

LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER

A COMPLETE
PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER
OR
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
WORLD

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION RESPECTING
THE COUNTRIES CITIES TOWNS RESORTS ISLANDS RIVERS
MOUNTAINS SEAS LAKES ETC IN EVERY
PORTION OF THE GLOBE

EDITED BY

ANGELO HEILPRIN

AND

LOUIS HEILPRIN

OF THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE UNIVERSITY
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON ETC

AUTHOR OF
THE HISTORICAL REFERENCE BOOK
ETC

LONDON

J B LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER in its various editions has been before the public just half a century, the first edition having made its appearance in 1855. The present publication, printed from new type from cover to cover, is a new work, embodying little more than the framework of its predecessor, together with its system of pronunciation. It presents a picture of the world in its minutest details in the year 1905.

PREFACE

IN no department of literary activity does the gradual process of evolution assert itself more forcibly than in that of encyclopædia-making. Intent upon the contemplation of what others in the same sphere have wrought, the compiler is almost irresistibly drawn towards modelling his work more or less closely upon what has gone before. Not the least important part of the preparation of an encyclopædist for his task is, therefore, to train himself to combat the tendency of regarding as indispensable, desirable, or useful that which his predecessors have so regarded,—to habituate himself to such self-restraint in the selection of the material that is to enter into his work as will enable him to proceed without being encumbered by a weight of dead matter which inertia makes it difficult to discard. He can hardly hope to emancipate himself altogether from the artificial standards which appear to have been thrust upon him, but the extent to which he succeeds in doing so will largely determine the excellence of his work.

In the preparation of LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER the Editors have labored zealously in the direction of the goal here indicated,—the construction of a dictionary of universal geography replete with useful information. They are aware that their publication will not escape criticism on the score of proportion. Frequently, however, when there appears to be a glaring want of harmony, careful comparison will show that the apparent blemish is in accord with the deliberate plan of the work. Take, for example, the brief paragraphs under the caption "History" with which the articles on countries terminate. The information conveyed in these sections is intended to be largely in the nature of statements referring to territorial changes, as matter pragmatic to the character of an encyclopædia of geography. For this reason a seemingly disproportionate amount of space will be found accorded, for example, to such a country as Saxony, as compared with more important states. Here the territorial changes have been of a nature to call for detailed statement, the name Saxony now designating a very different region from that which was the home of the Saxon invaders of Britain. In like manner the vicissitudes of foreign domination in southern Italy and Sicily have demanded extended treatment in the article on the Two Sicilies. The amount of space devoted to individual cities will frequently be found to be in inverse ratio to their size. The city of Lodz, the Manchester of Poland, with its population exceeding 300,000, can be disposed of in fewer words than quaint little Rothenburg, in Franconia, with its 8000 inhabitants. The great manufacturing town

of Roubaix, with its hum and bustle, calls for much briefer treatment than modest Avignon, only one third as large, living on the memories of its past.

It is needless to say that for the United States a standard of inclusion has been adopted entirely different from that employed in the case of foreign countries. Almost every cluster of houses that in this country deserves the name of hamlet is supposed to figure in the pages of the *GAZETTEER*. The Philippine Islands and other possessions of the United States beyond the seas are dealt with under a vast number of heads. For Canada the standard of inclusion has been made almost the same as that for the United States. As regards Cuba, Mexico, the South American republics, and the South African colonies, this work, in its full treatment, is intended to fill a gap in geographical literature.

The Editors have made every effort to incorporate into their work the latest results of exploration. The extraordinary activity that has marked this field of geographical inquiry during the past few years has done much to reconstruct the map of the globe, and the harvest of new facts now makes possible for the first time a nearly complete picture of our planet. The views that for generations were held regarding many parts of the earth's surface have given way to entirely new conceptions, and the gaps that have marked *terra incognita* have been effaced from the maps. The Tibet of the British Expedition of 1904 is very different from the picture of that region which the mind had constructed from the accounts—accurate though these have proved to be—which were furnished by French missionaries a half century ago, the Sahara of Fourcade and Lamy is no longer that which has served as a text for the geologist almost to the present day. No period in the annals of Polar exploration has been so prolific in results as the ten years which close with the year 1905, marking the course of some of the most brilliant achievements recorded in the annals of geographical discovery. The work of Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi, which has extended our knowledge of the globe on one side to within about two hundred and fifty miles of the Pole, of Scott, who surmounted the seemingly insuperable Antarctic barrier of Ross, and who has brought observation to within five hundred miles of the opposite Pole of the earth, of Peary, who, in the United States Coast, has extended the boundaries of the known land masses of the globe to lat. 83° 39' N, of Jackson, Drygalski, Gerlache, Borchgrevink, and others, closely preceded by the researches of Larsen and Christensen,—all these conquests reflect the remarkable revival of research in a field which by many had been thought to be virtually closed. This same period of ten years has witnessed some of the most interesting and important processes of colonization which history records, all of which have left a profound impress upon world geography and the shaping of its map. As largely subversive of the old time doctrine that geographical influence is paramount in determining man's sphere of activity on the globe, one need merely point to the great northerly migration of 1897-98 initiated by the discovery of gold in the Klondike

region, to the construction of the Transsiberian railway, to the establishment or extension of steamboat navigation on the great lakes of central Africa, and to the survey and construction in great part of the Cape-to Cairo railway

The destructive and constructive processes which nature and man have applied to the modification of the earth's surface have wrought more than insignificant changes even in the short period of time that has here been considered. The observer notes with interest the disappearance of landmarks that have stood as seemingly ineffaceable characters in the countries to which they belonged. Thus, the historiographer points to the conversion of the Boeotian Lake Copais (Topolias) into arable land, the geographer, to the annihilation through irrigation channels of the once famous Lake Tulare, in California, to the desiccation, in southern Africa, of Lake Ngami, the discovery of which in 1849 was the opening episode in Livingstone's career as an explorer, to the transformation of the basin of Lake Fucino (Celano), in the Apennines, into smiling fields of grain. The catastrophic awakening of Mont Pelée in the early part of the year 1902 has left only past history to a modern city of twenty five thousand inhabitants, while contributing in its phenomena one of the most remarkable chapters to the study of terrestrial physics. The shifting of desert sands has uncovered sites of former active life in the Central Asiatic wastes of the Kashgar Darya, in the Sahara, and elsewhere, adding to the historic problems which had already been furnished by the uncovering of Nippur, in Babylonia, and of Timgad and Lambèse (Lambessa), in Algeria.

Not the least interesting results of recent geographical research have been gathered from the domain of mountain exploration. The pursuit of the glories of the universe as seen from a mountain top—a joy which Petrarch was seemingly the first to recognize—has opened up new and broad fields of recreation to the tourist, while adding a wealth of new knowledge regarding those more salient features of the earth's surface which have at all times attracted the attention of man. The mountains of western Canada, which were practically unknown except as forbidding buttresses ten years ago, have recently risen into prominence as an alpinistic field, and their lofty ice bound summits (Assiniboin, Lefroy, Goodair, Temple) to day attract the pick and the axe of the alpinist who but a short time ago was satisfied only with a Weisshorn or a Matterhorn. Alaska has during this period seen the development of Mount McKinley—hitherto obscurely designated on Russian or Americanized Russian maps by the name of Bolshaya, "great mountain"—into the culminating point of the North American continent, vieing with the giants of the South American Andes—Aconcagua, Tupungato, Illimani, Sorata—which have latterly challenged the daring of Zurbiggen, Fitzgerald, Vines, and Conway, or with the Himalayan summits so intrepidly scaled by Mr and Mrs. Workman. The geographer cannot well leave the field of mountain exploration without adverting to the steady conquest of points of view by

mountain railway,—a field of engineering activity which, inaugurated in the United States on the slopes of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, has been specially developed in Switzerland. To attain the summit of the Jungfrau by rail was hardly more than a dream ten years ago, to day the project is largely in process of realization.

No survey of the field would be adequate without a reference to the changes that have taken place during recent years in the sources of the mineral supply of the world. The auriferous fields of the Transvaal Colony have developed into the richest on the face of the globe. Colorado has outstripped California in the yield of gold and has become the foremost silver-producing state in the Union. Montana now boasts of the richest deposits of copper in the world, and Minnesota outranks Michigan in the output of iron. The product of the iron mines of Germany has eclipsed that of the mines of Great Britain. Sweden has risen to a new level among iron producing countries through the exploitation of the prodigious deposits at Gellivare, beyond the Arctic Circle. New Caledonia has found a rival in the district of Sudbury, Ontario, as a leading source of the world's supply of nickel. Immense stores of petroleum have been discovered in California, Texas, Kansas, and adjacent regions, vying with those of the Appalachian fields and the Ohio valley. In the yield of this mineral Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, has risen to the foremost position in the world. Prussia almost equals England in the products of its coal mines.

No pains have been spared to secure accuracy in every department of the *GAZETTEER*. A long and varied experience in the field of encyclopædia-making on the part of the Editors has taught them the necessity of constantly guarding against pitfalls of every kind and the danger of accepting statements too readily even when based upon the concurrence of several authorities. Frequently the best efforts of editors and compilers in this direction fail to achieve their end through the fault of the press. In the case of LIPPINCOTT'S *NEW GAZETTEER* the work of a large corps of expert proof readers has guaranteed the appearance of the printed text in the exact form in which the manuscript left the hands of the Editors.

The Editors are conscious that, in spite of all efforts to secure accuracy, errors of statement have crept in. They believe, however, that such lapses will not be found important, and that they have been reduced to the minimum that could be hoped for in the preparation of a work of the scope and magnitude of the *NEW GAZETTEER*. It has naturally been found impossible to record all the territorial changes and discoveries made during the process of preparing and printing the book,—e.g., the introduction since the official publication of the census reports of 1900 of some new counties (a number not yet fully organized) in a few of the western states and territories, as Colorado, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, the creation in September, 1905, of the new lieutenant governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam, or the readjustment of the Northwestern Territories of Canada by which two regions were

constituted new provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan) of the Dominion of Canada,—but the course of events has, in general, been followed as closely as could be to the moment of publication. Thus, the reader will find embodied in the work the final episode of the struggle between Russia and Japan in the Asiatic East.

The system of pronunciation adopted in this work is that prepared for the old LIPPINCOTT'S *PROVINCING GAZETTEER* by that eminent scholar, the late Joseph Thomas, the author of Lippincott's "Dictionary of Biography and Mythology." His rendering of the pronunciation of foreign names has been subjected to careful scrutiny, and many emendations have been made in the Russian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Italian, Spanish, and other departments. In the transliteration of Russian names it has been deemed preferable to use *ts* to express the sound represented by the English *ch*, in order to avoid the confusion that might result from the presence in the Polish and Czech (Bohemian) languages, which use the Roman characters, of *ch* with a phonetic value very different from that of the English *ch*. In like manner *ts* is employed in Turkish and other West Asiatic names.

In consulting encyclopedias and geographical works of reference the reader is frequently misled with regard to the population of the smaller towns of Europe. It is customary in stating the number of inhabitants to give the population of the commune,—that is, of the town together with a small adjacent district, corresponding in a general way to a township in the United States. Frequently a small place, little more than a village, is thus made to appear a considerable town. In Italy the commune has often several times as many inhabitants as its capital. In such cases two figures will be found in this *GAZETTEER*.

A few words need here be said regarding the placing of American towns. These have, in nearly all cases, unless the fact is otherwise stated, been located by railroad distances from other towns. The names of the railroads, as given, are in most cases those of the operating lines, the Editors following in this selection the official railroad guides of the country. In some instances minor localities have been placed on railroads when, in fact, they are removed from one to two miles from the actual lines, in nearly all such cases, however, a station bearing the name of the locality in question appears in the railway schedule.

THE EDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1905

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

ā as *a* in *fact*.
ā as *a* in *far*
ā as *a* in *fall*
ā as *a* in *fat*
ə obscure *a* as in *organ*, *oval*
ei (in the combination *air*) as *a* in *here*.
an as in *dang* or as in *pin*
ē as *e* in *met*.
q or *gh* obscure *a*, as in *berth* *revel*
ē as *e* in *pin*.
i as *i* in *pie*
i or *i* as *i* in *pin*
i obscure; as in *firm* *evil*
ō (or simple *o* when ending a syllable) as *o* in *no*
ō as *o* in *not*.
q obscure *o* as in *German*, *harbor*
ū (or *u* ending a syllable) as *u* in *tube*
ū as *u* in *fat* *far*
th as *th* in *this*
ʒ (small capitals) as *th* in *this*
ʒ as *ʒ* in *German*, a sound approximately represented by
u in *bad*
ū like the French *u* and the German *u*. This sound has
 no equivalent in English. It may be produced by trying to
 enunciate the long sound of *e* (*ee*) through a small round
 opening of the projected lips. The French *cur* is pro-
 nounced nearly like *que*. *Swiss* like *Swiss*.
ñ (small capital) in the pronunciation of Spanish names
 represents the sound of the English *ñ* verging towards
 that of *ni*
n (small capital) indicates a sound very similar to *n*
 in *th*
x and *q* (small capitals) indicate the sound of the German
ch or one similar to it. This has no equivalent in English.
 It resembles the sound of the English *h* uttered with a
 strong aspiration. Its phonetic value is conveyed approxi-
 mately by the sound of *wh* in the exclamation *whew*.

x (small capital) indicates a sound similar to the preced-
 ing but with a strong guttural aspiration
l (liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million* (*miljən*);
 it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.
ʒ is pronounced like *ei* in *creation* (*miljən*) it blends the
 sounds of *e* and *y* consonant.
u and *x* (small capitals) and *ʒ* indicate a nasal sound in
 French, Portuguese, and Polish (among European lan-
 guages) which has no equivalent in English. It is ap-
 proximately heard in pronouncing *any* *any* *any* and
sung in such a way as to sound the *g* but slightly.
u (small capital) has the sound of *rr* in *terror*
u (small capital) or *uh* indicates the sound of the French
eu (German *o*) the phonetic value is approximately the
 sound of *e* in *bad* prolonged.
q indicates a sound similar to the English *r*
aw indicates the sound of *a* in *fall*
gw indicates the sound of *ow* in *now*
gh is the symbol used to express the hard sound of *g* (as
 in *go*) when that letter precedes *s* or *t*.

The terminal small *y* (as in *as*?) placed after the accent
 in French names ending in *et* or *sic* indicates the con-
 stant sound of the English *y*. To give a better idea of its
 value, we may add that according to this scheme *id'v* would
 be equivalent to *id'v* *aw* *r* to *on* (*on* in *bell*).

The *dj* employed to indicate the sound of terminal *gy* in
 Hungarian names represents only an approximation to the
 real sound which is that of *d* followed by consonant *y*.

Sometimes different modes are adopted to indicate the
 same sound absolutely uniformly not having been regarded
 as imperative in some cases where there would be advantage
 in departing from it.

When a name has a secondary accent in addition to the
 primary one, the syllable bearing it is marked thus ()
 (for example, *Panamaquid* *ty*).

ABBREVIATIONS

anc.	anciently	It.	Italian.
Arab.	Arabic.	L	Latin
co	county	Port.	Portuguese.
Dan	Danish	R.	Railroad
Flem	Flemish	Rom.	Romanian.
Fr	French	Sp	Spanish
Ger	German.	sq m.	square miles
Gr	Greek.	Sw	Swedish
Hun	Hungarian	Turk	Turkish

To avoid a repetition of the same name, an ellipsis like the following is frequently employed
 "HORNCASTLE, a town of England *co* and 18 miles *EST. of Lincoln* ' meaning, ' in the county of Lin-
 coln and 18 miles east-southeast of the city of Lincoln.'

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

A

Aa

Aa, a contraction of the old German *Aaha*, and the same with *A* & or *A* & signifying 'flowing water' an affluent of the Rhine, which it joins at Munster.

Aa, a river of Livonia flowing into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of Courland, flowing past Mitau and discharging into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of France, department of Nord flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.

Aa, a river of Switzerland, canton of Aargau forms the lakes Baldeg and Hallwil and joins the Aar near Yverdon.

Aa, or **Sauer-Aa**, also **per-Aa**, a river of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden traverses Lake Lungern and falls into and enters Lake Lucerne near Alpnach.

Aa, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant passes Heino and joins the Dommel at Borsle-Duc.

Aa, or **Grande-Aa**, **grônd-Aa**, a river of the province of Antwerp, a tributary of the Little Scheldt.

Aabenraa, the Danish for **Arknaak**.

Aach, a town of Baden 15 miles NE of Schaffhausen on the river of the same name which falls into Lake Constance. Pop. about 800.

Aachen, a town of the main name of **Aix-la-Chapelle**.

Aadorf, a town of a commune of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau 3 miles from Frauenfeld. Pop. about 1100.

Aafjord, a fjord in the north or bay and town of Norway, south of Tromsø. The town is the seat of fisheries and of a large coal and trade. Pop. about 4000.

Aakirkeby, a town of Denmark, a town of Denmark, island of Bornholm near the coast with a church of the 13th century, quarried in the 16th century. Pop. about 1000.

Aal, a town of Norway on the Ostfold 120 miles NW of Bergen. Pop. about 800.

Aalborg, a town of Denmark, a town of Denmark, a city and seaport of Denmark in Jutland on the S shore of the Limfjord in the mouth of the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 3' N. Lon. 9° 56' E. It has a harbor and has a naval school and an old royal castle. It fisheries and trade are important. Pop. in 1901 31,402. The seat of Aalborg is one of the four ecclesiastical divisions of Jutland.

Aalbuch, a group of mountains of Germany in the NE part of the Alb in Swabia Alps in Württemberg. It has no lofty summits is largely covered with beech forest and has two historic peaks—the Hohenstaufen and the Hohenrechberg each with its ruined castle.

Aalen, a town of Württemberg on the Kocher 40 miles E of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 20,000.

Aalesund, a fjord sound, or **Alesund** (Fol Sound) a seaport town of Norway in the amt of Romsdal. Lat. 62° 24' N. Lon. 6° 5' E. It has extensive trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1898 10,192.

Aalii Pakaia, a town of the Hawaiian Islands, a series of salt lakes or marshes, especially a lake on Oahu Island in the center of an immense tide cone about 4 miles from Honolulu and 1 mile from the ocean. The water in some respects closely resembles the water of the Dead Sea.

Aalsmeer, a town of the Netherlands in North Holland, 8 miles SW of Amsterdam. Pop. about 5000.

Aalst, a town of Belgium. See **Aalst**.

Aaltea, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Aa, 20 miles E of Arnhem. Pop. about 7000.

Aamodt, a town of Norway, on the Glommen 86 miles NNE of Christiania. Pop. about 3300.

Aarwangen

Aar, a river of Aargau, a river of Switzerland, rises in the Upper Aar glacier of the Schreckhorn canton of Bern forms the remarkable fall of Handeck traverses the lakes of Brunn and Thun passes Thun, Bern, Solothurn, and Aarau and falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun and has been canalized between Moringen and the lake of Brunn.

Aar, the name of several glaciers known as the Upper, Lower, Münster, and Lauter Aar glaciers of the Finster Aarhorn and Schreckhorn group of mountains in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. They have been made famous in geology through the researches of Agassiz and others. The Upper Aar glacier gives source to the river Aar and has a length of 4 miles.

Aar, a town of Aargau, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Aargau on the Aar 41 miles NE of Bern. Pop. in 1900 990. It has manufactures of silk cotton machinery in trunks and railroad material and noted bell and iron foundries. The cantonal library contains nearly 100,000 volumes.

Aarburg, a town of Switzerland, on an island in the Aa, 124 miles NW of Bern. Pop. 1100.

Aarburg, or **Arburg**, a town of Switzerland on the Aar 6 miles by rail SW of Aarau. Pop. 2000.

Aardenburg, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 4 miles SE of Sluis. Pop. 2800.

Aargau, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Zurich Zug Lucerne Bern Solothurn, and Basel and by the Rhine which separates it from Baden Aargau, 542 sq. mi. Pop. in 1900 206,468, more than one half being Protestant. Surface uninteresting, and intersected by the Aar River and Limmat. Soil well cultivated. Vineyards extensive. Important manufactures, cotton silks, straw hats and tobacco. The warm sulphur waters of Baden and Schinznach are in this canton. The name, which is German signifies the district of the Aar. Capital Aarau.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus**, a town of Denmark, a seaport of Denmark in Jutland on the Cattegat at the mouth of the Molle-Aa 7 miles SE of Viborg. Lat. 56° 9' N. Lon. 10° 13' E. It has a cathedral a library of 200,000 volumes a museum and various manufactures and regular communication with England. Pop. in 1901 51,000. It has been the seat of a bishop since the tenth century.

Aardovereen, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland 17 miles SSE of Haarlem.

Aaric Rietel, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 3 miles S of Helmond.

Aarmühle, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern adjoining Interlaken.

Aar, a small island of Prussia, Schleswig, in the Little Belt, 10 miles E of Hadersleben. Opposite it, on the E coast of Schleswig is the village of Aardand.

Aar, a town, a post-hamlet of Jefferson Co., Wis. Pop. about 50.

Aaron, a post-hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 43 miles W of Cernobbio, Italy.

Aaron Lake, a lake in Douglas Co., Minn.

Aaronsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, a post village of Center Co., Pa. about 20 miles E of Bellefonte. Pop. about 400.

Aarwangen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern 31 miles NE of Bern on the Aar. Pop. 1900.

Aar'wood, a post-village of Kalkaska co Mich 14 miles NW of Kalkaska.

Aas, *de*, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées 18 miles SE. of Oloron. It has ruins of iron and lead. Pop 400

Aaa, a fortified town of Norway with a good harbor, a few miles S. of Christiansia. Pop 260

Aaaad, *ah* *tad* a post-hamlet of Otter Tail co Minn 6 miles NE of Wondell

Aaaad, *ava* *var* a group of small low islands, on the Arctic Circle 10 or 12 miles from the coast of Norway. Its herring-fabrics were formerly very important.

Aaa, a town of Belgium. See *Ava*

Aba, *ah* *bah* a town of Hungary 11 miles S of Stuhl weissenburg. It has mineral springs. Pop 3000

Abade, *ah* *bah* *deh* or *Shekh-Abade*, *ah* *ah* *ah* *deh* a village of Middle Egypt on the right bank of the Nile, 8 miles S of Beni Hassan. Lat 27° 43' N lon 30° 57' E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Antioch* or *Antiochia* a city built by the Emperor Hadrian and named from his favorite Antinous who was drowned in the Nile. These remains, which are entirely Roman, are supposed to occupy the site of a still more ancient city named *Bea* famed for its oracles, and mentioned by Ahil feda under the name of *An iwa*, or *Aneuch* by which the place is sometimes designated.

Abacuris, *ah* *ba* *deh* a river of Brazil, passes through Lake Guariba and falls into the Para or Meha, a southern affluent of the Amazon

Abaco, *ah* *ba* *ko* or *Lucania*, *loo* *ki* *ya*, one of the Bahama Islands, 80 miles in length by about 20 in breadth. A natural perforation of the rock at its SE point forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of light-house, 26° 51' 30" N, lon 79° 10' 45" W, elevation 160 feet. Pop about 4000

Abaco, *ah* *ba* *ko*, 28 miles long lies immediately W of the V extremity of the above which is called, for distinction Great Abaco

Abadeh, *ah* *ba* *deh*, a town of Persia, 110 miles N of Shiraz, famed for its gardens of delicious fruit

Abade, *ah* *ba* *deh* a town of Brazil in the state of Para. Pop stated to be over 10 000

Abai, or **Abay**. See *Baba* or *Arax*

Abakan, *ah* *ba* *kan* a river of the Altai region of Siberia, rising in the Sayan chain of the Altai Mountains and joining the Yenisei at the left a little above Minusinsk. Its tributaries are charged with auriferous sand

Abakanak, *ah* *ba* *kan* *ah* a town of Siberia government of Yenisei in the Abakan near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat 49° N lon 91° 40' E. It is remarkable for the ancient tombs in its vicinity which contain carved work of an extraordinary character. It produces coal and iron and trades in furs. Pop 2000

Abalak, *ah* *ba* *lak* a town of Siberia SE of Tobolsk on the Irtysh a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop 80

Abaliba, an ancient town of England. See *Arlebury*

Abala, the ancient name of *Vallois*

Abana, a river of Syria. See *Barana*

Abanaka, a post-hamlet of Lucas co Ohio. Pop about 60

Abancay, *ah* *ba* *ka* a town of Peru capital of the department of Apurimac and of the province of its own name on the Abancay 40 miles WSW of Cuzco. Much sugar is raised in the vicinity. Pop about 600

Abanilla, *ah* *ba* *neel* *ya*, a small town of Spain 18 miles NE of Murcia

Abano Bagai, *ah* *ba* *no* *ba* *ga*, a town of Italy 5 miles SW of Padua. It is famous for its hot sulphurous waters and small baths much resorted to in catenaceous disease. Pop of the commune about 4000

Aban y Cierana, *ah* *ba* *ant* *ce* *ah* *tr* *ah* *na*, a commune of Spain in the province of Vizcaya. Pop 7000

Abashiri, *ah* *ba* *shou* *ree* a port of call on the northern coast of the North Island of Japan

Abatagnash, *ah* *ba* *ta* *gnash*, a bay of Lake Michigan, Quebec, Canada. On it is a Hudson Bay Company post.

Abau-Tarna, *ah* *ba* *oh* *o* *y* *tor* *oh* a county of Hungary. Capital Kaschau

Abb, *ah* a town of Arabia, in Yemen 80 miles E of Mecha

Abbanh, *ah* *ba* *ah* a town of Beviria, in the district of Kalkheim on the Danube. Pop in 1800 1187. It has sulphur-mineral springs mines of coal and lignite and the ruins of the castle of Heinrichsburg

Abbadia, *ah* *ba* *de* *ah*, a town and port of Brazil on the Araguatiba, near the Atlantic, 26 miles SW of Sergipe

Abbadia San Salvatore, *ah* *ba* *des* *ah* *san* *sal* *va* *de* *ra*, a town of Italy 17 miles SW of Chiusi. Pop 3000. It has sulphurous and other mineral springs

Abba-Jaret, or **Abba-Jared**. See *Abba Yared*

Abbasanta, *ah* *ba* *san* *ta*, or **Aqua Santa**, *ah* *wa* *san* *ta*, a town of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Pop 1500

Abba-Tumana, a watering-place of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 8 miles NW of Akhaltsikh. It has an observatory and hospital. Pop about 250

Abbatia Villa. The Latin name of Abbeville, a town of France

Abba-Yared, **Abba-Yaret**, or **Abba-Jaret**, *ah* *ba* *ya* *ri* a mountain of Abyssinia. Elevation 15 000 (?) feet

Abbayn, a village of Switzerland. See *L'Assaye*

Abbaye (*ah* *ba* *y*) Point, upper peninsula of Michigan between Huron and Keweenaw Bays on Lake Superior

Abbazia, *ah* *ba* *de* *ah*, a town and health resort of Istria, Austria-Hungary on the Bay of Fiume, 5 miles by rail NW of Fiume. Known as the Nice of the Adriatic, it is famous for its climate and beautiful situation. Pop about 1200

Abbenkuta. See *Aapokuta*

Abbeville, *ah* *ba* *veel* (*L. Abbatia Villa*) a town of France department of Somme on the Somme 12 miles from the English Channel and 25 miles NW of Amiens. Its most prominent edifices are the church of St. Wulfram, with a splendid Gothic portal, and the town hall, with its mediæval belfry. In the seventeenth century Abbeville was one of the most flourishing towns of France. The manufacture of cloth and carpets was introduced under Colbert. The manufactures at present include velvets linen carpets, and beet sugar. The town has rich collections of prehistoric finds and fossil remains. Pop of the commune in 1901 20 368, of the town 18 508

Abbeville, a county in the WNW part of North Carolina, has an area of 932 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Savannah River which separates it from Georgia, and on the NE by the Saluda, and is also drained by Little River. Cotton, maize and wheat are staple products. Capital Abbeville. Pop in 1900 33 400

Abbeville, a banking post village capital of Henry co. Ala. about 26 miles SSW of Eufaula. It is in a cotton-raising district. Pop in 1900 839

Abbeville, a banking post town capital of Wilcox co. Ga. on the Ocmulgee River and on the Savannah River, 80 miles E of Augusta and about 10 miles W of Savannah. It has cotton seed oil and brick industries. Pop in 1900 1152

Abbeville, a banking post town capital of Vermilion parish La. on the Vermilion River about 40 miles S of Opelousas. It is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop in 1900 1335

Abbeville, a post-town of Lafayette co. Miss 10 miles by rail N of Oxford. Pop in 1900 255

Abbeville, a banking post town capital of Abbeville co. S. C. on the Beaufort Air Line 107 miles W by N of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton seed oil and fertilizers. Pop in 1900 1 66

Abby Craig, a hill near Sterling Scotland crowned by a monument to Wallace

Abbyfeale, *ah* *ba* *fa* *le* a market-town of Ireland co. of Limerick on the Feale 12 miles SW of Rathkeale. Pop 900

Abbeyleix, *ah* *ba* *le* *ice* a town and parish of Ireland 9 miles SW of Meryborough. Pop of town 1000

Abbeville, a village of Maine co. Ohio, 0 miles from Medina and about 120 miles NW of Columbus

Abbi-Adda, *ah* *ba* *de* *de*, an important town of Abyssinia, in the district of Tigre 140 miles S by W of Massowah and on the road from Adowa to Sokata

Abbrategrasso, *ah* *ba* *de* *ta* *gr* *so*, a town of Italy, 14 miles WSW of Milan. Pop about 6000 (commune 12 000)

Abbitabbe, or **Abbita**, a lake of Canada in lat. 49° N lon 80° W. Length 60 miles. It is studded with islands and has its outlet in Abbitibi River. Lake Temiscamingue, which lies southward of it, is sometimes considered to be one of the Abbitibi Lakes

Abbitibi, a river of Canada rises in the high lands above Lake Temiscamingue, about lat. 46° 10' N lon 76° 30' W and after a course of 200 miles joins the Moos River

Abbondanza. See *Abboni*

Abbot, a post-village of Pictou co. N. S. in Abbot township (town) on the Pictou River 12 miles W of Dover. The town has manufactures of lumber and excels in wool. Pop in 1880 716

Abbot, a township of Potter co. Pa. Pop in 1900 823.

Abbotabad, a town of India, in the Punjab 180 miles NW of Lahore. Pop about 6000

Abbotsbury, *ah* *ba* *ts* *ber* *de* a village of England, co. of Dorset, 8 miles WSW of Dorchester

Abbotsford, the celebrated seat of Sir Walter Scott, in Scotland co. of Roxburgh on the N bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey 28 miles SE of Edinburgh

Abbotsford, a banking post-village of Clark co Wis at a railway junction 55 miles E of Chippewa Falls Pop in 1900 443

Ab'bot's Hall, a parish of county Fife, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, near Kirkcaldy Pop about 7000 It has fisheries and manufactures of canvas and flannel

Ab'bots-Lungley (lang'lee) a parish of England, co of Herts. This is the birthplace of Nicholas Breakpear afterwards Adrian IV, the only Englishman who ever became pope

Ab'bott, a post-village of Pasco co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles (direct) from Dade City its banking point It has manufactures of turpentine Pop about 600

Abbott, a post-hamlet of Hardin co Iowa, on the Central R. of Iowa, 11 miles N. of Eldora

Abbott, a post-hamlet of Trimble co Ky

Abbott, a post-village of Clay co, Miss Pop about 100

Abbott, a banking post-town of Hill co. Tex. on the Kansas and Texas R. 25 miles N of Waco It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900 330

Abbott, a post-village of Craig co Va 18 miles NW of Salem

Abbotirun, a post-village of Providence co R I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles N of Pawtucket Pop. about 150

Abbotte, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co NY

Ab'bottsburg, a post-village of Bladen co NC on the Seaboard Air Line, 60 miles WNW of Wilmington Pop about 100

Abbotte Corners, a post hamlet of Erie co NY about 12 miles S by R of Buffalo

Abbot's Creek, Davidson co NC, runs southward and enters the Yadkin River

Abbotte Creek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co NC about 32 miles NE of Salisbury

Abbotsford, a post-village of Boon co KY 10 miles N of Minnewauken

Ab'bottesford, a post village in Beauville co Quebec Canada, 9 miles NW of Granby

Ab'bottstown, a post-village of Adams co Pa. Pop about 400

Abbot Village, a post-village of Piscataquis co Me, in Abbot township (town) on the Piscataquis River and the Bangor and Aroostook R. 10 miles W of Dover Pop about 150

Abbot Village, a name applied to the lower or northern extremity of the village of Andover Mass. The Shawheen River affords water-power Woolen goods and shoe-thread are manufactured here

Abbyville, a banking post-village of Reno co Kan 15 miles SE of Hutchinson Pop about 200

Abbyville, a post borough of Mecklenburg co. Va. on the Stanton River 6 miles above Clarksville

Abd-el-Kurri, Abd-el koo res, an island in the Indian Ocean a dependency of Socotra. Lat 11° 55' N lon. 52° 30' E. It is inhabited by a few families of Arabs

Abd-el-Kurri, Abd-el koo res or Fulinu'rus Shoal, a dangerous reef of rock and coral off the E coast of Arabia, in lat. 14° 54' N lon 50° 45' E discovered by Captain Haines in 1835 It extends 1850 yards from NNE to SSW with a breadth of from 300 to 600 yards and is 8 1/2 miles distant from the nearest land bearing N by W

Abde'ra, a famous Greek city of ancient Thracia, whose ruins are on the Turkish coast of the Egean Sea, NE of the island of Thasos

Abdera, an ancient town of Spain See Anna

Abdie, ab'dee, a parish of Scotland, co of Fife Pop 1000 The battle of Blackhearnside, between the Scots, under Wallace, and the English was fought in this parish

Abejorral, á-má-non-nál, a town of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia Pop about 8000

Abenakis Springs, a resort of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River 2 miles from St. François du Lac

Abenberg, á-ben-béng a small town of Bavaria, 15 miles SSW of Nuremberg Pop 1400

Abenberg, á-ben-béng a mountain in the Swiss canton of Bern, on the S shore of Lake Thun overlooking Interlaken Height 4134 feet

Abensberg, á-ben-béng (see *Abensberg*), a manufacturing town of Bavaria, on the Abens, 13 miles SW of Ratisbon It has a castle and mineral baths Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, April 20 1809 Near by great Roman structures have been excavated Pop 3202

Abeokuta, á-be-o-koo-tá, a large walled town of western Africa, capital of the province or kingdom of Egba, in Yoruba, is situated directly N of Lagos, with which it is connected by railway It was founded about 1825 and constituted a free confederacy of tribes who sought refuge

in its rocky stronghold from the pirates of the slave trade Pop 160 000 (?)

Aberarou, or **Aberayrou**, ab-er-á-ro, a watering-place of Wales co and on the Bay of Cardigan at the mouth of the Aeron 13 miles SW of Aberystwith Pop. in 1801 1331

Aberavon, ab-er-á-von, a seaport of Wales co of Glamorgan 8 miles E of Swansea It has tin-plate and copper-smelting works Pop in 1901 7553

Aberayron, a town of Wales See *Abenarvon*

Aberbrothock, a town of Scotland See *Abenbroth*

Abercrom, a coal mining town of England in Monmouthshire, 11 miles NW of Newport Pop in 1801 12 667

Abercrom, a parish of Leithgowshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth 3 miles W of South Queensferry

Abercrom, a post-village in Bronte co Quebec Canada, on the Mississquoi River and on the Canada Pacific R 72 miles SE of Montreal Pop 200

Abercrom, a trading-station of British Central Africa, established in 1889 at the SE extremity of Lake Tanganyika, about 600 miles W by S. of Zanzibar It has considerable trade with surrounding tribes

Abercrombie, Ab-er-krim be a harbor in the N part of New Zealand W of Great Barrier Island and NE of North Island The harbor is large deep, and well sheltered and communicates with the sea by a shoal about 110 yards wide

Abercrombie, a post-village of Bibb co, Ala

Abercrombie, a banking post-village of Richland co, N Dak on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R 32 miles (direct) S of Fargo Pop about 200

Aberdure, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan 4 miles SW of Merthyr Tydfil Pop in 1901 43 365 It has extensive collieries and iron and tin works

Aberdare Mountains, in British East Africa, immediately S of the equator and W of Kenya Elevation 14 000 (?) feet

Aberdeen', or Aberdeenshire, ab-er-deen'shir a county of Scotland, having on the N and E the North Sea, and on the other sides the counties of Forfar Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin and Inverness Area, 1955 sq m P p in 1901 304,400 In the SW are some of the highest mountains in Scotland including Ben Machrie 4296 feet Chief river Dee and Don More cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch county Extensive salmon fisheries are on the coast and in the Dee This county returns 2 members to the House of Commons Capital Aberdeen

Aberdeen (L. *Aberdon* or *Deuon*) a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Scotland capital of the county of the same name, on the N bank of the river Dee at its entrance into the North Sea, 111 miles by rail NNE of Edinburgh Lat of observatory 57° 8' 9" N lon 2° 57' W The main town or New Aberdeen lies N and W of the Dee, while Old Aberdeen stretches northward to the Don New Aberdeen is a handsome city, with houses built of granite (whence it is sometimes called the Granite City) and contains numerous fine public buildings. Among the monuments is one to Gordon Pasha. The University of Aberdeen was founded in 1560 by the union of King's College (established in Old Aberdeen in 1494) and Marischal College (founded by Earl Marischal in New Aberdeen in 1593) The number of students attending the university in 1904 was 1102 Besides the venerable structure of King's College, Old Aberdeen possesses an interesting monument in its granite cathedral. The construction of a granite pier 3000 feet long, with other improvements has made the harbor of Aberdeen one of the best in this part of Scotland At its entrance is Girdleness light-house. Aberdeen has flourishing manufactures of cotton linen and woolen goods, rope, leather paper, soap, combs, chemicals, agricultural implements and sail-cloth, with extensive iron foundries, breweries, ship-yards, and distilleries The granite-polishing works are on a large scale Aberdeen sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and its university with that of Glasgow sends another Pop. in 1901 133,168

Aberdeen, a post-village of Butler co Ky about 3 miles N of Morgantown Pop about 150

Aberdeen, a banking post-village of Harford co Md, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 31 miles NE of Baltimore. It has extensive fruit- and vegetable-packing industries Pop in 1900 600

Aberdeen, a banking city capital of Monroe co Miss., on the Tombigbee River about 25 miles above Columbus and 540 miles by water from Mobile. Branch railroads converging at Aberdeen connect it with the main lines of the Mobile and Ohio the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham and the Illinois Central R. systems. Steamboats

may ascend the river to this point, which is regarded as the head of navigation, though lighter craft ascend to the upper river and its tributaries for freighting purposes. Aberdeen has fine Federal and county court-houses, an opera-house, several flour mills, steam-grain and cotton warehouses, and manufactures of wagons, brick, spikes, ice, machinery, lumber etc. It is an important shipping point for cotton seed, cotton seed oil, hides and furs. Pop. in 1900 3434.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio on the Ohio River, opposite Mayersville and about 80 miles NW Cincinnati. It has manufactures of flour, lumber and tobacco. Pop. in 1900 211.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Murre co. N. Dak. on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the South Air Line Rys. miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 539.

Aberdeen, a banking city of Minn. Dakota the capital of Brown co. at the junction of several railroads, 82 miles N. of Huron. It has flouring mills, saw mills, which furnish abundant water power, and manufactures of flour, supplies, lumber, grain, pitch, and other products. Pop. in 1900 4087.

Aberdeen, a banking post-town of Chichester co. Wash. on the N. shore of Puget Sound, 12 miles NW of Seattle. It has large saw mills, machine-shops, and a cotton-warehouse. Pop. in 1900 14.

Aberdeen, a settlement at Freetown West Africa in Sierra Leone. W. of Freetown.

Aberdeen, a town of Cape Colony, Africa and capital of the district of Aberdeen, about 5 miles direct SW by W. of the Ruf. River. Pop. in 1901 1250 (white, 83).

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, lies Ayrshire.

Aberdour, a village of Scotland, 6 miles E. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberdyffe, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfeldy, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfraw, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Aberfoyle, a village of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Pife on the Firth of Forth.

Abeash, a village of called also Beshe, capital of Wadal about lat. 14° N. lon. 21° E. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Ablad, a name of the White Nile. See Bahr el-Atlan.

Abte, a post-village of Butler co. Neb. Pop. 100.

Abilene, a banking city capital of Dickinson co. Kan. on the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 95 miles W. of Topeka. It has four mill manufactures of iron etc. and is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900 3507.

Abilene, a banking city of Texas, capital of Taylor co. on the Texas and Pacific R. 101 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a Baptist college and large flour and corn mills, cotton-grain and compresses etc. Pop. in 1900 3411.

Abimas, a village of India. See Lakshmi.

Abington, a town of England in Berkshire on the Ock where it joins the Thames, 12 miles E. of Oxford. It was a prominent place in the Anglo-Saxon period. Pop. in 1801 6480.

Abington, a banking city of Knox co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Iowa Central R. 8 miles E. of Galena. It contains Abington College (Christian) which was founded in 1850. It has a brick-works etc. Pop. in 1900 100.

Abington, a post-village of Jefferson co. Iowa about 12 miles NW of Fairfield. Pop. about 300.

Abington, a post-village of Hartford, Conn. 75 miles N. of Baltimore and 44 miles from New York station.

Abington, a banking post-town capital of Washington co. Va. a pleasantly situated near Walker Mountain on the Norfolk and Western R. 260 miles WSW of Lynchburg. It is the seat of various manufactures of iron, machinery and has manufactures of beer, and cigars, etc. It has a large shipping business in live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1305.

Abington, a village of Lanarkshire Scotland 12 miles N. of Glasgow.

Abington, a post-village of Winthrop co. Conn. in the town of Winthrop (town) 40 miles N. of Hartford. It is on the New York and New Haven and Hartford R. 17 miles N. of Willimantic.

Abington, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. in Abington township on the east fork of the White River about 8 miles SW of Richmond. Pop. about 100.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Abington, a village of Maine, 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 12 miles N. of Bangor. It is a large shipping point for live-stock and other goods.

Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 27' N lon. 22° 18' E Pop. in 1901, 79,238. It is an archipelago. It was formerly the seat of a university removed to Helsingfors in 1827. In the 14th century a valuable historic museum. The river is navigable, and its mouth 3 miles distant to sea, a good port. Abo has manufactures and shipbuilding and some trade with Sweden and northern Europe.

Abo Archipelago, an extensive group of low rocky islands in the Baltic Sea, spread along the S and W coasts of Finland opposite the city of Abo rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

Abo Hjørneborg, a boe-boe on the Gulf of Bothnia and Finland. Area 9333 sq m. Capital, Abo. Pop. in 1901, 4,275.

Aboh, i ho Ibo, or Fbon, a town of Africa on the Niger (Quorra) 80 miles from the ocean and 60 miles SE. of Benin. It is at the head of the delta and in the centre of the palm-oil region.

Abolite, a-bort a river in Allen co. Ind. joins Little River.

Abote, a port hamlet of Allen co. Ind. on the Wabash R. 11 miles SW of Fort Wayne.

Abomey, ab-o-mé or Agbomey, a walled town of Africa, capital until recently of Dahomey (now superseded by Porto Novo) 83 miles N of Whydah. It consists of a collection of villages, surrounded by a moat and an abatis of thorns, and has a trade in ivory and gold. Pop. estimated at 13,000-14,000.

Abondance, a-bé-dóns, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 13 miles ENE of Thonon. Here the cheese is made. Pop. 1800.

Abong-Abong, a mountain in NW Sumatra. Elevation, about 11,400 feet.

Abony, áh-bóni a town of Hungary 48 miles SE of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 1,339.

Aboukir, a village and a bay of Egypt. See Abu Qir.

Abra, á brá, a mountainous province of Luzon Philippines Islands, near its centre.

Abra, á brá, a river of Luzon Philippines Islands, rises in the Cullabun Mountains and empties by many branches in the W. and E. is navigable for small craft for a considerable distance.

Abraham, Móont, a mountain of Franklin co. Me. about 20 miles N. of Farmington is 1,877 feet high.

Abraham, a village and parish of Lancashire, England 3 1/2 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 4,300.

Abraham, a village of Ontario on the W. 21 miles by rail N. of Trenton. Pop. about 400.

Abraham's Creek, a small stream of California on the S. falls into the San Joaquin River 4 miles S. of Hadon.

Abrautes, á-brá-tés (I ábrá-tés) a town of J. Central America with a hotel in the Tacaná, 30 miles NE of La Brea. Pop. about 8000.

Abrautes, á-brá-tés a town of Brazil 30 miles N. of Bahia, near the Atlantic.

Abresweller, á-bré-sé-lér (Fr. ábré-sé-lér) a village of Switzerland, 6 miles E. of Sauberg. It has manufactures of glass and paper.

Abreón, Loo, loc. á-bré-on, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 18 miles by rail NW by N. of Cienfuegos. It has a horse-car line and post and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899, 1,300.

Abriçote, á-bré-kó a minor port of Haiti near the NW extremity of the peninsula. Pop. 6000.

Abriola, á-bré-ó-lá, a town of Italy 10 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 2500.

Abrothos, á-bré-ó-sos (Port. for a-bro-thos) a group of low rocky islands off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 1° 58' S lon. 42° W. Another group called Abrothos lies off the W. coast of Australia, between 28° and 29° S lat. and is separated from the main land by (Deer) Channel.

Abrothos, á-bré-ó-sos, a port-hamlet of Allagash co. Me. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 1 mile SE of Allagash.

Abrod-Bányá, á-bród-bán-ya a town of Transylvania, 27 miles NW of Karlsburg. Pop. 400. It is celebrated for its gold mines.

Abrod-Fülva, á-bród-fül-vá a town of Hungary in Transylvania, on the Alsó-Fehér (Lower Weiswasser) Pop. about 4500. It is in the region of the belt of gold mines and near the beautiful mountains of Detrona.

Abrazzi, á-bráz-zi (plural of Abrazzo) a former division of Italy forming the provinces of Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila, respectively known also as Abruzzo Chietrese, Abruzzo Teramense and Abruzzo Teramo II. between lat. 41° 40' and 42° 55' N on the Adriatic. These provinces with Campobasso, now form the *comparsa* of Abruzzo e Molise. Area, 4,880 sq m. Pop. in 1901, 1,442,965.

Abraion, a port-hamlet of Hall co. (a. Pop. about 30. Aburokes, a port-village of a ham co. Mont. P. p. about 75.

Abrothos, á-bré-ó-sos, a hamlet of (Abrothos) Mich. about 13 miles NW of Marshall.

Abrothos, á-bré-ó-sos, a port-hamlet of Atlantic. A. 1 near Abrothos Bay and in the West Jersey and Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NW of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Abrothos Bay, á-bré-ó-sos, a bay in the northern part of Abrothos, immediately north of Atlantic City, and its p. in the entrance. Near the mouth of the inlet of Atlantic City (lat. 39° 21' 55' N lon. 74° 24' 2' W) is a light-house, with a light of the first order 115 feet above sea-level.

Ab-Sind, the Persian name of the Indus.

Abudorf, á-brú-dorf a village of Bohemia (Austria-Hungary) 9 miles ENE of Litoměřice. Pop. in 1900, 2020.

Abudorf Hütte, á-brú-dorf a high mountain in the mountains topping the Rhine mountains. Altitude, 3215 feet. They derive their name from the small village Abudorf, where are found important beds of volcanic clay. Many medicinal plants are found here.

Abu Áb, a mountain of India in Rajputana, 58 miles W. of Jaipur. It is 5600 ft. in height. It is a sacred resort and is famous for the Jain temple, the Vimala Gah which is called the finest in India.

Abuam, an important market town of Morocco in Tafilalt.

Abu Arish, á-brú-á-rish a town of Yemen Arabia 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 12° N.

Abu Hammad, á-brú-hám-mád a village of Egypt on the Nile railway 11 miles SE. of Zagazig.

Abu Hammad, á-brú-hám-mád a town of Sudan on the right bank of the Nile at its great bend to lat. 10° 30' N the starting-point of the caravan going northward into the Nubian desert.

Abukir, á-brú-keen, a village of Egypt with a citadel on the promontory at the W. extremity of the bay of the same name 10 miles N. of Alexandria. Near it are the ruins of the ancient (a) or (b) of the city.

Abukir Bay, á-brú-keen a bay between the promontory of Abukir on the W. and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E. celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet Aug. 1-2, 1798. In it are Calicut Reef and the small island of Abukir or Nelson Island.

Abulouin, á-brú-lú-in or Abulouite, á-brú-lú-in a (anc. Abulouin) a village of Asia Minor on a small island in the lake of Abulouin, 20 miles W. by S. of Bursa. It has several remains of antiquity.

Abulouin, Lake, in Asia Minor 15 miles in length by 12 in breadth is 30 miles W. of Bursa. It is studded with small islands is traversed by the Rhyndacus and supplies Bursa with fish.

Abulung, á-brú-lung a pueblo of (Agayán) province Luzon Philippines Islands on the Abulung River a few miles from the sea, about 60 miles N. by W. of Taguigara. It is in a rich valley and produces tobacco, rice, an maize. Pop. about 8400. The Abulung mountains form a small chain about 5 miles from the coast.

Abury, a parish of England. See Abery.

Abu-Shehr, á-brú-shehr a city of Persia. See Bihir.

Abu-Simbel, á-brú-sím-bél or Ibsimbel, á-brú-sím-bél a locality in Nubia on the W. bank of the Nile 40 miles SW of Derr. Here are two rock-cut temples the work of Ramses II. the larger being in the front of the massive monuments of Egyptian art. In front of both are statues of extraordinary size.

Abut, or Abutizh, á-brú-tézh (anc. Abut) a town of Egypt on the Nile 1 mile SE. of Abut. It is famous for its oil.

Abu dos, á-brú-dos (anc. Abud) an ancient city of Asia Minor on the Hellespont. Near this place were and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge 10 miles. The story of Hero and Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

Abydos, in Egypt. See ARABAT EL MADFAT.

Abys, in ancient geography a promontory on the N. coast of Mauritania, in the tongue of land where the town of Ceuta stands opposite Calpa (Iberrall) Abys and Calpa were the Pillars of Hercules.

Abyssinia, á-bré-sí-ní-a (Arab. á-bré-sí-ní-a) a country of eastern Africa bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Somali country and Somali (a portion of which lies between it and the Gulf of Aden) on the SE. by Somali and the country of the S. on the S. and W. by British East Africa, and on the NW by eastern Sudan. Its limits on the S. are not well defined, but it may be said to be most of the land between lat. 0° and 15° N. and between lon. 30° and 45° E. and is about 600 miles long and 600 miles wide. It was comprised in the

ancient Ethiopia, and is now called *Nigra* by the Abyssinians themselves. This region, being somewhat gradually and in terrace form from the west but descending more abruptly on the east to waterless plains which lie between it and the Red Sea, is a high table-land, with a wall like encampment on the l (the so-called border mountains) on which groups of mountains rise to great elevations, some of them attaining an altitude of over 15,000 feet above the sea-level. The highest known peak is those of the Samen or Semyen range near the source of the Taki river. Ras Dabshon and Abba-karod being reckoned each over 14,000 feet high. There are a number of other summits of scarcely less elevation. The table lands or plateaus are generally from 6000 to 9000 feet high, the site of Addow, formerly a capital of Tigré being 8400 feet above the sea. The mountains present rugged and fantastic forms, with sides frequently abrupt and precipitous. The dominant photographic detail of the land is constituted by the vast basaltic outflow of the Tertiary period which have built up plateau masses and give evidence of an intensity of volcanic action hardly equalled in the surface of the globe. This eruptive energy has now entirely subsided and its remembrance is to be found solely in the few cones which border the Red Sea and in thermal streams of the interior. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and remarkable ravines, which are at some places nearly 4000 feet deep. Among the physical features is Lake Dembeba or Tana, which is near Gondar and is about 50 miles long. The principal rivers—namely the Bahr el-Azrek or Blue Nile, the Atbara, and the Takaze with their affluents—are tributaries of the Nile. Abietina has no navigable streams. Several of its rivers are lost in the sands and never reach the sea. The Hawash traverses the SE part and enters Lake Assa. The floods that run down the Blue Nile and the Atbara in the rainy season contribute largely to the annual inundation of the Lower Nile in Egypt.

The climate of Abyssinia is generally salubrious and agreeable. The rainy season begins about the middle of June and ends near the 30th of September. The great elevation of the surface and the copious summer rains render the temperature of Abyssinia lower than that of Nubia and Egypt. Three climatic zones are frequently recognized: 1. the lowlands up to an elevation of about 6000 feet, and supporting in part a luxuriant tropical vegetation; 2. the *Nigra*-*Nigra* from 6000 feet to about 8500 feet, the centre of fruitful cultivation; and 3. the *Daga*, the highlands above 8500 feet, which are in many parts grassy or barren, or even steppe-like in character with the temperature even in daytime frequently descending to the freezing point. The highest mountain peaks are covered with perpetual snow and some snow-layers even in the deep lower ravines. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, hyena, leopard, buffalo, antelope, and monkey. The domestic animals are horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and mules. The cultivated cereals are maize, barley, wheat, millet, and teff (*Poa Abyssinica*), a herbaceous plant with grains not larger than the head of a pin. Coffee grows wild, and sugar cane and cotton are cultivated in favorable localities. The indigenous and cultivated fruits are the date, orange, peach, pomegranate, grape, banana, and lemon. Salt which is obtained in the form of rock-salt, is used to some extent as currency. Gold, silver and antimony are also found.

The Abyssinian realm comprises three main divisions, Amhara (with Agum) in the centre and west, Shoa in the south and Tigré (with Lasta) in the north besides Kafa and Enkura in the extreme S and Harar in the SE. In addition Abyssinia claims a large territory to the NE of British East Africa. The chief towns are Addis Abeba, in Shoa, Gondar in Amhara, Adowa and Axum in Tigré and Ankober in Shoa. The royal residences in Addis Abeba. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits and have made little progress in manufactures or civilization. The population of Abyssinia is made up of Hamitic, Semitic and Negro elements. The Abyssinians are mostly of medium stature and well formed, with regular features, dark hair and brown or swarthy complexion. They are ignorant and superstitious, barbarous and warlike. The ordinary speech of the upper classes and the official language is the Amharic, a Semitic tongue allied to the Geez, or Ethiopic, the ancient language of Abyssinia, which still survives in the church and among scholars. Alien to the Amharic is the Tigré. Among the lower classes Agau (Agaw) the Hamitic language of the tribe of that name, is largely spoken. The Galla, a warlike tribe in the SE speak a Hamitic tongue. The prevailing religion of the country is a corrupt form of Christianity which is professed by the reigning princes as well as by a majority of the people. The Christian religion was introduced here about A.D. 330 in the reign of Constantine. The Abyssinians are mono-

physites and recognise the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria as the head of their church. Their immediate ecclesiastical ruler bears the title of 'Abuna (our father) and is consecrated at Alexandria. He resides in Gondar. The Abyssinians practise circumcision and regard the Virgin as the queen of heaven and the great intercessor for the sins of mankind. Their literature is composed almost exclusively of legends of saints and controversial works of theology. One of the Abyssinian tribes, the Falasha profess Judaism. A railroad, opened for traffic in December 1902 connects Addis-Harar with the port of Jibuti.

In the year 1866 an Amharic chief of superior talents obtained the throne of Abyssinia and took the title of Theodore III. emperor (negus) of Itiopia. He gained several victories over the Galla and other enemies, conquered Shoa, and took Ankober the capital maintaining an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men. In 1864 for some fancied insult on the part of the British government, he imprisoned the British consul and other British subjects. A British army commanded by Sir Robert Napier, invaded Abyssinia in 1868. Theodore shot himself up in Magdala, which the British took by storm in April 1868 and there found the dead body of the emperor who had killed himself. He was succeeded by Prince Kasaw of Tigré, who was crowned as King Johannes and after his death in 1889 Menelik II. King of Shoa, became ruler. In the same year Abyssinia became practically an Italian protectorate but the victory of Menelik at Adowa, in 1896 put an end to the Italian pretensions. Estimated area 210,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000.—Adj. and inhab. ARABIAN or in their own language AMHARIC or ITIOPICIAN.

Acabonac (5-kah-p-nah) Harbor, a body of shoal water on the NE shore of the town of Easthampton Suffolk co., N.Y. near the extremity of Long Island.

Academita, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. 8 miles SW of Mifflintown.

Academy, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y. 8 miles S of Cassadaga. Pop. 100.

Academy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. 8 miles from Philadelphia and 1 mile W. of Cynwyd Station on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 350.

Academy, a post-hamlet of Charles Mix co., S. Dak. Pop. 30.

Academy, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W. Va. 13 miles N.W. of Roanoke. Pop. about 125.

Academy Corners, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. 6 miles from Ellwood on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Academy Island, a portion of the northern part of Greenland about lat. 81° 30' and lon. 30° W. discovered by Peary in 1892.

Acadia or **Acadise**, the name of that part of New France which was comprised in the peninsula between the river and gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean as far W. as the Penobscot. The English named the region Nova Scotia a name subsequently restricted to a portion of it. See NOVA FRONIA.

Acadia, a parish in the NW part of Louisiana. Area, 475 sq. m. It is mostly prairie which is good rice-land being irrigated with water from the many bayous by which the parish is intersected. Agriculture is the chief industry; rice, cotton, corn, sugar-cane, oats, and sorghum are staple crops. Capital, Crowley at the junction of two railroads which traverse the parish. Pop. in 1900 23,483.

Acadia Mines, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Colquhoun Mountains 3 miles from London derry. Here are iron and steel works. Pop. about 1800.

Acapulco, a-ha-pool'ko, a seaport town of Salvador Central America on the Pacific 50 miles W. by S. of San Salvador. It was once a large town and its trade is yet important.

Acarnania Promontorium, ancient name of Cape Saint Euphrasy.

Acámbaro, á-kám-bá-no, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles SSE. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900 8345.

Acampo, á-kám-po, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 15 miles N. of Stockton. Pop. 200.

Acacacab, á-ká-ká, a town of Mexico in Yucatan 15 miles SSE. of Mérida. Pop. 2000 of district, in 1898, 22,918.

Acapulco, á-ká-pool'ko, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific, in the state of Guerrero. Lat. 16° 54' N. lon. 99° 48' W. It has a noble landlocked harbor with a depth of water of 125-250 feet, and is about 200 miles SSW of the city of Mexico, 1637 miles from San Francisco, and 1836 miles from Panama. It is the chief port of call for steamers plying between San Francisco and South American ports. The remarkable tunnel cut known as the Abre de San

feet the peak Ackenberg is somewhat lower. The stream is tributary to the Weser.

Ackerman, a banking post-village of Choctaw co. Miss., on the Illinois Central R. 55 miles SW of their town. Pop. 700.

Ackermanville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. on the Bangor and Portland R. 13 miles N of Visaret.

It has glass and other manufacturers. Pop. about 60.

Ackerville, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala.

Ackerville, a post-village of Washington co. W. Va. on the Milwaukee and Et. La. R. 30 miles NW of Mill waukes.

Ackley, a post hamlet of Choctaw co. Ala.

Ackley, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Illinois Central R. 13 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 144.

Ackley, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. on the Dunkirk Attaghony Valley and Pittsburgh R. 44 miles S of Dunkirk N. Y. Lumber wood, bark etc. are extensively shipped here.

Acklin Island in the Bahamas, the largest of the Crooked Island group. It is 40 miles long from N to S miles broad and is clothed by luxuriant reef.

Ackworth, a post town of Warren co. Iowa, 3 miles E of Indianola. It has the Ackworth Hotel which is under the direction of the Indians. Pop. in 1900 115.

Ackum, a post hamlet of Guntur Taluk of Mach on the east arm of Travetree Bay, miles NE of Travetree.

Ackum, a post-village of Lane co. Oregon about 8 miles SW of Salem. Pop. about 100.

Ackum, a post-village of Hardman co. Tex. Pop. about 75.

Ackum, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. in the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 31 miles SE of Charleston. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Acoma, a post town of Acoma, a post town in the Indian village of Acoma, N. Mex. 3 miles W of Albuquerque on the Santa Fe R. 50 miles high which is ended by a winding stairway. It has a large Catholic chapel.

Acoma, a parish in Yorkshire, England on the On and on the Great Northern R. 5 miles W of York. In the vicinity is a famous hall where the body of the Emperor Richard I. is supposed to have been buried.

Acoma, a post-village of Illinois. Pop. about 100.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 14 miles in Chile. South America the lofty mountain of the Andes with snow-capped peaks in the Western Hemisphere. It is 23,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

Aconagua, a post town of Aconagua, a post town in the Argentine Republic 13 miles W of Tucuman. It is 14,000 feet high. It was first ascended in 1891 by Zulliger and subsequently by Vane and Conway.

height 10 miles SW of Spoleto. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4000).

Acquasiva Collecroce, a post town of Italy 22 miles NNE of Campobasso. Pop. 1840.

Acquasiva delle Fonti, a post town of Italy province of Bari 16 miles SEW of Bari. Pop. in 1901 10,004.

Acquasiva Platani, a post town of Italy province of Caltanissetta. Pop. 2000.

Aequi, a post town of Italy province of Alessandria, on the left bank of the Bormida, 16 miles SEW of Alessandria, is a place of great antiquity and has the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur baths in cases of cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism and gonorrhea. Its springs were famous in remote antiquity a fact duly recorded by Pliny as well as by its modern name. Pliny gives it a special mention (xvi. 2) along with Puteoli and Aquae Sextiae (Aix).

Acra, a post town of Greece on the N. Y. about 40 miles SEW of Athens is at the base of the Catakil Mountains and 10 miles from the sea.

Acra, a post town of Africa. See **Acra**.

Acra, a post town of Brazil in the state of Pernambuco. It is an important rubber region and has its chief settlement the river port of Acra or Porto Alonzo.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acra, a post town of Syria, in the district of Hama, 15 miles N of Hama. It is an important place in the antiquity and is famous for the ruins which it has and the temple of the goddess Ashtart.

Acton, a post hamlet of Meeker co, Minn about 10 miles WSW of Littlefield

Acton, a station in Salem co N J on the West Jersey and Seashore R 3 miles E of Salem

Acton, a post village of Richland co SC 25 miles by rail E by S of Columbia

Acton, a post village of Hood co, Tex near the Brazos River 30 mi on SW of Fort Worth

Acton, or **Acton West**, a banking post village of Halton co Ontario Canada on the Grand Trunk R 15 miles W of Toronto. It has various manufactures Pop in 1901, 1484

Acton-Harwell, a village of England in Shropshire, 7 1/2 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, where Edward I in 1283 held a parliament.

Acton Homes, a hamlet of South Africa in Natal 25 miles from Ladysmith with which it is connected by road. It acquired some importance in the Boer war of 1899-1902

Acton Vale, or **Saint André d'Acton**, *saint de d'Acton*, a post-village in Baguot co Quebec Canada, on the Montreal and the Canadian Pacific R 30 miles E of Montreal. Coal per mines are worked in the vicinity. It has a tannery brick yards saw and door mills etc Pop in 1901 1174

Actopan *ak to pan* a town and district of Mexico in the state of Hidalgo, the former 70 miles NNE of the city of Mexico. The pop of the district was at sheriff of Othomes Indians of whom there are between 2000 and 4000 families. Pop of the town in 1900 2566

Actus, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co, Ark Pop in 1901 30

Acuña, a post-hamlet of Union co, Tenn

Acuña, *ak-koo* a lake in Chile, 38 miles SW of Santiago. It is about 8 miles in length and 1 in breadth

Aculzingo, *ak-koo* seen go or **Aculzingo**, *ak-koo* la-noon go, a large Indian village of Mexico state of Vera Cruz E of Orizaba near the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico

Acushnet, *ak-koo* h n t, a post-village of Bristol co Mass in Acushnet town ship (town) near an inlet of the sea 4 miles E of New Bedford. The town has a population (1900) of 1221

Acuto, *ak-koo* a village of Italy 35 miles E by S of Rome, and at the foot of Monte Acuto Pop 2000

Acworth, a banking post-village of Cobb co Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R 35 miles NW of Atlanta. There are gold and silver mines in the vicinity and also mineral springs. Colton is shipped here. Pop in 1900 677

Acworth, Warren co Iowa See **Acworth**

Acworth, a post hamlet of Sullivan co, Vt in Acworth township (town) about 45 miles W of Concord. The town has wood turning and other manufactures. Here are found large specimens of beryl. Pop of the town in 1900 504

Acworth, Cape, in the W part of Prince of Wales Land, N of Osborne Bay. Lat 72° 30' N lon 107° 40' W

Ada, *ad-ah* a town at Hungary or of Ba-Budung 30 miles E of Szegedin on the Theiss. Pop with surrounding about 12 000

Ada, *ad-ah*, a county in the SW part of Idaho borders on Oregon. It is bounded on the SW and W by the Lewis (or Snake) River and drained by the Boise and Payette rivers. Gold is found in the country. Capital Boise Area, 1777 sq m Pop in 1900 8363 in 1900 11 009

Ada, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co Ala 25 miles S of Montgomery

Ada, a post hamlet of Dooly co Ga. Pop about 50

Ada, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I T 35 miles NE of Wynnewood. It has cotton seed oil mills. Pop about 2000

Ada, a post-village of Ottawa co Kan 13 miles by rail W of Minneapolis. Pop about 150

Ada, a post-village of Kent co Mich on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Thornapple River and on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R 10 miles E by S of Grand Rapids. Pop about 350

Ada, a banking post-village, capital of Norman co Minn on the Great Northern R 30 miles N of Glyndon. Pop. in 1900 1253

Ada, a hamlet in the township of Albany Bay co Missouri near the village of Oriskany

Ada, a banking post village of Hardin co Ohio on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. 15 miles E of Lima. It is the seat of the Ohio Normal University. Ada has canning and packing industries and manufactures of staves tiles, etc. Pop in 1900 2570

Ada, a post-village of Maroon co W Va. Pop about 75

Ada, a post hamlet of Shobogan co Wta. 7 miles from Kiel

Ada, Africa See **Adna**

Ada-Bazari, *ad-ba-zar* a town of Asia Minor on the Sakaria, near Lake Sahanya. 23 miles S of Iamud. There is a bridge here about 800 feet long, constructed by the Emperor Justinian. The shores of Lake Sahanya are extremely productive. Pop estimated at about 25 000 (by some, considerably lower)

Adabelle, a post-village of Bulloch co Ga. Pop. about 90

Adafudia, *ad-fou-de*, a town in the Fula country west Africa, NE of ibumey in about lat 10° N. It has a large trade in native produce

Adai Khokh, *ad-ai* *khokh* an important mountain group of the Caucasus, named from its highest peak. It consists of about a dozen isolated peaks ranging from 14,000 to 15,245 feet in altitude. Lat of Adai Khokh 42° 47' N lon 43° 48' E

Adair, a county in the SW central part of Iowa, has an area of 510 sq m. It is drained by Middle River an affluet of the Des Moines, and by the head-stream of the Nodaway. Capital Painesfield. Pop in 1890 14,574 in 1900 10 192

Adair, a county in the S part of Kentucky has an area of 382 sq m. It is intersected by Green River and also drained by Little Barren River. Capital Columbia. Pop in 1890 13,721 in 1900 11 688

Adair, a county in the NNE part of Missouri has an area of 501 sq m. It is intersected by the Chariton River which runs southward, and by the North Fork of Salt River. Coal and limestone are found here. Capital Kirksville. Pop in 1890 11,417 in 1900 21 723

Adair, a village of Las Animas co, Colo on the Denver and Southern R 33 miles NE of Trinidad

Adair, a banking post village of McDonough co Ill 10 miles S of Bushnell. Pop about 150

Adair, a banking post village of the Cherokee Nation, I T 15 miles by rail NW of Vinita. Pop 200

Adair, a post town of Adair co Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R 80 miles W of Des Moines. It has banks a grain elevator etc. Pop in 1900 870

Adair, a post-village of St. Clair co Mich 10 miles W of St. Clair. Pop 75

Adairville, a banking post-town of Barton co Ga on the Western and Atlantic R 31 miles S of Dalton. It has grain and feed mills. Beauties remained in the neighborhood. It is the seat of Cherokee College (Baptist). Pop in 1900 610

Adairville a banking post-town of Logan co, Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R 30 miles SW of Bowling Green. It has important timber land trees. Pop in 1900 100

Adaja, *ad-ah* a river of Spain in Old Castile rising near Piedrahita. In the Sierra de Avila falls into the Douro after a course of between 80 and 90 miles

Ada Kaleh, *ad-ah* *kaleh* formerly known as **Neu-Oreova**, an island of Austria-Hungary in the Danube, between Hungary and Servia 12 miles below Orsova. It is inhabited by Turks who cultivate the vine, tobacco and so on

Adakh, *ad-ah* one of the Andreanov Islands Alaska. It has an active volcano and many hot springs

Adal, *ad-ah* **Adal**, or **Adajel**, a district of region of eastern Africa, around the Bay of Tajura and Gulf of Aden. See **Adan**

Ada (a da) Lake, in Cass co Minn is traversed by the Iowa River an indirect affluent of the Mississippi

Adalia, *ad-dal* **Adalia**, *Adatreh*, *ad-tal* *ad-ye* or **Attaliyah**, a seaport of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Kish on the Gulf of Adalia. Lat. 36° 52' 2" N lon 30° 35' E. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill the houses being built irregularly around the harbor so that the streets appear to rise behind each other in the manner of an amphitheatre. It has a Greek archbishop. The pop (about three-fourths Mohammedans and one-fourth Greeks) is estimated at between 25 000 and 30 000

Adalme, a post-hamlet of Marshall co W Va. 7 miles from Belton Station

Adallum, an ancient town of Spain. See **Elba**

Adamawa, *ad-dam-ah*, or **Fumbarima**, a native kingdom of Africa, in northern Nigeria and German Kamerun between lat. 8° and 11° N. It is traversed by the Benue and its tributaries and by the Atlantic Mountains. It affords fine pasturage, is populous, and has a large trade in slaves and ivory. The climate is unhealthy. Capital Yola. It was formerly subject to the power of Sokoto, but parts of it have obtained independence

Adam Bay, on the NW coast of Australia, stretches 6 miles inland. It is 10 miles in breadth at the entrance

Adarnello, a group of the southern zone of the Middle Alps, in Italy adjoining the Val Carnonca, and near the Ortler. Its highest summit is the Adamello Mountain, 11,660 feet.

Adams, adams, a county in the extreme W part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri has an area of 838 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Bear and McKee's Creeks. Limestone of good quality exists and there are also workable beds of coal in the E and in the W. Capital, Quincy. Pop. in 1890, 61,888; in 1900 67,068.

Adams, a county in the E part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 335 sq m. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's Rivers. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890 20,161; in 1900 22,232.

Adams, a county in the SW part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq m. It is intersected by the Nodaway River, and partly drained by the Platte River. Coal is found here. Capital, Corning. Pop. in 1890 12,292; in 1900, 13,401.

Adams, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 428 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and on the S by the Homochitto River. Capital, Natchez. Pop. in 1890 26,001; in 1900 30,111.

Adams, a county in the S part of Nebraska, has an area of 574 sq m. The Platte River touches the NW part of it. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1890 24,303; in 1900 18,840.

Adams, a county in the S part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 324 sq m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and intersected by Bruth Creek. Capital, West Union. Pop. in 1890, 28,693; in 1900, 26,328.

Adams, a county in the S part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 637 sq m. It is drained by the Conowingo, Herrington, Latimore, Marsh, and Rock Creeks, the last two of which are head-streams of the Monocacy River. The South Mountain extends along its NW border. Among its mineral resources are good limestone and iron and copper ores. Capital, Gettysburg. Pop. in 1890 33,496; in 1900 34,496.

Adams, a county in the E. part of Washington is drained by the head-waters of the Snake River, an affluent of the Columbia, and is traversed by the Northern Pacific R. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, flax, horses, cattle, and sheep are staple products. Area, 1698 sq m. Capital, Elysville. Pop. in 1890 2098; in 1900 4340.

Adams, a county near the central part of Wisconsin has an area of 962 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Wisconsin River and drained by Cross Creek. Capital, Friendship. Pop. in 1890 6898; in 1900 9141.

Adams, a post-hamlet of Fairfield C. Conn. Pop. about 75.

Adams, a post-hamlet in Lee co., Ga. on the railroad from Smithville to Albany 17 miles N of Albany.

Adams, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 12 miles SSE. of Quincy its banking point.

Adams, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Adams, a post-station of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Adams, a banking post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 6 miles S. of North Adams. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton wool, iron, paper, etc. Graylock or Saddle Mountain (3553 feet) the highest point of the state, is in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900 11,134. It includes the villages of Benfrew, Maple Grove, and Zylonite.

Adams, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles SE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900 578.

Adams, Hinds co., Miss. See ADAMS STATION.

Adams, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. 457 miles W of Omaha.

Adams, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Nemaha River near its source 29 miles by rail SSE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 417.

Adams, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., in Adams township (town) and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 12 miles SSW of Watertown. It contains the Hungerford College Institute, and is the trade-centre of an agricultural district. It has manufactures of wagons, canned goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 1202; of the town 3081.

Adams, a post-town of Umatilla co., Oregon 34 miles by rail SW of Walla Walla. Pop. in 1900 253.

Adams, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 12 miles NW of Kittanning.

Adams, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1816.

Adams, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3613.

Adams, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Adams, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., 10 miles SW of St. Albans. Pop. about 100.

Adams Basin, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 13 miles W of Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Adamsboro, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Elletts River division of the Wabash R., 6 miles SNE. of Logansport. Pop. 175.

Adam's Bridge, a chain of shoals, 62 miles long, extending across the Gulf of Manar between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindustan. See GULF OF MANAR.

Adamsburg, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. about 24 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 184.

Adamsburg, a post-village of Union co., S. C. Pop. about 70.

Adams Center, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., in Adams township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles SSW of Watertown. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Adams Center, a post-station of Adams co., Wis., about 33 miles NNW of Portage City.

Adamsdale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of shoes and wagons. Pop. about 250.

Adams Grove, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va. Adams Island, Marquesas Group. See ROAROA.

Adams Mills, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. about 10 miles N of Zanesville.

Adams, Mount, the second highest summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains in Coos co., N. H. about 4 miles N by W of Mount Washington. Its altitude is 5805 feet above the level of the sea.

Adams, Mount, a peak of the Cascade Range, in Yakima co., Wash., 12,470 feet high.

Adams' son's Harbor, or Port Esperance, a small arm of the sea, on the S coast of Tasmania.

Adams' sonville, a hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, 8 miles SE. of Newton.

Adam's Peak, a mountain in the centre of Ceylon. Lat. 0° 52' N; lon. 80° 32' E. Height, 7430 feet. The mountain which is a noted place of pilgrimage for Buddhists and Moslems, was at one time thought to be the loftiest summit of Ceylon.

Adams Point or Cape, in Oregon, on the S side of the mouth of the Columbia River. Lat. 46° 12' N lon. 123° 56' W. It has a light-house.

Adamsrun, a post-village of Colleton co., S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line 25 miles W of Charleston. Pop. about 350.

Adams Station, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 28 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. about 75.

Adamsthal, a dāma-tāl a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles N of Brünn. It is much visited on account of its caves, where numerous prehistoric remains have been found. Pop. 700.

Adamston, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J.

Adamstown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 64 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. 250.

Adamstown, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa. 11 miles SW of Reading. Pop. in 1900 597.

Adamstown, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 4 miles from Newcastle. Pop. about 2000.

Adamsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Birmingham.

Adamsville, a hamlet of Pinal co., Ariz. 4 miles W of Florence.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., 8 miles S of Warren.

Adamsville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 10 miles NW of Greenfield. It has good water-power and several mills.

Adamsville, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., about 100 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Adamsville, a post-station of Greene co., Miss.

Adamsville, Albany co., N. Y. See DELMAR.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N. Y., about 46 miles N by E. of Albany.

Adamsville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 12 miles NNE of Zanesville, which is its nearest railroad and banking point. Pop. in 1900, 201.

Adamsville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 19 miles SW of Meadville.

Adamsville, a post-village of Newport co. R.I., in Little Compton, about 12 miles S of Fall River. Pop. about 400.

Adamsville, a post-village of McNairy co. Tenn. 12 miles E. of Bethel Springs station of the Mobile and Ohio R. Savannah is the banking town. Pop. about 500.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah 8 miles W of Beaver City.

Adamsville, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, Canada, 4 miles N of Brigham.

Adamsuz, a *h-m-moth* a town of Spain in Andalusia, 21 miles NE of Cordova, with about 6000 inhabitants.

Adana, *Adana* a city in the SE part of Asia Minor, capital of a vilayet of its own name, on the right bank of the Sihun 30 miles from the sea. Lat. $36^{\circ} 58' N$, lon. $35^{\circ} 12' E$. Pop. estimated at about 80,000 among them a large number of Christians mainly Armenians. It has several remains of antiquity including a bridge over the Sihan, said to have been built by Justinian. It exports wool cotton corn, wood wine, and fruit. Adana is connected by rail with the port of Mersina.

Adana, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey lying between the Taurus on the N and the Mediterranean with the Gulf of Iskenderun on the S. Area, 1,400 sq. m. Cotton and grain are leading products. Pop. 400,000. Capital, Adana.

Adanara, a Malay island. See **ANANARA**.

Adangwe, a town of Togoland west Africa, 26 miles NW of Little Popo.

Adaro, a market-town of Limerick on Ireland on the Meig, 10 miles SW of the town of Limerick.

Adaro's Cape, in the Antarctic regions a headland of Victoria Land, in lat. $71^{\circ} 13' S$. A landing was effected here by Kristensen and Borchgrevink in 1895 and again by Borchgrevink who passed a winter here, in 1899. The rocks are volcanic and support several species of lichen, including the common reindeer moss. A few insects were also found here.

Ad'ari'o, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, about 14 miles N of Mansfield.

Adaxa, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa.

Adaxa, *Ad'axa* (anc. *Ad'daxa*), a river of Lombardy rises near Durnio in the Valtellina, flows generally S. traversing Lakes Como and Lecco and, after a course of 80 miles joins the Po, 7 miles W of Cremona.

Ad'da, an important town of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, near the mouth of the Volta River.

Ad'dicks, a post-village of Harris co., Tex. near Lett, a station 17 miles by rail W of Houston. Pop. about 600.

Ad'die, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N.C.

Ad'dieville, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 43 miles from St. Louis. Pop. 200.

Ad'diewell, a village of Scotland, about 10 miles SW of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600.

Ad'dins, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Ad'dingham, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa.

Ad'dington, a post-village of Chickasaw Nation I.T.

Ad'dis Abeba, *Ad'dis Abeba*, a town and capital (1893-1901) of Abyssinia, in Shoa, is situated at an elevation of about 9850 feet above the sea. It has a stationary population estimated at 50,000 and a floating one of perhaps 20,000-30,000. The position of the royal palace (of Meslek) as fixed by the Marchand Mission is $0^{\circ} 4' N$ lat. and $36^{\circ} 42' 50'' E$ lon. A treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia was concluded here Oct. 26, 1896.

Ad'dis Ababa, the royal residence and seat of government (since 1901) of Abyssinia, is about 25 miles W of Ad'dis Abeba.

Ad'disann, a county in the W part of Vermont, bordering on New York has an area of 722 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain (here 2 or 3 miles wide), is intersected by Otter Creek, and also drained by the New Haven and White Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and is diversified with beautiful scenery. Quarries of white and variegated marble are worked in this county. Alabaster, galea, and manganese ore are also found here. Capital, Middlebury. Pop. of the county in 1890, 22,277, in 1900 21,913.

Ad'dison, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Ala.

Ad'dison, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn.

Ad'dison, a banking post-village of DuPage co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 18 miles W by N of Chicago. Here are the German Evangelical Lutheran School organised in 1864, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Northern Illinois. Pop. in 1900 691.

Ad'dison, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Iowa, 12 miles NW of Fort Dodge.

Ad'dison, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. on a railroad, 13 miles (direct) N of Hardinsburg. Pop. 160.

Addison, or **Addison Point**, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Addison township (town) on an inlet of the ocean, 18 miles WSW of Machias. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1659.

Addison, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 20 miles NW of Adrian, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Near by is the Devil's Lake summer resort. Pop. in 1900 470.

Addison, a banking post-village in Addison township (town), Steuben co., N.Y. on the Cayuga River and on the Erie R. 23 miles W of Elmira. It has several mills and manufactures of motor-cycles, flour, wood-work etc. Pop. in 1900 2030 of the town 2837.

Addison, a small post-village of Galia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 8 miles above Gallipolis.

Addison, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. in Addison township, 8 miles from Confluence Station and 90 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. of the township in 1900 1296.

Addison, a post-township (town and village) of Addison co., Vt. about 10 miles NW of Middlebury. Pop. in 1900 851 of the village, about 235.

Addison, a banking post-town capital of Webster co., W. Va., 35 miles S. of Buckhannon. Pop. in 1900 267.

Addison, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Addison township (town) about 37 miles NW of Milwaukee, near Allerton Station. Pop. of the town in 1900 1610.

Addisonhill, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y. about 15 miles SW of Corning.

Addison Junction, a post hamlet of Essex co., N.Y. on Lake Champlain at the junction of the Addison R. (of Vermont) with the Delaware and Hudson R. near Fort Ticonderoga, and 24 miles N of Whitehall.

Addison Point, a village of Maine. See **ADDISON**.

Ad'din, a *doe* one of the Maldiva Islands, 10 miles in length and 7 in breadth.

Ad'dis, ancient name of a river of Italy. See **ADDA**.

Addy, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Wash. Pop. about 60.

Addy'ston, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles W of Cincinnati its banking point. Pop. in 1900 1512.

Ad'dghem, a *gh-ghem* a commune of Belgium West Flanders 4 miles WNW of Beeloo. Pop. about 4000.

Ad'dge, *Ad'dge*, a town of the Canary Islands, in a beautiful valley in the SE part of Tenerife.

Adel, *Adel* a banking post-borough of Berrien co., Ga. about 10 miles SW of Nashville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900 721.

Adel, a banking post-village, capital of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Racoon River and on the Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles W of Des Moines. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 1213.

Adelaida, *Ad'da* a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. 25 miles W of Paso Robles.

Adelaida, a river in the NW of Australia, falls into Adam Bay and is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

Adelaida, *ad p-lad* a city the capital of South Australia, on the Torrens River, near its mouth in Gulf St. Vincent. Lat. $34^{\circ} 07' S$ lon. $138^{\circ} 28' E$. The town which is spacious and laid out on a level tract at the base of Mount Lofty, is divided by the Torrens into South and North Adelaide, separated by a natural park the former being the business portion. It is the seat of the University of Adelaide and contains a fine botanical garden, government buildings, parliament house, town hall and the South Australian Institute. Its numerous large suburbs include Kensington, Norwood, Unley, Hindmarsh, and St. Peters. Its port is Port Adelaide, 7 miles to the NW a few miles from which is the watering-place Glenelg. Adelaide is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. It was founded in 1836 and named in honor of Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of suburbs) 163,430.

Adelaida, a thriving town of Cape Colony, on the Keenap River 34 miles from Cookhouse with which it is connected by cart. Pop. about 1200.

Adelaida Island, or **Queen Adelaide Islands**, a chain of islands of southern Chile. The westernmost, called **Adelaida Island**, is off the N entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Adelboden, *Adel-boden* a valley and village in the canton of Bern Switzerland, 24 miles S of Thun. It has mineral springs and a pretty cascade. Elevation of village, 4450 feet.

Adelle, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Adelhausen, *Ad'del-hu'sen*, a village of Baden, Germany, 8 miles SW of Schopfheim. In the vicinity are

found beds of chalcedony petrifications, and remains of aboriginal implements.

Adelle, a dā-lee' a barren tract in the Antarctic Ocean Lat. 66° 30' S ; lon 138° to 142° E Discovered by D Urville in 1840 It forms part of what is frequently designated Wilkes Land

Adeline, a post village of Ogla co, Ill, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. 23 miles (direct) E. of Mount Carroll Pop in 1900 218

Adeline, a post-village of St. Mary parish La. 8 miles N of Franklin its banking point Pop about 500 It has sugar manufactures

Adell, a post village of Parker co. Tex.

Adell, ad-dēl a post-village of Sheboygan co Wis on the Wisconsin Central R 43 miles N of Milwaukee Pop 160

Adelmannsfelder, a del-māns fēl-der a town of Württemberg, 10 miles NNW of Aalen Pop. about 1700

Adelman, a del-nōw a town of Prussia, in Posen on the Bartsch Pop in 1900 2311

Adelphi, a post village of Polk co Iowa on the Des Moines River about 12 miles SE of Des Moines Pop. 100

Adelphi, a banking post village of Ross co Ohio, 13 miles NE of Chillicothe It has pork packing and other industries. Pop in 1900 510

Adelsberg, a dēl-bēss a town of Carniola, 23 miles by rail NE of Trieste It is remarkable for the stalactite caves in the vicinity the largest hitherto discovered in Europe The passages which are in part the channel of the Polk River are collectively 54 miles long of which about 24 are accessible to tourists Pop about 100

Adelsheim, a dēl-hīme a town of Baden 32 miles E of Heidelberg Pop in 1900 1428

Ademus, a dē-mooch a town of Spain 62 miles NW of Valencia Pop about 3000

Aden, a dēn (r dēn, a seaport on the S coast of Arabia belonging to Great Britain It is situated on the N side of a barren mountainous peninsula of volcanic origin (Cape Aden) the summit of which is 1776 feet above the sea, at a distance of 105 miles from the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb. Lat. 12° 40' 15" N lon 45° 10' 20" E It is strongly fortified, and may be called the Gibraltar of the East. Numerous mosques and other buildings attest its former magnificence. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Selim the Magnificent but before its occupation by the British it had shrunk into insignificance. In 1839 the town and the peninsula on which it stands were taken possession of by the East India Company to be made a depot for coal and a calling-station for the vessels between India and Bux, and from that time Aden has increased in commercial importance, especially since the opening of the Suez Canal Aden is the chief trading city on the coast of Arabia and is a free port Its harbor is very commodious It has a large trade in coal, and is an important shipping place for Arabian coffee. There is an active transit trade in imported cotton yarn and dry goods as well as in gum, skins and hide, petroleum, tobacco and grain In addition to the peninsula on which the town is built, the British possession of Aden comprises a small tract on the mainland and the island of Perim in the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb. Total area, 80 sq m Pop in 1901 43,974.

Aden, Gulf of, an arm of the Arabian Sea, lying between Somal and the S coast of Arabia Its length from E to W is about 480 miles its breadth from 160 to 200 miles

Adenn, a dē-nē, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co Ohio, 8 miles E. of Cadiz.

Adennra, or Adennra, a dē-nā-rā, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch Lat. 8° 17' S lon 125° 14' E It is about 35 miles long and 15 broad

Adennan, a dē-nōw a town of Blenheim Prussia, 29 miles W of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900 1634.

Aderrā, a dē-rā (i.e. mountain) sometimes written Aderrā, a dē-rā' a mountainous region of the western Sahara (Africa) between Timbuktu and Aden is inhabited by the Awallimid, a powerful Berber tribe, who breed many sheep and camels It is not to be confounded with Adnan

Aderbysen, a region of Persia. See ADEBAYAN

Adernō, a dē-nō a town of Sicily at the SE. foot of Mount Etna, 17 miles NW of Catania Pop in 1901 (commune) 25,859 It has remains of old walls and of the ancient Adranum

Adersbach, a dē-rā-bā a village of Bohemia on a tributary of Upper and Lower Adersbach 9 miles WNW of Braunau Pop about 1600 In the vicinity are remarkable exposures of Quader-sandstone

Ad/gateville, a post-hamlet of Jasper co Ga 24 miles N of Macon

Ad/gor, a post-village of Jefferson co Ala. In a mining region 26 miles by rail SW by W of Birmingham It

has important coal-mines Pop about 1000 The banking point is Bessemer

Adham, a post-hamlet of Milam co Tex 7 miles W of Cameron

Adige, ad-ejē (It. pron. a dē-jā, Ger. Etich etc. L. Adis etc.) a river of northern Italy formed by numerous streamlets from the Tyrol Alps, which unite at Glurns It enters Lombardy 13 miles S. of Roveredo, and flowing S and E. enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto-Fumano, 13 miles NE of Adria, after a course of 230 miles, of which 170 are navigable. Affluents on the left, the Passer Eusab, Avisio and Alpone on the right, the Noce The cities of Glurns Trent Roveredo and Verona are on its banks Its navigation is difficult.

Adigetto, a dē-jēt-tō is a canal or navigable waterway derived from the Adige, which commences near Badia, Italy passes Rovigo, and by means of the canals of Vortico and Bianco connects the Adige with the Po

Adigrat, a dē-grāt, or Adigherat, a dē-gl-rāt a town of Tigre Abyssinia, capital of the district of Agam It consists of about 50 huts, situated where the ridge proper of the Abyssinian plateau begins its descent towards the coast Altitude 8585 feet Alegha, one of the highest peaks of Tigre, is near this place Lat. 14 18 N lon 38° 35 E.

Adim, a banking post-village of Modoc co Cal 65 miles E of Susan Pop in 1900 314

Adiron'ack, a post-village of Warren co N Y 60 miles N of Saratoga Springs

Adiron'dack, a village of Essex co N Y 90 miles N of Albany and near Lake Henderson in the Adirondack Mountains Iron-ore has been mined and smelted here on a large scale but the establishment has been abandoned It is now a summer and sportsman's resort. Pop about 175

Adirondack Mountains, a group of mountains in Clinton Essex Hamilton and Franklin cos N Y remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery This group culminates in Tahawna, better known as Mount Marcy (5543 feet) which is in Essex co and is the highest mountain in the state Among the other peaks are Mt. Cayuga (5112 ft) Skylight (4020 ft) Haystack (4918 ft) Dix (4842 ft) Whiteface (4800 ft) Nippletop (3045 ft.) the Gothics (4440 ft.) and Colvin (4044 ft.) The foundations and central masses of the Adirondacks are composed of granite, hypersthene and other acidic rocks They are covered with forests of birch beech cedar hemlock maple pine etc. In this great Adirondack wilderness which covers an area of 5000-6000 sq m. are a number of lakes (Long Indian Tupper Upper and Lower Kanabec Raguet Pond etc.) which are largely frequented for their wild and beautiful nature Keene Valley is one of the most popular objective points of the tourist The moose farms crowd so closely on the shores of the lakes that only narrow intervals are found between the water and the steep side of the mountains The Hudson and Ausable Rivers run among the Adirondacks the former in one of its broad streams, in the magnificent gorge known as the Indian Pove The climate of this region which is severe in winter (temperature descending to -42°) is thought to be very beneficial to those suffering from pulmonary complaints and several sanitariums have been established. The region contains vast deposits of magnetic iron ore.

Adirri, a river of Guinea. See YARRA

Adjuntas, a dē-nōn-tā, a popular mountain resort of Puerto Rico about 15 miles NW by R of Ponce altitude, over 2400 feet It has post and telegraph offices it was much damaged by a hurricane in 1908 Pop about 2000 of the jurisdiction 18,000

Adkin, a post-village of Wyoming co W Va. Pop about 100

Adina, a post village of Brooks co Ga 28 miles NW of Valdosta Pop 125

Adler, a dē-ler a river of Bohemia, a tributary of the Elbe, which it joins at Königgrätz Length 50 miles

Adlerkosteletz, a dē-ler-kōst-letz, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles SE of Königgrätz Pop in 1900 4390

Adler Pass, in the Zermatt group of mountains of Switzerland between the Strahlhorn and the Rimpfischhorn Altitude 13,440 feet

Adlershof, a dē-ler-hōf a village near Potsdam, Prussia Pop in 1895 5601

Adlswell, a dē-swēll a village and commune of Switzerland, 3 miles S of Zurich Pop abt 2900

Ad'mak, a post-hamlet of Washington co Neb about 10 miles SE of Cooper

Admiral, a post-village of Callahan co Tex Pop. about 100

Admiral (or Salt Springs) Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, is separated from Vancouver Island by Stuart Channel and Bascom Narrows. It is

about 14 miles long, has good lands, good ports, coal-seams, and a salt spring.

Admiralty Bay, Alaska. See **BERING BAY**

Admiralty Gulf, a large inlet of Western Australia, in the Kimberley division.

Admiralty Inlet, in the NW part of the state of Washington is a continuation of Puget Sound. It separates the counties of King and Snohomish on the E from Jefferson and Kitsap on the W. It is navigable for the largest ships, and in some places is nearly 16 miles wide. The shores are steep and in many places large ships can ride close to the land and load without the intervention of a dock or wharf. See **POWELL SOUND**.

Admiralty Island, a large island of Alaska, NE of Baranof Island. Lat. $5^{\circ} 30' N$ lon $134^{\circ} 16' W$. It is 90 miles long, well timbered and inhabited by Sitka-kwan Indians. Native copper and coal have been obtained here.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific NE of Papua, included in the Bismarck Archipelago. The largest Admiralty Island (called by the natives Manus) is 60 miles in length and in lat $2^{\circ} 5' N$ lon $147^{\circ} 18' E$. Discovered in 1818. Since 1885 under German protection.

Admiralty Range, in Victoria land, Antarctica, in about lat $72^{\circ} S$. Average elevation about 900 feet.

Admiralty Sound, Tierra del Fuego. It extends inland 43 miles SE, having a width of 7 miles.

Admarco, a port village of Lyon co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 13 miles W of Oage City. It has a bank. Pop. about 250.

Admont, a market-town in Styria, on the Rhine. Pop. 1890. It has iron works and rolling-mills, and a noted Benedictine abbey founded in 1074, which possesses a library containing 80,000 printed volumes (880 being incunabula) and 1100 manuscripts. It is a favorite mountain resort.

Adnet is a village of Austria-Hungary 63 miles SE of Salzburg. Pop. 400. It has quarries of fine marble.

Adobetown, a small town a port hamlet of Madison co. Mont. about 5 miles N of W. of Virginia City.

Adoir, a port hamlet of Gales co. W. C.

Adolphus, a port-village of Allen co. Ky. Pop. about 50.

Adoni, a town of British India, presidency of Madras 4 miles NE of Bellary. Pop. about 25,000.

Adouras, a port-village of Granville co. Vt. Pop. about 60.

Adony, a town of Hungary on the right bank of the Danube, 23 miles N of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Adorf, a town a manufacturing town of Saxony on the Elster 20 miles W of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 6,119.

Adorp, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant 14 miles NNW of Groningen. Pop. about 1400.

Adour, a river (anc. *At' rae*) a river of France rises in the Pyrenees near Barreire, passes Bayonne, Bordeaux, Tarbes, St. Sever and Dax where it becomes navigable, and, after a course of 200 miles falls into the Bay of Biscay N of Bayonne. Affluents, Midouze, Gabas, Luv and Gave de Pau.

Adowa, a town of Ethiopia, the chief town of Tigre Abyssinia, situated at an elevation of nearly 6500 feet 144 miles NE of Conhar. Lat. $14^{\circ} 12' N$ lon $39^{\circ} 5' E$. Pop. about 9000. It is the chief entrepot of trade between the interior of Tigre and the coast. Here the Italian suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Abyssinians March 1, 1896.

Ad'par, a town of Wales, on the Teify 24 miles NNE of Cardigan.

Adra, a town (anc. *Adra*) a town and seaport of Spain in Andalusia, 60 miles SE of Granada on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 9000. Chiefly employed in wool spinning.

Adramyti, a town (anc. *Adramyti*) a town and seaport of Asia Minor 4 miles from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti and 83 miles N of Smyrna. Pop. about 6000 (?)

Adramis, an ancient town of Sicily. See **ADRYN**. **Adrar,** a town (anc. *Adrar*) a town and seaport of the Sahara 3 days' journey NW of Timbuktu, in about lat $21^{\circ} N$ lon $15^{\circ} W$. It produces salt, dates, grain and melons. Chief towns, Wadan, Wadai, Shinghet, and Atar. Permanent pop. 7000. See also **ADRAR**.

Adras, a town of Italy 14 miles E of Bergamo, with an ancient castle. Pop. 600.

Adria, a town (anc. *Adria*) a town and seaport of Italy between the Po and the Adige, 16 miles E of Rovigo. Pop. in 1901 11,310. The commune, 15,678. In ancient times it was a seaport of the Adriatic (to which it gave its name) from which it is now 14 miles distant. It is the see of a bishop.

Adriampattam, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras district and 24 miles SE of Tanjore.

Adrian, a town, a banking post village of Emanuel co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 13 miles (direct) SW of Swainsboro. It has manufactures of fertilizers. Pop. about 800.

Adrian, a port-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 24 miles S of Burlington Iowa. Pop. 150.

Adrian, a city the capital of Lenawee co. Mich. is near the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Webber and the Detroit and Lima Rrs. 73 miles WNW of Detroit and 211 miles E of Chicago. Here are Adrian College, which was founded in 1868, and the State Industrial House for Girls. Adrian has railroad-shops, foundries, flouring mills, planing mills, and manufactures of electrical supplies, wire-fence, mail boxes, organs, pianos, etc. It is an active shipping point for grain, fruit and dairy products. Pop. in 1900 9654.

Adrian, a banking post-village of Noble co. Minn. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 19 miles W of Worthington. Pop. in 1900 1258.

Adrian, a banking city of Bates co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 20 miles S of Kansas City. Oil and gas wells are located here. Pop. in 1900 629.

Adrian, a port-village of Steuben co. N.Y., on the Erie R. 32 miles W of Corning.

Adrian, a port-village of Seneca co. Ohio on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 46 miles SW of Sandusky and 19 miles from Tiffin.

Adrian, a port village of Armstrong co. Pa. at Montgomeryville, about 7 miles N of Lancaster.

Adrianople, a town (anc. *Adrianopolis*) a city of European Turkey capital of the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritima, where it is joined by the Tunga and the Arvia, 137 miles NW of Constantinople. Lat. $41^{\circ} 41' 26'' N$ lon $26^{\circ} 35' 41'' E$. Pop. about 80,000 (formerly much greater) consisting of Turks (less than half), Bulgarians, Jews (byzantine), Armenians, and Greeks. It is on the railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople, and is a place of great commercial importance. The mosque of the Sultan Selim is a splendid structure, with four lofty minarets and a rich interior. It is considered the finest Moslem temple extant. The aqueduct which supplies the city is also a noble structure. Adrianople is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Bulgarian and an Armenian bishop. On the right bank of the Tunga, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is the Eski-Sera, the old palace of the sultan, now in a state of decay. One of the banyans is a noteworthy structure. Adrianople possesses manufactures of silk, woolen and linen, and has dye-works and tanneries. Adrianople was founded by the Emperor Adrian and was the capital of the Ottoman empire from 1361 to 1453. Here was signed in 1870 a treaty between Russia and Turkey in which the latter power recognized the independence of Greece.

Adrianople, a vilayet or province of European Turkey bordering on the Black and Aegean Seas and the Sea of Marmora. Area 15,010 sq. m. Capital Adrianople. Pop. (excluding Constantinople which has a separate governmental organization) estimated at about 1,000,000.

Adriatic, a sea (anc. *Adriaticum*) a body of water between Italy on the W and Istria, Dalmatia, and Albania on the E. Length 700 miles mean breadth 100 miles. It is named from the town of Adria. The name of Gulf of Venice is given to the NW part. On the E are the Gulf of Trieste (Flume or Quarnero) and Cattaro on the coast of Austria-Hungary and of Drin in Albania. On the W is the Gulf of Manfredonia. The shores are generally low on the Venetian side, and are covered with unwholesome marshes. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks and islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer navigation is safe, but in winter the SE winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its depth between Dalmatia and the mouths of the Po is 22 fathoms, but a large part of the Gulf of Trieste, and of the Adriatic opposite Venice, is less than 12 fathoms deep. Farther to the S, where it is less affected by the influx of rivers, the gulf deepens and attains a maximum depth of about 3200 feet (as between Bari and Durazzo). It has little perceptible tide, except at Venice, where there is a rise of a foot, and is exceptionally during storm winds, of 3-4 feet, and in the narrows at its entrance, where the ebb and flow is well marked. There can be little doubt that its depth was formerly much greater than it is now, as was also its extent, the

former being affected by the deposits, which are rapidly accumulating at the bottom, and the latter by the alluvial tracts forming along its borders. The plains of Venezia represent an ancient portion or "bight" of the Adriatic, which has been filled in by sediments derived from the Alps. On the W coast a series of lagoons, formed by long lines of sand-bars, are rapidly filling up and being converted into meadows by mud brought down by the streams. Between the N point of the Gulf of Trieste down to the S. of Ravenna there is an uninterrupted series of accretions of land more than 150 miles in length, which within the last 2000 years have increased from 2 to 30 miles in breadth. The mean rate of advance of the delta of the Po on the Adriatic, between the years 1300 and 1800 was about 27 yards a year, the mean annual gain, from 1800 to 1894 was 76 yards, and at present it exceeds 300 feet. Ravenna, which in Strabo's time was used as a military port, is now removed 4 miles from the sea, and Adria, which was likewise a Roman port, is 14 miles inland. The Adriatic communicates with the arm of the Mediterranean known as the Ionian Sea by the Strait of Otranto.

Adro, a town of Italy province and 12 miles WNW of Brescia. Pop. about 1800.

Adro, a town of Abyssinia. See **Adowa**.
Adula Mountains, a division of the Eastern Alps of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, lying off the San Bernardino road. Highest summit, the Rheinwaldhorn 11,150 feet.

Adulis, or **Adole**, a-doo'leh, an ancient town of Ethiopia, on the Red Sea. Its ruins are to be seen at the village of Sula, in Briten, near the head of Annesley Bay or Bay of Adula.

Adumum, a town of ancient Italy. See **Dowoo**.

Adur, a dūr, a river of England, on of Sussex, flows S and enters the English Channel at Shoreham.

Ad'vancee, a post-village of Boone co., Ind. on the Chicago and Southwestern R. 10 miles SW of Lebanon. Pop. about 150.

Advance, a post-hamlet of Greenup co. Ky. Pop. about 50.

Advance, a post-village of Charlevoix co. Mich. on Pine Lake, about 16 miles SW of Petoskey. Pop. about 200.

Advanco, a post-town of Stoddard co. Mo. 24 miles by rail SW of Cape Girardeau. Pop. in 1900 221.

Advance, a post-town of Davis co. N C. 14 miles from Lexington, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 273.

Advaco, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. 10 miles N of Indiana.

Advaco, a post-village of Orangeburg co. S C. Pop. about 75.

Adventure Bay, a large bay in Brunel Island off the SE coast of Tasmania. It is well sheltered.

Adventure Sound and Harbor, E of Falkland Islands. The former is 20 miles in length and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. The latter is in the S part of the sound.

Advocate Harbor, a seaport in Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Channel, 33 miles W of Parrsborough. The harbor is safe and commodious. At Cape d'Or near here, there are copper-mines. Pop. about 1300.

Advenville, ad'e-vil, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. 16 miles N of Troy. It is on Anderson River. Pop. about 150.

Agadice, ag-gá-déz, or **Aguten** (L. *Aguti*) a group of islands off the W coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 miles W of Trapani, the principal being Favignana, Levanzo, and Marettimo. Here the Romans achieved a great naval victory over the Carthaginians in 241 B.C.

Agae, the ancient name of Asia.

Agian (a-joo-an) Sea, or Grecian Archipelago, that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor on the E Greece and part of Turkey on the W, and the latter country on the N. Its length, from N to S, is about 400 miles its greatest breadth about 175 miles at Cape Doro, at the S extremity of the island of Euboea, it narrows to 30 miles but afterwards widens to nearly its former width. Its depth is very great, there being, in many places, at less than a mile from the shore, no bottom to be found with a 200 fathom line. In many places there is a depth of 3000-4000 feet, and in the southern basin, N of Cape Sidero, Crete, a depth of 7370 feet has been sounded. It contains numerous islands, many of which are of volcanic origin. Others are composed entirely of pure white marble, their mountain elevations having an average height of from 1500-1900 feet. Among the better known of the Aegean Islands are Euboea, Chios (Selo) Lesbos, Lemnos, Andros, Naxos, Samos, and Skyros. Rhodes and Carpathos (Sourpanto) lie at the SE entrance to the sea.

Aggeri, a lake of Switzerland, about 4 miles E. of the Lake of Zug. Elevation 2380 feet. On it are the villages of Unter-Aggeri and Ober-Aggeri.

Agida, an ancient name of Capo d'Ischia.

Agilia, the ancient name of Chios.

Agina, ag-jūna, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Agina (Saronic Gulf) 15 miles S by W of Athens. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, in the S part, 37° 41' 9" N lon. 25° 30' E. The island is 8 miles in length and about the same in breadth. It was an important state in antiquity (conquered by Athens in 456 B.C.) and was celebrated for the splendor of its buildings, among which was the temple of Jupiter on Mount St. Elias. Pop. about 9000.

Agina, a town of Greece, on the island of Agina. For sometime it was the residence of the Greek senate and governor. Pop. about 5000.

Agina, Gulf of (anc. Saron (see Saron)) on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and Peloponnesus is about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It contains the islands of Salamis and Agina and several islets.

Agion, the official name of Vostressa.

Agion, the ancient name of Vostressa.

Agiesberg, an ancient name of ALEXANDRIA.

Agiospotami, ag-gos-pot-a-mi (goat's rivers) or **Agiospotamos**, in ancient geography a small stream of the Thracian Chersonesus, emptying into the Hellespont, with a small town of the same name. At its mouth the Spartans, in 405 B.C. crushed the naval power of Athens.

Agna, the ancient name of FAVIGNANA and Lincea.

Agpton, the ancient name of Egypt.

Agropolis, a town of Asia. See **Hir**.

Aeltere, a village of Belgium on the railway from Ghent to Bruges. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Amilian, an Italian compartment. See **EMILIA**.

Amilianum, the ancient name of MITLIE.

Amoom, the ancient name of LAISACH.

Amoria, an ancient name of ISCHIA.

Acog-wa, an ancient name of AYA.

Asipone, the ancient name of INDIAN.

Asos, the ancient name of EROS.

Asmoses See SPALDING ISLANDS.

Asolin Isosote See LIPARI ISLANDS.

Asolis, as'-le, in ancient geography the northern part of the W coast of Asia Minor, colonized by Hellenic Greeks. Here were the towns of Cyme, Antandrus, Gargara, Aemsa, Alexandria Trea and, on the island of Lesbos, Mytilene. Lat. 37° 24' N lon 107° 37' 12' W. It has an altitude of 14,054 feet.

Aerns, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais on the Rhone 7 miles NE of Brig.

Aerö, a-rö, or **Ärrö**, an island of Denmark in the Baltic, 10 miles S of Fünen, 14 miles in length by 5 miles in mean breadth. Pop. 11,000.
Aeröskjöbing, a-rö-kyö'bing (i.e. the mart of Aerö) a seaport on the island of Aerö on the NE side. Pop. about 1500.

Aerychot, or **Aarrschot**, ä'-rö-rot, a town of Belgium province of South Brabant, 23 miles NE of Brussels. Pop. in 1899 8970.

Aerseele, ä-a-l-el, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles by rail NE of Courtrai.

Aertrycke, ä'-rö-try-keh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles SW of Bruges.

Aerzen, ä'-rö-zen, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 5 miles SW of Hameln.

Aesch, äsh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Basel, 6 miles S of Basel. Pop. about 1800.

Aesernis, the supposed ancient name of INNERSA.

Aeis, the ancient name of IMI.

Aestuarium Vavaria See **MORAY FIRTH**.

Aethalia, the ancient name of ELBA.

Aethiopia, the Latin name of ETHIOPIA.

Aethusa, an ancient name of FAVIGNANA.

Aetna, a volcano of Sicily. See **ETNA**.

Aetna, a post-village of Lake co. Ind. Pop. about 200.

Aetna, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co. Mich. on White River about 45 miles N by W of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 40.

Aetolia, a-to-le-a, an ancient district of Greece, in Hellas, bordering on the Corinthian Gulf forming with Acarnania one of the modern nomes (nomarchies) of the kingdom the capital of which is Miscalonghi. It is mostly mountainous but along the Corinthian Gulf barley, rye, and olives are raised.—Adj. and inhab. **Aetolian** a-to-le-an.

Aetolikon, or **Anatol'iko**, a town of Greece 3 miles NW of Miscalonghi, on an island in a lagoon. Pop. 1422.

Afar, ä'-far, or **Damaskil**, ä-d-ä-keel, a nomadic people of eastern Africa, inhabiting the regions known as Danakil and Adal. They are of many tribes, and are a finely formed, warlike race, with crisped hair and nearly black complexion. They are Mohammedans.

Affenthal, a village of Baden, Germany in the district of Baden, noted for its red wine. Pop. in 1908 336

Afflighem, *Afflighem*, a village belonging to the commune of Hekelgem, province of Brabant, Belgium, 12 miles NW of Brussels. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey founded in 1086, renowned for the richness of its library and the learning of its scholars.

Affoltern, *Affoltern*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 8 miles NW of Bern. Pop. about 2000

Affoltern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 4 miles NNW of Zürich. Pop. 2300

Afghanistan, *Af-ghā-ni-shān* (Afghan-land or 'Afghan-country') an inland country of Asia, lying between lat. 33° 30' and 38° 35' N and lon. 68° 50' and 74° 50' E, having on the N the Turkoman territory (belonging to Russia) and Bokhara, on the NE Darwas and other Pamir regions, on the E Chitral, the British Indian district of Peshawar and Waziristan, on the S Baluchistan, and on the W Persia. Afghanistan comprises five main divisions: Kabul in the E, Kandahar in the S, Herat in the W, Afghan-Turkistan in the N, and Badakhshan (capital, Ishkabad) in the NE. In Afghan-Turkistan are included Balkh, Kunduz, Andkhui, Maimana, Khelm, and other territories. Kafiristan, SE of the Hindu-Kush is now recognised by the British as belonging to Afghanistan. Kabul and Kandahar constitute Afghanistan proper. Area estimated at 240,000 sq m and the population at about 4,500,000. Most of the surface is of great elevation rising in many of its plains to 4000-7000 feet above the sea. The land declines to the W and to the NW falling in the valley of the Amu-Darya to 1000 feet or lower. The principal mountain-mass or chain is that of the Hindu-Kush, which enters from the NE and towers in gigantic summits to 18,000-20,000 feet elevation. The range of the Hindu-Kush in the NE is assumed to be 25,400 feet. A branch or outlier of the Hindu-Kush in the S. (or S. of) Koh-e-Baba Mountains, which in the Sikkim, S of Jhelabad, rises to 15,600 feet. Afghanistan is made largely inaccessible by reason of its distance from the sea, its inhospitable sands, and the bold mountain fastnesses that interlock it. Among the most famous of the mountain passes are the Khyber (Khyber) conducting to Peshawar and in the line of one of the main caravan routes—frequently spoken of as the "key to India"—and the Bolan Pass in the S along the line of railroad from Chaman to Quetta. Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a land of deserts and mountains of inhospitable character there are many fertile valleys well watered, covered with clover, thyme, violets, and odoriferous plants, and remarkable for their picturesque beauty. In these spots grain is grown in abundance, and fruits of all kinds abound including oranges, grapes, pomegranates, apricots, apples, quinces, peaches, pears, plums, almonds, and walnuts. The most extensive of these valleys or plains is that of Kabul, but there is also an exceedingly rich level tract in the vicinity of Herat. A great part of Belistan, in the SW part, is a more desert as is likewise a large portion of the adjacent country, extending over a space of about 300 miles in length by 100 in breadth.

The climate is various, the cold being often severe in the higher regions, and the heat intense in the lower. The summits of the mountains are often covered with snow while the summer heat of the plains is almost intolerable. At Kandahar the thermometer is frequently above 110° in the shade while in winter the inhabitants suffer from cold, fuel being extremely scarce. At Kabul, at an elevation of about 6000 feet, the snow lies for several successive months, during which the people remain in their houses and sleep close to the stores, the thermometer falling to 5° or 6° below zero. A greater extreme degree of cold -18° to -15° is known at Ghazni (7700 feet). The prevailing winds are from the west, and are in general cold; the easterly winds are hot. There is little rainfall, and agriculture is largely dependent upon the system of underground irrigation known as the "karez". The climate, on the whole however, is favourable to the human constitution, and in some parts highly salubrious; diseases are few the principal being fevers, agues, smallpox, and ophthalmia.

The chief rivers are the Helmand, Kabul, Heri-Rod, and Murghab besides the Amu-Darya, on the northern border, etc., but none is of great volume. The only lake of any size is that of Abkhista, which lies about 80 miles SW of Ghazni, and has a length of about 17 miles. Its brackish waters appear nowhere to have a depth exceeding 6 feet. The vegetation in the lowlands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric are raised. In the uplands the timber-tree, herbs, and fruits of Europe grow and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and grasses are cultivated. Kabul excels in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is ex-

tensively produced. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur and naphtha are met with. Ash and husbandry are in a very low condition. Carpets are made at Herat, but other manufactures are few mostly confined to cotton, woolen, felt, and silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery harness, and cattle-trappings. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine wool used in the manufacture of shawls. The exports consist chiefly of madder, saffron, indigo, tobacco, fruits, horses, furs, shawls, wool and carpets. The transit trade is considerable and wholly conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles, except on the single wagon-road (constructed in 1879-80) leading from Kabul to Peshawar being impracticable. The great mass of the inhabitants of Afghanistan are of the Afghan race and Mohammedans of the Sunni sect. The Afghans belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European race, and speak the Pushtu language. The dominant tribe of the Afghans is that of the Durani settled mainly in the western part of the country. In the E. are their kinsmen, the warlike Ghilzai. The population of Tatar stock includes the Hazaras and Aimaks, and the Uzbeks in Turkestan. In addition there are the Tajiks (of Iranian stock) the Kabris and large numbers of Jews, Parthians, Arabs, and Baluchis. The country is under a hereditary ruler styled *amir*. Perhaps no people in the world are more turbulent or more impatient of restraint than the Afghans. The chief cities are Kabul (the capital), Kandahar, Herat, Jhelabad, and Ghazni. The modern state of Afghanistan may be said to date from the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Durani leader, Ahmed Shah freed the country from Persian domination. The advance of Russia into Turkestan and of the British towards the Indus in the first half of the nineteenth century caused Afghanistan owing to her geographical position, to become an important factor in the rivalry between the two powers. The efforts of England to obtain diplomatic control over the country have led to two bloody wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80.

Afium-Karahissar, *a-fo-um ka-ra-his-sar* ('Black Castle of Opium') a city of Turkey in Asia Minor 60 miles SSE of Kutahia at the junction of the railroad line leading from Constantinople and Smyrna to Konia. Pop. about 20,000. It is built on a rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It has numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manufactures of felt, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, and a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name.

Afay, *a-fay*, a small hilly Wabahu district of Negd, in Arabia.

Afenz, *a-fenz*, a village of Styria on the Mur. **Afognak**, *a-fog-nak*, an inhabited island off the coast of Alaska, N of Kodiak, and separated from the mainland by Shelikof Strait.

Afragola, *a-frā-go-lā*, a town of Italy 5 miles NNE of Naples. It has extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

Africa, *a-frī-ka* (Gr. *Libya* Fr. *Afrique* & French Ger. *Afrika* & *af-ri-ka* It. Sp. and Port. *Africa* & *af-ri-ka*) a vast peninsular continent connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean on the E by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean on the S by the Southern Ocean, and on the W and SW by the Atlantic Ocean. Its points of furthest extension are Cape Blanco in the N (lat. 37° 20' N) Cape Agulhas (34° 51' S) in the S, Ras Hafun (not Cape Gurdafui) in the E (lon. 51° 28' E) and Cape Verde (17° 34' W) in the W. Its greatest length is thus about 4000 miles (N-S.) while the breadth is not very much less. The area is estimated at 11,500,000 sq m. The coast-line, which measures about 16,000 miles is less indented than that of the other continents, and presents few good harbours, and no great gulfs or inlets except the Gulf of Guinea, which is only a gradual bend or trending of the shore. The civilisation of Africa has been retarded by this compact configuration which offers few facilities for penetrating into the interior by navigable waters. Africa lies mainly in the torrid zone, and is the warmest of all the continents. Its population is estimated to be about 170,000,000.

Face of the Country—The African continent may be said to consist essentially of a vast plateau or series of plateaux, which, with lower elevations in the north, gradually attain to heights of 3000-4000 feet in the equatorial regions and of 5000-6000 feet and more further southward. The most depressed regional portion of this system of heights is the Sudan, which in places, as at Adamawa, descends to within 500 feet of the sea-level, and rarely rises to 2000 feet. The Sahara, the most extensive desert-land of the globe, attains an average elevation of perhaps 1400-1500 feet, with mountain-peaks and ridges rising to three and four times this elevation (in Tibesti, 7800 feet). Yet in this region, not far from the southern borders of the

Great Atlas, there are low spots or depressions whose surfaces are actually beneath the level of the sea. Such are the Shotts Marshes (—70 feet) and Jorid, lying westward of the Gulf of Gabon (See SAHARA). The interior plateaus, more particularly in the E. and S. are bordered by lofty supporting mountains, which fall in rapid terraces to the sea. This condition is found in many parts of the southern coast mountains, and also in the long line of plateau heights which define the depression of the Red Sea and prolong northward the lofty table-land of Abyssinia, with an altitude of 7000-9000 feet. In its plateau construction Africa appears to have the greatest general elevation of all the continents, about 2000 feet.

Mountain-Systems.—Africa has no mountain-chains that are in any way comparable with the Andes, Rocky Mountains or Himalayas, and none of the summits, excepting those of a number of extinct volcanoes, attain the full height of the loftiest peaks of the Alps. An almost continuous series of ancient mountains, of which parts are known as the Roggeveldt, Vuurveld, Storm Kuthlambe (or Drakenberg) and Lebombo Mountains, and which rise in numerous peaks to 7000-9000 feet contain most of the southern half of the continent, and define the coast-line. The Mont-aux Sources and Champagne Castle, in the Drakenberg, are upward of 10 000 and 11 000 feet high. The Atlas Mountains of northern Africa, which may be considered to be a fragmental portion of the system of the Alps-Apennines of Europe, and to have their continuation in the rock of Gibraltar and the Sierra Ronda, etc. in Spain are probably the most accentuated of the mountain-systems of the continent. Their highest summit appears to be the Jebel Aynabi in Morocco about 14 000 feet. (See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.) The highest summits of Africa are the extinct equatorial cones Kilima Njaro and Kama, sometimes without reason called the Mountains of the Moon, the former being 19 710 feet (Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze) and the latter about 17 200 feet. The Ruwenzori Mountains, which overlook the Semuliki Valley in the region of the head streams of the Nile, appear to be in part, at least, of volcanic origin, and possibly reach an elevation of 16 000 feet. Other lofty or well known summits of Africa and the African islands are Ras Dashan in Abyssinia, 14 150 feet; Fako the highest peak of the Kamerun (Cameroons), 13 010 feet; Pico de Teide, or Tenerife, 12 200 feet; Clarence Peak on the Island of Fernando Po, 9350 feet; and Tebie Mountain overlooking Cape Town, 5530 feet.

The only active volcanoes of Africa that are known to-day are comprised in a series of giant cones of the east-central region lying north of Lake Kivu and to a small degree of their cones that are part of the region of Lakes Rudolf and Stefania. The former which are often referred to as the volcanoes of the Mufumhu group, embrace, among other summits, the fiery Kirungu Cha-Gungu (Kirunga or Mount Elgon) 11 300 feet, with a crater one mile wide; and Kirungu-Ndago (11 000 feet) and the new dormant (?) Mount Eyres, 13 000 feet.

There are no glaciers of any real magnitude, and such as exist belong to the Kilima-Njaro-Kenia Mountains, where they cling to the upper slopes. The line of perpetual snow is reached on Kilima Njaro at 16 400 feet, on the Ras Dashan at 14 000 feet, and on the Great Atlas at about 12 000 feet. Evidence of a past glaciation occurs it is claimed, at an elevation of about 3000-7000 feet, or lower on the Great Atlas of Morocco, and also over the lower high lands of South Africa.

Rivers.—The chief water-systems of Africa are comprised in the Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambesi, Orange, and the Limpopo Rivers. The Nile is after the Mississippi-Missouri system of waters, perhaps the longest stream in the world although it can hardly exceed the Amazon-Ucayali. It drains an area (about 1 000 000 sq. m.) considerably less than the Congo, and less than half of that which is drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. The Congo and Niger are of about equal length approximately 2000 miles, but the drainage basin of the former which occupies what might be called the unequal part of the continent, is much the largest of any of the African rivers, covering about 1 400 000 sq. m. about an eighth more than is covered by the Mississippi-Missouri basin. The sources of the Nile and Congo, the one river directed northward and the other westward, are located within a short distance of each other, in the hills and lowlands which define the Victoria-Tanganyika region. For the characteristics of the major African streams, see NILE, CONGO, NIGER, ZAMBEZI, etc. The capabilities of the African rivers as avenues of approach to the interior are somewhat limited, owing to their being either obstructed by sand-bars at the mouths or by rapids and cataracts at no great distances from the coast. In the course of the Zambesi River are the famous Victoria Falls,

which in grandeur and volume of water are frequently compared with the Niagara. (See VICTORIA FALLS.) About one-third of the continent which is comprised mainly in the Sahara and a portion of the Mediterranean border, has no externally directed drainage.

Lakes.—Africa, after North America, has the most extensive system of fresh water lakes of any of the continents. With but insignificant exceptions, they are all situated in the zone of rains, about 15 degrees on either side of the equator where likewise the main streams have their sources. Of these lakes the largest is the Victoria Lake or Victoria Nyanza, the great feeding basin of the Nile situated directly under the equator and with an area about equal to that of Scotland. It is, after Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, measuring 270 miles in length, and covering an area estimated at 27 000 sq. m. It lies at an elevation of about 3000 feet above sea-level and has a greatest depth exceeding 1000 feet. Lake Tanganyika a periodic feeder through the Lukuga, of the Congo with an area about equal to that of Lake Balkal in Siberia, is the second in size of the African lakes, measuring about 400 miles in length from north to south, and having a width ranging from 20 to 45 miles. Its surface waters stand at an elevation of about 2700 feet, and the depth of the trough is said to be in places 2000 feet. Other lakes are Nyassa (basin of the Shire), Bangweulu Mouro, all three partly in British Central Africa and Rhodesia, have connected by the Ruwenzori with northern Tanganyika. Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, connected with one another by the Semuliki River and tributary to the Nile Rudolf and Stefania, in British East Africa, the latter now nearly extinguished through desiccation. Leopold II. in the western part of the Congo Free State, Chad, in central Sudan, a shallow pan of water having no outlet, and lying at an elevation of only about 820 feet above the sea. Tsana (Denbea) situated on the Abyssinian plateau at an elevation of about 5 000 feet and discharging into the Blue Nile and Ngami, south of the Zambesi River which has practically disappeared and been converted into a muddy plain or desert. For the characteristics of the different lakes see the various separate articles.

Great Rift Valley.—Under this name are designated what appear to be two long narrow troughs or sunken blocks of the earth's crust comprising the basin of Lake Nyassa, and extending northward from it in somewhat divergent lines, one passing almost due northward to (and including) Lake Rudolf and the other through Tanganyika, have Albert Edward Nyanza, and Albert Nyanza, to perhaps the same position enclosing between their declivities the elevated or hanging plateau into which is sunk the rock basin of the Victoria Lake. It appears now almost certain that these two largely parallel lines of depression whose features are still sharply marked mark areas of weakness in the African crust, and represent successive breakage and subsidence of a geographically modern date. Their downfall has determined the position of the linearly disposed lakes that trend north and south on either side of the Victoria Lake. From Lake Rudolf (and Stefania) the breakage is carried into the trough of the Red Sea and from its northeastern horn the Gulf of Akabah, into the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley.

Islands.—The principal islands ordinarily considered as belonging to Africa are Madagascar the Mascarenes (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez), Comoros, Amirantes, Seychelles and Phoenix in the Indian Ocean, Madeira, the Canaries, Cape Verde and Guinea Islands (Fernando Po, Principe, St. Thomé, Annobon) in the Atlantic, and more remotely St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

Climate.—Africa lies mostly in the torrid zone, and is the hottest of all the continents, but the greatest heat is not necessarily found under the equator for here the heat is in great part tempered by the great elevation of the surface, by the shade of dense forests and by copious rains which fall almost incessantly during six or more months of the year. The Sahara and the Sudan concentrate the greatest heat and the former more especially is the source of supply of the hot winds that blow elsewhere and are known as the Sirocco in Morocco and the trans-Mediterranean regions, Khamsin in Egypt, and Harmattan in other parts. The highest temperature recorded is probably 135° (shade) found near Mursak in the Fezzan. In the region about Timbuktu the mean annual temperature is about 86°. The Arabs say of the Sahara that the soil is like fire and the wind like a flame. Whirlwinds extremely hot and dry, carrying sand up into the atmosphere often occur in these deserts. The western coast of Africa between the tropics is very unhealthy. The miasma of the swamps, marshes, and rivers gives its climate a fatal distinction for paludism, malaria. The regions of the Senegal and Niger are particularly unhealthy. The year in Africa (except the

Sahara) is for the greater part divided into two seasons, the wet, which is the coldest season, and the dry, which is the period of greatest heat. Some regions, however, have two wet seasons in a year. In Abyssinia, Bornu and Sudan the rainy season is between April and October. Near the mouth of the Zambesi, and in other parts of southern Africa, the rainy season commences in October or November and continues till about March. The Guinea Coast has its greater rainy season from March to June and its lesser rains occur in October and November. The greatest concentration of rain is found in the well watered and densely forested regions of the equatorial belt, but the amount falling nowhere equals that over the valley of the Amazon or in different parts of India and Assam. In the region of the great lakes Speke noted 236 rainy days in the course of a year. The average annual rainfall at Zanzibar is about 100 inches. The Sahara, except in or about the mountainous tracts, is largely a rainless area, and the same is true in a measure of this lesser desert region of the Kalahari in the south. Except on the high mountains and plateaus no extreme cold is known on the African continent, but the temperature not rarely descends to the freezing point on the lowlands, and even in the summer-time and in the main desert, where the noon time temperature may have been 100–110° an evening cold of 32° and less is frequently brought about as the result of extremely rapid radiation from the heated rock surfaces. The climate of the eastern plateau region is over large areas, refreshingly mild and salubrious. The average temperatures of the extreme months of the year at various points in Africa are given in the following table:

	Jan	July		Jan	July
Cairo	58	86	Candakurn	80.9	78.5
Kenchi, Egypt	62	94	Atkuler A. r. n. n. l.	2	4
Kaka Bu	6	83	Am. l. m.	62.3	7.1
Bornu, Lake	62	—	Ch. l. m.	74.5	7.6
Mouth of Niger	86	84	Ed. m. Gold Coast	79.7	76

Mine and Resources.—Many parts of Africa are rich in minerals but the developed mineral wealth is principally in the south where coal, gold and diamonds have been largely exploited. The main gold field of the Transvaal (now Transvaal Colony) which is bordered by the ridge known as the Witwatersrand and is hence known as The Rand, is the greatest producer of the world, and its annual output before the recent Anglo-Boer War was for many years nearly \$50,000,000. The gold occurs in placers and reef-quartz, but principally in the conglomerate or "banket." The richest diamond mine of the world is that of the Kimberley district, in Cape Colony, where the yearly output has been for a number of years valued at not less than \$20,000,000. A fairly extensive diamond field is also operated at Jagersfontein in the Orange River Colony (formerly Orange Free State).

Vegetable Productions.—The drier regions of the African continent may be roughly grouped as follows: 1. the region lying north of or bordering the desert, which is a transition tract between Europe and western Asia; 2. the deficient region of the Sahara, with its scattered terebinth bushes and oases rich in palms and cultivated fruits; 3. the great and almost impenetrable primeval forest of the central and west equatorial regions; 4. the lofty savannah and park country of the east, with its scatterings of acacia, baobab, and down palm; 5. the grassy plains or *karroos* of the south, the home of countless antelopes and 6. the eastern mountain zones. In the extreme north groves of oranges and olives, plants covered with barley, maize, and wheat, forests of evergreen oaks, pines and cork-trees, intermixed with the fig tree, cypress, arbutus, sandarach (*Calistria*) and myrtle form the principal features of the landscape. Among the indigenous and cultivated plants of Egypt are the papyrus, cotton, down palm, acacia, onion, lotus, tamarind, wheat and rice. In the arid region which lies S. of the Atlas Mountains and on the borders of Sahara, the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) is very abundant and forms the characteristic feature. It is peculiarly adapted to a hot and dry climate, and flourishes where few other trees could grow. The natives of these regions depend on the date almost entirely for their subsistence, and use the sap of the tree as a beverage. Palms of different species are found in nearly all parts of the continent except the extreme south. The coffee-tree grows in Beangalia, Liberia, and Abyssinia. The last named, possibly its native country also produces oranges, lemons, and pineapples. Senegambia and other tropical regions produce the baobab or monkey bread tree (*Adansonia*

digitata) the trunk of which attains a diameter of 20 feet. The region which lies between lat. 10° N and 10° S is mostly covered with dense forests of gigantic trees and a rank growth of underbrush and creeping plants almost impenetrable to the rays of a vertical sun. The great Congo forest, in its grandeur, age, and vast solitudes, is perhaps after that of the Amazon the most impressive of all the forest tracts of the globe. Ancient foresters stand where they have not unlikely been growing for 3000 years and more. Among the valuable productions of the western coast and tropical portions are the cotton tree, coffee, the *Elaeagnus* which affords palm oil and wine the cabbage palm, butter-tree, banana, gum copal, yam, paw-paw, nut (*Arachis hypogaea*) tamarind, and custard-apple. Frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon and other spices grow in northwestern Africa. In the temperate parts of South Africa heath-like vegetation is in great profusion and are the most characteristic vegetation. The timber line on Kilimanjaro which is followed by an Alpine zone of about 3000 feet, occupies the singularly low position of 10,500 feet.

Animal Life.—The African fauna is in the trans-Saharan region of a Mediterranean or Eurasiatic type, with many species—as the Barbary ape, fallow-deer, wild-boar, wolf, fox and jackal—common to Europe. The lion (although now but sparingly) leopard and hyena are also found in this region and seemingly the elephant was an inhabitant of the border tract in a late prehistoric (or perhaps, even historic) period. The Saharan region which separates the Eurasiatic from the true African fauna is characterized more by a deficiency of animal forms than by types that are peculiar to it. The larger animals of prey except in the region of cultivation or fairly developed vegetation rarely enter far within its precincts although a good food-supply could be obtained from the numerous antelopes (gazelles) which frequent certain parts. The true African fauna, the Ethiopian or subequatorial, is that of the region comprised between the Sudan and the Cape, a fauna that is pre-eminently distinguished by the very large number and variety of its hoofed animals—elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, gnu, zebra, and some 80 species of more of antelope ranging in size from a rabbit to an ox. Some of the species have been a remarkably broad distribution, the hippopotamus, for example, being found in the streams of the western part of the continent as well as in those of the east. All the more predatory of the African carnivora are found in the Ethiopian tract. Africa is pre-eminently the home of the higher or anthropoid apes, and contains probably two or more species of both the chimpanzee and gorilla, whose central home is the great equatorial forest. The large and ferocious dog-faced baboons penetrate quite to the outskirts of civilization in the south and other monkeys or apes are found elsewhere. Madagascar and parts of E. Africa are the home of the lemur or half-ape.

Many interesting speculations have been put forth with regard to the origin and composition of the African fauna, and it has been generally held that a part, or even great part of it had been obtained through migration from Europe, at a time, following upon the advent of the Glacial Epoch when a number of bridges still spanned the separating expanse of the Mediterranean. The main support to this theory is the finding of the remains of numerous species of the so-called African fauna in late Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits of the northern continent, coupled with the known condition that until geologically recent times Africa was united at one or more points with Europe. Such positions of union are plainly indicated opposite Gibraltar and in the broken mass of the Atlas which trends eastward from Cape Bon in Tunis and heads towards Sicily and the Apennines. It may however be that the extinct European fauna of African type was in itself a derivative from Africa, or again that both faunas had a primal Asiatic home, whence westerly migrations set out in two or more lines. A portion of the South African fauna, as represented in such types as the edentates (armadillo etc.) and ostrich which have affinities with closely related or analogous forms in South America, argues in favor of the former union of the continent with an austral land with which South America, and not impossibly also Australia, were united. Again it would appear almost certain that at a no very remote period east-central and southern Africa were united with India across what is now Indian Ocean. To the hypothetical land-mass which is assumed to have made this connection, and of which Madagascar, Réunion, and the Seychelles are thought to be parts, the name of *Lessertia* has been given.

Population and Races.—Between the Mediterranean Sea and about lat. 15° or 20° N the population consists largely of tribes or races that are not indigenous, being Arabs, Turks, and Frenchmen, who have gained possession by conquest. Egypt is in part peopled by Copts, supposed

to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, but probably a mixed race. They profess the Christian religion, and speak a peculiar language called Coptic. The Moors who dwell in the cities of Morocco, represent a mixture of various racial elements. They are Mohammedans, and their speech is a corrupt Arabic. A large majority of the African population belongs to two fundamental races, the Berbers (including here the Kabyles and Tanagers) and the Negroes or Ethiopians. The Berbers are nomadic tribes who occupy the mountainous regions of Barbary and the Sahara. The Berber nation representing one of the Hamitic stocks of the Caucasian race, is one of great antiquity, and ever since the earliest historical period has been spread over northern Africa (*Mauritania* and *Numidia*). The people are athletic, warlike, and addicted to predatory modes of gaining a subsistence. They are zealous Mohammedans.

The Ethiopian race occupies central Africa and nearly all the countries between Cape Colony and the 15th parallel of N latitude. A line drawn from the mouth of the Senegal to Cape Guardafui passes near the northern limit of the negro population. They are characterized by thick lips, woolly hair and receding foreheads, with a skin which varies from black to brown. Mohammedanism and Fetishism are the prevailing religions of Africa. Human sacrifices are practised by some tribes on great occasions. Among the principal negro nations are the Mandingoes, the Fula, the Yelofs, and Ashantis, and the most aggressive native monarchies or kingdoms are or have been until recently Bornu, Baghirni, Wadal Ashanti and Dahomey. The true home of these peoples is the Sudan called by the Arabs Heled-ee-Sudan, the "Land of the Blacks." They are in a low state of intellectual development, have made little progress in civilization and can hardly be said to have any political institutions.

Most of the Ethiopian region south of the equator together with parts of the valley of the Nile (Nubia) is inhabited by an impure negro stock to which the name of Negroid is now frequently applied. To it belong the numerous Bantu peoples of whom the Kaffirs, Zulus, Bechuanas and Swahilis are the best known exponents. Little is known regarding the origin and relations of the dwarfed Bushmen, who have nearly disappeared as a true race, and their connections with the impure Hottentots, but some ethnologists are disposed to consider them as possibly the most ancient of the African races and even as the progenitors of the true Negro and Negroid types. They are now generally associated with the various tribes of pygmies that have latterly been discovered in the equatorial wilds of the continent, the Akkas, Dokos and Obangos, some of whose members hardly exceed 3½ feet in height.

European Possessions.—Algeria and Tunis, with vast areas of the inner Sahara, belong to or are leased by the French, who have possessions also on the Senegal and Gambia, and the western Sudan, and control a district along the Atlantic coast N. of the Congo Free State (French Congo) and on the N. of the Gulf of Guinea. The British exercise sway over much of South Africa, from the Cape to Lake Tanganyika, and on the Guinea Coast, and control a district on the E coast N. of Zanzibar (British East Africa) and practically Egypt, together with a large part of the eastern Sudan. The Portuguese have possessions on the E coast in old Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) and on the W coast in Angola and Benguela, along with several islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The Canary Islands belong to the Spaniards who also have possessions at Fernando Po and Annobon, the port of Ilo-Ilo, N. of Cape Horn, and the coast land between Capes Egador and Blanco. Since 1894 Germany has had control over Togoland on the Slave Coast, the Kamerun region (with the Hinterland extending to Lake Chad), a coast district of about 900 miles between Angola on the N. and the Orange River on the S. (German Southwest Africa) and a region on the E coast extending from the Rovuma River NW to Victoria Nyanza (German East Africa). Italy has control over a district bordering on the Red Sea from Massowah to Assab Bay. The vast Congo Free State may be regarded as a dependency of Belgium. Morocco and Abyssinia are now the only two really independent powerful realms of the continent.

History of Discovery.—Northeastern Africa was the home of one of the first civilized nations of the world,—the Egyptians. The famous and powerful state of Carthage afterwards occupied northern Africa, which subsequently became a part of the Roman empire. It is supposed that the peninsular form of Africa was known to the ancients and that the Phoenicians circumnavigated it. The people who first explored the interior of northern Africa were the Arabs. The Portuguese navigators of the fifteenth century were the first to complete the circumnavigation of Africa.

They discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, and Vasco da Gama doubled that cape in 1498. The Dutch planted a colony at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. Bruce travelled in Abyssinia about 1770, following by a few years upon the labors, in Egypt, of Carsten Niebuhr, who is justly considered to be the "founder" of the Swiss route as the avenue of commerce between Europe and India. In 1788 the African Association was formed in London to promote the exploration of Africa, and under its auspices Mungo Park, Bruce, Hart, and others made important discoveries. In 1822-24, Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney crossed the desert of Sahara, and discovered Lake Chad and Bornu. Caillié, in 1827-28, starting from Sierra Leone crossed the Sahara and Atlas Mountains to Tangier in the course of his journey entering Timbuktu, which had been reached two years before him by the English traveler Laing. In 1838, Lander explored the Joliba or Niger to its mouth. Reichenow and Krapf discovered Kilima-Njaro in 1848. Between 1849 and 1854, Livingstone explored South Africa, and made important contributions to the geography of the country especially of the regions of the Zambesi and Nyasas. In 1858 Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza were discovered by Burton and Speke, the latter in a subsequent journey demonstrating that the Victoria Lake was the main feeding basin of the Nile. The journey in 1863-64 of Sir Samuel Baker established the existence of the Albert Nyanza. In 1857-68, Livingstone discovered the Luapula, the eastern head-stream of the Congo, and its two reservoirs Lakes Moore and Bangweilo. In 1874-77, Stanley crossed the continent via the great lakes and the Congo River, and in subsequent years explored the course of the Congo, and finally established under the auspices of the King of the Belgians and with the co-operation of other commercial nations, the Congo Free State. (See CONGO FREE STATE.) Other eminent explorers of the African continent, whose labors are comprised between the years 1850 and the present time, are Barth Overweg, Vogel Rohlf, Nathaniel Heuglin Schweinfurth, Leon Camerton Berge Pinte Heude, Brause, Emin Pasha, Wissmann, Donaldson Smith March and and Fontenay the last named in 1897-1900 accomplishing an extraordinary journey from Bakra, via Lake Chad, to the mouth of the Congo.

Africa, a designation applied by the Romans to the region about Carthage, corresponding approximately to the modern Tunis. Later they gave the name to a much larger division, including Tunis, Tripoli, and part of Algeria.

African Islands, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Azores Islands. Lat. 4° 55' S.

Afrikaah, or Afrikayah. See **MANNA**.

Afton, a banking post-borough of the Cherokee Nation I T, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 38 miles W by S of Neosho Mo. Pop. in 1900 350.

Afton, a banking post-town of Union co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 9 miles E. of Creston. It has various factories and is in a grain and stock region. Pop. in 1900 1178.

Afton, a post-hamlet of Tensas parish La.

Afton, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on Lake St. Croix 10 miles ENE. of St. Paul. Pop. of Afton township, 1139.

Afton, a hamlet of Frontier co. Neb. 10 miles N of Cambridge.

Afton, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. 13 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. about 350.

Afton, a banking post-village of Chenango co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 28 miles E. by N. of Binghamton. It has various manufactures in wool etc. Pop. in 1900 722, of the town of the same name 1920.

Afton, a post-hamlet of Clermont co. Ohio, and a station on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia R. 5 miles E. of Batavia.

Afton, a post-village of Green co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 6 miles (direct) E by N. of Greeneville. Pop. about 150.

Afton, a post-village and watering place of Nelson co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., where it crosses or perforates the Blue Ridge, 10 miles SE of Staunton. It is situated 1415 feet above sea level. Here is a tunnel 1 mile long in the Blue Ridge.

Afton, a post-village of Rock co. Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles N by W of Beloit.

Afton, a post-town of Uinta co. Wyo. in a timber region, 100 miles N by E. of Evanston. It has shingle, saw and planing mills. Pop. about 350.

Afnalgarh, Afnalgarh, or Ufnalgarh, Afnalgarh, a town of British India, Bijnour district, near the Kaimoon Mountains. Lat. 29° 15' N | lon 78° 40' E. Pop. about 8000.

Agá, á-gá, a low granitic mountain-chain of Arabia, forming part of the NW limit of Nejd.

Agadez, or Agades, á-gá-dés, a city of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Aben (Air) in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat 17° N; lon 8° 10' E. Agades was formerly a large city with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000 but its importance has very much declined. The dominant people of the district are the Tuaregs.

Agadir, á-gá-dar' or **Santa Cruz**, the most southern port of Morocco, 23 miles SE of Cape Ghir. Lat 30° 20' N lon 9° 35' W. Pop. 700. It was formerly a considerable seaport.

Agame, á-gá-mé, a district in Tigré Abyssinia, in the NE part of that territory.

Agamen'ticus Mountain, in York co. Ma. about 4 miles from the ocean important as a landmark for seamen. The summit is 673 feet above the sea-level.

Agaña, á-gá-yá or **San Ignacio de Agaña**, also **ag náh-có-dá á-gá-yá**, a fortified city capital of the American island of Guam Ladrone Islands. It has several schools and convents, government house, military hospital, barracks prison town house, etc. Pop. about 6000. Its port is San Luis de Apra (á-ná-lóo-sé-dá á-prá) or **Caldera** (kál-á-rá) on the NW coast, 5 miles distant by bad road. It is open to N and W winds, and is commanded by a ruined fort.

Agar, a town of India. See Agacora.

Agarpara, in India. See Agarpasa.

Agarríb, a mountain of Egypt. See Agria.

Agassizhorn, a mountain of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland in the Finsteraarhorn group. Height, 12,980 feet. The Agassiz-Joch on the SE side of the mountain, has an altitude of 17,430 feet.

Agassiz (ag se-see), Lake, a name given by American geologists to an ancient (Quaternary) body of water lying partly in the United States and partly in Canada, and occupying the basin of the Red River of the North, Lakes Winnipeg, Wunnetipogon, the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, etc. are remnants of this basin. Estimated area, 120,000 sq. m.

Agassiz, Mount, formerly **Peaked Hill**, a mountain of Oregon co. N H. near Bethlehem, about 2400 feet high, commanding a fine view of the main White Mountains.

Agat, á-gát a pueblo of Guam Ladrone Islands, separated by a strip of land from the bay of San Luis de Apra. It has a convent, parish church, etc.

Agate Harbor, in the N part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, on Keweenaw Point.

Agathia, the ancient name of Agde.

Agathapolls. See Saint Agatha dei Goti.

Agathyrnum, an ancient town of Sicily. See Naxos.

Agattoo, or Agattee, á-gát-too' a small island of the Aleutian group. Lat. 52° 43' N lon 173° 37' W. Called also **Ksoogeez** (Kni-gi) or **Chooed Island.**

Agaurum, an ancient Gallic town. See Saint Marc.

Ag'wam, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. is in Agwam township (town), about 1 mile W of the Connecticut River and 4 miles SW of Springfield. The town has distilleries, woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1890 2636.

Agwam, Plymouth co. Mass. See East Wareham.

Agwam River, a small stream of Plymouth co. in the E part of Massachusetts which unites its waters with Buttermill Bay. The Westfield River (q v) in Massachusetts, is also called Agwam in the lower part of its course.

Agayak, á-gá-yák Island Alaska. See **Seward Islands.**

Agazzano, á-gá-zá-ne a village of Italy province of Pisa, 13 miles SW of Pisa. Pop. 300 (commune, 2800).

Agde, á-gá (anc. Agatha), a town of France, department of Hérault on the Hérault and on the Canal du Midi, 2 miles from the Mediterranean and 30 miles SW of Montpellier. Pop. in 1901 8827 of the commune, 9538. It is pleasantly situated, but, being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, and is popularly called 'the Black town'. The most interesting edifice is the cathedral of St. Etienne a medieval fortified church. It has an active trade with the Mediterranean ports. The harbor has been largely filled in by sediment derived from the Rhone and carried by westerly currents.

Agedionum and Agedionum. See Sams.

Agedionum, an ancient name of Ancr.

Agée, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Tex.

Agén, á-shéw (anc. Agia new) a town of France, capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, and on a railway, 73 miles SE of Bordeaux. Pop. about 18,000, of the commune (1901) 22,482. It is a quaint old town with a medieval cathedral and several interesting bridges. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, serge, cotton prints, leather etc., and dye-works.

Agénais, á-shi-ná, a medieval district of France, in Guiana. The chief town was Agén.

Agency, a post-town of Wapello co. Iowa, in Agency township, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 6 miles E of Ottumwa. The village is situated on a fine prairie, on the site of an old Indian agency. Pop. in 1900 493.

Agacey, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 11 miles SE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 380.

Agén'da, a post-hamlet of Republic co. Kan. 8 miles N by W of Clyde.

Agendionum, an ancient name of Sams.

Agér, á-salé, a town of Spain in Catalonia 23 miles VNE of Lérida. Pop. 2000.

Ágeri, Lake. See Agazzi.

Áger Luggnæs, the Latin name of LYONKAM.

Áger, á-gér an island off the W coast of Norway, stift of Trondhjem.

Áger, á-gér a natural water communication between the Lim Fjord and the North Sea, in Denmark, formed during a storm in 1825.

Ágerahusa, á-gér-ah-hoo-sa, Ágerahusa, or Ák-rashusa, an amt of Norway stift of Christiania. Area, 2655 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 115,115. Capital, Christiania.

Ágerås, á-gér-ås, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles SW of Seeland.

Ágins, á-gé-ó-sa, a village of the island of Sardinia, 33 miles NE of Sassari. Pop. 400 (commune, 2600).

Ágtelek, á-gé-tél-ék a village of Hungary in the county of Gömör 5 miles from Tornaia. It is noted for its large talc-stone cavern.

Ághada, a town of Africa. See Aganna.

Ághrim, or Ághrim, áw-rim or áwn-rim, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 13 miles NE of Loughrea. It is famous for the victory obtained here in 1601 by the troops of William III. over those of James II.

Ághin-court, á-sháir-kóor, or **Ághin-court, á-sháir-kóor** a village of France, Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles NW of St. Pol near which, on Oct. 26, 1415 the English, under Henry V. defeated a vastly superior French force.

Ághin-wan, an ancient name of Agaz.

Ágö Stråt, á-gé-strát, a Turkish island of the Grecian Archipelago, 46 miles WNW of Mitylene.

Ágira, á-gé-wá, formerly **San Filippo d'Argiro**, also **á-gé-lip-pó-dá-á-gé-ro** (anc. **Agryrus**) a town of Sicily province of Catania, 9 miles SE of Nicotri. Pop. in 1901 10,836 of the commune, 17,733.

Áglat, a town of Austria-Hungary. See Aquileja.

Ágliano, á-gli-á-no, a village of Italy province of Alessandria, near Montegrosso. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Áglíá, á-gli-á a town of Italy province of Torino, 0 miles SW of Ivrea. Pop. about 1000 (commune 3300). It is beautifully situated upon a hill and has a splendid royal palace, with parks and gardens.

Áglis, a town of Ireland. See Castlerae.

Ágly, á-gly or Gily, glye, a river of France, department of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, falls into the Medi-terranean near Beziers.

Ágmondesham, a town of England. See Amersham.

Ágna, á-ná, a town of Italy province of Padua, 6 miles SE of Conselve. Pop. about 3000.

Ágned elio, á-ná-dé-lí-o, a village of Italy province of Cremona, 10 miles E of Lodi. Here, in 1509 Louis XII. of France gained a victory over the Venetians, and here, in 1706 Prince Eugene was defeated by the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 1196.

Ágnaun Calabria, á-ná-ná-ká-lá-brá, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 3 miles V of Gerace. Pop. about 1200. It has sulphur and mineral springs.

Ágnano, á-ná-no, a small lake of Italy 4 miles W of Naples, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano. This lake has been drained since 1870. Near it are the Grotta del Cane and the sulphur baths of San Germano.

Ágnes, a post-hamlet of Parker co. Tex., 18 miles N of Weatherford.

Ágnes, Lake, a beautiful Alpine lake of Alberta, Canada, near Laggan Station on the Canadian Pacific R. Elevation, 6820 feet.

Ágnethien, á-gné-tien (Hun *Szent-Agata*) a town of Transylvania, 28 miles WNW of Hermanstadt. Pop. 2890 mostly Germans.

Ágnew, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. near the shore of Lake Michigan, 8 miles by rail S of Grand Haven. Pop. about 80.

Ágnews, a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles from San José and 40 miles SE of San Francisco. It is the seat of the state lunatic asylum, with 600 inmates. Pop. about 100.

Agnew's Station, or **Agnew**, in Venango co. Pa. is on the Hamilton and Shippenville R. 2 miles E. of Hamilton.

Agno, in yo, a river of Italy an affluent of the Adige from the left. Length, above 50 miles. See **ADIGE**.

Agno, in yo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Agno, 3 miles W of Lugano. Pop 800.

Agno Grande, Rio, río o río gran dā, a river of the Philippine Islands, island of Luzon discharges into the Gulf of Lingayen after a course of about 112 miles.

Agnone, in-yo-nā a town of Italy province and 20 miles NW of Campobasso. Pop in 1901 6000 (commune, 1798). It is celebrated for its copper works. Here are sulphur and mineral springs.

Agua de São, ā gwā dā pōw a mountain of the island of St. Michael Azores, near its centre.

Agua de São, a village on the S shore of the island of St. Michael Azores 15 miles E. of Ponta Delgada.

Agogichie Lake, its outlet joins Ontonagon River. Length following the bend of the lake, 15 miles breadth, 2 miles.

Agogna, ā-gōn yā, or Gogna, gōn yā, a river of Italy rises in Lake Orta, and flowing N. enters the Po 16 miles NE of Alessandria.

Agon, ā-gōw a seaport of France, department of Manche, opposite Jersey. Pop (commune) in 1901 1044.

Agoo, ā-goo, a town and commune of La Unión province Luzon Philippine Islands, near the mouth of Lu gayan (ab. about 50 miles (direct) S of San Fernando. It produces rice, maize, sugar-cane and cotton. Pop 10,400.

Agordo, ā-gōr dō, a town of Italy in a fruitful plain, 12 miles W of Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperia, rich copper mines. Pop 900 (commune 3000).

Agost, ā-gōt, a town of Spain in Valencia, 12 miles W of Alicante. It is of Arab origin and has an ancient castle and a fountain. Pop about 2000.

Agosta, ā-gōs tā, or **Agostina**, āw-gōs tā, a city of Sicily province of Syracuse on a peninsula in the Mediter ranean 18 miles by rail W of Syracuse. Pop in 1901 16,817. In 1083 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Agosta, a post village of Marion co. Ohio, on the Cleve land, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles (direct) W of Marion its banking point. Pop about 400.

Agomé, ā-gwā or Agwey, a commercial seaport of the French colony of Dahomey on the coast of Guinea, near the border of Togo Land. Pop 3000.

Agowmeder, or **Agauwmeder**, ā-gōw mī der a dis trict in Abyssinia SW of Lake Tana.

Agown ā-gōw a group of Abvenda. See **ABYNNIA**.

Agwa, ā-grā a division of the United Provinces of Agwa and Oudh British India. Area 10,199 sq. m. Pop in 1901 245,100. It borders upon Oudh Allahabad Raghoutan.

etc. It is a fertile region generally flat, and destitute of wood. In many parts there is a deficiency of water. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of indigo cotton tobacco, and sugar wheat and barley however form the principal crops, and rice is cultivated to the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton is the staple product.

Agwa, ā-grā or **Akharaabad**, āh-bar ā-bād a city of British India, capital of a division and district in the United Provinces of Agwa and Oudh on the right bank of the river Jumna, 115 miles SSE of Delhi and 40 miles WNW of Calcutta. Lat. 27° 11' N lon 78° E.

It is part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendor and has prospered greatly under English rule. The houses generally are lofty consisting of several stories the streets are extremely nar row. Agwa contains some fine public buildings of recent date, and some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these the most celebrated is the Taj Mahal a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan in commemoration of his favorite queen. This superb edifice, the finest in India, forms a quadrangle 180 yards square, with a lofty dome of 19 feet diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles. It is built of white marble and the great central hall is paved with squares of various-colored marble, while the walls, tombs, and screens are ornamented with exquisite mosaic-work. The whole cost of the building is said to have been 3,174,802 pounds sterling. It is surrounded by a garden adorned with fountains and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. The Moti-Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, closely rivals in beauty of construction the Taj Mahal. Agwa has various manufac tories, and is noted for its magnificent mosaic-work. It is the seat of Agwa College and of St. John's College. It has a trade in cotton, grain tobacco salt, indigo, and sugar. Pop in 1901 188,622. Agwa was for a time the capital of the Mogul empire in India. It was taken by the British in 1803.

Agwa, a banking post-village of Phillips co., Kan., 80 miles by rail W of Mankato. Pop 300.

Agwa, a banking post-village of Linn co. Okla. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R.

Agrikhan, ā-grā-kān, a name and bay of Ciscaucasia.

Agram, ā-grām (Hun Zagreb ā-grāb Croat. Zagreb, ā-grēb L. /agrabia) capital of Croatia and Slavonia, near the Save, 180 miles SW of Vienna. It is an old but thoroughly modernized town with many handsome public buildings, churches, and monuments. The centre of activity is the Jellachich square, on which stands the South Slavic Academy of Sciences. Among the other prominent institutions are the National Museum, the National Theatre (1895) and the Francis Joseph University. Among the numerous higher academies are several for women. Agram is the centre of South-Slavic learning and the focus of Croa tian national life. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. The medieval cathedral is in process of restoration. On the out skirts of the city is the magnificent archiepiscopal park. The manufactures include carpets, silk porcelain, locomotives and oars, brandy beer and leather. Pop in 1901, 57,689. In 1880 Agram experienced a succession of very destructive earthquake shocks. The county of Agram had in 1901 a pop. of 416,929.

Agrate-Brinzana, ā-grā dā hre-ān-rā, a village of Italy province of Milan 3 miles E of Monza. Pop about 2000.

Agrada, ā-grā dā a town of Spain in Old Castile, 23 miles NE of Soria. Pop 3000.

Agri, a river of Italy in the province of Potenza, flows E into the Gulf of Taranto.

Agrib, ā-grēb **Agarrab**, ā-grarēb or **Grarib**, gā-rēb Mount, or Jebel Gharib, or Kharib, a mountain of Egypt, about 16 miles inland from the Gulf of Suez. Lat 28° 12' N lon 34° 42' E. It is a conical form 850 feet high according to Schweinfurth, and can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

Agri-cola, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co. Ga. on the Ogeechee River 62 miles SW of Augusta. Pop 20.

Agri-cola, a post-village of Colby co. Kan. about 25 miles by rail SW of Ottawa.

Agricola, a town of British Guiana on the E. bank of the Demerara River. Pop 2000.

Agricultural College, Md. See **COLLEGE PARK**.

Agricultural College, a post-hamlet of Ingham co. Mich. and a thriving state institution is situated 24 miles E of Lansing. The college had enrolled in 1900 627 students.

Agri-culture, an ancient city of Sicily. See **GRIPONTI**.

Agri-culture, ā-grī-cū-lū a word of Greek in the name of Agrinola and Estola. Pop about 1000. It is a mart for tobacco.

Agria, ā-grē a village of France department of Charente 5 miles NE of La Rochelle. Pop in 1901 1120.

Agropoli, ā-grōp-ō-lee, a maritime town of Italy province and 30 miles SE of Salerno. Pop about 1200.

Agua, or **Volcan de**, vol-kān dā ā gwā (a water volcano) a remarkable volcano of Guatemala, SW of the city of Guatemala. Its height is variously placed between 12,500 and 15,500 feet. Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Vieja) was in 1541 destroyed by it and by the eruption of enormous masses of water from this volcano, whence its name.

Agua Caliente, ā gwā kā-le-ēn-lā (i. e., warm water or warm spring) a post-hamlet of Maricopa co. Ariz. on the Gila River 80 miles SW of Phoenix.

Agua Caliente, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Cal., on the California and Northwestern R. 45 miles N of San Francisco.

Aguate, ā-gwā kā tā, a mountain of Costa Rica, in Alajuela province. It contains workable gold.

Aguate, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 19 miles W of Matanzas. It has a post-office. Pop in 1899 1555.

Agua-chapa, ā gwā-chā-pā, a town of Salvador 30 miles from the Pacific, on the international-sonoran road.

Aguada, ā-gwā dā, a town of Porto Rico near the bay of Aguadilla and 5 miles SE by R. of that town. Pop 2600. It is said to have been the first landing place of Columbus in 1493. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1879.

Aguada del Carr, ā-gwā dā dēi koo-rā, a hamlet of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 12 miles by rail from Havana. Cane and tobacco are grown in the region which is flat and brushy.

Aguadée, ā-gwā-dā, a town and commune of Colombia, in the province of Antioquia. Pop 19,000.

Aguadilla, ā-gwā-neel-yā, a town and seaport of Porto Rico, on a magnificent bay, about 65 miles W of San Juan. It is picturesque, and exports coffee, sugar and tobacco. Pop in 1899 6425.

Agua Dulce, a gwa dool sé (= sweet water) a creek of Nueces co. Tex. flows into Laguna del Madre.

Agua Fria, a gwa free á, a river in Arizona, the largest northern tributary of the Gila. It has at first a northward course, but turns and thenceforth flows southward and joins the Gila about lat. 33° 25' N.

Agudrico, a gwa ree-ko, a river of Ecuador. Issues near the Colombian frontier and flows in an indirect SE course to join the river Napo traversing several lakes. It is 240 miles in length and flows in an Indian country.

Agua Buena, a gwa bwa ná, a village of Porto Rico 14 miles S of San Juan. It is connected with Caguas by high road. It is surrounded by coffee and fruit-gardens. Pop. in 1899 1309.

Agua Caliente, a gwa-ká-le-éntá, a town of Mexico, state of Aguascalientes, on the Mexican Central R. 270 miles NW of the city of Mexico. It stands in a plain upward of 6000 feet above the sea, and is favorably situated for trade, the road from Zacatecas to Monera and Durango crossing here the highway from San Luis Potosí to Guadalupe. It has numerous churches, convents, and a hospital and is surrounded by gardens with olives, vines, figs, pears, etc. In the vicinity are warm springs, from which the town takes its name. Of these the latter is connected with a temperature of 100° is the most noted. Pop. in 1900 30 052.

Agua Caliente, a state of Mexico on the Mexican plateau, in the NE central part of the country, and adjoining the states of Zacatecas and Jalisco. High mountains abound in the western part, and extensive plains in the east. Among its products are wheat, barley, beans, lithographic and building stone, and precious metals. Most of the state is under cultivation. Capital Aguascalientes. Pop. in 1900 101 010.

Agua Caliente, a town and railway station of Peru 27 miles from Arequipa. Elevation 9797 feet. It has numerous warm sulphur springs.

Aguada, a gwa ná, a river of Spain, affluent of the Douro forming part of the boundary of Portugal.

Aguada, a gwa ná, a town of Portugal, district of Aveiro, 13 miles SE of Aveiro. Pop. about 4000.

Aguian, a gwa-gin or Aguián, a gwa-gin, a small inhabited island of the Ladrones, N. of Rota. It is rocky and densely wooded.

Aguilar, a gwa-lan, a banking post town of Las Animas co. Cal. in the Colorado and Southern R. 60 miles S of Pueblo. It has a coal mining industry. Pop. in 1900 098.

Aguilar de Campoo, a gwa-lan dá lám poe, a village of Spain 50 miles N of Palencia, on the Pisuerga surrounded by ruined walls. Pop. in 1897 1570.

Aguilar de Campoo, a gwa-lan dá lám poe, a town of Spain 14 miles NW of Valladolid. Pop. about 1408.

Aguilera de la Frontera, a gwa-lan dá lám trón á rí, a town of Spain 22 miles SE of Cordova on the Gibraltara. It has fine public squares and a dismantled Moorish castle. The church of Santa Clara contains some notable paintings. The surrounding country produces excellent wine. Pop. in 1891 13,329.

Aguilas, a gwa-lá, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Mediterranean 37 miles NW of Cartagena with a small but secure port. It exports grain and has smelting works for the reduction of silver and lead. Pop. in 189 12,781.

Agüimes, a gwa-wí-mes, a town of Gran Canaria, at the foot of Mount Guaynabo.

Agulonistzu, a gwa-lá-ní-tá, a town of Greece in the Morea some of Messenia 20 miles SE of Gastouni.

Agulhas, a gwa-yá (sometimes improperly written *Lagullas*), Cape and Bank. The former is in lat 34° 51' 30" S, lon 19° 50' 30" E being the southernmost point of Africa, and is situated about 100 miles SSE from the Cape of Good Hope. Its highest part is 455 feet above the level of the sea. A light-house on the cape stands on an elevation about 52 feet above high water. The tower is 70 feet high and the light is seen for upward of 15 miles.

Agua, a gwa-ná, a small state in west Africa on the Gold Coast, under British protection.

Agur, a town of India. See *Agur*.

Agurara, or **Agurara**, a gwa-pá-rá, a town of Bengal, 7 miles N of Calcutta. Pop. about 23,000.

Aguaán, a gwa-an or **Butuán**, a gwa-tu-an, the largest river of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, rises near Davao Gulf. It flows 236 miles parallel to the F coast, between two mountain-chains and empties into Butuan Bay on the N coast.

Agutaya, a gwa-tá, or **Alutaya**, a loo-tá, one of the Cuyo or Calamian Islands, Philippines, is very rugged, and produces coconuts, cattle, sheep, and fish. Agutaya (or Alutaya) is the chief pueblo. Pop. 2046.

Agway, in Dahomey. See *Agou*.

Agyid, a village of Thessaly Greece, 20 miles E. by N of Larissa. Pop. in 1896 2420.

Agyriom, a city of ancient Sicily. See *ASIRA*.

Ahuggar, Sabara. See *HOOSAN*.

Ahapopku, a large lake of Oaxaca and Sumter co.

Aha, one of the sources of the Oklahoma River.

Ahat-Kids, a hat-kó, a village of Anatolia, 6 miles from Ushak. It has ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Acem*.

Ahaus, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia on the Rh. 27 miles WNW of Münster. Pop. in 1900 3030.

Ahil, a ee or i yoo' or **Peacock Island**, a small uninhabited island in the Low Archipelago Paumotu group Pacific Ocean surrounded by a coral belt from 200 to 300 feet in breadth.

Aholu, a-bes o-in or **Auchalos** (anc. *Achalis*) a seaport of Eastern Romania, on the Black Sea 48 miles SEW of Varna. Pop. about 5000.

Ahlen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SE of Münster on the Weser. Pop. in 1900 665.

Ahfeld, a town of Prussia. See *ALFELD*.

Ahmedabad, a-mé á-bád (= a shade of Ahmed) a city of Gujarat, British India, capital of a district of its own name, on the Sabarmati River 210 miles N of the city of Bombay. It was founded in 1412 and was long a splendid Mohammedan capital but has greatly declined. It has cotton mills, large silk works, and manufactures in gold, brocade, pottery, paper and tin. It is a centre of Oriental art. Its great mosque and its Jain temple are fine structures. Here is a famous well with underground galleries. Among the educational institutions is Batliana College. Pop. in 1901 138 889.

Ahmedabad, a district of Gujarat, Bombay presidency British India, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Capital Ahmedabad. It is low and hot, but produces much cotton.

Ahmednagar, a-mé-nag'gar or **Ahmadnagar**, a city of British India, capital of a district of the same name 64 miles NE of Poona. Pop. in 1901 41 700. The city enclosed by a wall is half a mile from the fort which is stone-built, 1 mile in extent and occupied by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley Aug. 12, 1818. The city has manufactures of carpets, copper and brass. Near it is a fine palace of the former native prince.

Ahmednagar, a district of Bombay British India, in Gujarat. Capital Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 40 miles SE of Agra.

Ahmedpur-Barru, a-mé-poor-bar-rá (= the great) a town of British India in a well irrigated and fertile tract, 30 miles SW of Behawalpur.

Ahmedpur-Chota, a-mé-poor' (= the little) a town of British India, in Behawalpur near the Indus.

Ahmed-Shahi. See *KAHMAHA*.

Ahmed, or **Amod**, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay 12 miles N by W of Baroda.

Ahnapee, or **Ahnepee**, ah-na-pee' a post-township (town) of Keweenaw co. Wis. on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Ahnapee River about 100 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1190. See *ALCONA*.

Ahookie, a post-town of Hartford on N C on the Atlantic Coast Line 15 miles (direct) SW of Gateville. Pop. in 1900 302.

Ahr, a river of Prussia in the Rhine province, rising in the Eifel Mountains and falling into the Rhine near Bonn.

Ahrenaböck, a-reh-abök, a village belonging to Oldenburg 10 miles NE of Lübeck. Pop. 1640.

Ahrenburg, a-reh-böck, a village of Prussia, in Schleswig Holstein 15 miles NE of Hamburg.

Ahrweiler, an ahr-ler a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NW of Coblenz, on the Ahr. Pop. in 1900 5110.

Ahtunum, a post-hamlet of Yakima co. Wash.

Ahuacatlan, a-wá-ká-tlán, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro. Pop. in 1895 5929.

Ahuachapán, a-wá-chá-pán, a department in the SW part of Guatemala bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean. The Coast Range traverses it from E to W and there are several volcanoes. The fertile valleys produce sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton fruit and vegetables. It exports coffee and sugar and imports merchandise, mercury, cattle and mules. Capital Ahuachapán. Pop. in 1901 59 856.

Ahuachapán, a town in the republic of Salvador Central America, capital of a department of the same name, 50 miles W by N of San Salvador. Pop. about 12 000.

Ahuahuloo, a-wá-huloo, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco. Pop. in 1896 3303.

Abun, *ā būn* or *ā būn* (anc. *Agadu'sum*), a town of France, department of Gironde, 11 miles SE. of Guitret. Pop in 1901, 2908. In its vicinity are coal-mines.

Aburatsubo, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, Canada, 6 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 540.

Aburari (Port) 1½ miles from Napier, New Zealand.

Abus, *o'hoos*, a village of Sweden on the Baltic, 12 miles SE. of Christianstad of which it is the port, having a good harbor at the mouth of the Helgeå.

Abwax, a formerly important town of Persia, in Khuzestan on the Karun, 40 miles S by W of Shuster. Pop. 2000.

Ab, *i*, a river of Russia, province of Orenburg rising in the Ural Mountains, flows generally NW and falls into the river Ufa, after a course of 170 miles.

Ab, a town of France. See **AR**.

Ab, *i*, a port hamlet of Fulton co. Ohio 23 miles W of Toledo.

Ab, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. 8 miles W of Cookeville, its banking point.

Ab (*ā yā*) *Cape*, on the S coast of Russia, extending into the Black Sea.

Ab, *i* (*anc. āyā*) a town of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Iskanderun 35 miles SE of Adana.

Abbing, *i* *bing*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 28 miles SSE of Munich. It has mineral baths. Pop. in 1900 3247.

Abonito, *i* *bo-ue-to*, a town of Porto Rico on the highway between Ponce and San Juan and 25 miles ENE of the former. At an elevation of 3000 feet it is cool and free from malaria, and is used as an acclimatizing station. It is surrounded by coffee plantations. Pop. about 2900 of the jurisdiction 6000. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Abcha, *i* *kā*, or *Hömsiach* *Abcha*, a village of Bohemia, 18 miles N by E of Buntzlau.

Abchach, *i* *kā*, a town of Bavaria, on the Paar 11 miles NE of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900 2, 4.

Ab, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Aiden, a village of California. See **ADIR**.

Aidenville, a village of California. See **ADIR**.

Aidin, *i* *deen* or *Güzel Hisar*, *gü* *ail* *his* *ar* (anc. *Tral*) a town of Asiatic Turkey in Asia Minor near the Taurus 81 miles SE of Smyrna. It is 4 miles in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha and a place of great trade. Basars, shaded by trees line the streets. It contains many mosques, churches, and synagogues. It has manufacture of morocco leather. Pop. about 35,000.

Aidin, a village or province of Turkey in Asia Minor known also as the village of Smyrna. Area, about 20,500 sq. m. Chief towns, Smyrna (the capital) Manisa, and Aidin. Chief exports, grain, carpets, cotton, figs, raisins, galls, licorice, opium, sesame, sponges, valonia, and wool. Pop. 1,390,500.

Aidlingen, *id* *ling-en*, a town of Württemberg Germany, 5 miles W of Böblingen.

Aidone, *i* *do* a town of Sicily 35 miles SW of the city of Catania. Pop. about 7000.

Aigush, *ā* *gush*, or *Aiguis*, *ā* *gish* a beautiful island in Inverness-shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beaul.

Aigues, an island and a town of Greece. See **EGINA**.

Aigle, *ā* *gl* a town and resort of Switzerland, cañon of Vaud 21 miles SE. of Lausanne. It has a large chateau. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3913. Elevation 1870 feet (on the Grande-Eau).

Aigle, a town of France. See **LAIGLE**.

Aignan, *ān* *yōn*, a village of France, department of Gers, 20 miles NW of Miranda. Pop. in 1901 1850.

Aigre, *ā* *gr*, a town of France, department of Charente, 20 miles NNW of Angoulême. Pop. in 1901 1368.

Aigrefontaine, *ā* *gr* *font* or *ā* *gr* *font* a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles by rail N of Rochefort. Pop. in 1901 1495.

Aiguebelle, *ā* *gr* *belle* a village of France, in Savoie, on the left bank of the Aro, 15 miles by rail E. of Chambéry. It is celebrated for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the Sardinian forces in 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mont Cenis.

Aiguaforte, *ā* *gr* *forte* a village of France, department of Tarn, 4 miles W of Massat. Pop. in 1901 1889.

Aigueperse, *ā* *gr* *perse* (L. *Aigue Spar*) a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles by rail NNE of Riom. Pop. in 1901 2101. It has mineral springs.

Aigues-Chaudes. See **BAUX CHAUDES**.

Aigues-Mortes, *ā* *gr* *mortes* (L. *Aigue Mortua*), a town of France, department of Gard, in a marshy tract, on a railway, 3 miles from the Mediterranean and 21 miles SW of Nîmes. It still retains its ancient fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. The

town is full of medieval antiquities. It communicates with the sea by the Grande Robins Canal, its harbor having been silted up. Pop. in 1901, 4233.

Aignes-Vives, *ā* *gr* *viv* (L. *Aigue Vives*) a village of France in Gard, 15 miles SW of Nîmes.

Aiguille du Drac, *ā* *gr* *d* *rac*, a mountain of France of the Mont Blanc group. Altitude 12,390 feet.

Aiguille du Géant. See **COLLE GÉANT**.

Aiguille du Midi, a mountain of the Mont Blanc group, France. Elevation, 12,608 feet.

Aiguille, L', a mountain of France, in Isère.

Aiguilles Rouges, *ā* *gr* *ro* *ges*, rough the name of a number of acicular peaks of France, of the Mont Blanc group overlooking the valley of Chamouni.

Aiguille Verte, *ā* *gr* *vert* a mountain of France, of the Mont Blanc group. Altitude, 13,540 feet.

Aiguillon, *ā* *gr* *yōn* a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot with the Garonne 15 miles NW of Agen. It has Roman and medieval remains. Pop. in 1901 1650.

Aigun, a town of Chinese town of Manchuria, on the Amur about 18 miles from the Russian frontier. It is a flourishing trading station, and the seat of a governor. It is surrounded by palisades. Pop. 10,000. The treaty between Russia and China by which the former acquired the Amur country was concluded here in 1858.

Aigurande, *ā* *gr* *rand* a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles SW of La Châtre. Pop. in 1901, 2435.

Aijerbangia, *ā* *gr* *bang* *gha*, a town on the W coast of Somatra, 30 miles SE of Betal.

Aikawa, *ā* *kā* *wā*, a town near the W coast of Fudo Island, Japan about 45 miles W by N of Nigata. In the vicinity are gold mines, and the town has reduction works. Pop. about 12,000.

Aiken, *ā* *kā* a county of South Carolina bordering on Georgia, has an area of 1090 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Savannah River and is intersected by the Edisto River. Large beds of porcelain clay are found here. Capital, Aiken. Pop. in 1890 51,822. In 1900 59,032.

Aiken, a town and county of Minnesota. See **ATKIN**.

Aiken, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. 11 miles by rail S. by E of Bradford. Pop. about 250.

Aiken, a banking post town and health resort, the capital of Aiken co. S. C. is situated on the Southern R. 17 miles ENE of Augusta, Ga. It has the Aiken Institute, the Schenck Normal and Industrial School and manufacturers of cotton-seed oil bricks, etc. The town which is a cotton trade center, is situated at an elevation of 500 feet above sea-level, amidst gardens of yucca and orange-trees. The air is refreshingly balmy with a mean temperature of the winter of 50° and of autumn 64°. Pop. in 1900 3414.

Aikenton, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 8 miles (direct) NE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1900 135.

Ailano, *ā* *lā* *no*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 9 miles W of Piedimonte. Pop. 1300.

Ailanthusgrove, a post-village of Gentry co. Mo. on the West Fork of Grand River 20 miles E by S of Maryville.

Ailey, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line, 3 miles (direct) E of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 300.

Aillevillers, *ā* *gr* *vil* a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 20 miles NW of Luxeuil with Lunamont. in 1901 2927.

Ailmonth, a town of England. See **ALIMOUTH**.

Ailior, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn. Pop. about 50.

Ailism (*ā* *lism*) *Craig*, a remarkable island of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland, rising to an elevation of 1114 feet above the level of the sea. It has a light-house at its S. end.

Ailse Craig, a town in Middlesex co. Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles W of London. It has a bank, and a shipping post for flour, grain, lumber and live-stock. Pop. in 1901 744.

Ailu Islands, Pacific. See **KRAUSSTERN ISLANDS**. *Ailutaki*, *ā* *lū* *ā* *kā*, or *Waiyotomake*, *wā* *lū* *ā* *kā*, one of the Hervey Islands, in the Pacific. It is 9 miles long, hilly and fertile and its underlying coral reef fences it from the sea and makes the anchorage good for small vessels.

Aimargues, *ā* *mā* *gr*, a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles SW of Nîmes. Pop. in 1900 2615.

Aime, *ā* *m* (anc. *Aemona*), a small town of France, department of Savoie, 6 miles NE of Montiers. It has Roman remains.

Ain, *ā* *m* (anc. *Danubius*), a river of France, rises in the Jura Mountains, near Nozeroy, and joins the Rhone on the right, 15 miles above Lyons. Length, 118 miles.

Ain, a department of France, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 2356 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 856,416. On the E it is mountainous, and in the S and W marshy. The highest summits of the Jura Mountains the *Orêt-de-la-Nuge* (5635 feet) and *Mont Reculet* (5627 feet), are in this department. The Rhone bounds it on the E and S and the Saône on the W. The Ain traverses its centre. Capital, Bourg. There is a vast number of artificial lakes in the department the largest not above 2 miles long. They are found in the marshy tract called *Dombes*, and are maintained for fish-breeding, but at regular intervals are drained off and their beds afford crops of grain. There were formerly about 2000 but a considerable proportion have been permanently drained. Excellent lithographic stone and the famous asphalt of Seyssel are a part of the product of the soil.

Ain, a post-station of Grant co. Ark.
Ainad, a small town of Arabia, Hadramout, on the Wady Haggar 200 miles NE of Aden.

Ainay-le-Château, a village of France, in Allier 20 miles N of Montluçon. Pop. in 1901 1722.

Ainger, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. Pop. about 75.
Ain-Madi, (a-ma-dé) a town of Algeria, built on a hill, about 40 miles W of Laghouat.

Aino, i-no, or **Ainu**, i-ne, a race of men inhabiting the Kuril Islands, Yezo Saghalin and parts of the Siberian province of Primorsky. The Japanese, Luchians, and Koreans are believed to be largely of Aino descent. The Ainu are a gentle and inoffensive race, have full beards, and are the hairy Kurils of navigators but the statement that their bodies are entirely covered with hair is an exaggeration. In Japan they are called *Moma*. In Siberia, *Chukch*.

Ain-Saleh, (a-sa-lé) or **Inenah**, a town of the Sahara, in the oasis of Tuat, capital of the settlement of Tidikelt.

Ain-Sefisla, (a-sa-sa) or simply **Sefisla**, a village of Algeria, 151 miles SSW of Oran.

Ain-Sefra, (a-sa-sa) a village of Algeria, 151 miles SSW of Oran. It is on the railroad running S from Arzew. **Ain-Saleh** (a-sa-lé) Lake, in Inverness county Cape Breton, lies in the valley of Ainsale about 3 miles to the westward of Whyecomah village, 5 miles S of Mabou Harbor. It is 12 miles long and 7 miles broad at the widest part. The outlet of Margaree River forms the northern corner of the lake.

Aintry, (a-in-tri) a district of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Ainsworth, (a-in-worth) a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 82 miles WSW of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900 404.

Ainsworth, a banking post-village, capital of Brown co., Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 184 miles NW of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 800.

Ainsworth, a post-village of British Columbia, on Kootenay Lake. Pop. about 600.

Ainab, (a-in-ab) a town of Anatolia Turkey on the S slope of Mount Taurus, 60 miles NNE of Aleppo. Pop. about 45,000. It is a great seat of American missionary and educational work.

Ain-Takasse, (a-in-ta-kas) a small lake in Abyssinia, in the S part of Tigre whence flows the river Takasse.

Ain-Tedès, (a-in-ta-dés) a village of Algeria, province of Oran, 12 miles NE of Mostaganem.

Ain-Ume, (a-in-um) or **Ain-Ouach**, a haven of Arabia, on the Red Sea, E of the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 26° 3' N. lon. 35° 18' E. The interior of the bay is about 12 miles long 6 broad and from 12 to 13 fathoms in depth a secure place of shelter.

Ain-Zarba, (a-in-za-rba) a town of Anatolia Turkey, viçayet of Adana, on the Jihon, 35 miles NE of Adana.

Aion (i-on) or **Yowt Islands**, a circular group of low isles in the Malay Archipelago, about 100 miles N by W from the NW extremity of Papua or New Guinea.

Aipe, (a-ipe) a town of the republic of Colombia, in Tolima, 22 miles N of Neiva.

Aiquillo, (a-ko-ilo) a town of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba, about 36 miles S of Mique.

Air, or **Ahr**. See **Asow**.

Airaines, (a-ri-né) or **Ahrin** a town of France, department of Somme 16 miles NW of Amiens, with important manufactures. Pop. in 1901 1834.

Airascon, (a-ri-ska) a town of Italy 0 miles ENE of Pinerolo. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2600).

Aircourt, a town of Ireland. See **Erinacourt**.

Airdrie, (a-ri-dri) a town of Scotland co. of Lanark, 11 miles E by N of Glasgow. Pop. in 1901 23,286. The iron and coal of its vicinity are very extensively wrought. It

unites with Lanark Hamilton, etc. in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Airds (a-ri-ds) The, a district of Scotland, co. of Argyll, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

Aird's Moss, a tract of moorland in Scotland, co. of Ayr between the Ayr and the Lugar.

Aire, air, or **Aire-sur-l'Adour**, (a-ir-sür-lä-döör) (anc. *Vivens Ju'ave* afterwards *Aiwree*) an episcopal town of France, department of Landes on the left bank of the Adour 20 miles SE of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 3866.

Aire, air, or **Aire-sur-la-Lys**, (a-ir-sür-lä-loose) a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the navigable river Lys and on three canals 10 miles by rail SE of St. Omer. The church of St. Pierre is a splendid edifice, 100 in 1901 7478.

Aire, air a river of England on of York joins the Ouse 5 miles NW of Goole. Chief affluent, the Calder.

Airey, a village of Ontario. See **Albion**.

Airey, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Miss.

Aireys, air iz, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. 6 miles E of Cambridge.

Airfield a post-hamlet of Southampton co. Va.

Airhill, a post-station of Montgomery co. Ohio 8 miles WNW of Dayton.

Airlie, a part of Scotland in Forfarshire, on the Isla, 8 miles WNW of Forfar.

Airlton, a post-hamlet of Hart co. Ga. 0 miles from Hartwell.

Airmount, a post-hamlet of Yalabusha co. Miss. 12 miles from Coffeeville.

Airolo, a town of Italy province of Benvenuto 23 miles NE of Naples. Pop. in 1901 2608.

Airolo, a town of Italy province of northwestern Italy province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 1200.

Airolo, a town of (anc. *Albericci* *A'bera-elli* *Romanus* *Ercole* & *re-ale*) a village of Switzerland canton of Lucerne at the S end of the St. Gotthard railway tunnel 26 miles NW of Bellinzona. Elevation 3870 feet. A part of the town was destroyed by a mountain slide in Dec. 1898. Pop. 1800. It was the scene of a battle between the Romans and French Sept. 13 1799.

Airvaux, (a-ir-vä) a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 23 miles NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 1680.

Airville, a post-village of York co. Pa. about 45 miles SE of Harrisburg. Pop. about 500.

Airy (ä-ree) Cape, the SW part of Cornwallis Land in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 55' N. lon. 96° 50' W.

Airydale, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa.

Aisne, (a-in) a river of France, rises in the department of Meuse, passes Soissons, and is joined by the Oise near Compiègne. Length, 176 miles.

Aisne, a department in the V of France. Area, 2839 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 535,583. Surface flat soil fertile agriculture good. Chief rivers, Marne in the S, Oise in the N and Aisne in the centre—all navigable. Manufactures very important. Capital, Laon.

Aisternheim, (ä-ist-ern) a village of Upper Austria, about 15 miles W of Wels.

Aitah, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Anthropia. See **Erinacria**.

Aithion, a town of Ireland. See **Arklow**.

Aitkin, (ä-kin) a county in the E central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1889 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mississippi River and on the SW by Lake Miller Lake. Capital, Aitkin. Pop. in 1890 2463 in 1900 5743.

Aitkin, a banking post-village, the capital of Aitkin co. Minn. on the Mississippi River, and on the Northern Pacific R. 88 miles W of Duluth. It has a large trade in manufactures of wood, and in lumber. In the vicinity are numerous picturesque lakes. Pop. in 1900 1719.

Aikos, (ä-ikos) a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, circle of Burgas. Pop. about 5000.

Aitutaki, an island in the Pacific. See **ANUTAKI**.

Aiv, a village of England. See **AYN**.

Aivili, (ä-ve-lee) (written also *Aiviliak*) or **Kildonia**, (ä-ä-ve-ä) (anc. *Hernicola*) a seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Adramytti, 26 miles SW of Adramytti. It is a modern Greek town with a pop. of about 20,000.

Aix, (ä-ik) or **Aix** (anc. *Aque Sextia*) a city of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 17 miles N of Marseilles. Pop. in 1901 34,361 of the commune 20,419. It is an interesting town with fine squares and a beautiful promenade (Cours Mirabeau), and handsome public buildings and monuments. Among the prominent edifices are the ancient cathedral of St. Sauveur and the old church of St. Jean with the tombs of the counts of Provence. Aix possesses various fine museums, a university (faculties of law and philosophy of the University of Aix-Marseilles), and a

library of about 150 000 volumes. It is the seat of an archbishop. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the production and sale of olive oil and the manufacture of hats, besides other industries and an extensive trade in fruits. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb where are remains of antiquity. Here Marius overwhelmed the Teutones and Ambrones in 102 B.C.

Aix, a small island off the W coast of France, in the department of Charante Inférieure, between the mouth of the Charente and the island of Oléron. It has a good roadstead and has been the scene of several naval operations. It was here that Napoleon gave himself up to the English on the Bellefleur in 1815.

Aix-d'Angillon, *aks-dōw-shōe-yōw*, a town of France, in Cher, 12 miles NE of Bourges. Pop. 1444.

Aix-en-Othe, *aks-en-ōt*, a town of France, department of Aube on the Aube, 15 miles WSW of Troye. Pop. in 1901 9848.

Aix-sur-Vienne, *aks-sū-ve-ān*, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne on the Vienne, 8 miles SW of Limoges. Pop. in 1901 3181.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *aks-lā-shā-pell* (L. *Aquis Grana* or *Aquæ*), a town of Germany, in the Prussian Rhine Province, equivalent in the Latin *Aq* or *a* name given by the Romans to warm springs; a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of the district of Aix-la-Chapelle 44 miles WNW of Cologne. It is well built and handsome with a cathedral founded in 796 (consecrated in the *Ho hauster* or chapel of the Ottonian the restored throne of Charlemagne) a town hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace containing the coronation hall of the (German emperors) several fine churches, celebrated mineral waters (largely chalybeate and sulphurous) which have a great reputation for the cure of rheumatism and diseases of the blood (temperatures 111°-134° F.) many hospitals, a polytechnic school, chamber of commerce and elegant theatres. As a chief station of the Belgic-Rhenish and Prussian state railways connecting with Antwerp, Ostend, Cologne, etc. Aix-la-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia. It has important manufactures, especially of cloth, needles, gloves, leather, chemicals, linen, paper, stoneware, etc. and numerous foundries and machine-shops. There are upward of a hundred cloth factories giving employment to nearly 8000 workers. As early as the twelfth century its gold and silver ornaments and gold workers were in high repute. Pop. in 1890 103,491 in 1900 115,221.

Its famous market-place is a broad avenue of Charlemagne which is favorite residence was here and whose successors in the Empire were or were at Aix-la-Chapelle until the nineteenth century. It was celebrated treaty of peace were signed here (1) between Louis and Napoleon by which France secured a position of freedom in 1668 and (2) in 1748 which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress of the great powers was held here in 1818.

Aix-les-Bains, *aks (or) lā-bāz* (anc. *Agathæ*), a very ancient town of France in the department of Savoie 3 miles N of Chambéry in a fertile and delightful valley near the Lake of Bourget. Pop. in 1901 5477. It is much resorted to for its thermal waters (temperature 110-117° F.) and has numerous remains of antiquity. Elevation 850 feet.

Aixenay, *ā-shā-nā*, a town of France, department of Vendée, 5 miles NW of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Ajn, or **Ain**, *ā (anc. Ain)*, a small stream emptying into the Tiber about 12 miles above Rome. On its banks the Gauls, under Brennus, overwhelmed the Romans about 390 B.C.

Ajaccio, *ā-yā-che*, a seaport of France, the capital of Corsica, is situated on the W coast of the island, on the N side of the gulf of the same name, in lat. 41° 54' N. lon. 8° 44' E. Pop. in 1901 19,379. It is built in an agreeable situation with a good port defended by a citadel. It is the see of a bishop and has a fine cathedral. Ajaccio is the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte; the house is still standing and there are monuments to him and his family. The town has become a winter resort for consumptives.

Ajalm, *ā-shāw*, a village of France, department of Creuse, 8 miles ENE of Guéret.

Ajame, W Africa. See **BINGA**.

Ajan, *ā-shān*, a name formerly applied to that portion of the E coast of Africa extending from Cape Quarantini to Zanzibar.

Ajasmak, a village of Asia Minor. See **AYASOĞUK**.

Ajello, *ā-yē-lō*, a town of Italy 8 miles SW of Cosenza. Pop. 1000 (commune 3000). It is supposed to replace the ancient *Tifene*.

Ajello del Sabuto, a village of Italy, 3 miles SE of Avellino. Pop. 800.

Ajema, *ā-yā-tā*, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 8 miles N of Scilla. Pop. in 1901 2548.

Ajlatna, *ā-jis-tān*, a town of Persia, province of Irak Ajemi, 80 miles SSE of Kashan. It is large and straggling, is surrounded by gardens, and has a royal palace.

Ajmere, *Ajmeer*, or **Ajmur**, *ā-jī-mēr*, a city of British India, capital of the province of Ajmere-Merwara, 220 miles SW of Delhi. Pop. in 1901 70,750. It has an interesting mediæval mosque. Here is situated Mayo College for the instruction of the nobility of Rajputana. The town is supplied with water by a subterranean aqueduct.

Ajmere Merwara, *ā-jī-mēr mēr wā-rā*, a province of British India in Rajputana. Area 2711 sq m. Portions are very fertile, but many tracts are barren. Capital, Ajmere. Pop. in 1891 470,330.

Ajnászkő, *ā-jāsh-kō*, a small watering-place of Hungary in the county of Gömör 7 miles from Eulák. It has a ruined castle.

Ajndhia, a town of India. See **OLAN**.

Ajofria, *ā-jō-fre-ā*, a town of Spain in New Castile, 9 miles S of Toledo.

Ajuntah (the strong pass), a town of British India, famous for the rock-hewn temple, 5 miles N by E of Aungmye.

Ajuroca, *ā-jō-roo-kā*, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Gerais on the Agurua River 107 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, mandiocca, sugar-cane and coffee. Pop. 1,000.

Ajuaco, *ā-jōo-ko*, or **Marra de Ajusco**, a chain or knoll of lofty volcanic mountains in south-central Mexico bounding the valley of Anahuac on the N and constituting a part of the southern wall of the central plateau. It merges eastward with the range of which Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl are the dominant summits. The lava-mass, known as the *Edificado*, approaching Cuernavaca is a conical mountain recent off flow from these mountains. Greatest height, 14,624 feet.

Aknabāh, *ā-kā-bā*, a fortified village of Arabia, on the E side of the Gulf of Akabah near its N extremity. Lat. 29° 24' 30" N. lon. 35° 0' 0" E. Its former name, *Alana*, and *Alah* are preserved in the name of the Greek bishopric for the Sinai peninsula.

Akabak, Gulf of (anc. *Ḥan t u*), the eastern horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 23° N. extending NNE to lat. 26° 30' N. bounding the peninsula of Suai on the E. Average breadth 12 miles.

Ak'aligur, a town of the Panjab between the Chenab and the Ravi.

Akama-ga-ko-ki, Japan. See **SHIMOGAWA**.

Akaros, *ā-kā-rā*, a town and harbor in Pauke Peninsula, province of Canterbury, New Zealand, settled by the French. Top of the borough about 600.

Akhanukh, *ā-kāsh-ān-kh*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk (in the Onon).

Akasi, *ā-kā-si*, a town of Japan, island of Honshu.

Aksan, *ā-kā-sā*, or **Nun**, a town or village of Morocco at the mouth of the river Nun.

Akassa, a main depot of Nigeria formerly the Niger Coast Protectorate, British West Africa, at the mouth of the Nun channel of the Niger River.

Akassa, a river of Africa. See **AY**.

Akato, *ā-kā-tō*, a town of Japan, island of Honshu.

Akbarabad, a city of India. See **AKA**.

Ak'berpur, or **Ak'barpur**, a town of India, 27 miles W of Cawnpore. Pop. about 5000.

Ak Deyavin, *ā-kā-dā-yā-ven*, a village of Syria, 40 miles SE of Aleppo with some remarkable ruins.

Akt, a ruined city of Lycania between Manda and Isauel.

Aken, *ā-kēn* or **Acken**, *ā-kēn*, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Elbe, 25 miles E of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 7365.

Akerman, **Akkermon**, *ā-kēr-mān*, **Akierman**, *ā-kī-yēr-mān* (Hebrew, *Urgin*), the white city (anc. *Tyre*) a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Danister near the Black Sea 28 miles SW of Odessa. Lat. 46° 11' 51" N. lon. 30° 31' 02" E. Pop. in 1897 28,303. It has a port, fisheries, and an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes.

Akershus, an amt of Norway. See **AGDER**.

Akersloot, *ā-kēr-slōt*, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland 5 miles N of Alkmaar.

Akersund, *ā-kēr-sūnd*, a town of Sweden on the N shore of Lake Vätter 112 miles WSW of Stockholm.

Akersville, a post-village of Monroe Co. Ky., 13 miles W of Tompkinsville. Pop. about 100.

Akersville, a post village of Fulton Co. Pa. about 24 miles W of Chambersburg.

Akhalkalaki, *ā-kā-lā-kā-kā*, or **Akhalkalak**, *ā-kā-lā-kā-kā*, a town of Transcaucasia, on a tributary of the Kur 20 miles SE of Akhalik.

Akhal-Teke. See **AKHAN**.

Akhaltsikh, *ak-hal-tuk* a town of Transcaucasia, in Georgia, on an affluent of the Kur 100 miles WSW of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897 15,887

Ak-Hissar, a town of Turkey. See **Kuora**
Ak-Hissar, *ak his-sar* (i.e. white castle) or **Eik-Hissar** (anc. *Thyatira*) a town of Asia Minor 60 miles NE of Smyrna. Pop. about 10,000

Akhlat, *ak-lat* Ardish, an leech or **Khe'lat**, a town of Asiatic Turkey on the W. shore of Lake Van 30 miles NW of Van. It is the seat of an Armenian bishop. Pop. 3000

Akhmim, *ak-mim* sometimes **Ekhmim** (anc. *Ahmim* and *Panopolis*) a town of Egypt on the Nile. Lat. 28° 40' N. lon. 31° 20' E. Akhmim is a steamboat and mail station on the Nile, and is a thriving town of 50,000 inhabitants of whom 1000 are Christians. It manufactures the cloth for the blue shirts of the Fellahs and also the shawls for the poorer classes.

Akhtrik, *ak-tren-ik*, a town of European Russia, 60 miles W of Kharkov on a small river of the same name. Pop. in 1881, 23,390

Akhtruba, the E. branch of the Volga delta.

Akun, a post-village of Franklin co. Ill. 16 miles SW of McLeansboro

Akin, a post-village of Montgomery co. N.Y. Pop. about 150

Akina, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation. IT Pop. about 100

Akinville, a post-village of Morgan co. Mo. Pop. about 100

Akita, a town of Japan island of Honshu. Lat. 39° 41' N. Pop. in 1880, 29,400

Akka, *ak-ka* a village of the Fuhara, on the borders of Morocco. It is a station for the caravan between Morocco and Timbuktu.

Akka, a town of Syria. See **Ara**

Akka, a pygmy race of east-central Africa inhabiting the region between lat. 2° and 1° N. along the upper course of the Aruwimi and W. of the Albert Nyanza.

Akkad, in ancient geography a region in the northern part of Babylonia

Akmaluk, *ak-maluk* a garrison town of Iberia, governor of Yakutsk. Lat. 5° N. lon. 114° E.

Akmetchet See **Sibirsk**

Ak'molinsk, a government of Russia, in central Asia, in the Kirghia steppe bounded N. by T. bolsk. P. by Semipalatinsk S. by Ferke. lon. W. by Targai. Capital Ak'molinsk. Area, 95,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 68,900

Ak'molinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government and district of the same name. It is on the river Ishim. Pop. in 1897, 65,107

Akola, *ak-ka* a town of British India in the Ak district, 55 miles NW of Ellichpur. Pop. about 20,000

Akola, a district of West Bengal, India.

Akora, *ak-ko* a town of Afghanistan on the Kabul River 10 miles NW of Attock

Akoroda, a European trading station of western Africa in the Niger delta.

Akot *ak-ot* a town of India district and 31 miles NNE of Akola. It has a great trade in cotton. Pop. 16,000

Akrabeh, *ak-rah* a town of Palestine. Lat. 32° 10' N. lon. 35° 20' E.

Akreya, *ak-ri-ya* a town of Iceland in the Fyrisfjord. Lat. 65° 40' N. It has a good harbor and is a vit. Res. klavik the most important trading place in Iceland. Pop. about 800

Akri, *ak-ri* a Muslim village of Palestine 10 miles WNW of Jerusalem, probably the sacred *El on*

Akridge, a post-village of Thomas co. Ga. Pop. about 180

Akron, a post-village of Hale co. Ala. on the Black Warrior 25 miles SW of Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 250

Akron, a post hamlet of Independence co. Ark.

Akron, a banking post town, capital of Washington co. Colo. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 112 miles E by N of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 100

Akron, a banking post village of Fulton co. Ind. on the Erie R. 28 miles NE of Logansport. It has manufactures of cabinet ware, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, about 750

Akron, a banking post town of Plymouth co. Iowa on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles N of Sioux City. It has large flouring-mills and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1029

Akron, a post-village of Cowley co. Kan. 8 miles by rail N of Winfield

Akron, a banking post village of Tuscola co. Mich. 25 miles by rail NNE of Baginaw. Pop. about 600

Akron, a banking post-village of Erie co. N.Y. on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles W of Batavia. It has manufactures of cement, which has a high reputation. Pop. in 1900, 1585

Akron, a city the capital of Summit co. Ohio, and a manufacturing, mineral, and railroad centre, 39 miles S by E. of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio the Cleveland Akron and Columbus and other railroads. It is on the Ohio Canal and about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It has an active trade in grain and extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, machinery, cast-iron edge-tools, rubber sewer pipe, matches, etc. employment being given by over 300 manufacturing establishments. Akron is the seat of Buchtel College (Universalist) founded in 1872. Coal is mined near this city. Pop. in 1880, 27,601. In 1900, 42,723

Akron, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 22 miles by rail WSW of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 650

Akron Junction, Ala. See **Akron**

Aksai, *ak-sai* an affluent of the Terek in Caucasus.

Ak-Sai, a mountain of Russian Turkestan in the Kara-Tau range.

Ak-Serai, *ak-serai* (i.e. white palace) a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Kizilirmak, 80 miles NE of Konia. Pop. about 3000

Akshaha, or **Ak-Sheher** *ak-shah*, or **Ak-shaher** (i.e. white city) a city of Asiatic Turkey 10 miles S of the salt lake of the same name. 80 miles W of Konia. Pop. about 7000. It manufactures carpets. Akshahr is the Persian name of Straba.

Aktatfa, *ak-tat-fa*, a town of Transcaucasia, on the Batum Baku railway about half way between Tiflis and Yelavetsopol. The name is also that of a small river an affluent of the Kur.

Akan, *ak-kan* a town of Eastern Turkestan on a river S of the Tien-Shan Mountains, 250 miles N of Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7' N. lon. 80° 40' E. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather and metallic ware, and paper and is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of central Asia. Pop. 15,000-20,000

Akan (white river) the name of several Asiatic rivers, the principal of which has its course in the Pamir becoming one of the chief affluents of the Murghab.

Akanu, a town of Abyssinia. See **AXIN**

Aktohe Shehr, *ak-shah* a small seaport of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, 15 miles NW of Breghe.

Aktrubinsk, *ak-tren-binsk* a town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Turgai and district of Aktrubinsk. Pop. in 1897, 2940

Akun, *ak-kun* one of the Fox group Aleutian Islands.

Akureya, a town of Iceland. See **Akreya**

Akuse, a town of the Gobi Coast of Africa on the Volta River 76 miles WNW of Adia.

Akusha *ak-kusha*, a town of Daghestan 55 miles WNW of Derbent. Pop. 6000

Akutun, *ak-koo-tun* one of the Aleutian Islands, between Unalak and Unalaska. It has a volcanic mountain 6585 feet high and many hot springs.

Akutun Pass, the water way between Akutan and Unalaska Islands, serving as a passage for vessels into Bering sea (Dutch Harbor).

Akyab *ak-yah* the chief town of Arakan, Burma, on the E. side of the island of Akyab. It has a fine harbor and a large export trade. Pop. about 40,000

Akyab, a district of Arakan, Burma. It has much exceedingly fertile soil and extensive forests and jungles. Capital Akyab.

Ain, *ak-ah* a town of Austria Tyrol on the left bank of the Adige and on a railway 10 miles SSW of Rovereto. Pop. 5000 employed in manufactures of silk and velvets.

Alabama, *al-bah-ma*, a river of the state of Alabama, is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, which unite on the S. border of Alabama about 10 miles NNE. of Montgomery. Between this capital city and Selma its general direction is westward. From Selma it runs nearly southward, with a very tortuous course, until it unites with the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Clarke co. and about 35 miles (in a direct line) N of Mobile. The stream formed by this junction is the Mobile River. The length of the Alabama from the mouth of the Coosa to the mouth of the Tombigbee is about 350 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Montgomery 390 miles above Mobile, at all times except in seasons of unusual drought. The country through which it flows is fertile, and produces large crops of cotton.

Alabama (a Muscogee or Creek word, signifying a place of rest) one of the Southern States of the American Union is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia and Florida, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by

Mississippi. Extreme length, 336 miles, greatest breadth, 230 miles; area, 51,540 sq. mi. The northern boundary lies on lat. 36° N.

Face of the Country etc.—The Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains enter the state from the NE but they are nowhere more than 1500 feet high, and to the S they decline, until in the centre of the state they become mere hills. Southward of this picturesque central hill-region, and constituting the main central zone of the state, is the cotton belt, including the cane-brake region—one of the most fertile tracts of cotton-land in the world. Further south the pine woods occupy a large sparsely populated area, largely of lowland, and capable of producing vast supplies of timber (especially of yellow pine) and naval stores. Most parts of the state abound in timber trees, including pine, oak, cypress and red cedar. The greater part of the state is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mobile River formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. The northern section is traversed by the Tennessee River and the Chattahoochee River forms the southern half of the eastern boundary.

Geology and Minerals—In the east-central part of the state is an area of more than 4000 sq. m. consisting of Archean and ancient highly altered sedimentary rocks and characterized by a diversity of composition, as well as by a great variety of topography and soil. To the N and W lies the Coosa valley, a continuation of the complex valley extending SW from Pennsylvania, in portions of which and thence N and W lie the coal-measures, the productive area of which covers over 9000 sq. m. The principal fields are the Coosa, Cahaba, and Warrior the last having an extent about two-thirds that of the coal fields of Great Britain. It occupies the upper valley of the Black Warrior River. The coals are bituminous, and the annual output increased between 1870 and 1903 from 11,000 to 11,650,000 tons. A considerable part of this output is consumed in the state itself being converted into coke to supply the numerous pig iron furnaces. The iron-ore is abundant, excellent and readily accessible. With a production of 2,662,043 long tons of ore in 1899 Alabama ranked as the third iron producing state of the Union. The product in 1903 was 3,684,980 tons. The Alleghany gold-field lies in Alabama in the SW terminus but the product up to this time has been insignificant. Silver, lead, copper, ochre, steatite, bottle clays, kaolin, siliceous granite, lithographic stone, fine white and variegated marbles, and numerous other useful minerals, exist in northern and central Alabama. Considerable deposits of bauxite are found.

The great cotton-belt of south-central Alabama, which occupies parts of 17 counties, lies on the Cretaceous formation and is highly fertile. The pine-region of the S is principally of the Tertiary and the Post-Tertiary alluvial formation.

Soil, Climate, Healthfulness—In general this state is fertile, and in the less productive regions in the hill-country there are as compensations abundant water power, a healthful and agreeable climate, and numerous mineral springs. The pine-woods region affords, besides forest products, considerable honey wax, and rice, grows sweet potatoes abundantly and yields fair returns in cotton and maize, while the dryness of the air and soil and the balsamic aroma of the pines are believed to exert a curative effect in pulmonary diseases. The great river valleys and the central Cretaceous belt are exceedingly productive. The climate is comparatively equable, the streams seldom freeze over while the summer temperature rarely exceeds 95° F. but the uniformity of the summer heat renders the climate very oppressive to persons of northern birth. The hill-regions are, however, cooler and the islands of Mobile Bay have delightful sea-breezes. The annual rainfall is about 42 inches.

Internal communication is much facilitated by the navigable streams. Steamboats ply upon the Mobile River and its branches, the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior. There is a regular steamboat service on the Chattahoochee River between Columbus, Ga. and Chattahoochee Fla. a distance of 224 miles. The only seaport in the state is Mobile, situated on Mobile Bay, at the mouth of the Mobile River. The shallowness of the waters of the bay obliges large vessels to load and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters, but smaller steamers ply upon the bay going to New Orleans via Grant's Pass, Mississippi Sound, and Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. In 1900 there were 4339 miles of railroad in operation.

Industrial Interests—The wonderful development of the coal and iron industries in the valleys of the Tennessee and of the other streams of northern Alabama has greatly affected the material prosperity of the state. During the decade between 1890 and 1900, such towns as Birmingham, Anniston, Decatur, Florence, and Bessemer leaped from a

position of comparative obscurity into one of prominence, while others, such as Bessemer, had no previous existence. Birmingham with a population of nearly 40,000, is the centre of the coal and iron industry. The manufacture of iron and steel is the leading industry of the state, and the value of its products was in 1900 \$17,400,000. Cotton manufacture has also received much attention, the product of this industry in 1900 being valued at \$8,153,136. In the counties at the S the lumber business has developed into a profitable industry and large quantities of lumber are shipped to the North to South America, and to England. The value of the lumber and timber products (in 1900 \$12,867,000) ranks immediately after that of iron and steel. With this increased activity in mining and manufacturing operations there has been a relative decline in agricultural pursuits, especially in the fertile black belt of central Alabama. Agriculture, nevertheless, maintains its position as the leading economic pursuit of the state. Alabama ranks as one of the leading cotton raising states, and the quantity of cotton ginned in 1900 was 1,061,078 (commercial) bales. Indian corn is raised in all parts of the state. Tobacco is a staple crop in the N and in the N and NE wheat of excellent quality is grown. Rice is an important crop in the S. Both marsh and upland rice is grown. Wool, dairy and orchard products, oats, honey wax, pulse, and sweet potatoes are produced to a considerable extent. The leading agricultural crops for 1900 were corn 29,355,942 bushels wheat, 818,351 bushels oats 4,380,754 bushels and hay 94,661 tons.

Education etc.—A well-developed school system was established by the constitution of 1868, but the unsettled condition of public affairs for some time impaired its efficiency. Among the educational institutions may be mentioned the state normal schools at Florence, Gaylesville, Jacksonville, and Troy the Alabama Normal College for girls at Livingston, Blount College at Blountville, Huntsville Academy the State Agricultural College at Athens, the normal school for colored students at Montgomery the Polytechnic Institute at Auburn the Southern University (Methodist) at Greensboro, Tuskegee Institute for colored people, Selma University (also for colored) and the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. There are numerous other colleges, academies, and high schools, and institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb. The state postoffice is at Wetumpka. There were issued in the state, in 1900, 249 newspapers, of which 22 were daily, 203 weekly and 16 monthly.

Counties—There are 60 counties, named as follows: Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, Dallas, Dekalb, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Landlordale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox and Winston.

Constitution etc.—The present state constitution was adopted in Nov. 1901. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a house of representatives of 105 members, and a senate of 35 members chosen for four years. All judges are elective. Voters must have resided in the state two years, and one year in the county where they vote. Alabama sends 9 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Cities and Towns—Of these the principal are Mobile, the commercial emporium of the state (pop. in 1900 33,400) Montgomery, the state capital (pop. 30,346) Birmingham (pop. 33,415) Anniston (pop. 9695) and Bessemer (pop. 6358). Other important places are Huntsville (pop. 2603) Selma (pop. 8713) Florence (pop. 6475) Euclid (pop. 4532) Tuscaloosa (pop. 5694), Opelika, Phenix, New Decatur, Troy, and Gadsden.

History—The French settled near Mobile Bay in 1702, and founded Mobile about 1711. In 1763 their lands were passed to England, and became a part of West Florida; this coast-tract was seized by the Spaniards during the Revolutionary War and did not become definitely United States territory until 1810 when Florida was purchased by the general government. But by far the greater part of Alabama, together with what is now called Mississippi, was regarded as a part of Georgia, South Carolina claiming a strip 12 miles wide along the S boundary of Tennessee. In 1798 the Mississippi territory (including part of Alabama) was set off from Georgia and South Carolina. In 1804 it was extended northward, and in 1812 its limits were extended to the Gulf of Mexico, so that the whole of the present state of Alabama was included in it. What is now the state of Alabama was set off from Mississippi in 1817.

as a territory, and became a state in 1819. Prominent events of this period were the sanguinary Creek war (1813-14), the military occupation of Mobile by the Americans, and the settlement of a colony of French political exiles in Marengo co. Under the slaveholding system Alabama grew rich, and became the first state in the amount of cotton produced. In 1861 an ordinance of secession was passed by a state convention. In that year the provisional government of the Confederate States was organized at Montgomery. In 1863 the N. portion of the state was occupied by Federal troops. In 1864 the forts at the outlet of Mobile Bay were reduced and the Confederate fleet destroyed by Farragut. In April, 1865 Selma, Montgomery and Mobile were taken by the national forces. In the same year a provisional governor was appointed by President Johnson. In 1866 military control was withdrawn a new constitution having been adopted, and the state was re-admitted to representation in Congress.

The population in 1820 numbered 127,901. In 1830 309,037. In 1840 590,756. In 1850 771,023. In 1860 904,201. In 1870 1,000,000. In 1880 1,262,505. In 1890 1,513,017. There were in 1820 41,879 slaves and 671 free colored people; in 1830 117,594 slaves and 1,572 free colored; in 1840 253,532 slaves, 2,930 free colored; in 1850 342,844 slaves, 2,265 free colored; in 1860 435,064 slaves, 2,690 free colored; in 1870 475,010. In 1880 600,103. In 1890 681,431. In 1900 827,307 colored persons. Total pop. in 1900 was 1,825,097 (about 35 to the sq. m.) of which number 910,784 were males and 911,033 females, and 14,592 foreign-born. There were 177 Indians in the state, 68 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

Alabama, or **Alabama Center**, a post-village in Alabama township (town) Glenosce co. N Y. 8 miles E of Medina and 30 miles ENE of Buffalo. The town includes part of the Tonawanda Indian reservation. Pop. of the town in 1900 1967.

Alabama, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Wis. 24 miles N of Osceola Mills.

Alabama City, a post-town of Etowah co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisville and Nashville R., 2 miles from Gadsden, its nearest banking point. Pop. in 1900, 2276. It has large cotton industries.

Alabama'ster, a post-village of Iosco co. Mich., on Saginaw Bay, about 45 miles NNE of Bay City. Pop. about 350. It has a quarry of gypsum.

Alabaster Island, Bahamas. See **ALABASTER**.

Alabunt, *al-lā-būt* a small island of the Philippines in London Bay N. of the Luzon isthmus. With the mainland it forms a sheltered harbor. It is sterile, and but sparsely inhabited.

Alachua, *al-līch-ū-ā* a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 1283 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Santa Fe River and on the W. by the Suwannee. Capital Gainesville. Pop. in 1890 22,934. In 1900 33,245.

Alachua, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. 15 miles NW of Gainesville, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Alacran (*al a-kran*) **Alacran**, a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles N. of Yucatan on a reef 15 miles in length N. and S. by 12 miles in breadth.

Alacranes, Cuba. See **ALACRANES XII**.

Alacran's Creek, Cherokee co. Ga. is a branch of Little River.

Ala-Dagh, *al-lā-dāg* (*al* "beautiful mountain") a mountain-chain of Armenia, extending W. from Mount Ararat. From it descends the Murat-R., the eastern head-stream of the Euphrates. Height 11,500 feet.

Ala-Dagh, part of the Taurus range in Asiatic Turkey forming the NE continuation of the Bulghar-Dagh.

Aladum (*al-lā-dūm*) or **Aladine** (*al-lā-dēn*) Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Bay of Bengal forming part of the Mergal Archipelago.

Alad'sin, a mining post-village of Crook co. Wyo. at the terminus of a railroad, 18 miles from Bellefourche, S. Dak. It has coal-mines.

Aladja-Dagh, *al-lā-jā-dāg* a mountain in Transcaucasia, in the district of Kara, memorable for the victory achieved by the Russians over the Turks, Oct. 13, 1877.

Alajoes, *al-lā-jōes*, a town of Spain, 30 miles SW of Valladolid, near the Trancas. Pop. (commune) 3566.

Ala'sa (*By pron al-lā-fa*) a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla., 23 miles E. of Tampa and 1 mile from the Alafia River. The surrounding country is covered by pine forests, has a fertile soil, and produces fine oranges.

Alaghen. See **ALAGHEN**.

Alagna, *al-lā-nā* a town of Italy on the Sesia, 12 miles W. of Pavia. Pop. about 1400.

Alagen, *al-lā-gō'a*, a town on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, Azores.

Alagosa, *al-lā-gō-sa*, a NE. maritime state of Brazil, deriving its name from various intercommunicating lakes

for which it is noted. It is bounded N. by the state of Pernambuco and SW by Sergipe, and comprises an area of 22,600 sq. m. The land is particularly adapted to the growth of coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, vanilla, and cacao and bears large forests. Pop. (estimated) about 600,000. Capital, Maceo.

Alagosa, a city of Brazil in the state of Alagoas, on the N. of Lake Manguba, 140 miles NE of Sergipe. Pop. about 5000.

Alagoinhas, a town of Brazil in the state of Bahia, and on the railroad connecting with the city of Bahia, about 45 miles NE of Caxoeira. Pop. about 12,000.

Alagón, *al-lā-gōn* a river of Spain, falls into the Tagus about 2 miles NE of Alodutara. It is about 190 miles in length and noted for the size and flavor of its fish.

Alagon, a town of Spain on the Ebro, 15 miles NW of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) 3750.

Alagöz, *al-lā-göz* a volcanic mountain in the Russian government of Erivan. It lies on the V. side of the great plain of the Araxes. Height 13,500 feet.

Alai, *al-lā* a chain of lofty mountains of central Asia, a westerly extension of the Tian-Shan in about lat. 40° N. and lon. 70°-75° 30' E. It forms a part of the northern boundary of the Pamir. The highest summits are 18,000-19,000 feet high. Peak Kaufmann (23,000-25,000 feet) is sometimes considered a mountain of the Alai but it more properly belongs to the main Tian Shan.

Alais, *al-lā* (see *Al'ens*) a town of France, department of Gard on the Gardon at the foot of the Cévennes 25 miles NW of Nîmes. Pop. in 1901 about 18,500 of the commune, 24,940. It is in a productive coal-field and has silk-spinning mills, iron-foundries, glass-works, etc.

Alajuela, *al-lā-wā-lā*, a city capital of Alajuela province, Costa Rica, about 12 miles by rail W. of San José. It is well built, with good streets and has considerable trade. Pop. 3828. It is the centre of an important coffee district. Pop. of the province in 1897 69,200.

Alaknanda, *al-lā-kā-nā-dā*, **Alaknanda**, or **Alaknuda**, *al-lā-kū-nā-dā*, a small river which, issuing from the Himalaya Mountains unites with the Bhagirathi at Devaprayaga and forms a source of the Ganges.

Ala-Köl, *al-lā-köl* (*al* "beautiful village") a village of Asiatic Turkey on the E. side of Lake Van.

Ala Kul, *al-lā-kool*, called also **Kurghil-Nor**, **koor' ghee nor** or **Alakt-Ugri-Nor**, *al-lākt' u-gool nor* a lake of Russian Central Asia, in the province of Semiretchensk. Its centre is near lat. 46° N. lon. 81° 40' E. It is 40 miles long and 17 broad. Elevation 537 feet. A western smaller lake, separated by a marsh is also known as **Ala-Kul** (or **Samyk Kul**).

Alalakelhi (*al-lā-lā-kē-kē*) Channel, which separates Maui and Kahoolawe, Hawaiian Islands, is 6 miles wide.

Alamakee, a county of Iowa. See **ALAMAKEE**.

Al'amanee, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area of 494 sq. m. It is intersected by Haw River and partly drained by Alamance Creek. Capital, Graham. Pop. in 1890, 18,271. In 1900 25,666.

Alamede, *al-lā-mā-dē* (*al* "row of poplar-trees") a town of Spain in Andalusia 54 miles NW of Malaga, on the road from Seville to Granada. Pop. about 4000.

Alamede, *al-lā-mā-dē*, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 764 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Bay of San Francisco, and is drained by Alameda Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains, fertile valleys, and plains. Quarries of granite and limestone have been opened here. The market of San Francisco is partly supplied by the orchards and gardens of Alameda. Capital Oakland. Pop. in 1890 63,864. In 1900 130,197.

Alamedia, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. Pop. about 100.

Alamede, a city of Alameda co., Cal. on a peninsula on the E. side of the Bay of San Francisco and on the Southern Pacific R., 9 miles ESE of San Francisco. It adjoins Oakland on the S. and contains many suburban residences. Its industries embrace ship-building and petroleum and borax-refining. Pop. in 1890 11,165. In 1900 16,464.

Alamede, a post-village of Bernalillo co. N. Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 6 miles above Albuquerque.

Alameda de la Sagra, *al-lā-mā-dē dā lā sá-grá*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles from Illescas.

Alameda de Valde, *al-lā-mā-dē dā vā-lē*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Entrero.

Alaminos, *al-lā-mee-noes*, or **Saragapa**, *al-lā-pāp*, a pueblo of Zamboanga province, Lason, Philippine Islands, on Lingayen Gulf, and 56 miles (direct) N. of Iba. Pop. in 1903, 10,323.

Alamo, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. 24 miles E. by N. of San Francisco

Alamo, a post-town of Montgomery co. Ga. 14 miles by rail W. by S. of Mount Vernon. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. about 200

Alamo, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ind. about 55 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 250

Alamo, a post-village of Kalamazoo co. Mich. on a railroad, 8 miles WNW of Kalamazoo its banking point. Pop. about 150

Alamo, a post-village of Grant co. Oregon. Pop. about 100

Alamo, a banking post-village, capital of Crockett co. Tenn. about 16 miles NE. of Memphis and 6 miles N. of Bella. It was formerly called Cagerville. It has several cotton-mills and gins. Pop. about 350

Alamogordo, a banking post-village, capital of Otero co. N. Mex. on the El Paso and Northern R. 86 miles NNE. of El Paso. It is in an agricultural district. Pop. about 1600

Alamo Mills, a post hamlet of Cass co. Tex. on a railroad, 38 miles N. of Jefferson

Alamos, a town of Mexico in the state of Sonora, 112 miles SSE. of Guaymas. It is well built and has a fine church. Pop. about 8000

Alamosa, a banking post-town of Conejos co. Colo. on the Rio Grande and on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 139 miles S. by W. of Canon City. Elevation, 5400 feet. It has railroad machine-shops. Gold and silver mines have been opened in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1143

Alamogordo, a post-village of Sumter co. Ala. Pop. about 100

Åland (Åland or Ålön) islands, an archipelago of 80 inhabited islands and a vast number of rocks and islets, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, forming part of Finland. Pop. about 34,000, mostly Swedes. These islands were taken from Sweden by Russia in 1809. The principal island Åland, has a population of about 12,000. On it is the town of Mariehamn

Alamogordo, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Berkshire co. Mass. 6 miles SE. of Copake Iron Works station of the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Alamo, a town of Italy 11 miles S. of Penna. Pop. about 1100 (commune, 4000)

Alamo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

Alamogordo, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200

the coast of British Columbia down to lat. 54° 40' N. between numerous smaller islands. The 141st meridian of W. longitude forms the boundary with British territory southward to within 10 marine leagues of the Pacific Ocean, the junction of Mount St. Elias whence the further boundary adjusted by the decision of the Anglo-American Boundary Commission of Oct. 30, 1903 runs southeastward at approximately the same general distance from the sea. The most northern point of the territory is Point Barrow in lat. 71° 23' N. and the most western, Attu Island one of the Aleutian chain in lon. 157° 34' W. (173° 28' E.). The area is estimated to be approximately 580,000 sq. m.

Aspect of the Country.—**Mountains.**—The interior of Alaska, despite the numerous exploring parties that have entered during recent years, is still largely unknown, and it is as yet impossible to correlate the main features of its relief. Much of the great valley of the Yukon which is in the form of a vast plain of but moderate elevation is unquestionably of comparatively recent origin, dating from the Tertiary (Miocene?) or Post-Tertiary period—a sedimentary sea-bottom whose most salient features, as seen from the river, are the high level, the summit-plain over which the river formerly flowed. These rise in places 100–200 feet, or more above the present level of the stream. The F. and E. parts of Alaska are ruggedly mountainous, and in this section are found some of the highest summits of the continent (Crillon, Fairweather, Cook, Sanford, and Tullman all perhaps between 14,000 and 16,000 feet in height. St. Elias, 18,020 feet). The mountains in which these summits are found and which in the main part of Alaska are sometimes called the Alaska Mountains (Alaska Alps) are apparently a continuation of the North American Coast Range and not of the interior Rocky Mountains which may or may not have their representation in some of the mountains (Romanof Snow Range) lying N. of the Yukon. It is almost certain that the backbone of the Alaska Peninsula and the numerous islands of the Aleutian chain are the continuation of the northern Alaska Mountains which have undergone severance and destruction. The relations of the central glacial living southward of the Tanana River and near the head waters of the Shesna are still unknown, but here is located what is seemingly the loftiest summit of the entire continent, Mount McKinley (the Kusauw Bol hevu) 21,441 feet.

The mountains of Alaska have a greatly depressed snow line (1500–2000 feet) and from their vast snow caps descend great glaciers, many of them of Arctic proportions. Among the better known of these are the Muir Glacier discharging into (Lager Bay whose length is about 35 miles and whose surface covers an area equivalent to 16,350 sq. m. Davidson and Taku (lasters), and the great Malaspina Glacier fed by the snows of the Ft. Finns group of mountains—so far as is known the largest of all continental glaciers and covering an area of 600–600 sq. m. The mountains at or near the head of Lynn Canal are crossed by a number of passes of which the Chilkoot and White Passes have become historically famous through the gold movement of 1898–99. The latter is now traversed by a railway connecting Skagway with the interior of Canada.

There are numerous active and extinct volcanoes in Alaska, and it becomes manifest from their broad distribution (in the far interior the southern border the islands of the Aleutian chain, on the border of the N. and S. coast) that volcanic action had much to do with shaping the destinies of the surface. The breakages of the land, which have resulted in the disintegration of the Aleutian arch and in the separation at two or more points of the American continent from Siberia, can be associated with volcanic phenomena. Of the better known active or recently active cones are Wrangell along the course of the Copper River (17,500 (?) feet high, and lately in eruption), Iliamna, on Cook Inlet (12,000 feet), Shishaldin, on Unalaska Island (9000 feet?) and Makushin on Unalaska.

River.—The rivers of Alaska are large and numerous, taking tortuous courses and affording communication with the heart of the interior. Of these mention may be made of the Copper, Shesna, and Kuskokwim on the S. the Yukon and its tributaries (Koyukuk, Tanana, Porcupine) in the center, the Nontak and Kuskokwim on the W. and the Colville on the N. Many of these are navigable for light craft for long distances, but the waters are at places interrupted by shoals, shoals and rapids, which make navigation difficult or impossible. The Yukon one of the great rivers of the globe, has a course of 1500–1600 miles through the territory descending in that distance about 1400 feet to the sea. It is navigable throughout this entire distance, and numerous steamers of light draught, patterned after the Mississippi model, ply regularly on it during the months of open navigation (June–September) between the mouth (or St. Michael) and Dawson. See Yrcon.

Alava, a province of Spain (one of the three Basque provinces) between lat. 43° 20' and 43° N comprising an area of 1174 sq m. Capital Vitoria. Pop 144,622. The surface is mountainous.

Alaya, a village (anc. *Corace's name*) a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey on a promontory in the Mediterranean 100 miles SSW of Konia.

Alayor, a village a town of Minorca, about 10 miles WNW of Port Mahon. Pop (commence) in 1990 4933.

Alaxam, a river of Transcaucasia, joins the Kur 125 miles SE of Tiflis, after a SE course of 140 miles.

Alb, mountain in Germany. See **BAGGE ALA**.
Alba, a town (anc. *Alba Pompeia*) a town of Italy on the Tanaro, 36 miles SE of Turin. Pop in 1901 6558 of the commune 13,000.

Alba, now officially **Albe**, a town of Italy province of Aquila, at the foot of Monte Velino 4 miles N of Avezzano. It is the *Alba Fucina* of the Romans.

Alba, a post-village of Antrim co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 30 miles N of Walton. It has manufactures of staves, carriages, and wagons. Pop about 450.

Alba, a post town of Jasper co. Mo. 45 miles W of Springfield. Pop in 1900 224.

Alba, a post-village of Linn co. Oregon 30 miles S of Pendleton.

Alba, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 44 miles N by E. of Williamsport. Pop in 1900 144.

Alba, a banking post-village of Wood co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 10 miles (direct) SE of Emory. Pop about 35.

Alba Augusta, an ancient name for **Alar**.
Albacete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in Murcia and New Castile. Area, 6737 sq m. It is in part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains. Capital Albacete. Pop 233,000.

Albacete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, capital of a province, 133 miles by rail SE of Madrid. Pop in 1900 21,512. It manufactures steel goods.

Albacutya Lake, a fresh water lake of Victoria, Australia, 10 miles N of Lake Hindmarsh.

Alba de Tormes, a town of Spain in Valencia, 12 miles SE of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop 3000.

Albaida, a town of Spain in Valencia, 12 miles SSW of San Felipe. Pop (commence) in 1900 4000.

Albafate del Arzobispo, a town of Spain in Aragon, 46 miles SE of Saragossa, on the affluent of the Ebro. Pop (commence) 4000.

Albani, a post-village of Portage co. Wis., 10 miles N of Amherst Station.

Albancher, a town of Spain in Andalusia, province and 28 miles NE of Almería. Pop 2000.

Albancher, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 16 miles F of Jaén. Pop 2000.

Albanella, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 4 miles NNE of Capaccio. Pop about 2000.

Albania, a country (modern Gr. *Albania*) a country of Europe on Turkey between lat. 39° and 43° N and lon. 19° 5' and 21° 28' E. Extreme length about 200 miles breadth from 40 to 100 miles. It borders on the W and SW on the Adriatic and Ionian seas, and extends eastward to the Shar Dagh and other mountains that form the western watershed of Macedonia. It stretches from Montenegro and Novi-Pazar in the N to Greece on the S. It is composed of ridges of mountains, nearly all of which have a direction NW and SE. The principal heights vary from about 2000 to 8500 feet above the sea. Albania has no great rivers, the longest being the Drin and the Vjosë. It partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterize Greece. Rivers, in the extreme S, is especially remarkable for its circular basins, its cavities without water, its ponds and water-courses that disappear at certain seasons. There are several considerable lakes among them Ohrida, Scutari, and Janina. The region produces maize, wheat, rice, tobacco and olives, and yields valuable timber. The chief towns in the interior are Pogradec and Janina, and the principal seaports are Scutari, Durazzo, Avlona, and Preveza. The exports are shipped chiefly at Preveza, Fango, Avlona, Durazzo, etc. Albania is under the government of different Turkish pashas. The Albanians speak a language of their own which is not clearly allied to any other known tongue but is regarded as of the Indo-European stock. In the N is spoken the Gheg dialect, in the S the Tosk. The Albanians are a warlike race, much given to robbery and brigandage. The great majority are Moslems; but there

are large numbers belonging to the Orthodox Greek and Roman Catholic churches. The population of Albania is estimated at from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000. Besides the Albanians there are large bodies of Turks, Serbs, Rumanians, and Greeks. In addition to their own country the Albanians are found in large numbers in the adjoining parts of Turkey in Greece, Italy and Sicily. The Albanians offered a heroic resistance to the Turks in the fifteenth century under the famous Scanderbeg (Castriota) but soon after his death (1468) the enfeudation of the country was completed. Adj. and inhab. **ALBANIAN** al-bā-nā-n; Turk., **ALBAN** al-bā-nat native, **SHKIP** SHKIP.

Albania, is ancient geography a region of the Caucasus, bordering on the Caspian, and having Armenia on the S. It is included in Daghestan and Shirvan.

Alban Mountains. See **ALBANO**.

Albano, a town of Italy 11 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop 2700.

Albano, a lake and mountain of Italy 13 miles SE of Rome. The highly picturesque lake, 6 miles in circumference, is the crater of an extinct volcano near which are many elegant villas, several grottoes and the village of Castel Gandolfo (q.v.). It is elevated 900 feet above the sea, and has a depth of about 500 feet. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity among others, an aqueduct supposed to have been built in the bank of the mountain by the Romans during their contest with the Volscians in the year 398 B.C. to drain off the waters of the lake, as instructed by the oracle of Delphi. — **Alba Longa** stood on its NE margin. — **Monte Albano** or **Monte Cavo** on the E. and 2175 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Latian Jupiter (*Jupiter Latiavis*), commanding a magnificent prospect. Under the name **Alba Longa** is also included the nearby Lake Nemi.

Albanum, an ancient name of the town of Albano.

Albany, a district of Scotland usually called **BRADALBANA**.

Albany, a river of Canada, takes its rise in Lake St. Joseph lat. 51° N lon. 96° 20' W and falls into James Bay. Total length about 400 miles. It is navigable to Martin's Fall. It forms part of the boundary between Ontario and Keewatin.

Albany, a division in the SE part of Cape Colony separated from the sea on the S by Bathurst division. It is bounded N and E by the Great Fish River. Area, 1830 sq m. The surface is undulating or hilly. It is favorable for agriculture and has good grazing lands, raising much stock. The climate is temperate. Capital Grahamstown. Pop about 25,000 of whom more than 9000 are whites.

Albany, a county in the E part of New York, has an area of 528 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Hudson River and is drained by the Catskill, Normanskill, and Patroon Creeks. The Mohawk River touches the NE part of the county. The surface is hilly, and is diversified by a range of highlands called the Heisterbergs, which rise nearly 1000 feet above the tide. Albany is the county town and the capital of the state. Pop in 1890 164,555, in 1900 180,571.

Albany, a county in the SE part of Wyoming, bordering on Colorado. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and by the Laramie River. The surface is finely diversified by high mountains and fertile plains and valleys. The most prominent feature of this county is Laramie Peak, which rises about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a vast beautiful open plain or table-land, called Laramie Plain, which produces good pasture. Among its minerals are granite and iron-ore. Area, 4560 sq m. Capital Laramie. Pop in 1890 8305, in 1900 13,064.

Albany, a hamlet of Saline co. Ark. 7 miles S of Mabelvale.

Albany, a banking city capital of Dougherty co., Ga., on Flint River at the mouth of Kinechadonia Creek 107 miles SSW of Macon. It is an important railroad terminal and junction, located on the Albany and Northern, the Central of Georgia and other lines. It has a cotton-compress, guano-factory, and brick-yards. Cotton is shipped in steamboats at this place, which is the head of navigation. Pop in 1890 4908; in 1900 4006. Albany is now a health-resort.

Albany, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mississippi River 5 miles below Clinton, Iowa, and

on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 31 miles NE of Rock Island Pop in 1900 639

Albany, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I T
Albany, a banking town of Delaware co Ind, on the Miamasnewa River 40 miles NNW of Richmond It is on the Lake Erie and Western R It has manufactures of paper flour and lumber Pop in 1890 571 in 1900 2110

Albany, a post-hamlet of Davis co Iowa, about 16 miles SW of Ottumwa.

Albany, a post-town capital of Clinton co Ky, about 125 miles S of Frankfort and 4 miles from the N boundary of Tennessee It contains a court-house. Pop in 1900 234

Albany, a landing place in Cadde parish La. on a navigable lake, 19 miles from Shreveport.

Albany, a township (town) of Oxford co Me 33 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop of the town in 1900 538

Albany, a banking post-village of Stearns co, Minn on the Great Northern R., 12 miles E by S of Melrose Pop in 1900 517

Albany, a banking city capital of Gentry co Mo on Grand River or its west fork 50 miles NNE of St Joseph It is on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R and has some manufactures. Pop in 1900 2025

Albany, a township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., 74 miles NE of Concord Post-office, Chocoma. Pop. of the town in 1900 210

Albany, a city capital of the state of New York (since 1797) and of Albany co. on the W bank of the Hudson River, in lat 42° 39' 3" N lon 73° 45' W 142 miles N of New York and at the junction of the New York Central and Hudson River the Boston and Albany the Delaware and Hudson and the West Shore R. This position, together with the fact that the river which is crossed by a rail road and road bridges connects here with the great lakes by the Erie Canal and with Lake Champlain by the Champlain Canal gives Albany great advantages as a receiving and distributing point, especially for grain and lumber, and makes it an important centre of the western trade. Several lines of steamers connect Albany with New York and with points on the Hudson River. The city is well built with some very fine streets and beautifully finished parks (Washington Park) and boulevards. Leading industries on a large scale, besides printing and book-making are the manufacture of stoves and other metal goods, wagons, farming implements, clothing of every description, boots and shoes, beer and ale, pianos, cardboard, glass and colored papers, papermakers felt, and some others. Prominent buildings are the state capitol which was begun in 1871 and virtually completed in 1898, at a total cost of upward of \$25,000,000 the state hall state normal college, state armory natural history museum, county prison masonic temple, city buildings, the federal building the new hospital (1890) and the All Saints Cathedral. Among other institutions may be named the Dudley Observatory and the medical pharmaceutical and law schools affiliated, since 1881 with Union College, Schenectady under the title of Union University and Albany Institute. A public reading library of over 350,000 volumes is maintained by the state. Albany is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. Electric railways run to every part of the town and to Troy West Troy, West Albany Kenwood, Greenbush, and other suburbs. The place was formerly known as Fort Orange, Beverwyck and Williamstadt. It was settled in 1540 by Frenchmen who began building a castle, which was completed by Dutchmen in 1614 and called Fort Nassau. The city is the oldest existing European settlement in the thirteen original states. Walloons from Holland settled here in 1624 and erected Fort Orange. The place was surrendered to the English Sept. 24 1664, and named Albany in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. It was chartered a city in 1686. Pop in 1690 6289 in 1820 12,630 in 1840 23,731 in 1860 40,793 in 1880 62,967 in 1900 90,422 in 1880 90,758 in 1890 94,923 in 1900 94,151

Albany, a post-village of Athens co Ohio, about 44 miles E of Chillicothe, on the Ohio Central line. Pop. in 1900 543

Albany, a banking city and important railroad centre, the capital of Lyon co. Oregon on the Willamette River and on the Corvallis and Eastern and the Southern Pacific R. 79 miles S by W of Portland Small steamboats ascend the river to this place. It is in an extensive valley noted for its beauty and fertility. It has manufactures of iron milled lignite, leather furniture, flour, etc. Pop in 1890 5079 in 1900 5140

Albany, a township of Berks co. Pa., is contiguous to the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain and is traversed by the

Philadelphia and Reading R. Albany village is 23 miles N of Reading Pop about 150, of the township in 1900 1316

Albany, a township of Bradford co Pa. Pop 1363
Albany, a post-hamlet of Greene co Tenn 6 miles by rail SW of Paris

Albany, a banking post-village, capital of Shackelford co Tex., on the Texas Central R. 135 miles W of Fort Worth It is a shipping point for cotton Pop. in 1900 357

Albany, a post-township (town) of Orleans co Vt. 4 miles SW of Irasburg Pop. of the town in 1900 1028

Albany, a banking post-village of Green co Wis. on Sugar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 28 miles S of Madison Pop in 1900 787

Albany, a town and seaport of West Australia, on King George Sound Lat. 36° 5' S lon 117° 52' E Pop about 3000

Albany Center, a post-hamlet of Orleans co Vt. 10 miles from Barton

Albany Island, off Cape York Queensland Australia, is in lat. 10° 40' S lon 142° 35' E It is 3 miles long and 1 mile in breadth, and is fertile and well wooded. The island shelters the excellent port of Somerset, or Port Albany

Albany Lake, in Long Lake township, Hamilton co N.Y., in the Adirondack wilderness, discharges its waters through Beaver and Black Rivers into Lake Ontario

Albany Landing, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky, on Cumberland River 40 miles SE of Glasgow

Alba Pompeia, the ancient name of ALBA (in Piedmont)

Albaredu, Al-bà-rà do, a village of Italy 15 miles SE of Verona, near the Adige.

Albareto di Borgotaro, Al-bà-rà to dsa bon-go tã-ro, a village of Italy province of Parma.

Albarracín, Al-ba-rá-thén, a town of Spain, on the Guadalquivir 10 miles WNW of Teruel Pop about 2000

Al-Basran, a town of Turkey See EL-BASRAH

Albation, a post-hamlet of Monona co Iowa, 7 miles from Sloan Station

Albatraz Island, a small island of Bass Strait, Australia. Lat. 40° 22' S lon 144° 39' E

Albay, Al-bi (formerly Ibalon, ee-bà-lon) a broken and volcanic province of Luzon Philippine Islands Area, including dependent islands 1783 sq in Mayón (q.v.) or Albay volcano is still active. Its forests are dense and valuable and the valleys, watered by the Albay and other rivers produce large crops. The natives construct vessels in dock-yards on the coast. The highways are good Capital Albay Pop in 1903, 240,526

Albay, a pueblo and town capital of Albay province, Philippines Islands, is on a bay of the SE coast of Luzon and 215 miles SE of Manila. The bay is large and secure and is almost landlocked Lat about 13° 9' N lon 123° 44' E Behind it is Mayón volcano It was the residence of Spanish officials. Pop. in 1903, 14,049

Albegan, Al-bén-yà (see Albano) a river of Tucumán rises in Monte Labro, flows SW and enters the Mediterranean 5 miles N of Orbellio

Albemarle, a town of France See AUMALE

Albemarle, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 756 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the James River and is drained by the Rivanna and Hard-war Rivers. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW border of this county which has a finely diversified surface and abounds with picturesque scenery Capital, Charlottesville. Pop in 1890 32,379 in 1900 34,922

Albemarle, a post village of Assumption parish La. 9 miles S of Napoleonville It is on the Bayou Lafourche, 80 miles above New Orleans and about 19 miles NW of Thibodaux Pop about 150

Albemarle, a banking post-town capital of Stanley co N.C., on the Southern R. about 58 miles E of Charlotte and 20 miles E by S of Concord It has cotton-factories, knitting-mills, etc Pop in 1900 1,532

Albemarle Island, the largest of the Galápagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean Lat. 0° 50' S lon 91° 38' W

Albemarle Sound, in the NE part of North Carolina, extends from the mouths of the Cheroke and Roanoke Rivers nearly to the Atlantic Ocean from which it is separated by a long narrow island. It is about 95 miles long from E to W and varies in width from 4 to 16 miles. The water is nearly fresh, is rather shallow and is not affected by the tide. Vessels can pass from this sound into Pamlico Sound, and thence into the ocean. It also communicates with Currituck Sound by an inlet.

Albendorf, Al-ben-dorf a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles WNW of Glatz Pop. 1513. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, visited annually by upward of 150,000 pilgrims.

Albenga, *Al-ben-gà* (ana. *Al-bem-lagen-ana*) a seaport of Italy 44 miles SW of Genoa. Pop 5064 (commune, 5000). It has Roman antiquities and feudal edifices.

Albens, *al-bén*, a village of France, department of Savoy, 6 miles NNE of Aix les Bains.

Alberbury, *al-bér-bur*, a parish of England and Wales, co. of Shropshire and Montgomery. Old Parr is said to have been born in this parish in 1483.

Alberche, *al-bér-ehk*, a river of Spain, rises in Old

Castile and after a course of 150 miles falls into the Tagus.

Alberes (*al-bér*) Mountains, the name of the E portion of the Pyrenees.

Alberique, *al-bé-ré-ká*, a town of Spain in Valencia, 11 miles N of San Felipe. Pop (commune) in 1900 5763.

Albermarle, a post-village, with large lumber and saw mill establishments, on Barclay Sound, W coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Albermarle (anal) is a long and narrow fiord or channel extending inward from the above-named sound.

Alberobello, *al-bé-ro-bè-lo*, a town of Italy province of Bari della Puglia. Pop (commune) in 1901 6559.

Alberona, *al-bé-ró-na*, a town of Italy in a valley. 22 miles W of Poggia. Pop about 2000.

Albers, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N. Y. Pop about 50.

Albersweiler, *al-bér-wé-lér*, a village of Lotharing, Germany 3 miles SE of Saarburg. It has a sanatorium. Pop in 1900 1574.

Albersdorf, *al-bér-dorf*, a village of Prussia, in Holstein 19 miles SW of Rendsburg.

Albersweiler, *al-bér-wé-lér*, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinat, 3 miles ENE of Annweiler. Pop 2000.

Albion, a division in the N part of Cape Colony separated N from the Orange River Colony by the Orange River by tributaries of which it is intersected. Area, 2460 sq m. A railroad traverses it N and S (with branches) passing through Burgersdorp, the capital. Pop about 17,000 of whom upward of 5000 are whites.

Albion, *al-bá-ion*, formerly called Ancre, a town of France, department of Somme. 13 miles NE of Amiens. Pop (commune) in 1901 7343.

Albion, a county of New Brunswick on the Bay of Fundy. This county contains valuable albertite mines and gypsum-quarries. Capital Hopewell Cape. Pop about 11,000.

Albion, a post-village of Albion co., New Brunswick, on the Salisbury and Hartery R. Pop about 40. The banking point is Moncton.

Albion, a post-village of Barton co., Kan.

Albion, a post-village of Tucker co., W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Potomac R. 17 miles (direct) S by W of Oakland.

Albion, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. Pop about 100.

Albion, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, 9 miles from Hamden.

Albion, Canada, is one of the four provisional districts formed from a portion of the Northwest Territories in 1902. It is bounded N by lat. 55° E by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan S by lat. 49° W by British Columbia, from which it is separated by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. The SW portions of the district constitute an important ranching area of Canada, containing upward of 150,000 cattle, 25,000 horses, and numerous sheep. Coal and lignite are found over a large part of the district, the coal of Lethbridge being of particularly good quality. The National Park of Canada is located at Banff. The region is characterized by grand and impressive scenery of an Alpine character. Area, about 100,000 sq m. Pop about 50,000. Chief town Calgary.

Albion Bridge, a post-village in Cape Breton on Nova Scotia, on Mira River 12 miles ESE of Sydney.

Albion, Cape, in the E part of Ellesmere Land, on South coast. Lat 79° 26' N. lon 76° W.

Albion City, a post-village of Buena Vista co., Ind. Pop about 125.

Albert Edward, Mount, a lofty summit of the Owen Stanley Range, British New Guinea. Elevation about 12,500 feet.

Albert Edward Nyanza (native name, as written by Stanley *Mt. Nyanza*) a lake of east-central Africa, 110 miles W of Victoria Nyanza and 100 miles S by W of Albert Nyanza, with which it is connected by the Semliki River and with which it has in the same vast natural depression. It is about 40 miles in both length and breadth. Discovered by Stanley in 1876. The position of the lake, whose waters are now contracting, is approximately lat 0° 4' N to 0° 37' S, and lon 29° 45' E. It would seem from recent explorations that the waters of Lake Kivu, lying to the S, at one time drained into it. Elevation according to Stahlmann, 2870 feet (Stanley 3000 feet).

Albert Lea, a banking city and railroad center, capital of Freeborn co., Minn., is finely situated on Albert Lea and Fountain Lakes, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads 100 miles S of Minneapolis. The city has various schools and colleges, one of which, the Albert Lea College, was founded by the Synod of Minnesota for the higher Christian education of women. It has also grain elevators, iron-foundries, sawmills and sawing-mills, electric-light plant, etc. Pop in 1900 4500.

Albert Mines, a mining village in Albert co., New Brunswick, 20 miles S by E of Moncton, its banking point. It contains rich and extensive coal or "albertite" mines. A tramway 5 1/2 miles long connects the mines with Hillsborough, a port of entry. Pop 300.

Albert Mountains, a mountain-range in British New Guinea forming part of the boundary with Kaiser Wilhelm Land.

Albert Nyanza (native name, as written by Baker *Mt. Nyanza*) a great lake of east-central Africa, one of the sources of the White Nile, was first visited by Baker in 1884, although its existence had been previously announced by Speke. It is about 100 miles long with a breadth of 20 miles. It is in a rocky region and is deep except in the S. It receives the waters of the Victoria Nyanza (which has 130 miles southward) through the Bari or Semliki River, which again leaves it at its northern extremity as the true or White Nile. The Semliki R. or the discharge from the Albert Edward Nyanza, enters the lake in the N. Although sometimes considered to be the main feeding basin of the Nile, this position properly belongs to the Victoria Nyanza. Area, about 1700 sq m. Elevation 2200 feet.

Albion, or *Elwynville*, a post-village of Howard co., Md. on the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 20 miles W of Baltimore. It has a cotton factory. Pop about 35.

Albion, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island. Prince's co. on the Casumpene River and on the Prince Edward Island R. 93 miles NNW of Charlottetown. It has fishing and packing industries. Pop about 700.

Albion, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, 12 miles from Hamilton.

Albion Park, an electoral division within the city of South Melbourne, Australia. Pop of the district, about 11,000.

Albion River, two rivers of Andria in one in Queensland falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The other in Victoria, flows into the Pacific near Port Albert.

Albion, a town of Iowa co., Minn. Pop in 1900 200.

Albion, a post-village of Dupont co., N. C. 18 miles from Mount Olive station.

Albert Victor Mountains, a range of mountains in British New Guinea, forming part of the boundary with Kaiser Wilhelm Land.

Albertville, *al-bér-vé-lér*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Savoie on the river Arly 12 miles NE of Chambéry. It comprises the former towns of Comblanchère and L'Espérance. Pop about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Albertville, a settlement of the Congo Free State, on the W shore of Lake Tanganyika 13 miles S of the Lukuga River.

Alberville, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Ala. on the Nashville, Cheltenham and St. Louis R. 10 miles S by W of Guntersville. Pop about 1200.

Alberville, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis.

Albese, *al-bé-sé*, a village of Italy 4 miles SSE of Cune. Pop 1500.

Albete, *al-bé-té*, a village of Italy in Vercelli, 15 miles S of Vercelli.

Albi, or *Alby*, *al-bé* (L. *Albiga*, *Al-bi* *Albiga*), a city of France in Languedoc, capital of the department of Tarn on the left bank of the Tarn 42 miles NE of Toulouse. It is built on the steep bank of the river. The town is the seat of an archbishop. The massive medieval cathedral of St. Cecilia is one of the most interesting churches in southern France. The town suffered much in the wars waged by the church against the reforming sect of the Albigenses (*Fr. Albigenses*) who took their name from it, in the early part of the thirteenth century. Pop in 1901 14,951 (commune, 22,571).

Albi, *al-bé*, a town of Italy in Calabria, 11 miles NW of Catanzaro. Pop 1500.

Albia, *al-bé*, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Iowa, is on the Iowa Central, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Wahash R., 26 miles W of Ottumwa and 24 miles SEW of Okmoleen. Coal is extensively mined in the neighborhood. Pop in 1900 2899.

Albia, a village of New York, a suburb of Troy.

Albiano, *al-bé-á-no*, a village of Italy province of Massa e Carrara 16 miles S by E of Pontremoli.

Albano d'Ivrea, *al-bee-d no doe-vee-ah*, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 2600.

Albidona, *al-bee-doh-nah*, a village of Italy, in Cosenza, 20 miles NE of Castrovillari near the Gulf of Taranto.

Albini, a Latin name of Alai.

Albignasego, *al-been ya-sah go*, a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Padua. Pop. 1400 (commune, 4356).

Albina, *al-bee-nah*, formerly a city of Multnomah co., Oregon, now a part of Portland.

Albinoen, *al-bee-nah*, a village of Italy, province of Reggio, in Emilia, near Bondiano.

Albino, *al-bee-no*, the ancient name of the Atascosa.

Albino, *al-bee-no*, a town of northern Italy 8 miles NE of Bergamo on the Serio. Pop. 3700 (commune, 5000).

Albion, *al-be-on* the ancient name of Britain said incorrectly to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island. Alban and Albion (Albion) were ancient names for the Highlands of Scotland.

Albion, *al-be-on* or *al-be-on* a post-village of Mandocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of Albion River about 136 miles NW of San Francisco. It is mainly supported by the lumber business. Albion River affords an unsafe anchorage. Pop. about 250.

Albion, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the 18 miles SW of Gainesville. It is on the Alvida (central and Pensacola R.) and has turpentine manufactures. Pop. about 200.

Albion, a city capital of Cassia co., Idaho about 150 miles SE of Boise and about 20 miles S of the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 300.

Albion, a banking post-village capital of Edwards co., Ill., on the Louisville Evansville and St. Louis R. 56 miles NW of Freeville Ind. It has wagon plough and brick factories and is the seat of the Southern College of Agriculture. Pop. in 1900 1142.

Albion, a banking post-town capital of Noble co., Ind., is situated near Elkhart River on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles NW of Fort Wayne and 124 miles from Chicago. It has manufactures of snub blinds, wagon and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 1324.

Albion, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R., 7 miles NW of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 440.

Albion, a post hamlet of Harpur co., Kan., 23 miles W of Wellington.

Albion, a post hamlet in Albion township (town) Kennebec co., Me., 25 miles NE of Augusta. Pop. of the town 878.

Albion, a banking city of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 20 miles W of Ishtook and 59 miles SEW of Lansing. It is the seat of Albion College, a Methodist institution founded in 1860. It has also a public library and a conservatory of music. Albion has manufactures of iron, harness, agricultural implements, snub blinds, and windmills. Pop. in 1900 4519.

Albion, a banking post-village capital of Boone co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Union Pacific R., 41 miles NW of Columbus. It has dairy industries. Pop. in 1900 1449.

Albion, a banking post-village in the townships (towns) of Albion and Galena, the capital of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles W of Rochester and 53 miles NE of Buffalo. It has manufactures of iron and extensive stone-quarries, etc. The Western House of Refuge for Women is located here. Pop. in 1900 4477, of the town 5749.

Albion, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y., traversed by the Rome and Watertown R. contains several manufacturing hamlets. Pop. of the town in 1900 1724.

Albion, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 26 miles NE of Mansfield.

Albion, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Beaver and Erie Canal and on the Pittsburgh, Beasmer and Lake Erie R., 26 miles SW of Erie. Pop. in 1900 695.

Albion, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles N by W from Providence. Pop. 350.

Albion, a village of Whitman co., Wash.

Albion, a post-village and township (town) of Dane co., Wis., 3 miles from Hagerston. Koshkonong Lake touches the SE part of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900 1593.

Albion, or **Boitton**, a banking post-village of Peel co., Ontario, Canada, on the Humber River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from Toronto. It has flour, grist and woolen mills, an iron-foundry, etc. Pop. 800.

Albion Mines, Pitou co., Nova Scotia. See **BRANTFORD**.

Albia, a river of Germany. See **ELBE**.

Albia, a minor mountain range of the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, on the W of Lake Zurich. The highest point is the Rigi-Katzen, 3010 feet.

Albissola Marina, *al-bis-so-la ma-re-nah*, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles by rail NE of Savona. Separated from it by the Sanasina is the village of Albissola Superiore. Pop. 2000.

Albistan, a town of Anatolia Turkey, in the vilayet of Aleppo, 38 miles N of Marash. Pop. 6500.

Albium Ingaunum, the ancient name of Alsace.

Albisette, *al-bit-set-tah*, a town of Italy, province of Milan 5 miles N of Gallarate. Pop. 800 (commune, 2004).

Alblassterdam, *al-blas-ster-dam*, a village of the Netherlands South Holland 9 miles SE of Rotterdam on the navigable river Merwede. It has ship-yards.

Albocacer, *al-bo-kah-ter*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 32 miles NW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3663.

Alboloduy, *al-bo-lo-doo-eh*, a town of Spain in Andalus 20 miles NNW of Almería, on the left bank of the river Almería. Pop. about 2000.

Albon, *al-bon*, a town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles NNW of St. Vallier near the Rhone.

Albona, *al-bon-nah* (Ger. *Alben* *al-ben* Croat *Lobna*, *U-ban*) a town of Istria, 42 miles SE of Trieste. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. Pop. 2500.

Albondón, *al-bon-don*, a town of Spain in Andalus, 38 miles S of Madrid. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alborese, *al-bo-re-sah*, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 3 miles NNW of Mortara. Pop. 1100.

Alborán, *al-bo-ran*, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35° 56' N. Lon. 3° 1' W.

Alborez, *al-bo-rez*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 22 miles NNW of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Al-Bostan, a town of Anatolia Turkey. See **EL BOSTAN**.

Albox, *al-bos*, a town of Spain, in Andalus, 40 miles NNE of Almería, on the Rambla de Ori. Pop. (commune) in 1900 10 049.

Albreda, *al-brid-ah*, a trading station of British West Africa, at the mouth of the Gambi River. Principal exports, peanuts and copra.

Albright, *awl-brit*, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont., Pop. about 100. The banking point is Great Falls.

Albright, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., W. Va., on Cheat R. or 47 miles N of Keyser.

Albrightville, *awl-brit-vil*, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., 75 miles NE of Mauch Chunk.

Albuera, *al-bo-ah-rah*, a river of Spain, province of Badajoz flows into the Guadara. Length 30 miles.

Albuera, or **La Albuera**, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 15 miles SE of Badajoz on the river of the same name. On May 16 1811 the British and allies, under General Beresford here gained a victory over the French, commanded by Marshal Soult. Pop. 800.

Albucirra, *al-boe-fa-rah*, a town of Portugal province of Algarve, on the Atlantic, 48 miles E of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. about 6000. It has a fine harbor and fisheries.

Albula, *al-boe-fa-rah*, a lake of Spain on the coast, 7 miles S of Valencia, 11 miles in length by 4 in breadth. It communicates with the Mediterranean. It is frequented by large numbers of water fowl which attract many sportsmen.

Albulu, *al-boe-lah*, a mountain pass of Switzerland, in the Grisons, leads across Mount Albula from the valley of Bergell to the Upper Engadine and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its highest point is 7590 feet.

The Albula River rises on the Albula Mountain and falls into the Hinterr Rhine at the Via Mala.

Albúñol, *al-boon-yol*, a town of Spain in Andalus, province of Granada, 33 miles W by S of Almería, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 8500.

Albuquerque, *al-boe-kér-ah*, a city capital of Bernalillo co., N. Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fé R. at the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific R. 50 miles (direct) SW of Santa Fé. Elevation 4830 feet. It is the seat of a territorial university (University of New Mexico) and does a brisk trade in wool and hides. Gold, silver, copper, and iron mines are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 6238.

Albucercuo (*al-boe-kér-ah*) Islands, or South-West Keys, a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E of the Mosquito coast.

Alburg, *al-burg*, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 3 miles from Mohr Station. Pop. about 100.

Alburg, *awl-burg*, a post-township (town) of Grand Isle co., Vt., about 32 miles N of Burlington is a peninsula washed by Lake Champlain on all sides except the N. It is intersected by the Central Vermont R. and contains a post-village and a station of its own name, 16 miles NNW of St. Albans. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1474, of the village, about 600.

Alburt Center, a post-village of Grand Isle co. Vt. on Lake Champlain, about 38 miles N of Burlington and 3 1/2 miles from Alburt Springs. Pop. 300

Alburt Springs, a post-village of Grand Isle co. Vt. on Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont R. 8 miles E of Route Point. It has mineral springs.

Alburnett, a post-hamlet of Line co. Iowa.

Alburquerque, a town of Spain in the town of Spais in Extremadura, 26 miles N of Badajoz. Pop. 9000. It has an old castle and an extensive trade in wool.

Alburtie, a village of Reading R. 12 miles SW of Allentown its banking point. It is the south terminus of the Catawqua and Fogelsville R. Pop. about 550.

Albury, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, at the head of steam navigation on the Murray River 886 miles by rail SW of Sydney and opposite Wodonga, in Victoria. It has extensive wine-cellars. Pop. of the district, about 5500.

Albury, a post-village of Prince Edward co. Ontario, Canada, 9 miles from Belleville.

Albuzano, a village of Italy 4 miles E. of Parma. Pop. about 1000.

Alby, a town of France. See ALBI.

Alby, or **Albi**, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Chéran 9 miles SE of Annecy. Pop. 500.

Albyn, or **Albin**, the ancient (Celtic) name of the Highlands of Scotland, from ALA or ALA, signifying high land or mountain.

Alcacer do Sal, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, on the Salado, 46 miles SE of Lisbon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Alcalá, a pueblo on the Rio Grande de Cagayán, Cagayán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 30 miles (direct) N by W of Tuguegarao. Pop. in 1903 7369. — Also a pueblo in Pangasinan province, Luzon. Pop. in 1903 4003.

Alcalá de Chisbert, a town of Spain in Valencia, 29 miles by rail NE of Castellón de la Plana, in a region abounding in wine and oil. Pop. 6000.

Alcalá de Guadaira, a town of Spain 7 miles E of Sevilla, with a Moorish castle. It furnishes large quantities of bread and rice. The town is on the site of the Punic Henna. Pop. about 6000.

Alcalá de Henares, a town of Spain 1 mile ENE of Madrid, on the right bank of the Henares. It is a gloomy old town with ruined walls built on a treacherous plain. Its famous university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes, was transferred to Madrid in 1536. The town has a large institution for female criminals. Alcalá is the birthplace of Cervantes, whose house is still standing. On the opposite bank of the Henares stood the Roman town of Complutum whose name is commemorated in the famous Complutensian Polyglot Bible published at Alcalá under the auspices of Ximenes. Pop. in 1900, 11,308.

Alcalá del Júcar, a town of Spain in Murcia, on the left bank of the Júcar 19 miles N by W of Albacete. Pop. about 3000.

Alcalá de los Gazules, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda Mountains, 37 miles E. by S of Cadix. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8777.

Alcalá del Rio, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 8 miles E of Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. about 3000.

Alcalá del Valle, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 45 miles E of Cadix. Pop. 3000.

Alcalá la Real, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 30 miles SW of Jaén on the N side of the Granada Mountains, about 2000 feet above the sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900 15,973.

Alcama, a town of Sicily 22 miles E of Trapani, picturesquely situated on a hill 4 miles from the sea, with towers and edifices of a Saracenic origin. Pop. in 1901 48,099, of the commune 51,809. Near it are the ruins of a theatre and remains of the ancient *Agatha*.

Alcamadré, a river of Spain in Aragon, joins the Cinca after a course of about 60 miles.

Alcamar, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 19 miles E of Tortosa. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4998.

Alcanede, a town of Portugal, in Extremadura, 12 miles N of Santarém. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alcañiz, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel on the right bank of the Gualupe, 56 miles SE of Saragossa, in a fruitful plain. Pop. in 1904 7806.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, a fortified town of Spain, in Extremadura, on the Tagus, near the Portuguese frontier, 35 miles NW of Ociros. Pop. about 3000. The magnificent bridge over the Tagus, built by the Emperor Trajan, is more than 600 feet long and about 200 feet high. It is composed of six spans, and is surmounted by a triumphal arch. Another of the attractions of the place is the ruined monastery of the Knights of Alcantara.

Alcantara, a former suburb of Lisbon, now forming a western quarter of the city. The aqueduct leading over the Alcantara valley into Lisbon, constructed in the early part of the eighteenth century with 127 arches, is one of the greatest works of the kind.

Alcantara, a river of Sicily falls into the Mediterranean S of Taormina.

Alcantara, a town of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão on the W side of the estuary of the Maranhão River near its mouth. Pop. about 10,000.

Alcantarilla, a town of Spain 5 miles from Murcia. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4972.

Alcama, a town of Sicily, in Messina, 30 miles SW of Paoli. Pop. 2700.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain 24 miles WSW of Albacete. It has mines of copper and zinc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4501.

Alcazar, a town of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Alcatraz, or **Alcatraz**, a rocky islet on the NW coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 37' N, lon. 15° 21' W.

Alcatraz, a town of Spain, a post-village of San Francisco co. Cal. is on the island of Alcatraz, 4 miles N of San Francisco. Here is a strongly fortified military post and prison. The island is 1650 feet long and rises to a height of 130 feet. It has a light-house. Lat. 37° 49' 27" N, lon. 122° 24' 14" W.

Alcatrazes, or **Alcatrazes**, a group of barren rocks on the E coast of South America, 30 miles from the mainland. Lat. 24° 8' S, lon. 45° 40' W.

Alcandeta, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 24 miles SW of Jaén. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9007.

Alcazar (or **Alcazar**) de San Juan, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 45 miles NE of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900 11,499. It has manufactures of gunpowder and nitre and has calamine and iron mines.

Alcazar Kebir, or **Alcazar Qalvir**, a city of Morocco. See KASA-EL KRAN.

Alcete, a small island in the Gulf of Po-chu h, 5 miles NW of the NE point of Shao-tung.

Alcester, a town of England co. of Warwick, at the junction of the Alce and Arrow 13 miles WSW of Warwick. Pop. about 2500.

Alcester, a banking post-town of Union co. S Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 19 miles E of Center ville. Pop. in 1900 381.

Alchile, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. Va. 18 miles NW of Boston Station.

Alcira, a town of Spain in Valencia, on an island in the Júcar. Pop. of the commune, 20,500. It has fine bridges, and near it is a remarkable stalactite cavern. It was an important place under the Moors.

Alcira, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 10 miles NE of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alcoeur, a town of Spain, 29 miles SE of Guadalajara. Pop. 1500.

Alconara, a small town of Portugal, 20 miles SW of Santarém.

Alcolea, a locality in the outskirts of Cordova, noted for the victory of Serrano over the forces of Isabella II. Sept. 29, 1868.

Alcolea del Rio, a town of Spain 35 miles NE of Sevilla, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3000.

Alcola, a post-village of Clarendon co. S C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 5 miles (direct) N by W of Manning, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Alcona, a county in the ENE part of Michigan has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Huron and is intersected by the Ann Arbor River. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. in 1890 5400; in 1900, 5921.

Alcona, a post-township and village of Alcona co., Mich., about 90 miles N by E of Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1890, of the village, about 100.

Alcomchel, *Al-kon-ohél'*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 26 miles NNE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Alcouera, *Al-ko-á-rá*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 23 miles S of Almadén. Pop. 1000.

Alcoy, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio 8 miles SE of Troy.

Alcurn, *Al-ko-rí*, a town of Spain 45 miles NNE of Valencia. It exports fruit. Pop. (commune) 1500 4551.

Alcorn, a county of the NE part of Mississippi, has an area of 402 sq. mi. It is drained by the Hatchie River. Corinth is the capital. Pop. in 1890 13110 in 1900 14 987.

Alcorn, a post-village of Jackson co. Ky. 26 miles SE of Richmond.

Alcoutim, or **Alcotim**, *Al-ko-toer'*, a town of Portugal province of Algarve on the Guadiana, opposite San Luzar 25 miles NE of Tavira. Pop. 2000.

Alcove, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. Pop. about 135.

Alcoy, *Al-ko-e*, a town of Spain 24 miles VNW of Alicante. It has numerous paper factories and furnishes the principal supply of cigarette paper to Spain. There are also manufactures of wool linen cotton yarn etc. A bloody riot of the Internationals occurred here in 1873. Pop. (commune) in 1900 22,653.

Alcouth, *Al-oh-ut*, a commune of Hungary in the co. of Wessensburg near the station of Blotke. It has a chateau, model farm museum and archdiocesan park.

Alcudia, *Al-kuo-dá*, a town of Mallorca, at its V extremity 31 miles NE of Palma. It was formerly an important commercial place and was strongly fortified, and has still its bastions and towers. Pop. (commune) 2708.

Alcudia de Carlet, *Al-kuo-dá de kar-lét*, a town of Spain 22 miles SSW of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alcúscar, *Al-ku-skar*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 28 miles S of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Al'da, a post-village of Hall co. Neb. near the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 163 miles W of Omaha.

Aldabra, *Al-dá-brá*, a group of small coral islands in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 9° 26' S lon. 46° 45' E.

Al'dahna, *Al-dán ná*, a wide sandy plain occupying all the northeastern part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish vilayet of Bagdad and extending S to about lat. 27° N.

Aldama, *Al-dá-má*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, about 40 miles NW of Tampico.

Aldam, *Al-dán*, a river of Siberia, rises in the Aldai Mountains and joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12' N lon. 129° 40' E about 100 miles below Yakutsk. It is navigable for about 600 miles.

Aldam, a post-borough of Delaware co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 296. The banking point is Darby.

Aldam (*Al-dán*) **Muuntains**, a chain of mountains in S. Siberia branching off northward from the Yablonoi Mountains, from lat. 55° to 61° N. Total length about 400 miles. Kapitan, the best-known summit, is about 4100 feet high.

Aldamyn, *Al-dá-má*, a town of Spain, 7 miles W of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Aldborough, a town of Suffolk England. See **ALDA** **BURGH**.

Aldborough, a town and parish of England co. of York on the Ure, 10 miles WNW of York. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Isurum Brigantium*. Pop. 500.

Aldborough, New Glasgow, or **Alrey**, a post-village in Elgin co. Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie, 14 miles SSE of Newbury.

Aldborough, *Al-dá-brúh*, a parish and village of England co. of York, East Riding. Pop. 800.

Aldé, *Al-dé*, a river of England co. of Suffolk rises near Framlingham and joins the North Sea at Orford.

Aldem, Cuba, the port of Batavania.

Aldem, *Al-dé-má*, a town of Spain 43 miles W of Salamanca, on the left bank of the Duero (Douro). Pop. (commune) 3000.

Aldem del Camu, *Al-dá del ká-má*, a town of Spain 15 miles S of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Aldem del Rey, *Al-dá del rí*, a town of Spain, New Castle 12 miles SSE of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2000.

Aldem Galega, *Al-dá ga-lá-gá*, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 10 miles E of Lisbon.

Aldem Altas, a town in Brazil. See **CALIAS**.

Aldem Velho, *Al-dá vél-vá*, a seaport town of Brazil on the bay and 8 miles SE of Espírito Santo.

Aldburgh, or **Aldborough**, *Al-dá-brúh*, a watering place of Suffolk England between the sea and the estuary of the Ald, 34 miles by rail S. of Dunwich. It is the birthplace of Crabbe, and is commemorated in his poem, "The Borough." Pop. in 1901 2405.

Aldem Gallega do Ribatejo, *Al-dá-gá-lá-gá do rí-be-tá-jo*, a parish of Portugal, in the district of Lisbon. Pop. about 7000.

Al'den, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles ENE of Rockford. Pop. of township, 1015.

Alden, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota Rrs. 43 miles E of Fort Dodge. It is the trade-centre of an agricultural district. Pop. in 1900, 709.

Alden, a post-village of Rice co. Kan. 24 miles by rail NW of Hutchinson. Pop. about 200.

Alden, a post-town of Antrim co. Mich. in a lumber grain, and fruit region on the Pere Marquette R. 12 miles ESW of Bellaire. The banking point is Bellaire. Pop. about 300.

Alden, a banking post-village of Freeborn co. Minn., 10 miles W of Albert Lea, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 830.

Alden, a post-village in Alden township (town) Erie co. N.Y. on the Erie R. 20 miles E of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 607 of the town 2300.

Alden, a post-hamlet of King George co. Va., 7 miles E of King George.

Alden, a post-hamlet in Alden township (town) Polk co. Wis. 40 miles NE of St. Paul Minn. Pop. of the town 1440.

Al'denbridge, a post-village of Bonier parish, La., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 18 miles (direct) N of Shreveport its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Alden Ceulier, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y., in Alden township (town) near the Erie R. 20 miles E of Buffalo.

Aldenhoven, *Al-dén-hó-vén*, a town of Rhinish Prussia, 34 miles SW of Jülich. Pop. 1100. It was the scene of battles between the French and Austrians in 1793 and 1794.

Aldenu, *Al-dá-nú*, a village of Tyrol circle of Trent.

Alden Station, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. 0 miles WSW of Wilkesbarre.

Aldenville, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. 0 miles NW of Honesdale.

Alderbrauch, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Tex. 10 miles from Kilkhart Station.

Alderbrook, a post-village of Grafton co. N.H. 4 miles N of Littleton. It has manufactures of lumber.

Alderbrook, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. 30 miles SSE of Malone.

Alderbrook, a hamlet of Madison co. N.Y. 1 mile E of West Katon.

Aldersbrook, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y., on the Utica and Black River (New York Central and Hudson River) R. 28 miles V of Utica.

Alderley, *Al-dér-lé*, a post-hamlet of Dodge co. Wis., on Ashippun Creek about 22 miles WNW of Milwaukee.

Alderney, *Al-dér-né* (*Fr. Auzigny o-ron-ye* and *Ardens*) one of the Channel Islands, off the coast of Normandy belonging to Great Britain, 10 miles W of Cape la Hague. Circumference, about 8 miles. Pop. about 3000. It is well cultivated and noted for its breed of cows. French is still spoken by half of the inhabitants, and the island has a legislature of its own. It contains a small town St. Anne.

Alderney, *Raca*, or a strait between the above island and Cape la Hague, dangerous from the strength and rapidity of its tides. See **CALKERS**.

Aldershot, *Al-dér-shót*, a town of England, in Hampshire, 3 miles NE of Farnham. Here is a great permanent camp, with barracks, established in 1854-55. Pop. in 1901 inclusive of 6000 military 30,974.

Aldershot, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, Canada 1 mile from Watertown.

Alderson, *Al-dér-són*, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, 1 T. on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 6 miles (direct) E of South McAlester its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Aldersou, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. Aldersou, a banking post-town of Monroe co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 118 miles SE of Charleston. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 518.

Alderville, *Al-dér-ví*, an Indian post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, 19 miles N of Cobourg.

Aldham, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

Aldie, *Al-dé'*, a post-village of Loudoun co. Va. 12 miles from Leesburg and 37 miles W by N of the city of Washington.

Aldie, a post-hamlet of Salem co. N.J. Pop. about 50.

Aldingen-am-Neckar, *Al-dín-gen am-né-kár*, a village of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 3 miles SE of Ludwigsburg.

Aldingen-in-der-Bear (*in-dér-bén*) a village of Württemberg, Germany, in the Black Forest circle, 3 miles N of Speichingen.

Aldrich, a post-town of Shelby co. Ala., in a coal-mining region, 44 miles S by W of Birmingham. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Birmingham or Montevallo. Pop 200

Aldrich, a post-village of Posey co. Ind. Pop about 100

Aldrich, a post-hamlet of Wadena co. Minn. 11 miles by rail W of Brainerd

Aldrich, a post-village of Polk co. Mo. 18 miles by rail N of Ash Grove. Pop in 1900 189

Aldrich, a post-hamlet of Park co. Mont.

Aldstone, a station or hamlet on Aldston-Hoor, a market-town of Eng. and on the Cumberland, 19 miles SSE of Carlisle. Pop about 3000

Aldwinkle, All Saints and Aldwinkle St. Peter, two adjoining parishes in Northamptonshire, Eng. land, about 3 miles from Thrapston. Dryden was a native of the former

Ale, a post-hamlet of Stokes co. N.C. Pop. about 50

Aleam, a post-village of Franklin co. Va. 7 miles NE of Rocky Mount, its banking point. Pop about 100

Aledo, a town of Spain 17 miles SSW of Murcia, with ancient Roman walls. Pop about 1800

Aledo, a town of the banking city the capital of Mercer co., Ill. 14 miles E of the Mississippi River on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 37 miles W of Galva. It has some manufactures. Coal abounds here. Pop in 1900 2081

Aledo, a post-town of Parker co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 12 miles E of Weatherford. Pop about 100

Alegreza, one of the Canaries. See **ALLERANZA**

Alegrete, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, 8 miles SE of Furtalegre. Pop about 1500

Alegrete, a town of Brazil 280 miles W of Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul

Alegria, a town and commune of the Philippines, island of Cebu about 90 miles from Cebu. Pop in 1903, 9540

Alei, a river of Siberia, an affluent of the Ob in the government of Tomsk

Aleksikon-Loktevskoi, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk 137 miles SW of Bisk, and near rich copper mines

Aleknaguk, a lake in Alaska, where outlet, the Aleknaguk Ri. or a copious stream falls into the river Nukaguk near its mouth

Aleksandrov See **ALFXANDROV**

Aleksandrovsk See **ALFXANDROVSKA**

Aleksin, or **Alexin**, a town of Russia, government of Tula, on the Oka, 3 miles NW of Tula. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop about 2000

Alella, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop 1500

Alemán, a town in a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 100 miles N of Albuquerque

Alemar, a post village of Isabella co. Mich. 14 miles N of St. Louis

Alemquer, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles NNE of Lisbon. Pop about 6000

Alemquer, a town of Brazil, 60 miles WSW of Montalvaga

Alemtejo, a province or division of Portugal, between lat 37° 20' and 39° 40' N. divided into the districts of Beja, Evora and Portalegre. Area, 9430 sq m. Pop in 1900 413,551

Alella, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop 1500

Alemán, a town in a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 100 miles N of Albuquerque

Alemar, a post village of Isabella co. Mich. 14 miles N of St. Louis

Alemquer, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles NNE of Lisbon. Pop about 6000

Alemquer, a town of Brazil, 60 miles WSW of Montalvaga

Alemtejo, a province or division of Portugal, between lat 37° 20' and 39° 40' N. divided into the districts of Beja, Evora and Portalegre. Area, 9430 sq m. Pop in 1900 413,551

Alella, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop 1500

Alemán, a town in a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 100 miles N of Albuquerque

Alemar, a post village of Isabella co. Mich. 14 miles N of St. Louis

Alemquer, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles NNE of Lisbon. Pop about 6000

Alemquer, a town of Brazil, 60 miles WSW of Montalvaga

Alemtejo, a province or division of Portugal, between lat 37° 20' and 39° 40' N. divided into the districts of Beja, Evora and Portalegre. Area, 9430 sq m. Pop in 1900 413,551

Alella, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop 1500

Alemán, a town in a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 100 miles N of Albuquerque

Alemar, a post village of Isabella co. Mich. 14 miles N of St. Louis

Alemquer, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles NNE of Lisbon. Pop about 6000

Alemquer, a town of Brazil, 60 miles WSW of Montalvaga

Alemtejo, a province or division of Portugal, between lat 37° 20' and 39° 40' N. divided into the districts of Beja, Evora and Portalegre. Area, 9430 sq m. Pop in 1900 413,551

Alella, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop 1500

Alemán, a town in a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 100 miles N of Albuquerque

Alemar, a post village of Isabella co. Mich. 14 miles N of St. Louis

Alep'po, called by the natives (Arabic) **Haleb**, or **Haleb es-Sham**, **hā'ib es-shā'ib** (anc. **Chalcedon** and **Beroa**) a city of Asiatic Turkey in northern Syria, capital of a vilayet, long one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, on the Kawkuk (anc. **Chalcedon**) 70 miles E of the Mediterranean. Lat 36° 11' N. lon 37° 18' E. Pop. estimated at 125,000 but previous to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upward of 300,000. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. Its appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets crowd on the eye. The flat roofs of the houses on the hills rise, one behind another in a succession of terraces. But on entering the gates much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled, the streets, although well paved and cleaned for an Oriental city offering little attraction to the eye. The houses, however, are substantially built of blocks of stone, with spacious apartments, many of which have richly ornamented walls and ceilings. In the centre of the city rises a hill 200 feet high commonly thought to be artificial the top of which is crowned by a minaret. An abundant supply of water is furnished from springs about 8 miles distant by a recent aqueduct. The banks of the Kawkuk form a beautiful garden extending for a long distance outside of the city. Aleppo is the seat of four Catholic archbishops of different rites as well as of Greek and Armenian prelates, the Christians comprising about one-sixth of the population. The Jewish community numbering about 5000 is important and prosperous. Silks, cottons, gold and silver threadstuffs, soap and leather goods are manufactured. The extensive trade of Aleppo is mainly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Diarbekr, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia.

Aleppo, a vilayet (province) of Asiatic Turkey extending from the Mediterranean to beyond the Euphrates and comprising northern Syria and part of Mesopotamia. Area, about 50,000 sq m. Pop. about 900,000 of which number 180,000 are Christians and 20,000 Jews. Chief products are tobacco, grain, wool, oil-seeds, cotton, silk, galls, gums, wax, mohair skins, soap etc. Capital Aleppo.

Alep'po, a post-township in the W. part of Greece co. Pa. 6 miles from Cameron W. Va. Pop. in 1900 1345. Coal and excellent limestone, and handsome sandstones for builders are abundant.

Alerheim, a village of Bavaria, between Dausenburgh and Ottergen noted for the battle fought here in 1645 between the Bavarians under Mercy and the army of the Duke of Saxe.

Aleria, a town of Corsica, a decayed town of Corsica. It derives its name from the Roman colony of Aleria. Pop 600.

Aleri, a post-hamlet of Decatur co. Ind. 15 miles E by S of Columbus.

Aleri, a post-station of Butler co. Ohio 24 miles NW of Cincinnati.

Ales, a town an episcopal town in the island of Sardinia 30 miles N.W. of Cagliari. It has a small but elegant cathedral and mineral springs. Pop 1900.

Aleshki, a town of Russia, government of Taurida on the left bank of an arm of the Dniester opposite Kherson. Pop in 1897 9119.

Alesia See **ALLEN-PAINTS-RETRY**

Alesia, a post hamlet of Carroll co. Md. Pop 50.

Alessandria, a town of Italy 56 miles ESE of Turin at the junction of the Bormida and Tanaro. It was built in 1168 as a defence against Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and named in honor of Pope Alexander III. It has a modern cathedral, and among its churches is one which antedates the founding of the city. The academy of sciences and arts was founded in the sixteenth century. Pop in 1897 exclusive of suburbs, 55,955. It has manufactures of silk, linen and woollen goods, stockings, and hats with a large trade and two great annual fairs. Two miles SE of Alessandria is the battlefield of Marengo.

Alessandria, a province of Italy in Piedmont. Area, 1900 sq m. Capital Alessandria. Pop. in 1901, 812,023.

Alessandria del Carretto, a town of Italy 17 miles NE of Cantavuiene. Pop 3000.

Alessandria della Rocca, a town of Sicily province of Girgenti, 3 miles S. of Bivona. Pop in 1901 5277.

Alessano, a town of Italy 19 miles SW of Otranto. Pop. 3000 (commune 3000).

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alessio, a town of Turkey in Albania, (Leke, Lydek; anc. **Leo**) on the left bank of the Drin, 17 miles SE of Berat. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop 3000.

Alesund See AALSAUND
Alet, or **Aleth**, 4144', a town of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, 6 miles SE of Limoux. Pop 800

Alotseh (Aleth) Glacier, the largest of the Swiss glaciers formed mainly of the snows of the Jungfrau and the Aletschhorn, on the southern face of the Bernese Alps, is about 13 miles in length (inclusive of the névé). It descends to a level of about 5400 feet. It has the Egglishorn on the E.

Aletschhorn, after the Finsteraarhorn the loftiest summit of the Bernese Alps, situated S of the Jungfrau. Altitude, 13,720 feet. It was first ascended by Tuckett in 1860.

Alentian, or **Alutian** (a-lu-shan) Islands, or **Catherina Archipelago**, a long chain of islands belonging to the United States, in Alaska Territory extending from the peninsula of Alaska westward towards Kamchatka, and dividing the Sea of Kamchatka, or Bering Sea from the Pacific Ocean. They lie in both hemispheres and extend from about lon 163° to 188° W (172° E) the westernmost of the United States islands being Attu for the Commander group to the westward in Russia and is not generally regarded as a part of this chain. The Alutians proper are about 150 in number and are divided into the Nearer Rat, Andreanof, Fion and other groups; they are generally mountainous, and often volcanic. Ebiashidin on Unimak is 8000 feet high and Makablin on Unalaska, 5661 feet. Both mountains are volcanoes, which have been in activity in recent periods. The erratic Bogachof lies N W of Unalaska. (See HOGGOLLOP) The islands are treeless, but support a fairly rich growth of grasses and dwarf shrubs. Agriculture, owing to the inclement, but not severe, climate, has made little headway. The people, Aleuts, are an indigenous race, apparently allied in stock to the Eskimos, and are members of the Greek Church. Pop. about 2000. The principal islands are Unalaska and Unimak.

Alexander, a county forming the S extremity of Illinois has an area of 230 sq. m. It is bounded on the S, and SW by the Mississippi River and is situated at the mouth of the Ohio. Capital Cairo. Pop in 1890 16 563 in 1900 19 384.

Alexander, a county of North Carolina, has an area of 297 sq. m. It is drained by the South Yadkin River. The county has the celebrated hiddenite mine (Capitol Tay Jewel). Pop. in 1890 9430 in 1900 10 880.

Alexander, a port town of Pulaski co. Ark on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 13 miles SW of Little Rock its banking point. Pop in 1900 113.

Alexander, a post-hamlet of Burke co. Ga. 38 miles S of Augusta.

Alexander, a port village of Morgan co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 11 miles E of Jacksonville. Pop 150.

Alexander, a banking post-town of Franklin co. Iowa, 14 miles by rail S W of Hampton. Pop about 150.

Alexander, a post-hamlet of Bush co. Kan. 45 miles by rail W of Great Bend.

Alexander, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. 14 miles SW of Calais. Pop of the town in 1900 333.

Alexander, a post-village in Alexander township (town) Genesee co. N Y on Tonawanda Creek and in the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroad 34 miles E of Buffalo. Pop in 1900 230 of the town 1583.

Alexander, a post-town of Brath co. Tex. about 98 miles by rail NW of Waco. Pop. about 400.

Alexander, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 17 miles from Brandon its banking point. Pop about 300.

Alexander, Cape, on the N coast of Canada, at the entrance of Dease Strait. Lat. 68° 55' N lon 106° 45' W.

Alexander, Cape, on the SW coast of Greenland is about lat. 78° 30' N.

Alexander City, a banking city of Tallapoosa co. Ala. on the Georgia Central R. 47 miles NW of Opelika. It is the headquarters for the Tallapoosa gold-mining section and has large cotton-seed mill interests. Pop in 1900 1061.

Alexander Island, a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 60° S lon 75° W sometimes, under the name of Alexander Land, considered to be a part of the Antarctic Continent, so called. It was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1831.

Alexander Islands, in Alaska, extend along the coast from Dixon's Entrance (54° 40' N) to Crow Sound (58° 25'). The islands number more than 1100. Prince of Wales Island is the largest, and Baranof or Sitka, the most important. The inhabitants are mostly Indians of the Tlingit race, and are of various tribes.

Alexander Lake, in Morrison co., Minn., lies a few miles S of the Northern Pacific R.

Alexander Mountains, in Turkistan, in about lat. 43° N and lon. 73° E., a western extension of the Altai. Highest point, Semenov Mountain 13,750 feet.

Alexanderabad, 4142-in-deg-hgt, mineral springs in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 17 miles N.E. of Badreuth.

Alexander's Point, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick on Shippeagan Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, 73 miles WNW of Chatham.

Alexanderville, a village of Montgomery co. Ohio, is on the Miami River and Canal 6 miles S of Dayton.

Alexander Valley, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop about 100.

Alexanderville, a post-village of Echols co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 25 miles (direct) F of Valdosta. Pop about 300.

Alexan'dra, a littoral county in the S part of Natal, bordering E on the Indian Ocean Area, 1620 sq. m. It is bounded N by the Umkomasi River and S by the Umankulu and is intersected by other coastal streams. The soil is fertile. Capital Scuttsburg, on the coast, 35 miles SW of Durban.

Alexandria Land, a name of the southern portion of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

Alexandria Land, a name of part of the western portion of Franz-Josef Land in the Arctic Ocean.

Alexandria Nile, also called the Kagera River a stream of east-central Africa, rises in the mountains of the NE border of Lake Tanganyika and flows into the Victoria Nyanza. The Nyavirongo head water is properly the source of the Nile. The stream is navigable only for small craft.

Alexandretta (Turk. Iskenderun, in kin-da-roon) a seaport of Asiatic Turkey picturesquely situated on the Gulf of Iskenderun the extreme northeastern arm of the Mediterranean. It has a large commerce much of the trade of Aleppo and northern Syria passing through it. Pop. estimated at about 7000. The town is the ancient *Alexandria ad Issum*.

Alexan'dria (Ar. *Al-Ashmuni* is Arab and Turk *Iskenderiye* named from Alexander the Great), a seaport of Egypt near the westernmost branch of the Nile delta, on the Mediterranean 112 miles NW of Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmudiyeh Canal (joining the Rosetta arm) and the Nile and by railway. Another railway connects it with Rosetta. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12' N lon 29° 53' E. The modern city is built on a peninsula (formerly the island of Pharos) and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent the ancient city of which but few of the constructions can now be identified, was on the mainland where its ruins cover a vast extent. Alexandria has a palace of the khedive, a large naval arsenal, naval and military schools and hospitals, a College of Law, a tribunal of commerce, etc. It is the station of the Egyptian fleet, and the port is cleared and entered annually by upward of 2500 steamers, more than one-half of which are under the English flag. Alexandria in the new streets and squares has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. Among the notable objects are the ancient Pompey a Pillar the palace of Ras el-Tin (built by Mehemet Ali) and the Museum of Graeco-Roman Antiquities. The great centre of European life is the Place Mehemet Ali. Country houses have a part of the ancient canal leading to the W arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mehemet Ali. The city has an excellent double harbor formed by a breakwater (3 miles in length) mole, and quays. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. The principal exports are corn cotton wool gums, rice, dates, sugar cotton-seed wheat, penna, and hides. It has regular steam communication with the principal European ports, and is the seat of several large government and other manufactures in which steam is the motive power. Alexandria was founded in the year 332 B.C. Under the Ptolemies it rose to great distinction for its learning, commerce, wealth and literature. Even after its annexation to the Roman Empire it was considered second only to Rome. Its library founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, surpassed all others of antiquity numbering 700,000 volumes. Under Mohammedan rule the city fell into decay. Its population once 600,000 souls, is said to have numbered in the eighteenth century only 6000 but under Mehemet Ali (1805-48) it once more became a flourishing city. It was partially destroyed during the uprising of Arabi Pasha in 1882. Pop in 1872, 112,334 (47,316 foreigners) in 1882, 227,054, of whom 46,672 were foreigners; and in 1903, 310,887 of which number about 100,000 were located in the Moslem quarter. The outcrops at the Necropolis are the most interesting remains of antiquity.

Alexandria, Piedmont. See ALBANY.

Alexandria, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfriesshire, on the Leven, 3 miles N of Dumfries. Pop. about 2000, mostly employed in cotton-printing and dyeing.

Alexandria, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, about 50 miles SW of Bucharest. Pop. about 14,000.

Alexandria, or **Alexandriya**, a town of southern Russia, in the government of Kherson, at the junction of the Ingulets and Beresovka. Pop. in 1897 14,002.

Alexandria, a division on the SE coast of Cape Colony bordering partly on Algoa Bay. Area, 847 sq. m. The Great Fish River bounds it E and NE. Capital, Alexandria, in the SE part, near the coast and about 50 miles ENE of Port Elizabeth.

Alexandria, a county in the NE part of Virginia, has an area of 23 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Potomac River which separates it from the city of Washington. This county was formerly a part of the District of Columbia, and was retroceded to the State of Virginia July 9 1844. Capital, Fort Myer. Pop. in 1890 16,597; in 1900 20,968.

Alexandria, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ala. 10 miles by rail N by W of Anniston.

Alexandria, a city of Madison co. Ind. on Pipe Creek, and at the junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western Rrs. 11 miles N of Anderson. It has steel works and manufactures of glass and axes. It is in a natural-gas country. Pop. in 1890 715; in 1900 7221.

Alexandria, or **Springdale**, a hamlet of Leavenworth co. Kan. about 12 miles WSW of Leavenworth.

Alexandria, a town capital of Campbell co. Ky. 13 miles (direct) SSE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 359.

Alexandria, a banking post-town capital of Rapides parish, La. on the S or right bank of Red River about 200 miles from its mouth and 170 miles in a direct line and 300 miles by water NW of New Orleans. It is on the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. The river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons, both above and below this place. Cotton, rice, fruits, and sugar are the chief articles of export. This was the seat of the University of Louisiana, the edifice of which was destroyed by fire in October 1869. Alexandria has foundries and machine-shops, cotton-compresses, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 5443.

Alexandria, a banking post-village, capital of Douglas co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 43 miles SE of Fergus Falls and 140 miles WNW of St. Paul. It is in close proximity to several little lakes of pure water and is situated in a fertile country which is like a natural park. It has breweries and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1890 3118; in 1900 2881.

Alexandria, a post-village of Clark co. Mo. on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Des Moines, opposite Warsaw, Ill., and 5 miles below Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Warsaw.

Alexandria, a banking post-village of Thayer co. Neb. 9 miles by rail E of Bellevue and 167 miles WNW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 332.

Alexandria, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N.H. 4 miles from Bristol and about 32 miles N of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 430.

Alexandria, a township of Henderson co. N.J. It is on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1445.

Alexandria, a township (town) of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the St. Lawrence River 25 miles N of Watertown. It comprises part of the Thousand Islands also the village of Alexandria Bay. Pop. in 1900 3894.

Alexandria, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, on Racoon Creek and on the Ohio Central lines, 24 miles ENE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 420.

Alexandria, a post-borough of Huntington co. Pa. on a branch of the Juniata, 160 miles WNW of Harrisburg. It is 3 miles from Petersburg Station. Pop. in 1900 404.

Alexandria, a banking city capital of Hanson co. S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles SSE of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900 660.

Alexandria, a banking post-village of DeKalb co. Tenn., 18 miles SE of Lebanon and 48 miles E of Nashville. It has lumber-mills and a grain elevator. Pop. 759.

Alexandria, a city and port of entry of Virginia (formerly in Alexandria co. now independent) on the right bank of the Potomac River 6 miles below Washington. The river, here 1 mile wide, forms a commodious harbor sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The city is pleasantly situated on an undulating ground, with a fine view of the Capital at Washington. It is at the intersection of various railroads (Pennsylvania, Chesapeake and Ohio, etc.). It has chemical works and manufactures of shoes, glass, fertilizers, beer, machinery and bricks. Pop. in 1890 12,922; in 1899 14,329; in 1900 14,532.

Alexandria, a banking post-village in Chongary co., Ontario, on the Canadian and Atlantic R. 21 miles from

Rivière Romain. It contains grist- and saw-mills, furniture, cheese- and box-factories, a machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1901 1011.

Alexandria, or **French Village**, or **Cascumpaque**, **Kia-kun-pai**, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island on a railway and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 35 miles from Summerside. It is one of the principal depots of the gulf fisheries.

Alexandria Bay, a banking post-village and resort of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the Thousand Islands, and 7 miles NW of Redwood. It has fine hotels and a number of beautiful villas. Steamboats ply between this place and Clayton. Pop. in 1900, 1811.

Alexandria Troms, an ancient Greek city on the coast of Asia Minor 4 miles SE of the island of Tenedos. Its remains are near the little Turkish seaport of Eski-Stambul.

Alexandrina Lake, in South Australia, the expanded portion of the Murray River near its mouth, it is fresh water.

Alexandria-pol, formerly **Gum'ri**, a fortress and town of Russian Armenia, government of Erivan, on the Arpa-Tcha, 85 miles SW of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897 32,618.

Alexandrov, or **Aleksandrov**, **A-lék-an-drov**, a town of Russia, government and 65 miles WNW of Vladimir on an affluent of the Klyazma. It has a famous nursery. There is a splendid imperial stud here. The town is noted for its manufactures of steel and cotton. Pop. in 1897 4843.

Alexandrovsk, **A-lék-an-drovsk** a town of Russia, near the Donets below its confluence government and about 60 miles S of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897 16,595.

Alexandrovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangelik and with an ice-free harbor, is on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 60° N. It was established in 1895.

Alexandrovsk, a port of eastern Siberia, on the Bay of Kastrica, opposite the island of Saghalin.

Alexandrovskaya Stanitsa, **A-lék-an-drov-ská-yá stá-nits'a**, a town of Russia, in Chuvashia, in the government of Elabropol, on an affluent of the Kuma. Pop. in 1897 8708.

Alexandrovsk Grushhevsky, **A-lék-an-drovsk grushév'skoye**, a town of Russia, in the province of the Don Cossacks 15 miles NNE of Novo-Tobolsk. Pop. in 1897 18,250.

Alexandrovsky, **A-lék-an-drov'skoye**, or **Aleksandrovskaya**, **A-lék-an-drov'ská-yá** a manufacturing place of Russia, government and 6 miles SE. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva.

Alexandrow, a town of Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontier 105 miles WNW of Warsaw. Pop. about 6000.

Alexeyevka, **A-lék-é-yé'v'ká** a large village of Russia in the government of Voronezh about 75 miles SSW of Voronezh. Large quantities of sunflowers are raised here, from whose seeds oil is expressed.

Alexin, **Rumia**. See **ALEXAN**.

Alexandria, **A-lék-an-ri-á**, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 102 miles SE. of Belgrade. The Turks here defeated the Servians in 1876. Pop. in 1900 5451.

Alex'le, a post village of Cherokee in Ala. near the Coosa River 15 miles W by S of Rome, Ga. Pop. 100.

Alexia, formerly **Alexandria**, a banking post-village of Warren and Mercer cos., Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 12 miles N by E of Monmouth. It has horse-breeding interests, brick-works, manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Alexie, a post-town of Gaston co. N.C. Pop. in 1900 52. The banking point is Gastonia.

Alexie, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee and other railroads, 10 miles E of Toledo.

Alexishad, **A-lék's-hát** a resort for mineral waters, in Aphak, near Harzgerode.

Alexishafen, **A-lék's-há-fen**, a port of German New Guinea, on Aitape Bay in lat. 5° 6' S, lon. 145° 45' E.

Aley, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. about 72.

Aleybeh, **A-lé-bé** a populous village of western Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50' N; lon. 14° 4' W.

Alfalu, **Ál-fál-oo**, or **Gyergyó-Alfalu**, **dye ál-fál-oo**, a town of Hungary in Transylvania, 45 miles ENE of Maros-Vasvárhely. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 6000.

Alfindoga da Fe, **Ál-fín-dá-gá dá-fé**, a town of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, near the Serra de Bornes.

Albuquerque (**Al-fá-ká**) **Puerto de los** (f. a. "the bay of the sandbanks") a harbor in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Catalonia at the mouth of the Ebro, 14 miles SSE of Tortosa. It has extensive salt-works.

Alfarata, a post-village of Midland co. Pa.
Alfaro, *al-fa-ro* a town of Spain in Old Castile, near the Ebro, 37 miles SE of Logroño. Pop. of the commune about 5950.

Alfarates, *al-ft-l-tis*, a town of Portugal province of Beira, 20 miles SSE of Guarda. Pop. (commune) 1000.

Alfedena, *al-fa-dé-na* (anc. *Aufleda*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 23 miles S by E of Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. about 3000.

Alfeld, *al-ftld*, a town of Prussia, on the Lahn, 27 miles S of Hanover. Pop. in 1900 5412.

Alfanello, *al-fa-né-lo*, a village of Italy province of Brindisi, 7 miles SSE of Veroli Nuova. Pop. 1750.

Alfeld, *al-ftld* (lowland) the Hungarian name of the great plain of Hungary.

Alfonse, *al-fon-se-na*, a town of Italy near Ravenna, the birthplace of Vincenza Monti. Pop. 3000.

Alfonso, a post-hamlet of Laporte co. Ind. Pop. about 50.

Alfonso XII, *al-fon-co-dé-shi*, a judicial district town ship, and town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 22 miles S of Matanzas, with which it is connected by railroad. It has a parochial church fine buildings post- and telegraph offices, and an important commerce. Pop. of the district, 21,154. It was formerly Alacranes.

Alfonse, *al-fon* a hamlet of Madison co. Ind. on the railroad from Indianapolis to Anderson 24 miles ENE of the former.

Alford, *al-ford*, a town of England on of Lincoln 24 miles by rail NNE of Boston. Pop. in 1901 2473.

Alford, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 30 miles NW of Aberdeen noted for the victory of Montrose over the Covenanters in July 1645.

Alford, a township (town) and hamlet of Berkeley co. Mass. 10 miles SSW of Lenox and about 2 miles from the New York state line. Pop. of the town in 1900 272.

Alford, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.

Alfordville, a post-village of Davison co. Ind. about 23 miles ESE of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Alfordville, a post-village of Robeson co. N.C. 9 miles from Red Bank Station.

Alforja, *al-fa-ja*, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 15 miles W by N of Tarragona. Pop. about 2000.

Alfortville, *al-fon-vei* a commune of France, department of Seine 3 miles SE of Paris, at the junction of the Seine and Marne. Pop. in 1900 11,634. It adjoins Maisons-Alfort. Here is situated the famous veterinary school of Alfort.

Alfred, a littoral county in the extreme S of Natal bordering E on the Indian Ocean S on Pondoland, and W on Griqualand East. Area, 1544 sq. m. The soil is fertile. Capital, Harding 76 miles (direct) SW by S of Pietermaritzburg.

Alfred, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan. 10 miles W of Baldwin.

Alfred, a post-village, capital of York co. Me. on the Boston and Maine R. 33 miles SW of Portland. Pop. of Alfred township (town) in 1900 937.

Alfred, a banking post-village in Alfred township (town) Allegany co. N.Y. on the Erie R. 63 miles W of Elmira. It has manufactures of roofing tiles and is the seat of Alfred University (Seventh-Day Baptist). Pop. in 1900, 756 of the town, 1615. *Alfred* Cayman observatory is in lat. 42° 15' N and lon. 77° 46' W.

Alfred, a post-hamlet of Meigs co. Ohio, about 30 miles SW of Marietta.

Alfred, a post-town of Prescott co., Ontario, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Alfred, Cape, the SE extremity of Victoria Land (American Arctic Archipelago) on Victoria Strait. Lat. 66° 40' N lon. 161° 30' W.

Alfredo Chavez, *al-fti-doo-shé-vés*, a town in the southern part of the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil.

Alfred Station, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. on the Erie R. about 2 miles N by E of Alfred. Pop. about 150.

Alfreton, *al-ftre-ton* a market-town and parish of England, county and 12 miles NNE of Derby. It is supposed to derive its name from Alfred the Great. The town is irregularly built and many of the houses are very old. It has important collieries, potteries, and iron works. Pop. in 1901, 17,500.

Alfurans, *al-fu-ra-na*, **Alfur**, *al-fu-roo*, **Harafura**, *há-shé-fu-ra*, or **Arufura**, *á-rá-fu-ra*, a name of probable Portuguese origin meaning 'foreigners', and vaguely applied to the rude and dark or black races of men inhabiting the remoter parts of certain of the Malay islands. They are not true Malays, but their language appears to have

some elements in common with the Malay. From them the Arufura Sea takes its name.

Alga, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Pa.

Algaba, *la, lá al-gá-bá*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 5 miles from Seville. Pop. (commune) 4900.

Algaida, *al-ghá-dá*, a town of the island of Majorca, 0 miles SE of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4084.

Algajola, *al-gá-yo-lá* a small seaport of Corsica, 9 miles NE of Calvi.

Algarve, a post-township of Branch co. Mich. about 40 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 1265.

Algarbia, a province of Portugal. See **ALGARVE**.

Algarinejo, *al-gá-re-né-no*, a town of Spain 48 miles W of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6331 mostly agriculturists.

Algarrobo, *al-gan-so-bo*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles ENE of Málaga. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Algarve, *al-gan-vi* or **Algar'bia**, the southernmost province of Portugal formerly a kingdom of the same name conquered by Alfonso III in 1251. Area, 1872 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 254,801. It borders on the S and W on the Atlantic. On its N frontier is the Serra da Monchique ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S are plains yielding tropical and subtropical products. Some wine is grown, also corn and forage. The exports are dried fruits orange salt and fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos. The inhabitants of Algarve have long been noted as seamen. The province now constitutes the district of Faro.

Algatecin, *al-gá-to-thé-en* a town of Spain in Andalusia, 45 miles W by S of Málaga. Pop. (commune) 1600.

Algha, **Algha**, *al-gy* or **Algha**, *al-gow* a term applied somewhat vaguely to a region including part of Upper Swabia, lying near the lake of Constance, in Württemberg and Bavaria, and also a small part of the Vorarlberg, in Austria. Here lie the *Algher Alps* (Alps of Algha) a northern prolongation of the Rhaetian Alps. They have the river Lech on the N, the Rhine on the W and decline northward into the Swabian plateau. The highest peaks are in Austrian territory.

Algéciras, *al-gé-se-ras* (Sp. pron *Alá-theo-rás*) a seaport of Spain in Andalusia, province of Cadix on the W side of the Bay of Gibraltar opposite to and 0 miles W of Gibraltar. Pop. of the commune in 1900 18,302. It is well built and has a well-frequented harbor guarded by batteries. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct, a fine relic of Moorish engineering. Chief trade, export of charcoal grain spirits, stone, cork, and leather. Algéciras was the first conquest of the Saracens in Spain. It was the scene of engagements between the English and the united French and Spanish fleets in 1801.

Algemesi, *al-gé-mé-se* a town of Spain province of Valencia, near the Júcar 21 miles SSW of Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5127.

Alger, the French name of **ALGERIA**.

Alger, a county in the N part of Michigan. Area, 924 sq. m. It is bounded N by Lake Superior and is intersected in the SW and S by tributaries of Lake Michigan, it contains several lakes and the famous Pictured Rocks. Capital, Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1900 1238, in 1900 5808.

Alger, a post-village of Arenas co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 11 miles (direct) S by E of West Branch. Pop. about 175.

Alger, a banking post-village of Hardin co. Ohio, on the Chicago and Erie R. 13 miles (direct) W by N of Kenton. Pop. in 1900 482.

Algeria, *al-jé-rá* (Fr. *Algérie* *ál-shi-ré*) a French colonial possession on the N coast of Africa, having the Mediterranean on the N., Tunis on the E., and Morocco on the W. Its southern boundaries extending far into the Sahara, are as yet undefined. Estimated area, as comprised in the three departments of Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, and therefore exclusive of the region of the Sahara, 178,590 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 4,774,042. The Algerian Sahara may add a further 50,000 to the population. The coast, which has an extent of over 650 miles, is deficient in good natural harbors. The surface of the country presents a varied aspect of fertile mountain tracts and valleys, high and partially barren plateaus rugged mountains, and unwatered desert sands. The chief mountains are those of the Little Atlas and Jureira, following in a line not very far from the coast and outlasting in the Little-Khadidja (or Khadrifia) about 7600 feet high; and the Great Atlas, which forms the great bulwark on the confines of the Sahara, and in the Aurès section, in Mount Chelha, attains an elevation of 7780 feet (See **ARNAS MOUNTAINS**).

The wildly mountainous region known as the Kabylia is mainly comprised in the spurs of the Jureira. The natural divisions of the country are: 1, the Tell, a strip of undulating and largely cultivated land, in-

cluding the forest-covered outer or little Atlas, and extending to a distance of 50-150 miles from the coast, 2 the vast plateau tract following interior to this, standing at an elevation of 2000-4000 feet above the sea, and cultivable only in limited areas of irrigation (although supporting extensive growths of sparto or half-grass, and giving good pasturage to vast numbers of sheep and goats) and 3, the Sahara, with its northern confine of grand mountains, the Great Atlas. A remarkable feature of the desert, shared also by the coast-plains and by parts of the great plateau, is the presence of *Shotts* or *Sabkha*, saline marshes or brooklike lakes, some of which are charged with salt quite to saturation, and give to the eye the appearance of snow or ice-sheets. The *Shott Melchir* (Melchir) which lies in the Sahara SE of the oasis of Biskra, and receives as effluents the Jodi in the N and the Igharghar in the S, is depressed 70 feet or more below the level of the Mediterranean with which it appears formerly to have had a connection at the Gulf of Gabes. (See SAHARA.) In the desert there are many fertile oases especially near the mountains, producing dates and other fruit, grain, pasturage, and some cotton. The best known among these is Biskra, a military post and health-resort, with a growth of palms (date) numbering not less than 200,000 trees. Others are the advanced military post Wargla, or Ouargla, and the Arab town Teggart, near which are some of the largest dunes of the Sahara measuring 1000 feet or more in height.

The rivers are small, and servicable chiefly for irrigation, those of the S being dry in summer and some of the Saharian streams reach the sea. Towards the coast are many lakes and marshes some of which have been drained of late to the great improvement of the public health. The climate is variable. The summers are in part intensely hot the temperature, even outside of the region of the Sahara, ranging in the course of the season to 115° (shade). In the city of Algiers, which has an average annual temperature of 64° the range of the thermometer is from about 35° (lowest in winter) to 105°. There is little or no rain during the summer season but exceptionally rain-storms occur with great fury in the months of August and September. Algeria has perhaps the most delightful winter climate on the Mediterranean, and it is rapidly becoming a winter health and tourist-resort. Snow covers the higher mountains until May or June, but there is an perpetual snow- or ice-cap. The glaciers of the Jurgura that have from time to time been reported do not exist.

The flora of Algeria contains a number of tropical elements but is essentially of the Mediterranean type and like much of the fauna, of a distinctly south European relationship. Among some of its more prevalent or distinctive forms may be mentioned the myrtle, cork oak, oleander and cedar (*Jurgura*), the aloe, and date-palm.

The mineral productions include iron-ore of excellent quality argentiferous lead-ore, copper, antimony, zinc, mercury, various marbles and phosphates. Considerable capital is invested in mining. Thermal and mineral springs abound. Fish, fine sponges, and red coral are extensively procured on the coast. Among the wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyena, fox, jackal, ape, gazelle, sheep (semi-domestic), and a numerous smaller mammalia. Venomous serpents abound. Many sheep, horses and camels are bred and the ostrich is reared to some extent for its plumage. Halls, cork, timber, dates, palm-leaf-fibre, and henna are among the important native products. Wheat, barley, wool, oil-seeds, figs, oil, opium, sugar, cotton, flax, milk, hides, and tobacco are produced and some of them are largely exported. The culture of fruits (figs, oranges, lemons, olives, and dates) is rapidly gaining in importance the Algerian (Oran) grape is of excellent quality.

The native races of Algeria include the Kabyles (Berbers) who speak their own language, are mostly agriculturists and nomadic, and are sometimes regarded as descendants of the ancient Numidians; and the Arabs, somewhat more numerous than the Kabyles, and speaking the Arabic with more or less purity. There are also considerable numbers of Moors, Jews, and negroes. All the natives, except the Jews are of the Moslem faith.

Algeria is divided into three departments, —Algiers (Algiers), Oran, and Constantine, —formed on the model of the departments of France and governed by a civil governor general, each department (represented in the French National Assembly by 1 senator and 2 deputies) being divided into civil districts with French justices, and military territories with indigenous Arab justices appointed by the French military government. By decree of Dec. 26, 1902, the "Territories of the South" were constituted under a separate administration. The original European colonists were mostly French, and in 1901, of the total population of 4,773,362, there were 264,257 of French origin or naturalization, 719,167 other Europeans, and upward of 54,000

naturalized Jews. Notwithstanding the turbulent character of the native people and the severe nature of the French administration it may be doubted whether the country was ever before so prosperous as at present, except while under the Roman authority. At that time it was one of the granaries of the world.

The region now called Algeria was in antiquity included in Numidia and eastern Mauritania, which passed under Roman rule in the first century A.C. and the following century. After the fall of Rome, the country was successively subject to Vandal, Byzantine, Saracen, Kabyle, and Moorish sway. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was the cause of the great extension of Algerine piracy. In the sixteenth century Algiers acknowledged the supremacy of the Turkish sultan. At the close of the century the office of Dey (to share the authority with the Turkish pasha) was created, and at the end of little more than a hundred years the Dey shook off the authority of the sultan; the country thus becoming completely independent. Piracy and Christian slavery were important sources of public and private revenue, and the home government was a cruel despotism. In 1815 the United States navy chastised the Algerines and compelled them to declare the American flag inviolable. In 1816 the British bombarded Algiers and put an end to Christian slavery. In 1830 the French undertook the conquest of the country. This, however, was only accomplished after many years of bloody war. In 1847 Abd-al-Kader who for 15 years had been the principal native leader was made a prisoner. The Kabyles, and especially the Arabs, frequently revolted, and their native valor was much stimulated by hatred for an alien race and by religious prejudice. The last revolt took place in 1881. Immigration is slow and the expenses to France are much greater than the revenue. —Adj. and Ishab ALGERINE, Alger (Fr. ALGERIEN) Arabic *al-jaza'*.

Algiers, *Al-jaza'*, a town of Spain province of Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Algeziras, a town of Spain. See ALGECIRAS.

Al-Gazirah. See MISRAOTANIA.

Alghero, *Alghero*, a seaport of Sardinia, on the W coast 14 miles SW of Sassari. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,337. It exports wine, grain, wool, skins, anchovies, coral, etc. Not far from the town on the coast are the wonderful Neptune grottoes.

Algiers, one of the three departments into which the French possession of Algeria is divided is bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by the department of Constantine, and W by the department of Oran. The oasis of Ouargla in the desert of Sahara is sometimes taken to mark its eastern limit. It has a coast-line on the Mediterranean of about 330 miles, with but few good harbors. Capital, Algiers. Area, 64,529 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 1,640,986.

Algiers, *Al-jaza'* (Arab. *Al-jaza'*; *Al-jaza'*, Fr. *Alger*, *Al-shala'*) capital of the French colony of Algeria and of the department of Algiers, on the W side of a bay of its own name, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 47' N. lon. 3° 45' E. It is built on the north slope of Mount Bouzarra, which rises in its highest point about 1300 feet above the bay and is surmounted at about 400 feet by the citadel or *kasbah*. The houses are arranged amphitheatrically. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing. Since the French occupation it has been transformed from an Oriental town to a place of even more modern aspect than many European cities exhibit, having wide streets and boulevards (*Boulevard de la République*), fine open squares (*Place de la République*) and gardens, and splendid public buildings among which are the palace of the government and of the archbishop, the public library (with 33,500 volumes) and museum of antiquities, the grand mosque (El Kabir), and the great military and defensive works. The city is connected by railway with Oran, Constantine, Biskra, and Tunis. It has an academy (university), medical and military colleges, observatory, meteorological institution, natural history museum, acclimation garden, 22 mosques, etc. A considerable quarter known as the old town, still retains many Oriental characteristics. It has numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. Algiers is the residence of the governor general and all the leading officers of the Algerine colony. The harbor is a work of immense labor first formed by Barbarossa about 1570 having a mole 560 feet in length by 140 in width extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle, with batteries, and a light-house. Three long jetties have been added by the French and there are grand quays and docks for shipping. The commerce of Algiers has risen to great importance, and its exports of vegetables, fruits, grain, oil, leather, leaf tobacco, wine, sheep, and wool are directed to France, England, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Belgium. Owing to its mild winter climate (January mean temperature, 54°),

the city has become a popular resort with both tourists and invalids. The heights of Mustapha Supérieur are crowned with beautiful gardens and villas. Pop. in 1901 96 543.

Algiers, a post village of Pike co, Ind. about 6 miles E. of Petersburg. Pop. about 190.

Algiers, a village of Orleans parish La. on the Mississippi River opposite New Orleans, of which it forms a municipal suburb. It is on the Southern Pacific the Texas and Pacific and the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle Rrs. Ferry-boats ply between Algiers and New Orleans. Here are extensive iron- and construction works, several ship-yards, dry-docks, floating docks, railroad machine-shops, boiler-shops etc. Pop. in 1890 10 811 in 1900 14,775.

Algea (al-go'a) Bay, an extensive bay on the SE coast of Africa, Cape Colony between Capes Recife and Padron 425 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to south winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday and Bannier Rivers flow into the bay and at the mouth of the latter is Port Elizabeth. Lat. of Cruz Island, in the bay 33° 47' S, lon. 25 46 7 E.

Algodona Point, coast of Malabar. See ALARADA.

Algodonales, al-go-do-ná-lis a town of Spain in Andalusia, at the foot of the Sierra de Luján 49 miles NE of Cadix. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5232.

Algodones, al-go-do-nés, a post-village of Bernalillo co N Mex. on the left bank of the Rio Grande 18 miles SW of Santa Fé. Pop. about 100.

Algoona, a post-town of McDowell co W Va. 3 miles from Hickory Station. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Algonia, a banking city of Kewaunee co Wis. on Lake Michigan and on the Ahnapee and Western R. 20 miles S by W of Sturgeon Bay. It has various manufactures. This city was formerly known as Ahnapee. Pop. in 1900, 1738.

Algoma, a township (town) of Winnebago co Wis. Pop. in 1900 840.

Algoma, a district at the W extremity of Ontario, on Lakes Huron and Superior. It is largely forested, contains rich copper and silver mines, and is watered by many streams. Area, 43 112 sq m. Pop. about 42 000.

Algoma Mills, a post-village of Algoma district Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 26 miles from Thessalon, its banking point. It has a trade in timber. Pop. 200.

Algoona, a banking city the capital of Kossuth co Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River and on the Iowa Central and other railroads 53 miles W of Mason City. Algoona has manufactures of flour, wagnets and carriages, creamery butter butter tubs and bricks. Pop. in 1900 2911.

Algonac, a banking post-village of St. Clair co Mich. on the St. Clair River and on the Detroit and River St. Clair R. 36 miles NE of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 1215.

Algonquin, or Algon'quin, a nation of Indians, who on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive domain along the N bank of the St. Lawrence. Its fragments at present hardly number 1900 scattered in several villages in Ontario and Quebec. In a larger sense, and according to the more common use, the name *Algonquin* is applied to the great family or stock of Indian tribes which occupied all the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic north of the Ohio and southward to Cape Fear but excluding the Iroquois, Winnebagoes and a few others. To this stock belong many Canadian tribes, also the Blackfeet and Cheyennes of the far West.

Algonquin, a banking post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and North western R. It has butter-, cheese- and condensed-milk factories. Pop. in 1900 600.

Algonquin, a resort in the Adirondack Mountains, N Y., on Lake Saranac.

Algonquin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Ohio, 5 miles S of Carrollton.

Algonquin, or Wright's Corners, a post-village in Greenville co, Ontario, 8 miles from Maitland.

Algood, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. 3 miles E by N of Cookeville.

Algringen, Al-grin-gen, a sailing town of Lorraine, Germany 5 miles from Diedenhofen. Pop. in 1900 5290.

Algodon, or Algodona (al-go-dón) Point, on the coast of Malabar forming the N extremity of Goa Bay.

Algyó, al-yó-yó, a village of Hungary, co of Csongrád, on the Theiss, 7 miles NE of Begecsin.

Algyógy, al-yó-yó-y, a town of Hungary in Transylvania, 21 miles SW of Keszthely.

Al-Hadhr, al-há-d' (ans. Ha'-tra) a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, 60 miles SSW of Mosul.

Alhama, al-há-má ("the bath"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles SW of Granada. Pop. (commune) in

1900 7679. It has ruins of Moorish walls, and near it are warm baths whence its Arabic name.

Alhama, a town of Spain, 12 miles SW of Murcia, with a ruined castle and warm baths. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8461.

Alhambra, the Moorish palace. See GRANADA.

Alhambra, al-im brá a town of Spain in New Castile, 48 miles ESE of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alhambra, a locality in Spain, 62 miles SW of Saragossa, on the Jalón with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *Aqua Bulbula* was of the Romans.

Alhambra, a post-village of Maricopa co. Ariz. Pop. about 100.

Alhambra, a banking post-borough and resort of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. in a fine fruit growing region 7 miles NE of Los Angeles. It has extensive wineries. Pop. about 900.

Alhambra, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. 14 miles by rail NE of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900 388.

Alhambra, a post village of Jefferson co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 17 miles N by E of Helena. Pop. about 100.

Alhandra, al-an drá, a town of Portugal on the right bank of the Tagus, 18 miles by rail NE of Lisbon, has large fisheries, salt-works, etc. Pop. (commune) about 1660.

Alhaurin de la Torre, al-ó-wen dá lá tor rá, a town of Spain, Granada, 15 miles SW of Málaga. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6913.

Alhaurin el Grande, al-ó-wen el grán dá a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W of Málaga. It has several squares, numerous fountains, and remains of an Arab fortification and of a Roman aqueduct. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8601.

Alhendin, al-hén-deen, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on the Dilar 6 miles SW of Granada. Pop. (commune), 2000.

Albuscama, al-co-thá má a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean on the coast of Morocco 6 miles SE of Cape Morro. Lat. 15° 15' N lon. 3° 54' W.

Ali, á lee, a commune of Slilly 10 miles by rail SSW of Mamma. It has sulphur baths. Pop. 4000. It comprises the little towns of Ali Superior and Ali Marina.

Alia, á-le-á, a town of Spain in New Castile, 18 miles SW of Logroño. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alia, a town of Sicily province and 24 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 6036.

Ali-Akash, a town of Livia, in Macedonia on the Caspian Sea.

Aliga, á-le-á gh, a town and pueblo of Nueva Ecija province Luzon Philippine Islands, in a mountainous and well-wooded region 13 miles N of San Isidro. Rice and corn are grown in the valleys. Pop. in 1903 11 950.

Aligsa, a town of Spain in Aragon on the Guadalupe 23 miles NE of Teruel. Pop. (commune) 1100.

Alisno, á-le-á no, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 43 miles SW of Metern. Pop. about 1400.

Alisnka, á-le-á ká, sometimes written Alisnka, a peninsula of Alaska. See ALASKA PANINSULA.

Ali-Boghan, á-le-bo-ghan a town of Afghanistan 10 miles E of Jalalabad, at an elevation of 1000 feet.

Alibunár, á-le-bo-nár a town of Hungary in the co. of Turócs 10 miles NNE of Pancsova, on the borders of a great sandy plain and near marshes partly drained. Pop. in 1900 4628.

Alicante, á-le-kán tá or al-e-kant (ans. *Lucer* town) a city of Spain, the chief seaport of Valencia, capital of the province of the same name, at the head of an extensive bay having Cape Jas Huertas at its NE. extremity and Cape Santa Pola on the S. 12 miles apart. It lies in lat. 38° 20' N lon. 0° 25' W partly at the base and partly on the slopes of a rocky eminence 600 feet high surmounted by a strong castle, which overlooks it and commands the bay.

The lower or newer portion is well built, has clean, well-paved streets, spacious squares, promenades, and lofty and substantial stone houses provided with terraces and verandas. It has a very extensive trade the chief exports being wine, fruits, olive oil, lead, soap, licorice, and canary seed. The government has here a cigar factory which employs about 8000 women. There are also manufactures of cotton and linen cloth. Pop. in 1897 49 463.

Alicante, a province of Spain formed of the S part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia and a small part of Murcia. Area, 2185 sq m. The soil is fertile, producing the famous Alicante wine, sugar rice, oranges, citrons, figs, and other fruits. Pop. in 1897 451 174.

Alicante, a seaport of Sicily. See LICATA.

Alice, a post-village of Jackson co. N C. Pop. about 100.

Alice, a banking post-village of Nuevo co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Mexican National

Ra. 42 miles W of Corpus Christi. It is a shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. about 550.

Alice Castello, *à-lis-ohà kà-stèl'lo* a town of Italy, province of Novara. Pop. about 3500.

Alicedale, an important railway junction in Cape Colony on the line connecting Port Elizabeth with Grahamstown about 50 miles NNE of Port Elizabeth.

Alice Springs, or **Stewart**, a post- and telegraph station of the Northern Territory of South Australia, in lat. 23° 40' S and lon. 135° 56' E. Pop. about 80.

Alice Superiore, *à-lis-ohà soo-pà-ris-oh-à*, a village of Italy province of Turin 7 miles W of Ivrea.

Aliection, *al'is-ti-on* a post-hamlet of Boyle co. Ky. on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville R.

Alficia, *al'ish-ee-ah*, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 167 miles SE of Little Rock and 3 miles from Black River. Pop. about 125.

Alfiondi, *à-lis-oh-dio* (anc. *Erionda*) the westernmost of the Lipari Islands. It is conical in form 6 miles in circumference, and rises abruptly from the sea. It exports sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 400.

Alfida, a post-hamlet of Laporte co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. where it crosses the Chicago Indian apolis and Louisville R., 50 miles SE of Chicago and 14 miles S of Michigan City. It is a shipping point for grain.

Alfida, a post-station of Geary co. Kan. on the Republican River 8 miles NW of Junction City.

Alife, *à-lis-ee* (anc. *Alifoe* or *Alifolia*) a town of Italy in Caserta 16 miles NNE of Capua. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Alighur, *al'ig-ur* (native *Aligrah*) a district of India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Mowat division. It lies between the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital, *Coat*.

Alighur, a city of India, in the district of Alighur and on the Calcutta-Delhi railway 82 miles from Delhi. It contains the historic Fort Alighur and had a population in 1901 (with the native city of Koll) of 4,112. It is the seat of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.

Aligunge, or **Aligunge**, *al'ig-ung* (native *Aligang*) a town of India, district of Etah, 21 miles NW of Fetteghur.

Aligunge, or **Se'wan**, or **Aligunge-Se'wan**, written also **Aligang-Se'wan**, a town of the Serun district, province of Behar India, on the navigable river Daba, 40 miles NE of Chupra. It manufactures excellent pottery and bronze. Pop. about 20,000.

Alila, *à-lis-oh* a town of Portugal, 15 miles E of Villa Real. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Aliloe (*à-lis-oh*) Rocks, in the Pacific, about 300 miles W of Lower California. They are 113 feet high.

Alima, a river of French Congo, is a tributary of the Congo, which it enters at lat. 1° 22' S. It is navigable for some distance.

Alimema, *à-lis-mà-mà*, a town in the island of Sicily 52 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 5238.

Alimodian, *à-lis-mo-dia*, a pueblo of Panay Philippine Islands, province and 12 miles from Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 1774.

Alinda, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. Pop. about 250.

Alina, *à-lis* a banking post village of Woods co. Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Alina Loch, *à-lis-oh* a small arm of the sea, in Argyllshire, Scotland 34 miles long and half a mile broad.

Alingo, the ancient name of Lagoon.

Aligada, *à-lis-gà* a town of Sweden, 32 miles SW of Venersborg. Pop. in 1899 3210.

Alipha, a post-hamlet of Tatnall co. Ga. Pop. about 50.

Alipi, a town of India. See **Asapari**.

Alipar, a southern suburb of Calcutta, British India, on the Hugh. It contains Belvedere House, the residence of the Lieutenant-governor, barracks, and a great penitentiary.

Alipipps, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie R. 4 miles (direct) SE of Beaver. It has iron and steel industries. Pop. in 1899 620.

Alise-Sainte-Reine, *à-lis-oh-sàn-rè-nè* a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 8 miles NE of Semur with iron mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. It is supposed to represent the ancient *Alise*, the last strong hold of the Gauls in their struggle against Caesar. A colossal statue of Vercingetorix was erected here by Napoleon III.

Alitak (*al'it-ak*) Bay, Alaska, enters Kadiak Island from the SW between Capes Alitak and Trinity.

Alitau Islands, Alaska. See **ALUTIAN ISLANDS**.

Alival, *al'is-wil*, a village in the Punjab, near the Sutlej, NW of Ludhiana. Here, on Jan. 28 1846 General Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

Alival (*al'is-wil*) North, a division in the NE. part of Cape Colony separated by the Orange River from the Orange River Colony. Area, 1896 sq. m. Capital, Alival North on the Orange River and about 170 miles (direct) NNW of East London with which it has rail connection. The Orange River is here spanned by the Frere bridge, 860 feet in length. Near here, also, are the celebrated Alival sulphur springs, with a temperature of 95°. Alival North figured prominently during the Boer war of 1899-1902. Pop. in 1891, 2004 (white, 949) of the division, 9003 (white, 4681).

Alival South, Cape Colony. See **MOESSEL BAY**.

Alivan, *à-lis-oh* (L. *Alexin* num) a village of France, in Drôme, 7 miles NE of Valence.

Al-Jezireh, or **Al-Jezira**. See **MESEOPOTAMIA**.

Aljezur, *al'ish-oh-ur* a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 23 miles NNE of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. about 2500.

Aljubarrota, *al'ishoo-bar-no-tà*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles SW of Liria, on the summit of a mountain. In the neighborhood John the Great of Portugal obtained a signal victory over the Castilians, Aug. 14, 1385. Pop. (commune) about 8500.

Aljustrel, *al'ishoo-strèl* a town of Portugal province of Alentejo, 17 miles SE of Lisbon and 22 miles SW of Beja, in an east of the barren Campo de Bafa. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Al-Kasariyeh, or **Al-Kasaria**, *al'k-is-er-oh-yà*, a town in the NW part of Morocco, not far from Kas-el-Kebir.

Alkaid Lake, a small lake, with no outlet, in Iron co. Utah about lat. 37° 40' N.

Al-Katiff, a town of Arabia. See **EL-KATIF**.

Alken, *al'ken* a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg 4 miles S of Hasselt.

Alkmaar, *al'k-mà* (L. *Almarum*) a town of the Netherlands in North Holland 20 miles VNW of Amsterdam and 5 miles from the sea. It ships immense quantities of cheese and manufactures mail-cloth and sea-cloth. The town has a museum of antiquities. Its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1573 gave rise to the saying, 'Victory begins at Alkmaar.' Pop. in 1900 18,275.

Al'Kosh, a small town of Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan about 20 miles N of Mosul. It is the religious centre of the so-called New Chaldeans.

Al'laben, a post-town of Ulster co. N. Y. 27 miles by rail NW of Kingston.

Almad, *al'is-mà*, a town of Dahomey in west Africa, 35 miles N of Whydah, between two lakes. Pop. about 10,000.

Allegash, a plantation of Arcostook co., Me. Pop. in 1890, 190.

Allegash Lakes, a series of lakes in Piscataquis and Arcostook co., Me. which drain into the Allegash River a tributary of the river St. John.

Allahabad, *al'is-là-bàd* (i. e. the 'city of God'), a city of British India, capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (formerly North West Provinces) and of the division and district of Allahabad situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 450 miles N by NW of Calcutta, at the junction of several railways. Lat. 25° 25' N lon. 81° 51' E. The town which covers a very large area, is poorly built, but contains some remarkable structures, the most striking being the Jumna Masjid or principal mosque, the serial of Khwara the son of Jehangir (a grand caravaner), and the great citadel of Akbar. The citadel forms the nucleus of the fort of Allahabad, one of the main strongholds of British India. There is a beautiful European quarter with villas and bungalows embowered in foliage. The University of Allahabad is the examining university for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Among the institutions connected with it is the Mair Central College located at Allahabad. The city is the chief emporium of trade in central Hindustan and the great mart for the cotton raised there. The fairs of Allahabad are famous, and as a sacred city of the Hindus it attracts vast hordes of pilgrims. Pop. in 1901 175,750, three-fourths being Hindus and most of the remainder Mohammedans. There are about 6000 Christians.

Allahabad, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India. Area, 17,264 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 5,535,803.

Al'tain, West Baton Rouge parish, La. See **PORT ALAIN**.

Allain, *al'ain* a village of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, about 10 miles SE of Nancy.

Allaire, *al'air*, a village of France, department of Morbihan 26 miles E of Vannes.

Allaire, *al'air*, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J., 5 miles by rail NW of Seagirt. Pop. about 125.

Allalinhorn, a mountain of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, near Saas-Fee. Elevation, 12,235 feet. The Allalin Pass (to Zermatt) has an altitude of 11,718 feet.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, the northeasternmost county of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, 613 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Upper Iowa River and also drained by Yellow River and Paint Creek. The surface presents picturesque scenery diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests. The rocks which underlie most of the county are the limestones, forming in part good building-stones. Capital, Waukon. Pop. in 1890, 17,907. In 1900, 18,711.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a post-hamlet of El Paso co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 104 miles SSE of El Paso.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a post-village of Warren co., N. J. about 33 miles W of Paterson. It has iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 750. The banking point is Hackettstown.

Alham, a river of Scotland co. of Perth joins the Forth 3 miles above Stirling. Length, 18 miles.

Alham, a village of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles SE of Montélimar.

Alham, Bridge of. See BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Alhambra, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario on the Welland Canal 5 miles S of St. Catharines. Pop. about 200.

Alhambra, a town of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles NE of Murat. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Alham, a village of Lower Austria, 8 miles WNW of Baden.

Alhambra, a post-town of Simcoe co. Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. 63 miles VNW of Toronto and 1 mile from Barrie, its banking point.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a river of Georgia, runs in the south central part of the state. It runs nearly southward through a level sandy tract, passes into Florida, and enters the Suwannee River. Length, 180 miles.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a post-village of Merrimack co., Ga. on the Brunswick and Albany R. 113 miles W of Brunswick. It has manufactures of chairs, lumber blinds, etc. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 430.

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a small island, an island at the extreme N of Ceylon and near the island of Jaffna. It is covered with palms and is inhabited by Malabar fishermen.

Alham, a walled town of Spain in Galicia, 13 miles SE of Orense.

Alham, a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles NNE of St. Dié.

Alham (Alham) Strait is between the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa, in the Malay Archipelago. Length, about 50 miles breadth, at the narrowest part, 9 miles.

Alham, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 18 miles W of Tulle. Pop. about 1700 (commune 4400).

Alham, a post-village of Bartow co. Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R. 40 miles NNW of Atlanta. Pop. about 150. It is near the Alachua Pass, where General J. B. Johnston made a stand in May 1864 when pursued by General Sherman and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. A battle was fought here Oct. 5, 1864, between the Union forces under General Corse and the Confederates under General French.

Alham, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 8 miles NE of Marseille. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 3250).

Alhambra, or **Alhambra**, a town of Sudan, 20 miles E of Hyderabad.

Alhambra, a river of East Prussia falls into the Pregel 27 miles above Königsberg. Its length is about 125 miles.

Alhambra, a lofty valley of Italy bounded on the N by the Mont Blanc chain. It owes its name to the deep snow with which it is always covered even in summer.

Alhambra, a county in the SW part of Michigan, has an area of 859 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan, and intersected by Kalamazoo River. Capital, Allegan. Pop. in 1890, 38,981. In 1900, 38,812.

Alhambra, a hamlet of Rice co., Kan., in a farming section, 8 miles NW of Lyons and 5 miles W of Pollard.

Alhambra, a banking post-village, the capital of Allegan co., Mich., is on the Kalamazoo River at the head of navigation and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 180 miles W of Detroit. Large quantities of lumber sawn in Allegan co. are shipped at this place, which has flouring, planing and paper-mills, and manufactures of wagons, furniture, etc. It has extensive water power. Pop. in 1900, 2667.

Alhambra, a county in the NW part of Maryland. It is bounded on the S by the Potomac River and its North Branch. The main Alleghany Mountains traverse this county, the surface of which is also diversified by other

high ridges. Here occur broad fertile valleys called *glades*, which are adapted to pasturage and supply superior timber and mutton. Among the mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron-ore, limestone, and sandstone. Area, 443 sq. m. Capital, Cumberland. Pop. in 1890, 41,971. In 1900, 53,694.

Allegany, a county in the SW part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 1618 sq. m. It is intersected by the Genesee River which runs northward, and is also drained by the Canastota River and Angeleno and Canaseraga Creeks. There are good sandstones, some of which are used for building-stones and grindstones. Capital, Belmont. Pop. in 1890, 43,240. In 1900, 41,501.

Allegany, a banking post-village of Calaveras co. N. Y. on the Erie and the Western New York and Pennsylvania R., 80 miles SSE of Dunkirk. It has canning, butter and cheese-factories. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 3693.

Allegany, a branch of the Ohio river in Potter co., Pa. and, turning northward makes an extensive detour in Cattaraugus co. N. Y. Having re-crossed the northern boundary of Pennsylvania it runs southwestward through the oil region to Franklin Venango co. From this point it flows southeastward to the mouth of Mahoning Creek below which it pursues a southwesterly course through Armstrong and Allegheny cos. until it unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh. The stream formed by this confluence is the Ohio River. The length of the Alleghany is perhaps 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it 200 miles or more from Pittsburgh. This river traverses a hilly country in which bituminous coal, petroleum and pine timber are abundant.

Allegany, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 223 sq. m. It is drained by the New River. The surface is mountainous. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE border of the county. Gold and copper are mined. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890, 5623. In 1900, 759.

Allegany, a county of Virginia, has an area of 452 sq. m. It is intersected by Jackson River a branch of the James River. On the E border of the county the Cow pasture and Jackson's Rivers unite to form the James. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys, and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW border. The Red Sweet Springs are in this county. Various deposits of iron-ore are found here. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 9283. In 1900, 10,330.

Allegany, a post-village and mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal. on Kanaka Creek, about 60 miles ENE. of Marysville. Pop. 150.

Alleghany Mountains, a term of various application, sometimes used as synonymous with the Appalachian System (see APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS) but by some writers applied to that portion of the system which is comprised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and which forms the watershed between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River. In a more restricted sense the Alleghany include the mountain ridges of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, except the Kittatinny and South Mountains in Pennsylvania and the Blue Ridge in Virginia. These ridges with an elevation generally of 2000-3000 feet and perhaps nowhere exceeding 3500 feet, are remarkable for their parallelism, regularly rectilinear direction and evenness of outline, there being few clearly marked out or dominating peaks. Their general direction is nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. They are composed in the main of stratified rocks of the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous ages, disposed in regularly following anticlinal and synclinal folds. A number of the larger streams tributary to the Atlantic traverse the mountains in deeply incised transverse gorges. The mountains are rich in coal and iron deposits, and limestone is an abundant constituent of both the ridges and the valley floors. Among the valuable forest trees which abound on them are the beech, ash, white oak, chestnut, hickory, white pine, and wild cherry.

* It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written *Allegheny* in Pennsylvania, *Alleghany*, and in Virginia and the Southern States, *Alleghany* though nearly all of the works on general geography even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name *Alleghany*. The impropriety of this spelling of this discrepancy in the spelling of this name will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find at times one and the same river named *Allegheny* near its source, while it is written down for the distance of some 50 or 60 miles, it is *Alleghany* and then again *Allegheny* for the rest of its course. In this work the river and mountains will be referred to as *Alleghany*, while the counties and towns will be forced under their official state designations (*Alleghany* in New York and Maryland *Alleghany* in Pennsylvania, and *Alleghany* in Virginia and North Carolina).

Allegheny Plateau, a term used by physiographers to designate the more westerly parts of the Atlantic highlands of the United States, or that portion of the Appalachians in which the constricting strata occupy a nearly horizontal position. Much of the region is densely forested and drains to the Ohio River. It abounds in bituminous coal, in petroleum, and natural gas. The region extends from the heart of New York (S. of the Mohawk) to northern Alabama, and westward into Ohio and Kentucky. Among its best-known parts are the Catakill Mountains (4200 feet) of New York, the Pocono Mountain of Pennsylvania, and the Cumberland Plateau, or Table-land of East Tennessee.

Alleghany Spring, a post-station and resort of Montgomery co. Va. 80 miles W by S of Lynchburg and 3 miles from Alleghany Station, which is on the Norfolk and Western R. 77 miles W of Lynchburg. The springs afford a highly useful saline water and are much visited in summer. The scenery here is very fine.

Alleghany Station, a post-village of Alleghany co. Va. 5 miles E of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 75.

Alleghie, a village of Italy in the province of Belluno, 5 miles N of Agordo. Pop. about 1000.

Allegheny, a county in the W part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 758 sq. mi. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers unite near the middle of the county and form the Ohio which traverses the NW part. It is also drained by the Youngbushy River and Chartiers and Turtle Creeks. There are extensive deposits of coal, petroleum and natural gas, which give cheap fuel and illuminating power and add materially to the manufacture of iron and steel. Capital Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1890 551,952 in 1900 775,058.

Allegheny, a city of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh with which it is connected by several suspension bridges. It is on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has many fine residences, numerous and extensive iron and steel works including rolling mills, locomotive- and machine-shops, and foundries, also cotton- and woolen-mills, and manufactories of leather, paints, cigars, flour, beer, etc. Allegheny is the seat of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church established in 1827, the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterians, established in 1826 and the Allegheny Theological Seminary, Reformed Presbyterian, organized in 1840. There is also the Western University of Pennsylvania, first established in Pittsburgh in 1819 but removed to its fine edifice in this city about 1838 and here is the Allegheny Anatomical Observatory famed for its original work and discoveries in solar physics. Other institutions of note are the Carnegie Free Library (containing in 1901 42,000 volumes) with its music hall and art gallery, the Riverside Penitentiary (late the Western) located on the bank of the Ohio, a house of industry, widow's home, etc. Allegheny has a central park containing 100 acres. Pop. in 1890 23,702 in 1890 103,28 in 1900 129,893.

Allegheny, a township of Blair co. Pa. Pop. 1841.

Allegheny, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. 1904. It has important coal mines.

Allegheny, a township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 1742.

Allegheny, a township of Potter co. Pa. Pop. 928.

Allegheny, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 978.

Allegheny, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. 405.

Allegheny, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 3175.

Allegram'm (Sp. *Alegramon*, à-là-gràn thà), the most northern of the Canary Islands, 19 miles N of Lanzarote. Lat. 29° 26' N, lon. 13° 31' W. It is an extinct volcano.

Allegre, à-là-grà, a town of France, department of Haute-Lore, 12 miles NW of Le Puy. Pop. 1100.

Allegre, a village of France, department of Gard, 7 miles SE of St. Ambroix. It has mines of bitumen.

Allegre, a large river of Maine rises on the border of Somerset and Piscataquis cos. flows SE and then N and NNE traversing many lakes one of which is called by its own name, and falls into the Waldoctock or main St. John, near the N border of the state. Its valley is chiefly in Arctostock co. and has very few permanent inhabitants. Length over 200 miles.

Allegreance, à-là-grà-nance, a post-station of Guilford co., N. C., about 10 miles WNW of Raleigh.

Allegreance County. See **ALLEGREANCE**.

Allegreance, or **Des Allemands**, dâs à-là-grà-mân, a post-hamlet of St. Charles parish La. on Bayou Des Allemands, 23 miles W of New Orleans.

Allegreance, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. 20 miles W of Altoona. Coal is found here.

Allegreance-en-Oysanne, à-là-grà-nance wâ-lâ-grâ, a village of France, department of Isère, in a beautiful valley, about 18 miles SE. of Grenoble.

Allen, a county in the ENE part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 660 sq. mi. It is drained by the Maumee River and its branches, the St. Joseph and the St. Mary which unite at Fort Wayne, also by the Abbot and Crooked Creeks and Hol River. Capital, Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1890 60,689; in 1900, 77,270.

Allen, a county in the SE part of Kansas has an area of 504 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Neosho River and drained by Deer and Elm Creeks. Deposits of coal and natural gas are found here. Capital, Iola. Pop. in 1890 13,508 in 1900 19,507.

Allen, a county in the S part of Kentucky bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 428 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by Big Barren River. Capital, Scottsville. Pop. in 1890 13,692 in 1900 14,867.

Allen, a county in the WNW part of Ohio, has an area of 405 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Auglaize and Ottawa Rivers. There are extensive deposits of oil and natural gas. Capital, Lima. Pop. in 1890 40,644 in 1900 47,970.

Allen, a hamlet of Gunnison co. Colo. about 30 miles SW of Gunnison and near Gate City Station.

Allen, a post-township of Lassaie co. Ill. about 18 miles SE of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900 922.

Allen, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, 12 miles SW of Lat in a station on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. about 350.

Allen, a banking post-village of Lyon co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 19 miles W of Oage City and 19 miles E of Council Grove. Pop. about 300.

Allen, a post-village of Winona co. Md. 8 miles SW of Salisbury. It has a vegetable- and fruit-cannery, etc. Pop. about 150.

Allen, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. 10 miles WNW of Hillsdale and 1 mile from Allen Station on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. about 530.

Allen, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co. Minn. Pop. about 50.

Allen, a banking post-village of Dixon co. Neb. 32 miles by rail W by S of Sioux City Iowa. Pop. in 1900 230.

Allen, a township (town) of Allegheny co. N. Y. 56 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 653.

Allen, a post-town of Cumberland co. Pa. 13 miles SSW of Harrisburg. It was formerly known as Churchtown. It has manufactures of flour, knitted goods, wagons, etc. Pop. about 1906.

Allen, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 6541.

Allen, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1677.

Allen, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 24 miles N of Dallas. Pop. about 170.

Allen, Bog of, the general name applied to a series of bogs in Ireland stretching across the centre of the country from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S. and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N. But the name is especially given to the great marshes of Kildare and King's counties in which the peat is frequently 25 feet in depth.

Altenburg, à-lâ-bôrg, a town of East Prussia on the Alle, 30 miles SE of Königsberg. Pop. 1750.

Allen Creek, a post-station of Oceana co. Mich. 21 miles E of Pentwater.

Alvendale, a town and parish of England in of Northumberland 23 miles E of Carlisle. Pop. of parish 6500.

Alvendale, a hamlet of Solano co. Cal. on the Vacaville R. 6 miles N of Vacaville.

Alvendale, a post-village of Washoe co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles SW of Vincennes. Pop. about 400.

Alvendale, a post-hamlet of Green co. Ky. about 70 miles S of Louisville.

Alvendale, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. 20 miles E of Grand Haven and about 75 miles WNW of Lansing. Pop. about 160.

Alvendale, a post-village of Worth co. Mo. about 66 miles NNE of St. Joseph. Pop. about 340.

Alvendale, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 25 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 604. The banking point is Ridgewood.

Alvendale, a village of Providence co. R. I. in North Providence township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles NW of Providence.

Alvendale, a post-town of Barnwell co. S. C. 53 miles by rail SE of Augusta, Ga. It has cotton-seed oil and other mills. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 1630.

Alvendale, Ontario. See **ALLANDALE**.

Alvendale, a town of Talbot co. Victoria (Australia) about 70 miles WNW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1600.

Alvenda, Mexico. See **SAN MIGUEL ALVENDA**.

Allendorf, *Algen-dorf*, a town of Prussia, on the Werra, 24 miles E of Kassel. Pop. 2800

Allendorf, a post-village of Osceola co. Iowa. Pop. about 100

Allendorf, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario Canada, 18½ miles from Owen Sound

Allengrove, a post-village of Walworth co. Wis., 14 miles by rail WSW of Elkhorn

Allenhurst, a post-borough and resort of Monmouth co., N.J. separated from Ocean township since 1890. The bathing point is Asbury Park. Pop. in 1900 105

Alenkaik'at, or **Alenka**, a river of northern Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, which it enters immediately N of the Arctic circle

Allen, **Lough**, a lake of Ireland on the borders of Leitrim and Roscommon 20 miles SE of Sligo

Allenport, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. in Allen township, on the Monongahela River about 50 miles S of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here

Alfema, a hamlet of Richmond co. Ga. on the Augusta branch of the Central Georgia R. about 16 miles S by E of Augusta

Alfonsburg, a post-village of Lee co. Miss about 3 miles from Natchitoches, a railroad station. Pop. about 300

Allen's Creek, a Y rises in Wyoming co. runs northward through Genesee co. and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co. Length about 50 miles

Allenscreek, a post-station of Monroe co. Ind.

Allenscreek, a post-hamlet of Amherst co. Va. on the James River 10 miles from Amherst

Allenagrove, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, about 20 miles NW of Davenport. Pop. about 150

Allenagrove, a village of Walworth co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles ENE of Beloit. Pop. about 300

Allens Hill, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y. about 25 miles S by E of Rochester

Allen's Lake, an island at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Australia. Lat. 17° S. Lon. 139° 24' E

Allens Mills, a post-village of Franklin co. Ma. Pop. about 150

Allens Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. on Mill Creek, about 11 miles ENE of Brookville

Allen Springs, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Cal. 15 miles NE of Lakeport

Allen Springs, a post-village of Allen co. Ky. 15 miles SE of Bowling Green. Pop. about 100

Allens Spring, a post-hamlet of Pope co. Ill. 10 miles W of Golconda

Allenstern, *Algen-stern*, a town of East Prussia on the Alle, 66 miles S of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 24,207. It has machine-shops, breweries, and a match factory

Allenstown, a post-township (town) and station of Merrimack co. N.H. in the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles SE of Concord. The town is bounded on the W by the Merrimack River. Pop. in 1900 1490

Allen'sville, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co. Ind. 12 miles N of Vevey

Allensville, a banking post town of Todd co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 43 miles SW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 450

Allensville, a post-hamlet of Person co. N.C. 5 miles E of Roxboro

Allensville, a post-village of Union co. Ohio, 22 miles E of Chillicothe

Allensville, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. 10 miles from Mill Creek. Pop. about 400

Allenston, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. about 60 miles SW of Montgomery and 36 miles N of Selma, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 200

Allenston, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. on the Missouri and Pacific R. 33 miles WSW of St. Louis. Pop. about 300

Allenston, a post-hamlet of Robeson co. N.C. 62 miles WNW of Wilmington

Allenston, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. 22 miles S of Providence. Pop. about 500

Allenston, a post-village of Washington co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R., 40 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. about 150

Allenstown, a post-village of Wilkinson co. Ga. 13 miles by rail SE by E of Macon. Pop. about 250

Allenstown, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. Ill. Pop. about 50

Allenstown, a post-village of Boulder parish, La. about 1 mile from Houghton, a railroad station. Pop. about 500

Allenstown, a banking post-borough of Monmouth co. N.J., 24 miles from Newtown Station of the Pennsylvania R., and about 12 miles ESE of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 665

Alentown, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y., in the midst of a productive oil-field, 10 miles by rail SW of Wellsville, its banking point. Pop. about 400

Alentown, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on Ottawa River, about 68 miles KW of Columbus

Alentown, a village of Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 123. The post-office is Oota

Alentown, a city capital of Lehigh co., Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, about 60 miles N by W of Philadelphia, 80 miles ENE of Harrisburg and 16 miles SW of Easton. It is built on high ground surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. It is the seat of Muhlenberg College, which is under the direction of the Lutherans. The Alentown College for Women is also located here. The prosperity of the city is largely derived from the manufacture of pig iron and forged and rolled iron. Here are extensive furnaces, rolling mills, forges, iron foundries and manufactures of furniture, shoes, cigars, silk hardware fire-brick barbed-wire, linen thread etc. Pop. in 1900 8025 in 1890 25,228 in 1880 35,416

Alentown, a banking post-village of Carter co. Tenn. about 4 miles by rail S by E of Rhesabethon. Pop. about 500

Alentown, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co. Ill. Pop. 50

Alentown, a post-hamlet of Michigan co. Mich.

Alentown, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 148 miles S by E of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 148

Alentwood, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co. N.J. and a station on the Farmingdale branch of the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles from Farmingdale

Alentwood, a post-village of Union co. Pa. 22 miles by rail SE of Williamsport. Pop. about 250

Aller, *Alor*, a navigable river of Germany rises near Magdeburg, Prussia, flows KW and joins the Weser on the right. Length about 100 miles

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Aller, a parish and village of England on the River of Somerset. 6½ miles W by N of Somerset. Pop. 500

Alma, a hamlet of Cavalier co., N Dak., about 15 miles SE. of Langdon

Alma, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio

Alma, a post-village of Laurens co. S C

Alma, a post-village of Blinn co. Tex., 40 miles NE of Hillsboro Pop. about 160

Alma, a post-village of Page co. Va. 15 miles from Newmarket.

Alma, a post-village of Tyler co., W Va. 5 miles SE of Middlebourne. Pop. about 150

Alma, a banking city capital of Buffalo co. Wis. on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Buffalo River about 50 miles W of La Crosse and 9 miles below Wabasha. It is on the Burlington Route. It has a brewery and various other manufactures and industries. Pop. in 1890 1428 in 1900, 1201

Alma, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Stellarton

Alma, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario 23 miles by rail from Guelph

Alma, a post-village and outpost of Albert co. New Brunswick Pop. about 500 The banking point in Moncton

Alma Center, a post-village of Jackson co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. 4 miles W of Merrillan and 62 miles NE of Winona Pop. about 250

Almachar, *Al-má-chaz* a town of Spain in Granada, 18 miles N by W of Málaga. Pop. (commune) 2000

Alma City, a post-village of Waseca co. Minn. on the Levee River, 30 miles SE of Mankato.

Almadá, *Al-má dá* a town of Portugal in Extremadura, co the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It has a castle on a rock and large depots for wine. Pop. in 1900 7912

Alma-Dagh, *Al-má-dag* or **Alma-Dagh**, *Al-má-dag* (anc. *Alma-nue*) a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey is a branch of the Taurus system forming the NW boundary of Syria. It extends northeastward from the coast starting near Iskanderun (Alexandretta) for about 160 miles. The range is crossed by one of the caravan routes leading to Aleppo

Almadén, *Al-má-pén* or **Almadén del Anagoe**, *Al-má-pén del á-tho-gá* (the mine of quicksilver) a town of Spain, in La Mancha (New Castile) in the Sierra Morona, 55 miles SW of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900 about 7400 The quicksilver-mines of Almadén are exceedingly rich and are the most ancient in the world. The annual output is about 10,000 tons of ore, of which 10 per cent is pure metal. About 4000 men are employed in and about the mines which are the property of the state although pledged in part to the Rothschilds of London. The ancient name of Almadén was Suspon

Almadén de la Plata, *Al-má-pén dá lá plá tá* (the mine of silver) a town of Spain in Andalusia, 30 miles NNE of Seville. Silver-mines were formerly worked in its vicinity. Pop. (commune) 2500

Almadenejos, *Al-má-pá-né*, a town of Spain in La Mancha, 6 miles from Almadén. It has quicksilver mines. Pop. (commune) 1000

Almadén (*Al-má-dee*) *Alaeta*, a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Verde. Lat. 14° 44' N lon 17° 35' W

Almagro, *Al-má-gró*, a city of Spain in La Mancha (New Castile) 12 miles by rail ESE of Ciudad Real. It is well built and situated in a fruitful wine region in which mineral springs occur. Almagro is noted for its manufactures of lace. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7074

Almagro, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. 1 mile S by E of Danville, its banking point.

Almaguer, *Al-má-gair* a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 40 miles SSW of Popayán on a cable land 7440 feet in elevation. It has an extensive trade in Peruvian bark. Pop. 6580

Almahera, a native name of the island of Gileo (*Alma* or *Grandio*) Island, an island of Quebec Canada, between the two outlets of Lake St. John at the head of Saguenay River

Almañá, a town of Asia Minor. See **ELMAÑÁ**

Almanza, *Al-mán-zá*, a city of Spain in Murcia, 77 miles E of Albacete, on an elevated plateau. Near this place the French under the Duke of Berwick, gained a victory over the British and Spanish troops, April 25 1707. Pop. of the commune in 1897 10 112

Almazora, *Al-má-tho-rá* a river of Spain in Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean. Length, 50 miles.

Almaraz, *Al-má-ráth*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 48 miles NE of Cáceres. The Tagus is here crossed by a bridge, built in 1652. Pop. (commune) about 1800.

Almartha, a post-station of Onondaga co., Me. 55 miles SSE. of Marshfield

Almás, *Al-másh* (*Báos-Almás*), a town of Hungary

co. of Bács-Bodrog, 15 miles W of Szabadka (Theresienstadt). Pop. in 1900 3291

Almas, *Al-má* a village of Brazil, state of Goyas, 60 miles E of Natividade.

Almaville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co. Tenn.

Almazán, *Al-má-thán*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 18 miles S by W of Soria. Pop. 3000

Almazarrón, a town of Spain. See **MAZARRÓN**

Almazora, *Al-má-tho-rá*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 2 miles S of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) 7000

Almo'da, a village of Newton co. Mo. about 50 miles WSW of Springfield, near the line of the Atlantic and Pacific R.

Almeda, a post-village of Hampton co. S C, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 40 miles NNW of Port Royal

Alme'dia, a post-town of Columbia co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and 1 mile from Eppa. Pop. about 200

Almeida, *Al-má-dá*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Coa and the Spanish border 95 miles NE of Coimbra. Pop. 2300 Almeida was formerly one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom

Almeida, *Al-má-dá*, a town of Brazil, in the state of Espírito Santo at the mouth of the Reis-Magos, about 20 miles N of Vitória. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1580

Almeida Bay, on the coast of Montserrat, is in lat. about 18° 30' S lon 40° 30' E

Almerim, *Al-má-rear*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 55 miles SE of Santarém. Pop. in 1900 8085 It has a trade in wine and melons

Almele, *Al-má-lé* a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, on the Almele Aa, 25 miles SSE of Zwolle. Pop. in 1900 9987 It has manufactures of linen

Alme'ma, a banking post-city of Norton co., Kan. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rrs., 23 miles NW of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900 491

Almena, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Mich. in Almena township, 6 miles NE of Paw Paw. It has saw and paper-mills. Pop. of the township in 1900 1016

Almena, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. 8 miles by rail W of Barron

Almenar, *Al-má-naa* (Arab for 'watch tower') a town of Spain in Catalonia, 11 miles N of Lérida. Pop. (commune) 2000

Almendares, *Al-mén dá-ré* or **Chorrera**, *Chorrera*, *Chorrera*, a river of Havana province, Cuba empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Chorrera, less than 4 miles W of Havana harbor. It is the chief water-supply for Havana city

Almendral, *Al-mén-dral*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, province and 20 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3357

Almendral, a southeastern suburb of Valparaiso, Chile, on a plain called the **Almendral**

Almendralejo, *Al-mén-dá-lé* a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 28 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune in 1897 12 05

Almenno San Bartolomeo, *Al-mén no sán bar-to-lo-má'o*, a commune of Italy adjacent to Almenno San Salvatore. Pop. about 2500. It contains the village of Almenno.

Almenno San Salvatore, *Al-mén no sán sal-vá-to-rá*, a commune of Italy, province of Bergamo, 6 miles NW of Bergamo. Pop. 2000. It contains the villages of Almenno Alto and Almenno Basso

Almería, *Al-má-ré* & (anc. *Mur'gis*) a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean (Gulf of Almería) capital of a province of its own name, 104 miles E of Málaga. It stands S of the Sierra de Enix, an extensive and fertile plain. The harbor which is one of the best in Spain, has deep water and an extent of 178 acres. It is defended by forts. The streets are narrow and tortuous, with houses erected around small court-yards, many of them having flat roofs, which gives the place a somewhat Oriental appearance. The town has a cathedral and an aqueduct. The climate is delightful and rivals that of Nice and Algiers. The date, banana, and custard-apple flourish. It exports grapes and other fruits iron-ore, lead, sparite, etc. Pop. in 1900 47 328 Almería was an opulent emporium of trade under the Moors

Almería, a fertile province of Andalusia, Spain bounded N and S by the Mediterranean. Capital, Almería. It is mountainous, with much mineral wealth. Area, 3360 sq m. Pop. in 1897, 444,681

Almerode, a town of Prussia. See **GRÖSSALMERODE**

Almese, *Al-má-sé*, a village of Italy province of Turin, on the railway from Turin to Mont Canis.

Almeyda, a town of Portugal. See **ALMEIDA**

Almira, a post-township of Bandie co., Mich. 14 miles W of Traverse City. It has forests of pine and sugar-maple. Pop. in 1900, 700

Alma, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 165 miles W of Spokane.

Alma, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 13 miles from Aurora.

Almarante Islands. See **ALMARANTE ISLANDS**.

Almisa, *Al misa* (Slavic *Omish*), a seaport of Dalmatia, 15 miles SE of Spalato, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Cetina, which has beautiful cataracts. Good wine is produced in the neighborhood. Almisa and the surrounding district were formerly included in the tiny republic of Paganica, tributary to Venice. Pop about 1600 of the commune in 1900 15,168.

Almkerk, *Alm kerk*, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Aem.

Almo, a post-town of Cassia co. Idaho, 21 miles S by W of Albion. Pop about 400.

Almodovar, *Al-mo-do-va*, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, 73 miles SSW of Evora. Pop in 1900 3795.

Almodovar del Campo, *Al-mo-do-va del kampo*, a town of Spain, New Castile, in a treeless plain of La Mancha, 16 miles SW of Ciudad Real. Pop in 1900 12,536.

Almodovar del Rio, *Al-mo-do-va del reo*, a town of Spain province of Cordova. Here is the mediaeval castle of the duke of Almodovar. Pop in 1900 4954.

Almogia, *Al-mo-see*, a town of Spain 16 miles NW of Malaga. Pop in 1900 6811.

Almocharin, *Al-mo-laram*, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 32 miles SSE of Cáceres. Pop (commune) about 3900.

Almonacid de Toledo, *Al-mo-ná-tad de to le do*, a village of Spain 12 miles SE of Toledo. Near it the French defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 11 1609.

Almonacid de Zorita, *Al-mo-ná-tad de tho-re-si*, a town of Spain 19 miles SE of Guadalajara. Pop (commune) about 1300.

Almooseter in Real, *Al-mo-ná-tas in lá rá-á*, a town of Spain 43 miles NW of Sevilla. Pop commune 4890.

Almond, *Almond*, a small river of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Crumond.

Almond, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, flowing E to join the Tay near Perth.

Almond, a post-village of Randolph co. Ala. Pop about 160.

Almond, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. in Almond township (town) and on the Erie R. 5 miles W of Hornellsville. Pop about 700 of the town in 1900 1436.

Almond, a post village in Almond township (town) Portage co. Wis. about 55 miles N of Portage. Pop of the town in 1900 1080.

Almondbury, *Almond byre* (shortened into *Alm byre*) a village and parish in England, co. of York West Riding is 35 miles SW of York and adjacent to and included in the parliamentary borough of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-wool and silk-mills.

Almoneson, a post-village of Gloucester co. N.J. 3 miles from Woodbury.

Almont, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles N of Clinton. Pop about 125.

Almont, a banking post village of Lapeer co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles SW of Port Huron. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber, flour, saw, blinds etc. Pop in 1900 715.

Almonte, *Al-mo-ná*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a fertile district 21 miles E of Huelva. Pop (commune) 7090.

Almonte, a river of Spain in Estremadura, fall into the Tagus. Entire length about 75 miles.

Almonte, or **Hamm's Bay**, a banking post village and outpost of Lanark co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 35 miles SW of Ottawa. It has iron-works, extensive woollen factories, and great water power. Pop in 1901 3023.

Almora, *Al-mo-rá*, a town of British India capital of Kumbon, 85 miles N of Bareilly. It is situated at an elevation of more than 5000 feet. Pop about 2800.

Almoradi, *Al-mo-rá-dee*, a town of Spain in Valencia on the Segura, 28 miles SSW of Alicante. Pop 5000.

Almorai, *Al-mo-rá*, a post-village of Delaware co. Iowa, 36 miles W of Dubuque.

Almosd, *Al-mo-sh*, a village of Hungary co. of Bihar 6 miles from Debrecin. Pop 2000.

Almudévar, *Al-moo-dá-va*, a town of Spain, in Aragón, 12 miles SW of Huesca. Pop (commune) 3000.

Almudévar, *Al-moo-yá-haz* (anc. *Ser's*) a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, 33 miles S of Granada. Pop (commune) in 1900 3023. It is a quaint town, with relics of Moorish times.

Almusín de Doña Godina, *Al-moo-sé-dá dá dá-tá*, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Gria, 25 miles SW of Saragossa. Pop (commune) 6900.

Almuych, a town of Wales. See **ALMUYCH**.

Almy, a post-village of Scott co. Tenn., 4 miles N of Husterville. Pop 100.

Almy, a post-village of Lintah co. Wyo., is in the Bear River Valley and on the Union Pacific R. 34 miles from Evanston. It has valuable coal-mines.

Almyra, a post-village of Arkansas co. Ark. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop about 175.

Alm, *Alm*, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co. Me. on the Sheepscott River at the head of the tide, 26 miles SSE of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 444.

Alme, or **Ala**, a small river of Northumberland England, which enters the North Sea at Almouth.

Almey, *Al-mey*, an island in the river Severn England, half a mile from Gloucester.

Almouth, a seaport and watering place of Northumberland, England, at the mouth of the Alno 4 miles SSE of Alwark. Pop about 500.

Alm, *Alm*, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Sweden 9 miles long by 4 miles broad. It has iron-mines. Lat. 65° 25' N. Lon. 17° 20' E.

Almwick, or **Alcewick**, an ant. capital of those of Northumberland England 32 miles N by W of Newcastle, on the river Aln. It is well built and has a fine town-hall. Pop in 1901 6716.

Almwick Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoins the town of Almwick on the W. It covers five acres and has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II. It was restored in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Al-Obeid, a town of Africa. See **EL-OBEID**.

Alon, *Al-on*, a small island of the Pacific, in the New Hebrides group forming with Futuna a French protectorate.

Alondorf, *Al-on-dorf*, a village of Moravia, 30 miles N.W. of Olmütz with large iron works.

Aloni, *Al-on*, or **Almna Pasha**, *Al-mán pá-shá* (anc. *Al-on*) a small island of Asiatic Turkey in the Sea of Marmora. It has a town of the same name.

Alonso Rojas, *Al-on-ro*, a village of Pinar del Rio province Cuba, 25 miles SE by E of Pinar del Rio. It consists of scattered settlements. Pop. in 1899 2132.

Alonville, a post-office of Shenandoah co. Va.

Alora, *Al-lá*, a city of Spain in Andalusia, 24 miles W of Malaga. It is situated in a fruitful region. It has mineral springs, and is a favorite resort with the inhabitants of Malaga. Pop (commune) in 1900 10,335.

Alort, *Al-lor*, a village of British India, presidency of Madras 17 miles W of Vellore.

Alonso, *Al-on*, a town of Spain 10 miles NW of Huelva. Pop (commune) in 1900 6197.

Alot, *Al-lot*, or **Alot**, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10 miles by rail WNW of Brussels. It is traversed by the Dender which has been converted into a canal from Alot to the Scheldt at Dendermonde, 8 miles below. The handsome building is the Church of St. Martin one of the finest in Belgium. The town has a royal cadet school, a Jesuit college, and a model textile manufactory. Corn oil and particularly hops are extensively grown in the neighborhood. Lace, leather linen and cotton are manufactured, and there are bleaching works. Pop in 1900 30,700.

Alonzo, *Al-on-thi-ná*, a town of Spain in Granada, NE of Coín 10 p (commune) in 1900 3172.

Alp, mountains of Germany. See **ALPEN ALP**.

Alpalkho, *Al-pál-yó-wá*, a village of Portugal, in Alentejo 9 miles NW of Portalegre.

Alpár, *Al-pár*, a village of Hungary 5 miles SSE of Grosswardein.

Alpár, a village of Hungary on the Theiss, 11 miles NW of Csongrád.

Alpbach, *Al-pá-bá*, a village of Tyrol Austria, 4 miles SSE of Rattenberg.

Alpedrinho, *Al-pá-dreen-yá*, a town of Portugal province of Beira, 10 miles S of Fundão. Pop 1700.

Alpena, *Al-pé-na*, a county in the NE part of Michigan, has an area of 684 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E by Lake Huron and Thunder Bay and intersected by the Menominee and Thunder Bay Rivers. Capital Alpena. Pop in 1890 15,581 in 1900 18,264.

Alpena, a city, the capital of Alpena co. Mich. on Thunder Bay at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, and on the Detroit and Mackinac R., about 125 miles N by E. of Saginaw. It has foundries, saw, planing, shingle, woollen and spinning-mills, Portland-cement works, etc. It has extensive fisheries and is a summer-resort. Much lumber is shipped at this port. Pop. in 1900, 11,663.

Alpeca, a banking post-village of Jewell co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles N of Mitchell. It is a shipping point for grain, wool, and livestock. Pop. in 1900 153.

Alpeca, al-pa-ré, a town of Spain in Murcia, 36 miles NE of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 3060.

Alpes, Basses. See **Basses-Alpes**.

Alpes, Hautes. See **Hautes-Alpes**.

Alpes-Maritimes, al-pé-mar-téem, the southeasternmost department of France. Area, 1442 sq. m. On the N and E. ranges of the Alps divide it from Italy. On the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean. It is one of the most picturesque regions in France, and has a mild and agreeable climate. Among the well known health-resorts of the department, which surrounds landward the principality of Monaco are Nise (the capital), Cannes, Antibes, and Mentone. The olive, orange, lemon, mulberry, citron, and vine flourish here and the cultivation of flowers for perfume use is a leading industry. Grain, timber, tobacco, silk, honey, wax, and oil are produced. Copper, ilicite, manganese and lead are mined. Pop. in 1901 239,213.

Alphie, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark. 10 miles W of Danville.

Alphie, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 34 miles N. E. of Mound. Pop. in 1900 355.

Alphie, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iod. about 20 miles WNW of Madison.

Alphie, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa.

Alphie, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. about 18 miles N of Natchitoches. It is a banking point.

Alphie, a post-village of Howard co., Md. 8 miles (direct) W by W of Elbert City. Pop. about 500.

Alphie, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 209.

Alphie, a post-town of Grundy co., Mo. 18 miles NNE of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 4.

Alphie, a post-village of (recreo) Ohio on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles P. E. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Alphie, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex.

Alpharetta, a post-town capital of Wilton co., Ga. about 27 miles N of Atlanta and 27 miles N. E. of Ro. well. Pop. in 1900 310.

Alphen, al-fen, a town of the Netherlands in South Holland on the Rhine, 7 miles E of Leyden. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Alphen-en-Elst, al-fen-en-elst, a village of the Veth islands, in North Brabant 11 miles S. of Breda.

Alphina, a river of Greece. See **Rivina**.

Alphington, a suburb of Melbourne Australia. Pop. about 1100.

Alphense (al-fen-sé) Islands, two small islands surrounded by extensive reefs situated in the Indian Ocean. The N. point is in lat. 9° 50' S. lon. 52° 41' E.

Alpheretta, a post-village of Floyd co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Alphubel, al-poo-hel, a mountain of Switzerland, of the Mischabel group between the Mattervurg and the Saaservurg Height, 12,903 feet. The Alphubel-Joch between the Alphubel and the Melichenhorn has an elevation of 12,475 feet.

Alpignano, al-pen-yá-no, a town of Italy province of Turin. Pop. about 2000.

Alpika, a post-village of De Soto co., Minn. on the Yocco and Mississippi Valley R. 13 miles (direct) S by W of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Alpine, al-pen or al-pin, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of 710 sq. m. It is drained by the Stanislaus and Mokelumne Rivers, which rise within its limits. This county comprises several peaks of the Sierra Nevada, one of which called Silver Mountain rises nearly 11,000 feet above the sea-level. Silvermines have been opened in this county, which contains abundance of granite and quartz. Capital, Markleeville. Pop. in 1890 667 in 1900 599.

Alpine, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala. 99 miles by rail NNE of Selma.

Alpine, a post-hamlet of Apache co., Ariz. Pop. 50.

Alpine, a post-village of Clark co., Ark. 80 miles WSW of Little Rock.

Alpine, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. about 29 miles NE of San Diego. Pop. about 300.

Alpine, a post-village of Chaffee co., Colo. on a branch of the Union Pacific R. 53 miles NE of Gunnison. It is situated at an elevation of 9245 feet. A few miles from here is the Alpine Tunnel, 590 yards in length and one of the loftiest pieces of railroad engineering in the world. Height, 11,669 feet.

Alpine, a hamlet of Chattooga co., Ga., 44 miles E by W of Chattanooga.

Alpine, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Alpine, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind. on the White-water River 19 miles by rail S. of Cambridge City.

Alpine, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 8 miles by rail N. W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the township in 1900 1471.

Alpine, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J., is near the Palisades of the Hudson, 20 miles N of New York.

Alpine, a post-village of Schuyler co., N. Y. on Cayuga Creek 5 miles E of Havana and 18 miles NNE of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Alpine, a post-village of York co., Pa. 14 miles S of Harrisburg.

Alpine, a post-village the capital of Brewster co., Tex. on the Southern Pacific R. 62 miles SE of Valentine. Its banking point is at El Paso. Pop. in 1900 290.

Alpine, a city of Utah co., Utah, in a fine farming and fruit growing locality 7 miles NE of Lehi City. Pop. in 1900 530.

Alpine Pass, one of the loftiest passes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Altitude, 13,550 feet. See **Alpina**.

Alpsbach, al-péas-báx, a town of Württemberg in the Black Forest circle on the Koenig. Pop. in 1900 1385.

Alpnach, al-páx or Alpnacht, al-páx, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden on the SW arm of the Lake of Lucerne, 8 miles SSW of Lucerne. Elevation above the sea, 1628 feet. Pop. in 1900 1780. The side of Alpnach was a remarkable wooden chute by which timber from the Pilatus was formerly conveyed to the lake. The village of Alpnach St. has at the foot of the mountain 1½ miles to the northward. It is the starting point for the ascent of Pilatus, and a station on the Lucerne-Brienz-Brisen railway. The name Alpnach Lake (Alpnach-See) has been applied to the SW arm of Lake Lucerne.

Alport, a river port in Victoria co., Ontario on Lake Huron, 4 miles from Bracebridge.

Alpowa, al-pow-wá, a post-village of Garfield co., Wash. 15 miles W of Lewiston Idaho.

Alps, alps, an extensive mountain system of Europe, stretched half way between the equator and the pole. They form a crescent-shaped chain, extending from near Savona, in Italy to the outskirts of Vienna Austria (the Maxalpe and Schneeburg the latter to the Alpinegriffel attaining 6819 feet) and in one or more secondary lines into Boemia and Dalmatia. Thus they cover parts of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany (Bavaria) and Austria. In their further connections they may be said to form the central portion of the great mountain-system which, in a manner more or less connected extends from Cape Finisterre, on the Atlantic to the Black Sea. The length of the main chain may be put at about 650 miles while the area of the surface covered by the mountains generally has been roughly computed to be about 90,000 sq. m., or not much less than the mainland of Great Britain. While the word **alps** strictly signifies a lofty pasture-meadow the region of the Alps is pre-eminently that of towering and closely appressed mountains with sharp and salient peaks, abrupt precipices, and confined valleys and in this relation the word **alpine** has been introduced to designate regions having these characteristics. From the slopes of the Alps flow directly or by affluents, several of the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Po.

The Alps have been variously subdivided and have received numerous names to designate certain sections as determined by geographical position or geological construction. They are frequently designated as the **Western Alps**, comprising the north-and-south section extending from the Mediterranean to about the position of Mont Blanc and including the series known as the Ligurian, Maritime, Cottian and Graian Alps, the **Central Alps** the great mass of mountains lying between the Great St. Bernard Pass or Mont Blanc, and the Brenner Pass, and the **Eastern Alps** the entire division lying to the eastward of the latter boundary. The central group is again divisible into a northern and southern series, the first of which embraces the magnificent Bernese group and the latter the Pennine, Lepontine, San Bernardino, and Rhaetian groups. Other subdivisions are the **Alveta**, **Julian**, **Dinaric**, **Carnic**, and **Noric Alps**, the last extending well eastward into the valley of the Drave. The **Dinaric Alps**, NE of the Adriatic, link this system to that of Albania and Greece. In their geotechnic construction the Alps may be said to have their continuation in the mountains of the Carpathian (and possibly Balkan) system and also in the Apennines, with their prolongation, the **Atlas Mountains** of northern Africa.

Among the loftiest and best-known summits of the Alps are **Mont Blanc** situated on the confines of France and Italy (15,782 feet), the culminating point of all Europe if the Caucasians are considered to be more properly a part of

Alps; Monte Rosa, 15,315 ft. Weisshorn, 14,804 ft.; Breithorn, 13,866 ft. Matterhorn, 14,790 ft.—these four are the Pennine group; Finsteraarhorn, 14,026 ft.; Jungfrau, 13,679 ft.; Mönch, 13,465 ft.; Eiger, 13,644 ft.; Schreckhorn, 13,266 ft.; Wetterhorn, 12,166 ft.—in the Bernese group Ortler-Spitze, 12,800 ft. and Grossglockner, 13,446 ft. Among the more famous of the Alpine passes traversed by roadway are the Mont Cenis (6860 ft.) which since 1870 has been superseded by the railway tunnel of the same name, the Great St. Bernard, 8110 ft., Simplon, 6590 ft. (shortly to be superseded by the Simplon Mountain tunnel) St. Gotthard, 6035 ft. now like the Mont Cenis, also superseded by a railway tunnel (opened in 1898) Splügen 6945 ft. and Brenner 4490 ft. which has been used as a carriage-road since 1772, and has had a railway operating over it since 1807. These various passes have brought France and Switzerland into direct connection with Italy. The Arberg tunnel railway was opened for traffic in 1884. The most elevated of the Alpine roadways is that of the Ströckach or Ströck Pass, on the western confines of Tyrol 9655 ft. In Switzerland the Furka post- and military road attains an elevation of 7990 ft.

The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow and present, with their magnificent glaciers, innumerable cascades, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. The snow and ice-fields of Switzerland alone have been computed to cover an area of over 800 sq. m. but, vast though this extent is, the individual fields are inferior to those of the Scandinavian mountains. The line of perpetual snow lies between about 8600 and 10,000 feet, but glaciers descend to a level of 4000 feet, or lower. Perhaps the best known or most famous of the Alpine glaciers is the Mer-de-Glace, descending from the Mont Blanc mountains, but the largest and longest is the Aletsch, with a length of some 13 miles. In the eastern Alps the most beautiful ice-sheet is the Pasterze Glacier fed by the snows and ice of the Grossglockner of the Hohe-Tauern. All in all, there are about 600 glaciers in the Swiss Alps alone. Most of these have been receding for many years, and the evidences of past extensive glaciation are everywhere apparent.

The Alps are noted for their magnificent scenery to which the almost indescribably charming lakes contribute not a little. Of these may be mentioned Lucerne, Geneva, Brienz, Thun, Zürich and Constanz, and the fjord-like lakes which on the south side connect the mountains with the lowland plains of Italy—Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, and Isseo. The König See of southern Bavaria and the lakes of Salzburg, Austria, are hardly inferior in scenic aspect to the lakes of Switzerland and Italy.

Among the remarkable phenomena connected with the Alps are the whirlwinds called *tornadoes* by the French, and *Guxen* by the Germans, and the still more formidable 'avalanches,' as enormous masses of snow which detached by various causes from their original position roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipices to the plains below. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited, and in others large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing in order to arrest their progress.

The higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The summits ascend considerably above the line of perpetual snow and traverse completely the zone of vegetable growth, except possibly that of mosses and lichens. The Alpine rose and a large number of other flowering plants reach the lower snow line, and several species pass even completely beyond it, their falling on exposed rock surfaces. Wheat is in many places cultivated at an elevation of 3000 feet, oats at 4900 ft., and barley at 5100 ft. The coniferous trees are still of good stature at 5500 ft. and a few of the firs ascend in scattering individuals to 8000 ft. Among the more distinctive types of the alpine fauna are the chamois (now rare and protected by the state) ibex, northern hare, marmot, and marmoset or bearded-vulture. The wolf and bear linger in a few unfrequented sections of the region.

The Alps are pre-eminently the type of the greatly compressed and folded mountain and present wonderful examples of thrust movements, with innumerable overturns and dislocations. The folds thrown to the northward are particularly impressive. The final upheaval of the mountains appears to have been accomplished towards or a little in advance of the Middle Tertiary period, the previous periods permitting of a vast accumulation of Jura, Cretaceous, and Eocene deposits. Of the last-named the deposits of the Nummulitic series are especially interesting.

No region in the world is so largely visited for its scenic resources as the Alps, and nowhere has man been so actively helpful in making points of scenic interest accessible as in

the region of these mountains. The charming valleys of Chamouni, Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Zermatt, and of the Engadine, are alike attractive for the grandeur of the scenery which surrounds them and for the peaceful comfort which they hold out to the traveller. Among the most inspiring high points of view are the Gorner Grat (10,290 feet) with its incomparable view over the Monte Rosa-Matterhorn group of mountains, the Fia Lungard, 10,715 ft. overlooking the Bernalina Alps, Mürren, 5385 ft. and the Wengernalp, 6160 ft. overlooking the giants of the Bernese Oberland the Eigi 5995 ft., and Pilatus, 5995 ft. both of them commanding most extensive panoramas of the greater Alpine chain. Franz-Joseph-Höhe, 7925 ft. overlooking the giants of the Glockner group the Rothera-de-Nay, 910 ft. back of Montreux, on Lake Geneva, and the Monte Generoso, 5690 ft., near Lake Lugano, with a view comparable to that from the Rigi. All these points are now reached by railway of one kind or another. Among the finest distant views of the Alps is that from the summit of the Milan cathedral.

Among the more noted first ascents of the Alpine summits are those of the Mont Blanc, by Balmat, in 1788; Grossglockner, by Prince Salim-Batfisch, in 1800; Ortler by Pichler in 1804; Jungfrau, by the brothers Meyer, in 1811; Finsteraarhorn by the brothers Meyer in 1813; Wetterhorn by Desor and Dollfus, in 1844; Monte Rosa, by Smyth and Hudson, in 1855; Mönch, by Porcu in 1867; Eiger by Barrington in 1858; Schreckhorn, by Leach Stephen in 1861; Weisshorn, by Tyndall, in 1867; and Matterhorn by Whymper, Hudson, and others, in 1868. Alps, a post-village of Remmelan en, N Y 16 miles SE of Troy.

Alpe, Lower, in France. See **BAIRES-ALPS**.

Alpe, Maritime, mountains of France. See **MARITIME ALPS**.

Alpe, Maritime, a department of France. See **ALPES-MARITIMES**.

Alpe, Swabian, mountains. See **BAUER ALPS**.

Alpe, Upper, in France. See **HAUTES-ALPES**.

Alpeville, a village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Baltimore and Ohio) R., 21 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. It has coal-mines.

Alpente, λ poe-so'ta or λ poe'ta, a town of Spain, 43 miles NW of Valencia. It was a Roman station and has many ancient remains. Pop (commune) 3900.

Alpujarras, or Alpujarras, λ poe-man ada, a mountainous region of Spain, in Andalusia, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided between the provinces of Granada and Almería.

Alquifina, a post-village of Fayette co. Ind., about 26 miles SSW of Richmond.

Alquizar, λ ke-san, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 33 miles by rail SW of Havana. It has paved streets and is fairly well built of stone, brick, and stucco, with post- and telegraph-offices. The region is low and flat, with brush and trees, but is rich and cultivated in sugar and tobacco. Pop in 1899, 3714.

Alresford, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 7 miles NE of Winchester. Old Alresford adjoins it.

Alrø, λ rø, an island of Denmark at the mouth of the Hordensfjord. Lat. $56^{\circ} 54' N$ lon $19^{\circ} 1' E$. It contains a village called Alrø-Bv.

Alsace, λ lās' (L. *Alsatia* λ lās-shā Ger. *Elsass* λ las) a western border land of the old German Empire previous to the middle of the seventeenth century lying between the Rhine on the E and the Vosges Mountains on the W. France acquired a large part of it from Austria in 1648. She surrendered Strasbourg in 1681 and annexed the remainder at the time of the Revolution. It formed the French departments of Haut Rhin and Bas-Rhin until 1871 when it was nearly all restored to Germany and became a part of the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. It now forms the districts of Ober Elsass (Upper Alsace) area 1265 sq. m. pop. in 1906 494,052 and Nieder Elsass (Lower Alsace) area 1844 sq. m. pop. 658,883. A large majority of the people speak German.—Inhab. ALSATIANS.

Alsace, λ las, a post-township of Berks co. Pa. about 3 miles E of Reading. It has woolen and grist-mills. Pop. in 1906, 826.

Alsace-Lorraine, λ lās' lon rān (Ger. *Elsass-Lotharingen* λ lās' lōt' nā-gən) a territory of Germany, under direct imperial government. It was formed from the territories acquired from the French by the treaty of May 10, 1871. It is divided into the districts of Ober and Nieder Elsass (see ALSACE) and Lothringen (the northern part of old Lorraine, where the German tongue has continued to prevail). Area, 8608 sq. m. It is a fertile and well-timbered region, with great mineral wealth and with active and varied manufactures. Capital, Strasbourg. Chief

towns, Strasburg, Mulhausen Metz, and Colmar Pop in 1900, 1 683 987; in 1900, 1 717 461

Alasana, Al-ah-soo-4, a village of Spain provinces of Navarre, on the Northern railway at the junction of the Pamplona-Barcelona line Pop 1900

Alasatia, Al-ah-sha-4, a landing-place of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River 45 miles above Vicksburg, Miss

Alasatia, the Latin name of Alsace

Alsdorf, Alsdorf, a village of Rhinisch Prussia, 8 miles NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle

Alsdorf, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex.

Alsen, Al-se, or Al-se-ya, a post-village of Benton co. Oregon on the Alsea River 35 miles SW of Albany

Alsch, Al-ek, or Bering's (ber ing) River, a stream of Alaska, reaches the sea NW of Cape Fairweather

Alsen, Al sen an island in the Little Belt forming part of the Prussian province of Schleswig Holstein Area, 124 sq m The channel separating it from the mainland of Schleswig is in its narrowest part only 300 yards wide The island is fertile and has fine orchards On it is the town of Sonderburg

Alsen, all sen a village of Union co S Dak in a fine agricultural region 30 miles E of Yankton and about 10 miles S of Roseford

Alsenborn, Al sen born a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinat, 8 miles ENE of Kaiserslautern

Alseno, Al-sa no, a town of Italy provinces and 13 miles ESE of Piacenza Pop 500 (commune about 5000)

Alseno, Al sena a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinat, 20 miles N of Kaiserslautern

Alsey, all se, a post-village of Scott co Ill on the Burlington Route, 50 miles N of Alton Pop 175 It has grain interests

Alseya, a small river of Benton co Oregon runs nearly northward and enters the Pacific Ocean It is about 60 miles long

Alsfeld, Al-felt, a town of Hesse, on the Schwalm 20 miles ENE of Gießen Pop in 1900 4386

Alshelm, Alshelm, a village of Hesse, 18 miles NNW of Worms

Alsholm, Al-sha ben a town of Prussian Saxony, in the district of Merseburg 20 miles E of Magdeburg Pop in 1900, 4003

Also-Apas, Al-sho apash (i.e. Lower Apas (Ger Unterpas)) a town of Hungary co. of Máramaros, 7 miles NNW of Sziget

Also-Corvaton, Al-sho-ohér nā ton a village of Hungary, Transylvania co. of Máramaros

Also-Dios, the Hungarian name of Vassodiv

Also-Fohér, Al-sho-fahér (Ger Unterpas) a county of Transylvania, Hungary Capital, Nagy Enyed

Also-Kubin, Al-sho koo-been a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Arva, 32 miles NNE of Neusohl

Also-Lipalean, Al-sho lip-neet sh, a Slovak village of Hungary, co. of Arva

Also-Metamest, Al-sho-met-shaif (Ger Unter metamest) a town of Hungary co. of Arva, 17 miles W of Kaschau It has iron- and copper-mines and furnaces

Also-Mémedi, Al-sho-mé-mé-dee a town of Hungary co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun Pop about 3000

Also-Torva, Al-sho tor-ya a village of Transylvania, Austria-Hungary 38 miles N of Híromszék has sulphur-mines, acid saline springs and is near an extinct volcano

Also-Vidra, Al-sho-vee-drö a village of Hungary in Transylvania, co. of Torda-Aranyos remarkable for its petrifications Pop about 2500

Also-Viasó, Al-sho-vee-sha a village of Hungary co. of Máramaros, 20 miles SE of Sziget Pop about 3000

Alstade, Al-stad-deh a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles NW of Ahna Pop 1500

Alstaden, Al-sta-den a village of Rhinisch Prussia, circle of Mülheim, on the Ruhr Pop in 1900 9508

Alstadhaug, Al-stad-howg a village of Norway amt of Nordland, the most northern bishopric in Europe, on the S shore of the island of Alsten

Alstead, Al-stad a township (town) of Cheshire co N H about 15 miles N of Keene contains the villages of Alstead and Alstead Center Pop in 1900 799

Alstead, a post-village of Cheshire co N H in Alstead township (town) 5 miles ENE of Ballows Falls Vt

Alstead Center, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N H in Alstead township (town) 14 miles N by W of Keene and 5 miles from Cold River Station

Alstet, Al-stet, an island of Norway amt of Nordland Lat. 66° N; lon. 13° E It is mountainous one of the Seven Sisters has an elevation of 4375 feet

Alster, Al-ster, a navigable river of Prussia, rises in Helstein and flows into the Elbe at Hamburg Length, 82 miles

Alsterdorf, Al-ster-dorf, a village near Hamburg on the Alster It has institutions for the training of defective and idiotic children

Alston, a town of England See ALSTON

Alston, all ston a post-village of Barbour co. Ala. 9 miles (direct) S. of Clayton, the county-seat and a railroad station Pop about 200

Alston, a post-village of Fairfield co. S C on Broad River and on the Southern R. 25 miles NW of Columbia

Alta, Al-ta, a post-village of Placer co Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 65 miles NNE of Sacramento It is 2 miles from the great American Cañon

Al'ta, a post-hamlet of Peoria co Ill on the Rock Island and Peoria R. 12 miles N of Peoria

Alta, a banking post-town of Boone vts co Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 50 miles W of Fort Dodge It has elevators for grain Pop in 1900 501

Alta, a post-station of Richland co., Ohio, 4 miles SW of Mansfield

Alta, a mining camp of Salt Lake co Utah is at the head of Little Cottonwood Cañon, 7 miles from Wasatch Station Several silver-mines have been worked here

Altafilla, Al-ta-fol-ya, a town of Spain, 6 miles E of Tarragona Pop 800

Alta Gracia, Al-ta-gra-se-4 a town of the republic of Colombia, 40 miles S. of Bogotá

Alta Gracia, a town of the Argentine Republic, 25 miles SW of Córdoba

Alta Gracia, a town in Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracibo Strait

Altai, Al-n more correctly Alta Yim Ula (i.e. golden mountain) the name given to a vast system of highlands and lofty mountains of southern Siberia and Mongolia, and forming largely the boundary or border tract of the two countries between lon 85 and 105° E. With the limits here assigned, the Altai begin to the northeastward of Lake Zaisan and extend eastward (in the S of Lake Balkal) to the crossing of the Selanga River they then include the Sayan range which by many geographers is considered to be a distinct chain In the older geographical systems the Altai included nearly the whole of the entire northern mountain-system of Asia, extending through the Yablonoi and Stanovoi ranges to the NE extremity of the continent. No concrete mountain-chain or range is today designated the Altai the system being composed of intercommunicating and verging ridges, spurs, and rounded or dissected plateaus with no clearly marked-out constructional relationship uniting them although most of the parts are referable to nearly uniform periods of geological time (Archean Palaeozoic) and to similar lithological characters (granitic porphyritic schists, and largely metamorphic sediments containing much mineral wealth) A remarkable offshoot of the boundary Altai is that which is now commonly designated the Great Altai (Eting-Altai) which traverses western Mongolia in a NW and SE direction, and defines on one side the deep depression of the upper Irtilsh and the Uralung a part of the great basin of Dzungaria. This Great (in reality lesser) Altai is perhaps part of the irregular mass or knot which in Siberia is known as the Bielukha, and culminates in Bielukhe (White) Mountain, now thought to be 14,800 feet high Northwest of Bielukhe lie the Katunna or Katunak Mountains (Pillars of the Katunna), which are thought by some geographers to be the loftiest summits of the entire Altai system The physiognomy of the Altai Mountains in their W and E divisions is generally grand and interesting The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams; and the forms of the stratified and metamorphic rocks with the snowy mountains in the distance lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty The banks of the Katunna in the heart of the mountains present a landscape of most impressive character an immense wall of rock extending from W to E supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks, the Pillars of the Katunna, whose most elevated point is, according to Tobitatcheff, 12 790 feet. The lofty plateaus and mountains that are held up between the various ridges are the feeding ground of numerous reindeer elk and stags, while the rugged mountain slopes afford a safe retreat to the Pollan sheep. Poplars, willows, and birches clothe the deeper valleys and are succeeded on the higher levels by the conifers (fir, cedar, pine, and larch). The birch is found to an elevation of nearly 5000 feet The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altai is very considerable, the height of the snow line being found in a general way at about 7000 feet. The glaciers occupy a large extent. The Altai

Mountains owe their importance chiefly to their mineral treasures, gold, silver, copper and iron. The richest mining district, which is in part the domain of the imperial family lies between Sempulskist and Krasnietz, and includes a portion of the northern Alt-Tau. A variety of Jasper, which takes a fine polish, may be enumerated among the valuable minerals of the Altai.

Altair, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. 25 miles NW of Galveston. It has a fruit-cannery and other industries. Pop. about 500.

Altamaha, all-ta-ma-haw a river of Georgia, is formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and Oconee which unite at the S extremity of Montgomery co. It runs southward and enters the Atlantic Ocean 12 miles below Darien. It is nearly 180 miles long and is navigable with its branches to Milledgeville and Macon.

Altamaha, a post-village of Tatnall co. Ga. 15 miles S of Reidsville.

Altamira, Altá-mee-rá, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 10 miles NW of Tampico.

Altamont, al-tá-mónt a post-hamlet of Alameda co. Cal. 66 miles E. of San Francisco.

Altamont, a banking post-town of Effingham co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other rail roads, 75 miles SE of Springfield. It has manufactures of wagons, tiles, furniture etc. Pop. in 1900 1335.

Altamont, a banking city of Labette co. Kan. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 27 miles W of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 546.

Altamont, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 9 miles (direct) N of London. Coal is mined here. The banking point is London. Pop. about 500.

Altamont, a post-hamlet of Garrett co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 3 miles NE of Deer Park.

Altamont, a banking post village of Davison co. Mo. in a grain and stock region on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 1 miles W by S of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900 268.

Altamont, a post village of Albany co. N. Y. at the foot of the Helderberg Mountains, on the Delaware and Hudson R. 17 miles W of Albany. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 689.

Altamont, a post-village of Deuel co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 25 miles (direct) E by S of Watertown.

Altamont, a post-village, capital of Grundy co. Tenn. about 15 miles SE of Nashville. It is on the Cumberland Mountain and is surrounded by interesting scenery.

Altamonte Springs, a post-village of Orange co. Fla. on the Wakulla River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles S of Sanford.

Altamura, Altá-muor-rá, a town of Italy in the province of Bari at the foot of the Apennines, 28 miles SW of Bari. It has a cathedral. The town is built on the ruins of the ancient *Lapurna*. Pop. in 1901 22 729.

Altar, Al-tar, a village of Mexico, in Coahuila, about 125 miles NNW of Guaymas. Pop. 1800.

Altar, an extinct volcano of Sonora 102 miles ENE of Guaymas. Elevation 17 710 feet. Its native name is *Capac-nru*, King of the Mountains.

Altare, Al-tá-rá, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 10 miles W of Savona, in the Ligurian Alps. Pop. 1000.

Altata, Al-tá-tá, a port of Mexico, in Fuenclon, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the river Culiacán.

Alta Vela, Al'tá-vé-lá, a guano island lying S of the middle southern point of the island of Haiti and SW of the island of Beata, from which it is separated by Alta Strait.

Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. See *VERA PAZ*.

Altavilla Irpina, Al'tá-ví-lá ir-pé-ná a town of Italy 0 miles N of Avellino. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 5000.

Altavilla Milicia, ma-leo-chá, a town and commune of Sicily 11 miles VW of Termini Imerese. Pop. about 3500.

Altavilla Monferrato, món-fén-sá-té a village of Italy province of Alessandria. Pop. about 1900.

Altavilla Silentina, see-lén-tee-ná, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 10 miles S of Campagna. Pop. 3000.

Altaville, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co. Cal.

Altavista, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Great Western R. 15 miles NW of New Hampton, its banking site. Pop. in 1900 170.

Altavista, a post-village of Wabashaw co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 53 miles W of Topeka and 15 miles SW of Alma, which is its banking town. Pop. 250.

Altavista, a post-hamlet of Davison co., Mo., 5 miles from Winston Station.

Altay, Altá, a post-village of Schuyler co., N. Y., 27 miles NNW of Elmira.

Altberum, a town of Prussia. See *BAERUM*.

Altdresack, a town of Germany. See *BRASINACH*.

Altbunzlau, Alt'bónts-lóu (Bohem. *Stará Boleslav*), a mvo of Bohemia, on the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 miles ENE of Prague. It has a collegiate church with a monument to St. Wenceslaus, resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. in 1900 4001. See *JUNEBUNZLAU*.

Altbüroo, Alt-bí-ron a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 1 mile NW of Wiliham. Pop. about 1100.

Altämma, Alt-dá-mia, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 5 miles ESE of Stettin where the river Püña flows into the lake of Damm. Pop. in 1900 6863.

Altäorf, Alt-dorf or Altörf, Alt'örf a town of Bavaria, in the Schwabach 13 miles ESE of Nuremberg. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900 2864.

Altäorf, a village of Baden in the circle of Freiburg.

Altäori, a village of Prussian Silesia, 2 miles NW of Pieve. Pop. about 2000.

Altäori, or Altörf, a town of Switzerland capital of the canton of Uri near the S extremity of the lake of Lucerne and 24 miles S of Schwytz. It has a statue of William Tell said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Pop. in 1900 714. Bürglen the reputed birthplace of Tell is in the immediate vicinity.

Altä, Al-tá, a resort town of Spain on a bay of the same name, province and 27 miles SE of Alcaniz on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5977.

Altäiban See *LIJUAN*.

Alt ete, a peak of the Bernese Alps, at the Gammis Pass. Elevation 11 920 feet. A stupendous glacier-slide took place here in 1895.

Altén, Altén a river of Norway and of Finmark falls into the Altenfjord after a course of about 50 miles. Although on the parallel of 60 the district about the Altenfjord owing to its peculiarly sheltered position is capable of producing barley. Strawberries are abundant.

Altén, Al-tén a town of Prussia in Westphalia, 18 miles SW of Arnberg on the Leuna. Pop. in 1900 12 769. It has manufactures of needles from steel etc.

Alténahr, Altén-ár a town in Rhensish Prussia, on the Ahr 15 miles by rail WSW of Remagen. Near by are the ruins of the ancient castle of Alténahr dating probably from the tenth century. Pop. about 800.

Alténau, Altén-öw a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover in the Harz Mountains E of Clausthal. Pop. in 1900 2163.

Altébecken, Al'ten-bék-en a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles ENE of Paderborn. Pop. 1500.

Altéberg, Al'ten-bérg (old hill) the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany of which the only one worthy of being named is a mining town of Saxony 20 miles S of Dresden. Pop. 1700.

Altébruch, Al'ten-brúch a parish of 7 villages in Prussia, Hanover, 4 miles SE of Cuxhaven.

Alténburg, duchy. See *SAXE-ALTÉNBURG*.

Alténburg, Al'ten-búrg (old castle) a city of Germany capital of the duchy of Saxe-Alténburg 26 miles S of Leipzig. Lat. 50° 59' N. lon 12° 25' E. It is built upon several hills and has some fine streets and promenades. The most noteworthy edifice is the magnificent ducal castle, built upon an eminence at the foot of which are the monument of Victory (1806) and a monument to Emperor William I. The town hall dates from the sixteenth century. Among the modern structures are the new museum containing a fine picture-gallery, the court theatre, the so-called Technikum and the observatory (1896). The manufactures include worsted yarns linen kid gloves hats, sewing-machines, optical instruments, and playing-cards. Pop. in 1900 37 166.

Alténburg, LAZARUS (Hess. *Vogau Gehr*) a market-town of Hungary capital of the co. of Wieselburg (Váson) 47 miles SE of Vienna. Pop. 3000. It has a royal agronomic institute and an ancient castle.

Alténburg, all'ten-búrg a post-town of Perry co., Mo. about 10 miles SSE of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 222.

Altén-dorf, Al'ten-dorf the name of two villages of Moravia (Austria-Hungary) one in the circle of Pottau (pop. 1200) another in the circle of Olmütz (pop. 2000).

Altén-dorf, a village of Prussia in Hanover 9 miles E. of Neuhaus. Pop. 1840.

Altén-dorf, a village of Prussian Saxony 11 miles WSW of Sangerhausen. Pop. 1600.

Altén-dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, nearly contiguous to the town of Ratibor. Pop. 4000.

Altén-dorf, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles SEW of Soest. It has coal-mines. Pop. 3500.

Altendorf, a former village of the kingdom of Saxony 4 miles W of Chemnitz, of which it now forms a part.

Altendorf, a village of Switzerland canton of Schwyz on the E. shore of Lake Zürich Pop 1300

Altendorf, a suburban district of Essen Rhenish Prussia, containing the workmen's colonies of Kronenberg (pop. 8015) Scherzhof (4187) and Alfredshof (1524) and the villages of Boebelt and Vogelheim Pop in 1909 63 971

Alteneasea, *Alt-en-ä-sen* a suburb of Essen Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N of that city. Much coal is here mined partly for use in the Essen works and partly for shipment. Pop. with surroundings, in 1900 33 444

Altensjørd, Norway See **Altven**

Altengard, *Alt-en-gard* a seaport of Norway in Finnmark on the Altan at the head of a fjord 33 miles N of Hammerfest Lat 69° 55' N lon 21° 6' E

Altengottern, *Alt-en-got-tern* a village of Prussian Saxony 24 miles NW of Erfurt.

Alteneheim, *Alt-en-hime* a village of Baden 7 miles W of Offenburg

Altenukirchen, *Alt-en-kēn-ke* (= old church) a town of Prussia, 15 miles N of Coblenz, on the Wied Pop in 1906 2041

Altenumarkt, *Alt-en-mankt* (= old market) a village of Bavaria, nearly adjacent to the town of Alaboden and 3 miles S of the Danube Pop 1400

Altenuptow, *Alt-en-put-ov* a village of Prussian Saxony 2 miles NW of Genthin

Altenustadt, *Alt-en-stadt*, a village of Germany Lower Alsace 1 mile SE of Wausenburg

Altenustadt, a town in Hesse 5 miles SE of Friedberg Pop. in 1900 1155

Altenustadt a village of Württemberg 1 mile NW of Gelsingen on the river Rils Pop about 2500

Altenusteig, *Alt-en-stig* a village of Württemberg in the Black Forest circle, on a steep mountain-side 10 miles NW of Hageld Pop in 1900 2872

Altenuwald, a post hamlet of Franklin co Pa.

Altenuweddingen, *Alt-en-wē-ding-en* a village of Prussian Saxony 6 miles SSE of Wansleben It has big lime-mines, lime-kilns etc Pop about 2500

Alter do Chão, *Alt-ta do chōw* a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo 14 miles SW of Portalegre Pop about 2500 (commune 5000)

Alter-de-Chão, a town of Brazil on the Tapajós, near its junction with the Amazon SW of Santarém

Altenuwellen, *Alt-en-wē-len* a village of Swiss land canton of Thurgau 3 miles SE of Constanza Pop 1200

Altenuwyl, *Alt-en-wöl* or *Juchachrot*, *yōch-brot*, a village of Switzerland 7 miles E of Fribourg Pop 1300

Altenuwilde, *Alt-en-wīld* a village of Prussian Posen, 7 miles SSE of Neuss It has lignite-mines

Altugburg, *Alt-ghe-bēas* (Hun *Ógyegy* *ó-héd-y* having the same meaning as the Ger *Alty-burg* Old Mountain) a town of Hungary 120 miles N of Budapest and 8 miles from Nemesul It has mines of argentiferous copper Pop 3000

Altha, a banking post-village of Jackson co Minn. Pop. about 200

Althaldensleben, *Alt-häl-dens-lä-ben* a village of Prussian Saxony 13 miles NW of Magdeburg Pop 600

Altzheimer, a post-village of Jefferson co Ark on the St Louis Southwestern R. 11 miles (direct) NE of Lina Elm Pop about 200

Althorp (all thorp) Manor, in the co of Northampton England, about 6 miles NW of Northampton It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upward of three centuries, and is famous for its splendid library

Althuse, a post-hamlet of Josephine co Oregon, about 30 miles S of Grant a Pass

Altidena, *Alt-ta-do-nä*, a village of Italy province of Ascoli-Piceno, 6 miles SE of Fermo and near the Adriatic

Altier, *Alt-tyä* a village of France department of Lozère, 7 miles NW of Villefort P p 1000

Altillae, *Alt-ä-yä* a village of France, department of Corrèze 9 miles SW of Marçay

Altin, or **Altyn**, *Alt-in* or *Taletokoi*, *tä-lät-akoi* a lake of Siberia, 370 miles SSE of Tomsk It is of irregular shape, 75 miles in length from N to S by 20 miles in average breadth and is traversed by a head-stream of the Ob

Altino, *Alt-en-no*, a village of Italy province of Chieti 16 miles SW of Lanciano Pop 500 (commune 1800)

Altin, or **Altyn**-Tagh, *Alt-in-täg* a mountain-chain of central Asia, lying immediately S of the Tarim basin and constituting the northern bulwark of the Kuen-lun system Its course is approximately in lat. 36°-39° N and between lon 86° and 95° E It merges eastward in the Hengshui Mountains Highest summit nearly 14,000 feet The wild camel is found in this range

Altissimo, *Alt-ä-sä-mo*, a village of Italy province of Vicenza, 4 miles NW of Arzignano

Altivole, *Alt-tyä-völ-ä*, a village of Italy province of Treviso, 3 miles SE of Asolo Pop 358 (commune 3500)

Altkenoitz, *Alt-kēn-äitz* (Old Kamelitz) a town of Prussian Posen, 33 miles SW of Liegnitz Pop 1250

Altkech, *Alt-kēch*, a village of Germany in Upper Alsace, 17 miles W of Basel Pop in 1900 3301

Altlandsberg, *Alt-länd-bērg* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg district of Potsdam Pop about 2300

Altman, a post-town of Teller co Colo about 18 miles NW of Colorado Springs In the vicinity are gold-mines. Pop in 1901 859

Altman, a post-hamlet of Erath co Tex

Altmanosdorf, *Alt-mäns-dorf* a village of Austria, 3 miles S of Vienna

Altmar, a post-village of Oswego co N Y, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 24 miles E by N of Oswego Pop in 1900 415

Altmark, *Alt-mark* a district of the old margravate of Brandenburg to the left of the river Elbe, now a part of the district of Magdeburg in the Prussian province of Saxony

Altmark, a village of Prussia province of West Prussia 6 miles E of Stahm Pop 1000

Altmaühl, *Alt-mül* a river of Bavaria, rises 7 miles NE of Rothenberg passes Leutenhausen Glinzenhausen, and Fischbach, and joins the Danube at Kelheim The *Leut-egschel* 108 miles long between Bamberg on the Regnitz, an affluent of the Main and Bismarck on the Altmühl connects the Rhine and the Danube

Alto, a post town of Banks and Habersham cos Ga. on the Southern R. 12 miles NE of Bellton

Alto, a post-village of Howard co Ind 5 miles SSW of Kokomo Pop about 50

Alto, a post-village of Richland parish La. 10 miles S of Rayville Pop 250

Alto, a post-village of Kent co Mich on the Pere Marquette R. 20 miles ENE of Grand Rapids It has a grain elevator etc. Pop about 200

Alto, a banking post-village of Cherokee co Tex 12 miles by rail S of Itask Pop about 500

Alto, a post village of Fond du Lac co Wis

Alto, *Alt* to a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Catamarca, 35 miles NE of Catamarca. The district of Alto comprises what is called the Sierra de Alto a mountainous tract belonging to the Andean system

Alto del Fraile, *Alt-to del frä-lä* a mountain of Venezuela in the Sierra Nevada de Mérida Height 13 434 feet

Alt-Oetting See **Alt-Oetting**

Alt-Ofen, *Alt-ö-fen* (= Old Ofen Hun *Ö-Buda* Old Buda) a northern quarter of Buda, Hungary

Altote, a village and parish of Yorkshire, England, 34 miles from Wakefield Pop in 1901 4024

Altoga, a post village of Dubois co Ind. about 14 miles SE of Jasper It is on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. Pop about 200

Altoga, a post village of Collins co Tex.

Altomonte, *Alt-to-mōn-tä*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 12 miles SW of Cassano Pop about 3000

Altomünster, *Alt-to-mün-ster* a village of Upper Bavaria near Aichach It has a very ancient convent

Alton, all *tyä* a town of Hampshire, England on the Wey 16 miles ENE of Winchester Pop in 1901 5479

Alton, a post-village of Humboldt co Cal. 20 miles (direct) E of Eureka Pop about 300

Alton, a city of Madison co Ill on the Mississippi River 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 25 miles above St. Louis, and 257 miles SSW of Chicago It is the southwest terminus of the Chicago and Alton R. and is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads.

It is situated on a high limestone bluff which rises about 200 feet above the river and is built on hilly or uneven ground It has a public library the Rock Spring Park, and several collegiate institutions. Alton is the seat of a Catholic bishop It has flouring mills, glass-factories, and manufactures of machinery, carriages, farming-implements, lime, cement, tobacco, etc. There are valuable quarries of limestone The suburb called Upper Alton (2 miles from the city hall) is the seat of Shurtleff College, which is open to both sexes Alton is the market and shipping point of several counties from which lime, coal, building-stone, and fruits are exported Pop. in 1880 6532 in 1900 16,394 in 1900 14,210

Alton, a post-town of Crawford co Ind on the Ohio River, about 25 miles NE of Cincinnati Pop in 1900 238

Alton, a banking post-town of Sioux co Iowa, at a railway junction, 15 miles N by E of Leoma. It has several grain elevators Pop in 1880 1000

Alton, a banking city of Osborne co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 24 miles W of Downs. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Alton, a post-village of Anderson co. Ky, 9 miles S of Frankfort. Pop. 250.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me., in Alton township (town), on the Bangor and Arnscoot R. 20 miles N of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 314.

Alton, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich. 16 miles E of Grand Rapids.

Alton, a banking post-village, capital of Oregon co. Mo. 14 miles NNE of Thayer. Pop. in 1900 468.

Alton, a township (town) of Belknap co. N. H. is bounded on the V by Winnepesaukee Lake, and intersected by a branch of the Boston and Maine R. It contains villages named Alton and Alton Bay and has manufactures of lumber shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1808.

Alton, or **Alton Corner**, a post-village of Belknap co. N. H. in Alton township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 27 miles NW of Dover.

Alton, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 84 miles WSW of Oswego. Pop. about 300.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Union co. N. C.

Alton, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, on the National Road, 8 miles W of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Alton, McKean co. Pa. See **NEW ALTON**.

Alton, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario on the river Credit, 40 miles NW of Toronto. It has good water-power and contains numerous factories. Pop. about 700.

Altona, **Alt-na**, a city of Prussia in Schleswig-Holstein on the right bank of the Elbe, below and adjoining Hamburg. It is accessible to sea-going vessels, and has a large trade by rail and river. Commercially it may be said to form part of Hamburg simultaneously with which it joined the Zollverein in 1838 and of which it has become in a great measure a suburb. The town has broad streets and handsome squares, numerous splendid public monuments of recent date, and is traversed by a large number of electric railways. Among the modern edifices are the new town-hall the so-called City Theatre, the museum (1900) and a fine concert-hall. There is an interesting old Jewish cemetery. The industries of Altona are very varied, the manufacture of tobacco and cigars being especially prominent. Pop. in 1890 90,749. In 1890 143,249. In 1900 151,370. Lat. of observatory 53° 33' N. lon. 9° 55' E.

Altona, **Alt-na**, a banking post-town of Knox co. Ill., on the Chicago and North Western and Quincy R. 14 miles NE of Galena. Pop. in 1900 633.

Altona, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ind. 4 miles NW of Auburn.

Altona, a post-village of Macosta co. Mich. 10 1/2 miles from Marley Station.

Altona, a post-village of Bates co. Mo. about 56 miles SSE of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 24.

Altona, a post-village of Altona township (town) Clinton co. N. Y. on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R. 36 miles E. of Malone and 16 miles N by W of Plattsburgh. Pop. of the town in 1900 2465.

Altona, a post-village in Ontario co. Ontario 4 1/2 miles from Stouffville.

Alton Bay, a post-village of Belknap co. Vt. in Alton township (town) on Lake Winnepesaukee and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R. 28 miles NW of Dover.

Alton Corner, a village of New Hampshire. See **ALTON**.

Altonhill, a post-station of Mason co. Tenn. 25 miles ENE of Gallatin.

Altonia, a post-hamlet of San Augustin co. Tex.

Alton Junction, or **Emerald**, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ill. 21 miles N by E of St. Louis.

Altoona, a post-village of Etowah co. Ala. It has coal-mining industries. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. 1900.

Altoona, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. about 13 miles by rail N by E of Tarpon. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Easton.

Altoona, a banking post-town of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 11 miles NE of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 328.

Altoona, a banking city of Wilson co. Kan. on the Verdigris River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 21 miles N of Independence. Pop. in 1900 299.

Altoona, a city of Blair co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountains, 117 miles E. of Pittsburgh, 237 miles WNW of Philadelphia, and 123 miles W by N of Harrisburg. Here the railroad begins to ascend the mountain by a grade of 94 feet to the mile, and in 6 miles distance is carried over the famous Housheer Curve. Altoona is situated at an elevation of 1100 feet above the sea. Locomotives and railroad-cars are

manufactured here in extensive machine-shops belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which cover an area of nearly 160 acres and give employment to 6000-7000 hands. Over 300 locomotives, besides several hundred passenger coaches and 3000 freight cars, have been turned out here in the course of a single year. Pop. in 1900, 3691. In 1890, 30,337. In 1900, 38,973. The city is situated in a bituminous coal region.

Altoona, a city of Eau Claire co. Wis. 3 miles E. of Eau Claire city. Pop. in 1900 721.

Alto Pass, a banking post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 48 miles N of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 518.

Altort, a town of Switzerland. See **ALTDORF**.

Altosongo, **Alt to song-go**, a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 16 miles N by E of Santiago de Cuba. The region is naturally rich, and there are extensive deposits of manganese. Pop. in 1899 3138.

Altötting, **Alt St tting**, a town of Bavaria, 41 miles SW of Passau. Pop. in 1900 4344. It has an ancient chapel containing an image of the Virgin, reputed to have been brought from the East before the eighth century which attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually. In another of the interesting religious edifices is the tomb of Tilly.

Alttranstätt, **Alt-rin-stet**, a village of Prussian Saxony near Merseburg, noted for the peace concluded there in 1704 between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus the Strong of Saxony and Poland.

Altrincham, a town of England, co. of Chester 8 miles by rail SW of Manchester. It has large linotype-works. Pop. in 1901 16,831.

Altruppin, **Alt-roop-ppen**, a town of Prussia, 2 miles NE of Neuruppin. Pop. 2600.

Alt-Sankt-Johann, **Alt-sankt-yo-han**, a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall 9 miles W of Wildhaus. Elevation 2955 feet above the sea. Pop. 1500.

Althausen, **Alt-hö-wes**, a town of Germany in Württemberg 6 miles SE of Saulgau. Pop. in 1900 2102.

Altsehl, **Alt sel** (Hess. **Zölyom** **L. Zölyom**), a town of Hungary co. of Zölyom (Sohl) 72 miles N of Budapest, on the Gran. It has mineral springs and an old castle. Pop. in 1900 1164.

Altstätt, **Alt-stätt**, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles ENE. of Neu-Bistritz. Pop. (communes) in 1900 5750.

Altstadt, a town of Moravia, 3 miles from Mährisch-Trübau. Near it is a rich mine of graphite. Pop. 2000.

Altstadt, a town of Moravia, on the March, opposite Hradisch. Pop. (communes) 4000.

Altstätten, or **Altstetten**, **Alt-stät-ten**, a town of Switzerland canton of St. Gall 15 miles E. of Rorschach. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 8143.

Altstetten, a village of Switzerland 3 miles NNW of Zürich. Pop. 1760.

Altura, **Alt too-rá**, a town of Spain in Valencia, on the right bank of the Palancia, 25 miles WSW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (communes) 2760.

Altura, a post-village of Winona co., Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles (direct) W of Winona, its banking point. Pop. about 120.

Alturms, a banking post-village, capital of Modoc co., Cal. 1 mile from Goose Lake and about 110 miles N of Reno. It is in a fine fruit-growing region. Pop. about 400.

Altus, a post-town of Franklin co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 120 miles W of Little Rock. It is in a fine fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900 500.

Altus, a post-village of Greer co., Okla. in an agricultural and stock-raising region about 50 miles SE of Mangum, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 260.

Altus, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. about 6 miles N by W of Troy.

Altwater, **Alt-wät-er**, a mountain in the extreme N of Moravia, the highest peak of the Altwatergebirge (Gemske), part of the Sudetic Mountains. Elevation 4887 feet.

Altwasser, **Alt-wäs-er**, a manufacturing village of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles SW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 12,144.

Altweiler, **Alt-wät-er**, a village and resort of Alsace, Germany situated at an elevation of 2626 feet. It is 6 miles W of Rappoltweiler and is the loftiest village in Alsace.

Altyn, a lake of Siberia. See **ALTUN**.

Altyn, a post-village of Teton co., Mont.

Altyn-Tagh, a mountain-chain of central Asia. See **ALTUN TAGH**.

Altyn-Bagh, a fort of India, about 4 miles from Lucknow, famous during the mutiny of 1857-58 for its long defence by Sir James Outram.

Altynbank, or **Pleasantville**, a post-borough of Bedford co. Pa. about 15 miles N of Bedford. Pop. 318.

Alum Bay, on the W coast of the Isle of Wight, Eng land, with variegated cliffs.

Alum Cay, a post-village of Sullivan co. Ind. about 9 miles NE of Sullivan its banking point. Pop. about 225.

Alum Creek, a hamlet of Racine co. Wis., 50 miles SE of Austin.

Alum Hill a hamlet of Tucker co. W Va. about 5 miles SE of St. George.

Alumine, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va. Pop. about 600.

Alumridge, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va. 10 miles W of Floyd.

Alum Rock, a post-hamlet of Clarion co. Pa., 20 miles SSE of Franklin.

Alum Springs, a post-village and watering place of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 43 miles from Danville. Here are chalybeate, sulphur and mag netic springs.

Alum Springs, Va. See ROCKSBORO ALUM SPRINGS and JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS.

Alumwell, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co. Tenn. 8 miles NW of Rogersville. Here are mineral springs.

Alumwells, a post-station and watering place of Wash ington co. Va.

Alupka, a loop ka a village and health-resort on the S coast of the Crimea, about 5 miles SW of Livadia. Here is a splendid castle of Prince Vorontoff.

Aluta, a loo'ta (Hun. Olt) an affluent of the Danube rises in the Carpathians, in Transylvania, breaks through the Carpathian range in the long and narrow defile known as the Red Tower Pass, crosses Wallachia from N to S and empties opposite Nikopol after a course of about 300 miles.

Aluta, a post village of Northampton co. Pa.

Alva, a manufacturing village of Scotland co. of Clackmannan 7 miles by rail NE of Stirling. Near by is the picturesque Alva Glen.

Alva, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. Pop. about 70.

Alva, a banking city capital of Woods co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 85 miles (direct) NW of Guthrie. It has a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Alva'da, or **Alve'da**, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio on the Hocking Valley R. 7 miles N of Carey.

Alvalazero, a l'ri-á-sá ra, a town of Portugal in Pa-tremadura, 31 miles E. of Coimbra. Pop. about 2000.

Alvum-el-Bad, a l'v-a-not bét a village, with sulphur springs of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons 13 miles from Thun. Elevation 3115 feet.

Alvarado, a l'v-a-rá do, a town and port of Mexico, state and 38 miles SE of the city of Vera Cruz, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 4000. The port is capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 13 feet draught.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico formed by several streams rising in the mountains of Oaxaca, falls into the Gulf of Mex ico through the harbor of Alvarado, after flowing a direct distance of 120 miles.

Alvarado, a l'v-a-rá do a post-village of Alameda co. Cal., on Alameda Creek and on the Southern Pacific R. 24 miles SE of San Francisco. Pop. about 800.

Alvarado, a post-village of Steuben co. Ind. 40 miles NNE of Fort Wayne. Pop. 300.

Alvarado, a banking city of Johnson co. Tex. on the Kansas and Texas and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Rs., 20 miles S of Fort Worth and 155 miles N by E of Austin. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900 1242.

Alvares, a l'v-a-rá, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 3 miles S of Arganil. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Alvaston and Boniton, a village of Derbyshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 4623.

Alvaton, a post-village of Warren co. Ky., about 10 miles from Bowling Green. Pop. 300.

Alvaron, a l'v-a-rá, a town of Portugal in Beira, on the Tagus, 16 miles NE of Lisbon. Pop. 1790.

Alveringhem, a l'v-a-ring-um a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 6 miles SSE of Furnes.

Alverim, a l'v-a-ré-ne-l, a village of Italy on a mountain of its own name, 3 miles V of Chiust. Its monastery, founded in 1218 by St. Francis of Assisi, was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

Alverma, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co. Wis.

Alverton, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 0 miles (direct) N of Connellsville. Pop. about 1000.

Alvignano, a l'v-a-ni-gi-na, a commune of Italy prov ince of Caserta, near Capua. Pop. about 3544.

Alvin, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 13 miles by rail N of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Alvin, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 13 miles from Grand Island.

Alvin, a banking post-town of Brazoria co. Tex., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 29 miles WNW of Galveston and 24 miles S by E of Houston. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Alvins, a l'v-in-ta a town of Transylvania, on the right bank of the Mureș, 0 miles SW of Karlsburg. Pop. 4006.

Alvinston, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario on Big Bear Creek and on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central Rs. 25 miles W of St. Thomas. It has woolen and flour mills stove-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 893.

Alvitra, a post-village of Union co. Pa. about 10 miles S of Williamsport.

Alviso, a l'v-e-so a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal. on Coyote Creek, 1 mile from the southeast end of San Francisco Bay and 8 miles NW of San José. Grain and hay are shipped here in schooners. Pop. about 500.

Alvito, a l'v-e-to a town of Italy province of Caserta, 7 miles SE of Bora. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Alvito, a l'v-e-to a village of Portugal, 10 miles NNW of Beja. Pop. 1800.

Alvo, a post-village of Cass co. Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 21 miles (direct) NW of Lincol n. Pop. about 175.

Alvon, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co. W Va. 18 miles from the White Sulphur Springs.

Alvord, a banking post-town of Lyon co. Iowa, on the Sioux Falls and Wilmar and the Great Northern Rs. 12 miles SW of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900 240.

Alvord, a post-village of Hamilton co. N Y. Pop. about 100.

Alvord, a banking post-village of Wise co. Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 51 miles N by W of Fort Worth. It has cotton gins and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900 560.

Alvordton, a post-village of Williams co. Ohio on the Wabash and the Cincinnati R. 28 miles N of Defiance. It has lumber, hoop- and tile-works. Its banking point is West Unity. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Alvy, a post-village of Tyler co. W Va. 15 miles E by S of Middlebourne. Pop. 400. The banking point is West Union.

Al'war', or **Al'wari'**, a town of India, capital of the state of the same name, 85 miles SSW of Delhi. Lat. 27° 30' N. lon 77° E. It is situated at the foot of a steep height crowned by a fortress. The palace of the maharajah is a notable edifice. The town has an artificial water supply. Pop. in 1901 56740.

Alwar, or **Alwar**, a native state of British India, in Rajputana enclosed by the states of Bhurpur and Jaipur the district of Gurgaon etc. Area, 3024 sq. m. It is gov erned by a maharajah under British direction. Capital Alwar. Pop. about 750 000.

Alvth, a l'v-th, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth and For far, 12 miles W of Forfar. Pop. about 2000.

Alzano Maggiore, a l'z-a-n mál-jo'rà a village of Italy 3 miles NE of Bergamo. Pop. about 3000.

Alzey, a l'z-ai, a town of Hesse, on the Selz 19 miles SSW of Mainz. Pop. in 1900 6893. It was one of the imperial cities of old Germany.

Amis, a post-hamlet of St. Charles parish, La. Pop. about 170.

Amacura, a river of South America. See AMACURU.

Amacusa, an island of Japan. See AMAKUSA.

Amad'cna, a l'm-ke, in central Australia, about lat. 24° 30' S and lon 130° E. It is a shallow brine sheet, prob ably 200 miles in length. It was discovered by Giles in 1872.

Amadiah, a m-d-e-ya, or **Amadiah**, a town of Asi atic Turkey, in Kurdistan on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles NNW of Mosul. It is the seat of a Chaldean bishop.

Amador, a m-a-dor or am-a-dor a county near the cen tral part of California, has an area of 932 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Cosumnes River and is also drained by the Mokelumne, which forms part of the south-ern boundary. The eastern part of the county is moun-tainous. Granite, marble, gold, and copper are found here. Capital Jackson. Pop. in 1890 10 320 in 1900 11 110.

Amador, a m-a-dor a post-hamlet of Wapello co. Iowa, 10 miles SW of Ottumwa.

Amador, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Kan. 14 miles S. by W of Florence.

Amador, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 30 miles (direct) S. of Sanilac Center. Pop. about 100.

Amador, a hamlet of Amador township, Chisago co. Minn. on the St. Croix River about 48 miles NNE of St. Paul. Pop. of township in 1900, 595.

Amador City, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 45 miles ESE of Sacramento. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Butter Creek.

Amadore, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Fox Marquette R. 30 miles N by W of Port Huron and 4 miles from Lake Huron.

Amagosa, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co. N. Y. is in the E. part of Long Island on the Long Island R. nearly 1 mile from the ocean and 18 miles SE of Sag Harbor. It has a good shore for bathing.

Amagat, *Am-gat*, a small island of Alaska, near the coast of Alaska Peninsula. It has hot springs.

Amager, a *må-gær* (by the Germans often called **Amak**) an island of Denmark, separated from the island of Seeland by the harbor of Copenhagen. Area, about 25 sq m. At the northern extremity of the island is the quarter of Copenhagen known as Christianshavn. On the E. shore is the little town of Bragte where inhabitants are noted as seamen.

Amak (*Amak*) Island, off the coast of Alaska, lat. 66° 32' N lon. 163° W has a volcanic peak 2090 feet high.

Amakata, an island of the Van Lannenburg group of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Amakoon, a nation of Kaffirs.

Amakura, *Amakoo*, a river of South America forms part of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, flows generally NW through the E. part of the latter and empties on the N. coast of the mouth of the Orinoco. Falls block navigation at some distance from the mouth.

Amakusa, *Amakusa* an island in the Japanese Empire, off the W. coast of the island of Kjusiu.

Amål, a town of Sweden in the län of Elfsborg on the W. shore of Lake Vener. Pop. 3000.

Amalfi, a *mali* (L. *Amal* *pa*) a decayed city and seaport of Italy on the Gulf of Salerno, in the province of Salerno 31 miles SE of Naples. Lat. 40° 3' N lon. 14° 37' E. The position of the city, with its luxuriant growths of vine, orange, olive, and amonia, is extremely picturesque extending over the summits of lofty rocks crowned with embattled walls and ruined towers. Its trade has now almost disappeared, and with it the greater proportion of the population, which once exceeded 50,000. Amalfi rose into importance early in the Middle Ages having attained the height of its prosperity during the eleventh century at which time it was the great mart of all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It became an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial city for several centuries, when it fell into decay. It is an archbishop's see has important manufactures of paper soap and macaroni has a fine old cathedral (Cattedrale Sant' Andrea) a naval school Capuchin monastery (now a hotel) and many antiquities. A magnificent roadway partly carried over lofty viaducts and elsewhere hewn into the solid rock connects Amalfi with Salerno and other road unite it with Sorrento and Castellammare. A landslide in Jan. 1940 precipitated a portion of the promontory into the sea. Pop. of the commune in 1901 7368.

Amalá, *Amalá* a town of Colombia department of Antioquia, 85 miles NE of Medellín, in a region rich in gold, timber and cattle. Pop. 8000.

Amalia, a town of Greece, in the nome of Ellis. Pop. about 6000.

Amalapuram, or **Ammalapur**, a town of Madras British India on one of the outlets of the Godavary 65 miles ENE of Masulipatan.

Amalphia, the Latin of **AMALFI**.

Amalthes, *Amalthea*, or more correctly *Amalthea*, a village of Franklin co. Ohio, on Gabana Creek, 18 miles NNE of Columbus. The name of the post-office is Central College.

Amambaba, *Amambaba* or **Amambay**, *Amambay* a mountain-range and river of Brazil the former, about 200 miles long, forms the water-shed between the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers and part of the boundary with Paraguay and from its eastern slope flows the river to the Paraná, which it joins after a course of about 100 miles.

Amamá, *Amamá* a river of Venezuela, state of Barinas, rises near Urica and falls into the Gulf of Paria. Length, 140 miles.

Ammaná, *Ammaná* a lake in Brazil, formed by a bifurcation of the Tijuana. It lies in lat. 5° 33' S, lon. 64° 18' W and is about 30 miles long by 10 miles broad. About 8 miles N of the lake is a village of the same name.

Ammaná, a post-village of Iowa co. Iowa, in Adams township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles NE of Cedar Rapids, is the principal abode of the "Community of True Inspiration," a society of German Protestant Christians, followers to some extent of Böhme and Schwenkenfeld. They removed hither in 1855 from Beaver N. Y. Pop. about 600; township, in 1900, 1748.

Amansa, a village of Butler co. Ohio on the Miami Canal, 16 miles NE of Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Amansa, a banking post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. 7 miles SW of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900 489.

Amansdenville, a hamlet of Hart co. Ga. 10 miles S of Hartwell.

Amansdenville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ky. on Crocus Creek 60 miles E of Glasgow. It has several oil wells.

Amansola, *Amansola*, a town of Italy 16 miles NW of Ascoli. Pop. 1700 (commune, 5000).

Amansia Gatos, a pass in Syria. See **BARLAN**.

Amansia, *Amansia* a village of France department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

Amantes, *Amantes*, a commune of Italy 15 miles SW of Cosenza, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 0000.

Amansu, a mountain range of Asiatic Turkey. See **ALMA DASH**.

Amapala, *Amapala* a free port of Honduras on the Pacific Coast. lat. 13° 17' N lon. 87° 14' W is on Amapala Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is 194 miles from Panama by steamer and 26 1/2 miles from San Francisco. It exports silver coffee rubber and hides. Pop. about 3000.

Amara, *Amara*, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Irak Arabi on the Tigris. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Amarakantaka, **Amarkantak**, or **Omerkantak**, a great plateau of central India, where the Son of the Nerbudda, and other streams rise. It has a mean altitude of 3000-4000 feet, and is covered mainly by forests and jungles, the abode of the *Amara* Kolas, and other wild tribes.

Amara, *Amara*, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tago, a tributary of the Douro, 38 miles NE of Oporto. Pop. 1500.

Amara, *Amara*, a town of the Burmese dominions on the Irrawaddy, 6 miles NE of Ava. In 1900 the population was estimated at 175,000 but subsequently it suffered much by fire and earthquake, and the removal of the seat of government to Mandalay caused it to sink to the level of an insignificant place. Most of its houses are of bamboo.

Amargosa, a river of Nevada and southeastern California, twice crossed by the parallel of 36° N lat. flows into the Death Valley a desolate region depressed below the sea level. This valley is also called the Amargosa Desert, and the mountains NE of the river a *Amargosa* range are sometimes called the Amargosa Mountains.

Amargosa, *Amargosa*, an island and volcano in the South Pacific Ocean one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 58' S lon. 174° 16' W.

Amari, *Amari*, a river in French Guiana, falls into the Atlantic. Length, 160 miles.

Amari, *Amari*, a river of Cuba, forms the boundary between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces and empties into Lake Tovar.

Amari, *Amari*, a banking post-town, the capital of Potter co. Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City and other railroads, 335 miles NW of Fort Worth. Pop. in 1890 472 in 1900 1442.

Amara, a post-village of Iron co. Mich. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Crystal Falls.

Amasia, *Amasia*, a city of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Sivas, on the Tschili-Irmak (anc. *Irak*) 96 miles NW of Sivas and 68 miles S by W of Samsun. Pop. estimated at about 30,000. It stands on both banks of the river between almost perpendicular rocks. It is surrounded with gardens, orchards, and mulberry plantations. About 1000 feet above the river towers an ancient castle. Amasia is in many ways a progressive place. It has well-supplied bazars and a considerable trade in silk, fruits, wine, etc. There are steam flour-mills. The town was an important place in the old kingdom of Pontus and was prominent under the Byzantines and Seljuks. There are the relics of Seljukian architecture. Outside of the city are the encased "tombs of the kings," described by Strabo, who was born here.

Amasra, *Amasra*, **Amasrah**, or **Amasrah**, *Amasrah* (anc. *Amasra*) a small seaport of Asia Minor, on a rocky peninsula in the Black Sea, 60 miles NE. of Eregli.

Amasra, an ancient name of **MURATTA**.

Amathonte, *Amathonte* (anc. *Amathonte*) a village of the island of Cyprus near its S. coast, apparently the same place as Old Limassol. See **LIMASSOL**.

Amatignak (*Amatignak*) Island, the southern most head of Alaska. Lat. 51° 19' N lon. 170° 5' W.

Amatignac Bay or Gulf, the head of the Gulf of Honduras.

Amatitlán, *Amatitlán*, a department in the S. part of Guatemala. Area, 453 sq m. It contains Lake Amatitlán.

Atitlán, and is traversed by the Central R. The chief industry is the production of cochineal. Amatitlán is the capital. Pop. in 1903 35,397. Lake Amatitlán is about 7 miles in length and surrounded by rugged mountains, one of which, the Pacaya (8345 feet) was in eruption in 1879. Its outlet, the Rio Michatoay, has a superb waterfall at the village of San Pedro Martyr.

Amatitlán, a town of Guatemala, capital of a department of its name, on Lake Amatitlán, 15 miles S of the city of Guatemala, with which (and with San José on the coast) it is connected by railroad. It is irregularly built, and the houses are principally constructed of mud. The wells in the town are all brackish and most of those in the vicinity are hot but clear and free from impurities. The inhabitants, nearly all mulattoes and sambos, are industrious, and largely engaged in the production of cochineal. Pop. about 10,000.

Amatlan, a village of Mexico in the state of Vera Cruz, with Aztec remains.

Amatongaland, or **Tongaland**, a northern district of Zululand (Natal) on the Indian Ocean extending from Zululand proper along the coast about 100 miles, and from Swaziland on the W to the ocean. It was incorporated with Natal in Dec. 1897.

Amatrice, *Amatrice*, a town of Italy, province of and 22 miles N of Aquila. Pop. about 1200 (commune 7000).

Amatuit Island, Alaska. See **BARRIER ISLANDS**.

Amatuit, a post-village of Adams co. Pa.

Amawalk, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. about 8 miles E of Peekskill. Pop. about 100.

Amazighi, *Amazighi*, or *Lev'kas*, a seaport of Greece, the chief town of the island of Santa Maura or Leros, on the E coast, and separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon about 1 mile across. Pop. about 6000. Amazighi is the residence of a Greek archbishop. Near it are remains of cyclopean walls probably those of the ancient *Leos*.

Amay, *Amay*, a town of Belgium 144 miles SW of Liège. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Amazoc, *Amazoc*, a town of Mexican state of Puebla 13 miles SSE of Puebla.

Amazon, *am-a-son* (Sp. pron. *ám-a-thón*) or *Amazons*, sometimes called *Marañon*, *má-rán-yón*, formerly also *Orellana*, *o-ré-lá-yá*, a South American river which exceeds in volume every other river on the globe. It rises in the Peruvian Andes by two main branches, the *Marañon* (or *Tunguragua*) and the *Ucayali* or *Apurimac*. The *Marañon* or western branch, which some geographers consider the head-stream, rises in Lake Lauricocha, near the silver mines of Cerro de Pasco in lat. 10° 30' S and lon. 76° 10' W at an altitude exceeding 14,000 feet. It flows nearly northward for about 500 miles, in a continuous series of cataracts and rapids in a deep valley between the parallel cordilleras of Peru. Approaching the boundary of Ecuador about lat. 5° S, it turns eastward through the debatable territory of Ecuador and Peru and joins the *Ucayali* or main Amazon at Nauta, about 370 feet above sea-level, after having traversed the famous narrow or *puerto* of Manacocha. The *Ucayali* or eastern branch which some unquestionably to be the larger of the two head waters being itself navigable for several hundred miles rises in about lat. 15° S in the highland or ridge which defines on its northern boundary the lacustrine basin of Titicaca. It flows northward in a tortuous course, largely paralleling that of the *Marañon* but in the main east of the Cordillera. It develops into a singular stream in its lower reaches, and in its back waters and overflows partakes largely of the character of the Amazon proper. The united Amazon, which between Tabatinga, on the Brazilian-Peruvian frontier and the mouth of the Rio Negro is known to the natives as the *Solimões*, now takes a predominantly eastward course to the sea, which it enters through a vast open estuary devoid of modern delta formation and estimated roughly to be 150 miles wide. The Amazon is the only stream of first magnitude whose main course is directed latitudinally in its immediate valley, therefore is largely free of marked climatic changes. The mouth of the stream lies directly on the equator and for considerably over 2000 miles the course of the waters is confined within a divergence of five degrees of latitude. The total length of the Amazon is variously estimated at from 3300 to 4000 miles, but probably it does not exceed, including its main windings and with the *Ucayali* as its head stream 3600 miles. Its course in Brazilian territory alone is 2200-2600 miles, over all of which it is navigable for vessels of large draught. At Tabatinga, where the river enters Brazil from Peruvian territory the width of the channel is 44 miles, at the entrance of the *Madeira* nearly or fully 3 miles, and below Santarém which is still several hundred

miles from the mouth, 10 miles. About 75 miles above Santarém, at the narrows of Obidos the mighty stream contracts to about 2000 yards, its depth at this place being 250-350 feet. The average depth of the stream below the narrows of the Rio Negro, which is not much less than 1000 miles from the sea, is nearly 20 fathoms. Soundings have been reported of 600 and 600 feet, but their accuracy is somewhat in question. The average velocity of its current is 3 miles an hour. The area drained by this river and its tributaries is estimated at 2,000,000 sq. m. or not much less than two-thirds the area of the whole of Europe. The volume and impetus of the river are so great that it carries its fresh water unmingled into the sea a distance of about 200 miles. At the narrows of Obidos the discharge of water is about 100,000 cubic metres per second. Its vast expanse, says Orin, presenting below Tefe magnificent reaches, with blank horizons and forming a barrier between different species of animals its system of back-channels joining the tributaries and linking a series of lagoons too many ever to be named its network of navigable waters, stretching over one-third of the continent its oceanic fauna—porpoises and manatees gulls and frigate-birds—remind the traveller of a great inland sea. The side-channels through the forest, called by the Indians *igrapes* or *canoe-paths* are one of the characteristic features of the Amazon. They often run to a great distance parallel to the great river and intersecting the tributaries, so that one can go from Santarém 1000 miles up the Amazon without once entering it. These natural highways will be of immense advantage for intracommunication. No catamaran or water fall interrupts navigation on the main stream for 2400 miles, and, as a trade-wind blows almost constantly westward against the current, the navigation up or down has always something in its favor. Including the tributaries, it offers not less than 10,000 or 15,000 miles of water suitable for steamboat navigation. A decree of the Brazilian government in 1897 opened the navigation to the flags of all European nations. But as yet no busy towns are found along its banks, except Pará, near its mouth, and on that constructed branch of the estuary which is sometimes known as the *Para River*. Manaus, with a population of about 22,000 is situated on the Rio Negro a few miles above its junction with the Amazon. Direct steamboat navigation now extends to Yurimagua, a station of Peru, on the Huallaga arm of the river. This river flows through a forest unparalleled in extent, an evergreen forest so dense and impenetrable as to defy access except by navigation, and haunted by innumerable animals among which the monkey tribe holds a conspicuous place. The human population of this region is very sparse. In the most densely peopled portions it has been estimated that there is only 1 man to every 4 sq. m. During the rainy season the river overflows its banks, submerging the country for hundreds of miles. The waters abound in fish and it is stated that upward of 2000 species are known from them and their tributaries. Turtles are a most important product of the river. A remarkable feature in the Amazonian fauna is the abundance of cetaceans, porpoises, and manatees through nearly the whole extent of the river. The Amazon has upward of 200 tributaries, 15 of which have lengths varying from 800 to 1500 or 2000 miles. The largest of these is the *Madeira*, whose length has been variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 miles or even considerably more. The principal tributaries that enter from the N are the *Napo*, *Putumayo*, *Japura*, and *Rio Negro*. These that are received from the S are the *Jabari* or *Yavarí*, *Jutay*, *Jurá*, *Tefe*, *Para*, *Madeira*, *Tapajós*, *Xingá* and *Tocantins*. The *Rio Negro* is connected with the Orinoco by the Casiquiare which is a natural and navigable canal traversing a plain which at periods of high water is too low and level to form a water-shed between the two rivers. The descent of the Amazon is only 2 inches to the mile below the mouth of the *Napo*, which is 1800 miles in a direct line from the ocean. The Atlantic tide is perceptible at Obidos. At the mouth of the river is a remarkable tidal phenomenon, called the *bore* or *ptoroca* which occurs about the time of full moon. The water of the ocean runs into the river in waves about 15 feet high moving with a violence and momentum which are dangerous to small craft. The difference between high water and low water is about 50-60 feet. The period of high water in the northern affluents is in summer and autumn but the Amazon receives its largest accession from the southern affluents when the sun is on the south side of the equator in November, December and January. The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1498 by a Spaniard, Vicente Yañes Pinson, but the first Europeans who navigated or explored it was Orellana, who in 1541 descended the stream from the mouth of the *Napo* to the sea.

Amazonas, 4-mi-so nda, the westernmost and largest state of Brazil, bounded by British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and E. by the states of Mato Grosso and Pará. Area, about 750,000 sq. m. It is bisected by the Amazon and traversed by many of its navigable tributaries, and is mainly covered by dense forests, rich in natural products, especially rubber. Steam boat navigation has been established on the Rio Negro, Madeira, and Purus, besides the Amazon. Capital: Manaus. Pop. in 1890 147,916.

Amazonas, 4-mi-so nda, a department of Peru bounded N by Ecuador E by the department of Loreto, S by Libertad and W by Cajamarca. Area, about 14,000 sq. m. The Marañon forms its western boundary. It is mainly covered by virgin forests. Capital: Chachapoyas. Pop. in 1890 6,878.

Amazonas, a territory forming the southernmost part of Venezuela. Capital: Maracaibo.

Amazonas, a South American name for the Amazon. **Amazonas**, a post-village of Andrew co. Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 482.

Amabe, am ba ba, a town of Abyssinia, 5 miles from Tjura.

Amabara, am ba ka, a town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in lat. 8° S. lon 15° 20' E. 140 miles E by S of Louanda, with which it is connected by railway. It is the capital of the fertile province of Amboara.

Amabara, the ancient name of Anapora.

Amagamawa, am ba-ga-moo-wa, a town of Ceylon in the Kandy district.

Amabury, am ba ba, a town of Madagascar, on the E coast, in about lat 22° 50' S lon 48° E.

Amabala, a town of India. See **UMALLA**.

Amalema, am ba-la ma, a town of Colombia, department of Tolima, on the Magdalena, 80 miles WNW of Bogotá. It ships excellent tobacco. Pop. about 8000.

Amaballa, a town of India. See **UMALLA**.

Ambarès-et-Lagrave, am ba ra-sha-grav, a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles NE of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3300).

Ambar (am'ba) Bay, a fine harbor in the German Kamerun Territory of western Africa, in the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 3° 58' N lon 9° 15' E. Here the lofty Kamerun (Cameroons) Mountains reach the sea and the English mission town and cantonment of Victoria stands near it. The Ambar Islands, small and elevated, lie off the inner port.

Ambaraki, am ba-toe-ka, an island in the Pacific, one of the Fiji group, of a dome shape, and rising to the height of 160 feet. Lat. 17° 47' S lon 178° 10' W.

Ambarato, am ba-to, a town of Ecuador capital of the province of Tungurahua, 80 miles S by W of Quito, and at an elevation of about 8500 feet above the level of the sea. It was destroyed in 1698 by an eruption of Cotacopaxi but afterwards became more flourishing than before. It has extensive shoe-manufactures and an active trade in grain, sugar and cochineal. Pop. about 8000.

Ambarac, am ba-ak, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles NNW of Limoges.

Ambarakia, am ba-la-ka, or Ampetaki, a town of Greece, in Thessaly on the south slope of Mount Ossa, above the vale of Tempe, 15 miles NE of Larissa. It was at one time famous for its cotton- and yarn-spinning and dyeing. Pop. about 1500.

Amber, a post-village of Jones co. Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Amber, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Minn. in Amber township on the Pere Marquette R. 8 miles E of Ludington. The township is intersected by the Marquette River. Pop. in 1900 1329.

Amber, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. on Otisco Lake, 14 miles SEW of Syracuse. Pop. 300.

Amber, Ambaro, or Ambaro, Cape, the N extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 11° 57' S lon 49° 10' E.

Amberg, am'berg, a town of Bavaria in the Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the Vils, 25 miles E. of Nuremberg. It possesses interesting churches and a fine old town hall, and has a royal manufactory of arms, and also manufactures of tin-ware, cotton and flannel. A large penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1900 22,650.

Amberg, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. 40 miles by rail NW of Marinette. It has lumber- and shingle-mills and granite quarries. Pop. about 450.

Amberggry Key, an island off the NE shore of British Honduras. Length, 20 miles from NE to SW.

Amberien, am ba-ri-en, a town of France department of Ain, 18 miles SSE of Bourg. Pop. about 1704 (commune, 4000).

Amberley, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 22 miles from Goderich.

Amberno, a fairly considerable stream of Dutch New Guinea, discharges on the N coast at Cape Ambaro, in lon 133° E.

Amberona Valley, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 16 miles NW of Shippensburg.

Amber, am ber, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 80 miles SSE of Clermont. It has extensive paper works and manufactures of ribbons. Fine cheese is largely produced. Pop. of the commune in 1801 7643.

Amber, am ber, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 25 miles W by N of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 458.

Amber, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop. about 60.

Amberlet, am be-la, a village of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles NNE of Albi.

Amber, an ancient name of Amara.

Amber, am ber, or Amul, a-mool, a lofty inlet SW of Luzon, Philippines. It shelters Luk harbor, Lubbang.

Amber, am-bian, a town on the SE coast of Negros Island, Philippines, at the mouth of the Rio de Amber, 13 miles from Dumaguete. It produces cacao. Pop. 5500.

Amber, or Amber, am-bur, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 12 miles SE of Buru. Lat. 3° 52' S lon. 127° 16' E. It is dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna.

Amber, a village and parish of Northumberland co. England. Pop. in 1901 4438.

Amber, a post village of Belmont co., Ohio.

Amber, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. 17 miles N of Philadelphia. It has chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1884.

Amberburg, a post-hamlet of Preston co. W. Va. 15 miles SW of Oakland.

Amber, a market village of Westmoreland co. England, a mile from the head of Lake Windermere and 5 miles from Windermere town, and the seat, at Rydal Mount of the poet Wordsworth. It is a tourist-centre for visitors to the Cumbrian Mountains, and in its immediate neighborhood are the Stock-Gill-Force Falls. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here. Pop. in 1901 2538.

Amber, am-bian, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel 6 miles N of Boulogne. Near it is the granite column which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805. Pop. 350.

Amber, am-bian, a river of Prussia and Belgium, flows W and falls into the Ourthe 10 miles N of Durbuy.

Amber, Malacca. See **AMBOINA**.

Amber, am-bian, (anc. Ambaria), a manufacturing town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles E. of Tours. Pop. in 1901, 4638. It has an extensive trade and manufactures of cloth, leather, steel, etc. Its ancient castle is memorable in history as the residence of many French kings. Amber is celebrated for the 'conjurators of Amboise', formed against the Guises in 1569.

Ambo, or Ambo, am-bol, a town of SE Madagascar lat. 24° 15' S, lon 47° E, in a rich and beautiful valley on a stream of the same name.

Ambo, am-bol, one of the Philippine Islands, SW of Mindoro. Lat. 12° 13' N.

Ambo, am-bol, a village of France, department of Morbihan, with a small port on the Penar.

Ambo, a country of Africa. See **ANGOLA**.

Amboy, a banking city of Lee co. Ill., on Green River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 117 miles SE of Dubuque. It has large machine-shops, bridge- and iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Amboy, a banking post-town of Miami co. Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles SSE of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 492.

Amboy, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co. Mich., in Amboy township, 14 miles S of Hillsdale. Pop. of the township in 1900 1137.

Amboy, a banking post-town of Hine Barth co., Minn., on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 30 miles S. of Blakely. It has grain elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Amboy, N. J. See **SOUTH AMBOY** and **NORTH AMBOY**.

Amboy, a township (town) of Oswego co., N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 554. It contains Amboy Center, Carterville, and West Amboy.

Amboy, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Cuyahoga River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 67 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Amboy Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y., in Amboy township (town), 17 miles ENE of Syracuse.

Amboyna, or Amboina, am-bo-ina, or Apin (Malay Ambo, "deer"), an island in the Malay Arch-

pelago, the most important of the Moluccas, lying E of Buru. Lat. (Allary Point) $3^{\circ} 45' S$ lon $127^{\circ} 59' E$. The island is about 30 miles long by about 10 miles in breadth at its broadest part. Area, 352 sq m. It is subject to earthquakes, although no longer having active volcanoes. The surface is mountainous, a number of the summits rising to 3000-4000 feet, and supports a luxuriant vegetation of tropical plants (cocoa and sago-palms, nutmeg tree, etc.). The climate is varying healthy and unhealthy and has been for many successive years unbearable to Europeans. The average annual temperature is about 78° , with a variation of but $2^{\circ}-4^{\circ}$ for the hottest and coldest months (February and July). The yearly rainfall is in some parts nearly 150 inches. Cloves, sago, coconuts, coffee, maize, yams, and fruits are the staple products. The residency of Amboyna includes Buru, Ambau, Ceram, Manipa, the Banda Isles, and several smaller islands. Pop. in 1895 38,653, of the residency 291,763.

Amboyna, or **Amboina**, capital of the above island and of the Dutch residency of Amboyna, on the Bay of Amboyna. (Lat. of Fort Victoria, $3^{\circ} 41' S$ lon $128^{\circ} 10' E$.) It is clean, neat, and regularly built, with straight and wide streets. The town contains a public garden, attractive esplanade, hall of justice, hospital, orphan institution, etc. It was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of Jan. 1898. Pop. about 9000. The Bay of Amboyna is about 20 miles long and from 1 to 7 broad, the roads secure and commodious, and the anchorage good with a depth of from 20 to 45 fathoms.

Ambracia and **Ambracian Gulf**. See **Avra**.

Ambras, *âm bre-â*, a village of Tyrol 2 miles from Innsbruck. Here is a fine imperial castle.

Ambrères, *âm bre-â*, a town of France, department of 6 miles N of Mayenne, on the Sarthe. Pop. 1900.

Ambrim, or **Ambrim**, *âm-bre-m*, an island in the Pacific, New Hebrides. Lat. $16^{\circ} 0' S$ lon $167^{\circ} 50' E$. It is 50 miles in circumference, fertile and cultivated.

Ambrisa, *âm-bre-â*, a seaport town of west Africa, the capital of a district of the same name in the Portuguese colony of Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean, 70 miles N of Loanda. It has an extensive trade in coffee, copal, indiarubber, arachis, etc. Pop. 2400.

Ambrisa, *âm-bre-â*, on the coast of Angola, west Africa. Lat. $8^{\circ} 1' S$ lon $13^{\circ} 16' E$.

Ambrissette, *âm-bre-â-tê*, a Portuguese town in the colony of Angola, west Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean 40 miles NNW of Ambrisa.

Ambrusay, *âm-bre-nâ*, a town of France, department of Ais, 16 miles SE of Bourg. Pop. 500 (commune, 1900).

Ambruse, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Ill. Pop. about 50.

Ambruse, a post-village of Iowa co. Iowa, 20 miles SW of Marenco. Pop. about 100.

Ambruse, a post-village of Jessamine co. Ky. 4 miles S of Nicholasville.

Ambrus, *âm-bre-âm* or **Ombe**, on the bay a region in Benguela, west Africa, bounded roughly by the meridians of 14° and $15^{\circ} E$ lon and the parallels of 10° and $11^{\circ} 30' S$ lat. It is governed by native independent chiefs, and is traversed by the rivers Longa, Cuvo, and Sumbe. It has a rich soil, and exports ivory, coffee, wax, copal, and arachis.

Ambrukol, *âm-bre-kol*, a village of Yebia, on the Nile. Lat. $18^{\circ} 4' N$ lon $31^{\circ} 34' E$.

Ambrur, a town of Madras British India, 103 miles WSW of Madras. Its fort on the Ambrur River commands an important pass into the Carnatic. Pop. about 10,000.

Amchit'ka, one of the Aleutian Islands, of the Rat Islands group. Lat. $51^{\circ} 25' N$ lon $180^{\circ} 45' W$ ($177^{\circ} 15' E$). It is large, low and flat, with one peak 1373 feet high. It contains lignite and kaolin.

Amelen, a village of Switzerland in the canton of St Gall 8 miles WNW of Walestadt.

Amelco, *âm-mê-ko*, a village of Mexico, state of Querétaro, 43 miles SE of Querétaro.

Ameco, *âm-mê-ko*, a village of Mexico, state of Jalisco 70 miles SW of Guadalajara. Pop. 8000 (?).

Amecameca, *âm-mê-kê-mê-kê*, a hamlet of Mexico, on the Interoceanic R. about 30 miles SE of the city of Mexico. It is situated at the western foot of Popocatepetl and its elevated commanding magnificent views and is the starting-point for the ascent of those mountains.

Amelco, a post-hamlet of Lassen co. Cal. Pop. about 50.

Ameglia, *âm-mê-giâ*, a village of Italy province of Genoa, 4 miles SE of Lerici. Pop. 800 (commune, 1900).

Ameland, *âm-mê-lân*, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 4 miles N of the coast of Friesland. It is 13 miles in length by 3 miles in width.

Amella, *âm-mê-lê-â*, a town of Italy province of Perugia, 23 miles SW of Spoleto. It is the seat of a bishop.

It was the ancient *Amelia*, one of the oldest cities of Umbria. Pop. in 1901, 2861 (commune, 6346).

Amelia, a county of Virginia, has an area of 366 sq m. It is bounded by the Appomattox River on nearly all sides except the S and is also drained by Nantux and other creeks. Capital, Amelia. Pop. in 1890 9098 in 1900 9637.

Amelia, a post-village of St. Mary parish La. Pop. about 100.

Amelia, a post-village of Hall co. Neb. Pop. about 80.

Amelia, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, 25 miles by rail E by S of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Batavia.

Amelia, a post-village, capital of Amelia co. Va. on the Southern R. 55 miles SW of Richmond, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Amelia Island is situated on the coast of Nassau co. in the NE part of Florida. It is 16 miles in length and 4 in breadth and is separated from the mainland by a channel from 2 to 4 miles wide. It has light-houses. The soil is generally fertile. See **FLORIDA**.

Ameliasburg, or **Robt'm's Mills**, a post-village in Prince Edward co. Ontario at the outlet of Robin Lake in the Bay of Quinte 8 miles S of Belleville. It is a port at which steamers call.

Amélie-les-Bains, *âm-mê-lê-bân* or **Aricales-Bains**, *âm-lê-bân*, a village, tourist and health-resort of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 3 miles W of Céret. It is noted for its thermal and sulphur baths and waters and contains the largest thermal military hospital of France, with accommodations for 500 invalids. The warm sulphur waters with temperature of from 70° to 145° are particularly beneficial in cases of chronic bronchitis. Pop. about 1400. Elevation 790 feet.

Amelith, a post-village of Bay co. Mich. The banking point is West Bay City.

Amendolara, *âm-mê-do-lâ-râ*, a village of Italy on the Gulf of Taranto 25 miles NE of Castroville. Pop. 1200.

Ameni, or **Ameny**, *âm-mê-nê*, one of the Laccadive Islands.

Amesville, or **Amesville**, a banking post-village in Amherst township (town) Dutchess co. N.Y. on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R. 84 miles N by E of New York. The town has mines of iron. Pop. of the village in 1900 200 of the town 2374.

Amesville, a post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 7 miles N of Casselton.

Amesville Union, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. in Amherst township (town) about 60 miles SSE of Albany. Pop. 200.

Ames, *âm-mê-no*, a village of Italy in Piedmont, 1 mile E of Orta. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

America, *âm-mê-rê-kê* (Fr. *Amérique* & *mâ-rek*; Ger. *Amerika*, *âm-mê-rê-kê* It. Sp. and Port. *América* & *mâ-re-kê*) sometimes called the New World, the continental land-mass of the Western Hemisphere named in honor of Amerigo Vesputi, a Florentine, who visited South America in 1499. It is the longest continuous body of land on the globe, and extends in its non-insular part from Point Barrow in the northwest, lat. $71^{\circ} 24' N$ to Cape Horn, in Patagonia, lat. $55^{\circ} 54' S$. The outlying lands and islands project the boundaries of America properly to Cape Morris Jessup, in the United States Coast, $83^{\circ} 39' N$ and Cape Horn, $55^{\circ} 50' S$. Its latitudinal extent is therefore, upward of 9500 miles, while the area covered is in round figures 10,300,000 sq m. America consists essentially of the two main continental areas of North and South America, both of which are broadly expanded on their northern faces and taper rapidly towards the south, in the Isthmus of Panama the width of the land-mass is constricted to less than 30 miles. Whether or not Greenland should be considered as being properly a part of America is a question that has not yet been decided by geographers.

The physical features of America are on the most gigantic scale. Here are many of the greatest rivers and lakes in the world, the highest mountains except those of Asia, the most extensive areas of unbroken plain, and the most magnificent forests. It possesses few extensive tracts that are not accessible through its magnificent natural water-courses. The population of America is estimated at 145,000,000.

NUOVA AMERICA (Fr. *Amérique du Nord*, *âm-mê-rek' du-nô*; Ger. *Nord Amerika*, *nôrt-âm-mê-re-kê*; Span. *América Septentrional*, *âm-mê-re-kê-â-tên-tre-ô-nâl*), the northern continental part of America, is bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the W by the Pacific. The Gulf of Mexico forms a large part of the southern boundary. It is very irregular in form, and deeply indented by bays, gulfs, and inlets principally on the side of the Atlantic. Its area, inclusive of outlying lands or islands, is estimated at about 8,360,000 sq m. and the

population, inclusive of that of Central America, at about 105,000,000. The political divisions of the mainland are Canada, the United States, the republic of Mexico, British Honduras, and the several states of the former republic of Central America,—viz. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador (see CENTRAL AMERICA) and the newly constituted republic of Panama.

Islands, Bays and Gulfs.—Between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea is an extensive archipelago, called the West Indies, which extends eastward from the Gulf of Mexico nearly to the 60th meridian of W. longitude. The largest of these islands are Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, which are known as the Greater Antilles, connected with each to the northward are the Bahamas, and to the southward the Lesser Antilles (Leeward and Windward Islands), the whole forming a system which extends from near the southern point of Florida to the coast of Venezuela in South America. The other principal islands (not reckoning Greenland and the islands of the Arctic archipelago N. of Canada) are Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Long Island in the Atlantic, and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The northern and eastern sides of this continent are indented by large bodies of water such as Hudson Bay (a great, but comparatively shallow interior sea) the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which gives entrance to the great lakes, the Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Bay of Honduras. The inlets of the Pacific coast are not so many or so large. The most important of these are the Gulf of California, the Bay of San Francisco, Puget and Queen Charlotte Sounds, Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay and Norton and Kotzebue Sounds, the last four indenting the coast of Alaska.

Mountains Table-lands, etc.—The dominant features of the North American continent may be said to be the great mountain-chains that rise off from or define the western contour, the lesser Appalachian system of elevations on the east, the intervening central depression plain or basin (largely the basin of the Mississippi River) the Atlantic coastal plains, and the plateaus or highlands of Mexico, Labrador (and Greenland). The mountain-ranges of North America form two widely distant highland regions separated from each other by the vast interior plain to which reference has just been made, and which contains the great fresh-water lakes and is drained to the S by the Mississippi River and its tributaries to the NE by the St. Lawrence, which is the outlet of the great lakes and to the N by the Saskatchewan, the Athabasca, the Mackenzie and numerous smaller streams. This plain extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean about 2000 miles, and between it and the Pacific Ocean the highest ranges are found, extending nearly N and S or NW and SE largely parallel with the coast of that ocean. An inner system or chain commonly regarded as the bulwark of the continent, and for a long time, but erroneously considered to be a direct continuation of the Youth American Aedra, is known as the Rocky Mountains. The northern limits of this vast mountain-system have not yet been determined, nor has the direct continuity extending into Alaska been ascertained. Southward, the continuous ridges terminate abruptly a little to the south of Santa Fé, N. Mex. but broken lines or elevations may be considered to unite them with similar elevations of the Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico. The Rocky Mountains constitute the continental divide of the United States, but in Canada they are traversed by one or more streams. A large number of peaks of the Rocky Mountains, both in the United States and Canada, attain elevations of 15,000-14,500 feet and over. Among these may be mentioned Blanca Peak, in Colorado, 14,464 feet,—the culminating point of the chain in the United States proper.—Pike's Peak, 14,147 feet, also in Colorado, and the recently discovered Mount Columbia, Bryon, Forbes, and Lyell, in Canada, to which elevations of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet are ascribed. Whether or not the seemingly more or less isolated Mount McKinley in central Alaska, is a part of the true Rocky Mountain system, remains to be determined. Recent measurements seem to give it an elevation of 20,464 feet, which would place it as the culminating point of the North American continent. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is a long and lofty range, which is nearly parallel with the coast (in places not more than 160 miles from it) and is called in California the Sierra Nevada. Its northern continuation in Oregon and Washington is the Cascade Range. The highest peak of this range is Mount Whitney in California, 14,500 feet. The Sierra Nevada merges in southern California into the Coast Range of mountains, but is otherwise distinct. It would seem that to the latter belong many of the giant

of Alaska and the adjacent region.—Mount St. Elias, 16,000 feet, Mount Logan (Canada), 15,000-16,000 ft., Orillon, 15,000 (?) ft., and Fairweather 14,500 (?) ft. (See SIERRA NEVADA and COAST RANGE.) The Atlantic border of the North American continent is outlined by a line of minor elevations, the mountains of the Appalachian system whose general trend is NE and SW. Their various sections are known as the White Mountains, Green Mountains, Adirondacks, Catskills, Alleghenies, Blue Ridge, etc. The system culminates in Black Dome, or Mount Mitchell, of the Black Mountains, N. C., 6710 ft. See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS and ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

The Great Basin and Southwestern Plateau.—Between the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch Mountains (a range which crosses Utah about midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada) is a vast and plateau called the Great Basin or Fremont's Basin which is about 500 miles in extent and has an elevation of over 4000 feet. Here are salt lakes which have no outlet, and rivers which send no tribute to the sea. Southward and eastward of the Great Basin lie the vast elevated tracts that constitute the great plateau of the southwestern United States, whose broadest development is found in northern Arizona and the contiguous parts of Utah. The surface of the land is here elevated between 8000 and 9000 feet above the level of the sea. It is in this region that are found the most remarkable river-courses of the globe, the deeply incised cañons of the Colorado and some of its tributaries presenting eloquent testimony to the wearing action of running water. (See GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.) Much of the greater part of Mexico is constituted by the central plateau, which in a measure is the continuation of the plateau system of the United States and attains an elevation along its southern limits of about 8500 feet. On it are situated some of the most gigantic volcanoes of the globe, the greater number of which are extinct or quiescent. The most famous of these are Orizaba, 15,250 feet, Popocatepetl 17,525 ft., Ixtaccihuatl 16,000 ft. and the Nevado de Toluca, 14,050 ft. Colima, an active one situated off the plateau, has an elevation of 12,900 ft. Numerous active and extinct cones are found throughout the length of Central America, rising, as in the case of the volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, in Guatemala, to elevations of over 12,000 and 13,000 ft. The most destructive eruption recorded is that of Coequeguina, Nicaragua, in 1835.

Volcanic Regions of the United States.—None of the volcanoes of the United States excepting those of Alaska, are in activity to-day although St. Helena, in Oregon, and Baker in Washington appear both to have been in eruption since 1840 the former in 1843 and the latter in 1854, 1855, and 1870. Of the resting or extinct cones are Mount Hood, in Oregon 11,225 ft., Shasta, in California 14,442 ft. and Hamler (Tacoma) in Washington 14,526 ft. the last named one of the most beautiful and symmetrically formed cones of the globe. Illiamona, a giant cone situated on Cook's Inlet, in southern Alaska is active, as is also the still more gigantic Mount Wrangell estimated to be between 17,000 and 19,000 ft. in the interior. In association with the volcanic phenomena of the North American continent should be mentioned the vast lava-plateau of the Columbia-Snake River region and the wonderful geyser district of the Yellowstone River. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Rivers and Lakes.—No continent is more amply supplied with large navigable rivers, opening the interior to the commerce of the world. All the great development of the hydraulic system is on the east side of the Pacific mountain-chain. From the great interior plain the Mackenzie River runs northward to the Arctic Ocean the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, and the Mississippi and Rio Grande southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi with its tributaries affords a greater extent of inland navigation than all the rivers of Europe, although very much less than the Amazon. Its principal affluents are the Missouri, Ohio (whose largest tributary is the Tennessee), Arkansas, and Red rivers. Steamboats ascend the Mississippi to St. Paul upward of 2000 miles from its mouth and they ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton, which is about 1400 miles above the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. The length of the Missouri-Mississippi is about 4000 miles. The length of the Yukon is not far from 2000 miles. Other great rivers are the Saskatchewan-Nelson-Columbia, and Colorado. The St. Lawrence is the outlet of five great lakes,—namely, Superior, which has an area of about 31,000 sq. m., Huron (23,000 sq. m.), Michigan (about 23,500 sq. m.), Erie, and Ontario. These constitute the largest collection of fresh water on the globe, are connected by straits and short rivers, and are channels of a very extensive commerce, in which hundreds of steamboats are employed. All the water which issues from four of these lakes plunges over a precipice at Niagara Falls, the most

magnificent cataract in the world. (See NIAGARA FALLS.) The other principal lakes are Athabasca, Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake, in British America; Champlain and Great Salt Lake (relict of a former vastly more extensive sheet of water designated by geologists Lake Bonneville) in the United States and Lake Nicaragua, in the republic of Nicaragua. The states of Maine, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Florida, and Oregon contain multitudes of beautiful lakes from 1 to 45 miles in length.

Great Plains, Prairies and Red Lands.—These constitute a part of the vast interior basin of the United States, and are in the form largely of steppes or treeless tract, in some parts as in Wyoming and the Dakotas being sculptured into an irregular and fantastic relief. The Great Plains rise gradually in their course westward from the Mississippi River and at the base of the Rocky Mountains attain an elevation of 6000 feet.

Climate.—The climate is variable and generally healthy but is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The temperature of the Atlantic coast is both in winter and for the whole year from 10° to 20° lower than that of places of the same latitude in western Europe, but the climate of the Pacific slope in California and Oregon is milder than that of the Atlantic states. In British America and the northern United States the winters are long and severe. The north and northwest winds, coming from the northern and centrally refrigerated regions, are not obstructed by any chain of mountains and often reduce the temperature even of the Middle States to 10 or 15 below zero.

The difference between the mean summer temperature and that of winter amounts to 44° at Philadelphia and 54° at Fort Snelling, Minn. The entire range of the thermometer at San Diego, Cal., is about 50° F. but in the Atlantic states it is 110° or more. The table-lands of Mexico, though in the torrid zone, have a delightful and temperate climate, except for liability to long droughts. The extremes of heat and cold in the Mississippi Valley are as great as on the Atlantic coast. In no continental area are so sweeping atmospheric disturbances so numerous as in the heart of the United States, and the familiar manifestations of hurricane winds, blizzards, and cyclones are alike remarkable for the extent of territory which they traverse or compass as for the destruction which they carry in their paths. The highest temperature recorded in the continent in the desert contact region of California and Arizona is probably 118°-123° (shade). Temperatures of 100°-110° have been noted in nearly all the non-mountainous parts of the United States. A minimum temperature of -50° (-55°) has been recorded at Fort Sanders, Wyo. and Fort Ellis, Mont. In Alaska the winter temperature appears sometimes to drop to -65° or still lower.

The distribution of rainfall over the greater part of the continent east of the 100th meridian is fairly uniform ranging from about 25 to 40 inches per year. On the Gulf border the precipitation frequently reaches 50-55 inches, and in the Puget Sound tract 80 inches or more. On the other hand, in many parts of Nevada and Wyoming the amount not infrequently does not exceed 8-10 inches. Bare (practically) areas are restricted to the desert regions of Arizona, Nevada, and southern California.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The geological construction of the North American continent dates back to the earliest geological epoch known and is in the main marked by a progressive evolution of the land-form as it is now represented. Both in the east and in the west rocks of Laurentian or Arohaean age have been assumed to mark out the future contours of the continent. The great central basin is made up largely of Palaeozoic deposits, ranging to and including the Carboniferous, but the vast capping of Cretaceous strata, which extend in practically unbroken line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea, show that during this period the continent was divided into an eastern and a western half. The Atlantic border from Long Island to Texas, is in the main made up of Tertiary strata, sloping gradually towards the sea, and giving evidence of slow emergence from or a steady recession of the oceanic waters. The main mass of the Rocky Mountains was also upheaved during the Tertiary period, and they therefore constitute a series of 'new' mountains as compared with the ancient (late Palaeozoic or early Mesozoic) Appalachians. Evidences of extensive glaciation during the period of the Great Ice Age are almost everywhere plainly manifest from Labrador and northern New Jersey to the Missouri and from Hudson Bay and the northwest of British Columbia to the 42d and 39th parallels of north latitude.

The mineral resources of the continent are very great, and have given fields to mining operations of the largest scale. Gold is found (and largely mined, whether as reef gold or in the form of placers) over the greater part of the

continuous mountain tract extending from Central America to Alaska—the recent discoveries in the Klondike, Yukon, and Cape Nome regions would seem to indicate that the auriferous tract unites with that of Kamchatka and south-central Siberia.

There are rich silver mines in Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, and Colorado. Copper abounds in the upper peninsula of Michigan (on the shores of Lake Superior) in Arizona etc. Iron, lead, and coal abound in many of the United States. Antimony, cobalt, nickel, platinum, titanium, quicksilver, tin, zinc etc. are also found. Large quantities of petroleum are procured in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky etc. Natural gas occurs over a wide area in the north-central part of the United States and in other regions. The greatest known deposits of coal in the world, with the possible exception of those of China, are those of the United States.

Vegetable Productions.—The flora of the eastern part of North America, from the 36th parallel to the Arctic regions, is physiognomically that of the north temperate regions generally, although it differs somewhat markedly from the European flora in the paucity of umbelliferous and cruciferous plants, in the absence of heaths, and in the abundance of oaks and deciduous trees. The forests of this region produce many species of oak, maple, ash, beech, birch, cedar, hickory, fir, gum, pine, poplar, wild cherry, willow, chestnut, elm, locust, hickory, cypress (*Taxodium*), tulip-tree, walnut, etc. In the region of the former Northwest Territory of Canada and in Alaska the black and white spruce and larch pass to and beyond the 65th parallel of latitude. Flowering herbaceous plants are part of the flora of Greenland as far north as lat 82°. Among the forest-trees of the southern United States are the *Myrica* and *Myrica* and other magnolias, the live-oak, deciduous cypress, long-leaved pine and palmetto. The flora of western North America constitutes a distinct region—that of California, Oregon etc. It is remarkable for the beauty and brilliant color of its flowers and for the magnitude of its evergreen tree many of which are peculiar to that region. Among these are the *Sequoia gigantea* which grows 800 feet high with a diameter of 36 feet, the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus lambertiana*, *Abies Douglasii* and other species of fir. The principal cultivated plants and fruits of the continent are corn, wheat, barley, oats, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, flax, potatoes, clover, beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, grapes and oranges. The flora of Mexico and Central America is, in the lowlands, of an essentially tropical character with a vast development of leguminous, orchidaceous, scabrous, and malvaceous plants. The rubber or wild-fig and the banyan, or silk-cotton tree are marked constituents of this flora. Both on the lowlands and on the highlands a vast variety of cactuses is a marked feature of the vegetation. The mahogany, logwood and lignum vitae are also parts of the Central American flora. The most important cultivated plants are corn, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cacao, rubber and vanilla.

Zoology.—The North American fauna, frequently referred to as the Holarctic is pre-eminent—at least in its broader features—that of the north temperate and Arctic regions generally, and hence is by perhaps most naturalists, united to-day with the faunas of Europe and north central Asia into the one zoogeographical division known as the Holarctic. Many of its constituent mammalian forms, such as the wolf, fox (in two or more species), lynx, Polar bear, marten, gopher, beaver, elk, reindeer etc. are identical specifically with their representative forms of Eurasia. A similar identity unites many of the bird forms, such as the falcon, owl, grouse, raven etc. Of the more distinctive North American animal types may be mentioned the grizzly bear (very closely related to the brown or sloth of Europe) which is now nearly extinct, stag, cougar or panther (puma or American lion), big horn or Rocky Mountain sheep, the pronghorn, and Rocky Mountain goat, a dangerous antelope. To these may be added the raccoon, opossum, Canadian porcupine, and the vast series of rodents which are known as gophers, pocket-mice, and prairie-dogs. The jaguar enters the United States from the south, as do likewise several species of armadillo. Monkeys are found in Central America and Mexico.

Of the distinctively North American birds mention should be made of the wild turkey, meadow-lark, robin, cat-bird and sage-grouse, and particularly in the tropical and subtropical tracts, of numerous species of parrot, humming-bird, tanager, and trogon.

Among the reptiles are the various horned-toads of the arid regions of the southwestern United States, the highly venomous rattlesnakes and moccasins and in the north, the *Iguanodon* lizard, the alligator and crocodile (penetrating as far north as Biscayne Bay in Florida).

Races of Men.—The origin of the indigenous population, the Indians, is unknown. It appears that in not remotely prehistoric ages North America was inhabited by partially civilized and agricultural people (mound-builders), who were perhaps not very, if at all different from the savage and nomadic Indians of modern times. Among the mounds and evidences of their existence are numerous fortifications, mounds, walls of regular masonry pottery implements of copper, etc. The northern part of this continent is inhabited by the Eskimos, who call themselves *Inuit*, a race of low stature, about 4½ or 5 feet high subsisting chiefly on fish blubber and the flesh of seals. They are ignorant and uncivilized, coming but little in contact with civilization but with naturally good characteristics. They have a partially Mongolian aspect, but are ordinarily considered to be an offshoot of the North American Indian. The so-called red men are generally tall, robust, and well proportioned, with prominent cheek bones, long coarse black hair and thin beard. The complexion of some tribes is copper red or brown presenting a considerable diversity of shade. Outside of the Spanish-speaking countries they are to a great extent nomadic and predatory in habits, subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing but some tribes cultivate the soil. They are distinguished for their power of endurance and their stoical fortitude and apathy. They are warlike, many of the tribes manifest implacable hostility to other tribes. They are in a low state of intellectual development, are averse to the restraints of education and regular industry and cannot easily be induced to substitute civilized habits and institutions for their wild and primitive mode of life. Several tribes in the United States however, have settled down to a sedentary and progressive mode of existence, and the Mexican Indians are for the most part peaceful and industrious. The number of languages spoken by the aborigines including those of South America, is estimated at several hundred. The population of Mexico and Central America consists of aztecs, whites, mestizos, and Indians. The mestizos are the offspring of white and Indian parents. Vast ruins, as those of Mitla and Palenque, in major Mexico of Uxmal and Chichenitza, in Yucatan of Copan in Guatemala dating back to a period of perhaps 1000 years or more, attest a somewhat higher grade of civilization than is now found among the native races, but their origin is still obscure. They are seemingly the construction of one or more peoples whose nearest of kin are the modern Mayan and the Aztec of the period of the Spanish conquest. Among the inhabitants of the United States are about 10,000,000 persons of the African race. The European or white population of this continent consists mostly of descendants of Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Irish, Scandinavians and Spaniards.

History.—Columbus discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti in 1492, and is generally accorded the distinction of being the discoverer of America, although in all probability the Norsemen had landed on the American shores about the year 1000. John Cabot discovered the coast of North America, probably in the neighborhood of Cape Breton in 1497. About 1500, Cortez and a Portuguese, visited the coast of Labrador. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida in 1513. Cortez and Alvarado conquered Mexico and Central America in 1519-21. In 1524 Giovanni Verrazano a Florentine navigator patronized by Francis I. of France, explored the eastern coast of North America. Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence in 1535. The Spaniards founded St. Augustine in 1565. French colonies were planted in Canada and English colonies on the Atlantic coast, but in 1763-69 the former passed under the government of the British and the latter declared themselves independent in 1776 and established the republic of the United States, whose dominion was extended to the Rocky Mountains by the Louisiana purchase in 1803, over a great part of Spanish North America through the Mexican war of 1846-48 and over Alaska by purchase in 1867. In 1810-21 Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, and has since remained independent. In 1823 the five states of Central America, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—having emancipated themselves from the Spanish rule, united to form a federal republic. The union was dissolved in 1838, since which this region has been largely a scene of revolution and anarchy.

SOUTH AMERICA (*El Amérique du Sud*, à mi rock' du sud, Ger. *Südamerika*, süd à mi rock'; Span. *América Meridional*, à mi rock' mi rock' de-o-nal') a vast southwardly tapering peninsular continent, connected on the NW with North America by the Isthmus of Panama, is bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE and E, by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by the Pacific. It extends from Punta Gallinas, Colombia, lat. 12° 24' N., to Cape Froward, Patagonia, lat. 53° 54' S.,—or, with its prolongation in Fuego, to 53° 59' S. (Cape Horn),—a distance of

about 4600 miles. It approaches the south pole almost exactly 1800 miles nearer than Australia, and 1500 miles nearer than Africa; and it can easily be shown, on the evidence of the line of shallows south of Patagonia, the disjointed lands (New Shetlands, New Georgia, Graham Land (Island), etc.) lying still farther to the south and the recent discovery of fossil araucarians (South American pines) on Graham Land, that the former approach to the pole was still greater pointing perhaps even to a union with an Antarctic continent. The greatest breadth of the continent, which is measured on the latitude of approximately 5° S. is about 3300 miles. The estimated area is somewhat more than 6,800,000 sq. m. about three-fourths of which lie in the torrid zone. There are few deep gulfs or bays, and the large islands immediately adjoining the coast are restricted to Trinidad, Joazeiro or Marajó (at the mouth of the Amazon), Tierra del Fuego, Wallington and Chiloe. The Falkland Islands, lying eastward of the extremity of Patagonia, are sometimes considered to be a part of South America. Pop. estimated at between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000.

Political Divisions.—These are Brazil, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Plains and Savannas.—The dominant features of the South American continent are constituted by the massive mountain-system, Andes or Cordilleras which defines the western or Pacific coast,—the most extensive, although not the most elevated mountain-system of the globe,—and the vast plains and bottom lands which outline or lie in the course of the principal rivers or mark positions of the receding floor of the sea. Such are the Gran Chaco of the Paraná, the llanos of the Orinoco, the pampas of Argentina and Patagonia, and the wonderful forest tract of the valley of the Amazon which is the largest continuous forest region of the world. It is in this tract that the wonders and manifold variety of a tropical vegetation are best exhibited and where animal life has been most screened from the incursions of civilization. Comparatively few settlements, except of rude savages, are found within its area, and the avenues of travel remain almost exclusively the water-courses. Contrasting with this exuberant forest region are the open plains that have already been referred to, which are in the main treeless, in some places of a distinctly steppe-like character like the llanos of Orinoco and elsewhere supporting a luxuriant growth of tall grasses. Of this latter type are the savannas of the Gran Chaco which may be taken to be the counterpart of the North American prairie, although they bear evidences of having been at one time covered with forest. The campos of Brazil are largely of the same character.

Mountains.—As in the case of North America, so in South America mountain-chains define parts of the borders of both great oceans that of the Pacific coast completely so. The Serra de Mantiqueira and the more easterly lying Serra de Mar are a part of the Highlands of Brazil, the former extending from São Paulo to near the mouth of the São Francisco River. It consists of ancient, highly eroded rocks and attains in Itatiaia (Itatiaia) an elevation of 8000 feet. Less lofty are the beautiful and fantastically formed Organ Mountains of the Serra de Mar or coast range, which appear nowhere to attain 7000 feet. They are a prominent feature of the scenery of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. More or less lofty mountain elevations, trending in a generally N. and S. direction occur in the interior of Brazil and others, with in the main an opposed or E. and W. course in Venezuela and the Guianas (Amará, Parima, Pacaraima). The famous table-top mountain, Roraima, one of an extensive series of precipitous bluffs giving evidence of vast erosion lies on or near the British Venezuelan boundary and reaches an elevation of 7384 feet.

The main mountain-system of South America is, however, constituted by the Andes, which, removed not generally further than about 100 miles from the coast, follow closely the contours of the continent, and unquestionably stand in direct relation with its trend. The mountains extend in an unbroken line from the extremity of Patagonia to the most northerly point of Colombia, or over a latitudinal distance of more than 4500 miles. Throughout most of this vast extent it is unbroken by a single water-course cutting its passage across it. In Colombia the Andes are deflected into three main branches one of which passes eastward through Venezuela and thence its broken continuation in the islands of the Lesser Antilles whilst another forms part of the axis of the Isthmus of Panama. Among the loftiest or most remarkable summits of the Andean range, many of which are constituted by some of the most gigantic volcanoes of the globe, are Chimborazo (extinct volcano, 20,408 feet) and Cotopaxi (a destructively active cone, 19,615 ft.), in Ecuador, Ilampu or Sorata (about 22,000 ft.) and El Inca

(about 22,000 ft.), non-volcanic mountains in the eastern division, or Cordillera Real of Bolivia, Aconcagua (29,000 ft.), seemingly the culminating point of the Western Hemisphere in the Argentine Republic, and Tupungato (22,000 ft.), in Chile, both of these long-extinct volcanoes See *Arona*.

Rivers and Lakes—South America possesses the largest river of the world, the Amazon which has a length variously estimated at from 3300 to 3600 miles, and is, therefore considerably shorter than the combined Missouri-Mississippi. Its drainage basin has been estimated to cover an area about three-quarters of that of the whole of Europe and it is stated that its discharge is considerably greater than that of all the streams of the United States taken collectively. It is navigable in one or more of its head branches for 3600 miles from its mouth and opens an easy communication from the Atlantic almost to the base of the Andes. It is connected with the Orinoco (through the Rio Negro) by a natural and navigable canal called the Casiquiare, the surface here being too low and level to form a water-shed between the two basins. The principal tributaries of the Amazon are the Rio Negro, Putumayo, Madeira, Japurá, Purús, Tapajós and Xingú, each of which measures nearly or much over a thousand miles in length, and constitutes a navigable stream of great importance. (See *Amazon*.) The Paraná, which is the second longest stream of South America, has a course (estimated) of 2100-2600 miles and drains an area about equal to that of the Congo or the Missouri-Mississippi. It receives a great affluent, the Paraguay and together with the Uruguay pours its waters into the Atlantic through a broad estuary the Rio de la Plata. The extreme northern part of South America is drained by the Orinoco, Magdalena, Essequibo, Corentyne, and other rivers. Other great rivers are the Tocantins and the São Francisco. South American lakes like Australia, is almost entirely wanting in lakes of any magnitude, the largest being Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian plateau whose surface covers an area about fifteen times that of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, but only about half that of Lake Ladoga, in Russia, or of Ontario. It is about 150 miles in length, has a greatest depth of 700 feet or more, and holds a position 12,000 feet above sea level. It occupies part of a vast and ancient lacustrine basin, and gives evidence of having stood formerly at a much higher level than it does to-day. It has no seaward discharge. See *Titicaca*.

Climate—In the portions of South America which lie in the torrid zone the climate is modified by trade winds, high mountains, and other local causes. In the basin of the Amazon it is not very hot nor very unhealthy, the heat being tempered by immense forests and the east wind which generally blows up the river. This great plain is remarkable for the small seasonal variation of heat, and enjoys perpetual summer. Here the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former comprising the months from March or April to October or November. Excessive rains, however, occur even outside of this period, and their quantity and frequency are largely influenced by the absence or presence of forest. Along many parts of the Atlantic coast the annual rainfall is very moderate, but it is believed that over some parts of the great Amazonian valley the precipitation must be fully 400-500 inches or more. A narrow rainless tract, partly in Peru and partly in Chile, and measuring nearly 1000 miles in length is found on the west coast, between the Andes and the sea. Although lying mainly in the torrid zone South America nowhere presents the extremes of heat of either Africa or Asia; indeed, its summer temperature is less accentuated than that of the southern United States. The hottest part of South America is on the steppes of Caracás, where the highest temperature is about 98°-100° in the shade. Brazil exhibits a considerable variety of climate. Far, near the mouth of the Amazon, has an equable and delightful climate, with a mean annual temperature of 80° a maximum of 95° and a minimum of 65° or 70° F. The mean annual temperature at the city of Buenos Aires is about 65°. The highest maximum temperature is probably found over the plains of the Argentine Republic, where the mercury has been known to mark 111°-113° in the shade. The climate of the southern Patagonian region is almost barbaric in its severity and boisterous and biting winds are very frequent. Along the southern coast of Chile, which reserves the attack of the northwardly trending Antarctic or austral current, low temperatures prevail.

Flora—This continent is remarkable for the magnitude of its forests, which are estimated to cover two-thirds of its surface. The basin of the Amazon and the upper part of that of the Paraná are rich beyond description in forest vegetation. Palms and melastomaceae are among its most characteristic forms. The magnificent evergreen trees are

covered, festooned, and draped with parasitical creepers, air-plants, and twisting plants (orchids, *Clitandra linares*, etc.), and many of them are adorned to their summits with most brilliant flowers. And yet it is probably true, as Wallace has carefully pointed out, that the display of flowers, even in this region of most exuberant vegetation is less accentuated than in many parts of the north temperate zone. There is nothing to replace the lowland floral vegetation of the daisy clover dandelion, or poppy field. Among the valuable trees are the cinchona, or quinine, which grows in dense associations along the more elevated eastern slopes of the Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador; the rubber or fig, constituting some of the more distinctive types of vegetation of the primeval forest of Amazonia; the Brazil wood, rosewood, cow tree, Brazil nut, Brazilian mahogany and black-heart. The araucarians, or South American pines, are a part of the vegetation of the Andes, extending almost to the limits of forest growth in the south. The timber line even of the equatorial Andes is remarkably low and but few trees, in an arboreal form reach an altitude exceeding 10,000 feet. At least one species of palm, the wax palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*) extends its home quite to the snow line.

Among the cultivated products are coffee, sugar, cacao, indigo, maize the centary plant (*Agave Americana*) banana, orange, pine-apple, coconut, grape, mango, chili, moya, guava, papaya, vanilla, and the *cañi* or Paraguay tea. The potato is indigenous to this region and it still grows wild in parts of Peru. The natives of Bolivia and Peru use large quantities of the narcotic and stimulating coca (the leaf of the *Erythroxylon*) a shrub which grows in the tropical valleys near the Andes. Among the mountains and table-lands of Peru and Ecuador the fruits and plants of the temperate zone flourish under the equator. Grain is cultivated at elevations of 10,000-12,000 feet.

Fauna—The fauna of South America, the Neotropical of zoogeographers is richer and more varied than that of any other continental division of the earth's surface. The wealth of types represented by the birds and insects, to which the luxuriant forest affords a never failing food supply is especially remarkable. The two most distinctive groups of mammals are the quadrumanous (monkeys) and edentates, or toothless, animals—the ant-eaters, armadillos and sloths, whose nearest allies are found in the faunas of South Africa and Australia. The monkeys are of the type of the prehensile-tailed, and, with the exception of the small marmosets or squirrel monkeys, have 36 teeth, as distinguished from the ape of the Old World with 32 teeth. Their range extends northward into Mexico, to about the 19th parallel of latitude. The jaguar and puma, or cougar are the largest of the carnivores, the latter being found throughout nearly the whole of the continent. Beavers are entirely wanting, except in the north Andean tract. The wolf is also absent, but its place is taken by a number of wild fox-like dogs which roam over the southern pampa plains and savannas. Of the hoofed animals the most prominent representatives are the small deer that range through the open country from Venezuela to Patagonia; the tapir and peccary mostly of the lowland forest region and the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña, inhabiting the high mountain regions of the Cordilleras, and which represent the camels of the Old World. There are no antelopes and no indigenous horses, cattle, sheep, or goats.

The birds are largely of brilliant plumage, and comprise among other forms an immense variety of parrots, humming-birds, toucans, tanagers (which replace the fringilline birds of the north), eagle birds, trogons, manikins (with the beautiful oak-of-the-rock) and chattering (outings, bell-bird). The almost cosmopolitan crow and raven are all but entirely absent being replaced by the type of the fruit-crow. Of the birds of prey may be mentioned the condor of the Andes, the largest of all the rapacious birds and distinguished for its wonderful power of flight, and the Brazilian harpy-eagle. Two or three species of stealthy birds representing the ostrich of Africa and western Asia, inhabit the plains of the southern half of the continent. Reptiles are very numerous and they comprise among other forms the alligator, crocodile, iguana, boa, anaconda, rattlesnake, and jacaraca, the last, one of the most venomous of all serpents. Upward of 2000 species or varieties of fishes are known from the Amazon alone, many of which are of a marine type. The largest of all fresh-water fishes is the giant piranha.

Geology and Minerals—The most distinctive geological elements of the continent are the comparatively recent Andean mountains, whose final elevation in the middle or late Tertiary period appears to have been almost coeval with the main upheaval of the Alps, the ancient, battered, and profoundly eroded Highlands of eastern Brazil, whose existence evidently dates back, in part at least, to the

Archaeologist or Laurentian epoch; the pampas plains, a recently exposed oceanic or lacustrine floor; and the Amazonian bottom-land, the successor to a vast Atlantic gulf, which has progressively been filled in by the detritus carried into it by the Amazon and its tributaries, and which largely represents materials of destruction derived from the Andes. In the Pampas Formation of Pliocene or Post-Pliocene age, have been found many remains of giant edentate animals: *Megatherium myodon*, *Megalonix*, *Glyptodon*, which may perhaps justly be considered to represent ancestral types of some of the edentate animals inhabiting the region to-day. Nor is it unlikely that men himself already existed in association with some of these animals, as well as with the mastodon and mammoth which are also a part of the extinct South American fauna.

Rich mines of precious metals are found in various parts of South America, especially in Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Brazil. The silver mines of Potosi (Bolivia) and Copacapo (Chile) have long been celebrated and the latter country has also been largely productive of copper. Gold is found in many parts, and has been actively mined from the west coast of Colombia to Venezuela and Guiana. Extensive coal and iron deposits are a part of the mineral resources of Brazil, which has also for many years been an extensive producer of diamonds. Emeralds of perfect quality are found in Colombia and Venezuela.

Population and Race.—The ruling classes in all the South American countries are descendants of Spaniards, except in the case of Brazil whose rulers are of Portuguese descent, and in that of British French and Dutch Guiana. A large portion of the population is a mixed race of Spanish (or Portuguese) and Indian parentage. The aboriginal inhabitants, as in North America, are Indians of which there are numerous tribes or stocks, speaking largely dissimilar but related languages. They are, as a rule, of a less warlike habit than their northern congeners but some of the tribes of the Amazon and Orinoco basins, as well as the southern Arakanian lack little in this regard. The differentiation of language would seem to indicate long periods of time since the first settlement but little positive is known regarding the primal home of these people, or even of the avenues of their incoming. The pampas are inhabited by a rude and turbulent people called the Gauchos, who are mestizos, or half breeds. Negroes and mulattoes, descended from slaves imported from Africa, constitute a large element in the population of Brazil. A remarkable ancient, or at least prehistoric civilization is indicated in the colossal ruins of the Andean plateau of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador which have been described as being unrivalled for size and exquisite finish except in Egypt and Mesopotamia. They are associated mainly with the Bolivian Aymaras and the Quechuas of Peru, who a dominant tribe was that of the Incas.

History.—South America was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his third voyage in 1498. He landed near the mouth of the Orinoco River. Alonso de Oyeda, a Spaniard, accompanied by Amerigo Vesputi, explored the northern coast in 1499. Vesputi published a narrative of this voyage. Vicente Yañes Pinzon, a Spaniard and Cabral, a Portuguese navigator discovered Brazil independently in 1500. In 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien and discovered the Pacific Ocean. In 1520 Magellan (Magalhães) sailed through the straits now bearing his name. The Spaniards conquered nearly all parts of South America except Brazil which was subject to the King of Portugal until 1822 when an independent empire was established. The Spanish colonies revolted in 1810 and waged a long war of independence against the royalist Spanish armies, which were finally driven from the field in 1826.

America, in Nicaragua, near the mouth of the San Juan River lying W of Greytown.

America, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. Pop. about 160.

America, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co. Cal. 30 miles N of Santa Rosa.

America, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co. Ill. 12 miles N by E of Cairo.

America, a village of Lee co. Ky. 10 miles E of Bantytville.

America City, a post-village of Nemaha co. Kan., 45 miles NNW of Topeka.

American Corners, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 6 miles N of Federalburg.

American Creek, of Alaska, is a tributary of Mission Creek, in the Eagle mining district.

American Falls, a post-village of Owsida co., Idaho on Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 62 miles E of Shoshone. Elevation, 4300 feet. The Snake River is crossed at this place by a bridge 600 feet long, which affords a fine view of the Shoshone Falls. Pop. about 150.

American Flat, of Storey co. Nev., is on the Virginia and Truckee R., about 3 miles from Virginia. It is a portion of Gold Hill. Silver has been mined here.

American Fork, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R., 24 miles S of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 2723.

American River, of California, is formed by three branches, called the North Middle, and South Forks, the first and last of which unite about 3 miles above Folsom, Sacramento co. It runs southwestward about 30 miles and enters the Sacramento River at the city of Sacramento. The Forks rise in the Sierra Nevada and run in narrow cañons or ravines which in some places are about 2000 feet deep. Rich gold-mines occur on the banks of these forks.

Ameriata, a banking post-town capital of Sumter co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia and the Georgia and Alabama R. 64 miles SE of Columbus and 71 miles S by W of Macon. It has chemical works, iron foundry and manufactures of carriages, etc. It is an important shipping point of cotton, and is a sugar-cane and fruit region. Pop. in 1890, 6398. In 1900, 7672.

Ameritona, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind. on the Wabash River and Wabash and Erie Canal 10 miles NE of LaFayette. Pop. 125.

Ameritona, a banking post-village of Lyon co. Kan. on the Neosho River and on the Kansas and Texas R. 9 miles NW of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Ameritona, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Miss. 30 miles W by N of Mobile, Ala.

Ameritona, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo. 80 miles W by N of St. Louis.

Ameritocoggin, former name of the Ameritocoggin. **Amerikote**, Amerikot, or Omerkote, a town of British India, is Sindh 90 mile E of Hyderabad. It is noted as the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar.

Amerongen, a mer-ong in a village of the Nether lands. 21 miles SE of Utrecht.

Amerfoort, a more fort a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht with a port on the Rijn 124 miles NE of Utrecht. Pop. in 1900 about 10 650 of the commune, about 19 000. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, glass silk and beer and an active trade in dried herring, tobacco, and corn.

Amerham, Amerham, or Agmondesham, a market-town and parish of England in Buckinghamshire, 27 miles SE of Buckingham. The poet Waller was born in Okeleyhill, in this parish. Pop. of parish about 2500.

A'merry, a banking post-village of Polk co. Wis. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and South St. Marie R. 63 miles NE of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Ames, Ames a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ill. Pop. about 50.

Ames, a banking city of Story co. Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 195 miles W of Cedar Rapids. It has manufactures of ploughs, wagons, etc. Ames is the seat of the Iowa State Agricultural College founded in 1869. Pop. in 1890, 1376. In 1900, 2422.

Ames, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 34 miles W of Omaha. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Fremont.

Ames, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. Y. 48 miles W by N of Albany. Pop. about 200.

Ames, a banking post-town of Woods co., Okla. on the Frisco System. Pop. 250.

Amesbury, Amesbury a banking post-town of Essex co. Mass. on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 36 miles N by E of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of carriages, cotton and woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1890, 9795. In 1900, 9473. Amesbury was for many years the residence of the poet Whittier whose house is retained as a memorial site.

Amesbury, an ancient name of Micromia.

Amesville, Amesvil a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on Federal Creek, about 30 miles W of Marietta. Pop. about 200.

Amethyst, a post-village of Mineral co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 50 miles NW of Del Norte. Gold is mined here. The banking point is Creeds.

Amfilia, Am-fel'la, Amphilia, or Hamfilia, a bay and port on the Red Sea, in Britum. Lat. 14° 42' N. Lon. 40° 22' E. Off the port lie the Amfilia Islands 13 in number, small flat sandy, and uninhabited.

Amfreville, Am-frev'el a village of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, 4 miles from Rouen.

Amga, Am-ga a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk. It rises in the Aldan Mountains, about lat. 56° N., lon. 128° 30' E. flows NE and falls into the Aldan River in lon. 136° E. Length 400 miles.

Amginsk, Am-gheensk, a village of Siberia, on the Amga, which is here about 2000 feet wide. It is a post-tug.

station and ferry on the way between Taknak and Okhotsk Lat. $61^{\circ} 0' N$; lon. $153^{\circ} E$.

Amhara, *Am-hà-rà*, a division of Abyssinia. It comprises Abyssinia proper SW of the Takaas, and includes the district of Gogam extending S to about the parallel of $10^{\circ} N$. Amhara was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyssinia. The chief city is Gondar. See *ABYSSINIA*.

Amherst, a port, a seaport of Tenasserim Burma, on Amherst peninsula, 30 miles SW of Moulmein. Lat. $15^{\circ} 4' N$ lon. $97^{\circ} 45' E$. Pop. about 3000. It was founded in 1836. The harbor is spacious and secure.

Amherst, the northernmost district of Tenasserim Burma, bounded N by Shan and W by the Bay of Bengal. It is mountainous in the E and alluvial in the W. Capital, Moulmein.

Amherst, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 464 sq. m. It is bounded N by the E and SW by the James River. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW border of the county and the surface presents beautiful scenery. Capital Amherst. Pop. in 1900 17,551, in 1900 17,804.

Amherst, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. 22 miles E of Bangor is intersected by Union River. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Amherst, a banking post-village of Amherst township (town) Hampshire co. Mass., on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine Rr. 6 miles NE of Northampton and 4 miles E of the Connecticut River. It is the seat of Amherst College, founded in 1821. This college, one of the leading institutions of learning in New England is situated on an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful view. It has an annual attendance of about 400 students, a library of over 70,000 volumes, important Assyrian collections, geological cabinets etc. Associated with the university is the Lawrence Observatory in lat. $42^{\circ} 22' 17'' N$ lon. $73^{\circ} 21' 10'' W$. Amherst has manufactures of palm leaf leather etc. Here is the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, founded in 1867. Amherst was the home of Emily Dickinson.

Amherst, a township (town) of Hampshire co. Mass. is noted for its beautiful scenery and educational institutions. It contains villages named Amherst (which is the seat of Amherst College), North Amherst, and South Amherst. Pop. in 1900 5038.

Amherst, a post-township of Fillmore co. Minn. about 32 miles SW of Winona and 7 miles E of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Amherst, a post-village of Buffalo co. Neb. on a branch of the Union Pacific R. about 16 miles NW of Kearney. Pop. in 1900 183.

Amherst, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N.H. is in Amherst township (town) about 28 miles S by W of Concord and 62 miles NW of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1231.

Amherst, a township (town) of Erie co. N.Y. contains Williamsville and other villages. Has a fine sulphur spring, and produces hydrocarbon cement. Pop. in 1900 4233.

Amherst, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 30 miles W by S of Cleveland and 4 miles S of Lake Erie. Here are quarries of sandstone and manufactures of grinders.

Amherst, a banking post-village, capital of Amherst co. Va. on the Southern R. 14 miles N by E of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900 590.

Amherst, a banking post-village of Portage co. Wis., in Amherst township (town) on the Waupesa River and on the Wisconsin Central R. 45 miles WNW of Menasha. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 558 of the town 1425.

Amherst, a mining borough in Talbot co. Victoria, Australia, near the town of Talbot on the Ballarat-Donald R. in lat. $37^{\circ} 8' S$ lon. $145^{\circ} 40' E$.

Amherst, formerly Fort Lawrence, a port of entry of Nova Scotia, the capital of Cumberland co. on an arm of Cumberland Bay and on the Intercolonial R. 6 miles from Shookville, N.B. and 138 miles W by N of Halifax. It has shoe and other factories, tanneries, iron-foundries, etc. and is the centre of a large trade, especially in lumber and ship-building. Pop. in 1901 4933.

Amherst, a station on Amherst Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Amherstburg, a banking port of entry of Essex co. Ontario, on the Detroit River, near Lake Erie, and on the Michigan Central R. 18 miles S of Detroit. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901 2322.

Amherst Court-House, Amherst co. Va. See *Amherst*.

Amherst Island, an island near the entrance to the Bay of Quinte, W of Kingston, Ontario. Its French name was *Île de Thetis*.

Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 140 miles SE. of Percé. On its point is a light-house. Lat. $47^{\circ} 13' N$ lon. $61^{\circ} 58' W$.

Amherst Islands, a group lying W of the SW extremity of Korea.

Amherst Isles, off the coast of Arakan between Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. $16^{\circ} 45' N$ lon. $94^{\circ} E$.

Amherst Junction, a post-hamlet of Portage co. Wis. in Amherst township (town) 14 miles NW of Amherst village, on the Wisconsin Central R. 70 miles W of Green Bay. Pop. of Amherst village in 1900 558 of the town 1425.

Aminta, Monte, a volcanic mountain of Italy in the Tuscan Subappennines. Height, 5689 feet.

Amicalola, a post-station of Dawson co. Ga.

Amicu, *A-mo-koo'* or *Amucuu*, *A-moo-koo'* a described lake of South America, near the common frontier of Brazil and British Guiana, between the rivers Rappamuny and Takutu. The country of this lake was the *El Dorado* of the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was known as 'the great lake with golden banks' and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the far famed, imperial and golden city of Manoa, the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Amida, *A-mi-dà* an ancient city on the site of which is Diarbakir.

Amiens, *am'-e-ans* (Fr. pron. *A-mé-ans* and *Sumars* in afterwards *Amé-ans*) a town of France capital of the department of Somme (Picardy) 84 miles N of Paris, on the Somme, whose numerous canals within the town afford great facilities for manufacturing. It was once a place of strength, but its ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, which encircle the town. Amiens is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former has wide and regular streets with houses built on a uniform plan. The latter has narrow streets, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme, and the numerous bridges over them as to have made Louis XI give it the name of little Venice. The most conspicuous edifice of Amiens is its cathedral one of the most magnificent in Europe, founded in 1220. It is 470 feet in length with a transept 213 feet across. Other buildings of note are the Hôtel de Ville, Palais de Justice, the Hôtel Dieu, or general hospital, the museum of art and antiquities (Musée de Picardie) and the Bibliothèque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes. Amiens has various learned societies and is a literary centre of considerable importance. There is a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. It is a bishop's see. Amiens has extensive manufactures of cotton velvet, kerseymeres, serge, plush, druggist, casubrie, tapestry cotton and linen fabrics, morinos silks, machinery chemicals, beet-sugar paper millinery goods, confections, etc. The spinning of flax and worsted is also one of the great staples of Amiens. The Peace of Amiens between England on one side and France, on the other was concluded March 27 1802. Pop. in 1901 85,291; of the commune, 99,756.

Amiens, a post-village in Middlesex co. Ontario, 6 miles NW of Strathroy.

Amikuruma, *A-mo-koo'-mà*, or *Murama*, *Amikuruma*, *Amikuruma* a group of small fertile and populous isles, 15 miles SW of Great Lin-kin Island.

Amirante (am'-e-ant) Islands (Port. *Ilhas do Almirante* *col-yà do ál-mé-rân-tá*, — *Admiral's Islands*) an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, SW of the Seychelles. Lat. about $5^{\circ} 30' S$. lon. $53^{\circ} 10' E$. They consist of two groups of small islands united by banks of sand and coral, and are claimed by Great Britain as a dependency of the colony of Mauritius. They have a population of about 100 (mixed negroes and whites) and are mainly visited for their turtle fisheries.

Amis, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. 4 miles E. of Rogersville, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Amish, a post-village of Johnson co. Iowa, 16 miles SW of Iowa City.

Amisim and **Amisimus**, ancient names of Etna.

Amisville, *A-mis-vil* a post-village of Rappahannock co. Va. 12 miles W of Warrenton and about 100 miles N by W of Richmond.

Amisue, an ancient city of Pontus. See *Samsat*. **Amisue**, *am'-e-ut'* a river which rises in the SW part of Mississippi, and passes into Louisiana. Its general direction is southward, but after forming the boundary between East Baton Rouge and Livingston parishes it runs eastward until it enters Lake Manassas. Length about 100 miles. It is navigable for small steamboats for 80 miles.

Amite, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 780 sq. m. It is in-

connected by the Anzic River, and bounded on the NW by the Amazonian. Capital, Ledy. Pop. in 1900, 12,100; in 1905, 30,700.

Amitee, a banking post-town, the capital of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Tangipahoa River and on the Illinois Central R., 65 miles NW of New Orleans. It has manufactures of cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900 1547.

Amitee-mum, an ancient town in Italy 3 miles NE of Aquila. It was the birthplace of Ballist.

Amity, a post-village of Clarke co. Ark., on the Fourche Quide, 38 miles NW of Arkadelphia, which is its railroad and banking town. It has saw mills and a cotton-gin. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1400.

Amity, a post-village of Prosser co., Colo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 300.

Amity, a post-village of Johnson co. Ind., on Sugar Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 25 miles E. by E. of Indianapolis.

Amity, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Iowa, about 13 miles NW of Davenport. Pop. 80.

Amity, a post-township (town) of Worcester co. Ma. 10 miles E. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Amity, a banking post-village of DeKalb co., Ga. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 5 miles W of Mayville and 25 miles E. by N of St. Joseph. Pop. 100.

Amity, a township (town) of Allegany co. N. Y. in Clinton Belmont. Pop. in 1900, 2216.

Amity, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. near Pine Island Station, and 30 miles SW of Newburg. Tourmaline, epidote, corundum, apatite, and other minerals are found here. Pop. about 100.

Amity, a post-station of Iredell co., N. C. 6 miles from Troutman's Station.

Amity, a village of Knox co., Ohio, 6 miles from Howard Station.

Amity, Madison co., Ohio. See WATER CARRAN.

Amity, a post-town of Yamhill co., Oregon, about 40 miles SW of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Amity, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1373. It contains Douglassville and Acetyville.

Amity, a township of Erin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 935.

Amity, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. 40 miles E. by W of Pittsburgh.

Amityville, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on the Long Island R., 31 miles E. of Brooklyn and 3 miles from the E. shore of Long Island. Pop. in 1900 2033.

Amizra, Am-iz-a, sometimes written Am-iz or Am-izai, one of the Aethiopian Islands, Andreas group. Lon. of E point, 17° 50' W.

Amiwock, Am-look, a seaport town and urban district of Anglesey, Wales, on its N coast, 15 miles NW of Beaumaris. Pop. of district in 1901 2094. Near here are the Parys and Mona copper mines. It has fine wharves.

Amma, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W. Va.

Amman (anc. Rabbath, or Rabbath Ammon, the capital of the Ammonites rebuilt and called Philadelphia by the Greeks) a ruined city of Palestine E. of the Jordan near the head of the valley of the Jabbok, 35 miles ENE. of Jerusalem.

Amnaberg, Am-nah-bing a town of Sweden, on Lake Vetter, 24 miles from Motala. It has saw-mills.

Amnaberg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles from Münster. Pop. in 1900 3713.

Amnaberg, a post-station of Prince George co. Md. on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NE. of Washington.

Ammer, Am-mer a river of Württemberg, a tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.

Ammer, or **Amper**, Am-per a river of Bavaria, rises in Tyrol, and joins the Isar 2 miles N of Moosburg.

Ammer, a lake of Bavaria, traversed by the Ammer River, is 10 miles long from N to E. by 4 miles wide.

Ammergau, Am-mär-gau' Ossa, a river and Urtas, after two adjacent villages of Bavaria, on the Ammer, 9 miles from its source. See OBER AMMERGAU.

Ammerichweiler, Am-mär-ich-wil' a small old town of Alsace, 3 miles NW of Colmar. Pop. about 1500.

Ammerstol, Am-mär-stol' a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles E of Rotterdam on the Lek.

Amnaberg, a post-village of Olney co., Ky. about 10 miles NE. of Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Am-mitok, on island off the NE coast of Labrador between 70 and 80 miles SE. of the entrance into Hudson Strait.

Ammon, Am-mon, or **Amiden**, Am-den, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 5 miles WNW of Willettshof.

Am-moa, a post-station of Bladen co., N. C.

Ammon, or **Ammonium**. See SWAN.

Ammonocoeus, or **Lower Ammonocoeus**, a river of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., on the W. slope of the Presidential Range, flows westward and then southward through Grant co., and enters the Connecticut at Wells River. It is nearly 100 miles long, and receives the Wild Ammonocoeus at Bath. The upper portion of the river is noted for its picturesque scenery. See UPPER AMMONOCOEUS and WILD AMMONOCOEUS.

Ammonocoeus Station, now known as Marshfield, in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, is the lower or basal station of the Mount Washington R. Its elevation is 3070 feet above sea-level, and from this point the railroad ascends 3826 feet in 5 miles.

Amo, Amo or A-mo, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 25 miles W by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

Amoa, A-mo'a, a port on the E coast of the island of Savaii Samoan Islands.

Amol, A-mol, a city of Persia, in Mazandaran, on the Kasra, 12 miles above its entrance into the Caspian and 20 miles W by S of Balfrush. Pop. about 10,000.

Amolburg, A-mol-burg a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel 7 miles SSE. of Marburg. Pop. 800. It was the seat of a famous Benedictine convent in the Middle Ages.

Amoo, a river of Asia. See AMU DARYA.

Amoochta, an Aethiopian island. See AMUKTA.

Amoo-Darya. See AMU DARYA.

Amoor. See AMUR.

Amor, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Amorbach, A-mor-bach a town of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, on the Main, 44 miles SSE. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. 2300.

Amoret, a post-town of Bates co., Mo. on the Kansas City Pittsburg and Gulf R. 70 miles E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 516.

Amorgos, A-mor-go-poo'in, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago E. of Amorgos.

Amorgos, or **Amorgo**, A-mor-go an island in the Grecian Archipelago one of the Sporades, but included in the group of the Cyclades, 18 miles SE. of Naxos. Lat. of capital 35° 45' N. Lon. 25° 45' E. Pop. about 8000. It contains the towns of Amorgos, or Chora.

Amorita, a banking town of Woods co., Okla.

Amory, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Miss. on the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham R. 88 miles WSW of Holly Springs. It has hardware manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1211.

Amos, a banking post-village of Marion co., W. Va., about 10 miles from Fairmont. Pop. about 400.

Amoskeag, Am-oh-keg' a former post-village of Hillsboro co. N. H. on the Merrimack River 16 1/2 miles by rail S of Concord and forming part of the city of Manchester. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton goods. The Amoskeag Falls afford abundant water-power.

Amos, A-mos' a town of France, department of Landes, on the Ley 13 miles SW of St. Sever. Pop. about 100.

Amour Point, a headland on the SE. end of Foulton Bay Labrador. Lat. 51° 27' N. Lon. 66° 00' W. On it is a light-house.

Amoy, A-moi a seaport town of China, on an island of the same name, province of Fo-kien lat. 24° 20' N. lon 118° 8' E. nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word *Kiamua*. It is situated at the S. end of the island, at the mouth of two united rivers, one of which communicates with the populous city of Chang-chu fu, and its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific. The streets are narrow and dirty but many of the buildings are of great size. The foreign imports comprise cotton cotton goods, cotton yarn, opium, metals, cloths, betel-nut, indigo, pepper, rattans, sugar, grain, etc. The native exports are tea, camphor, opium, sugar, sugar-candy, gold-leaf, earthenware, paper umbrellas, paper, fan-paper, grass-cloth, etc. The place has lost its prominence as a centre of the tea trade. Amoy was captured by the British in 1841 and by the treaty of Nanking, 1842, this port, with others, was opened to their trade. A supplementary treaty in 1843, established a tariff and admitted other foreigners to the same privileges as British subjects. The population—mostly employed in the coasting trade—was in 1897, 98,370 of the island, about 400,000.

Amosok, A-mo-sok' a town of Mexico, on the Mexican Southern R. the highest point of the line (7800 feet), between Puebla and Oaxaca, 11 miles from Puebla.

Ampanam, Am-pa-nam a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W coast of the island of Lombok. It has a poor roadstead, but considerable trade.

Amplakia, a town of Greece. See AMPLAKIA.

Amper, a river of Bavaria. See AMER.

Ampermond Mountain, N. Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in Franklin co., between Mount Seward and the Lower Saranac Lake. Altitude, 3432 feet. Its summit commands a beautiful view of the Saranac Lake region. At its base is a small lake called Ampermond Pond, of which the elevation is 2070 feet.

Ampezzo, im-pé-zo, or **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol 25 miles SE. of Bolzano. It is situated at an elevation of 2990 feet, in the beautiful Ampezzothal, one of the favorite tourist-centres among the Dolomites—a valley surrounded by some of the most imposing summits of the Eastern Alps (Monte Cristallo, 10,490 feet; Scarpia, 18,850 ft. Monte Civetta, 10,590 ft., Monte Antelao, etc.)

Ampezzo, im-pé-zo, a village of Northern Italy 11 miles W. of Tolmezzo.

Ampering, imp'ing, a village of Bavaria 5 miles by rail W. of Mühldorf. Here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800. Pop. 1155.

Amphila, a bay and port on the Red Sea. See **AMFILA**. **Amphipolis**, in ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, on the Strymon a short distance above its mouth in the Aegean. Originally a Thracian town it was colonized by the Athenians, from whose rule it passed under that of Macedon.

Amphissa, a town of Greece. See **SALONA**.

Amphitrite (am-fe-tri-tee) Islands, a part of the group of the Palearctic, in the China Sea, lying to the SE. of Hainan.

Am'ping, a port of Formosa, on its W. coast, is small, and important only as the port for Tai-wan which is 4 miles distant.

Amplepuis, am-p'ch-pwee' a town of France, in Rhodé, 19 miles by rail W. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1901 4690 (communes, 6944).

Amportsa, am-por-tá, a town of Spain in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 18 miles from its mouth and 8 miles below Tortosa. Pop. (communes) 4000.

Ampt'hill, a market-town of England, co. and 8 miles S. by W. of Bedford. Pop. in 1901 2177.

Ampudia, am-poo-dá, a town of Spain 18 miles SW. of Palencia. Pop. (communes) 1300.

Ampuis, am-pwee' a village of France, department of Rhône, on the Rhone, 3 miles from Condrieu.

Ampurdán, am-poor-dán a district of Spain provinces of Catalonia, between the river Ter and the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

Ampurias, am-poor-ri-ás, a poor hamlet of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city (the anc. Emporion) with a small harbor on the Gulf of Rosas. It is adjacent to and now a small suburb of the town of La Zozia.

Amqui, am-qui, a port-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, Canada, on the Intercolonial R.

Amran, am-rán a walled town of Arabia, Yemen 25 miles NNW. of Sana.

Amraoti, am-ra-o-ti, or **Amrawutti, am-re-wüt'-tee**, a city of British India, capital of the district of its own name on the Bombay Nagpur R. 25 miles SE. of Ellorhpur. It is a large cotton mart and an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. about 35,000.

Amraoti, or Amrawutti, a district of East Bengal British India. Capital, Amraoti.

Am'ri, am-ri, a village of Sindh on the right bank of the Indus, 18 miles SSW. of Sehwan. It was formerly a town of importance.

Amrili, am-ree'le, or **Umrili, um-ree'le**, a walled town of the Guikwar's dominions, British India, on the Kathwar peninsula, 130 miles SW. of Ahmedabad. Estimated pop. about 15,000.

Am'riavill, am-ri-avill, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Thurgau 10 miles from Constance. Pop. in 1900 3459.

Amritsar, am-rit-sar, or **Amrit'sar**, written also **Umrithsar, um-rit-sar**, a city of British India, capital of a district of the Punjab in the Bari Doab, 28 miles E. of Lahore and 230 miles by rail NW. of Delhi. Lat. 31° 37' 30" N.; lon. 74° 56' E. The shops and bazaars exhibit, in great abundance, the richest products of India. Amritsar has long been so situated as a holy place of the Sikhs, possessing a sacred tank situated on an island in the centre of a reservoir or tank about 150 paces square, constructed in 1681 by Ram Das, the fourth spiritual leader of the Sikhs, who gave to the work the name of 'Amrit Saras', or font of immortality. But the most remarkable object in the town is the large fortress built by Runjeet Singh, surrounded by a deep ditch of about 2 miles' circuit. A canal was constructed by the same ruler from Amritsar to the Bari, a distance of about 30 miles. The staple manufactures are shawls (imitations of Kashmir shawls), silk, and woollen and cotton cloths. Amritsar is the leading trading-place in the Punjab. Pop. in 1901, 155,548.

Amra, am-roo'á, **Amraha**, or **Umrachak, um-ro'á**, a town of Rohilkand, British India (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), district and 20 miles NNW. of Moradabad. Pop. about 35,000.

Amrum, im-rüm, or **Amrom**, a crescent-shaped island of Prussia, in the North Sea, about 17 miles from the mainland of Schleswig. Pop. about 700. It has many remains of ancient stone and earthen monuments. In recent years it has become a bathing-resort.

Amstbury, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

Amstchelberg, am-shel-bere a village of Bohemia, 28 miles E. by E. of Prague.

Amesden, am-es-den, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 44 miles NW. of Lansing.

Amesden, am-es-den, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. 11 miles NW. of Tiffin.

Amesden, am-es-den, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt. 5 miles NE. of Oxbowdahl.

Amsteg, am-steg, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri 7 1/2 miles S. by E. of Altdorf on the St. Gotthard railway. Elevation 1712 feet.

Amstel, im-stel a small river of the Netherlands, North Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and the Mydracht, traverses the city of Amsterdam and enters its harbor after a northward course of about 10 miles.

Amstelveen, im-stel-ven (a turf or turf lands of the Amstel), a village of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 miles SSW. of Amsterdam.

Am'sterdam (Dutch pron. am-stey-dám') formerly **Amstelredamme**, or **Amsteldamme** (the dike or dam of the Amstel), **L. Amstelredamum** was the commercial capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands in North Holland as the former confluence of the Amstel with the Y a lake-like arm of the Zolder Zee which has been converted into an excellent harbor and whose waters have been directed into a central canal traversing the peninsula of North Holland and giving to the city a port on the North Sea. This great North Sea ship-canal is 15 miles long, 65 to 110 yards in width, and 20 feet in depth. Its level lies 20 inches below the general level of the Amsterdam waters. The cost of construction, inclusive of the protecting dikes, was about 40,000,000 florins. Smaller vessels reach Amsterdam by the canal from the Helder or may pass the locks in the great dam of the Y, entering from the Zolder Zee. The city is the terminus of important railways and canals. Lat. 52° 23' 5" N. lon. 4° 53' 5" E. It is the largest and most important town in Holland constitutionally its capital, although the residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam stands on soft, wet ground, under which, at the depth of from 20 to 60 feet, is a bed of sand. All of the buildings are raised on piles driven into this sand. In the centre of most of the streets many of which display shops of great elegance and are the focus of a busy life, is a canal either side of which is lined with broad, brick-paved quays, with rows of trees. The Kalver Straat is one of the chief thoroughfares and exhibits the activity of the city in a most marked and picturesque degree. The city is cut up into 90 islands by the canals (*Groeten*), over which there are about 200 bridges, generally with a draw in the centre. The *Singel-Groet*, upward of six miles in length separates the old, semicircular town from the new quarters which have developed during the last 20 years. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city, loading and unloading of drawbridges the transit of merchandise on sledges and the general stir of business give the streets of Amsterdam an air of most striking animation.

Among the most remarkable buildings is the Royal Palace (*Hof Paleis*) formerly the town-hall and completed in 1665. It is a stone edifice, in the form of a parallelogram 362 feet long, 200 feet broad and 100 feet high, resting on 13,659 piles driven 70 feet into the ground. It contains a great hall 117 feet long 57 feet wide, and 100 feet high, lined with white Italian marble. The new *Stadhouders* the Bourse, the *Rijks Museum* (constructed in 1877-85, and covering nearly 3 acres of ground with magnificent collections of art and manufactures and the finest picture-gallery in Holland after those of the Hague) Municipal Museum (1892-95) the *Fodor Museum* and *Six Museum* are noteworthy structures. The numerous docks and basins are an interesting feature of the city. The New Church (*Nieuwe Kerk*) founded in 1468, is 350 feet long by 210 feet wide across the transepts. It contains the tombs of Admiral De Ruyter of the poet Vondel, and of other notables. The Old Church (*Oude Kerk*), founded about 1300 contains the tombs of several Dutch admirals and an organ said to be second only to that of Haarlem. Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions.

It possesses many excellent educational institutions, both of a general and a special kind. Among them may be named the University, with about 80 professors and doctors and a library of 100,000 printed volumes, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Royal Academy of Fine Arts, school of navigation, squares, botanical garden, and zoological garden. The last-named covers 28 acres, and is one of the richest zoological gardens of Europe.

The industries of Amsterdam include the manufacture of linen, silk, velvet, thread, porcelain, print-goods, chemicals (cobalt-blue), tobacco, candles, chocolate, soap, oil, canvas, cordage, steam-engines and machinery, the refining of salt, sugar, camphor and other substances, glass-blowing, brewing and distilling and ship-building. Its tapestry work is especially famous. About 10,000 workmen are employed in the trade of diamond polishing, to which 70 mills are devoted. Amsterdam ranks much higher as a trading than as a manufacturing town. Its commerce is immense, and its exchange is one of the chief commercial centres of the world. It is a great emporium for better, cheaper, provisions, tobacco, sugar, rice, spices, gun fish and manufactured goods of every class. Although over 1,600 ships, mainly steamers, enter and clear the port annually Amsterdam is far behind Rotterdam in its transit-trade. The city is, however, the chief money market of Holland, and the Bank of the Netherlands is one of the foremost financial institutions of Europe.

Early in the thirteenth century Amsterdam was a mere fishing village, with a small castle the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century it was constituted a town. The decline of Antwerp after the siege of 1584-85, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt in 1643, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank which it long retained, of the first commercial city in Europe. Pop. in 1890 417,539. In 1900 510,850 of which number 80,000 were Roman Catholics and 35,000 Jews.

Amsterdam, a village of Boeotia co. Ga. with large tobacco interests. The banking point in Beinsbridge.

Amsterdam, a banking post-town of Bates co. Mo. 63 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 142.

Amsterdam, a city of Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 33 mi. E. NW of Albany. It has manufactures of carpets, knit goods, woollens, silks, brooms, springs, and various other articles. The St. Mary's Catholic Institute is located here. Pop. in 1890 17,336. In 1900 20,929.

Amsterdam, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio about 26 miles SE. of Canton.

Amsterdam, a post-village of Botetourt co. Va.

Amsterdam (or New Amsterdam) Island, in the Indian Ocean, about 66 miles N. of the island of St. Paul. It is 44 miles in length, 24 miles in breadth, 3700 feet in elevation and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having numerous hot springs.

Amstetten, Am'st'et'n a village of Upper Austria, near the Ipe (Ybbs) 28 miles by rail SSE. of Linz. Pop. in 1900 5608.

Amstchikta. See ARCTICA.

Amst-Gebren, a town of Germany. See GERANY.

Amstoll, Am'st'oll a village and estate of Württemberg circle of the Danube, 4 miles WNW of Wangen.

Amu-Darya, a-moo'dar'ya (Persian, *Jihon*, sometimes written *Gihon* and *Oxus*, remotely allied to *Wakhs*, a native name for this stream) a great river of central Asia, in Turkestan rises on the Pamir plateau in two head-streams, the Ab-i Panj (with its upper part known as the Pamir River) and the Murghab or Ak-Bu, the former originating in Victoria Lake (Gae-kul, elevation 13,980 feet) and the latter in the Chuk-mek-kul (also known as Gae-kul 13,850 ft.). The two branches enclose a large part of the Pamir plateau, and unite at Wamir (elevation about 8550 ft.) For some distance beyond Wamir the river forms the boundary between Bokhara and Afghanistan, and then takes a generally NW course to the Sea of Aral, into which it discharges through two main channels. The Amu-Darya is a broad and rapid stream but is navigable for a large part of its course, there being but few obstructions, save the winter ice. Its width in the middle course varies from 350 to 570 metres, and it has a depth of water of from 2 to 8 metres. The waters begin to rise in April, and overflow vast extents of territory. Numerous irrigating channels are given off from the main stream in the region of Khiva. Steamboat navigation has been established on some portions of the lower course. At Tashkent the river is crossed by the Central Asiatic or Transcaspien railway. For a long time geographers had assumed that the ancient course of the Amu was directed to the Caspian Sea, instead of to the Aral, following the Amu-Caspian depression known as the Uzbet—a condition that was affirmed by the Arabian and Persian

geographers as late as the fifteenth century. The very recent researches of Shakhovskoi and others, however, disprove this supposition. Length of the river, about 1600 miles.

Amu-Daryya, a district of Russian Turkestan, bounded SW by the Amu-Darya. Area, about 42,850 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 193,555. In 1873 this region was ceded to Russia by the Khan of Khiva.

Amekta, Amachta, or Amoochta, a-mooch'ta, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group, with volcanic peaks. Lat. of the centre, 52° 53' N. lon 170° 45' W.

Amul, Philippine Islands. See ANAUL.

Amulga-weilo, a-mul-ga-wi-lu a town of Arabia, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Amur, or Amoor, a-moor (Manchu, *Sakhalin-Ula*) a river of eastern Asia, formed in lat 52° 30' N. lon 121° 28' E. by the union of the Argun and Shilka, westward of the Khingan Mountains. It follows a generally eastward course as the boundary between the Amur province and Manchuria, and then turns northward discharging into the gulf or channel of Saghalin below the fortress of Nikolayevsk, in lat 52° 57' N. and lon 141° E. Its course is largely through desolate plains and prairie, elsewhere across heavily forested tracts spreading out into an island-studded sea, of which the opposing banks are hardly visible. In the passage of the Bureya Mountains the stream has a contracted channel of only 2000 feet. The Amur is navigable throughout its entire course, upward of 1600 miles and the Shilka, for steam-craft of light draught for a further distance of about 300 miles, to Mitrofanova (above Stralsund the terminus of the Baikal Amur branch of the Transiberian railway). The chief tributaries of the Amur are from the N the Leya and Bureya, and from the S the Sungari and Ienrui. The more important towns situated on its banks are Blagovieshtensk, Aigun (in Manchuria), Khabarovsk, and Marinik. The total length of the river inclusive of the Argun branch is approximately 2630 miles. It is thus one of the great rivers of the globe.

Amor, a province of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, bounded NW and N by the provinces of Yakutsk E. by the Coast Province (Primorsk) and S. by Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Amur River. It touches the province of Transbaikalia in the extreme W. It is traversed by branches of the Transbaikalian and Khingan Mountains and is watered by the Amur and its tributaries. It has fertile valleys, and produces excellent timber and furs of the quality. Gold and other metals abound and the former is very extensively mined, employing over 6000 people in the washings. Capital, Blagovieshtensk. Area, 172,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 118,570 of whom 23,000 were Cossacks, 40,000 Russian settlers or peasants and 35,000 urban residents. The region was ceded by China to Russia in 1858.

Amur, Territory or General Government of, in Asiatic Russia, consisting of the three provinces of Amur, Transbaikalia, and the Coast Province (Primorsk) inclusive of the island of Saghalin. Area, about 1,150,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 1,031,564. Capital, Khabarovsk.

Amorung, a-moo-rung a bay and village of the island of Celebes. The bay is on the NW coast, and is about 14 miles long inland and 6 miles broad. The village lies at the head of the bay 25 miles SW of Menado.

Amusco, a-moo'sco a town of Spain 11 miles N. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Am'wana', a village of Palestine 10 miles W. by N. of Jerusalem. It occupies the site of the *Bea mar* of the Old Testament, mentioned in *Isaiah*, later named *Ab'el* of *Isaiah*.

Am'well, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1849.

A'my (railroad station Auburn) a post-village of Oak land co. Mich. 3 miles by rail from Pontiac. Pop. 160.

Amy, a post-hamlet of Jones co. Miss. near Ellisville Depot.

Amyun, Am yoon a town of Syria 10 miles SSE. of Tripoli.

Anaa, a-nā a group of small coral islands in the Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Of these, Chain Island is the most important.

Anabays, a-nā-bā-rā a river of Siberia, rises about lat. 60° N. lon 100° E. and falls into the Arctic Ocean in lat. 72° 40' N. lon 110° E. Length about 800 miles.

Anabon, an African island. See ANABON.

Anacapa (a-nā-kā-pā) Island, the easternmost of the Santa Barbara group, off the coast of Ventura co., Cal.

Anacapri, a-nā-kā-pri, a town of Italy island of Capri, at its NW extremity. Elevation, 880 feet. It is a favorite spot with artists. Pop. 3000.

Anachunna, a-nā-shoo-d'nā, a village and bay, N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Anacoon'da, a post-town and gold-mining camp of Teller co., Colo., in the Cripple Creek gold-mining district,

55 miles by rail W by S of Colorado Springs. Pop in 1900, 1659. The banking point is Cripple Creek.

Anascondia, a city capital of Deerledge co., Mont. on the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific R. 26 miles WNW of Butte. It has manufactures of bricks, cigars, and beer. The copper-smelting and refining works are among the largest in the world. The famous Anaconda copper and silver mine is at Butte. Pop in 1900 9463.

Anacortes, a banking post-town of Skagit co. Wash. on tidal water and on the Seattle and Northern R. 90 miles N of Seattle. It has important fishing industries and saw and shingle-mills. It also mines coal. Pop in 1900 1476.

Anacostia, a port-station of Washington D. C. **Anacostia River**, a tributary of the Potomac River from the left generally known as the East Branch which enters immediately S. of the city of Washington D. C.

Anadur'ko, a banking post-village and Indian agency of Caddo co. Okla. on the Washita River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 35 miles (direct) SW of Bremer. It has cotton, cotton seed oil, brewing and lumber-industries. Pop. abt 3500.

Anadia, a small town of Brazil state of Alagoas, 45 miles E of a city of that name.

Anadir, a river of Siberia. See **ANADIR**.

Anadyr, or **Anadir**, a river of Siberia, a river of Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchukotka country N of Kamchatka. It rises in Lake Ivetchno, about lat. 66° 30' N lon 172° E flows first W then E and falls into an inlet of the Gulf of Anadyr (North Pacific) lon 176° 30' N lon 66° 30' E. The trading port of Anadyrsk is situated on this river.

Anagni, a town of Italy 16 miles ESE of Rome. Pop. (commune) in 1901 10 629. It is the seat of an ancient bishopric and possesses an interesting cathedral.

Anah, a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Euphrates, 220 miles NW of Hillah. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks and date-groves.

Anaheim, a town of California, a banking post-town of Orange co., Cal. on the Santa Anna River about 8 miles from the sea, and on branches of the Southern Pacific and the Alhambra Topoka and Santa Fé Rrs. 26 miles SE. of Los Angeles. It is in a beautiful valley and has a genial climate. Large quantities of grapes, lemons, oranges, walnuts, and other fruits are produced here. Anaheim has the St. Catherine's Academy and manufactures of dried and canned fruits, wines, crude oil, sugar, farm implements, wine-casks, etc. The lands in the vicinity are irrigated by means of ditches. Settled by Germans in 1867. Pop. in 1890 1273. In 1900 1450. —**ANAHAIM LANDING** on the Pacific coast, is 13 miles WSW of Anaheim.

Anahuac, a town of Mexico, the name given by the aboriginal Mexicans to that portion of the Mexican plateau which is largely coincident with the modern valley of the city of Mexico, extending eastward to Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, and including the lakes or, with a further extension including the plains of Tlaxcala. The word signifies on the water. Some philologists assume the term to designate the low border-land off the plateau which adjoins the oceanic waters.

Anahualte, a post-hamlet of Chambers co. Tex. 35 miles NE of Galveston.

Anajaz, a river of Brazil island of Jonenas or Marajó falls into the estuary of the Amazon after a S course of about 80 miles.

Anakapalle, a town of British India, in Madras 18 miles SW of Vissanpetam.

Anaklia, a town of Russia, in Mingrelia, on the E shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Ingur 60 miles WNW of Kutais.

Ananiaminsk, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. about 105. See **SPRAGUEVILLE**.

Anania, a kingdom of Asia. See **ANRAN**.

Ananabun, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, 11 miles ENE of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10' N lon 1° 5' W.

Ana Maria (a mt. peak) island, or Palm Key, an island off the coast of Manatee co. Fla.

Ananbue, a group of small, wooded and rocky islands in the China Sea, between Borneo and Malacca, in about lat 3° N.

Ananipucun, a river of Brazil, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, falls into the estuary of the Amazon.

Ananipucun, a post-village of McHenry co., N. Dak. Pop. about 75.

Ananipucun, a banking city, capital of Jones co. Iowa, on the Wapipion River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 84 miles SW of Dubuque and 55 miles ENE of Cedar Rapids. It has grain-elevators, roller-

process flour-mills, and extensive stone-quarries. A state penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2073, in 1900, 2891.

Ananipucun, a town of India, Punjab (Jullundur district) on the Sutlej 150 miles ESE. of Lahore.

Ananipucun, a town of British India, presidency of Madras district of Coimbatore, 21 miles SE. of Palghat.

Anana, a town of Spain province of Alava, 17 miles WSW of Vitoria.

Anandain, a post-village of Botter co. Pa., 26 miles ESE of Mercer.

Anandpur, a town of India, Punjab (Jullundur district) on the Sutlej 150 miles ESE. of Lahore.

Ananiv, a town of Russia, government of Kherson on the Tilguli 95 miles N of Odessa. Pop. in 1897 16 713.

Anantapur, or **Anantapur**, a town of British India, district of 58 miles SE of Bellary.

Ananur, a town of Transcaucasia, on an affluent of the Kur, 32 miles N of Tiflis.

Anapa, a town of Russia, in the Kuban district, on the Black Sea, at the W extremity of the Caucasus range. Lat. 44° 54' N lon 37° 18' E. Pop. in 1897 6676.

Anaphi, a town of Greece, a Greek island of the Aegean one of the Sporades, but included in the name of the Cyclades. Lat. 36° 24' N lon 25° 47' E. It is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad, is high and rocky and has no port. Pop. 600.

Anapli, a town of Greece. See **NAURIA**.

Anaquan, a town of Victoria co. Tex., near the San Antonio about 20 miles E of Victoria.

Anas, the ancient name of the Gradiara.

Anasco, a town of Porto Rico, 6 miles by rail N of Mayaguez. Pop. 2500.

Anasco River, Porto Rico, rises in the Tetras de Cerro Gordo and flows generally W to the sea.

Anastasia, an island of the E. coast of Florida, 18 miles long and 1 1/2 broad immediately SE. of St. Augustine.

Anath, a village of Palestine, 4 miles NE. of Jerusalem supposed to be on the site of the ancient Anathoth the reputed birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It has remains of ancient walls and columns.

Anatolia, a name given to the peninsula forming the W. extremity of Asia, and in its usual application identical with Asia Minor. Anatolia (with the neighboring islands) comprises the Turkish vilayets of Brusa (Rhodavendikar), Adin (Smyrna) Konak Adana, Angora, Kastamonu, Sivas, Trebizond and the Archipelago, and the districts of Ionia and Biga. Anatolia proper is included between the 36th and 42d parallels of N. lat. and between the 26th and 42d meridians of E. lon. It is bounded N by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles W by the Grecian Archipelago and E by the Mediterranean Sea; its eastern boundary which is rather arbitrary is usually defined by a line connecting the Alma-Dagh, near the Bay of Iskander (Alexandretta) with the Euphrates, and thence extending up to its source whence it runs down the Tchoruk to the Black Sea. Estimated area, about 200 300 sq m. The N coast, facing the Black Sea, is bold and steep but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosphorus. The W coast has high and precipitous cliffs, and includes the Gulfs of Adramyti, Fucus, Smyrna, Scio Nova, Mendolia, and Cos, while the S. coast presents as its chief bays or indentations the Gulfs of Makri, Phrygia, Adalia, and Iskanderon.

The surface may be termed an elevated plateau dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian and Kurdistan mountain-systems, the Taurus running E and W not far from the shores of the Mediterranean and a range skirting the shores of the Black Sea. The southern range, or Taurus commences close to the Euphrates, where it reaches an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and, ranging W with a very irregular course, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offsets, which are known by special names, as Akh-Dagh, Bulghar Dagh, Anti-Taurus, etc. The northern coast range stretches from the Tchoruk W and terminates at the Bosphorus. Among the best known of its summits are the Kishik-Dagh SE. of Brusa; the ancient (Asiatic) Mount Olympus (5500 feet); and the Kas-Dagh, Mount Ida (8000 ft.), in the extreme W overlooking the plain of Troy. Between the two main ranges there are many smaller ones,

some of which attain a great elevation, and, indeed, everywhere lofty mountain-masses, more or less connected, are to be met with. Mount Argæus or Arghîsh-Dagh, an extinct volcano, near Karsariyeh, is 15,360 feet, and is accordingly the loftiest summit of Anatolia. The centre of the peninsula is an extensive plateau, averaging 2000-4000 feet in height, partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes and rivers having no visible outlets. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea. Of such are the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Ha lye*), the Yeşil Irmak (anc. *Frige*), and the Sakaria (anc. *Ganga river*). The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago are the Sarabat (anc. *Hermeis*) and the Menderes (anc. *Meander*). The largest of the lakes is the Tuz-Göl, or Salt Lake, a brackish water situated nearly in the centre of the plateau, at an elevation of 3260 feet. It measures about 50 miles in length.

Much of the coast mountains is of very ancient date, constructed of Palæozoic strata, with newer formations towards the interior but the central plateau itself is largely of volcanic formation, with vast sheet deposits of trap and trachyte and great numbers of modern or recent cones. Earthquakes are still fairly abundant. Anatolia contains numerous thermal and sulphurous springs. Marble exists in great abundance, an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal has been discovered along the coast of the Black Sea, copper, galena, and manganese occur in various parts. Rock-salt and petroleum are also found, marnechaum is extensively quarried especially on the southern slopes of Olympus.

The climate admits of no general description owing to the diversity in the elevation of the surface. The W shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth. The coast facing the Black Sea is almost equally favored as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior are extremely cold in winter. Tschikatuloff has likened the winter climate of Karsariyeh to that of Amsterdam, and its summer climate to that of Toulouse. The most favored areas of precipitation receive only 33 inches of annual rainfall.

The N slope of the central plateau abounds with forests of walnut, box oak, beech, plane, ash, and other timber. Sugar-cane, the vine, olives, cotton, silk, tobacco, poppy, rhubarb, and figs are abundantly raised in the valleys of the S. and there is an extensive cultivation of the commoner grains. The flora of western and southern Anatolia is extremely beautiful and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and the S. of Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant—the latter including the myrtle, which here attains an immense size, bay, daphne, laurel, and a variety of holly. Some of the vast and frigid plains of the interior produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood sage, and other members of the steppe flora. The higher mountain summits are covered with fir and cedar.

Wheat, barwood, salt fish, various fruits, barley, millet, sesame, rape, oil, cattle, molar wool, opium, saffron, hides, galls, oil-seeds, tragacanth wax, tobacco, and soap are leading articles of export. Garden vegetables are extensively grown.

Of the more prominent forms of the indigenous fauna of Anatolia may be mentioned the striped hyena, jackal, caracal, leopard, lion, caracal, bear, scilla, various gacelles, and steppe-rodents. Zoogeographically this region is one uniting Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Ottoman Turks form the great bulk of the population. The remainder is made up mainly of Greeks, Armenians, Kurds, Jews and Gypsies. The total population is estimated to be between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. Agriculture is in the most rude and primitive state. Roads, as understood in Europe, were until recently unknown, but relays of horses were maintained at distant intervals and stabled at the large towns on the leading routes. At the present time there are numerous good roads, and the railroad service is being extended along several lines into the interior. The principal cities of Anatolia are Smyrna, Bursa, Adana, Trabzon, Alexandretta or Iskenderia, Merzina, Adramytti, Angora, Sivas, Sinope, Samsun, Konya, Karsariyeh and Afsar-Karabulgar.

Anatodikon, a-pa-toi-e-kou, an island of Greece, 5 miles NW of Misoloungi, in the Gulf of Patras.

Anatone, a post-town of Aetna co., Wash., 60 miles E. of Walla Walla.

Anauy, a-na-vâ, or Gnamuham, gva-nâ-bêw, a river of Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Branco or Parana. Its length is about 200 miles.

Anauyhemum, a-na-vâ-gâ-nâ, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It flows nearly due S. and falls into that river near Taruma. Length, about 220 miles.

Anbar, an-bar', a town of Russian Turkestan, 30 miles NE of Khiva.

Ancoche, an-kô-ke, a department of Peru, bounded N by the department of Libertad, E. by that of Lima, and extending from the Pacific eastward to the head-waters of the Amazon. Area, 16,540 sq. m. It is rich in minerals. Capital, Huancayo. Pop. in 1886, 423,703.

Accarne, an-kâ-râ no, a village of Italy, province of Teramo 15 miles NNE of Teramo.

Ancoaster, ang-kas-ter, a post-village of Westworth co. Ontario, Canada, 7 miles WSW of Hamilton. Pop. about 240.

Ancede, an-ad-dâ, a town of Portugal, on the Douro, 28 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Anceins, an-kas-ne' (L. *Augustinus*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire Inférieure, on the Loire, 31 miles NE of Nantes. Pop. in 1901 3278 (commune, 5100).

Anceville, an-ân-vel, a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles SW of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. about 1700.

Anchiale and Ancharius, ancient names of Anzolo. Ancharius, an-ân-dâ, formerly Benevento, a seaport of Brazil, in the state of Papirito Santo, 47 miles SW of Victoria. It has a good harbor.

Anchiffin, an-â-chen, a river of England, co. of Lincoln flows at first W past Market-Rasen, and then northward to join the Humber.

Ancher, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 25 miles (direct) E by N of Bloomington. Pop. about 300.

Ancher, a post-village of Pointe Coupee parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Anchorage, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ky, on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles E of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Ancher Island, a small island of New Zealand, on the N side of the entrance into Dusky Bay.

Ancher Islands, two islands off the E. coast of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 3 miles E. of Cape Frio.

Ancherites, an-ân-ites, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 280 miles N of Papua.

Ancherville, a post-town of St. Clair co., Mich. 10 miles SE of Lexen. Pop. about 400.

Anchevy, or Anchevy Bay, a village of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall 5 miles S by W of Montego Bay.

Anclona, an-ân-dâ, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the Douro 70 miles ENE of Oporto, with thermal springs. Pop. about 1000.

Anclô, an-ân-dâ or almost an-ân-dâ, a village of Estrémadura, Portugal 0 miles E of Pombal.

Anclon Levetto, an-ân-le-letto, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec, 0 miles NW of Quebec. It has a large lumber trade.

Anclon, a town of Prussia. See ANKLAM.

Anclon River forms a part of the boundary between Hernando and Hillsboro cos. Fla. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico. Off its mouth are the Anclon Keys.

Anco, an-ko, a town of southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac 46 miles E of Ayacucho.

Ancober, a river of Africa. See ANKOBRA.

Ancober, a town of Abyssinia. See ANKOPRA.

Ancohuma, one of the summits of the Nevado de Sorata. See SORATA.

Ancoina (an-ko-ân) Islands, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean off the NW coast of the S. and of Luzon.

Ancon, or Port Ancon, a seaport of Peru, in the department of Lima, on a railway and 30 miles NW of Lima. Pop. 3000.

Ancona, an-ko-nâ (anc. *Anconia* Gr. *Ayda* *Ancon*), —e elbow bend, or angle, in allusion to its position in an angle of the coast, a seaport of central Italy, on the Adriatic, 185 miles NE of Rome. Lat. 43° 37' N; lon. 13° 38' E. It is built on the slope of a hill, in an amphitheatre between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts, the Città Vecchia (or the old city) and the Città Nuova (the new city). The former occupies the higher ground, and is inhabited by the poorer classes, the latter is situated along the shores of the sea. The two most remarkable structures are the medieval cathedral and the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan built of Parian marble, on the mole. Ancona is, after Venice, the principal Italian port on the Adriatic. It is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony or by a band of Syracusan patriots who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius about 360 B.C. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. Pop. in 1891, 34,122; of the commune, 50,435.

ANCONA, a province of Italy in the Marche. Area, 768 sq. mi. Capital, Ancona. Pop. in 1901, 362,469.
The March of Ancona (It. *Marche d'Ancona*, mār'h dā-kō'nā) was formerly a division of central Italy. It formed part of the Papal States, and was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1860. See **MARCHE**.

Anco'ma, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R., 10 miles SW of Streator. There are productive coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Anco'ra, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 25 miles SE of Camden.

An'oram, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. in An-aram township (town), on the Central New England R., 17 miles SE of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1358.

Anerum Leadmine, or **Hot Ground**, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Anerum township (town) on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern R. 20 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Galena, blende, and copper pyrites are found here. Pop. about 100.

Anere, the former name of **Alenut**, France.

An'croft, a village of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles S. of Berwick.

An'oram, a parish and village of Scotland co. of Roxburgh, 3 miles from Jedburgh. In this parish was fought the battle of Anerum Moor in 1544, between the Scotch and English.

Anoud, An-koop or San Carlos de Anoud, mār'kōs dā ān-koop' a port of Chile, on the N coast of Chile, capital of the province of Chilo, has a safe and spacious harbor. Lat. 41° 52' S. lon. 73° 55' W. It is much visited by whalers and exports hams and wood. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3000.

Ancy le-France, ān-sē'lē-frāns' a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Armançon 10 miles SE of Tonnerre. Pop. about 1000.

ANCYRA, a city of Asia Minor. See **ANCOA**.

Andacollo, ān-dā-kōl-yō, a village of Chile, 28 miles SSE of Coquimbo in a rich mining district. It has an image of the Virgin which brings hither numerous pilgrims yearly. Pop. in 1895, 1893.

Andahuaylas, ān-dā-wā'ylās, a town of southern Peru, department of Apurimac, on the Andahuaylas, 60 miles SE of Huamanga.

Andale, a post-village of Sedgewick co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 20 miles NW of Wichita. Pop. 200.

Andalgain, ān-dā-gā'ā, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 75 miles N of Catamarca.

Andalusia, ān-dā-lō'shā-ā or ān-dā-lō'shā-ā (Sp. *Andalucía*, ān-dā-lō'thē-ā. Fr. *Andalousie* ān-dā-lō'shā-ā) *Ger. Andalusien*, ān-dā-lō'shā-ā) an ancient division of southern Spain bounded SE and S. by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar SW by the Atlantic and W by Portugal. It is now divided into the following provinces which are named from their chief towns: Almería, Granada, Jaén, Málaga, Cádiz, Córdoba, Huelva, and Sevilla. Andalusia is bordered on the N by the Sierra Morena and is traversed by the lofty Sierra Nevada. The climate on the coasts, especially along the Mediterranean, is extremely warm, and the soil in places is remarkably fertile. Andalusia, with its snow-capped mountains, its beautiful valleys, and many remains of its Mohammedan past, is the most picturesque portion of Spain. The Vandals were established in this country in the fifth century whence it was called *Fandulania*, afterwards corrupted into Andalusia. After the dissolution of the Ommyyade Caliphate of Cordova in 1031, the region formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Sevilla, Jaén, Almería, Málaga, and Granada, all successively conquered by the rulers of Castile. Area, 23,577 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 2,466,299.—Adj. and inhab. **ANDALUSIAN**, ān-dā-lō'shā-ā (Sp. *ANDALUS* ān-dā-lō'shā-ā).

Andalusia, a banking post-town, capital of Covington co., Ala., on the Conecuh, about 80 miles S. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Andalusia, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Mississippi River 12 miles below Davenport, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Andalusia, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. near the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles NE of Philadelphia.

Andaman (ān-dā-man) Islands, a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° 40' N. and nearly under the 93d meridian of E. lon., 150 miles SW of Cape Negrais. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Doreau Passage. The soil is luxuriantly fertile, and supports in large part a magnificent tropical forest. The highest point is Saddle Peak, 2490 feet. The islands are markedly unhealthy, owing to their damp and hot climate, the thermometer ranging from about 70° to 90° with a rainfall of from 115 to 150 inches. Area, about 5000

sq. m. The native population is scanty and belongs to a race of blacks called *Mincopies*, whose ethnic relationship has not yet been determined. They are kind and cheerful in temperament. The islands now form a British convict settlement for East Indian criminals. Chief settlement, Port Blair on South Island. Port Cornwallis, on North Island, is another good port. Pop. about 15,600.

Andamarca, ān-dā-mār-kā, a village of Bolivia, 75 miles S of Oruro. Pop. 1600.

Andance, ān-dāns' a village of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 6 miles S of Serrières.

Andar, a town of Africa. See **SAINT LOUIS**.

Andaye, a seaport of France. See **HEBRAYE**.

Andecari and **Andegavi**, ancient names of **ANNOVA**.

Andeer, ān-dā-ēr, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, on the Rhine, 14 miles SSW of Chur.

Andelfingen, ān-dē-fā-gēn, a town of Switzerland, 17 miles NE of Zürich, on the Thur. It consists of two places, Gross- and Klein-Andelfingen. Combined pop. 2000.

Andelle, ān-dēll' a river of France, falls into the Seine above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length 24 miles.

Andelot, ān-dē-lō', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 12 miles NE of Chaumont. Pop. 900.

Andelye, Lée, a town of France. See **LES ANDELYS**.

Andeminninn, the ancient name of **LARNAK**.

Andenne, ān-dē-nā, a village of the Lofoten Islands, Norway on the Isle of Andø. It has large fisheries and a trade in down and feathers.

Andenne, ān-dē-nā' a town of Belgium, province of Namur on the Meuse, 11 miles by rail E. of Namur. Pop. in 1900, 7711. It has manufactures of porcelain and mines of lead and iron.

Andersab, ān-dēr-āb' or **Inderab**, ān-dēr-āb' a town of Badakhshan about 65 miles E. of Kabul.

Andersicht, ān-dēr-ikt', a SW manufacturing suburb of Brussels with dyeing and textile-works. Pop. in 1900, 47,700.

Andersines, ān-dēr-ill' a commune of Hainaut Belgium. Pop. in 1900, 8058.

Andersmatt, ān-dēr-māt' or **Ureeren**, ān-sē-rēn (It. *O serra*) a village of Switzerland, in the valley of Ureeren 18 miles S of Aaldorf. It lies in a treeless neighborhood, at an elevation of 4735 feet above the sea, and is much visited by tourists who traverse the road to gain the Furka Pass. Near it is the Devil's Bridge, crossing the Reusa, and forming part of the route across the St Gotthard into Italy. Pop. about 800.

Andersmich, ān-dēr-nāx (anc. *Antimacum* or *Antionia-cum*) a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 16 miles NW of Coblenz. It retains its old walls and crooked streets, and has interesting churches and structures dating from the Middle Ages when it was a flourishing town. The vicinity abounds in Roman remains. Pop. in 1900, 7898.

Anderson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by Pottawatomie Creek. Garnett is the county seat. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 14,703. in 1900, 13,933.

Anderson, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky has an area of 234 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable Kentucky River and is intersected by Salt River. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1890, 10,015. in 1900, 10,051.

Anderson, a county in the NW part of South Carolina, has an area of 756 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Saluda River and on the SW by the Savannah River. It is also intersected by the Kiowee River. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1890, 43,596. in 1900, 55,728.

Anderson, a county of Tennessee, has an area of 356 sq. m. It is intersected by Clinch River and also drained by Powell's River. The surface is partly occupied by the Cumberland Mountains. Coal and salt-springs are found here. County seat, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 15,123. in 1900, 17,634.

Anderson, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and on the W by the Trinity River which is navigable by steamboats. Palestine is the county seat. Pop. in 1890, 30,933. in 1900, 28,615.

Anderson, a post-town of Shasta co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 11 miles SE of Redding its banking point. It is situated in a fine fruit-growing region, and gold and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Anderson, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Fla.

Anderson, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Madison co. Ind. is on the west fork of the White River, at the convergence of several railroads, 26 miles NE of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of iron, steel, brass, wire, paper, glass, machinery, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1890, 16,741. in 1900, 20,178.

Anderson, a post-village of Fremont co. Iowa, 3 miles N of Sidney, its banking point. Pop. about 300

Anderson, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles (direct) W of Mackinac its banking point. Pop. about 300

Anderson, a post-village of McDonald on Mo., 7 miles S. of Wade and 21 miles S. of Neshua, its banking point. Pop. about 300

Anderson, a post-village of Warren co., N J 1 mile from Port Murray Station. Pop. about 160

Anderson, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 9 miles NW of Chillicothe

Anderson, a banking city capital of Anderson co. S C, on the Blue Ridge and the Southern R., 126 miles WNW of Columbia. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and fertilizer industries, and the Patrick Military Institute and Anderson Female College. Pop. in 1900 5495

Anderson, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn. on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. 49 miles W of Chattanooga. Pop. 80

Anderson, a post-village, capital of Grimes co. Tex. 16 miles NE of Navasota, its banking town and 68 miles NNW of Houston. Pop. 600

Andersonburg, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. about 20 miles NW of Carlisle

Anderson, Cape, the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Bering Strait. Lat. 65° N lon. 168 30 W

Anderson Court-House See **ANDERSON S C**

Anderson Island, Alaska. See **BAJAZ LAWRENCE**

Anderson River, in British Columbia, enters the Fraser, from the E. 20 miles above Yale

Anderson's Creek, of Indiana, runs in Crawford co. and forms the boundary between Spencer and Perry cos. until it falls into the Ohio near Troy

Anderson's Creek, of Clearfield co. Pa. enters the W branch of Susquehanna River

Anderson's Ferry, a station in Hamilton co. Ohio on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. and on the Ohio River 4 miles below Cincinnati

Anderson's Inlet, or Venus Bay, in Victoria Australia, N of Bass Strait, between Capes Lupton and Patterson receives Tarwin River

Andersons Mills, a post-station of Pickens co. S C

Anderson's Springs, a resort of Lake co. Cal. 10 miles from the Geysers and about 80 miles N of San Francisco. Elevation 1250 feet above the sea

Andersonstown, a post-hamlet of Carolina co. Md. 45 miles E. by S of Annapolis

Andersontown, a post-village of York co. Pa.

Andersonville, a post-village of Sumter co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 60 miles SW of Macon. Here many Union prisoners were confined in the civil war. The prison-grounds are now a park. Pop. 245

Andersonville, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. 54 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400

Andersonville, N J See **ANDERSON**

Andersonville, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio on the Ohio and Erie Canal 6 miles N of Chillicothe

Andersonville, a hamlet of Anderson co. S C near the Savannah River, 14 miles WSW of Anderson Court-House

Andersonville, a post-village of Anderson co. Tenn. 10 miles NE. of Clinton. Pop. about 120

Andes, an dia, a banking post-village of Delaware co. N Y in Andes township (town) 13 miles SE of Delhi and 63 miles SW of Albany. Pop. in 1900 365 of the town 1937 It is traversed by the E. branch of the Delaware River

Andes, an dia (Sp. *Cordillera de los Andes* *kon-dé-yá-rá-dé-loos-án-dés*) a range of mountains of such vast extent and altitude as to render it one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. Commencing at Cape Horn, it extends nearly parallel to the Pacific coast through out the whole length of South America to the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about 4500 miles. It was formerly assumed that the Andes were continued through the Isthmus to form part of the main mountain-system of North America, but the evidence indicating this condition is wanting, although it is by no means certain that the dissipation of the two systems has not been brought about by successive breakings and subductions. The continental divide is the isthmus, which is in part occupied by marine strata of Oligocene (Nummulitic) age, is lowered to 300 feet, but in Nicaragua, westward of the lake of the same name, it is still further reduced to 183 feet, which is the lowest mountain-cresting in the entire tract included within 112 degrees of latitude. From the E. extremity the main chain runs along the W shore of Tierra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits,

rising in many places to 2000 or 3000 feet, the culminating points of this portion being Monte Sarmiento and Bermejo, respectively 6916 and 6800 feet above the level of the sea. The Patagonian-Chilean Andes, flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific,—disrupted parts of the main mountain-mass,—continues in an almost direct E. and W. course to about lat. 33° S, when they undergo an irregular bifurcation, an eastern series of outliers trending north-northeastward to join the Eastern Cordillera, or *Cordillera Real* of Bolivia. The great volcanic (extinct) peak of Aconcagua, the culminating point of the entire Western Hemisphere, 23,086 feet, is located near this bifurcation. Recent determinations place its summit in Argentina. Not very distant neighbors of Aconcagua, both of them situated on the boundary line of Chile and Argentina, are the Mercedario and Tupungato, with elevations in both cases seemingly exceeding 22,000 feet. Between the Chilean Andes and the Pacific—a distance varying from 80 to 150 miles—are extensive plains elevated from 1000 to 1500 feet above the sea. In the S these are mostly clothed with a rich vegetation, but the more elevated mountain regions are nearly destitute of plants. The Bolivian Andes, forming the central division of the system are included roughly between the Tropic of Capricorn and lat. 15° S and cover a greatest width—including the high table-lands (despeñados, punas of Potosí, Oruro, etc.) which are held up between the western or coast Cordillera and the so-called Andes proper or eastern Cordillera (the *Cordillera Real*—of nearly 440 miles. The plateau of Titicaca which has an altitude exceeding 12,000 feet, is comparable in its position with the lofty plateaus of central Asia lying north of the Himalaya range. It is flanked on either side by the vast buttresses of the two main Andean chains, to which belong some of the loftiest summits of the continent such as Sajama, or Babama (volcanic) in the western chain, 21,000 feet and Illimani or Sorata, and Illimani (non volcanic) in the eastern with elevations of approximately 21,500 feet (or according to other determinations, upward of 22,000 feet). These parallel cordilleras are united at various points by enormous transverse groups or by single ranges crossing them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is ordinarily markedly abrupt, the dip is also very sudden to the E. whence offshoots diverge to the lower plains.

The Peruvian Andes, separated from the Pacific by a desert which is in places 160 miles broad continues the main chain or chains of the Andes with little diminution in altitude to about lat. 5° S where the mountains enter Ecuador and detach two eastern offshoots, one of which runs NW between the Marañon and Huallaga Rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayali. This divergence takes place from the knot of the famous Cerro de Pasco overlooking the lofty plateau of Pasco or Huancayo. The main range runs NW in a direction parallel to and about 6-100 miles distant from the Pacific. It presents an unbroken wall to the sea with rugged and steep declines and a majestic array of snow-clad summits. In its southern part are found the gigantic cones of Misti (volcano of Arequipa) and Chacabani both with elevations of 19,000-20,000 feet.

The Andes of Ecuador are commonly assumed to be composed of two parallel trending chains (as in parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile) and to overlap between them the vast upland stretching the greater distance between the knot of Loja in the north and that of Panto in Colombia, in the north and having an elevation of upward of 9000 feet. Recent researches have thrown doubt upon this construction as the following statement by Whymper indicates: 'The two parallel cordilleras, which, according to geographers, are the great features of the country do not exist. The axis of the Andes of Ecuador part of the backbone of South America, runs nearly north and south, and towards the western edge of the main chain there is a certain sequence of peaks more or less in a line with each other. On the east of these summits there is a succession of basins of different dimensions and of various elevations, and the nearest mountains on the western side occur at irregular distances. There is no such thing as one great relay in the interior of Ecuador. In whatever way disposed, the summits overlooking the plateau of Quito present a picture of volcanic activity unrivaled for grandeur and magnificence in the world. Haro are located the giants Sangay and Cotopaxi (19,813 feet), both violently active, eruptive, and of almost unceasing activity. Antisana (19,235 feet) Oymabae, Tungurahua, Pichincha, and Chimborazo, the last-named (20,468 feet) overlooking the plain of Babahoyo, and for a long time considered to be not only the loftiest summit of the Western Hemisphere, but of the entire globe. All the higher elevations of this group, with the exception of San Juan (15,746 feet), are of igneous construction. Vast fields of lava, pumice, and scoria are scattered over the region in some places embedding the remains of numerous animals of the

Foot-Tertiary period, and on all sides the evidence of the internal activity of the earth are grandly exhibited.

The Andes of Colombia have not the full height of those of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, or Chile, but their culminating points—Tolima, west of Bogotá (16,400 feet) Nevada de Horreo (18,340 feet), Haila, and Rala—are still peaks of the first order. The system throughout the greater part of the state consists essentially of three main lines, the western of which is deflected towards the Isthmus of Panama and the eastern, sometimes known as the Sierra de Suma Pae, northeastward to form the Andes de Mérida, in Venezuela, and the broken coast-chain, which sees a further continuation in the mountains of Trinidad and of some of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. This is the main projection of the Andean system whose mass has fallen by breakages into the trough of the Atlantic-Caribbean basin. A fork of this chain is continued northward from near Pamplona to form the backbone of the Guayana Peninsula, and has lying to the westward of its northern extremity the famous Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, an isolated mountain mass whose elevation has been variously put between 17,000 and 19,000 or even 20,000 feet. Among the best-known summits of the Venezuelan Andes are the Concha, southeast of Mérida, 15,420 feet, and the Silla de Caracas, 8760 feet.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the entire Andean system is its unbroken continuity. Throughout its entire extent no stream has succeeded in finding a passage across it from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, so that virtually nearly the entire river-discharge of the South American continent is to the Atlantic basin. Most of the higher summits are volcanic cones, either still active, like the beautifully formed Cotopaxi, or dismantled like Antisana and the much newer Chimborazo and for long distances these lofty pinnacles are found only in the western or coast Cordilleras, where they are mostly implanted directly upon the mountain-ridge or crest. The more ancient volcanoes, like Aconcagua, have had their volcanic outlines almost completely effaced. The great Altar 17,738 feet or Capas-tru, is said to have overtopped Chimborazo still in the days of the Spanish Conquest.

This gigantic mountain-chain is traversed in different parts by passes or roads at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of these are narrow steep, and dangerous. The pass from Arequipa to Puno is 14,600 feet high and the one leading from Lima to Tarima and Puno is 16,700 feet, being the highest known pass of the Andes. The former of these is now traversed by the railroad uniting Mollendo with Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and the latter by the famous Croya road the most remarkable piece of railroad construction of the world. There are numerous other passes across the Andes, many of which exceed 15,000 feet in height. At best, these are as a rule practicable only for mules and llamas, and in many cases the traveller is carried over upon the backs of natives. A great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes from Trujillo to Popayán, not much less than 1000 miles. The much-frequented Uspallata Pass, which is on the line of the nearly completed railroad that is to connect Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, with San Felipe and Valparaiso in Chile, and crosses the Andes in the immediate neighborhood of Aconcagua, has an elevation of 12,795 feet.

Snow-Line.—The line of perpetual snow in the Andes varies very greatly, according to the latitude, descending to about 4000 feet at the southern extremity of Patagonia, and rising to about 17,000–18,000 feet on the Western Cordillera, at about lat. 15° S. On the line of the equator the position is about 15,000 feet. Except in the southern tracts there are few glaciers of any magnitude, and for a long time it was believed that the equatorial summits were entirely free of glaciation. Cayambe, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo are, however, all provided with glaciers the ice-mass on the last named having considerable development.

Vegetation.—Conformable to the extreme range of climatic conditions which prevail in the Andean region there is a wealth and diversity in the flora which are presented elsewhere only in the Himalaya Mountains. Arctic or subarctic types of plants abound in the vegetation of the south, maintaining themselves, however far northward along the upper or Alpine crests of the ranges. Along much of the middle western slopes, where rain is largely or wholly wanting, the vegetation is naturally sparse and desolate, wonderfully contrasting with the exuberant floral development which is found on the eastern rain-fed slopes of Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. It is in this cold, descending deep into the lowlands, that the tropical forest unfolds itself in all its wealth and manifold variety. The cecropia, or quinina, forms part of the mountain woodland of this region. The high puma and puma tracts, the upland ponies of the mountains, are for most of the hot or

dry seasons cheerless in their dearth of green vegetation, but with the return of the rains they rapidly recover the vigor of growth and give to the eye a beautiful and refreshing display of grass and wild flowers. One of the most distinctive types of vegetation of the Andes is the araucaria, the Chilean or southern pine. The woodland nowhere attains the high level which one should expect to find in a region situated in great part directly in the equatorial tropics. On the plateau of Quito few trees are found at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and the highest a *Polylepis* does not appear to pass beyond 12,000 feet. This condition is in marked contrast to what is found on the gigantic volcanoes of Mexico, where the forest trees are still fairly massive at 13,000 or even 15,000 feet. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, wheat grows at a height of 10,000 feet or more, and oats ripen on the plateau of Lake Titicaca at an elevation of nearly 13,000 feet. Perhaps the loftiest permanent habitation of man in the world is at Chachani, Peru, 10,000 feet.

Fauna.—The animal life of the Andes is naturally varied, and partakes of the characteristics that belong to the faunas of tropical temperate and Alpine regions. No mention can here be made of even the commoner forms of life beyond the more distinctively Andean llama, alpaca, vicuña, guanaco (all in the condition of domestication) viscacha, and mountain tapir and among birds, the condor and the numerous forms of humming bird many of which are localized in their distribution to individual volcanic peaks. The North American panther or cougar (puma), finds its way along the whole chain from Colombia to the extremity of Patagonia. No mountain-chain in the world presents such a magnificent scene for the distant distribution of animal forms as the Andes and there is none that is so completely a barrier to a transmigration as this one.

Geology.—The geology of the Andes is as yet very imperfectly known but the main construction appears to be that of a central or nuclear crystalline mass (granites, gneisses, schists) of very ancient, probably Archæan age, and of superimposed sedimentary deposits, which cover nearly all the geological periods from the oldest to the Cretaceous (inclusive). It is made manifest, therefore, that the upheaval of the chain is Post-Cretaceous (in part, probably late Cretaceous) with a culmination not unlikely in the period, at or near the middle Tertiary which marked the final great elevation of the Alps and Himalayas. Where the Andes divide into two or more parallel branches the inner of these appears in most cases to be the oldest. The close correspondence between the trend of the western mountain-system and the configuration of the coast-line makes indisputable the relation existing between the two, it may be taken for certain that the making of the mountains was the making of the western border of the South American continent. It may also be accepted as being nearly proved that the making or upheaval of the mountains was in great measure, if not almost entirely a consequence of the subsidence of the Pacific floor. The Andes both in the north and in the south have undergone marked destruction, to which the islands of the Caribbean basin and of coastal Chile and Patagonia bear imposing testimony but the full amount of this destruction or disintegration has not yet been ascertained. It would appear that southward the mountain-system was at one time projected quite to the position of Graham Land (Island) and not improbably it united with an Antarctic continent. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches, producing gold silver, and copper in large quantities together with platinum, molybdenum, lead, and iron. The deposits of saltpetre, found principally in the region included between the 18th and 30th parallels of southern latitude, have become somewhat very valuable.

Among the most notable ascents of the Andean mountains are those of Chimborazo by Humboldt and Bonpland (partially successful) in 1802 by Boussegault and Hall (partial) in 1851 by Reis and Stübel (partial) in 1872 and by Whymper and the Carrel, in 1890 of the Pico de Parí, of the Sorata by Wiesner in 1877 of Cotopaxi, by Thielmann, in 1878 and by Whymper in 1890 of Aconcagua, by Zurbriggen in 1897 of Tupungato, by Vines and Zurbriggen, in 1897 of the Sorata (nearly to the summit) by Conway in 1898, and of Illimani, by Conway in 1899.

Andes, Los Andes, or Santa Rosa de los Andes, *San Isidro de los Andes*, a town of Chile, province of Aconcagua, 18 miles by rail E. by S. of San Felipe. Pop. 5444.

Andevuren'to, or Andevurante, An-de-vur-ran'to, a large village on the E. coast of Madagascar, near the mouth of a river of the same name 66 miles S.W. of Tamatave.

Andriana, *an-doo-jah* or *an-doo-shin*, a town of Anatolia, in Bithynia, near the Bys-Barys, 25 miles SNE of Rhodus. The town is large and is surrounded with gardens and a moated fort. Pop. in 1867, 41,684. In Dec., 1902, the town was visited by a destructive earthquake, which cost the lives of 1621 of the inhabitants (3542 in the district).

Andring, a post-village of Yaseo co. Minn. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles (direct) S of Yaseo City. Pop. 125.

Andkhui, *and-roo'ee*, or *Andkoi*, *an-kò'ee*, a town of Afghan Turkestan, capital of the province or oasis of Andkhui, on the N slope of the Hazara Mountains, about 190 miles W by N of Balkh. It is on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan. Pop. composed of Suni Mohammedans, about 15,000.

Andlau, and *l'w*, a village of Germany Lower Alsace, on the Andlau, an affluent of the Ill, 3 miles NNW of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1900 1731.

Andø, and *ø* (i.e. Duck Island) one of the Lofoten Islands, off the W coast of Norway 20 miles long and 10 miles broad.

Andoain, *an-do-las'* a town of Spain, in Biscay on a railway 6 miles from San Sebastián. Pop. (communs) 3000.

Andolsheim, *an-dole-hime* a village of Upper Alsace, 34 miles SE of Colmar.

Andorra, *an-do'r'd*, a commune of Italy on the W coast of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles by rail SSW of Alasio. Pop. about 2000.

Andorno Ossicoma, *an-don ne kát-cho-ni*, a commune of Italy 13 miles NE of Ivrea, on the Cervo. Pop. about 3000.

Andorra, *an-dos-ni* (Fr. *Andorre* *an-don*) a neutral country with the name of a republic, situated on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida, extending from lat. 42° 23' to 42° 35' N and from lon 1° 25' to 1° 46' E. surrounded by high mountains on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Area, 178 sq m. Its climate is cold, but healthy; the soil is unproductive in grain, but there are rich mines of iron and valuable forests. Oats and barley are the only crops. The government, a democracy is vested in a council of 24 members elected by the whole population. The executive head is a syndic, elected by the council for life. Andorra is nominally subject to the suzerainty of France and of the bishop of Urgel. The inhabitants mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. Pop. about 6000. The independence of this little state is reported to date from the time of Charlemagne, about 790. Capital Andorra. —Adj. and inhab. *Andorran*, *an-don-neer*.

Andorra, an ancient village, capital of the republic of Andorra, at the foot of the Monte Andor, at an elevation of 2618 feet, and 12 miles N of Urgel. Pop. about 1000.

Andouillé, *an-doo ee-yá* a town of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles SE of Chailand. Pop. about 800 (communs, 3200).

Andover, a borough and market-town of Hampshire, England, 12 miles NW of Winchester. Pop. in 1901 8509.

Andover, a post-town of Tolland co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles E. of Hartford. Pop. about 440.

Andover, a post-town of Henry co., Ill., about 25 miles N by E. of Galeburg. Pop. in 1900 238.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, on a division of the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles N by W of Clinton. Pop. 80.

Andover, a post-village of Butler co., Kan. 11 miles E of Wichita. Pop. about 125.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Oxford co. Ma. about 45 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. in 1899 727.

Andover, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass. in Andover township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles N of Boston and 10 miles E. of Lowell. It is the seat of the Abbott Female Academy Faneuil High School, Phillips Academy (founded in 1778) and the Andover Theological Seminary, which was founded in 1807 and is the leading educational institution of the American Congregationalists. This seminary has a large endowment and a library of over 50,000 volumes. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who resided here after the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin', is buried in the private cemetery of the trustees of Phillips Academy. Andover township (town) is bounded on the NW by the Merrimack River. It has woolen-factories, flax-mills, and manufactures of linen and rubber. Pop. of the town in 1890, 6142. In 1900 6512.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Maricopa co., Ariz., 12 miles from Yuma, Ariz.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Harrison co., N. H., about 24 miles NW of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 1179.

Andover Station is on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles from Concord.

Andover, a post-village of Hudson co., N. J., in Andover township, on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh and Hudson River R. 5 miles S of Newton its banking point. There are limestone-quarries and iron-mines in the township. Pop. of the township in 1900 987.

Andover, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N. Y., in Andover township (town), on the Erie R., 16 miles W of Elmira and 13 miles ESW of Belmont. Pop. in 1900, 954; of the town 2809.

Andover, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 38 miles N of Youngstown. It has manufactures of flour lumber iron fences, etc. Pop. in 1900 815.

Andover, a banking post-village of Day co., S. Dak., in a fine agricultural section, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles E of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt., about 28 miles S. by E of Rutland. Pop. in 1900 372.

Andover, or *Tobique*, a post-village of Ylators co., New Brunswick on the river St. John opposite the mouth of the Tobique River 50 miles N of Woodstock. Steamers ply between Andover and Woodstock. Pop. 250.

Andraitx, *an-dra-its* a town on the SW coast of Majorca, 8 miles WSW of Palma. Pop. of the commune, about 6500.

Andrarum, *an-dra-rum* a town of Sweden 20 miles S by W of Christiansd. Pop. about 1800.

Andrawa (*an-dra-rá*) Bay, Madagascar E. coast, about 60 mi. on SE of Cape Amber. Lat. (Barry Head) 12° 54' S lon 40° 58' E.

Andrenafski, *an-dra-af'skee*, a settlement of Alaska, on the right bank of the lower Yukon River, about lat. 62° 5' N lon 153° 12' W.

Andrenhof (*an-dra-an-oh*) or *Andrenof'vian* Islands, a group of about thirty islands in the North Pacific, belonging to the United States and forming the central division of the Aleutian Islands. Lat. 53° N.

Andresborg (*an-dra-ah-borg*) *Sancti*, a town of Hanover in the Harz Mountains, 13 miles SW of Elbingen, on the crest of the Andresberg at the S. foot of the Brocken 1025 feet above the sea. It was recently some into favor as a health-resort. It owes its origin to the mines of iron silver, lead, copper cobalt, and arsenic in its immediate neighborhood. Pop. in 1900 3846.

Andree, a post-hamlet of Isanti co. Minn. Pop. about 50.

Andrzejew, *an-dra-jév* a town of Russian Poland government of Kielce. Pop. in 1897 5919.

Andretta, *an-dret-tá*, a town of Italy in the Apennines, province and 33 miles E of Avellino. Pop. about 3000.

Anderson, a county in the NW part of Missouri, has an area of 420 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Neosho River and on the SW by the Missouri, and is also drained by the Platte River. The surface is undulating the soil is productive. Capital Savannah. Pop. in 1890 10,000, in 1900 17,352.

Andrew, a post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, 37 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 273.

Andrew Chapel, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Tenn., about 13 miles W of Jackson.

Andrews, a county of Texas, bounded W by the SE. extremity of New Mexico. Area, 1591 sq m. It is a part of the Llano Estacado. Its surface is dotted with salt and alkaline lakes. Pop. in 1900 67.

Andrews, a banking post-town of Huntington co., Ind. on the Wabash River and on a division of the Wabash R. 7 miles SW of Huntington. Pop. in 1900 746.

Andrews, a post-village of Sierra co. N. Mex. Pop. about 80.

Andrews, a post-village of Cherokee co., N. C., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R., 10 miles (direct) N of Hayesville. Pop. about 200.

Andrews, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 46 miles N by E. of Columbus.

Andrews, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., 16 miles SW of Spottsylvania.

Andrews Settlement, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 10 miles N of Conduport.

Andrews, St. Scotland. See SAINT ANDREWS.

Andrewsville, a mining locality in Carbon co., Pa., 9 miles W of Meach Creek.

Andrewsville, a post-village of Laramie co., Nebraska, 24 miles from Merriekville.

Andrewville, a hamlet of Kentco, Del. Pop. about 20.

André, *an-dra'* a village of France, Department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles ESW of Cholet.

Andria, *in-dri-ä*, an episcopal town of Italy, 30 miles WNW of Bari. It has a fine old cathedral. The chief trade is in almonds. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 49,500.

Andrichau, a town of Austria-Hungary. See **ANSPACH**.

Andritzena, *in-drit-eh-ä*, a town of Greece, in Messenia, 20 miles NE. of Kyparissia. Pop. about 2000.

Andros, *in-dros*, an island of the Greek Archipelago, the northernmost of the Cyclades, is 36 miles long and 6 miles broad, mountainous and fertile. Chief town, Andros, but the best port is Gaurion, on the W coast. Pop. in 1896, 15,599.

Andros, in the Bahamas. See **ANDROS ISLAND**.

Andros, a town of Greece, on the island of Andros on the E coast. It is the see of a Greek and a Catholic bishop, has a spacious port for small craft and manufactures silks and carpets. Pop. (commune) in 1890, 8503.

Androscoggin, a river of New England, is formed by the junction of the Magalloway River and the outlet of Umbagog Lake. It runs southward through part of Coos co. N H. crosses the western boundary of Maine, and runs nearly eastward through Oxford co. It afterwards flows southward through Androscoggin co. and enters the Kennebec River about 18 miles from its mouth and 5 miles above Bath. Its length is about 150 miles; total fall of the Androscoggin proper 1250 feet.

Androscoggin, a county in the SW part of Maine, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is intersected by the Androscoggin River which affords extensive water power and it contains several small lakes. Capital Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 48,988. In 1900, 54,243.

Androscoggin Lakes, in Maine. See **BANDOLLY LAKES**.

Andros Island, one of the Bahamas, is 90 miles long and from 10 to 40 mi. as broad. It is generally low and swampy and is subject to some extent to overflow from the sea, but is well timbered and exports wool and sponges. It is often spoken of as a group of islands, since the lagoons and marshes divide it into three principal and many minor parts. Pop. about 1400 mostly living at Red Bay in the N.

Andros Island, a fertile island in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, Sacramento co. Cal. The island has been diked against floods.

Andrusan, *in-droo-sä*, or *Androo-sä*, a town of Greece, in Messenia, 7 miles NW of Kalamata.

Andrus'ovo, or *Andrus'ovo*, a village in the Russian government of Smolensk. It is memorable for the treaty concluded here in 1867 between Poland and Russia, in which the former relinquished the Ukraine E. of the Dniester together with Kiev etc.

Andrychow, *in-droo-kyv* (Ger. *Andrichau*, *in-dre-kyv*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 5 mi. W of Wadowice, on the Wispra. Pop. 1000. It has manufactures of linen.

Andújar, *in-doo-jär* (anc. *Hitur'gie*), a town of southern Spain 20 miles NW of Jén, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, on the Guadalquivir. It is noted for the manufacture of porous jars for cooling water, called *alcarraces*. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 16,302.

Anduze, *an-dü-ä*, a town of France, department of Gard 5 miles SW of Alais. Pop. in 1901, 2846.

An'dy, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co. W Va. 6 miles NE of New Martinsville.

Andyville, a post-hamlet of Meade co. Ky.

Anegada, *ä-nä-gä-dä* (Sp. for drowned island) the northernmost of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies. It is low and flat, 10 miles long and very narrow. Much of its surface is liable to be washed by heavy seas. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs. Salt is produced here. Lat. 18° 45' N., lon. 64° 20' W.

An'ekallu', or *An'ikal'*, a town of India, in Mysore, 20 miles SSE. of Bangalore. Pop. 6000.

Anensis, the ancient name of the river Enns.

Anet, *ä-nä*, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir 6 miles NE of Dreux. Pop. about 1300.

Anet, *ä-nä* (Ger. *Fas*) a village of Switzerland, 23 miles WNW of Bern. Pop. 1500.

Aneta, a banking post-village of Nelson co. N Dak. on the Great Northern R. 50 miles (direct) SW of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Angeon, an island in the Persian Gulf. See **APACHE**.

Anganguaco, *Angän-gwä-ö* a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan. Pop. in 1895, 9115.

Angara, *äng-gä-rä*, a large river of Siberia, issues from Lake Baikal, at about lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 101° E., and, passing the town of Irkutsk, pursues a N and W course for about 1200 miles and falls into the Yenisei. The Angara, although considered to be a tributary of the Yenisei, is usually the main stream, far exceeding in size and vol-

ume the river that is assumed to take it up. It is navigable for its entire course below Irkutsk and for steamers as far as the junction of the Ilim. Below this point the stream is also known as the Upper Tunguska. A stream entering Lake Baikal at the NE extremity is the Upper Angara.

Angarasan, *äng-gä-rä-sä*, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name department of Huanavelica.

Angat, *äng-gät*, a town of Bulacan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quiang River and 19 miles from Bulacan. In a mountainous and wooded region, it yields the products of the province. Pop. 7000.—Angat Mountain (3237 feet altitude) is to the northeast.

Angam, *äng-gam* or *Angam*, *äng-gäm'* called also *Angar* and *Angam*, an inhabited island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is from 5 to 8 miles long.

Angazim, *äng-gä-sä-yä*, or *Great Camore*, the largest of the Camore Islands. See **COMORE**.

Angaferang, one of the chief towns of Bhutan, in the eastern Himalayas.

Angecourt, *äng-koor*, a town of France, department of Ardennes, 5 miles SW of Sedan. Pop. 500.

Ang Gardien, *äng-gär-dä-än'* a post-village and parish of Montmorency co., Quebec Canada, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles below Quebec with which it is connected by rail.

Angé Gardien, Rouville co. Quebec. See **CAS ROBERT**.

Angaji, *än-shä-shä*, a town of Portugal Beira, 6 miles NE. of Aveiro. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Angel de la Guarda, *än-nel-dä-lä-gwä-rä-dä*, an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of California, in about lat 29° 15' N.

Angelica, *Lee*. See **LOS ANGELES**.

Angelica, *än-jel-jä*, a banking post-village (formerly a capital) of Allegany co. N Y. is in Angelica township (town) on a creek of the same name and on the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R. about 50 mi. SE. of Buffalo and 20 miles W of Hornellsville. It has dairying and lumbering interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 978. of the town 1639. The Genesee River runs through the town.

Angelica, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa. about 5 miles S of Reading.

Angelica, a post-township (town) and village of Shawano co. Wis., about 20 miles NW of the city of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1260, of the village, about 100.

Angelina, *än-jä-lä-nä*, a river in the E part of Texas, rises in Smith co. flows in a SSE direction forms the boundary between Angelina and Nacogdoches cos. and enters the Neches River about 13 miles NE. of Woodville. Length estimated at 150 miles.

Angelina, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Angelina River and on the SW by the Neches. The surface is undulating and the soil is fertile. Capital, Lufkin. Pop. in 1890, 6308, in 1900, 12,481.

Angelina, a post-village of Angelina co. Tex. on the Houston, East and West Texas R., 9 miles (direct) N of Lufkin. Pop. about 150.

Angel Island, a post-station of Marin co. Cal., on a small island in the harbor of San Francisco, 2 miles from Sausalito Station.

Angeln, *äng-eln* a fertile district of Prussia in Schleswig between the Eider and the Flensburger Fjord, is supposed to take its name from the Angles a Low-German people who settled in large numbers in England in the sixth century and gave it its name. The inhabitants speak Danish and are a hardy and industrious race.

An'gnio, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 719.

Angels Camp, a banking post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. in a fine fruit-growing region about 15 miles NW of Soledad. It has rich mines of gold-bearing quartz. Pop. about 1600 (7).

Angera, *äng-jä-rä*, a town of Italy on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 miles NW of Milan with ruins of a fine castle. Pop. about 2000.

Angerapp, *äng-gä-räp*, a river of East Prussia, one of the head-streams of the Pregel.

Angerburg, *äng-g'er-börs* a town of East Prussia, 30 miles SW of Gumbinnen, near the Manersee. Pop. 3000.

Angerio, *äng-gä-rä-ö*, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E of Arnhem.

Angermund, *äng-g'r-män*, a most beautiful river of Sweden rises near the border of Norway and flowing SE. enters the Gulf of Bothnia N of Hornsund. Length, 120 miles, of which about 60 are navigable for small craft.

Angermundland, *äng-g'r-män-land*, or *Angermundia*, an old province of Sweden, now part of the län of Westmanna (Härnand).

Anguier, *ang-wi-er*, a town of Prussia, 43 miles E. of Berlin, on Lake Müritze. Pop. in 1900 7466.

Anguier, *ang-wi-er*, a village of Prussia, Saxony, 17 miles N.W. of Magdeburg.

Anguier, *ang-wi-er*, Canada. See **CANADA**.

Anguier's, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. W. Va. 36 miles S. by W of Parkersburg and 5 miles from the Ohio River.

Anguier, *ang-wi-er* (anc. *Juthungia* also *Andecovi Andecorum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine just below the junction of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, and 4 miles N. of its junction with the Loire, on the railway from Tours to Nantes 196 miles SW of Paris. Lat. of cathedral, 47° 23' 17" N. lon. 6° 33' 10" W. Its most remarkable structures are the massive castle, once the stronghold of the dukes of Anjou, now a powder-magazine, the splendid medieval cathedral of St. Maurice, the Hospice St. Jean founded by Henry II of England, and the tower of St. Austin. The Maine divides Anguier into an upper and a lower town, and its old walls are converted into boulevards planted with trees and lined with handsome houses. There are fine modern quays and bridges. Anguier has several rich museums, a library of 60,000 volumes, a school of arts and trades, a school of painting, a conservatory of music and many professional and other schools, and in the seat of the Université Catholique de l'Ouest. It is a bishop's see and is the seat of several learned societies of high repute. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, hosiery, sail-cloth, metallic wares, etc. In the vicinity are immense slate-quarries. The population was in 1870 about 50,000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes it gradually declined, and in 1790, before the revolution, was 27,000. Since 1815 the prosperity of the city has revived. Pop. in 1891 72,669 in 1901 74,421.

Angers, *ang-wi-er*, a post-village of Ottawa co. Quebec on the Ottawa River 14 miles from Ottawa.

Angerville, *ang-wi-er*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 miles SW of Etampes. Pop. 1500.

Angerville, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Havre.

Angerville, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Yvetot.

Anguilar, *ang-gi-er*, a town of Italy 18 miles NE. of Ancona. Pop. 1500 (commune 2000).

Anguilar, *ang-gi-er*, a village of Italy on the Adige, 2 miles NW of Legnago. Pop. 600 (commune 2000).

Angkor, a post-town of Harnett co. N. C. Pop. about 150.

Angkor, a ruined town on the borders of Cambodia and Siam not far from the NW extremity of Lake Dien Hoa (Cronle-Sap). Near it are the famous ruins of Angkor or Nakhon Vat.

Angkor, *ang-gi-er*, a town of France, department of Tarn, 15 miles SE of Castelnau. Pop. 400 (commune 2000).

Angkor, *ang-gi-er*, a post-borough and seaside resort of Cape May co. N. J. on Five Mile Beach (Atlantic coast), 10 miles SE of Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1900 161.

Anglesey, or **Anglesea**, *ang-gi-er*, an island and co. of Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with the co. of Carnarvon by bridges across Menai Strait. It is 20 miles long and 17 miles broad. Area, 275 sq. m. Highest point, Holyhead Hill 703 feet. Pop. in 1901 50,600. The chief towns are Beaumaris (the capital), Amlwch, and Holyhead. The soil is mostly fertile and tolerably well cultivated. The Parys and Moa mines have yielded large quantities of copper. Menai Strait is crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge 100 feet above low water mark and by the great Britannia tubular bridge, for the conveyance of railway trains. Anglesey is the Mo na of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain, and it has numerous prehistoric remains.

Anglet, *ang-gi-er*, a small town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées 3 miles NW of Bayonne.

Angleton, *ang-gi-er*, a banking post-village capital of Brazoria co. Tex. on the Velasco Terminal R. about 50 miles (direct) S of Houston. Pop. about 700.

Angleur, *ang-gi-er*, a village of Belgium 3 miles SE of Liège, between the Meuse and Ourthe. Pop. in 1890 estimated at 7650.

Anglum, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. Pop. about 100.

Angmagalik, the principal settlement, with a mission station, on the E. coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 30' N.

Angoulême, *ang-gi-er*, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles SE of Bourdeaux.

Angoulême, *ang-gi-er*, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Maipo, on a railroad, and 70 miles SE of Concepción. Pop. in 1900, 7656.

Angola, *ang-go*, formerly **Donga** or **Ambinda**, *am-bon-dá*, a name of the Portuguese possessions in western Africa, extending from about lat. 5° S., near the mouth of the Congo River to the river Cuanza, in lat. 17° 30' S. It is bounded on the N. by the Congo Free State, on the E. by the Congo Free State and British Zambesia, on the S. by German Southwest Africa, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes the detached tract of Cabinda (Kabinda) which lies on the coast across lat. 5° S. between the French Congo and the Congo Free State. The country is flat and sterile along the coast but mountainous in the interior rising into plateau-summits and elsewhere into wild and rugged peaks, some of which attain an elevation of 7000-7500 feet (Luvu, Ilonga, Hambo). It is watered by various rivers with their numerous tributaries. Among the streams are the Cuanza (Kwanza) the Bengo, and the Danda. The climate varies from the tropical low lands to the plateau altitudes where the mild temperature of Europe may be enjoyed. Luxuriant forest covers a large part of the interior. Angola long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave-trade. Palm oil, rubber, coffee (the chief export of Ambila) and cotton (district of Mossamedes) are the most valuable products. The coast of Angola was discovered in 1482 by the Portuguese who soon after began to form settlements on the Congo and at various points S of that river. They have a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places, in some instances several hundreds of miles in the interior where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purpose of trading. Since 1837 when the colony was enlarged by a treaty with the Congo Free State, Angola consists of 4 districts.—Congo, Loango, Benguela and Mossamedes. The kingdom of Luanda is in the N.E. Area, about 500,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Capital and chief port, São Paulo da Loanda.

Angola, a post hamlet of Sussex co. Del. 44 miles S. by E of Dover.

Angola, a banking post-town, capital of Steuben co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 43 miles N. by E of Fort Wayne. It is the seat of the Tri-State Normal College. Pop. in 1900 2140.

Angola, a post-village of Labette co., Kan. Pop. about 100.

Angola, a post village of West Feliciana parish La. on the Mississippi River about 60 miles below Natchez, Miss.

Angola, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. on several railroads, 71 miles SSW of Buffalo and about 3 miles from Lake Erie. It has manufactories of bicycles and terra-cotta. The banking post is Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Angola, a post hamlet of Onslow co. N. C. 13 miles SW of Jackson ville.

Angolia, *ang-gi-er* or **Angolia**, a town of Abyssinia, in Show, 17 miles W of Ankober.

Angolia, a district of east-central Africa, inhabited by the Angolia tribe, living W of Lake Nyasa.

Angora, *ang-go*, (Turk. *Engürü* *ang-gi-er* *ang-gi-er*) a town of Asiatic Turkey capital of the vilayet of the same name, 215 miles ESE of Constantinople, with which it is connected by rail. It is celebrated for the long-haired goats bred in its vicinity the wool of which is largely exported. The town has an extensive trade. Angora is the seat of a Greek and a Catholic Armenian bishop. Here Sultan Bayazet was overwhelmed and captured by Tamerlane in 1402. Pop. about 30,000 of whom more than one-third are Armenians.

Angora, a mountainous vilayet or province of Turkey in Asia Minor. It has many fertile valleys and exports mohair (sheared from the famous Angora goats) wool, tragacanth, opium and yellow berries. Area, 32,000 sq. m. Capital Angora. Pop. estimated at about 900,000.

Angora, a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 3 miles from West Philadelphia, Pa.

Angora, *ang-go*, a town of Bornu, central Africa, 15 miles SE of Kuk, near the W. bank of Lake Chad.

Angora, *ang-go*, **Angozha**, **Angoxa**, *ang-go*, *ang-go*, or **Angochi**, *ang-go*, a small country of east Africa, claimed by Portugal, has a coast-line of 90 miles, and lies chiefly in the valley of a river of the same name, which is navigable 180 miles. It produces coconuts and some silk, cotton, peanuts, ivory copal and arbol. Capital, Angora, on the river Angora, 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 16° 38' S.; lon. 40° E. The people are mostly Arabs. Of the coast are the Angoxa coral islands, small, low, and well wooded.

Angostura, *ang-go-to-er*, a town of Venezuela. See **Ciudad Bolívar**.

Angoulême, *ang-gi-er* (anc. *Amboin* or *Amboin*), a city in the W. of France, capital of the department of Charante (in the old Angoulême), on the Charente, 64 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 37,000.

of the city 32,479. It is situated on an isolated hill, 305 feet above the river, and, being built of white stone, presents an attractive appearance, enhanced by the fine promenades and terraces laid out on the site of its former fortifications. It has a fine cathedral of the twelfth century and a handsome hôtel-de-ville. There are a number of paper mills and various other manufacturing concerns.

Angoulême, *āw goo mē'* an old province of France of which the capital was Angoulême now forming the département of Charente and part of Dordogne.

Anguxa, or **Angosha**. See **Angora**.

Angra, *āng'grā*, a seaport on the E side of the island of Terceira, capital of the Azores Islands. Lat. 38° 38' N. lon. 27° 13' W. It is well built and regular and its situation beautiful. Its harbor is the only good one in the island, and is fortified. The town has a military college and arsenal. Its chief exports are wine, honey and fruits. Pop. about 11,000.

Angrah, *āng'grāh'* a river of Abyssinia, taking its rise in Damben and falling into the Takese.

Angra dos Reis (or **Reyes**) *āng'grā doos rā'ēsh* a seaport of Brazil on a bay of the same name, 70 miles W of Rio de Janeiro.

Angra Pequena (or **Pequenha**) *āng'grā pē' kēn yā* (i.e. "little bay") or **Santa Cruz**, an old seaport on the coast of German Southwest Africa. The beginnings of German colonization in Africa were made here in 1884. Lat. 26° 38' S. lon. 15° E.

Angrahabad, a town of Bengal. See **Ennabur**.

Angri, *āng'grā*, a town of Italy 11 miles NW of Salerno. Pop. in 1061 6557 (commune, 11,210).

Anguilla (*ang-ghī-lā* Sp *Anguila*, *āng'ghē-lā*) or **Snake Island**, one of the British West India islands, Leeward group, 8 miles N of St. Martin. It has cattle and salt industries. Area, 35 sq m. Pop. about 3800. Off its NE coast is the little island of Anguilletta.

Angul'ia, a post-town of Sharkey co. Minn. 35 miles S of Ellsworth.

Anguilla (*āng-wī-lā*) Cape, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 07' N. lon. 50° 17' W.

Anguillara, *āng-wī-lā-rā*, a village of Italy 25 miles S of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Anguillara, a village of Italy province and 19 miles NW of Rome on Lake Bracciano. Pop. about 1500.

Angul, or **Ungul**, an pool a native state of Orissa, India, under British control, bounded SW by the Mahanuddy. Capital, Angul.

Angos, *āng'gus*, the old name of Fortarthur, Scotland. Its titular lordship belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

Angus, a coal mining town of Boone co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 40 miles S of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900 333.

Angus, a post-village of Nuckolls co. Neb. Pop. about 100.

Angos, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario 5 miles NW of Toronto. Pop. 300.

Anhalt, *ān'hālt* a duchy of Germany surrounded by Prussian territory (province of Saxony) chiefly between lat. 51° and 52° N. and lon. 11° and 13° E. Area, 986 sq m.

It consists of two principal and four smaller parts all detached from one another. The reigning family in one of the oldest in Europe. The title of Prince of Anhalt was first conferred in 1515 and in 1566 four ducal lines were established. The line of Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct in 1793 that of Anhalt-Cöthen in 1847 the male line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863 since which time the former line of Anhalt-Desman has ruled the reunited state. The country is agricultural but the mountainous parts of the W afford timber and metals. The people are mostly Protestants. Chief towns, Dessau (the capital) Bernburg and Cöthen. Pop. in 1900 316,627.

Anhemby, or **Anhembi**. See **Tapyr**.

Anholt, *ān'hōlt*, an island of Denmark N of Jutland in the Cattegat. Lat. of the light-house at its NE extremity 56° 44' N. lon. 11° 39' E. It is 7 miles in length by 4 in breadth. Pop. about 200.

Anholt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on an affluent of the Rhine, 13 miles NE of Cleve. Pop. 1750. It is the residence of the Princess of Salm-Salm.

Anhui, a province of China. See **Ngak Kwai**.

Ani, *ā-nē*, a ruined city of Russian Armenia 26 miles E. by S of Kara, on the Arpa-Tekel. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the Bagratide line of Armenian kings. It was pillaged by the Seljuks about 1065, and soon after abandoned. There are extensive and interesting ruins.

Aniakchak (*ā-nā-ak-chāk*) Bay, Alaska, enters the peninsula of Alaska from the SE. Lat. 56° 46' N., lon. 161° W.

Aniane, *ā-nā-ān'*, a town of France, département of Hérault, on the Orbères, 16 miles WNW of Montpellier. Its old abbey is now a prison. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, soap, cement, and chemicals. Pop. 2500.

Aniche, *ā-nēsh'*, a village of France, département of Nord, 8 miles ESE. of Douai with extensive coal-mines, glass-works and chemical works. Pop. (commune) 7500.

Anich, a town of Arabia. See **Aniseh**.

Aniene, a river of Italy. See **Tavennone**.

Animally, or **Animallaya**, India. See **Aravullay**.

Am'mas, a town of La Plata co. Colo. on the Animas River, about 25 miles S of Silverton. Coal is found near it. Pop. in 1900 154.

Animas Forks, a post village of San Juan co. Colo. about 20 miles NNE of Silverton. It is surrounded by high mountains and rich silver mines and is chiefly supported by mining silver.

Animas River, or **Rio de las Animas**, Colo. rises near the San Juan Mountains, runs southward through La Plata co. and enters the Rio de San Juan in Taos co. N. Mex. It is about 160 miles long, and is a clear rapid mountain-stream. The Doover and Rio Grande R. traverses the cañon of this river along one of the most remarkable construction beds known in railway engineering. Coal is found in the valley of this stream.

Aniñón, *ā-nēn-yōn* a village of Spain in Aragon, 45 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1800.

Anio, a river of central Italy. See **Tavennone**.

Anio, *ā-nē-o* or **Agno**, *ā-yō* a river of Italy province of Caserta, falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Anioma, the ancient name of the river Enns.

Anita, *ā-nē-tā*, a banking post-town of Cass co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 63 miles W by S of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 988.

Anita, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern R. 10 miles (direct) SE by S of Brookville.

Aniya, *ān-yō-ā*, **Gazeten** and **Lemay** two rivers of Siberia, country of the Tshukhtsha, affluents of the Kolyma.

Aniva (*ā-nē-vā*) Cape, on the S coast of Saghalin E of the Bay of Aniva. Lat. 46° 10' N. lon. 144° 20' E.

Aniwa, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 34 miles NW of Shawano. Pop. of the township (town), 534. of the village, about 500.

Aniseh, *ā-nē-sh'* or **Hamasnah**, *hā-nē-sh'*, a town of Arabia, in Negd, lat. 26° 34' N. lon. 43° 25' E., on the Wady-ar Rumma, and at the junction of several caravan routes, is a place of considerable commercial importance. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab founder of the sect of Wahabism. **Aniseh** or **Aniseh** is also the name of a great Beloum tribe of northern and central Arabia and of Syria.

Anjar, *ān-jār* an unshelved island of the Persian Gulf, SW of Kishm.

An'jar, a town of British India, in Cutch 10 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. Pop. 13,000.

Anja-Diva, *ān-jē-dē-vā*, or **Anjadī'pā**, an island on the Malabar coast, in lat. 14° 45' N. lon. 74° 15' E. It is 1 mile long and belongs to Portugal.

Anjanga, *ān-jōng-gā*, or **Anjotengu**, *ān-jō-tēng-gā*, a seaport of India in Travancore about 70 miles N by W of Cape Comorin in lat. 8° 39' N. lon. 76° 45' E.

Anjer, *ān-jēr*, written also **Anjier**, a seaport on the W coast of Java, in the Strait of Sunda, was totally destroyed in 1683 by floods which followed the great volcanic eruption on the neighboring island of Krakatau.

Anjos, *ān-shōs*, a village of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul, on a branch of the Jeany.

Anjoo, *ān-jōo* or **an joo** (*Fr. pron. ān-shōo*) an old province of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the département of Maine-et-Loire and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its capital was Angers.

Anjoo (county later duchy) was one of the great medieval fiefs of France. It was united with England in 1154, and was wrested from King John by Philip Augustus in 1204. It was for a time united with Provence, and in the closing period of the Middle Ages the kingdom of Naples was under an Angevine dynasty. Anjoo was finally reunited with the French crown in 1490.

Anjowan, *ān-shōo-ōw'* or **Anjwan**, an island of the Camero group. See **JOHANNA**.

Anju, a village of Korea, 16 miles NE of the NE extremity of the Gulf of Korea. It acquired some importance in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

An'kapil'iy, a town of British India, province of Madras, 34 miles W of Vizagapatam.

Ankara, *ān-kā-rā*, a district in the N end of the island of Madagascar extending on the E side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 35' S., and on the W side to the river Samborak. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Ankaram-dam, a military post of west-central Madagascar, 85 miles NE of Toana.

Ankeny, ang'ka-ne, a post-village and station of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles N of Des Moines.

Ankenytown, ang'ka-ne-town a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 11 miles N of Mt. Vernon. Pop. about 180.

Anklam, An klām, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 47 miles by rail NW of Stettin on the Posen, 7 miles from its mouth in the Stettiner Haff. It has interesting medieval churches. There are iron-foundries, woolen-mills etc. Pop. in 1906 14,662.

Ankleswar, an klā-swār a town of British India, 6 miles by rail S of Barsooh. Pop. about 18 608.

Ankober, Amcober, or Amkober, an-ko'ber, a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, on a mountain near lat. 9° 34' N and lon 39° 53' E at an elevation of 8700 feet. It was formerly important as the capital of Shoa.

Ankobra, a small river of the Gold Coast of Africa, entering the sea W of Axim.

An'Kogel, a mountain of Austria-Hungary, in the Hohe Tauern on the frontiers of Salzburg and Carinthia. Elevation, 10 708 (11 600?) feet.

Ankol, a town of Afghan Turkestan. See **ANAKAU**.

Ankole, a region of British East Africa, lying immediately S of the equator and SW of Uganda. It borders on Lake Albert Edward.

Ankova, an ko'va, or Imervina, e-mi-tes'ni, a district of Madagascar occupying the centre of the island.

Anloo, an lu' a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 7 miles NE of Assen. Pop. (communes) about 3500.

Anna, a town of Spain, 41 miles SW of Valencia. Pop. 1900.

Anna, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark. 25 miles N of Fort Smith.

Anna, a post-village of Milton co., Ga. 7 miles E of Reesville. Pop. about 160.

Anna, a banking city of Union co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 35 miles N of Cairo. It has a pottery, ice plant, and fruit-drying establishments. A state lunatic asylum is located here. Pop. in 1890 2795. In 1900 2618.

Anna, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 49 miles N of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 451.

Anna, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. about 160.

Anna, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas R., 28 miles S by W of Sherman. Pop. about 400.

Annabohim, a post-village of Beaver co., Utah 14 miles SW of Richfield its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Annaberg, an nā-bēro a town of the kingdom of Saxony 12 miles N of Torgau. Pop. in 1900 15,957. It has mines of tin, cobalt, etc., and manufacturing of fine lace and passementerie trimmings, immense quantities of the latter being exported to the United States.

Annaburg, an nā-bōro a market-town of Prussian Saxony 12 miles N of Torgau. Pop. in 1900 3228. Here is a large castle, in which is a royal military school.

An'ndale, Richmond on N Y on the Staten Island R. 7 miles SW of Edgewater. It is now a part of Richmond borough New York city.

Anna de Chaves, an nā dā ahā rō, a part of the island of São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea.

Annadef, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Tenn.

Annapaganee, an na-ganē a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick 60 miles by rail N of St. John.

Annapis, an-nā two islands of Ireland, on of Mayo one between Achill and the mainland and the other in Loch Conn.

Annam', or Anam, sometimes called Co'chin-China, a kingdom of southeastern Asia, since 1894 a French protectorate, and virtually a division of French Indo-China, is situated on the China Sea, and extends from Tongking on the N to French Cochin-China on the S, and from Siam and Cambodia on the W to the sea on the E. It has a narrow strip of coast-land, 30-40 miles wide, which is bounded on the W by a range of barren mountains. The country for 10 miles inland is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots. The coast is indented with numerous bays, backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none of much importance. The chief productions, besides the cereals and fruits common to south Asia, are cinnamon, bark, cotton, sugar, silk, tin, coffee, the areca-nut, the betel-nut, and tobacco. The eagle-wood attains great perfection. The area of the protectorate is about 55,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 5,154,000, of whom 4000 were Chinese and 200

Europeans. The inhabitants are Annamese in the towns and along the coast, but in the hill-tracks back from the seas are various tribes of Mont of indigenous descent mixed with Chinese blood. In religion the natives are chiefly Buddhists, but there are said to be several hundred thousand Roman Catholics. The mass of the people are subject to the most abject superstition. Veneration for the departed dead is general; and the temp or containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. The language of the country consists chiefly of monosyllabic words, by no means mellifluous which are pronounced in high tones and with great rapidity by the natives. It is permeated with Chinese elements. In writing, the Annamese use a modification of the Chinese characters.

By a treaty made in 1884 and ratified in 1886 French protection was established over the kingdom of Annam. The ports of Turane, Qui-nhon, and Xuan-dai have been opened to European commerce, the first named having been conceded to France. French troops occupy part of the citadel of Hué the capital. Annamese functionaries administer all the internal affairs of the kingdom.

The territory comprised in the old kingdom of Annam embraced the present kingdom of that name, Tongking, French Cochin China, and part of Cambodia. The French established their dominion in lower Cochin-China in 1858-67 and in Tongking in 1883-85.

Annamaboe, in Africa. See **ANANABOE**.

Annam'ko, called also **Naun'ka**, or **Rot'tav-dam Island**, one of the Friendly Islands. The people are Protestant Christians and number 2000.

An'nman, a seaport, parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, 15 miles ESE of Dumfries, on a river of the same name, 14 miles from Selkirk. It has cotton-mills, ship-yards, and a coasting trade. It unites with Dumfries to return one member to parliament. Pop. in 1901 5804.

An'nnadale, a banking post-village and summer resort of Wright co., Minn. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 51 miles NW of Minneapolis. It is a shipping point for grain wool and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 481.

Annadale, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 20 miles N of Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Annadale, or Anandale, a post-village of Dutchess co., N Y. is on the Hudson River 95 miles N of New York and 2 miles from Barrytown station. Here is St. Stephen's College (Episcopal). Pop. about 300.

Annadale, a village of Pennsylvania. See **ANADALE**.

Annadale, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Annadale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va. 3 miles from Springfield Station.

Annadale, or Grand River Wharf, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island on Grand River 10 miles from Georgetown.

Annadale, a suburb of Sydney, Australia in the electorate of Annandale. Pop. about 8200.

Annap'olis, a river of Nova Scotia, expands at its mouth into a wide estuary and falls into the Bay of Fundy after a course of about 70 miles. It abounds in salmon.

Annapolis, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 14 miles N by W of Robinson its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Annapolis, a post-village of Parke co., Ind. 33 miles NNE of Terre Haute. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. about 450.

Annapolis, a city port of entry and the capital of Maryland and of Anne Arundel co. is on the SW bank of the Severn River 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay and 25 miles S by E of Baltimore. It is on the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Annapolis Short-Line Rr. Lat. 38° 58' 50" N lon 76° 30' W. It contains the governor's house, state-house, the United States Naval Academy St. John's College (which was founded in 1789) etc. The naval academy was established here in 1845 was removed during the Civil War, and was re-established in 1865. Annapolis has many oyster packing establishments, thus being its chief industry. The town was founded about 1649 and was first called Providence. In 1768 it was chartered as a city and received the name of Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. It is a quiet and quiet place, with more of the air of a European than of an American city. Pop. in 1900, 8403.

Annapolis, a post-town of Iron co., Mo. on Big-Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 168 miles S of St. Louis. It has a mineral spring. Pop. in 1900 195.

Annapolis, a post-borough of Crawford co., Ohio, 85 miles N. of Columbus.

Annapolis, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 125 miles ENE of Columbus.

Annapolis, or **Annapolis Royal**, formerly **Fort Royal**, a port of entry of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the River Annapolis, a fine inlet of the Bay of Fundy 129 miles by rail W of Halifax. It is the most ancient European settlement in this part of North America, having been founded in 1604 by De Monts, a Frenchman. In the time of Queen Anne it was occupied by the British whence the name of Annapolis, or City of Anne. It was the seat of government until 1749. It is on the Dominion Atlantic R., and has daily steam communication with St. John New Brunswick. It is a favorite summer resort. Pop. in 1901, 1016.

Annapolis, a county of Nova Scotia, having the Bay of Fundy for its N boundary. The land is of very superior quality, consisting of diked salt marsh intervals, and upland. The Annapolis orchards are renowned for their fruit.

Annapolis Junction, a post-village of Howard co., Md. on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., at the junction with the Annapolis Washington and Baltimore R. 20 miles SW of Baltimore and 20 miles from Annapolis.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. See **ANAPOLIS**.

Annapolis, in nap, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles SW of Lannoy, on the Lille-Tourney R.

Ann Arbor, a city of Michigan and the capital of Washtenaw co., is pleasantly situated on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central and the Ann Arbor R. 38 miles W of Detroit and 246 miles E by N of Chicago. It has important manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, paper, woolen goods, sash blinds, boots and shoes, engines and boilers, pianos, organs, and machinery. It is the seat of the University of Michigan which was founded in 1817 and is liberally endowed by the state, it being a state institution. It has an extensive faculty and was attended in 1902-03 by 3900 students. It comprises, besides the literary department, colleges or departments of medicine, law, dental surgery, pharmacy, engineering, etc. It has an astronomical observatory (lat. 42° 16' 43" N. lon. 83° 43' 48" W) a general library of upward of 120,000 volumes, law and medical libraries and extensive cabinets of natural history. Pop. in 1890, 9451; in 1900, 14,569.

Annatomon, an island in the Pacific Ocean. New Hebrides.

Annatomon, a hamlet of Grant co. Wis. on Piatte River about 65 miles WSW of Madison.

Annawam, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 148 miles W by S of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Ann, Cape, the E extremity of Essex co. Mass. 31 miles NE by E of Boston. Thatcher's Island about 2 miles E of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay. Lat. of light, 42° 38' 18" N. lon. 70° 34' 42" W. On this promontory are Gloucester and Rockport.

Anno Arundel, ann a-run del, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of 428 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Patuxent River which separates it from Baltimore, on the E by Chesapeake Bay and on the W by the Patuxent River. It is partly drained by the Severn River. The surface is hilly or undulating, the soil is mostly fertile. Among the minerals are red sandstone, serpentine, and copper- and iron-ores. Capital, Annapolis. Pop. in 1890, 24,094. In 1900, 40,918.

Anno, Cape, the NW extremity of North Somerset, of the American Arctic Archipelago, at the entrance of Peel Sound. Lat. 74° 6' N. lon. 95° W.

Annoey, ann'vay, a town of France capital of Haute-Savoie, at the NW extremity of a lake of the same name, 63 miles NE of Chambéry. Pop. in 1901, 19,898. of the commune, 13,611. It has a cathedral bishop's palace, an old castle, a fine library, college, museum, and many factories.

Annoey, a lake of France, 23 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from NW to SE from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1470 feet above the sea; it has a depth of 260 feet. It has an outlet at its NW extremity the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

Annoey-le-Vieux, ann'vay l'vay, a village of France, 24 miles NE of Annoey.

Annoeyville, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co. Ala.

Annoeyville, ann'vay, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 6 miles E of Carouge. Pop. 2500.

Annoey-Willen, ann'vay-willan, a manufacturing village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Hildes. Pop. in 1900, 10,956.

Annot, (Annot) Bay, or Bay of Adulis, an inlet of the Red Sea, on the coast of Eritrea, near Massawa.

Annot, one of the Sully Islands, on the SW coast of England, off Land's End.

Annot, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 21 miles W of Fort Worth.

Annotte, Island, in the SE portion of Alaska, is in lat. 55° N, lon. 131° 30' W. The island is reserved for Christianized Chinook natives, who live in New Metlakatla, a village (W coast) with a church, school, store, saw mill, salmon-cannery and other industries.

Annotville, a post-village of Wise co. Tex.

Annotyrom, ann'vay-rom, a town of France, department of Drôme, 19 miles NNE of Valence. Pop. about 1000.

Annotfield Plain, an urban district of the county of Durham, England, near Gateshead. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 10,481.

Annot, a ruined city of Armenia. See **ANL**.

Annotico, ann'vay-ko, a village of Italy 8 miles NW of Cremona. Pop. about 2000.

Annotville, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Iowa, 6 miles S. of Spencer.

Annotin, a township of McKean co. Pa. Pop. 914.

Annotin, a post-station of McKean co. Pa., about 30 miles N of Emporium.

Annotin, a post-village and summer resort of Essex co., Mass. is on the sea-coast at the mouth of Squam River about 15 miles NE of Boston. It has a fine beach.

Annotin, a manufacturing city and capital of Calhoun co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R. 104 miles W of Atlanta, Ga. It has iron-mines and extensive manufactures of iron products, cotton goods, car wheels, fire-brick, freight-cars, locomotives, boilers, etc. Annotin is a trade-centre for cotton. It has the Annotin Female College, Noble Institute for Girls, and Barber Memorial Seminary. Pop. in 1890, 9008. In 1900, 9695.

Annotin, a village of Mississippi co. Mo. on the St. Louis and Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Annotin, ann'vay-ko (Port Annotin, ann'vay-ko), a volcanic island on the W coast of Africa belonging to Spain. Lat. 1° 24' S. It is 4 miles long and 2 wide, and rises from an immense depth to the height of 3000 feet. Pop. about 2000. On it is the little town of San Antonio de Pala.

Annotin, ann'vay, a town of France, department of Nord, 11 miles SE of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 2000.

Annotin, a banking post-village of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 53 miles W of Texarkana. Pop. about 400.

Annotin, ann'vay, a town of France, department of Ardèche, at the junction of the Canos and the D600, 37 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1901, 10,823. It has thriving manufactures of gloves, leather and is noted for its paper gloves, cordage, thread, etc. It has a college, a library and good public buildings.

Annot, ann'vay, a village of France, department of Bassee-Alpes, 24 miles SE of Digne.

Annotborough, a village of Ireland co. of Down 9 miles from Downpatrick.

Annotville, ann'vay, a township (town) of Oneida co., N. Y. contains Tabery and has important agricultural and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1744.

Annotville, a hamlet of Westchester co. N. Y. 2½ miles from Peekskill.

Annotville, a post-village of Jackson co. Ky. Pop. about 75.

Annotville, a banking post-town of Lebanon co. Pa., on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles W of Lebanon. It is the seat of various industries. There are extensive quarries of limestone in the vicinity. Here is Lebanon Valley College founded by the United Brethren in 1856. Pop. about 2000.

Annotville, ann'vay, a town of Bavaria in the Palatinate, on the Queich 7 miles W of Landau. Pop. 2685. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Trifels. The valley of Annotville is famed for its beauty.

Annotka, a county of Minnesota, has an area of 447 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Rum River. Capital, Annotka. Pop. in 1890, 9384. In 1900, 11,313.

Annotka, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. 5 miles by rail SE of Logansport.

Annotka, a banking city the capital of Annotka co. Minn. on the Mississippi River at the mouth of Rum River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 77 miles NW of St. Paul. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming region and has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1890, 4253. In 1900, 3769.

Annot, ann'vay, a town of France, department of Nord, 19 miles SE of Arras. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 2000). It has iron-works.

Annot, ann'vay, a town of France, department of Haute-et-Lore, 16 miles NW of Autun. Pop. about 400 (commune, 2000).

Antarctic Bay, a part of entry on the E. coast of Japan. Lat. 18° 19' N. lon. 95° 42' W.
 Añover de Tajo, *an yon de tá*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles NE. of Toledo. Pop. about 2000.

Anping, a harbor or port on the SW. of the island of Formosa.

Anrath, *an rät*, a village of Rhenish Prussia 6 miles SW. of Greifeld. Pop. about 3500.

Ardèche, *an rüx té*, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles NE. of Arnberg. Pop. about 1700.

Ars, *ars*, a village of Belgium, a suburb of Liège. Pop. in 1900 8538. It has coal-mines and iron works.

Asbach, *as'bach* or *Ansbach*, a town of Bavaria in Middle Franconia, on the Regat, 23 miles SW. of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900, 17 555. It is an interesting old town with notable churches and monuments and a fine castle, built early in the eighteenth century and now used as a government building. Its manufacturing industries are very diversified. Asbach, together with Balzenth, was for centuries ruled by margraves representing the Franconian branch of the Hohenzollern line of Brandenburg. Napoleon gave it to Bavaria in 1806.

Asco, *as*, a village of France, department of Rhône near the Saône, 13 miles by rail N. of Lyons. Pop. 1500.

Asco aux Grifons, Quebec. See GRIFON'S COVE.

Asco-Bertrand, *as-bé tré*, a commune of the island of Guadeloupe, on the coast, V. of Grande-Terre. Pop. 4554.

Asco d'Arlet, *as-das is*, or *Les Ascos d'Arlet*, *as-das is*, a town on the SW. coast of Martinique 3 miles from Fort-de-France. Pop. of the commune 3600.

Asco d'Haimmalt, *as-dé d'as*, a small cargo port of the island of Haiti at the extremity of the SW. peninsula.

Asonghem, *as-gör*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. (commune) 3800.

Assel, a port-hamlet of Pulaski co. Ky.

Assel'ma, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 8 miles S. of Phoenixville. Pop. about 300.

Assel'mo, a post-village of Carter co. Neb. 20 miles by rail NW. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900 145.

Asserua Nacua, *as-é-né noo-d'ra*, a village of Colombia, 7 miles NNW. of Cartago.

Assley, a post-village of Pike co. Ala. Pop. about 150.

Assley, a post-village of Worth co. Ga. Pop. about 100.

Assley, a banking post-village of Carter co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 15 miles SE. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900 468.

Assley Bay. See ANASLEY BAY.

Assé, *as-sé*, a town of Spain province of Huesca 21 miles NW. of Jaca. Pop. 1200. It exports excellent wool.

Assoco, or *Assus*, a trading-post of Dutch New Guinea, on the island of John, in Geelvink Bay.

Asson, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Rocky River, and on the E. by the Yadkin or Pedee. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Wadesboro. Pop. in 1890 20 027. In 1900 21 879.

Asson, a post-township (town) of Somerset co. Me. 20 miles by rail N. of Oakland, bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900 1830.

Asson, a port-hamlet of Clark co. Mo. 4 1/2 miles from Croton, Iowa.

Asson, a banking post-village, capital of Jones co. Tex. 150 miles W. of Fort Worth and about 30 miles N. of Abilene station of the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 495.

Asson Bay, on the NW. coast of Australia. It receives the river Daly.

Asson's, a city of New Haven co. Conn. on the E. bank of the Naugatuck River nearly 3 miles from its mouth and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles NW. of New Haven. It has manufactures of clocks brass and copper goods, woollen goods, paper machinery etc. Pop. in 1890 10,542. In 1900 12,651.

Asson's, or *Dni'ins*, a banking post-village of Deke co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Northern R., 49 miles W. by S. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900 676.

Assonina, a port-village of Tioga co. Pa. on Pine Creek, about 6 miles W. of Wellsboro.

Asson's Island, or *Lord Asson's Island*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean called by the natives *Baka*. Lat. 5° 0' S. lon. 154° 34' E.

Assonville, a post-village of Asson co. N. C., 10 miles from Wadesboro.

Assonville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 20 miles E. by W. of Athens.

Aspach. See ASBACH.

As'sied, a town of Fayette co., W. Va., 8 miles N. of Fayetteville and 2 1/2 miles from Hawk's Nest Station. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1800.

As'struther, sometimes pronounced an'ster, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, composed of Easter and Wester Anstruther and forming with Ellranny, a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13 1/2 miles SE. of Cupar. Pop. in 1901, 1865. Anstruther Easter was the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers. With other St. Andrews burghs Anstruther returns 1 member to parliament.

As'ta, *as tá*, a town of Peru, 25 miles NW. of Cuzco. Lat. 13° 25' S. lon. 72° 15' W.

As'takiyeh, the Turkish name of ANTIOCH.

As'talfaiya, *as-tál-fá-yá*, a village of Hungary co. of Torontál 18 miles from Pancsova.

As'talo, *as tá lo*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigré 150 miles ENE. of Gondar.

As'tanavarivo, Madagascar. See TANANARIVO.

Antarctica, or the Antarctic Regions, that portion of the earth's surface, land and water that lies within the Antarctic Circle, with which in a general way are frequently included parts of the contiguous region which present Antarctic or Polar conditions. Less is known of this region than of any other large portion of the globe. Its land-masses are comprised almost entirely in Graham Land and the adjacent islands of the Dirk-Gerritz Archipelago lying south of the extremity of South America, in Victoria and Wilkes Lands, south of Australia, and in Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kemp and Enderby Islands situated between the 90th and 60th meridians of east longitude. By some geographers much the greater part of the region included between these lands or islands is assumed to be a vast united continent,--the Antarctic Continent,--with an area perhaps covering not less than 3 000 000-4,000 000 sq. m. but there is as yet very little positively known to support this conclusion--a conclusion based mainly upon the study of a few rock specimens (granite, gneiss, mica-schist, sandstone, and limestone) obtained at or off some points (Adelie Land, Enderby Island, Seymour Island, Mount Gosse, Victoria Land) of the ice-veiled region and the supposition that the sea shallowed so rapidly towards the coast as to give indications of a true subcontinental platform. This latter inference is not supported by the recent explorations of the *Valdivia*, which obtained soundings of 2500 and 3000 fathoms close off Enderby Island. It is more probable, as has been contended by Symes, that Victoria and Wilkes Lands (with the parts specifically known as Adelie, Clarie, Sabrina, Budd and Knox Land) with their extension westward to Enderby Island alone constitute a continental area, and that the western section of the circle is composed mainly of water.

Much the greater part of Antarctica that has thus far been observed by investigators is deeply buried under a mantle of snow and ice which descends quite to the sea, and there in many places unites with the surface ice of the ocean. It is indeed, still an open question whether some of the parts designated as land are not in reality only sea-flow or icebergs so arranged as to give the appearance of a terrestrial surface. The largest united piece of unquestionable land is Victoria Land lying almost due south of New Zealand and which was first visited by Sir James Cook Ross in 1841-42, and by him explored to beyond the 78th parallel of south latitude. In this land, which contains the lofty Admiralty Victoria, Prince Albert, and Larry Mountains, with extreme elevations (Mount Longstaff in lat. 82° S.) possibly exceeding 15 000 feet, is located the South Magnetic Pole, the position of which as determined by Armitage in 1903 is approximately lat. 78° 20' S., lon. 155° E. Victoria Land discharges immense glaciers, but much of the shore-line, including the Duke of York, Doubtful, Possession and Cook Islands, Cape Adare, Cape Crozier and Newman Land, are remarkably free of ice and support a vegetation of lichens and a few mosses. On an island in the extreme south of Ross Sea are Erebus and Terror the former an active volcano, 12,365 feet in elevation (Terror 10,944 feet). It was in eruption at the time of Ross's visit, and smoking when observed by Borchgrevink in Feb. 1900 and by Scott in 1902 and 1903. The main land W. of this point rises rapidly to the interior and is heavily cloaked in ice and glacier. An elevation of 4900 feet was reached by Armitage in Jan. 1903. Southward, the mountain-masses of Victoria Land appear to have a direct meridional extension for several hundred miles, as no termination was visible from the farthest point reached by Scott in Dec., 1902, in lat. 62° 17' S., lon. 165° E.,--the extreme southern thus far made. See VICTORIA LAND.

Eastward of the position of these mountains, and trending in an E. and W. line somewhat above the 70th parallel of latitude, is the long wall-like mass of ice, 30-200 feet in general height (rising in the E. to 600-700 feet), and per-

hugs covering an extent the better part of 500 miles, which was designated by Ross the Great Ice Barrier. It has often been regarded as the sea-wall or terminal part of a huge continental glacier descending northward from the inland ice (or Parry Mountains) and by Borchgrevink and Burnes it was thought to be the basal portion (see *deglacé*) of a giant glacier travelling eastward, with a width perhaps not exceeding 90 miles. This view is not sustained by the more recent explorations of the Discovery party who, however, have not determined its nature. It was ascended in Feb., 1900 in lat. $73^{\circ} 34' S$ lon $164^{\circ} 33' W$ and found to have a solid surface offering no obstruction to sledging. More recently (Feb. 1902) it was ascended to lat. $78^{\circ} 59' S$. The east wall of this barrier close outside of which soundings of 100 fathoms have been made abuts upon King Edward VII. Land which rises to 2000-3000 feet or more.

Climate.—The climate of Antarctica is rigidly severe, characterized by cold summers and autumns and a rigorous winter. The average temperature for the year on lat. $70^{\circ} S$ is about 13° . The lowest record of the 'Belgica' expedition, taken on lat. $70^{\circ} 30' S$, was -46° or some 3° less than the extreme cold recorded by Borchgrevink at Cape Adare (Victoria Land). The maximum temperature noted by the two expeditions at about the positions named was $37^{\circ} 5'$ and 46° respectively. The land-parties of the Discovery expedition found temperatures of -43° to -50° , and at Cape Armitage a reading of -47° was established, and it would now seem that the full or average Antarctic winter is as severe as that of the north.

Vegetable and Animal Life.—Beyond the lowest of vegetable forms, the lichens and some mosses, there is practically no vegetation on the lands of Antarctica, a condition widely contrasting with what exists in the Polar regions of the north. The low summer temperature and marked deficiency of sunlight, due to frequent fogs and low lying vapors, are mainly responsible for this condition. In this connection it is interesting to note that Larssen obtained on Seymour Island off Graham Land (south of Patagonia) pieces of fossil wood which have been identified as being conifers (probably araucarians) closely similar to forms of the modern South American *araucaria*. This discovery has proved a strong argument in favor of the view which holds to a former connection between parts of the Antarctic tract and the South American continent. Later explorations (O. Nordenfjeld) have also brought to light a Cretaceous and Tertiary molluscan fauna in this portion of the Antarctic tract, and of a still later bone-bed, largely composed of bird fragments. Fossils have also been obtained in Victoria Land.

The animal life of Antarctica is virtually that of the sea, and until the voyage of the Belgica no animals except birds were encountered on any part of the lands. A few insects are now known from Hughes Bay. Of the birds the most distinctive are the penguins, which abound in some places in countless numbers. The penguin rookeries of Cape Adare are among the most wonderful exhibitions of animal life on the globe. Other birds are gulls, terns, skuas, and albatrosses. The southern skua (*Stercorarius Antarcticus*) does not appear to differ specifically from a form of the Arctic regions. Of the mammals of the Antarctic seas may be mentioned various forms of whale, several of which, including the right whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) are identical with species of northern waters, numerous seals, and the sea-lion. The elephant seal (*Macrorhinus leonurus*) is by many zoologists considered to be identical with the species inhabiting the California coast.

No vestiges of human habitation have been found in any portion of the Antarctic tract.

The record of Antarctic explorations is comprised mainly in the voyages of discovery of Cook (1772, who penetrated to lat. $71^{\circ} 10' S$) Weddell (1822 to lat. $74^{\circ} 15'$ southward of South Georgia, in what has since been called the Weddell Sea), Ross (1839-43, $78^{\circ} 10'$ in Victoria Land) Dumont d'Urville (1838-40), Wilkes (1839-40) Larsen (1893-94) Borchgrevink (1899-1900) Gerlache (1897-98), the Belgica expedition the first to winter in the true Antarctic tract, in $71^{\circ} 36'$ O. Nordenfjeld (the Antarctic, 1901-02, who demonstrated the continuity of Louis Philippe Land with King Oscar II. Land through Graham Land) Drygalski (the Gauss) Scott (the Discovery 1901-03, whose farthest southing has already been referred to) and Bruce (the Scotia, 1902, who attained the lat. of $70^{\circ} 21' S$ in the Weddell Sea, and found there a depth of water of 2545 fathoms, establishing in this quarter an abyssal Antarctic depth similar to that which Nansen had determined for the central Arctic Ocean). For the characteristics of the waters of Antarctica, see ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

Antarctic Ocean, the name given to the expanse of water around the South Pole within the limit of the Ant-

arctic Circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense to designate the cold oceanic regions in high southern latitudes, without any very positive regard to the limits of the Antarctic Circle. The Antarctic Ocean is essentially an ice-circled sea, its icebergs being seemingly more numerous and travelling farther towards the equator than those of the Arctic waters. The large flat-topped bergs, which are frequently described as being characteristic of the south, and, however, their counterpart in the giant table bergs of Melville Bay. Our knowledge of the depth of the sea is still largely deficient. Soundings of from 1500 to 3000 fathoms, ranging even to 4000 fathoms (Ross in 1843, in lat. $66^{\circ} 34' S$ lon $11^{\circ} 49' W$) have been obtained in many parts and the evidence seems to sustain the assumption of a general shoaling towards the south particularly along the tract which has been designated the Antarctic Continent, where the bottom has been reached at 100-500 fathoms off Victoria Land, at 500-800 fathoms off Adèle Land at 160-500 fathoms E. of Joinville Island and at 200 fathoms in the peak of Palmer Island (exploration of the Belgica). On the other hand, the recent survey of the Valdivia has unexpectedly revealed the great depth of 2340 and 3000 fathoms close off Enderby Island and equally great depths have been revealed by the explorations of 1902-03. The surface temperatures of the Antarctic waters south of about the 63d parallel of south latitude is confined between about 27° and 33° or 35° , the great mass of the deeper water has a temperature of 32° - 35° corresponding closely with the general deep-sea (bottom) temperatures elsewhere (temperate and tropical regions). The life of the Antarctic waters is very prolific extending from the surface (algae, diatoms, pelagic mollusks, crustaceans etc.) to the bottom indeed it would seem from the researches of the Challenger and the Valdivia, that the deep-sea fauna is richer in specific types than the corresponding fauna of other oceanic regions. For further characteristics of the ocean and the region occupied by it, see ANTARCTICA and ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Antas, in this, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles NE of Almería. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Ante, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va. Pop. about 50.

Antelope, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating the soil is fertile. Capital Neligh. Pop. in 1890 10,399. In 1900 11,344.

Antelope, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Kan. 12 miles N of Florence.

Antelope, a post-village of Wasco co. Oregon 90 miles E. of Salem. Pop. 249.

Antelope, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. about 75 miles WNW of Fort Worth.

Antelope (or Church) Island, the largest island in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, is 15 miles long, and affords sheep pasturage.

Antelope Creek, of Tehama co. Cal., runs south westward, and enters the Sacramento at or near Red Bluff.

Antelope Springs, a post-station and watering place of Mineral co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 105 miles W by N of Fort Garland. It has a hot sulphur spring.

Antegorra, in this, (anc. *Antigara*) a city of Spain in Andalusia, 28 miles NNW of Málaga. Pop. in 1800, 31,609. In the old town are remains of a Moorish castle, built on Roman foundations. The city is well supplied with good water. It has manufactures of woollens and silks and many tanneries. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivating the fertile Vega in which the town is situated. There are remarkable rock formations in the vicinity.

Autorreux, in this, (anc. *Anderum*) a village of France, département of Cantal.

Antes, an tea, a township of Blair co., Pa. See ANTIS.

Antes Fort, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles W of Williamsport. Pop. 606.

Ant'ston, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 35 miles SE of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 437.

Anthony's (an to-nis) Mill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo. 83 miles SW of St. Louis.

Anthony, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. 9 miles by rail N of Ocala. Pop. in 1900 198.

Anthony, a banking city capital of Harper co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 55 miles SW of Wichita. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1179.

Anthony, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J., about 40 miles N of Trenton.

Anthony, a post-village of Dona Anna co., N. Mex., on the Mexican Central R., 76 miles (direct) E. by S. of Deming. Pop. about 250.

Anthony, a post-village of Kent co., E.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SSW of Providence. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Centerville.

Anthony, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex.
Anthony House, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal.
Anthony's Nose, in Montgomery co., N.Y. the extremity of a hill or mountain called the Klips (i.e., rock or cliff) on the N bank of the Mohawk resembling a nose.

Anthony's Nose, in Putnam co., N.Y. a bold promontory on the E. side of the Hudson, at the S. entrance to the Highlands, 47 miles from New York. Elevation, 900 feet.

Anthracite, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 80 miles from Calgary its banking point.

Antibes, an-tee'ah (anc. *Antipolis*) a strongly fortified seaport town of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes 15 miles SW of Nice. Pop. in 1901 8935. Its port is defended at its entrance by Fort Carré, on a rocky islet. On every side the town is encircled by olive, orange, fig, and vine plantations, and by flower-gardens, whose products are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Antibes was founded by a Greek colony from Marseilles about 550 B.C. There are interesting Roman remains.

Anticosti, an-tee-kos'ti, a large island of Canada, province of Quebec, in the straits of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 45° and 50° N and lon. 62° and 65° W. Area, 3146 sq. m. The north coast is high and without harbors, the south shore low and very dangerous. There are several light-houses on the island, the one on the SW point, 100 feet high, being in lat. 49° 23' 53" N and lon. 65° 38' 47" W. Anticosti island is a valuable resort for seal- and bear hunting, and for salmon, trout, and herring fishing. There is much excellent soil. On the lowlands on the E. coast there are extensive pastures, of 2 to 3 feet thickness and of excellent quality. Mari, plumbago, and other valuable minerals are reported. The island was purchased by M. Meurier of France, in 1895, and its colonization began in 1896.

Antietam, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 10 miles E. of Hagerstown.

Antietam (on tee'am) Creek rises in Franklin co., Pa., crosses the southern boundary of that state, runs southward through Washington co., Md. and enters the Potomac River about 7 miles S of Harper's Ferry. A great battle was fought on the banks of this creek near Sharpsburg, between the Union forces commanded by General McClellan and the Confederates commanded by General Lee, on Sept. 17-18 1862. The Union army remained masters of the field.

Antignana, an-tee-nah, a town of Corsica, in Corsica, 33 miles NW of Fiume. Pop. in 1900 3705.

Antigo, a banking city the capital of Langlade co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 94 miles NNW of Oshkosh. It has railroad-shops, breweries, foundries, manufacturers of wood and iron, etc. Pop. in 1900 5140.

Antigonish, an-tee-gon-ish, a county in the NE of Nova Scotia, bounded N by St. George's Bay. It has good grazing land and supports large herds of cattle. Coal, gypsum, gold, copper, and marble are found in the county capital, Antigonish.

Antigonish, formerly Syd'ney, or Sid'ney, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Antigonish, on the Intercolonial R. 40 miles E. of New Glasgow. It is the county town, and the seat of the Catholic bishop of Antigonish. It has a large college (St. Francis Xavier) a cathedral (St. Ninian) a Catholic seminary, etc. and is the distributing centre of a large area of agricultural produce. The inhabitants are chiefly of Scotch descent. St. George's Bay, a fine inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is situated 8 miles from the town. Its harbor is navigable for vessels of small tonnage. Pop. in 1901 1528.

Antigonish Harbor, a settlement at the head of St. George's Bay Antigonish co. Nova Scotia, 43 miles from New Glasgow, commands a fine view of the bay Cape Breton, and surrounding country.

Antigua, an-tee-gwa, one of the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group. It is in lat. 17° 2'-17° 13' N; lon. 61° 44'-61° 58' W. Area, 196 sq. m. It is 20 miles long and somewhat circular in outline, has a broken and elevated surface, and its soil is fertile, resting upon calcareous and trap rocks. The climate is dry and pleasant but its summer hurricanes sometimes occur. The presidency of Antigua (including Barbuda and Redonda) is the most important member of the colony of the Leeward Islands, and has a governor and legislature and an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. Chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and pineapples. The towns are St. John (the capital), Falmouth, Parham, and English Harbor. Pop. in 1901

24,871, of which 25,000 were negroes. Antigua was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, and settled by the British in 1633.

Antigua, a town of the island of Fuerteventura, in the Canaries. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Antigüedad, an-tee-gwa-dad, a town of Spain, 15 miles NE of Palencia. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Anti-Libanus, or Anti-Lebanon, a mountain-range of Syria, running parallel to and E. of the Lebanon chain the two enclosing the valley of Gilead-Syria. It rises to the snow-capped Mount Hermon, SW of Damascus, on the border of Palestine, to a height of 9085 feet.

Antilles, an-tee'les or an-tee'el (Lat. *Antilles* Fr. *les Antilles*, *cel-see-toel*, Sp. *Antillas*, *an-tee'ya*) a term applied to the bulk of the West India Islands, comprising two groups, called the *Greater Antilles* and *Lesser Antilles*, which latter are also named Caribbean Islands. The *Greater Antilles* comprise Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Porto Rico and several small islands near their coasts. The *Lesser Antilles* are numerous small islands, mostly arranged in a long row which is curved like a crescent, between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal islands of this group are Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and Barbuda. The island of St. Thomas is at about the dividing line between the two groups. The greater number of these are British, and 2 Guadeloupe and Martinique, belong to France; others belong to the Netherlands, Denmark, etc. The name *Antilles* is sometimes applied to the whole of the West Indies. See names of the principal islands, also *West Indies*, *Leeward Islands*, *Windward Islands*, *Virgin Islands*, etc.

Antiochia, an-tee-oh'ia, or *Antiochia*, an-tee-oh'ia, an island of the Greek Archipelago, 5 miles NW of Milo.

Antioch, an-tee-oh (L. *Antiochia* Gr. *Αντιόχεια* Turk *Antakya*, an-tee-kah) a city and the ancient capital of Syria, in the N part, 57 miles W of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes, about 30 miles above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11' N lon. 35° 0' E. Pop. about 25,000 of which 4000 are Christians. Its ancient walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several miles in circumference. The houses are mostly mud and of light materials; they differ from those of Eastern towns in general in having sloping roofs. Antioch has many mosques, one or two churches, and several Christian schools. Baths and bazars are numerous. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, 2 bridges, and a portion of pavement are almost all the remaining vestiges of ancient magnificence. Antioch was founded about 300 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator and named in honor of his father Antiochus. Under the Seleucid kings of Syria it rose to great splendor and became a focus of Greek culture. It maintained its importance under the Romans and Byzantines, its situation rendering it a great emporium of commerce between the East and West. It suffered severely by successive earthquakes in the early centuries of the Christian era, and in 540 it was destroyed by the Persians. It was soon rebuilt, but it was taken by the Saracens in 638. Antioch was one of the chief centres of early Christianity, and its bishops were recognized as patriarchs of the Church. Its ancient population has been estimated at 400,000. Chrysothom (about A.D. 400) computes the population at 200,000 more than one-half of them Christians. It was the capital of a Christian principality from 1099 to 1268, since which time it has declined. It was visited by a terrible earthquake in 1872. Some ruins, about 5 miles southwestward, on the E. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the grove of Daphne and temple of Apollo. A Greek, a Jacobite, and 4 Catholic prelates, of different rites, bear the title of patriarch of Antioch but all are non-resident.

Antioch, an-tee-oh, a banking post-town of Contra Costa co., Cal. at the E. end of Sutter Bay near the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and on the Southern Pacific R., about 58 miles by water SNE. of San Francisco. It has paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 674.

Antioch, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 75 miles SW of Atlanta and about 15 miles NW of La Grange.

Antioch, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill. on the Wisconsin Central R., 52 miles NNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 582.

Antioch, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 5 miles SE. of Portland.

Antioch, a hamlet of Washington co., Ky. 26 miles E. of Bardonia.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Clatsop parish, La., 8 miles NE. of Homer.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., 10 miles W of Hound and about 6 miles N of Rosedale.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Robeson co. N.C. about 20 miles SW of Fayetteville.

Antioch, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, 8 miles from the Ohio River and 20 miles NE of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Antioch, a village of York co. S.C. 6 miles from King's Mountain Station.

Antioch, a post-village of Davidson co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 10 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. about 180.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va. 14 miles SE. of Charlottesville.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Mineral co. W. Va.

Antioch Bay, a bay of the Mediterranean indenting the coast of Syria, between lat. 35° 50' and 36° 20' N. and in lon. about 36° E. overlooked on the N and S by mountains upward of 5000 feet in height. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On the N side are some ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch.

Antioch Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ky. about 60 miles S of Cincinnati Ohio.

Antioch, *an-to-o-ko*, an island in the Mediterranean on the SW coast of Sardinia. More properly *Santa Ar rucco* (which see).

Antioquia, *an-to-o-kee'*, or *Santa Fé de Antioquia*, *san tá fá dá an-to-o-kee'*, a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Antioquia, on the river Cauca, 190 miles NW of Bogotá. Pop. about 9490. It is the chief commercial town in the state, having an active trade in maize and sugar. Elevation 1875 feet.

Antioquia, a department in the republic of Colombia, shut in by Bolívar Santander Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Cauca. Area, 22,870 sq. m. It has rich ores of the precious metals and abounds in forests. Capital, Medellín. Pop. about 500,000.

Antipares, or *Otilares*, *o-les i-ros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, none of Cyclades close to Paros. Lat. of summit, 37° N. lon. 25° E. It is 10 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 700. It is celebrated for a stalactite cavern.

Anti-Paxos, *an-to-pax o*, a small Greek island in the Ionian Sea, 1½ miles SE. of Paxos.

Antiphile, *an-toe'fo-lo*, or *Antiphile*, *an-dee'fo-lo* (anc. *Antiphile*) a small seaport of Asiatic Turkey on the Mediterranean 30 miles SE of Maki.

Antipodes, an *tip-o-dos*, a group of small uninhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean SE of New Zealand so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain. Lat. 49° 43' S. lon. 178° 43' E.

Antipolis, the ancient name of Arvenna.

Antipharis, the ancient name of Antiquaria.

Antique, *an-toe'ka*, a mountainous province on the W coast of Pansy Philippine Islands. Area 879 sq. m. It has deposits of metals, hard coal and marble in the mountains. Book raising and the weaving of pills and other fabrics are the chief industries. Capital, San José de Buenavista. The town of Antique was once the capital. It is about 4 miles (direct) E by E. of San José de Buenavista, and is noted for its production of pills fabric.

Antiquity, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. about 200.

Antitoe or *Ant'oe*, a township of Blair co. Pa., 7 miles NE of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has mines of coal and iron and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2368.

Antisana, *an-toe-sá ná*, a volcano of the Andes, in Ecuador 46 miles SE of Quito, 14,335 feet in elevation according to Whymper (who ascended the mountain in 1880) and 18,000, according to Wolf. It was its active eruption in 1767. The famous hamlet of Tambo de Antisana, is situated on the mountain at an elevation of 13,415 feet.

Anti-Taurus, *an-to-taw'rus* a mountain-chain or series of chains of Asiatic Turkey extending in the same direction with the Taurus chain whence its name. It commences not far from Mount Argana and proceeds north eastward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with the Armenian Mountains and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S from the region watered by the Kizil-Irshak and other rivers flowing N into the Black Sea. The name Anti-Taurus is also sometimes applied to the Pontine ranges of the northern border of Asia Minor running parallel with the Black Sea.

Antium, the ancient name of Porto d'Anzio.

Antivari, *an-toe'vá-ro*, the sole seaport of Montenegro, near the Adriatic, 14 miles NW of Scutari. Before the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 it belonged to Albania. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Its old castle is a relic of Venetian rule. Pop. about 1300.

Antiville, a hamlet of Jay co. Ind. Pop. about 50.

Antwiler, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 137 miles by rail SW of Fort Smith, Ark.

Antofagasta, *an-to-fá-gas'tá*, a province in the N part of Chile. Area by latest estimates, 60,968 sq. m. A great part is included in the desert of Atacama, a stony waste. Ores of the precious metals are abundant. The land is not suited for agriculture. Capital, Antofagasta. Pop. in 1895, 44,684.—It was ceded to Chile by Bolivia as a consequence of the war of 1879-82. Bolivia has the right to transport goods freely across the state to her own custom-houses.

Antofagasta, a seaport of Chile, on the Bay of Morena, 65 miles S of Cobija. Lat. 23° 38' S. lon. 70° 24' 39' W. It is connected by railway with the rich mines of Caracoles and with Salár. It has a branch bank silver smelting works, and ships much bullion, ore, and nitrate of soda. Pop. in 1900, 10,422.

Antofalla, *an-to-fá'ya*, a volcano of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta. Altitude, about 20,900 feet.

Antofallu, a post-town of Pike co. Ark. on Antioch Creek about 60 miles NW of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Antioch Creek, Ark. runs southward from the boundary between Clark and Pike cos. and enters the Little Missouri River.

Antwerp, *an-twán'*, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 3 miles SSE of Tournai. Pop. about 2500.

Antwon, a river of England, in Hampshire, rises near Ostron flows southward and enters the head of Southampton Water 4 miles W of Southampton.

Anton Chilo, *an-tón choe'ko*, a post-village of Gandia, on the N Mex. 185 miles S. by W of El Moro Colo. Pop. 125.

Antonia, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo.

Antunianum, an ancient name of Aferuac.

Antonioküti, *an-to-ne-oh-hüt* is a mining town of Prussian Silesia, 7 miles SW of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900, 6907.

Antonina, *an-to-neen'* a seaport of Brazil province of São Paulo on the bay and 18 miles NW of Paranaguá.

Antonine, *Wall of*, a rampart constructed by the Roman emperor Antonine Pius, about the middle of the second century A.D. between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, as a protection against the barbarians of Caledonia.

Antonito, *an-to-neo* is a post-village of Conejos co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 1 mile S of Conejos. The banking point is Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Antvaigues, *an-trá'*, a village of France, department of Ardèche, on a volcano height 11½ miles W of Privas. In the vicinity is the singular covey called the *Chavette des Gémies* (i.e. giant's covey) formed by colonades of basalt 700 yards in length.

Antreuil, *an-tré'* a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 25 miles NNE of Rennes. Pop. 1100.

Antreville, *an-tré vil* a post-hamlet of Abbeville co. B.C.

Antrim, an trim the northeasternmost county of Ireland in Ulster having the Atlantic on the N the North Channel on the E. the counties of Down and Londonderry on the S and W and Lough Neagh on the SW. Area, 1191 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 461,250. A part of the surface near the coast is mountainous. In the SW much of it is boggy. The mineral products include coal iron and salt. Chief rivers the Bann, forming the W and the Lagan the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N coast of this county. The county as such sends 4 members to parliament, in addition to 4 from Belfast. Capital, Belfast.

Antrim, a town of Ireland in the co. of Antrim on Six Mile Water near its mouth in Lough Neagh 13 miles NW of Belfast.

Antrim, a county in the N part of Michigan has an area of 491 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan and contains several lakes. Capital, Belknap. Pop. in 1890, 10,433. In 1900, 16,568.

Antrim, a post-village of Bonanza parish La., about 6 miles by rail NE of Benton. Pop. about 500.

Antrim, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co. N.H. on the Contoocook River about 27 miles WSW of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 1365.

Antrim, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio about 40 miles ENE. of Zanesville.

Antrim, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4580.

Antrim, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 52 miles by rail S. by W of Corning N.Y. Bituminous coal is extensively mined near this place. The banking point is Wellsboro.

Antrim, a post-village of Carlton co. Ontario, 4 miles from Pakenham.

Antrim, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Milford.

Antwerp City, an iron-manufacturing village of Antwerp co., Mich., virtually a part of Menominee, 30 miles NNE. of Traverse City.

Antrodou, Ant-ro-do ho, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 7½ miles E. of Cittaducale. Pop. about 4000.

Antsiraka, a coast settlement of eastern Madagascar in the district of Manakia.

Antsirane, Ant-su rin, a maritime town and free port in the N part of Madagascar N coast of Diego-Suarez Bay, it is the capital of Diego-Suarez colony. Founded in 1885, it is entirely modern. It is of great military importance, and is the chief French naval station in the Indian Ocean. Pop. 6000.

Antuco, An too ho, a volcano and town of the Chilean Andes 120 miles SE of Concepcion. Lat. 26° 50' S. Lon. 70° 40' W. The volcano is about 9000 feet high.

Antuney Island See **ANATON**

Antunium, an ancient name of **ANURNACH**

Antunji, a town of Manchuria, on the Yalu River about 7 miles above its mouth in the bay of Korea. It attained prominence during the Russian-Japanese war of 1904.

Antwerp, Ant-werp (Flam. and Ger. *Antwerpen*, Ant-wérp; *L. Antverpia*, *Fy. Aapera*, *the vain* Sp. *Antveres*, *Am-bérès*) a city of Belgium and one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, capital of a province of its own name, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 28 miles N of Brussels and 24 miles ENE. of Ghent. Lat. of the cathedral, 51° 13' 2" N. Lon. 4° 24' 2" E. The appearance of the city, which is the principal arsenal of Belgium, is exceedingly picturesque—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its monuments of Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, and others its elaborate and extensive fortifications and the profusion of beautiful trees. All the main streets and the new avenues (*De Keyserlei*, *Promenade* etc.) are lined with elegant buildings, and many stately antique-looking houses give a characteristic feature to Antwerp. The famous cathedral begun in 1352 and not completed until 1572, is one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in general. It has a length of 384 feet, and covers an area of 74,000 sq. ft. or somewhat more than the cathedral of Cologne; the north tower the only one completed is 462 feet in height. The cathedral contains Rubens's masterpiece, the "Descent from the Cross." Other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. Among the other edifices are the Exchange (built in 1533, burned in 1855 and rebuilt in the old style in 1866-72), the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the royal palace. Its institutions comprise academies of painting, of the fine arts and of the sciences, a royal conservatory of music, the Musée-Platin, the Royal Museum (containing the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school) and botanical and zoological gardens. Of the vast docks, dock yards, and basins now situated by Bonaparte, the last only remain. The former are now converted into commercial docks, lined with capacious warehouses. The new wharves, constructed in 1877 and enlarged in 1899-1901 have a length of over 3 miles, and permit steamships drawing over 20 feet to lie alongside. The great northern docks cover an area of over 250 acres. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. In 1899 it was entered by 5420 vessels, of which 4637 were steamers. The value of the imports in the year 1899 was 1,750,699,600 francs, and that of the exports about 850,000,000 francs. Numerous regular steamer lines start from Antwerp to all parts of the world. Antwerp is joined by great canals with Holland and the river Meuse. The city is one of the great emporia of Europe. In 1874 the differences existing between Antwerp and the government of Belgium were adjusted, and the famous citadel of Antwerp which had existed 300 years was blown up in the presence of King Leopold II. The principal manufactures of the city are black silks and velvets, lace, soap, leather, sugar, spirits, camlets, serge, and hosiery. Cotton linen, carpets, hats, and outlay are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are sugar refineries and extensive ship-building. Diamond-cutting is an important industry. For hides, petroleum, wool, grain, coffee, cotton, coal, oil, timber, iron and gunpowder, Antwerp is one of the largest importing places on the continent. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was the great centre of European commerce, an average of 500 vessels daily entering its port. Its siege and capture by the Spaniards in 1584-85 were a great blow to its prosperity. Pop. in 1875, 148,614; in 1885, 178,638; in 1901, 237,335; in 1900, 238,609.

Antwerp, a province of Belgium bounded N by the Netherlands, E. by Limbourg, S. by Brabant, and W. by East Flanders. Area, 1693 sq. m. Pop. in 1898, 706,756. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affluents, the Nette and the Dyle. In the N are extensive

reclaimed heaths; most of the soil is fertile. Products comprise grain, potatoes, flax, vegetables, etc. Capital, Antwerp.

Antwerp, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., in Antwerp township (town), on Indian River and on the Rensselaer, Watertown and Ogdensburg (New York Central and Hudson River) R. 23 miles NE of Watertown. It has manufactures of lumber and iron. Pop. in 1900, 629. The town has mines of iron-ore. Pop. 3008.

Antwerp, a banking post-village of Pendleton co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, the Wahash and Erie Canal, and the Wahash Railroad, 23 miles ENE. of Fort Wayne. It has flour mills, grain elevators etc. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Antwong'hey, an island of China, in the Canton River opposite Tycocktow Island, bounds with Chuen-pi Island, the entrance of the Boca Tigra, on the E.

Ant'upahar, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 65 miles ESE of Delhi on the Ganges. Pop. about 15,000.

Amarajapura, A-moo-rá-já-poo-rá, or **Amaradja-pura**, the ancient capital of the island of Ceylon now a mass of ruins. It lies 48 miles N of Dambal.

Acott, a post-village of Dent co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Anvers, the French name of **Antwerp**

Anvik, An-rik, a village of Alaska, on Anvik River just above its confluence with the Yukon about 80 miles SE (direct) from St. Michael. It is a sheltering point for the Yukon steamers.

Anvik River, in Alaska, rises in the Anvik Mountains and flows into the Yukon from the NW, at Anvik.

Anvil City, in the Prince of Wales, or Seward Peninsula, Alaska. (See **NOVA**.) It obtained its name from an anvil-like rock-mass projecting above a hill top about 5 miles N of the location. The rich gold-diggings of Anvil Creek lie at the base of this mound.

Anzani, an ancient city of Italy. See **THESACINA**

Aona, An-a, a river of Italy rises on the E side of Monte Rosa and falls into the Toce.

Aonano degli Irgalmi, An-a no d'el yee een pee'nea, a village of Italy, in Avellian 2 miles W of Aconcia.

Aonassan, Val d', Italy. See **VAL D'ANASSA**

Aunat-le-Lugnet, An-rá'leh lú gá, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles SW of Ardes. It has mines of arsenic and antimony and mineral springs.

Aunserman, or **Aunserman**, An-sha má, a town of Colombia, 170 miles NNE of Popayán near the river Cauca.

Auat, An-ree, a town of Italy on a mountain 11 miles SSW of Potenza. Pop. about 2000.

Avalon, An-val, a town of France department of Nord 1 mile NW of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901, 14,444. It is the centre of the greatest coal basin in France, and has iron foundries and machine-shops, brass-works, sugar-refineries, gin-distilleries, and glass-works.

Avaroz, An-see-o or **Porto d'Amaro** (anc. *Astorum*), a seaport, fishing town and bathing resort of Italy 30 miles S by E of Rome. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Avo, (A-b'á) or **Leper Island**, one of the New Hebrides. It is well cultivated and has a population of about 12,000.

Aolz, A-ó'ith, a town of Spain in Navarre, 16 miles ESE of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Aomori, a seaport of Japan with a fine harbor in the SW part of a bay on the N shore of the main island. Pop. about 15,000.

Aou'ia, a town of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh district and 28 miles SW of Bareilly. Pop. about 14,500.

Aor, An or **Anr**, An-r, **Awar**, An-war or **Pa'lo-Aur**, an island 47 miles E. of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 104° 34' E.

Aosta, A-ó's-tá (anc. *Agnusta Prato'ria*), a town of Italy on the Dora Baltea, 48 miles by rail NNW of Turin. Pop. in 1901, 6378. Among its buildings is a medieval Gothic cathedral and it has rich remains of Roman antiquities, including the pretorian gate and a fine triumphal arch. It is a bishop's see. The valley of the upper Dora Baltea, the charming Val d'Aosta, is celebrated for its forests of pine, its mines, and its mineral springs.

Annette, An-net' (anc. *Agneta*) a town of France, department of Urde, on the river Urde 17 miles SW of Dia. Pop. (commune) 1290.

Apache, A-pá'chá, a county of northeastern Arizona. Area, 10,785 sq. m. Capital, St. Johns. Pop. in 1900, 3207.

Apache, a banking post-village of Caddo co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles (direct) SW of Anadarko.

Apache (A-pá'chá) Indians, a tribe of Indians of Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. They are of many bands or subdivisions. Those in the United States have been subdued by force, after many years of hostility, and placed

upon reservations (now chiefly at Fort Hill, Okla. where they number about 3000). These people belong to the stock or ethnological division which includes the Shoshones, Navajos, and the Timnah of Alaska.

Apáczsa-Farsa, 5h pát 5h 5h pát 5h a village of Hungary co of Csánád, 20 miles NW of Bonyhá.

Apáczs Apahagy, 5h pát 5h 5h pát 5h a village of Hungary co of Bástvár 14 miles W of Erdőd.

Apá-Francsa, 5h pát 5h 5h pát 5h a colony in the NW of Paraguay on the Paraguay River in about lat 22 12 S.

Apalachee, ap-a-lah chee a river of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co. It runs nearly southward and enters the Oconee where the Georgia R. crosses that river. Length about 80 miles.

Apalachee Bay, a large open bay on the E. coast of Florida. Lat. about 30° N lon 84° 15 W. Breadth about 90 miles.

Apalachee River, Fla. an arm of Apalachee Bay. See **SANITARY MARK**.

Apalachia, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. N C.

Apalachicola, a river of Florida, is formed by the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, which unite at the SW corner of Georgia. It flows nearly southward, forms the boundary between Calhoun and Liberty cos. In Florida and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Apalachicola Bay. It is about 90 miles long and is navigable by steamboats through its whole extent.

Apalachicola, a port of entry, banking town, and capital of Franklin co. Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Apalachicola River. Naval stores are shipped at this port. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900 2727. In 1900 3077.

Apalachicola Bay, Fla. lies between St. George's Island and the mainland. The entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the NW point of St. George's Island.

Apalachin, a post-village of Tioga co. N Y. on the Susquehanna River about 8 miles above Owego. Pop. 200.

Apam, 5h pát a district (and town) of Africa. Gold Coast ceded by the Dutch to England in 1873.

Apam, 5h pát a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 57 miles by rail NE of the city of Mexico. It is one of the chief centres of the Mexican pulque trade.

Apamama, 5h pát 5h 5h pát 5h an island in the Pacific Ocean one of the Gilbert group.

Apame, an ancient town of Syria, on the Orontes, the site of whose citadel is occupied by the modern Qal'at of Mudlik.

Apamea, an ancient town of Phrygia the ruins of which are at Dindir.

Aparrí, 5h pát 5h a port and pueblo of Cagayán province, Luzon Philippine Islands at the mouth of the Aparrí River and 54 miles N of Tuguegarao. It is the only practicable port on the N. coast. Lat. 18° 23' N. It has frequent earthquakes. Pop. in 1903, 18,252.

Apátfalva, 5h pát 5h 5h pát 5h a town of Hungary co. of Csánád on the Maros, 8 miles SE of Makó. Pop. 3000.

Apáti, 5h pát 5h a Wallach town of Hungary 35 miles NNE of Arad. Pop. about 3000.

Apátus, 5h pát 5h a town of Hungary co. of Békés-Hodrog on the left bank of the Danube, 40 miles S of Baja. Pop. in 1901 13,940.

Apcheron, a peninsula of Russia. See **ARABANON**.

Apeldoorn, 5h pát 5h a manufacturing village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Grift, an affluent of the Yssel, 17 miles NE of Arnhem. It has numerous paper mills. In the vicinity is the royal castle Het Loo. Pop. (commune) in 1900 25,761.

Apennines, ap-pen-nins (It. *Appennini*, no, 5h pát 5h no, 5h pát 5h) a mountain chain which detaches itself from the Maritime, or Ligurian, Alps at the base of Cadibona, or the Colle dell'Altare about lon 8° 30' E. having at first a general direction from W to E. nearly parallel with the Pennine and Lepontine Alps from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about lon 11° E. the chain turns towards the S. and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length passing out from the extremity of Calabria (the "toe" of the peninsula) to reappear in Sicily and again in the Atlas Mountains of Tunis and the NW of Africa. While in these separated parts the mountains differ somewhat from the type-chain of Italy there is no question that they belong technically to the same system, which is linked in the NW with the Alps and again in the SW (crossing the Strait of Gibraltar) with the Sierra Ronde of Spain. The Apennines, which are perhaps the youngest of the European mountains, dating their final uplift from the late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary periods, are of the folded type of construction and are fractured off into the depression which is a part of the Tyrrhenian basin.

They are flanked on either side by an extended foreland, which is in part a moderately elevated plateau, such as is constituted by the highlands of Tuscany an upheaved seabed (the plains of Rome and Calabria), or an unstable low land, dominated by volcanic cones of greater or less activity (Phlegrean Fields, Vesuvius, etc.). The mountains are constructed principally of schist and slate, with associations of massive limestone. The length of the chain is approximately 800 miles. Nowhere do the summits attain the magnificent proportions of the peaks of the Alps, and nowhere do they rise strictly to the level of perpetual snow. Mount Etna, which may justly be regarded as forming part of the Apennine system is 10,743 feet in elevation and usually carries some snow on its summit the Gran Sasso d'Italia, with its loftiest peak Monte Corvo, in the central division of the chain (in the Abruzzi) is the culminating point of the system in Italy proper 9583 feet. The Apennines may be conveniently divided into the three divisions of the northern (Ligurian and Etruscan) Apennines (Monte Cimone, 7110 feet), the central (Umbrian, Roman and Abruzzian) Apennines (Monte Corvo, Monte Amaro, 9179 feet), and the southern (Neapolitan and Calabrian) Apennines (Monte Pollino, 7375 feet, Aspromonte 5430 feet). In this latter division belong Vesuvius, the only active volcano of the continent, 4390 feet, and Vulturno, near Melfi, 4365 feet. The ancient Via Pisumina crossed the Roman Apennines near the site of Foligno, while the Via Appia traversed the Neapolitan Apennines on the line connecting Naples with Benevento. The chief mineral wealth of the Apennines is found in the celebrated marbles of Carrara, Seravezza and Siena. Below 3200 feet in elevation the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone, but forests are rare in the Apennines. Above 3200 feet the mountains are generally devoid of vegetation.

Apennide, ap-pen-nide, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, on a fjord of the same name in the Little Belt, 25 miles N of the town of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900 5532.

It has an interesting town hall and a school of navigation. **Apex**, a post-village and mining camp of Gilpin co. Colo. 7 miles NW of Central City, its banking town. Pop. in 1900 237.

Apex, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. N Y.

Apex, a post-village of Wake co. N C. on the Raleigh and Augusta (Seaboard Air Line) R. 14 miles WSW of Raleigh. Pop. about 350.

Api, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See **GUANO-API**.

Api, an island of the New Hebrides. Area, about 200 sq m. Pop. 10,000.

Apia, 5h pát 5h a seaport on the N coast of Upolu Samoan Islands capital of the German part of the group. Lat. 13° 40' S lon 171° 48' W. The European population numbers about 250 mainly British and German. In March, 1889 a hurricane swept over the harbor sinking several German and American men-of-war. The place was bombarded by the British and Americans in 1893.

Apice, 5h pát 5h a commune of Italy province and 19 miles by rail E of Benevento. Pop. about 5000.

Apize, 5h pát 5h a large island of the Argentine Republic, in the river Paraná and divided from Paraguay by a channel. Here are the final rapids of the river.

Apire, 5h pát 5h a commune of Italy province of Macerata, near the Muroena. Pop. about 3000.

Apishapa, or **Apishpa**, a river of Colorado, rises near the Spanish Peaks, runs northward through Las Animas co. and enters the Arkansas River in Otter co. near Apishapa Station. Length, about 150 miles.

Apishapa, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co. Colo., 73 miles E of Pueblo on a river of the same name, near the Spanish Peaks.

Apisona, a post village of James co. Tenn. Pop. about 100.

Apizaco, 5h pát 5h, or **Barron-Escandón**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tlaxcala, 84 miles by rail from the city of Mexico, at the junction of the Vire Cras line with the line to Puebla.

Apierbeck, 5h pát 5h a village in Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles ESE of Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 8776.

Apize, a post-village of Perry co. Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 200.

Ap'lington, a banking post-town of Butler co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 123 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 437.

Ap'o, 5h pát 5h a group of small islands in the Sea of Mindoro, Philippines.

Ap'o, a small island off the S extremity of Negros Island, Philippines.

Ap'o, 5h pát 5h, or **Dávao**, 5h pát 5h, a volcano of Mindanao, the centre of the chain of high mountains which stretches

behind the W coast of Drive Gulf. Though active, it has not been in eruption for some time. The crater is clothed with stunted vegetation inside and out; interior diameter, about 1800 feet. Altitude, about 15,300 feet.

Apo East Pass and Apo West Pass, the two passes into which Mindoro Strait is divided by Apo Reef.

Apoha'qui, or **Mouth of Mill-Stream**, a post-village of Kings co, New Brunswick 30 miles by rail NNE of St. John. Pop. about 250.

Apoll'noon, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Apollia, a post-office, a town of Saxa-Weimar 9 miles NE of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 20,352. It is a great centre of the woolen manufacture.

Apollina, a post-office, one of the smallest of the German group of Samoan Islands.

Apollinarisberg, a post-office, a former place of pilgrimage in Germany at Remagen on the Rhine.

Apollinopolis Magna. See **BOSS**.

Apollinopolis Parva, an ancient town of Upper Egypt, the site of which is about 17 miles E. of Keneh.

Apollis, a post-office of Alaska, on Unga Island.

Apollin, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa. on the Kittatinny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 40 miles SNE of Pittsburg. A bridge here crosses the river. Apollis has bottling, chemical and butter-making works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2024.

Apollis Bay, an inlet of Bass Strait, on the E coast of Australia, Victoria, 60 miles SW of Port Phillip Bay.

Apollin'nia, an ancient city of Nubia, situated near the mouth of the Atoka (now Nile). It was colonized by emigrants from Corinth and Corcyra.

Apollonia, an ancient Greek city of Thracia, on the Euxine, later called Sosepeia. The little town of Susepeli is on its site.

Apollonia, the port of the ancient city of Cyrene. Its later name was Sorama, whence the present name of the site. Marra Sora.

Apollonia, or **Amanahua**, a post-office, a cape and trading post in the extreme W of the Gold Coast of Africa. Lat. 5° N.

Apollonia, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. 27 miles by rail E. of Barron. Pop. about 160.

Apollinambua, a post-office, or **Apollinambua**, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Beni 100 miles N of La Paz.

Apollonia, a post-office of Perry co. Md. Pop. 50.

Apollia, a post-office of Orange co., Fla. on three railroads, near Apopka Lake, 11 miles NW of Orlando, its banking point, and about 80 miles S of Palatka. It has iron and wood-works. Pop. in 1890 480 in 1900 216.

Apollis Islands, in the Strait of Magellan, where it joins the Pacific Ocean.

Apollis Islands, or **The Twelve Apostles**, a group of 12 islands in Lake Superior belong to Ashland co., Wis. Among them are Madeira, Franque, Alabama, Austria, Chapman, Higgins, Oster, Oak, Bearwood, Brownstone, Hornet's, Mingle, on Shoal, Runt's, Humlock, Tates Bear Devil's, Willey's Steamboat, Vaughn's, Sand, York and Raspberry Islands. They have about 200 sq. m. in land area. Brown sandstone (Potsdam) is extensively quarried on Bearwood Island by steam machinery. Lapointe on Madeline Island is the only town of importance. Here is also the Lapointe Indian Reservation.

Apollachon, a post-office, a river of Georgia. See **APALACHON**.

Apollachon Bay, Fla. See **APALACHON BAY**.

Apollachon River, Fla. See **SALT MARSH**.

Apollachon Mountains, a system of mountains in the eastern part of the United States. The term comprises all the mountain-ridges between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. The system extends from the province of Quebec to the northern part of Alabama, nearly 1300 miles, and consists of numerous parallel ridges, the direction of which is nearly NE. and SW. Among the local names given to these mountains are White Mountains in New Hampshire, Green Mountains in Vermont, Catskills, Highlands, Shawangunk, and Adirondacks in New York, Alleghenies (Blue and Kittatinny Mountains) in Pennsylvania, Blue Ridge in Virginia and North Carolina, Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and Black Mountains in North Carolina. The discolored Dark Mountains are frequently included with the system. In Pennsylvania, which is near the middle, the mountains, with intervening valleys, occupy a tract about 100 miles wide. Towards the extremes they diminish in width but increase in altitude. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is 6285 feet in height; Mount Katahdin, in Maine, 5260 ft.; Mount Marcy, in New York, 5344 ft.; and Mount Mansfield, in Vermont,

5260 ft. above the level of the sea. The highest peaks of the whole system are in the Black Mountains of North Carolina, where numerous points attain an elevation exceeding 6000 ft. The loftiest of these, and the highest point of land of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, is Black Dome, or Mount Mitchell 6710 ft. In Pennsylvania the mountains present no high peaks, but nearly straight, parallel ridges remarkable for their regularity and evenness of outline.

The Appalachians are mostly composed of stratified rocks, sandstones, shales, and limestones of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. Granitic or metamorphic rocks of ancient date (Archaean or Azoic) form the nuclei of the White and Adirondack Mountains, and they are also the constructing mass of the Highlands of the Hudson and of much of the more southerly Blue Ridge. No rocks of later date than the Upper Carboniferous or Permian enter into the formation of this mountain-system. Among the remarkable features of the Appalachians are the gaps or chasms through which the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac Rivers find a passage. The Appalachians are mostly covered with forests of good timber including the ash, beech, hickory, chestnut, white oak and other oaks, sugar-maple, a white pine, and wild cherry. They contain inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron-ore, hematite, anthracite and bituminous coal, with some other valuable minerals. The great Appalachian coal field, with its associated oil deposits and waste of natural gas, occupies a large part of the region covered by the mountains. See **ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS**, **ALLEGANY PLATEAU**, **ADIRONDACKS**, **GREEN MOUNTAINS**, etc.

Ap'pala'chinn'ia, a river of Florida. See **APALACHINIA**.

Apalachicola, a port of entry Fla. See **APALA CHICOLA**.

Apalachicola Bay, Fla. See **APALACHICOLA BAY**.

Appannose, a post-office, or **ap-pa-nose** or **ap-pa-nose** a county in the S part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri has an area of 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chautauk River which enters it in the extreme NW and continues its course through the county in a southeasterly direction. It is also drained by Soap and Walnut Creeks. Beds of coal are found here. Centerville is the capital. Pop. in 1890 18,951 in 1900, 25,927.

Appannose, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill. on the Mississippi River 9 miles below Dallas City. Pop. in 1900 337.

Appannose, a post-office of Douglas co. Kan. 16 miles NW of Ottawa.

Appennino, the Italian name for the **APENNINES**.

Appenweiler, a post-office, or **ap-pen-wi-er** a village of Baden, 8 miles E. of Kehl.

Appenzell, a post-office, a canton in the NE. of Switzerland wholly surrounded by the canton of St. Gall. Area, 166 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 58,769. It is subdivided into two half-cantons Appenzell Outer Rhodes and Appenzell Inner Rhodes, the former having 55,281 inhabitants, nearly all Protestants, and the latter 13,449 nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, especially in the S, where the Sente has an elevation of 8332 feet. Chief river the Sitter which runs through its centre. The inhabitants of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists, in Outer Rhodes, cotton-weaving and embroidery are the principal branches of industry. Capital of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell of Outer Rhodes Trogen.

Appenzell, capital of Appenzell Inner Rhodes, on the left bank of the Sitter 6 miles S of St. Gall, and at an elevation of 2460 feet. Pop. in 1900 4553, mostly Roman Catholics. It is a noted cure resort and a tourist-centre.

Appenzell, a post-office of Monroe co. Pa.

Appiano, a post-office, a town of Italy, province of Como, 28 miles NNW of Milan. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Appian Way, a great road, begun by Appian Claudius, the Roman censor in 312 B.C. from Rome to Capua, 125 miles, but later extended to Beneventum and Brundisium. It was built in a very thorough manner paved with blocks of lava stone laid on cement its breadth averaging about 20 feet. Parts have been excavated and found to be still in excellent preservation. Among the more historic monuments bordering it near Rome are the constructions marking the tombs of the Scipios and of Cecilia Metella.

Appignano, a post-office, a town of central Italy 18 miles NW of Macerata. Pop. 500 (commune, 2700).

Appignano del Tronto, a post-office, a town of central Italy, province of Ascoli Picena. Pop. 700 (commune, 1300).

Ap'pin, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyllshire, on Loch Lomond, 20 miles NW of Inverary.

Ap'pin, a post-office of Middlesex co., Canada, on W. railway, 25 miles WSW of London. Pop. 200.

Appingedam, *Ap'ping-ha-dam*, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles NE of Groningen. Pop. in 1900, 4448.

Applesbach'sville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 45 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. about 240.

Appleby, *ap'p'l-be* (probably the use of *Abulaba*), a town of England, capital of the county of Westmoreland, on the Eden, 18 miles SE of Penrith. Pop. 1750. Chief edition, the medieval castle, the church of St. Lawrence the town and shire halls, a grammar-school, founded in 1574, and St. Anna's Hospital for Widows, founded in 1654, by Lady Penbroke.

Appleby, a post-village of Nassogdoches co. Tex. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Nassogdoches.

Appleby, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario on a railway 11 miles from Hamilton.

Apple Creek, Ill., runs southward and westward through Greene co., and enters the Illinois River.

Apple Creek, a small stream of Henry co. Mo. falls into Grand River, an affluent of the Osage River.

Apple Creek, Mo. rises in Perry co. runs nearly eastward, and enters the Mississippi in Cape Girardeau co.

Applecreek, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 64 miles NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 367.

Appledore, a small resort of England co. of Devon on the Turrage, at its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, 2½ miles N of Bideford.

Appledore Island, Me. one of the chief islands, and a summer resort, of the Isles of Shoals.

Applegate, a post-hamlet of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 40 miles NE of Sacramento.

Applegate, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 32 miles V of Port Huron. Pop. about 350.

Applegate, a post-village of Jackson co. Oregon on Applegate Creek about 8 miles SW of Jacksonville.

Applegate Creek, Oregon rises in the S part of Jackson co. runs northward, and enters the Rogue River in Josephine co.

Applegrove, a post-station of Ashe co. N.C. 35 miles from Marion, Va.

Applegrove, a post-hamlet of Meigs co. Ohio on the Ohio River 18 miles above Pomeroy.

Applegrove, a post-village of Louisa co. Va. on the South Anna River 1½ miles from Pendleton Station.

Applegrove, a post-station of Mason co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 12 miles below Gallipolis Ohio.

Apple Hill, a post-village of Ulster co. Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 250.

Apple River, Ill. flows southward through Jo Daviess co. and enters the Mississippi about 7 miles above Savanna in Carroll co.

Apple River, Wis. rises in Polk co. runs southward, and enters the St. Croix River in St. Croix co., about 12 miles N of Hudson. Length, 70 miles.

Apple River, in Cumberland on Nova Scotia, falls into the Bay of Fundy. At its mouth it forms a good harbor.

Apple River, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 31 miles ENE of Galena. Pop. in 1900 367.

Apple River, an outpost of Nova Scotia, under Paroboro.

Appleton, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. 15 miles N of Atkins. Pop. 125.

Appleton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. 13 miles (direct) E of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 90.

Appleton, a post-village of Knox co. Ill. Pop. about 50.

Appleton, a post-village of Knox co. Me., in Appleton township (town) on George's River 28 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1000 075.

Appleton, a banking post-village of Swift co. Minn. on the Pomme de Terre River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rr. 25 miles SW of Benson. Pop. in 1000 1184.

Appleton, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. about 90 miles SSE of St. Louis and 16 miles N of Jackson. Pop. 99.

Appleton, a post-village of Niagara co. N.Y. Pop. about 150.

Appleton, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 30 miles NE of Columbus.

Appleton, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C. on the Port Royal R. 40 miles ENE of Augusta, Ga. Pop. about 500.

Appleton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Tenn. 18 miles SW of Paducah.

Appleton, a city, the capital of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 26 miles N by E. of Oshkosh, 29 miles SW of Green Bay, and 185 miles from Chicago. It is connected by steamboat with Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. It is pleasantly situated on a plateau about 70 feet above the river and near the rapids called *Grand Chute*, which afford abundant water-power. It is the seat of Lawrence University and the Appleton College Institute. It has flour, paper, saw and woolen mills, and manufacturers of cigars, chairs, hubs, spokes, staves, car-movers and farm implements. It has also large breweries and foundries. Pop. in 1880 8000, in 1890 11 068 in 1900 13,085.

Appleton, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles SW of Ottawa. It has water-power and several mills and woolen factories.

Appleton City, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 58 miles SW of Sedalia and 31 miles NNE of Nevada. It is the shipping point and trade-centre of an extensive agricultural fruit, and stock region. Pop. in 1900 1153.

Apple Valley, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga. about 6 miles N of Jefferson.

Applewood, a borough of Armstrong co. Pa. organized from a portion of East Franklin township. Pop. in 1900 122.

Appling, a county in the SE part of Georgia, has an area of 176 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Altamaha River and is partly drained by Hurricane Creek and other head-streams of the Satilla River. Capital, Baxley. Pop. in 1880 8678 in 1900 12 336.

Appling, a post-village capital of Columbia co. Ga. about 28 miles WNW of Augusta. Pop. 120.

Apollonia, Africa. See *APOLLONIA*.

Appomattox, a river of Virginia, rises in Appomattox co. Its general direction is eastward. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie cos., on the left, and Powhatan and Chester field cos. on the right, and enters the James River at City Point. Length about 150 miles. It is navigable for sloops or small steamboats to Petersburg about 15 miles from its mouth and by freight-boats to Farmville, 100 miles higher.

Appomattox, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 342 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the James River and is drained by the head-streams of the Appomattox River. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county. Capital, West Appomattox. Pop. in 1890 9589 in 1900 9553.

Appomattox, or **Appomattox Court-House**, a post-village (now capital) of Appomattox co. Va. about 34 miles E. of Lynchburg. It is 3 miles N of Appomattox Station, on the Norfolk and Western R. Here General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, April 8 1865.

Ap'pennin', a post-village of Kent co. R.I., on Warwick Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles S of Providence.

Ap'peng', or **Pendang**, an island off the coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 60 miles W by S of Singapore.

Appoquinimick, a small creek of Newcastle co. Del. flows eastward into Delaware Bay.

Apricans, *á-pru-ah-ná* a town of Italy 23 miles NNW of Foggia. Pop. (commune) in 1001 7643.

Aprigliano, *á-prol-yá-no*, a commune of Italy 8 miles SE of Cassino. Pop. about 4000.

Aps, *áps* (and *á'ps Auguste*) a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles S of Privas.

Apscheron, *á-shá-ron'* a peninsular promontory of the Russian dominions extending for 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apscheron. Lat. 40° 33' N lon 50° 20' E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasus chain and is remarkable for the volcanic energy which is stored up in the region and which finds expression in boiling gases mud-volcanoes, saltes, etc. The soil is impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas. Vast quantities of black and white naphtha and petroleum are obtained annually in this peninsula. On its E coast is the port of Baku, northward and westward of which are the great and little eternal fires.

Apsley, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario, Canada. Pop. 350.

Apsley Strait is between Melville and Bathurst Islands off the N coast of Australia. Length, 46 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4 miles. Shores bordered by mangroves.

Apt, *ápt* (and *á'ps á'ps á'ps*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vaucluse, on the Calavon, 32 miles ESE of Avignon. Pop. in 1901 4571 (commune, 5449). It is enclosed by old walls and has a curious cathedral and many Roman antiquities.

Aptakistie, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Pop. about 70.

Aqua, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles from Barrie.

Aquas, a village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz R. 10 miles E. of Santa Cruz. Pop. about 150.

Aquas Alpe, a branch of the Etruscan Apennines, with an exceedingly steep fall to the sea, and noted for their fine marble (Carrara, Massa, etc.) They culminate in Monte Pisano, 6382 feet.

Aquila, an ancient division of southeastern Italy bordering on the Adriatic. It gave its name (It. *Aquila*, pool ya) to a modern *compa mento* of Italy comprising the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce. Area, about 8800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 1,059,688.

Aquila, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. Pop. 78.

Aquira, a river of Venezuela, and one of the chief tributaries of the Orinoco rises in the Cordillera de Mérida, in the republic of Colombia, near lat. 7° N. and lon. 72° W. flows generally eastward, and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40' N. and lon. 66° 46' W. Its affluents, including the Portuguesa and Guariño, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns of Nutria and San Fernando. It is navigable for over 600 miles, and is ascended by the steamers of the Orinoco navigation companies.

Apurimac, a post-village of a river of South America, rises in Lake Titicaca (Honoma) in the Peruvian Andes, department of Arequipa, in about lat. 15° 15' S. and lon. 72° 10' W. flows in a generally N. direction and unites with the Quilishamba or Urubamba to form the Umayali. It is frequently considered to be the head water of the Amazon. It is a turbulent stream interrupted by rapids and practically unfit for navigation.

Apurimac, a southwestern department of Peru is watered by some of the tributaries of the Apurimac. It is essentially a highland, with fine grazing lands and forests, and produces sugar rice, coffee, cacao, and rubber. Capital, Abancay. Area, 81,866 sq. m. Pop. in 1896 177,387.

Aqua, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Penn.sylvania R. Pop. about 250.

Aqua, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., at Decatur Station about 10 miles N. by E. of Lexington.

Aquackmook, N. J. See **AQUACKMUCK**.

Aquandolob, a post-village of a post-station of Tazco, N. Mex.

Aqua, the ancient name of Acquit.

Aqua Augusti, the ancient name of Dax.

Aqua Bililitana, the ancient name of ALBARRA.

Aqua Bononia, See **BOLANUS-LEA-HAIA**.

Aqua Calida, the Latin name of CALDAS-DE-MONTE.

Aqua Calida, the ancient name of HANNAH LIV.

Aqua Calida, the ancient name of ICHY.

Aqua Calida, the ancient name of OREMA.

Aqua Conventum, See **BAUGHAN-DE-LUCOR**.

Aqua Flavina, the ancient name of CAVER.

Aqua Gratiana, the ancient name of AIX Savoy.

Aqua Mortua, the Latin name of AIGUAS-MORTES.

Aqua Porcinea, the Latin name of EPERVAY.

Aqua Sextia, an ancient name of Aix Provence.

Aqua Solida, the ancient name of HATS.

Aqua Statiellus, the ancient name of Acquit.

Aqua Tacapitana, See **EL HANNAH DE CAIRA**.

Aqua Thuri, See **BAGNI BELLA FORESTRA**.

Aqua Tibullana, See **HANNAH DE BERDAR**.

Aqua Viva, the Latin name of AIGUAS-VIVES.

Aqua, a fishing settlement and harbor of New

foundland, 45 miles S. of St. John's.

Aquara, a village of Italy, province of Salerno 14 miles SSE of Campagna. Pop. about 2500.

Aquas, or Woodville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. 28 miles SSE of Washington, D. C. Pop. about 100.

Aquahicola, a village of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. about 450.

Aquafuwa, a native settlement of the German Kamerun region, west equatorial Africa.

Aquahogus, a village of Suffolk co., N. Y., west of Riverhead.

Aquafong, a village of a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 3 miles from Lumberville, N. J.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Aquafong, a village of Albany co., N. Y. Pop. about 150.

Francisco Solano Lopez was killed by the Brazilians in 1878.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Aquila, on the Aterno 68 miles NE of Rome. Pop. in 1901 13,477. This is one of the best-built and most commercial cities in the Abruzzi. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of paper and linen. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II from the ruins of the ancient *Aquilum* some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

Aquila, or *Aquila degli Abruzzi*, formerly *Abruzzum Uteriore* (i.e. *broot so col ta-ra-o-ra*) II., a province of Italy between the Apennines and the province of Rome. Area, about 3600 sq. m. Capital Aquila. Pop. in 1901 397,645.

Aquila, the Latin name of LAROLE.

Aquileia, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Austria-Hungary at the head of the Adriatic 22 miles NNW of Trieste. Pop. 1000. It was one of the chief commercial emporiums of the Roman world and a great station for the Roman fleet. The Emperor Augustus often resided here, and the city was sometimes styled the second Rome. It was taken and destroyed by Attila in A. D. 452. The Patriarchate of Aquileia figured among the great dignitaries of the medieval Church. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity and the town possesses a valuable archaeological museum.

Aquila, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. 160 miles by rail SE of Albany.

Aquila, a village of Haiti on the S. shore, 51 miles W. of Jacmel. Pop. of commune, 20,000.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200. It was the birthplace of Junius Brutus Cassius. Aquinas was born in the vicinity.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

Aquila, a village of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the railway from Roma to Naples 5 miles NE of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200.

lat. 23° 25' N lon 50° 45' E. A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf marks closely the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the N, but beyond or N of this line extends a vast desert, which being occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia. It is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates on the W by the depressed tract in which lie the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N it gradually contracts, till it terminates at about lat. 34° so that Arabia, in a wider sense, extends in length from N to S. through more than 21 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1500 miles. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The area does not fall short of 1,200,000 sq m of which 650,000 (or more) belong to independent Arabia, or Arabia not under Turkish jurisdiction.

Probably one-half of the country still remains unexplored. Taken collectively Arabia is an arid, scrubby wilderness in which may be traced, here and there, some green spots which receive the benefit of rains and the wadis or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure as so many green lines, more or less strongly marked. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land, even in the plains, attain a width of 20 miles.

Arabia is commonly divided into three parts ARABIA FELIX, or HAPPY PETRAEA or STONY and DESERTA or DESERT. These names are unknown to the Arabians, to whom in a general way Arabia Deserta is Nejd, Arabia Petraea Hejaz, and Arabia Felix is Yemen Hadramaut, Oman and the Hara tract.

The great central mass of Arabia, which is comprised largely in the region of Nejd is a vast table-land (or series of plateaus) irregularly cut by traversing mountain-ridges, which slope against and away with it a part of the Syrian Desert on the N and on the W and SW (hatched up by lofty elevations, sometimes known as the Red Sea Mountains (Jebel el Hejaz, Jebel Kora, Jebel el Yemen) which rise in the Asir district south of Mecca, rise in many summits to 8000 feet and over. The Yemen uplands in fact, tower to 10,000 feet and it would appear that some of the peaks overlooking Yana may indeed reach 11,000 feet. The Nejd is largely bordered by the deserts of shifting sands, the Neftalis, and on the south it merges into the great inhospitable tracts known as Dakhsa or Dahna. The mountains of the Hissat el emma are also lofty and in many of their summits (Jebel Katharine, Jebel-Gash) exceed 8000 feet. The most famous of these is the Jebel Musa, 'Mountain of Moses' which for a long time was identified with the Mount Sinai of Scripture.

The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains, the torrents from which in the rainy season collect soil and endow it with fertility. There are also some oases or productive spots surrounded by deserts, which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up are here brought to the surface.

The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently indicated when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams in Oman, as the Masora and Sib, flow throughout the year but in most cases the water-courses are the wadis, dry channels, or channels with intermittent flows. The largest of such are the Wady Dawaair and Wady el-Rumma, both rising in the western highlands and trending northward into the interior the former with perhaps, a continuous course of 800 miles directed to the 'hat el-Arah (salted Tigris and Euphrates).

To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and its freedom from cloud or vapor may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in Arabia, which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Tayf, not above 3260 feet in absolute elevation, and in lat. 21° 12' N snow is said to fall once in every four years and the mountains in the neighborhood from 6000 to 8000 feet high, are annually covered with snow. Further S, ice and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains from 6000 to 8000 feet in height while on the opposite side of the Red Sea they are hardly known at the height of 12,000 feet. On the other hand, Muscat, on the coast of Oman, is nearly the hottest inhabited place on the globe—a distinction which it owes in a measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverberate the heat. At this place the thermometer in the shade in June generally rises above 100° Fahr in the afternoon and occasionally it marks 115°–117°. The heat of Mecca, also, and the adjacent tahama, is to Europeans insupportable in summer. The violent changes of temperature which occur are prejudicial to health. The humid S. wind, the cold and dry N wind, and the storms from the E., attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease. The coast of Hejaz is to many particularly unhealthy, and the plague, from which Arabia for a long time boasted exemp-

tion, has been added to the list of endemic diseases. The climate of Yemen, on the other hand, where the temperature even in July rarely reaches 90°, is a particularly favorable one and Palgrave describes that of the Nejd as one of the most salubrious in the world. Along a large part of the border tracts the rainfall is fairly or even largely abundant, being mostly concentrated in wet seasons of about three months' duration and even in the interior considerable rain falls, but north of the 20th parallel of latitude the annual discharge is reduced to about 8 inches.

The flora of Arabia partakes of the character of the flora of northeastern Africa, India, and Armenia, with the Saharan type well emphasized. The date-palm is a physiognomic plant, and thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast, towards Oman the mango and cucumber are occasionally met with. Farther inland grow the fig-tree, the tamarind the almond and in Oman the orange, lemon and citron. With these grow lavender, wormwood, jessamine and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. Apricots, plums, pomegranates, and grapes are found at the height of from 3000 to 4500 feet and above these the mountains are covered with forests of juniper. The cotton plant and the sugar-cane grow in the tahama or coast-lands the gum arabic also and casia prefer the hills and the tree which yields frank incense abounds in the mountains of Shehr.

The Arabs cultivate wheat, rice, barley and durra or *Solera vulgare*, besides bananas, watermelons, and other garden produce, but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous or watered land. The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from northern Abyssinia and the best coffee exported from Mocha, even at the present day is the produce of Abyssinia. The most fertile region of Arabia is Yemen.

The trade in coffee, almonds, balsam, seena, and gums enriches a few proprietors but the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia always has been derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa and carries back ivory, gums, and dyewoods. The pearl-banks in the Persian Gulf extend from Bahrein S. above 200 miles and give employment to many thousands men, yielding an annual product valued at about \$1,000,000. There are also sponge, coral, and pearl fisheries in the Red Sea, on the coasts of Hejaz and on the S. coasts the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell.

Little is known of the mineral resources of Arabia but it is certain that many forms of precious stones (emerald, carnelian) are found and that the more valuable metals (iron, copper, lead) are not wanting. An attempt at gold mining has been made in the Hadramaut.

Arabia is basically an intermediate ground between the Sahara, India, and the Caspian steppe-region. Among its more conspicuous animal forms are the panther, lynx, hyena, jackal, various gacelles, tiger (in Oman) and ostrich. The donkey, sheep, goat and various forms of cattle are reared, together with the dromedary and horse the breed of Arabian horses being famous the world over.

It seems certain that the most ancient trade-routes of the Arabs nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the caliphs when the caravans started from Bahrein for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt. The establishment of the Mohammedan religion had the effect of reviving this branch of industry for the pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds from all parts of the Mohammedan world. There are authentic accounts of caravans to Mecca which numbered 120,000 camels. The ordinary commercial caravans rarely exceed 1000 loaded camels.

Population and History.—The Arabs and the Jews constitute the two main branches of the Semitic race of to-day. According to a distinction based on tradition the tribes of Arabia are divided into Khatanites or Joktanites, who claim descent from Khatan (Joktan) and Ishmaelites supposed to be descended from Ishmael. The former dwell in the S. and E., the latter constitute the northern tribes. The inhabitants of the S. do not regard their northern neighbors as pure Arabs. Already in remote antiquity Arabia was the seat of advanced culture. In the S. were the flourishing realms of the Sabaeans and Mineans. The Himyaritic (Sabean) inscriptions reach back to the period which witnessed the birth of the Christian era, through the agency of a new national religion—that of Islam. Arabia was transformed from a country divided among warring tribes into a great conquering state. The old superstitions gave way to the monotheistic faith proclaimed by Mohammed. Mecca, with the pilgrimage place of the Kaaba,

which had in a measure been a national bond between the clans, was adopted into the new religion. Arabic, the language of the Koran, became the speech of the whole peninsula. The Arabs embraced with fanatical zeal the task of spreading Islam. Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, all of northern Africa to the Atlantic, and the Spanish peninsula were overrun by the invading Arab or Saracen hosts of the caliphs within less than 100 years after the Hijra (the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622, which event marks the beginning of the Mohammedan era). The great Arab realm did not long remain united. In the middle of the eighth century Spain broke loose. About the same time Bagdad supplanted Damascus as the seat of the caliphs. Arabic itself soon ceased to play an important rôle in the great Mohammedan world and relapsed into obscurity and confusion. In the flourishing days of the caliphs the Arabs led the world in literature, art, and science, and they diffused their culture in remote lands. In the sixteenth century part of Arabia was reconquered by Turkish rule. The eighteenth century witnessed the rise of the Wahabi state (see NAJIB). In 1833 the British obtained possession of Aden. The population of Arabia is estimated at about 3,000,000 of which about 1,000,000 fall to the districts of Hejaz and Yemen which belong to the Ottoman Empire. El Hasa is also included in the Turkish dominions. Oman is governed by the sultan or imam of Muscat. Arabia, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio, about 14 miles N.E. of Ironton.

Arabian Gulf, a name applied to the Red Sea. **Arabian Sea**, a large sea, properly a part of the Indian Ocean, on the SW coast of Asia, lying between the peninsula of Hindustan on the E and Arabia on the W. The distance from the Arabian to the Indian coast may be, at the broadest part, about 1600 miles. The Red Sea and the shallow Persian Gulf are properly arms of the Arabian Sea. Soundings of 4000-5000 metres have been made in many parts.

Arabicus sinus, a Latin name of the Red Sea. **Arabistan**, an Oriental name of ARABIA and of the other regions where the Arabs dwell.

Arabistan, a province of Persia. See KHUZISTAN. **Araby**, a post-station of Frederick co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 57 miles W. of Baltimore.

Araby, the poetical name of ARABIA. **Aracaju**, á-rá-ká-ahó, a seaport of Brazil capital of the state of Sergipe, on the river Cotidim, 6 miles from the sea and 16 miles below Maceio. It has a good anchorage, although the bar does not admit ships of more than 12 feet draught. Steamboats ply to Maceio. Chief exports are cotton sugar and hides. Pop. 10,000.

Araguá, see ARAGUA. **Aragati**, or **Aragaty**, á-rá-ká-tó, a river-port of the state of Ceará, Brazil, about 70 miles S.E. of Ceará (Fortaleza), on the Rio Jaguaribe (river of jaguars) 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 4° 31' S. lon. 37° 43' W. It exports cotton sugar and hides. Pop. about 13,000.

Araucaria, á-rá-thá-ná, a town of Spain in Andalusia, province of Huelva, 33 miles NW of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6331.

Araçoborn, á-rá-kó-rá, a village of Greece, on the S declivity of Mount Parnassus, 15 miles WNW of Livadia. Pop. in 1896 3224.

Araçoborn, a town of Logan co. W Va. (formerly given as Logan). Pop. in 1900 444.

Arachnids, the ancient name of ARAC.

Aracuzzi, á-rá-ahú-ah, a river of Brazil, state of Minas-Gerais, rises in the Serra Esmeralda, flows N.E. and falls into the Jequitinhonha.

Arad, ár-ád, a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Arad on the right bank of the Maros, 145 miles S.E. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901 56,266, among them many Rumanians and Germans. It is a royal free city and an old fortress. On the opposite bank of the Maros is the small town of New Arad (Hun. Új-Arad). Arad is at the junction of a number of railway lines and is the great emporium of trade in S.E. Hungary. Its principal edifices are of modern construction. On the Liberty Square is a monument to the patriots of 1848-49. The town possesses one of the largest distilleries in the world, on whose refuse thousands of cattle are fattened. The four of Arad is highly prized. On Oct. 3, 1849 a number of Hungarian generals were executed here by order of the Austrian commander Haynau.

Arad, a county of Hungary bordering on Transylvania. Area, 2467 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 223,846.

Arades, ár-ád, a town of Italy province of Lecce in the N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3560.

Arades, the ancient name of ARAC.

Aradhi, ár-á-thá, a town of northwest Africa, in Algeria, on a bay of the Red Sea. Lat. about 15° N.

Ararat, ár-á-rát, or **Jabal er-Rahm**, ár-rá-rá-hím (i.e., 'the mountain of mercy'), a granite hill of Arabia, 13 miles E. of Mecca. It is about 1 or 1½ miles in extent, and its summit is nearly 200 feet above the level of the plain. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mohammedans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve after they had been expelled from Paradise and separated from each other 120 years.

Arara, ár-á-rá, a sea, that part of the Pacific which lies N. of Australia and is partly enclosed by Papua, the Aru Islands, Timor, etc.

Ararh (or **Pentecost**) Island, one of the group of the New Hebrides, in about lat. 15° S. Pop. 500.

Araró, a post-village of Richardson co. Neb. on the Missouri River 5 miles from Craig Mo. and about 85 miles below Nebraska City. Pop. about 100.

Araró, Cape, formerly **Cape Gregory**, Oregon is on the Pacific, in Coos co. lat. 43° 21' N. and lon. 124° 30' W. Cape Araró light is on an island joined to the cape by a bridge.

Aragón, ár-rá-gón (Sp. pron. ar-á-gón. L. *Arago*) (a) a captaincy-general of Spain representing the ancient kingdom of Aragón bounded N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castile and Navarra. Area, about 18,000 sq. m. It is divided into the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. The capital is Saragossa. Aragón is encompassed by the Pyrenees and the sierras of Morella, Albarracín, Molina, and Sierra, while effects of these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several of the highest summits of the Pyrenees are in this region, their tops covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests, while lower down are rich and extensive pastures, with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which entering on the W flows S.E. dividing the region into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalquivir the Júcar and the Tago have their sources in the extreme S. and the Aragón in the NW. A large part of Aragón is a tundra, almost desert, waste, having the characteristics of the table-land of Castile. It is the fundament of an ancient saline sea, which occupied the basin of the (modern) Ebro, an outlet to which was subsequently established by a cut across the mountain-barrier at Tortosa. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, the climate is cold but becomes much warmer in the valley-places, which are often parched by a withering heat. High and piercing winds from the NW and SE prevail. The flora of Aragón is varied and extensive. Its minerals are marble, jasper, coal, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, cobalt, sulphur and alum. Extensive tracts are stony and barren, while others, though capable of cultivation are neglected. Still excellent crops are obtained of grain, olives, grapes and other fruit, cotton, flax, and hemp. The woolen industry is important and silk worms are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. in 1900, 812,711. The kingdom of Aragón was founded in 1035. Catalonia was united with it in 1151. Later Aragón became mistress successively of Sicily, Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. By the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragón with Isabella of Castile in 1474, the two kingdoms were united. In 1512 the greater part of Navarra was annexed to Aragón. —Adj. and subst. *ARAGONIAN* ár-rá-gón-neo.

Aragón, a river of Spain rises in the Pyrenees, in Aragón and, flowing through Navarra, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a SW course of 30 miles. Chief affluent the Arga.

Aragón, a post-village of Polk co. Ga. on the East and West and the Southern R. Pop. about 226. The banking point is Cadartown.

Araguá, ár-rá-guá, a town of Sicily 7½ miles N.N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 11,953. It has a castle with paintings and antiquities. Near it is the mud volcano of Maccubus.

Aragua, ár-rá-guá, a state of Venezuela, having Miranda on the E. and Carabobo and Zamora on the W. Capital, Victoria. It contains part of the fertile coffee-producing Aragua valley in the N.

Aragua, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermudez, 175 miles E.S.E. of Caracas, on the river Unare.

Araguá, a river of South America. See PIRACARA.

Araguari, ár-rá-guá-rá, a river of Brazil, in the state of Pará, rises in the Serra de Tucuruá and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 1° 50' N.

Araguay, ár-rá-guá or **Araguaya**, ár-rá-guá, a large river of Brazil rises in the mountains near lat. 16° 10' S., lon. 52° 49' W. It flows northward between the states of Goiás and Mato-Grosso and joins the Tiquarica at São João, after a course of 1200 miles, about the middle of which it separates into two arms, enclosing the island of

Arakani ('Bastian Grove') 300 miles in length and covering an area of 9000 sq. m. This river flows through about 12 degrees of latitude, and is navigable 750 miles or more. The lower course of the stream which is the main water of the Tocantins, is badly obstructed by rapids.

Arakani, El, di á-rá-hál, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 23 miles ESE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7981.

Arakani, a town of Morocco. See **AR-ARAIN**.

Ara Jovin, the ancient name of **ARAJUNIA**.

Arakan, or **Aracan**, á-rá-kan or á-rá-kán (called by the natives *Bakhsang rá-king*), the northern part of Lower Burma extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal to the N. of the Irrawaddy delta. It was formerly one of the political divisions of British Burma, and was acquired by the British at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826. The chief town is **Akyab**.

Arakan, an ancient city of Arakan, on the river Arakan 50 miles from the sea. Lat. 20° 35' N. lon. 83° 4' E. Before the British conquest it is said to have had a population of nearly 100,000 but it has dwindled to an insignificant little place.

Arakan River rises in Burma, and, after a generally northward course of 200 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal in Arakan 15 miles NE. of **Akyab**.

Arakan-Roma, a mountain or portion of a mountain chain on the borders of Arakan and Bengal. Bine Mountain is about 7000 feet in elevation.

Ar'al, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Kan. 20 miles SW of **Bidartown**.

Ar'al, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Va. on a branch of Reed Creek, 8 miles N. of Hillsville.

Ar'al (Ar'al) Sea, pron á-rá-l) Sea, an extensive lake in Asiatic Russia, between about lat. 43° 45' and 47° 8' N. and lon. 58° 18' and 61° 46' E. Excepting the Caspian from which it lies 150-200 miles E. and from which it is separated by the plateau of Ust-Urt and the Victoria Nyanza, of east-central Africa, it is the largest inland sea of the Eastern Hemisphere. Total area, 24,100 sq. m. Its length is 735 miles. It had for many years been diminishing in area, but the Russian explorations of 1899-1903 have shown that the waters have risen since 1891 the rise at the present time being about 20 centimetres annually. The depth of water in the centre is 70-80 feet, but increases to a maximum of 205 feet opposite the steep west coast. The lake, which is slightly saline but strikingly transparent abounds in fish, especially sturgeon, carp, and bering. Seals are also met with. The W. shore of the Ar'al Sea is formed by the Ust-Urt plateau, which rises to 600 feet above the level of the lake, but declines gradually down to the water. No rivers enter the sea on its W. shore those that enter from the E. and S. are the Sir-Darya or Jaxartes and the Amn Darya or Oxus. The waters freeze in winter in the north and partly also in the south. The Ar'al Sea lies between the Kirghiz steppes and Khiva, in the great depression of western Asia. Its elevation is 180 feet above the level of the sea and 343 feet above that of the Caspian with which it was still in the Post-Pliocene period united. The shores of the sea are almost entirely uninhabited. There is no outlet.

This lake is called by the Kirghiz **Ar'al-Danovsk** — a island sea (ar'al signifying island) from the multitude of islands which it contains the largest of these is **Nikolai**.

Aramocina, á-rá-má-sé ná, a town and mining district of Honduras in Choluteca.

Aramingo, formerly a district of Philadelphia co. Pa. but now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 44 miles N. by E. of the state-house.

Aramon, á-rá-món, a town of France, department of Gard on the Rhone 15 miles NNE. of Nîmes. It has a trade in wine, olives, and oil. Pop. about 3500.

Arán, á-rá, a valley of Spain provinces of Lérida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrenees and exposed to dangerous avalanches.

Aranda de Duero, á-rá-dá dá dá-dwé-ro a town of Spain in Old Castile, 48 miles E. of Burgos on the Duero. It retains part of its ancient walls and towers. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8738.

Arán-das, a village of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco. Pop. in 1895, 8367.

Arán Isles, or **South Islands of Arán**, a group of small islands on the coast of Galway Ireland. Lat. of light on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly 53° 1' 28" N., lon. 9° 42' 21" W. Pop. 3800. The **NOARX** **ISLANDS** or **ARAX** comprise the group called the **BOUZE**, off the NW coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

Aranjuez, á-rá-nwézh' (anc. *Ara Jo'el*), a town and royal residence of Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus, in New Castile, 26 miles SSE. of Madrid. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,479. The royal palace stands in the

midst of one of the most magnificent parks in the world. The town contains hotels, cafés, and numerous public gardens, spacious streets and elegant squares, theatres and bull-rings.

Aransas, ar-a-an aqa, a small river of Texas, rises in Bee co. and flowing southeastward, forms the boundary between San Patricio co. on one side and Refugio co. on the other until it empties itself into Aransas Bay.

Aransas, a county of Texas bounded SE. by the Gulf of Mexico, and comprising most of the lands adjacent to Aransas Bay. Area, 295 sq. m. Stock-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890, 1834 in 1900, 1716.

Aransas Bay, on the coast of Texas, immediately N. of Corpus Christi Bay. Length about 15 miles greatest breadth 8 miles. Its NW part is also called Copano Bay.

Aransas Pass, a post-town of San Patricio co., Tex., on a inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, about 120 miles SE. of San Antonio and 6 miles W. of Aransas Pass (see below). Pop. about 125.

Aransas Pass, the oceanic entrance to Corpus Christi Bay Tex.

Aranyas, ár-rá-yoah a river of Transylvania, joins the Maros on the left.

Aranyas-Maros, ár-rá-yoah mór-rá a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Barr, 87 miles NW of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 2780.

Aranyas-Medgyes, ár-rá-yoah mé-dyásh a town of Hungary 14 miles E. by N. of Szatmár. Pop. 2500.

Arapahoe, á-rá-p-a-ho a county in the E. part of Colorado is drained by the South Fork of the Platte, the Republican Fork of the Kansas River and by Beaver Creek. Area, 4723 sq. m. The surface of the western part is mountainous. The eastern portion is an extensive arid plain in which timber and water are scarce. Gold and other minerals are found. Denver is the county town and the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 132,135 in 1900, 163,017.

Arapahoe, a banking post-village of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 89 miles W. of Red Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Arpahoe, a post-village of Pamlico co., N. C. 65 miles E. of Goldsboro.

Arpahoe, a banking post-town, capital of Custer co., Okla. near the Washita River about 90 miles W. by S. of Guthrie. Pop. in 1900, 253 (largely increased since census).

Arpahoe Indians, a tribe formerly dwelling between the South Fork of Platte River and the head waters of the Arkansas but now located in reservations in Montana, Wyoming and Oklahoma.

Arpahoe Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat. 40° 1' 13' N. lon. 105° 39' 39' W. It has an altitude of 13,520 feet above the sea-level.

Arpines, á-rá-pé-lis, a village of Spain, 4 miles S.E. of Salamanca. This was the scene of a battle (commonly known as the battle of Salamanca) in which Wellington defeated the French, July 22, 1812.

Arar, a river of Gaul. See **ARAR**.

Ararat, á-rá-rá a craterless volcano of western Asia, in Armenia, forming the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to each of which it partly belongs. It lies in the E. portion of the extensive plain of the Aras and consists of two mountains, the Great Ararat (Agri-Dagh) on the NW and the Little Ararat (Katchuk-Agri Dagh) on the SE. their summits being about 7 miles apart. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. 39° 42' N. lon. 44° 23' E. and is 17,099 feet (or 10,916 feet, according to another determination) above the sea-level and about 14,200 feet above the plain of the Aras. The NE. slope of the mountain is about 14 miles in length, and the SW. slope about 20 miles. On the former visible even from Erivan, 32 miles distant, is a deep, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow for about 4500 feet of its upper height, but it would seem to carry no glaciers, although these had at one time been reported. There are no large forest trees on Ararat, but the lighter vegetation continues to about 11,000 feet, beyond which begins the pasture tract (to about 13,000 feet) followed by the strictly Alpine flora. Little Ararat rises 13,106 (or 12,840?) feet above the sea-level and is free from snow to September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat, and its most conical form is marked with furrows, that radiate downward from its summit.

Ararat is one of the Asiatic mountains that are associated with the tradition of Noah's ark. The top of Great Ararat was first reached in 1829 by Parrot.

Ararat, a small river of North Carolina, which enters Yadkin River from the NW a few miles E. of Rockwell.

Ararat, N. C. See **FRANK MANAWAY**.

Ararat, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 364.

Ararat (local pron. *Ar-pet*), a post-hamlet of Ararat township, Supersanne co. Pa. on the Erie R., 18 miles W. of Gettysburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 650

Ararat, a post-station of Patrick co., Va. 46 miles ENE. of Max Meadows.

Ararat, a mining town of Rapin co., Victoria, Australia, on the river Hopkins. Pop. in 1900, 4684.

Arary, a river, a river-port of Brazil in the state of Maranhão, and on the Rio Grajahu, about 38 miles SW of Maranhão.

Aras, a river (anc. *Araxes* or *Arax*), a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish village of Erzerum near lat. 39° 30' N and lon 41° 30' E. flows eastward through Russian Armenia, then forms the boundary between Transcaucasia and Persia, and, after passing the 48th meridian, divides into two arms, one emptying direct into the Caspian Sea (Kislagatch Bay) the other joining the Kur. Until recently the Aras discharged all its waters into the Kar Total course, upward of 500 miles, very rapid, but often fordable. Chief affluents, the Arpa-Tekel and Kara-Su.

Aratch, a river, a town of Aras Minor in the vilayet of Karamani. Pop. about 12 000 (?)

Aratlon, a river, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 8 miles in length by 5 miles across.

Aracua, a river, a town of the United States of Colombia, in the *Intendencia* of Casanare, and on the Rio Aracua, a tributary of the Orinoco, on the border of Venezuela. It has a large trade. Pop. about 4000.

Aracuaná, a river, a town of Chile, 8 of the river Huéle and now mainly comprised in the provinces of Aranco and Valdivia (lying between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean). The distinctive inhabitants of this region the Aracuanos are warlike, but humane towards the vanquished, besides being courteous and hospitable. They are enthusiastic lovers of liberty and maintained the independence of their country for centuries by their indomitable courage and singular aptitude for war but they have mostly submitted to the Chilean authority and their numbers are much reduced (about 60 000). They are good agriculturists and devote much attention to stock-breeding. Polygamy obtains among them. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities. They believe also in the immortality of the soul. A French adventurer by the name of Toussaint proclaimed himself king of Aracuanos and Patagonia in 1841 under the title of *Orléans Anterope I.* and sought to maintain himself by arms against the Chileans. He died in France in 1878.

Aracua, a river, a province of Chile, comprising such of the region that was formerly known as Aracuaná. Area, 4249 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 58 237. Capital Aracua.

Aracua, a town of Chile, capital of the above province, on the Bay of Aracua, 250 miles S by W of Valparaíso. Pop. 3000.

Aracua, a village of France, in Haute-Loire 7 miles S of Yvergneux.

Aracua, a city of Venezuela, in the state of Zamora, on an affluent of the Portuguesa, 70 miles ENE of Trujillo. It contains a handsome square and church, and is in a well-watered, fertile district, which yields cotton and coffee and pastures numerous herds of cattle. Pop. about 4000.

Aracua, an ancient name of the river Héracle.

Aracua, the ancient name of Oranès, France.

Aracua, (as a valley) Mountains, a low range of mountains which traverses the territory of Ajmer from SEW to NNE.

Aracua, El-Aracua, a town of Sahara, 135 miles N of Timbuktu. Lat. 16° 55' N lon 3° W. It is an important trading mart.

Aracua, a town of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas. It lies W of the Matto Grosso mountains.

Aracua, a river of Armenia. See Arax.

Aracua, a river of Persia. See Euxine.

Araya, a river, a peninsula of the N shore of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, lying N of the Gulf of Cariaco. It has extensive deposits of salt. The western extremity is known as Punta Araya.

Arayat, a river, a peak of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippines, on the Pampanga River 14 miles NE by N of Bacolor. Pop. 12 000. — Mount Arayat is to the N.

Arba, a town of Algeria, lat. 34° 54' N lon 3° 55' W. It is 16 miles NE of Dancos. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a prosperous appearance. The manufactures comprise yarn spun from flax and hemp, canvas, brooms and bleached linen boots, etc. An important monastic institution was planted here in 1178 by William the Lion, ruins of which still remain. With Montrose, etc. Arbroath returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. (with suburbs) in 1901 22,372.

Arba, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish La., 16 miles N of Port Allen. Pop. about 150.

Arba, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles SW of Santa Coloma de Farnès. Pop. 3500.

Arba, a town of France, in Savoy, joins the Isère after a NW course of 50 miles.

Arba, a river of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Rhone de Borne after a W course of about 20 miles.

Arachon, a town of France, department of Gironde, 16 miles by rail SW of Bordeaux on the Basque

line, a post-village of the Venetians in the Middle Ages, and its cathedral and the ruins of a basilica attest its former importance. The island contains about 4500 Navio inhabitants.

Arbece, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 13 miles ENE of Lérida. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Arbedo, a town of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, close to Bellinzona.

Arbeia, the ancient name of Astarte.

Arbeia, or Arabeia, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., about 20 miles SE. of East Saginaw. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Arbeia, a post-town of Scotland co., Mo. on the Keokuk and Western R., 8 miles SE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 169.

Arbeia, a town of Galilee, in Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab *Irbid*) is on the W side of the Lake of Tiberias 3½ miles NW of Tiberias.

Arber, a mountain of Lower Bavaria, the outcropping point of the Biberwald (Bohemian Forest). Height, 4760 feet. The Little Arber 1½ miles distant, has a height of 4530 feet.

Arbil, or Arbil, or Erbil, or Erbil (anc. *Arbil*) a walled town of Asiatic Turkey 48 miles E by S. of Mosul. Pop. about 4000. It has some large mosques, baths, and hammams. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final victory over Darius, 331 a.c.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, 30 miles SW of Vasterås. It has an active trade with Stockholm by the Arboga River and Mälare Lake. Arboga rose to great importance in the Middle Ages. One of its churches contains an altar piece by Hans Holbein. Pop. in 1901 2520.

Arbois, a town of France, department of Jura, on the Culois, 8 miles NE of Poligny. It is noted for the wine produced in its vicinity. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Arboles, a town of Spain, 41 miles NNE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Arboletes, a town of Colombia, on the Gulf of Darien.

Arbon, a town (L. *Arber Fe*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 15 miles SE of Constance, on Lake Constance. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Arbor, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 19 miles by rail SW of Cape Girardeau.

Arbor, a post-hamlet of York co. Pa.

Arborkill, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Iowa, on Middle River about 45 miles WSW of Des Moines.

Arborkill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. 5½ miles from Staunton.

Arberville, a post-village of York co. Neb. on the North Platte River 14 miles S of Clarksville Station. Pop. 200.

Arbervitz, a post-village of Vilas co. Wis. 1 mile by rail NE of Minocqua, its banking point. It has lumbering industries.

Arbo, a town of Spain 23 miles NE of Tarazona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Arbroath, or Broth, formerly Ab'erborth'ock, a seaport, royal burgh and manufacturing town of Scotland co. of Forfar at the mouth of the Brothock, whence the name of the town, — the prefix Ab' (Gaelic) designating the mouth of a river or its point of junction with the sea. Lat. 56° 33' N lon 3° 55' W. It is 16 miles NE of Dundee. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a prosperous appearance. The manufactures comprise yarn spun from flax and hemp, canvas, brooms and bleached linen boots, etc. An important monastic institution was planted here in 1178 by William the Lion, ruins of which still remain. With Montrose, etc. Arbroath returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. (with suburbs) in 1901 22,372.

Arbroth, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish La., 16 miles N of Port Allen. Pop. about 150.

Arbuckie, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W. Va., on the Kanawha River 14 miles ENE. of Point Pleasant.

Arbuckie, a town of the island of Sardinia, 80 miles NW of Cagliari. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 6500), employed in adjacent silver- and lead-mines.

Arbuckie, a river of France, in Savoy, joins the Isère after a NW course of 50 miles.

Arbuckie, a river of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Rhone de Borne after a W course of about 20 miles.

Arbuckie, a town of France, department of Gironde, 16 miles by rail SW of Bordeaux on the Basque

d'Arenson. It is an exceedingly popular summer bathing place, being frequented annually by over 100,000 visitors, as well as a winter-resort for invalids. It has charming villas. Average winter temperature, 48°. Arenson has a large steam fishing-fleet, exports naval stores, and is renowned for its extensive oyster-beds. Pop. in 1901 7130.

Arcade, a banking post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. on Cataragus Creek, in Arcade township (town) on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Athos and Arcade Rrs. 35 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 887 of the town 1877.

Arcadia, the former name of ARCADIA Adams co. Wis.

Arcadia, ar-ká-de-a (modern Gr. *Arkadia*, ar-ká-de-a) a country of ancient Greece, in the centre of the Peloponnese, forming a name of the modern Greek kingdom, divided into the eparchies of Mantinea, Cynuria, Megalopolis, and Gortynia. The district is mountainous and affords excellent pasturage. Area, 2028 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 187,932. Capital Tripolita.

Arcadia, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. about 190.

Arcadia, a banking post-town capital of De Soto co. Fla., on the Florida Southern R. 25 miles N of Punta Gorda. The making of orange-wine and extensive phosphate-mining are carried on here. Pop. in 1900 799.

Arcadia, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Arcadin, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ill. about 33 miles W of Springfield.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 31 miles N by R. of Indianapolis. It has a canning factory, brick-works, glass manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1890 870 in 1299 1413.

Arcadia, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 43 miles W of Grand Junction. Much grain is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 405.

Arcadia, a banking city of Crawford co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 17 miles S by E. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900 538.

Arcadia, a banking post-town capital of Bienville parish La. in an agricultural and cotton growing section 47 miles W of Monroe. It is on the Queen and Crescent R. Pop. in 1900 924.

Arcadia, a post-village of Manistee co. Mich. Pop. about 300.

Arcadia, a post-village and summer-resort of Iron co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 89 miles S by W of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 295.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Valley co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 13 miles NW of Lepp. Pop. in 1900 374.

Arcadia, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal about 30 miles ESE of Rochester. The town ship (town) is intersected by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. of the town in 1900 7048.

Arcadia, a post-station of Davidson co. N. C.

Arcadia, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. 10 miles NE of Findlay. Its banking point is Fostoria. Pop. in 1900 425.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co. Okla.

Arcadia, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. about 27 miles SE of Providence and 3 miles from Hope Valley.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Galveston co. Tex.

Arcadia, a post-village of Mason co. Wash. on an arm or inlet of Puget Sound, 19 miles N of Olympia. It has some ship-building.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Arcadia township (town), Trempealeau co. Wis. on the Trempealeau River and on the Green Bay and Western R. 25 miles NW of La Crosse. It has flouring-mills, breweries etc. Pop. in 1900, 1273 of the town 2641.

Arcadia, a village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-shore, 3 miles from Yarmouth, its banking point. It contains several mills and factories.

Arcadia, Gulf of, on the W coast of the Moroa, Greece. It is shallow and has Cape Katsoulo on the N and Cape Konello on the S distant from each other 25 miles.

Arcadian, a post-village of Houghton co. Mich. Pop. about 100.

Arcadia, in Haiti. See ARCADIA.

Arcadia, ar-ká-de-a, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind. about 45 miles SEW of Fort Wayne.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Darke co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Dayton and Union Rrs., 30 miles NW of Dayton. It has manufactures of such and doors, wagons, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Arcs, ar-ká-de-a an island of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Arcata, ar-ká-de-a, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. on the N end of Humboldt Bay, about 220 miles from San Francisco and 8 miles NE of Eureka, on the Eureka and Klamath River and the Arcata and Mad River Rrs. It has lumber-mills. Redwood timber abounds here. Steamboats ply between Arcata and San Francisco. Pop. in 1900 942.

Arcé, ar-oh, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 104 miles SEW of Sora. Pop. 5000 (commune, 7500).

Arc-en-Harolds, ar-oh-ben har-wá, a village of France, in Rante-Marne, 13 miles SW of Chaumont.

Arcene, ar-oh-né, a village of Italy province of Bergamo in a fertile district. Pop. 1000.

Arc-et-Mennan, ar-oh-é-ah-né, a village of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles from Quingey. It has important salt-works.

Arcovia, ar-oh-va, a town of Italy 40 miles W of Ancona. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 10,000).

Archahaité, an inferior port and commune of Haiti, about 18 miles NW of Port-au-Prince. Pop. about 18,000.

Archang, Luch, loch ar-kei, a beautiful lake of Scotland co. of Inverness, 1 mile W of Loch Lechy. Length, about 17 miles.

Archangel, ar-oh-jel (Russ. pron. ár-ang'ghel), or Arkhangelsk, ár-oh-jel'ghel'sk, a government of Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E to Finland on the W a distance of about 900 miles and from Vologda and Olonets on the S to the Arctic Ocean, about 450 miles. Area, about 331,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 247,509.

It includes part of Karelia and of Russian Lapland, also the islands of Nova Zembla. The White Sea occupies a large space in its centre. The principal rivers from W to E are the Onega, Dvina, Mezen and Petchora.

The province is, for the most part, one continuous flat, and nearly an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility in the northern parts where the ground remains frozen for some months in the year. Nor are the southern portions every where much more inviting. Here meagre pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, potatoes, and some rye neither the climate nor the soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter and hot in summer with sudden transitions between the two extremes. Fishing and the hunting of fur-bearing animals, of which a great variety abound on land and sea, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The timber consists of a great course of prospective wealth. The great mass of the population is Russian. The remainder is mainly composed of Semoyeds (in the E) Laps, and Karelians (in the W). Capital, Archangel.

Archangel, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of the government of the same name, on the Dvina, about 25 miles from its embouchure to the Bay of Archangel and 870 miles NE of St. Petersburg. Lat. 64° 32' N. lon. 40° 43' E. It is the only large seaport on the N coast of the whole Russian Empire and is the most northerly point in the railway system of Europe. The houses are mostly of wood and two stories in height. The town has numerous churches among them two Anglican churches, an interesting bazaar or mart a school of navigation, ship-yards, and extensive rope-walks. The harbor is usually free from ice only from July to September. The exports consist principally of flaxseed, flax, tow, tallow, train oil, beeswax, provisions, fashers, oil-cake, grain, deals, bastards and ends, pitch and tar. Archangel was founded in 1584, and was long the only port in Russia. Pop. in 1897 20,933.

Archangel Bay, in Russia opens to the White Sea, having Cape Karskoi on the NE and Cape Onega on the SW distant from each other 85 miles. It penetrates inland about 85 miles.

Archangelok, Russia. See ARCHANGEL.

Archbald, arch-báld, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. in the Lackawanna Valley and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 10 miles NE of Scranton. It has extensive coal breakers. The banking point is Jermyrn. Near here are rich mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900 5398.

Archbald, arch-báld, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 40 miles W by S of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 958.

Archdale, a post-town of Randolph co. N. C., near Trinity College Station. Pop. in 1900 132.

Archena, ar-oh-ná, a town of Spain 14 miles NW of Murcia, with extensive warm baths. Pop. in 1900, 4590.

Archer, a county in the N part of Texas, drained by the Little Wichita and its branches. The surface is largely prairie and well adapted to grazing. Cotton and wheat are grown extensively. Copper-ore is found in some parts. Capital Archer City. Area, 969 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 2161 in 1940 2449.

Archer, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the railroad which connects Fernandina with Cedar Key, 16 miles SW of Gainesville. Pop. about 430.

Archer, a post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Archer, a post-village of Murray co., Neb. Pop. about 100.

Archer, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 8 miles NW of Cadiz.

Archer, a post-station of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Archer City, a post-town, capital of Archer co., Tex., near the Little Wichita River about 25 miles SW of Wichita Falls, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 450.

Archers Fork, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 20 miles E. by N. of Marietta.

Archena, a village of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 10 miles by rail SE. of Epinal.

Archè, an *comune* of Italy province of Chieti, 24 miles W. of Vasto. Pop. 3000.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Spain in Andalusia, 24 miles N. of Málaga, on a rugged and lofty mountain. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8800.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Spain, a town of Bander 130 miles ESE. of Quito. Pop. 2000.

Archile, a banking post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 34 miles E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 380.

Archigny, an *ancien chef-lieu*, a village of France department of Vosges, 12 miles SE. of Châteleraune. Pop. 1000. It is the centre of a community descended from Acadia (Nova Scotian) refugees, and was founded in 1783.

Archipelago, an *archipelago*, a name designating a sea interspersed with numerous islands, applied more especially to the Roman Sea (which see).

Arch Spring, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. 7 miles from Union Furnace Station.

Archville, or **Archville**, an *aldeia* of Spain, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 miles NNE. of Ithaca.

Archville, an *aldeia*, a county in the SW part of Colorado Area, 1200 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Continental Divide, and is drained by the San Juan, Piedra, Blanco, Navajo and other rivers. The mineral resources include coal, silver, galena, and oil. It has extensive hot springs. Capital Pagosa Springs. Pop. in 1900 3117.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Spain, a town of Italy province of Grosseto, 8 miles W. by N. of Radicefani. Pop. 3000 (commune, about 3000).

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Italy in Como, 3 miles NNE. of Varese, near Lake Lugano.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of France, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Aube, 16 miles N. by E. of Troyes. It is noted for an engagement between Napoleon and the Allies, March 20-21 1814. Pop. about 2700.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Austria-Hungary Tyrol 8 miles W. of Rovereto, on the Sarca. Pop. about 4000. Its comparatively mild winter climate, due to its sheltered location, attracts tourists.

Archidona, an *aldeia* of Italy, province of Genoa, noted for its wines. Pop. 3000 (commune, 6000).

Archidona, an *aldeia*, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga., about 18 miles (direct) SE. of Statesboro. Pop. about 220.

Archidona, a banking city of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 35 miles ESE. of Decatur. It has manufactures of brooms, cigars, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 1900.

Archidona, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago R. 8 miles NW of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Archidona, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La. 4 miles N. of Amite. Pop. 250.

Archidona, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in a fertile farming region, on the Tacono and Mississippi Valley R. 71 miles N. of Vicksburg. Pop. about 175.

Archidona, a post-village of Dade co., Mo. 34 miles SE. of Nevada.

Archidona, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C. about 50 miles NE. of Raleigh.

Archidona, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R. 3 miles N. of Perkiomen Junction.

Archidona, a post-station of Fort Bend co., Tex., 21 miles S. of Houston.

Archidona, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va. about 30 miles W. of Washington D.C.

Archidona, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo. 20 miles E. of Cheyenne.

Archidona, an *aldeia*, a village of Italy 13 miles ESE. of Verona, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2000). Archidona is celebrated for the victory gained there by Napoleon over the Austrians, Nov. 15-17, 1796.

Arcon, an *aldeia*, a hamlet of Jewell co., Kans., 48 miles E. by W. of Edgar, Neb.

Arconate, an *aldeia*, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 11 miles NW of Abbiategrasso. Pop. about 1700.

Arconat, an *aldeia*, a village of France, in Fin-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of St. Remy.

Arconate, an *aldeia*, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 4 miles NE. of Monza. Pop. about 1500.

Arcon de la Frontera, an *aldeia* of Spain, 15 miles N. of Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the Guadalete. The addition of the *de la Frontera* (of the frontier or limit) was derived from its position on the old Moorish frontier. It was formerly strongly fortified. There are many old convents, and the principal church is a fine Gothic edifice. Near the town is the partially ruined castle of the dukes of Arcos. Chief manufactures, leather (which is in high repute), caps, hats, separate grass work, thread, and ropes. Arcos is the Colonia Arcensis of the Romans. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,000.

Arcon de Valle de Vex, an *aldeia* of Portugal, 15 miles N. of Braga.

Arcon, an *aldeia* (Nova and Souza) two contiguous maritime districts of British India, presidency of Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon River on the S. to the frontier of the Mallore district on the N. and E. of Cuddapah Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. Pop. about 4,500,000. Surface, low near the sea. Inland, hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers the Coleroon and Palar on the NE. coast is the Palam lake. Chief towns are Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. Arcot was ceded in 1801 to the East India Company.

Arcon, or **Arcon**, an *aldeia*, a city formerly the Mohammedan capital of the Carnatic, on the Palar, 65 miles WSW of Madras. Lat. 12° 54' N. lon. 79° 22' E. It figured in the struggle between the French and English in India, and was ceded to the East India Company in 1801. The town is inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans. Pop. about 11,000.

Arcon, an *aldeia*, a village of France. See Les Arcs.

Arctic, or **Arctic** City, a mining camp of Alaska, on the Koyukuk River, and near the Arctic Circle and lon. 133° W.

Arctic, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles SW of Providence. It has a large cotton-factory. Pop. about 800.

Arctic, or the **Arctic** Regions, a name now frequently applied by geographers to all that portion of the earth's surface, land and water that lies north of the Arctic Circle, and by a vague extension to parts of the sub-arctic regions which in their conditions of climate and physiography partake of the character of the region lying to the north. Its land masses comprise parts of Norway, Sweden, Russia, Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, and the various disjointed lands and islands which form the Arctic Archipelago of America, besides Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and Franz-Josef Land. The most northerly piece of land in this tract so far known lies north of Greenland its position having been determined by Peary (1900) to be lat. 82° 30' N. (Cape Morris Jessup). Whether or not other lands will be discovered to lie still nearer to the Pole is an inquiry which direct exploration alone can solve. There are, however, strong grounds for concluding, from the evidence brought by the drift of the *Fram* (the vessel of the Nansen expedition) the southwardly bearing current that was encountered by Peary and others north of Spitzbergen and the unstable and shifting pack of the Lincoln Sea, that the major portion of the North Polar Sea is open, in the sense at least, that the water movements are not extensively hindered by obstructing land-masses. An open Polar sea in the manner that it was conceived by Hayes—i.e. a sea almost wholly free of ice—does certainly not exist, but recent researches show that the sea is not so solidly or immovably frozen as it had generally been thought to be. In its remarkable journey from the New Siberian Islands to Spitzbergen the *Fram* was carried to the extreme latitude of 86° 57' or to within 280 miles of the Pole. This is much the highest point ever reached by vessel in the Arctic Sea.

The disjointed land-masses of Arctic are strictly continental since they are in the main merely disrupted parts of what was formerly and even in a comparatively recent (Middle Tertiary) geological period a united whole. The extinct forms and basaltic outflows of Greenland, Spitzbergen, Franz-Josef Land etc., plainly show this former connection. It would seem that at this period the Arctic basin was completely closed off from the Atlantic, just as at a probably much later period it was still closed off from

the Pacific by the union with Siberia by what is to-day known as the Prince of Wales or Bering Peninsula. The geographic relations of the Arctic tract are still very imperfectly known. The highest point of land appears to be some portion of the Greenland ice-cap (9000-10,000 feet), as Putnam Peak in the east of Greenland formerly thought to exceed 10,000 feet, appears from the more recent measurements of Nathorst to be not over 9000 feet.

Much of the region of Arctic is buried beneath a permanent snow or ice-cap, which attains its greatest development in Greenland, there constituting the plateau, 1000-9000 feet in elevation of the great inland ice. This is much the largest piece of continuous snow or ice on the globe outside of the Antarctic tracts, and levels by its vast accumulation, all the basal geographic features of the country. The valleys have been filled up to the summits of their bounding walls, and over these the deposit is still in most or many places several thousand feet deep. (See GREENLAND.) From this vast ice-cap radiate off thousands of glaciers, a very large number of which reach the sea, and there detach the fragments that float off as free-swimming icebergs. The bergs of the North Atlantic are practically all derived from this source. Many of the glaciers debouch into the sea with a width of from 10 to 20 miles, notably these entering Melville Bay, and one, the Humboldt Glacier entering Kane Basin from the northwest of Greenland, has been said although probably incorrectly, to have a width of 60 miles. Some of these travel with a velocity of from 30 to 70 feet a day, a marked contrast to the sluggish movement of the Alpine glaciers. Icebergs are almost incredibly numerous off the coast of Greenland, and they not rarely attain a length of two or more miles, with a height above water of 200-300 feet. They have been known to lie stranded on the bottom in water of 200 fathoms and more. The Arctic pack or pack-ice, consists of vast fields, frequently many miles across, which are at times stable and united, at other times moving in the course of drift- and wind-currents. It is this great pack with a thickness of from 10 to 25 feet—and where heaped up into hummocks, of still greater development—which has hitherto been the chief barrier set to Polar exploration. An effort made to force it, in 1901 by means of the Russian ice-breaker the *Yermak*, under the direction of its designer, Admiral Makarov proved unsuccessful.

The climate of Arctic is marked by the extreme of winter cold, but the summer sun gives out a genial warmth which permits of a rapid and even luxuriant vegetable growth in favored regions. During the months of July and August, even as far north as the 80th parallel a shade temperature of 50°-60° is not infrequent, and in the lower latitudes the mercury not rarely marks 80° and more. The Russian traveller Von Toll noted a July temperature of 93° on the borders of the Arctic Sea, in Siberia, in lat. 73° N. and it is claimed that an official thermometer marked 100°-103° on the Yukon River in Alaska, at its crossing of the Arctic Circle, near Fort Yukon. The extreme of winter cold over the oceanic tract is about -73° which was recorded by the expeditions of Kane and Mackenzie. The lowest temperature recorded by Nansen during his long traverse was -58°. In the valley of the middle Yukon both in Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada, a temperature of -78° has been noted. But this is still considerably higher than the lowest registry at Verkhoyansk, in Siberia, just within the Arctic Circle, of -64°, which is the lowest natural temperature that has ever been recorded. At Yakutsk, also in the region of greatest cold of Siberia, but lying somewhat outside of the Arctic Circle, a minimum of -73° to -88° is almost annually reported.

Vegetable Life.—No part of the Arctic region, except where covered by perpetual snow or ice or in locally unfavorable positions, is entirely destitute of vegetation. A fairly luxuriant flora, with a beautiful display of flowers, is the covering of the lowlands nearly to the furthest point that has been attained by man. A carpet of poppy saxifrage, crowfoot, mountain-pink, scurvy-grass, draba, etc., is the delight of the eye even on the line of the 53d parallel of latitude, and with these in many places are to be seen clumps of the dwarf birch and Arctic willow trees of hardly 12-18 inches height. This flora is largely circumpolar, presenting itself under nearly the same form in almost all the positions of high latitude. Forest trees extend in many parts to the 69th and 70th parallels of latitude, and in Siberia (pines, larches) they follow the bottomland of the rivers, as along the Khatanga, to 72°, or close to 73° the highest point north that is attained by trees. In the whole of Greenland there are no trees that exceed 30 feet in height, and this development is found only in a few isolated spots in the far south. In central and northern Greenland the dwarf birch, willow, and alder take the place of the forest. At Peart, Atanoktervik,

etc. of the west coast, as also in various parts of the Arctic Archipelago, in Spitzbergen, etc., remains of a vast extinct flora, representing parts of the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods, give evidence of a floral and climatic condition wholly different from what prevails to-day. There flourished here, under 70° forests, or at least large copses of poplar, aspen, birch, alder, willow, laurel, ginkgo, cedar and redwood (*Sequoia*) all indicating the former existence of a moderately high growing vegetation in localities where hardly more than a minimum is found to-day. It is, however, not safe to conclusively argue from this a radical climatic change, since certain deciduous trees, even of good stature, extend in some parts to nearly lat. 69°. McDennell found the aspen forming part of the woodland in the region of the Northwest Territory of Canada, 300 miles north of Dawson (or beyond lat. 68°). Much more conclusive evidence of climatic change is, however, furnished by the fossil floral beds (Tertiary) of Lady Franklin Bay opposite Greenland, in lat. 81° 45'—the most northerly coal deposits of the globe.

Animal Life.—There is every reason to believe that there is no part of the Arctic region, except in such desolate snow-covered tracts as the interior of Greenland where animal life in one form or another is not to be found. The waters almost everywhere teem with life, but the higher types exhibit a marked debasement in specific and varietal forms and an equally marked numerical decrease as the higher latitudes are approached. A small codfish (*Gadus polaris*) is perhaps the most distinctively Arctic type of fish. Birds are limited in species but as individuals they are exceedingly abundant in the rookeries or bird-rocks of Greenland, Spitzbergen and Franz-Josef Land, where the little auks, divers, gulls, terns, fulmars, and kittiwakes congregate in tens of thousands. Walrus met with the skins as far north as lat. 85° and the snow-bunting in 84° and Nansen expresses the belief that in summer straggling birds may be found everywhere inside the Polar basin. This observer met with fresh fox-tracks on the ice of the Polar Sea in lat. 85° and bear-tracks at about lat. 83°. Several species of seal are very abundant in the Arctic waters, and at least one, the ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) penetrates quite to the 80th parallel of latitude, sharing company there with the narwhal or sea-monster among cetaceans. Whales have been met with beyond the 83d parallel of latitude. One of the most distinctive of the Arctic quadrupeds is the walrus, which in some parts, as in Kane Basin and the waters generally of northwest Greenland, is still abundant along the edge of the ice. The musk deer, which in the same species occupies the north of both hemispheres, is both an Arctic and subarctic animal differing in this respect from the musk-ox, whose habitat is distinctly the far north. The discovery of this animal by Peary in the land of northern Greenland lying beyond the ice-cap subsiding on the scant vegetation which comes to the surface only in the summer-time, and of tracks of the same animal near Cape Morris Jessup, beyond 83° 30' adds a most interesting page to the subject of zoogeography.

Arctic People.—The lower parts of the Arctic tract are inhabited by various peoples, such as the Lapps of Norway the Samoyeds, Yakuts, Tchukcheis, and Tunguses of Russia and Siberia, and various tribes of Indians in Alaska. The Eskimos whose range extends, although discontinuously from Alaska to Greenland with some outlying colonies in the NE of Siberia, are pre-eminent y the true Polar people, being found inhabiting Greenland to and beyond the 78th parallel of latitude (Sommer Bay). Remains of earlier habitation of these people have been found by explorers in the land opposite Greenland (Grinnell Land) almost as far north as lat. 82°.

The following is a brief record of the progress of Arctic discovery:

- Voyage of discovery by Barreto, 1666-67
- Henry Hudson 1607 attained 80° 23'
- Scrooby, 1808, east of Greenland, 81° 30'
- Perry, 1827, north of Spitzbergen 82° 48'
- John Ross, 1829-33, location of the North Magnetic Pole, 70° 5'
- Determined by James Clark Ross (1831)
- Franklin, 1845-47, 16 quest of the Northwest Passage
- McClure and McClintock, 1850-54, making of the Northwest Passage
- Kane, 1855-56, search after Sir John Franklin
- Hayes, 1856, exploration of the north Greenland waters
- Hall 1870-74, expedition of the *Pulaski*, 82° 15'
- Weymarch and Payer, 1873-74, discovery of Franz-Josef Land
- Nares, 1875-76, expedition of the "Alert and Discovery"
- 83° 30' (position reached by Commander Mackenzie)
- Nordenskiöld, 1878-79 making of the Northwest Passage
- De Long, 1879-83, expedition of the *Jeannette*
- Greely, 1881-84 exploration of Grinnell Land and the north of Greenland, 82° 54' (position attained by Lockwood and Selkirk)

Fraser, 1891-92, northern Greenland, 51° 57'; 1891-92, northern Greenland, 51° 57'; 1928-1929, lands beyond the north of Greenland, 50° 59'; 1901-02, exploration of the Arctic Sea N of Grant Land, 50° 17'.

Nansen, 1893-95, expedition of the "Fram," 1896, 50° 4'.

Jackson, 1894-97, exploration of Franz-Josef Land.

Louis, Prince of Savoy and Duke of the Abruzzi 1893-1897, north of Franz-Josef Land, 50° 59' (position obtained by Captain Cagni, the farthest north up to the present time).

Sverdrup, 1895-1902, exploration of the region west of Ellesmere Land.

For the characteristics of the Arctic waters, see ARCTIC OCEAN.

Arctic Highlands, a region situated on the NE side of Baffin Bay on the W coast of Greenland (at the western termination of Melville Bay) discovered in 1815 by Captain Ross, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends SE and NW is ice-bound and it is only about the base of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen. It is uninhabited, especially about Cape York by the Arctic Highlanders, about 60-100 pure Eskimos (Greenlanders).

Arctic Ocean (named from *Gr. Arctos* *Aperet*, the Bear, the constellation of which is principally included within the celestial Arctic Circle) the expanse of water that surrounds the North Pole and is included within the Arctic Circle. It is a continuation of the Atlantic Ocean with the main body of which it is connected by a wide sea between Greenland and Norway. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean through Bering Strait, and washes the northern shores of Asia, Europe, and North America. The Arctic Ocean, like the Antarctic, is essentially an ice-strewn sea, vast flocks of ice, innumerable icebergs (the product of huge glaciers descending into the sea) and wasted pack ice covering or occupying a very large part of its extent. Many of the bergs, especially those of Melville Bay off the NW coast of Greenland are of gigantic size, measuring 2-3 miles in length and rising 250-300 feet out of the water. Some of these appear to be grounded in water of 250-300 fathoms. All the bergs of the North Atlantic are products of the glaciers of Greenland. Permanent or drift currents, whose phases have not yet been fully determined tend to driftages of the ice, which in vast masses, as north of Spitzbergen and at the northern entrance of Robeson Channel, taken southerly courses and impinge upon the land in hummocky swells and ridges. The drift of the Fram the vessel of Nansen's exploration in 1893-95 would seem to establish (but not positively prove) the existence of a NW current trending from the New Siberian Islands to the region of the Pole. The pack-ice, where massive, has a thickness ordinarily of 8-16 feet. There appears to be no evidence supporting the theory of an Open Polar Sea, but it is certain that the inconstant movements or driftages of the ice bring about open areas of water. The open water is frequently found extending so far north as lat. 79° or 82° (north of Spitzbergen). Everywhere on its southern continental borders the Arctic Ocean is shallow being occupied by the drowned continental plateaus which extend northward into it. The disjointed land-masses such as the New Siberian Islands, Franz-Josef Land, Spitzbergen, the islands of the American Arctic Archipelago, etc. are grounded on these subcontinental plateaus which have a depth of water generally of from 50 to 200 fathoms. Northward the plateaus drop rapidly into the Arctic deep, of 2000 fathoms and more. Northwestward of Franz-Josef Land in lat. 64° 30' N there is a depth of 2625 fathoms westward of Spitzbergen in what is known as the Swedish Deep (78° N) a depth of 2000 fathoms (15 000 feet) has been obtained. The temperature of much of the surface Arctic waters is between 39° and 55°; over a large part of the Polar basin lying north of Eurasia, which receives much of the Gulf Stream drift, a temperature of 37°-34° is found at depths of 100-400 fathoms. Animal life is very prolific in the Arctic waters the lower forms being abundant as well in the deepest as in the surface zones. Of the fishes the most typically Arctic forms are the cod species of bull head, and the Polar shark. The mammalian life is more largely developed than in any other part of the oceanic waters, and includes whales, the narwhal seals, and walrus. Most of these have been found as far north as the 85th parallel of latitude, and doubtless they exist still very much farther north. For further characteristics of the Arctic waters see ARCTIC and ARCTIC OCEAN.

Aronville, an *huv.*, a village of France, department of Seine, 3 miles S. of Paris, in the arrondissement of Boulogne, on the Bièvre. It is on the site of the *Arenis Juliae* of the Romans, named after the Emperor Julian, who constructed a large aqueduct over the valley of the Bièvre. A splendid aqueduct to supply the gardens of the Luxem-

bourg was built here in the reign of Louis XIII., and upon this structure a new aqueduct was raised in 1622-23.

Arzy-sur-Cure, an *huv.* in the arrondissement of Auxerre, in Yonne, 14 miles SE. of Auxerre. It has famous stalactite caverns.

Arđ, Leach, a small lake of Perthshire, Scotland, one of the sources of the river Forth.

Arđs; Ar dā, a river of Turkey discharging into the Maritsa at Adrianople. Length about 100 miles.

Arđabil, or **Arđebill**, an *huv.* a fortified town of Iseria, in Azerbaijan, on the Kara-Se 90 miles N. by N. of Tabriz. It was formerly one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. Pop. about 16,000.

Arđagh, an *huv.* a village and parish of Ireland, 6 miles SE. of Longford. It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Arđahan, an *huv.* a fortified town of Russian Armenia, on the Kur 45 miles NNW of Kars. It was stormed by the Russians on May 17, 1877 and ceded to them by Turkey in 1878. Pop. about 800.

Arđalen, an *huv.* a town of Spain, 30 miles NW of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 1000.

Arđath, a post-village of Collin on Tex. Pop. about 70.

Arđatov, an *huv.* a town of Russia, government of Simbirsk, on the Alatyř 14 miles W. of the town of Alatyř. Pop. in 1897 4838.

Arđatov, a town of Russia, government and 5 miles SW of Nizhni Novgorod. Pop. in 1897 3358.

Arđchattan, or **ard rat** na a district of Argyllshire, Scotland, consisting of the united parishes of Arđchattan and Muckarra.

Arđes, an ancient town of Italy 24 miles S. of Rome, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. It figures in Roman history as the traditional capital of the Etruscans. A small place of the same name stands on its site.

Arđebill, a town of Persia. See ARDABIL.

Arđeche, an *huv.* or an *huv.* a river of France, the largest stream in the department, to which it gives its name. Its source is among the Cévennes and, after a course of about 60 miles, amid magnificent natural scenery it falls into the Rhone about a mile from Pont-Saint-Espirit. In the lower part is the fall of Ray Pic, over 100 feet high, and below is the Bridge of Aro, a remarkable natural curiosity.

Arđeche, a department in the SE of France, between the departments of Loire Inférieure, Dordogne, Vaucluse, Gard, Languedoc, and Haute-Loire. Area, 2140 sq. m. The whole department is of a mountainous, and largely of a volcanic, character. Several craters still exhale sulphuric vapors and warm springs issue from their sides. The streams are the Arđeche, the Erioux and the Doux belonging to the basin of the Rhone. The mineral products include iron, lead, and marble. The chestnut covers extensive tracts. In the S. both the fig and the olive thrive and the department abounds with mulberry-trees, which supply food for silk worms. A large quantity of wine is produced. Cattle, sheep, goats, mules, and mares are largely bred. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarum. Capital, Privas. Pop. in 1891 371 269 in 1901 363,564.

Arđee (*Arđee*, town on the Der), a town and parish of Ireland co. of Louth on the Der, 13 miles NW of Drogheda. Pop. of town 2000. It has two old castles (one now the town hall) and a church of the thirteenth century.

Arđekhan, a town of Persia, about 135 miles E. of Isfahan in the province of Yazd. Pop. about 8000 (?)

Arđelam, an *huv.* a district of Persia, in Kurdistan, forming a part of the province of Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Surra and Kermanshab.

Arđem, an ancient forest of England, believed to have covered at one time a large part of the midland and eastern counties. No vestige of it remains, except in certain names.

Arđem, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. Pop. 60.

Arđem, a post-village of Buncombe co. N. C., 11 miles by rail S. of Asheville. Pop. in 1900 137.

Arđem, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, 40 miles from Napanee. Pop. 200.

Arđem, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Freehold.

Arđennes (*arđén*) Forest of (anc. *Arđennas* *Sylva*) a name formerly applied to a great system of heights and forests, embracing a part of Belgium, parts of the Rhineland of Germany, and districts in Luxembourg and in France, and extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle. The Arđennes of Caesar's time extended to the Rhine and consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the partially wooded heights which, extending NW to SE, on each side of the Meuse, descend between Sainte-Menehould and Luxembourg, and are finally lost in the plains of the ancient Champagne. The highest elevations are about 2500 feet. Shakespeare's Forest of

Ardan (see Asper England) has been held by some to be the Forest of Ardennes.

Ardennes, a department in the NE of France, formed of the N part of the old province of Champagne and a small part of the provinces of Picardy and French Flanders, having on the V and NE Belgian Luxembourg and on the W, S and E the departments of Aisne, Marne, and Meuse. Area, 2020 sq m. It is watered by the Meuse, Aisne, Bar, and Aire. The surface rises to considerable elevations in the forests of Ardennes and Argonne. The climate is generally cold and humid. The department contains iron-mines, slate and marble-quarries, potter's clay and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys. Capital Mézières. Pop. in 1901 315,589.

Ardonne, ar-dón-ne a village of Italy in the Valtellina, 12 miles W of Sondrio. Pop. 760 (commune, 2000).

Ardentes, ar-dönt a village of France, department of Indre, on the Indre 6 miles SE of Châteauneuf.

Ardouin, a port village of Stoddard co. Mo. Pop. about 100.

Ardon, ard, a village of France, département of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze 10 miles SW of Issoire.

Ardosio, ar-dó-zio an ancient village of Italy province of Bergamo. Pop. 800. It has marble-quarries.

Ardosia, ar-dó-zia or Ardistan, a town of Persia, 80 miles NE of Isfahan. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Ardets, a village of the Grisons, Switzerland 4 miles from Tarasp. Near it is the ruin of Stenberg. Elevation, 4812 feet. Pop. about 750.

Ard'fert, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster co. of Kerry 4 miles NW of Tralee. Pop. about 250.

Ardin'man, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary on the Suir 6½ miles SW of Clonmel. Pop. 500.

Ardglass, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles SE of Downpatrick. Pop. of town about 750 chiefly engaged in fisheries. It once had a considerable commerce.

Ardistan, a town of Persia. See **ASUMAT**.

Ardmore, a village and watering place of Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles from Youghal.

Ard'more, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, LT. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 98 miles N by E of Fort Worth Tex. It has cotton-compresses, and in the vicinity are extensive coal mines and asphalt deposits. It is the seat of Hargrove College. Pop. in 1900, 9881.

Ardmore, a post-village of Mason co., Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 1 mile (direct) SW of Mason, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Ardmore, a banking residential post-town of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles from its terminus in Philadelphia. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1900 2295.

Ardmore, a post-hamlet of Fall River co. S. Dak.

Ard'maginn, a bay, an inlet on the W coast of Ireland, in Connought, co. of Sligo. It extends inland for 6 miles and receives the Owenbeg River, and at its head is the town of Ballynadare.

Ardnamurchan (ard-ná-múr-kan) Point, a cape in Scotland, the westernmost point of the mainland of Britain. It has a light-house. Lat. 56° 43' 45" N.

Ardnoch, ar-dók, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles SSW of Methill. It is noted for the remains of a Roman camp.

Ardoch, ar-dók a banking post-town of Wales co. N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. 25 miles NNW of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900 390.

Ardore, ar-dó-rá, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, SW of Gerace. Pop. 2000 (commune, 6000).

Ardoye, ar-dó-ye, a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders 10 miles SW of Brugge. Pop. 6000.

Ardres, ar-drés a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles by rail SE of Calais. Pop. about 1260 (commune, 2650). Year this was held in 1320 the celebrated interview of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' between Henry VIII. and Francis I.

Ardriahailg, a village and port of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal 10 miles SSW of Inverary. Pop. about 1800.

Ardrossan, ar-dross-an, a seaport and summer-resort of Scotland, co. and 16 miles NW of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. It is a fashionable bathing-place. Pop. of the police burgh in 1901 5988.

Ard'sley, an urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Dearne, 2½ miles from Barnsley. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 6323.—Also, an urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, constituted by the villages **ARMLEY HALL** and **ARMLEY WALK**, 3 miles from Wakefield. It has coal, iron and woolen industries. Pop. in 1902, 7477.

Ard'sley, a post-village and fashionable suburban resort of Westchester co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 1 mile from Dobbs Ferry. Pop. 400.

Ard'straw, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart and the villages of Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge.

Ard'stanna Sylva, the ancient name of **ANNAPURNA**.

Ard'wick, a former suburb of Manchester England.

Arens, ár-rish or São Miguel das Arenas, arw-see-pól-dish ár-rish a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 110 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Arecibo, ár-rí-see-pó, a seaport of Porto Rico is a district of the same name, and capital of the department of Arecibo. It is on the Arecibo River near the sea 40 miles by rail W of San Juan. The roadstead is exposed to N and NE winds, and only small vessels can load here. It has a fine church and public buildings, glass, regular streets theatre, jail etc. Pop. in 1899 8048. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899. Arecibo department has a population of 160,000, area, 621 sq m. of which 158 are under cultivation.

Arecibo River, or **Rio Grande de Arecibo**, a river of Porto Rico, rises in the central mountain-chain near Adjuntas, flows N receiving the Tanamá River from the left, and empties into the Atlantic N of Arecibo. It is a narrow and shallow stream.

Arecife, ár-rí-see-fí (i.e. the 'reef') a seaport town of the Canaries on the SE coast of Lanzarote.

Ared, ár-red, or **Arid**, sometimes designates a mountain group or highland in the eastern part of Negd, Arabia, but more frequently it is used to designate a province in Negd, containing Riad, the capital of that country. It has much fertile soil.

Aredale, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Iowa.

Arelas, ár-elás, or **Ardistan**. See **ARLUS**.

Arena, ár-rá, a town of Italy province of Faria, 18 miles by rail NE of Voghera. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3500).

Arenas, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y. 3 miles SW of Margaretville, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Arenas, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Arena, a banking post-village of Iowa co. Wis. in Arena township (town) 1 mile S. of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 29 miles W of Madison. Pop. about 275 of the town in 1900, 1383.

Arenac, a county in the E part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. Area, 305 sq m. It is drained by the Raisin River. Capital, Standish. Pop. in 1890 5683. In 1900 9821.

Arenac, a post-village of Arenas co., Mich. on Saginaw Bay 23 miles N of Bay City.

Arenai, ár-rá-sái a lake-port of Venezuela, in the state of Miranda.

Arenas de San Pedro, ár-rá-dás-dá-sái-pá-dro, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles SW of Avila.

Arenberg-Möpppen, ár-rén-béng-móp-pén a former duchy situated between Oldenburg and the Netherlands, now a part of the Prussian province of Hannover.

Arschadahl, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. about 22 miles SW of Winona.

Arendal, ár-rén-dál a seaport town of Norway 36 miles NE of Christiansund at the Skaggerak at the mouth of the Nid-Elv. It is built on islands and rocks projecting into the commodious haven formed within the islands of Tromsø and Husevåg. It is a busy trading and ship-building port. Near it are iron mines. Pop. in 1900, 11,130.

Arendonck, ár-rén-donk a town of Belgium, 29 miles NE of Antwerp. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Arendsee, ár-rén-dé a town of Prussian Saxony 23 miles N of Magdeburg, on a lake. Pop. 2000.

Arendtville, ár-rén-t-víll a post-borough of Adams co., Pa. 7½ miles NE of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900 593.

Arenig, a mountain of Merionethshire, Wales, 6½ miles W of Bala. Altitude, 3508 feet.

Arensburg, ár-rén-sóó-ne, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the S. coast of the island of Ösel, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce and is a noted seaside resort. Pop. in 1897 4621.

Arenys de Mar, ár-rén-see-dá-mar, a seaport town of Spain on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, 25 miles NE of Barcelona. Pop. of the commune, 4600.

Arenys de Munt, ár-rén-see-dá-mónt a village of Spain a little N of Arenys de Mar. It has warm springs.

Arensano, ár-rén-sá-no, a village of Italy 15 miles by rail W of Genoa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Arcenville, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 86 miles N of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 452.

Arequipa, ár-rí-see-pá, a department of Peru, extending along the Pacific between about lat. 14° 30' and 18° 30' S.

S. and Lon. 71° and 75° W., having on the N the department of Peru, and on the S. Moquegua. Area, 37 744 sq. m. Pop. in 1954, 239,900.

Arquique, a city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, 430 miles SE of Lima, and about 50 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Lat. 16° 24' S. Railways connect it with Moledo, its port, and Puno, on Lake Titicaca. The city is a bishop's see. It is finely situated, 7640 feet above the sea-level, on the plain of Quico, on the river Chila, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The volcano of Misti, on which was until recently posted the loftiest meteorological observatory in the world, rises immediately above it. Arquique enjoys a delightful climate, and is one of the best-built towns of South America. It has an ornamental square, a cathedral, university medical school, nunneries, convents, etc. The houses and public edifices are all of stone, with thick walls and vaulted roofs, to resist the shocks of earthquakes which are so destructive as to have laid the city in ruins on different occasions. The earthquake of Aug. 13-15, 1868, was particularly destructive. There are manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the vicinity are gold- and silver-mines, and the land around the town is fertile and well cultivated. Arquique was founded by Pizarro as the *Villa Hermosa*. The Arquique-Puno railway is one of the most remarkable road constructions in the world, reaching a summit-level of 14,460 feet. Pop. in 1951, about 25,000.

Arquique, a mountain of Peru. See MISTI.

Arco, a town of Spain 9 miles NE of Corunna, with ruins of extensive fortifications. Pop. (commune) 4666.

Arcthemus, a celebrated fountain of Sicily in the city of Syracuse. It is close to the shore of the sea, a short distance to the S of the cathedral square. The water described by the ancient writers as pure and sweet, is now salt from the sea having found access to it.

Arrette, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles from Oloron.

Arrevalo, a town of Spain in Old Castile, 28 miles N of Avila. Pop. (commune) 3360.

Arezzo, a city of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the province of Arezzo, on the Arno, an affluent of the Arno, 55 miles SE of Florence. Pop. (exclusive of the suburbs in 1901, 14,866. It abounds in architectural remains of the Middle Ages. The chief edifices are the cathedral and several other churches rich in works of art, and the famous *loggia* of Vasari, in the principal square. The town possesses a museum of prehistoric, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities. Its principal manufactures are silks and woollen stuffs. Arretum was one of the ancient Etruscan cities, and was famous for its manufactures of terra-cotta and fine red pottery. In the Middle Ages Arezzo was one of the most flourishing of the Italian city states. Among the eminent men who were born here are Guido Arezzo, Petrarch Vasari, and Pietro Aretino.

Arezzo, a province of Italy in Tuscany. It is traversed by the Apennines. Area, 1276 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 276,688. Capital, Arezzo.

Arifak Mountains, in Dutch New Guinea, in the region of Geelink Bay. They are thought to rise to 10,000 feet.

Arge, a river of Spain in Navarre, rising in the Pyrenees, falls into the Aragon after a course of 60 miles. **Arges**, a river of Turkey (Turk *Argah-Dagh* or *Argah* or *Argah-Dagh*, or *Argah* or *Argah*) the loftiest mountain and an extinct volcano of Asia Minor, 12 miles S of Karsiyeh. Height, 13,300 feet. It is isolated, except on the SE side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus, and its flanks are studded with volcanic cones. It has two summits. The snow line is 10,700 feet high.

Argamuellu de Alba, a city of Spain, 24 miles by rail SSE of Madrid, on the Guadalupe. Pop. of commune, about 3600.

Argamuellu de Calatrava, a city of Spain, 13 miles S of Ciudad Real. Pop. of commune, about 3600.

Argana-Maden. See ANKARA-MADEN.

Arganda, a city of Spain, 16 miles SE of Madrid. Pop. of commune, about 4000.

Arganil, a city of Portugal in Beira, 28 miles NNE of Coimbra. Pop. about 2600.

Argos, a city of Greece on the E coast of Celad, Peloponnese Islands, 30 miles (direct) SW by S of Corin, in a marshy country. Pop. in 1903, 35,448. At Argos Point is an anchorage.

Argamum, a village of Central India, 88 miles WSW of Bhopal. Here Wellesley defeated the Marathas, Nov 26, 1803.

Argonne, a village of N Italy, on Lake Como, 6 miles SW of Bellagio.

Argols-Gassot, a village of France, capital of an arrondissement in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles SSW of Tarbes. Pop. about 3000.

Argols-sur-Mer, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 miles S of Perpignan, and near the sea. Pop. about 3000.

Argos, a city of Greece, a river of France, department of Var, falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ miles SW of Fréjus. Course, about 60 miles.

Argenta, a city of Italy on the Po, 18 miles SE of Ferrara. Pop. 2500 (commune, 20,000).

Argenta, a banking post-village of Pulaski co. Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and other railroads, and on the N bank of the Arkansas River almost opposite Little Rock. It has stock-yards, cotton-compresses, cottonseed oil mill, etc. Pop. about 6000.

Argenta, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill. on the Champaign and Havana (Illinois Central) R. 12 miles NE of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Argenta, a post-village of Beaverhead co. Mont. about 14 miles NE of Bannock. Gold and silver have been found near this place.

Argentan, a city of France, department of Orne, 22 miles NNW of Alençon. Pop. in 1901 5632. It has fine promenades and manufactures of embroideries and lace, and glove-works.

Argentaria. See ANZANIA.

Argentaro, a mountain promontory of Italy projecting into the Mediterranean at the E. extremity of Tuscany immediately W of Orbetello. Its culminating point, *la Punta delle tre Croci*, is 2023 feet high.

Argentat, a city of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles SE of Tulle. It has coal mines. Pop. about 1700 (commune 3600).

Argentum, a city of Belgium on the Meuse, 6 miles NE of Liège.

Argentum, a city of Italy in the province of Cuneo, the highest summit of the Maritime Alps. Height, about 10,500 (10,825) feet.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a county of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the S by the Ottawa River. It is watered by the Rouge and North Rivers. Wheat and cereals are the staple products. Chief town, Lechate.

Argentum, a city of Italy in the province of Cuneo, the highest summit of the Maritime Alps. Height, about 10,500 (10,825) feet.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentum, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentina, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

Argentina, a city of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery where Heloise took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,375.

by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic, on the E. by the Atlantic and Chile, and on the W. by Chile, from which it is separated by the Andes. The precise boundary with Chile is still in a few positions a matter of dispute between the two countries. The Uruguay River forms most of the boundary with Brazil and Uruguay. The republic extends from about lat. 22° to 55° S. a distance of 3300 miles, and is mostly included between 53° and 70° W. lon. The area is approximately 1,200,000 sq. m. (officially in 1888, 1,113,850) about equal to one-third of the whole of Europe. Nearly all the Atlantic variant of Patagonia belongs to this country, together with Staten Land and a part of Fuegia. The Argentine Republic is almost wholly in the temperate zone.

Relief of the Land.—The dominant features of the Argentine Republic are the Western Cordilleras, whose linear extent is about 2300 miles; the central and southern highlands—the upland pampas—rising to 3000 feet or more, the lower plains or pampas, which fall off to sea-level and the plains and plateaus of Patagonia. (See PATAGONIA.) The Pampas region represents in greater part a recently elevated sea-bottom and at a still later period an arm of vast lacustrine waters, whose fine sediments together with those of the receding oceanic waters (Pampean Sea) now cover the greater part of the country giving to it its great fertility and insuring that vast pasturage which has made horse and cattle breeding so extensive an industry. In the uniform materials of this soil a stone is sometimes not to be found for hundreds of miles, a condition similar to that of the valley of the Amazon and of the great central plain of Hungary. The pampas, in their wealth of flowers and billowy grasses and usually treeless character have been properly compared with the prairies of North America, and, like them convey to the mind the feeling of lonely but sublime grandeur. The term Argentine Mesopotamia has been applied to a fertile tract of lowland which lies between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. Northward the pampas merge into the vast grass and forest plain known as the Gran Chaco, which also occupies part of Bolivia and Paraguay.

The main mountains of the Argentine Republic are the Andes, or Cordilleras already referred to. On or about the Chilean boundary are some of the giants of the continent: Aconcagua (23,880 feet) the monarch of all America; Tupungato, 22,000 ft.; Incahuasi 21,400 ft.; Veladero 21,900 ft. The famous Cumbre Pass, or Pass of Uspallata, over which a railroad is now being constructed, crosses the Andes immediately S. of Aconcagua. (See ANDES.) The relief of the northwestern part of the republic is complicated by numerous lofty spurs or offshoots of the Andes bearing elevations but little inferior to those of the main stem. Such are the Famuntine and Aconquagua ranges, with the superb Nevado de Famuntine (30,700 ft.) and the Aconquagua peak (17,740 ft.). The Sierra de Córdoba (7700 ft.) occupies a nearly central position in the republic, breaking up the relief of what is commonly assumed to be the vast and monotonous central plain.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal northern rivers are the Paraná, Paraguay, Uruguay, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo, all of which discharge their waters into the Atlantic through a common outlet called the Río de la Plata, which is a wide estuary rather than a river. At its mouth, between Cape San Antonio and Cape Santa Maria, it is 170 miles wide. Above Montevideo the navigable channel is contracted between sand-banks and the water on its southern shore is so shallow that extensive harbor improvements have been required in order to enable large ships to approach Buenos Aires. The main branches of the Plata are the Paraná and the Uruguay. The former runs nearly southward after it enters this republic from Brazil. Its total length is upward of 3000 miles, a large part of which, inclusive of the Paraguay is navigable for steamboats of fairly large size. The largest affluents of the Paraná are the Paraguay and Salado. The lower Pilcomayo River forms part of the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic by a treaty concluded in 1876. The great plains or pampas are not traversed by any permanent rivers except the Río Colorado, which runs southward and enters the Atlantic after a course of some 500 miles. Marshes, lagoons, and temporary lakes are numerous in the central and southern plains. Many of these disappear in the dry season, leaving the ground covered with saline deposits. The more important southern rivers are the Río Negro, Obubut, Chilo, Santo Cruz, and Gallegos.

Climate.—The climate is generally healthy. The elevated plains of Mendoza enjoy an agreeable and temperate climate, and the wide region between Mendoza and Buenos Aires has one of the finest climates in the world. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Aires is about 54°, with a maximum of 100°. Extremes of heat are encountered in

the northern and north-central parts, as at Catamarca, Santiago, Tucumán, and Córdoba, where the mercury frequently rises to 105°-112°. The central and southern plains are subject to long droughts, but in the more favored regions the rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches or more. In some parts of Fuegia it is said to be nearly or quite 120 inches. The pampas a violent wind blowing from the SW in the dry season, raises clouds of dust that darken the air. Patagonia has in general a cool and healthy climate. Even to Fuegia the climate, though harsh and disagreeable, is never very cold. The mean annual temperature at Ushuaya, to lat. 54° 53' S. is 42°.

Mineral Resources.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin are found in many parts, particularly in the mountains of the NW and in the Aconquagua Range, in the regions of Tucumán, Catamarca, Jujuy, and Córdoba. The richest or most developed mines are those of La Rioja. Rich deposits of gold also occur in the southern territories, especially in Fuegia. Among the other minerals are coal, alum, sulphur, and salt.

Plants and Animals.—The flora of the pampas is not remarkable for variety. Indeed, over large areas it is distinguished by a uniform sameness, and it has been described as being the poorest in species of any fertile district of the globe. One of its ornaments is the pampa grass (*Dryas argentea*). Characteristic plants of the Gran Chaco are thorny mimosa, the algarrobo (*Prosopis*) and the wax palm (*Opuntia caryota*) which with other palms and tropical plants, make magnificent forests, as luxuriant in some parts as almost any forest of South America. In the region of the salt plains of the Upper Colorado there are extensive growths of the giant candle-brush cactus, which for size is rivalled only by those of the mountains of Mexico. The provinces of Córdoba, Santiago, and Tucumán are covered with forests of magnificent trees of excellent timber. The southern territories are well wooded and immense forests of beech cover the mountains of Fuegia, especially along the borders of the Strait of Magellan. The maté, or Paraguay tea, is indigenous northward.

The principal indigenous animals are the jaguar, puma or cougar, fox, deer, tapir, capybara, guinea pig, chinchilla, hutia, ant-eater and armadillo, and among birds the rheas, or South American ostrich, and condor. The immense herds of cattle and horses that roam over the pampas are of European breeds.

Agriculture, Commerce, etc.—A leading source of wealth consists in the rearing of cattle, horses, and sheep. There were in the country in 1890 21,701,536 cattle, 4,446,869 horses, 493,369 mules, 74,379,562 sheep and 852,708 hogs. Agriculture has made excellent progress. Large and increasing quantities of cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and rice are raised. Grapes, apples, and peaches are cultivated. There are manufactures of flour, spirits and malted liquors, phosphores, blankets, cloths, woollens (mantles, ponchos), embroideries and lace, leather, etc., and large establishments for the handling of various cattle-products and the packing of meat. The chief articles of export are hides, tallow, wool, feathers, horns, beef bones, live-stock grain, and various metals and metallic ores. The value of the exports of animals and animal products in 1903 was \$104,539,139 of agricultural products \$68,171,832, forest products, \$3,649,206 and minerals \$327,606.

Population and Government.—The bulk of the Argentine represent a mixture of Spaniards, Indians, and negro blood. Their language is Spanish. The pure Spanish element in the population is overshadowed by the non-Spanish European element introduced in recent times. The Indian population is no longer numerous. An interesting class is that of the Gauchoes, who live on horseback and are employed in taming wild horses and in catching and slaughtering cattle. The Gran Chaco and Patagonia are inhabited by several tribes of Indians of wandering habits. Numbers of French, Italian and other European immigrants have settled in this republic, and latterly it has received large accessions from the Jewish population of Russia, following upon the anti-Semitic enactments of that empire. The Catholic religion predominates here, but other religions are tolerated. A portion of the aborigines have been Christianized.

The government is a federal republic, administered by a president, who is elected for a term of 6 years. There are two legislative bodies, the senate and the chamber of deputies, or house of representatives. The senate is composed of 40 members, 2 from each of the provinces and 2 from the capital city. Senators are elected for 6 years, and the members of the lower house for 4 years. Buenos Aires is the capital of the republic, which is divided into 14 provinces—namely, Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba,

Corrientes, Entre Rios, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fé, Santiago, and Tucumán besides which there are the national territories of Pampa, Neuquén, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Ensenada (and Los Andes), Misiones, Formosa, and Chaco. The provinces correspond to the states of the North American Union, and the constitution of the republic is formed on the model of that of the United States. The principal towns are Buenos Aires (with a population in 1908, of 884,611) Rosario (24,000) Córdoba (47,000) La Plata, Tucumán, Mendoza, Santa Fé, Paraná and Corrientes. Chubut is an interesting Welsh colony in Patagonia. The population of the republic in Dec. 1900, was 4,794,149 of which number upward of 1,000,000 were of foreign birth. The government gives great attention to popular education and public schools of various grades are maintained in great numbers. There are universities at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Paraná, and at Córdoba and La Plata there are well-equipped astronomical observatories. There are fine museums of natural history at Buenos Aires and La Plata. The length of railways in operation in 1901 was 18,300 miles.

History.—The Portuguese and Spanish navigators reached the mouth of the Plata as early as the second decade of the sixteenth century. In 1527-28, Sebastian Cabot, in the service of the King of Spain, entered the estuary and ascended the Paraná. Don Pedro de Mendoza built a fort on the site of Buenos Aires in 1535 and explored the interior. Soon after this date the Spaniards founded several towns and began the conquest of the country. For two centuries these Spanish colonies were governed by the viceroy of Peru. In 1776 the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires was created including a vast area outside of the present Argentine Republic. Revolutionary movements commenced here, as in other American colonies of Spain, in 1816. The people were involved in civil wars, some fighting for the king and others for independence. The deposition of several provinces met in 1816 at Tucumán renounced their allegiance to the king of Spain and founded a republic under the name of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. After that the country was for some time disturbed by revolutions and civil wars. Two parties, Federalists and Unitarians, contended for mastery. General Rosas was for a time the leader of the Federalists who opposed a strong central government and desired a federation of states which should be nearly independent. Rosas exercised a tyrannical dictatorship from 1835 to 1852, when he was overthrown by Urquiza and his Brazilian allies. The fall of Rosas was followed by the secession of the province of Buenos Aires and another civil war. A permanent reunion was not effected until 1862. Between 1865 and 1870 the allied powers of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay waged war against Paraguay. The dispute with Chile regarding the Patagonian territories was settled in 1881.

Argentino, an-jén-toe-oh, a lake of the Argentine Republic, in the source of the Santa Cruz River. Lat. 50 14 S. Longitude, an-jén-toe-oh (see Argentine) a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse 20 miles by rail SW of Châteauroux. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6281. It has manufactures of woollen yarn, cloth, etc.

Argentoratum, the ancient name of Strassburg.

Argenté, an-jér-té, a village of France department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles SSE of Vitre.

Argenté-Comes Laval, an-jér-té-com laval, a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles E. of Laval.

Argentine, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. 13 miles NW of Ashland, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Argentan, the Latin name of Argentan.

Argentan-Maden, an-jér-tén-má-dén, a town of Asiatic Turkey 23 miles NW of Diarbekr on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 3000. Near by are copper mines.

Argillite, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. on the Eastern Kentucky R. 18 miles NE. of Grayton. Pop. about 200.

Argim'sm, the ancient name of three islets off the W coast of Asia Minor near Lesbos, famous for the naval victory obtained there by the Athenians over the Lacedaemonians in 406 B.C.

Argiro-Castro, Albania. See ARGIRO-CASTRO.

Argish, a town of Armenia. See ARGISH.

Argo, an island of Nubia, in the Nile, between about lat. 15 16' and 19° 23' N. Length, from N to S, 25 miles breadth, 6 miles.

Argo, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Line, 21 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Argo, a post-town and railway junction of Arapahoe co., Colo., 2 miles NW of Denver, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Argo, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., about 8 miles SW of Mount Carroll.

Argo, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., about 15 miles N. of Siasville.

Argolis, a river, ancient name of Gulf of Nauplia.

Argolis, in ancient geography originally a small district about Argos, on the E. coast of the Peloponnese, watered by the Inachos; later under the Romans, most of the NE peninsula of the Peloponnese. The modern name of Argolis has for its capital Nauplia.

Argo-min, a banking city of Sumner co. Kan. at railway junction 20 miles W of Wallington. Pop. in 1900 309.

Argonne, an-gon or Forest of Argonne, a region of France, department of Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau partly covered with wood extending from Toul to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and the Meuse.

Argos-argya, a town of Greece, nome of Argolis 8 miles NNW of Nauplia, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 20 miles SSE of Corinth. Pop. in 1890, 9909. It is reputed to be the most ancient city of Greece. Until about 750 A.C. Argos was the leading power in the Peloponnese. Among the architectural remains of ancient Argos are those of a theatre and the Heraion, or temple of Hera (Juno) recently excavated. See ARGOLIS.

Argos, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 8 miles SE of Plymouth. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1407.

Argostoli, an-gor-to-ly, a seaport town of Greece, capital of the island of Cephalonia, on its SW side with an excellent port in the Gulf of Argostoli. Lat. 38° 10' N., lon. 19° 59' E. Here are mills driven by remarkable streams flowing from the sea into crevices or caverns of the island. It is the residence of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1890, 9241.

Arguemon, an-gheb-mon', a river of France, department of Côte de Nord, falls into the English Channel at Le Guillo, 10 miles WSW of St. Malo.

Arguin, an-goo-en or an-gueen' an island off the W coast of Africa, 25 miles SE of Cape Blanco and about 8 miles from the shore. Lat. 20° 2' N.

Argun, an-goon, a river of Asia rises in western Manchuria, and flowing generally from S to N separates the Russian and Chinese dominions and joins the Shikha to form the Amur.—**Argunyak** is a station of Transbaikalia, on the left bank of the Argun in lat. 51° 51' N. lon. 120° E.

Argun, a river of Caucasus, an affluent of the Terek.

Arguri, an-goo-ree, a village of Roumanian Armenia, 180 miles S of Tiflis, on the NE slope of Mount Ararat, about 5400 feet above the sea. This was formerly one of the most beautiful villages in Armenia. In the summer of 1840 a great earthquake, as more probably a landslide, destroyed the village monastery and chapel with some 1500 of the inhabitants. Only 114 people escaped.

Argurokastro. See ARGIRO-CASTRO.

Argus, a hamlet of Crenshaw co. Ala. 35 miles S. of Montgomery.

Argus, a post-hamlet of Bucks co. Pa.

Arguville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y. 9 miles N. of Cobleskill and about 50 miles W of Albany.

Arguville, a post-village of Cass co. N. Dak., 14 miles by rail N of Fargo.

Argyle, a county of Scotland. See ARGYLE.

Argyle, an-gill-ee, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 74 miles NE. of Pensacola. Pop. about 300.

Argyle, a post-village of Clinch co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Gulf R. 15 miles NE of Dupont. Pop. 130.

Argyle, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles NE. of Rockford. The village was settled by Scottish immigrants.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Iowa.

Argyle, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the W bank of the Penobscot River 20 miles N of Bangor. It has manufactures of shingles and lumber. Pop. in 1900 320.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co. Mich., about 45 miles E. of Bay City.

Argyle, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Minn., on the Northern R. 59 miles N of Crookston. It has rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Argyle, a post-village, capital of Washington co. N.Y. in Argyle township (town) 45 miles N by E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900 100 of the town 1905.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., about 16 miles W of Fayetteville.

Argyle, a post-village of Denton co. Tex., 10 miles SE. of Denton. Pop. about 120.

Argyle, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River and on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles SE. of Dodgeville. Pop. in 1900 823.

Argyle, a post-village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 19 miles SE of Yarmouth.

Argyle, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, 97 miles by rail NNE of Toronto.

Argyll, *arghille'* or **Argyle** (*Argyllshire*) a county of Scotland, on its W side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having on the N Inverness, on the E Perth and Dumbarton and on the W and S the Atlantic and North Channel. It includes the islands of Mull,Islay,Jura,Tiree,Coll,Iona or Iookmill,Staffa, etc. Area, 821.6 sq m. of which nearly a half belongs to the islands. Pop. in 1901 73,700. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous. Loch Awe is in this county. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to southern markets. Chief towns are Inverary (the capital) Campbelltown and Oban. The county as such returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Argyll gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

Argyro-Castro, *as ghe-ro kástro* (mod. Gr. *Argyro-kastro*; Turk. *Egri Kástrí*) a town of Albania, village of Jasmín, on a tributary of the Vios, 47 miles NW of Janina. Pop. about 30,000 (?) It is picturesquely situated and has many mosques. It is celebrated for its snuff.

Arheilgen, a village of Hesse, Germany in the circle of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1906 4453.

Ar's, a post-station of Allon co. Ind.

Arin, the ancient name of a region now included in NW Afghanistan and the Persian province of Khorassan.

Arignano di Puglia, *á-re-á di na de pool yá*, a town of Italy province of Avellino on a rocky eminence of the Apennines 17 miles by rail E of Benevento. Pop. in 1901 8360 of the commune, 17,650. It has a cathedral.

Arin Pánu, the ancient name of HAWAII.

Arica, *á-re-á*, a maritime town of Chile in the province of Tacna, about 35 miles S of Iquica, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 18° 28' S. lon. 70° 30' W. It was formerly a much more important place than now. It has manufactures of glass beads, exports copper-ore and silver and is the principal port through which the foreign commerce is carried on with Bolivia. The region about Arica was visited by a severe earthquake in 1848. Pop. of the town once estimated at 30,000 is about 3000.

Ariceci, *á-ri-é*, a town of Italy in the province of Roma, 13 miles from Albano. It has a stately park. Pop. of the commune in 1901 3945.

Arichat, *á-re-ásh*, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on Arichat Island or Isle Madame (Cape Breton) Lat. 46° 28' N lon. 61° 3' W. It has important fishery establishments and is the chief town of the co. of Richmond. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. It has a good harbor. A lead-mine has been worked at the head of the harbor. Pop. about 3000.

Arizé, *á-re-ásh* a river of France, rises in the eastern Pyrenees, traverses the departments of Ariège and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne. Length, 90 miles.

Ariège, a department in the S of France, having S Catalonia and Andorra W, Haute-Garonne NE Andorra SE Pyrénées-Orientales. Area, 1890 sq m. The Pyrenees rise like a great wall on the Spanish border and their offshoots cover a large portion of the department. The principal summits are the Pic d'Estar 10,303 feet, and Montcalm 10,103 feet, both rising into perpetual snow. The various branches, stretching from E. to W. separate the department into two valleys the one watered by the Arizé and the other by the Salat. In the N the climate is mild and temperate but in the S the heat is oppressive in summer and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish wood and pastorage the lower are remarkable for their fertility. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the higher mountains. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. There are rich mines of iron, the working of which metal is an important industry. Marble, gypsum, slates, and coal are worked. Capital, Foix. Pop. in 1881, 237,491 in 1901 310,537.

Ariel, *á-re-á*, a post-village of Lafourche parish La. 46 miles (direct) SW of New Orleans. Pop. about 125.

Ariel, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. 13 miles W of Hawley. Pop. about 300.

Aricelli, *á-re-á*, a town of Italy province of 8 miles SE of Oristà. Pop. about 1000.

Arisson, *á-re-á*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 18 miles NE of Naples. Pop. 3000.

Arietón, a post-township (town) of Hamilton on N.Y., in the northern wilderness. It contains Lake Placid, a resort for anglers and tourists. Pop. in 1900 247.

Arisal, *á-re-á*, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 7½ miles E. of Glenties Bay. Height, 2462 feet.

Arisannabo, *á-re-á*, a lake of Havana province, Cuba, 20 miles SW of Havana city in the central

chain of high hills. It is about 6 sq m. in area, and is drained by the San Antonio River.

Arima, a fashionable resort of Japan near Kobe.

Arimao, *Río*, *re-ó á-re-má* or *San Juan*, a river of Cuba, rises in Santa Clara province and empties on the S coast 3 miles E of Cienfuegos Bay.

Arima, the ancient name of BAHAMA.

Arimés, *á-re-nesh*, a name given to the upper waters of the river Tapajós, Brasil S of lat. 10° S. The stream rises in the Sierra Marazú of Mato Grosso.

Arintod, *á-rin-to'* a town of France department of Jura, 19 miles S of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 700.

Ario, or **Ario de Resales**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán about 48 miles SW of Morelia.

Arion, a post-town of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NE of Dow City. Pop. in 1900 102.

Aries, a post-hamlet of Scioto co. Ohio 12 miles N of Portsmouth.

Aries'to, a post-hamlet of Dale co. Ala. 5 miles N of Oark.

Arip'o, *á-re-ó*, or **Arip'pe**, a village of Ceylon, on the W coast, 35 miles NNE of Calpenny. It is noted for its pearl fisheries.

Arisaig, *á-ris-á* a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 22½ miles NE of New Glasgow.

Arisch, *á-ris*, a village of Egypt. See EL-ARISH.

Arispe, *á-ris-pá* a town of Mexico state of Sonora, on the Sonora River in the Sierra Madre and about 100 miles N by E of Hermosillo. Pop. about 2000. There are extensive ruins NW of the town and numerous mines in its vicinity.

Aris'pe, a post-village of Union co. Iowa, about 60 miles by rail S. of Des Moines. Pop. 125.

Aris'pie, a post-station of Pottawatomie co. Kan.

Aristos, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Ashland.

Aristizábal, *á-ris-tis-á*, British Columbia, lies in Queen Charlotte Sound, is 27 miles long and is separated by Laredo Channel from Princess Royal Island.

Aritxo, a village of Bardenia, 49 miles N of Cagliari.

Arisson, a post-village of Pima co. Ariz. Pop. about 200.

Ariza, *á-re-á*, a town of Spain, 70 miles SW of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) 1700.

Arize, *á-re-á* or **Arizé**, Arize a river of France, after a course of about 35 miles falls into the Garonne opposite Carbons. It traverses Roche-de-Mau a remarkable cavern of the Pyrenees.

Arizo'ma, a territory of the United States, bordering on Mexico is bounded N by Utah and Nevada, E by New Mexico, S. by Mexico, and W by California and Nevada. The 37th degree of N lat. is its northern, and the 109th degree of W lon its western limit, and nearly all the W. border is washed by the navigable Colorado River. Area, 112,920 sq m.

Arizona is essentially a vast table-land or series of plateaus (*mesas*) whose general elevation rises to 5000-5000 feet, and probably more than one-half of the area occupies a position 5000 feet above sea-level. The step-like succession of the different plateau surfaces has different distinct plateau areas, to which local, and more recently geological, names have been given. Of such are the Uinkaret, Shinarump, Kaibab and Kaibab plateaus. The territory is entirely within the basin of the Colorado, two of whose principal tributaries, the Gila and the Little Colorado, traverse it from E. to W. Many of the streams of the territory flow to a greater or less extent in deeply eroded canyons or cañons, the most remarkable of which, constituting one of the most stupendous features of the earth's surface is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, whose walls for more than 300 miles rise precipitately from 3000 to 5000 feet above the water's edge. The passage of even the smallest boats along this gloomy course can be effected only with extreme peril, owing to the frequency of rocks and rapids. (See GRAND CAÑON or THE COLORADO.) The rainfall of Arizona is small ordinarily from 14 to 21 inches, and occurs chiefly during July, August, and September. The streams are mainly useful as sources of supply for irrigation and mining. Where irrigation can be effected the soil usually proves richly productive, even on alkaline plains which were apparently worthless desert, while vast tracts of waste and mountain land have proved to be admirably adapted to wool-growing and cattle-raising, notwithstanding the fact that vegetation is for the most part scanty. Most of the mountain-chains may be regarded as spurs stretching irregularly across high and broken plateaus which slope W and S from the Rocky Mountains; but there are many isolated and detached mountains.

as the Mogollon (2000 feet) and Pinal Mountains, etc. The San Francisco Mountains, a group of volcanic summits lying to the NW of Flagstaff are the loftiest elevations of the territory, 13,794 feet. In the mountains of the NE, there are forests of coniferous trees, covering an area of perhaps 3000 sq. mi. Elsewhere the mesquite, cottonwood, various species of cactus (including the giant candelabra cactus, one of the most physiognomic types of vegetation), greasewood, creosote-bush or shrub, agave, yucca, and the so-called sage-bush are characteristic plants. Among the remarkable shrubs and trees are the *Fouquieria splendens*, the palo de hierro, New Mexican locust, green-bark, or palo verde, Jerusalem thorn, a peculiar species of plantain, and numerous others quite unknown on the Atlantic slope. There are extensive remains of forest occurring in the form of prostrate stilted tree-trunks, some of which measure as much as 60-80 feet in length. The Chaco-don or Petrified Forest of Arizona, situated in the eastern part of the territory and vinted from Adamans or Halbrook is a national curiosity.

Geology and Minerals.—The cañons of Arizona afford unsurpassed facilities for the study of a vast thickness of the earth's crust, and reveal a full section extending downward from the Carboniferous series to the granitic rocks of Archæan age. Immense lava-beds, with numerous large and small cones, and having in part the appearance of the Phlegrean Fields of Southern Italy exist particularly in the N but at present there are no active volcanoes. The great wealth of the territory consists in its mineral treasures. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, coal, etc. nahar salt, borax and other valuable mineral substances abound. The mining and working of gold and silver ores are thus far the leading industrial pursuits. The mines were wrought for many years by Mexican and Spanish proprietors but the scanty water-supply and the difficulties of transportation both in those days and more recently very greatly interfered with the productiveness of many of the mines. The lately increased railroad facilities have however given a new impetus to the development of the vast mineral resources, and the crushing, milling and the amalgamation of ores figure now as one of the leading industries. The value of the gold product in 1903 was \$3,779,824 and of silver \$1,125,661. The copper product in 1903 was 133,054,860 pounds, and in 1905 167,648,271 pounds, being in quantity immediately after that mined in the Lake Superior region and in Montana. Coal is found in several parts of the territory and petroleum has been reported from near Phoenix, Prescott, and Jerome. The more important ore-concentrations are Yavapai, Yuma, Mohave, Cochise, Graham, Pinal and Gila. Almost the entire manufacturing of the territory excepting the smelting and refining of ores, which constitute about 80 per cent of the total product, is limited to neighborhood industries.

Climates and Agriculture.—On account of the scanty rainfall, there is a general absence of those catarrhal diseases which result from an overplus of moisture in air and soil. The mountain-regions have a delightfully cool climate. Snow is nowhere perpetual, and is rare except upon mountain-peaks in winter. In the SW the summer heat is excessive, and malarial fevers are not unknown upon the bottom lands of the Lower Colorado. These lowlands, with similar tracts along the Gila and Salt Rivers, constitute perhaps the best agricultural sections of the territory.

The country is by nature better adapted to pastoral than to agricultural pursuits, and the raising of cattle and sheep has been stimulated by the extension of agriculture in California. Much attention has been devoted lately to irrigation, and excellent crops of alfalfa, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, and garden vegetables are raised. The Pueblo Indians and other half-civilized tribes have been for an unknown period successfully engaged in agriculture and the remains of many ancient aqueducts now dry show that at a former period irrigation was extensively practised. The number of acres capable of profitable irrigation is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000.

Cities and Towns.—There are 13 counties: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma. The chief towns are Tucson (pop. in 1900, 7531), Yuma (opposite Fort Yuma, Cal on the Colorado River) Prescott (pop. 3569), Phoenix (the capital (pop 3544)) Tombstone, Florence, and Bisbee.

Education, etc.—There are territorial normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff and a school of mines at Tucson. The University of Arizona at Tucson was opened in 1891. In connection with the agricultural department of this institution there are experimental stations at the university at Phoenix, at Tempe, and near Yuma. The Lowell Observatory is at Flagstaff. The commercial facilities of Arizona

have been greatly increased by the construction of the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Rr. In 1900 the length of operating roads was 1455 miles.

Population.—Exclusive of untaxed Indians, the population of this region was in 1860, 6482; in 1870 9568; in 1880 40,440 and in 1890, 55,430. In 1900 the population was 122,931, of whom 24,253 were foreigners. The number included 1848 negroes, 2419 Chinese, 281 Japanese, and 1898 taxed Indians. The untaxed Indians were 24,644. Of the wild tribes, the Apaches were for a long time the terror of this whole region, but since the surrender of Geronimo in 1885 they have given little trouble. Arizona sends one territorial delegate to the national congress.

History.—Spanish missions were established in this region probably about 1580 and long before the advent of the whites there were, as at present, Indian communities which had attained a respectable degree of civilization. Very remarkable ruins of this prehistoric period exist in the territory. These ancient houses, like the *caves grandes* of some of the present half-civilized tribes of Arizona and New Mexico were simply great tenement-houses of several stories, each containing in some instances hundreds and even thousands of inhabitants. These great structures were built of stone or sun-dried brick and served for defence against hostile tribes as well as for habitations. Some degree of communism was probably observed. The dwellings and cave-dwellings in and about the Walnut Cañon and near Phoenix are easily accessible points to the tourist. In 1843 all this region N of the Gila, then included in New Mexico, was ceded to the United States. In 1853 the Gadsden Purchase, covering a considerable territory S of the Gila was made from Mexico. Of this the greater part now belongs to Arizona. The region was long desolated by the ravages of Indians and was the abode of many outworn whites, chiefly Mexican. In 1863 it was organized as a territory.

Arizona City, Ariz. the former name of Yuma. Arino'ola, or Arizonas, a post village of California parish La about 60 miles ENE of Shreveport.

Arjeplog, an *ar-jip-log* a small town of Sweden, in Norrbotten on the Here Älvan 175 miles NW of Umeå.

Arjash, *ar-jash* a river of Rumania, rises in the Carpathian Mountains and joins the Danube 43 miles SSE of Bucharest. Length, 150 miles.

Arjash (Roman *Arjash de Arg*) a town of Rumania, on the Arjash, 90 miles NW of Bucharest. Pop. 4090. It is the ancient Ardacus. The place figures in the early history of Wallachia as the princely residence. One of the churches is a notable edifice.

Arjish, a small town of Turkish Armenia, on the N shore of Lake Van.

Arjish, or Arjish-Dagh. See **Arizana**.

Arjoon, *ar-joon* a town of Spain Andalusia, 15 miles NW of Jace. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. (communes) in 1900 7041.

Arjonilla, *ar-jo-ni-ya*, a market-town of Spain, 5 miles NW of Arjoon. Pop. (communes) in 1900 4250.

Ark'shol'm, a post-town of Tala co. Miss. 18 miles W of Coldwater. Pop. in 1900 265.

Arkade'phia, a post-village of Blount co., Ala. 10 miles W of Blount Springs. Pop. about 150.

Arkadeipkin, a banking city capital of Clark co. Ark. on the Ouachita River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 65 miles SW of Little Rock. It has cotton and saw mills, foundries and machine-shops, etc. The Ouachita Baptist College and the Arkadeipkin Methodist College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 3736.

Arkadia, Greece. See **ARADIA**; also **ΕΥΡΑΡΔΙΑ**.

Ark'mion, a post-hamlet of Seward co. Kas on the Omarron River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 164 miles SW of Hutchinson.

Arkans'as (officially pronounced *ar-kan-saw*) a large river of the United States is an affluent of the Mississippi. It rises near Mount Arkansas, in Colorado, about lat. 39° 20' N and lon 105° 15' W. It runs at first southward and southward and passes through a deep cañon the eastern portion of which, about 7 miles in length is known as the Royal Gorge, to the E. side of the Front Range. After reaching Pueblo its general direction is eastward for about 300 miles. It descends 3400 feet in a distance of 200 miles, from the mouth of the Aripahsa River to the Pawnee. It traverses the great treeless plains of Colorado and western Kansas, and near the middle of the latter state changes its course to the southeast. Having crossed the southern boundary of Kansas it runs southeastward through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory receiving large affluents named Little Arkansas, Cimarron, and Canadian rivers from the right, and the Neosho River from the left. Pursuing a southeast course it intersects the state of Arkansas; which it divides into nearly equal parts, and enters the Mississippi

River at Napoleon in Desha co. It is not obstructed by falls or rapids after it descends into the plains of western Kansas. The length of this river is about 2000 miles, and the area of the basin it drains is 185,000 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Wichita, about 600 miles from its mouth, except during low water.

Arkansas, a south-central state of the American Union, bounded N by Missouri, E by the Mississippi River which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, S by Louisiana and Texas, and W by Texas and the Indian Territory. Its southern limit is 35° N lat. and its northern is the parallel of 36° 30'. Area of the land surface, 53,045 sq. m. of the contained waters, 886 sq. m.

The Face of the Country is quite varied. The Ozark Mountains, a broken range of hills, thought by some geologists to be an isolated or detached swell of the Appalachian system of mountains, and with some peaks of considerable height, extend in a SW direction from Missouri as far as the Arkansas River. Outlying members of this hill-system are the Black Hills of the N the Ouachita Hills of the S and the Cane Hills of the NW. The highest elevations in the state appear to be Fourche and Magazine Mountains, both about 2800 feet; there are a number of other heights of 2000-2500 feet. The state is bisected by the Arkansas River. Other streams of greater or less magnitude, all tributary to the Mississippi system are the St. Francis in the NE with a valley that is mainly a swamp the White, Saline, Ouachita (Washita), Little Missouri and Red. The great Bayou Bartholomew in the SE cuts a large area of the country under the domination of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi river bottoms are very extensive and usually level, with many marshes and bayous, over flow being prevented by an extensive and costly system of levees and dikes. Westward from this the land rises gently till the hill country is reached. In the S are numerous prairie-tracts while other regions are beautifully diversified with hills and valleys. Large parts of the state are finely timbered. There are dense pine forests also an abundance of oak hickory pecan, walnut, cottonwood, box, cypress, cedar and many other useful trees. The lumber trade is very extensive. Abundant and very remarkable remains of a prehistoric period exist in the NE where dikes, roads mounds, and relics of old fortifications have been traced.

Minerals—The mineral wealth of Arkansas is great. Coal is extensively developed in counties lying on both sides of the Arkansas River. The coals are both semi-anthracite and bituminous, the former of marked excellence. The quantity mined in 1903 was valued at \$3 360 631. Lignite of fairly good quality exists in the SE. Tertiary region. Besides coal there is abundance of rich argilliferous gneiss and excellent ores of zinc, copper, manganese, and iron are known to exist at various points. The valuable novaculite, or bone-stone, is largely obtained. Gneiss, marble, buff millstone, slate, granite, and kiesel are among the plentiful mineral treasures of Arkansas. The valuable mineral bauxite exists in beds of great lateral extent, and in 1903 the product amounted to 25,713 tons, or to more than five times the quantity that was mined in 1899. The famous Hot Springs with a temperature ranging to 168° removed for their efficacy in a wide range of diseases, are in Garland co. and there are other mineral and thermal waters.

Climate—The climate of the marshy and flat alluvial districts is hot, and people not acclimated are exposed to severe febrile attacks. But the remainder of the state, and especially the hill-region has a very pleasant and salubrious climate. Neither the severe N winds of Texas nor the long droughts of Kansas are experienced here. The Ozark region has a high reputation as a sanitary retreat for persons suffering from pulmonary diseases. At Washington in the NW part of the state the mean annual temperature is about 61°. The rainfall, corresponding to that of the Gulf region generally is comparatively high, ranging from about 40 to 65 inches.

Industrial Pursuits—Agriculture has always been the leading industrial interest, for much of the soil is of unsurpassed fertility. Cotton and corn, produced mainly in the southeastern half of the state, are the most important products, the valley of the Arkansas being one of the best cotton-growing regions of the United States. The cotton-product for the year 1900 was 828,200 commercial bales. The principal agricultural crops were in 1900 corn 45 235 947 bushels; wheat, 2,689,418 bushels; oats, 7 038,665 bushels; potatoes, 2,127 816 bushels and hay 288,580 tons. Fruit culture has developed into an important industry especially in the NW section of the state, where the apple, peach and strawberry are grown in great quantity. The raising of live-stock is also an important pursuit. Manufacturing is hardly as yet conducted on a large scale, but there are manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, leather

number etc.; and few enterprises of this class the state affords excellent facilities. The leading industry is the manufacture of timber and lumber-products, the valuation of which in 1900 was \$22,950,083. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake ranked third. The commerce of the state is much facilitated by the navigable rivers. These are, besides the Mississippi, the Arkansas, navigable across the entire state, the Ouachita, navigable two-thirds of the year to Arkadelphia, the Red River which crosses the SW angle of the state, the St. Francis, navigable for some 150 miles in high stages of the water, the White River navigable to Batesville 300 miles; and the Black River navigable for 100 miles besides other rivers and bayous adapted to flat-boat navigation.

Education—Education has during recent years received considerable attention and during the year 1899 the enrollment was 798 785 (exclusive of private and denominational schools), of whom 78 049 were colored. There is a State University at Fayetteville, with a normal department and a traveling-school. Among other educational institutions are the Arkansas Baptist College and Philander Smith College (for colored) of Little Rock, the Ouachita and the Arkadelphia Methodist Colleges at Arkadelphia, and Arkansas College at Batesville.

Counties and Towns—Arkansas has 75 counties. Arkansas Ashley Baxter Benton Boone, Bradley Calhoun, Carroll Chicot Clark, Clay Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway Craighead Crawford, Crittenden, Crow, Dallas, Desha, Drew Faulkner Franklin, Fulton Garland, Grant Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard Independence Izard Jackson Jefferson Johnson Lafayette, Lawrence Lee, Lincoln Little River Logan, Lonoke Madison Marion Miller Mississippi Monroe Montgomery Nevada, Newton Ouachita Perry Phillips, Pike, Polk, Poinsett, Polk, Pope Prairie Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, Saline, Scott, Sevier, Sebastian, Sevier, Sharp, Stone, Union, Van Buren, Washington, White, Woodruff, Yell.

The principal towns are Little Rock, the capital (pop. in 1900 38 307). Fort Smith (pop 11 587), Pine Bluff (pop 11,496) Hot Springs (pop. 9078), and Helena (pop 4556). Other places of consequence are Texarkana, Fayetteville, Eureka Springs, Camden and Arkadelphia.

Government—A governor secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general are elected for a term of 2 years. The present constitution was adopted in 1874. Arkansas sends 7 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Pop. Notes—In 1910 this region then a part of Louisiana, had 1082 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians. In 1820 the population was 14 255 in 1830 39 368 in 1840 97 574 (within the present limits) in 1850 209 897 in 1860 425 460 in 1870 484,471 in 1880 802,525 in 1890 1 138 179. The population in 1900 was 1 311 564 of whom 14 289 were of foreign birth. There were in the state 346,856 negroes, 92 Chinese, and 66 Indians.

History—Arkansas was a part of French Louisiana, which was purchased in 1803 by the United States. It became a portion of Missouri Territory in 1812, and was set off and organized as Arkansas Territory in 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1836. It was but slowly developed until 1850, but in the decade following its population was doubled. A state convention in 1861 passed an ordinance of secession and soon Arkansas became the scene of active military operations. In 1864 the state being held under Federal military sway an amended constitution was adopted, but it was rejected by Congress. The military rule was not relaxed until 1868, when a new constitution was adopted, and Arkansas was re-admitted to congressional representation. The great extension of railroads (mileage in 1900 3197) in Arkansas has been followed by a large immigration.

Arkansas, a county in the SE part of Arkansas, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by White River and on the SW by the Arkansas River which is navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by Meigs Bayou. Capital, Dewitt. Pop. in 1900 11 432 in 1900 12 973.

Arkansas City, a banking post-village, capital of Desha co. Ark on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 71 miles SSE of Pine Bluff. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1001.

Arkansas City, a banking city of Cowley co. Kan on the Arkansas River, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads 14 miles E. of Winfield. It is a distributing point for the military posts, cattle-ranches, and agencies, and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1880, 1013, in 1890, 5347, in 1900 6160. A national Indian school is located here.

Arkansas, Mount, Colo., is near the source of the Arkansas River, in lat. 36° 22' N., lon. 106° 14' W. It has an altitude of about 12,000 feet above sea-level.

Arkansas Post, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark. on the Arkansas River about 55 miles SE of Little Rock.

Arkansasville, a post-village of Peoria co., Wis. 3 miles W of Danard. Pop. about 250

Ark'ville, a post-village of Adams co. Wis. 34 miles NE of New Lisbon

Ar'kell, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario 5 miles from Guelph

Ar'kell, Lake, in the Yukon District of Canada, giving source to one of the head-waters of the Yukon River. Lat. about 60° 20' lon 136° W

Ar'keshi, a port of call of Japan, in the NE part of Yezo

Arkhangelak See **ANCHANGEL**

Ar'kiko, or **Ar'ko**, a seaport of Britton, on a bay of the Red Sea, opposite the island of Massowah. Pop. about 500

Ar'low, or **Ark'low** a maritime town and parish of Ireland co. of Wicklow on the Avon, 30 miles SSE of Dublin. Pop. about 4200

Ar'koe, formerly **Bridgewater**, a post-hamlet of Rodaway co., Mo. on the railroad between St. Joseph and Maryville, 37 miles N of St. Joseph.

Ar'k'um, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, 7 miles E of Widdow. Pop. in 1911 463

Arkona, an is'nd, a promontory on the E coast of the island of Rugen in the Baltic. On its summit is a lighthouse, whose light is visible about 35 miles. On the W side are the ruins of a stone wall which formed part of a famous medieval stronghold containing a temple of the Wend deity Swantewit.

Arkport, a post-village of Steuben co., N Y on the Erie R. 5 miles NNW of Hornellsville, etc. banking point. Pop. about 500

Ar'kudi, an island of Greece. See **ANAKUD**

Arkville, or **Denn's Corners**, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Delaware co. N Y in the Catskill Mountain, on the Ulster and Delaware R. 43 miles WNW of Rondout.

Arkwright, ark'rite a post-township (town) of Chautauque co., N Y. It has cheese-factories. Pop. in 1900 512.

Arkwright, a village of Providence and Kent co., R.I. on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles S. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

Arkwrights, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S.C. Pop. about 75

Arkwright, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario 22 miles from Owen Sound.

Arlanc, or **Arlanc**, an is'nd a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 40 miles EE. of Clermont-Ferrand

Arland, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 15 miles NW of Jackson

Arlanau, an-lan thá, a river of Spain, in Old Castile rising in the Sierra de Nola, flows W and joins the Arlançon after a course of 60 miles.

Arlançon, an-lan thón a river of Spain in Old Castile, rises in the Sierra Pineda and, flowing SW falls into the Pisuerga after a course of 70 miles.

Arlay, an lá a town of France, department of Jura, 7 miles N of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. about 1000

Ar'berg, an'ber or **Adlerberg**, a diers-béan ('eagle's mount') a branch of the Rhaetian Alps, in the W part of Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The Ar'berg Pass, which forms part of the boundary between Tyrol and Vorarlberg and is the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube on the road connecting Rindum with Landeck reaches a summit of 1010 feet. The Ar'berg railroad tunnel, whose highest point is 1000 ft. below that of the pass, is 64 miles in length, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high. It was constructed in 1880-83 at a cost of 18,000,000 florins.

Arlon, a post-village of Bullock co. Ga., 15 miles (di-rect) SE of Statesboro. Pop. about 90

Arlon, ar'lon (Fr. from aul and *Ar'lon*, *Ar'lon*, or *Ar'lon*) a city of France, in Provence, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the left bank of the Rhone, where it subdivides to form its delta (La Camargue) 15 miles from the Mediterranean and 44 miles NW of Marseilles. It is one of the oldest towns of southern France. On the principal square is the fine Hôtel de Ville and in the centre stands a granite obelisk, a relic of the ancient splendor of the place, re-erected in the seventeenth century. Among the buildings of note are the medieval cathedral and the church of Notre Dame. The principal Roman remains are an amphitheatre which is supposed to have surpassed that of Nîmes in size and magnificence, and which has been converted into a bull-ring, a vast theatre, among whose ruins the Tomb of Arlon, now in the Louvre, was discovered, and a cemetery unearthed in recent times. Arlon has museums, a public library, and a school of hydrography

Ship-building is carried on, and there are machines and car-shops and manufactures of hats, etc. The town is connected with the Mediterranean at Arles by a ship-canal. Arles is prominent in early ecclesiastical history. A famous synod was held here in 529. The place gave its name to a medieval kingdom, which comprised a considerable part of what is now SE France. Pop. in 1901 28,573 of the commune, 29,314.

Arlschheim, an'les-hime a small town of Switzerland, about 5 miles E. of the town of Basel. Pop. 1000

Arlon-sur-Tech, an'les-tish a town of France, Pyrénées-Orientales, 20 miles SW of Perpignan. It has an ancient church. Pop. (commune) about 3500

Arlon, a post-village of Panois co. Tex.

Arlington, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. 40 miles by rail SW of Selma.

Arlington, a post-village of Riverside co. Cal. on the Southern California R. The banking point is Riverside.

Arlington, a post-village of Kiowa co. Colo., 63 miles by rail W by S. of Sheridan Lake. Pop. about 100

Arlington, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 36 miles W of Albany. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 756

Arlington, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 93 miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. about 400

Arlington (formerly **Barrington** or **Beech Grove**) a banking post-village of Rush co. Ind. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 7 miles WNW of Rushville. Pop. about 400

Arlington, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 70 miles NW of Dubuque. It is largely engaged in the shipping of livestock. Pop. in 1900 683.

Arlington, a banking city of Reno co. Kan. 17 miles SW of Hutchinson, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 312

Arlington, a banking post-town of Carlsburg co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles S of Bardwell, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 584

Arlington, formerly **Hookstown**, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 3 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 200

Arlington, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Arlington township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles NW of Boston. It has various manufactures, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8503. See **ARLINGTON HEIGHTS**.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 35 miles W by S. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 712

Arlington, a post-village of Phelps co., Mo. on the Gasconade River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 125 miles SW of St. Louis.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Washington co. Neb. 9 miles by rail E of Fremont. Pop. in 1900 570

Arlington, a post-village of Hudson co. N J on the Erie R. 5 miles from Newark. It has varied and important manufactures.

Arlington, a post-village of Dutchess co. N Y. Pop. about 100

Arlington, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles S of Findlay. Pop. in 1900 733

Arlington, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Okla.

Arlington, a banking post-town of Gillespie co., Oregon, 54 miles by rail E. of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900 368.

Arlington, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 1 mile E. of Olneyville. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Providence.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Kingsbury co., S. Dak. 17 miles W of Brookings, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 470

Arlington, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn., 35 miles by rail NE of Memphis

Arlington, a banking post-town of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 10 miles W of Dallas. It has a seminary cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1879

Arlington, a post-village of Remington co., Wt., on the Balden Kill River and on the Harlem Extension (Rutland) R., 10 miles N of Remington. Pop. of the township (town), 1195, of the village, about 400. It has saw-mills and manufactures of brushes, etc.

Arlington, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va., on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric R. 5 miles NW of Alexandria and 3 miles from Washington, D.C. Near here is a beautiful National Cemetery, containing the graves of about 18,000 soldiers. The place was

the property of George Washington Parks Coates and subsequently of General Robert E. Lee. Arlington House, a fine example of colonial architecture, commands a superb view of the city of Washington. Pop. about 500.

Arlington, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. 22 miles by rail N by W of Snohomish its banking point. It has lumber and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900 180.

Arlington, a post-township (town) and village of Columbia co., Wm., on the railroad which connects Madison with Portage, 17 miles S of Portage. Pop. in 1900 784 of the village, about 150.

Arlington Heights (formerly Duntun) a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and North-western R. 23 miles NW of Chicago. It has bicycle-works, manufacturers of cabinet hardware, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900 1380.

Arlington Heights, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. in the township (town) of Arlington, on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles WNW of Boston. It is situated on a hill which commands a fine view.

Arlington Heights, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Arlon, an *hôte* (anc. *Orelas* sum) a town of Belgium capital of Belgian Luxembourg, 16 miles WNW of Luxembourg. Pop. in 1899 7997.

Armano, an *hôte* no., a village of Italy province of Milan 13 miles SE of Gallarate. Pop. 2760 (commune 2750).

Arma, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan.

Arma, an *má*, or Santiago de Arma, *án ta-go* *dá an má* a town of Colombia, 230 miles NNE of Popayán on an affluent of the Cauca.

Armação, an *má-adwá* a town of Brazil in the island of Santa Catharina.

Armação, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Armação, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles SW of Port Huron. It has manufactures of staves, handles, etc. Pop. in 1900 863.

Armação, a village of Scotland in Lochilthgowshire, 2 miles W of Lochilthgow. Near it are large chemical works.

Armação, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio on a branch of the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R.

Armagh, an *má* a county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 512 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 143,064 in 1901 125,238. Barren mountains in the SW with Silver-Gullion rising to 1803 feet. Chief rivers, the Cahan Blackwater, Bann and Newrywater. It returns 3 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Armagh.

Armagh, capital of the co. of Armagh, Ireland, and the seat of Anglican and Catholic archbishops (each entitled Primate of all Ireland) 70 miles N by W of Dublin. It is built in great part of red marble. The most interesting edifice is the Protestant cathedral, a mediæval structure, restored in modern times. The town possesses an observatory (lat. 54° 21' 12" N. lon. 6° 38' 51" W) and a large public library. The linen industry is on an extensive scale. In the early Middle Ages Armagh was the most important city in Ireland and a famous seat of learning. Pop. about 7500.

Armagh, an *má*, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa. about 50 miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 131.

Armagh, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 2425.

Armagh, or Saint Cajetan, *án má* *hí* *hí* *hí* *hí* a post-village in Bellefleur co., Quebec, 24 miles SE of St. Valier. It has a large lumber trade.

Armação, an *má* *yák* a small territory of France, in the old province of Gascony now included in the department of Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

Armação, an *má* *é* *é* a river of France, rises in the Côte d'Or and falls into the Yonne 5 miles above Joigny.

Armand, an *má* or Saint Honoré, *án má* *é* *é* a post-village of Temiscouate co., Quebec, 26 miles from Rivière du Loup on Bas.

Armação, a village of Asiatic Turkey about 18 miles NE of Ismid. It has a convent that is much frequented by Armenian pilgrims.

Armoel, a post-village of Frederick co., Va. 7 miles E. by E. of Winchester, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Armenia, an *má* *é* *é* (Turk. *Ermenistan* Bas. *Armenia*), a country of western Asia, occupying a great part of the table-land between the highlands of Asia Minor and the Caspian and between the Caucasus, on the NE, and Mesopotamia, on the SW, from prehistoric times the home of the Armenian race, and at different periods the seat of an independent Armenian kingdom. In its widest significance (see formerly understood) it extends from about lat. 37° to 45° N. and from about lon. 38° to 46° E. and embraces the NW. corner of Asiatic Turkey, the southern half of the Russian territory of Transcaucasia, and the NW. corner of

Peria (part of the province of Azerbaijan). In this wider sense it was divided in ancient times into Armenia Major to the E. of the Euphrates, and Armenia Minor to the W. of that river. In the narrower modern sense (as now more generally understood) Armenia comprises the Turkish vilayets of Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis, and parts of the vilayets of Diarbekir and Mamuret-ul-Aziz the Russian governments of Erivan and Yelisavetpol, the Russian territory of Kara, and part of the government of Tiflis. Russian Armenia has been wrested in part from Persia (1828) and in part from Turkey (1878). The SE corner of Armenia, between the middle Aras and Lake Urumiah has remained in the possession of Persia. Armenia is the mountain-land from which descend the Euphrates, Tigris, Kur and Aras, the last two flowing eastward towards the Caspian. It is a region of elevated plateaus from 3000 to 7000 feet above sea-level enclosed between lofty mountain ranges, extending mainly E and W., which are overtopped by huge conical volcanic peaks. The loftiest of these Mount Ararat, situated where Russia, Turkey and Persia meet, rises above the plateau of Erivan to a height of 17,000 (or 18,000) ft. above the sea. Ar-Gö, farther to the N., has an elevation of 14,277 (or 13,461) ft. The plateau of Erzerum (about 6000 ft.) N. of the Murad-Su, the eastern head stream of the Euphrates, bears the Bingöl Dagh, about 12,900 ft. The Armenian table-land (inclusive of the corner of old Armenia still belonging to Persia) contains three extensive salt lakes—Van (5400 ft. elevation) in Turkey, Gokcha (5300 ft.) in Russian territory, and Urumiah (4000 ft.) The volcanic character of the region is attested by the severe earthquakes which visit it. The Armenian highlands are characterized by the meagreness of arboreal vegetation. Much of the region is barren, but where water is plentiful the great heat of the short summer causes the crops to mature very rapidly. Armenia has fertile corn-lands and broad pastures and its valleys produce cotton, rice, tobacco, sesame, grapes and figs. Wheat and the vine thrive, even at very high altitudes. On the higher plateaus the winters are exceedingly severe. The country is rich in minerals, which include silver, lead, iron, and copper.

The Armenians constitute only about one-fifth of the total population of Armenia, although in certain sections, as in the government of Erivan and the vilayet of Van, their nationality predominates. They call themselves *Halk* in their own language, which belongs to the Indo-European family although it is considered doubtful whether their remote ancestors were Aryans. The Armenian people is estimated to number 2,000,000 and 2,500,000. Only about one-half are inhabitants of Armenia. The remainder dwell in various parts of the Turkish dominions, in the region of the Caucasus, Persia, British India, in other parts of the East, in Austria-Hungary and in the Mediterranean countries. The majority of the Armenians are subjects of the Turkish sultan. Southern Armenia includes a great part of Kurdistan, the country of the Kurds, who are the blood-thirsty foes of their Christian neighbors. Armenia is one of the first countries into which Christianity was introduced. The national Armenian Church is very similar to the Greek Church. Its head is the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin. The official head of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire is a Patriarch at Constantinople, whose authority, however, is very slight. A small fraction of the Armenians (living outside of Armenia) acknowledge the authority of the Pope of Rome. The Armenians are noted for their intelligence in industry and temperance. They display unusual aptitude for trade, and in many of the cities of the East they are the principal merchants as well as the bankers.

Armenia figures as a kingdom in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, under the name of *Urartu*. To the Hebrews it was known as *Ararat*. It formed part of the old Persian Empire, and, after the death of Alexander of Macedonia, part of the realm of the Seleucids. It was again independent or semi-independent for several centuries beginning with the early part of the second century B.C. A brilliant period of national independence extended from the sixth to the eleventh century of the Christian era, when the country was ruled by the Bagratides, a dynasty claiming descent from the ancient Jews. Since the Middle Ages the lot of the Armenians has been unfortunate in the extreme. Their misery culminated in the frightful massacres by the Turks and Kurds of 1895-96.

Armenia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 375. **Armenia**, a post-township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. 16 miles SE. of Hamilton is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 801.

Armenierstadt. See *Saana-Urván*.

Armeno, an *má* no., a town of Italy 20 miles NW of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Arment, an *má* *é* *é*, or *Erment*, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about 8 miles SW of Thebes. It is

on the site of the ancient Herminia. Opposite is the station of the same name as the Nile R.

Armenistree, ar-men'-te-er', a manufacturing town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, 8 miles NW of Lille. Pop. in 1902 27,678; of the commune, 29,491. The chief industries are the spinning of flax, hemp, and cotton, and the manufacture of linen and cotton cloth.

Armenta, ar-men'-ta, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles SSE of Potenza. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Armi (ar'-me), Cape (It. *Cape dell' Armi*), a headland of Italy, on the S coast of Calabria.

Armidale, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on the railroad to Brisbane, 313 miles N of Sydney. Near it are some gold-diggings. Pop. about 4000.

Armistburg, ar-mis'-burg a post-hamlet of Parks co., Ind. on Big Raccoon Creek, 24 miles N of Terre Haute.

Armington, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill. 24 miles by rail SE of Peoria. Pop. 300.

Armington, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles (direct) SE of Great Falls, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Armistead, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La.

Armo'sa, a post-village of Kings co., Cal. The banking point is Hasford. Pop. about 500.

Armonk, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y. about 35 miles NNE of New York city. Pop. about 350.

Armor, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. Its banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 400.

Armorel, ar-me-rol' a town of India, district of Chanda, 30 miles SE of Nagpur. Pop. about 5000.

Armorica, or **Armerica**, the ancient Celtic name of the NW part of Gaul comprised in Normandy and Brittany. In the Middle Ages the name was restricted to Brittany.

Armory Village, Mass. is now a part of the village of Millis.

Ar'mour, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. about 8 miles S. of Crown Point. Pop. about 100.

Armour, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb. Pop. about 50.

Armour, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N. C., 20 miles by rail WNW of Wilmington.

Armour, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 43 miles NW by W of Yankton. Pop. in 1900 912.

Armour, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., 9 miles N of Mexia, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Arm'strong, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 946 sq. m. It is intersected by the Allegheny River and bounded on the N by Red Bank Creek and on the SW by the Kiskiminetus River. It is also drained by the Buffalo, Cowanahoe, Crooked, and Mahoning Creeks. The chief mineral resources are petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron, limestone, and glass sand. The county is intersected by the Allegheny Valley R. Capital, Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 44,747. In 1900 52,531.

Armstrong, a county in the NW part of Texas. Area, 870 sq. m. It is intersected by a fork of the Red River. The surface is largely a treeless plain, part of the Llano Estacado, and is level, except in the S. Capital, Claude. Pop. in 1900, 944. In 1900 1200.

Armstrong, a harbor or port of Alaska, on the S end of Baranof Island.

Armstrong, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. 12 miles SW of St. Augustine, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Armstrong, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 15 miles by rail W of Alvin. Pop. about 340.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Vandenberg co., Ind., 9 miles by rail NW of Evansville.

Armstrong, a banking post-town of Hamet co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 19 miles E. by S of Estherville. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Armstrong, a former village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Kansas River now included in Kansas City.

Armstrong, a post-village of Freshen co., Minn. 24 miles by rail W of Austin.

Armstrong, a banking post-village of Howard co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. 11 miles NW of Fayette. Pop. in 1900 461.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Emmets co., N. Dak. about 10 miles N by E of Willmar.

Armstrong, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Armstrong, a township of Lyeonng co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 228. It affords beautiful jet-black marble.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Pond du Lac co., Wis., about 15 miles SSE. of Pond du Lac.

Armstrongs Mills, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, on Captina Creek, and about 15 miles by rail SW of Bellevue.

Aranchee, ar-ank'-e, a post-station of Floyd co., Ga., 10 miles N of Rome.

Arn, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R., 10 miles SE. of Bay City.

Ar'na, or **Ar'ni**, a village of the Grecian Archipelago, on the NW shore of the island of Andros.

Aranc-Pompadour, ar'-ank pom'-pa doom', a village of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles NW of Brives.

Arnal's, or **Arnall's**, an island of India, on the coast of Cochin, 35 miles N of Bombay.

Arnara, ar'-ra, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 4 miles NW of Frosinone. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Arnan, ar'-naw (Bohem. *Roetane*) a town of Bohemia, on the Sibe 17 miles NE of Gitschlin. It has an interesting old town-hall. The linen-industry is important. Pop. about 4000.

Arnaudville, ar'-no vil a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 20 miles NNW of Morgan City. Pop. 227.

Arnasville See **ALBANIA**.

Arnay-la-Duc, ar'-na ladduk a town of France, department of Côte d'Or 20 miles SW of Dijon. Pop. 3500.

Arnaburg, ar-nab b'burg a town of Prussian Saxony 43 miles NNE of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 1893.

Ar'neckerville, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex. about 5 miles S. of Castro.

Arnedo, ar'-na do, a town of Spain in Old Castile, 20 miles SE of Logroño. Pop. of commune in 1900 4341.

Arnemuiden, an n'gh moi den a town of the Netherlands, in Walcheren, 2 miles from Middelburg. Pop. 2000.

Ar'nettville, a village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 157.

Arnetville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va. 8 miles from Fairmont.

Ar'ney, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind. about 25 miles SE of Terre Haute.

Ar'neytown, a village of Burlington co., N. J., about 14 miles SE. of Trumton.

Arn'heim, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 15 miles N of Ripley.

Arn'hem (Ger. *Arnhem* are hime) an ancient town of the Netherlands capital of Gelderland on the Rhine, 50 miles SE. of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1900 56,812. It is beautifully situated, is well built, and surrounded by country houses and gardens. Arnhem has interesting churches and public buildings and valuable collections of antiquities and art. The Grote Kerk (Great Church) has monuments of the dukes of Gelderland, and the old town-hall is remarkable for its grotesque carvings. The manufactures include cabinet-ware, mirrors, carriages, and mathematical instruments. There are many paper mills in the vicinity.

Arnhem Bay, in Australia, is a deep inlet on the NE. coast of Arnhem Land, near lat. 12° S. and lon. 136° E.

Arnhem, Cape, in Australia, the NW point of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 17' S. lon. 137° E.

Arnhem Land, on the N coast of Australia, the region between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay.

Arnli, ar'-no, a town of British India, presidency and 22 miles NW of Madras.

Arnli, a town of British India, presidency and 74 miles SW of Madras.

Arnli, ar'-ni, a small port of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the Schiel, 2 miles S of Kappeln. Pop. 500.

Ar'no (anc. *Ar nua*) a river of Italy in Tuscany, rises in Monte Falterona (Apennines) at an elevation of 4430 feet above the sea, 30 miles N by W of Arezzo, flows at first SE. and then NW almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 miles E. of Florence; after which its course is W to the Mediterranean which it enters by an artificial mouth 7 miles below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 miles; length of the river with its windings, about 150 miles. Chief affluents, the Sieve, Chiana, Elsa, and Era. Its valley the famous Val d'Arno, is one of the richest and most beautiful tracts in Italy. It is geologically important from the numbers of fossil remains (mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, apes, etc.) that it has yielded, the offering of vast limestone deposits. Florence, Figline, Empoli, Pontedera, and Pisa are situated on the banks of the Arno, which is navigable from the sea to Florence.

Arno, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Sacramento.

Arno, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Mo. 60 miles SE. of Springfield.

Ar'noth, a town and parish of England, co. and 4 miles N by E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1901 8797.

Arnold, a post-hamlet of Milaca co., Ga., 14 miles NW of Alpharetta.

Arnold, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., 67 miles by rail W of Decatur.

Arnold, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me., 26 miles SW of Bangor. Pop. about 125.

Arnold, a post-village of Custer co. Neb., about 35 miles W of Broken Bow. Pop. about 150.

Arnold, a post-village of Davidson co. N.C., 5 miles N by W of Lexington. Pop. about 100.

Arnold, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa., organized since 1890 from Lower Burrell township. Pop. in 1900, 1428.

Arnold Mills, a post-village of Providence co. R.I.

Arnoldsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. W. Va., 19 miles S. of Grantsville.

Arnold's Creek, of Indiana flows into the Ohio 2 miles below Rising Sun.

Arnoldsdorf, an *ex-novo* village of Prussia, in Silesia, SE. of Niesse. It has paper mills.

Arnolds Park, a post-town of Dickinson co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Ar'mon, a small river flowing into the Dead Sea from the E. the modern Wadi el Mojib.

Armon, an *ex-novo* river of France, falls into the Cher after a N. course of 84 miles.

Arnot, a post-village of Adams co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Arnot, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. on a branch of the Tioga R. 4 miles W by S of Bloomsburg its banking point. Mines of semi-bituminous coal are in the vicinity. Pop. about 2500.

Arnot, a post-hamlet of Portage co. Wis.

Arnprior, a banking post-town of Renfrew co. Ontario, on the Madawaska River near its confluence with the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic Rrs., 38 miles W of Ottawa. There are marble-quarries and iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4152.

Arnsberg, since 1890 a city of Prussia, in Westphalia, capital of a district of its name, on the Ruhr 44 miles SSE. of Münster. It has railway machine-shops and various manufactures. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the county of Arnsberg. It was one of the principal seats of the medieval Vehmic courts. Pop. in 1900, 8448.

Arnsberg, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co. Mo., 30 miles from Marion.

Arnsdorf, a village of Bohemia, in the district of Böhmen-Leipa. Pop. in 1900, 3133. It has important manufactures of glass.

Arnsdorf, *ex-novo*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. in 1900, 1916.

Arnsfeldt, *ex-novo*, a town of Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt on the Gera, 10 miles S. of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900, 14,413. It has manufactures of gloves, wagons, fire-engines etc. It has a castle of the Prince of Schwarzburg. Arnsfeldt is one of the oldest towns of Thuringia.

Arnsfeldt, *ex-novo*, a town of Saxony, on the Werra, 11 miles N of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Arnsfeldt, *ex-novo*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 39 miles SE of Stargard. It has iron foundries and manufactures of machinery, woollen goods, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3533.

Arnsfeldt, the Latin for the river Arns.

Arora, *Arora*, a town of Venezuela, state of Falcon on the Arora, 30 miles from the Gulf of Triste and 70 miles by rail from Tucacas (or Tucacas). The Arora River rises in the sierra, about 50 miles SSW of the town and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Gulf of Triste.

Arreche, *Arreche*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles N of Huelva. Pop. of commune about 5000.

Arkesville, *Arkesville*, a town of Hungary, 44 miles ENE of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 12,967.

Arrol's, a village and resort of Switzerland, on the canton of Valais, 34 hours by path from Evirens. Elevation 6570 feet. The snow-cold Pigne d'Arrol has an altitude of 13,670 feet.

Arrol's, *Arrol's*, a town of Germany capital of Waldeck, on the Aar 21 miles NNW of Cassel. It has a library of 30,000 volumes, attached to which is a museum rich in sculptures from Hieronimus and Pompeii. Pop. in 1900, 2754.

Arrol's, *Arrol's*, a village of Kansas co., Ill. on the Kankakee River about 60 miles E. by W of Chicago.

Arrol's, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ind., 36 miles NNE of Indianapolis.

Arrol's, *Arrol's*, a village of France, 3 miles E. of Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne. It has iron-works.

Arrol's, a trading-post of Southern Nigeria, in the Niger delta-region.

Arora, *Arora*, a town in the Island of Yonkers, Ontario, situated at the foot of Mount Neelands.

Arora, *Arora*, a town of Italy province and 25 miles NNW of Novara, on the SW shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. in 1901, 4700. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of St. Charles Borromeo.

Arora, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. organized from Hampfield township since 1890. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Arora Islands, Australia. See *Arora Islands*.

Arrostoek, a river of Maine, rises in Piscataquis co. runs northward through Arrostook co. and enters the St. John River in New Brunswick. Length 140 miles.

Arrostook, a county forming the NE extremity of Maine borders on Canada. It is intersected by the river St. John, which forms part of its N. boundary. It is also drained by the Arrostook and several lesser rivers. Area, 5408 sq. m. Capital, Houlton. Pop. in 1890, 49,599; in 1900, 55,744.

Arrostook, a post-village of Victoria co. New Brunswick, on the Arrostook River near its confluence with the St. John 66 miles by rail N of Woodstock. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 400.

Arroa (*Arroa*) Bay of, Spain in Galicia, on the W coast, 18 miles SE. of Cape Finisterre.

Arroa, *Arroa*, a summer- and winter-resort of the Grisons, Switzerland, 30 miles by road from Chur (Coire). Elevation 5900 feet. It is surrounded by pine-woods and has a sanitarium.

Arp, a post-village of Banks co. Ga. 12 miles (direct) NE of Harmony Grove. Pop. about 100.

Arp, a post-hamlet of Smith co. Tex.

Arpa-Chai, a river of Armenia. See *Arpa-Chai*.

Arpa, *Arpa*, a village of Italy province of Benevento, 24 miles ENE. of Arpa. supposed to occupy the site of the Roman Corduba.

Arpaion, *Arpaion*, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles SSE. of Versailles. Pop. 3000.

Arpaion, a town of France, department of Cantal, 2 miles SSE of Aurillac. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2500).

Arpa-Tekel, *Arpa-Tekel*, a river of Armenia joins the Aras about 20 miles N of Mount Ararat. Length, 80 miles.

Arpa, a post-village of Wood co. Wis., 3 miles by rail SE of Marshfield its banking point.

Arpine, *Arpine* (anc. *Arpinum*) a town of Italy province of Caserta, 8 miles SW of Sorbo. It has manufactures of cloth, woollen stuffs, and paper. Arpine was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the Romans, who wrested it from the Samnites. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Marcius Cicerone. Remains of its ancient walls exist. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. in 1901, 3564, of the commune 10,507.

Arquà, *Arquà* (anc. *Arpinum*), a village of Italy 12 1/2 miles SW of Padua, among the Euganean hills. Petrarch died at this place in 1374.

Arquà, a village of Italy, 5 miles SSW of Rovigo.

Arquà, *Arquà*, a decayed town of Mexico, state of Zacatecas. It was well built, and formerly contained numerous squares and churches.

Arquà, *Arquà*, a village of Italy, on the Trento, 17 miles WSW of Aosta.

Arquà, a town of Italy in Alexandria, on the Serbia, 5 miles by rail SE of Novi. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3900).

Arques, *Arques*, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 17 miles NE of Mons. Pop. about 2500.

Arques, a river of France, department of Seine-Inferieure, flowing into the English Channel at Dieppe.

Arques, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles SE of St. Omer.

Arques, or *Arques-la-Bataille*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inferieure on the Arques 2 miles SE. of Dieppe, with ruins of an ancient castle, an important stronghold in the Middle Ages. In 1590 Henry IV here defeated the League under the Duke of Mayenne. Pop. 1300.

Arquian, *Arquian*, a village of France, department of Elbe, 10 miles NNE of St. Mand.

Arquian, Lower Burma. See *Arquian*.

Ar'rah, a town of British India, in Bengal capital of the district of Shahabad, 35 miles W of Patna. Pop. about 50,000.

Arraias de Coqueles, *Arraias de Coqueles*, a mining village of Brazil, in the state of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 20° S., lon. 44° W. The houses are neat, and surrounded by gardens filled with orange- and coffee-trees, bananas, etc.

Arraias de Conceição, *Arraias de Conceição*, a village of Brazil, state of Goias, 110 miles SW of Natividade.

Arrival de Congonhas-de-Sabara, an-ai-ai' dā
an-ai-ai' dā dā-ai-ai' dā a mining village of Brazil, state
of Minas-Gerais, about lat. 19° 34' S.

Arran, an-ai-ai', an island on the W coast of Scotland,
Firth of Clyde, co. of Bute. Area, 168 sq m. It is 20
miles in length and about 10 miles in breadth. Its appear-
ance is very remarkable, the N part being crowned with
lofty granite mountains connected by sharp ridges and
intersected by deep ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell,
is 2565 feet high. There are large caverns and basaltic
cliffs. Pop. about 5400. Brodie's Castle is the seat of the
Duke of Hamilton.

Arrancapimmas, in an-ai-ai-ai-ai', a settlement
and railway station of Colombia, on the Magdalena River
near the rapids of that stream at Honda.

Arran-Fow'dy, a mountain of North Wales, co. of
Merioneth 9 miles SW of Bala, 2565 feet in height.

Arran Isles. See **ARAS ISLES**.

Arras, an-ai-ai' or an-ai-ai' (ana. *Arrethacum* *Nemet-*
acum, and *Arrethac*) a town and fortress of France, capital
of the department of Pas-de-Calais and formerly capital of
Artois, on the Scarpe, 35 miles NE of Amiens and 100
miles NNE of Paris. Lat. 50° 18' N lon 3° 47' E. It
stands partly on a declivity and partly on a flat, and con-
sists of the city the high town the low town, and the
cathedral, the work of Vanban. Arras is well built, and has
the appearance of a Flemish city. The chief edifices are a
modern cathedral, a Renaissance hôtel de ville, and a re-
markable battery of the sixteenth century nearly 250 feet in
height, surmounted by a colonial lion, etc. Arras has a
botanic garden, museum, an Academy of Sciences, Letters,
and Arts (founded in 1737), and a public library of over
40,000 volumes. The manufactures include hosiery lace,
beet-sugar agricultural implements, pipes, etc. The town
has an extensive trade. It is the birthplace of Robespierre.
Pop. in 1901, 29,697 of the commune, 25,813.

Arrays, an-ai-ai', a village of Brazil state of Goyas,
120 miles SE of Natividade.

Arrayolos, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Portugal, in Alem
tejo, 11 miles NNW of Évora. Pop. of commune, about
3000.

Arreana, an-ai-ai', an ancient town of France, in Hautes-
Pyrénées, 15 miles SE of Bagueres-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1000.

Arrecoffe. See **ARCOFFA** also **ARRECOFFA**.

Arrecoffe, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of the Argentine Re-
public, province of Buenos Aires, on the navigable Rio
de Arrecoffe and on a railway 125 miles W of Buenos Aires.
Pop. with surroundings about 4000.

Arrecoffe's, a post-village of Alaska co. Fla. on
the Seaboard Air Line, 184 miles SW of Panama. Pop.
about 100.

Arrecoffe's, a mountain of Wales. See **ARRECOFFA**.
Arrecoffe, an-ai-ai-ai', a lake of Denmark, in Seeland.
It was formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with
Beltfjorden by a small canal.

Arrecoffe, the ancient name of **Arrecoffe**.

Arrecoffe, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Spain in Andalusia,
province of Málaga, 4 miles NE of Ronda. Pop. 3500.

Arrecoffe, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ga. Pop.
about 50.

Arrington, a post-village of Atchison co. Kan. Pop.
about 150.

Arrington, a post-station of Williamson co. Tenn.
Arrington, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. 35 miles
N by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 500.

Arrö, an island of Denmark. See **ARÖ**.

Arro (ar-ro) or **Hararish Islands**, a cluster of
islands in the Red Sea, about 30 miles NW of Mocha.

Arrochoe, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Portugal, in
Alentejo, on the Cayo, 18 miles NNW of Évora. Pop.
2000 (commune, 4000).

Arrochobbing. See **ARROCHOBING**.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a river of France, departments of Côte
d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Loire. Length, 65 miles.

Arrochobbing, a river of Wales and England, joins the Lugg
near Llanidloes. Length 30 miles.

Arrochobbing, a stream of England, rising in the Liskeilly Hills
co. of Worcester joins the Aine at Alenest.

Arrochobbing, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Sligo. The
lake is studded with islands and highly picturesque. The
river flows from its N extremity and, after a NW course
of 20 miles, enters Ardaraigh Bay.

Arrochobbing, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. about
100.

Arrochobbing Lake, on or near the boundary of Lake co.
Minn., and of Canada. It discharges its waters by the Ar
row River into Lake Superior.

Arrochobbing Lake, in British Columbia, Canada, is an ex-
pansion of the Columbia River about 90 miles long from E
to W. It has the Selkirk Mountains on the E. and the Selkirk

Range on the W., is crossed by the 51st degree of N. lat.
and is often regarded as forming two lakes, Upper and
Lower Arrow Lake.

Arrow Rock, a banking post-village of Saline co.,
Mo. on the Missouri River 18 miles above Boonville and
about 30 miles VNE of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Arrow Rock, an-ai-ai-ai', a post-station of Sagadahoc co.,
Va. 5 miles SSE of Bath. It is in Arrow Rock township
(town) which is a small island at the mouth of Kennebec
River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 180.

Arrow Rock, a banking post-village of McLean co.,
Ill. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 30 miles E. of
Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Arrow Rock, a river of Western Australia, rises in
the Herchel range and falls into the sea in lat. 29° S.

Arrow Rock, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Clarion
River 10 miles WNW of Ridgway. It has manufactures
of pine lumber. Pop. 300.

Arroyo, an-ai-ai', a port of Porto Rico in the depart-
ment of Guayama, on the S coast, 40 miles S. by W of
San Juan. It is connected with Guayama by a wagon-road.
It exports sugar molasses, and bay rum to the United
States. Pop. 2000. It was much damaged by a hurricane
in 1899—Iron is mined at Yareel this district.

Arroyo del Puerco, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of
Spain in Extremadura, 10 miles W of Cáceres. Pop.
of commune in 1900, 7094.

Arroyo Grande, an-ai-ai-ai', a post-town of San
Luis Obispo co., Cal. on the Pacific Coast R. 10 miles SE
of San Luis Obispo, its banking point. Near here are coal
and oil deposits. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Arroyo Hondo, a post-village of Taos co. N Mex.
about 10 miles N of Taos. Pop. about 100.

Arroyo Molinos de Montañones, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Spain in Extremadura,
27 miles SSE of Cáceres. Here the French were
surprised and defeated by Lord Hill Oct. 28, 1811. Pop.
of commune, 2000.

Arroyo Naranjo, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of
Havana province, Cuba 8 miles S. by W of Havana, on the
highway to Santiago and the railroad to Pinar del Rio. It
has a single long street and is fairly well built. Pop. 2000.

Arroyo Seco, a post-village of Taos co. N Mex., 8
miles NW of Taos. Pop. about 100.

Arro Islands, Australia. See **ARRO ISLANDS**.

Arro, Arro, or Arro, a water-course of India, flows
out of the Indus on the W side, about lat. 27° 45' N., 35
miles below Sukker. It is called the Western Arro until
it reaches Lake Manchar (or Manchar) 180 miles below its
origin but in its lower course it is called Arro. It re-
joins the Indus in lat. 25° 24' N. It is preferred for na-
vigation during the rainy season to the Indus proper owing
to its lower current.

Arrochobbing. See **ARROCHOBING**.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of Italy 5 miles SSW of
Mila, with ruins of a very ancient temple.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Russia, 65 miles S. of
Nisbit-Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 10,591.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of France, department
of Charente-Inférieure, on the W coast of the island of Ré,
17 miles W of La Rochelle. Pop. 1500.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of Italy, province of Belluno,
3 miles SW of Ponzaso. Pop. 1800 (commune, 7500).

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a town of Italy 6 miles N of
Echio. Pop. 2500 (commune, 5000).

Arrochobbing, a town of Egypt. See **MEDINET EL-FATUH**.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of central Italy 15 miles
NE of Tyro. Pop. 1800.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', an-ai-ai-ai' (officially, *Arrochobbing*
Moed) a town of Germany in Lorraine, 6 miles SW
of Metz. It has extensive manufactures. Near by are the
remains of a grand Roman aqueduct, many arches of which
are still standing. Pop. in 1901, 4081.

Arrochobbing, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of Sweden, on a beau-
tiful lake, 17 miles SW of Gode. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Arro, or **Arro**, an-ai-ai-ai', a village of Switzerland, 7 miles
WNW of Schwyz, at the S extremity of the Zugspitze and
near the foot of the Rigi. It is connected by steam-tram-
way with Arth-Goldau.

Arro, a post-station of Clay co. Ind.

Arro, an-ai-ai-ai' (see *Arrochobbing*) a river of Europe, part of
the boundary between Turkey and Greece, rises in Mount
Mecore and flows to the Gulf of Arta. Length, 60 miles.

Arro, an-ai-ai-ai' (Turk. *Nar'da* see *Arrochobbing*), a town
of Greece, capital of a nome of its name 43 miles S. of
Janina, on the left bank of the Arro, 7 miles from its
mouth. Pop. in 1890, 7582. It has a fine medieval By-
zantine church. Ambracia was the splendid capital of
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. The town formed part of Albania
until 1867 when it was ceded by Turkey to Greece.

Arta, a town of Majorca, picturesque situated near the E. coast. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5381. Near by is the magnificent stalactite cavern of La Hermita.

Arta, Gulf of (anc. *Ambracian Gulf*) a gulf of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean forms part of the N frontier of the kingdom of Greece. It is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S and E and Albania on the N. Length, 25 miles breadth from 4 to 10 miles. The naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf 31 B.C.

Artajoum, an *ti-ne-ni*, a town of Spain province of Navarre, 15 miles S of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Artaka, an *ti-koo* (anc. *Arface*) a town of Asia Minor on the W shore of the peninsula of Cynus (Sea of Marmora) 70 miles SW of Constantinople. Pop. about 6000.

Artama, an *ti-ni*, a town of Spain Valencia 11 miles SW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) about 2750.

Artas, an *ti-ne* or *Ar-tose*, a beautiful and fertile valley of Palestine, near Bethlehem. It has been assumed, but apparently without evidence that it occupies the site of the gardens of Solomon. The name has been interpreted to be a corruption of the L. *hortus* a "garden."

Artaxata (Arm. *Artachot*) an ancient city for about 230 years (from about 180 B.C.) capital of Armenia, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras 68 miles SSE of Erivan.

Arteaga, *Ar-ti-ga*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, about 14 miles SE of Saltillo.

Artagna, an *ti-ni*, a town of Italy province of Udine, 7 miles S of Gemona. Pop. about 3500.

Arteixo, an *ti-ne* a village of Spain in Galicia, with mineral springs, on the Roland at its mouth near Coruña.

Artemesia, Ontario, Canada. See *FLINTBORO*.

Artemisa, an *ti-ne*, a town of Pinar del Rio province Cuba, 45 miles by rail SW by W of Havana and 12 miles by high road from Guanajay. The houses are low built of brick stone, and tile and are scattered over a flat region one of the most productive in sugar and tobacco, but unhealthy. Pop. in 1899 2312.

Artemision, the ancient name of a promontory at the N end of Embos, noted for a naval battle between the Greeks and Persians in 480 B.C.

Artemouth, a river of Madagascar. See *DARTMOUTH*.

Artemus, a post-village of Knox co. Ky. 5 miles SE of Barbourville, its banking point. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 100.

Artemura, an *ti-ni*, a town of the Canaries near the centre of the Island Gran Canaria.

Artenay, an *ti-ne*, a town of France, department of Loiret 13 miles N. of Orleans. Here, on Oct. 16 1876 the Germans defeated the French a victory followed by the occupation of Orleans. Another engagement took place here on Dec. 3, 1870, in which the Germans were successful. Pop. 1900.

Artern, an *ti-ne*, a town of Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg 30 miles WSW of Halle. Pop. in 1900 6099.

Artesia, an *ti-ne*, a post village of Los Angeles co. Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 400.

Artesia, a post-town of Lowndes co. Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 14 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 343.

Artesian, a banking post-village of Hancock co. S. Dak. 41 miles by rail W of Madison. Pop. in 1900 339.

Art or **Arth-Golden**, an *ti-gow*, a village of Switzerland, on the St. Gotthard railway and terminus of the Art-Bigi line, 17 miles E. of Lucerne. It is on the site of the Golden Landship of 1806. Elevation 1735 feet.

Arth, a village of Switzerland. See *Aer*.

Arthabaska, a county in the S. part of Quebec. It is drained by the Nicolet River and its branches. Chief town Arthabaska.

Arthabaska Station, Arthabaska co. Quebec. See *VICTORIAVILLE*.

Arthabaska, or **Arthabaska**, formerly known as Saint-Christophe d'Arthabaska a village of Quebec Canada, 60 miles S. by W of Quebec. It has saw, sawing and flour mills. Pop. in 1901 390.

Arthon, an *ti-ne*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E of Pornic.

Arthur, a banking post-village of Douglas and Meade cos. Ill., on the Vandalia line, 6 miles W of Arcola. Pop. in 1900 858.

Arthur, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. 20 miles E of Princeton. Coal is found here. Pop. about 400.

Arthur, a post-town of Ida co. Iowa, 60 miles by rail NE of Onawa. Pop. in 1900 153.

Arthur, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Arthur, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. Pop. about 30.

Arthur, a post-village of Cass co., N. Dak. Pop. about 60.

Arthur, a post-village of Chatham co. Tenn. on the Southern R., 8 miles (direct) NW of Tazewell, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Arthur, a banking village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles W by N of Toronto. It is in a fine agricultural district and has saw, grist, flax, planing and woolen-mills. Pop. in 1901 1935.

Arthur, *Geary* and *Little*. See *SHILLY ISLANDS*.

Arthur City, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 160. The banking point is Paris.

Artimareto, a post-village of Victoria co. New Brunswick on the Tobique Valley R. Its banking point is Woodstock.

Arthur Gordon (Sir) Range, a chain of mountains along the northern confines of the western district of British New Guinea. It is a continuation of the Albert Victor Mountains.

Arthur Islands, a small group in the Malgrave Archipelago.

Arthur Land, in Arctic America, SW of Grinnell Land.

Arthur, Mount, the culminating point of the Garfield Range, on the borders of Grinnell and Grant Lands, Arctic America. Elevation about 4500 feet.

Arthursburg, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N. Y., 17 miles NE of Newburg.

Arthur's Seat, a famous basaltic hill in Scotland, immediately SE of Edinburgh 822 feet above the sea.

Arthur's Seat, a hill on the S coast of Australia, between Port Phillip and the ocean. Height, 1031 feet.

Arthur's Stone, a cromlech on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorgan-shire, 9 miles W of Swansea. It consists of a block of millstone, 14 feet in length and weighing about 25 tons.

Arthurs town, a small port of Ireland co. of Wexford, on Waterford harbor 7 miles from Waterford.

Artibonite, is to be met a river of Haiti, rising in the Goats mountains along the confines of the departments of Artibonite and the North flows SE. and then W, and discharges into the Gulf of Gonave on the W coast. It flows through an exceedingly fertile valley in its lower course. The town of Artibonite is located at its mouth.

Artichoke Lake, a post-station of Big Stone co. Minn.

Artigas, an *ti-ne*, a department in the NW part of Uruguay. Area, 4362 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Uruguay River and on the N by the Rio Cuarelin. Capital, San Rafael. Pop. in 1900 25,334.

Artigue, a town in the SE. of the department of Carro Largo Uruguay on the Jaguaros River. Pop. 2000.

Artois, an *ti-ne*, an old province of France, which with part of Picardy forms the present department of Pas-de-Calais. Artois was its capital. It was a medieval county and formed part of the Burgundian realm.

Artau, an *ti-ne*, a town of Transcaucasia, government of Kutais on the Ichoruk River 34 miles SE of Batum. Pop. 1000.

Arto, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. 10 miles W by S of Athol. Pop. about 450.

Aruba, an *ti-ne* or *Orin*, an island, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zeutman) 12° 28' N. lon 70° 11' W. Pop. in 1899 9340.

Arzema, an *ti-ne*, a town on the W shore of Comera, one of the Canaries.

Arudy, an *ti-ne*, a town of France in Basses-Pyrénées, 14 miles SSW of Pau. Pop. about 1500.

Aru (ar ron) **Palamda**, a group N of Australia, lying between lat. 5° 20' and 6° 55' S and lon 134° 10' and 14° 45' E 80 miles SW of Papua, the largest, Tanah Besar being 80 miles long and 45 miles broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabitants are chiefly Papuans, some of whom have adopted Christianity. The products comprise pearls, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise and trepang. The islands are upheaved coral-reefs. Dobbo, a town on the island of Wamama or Dobbo, is an important mart, being visited annually by 4000-5000 Chinese, Bugi Macassar and Japanese traders.

Arun, or **Arurus**, a river of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 8 miles S. by E. of Harlingen.

Arun, a river of England in Sussex enters the English Channel at Little Hampton. Length 40 miles.

Arundel, an *ti-ne*, a town of Sussex England on the Arun 50 miles SSW of London. The famous Arundel Castle is the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. Its imposing Norman keep, 100 feet in height, is a relic of a great medieval stronghold. The parish church, dating from the fourteenth century contains tombs of the old Arundel family. The recently built Roman Catholic church is a splendid edifice. Pop. in 1901 2789.

Ararivini, *Ar-riv-wi-nee*, a river of the Congo Free State, equatorial Africa, and a main tributary of the Congo, rises (as the Ituri) on the highlands W of Lake Albert Nyanza and, taking a generally westerly course, empties into the Congo at about lat. $1^{\circ} 14' N.$, lon. $22^{\circ} 54' E.$ It drains an area estimated at about 78,000 sq. m., mainly covered by dense and almost impenetrable forest. The stream is much obstructed by rapids, and is properly navigable only to Yambuya, about lon. $25^{\circ} E.$ The settlement of Ararivini or Basoko is situated on the N bank near the confluence with the Congo. The Ararivini was first thoroughly explored by Stanley who, on one journey travelled for 160 continuous days through unbroken forest.

Arva, *Ar'-vuh*, the northernmost county of Hungary. Area, 592 sq. m. Capital, Alsó-Kubis. Pop. in 1901 84,954.

Arva, a river in the N part of Hungary an affluent of the Vág.

Arva, a village of Hungary NE of Alsó Kubis, on the Arva.

Arva, or St. John's, a post-village in Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Thames River 6 miles N of London.

Arva/da, a post-village of Jefferson co. Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. 8 miles W of Denver. Pop. 200.

Arve, *arv*, a river of France, rises in the Col de Balme, of the Mont Blanc, and joins the Rhone below the Lake of Geneva. It waters the valley of Chamonix. Length 45 miles.

Arverne, a post-village and summer-resort of Queens co. N.Y., now in the borough of Queens, New York city.

Arverni, an ancient name of Arvernus.

Arvert, *ar'-vayn*, a small town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles SW of Rochefort.

Arveyres, *ar veyr*, a village of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, 3 miles S of Libourne.

Arveyron, *ar veyr-on*, a streamlet in France, Haute-Savoie, the outlet of the Mor de Glace and an affluent of the Arve.

Arvi, a town of India, in the Central Provinces, about 50 miles W by S of Nagpur. Pop. about 3000.

Arvika, a town of Sweden. See **OKARSTAN**.

Arvilla, a post-village of Grand Forks co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R., 21 miles (direct) W of Grand Forks. Pop. about 100.

Arvillard, *ar'-vay yaa*, a village of France, in Savoy 3 miles S of La Roche.

Arvonis, *ar'-voh-nee*, a post-village of Onondaga co. Kan. 4 miles from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Arvonis station is 43 miles SEW of Topeka.

Arvonis, a post-town of Buckingham co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 71 miles W of Richmond. It has important slate-quarries. Pop. about 100.

Arya, *ar'-yah*, a town of East France, on the Lake of Arva 55 miles SEW of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 1635.

Arzanis, *ar'-zah-nis*, a town on the island of Sardinia N of Cagliari. Pop. 2000.

Arzano, *ar'-zah-no*, a commune of Italy 3 miles N of Naples. It has some beautiful villas. Pop. about 7500.

Arzberg, *ar'-ber-g*, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 8 miles ENE of Wunsiedel. Pop. 3500.

Arzew, *ar'-zew*, or **Arzew** (fr. *proa an azub'* and *Arzew-ris*) a seaport town of Algeria, 23 miles ENE of Oran, on the Mediterranean. It is a military station and is connected by railway with the interior. Extensive salt deposits are found in the vicinity. It ships halibut. Pop. in 1901, 5555.

Arzier, *ar'-yay*, a village and resort of Switzerland in the canton of Vaud, and on the slopes of the Jura mountains 7 miles from Nyon. Elevation, 2305 feet.

Arzignano, *ar'-zigh-nyo*, a town of Italy 10 miles W of Vicenza. Pop. 3500 (commune, 10,000). It has manufactures of woollen cloths and silk twist.

Arzilia, *ar'-zil-ya*, a seaport of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Atlantic, 25 miles SEW of Cape Spartel.

Arzobispo Islands, Pacific Ocean. See **BONIN ISLANDS**.

Asa, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 125.

Asaba, a town of British western equatorial Africa, capital of the Niger Territories, and on the right bank of the Niger in about lat. $6^{\circ} 30' N.$

Asaham, or **Asaham**, *as'-ah-ham*, a town on the NE coast of Sumatra, capital of a district and on a navigable river of the same name, 20 miles from the Straits of Malacca.

Asai, a lake of Africa. See **ASAL**.

Asama-yama, *as'-ah-yah*, or **Asama-yama**, *as'-ah-yah*, a lofty and partially active volcano of Japan, in the island of Honshu, about 90 miles NW

of Tokio. Elevation, 5230 (5310) feet. It has a crater 1000 feet in diameter.

Asangoro, *as'-ang-ro*, a town of Para, N of Lake Titicaca, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its embouchure in the lake.

Asanyu, a village of Serbia, near Semendria.

Asays, a post-village of Garfield co. Utah 80 miles SW of Richfield, its banking point.

Asbach, *as'-bach*, a village of Rhénish Prussia, 15 miles N of Neuwied. Pop. 500.

Asben, *as-ben*, a considerable kingdom and mountainous region of Africa, the most important centre of population of the entire Sahara, situated between about lat. 17° and $24^{\circ} N.$ and lon. 7° and $10^{\circ} E.$ It contains many fertile tracts, which are extensively cultivated and grown with vegetation of palm, fig and mimosa. Its granitic and basaltic mountains rise to 5000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are mainly Tuaregs. Chief towns, Agades. Asben is also the name of a town or caravan-station in the kingdom.

Asberg, a town of Germany. See **ASERNA**.

Asbestos, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec, Canada, 4 miles from Deserres, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 752.

Asbury, *as'-ber-ee*, a post-hamlet of Troup co. Ga. 64 miles SW of Atlanta.

Asbury, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 14 miles NW of Joplin its banking point. Pop. 150.

Asbury, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. near the New Jersey Central R. 14 miles E of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 500. It has graphite manufactures. The banking point is Bloomsbury or Washington.

Asbury, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co. N.Y., 7 miles N of Freeville.

Asbury, a post-village of Montgomery co. K.C., 15 miles S of Ashboro.

Asbury, a post-village of Cherokee co. S.C.

Asbury, a post-station of Knox co. Tenn., 6 miles from Knoxville.

Asbury, a post-village of Greenbrier co. W. Va. 9 miles from Alderson.

Asbury Grove, a post-station of Essex co., Mass. on a branch railroad extending to Wenhams. For many years great annual camp-meetings were held here.

Asbury Park, a banking city and noted summer-resort of Monmouth co. N.J. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles S of Long Branch and about 80 miles from Philadelphia. It is adjacent to Ocean Grove from which it is separated by Waukey Lake. Resident population in 1900 4143.

Ascalon, *as'-kal-on* (anc. *Askelon*), one of the chief cities of the ancient Philistines situated on the Mediterranean 14 miles N by W of Gaza. Here was a famous shrine of the fish-goddess Dargono. It was the birthplace of Herod I. by whom it was embellished. The Crusaders defeated an Egyptian army here in 1099. The town was taken by the Crusaders in 1185 and by Saladin in 1187. About 1370 its walls were demolished by Sultan Bihars. After that the place remained deserted. The locality where the ruins of the medieval fortifications are found still bears the name of Ascalon.

Ascaman's Lake, a lake in Putnam co. N.Y. 2 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Ascom, *as'-sh-ah*, a village of Italy near the sea, and 11 miles SW of Valle della Lomana.

Ascension, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain 750 miles NW of St. Helena. Lat. $7^{\circ} 55' S.$ lon. $14^{\circ} 25' W.$ Pop. about 400. Area, 35 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin. Green Mountain is 2320 feet high. The island which is almost destitute of vegetation, except ferns and grasses, is used as a victual-hay station for the British African squadron. The climate is temperate and healthy. Georgetown is the only station. It was discovered on Ascension Day 1801.

Ascension, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 310 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and bounded on the NE. by the Atchafalaya. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is lower than the banks of the river, and is subject to inundation. Capital, Donaldsonville. Pop. in 1890 19,245 in 1900, 24,142.

Ascension Bay, on the E. coast of Yonatan N of Espiritu Santo Bay.

Asch, *ash*, the westernmost town of Bohemia, 13 miles NW of Eger. Pop. in 1900, 18,700. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, hosiery wire, etc.

Aschbach, *ash'-bach*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 15 miles NW of Linz. Pop. about 1600.

Aschaffenburg, *as'-chaf'-ten-burg*, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 23 miles ENE of Frankfurt. Pop. in 1900, 18,691. It has several ancient and interesting

churches restored in modern times. The castle of Jehan-
niberg, overlooking the town, long the summer residence
of the electors of Mainz, is a large square edifice with lofty
towers. Among other buildings are the "so-called Pom-
pian house, erected by Louis I. of Bavaria, and the Dal-
berg palace, now the court of justice. Aschaffenburg pos-
sesses many public monuments, including beautiful sculp-
tured fountains. It is the seat of a school of forestry and
has a library of 30 000 volumes. The manufacturing indus-
tries are very diversified. The town has belonged to Bava-
ria since 1814.

Aschberg, *Aschberg*, a town of Prussia, West-
phalia in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900 3127.

Aschendorf, *Aschendorf*, a village of Hanover, Prus-
sia, 26 miles N of Meppen near the Rma. Pop. in 1908
2263.

Aschersleben, *Aschersleben*, a town of Prussia, 33
miles by rail SSW of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, near its
junction with the Wipper. It has manufactures of ma-
chinery, tin-ware, woollen goods, sugar etc. Pop. in 1900
27 245.

Asciac, *Asciac*, a village of Italy, 26 miles SE. of
Siena, in the Val d'Ombrosa. Pop. 2000 (communa, 7500).

Ascoli, *Ascoli*, or **Ascoli Piceno** (anc. *Asculum*
Picenum), an ancient episcopal city of Italy, capital of
the province of Ascoli-Piceno, in the Marche on the
Trento, 53 miles S of Ancona and 10 miles W of the
Adriatic. Pop. in 1901 12,663. It has interesting churches.
The town was visited by a severe earthquake in 1873.

Ascoli-Piceno, *Ascoli-Piceno*, a province of
Italy, in the Marche. Area, 800 sq. m. Capital, Ascoli.
Pop. in 1901 243,863.

Ascoli Saturnina, *Ascoli Saturnina*, a town of Italy, 25 miles S of
Ascoli, (communa) in 1901 8560. It has a cathedral and a
museum of antiquities. Here Pyrrhus defeated the Romans
in 279 B.C.

Ascona, *Ascona*, a village of Switzerland, canton of
Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 3 miles SSW of Locarno.

Ascope, *Ascope*, or **Ascopa**, *Ascopa*, a town of
Peru in the department of Libertad, and on a railroad, 40
miles N of Trujillo.

Ascután, *Ascután*, a salt-lake and borax-extracting village of
Chile, in the province of Antofagasta.

Ascut Heath, *Ascut Heath*, a race-course in Berkshire, England
6 miles SW of Windsor.

Ascu, *Ascu*, a village of France, department of Nord, 4
miles SW of Lanoy.

Asculum, *Asculum*, **Asculum**, ancient name of
Ascoli SATURNINA.

Asculum Picenum, *Asculum Picenum*, the ancient name of Ascoli.

Ascutney Mountain, *Ascutney Mountain*, Vt., is an isolated peak in
Windsor co. about 2 miles W of the Connecticut River. Its
altitude is 3230 feet above the sea. It is formed of granite
and beautiful syenite. It commands an extensive prospect.

Ascutneyville, *Ascutneyville*, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. on the
Connecticut River about 6 miles below Windsor.

Asela, *Asela*, a village of northern Sweden, Wester
botten, 110 miles WNW of Umeå, on the Ängermann River.

Ash, *Ash*, a town of Missouri. See **Barry**.

Ash, *Ash*, a village of England, in Surrey 4 miles NE of
Farnham and near Aldershot.

Ash, *Ash*, a post-hamlet of Oursay co. Colo. Pop. about 50.

Ashangi, *Ashangi*, a lake of Abyssinia, in Tigra.

Ashange-Land, *Ashange-Land*, a region of western equatorial Africa,
in French Congo, partly in the basin of the Ogoué River.

The Ashange Hills rise to an elevation of about 3400 feet.
A tribe of people inhabit this region known as the Ashange.

Ashanti, or **Ashantee**, *Ashanti*, *Ashantee*, a territory and
former kingdom of western Africa, Upper Guinea, lying N
of the British Gold Coast possessions and extending east-
ward to the Volta River. It covers an area estimated at
about 11 000 sq. m. with a population vaguely assumed to
be 2,000 000-3,000 000. It is well watered, the country
being intersected by several considerable streams. It is
largely covered with forest but there is also considerable
savanna country and some parts are extensively culti-
vated for rice, corn, dhurra, barley, yams, tobacco, etc.

The climate is healthy. Wild animals, such as the ele-
phant, buffalo, antelope, ape, the lion, leopard, jackal
etc. abound. Some gold is obtained in the region, but
the district of former greatest production, Gaman, is now
only in minor part a portion of Ashanti. The Ashantis,
formerly represented as warlike and ferocious, with a love
for shedding human blood and seeking given to human sacri-
fices, are now seemingly of a peaceful disposition. They
excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths and in the bril-
liancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware,
brass, and iron, and manufacture sword-blades of superior

workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in
gold that they display the greatest skill. The chief articles
of export are gold, with ivory and some dyewoods. Ashanti
was made a British protectorate in 1894 and was officially
annexed to Great Britain in 1891. It is under the adminis-
tration of the governor of the Gold Coast. The capital is
Kumasi, which is now connected by rail with Sekondi, on
the coast.

Ashapoo, S.C. See **Asapoo**.

Ashawa, *Ashawa*, a post-office and station of Polk co.
Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles
NNW of Des Moines. It is near the Des Moines River.

Ashaway, *Ashaway*, a banking post-village of Washington co.
R.I., near the Charles or Pawcatuck River 4½ miles NNE
of Westerly. It has woollen mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Ashborne, *Ashborne*, a town of England, co. and 13
miles NW of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 4039. It has a large
church of the thirteenth century.

Ashboro, *Ashboro*, a post-village of Clay co. Ind. 20 miles
ESE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Ashborn, *Ashborn, a banking post-village, capital of Randolph
co. N.C. on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Southern
R., 44 miles S of Greensboro. It has canning and flouring
industries. Pop. in 1900 1927.*

Ashbourne, *Ashbourne*, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on
the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9 miles from Philadel-
phia. Pop. 250.

Ashburn, *Ashburn*, a banking post-town of Worth co. Ga. on
the Georgia Southern and Florida R., 8½ miles S of Macon.
It has a cotton-gin, manufactures of lumber and naval
stores, etc. Pop. in 1900 1801.

Ashburn, *Ashburn, a post-village of Pike co. Mo. near the Mis-
sissippi River 15 miles by rail below Hannibal. Pop. in
1900 312.*

Ashburn, *Ashburn, a post-village at Londonderry co. Va. on the
Southern R. 6 miles SE. of Leesburg, its banking point.
Pop. 150.*

Ashburn, *Ashburn*, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 10
miles from Whitby.

Ashburnham, *Ashburnham*, a banking post-village of Worcester
co. Mass., in Ashburnham township (town) on the Boston
and Maine R. 66 miles WNW of Boston. Pop. of the
town in 1900 1832.

Ashburnham, *Ashburnham*, a post-town of Peterborough co. On-
tario, on the Ontario, opposite Peterborough. Pop. in
1901 1847.

Ashburnham Depot (de'po), *Ashburnham Depot*, a post-village of Wor-
cester co. Mass. See **SOUTH ASHBURNHAM**.

Ashburton, *Ashburton*, a town of England, co. of Devon 18 miles
SW of Exeter. Pop. about 2500.

Ashburton, *Ashburton*, a town of Canterbury New Zealand about
50 miles NE. of Timaru, with which it is connected by
rail. Pop. 3000.

Ashburton Range, *Ashburton Range*, a mountain-range of the Northern
Territory of South Australia, in about lat. 18 S; lon 133°
40 E.

Ashburton River, *Ashburton River*, in Western Australia, rises in
about lon 120° E and flows NW entering the Indian
Ocean at the mouth of Exmouth Gulf.

Ashby, *Ashby*, a post-village of Bibb co. Ala. Pop. about 200.

Ashby, *Ashby*, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co.
Mass. about 2 miles N of Fitchburg. It has various
manufactures of wood. Pop. of the town in 1900 878.

Ashby, *Ashby*, a banking post-village of Grant co. Minn. on
the Great Northern R. 51 miles NW of Sauk Center. Pop.
in 1900 379.

Ashby, *Ashby*, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn.

Ashby, *Ashby*, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Va. 28 miles
from Farmville.

Ashbyburg, *Ashbyburg*, a post-village of Hopkins co. Ky. on
Green River about 40 miles SSE of Evansville, Ind.
Pop. 150.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, a town
and parish of England, 16 miles KW of Leicester. Pop.
in 1901 4720. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary,
Queen of Scots was confined, and which is commemorated
in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. There are salt-water baths.

Ashby Wouds, *Ashby Wouds*, a village and parish of Leicestershire,
England. Pop. in 1901 3749.

Ashcroft, *Ashcroft*, a post-village of Rock co. Minn.

Ashcroft, *Ashcroft*, a post-village of Pitkin co., Colo. 12 miles
S. of Arpen.

Ashcroft, *Ashcroft*, a post-village of British Columbia, on the
Canadian Pacific R., 24 miles S by W of Kamloops. Pop.
about 300.

Ashdod See **Asdud**.

Ashdown, *Ashdown, the seat of Lord Craven, in West Berkshire,
England 3 miles NW of Lambourn.*

Ashdown, *Ashdown, a post-town of Little River co., Ark., on the
Fort Arthur Route and the Arkansas and Cherokee R., 20*

miles N by W of Tazewell, its banking point. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Ash, a county forming the NW extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is drained by the New River and its North Fork. A range called Stone Mountains extends along the NW border of this county, the surface of which is diversified by mountains and valleys. Copper is found in the county. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890 15,628 in 1900, 19,581.

Ashboro, a town of North Carolina. See **ASHBORO**.
A-sho-hoh, **Ajsho**, **Ashik ho'** or **Aishukun**, **Asho-koo** a city of Manchuria, province of Kirin 30 miles S. of the river Sungari. It has a large trade. Lat. 46° 46' N. Pop. 30,000.

Ash'wago, a post-village of Colleton co., S. C. on the Ashpoo River, 25 miles W of Charleston.

Asher, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 22 miles (direct) S. of Shawnee. Pop. about 600.

Ashersville, a post-village of Clay co., Ind.

Asherville, a post-village of Mitchell co., Kan. on the Solomon River 3 miles SE. of Beloit.

Ashville, a post-village of Sevier co., Mo. 3 miles from Poplar.

Ashville, a village of Alabama. See **ASHVILLE**.

Ashville, or **Ashville**, a city capital of Beaufort co., N. C. situated at the junction of the Swannano and the French Broad River and among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, about 210 miles (direct) W of Raleigh. It is on the Southern R. 2350 feet above the sea. It has banks, manufactures of cotton, tobacco, leather etc. and various normal and collegiate institutions. Ashville is a favored summer- and winter resort, in a region considered very beneficial for pulmonary and related diseases, and is annually visited by many thousands of persons. The surroundings are notably picturesque, and in the neighborhood are the famous forest-park and chateau of Biltmore probably the most private estate in America. Average winter temperature, 39° summer 2 spring 53° Pop. in 1900 14,604.

Ashwa, a hamlet of Iowa. See **ASHWA**.

Ashfield, or **Ashfield Plain**, a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co., Mass. 32 miles NNW of Springfield. It has a fine public library, manufactures of lumber and woolen ware etc. Pop. of Ashfield township (town) in 1900 955.

Ashfield, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa.
Ashfield, a suburban municipality of New South Wales, Australia, 3 miles S of Sydney. Pop. of the borough 14,000.

Ash Flat, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark. about 33 miles N of Batesville. Pop. 200.

Ash'ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, 13 miles SW of Canterbury. Pop. in 1901, 12,808.

Ashford, a post-village of Henry co., Ga. on the Plant System 12 miles ESE of Dothan. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Ashford, a post-village and township (town) of Windham co., Conn. 32 miles ENE of Hartford. General Nathaniel Lyon was born here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 757.

Ashford, a post-village of Catawuga co., N. Y. in Ashford township (town) about 34 miles S by E of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 1645.

Ashford, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. in Ashford township (town), about 15 miles S by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1753; of the village, about 125.

Ashford, a post-hamlet of Yavapai co., Ariz. Pop. about 50.

Ashgrove, a post-township of Iroquois co., Ill. about 38 miles N by W of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 1511. Pop. of the village, about 60.

Ashgrove, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 9 miles NNE of Lafayette.

Ashgrove, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 13 miles NW of Bloomfield.

Ashgrove, a banking post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Sac River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. 18 miles WNW of Springfield. It ships lead- and zinc-ore, wheat, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1839.

Ashgrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb. Pop. 500.

Ash Hill, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 9 miles E of Poplar Bluff Junction.

Ashikawa, a town of the main island of Japan, about 65 miles NNW of Tokio with which it is connected by rail. It is noted for its academy of Chinese learning, and has an important trade in silk and cotton. Pop. in 1899, 21,345.

Ashington (the medieval *Assenden*), a parish of

South Essex, England, 14 miles from Rochester. Here, in 1616, Canute defeated Edward the Godson.

Ashington, an urban district of Northumberland, England, 3 miles from Morpeth. Pop. in 1901, 18,964.

Ashio, **A-shio**, a commune of Japan, near Tokyo, having some of the largest copper-mines in the world.

Ash'ippur, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., 35 miles NW of Milwaukee, is bounded on the W by Rock River. Pop. in 1890, 1239.

Ashkeith, the ancient name of Ascalon.

Ash'kora, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles SEW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Ashland, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio has an area of 434 sq. m. It is drained by the Black Fork and Lake Fork of the Mohican or Walhonding River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 22,223 in 1900, 21,104.

Ashland, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Superior. Area, 830 sq. m. It is drained by the Namakagon, the White River, and the head-streams of the Chippewa. Lumber is one of its principal productions and iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 20,943, in 1900 20,176.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ala., about 20 miles SE. of Talladega. The banking point is Goodwater. Pop. in 1900 422.

Ashland, a post-village of Newcastle co., Dal. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 15 miles W by N of Wilmington. Here are large flouring-mills.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 21 miles WNW of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1261.

Ashland, a post-village of Henry co., Ind. 4 miles ESE of Newcastles.

Ashland, a banking post-town capital of Clark co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 40 miles S by W of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900 493.

Ashland, a city and railway centre of Boyd co., Ky. is situated on the Ohio River near the mouth of the Big Sandy in a rich mineral, oil and lumber region 148 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. It has a collegiate institute, extensive coal- and iron plants and manufactures of furniture, bricks, nails, leather and lumber. Pop. in 1890 4195 in 1900 6890.

Ashland, a post-village of Nantucket parish, La.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Arcootook co., Me., in Ashland township (town) on the Arcootook River 50 miles NNW of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900 1889.

Ashland, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Gunpowder River and on the Northern Central R. 18 miles N of Baltimore.

Ashland, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany and other railroads 24 miles WSW of Boston. It has manufactures of nails etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1535. The banking town is South Framingham.

Ashland, a post-township of Verwaygo co., Mich. drained by the Muskegon River and intersected by the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 1523.

Ashland, a post-town capital of Benton co., Miss. 15 miles E of Michigan City. Pop. in 1900 1624.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo. about 11 miles NNW of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Sanders co., Neb. on the Great River, 2 miles from its entrance into the Platte River, and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 24 miles NE of Lincoln. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming district. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Ashland, a post-village of Grafton co., N. H. in Ashland township (town) on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R. 45 miles N of Concord. It has manufactures of manilla paper, leather board, and woolen goods. The banking point is Plymouth. The town is bounded on the NE by Squam Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 1193, in 1900 1220.

Ashland, a post-hamlet in Camden co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 16 miles SE. of Philadelphia.

Ashland, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y., in Ashland township (town), about 40 miles SW of Albany. It is near the Catskill Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 692.

Ashland, a banking post-village, capital of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Erie R. 50 miles WSW of Akron. It has manufactures of poultry food, medicines, agricultural implements, pumps, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3556, in 1900, 3002.

Ashland, a banking city of Jackson co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 16 miles SE. of Jacksonville. It is in an excellent fruit-growing region, and has saw- and woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2554.

Ashland, a hamlet of Columbia co. Pa., 6 miles from Gettysburg.

Ashland, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Ashland, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Rrs. 12 miles NW of Pottsville and 119 miles NW of Philadelphia. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of anthracite coal and from neighboring collieries. It has foundries, machine-shops, and various factories. The Miners' State Hospital is located here. Pop. in 1890 7346 in 1900 8430.

Ashland, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. 4 miles from Hope. Pop. 200.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Darlington co. S.C.

Ashland, a village of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Buffalo River, about 70 miles SW of Nashville.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R. 17 miles S by W of Richmond. It is a favorite resort with the inhabitants of Richmond and is the seat of the Randolph Mason College. Pop. in 1900 1147.

Ashland, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. 3 miles N by E of Elkhorn.

Ashland, a city, capital of Ashland co. Wis., on Lake Superior, at the junction of the Wisconsin Central R. with several other lines, 361 miles NNW of Milwaukee. It has extensive iron- and steel-works, blast-furnaces, large saw and planing-mills, boiler works, railroad machine-shops, etc. It is an important shipping point for lumber and iron-ore. Pop. in 1900 13,474.

Ashland City, a banking post-village, capital of Chattanooga co. Tenn., on the Cumberland River about 30 miles NW of Nashville. Pop. in 1900 358.

Ashley, a county in the SE part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 974 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Saline and Ouachita Rivers, and intersected by Bartholomew Bay (navigable by steamboats). The soil is fertile. Capital, Itasca. Pop. in 1890 13,206 in 1900 19,734.

Ashley, a river of South Carolina, rises in Colleton co. runs southeastward, and enters Charleston Harbor at the city of Charleston, which is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

Ashley, a banking city of Washington co. Ill., 14 miles E. of Centralia, on the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville Rrs. It has manufactures of flour and agricultural implements. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 353.

Ashley, a banking post-town of Dekalb and Stensent cos., Ind., on the Wabash R. 8 miles (direct) SSW of Angola. It has manufactures of bed-springs, etc. and has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900 1440.

Ashley, a banking post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. 22 miles by rail NW of Orono. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 617.

Ashley, a post village of Pike co. Mo. 6 miles from Bowling Green and about 75 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. about 350. The banking point is Bowling Green.

Ashley, a banking post-town, capital of McIntosh co. N. Dak., 80 miles ESE of Bismarck.

Ashley, a banking post-village of Delaware co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. 34 miles N of Columbus and 24 miles S by W of Galton. Pop. in 1900 700.

Ashley, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs. 8 miles from Wilkesbarre. It has workshops of the railroad companies. There are rich mines of coal. Ashley is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 3122; in 1900 4646.

Ashley, a post-village of Doddridge co. W. Va. 11 miles NE of West Union.

Ashley Falls, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 35 miles S of Pittsfield. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Great Barrington.

Ashley Phosphate, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co. S. C., on the Southern R.

Ashley's Fork, a tributary of Green River, Utah, enters the river on the left about 25 miles in a direct line above Duchesne River.

Ashleyville, a hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., on the W bank of the Connecticut River 1½ miles NW of Chicopee.

Ashly, a post-village of Madison parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Ashtmore, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla., on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R., 25 miles E. by W of Tallahassee. Pop. about 130.

Ashtmore, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles W of Terre Haute. It has manufactures of brick, tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Ashtun, Ash-moon, a town of Egypt, in the fertile district of Menoufieh, near the head of the Delta, 25 miles NW of Cairo, on a railway. Pop. about 7000 (?)

Ashtunna, Ash-moon-nah, or Eshmunna, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, near Roda (a railway station) about lat. 27° 30' N. It is on the site of the ancient Khemnu, later Hierapolis Magna, a famous seat of the worship of Thoth.

Ash 'patuck', a small stream of Fairfield co., in the SW part of Connecticut, flows into Saugatuck River.

Ash Point, a post-village of Knox co. Me. Pop. about 100.

Ashpole, a post-village of Rabun co., N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 40 miles (direct) E. by W of Fayetteville. Pop. about 400.

Ashport, a post-village of Lauderdale on Tenn. on the Mississippi River, about 48 miles N of Memphis.

Ashraf, Ash raf, or Ashref, a decayed town of Persia, province of Masanderan, 30 miles W of Astrabad.

Ashridge, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio.

Ashridge, a post-station of Richland co. Wis. 14 miles NNW of Richland Center.

Ashtabula, the most northeastern county of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 691 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Erie, is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the Ashtabula and Conneaut Rivers and Pymatuning and Rock Creeks. Among the minerals of the county is Berea grit, a sandstone good for grindstones and for building. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890 43,655, in 1900 51,448.

Ashtabula, a small river of Ohio runs northward through Ashtabula co. and enters Lake Erie at Harbor 2 miles N of Ashtabula. At its mouth is a light-house.

Ashtabula, a post-hamlet of Barnes co., N. Dak. about 18 miles N of Valley City.

Ashtabula, a city and important railroad centre of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the river of the same name, 3 miles from Lake Erie and 54 miles NE of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It has hide- and leather works, woolen-mills, machine-shops, shaft-factories, agricultural-implement works, etc. It ships coal and iron. Pop. in 1880 4445 in 1890 6338 in 1900 12,948.

Ashtaroth, Ash 14-roth, an ancient city of Syria, named in Scripture as the capital of Og, king of Bashan, the site of which is identified by some with the village of Tell el-Ashari in the Hauran about 60 miles SSW of Damascus.

Ashtolm, a post village of Somerset co. Pa.

Ashton, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles E of Dixon. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 766.

Ashton, a banking post-town of Osceola co., Iowa, 66 miles by rail NE of Sioux City. It has manufactures of dairy products, etc. Pop. in 1900 613.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co. Kan. Pop. about 50.

Ashton, a post-village of Osceola co. Minn. 76 miles by rail N of Grand Rapids.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo. 20 miles by rail WNW of Alexandria.

Ashton, a post-village of Sherman co., Neb. 137 miles by rail W by N of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 251.

Ashton, a village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's R. 10 miles W of Mauch Chunk. Coal is mined here.

Ashton, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. 18 miles by rail N of Providence, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Ashton, a city of Spink co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles E of Aberdeen. It makes extensive shipments of farm-products. Pop. in 1900 274.

Ashton, a hamlet of San Augustine co., Tex., about 140 miles ENE of Houston.

Ashtun, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 11 miles NW of Madison.

Ashtun, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Jack, 25 miles SW of Ottawa. Pop. 206.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, or **Ashton-in-Willows**, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles NW of Newton. It has coal-mines, potteries, and cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901, 13,709.

Ashten-under-Lyne, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Tame, 4½ miles by railway ENE of Manchester. It has a large church of the time of Henry V.

The town is a great seat of the cotton manufacture, and dyeing, bleaching, and calico-printing are extensively carried on. Ash-ton-um-mer-sey sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 46,494, in 1901, 43,890.

Ash-ton-um-mer-sey, a town of England, in Cheshire, 5 miles SW of Manchester. Pop. in 1901 3463.

Ashuapmouichouan, or Chamonichouan (the place where the elk is laid wait for), a large river of Quebec, rises in the highlands near Mistassini Lake, and, running SE, enters the W side of Lake St. John south of the Mistassini in about lat. 49° 39' N. Length about 170 miles. A little above the 92d mile it divides into 3 branches. One of these comes from the NNE, and, being the larger, is called the Chief River. The other branch retains the name of the Ashuapmouichouan.

Ashuapmouichouan, a lake of Quebec about 150 miles NW of Lake St. John. Lat 49° 37' N. lon 73° 55' W. Length, 10 miles, average breadth 4 miles. It receives the waters of several lakes, and has its outlet in the river Ashuapmouichouan.

Ashuelot, ash-yu'-lot or ash'-we-lot, a river of New Hampshire, runs southward through Cheshire co. and enters the Connecticut River about 16 miles SW of Keene. Its length is nearly 75 miles.

Ashuelot, a post-village of Cheshire co. N H., on the Ashuelot River 15 miles by rail SSW of Keene.

Ashurada, ash-oo'-ra dá, a Russian naval station on an island of the same name, in the southeastern part of the Caspian Sea, WNW of Astrabad.

Ashvale, a post-village of Lenox co. Ark.

Ash Valley, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kan. 10 miles from Larned.

Ashville, a post-town capital of St. Clair co. Ala. about 37 miles N by E of Birmingham. It is a coal and iron district, and has various mills, cotton gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 363.

Ashville, a post-village of Hancock co. Ma. Pop. about 70.

Ashville, formerly Harney, a village of Chautauque co. N Y. 7 miles by rail WSW of Jamestown. Pop. about 250.

Ashville, a banking post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. 21 miles S. by E. of Columbus. It has grain-elevators a cannery factory etc. Pop. in 1900 654.

Ashville, a post-borough of Cambridge co. Pa. 8 miles by rail N of Cremen. Pop. in 1900 393.

Ashwanipi, or Hamiliton, also known as the Grand River, a river of Labrador has its source on the Labrador highlands (at an elevation of over 2000 feet) in Ashwanipi Lake (in about lat. 53° 30' N. and lon 56° 30' W) and other bodies of water and after a course of several hundred miles, enters the Atlantic through Esquimaux Bay or Hamilton Inlet, E of Repulse. At its mouth it is nearly 1½ miles wide. About 350 miles up occur the great falls, known as the Grand Falls of Labrador which in a width of 200 feet, and with an enormous volume of water descended in a vertical leap of 316 feet. Above the falls are violent rapids, and below the stream flows for some distance through a chasm with the walls of rock 400-500 feet in height.

Ashwille, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Norwich. Pop. about 150.

Ashwood, a post-hamlet of Tunica parish La.

Ashwood, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn. 6 miles W of Columbia.

Ashwood Station, a post-hamlet of Wilkeson co. Minn. 4 miles S. of Woodville.

Asia, á-she-á or á-the-á (Fr. *Asie* & *Asie*, Ger. *Asien*, & *Asien*), L. H. Sp. and Port., *Asia*) the largest of the great divisions of the globe. It has an area of about 16,000,000 sq. m. (with the appertaining islands about 17,000,000 sq. m.) an extent nearly one-third that of all the land-masses taken collectively. Its extreme points are Cape Tchelyuskin in the N. in lat. 77° 23' (or 77° 46' according to some determinations) Cape Bara, the extremity of the Peninsula of Malacca, in the S. lat. 1° 10' (or 1° 23') N.; Cape Deshner formerly known as the East Cape, lon. 160° 44' W. and Cape Baba, in Asia Minor, lon. 26° 3' E. Its mainland is bounded N by the Arctic Ocean, E by the North Pacific, S. by the Indian Ocean, SW by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa, and W by Europe and the Mediterranean Black, and Caspian seas. Its greatest length is from the Dardanelles to Bering Strait, a distance of about 7000 miles. Asia and Europe form one connected land-mass, the boundary is great part (by an arbitrary division) being constituted by the Ural Mountains. Asia is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. it is separated from America by Bering Strait, where the two continents approach to within 54

miles of each other. The coasts are irregular, especially on the E. and N., where they are indented by numerous bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal indentations are the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Siam, on the E. coast, and the Gulf of Tongking, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Sea of Anadyr on the N. coast. On the N. the indentations are also numerous, but, with the exception of the Gulf of Obi, not of great extent. The principal islands and island groups which may be regarded as appertaining to this division of the globe are, on the E. and N. the Laccadives, Maldives, the Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Mergui Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Sunda and Banda islands, the Moluccas, Sulu islands, Philippines, Hainan, Formosa, China, the Liu-ku and Japanese islands, Sakhalin and the Kurils on the N., the New Siberian islands. Geological evidence is conclusive that most of these islands were at one time a part of the Asiatic main, from which they have been severed by crustal breakages, whose positions in areas of weakness are still plainly indicated in the lines and clusters of active volcanoes which contour the coast from Kamtschatka to the Sunda islands. What is called Wallace's Line, named after the English naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, divides what are assumed to be the true Asiatic islands from those that properly belong to Australasia, passing between Bali and Lombok and following the trough of Macassar Strait between Borneo and Celebes. The line is thought to mark a physiographic or continental break and it differentiates two clearly distinct faunas.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and its physical structure, render it difficult to give a view of its general conformation at once accurate and intelligible. Probably two-thirds of its relief is made up of plateaus and lofty mountains, with the remaining third a depressed low land or bottom land. Much the greater part of Siberia, with its continuation westward into Russia, is a low-lying plain or series of plains, which fall off from the southern boundary of mountains, at elevations of 500 to 2000 feet, to the Arctic Ocean, and southward to the depression of the Aral-Caspian basin. The Sea of Aral, whose surface lies at an elevation of 100 feet above the Mediterranean and the Caspian Sea, with its surface depressed 53 feet below that level are relicts of a former sea that united with the Black Sea, and at a still earlier although geologically recent, period with the Arctic Ocean. Neither of these inland bodies of water has an outlet. Low lying lands are also comprised within the delta region of some of the larger rivers of China, and that remarkable tract of India, which is in part the fertile valley of the Ganges and in part the inhospitable desert (Thar) of the Indus, which separates the foot-hills of the Himalayas from the plateau of the peninsula of India (Hindustan). In this latter region we have the counterpart of the lowland of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia—a region of recent fluvial sedimentation, with the materials of destruction brought from the neighboring high mountains filling in a trough of the sea. Before this infilling the greater part of the peninsula of India was separated off from main Asia. The united valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, the ancient Mesopotamia, is another low lying tract, constructed mainly of river alluviums. The Dead Sea, in Palestine, with its surface nearly 1300 feet below that of the Mediterranean is the most depressed portion of the earth's surface. Another remarkable depression is that of Lukhturn in East Turkistan, in about lat 42° 40' N. and lon 89° 30' E., where the surface, under the shadow of the great Bogdo-Ola Mountains, drops to 430 feet below sea-level.

Mountains.—The mountains of Asia, conformable to the main direction of the land-mass, have a generally E. and W. trend, with southeastward and northwestward deflections in the eastern part of the continent pointing to a former extra-continental projection. Such finger marks of past extension are seen in the mountain back-bone of the Malay Peninsula, directed towards the Australian tract, and in the Stanovoi Mountains (accretion) of Siberia, whose continuity with the Prince of Wales Mountains in Alaska has only recently been interrupted through the formation of Bering Strait. Westward the main mountains of Asia are linked with those of southern Europe (Alpine-Balkan system) by means of the Caucasus and the highlands of Armenia and Asia Minor so that, while the relations of some of the branches do not as yet appear quite clear, it may be said that one vast orogenic mountain-system, representing, however, widely differing geological periods, sweeps through entire Eurasia from the Bay of Biscay to Bering Strait. The Ural Mountains, which are in one sense Asiatic, and whose continuation northward of the continent is found in the S. jointed islands of Nova Zembla, are directed transversely

to the trend of land, and they furnish almost the only instances of a mountain-chain of magnitude taking this course. They are of very ancient date, and merely a wreck of their former dimensions, being worn down to only inconsiderable heights. Their highest summits appear to be the Tsi-po-is and Yaman-Tau, about 5400 feet. See URAL MOUNTAINS.

Central High Asia.—By this name is now frequently designated that lofty portion of the Asiatic continent which is comprised within the great bulwark of the Himalaya Moon-tains, the Kuon-lun, Tien-Shan (Mountains of Heaven), and Altai, and the elevated series of plateaus and closely appressed mountains which constitute the so-called table-land of Tibet and the less lofty Han Hoi of Western Mongolia. In this region of towering heights, much the loftiest of the globe, summits of 20,000-25,000 feet are numerous and in the Himalayas alone (with the associated Karakorum) there are three peaks which surpass 28,000 ft. In height—Everest, so far as is known the culminating point of the globe, 28,002 ft. Kunchain-junga or Kunchinjunga, 28,146 ft., and Godwin-Austen sometimes known as peak K4, and also as Dapesang, 26,278 ft. Other summits, hardly less lofty are the Dhaulagiri (26,826 ft.) Nanga-Parbat (26,420 ft.) and Nanda-Devi (25,661 ft.)

The Himalayas, being of comparatively recent formation, dating back to the Eocene and late Cretaceous periods, are of an exceedingly rugged nature, showing all the characteristics of but little-eroded mountains and the full majesty of the Alpine landscape. Time has not yet sufficed to wear down their salient points, although two streams the Indus and the Brahmaputra, have succeeded in sawing their way across their line of elevation and gaining the sea. They maintain a crest-line of 17,000 ft., and plunge with steep faces to the southern or ocean side bounding the fertile hot tracts of India known as the Terai. Among the loftiest of the Trans-Himalayan summits are the Uting Muztagh (Kuon-lun 25,360 ft.) and the Kban-Tengri (Tien-Shan, 24,000 ft.) See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS KUON LUN TIEN SHAN AND ALTAI.

These vast mountain chains converge in the W in the highland that lies east of Bokhara and is known as the Pamir—the Roof of the World,—a mountainous tract that contains a general elevation of 13,000 ft. or more, and is bordered on at least three sides by summits that rise to 23,000-26,000 ft. Of these the famous Muztagh-Ast, which by some measurements is made to be the loftiest of the Asiatic summits lying north of the main Himalayas, is 25,786 ft. Converging to the heights of the Pamir from the S and W are the Sulaiman and Hindu-Kush ranges, the latter the main stem that carries the central Asiatic mountains westward, and, through the Paropamisus, Elbrus, Armenian highlands, and the Taurus establishes the connection with the Caucasus and the mountain-system of the Mediterranean. Several summits of the Hindu-Kush rise above 23,000 ft. Tiratoh-Mir near the foot of the Pamir has an elevation of 25,490 ft. Other mountains of Asia, whose characteristics will be found stated under their respective heads, are the Lebanon in Syria, the Ghanat, of the Peninsula of India, Alal, a western spur of the Tien-Shan Yin-ling, Nan-ling, and Nan-shan-ling of China Khin-gan, of Mongolia and Yablenoi and Tatar, of Siberia. See PAMIR.

The height of the snow line on the main Himalayas occupies a position of about 15,500-16,500 ft. being somewhat higher on the sunny and wetter southern slopes. Over many parts of bleak Tibet, where there is but little precipitation, the snow line rises as high as 18,000 and even 19,000 ft. The glaciers of the Himalayas and Karakorum are especially magnificent, and vastly exceed in development those of the Alps of Europe. They descend deep into the valleys, and the longest, like the Biafo and Baltoro, measure 30-40 miles in length. The evidences of a past more extensive glaciation are here, as in the mountains of Europe and America, very apparent.

Volcanoes.—The Asiatic mountains, differing from the Andean system of America, but agreeing in this respect with the Alps, are pre-eminently free from volcanoes. Only in the region of continuing weakness of the crust, as in the ocean or insular strip extending from Kamohatka through the Japanese Islands and the Philippines to Java, and in the Mediterranean-Caspian tract, which, until well into the Tertiary period (and later) was the theatre of almost catastrophic movements, do we find volcanoes of size and forceful activity, and others that have only recently become extinct or dormant. Of the loftiest of such summits may be mentioned Kilimanjaro, in the Caucasus (if the Caucasus be considered a part of Asia), 19,470 ft.; Demavend, on the southern borders of the Caspian, 19,240 (18,000) ft. Ararat, on the borders of Armenia and Persia, 17,950 (16,950) ft., Aghah-Dagh, westward of the Anti-Taurus chain, in An-

tolia, about 13,300 ft.; Kilutshet, in Kamohatka, 15,780 ft.; Fujiyama, in Japan, about 12,400 ft.; Mayon in Luzon, 8274 ft.; and Somboru, in Java, about 13,000 ft. The most destructive centre of volcanic action is to-day the region of the Banda Sea, following from Java to Celebes and the islands beyond. From this region are recorded the violent eruptions of Papandayang in Java (1772); Tambora in Sumbawa (1816) and Krakatau (a small island off Java), in 1883 which, with those of Cosoguma, in Nicaragua, in 1835, and Pelée, in Martinique, in 1902 were the most catastrophic eruptions of which history makes record.

Plateaus and Deserts.—Inner High Asia is occupied by plateaus of varying elevation ranging from 1600 to 15,000 feet (Tibet), whose surface is largely of a steppe character and elsewhere desert. The Kuon-lun is properly the dividing-line between the high and the low plateaus the latter being in the W comprised mainly in the basin of the Tarim and in the eastern section in the great desert of Gobi or Shamo. Lob-Nor a lake of shifting position which receives the Tarim as an affluent, occupies a level only 5500 ft. above the sea. About 200 miles directly north of it is the pit of Lopkoton, whose surface, as has already been seen drops to 430 ft. below sea-level, although faced by mountains directly to the north of it of 15,000-16,000 ft. elevation (Bardo-Ola). The Desert of Gobi or Shamo has many of the characteristics of the Sahara, but is, on the whole, of a much less forbidding nature. Many of its parts are well watered, and support a fairly luxuriant vegetation of willow poplar, and acacias and other plants. These more fertile tracts afford a fairly comfortable home to hordes of migrating Mongols and their flocks. The wind-swept sands are seemingly in part of an oceanic character, elsewhere they are merely the product of disintegration of the subjacent and surrounding rock masses. Recent discoveries have brought to light the remains of numerous habitations partially buried beneath mounds or dunes which give unmistakable evidence of a much more extensive occupation of the region than is found to-day (See Gobi). Desert conditions also prevail over the northwest of Hindustan (Indian Desert) in Beluchistan in parts of Persia, and over perhaps the major part of Arabia, but the greater portion of these districts of desert-lands is more properly a belonging of the African continent, or at least of that ancient continental block of land—Gondwana Land—now in part occupied by the trough of the Indian Ocean, which, before the more modern construction of the Asiatic continent, helped to form a united Indo-Africa.

Tibet, the high plateau of central Asia, and the loftiest abode of man was until recently considered to be a tectonically constructed plateau but more accurate geographical research has shown the plateau-structure to be in the main, of secondary origin. The region is one of closely appressed mountain-folds or ranges, the deep valleys of which have been filled up to a high level by mountain waste and other forms of detrital material being deposited over their floors. Many of the old mountain-tops now lie buried in these sedimented valleys and over them are scattered a vast number of standing and running waters. At Thokjialing, at an altitude of 16,335 ft., is found the loftiest permanent habitation of man in the Eastern Hemisphere,—about 300 ft. less high than his loftiest post Chachani in Peru, in the New World. (See Truer.) Other extensive plateaus having no structural relation with Tibet are those of Persia (Iranian Plateau) the Dekkan and Mysore.

Rivers.—Asia shares with South America in being the most extensive distributor of interior waters. The streams of greatest magnitude, arranged in the order of their length are the Ob, Yenisei, Yang-tee-kiang, Lena, Amur, Hoang-ho, Indus, and Ganges-Brahmaputra, the first three of about equal length (2100 miles) and almost ranking with the Nile, Amazon, and Mississippi-Missouri. Other streams of magnitude are the Euphrates and Tigris in the Mesopotamian region, the Ural, the Amu-Darya, and Syr Darya, both affluents of the Sea of Aral, the Irtysh, Indigirka, and Kotyma, in Siberia, and the Irawadi, Meman, and Mekong, in Burma and Indo-China. Most of the great Siberian rivers flow northward to the Arctic Ocean following in the course of the decline of land for which a gentle uplift in the S is responsible. This condition has almost entirely impaired their usefulness as trade-carriers, since entry into their mouths is barred during the greater part of the year and even in most favorable seasons the ice-strewn Kara Sea has made approach to the streams all but impracticable. However a few attempts to carry merchandise and freight into the heart of Asia from Europe by this route have proved successful. The Yang-tee-kiang is the largest of the Asiatic rivers after those of Siberia. With its numerous tributaries it is summed to afford navigable water-ways of 12,000 miles, but much of the course of the main stream is obstructed by rapids and shoals. The

then penetrates for more than 200 miles up the estuary, which is 90 miles wide at the mouth, and in many places 300 ft. deep. See YARU-NI-KIANG, HOANG-SI, MIKHO, INAWA, GANZA, INYU, etc.

Lakes.—Asia, for its extent, is singularly deficient in lakes, although in the Caspian Sea, which it holds jointly with Europe, it has an extent of interior water which is five times the area of Lake Superior and in the Aral Sea another basin which about equals the Victoria Nyansa of Africa. Between these two saline waters is the sand or steppe plateau of the Ust-Urt. The Sea of Aral although occupying a position considerably above sea-level has no outlet. Its main affluents are the Amu-Darya (anc. Oxus) and Syr Darya (Jaxartes) the former of which has been assumed to have flowed at one time into the Caspian. Recent researches have, however, shown the inaccuracy of this view (See CASPIAN SEA and ARAL SEA). Another lake of interior drainage, and like most of the Asiatic lakes, undergoing desiccation is Balkhash, a shallow pan situated in the Steppe Province, which forms a continuation of the Aral-Caspian Basin. It covers an area of about 8000 sq. m. (about a fifth less than Lake Erie) and receives for its chief affluent the Ili Lake Baikal, in southern Siberia, is much the largest accumulation of fresh water in Asia, but its present extent (13,600 sq. m.) as is shown by the elevated ancient beach-lines, is hardly a measure of the area that was formerly covered by it. Its surface lies at an elevation of about 1500 ft. above the sea, while its bottom sinks to the prodigious depth of upward of 4000 ft. below it. Soundings have been made indicating a depth of water of 4000 ft. It is frequently assumed to be a relict of the sea, isolated by elevation of the land, and its waters to-day contain a number of marine types of life (sponges, worms, crustaceans, and fishes and even a species of seal) (See BALTIC LAKE). Most of the Asiatic lakes south of the Siberian mountains are concentrated in the steppe region of western Mongolia and the loftier plateaus of Tibet, and are, in the main, of inconsiderable volume though at times spreading over large areas of surface. They are in the nature of true steppe or saline waters most of them without outlet, and many of them shifting their positions at irregular periods. Among the better known of these are the Kuku Nor (blue sea) elevated about 10,000 ft. Tangri-Nor and Lob-Nor. Horpa-Cha, in Tibet, with its surface nearly 20,000 ft. above the sea, and therefore 4000 ft. above the line of perpetual snow in the main Himalayas, is much the loftiest sheet of water known on the globe.

Steppes.—No account of Asia would be complete without a special reference to that configuration or physiognomy of the surface which makes the steppe-landscape: (f. Turkistan and western Siberia and of the region immediately adjacent). The steppes are generally vast expanses of naked or nearly naked land whose dreariness is relieved by beautiful verdure only during a few weeks of spring and summer. Numerous flat sheets of water saline and otherwise are scattered over the surface, sometimes so interlacing as to convert the region almost into a morass. The steppes of Baraba, between Omsk and Tomsk, as we are informed by Attoff, is as flat as the surface of a lake and the soil is formed of sand so fine that the inhabitants have no idea what a stone is like. Between the Tobol and the Ob the country is one huge marsh, impassable in summer except along the margins of the rivers which drain off the superfluous moisture of the land in their immediate neighborhood. One of the most famous of the steppes of Turkistan is the Bok-juk-dala, or Hunger Steppes.

Climate.—Asia, from its vast extent, stretching from far beyond the polar circle nearly to the equator possesses every variety of climate from excessive heat to the most intense cold. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences particularly by the great heights of its table-lands and mountains, by its comparatively compact configuration and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole. Beyond the 56th parallel of N lat. which includes the major part of Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, in some places to a great depth,—at Yakutsk to a depth of 600 ft.—and a degree of cold exceeding 60° below the freezing-point is here of annual occurrence, while on other parts of the same region such as Tobolsk and Irkutsk the summers are equal to those of Berlin and Cherboung, but are succeeded by winters of great severity. Nowhere is the temperature known to descend to that extreme low point which is found in the region of the Siberian pole of cold. At Yakutsk, which is still considerably south of the Arctic Circle, a registry of —60° to —65° is of almost annual occurrence, and at Verkhuyansk a cold of —50° to —64° has been noted several times. On the other hand, the burning sand-plains of Arabia, Beluchistan, and NW India frequently exhibit a summer heat of

115°–125° (shade) with an excess of 30°–40° in the sun, so that the actual thermometric range in Asia shows an extreme of 245°. Baron Von Toll found in Siberia, on the borders of the Arctic Sea, in lat. 78° N., a July heat of 93° and the recent explorations of the depression of Likhchen have revealed there a temperature of 118° (142° in the sun)—the temperature of the Sahara. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in southeastern Asia between lat. 4° and 45° N. their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 13° and 38° N. lat. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia from their central region in the Indian Ocean as far as lat. 36° N. including in their reach China, all Hindustan, the Punjab, and part of Tibet. They blow regularly from the SW from April to October and from the NE from October to April, the change being accompanied by heavy rain and violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainless regions or regions of deficient rainfall of Asia are of vast extent; one of these extends from Delhi in northern India, to near Verkhinsk in southeastern Siberia, a distance of about 2500 miles with a width of about 1200 miles. It thus includes part of Tibet, the great Desert of Gobi, and a part of Mongolia—a space estimated to comprise 2,000,000 sq. m. Even over the more favored portions of the plateau region of central High Asia the precipitation rarely exceeds 20–25 inches, and over much of Arabia, Syria, Persia, Beluchistan, and Bokhara it is reduced to 7 inches or less. On the other hand, the Western Ghats SE. of Bombay have an annual rainfall of 400–500 inches or more, which is even surpassed in the Khasi Hills of Assam. In 1881 there is a record for this latter region of 89½ inches, of which 36½ inches fell in the month of July—the most extraordinary degree of precipitation that has ever been noted.

Mineral Wealth.—All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Bundelkund, the Dekkan, Ural Mountains, Ceylon and other places, Amethyst rubies (Birma) sapphires (Ceylon) turquoise, carnelian, lapis-lazuli (Tajikistan) (Siberia) and other precious stones are found in many different quarters. Gold is perhaps most abundant in the Altai and Ural Mountains and in vast placer areas of Siberia. Silver is a product of Chios, Asiatic Russia, and the Japanese and Ottomans employ mercury of China, Tibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with in most parts of the Malay Peninsula, in Burma, China and some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, copper and iron in Japan, Tibet, Hindustan, Persia, and Turkey is most of which countries lead also is found. Coal exists in vast deposits in China, also in Japan, Saghalin and Hainan and represents on as yet little developed wealth. Petroleum is extensively mined in the Caucasus in Burma and Sumatra and the best quality of graphite is obtained in Siberia. Salt is largely influenced over the continent, and constitutes an important industry.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate. The extreme S. portions alone present all the characteristics of tropical vegetation which in the forests and jungle-tracts of the lowlands and basal slopes of the mountains (3000–5000 feet) exhibits nearly the full luxuriance of the forests of South America. Among the more striking forms of vegetation of this zone are the cocconut and betel palm tree, ebony, banyan fig, rosewood, magnolia, rhododendron, varicosa laurels, and bamboo to which cultivation has added the cinnamon, nutmeg, ginseng, coffee, tea, camphor, cotton, cane and rice. To this tropical zone succeeds a zone of evergreen oaks of magnolias and giant rhododendrons, of firs and yuccas, upon which follow the tracts occupied by the temperate and subalpine forests. Various temperate fruits in areas of exceptional heat, are cultivated at elevations even of 9000–10,000 feet and rice and barley ripen at 14,000–15,000 feet. A remarkable peculiarity of the flora of eastern Asia is the prevalence of tropical types throughout much of the temperate region. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. The tea-plant is cultivated in China and Indo-China, between lat. 17° and 35° N. In 92° and 128° E., which includes Assam, but it is most successful between the parallels of 26° and 33° N. It is also cultivated in Japan and in the peninsula of India. Cotton is grown in India, Burma, Siam, China, and Turkistan. Sugar and indigo are produced in India and in the other countries to the E. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffees. Cinnamon luxuriates in Ceylon and nutmeg, cloves, and pepper are products of the Malay Archipelago. In the latter, also, the angelpalm attains the highest perfection.

Flora.—The fauna of the Asiatic continent is properly a component of three largely distinct faunal associations: 1,

a north-temperate or boreal, found in Siberia, Turkestan, and a portion of the more southerly mountain-tracts, and having a strong relationship with the similarly placed faunas of Europe and North America. 2, a desert or north African fauna, occupying Arabia, Persia, and much of the region eastward to the Indian Desert, and characterized by the presence of such forms as the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, numerous antelopes, one or more species of striped ass, and the ostrich; and 3, an essentially tropical fauna, constituting the fauna of the Oriental Realm of zoogeographers, which inhabits the forests, jungles and savannas of Indo-Malaysia and southern China, with the major islands of the Malay Archipelago. This is the home of the tiger which, however, is also a constituent of the boreal (Siberian and Mongolian) fauna, the Indian elephant, rhinoceros, Malay tapir bear, several large deer and numerous species of monkey among which are two representatives of the anthropoid apes—this long-armed gibbon and the orang of Borneo and Sumatra. The forests teem with birds of bright plumage, among which the pheasant (peacock, argus, impeyan and golden pheasant) are conspicuous. The common barnyard-fowl is commonly assumed to have descended from the jungle-fowl of this region *Gallus Huxleyi*. Among the reptiles are the gaviel or crocodile of the Ganges, python and cobra. As components of the boreal fauna we find the wolf, fox, bear, gibbon, badger, sable, ermine, mink, muskrat, marmot, lemming, elk, stag, and reindeer most of them circumpolar forms. The camel and tiger both breed in the northern region and it has been shown from fossil remains found in the New Siberian Islands that at a quite recent, almost modern, period the tiger, rhinoceros, buffalo, wild horse and mammoth penetrated considerably beyond the 70th parallel of N. lat. The carcases of mammoths in an extraordinary fine state of preservation have been obtained from the frozen tundra soils of some of the Siberian river valleys. There is no question that there have been faunal interchanges between Asia (Siberia) and North America, and it is almost equally certain that a considerable part of the so-called European and African faunas have been primarily derived from Asia.

People.—The population of Asia (with the adjoining islands) is estimated to exceed 850,000,000 which is more than one-half of the total population of the globe. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. Asia is the home of the yellow race which embraces the greater part of its population and of which the Chinese and the Japanese are the principal branches. The Chinese, Tibetans, and a large part of the population of Farther India (Burmeses, Siamese, etc.) constitute linguistically the Indo-Chinese group of peoples. The Koreans are akin to the Chinese and Japanese. In the NE. corner of the continent are various Hyperborean tribes of the yellow race.—Tchuktchi, Korjak, Kamchatkans, etc. The Uralo-Altaic (Turko-Tataric) languages family is spread over a great part of central and western Asia (Siberia, Mongolia, Turkestan, the Steppes, Asia Minor, etc.). It embraces the Tungusic peoples (the main branch of which is constituted by the Manchus), various Finnic tribes the Mongols, and the Turko peoples, represented by the Tartars (Tatars), Turkomans, Uzbeks, Kirghises, Yakuts, Osmanli Turks (the ruling race in Turkey), etc.

The Caucasian race (the so-called white race) in Asia consists of Indo-Europeans (Aryans), Semites, and Caucasian peoples (tribes of the Caucasus). The Indo-Europeans are composed of two main divisions, the Indian peoples and the Iranians to the former of which belong the Hindu inhabitants of India, and to the latter the Persians, Afghans, Beluchis, Kurds, etc. The Armenians speak an Aryan language. Other Indo-European elements in the population of Asia are the Russians, who constitute the bulk of the population of Siberia, and the Greeks who are very numerous in the Turkish dominions. The Semites consist of the Arabs, of whom a large fraction live outside of Arabia, and the Jews.

In India there are several important peoples of the Dravidian stock, constituting a distinct linguistic group. In Ceylon are found the Singhalese. Malacca is in great part peopled by the Malays, belonging to the brown race.

The principal religions in the southeastern half of Asia are Brahminism, Buddhism (with Lamaism), Confucianism, Taoism, and Shintism. Mohammedanism is the dominant religion in the other half and also prevails in parts of India. The bulk of the Asiatic subjects of Russia, as well as a considerable part of those of Turkey are Christians, and Christian missionaries have made numerous converts in many parts. Only a small fraction of the Jewish race now has its home in Asia. It is in Asia that all the great religions of the world have originated.

Asia is generally held to be the cradle of the human race. The dawn of history here appears to be nearly contemporaneous with that in Africa.

The civilization of the Euphrates-Tigris region is as ancient as that of Egypt. Among the realms of antiquity in western Asia were Babytonia, Assyria, the Hebrew kingdom (coeval with which was the maritime greatness of Phoenicia), the Median and Persian empires (the Greek kingdom of the Seleucids, Parthia, and Pontus). The civilization of China reaches back to remote antiquity. The Romans established their dominion in Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia. For a long period part of Asia belonged to the Byzantine Empire. In the seventh century the Arabs, under the impulse of Islam, entered upon their great career of conquest and for centuries western Asia and Arabic Spain enjoyed civilization in advance of the rest of the world. At the beginning of the eleventh century began the Mohammedan invasions of India. The thirteenth century witnessed the rise of the great Mongol realm built up by Genghis Khan and his successors. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Turks established a mighty empire in Asia and Europe. In 1498 the Portuguese first made their way to India by water. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the sway of Russia was extended over Siberia. In the eighteenth century the English driving the French from the field laid the foundations of their empire in India. By the year 1876 Russia had become mistress of Turkestan. In the second half of the nineteenth century the French brought part of Farther India under their authority. The most remarkable phase of Asiatic history in recent years has been the appearance of Japan as a great military and naval power.

Political Divisions.—Considerably more than one-third of the area of Asia is included in the Russian Empire. In the 4,500,000 sq. m. of Russian territory are comprised Siberia (including Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, the Amur Province, Primorsky, or Maritime Province and Saghalien), the so-called Central Asiatic dominions (the Steppes, Turkestan, the Transcaspien Territory), and the Caucasus (or the southern half of the Caucasus)—a Transcaspien, if we take the range of the Caucasus to be the boundary between Europe and Asia). The subjects of the Czar number about 25,000,000. About one-fourth of the continent is included in the Chinese Empire (China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, East Turkestan, Dzungaria). The Chinese dominions have an area of about 4,000,000 sq. m. and a population of between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000, the great bulk of whom are in China proper, the rest of the empire being thinly peopled. About one-tenth of Asia belongs to England. The British possessions embrace India (including Burma), Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Singapore, Aden, etc. and contain about 500,000,000 inhabitants. China proper and British India comprise at least two-fifths of the population of the globe. The possessions of the Sultan of Turkey are Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, many islands on the coast of Asia Minor, the western part of Arabia (Hajaz and Yemen) and a district in eastern Arabia (El Hasa). These regions with an area of about 700,000 sq. m. contain between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 inhabitants. Independent Arabia (Oman, Nejd, Hedjaz, etc.) which is as large as the whole of Asiatic Turkey has about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Persia has an area of about 600,000 sq. m. and its population is estimated at about 10,000,000. The dominions of Japan (including Formosa) have an area of over 150,000 sq. m. and a population in the neighborhood of 50,000,000. In the southeastern corner of Asia is a region of about 250,000 sq. m., under the dominion of France, known as French Indo-China, with a population of approximately 5,000,000. Its component parts are Tongking, Annam, Cochinchina, Cambodia, and the Laos territory. Siam has an area of about 200,000 sq. m. and a population of about 6,000,000. Afghanistan has approximately the same area and population. Beluchistan S. of Afghanistan, mostly ruled by native khans, is considered a dependency of British India. Korea has an area of about 80,000 sq. m. and its population is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000. The Khanates of Bokhara and Khiva are dependencies of Russia. In the Himalayas is the independent state of Nepal, with an area exceeding 90,000 sq. m. and a population of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000. In the same mountain region is the little state of Bhutan. The Malay Peninsula contains several states acknowledging the suzerainty of England or Siam. Portugal and France retain unimportant possessions in India. Several European powers have obtained a foothold on the coast of China. The great archipelago to the SE. of Asia has for its possessors the Netherlands, the United States, Great Britain, and Portugal.

Asia, a province of the Roman Empire constituted in the latter part of the second century A. D. It embraced the

western part of Asia Minor comprising Myria, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.

Anago, *As-ni-go*, a town of Italy province of Viterbo, the chief town of the district formed the Seven Communes, inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 miles N of Viterbo. Pop. 2000 (communes, 6000).

Asia Minor, the name anciently given to the great western peninsula of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, which in modern times has received the name of Anatolia. The principal ancient divisions were Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus, on the N coast; Myria, Lydia, and Caria, on the W coast; Lydia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, on the S coast; and Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Lycania, and Pisidia, in the interior. On the W coast were the Greek colonies founded by the Ionians, Ionians, and Dorians. See **ANATOLIA**.

Asiatic Archipelago. See **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**.
Asiento de Hamburgo, Ecuador. See **ASIENTO**.
Asientos de Ibarra, *As-ni-toos di co-ma si*, a mining town of Mexico in the state of Aguascalientes, 48 miles SE of Zacatecas.

Asinagomy, *As-ni-go-mee*, a lake in Canada, province of Ontario. It is about 12 miles in length and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth and discharges into the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream about 36 miles long.

Asinara, *As-ni-ra*, a small island off the NW extremity of the island of Sardinia. It is about 10 miles long.

Asingo, a lake of French Congo, N of the lower course of the Ogowe.

Asir, *As-ir*, a vilayet of Turkey in Arabia, occupying the high land on the confines of Hejaz, Yemen, and Nefud. It is situated near the 19th parallel of N lat. and comprises several fertile valleys, included within a lofty chain of mountains whose highest points reach to 6000 and 8000 feet. In the lower valleys the date-palm grows cotton is also cultivated. Higher up, the date-groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines and the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil, are clothed with juniper. The people are Wahabis. Principal town, Mada'in.

Ask, *Ask*, a town of Persia, province of Mamasanderan at the foot of Mount Demavend 3600 feet above the sea.

Askabad, *As-kā-bād* or **Askhabad**, *As-kā-bād*, capital of the Russian Transcaspian Territory on the Transcaspian railway 290 miles SSE of Mikhailovsk the seaward terminus. Lat. 35° N lon 58° 23' E. Since the building of this railway Askabad has become an active commercial centre. Pop. in 1897 19,428 composed of Persians, Russians, Armenians, Kurds, and Jews. The circle of Askabad was formerly known as Akhal-Tek.

Askalon. See **ASCALON**.
Askani, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 5 miles SW of Wilkesbarre.

Askentom, *As-kā-ton*, a small town of Ireland, co. of Limerick on the Deel, 17 miles WSW of Limerick.

Askentom, a post-village of Brown co. Wis., 15 miles by rail SW of Deperu, its banking point.

Askerra, or **Askerrac**, a village of England on the York, West Riding, 7 miles by rail N by W of Doncaster.

Askersund, *As-ke-sund*, a town of Sweden 27 miles SW of Orebro, on Lake Vetter. Pop. about 1500.

Askew, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. on the Mississippi 25 miles above Helena.

Askia, an Aleutian Island. See **ASKA**.

Askhabad. See **ASKASAN**.

Askja, *Ask-ya*, a noted volcano, the largest in Iceland. Lat. 65° N lon 16° 45' W. Altitude, 4600 feet. It has a vast crater (area, 16 sq. m.) almost circular in shape, in which is a lake of hot water 5 miles in circumference.

Askö, *Ask-ö*, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 miles off the N coast of Langeland.

Askö, an island of Norway lat. 55° 27' N separated from the coast by a narrow strait.

Aslam, *As-loom*, a peak of Leyte Island, Philippines, near Ormoc (Comoe) Bay.

As'mur, a town and military station of northeastern Afghanistan 65 miles NE of Jalalabad.

Asmara, *As-mā-rā*, the seat of governmental residences of the Italian colony of Eritrea, east-central Africa, 55 miles SW of Massawa. Elevation 7635 feet.

As'mem, a lake of Sweden in the län of Kronoberg, 20 miles long and 15 miles broad. It is navigated by steamboats, and sends its waters to the Baltic by the Morana A.

Asnières, *As-se-nis*, a town and summer resort of France, on the Seine, 2 miles NW of Paris. Pop. in 1941, 26,877 of the commune, 21,323.

Asse, *As-se*, or **Asens**, *As-ni-ss* (ana. *As-sa*) a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic 7 miles SE of Termis.

Asola, *As-sa*, a town of Italy, 15 miles WNW of Mantua, on the Chiese. Pop. about 2000 (communes, 4000).

Asolo, *As-sa*, a town of Italy, 15 miles NW of Treviso. Pop. about 1000 (communes, 6000). It has old walls and Roman remains. Near by is the palace occupied by Caterina Cornaro queen of Cyprus, after the transfer of her island to the republic of Venice.

Asone, or **Asona**, a river of Italy. See **ASO**.

Asopua, now **Oropo**, a river of Greece, in Boeotia, flowing into the Channel of Euboea. Length, about 24 miles.

Aso-san, a volcano of Japan, in the east-central part of Kinsai, rises from a giant extinct crater. Altitude, 1450 feet.

Asotin, the extreme southerly county of Washington. Area, 431 sq. m. It is bounded N and E by the Snake River and is intersected in the E by the Grande Ronde River one of its affluents and in the centre by Asotin Creek at the mouth of which is the town of Asotin, the capital around which is an agricultural district. Gold, silver and lead are found in the county. Pop. in 1900, 3566.

Asotin, a post-town capital of Asotin co. Wash. on Snake River, 6 miles E of Lewiston Idaho. Pop. in 1900, 48.

Asyang (Upper and Lower), villages of Lower Austria, in the district of Wiener-Neustadt, on the railway to Vienna.

Aspasco, *As-pā-si*, a town of Mexico in the state of Guanajuato, 17 miles WNW of Querétaro with which it is connected by rail.

Aspatia, a town of England in Cumberland, near Maryport. Pop. in 1901 2883.

Aspe, *As-pā*, a romantic valley of the Western Pyrenees, extending from the Spanish border to Oloron. The Pico d'Aspe has a height of 8280 feet.

Aspe, *As-pā*, a town of Spain in Valencia, 17 miles W of Alicante. There are fine vineyards and noted marble-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. of the commune in 1906 7927.

Aspen, a banking and mining city, capital of Pitkin co. Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland R. 25 miles (direct) W by R of Leadville. The mining of silver and lead is the chief industry. Pop. in 1890 5168; in 1900 3303.

Aspen, a post-hamlet of Cintah co. Wyo. 18 miles SE of Evanston.

Aspengrove, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. N.C. 15 miles N of Greensboro.

Aspen Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. on the railroad which connects Nashville with Decatur 88 miles E. of Nashville.

Asper, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Mo. about 9 miles from Bedford.

Asperen, *As-pā-ren*, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland 20 miles E by N of Dort. Pop. 1500.

Asperg, *As-pā-si*, or **Asberg**, a town of Württemberg 8 miles N of Stuttgart. Pop. 2500. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom. Near it is the castle of Hohenasperg on a steep rock.

Aspermont, a banking post-village of Riponwall co. Tex. Pop. about 600.

Aspern, *As-pā-rn*, a village of Austria, 5 miles ENE of Vienna, celebrated for a battle fought near it and the neighboring village of Essling (Esslingen) May 21 and 22, 1809 between the French under Napoleon and the Austrians under Archduke Charles, in which the latter were victorious.

Aspers, a post-village of Adams co. Pa.

Aspet, *As-pā*, a small town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 50 miles SW of Toulouse.

Asphaltite, **Lake**. See **DAAN SEA**.

Asphodel, Ontario. See **WATERLOO**.

Aspinwall, a post-village of Crawford co. Iowa, about 25 miles by rail SW of Carroll.

Aspinwall, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co. Neb.

Aspinwall, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., organized since 1890 from U Hara township. Pop. in 1900, 1231.

Aspinwall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. 16 miles S by W of Elmira, N.Y.

Aspinwall, a seaport of the republic of Panama. See **COCON**.

Aspiran, *As-pā-rā*, a village of France, department of Hérault, 5 miles S of Clermont.

Aspotogan Harbor, a seaport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 50 miles W of Halifax.

Asprières, *As-pri-ēs*, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles NNE of Villefranche.

Aspremonte, *As-pro-mō-ni*, a mountain near the S. extremity of Calabria, rising to a height of more than 6000

sect. Here Garibaldi was defeated and made prisoner by the forces of Victor Emmanuel in Aug. 1862.

Aspro-Potamo, *As'pro pot & mo* (a whitewater anc. *Achelo'os*) the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises on the borders of Thessaly and Albania, flows SSW separating Acarnania on the W from Thessaly, Erythraia, and Attika on the E and enters the Ionian Sea 15 miles W of Missolonghi. Length, about 100 miles.

Aspull, a parish of Lancashire, England, with coal-mines 2½ miles NE. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 6387.

Aspy Bay, a post-village and outpost of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the coast of Cape Breton Island. It is the place of landing of an Atlantic telegraph cable.

Asquith, N H and Mass. See **SQUAN**.

Assab, *As sâb*, a port of Britania, on the bay of the same name. It has an ice-factory and is defended by batteries.

Assab Bay, on the W side of the Red Sea, indenting the coast of Britania, is about 48 miles NW of the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb. It is 10 miles in length and upward of 5 miles in width.

Assabet, a small river of Massachusetts rises in Worcester co., runs northward, and unites with the Sudbury River in Middlesex co. about 1 mile from Concord. The stream formed by this union is the Concord River.

Assahan, a town of Sumatra. See **ASAHAN**.

Assal, *As sâl*, a salt lake of eastern Africa, 30 miles SW of Tabora, about lat. 11° 40' N and lon. 42° 40' E. It is 570 feet below the level of the sea and of an oval form, 10 miles in length from N to S and about 4 miles in breadth. It is the lowest point of the African continent. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust, which in most places rests on the ground, the waters having subsided. Numerous caravans resort to this lake to carry away the salt.

Assam, a chief-commissionership of British India, located mainly in the basin of the Brahmaputra, where that river skirts the southern base of the Himalayas. It is situated between lat. 23° 15' and 28° 30' N and lon. 89° 46' and 97° 15' E. It lies between Bengal and Burma, and has Bhutan on the NW. It comprises three divisions (barrier dependencies) the Brahmaputra valley in which are the towns of Gowhaty or Gauhati (capital of the district of Kamrup), Goalpara, Nowgong, Tezpur, Subhasgar Kohima, and Dibrugarh the hill country including the Garo, Khasi (Jaintia), and Jaintia Hills, and Cachar and Sylhet, which includes the densely populated valley of the Barak, a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Connected with Assam are Manipur the Naga Hills, and other districts. The area of Assam, exclusive of dependencies, is 56,000 sq m. Pop. in 1901 6,123,241 of which about 3,000,000 were Hindus 1,000,000 Mohammedans, 900,000 Buddhists, and 17,000 Christians.

Assam has a very large number of rivers tributaries of the Brahmaputra, which water very fertile valleys. There are extensive jungles and forests, and the hills are extremely rich and exuberant. Gold is found in nearly all the mountain-streams that flow into the Brahmaputra, and also in that river itself. Coal petroleum and iron are among the other mineral products. Assam has the heaviest annual rainfall of any region on the globe. There is a record of 800 inches in one year (1861) on the Khasi Hills, of which 306 inches fell in the month of July. The rainy season lasts six months, commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails, and all the labors of the field are necessarily suspended. Earthquakes are frequent.

Rice is the principal crop. Within recent times the culture of tea has reached vast dimensions, the bulk of the Indian product coming from Assam. The tea-plant grows wild on the mountains. Mustard, cotton and opium are extensively cultivated. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly but attracts little attention. The betel-nut palm is cultivated to a large extent. Among other products are sugar, ginger, pepper and tobacco. The rattan grows wild and forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. Lac, Indian rubber, silk, and ivory are important products. The forests yield valuable woods. Wild elephants are numerous, and the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, buffaloes, wild hogs, porcupines, flying squirrels, otters, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes including the python and cobra, are common. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles and tortoises are also numerous.

Brahminism has superseded Buddhism as the religion of Assam. The Assamese language resembles the Bengali. There is not a single large town in the whole of Assam. The administrative head-quarters are at Shillong in the Khasi Hills. Assam was acquired by the British at the close of the first Burmese war in 1826.

Assamung'sick, a post-station of Southampton co., Va. **Assanpink** (or **Assanpink**) Creek rises in Monmouth co., N J runs northward and southward, and enters the Delaware River at Trenton.

Assarria, a post-city of Saline co., Kan. about 10 miles by rail E of Salina. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Assatchikskaya Sopka, *As-satch-shin eki ya sop'ka* an active volcano in Kamchatka. Lat 52° 2' N, lon 161° 43' E.

Assateague (*as-sa-teeg*) Island, on the E coast of Annescoos co., Va. has a light-house in lat. 37° 55' 37' N Northwestward is Assateague Bay.

Assawes Lake, in Cass co., Minn., is traversed by Plantagenet River and has a few miles E of Itasca Lake.

Assaye, or **Assye**, *As-ai* a village of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 260 miles N of Hyderabad. It is memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) commenced his career of victory Sept. 23, 1803, by defeating the combined forces of Scindia and the Nizam Raja.

Assche, *As zeh* (Fr. pron *ash*) a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles NW of Brussels. Pop. in 1900 7583.

Assé-le-Belaine, *as sé le-bwân* a village of France, in Sarthe, 2 miles NNW of Frumay.

Assela, *As-sela* a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles E of Dortmund. It has coal-mines. Near by is the workingmen's colony of New Assela. Pop. of the two places in 1900 5034.

Assen, *As-sen* a town of the Netherlands capital of the province of Drenthe on the Hoorn Diep 15 miles S. of Groningen. Pop. in 1900 11101. In the vicinity are various prehistoric stone monuments.

Assendelft, *As-sen-delft* a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland 9 miles NW of Amsterdam.

Assenede, *As-sen-é-deh* or **Assenede**, *As-sen-é* a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders 12 miles NNE of Ghent.

Assenheimer, *As-sen-hime* a town of Germany in Hesse, 14 miles NNE of Frankfurt. Pop. about 1800.

Assena, *As-sen-a* a maritime town of Denmark island of Funen 20 miles SW of Odense. Pop. in 1901 4665.

Assiniboia, a district of Canada, formerly constituting a part of the Northwest Territories, is bounded N by Saskatchewan, E by Manitoba S. by the United States, and W by Alberta. The region is well adapted for farming in the western section, being rich rolling prairie. In the west the country is drier and more adapted for pasture and ranching. Crop-raising in this section requires in many parts the assistance of irrigation. There are extensive coal-deposits in the S (Souris coal beds). Area, 90,840 sq in. Chief towns Regina. Pop. in 1901 97,885.

Assiniboine, or **Assiniboine** (river of the Stony Sioux) a river of North America, in the S part of the British possessions. It is formed by the junction of the Qu'Appelle and Souris rivers in the western part of Manitoba, flows eastward through that province, and enters the Red River of the North at Winnipeg. The main head-stream the Qu'Appelle rises near the centre of Assiniboia. Length, including the Qu'Appelle, about 600 miles, navigable for vessels of about 100 tons to Fort Ellice.

Assiniboin Indians, a Canadian tribe of the Dakota stock inhabiting reservations (Fort Belknap and Peck) in Manitoba and parts of the Northwest Territories.

Assiniboin Mount, in the Rocky Mountain system of Canada, near the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, about 20 miles S of Banff. Elevation estimated at 12,000 feet. It was first ascended in the summer of 1901, by James Outram. The form suggests the Matterhorn of Switzerland.

Assinie, *As-sen-é* a French colonial establishment and important trading point in Africa, on the River Assinie, which divides the Gold Coast from the Ivory Coast, lat 5° 7' N. Here the river expands into a large lake, called Aby Gold dust, ivory a variety of mahogany and skins are exported. None but French vessels are allowed to engage in trade. The river forms a part of the W limit of Ashanti. Its navigation is impeded by rapids. Pop. 4000.

Assinippi, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. 16 miles NW of Plymouth. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 600.

Assis Creek, Burlington co., N J falls into the Delaware River a little above Burlington.

Assisi, *As-si-si* a town of central Italy in Umbria, 12 miles SE of Perugia. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill. It has remains of ancient walls and of a Roman aqueduct, and a temple of Minerva forms part of one of its churches. Assisi is the birthplace of St. Francis and the cradle of the Franciscan order. The monastery church of St. Francis, a remarkable edifice of the thirteenth century

with one church superimposed upon another, is adorned with masterpieces of Olmsted and Giotto. The cathedral is a structure of the eleventh century. There are about 20 other churches and many monasteries. Pop. in 1961 6648 of the commune, 17 278

Aaslut, a city of Egypt. See SUR
Aasmannshausen, *A'sman-ben-sen* a village of Prussia, in the district of Wismaden on the Rhine 2 miles NW of Rüdesheim. It has mineral springs and is celebrated for its wine. Pop. in 1900 1023

Aaso *As-on* a small town on the NW coast of the island of Cephalonia, 15 miles N of Argostoli.

Aseo, *de-on*, a village of Italy 8 miles by rail NE of Como on the Lambro

Asson, *As-sen* a small town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées 3 miles S of Nay

Aso'o'net, a village of Bristol co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 2 miles NE of Fell River its banking point. It has manufactures of guns, etc.

Assouan, *As-suan* a town of Upper Egypt, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Nile, at the N end of the First Cataract and on the Nile railway. It has an extensive trade. Assuan is remarkable for the monuments of antiquity found in its neighborhood. Close to it on the south are the ruins of the town built by the Arabs on the site of the ancient Syene. Near it are extensive granite quarries. The British government began the construction of a colossal dam across the Nile near this place in 1894 and completed it in 1902. It measures about 1½ miles in length and 131 feet in height from the base of the foundation. Lat. 24° 5' 30" N. Pop. about 12,000. Near by is the island of Elephantine, with its ancient ruins.

Assumpcion, *Assumpcion* See ASSUMPTION

Assumpcion, a department of Ecuador. See ASAR

Assumption, one of the Adabra group of islands Indian Ocean E of Africa. Lat. 9° 41' S. lon. 46° 34' E

Assumption, one of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 41' N. lon. 145° 27' E.

Assumption, a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, has an area of 485 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Grand River and is intersected by Bayou La Fourche, a navigable outlet of the Mississippi River. Lake Verret, 16 miles long, is situated in this parish. The river Atchafalaya flows through the parish (direct from N to S) Capital Natchitoches. Pop. in 1890 19,629 in 1900 31,620

Assumption, a banking post-village of Christiania III (in a fine agricultural district, on the Elsinore Central R. 23 miles S by W of Decatur. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1702.

Assumption, La. See YACHTSVILLE

Assumption, capital of Paraguay. See YACHTS

Assumption, a county village, and river of Quebec. See L. ASSUMPTION

Assunguy, an agricultural colony of Brazil in the state of Paraná about 62 miles NE of Curitiba.

Assopiolek Creek, U.S. See ASAR

Assut, *As'ut* a town of Nubia, in Dongha, on the Nile, about 10 miles NW of the site of Meru celebrated for the number of its pyramids.

As'syat, an extensive parish of Scotland, on the W coast of the co. of Sutherland. It contains Lake Assynt, on the shores of which the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner in 1550.

Assyria, *as-sir'ya* (Hebrew *Asir*) in ancient geography a region in Asia between Armenia on the N and Babylonia on the S and including part of the mountain country of modern Kurdistan and the upper part of the Mesopotamian plain. It was watered by the Tigris and its tributaries. It was the seat of one of the great empires of antiquity whose sway when at the height of its power about the beginning of the seventh century B.C. extended over a great part of western Asia and even over Egypt. The seat of the Assyrian monarchs was successively at Ashur, Calah and Nimrud. The ruins of these cities are in the vicinity of the town of Mosul. The Assyrians were a Semitic people, closely akin to the Babylonians.

Assyria, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mich., about 34 miles SW of Lansing.

Astachora, the ancient name of the ATRENA

Astafort, *As'tafon* a small town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 12 miles by rail SE of Agen

Asta Pompeia, the ancient name of Asri

Astara, *As'ta-ra* a small town in the SE corner of Transcaucasia, on the Caspian Sea.

Astara, *As'tara* a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles ESE of Breda.

Asternabad, a city of Persia. See ASERAN

Asti, *As'tee* (anc. *As'is Pompeia*) a city of Italy in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, on the Tanaro 28 miles NNE of Turin. The town is surrounded with decaying

walls, once celebrated for their 100 towers, of which none still remain. It is the seat of a bishop. The cathedral is a remarkable Gothic building in which are numerous fine paintings. The city has some silk-manufactories, and the wine produced in the vicinity is noted. Asti was a flourishing republic in the Middle Ages. Asti was born here in 1740. Pop. in 1901 18,372 of the commune, 28 044.

Asti, an Italian-Swiss agricultural colony of Sonoma co., Cal.

Astley Bridge, a town of Lancashire, England, near Bolton-le-Moors. Pop. about 6000

Astom, a township of Delaware co. Pa. Pop. in 1880 2641

Astom Manor, a large English manufacturing town and parliamentary borough of Warwickshire just N of Birmingham. It has machine-shops and manufactures of arms, tools, toys, etc. Its industries being a branch of those of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901 77 300

Astom Mills, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa., in Astom township, near Leno about 18 miles SW of Philadelphia. Here are large planing mills. Pop. about 400

Autonville, a hamlet of Lycoming co. Pa. 1 mile from Halston

As'tor, or *Hasura*, *As'tor* a river of Kashmir a tributary of the Indus N of the Himalayas, joining it after a northward course. On it is the town of Astor

Astor, a post-village of Clayton co. Ga. about 10 miles S of Atlanta. Pop. about 70

Astor, a post-village of Taylor co. W. Va.

Astorga, *As'tor-ga* (anc. *As'tor Ague*) a walled town of Spain 28 miles WSW of Leon on the Tago. Pop. in 1900 3573. It has an old castle and a fine Gothic cathedral. Near it is the Lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the counts of Benavente

Astoria, a banking post-town of Fulton co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 50 miles NW of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain, lumber and live stock. There are coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1884

Astoria, a former village of Queens co. N.Y. is on the East River nearly 5 miles NE of Brooklyn. It is now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city

Astoria, a city of Oregon a port of entry, and the capital of Clatsop co. is situated on the S bank of the Columbia River about 9 miles from the ocean 70 miles by land and about 100 miles by river NW of Portland on the Astoria and Columbia River R. It has extensive salmon canneries. It is a shipping point for grain, lumber and flour. Astoria, formerly noted for the fur trade, has nearly 5 miles of wharfage on the Columbia River. Pop. in 1900 6184 in 1900 8381

Astor Park, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. on the Plant System 35 miles (direct) N of Bartle. Pop. about 75

Astove Island, in the Indian Ocean is a dependency of the Seychelles.

Astrabad (anc. *Hyra cin*) a small but fertile and well wooded province of Persia, bordering onto Caspian at its SE corner. Capital Astrabad

Astrabad, *As'ta-bad* or *Asterabad*, *As'ta-bad* a city of Persia, capital of a province of its own name, situated at the foot of the N slope of the Elburz Range, and on a small stream which falls into Astrabad Bay, in the SW part of the Caspian, about 20 miles below. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and is surrounded by a dry ditch and by a mud wall or mound, on which a low parapet, loopholed for musketry has been erected. A great part of the town is now nothing but ruins which attest its former importance. The large extent of open space within the town, laid out in fine gardens, is one of its attractive features. Its peculiar atmosphere has procured for it the surname of City of the Plague. Its trade, which is extensive, and in which the Russians take an active part, passes through the port of Goe. The surrounding country is fruitful. The population in recent years has been variously estimated at from 8000 (without surroundings) to 30 000. In 1896 a terrible conflagration swept over the town.

Astrakhan, a government of Russia in Europe, on the NW coast of the Caspian Sea. Area, about 90 000 sq. m. It is divided into 2 nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from NW to SE. Its coast-line is about 300 miles in length and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands, rocks, and shifting sand-banks. The region consists wholly of vast steppes, and the soil is composed largely of mud, salt, and sand intermixed. A few fertile tracts are met with on the Volga including some excellent pastures. Here corn is grown together with fruits, tobacco, and cotton. Immense numbers of sheep, cattle, horses, and camels are reared. Salt lakes and salt marshes are numerous throughout the province. The fisheries of the Volga and Caspian are of great value. Many

thousand persons are employed in taking fish, chiefly sturgeon; from the roe and bladder large quantities of caviar and caviare are manufactured. The climate is marked by great extremes. Pop. in 1897 944,775. Capital, Astrakhan.

Astrakhan, *As-trá-kán*, a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on an island in the Volga, about 40 miles from its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Lat. $46^{\circ} 21' N$ lon $46^{\circ} 2' E$. The city lies about 68 feet below the level of the Black Sea. It is irregularly built with crooked streets and most of the houses are of wood. The general appearance of the town has somewhat of an Oriental character. The principal architectural attraction is the Kremlin with its 2 cathedrals. By the side of the many churches are a number of mosques and heathen temples. Astrakhan is the seat of Greek and Armenian archbishops. The harem presents a scene of extraordinary activity. The sturgeon and other fisheries form the staple trade of the city immense quantities of fish, caviare, and sturgeon being exported to foreign countries. Astrakhan is the chief port of the Caspian and the great entrepôt of the trade of European Russia with Turkestan, the Transcaucasian Territory, Persia, and a large section of Transcaucasia. Between 1500 and 2000 vessels descend the Volga to the city yearly while as many as 4000 enter from the Caspian. The climate of Astrakhan is unhealthy. The population in 1897 was 115,001. There are in all about 25,000 non-Russian inhabitants, including Persians, Armenians, Tartars and Jews.

As-tro-labe Bay, a bay on the NE coast of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land New Guin., between lat 6° and $6^{\circ} 30' S$, lon $145^{\circ} 40' E$. (It is the port of Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (the capital) Neupharport, and Constantinien.)

Astrupalla, an island of the *Agassiz*. See *ANTILLAS*.

Astros, *As-tros*, or *Astros*, *As-tro*, a town of Greece, in Arcadia, 15 miles N. of Argos (to the Gulf of Nauplia).

Astrolin, *As-tro-lin*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 22 miles NNE of Pádua. Pop. of commune, 3000.

Astura, *As-tu-ra*, a village of Italy province of Rome on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (and in the Adriatic) at the mouth of the river Astura, 19 miles SE of Rome. It has a lofty tower supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was put to death by order of Antony 43 B.C.

Asturians, *As-tu-ri-ans*, an ancient division of Spain (now included principally in the modern province of Oviedo). Early in the Middle Ages it was the kingdom of Asturias (from which sprang the kingdom of Leon) and the only part of the peninsula un conquered by the Arabs. In antiquity it was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. The name to the Spanish chronicles has the title of Princes of Asturias.

Asturica Augusta, ancient name of Astorga.

Atari, a department of Ecuador. See *ATARI*.

Aulikan Glacier, in the Selkirk Range of British Columbia, near the station of Glacier House, on the Canadian Pacific R. The neighboring Aulikan Pass has an elevation of 7794 feet.

Auanción, an inlet of the Ladrones. See *ASSUMPTION*.

Assumpción, *As-son-re-on'* (formerly called in English *Assumpcion*) or *Nuestra Señora de la Asunción*, a city of South America, capital of Paraguay on the Paraguay River 650 miles N of Buenos Aires. Lat. $25^{\circ} 18' S$ lon $57^{\circ} 28' W$. It is at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels. It is a bishop's see. Founded in 1536 by a colony of Spaniards, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of importance. It has a cathedral, a government palace, public library, custom house, military hospital, theatre, and college. In 1869 the city was burned and plundered by the Brazilians. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, sugar, hides, manioc, cedar, and especially in yerba mate (Paraguay tea). The city has several banks and newspapers. Pop. in 1900 51,719.

Assunção, or *Nueva Esparta*, *nva* *es-pa-rtá*, a town of Venezuela, on the E side of the island of Margarita. Pop. 3000.

As-wad', or *Assamad*, a great oasis of the Sahara, 6 days' journey N of Timbuktu.

Astylum, a station in Morocco N. J., on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles NW of Trenton. Here is the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum.

Astylum, a post-village of Bradford Co. Pa. in Astylum township, about 10 miles SE of Towanda. The township is bounded on the NE. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Aszód, *As-sód*, a market-town of Hungary 26 miles S. by W. of Keszthely. Pop. about 1900.

Aszód, *As-sód*, a town of Hungary, 22 miles by rail NE. of Budapest. Pop. about 2500.

Atabapo, *Atá-bá-po*, a river of Venezuela, runs in lat. $3^{\circ} 16' N$ lon $66^{\circ} 44' W$, flows nearly W for about 70 or 80 miles, then turning N falls into the Orinoco at San Fernando de Atabapo. Length, about 140 miles. It forms part of the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela.

Atacama, *Atá-ká-má*, a province of Chile, is bounded by the province of Antofagasta on the N. by the Argentine Republic on the E. by the province of Coquimbo on the S. and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It consists mainly of elevated desert plains and arid hills, but in the S. and among the Andes there are fertile valleys. The province has rich mines of gold, copper and silver—the two latter metals being produced in great abundance,—and also extensive deposits of salt and nitrates. It is traversed by several railways. Capital Copiapó. Area, about 28,350 sq. in. Pop. in 1901 89,272.

Atacama Desert, a barren inhospitable, elevated tract of western South America, occupying the northern part of Chile, and forming mostly a littoral to the provinces of Antofagasta and Atacama. It rises from the sea outward to the western foot of the Andes, and attains an elevation in parts of 10,000–13,000 feet, passing off into the high zone of the bounding mountains. More particularly in its elevated parts the surface is covered with saline, borax, and nitrate deposits and shallow ponds or lagoons, which furnish an extensive and important industry. The deeper mineral wealth of some parts of the region is very remarkable. Over a large part of the western portion of the Atacama Desert there is practically no rainfall even for years at a time and there is no vegetation. Rain is more abundant towards the east, and the cause of low herbage supply fodder for the llama and other animals. The Atacama problem as involving the boundary between Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic, will remain a matter of discussion between the three nations.

Atacama, *Atá-ká-má*, a small seaport town of Ecuador 15 miles SW of Guayaquil. Lat. $0^{\circ} 57' N$.

Atahua, (or *Attemam*) River, a considerable affluent of the Yakima River in the SE of Washington.

Ataka, *Atá-ká*, a town of Benares, Russia, on the Donets opposite Mobile. Pop. about 6000.

Atakpame, *Atá-ká-pá-má*, a government and mission station of the Hinterland of Togoland, in German western Africa. It has an extensive rubber trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Atananti, a village and gulf in Greece. See *TALANTI*.

Atafay, *Atá-fá*, a town of the island of Gran Canaria, near Las Palmas, the habitations of which are excavated in regular terraces on the side of San Antonio Mountain.

Atayun, *Atá-yun*, a town of Brazil state and 16 miles WNW of Alagoas.

Atchafalaya, a post-village of Muscatine Co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 34 miles W of Davenport. Pop. about 400.

Atalla, a town of Alabama. See *ATALLA*.

Atami, *Atá-mi*, a seaport of Japan on the Sea of Japan, about 40 miles SW of Yokohama.

Atascosa, a county in the P. part of Texas, has an area of 1167 sq. m. It is intersected by the Atascosa River and the San Miguel River crosses its SW portion. Capital, Pleasanton. Pop. in 1890 4400 in 1900 7163.

Atascosa, a post-hamlet of Bexar Co. Tex. 15 miles SW of San Antonio.

Atascosa River rises in the S. part of Texas runs southward through Atascosa Co. and enters the Rio Rio 3 or 4 miles from its mouth. Length about 100 miles.

Atauai, *Atá-wá* or *Tauai*, *tá-wá* also written *Atai*, one of the Hawaiian Islands. See *KARAI*.

Ataua, a town a decayed town of Spain province of Guipúzcoa 8 miles ESW of Tolosa.

Atbara, *Atá-bá*, a territory of Nubia sometimes called the island of Merod' it being partially insulated by the river Atbara on the NE the Bahar el Jebel on the W and SW., and the Nile on the NW.

Atbara (and *Atbara*) a river of northeastern Africa, the last tributary of the Nile rises in Abyssinia near Lake Dambos (Tana) and flows in a NW direction. It receives a large affluent, the Takazze (known as Setit in its lower course) traverses southern Nubia, and enters the Nile at Ed Damer just above Berber in lat. $17^{\circ} 50' N$. The stream although containing a copious supply of water during the rainy season is practically non-navigable, and loses itself before reaching the Nile during the dry months. Its lower course is regulated by dams.

Atbasat, *Atá-bá-sat*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in a district of its own name, 147 miles W of Akmoinsk, on the Irkutsk River. Pop. in 1897 3434.

Atchafalaya, a town on Alcatraz Island. See *ATKA*.

Atchafalaya (Atchafalaya) River, La. is an outlet of the Red River or of the Mississippi. It originates at the

N end of Point Coupee parish, where the Red River enters the Mississippi. It runs generally southward to Chickasaw Lake, from the south end of which it issues and enters the Gulf of Mexico (Atchafalaya Bay) at the SE extremity of St. Mary's parish. Length, about 220 miles, the greater part of which is navigable by steamboats. In times of inundation part of the water of the Mississippi is discharged through this channel. It is believed that this bayou was once a main arm of the Red River.

Atchak, or **Atcham**, an Aleutian island. See **Arka**.

Atcham, or **Atcheem**, Sumatra. See **Acra**.

Atchamak, **Acheenk**, a town of Siberia, government of Yenisei, 75 miles W of Krasnoyarsk on the Tobolsk and on the Siberian railway. Pop. in 1897 4714.

Atchimeh, a town of Russia, government of Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name.

Atch'loom, a county in the NE part of Kansas, has an area of 415 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River and is intercepted by Grasshopper or Delaware Creek. Capital, Atchison. Pop. in 1890 26,758. In 1900 28,606.

Atchison, a county forming the NW extremity of Missouri has an area of 532 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Nodaway and on the W by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Nishnabotus and Tarkio Rivers. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890 15,333. In 1900 16,501.

Atchison, a city of Kansas, an important railway centre and the capital of Atchison co. is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri River 36 miles above Leavenworth (21 miles by rail) and 25 miles below St. Joseph. It is at an elevation of 800 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 34' N. lon. 95° 10' W. Mean annual temperature, 52°. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and several other railroads converging at this point. It is the supply-centre for a large part of the state, receiving and distributing a prodigious quantity of freight. Grain, flour, lumber and live-stock are shipped extensively. Atchison is the fifth city of the state in population. It has several collegiate institutions (Midland College, St. Benedict's College, St. Scholastica's Academy), flouring mills, machine-shops, foundries, railroad-shops, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, carriages, etc. A fine iron bridge across the river connects the city with several railroads which terminate on the eastern bank. A state soldiers' orphan home is located here. Pop. in 1870 7034. In 1880 15,105. In 1890 13,963. In 1900 15,722.

Atchu, an island of the Pacific. See **Arma**.

Atchayev, **Achoyér**, a small port in Russia, on the Sea of Azov, about 50 miles NW of Yekaterinodar.

At'co, a port-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Delaware R., 10 miles SE of Camden. It has manufactures of glass and nautical instruments. The banking point is Haddonfield or Camden. Pop. about 650.

At'co, a port-village of Wayne co. Pa. 19 miles NE of Homestead. Pop. about 125.

At'co, **A-tá-ká**, a town of Spain, in Aragon 5 miles W of S. Calatayud on the Jalón. Pop. of commune, 3000.

Atgerat, **A-tgh ghr á**, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre 66 miles NNW of Antalo.

Atelata, **A-tá-tá-tá**, a village of Italy province of Aquila, 23 miles SE of Solmona.

Atellia, **A-tá-tá**, a town of Italy 8 miles S of Meis on the Atellia, an affluent of the Ofanto. Pop. 1500.

Aten, a post-hamlet of Cedar co. Neb.

Atenna, **A-tá-ná**, a village of Italy province and 45 miles SE of Salerno.

Ater, a post-village of Corvallis co. Tax. Pop. about 89.

Aterial and **Aterianus**, ancient names of Pescara.

Aterno, **A-té-no** (anc. **Ater'no**) a river of Italy rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Adriatic at Pescara. Length 80 miles. Below the mouth of the Glisio it is called the Pescara.

Atesh-Ga, **A-tésh-gá**, or **Atesh-Kudá**, **A-tésh-koo'dá** (the place of fire) a spot on the peninsula of Apsheron on the W coast of the Caspian 16 miles NE of Baku, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the dunces who worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the sulphur with which the soil is impregnated. Atesh-Ga is about 1 mile in diameter and from its centre, when the weather is dry, is emitted a yellowish flame flame.

Atessa, **A-té-shá**, a town of Italy province of Chieti 12 miles WSW of Vasto. Pop. 4000 (commune, 10,000).

Atete, the ancient name of Ezer.

Atfeh, **A-tésh**, or **Atfeh**, **A-tésh**, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 46 miles by rail S of Cairo, supposed to be near the site of the anc. **Aphroditeopolis**.

Afsh, a village of Lower Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmadiyah Canal, 88 miles by rail NW of Cairo.

At'glen, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the Pennsylvania R., 47 miles W of Philadelphia. It was formerly called Penningtonville. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Ath, or **Anth**, **á**, a manufacturing town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender 30 miles E. by S of Tournay. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,100.

Ath'abasca, or **Lake of the Hills**, a lake of the district of Athabasca, Canada, 180 miles SE of Great Slave Lake. Lat. 59° N. lon. 106° 30' - 111° 30' W. It is situated at an elevation of 690 feet above the sea, and is 184 miles long by 5-35 miles in width and covers an area of 2506 sq m. Near its SW extremity it receives the Athabasca River. It discharges its waters northward by Great Slave River communicating through Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River with the Polar Sea. The shores of the Athabasca to the northward are high fertile hills, those to the southward are largely barren sandy hills perfectly divested of vegetable growth. Near the lake are mission settlements.

Athabasca, or **Big Athabasca**, a river of the Northwest Territories Canada draws its waters from the region of the Rocky Mountains near Mount Brown and also from a height, called the **Mitt** (mo-ét) not far from the Leather or Yellow Head Pass. Length about 780 miles, a large part of which is navigable, and, below Fort McMurray by steamboats drawing 7 and 8 feet of water. Stormy rapids intercept the course in some parts. The river is often from its general northerly direction turned to be the main upper water of the Mackenzie although it is surpassed by the Peace River in length. Athabasca Landing is an important station on its banks. The river flows into the SW extremity of Athabasca Lake.

Athabasca, a district of the Northwest Territories Canada, between 55° and 60° N. lat. and 100° and 120° W. lon. It is bounded W by British Columbia. Area, 231,300 sq m. Pop. in 1901 6616. The district which contains Athabasca Lake and is watered by the rivers discharging into and flowing from it (Peace, Athabasca, Great Slave) and by Churchill River and its tributaries is in greater part an undulating plain rising up in low mountains (Brah Mountains) to elevations of 2000-2500 feet. The surface is largely marshy. The chief settlement is Dumsagan.

Athabasca Mountain, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in about lat. 52° 10' N. Elevation 11,900 feet.

Athabasca Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Canada, on the borders of Alberta and British Columbia and between Mounts Brown and Hooker. Height above the sea, 7250 feet.

Ath'lin, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio, is 18 miles from Huntington, W. Va. Pop. in 1900 348.

Athap'ka, or **Tim'ch**, a stock or group of North American Indian tribes embracing the Chippewyan, Dog Ribs, Coppermine, Strongbow, Hare and many other tribes of British America also the Kootenai, Carriers, etc. of the Pacific coast and many of the Alaska Indians. They are represented in the E by the Apaches, Lipans, Navajos, and some Mexican tribes. The languages of these tribes are regarded as branches of a common stem but the limits of the group are not well defined.

Athboy, a small town of Ireland co. of Meath, on an affluent of the Boyne, 5 miles NW of Trim.

Ath'elney, a small marshy tract of about 100 acres, in England, co. of Somerset 7 miles SE of Bridgewater and formerly an island at the junction of the Tone and Parrot Rivers. Here Alfred the Great took refuge during the Danish invasion and founded an abbey about the year 885.

Ath'elstan, a post-town of Taylor co. Iowa, about 2 miles SW of Boone. Pop. in 1900 255.

Athelstan, or **St. Michael**, a post village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Hinchinbrook River, 54 miles from Huntingdon.

Ath'elstane, a hamlet of Clay co. Kan. 15 miles N of Abilene.

Athelstane, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis.

Ath'ona, a banking post-town of Umatilla co. Oregon on two railroads, 42 miles S by W of Walla Walla. It is a shipping point for wheat, barley and other farm produce. Pop. in 1900 763.

Athenia, a post-village of Pasamoc N. J. on the Erie and the Lackawanna R.s 5 miles (direct) NW of Passaic, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Athens, a city (anc. **Ath'ens** Gr. **Ath'ens**, pronounced by the modern Greeks **A-thee-ná**) the capital of Greece and of thousands of Attica. Lat. (observatory) 37° 58' 20" N. lon. 23° 43' E.; elevation about 280-540 feet. Its site, magnificent for scenery is about 4 miles NE of the Gulf of Argina, is an extensive plain, watered by the Ilissos and Cogitinos, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the

sea, where it gives a fine view of the gulf and numerous islands. This plain is broken by ridges of limestone, several of which, with their intervening valleys are partly occupied by the city, while the highest of them rises precipitously and forms the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W by way of Eleusis, over a well-made carriage road, now known as the "Sacred Way," in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its oleanders and another on the SW by the harbor of Piræus, along a tract which once a mere swamp, is covered with vineyards and olive and fig plantations. A railway extends from Athens to its port, the Piræus constructed along one of the famous long walls built in the middle of the fifth century B.C. The road from Marathon enters the city on the east. The Athens-Corinth railway (57 miles) touches the city on the NW and a train line unites it with the Bay of Phaleron on the SW. In its most prosperous days Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper but also a long, narrow suburb stretching continuously to the port of Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 miles. Parts of these walls still remain particularly on the S and W. Athens had originally two other ports, Manychia and Zea and the harbor of Phaleron was at one time more important than either of them but as the Piræus became the seat of commerce their importance declined.

The Acropolis or ancient centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed is an isolated rocky height, rising precipitously about 250 feet above the adjacent plain. Its summit was enclosed by walls 2350 yards in circuit, considerable portions of which, together with some of the indented gates, still remain. The modern city is built mostly on its N and E sides, covering the depression that extends between it and Mount Lycabettus (Mount St. George). The Athens of to-day which in the nineteenth century was the wretched capital which in 1834 had dwindled down to a population centred in about 100 houses, is largely the creation of the German architect Schaubert and is one of the most attractive cities of the Levant with regularly laid out streets and boulevards, squares and plazas and a number of imposing edifices. Herms Street and Solus Street, the former terminating in the attractive Constitution Square, are among the chief arteries of traffic. Most of the public buildings are in the Neopoli or modern quarter. The royal palace, which lies off the SW foot of Mount Lycabettus, is a large and imposing building of Pentellic marble, and was erected in 1834-38 after the designs of the German architect Hirtner. Among the other buildings and institutions of note are the national university (founded in 1837) which has about 60 professors and 3000 students of all classes, and a library of 250,000 volumes which is at the same time the national library, the academy of sciences, polytechnic institute (containing the collections of the Archaeological Society) the national museum with its important collection of antiquities and restorations, etc. Athens is the seat of American, British, and French schools of classical studies and research.

Foremost among the antiquities of Athens, crowning the Acropolis, or ancient citadel is the Parthenon an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length 101 feet in width and having an exterior framework of 48 Doric columns (about 34½ feet high). The building with its plastic ornamentation (presumably) by Phidias dates from the time of Pericles, and is considered to be the most beautiful monument of ancient architecture. The structure is now in a ruinous condition. Other edifices all of them voted for their superb exhibition of Greek art are the Erechtheum which contained the shrines of Athens and of other deities, having a magnificent portico of Caryatides, the temple of Athena Nike known also as the temple of the Winged Victory, the Thesaurus, the best preserved edifice of all ancient Greece, the imposing winged gateway known as the Propylæa, the monumental portal to the inner precincts of the Acropolis, the theatre of Dionysus and the theatre or Odeon of Herodes Atticus, the most imposing of the ruins lying at the foot of the Acropolis. Other interesting points are the Areopagus, or Mars Hill, the meeting-place of the venerable court of the Areopagus, the Pnyx where popular meetings were held, the Ekkelesium, the so-called Prison of Socrates, the Tower of the Winds, the Grotto of Apollo and Pan and the extensive Roman baths. Outside of the city just beyond the Arch of Hadrian 13 Corinthian columns 56½ feet in height, on a raised platform remains of the temple of Jupiter Olympius. The vast Stadium or race-course near the Ilissus is now (1905) being restored in magnificent style, the material used being Pentellic marble. Pop. in 1879 63,374 in 1894 84,963 in 1896 711,486.

Athens was named in honor of Minerva (in Gr. Athra, Athena), who was regarded as the tutelary goddess of the

city. At the dawn of authentic Greek history it appears as the head of a little state with republican institutions. The territory over which it ruled was called Attica. At the beginning of the sixth century B.C., Solon drew up a code of laws for Athens. In 480 B.C. the Athenians repelled a Persian invasion. Athens took a leading part in resisting the great onslaught of Xerxes (480-479 B.C.). Soon after Athens attained to the hegemony among the Grecian states and about 450 B.C. reached the height of its power and splendor under Pericles. The age of Pericles was the golden age of Athenian art. This period and the century that followed witnessed that extraordinary blossoming of letters and philosophy which won for Athens a unique position in the history of the world's intellectual activity. For centuries the city continued a great centre of learning. The power of Athens succumbed to that of its rival Sparta at the close of the fifth century B.C. In 338 B.C. Macedonia imposed its yoke upon Greece. In 146 B.C. Athens passed with the rest of Greece under the sway of Rome. The city flourished under the Romans, and was a great resort of Roman students. After the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395 it formed part of the Byzantine Empire. From the beginning of the thirteenth century it was the seat of a Latin duchy which was extinguished by the Turks in 1456. The Acropolis fell into the hands of the Greek patriots in 1822, and in 1826-27 was besieged and taken by the Turks. In 1834, Athens became the seat of the Greek government.

Athens, a county in the SE part of Ohio, borders on West Virginia. Area, 528 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Hocking River which enters the Ohio River in this county and is drained by Shade River and Federal and Hunday Creeks. Many mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this county which also has limestone and iron. Capital Athens. Pop. in 1890 35,194 in 1900 48,730.

Athens, a banking post-town capital of Limestone co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 108 miles S of Nashville. It has a court-house, lumber, poultry and cotton-mills, cotton gins, etc. It has a large trade in cotton. Athens is the seat of Athens Female College and of the North Alabama Agricultural School. Pop. in 1900 1010. During the Civil War Athens was the scene of two engagements, in April 1864, when the Federal troops under Campbell surrendered to General Forrest, and again in October of the same year when the Confederates under General Buford were repulsed.

Athens, Montgomery co. Ala. See RAMER.

Athens, a city capital of Clarke co. Ga. on the Oconee River at the junction and terminus of several lines of railway 42 miles WNW of Augusta and 73 miles E. by N of Atlanta. Mean annual temperature 60°. It is the seat of the University of Georgia (non-sectarian) which was founded by the state in 1803, the Georgia State College of Agriculture, State Normal School, Lucy Cobb Institute for Girls, and other educational institutions. Athens contains a city hall, court-house, several cotton-factories, woolen and other mills, various manufacturing etc. It is an important market for cotton of which large quantities are shipped from here annually. Pop. in 1890 8639, in 1900 10,345.

Athens, a banking city of Menard co. Ill. on the Sangamon River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 13 miles N by W of Springfield. It has coal interests. Pop. in 1890 944 in 1900 1538.

Athens, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. about 6 miles E. of Rochester its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Jewell co. Kan. about 100 miles NW of Junction City.

Athens, a post-town of Fayette co. Ky. on the railroad from Lexington to Mount Sterling 8 miles SE of Lexington. Pop. in 1890 196.

Athens, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 45 miles ENE of Shreveport.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Me., in Athens township (town) about 30 miles N of Augusta, on an affluent of the Kennebec River. Pop. of the town in 1900 896.

Athens, a banking post-village of Calhoun co. Mich. on the Notaway River and on the Michigan Central R. 17 miles S of Battle Creek. It has various manufacturing. Pop. in 1900 583.

Athens, a post-village of Clark co. Mo. on the Des Moines River about 20 miles NW of Keokuk. Pop. about 200.

Athens, a post-village of Greene co. N.Y. is on the W bank of the Hudson River opposite the city of Hudson, and 25 miles S of Albany. A steam ferry boat plies between this place and Hudson its banking point. Limestone is quarried here and burned for lime. The village has various factories of foundry products, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 2171 of Athens township (town) 2291.

Athens, a banking post village, capital of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 76 miles SE of Columbus and 46 miles W by S. of Marietta. It is the seat of the Ohio University founded by the state in 1809 and of a state hospital for the insane. It has manufactures of furniture, bricks, etc. Coal-mines and ancient Indian mounds are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 2858 in 1900 4066.

Athens, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., is on the right bank of the Susquehanna, 2 miles above the mouth of the Chemung and on the Luthig Valley R. 15 miles N of Towanda. It has manufactures of furniture, iron bridges, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 3749.

Athens, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1556.

Athens, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1106.

Athens, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 107.

Athens, a banking post-village capital of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Southern and the Tellico R., 55 miles SW of Knoxville and 56 miles NE of Chattanooga. It has various mills and manufactures. Here is the U. S. Grant University. Pop. in 1900 1849.

Athens, a banking post-town capital of Henderson co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas and New Orleans R., about 190 miles NNE of Austin and 36 miles WNW of Palestine. It has brick and tile-works, pottery, cotton gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Athens, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 18 miles N of Brattleboro. Pop. in 1900 180.

Athens, a post-village of Mercer co., W. Va., 6 miles N by E. of Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Athens, a banking post-village of central Wisconsin, in Marathon co., and on the Abbotsford and Northern R.

Athens, a banking post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, situated W of Brockville, on the Brockville, Westport and South St. Marie R. It has saw and flour mills (timber-tories, etc.). Pop. in 1901 955.

Athensville, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 48 miles SW of Springfield.

Atherton, a post-village of Ontario, Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, with a station on the Northern R. (Muskoka branch) 3 miles from Orillia. It contains various mills.

Atherton, a small town of England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles SE of Tamworth.

Atherton, a manufacturing and mining town of Eng. land, in Lancashire, 4 miles SW of Bolton. Pop. in 1901 16,211.

Atherton, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 10 1/2 miles N of Terre Haute.

Atherton, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. about 60.

Atherton, a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio.

Athertonville, a post-village of Lenoir co., Ky., 10 miles W of New Haven, its railroad station and banking point. Pop. about 400.

Athina, the Roman name of the Anzen.

Athin, a town of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront.

Athleague, a parish and village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon and Galway.

Athlingar, an ancient name of Ayr.

Athlone, ath lóna: Athlón (ford of the moon) is a town of Ireland, in both sides of the Shannon, co. of Westmeath and Roscommon, 76 miles by rail W of Dublin. The castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, is now strongly fortified in the modern style. The barracks can accommodate 2000 men. The town has active manufactures and trade. Pop. about 7000.

Athol, **Athole**, or **Atholl**, a thol district of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Murray family.

Athol, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 1 mile (direct) NE of Spokane, Wash. Its banking point. Pop. about 25.

Athol, a post-village of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles (direct) W of Smith Center. Pop. about 125.

Athol, formerly **Athol Depot**, a banking post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and on the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg R., 35 miles W of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, woollen cloth and bluffs, etc., pocket-books, furniture, meat-shoppers, etc. It is about 1 mile from Athol Center. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7361.

Athol, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., about 63 miles N of Albany and 2 miles W of the Hudson River. Pop. about 200.

Athol, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., near Douglassville. Pop. about 350.

Athol, a post-village of Sprink co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles (direct) N by W of Bedford. Its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Athol, a village on the Intercolonial R. in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Amherst.

Athol Center, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Athol township (town) on Miller's River and on the Fitchburg R., 32 miles W of Fitchburg. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 2300.

Athos (called by the modern Greeks the *Holy Mountain*) a mountain of Turkey at the extremity of the easternmost of the three prongs of the Peninsula of Chalcidice, 80 miles SE of Salonika, about 6250 feet in elevation. The flanks of this mountain are occupied by several villages and about 20 convents, besides numberless chapels, cells, and grottoes, which serve as the habitations of several thousand monks, these called hermits live in caves. In the Middle Ages Athos was a great centre of Greek theology and learning and here are preserved remains of famous libraries which have furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. The monks enjoy almost complete autonomy under the Turkish government. Vestiges of the canal set by Xerxes to avoid the dangers of circumnavigating the promontory have been discovered.

Athy, ath-1 (see *Athlester* the western ford) a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Barrow, 39 miles by rail SW of Dublin. Pop. about 4900.

Atibain, a-ti-bai, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on a river of its own name, 110 miles SSE of Santos.

Atienza, a-ti-en-tya, a town of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 43 miles SW of Soria. Pop. of commune 3000.

Atimomán, a-ti-mo-mán, a pueblo of Lamon Philip-pine Islands, on Lamon Bay province and 10 miles (direct) E. of Taybas. The region is mountainous and wooded. The pueblo has a telegraph office. Pop. 10,000.

Atina, a-ti-na, an ancient town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles SE of Sora, near the Melfa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4,000). Another ancient Atina is the present town of Aversa.

Atitlán, a-ti-tlan, a lake, town and volcano of Guatemala, about 50 miles W of the city of Guatemala. The lake is 24 miles in length from E to W, by 10 miles in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town (Santiago de Atitlán) is on its E side. Pop. about 9000, largely engaged in cotton industries. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlán about 12,000 feet.

Atiu, or **Vaitu**, one of the Cook Islands in the South Pacific belonging to New Zealand. Pop. about 550.

Atjeh, *Sumatra*. See *Acra*.

Atika, or **Atcha**, *Atchil*, writes also *Atchu*, *Atchuk*, *Atchak*, or *Aekha*, one of the Aleutian Islands, of the Andreanof group, in 170° W, about 50 miles long by 10 miles broad. At its E. point is a harbor near which are a volcano and a hot spring. Highest point 4988 feet.

Atkarak, a-tak-ak, a town of Russia, 50 miles NW of Samara on the Atkars River. Pop. in 1897 9750.

Athlas, a banking post town of Pope co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 64 miles NW of Little Rock. It has flour mills, carriage-factory, etc. Cotton is grown and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 145.

Athlone, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles (direct) NE of Belle Plaine. Pop. 125.

Athlone, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 14 miles by rail NW of Port Huron.

Athlone, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va. Pop. about 55.

Atkinson, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Rock Island. It has brick and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 782.

Atkinson, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 23 miles W of Lafayette. Pop. 200.

Atkinson, a post-township (town) of Piscataway co., Md., about 32 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 406.

Atkinson, a post-village of Iron co., Mich., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles (direct) NW of Crystal Falls. Pop. about 200.

Atkinson, a banking post town of Holt co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 58 miles NW of Neligh. Pop. in 1900 595.

Atkinson, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., about 20 miles SE of Manchester. Pop. in 1900 442.

Atkinson Depot, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Atkinson township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles NNW of Haverhill, Mass.

Atkinson Mills, a post-hamlet of *Mills* co Pa. about 25 miles SW of Lewisburg

Atkinsonville, a post-hamlet of Owen co Ind., about 33 miles E by S of Terre Haute

Atlatla, a post-village of Columbia co Ark. about 45 miles SSW of Camden

Atlanta, a post-village of San Joaquin co Cal. 5 miles from Ripon

Atlanta, a city capital of Georgia, and seat of justice of Fulton co. is situated on an elevated ridge dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee River from the rivers that flow into the Atlantic, at an altitude of 1056 feet above the level of the sea. It has a remarkably healthy and agreeable climate, the mean annual temperature being about 60° Fahrenheit, with a cool and salubrious atmosphere. Lat. 33° 44' N. lon 84° 20' W. It is 7 miles SE. of the Chattahoochee River. Several railroads (Atlanta and West Point, the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern etc.) converge at Atlanta, mostly trunk lines and leading from such important cities as Augusta, 171 miles distant, Knoxville, Tenn. Savannah etc. Atlanta has an extensive and rapidly increasing trade, particularly in cotton dry goods and horses and mules the tobacco trade is the largest south of Richmond

There are several hundred industrial establishments, prominent among which are manufactures of furniture, street-cars, paper cotton goods agricultural implements etc., there are extensive foundries and machine-shops, and lumber and planing mills. Upward of 40 newspapers are published here. Atlanta is laid out in the form of a circle with a diameter of 3 1/2 miles and with the Union Depot as the centre. The chief public buildings are the custom house, state capitol, containing a library of over 20 000 volumes, opera-house, court-house, city hall and chamber of commerce. Atlanta has an excellent system of public schools and contains numerous educational institutions of a high order for both white and colored students, foremost among which are the Atlanta University, Clark University connected with which are Gammon Theological Seminary and normal and industrial departments Georgia School of Technology medical college, etc.

Atlanta was settled in 1846 was incorporated as the village of Marthasville in 1842, as Atlanta in 1847 Pop. in 1850 2572 in 1860 9554 in 1870 21 879 in 1880 37 409 in 1890 65 533 in 1900 89 872. It was entered by the Union troops under General Sherman Sept 2 1864 after a siege of several weeks. He destroyed the business portion of the city on leaving it in the following November. Important exhibitions were held here in 1881 and 1895 South of the city are the large McPherson Barracks

Atlanta, a post-village of Blaine co Idaho about 40 miles ENE of Boise Gold has been found here

Atlanta, a banking city of Logan co Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 20 miles SW of Bloomington. It is situated on a high and fertile prairie Coal is mined here Pop. in 1900 1270

Atlanta, a banking post-town of Hamilton co Ind. 12 miles N of Noblesville, on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. in 1900 1000

Atlanta, a post-village of Cowley co Kan. 20 miles by rail NE. of Winfield Pop. 200

Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Winn parish La

Atlanta, a post-village, capital of Montserrat co Mich. 2 1/2 miles (direct) E of Gaylord, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 113

Atlanta, a post-village of Chocoma co Miss. Pop. about 100

Atlanta, a banking post-village of Macon co Mo. 11 miles by rail N of Macon City Pop. 500

Atlanta, a post-village of Phelps co Neb. 7 miles by rail SW of Holdrege

Atlanta, a post-village of Steuben co N Y. 23 miles (direct) SW of Canadatego on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 500

Atlanta, a post-village of Pickaway co Ohio, on the Muskingum Valley R. 9 1/2 miles NE. of Cincinnati

Atlanta, a banking city of Cass co Tex. on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana R. 27 miles N of Jefferson and 31 miles S by W of Texarkana. It has cotton and canning industries. Pop. in 1900 1301

Atlantia, a county in the SSE part of New Jersey has an area of 587 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by Little Egg Harbor River and on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by Great Egg Harbor River Cranberries, potatoes, wheat, hay the small fruits (blackberries, strawberries, grapes) and wine are staple products. Capital, May's Landing. Pop. in 1890 23,834, in 1900 42,402

Atlantia, a banking city capital of Cass co., Iowa, on the East Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock

Island and Pacific R., 82 miles W by S of Des Moines. It has a canning-factory iron-works, and manufacture of drugs. It is the trade-centre of an extensive agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 5046

Atlantic, a post-village and summer resort of Hancock co Me. on Swan Island 35 miles S of Ellsworth, its banking point. Pop. about 200

Atlantise, Norfolk co. Mass. See QUINCY

Atlantic, a sea-side resort and station of Suffolk co Mass. 5 miles NE. of Boston

Atlantic, a township of Monmouth co. N J. Pop. in 1900 1410

Atlantic, a post-hamlet of Carteret co N C

Atlantic, a post-village of Crawford co Pa. on the Erie R. 19 miles SW of Meadville

Atlantic, a sea-side post-village of Accomac co Va. 11 miles from Stockton, Md.

Atlantic City, a city and pleasure and health-resort of Atlantic co N J., 69 miles SE of Philadelphia and on the Atlantic Ocean is on a narrow sandy island called Absecon Beach extending from Great Egg Harbor Inlet on the SW to Absecon Inlet on the NE. It is the SE terminus of the West Jersey and Seaboard and the Atlantic City R. The island is about 10 miles long 1/2 of a mile wide and 4 to 5 miles from the mainland. The beach is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast of the United States and (together with its proximity to Philadelphia and accessibility from New York) has made the city the most popular sea-side or bathing-resort of the country. 1 ward of 100 000 people have bathed here in the course of a single day. Atlantic City has hundreds of hotels and boarding-houses some of the former huge carniveries giving accommodation to an almost constant tide of travel during the summer season. During recent years the city has also become a favorite winter and early spring resort. There are numerous retail-business houses, and the city is well provided with banks and newspapers. Absecon Light-house, at the northern end of the island is 160 feet high. Atlantic City is connected by electric cars with South Atlantic City and Longport. It was incorporated in 1854. Permanent population in 1870 1043 in 1880 5477 in 1890 13 635 in 1900 27 858

Atlantic City, a village of Norfolk co Va., on Tanner's Creek 1 mile N of Norfolk

Atlantic City, a post-village of Fremont co Wyo. is on the NE slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the South Pass. Gold is found near this place.

Atlantic High-lands, a banking post-hamlet of Monmouth co N J. on Sandy Hook Bay 40 miles by rail and 20 miles (direct) S of New York city with which it is also connected by steamboat. It is a summer resort. It lies at the foot of the Newburg Highlands which are frequently the first land seen by the transatlantic steamers arriving at the port of New York. Pop. in 1900 1383

Atlantic Mine, a mining post-village of Houghton co Mich. 5 miles from Houghton. It has copper mines. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Houghton

Atlantic Ocean, one of the main divisions of the earth's hydrosphere, the great body of water that separates America on the W from Europe and Africa on the E. and unites with the Arctic basin on the N and the Antarctic on the S. No precise limits can be assigned to this sea on the north and south and, therefore, the length and area covered by it are variously stated by geographers. If extended to the Arctic and Antarctic Circles the length of the basin would be approximately 9000 miles, and its area, as computed by some German geographers, roughly 23 000 000 sq m. Its greatest width measured on the line uniting the Sahara with the Gulf of Mexico, is about 5400 miles. The Atlantic is remarkable for the number and extent of the inland seas that communicate with it, such as the Baltic, Mediterranean, Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean having depths of truly oceanic character. The greatest depth that has thus far been determined in the Atlantic basin is 27 360 feet, the Puerto Rico Deep in lat. 19° 39' N. lon 66° 26' W. A somewhat less marked depth is found in the southern division W of the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 11° 8' and lon 18° 6' W (24,133 ft). The average depth of the sea may perhaps be assumed to be somewhat more than 12 000 ft or 1000 fathoms than that of the Pacific.

The main portion of the Atlantic basin is divided longitudinally by an uprising ridge, which differentiates an eastern from a western trough and largely conforms in trend with that of the sea itself. This dividing ridge, which in its northern part is known as the *Dolphin* ridge and in the southern as the *Challenger* ridge, brings up the floor of the sea to within 9000-10 000 feet of the surface whereas the depressions on either side sink rapidly to 12,000-15,000 or 17 000 feet and more. On this ridge are situated the islands of the Azores group, St. Paul, Ascension, and Tristan da

Cenozoic. What the precise nature of this dividing ridge is, whether it represents (as has been assumed by some) a sub-sidial mountain-chain or not, or a sunken continent of which the ridge is a part, still remains to be determined. It is, however, interesting to note that the elevations that are on it and come to the surface, the islands that have already been noted are fundamentally of igneous or volcanic nature, thus recalling in their construction and position the dominating peaks of the South American Andes. The waters of the Atlantic Ocean are somewhat more saline than those of the other oceans, the average salinity being about 35.5 parts in 1000 with the range increasing to 37.5 parts in some portions of the surface covered by the trade-winds. The surface temperature, as in other oceans, is measured largely by the temperature of the air above it, and is therefore latitudinal in its variations falling towards the freezing point in the high north and south and reaching a maximum in approaching the equatorial or tropical regions. In the Gulf of Mexico the temperature ranges to 82° and in the Gulf of Guinea to 85°. Off the coast of Newfoundland, where the same area is occupied alternately by the cold waters of the Labrador Current and the warmer waters coming from the tropics there is, according to Murray's variation in the surface temperature of 55° a condition that is again repeated off the coast of Japan. Below a depth of about 50 fathoms (300 feet) the temperatures at any one place seemingly does not vary seasonally by more than 2°, but different areas or sections of the ocean have widely differing temperatures for the same depth. Thus, while the temperature of the sea off equatorial Brazil is, at a depth of about 1500 feet, 45° that of the Sargasso Sea, at an equivalent depth, is 61° again the cold waters in the polar regions come quite to the surface. As in the other oceans there is a rapid decline of temperature from the surface to about 400 fathoms when the fall is more gradual, and on the floor of the sea the temperature is wholly independent of latitude. A minimum temperature of 33° (in a very few places, somewhat lower) the temperature of freezing of fresh water is found in the greatest depths, and almost the same temperature (35°) is continued to the trough of the equator.

The principal currents of the Atlantic, which are in the main determined by the character of the constant winds are the North and South Equatorial Currents the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current. The equatorial currents flow westward from the African coast with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day and are deflected to northerly and southerly lines by the Brazilian projection of the South American continent. One of these deflected branches traverses the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and comes through the Florida Strait to form part of the Gulf Stream. This stream joined by that branch of the equatorial current which runs northward of Cuba, follows the coast of the United States, gradually expanding in volume and decreasing in velocity. (See GULF STREAM.) Turning outward it crosses the Atlantic to about the position of the Azores, where it is again deflected southward towards the tropical parts of Africa. The Gulf Stream is distinguished from the other parts of the ocean by its higher temperature and blue color. It is mainly the drift from the Gulf Stream that reaches the British Isles and the Norwegian coast, the elevated temperature of which, formerly assigned directly to the influence of the heated Gulf Stream is primarily due to the inflowing of prevailing western winds, which carry with them a high measure of heat derived from the thermometric condition of the waters generally. The Labrador Current gives to the north Atlantic basin its supply of icebergs which are in nearly all cases detached fragments of Greenland glaciers. Icebergs rarely travel further south than the 42d parallel of latitude.

The floor of the Atlantic basin is covered with a series of organic and inorganic deposits, the former mainly composed of the hard parts or tests of the group of lowly organisms known as the Foraminifera, continuing to a depth of about 15 000 feet, where they are replaced by a distinctive red-clay a combination seemingly of material of meteoric origin and of that resulting from the disintegration of volcanic products (pumice, scoriae, &c.). The foraminiferal deposit, which is already well marked at a depth of 500 feet, forms largely a white or grayish ooze, which from the marked prevalence of the foraminiferal type known as *Globigerina*, is now generally designated the Globigerina ooze. It is also known as Atlantic ooze.

Little is known regarding the age or geological history of the Atlantic basin. It shares the obscurity which attaches to the history of the other oceanic basins. It may or may not be a subsided tract of the earth's general mass or it may be part of a primal downward fold which was initiated at the time of the outlining of the continents. There is reason to believe, as has been so forcibly suggested by Suess, that

the north and south basins may have been formed at widely differing periods, and that neither one nor the other is necessarily older than the late Cretaceous or Tertiary period. It is, however, certain that a central oceanic tract—a Mediterranean sea—existed long before, making continuous water from the European coast to the west coast of South America.

There is no reason to believe that the ancients had any definite or adequate idea of the extent of the Atlantic Ocean, though doubtless in very early times they were familiar with the existence of a great western sea, which—in order to distinguish it from the Mediterranean—the Greeks named *Atlantikos Thalassa* (*Atlantike Thalassa*) or *Atlantikos thalassa* (*Atlantikon pelagos*) the 'Atlantic sea, or the sea beyond Mount Atlas. Horace calls it (Lib. I Ode 31) *Atlanticeus Aegæus*, the Atlantic [water] plain.

Atlantiville, or **North Long Branch**, a village of Monmouth co. N. J. on the sea-coast and on the Central R. of New Jersey (North Long Branch Station) 20 miles S. of New York and 2 miles N. of Long Branch. The post-office is North Long Branch.

Atlantida, *Atlantida*, a department of Honduras, organized in 1902.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ill. about 40 miles SSE. of Quincy.

Atlas, a post-village of Gooches co. Mich. 8 miles S. of Flint.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Belmont co. Ohio, about 36 miles NNE. of Marietta.

Atlas, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop. about 75.

Atlas, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. Pop. about 60.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Wis. Pop. about 60.

Atlas Mountains, a mountain-system in north Africa, the NW extremity of which is near Cape Nun in lat. 28° 46' N. on the Atlantic Ocean and which after traversing Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, terminate on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lon. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from WSW. to ENE. Except in the western half of Morocco, they form no continuous chains or definite ranges, but consist of a congeries of elevations, sometimes isolated and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets, irregularly diffused over nearly the whole NW. of Africa. In the mountain-system is isolated the vast sector of plateaus or highlands, which, particularly in Algeria, constitutes perhaps the most marked relief of the land. This is the region of the inland Shotts which according to some geographers, mark the position of an ancient arm of the sea. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges running nearly E. and W., the one called the Greater and the other the Lesser Atlas the latter lying towards the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert, from which it rises in places with great abruptness. There is, however, no strict correlation between the parts that are known as the Lesser and Greater Atlas in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, and the terms may be considered to be rather of a locally classificatory than geographical value, indicating broadly northern and southern heights. In Morocco the most southerly series of elevations, which as well as the Central or main Atlas, maintains a general range-connection with lofty craters, is known as the Anti Atlas. It unites with the Central Atlas on the meridian of 4° W. near where the imposing peak of Jebel Aynashin whose elevation is variously placed between 12 000 and 14,700 feet, dominates a vast gaging mountain-knot. Of the Central Atlas the loftiest summit appears to be the Tizi Tamsjart (14,500 ft.) about 50 miles S. by W. of the city of Morocco. Other lofty summits of the empire are the Tizi Likhumi 13,161 ft. and Mitlata, for a long time supposed to be the culminating point of the system 11 430 ft. The main mountains send off various ramifications northward and northeastward uniting with what is known as the Rif or coast-chain which is technically the continuation of the Sierra Ronda of Spain broken across by the Strait of Gibraltar between the rock of Gibraltar and the Jebel Musa. This separation or disruption was effected during the Post-Tertiary period of geological time. In Algeria the so-called Lesser Atlas falls off in a series of steep escarpments to the Mediterranean, sometimes wholly of a plateau character. Elsewhere it constitutes properly defined ridges or mountain knots as the extremely rugged and picturesque *Knjara* (with the Lalla Khadija or Khed rja, 7650 ft.) and the Great Baher (6463 ft.) marking respectively the lands of Great and Little Kabylia. The Algerian mountains bordering the Sahara, to whose level the crest-line occasionally falls, are generally called the Great Atlas, the best-known division of which is the Aurès, the Mons Aureus of the ancients, culminating in the

Chelliy (Shalliy), 7700 ft. as the loftiest summit of all Algeria. At the western termination of this division is the famous pass or "gateway" of El-Kanara, the passage of one of the most frequented caravan routes to the Sahara. The Atlas of Tunis terminates abruptly in the promontories of the east coast, but is structurally continued in the trough of the Mediterranean as part of the Alps-Apennines system of Italy and Sicily. There are no glaciers in the Atlas Mountains and only a few of the loftiest summits of Morocco appear to be perpetually covered with snow. Evidences of past glaciation have been noted in this part of the mountain-system. The Atlas Mountains are in some sections strikingly imposing in their scenic effects lowering cliffs and deep gorges (Chabot or El Kerata) being a feature especially of the northern face in Algeria. Much of the heart of the region in Algeria has been made accessible by excellent military roads but elsewhere penetration is still very difficult. The mountains are composed largely of crystalline rocks and schists in their deeper parts, with limestone of newer age (Cretaceous and Tertiary) occupying the flanks. The vegetation is a combination of European and African elements. On the S the lower ranges are covered with date-palm trees hence the name of a portion of this region *Bled-el-Jerd* (the land of dates). High up, gum-trees, almonds, and olives abound together with extensive growths of myrtle and cork-oak and river-thickets of oleanders on the table-lands the fruits of Europe are grown in great quantities. Higher still occur forests of immense pines and in isolated areas as on the Jura, a variety of closely related form of the Lebanon cedar. The mineral riches of the Atlas so far as known are silver antimony lead, copper from rock-salt, sulphate, etc., but in no part are there extensive mines at present worked. The lion leopard, and jackal still inhabit some parts of the region, and more abundantly especially on the southern slopes, various species of antelope. The acorned, or big horned sheep of Barbary is a distinctive member of the Atlas fauna. From the NW and N slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria, to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, and from their S slopes flow numerous streams which are absorbed in the Sahara.

The ancient and the name Atlas in a vague way. The legendary Atlas, a single peak cannot now be, and never could be identified with any mountain in the range. The ancient geographers seem to have applied the name to several of the coast-lands of Mauritania, especially to some near Cape Spartel and others near Cape Ghir.

Atlan Lake, in the uninhabited part of Somerset co. Me. is traversed by the Moose River one of the head-streams of the Kennebec.

At'lec, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation. IT. Pop. about 60.

At'lec, a post-station of Hanover co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 9 miles N. of Richmond.

Atlin, a lake of British Columbia and the Yukon district, Canada stretches N and S parallel to and a little E of lon 134° W. It is crossed by lat 60° N. It connects with the Yukon arm of Tagish Lake by the short Atlinco River. Placer gold has been found on Pine Creek and other tributaries of the lake, which is situated in a pleasing region of meadow and woodland. Atlin, the distributing point for the region, is located on the lake.

Atlixco, Atlixco, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate, 16 miles SW of Puebla. Pop. in 1000 9219.

Atmore, a banking post-village of Escambia co. Ala. It has manufactures of hardware. Pop. about 500.

At'ma River, a stream of Alaska. See Corras River.

Atoka, a-to'ka, a post-village, the capital of the Choctaw Nation. IT. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 52 miles NNE of Denison Tex. its banking point. Coal is found near it. Pop. about 1000.

Atoka, a post-village of Tipton co. Tenn. 25 miles by rail NNE of Memphis. The banking point is Covington. Pop. about 400.

Atoka, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex.

Atosano-bori, a railway and convict station of Japan in the E. of the island of Yezo.

Atotoni'co, a town of Mexico, in the state of Ill. deigo, 14 miles NNE of Puebla.

Atoyac, a-to-yak, a river of Mexico, forming the upper course of the Rio de las Balsas.

Atoyac, a station of Mexico on the railroad to Vera Cruz, 210 miles from the city of Mexico. Near here are the beautiful Falls of Atoyac.

Atreoli, a-tré'lee, a village of Italy province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 mile NE. of Amalfi.

Atreoli, a-tré'lee, a river of South America, in Colombia, rises in the western Cordillera at an elevation of 10,500 feet, in lat 6° 30' N., and, after a northward course of about 400

miles, enters the Gulf of Darien on the W side of the bay of Uraba. It discharges by about 16 mouths, none of which permit vessels of 5-6 feet draught to enter. In its higher course the river is deep, 50-70 feet, permitting free navigation to larger craft for 100 miles or more. A low and narrow divide separates the valley of the Atreoli from the Pacific, and the river has been considered an available route for an interoceanic communication.

Atreoli, a town of India. See **Atreoli**.

Atreoli, a-tré'lee, the ancient people of Atreoli.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a river of Persia, in Khorasan, has a W course, and enters the Caspian Sea near its SE corner 45 miles N of Atreli. It forms part of the Russian trans-caspian boundary. Length, about 200 miles.

Atreli, a-tré'lee (and *Ha-dra* or *Ha-tria Pro-na*) a town of Italy province and 18 miles SE of Terni. It is a bishop's see and has many interesting ancient remains. Pop. in 1901 4278 of the commune, 13,448.

Atreli, an ancient name of Atreli.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a town of Italy province and 2 miles ENE of Avellino. Pop. of the commune in 1901 5682.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, in ancient geography the NW part of Media, the present Azerbaijan.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a river of New Jersey forming a part of the boundary between Atlantic and Burlington cos. unites with the Little Egg Harbor Bay.

Atreli, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Atreli River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 25 miles NE of Vineland. Pop. about 75.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a town of Japan, about 70 miles E. by A. of Kyoto and almost adjacent to Nagoya. Pop. in 1899 24,941.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, an extensive and fertile district in the S part of Louisiana. It produces great quantities of sugar and molasses. The section called *Atreli* comprises the parishes of St. Mary Iberia, Vermilion St. Martin, and Lafayette but, although often named in commercial reports, it has no legal existence, and is not mentioned in the census.

Atreli, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Big Black River, and is intersected by Pearl River. Capital, Kosciusko. Pop. in 1890 22,213. In 1900 28,548.

Atreli, a town of Turkey. See **Atreli**.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, or *Atreli*, a banking post-town and rail road centre of Etowah co. Ala. is situated at the W base of Lookout Mountain at the junction of several railroads, 67 miles SW of Chattanooga. It has iron-works and manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1982.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a post village of Decatur co. Ga., about 70 miles S by W of Albany.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a town of Prussia in Westphalia, 20 miles SW of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900 3387.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a post-hamlet of Mendocino Co. Ill. 25 miles NNW of Springfield. Pop. about 125.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, or *Atreli*-with-Darnall, a parish of England, on of York West Riding, adjacent to Sheffield, in which borough it is comprised.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ontario, 24 miles from Atreli's Station, on the Michigan Central R.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, or *Atreli*, a town of Prussia, in the Salskanmergut, 40 miles SW of Loez, 12 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth. The river Ager an affluent of the Trasa, flows from its N extremity. Depth 600 feet.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg on the river Atreli, 44 miles N of Arlon.

Atreli, a-tré'lee (or *Atreli*, *Atreli*) an ancient division of Greece, comprising the territory of Athens. It is in the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the Aegean Sea, while the third is separated from Boeotia by the mountains of Cithaeron and Parnes. The principal streams are the Cephissus and Ilissus, both very small. Mount Pentelion, about 10 miles NE of Athens, about 3800 feet high has inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble. The mines of Laurium famous in antiquity for their yield of silver are now worked for their lead, cadmium and manganese. The chief vegetable productions are the grape and the olive. The modern name of Atreli includes Megaris and the islands of Egina, Salamis, and Makronisi.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a banking city of Fontainebleau, Ind. on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 21 miles WSW of Lafayette. It has quarries of good sandstone and manufactures of flour, carriages, handles etc. Pop. in 1900 2005.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, 8 miles SSE of Keokuk. Pop. about 150.

Atreli, a-tré'lee, a banking post-town of Harper co., Kan., 47 miles by rail N of Wellington. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Attica, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 77 miles N. of Flint.
Attica, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y., in Attica township (town) on Tonawanda Creek and on the Erie and other railroads, 51 miles E. of Buffalo. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 1735 of the town, 3077.

Attica, a banking post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on an affluent of the Sandusky River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Columbus, Sandusky and Hooking Valley R. 80 miles N. of Columbus. It has manufactures of such hoops, flour etc. Pop. in 1900 994.

Attica, a post-village of three co. Wis., on Sugar River about 24 miles S. of Madison.

Attigny, *Atteon yow* (anc. *Attonacum*), a town of France, department of Ardennes, 7½ miles NW of Vouziers, on the left bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1700.

Attilla, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Ill. 9 miles N. of Marion.

Attunghausen, *Atting-höw sen* a village of Switzer land, canton of Uri 2 miles SW of Altdorf.

Attleboro, at *tal-bär rib* a banking post-village and township (town) of Bristol co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 31 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has refining and smelting works manufactures of chains, jewelry silver ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 11 333.

Attleboro, Backs co. Pa. See *Lafayette*.

Attleboro Falls, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. in Attleboro township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles VNE of Providence. Pop. about 1200. The banking point is North Attleboro.

Attleborough, at *tal-bär rib*, a town of England co. of Norfolk 14½ miles by rail SW of Norwich.

Attlebury, at *tal-bär re*, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Newburgh Dutchess and Connecticut R. 42 miles NE of Newburgh.

Attock, a small town of British India, in the Punjab, on the Indus, at the head of steamboat navigation near the mouth of the Kabul River 40 miles ESE of Peshawar. The Indus is here crossed by a railway bridge. There is a fort at this place built by Akbar in 1531. Attock is regarded as an important strategic position.

Atton, or *Atton*, Alutian Islands. See *Attu*.

Attunwy, a post-village of Smyth co. Va. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Marion.

Attoyac, a bayou or creek of Texas, runs nearly south ward, forms the boundary between Nacogdoches and San Augustine cos. and enters the Angelina River. It is about 60 miles long.

Attwail, or *Attwail*, *At-träw/lee*, a town of India, in the Meerut division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 22 miles ENE of Aligarh near the great canal of the Dumb. Pop. about 15 000.

Attu, the westernmost of the true or American Alutian Islands. Lat. 52° 58' N. lon. 137° 34' W. (172° 26' E). It is sparsely inhabited by Alutians. The island rises to 3084 feet.

Attur, *At-tur* or *Attur*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles E. of Salem. Pop. about 10 000.

Atures, *At-tur*, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco 165 miles N. of San Fernando. Near here are the Atures rapids about 3 miles long and with a fall of 30 feet, which, together with the rapids of Maypures form an insurmountable obstacle to navigation.

Aturus, the ancient name of the river Abour.

Atwater, a post-village of Merced co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 7 miles NW of Merced.

Atwater, a post-village of Macoupin co. Ill., 45 miles by rail SE of Jacksonville.

Atwater, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 80 miles NW of St. Paul. It has important flour manufactures. Pop. in 1900 588.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co. N. Y. on Cayuga Lake, 10 miles by rail NNW of Ithaca.

Atwater, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Ravenna.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Dodge co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 5 miles V of Burnett.

Atwater Center, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio, about 60 miles by rail SE of Cleveland.

Atwell, a post-village of Collihan co. Tex.

Atwood, a banking post-village of Douglas and Platt cos., Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R., 9 miles W. of Tuscola. Pop. in 1900 698.

Atwood, a post-village of Koochekoo co. Ind. 6 miles by rail W. of Warsaw. Pop. about 254.

Atwood, a banking city, capital of Rawlins co., Kan. 26 miles WSW of Orlan, Neb. Pop. in 1900 426.

Atwood, a post-hamlet of Antrim co. Mich.

Atwood, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 13 miles NW of Indiana. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Atwood, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 100 miles by rail NNE of Memphis and 5 miles NE of Milan.

Atwood, a banking post-village of Perth co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles from Alton.

Atwood's Key, an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles N. by E. of Acklin Island.

Atwoodville, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn., 5 miles N. of Wethersfield its banking point. Pop. about 160.

Atsuta, *At-sä*, a village of the island of Bardonia, 10 miles E. of Susebi.

Atsundorf, *At-sundorf* a village of Prussian Saxony 15 miles SSW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 3584.

Atzgersdorf, *Atz-gersdorf* a village of Austria-Rosogary, 5 miles SSW of Vienna. It has extensive and diversified manufactures. Pop. in 1900 8008.

Awau (A-co-d-co) *Channell*, in Hawaii, separates the island of Lanai from West Maui; it is 7½ miles in width.

Awbagne, 5 *bän* (L. *Alba* etc) a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1901 8800.

Aube, *Ab*, a river of France, rises in Haute-Marne, passes Charrax Bar-sur-Aube, and joins the Seine 23 miles NNW of Troyes. Length 150 miles.

Aube, a department of France formed of the S. part of the provinces of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy, and traversed by the Seine and its affluent, the Aube Area, 2317 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 245 595. Surface, mostly level. The soil on the NW part is poor and in part sterile. In the S. it is much more productive especially in cereals and fruits, including the grapes. Many horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Capital Troyes.

Aubel, 5 *bäl* a commune of Belgium 12 miles NNE. of Lidje. Pop. about 3000.

Aubenas, 5 *bä* or 5 *bä-bä* a town of France, department of Ardèche, near the Ardèche, 14 miles SW of Privas, situated in a magnificent basin surrounded by the extinct volcanoes of the Vivarais. It has an old castle. Pop. of the commune in 1901 8,833.

Aubenton, 5 *bä* *Aben* a market-town of France, department of Aube 12 miles NE of Laon. Pop. 1000.

Aubervilliers, 5 *bä* *Abv* *Abv* a commune of France, department of Seine, 3 miles N. of Paris, with manufactures of leather perfumery chemicals etc. Pop. in 1901 30 741.

Aubière, 5 *bä* a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme 2 miles SE of Clermont. Pop. 3000.

Aubigny, *Aben* *Aben* a town of France, department of Cher on the Nère, 27 miles N. of Bourges. Pop. 3500.

Aubry, 5 *bä* a town of France, department of Aveyron 18 miles NE of Villeneuve. It has extensive mines of coal and iron. Pop. 2000 of the commune in 1901 9973.

Aubonne, 5 *bä* a town of Switzerland canton of Val 12 miles WSW of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900 1737.

Aubrey (Stilwell post-office) a village of Johnson co., Kan. about 38 miles ESE of Lawrence.

Aubrey, a banking post-village of Denton co. Tex. in a fine cotton- and fruit-growing region 46 miles by rail NNE of Fort Worth. Pop. about 300.

Aubrey, or *California*, a post-village of Chateaugay co. Quebec, on the English River 4 miles from St. Jean-Chrysostome.

Auburn, immortalized by Goldsmith in his *Deserted Village*, is supposed to have been the village of *Lisany* in Ireland, co. of Westmeath, near Lough Ros, 6 miles N. of Athlone. Since the post a time it has generally received the name of Auburn.

Auburn, a post-village of Lee co. Ala. on the Western R. of Alabama, 60 miles ENE of Montgomery and 6 miles W. of Opelika, its banking point. Here is the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Pop. in 1900 1447.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co. Ark.

Auburn, a banking city and health-resort capital of Fresno co. Cal. on the North Fork of the American River and on the Southern Pacific R. 36 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has a high-school and mangle, agricultural and fruit-growing industries. Eight miles SE of Auburn is the remarkable Alabaster Cave. Pop. in 1900 1095 in 1900 2000.

Auburn, a post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., 40 miles ENE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 101.

Auburn, a village of Clark co. Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 22 miles WSW of Terre Haute. The name of its post-office is Clark Center.

Auburn, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. 10 miles SSW of Springfield. It is a shipping point for farm produce. Pop. in 1900, 1363.

Auburn, a banking post-town, capital of DeKalb co., Ind., on Cedar Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 23 miles N. by E. of Fort

Wayne. It has flouring-mills, etc. and manufactures of carriages, furniture, stoves, gas-engines, cigars, staves, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2415; in 1900, 3396.

Auburn, a banking post-town of Sac co. Iowa, about 15 miles by rail W of Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Auburn, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., about 15 miles SW of Topeka.

Auburn, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles SW of Bowling Green and about 50 miles N of Nashville, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Androscoggin co. Me., is on the west bank of the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R. 34 miles N of Portland and 31 miles SW of Augusta. The river which falls 60 feet near this place, separates Auburn from the city of Lewiston with which it is connected by railroad. Auburn has a court-house and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton, and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 11,260. In 1900, 12,951.

Auburn, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Auburn township (town) 5 miles N of Worcester via banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1021.

Auburn, formerly Skitterer, a post-village of Bay co. Mich., 9 miles W of Bay City.

Auburn, a post-village of Lincoln co. Minn. 10 miles (direct) SW by S of Brookhaven.

Auburn, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. about 60 miles NW of St. Louis.

Auburn, a banking city the capital of Nebraska co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rs. 20 miles S of Nebraska City. It has large flouring mills. There are extensive stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 1537. In 1900, 2554.

Auburn, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Rockingham co. N. H. about 16 miles S. E. of Concord. Auburn Station on the Boston and Maine R. is 8 miles S. E. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 682.

Auburn, a post-village of Salem co. N. J. on Oldmans Creek. 23 miles W of Philadelphia and 4 miles from Swedesboro. Pop. 100.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Cayuga co. N. Y. is on the New York Central and Hudson River R. where it crosses the Lehigh Valley R. 173 miles W by N of Albany and 31 miles S of Oswego. It is built on both sides of the outlet of Oswego Lake which lies 23 miles S. E. of the city. The site is undulating and the streets present many elegant residences and beautiful gardens and shrubberies. Auburn is the site of a state prison with accommodation for about 1200 convicts, who are employed in various mechanical arts and manufactures and governed by the silent system of discipline. Within the same enclosure is located one of the New York state insane asylums. Auburn has various educational institutions (among which is the Auburn Theological Seminary founded in 1820 and under the direction of the Presbyterians) a court-house, and a state armory. The chief industries are manufactures of iron ropes and towers, shoes, carpets, woollen goods, flour, etc. The statesman Wm. B. Seward resided for many years in this city and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, which is assumed to occupy an elevation once traversed by the Mound Builders. Pop. in 1890, 21,934. In 1900, 25,858. In 1900, 30,346.

Auburn, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. 9 miles S. E. of Raleigh. Pop. about 76.

Auburn, a post-village of Wabash co. N. Dak. 7 miles by rail N of Grafton.

Auburn, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, about 28 miles E. E. of Cleveland.

Auburn, a post-village of Baker co. Oregon on Powder River about 12 miles SW of Baker City.

Auburn, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles S. E. of Pottsville and 83 miles NW of Philadelphia. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Auburn, a township of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1680. See AUBURN CENTRE and AUBURN FOUR CORNERS.

Auburn, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles S. of Providence via banking point. It has various manufactures.

Auburn, a post-village of Oaanan co. Tenn. 20 miles E. of Murfreesboro. Pop. about 180.

Auburn, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 14 miles W of Waxahatchie.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co. Va. 9 miles from Warrenton.

Auburn, a post-city of King co., Wash. 1 mile W of Green River and 23 miles S. by R. of Seattle. It is on the

Northern Pacific R. and in a fruit-growing and dairying region. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Auburn, a post-village of Ritchie co. W. Va. 16 miles S of Tellgate Station.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Uinta co., Wyo.

Auburn, or Manchester, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 12 miles from Goderich. Pop. about 250.

Auburn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 11 miles S of Sydney. Pop. of the town and district, 2600.

Auburn, a town of Australia, in South Australia, about 65 miles N of Adelaide. Pop. 1450.

Auburn Center, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. in Auburn township, about 22 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. about 260.

Auburndale, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. 72 miles by rail S by W of Sanford. The banking point is Bertow. Pop. about 300.

Auburndale, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Charles River and on the Boston and Albany R. 16 miles W of Boston. Pop. about 2400. The banking point is West Newton.

Auburndale, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 188 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Auburn Four Corners, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 50 miles NW of Scranton.

Auburn Junction, a village of Dekalb co. Ind. Pop. about 150.

Auburn Park, a post-station of Chicago.

Auburnville, a village of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, on a railway, 20 miles S. E. of Guéret on the Creuse. It has long been celebrated for its carpets. Pop. in 1901, 10049.

Auch, (anc. *Augusta* or *Aucorum*, afterwards *Auxis*) a city of France, capital of the department of Aisne (Gascony) 42 miles W of Toulon. Pop. in 1901, 10,935. It stands on the slope of a hill crowned by a splendid Gothic cathedral. The upper and the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stone across the river. The archbishop's palace, prefecture, and town hall are fine edifices.

Aucheehachoo, an abenachoo or Aucheehachoo, a small river of Georgia. See LITTLE OCHULSU.

Auchel, a small commune of France, in Pans-de-Calais. Pop. in 1901, 9094, largely engaged in coal mining.

Auchenheath, a colliery village of Lanarkshire, Scotland 44 miles from Lanark on the North. Pop. about 800.

Auchruthie, a village of Scotland in Kin

cardineshire 54 miles from Lawrenson. Pop. about 500.

Auchinleck, a village and parish of Scotland on and 11 miles by rail E of Ayr. Here are the mansion and old castle of the Boswell family valued and described by Dr. Johnson in 1773.

Auchmithie, a fishing village of Scotland in Forfarshire 34 miles from Arbroath. Pop. about 400.

Auchmuty, a village of Scotland in Fifeshire, 1 mile from Marischal.

Auchtermuir, a town of Perthshire, Scotland 12 miles SW of Perth. Pop. about 2800. Here originated the dispute which led to the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

Auchtermuchty, a town of Perthshire, a small royal burgh of Scotland, 20 miles W of Perth. Pop. about 2800.

Aucilla, or Aucilla, a river of Florida, forms the dividing line between Taylor and Jefferson cos. and empties into Apalachee Bay.

Aucilla, formerly Williamsburg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Fla. on the Aucilla River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 35 miles E of Tallahassee. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Aucilla, a post-village of Thomas co. Ga. 93 miles S by R of Albany and 15 miles S. E. of Thomasville.

Auckland, a post-hamlet of Tulare co. Cal. 20 miles from Dinuba.

Auckland, a town and former capital of New Zealand, capital of the provincial district of Auckland, on Waitemata Inlet, a spacious harbor of Hauraki Gulf. Lat. 36° 50' S. lon. 174° 50' E. It is one of the chief ports of the colony and presents a handsome appearance. It has a college, forming part of the University of New Zealand, numerous manufacturing establishments, and ship-building, sugar-refining, and glass-making industries, and is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. Pop. in 1901, 34,216.

Auckland, England. See **BISHOP-AUCKLAND** and **WEST AUCKLAND**.

Auckland Islands, a group of several islands in the South Pacific Ocean S of New Zealand. Lat. about 50° 48' S lon 166° 42' E. The largest island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad. There are two or more good harbors (Laurie and Curlew) and the surface is covered with vegetation. They have a good although wet and stormy climate, and abundant wood and water but are uninhabited.

Aude, *od* (and *A tar*) a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, near Angles flows N to Carcassonne thence E to the Mediterranean which it enters 6 mi. as ENE of Narbonne. Length, 130 miles. Its course is almost wholly within the department of Aude.

Aude, a department of France, formed of part of ancient Languedoc, bounded on the E by the Mediterranean Ave., 2436 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 311,334. It is traversed by the river Aude. Soil generally fertile surface broken up by mountains and hills. It contains iron mines, marble-quarries and mineral springs. Grain, fruits, and wine are extensively raised. Capital Carcassonne.

Audewerke a town of Belgium. See **GENEVAUX**.

Audenge, *u dōvzh* a village of France, in Gironde, 23 miles SW of Bordeaux on the Bassin d'Arcachon. Pop. 1000.

Audenhoove-Sainte-Marie, *ndēn sē sāt mē* a village of Belgium in East Flanders 3 miles S. of Sotteghem.

Audensied, *aw dēn-sēd* a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. 15 miles N. of Mahanoy City and 3 or 4 mi. S of Hazleton. It has rich coal mines. Pop. about 1600.

Audenshaw, a town of England in Lancashire adjoining Ashton under Lyne 4½ miles E by S of Manchester. Pop. in 1901 7216.

Audierne, *5 dē-arn* a town of France in Finistère on the Bay of Audé, 20 miles W of Quimper. Pop. about 2500 (commune nearly 6000).

Audincourt, *5 dāz kōur* a town of France in Doubs 3 miles by rail SSE. of Montbéliard, on the Doubs. Pop. in 1901 5559 (commune 7347).

Audley, a town in the northern part of Staffordshire, England, near the district called the Potteries. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1901 13,633.

Audrain, *aw-drān* a county in the north-central part of Missouri has an area of 680 sq. m. It is drained by the Davis F. R. of Salt River and by Rivière au Couve which runs within its limits. Beds of coal are found in the east. Capital Mexico. Pop. in 1890 22,074 in 1900 31,160.

Audubon, a county in southwest-central Iowa, has an area of 42 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River an affluent of the Missouri. Capital Audubon. Pop. in 1890 12,412 in 1900 13,624.

Audubon, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. about 48 mi. S. of Springfield.

Audubon, a banking post-town the capital of Audubon co. Iowa, is situated at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rrs. 107 mi. E of Des Moines. It is a shipping point for grain and stock. Pop. in 1890 1520 in 1900 1866.

Audubon, a banking post-village of Becker co. Minn. on the N. shore of Lake Audubon 40 miles by rail E of Fargo. Pop. in 1900 349.

Audubon, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the Atlantic City R. Pop. about 220. The banking point is Haddonfield.

Audubon, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. about 100. Audubon the naturalist, lived about here for some time.

Audubon, a post-hamlet of Wise co. Tex. 4½ miles N by W of Fort Worth.

Audubon's Peak, Colo. is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 12 miles S of Long's Peak. It has an altitude of 11,173 feet above the sea-level. The timber line is at the height of 11,325 feet, below which its slopes are covered with forests. Lat. 40° 5' N lon 105° 37' W.

Aue, *5w'gh* a town of Saxony 13 mi. ESE of Zwickau. It has a technical school and various industries. Pop. in 1900 16,244.

Auerbach, *5w'er bāk* a town of Germany in Saxony 16 mi. SSW of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 9574.

Auerbach, a town of Germany in Bavaria, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 miles S of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900 1873.

Auerbach, a town and summer resort of Germany in Hesse, 12 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has mineral springs. The Auerbacher Schloß, to the NE., is an ancient structure 1150 feet high. Pop. in 1900 2671.

Auersberg, *5w'er-berē*, or **Auersperg,** *5w'er-berē* a village and castle of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 12 miles SSE. of Ljubach. Pop. of the commune, about 3000. **Auerstadt,** or more properly **Auerstedt,** *5w'er-stēdt*, a village of Prussian Saxony 10 miles W of Naumburg. Here the French under Davout vanquished the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806.

Auerswalden, *5w'er-sāl dēh* a village of Saxony, 6 miles WSW of Frankenberg.

Audenna, the ancient name of **ALPHERNA**.

Audena, the ancient name of the **OPAKTO**.

Auga, a Latin name of **Eu**.

Auga, *deh*, or **Vallee d'Auga,** *vā lā dōh*, a district of France, department of Calvados. It is fertile in grain, fruit, and hay, and has excellent pastures, in which the finest horses and cattle of Normandy are reared.

Angerolles, *5 shēh rōl* a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles SE of Courprière.

Angarut, a well-watered oasis of the northern Sahara, between Tadmert and Gharda.

Angar, *aw-gār* or **Algar**, a town of Central India, 40 mi. NE of Ujjain, lat. 23° 43' N lon. 76° 1' E. on a rocky height 1698 feet above the sea.

Angher, *aw-gēr* a town and castle of Ireland in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles NE of Clogher. Pop. about 800.

Anghamcloy, *awm-gā-kloy* a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 11 miles N of Monaghan. Pop. about 1600.

Anghrim, Ireland. See **AGORIN**.

Angwick (*5g-wik*) Mills, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. on Angwick Creek and on the East Broad Top R. 4 miles from Mount Union Junction.

Angila, north Africa. See **ANGILA**.

Angluna, a Latin name of **Eu**.

Anglaze, *aw-glas* or **aw glaze**, or **Grand Anglaze,** a river of Missouri rises in Laclede co. runs northward and enters the Osage River in Landon co. The main stream is termed the Grand Anglaze and also the Grand Glaze, and is formed by the two main branches known as the Dry and the Wet Anglaze.

Anglaze, a river of Ohio, is formed by two nearly equal branches, which unite in Putnam co. about 20 miles S of Delaware. It runs nearly northward and enters the Yaumee River at Delaware. One of the branches, called Blanchard's Fork rises in Hardin co. and runs northward to Findlay below which its course is westward. The other branch rises in Hardin co. runs southward to Wapakoneta, and thence northward to the junction. Each branch is about 100 miles long.

Anglaze, a county in the W. part of Ohio has an area of 304 sq. m. It is intersected by the Anglaze River and is drained by the head-streams of the Seneca and St. Mary Rivers. Capital, Wapakoneta. Pop. in 1890 28,100 in 1900 31,192.

Au Gres or **Au Grise,** *5 grīs* a river of Michigan, rises in a lake in Ugenew co. and flows SE into Saginaw Bay. Length about 50 miles.

Au Gres, or **Au Grise,** a post-village of Arden co. Mich. on a river of the same name, 38 miles N by E of Bay City. Here is a boom for rafting logs. Pop. of the town ship in 1900 923.

Angsburg (or *pron 5w'gh-būsan* and *Angus's* *Yudel* *trun*) a city of Bavaria capital of the district of Swabia and Neuburg, at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech 35 miles NW of Munich. Elevation 1340 feet. Lat. (St. Ulrich's Tower 305 feet high) 48° 21' 42" N lon 10° 54' 18" E. It consists of the inner city the extensive fortifications about which were demolished in the second half of the nineteenth century to make way for new parks, places and streets and of half a dozen suburbs. Angsburg is a city of splendid churches. Most of them are structures dating from the Middle Ages, extended and rebuilt at various times, often with change of style. They abound in fine paintings and sculptures and the masterpieces of the golden age of art. The most venerable of these edifices is the Gothic cathedral originally built in the tenth and eleventh centuries, converted into a Gothic structure in the fourteenth century and restored in recent times. It has beautiful glass paintings, sculptured bronze doors of the thirteenth century and portraits of the long line of the bishops of Angsburg. The city contains many interesting old houses and sculptural monuments among the latter being three magnificent fountains three hundred years old. The town hall is a splendid lofty Renaissance building of the early part of the seventeenth century. Its principal apartment is the so-called Golden Hall. In the former episcopal palace, now used for administrative purposes, is a hall in which the Angsburg Confession was presented to the Emperor Charles V in 1550. Among other interesting edifices are the Fugger Palace and the Maximilian Museum. Angsburg possesses handsome

modern structure, as the new theatre and the new library as well as the monuments of the sculptural art of our times among which is a grand soldier's monument. It has a splendid gallery of paintings, various museums, and a library of 200 000 volumes. Augsburg has long been distinguished by its commercial spirit and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants and is the seat of extensive manufactures in which the water power furnished by the Lech and Wertach is used almost as largely as steam. The chief industries are cotton-spinning and weaving, calico-printing, dyeing and the manufacture of worsted yarn thread, chemicals, machinery, metalware, and paper. An extensive trade is done in printing, engraving and book binding. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a leading journal of Germany now established at Munich, was formerly published here. Augsburg was for a long time one of the most important money markets on the continent. This prominence was given to it by the famous house of Fugger who at the time of the Reformation occupied a position analogous to that held by the Rothschilds at the present time. It formerly vied with Nuremberg as one of the great centres of trade in the interior of Europe. Its commerce is still extensive. Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 15 B.C. It became a free imperial city in the thirteenth century and rose to be a splendid republic and a great centre of art. It took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which for a long series of years its history is closely connected. It was incorporated in Bavaria in 1800. Pop. in 1890 75 523 in 1900 88 768.

Augsburg, a post-hamlet of Popeo co. Ark. It has cotton industries.

Augst, *Swast*, two contiguous villages of Switzerland cantons of Basel and Aargau on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 5 miles E by S of Basel and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum*. Pop. in 1900 1110.

Augstholz, *Swast hölt*, or *Augstholzhald*, *Swast hölt*, a bathing place in Switzerland near the S side of the Baldegger See, in the NE part of the canton of Lucerne.

Augusta, a town of Italy. See *Acerra*.

Augusta, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is drained by two head streams of the Shenandoah called Middle River and South River. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE border of the county which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Good limestone underlies a great part of the soil, and among its other mineral resources are iron-ores and manganese. Weyer's Cave is in this county. Capital Staunton. Pop. in 1890 37 000 in 1900 38 650.

Augusta, a banking post-town, capital of Woodruff co. Ark. on White River about 65 miles ENE of Little Rock. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of hoops, pearl buttons, staves, etc. and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1949.

Augusta, a city of Georgia, capital of Richmond co. is on the Savannah River 351 miles from its mouth and on the Central R. of Georgia, the southern and other railroads 171 miles E by S of Atlanta and 137 mi. E W W of Charleston. It is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the river. It is the third city of the state in population and wealth. The streets are wide and the poolest laid out, Broad Street, 120 feet wide, being one of the finest business thoroughfares in the United States. The city is connected by bridge with Hamburg S.C. It is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia, which was founded in 1832 the Richmond Academy, Faneu Institute (for colored students) and of other collegiate institutions. Among the principal buildings are the public library, masonic temple, and cotton-exchange. Extensive railroad shops are located here besides which there are iron foundries, machine-shops, painting, flour cotton and cottonseed oil mills, glass, chemical and marble-works, ice-factories, etc. The city has a very extensive trade in cotton and produces a larger quantity of unfinished cotton goods than any other city of the Union. The prosperity of Augusta has been promoted by the construction of a canal 7 miles long which affords immense water power for manufacturing purposes. Three signs of the Declaration of Independence—Hall, Weirton and Gammett—are buried in this city. Pop. in 1890 21 991 in 1898 33 400 in 1900 39 441.

Augusta, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 34 miles NE of Quincy. It has various manufactures. Coal abounds here. Potter's clay is also found. Pop. in 1900 1149.

Augusta, *Marion* on Ind. See *Exc*.

Augusta, a post-village of Pike co. Ind., 84 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. about 350.

Augusta, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Skunk River 10 miles SW of Burlington.

Augusta, a banking city and railway junction of Butler co. Kan., on Walnut Creek, 21 miles by rail E of Wichita. It has various mills and an extensive shipping trade in grain, wool and stock. Pop. in 1900 1197.

Augusta, a banking city of Broken co. Ky. on the Ohio River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. about 45 miles above Cincinnati. It has manufactures of carriage trimmings, etc. It is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900 1718.

Augusta, the capital of Maine and of Kennebec co. is situated principally on the right or W bank of the Kennebec River, 44 miles from its mouth. Lat. 44° 10' N. lon. 69° 45' W. By rail it is 82 miles WNE of Portland and 75 miles SW of Bangor. It is at the virtual head of navigation from the sea, and is on the Maine Central R., which here crosses the Kennebec River by a bridge 1100 feet long. There is a fine granite state-house, rebuilt and enlarged in 1890 and on the E side of the river is the state asylum for the insane and a United States arsenal. A United States government building, containing the post-office and court-house was built in 1888-90. Augusta contains a city court-house and the state library with about 65,000 volumes, and has large cotton, pulp and paper-mills, and numerous other manufacturing industries for which the river affords abundant water power. Pop. in 1890 10,827 in 1900 11 883.

Augusta, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central and the Cincinnati Northern R. 6 miles W of Battle Creek. It has various manufactures of wood etc. A large trade in grain is carried on here. Pop. in 1900 541.

Augusta, a post-village and capital of Perry co. Miss. on the Leaf River about 100 miles (direct) NE of Jackson. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Augusta, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the N bank of the Missouri River about 45 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 238.

Augusta, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co. Mont. 35 mi. on NW of Helena, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Augusta, a post-village of Sumner co. N.J. on the Leekawanna R. about 28 miles NNW of Merrittown.

Augusta, a post-township (town) of Oneida co. N.Y. about 18 miles SW of Utica. It has various mills and factories. Pop. in 1900, 2029 including Oriskany Falls village.

Augusta, or *Augusta Center*, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. in Augusta township (town) 18 miles SW of Utica.

Augusta, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio 22 miles ESE of Canton. Coal and limestone abound here.

Augusta, a banking post-town of Woods co. Okla. about 25 miles from Alva, in an agricultural and stock raising region.

Augusta, a post-village of Houston co. Tex., 136 miles N of the city of Houston.

Augusta, a banking city of Eau Claire co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 22 miles E by S of Eau Claire. It has lumber and flour mills and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1256.

Augusta Anserorum, the ancient name of Arcs.

Augusta Emerita, the ancient name of Mérida.

Augusta, *Mount*, a lofty summit of the St. Elias Mountains in the Northwest Territory of Canada. Height, 16,956 (13,820) feet.

Augusta Praetoria, the ancient name of Aosta.

Augusta Rauracorum, See *August*.

Augusta Suesonorum, the ancient name of Sorsby.

Augusta Taurinorum, the ancient name of Turin.

Augusta Town Hall, Ontario. See *CHARLESTOWN*.

Augusta Treverorum, the ancient name of Trier.

Augusta Veromandorum, See *Saint Quentin*.

Augustaville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. 5 miles SE of Seneca.

Augusta Vindeborum, See *Augustus*.

Augustenburg, 57 good ten barns, a village of Schleswig-Holstein on the island of Alsens. Here is the old castle of Augustenburg from which the ducal house of Augustenburg took its name.

Augustin Island, Alaska, is situated in Kamishak Bay near the entrance of Cook Inlet.

Augustobona, the ancient name of Trier.

Augustodunum, the ancient name of Avignon.

Augustonemagus, an ancient name of Sancti.

Augustonemetum, See *Charnov Funnam*.

Augustoritana Lemovicensis, See *Lisieux*.

Augustowo, 57 good ten barns, a town of Russian Poland, province of Suwalki 140 miles NE of Warsaw. The Augustowo Canal, which commences here, connects the Vistula and Niemen. Pop. in 1897 12,700.

Augustusbad, *Sw* gûsê 1856-1861 a watering-place of Saxony near Radeberg

Augustsburg, *Sw* gûsê 1856-1858 a town of Saxony in the district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 3603

Aulila, *Augila*, *aw-jê-lâ* or *aw-jê-lâ*, or *Audja*, *Sw* jâ, an oasis and town of Africa, in the Sahara, on a route between Fessan and Lower Egypt, and on an ancient connecting Benger with Berku, 230 miles S by S of Benger. Lat. about 29° 20' N. lon 31° 39' E

Aukuma, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Aulander, a post-town of Bertie co., N. C. 34 miles by rail NE of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900 342.

Auldearn, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. and 24 miles from Nairn, noted for the victory gained by Montrose in 1645

Aulenta, *Sw* lêt tã, a town of Italy province and 28 miles SE of Salerno. Pop. 3000

Aulis, in ancient geography a locality on the E. coast of Boeotia, connected with the legend of Iphigenia.

Aullagus, *Sw* jâ gis, called also *Pupo Choro*, *Pansa*, and *Uroa*, co'roa, a lake of Bolivia, which receives the surplus waters of Lake Titicaca through the Desaguadero. It has an outlet sufficient to carry off the superfluous waters.

Aullville, all vil, a post-village of Lafayette co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 17 miles SE of Lexington. Pop. about 200

Aulnay, *Sw* nã, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 12 miles NE of St.-Jean-d'Angely. Pop. about 1250

Aulne, *Sw* nã, a river of France, in Finistère, which enters Breiz Roads at the promontory of Landevennec.

Aulno, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kan.

Aulona, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. 8 miles E by S of Memphis. Pop. about 100

Aulpa, a town of France. See *Aura*.

Ault, *Sw* tã, a town of France, department of Somme, on the English Channel, 17 miles W of Abbeville. Pop. 1500

Aultmaw, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. about 100

Aultville, *Sw* tã vil, a post-village and outpost of Stormont co., Ontario, Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles W of Montreal. Pop. 400

Aulus, *Sw* tã, a watering place of France, in the department of Ardèche.

Aulye-Ata, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Turkistan about 104 miles NE of Tashkent. Pop. in 1907 13,604

Auma, *Sw* mã, a town of Germany grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles NE of Naumburg-am-der-Orla. Pop. in 1900 2223. It has various manufacturing establishments dye- and bleaching works, etc.

Aumale, *Sw* mã, formerly *Albemarle*, *Al bẽh man*, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Brezle, 13 miles ENE of Neufchâtel. Pop. 2000

Aumale (Arab *Suk Ghoslan* and *Aumra*) a walled town of Algeria, 55 miles SE. of Algiers. Pop. about 3000. Elevation 2870 feet

Aumerville, *Sw* mã vil, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 4 miles from Turner Station and about 12 miles SE. of Salem

Aumy-sur-Odon, *Sw* nã sũw o dõw, a town of France, department of Calvados, 18 miles NE of Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1900 (commune, 2000)

Auveau, *Sw* nã, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 14 miles E of Chartres. Pop. 1500

Auvend, *Sw* nã, a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles SW of Beauvais

Aunis, *Sw* nã or *Sw* nã, an old province in the W. of France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming with Saintonge the modern department of Charente-Inférieure. Capital, La Rochelle.

Aups, or **Aups**, *Sw* nã, a town of France, department of Vau 15 miles NW of Draguignan. Pop. 1500

Aura, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J. on the West Jersey and Bensboro R. 3 miles (direct) S of Gloucester. Pop. about 150

Aurangabad, a town of India. See *AURANGABAD*.

Auravitis. See *HARRIS*.

Auravrin, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Ga., about 60 miles NNE of Atlanta. Gold is found here. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 175

Auras, *Sw* rã, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles NNW of Breslau, with a castle. Pop. about 1500

Aurey, *Sw* rã, a river port of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, on the *Aurey*, 19 miles W of Vannes. Pop. in 1901, 5021 (commune, 5425). The English hero vanquished Charles of Blois and Du Guesclin in 1364.

Auriale, *Sw* rã, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 245.

Aure, or **Val d'Aure**, *vãl dõa*, one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, Marais-Pyrrôtes, in France.

Aure-tila, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 36 miles W by N of Fort Dodge.

It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900 621

Aure-Ham Springs, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N. C., 15 miles from Weldon. Here are mineral springs.

Aurelia's num, the ancient name of OLSANS.

Aurelius, *Sw*-rãl yã, a post-village of Ingham co.

Mich. on Grand River 13 miles SSW of Lansing

Aursinus, a post-township (town) of Cayuga co., N. Y., borders on Cayuga Lake. It contains the village of Cayuga.

Pop. of the town in 1900 1343

Aurellas, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. between Auburn and Cayuga Bridge.

Aures (S rã) Mountains, a division of the inner Atlas of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, lying mostly eastward of the pass of El Kantara. They are the *Monts Aurains* of the ancients, and in the Shellys, about 7700 feet, have the loftiest elevation of all Algeria. See *ATLAS MOUNTAINS*

Aurich, *Sw*-rã, a town of Prussia, in Hanover and the chief place in East Friesland 13 miles NE of Emden. Pop. (inclusive of the garrison) in 1900 6013

Auricsville, *Sw*-rã-vill a post-village of Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Mohawk River about 4 miles below Fonda.

Aurignac, *Sw* rã, a town of France Haute-Garonne, 38 miles SW of Toulouse. Pop. 1000

Aurigny, Channel Islands. See *ALDERNEY*

Aurillac, *Sw* rã vil' (anc. *Aurilacum*) a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal (*Auvergne*) on the Jordanne, 289 miles S of Paris. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, the church of St. Germain that of Notre Dame, and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, containing a valuable library and cabinets of mineralogy.

Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,459

Aurillac, *Sw* rã, a commune of France department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles NE of Marseilles. Pop. 2000

Aurazac, *Sw* rã, a commune of northern Italy 20 miles NE of Bolzano, with rich tin-mines. Pop. 4000

Aurora, *Sw* rã, a county in the 4 part of South Dakota. Area, 724 sq. m. Frontal Creek intersects the NE corner. The surface is level and is dotted with sowing artesian wells. Stock raising and grain-growing are the chief industries. Capital, Plankinton. Pop. in 1890 5045

in 1900 4011

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Elsworth co. Ala. about 55 miles SSE of Monteville.

Aurora, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. about 40 miles N of Ozark

Aurora, a city of Kansas co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, 79 miles WSW of Chicago. It is an important commercial and manufacturing centre, and contains several stores and iron works, cotton factories, smelting and refining works, machine-shops, flour and woolen mills, and manufactories of carriages, silverware, cash and bluffs. Here are extensive railway car-shops, etc. Aurora claims to have been the earliest city of the United States to light its streets by electricity (1861). Pop. in 1890 10,688 in 1900 34,147

Aurora, a banking city of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 24 miles W by S of Cincinnati and 4 miles below Lawrenceburg. It has manufactories of iron products, wheels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 3645

Aurora, a post-town of Buchanan co. Iowa, 35 miles by rail NW of Dyersville. Pop. in 1900 351

Aurora, a post-village of Cloud co. Kan. 11 miles by rail SE of Concordia, its banking point. Pop. about 300

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ky. on the Tennessee River about 40 miles SE of Paducah

Aurora, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. 25 miles E by N of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 152

Aurora, a banking city of Lawrence co. Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 31 miles SW of Springfield. It has lead- and zinc-mines. Pop. in 1900 0191

Aurora, a banking city capital of Hamilton co. Neb. at the junction of two railroads, 20 miles S of Central City. It has various manufactures, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1921

Aurora, a banking post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y. is finely situated on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles by rail NNW of Ithaca. It is the seat of Wells College, a large seminary for young ladies. Pop. in 1900, about 400

Aurora, a township (town) of Erie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 4611, including East Aurora village. See *EAST AURORA*.

Aurora, a post-town of Beaufort co N C., 26 miles NE of Newbern Pop in 1900 314

Aurora, a post-village of Portage co Ohio, on the Mahoning division of the Erie R. 23 miles SE of Cleveland.

Aurora, or **Aurora Mills**, a city of Marion co Oregon on Mill Creek and on the Southern Pacific R. 29 miles S of Portland. Its banking point is Woodburn. It has several mills and is largely engaged in hog-raising Pop in 1900 132

Aurora, a banking post-town of Brookings co S Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles E by S of Brookings. It is a shipping point for farm produce.

Aurora, a village of Wise co., Tex. 23 miles from Fort Worth.

Aurora, a post-village of Preston co W Va. 8 miles from Oakland, Md.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Washington co Wis. about 36 miles NW of Milwaukee.

Aurora, a township (town) of Washburn co Wis. Pop in 1900 1025

Aurora, or **Macchell's (ma-shells) Corners**, a banking town and outpost of York co Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 50 miles N of Toronto. It contains a machine in tinplate, foundry, several mills and factories a tannery etc. Pop in 1901 1590

Aurora, an island in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides.

Aurora Mills, Marion co Oregon S. Aurora.

Aurora Springs, a post-town of Miller co Mo. 37 miles by rail SW of Jefferson City. It is famed for its medicinal waters. Pop in 1900 900

Aurora Station, a post-hamlet of Portage co Ohio.

Auro-raville, or **Auro-raville**, a post-village of Washburn co Wis. in Aurora township (town) on Willow Creek 1 mile N of Berlin.

Aurangabad, aw-rung-gah-bid or **Aurangabad**, aw-rung-gah-bid (i. e. the shade of Aurangzeb) a city of British India in the Nizam's Dominions 140 miles ENE of Bombay. Lat. 19° 54' N. lon. 75° 24' E. When approached from the N the view of the town is impressive.

Its large white domes with gilded points and its lofty minarets appearing to rise from the midst of beautiful groves but signs of former decay are everywhere visible. The city is but a shadow of what it was in the seventeenth century.

It covers a space of about 7 miles in circumference and is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. One of the most striking edifices is the mausoleum erected by Aurangzeb to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble. Aurangabad was a favorite residence of Aurangzeb. Pop in 1901 26 165

Aurumbic, aw-sah-bi a river of Michigan rises in the N part of the lower peninsula by several branches which unite in the E part of Crawford co. It runs nearly northward and enters Lake Huron at Oscoda, in Iosco co.

The length of the main stream is about 85 miles. It is much resorted to by anglers on account of its grayling. Near its mouth is a light house.

Aurumbic, a small river of New York rises among the Adirondacks in Essex co. by two branches which unite at Ausable Forks. Below this point it runs northward and forms the boundary between Clinton and Essex co. until it enters Lake Champlain. It is a rapid river running in the lower part of its course through a deep chasm. See **AUSABLE CHASM**.

Ausable, a post-city of Iosco co Mich. on Lake Huron at the mouth of the Ausable River, about 85 miles (direct) or 89 miles by rail NNE of Bay City. It is contiguous to Oscoda, its banking point. Ausable has several large lumber mills, saw and blind-factories etc. Pop in 1890 4228, in 1900 1170

Ausable, a township (town) of Clinton co N Y. contains Romeville and Clintonville villages. Iron is mined and smelted. A branch railroad extends hence to Plattsburg. Pop in 1900, 2195

Ausable Chasm, or **Birmingham Falls**, a post-village of Clinton co N Y. on the Ausable River, 3 miles from Romeville and 3 miles from Port Kent Station. The river here falls about 70 feet and enters a deep and narrow chasm which is nearly 2 miles long and is noted for picturesque scenery and for perhaps the most remarkable and interesting rock-formation E. of the Rocky Mountains. The vertical walls of the chasm are formed of Potsdam sand stone, and rise (Cathedral Rocks) 150-175 ft. high. At one point the stream contracts to a width of 12 ft. increasing its depth to 60 ft. The chasm is safely navigated by tourist-boats.

Ausable Furks, a post-village of Essex co N Y. on the Ausable River, at the junction of its two branches, about 23 miles SW of Plattsburg. It has manufactures of pulp and paper.

Ausable Lakes, two small sheets of water contained in the Adirondack Reserve, N Y. lying NW of the Boreas Range, and noted for their picturesque scenery. The Lower Ausable Lake is about 2 miles long, and is situated 1900 feet above sea-level. The Upper Lake is somewhat smaller and is 1920 feet in elevation.

Auscha, swish-ah, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles NE of Leuswitz. Pop in 1900, 2642

Auschwitz, sw-shohin (Pol. *Oświęcim* os-vee-dim) a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, near the Vistula, 33 miles WSW of Cracow. Pop. in 1900 6838.

Ausci, an ancient name of Avon.

Assejo, sw-ah-so, a town of Spain in Old Castile, 23 miles SE. of Logroño. Pop. of commune, 1500

Ausonia, an ancient poetic name of Italy.

Ausnitz, sw-spih, a town of Moravia, 18 miles by rail SSE of Brian. Pop. in 1900 2597

Assa, sw-ah, or **Houssa**, haw-ah, a small Afar state, ruled by a sultan between Abyssinia and the Bay of Tadjura, near the parallel of 12° N. The town of Assa was formerly important.

Aussee, sw-ah, a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, 8 miles NE of Hallstatt. Its rich mines of rock-salt have been worked for more than 1800 years. Pop. 1500

Aussee, a village in Moravia, Austria-Hungary 21 miles by rail NW of Olmutz. Pop. about 1760

Auslig, sw-lic, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 12 miles NW of Jemnitz, on the Elbe. It mines and ships much coal and has numerous manufactures as well as chemical-works and large boat-yards. Pop. in 1900 37 265

Austell, a banking post-town of Cobb co Ga., 18 miles W by N of Atlanta, on the Southern and the Bowden Lithia Springs R. It has several important mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 648

Austen, sw-ten, a post-town of Preston co W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 116 miles NE of Wheeling. Here are coal mines and coke-works. Pop. in 1900 339

Austerlitz, sw-ter-litz (Bohem. *Slavkov* slah'kov) a town of Moravia, 12 miles SSE of Brno, on the Litawa. It has a splendid castle and is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, Dec. 2, 1805. Pop. in 1900, 3763

Austerlitz, or **East Plainsfield**, a post-village of Kent co Mich. on Grand River 2 miles from Balmoot Station. Pop. about 150

Austerlitz, a post-village of Columbia co N Y. in Austerlitz township (town) about 18 miles E by N of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 974

Austin, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is intersected by the navigable Brazos River. Capital Ballerine. Pop. in 1890 1: 859 in 1900 20 670

Austin, a post-town of Lonoke co Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 25 miles NE of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 196

Austin, Cook co Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 6 miles W of Chicago, is a suburb of that city.

Austin, a post-village of Scott co Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 36 miles N of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Scottsburg.

Austin, a post-hamlet and station of Neosho co Kas., on the Neosho River 13 miles S of Humboldt.

Austin, a post-village of Oakland co Mich. 44 miles WNW of Detroit and 5 miles from Davidsburg Station.

Austin, a banking city capital of Mower co Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western R. 101 miles S of St. Paul. It has meat-packing establishments, brick- and tile-works, furniture manufactories, railroad machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1890, 3901 in 1900 5474

Austin, a post-village of Tunica co Miss. on the Mississippi River 13 miles (direct) NE of Helena, Ark. Pop. in 1900 142

Austin, a post-village of Cass co Mo. on the Grand River 12 miles S of Harrisonville.

Austin, a post-borough of Potter co Pa. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 30 miles SE. of Port Allegany. It has extensive lumber works. The banking point is Glena. Pop. in 1900 2700

Austin, a banking post-town capital of Lander co., Nev., is on the Nevada Central R. near the base of the Toiyabe Mountain range, 48 miles S of Battle Mountain and about 150 miles E of Virginia City. It is situated in an arid region and is surrounded by mountains and deep cañons. Silver has been extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900 702.

Austin, or **Austin City**, the capital of Texas and of Travis co. is on the left bank of the Colorado River (at the head of navigation) and on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern Rr., 184 miles W

by N of Hampton and about 75 miles NNE of San Antonio. Lat. $30^{\circ}18'N$ lon $97^{\circ}42'W$. Austin contains the capitol or state-house, one of the largest buildings of the world, the governor's mansion, University of Texas, various collegiate institutions, state asylums for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and a land-office. The city is an important shipping point for agricultural produce, live-stock, cotton wool, and hides. The great Austin dam constructed across the Colorado River for water power and manufactures, and located 2 miles above the city—a huge piece of granite masonry measuring 1200 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet in height and 18 to 65 feet in thickness—was swept away in 1900. Pop. in 1870 4433 in 1880 16 960 in 1896 14,478 in 1900 22 258

Austin, Preston on W. Va. See **Austere**
Austintown, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 53 miles N by W of Youngstown. Pop. about 250

Austintown, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. 20 miles NW of Wellboro

Austine Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Washington co. Tenn. on the Watauga River 10 miles NE of Jonesboro

Austintown, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, 5 miles W of Youngstown

Austinville, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Iowa. Pop. about 80

Austinville, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa., about 44 miles N by E of Williamsport

Austinville, a post-village of Wythe co. Va., on New River 10 miles from Max Meadows Station. It has a foundry and engine turning furnace. Pop. about 500

Austral Archipelago, *awstrál arshé-pé-gó*, or *Tubani* (too-boor-y) Islands, a group of volcanic islands in the Pacific S of the Society Islands and SW of the Low Archipelago. Lat. about $21^{\circ}00'$ to $23^{\circ}42'S$ lon 147° to $155^{\circ}W$. They are all small and have a population of about 1000

Australasia, *awstrá-lé-á*, a division of the globe in the classification of some geographers, consisting of the continent of Australia, the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji group, and by others made to include those parts of the Malay Archipelago and Polynesia which lie between lon 130° and $178^{\circ}E$ —viz. Papua, the Aru Islands, Timor Laut, Neu Pommern, Neu Neckerberg, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty Solomon New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte Islands, and, according to some geographers some other groups. It is also called *Malaynesia* (black islands) many of its native inhabitants being black

Australasia, *awstrá-lé-á*, a federation bearing the title of Commonwealth consisting of the six colonies (original states) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. (See **Australasia** island.) It dates from Jan 1 1901. The legislative power is vested in a federal parliament, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The senate consists of 36 members, 8 from each of the original states, the senatorial term being six years. The house of representatives has about twice as many members as the senate, and is chosen for a term of three years; the representation of the several states being according to population. The executive power vested in the King of England, is exercised by a governor-general who is named by an executive council of ministers. The capital of the commonwealth is Melbourne.

Australia (*is* southern region) formerly **New Holland**, the largest island in the world, but often on account of its vast extent regarded as a continent, is situated approximately between $10^{\circ}47'$ and $39^{\circ}11'S$ lat. and between 113° and $153^{\circ}39'E$ lon. having the Pacific on the E the Indian Ocean on the S and W and the Aru Sea on the N. It measures about 2400 miles in greatest length from E to W and about 2000 miles from N to S. Its extreme points are Cape York in the N, Cape Wilkes in the S, Cape Byron in the E and Cape Inscription in the W. The area and population of its political divisions (all of them British colonies) and of the whole continent are approximately as follows

Colonies.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1901
Queensland	688,497	495,596
New South Wales	410,080	1,354,847
Victoria	87,684	1,801,070
South Australia with Northern Territory	803,160	288,004
Western Australia	976,960	184,154
Total	2,946,381	2,869,540

The coast-line is conspicuously wanting in indentations, except on the N where we find the Gulf of Carpentaria, Van Diemen Gulf, Queen's Channel, and Cambridge Gulf. On the NW Admiralty Gulf Collier Bay and King Sound are noteworthy indentations of the coast. Other indentations are Keweenaw Gulf and Shark Bay on the W, Spencer Gulf Gulf of St. Vincent, Port Phillip Bay, Encounter Bay, and the Great Australian Bight, on the S, and Moreton Bay, Harvey Bay and Broad Sound on the E.

Dominate Physiographic Features—Australia is most strikingly lacking in the physiographic features that distinguish the other continents. There are no mountain-chains that are in any way comparable with the Andes, Rocky Mountains, Alps or Himalayas, there are no streams of first magnitude, and no lakes that can even take a third place among the lakes of the globe. The most salient feature of the land is the vast interior Austral Plain (largely made up of accentuated desert, and having in its rising rocky swells and flat-lying sands, the absence of permanent water-courses, and torrid temperature all the characteristics of the African Sahara) which extends directly northward from the Great Australian Bight, and occupies considerably more than one-half of the continent. It lies centrally to a plateau of moderate elevation (600-1000 feet), and westward falls with the Iraco known as the Great Australian or Victoria Desert. The construction of most of this central region shows it to have been a region only recently occupied by the sea or by vast lacustrine waters, which extending northward to the Gulf of Carpentaria, separated an Eastern Australia from an Asiatic or Western Australia. The Gulf of Carpentaria itself is a shallow and largely sedimented basin and its inner borders mark almost the only extent of flat shore-line on the continent. In the interior of the central basin are numerous shallow lakes, tarns, and pools, some of them markedly saline and giving evidence in this and other ways of being relicts of an ancient interior sea. They are lakes of interior drainage, and receive effluents of constant flow and discharge. The largest of these are Torrens, Gouderer and Eyre in the south and Amadeus, which occupies a nearly central position in the continent, and seemingly measures at times nearly 200 miles in length. A series of lakes of like character extends over the SW part of the territory of Western Australia.

The only extensive river-system of Australia is that of the Murray its main course separating Victoria from New South Wales, with its chief tributaries and branches, the Darling, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. This stream is considerably smaller than the Denube. Other streams some of which afford a navigation of 150-300 miles, are Roper and Victoria Rivers, in the N the Burdekin Brisbane, and Fitzroy, in Queensland Swan Murchison Gascoyne, Fortescue, De Grey Ashburton and Fitzroy in the W and NW. In Victoria the longest streams are the Glenelg Avon, Hopkins, Goulburn Loddon Wimmera and Wimmera, all inconceivable, but some of great importance in irrigation and in mining operations. Among the streams of the E coast are the Howkesbury Hunter Shoalhaven Clarence Macleay and Manning. The streams are in many cases dried up or reduced to a succession of pools in summer. Cooper Creek or River which discharges into Lake Eyre, appears to be the largest stream of the interior. In the western section of the southern coast no stream or water-course of any size enters the sea through a littoral of nearly 1000 miles extent.

Mountains—The main mountain-systems of Australia are comprised in the nearly continuous chain which borders the eastern contour of the continent and in their different parts are known as the Australian Alps Great Dividing Range, Elee Mountains, and Liverpool New England and Craig ranges. None of their summits attain the true snow-line. Consequently there are no glaciers of any magnitude. The culminating point of the continent is Mount Kosciuszko, sometimes known as Mount Townsend near the head-waters of the Murray River which attains an elevation of 7347 feet. Among the other lofty summits may be mentioned Mount Bogong (6568 ft.) Featherston (6304 ft.) Hotham (6100 ft.) and Cobblers (6026 ft.) all in Victoria. The mountains of the east coast are bold and rugged and deeply incised by the traversing water-courses. A portion of the west and southwest coasts is outlined by the Victorian and Darling ranges, mountains of minor elevation. There is, so far as is known no active volcano on the continent, but evidences of recent volcanic activity are particularly marked in the region lying immediately to the northward and westward of Melbourne, the 'Australia Felix' of some geographers where numerous well preserved cones and crater-lakes are features in the landscape.

Geology and Minerals—The geology of Australia is still very imperfectly known, but the deposits of the Paleozoic and Archaean ages which are found in the E., S., and W.,

and also exposed by denudation in many parts of the interior, clearly show that the continent belongs to an early epoch of world-making. An early connection with Asia appears to have been broken at about the close of the Mesozoic period, when the interior of the continent was still occupied by its vast lacustrine or oceanic waters. In these were deposited the materials of the desert sandstones, which occupies perhaps fully one-third the area of the whole country and presents singularly uniform features. While perhaps most geologists consider it to be of lacustrine origin (Tertiary) others assume it to be of lacustrine character and point to the absence of marine organisms as a support to their conclusion. Australia has since 1851 stood in the first rank for the production of gold, but the rich alluvial mines at first worked are now to a great extent exhausted, and the present product is mostly from quartz-rock. Gold is chiefly worked in New South Wales, Victoria, and, to some extent, in Queensland. Victoria and South Australia, the latter especially, have rich deposits of copper. Queensland and New South Wales lead in the mining of tin. Good iron-ore and excellent coal are very abundant in large areas of the eastern colonies, the coal-mines of New South Wales yielding several millions of tons annually. It is assumed that the present rate of production might be continued for 500 years. Valuable oil-shales abound. Cinnabar lead, and silver are reported at various points. Diamonds and other precious stones occur.

Climate.—The absence of high interior mountains causes a marked deficiency in the rainfall of Australia except along many parts of the immediate sea-border. Consequently there are great areas of desert-land and many well-settled regions are exposed to hot winds from the interior which come laden with dust and discomfort, but are not prejudicial to health. Much of the interior has an annual rainfall of less than 5 inches, and some parts appear to be free of precipitation for years at a time. Portions of the coast-border on the other hand receive as much as 50-70 inches. The annual rainfall is, at Sydney 59 inches, at Bathurst (nearly 100 miles inland) 23 inches, at Melbourne and Adelaide, 20-25 inches, and at many points of the coast of Queensland, 40-50 inches. Australia, owing to its position removed from the frigid zone, has not that extreme climatic range that is found in Asia or America, and in its heat quality agrees most nearly with Africa. The minimum temperature noted on the lowland is about 27° (Melbourne) and therefore but a few degrees below the freezing point. On the other hand, a shade temperature of 131° (sun 155°) was observed by Stuart in the interior and even on the coast, at Birdsville a registry of 133° has been noted. The extreme range of the mercury is therefore only 130° or 125 degrees less than it is in Asia. The winter climate of Sydney is about that of Sicily. At Melbourne the temperature ranges ordinarily from about 30° to 100° with a mean of 58°. At Sydney the mean is about 5° higher, a little more moderate than it is at Adelaide and Perth. Snow is practically unknown in the lowlands and it is known to have remained on the ground but once in Sydney, on June 28, 1836. In the mountains, more particularly of New South Wales, the snowfall may be very heavy and snow-storms of 2 and 4 weeks continuous duration are a part of the meteorological conditions of the Australian Alps. Over 3 feet of snow are known to have fallen on a single day. Partially permanent glaciers are formed on the higher slopes of Mount Kosciuszko, where the snow has accumulated to depths of 40-80 feet. Droughts, floods, and violent storm winds (the southerly bursters) travelling with velocities of from 50 to 150 miles per hour are conditions of the Australian climate which are opposed to man's comfort and advance, but otherwise the climate is on the whole exceptionally healthful. Endemic and zymotic diseases are almost unknown, and the death rate of the white population, 10 per thousand is considerably lower than it is in England and Wales (25).

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Australia has the composite character of the flora of tropical and temperate regions, and on the high mountain-slopes of the S.E. sub-alpine forms are also introduced. In regions that are favored by the tropical rains, the border-stripe more particularly of the E., S., and W. the vegetation is of exuberant luxuriance, the palms, tree-ferns, ardis, and arborescent orchids, as tropical elements, helping to hold up a matted primeval forest of wonderful sublimity. Australia is pre-eminently the home of myriads of plants, and the acaesias number several hundred species. Among some of the more distinctive forms of Australian vegetation may be mentioned the numerous species of blue-gum or eucalyptus—the giants in height of the vegetable kingdom individuals seemingly not rarely attaining a height of 400 feet and over—casuarina ("he" and "she" oak), screw pine or

pendanus and beebob. The scrub of the interior is largely made up of acacias ("mulga-scrub") and of mallee ("mallee scrub") a species of eucalyptus. In the grass lands which follow or intermingle with the scrub the kangaroo-grass which not rarely attains to man's height, is the distinctive form of vegetation just as the seemingly useless and formidable spinifex or porcupine-grass (*Triodia viridula*) is the representative vegetative type of the sand and arid tracts north of lat 28° S.—a scourge to man and beast. Australia has more plants that are exclusive to itself than any other territory of equal extent, and it holds comparatively few species that are common to other continents. The tracts lying east and west of the central Australian Iain have vegetation that are eminently dissimilar, and they argue for long-continued and until recently existing separation. Many features in the Australian flora point to a former land connection with southern Africa and other lands of the Austral (subantarctic) region of the globe. The arable parts of Australia have proved well fitted for nearly all the crops of Europe and America. Wheat, barley, maize, the vine, the milk-mulberry, and northward cotton, sugar-cane, and tropical fruits grow to perfection. European forage plants are to some extent succeeding the native grasses.

Animals.—The Australian mammalian fauna is the most distinctive of any of the globe, since it lacks nearly all the types that are found elsewhere, and presents a remarkable array of forms that are foreign to the other zoogeographical regions. These are mainly the marsupials (kangaroos, wombats, phalangers, kangaroo-rats) and the egg-laying monotremes the duck-bill or ornithorhynchus and spiny hedgehog or echidna. Excepting some of the canor rodents and bats, and possibly a species of wild dog the dingo, the region is entirely deficient in the types of the Placentalia, or those forms which are attached to the womb in their prenatal condition. Hence, there are no indigenous dogs, cats, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, swine, etc., although singularly enough a number of these forms are represented analogously among the implantals (marsupials) having apparently been brought to this condition through convergent development. The divergent type of the Australian fauna argues in favor of an isolation of the continent, thereby preventing the intermingling of foreign types of animals. There is reason to believe that much of the Australian fauna is part of a much more extensive fauna of the south zone of whose representatives are still found in South America and Africa. Of the more distinctive types of the bird fauna may be mentioned the emu and cassowary which represent the ostrich of Africa and rheas of South America. Of the domestic animals of Australia the sheep is the most important and the wool of Australia ranks as its most valuable commercial product,—surpassing in quantity and certainly equaling in quality that of any other country. Horses are largely bred for exportation to India. The camel has been introduced to a limited extent, and has done some service in the explorations of the interior.

The native peoples of Australia are of many tribes and languages but appear to be of one original stock, which by some ethnologists has been linked with the Papuan, and by others with the Negrito as represented by some of the tribes of the Malay Archipelago. Their dark color suggests the negro but beyond that they show marked points of affinity with members of the Caucasian race. Their relationship is however, too obscure to permit of unanimity of opinion among ethnologists as to their origin or incoming into the continent. They are very degraded, have slender religious notions and have no agriculture and no navigation except in the rudest canoes and floats. They practice cannibalism to some extent, and live mainly by hunting and fishing. Their dwellings and clothing are of the simplest kind. Their number is variously estimated at from 55 000 to 30 000.

History.—Australia is mentioned as *Great Java* and as *Terra Australis* by Portuguese and Dutch authorities of the sixteenth century. The Portuguese in all probability reached it in 1601 but it is not settled that this was the first discovery. There is an authentic record of a Dutch vessel having come to the coast in 1606 and in the same year the Spaniard Torres sailed through the strait which bears his name. The Dutch navigators, among whom were Haring and Tasman explored portions of the coast in the first half of the seventeenth century, and the Dutch gave to the island the name of New Holland. No colonization was attempted until 1788 after Cook had examined a large portion of the coast and taken formal possession for England. In that year a penal settlement was established by the British at Port Jackson near Botany Bay. The Australian colonies were for a time penal institutions and a large share of the settlers were convicts up to 1837 after which time comparatively few felons were sent out, and thence chiefly to Western Australia, transportation to which ceased

in 1867. The discovery of gold in 1861 gave a great impetus to immigration. The exploration of the interior of Australia has been going on for a hundred years and is by an ocean yet complete. The names of Hunter, Oxley, Grey, Sturt, Leichhardt, Kennedy, Stuart, Mitchell, Burke, Wilkes, Howitt, Warburton, Giles, Gregory and Forrest are prominent in this connection. The general result of the work is the establishment of the fact that great areas of the west and centre are hopelessly desert.

Australian Alps. a mountain-range of Australia, in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales extending from about lat. 38° S. to 45° S. E. in a N.E. direction for about 300 miles, and forming part of the great Australian chain from Wilson's Promontory to Cape York. Its southwesterly part is known as the Great Dividing Range, and further westward as the Pyrenees. The loftiest summit is in New South Wales, in the Kosciuszko knot (Mount Townsend) 7347 feet. Mount Bogong in Victoria, is 6568 feet. Other lofty peaks are Eucumbene and Baller. The mountains are largely covered with dense forest, and nowhere properly attain the snow line.

Austrasia. a word, one of the two kingdoms into which the Frankish realm under the Merovingians was divided from the sixth to the eighth century. It lay F. of Neustria, on both sides of the Rhine, and had Metz for its capital.

Austria, Lower and Upper. See Lower Austria and Upper Austria.

Austria-Hungary. austria-hungary or the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (Ger. *Oesterreich-ungarische Monarchie* & ter rakl. *österreich-ungarische Monarchie*) an empire of central Europe, and one of the six great European powers. It is included between lat. 46° and 51° N. and lon. 10° 10' and 26° 30' E. This empire is a heterogeneous combination of various states or countries, inhabited by peoples differing from one another in race, language, religion, and laws. It is bounded by the kingdom of Saxony on the W. by the Prussian provinces of Pomerania and Russian Poland on the N. by the Russian governments of Volhynia and Podolia on the E. by Rumania on the E. and S. by Serbia and the Turkish district of Bosnia (Vojvodina) on the S. by Montenegro on the E. (at the extreme S.) by the Adriatic on the SW. by Italy on the W. and S. and by Switzerland and Bavaria in the W. Area, 61,870 sq. m. Austria-Hungary is second in extent of the European states, Sweden and Norway being reckoned as separate countries. The former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (placed under Austro-Hungarian administration by the Congress of Berlin in 1878) included within the above boundaries and area (having themselves an area of 19,697 sq. m.) do not normally constitute part of the monarchy, but they may be practically considered as incorporated in it. The population (including Bosnia and Herzegovina) according to the census of 1900 was 45,405,281. The capital is Vienna.

Physical Features.—This is the most mountainous country of Europe except Switzerland. Tyrol (Carinthia, Styria, and Carinthia, which are in the SW. part of the empire are occupied by several groups of Alpine mountains called the Rhetian, Hohe, Carinthian and Julian Alps. The highest mountain in the empire is the Ortler-Spitze, a peak of the Rhetian Alps which has an altitude of 12,814 feet above the sea-level. Other lofty summits are the Grossglockner, 12,464 ft. the Grossvenediger, 12,010 ft. Grossglockner, 11,810 ft. Thurnwieser Spitze, 11,845 ft. Payer Spitze, 11,740 ft., etc. The northern range of the Carpathian Mountains, extending for a distance of about 800 miles, and rising to 5737 ft. (Gorolower-Spitze) embraces within its broad sweep the vast level plain of Hungary. In the NW. the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains) and the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest) enclose the great Bohemian basin. In the S. the Dinaric Alps stretch along the borders of Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and form a great barrier along the picturesque Adriatic. Tyrol has its glaciers, perpetual snow, and avalanche, and abounds in grand and picturesque scenery. The Dolomites of the Aupsona district with the towering Sorapice and Monte Cristallo (10,495 ft.) presenting particularly grand views of nature. The Adige Pass, or Stilfser-Joch, which descends from this region to join the R. into the Adige, has the highest carriage-road in Europe 9455 ft. The most important river is the Danube, which crosses the W. frontier at Passau, runs eastward and southward, and forms part of the southern boundary of the empire. It is joined by three large tributaries, the Drava, Theiss (the great river of the Hungarian lowland) and the Save. The Elbe, Oder and Vistula rise within the territory of Austria-Hungary. The largest lake in the empire is the Balaton or Pannonic, in Hungary. Many small lakes occur in the mountainous districts.

Minerals.—This empire possesses most countries of Europe in mineral resources. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, zinc, cobalt, antimony, blende, nickel, manganese, chromite, marble, slate, and precious stones are found. Coal and iron are the most important mineral products. In Galicia are the famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, and there are immense deposits of salt in the eastern Carpathians.

Climate, Vegetation, Products, etc.—Climatically Austria-Hungary may be divided into three zones, the most northern of which comprises part of Bohemia, Galicia, and Moravia. Here the winters are long and cold. The central zone lies between 46° and 49° N. lat., including Lower and Upper Austria, the greater part of Hungary, etc. Vienna which is in this zone, has a mean annual temperature of 50°, a maximum of about 94° and a minimum of -6°-8°. The southern zone, including Dalmatia and Bosnia, the seasons are more mild and equable. Nearly one-third of the productive area of the monarchy is covered with forests of oak, beech, chestnut, elm, oak pine, etc. The flora of Austria-Hungary is remarkable for its variety comprising several thousand species of flowering plants. The soil of the plains and hills is generally fertile. The monarchy is a great grain and fruit-producing country. Hungary is celebrated for its wine and wheat, and rears great numbers of cattle and horses. The cultivation of beets for sugar is on a large scale. Potatoes are extensively grown and much flax is produced. Among the wild animals are the bear, wolf, boar, fox, deer, lynx, wild cat, otter, chamois and marmot.

Industry and Commerce.—The majority of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary are engaged in agriculture and pursuits connected with the forests, but the manufacturing industries are absorbing a constantly increasing proportion of the population. Bohemia is a vast manufacturing region and Vienna a great industrial centre. The development of manufactures in Hungary has been remarkable in recent times. The manufactured products of the monarchy include cotton, woolen, linen and silk stuffs, beet-sugar and other food-stuffs, wares of gold, copper, iron, silver, tin, and zinc, leather goods, machinery, tobacco, paper, beer, chemicals, brandy, porcelain, glassware, china, trimmings, wooden ware, buttons, railway material, and musical instruments. The principal centres of the cotton, woolen, and linen manufactures are in Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, and Vienna. Bohemia is famous for its manufactures of glass.

Austria-Hungary has, relatively to its area, but a small extent of sea-coast. Trieste is its principal seaport. In recent years Fiume has also become an important entrepôt of commerce. The Danube affords about 800 miles of steam navigation within the limits of the monarchy. The chief articles of export include timber, sugar, eggs, coal, cattle and horses, grain and flour, glass and china, leather goods, wine, malt, clothing and notions, wooden ware, hides and skins, iron wares and other metal wares, woolen goods, paper, wool, poultry, bones, objects of art, seeds, silk, linen thread and linen goods, chemicals, dyestuffs and peas and beans.

Government.—The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two states or parts,—the empire of Austria (or Cisleithania),—i.e. the country thence to the L. of the Danube, a small river forming part of the boundary between the two halves of the monarchy, in which the dominant race is the German and the kingdom of Hungary (or Transleithania),—i.e. the country beyond the L. of the Danube, in which the Magyar (Hungarian) predominates. Each of these has its own constitution, parliament, and ministers, while the army, navy and foreign relations are common. The legislative power relating to common affairs and the voting of money to be applied to common purposes belong to the so-called Delegations, two bodies representing the two halves of the monarchy consisting each of 60 members, two-thirds being elected by the lower house and one-third by the upper house of each of the parliamentary bodies. These Delegations, the members of which are elected for one year, meet together annually the place of meeting being alternately Vienna, capital of Cisleithania, and Budapest, capital of Transleithania. The executive departments for common affairs are the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of war and the ministry of finance. The two halves of the monarchy have the same system of coinage and of weights and measures. The hereditary head of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy bears the title of Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, King of Hungary, etc. The reigning dynasty is that of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The existing dualistic constitution of the monarchy is in the nature of an agreement between Austria and Hungary the partnership being renewed at intervals of a few years.

The parliament of Cisleithania, called Reichsrath, consists of an upper and a lower house. The upper house is composed of princes of the imperial family, of hereditary nobles, of archbishops and bishops, and of life-members

assisted by the emperor on account of their meritorious services. The members of the lower house are elected, in part directly and in part indirectly by the vote of all citizens who are of age and possess a small property qualification. Each province has its diet, or provincial assembly, having control over a wide range of local affairs. The Hungarian diet, or parliament, consists of an upper house, or House of Magnates very similar in its composition to the upper house in Cisleithania, and of a lower house elected by suffrage based upon the payment of a small tax. Croatia and Slavonia, which belong to the crown of Hungary have a provincial diet, which meets at Agram and are also represented in the Hungarian diet. For several centuries the Austrian princes of the house of Hapsburg were emperors of Germany but in 1806 the old elective empire was abolished, after the hereditary dominions of the Hapsburgs had been erected in 1804, into the Empire of Austria. From 1815 the western portion of the empire (previously included in the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans) was included in the German Bund, of which Austria was for many years the most influential member. In 1866, as competitors for the supremacy in Germany Austria and Prussia engaged in a war in which Prussia triumphed, and as a result Austria was excluded from the German body. In 1867 the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was reorganized on a new dualistic basis. Hungary recovering the constitutional rights which she had forfeited after the revolutions of 1848-49.

The following table gives the area of the various crown lands of the monarchy and the population according to the latest census.

Crown Lands.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31 1900
CISLEITHANIA		
Lower Austria	7,634	3,100,488
Upper Austria	4,631	810,240
Salzburg	2,767	122,783
Styria	8,670	1,254,494
Carinthia	4,004	267,437
Carniola	3,894	604,160
Croatland	8,084	756,546
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,334	981,946
Bohemia	30,940	4,318,637
Moravia	4,483	2,437,700
Silesia	1,987	680,420
Galicia	30,807	2,315,815
Bukovina	4,026	730,187
Dalmatia	4,940	526,785
Total Cisleithania	114,934	28,150,507
TRANSLEITHANIA		
Hungary	109,010	16,858,254
Croatia and Slavonia	16,480	2,418,304
Total Transleithania	125,490	19,276,558
Total monarchy	241,823	47,426,166

Inclusive of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is 261,030 sq. m. and its population in 1901 was about 47,000,000. The increase of the population from 1890 to 1900 (leaving the annexed regions out of account) was about 10 per cent. The population of the monarchy (including Bosnia and Herzegovina) may be set down now (1905) at about 48,500,000. The composition of the population of the monarchy (inclusive of Bosnia and Herzegovina) according to nationalities as represented by the languages spoken was approximately as follows in 1900:

Nationality	Population
German	11,300,000
Hungarians (Magyars)	8,750,000
Czechs and Slovaks	4,900,000
Poles	4,250,000
Ruthenians	2,800,000
Croats, Serbs, and Bosniaks	4,000,000
Slovaks	1,900,000
Rumanians	2,000,000
Italians and Ladins	730,000
Gypsies	100,000

Cisleithania includes about four-fifths of all the Germans, nearly all of the Czechs, Poles, Slovaks, and Italians, and about seven-eighths of the Ruthenians. Transleithania includes nearly all the Hungarians and Slovaks, four-fifths of the Croats and Serbs and about eleven-twelfths of the Rumanians. Nearly one-half of the population of the entire monarchy is composed of Slavs. The Czechs predominate in Bohemia and Moravia; Poles and Ruthenians make up the bulk of the population of Galicia while the Hungarian crown land of Croatia and Slavonia, the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Dalmatia and Carniola

(with parts of Carinthia, etc.) belong to the domain of the Southern Slavs. The Germans constitute the most numerous and politically preponderant nationality in Cisleithania (although comprising little more than one-third of the population) and the Hungarians are the most numerous and the dominant element in Transleithania (although numbering considerably less than one-half of the population).

About two-thirds of the total population are Roman Catholics about one-tenth United Greeks and United (Catholic) Armenians about one-twelfth, Protestants (the Calvinists outnumbering the Lutherans) and about one-thirtieth Orthodox Greeks. There are about 2,900,000 Jews 750,000 Oriental Greeks, and 500,000 Musulmans. About nine-tenths of the Protestants live in Hungary.

The history of the territorial development of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is the history of a German, a Bohemian and a Hungarian realm brought together under the sway of a common dynasty with the accession to this complex realm of fragments of other states: Poland, Moldavia, Venice, Turkey. The nucleus of the medieval Austrian realm was the duchy, later archduchy of Austria, included in the present crown-lands of Upper and Lower Austria, one of the states which made up the old German Empire. Towards the close of the thirteenth century the duchy of Austria, together with Styria and Carinthia, passed into the possession of Rudolph of Hapsburg (Habsburg) the founder of the present imperial and royal dynasty who had risen from the position of a petty Swiss potentate to that of German emperor. Within the next hundred years the domain of the Hapsburgs was increased by the acquisition of Carinthia and Tyrol. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors of Germany began in 1438. In 1526 the Bohemians elected as their king Ferdinand I of Hapsburg, under whose brother Charles V. Emperor of Germany the sway of the house of Hapsburg extended over Spain (with her American possessions), the Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the duchy of Milan. Bohemia was before long converted into a hereditary Austrian possession. From the year 1526, also, dates the rule of the Hapsburgs in Hungary the possession of which country for about two centuries was divided between Austria, the Hungarian princes of Transylvania, and the Turks. The Belgian Netherlands belonged to Austria from 1713 to 1794, and Lombardy from 1713 to 1859 (with an intermission during the Napoleonic wars). Galicia was acquired in the first partition of Poland in 1772 and, in 1775 Bukovina was annexed. The Napoleonic wars gave to Austria the possession of the dominions of the Venetian Republic, Venetia, Dalmatia, and Venetian Istria. Of these territories Venetia was lost in 1806. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878 practically turned over Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary which was also entrusted with the military administration of the Turkish sanjak of Novi-Pazar.

Austria Bound, a body of water of the Franz Josef Archipelago (Franz-Josef Land) connecting on the N with Queen Victoria Sea and separating on the E Zichy Land from Wilczek Land.

Autauga, a town, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of 595 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Alabama River and is partly drained by Autauga and Mulberry Creeks. Cotton, Indian corn, oats and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital Prattville. Pop. in 1890 13,330 in 1900 17,915.

Autaugaville, a post-village of Autauga co. Ala. about 25 miles E of Selma and 5 miles from the Alabama River. Pop. about 200.

Auterive, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Ariège, 10 miles by rail S. of Toulouse. Pop. of commune, 2500.

Autril, a town of France, department of Paris in the extreme W of the city, on the right bank of the Seine, formerly a noted village. Horse raising and Belline raised.

Autsum, a post-hamlet of Parker co. Tex.

Autseidurum, the ancient name of Auzan.

Autlan, or **Autlan de la Grama**, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 140 miles SW of Guadalajara. It has a trade in cacao, salt, and cochineal. Pop. in 1890 7715.

Autran, a town, a post-village, capital of Alger co., Alg. on Lake Superior and on the Antrian River 20 miles by rail E. of Marquette.

Autran, the ancient name of Auzan.

Autryville, a post-village of Colquhoun co. Ga., 7 miles S of Moultrie. Pop. about 160.

Autryville, a post-town of Sampson co. N.C. in Little Charles township. Pop. in 1900 21.

Autun, a town, a post-office of Wayne co. Pa. **Autun**, a town (anc. Augustodunum), a city of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Saône-et-Loire on the Arroux, 60 miles NW of Mâcon and 230

miles by rail SE of Paris. Pop in 1901, 13,644. It is picturesque seated at the foot of wooded mountains, and has an interesting medieval cathedral. Large masses of its ancient walls remain, with two very beautiful and perfect gates. There are ruins of an amphitheatre and other Roman edifices. The town possesses several archaeological museums with choice collections. The manufactures include carpets, serge, cottonades, velvet, and paper.

Auvergne, *ô'vairn'* (anc. *Auvernia*), an old province of France, forming the present departments of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne and had for capitals, respectively Saint-Flour and Clermont-Ferrand.

Auvergne, *av'vairn'* a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ark. 8 miles by rail S by E of Newport.

Auvergne Mountains, a branch of the Cévennes, in France, extending chiefly in the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher and Creuse from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and confused groups, which contain the culminating points of the interior of France.—*via* Puy-de-Sancy of the Mont Dore group 5188 feet. Plomb-de-Cantal 5093 ft. and Puy-de-Dôme, 4806 ft. The region is essentially a volcanic one, containing hundreds of extinct cones, with some perfectly preserved craters and vast intrusions and sheets of basalt. There is no evidence of any eruptions having taken place during the historic period, but the freshness of the volcanic outlines indicates (geologically) recent activity. The mountains are famous for their grandly picturesque scenery.

Auvergne, *ô'vairn'* a village of Switzerland in the canton and 3 miles from the city of Neuchâtel and on Lake Neuchâtel. It is noted for its wines.

Auvergne-adr-Oise, *ô'vairn' adr ô'iz'*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 3 miles ENE of Pontoise. Pop. 2000.

Auvillier, *ô'vayyair'* a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Garonne 13 miles W of Moissac. Pop. 804.

Aux Cayes, *ô'kâ' kays'*, *kâ'*, or *Les Cayes*, *lâ' kâ'* a town of Haiti on the E coast, 92 miles WSW of Port-au-Prince. It is a bishop's see. It exports extensively coffee and logwood. Pop. estimated at about 2,000.

Auxerre, *ô'vair'* (anc. *Alesiodorum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Yonne, 105 miles by rail SSE of Paris on the Yonne. Pop. in 1901 16,201. It is in a region of vineyards, and has boulevards occupying the site of its ancient walls. Its medieval cathedral is a splendid edifice. The municipal library contains 80,000 volumes. The town gave its name to the medieval county of Auxerrois.

Auximium, the ancient name of Osnæ.

Auxonne, *ô'sonn'*, a fortified town of France, department of Côte-d'Or on the Saône, 17 miles SE of Dijon. Pop. 3000 (commune, 6000).

Auxvasse, *ô'vass'* a banking post-village of Calhaway co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 13 miles S of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 337.

Auxi-le-Château, *ô'ksee' lèh chât'* a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais on the Aisne, 15 miles SW of St. Pol. Pop. 2500.

Auxances, *ô'sans'* a town of France department of Creuse, 32 miles SE of Guéret. Pop. 1300.

Auxon, *ô'son'* a village of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier 24 miles NW of Le Puy.

Ava, *ô'vâ'* (anc. *Ang-u*) a fish-pond, a ruined city formerly capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawadi, 10 miles SW of Mandalay. Pop. about 7000 (?)

Ava, a kingdom. See *Burma*.

Ava, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 21 miles SE of Sparta. Pop. in 1900 964.

Ava, a banking post-village, capital of Douglas co. Mo. 14 miles E by W of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 221.

Ava, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. in Ava township (town) about 15 miles N of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900 706.

Ava, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Ohio, 43 miles by rail N of Marietta.

Avacha, a bay of Kamchatka. See *Avatcha*.

Avachinskaya, a volcano in Kamchatka. See *Avachinskaya*.

Avadai, *ô'vâdâi'*, *Avadai*, *Avaji*, *ô'vâjâ'*, or *Sumoto*, a town of Japan on the island of Avadai. Lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 134° 47' E.

Avadai, *Avadai*, or *Avaji*, an island of Japan, in the strait between Hondo and Shikoku. It is 80 miles long. Chief town, Avadai.

Availles, *ô'vâ'* a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vienne, 17 miles E of Civray. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Avalanche, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 25 miles SE of La Crosse. It is on an affluent of the Kiskadee River.

Avalanche Lake, a small lake in Essex co., N. Y., among the Adirondacks, is at the E. base of Mount McIntyre. Here is a great trap dike, by which Mount McIntyre, which rises boldly from Avalanche Lake, is nearly bisected. The surface of this lake is 2300 feet above the tide.

Avalion, *ô'vâ'lon'* (anc. *Abalio*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the Voisin, 28 miles SE of Auxerre. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5908.

Avalon, *av'olon'* a large peninsula, forming the SE. part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the N and Placentia Bay on the E.

Av'alon, a popular resort on the SE side of the island of Santa Catalina, off the coast of California. Pop. about 350.

Avalon, a post-village of Livingston co. Mo., 13 miles SSE of Chillicothe. The banking point is Hale. Pop. in 1900 444.

Avalon, a post-borough and watering-place of Cape May co., N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. Pop. 100.

Avalon, a post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. formerly known as West Bellevue. Pop. in 1900 3130.

Avalon, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. 8 miles SW of Ennis. Pop. about 200.

Avard, a post-village of Woods co. Okla. Pop. 150.

Avarenum, an ancient name of Bourges.

Avare, *ô'vâr'*, a people of Turanian stock, probably akin to the Huns who in the early Middle Ages settled in the region of the lower and middle Danube.

Avare, a Caucasian tribe in Daghestan probably of Lezgian stock.

Avask'om, a much-frequented mountain of Finland near Torned, affording a fine prospect on the midnight sun.

Avasi. See *Avadar*.

Avas-Ujvár, *ô'vâsh' oo'vâr'* a village of Hungary co. of Szatmár 13 miles WSW of Szeged.

Avatanek, *ô'vâ-tân'ek'* one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, in the Fox group.

Avatcha, a bay in the SE. part of Kamchatka, affording the best harbor on the coast. On it are the towns of Avatoka and Petropavlovsk at the latter of which it receives the waters of the Avatoka River.

Avatchinskaya, *ô'vâ-shin'skâ' yâ'*, also called *Mount Avatcha*, an active volcano in Kamchatka, in lat. 52° 29' N. lon. 157° 50' E. elevation variously estimated between 6210 and 6655 feet. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circumference, and on its E side, at an elevation of 4000 feet is a secondary crater. In 1827, 1837, and 1855, Avatchinskaya was in violent eruption.

Avbury, *ô'vâr'*, or *Avbury*, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles W of Marlborough. Its church is of high antiquity, and in the vicinity are remarkable prehistoric remains consisting of stone circles and an immense barrow, or artificial mound, known as Silbury Hill.

Avéiras de Cima, *ô'vâ-êrâsh' dâ' sê'mâ'*, a town of Portugal 20 miles SW of Santarém. Pop. 2000.

Avéiro, *ô'vâ-êrô'*, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 81 miles NW of Coimbra. Pop. in 1900 12,012. It has extensive fisheries and commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

Avéiro, *ô'vâ-êrô'* a town of Brazil, on the Tapajós 70 miles SE of Santarém.

Avéghem, *ô'vê-g'hêm'* a village of Belgium, in West Flanders on the Scheldt, 8 miles SE of Courtrai.

Avella, *ô'vê'lâ'*, a town of Italy 20 miles ENE of Naples. Pop. 4000. Near it are the remains of Abella, celebrated by Virgil (*Æneid* vii 740).

Avellino, *ô'vêl-lee'no'*, an episcopal city of Italy capital of the province of Avellino, 28 miles ENE of Naples, at the foot of Monte Vergine. Pop. in 1901 15,403 (commune, 23,780). It is near the site of the ancient Abellinum. Large quantities of basaltic and obsidian are produced in the vicinity.

Avellino, formerly *Principato Ultra*, a province of Italy in Campania, traversed by the Apennines. It has a broken surface with many fertile valleys. Area, 1172 sq. m. Capital Avellino. Pop. in 1901 421,766.

Av'ona, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ill. on the Vandavia Line, 10 miles E by N of Vandalia.

Avonches, *ô'vôsh'* (Ger. *Wiesburg* *ô'fîs-bôsh'*, anc. *Avon-tium*), a town of Switzerland east of Vaud, 5 miles SW of Murat. Pop. in 1900, 1902. This was the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a flourishing Roman colony destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its ancient walls can be traced for a circuit of more than 5 miles, and it has many Roman remains.

Averdale, a parish of Scotland. See **AVONDALE**
Averling, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Stayner. Pop. about 380

Averlie, the ancient name of **Avrigny**
Averlinton, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. 6 miles NW of Lawrenceburg, on the Queen and Crescent route. Pop. about 150

Aventionum, the ancient name of **Avanches**
Avenne, a post-station of Frankfort co., Ohio, 4 miles SW of Columbus

Avenue, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles NE of Allegheny
Avenue City, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River about 8 miles N.E. of St. Joseph

Avenwedde, a *ven widd* a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SW of Münden.

Avenza, a *ven-za*, a town of Italy 5 miles by rail SW of Carrara. Pop. about 1500

Averra, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. 46 miles by rail WSW of Augusta

Avera, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Miss.
Averill, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 25 miles NW of East Saginaw

Averill, a post-station of Clay co., Miss. on the Great Northern R. 7 miles V of Glyndon

Averill, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 18

Averill Park, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. 10 miles SE of Troy its banking point. It has manufactures of hosiery etc. Pop. about 400

Aversakø, a *ver-nak-ø* a small island of Denmark, near the S coast of Slesvig

Averno, a *ven no* (anc. *Avernas* Gr. *Aegrot* without a bird) a lake, 10 miles W of Nepean near the Bay of Baffa. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano about half a mile in diameter and with a depth of 710 feet, and has no outlet. It was suddenly surrounded by dense forests and its name was supposed to have originated from the fact that no bird could fly over it without being destroyed by its exhalations. It was believed by the ancients that this lake was the entrance to the infernal regions. Its banks are partly occupied by gardens and vineyards. A griffin constructed a canal between Lake Averno and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Huevo in 1633

Averno, a *ven-va* a town of Italy provinces of Caserta, 9 miles N of Naples with which it is connected by steam tramway. It is the seat of a bishop and is famed for its wine. Pop. in 1901 (communes), 23,477

Avert, a post-hamlet of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. about 50

Avery, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 6 miles from Albia, its banking point. Pop. about 300. Coal is mined near this place

Avery, a post-station of Wyoming co., Pa. on the Montrose R. 16 miles N of Tunkhannock

Avery, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 300

Avery Island, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles (direct) S by W of Iberia its banking point. Pop. about 500

Averyboro, or **Avernaboro**, a post-village of Harriet co., N.C. on the Cape Fear River, about 35 miles S of Raleigh. A battle was fought here March 16, 1865, between the Confederates under General Hardee and the Union troops under General Sherman

Avery Creek, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C. 20 miles from Old Fort. Pop. in 1900 703

Avery Gore, a tract of land in Franklin co., Vt. This is one of several tracts which in 1791 were granted to Samuel Avery. There is a tract of the same name in Essex co.

Avery's Rock Light House, stands at the head of Mashpee Bay, Me.

Averyville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Rich woods township. Pop. in 1900 1873

Aves (a *ves*) or **Bird Island**, an uninhabited island of the Caribbean Sea, 147 miles W of Dominica

Aves (or **Bird**) **Islands**, a small group of the Lesser Antilles, ESE of the island of St. Vincent. They are named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. It has extensive deposits of guano

Avesa, a *ve-sa*, a commune of Italy 6 miles N of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 2500

Avennes, a *ve-n* a town of France, department of Nord, on the Helpe, 51 miles SE of Lille. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1901 5018 of the commune, 6217

Avennes-lez-Comte, a *ve-n lez kont* a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles W by S of Arras. Pop. 1800

Avennes-lez-Aubert, a *ve-n lez o-bein* a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles ENE of Cambrai. Pop. 6000

Avenas, a *ve-n* a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles E of Saint-Nicolas

Avestad, or **Avestad**, a *ve-tid* a town of Sweden, on the Dal, 35 miles SE of Falun. Pop. in 1900 2500. It has iron-industries

Aveyron, a *ve-ran* a river of France, flows through the departments of Aveyron and Tarn-et-Garonne and joins the Tarn 7 miles NW of Montauban. Length, 94 mt. m.

Aveyron, a department of South France, surrounded by the departments of Cantal, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot, and comprised in the old Rouergue Capital Rodez. Area, 3376 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 377,560. It is one of the most mountainous departments in France. The principal rivers are the Lot, Tarn and Aveyron. The soil is not very fertile and the climate is often severe. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal and iron-mines here are among the most important in France.

Avenasso, a *ve-sa* no, a town of Italy province and 22 miles S of Aquila. Pop. in 1901 8309. It stands near the lately drained Fucine Lake

Aviano, a *ve-i-no*, a town of Italy 30 miles W of Udine near Monte Cavallo. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 8500)

Avigliana, a *ve-i-ya-na*, a commune of Italy 14 miles by rail W of Turin. Pop. about 4500

Avigliano, a *ve-i-ya-no* a town of Italy provinces of Potenza, near the bifurcation of the Appennines, 11 miles NW of Potenza. Pop. in 1901 12,570 of the commune, 18,313

Avignon, a *ve-n yon* (anc. *A casto*) a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, situated on the E bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge (its 6th old stone bridge of St. Benzet being now a ruin) 403 miles by rail SSE of Paris and 53 miles WNW of Marseilles. Lat. 43° 57' N. lon. 4° 48' E. It is a very ancient city, built on a gently undulating surface and surrounded by lofty walls which are crowned with battlements flanked with square towers and adorned with handsome gates. Along the ramparts is a boulevard planted with elms from the lofty piers of which particularly from the Dome, a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 260-300 feet, a fine view is obtained. The town is well built, but the streets are mostly narrow and crooked. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop and is a city of churches. The cathedral a building of great extent, dates mainly from the eleventh century. The richly sculptured chapel of the Resurrection is a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral and Innocent VI, Urban V and Gregory XI were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes now used as a barracks, is a vast irregular medieval Gothic structure, with strong towers, some of them 160 feet high. The chamber of the Inquisition and the instruments of torture are still here. The church of the Cordeliers and the tomb of Petrarch & Laura were destroyed at the revolution. The town possesses a library of about 120,000 volumes, with 4000 manuscripts, and a fine museum of antiquities, the Musée Calvet. The city has manufactures of silk and other textiles, chemicals, dyes, matches, machinery, metallic wares, paper etc. and a large trade in wine, brandy, grain and other articles. Avignon was the residence of the popes from 1309 to 1370. In 1348 it passed from the hands of the rulers of Provence to those of Rome, and remained a papal possession until it was seized by France in 1791. From the early part of the fourteenth century till the end of the papal rule it was the seat of a university. Pop. in 1891 43,455 in 1901 40,655

Avignonet, a *ve-n yon* a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 23 miles by rail SE of Toulouse.

Avila, a *ve-la* (anc. *Obila*) an episcopal city of Spain, in Old Castile capital of the province of the same name, on the Adaja, 53 miles NW of Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 11,885

Avila, a province of Spain, the S. part of the former province of Old Castile. Area, 3042 sq. m. Level in the N., but mountainous in the centre and S. Principal rivers, Adaja, Alhabet, and Tormes. Pop. in 1900 97,644

Aviles, a *ve-la* (L. *Flavonaria*) a seaport of Spain in Asturias, 18 miles NW of Oviedo at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. in 1900 12,763

Avila, a banking post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. where it crosses the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles N by W of Fort Wayne. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 658

Avila, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., about 12 miles ENE of Carthage.

Avonings, formerly **Hickory Hill**, a port-village of Ohio on the river, 15 miles by rail NW of Jefferson.

Avintes, a town of Portugal, near the right bank of the Douro, forming a suburb of Oporto.

Avio, a village, a commune of Tyrol, 14 miles by rail SSW of Rovereto, on the Adige.

Aviolo, a river of France, 14 miles, a small river of Tyrol, rises in the glaciers of the Marmolada, flows through the valleys of Fiemme, Fiemme, and Cembra, and finally reaches the Adige at Lavis. Length, 60 miles. Its course is in one of the grandest mountain regions of the Alps.

Avistom, a village, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 34 miles E of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 387.

Aviz, a town of Portugal in Alentejo on the river Ariz 27 miles SW of Portalegre. Pop. 2000. It gives name to the order of knights of Aviz.

Avize, a village, a town of France, department of Marne, 6 miles SE of Reims. It is an entrepôt for champagne wines, which are stored here in vast cellars. Pop. 2500.

Avlona, a village, a town of Albania, in the Adriatic 23 miles SW of Berat. Pop. about 6000 comprising Christians, Turks and Jews. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is protected by Cape Linguetta on the SW and by the small island of Mamonio on the NW.

Avlona, Gulf of, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 miles inland, by 5 miles in width, and separated from the Strait of Otranto by Cape Linguetta.

Avoca, a village, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, on the Irish Sea near Arklow.

Avoca, a river of Australia, in western Victoria, rises in the Pyrenean Mountains and joins with Tyrell Creek. Length, 103 miles.

Avoca, a town of Australia, in Victoria 128 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. Pop. 1100.

Avoca, a town of Tasmania, at the confluence of the St. Paul's and South Esk Rivers 103 miles NE of Hobart. Pop. in 1900 about 350.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ala. about 22 miles SE of Florence.

Avoca, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. 29 miles by rail N of Fayetteville.

Avoca, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. 6 miles NW of Bedford.

Avoca, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 40 miles NE of Council Bluffs. It has industries in grain, lumber and fruit. Pop. in 1900 165.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Kan. 16 miles W by S. of H. Iton.

Avoca, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. Pop. about 100.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Murray co. Minn. 32 miles by rail E. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900 338.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Cass co. Neb. 18 miles by rail E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 255.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. on the Concho River and on the Erie and the Lackawanna R. 5 miles NW of Bath. It has manufactures of wheels, wood, novelties, etc. Pop. in 1900 1000.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Bertie co. N.C. 10 miles SW of Edenton.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co. Okla. Pop. 50.

Avoca, a mining post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. at the junction of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys and on the Lehigh Valley the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 8 miles S of Scranton and 10 miles NE of Wilkes-Barre. It has coal and milk industries. Its banking point is Pittston. Pop. in 1890 3031. In 1900 348.

Avoca, a post-village of Jones co. Tex.

Avoca, a post-village of Iowa co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 48 miles W by N of Madison and about 1 mile S of the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 408.

Avola, a village of Sicily, co. of Roca.

Avola, a village of Sicily, 15 miles SW of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901 16 235. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the ancient Avola.

Avon, a village of France in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles by rail NE of Fontainebleau. Pop. about 2750.

Avon, a river of Wales, one in Monmouth co. the other in Glamorgan co. both falling into Swansea Bay. Several Scotch rivers of the same name are affluents of the Clyde, Spey and Annan and one joins the Forth 2 miles W of Boreasburgh.

Avon, or Hampshire Avon, a river of England, rises near Devizes, flows southward through Wiltshire and Hampshire, and enters the English Channel. Length 65 miles.

Avon, or Lower Avon, a river of England, rises near Tetbury flows W through the co. of Gloucester, Wiltshire, and Somerset and enters the Bristol Channel 7 miles NW of Bristol. Length 60 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Bath, and is connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

Avon, or Upper Avon, a river of England, rises at Avon-well near Naseby co. of Northampton, flows mostly SW through the co. of Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester past Rugby, Warwick, Stratford and Braham, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its affluents are the Alne, Leame, Stour and Swift.

Avon, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. in Avon township (town) on the Farmington River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 37 miles N of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 1202.

Avon, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 20 miles S of Galesburg. It has manufactures of brick and tile, flour, etc., and is a shipping point for live-stock and farm-produce. Pop. in 1900 809.

Avon, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind. 13 miles W of Indianapolis.

Avon, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Iowa, near the Des Moines River about 6 miles by rail SE of Des Moines. Coal is found here.

Avon, a township (town) of Franklin co. Me., 15 miles NW of Farmington. Pop. in 1900 448.

Avon, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co. Mass. 5 miles N of Brockton its banking point. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1750.

Avon, a post-village of Stevens co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 60 miles W of St. Paul. Here are several lakes. Pop. in 1900 10.

Avon, a post-hamlet of St. Genevieve co. Mo. about 65 miles S of St. Louis.

Avon, a post-village of Powell co. Mont. Pop. about 75.

Avon, a banking post-village and fashionable resort of Livingston co. N.Y. in Avon township (town) on the right bank of the Genesee River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles N by W of Rochester. It is situated on a terrace about 100 feet higher than the river and commands a beautiful view. Here are mineral springs, which are visited by many invalids in summer. Pop. in 1900 1801 of the town, 301.

Avon, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, about 18 miles W of Cleveland. Pop. about 100.

Avon, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 2 miles by rail E of Lebanon its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Avon, a banking post-village of Bonhomie co. S. Dak., about 35 miles NW of Yankton. Pop. about 200.

Avon, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. 4 miles from Alta Station which is 10 miles SE of Staunton.

Avon, a post-town of Skagit co. Wash. on the Seattle and Northern R. about 40 miles N of Seattle. Pop. about 300.

Avon, a post-village of Rock co. Wis. in Avon township (town) on Sugar River about 15 miles W of Beloit. Pop. of the town in 1900 77.

Avon, a river of Nova Scotia, rises in Avon Lake and runs NNE into the Minas Basin.

Avon, a river in Western Australia, Swan River Colony has a NW course and joins the Swan River at Northam.

Avon, (Avon) by-the-Sea, a post-borough and seaside resort of Monmouth co. N.J. about 8 miles S of Long Branch. Pop. about 200.

Avondale, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala. 14 miles from Birmingham, its banking point, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of iron products various cattle, etc. Pop. in 1900 3060.

Avondale, a post-office of Carroll co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 3 miles W of Westminster.

Avondale, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Mich. Pop. about 60.

Avondale, a post-village of Essex co. N.J., on the Erie R. 14 miles N of Newark. Pop. 200.

Avondale, formerly Boyd's Mills, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio.

Avondale, a village of Hamilton co. Ohio, and a suburb of Cincinnati.

Avondale, a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. 40 miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has flouring and quarrying interests. Pop. in 1900 840.

Avondale, a post-village of Picton co. Nova Scotia, 28 miles from New Glasgow.

Avonia, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Pa.

Avon Isles, two islands on Barrow Reef, between Australia and New Caledonia. Lat 19° 31' S. Long 158° 10' E.

Avon Lake, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, about 14 miles W of Cleveland.

Avon Lake, a pretty sheet of water in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, gives rise to the Avon River.

Avonmore, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 14 miles by rail N of Greensburg. It is in an agricultural district and has manufactures of tin-plate and machinery. Pop. in 1880 630.

Avonmore, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 18 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 400.

Avonmouth, a town on the estuary of the Severn, 0 miles NW of Bristol. It has large docks in connection with the commerce of that city and the construction of new ones on a vast scale is now in progress.

Avon Park, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., about 30 miles NE of Arcadia. Pop. about 350.

Avonport, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River and on the Dominion Atlantic R. 57 miles from Halifax.

Avon Springs, N. Y. See **Avon**.

Avonville, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Wallace River 12 miles from Westworth.

Avoyelles, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of 860 sq. m. It is intersected by Red River which also forms part of its N boundary. It is partly bounded on the E by the Atchafalaya River. The surface is nearly level and is so low that it is subject to inundation. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Capital Marksville. Pop. in 1890, 25,112. In 1900, 29,701.

Avaranches, a town (L. Avaris) a town of France, department of Manche, near the 866, 33 miles SW of Saint-Lô. In the ruins of its cathedral is preserved the stone on which Henry II of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. Pop. in 1901 7068.

Avarcourt, a town of France, a border village of France in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, opposite the German village of Dauterach Avarcourt.

Avron (à rôn) Mount, a height E. of Paris, France, rising to 770 feet above the sea, which figured prominently in the siege of Paris of 1870-71.

Awadani, Japan. See **Awani**.

Awatit, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Texas 8 miles from Euclid Springs.

Awe, Loch, a lake of Argyleshire, Scotland, about 23 miles long fed by the Orchy and drained by the river Awe into Loch Etive.

Awer, a small town of England, near Gloucester.

Awirigha, or **Owirigha**, a powerful tribe of the Tuaregs of the Sahara, their name, written *Awirik* by some Arabian writers is thought by many to be the original of the name *Afri* or at least to be closely allied therewith.

Aix, also **Aix-les-Thermes**, a town of France, department of Ariège 21 miles NE of Foix on the Ariège. It has thermal springs. Pop. 1800.

Aixbridge, a town and parish of England co. of Somerset, 9 miles NW of Wells. Pop. about 800.

Aix, a small river of England, co. of Devon passes Axminster and enters the English Channel near Colyton.

Axel, a town of the Netherlands province of Zealand 22 miles W of Antwerp. Pop. about 3500.

Axenber, a mountain of Switzerland, in Uri canton rising from the E shore of the southern arm of Lake Lucerne. Altitude 3800 feet. At its base is the ledge of rock, the *Tête Platte* on which stands Tell's Chapel. The famous Axentruess is hewn into its wall of rock, and the mountain is now penetrated by a railroad tunnel.

Axholme (aks'hlm) Isle, England co. of Lincoln in its NW part, is formed by the river Trent, Don and Eddon.

Axim, a town of Africa, on the Guinea Coast, 73 miles W of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 4° 32' N, lon. 2° 14' W. Axim was taken from the Portuguese in 1643 and confirmed to the Netherlands by the treaty of Westphalia. In 1873 it was ceded to the English. Gold is washed from its sands.

Axins, the ancient name of the *Yannan*.

Axminster, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon on the Ax and on a railway 24 miles E by N of Exeter. Pop. in 1901 4100. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan in memory of a battle fought with the Danes in the vicinity. Axminster was formerly noted for its carpet-manufacture.

Axmouth, a fishing village of England, in Devonshire, 6 miles from Axminster. Pop. about 750.

Axona, the ancient name of the *Aisne*.

Axtel, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio.

Axtell, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Kansas City North Western and the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Axtell, a banking post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 41 miles W of Hastings. It has elevators and important dairy interests. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Axtell, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 11 miles (direct) NE of Waco. Pop. about 200.

Axtell, a post-hamlet of San Pete co., Utah. Pop. about 60.

Axtom, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N. Y. Pop. about 40.

Axtom, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va. Pop. 50.

Axum, a town written also *Aksu* (Gr. *Ἀξούμ*, *Ἀξουμ*, *Ἀξουμ*, or *Ἀξουμ*, *Ἀξουμ*), an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, in Tigre 85 miles NW of Antalo. Pop. about 5000. It was formerly the capital of the Ethiopian realm and an ecclesiastical centre. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axum are kept.

Ay, a town of France, department of Marne, near the Marne, 14 miles S of Reims. It is noted for its champagne. Pop. in 1901 4932 of the commune, 7052.

Ayacucha, a town of the Argentine Republic on the railroad connecting Buenos Aires with Neococha, about 110 miles S by W of Buenos Aires.

Ayaccho, a town of Peru, a department of south Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 10° S and lon. 72° 30' and 70° W having the department of Junin on the N, Cuzco on the E, Arequipa on the S, and Ica and Huancavelica on the W. Area, 18,185 sq. m. Pop. about 500,000. Chief rivers are the Apurimac and its tributaries. The rich gold-mines of this department have nearly all been abandoned. Capital Ayaccho.

Ayaccho, formerly *Huamanga*, or *Guamanga*, a town of Peru capital of the above department, 140 miles WNW of Cuzco. It has a university, a Catholic bishop, a priests' seminary and a trade in cochineal. Pop. about 28,000. The name was changed to Ayaccho to commemorate the great victory of Dec. 9, 1824, which was gained at a small place named Ayaccho and broke the power of Spain in South America.

Ayamonte, a town of a coast town of Spain 80 miles WSW of Sevilla, on the Guadiana near its mouth. Pop. of commune in 1900, 7530.

Ayamque, a town of Ecuador in the province of Guayaquil. It has an extensive salt trade.

Ayasoluk, a village of Asia Minor. See **Erzurum**.

Aybar, a town of Spain in Navarre, 35 miles NE of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Ayden, a post-town of Pitt co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 10 miles from Greenville, its banking point. It is in a tobacco district. Pop. in 1900 557.

Ayent, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, a few miles NE of Rom. Elevation 3400 feet.

Ayer, also **Ayer Junction**, a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass. near the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg R. 35 miles WNW of Boston and 15 miles SW of Lowell. It has machine-shops, conning establishments and manufactures of carriages, paper, vinegar, leather, lumber etc. Pop. of the town in 1890 2148. In 1900 2445.

Ayerbanges, a request of Sumatra, on the W coast, about 120 miles NW of Padang.

Ayerbe, a town of Spain in Navarre 2 miles NE of Huesca. Pop. of commune, 2500.

Ayer s (airs) Flats, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec 15 miles by rail SSW of Lennoxville. Pop. about 175.

Ayers Village, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. is a part of the city of Haverhill and is 4½ miles W of Haverhill Station.

Ayersville, a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., on the Southern R. 85 miles NE of Atlanta. Pop. 80.

Ayersville, a post-village of Stokes co., N. C.

Ayersville, a post-hamlet of Deane co., Ohio 5 miles SE of Potosi.

Aygnels, a town of Bolivia, on Lake Titicaca, 50 miles by rail W of La Paz.

Aylesbury, a town of England capital of the co. of Buckingham, 38 miles by rail NW of London. Pop. in 1901 8243. It is situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The chief manufactures are lace and straw work.

Aylesford, a parish and town of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway 3 miles NW of Maidstone. Prehistoric remains have been found here and in the vicinity. Pop. of parish about 3000.

Aylesford, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on a railway 87 miles from Halifax.

Aylett, a post-village of King William co., Va. on the Mattole River, about 25 miles NE of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Aylmer, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. 7 miles N of Trinidad its banking point. Pop. abt 200.

Aylmer, or **East Aylmer**, a post-town of Ottawa co., Quebec, on Chaudière Lake and on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles above Ottawa city. It contains several large lumbering establishments etc. The steamers running on the upper Ottawa start from Aylmer. Pop. in 1901 2291.

Aylmer, or **West Aylmer**, a banking post-town and outpost of Eglon co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 44 miles from Canfield. It contains iron works, a cannery, factory, various mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2304.

Aylmer, Lake, a lake of the Northwest Territories, Canada, near Clinton-Colden Lake, 80 miles N of the NE. extremity of the Great Slave Lake. It is about 50 miles in length. Elevation 795 feet.

Aylmer Lake, a beautiful lake on the river St. John de Wolfe co., Quebec, about 8 miles long by 3 miles wide, and abounding in excellent fish.

Aylmer, a small town of England co. of Norfolk, 12 miles N by W of Norwich.

Aylwin, a village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River 50 mi. E of Ottawa.

Ayocan, a small one of the great tribes of Peruvian Indians a sister tribe of the Quichas. They inhabit Peru and Bolivia especially the plateau and highlands of the Ayurimay and the Titicaca basins.

Ayora, a town of Spain province and 53 miles SW of Valencia. Pop. of the commune 5000.

Ayotla, a town of Mexico 15 miles ESE. of the city of Mexico.

Ayr, (anc. Fiduora) a river of Scotland rises on the border of Lanarkshire, traverses the co. of Ayr and enters the sea at Ayr. Length, 53 miles.

Ayr, or **Ayrshire**, a maritime county of Scotland, having on the W the Firth of Clyde and landward the co. of Renfrew Lanark Dumfries Kirkcaldy, and Wigton. Area 1128 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 254,406. The surface in the E and SE is mountainous elsewhere hilly. Along the coast there is a good deal of fertile land Oats, wheat, potatoes, cheese, and turkeys are leading products. There are extensive iron works and large quantities of coal are mined. The woolen, cotton and dog. m. l. are of great importance. chemicals, machinery and copper are also manufactured. Ayrshire returns 3 members to parliament. The county gives name to a fine breed of cows. Capital Ayr.

Ayr, a parliamentary borough seaport town and parish of Scotland, capital of Ayrshire, on the Ayr 40 miles by rail ESW of Glasgow. Lat. of light house 55° 28' N lon 4° 38' W. Pop. in 1901 23,524. Ayr proper is on the right bank of the river. On the opposite bank are Newton upon Ayr and Wallace town annexed in 183. The chief edifices are the county court house, the town-house and the Wallace Tower a modern Gothic structure, 113 feet high. Of the famous two bridges across the Ayr sung by Burns one has been rebuilt in recent times. Woolen goods and shoes are extensively manufactured and the town has a large trade, facilitated by great improvements in the harbor. Alloway Kirk and Burns's monument are within 3½ miles of Ayr on the 6. It unites with Campbelltown Inverary Irvine and Oban in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

Ayr, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ind. Pop. about 50.

Ayr, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Mich. Pop. about 50.

Ayr, a post-village of Adams co. Neb. 11 miles by rail S of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 141.

Ayr, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1310.

Ayr, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario at the embouchure of Smith's Creek (or river Nith) and Cedar Creek, 7 mi. S from Paris. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. It is a grain and lumber market and contains saw panning and flouring mills, manufacturing of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1901 827.

Ayr, a village of market-town of Brazil state of Pará 110 miles W of Bel. Negro.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland. See Ayr.

Ayrshire, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. 9 miles S of Potosi. Pop. 125.

Ayrshire, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co. Iowa, 130 miles by rail N by W of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 229.

Ayton, a village of Berwickshire, Scotland, 7 miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. about 750.

Ayton, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles from Mount Forest. Pop. 460.

Ayutla, a post-village of Yucatán, Yucatan, formerly capital of the kingdom, on the river

Meana, 50 miles above Bangkok, in lat. 14° 16' N. Pop. 50,000 including Lacatlan, Chinese, Siamese, and Malays.

Ayutla, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, about 30 miles E. of Acapulco.

Aywailie, a town of Belgium province of Liège. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Azalia, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 40 miles NW of Madison.

Azalia, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 26 miles by rail NW of Toledo, Ohio. Pop. about 150.

Azambuja, a town of Portugal, 25 miles NE of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Azambuja, a town of Portugal, a village of Portugal in Estremadura, 11 miles W of Santarém.

Azamgarh, India. See Azamgarh.

Azamgarh, a town of Morocco 122 miles NNW of Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morya (Umme-el-rhiel), which forms its harbor 8 miles NE of Managan. Lat. 33° 18' N lon 5° 15' W.

Azamgarh, a village of Persia. See Azamgarh.

Azay-le-Ferron, a commune of France, in Indre, 29 miles W of Châteauroux.

Azay-le-Rideau, a commune of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles WSW of Tours. It has a fine chateau and park. Pop. 1600.

Azay-sur-Cher, a commune of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles ESE of Tours.

Azeffia, a town of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 16 miles WSW of San Sebastián. Pop. 1500 of the commune, about 5500.

Azeglio, a town of Italy 5 miles SE of Ivrea. Fine wines are produced here. Pop. about 1000.

Azelão, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 7 miles W of Estremadura.

Azerbaijan, or **Azerbijan**, a country written also **Azerbaïjan** (anc. *Atropatene* in Media) the most northwesterly province of Persia, between lat. 38° and 40° N and lon 44° and 48° E. bounded on the E by Persian Kurdistan and Irak on the E by Ghilan on the NE and N by the Russian dominions, and on the W by Turkish Kurdistan. It includes part of Armenia. Area estimated at 30,000-40,000 sq. m. and the population at about 1,500,000. The surface is mostly mountainous. Salween-Dagb rises to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and part of Mount Ararat is in the NW corner. The principal rivers are the Arax (anc. *Araxes*) forming all the N frontier, and the Kara-Su Lake Urmiah is wholly comprised in this province. The soil of the valleys produces a variety of crops in great abundance. The capital is Tabriz.

Aziak (a creek) or **Stedje Island**, an abrupt rocky island of Alaska, in lat. 64° 29' N lon 150° 1' W 11 miles from the main and (Prince of Wales Peninsula). It is inhabited by Eskimos.

Azille, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, or **Azamgarh**, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The surface is generally fertile. It is watered by the Goggra Gumti, and Ganges.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimghur, or **Azimghur**, a town of India on the Bhagmati near Yoppo in Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Azincourt.

Azio, a town of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Acium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Fort Worth.

Azel, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimghur, or **Azimghur**, a town of India on the Bhagmati near Yoppo in Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Azincourt.

Azio, a town of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Acium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Fort Worth.

Azel, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimghur, or **Azimghur**, a town of India on the Bhagmati near Yoppo in Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Azincourt.

Azio, a town of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Acium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Fort Worth.

Azel, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimghur, or **Azimghur**, a town of India on the Bhagmati near Yoppo in Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Azincourt.

Azio, a town of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Acium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Fort Worth.

Azel, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimghur, or **Azimghur**, a town of India on the Bhagmati near Yoppo in Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Azincourt.

Azio, a town of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Acium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Fort Worth.

Azel, a town of France, department of Aude 15 miles NE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur on the Tons a navigable tributary of the Ganges about 50 miles N by E of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Miguel is the largest of all the islands, having an area of about 800 sq m, it is also the richest and most populous. Total area, 930 sq m. The Azores, which are of volcanic origin, present a very rugged though picturesque aspect, being lofty precipitous and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of these summits is the Peak of Pico, or Pico Alto which rises to the height of 7815 feet. Other prominent summits are the Pico de Vara, on São Miguel; the Pico de Esperanza, on São Jorge, and the Caldeira of Fayal. The surface consists almost exclusively of recent lavas, tuffs, basalt, and agglomerates on Santa Maria alone are there marine deposits of an earlier period. The caldera structure is prominently represented and there are many beautiful caldera-lakes (caldeiras of Fureas and Sete-Cidades, on São Miguel). Though presenting a very unpromising appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with vineyards, cornfields, and groves of lemon, orange, and banana-trees. The climate, though humid, is delightful and brings every sort of vegetable product to perfection. The lowest recorded temperature (January) is 45° the highest (July) 86°. The average yearly temperature is at Ponta Delgada, 63°. The islands are becoming a winter resort. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly and fruits and plants of all kinds and from all countries can be successfully cultivated. The Azores produce wine and brandy, oranges, lemons, pineapples, and corn, the greater part of which finds its way to Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, Germany and the United States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salt, pork, and beef.

The great hindrance to the prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbors, the only tolerable port being that of Angra, the capital of the island group on Terceira, and even that offers little safety except in the fine season. Ports of less security are those of Horta, on Fayal and Ponta Delgada, on São Miguel. The islands are subject to violent and destructive earthquakes, and active volcanic phenomena have manifested themselves as well in the surrounding seas (submarine) as on the land-parts, sudden elevations of new islands being a repeated occurrence. Fountains of boiling water and solfatarae are plentiful on some of the islands. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known and several of them were laid down in maps, in the fourteenth century. Little, however, was known of them till after the year 1431 between which date and 1480 the islands were successively discovered and explored by the Portuguese. The Portuguese government took possession of them and they were given the name of Açores, from the great number of hawks found on the islands—*açor* being the Portuguese for hawk. They were at this period uninhabited and with but few mammals of any kind, except bats and possibly some rodents. The present mammalian fauna is of European introduction. Of some 500 species of plants more than 400 are also of European origin. Pop. in 1900 255,474.

Azotus, a town of Palestine. See **Encho**.
Азов (Russ. pron *á-zer*), *anc. Tanais*, a town of Russia, in a detached part of the government of Yekaterinoslav, near the entrance of the Don into the Sea of Azov. 5 miles E of Taganrog. Pop. in 1897 37,000.
Azov, *Sea of* (anc. *Pr. Inc. Mae. sic*), a northern arm of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Yenikale or Kertch, nearly enclosed by Russian territory

and forming the peninsula of the Crimea. Its length from SW to NE is about 200 miles, its average breadth about 80 miles, and its area about 14,000 sq m. The N coast is for the most part bold and craggy, the E coast is very low, and on the W the tongue of land called the Arabat cuts off from it the Sivash or Putrid Sea. Its greatest depth is only about 7 fathoms, elsewhere the depth falls as low as 20 and even 10 feet. The water owing to the heavy discharge of its tributary streams is but feebly saline and is in places even potable. It freezes over usually between December and March. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish. The principal fisheries are along the E coast. The sturgeon, sterlet, and other fish are prepared in large quantities, affording both salted and pickled. The extreme W part, or the Putrid Sea, is during the greater part of the year little better than a noxious quagmire. The Strait of Yenikale is about 11 miles long and 4 broad, though the navigable channel never exceeds 1 mile in breadth. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azov in 1814 by volcanic eruption. The chief towns on its shores are Taganrog, Mariupol, Kertch, Berdiansk and Yenikale.
Aspetia, *fish of*, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Ureia, 15 miles SW of San Sebastián. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits was born about a mile from Aspetia, in a house which is still preserved within the walls of the splendid convent of Loyola. Pop. of the commune in 1900 6660.

Axtalan, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Wis. on Crow River about 27 miles E of Madison. The township (town) contains remarkable prehistoric mounds and earth works. Pop. of the town in 1900 1913.

Axtel, a banking post-village capital of San Juan co. N Mex. 20 miles (direct) SSW of Durango, Colo. It is in a fruit-growing district, and has well preserved Aztec ruins. Pop. in 1900 458.

Axtel, a tribe of American Indians the dominant people in Mexico at the time of its conquest by Cortés. Their language, called Nahuatl, is still spoken in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. They had attained a considerable degree of culture before the advent of the Spaniards.

Axon, *A-xon*, a town of Santo Domingo near the S coast, 55 miles W by S of the city of Santo Domingo. Pop. 1500.

Aznaga, *A-thoo-á-gá*, a commune of Spain in Extremadura, 30 miles E of Llerena. Pop. in 1897 14,102.

Aznara, *A-thoo-á-rá*, a commune of Spain in Aragon 9 miles SW of Balchita. Pop. about 2500.

Azuay, or **Assuay**, *A-choo-á-si*, a southern province of Ecuador lying N of Loja, and extending to the Marañon or Amazon. The W part is covered by the paramo or mountain-knot of Ancon. The province is watered by numerous affluents of the Amazon. Area, 4000 sq m. Pop. in 1899 132,000. Capital Cuenca.

Azol, *A-choo*, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and about 170 miles by rail SW of Buenos Aires the centre of a colony of Italians and Basques. Pop. with surroundings 10,000. of the district of Azul 2,000.

Azurara de Beira, *See* **Manoel de**.

Azusa, *A-choo-sá*, a banking city of Los Angeles co. Cal. in a fine fruit-growing and mining region, on the Southern California R. 20 miles E of Los Angeles. Pop. in 1900 863.

Azzano, *A-zá-no*, a village of Italy province of Udine, 10 miles SE of Portofino.

B

Ba, a coast settlement of the Fij Islands, on the NW coast of Viti-Lava, at the mouth of the Ba River.

Bangö, or **Bogö**, *bo-gö*, a small island of Denmark, between Falster and Seeland.

Bangö, or **Bogö**, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, with a village called Bangöby.

Banibek, *bāi bēk* (the *Hekop* of the anc. city of the Greeks) an ancient city of Syria, of great size and magnificence, situated in Coele-Syria on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus, 35 miles NW of Damascus. Lat. 34° 1' N. lon. 36° 11' E. Its remains comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 2 to 5 miles in circuit. The great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. The substructure on which it was reared, which belongs to a very ancient period is remarkable for the huge blocks of stone that were

used in its construction—the largest found in any building of the world excepting some of the Inca edifices of Peru,—several measuring upward of 60 feet in length. Banibek continued to be a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion. It was sacked by the Saracens A.D. 748, and pillaged by Tamerlane in 1400. The present Banibek, to the E of the principal ruins, contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a British Syrian mission school.

Basar, *bā-sar*, a village of Switzerland, 2½ miles N of Zug. It has spinning mills and paper-manufactories. Pop. in 1890 4400.

Beardersdorp, *bē-dēr-s-dōr*, a village of the North Frisland, 5 miles SW of Looswarden.

Barle-Nassau, *bār-lē-nā-sōw*, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles SSE of Breda.

Bearst, bama, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles NE. of Utrecht.

Baba, bā-bā, a small town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the Schambria, 34 miles NE. of Larissa.

Baba (bā-bā) Cape, on the W coast of Anatolia. Lat. 36° 20' N. lon 30° 41' E.

Babadag, bā-bā-dag, a town of Rumania, in the Dobruja, near the W shore of Lake Razim, 93 miles NE. of Silistria. Pop. about 3500.

Baba-Dagb (anc. Mons Cind'us) a celebrated mountain in the SW part of Asia Minor.

Babakan, a town of Persia, in Khuzestan, 138 miles NW of Shiraz. Pop. about 8000 (?)

Babahoyo, bā-bā-yo, or **Bodugue, bo-dū-gū**, capital of the province of Los Rios, in Ecuador 40 miles N by E of Guayaquil on the Guayas. It is an active commercial centre.

Babar Islands, in the Dutch East Indies, belonging to the residency of Ambolna.

Babba, bā-bā, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, about 80 miles W of Timor Laut. Lat 7° 50' S. lon 125° 40' E. Length 18 miles.

Babbacombe, a village and popular resort of Devonshire, England, 2 miles S of Torquay.

Babbtown, a post-hamlet of Greenville co. S C 20 miles SE of Greenville.

Babeoch, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 2 miles VE by E. of La Crosse and about 30 miles WSW of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Babcock Hall, a post hamlet of Oneida co. N Y 10 miles S by W of Utica.

Babcock's Mills, N Y See **SOUTH BROOKVILLE**.

Babel (bā-bā) island in Bass Straits, SE. of Australia, is contiguous to the E. point of Great Island. Lat 40° S lon 143° 20' E.

Bab-el-Mandeb, bā-bā-mān-dēb (the gate of tears) sometimes improperly called **Bab-el-Mandel**, a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean and deriving its name from the dangers of its navigation. Width (Arabia to Africa) in its narrowest part, about 15 miles. Persia and other small islands lie off the NE shore the former dividing the strait into an eastern and a western channel, with depths of water of 83 and 1100 feet respectively. Cape Bab-el-Mandeb on the Arabian side is an abrupt volcanic mass about 350 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41' N.

Babelsberg bā-bā-bērc a height near Potsdam, Prussia, with a royal castle and park. Near by is the **Babelsberg** a residence site with numerous villas.

Babelthump, bā-bā-thūmp the largest of the Pelew Islands a group of the Caroline. In the Pacific Ocean. Length 30 miles. It is volcanic, wooded, and fertile.

Babenhausen, bā-bā-hū-sen a town of Bavaria, 34 miles SW of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Babenhausen, a town of Germany in Hesse 12 miles by rail NE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2230.

Babinsgrada bā-bā-nā-grā-dā, a village of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia about 30 miles E of Brod.

Babine Lake, or Na-ta-Pua-ket, a large lake of British Columbia the source of the Skeena River.

Babois, bā-bōis a stand-park and domain of Hungary, in the cu of Komorn famous for its breed of Arabian horses.

Babou Bay, Newfoundland See **BELLA BAY**.

Babuyan, bā-bū-yā a fertile group of the Philippine Islands between Luzon and the Balas group (Camiguin, Calayan, Babuyan Claro (with an active volcano) Fuga, and Dalesipri are the chief island. They yield rice, maize etc.

Babylonia (L. Babylonia or Babilonia Babylonia) the ancient capital of the Babylonian-Chaldean Empire. It was situated in an extensive plain on both sides of the Euphrates. The modern town of Hilla 60 miles S of Bagdad, is near its site. The great pyramidal mound at Birs Nimrod is supposed to represent the temple of the wine god Nebu at Borsippa, a northeastern suburb of Babylon. This edifice appears to have been identical with the temple of Belus described by Herodotus. To this vast mound, with its seven stages, the account of the Tower of Babel in Genesis is believed to attach itself. The ruins known as El-Karr are considered to be the remains of the magnificent palace of Nebuchadnezzar, under whom Babylon was at the height of her splendor. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are those at Mytilibeh on the river bank, 5 miles from Hilla, and those at Amran-Bin-Ali.

Babylon, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ill. on the Spoon River about 26 miles S of Galesburg.

Babylon, a banking post-village, seaside-resort, and township (town) of Suffolk co. N Y situated on the Great

South Bay (S. shore of Long Island) and on the Long Island R., 24 miles E. by S of Brooklyn. It has fishing and oyster-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2247; of the town, 7112.

Babylonia, bā-bā-lo-ne-a, an ancient country of Asia, embracing the then fertile plain of the lower Euphrates and Tigris, and extending between the Persian Gulf and Assyria. At a very early period middle Babylonia was called Chaldaea, but later The Land of the Chaldeans came to be a designation of the whole of Babylonia. Ultimately the name Chaldaea, in a restricted sense, was applied to a district in the SW part of Babylonia, between the Euphrates and the Arabian desert. Babylonia is the modern Irak Arabi. The ancient Babylonian monarchy was at the height of its power under Nebuchadnezzar, about 600-561 a.c.

Baby Pulo, a cluster of islands in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 3° N lon 95° 33' E.

Baca, bā-bā, a colony in the SE corner of Colorado Area, 2531 sq. m. It is drained by the Cimarron River Bear Creek and other streams. The surface is level in the R and hilly in the W. Capital Springfield. Pop. in 1900 150.

Bacay, bā-bā-i a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands on the Gulf of Tabaco provinces and 11 miles NNE of Albay. The region yields all tropical products, but has suffered much from the eruptions of the volcano of Mayon. Pop. in 1903, 14,274.

Bacalar, bā-bā-lar or **San Felipe de Bacalar**, a town of Yucatan on Lake Bacalar 56 miles NNW of Balise.

Bacarra, bā-bā-rā, a pueblo of Doceas Norte province, Luzon Philippine Islands, 4 miles (dirt) N by E of Lacag. The region is fertile and well watered. Pop. in 1903, 14,016.

Bacca, or Bakau, bā-bā (Ruman pron bā-bā) a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 50 miles WSW of Jassy on the Iltiriza. Pop. in 1899 10,187.

Bacalewa, Bacalan, or Bacalica (Port Bacalewa bā-bā-lō-wā) a small island NE of the Avalon peninsula, Newfoundland. Lat 48° 5' N lon 52° 5' W Area 4 sq. m.

Bacarac, bā-bā-rā a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle 15 mi. S of Lunéville on the Meurthe. Pop. in 1901 6085. Its crystal works are the most extensive in France.

Bacchiglione, bā-bā-kiō-nē (anc. *Vedra*) a river of Italy rises NW of Vicenza, passes Padua and enters the Adriatic 3 miles E of Chioggia. Length 55 miles. It sends off an arm to the Brenta.

Baceno, bā-bā-nē a village and commune of Italy in Piedmont, on the river Torno 16 miles N of Somodova.

Bacharach, bā-bā-rā a town of Prussia, 22½ miles NE of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 1902.

Bachelor, a post hamlet of Missouri co. Mich.

Bachelor, a post-station of Callaway co. Mo 6 m. S. from Anxams Station.

Bachelor, a post village of (raven co. N C Pop. about 100.

Bachelors Hall, a post hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va. 10 miles NW of Danville.

Bache Peninsula (Island) in Ellesmere Land, Arctic America. Lat. about 79° 10' N.

Bachian, bā-bā-ān written by the Dutch Batjan, bā-jān as island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca Archipelago in the Ternate group SW of Gillo. Lat. 0° 35' S lon 127° 35' E. It is mountainous (Labua, 7150 feet) and fertile. The interior is almost uninhabited. Area about 850 sq. m. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

Bachman, bak-man a post hamlet of Montgomery co. Oh. 17 miles by rail WNW of Dayton.

Bachmans Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Md. about 25 miles WNW of Baltimore.

Bachmansville, bak-man-vīl, a post-village of Danphin co. Pa. 4 miles from Derry.

Bach-Bay, the fashionable west end district of Boston, formerly an area of mud flats, salt-marshes and water and now traversed and occupied by stately boulevards and parks (Franklin Park, etc.) See **BOSTON**.

Backbone, a post-station of Elliott co. Ia.

Back Creek rises in Frederick co. Va. runs north eastward and enters the Potomac in Berkeley co. W Va.

Backnang, bā-bā-nāng a town of Württemberg 16 miles NE of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and muslin. Pop. in 1900 7600.

Buck River, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. Pop. about 150.

Back River, a small stream of Stafford co. N H, unites its waters with the Piscataqua.

Back's Land, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic Circle between 100° and 180° W. explored by Captain Back in 1831.

Back's River, Canada. See **GRAND FISH RIVER**.

Backus, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Backusburg, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky, 11 miles E. of Mayfield.

Bac-lien, or **Bak-lien**, **bak li-h'** a town of Cochin China, on the river of the same name, about 125 miles SE of Saigon. The arrondissement of Bac-lien is in the main a flat and marshy district.

Bac-ninh, or **Bak-ninh**, a fortified town of Tongking 15 miles NE of Ha Noi. It is neatly built and has an active trade. Pop. about 7000. It is the capital of the fertile province of Bac-ninh.

Bacoli, **bá ko-loo** (anc. *Villa Bauli*) a village of Italy, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Posuoli and 10 miles W of Naples. Here are interesting remains of antiquity.

Bacolod, **bá ko-lón** a pueblo on the NW coast of Negros, Philippine Islands, 290 miles (direct) SSE of Manila. Once the capital of the island, it is now that of West Negros province. It has fisheries. Pop. in 1903 11,960.

Bacolor, **bá ko-lor** a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Pampanga province. Luson on a branch of the Pampanga River and 37 miles (direct) NW by N of Manila, to which it has a good wagon-road. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1903 13,493.

Bacou, **bá-kon** a pueblo on the N coast of Camarines Sur, Luzon Philippine Islands province and 20 miles (direct) ESE of Alibey. The region is broken, but very fertile.

Bacou, two volcanoes of the Philippine Islands (1) also known as *Ilood* (p'k' d'oi) extinct in Alibey province, 1000 W of Bacou pueblo (2) active, in the Sierra de Dinagata, S part of Negros.

Bacouhili, a post village of Saratoga co. N.Y. 5 miles from Geneva station. Pop. 200.

Bacom, a post-hamlet of Surrey co. Va. about 16 miles SE of Richmond.

Baconton, a post village of Mitchell co. Ga. near the Flint River 16 miles by rail S of Albany. It has cotton and lumbering industries. Pop. about 3000.

Bucoor, **bá ko-on** or **Bacood**, **bá ko-on** a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands, province and 5 miles from Cavite, in a flat and fertile region. Agriculture, fishing and weaving of fabrics are the chief industries. Pop. in 1903 10,925.

Bacqueville, **bák vool** a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles SW of Dieppe. Pop. of commune, 9900.

Bács, **bách** a town of Hungary in the cr. of **Bács-Bodrog** 143 miles E of Budapest. Pop. about 3000.

Bács-Bodrog, **bách bo-drog** a county of Hungary bounded S and W by the Danube. Area, 4300 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 97,432. Capital Zombor.

Bacton, a post-village of Chester on Pa.

Bactria, a country of Asia. See **HALK**.

Bacup, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, 6 miles NW of Rochdale. It is a place of recent growth and rapid development, with extensive cotton- and woollen mills, dyeworks, etc. Pop. in 1901 22,505.

Baden, the Latin for **BADEN**.

Badagry, **bá dag-ree**, a British port of Southern Nigeria, on the Slave Coast, 50 miles ENE of Whydah. Moray Banaon in Upper Guinea, is in lat $6^{\circ} 20' N$ lon $3^{\circ} 14' E$.

Badajoz, **bá-ná-wóth** in Eng often **Badajoz**, **bád g-boos'** (anc. *Pae Augusti*) a town and fortress of Spain capital of a province of the same name and of Estremadura, on the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivilas 112 miles E of Lisbon and 5 miles from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. in 1900, 30,809. The most interesting structures are the ruined Moorish castle, the fortifications, the noble granite bridge across the Guadiana, and the old cathedral with its fortress-like walls. The town has manufactures of soap, woollen huts, leather etc. Badajoz was taken by Scott on March 10 1811 and stormed by Wellington on April 6 1812. It is a bishop's see.

Badajoz, a province of Spain in Estremadura, on the Portuguese frontier. It is popularly known as Lower Estremadura. It is rich in metals and produces wax, silk, wool and pork. Area, 8450 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 520,244.

Badakhshan, **bád ák-shán** a territory of A. forming a part of Afghan-Turkistan between lat. 36° and $38^{\circ} N$ and lon. 69° and $72^{\circ} E$ on the NW declivity of the Hindu-Kush and comprising the valleys of some of the head-streams of the Amu-Darya, of which the Badakhshan River is the principal. Its scenery and natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby mines and massive cliffs of lapis-lazuli. Its inhabitants are mostly Tajiks.

Mohammedans of the Shus speak the Persian language. Its capital is Fakhbad. Pop. about 180,000.

Badalona, **bá-ná-lo-ná** a town of Spain in Catalonia, 8 miles NE of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 19,240. It has ship-yards, sugar and petroleum-refineries, etc.

Badalucco, **bá-dá-loo-ko**, a village of Italy in Liguria, 12 miles from San Remo. Pop. about 2500.

Badaxe, a banking post-village, capital of Huren co. Manch., on the Pere Marquette R., 46 miles N.E. of Vassar and 17 miles S by W of Port Austin. Pop. in 1900 1241.

Badaxe River, Vernon co. Wis. runs southwestward and enters the Mississippi River about 9 miles above the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

Baddeck (corrupted from the Indian *Ebedek*) a port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on the Bras d'Or 20 miles W of Sydney. It has latterly become popular as a summer resort (brought to fame through Charles Dudley Warner's *Baddeck and that Sort of Thing*) and has a number of large hotels. Pop. about 1700.

Badenborn, **bá dēh-born**, a village of Germany duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles from Ballenstedt.

Bad-Ems, a town of Germany. See **Ems**.

Baden, **bá den**, **GRAND DUCHY** or a state of the German Empire, between lat. $47^{\circ} 32'$ and $49^{\circ} 46'$ N. and lon. $7^{\circ} 30'$ and $9^{\circ} 10'$ E. in the angle formed by the Rhine on turning northward at Basel. It is bounded N. by Bavaria and Hesse, E. by Bavaria, Württemberg and Hohenzollern S. by Switzerland and W. by Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia. Area, 5530 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 1,866,564. It is divided into the four administrative districts of Constance, Freiburg, Karlsruhe and Mannheim. Capital Karlsruhe. The district about Freiburg the old Breisgau, was formerly a possession of Austria, and the district about Heidelberg part of the Rhenish Palatinate. Surface mountainous, covered for four fifths of its extent by the Black Forest (Schwarzwald), with the contrabands which extend from it. In the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald bound the eastern valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the north and varying from 2000 to 4000 feet in elevation. The culminant points are the Feldberg 4990 ft. the Herrenchengarten 4550 ft. Belchen 4640 ft. Kann del 4075 ft. the Blauen 3832 ft. the Katzenbuckel summit of the Odenwald, 2945 ft. and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated mass of volcanic height 1835 ft. (Todenkopf) near Breisach. The western part of the territory is a plain, extending between the Rhine and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the E. and W. boundaries, the Murg, Kinzig, Neckar and Donau. The Lake of Constance forms part of the SE frontier. The climate is very mild in the valley of the Rhine and rigorous in the mountain-districts. The vine is cultivated at an elevation of 1400 feet. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar. Agriculture supplies the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with skill. Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, beets, and tobacco are raised. The cultivation of fruit is extensively carried on. The production of wine is of much importance, and the extensive forests yield fine timber. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, lead, and a little silver. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs, the best known being those of Baden-Baden. The manufactures include cotton goods, ribbons, clocks, jewelry, musical boxes, toys, beet-sugar, chemicals, glass, straw, plant, machinery, paper and tobacco.

The government is administered by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber of deputies. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. Baden has two universities that of Heidelberg (the oldest in the German Empire) and that of Freiburg. The history of Baden as a state reaches back to the eleventh century when a petty prince of the house of Zähringen assumed the title of Margrave of Baden. His descendants still rule. For more than two centuries down to 1717 the Badenese territories constituted two states, the margravate of Baden-Baden and that of Baden-Durlach. In 1806 the ruler assumed the title of grand duke. Baden, commonly **Baden-Baden**, **bá den bá den** (anc. *Crivitas Aurelia Aquensis*) a town and watering place in the grand duchy of Baden in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oberrhein, 18 miles SSW of Karlsruhe and 8 miles from the Rhine. Its position is 600 feet above the sea. It is overlooked by a castle, a vast ruined edifice of the tenth or eleventh century. The principal buildings are an Evangelical church, a new castle (*Neue*

Schloss), the Russian chapel, and the Anglican church in Norman style, the bathing establishments (Friedrichsbad, Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad, erected in 1891-92), many fine hotels, the Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad art-gallery and library. There are 30 springs of a saline nature, varying in temperature from 113° to 135° containing also iron and free carbonic acid. The yield from the main springs is upward of 100 000 gallons per day. This is generally considered the most beautifully situated of all the German watering places and is rivalled only in popularity by Wiesbaden. July and August are the months in which it is most frequented. Pop. in 1899 12 884 in 1900 15 731.

Baden, *bá den* (anc. *Thermae Celsae*) a town of Lower Austria, picturesquely situated on the Schönbühl, 10 miles SSW of Vienna. It has an imperial castle, many rich private mansions, several hospitals, and famous mineral springs. The springs are sulphurous and vary in temperature from 75° to 97°. Elevation above the sea, 895 feet. Pop. in 1900 17 700.

Baden (anc. *Thermae Helvetiae*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, 14 miles NW of Zürich. Its sulphur baths (temperature, 98°-128°) were frequented by the Romans. Pop. in 1900 8109. The treaty of Baden, which finally terminated the War of the Spanish Succession was signed here in 1714.

Baden, *bá dōs* a village of France, department of Morbihan 10 miles SW of Vannes.

Baden, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. on the Washburn 5 miles N of St. Louis.

Baden, a post-borough of Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago (Pennsylvania) R. 23 miles NW of Pittsburgh.

Baden, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 73 miles W of Toronto. Pop. about 1000.

Baden-Baden, Germany. See BADEN.

Badenoch, *bá den-ak* an extensive Highland district of Scotland forming the SE. part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the river Spey.

Badenweiler, *bá den wí ler* a village of Baden 3 miles E. of Mülheim has alkaline thermal springs.

Baders, a post-village of Schoharie co. Ill. Pop. about 150.

Badger, a banking post-town of Webster co. Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 9 miles W of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900 246.

Badger, a banking post-village of Ransom co. Minn. in a grain and stock region 14 miles WSW of Ransom. Pop. in 1900 164.

Badger, a post-hamlet of Portage co. Wis. 8 miles SW of Waupaca.

Badger Mills, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on the Chippewa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 6 miles NE of Eau Claire.

Badin Poteau, *bá den-á po-té-ou* a town of Italy on the Adige, 11 miles WNW of Rovereto. Pop. about 3500 (commune 4500).

Badis, *bá-dee* (Sp. *Isle de la Gomera* vé dñ dñ lá go-má rá) a small town of Morocco, province of Fez with a fort on the Mediterranean, 55 miles SE of Coeta.

Badito, *bá-dee-to* a post-hamlet of Huefano co., Colo. on the Huefano River 50 miles SSW of Pueblo.

Bad Lands. See MAUVAINES TANKS.

Badminton, a village and parish of Gloucestershire, England 0 miles from Wotton-under-Edge. Here is the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

Badne'ra, a town of the Amravutti district, Berar British India. Pop. about 10 000.

Badnar. See BENSUR.

Badoc, *bá-d k* a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the sea and about 20 miles E. by W of Laoag. Pop. in 1901 12 564.

Badolinto, *bá-do-lí-to*, a town of Italy in Calabria, on the Mediterranean 15 miles E of Squillace. Pop. 4500.

Badong, *bá-dong* a seaport on the S. side of the island of Bali, Malay Archipelago. It is the capital of a small native state, whose ruler is a vassal of the Dutch.

Badouville, *bá-dō-vé-yl* a town of France, 10 miles NE of Montellé, 19 miles SE of Lunelville. Pop. 2000.

Bad Pfäfers, Switzerland. See PRÄFERS.

Badri, a town of Arabia. See BARR.

Badri'ra, a town of Ceylon 40 miles SE of Kandy.

Badeghem, *bá-leh-dēm* a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 9 miles by rail E by S of Ghent.

Baden, *bá-ig or bá-lōw* a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp 14 miles SE of Turnhout, on the Great Ntho. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Baden, a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 5 miles NE of Verrier.

Badajoz, *bá-á-á*, a town of Spain, 10 Andalusia, 24 miles SSE of Cordova, on the Marbella. Pop. in 1900 14,488.

Baggedal, *bá-á-pín-dā*, a town of Brazil state of Minas-Gerais, 148 miles WNW of Rio de Janeiro.

Baginade, *bá-gí-ná-de* a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders 3 miles E of Dendermonde. Pop. about 4000.

Bagterre, the ancient name of Baginade.

Bagis, the ancient name of the GUANALQUIVIR.

Bagin, *bá-á-thá* (anc. *Bagin*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 23 miles ENE of Jaén. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, the building of the former university, and the old monastery of St. Philip Neri. Bagin was an important place under the Moors. Pop. in 1900 14,379.

Bagin, *bá-gí* (a corruption of the anc. *Pa-phos*), a town on the SW coast of Cyprus, 26 miles WSW of Nicosia. It is a Greek bishop's see. Bagin was an important place under the Venetian rule. It occupies the site of the New Paphos of the ancients.

Bagin Bay or Sea, a large gulf in the NE part of North America, unbounded on the N by Greenland. It communicates southward with the Atlantic Ocean through Davis Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound (and Jones Sound?) on the W and by Smith Sound and Robeson and Kennedy channels or straits on the N. It is about 350 miles long, and extends northward as far as 77° 30' N lat. The greatest width is nearly 400 miles. The greatest depth is probably somewhat over 8000 feet (soundings by Ross of 800 and 810 fathoms, soundings of 2624 fathoms by Ingfield probably inaccurate). The shores are rocky and precipitous and overlooked by high mountains. This bay was named in honor of William Bagin who first explored it in 1010. Whales, seals and polar bears abound in its waters and on its coasts. Bagin Bay is largely an ice-land, and in winter it is blocked almost solid with sea-ice and icebergs from E to W. It is occupied by the middle pack of the whales whose disruption in spring and summer permits of a brief period of fairly safe navigation. Immense icebergs sweep across more particularly its northern parts.

Bagin Island, a small island in Fox Channel, N. branch of Hudson Bay.

Bagin Islands, three small islands on the E shore of Bagin Bay. Lat. 74° 4' N. lon. 58° W.

Bagin Land, a large island of British North America, lying opposite to Greenland from which it is separated by Bagin Bay and Davis Strait, and extending from about lat. 51° 40' to 74° N. It is after Australia and Greenland the largest island of the world. It includes the parts that were formerly known as Cook's Island, Bagin Island, Cumberland Island, Fox Land, Meta Incognita, and Essex Island. Northward of Cumberland Sound it rises into a lofty ice-capped plateau of 5000-6000 feet elevation. There are no traces of any account.

Bagin, *bá-ig* a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen 15 miles NW of Appingedam.

Bagin, *bá-ig*, a small town of Assam Minor vilayet of Sarawak, on the Kuching-Brunei 40 miles SE of Sinepe. It is the centre of an important tobacco-growing district.

Bagin-bé, *bá-fo-á-bé* a station in French Sudan on a peninsula between the two head-forks of the Senegal River 14 miles by rail SE of Kayes. It is an important commercial locality in a region which produces cattle, kola nuts, millet, etc. It has a large fort. Lat. 13° 47' 30' N. Pop. about 5000.

Bagin, *bá-gí-shén* a town and mining district of Minas Geraes, Brazil, about 220 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Bagin-ye, a maritime town and seaport of German East Africa, in a gulf of the Indian Ocean opposite the island of Zanzibar. Lat. 0° 22' S. It has no harbor but is the starting point of caravans for the interior and has mercantile establishments, residence of the governor, a Roman Catholic mission, with a trade and agricultural school, etc. It is the centre of the telegraph system of the colony and has cable connection with Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam. Pop. 18 000, sometimes increased by the arrival of caravans to 35 000.

Bagin-gu, *bá-gí-gí* a pueblo and bay of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Mindanao.

Bagdad, *bá-gá-d* or *bag'dad* a city of Asiatic Turkey capital of the vilayet of the same name, on both banks of the Tigris 140 miles NW of its junction with the Euphrates. Lat. 33° 10' N. lon. 44° 23' E. The city as seen from a distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable-looking walls of brick, strengthened with round towers, above which rise the minarets of numerous mosques. A forest of palm and date-trees growing around and within the city adds to the picturesque effect. The interior, however, is disappointing, the streets being narrow and crooked and the houses generally of

mean construction. Among the fine old structures are the gate of the talkman, the tomb of Zobaida, the wife of the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, the tomb of a medieval Turkish saint, and the building which served as the edifice for its once famous college. Bagdad was for many ages the great emporium of commerce for all the surrounding countries but it has much declined in recent times. A railway to connect the city with the railway system of Asia Minor is in course of construction. Bagdad has been noted for its manufactures of red and yellow leather and of a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful patterns, which is used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas. The climate is in season hot in summer but on the whole salubrious although subject during part of the summer to a hot wind, known by the name of *samal*, or simoom. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May or earlier than towards the end of September. The estimates of the population of Bagdad range between 100,000 and 200,000 of which number perhaps 10,000 (according to some, many more) are Jews and about 10,000 Latin Christians. The purest Arabic is here spoken and the social life is of the strictest Bedouin type. This city built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon and Seleucia, was founded by the Caliph Al-Mansur about 762, and was the splendid capital of the Abbaside Caliphate until its extinction. It was a great centre of Arabic learning, and one of the most flourishing and populous cities in the world. In 1258 it was sacked by the Mongol ruler Hulaku Khan, who put an end to the Caliphate of Bagdad. It has been held by the Turks since 1638. Bagdad has borne the appellation of *Dar-as-Salam*, or City of Peace.

Bagdad, a village or province in the SE portion of Asiatic Turkey. It is traversed by the Euphrates and Tigris (the territory between which is part of ancient Mesopotamia) and includes part of Al-Jesireh and Irak-Arabi. Area, about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

Bagdad, a post-hamlet of San Bernardino co. Cal. Pop. 60.

Bagdad, a post-village of Santa Rosa co. Fla. near Milton. It has manufactures of lumber etc. The banking point is Pensacola.

Bagdad, a post-town of Shelby co. Ky. 13 miles by rail WNW of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900 190.

Bagdad, a post-station of Westminster co. Pa. 4 miles by rail SE of Allegheny Junction.

Bagdad, a town of Mexico in Tamaulipas, the port of Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth is ill built and subject to overflow. It was a prominent seaport in 1861-64 and the seat of a large blockade-running trade with Texas.

Bagé, *bá-shá*, a village of Brazil state and 12½ miles WNW of Rio Grande do Sul with which it is connected by rail.

Bagelen, *häg é-len*, a fertile Dutch province of Java, near its centre, bounded S by the Indian Ocean.

Bageninletown, a town of the co. of Carlow, Ireland, on the Barrow 8 miles S of Carlow. Pop. about 2000.

Baginban Head, a cape of Ireland co. of Wexford, at the entrance of Banu Bay.

Baggettville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co. Tenn.

Baggesa, a post-village of Carbon co. Wyo. near the Colorado boundary. Pop. about 150.

Bagh, a town of Beluchistan. See Bano.

Bagheria, *bá-ghe-ré-wá* or *Bagaria*, a town of Sicily 7 miles E of Palermo. Pop. in 1001 17,199. It contains numerous villas of the aristocracy.

Baghrim, or **Bagrim**, *bag-ghoer-ma*, written also *Bagharmeh* and *Baghermeh*, a state or sultanate of central Africa, in the valley of the Shari S of Lake Chad and SE of Bornu. It is mainly a level plateau, of about 1900 feet elevation and not unfertile but is subject to drought. The dominant people are Mohammedan negroes, of a warlike race, and are cruel in the extreme, while the mass of the people are degraded heathens. The country pays tribute to Wadai. Capital Mawene.

Baghelound, or **Baghelkhand**, *bá-gé-kúed*, a region of Central India, including Rewah and other native states.

Bagley, a banking post-town of Guthrie co. Iowa, 12 miles by rail W of Perry. Pop. in 1900 365.

Bagley, a post-village of Menominee co. Mich. 34 miles by rail N of Menominee.

Bagley, a post-village of Beltrami co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles E. of Foston, its banking town. Pop. in 1900 248.

Bagley, a post-village of Johnston co. N.C. Pop. about 70.

Bagley, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. on the Bur Hinton Route, 12 miles S. by E. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. about 220.

Bagnacaville, *bán-yá-ká-vá-lo*, a town of Italy, 11 miles W of Ravenna. Pop. about 4000 of the commune in 1901 15,104.

Bagnalstown, a town of Ireland. See BAGENALSTOWN.

Bagnan, *bá-gáin* or **Bagnam**, *bá-gán* an island of the E coast of Borneo.

Bagnara, *bán-yá-rá*, a town of Italy in Calabria, on the Gulf of Gioja, 10 miles NE of Reggio. Pop. in 1901 7568. Good wine is produced in the vicinity.

Bagnara, a town of Italy 20 miles WSW of Ravenna. Pop. 500 (commune, 3000).

Bagnasco, *bán-yá-ko* a town of Italy 25 miles SSE of Cuneo, on the Tanaro. Pop. about 1000.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, *bán-yáin-dé-bá-gou* (anc. *Pyrenae Aquenae* and *Aqua Bigerrorum*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées on the Adour 13 miles SSE of Tarbes. Pop. in 1901 8437. It is a noted watering place and one of the foremost thermal stations of the Pyrenees enjoying a mild climate. There are many bathing-establishments, the springs, 30 in number varying in temperature from 72° to 124°. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are now annually visited by thousands of strangers. There are many quarries of colored marble in the vicinity. Elevation 1805 feet.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, *bán-yáin-dé-lú-shón* (the *Dalaea* in *Lutetianae* of the Romans), a town of France department of Gers, in the Pyrenees, 5 mi. S from the Spanish frontier and 22 miles SSW of St. Gaudens. It is charmingly situated, at an elevation of 2665 feet, in a valley of its own name and at a near position to the central Pyrenean range. It has handsome buildings and beautiful promenades, and is visited annually by nearly 40,000 tourists and others, large numbers of whom seek benefit from the sulphurous thermal waters, the temperature of which ranges from 62° to 151°. Pop. in 1901 3560.

Bagne-le-Chable, *bán-gh-shá-bé* or **Chable**, called also **Bagnes**, a village of Switzerland in Valais, on the Dranse, 7 mi. SE of Morges.

Bagni della Porretta, *bán-yo-dé-lá-por-rét-tá*, a watering-place of Italy province of Bologna, circle of Varazze, on the river Reno where it issues from the Apennines. It has warm saline springs.

Bagni di Lucca, *bán-yo-dé-lú-ka*, a village of Italy 11 miles N of Lucca. It has warm mineral springs. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 12,000).

Bagni di Montecatini, *bán-yo-dé-món-tá-ká-tó-ne*, a watering place in the Val di Nievole, in the NW part of Tuscany. It has a variety of mineral springs.

Bagni Norba, *bán-yo-món-bá*, a village of Italy in Tuscany 30 miles WSW of Siena with mineral springs.

Bagni San Giuliano, *bán-yo-shán-jú-li-á-no*, a small town of Tuscany a few miles from Pisa, with mineral springs.

Bagno a Ripoli, *bán-yo-rá-pó-le*, a suburb of Florence Italy near the Arno and about 2 miles SE of the town. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901 15,080.

Bagno di Romagna, *bán-yo-dé-ró-mán-yá*, a village of Italy in the extreme E of the province of Florence. It has mineral springs.

Bagnole, *bán-yo-lá*, a village of France in Orne, 13 miles SE of Doudfont. It has hot and cold springs.

Bagnollet, *bán-yo-lá*, a village of France department of Seine NE of Paris. It has gypsum-quarries. Pop. in 1901 8790.

Bagnoli del Trigno, *bán-yo-lé-dal-trén-yo*, a town of Italy 12½ miles NW of Campobasso. Pop. about 4000.

Bagnoli Iripino, *bán-yo-lé-iripé-no*, a town of Italy province of Avellino 8 miles SW of Sant Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3000.

Bagnolo Melis, *bán-yo-lé-mel-á*, a commune of northern Italy, 7 miles SSW of Brescia. Pop. about 4000.

Bagnolo Piemonte, *bán-yo-lé-pé-á-món-tá*, a village of northern Italy in Piedmont 12 miles NW of Saluzzo. Pop. 400 (commune, 7000).

Bagnolia-la-Baine, *bán-yo-lá-bá-ne*, a village of France in Lorraine, 8 miles SSE of Metz. It has mineral springs.

Bagnola-aux-Cèze, *bán-yo-lá-á-sé* (anc. *Bal'nen*), a town of France, department of Gard, on the Cèze 15 mi. NE of Uzès. Pop. in 1901 4170. It has extensive silk culture and produces fine wines.

Bagnone, *bán-yo-ná*, a town and commune of Italy province of Massa Carrara, 7 miles SE of Pontremoli, at the S base of Monte Orsago. Pop. of town about 1000 (commune, 8000).

Bagnorea, *bán-yo-rá* (anc. *Bal'neum Rege*), a town of Italy province of Rome, 20 miles SSW of Ostia. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4500).

Bagnotan, bá-nó-tis or Bagnotán, bá-kó-tis a point of La Unión province, W coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 8 miles N by E. of San Fernando. The locality is a marshy plain, backed by mountains. It produces alluvial gold and fabrics of cotton. Pop. in 1903, 8883.

Bago, bá go, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, in the island of Mindanao, about 18 miles from Davao. Pop. 7600.

Bago, a pueblo of the island of Negros, Philippine Islands, about 16 miles from Bacolod. Pop. 7666.

Bagolino, bá-go-lis no, a commune of Italy, 28 miles NE of Brescia. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 4500.

Baget, bá go, a county in the southern part of Quebec, having the Richelieu River for its W boundary. Chief town St. Simon.

Baget's Bluff, the W point of the island of Anticosti. Lat. 49° 52' 30" N lon 64° 44' W. On it is a light-house.

Bagotville, bá go-vel or St. Alphonse de la Grande Baie, saint Alphonse de la grande baie a post-village of Chicomtun co. Quebec, at the head of Ha Ha Bay, Saguenay River 16 miles from Chicomtun.

Bagotville, a town of British Guiana, on the W bank of the Demerara River. Pop. 2600.

Bagradae, a river of northern Africa. See MARSENA.

Bagshot, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 10 miles SSW of Windsor. Adjoining it is Bagshot Heath.

Bagwell, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 7 miles W of Clarksville.

Bahala Creek, of Mississippi; enters Pearl River in Lawrence co.

Bahama, a post-hamlet of Durham co. N C.

Bahama (há bá mǎ) Banks, two great areas of shell water among the Bahama Islands. Great Bahama Bank has the Florida Straits (New Bahama Channel) and Sauterem Passage on the W. Exuma Sound on the E. and Old Bahama Channel on the S. and is divided into two unequal parts by the Gulf of Providence which enters it from the N. Most of the large islands of the group are upon it. Little Bahama Bank is N of the former contains Abaco and Great Bahama Islands and is divided from the larger bank by the Providence Channel.

Bahama Channel, or New Bahama Channel, off the coast of Florida. (See FLORIDA STRAITS.) Old Bahama Channel separates the Great Bahama Bank from Cuba.

Bahama Islands, or Lucayas, lo-ki-las a group of about 700 islands or rocks 140 belonging to Great Britain lying N E. of Cuba and E. of the coast of Florida, the Gulf Stream passing between them and the mainland. They extend from the Matanzas Cays in lat 23° 31' N and lon 79° 5' W to the Meacham Bank in lat 21° N and lon 79° 32' W a distance of upward of 80 miles. Generally speaking they present a flat appearance, are mostly long and narrow and are formed of calcareous (largely coral) and shell (tridacna) and distributed by the impounding of the sea and wind-action. The highest point of land is about 410 feet above sea-level. Many of the islands barely rise above the water while the surface is supposed about submerged banks whose restricted areas bear testimony to a comparatively recent regional subsidence of some 300 feet. The enclosed and surrounding waters are largely grown with coral, milipore and bullipore reefs which give a wonderful exhibition of the exuberance of oceanic life. Of the whole group, not more than 31 or 32 are inhabited, and some of the largest are but thinly peopled, while others again are mostly unexplored. Though the soil is thin and streams unknown except on the island of Andros the islands generally produce oranges, lemons, pineapples, esculent vegetables, maize, cotton etc. The chief exports are cashew-woods, sponges, fruit, shells, pearls, salt, arrow root, etc. The cultivation of the sisal fibre plant (*Agave sisalensis*) has latterly been encouraged by the government, and a number of fairly flourishing plantations have been established on Abaco and elsewhere. The climate is generally fine but hurricanes and long droughts occur. From November to May the temperature ranges in a general way between 60 and 75° and during the balance of the year or in the warm season from about 75° to 85°. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees comprising the mahoe, horse-flesh mahogany, croton, hignum-vite, pigeon-alum, dyewoods, etc. with an entangled underbrush of mangrove. In the more southern islands (Turks Islands) there are natural salt-ponds of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing, but is capable of much further improvement.

The seat of government is Nassau Island of New Providence, one of the most important of the group. Here, also, are the headquarters of the troops. The government consists of a governor and council appointed by the crown and a house of assembly consisting of 25 members elected by suffrage. Education is under the management of a board of education. The present white inhabitants are chiefly the

descendants of American slaves, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands with the remains of their property at the close of the Revolutionary war. The negroes, who are mainly descendants of former slaves, constitute the great bulk of the population, which, in 1901 was put at 56,736 (exclusive of the Turks Islands). Of this number about 12,000 are on the island of New Providence.

One of the Bahama Islands, called by the natives Guanahani, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. This island which was named by him San Salvador has been variously identified with Watling's Island (to which the weight of opinion seems to incline), Cat Island, and others of the group. At that period the larger Bahamas were peopled by an inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to work in mines or act as divers in the pearl-fisheries. By this treatment the race became extinct in the course of about fourteen years. The Bahamas then remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half when they were colonized by the English in 1629 who were in turn expelled by the Spaniards. The islands subsequently changed masters repeatedly but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Island, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island or Little San Salvador, Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Arwood's Key, Mangana, Great and Little Inagua etc. Area, about 5400 sq. m.

Bahar, a division and town of India. See BEXAR.

Baharich, an oasis in the western part of Lower Egypt in the Libyan Desert.

Bahawalpur, bá-há-wál pur' or Bhowalpur, a feudatory native state of British India, between the Punjab and Rajputana. Area, 15 000 sq. m. It is level and in part a desert, less than one-fifth being arable. Capital Bahawalpur. Pop. in 1901 120,000, chiefly Mohammedans.

Bahawalpur, capital of the state of Bahawalpur, on a branch of the Sindh 60 miles S of Multan and 140 miles NW of Bikanir. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by gardens and by a mud wall 4 miles in circumference. The houses are mainly constructed of brick. Bahawalpur is famous for its sugar and turban manufactured by Hindus. Lat. 29° 24' N lon 71° 4' E.

Bahia, bá-hi á or São Salvador, sá-wa di-sá-don a city and seaport of Brazil capital of the state of the same name beautifully situated in an elevated position on the rim of a bay forming the E. side of the entrance to All Saints Bay immediately within Cape San Antonio in lat. 13° 0' S lon 38° 31' W 800 miles NNE of Rio de Janeiro. Bahia is the seat of the primate of the republic. It is the terminus of important railway and telegraph systems. It is composed of two parts the upper (alta) and lower (baixa) connected by a hydraulic elevator for passengers. There are railways in the principal streets. The upper town stands at an elevation of 200-270 feet above the lower town, and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep. Thus the larger finer and more populous part of the city. Here the weather shows itself and here are situated the most important public buildings. On one of the most commanding heights is situated the finely wooded promenade from which a magnificent view is obtained.

Bahia, as the metropolis of the Brazilian church exceeds every other city in the republic in the number of its churches, monasteries, and convents. It is abundantly provided with public buildings. The more important are the governor's palace, the archiepiscopal palace, communicating with the cathedral, the mint, court-house, a public and a military hospital, university, orphan, seminary, theatre, granary, public library, medical school, normal school, custom house, arsenal, and various public warehouses.

The harbor is one of the best in America, and is suitable for vessels of any size. The commerce of Bahia, which ranks after Rio de Janeiro as the most important commercial city of Brazil consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, hides, rosewood, coffee, cacao, and tannin. Nearly 500,000 bags of coffee were shipped from here in 1898.

Bahia de Todos os Santos or All Saints Bay was discovered in 1503 by Amerigo Vesputius. In 1510, Diego Alvarez Corra began a settlement, which he named São Salvador subsequently recognized by the Portuguese government as the capital of Brazil and residence of the governor-general the first and, Thomas de Sousa, landing in 1549. It continued to be the capital till 1763 when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio de Janeiro. The first printing press was established in 1611 and the first sugar-mill was introduced from England in 1815. The whale-fisheries of this city were once the greatest in the world, and considerable numbers of whales are still caught in the

neighboring areas. Pop. in 1872 128,929 in 1898 174,412, in 1900 estimated at about 200,000.

Bahia, *bá-er'*, a maritime state of Brazil, bounded by Piauhy Pernambuco Sergipe Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Goyas. Estimated area, 164,000 sq. m. The state is traversed from S. to N. by a mountain-range under various names—Almas Chapada, etc.—at a distance of rather more than 200 miles from the sea, forming the watershed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco, whose easterly course bisects the state. The soil is very productive. The principal agricultural products are sugar cotton, tobacco, coffee mandiocas, rice, beans, and maize. Other products are Brazil-wood, cedar, elast. copal, and ipocassuha, also oranges mangoes, and many other fruits. Diamonds and gold are found in some parts. Pop. in 1898 1,919,802. This state has the largest negro population in the republic.

Bahia Blanca, *bá-es' á bla' bl*, an inlet of the Atlantic on the E. coast of Argentina. Lat. 39° S.

Bahia Blanca, a town and port of the Argentine Republic, on the N. coast of the bay of its own name in lat. 38° 46' S. It is connected by rail with La Plata. Pop. about 7000.

Bahia del Choco, Colombia. See *CHENAVENTURA*.

Bahia do Todos os Santos. See *ALL-SAINTS BAY*.

Bahia Honda, *bá-es' á on' dá* (i. e. deep bay) a town and harbor of Cuba, N. coast, 55 miles WNW of Havana. Pop. of the town (with Aguacate) about 1300.

Bahlingen, a village of Baden on the Rhine N. W. of Freiburg. Pop. 3000.

Bahn, *bán* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Rhine, 23 miles S. of Stettin. Pop. about 7000.

Bahrach, *bá-ritsh*, a district of Oudh, British India. Its centre is occupied by a plateau a spur of the sub-Himalaya. Capital Bahrach.

Bahrach, a town of Oudh British India capital of the district of Bahrach on an affluent of the Gogra, 62 miles N. B. of Lucknow. It is a place of great antiquity and manufactures fireworks and cloth. Pop. about 25,000.

Bahrachabad, a town of Persia in Kerman. Pop. about 15,000 (?)

Bahrain (*báir-rá-ne'*) or *Avai Islands* (anc. *Tylos* or *Tylos*) a group in the Persian Gulf in a bay near the coast of Arabia. They consist of the island of Bahrain about 30 miles long and 10 miles broad. Moharek to the N. about 4 miles long and another small island, besides a few islets, which are mere rocks. Bahrain is traversed by the parallel of 26° N. These islands are famous for their pearl-fisheries, which employ hundreds of boats. The yield in some years exceeds \$2,000,000. The Bahrain Islands are governed by an Arab sheik, who is under British protection. The chief seat of commerce is the town of Manama, on the main island, with a population of about 25,000. The seat of government is the town of Moharek, of about the same size. These two towns comprise about half of the population.

Bahr-el-Ahmed, *báir el á be-ád* (Arab. white river) or *White Nile*, a river of Africa, who b. issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza directly under the equator and supplies the major part of the water to the main Nile. It is hence the lower Nile, which is joined by the Blue Nile, or *Bahr el Atak*, at Khartoum. Its length is roughly 2300 miles with a course directed in great part through an almost boundless expanse of overgrown flats and marshes. It receives the Sobat River on the E. and the Bahr el Ghazal on the W. See *Nile*.

Bahr-el-Azrek, *báir el á zek* ("blue river" or rather dark or turbid river) or *Blue Nile*, a river of Africa, rises in Abyssinia, near Lake Deuba or Tana (through which it flows) at an elevation of over 7000 feet. It runs southward to the right, and describes a large semicircle in the highlands of Abyssinia. Its general direction is northward. It intersects Senaar and unites with the Bahr-el-Ahmed or White Nile, at Khartoum in lat. 15° 37' N. Length about 600 mi. It is an impetuous stream and swells a large volume of water supplied by periodical rains. It is navigable nearly 500 miles during high water. Its ordinary width varies from 500 to 1000 yards. The fertility of Lower Egypt is almost entirely due to the sand or sediment carried down by the Blue Nile and the Atak, and it is from the Blue Nile that the great inundating floods proceed. The rise of the waters begins in June and is carried into the first half of October. During this period it has a maximum discharge at the confluence of 220,000 cubic feet per second. Called in Abyssinia *Azrak*.

Bahr-el-Ghazal, *báir el á ghá-zál*, a western tributary of the White Nile, which it joins in about lat. 9° 25' N. It rises in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region of the Sudan. This river is mainly responsible for the silt (floating vegetation) of the Nile. Its northern branch is the Bahr-el-Arab.

Bahr-el-Ghazal, at one time thought to be an outlet (or even inlet) of Lake Chad, Africa, but now known to be a periodic lagoon-arm of that water on the E. side.

Bahr-el-Haleh (questionably identified with the waters of Marom of Scripture) a lake of Palestine, traversed by the Jordan 11 miles N. of the Sea of Galilee. It is 4 miles long 3½ miles broad, triangular in outline, and in part overgrown with papyrus.

Bahret-el Atohe, *bá-rét el á-tó-bé*, a marshy lake of Syria, 15 miles S. E. of Damascus. It receives the Barada River, but has no outlet.

Bahr-Tabariyeh. See *TABARIYEH LAKE*.

Bahr-Yusef (Joseph's Canal, literally Joseph's River) a long narrow water-course on the W. side of the Nile, parallel to that river. It leaves the Nile near Melawi-al-Arab and waters the depression of the Fayyum Basin, the ancient name of BAJA and PAIAS.

Baine, a town of Syria. See *PAIAS*.

Bairburt, *báir-burt'* a town of Asiatic Turkey 65 miles WNW of Erzerum. It is picturesquely situated on the Teberuk-Sea and has an imposing old castle. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Baldland, a post-village of Washington co. Pa.

Baldynbata, *bá-dá-bá-tá*, a town of Bengal, British India, on the Hugli, opposite Barrackpur and 17 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 20,000.

Bale du Febvre, Quebec. See *LA BALE*.

Balern, or *Bayern*, the German name of *BAVARIA*.

Balorsbrom, *bá-lor-sbrón*, a town of Württemberg Germany in the Black Forest region in the district of Freudenstadt. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900 6414.

Balorsdorf, *bá-lor-dorf*, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 4 miles N. of Erlangen. Pop. about 1300.

Bale St. Paul, a post-village of Charlevoix co. Quebec, Canada, 59 miles from Sainte Anne de Beaupré. Pop. in 1901 1408. Its banking point is Quebec.

Bale Verté, *bá-lé-vé*, an outpost of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick 20 miles N. W. of Backville. The bay of this name is on the N. side of the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with the mainland.

Baignes-Sainte-Radegonde, *báir-sáint rá-dé-gond*, a town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles SW of Barbezieux. Pop. 600 (communa, 2000).

Baikal (*bá-ká'*) *Lake Mongol Dal* (*Nor*—i. e. Holy Sea) the largest lake of Asia (exclusive of the Caspian and Aral seas) situated in the extreme southern part of Siberia between lat. 51° 28' and 55° 30' N. and lon. 103° 40' and 110° E. It is an crescent-shaped double basin, with a sharp dividing ridge rising up from the bottom to within nearly 300 feet of the surface. Length from NE. to SW. 375 miles average breadth about 37 miles area, 13,500 sq. mi. height above the sea, 1560 feet. Recent surveys have revealed the prodigious maximum depth of 5618 ft. the average depth is probably not less than 800 ft. During recent years the waters have fallen considerably while shore-terraces give evidence to a former high-level which is to-day in no way maintained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal Mountains (a spur of the Sayan Altai system) which often rise up precipitously from the shore. Volcanic agency is active throughout the surrounding country. The lake receives numerous affluents the principal of which are the Upper Angara, Barguzin and Selenga Rivers, and gives origin to the Lower Angara the chief head-stream of the Yenisei. It contains several islands, that of Olkhon (the most for its Alpine roses) near the N. coast, being 30 miles in length. Lake Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia, and trade is much facilitated by steamboats. It is reached and skirted on the S. side by the Transiberian railway. Its chief ports and stations are Mysovaya, Klenyevka, and Irkutskaya, the last-named being an excellent harbor. The surface is frozen from December to April, but powerful ice-breakers have been used towards clearing steamboat passages. Its seal-fishing, and sturgeon-fisheries are valuable and the golomyzka (*Calonymus baicalensis*) a species of fish yields a great amount of oil. The Baikal seal (*Phoca sibirica*) appears to be identical with a specimen from the Arctic Ocean.

Baldwin, a village of England, co. of York in the West Riding, 7 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901 5797.

Baldwin, or *Baldwin*, *bá-lá'*, a town of Spain, 22 miles NNE of Jaén. Here a large French force surrendered to the Spaniards in July 1808. Pop. in 1900 7420.

Bailley, *bá-lá*, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area about 1000 sq. mi. Population almost wanting.

Bailley, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Fla. Pop. about 75.

Bailley, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R., 16 miles (direct) NW. of Osage. Pop. 250.

Baldy, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 2½ miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Baldy, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 20 miles E. of Memphis.

Baldy, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. in a rich cotton section, 43 miles by rail SE. of Sherman. Pop. about 300.

Baldy Island, a post-resort of Cumberland co., Md. Pop. about 175. The banking point is Brunswick.

Baldy's, Pa. See BARBERSBURG.

Baldy's Brook, a post-village in Platte co., Neb. 33 miles from New Glasgow.

Baldy's Creek, a post-station of Onaga co., Mo.

Baldy's Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Baldy's Harbor, a post-township (town) and village of Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan about 65 miles NE. of the town of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 643, of the village, about 175.

Baldy's Mill, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Ga. 30 miles S. of Waynesville.

Baldy's Mill, a post-station of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 165 miles E. of Columbus.

Baldy Springs, in Lauderdale co., Ala. are 9 miles from Florence and 6 miles from the foot of the Muscle Shoals. The surrounding region presents attractive scenery.

Baldy Switch, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Baldyville, a post-village of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Baldyton, a post-village of Cullman co., Ala.

Baldyton, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. 14 miles NE. of Greenville. Pop. about 150.

Baldyville, a post-village of Stephenson and Oglesby cos., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. about 190.

Baldyville, a post-village of Yamaka co., Ken. on the Union Pacific R. 7 miles W. of Seneca. Pop. 123.

Baldyville, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me. on the St. Croix River, 8 miles SW. of Calais. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900 213.

Baldyville, a post-village of Milam co., Tex. 12 miles from Calvert. Pop. about 250.

Baldyborough, bá-le-bur th, a town of Ireland co. and 17 miles SE. of Cavan. Baldyborough Castle is on the site of the ancient castle of Tourget.

Baldicul, bá-yul' a town of France, department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier 2 miles E. of Harebrouck. It is well built and has the aspect of an old Flemish town. Pop. in 1901 11,599.

Baldyborough, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Millbrook its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Baldie Settlement, a post-settlement of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 30 miles N. of St. Andrews. Pop. about 200.

Baldieston, a coal-mining town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles W. by S. of Airdrie. Pop. about 4000.

Bala, bá or Bala de Brecknock, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles S. of Rennes. Pop. in 1901 4793.

Bannbridge, a banking post-town capital of Decatur co., Ga. on the Flint River and on the Savannah Florida and Western and the Alabama Midland and Georgia R. 236 miles WSW. of Savannah. It is a shipping point for cotton, tobacco, and naval stores. Steamboats ply between this place and the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 2941.

Bannbridge, a post-town of Putnam co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 50 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 451.

Bannbridge, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Bannbridge, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich. about 190 mi. WSW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 1803.

Bannbridge, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo. about 28 miles SE. of St. Joseph.

Bannbridge, a banking post-village of Chenango co., N. Y., on the Susquehanna River in Bannbridge township (town) and on the Albany and Susquehanna (Delaware and Hudson) R. 24 miles NE. of Binghamton. It has various factories, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1922 of the town, 1901.

Bannbridge, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on Paint Creek and on the Ohio Southern R. 10 miles WSW. of Chillicothe and about 70 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. There are stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 254.

Bannbridge, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 18 mi. SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 700.

Banidat, bá-dar', a town of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Akko (Smyrna), 30 miles SE. of the city of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Banidat, bá-dar', a village of Württemberg, 5 miles NNE. of Ravensburg. It has a castle, formerly a female abbey of the Cistercians, founded in 1238.

Banist, Cape, on the E. coast of Haiti, 12 miles WSW. of Jacmel.

Bainoa, bá-no', an inland post-town of Havana province, Cuba, 25 miles by rail ENE. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 482, including Santa Cruz.

Bains, bá or Bains-les-Bains (i.e. the "baths"), a village of France, department of Vosges, 16 miles SSW. of Epinal. It is much frequented for its baths and thermal waters (85°-133°). Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Bains, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles SW. of Céret.

Bains de Nemours, bá-de-ném', a village of France, department of Aude, 10 miles SE. of Limoux. It has thermal waters (124°).

Bain's Mico, a pass across the Drakensberg mountains, near Wellington, Cape Colony. The pass was constructed about 1854. Elevation above the plain, 1700 feet.

Balocaseen, an ancient name of Baryuz.

Balramitch, bá-rá-mitch a town of Asia Minor, 25 miles NW. of Adramyn.

Baird, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal. Pop. about 50.

Baird, a post-town of Sudlow co., Miss. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. in 1900 300.

Baird, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. Pop. about 240. The banking point is Freehold.

Baird, a banking post-town, capital of Callahan co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 21 miles E. of Abilene. It is a shipping point for cattle, hogs, sheep, and grain. Pop. in 1900 1682.

Bairds Creek, a post-village of Pamlico co., N. C. 10 miles E. by S. of Newbern. Pop. about 300.

Bairds Mill, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn. 7 miles from Lebanon.

Bairdstown, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 30 miles by rail SE. of Albany.

Bairdstown, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 41 miles E. of Defiance. Pop. in 1900 298.

Bairdstown, Westmoreland co., Pa. See BLAIRSVILLE.

Bairreuth, a city of Bavaria. See BAYREUTH.

Bairrodale, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Mitchell River 170 miles by rail E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 4000.

Bais, bá, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles ESK. of Mayenne.

Bais, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles SSW. of Vitré.

Baise, bá-see' a river of France, flows N. through the departments of Haute-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Argenton. Length, 145 miles.

Baisieux, bá-se-ty, a village of France, department of Nord 3 miles SE. of Lens.

Baise, bá-see, a town of Italy in Basilica, 20 miles S. of Reggio. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Baise-Thy, bá-se-ty, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 15 miles S. of Brussels.

Baiting Hollow, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., 6 miles from Riverhead. Pop. about 300.

Baitul, or Baitul, bá-tul a district of the Central Provinces British India, in a hill country with great forests. About lat. 21° 20'-22° 35' N. lon. 77° 20'-78° 35' E. Capital, Baidur (Baidur).

Baitul, or Baitul, a town of British India, in the district of Baitul 112 miles NW. of Nagpur. Pop. about 5000.

Baix, bá or bá, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles E. of Privas.

Baisne, bá-ss', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 miles N. of Perpignan.

Baja, bá-yá, a town of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Danube, 90 miles S. of Budapest, in the level fertile district called the Bácska. It has an active trade in grain and hogs. Alcohol is extensively manufactured. Pop. in 1900 29,361.

Baja, bá-yá (L. Bais) a small seaport of Italy 10 miles W. of Naples, on the Bay of Baja, a small indentation of the Gulf of Posuoli. Baja was a busy port and favorite watering-place of the ancient Romans. There are only fragmentary remains of the ancient imposing baths and villas.

Baja California, the Spanish for Lower California, a territory of the Mexican republic.

Bajada del Paraná, a town of the Argentine Republic. See PARANÁ.

Bajaur, a district on the borders of British India and Afghanistan SE. of Kalistan and Chitral, included in the British sphere of influence, in about lat. 35° N. and between

lon. 71° and 73° E. It is a fertile plain, enclosed by mountains covered with forests and yielding iron-ore of good quality.

Bajour, capital of the district of Bajour, 130 miles NE of Kabul. Lat. 34° 50' N lon 71° 30' E.

Bajaid, a town of Armenia. See BAYATID.

Bajistan, *bā-jis-tān* a town of Persia, in Khorassan; about lat. 34° 40' N lon 58° 20' E. Pop. about 14,000 (?)

Bajmóc, *ba-jmóc*, a small town of northern Hungary 40 miles NE of Neutra. It has mineral springs.

Bajmek, *ba-jmek* a village of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog, 18 miles by rail WSW of Theresienstadt (Bachka). Pop. in 1901, 7588.

Bajna, *ba-jna* a village of Hungary co. and 16 miles SW of Grau.

Bajna de los Colorados, *bā-jna dā los ko-lō-rī-dōs*, a dangerous broken reef off the N coast of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, extending from Cape San Antonio to Bahia Honda. Within the reef is included the Archipelago de los Colorados or de Santa Isabel.

Bakabáya, *bāh kōh bā yā* or **Pakamen**, a town of Hungary co. of Mont, 10 miles SW of Schennitz. Pop. about 3000.

Bakana, a town of Bomania. See BAKAN.

Bakel, a walled town of Senegal with a large stone fortress and a French garrison on the Senegal about 300 miles ESE of St. Louis. It is an important mart. The present Bakel replaces the old town which was almost destroyed during the siege of 1833. Pop. about 2800.

Bakeoven, a post-station of Waco co. Oregon.

Baker, a county in the NE part of Florida. Area, 585 sq. m. It is partly drained by St. Mary's River. Capital, Macclenny. Pop. in 1890 4333. in 1900 4516.

Baker, a county in the SW part of Georgia. Area, 560 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Flint River navigable by steamboats. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890 6144. in 1900 6704.

Baker, a county in the E part of Oregon bordering on Idaho. Area, 32 5 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Snake or Lewis River and is also drained by the Malheur Powder and Owyhee Rivers. The surface is mountainous or hilly. The Blue Mountains forming its N boundary. This county has extensive gold-mines mostly of the placer class. Silver is also found here. Capital, Baker City. Pop. in 1890 6784. in 1900 15 597.

Baker, a post-hamlet of Laclede co. Ill. Pop. about 40.

Baker, a post-station of Jefferson co. Iowa, about 9 miles N of Fairfield.

Baker, a post-town of Brown co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 8 miles S of Hiawatha.

Baker, a post village of East Baton Rouge parish, La. Pop. about 80.

Baker, a post-station of St. Clair co. Mo., 22 miles from Clinton.

Baker, a post-village of White Pine co. Nev. Pop. about 70.

Baker, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn. 7 miles SE of Nashville.

Baker, a post-village of Skagit co. Wash. 22 miles NE of Mount Vernon, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Baker City, a city capital of Baker co., Oregon on the Powder River and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Sumter Valley R. about 300 miles E of Salem. It has various manufactures of wood and lumber, carriages etc. There is extensive gold and silver mining in the surrounding region to which Baker City is a supply and distributing centre. Elevation 3449 feet. Pop. in 1890 2684. in 1900 3663.

Baker Creek, a gold stream of Alaska, a tributary of the Tanana, S of Rampart.

Baker Island, in the Pacific, was taken possession of by the United States in 1857. Lat. 6° 13' N lon 176° 20' W.

Bakermines, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. Pop. about 70.

Baker, Mount, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co. Wash. Its altitude is 10 827 feet. The top is covered with perpetual snow and the sides with forests of fir and other trees. Eruptions of this mountain have been recorded for the years 1854, 1855, and 1870.

Bakers Corner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Ind. 20 miles N of Indianapolis.

Bakers Crossroads, a post-hamlet of White co. Tenn. 20 miles from McMinnville.

Baker Settlement, a village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Bridgewater.

Baker's Falls of the Hudson River are situated in Ringbary town, Washington co. N. Y. The river here descends 70 feet in about 100 rods.

Bakersfield, a banking city the capital of Kern co., Cal., on the Kern River and on the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic Topoka and Santa Fe Rrs., in a fine stock-raising and fruit-growing section, 300 miles SE of San Francisco. It has oil refineries, foundries, machine- and railroad-car shops, and fruit-packing establishments. It is a shipping point for live-stock, wool, hides, grain and fruit. Pop. in 1890 2626, in 1900 4234.

Bakersfield, a post-village of Ouzark co., Mo., 20 miles SE of Gainesville.

Bakersfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. in Bakersfield township (town) about 15 miles E of St. Albans. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1168. of the village, about 200.

Bakersgap, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn. 10 miles S of Mountain City.

Baker's Island, Hancock co., Mo. a small island in Bleehill Bay, about 24 miles E of Belfast.

Bakers Mill, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Fla. 5 miles N of Jasper. Pop. about 80.

Bakers Mill, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 24 miles from Broadway Station.

Bakers Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co. N. Y., 7 miles W of Riverdale Station.

Baker's Park, Cole is on the Aclamas River nearly adjacent to Silverton, and is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan range. It is the centre of a great silver mining district and is about 6 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide.

Baker's River, a small river of Grafton co. N. H. runs southward and enters the Penamiquasset River about 1 mile above Plymouth.

Bakers Summit, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Pa. 64 miles from Roaring Spring Station.

Bakerstown, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa., 18 miles N. of Allegheny on the Pittsburgh and Western R.

Bakersville, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. about 20 miles W by N of Hartford.

Bakerville, a post-village of Washington co. Md. about 10 miles S of Hagerstown.

Bakersville, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. 9 miles from Absecon. Pop. 300.

Bakerville, a post-town, capital of Mitchell co. N. C. 35 miles S by N of Marion. Area is situated in the vicinity.

Pop. in 1900 511.

Bakerville, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio about 35 miles S of Mansfield. It has various manufactures and mills. Pop. about 100.

Bakerville, a post village of Hemmett co. Pa. about 54 miles ESE of Pittsburgh.

Bakerton, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ky. on the Cumberland River about 40 miles ESE of Glasgow.

Bakerton, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. Pop. about 190. The banking point is Charleston.

Bakerville, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn. 13 miles from Waverly Station.

Bakerville, a post-village of Wood co. Wis.

Bakewell, *bāk wēl* a town of England co. of Derby on the Wye, near the Derwent, 8 miles NW of Matlock and 25 miles NW of Derby. Chatsworth the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in the parish and Had-don Hall is near. The place has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901 2856.

Bakhmt, *bāk mōst* a town of Russia, about 126 miles S of Yekaterinodar. Pop. in 1897 10 460. There are large deposits of salt and coal here.

Bakhchisarai, *bāh ches-sā-i* a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 16 miles SW of Simferopol. It was the capital in which the Tartar sovereigns of the peninsula long held sway as tributaries of Turkey. The town stands at the bottom of a valley hemmed in by precipitous rocks and watered by a rivulet, and consists almost entirely of a single street lined with bazaars and workshops. It contains many mosques and is adorned with numerous fountains. The old palace of the khans, a singular edifice, is in good repair. Pop. in 1897 12,935. The majority of the inhabitants are of Tartar blood the rest are Russians, Greeks, Armenians and Karaite Jews.

Bakhtegan, or **Bakhteghan** (*bāh ti-gān*) Lake, in Persia, province of Fars is 50 miles E of Shiraz. It is 60 miles in length from E to W with an average breadth of 8 miles, but at times it shrinks to small dimensions. Elevation 5160 feet. It is in part a salt-marsh. It yields a large quantity of salt.

Bakir-Tchak, *bā-keer' chl* (i. e. 'copper river', anc. Chir-cā) a river of Asia Minor falling into the Gulf of Teheran.

Bak-hou See BAC-HOU.

Bak-nah See BAC-NAH.

Bakony, *bāh kōh* (Ger. *Bakonyer-Wald*, *bā kōn-yeer* *Wald* → c., Forest of Bakony) a mountain-range of

Hungary, S of the Danube, between the Raxo River and Lake Balaton. Average elevation 2000 feet.

Bakuw, b'k'ov a town of Bohemia, in the district of Mährengrätz, on the Leer. Pop. in 1900, 2572.

Baku, a government of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bounded E. by the Caspian Sea. Capital, Baku. Area, 15,193 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 789,659.

Baku, b'k'oo' a seaport of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, capital of a government of the same name, situated on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W coast of the Caspian Sea, 558 miles by rail SSE of Batum (on the Black Sea). Lat. 40° 21' N lon 49° 51' E. The old town of Baku stands on a declivity the summit of which is crowned by a palace of the former khans, but the marvelous development of the petroleum trade, which has occurred since about 1870 has caused the limits of the place to expand much beyond its former area. Beside the old "white town with its spacious mosques, public squares, markets, caravanserais and Greek and Armenian churches a black town has sprung up, devoted to the refining of petroleum which is supplied by about 1500 wells in the vicinity and is piped to the town and prepared for export. The petroleum district of Baku is by far the most productive in the world. The average depth of the wells is about 1000 feet, and the greatest some 600 feet more. The product is 1901 was about 850,000,000 puds, or approximately 50,000,000 barrels. Cotton silk, opium, saffron, and salt are also exported. In ancient times Baku was held in the highest veneration by the Guebans or Parsians (fire-worshippers) and it is still frequented by thousands of pilgrims many of whom come from long distances. (See ARMA-GA.) They still have temples here, and many of them spend their days in worship and in penitential exercises. Baku is the best port on the Caspian Sea, and is largely visited by craft of various kinds. It has ship-building yards and is an important naval station. Pop. in 1879 15,516 in 1892 97,801 in 1907 112,253.

Bakuba, b'k'oo' b'k' a town of Turkey vilayet of Saged 30 miles S'W of Bagdad. It is noted for its fine dates and rich pasturage. Pop. about 2000.

Bala, b'la one of the largest of the Bala Islands.

Bala, b'la, a town of Muskoka, Ontario.

Bala, b'la, a town of Merionethshire, Wales on the Dea, and near Bala Lake, 10 miles from Corwen. Pop. in 1901 1344.

Bala, a post-village of Riley co. Kan. about 23 miles N by W of Junction City.

Bala, b'la, a residential post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles NW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 350.

Balabac, b'la-b'ak an island one of the Philippines 30 miles S. of Palawan. Length, about 23 miles. It contains a village of the same name, capital of the province of Balabac.

Bala-Bagh, b'la-b'ao, a town of Afghanistan 13 miles W of Jalalabad. It is famous for its fruits.

Balabai'agan', b'la-b'ai'aga', or Little Fa'icernosters, a group of islands in Biazar Strait between Borneo and Celebes.

Balagansk, b'la-g'ansk a town of Siberia, on the Angara, 119 miles NW of Irkutsk. Pop. in 1897 1315.

Bal'aghat', or Balaghat a district of the Central Province, British India. Lat. 21°-33° N lon. 80°-81° E. It consists in part of a high plateau covered with extensive forests. Capital Serha. The southern portion of Berar is also called Balaghat and the same name is given to other subalpine tracts in India.

Balaguer, b'la-g'alu (anc. *Bergonia*) a town of Spain 16 miles NE of Lérida, on the Segre. Pop. 5000.

Balagueres, b'la-g'alu, a village of France, department of Ariège.

Balakhsa, b'la-k'na, a town of Russia, about 39 miles NW of Nizhni Novgorod, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Ussla. Pop. in 1897 5037.

Balakiava, b'la-k'la'va, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, 38 miles SSW of Simferopol. It has a good port, completely sheltered by lofty hills with a fortress and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. Balakiava is the port of the Lemnigonians, at which Ulysses is said to have touched and the description of the bay given by Homer is graphic and correct. Under the Genoese it was called Balia Cals, or Cambala, the latter a modification of the ancient appellation Symbalon. Pop. in 1897 1274. Here an engagement was fought between the English and Russians, Oct. 25 1854, in which the charge of the Light Brigade was made.

Balakovo, b'la-k'vo, a town and grain-market of Russia, in the government of Samara. Pop. about 2000.

Bala, (b'la) Lake, or Pim'biemere, the largest lake in North Wales, co. of Merioneth. Length, about 4

miles breadth, 1 mile. The river Dea issues from this lake.

Balamaban, b'la-ba-ba' a pueblo on a small bay of the W coast of Cebu, Philippine Islands. Pop. 9410. It has high-roads to the N and E.

Balamanggan, b'la-ba-ba-ba' an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N extremity of Borneo.

Balam, b'la-ba, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 1½ miles SE of Sedan.

Balamcan, b'la-ba-ba, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco about 80 miles E of San Juan Bautista.

Balangga, b'la-ba-ba, a pueblo of Luzon, on the W side of the Bay of Manila, 30 miles W by N of Manila. Pop. about 9000.

Bal'anguine', or Ban'gung'ee, one of the Sulu Islands. The island was once a haunt of pirates.

Balapur See BALLAPUR.

Balarao-lea-Baran, b'la-r'ik' la-ba' a village of France in Hérault, with hot sulphur springs.

Balashov, b'la-shor a town of Russia, government and 12½ miles W of Saratov. Pop. in 1897 12,200.

Bal'asore', a small native state of India, in Gajeral. Its capital Balasore, is 48 miles N of Bareda.

Bal'asore', or Bal'asor', a district of Orissa, British India, on the Bay of Bengal. It is an alluvial region. Capital Balasore.

Balasore, or Valeswa'ra, a town of India, capital of the district of Balasore, on the Baraballung River 16 miles from its mouth. Pop. about 20,000.

Balasson-Gyarmat, b'la-sha-sh' dyas-mat' a town of Hungary 40 miles NNE of Budapest. Pop. in 1901 8520.

Balaton, b'la-ton (Ger. *Plattensee plät-ton-sá*) the largest lake in Hungary and in southern Europe, 55 miles SW of Budapest. Length from SW to NE 48 miles greatest breadth, about 10 miles. Its waters are slightly salt. They abound in fish and the shores are frequented by large numbers of water-fowl. The lake is navigated by steamboats. It receives upward of 30 streams the largest of which is the Zala and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio the Kopos River and the Kapos Canal. The scenery is very picturesque. The principal place on the lake is Füzö, or Balaton Füzö.

Bal'aton, a banking post-village of Lyon co. Minn. 18 miles by rail W of Tracy. Pop. in 1900 200.

Balaton-Füzö, b'la-ton füzö Hungary See FÜZÖ.

Balayán, b'la-yán a pueblo on the SW coast of Luzon Philippine Islands province and 30 miles NW of Batangas. The bay of Balayán is clear and deep, but is open to the S. winds. Pop. in 1901, 8493. Mount Balayán (about 2675 feet high) is 5 miles NE.

Balayá, b'la-lá a village of Lora, France.

Balbec, a post village of Jay co. Ind. Pop. about 100.

Balbec, a town of Syria. See BALBEEK.

Balbirkie, b'la-b'ir-see, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 1½ miles N of Kirkcaldy on the Loven.

Balbriggan, a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea 18½ miles by rail NNE of Dublin. It is noted for its manufacture of cotton hose. Pop. about 2200.

Balby with Hetheridge, a municipal borough of England, co. of York in the West Riding 1½ miles SW of Doncaster. Pop. in 1901 6781.

Balgas, or Balams, b'la-b'as (from *balas* a boat) a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Corvado, which separates Maranhão from Goias and falls into the Parnahiba, in lat. 7° 15' S lon 45° 10' W.

Balcinham, a town of New Zealand in South Island, 52 miles NW of Dunedin. The famous Kantangata coal-mines are in the vicinity. Pop. of borough in 1896 925.

Balsamy Falls, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co. Va. on James River where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 28 miles NW of Lynchburg.

Baldbutte, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co. Mont. 17 miles NW of Helena its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bald Creek, a post-village of Yancey co. N. C.

Bald Eagle, a township of Clinton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 679.

Bald Eagle, a post-hamlet of York co. Pa. 24 miles S. by W of Lancaster.

Bald Eagle Creek, of Pennsylvania, runs northeastward through the middle of Center co. and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Look Haven. The valley of this creek is bounded on the SE by a long straight ridge called Bald Eagle Mountain, which traverses the east of Center and Clinton. This ridge extends southwestward into Blair and Bedford, where it is called Dunning's Mountain.

Baldagg, bäl'däg, a village of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, 6 miles N of Lucerne. The lake is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, 1 mile broad, and 1839 feet in elevation.

Baldenburg, bäl'den-bähä, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 33 miles NW of Königs. Pop. about 2560.

Baldersau, a post-village of Lenax co. Ontario, 6 miles from Perth.

Baldface, a granite mountain of New Hampshire near the line between Carroll and Coos cos. It is about 13 miles N of North Conway. Altitude, 3460 feet.

Baldface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. N. Y. has an altitude of 3901 feet above sea-level.

Bald Friar, a station in Cecil co. Md. on the Columbia and Port Deposit (Pennsylvania) R. 6 miles NW of Port Deposit.

Bald Head, a headland of Maine SW of the mouth of the Kennebec River.

Bald Head, a headland at the SW extremity of Smith's Island N. C.

Bald Head, a cape on the SW coast of Australia, forming the SW entrance into King George Sound.

Bald Knob, a post-town of White co. Ark. 57 miles by rail NE of Little Rock. The banking point is Scarpy. Pop. in 1900 620.

Bald Mount, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa., 10 miles NNE of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 800.

Bald Mountain, Cal. stands at the V extremity of Tulare co., and has an altitude of 8295 feet above the sea.

Bald Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 13,974 feet. Silver is found in it.

Bald Mountain, a portion of the Unaka or Smoky Range having Carter co. Tenn. on the NW and Mitchell co., N. C. on the SE. One of its peaks called likewise Bald Mountain is 5552 feet high. There are many other mountains called by this name in western North Carolina one of which is near Hickory Nut Gap, 3880 feet.

Bald Mountain, in northern New Brunswick 44 miles SW of Dalhousie. Height, 2485 feet.

Bald Mountain, a post-village of Gilpin co. Colo. 1 mile W of Central City its banking site. It has mining industries. Pop. about 900.

Bald Mountain, a post-hamlet of Washington co. N. Y. 4 miles from Greenwich Station.

Baldock, bäl'dök, a town and parish of England co. of Hertford, 34 miles by rail WNW of London. Pop. in 1901 2087.

Baldock, or Bel'doc, a post-village of Barnwell co., S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 44 miles from Augusta, Ga.

Baldun, Monte, mon tã bäl do, a mountain group of northern Italy on the borders of southern Tyrol and the province of Verona. Height about 7200 feet.

Baldoun, a ruin in Wigtonshire, Scotland, 13 miles from Wigton—the scene of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Baldoyke, bäl'doi, a village and watering place of Ireland, 6 miles by rail NE of Dublin.

Bald Prairie, a post-village of Robertson co. Tex. 12 miles W of Marquet.

Bald Rock, a post-station of Laurel co. Ky.

Baldur, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

Baldwin, a county in the SW part of Alabama, has an area of 1501 sq. m. It is bounded on the YW by the Alabama River, on the E by the Perdido, on the S by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Mobile River and Mobile Bay. Capital, Daphne. Pop. in 1890 8941 in 1900 13,194.

Baldwin, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of 250 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River. Milledgeville is the capital. Pop. in 1890 14,648 in 1900 17,768.

Baldwin, a post-village of Gunnison co. Colo. 15 miles N of Gunnison. Pop. about 100.

Baldwin, a post-village of Duval co. Fla. on the Jacksonville and Southwestern and the Seaboard Air Line R. 19 miles W by E of Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Baldwin, a town of Banks and Habersham cos., Ga. in Golden Hill and Cornelia precincts. Pop. in 1900 120.

Baldwin, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 45 miles SE of St. Louis. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 381.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind.

Baldwin, a post-town of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Clinton and Anamosa Branch R., 24 miles E. of Anamosa. Pop. in 1900 354.

Baldwin, a banking city of Douglas co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 15 miles S. by W of Lawrence. It is the seat of Baker University. A mag-

netic observatory of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is also located here. Pop. in 1900 1017.

Baldwin, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La. about 25 miles from Morgan City. It is on the Southern Pacific R. and has shingle-mills, etc. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Baldwin, a township (town) of Cumberland co. Me. on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R. 32 miles WNW of Portland. It has active manufactures (Post-offices, East, North, and West Baldwin). Pop. in 1900 821.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md. in the Long Green Valley. It has a station on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 184 miles NE of Baltimore.

Baldwin, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md.

Baldwin, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Mich. is on the Marquette River and on the Pere Marquette R. 30 miles E of Ludington. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles. The banking point is Reed City. Pop. in 1900 345.

Baldwin, a township (town) of Chemung co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 536.

Baldwin, a station of Essex co. N. Y. in Ticonderoga township (town) on the Delaware and Hudson R. 5 miles from Fort Ticonderoga. It is on Lake George near its outlet.

Baldwin, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 25 miles E. of New York. Pop. about 1600.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Ashe co. N. C.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Clermont co. Ohio 20 miles E of Cincinnati.

Baldwin, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 8218. It has important coal-mines.

Baldwin, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. Pop. about 300.

Baldwin, the former name of the post-borough of Stelton, in Dauphin co., Pa. See STELTON.

Baldwin, a banking post-village of St. Croix co. Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 41 miles E of St. Paul. Minn. It has manufactures of lumber, flour, cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900 651.

Baldwin, a township (town) of St. Croix co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1395.

Baldwin, a post-village of York co. Ontario, Canada, 20 miles from Newmarket, its banking point.

Baldwin Place, a post-hamlet of Westchester co. N. Y.

Baldwin's Mills, a post-station of Waupaca co. Wis. on the Waupaca River about 35 miles NNW of Oshkosh.

Baldwin's Mills, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec, Canada, 9 miles from Contrecoeur.

Baldwinsville, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 21 miles W of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of shawls, toys, etc. Pop. about 1700.

Baldwinsville, a banking post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Seneca River and on the Lackawanna R. 12 miles NW of Syracuse and 23 miles SSE of Oswego. It has large flooring and knitting mills, foundry, candle-factory, etc. Pop. in 1890 3640 in 1900 2902.

Baldwinsville, Queens co. N. Y. See HALDWIN.

Baldwys, a banking post-village of Lee and Prentiss cos., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 31 miles S of Corinth. It has extensive shingle-mills and a gunnery. Pop. in 1900 360.

Baldy Peak, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo range, is in the E part of Colorado, near the line between Cortina and Huerfano cos. Altitude, 14,176 feet.

Bäle, a town of Switzerland. See BASEL.

Baleares (bäl-sä-r'ik) Iäles (anc. *Baleares* Sp. *Baleares* bäl-sä-r'ik) a group of islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 48' and 40° 5' N and lon. 1° 20' and 4° 20' E. consisting of Majorca (Mallorca), Minorca, Ivis, Formentera, Cabrera, and several islets, and forming an administrative province of Spain. Capital, Palma, on Majorca. Port Mahon, on Minorca, is an important steamship station. United area, 1935 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 311,640. The climate is temperate and healthy and the soil is fertile.

Balearis Major. See MAJORCA.

Balearis Minor. See MINORCA.

Baternu, bäl-tär-nä, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 6 miles by rail NW of Como.

Baternu, a Midlothian village of Scotland, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. Pop. about 700.

Bal'eshare, an island of Scotland in the Hebrides, S of the island of North Uist, Inverness-shire. Pop. about 300.

Balestrata, bäl-les-trä-tä, a town of Simly, 22 miles W of Palermo. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Balewar, bäl-sä-war, a large stream of the Ganges delta, leaves the Ganges below Kunktia, is at first called Garai, next takes the name of Mudhamatti and is called

Bahover in its tidal portions (in the estuary frequently named Haringhats).

Bahf, half, a watering-place of Hungary, in the co. of Odenburg, at the SW end of Neusiedl Lake (Fertő Tava) Pop. in 1901 1067.

Balfour, bál-fur, a banking post-village of McHenry co., N Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 36 miles S. of Towson. Pop. 103.

Balfour, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Carlisle.

Balfour, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the head-waters of the Bow River in about lat 51° 33' N. Height, 12 475 feet.

Balfrinkhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, of the Mischabel group. Height, 12 475 feet.

Balfrom, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 16 miles WSW of Stirling.

Balfrash, bál-frosh written also Balfurush, Barferush, and Barfurush, a town of Persia, province of Masanderan, on the Bawal 13 miles from its mouth in the Caspian and 90 miles N.E. of Tcheran. Pop. estimated at 60 000. It has a large trade, being an entrepôt of the commerce between Russia and Persia. Its port is Meshed-i-Sar.

Balgach, bál-gák, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles S of St. Gall. It has sulphur springs and baths.

Bali, bá-lé, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately S of Java and W of Lombok (the strait separating the last-named being Wallace's (faunal) Line, although now known to have depth in places not exceeding 170 fathoms). It is 76 miles in length and 40 miles in greatest breadth. Area, about 2100 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 700 000. Two mountain-chains traverse it from E. to W. The volcano of Gunung Agung is about 18 600 feet high. The island is abundantly supplied with water. Principal products are rice, coffee, and tobacco. Bali contains a number of petty states, vassals of the Dutch. Badong, in the S, is the chief. The people are of Malay stock, with a written language of their own called Bahasa. This is the only island of the Malay Archipelago where Brahminism is the prevailing religion. Buleang, in the N, is the seat of the Dutch residency of Bali and Lombok.

Bali, a town of Bengal British India, on the Megh, 4 miles N of Howrah. Pop. about 17 000.

Balikerey, bá-lé-ke-ru, a town of Asia Minor, 75 miles WSW of Brusa. A great fair is held here in the summer. Pop. about 13 000 (according to one estimate, much greater).

Balingen, bá-líng-gw, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar 30 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3500.

Bali, Strait of, a shallow channel between Java and the island of Bali. In its narrowest part it is but 3 miles across.

Baling, bá-lé-yu-ág, a people of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 13 miles N of Bulacan on an affluent of the Rio Grande do la Pampanga. It is situated in a fertile locality and produces hats and fabrics of silk, cotton and dyed cloth. Pop. in 1903, 15 936.

Balise, a British colony. See BARRICA HORROR.

Balise, or Belize, bá-lé-ze, capital of British Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, at the mouth of an arm of the river Belize. Lat. 17° 20' N. lon 88° 13' W. Most of the houses are of wood and built on piles. Pop. about 6000 mostly blacks.

Balisse, a river which rises in Guatemala and flows NE. through British Honduras reaching the Gulf of Honduras near the town of Balise. It is navigable for a long distance for vessels of light draught.

Balisse, bá-lé-ze, one of the pilot-villages near the mouth of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines parish, La.

Baljam, bá-joo-ján, a town of Asiatic Russia, in eastern Bokhara, about 300 miles SSE. of the city of Bokhara.

Balkan, bá-lán (anc. Ha-ma) a mountain-chain of Europe, the direct continuation of the southern Carpathians or Transylvanian Alps. It extends southward from the Iron Gates of the Danube as the eastern boundary of Serbia, turns SE. through western Bulgaria, and then eastward as the separating line between Bulgaria and Eastern Rumania to meet the Black Sea at Euxine. In a more extended sense, the Balkans are by some geographers made to include the more southern mountains of the peninsula, the Anti-Balkans and the lofty Despot-Dagh (Rhodope Mountains, with the Rilo-Dagh, nearly 10 000 feet). The true Balkans, the Sierra-Pinnia, old or great mountains of the Bulgarians, are of comparatively youthful construction and date their uplift from about the Middle Tertiary period, being a part of the great Alpine system of folds. Their steep line is on the south, where the descent into the Sava and East Rumanian foreland is markedly abrupt. Northward the fall is much more gradual, and in the direction of their

western termination they flatten out into a plateau-surface (Shumia). The Iker east of Sofia, is the only stream that penetrates the mountain-belt, through a wild and narrow gorge. The section of the chain between the passage of the Iker and Shumia is frequently designated the Kodja-Balkan (also Veldik-Balkan), and it contains the loftiest summits of the system,—the Yumruktohal, 7766 feet Kadimlia, 7478 ft. Amberika, 7317 ft. The lower slopes of the mountains are well wooded with oak and other trees and largely planted with the vine, while beautiful meadow and pasture tracts especially on the southern face, characterize a somewhat rugged middle zone. There is no perpetual snow-cap, but the mountains give distinct evidences of past glaciation. Among the more important passes are the Sveti-Nikolaia (4506 ft.) Dobral (1400 ft.) Baba-Konak (3240 ft.) Troyan (3445 ft.), Demir Kapu (3680 ft.), and the historically famous Ak-Boss (1400 ft.) and Shipka (4290 ft.).

Balkan Peninsula (so named from the mountain-range of the BALKAN), the easternmost of the three great southern peninsulas of Europe, between the Adriatic and Ionian seas on the W, and the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Aegean Sea on the E. Strictly speaking the base of this peninsula is a line drawn from the delta of the Danube to the head of the Adriatic Sea. The area, roughly speaking is about 200 000 sq. m. or somewhat less than that of the Iberian Peninsula. A part of the territory however as thus defined lies outside of the limits of the region conventionally designated as the Balkan Peninsula, the Danube and the lower Save being commonly taken as the base. The Balkan Peninsula, as the designation is regularly used, comprises European Turkey (Thrace, Macedonia, Albania, etc.) Bulgaria (with Eastern Rumania), Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina (now virtually a part of Austria-Hungary) Dalmatia (on Austrian crown land) and Greece. The aggregate population is about 17 000 000 about half of whom are Slavs. With the exception of a long strip along the Danube, included in Bulgaria, nearly the whole of the peninsula is mountainous. In the S (Greece and Macedonia) the mountain elevations reach out into the sea in the form of peninsulas and reappear detached from the mainland in numerous islands. In the NE are the Balkan Mountains, to the S of which are the Despot-Dagh (Rhodope Mountains) Rilo-Dagh (nearly 10 000 feet in elevation) and Pelin Dagh. From the shores of the Gulf of Saloniki rises Mount Olympus (nearly 10 000 ft.). On the NE borders of Albania is the Sharr Dagh (9000 ft. or more). In Greece are the Pindus and other ranges. The mountains of Montenegro rise to a height of over 8000 ft. Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia are covered with mountains. The Dinaric Alps extend along the borders of Bosnia and Dalmatia. The largest rivers flowing into the basin of the Danube are the Morava and Drina. The Merits, Struma, and Vardar are considerable streams emptying into the Aegean Sea. The Balkan Peninsula approaches to within less than half a mile of Asia at the B and of the Sea of Marmora, where the Bosphorus leads into the Black Sea, and to within about a mile of where the Dardanelles connect the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea. Between 1354 and 1478 the Turks made themselves masters of nearly the whole of the Balkan Peninsula. The disruption of their realm has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Balkány, bá-lán, a village of Hungary co. of Szabolcs, 7 miles S of Nagy Kálló.

Balkash, bá-kásh or Tengiz, ten'gee, an extensive lake of Asiatic Russia, between lat. 43° and 46° 30' N and lon. 75° 20' and 79° E. It receives the waters of the Irtis and several smaller streams but has no outlet. Length from NE to SW, about 330 miles greatest breadth, 55 miles. It occupies a position 780 feet above the sea, and is merely a relief of a former much more extensive sheet of water of which the Saury-Kul and Ala-Kul are also remaining parts. It has been thought to have been a part of the Avalo-Caspian system, but the assumed connection is doubtful. Greatest depth about 80 feet. The waters, which are fresh, have been rising of late years.

Balkh, bá-kh, a region of Turkistan (the anc. Bactria, in the narrower sense), now subordinate to the Amser of Afghanistan extending between lat. 30° and 37° N and lon. 64° and 69° E, having on the N the Amu Darya, on the E Badakhshan on the S the Hindu Kush Mountains and W the desert. Length about 250 miles breadth, 20 miles. Capital Tashkurgan.

Balkh (anc. Zariaspa and Bactra) a city of the above region, situated on the Balkh River 166 miles W of Kandahar. The modern town, although it still bears the name of Mother of Cities, replacing the capital of the Groom-Bactrian monarchy (which arose in the middle of the third century A.D., and whose domains ultimately included part

of India), is now almost depopulated. It is enclosed by a mud wall and occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city, the remains of which cover a space 20 miles in circumference. Silk weaving is extensively carried on. Pop. estimated from 8000 to 15 000.

Balla, bal'la, a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 8 miles by rail SE of Castlebar. Pop. about 500.

Ballacluthie, bal'la-kloo'hah, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness and Argyll, on Loch Leven and Linthe, 11½ miles SSW of Fort William. Here are noted slate-quarries.

Ballaghaderreen, bal'la-wa-dá-reen, a town of Ireland co. of Mayo 30 miles ENE of Castlebar.

Ballaigee, bal'lag, a village and resort of western Switzerland in the canton of Valais 3 miles from Vailloire. It is charmingly situated in the valley of the Orbe, at an elevation of 3050 feet.

Ballian, bal'lan, a village of France, Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles SW of Tours.

Ballastra, bal'lan-trá, a maritime village of Scotland, 28 miles SSW of Ayr. Pop. about 750.

Ballinacra, a post-village of York co. Ontario 7 miles from Stouffville.

Ballaper, or **Baleper**, bal'la-poor, a town of the Akola district, in Berar, British India, 31 miles SW of Elphur. It is celebrated for its turbans. Pop. about 10 000.

Ballarat, or **Bellarat**, a city of Victoria, Australia, 74 miles by rail WNW of Melbourne. Lat. 37° 34' S. lon. 143° 02' E. It is situated at an elevation of 1437 feet above the sea, and is divided by the Yarrowee Creek into Ballarat East and Ballarat West. It is a modern city with various advanced institutions. It stands on one of the most famous gold-fields in the world. There were, in 1899 9734 persons engaged in gold- (placer and quartz) mining and the yield was 208 920 ounces. The South Star Mine has a depth of 2520 feet. The famous Welcome Nugget weighing 2217 ounces was found here (Bakery Hill) and the 'Lady Hotham' weighing 1158 ounces near Canadian Gully. Ballarat is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. The discovery of gold here was made in 1851. Pop. in 1891 46,933. In 1901 47,710.

Ballard, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 237 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River and on the W by the Mississippi and intersected by Mayfield Creek. The Humphrey and Clanton Creeks drain it in the N. Capital Workiffe. Pop. in 1890 6380. In 1900 19,761.

Ballard, a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. Pop. 80.

Ballard, a banking city of Kingco Wash. at the junction of the Great Northern and the Seattle and International Rrs. 4 miles from Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber and iron ship-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 4568.

Ballards, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. Pop. about 90.

Ballards Falls, a post hamlet of Washington co. Kan. on the Little Blue River 10 miles above Waterville.

Ballardville, a post-village of Oldham co. Ky., 4 miles from Lagrange. Pop. about 60.

Ballardville, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. 21 miles N by W of Boston.

Ballas, bal'la, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile celebrated for its earthen jars, called *Ballas*, which are much used. Large rafts made of Ballas jars are floated down the Nile to market.

Ballater, bal'la-ter, a village and summer-resort of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen 37 miles SSW of Aberdeen. Pop. about 1000. Near here are various medicinal springs.

Ball Camp, a post-village of Knox co. Tenn. 8 miles from Ebenezer.

Ball Creek, Kent co. Mich. See Kent Cr.

Ballena, bal'la-ná (native pron. bal'la ná), a post-station of San Diego co. Cal. 60 miles NE of San Diego.

Ballenstedt, bal'len-stét, a town of Germany in Anhalt, 10 miles SE of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900 5423.

Ballestine, a post-village of Ontonagon co. Mich. Pop. about 100.

Ballestines Mills, a post-station of Wake co. N. C.

Balleys (bal'le-ne) *Ielands*, a group of small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean is about lat. 60° 44' S. lon. 163° E. They were discovered by the whaler *Balleys* in 1839. One of the islands has a volcanic peak estimated to be nearly 10 000 feet in height.

Balleroy, bal'ra, a town of France department of Calvados, 0 miles SW of Bayeux. Pop. 1000.

Ball Ground, a post-town of Cherokee co. Ga. 11 miles N by E of Canton. Pop. in 1900 362.

Ballett, bal'le-at, a post-station of Venango co. Pa.

Ballettsville, a post-village of Leigh co. Pa. Pop. about 150.

Ballina, bal'la-ná, formerly *Balleek* (the ford of flags), a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo and Sligo, on the navigable river Moy 18 miles NNE of Castlebar. It has salmon-fisheries. Pop. 4800. It was taken by the French in 1798.

Ballisee, a resort of Australia in New South Wales on the N side of the entrance to Richmond River 350 miles N of Sydney, with which it is connected by steamer. Lat. 28° 50' S. Pop. 1300.

Bel'la-mad, a post-village of Wallington co., Ontario, 8 miles from Georgetown.

Bal'linabish, a town of Ireland, co. of Down 13 miles by rail SW of Belfast.

Bal'linakill, a town of Ireland, Queen's co. 11 miles S of Maryborough. Pop. about 750.

Bal'linamora, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim 13 m. or NE of Carnock-on-Shannon.

Bal'linamuck, a village of Ireland, 11 miles NNE of Longford. Here the French troops under General Humbert surrendered to the English, Sept. 8 1798.

Bal'linaskellig (or *Bal'lickeeliligs*) Bay, Ireland, co. of Kerry, between Hog Head on the N and Helms Head on the W. Breadth, 5 miles.

Ballinasloe, bal'lin-a-slo, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway and Roscommon on the Suck 22 miles S of Roscommon and 61 miles WSW of Dublin. Pop. about 3500.

Ballincollig, a town of the co. of Cork Ireland 6 miles from Cork.

Ballingerry, a town of the co. of Limerick, Ireland, 19 miles SW of the town of Limerick. Pop. about 750.

Bal'linger, a banking post-town, the capital of Rancho co. Tex. on the G. & C., Colorado and Santa Fé R. 24 miles NE of San Angelo. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900 1123.

Bal'linrobe, a town of Ireland co. of Mayo, on the Robe, near its mouth in Lough Mask and 16 miles SSE of Castlebar. Pop. about 2200.

Balloo, bal'loo, a town of France, department of Sarthe, near the left bank of the Orne 12 miles NNE of Le Mans. Pop. (communes) about 1500.

Balloo, a station in Los Angeles co. Cal. on the railroad from Santa Monica to Los Angeles 0 miles W of Los Angeles.

Ballon d'Alsace, bal'lon d'al'la, one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges, on the boundary between France and Germany 4083 feet high.

Ballon de Guebwiller, bal'lon d'eph ghéb'vél, the French for Mount Guebwiller or the Sulzer Balchen, the highest mountain of the Vosges, in Upper Alsace, Germany, 4407 feet high.

Belleoon, a post-village of Yell co. Ark. Pop. about 100.

Belletoe, bal'le, a village of France, department of Meyenne, 12 miles from Laval.

Bell Point, a post-hamlet of Granger co. Tenn.

Bell's Hill, Loudoun co. Va. is on the Potomac River about 32 miles NW of Washington. The Federals were defeated here on Oct. 31, 1801, their commander Colonel Baker being killed.

Belle Ferry, a post-hamlet of Shasta co. Cal.

Bell'ston, a township (town) of Saratoga co. N. Y. It contains Ballston Center and part of Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1900 2034.

Belletoe, a post-village of Polk co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 45 miles SW of Portland. Pop. about 225.

Ballston Center, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y., in Ballston township (town) 5 miles SW of Ballston Spa.

Belletoe Lake, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y., 7 miles SW of Ballston Spa. Pop. 200.

Belletoe Spa, a banking post-town and resort, the capital of Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. 6 miles SW of Saratoga Springs. The name of its station is Ballston. It has several mineral springs and manufactures of paper, paper bags, leather and woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 3023.

Bellsville, a post-village of Powhatan co. Va.

Balltown, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Balltown, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Bellville, a village of Sandusky co. Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 1½ miles S of Fremont.

Bellwin, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. 5 miles from Murfrees Station.

Belly, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. near the boundary with Montgomery co. Pop. about 550.

Bel'lybar, a town of Ireland 8 miles SSE of Monaghan. Pop. about 3200.

Bellybofey, a town of Ireland co. of Donegal, on the Finn 12 miles WSW of Lifford.

Ballybunion, a watering-place of the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles NW of Listowel.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on a bay, 3 miles WSW of Fair Head. Pop. about 1500.

Ballyvaughan, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 11 miles N of Belfast.

Ballyvaughan, or **Mam'sera**, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles from Bethany.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 3 miles NNW of Aughnacloy. Pop. about 500.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles NNE of Caran.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland co. and 11 miles SE of Caran. Pop. about 750.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 5 miles WSW of Tarbert, near the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. about 750.

Ballyvaughan, a large suburb of Belfast, Ireland in the co. of Down on the Lagan.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the lough 11 miles S. by E of Longford. Pop. about 1000.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim on the Braid 33 miles NNW of Belfast. Pop. about 5500. It has a large trade in linen and numerous hatching-grounds. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 1 mile NW of Ballymena. Pop. about 2000.

Ballyvaughan, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey 10 miles SW of Dublin. Pop. about 750.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. and 13 miles SW of Sligo.

Ballyvaughan, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles from London.

Ballyvaughan, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Down 13 miles S of Antrim. Pop. about 1500.

Ballyvaughan, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny on the Nora, 10 miles NNW of Kilkenny. Pop. about 50.

Ballyvaughan, a seaport town of Ireland co. of Donegal on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyvaughan Bay 25 miles by rail NW of Enniskillen. It has salmon fisheries. Pop. about 2100.

Baltus, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. 8 miles SSE of Mercer.

Baltus, a port village of Cooke co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Baltus, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales. It has ship-building yards, cooperages etc. Pop. about 33,000.

Baltus, a village of Hungary, 14 miles NW of Debrecen. Pop. about 10,000.

Baltus, Col de. See COL DE BALNE.

Baltus, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of La Tour-d'Aud. Here is a splendid stalactite cavern.

Baltus, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, 8 miles N of Cape Fife.

Baltus, a village of Scotland, on the river Dee, 44 miles WSW of Aberdeen, picturesquely situated at an elevation of 900 feet. It is a royal residence, and is intimately associated with the life of Queen Victoria.

Baltus, a village of Ontario, co. of Huron, on the S. end of Ontario Lake 20 miles from Perth.

Baltus, a post-village of Hertfordshire co., New Brunswick 12 miles from Campbellton its banking point.

Baltus, or **Balti**, a village of Marshall co. Miss. 24 miles SE of Memphis.

Balti, a town of India, in Rajputana, 60 miles SW of Jodhpur. Pop. about 7000.

Balti, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 11 miles W of Perth. It is situated at the foot of Loch Veil, near the scene of many of the exploits of Rob Roy.

Balti, a town of India, in Oudh district and 30 miles NE of Gonda. Pop. about 1500.

Balti, a parish of Worcestershire, England, is a suburb of Birmingham.

Balti, a post-village of Transylvania co., N. C. Pop. about 150.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a town of India. See BALI.

Balti, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. about 50.

Balti, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 8 miles N of Sora. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3500).

Balti, a town of Ontario, on Talbot River 3 miles from Eldon.

Balti, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NE of Solothurn, on the Dürren. Pop. in 1900 2468.

Near it, and connected by narrow gauge railway, is the celebrated delf of Omsinger Klus, with a village of the same name.

Balti, one of the Shetland Islands, immediately E of Unst, between which and Balti is Balti Sound.

Balti, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Kodima, an affluent of the Bug 132 miles ESE of Kamnata-Podolsk. It is an important railway junction and has many soap and candle-works and a large trade in cattle, horses, wool, grain and tallow. Pop. in 1907 24,400.

Balti, a town of Spain, 14 miles ESE. of Palencia. Pop. of the commune about 2500.

Balti, a village of Portugal, in Minho, 14 miles ENE of Oporto. Pop. about 1500.

Balti, a town of Bulgaria, 23 miles NE. of Varna, on the Black Sea near the ruins of Tomi; the place of Ovid's exile. Pop. about 5000.

Balti, a post-village of New London on Conn. on the Shetucket River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 42 miles ESE of Hartford. Pop. about 700.

Balti, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 18 miles SW of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 250.

Balti, a post-village of Minnesota on S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 5 miles (direct) S of Dell Rapids, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Balti, a port, or **Balti**, a port, on the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 30 miles W of Riga. It is the terminus of the Baltic R. Pop. in 1907 852.

Balti, a province, a name applied to the Russian governments or provinces of Kurland, Rethonia, and Livonia, where the German language is spoken by the dominant class.

Balti, a sea, or **Balti**, a sea, (for *Östersund*) East Sea, and *Mare Suevicum*) a sea of Europe enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark and communicating with the North Sea by the numerous channels consisting of the Skagerrak, Kattegat, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Torned in the N. about 550 miles, and from Stockholm on the W. to St. Petersburg, at the extremity of the Gulf of Finland on the E. 390 miles. Its area (inclusive of the Kattegat) is 160,000 sq. m., and its basin which receives the drainage of nearly a fifth of the surface of Europe is at least 800,000 sq. m. Notwithstanding its great extent the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. Its floor is properly an extension of the North Sea plateau over which there is generally only a shallow rise. The average depth of the sea being about 25-30 fathoms. The greatest recorded depth between Stockholm and the island of Gotland is 1518 feet. The sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water, hence it contains but little salt, the quantity ranging from about 5 to 10 parts per thousand, relatively to the North Sea, it is about as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is called the Gulf of Bothnia on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the SE the Gulf of Danzig and on the SW the Gulf of Lübeck. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motava, Elbe, Oder, Angerman, Elbe, Umed, Elbe, Lulea, Elbe, Torne, and other Swedish rivers, lakes, and seas, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of the sea, and closed to navigation the mouths of many of its streams. The shores and bed of the sea have towards the south a well-ascertained downward movement while in the northern section or at least in some parts of it, elevation appears to be taking place. The chief islands are the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jutland and Sweden, the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Öland, Gotland, Dagö, and Ösel the group of Åland and that of Quarken. The Baltic has but insignificant tides, the daily differentials being in some parts not observable at Copenhagen the difference between high and low water is barely one foot. The sea, however, is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the Sound and the Belts. Thus during a NE wind the SW portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the level of the North Sea. But after NW gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and, pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits havoc among the islands.

of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean, and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows outward is in proportion to those in which it flows in an opposite direction as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen along the coasts and in severe winters a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The harbor of Helsingfors is closed during about 139 days of the year and that of Kronstadt, 163 days. Baltic Port, on the other hand has but about 35 days of ice-coverage. During recent years much success has attended the use of powerful ice-breaking steamers, and the harbors have been kept measurably clear of ice. In 1334 the Baltic was frozen so hard that for six weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. Periods of excessive freezing were also the winters of 1450-1458 (when Charles X of Sweden marched his forces across the Baltic) and 1709. The Gulf of Bothnia is frequently completely frozen over. The Baltic contains abundance of fish and a great quantity of amber is gathered on its shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Åbo, Helsingfors, Riga, Liban, Memel, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Copenhagen, Malmö, Karlskrona, Stockholm and Galle. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, completed in 1896 and measuring 61 miles in length unites the Baltic with the North Sea.

Baltimore, bawl to more or bawit t-emp-er a small seaport of Ireland, at its E. extremity co. of Cork on a small bay, 47 miles SW of Cork. Lat. 51° 29' N. lon. 9° 29' W.

Baltimore, bawl to more, a county in the N. part of Maryland, has an area of 856 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE. by Chesapeake Bay and on the E. and W. by the Patuxent River. It is also drained by Gunpowder River. The surface is diversified by hills, some of which are nearly 800 feet higher than the level of the sea. Among the mineral resources of this county are granite, marble, limestone, soapstone, and iron and copper-ores. Capital, Towson. Pop. in 1890, 2,909. in 1900, 90,765.

Baltimore, a city port of entry and metropolis of Maryland the sixth city in population of the United States, is on an estuary of the Patuxent River (locally known as

The Patuxent) 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay and about 180 miles by ship-channel from the Atlantic. Lat. 39° 17' N. lon. 76° 37' W. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Baltimore and Annapolis and other railroads, 40 miles NE. of Washington and 96 miles SW of Philadelphia. Its harbor is spacious and secure and has been deepened artificially to a minimum of 24 feet. The facilities for transfer of freight from the railways to the shipping are excellent and the city has become one of the leading places of export in the United States especially for the agricultural products of the West and South. It is built on a succession of eminences and has picturesque surroundings. The principal thoroughfares are Baltimore and Lexington Streets, running E. and W., and Charles Street, running N. and S. Many of the public buildings are noteworthy for size and beauty and fine situation among these may be mentioned the Peabody Institute with a library of about 150,000 volumes, the Roman Catholic cathedral (with a dome 125 feet high) Enoch Pratt Free Library (containing 200,000 volumes) city hall (with a dome 360 feet high), court-house, federal building and museum temple. Among the educational institutions are the Johns Hopkins University opened in 1876 one of the leading institutions of learning of the United States with about 700 students University of Maryland, Bryn Mawr School Woman's College, Maryland Institute, Baltimore City College, Loyola College, Morgan College Calvert Hall College, St. Joseph's Academy St. Mary's Seminary, Notre Dame Institute, etc. The Johns Hopkins Hospital like the Johns Hopkins University founded upon an endowment of Mr. Johns Hopkins, is in the excellence of its system and perfection of equipment considered to rank with the foremost European institutions of its kind. The nominal centre of the city is occupied by the beautiful Mount Vernon Place with its stately Washington Monument, a column of white marble 130 feet in height resting upon a base 35 feet in height, and supporting a colossal statue of Washington. This, with other monuments, has given to Baltimore the name of 'Monument City'. The city is abundantly provided with respectable institutions and is pre-eminent for the number and beauty of its places of worship. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore is cardinal and primate of the United States. Druid Hill Park, on the outer limits of the city is noted for its natural beauty and covers about 700 acres. Baltimore vies with Philadelphia as a city of homes, each dwelling house, as a general thing being occupied by a single family.

The leading industries of Baltimore are the packing of

fruits and oysters and the manufacture of clothing, boots, shoes, cotton goods, flour, fertilizers, bricks, machinery, and metallic wares. The canning industry is very extensive, and gives employment to many thousands of hands, the annual product being 50,000,000 cans. The cotton-dock mills in and about the city whose product is the greater part of the sail-dock made in the United States employ about 8000 hands. In its metal industries the city is very important, and the vast Bessemer steel plant at Sparrow's Point, 9 miles from Baltimore, has a daily capacity of 2000 tons. Ship-building is also carried on.

The export trade of Baltimore, both foreign and coast-wise, is very great. The grain trade with Europe is of first importance, but naval stores, cotton, foods, ores etc. are also extensively shipped. Steamship lines connect with Liverpool, Bremen, and other European ports and with the principal domestic ports. The principal railway lines entering Baltimore pass under the city through immense tunnels.

Baltimore was founded in 1729, and incorporated as a city in 1796. The bombardment of Fort Mifflin by the British and the battle of North Point, where the militia of Baltimore repelled the British attack (1814) were notable events of the war of 1812-15. The construction of the first important line of railway in the United States the Baltimore and Ohio R. was commenced in Baltimore in 1828. It was about this time that the merchant-vessels known as

Baltimore clippers became famous throughout the world. Baltimore was visited by a ravaging fire in Feb. 1904, by which property valued at upward of \$50,000,000 was destroyed.

In 1770 the population was 13,508. In 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 35,538. In 1820, 82,738. In 1830, 90,625. In 1840, 102,318. In 1850, 149,054. In 1860, 212,418. In 1870, 267,354. In 1880, 332,313. In 1890, 434,419. In 1900, 508,937. The colored population in 1900 numbered 79,739.

Baltimore, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio on the Ohio and Erie Canal and on two railroads, 24 miles E.-E. of Columbus and 10 miles N. of Lancaster. Its banking point is Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Baltimore, a township (town) of Windsor co. Vt., 0 mi. on N.E. of Gamett's Station. Pop. in 1900, 55.

Baltimore, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario 5 miles by rail N. of Cobourg. It contains various mills and factories. Pop. about 300.

Baltanglass, bawling glass a town of Ire and one of Wicklow and Carlow on the Slaney 12 miles N.E. of Carlow. Pop. about 1300.

Baltistan, a region of Asia. See DULISTAN.

Ba'lu, an island of Burma, in the Gulf of Martaban, at the mouth of the Salween. It is 17 miles long.

Baluchistan, a country of Asia. See BALUCHISTAN.

Balvano bál-vá-ne a town of Italy province and 15 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Balkola, bál-sol-lá, a town of Italy 5 miles WNW of Casale. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Bam, bām a town of Persia, in Kerman SE. of the city of Kerman. Pop. about 10,000.

Bambarra, a native state and former kingdom of western Africa, in French Sudan mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N. and lon. 5° and 9° W. having on the S. the Mandingo country and elsewhere Kaarta, Bergru and other states. It is traversed from SW to NE by the Niger, on which are its principal towns—Segu, Samanding, Yamina, and Bamakou. The heat is intense. The rainy season lasts from June to November. The chief or butter tree, bombax or cotton tree, baobab, oil-palm, date, tamarind, etc. are indigenous. maize millet rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarres are negroes of the Mandingo race and tolerably advanced in agriculture they spin and dye, work in iron and gold, manufacture leather and carry on trade.

Bambeckue, bām-bék a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Dunkerque.

Bam'ber, a hamlet of Ocean co. N. J. on the Tucker-ton R. 24 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Bamberg, bām-bēng a town of Bavaria Upper Franconia, 33 miles N. of Nuremberg, beautifully situated at the foot of a range clothed with orchards and vineyards and traversed by the Regnitz the branches of which divide the town into three districts. The junction with the Ludwigs-Canal, which unites the Main with the Danube, is at this point. Bamberg is one of the finest towns in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of note are the cathedral a splendid medieval structure in the Romanesque style and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly sculptured tomb of Henry II. and his empress, Cunigunde the church of St. James, founded in 1072, the upper parish church or St. Mary's, a fine specimen of the pure Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, the

church of St. Martin's, a massive structure the old Benedictine monastery of St. Michael, now converted into a hospital and a museum, the old palace of the prince-bishops of Bamberg, now a royal palace, the theatre and the town hall. The town possesses a royal library containing about 300,000 volumes (including 3000 incunabula) and 4500 manuscripts. It has also an observatory. The manufactures comprise cotton products, tobacco, shoes, metallic wares, furniture, etc., and there are many breweries. Vegetable gardening is extensively carried on. The prince-bishops of Bamberg ruled the town and the surrounding district down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1890 35,815 to 1900 41,620.

Bamberg, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, formed in 1897 of the E. portion of Barnwell co. Area, 353 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Edisto River and is intersected by the Little Salkehatchie River. Capital Bamberg. Pop. in 1900, 17,296.

Bamberg, a banking post-town capital of Bamberg co., 8 C. 5 miles WNW of Charleston on the Southern R. It has cotton and knitting mills, buggy factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1535.

Bamberg, or **Welmer**, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles from Peterburg.

Bamboo, a post-village of Watauga co. NC 3 miles S of Boone. Pop. about 125.

Bamborough, **bam bū-rūh** a village of England co. of Northumberland, 16 miles SE of Berwick. Bamborough Castle, built on the site of a Saxon fortress, stands on a high rock projecting into the North Sea.

Bambuk, **bām būk** a country of Africa, French Sudan in the ang. a formed by the Foulon and the Senegal S. of the latter river E. of Bondo and N. of Wail and Dentia, between lat 12° 30' and 14° 30' N. It is a hilly region remarkable for the scrubbyness of its vegetation which contains the baobab, calabash, tamarind, and a great variety of acacias and palm-trees. The soil produces almost without exception, maize, millet, cotton, watermelons, etc. The lowlands yield large crops of rice. The region is rich in iron and gold. Bambuk is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, professedly Mohammedans of peaceful habits, good elephant-hunters and excellent gold-miners. Bambuk was at one time, during the fifteenth century in the possession of the Portuguese. The French have now several commercial stations in the country the principal one being Kayes on the Senegal.

Bami, **bā me**, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Transcaucasian Territory about 270 miles WNW of Merv, with which it is connected by rail.

Bamian, **bā me ān** a famous valley of Afghanistan with a hamlet of the same name, lying about 55 miles N. of Kabul on the northern face of the Kohistan Mountains near the junction with the Hindu Kush. Elevation about 8400 feet. The Bamian or Ilakikah Pass, on the road from Kabul to Bamian, is an exceedingly wild and deep defile, bordered by vertical walls of rock, and reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet. It was traversed by the forces of Alexander the Great. The whole valley is strewn with the ruins of the city of Bamian or Gu-gula, destroyed by the Moors on their flight from the Khans in 1223.

Bamnakur, **bām-nā-kūr** a town of Africa, in French Sudan on the Niger about 135 miles S. W. (SW) of Sogu. Lat. 12° 15' N. lon. 8° 5' W. It is intended to be a terminus of the Niger-Senegal railway. It was formerly a town of some importance, but now counts hardly more than 800 inhabitants.

Bampton, a town of England co. of Devon 6 miles N. of Tiverton. Pop. in 1901 1657.

Bamput, **bām-pūt** a town of southeastern Persia, 2.5 miles E. of Kerman. Pop. about 1000.

Ban, **bān** a town of northern Hungary 16 miles SE of Trencsén. Pop. about 3000.

Banagher, **bān-ā-gēr** a town of Ireland, King's co. on the Shannon 21 miles WSW of Tallamore. Pop. about 1100.

Banana, **bā nā nā**, an important trading port of the Congo Free State capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Congo, near its mouth, has English, French and Dutch commercial factories. It has regular steamer communication with Rotterdam and Liverpool.

Bannana (**bā nā nā**) Islands, a group of small islands W. of Africa, off Sierra Leone near Cape Shilling. Lat. 8° 8' N. They are used as a sanitary station for Sierra Leone.

Bannanal, **bā nā nā** a village of Brazil state of São Paulo and on the railway from São Paulo to Rio Janeiro, near the Paraíba do Sul.

Bannanal, **Nova Beltra** (**bā nā**) or **Santa Anna**, a large river-island of Brazil formed by the river Araguay in the state of Mato Grosso, is 200 miles long covered with

vast forests, and has in its centre a large navigable lake, the Lago Grande. The island covers an area of approximately 5000 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile. The name Bannanal was given to it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1773.

Banana-Tekali, **bān ās chī** a river of Asia Minor, flows SW to the Menderes (anc. *Méander*), which it joins 45 miles ESE of Ala-Shahr.

Banat, **bā-nāt** a region of southern Hungary embracing the coasts of Temes, Torontál and Krassó-Széregy. It is bounded by the Danube Theiss, and Maros on all sides except the E. where it is shut in by the Transylvanian Carpathians. It is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for quantity and excellence. The vine is extensively planted and great attention is paid to the rearing of silk. Though called a banat (*Hun bánya bān chāg*), this region never was ruled by a ban (*Hun bān*, — *g*, 'governor' or chief). Chief town Temesvár.

Banat-Komide, **bān nāt kōm'losh** a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 37 miles SE of Szeged.

Banbridge, a town of Ireland co. of Down, on the Upper Ban 7 miles SW of Dromore. It is an important seat of the linen industry. Pop. about 5000.

Banbury, **bān-būr-ē**, a municipal borough of England, co. of Oxford, 21 miles N. of Oxford. It has long been noted for cakes which bear its name. Its famous old cross, which existed down to the time of Elizabeth, is represented by a modern one. Pop. in 1901, 12,948.

Banca, **Banka**, or **Bangka**, **bāng'ka**, an island in the Malay Archipelago belonging to the Netherlands, lying off the SE coast of Sumatra from which it is separated by Banca Strait. It is about 118 miles long. Area, about 4500 sq. m. The surface is hilly the higher hills are of granite the lower of red ferruginous earth (laterite). In the alluvium between these latter are found rich tin deposits, rarely more than 25 feet below the surface. The metal is also found in the mountain rocks the yield from both sources being 4000 or 5000 tons annually. The Banca tin is the best in the world. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, copper, silver, arsenic, and lignite. Among the vegetable productions may be named coconuts, areca-nuts, dragon-blood, nutmegs, benzoin, saffron, etc. Banca is inhabited mainly by Malays and Chinese, the original inhabitants, said to resemble the Battaks of Sumatra, being now few in number. Pop. in 1895 63,900 of which number 32,218 were Chinese and 180 Europeans.

Banca, a small island group at the NE point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is lat. 1° 45' N. lon. 125° 12' E. (E. point).

Bancaiaso, **bān kā-ān** a small island in the Malay Archipelago, near the SW coast of Palawan.

Bancalis, an island off the NE coast of Sumatra. It is low and densely wooded. Length 35 miles breadth about 10 miles.

Bancallan, a town of Madura. See **BANKALAN**.

Banca Strait, between the islands of Banca and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 miles in breadth. It is the chief highway for vessels passing between Borneo and Sumatra.

Banchory, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, on the Dee 16 miles W by S of Aberdeen.

Bancker, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. about 80.

Bancroft, a town of British India. See **BANKOR**.

Bancroft, a post-village of Dannock co. Idaho on the Oregon Short Line, 32 miles (direct) E. by S of Pocatello, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bancroft, a banking post-town of Kosuth co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles N. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Bancroft, a post-village of Nemaha co. Kan. Pop. about 80.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Arcata co. Cal., on the Matavamek River. Bancroft Station is 70 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. of the township (town) of Bancroft in 1900 318.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 33 miles WNW of Springfield.

Bancroft, a banking post-village of Shawansee co. Mich. on the Chicago and Grand Trunk R. 20 miles NE of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 628.

Bancroft, a post-village of Davies co. Mo., about 34 miles NNW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 50.

Bancroft, a banking post-village of Cuming co. Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 73 miles NW of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 733.

Bancroft, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S. Dak., 25 miles NE. of Huron. Pop. about 154.

Bancroft, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va.
Bancroft, a banking post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on the Central Ontario R.

Ban'da, a town of British India, capital of Banda district, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 85 miles W of Allahabad near the river Kon. It has a trade in cotton. Pop. about 20,000.

Banda (bân dâ) Isles, a group of twelve small volcanic islands in the Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. 90 miles S of Ceram. Lat. about 4° 30' S. lon. 134° E. Area, about 17 sq. m. Pop. about 5,000. They produce immense quantities of nutmegs and mace, the largest nutmeg park being on the island of Banda Lontar. On the island of Banda Neira is the small town of the same name, with Fort Nassau and Belgica. The island of Gunung Api is one of the most active volcanoes in the archipelago. Earthquakes are frequent and destructive.

Bandaï-san bân dâi sân a volcano of the main island of Japan about 160 miles N by E. of Tokyo, noted for a catastrophic eruption in 1888. Height about 5,160 feet.

Bandana, a post-village of Ballard co. Ky. in the first magisterial district. Pop. in 1900 206.

Bandanna, a post-village of York co. Pa.

Banda Oriental See Unzuav.

Banda Sea, in the Malay Archipelago the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Borneo and Ceram on the N. Timor and the Serawaty Islands on the S. Timor-Lest, Loran, and other small islands on the E. and the Celebes group on the W. Greatest depth 3,100 fathoms.

Banda-we, a station in Nyassaland southeastern Africa, on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, in about lat. 12° S.

Banded Peak, or Mount Hesperus, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of Colorado. Alt. 12,640 feet.

Ban-de la Roche, bân dâ lâ rôsh or Steintal, stîn tâl a valley of Alsace, in the Vosges mountains the scene of Oberlin's labors. At the entrance to the valley, in the village of Feodry is the tomb of Oberlin.

Bandera, bân dâ-râ a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 1,007 sq. m. It is drained by the Medina River. The surface is hilly the soil is partly productive. Capital Bandera. Pop. in 1890 3,782 in 1900 5,332.

Bandara, a post-village, capital of Bandara co. Tex. on the Medina River 45 miles W of San Antonio. The banking point is here. Pop. in 1900 372.

Bandarits (bân dit lîs) Isles, Malay Archipelago in the Strait between Lombok and Bali.

Bandol, bân dō a village of France, in Var on the Mediterranean 9 miles WNW of Toulon.

Bandon, bân dōn a river of Ireland so of Cork rises near Lismurway and flows SE to the Atlantic forming the harbor of Kinsale. Length 40 miles.

Bandon, or Bandonbridge, a town of Ireland 20 miles W of Cork on both banks of the Bandon. It has cotton, woolen and leather industries, distilleries, etc. Pop. about 3,800.

Bandon, a post-town of Coos co. Oregon at the mouth of the Coquille River about 20 miles S of Empire City. It has fruit, stock, coal, lumber and fishing industries, and is connected by steamer with San Francisco and Portland. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. in 1900 645.

Ban'dong, a town on the W coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Guntur.

Bañeras, bân yâ râ: a town of Spain, 27 miles NW of Alicante. It has an ancient castle. Pop. (common) 3,000.

Banase, bân nâ, a port, and noted shipping point for bananas on the N. coast of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 32 miles (direct) N by E of Haguin. The harbor is sheltered and deep enough for large vessels.

Bañaza, Lâ, lâ bân yâ thâ, a town of Spain, 26 miles SW of Leon. Pop. of the commune, about 3,500.

Banff, banf or Banffshire, banfshîr a maritime county of Scotland having N. Moray Firth E. and S. the co. of Aberdeen, and W. the co. of Inverness and Elgin. Area, 641 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, except on the coast, where it is level. Cairngorm Mountain 4,085 feet in height, and Ben-Macdui, 4,296 feet, the second loftiest summit of the British Isles, are partly in this county. Chief rivers the Spey, Avon and Deveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. The fisheries are important, and much whiskey is made. Capital, Banff. The county as such returns one member to parliament. Pop. in 1901 61,500.

Banff, a royal and parliamentary borough of Scotland capital of the county of Banff, on the Deveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth 38 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Lat. 57° 40' N; lon. 2° 31' W. The sea town stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the inland town on the river, and

the castle between the two. A bridge over the Deveron unites the town with Macduff. Pop. in 1901 7,148.

Banff, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, in the valley of the Bow and in some of the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains (National) Park, is on the Canadian Pacific R. 122 miles W of Winnipeg and 500 miles E of Vancouver. It is a charming summer-resort and noted for its hot sulphur waters (110°). Pop. about 350. Elevation 4,500 feet.

Banff-Humayd, bôn fê hoon'yôd a town of Pennsylvania, 23 miles NNW of Kiamanburg. Pop. about 4,000.

Banfield, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mich.

Bangai, bân gâ-l a island of the Malay Archipelago on the E. coast of Celebes. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets.

Ban'gadin'at, a coast island of India, one of the Sunderlands of the Ganges delta.

Bangala, a town and steamboat station of equatorial Africa, in the Congo Free State and on the right bank of the Congo River about 120 miles NNE of Equatorialville.

Ban'gail', a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on the Newburgh Dutchess and Connecticut (a division of) the New York Central and Hudson River Rr., 19 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 400.

Bangalore, bang gâ-loré a fortified city in southern India, capital of Mysore situated at an elevation of 3,100 feet 70 miles NE of Seringapatam and 210 miles by rail W of Madras. Its climate is salubrious with a mean annual temperature of 73°. The principal manufactures are carpets and silk and cotton fabrics. The town possesses a fine botanical garden and is the seat of Central College. Pop. in 1901 159,640.

Banganapally, bang gâ-nâ-pil-lâ, or Banagunapalli, a town of British India, in Madras, 80 miles E by A. of Bellary. It is the capital of a small native state.

Bangaon, bang gâ-on a small town of British India, in Bengal 65 miles NW of Khagulpur.

Bangar, bang-gâ a people of La Unión province, Luzon Philippine Islands in a mountainous and wooded country near the W. coast, and about 17 miles N by E of San Fernando. It produces alluvial gold. Pop. 9,000.

Bangha, or Bangul, bân gâ, a town of equatorial Africa, in French Congo, and on the right bank of the Congo River opposite Lobe. Lat. 4° 10' N.

Bangka Malay Archipelago See Karca.

Bang'kok, or Ban'kok', the capital of Siam, on the Menam 20 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13° 33' N, lon. 100° 34' E. It is intersected by innumerable little canals which with the Buddhist temples rising aloft in their dazzling and exquisite coloring, render the city one of the most picturesque in the East. Many of the houses are built upon rafts a single raft often having eight or ten houses upon it. The Oriental appearance of Bangkok is in strange contrast with the modern innovations which are being introduced from abroad. Part of the city has now a electric illumination and a electric cars have made their appearance, while lines of steam railway run out in various directions. The place is connected by wires with the general telegraph system of the world. Here are Baptist, Catholic, and Presbyterian missions and schools. Tinware, brunks, etc. are made, and fire-crackers are largely manufactured. The principal article of export is rice. Teak is shipped in large quantities. The business of Bangkok is largely in the hands of the Chinese who are about as numerous as the native Siamese. There is a United States minister resident and consular general at Bangkok. The estimates of the population vary between 250,000 and 600,000.

Banger, bang'gêr (white aboi') a seaport city, watering place and contributory parliamentary borough of Carnarvonshire North Wales, at the head of Deaumarle Bay 9 miles NE of Carnarvon. It is near the Menai Strait is a romantic valley. Banger is the seat of an ancient bishopric. The mediæval cruciform cathedral was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. The University College of North Wales is located here. Banger has an extensive trade in slate, which was obtained from the Porthryn quarries, a few miles distant. Pop. in 1901 11,360.

Bangor, a seaport and watering place of Ireland, co. of Down on Belfast Lough 12 miles ENE of Belfast. Pop. about 3,800. Near by is Bangor Castle.

Bangor, a post-village of Blount co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 38 miles N of Birmingham.

Bangor, a post-village of Butte co. Cal. 15 miles SE of Oroville. Pop. about 100.

Bangor, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa, about 50 miles NE of Des Moines.

Bangor, a city and port of entry the capital of Penobscot co. Me. is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Penobscot River at the mouth of the Kenduskeag, about 60 miles from the ocean. It is on the Maine Central and the Bangor and Aroostook Rr., 128 miles NE of Portland and

266 miles from Boston Lat. 44° 49' N; lon 68° 47' W A bridge about 1300 feet long, crossing the Penobscot River, connects Bangor with Brewer Bangor is the third city in the state in population, being exceeded only by Portland and Lewiston It is at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River which traverses extensive forests of pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock. Large steamboats and ships can ascend the river to this place, where the tide rises 17 feet. The Kennebec River affords abundant water-power which is employed in numerous mills Bangor has various industries with machine-shops, furniture-factories, steam planing, pulp, paper and woollen-mills, boot- and shoe-manufactories, etc. It is after Chicago the greatest depot of lumber in the United States. Bangor is also engaged in foreign commerce, the coast trade, and ship-building. Numerous vessels, principally American, clear from Bangor for foreign ports annually and several hundred vessels engaged in the coast trade, nearly one-half of which are steamers enter this port. A dam built across the Penobscot, just above the city furnishes the great motive-power of its mills This city is the seat of the Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational), which was founded in 1816 The Eastern Maine Insane Hospital and the Eastern Maine General Hospital are located here Pop. in 1840 5627 in 1890 19 103, in 1900 21,550

Bangor, a banking post-village of Van Buren co, Mich on Black River and on the Pere Marquette R. 28 miles W of Kalamazoo It has various mills etc. and is an important shipping point for grain and fruit. Pop. in 1900 1621

Bangor, a post-village of Franklin co, N Y in Bangor township (town) 6 miles SW of Malone Pop. of the town in 1900 2321

Bangor, a banking post-borough of Northampton co, Pa., on the New Jersey Central and the Bangor and Port land R. 14 miles N of Easton It has important slate-quarries, slate mantle works slate-mills, etc. Pop. in 1890 2509 in 1900, 4106

Bangor, York co, Pa. See WEST BANGOR.

Bangor, a banking post-village capital of Walworth co., S. Dak. 77 miles W of Aberdeen Pop. in 1900 92

Bangor, a banking post-village of La Crosse co, Wis. 4 miles S of the La Crosse River and 15 miles ENE of La Crosse, with which it is connected by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has various mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 633.

Bangor, a post-village of Ontario co, Ontario, 13 miles from Whitby

Bangor-Inceod, a village and parish of Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee, 44 miles from Wrexham

Bang-pa-Kung, bang pi-kung' a river of Siam rises in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodia, and flows into the Gulf of Siam. Length 265 miles

Bang-pla Sol, bang p 4-50 on, a small town of Siam near the mouth of the Bang pa-Kung 67 miles ESE of Bangkok

Bangs, a post-village of Knox co, Ohio, on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus R. 48 miles from Columbus. The county infirmary is located here

Bangs, a post-village of Brown co, Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 9 miles (direct) W of Brownwood its banking point

Bangued, ban ghed a pueblo and capital of Abra province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, S of the Abra River and 16 miles E by N of Vigan. It has a telegraph-office. Pop. in 1903 12,956

Banguet, bang gâ or Bangui, an island off the N extremity of Borneo

Bangw'no'lo, or Bem'ba, a lake of east-central Africa, varying its outline considerably according to variations of rainfall but in a general way extending from about lat. 10° 40' to 12° to 13° 20' S and lon 26° 20' to 36° 20' E. It is a shallow reed-studded sea, occupying an elevation of 3700 (or 4000) feet, and receiving at times the Chambesi as its main tributary The Lupala, one of the head waters of the Congo, leaves the lake proper in lat. 11° 31' S, with a width of about 600 feet and depth of 30 feet. Lake Bangw'no was discovered by Livingstone in 1848. Area of open water in the dry season about 1076 sq. m.

Banhholm, ban hõm, the port of the Danish town of Maribo

Baniak (bâ-ne-ik) Islands, a group off the W coast of Sumatra

Banialuka, ban yâ-loo'ka, a town of Bosnia, on the Vrbas, 64 miles ESE of Novi. It has many mosques, including a splendid one of the sixteenth century. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1900, 14,512, about equally divided between Christians and Mohammedans.

Banias, a village of Palestine See PANNAH.

Banias, bâ-ne-ia, a village of Syria, 15 miles NNE of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean

Banister, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in

Pittsylvania co. and, flowing in a southeasterly course, enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles below Halifax.

Banister, Va. See HALIFAX.

Banjalka, a town of Bosnia. See BASIALUKA.

Banjerassin, Bandjermassin, Bandjarmasin, ban-je-r-mas'is or Banjarmassin, ban-je-r-mas'ing, a Dutch possession in the SE. of Borneo, formerly a sultanate. It is intersected from N to S by a range of mountains, and watered by several rivers, the largest of which is the Barito. The inhabitants of Banjerassin have been celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of arms. The people are about one-fifth Mohammedan Mahys, with some Chinese and four-fifths Dyaks.

Banjerassin, the chief town of Dutch Borneo and capital of the residency of South and East Borneo, situated near the coast, on the Martapura River, a few miles from its confluence with the Barito Lat. 3° 22' S; lon. 114° 37' E Banjerassin has an extensive trade, mainly in spices, precious stones, gold-dust, rattan and drugs. The port is not accessible to large ships, and the town is subject to floods hence the houses stand very generally on piles. Pop. about 40 000

Banyemass, or Banyamas, ban ym'mas', a town of the Dutch East Indies near the S coast of Java Lat. 7° 23' S It is the capital of Banyemass residency Pop. about 6000

Banyoewangi, a town of Java. See BANYUWANGI

Barak, a post-village of Cecil co Md. 4 miles N of Elkton Pop. about 100

Baraka, bar 44 or Meng-ha, a town of Formosa, on the Tamusi River 12 miles from its mouth At its suburb Twatata, are large hemp, paper, tea-chest manufactories, and camphor presses. Its port is at Tamusi Pop. about 50,000 (?)

Baraka, an island of the Malay Archipelago See BARACA

Barakum, bar kâ lán a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W coast of the island of Madura, 15 miles N of Surabaya, in Java

Barakpur, a town of the Bombay presidency, India, district and about 40 miles SSE of Darwar

Bankers, a post-village of Filledale co, Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 44 miles from Detroit. Much grain is shipped here.

Bankipat, bang ke-pour a town of British India, adjoining Patna.

Bankitzek, a post-village of Saline co, Ill. Pop. about 100

Bank Luck, a post-buslet of Kenton co, Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 17 miles S of Cincinnati. Pop. 75

Bankó, bon kó a health-resort of Hungary near Kneban.

Bankok, a city of Siam See BANGKOK

Bankot, a seaport of British India, in Bombay, about 70 miles SW of Poona.

Banks, a county in the NE part of Georgia, has an area of 215 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fork of the Broad River a branch of which rises in this county Capital, Homer Pop. in 1890 8562 in 1900 10 545

Banks, a post-town of Pike co Ala. in Tanyard precinct Pop. in 1900 136.

Banks, a post-village of Bay co, Mich. on the W bank of Saginaw River nearly opposite Bay City. It is contiguous to Wrentham and is part of West Bay City

Banks, a post-hamlet of Faribault co, Minn., on Rice Lake, about 16 miles W of Albert Lea.

Banks, a township of Carbon co, Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4113

Banks, a township of Indiana co, Pa. Pop. in 1900 1708

Banks, Cape, in New South Wales, Australia, at the N entrance to Botany Bay

Banks' Island, a large island of British Columbia, in the Prince Rupert group Lat. of centre 53° 30' N; lon. 138° W Length 50 miles

Banks' Islands, a group of 17 islands of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific Lat. 14° S lon 166° E

Banks' Island, a group in South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf Lat. 34° 50' S lon 136 20' E

Banks' Land, a large island of the Arctic Archipelago of North America, in about lat. 75° N, 70 miles SW of Melville Island.

Banks' Peninsula, in New Zealand, on Middle Island, near the centre of its E coast. Lat. 45° 44' S lon 172° E.

Banks' Strait, between Tasmania and the Farneaz Islands, has a breadth of 15 miles.

Bankston, a post-village of Fayette co. Ala. on a division of the Southern R. 10 miles E of Fayette.

Bankston, a post-village of Dubuque co. Iowa, 4 miles N of Farley.

Bankston, a post-hamlet of Chectaw an. Minn. about 42 miles SSE of Grenada.

Bankville, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. about 15 miles W of Norwalk. It is partly in Westchester co. N. Y.

Bankville, a post-hamlet of Banks co. Ga., 23 miles N of Athens.

Bankville, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa., 3 miles from Pittsburgh its banking point.

Bankura, ban-koo'rah, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of the district of Bankura, on the river Dalkhori 35 miles W of Bardwan. Pop. about 21,000.

Bann, or Lower Bann, a river of the N of Ireland, issues from Lough Beg flows NW and enters the ocean 4 miles SW of Portrush. Length 46 miles.

Bann, or Upper Bann, a river of the N of Ireland rises in the Mourne Mountains flows NW through the co. of Down and Armagh and joins Lough Neagh.

Bannock, a post-village of Beaverhead co. Mont. is near the NE base of the Rocky Mountains and near the source of the Jefferson River about 60 miles W by S of Virginia City. Gold and silver are found near this place. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Dillon.

Bannalec, ban ná lek, a small town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles NW of Quimper.

Bannmen, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va. 2 1/2 miles from Belton station.

Banner, a county in the W part of Nebraska. Area, 744 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie, and the soil is rich loam. It is intersected in the E by tributaries of the North Platte River. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1900 11,114.

Banner, a mining post-village of San Diego co. Cal. about 40 miles NE of San Diego. Pop. about 150.

Banner, a post-township (and village) of Fulton co. Ill. on the Illinois River about 22 miles SW of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1,002 of the village, about 100.

Banner, a post-hamlet of Trigo co. Kan. 15 miles SW of Wakeeney.

Banner, a post town of Calhoun co. Miss. 18 miles E. of Water Valley and about 50 miles S. of Holly Springs.

Bannors Elk, a post-hamlet of Watauga co. N. C. 4 1/2 miles N of Morganton and about 5 miles from Grandfather Mountain.

Bannerville, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. about 10 miles NE of Lewisburg.

Banning, a post-village of Riverside co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. at the end of the San Geronimo Flume. 75 miles E. by S of Los Angeles. Pop. 500.

Banning, a post-village of Carroll co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 10 miles (direct) SE of Carrollton. Pop. about 400.

Banning, a post-village of Pine co. Minn. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Sandstone.

Banning, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa.

Bannings, a post-station of Fayette co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville (Baltimore and Ohio) R. 10 miles NW of Connellsville.

Bannister, a post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor R., 3 miles (direct) N of Blia, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Bannock, a county in the SE part of Idaho. Area, 3,125 sq. m. It is drained by the Snake Blackfoot, Fort Nez, and Bear rivers and other streams. The surface is mountainous diversified by the foot-hills of the Wasatch Range. Gold, silver and copper are found in the mountains. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation occupies the NW part. Capital, Pocatello. Pop. in 1900 11,703.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, co. and 2 1/2 miles S of Stirling, on the Bannock, an affluent of the Forth. It is famous for the great victory gained here, June 24, 1314, by the Scots, under Bruce, over the English commanded by Edward II.

Bannock River, Idaho, runs northward in Oneida co. and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 8 miles below the mouth of the Port Neuf River.

Banoblas, ban-yo'las, a town of Spain 7 miles N of Gerona. It has mineral springs. Pop. (commune) 5,000.

Banós de la Encina, ban yoo dá lá en thee ná (, baths), a town of Spain in Andalusia, 24 miles N by E of Jaén. Pop. (commune) 4,000.

Banquette, ban-ksh'te (Sp. pron. ban ká tá), a post-hamlet of Nassau co. Tex. about 25 miles W of Corpus Christi.

Banquet, a post-village of Huntington co. Ind. Pop. about 70.

Bansha'ria, a town of Bengal, on the river Hugli, 3 miles by rail N of Hugh. It has a great native temple and is the seat of Banashree learning. Pop. 7,000.

Bansha'da, a native state of British India, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Its capital, Banada, is 43 miles SE of Surat.

Banshawa, ban-shi'rá, a tributary state of British India, in Rajputana. Capital, Banshawa.

Banshawa, a town of British India, capital of Banshawa, 110 miles NE of Baroda.

Bant, bánt, a commune of Oldenburg Germany near Wilhelmshaven. Pop. in 1900 18,136.

Banta, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 17 miles SW of Stockton. Pop. 50.

Bantia, a post-village of Johnson co. Ind.

Bantam, bân tá'm, a residency of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W extremity of the island of Java. Capital, Serang. Pop. about 650,000.

Bantam, an old and celebrated town of Java, now reduced to a small village, is the province of Bantam beautifully situated on a bay and river of the same name, 61 miles W of Batavia. It was at one time the principal mart of the Dutch in the East, but its trade has been transferred to other channels.

Bantam, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the Shepaug River near Bantam Lake, and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles SW of Litchfield. Pop. about 400.

Bantam, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, 24 miles E of Cincinnati.

Bantayán, bân-tá-yán, an island of the Visayas group Philippines province and 15 miles W of the N coast of Cebu. Area, about 40 sq. m. It is mountainous and wooded of some fertility and has important fisheries. Pop. of Bantayán pueblo about 60 miles from Cebu 13,300.

Bantjar, bân-tján, a town on the N coast of Java, residency of Bembang.

Bantry, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 44 miles SW of Cork near the head of Bantry Bay. Pop. about 3,000.

Bantry Bay, a large bay in the S. of Ireland, co. of Cork, extending for 25 miles inland. Within it are Bear and Wildy Islands.

Bantu, bân too or Ba-mta, a great stock or group of African races and languages having three or more principal divisions namely the eastern branch (including the Kaffir and east African languages) the central to which belong the Bechuana and other groups and the western comprising the numerous languages of Lower Guinea and part of the Congo region. Most of the native tribes (nearly all the Bushmen and Hottentots) of southern and south-central Africa belong to the Bantu association (also known to some ethnologists as Negroes or Negrites) which is in great part a mixture of pure negro and foreign blood. Some of the typical negroes, however, employ the Bantu as their proper language. Among the better known of the Bantu people are the Wanyamwezi, Surozi, Metabali, Bechuana, Zulu, and Ovambo. Some of the equatorial pygmies also appear to belong to the Bantu stock.

Bantu, a town and district of India. See Bussu.

Banwell, a parish of England co. of Somerset, near Weston super Mare, with a fine park belonging to the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Banyo, an important trade-town of southern Adamawa, central Africa on the Katsina River.

Banyuls des Alpes, bân-yul dá ál p r a commune of France, Pyrénées-Orientales. It is celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793 when attacked by 7,000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

Banyuls-sur-Mer, bân yul sá maí, a town and sea-side resort of France department of Pyrénées-Orientales. It has a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Near it are four ancient towers, one of which (the Ban de Caroch) marks the limit between France and Spain. A laboratory of marine zoology is established here. The town is noted for its Rosellon wine. Pop. in 1901 2,277 of the commune, 3,111.

Banyuwangi, or Banjoewangi, bân-yoo-wáng' ghee, a seaport town and military post on the E coast of Java, in lat. 6° 13' S. lon. 114° 26' E. It has an extensive trade. Pop. 5,000.

Banz, bánt, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles SW of Lich tenfels, on the Main with a castle, formerly a famous Benedictine abbey.

Banyville, a commercial port of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Ubanghi River 300 miles NW of Stanley Falls.

Baol, bá'ól, a country of western Africa, in the Senegal, lying between the Jolof territory on the E and the Atlantic on the W.

Barbadoe, bā-rā-dō, a petty native state of India, in Eastern India, tributary to the British.

Barbadoe, bā-rā-dō (L. *Barbadoe*), a town of France, in Poitou-Charente, 14 miles SSE of Arzac. Pop. 3996. Here the French were defeated by the Germans, Jan. 3 1873.

Barbadoe, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J., 25 miles NNW of Trenton. Pop. about 150.

Barbadoe Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. Va., 30 mi. S. from Saltville.

Bar, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 4 mi. S. of Tulle.

Bar, a town of Russia, in Podoia, 50 mi. S. E. of Kamensk-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 14,614. In 1788 the Po. as here formed a condominium against Russia.

Baraboo, bā-rā-bō (Rum. *Baraboo*), bā-rā-bīn (shā-rā), a vast marshy steppe of Siberia, extending between the Ob and the Irtysh; a vastness in most parts less than 300 feet above the sea. It was colonized by Russia in 1787.

Bara Banki, bā-rā-bān, a district of British India, in Oudh. It is mostly a level, marshy plain traversed by the Ganges and Gomti Rivers. Capital Nawabganj (*Nawabganj*) also known as Bara Banki.

Baraboo, bā-rā-bō, a river of Wisconsin rises by several branches, which unite in Juneau co. It enters the Wisconsin 4 mi. S. of Portage. Length, nearly 100 mi.

Baraboo, a hunting city the capital of Sauk co. Wis. on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 37 mi. NW of Madison. It has a court-house, woolen-factories, saw and planing-mills, railroad-shops, a fruit-canning factory, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4555 in 1900 3751.

Baraboo, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1464.

Barachois de Malbaie, bā-rā-shwā dēh mā bā, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 27 mi. S. E. of Gaspé Basin. Pop. 300.

Baracoa, bā-rā-kō, a river of Cuba, which forms the boundary between Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces, emptying on the N. coast.

Baracoa, a seaport town on the N. E. coast of Cuba, 90 miles N. E. of Santiago de Cuba. It is one of the oldest continuous settlements of the New World, and was founded by Diego Columbus in 1514. It is an important shipping point for fruit. Pop. in 1890, 4937.

Barada, bā-rā-dā (Rum. *Barada*), a river of Syria, rises in the Anti-Libanus, follows the direction of the range southward, then flows eastward through the Syrian plain, and on approaching Damascus divides into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of this city while the other is diverted into many different channels for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch now called Awaj is the Pharpar and the latter the main Barada, is the Abana of ancient times. The branches shortly after unite, and the trunk enters the marshy lake of Bahret of Atobe.

Barada, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb. is a present of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 147 of the present, 1955.

Baradero, bā-rā-dā-ro, a town of the Argentine Republic, in 80 miles NW of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3500.

Baraga, bā-rā-gā, a county in the NW part of Michigan, bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and on the NW by Keweenaw Bay. Area, 890 sq. m. Iron-ores, graphite, and extensive deposits of slate are found. Capital, L'Anse. Pop. in 1900 4330.

Baraga, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich. on Keweenaw Bay (at its head or S. end) 4 miles NW of L'Anse. It has saw and packing mills. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. in 1900 1135.

Barak, bā-rā, a river of Assam, the principal stream of Cachar and Sylhet. It joins the Megna after a course of about 350 miles. Its northern branch in Sylhet bears the name of Barak.

Baraka, a mission station in French Congo, equatorial Africa, in the Gabon district, a few miles SE. of Libreville.

Barana, bā-rā-nā, a river of South America, rising in the E. part of Venezuela. It flows thence into British Guiana, where it is joined by several streams, with which it forms the Waimi system which discharges its waters into the Atlantic about 8° 40' N. lat.

Baranba, bā-rā-nā, or Baranbān, a small tributary state of Orissa, British India, on the N. bank of the Mahanuddy. Capital Baranba, a small town in lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 85° 35' E.

Baranba, bā-rā-mō, one of the better mountain-passes connecting Kashmir and the Punjab.

Baranagar, a northern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hooghly.

Barand, bā-rānd, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar.

Baranellio, bā-rā-nē, a town of Italy, pronounced 5 miles SW. of Campobasso. Pop. 1600 (commune, 4000).

Baranof (bā-rā-nō) or Baranov Island, or Sitka, one of the Alexander Islands, Alaska. Lat. 59° N.; lon. 135° W. It is about 100 mi. long by 25 miles average breadth, mountainous and densely wooded. Coal has been found on it, and likewise deposits of precious gold. Numerous bays indent the coast. Sitka (the capital of Alaska), on the W. coast, is the most important settlement.

Baranow, bā-rā-nōv, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 48 mi. S. N. E. of Tarnow, on the Vistula.

Baranquilla, Colombia. See BARANQUILLA.

Baranya, bā-rā-nā, a county of Hungary, on the Danube. Capital Fünfkirchen (Pécs).

Baranyar, bā-rā-nā-yā, a village of Hungary in the co. of Baranya.

Barasat, a town of British India, in Bengal, 12 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Pop. about 10 000.

Barataria, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La. 18 miles SW. of New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. 175.

Barataria (bā-rā-tā-rā) Bay, situated in the SE. part of Louisiana, extends northward from the Gulf of Mexico in the parish of Plaquemine. It is about 15 miles long and 6 mi. wide.

Barava, a seaport of Eritrea, in Somaliland. Lat. 1° 7' N.; lon. 44° 4' E. Pop. 3000.

Barbacena, bā-rā-bā-nā, a town of Brazil state of Minas-Geraes, in the Serra Mantiqueira, 125 mi. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 8000 of the commune, upward of 50,000 elevation, 3700 feet above the sea.

Barbacena, bā-rā-bā-nā, a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 100 miles N. by E. of Quito. It is on a branch of the Patia River and is accessible by steamers from the sea. Pop. about 6000.

Barbacena, a small town of Venezuela, 68 miles S. of Caracas.

Barbados, bā-rā-dōs, the easternmost of the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain. It is one of the Lesser Antilles, in the Windward group. It is 21 miles long. Area, 168 sq. m. Bridgetown the capital, is in lat. 13° 4' N. and lon. 59° 31' W. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, the highest point being Mount Hillaby, 1104 feet, the soil is mostly fertile, and nearly the whole of the island is under cultivation. The climate is healthy but hot, the mean yearly temperature being 80°. The annual rainfall is about 55 inches. The chief articles of export are sugar rum and arrowroot. Violent hurricanes occur here and cause great damage. The island is nearly encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous. The surface rock is almost everywhere a layer sometimes nearly 100 feet thick of coral growth showing the island to be a comparatively recent upheaved reef. The famous Barbados Infusorial earth is a diatomaceous deposit in greater part. The majority of the inhabitants are negroes. Barbados has its own legislature and governor. Pop. in 1801, 163,322 in 1900 estimated at about 195 000.

Barbados, bā-rā-dōs, an enormous river of Brazil state of Mato-Grosso falls into the Paraguay after a SE. course of 120 mi.

Barbania, bā-rā-nā, a town of Italy on the torrent Fandaglia, 17 miles N. of Turin. Pop. about 1000.

Barbara, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. Its banking point is Williamsburg.

Barbarian Promontorium See BERICUM, Cape.

Barbary, bā-rā-yā (anc. *Barbaria*, *Nemidra* *As* *Provincia*, and *Cyrenaica*) formerly the name of an extensive region comprising all the northern portion of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. It embraced Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Fezzan and Barca. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa of which the ancient geographers possessed any precise knowledge. It was peopled in antiquity chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phoenician colonists, and a great part of it was long under the dominion of the Carthaginians. It was afterwards subject to the Romans, and was occupied for about a century by the Vandals. The Arabs overran it and made it Mohammedan about A. D. 697. See BENENSA.

Barbastro, bā-rā-bāstro, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 miles N. E. of Saragossa. It has a cathedral with some paintings of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900 7033.

Barbentanne, bā-rā-bānnā, a small town of France, in Bouche-du-Rhône, 4 miles SW. of Avignon.

Barber, a county in the S. part of Kansas has an area of 1134 sq. m. It is intersected by Medicine Lodge Creek. It is largely prairie. Capital, Medicine Lodge. Pop. in 1890, 7973; in 1900 6554.

Barber, a post-village of Scott co., Ark. It has cotton-industries. Pop. about 125.

Barberino di Mugello, *ban-bi-roo'no dee moo-já'lo*, a town of Italy 15 miles N of Florence, on the Sieve. It has extensive manufactures of straw hats. Pop. in 1901 5425 of the commune, 11 379. In its environs is the royal villa of Cafaggiolo, the ancient residence of the Medici.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa, *ban-bi-roo'ne dee vâl dâ el*, a town and commune of Italy province and 20 miles S. of Florence. Here is the palace of the Barberini; the birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. Pop. in 1901 5323 of the commune, 5493.

Barbers Mills, a post-hamlet of Wells co. Ind. 3 miles W of Bluffton. Pop. 75.

Barbersville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ind. 14 miles NNE of Madison. Pop. 350.

Barberton, a banking post-village of Summit co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 7 miles SSW of Akron. It has manufactures of rubber, sewer-pipe, chemicals, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900 4354.

Barberton, a town of South Africa, in the Transvaal Colony about 75 miles W of Lourenço Marques and 135 miles by rail from the same port. It is the centre of the De Kopp gold-field; which were discovered in 1875 and first opened in 1882. It lies at an elevation of 2825 feet. Although at one time having a population of 6000-7000 it has rapidly declined and to-day with the sudden rise of the Rand mines its inhabitants number only about 2000.

Barberville, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. on the Plant System, 14 miles from De Land. Pop. about 150.

Barberville, a hamlet of Washington co. B I 2 miles from Hope Valley.

Barbezons, *bar-bêz-ôn*, a town of France, in Charente, 19 miles SW of Angoulême. Pop. about 2000.

Barbighia, *bar-bê-gi*, a town of Bengal, in the district of Monghyr. Pop. about 3000.

Barbizon, *bar-bi-zôn*, a famous hamlet of France, on the borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau; a resort of the painters Millet and Rousseau and giving name to the school of painting known as the Barbizon School. It is connected by tramway with Melun.

Barbosa, *bar-bô-zâ*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia, 25 miles ENE of Medellín. Pop. about 6000.

Barbour, *bar-'bur*, a county in the SE part of Alabama, has an area of 320 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Chattahoochee, and is partly drained by Pea River which forms part of its W boundary. County seats, Clayton and Eufaula. Pop. in 1890 34 899. In 1900, 45,152.

Barbour, a county in the N part of West Virginia, has an area of 203 sq m. It is intersected by a branch of the Monongahela River called Tygart's Valley River. Capital, Philippi. Pop. in 1890 12,702. In 1900 14,198.

Barboursville, a banking post-town, capital of Knox co. Ky. on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 90 miles SE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 1010.

Barboursville, a post-village of Orange co. Va., 11 mi by rail SW of Orange and 17 miles NE of Charlottesville. Pop. about 200.

Barboursville, formerly Cabell Court-House, a post-town capital of Cabell co. W Va., on the Guyan dale River about 5 mi from the Ohio River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 41 miles W of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Barboursville, a post-village of Delaware co., N Y 64 mi from Deposit.

Barbreck, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish La. Pop. 60.

Barbuda, *bar-boodâ*, one of the British West India Islands Leeward group, 22 miles N of Antigua. Lat. about 17° 35' N; lon. 61° 40' W. Area, 75 sq m. It has no true harbor. The climate is mild and healthy and the soil fertile, although only a small part of the surface is cultivated. Products are corn, cotton, tobacco, cotton, and sugar. It is politically a dependency of Antigua. Pop. about 600, mostly blacks, who are principally engaged in cattle-raising.

Bar'buret', *Bar'buret'ta*, or *Bar'bura'ta*, one of the Bay Islands Honduras, lying E of Ratan.

Barby, *ban-bê*, a town of Prussian Saxony 16 miles SE of Magdeburg on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 5187.

Bar'ca (anc. *Cyrena*), a region of north Africa, forming the E division of Tripoli between lon. 30° and 25° E. and having W the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrus Major*) N the Mediterranean, and E. Egypt. On the S. and in the interior it is largely desert, with the Jebel Akhdar or "Green Mountains" rising to about 3500 feet. In many parts it yields crops of corn and presents tracks of fine pasturage; on the mountain-sides, and particularly on

the plateau-slopes facing the Mediterranean, are forests of pine, date- and olive-trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain torrents, which flow to the Libyan deserts. The climate is in the north measurably Italian with an average temperature of about 78°-72°. The population consists of Bedouin Arabs, Berbers, and Turks with a strong infusion of negro blood, and a few Jews and Greeks in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the Pentapolis (or 'five cities'),—*viz.*, Berenice, Arsinoë, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene. Barca was one of the chief granaries of the Romans on the African coast. The remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public works, and the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, show the importance which it once possessed. Barca is a semi-independent vilayet of Turkey with the seaport of Benghazi, on the site of the ancient Berenice, as its chief city or capital. Pop. estimated at 250,000-300,000.

Barcaldine, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, 355 mi by rail W of Rockhampton. Pop. in 1891 2482.

Barcarrota, *ban-kar-ô'tâ*, a town of Spain in Matro-madura, 19 miles S of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Barceloneta, *ban-shal-ô'nâ*, a town of Sicily province and 22 miles W by S. of Messina. Pop., with Portici di Gioia, in 1881 18,325 of the commune, 23 493.

Barcelos, *ban-shê'los*, a town of Portugal in Minho, on the Douro, 8 miles W of Braga. Pop. about 3000.

Barcellos, *ban-shê'los*, a town of Brazil in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Rio Negro, about 280 miles NW of Manaus. Pop. about 3000.

Barcelona (*Sp. pron. ban-shâ'ô'nâ*; anc. *Ber'ceia*), a seaport town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name and seat of the captain general of Catalonia, 312 miles ENE of Madrid. Lat. (mole light) 41° 22' 36" N lon. 2° 11' E. Barcelona is the most active, commercially important, and after Madrid the most imposing city of the kingdom. It is the terminus of several railways, and has of late years grown considerably in its N portion, the new town being regularly and handsomely built. In the old town the streets are irregular and narrow. To the E of the city and S of the dike is the extensive suburb of Barceloneta laid out with great regularity but chiefly of brick and occupied by sailors and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them particularly in the new town are of hewn stone and of an imposing appearance. In recent times great improvements have been made; gas and electric illumination have been introduced, and extensive sewers constructed; fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter and there are several lines of electric railway. The focus of the busy life of the city is the *Rambla*, a charming promenade of the old town which it unites with the new and which contains the principal theatres, some elegant shops and coffee etc. and is in part given over to the floral display of the Barcelona flower-girls. The principal public edifice is the cathedral which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the thirteenth century. It is one of the noblest creations of Spanish Gothic art, and bears two trumpet towers 170 feet high. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Casa de la Diputación where the cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. Other noteworthy edifices are the Casa Lonja, or exchange, the Casa Consistorial and the E. trunk museum. The Teatro del Liceo is one of the largest theatres of Europe, having seating accommodation for 3600 persons. The principal educational establishment is the university which is attended by about 2500 students, and has a library of over 150 000 volumes. It has a full faculty and special schools for architects and engineers. Theological education is given in the Seminario Charitable and beneficent institutions are numerous. Among other institutions may be mentioned several public libraries and museums, the Academy of Belles-Lettres, the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. Of its monuments that dedicated to Columbus and erected in 1835-90 with a column rising to 200 feet, stands foremost.

Barce is the seat of various manufactures the principal of which are cottons, silks, woollen, paper, leather and glass. Other chief exports are iron, copper, fire-arms, cork, fruit, salt, wines, and brandies. The development of its textile industries has frequently given to the city the name of Manchester of Spain. The main part of the trading is coasting. The port of the city is commodious, covering 200 acres, with a depth of water of 25-30 feet, and protected by two massive moles. Its main axis is over a mile in length. The climate of the city is singularly mild and pleasant, with an average temperature for the year of about 61°, for August, 77°, and for January 48°.

Barcelon is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca; hence its name. After the fall of Carthage the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths, who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714, when it was conquered by the Saracens, who held it for nearly a century. It afterwards rose to considerable power under its counts, and, with Catalonia, was annexed to Aragon in 1151. Pop. in 1877 248,943; in 1887 271,481; in 1906, as a commune, inclusive of the closely attached suburbs, Gracia, San Martín, San Andrés, San Gervasio, Horta, and Les Corts, 553,000.

Barceloneta, a fertile province of Spain, in Catalonia, reaching from the Mediterranean northwestward to the Pyrenees. It is generally mountainous, being traversed by offshoots of the Pyrenees. It is watered by the Llobregat. Barceloneta is the most active and enterprising province of Spain, its industries being largely confined in cotton, wool, and cloth manufactures. Near Cardona, in this province is an enormous mass of rock-salt, 265 feet high and nearly 3 miles in circumference. Area, 2970 sq. m. Capital, Barcelona. Pop. in 1906 1,054,541.

Barceloneta, or Nueva Barcelona, *san ví ha de la*, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Barcelona, near the Caribbean Sea, about 40 miles SW of Cumana. Lat. 10° 16' N lon 64° 41' W. It is well built and unhealthy and has an indifferent anchorage on the navigable Aragua, but is an important shipping place. Coal and salt are mined in the vicinity. Its new port Guatara, with which it is connected by rail, has a safe and spacious harbor. Pop. about 16,000.

Barceloneta, *san-thé-lo-ná-th*, a suburb of Barcelona, Spain, with about 15,000 inhabitants. See BARCELONA.

Barceloneta, *san-thé-lo-ná-th* a town of Porto Rico in the department of Arecibo on the Manatí River 16 miles E. by S of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899 1450.

Barceloneta, *san-thé-lo-ná-th*, a town of Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 miles SSW of Angostura.

Barcelonnette, *san-thé-lo-ná-th* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hautes-Alpes, 29 miles NE of Digne, on the Ubaye. Pop. about 2000.

Barckfeld, *ban-kr'fild*, a village of Prussia, in Rhenish-Nassau, 35 miles NE of Eufeld, on the Werra.

Barcino, the Latin name of BARCELONA.

Barclay, a post-village of Rangungon co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NE of Springfield, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Barclay, a post-township of Black Hawk co. Iowa, 20 miles E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1904 739.

Barclay, a post village of Omeo co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fé R. 39 miles S. by W of Topoka.

Barclay, a post-village of Queen Anne co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 9 miles NE. of Centerville. Pop. 200.

Barclay, a village of Bradford co. Pa. in Barclay township, 10 miles SW of Towanda and about 36 miles NE. of Williamsport. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township in 1900 452.

Barclay, a post-hamlet of Falls co. Tex.

Barclay Sound, a large inlet on the W coast of Vancouver Island British Columbia. Its head is in lat 49° N lon 126° W. It is extended inland from this point in a long fjord called Alberca Canal.

Barclayville, a post-hamlet of Harzett co. N. C. 23 miles S of Raleigh.

Barca, *bér-ba*, a commune of Hungary in the county of Somogy. Pop. in 1901 5306.

Barca, *ban-k'ler*, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near Marciou.

Barca, *ban-dé*, or *Bar'dé*, a fortress and village of Italy on the Dora Baltea, 23 miles SSE of Aosta.

Barca, a post-station of Louisa co. Iowa, on the Cedar or Iowa River and on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 25 miles N of Burlington.

Barca, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles E of Bedford.

Barcai, *bér-dé* a town of the eastern Sahara, capital of Tibesti in about lat. 21° 30' N. Pop. about 1500.

Barckenberg, *ban-dén-bér*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles NNE of Alz-in-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900 2264.

Barclay, *ban-dé-ní*, or *Bal Tiv*, a village of Italian Northwest Africa, on the river Jab, about 200 miles above its mouth. Lat 3° 15' N.

Barclay, *ban-dé*, a town of Italy province of Piacenza, 10 miles NNW of Borgo Taro. Pop. 100 (commune, 6500).

Barclatun (*ban-dé-tún*), *Cape* (or *Kas*), on the coast of Persia, in the Persian Gulf.

Bardolino, *ban-dé-lor-ná*, a town of Italy, 14 miles W by N of Verona. Pop. 1000 (commune, 3000).

Bardolph, a banking post-village of McDough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 7 miles ENE of Mason. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Bardameochia, *ban-dé-nér-ké-l* (Fr. *Bardameochie*, *ban-dé-nér-ké-l*) a village of Italy 16 miles W of Suse, at the entrance of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Bardonia, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. Pop. about 70.

Bardos, *ban-dé*, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 3 miles from Nizas.

Bardowick, *ban-dé-wick* a town of France, 4 miles NW of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. in 1900, 3082.

Bardsey, *ban-dé*, an island of Wales, in the Irish Sea, 27 miles S. of Holyhead. Pop. 80.

Bardstown, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co. Ark. Pop. about 75.

Bardstown, a banking city capital of Nelson co., Ky., near the Mouth Fork of Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles SSE of Louisville. It has several collegiate institutions and various manufactures, and is the trade-centre of an extensive farming and stock-raising district. Pop. in 1890 1534 in 1900 1711.

Bardstown Junction, a post-village of Bullitt co. Ky. 23 miles S. of Louisville.

Bardwan, a town of India. See BARDWAN.

Bardwell, a banking post-town capital of Carlisle co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 13 miles SE of Cairo, Ill. Pop. in 1900 1712.

Bardwell, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex.

Bardwell Ferry, a post-station of Franklin co. Mass. on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles W of Greenfield.

Bardège, *bá-ré-jé* a village and celebrated watering place of France department of Hautes Pyrénées, on the Gave de Bastan 400 feet above the sea and 11 miles SSW of Bagatres-de-Bigorre. It is frequented by invalids for its sulphurous springs which are the most powerful in the Pyrenean region, and have a temperature ranging from 71° to 111°. They are charged with a peculiar nitrogenous and oily substance known as *barégite*. The village and valley are subject to most destructive snow avalanches.

Barrelli, or *Barrelli*, *bá-ré-lé*, a city of British India, in the Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Barrelli near the river Rungunge, 118 miles NE of Agra. It has an English college and Persian and Hindu schools, manufactures of furniture and woven fabrics, and is the seat of an important trade. Pop. in 1901 117,400.

Barndrecht, *ban-dé-kréht*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland 10 miles NW of Dordrecht.

Barnewitz, *bár-né-wítz* a town of Saxony near Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 147.

Barontia, *bá-rón-té* a village of France, Seine-Inférieure 10 miles NW of Rouen.

Barnton, *bá-rón-tón* a small town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles SE of Mortain.

Barots Island, one of the Spitzbergen group, lying S of the main island in about lat. 75° 36' N.

Barots Land, the name given to the northern part of the main island of Nova Zembla.

Barots Sea, a name given to that part of the Arctic Ocean which is included between Lapland Nova Zembla Franz-Josef Land, and Spitzbergen.

Barotville, a hamlet of Wetzel co. W. Va. on the Ohio River opposite Wheeling 36 miles below Wheeling.

Barotville, *bá-ré-té-vítz* a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich is in the district of Haurwil. Pop. in 1900 2707.

Barotum, or *Al Barotum*, *al-bá-ré-tóon* called also *Berek Marva*, *Fort Mhadara* (or *Mithr*) and *Fort Bardlab* (anc. *Parotum mura*) a port with ancient ruins of Egypt, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 30' N lon 27° 30' E.

Barotville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 4 miles from Bird-in-Hand and about 44 miles ESE of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Barfield, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala.

Barfield, a post-village of Mississippi co. Ark., on the Mississippi River about 65 miles above Memphis Tenn.

Barfleur, *ban-fleur*, an ancient town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel 16 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. about 1000. About 1 mile W is a granite light-house, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 46° 40' N lon. 1° 16' W.

Barfurneh, a town of Persia. See BARDURN.

Barga, *ban-gá*, a village of Italy on the Garfagna, 16 miles N of Lucca. Pop. 1700 (commune, 3000).

Bargaintown, a post-village of Atlantic co. N.J., about 10 miles W by S. of Atlantic City.

Bargarran, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew 4½ miles NNW of Paisley.

Bargas, *bas gâs*, or *Vargua*, a town of Spain 3 miles NW of Toledo. Pop. of the commune, about 2500.

Barge, *bas jâ* (fr. *prom basch*) a town of Italy in Piedmont, at the foot of Monte Monbruno, province of Cuni, 28 miles SSW of Turin. Pop. 2000 (commune about 9000).

Bargemont, *basah mâw* a town of France, in Vas 7 miles NNE of Draguignan. Pop. 1500.

Bargerville, a post-village of Johnson co. Ind. about 18 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 150.

Bargerton, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn.

Barguzinsk, *bas goo-sonsk*, a town of Siberia, on the Barguzinsk (a river flowing into Lake Baikal) 230 miles NNE of Irkutsk. It is one of the oldest settlements in Siberia, dating from about 1648. Pop. 1400.

Barh, *bar* a town of India, in Bihar; on the Ganges, about 35 miles by rail E of Patna. Pop. about 12 000.

Barhampur, town of India. See *Barhampur*.

Barhamville, a post-village of New Kent co. Va. 6 miles S. of West Point.

Bar Harbor, a banking post-village and popular summer resort of Hancock co., Me. on Frenchman's Bay and on the E. side of Mount Desert Island, 46 miles SE of Bangor. It is connected by regular steamers with New York, Boston and Portland. Bar Harbor is visited annually by 15 000-20 000 summer visitors, and ranks closely with Newport as one of the most exclusive and fashionable watering places of the Atlantic coast. Pop. about 2000.

Bari, or *Bari delle Puglie* (anc. *Byrrhan*) a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Bari delle Puglie, on a promontory in the Adriatic, 69 miles by rail NW of Brindisi. Its newer parts are well built. The principal buildings are the fine cathedral dating from the eleventh century, the almost equally ancient church of San Nicola, and the old Norman castle. Bari is the seat of an archbishop. It has a large trade by sea and by railway. There were in 1899 16½ centuries and clearance. Bari, taken by the Normans in the eleventh century was for a time the capital of Apulia. Pop. in 1901, 72 691 of the commune, 77,473.

Bariah, *Barrenah*, *bâ re-â*, or *De'ogarah* *Barich*, a native state of British India, in Bombay with a town of the same name, 50 miles NE. of Baroda.

Berchera, *bâ-re-shâ râ*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander, and on the Suarez River 150 miles NNE of Bogotá. Pop. about 11 000.

Bari delle Puglie, *bâ-re-â del l'gh pool yeh*, formerly *Terra di Bari*, *bâ-râ-dee bâ-re-â*, a province of southern Italy in Apulia, on the Adriatic. Capital, Bari. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 637 683.

Bari Doab, *bâ-re-â d'ô-bâ*, a territory in the Punjab, British India, between the Rens and the Ravi.

Barile, *bâ-re-â* a town of Italy in Potenza, 4 miles SSE of Melfi. Pop. about 4000.

Barill, *bâ-re-â*, a pueblo on the W coast of Cebu Philippine Islands, about 52 miles from Cebu. The region is wooded and fertile, with active fisheries. It produces also woven fabrics. Pop. (including numerous villages and hamlets) in 1903 11 617.

Barima, *bâ-re-â mâ*, a river of South America, rises in the Imataca Mountains on the boundary of Venezuela and British Guiana, flows E and then NW and empties into the Atlantic, E. of the mouth of the Orinoco River, in Venezuelan territory at Barima Point. Length about 220 miles, of which about 80 are navigable.

Barinas, or *Varinama*, *vâ-re-nâ*, a town of Venezuela, about 45 miles SW of Guayana.

Baring, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Croix River, 6 miles SW of Calais. Pop. about 230.

Baring, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., 12 miles by rail N of Edina. Pop. in 1900 241.

Baring, Cape, in the NW part of Wollaston Land, in the American Arctic Archipelago, at the entrance of Russell Gulf. Lat. 70° N; lon. 117° 30' W.

Baring Cross, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ark. on a railroad and on the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock. Pop. about 400.

Baringo, Lake, in British East Africa, 116 miles ENE. of the NE. extremity of the Victoria Nyanza. It has no visible outlet. Length about 13 miles. Elevation 3217 feet. The waters are fresh.

Barisal, a town of India. See *Burhanpur*.

Barisciano, *bâ-re-shâ-nâ*, a town of Italy province of 12 miles NE of Aquila. Pop. 3690 (commune, 4600).

Barito, a river of Dutch Borneo, rises towards the centre of the island, and takes a general southerly course, empty-

ing into the Java Sea a few miles SW of Banjarmasin. The total length including its windings is upward of 500 miles, a considerable part of which is navigable.

Barium, the ancient name of Bari.

Barjac, *bas chik* a town of France, department of Gard 10 miles NE of Alais. Pop. about 1500.

Barjola, *bas shol*, a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles NNW of Brignoles. Pop. about 2000.

Barker, a post-village of Cascade co. Mont. 45 miles SE of Great Falls.

Barker, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1072.

Barker, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Barker Creek, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Barkers, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., about 20 miles NE of Pensacola. Pop. about 150.

Barkers Grove, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 1 mile from Easton.

Barkererville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 35 miles N by W of Albany. Pop. 90.

Barkerville, a banking post-town in the district of Cariboo British Columbia, 35 miles E of Quesnela. Lat. about 53° N. Pop. 200.

Barkeyville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. about 22 miles SW of Oil City. Pop. 150.

Barkhamstead, a post township (town) of Litchfield co. Conn. about 20 miles NW of Hartford is drained by the Farmington River. Pop. ca. 1900 864.

Barking, a town of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles ENE of London near the Thames. It has jute-mills. It was founded in the Middle Ages for its Benedictine abbey for nuns. Pop. in 1901 21 547.

Bar-kistland, a town of Bagdad in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles SSW of Halifax. Pop. in 1901 1729.

Barly East, a town of Cape Colony capital of a district of the same name, about 58 miles (direct) SSE of Allival North. Pop. in 1891 878 (white, 514). Elevation, 5831 feet.

Barly West, a town of the northern division of Crigoland West, Cape Colony capital of a district of its own name, 35 miles (direct) NW of Kimberley, with which it is connected by daily cart. Here are diamond mines, which produce the very valuable river-stones. Pop. in 1891 1034 (white, 229). Elevation 2800 feet.

Bark River, Wis., issues from a lake in Waukesha co., runs SW, and enters Hook River at Port Atkinson.

Bark River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles W of Escanaba. Pop. about 700.

Barkedale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va. Pop. about 50.

Barkedale, a post-village of Edwards co., Tex. 50 miles NNW of Lytle Station of the South Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Bar-kal, a town of Deungara, central Asia, N. of the (b) Desert and near Lake Balkul. Lat. about 43° 40' N, lon. 94° E. Elevation of the lake 5100 feet.

Bar-kville, a village of Delta co., Mich., 12 miles by rail W of Escanaba. Pop. about 100.

Bar-kud, a town of Rumania. See *BRALAD*.

Bar-leben, *bar-l'ben* a town of Prussia near Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4105.

Bar-le-Duc, *bas l'gh d'uk* or *Bar-sar-Ormain*, *bon sâs en sâr* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meuse, 125 miles E. of Paris, on the Ormain. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. It was the capital of the medieval county (afterwards duchy) of Bar. Pop. in 1891 10 058 in 1901 15 306.

Barletta, *bas-lâ-tâ* (L. *Barut*) a seaport of Italy province and 33 miles WNW of Bari, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. It is surrounded by walls with angular towers. It has the ruins of an old citadel a cathedral and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius (or of Theodosius). Barletta is connected with Bari by a steam tramway. Pop. in 1901 49,388.

Barleyshead, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J. about 5 miles N of Flemington.

Berling, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. about 200.

Barlovento, *bas-lo-vên-to*, a town of the Canary Islands, on the island of Palma.

Barlow, a post-hamlet of Foster co. N. Dak.

Barlow, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 12 miles W of Marietta.

Barlow, a post village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 10 miles by rail SW of Oregon City.

Barlow, a post-village of Lee co. Va.

Barlow Bend a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ala.

Barlow City, a post-hamlet of Ballard co. Ky. Pop. about 45.

Barnebeck, hamlet, a NE. suburb of Hamburg, Germany.

Barmer, hamlet, a town of Rhinisch Prussia, in the picturesque valley of the Wupper 27 mi. S. N. W. of Cologne. It is a continuation of the town of Elberfeld. Among the means of communication therewith is an elevated railway from which the cars hang suspended. Barmer is one of the chief manufacturing towns of the Rhineland. The principal manufactures are those of ribbons and other textiles. There are establishments for calico-printing famous for the excellence of the dye called Turkey red. Pop. in 1900, 141,435.

Bar Mills, a post-village of York co. Me. on the Saco River and on the Portland and Rochester (Boston and Maine) R. 13 miles W. by S. of Portland. Pop. about 375.

Barmer, a post-station of Greenwood co. S. C., on the Southern R. 9 miles S. E. of Beeton Junction.

Barmouth, or **Aburman**, a town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the estuary of the Maw and on a railway 7 miles SW. of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1901, 3213.

Baronsfeld, hamlet, a market-town of Prussia, in Holstein 14 miles E. of Gillekstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4393.

Barna, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 14 miles N. W. of Olmütz. Pop. about 4000.

Bar-naby Island, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, is 3½ miles in length.

Bar-nard, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill. 20 miles E. by S. of Quincy.

Bar-nard, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind. 30 miles by rail W. of Indianapolis.

Bar-nard, a post-village of Lincoln co. Kan. 60 miles N. W. of Abilene.

Bar-nard, a banking post-village of Nodaway co. Mo. on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 30 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Bar-nard, a post-village and township (town) of Windsor co. Vt. about 20 miles E. N. E. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 640.

Bar-nard Castle, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tyne 21 miles SW. of Durham. It has a dispensary founded in 1270 by John Balliol king of Scotland, and the ruins of a stately castle built by Bar-nard, the grandfather of Balliol and a valuable fine-art museum. Rokeby is 2½ miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 4421.

Bar-nard Crossing, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. 7 miles N. of Rochester on the Genesee River. Pop. 204.

Bar-nard Islands, on the NE. coast of Australia, are within the Great Barrier Reef.

Bar-nardville, a post-village of Hancock co., N. C. 16 miles N. of Asheville.

Bar-nardville, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Tenn. about 8 miles S. W. of Kingston.

Bar-naul, hamlet, a town and district of Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Ob at its junction with the Bar-naul (Bar-naulka) 230 miles S. W. of Tomsk. It is the capital of the important Altai mining district. The town is regularly built, and has pub. offices, a mint, an observatory (lat. 53° 20' N., lon. 83° 45' E.) churches, magazines, hospitals, geological and other museums, and many furnaces and sawmills at which large quantities of silver, lead, and copper-ores are smelted, and much cast-iron is produced. The entire gold and silver product of the government of Tomsk is received here. Elevation, 499 feet. Pop. in 1907, 29,403.

Bar-negat, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J., on the Tuckerton R. about 15 miles S. of Tuckerton and near Barnegat Bay. Pop. about 900.

Bar-negat, N. Y. See Mirror House.

Bar-negat Bay, N. J. washes the eastern border of Ocean co. and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand banks called Island Beach and Long Beach. It is about 27 miles long and 1-4 miles wide. It is much frequented by wild fowl. Boats can pass from this bay into the ocean through Barnegat Inlet, which is 1 mile wide.

Bar-negat City, a post-village and watering place of Ocean co., N. J. on Long Beach and Barnegat Inlet and on the Manahawick and Long Beach Transportation Company R. about 16 miles (direct) S. E. of Tuckerton.

Bar-nerville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. about 40 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 123.

Bar-nore, a town of Surrey, England, on the right bank of the Thames, 2½ miles E. by N. of Richmond, in the SW. suburbs of London. Pop. in 1901, 17,821.

Barnes, hamlet, a county in the SE. part of North Dakota, has an area of 1600 sq. m. The soil is a rolling prairie, and produces wheat, oats, barley, hay, and potatoes. Capital, Valley City. Pop. in 1900, 13,160.

Barnes, a post-hamlet of Aschua co. Fla. Pop. 60.

Barnes, a post-town of Mahaska and Poweshiek cos., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Montezuma. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Barnes, a banking city of Washington co. Ken. 12 mi. W. of Blue Rapids. It has a shipping trade in cotton and grain. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Barnes, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, S. of Mansfield.

Barnes, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. 2 miles from Sheffield Station. Pop. about 300.

Barnesboro, or **Barnesboro**, hamlet, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Saabore R., 14 miles S. of Camden.

Barnesboro, a banking post-borough of Cambria co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 4 mi. W. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 1482.

Barnesburg, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

Barnes Corner, a post-village of Lewis co., N. Y., about 13 miles S. E. of Watertown. Pop. about 300.

Barneston, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 23 miles S. of Beatrice. It has various stone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Barneston, hamlet, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Barnesville, hamlet, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala. 45 miles N. E. of Aberdeen, Miss.

Barnesville, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ga. on the Atlanta division of the Central R. 60 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. It has buggy and carriage-factories, knitting mills, the Gordon Lintels, etc. Pop. in 1876, 754, in 1890, 1839, in 1900, 3036.

Barnesville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan. on the Little Osage River about 13 mi. S. E. of Fort Scott.

Barnesville, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md. on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. 33 miles N. W. of Washington D. C. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Barnesville, a banking city of Clay co., Miss., 21 miles S. by E. of Purgas Falls. It is on the Great Northern R. and has a grain-elevator, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1336.

Barnesville, a village of Reynolds co., Mo. 10 mi. S. W. of Annapolis Station.

Barnesville, a post-village of Robeson co., N. C. 15 mi. S. of Lumberton, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Barnesville, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. (Central Ohio division) 36 miles W. W. of Wheeling. It has glass- and ear-wheel work, planing mill, and various manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3207, in 1900, 5721.

Barnesville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. ½ mile N. E. of East Mahanoy Junction. Pop. about 125.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va. 6 mi. S. E. of Roanoke.

Barnesville, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick 11 mi. S. from Ouseburg. Pop. 150.

Bar-nat, a town of England in Hertfordshire, 11 mi. S. by rail N. W. of London. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471 between the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies when the Earl of Warwick was killed. Pop. in 1901, 1876.

Barnet, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt. on the Connecticut River in Barnet township (town) and on the Burton and Maine R. 10 miles E. of St. Johnsbury and 2 miles below the mouth of the Passumpsic River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1763.

Bar-nett, a post-town of Warren co., Ga. on the Georgia R. 6 miles S. E. of Crawfordville. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Barnett, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Barnett, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the New Orleans and North Eastern R., 30 miles (direct) S. W. of Meridian its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Barnett, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo. 12 miles from Versailles.

Barnett, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1269.

Barneveld, hamlet, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 13 miles N. W. of Arnhem. Pop. (communal) about 8900.

Bar-neveld, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles N. of Dodgeville. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Barneveld (har'negh-vêl') Islands, in the Southern Ocean, of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 56° S.; lon. 67° W.

Barnesville-sur-Mer, *ban vee'sh'la mair* (ans. *Croato-slov. name Portus*), a small seaport of France, department of Manche, 15 mi. WSW of Valognes.

Barnesville, a post-village of Brooks co. Ga. 14 miles N of Quitman its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Barnesville, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Union co. N. Mex.

Barnesville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Antigonish, its banking point.

Barnesville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., Vt. is in the St. Lawrence River and in the township (town) of Massena.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Ill. 8 miles S. of Fairfield.

Barnesville, a coal-mining post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 3 miles SE of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 811.

Barnitz, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 miles (direct) S. of Carlisle, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Barnoldswick, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles by rail WSW of Skipton. Pop. in 1901 6974.

Barnsbury, M.J. See **Barnsbury**.

Barnsbury, *bars'ny*, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding 16 miles S. of Wakefield and 13 miles N of Sheffield on the Don. It has manufactures of textiles, glass, iron and needles also bleaching and dye-works. The town is in a rich coal district. Pop. in 1901 41,885.

Barnsbury, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., in Earling ton district. Pop. in 1900 250.

Barnsley, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Barnstable, *bars'nap-ble*, a county forming the SE. extremity of Massachusetts, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is a long peninsula (Cape Cod Peninsula) bounded on the E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Cape Cod Bay. The soil is mostly sandy. The prosperity of this county is derived from commerce and fisheries. Cranberries are extensively cultivated. Capital Barnstable. Pop. in 1900 29,172 in 1900 27,824.

Barnstable, a port of entry capital of Barnstable co., Mass. on a bay of the same name, which is a part of Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 73 miles SSE of Boston. Its banking point is Yarmouthport. It is in Barnstable township (town) which contains a number of other villages (West Barnstable, Otterville, Hyannis, etc.) and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The town has numerous vessels engaged in the coast-trade and fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4,623 in 1900 4,364.

Barnstable, *bars'nap-ble*, a seaport of England, co. of Devon on the Taw 5 miles from Barnstable Bay and 34 miles NW of Exeter. The town has a large medieval church, and a grammar-school endowed in 1649 occupying part of an old monastery. It formerly possessed commercial importance and had two seats in parliament. Pop. in 1901 14,187.

Barnstead, a post-township (town) of Belknap co., N.H. about 16 miles ENE. of Concord. It is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. in 1900 1,072.

Barnston, a post-village of Gage co., Neb. See **Barnston**.

Barnston, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 45 miles SW of Coaticook.

Barnum, a post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 16 miles W of Fort Dodge. Pop. 174.

Barnum, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn. 49 miles N of Rush City. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. in 1900 391.

Barnum, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va.

Barnumville, a hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 38 miles S of Rutland.

Barnwell, a county in the SW part of South Carolina, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Edisto River and on the SW by the Savannah. It is also drained by the Combahee River. Capital, Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 44,619 in 1900 35,584.

Barnwell, a banking post-town capital of Barnwell co., S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. 46 miles ESE of Augusta, Ga. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 1,339.

Barach, a town and district of India. See **Barach**.

Barada, *ba-ra-da*, or **The Gaikwar's Domic** (ans. a native state of British India, in Gujarat. Area, 6000 sq. m. It has long been under the rule of a Maharaja chief with the title of *gaikwar* or *gaikowar*. It is a very fertile region. Capital, Baroda. Pop. in 1881, 3,413,396 in 1901 1,983,000.

Baroda, a city of British India, capital of the above state. Lat. 23° 16' N lon 72° 14' E. It is on the railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. It possesses modern water works. There are various public institutions, including Baroda College. Pop. in 1881 101,518; in 1891 116,430 in 1901 163,500.

Baroda, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. 16 miles S. of St. Joseph, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Barolun, the Latin name of **Barletta**.

Bar'na Island, or **Na'na Bar'na**, an island off the S. coast of Java, about 113 1/2 E. lon.

Baros, *ba-ro*, a town on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, 270 miles NW of Padang.

Barotac Nuevo, *ba-ro-tak' nu'va*, and **Barotac Vieja**, *ba-ro-tak' ve-ja* no *da* 4 *no*-o, two pueblos of Pampanga, Philippines in the province of Iloilo. The first is in the SE part, in a fertile locality. Pop. 11,885. The second, in the W is in a mountainous and wooded country, about 23 miles from the town of Iloilo. Pop. 5590. — **Barotac** is also written **Barotag**.

Barotseland, a name sometimes applied to the NW portion of Rhodesia.

Barque, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va.

Barquimata, *ba-ka-ma'ta*, formerly **Nueva Segovia**, *nu'va se-go-ve-ja*, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Lara, 185 miles WSW of Caracas, on the Barquimata River. It is a bishop's see and has a college. The population probably does not exceed 15,000, although rated much higher.

Barr, *bar*, a town of Alaska, at the foot of the Vegeus, 15 mi. SE of Stranburg. Pop. in 1900 1243.

Barr, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Colo. 17 miles NE of Denver.

Barr, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Barr, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 8 miles NW of Lewistown.

Barra, *ba'ra* or *ba'ra*, or **Bar'ray**, a mountainous island of Inverness-shire, Scotland in the Outer Hebrides. Length, 8 miles breadth 2 to 3 miles. Its people speak Gaelic and are largely Romanists. Lat. of Barra Head (light-house) 56° 48' N lon 7° 38' W. Pop. about 2500. This, with some 20 smaller islands, forms the parish of Barra, or Barra Islands.

Barra, *ba'ra*, a town of Italy 2 miles E of Naples, with many country residences. Pop. in 1901, 9375; of the commune, 11,875.

Berra, *ba-ra*, or **Berra de Rio Grande**, a town of Brazil state and 350 miles WNW of Bahia, on the São Francisco River.

Barrabon, Wis. See **BARABOON**.

Barracas al Sud, *ba-ra-kas al sud*, a suburb of the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina Republic, southward of the town to which it is joined by railway.

Barrackpar, *ba-rak-par* (called by the natives *Chauk, shi-shi*) a town of British India, in Bengal, on the Hugli, 15 miles by rail N of Calcutta.

Barrackville, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 72 miles ESE. of Wheeling. Pop. about 500.

Barracoon, a town of Cuba. See **BARACOA**.

Barrada, a river of Syria. See **HARADA**.

Barra de Rio de Contas, a town of Brazil. See **RIO DE CONTAS**.

Barra da Rio de São João, a town of Brazil. See **RIO DE SÃO JOÃO**.

Barra da Rio Grande, Brazil. See **BARRA**.

Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil. The former name of **MANAOS**.

Barrafranca, *ba-ra-fran'ka*, a town of Sicily, 16 miles SE of Catanzarotta. Pop. in 1901 16,672.

Barrage, *ba-ra'zh* (Fr. for 'dam'), a railway station of Egypt, on the Nile, 15 miles NW of Cairo. Near here is the great dam, or barrage, with locks and sluices, designed to regulate the Nile flood for purposes of irrigation and navigation. It is one of the largest works in the world, and although begun about 1855 it was not completed until 1890.

Barra Mansa, *ba-ra-man-sa* a town of Brazil 79 miles NW of Rio Janeiro, on the right bank of the Paraíba do Sul.

Barranca, *ba-ra-n'ka*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar on the Magdalena, 48 miles SE of Cartagena.

Barranquilla, *ba-ra-n-keel-ya*, the most important commercial city of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar and the capital of a province of its own name, on the left bank of the navigable river Magdalena, a few miles from its mouth. The river begins properly to be navigable from this point, and a busy steamboat traffic is maintained. The

city, although counting 25,000-40,000 inhabitants, is still in a transition stage. It is connected by rail with Sebastia.

Barrenness, *bar-nen-sis*, or **Barrenness**, a village of Porto Rico about 4 miles (direct) NW of Albion. Pop. in 1899 602 of the jurisdiction 5163. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1893.

Barraut, *bar-aw*, a village of France, department of Isère, 22 miles NE of Grenoble.

Barraut, *bar-aw*, a town of Spain on an affluent of the Júcar 23 miles WNW of Albocete. Pop. 2669.

Barraut Islands, coast of Scotland. See **Bass**.

Barraut Islands, a group of small islands off the NE coast of Newfoundland, 4 miles from Fogo.

Barro, a banking post-village and township (town) of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rrs. 13 miles NW of Worcester and 66 miles W of Boston. It has manufactures of lumber, sundry products, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2059.

Barro, a township (town) of Orleans co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1937. It contains Barre center.

Barre, a banking city of Washington co. Vt. on the Central Vermont and other railroads, 6 miles SE of Montpelier and on a branch of the Winooski River. It has the Goddard Seminary and manufactures of sundry products, stone-cutting tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5448. Barre township (town), which formerly included Barre, has some of the largest granite-quarries in the United States. Pop. in 1900 3348.

Barre Center, a post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. in Barre township (town) about 50 miles W of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Barree, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Barreforge, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles NW of Huntingdon its banking point. Pop. about 130.

Barroges. See **Barroges**.

Barro-of-Batter Island, a sherry or small islet of Scotland, Orkney off the N. end of Pomona.

Barre Mills, a post-village of La Crosse co. Wis. 8 miles ENE of La Crosse. Pop. about 75.

Barren, or **Big Barren River**, of Kentucky rises in or near Monroe co. It runs northward, intersects Warren co. and enters Green River at Woodbury about 29 miles NW of Bowling Green. Length nearly 120 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Bowling Green.

Barren, a county in the E part of Kentucky has an area of 490 sq. mi. It is drained by Little Barren River and several creeks. Capital Glasgow. Pop. in 1900, 31,460, in 1904 23,107.

Barren Creek Spring, a village of Wisconsin co. Md., about 12 miles W of Baltimore.

Barren Fork, a post-village of Izard co. Ark. 50 miles from Newport.

Barren Grounds, a name of no precise geographic limitation but ordinarily accepted to denote a large area of northern Canada bordering on the Arctic Sea and lying N of the forest tract. It is watered by the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish Rivers. The region is the home of the musk-ox and caribou.

Barren Hill (post-office, Lafayette Hill) a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Pa., about 10 miles NW of Philadelphia.

Barren Island, a sandy island off the S shore of Long Island, Kings co. N. Y.

Barren Island, an island of Newfoundland, on the W coast of Placentia Bay, 7 miles NW of Harbor Buffet.

Barren Island, one of the Hunter Islands, off the NE point of Tasmania.

Barren Island, a volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman Isles.

Barren Islands, a group of small islands off the coast of Alaska, at the entrance to Cook Inlet. The principal are Adak and Unalut.

Barren Lands. See **Bassina Grouse**.

Barren Plains, a post-village of Robertson co. Tenn. 26 miles N. by W of Nashville.

Barren Springs, a post-village of Wythe co., Va. 10 miles SE of Pulaski its banking point. Pop. about 275.

Barre Plaines, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. in Barre township (town) on Warre River about 19 miles WNW of Worcester.

Barrett, a post-village of Marshall co. Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 51 miles W of Atchison.

Barrett, a post-village of Grant co. Minn. organized from part of Leen township. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Barrett, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Barretts Ferry, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. 194. The banking point is Fordville.

Barrettsville, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga., about 60 miles N of Atlanta. Pop. about 390.

Barthead, a town of Hampshire Scotland, 6 miles by rail SW of Glasgow. It has cotton-mills, print-works, and bleacheries. Pop. in 1901 1855.

Barrie, a banking post-town and outpost of Ontario, capital of Simcoe co. on Kempenfeldt Bay Lake Simcoe, and on the Grand Trunk R. 64 miles NNW of Toronto. It has various collegiate institutions, saw-, grist- and planing-mills, foundries, breweries, tannery and manufactures of wool etc. Pop. in 1901, 4894.

Barrier Reef, or **The Great Barrier Reef**, off the N.E. coast of Australia, one of the most remarkable geological and geographical features of the globe extends from about lat. 23° S opposite Port Bowen to Torres Strait, or over a linear distance of approximately 1200 miles. It is superficially and probably to a very great depth, of coral construction and ranges in width from 5 or 15 to 70 miles, being separated from the mainland by an inner channel or sea 6-15 miles wide. There are numerous breaks in the barrier the most important of which is opposite the mouth of Parakein River. The outer line of the reef probably marks the former extent of the Australian continent.

Barring Cross, a post-town of Polaski co. Ark. in Hill township. Pop. in 1900 389.

Barrington, a post-town of McIntosh co. Ga., in Barrington township. Pop. in 1900 34; of the township, 801.

Barrington, a banking post-village of Cook and Lake co. Ill. about 32 miles N of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rrs. It is a shipping point for milk, cheese, and live-stock. Pop. in 1890 543 in 1900 1167.

Barrington, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Stafford co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles E. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1208.

Barrington, a post township (town) of Yates co. N. Y. about 35 miles NW of Elmira is bounded on the W by Keuka Lake. Pop. in 1900 1249.

Barrington, a post village and township (town) of Bristol co. R. I. 6 miles SE of Providence, is bounded on the S. and W. by Narragansett Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 1115.

Barrington, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Quebec, 4 miles from Hammingford.

Barrington, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Shelburne, 12½ miles SW of Halifax. Pop. (inclusive of Barrington Passage) about 1800.

Barrington Center, a post-village of Bristol co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles ESE of Providence. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Warren.

Barrington Passage, a seaport town of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles E of Barrington. See **Barrington**.

Barrisville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa. 6 miles from New Brighton.

Barron, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin has an area of 878 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Red Cedar or Menominee River, and also drained by the Hay River. Capital Barron. Pop. in 1890 15,416 in 1900 25,677.

Barron, a banking city capital of Barron co. Wis. on Vermilion River about 5 miles from its mouth, and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 48 miles E of Okeoch Mills. It has woolen, flour and wood-working-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1493.

Barron Escadón, a town of Mexico. See **Arizona**.

Barronett, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., 6 miles by rail N of Cumberland, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Barronsfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Lunenburg.

Barronsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa.

Barros, *bar-aw*, a hamlet of Porto Rico, 11 miles (direct) NW of Albion. It is noted for its coffee and tea culture. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899 14,846.

Barros, *bar-aw*, a village of Spain on the coast of Andalusia, 16 miles SE of Cadix. The British here defeated the French March 5 1811.

Barrow, *bar-aw*, or **Borrough**, *bor-aw*, a river of Ireland, in Leitrim flows generally southward and joins the Suir to form Waterford harbor.

Barrow, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 51 miles N by W of Alton.

Barrow, Cape, in the N part of British America, on the Arctic Ocean (Coronation Gulf). Lat. 68° 5' N; lon. 111° W.

Barrow-in-Furness, a manufacturing town seaport and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, England.

at the SW extremity of the peninsula of Narrows, 15 miles WNW of Idemur. It has some of the largest iron- and steel-works in England, ship-yards wire- and railway-carriage works, fax- and jute-mills, etc. The docks and harbor-works are on a large scale. It was until recently an insignificant village. The long low island of Walney is included in the parliamentary borough. Near the town are the ruins of Furness Abbey. Pop. in 1891 51 712 in 1901 57,555.

Barrow, Mount, in NE Tasmania, E. of the Tamar River. Elevation 4644 feet.

Barrow, Point (or Cape), in Alaska. See Point Barrow.

Barrow's Lake, towards the S. of Newfoundland, is about 18 miles long and 2 miles wide. It has its outlet by a river emptying into Fortune Bay.

Barrows Store, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va.

Barrow Strait, a channel in the American Arctic Archipelago, is about 35-40 miles wide. The E. part of it is contiguous to Lancaster Sound and Pruce Regent Inlet. It communicates with Melville Sound on the W. It is near lat. 74° 30' N., and is isolated between lon. 84 and 95° W.

Barrowville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass. on a branch of the New Bedford (New York, New Haven and Hartford) R. 7 miles NW of Taunton.

Barre Landing, a post-village of Lexington co. S. C. on the Southern R. 13 miles W of Columbia.

Barre Mills, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Sugar Creek, 11 miles W of Dover.

Barraux ad Albulum, Latin for Bar-sur-Aube.

Barraux ad Sequanum, Latin for Bar-sur-Saône.

Barry, bar'ra, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 573 sq. m. It is intersected by Thornapple River, and also drained by Fall Creek. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1890, 23 783 in 1900 22,614.

Barry, a county in the SW part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas has an area of 790 sq. m. It is drained by White River and Flat Creek. Among the minerals of the county are limestone, silica, and lead. Capital, Camille. Pop. in 1890 23 943, in 1900 25 532.

Barry, Wales. See Harar Dock.

Barry, a banking city of Pike co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 7 miles SE. of Quincy. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900 1643.

Barry, a post-village of Big Stone co. Minn., 10 miles by rail E. of Browns Valley. Pop. about 700.

Barry, a post-village of Clay co., Mo. 10 miles N of Kansas City.

Barry, a post-village of Schuyler co. Pa. in Barry township about 17 miles WNW of Kittittown and 44 miles NNE of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 1089; of the village, about 600.

Barry, a banking post-village of Navarro co. Tex. 11 miles W of Corsicana.

Barry Dock, an artificial harbor recently constructed, about 10 miles SW of Cardiff, Wales, in Glamorgan-shire. Large quantities of coal are shipped hence and a town (Barry) has sprung into existence at the port. Pop. of the parish in 1901 27 030.

Barry Liliuka, a British government instruction camp of Holland in Forfarshire, 9 miles from Dundee.

Barrytown, a post-village of Mecosta co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 13 miles NNE of Mecosta. It has feed-, lumber- and shingle-mills. The banking point is Big Rapids. Pop. in 1900 about 300.

Barrytown, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 125.

Barrytown, bar'ra-town a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 24 miles E of New York. Pop. about 400.

Barryville, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and on the Delaware River (which separates it from Schoharie station on the Erie R.), 19 miles WNW of Port Jervis. Pop. about 300.

Barryville, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, about 10 miles NE. of Canton.

Baza, bázá, a NW county of Hungary. Capital, Aranyos-Mérad. The two little towns of Ó-Bari (Old Bari) and Új Bari (New Bari) within this county are 67 miles NNW of Budapest.

Bazas, baz ák, a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 19 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. (commune) 2090.

Bazal, a town of India. See Buzal.

Barsinghausen, bar'sing-haw-sen, a town of Prussia, in Hanover connected by tramway with the city of Hanover. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 4433.

Barstow, a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. at the junction of the Santa Fé Pacific and the Southern California R. 31 miles by rail, or about 45 miles direct, N of San Bernardino. Pop. 1900.

Barstow, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 15 miles (direct) E. of Rock Island, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Barstow, a post-village, capital of Ward co., Tex., near the Pecos River and on the Texas and Pacific R., 6 miles E by N of Pecos. Pop. about 150.

Bar-sur-Aube, bar-sür-sh (L. Bar'rum ad A'p'ul'um) an ancient town of France, department of Aube (Champagne) 33 miles SSE of Troyes, on the Aube. Pop. in 1901 4339.

Bar-sur-Ornain. See BAR-SUR-DUC.

Bar-sur-Seine, bar-sür-sen (L. Bar'rum ad Seg'u'sanum), a town of France, department of Aube (Champagne) 20 miles by rail SE of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. It was an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901 3062.

Bart, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. in Bart township, about 50 miles W of Philadelphia. In the township are located extensive nickel-mines. Pop. of the township in 1890 1154.

Bartan, bar-tin' or Bart'in', a town of Anatolia, in the vilayet of Karaman, on the Baran-Su, near its mouth in the Black Sea, 45 miles NE. of Erzurum. Pop. about 9000.

Bartleson, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill. in Santa Fé township. Pop. in 1900 274.

Barten, bar-ten, a town of East Prussia, 47 miles SE of Königsberg. Pop. 1400.

Bartenheim, bar-ten-hime, a village of Alsace, Germany 13 miles from Mülhausen.

Bartenstein, bar'ten-stine, a town of East Prussia, 33 miles SSE of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 7900.

Bartlesville, a post-village of Nowakos co. Ky. Pop. 1900. The banking point is Bartles.

Bartfa, bárt-fá (Ger. Bartfeld, bart-fält) a town of north Hungary co. of Sáros on the Tupa, 155 miles NE of Budapest. It is celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. in 1901 6102.

Bart, or Bart, bart, a seaport of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Rinnensee, at the mouth of the Barth 17 miles WNW of Stralsund. Pop. in 1900 7069.

Bartholomäussee, Bavaria. See KÖNIGSEEN.

Bartholomew, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Driftwood Fork of White River and by Chilly and Flat Rock Creeks. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 23,867 in 1900 34,594.

Bartholomew Bayou, bi oo, a river of Arkansas, rises in Jefferson co. near Pine Bluff. Its general direction is nearly southeastward until it crosses the southern boundary of the state and enters Mer Rouge parish in Louisiana. It runs thence southwestward and enters the Ouachita River about 16 miles W of Bastrop. Its length is about 275 miles, the greater part of which is navigable by steamboats.

Bartholomew, a post-station of Frederick co., Md. is on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 47 miles W of Baltimore.

Bartica, or Bartica Grove, a town of British Guiana, at the junction of the Mazaruni and Cuyuni Rivers. It is a steamboat station connecting with Georgetown and distributing point for the interior gold regions.

Bartlesville, a banking village in the Cherokee Nation I. T. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 30 miles SW of Coffeyville, Kan. Pop. about 1190.

Bartlett, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 29 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 360.

Bartlett, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail S of Council Bluffs. Pop. 150.

Bartlett, a post-village of Labette co. Kan. 7 miles W of Chetopa. Pop. about 300.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Shannon co., Mo.

Bartlett, a post-village, capital of Wheeler co. Neb. 5 miles (direct) NE. of Elmore. It raises cattle, hogs, hay, etc. The banking point is Greeley. Pop. in 1900 160.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H., in Bartlett township (town), on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R. 72 miles NW of Portland. Near here is Mount Kearsarge, 3571 feet high. Pop. of the town in 1900 1012.

Lower Bartlett is about 24 miles eastward and Upper Bartlett, near the entrance to the famous White Mountain or Crawford Notch, 10 miles SSW.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Oneida co. N. Y. 5 miles S of Rome.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Ramsey co. N. Dak.

Bartlett, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, 18 miles W of Marietta. Pop. 300.

Bartlett, a post-town of Shelby co. Tenn. 11 miles by rail NE. of Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Bartlett, a banking post-town of Bell and Williamson cos. Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 57 miles

R. by W. of Waco. Extensive shipments of cotton are made at this point. Pop. in 1900, 507.
Bartlett Springs, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., on Bartlett Creek.

Bartley, a banking post-village of Red Willow co. Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 6 miles E. of Indianola. Pop. in 1900 247.
Bartley, a post-village of Morris co., N. J., 16 miles NNE of High Bridge.

Barto, a village of Berks co. Pa., on the Colebrookdale (Philadelphia and Reading) R. 13 miles N of Pottsville. Here are mines of excellent iron-ore.

Bartold, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., about 10 miles SW of St. Louis.

Barton, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 890 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Great Bend. Pop. in 1900, 13,172. In 1900 13,784.

Barton, a county in the WSW part of Missouri bordering on Kansas, has an area of 699 sq. m. It is partly drained by the North Fork of Spring River and several affluents of the Osage River. Coal is extensively found. Capital, Lamar. Pop. in 1900 18,504. In 1900 18,253.

Barton, a post-village of Colbert co. Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston (Southern) R. 14 miles E. by S. of Memphis and 2 m. on S. of the Tennessee River.

Barton, a post-hamlet of Phillips co. Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R. 13 miles W of Helena.

Barton, a post-village of Accoon parish, La. Pop. about 250.

Barton, a post-village of Allegany co. Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. is in the celebrated Cumberland coal field, 26 m. SE of Cumberland. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. about 1900. The banking point is Piedmont, W. Va.

Barton, a post-township (town) of Tioga co., N. Y. is on the Susquehanna River and is partly drained by Cayuta Creek. It contains the large village of Waverly and the post-village of Barton 23 miles SSE of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 5381.

Barton, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. 23 miles (direct) SW of Steubenville. Pop. about 300.

Barton, a banking post-village of Orleans co. Vt. is on Barton River in a township (town) of the same name, and on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles S. of Newport and about 43 miles NNE of Montpelier. It has various manufactures. The town also includes Barton Landing village. Pop. in 1900 1680. of the town 3700.

Barton, a post-township (town and village) of Washington co., Wis., on Milwaukee River in a deep valley 35 m. N. W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1200.

Barton Heights, a post-town of Henrico co. Va. in Brookland district, 1 mile N of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 763.

Barto's, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind. about 20 m. SE of Richmond.

Barton Landing, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Barton township (town) on Barton River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles E of Ludlow. Pop. in 1900 377.

Bartonsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 6 miles W by N of Stroudsburg.

Bartonsville, a post-hamlet of Windham co. Vt. on Winochee River and on the Central Vermont R., 43 miles SSE of Rutland.

Barton-upon-Humber, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the E. bank of the Humber 6 miles SW of Hull. Pop. in 1901 5671.

Barton-upon-Irwell, a former village of Lancashire, England, 5 miles W of Manchester now forming part of the municipality of Bolton. Here is a peculiar moorab bridge across the Manchester Ship Canal.

Bartonville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. on the Peoria and Pekin Terminal R. 4 miles E. by W of Peoria, its banking point. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 750.

Bartonville, a village of Warren co. N. Y. 10 miles E. of Riverdale Station.

Bartonville, a post-village of Deaton co. Tex. Pop. about 80.

Bartonville, a post-village of Westworth co., Ontario, 3 m. SE of Hamilton.

Bartow, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles (direct) N of Pottsville. Pop. about 225.

Bartow, a county in the NW part of Georgia, has an area of 455 sq. m. It is intersected by the Stowak River which flows through its E. portion, from E. to W., in an

irregular course. Iron, manganese, and marble are abundant in the county. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 20,510; in 1900, 20,523.

Bartow, a banking post-town, capital of Polk co., Fla., on the Plant System, 45 miles E of Tampa. It has extensive phosphate-mining plants, as well as large orange-groves. Pop. in 1900, 1888; in 1900, 1923.

Bartow, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ga., 32 miles by rail E. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Bartow, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles from New York, is now a part of the borough of Bronx, New York city.

Bartsch, hantsh, a river of Prussia, rises in the province of Posen, enters Silesia, and empties into the Oder above Glogau.

Bartville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 7 miles from Christiansburg.

Barr, *ba-roo'* an island off the coast of Colombia, near the port of Cartagena. It has a good port.

Barr, a port of entry of British New Guinea.

Barrish, *ba-roo'*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 21 miles SE of Potsdam. Pop. 2000.

Barras, *bar'ra*, a village of Scotland Isle of Lewis, Hebrides, co. of Ross. Pop. about 700.

Barwaide, *bars'waid*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 21 miles NNE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 3512.

Barwaide, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, near Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 2323.

Barwick, a post-hamlet of Brooks co. Ga. Pop. about 60.

Baryen, *ba-ri-en* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 19 mi. ENE of Stanislawow. Pop. (communa) about 4500.

Baz, an island of France. See BAZE.

Bazaid, *bah'aid* head a village of Hungary co. of Torontal. Pop. about 6000.

Bazait, *ba-ait* a post-town of Eagle co., Colo. in Basalt precinct. Pop. in 1900 283; of the precinct, 563.

Bazait, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 11 miles (direct) N of Blackfoot. Pop. about 250.

Basalt Peak, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains, is in lat. 40° 21' N, lon 106° 15' W. It has an altitude of 11,506 feet above the sea.

Bazco, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 23 miles NNE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 318.

Bazco, a post-hamlet of Dane co. Wis.

Bazcom, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. 11 miles NE of Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Bazcom, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind.

Bazcom, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles W by N of Tiffin. Pop. about 250.

Bazchor, a post-village of Leavenworth co. Kan. Pop. about 100.

Bazel, *ba'el* a town of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 12 miles NE of Dendermonde. Pop. 3000.

Bazel, *ba'el* (Fr. *Bale* bal, formerly written *Bale*; L. *Basil'wa* or *Basil'ia*) a city of Switzerland, capital of the half-canton of Basel City 43 miles N. by E. of Bern pleasantly situated on the Rhine, which divides the town into two parts.—GROSS BASEL, or Great Basel on the left bank and KLEIN BASEL, or Little Basel on the right bank. Lat. 47° 34' N; lon. 7° 36' E. Basel was formerly a walled town but the old walls and moats have been replaced by modern promenades and but few of the ancient gates remain; of these the handsome is the Spalen-Thor erected about 1400. The cathedral whose foundation is ascribed to Emperor Henry II in 1010-1011 is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. The university founded in 1459 by Pope Pius II and reorganized in 1817 was the first great seminary of learning established in Switzerland. It had, in 1900 163 professors and doctors, and was attended by about 500 students. With the university are associated a botanical institute and garden. The university library contains upward of 240,000 volumes. Among other notable buildings and institutions may be mentioned the museum, with collections of paintings (of Holbein the younger and other masters) and natural history the Rathaus, historical museum Kunsthalle, zoological garden etc. As a commercial and manufacturing town Basel is the most important in Switzerland. Its ribbon-manufactories are most extensive, and give employment to 8000 workers and it also produces linen paper silks, gloves, leather jewelry printed cottons, and tannery wares. A peculiar honey cake, the *Bazeler Lebkuchen* is well known throughout the land. Pop. in 1900, 60,000; in 1900 100,100. The inhabitants are mainly of German origin. The celebrated Council of Basel was convened in 1431 and sat for a long term of years.

Basel, a canton of Switzerland, situated in the NW. on the frontiers of Alsace and the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 177 sq. m. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birs and Ergolz. In 1633 it was divided into two half-cantons entirely independent of each other—viz., Basel City (Basel-Stadt) which comprises the city and several surrounding communities (pop. in 1900 112,337) and Basel Country (Basel-Land) the capital of which is Liestal embracing the remaining communities (pop. in 1900 63,497).

Basiglio, *bi-si-gio*, a town of Italy province of Benevento, 21 miles SE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 4000.

Basiglio, *bi-si-gio* (anc. *Caracas*) a river of Italy, in Basilicata, rises in the Apennines W. of Potenza, flows ESE. and enters the Gulf of Taranto 25 miles WSW of Taranto.

Bassey, *bi-si*, a pashie of the SW coast of Samar Island, Philippines, on the San Juanico Strait. Pop. 13,000.

Basford, a parish of England, seabor of Nottingham of whose parliamentary borough it forms a part. Pop. in 1901 39,947.

Bashtahr, *bi-shir* written also *Bushahr*, *Bashahr*, and *Bis'har*, a tributary hill-state of the Panjab, British India, bounded E. by Tibet, and further enclosed by Gurhal and various hill-states. It lies on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and is traversed by the Sutlej. It is inhabited by a mixed Hindu and Mongolian population. The rajah and the chief men are Rajputs. Polyandry is common. Capital Rampur Area, about 3300 sq. m. Pop. about 75,000.

Bas'ham, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ala., 13 miles from Hartsell's Station.

Bas'han (Hebrew *Bashan* rich soil *Gr. βασις* L. *Bataneus*) in ancient geography a district of Palestine E. of the upper Jordan.

Basban, a hamlet in East Haddam township (town), Middlesex co. Conn. 5 miles from Goodspeed's Landing. It has manufactures of cotton goods. *Basban Falls* are at this place.

Basban, a post-office of Meigs co. Ohio.

Basb'ar, a post-township (town) of Washburn co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 904.

Basbi, *bas-bi* a post hamlet of Clark co. Ala.

Basbi (*bi-shi*) Islands, Philippines. See *BATAVEX*.

Bashtir, *bashtir* a people inhabiting the plains adjoining the South Uralian Mountains on the confines of Europe and Asia mainly between the parallels of 63° and 56° 30' N. lat. and the meridians of 58° and 68° E. lon. The origin of this people is obscure their language differs but little from that of the Tartars of Kaman, but they are regarded as an offshoot of the Finnic stock. The *Bashtirs* are partly settled as cultivators of the soil many are nomads. They are Mohammedans, very poor and ignorant.

Basie City, a banking post-town of Augusta co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western R. 25 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has numerous mineral-water springs etc. Pop. in 1900 1270.

Basleto See *BASLETO*.

Bas'til, a banking post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio, 35 miles by rail ESE. of Columbus. Pop. about 400.

Basilan, *bi-lan* an island of the Philippines, S. of the W. peninsula of Mindanao, of which it is a district, and from which it is separated by the Strait of Basilan. It is 21 miles long by 14 miles wide, crowned in all directions by basalt mountains, which reach an altitude of over 3000 feet, and are clothed with valuable forests of teak etc. The soil is fertile and is watered by numerous streams, yielding rice, sugar-cane, cacao, and cotton. Cattle are raised and exported to Mindanao. Pearl- and trepang-fishing are conducted. Capital Isabela de Basilan (pop. about 1300) Pop. about 8000.

Basilia and **Basilica**, Latin names of *BASIL*.

Basilicata, *bi-ne-o-l-i-ta* (anc. *Lucania*) a comparatively small kingdom of Italy embracing the single province of Potenza, having on the SE. the Gulf of Taranto. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, but has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Pop. in 1901 491,638.

Bas'im, a district of British India, in Berar. Capital, *Basim*.

Basim, a town of British India, capital of the district of Basim, 60 miles S. of Akela. Pop. about 12,000.

Basim, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Miss.

Basim, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mont. in a mining district, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 8 miles NW. by W. of Boulder and 45 1/2 miles SW. by S. of Helena. It has mining, milling, and smelting plants. Pop. about 300.

Basim, a banking post-village capital of Big Horn co. Wyo. on the Big Horn River and 250 miles (direct) NW.

of Cheyenne. Pop. about 250. The district is given over to farming and stock-raising.

Basingstoke, a town of England, in Hampshire, 46 miles WSW. of London. It is the terminus of the London and Hampshire Canal, and has manufactures of clothing, etc. Pop. in 1901 17,663.

Basin Harbor, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain 20 miles S. from Burlington.

Basin Mills, a station in Penobscot co., Me., 7 1/2 miles N. of Bangor.

Basia Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. has an altitude of 4825 feet.

Basin Springs, a post-station of Grayson co., Tex., 15 miles from Sherman.

Basakho'gan River, in Maine, rises in a lake of its own name and empties into the Mattawamkeag.

Basking Ridge, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Bernards township, picturesquely situated on the Lackawanna R. 28 miles W. of Newark. It has manufactures of pottery etc. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Morrislawa.

Basakntchak', a salt-lake in the government of Astrakhan Russia, E. of the Volga, about 20 miles S. of Lake Elton. Area, about 60 sq. m. About 250,000 tons of salt are obtained from it annually.

Basle, a city of Switzerland. See *BASIL*.

Bas'nett, a post hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., about 10 miles from Fairmont.

Basoko, in the Congo Free State. See *AKUWINT*.

Basoko, a missionary station of the Congo Free State, on the Lomami River about 60 miles S. of Yala.

Basom, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y. Pop. about 20.

Basque (*basq*) *Provincias* (Sp. *Vascongadas*, *vascon* *gá'da*) a region of Spain bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarra, S. by the province of Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provinces are Biscay capital Bilbao, Guipúzcoa, capital Tolosa, and Alava, capital Vitoria. The Basques are nearly all sheepherds. They speak a language called Basque or Euzerara, which has little analogy with any other known tongue. The French part of the Basque country is now comprised in the department of Basses-Pyrénées.

Basra, *bas-ra* *Bassora*, *bas-ra*, or *Bas'rah* (Arab. a *marj*) a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey in the vilayet of Basra, on the Shatt el Arab, about 60 miles from the Persian Gulf and 370 miles SE. of Bagdad. Lat. 29° 30' N. lon. 47° 34' E. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried brick from 1 to 2 miles in circumference, the space including rice-fields, date-groves, and gardens and is intersected by canals. It was formerly a great emporium of the Turkish Empire for Eastern produce. By the middle of the nineteenth century its population had declined to a few thousand, but recently it has risen again to considerable commercial importance, and the population at present is estimated at about 30,000. Dates form an important article of export.

Bas-Rhin, *bas-rhin* (Lower Rhine) a former French department, now the district of Lower Alsace, in Germany.

Bas, a large, isolated, greenstone rock of Scotland, with the remains of an old castle, at the mouth of the Forth, 3 miles NE. of North Berwick, is a mile in circumference and 350 feet high. It is frequented by sea-fowl.

Bas, a post-hamlet of Starks co., Ind.

Bas, *bas*, *Bas'fa*, or *Bas'fa*, a harbor of Liberia, between Cape Mesurado and Palmar.

Basak, or *Basak*, a town of Siam on the left bank of the Mekong River in about lat. 15° N.

Basam, or *Grand Basam*, grand *bas'am* or *gron bas'am* a French town of Africa, until 1900 (when it was succeeded by Bingerville) the chief city and seat of the governor of the colony of the Ivory Coast, is situated on the right bank of the Akra or Comoé River near its mouth. It is a port of call.

Basam, Little. See *PORT BOUVE*.

Basano, *bas-a* no, an episcopal city of northern Italy, province and 19 miles NE. of Vicenza, at the foot of the A. pi. near the Brenta. The civic museum and the churches, which include a cathedral contain paintings of Giacomini da Putta, surnamed *Basano* from his place of birth. On Sept. 9, 1796 the Austrians were here defeated by the French. Pop. in 1901, 7896, of the commune, 16,443.

Bas'har, or *Bas'har*, a small island in the Malay Archipelago off the N. coast of Ceram.

Basée, *bas*, a town of France. See *LA BASÉE*.

Basel End, Lesser Antilles. See *CHRISTIANSTADT*.

Bassein, *bas-sin* a district of Burma, bounded S. and W. by the Bay of Bengal, and E. by the Irrawadi.

The western part is mountainous, but the Irrawadi delta is an exceedingly fertile region, producing rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. in 1901, 252,100 Capital, Rangoon.

Basselin, a town of Burma, capital of Basselin district, on the Basselin River a navigable delta-branch of the Irrawadi. It has a great trade in rice. Pop. 50,000.

Basselin, a decayed seaport of British India, prod. dandy and 30 miles N of Bombay, on an island of the same name. It was acquired by the Portuguese in 1534, was for a time in the hands of the Mahattas, and passed to the British early in the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, about 11,000.

Bassenthwaite, a lake of England, in Cumberland, between Skiddaw and Winthrop Brow mountains.

Bass'ee, or **Great Bass'ee**, a ledge of rocks, with a light-house, off the SE. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 12' N lon. 81° 30' E.

Bassée-Alpes, blue alp' (i. e., "Lower Alps"), a frontier department in the SE of France, in Provence, bordering on Italy. Area 2685 sq. m. It is mountainous, but there is a level portion in the S. Principal rivers, the Durance and Ver. The soil is generally sterile, but between the mountains are valleys which are very fertile. Numerous sheep from neighboring departments are fed on the mountains. Olives, almonds, wine, wool, and grain are staple products. Capital, Digne. Pop. in 1901, 115,021.

Basses-Pyrénées, blue pee ri né (i. e., "Lower Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, formed of part of the old provinces of Béarn bounded E. by the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay and N. by the departments of Landes and Gers. Area, 2943 sq. m. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes and there are large forests. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains. The minerals comprise iron, copper and marble. The mineral springs of Eau-Bouquet and Eau-Chaudes are much frequented. Capital, Pau. Pop. in 1901, 420,347.

Basso-Terre, bass tur' a town of the British West Indies, capital of St. Christopher on its W. coast in lat. 17° 25' N., lon. 63° 45' W. Pop. about 9000. It has an active trade in salt, sugar and cotton.

Basso-Terre, bass tain a seaport town of the West Indies, capital of the French Island of Guadeloupe, on its SW. coast, in lat. 16° 10' N lon. 61° 44' W. Pop. about 8000.

Bass'ett, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail E. of Charles City. Pop. 149.

Bassett, a banking post-village, capital of Rock co. Neb. in a fine stock raising country 84 miles NW of Neligh, on the Fremont, Bilkora and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Bassett, a post-village of Bowie co. Tex. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Texarkana.

Bassett, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. in a stock- and grain-growing region, 23 miles W. of Kenosha.

Bassigumma, bass soon-yá-ú, a town of Italy 8 miles NE. of Alexandria. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Bassim, British India. See **BASSIA**.

Bassin, a town of the West Indies. See **CHRISTIANSTADT**.

Bassia d'Arancion, bass éir- dan há abón' a bay on the W. coast of France, department of Gironde, surrounded by a region of pines, sand-dunes and marshes. Of late its oyster-plantations have attracted much attention.

Bass Lake, Fairbank co., Minn. See **FLAVERA**.

Basse Narok. See **HUBBARD LAKE**.

Bassora, a town of Assutia Turkey. See **BASSA**.

Bass River, a township of Burlington co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Bass River, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick. Its banking point is Kingston.

Bass River, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Londonderry.

Bass Rock. See **BASS**.

Bass Station, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 6 miles NW of Stortemon.

Bass Strait, separating Australia from Tasmania, has a breadth of 150 miles. It is much encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

Basswood, a post-hamlet of Richland co. Wis.

Bastad, bastád a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, 60 miles W. W. of Christianstad.

Bastar, a state of India. See **BORRAU**.

Bastel, bá-ti, a famous tourist-spot in Saxony Switzerland, near Wolkien. Elevation above the Elbe valley about 100 feet.

Bastellon, bá-ti é-ti, a commune of Corvée, 13 miles W. of Ajaccio. Pop. about 2500.

Basti, the ancient name of **BASSA**.

Basti, a town of India. See **BORRAU**.

Bastia, bá-ti'á, a fortified seaport town of France, in Corsica, on its NE. coast, 57 miles NNE. of Ajaccio. This town the wealthiest and most populous in the island, is built amid olive, orange and citron-gardens, and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is the seat of a school of hydrography and has a large public library. Ship-building and iron-founding are carried on, and there are manufactures of leather, oil, soap, pates and liqueurs. Its trade is chiefly in wine, oil, leather goods, hair wax and coral. Pop. in 1901, 23,800 of the commune, 26,423.

Bastia, a town of Italy 14 miles by rail SSE. of Perugia. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 4500).

Bastide-de-Berou, L. B. bá-ti'ed déh séh-roé', a town of France, in Ariège, 9 miles WNW of Foix. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Bastegae, bá-ti' a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 25 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. about 3500.

Bastrop, a county of Texas near the central part of the state, has an area of 881 sq. m. The Colorado River which is navigable enters the county from the W. and flows through it in a SE. direction. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. in 1900, 20,736 in 1900, 25,845.

Bastrop, a banking post-town capital of Morehouse parish La. on the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 29 miles VE of Monroe. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Bastrop, a banking post-town capital of Bastrop co. Tex. on the left bank of the Colorado River 36 miles below Austin. It is on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2145.

Bast'rose, or **Bast'resse**, a post-station of Lycoming co. Pa. in Bastrose township, about 9 miles SW of Wil Harrisport. Pop. of the township in 1900, 229.

Bast'rah', or **Bast'rah'**, a town of British India, in Bengal 20 miles ENE of Calcutta. Pop. about 15,000.

Bastroland, a division of South Africa, bounded on the W. and N. by the Orange River Colony, E. by Natal and Griqualand, from which it is separated by the Quath lamba or Drakenberg range, and SW by Cape Colony. The region, mainly barren or scrubby is mountainous with a mean elevation of between 5000 and 6000 feet. The highest peaks, Macabusi and Hamilton, rise to 10,000 feet. It is watered by the head-streams of the Orange River (Orange River proper, Cornet Spruit, and Caledon). The region has as yet no railways. The native inhabitants are members of the Kaffir race, and intelligent, industrious, and warlike. The country is directly under the control of the Imperial (British) Government, and up to 1884 was under the administration of Cape Colony. Area, 16,393 sq. m. Pop. about 220,000.

Baták, bá-tá or bá-tá a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands bordering on the Bay of Manila. Pop. about 50,000.

Batánué, bá-ti-vá-no' a seaport of Cuba, on its S. coast, 32 miles S. by E. of Havana, with which it communicates by rail. Pop. in 1890, 1075 of the district, 6523.

Batue, bá-ti' or **Batang**, bá-tig' a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast, in Ilocos Norte province, 19 miles S. by W. of Laoag. The locality is well watered and very fertile. Batue manufactures sugar and various woven fabrics. Pop. in 1900, 19,524.

Batala, a town of India. See **BOTALA**.

Batalina, bá-ti-á a town of Portugal in Estremadura, 7 miles SSW of Leiria. It is famous for its Dominican convent, whose buildings are among the most interesting of their kind in the Iberian Peninsula. Pop. in 1900, 3880.

Batalpashinski, a town of Russian Caucasus, is situated on the Kuban. The region about has extensive deposits of salt and coal. Pop. of the town in 1907, 6100.

Batam Island, near Singapore. See **BATTAN**.

Batán, bá-tán' the chief island of the Batanes (or Dashi) group, Philippines N. of Luzon.

Batán, a port and pueblo of Capiz province N. coast of Panay Island, Philippines. Lat. 11° 35' 40' N. Pop. in 1905, 14,115.

Batanece, bá-ti-é, or **Bashi**, bá-shé' a small group of northern islands and province of the Philippines, lying N. of the Cebuysanes group. They include Batán, Itbayat, Saptan, etc. Total area, 80 sq. m. Capital, Santo Domingo de Baco in Batán. Pop. 12,000.

Batang, an island near Singapore. See **BATTAN**.

Bat'ung', a village and seaport on the E. side of the island of Gulo Malay Archipelago.

Batangas, bá-tán-gá a province of southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, bounded S. by San Bernardino Strait. Area, 1160 sq. m. It has high mountains, some valuable forests, fertile valleys, which produce sugar, rice, coconuts, and coffee, and Lake Biagebon, which contains Taki vol-

some (1200 feet). Fabrics of silk, abaca, cotton, and dyestuffs are manufactured. Capital, Batangas. Pop. 247,711.

Batangas, a port and military station capital of Batangas province, Luzon, is on Batangas Bay, on the S coast. The bay is deep, clear and spacious, and receives the Batangas and Calumpang rivers. The city has good houses, royal palace, convent, and tribunal, and holds annual industrial and agricultural fairs. Pop. of the city, about 8000 of the municipality in 1902 33,131.

Batanta, *bá-tán-tá*, an island off the NW end of Papua.

Bátaszék, *bth tsh shk*, a town of Hungary so and 16 miles S of Tolna. Pop. in 1901 7531.

Batava Castra, an ancient name of PAMAU.

Batavand, a town of Cuba. See **BATAVANÓ**.

Batavia, the Latin name of THE NETHERLANDS.

Batavia, *bá-tá ve-á* (Dutch pron *bá-tá ve-á*), a city and seaport of Java, capital of the Dutch East Indies and of the residency of the same name, on the N coast of the island, at the mouth of the Tjiuwong River. Lat. 6° 8' S. lon. 100° 00' E. Its spacious harbor not affording access to the shore for large vessels a splendid port has recently been constructed at Tanjung Priok 6 miles to the NE. The city consists of two parts, the old town, which is the native and Chinese quarter and contains the business section and the new town, to the S, which is the European quarter and contains the government offices. Many of the streets have canals, which, with the rich vegetation, render Batavia a beautiful if not a healthy place of residence. The mean temperature of the year is about 78° and this is also the mean temperature of the summer and winter. The temperature at mid-day is between 86° and 90° at night, about 70°.

Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest part of the trade of Java and Madura. The exports consist mostly of coffee, rice sugar pepper indigo hides, cloves nutmegs, mace, tea, tin, rattans, arrack and tamarinds. Pop. in 1897 115,567 of whom 70,701 were natives, 26,433 Chinese, 9423 Europeans, and 2823 Arabs. Thirty six miles by rail S. of Batavia is Batensong the usual residence of the governor general of the Dutch East Indies. Here is located one of the most magnificent botanical gardens in the world.

Batavia, a post-hamlet of Solano co. Cal. 25 miles by rail WSW of Sacramento. Pop. 25.

Batavia, a banking city of Kane co. Ill. on Fox River 7 miles N of Aurora and 30 miles W of Chicago with which it is connected by the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Rrs. It has paper-mills and extensive manufacturing of windmills, wagons, castings machinery etc. There are large limestone quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3671.

Batavia, a banking post-town of Jefferson co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 13 miles E of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900 633.

Batavia, a post-village of Branch co. Mich., about 45 miles SEW of Lansing. It is on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.

Batavia, a post-village, capital of Genesee co. N Y on Tonawanda Creek, 58 miles E by N of Buffalo on the New York Central and Hudson River the Lehigh Valley and the Erie Rrs. It contains a court house, county jail, public library, high-schools, and manufacturing of fire-arms, carriages, threshing machines, ploughs, farming-implements shoes, sash and blinds, etc. Batavia is the seat of the New York State Institute for the Blind. Pop. in 1890 7221 in 1900, 9120.

Batavia, a banking post-village capital of Clermont co. Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia R. 24 miles E of Cincinnati. It has coopers-work and some manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1029.

Batavian Republic, the name borne by Holland from 1795 to 1800.

Batavia River, in the York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia is tributary to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Batave, a post-village of Henderson co. N C 14 miles NE of Hendersonville.

Batchelder's Grant, in Oxford co. Me. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Batchellerville, a post-village of Saratoga co. N Y on the Sacandaga River about 45 miles NNW of Albany. Pop. 150.

Batchewana, an Indian village of Ontario, 45 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

Batchian, island of the East Indies. See **BACHIAN**.

Batchtown, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ill. in highwoods precinct. Pop. in 1900 309.

Bate Island, an island of western Hindustan, in the Gulf of Orissa. Lat. 22° 28' N; lon. 89° 15' E. It has a good harbor and a famous Hindu temple.

Batemann, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co. Mich.

Batemann (bat'mann) Bay, New South Wales, Australia, on the SE coast, 143 miles SW of Port Jackson.

Batemburg, *bá-tu-más*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles W of Nimegen, on the Meuse. It is the Oppidum Batavorum of the Romans. Pop. 6000.

Bates, a county in the W part of Missouri bordering on Kansas, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Grand River and Miami Creek. Capital, Butler. Beds of bituminous coal are found in this county. Pop. in 1890, 32,223 in 1900 30,141.

Bates, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 12 miles SW of Springfield.

Bates, a post-village of Schoharie co. N Y, 35 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Batesar, a pilgrimage-town of British India, is in the district of Agra, and on the Juman River.

Batesburg, a banking post-town of Lexington co. S C. on the Southern R. 22 miles W of Columbia. Pop. about 600.

Bates City, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo. 33 miles by rail E. of Kansas City. Pop. about 175.

Bateville, a post-town of Barbour co. Ala., 10 miles NW of Bufalo. Pop. in 1900 137.

Batesville, a banking city capital of Independence co. Ark., on White River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. about 60 miles NNE of Little Rock. It is the seat of Arkansas College (Presbyterian) founded in 1872, and of various other schools for white and colored. It has sawing and lumber mills, cotton-gins and compresses, etc. There are vast quarries of building-stones in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 2150 in 1900 2527.

Batesville, a banking post-town of Ripley co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 49 miles WNW of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1384.

Batesville, a banking post-village and capital of Pancela co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles SEW of Sardis, the other capital. It has various mills and manufactures and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Batesville, a banking post-village of Noble co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Zanesville. Pop. about 200. See **WILLIAMSBURG**.

Batesville, a hamlet of Greenville co. S C. 9 miles by rail SE of Spartanburg.

Batesville, a post-village, capital of Zavalla co. Tex., about 23 miles S. by E. of Uvalde its banking town. Pop. about 150.

Batesville, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. 5 miles from Greenwood Station and 15 miles W of Charlottesville, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Bath, *báth* (see *A'pue bá'th*), a city and parliamentary borough of England capital of the co. of Somerset on the Avon, here crossed by several bridges, 12 miles ESE of Bristol and 100 miles WSW of London. Bath is noted as a fashionable watering-place. It was known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Solis, and baths were constructed in the reign of Claudius of which extensive remains exist in part in a remarkable state of preservation. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces, and, being mostly built of white freestone, in a highly embellished style, it presents perhaps a more strikingly handsome appearance than any other city in Britain. The principal edifices are the celebrated Abbey church, late Gothic style, St. James's, St. Michael's, the guild-hall theatre, assembly and concert-rooms and the buildings connected with the baths. In the W of the city is the Royal Victoria Park and among the other places of recreation are the Sidney Gardens. Among the educational institutions of the city are Bath College, the New Kingswood School for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and the Officers' Daughters' College. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temperature from 86° to 117° Fahr.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river. Bath sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and with Wells forms a bishopric the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells. Bath has given its name to the so-called Bath bricks for cleaning metal. Pop. in 1901, 49,889.

Bath, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 270 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Licking River. Coal, iron-ore, and limestone are found in the county which also contains medicinal springs, from which its name is derived. Capital, Owingsville. Pop. in 1890 12,813 in 1900, 14,754.

Bath, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is interested by the

Carpetmakers and Jackson's Rivers. The surface is mountainous and abounds in picturesque scenery. A ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW border of the county which is mostly covered with forests. Limestone and iron-ore are abundant. Capital, Warm Springs. Pop. in 1880 4587; in 1900 5595.

Bath, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. Pop. about 100
Bath, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga. 18 miles by rail SW of Augusta. Pop. 100

Bath, a post-village of Mason co. Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 48 miles SW of Peoria. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 330

Bath, a post-township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 357 of the village, about 50

Bath, a city port of entry and seat of justice of Sagadahoc co. Me. is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River 12 miles from the ocean, and on the Maine Central R. 30 miles S of Augusta and 34 miles NE of Portland. It is an important ship-building point of the United States and also a prominent commercial centre. The city owns considerable shipping and enjoys superior advantages for navigation as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. The manufactures of the place are such as relate chiefly to ship-building, and include cordage-works establishments for seeking ship-blocks, windlasses, and marine engines, etc. It has brass- and iron-foundries, machine-shops, and boiler works. Bath has a soldiers' and sailors' orphan home. It has steamboat communication with Portland, Augusta, and Boston. It was settled in 1744, and incorporated in 1796 (as a city in 1834). Pop. in 1880 7874 in 1900 8723 in 1900 10 477

Bath, a post-village of Clinton co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 9 miles NE of Lansing.

Bath, a post-township of Fremont co. Miss. Pop. in 1900, 804

Bath, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H. in Bath township (town) on the Connecticut River and on the White Mountains (Boston and Maine) R. 84 miles N by W of Concord. The town is drained by the Ammonoosuc River. Pop. in 1890 614, in 1900 1004

Bath, or **Bath Beach,** a village and pleasant summer-resort of Kings co. N.Y. on lower New York Bay 4 miles from Greenwood cemetery Brooklyn. It forms now a part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city

Bath (see **THE HUNTER**) **Rumseh** co., N.Y. one of the suburbs of Albany, is in North Greenbush on the E. bank of the Hudson. It has a mineral spring. The banking point is Albany of which Bath is a post-office sub-station. Pop. in 1900 2304

Bath, a banking post-village, capital of Steuben co. N.Y. is in Bath township (town) on the Onondaga Creek and on the Erie and the Lake Ontario R. 37 miles NW of Elmira. It has a court-house and manufactures of such and blinde, harness, etc. The New York State Soldiers' and Sailors Home and the Davenport Orphan Asylum are located here. Pop. in 1900 4934 of the town, 8437 The Bath and Hammondsport R. extends hence 9 miles to Lake Keuka.

Bath, a post-town of Beaufort co. N.C. on the Pamlico River about 30 miles NNE of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 about 400

Bath, a post-township (and village) of Summit co., Ohio, about 23 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1067

Bath, a banking post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey 12 miles N of Bethlehem and 12 miles WNW of Easton. It has several mills and factories. Pop. in 1900 731

Bath, a post-village of Aiken co. S.C. on the Southern R. 7 miles W of Augusta, Ga. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. about 500

Bath, a post-village of Brown co. S.Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles (direct) E. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 125

Bath, W. Va. See **BUNKER'S SPRING**

Bath, a village and outpost of Lenox co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario 16 miles WSW of Kingston. Pop. in 1901, 407

Bath, or **Mun'quart,** a post-village of Carlton co. New Brunswick, on the St. John River 35 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 400

Bath, a town of Jamaica, near its E. end and about 39 miles E. of Kingston. It is in a fruit region and has hot springs.

Bath Alam, or **Bath Alam Springs,** a post-village and watering-place of Bath co. Va., about 48 miles WSW of Staunton and 6 miles SSE. of Warm Springs. It is surrounded by mountains.

Bath Beach, Kings co., N.Y. See **BATH**
Bath City, or **Bath,** Va. See **WARM SPRINGS**

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, co. of Leithgow, 39 miles by rail WSW of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1901, 2408

Bathgate, a banking post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak. on the Great Northern R., 5 miles N of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 377

Bathkeben, a sea-bathing place on the E. coast of the island of Barbados.

Bath Springs, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn.

Bathurst, a port of entry and capital of Gloucester co. New Brunswick, on Chaleur Bay and on the Intercolonial R. 174 miles N by E of St. John. Bathurst has an important salmon-fishery and is a tourists' resort. Pop. in 1901, 1967

Bathurst, an island of the American Arctic Archipelago, discovered by Sir Edward Parry in lat. 76° N., lon. 156° W

Bathurst, a city of New South Wales, Australia, capital of Bathurst co. 148 miles by rail W by N of Sydney on the Macquarie River. Lat. 35° 34' S lon. 148° 37' E. It has an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. The Bathurst gold-fields were discovered in 1851. Elevation, 2153 feet. Pop. in 1901 5223.

Bathurst, a town of west Africa, capital of the British colony of Gambia, on the small island of St. Mary's at the mouth of the Gambia River in lat. 13° 28' N lon. 16° 35' W. The principal buildings are the government house, a large hospital for liberated Africans and Wesleyan schools. The exports comprise gum wax, hides, ivory rubber tortoise-shell rice, cotton African bark, palm oil and native cloths. Pop. about 6200 of whom only 60-70 are whites. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of French settlers. See also **GAZETTE**.

Bathurst, a town and district of South Africa, in Cape Colony 10 miles by rail NW of Port Alfred. Pop. about 400

Bathurst (or **Nep'lequin**) Bay, New Brunswick an arm of the Bay of Chaleur

Bethurst, Cape, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 25' N lon. 137° 30' W

Bethurst Island, off North Australia, 126 miles W of Port Eslington and immediately W of Melville Island. Length, 30 miles

Bethurst Lake, near the centre of Newfoundland discharges its waters eastward by the Exploits River

Bathy See **VATNY**

Bat'leno', a town and district of Caylon. See **BATTI**

CALOA

Batignolles, *bâ'tion yô'l'* a former town now constituting a northwestern arrondissement of Paris.

Batiscan, *bâ'tion kân'* or *bâ'tion kân'* a river of Quebec rises in the co. of Quebec and falls into the St. Lawrence at Batiscan Bridge. Length about 50 miles.

Batiscan, or *Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan*, the chief town of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Batiscan, 6 miles from Batiscan Bridge. Pop. about 300

Batiscan Bridge, a post-village and port of landing in Champlain co. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 117 miles NE of Montreal.

Batjan, an island, East Indies. See **SACHIAN**

Batley, a municipal and contributory parliamentary borough of England co. of York, in the West Riding 3 miles E. of Dewsbury. It has large mills for shoddy woollen cloth and carpet. Pop. in 1901 20 321

Batne, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Biskra railway marking an approach to the Aoudj Mountains, 70 miles SSW of Constantine. It is situated at an elevation of more than 2000 feet and near the famous cedar forests of the Jebel Tugger. The region is rich in relics of the Roman period, and in the immediate neighborhood are the ruins of ancient Lambessa. Pop. in 1901 6914.

Baton Rouge, *bâ'ton roozh'* (Fr. *pron bâ'ton' roozh'*) a city the capital of Louisiana and of East Baton Rouge parish, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 130 miles above New Orleans. It is on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. and is built on a bluff which is about 25 feet above the river when the water is at its highest stage, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding plantations. This city was the capital of the state from 1849 till 1864, when the seat of government was removed to New Orleans, where it remained until re-established at Baton Rouge, March 1 1868, by a provision of the constitution of 1879. Baton Rouge contains the state capital, a state prison an institution for the education of the deaf dumb and blind (which was founded by the state in 1852) and a state agricultural experiment station and is the seat of the State University which was formerly at Alexandria. The city's industries comprise manufactures of lumber, cotton-seed products, sugar, and ice. The surrounding district produces large quantities of cotton, sugar, and corn. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1890, 14,475; in 1900, 21,300.

Batonrouge, a post-township of Chester co. S.C. about 54 miles N by W of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 8250.
Batonya, bāt'ōn'yā, or **Battunya**, a town of Hungary co. of Canada, 25 miles ENE of Maké. Pop. in 1900 12,872.

Batopilas, bā-to-pē'lās, a mining centre of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua.

Batram, bā-trōn a small town and port of Syria, 11 miles S. of Tripoli.

Batroun, a banking post-village of Hardin co. Tex.
Batsto, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Batsto River, about 40 miles SE of Camden.

Bat'ta, Bat'tak, or Bat'tak, a race of people in the northern and central highlands of Sumatra. They have a written language and can generally read and write. Cannibalism, which was formerly a marked habit with them, has nearly died out. They are probably an offshoot of the Malay stock, but, unlike the Malays, are heathens and are of peaceable disposition, tillers of the soil, and tenders of cattle, buffaloes, horses, goats, and swine. Some authorities regard them as kindred to the Alifurans. They are very superstitious. Their number is variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Battaglia, a commune of Italy 11 miles SSW of Padua. It has thermal springs and baths. Pop. 4500.

Battam, bāt tām or **Batang**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W of Bintang and 30 miles S of Singapore. It contains a harbor called Dulang Bay.

Battambang, bāt-tām-bāng a town of Siam in the French sphere of influence, 60 miles ENE of Chantabun. It is in a rich mineral region.

Battaszkék, a town of Hungary. See **BÁTASZÉK**.
Battensak, bāt' tē a village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on a railway 3 miles E. by S. of Collingwood.

Battensberg, bāt tēn bēn a town of Hesse, 31 miles N of Gießen, on the Elber. Pop. 950.

Battenheim, bāt tēn-hēn a village of Alsace, 8 miles NE of Mühlhausen.

Batten Kill, a small river which rises in Remington co. Vt. and passes thence into the state of New York. It runs westward through Washington co. until it enters the Hudson at Schoharieville 10 miles E. of Saratoga Springs.

Battenville, a post-village of Washington co. N.Y. on Batten Kill River, 33 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. about 200.

Battersea, bat ter-see, a southwestern district of London co. of Surrey on the Thames. Here is Battersea Park. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901 165,907.

Battersea, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, on Longborough Lake, 16 miles from Kingston. Pop. 150.

Batterypark, a post-hamlet of Isle of Wight co. Va.

Batticaloa, bāt' tē-lō-ā (native, *Potentialis*) a town of Ceylon capital of a district on the E. coast, on a small island in a great coast lake or lagoon. Lat. 7° 44' N lon 81° 42' E. It has a good harbor and active commerce. It is surrounded by coconut plantations.

Battice, bāt tece, a town of Belgium, province of Liège, 4 miles NW of Verviers. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Battle, a town of England co. of Sussex, 6 miles NW of Hastings. It consists mostly of a single street, terminated by the fine gateway of Battle Abbey founded by William on the locality where Harold's banner had been planted in the battle of Hastings. The abbey was of great extent, as is attested by its remains. Pop. in 1901 2986.

Battle, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Battle, a post-village of Carbon co. Wyo. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Saratoga.

Battleboro, bāt tēl-bū'rūh, a post-town of Nash co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 29 miles S by W of Weldon. Pop. in 1900 229.

Battle Creek, Mich., rises in Eaton co. runs south-westward, and enters the Kalamazoo River at the city of Battlecreek, in Calhoun co. It affords abundant and durable water power.

Battlecreek, a banking post-town of Ida co. Iowa, in a fine agricultural section and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles SW of Idagrove. Pop. in 1900 542.

Battlecreek, a city and railway centre of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Michigan Central the Chicago and Grand Trunk and other railroads, 45 miles SW of Lansing. It contains an opera-house, an extensive sanitarium the Battlecreek College (Seventh-Day Adventist) vast tabernacle, flour-mills, iron-foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of locomotive boilers and engines, steam-pumps, thrashing machines, presses, furniture, cereal foods, etc. Pop. in 1880, 13,000 in 1900 15,543.

Battlecreek, a banking post-village of Madison co., Neb., on the Fremont, Missouri and Missouri Valley R. 22 miles W of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Battlefield, a locality in Shropshire, England, 3 miles from Shrewsbury, where the Percys were defeated in 1403.

Battlefield, a post-hamlet of Newton co. Miss., about 10 miles N by E of Osceola.

Battleford, a town of Canada, capital of the district of Saskatchewan, at the junction of Battle River with the North Fork of the Saskatchewan. Lat. 52° 40' N; lon. 108° 25' W. Pop. about 400.

Battle Ground, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. 8 miles N of Lafayette. Here occurred the battle of Tippecanoe, where General Harrison defeated an army of Indians, on Nov. 7, 1811. Pop. in 1900 150.

Battle Harbor, in Labrador, near the Strait of Belle Isle, is much frequented by small fishing-vessels in summer but at other times the tremendous surf frequently renders the anchorage untenable. The harbor is sheltered by the Battle Islands (lat. 52° 16' N, lon. 55° 32' W) and by Grand Caribou.

Battle Hill, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga. in Battle Hill township. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 235.

Battle Lake, a banking village and summer-resort of Ottertail co., Minn. in a fine prairie country abounding in beautiful lakes. It is situated on the Fergus Falls and Black Hills Branch of the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles E. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900 420.

Battle Mountain, a post-village and railway junction of Lander co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 84 miles W by S. of Elko. Pop. about 400.

Battles, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on Mobile Bay, about 15 miles SE of Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Battine, Malay Archipelago. See **BATUN**.

Battinyan, a town of Hungary. See **BATONYA**.

Batu, bā to, a group of islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W coast of Sumatra, named from the principal island, which is in lat. 6° 20' S lon 98° 40' E.

Batunel, bā-to-nēl, or **Baton'ni**, a town of Africa, at the E. end of Lake N'gami, where the river Zaga leaves it.

Bata Bhara, bā to' bā bā rī written also **Bato-Barna**, bā to' bā roo' a town on the E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5° 10' N.

Batun, bā-toon' a strongly fortified seaport of Asiatic Russia, government of Kuznetsov (Transamur) on the E. shore of the Black Sea, 4 miles N of the mouth of the Tchouk. It is connected by railway with Baku on the Caspian. Batun was ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1879. Pop. in 1897 23,512. Lat. of Cape Batun, 41° 30' N lon. 41° 37' E.

Baturin, bā-to-roo' a town of Russia, 53 miles E of Tobolsk on the Lena. Pop. about 3000.

Baturité, bā-to-ro-tā formerly Mantemmer Velho, a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on a railway 60 miles E. by W of Fortaleza. It is noted for its coffee.

Bata, bā, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 60 miles WNW of Nantes. It has interesting antiquities. It is noted for the picturesque costumes and quaint customs of its inhabitants. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Bata, or **Bae**, bā, a small island of France, in the English Channel 15 miles NW of Morlaix, in the department of Finistère. It is 3 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth. Pop. 1200.

Bataang, bōw'āng a town and pueblo of Luzon Philipine Islands, province and 6 miles (direct) NW of Bataang. Pop. 30,000. Also, a town and pueblo of La Unión province, 6 miles from San Fernando. Pop. 7701.

Batanna, bōw-eh-nā a town of Sicily 25 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. about 4000.

Bauce, bōw'ko (anc. *Bor'fina*) a town of Italy province of Rome, 6 miles E of Frosinone. Pop. about 800.

Baud, bā, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 18 miles E. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1901 4800.

Bauco, bōw do, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, about 150 miles SW of Medellín. It is a few miles from the Pacific coast.

Baudouville, bō dwā' vīl a station of the Congo Free State, on the W shore of Lake Tanganyika, on Mumbi Bay. Lat. 7° S.

Baudour, bō dōor a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 7 miles W of Mons.

Baer, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. Pop. about 55.

Beuerwitz, bōw' wē'tis a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kinn, 38 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 3705.

Beugé, bō'zhā, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Couesnon, 23 miles ENE of Angers. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2225.

Neuengamme (bark), Loc. a mountainous region of Bavaria, lying N of the lake and E. of the lake of Boar-got and Aasey.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Prussia, in the district of Arnberg and circle of Bochen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 7914.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, 60 miles S. of San Carlos. Pop. of the commune, about 10 000.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a small town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles SW of Rennes.

Neuengamme, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T Pop. about 75.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a village of Switzerland, 16 miles E of Zürich. Pop. about 3400.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Brunswick 5 miles SW of Blankenburg.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Doubs, 18 miles by rail NE of Besançon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a village of France, in Jura, 6 miles NW of Lons-le-Saulnier.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles SE of Lancaster.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Prussia, 12 miles NE of Sankt Wendel. Pop. in 1900, 1604.

Neuengamme, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 9 miles ESE of Reading.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Bavaria, 6 miles NNW of Bamberg. Near it is the grotto called Magdalensöhle.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a village of Sardinia, 76 miles NE of Cagliari, near the coast.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a river of Bolivia, rises in Lake Guasamiro, lat 16° 14' S. lon. 62° 38' W flows NW and falls into the Guaporé after a course of about 300 miles.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Russia, in Courland with a castle on the Aa, 23 miles SE of Mitau. Pop. about 6500.

Neuengamme, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín (Slavic *Neuengamme*, bōw'kín) a town of Moravia, 22 miles NE of Olmütz. Pop. 4000.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a (Wendish *Neuengamme*, bōw'kín) a town of Saxony in Upper Lusatia, capital of an administrative district, on the Spree, 31 miles ENE of Dresden. It is surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers and has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics and Protestants. There are manufactures of textiles, leather etc. Pop. in 1900 26 022. The battle of Bautzen, fought by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 20-31 1813. Klein Bautzen (i. e., Little Bautzen) is an adjacent village.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a village and place of France, in the department of Doubs-de-Rhône, arrondissement of Arles giving its name to the former barony of Neuengamme. Pop. (for 1900) 4000 in 1901 123.

Neuengamme, bōw'kín a town of Hungary co of Temes, 15 miles ESE of Pancsova. Pop. about 6000.

Neuengamme (Ger *Bayern* or *Baden* *Werra* *Werra*) a kingdom of south Germany the largest state in the empire after Prussia. It consists of two portions separated by Hesse and Baden. The eastern or main portion is bounded on the N by the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau and Thuringia, on the NE by Saxony and Bohemia, on the SE by Upper Austria and the Austrian provinces of Salzburg, on the S by Tyrol and on the W by Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse. Lat. 47° 16' - 50° 33' N lon. 8° 50' - 15° 50' E. The western portion called the Palatinate of the Rhine, is bounded on the E by the river Rhine, and on other sides by Alsace-Lorraine, Prussia, and Hesse. Total area, 28 292 sq m Pop. in 1900 3,589 382 In 1900 6,168,392. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Catholics. The Protestants predominate in the Palatinate. Capital, Munich.

The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly a range of mountains, called the Böhmerwald (contiguous to which on the SW is the Bayrischer Wald or Bavarian Forest) extending along the N.E. frontier and the southern part being occupied by higher mountains, which belong to the system of the Alps. The latter culminates in the Zugspitze, 9735 feet, the highest summit of Germany. In the N there is a low range called Fichtelgebirge, which, in the Schneeberg, rises to 2454 feet. The Franconian Jura occupies much of the central region of the country. The mountains are extensively covered with forests of good timber. The principal rivers of the main portion of Bavaria are the Danube, the Main, the Inn, the Isar, the Iller and the Lech. The portion of the Danube which is within the limits of this kingdom is navigable for steamers. The Danube and the Main, which is also navigable, are connected by the Ludwig's Canal. Numerous lakes are found among the moun-

tains of southern Bavaria, among which are the Chiemsee, Ammersee, and Königssee.

The climate of Bavaria is temperate and healthy, but the winter is severe in the more elevated regions. The mean annual temperature of the lower districts is about 41°, and that of the higher, 40°. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the valley of the Danube, and the mountains which produce good pasture. Forests cover more than one-fourth of the total area of the kingdom. The people are mostly employed in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The staple products are rye, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, hops, pulse, fax and wine. The waters abound in fish. Iron, coal, and salt are the most important mineral products. Bavaria is famous for its beer, the breweries being numbered by thousands. Among the important manufactures are those of textile machinery, iron- and wooden ware, pencils, sewing-machines, locomotives, porcelain and toys. The graphic and polygraphic arts are far advanced. The largest cities are Munich, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Würzburg, and Firth. Bavaria has three universities, —at Munich, Würzburg and Erlangen.

Bavaria is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, the upper house being composed partly of princes of the blood royal and the heads of noble families. The kingdom is divided into eight so-called government districts, viz. Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, Swabia. Bavaria has six votes in the federal council of the German Empire.

History—The history of Bavaria as a duchy reaches back almost to the beginning of the Middle Ages. In 786 the country became part of Charlemagne's realm. Bavaria was one of the great duchies of the old German Empire. The rule of the present dynasty of Wittelsbach dates from 1180. In 1823 Duke Maximilian I. was invested with the dignity of imperial elector. The Upper Palatinate was added to his possessions. In 1777 Bavaria and the Palatinate of the Rhine were united. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Würzburg, Bamberg, Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Regensburg were incorporated in Bavaria. In 1806 the elector who had been an ally of Napoleon in the war of 1805, was allowed to assume the royal dignity. In 1871 the kingdom became one of the states of the new German Empire.

Bavaria, a post-village of Saline co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R., 31 miles WSW of Abilene.

Bavarian Forest (Ger *Bayerischer Wald*), a forested mountain region of eastern Bavaria, properly a SW extension of the Böhmerwald (mountains) and containing their loftiest summits, as the Arber, 4780 feet, and the Rachel, 4763 feet. The region is beautifully wooded with pine and beech, and in its less invaded parts is in an almost primal condition.

Bavaria, bā'vā (anc. *Bav'ewon*) a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles NNW of Avesnes. Pop. 1750.

Bavaria, bā'vā a village of Italy on the W shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 700 (commune, 2500). It is a popular resort and much visited for its fine outlook on the Borromean Islands.

Bav'ington, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles W by S of Pittsburgh.

Bavisco, or **Bubisco**, bā'vis-pā, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, near a river of the same name, an affluent of the Yaqui, 170 miles SE of Tucson. Ariz.

Bawman, or **Bawcam**, bā'wā an island off the N coast of Java. Lat. of centre 6° 49' S lon. 112° 44' E. Hot springs abound. It belongs to the Dutch and is densely peopled.

Bawtry, a market-town of Yorkshire, England, in the West Riding, 8 miles from Doncaster. Pop. about 1000.

Bazar, a town of India. See **BEXAR**.

Baxley, a banking post-town capital of Appling co., Ga. on the Southern R. 70 miles NW of Brunswick. It has turpentine-distilleries, cotton gins, rice- and oil-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Baxter, a county in the N part of Arkansas, border on Missouri. Area 564 sq m. It is intersected by White River which also forms its SW boundary and it is partly drained by the Big North Fork of that river. Capital, Mountain Home. Pop. in 1900 2398.

Baxter, a post-village of Iron co. Ark. on the Bayou Bartholomew, 54 miles by rail ESE of Pina Bluff.

Baxter, a post-village of Baker co. Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. about 160.

Baxter, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, 13 miles NNW of Newton. It has a creamery and is the trade-center of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Baxter, a post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Harrison township. Pop. in 1900 41.

Baxter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Allegheny Valley (Pennsylvania) R., 4 miles from Bridgeville.

Baxter Springs, a banking city of Cherokee co., Kan., on Spring River and on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 81 miles S. of Fort Scott. It is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. There are various medicinal springs in the vicinity. Coal lead, and zinc are also found near here. Pop. in 1880 1641.

Baxterville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Miss.

Bay, a county in the NE part of Michigan has an area of 457 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay and intersected by Saginaw and Ride Rivers. Lumbering is an important industry and much coal is mined. Capital, Bay City. Pop. in 1890, 56,412, in 1900, 62,373.

Bay, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark., 15 miles SB of Jonesboro.

Bay, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., 7 miles W of Moultrie. Pop. about 100.

Bay, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., about 38 miles E of Jefferson City.

Bay, is a lake on the island of Luzon S. of Manila. It measures about 30 miles both in length and in breadth.

Bayamo, bá-yá-me or San Salvador, aka al-vá-món, a town in the E. part of the island of Cuba, 50 miles NW of Santiago, on the Bayamo, a tributary of the Cauto. Pop. in 1890, 3022, of the district, 21,193.

Bayamon, bá-yá-món, a town (district and department) of Porto Rico 8 miles SW by S of San Juan. It has good streets, a town hall and jail, an iron-foundry and a petroleum-refinery. Pop. in 1899 2118. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899. Sugar-cane, cattle, and tropical fruits are produced within the jurisdiction.

Bayamon River, rises in the south-central part of Porto Rico, flows northward and empties at the outlet of the bay of San Juan opposite the city of San Juan.

Bayard, in and a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del. Pop. about 50.

Bayard, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., 10 miles S of Jacksonville. Pop. about 300.

Bayard, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 34 miles W of Perry. Pop. in 1900 494.

Bayard, a banking post-village of Cheyenne co., Neb., 46 miles S. by W of Hemingford. Pop. 350.

Bayard, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio 12 miles by rail S of Alliance.

Bayard, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va., 63 miles S by W of Custerland. Pop. in 1900 640.

Bayazid, bá-yá-zí-d, or Bayezid, a town of Turkish Armenia, 150 miles ESE of Erzerum and 19 miles SW of Mount Ararat. Pop. about 2000. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

Baybay, bí-bí, a town and pueblo of the W coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands, 46 miles (direct) SSW of Tacloban. Pop. in 1903 22,990.

Bayboro, bá-búr-röh, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Sparks, Moultrie and Gulf R., 13 miles (direct) E. of Moultrie, its banking point. It has turpentine manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Bayboro, a post-town capital of Pamlico co., N. C., on the navigable Bay River 20 miles NE. of Newbern, its banking point. Pop. in 1899 292.

Bayboro, a post-township of Horry co., S. C. Pop. in 1900 2045.

Bay Bridge, a post-station of Erie co., Ohio, 5 miles W of Sandusky at the E. extremity of the bridge across Sandusky Bay.

Bay Center, a post village of Pacific co., Wash. on Shoal Water Bay 7 miles SW of South Bend. Pop. about 300.

Bay'sches'ter, a station in Westchester co., N. Y. on the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles from New York. It forms now part of the borough of Bronx, New York city.

Bay City, a post-village of Pope co., Ill. on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Golconda and 15 miles from Paducah, Ky.

Bay City, the capital of Bay co., Mich. is on the right or east bank of the Saginaw River about 4 miles from Saginaw Bay, and on the Michigan Central the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 13 miles N. of Saginaw and 103 miles NNW of Detroit. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from its extensive trade in lumber and the manufacture of saws; it has also important fisheries, and there is some ship-building done here. The city has various educational institutions and is connected by several bridges with West Bay City. Pop. in 1890 27,689, in 1900, 37,628.

Bay City, a post-town of Tillamook co., Oregon, is Bay product. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Bay City, a banking post-village, capital of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Colorado River and on the Cane Belt and the New York, Texas and Mexico R., 20 miles SE. by S of Wharton. Pop. about 1500.

Bay City, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. on Lake Pepin about 9 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn.

Bay de Verde, a large fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Bay Newfoundland. The fishing-grounds here are among the most valuable on the island, employing several hundred boats and crews. The harbor affords good shelter.

Bay East River, of Newfoundland falls into the Bay East arm of Bay d'Espoir about lat 47° 50' N. lon. 65° 5' W. It consists of a chain of lakes linked together by rapid streams, and is one of the largest of the south-flowing streams of the island. The tributaries falling into the Bay East River are very numerous.

Bayera, the German for BAVARIA.

Bayeux, bá-yuh (medieval L. *Besocensis*) a city of France, in Normandy department of Calvados, 17 miles WNW of Caen on the Aurs. It has a venerable cathedral. In the public library is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror in which are depicted the events of the Norman conquest. Pop. in 1901 7312.

Bayfield, a county forming the N. extremity of Wisconsin, has an area of 1497 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Lake Superior. It is partly drained by Iron River, and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Washburn. Pop. in 1890 7290, in 1900, 14,392.

Bayfield, a post-village of La Plata co., Colo. about 10 miles SE of Durango. Pop. about 150.

Bayfield, a post-hamlet of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Bayfield, a banking post-village and summer resort of Bayfield co., Wis., on Lake Superior and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 12 miles NNE of Washburn. It has fisheries, quarrying, and lumbering, an extensive fish packing plant, and a state fish-hatchery. Pop. in 1900 1689.

Bayfield, a village and outport of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay 54 miles from New Glasgow.

Bayfield, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron at the mouth of Bayfield River 17 miles from Searmouth. Pop. in 1901 858.

Bayfork, a post-village of Warren co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Bayham, or Richmond, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Big Otter Creek, 5 miles from Corbin. It contains grist-milling, saw and shingle-mills, and several stores.

Bayhead, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Fla. It has manufactures of naval stores. Pop. 30.

Bayhead, a post-village and summer resort of Ocean co., N. J. at the head of Barnegat Bay and on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles NE. of Toms River. Its banking point is Manasquan. Pop. in 1900 247.

Bayhorse, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho 5 miles S. of Challis. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 500.

Bay Hundred, a hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay 22 miles SSE. of Annapolis.

Bay Islands, a group of small islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the N. coast of the state of Honduras. They comprise Rastan, Sonsoce, Ullila, Barburet and Moret. The inhabitants are chiefly colored emigrants from the Cayman Islands. The islands were ceded to Honduras by Great Britain, but are practically independent. A trade, chiefly in bananas and coconuts, is carried on with New Orleans and New York.

Baylén. See RAILLÉN.

Bayless, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Baylis, bá-lis, or Pineville, a post-village of Pike co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 27 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. The banking point is Barry. Pop. in 1900 340.

Baylor, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 987 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Seymour. Pop. in 1900 3652.

Bay Mills, a post-town of Chippewa co., Mich. on Whitefish Bay Lake Superior and on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. 11 miles SW of Saint Ste. Marie. It has extensive manufactures of lumber and wood-products. Pop. about 900.

Bay Minette (min-et), a banking post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Lowville and Nashville R., 26 miles NE of Mobile. It has lumber and turpentine industries.

Bayne, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn.

Baynesville, bá-náz-vil, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va., 6 miles NW of Montross.

Bay of Bengal, etc. See BENGAL, BAY OF, etc.

Bay of Islands, a large, deep, and safe harbor near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 34° 34' S; lon. 174° 11' E.

Bay of Islands, noted for its beautiful scenery is a large bay formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the W. coast of Newfoundland, north of St. George's Bay. Lat. 46° 30' N; lon. 55° 15' W. It receives on the SE the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands.

Bay of Islands, a settlement on a large bay on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French shore, 55 miles NE. of Cape St. George. The herring-fishery forms an important industry of the people of this district, many thousand barrels being annually taken. Pop. about 1500.

Bay of Islands Lake, a large lake of Newfoundland, drained by the river Humber.

Bay of Plenty, on the NE. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury.

Bayombong, *hi-sun-bong*, a *pueblo* of the Philippines Islands, capital of Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, 112 miles (direct) N by E. of Manila. Pop. 2691.

Bayona, *bi-yon*, a small seaport of Spain, in Gallaizia, 13 miles SW of Vigo. The island of Bayona or Cien (*hundred miles*) is in the Bay of Vigo, 6 miles NW of the town.

Bayonne, *bi-yon* (anc. *Lapurdum*) a fortified city of France, near its SW corner department of Basses-Pyrénées (Gascony) at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, which separates it into three quarters.—Great and Little Bayonne and the suburb of St. Esprit, 3 miles from the sea and 18 miles NE of the Spanish frontier at Pamplona. Lat. 43° 24' N lon. 1° 25' W. Vessels drawing 16 to 12 feet can enter the harbor, but, owing to the bar in the Adour and the strong surf, access is rendered difficult. The city is well built and agreeably situated, with handsome quays and promenades. It has an interesting mediæval cathedral, and its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. The name of Bayonne has enjoyed high repute. Pop. in 1901 35 663 of the commune, 27,691.

Bayonne, *bi-yon* a city of Hudson co., N. J. is finely situated on New York and Newark Bays and on the Central R. of New Jersey about 6 miles SW of New York. Bayonne has extensive paper, paint, chemical, and boiler works, petroleum-refineries (with rectifying pipe-lines) and manufacturing of brass, electric hardware, etc. The Fort Johnson Coal Dock is situated on the Kill van Kull near Bergen Point Station where several hundred hands are employed in receiving and shipping coal. Bayonne lies S. of Jersey City being separated therefrom by the Morris Canal, and opposite Staten Island, from which it is separated by the Kill van Kull. Many New York business men have their homes here. Pop. in 1890 19 033; in 1900 23 722.

Bayou, *bi* or, a term confined chiefly to the states of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, signifying property any stream which is derived from some other stream or from a lake. In other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. This term however is now very generally given to tidal channels near the coast, or even loosely applied to streams of a different description. Bayou is supposed to be a corruption of the Fr. *boyau*, a "gut" or "channel."

Bayou Barbary, a post-station of Livingston parish, La. on a stream of the same name, which is an affluent of the Atchafalaya River 3 mi. S. from a steamboat-landing.

Bayou Chéno, *shéno* a post-hamlet of St. Martin's parish, La. about 45 miles NW of Morgan City.

Bayou Chicot, *shéno* a post-village of St. Landry parish La. 36 miles NW of Opelousas.

Bayou Geola, *goo-lah* a post-village of Iberville parish La. on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R. about 22 miles below Baton Rouge. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Piquemine.

Bayou Lafourche, *bi-lá-tr* a post-village of Mobile co. Ala. on the Gulf of Mexico, 9 miles S. of St. Elmo Station. The banking point is Mobile.

Bayou LaCombe, *bi-kom* a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La. on a navigable bayou, 9 miles E of Mandeville and about 30 miles NNE of New Orleans. Pop. 106.

Bayou Maïte, a post-station of Lonoke co. Ark., 18 miles E of Little Rock, and on a stream of the same name.

Bayou Sara, *shéno* a post-town of West Feliciana parish, La. on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 35 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a shipping place for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Bayport, Fairfield co. Conn. See Coscon.

Bayport, a post-hamlet of Hernando co. Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, about 110 miles SW of Panama. It has orange-groves and is a depot for cedar timber.

Bayport, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay 40 miles ENE. of Bay City. Pop. about 250.

Bayport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on the southern shore of Long Island and on the South Side (Long Island) R., 43 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 700.

Bayport, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va. on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles E. of West Point.

Bayreuth, or *Halberstadt*, *bi-roit*, a city of Bavaria, capital of Upper Franconia, on the Red Main, 126 miles N of Munich. Lat. 49° 58' N; lon. 11° 39' E. Elevation, 1180 feet. It is an important railway junction, is well built, and has public fountains and promenades. It is conspicuous as the place of the Wagner musical festivals which are held in a splendid theatre, built under the supervision of the composer who is buried in the garden of his villa here. Bayreuth was formerly the capital of a margravate ruled by a branch of the Hohenzollern line of Brandenburg. In the neighborhood are the palaces Fantaime and Hermitage. The first is surrounded by gardens, which are a favorite resort of the inhabitants. In the last is shown the apartment of Frederick the Great, and here his sister the margravine, wrote her memoirs. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town is a monument, by Schwanthaler erected to Jean Paul Friedrich Richter who died here in 1826. Pop. in 1900 26,384. On a hill to the NE. is the suburb known as Sanct Georgen.

Bayridge, a post-village and railroad station of Kings co., N. Y. on New York Bay. It has many fine residences, and forms part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

Bay River, or *Stoneswall*, a post-village of Pamlico co., N. C. 16 miles E. by N. of Newbern. It is on Bay River an inlet of Pamlico Sound.

Bay Roberts, a post-village on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 8 miles S. of Harbor Grace. It is a port of entry. Pop. about 2000.

Bays, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio.

Bay St. Louis, formerly *St. Louis*, a bathing city and watering place, the capital of Hancock co. Miss. on the bay of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the New Orleans and Mobile (Louisville and Nashville) R. 52 miles ENE of New Orleans. It has canneries of oysters, fish and vegetables. Pop. in 1900 2872.

Bay Settlement, a post-village of Brown co. Wis., on Green Bay 5 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay.

Bayshore, a post-village of Charlevoix co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 6 miles (direct) E. of Petoskey its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Bayshore, a bathing post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N. Y. on Great South Bay and on the South Side (Long Island) R. 41 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 2800.

Bay Shore, a settlement in Kent co. New Brunswick 5 miles from Rustouche.

Bayside, a post-town of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Arcata. Pop. about 300.

Bayside, a station of Cumberland co. N. J. on Delaware Bay, at the SW terminus of the Vineland R. 10 miles W by S of Bridgeton. Here is a shad-fishery.

Bayside, a post-village of Queens co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. 3 miles E. of Flushing. It is near a bay which opens into Long Island Sound. It now forms part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Bay Springs, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Bay Springs, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. S. C. 16 miles S of Chesterfield.

Bay Springs, a post-village of Charlevoix co. Mich., 6 miles W of Boyne Falls. Pop. 150.

Bay Spur, a post-hamlet of Cross co. Ark. Pop. 60.

Baystate, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass., 1 mile from Florence.

Baywater, a suburb of London, England, co. of Middlesex on the Uxbridge Road 4 miles W of St. Paul's.

Bay Verte, or *Baie Verte*, *bi-vist*, a bay on the S. side of Northumberland Strait, forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Between the head of this bay and Cumberland Basin is an isthmus 11 miles wide.

Bayview, a post-village of Liberty co. Ga. 13 miles W by S of Hinesville. Pop. about 125.

Bayview, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. near Chesapeake Bay 11 miles WSW of Wilmington Del.

Bayview, a post-hamlet of Essex co. Mass. is on the sea-coast, 5 miles from Gloucester station. Here are quarries of fine granite.

Bayview, a summer-resort of Emmett co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., on Little Traverse Bay, 7 miles S. of Harbor Springs.

Bayview, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay about 40 miles NNE. of Norfolk.

Bayview, a post-village of Shagit co., Wash., 7 miles SE. of Anacortes. Pop. about 200.

Bayview, Milwaukee co., Wis. on Lake Michigan 2 miles S of Milwaukee, of which it is a post-office sub-station.

Bay Village, a post-hamlet of Cross co. Ark 48 miles from Forest City

Bayville, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J. 4 miles S of Toms River

Bayville, a post-village and resort of Nassau co., N.Y. on Long Island. Pop. about 600

Baywood, a post-hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish, La.

Bayze, a river of France. See *Bahze*

Baza, *ba* *ba* (anc. *Bac'n*) a city of Spain in Andalusia, 55 miles NNE of Granada. It was important under the Moors. Pop. of the commune in 1900 12,776

Bazarar, a post-township of Chass co. Kan 25 miles SW of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 592

Bazarjik, *ba-sar-jick* now officially called *Deh-ritsch*, a town of Bulgaria, 37 miles N of Varna. It has a mosque and an important annual fair. Pop. about 11,000

Bazaruto (*ba-sar-roo-to*) Islands, on the E coast of Africa, 110 miles S by E. of Sofala. Lat. 21° 27' S. lon. 36° E

Bazas, *ba* *ba* (anc. *Corbium*, afterwards *Vas-to*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde 55 miles SSE of Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 10,000)

Bazailles, *ba* *ba* *ya*, a village of France, department of Ardennes, near Sedan. Pop. 1500 It was burned by the Germans, Sept. 1, 1910

Bazett's, a post-township of Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. in 1900 1326 It contains the village of Cortland

Bazette, *ba-zet* a post-village of Navarro co., Tex 14 miles E. of Corsicana and 4 miles W of Tristley River

Bazille (*ba-zel*) Mills, a post-village of Knox co., Neb 40 miles SW of Yankton, S. Dak. Pop. 100

Bazim, *ba* *zim* (Ger. *Beim* *hi-sing*) a town of Hungary co., and 11 miles by rail NNE of Frensbury with mineral springs and baths. Pop. in 1900 5424

Bazine, *ba-zen* a post-village of Ness co. Kan 30 miles S by W of Ellis station

Bazonhe-Gouet, *ba* *zoh* *goo* *a* a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir near Nogent-le-Rotrou

Bazonges-la-Personne *ba* *zong* *la* *pa* *roon*, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles NNE of Fougères. Pop. about 3500

Bazzano, *ba* *za* *na* as a town of Italy 11 miles N of Bologna. Pop. about 2000 (commune, about 3750)

Beach, a post-village of Ware co., Ga. on the Way cross Air Line, 17 miles (direct) N of Waycross, its banking point. Pop. about 250

Beach, a post-village of Richland co., Wis

Beachbluff, a post-station and summer resort of Essex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles from Swampscott

Beachburg, or *South Westmeath*, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, 15 miles from Pembroke. Pop. about 430

Beach City, a banking post-village of Stark co. Ohio, on the Cleveland Lorain and Wheeling R. 10 miles S of Massillon. It has flour- and planing mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 364

Beach Haven, a post-borough and summer-resort of Ocean co. N.J. is on the Atlantic Ocean and on Long Beach, 1 mile ESE of Tuckerton Long Beach is a narrow island, separated from the mainland by Tuckerton Bay (Little Egg Harbor) in which fish and oysters abound. Pop. in 1900 039

Beach Haven, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R. 24 miles SW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 400

Beach Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Beachlink, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. 8 miles NE of Honesdale. Pop. about 300

Beach Park, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. about 70

Beach Ridge, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 20 miles N by E of Buffalo

Beachville, a post-hamlet of Metrols co., Ky 8 miles N of Edmonton. It has sulphur springs.

Beachville, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 37 miles E of London. Pop. about 600

Beachy Head, a headland on the S. coast of England, projecting into the English Channel, 3 miles SSW of Eastbourne, in Sussex. It consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicularly to 600 feet above the sea, and has a light-house. Lat. 50° 44' N lon. 1° 18' E. The English and Dutch fleets were defeated here by the French in 1690.

Beacon, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Beacon, *ba* *kon*, a post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, 2 miles from Okaloosa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 952.

Beacon, a post-town of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 about 900 The banking point is Ishpeming

Beacon Falls, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River 9 miles by rail S. of Waterbury Pop. about 600

Beacon Hill, or *Old Beacon*, a mountain in Dutchess co., N.Y., near Fishkill is one of the highest summits of the Hudson Highlands, having an elevation of about 1500 feet.

Beaconsfield, *bee* *ons* *feeld* or *bee* *kon* *feeld* a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 23 miles WNW of London Pop. in 1901 1370 It was the home of Waller and Burke, and gave his earl a title to Disraeli.

Beaconsfield, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, 33 miles W of Hamerton. Pop. 250

Beaconsfield, a town of Cape Colony properly a part of Kimberley with which it is connected by tramway. It has its own municipal offices. Pop. in 1901 10,476, of whom 4400 were whites. Elevation, 3640 feet.

Beaconsfield, a post-town of Tamaulipas about 23 miles NW of Laureles. It is the fourth town of importance in the colony and is in a highly productive mining district. Pop. in 1900 2000 of the district, 7040

Beadie, *bee* *di* a county in the east-central part of South Dakota. Area, 1270 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie and the soil fertile producing fine cereals, clover, and vegetables. It is drained by the Dakota River Capital, Huron Pop. in 1890 0885, in 1900 8081

Beading, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Beagle, a post-village of Miami co., Kan. Pop. about 125

Beagle Bank, an extensive coral sand-bank on the NW coast of Australia. Lat. 15° S lon 123° E

Beagle Channel, a narrow strait lying immediately S. of Tierra del Fuego and extending westward through the extreme southern Chilean Archipelago. Length, about 150 miles. It is named after the Beagle, the vessel of discovery of the Fitzroy and Darwin expedition

Beagle Island and Reef, an island on the coast of South Australia, about 20 miles NW from the entrance into Spencer Gulf. Lat. 24° 49' S lon 134° 40' E

Beal City, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. about 60

Beale, *bee*, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 895

Bealston, *bee* *ton* a post-village of Fauquier co., Va. on the Southern R. 54 miles SW of Washington

Bealtown, *bee* *town* a hamlet of Juniata co., Pa. 13 miles SW of Port Royal. Here is Honeygrove post-office.

Bealie, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ga. Pop. 60

Beallville, *bee* *vil* a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md. about 30 miles NW of Washington D.C.

Beallville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 30 mi. by rail SW of Pella. Pop. in 1900 554.

Beallville, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa. 15 miles SW of Washington. Pop. in 1900 388

Beaman, *bee* *man* a banking post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles E by N of Laconia. Pop. in 1900 200

Beaman, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 7 miles NE of Sedalia.

Beaminster, a small town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Birt 15 miles WNW of Dorchester

Beams Mills, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C. 0 miles from Cherryville.

Beamsville, *beams* *vil*, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio about 1 mile from Dawn.

Beamsville, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 23 miles ESE. of Hamilton. It has various mills and limestone-quarries. Pop. in 1901 832

Beamville, *beem* *vil* a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. 3 miles from Pine Creek

Beamblesom, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind.

Beam Blossom Creek, Ind., rises in Brown co. runs westward and enters the West Fork of White River at the NW corner of Monroe co.

Beam Creek, or *Tiffin River*, rises in the southern part of Michigan runs southward into Ohio, and enters the Maumee River at Defiance. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Beam Hill, a village of New London co., Conn. 1 mile from Yantic. It is connected with Norwich by rail. The post-office is at New Britain

Beams Corners, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. 30 miles NW of Augusta. Pop. about 125

Bear River, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., is on a small lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Bear River, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Erie R. 9 miles NE. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Bear Mountain, Pa., is situated near the NE. extremity of Darpham co. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles by rail S. of Wilmington.

Bear Branch, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind., about 20 miles NNE of Madison.

Bearbranch, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn.

Bear Camp River, Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bear Creek, an affluent of the Tennessee River, which it enters at the NW extremity of Colbert co., Ala.

Bear Creek, Iowa, rises in the west-central part of the state and enters the Iowa River about 1 mile above Marnago.

Bear Creek, Ky., rises in Grayson co., and enters Green River about 14 miles N of Bowling Green.

Bear Creek, of Lenawee co., Mich., flows into the Raisin River.

Bear Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Allegheny River in Armstrong co.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 14 miles from Terry station.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., about 36 miles NNW of Springfield.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 12 miles from Egypt station.

Bearcreek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Beard, beard, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 18 miles by rail NE. of Louisville.

Beard, a post-town of Onondaga co., Ark., 16 miles by rail NE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Bearden, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 8 miles SW of Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Beardscreek, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 21 miles SW of Hinesville. Pop. about 120.

Beards Hollow, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 150.

Beardsley, beards'le, a banking post-village of Big Stone co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 40 miles W of Morris. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Beardstown, a banking city of Cass co., Ill., on the southeast bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 112 miles N of St. Louis and 46 miles WNW of Springfield. It has car and machine-shops, cooperages, flour-mills and fishing and ice-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 4227.

Beardstown, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo Creek about 73 miles SW of Nashville.

Beargap, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Shamokin.

Beargrove, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 80 miles W of Des Moines.

Bear Gulch, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 13 miles W of Deadwood.

Bearhead, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 300.

Bear (or Bere) Island, an island off the W coast of Ireland in Bantry Bay 13 miles W of Bantry.

Bear Island, in the Arctic Ocean, 315 miles E. of Cape South Spryberg. Lat. 74° 30' N., lon. 26° E.

Bear Island, or McPherson's Ferry, a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Bear Islands, three islands in James Bay, Canada, between about lat. 54° 20' and 54° 40' N.

Bear Islands, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N coast of Siberia, between lat. 76° and 76° 30' N. and lon. 164° and 166° E.

Bear Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Bear Lake, Canada. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Bear Lake is partly in Rich co., Utah, and is intersected by the S boundary of Idaho. It is about 20 miles long, 9 miles wide, and 175 feet deep. It is a beautiful sheet of water and remarkable for its vivid coloring.

Bear Lake, a county forming the SE. extremity of Idaho, borders on Utah and Wyoming. Area, 664 sq. mi. It is intersected by Bear River and comprises the northern part of Bear Lake. Its surface is mountainous. It contains important copper deposits. Capital, Park. Pop. in 1900, 4887, in 1900, 7661.

Bear Lake, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., 5 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Bear Lake and East-

ern R., and 30 miles NE. of Muskegon, its banking point. It is on a small lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Bear Lake, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Erie R. 9 miles NE. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Bear Mountain, Pa., is situated near the NE. extremity of Darpham co. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles by rail S. of Wilmington.

Bear Branch, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind., about 20 miles NNE of Madison.

Bearbranch, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn.

Bear Camp River, Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bear Creek, an affluent of the Tennessee River, which it enters at the NW extremity of Colbert co., Ala.

Bear Creek, Iowa, rises in the west-central part of the state and enters the Iowa River about 1 mile above Marnago.

Bear Creek, Ky., rises in Grayson co., and enters Green River about 14 miles N of Bowling Green.

Bear Creek, of Lenawee co., Mich., flows into the Raisin River.

Bear Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Allegheny River in Armstrong co.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 14 miles from Terry station.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., about 36 miles NNW of Springfield.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 12 miles from Egypt station.

Bearcreek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Beard, beard, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 18 miles by rail NE. of Louisville.

Beard, a post-town of Onondaga co., Ark., 16 miles by rail NE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Bearden, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 8 miles SW of Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Beardscreek, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 21 miles SW of Hinesville. Pop. about 120.

Beards Hollow, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 150.

Beardsley, beards'le, a banking post-village of Big Stone co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 40 miles W of Morris. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Beardstown, a banking city of Cass co., Ill., on the southeast bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 112 miles N of St. Louis and 46 miles WNW of Springfield. It has car and machine-shops, cooperages, flour-mills and fishing and ice-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 4227.

Beardstown, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo Creek about 73 miles SW of Nashville.

Beargap, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Shamokin.

Beargrove, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 80 miles W of Des Moines.

Bear Gulch, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 13 miles W of Deadwood.

Bearhead, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 300.

Bear (or Bere) Island, an island off the W coast of Ireland in Bantry Bay 13 miles W of Bantry.

Bear Island, in the Arctic Ocean, 315 miles E. of Cape South Spryberg. Lat. 74° 30' N., lon. 26° E.

Bear Island, or McPherson's Ferry, a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Bear Islands, three islands in James Bay, Canada, between about lat. 54° 20' and 54° 40' N.

Bear Islands, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N coast of Siberia, between lat. 76° and 76° 30' N. and lon. 164° and 166° E.

Bear Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Bear Lake, Canada. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Bear Lake is partly in Rich co., Utah, and is intersected by the S boundary of Idaho. It is about 20 miles long, 9 miles wide, and 175 feet deep. It is a beautiful sheet of water and remarkable for its vivid coloring.

Bear Lake, a county forming the SE. extremity of Idaho, borders on Utah and Wyoming. Area, 664 sq. mi. It is intersected by Bear River and comprises the northern part of Bear Lake. Its surface is mountainous. It contains important copper deposits. Capital, Park. Pop. in 1900, 4887, in 1900, 7661.

Bear Lake, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., 5 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Bear Lake and East-

ern R., and 30 miles NE. of Muskegon, its banking point. It is on a small lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Bear Lake, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Erie R. 9 miles NE. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Bear Mountain, Pa., is situated near the NE. extremity of Darpham co. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles by rail S. of Wilmington.

Bear Branch, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind., about 20 miles NNE of Madison.

Bearbranch, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn.

Bear Camp River, Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bear Creek, an affluent of the Tennessee River, which it enters at the NW extremity of Colbert co., Ala.

Bear Creek, Iowa, rises in the west-central part of the state and enters the Iowa River about 1 mile above Marnago.

Beaufort, It is on the United Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri River and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rys. Beaufort has important manufactures of bricks, flour, iron, jack-screws, etc. and is the seat of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth Pop in 1880 2447 in 1890 15,836, in 1900 7870

Beaufort, b'tas, a banking post-village of Marshall co. Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 14 miles E of Marysville. Pop in 1900 633 There are important stone-quarries in the vicinity

Beatty, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Ohio

Beatty, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 38 miles E of Pittsburgh It has St. Vincent College and Library and St. Xavier's Academy

Beattyville, b'ty-vil, a banking post-village, capital of Lee co. Ky. is on the Kentucky River at the junction of its three forks, and on the Beattyville and Cumberland Gap R. about 60 miles ESE of Lexington Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900 690

Beattytown, or **Beattytown**, b'ty-town, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. 45 miles N of Trenton and 3 miles from Hackettstown. Pop about 369

Beaucouire, b'ty-kia, a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone 13 miles E of Nîmes opposite Tarascon with which it is connected by a suspension-bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucouire. Its annual fair in July dating from the thirteenth century was formerly attended by merchants from all parts of Europe the Barbary States, and the Levant, and is still on a large scale. Pop in 1901 7859

Beaucoups-la-Violette, b'ty-kia-ve-ri (i.e. the Old Beaucoups) a village of France, department of Somme, 22 miles W of Amiens

Beaucoups, b'tas, a district of France, part of the ancient Orleanais, now forming parts of the departments of Loiret and Eure-et-Loir The chief town is Chartres

Beauce, b'tas, a county of Quebec bounded SE by the state of Maine. It is watered by the Chaudière River Capital, St. François de la Beauce

Beauchene, b'ty-sham, a small island in the South Atlantic, 34 miles N of East Falkland Island

Beauchamp, b'ty-koop, a small bayou of Caldwell parish, La., flows southeastward into Bayou Cantor

Beauchamp, a post hamlet of Washington co. Ill 54 miles ENE of St. Louis

Beauchamp Creek, Ill enters the Big Muddy River in Jackson co

Beauchamp Mines, a station in Perry co. Ill on the Illinois Central R. 2 miles NW of Pinckneyville. Here coal is raised and shipped

Beaucourt, b'ty-koop a village of France, 16 miles SSE of Belfort

Beaufay, b'ty-a, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles NNE of Le Mans

Beaufort, b'ty-ford, a post-township of Blue Earth co. Minn., about 12 miles S of Mankato. Pop in 1900 790

Beaufort, an ecclesiastical parish and coal-mining village of Brecknockshire, Wales, 8 miles from Merthyr Tydfil Pop about 6800

Beaufort, b'ty-fou, a small town of France, department of Savoy, on the Doron, 73 miles ENE of Chambéry It has an extensive trade in the *gruyère* cheese

Beaufort a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles E of Angers. Pop. in 1901 4203

Beaufort, a village of France, department of Jura, 8 miles SW of Lons-le-Saulnier

Beaufort, a bay of Alaska, on the Arctic coast, is in lat. 70° N lon. 142° W

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a county in the E part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, has an area of 819 sq m. It is intersected by the Pamlico River which is here navigable. Capital Washington Pop. in 1890 21 972, in 1900 25,404

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a county forming the S extremity of South Carolina, has an area of 947 sq m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Congaree River on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW by the Savannah River The county comprises several islands which produce the sea-island cotton and enclose the harbor of Port Royal The mining of phosphates is an important industry Capital Beaufort. Pop. in 1890 24,110 in 1900 35,495

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo about 60 miles W by S of St. Louis

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a port of entry and summer resort, the capital of Carteret co. N. C. is on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of Newport River, about 90 miles ENE of Wilmington and 40 miles SE of Newbern Its banking point. A body of water about 2 miles wide separates it from Morehead, the SE. terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina R. It has a safe harbor, the en-

trance to which is defended by Fort Mason, which is 24 miles from Beaufort. It has important fish- and ship-packing industries. Pop. in 1890 2907; in 1900 2194

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a banking port of entry, capital of Beaufort co., S. C., is on Port Royal or Beaufort Island, and on an inlet called Port Royal River about 14 miles from the ocean and 65 miles WSW of Charleston It is a station on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. It has a good harbor accessible to vessels of large draught Cotton, phosphate of lime, and lumber are the chief articles of export. It has steam cotton-gins, oyster-canneries, etc and is a fashionable southern resort. Pop in 1880 2557 in 1900 4110

Beaufort, b'ty-fort, a group of islands in Boothia Gulf, Canada. The NW or outer island is in lat. 69° 45' N

Beaufort (b'ty-fort) Cape, a headland of Alaska. Lat 66° N lon 165° 45' W Coal and iron are found here

Beaufort (b'ty-fort) West, a district in the S part of Cape Colony It is a part of the Great Karroo, bounded N by the Kieruveld range. The streams flow only in the rainy season. It yields wheat, maize, goats, sheep, and ostriches. The production of wool is the chief industry Capital Beaufort West, chief market of the Karroo about 266 miles (direct) ENE of Cape Town with which it is connected by rail (239 miles) Pop 2725 It is much resorted to by invalids. Elevation 2792 feet

Beaugency, b'ty-shir-see (L. *Belgometrum*) a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles SW of Orleans. Pop in 1901 5565

Beauharnois, b'ty-en-né, a county in the SW of the province of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the NW by the St. Lawrence It is drained by the Châteauguay River The chief staples are oats, wool and the products of the dairy The chief town is Beauharnois

Beauharnois, the chief town of the co. of Beauharnois Quebec, Canada, on Lake St. Louis (formed by the St. Lawrence) 21 miles SW of Montreal. It contains various factories mills etc. Pop in 1901 1976

Beaulieu, b'ty-shir a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Arière 36 miles by rail NNW of Lyons. Pop. about 2300 (commune 2400)

Beaulieu, b'ty-shir a district of France, part of the ancient Lyonnais. Its capital was the town of Bragny. It now forms the N part of the department of Rhône and a small part of Loire

Beaulieu, b'ty-shir a village of Wolfe district, Quebec. Pop in 1901 326

Beaulieu See **BAULIEU**

Beaulieu, b'ty-shir almost b'ty-shir (i.e. beautiful place) a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne 20 miles S of Tulle Pop. (commune) about 2090

Beaulieu, b'ty-shir, or **Exo**, a parish of England, in Hampshire at the mouth of the tidal river of the same name, 6 miles NE of Lymington It has the remains of an abbey founded by King John. In the sanctuary Margaret of Anjou and afterwards Perkin Warbeck took refuge

Beaulieu, a village of Inverness-shire, Scotland, on Beaulieu River 74 miles from Dingwall. Pop about 1000

Beaumaris, b'ty-mar, is a seaport and watering-place of the island of Anglesey North Wales, capital of the co. of Anglesey near the N entrance of Menai Strait, 6 miles N of Bangor Here are the ruins of a castle built by Edward I Pop. in 1901 2326

Beaumaris, a town and summer-resort of Ontario, Canada, on Tondara Island, in Lake Muskoka

Beaumont, b'ty-mont a town of France in Puy de-Dôme, 2 miles S of Clermont-Ferrand Pop. 1300

Beaumont, a small place in the French department of Ardennes, 14 miles SE of Sedan. Here the Germans were victorious, Aug 30 1870

Beaumont, b'ty-mont, a town of Belgium province of Hainaut, 10 miles SE of Mons Pop. about 2000

Beaumont, b'ty-mont a post-village of Riverside co. Cal The banking point is Colton Pop. about 350

Beaumont, a post-village of Butler co., Kan at the junction of several railroads 47 miles E. of Wichita. Pop 150

Beaumont, a post-village of Chatham co. N. C. on Rocky River about 40 miles SW of Raleigh

Beaumont, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, 6 miles N by W of Athens, with which it is connected by rail

Beaumont, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. 17 miles W of Scranton. Pop. about 150

Beaumont, a banking city the capital of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Neches River, 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 84 miles E by N of Houston on the Texas and New Orleans and other railroads. It has saw-, shingle- and rice-mills, a sundry car-works machine-shops, etc. It

the large quantities of timber that has been burned by the destruction of large oil deposits. Pop. in 1900, 2000; in 1905, 2000.

Beaumont, b' m' m' a post-village of Bellefleur co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 8 miles below Quebec. It contains grist, saw- and woolen-mills. Pop. about 150.

Beaumont de Lomagne, b' m' m' d' s' m' a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Gimone, 28 miles SW of Montauban. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 2740).

Beaumont-sur-Oise, b' m' m' s' m' a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 30 miles N of Paris.

Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, b' m' m' s' m' a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, 15 miles NNW of La Maine. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Beaune, b' m' (L. Beaune) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côte-d'Or at the foot of the Côte-d'Or Mountain, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 23 miles SSW of Dijon. It has a noble hospital, dating from 1443, a fine medieval church and a very extensive library; manufactures of woollen cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar and nicks, and an extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy. Pop. in 1901 12,890.

Beaune-la-Rolande, b' m' a town of France, in Loiret, 28 mi. SE of Orleans. Pop. (commune) about 2000. Here Averil de Paladine was repulsed by the Germans, Nov. 28, 1918.

Beauport, b' m' a post-village and parish of Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 3 mi. SE below Quebec. Pop. of the parish about 4300.

Beaupré, b' m' a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Erve, 27 miles SW of Angers. Pop. 2400.

Beauregard, b' m' a village of France, department of Somme, 5 mi. SE of Doullens.

Beauregard, borough and a post-town of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago R., 44 miles SSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 330.

Beauregard Lake, several small islands in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Verdun, Quebec.

Beaurepaire, b' m' a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles SE of Vienna. Pop. 2400.

Beaurivage, b' m' a village of Quebec, Lotbinière co., 15 miles from La Beauce. Pop. about 175. See also *Les Deux Poirés*.

Beauvais, b' m' (anc. *Caesariacum* and *Bellus acum*) a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, at the confluence of the Avre with the Thérain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills, 54 miles by rail NNW of Paris. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town, forming canals, which are of great service to manufactures. The medieval cathedral in its design the largest in France, is unfinished. It has a splendid choir. There are manufactures of Gobelin tapestries, textiles, etc. Beauvais is a place of great antiquity having existed under the Romans. The most remarkable event in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472 against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold, on which occasion Jeanne Hachette immortalized herself. Pop. in 1901 17,203 of the commune, 29,340.

Beauvais, b' m' a village of France, department of Somme, 14 miles NNE of Amiens. Pop. about 2750.

Beauvais, b' m' a post-station of Harrison co., Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The country home of Jefferson Davis was located here.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, b' m' a town of France, in Vendée, 5 miles from the sea and 30 miles SW of Nantes. Pop. about 850 (commune, 2500).

Beuzac, b' m' a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 12 miles N of Yssingeux.

Beaver, a county in the NW part of Oklahoma, occupying the strip N of the Texas Panhandle. Area, 2739 sq. mi. This tract, once the Public Land Strip or *No-Man's Land*, outside the jurisdiction of the surrounding state and territorial courts, is now a rich agricultural and stock country. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and Beaver Creek. Capital Beaver. Pop. in 1900 3051.

Beaver, a county in western Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 425 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Ohio River and is also drained by the Beaver and Little Beaver Rivers and Bacon and Conemaugh Creeks. Limestone, petroleum, and beds of bituminous coal are found in the county. Capital Beaver. Pop. in 1900, 50,977 in 1900 50,452.

Beaver, a county in the SW part of Utah, is partly drained by the Beaver River. Area, 2350 sq. mi. A range called the Iron Mountains extends along the E. border of the county. A large part of it is an arid plain or tableland in which timber and water are scarce. Iron-ore, lead,

and silver are found here. Capital, Beaver. Pop. in 1900, 2046; in 1905, 2043.

Beaver, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark., 8 miles E. by W. of Beards Springs. Pop. 100.

Beaver, a post-township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 651; of the village, 200.

Beaver, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Minnesota, about 23 miles WNW of Winona. Pop. in 1900, about 180.

Beaver, a post-station of Douglas co., Mo.

Beaver, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 65 miles S. by E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 263.

Beaver, a banking post-town, capital of Benewah co., Ohio, on Beaver Creek in an agricultural and stock raising district. Pop. in 1900 112.

Beaver, a banking post-borough, capital of Beaver co., Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River at the mouth of Beaver River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has wagon manufacturing, etc. and is partially supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1900 2348.

Beaver, a township of Clarion co., Pa. in the oil region. Pop. in 1900 1738.

Beaver, a township of Columbia, Pa. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Beaver, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Beaver, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Beaver, a township of Sayden co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Beaver, a post-village of Wichita co., Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 23 miles (direct) NW of Wichita Falls. Pop. 100.

Beaver, a city capital of Beaver co., Utah on a river of its own name, about 200 miles S. by W. of Salt Lake City. Its banking point is Cedar City and the nearest railroad station Mulford on the Ogden Short Line. It has flouring and woolen-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1701.

Beaver, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. 22 miles (direct) W of Marinette, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Beaverbay, a post-village of Lake co., Minn. on Lake Superior 22 miles (direct) NE of Two Harbors.

Beaver Center, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. in Beaver township, about 30 miles NW of Meadville.

Beaver City, a post-village of Newton co., Ind. about 48 miles NNW of Lafayette.

Beaver City, a banking city and capital of Furnas co., Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 16 miles SE of Arapahoe. It has flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900 911.

Beaver Creek, of Maricopa co., Ala. flows into the Tombigbee River.

Beaver Creek, of Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the W. in Wilcox co.

Beaver Creek, of Colorado, rises in Douglas co. and enters the South Fork of the Platte River in Weld co.

Beaver Creek, of Indiana, enters the White River in Martin co.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, enters the Maquoketa River about 7 miles SW of Andrew.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, rises in the west-central part of the state and enters the Des Moines River about 5 miles above the city of Des Moines.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, enters the Cedar River 3 miles above Cedar Falls.

Beaver Creek, of Kansas, rises in Sherman co. runs nearly northward and passes into Nebraska, and enters the Republican River 5 miles above Orleans. It is probably 200 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Kansas co., Mich. flows into Raisin River near Adrian.

Beaver Creek, of Missouri, flows into White River, in Taney co. a few miles below Forsyth. Little Beaver enters the above creek in the same county.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, enters the Loup Fork at Monroe, in Platte co. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Hamilton co. and enters the West Fork of the Big Blue River.

Beaver Creek, of New Mexico and Texas, rises in Colfax co. of the former runs eastward into Texas and enters the North Fork of the Canadian River or joins with another creek to form that fork.

Beaver Creek, of Ohio, runs nearly northward through Henry co. and enters the Maumee River in Wood co.

Beaver Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Congaree from the right, at the SE. extremity of Lexington co.

Beaver Creek, of Wisconsin, drains part of Transpawashaw and enters Black River 5 miles S of Galeville.

Beaver Creek, a post-station of Fremont co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 23 miles WNW of South Pueblo.

Beaverdam, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. about 150.

Beaverdam, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 4 1/2 miles S.E. of Hagerstown. Pop. about 125.

Beaverdam, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., about 16 miles by rail SW of Luverne. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Ash co., N. C., 45 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 16 miles SW of Black River Falls.

Beaver Crossing, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., about 18 miles SW of Seward. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Beaverdale, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 8 miles from Red Clay. Pop. 60.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 32 miles NNE of Logansport.

Beaverdam, a banking post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the I. Hoels Central R., 66 miles SW of Elizabethtown. It has saw planing and flour mills. Pop. in 1890, 652.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 1 1/2 miles from Vriesland.

Beaverdam, a post-village of Schuyler co., N. Y., 11 miles SW of Watkins. Pop. about 150.

Beaverdam, Long Island, N. Y. See **WATERHAMPTON**.

Beaverdam, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 14 miles NE of Lima. It has oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Beaverdam (Wayne post-office), a village of Erie co., Pa., 7 miles W of Corry.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va.

Beaverdam, a banking city and summer-resort of Dodge co., Wis., at the S.E. end and outlet of Beaver Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 63 miles WNW of Milwaukee. It contains Wayland Academy, a cold-storage plant, and manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, wagons, machinery, staves, agricultural implements, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4222. In 1900, 6128. Beaver Lake is 9 miles long by about 3 miles wide.

Beaverdam, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Beaverdam Creek, of Georgia, rises in Burke co. and enters Briar Creek.

Beaverdam Creek, of Georgia, runs southward through Elbert co. and enters the Savannah River.

Beaverdam Creek, of Michigan, rises in Grafton co. runs eastward, and enters the Shiawassee River about 10 miles SW of Saginaw City.

Beaverdam Creek, of Wisconsin, issues from a lake of the same name in Dodge co. It runs southward and enters the Crawfish River in the same county.

Beaverdam Depot, or **Beaverdam**, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 40 miles NNW of Richmond.

Beaverdams, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N. Y., 7 miles SW of Havana.

Beaverfalls, a post-village, capital of Reville co., Minn., on the Chumoh River about 3 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River and 63 miles WNW of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Beaverfalls, a post-village of Lewis co., N. Y., on Beaver River 60 miles N of Utica. Pop. about 500.

Beaverfalls, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the W bank of the Beaver River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R., 23 miles NW of Pittsburgh. It is connected by bridge with New Brighton. The borough is an important manufacturing centre, and its industries comprise extensive fls., steel, wire, nail and bridge, tube, glass and chemical works, saw factories, rolling and planing mills, etc. It is the seat of Geneva College. Coal and natural gas abound in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 4736. In 1900, 10,664.

Beaver Harbor, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River 16 miles from St. George. Pop. 150.

Beaver Harbor, in British Columbia, near the E. extremity of Vancouver Island has beds of surface coal.

Beaverhead, a river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, to the extreme SW part of Montana, runs northward and northeastward through Beaverhead co., and enters with the Big Hole or Wisdom River about 35 miles NW of Virginia City. The stream formed by this junction is the Jefferson River. Gold is found in its valley.

Beaverhead, a southwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. Area, 4494 sq. mi. It is drained by Big Hole or Wisdom River and Beaverhead River both of which rise in it. The Divide or main range of the Rocky Mountains, extends along the SW border of this county. Here is Big Hole Prairie, which is well adapted to pastureage. The plains or lower parts of the surface are nearly

level. 2000 feet above the sea. Among its minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal and the mining is extensive. Capital, Dillon. Pop. in 1890, 6654. In 1900, 8015.

Beaver Hill, a town of Coos co., Oregon, in Cooslate precinct. Pop. in 1900, 119.

Beaverhill, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn.

Beaver Island, in the N. part of Lake Michigan, is about 50 miles long. It is the largest of a group of islands which are parts of Manitowish co., Mich. It has a light-house.

Beaver Island, Erie co., N. Y., a small island in Niagara River and in Grand Island township (town).

Beaver Island, Alaska. See **PANSLOR ISLAND**.

Beaverkill, a creek of New York, rises in Ulster co., runs westward, traverses Sullivan co., and enters the East Branch of the Delaware River in Delaware co. It flows through a picturesque valley.

Beaverkill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N. Y., 6 miles from Warfield State station.

Beaver Lake, in Newton co., Ind., is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and is the largest lake in the state.

Beaver Lake, in Barron co., Wis., is the principal source of Bay River. See also **BAVER DAM**, Wis.

Beaver Lake, a post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., and a station on the Michigan Central R., 63 miles N by W of Bay City.

Beaver Lick, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., 5 miles from Walton.

Beaver Meadow, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. and on the Chickasawogue River 23 miles NW of Mobile. Pop. about 150.

Beaver Meadow, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N. Y., on a branch of the New York, Ontario and Western R., about 35 miles NE of Blythe.

Beaver Meadows, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles NW of Mauch Chunk. Here are mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900, 1378.

Beaver Mills, or **Beaver**, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 28 miles E of Nicholas.

Beaverpond, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 3 miles SE. of Amelia.

Beaverridge, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Powell's station.

Beaver River, a small stream which rises in Rockingham co., N. H. It runs southward into Massachusetts and enters the Merrimack River below Lowell.

Beaver River, of New York, enters Black River 9 miles N of Lowville.

Beaver River, of Pennsylvania, is formed by the Mahoning and Shenango rivers, which unite in Lawrence co., about 3 miles S of Newcasle. It runs southward and enters the Ohio River in Beaver co., at Rochester.

Beaver River, in Grey co., Ontario takes its rise in a small lake 2 miles SW of Fiesherston, and finds its outlet at the village of Thornbury on Georgian Bay.

Beaver River, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N. Y.

Beaver River, or **Brookville**, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14 1/2 miles N of Yarmouth.

Beaverun, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N. J., 2 miles W of Hamburg.

Beavers, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn.

Beaver Springs, a banking post-village of Snyder co., Pa., about 22 miles NE of Lewisburg. It has manufactories of - - - - - wagons etc. Pop. about 400.

Beavertail, the southernmost point of Canonicut Island, Newport co., R. I. Lat. 41° 26' N. lon. 71° 23' W. It has a light-house.

Beaverton, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 35 miles from Aberdeen, Miss.

Beaverton, a banking post-village of Gladwin co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles (direct) S. of Gladwin. It has manufactures of wood and lumber.

Beaverton, a post-town of Washington co., Oregon 12 miles SW of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Beaverton, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario on Lake Simcoe, at the mouth of Beaver River, and on the Grand Trunk R., 46 miles NW of Port Hope. It has manufactures of deer leather, woollen goods, agricultural implements etc. Pop. in 1901, 586.

Beavertown, Montgomery co., Ohio. See **DEAN**.

Beavertown, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewisburg division of the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles SW of Sunbury. Pop. about 550.

Beavertown, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Brandywine Creek about 8 miles N of Wilmington.

Beavertown, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on the Catawba and Williamsport (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 23 miles E. of Danville.

Beaverville, a banking post-village of Irrequoite co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis

R. 13 miles S. of Chicago. It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. about 400.

Beckenhausen, bē'ten-hū'sen, a village of Württemberg, Germany, in the district of Tübingen. It has a royal castle, formerly a famous Cistercian monastery. **Bec, Le, lēh bēh**, a village of France, department of Eure, 2 miles from Brionne.

Beaucevoir, bē kōr koor' a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Beauce and, flowing through the co. of Megantic, Arthabaska, and Nicolet falls into the St. Lawrence at the village of Beaucevoir.

Beaucevoir, the chief town of Nicolet co. Quebec, is at the mouth of the Beaucevoir River 80 miles WSW of Quebec. It has several mills and a large trade. Pop. about 350.

Beaucevoir Station, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, on the Nicolet River 43 miles by rail SW of Quebec.

Beccan'rin, a township (and village) of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1890 2924 of the village, about 75.

Beccles, bēk kles a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney 33 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901 6993.

Bec-du-Raz, bēk dū rā, or **Point Raz**, a promontory on the W coast of France. Lat. 45° 2' N lon 4° 44' W.

Beccerri de Campos, bē'the-rē dā kām'pōs, a town of Spain 19 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2750.

Bécherel, bēsh' rēl a town of France, in the et-Vilaine, 10 miles NW of Rennes. Pop. about 850.

Bechin, bē kin, a town of Bohemia, circle of Tabor 84 miles S. of Prague. Pop. in 1900 2169.

Bechtelville, bēsh' tēl-vēl a post-borough of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 11 miles N of Pottstown. Pop. in 1900 381.

Becktheim, bēk thēim, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 19 miles S. of Mainz. Pop. about 1500.

Beckmannland, bē'chōō-ā ad-land, a former British crown-colony of South Africa, has for its boundaries the Molopo and Nuebo Rivers on the N which separate it from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Transvaal Colony on the E Cape Colony on the S and the 20th meridian of E lon. on the W. The surface is largely a table-land of 3000-4500 feet elevation enjoying a good climate, but with a sparse rainfall (24 inches or less). Part of the Kalahari Desert lies in its western portion. Area, about 51,500 sq. m. Pop. about 73,000 of whom some 13,000 are whites and the greater number natives, of Kaffir and Bantu. The crown-colony was annexed to Cape Colony in Nov. 1895. Capital, Vryburg. Mafeking is another important town, which figured conspicuously in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1902. North of the crown-colony is the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which extends northward to and includes Ngamiland. Its area is computed to be 390,000 sq. m. with the population unknown. The Bechuanas are a Bantu people.

Beckenham, a town of Kent, England, 8 miles S. by E. of London. It has a technical institute. Pop. in 1901 26,332.

Beckenried, bēk en-riēd a village and tourist-location of Switzerland in Unterwalden, 9 miles N.E. of Stans, on the Lake of Lucerne. It has a trade in wagensteiger cheese. The delegates from the Four Forest Cantons formerly assembled here. Pop. in 1900, 1659.

Becker, a county in the northwest-central part of Minnesota. Area, 1359 sq. m. It is drained by the Red River of the North which rises within its limits. The surface is elevated and is diversified by several lakes, one of which (Elbow Lake) is the source of Red River. Capital, Detroit. Pop. in 1890 9461, in 1900 14,375.

Becker, a post-village of Sherburne co. Minn. on Elk River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 56 miles NW of St. Paul.

Beckersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa. about 10 miles S. of Reading.

Becket, or **North Becket**, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Becket township (town) on the Boston and Albany R. 37 miles WNW of Springfield. It has a basket-factory paper- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 994.

Becket Center, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co. Mass. about 18 miles SE. of Pittsfield.

Beckett, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio 28 miles W of Marietta.

Beckley, formerly **Waleigh Court-House**, a banking post-village of Raleigh co. W. Va., 40 miles SSE of Charleston. Pop. about 300.

Beckleyville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. about 23 miles N of Baltimore.

Beckersville, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Ky. Pop. about 50.

Becks Mills, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Ohio, 8 miles SE. of Millersburg.

Beckum, bēk'hūm a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SE of Münster. Pop. in 1900 6519.

Beckville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 7 miles from St. Louis.

Beckville, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., on the Sabino Valley and Northwestern R. 8 miles NW of Ouray, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Beckwith, a post-village of Pinnas co. Cal. Pop. about 100.

Beckwith, a post-village and station of Jefferson co. Iowa, on a railroad, a few miles from Fairfield.

Beckwith, a post-village of Wilson co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 6 miles W of Lebanon.

Bece, towns of Hungary. See Ó Bacz and Tónk-Bacz.

Beckerek, towns of Hungary. See Kis-BECKEREK and Nagy-BECKEREK.

Beckő, bēk'kō a town of Hungary co. and 9 miles SW of Tréncsib. Pop. 1500. It has a ruined castle.

Beck, a post-hamlet of Ohio co. Ky. Pop. about 50.

Be'dale, a town of England, co. of York North Riding, 32 miles NNW of York. Pop. about 1500.

Bédarioux, bē dā rōsh a town of France, in Hérault, on the Orb, 20 miles N of Béziers. It is neatly built, and has manufactures of woollens, paper, silks, glass, hosiery, hats, oil, leather and actions. Pop. in 1901 5905.

Bédarides, bē dā rēd (anc. Biterro) a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 7 miles by rail NE of Arles on the Ouveir R. Pop. 1490 (commune 2000).

Bedburg, bēd'būm, a manufacturing and coal-mining village of Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 4713.

Beddgelart, or **Bethgelert**, bēra ghē lert, a parish of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Its name is said (but probably without truth) to commemorate the old legend of the dog Gelert.

Beddington, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me. 46 miles E of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 80.

Bedesque, bē-dēk' or **Centerville**, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Bedesque or Bastina Bay 10 miles S. of Summerside.

Bedford, or **Bedfordshire**, bēd-ford-shīr a semi-town called **Bed**, an inland county of England enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Hertford, and Buckingham. Area, 461 sq. m. Surface level or slightly undulating except in the N where it is traversed by a continuation of the Chiltern Hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel and Lea. The soil produces good crops of wheat, beans, turnips, and garden-produce, which last, with butter is raised extensively for the London market. Principal manufactures, straw-plait, pillow-lace, matting, etc. The county as such, returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1901 171,350.

Bedford, a parliamentary borough of England, capital of Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, 45 miles NNW of London. Pop. in 1901 35,164. It has a famous grammar-school, founded in 1550 by Sir W. Harper mayor of London, open to the children of all resident householders. Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kingdom. The town has manufactures of farm implements, straw plait, and lace. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

Bedford, a parish of England co. of Lancaster, on the Bridgewater Canal 7 miles NE of Newton in Mackersfield.

Bedford, a county in the S part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1070 sq. m. It is drained by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and by Dunning's and White Creeks. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the W border of this county the surface of which is diversified by several high ridges and valleys of limestone formation. Bituminous coal is mined in Broad Top Mountain in this county; iron-ore is also abundant. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890 33,644 in 1900 39,468.

Bedford, a county in the south-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 469 sq. m. It is intersected by Duck River which runs nearly westward. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890 34,729 in 1900 23,845.

Bedford, a county in the S part of Virginia, has an area of 729 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the James River and on the S by the Staunton River and is partly drained by Otter Creek. The peaks of Otter two counties of the Blue Ridge, rise on the NW border of this county to an altitude of about 4000 feet above the tide. Capital, Bedford City. Pop. in 1890 31,213, in 1900 30,366.

Bedford, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ill. on the Illinois River, about 25 miles SW of Jacksonville.

Bedford, a banking city capital of Lawrence co., Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 71 miles NW of New Albany. It has railroad-shops and round-houses and various mills. There is extensive stone-quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 6115.

Bedford, a banking city capital of Taylor co., Iowa, on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 70 miles N of St. Joseph, Mo. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1977.

Bedford, a banking post-village, capital of Trimble co. Ky., about 5 miles from the Ohio River and 35 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 307.

Bedford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Bedford township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles NW of Boston. It has various manufactures, etc. The town is bounded on the W by Concord River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1208.

Bedford, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 5 miles W by N of Battle Creek.

Bedford, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on Grand River and on the railroad which connects Brunswick with Chillicothe, 11 miles SE of the latter.

Bedford, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N. H. about 13 miles S. of Concord is bounded on the E by the Merrimack River. Bedford Station near the limits of the town is 1 mile W of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900 1146.

Bedford, a former village of Kings co., N. Y. now a part of Brooklyn (New York).

Bedford, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., in Bedford township (town), about 40 miles NNE of New York city (See BARNON EVARON). The town also contains a part of Mount Kisco. Pop. of the town in 1900 3497.

Bedford, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Wooding and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles SE of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1488.

Bedford, a post-borough capital of Bedford co., Pa. on the Keystown Branch of the Juniata River and picturesque hills 40 miles S of Altoona and 55 miles SEW of Huntingdon with which it is connected by the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. (Pennsylvania R.). It is situated about 1 mile from Bedford Springs, a fashionable summer-resort, noted for its chalybeate waters. It has various mills and factories and is the trade-centre of an important agricultural district. Pop. in 1900 9167.

Bedford, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn. 7 miles W of Shelbyville.

Bedford, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex.

Bedford, a banking post-town of Madagascari co., Quebec on Pike River 25 miles from Stanbridge. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. and has manufactures of lumber, leather, sythes, etc. Pop. in 1901 1364.

Bedford, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the head of Halifax harbor, 10 miles by rail from Halifax. It contains woolen and other mills, etc.

Bedford, a district in the E. part of Cape Colony bounded W by the Great Fish River. It is picturesque with mountains (Wintberg) and valleys, well-watered and fertile, and produces wheat, sheep, wool, and ostriches. Capital, Bedford, on a tributary of the Great Fish River and 90 miles (direct) NNE of Port Elizabeth. It is an important agricultural market. Pop. about 1200. Elevation 2450 feet.

Bedford Basin, a sheet of water of Nova Scotia, connected by a narrow arm, called the Narrows with Halifax harbor. It is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide.

Bedford City, a banking post-town capital of Bedford co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 25 miles W by S of Lynchburg. It has manufactures of woollens, tobacco, flour etc. and is the seat of the Randolph Macon Academy, Belmont Seminary, and the Union Cooperative School. Pop. in 1900 2416.

Bedford Island, in the South Pacific, in lat. 21° 3' S lon. 136° 38' W is low and wooded, moistering a lagoon.

Bedford Level, an extensive tract of flat land on the E. coast of England where the Wash receives the waters of the Ouse, Great Ouse, and Welland, embracing nearly all the marshy district called The Fens, and extending into the co. of Cambridge, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Norfolk and Suffolk, with an area of nearly half a million acres. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tides and rendered the district for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass. After various attempts had been made to reclaim it, its drainage was finally successfully undertaken by the Earl of Bedford early in the seventeenth century since which time the tract has been converted into a fine agricultural and grazing region.

Bedford Mills, Ontario. See NEWMOON.

Bedfordshire, a county of England. See BARROSE.

Bedford Springs, Pa. See BARROSE.

Bedford Springs, or New London, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., about 10 miles SW of Lynchburg. Pop. about 200.

Bedford Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R. 40 miles NNE of New York.

Bedias, or **Bedais**, *bed-ai*, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex. 30 miles E. by N of Bryan.

Bedington, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Cumberland Valley R. 6 miles N of Martinsburg.

Bedisnoale, *bi-di'-no-ah*, a commune of Italy 9 miles SE of Brescia near the Chiase. Pop. about 4500.

Bedlington, a town of Northumberland, England, on the Blyth 4 miles by rail SE of Morpeth. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901 15 768.

Bed'lee's Island (so called from a former proprietor), in New York harbor 1 1/2 miles SW of the Battery is the property of the United States. Here is Fort Wood. On this little island stands the colossal bronze statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, by Bartholdi.

Bedminster, a post-township of Somerset co., N. J. about 15 miles SW of Morristown, is drained by the North Branch of the Raritan River. Pop. in 1900 1925. The station of Fox Hills on the Lackawanna R. is in it.

Bedminster, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Bedminster township about 25 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900 2244 of the village, about 175.

Bedmore, *bed'-air* or *Bedmar*, called also *Nugger* or *Nagar*, a decayed town of British India, in Mysore, 150 miles NW of Seringapatam. It was formerly a city of wealth.

Bedonia, *bi-do'-ni-a* a town of Italy in the province of Parma, 8 miles W of Bergaturo, at the foot of Monte Selpi. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 8000).

Bedonia, *bi-dwān'* a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 19 miles from Carpentras. Pop. (commune) 2400.

Bedouin, or **Beduin**, *bi-doo-in* written also *Bedawi* and *Ahl Bedu* (inhabitants of the open land, so called to distinguish them from *Ahl Had* the dwellers in towns) an Arabic name for people of the nomadic tribes of Arabic stock whether dwellers in Arabia, Africa, or any other country. These clans are partly of southern or pure Arab blood, the so-called Arabs of the Arabs, and partly of the northern blood or supposed Lehmaito descent. They are shepherds and breeders of horses, camels, and other stock. They live principally in tent-villages, which are under the domination of a chief or sheik, and are good horsemen. To those placed under their protection they show a high degree of honor and respect.

Bedoune, *bed-doo'* a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées 12 miles E of Oloron.

Bed-Fak-Dam, or *Hunger Stepps* a semi-desert region of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Akmoinsk and Semipalatinsk. It is about 2 1/2 miles in length.

Bedr, *bedr* written also *Bedr*, a town of Arabia, in Hijaz 200 miles NNW of Mecca. Here Mohammed gained his first victory over the people of Mecca.

Bedretto, *bi-dret-to*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 4 miles WSW of Airolo.

Bed Rock, a post-town of Montrose co., Colo. in Paradox precinct. Pop. in 1900 33.

Bedum, *bi-dum* a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen 11 miles W by S. of Appingedam.

Bedwellity, a parish and mining village of Monmouthshire, England, 7 miles from Pontypool. It has iron works. Pop. in 1901 9988.

Bedwin, or **Bedwyn Magna**, a town and parish of Wiltshire England, on the Avon 15 miles SE by S. of Swindon.

Bedworth, a town and parish of Warwickshire, England, 5 miles N by E of Coventry.

Bee, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 875 sq. m. It is drained by the Aransas River and Medio Creek. Capital Beeville. Pop. in 1890 3790 in 1900 7720.

Bee, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., 3 miles by rail N of Seward. Pop. 150. The banking point is Seward.

Beebe, a banking post-village of White co., Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 25 miles NE of Little Rock. It has various mills and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. in 1900 904.

Beebe Plains, a post-station of Orleans co., Vt. contiguous to Beebe Plain, Quebec.

Beebe Plain, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 25 miles by rail from Lennoxville. Pop. in 1901 477.

Beebranch, a post-town of Van Buren co., Ark., about 50 miles N of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 122.

Bala Fubanka, a small fortified town of Baria, in the island of Persia.

Balamapur, British India. See **BALAMAPUR**.

Bala, an island in the Gulf of Persia, about 30 miles S of the island of Basra.

Bala, a town of Egypt, on an E canal of the Nile, 20 miles NNE of Cairo. It is on the caravan route to Syria. Pop. in 1897 11,347.

Bala, Pa. See **BELLE BASIN**.

Baleastro, bal-ah'stro, a town of Italy province and 14 miles NNE of Catanzaro. Pop. about 1000.

Balcher, a post-hamlet of Washington co. N.Y. 10 miles N of Salem.

Balchertown, a post-village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rrs. 16 miles SE. of Amherst, Mo. banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2323.

Balcherville, a banking post-town of Montague co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 23 miles by rail E. of Henrietta. Pop. in 1900 303.

Balchite, bal-oh-ee'th, a town of Spain, 22 miles SSE. of Saragossa. Here, June 16-18, 1809 the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake. Pop. 3000.

Baldem, a banking post-village of Cedar co. Neb., on the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City and Western Rrs. 53 miles W by S. of Sioux City, Iowa. Pop. in 1900 197.

Baldem, a post-hamlet of Broome co. N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. about 13 miles NE. of Binghamton.

Baldem, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. 11 miles SE. of Sylvania. It has wells of lubricating oil.

Baldem, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa.

Baldemville, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis., 20 miles SE. of Hudson.

Baldem, a banking city of Ionia co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 16 miles NW of Ionia. It has an extensive manufacture of refrigerators and manufactures of silk, baskets, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900 3383.

Baldem-el-Jerd, bal-el-jer-ed (i.e. 'country of dates') a name given by geographers to that part of the Barbary States which lies in the Sahara or along the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains. As a descriptive term it is well chosen, but locally it is applied only to the Tunisian part of the region.

Baldem, bal-eh, a former town of Portugal, now a SW suburb of Lisbon, on the right bank and near the mouth of the Tagus. A monastery was erected here to commemorate the discovery of the ocean route to India by Vasco da Gama. This interesting structure is now used as an orphan-asylum. The church contains the tombs of Vasco da Gama, Camoes, and of a number of the Portuguese kings.

Baldem, a city of Brazil. See **PAIA**.

Baldem, a post-town capital of Quitman co., Miss. on the Coldwater River 25 miles WSW of Fardis. The banking point is Jonestown. Pop. in 1900 177.

Baldem, bal-eh, a post-town of Lincoln co. N. Mex. near the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 113 miles SSW of Santa Fe. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Albuquerque.

Baldem, bal-eh, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Catamarca, 125 miles SW of Tucuman. Pop. about 3000.

Baldem, bal-eh, a town of Uruguay on the Uruguay River, about 46 miles NNE. of Salto.

Baldem, bal-eh, a town of Hungary, on the Black River, 30 miles SSE. of Grosswardein. Pop. 3000.

Baldem Creek Mills, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C.

Balfalls, a post-village of Bell co., Tex.

Belfast, bal-fest, a seaport and borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Antrim, 30 miles N by E. of Dublin, situated on the Lagan at its embouchure into Belfast Lough, a bay of the Irish Sea penetrating inland a distance of about 15 miles. Lat. 54° 28' N., lon. 6° 56' W. It is the first city of Ireland in population as well as in manufactures and trade. A large suburb called Ballymacarrett is in co. Down, and is connected with the main town by bridges.

At the head of the educational institutions is Queen's College, opened for students in 1849. Among the other educational establishments are the Royal Academical Institution, founded in 1816, the General Assembly's College, Wesleyan and Catholic colleges, and the Belfast Academy.

Belfast is the great depot of the linen trade of the north of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the Irish linen industry. It has also extensive ship-yards, foundries, and machine-shops, and yards for manufacturing ropes and sail cloth. Some of the largest steel ships have been built here.

The country around is extremely beautiful, and the hills which bound the lough and partly enclose the town are studded with the villas and country houses of merchants. There are five suburban parks: Ormeau, Falls, Alexandra, Woodvale, and Dunville, besides the Royal Botanic Garden. The population is largely Protestant. Belfast is a comparatively modern city. Its recent growth is far exceeds all other towns in Ireland. It returns 4 members to parliament. Pop. in 1861 119,343 in 1881, 208,123 in 1891 234,596, in 1901 348,866.

Belfast, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Ark., 13 miles NW of Sheridan.

Belfast, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, on Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles NW of Keokuk.

Belfast, a city and port of entry capital of Waldo co., Me. is on the W. end of Penobscot Bay 43 miles N by N of Augusta and 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the SE. terminus of the Belfast division of the Maine Central R. It is situated on the side of a hill which overlooks a wide expanse of water and has a good harbor which is sufficiently deep for the largest ships and is seldom obstructed by ice. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade, navigation and ship-building and the manufactures of the city are various and important. Among the public buildings are a public library and Masonic temple. It was incorporated in 1853. Pop. in 1890 5394 in 1900 4815.

Belfast, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 20 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Belfast, a banking post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. in Belfast township (town) on the Genesee River and the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Western New York and Pennsylvania R. 10 miles NW of Belmont. Pop. of the town in 1900 1574.

Belfast, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 23 miles NE. of Cincinnati.

Belfast, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 544.

Belfast, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. about 10 miles NW of Easton.

Belfast, a post-hamlet of Newberry co. S.C.

Belfast, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn., 5 miles from Louisville.

Belfast, or **El'don**, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, 24 miles SE. of Charlottetown. Pop. about 500.

Belfast, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 18 miles from Goderich.

Belfast, or **Port Fairy**, a borough and watering-place of Victoria, Australia, so of 1881, on a bay called Port Fairy in lat. 38° 23' S. lon. 142° 16' E. at the mouth of the river Moyne. Pop. 1900.

Belfast Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Va. 12 miles from Saltville.

Belfield, a post-village of Stark co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles (direct) W of Dickinson, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Belfield, a banking post town of Greensville co., Va., 42 miles by rail N. of Petersburg. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Belford, a town of England co. of Northumberland 16 miles by rail SSE. of Berwick.

Belford, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. Pop. about 200.

Belford, a post-village of York co. Ontario 3 miles from Markham.

Belfort, bal-fon' or **Belfort**, bal-fon' a town of France, in the so-called Territory of Belfort (area, 235 sq. m.) a fragment of the former department of Haut-Rhin left in possession of France at the cession of Alsace to Germany in 1871. It is situated on the Savoureuse, in a depression between the Vosges and the Jura, called the Trouée de Belfort, 25 miles W by N of Basel. It was ceded to France by Austria in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was fortified by Vauban, the citadel constructed by him still towering above the town. In the war of 1870-71 it withstood a siege by the Germans for more than three months, holding out until Feb. 16, more than two weeks after the capitulation of Paris. The place was restored to France in the Peace of Frankfurt, and has since been converted into an almost impregnable frontier fortress. Pop. of the town in 1901 25,398 of the commune 32,567; of the territory 32,264.

Belfort, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, 12 miles NE. of Lowville. Pop. about 400.

Belfry, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek R., 5 miles N of Norristown.

Belgard, bal-gant, formerly Bialigrod, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles SW of Kolin, on the Perante. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 9445.

Belgaum, or Belgam, bel-gawm, a district of the Bombay presidency British India. It is mountainous in the S., but elsewhere very fertile and populous. Capital, Belgaum.

Belgaum, or Belgam, a town of British India, capital of the district of Belgaum, 41 miles NW of Darwar. Pop. in 1901, 35,300.

Belgentier, bel shôr to-â, a town of France, department of Var, 14 miles NNW of Toulon. Pop. 686.

Belgern, bel ghera, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Elbe, 8 miles SE of Torgau. Pop. in 1900 2692.

Belgian Channel or Strait, in the Antarctic region, separating Graham Land (Danco Land) from the islands of Palmer Archipelago. Length about 118 miles.

Belgiojoso, bel-jo-yo'so a town of northern Italy, 8 miles by rail ESE of Pavia. It is well built and has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso. Pop. 4669.

Belgrate, bel-je-a'te, a village with attractive villas, of northern Italy on Lago Maggiore, 3½ miles S by E of Stresa.

Belgium, bel-je-tim or bel-jeum (Fr. *La Belgique*, It. *bel cheek* Ger. *Belgien*, bel-gha-ge) anciently a part of *Gallia Belgica*, so named from the tribe of the Belgae; a kingdom of western Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Luxembourg, Rhenuish Prussia, and the Netherlands, on the S. and SW by France and on the NW by the North Sea. It lies between lat. 49° 20' and 51° 30' N. and lon. 2° 32' and 6° 7' E. Its greatest length, on a line drawn from Ostend to Arlon is 174 miles. Area, 11,373 sq. m. It is divided into 9 provinces.—Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg and Namur. Capital, Brussels. Pop. in 1900 6,815,054.

The surface of Belgium is mostly level but in some parts is diversified by hills, the most elevated of which are about 2000 feet above the sea and are in the southeastern provinces of Liège, Luxembourg and Namur. The highest point of land is the Baraque Michel, of the Haute Venn group, near Spa, close to the Prussian frontier 2399 feet. A part of the Ardennes extends from France into Belgium and separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Scheldt. These highlands are mostly covered with dense forests. The plains bordering on the sea are flat, and so low that they require dikes to protect them from inundation. The climate is temperate, and similar to that of England but is a little colder in winter and hotter in summer. The mean annual temperature of Brussels is 60° Fahr. which is approximately the temperature for the country at large. The principal rivers are the Meuse, Scheldt, Sambre, Demer, Dender, Dyle, Lys, Ourthe, and Rupel. The Scheldt is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth, and the Meuse is also navigable from its mouth to the point where it enters the kingdom. The inland navigation is facilitated by canals.

Belgium is rich in minerals especially coal, iron, calcareous (lime) lead, manganese, and marble. The coal fields of Hainaut are among the most productive in Europe and employ an army of miners. The Belgians are noted for their skill in rural economy and a large part of their country is cultivated like a garden, the holdings being generally extremely small. Among the chief products of the soil are wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, beets, hops, potatoes, beans, and tobacco. Cattle and horses form an important part of the wealth of the farmers. Belgium has extensive manufactures of cotton linen, entery carpets, machinery, paper, woolen cloth, glass, etc. The fine linen of Flanders, the lace of Brabant, and the carpets of Brussels have a world-wide reputation. The country is favorably situated for commerce. Antwerp was at the close of the Middle Ages the most important commercial city in Europe, and in recent times it has again taken its place as a greatemporium of commerce.

Belgium is the most densely populated country of Europe having over 600 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is composed mainly of Flemings who are of Germanic race, and Walloons, who are of Celtic stock. The Flemings, who are the most numerous, speak the Flemish language, closely resembling the Dutch, but the educated Belgians generally speak French, which is the official language of the court. The Walloons speak a dialect or corrupt form of French. The predominant religion of the kingdom is Roman Catholic; the number of Protestants being only about 10,000 and that of the Jews about 4000. The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, Mechlin, Verviers, Bruges, Louvain, Seraing, Tournai, Courtrai, Namur and Ostend. Belgium has universities at Ghent, Brussels, Louvain and Liège.

The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females. The legislative power is vested in the senate, whose members

are elected partly directly and partly indirectly and the chamber of representatives. The principle of minority representation has been established.

The territory now forming the kingdom of Belgium was in the Middle Ages divided among a number of states. The cities of Flanders vied with the Italian republics in their industry and trade, and modern art had its birth here almost as early as in Italy. By the middle of the sixteenth century the various states of the Netherlands (Dutch and Belgian) had come under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy. Early in the sixteenth century this great Burgundian realm was united with Spain from whose rule the Dutch Netherlands, in the course of the next hundred years, emancipated themselves. The Belgian Netherlands were ceded by Spain to Austria in 1713. They were annexed to France in the wars of the Revolution, but in 1814 the allies united Belgium and Holland into a kingdom called the Netherlands. The religion, language, and habits of the Belgians rendering them averse to a union with the Dutch, they revolted in 1830 and declared Belgium an independent state. On the 4th of June, 1831 Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of Belgium. The Dutch sought to maintain their hold upon the country by force of arms but the intervention of France and England finally compelled them to desist from hostilities. The territory of Belgium is held neutral by an agreement between the Great Powers. The Congo Free State is under the sovereignty of the king of the Belgians.

Bel'gium, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on Seneca River 10 miles NW of Syracuse. Pop. 360.

Belgium, a post-township (town) of Ozaukee co. Wis. is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. It has a village named Belgium which is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 33 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1547 of the village, 160.

Belgorod, a town of Russia. See Bialgorod.

Belgrade, bel-grád or Belgrad, bel-grád (anc. *Sin gidu* awn Serb. *Beograd* white town) the capital of Serbia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save just below Semlin, in Austria-Hungary. Lat. 44° 48' N. lon. 20° 23' E. Extensive fortifications extend back from the two rivers to the brow of a ridge about 150 feet high. The city has lost its former semi-heraldic appearance. The old Turkish quarters have disappeared, and only a single Mohammedan place of worship remains in a fair state of preservation. There are extensive sections with broad spacious streets and modern edifices, and there are quarters with beautiful villas and gardens. A modern system of water-supply has been introduced and an electric tramway leads to the royal park in the outskirts of the city. The royal high school is on the level of a university but lacking the medical faculty. The Academy of Sciences possesses the National Library containing about 100,000 volumes, as well as the National Museum.

The manufactures of Belgrade are still in their infancy but its commerce is extensive, as it is the great outlet of the products of Serbia and receives the bulk of the foreign imports, mainly from Austria-Hungary. In addition to a number of political journals there are several periodicals devoted to technology, literature, and art. The climate of Belgrade is very changeable. The range of temperature is about the same as in the city of New York, the mercury sometimes rising to 100° and at times falling below zero.

The military experiences of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. It was long an object of fierce contention between the Hungarians and the Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456 when John Hunyady achieved a signal victory over them in front of its walls, and again, with success, in 1672, from which time it was held by them till 1688 when it was taken by the Imperialists. Two years afterwards it was again captured by the Turks. In 1717 it was besieged by Prince Eugene and taken after a brilliant victory over a relieving army. In 1739 the Turks made a vain attempt to retake Belgrade but soon after came into possession of it by treaty retaining it till 1789 when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791. The Turkish garrison was withdrawn in 1807. Pop. in 1891 54,458. In 1896, 59,118. In 1900 69,697.

Belgradin, a post hamlet of Kennebec co. Me. in Belgrade township (town) on the Maine Central R. 33 miles N. of Lewiston. The Belgrade Lakes are reached from this point. Pop. of the town in 1900 1008.

Belgrade, a banking post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 97 miles NW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 450.

Belgrade, a post-village of Washington co. Me. 10 miles NW of Iron Mountain.

Belgrade, a post-village of Gallatin co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 10 miles (direct) NW of Bozeman, the banking point. Pop. about 250.

Belgrade, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles (direct) NW of Fallston. Pop. about 75.

Belgrade Lakes, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 79.

Belgrade Mills, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me. about 10 miles N by W of Augusta.

Bel'gram, or **Bil'gram**, a town of Oudh, British India, 55 miles NW of Lucknow. Pop. about 12,000.

Belgrano, a NW suburb of Buenos Aires, frequented largely by foreigners.

Belgravia, the southern portion of the West End of London. It adjoins Hyde Park.

Belgreen, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., in a finely wooded and watered country, 15 miles S. by W of Tusculum.

Belhaven, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., 28 miles E. of Washington, its banking point. Pop. about 275.

Belice, *bi-le'cha* (anc. *Hyp'osus* or *Hyp'sus*) a river of Sicily enters the Mediterranean 15 miles NW of Selacina. Length, 50 miles.

Belin'da, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, 16 miles NE of Clarion.

Belington, a banking post-town of Berber co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles SE. of Philippi. Pop. in 1900 430.

Belling, Central America. See **BERTIN HOPKINS**.

Bellinap, *bel'nap*, a county in the southeast-central part of New Hampshire, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Winnepesaukee Lake and on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, and is partly drained by the Saco River. Capital, Laconia. Pop. in 1900 20,271 in 1900 19,524.

Bellmap, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on Cache River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Bellmap, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash R., 16 miles S. of Ottumwa.

Bellmap, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., 15 miles W of Allegan and near Lake Michigan.

Bellmap, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 15 miles NE. of Kittanning.

Bellmap, a post-village of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River 105 miles WNW of Fort Worth.

Bellmap, Camp, a head and of Grant Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 57° 24' N.

Bellmap Springs, a post-village and resort of Lane co., Oregon, on the Cascade Range and on McKeen River 65 miles E. by N of Eugene. Here are mineral springs.

Bellkof'ek, a post-village of Alaska, on the south side of the peninsula of Alaska, near its extremity.

Bell, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky borders on Tennessee and Virginia. Area, 369 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and is also drained by Straight Creek. The surface is mountainous and largely covered with forests. The Cumberland Mountain extends along the SE. border of this county. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Pineville. Pop. in 1890, 10,312, in 1900, 15,701.

Bell, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1881 sq. m. It is drained by Little River and its branches Leon River and Lampasas Creek. Capital, Belton. Pop. in 1890, 35,297, in 1900 45,633.

Bell, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 55 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 160.

Bell, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Bell, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1232.

Bell, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Bella, *bi'la* is a town of Italy province of Potenza, 14 miles SSW of Melfi. Pop. about 6400.

Bellac, *bi'la*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Vienne, 25 miles NNW of Limoges. Pop. in 1901 2525 (commune, 4751).

Bellagosa, *bel'la'jo* (L. *Bil'cosa*) a town of Italy, 18 miles NNE of Como, at the extremity of the promontory which divides Lago di Como into its two southern arms. It is situated at one of the most beautiful spots of the lake, and contains a number of palatial villas and gardens. Opposite to it is Odenabbia, with the famous Villa Carlotta. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3500).

Bell Air In addition to the following see **BLAIR**.

Bellair, a town of Hillsboro co., Fla., in Clearwater precinct. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Bellair, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., about 27 miles SW of Tazewell. Pop. 192.

Bellair, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., about 34 miles NE. of Sedalia.

Bellair, a post-village of Smith co., Kan.

Bellair, a banking post-village, capital of Antirion co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles N of Kalkaska. Pop. in 1900 1137.

Bellair, or **Bell Air**, a city of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Wheeling and 137 miles E. of Columbus. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has important manufactures of iron steel and glass, galvanized and enameled wares, farming implements, boilers, etc. Coal, limestone, and brick abound here. Pop. in 1890, 9634; in 1900 9912.

Bellair, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Belle, *bi'le*. See **BONNOMAN ISLAND**.

Belleamar, *bi'-la-ma* noted limestone cover of Cuba, province and 14 miles by road E. of Matanzas, opening upon Matanzas Bay. They are one of the sights of Cuba, and are noted for their singularly beautiful stalactite formations. They are open for 3 miles and extend 600 feet below the surface.

Belleamores (*bi'la-moor'*) Bay, an inlet on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bellamy's Mills, Lennox co., Ontario. See **CLAYTON**.

Bellano, *bi'-la-no*, a village of Italy on Lago di Como, 14 miles NNW of Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Piave, on which is a cascade, the Orrido di Bellano. Pop. about 1590. It has important manufactures.

Bellary, or **Bellari**, *bel'-lah-ree*, a district of India, in the Madras presidency. It consists mainly of a high plateau between the Eastern and Western Ghats, and is in large part an almost treeless plain. The little state of Sonda is enclosed within it. Diamonds are found in Bellary.

Bellary, or **Bellari**, a fortified city of British India, capital of the district of Bellary, about 279 miles NW of Madras. It is on the line of the Madras-Coimbatore railway, at an elevation of about 1455 feet. The commanding fort is on a rocky height of 450 feet. Pop. in 1901 55,347.

Bellare, *bi'la*, a town of Portugal province of Estramadura, 8 mi. NW of Lisbon, on the Ancoia. It has mineral baths and a fine castle. Pop. in 1900 3512.

Bellaville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 35 miles W of Scranton.

Bella Tola, a point of view in the Pennine Alps of Valais, Switzerland reached in 34 hours from St. Luc. Elevation, 9845 feet.

Bellbranch, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich.

Bellbrook, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 9 miles W of Xenia, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Bellbuckle, a banking post-town of Bedford co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 55 miles SSE of Nashville. It has various schools for white and colored and a mineral well noted for the medicinal properties of its waters. Here is the Webb School. Pop. in 1900 665.

Bell Center, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., W. Va., on the Kinkapoo River 16 mi. SE. of Besochoi.

Bell City, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 106.

Bellclair, a post-village of Belknap co., Fla. The banking point is St. Petersburg. Pop. about 120.

Belle-Alliance, *bi'el' al'-lan'ce*, a locality in Belgium province of Brabant, near Waterloo. The battle of Waterloo was originally called the battle of Belle-Alliance by German writers.

Belle Alliance, a post-village of Assumption parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Belle Bend, or **Bellbend**, a post-village of Lucas co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 23 miles below Wilkesbarre.

Bellebridge, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Belle Center, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis R., 44 miles N of Springfield. It has manufactures of roofing and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 922.

Bellechasse, *bel'sha's*, a county of Quebec, Canada, bordering on the river St. Lawrence on the NW and on the state of Maine on the SE. Chief town St. Michel.

Bellechasse, Quebec. See **BERTIN-RENAS**.

Bellechester, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., 24 miles W of Wabasha. Pop. about 60.

Belle Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Burt co. and enters the Elkhorn River about 9 miles E of Fremont.

Belle Creek, of Washington co., Neb. See **ARKLAWSON**.

Belledune, *bi'el' du'*, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur and on a railway, 36 miles W of Belmar.

Bell'esk', a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh on the Erne, 4 miles ENE. of Ballyshannon. It is noted for its pottery.

Bellevue, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 71 miles SSE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 245.

Belle-Fontaine, bel-fon-tān a village of France, in Vosges, 10 miles S. of Epinal.

Bellefontaine, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind. 8 miles E of Portland. The post-office is Hector.

Bellefontaine, a post-village of Webster co. Miss. 35 miles WNW of Columbus.

Bellefontaine, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 12 miles NW of Barrett station.

Bellefontaine, bel-fon-tān, a banking city capital of Logan co., Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit and Lima Northern R. 50 miles NW of Columbus. It has manufactures of iron bridges, carriages, railroad-cars, carriage-bodies, etc. Pop. in 1890 4245 in 1900 6649.

Bellefonte, a post-village of Boone co., Ark. 90 miles from Springfield, Mo. Pop. about 100.

Bellefonte, bel-fon-tān a banking post-borough, capital of Centre co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on Spring Creek at the southeastern base of Bald Eagle Mountain and on the Bellefonte Central, the Pennsylvania and the Central Pennsylvania R. 25 miles SW of Lock Haven. It has iron works, foundries, flour- and planing mills, and manufactures of linen, shirts, matches, etc. Bellefonte is a summer-resort and has a noted spring. Pop. in 1890, 3945 in 1900 4216.

Bellefontaine, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles NE of Portage.

Belle Fourche, bel-four-sh, is the French for 'Beautiful Fork,' and is a name of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River. It rises in Wyoming and runs northeastward about 150 miles. Abruptly turning towards the southeast, it passes into South Dakota and receives many tributaries from the Black Hills, which it partly encircles. See **CHERRY**.

Bellefourche, bel-four-sh a banking post-village, capital of Butte co., S. Dak. on the North Fork of the Cheyenne River and on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 171 miles (direct) W by N of Pierre. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and an outfitter's centre. Pop. in 1900 461.

Bellegarde, bel-gar-d, a fortress of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 17 miles S. of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of Gard, 10 miles SE of Nîmes. Pop. about 2900.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of Aisne, on the Swiss border. Near it is the Porte du Rhône. Pop. about 3000.

Bellegem, bel-geh-mēn a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 3 mi S. of Courtrai. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Bellegrove, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., Md.

Bellegrove, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. 18 miles E by N of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Bellehaven, a town of Beaufort co., N. C. in Pamlico township. Pop. in 1900 383.

Bellehaven, a post-town of Accomac co., Va. near the sea-coast, about 50 miles NNE. of Norfolk. Pop. in 1900 351.

Belle Helene, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 23 miles (direct) S by E of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 125.

Belle-Ile (or Belle Isle-) en-Mer, bel-ē-mēr, bel-ē-mēr, an island of France, department of Morbihan in the Atlantic, 8 miles S. of Quiberon Point. Length 11 miles greatest breadth 6 miles. The island is noted for wheat, pilchards and fine draught-horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks and has a good anchorage. On it is the town of La Paloise. Pop. in 1901 9771.

Belle-Ile-en-Terre, bel-ē-en-tān, a town of France, Côte-du-Nord 10 miles W of Guingamp, on a railway. Pop. 1900 (commune, 2000).

Belle Isle, an island in the Atlantic, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland. Here is a light-house 470 feet high. The true breed of Newfoundland dogs comes from this island.

Belle Isle, an island of Conception Bay, Newfoundland. It is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, and is of remarkable fertility. The cliffs near the sea are imposing some of them being over 400 feet high. An important deposit of hematite has been discovered here.

Bevoe Belle Isle, is a small island off the coast of Newfoundland, N. of the entrance to White Bay.

Belle Isle, bel-ē, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. on the Erie Canal about 7 miles W of Syracuse.

Belle Isle, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Annapolis.

Belle Isle, Strait of, is the most easterly of the two channels which connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the

Atlantic Ocean. It separates Labrador from Newfoundland, and is about 35 miles long and 10-15 miles wide. It makes the shortest course between Great Britain and the St. Lawrence, but for much of the year is blocked with ice. Belle-Isle-en-Mer. See BELLE-EN-MER.

Bellelleen, a mining town of Bibb co., Ala.

Bellelleen, bel-lee-n a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 10 miles NW of Ghent.

Bellelleen, bel-lee-n a town of France, department of Orne, 23 miles SSE of Alençon. Pop. about 2800.

Bellemead, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J. Pop. about 100.

Bellemeine, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala. Pop. about 70.

Bellemeint, a post-village of Potawatomi co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Bellemeete, bel-mēt a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa. 1½ miles from Leesman P. o.

Bellender Ker, the highest divison of the Coast Range of Queensland, Australia, near Rockingham Bay Mount Bartle Frere is 5400 feet in height.

Belleplain, or Bell Plain, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ill. 10 miles (direct) ESE of Lacon.

Belle Plain, or Belle Plaine, a banking city of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 34 miles W by S of Cedar Rapids. It is 2 miles N of the Iowa River. It has flouring mills, foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of cigars. The repair-shops of the Chicago and Northwestern R. are located here. Pop. in 1900 3223.

Belleplain, a post-village of Cape May co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 13 miles SE of Millville.

Belleplaine, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan. near the Neosho or Good River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific R. 25 mi S. of Wichita. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 561.

Belleplaine, a banking post-borough of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 47 miles WSW of St. Paul. It has flour and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1121.

Belleplaine, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. in Beluplaine township (town) 28 miles NNW of Appleton. The town is drained by Embarras River. Pop. of the town in 1900 9971 of the village, about 150.

Belle Point, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Soloto River 24 miles N by W of Columbus.

Belleprairie, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill. 40 miles SE of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 120.

Belleprairie, a post-station of Morrison co., Minn. on the B. bank of the Mississippi River and on the North and Pacific R., 5 miles N of Little Falls.

Belleprairie, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss. 11 miles N of Yazoo City its banking point. Pop. 390.

Belleprairie, bel-prair, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 58 miles SSE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 070.

Belle River, Mich. rises in Lapeer co. and enters the St. Clair River at Marine City in St. Clair co. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Belle River, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich. on a stream of the same name, about 25 miles W of Port Huron.

Belle River, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 892.

Belle River, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. and 17 miles from Windsor its banking point. Pop. in 1901 897.

Belle Rivière (called by the Indians *Kouppagouk*), a river of Quebec, rises in a lake of the same name in Chaudière co. and falls into the SE. end of Lake St. John.

Belle Rivière, a post-village, co. of Two Mountains, Quebec 33 miles NW of Montreal. Pop. 259.

Belletruce, a post-village of Assumption parish La. 7 miles SW of Donaldsonville. Pop. about 250.

Belle Sumter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. about 160. It has coal and iron interests.

Belle Union, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Belle Valley, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, on the Belvidere, Zanesville and Cincinnati R. 29 miles N of Marietta. Coal is found here.

Belle Valley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles SE of Erie.

Belleveaux or **Bellvean** (bel-ē-vo) Cove, a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary Bay, 25 miles SW of Digby.

Belle Vernon, a post-hamlet of Wyandot co., Ohio, 15 miles S. of Tiffin.

Belle Vernon, a banking post-branch of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Rrs., about 30 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburgh. It has a distillery, forestry and manufactures of window-glass, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1901.

Belleview, a banking post-town of Marion co. Fla., about 13 miles S. of Ocala. It has various manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900 137.

Belleview, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga. 14 miles N. of Geneva station. Pop. 100.

Belleview, a post-precinct of Calhoun co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 30 miles SE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 1188, of the village, about 60.

Belleview, Boone co. Ky. See GRANT.

Belleview, a post-village of Iron co. Mo., about 9 miles NW of Ironton and 5 miles from Iron Mountain. Pop. about 150.

Belleview, or **Bellvue**, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 12 miles W. of Nashville.

Belleville, *bel'vil*, an eastern quarter of Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 5 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Belleville, *bel'vil*, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., 5 miles from Sparta. Pop. about 250.

Belleville, a post-town of Yell co. Ark. about 9 miles N. of Danville, its banking point. It is on the Choctaw and Mississippi R. Pop. in 1900 352.

Belleville, Hamilton co. Fla. See BELLVILLE.

Belleville, a city and railroad-centre of Illinois, the capital of St. Clair co. It is situated on high ground, on the Louisville and Nashville, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rrs. 14 miles SE. of St. Louis. It contains several breweries and distilleries and extensive manufactures of stoves, nails, flour steam-engines, threshing machines, pumps, drills, glass, etc. A large proportion of the population is German. Belleville has rich mines of bituminous coal. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1890 15,800, in 1900 17,484.

Belleville, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. 18 miles WSW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 150.

Belleville, a banking city the capital of Republico co. Kan., in a fine agricultural section 87 miles NW of Manhattan, on the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. It has a fine sugar mill, creameries, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1853.

Belleville, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Mich., on the Huron River, 23 miles by rail WSW of Detroit. It has various mills and manufactures of lumber, cigars, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 700.

Belleville, a post-village (and township) of Essex co. N. J., on the Passaic River and on the Erie R. 3 miles N. of Newark (its banking point) and 10 miles from New York city. It has brass and copper works, large chemical works, and manufactures of wire-cloth, rubber, brushes, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900 5007.

Belleville, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on North Sandy Creek, about 33 miles NE. of Oswego and 5 miles E. of Lake Ontario. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Belleville, a post-village of North Dakota, in Grand Forks co. about 10 miles W. of Lakota station of the Great Northern R.

Belleville, or **Bellville**, a banking post-village of Richland co. Ohio, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 10 miles S. of Mansfield. It has manufactures of machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 1030.

Belleville, a banking post-village of Mifflin co. Pa., about 2 miles W. of Lewisburg. Pop. about 600.

Belleville, a post-village of Wood co. W. Va. on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Parkersburg. Pop. about 200.

Belleville, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. on Sugar River and on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles SSW of Madison, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 381.

Belleville, a city and port, the capital of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, at the mouth of the river Moira, and on the Grand Trunk R. 45 miles W. of Kingston. It has a good harbor and unlimited water-power. The town contains the county buildings, several collegiate institutions, various mills and foundries, and has manufactures of cheese, pottery, flour etc. It is the seat of Albert University the Alexandria Ladies College, and the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute. Pop. in 1901, 9117.

Bellevidue, *bel'vü'*, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N. C., about 20 miles W. of Raleigh.

Bellvue. See also BELLVIEW, BELLVIEW, BELLVIEW, BELLVIEW, and BELLVIEW.

Bellvue, a post-village of Newcastle etc., Del., is on the Delaware River, 4 miles by rail NE. of Wilmington, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Bellvue, Talbot co., Ga. See BELLVIEW.

Bellvue, a city of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 53 miles N. of Shoshone. It has various milling and mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Bellvue, a banking city of Jackson co., Iowa, is on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 22 miles SE of Dubuque. It is finely situated, and has various mills and manufactures, including a gasoline-yacht factory. It is a shipping point for farming and dairy produce. Pop. in 1890, 1594, in 1900, 1807.

Bellvue, a city of Campbell co. Ky., adjacent to Newport, and connected by street railroad with Cincinnati. It has manufactures of wagons, paper boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900 6332.

Bellvue, a post-village of Beuster parish, La., on Lake Bodman, about 20 miles NE. of Shreveport. Pop. about 200.

Bellvue, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on Battle Creek and on the Chicago and Grand Trunk R., 13 miles NE. of the town of Battle Creek. It has manufactures of flour and cake-foods. Pop. in 1900, 1074.

Bellvue, a post-village of Barry co., Neb., finely situated on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 10 miles S. of Omaha. The University of Omaha is located here.

Bellvue, a banking post-village of Huron and Sandusky cos. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 45 miles SE of Toledo. It has flouring mills and manufactures of paints and oilclothes. Pop. in 1890 3652, in 1900 4101.

Bellvue, a post-branch of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Ohio River. It is a suburb of Allegheny which is its banking point. Pop. in 1900 3416.

Bellvue, a banking post-village of Clay co. Tex., 16 miles by rail SE. of Hammett. Pop. about 400.

Bellvue, a post-station of Bedford co. Va.

Bellvue (or **Bellview**) Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Elk Mountains, is lat. 39° 1' N. lon. 107° 1' W. It has an altitude of 12,350 feet above the sea-level.

Bell Zwart, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, 45 miles N. of Toronto.

Bellwood, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. Pop. about 100.

Bell, *bel* (also *Bellia*, *Bellheim* and *Bellheim*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne near the Rhone 44 miles E. of Lyons. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 2871 (commune, 6407).

Bell Factory, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ala.

Bellfair Mills, a post-village of Stafford co. Va. 6 miles from Quantico station.

Bellflower, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles SW of Gibson City. Pop. in 1900 350.

Bellflower, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. about 50.

Bellheim, *bel'hime*, a market-town of Bavaria, 5 miles from Gernshausen, on the Spitzelbach. Pop. in 1900 2968.

Bellin, **Bellin**, or **Bellin**. See BELLAR.

Bellingham, a village of Northumberland England, on the North Tyne, 15 miles from Hexham. It has coaling industries.

Bellingham, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 32 miles SW of Boston. Pop. in 1900 about 1650.

Bellingham, a banking post-village of Lac-qui-parle co. Minn. near the Lac-qui-parle, on the Great Northern R. 15 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 300.

Bellingham, a banking city of Whatcom co. Wash., on Bellingham Bay and on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Rrs. 48 miles (direct) SE. of Vancouver. It has saw-mills, canneries, foundries, etc. Pop. about 22,000.

Bellingshamston (*bel'ling-ham-ston*) Island, one of the Society Islands, is in lat. 15° 48' S., lon. 154° 30' W.

Bellinzona, *bel'lin-za* or *na* (Ger. *Bellinz*, *bel'linz*, *anc. Bellino*), capital of the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, 16 miles N. by R. of Lugano and 8 miles ENE. of the head of Lago Maggiore. It is on the St. Gotthard route, and lies at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. A branch line connects it with Locarno. The town, which is dominated by three old castles, is of a thoroughly Italian character. Pop. about 3500.

Bellmont, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., about 10 miles S. of Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Bellmont, a post-village of Walsh co., Ill., on the Southern R., 6 miles W. of Mount Carmel. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Baltimore, a post-hamlet of Stone co., Ark. Pop. about 50.

Baltimore, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 34 miles NE of Terre Haute. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Rockville.

Baltimore, or **New Bridge**, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. on the Long Island R. and on South Oyster Bay, 24 miles E by S of Brooklyn. Pop. about 300.

Bello Horizonte, *bé-lo-o-re-zon-tá*, a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Minas Geraes, about 65 miles NW of Ouro Preto. It has fine public buildings and official residences and is the seat of an academy of law. Pop. estimated at over 25,000.

Bello's, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R. 18 miles SE of Canandaigua.

Bellota, *bé-lo-tá*, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal. 5 miles from Peters station.

Bellot (*bé-ló*), **Strait**, in the American Arctic Sea, between Boothia Felix and North Somerset Island.

Bellou en-Houlme, *bé-loo' óm-hoolm*, a village of France, 10 miles N of Orléans.

Bellou-sur-Huisme, *bé-loo-sú-shú-veen*, a village of France, 10 miles N of Orléans, 14 miles SE of Montargis.

Bellovacum, an ancient name of **Brannava**.

Bellona Falls, a banking post-village and summer resort of Windham co., Vt. on the Connecticut River and on the Fitchburg, the Boston and Maine and the Rutland Rrs. 52 miles SSE of Rutland. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, paper, paper machinery, dairy fixtures, etc. The river descends about 44 feet here, furnishing abundant water-power which is utilized in the various manufacturing establishments of the place. Pop. in 1880 2229; in 1890 2627; in 1900 4337.

Bellowston, Ontario. See **WESTWATER**.

Bellowsville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. about 3 miles SW of Rochester. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 300.

Bellport, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y. on Great South Bay 4 miles E of Bellport station on the Long Island R. and 10 miles WSW of Riverhead. Pop. about 500.

Bell Rock, or **Inch Cape**, a reef in the North Sea, off the E coast of Scotland, 15 miles SE of Arbroath. It is famous for the light-house, 186 feet high erected on it at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Stevenson and Rossie. Lat. 56° 26' N. Lon. 2° 23' W.

Bell Rock, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 20 miles from Napawa.

Bellrun, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa.

Bells, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. 14 miles NW of Waterboro.

Bells, or **Bellville**, a banking post-town of Crockett co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 6 miles S of Alamo. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900 990.

Bells, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex. 13 miles by rail E by E of Sherman. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900 474.

Bellsburg, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn.

Bells Corners, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on a railway 52 miles SW by S of Ottawa.

Bells Crossroads, a post-station of Louisa co., Va.

Bells Depot, in Tennessee. See **BELLS**.

Bells Hill, a mining town of Lanarkshire, Scotland 2 miles SSE of Glasgow. Pop. about 3500.

Bells Landing, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. on the Alabama River about 20 miles NW of Monroeville. Pop. about 100.

Bells Landing, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. 15 miles SW of Clearfield. Pop. about 100.

Bells Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa. on Mahoning Creek about 45 miles NW of Altoona.

Bells Station, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Bells Valley, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 25 miles SW of Staunton.

Belltown, a post-village of Banks and Hall cos., Ga. on the Southern R. 67 miles NE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 257.

Belltown, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 36 miles SSE of Wheeling.

Belltown, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn. 20 miles SE of Sweetwater.

Bell-Town, one of the chief native settlements of the German Kamerun region of W equatorial Africa, on the Kamerun River near its estuary.

Belluno, *bé-lóo'no*, a province of Italy, in Venetia. Area, 1298 sq. m. Capital, Belluno. Pop. in 1901, 214,623.

Belluno (anc. *Bellunum* or *Belluena*), a city of north Italy on the Piave, 51 miles N of Venice. It is enclosed

by old walls and has a cathedral designed by Palladio. Pop. in 1901, 7314; of the commune, 18,747.

Bellvale, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. about 28 miles SW of Newburg. Pop. about 300.

Bellview, a coal-mining hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Monongahela River 3 miles below Elizabeth.

Bellville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Fla., 70 miles ENE of Tallahassee. Pop. about 50.

Bellville, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. Pop. 200.

Bellville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 5 miles N by E of Fayetteville. Pop. about 125.

Bellville, a banking post-village capital of Austin co., Tex. 15 miles by rail SSE of Brenham. It is on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. and has cotton-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Bellvue, a post-town of Larimer co., Colo., 8 miles NW of Fort Collins. Pop. in 1900 99.

Bellwood, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb. 55 miles by rail NW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 418.

Bellwood, or **Bell's Mills**, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NE of Altoona, and at the junction of the Bell's Gap R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1545.

Bellmar, a banking post-borough and watering place of Monmouth co., N.J. 5 miles by rail S of Asbury Park. Pop. in 1900 902.

Belmez, *bé-mésh*, a town of Spain situated in the Sierra Morena, on the river Guadato, 35 miles NW of Cordova. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8978.

Belmond, a banking city of Wright co., Iowa on the Iowa River about 32 miles SW of Mason City. It is on the Iowa Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 1234.

Belmont, *bé-lóm'*, a village of France, department of Loire, 24 miles NE of Roanne.

Belmont, a county in the SE part of Ohio has an area of 511 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Ohio River and is drained by Captina and Indian Creeks. Beds of bituminous coal are mined here. Capital, St. Clairsville. Pop. in 1880 87,413; in 1900 69,875.

Belmont, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala. 6 miles NW of Demopolis.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., about 11 miles NE of Van Buren.

Belmont, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles S of San Francisco. The banking point is Redwood City. Pop. about 500.

Belmont, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., on Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 25 miles S of Louisville.

Belmont, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Waldo co., Me. 8 miles WSW of Belfast. Pop. in 1900 552.

Belmont, a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Fitchburg R., 8 miles WNW of Boston. Belmont has a fertile soil and many market-gardens, which furnish early vegetables for Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3939.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles N of Grand Rapids.

Belmont, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn. 16 miles from Windom. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Mo.

Belmont, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo. on the Mississippi River nearly opposite Columbus, Ky. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 195 miles by rail and 220 by water below St. Louis. An indecisive battle fought here Nov. 7, 1861, was the first at which General Grant had the chief command.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Davies co., Neb., 45 miles by rail NW of Alliance.

Belmont, a post-village, capital of Nye co., Nev. about 85 miles SSE of Austin, its banking and railroad point. It is 8132 feet above the level of the sea. Rich silver-mines are worked here. Pop. of the precinct in 1900 242.

Belmont, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H. in Belmont township (town) 18 miles N by E of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1394.

Belmont, a banking post-village, capital of Allegany co., N.Y. on the Genesee River and on the Erie R. 66 miles SE of Buffalo. It has flouring mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of electric-light apparatus, wood, and lumber. It was formerly called Philippsville. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Belmont, a township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y. including a large tract in the Adirondacks. It has iron-mines and several fine lakes. Pop. in 1900, 3414.

Belmont, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C. in South Point township. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Belmont, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 18 miles W of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of York co. S. C.

Belmont, a post-station of Coffee co. Tenn. 4½ miles SW of Manchester.

Belmont, a post-village of Gonzales co. Tex. on the Guadalupe River about 35 miles S. of Austin.

Belmont, a post-village of Whisman co. Wash. Pop. about 76.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Plaquemine co. W. Va.

Belmont, a banking post-village of Lafayette co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles W of Calumet. Here are several mounds about 100 feet high, called the Piate mounds. Pop. in 1900 500 of the township (town), which formerly included Belmont village, 752.

Belmont, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 13 miles SE of London. It has manufactures of flour, cheese, etc. The banking point is St. Thomas. Pop. about 500.

Belmont, a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, 1 miles from Truro, its banking point.

Belmont Coater, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. Pop. about 100.

Belmonte, bel-mon-ta, a town of Spain 25 miles SW of Cuenca. Pop. (common) about 2500.

Belmonte, bel-mon-ta, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles S of Guarda. Pop. about 2000 (common, 5000).

Belmonte, bel-mon-ta, a town of Brazil, in the state of Bahia, on the Belmonte River with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 200.

Belmonte, in Portuguese West Africa. See RIMS.

Belmonte Mexzagno, bel-mon-ta mé-sa-go, a town of Sicily 6 miles S. of Palermo. Pop. about 5000.

Belmore See also BELLEMORE.

Belmore, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. 25 miles SW of Jacksonville its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Belmore, or **Bellmore**, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 40 miles SSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 234.

Belmore, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 5 miles from Wrentham. Pop. 200.

Belmoflet, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on Black and Bay, 12 miles W of Ballina. Pop. about 750.

Beloufi, bel-uf, a town of Belgium 5 miles S of Ath. Here is the famous chateau of the princess of Ligne.

Belou (bel-uf) Mountains, in Novaya co. Quebec, Canada, 21 miles E. of Montreal, is about 1500 feet high.

Belou Station, a post-village of Vercheres co. Quebec, 21 miles by rail NE of Montreal. **Belou Village**, Quebec, is on the Richelieu River 1½ miles from Belou Station. Pop. 100.

Belou's, a post-village of Lyon co. Iowa, on the Big Sioux River opposite Canton, S. Dak. and about 35 miles N of Sioux City. Pop. about 175.

Belout, a banking city capital of Mitchell co. Kan. on the Solomon River, about 80 miles WNW of Junction City. It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific R. It has several grist- and saw-mills, grain-elevators etc. and is the seat of the State Industrial School for girls. The river affords extensive water power at Belout. Here are quarries of fine white magnesian limestone. Pop. in 1900, 2350.

Belout, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R., 6 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. about 250.

Belout, a city of Reek co. Wis. is situated on both sides of Rock River at the mouth of Turtle Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 90 miles WNW of Chicago. Belout is built on high ground, with wide and straight streets which are bordered with numerous shade-trees. It has important manufactures of reaping- and mowing-machines and other farming implements, paper windmills, water-wheels, wagons, coaches, pumps, gasoline-engines etc. It is the seat of Belout College, which was founded in 1847 and which has about 450 students and an extensive library. Pop. in 1900 3315 in 1900 15 433. Lat. of observatory, 43° 36' N lon 89° 1 51' W.

Belorado, bel-to-ra, a town of Spain 25 miles E. of Burgos, on the right bank of the Tiron. Pop. about 2000.

Beloville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ga. 6 miles S. by S of Valdosta.

Belovar, bel-o-var, a town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia, capital of the m. of Belovar Körös (kör-sch) 13 miles SE. of Kroat. Pop. as 1901, 5025.

Belp, bel-p, a village of Switzerland eastward 5 miles SE. of Bern. On its E. side is the Belberg, a highly snow-capped mountain 2000 feet high.

Belpasser, bel-pas-er, a town of Sicily, 7 miles NW of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 5640.

Belpeck, bel-pék, a small town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles SW of Castelnaudary.

Bel'per, a market-town of England, co. of Derby, 1 miles by rail N of Derby. It owes its prosperity to its cotton and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 10,934.

Belpre, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio River opposite Parkersburg, W. Va. and 13 miles below Marietta. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 204 miles E of Cincinnati. A noble railroad bridge here crosses the Ohio River. Large stock-yards are located here. It has various manufactures and an extensive industry in fruit-canning. Pop. in 1900 about 1500.

Beltsano, bel-sa-no, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa. 3 miles W of Ebensburg.

Belt, a banking post-village of Cascade co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. 36 miles ESE. of Great Falls. It is engaged in coal-mining and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, about 1500.

Beltos, a banking city of Cass co. Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads, 22 miles S. of Kansas City. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1805.

Beltom, a post-village of Flathead co. Mont. on the Great Northern R.

Beltom, a post-town of Anderson co. S. C. on the South arm R. 117 miles WNW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 826.

Beltone, a banking city capital of Bell co. Tex. on the Leon River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 34 miles WSW of Waco. It is the seat of Baylor Female College and Beltone Academy, and has manufactures of cotton cottonseed oil brick, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3000 in 1900, 3700.

Belttrami, bel-tram-i, a county in the NW part of Minnesota, is partly bounded on the N by Red Lake, and on the SE. by the Mississippi River and Cass Lake. It contains several other lakes. Area, 4680 sq. mi. The surface is elevated and partly covered with forests. Capital, Bemidji. Pop. in 1890 16 in 1890 512 in 1900 11,030.

Belttrami, a post-village of Polk co. northwest Minnesota, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Belte, Great and Little. The **Great Belt** is a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from Zealand. Its length is nearly 40 miles, and its general breadth over 10 miles. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 35 fathoms. It has many shoals, and navigation is difficult. It is often encumbered with drift ice. The **Little Belt** is a strait forming the western communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from Jutland. Its length is 30 miles. Its breadth from 700 yards to about 16 miles. Its depth between 5 and 20 fathoms. The same inconveniences and dangers beset this passage as the former. It is usually frozen up in winter. In addition to the two Belts the Sound forms communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Beltville, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 28 miles SW of Baltimore.

Bel'vorbet, a town of Ireland co. and 8 miles NNW of Carron, on the Carr. Pop. about 1600.

Beluchistan, bel-oh-chis-tan or **Beluchestan** (in part the anc. Oxdrósis) a country of Asia, in the main occupying the position of a British protectorate and in part directly subject to England bounded on the N by Afghanistan and the Northwest Frontier Province (of British India) on the E by the Punjab and Sindhi, on the S by the Arabian Sea, on the W by Persia. It lies mainly between lat. 25° and 32° N and lon. 65° and 70° E. The area is 122,000 sq. mi. The whole region although portions of it are altogether independent is officially included in the Empire of India. Beluchistan is for the most part a region of plateaus, mountains, and elevated valleys. In the NE. the Sulaiman Mountains, consisting of a number of ranges, with mainly a N and S trend, attain an elevation of about 10,000 feet. In the E. are the Hale Mountains, extending N and S. In the S. are mountain-ranges running E. and W parallel with the coast. There are extensive plains in the NW. The Bolan and Kohn passes are the gates of approach to Afghanistan from the SE. The rivers of Beluchistan are unimportant, although some are of considerable length. Many of them lose themselves through absorption into the ground and evaporation. The principal streams emptying into the Arabian Sea are, from W to E, the Desht, Hingot, Purul and Heh. The greater part of Beluchistan consists of deserts, owing to lack of water. The summer heat in some sections, especially in Mekran, on the coast, is barely equalled anywhere on the globe. In the elevated regions the cold is very severe. The soil is

naturally fertile, and the well-watered valleys yield crops of wheat, maize, rice, and pulses, and the fruits of central Europe and the Mediterranean region in endless variety. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar are also raised, and the date-palm grows in Mekran. The carnivorous animals include the tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, and lemming. Antelope, wild asses, wild sheep, Baskar goats, and hares abound. The minerals found in the region include gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, antimony, sulphur, alum, saltpetre, and sal-ammoniac. The mineral products, however, are turned to little account. Many sheep and goats are reared, while large horned cattle are few in number. The camel is the ordinary beast of burden. The population of Beluchistan consists mainly of Beluchis, Brahuis, and Afghans. The Beluchis belong to the Iranian stock and speak the Beluchi language. The Brahuis are supposed by some to belong to the Dravidian stock. They are the dominant race in the country. The Beluchis, who are tall and well formed, are largely nomadic and addicted to rapine. They are indolent, greedy, and cruel. The Brahuis are much shorter and broader than the Beluchis, and are a robust-looking people. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring fatigue. Both Beluchis and Brahuis are Sunni Mohammedans. Neither possesses a written language. All the Beluchis are excellent marksmen. The bulk of Beluchistan is divided among a number of chiefs, chosen by the people, who in general owe allegiance to the Khan of Kalat. The Khan is a subsidized vassal of the British, the India government exercising control over him. The principal divisions of Beluchistan (exclusive of the British portion) are Sarewan in the N, Kalat and Quch Gundava in the NE, Jhalawan in the E, Las (Lah) Bela (a state practically independent of the Khan of Kalat) in the SE and Makran in the S. Among the chief towns are Kalat Quetta (an important military post of the British), Mastung, Bagh, Bela, Gundava, Nushki, Dadar, Dera Bugti, and Suemiani (on the coast). The supremacy of the Brahui Khans of Kalat was established about two centuries ago. The British protectorate dates from 1876. The NE part of Beluchistan, a territory comprising nearly 40,000 sq. mi. on the verge of approach to Afghanistan from the India, is held directly by the British or administered by them in the name of the Khan of Kalat. The Chief Commissioner of British Beluchistan is agent to the Governor General of India. The British have constructed about 550 miles of railway in Beluchistan. Pop. of the whole of Beluchistan in 1901 about 1,056,600 of the districts under British administration 348,000.

Belur Tagh, mountains of Asia. See **BELON-TAGH**.

Belva, a post-village of Nicholas co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Belvedere, bel-và-dà, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean 33 miles NW of Genoa. Pop. about 2000.

Belvedere, bel-và-dà, a hamlet of Saxo-Werman near Wemar with a summer palace of the grand dukes.

Belvedere, bel-và-dà, a post-town of Martin co. Cal., in Sequoia township. Pop. in 1900 1434.

Belvèze, bel-và, a town of France, in Dordogne on a railway 13 miles SW of Sarlat. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Belvidere, bel-và-dà, a banking city the capital of Boone co. Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 78 miles WNW of Chicago and 43 miles E of Freeport. It has a fine opera-house and other public buildings, and manufactures of butter, cheese, hollers, sewing machines, bed-springs, bicycles, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1890 5730 in 1900 6937.

Belvidere, a post-village of Kiowa co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 16 miles SE of Oronburg.

Belvidere, a banking post-village of Thayer co. Neb. in the valley of the Little Sandy Creek and on the Burlington and Missouri River and the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 78 miles SSE of Grand Island. It ships large quantities of grain. Pop. in 1900 438.

Belvidere, a banking town the capital of Warren co. N. J., is on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Pequest Creek, 10 miles below the Water Gap and on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NNE of Boston. It is also on the Lehigh and Hudson River R. It has flouring- and silk mills and manufactures of leather and felt. Pequest Creek affords abundant water power. A bridge crosses the Delaware at this point. Iron-ore, slate, limestone, and magnesia are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 1768 in 1900 1784.

Belvidere, a post-village of Allegany co. N. Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie R. 4 miles NW of Edmont.

Belvidere, a post-village and township of Perquimans co., N. C., on Perquimans River 40 miles E. of Suffolk, Va. Pop. of the township in 1900 2218.

Belvidere, a post-village of Franklin co. Tenn. 7 miles SW of Winchester.

Belvidere, a monotonous post-township (town) of Lamaille co. Vt. about 37 miles A. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 423.

Belvidere Corners, a post-hamlet of Lamaille co. Vt., about 40 miles NE. of Burlington.

Belvidere Mills, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn. 8 miles E of Red Wing.

Belview, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 13 miles WNW of Redwood. Pop. in 1900 254.

Belvoir, bee-vor, a little tract in the cos. of Leicester and Lincoln England 16 miles NNE of Malton Mowbray where is located Belvoir Castle, the splendid seat of the Duke of Rutland.

Belvue, bel-vu, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R., 30 miles WNW of Topeka.

Belwood, a post-village of Cleveland co. N. C.

Belwood, a post-town of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles E. of Elora. Pop. about 600.

Belz, bitz, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galizia, 40 miles E of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900 5076.

Belz, bitz, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles W of Vannes.

Belzig, bitz, a town of Prussia, 19 miles SSE of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900 2995.

Belzoni, a post-town of Washington co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 233.

Bem, a post-station of Gasconade co., Mo., about 75 miles WSW of St. Louis.

Bemba, Cuba. See **JOVELLANOS**.

Bembato, km, called also **Bombato**, a bay on the NW coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S. lon. 46° 40' E.

Bembe River, a name for the Luxoro.

Bembridge, a village and watering-place of the Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity on Brading harbor, consists mostly of elegant residences, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Bement, a banking post-village of Platt co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 20 miles E by N of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 1484.

Bement, a post-village of Cayahoga co., Ohio. Pop. about 190.

Bemerside, a hamlet and seat of Berwickshire, Scotland 2 miles NE of St. Boswell.

Bemerton, a locality in Wiltshire, near Salisbury noted as the home of George Herbert.

Bemfica, bém-fé-ka, a commune of Portugal 6 miles NW of Lisbon.

Bemidji, bé-mid-jé, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Beltrami co. Minn. on Bemidji Lake and on the Great Northern and the Grand and Northern Minnesota R. about 189 miles WNW of Duluth. It has saw mills. Pop. in 1900 2183.

Bemini (bá-mee-ne) or **Bimini Islands**, a small group of the Bahamas, lying E of Florida Strait (also known as Bimini Channel).

Bemiss, a resort of Franklin co., Mo. in Rangleley Plantation.

Bemis, a post-station of Carroll co. N. H. in the White Mountains, 5 miles SE of Crawford.

Bemis Heights. See **BENNY HEIGHTS**.

Bemisville, a village of Kemper co. Miss. about 9 miles from Scotch, a railroad station.

Bemise (officially **Bemis**) Heights, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson 34 miles N of Albany. Here were fought the two battles of Stillwater between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates Sept. 19 and Oct. 7 1777. The first is often called the battle of Bemis Heights.

Bemise Point, a post-village and summer-resort of Chautauque co. N. Y., on Chautauque Lake, 16 miles WNW of Jamestown.

Bena, a post-village of Cass co. Minn. The banking point is Cass Lake.

Benabarre, bá-ná-bar-rá, a town of Spain 44 miles E of Huesca. Pop. (commune) about 1650.

Benaens Lacus. See **GARDA LAKE**.

Bensadir (bén-á-deer) Coast, a name sometimes applied to the E. maritime region of Somaliland.

Benaguacil, bá-ná-gwá-theel, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles NW of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Ben-Ahaz, bèn-á-ház, a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 3 miles W of Bry.

Benn's, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N. C., 15 miles by rail N of Greensboro.

Benamargosa, bá-ná-marg-ó-sá, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E by N of Málaga. Pop. 3604.

Bennadict, ben-ah-mah-ro' a town of Spain, 34 miles SSE of Cordova, on the Gual. Pop. (commune) 4794.

Bennamocarra, ben-ah-mo-kar-nah, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 30 miles E. by S. of Malaga. Pop. 2500.

Bennamoir, one of the peaks or "peaks" of the island of Jura, in Scotland. Elevation, 3420 feet.

Bennares, ben-ah-ras (anc. Varanasi or Kasi, — c "the splendid") a city of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district and division of Benares, one of the most ancient and renowned cities in the East, is on the northern bank of the Ganges 326 miles NW of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 15' N lon. 83° 4' E. It is the religious capital of the Hindus the chief centre of Brahmanical learning, and is a holy place in the opinion of Hindus and Buddhists alike. It is therefore a great place for pilgrims, and has a vast number of beautiful temples, mostly dedicated to Shiva, approached from the river by ghats or flights of stairs. There are also many Mohammedan mosques, among them that of Anuragab. Among other prominent edifices is the observatory of Rajah Jai Singh, dating from the close of the seventeenth century. Most of the streets are extremely narrow and lined with tall houses, whose exteriors are ornamented with projections and paintings. Benares is celebrated for the gold-embroidered stuffs, the silks, gums, and shawls, and the brass and lacquered wares which are produced or find a market there. It has a large general trade. The city is the seat of Queen's College (affiliated with the University of Allahabad) of the Government Sanskrit College, and of two other Sanskrit colleges. Pop. in 1901 303,100.

Bennares, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. Area, 10,444 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 4,032,500.

Bennardsville, a post-village of Milam co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 150.

Bennasat, ben-ah-sat a town of Spain in Valencia, 30 miles N. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Benn-Aven, ben-ah-ven a mountain of Scotland one of the Grampians, between the sea of Aberdeen and Banff.

Bennavento, ben-ah-ven to a town of Spain 24 miles N. of Zamora. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4959. It has Roman remains.

Bennavento, ben-ah-ven to, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, 27 miles NE of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900 3559.

Bennavides, a post-village of Daval co. Tex. on the Mexican National R. Pop. about 300.

Benn Avon, a post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. organized from Kibuck township, is on the Pennsylvania System. Pop. in 1900 869.

Bennbarr, ben-barr a mountain of the Blinnish group, Ireland, co. of Galway. Elevation 2395 feet.

Bennbecula, ben-ba-koo-lah, one of the Hebrides Islands, between North and South Uist about 8 miles in length. It is low flat, and little productive.

Bennbow, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Mo. 7 miles from Durban station.

Bennbrook, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. Pop. about 75.

Bennburb, a village of Ireland co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater 5 miles NW of Armagh. Pop. about 300.

Benchley, a post-hamlet of Robertson co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 8 miles N. of Bryan.

Bencooten, a residence and seaport of Sumatra. See **Bencoolen**.

Bencranichan, ben-kroo-kan, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Argyll between Lochs Elive and Awa. Its height is 2670 feet.

Ben Davis, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. on the Vandalia Line.

Bendemir See **Bundunira**.

Bender, or **Bendery**, ben-dar' a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Danister 48 miles from its mouth and 58 miles WNW of Odessa. It has varied manufactures and a large trade by the river. In its environs is Vasilova, where Charles XII took refuge after the battle of Poltava. Bender was taken by the Russians in 1770 in 1780, and in 1800. Pop. to 1897 31,561, composed of Jews, Russians, Rumanians, Armenians, and Tartars.

Bender Abbas, or **Bender Abassi**, sometimes called **Gomburra** (formerly *Hormus*) a seaport town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Persian Gulf near its entrance, about 12 miles NW of the island of Ormuz. Pop. about 6000, mainly Arabs. It was a place of great commercial importance under Abbas the Great (its name signifying "harbor of Abbas"). Its trade is still extensive, the place being connected by steamship lines with Bombay, Rangoon, and other ports.

Bender-Bushir, a town of Persia. See **Bushir**.

Benderville, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., about 30 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Bendertown, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa.

Bendigo, a county of Victoria, Australia. — Also, a city unofficially called **Bandhurst**, Bendigo being the official name. See **Bandhurst**.

Bendon, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich. The banking point is Traverse City.

Bendorf, ben-dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 4 miles N of Coblenz. Pop. in 1890 5820.

Bendzin, ben-dzin' (Pol. *Bodzin*) a town of Russian Poland government and 100 miles by rail S. of Piotrkow. Pop. in 1897 21,100, about half Jews. It has large saw-works, and near by is a productive coal-mine.

Benedict, a post-village of Wilson co. Kan. 9 miles NE. of Fredonia, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Benedict, a post-village of Charles co. Md. on the Patuxent River, 7 miles SW of Prince Fredericktown. Pop. about 150.

Benedict, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. 19 miles by rail N of York. Pop. in 1900 292.

Benedict, a post-village of Fulton co. N. Y. Pop. about 120.

Benedict, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 120.

Benedict's, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co. Me., 44 miles SW of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 350.

Benediktshausen, ben-dikht-boi-sen a village of Bavaria, picturesque situated on the northern slope of the Bavarian Alps 30 miles SSW of Munich. Its former Benedictine Abbey dating from the eighth century was renovated. The old Abbey church is a fine edifice. Pop. in 1900, 1028.

Bennet, a post-hamlet of White co. Ga.

Bennet's, a post-village of Calhoun co. Miss. on the Yazoo River 35 miles E of Grenada.

Benneshan, ben-neshan a town of Bohemia 24 miles SSE of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 6788.

Bement, ben-met a village of France, department of Charente, 10 miles W of Comblance.

Bennetmore, ben-nah-mah, a town of Italy in Calabria near Gerace. Pop. about 2000.

Bemet, ben-met, a village of France department of Vendée 12 miles SE of Fontenay.

Bene Vaghienna, ben-ah-va-jen-ah-na (anc. *Augusta Augustana*) a town of Italy in Piedmont province and 18 miles NE of Cuneo. Pop. about 2000 (commune 6500).

Benevento, Brazil. See **Ascurra**.

Benevento, ben-ah-ven to (anc. *Beneventum*) a city of Italy capital of a province, is situated near the confluence of the Calore and Volturno 39 miles ENE of Naples. It is built in great part out of the ruins of the ancient town, and hardly another Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiquity. The Arch of Trajan, now the Porta Aurea, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral town hall diocesan school and library and several palaces. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the tenth century. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a powerful duchy. It became a papal possession in the eleventh century. Near this place Pyrrhus was vanquished by the Romans in 275 a.c. and Charles of Anjou overthrew Manfred, king of Sicily in 1266. Pop. in 1901 17,603 of the commune 24,647.

Benevento, a fertile province of Italy, in Campania. Capital, Benevento. Area, 518 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 265,367.

Ben'evro's, a post-village of Washington co. Md., on Beaver Creek 9 miles S of Hagerstown.

Benevolence, a post-village of Randolph co. Ga., 7 miles NNE of Cuthbert. Pop. about 125.

Ben'ext', or **Ben'emette'**, a post village of Elko co., Pa. in Benetown township, on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles W of Driftwood. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1366; of the village, about 200.

Benfeld, ben-felt, a town of Lower Alsace, 10 miles NW of Schleithard. Pop. in 1900 2390.

Benfer, a post-hamlet of Snyder co. Pa.

Benfield, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. about 3 miles N of Waterbury.

Bendfieldside, a town and parish of Durham England, 13 miles WNW of Durham. Pop. in 1901, 7467.

Ben Franklin, a post-village of Deale co. Tex., on the North Fork of Sulphur River, about 23 miles SW of Paris. Pop. about 300.

Bengal, ben-gawl (anc. *Bengala*, ben-gah-la), called also **Lower Bengal**, to distinguish it from the former presidency of the same name, a lieutenant-governorship, the most populous of the eight main divisions of British India, consisting of the old provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. The term "presidency of Bengal," still in popular use, includes also the United Prov-

lives of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Assam. Bengal has an area of 151,185 sq. m. It is bounded N by Nepal, Bhutan, and Assam, E. by Assam and Burma, S. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. by Madras and the Central Provinces, and W by Central India and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Himalayas stretch along the N boundary. It is traversed by the rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Mahanuddy, with their many tributaries and offshoots and numerous canals and railways facilitate internal communication. There is every variety of soil. The inarable mountains of the frontier, and the occasional sand-wastes, cover but a relatively small area, and the greater part of the land is an alluvial plain of the richest description although portions of the Ganges delta are but densely wooded swampy jungles. The leading industries are agricultural. Rice, wheat, and other grains, opium, indigo, tea, betel, silk, jute, sugar, cotton, Peruvia bark, tea, flax, oil-seeds, ginger, pepper and turmeric are extensively produced. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, panther, species of wild oxen, antelope, deer and the buffalo are part of the indigenous fauna. The ape is numerous in the forest tracts and about many of the cultivated clearings and the havoc caused by poisonous serpents is appalling. The river-fisheries are extensive. Coal is quite largely mined, and there are mines of iron and copper.

The climate is emphatically tropical, although more than one-half of the region lies beyond the torrid belt. The mean annual temperature ranges in the lowlands from about 77° to 81° and there is a heavy rainfall—60 inches, and considerably over in some parts. The inhabitants of Bengal are of many races and tribes, but the predominant peoples are of more or less pure Aryan descent, and the principal spoken languages (Bengali, Hindustani and Oriya) are Indo-European, but along the eastern and northern frontiers are hill-tribes allied in language to the people of Indo-China and of Tibet, and in the W and S.W. are many aboriginal and little-civilized peoples of Kolarian and Dravidian stock. Two-thirds of the people are of the Hindu faith and of the remainder the large majority are Sunnis Mohammedans. Christianity has made more progress in the wild aboriginal tribes than among the more civilized peoples. The legislative council consists partly of natives, many of whom are employed in the government service. The people generally are very poor, but the country with an apparently light rate of taxation affords a large revenue. Bengal is exceedingly populous and some of the worst famines and pestilences ever known have had their seat in these regions. The chief manufactures until recently have been of domestic character, but muslin, rope, gunny bags, oil, etc. have been long produced in large amounts, and with hides, saltpetre, rice, opium, jute, lac, and indigo, are leading articles of export. Pop. in 1901 78,452,735. The capital, largest city and great commercial centre is Calcutta, which is also the capital of the empire of India. The next largest city is Patna. In addition to the territory directly under British rule, Bengal comprises a number of feudatory native states having an area of 38,650 sq. m. and a population (1901) of about 3,750,000.

BEXAL, *BAKAL*, or the province of Bengal, the eastern portion of the above region, has more than one-half of the total population, and nearly one-half of the whole area. According to the original usage only the country between Bhagalpur and the sea was called Bengal. Area of the province, 70,184 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 41,259,982. The East India Company established a so-called factory at Fort William (Calcutta) in 1694. In 1756 the Great Mogul ceded to the company the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

BENGAL, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, L.T. 60 miles by rail S.W. of Fort Smith, Ark.

BENGAL, Bay of (anc. *Ganges* or *S'na*), the great arm of the Indian Ocean extending between the peninsula of Hindustan and Farther India. Its chief affluents are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Godavary, Krishna, Irrawadi, and Salween. It contains the Andaman Islands.

BENGAWAN, a river of Java. See *Solo*.

BENGHAZI, or *Benghasi*, *ben-ga-zi* see (anc. *Berenice*), a town of Africa, in Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtes* or *Mejer*) 420 miles E by S of Tripoli. Lat. 33° 8' N. Lon. 20° 9' E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom some 1200 are Europeans,—mainly Greeks, Italians, and Maltese. Bengal is a starting point of caravans for Wadai and Egypt and has a fair although diminished commerce with Barbary, Egypt, and Malta in wool, oxen, horses, sheep, butter, corn, salt, and sponges. It is situated in a fertile plain but is miserably built and filthy. The harbor is shallow and has been for a long time in process of silting. Near this city traces of ancient buildings are met with buried in the sand.

BENGU, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ky.

BENI GARE HEND, a promontory on the N coast of Ireland co. of Antrim, E. of the Giant's Causeway.

BEN-GOWER, a mountain of the Binabola group, co. of Galway, Ireland. Elevation, 2336 feet.

BENGUELA, *ben-ga-lá*, an administrative district or province of the Portuguese colonial possession of Angola, in west Africa, between about lat. 9° and 16° S. and having N the district of Loanda, from which it is separated by the river Coanza, S the district of Moçimedes and W the Atlantic. The general characteristics of the country are those of Angola. See *Angola*.

BENGUELA, New *Benguela*, or St. Philip de *Benguela* (Port. *São Felipe de Benguela* *ad-wa-fa-lee pá dá ben-gá-lá*) a seaport town capital of the above, with a noble harbor on the Atlantic. Lat. 13° 33' S. Lon. 13° 25' E. It is situated in a charming valley with a fairly healthy climate. Pop. about 1500-2000, of which hardly 100 are Europeans. It is the natural outlet for much of the interior produce, especially of the region between the Congo and the Zambezi and exports coffee, rubber and hides. It was a great market for slaves in earlier times. The buildings are mostly of clay and palm branches, but there are some good houses. The ruins of Old Benguela, the original capital of the country are situated on the coast, 130 miles NNE of New Benguela.

BENGUET, *ben-gét*, a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in the land of the Igorrotes, and between lat. 16° and 16° 50' N. It is volcanic and very irregular with valuable pine forests, and some gold in the numerous streams and rivers. Capital, *Begma*. Pop. 15,932.

BENGWANE RIVER, a name for the Limpopo.

BENHADEN, a post-village of Wakulla co. Fla. 12 miles S. by W of Tallahassee. Pop. about 150.

BEN-HAM EL-ANAF, a town of Egypt, at an important railway junction 29 miles N of Cairo. It is noted for its blood-oranges, mandarin, and grapes. Pop. about 8000.

BENHAM, a post-hamlet of Ripley co. Ind. 12 miles from Osgood station.

BENHAM, a post-village of East Carroll parish, north-eastern Louisiana, on the Mississippi River.

BENHAR, *Enast*, a mining village of Lullthgowshire, Scotland, 14 miles from Panlithonan.

BENHILL, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ga. about 5 miles from Atlanta.

BENHUR, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. about 135.

BENI, *bi-nee* or *Faro*, *pá-re* a river of South America, in Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Cutacagu and La Paz, is about lat. 16° 5' S. and lon. 66° 40' W. It flows mostly northward through the departments of La Paz and Beni and in lat. 10° 25' S. joins the Mamoré. It is over 3500 feet wide at its mouth and 50 feet in depth. The country it traverses is extremely fertile and rich in metals. Among the affluents of the united Beni are the Tuyche, Madidi, and Madre de Dios. The river is obstructed by rapids at Esperanza, but above that it is navigable to the confluence of the Madre de Dios and beyond. Steamers ply up the river to the port of Reyes, about 100 miles.

BENI, a department of Bolivia, having E. the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, N. and E. Brazil, and W. Peru. It is one of the least known and most sparsely inhabited regions of the Amazonian basin, rich in vegetable products and with a healthful climate. It is watered by the Beni, Mamoré, Madre de Dios, and Iténez or Guaporé rivers, the first three of which are navigated by small steamers for varying distances. Chief town Trinidad. Area, 190,551 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000.

BENICARÍO, *bi-né-kan-ri*, a seaport town of Spain, 42 miles NE. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Mediterranean. It has a ruined castle. Its red wines are noted. Pop. (commune) in 1909, 261.

BENESIA, *be-nish* e.g., a banking city of Bolano co., Cal. on the north side of the Strait of Carquinez and on the Southern Pacific R. 53 miles by rail and 28 miles by water NE. of San Francisco. It has extensive wharves and ship-yards, also a United States arsenal and barracks, a Protestant Episcopal institution called the Missionary College of St. Augustine, a Dominican monastery, convent, academy, several tanneries, agricultural works, electric-light and motor plant, packing-establishments, etc. Pop. in 1900 2751. The port is accessible for ships drawing 23 feet of water.

BENIDORM, *bi-ne-down*, a town of Spain, 25 miles NE. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 3500. Near the coast there is an island of the same name.

BENIGÁNIM, *bi-ne-gá-nim* a town of Spain, in Valencia, 5 miles SE. of San Felipe de Játiva. Pop. 2540.

BENI-HASSAN, *bi-nee há-sán* a village of Egypt, 14 miles SSE. of Minich, on the right bank of the Nile. In the environs are numerous rock-hewn tombs, supposed to date from about 2500 B.C. which bear inscriptions of great value to Egyptologists. There are 59 in number and the

representations which they carry depict varied scenes from the domestic life of the ancient Egyptians.

Beni-Mansour, ben nee man-soor' a town of Algeria, 56 miles SW of Bougie. It is of strategic importance on the line connecting Algiers with Constantine.

Benin, ben-ee, a negro country and former kingdom of western Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the right of Benue (Gulf of Guinea) extending inland without definite boundaries, but lying in a general way NW of what was formerly the territory of the British Niger Coast Protectorate. It was once a powerful state but at present the King of Benin rules only an unimportant district near the town of Benin, and is under British domination, forming part of Nigeria. The coast is indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 2000 and 3000 feet. Some mountain-summits in the W are assumed to be 5000-6000 feet high. The region is rich in vegetable productions. Cotton is indigenous and is woven by the women. Human sacrifices are numerous, and cruelty in most atrocious forms, is characteristic of the people. Benin has an extensive traffic in salt, palm oil, etc.

Benin, a large town of western Africa, capital of the above, is in lat. 5° 13' N lon 5° 45' E, on a small navigable arm of the Benue River about 50 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The houses are built of clay neatly thatched with reeds or leaves, and kept clean. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves, but it is now much decayed. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Benin, right of, the northern portion of the Gulf of Guinea, lying W of the mouth of the Niger River.

Benue River (called by the Portuguese, owing to its connection with a southern parallel stream *Rio Formoso* *rio-for-mo-so*) in western Africa, formerly assumed to be one of the mouths of the Niger falls into the Gulf of Guinea about lat. 5° 45' N, lon 5° 4' E. The river is navigable, but the mouth is obstructed by a 13-14-foot bar.

Benissa, ben-nees', a town of Spain 39 miles NE of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Beni-Suf, a seaport of Algeria, in the province of Oran N of Tlemcen. It exports iron-ore.

Beni-Suef, ben-e-swef' a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Beni-Suef, on the right bank of the Nile, 63 miles by rail SSW of Cairo. It is the entrepot for the products of the rich province of Fayum. There is a large cotton-manufacturing here also alabaster-quarries. Pop. in 1897 18,229.

Beni-Ufal, ben ee oo-fool' a town and valley of Africa, 190 miles SSE of Tripoli, with pleasant olive-groves.

Benjamin, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Md. 8 miles from Conston station.

Benjamin, a post-village of Boone co. Pa. 1 mile from Parkersburg station.

Benjamin, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Tex. on the Texas Central R. 33 miles W of Seymour its banking station. Pop. about 150.

Benkelman, a banking post-village, capital of Dundy co. Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 41 miles SW of Culbertson. Pop. in 1898 396.

Benkovatz, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Dal matia, 23 miles SSE of Zara. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fortified Roman town, called *Amisus* or *Amara*.

Benkulien, or **Benkoeten**, ben koo'len (native, *Benag-benag*) a rendezvous and seaport of Sumatra, on the W coast. Lat. of the town, 3° 47' S lon 102° 19' E. Pop. of the town about 7000. Benkulien was an important place two centuries ago, when the English held sway in this part of Sumatra. In 1764 they built a fortress here called Fort Marlborough. In 1824 it was ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca.

Benlawers, ben law-ers, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 32 miles WNW of Perth on the W side of Loch Tay, 3055 feet elevation. It commands a fine view.

Bentledi, ben led-dee, a mountain of Scotland co. of Perth, 4 miles WNW of Culbarn, 2575 feet in height.

Ben-Lomond, ben lo-mond, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Shirling at the SW extremity of the Grampian chain 27 miles WNW of Birling. It commands an extensive view stretching over the lowlands as far as Edinburgh. Height, 3193 feet. On the N the mountain terminates by a precipice 2000 feet in height on its W side is Loch Lomond.

Ben Lomond, a summit of the New England Range, in New South Wales. Elevation, 5000 feet.

Ben-Lomond, a seaport of Tasmania, 33 miles SE of Launceston. Elevation 5010 feet.

Ben Lomond, a post-hamlet of Berier co., Ark. about 70 miles WSW of Arkadelphia.

Ben Lomond, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., western California, on the Southern Pacific R. It has wine-tineries. Pop. about 450. The banking point is Santa Cruz.

Ben Lomond, a post-village of Isonaga co., Miss., on the Mississippi River 11 miles below Mayaville. Pop. about 150.

Ben-Macduh, ben mak-doo', or **Ben-Macduh**, ben mak-doo', a mountain in Scotland the loftiest summit after Ben-Nevis, co. of Aberdeen on the border of Inverness-shire. Height, 4296 feet.

Benmil'har, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario 6 miles from Goderich.

Ben-More, ben mor' a mountain of Scotland, in the island of Mull, Argyllshire, 14 miles S of Tobermory Height, 3189 feet.

Ben-More, a mountain of Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles E by N of the head of Loch Lomond. Height, 3845 feet.

Ben More, a mountain of Scotland in Argyllshire parish Sutherland. Elevation, 3234 feet.

Bennere Head, Ireland. See **FARE HEAD**.

Benneckenstein, ben-nick-en-stein a town of Prussia, in a detached territory in the Harz, enclosed in the duchy of Brunswick, 22 miles SW of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1890 2315.

Bennett, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Colo. 20 miles E of Denver.

Bennett, a post-town of Cedar co. Iowa, 34 miles NW of Davenport. Pop. in 1890 238.

Bennett, a post-hamlet of Ripley co. Mo. 16 miles NW of Doniphan.

Bennett, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 17 miles SE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1890 485.

Bennett, Allegheny co. Pa. See **MILLVILLE**.

Bennett, a post-station of Douglas co. Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 20 miles (direct) SE of Superior. Pop. about 125.

Bennett Island, in the Arctic Ocean N of the New Siberian Islands in about lat 70° 40' N lon 149° 30' E.

Bennett, Lake, in northwestern Canada, about lat. 60° N in the head-waters of the Yukon or Lower River. It lies near the north foot of the Chilkoot Pass. At its S extremity is the settlement of Bennett, a station on the Yukon and White Pass R. It was a busy camp in the early period of the Klondike excitement.

Bennett Mills, a post-village of Ocean co. N.J. 10 miles S. of Freshhold.

Bennetts, a post-hamlet of Baxter co. Ark. 43 miles NW of Batesville.

Bennett's Branch, Pa. a creek which drains part of Elk co. runs outward and enters the Sinnemahoning River in Cameron co.

Bennettsburg, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y. 5 miles from Watkins and about 16 miles W of Ithaca.

Bennett's Crank, of Frederick co. Md. flows westward into the Potomac River.

Bennett's Creek, of North Carolina flows into the Chowan River from the north at the S part of Gates co.

Bennetts Mill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Va. 10 miles from Bangs station.

Bennett's Switch, a post-village of Miami co. Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles N of Kokomo.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Christian co. Ky.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Clarke co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 10 miles N of New Albany.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. 26 miles ENE of Binghamton.

Bennettsville, a banking post-town, capital of Marlboro co. S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 57 miles SW of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 1929. It has flour-mill and cotton-mills, etc.

Ben-Nevis, ben nev is, a mountain of Scotland and the loftiest in Britain co. of Inverness, E of Fort William. Lat. 56° 48' N, lon 5° W. Elevation 4406 feet. On its NE side it terminates in a precipice 1450 ft. in height. Extensive views are obtained from its summit, which is encircled near the top by an observatory of the Scottish Meteorological Society. The cloud-line is usually found at 3000 ft. A road was constructed to the summit in 1863.

Ben-Nevis, a mountain of Tasmania, about 25 miles E. of Launceston. Height, 3915 feet.

Bennie's Corners, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 4 miles from Almonte.

Bennings, a post-hamlet of the District of Columbia, on the Annapolis River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac R. 3 miles N of Alexandria, Va., and 4 miles E. of Washington proper.

Bennington, a county forming the SW extremity of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of 658 sq. m.

It is drained by the Bottom Kill, Deerfield, and Hecoon Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, presents picturesque scenery and is extensively covered with forests. Among the mineral resources are marble, limestone, and ochre. In the N part of this county Guilford Mountain rises to the height of 3816 feet above the sea. Capitals, Bennington and Manchester. Pop. in 1890 20,448 in 1900 21,795

Bennington, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind. 9 miles N of Vevay

Bennington, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Bennington, a banking city of Ottawa co., Kan. in the valley of the Solomon River and on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles NW of Solomon. Pop. in 1900 359

Bennington, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R., 22 miles NE of Lansing. Pop. about 200

Bennington, a banking post-town of Douglas co., Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 16 miles NW of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 229

Bennington, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co. N.H. about 20 miles SW of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 987

Bennington, or **Bennington Center**, a post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y. in Bennington township (town) about 25 miles E. by S of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 1004

Bennington, a post-township and village of Morrow co. Ohio about 24 miles NNE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 1019 of the village, about 200

Bennington, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt. is in Bennington township (town), on the Rutland and the Chatham and Lebanon Valley R. 60 miles S by W of Rutland and about 85 miles (direct) NE of Albany N.Y. It has extensive manufactures of knitted goods, woollens, cashmeres, shirts and socks, needles, etc. It contains a State Soldiers' Home. A monument has been erected commemorating the battle of Bennington, in which the Americans, under Stark defeated a detachment of Burgoyne's army Aug. 16 1777. Pop. in 1900, 6456 Bennington town contains other villages, named North Bennington and Bennington Center. Total pop. 8433.

Bennington Center, a post-village of Bennington co. Vt. is 1 mile W of the village of Bennington. Pop. in 1900 215

Bennauach, ben'au'ah, a town of Austrian Silesia 13 miles WNW of Troppau. Pop. in 1900 4367

Bennshausen, ben'shau'zen a village of Prussian Saxony 10 miles NE of Merseburg

Bennett, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Minn. 15 miles by rail S. of Roseville

Bennett, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis. Its banking point is Ashland

Bennet's, a post-village of Oceana co. Mich. on Lake Michigan, 10 miles SW of Hart and about 30 miles NW of Muskegon. Pop. about 100

Bennere, a post-village of Center co. Pa. Its banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. about 300

Benneth, ben'eth, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf and on the Rhine. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900 6453

Bennet's, a post-township of Moore co. N.C. 25 miles from Cameron station. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2127

Bennet's, a post-township and village of Bucks co. Pa. about 20 miles NE of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2046 of the village, about 150

Bennberg, ben'ber'g, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 10414

Bennsen, ben'sen a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. about 3500

Bennsville, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles NE of Wheaton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 274

Bennshelm, ben'shilm, an old town of Hesse, 14 miles S of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 7303

Benson, a county in the N part of North Dakota. Area, 1389 sq. m. In the E part is Devil's Lake; here is also the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation. Capital, Minnewaukon. Pop. in 1900 8320

Benson, a post-village and railway junction of Cochise co., Ariz. 46 miles SE of Tucson. Pop. about 300

Benson, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. 12 miles NE of Eureka. Pop. in 1900, 307

Benson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles W of Frankfort

Benson, a banking post-village, capital of Swift co., Minn. on the Chippewa River and on the Great Northern

R. 134 miles W by N of St. Paul and 33 miles SSE of Breckenridge. It is 1037 feet above the level of the sea. It has grain-elevators and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1126

Bensen, a post-village of Douglas co. Neb. in West Omaha precinct. Pop. in 1900 340

Bensen, a post-township (town) of Hamilton co. N.Y. about 60 miles NW of Albany is drained by the Sacandaga River. Pop. in 1900 269

Bensloe, a banking post-town of Johnston co. N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles SW of Smithfield. Pop. in 1900 324

Benson, a borough of Somerset co. Pa. organized from part of Palat township. Pop. in 1900 240

Benson, a post-township (town) and village of Rutland co. Vt. about 18 miles WNW of Rutland, is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain. Slate abounds here. Pop. in 1900 844

Bensen Center, a post-village of Hamilton co. N.Y. Benson Landing, a post-hamlet of Rutland co. Vt. on Lake Champlain about 22 miles WNW of Rutland

Bent, a county in the SSE part of Colorado, is intersected by the Arkansas River which, flowing from W to E divides it into two nearly equal sections. It is also drained by numerous affluents of that stream, among which are Aplispa River, Timpano Creek, and Purgatory River. Area, 1497 sq. m. Capital, Las Animas. Pop. in 1900 1313 in 1900 3019

Bent Creek, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co. Va. on the James River 20 miles below Lynchburg

Benthams, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Weasting 10 miles SSE of Knaid

Bentheim, bent'hime, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 38 miles W of Osnabrück on the Dutch frontier. Here is the old castle of the princes of Bentheim. Pop. 2500

Bentimok, Grey co. Ontario. See DUNNAX

Bentimok (ben'tink) Island, a low island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. Lat. 17° S., lon. 139° 40' E

Bentley, a city of Hancock co. Ill. 6 miles S. of Carthage. Pop. in 1900 138

Bentley, a post-village of Sedgewick co. Kan. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 16 miles (direct) NW of Wichita

Bentley Creek, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. about 14 miles SSE of Elmira, N.Y.

Bentley Priory, a seat in Harrow parish in Middlesex England 3 miles from Edgware

Bentley Springs, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md. on the Northern Central R. 32 miles N of Baltimore. It has paper and felt-mills

Bentleyville, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. 30 miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 013

Bentley, a post-village of Bay co. Mich. 18 miles NNW of Bay City its banking point. Pop. about 550

Bentley, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss

Bent Mennistim, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co. Va., about 6 miles from Alleghany Springs

Benton, ben'ton, a county forming the NW extremity of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is drained by White and Illinois Rivers and other streams. Capital, Bentonville. Pop. in 1890, 27,710, in 1900 31,011

Benton, a county in the WNW part of Indiana, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is drained by Pine and Sugar Creeks. Capital, Fowler. Pop. in 1890 11,003 in 1900 13,123

Benton, a county in the east-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by Cedar River. The Iowa River touches the SW extremity of the county which is partly drained by Prairie Creek. Capital, Vinton. Pop. in 1890 24,179 in 1900 35,177

Benton, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 397 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is also drained by Elk River. Capital, Sank Rapids. Pop. in 1890 6284 in 1900 9913

Benton, a county in the N part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee has an area of 409 sq. m. It is partly drained by Wolf River and is intersected by Tippah Creek. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890 10,585 in 1900, 10,010

Benton, a county in the west-central part of Missouri, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by the Pomme de Terre and Grand Rivers. Among its mineral resources are lead, copper, iron and limestone. Coal is also found. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 14,073 in 1900 10,556

Benton, a county in the W part of Oregon has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Willamette River and on the W by Lincoln co. It is also drained by the Alsaya River. Capital, Corvallis. Pop. in 1890 8660 in 1900 6766

Benton, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 435 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River navigable by steamboats, and on the NW by the Big Sandy River. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 11,230. In 1900, 11,300.

Benton, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ala., on the Alabama River and on the Western R. 31 miles W of Montgomery. Pop. about 250.

Benton, a banking post-town capital of Saline co. Ark., near the Saline River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western Rs. 23 miles SW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Benton, a post-village of Mono co. Cal., on the E slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 225 miles E. of San Francisco.

Benton, a post-village of Columbia co. Fla. near the Suwanee River 20 miles N of Lake City.

Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs. 33 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1890, 300. In 1900, 1341.

Benton, a post-village of Elkhart co. Ind. on Elkhart River 6 miles SSE of Goshen. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, about 75 miles S. by W of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Benton, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., about 15 miles W by S of Eldorado. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a hamlet of Kenton co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles S. of Covington.

Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ky. on Clark's River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 23 miles SE. of Paducah. It has important lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Benton, a post-town capital of Bossier parish, La. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 12½ miles N of Shreveport, its banking point. It is in a cotton-growing district. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Benton, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central R., 23 miles NNE. of Augusta. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1007.

Benton, a village of Carver co. Minn. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Benton, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. about 40 miles N of Jackson and 10 miles E of Yavapai City. Pop. about 300.

Benton, a banking post-village and capital of Scott co. Mo., on the Howards Missouri and Arkansas R. 18 miles NW of Charleston. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Benton, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N.H. about 24 miles NNW of Plymouth, has a mountainous surface. Here are several lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Benton, a township (town) of Yates co. N.Y., is on the W shore of Seneca Lake and is intersected by the Northern Central R. Benton station is 4½ miles N of Penn Yan. The town contains part of Penn Yan village. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2170.

Benton, a village of Brown co. Ohio, ½ mile from Mount Orab.

Benton, a village of Hancock co. Ohio. See Barron River.

Benton, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio, 7 miles NE. of Millersburg. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a banking post-borough of Columbia co. Pa., on Fishing Creek and on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. 20 miles N of Bloomsburg. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Benton, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 857.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Polk co. Tenn., is about 40 miles ENE of Chattanooga and 3 miles S of the Hiwassee River. Pop. 200.

Benton, a post-village of Atascosa co., Tex. 26 miles from San Antonio.

Benton, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on Ferte River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles N of Galena. Lead is found here, and the industries relate largely to mining. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Benton, a township (town) of Lafayette co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Benton, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick on the River 10 miles by rail S of Woodstock. Pop. about 100.

Benton Center, a post-village of Yates co. N.Y. in Benton township (town) 4½ miles N of Penn Yan.

Benton City, a post-village of Andraia co. Mo., on the Wabash R. 5 miles SE. of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Benton Falls, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, 2 miles from Benton station (on

the Maine Central R.) and about 22 miles N of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

Benton Harbor, a city of Berrien co., Mich., 13 miles from Lake Michigan, with which it is connected by ship-canal, and at the confluence of the St. Joseph and Paw Paw Rivers, 60 miles by water ENE. of Chicago. It is on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, and is the centre of a great fruit region. Large quantities of fruits and other produce are shipped here. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, fruit-baskets, beet-sugar etc. and extensive fruit-packing, cider- and vinegar works, fruit-evaporating factory etc. There are numerous mineral springs in the vicinity whose waters are largely exported. Pop. in 1890, 2892; in 1900, 6562.

Bentonia, a post-town of Yavapai co., Ariz. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Benton Ridge, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio, 8 miles from Findlay, on the Findlay Fort Wayne and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Bentons Ferry, a post-hamlet of Marion co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles NW of Grafton and on Tygart's Valley River.

Bentonsport, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River opposite Vernon 30 miles NW of Keokuk. Here are quarries of fine limestone and beds of coal. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Benton Station, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Fairfield.

Bentonville, a banking city of Arkansas, the capital of Benton co., and on the Arkansas and Oklahoma R. 24 miles N of Fayetteville. It has brandy distilleries, fruit evaporators etc. and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. The Ouachita Bentonville Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1843.

Bentonville, a post-village of Fayette co. Ind. 22 miles WSW of Richmond.

Bentinville, a post-village of Johnson co. N.C. about 20 miles W of Goldsboro, was the scene of a battle between the army of General Sherman and that of General Johnston in March, 1865.

Bentonville, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio, 55 miles SSE. of Cincinnati and 5 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. about 400.

Bentonville, a post-village of Warren co. Va. 10 miles from Front Royal.

Bentenchen, ben chen a town of Prussia, in the district of Posen, and on a lake of its own name. Pop. in 1900, 3787.

Benty, a French coast station of Sierra Leone, about 45 miles N by E of Freetown.

Benue, *ben-oo'* or *Binné*, *ben-co-l* formerly called *Chad'da*, or *Tsad'da*, a river of Africa, the principal eastern tributary of the river Niger, rises in the Fula Jéda hills, close to the basin of the Chad with the waters of which it is in partial communication hence the name *Chad'da*, as applied to the river. It flows in a generally westerly course through fertile and thickly populated lands and joins the Niger opposite Lukpa. Total length, about 850 miles, of which about 600 are navigable by steamers of considerable draught. It is at many points several hundred yards wide, while the depth attains as much as 6-7 fathoms, or more. Among the more important localities situated on its banks are Yola, Bama, Shibu, and Loko.

Benvenue, *ben ve-oo'* a post-hamlet of Clay co. Tex. on Red River 110 miles W of Decatur.

Ben-Ventue, a mountain of Perthshire, Scotland, on Loch Katrine. Elevation 2593 feet.

Benvenue, *ben ve-oo'* a post-town of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the Juniata, 15 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Benwell and Fenham, a municipality of Northumberland, England, 2 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 18,316 largely engaged in coal-mining.

Ben Wheeler, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. 11 miles E of Canton. Pop. 250.

Benwood, a banking city of Marshall co. W. Va. on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio River Rs., 4 miles S of Wheeling and opposite Bellaire, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 4511.

Ben-Wyris, *ben wí* via, a mountain of Scotland, of Ben 8 miles NW of Dingwall. Height, 2439 feet.

Bensert, a town of Africa. See Benara.

Ben'sale, a county in the NW part of Michigan, has an area of 509 sq. mi. It is bounded on the W and NW by Lake Michigan and contains several lakes. Capital, Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 4257, in 1900, 9335.

Ben'singer, a township of Elk co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2304. Bensinger station is on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles E. of Ridgway. The township has coal-mines.

Bembo'min, a banking post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on Crystal Lake, about 8 miles S. of Lake Michigan and 37 miles (direct) WSW of Traverse City. It has lumber and flour-mills. Here is Bembo's Academy. Pop. in 1906, 424.

Becskara, bé e drún, a town of Hungary in the co. of Tóronál 47 miles W of Temešvár. Pop. 4600.

Becswawe, be-o-wah'wa, a post-station of Baraka co. Nev., on the Southern Pacific R. 51 miles SW of Elko.

Bequia, bé-ke'e, Beecoya, bé-ho'ya, or Bequise, bé-ke'e, the northernmost of the Grenadines, British West India Islands, 8 miles S. of St. Vincent.

Bezar, bé-zar' or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, a commissionership of British India, in the Deccan, bounded by Bombay the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's dominions. Area, 17,716 sq. m. It is divided into East and West Bezars. Its S. portion (Belaghat) is a hill region, but the rest is a fertile plain with some barren tracts. The country produces much cotton and millets. Chief towns, Hilihpur and Amraoti. Pop. in 1901, 2,752,400. The old kingdom of Bezars was much more extensive.

Bezat, bé-zat, a town of European Turkey in Albania, 30 miles N.E. of Ardena. Pop. about 15,000. It is pleasantly situated and consists of an upper town or citadel containing several Greek churches, and a lower town with numerous mosques.

Beraun, bé-rá-un (Bohem. *Beroun*; L. *Berouna* or *Berounum*) a manufacturing and mining town of Bohemia, on the Beroun River 30 miles by rail SW of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 9693.

Berber, Dar Berber, or El Mekkehr, a town of the Egyptian Sudan on the Nile, a short distance below the confluence of the Atbara. It stretches for several miles along the E. bank of the river and is mostly built of mud and, but its fine trees and gardens give it a pleasant aspect. It is on the railway line skirting the Nile and its position at the head of the great caravan route from the Nile to Sudan on the Red Sea, gives it commercial importance. Pop. about 10,000. The region about the town constitutes the province of Berber.

Berbers (supposed to be near the site of the sea. Me too) a seaport of British Somali Land on a spacious and deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 135 miles N.E. of Zula, Lat. 16° 28' N lon 45° 5' E. Pop. about 25,000. An important annual fair is held here. The construction of waterworks has added greatly to the salubrity of the place. It is an important shipping point for the products of the interior. Most of the foreign merchants are from India.

Berbers, a name borne by the original inhabitants of north Africa, from the Nile delta to the Atlantic Ocean who however do not recognize it, calling themselves, in their own languages, *Amazirj*. In Algeria they are called *Kabyles*. The Nabatae of the Nile valley between Assuan and the fourth cataract are Berbers. They are classed among the Hamitic peoples. Some are light-complexioned, others dark brown. They are generally hostile to the Arabs, and are much superior to them in industry. They are Moham medans, but are seldom so strict as the Arabs in the Moslem observances. The ancient Mauritanians and Numidians are supposed to have been Berbers.

Berbiée, bé-bee' a county of British Guiana, bounded E. by the Corentyn River which separates it from Dutch Guiana, W by Abanti Creek and N by the sea. It has 96 miles of coast-line, and was once a distinct colony. Exports are sugar, timber, coffee, and rum. Area, about 1,500 sq. m. It has a population of about 60,000. Chief town, New Amsterdam (or Berbice).

Berbiée River, in the above district, rises in about lat. 3° 30' N lon 55° W having at first a N and afterwards a NE. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn Rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 8 miles in width, N. of New Amsterdam, in lat. 6° 21' N lon 57° 12' W.

Bereto, bé-ehi to a picturesque village of Italy 25 miles SW of Parma. Pop. about 1,200 (commune, 7000).

Berchem, bé-zém, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 miles SW of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Berchem, a commune of Belgium, 2 miles S of Antwerp, of which it forms an extensive suburb.

Berching, bé-zing, a town of Bavaria, on the Ludwig's Canal 30 miles WNW of Regensburg. Pop. 1400.

Berchtesgaden, bék-tes-gá-den, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S. of Salzburg, near the famous Kehlstein. Pop. 2000. It is situated in the most picturesque portion of the Bavarian Alps, which here tower to an elevation of 8000 feet. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the surrounding district, which is also noted for its beautiful wood-carvings. On the slopes of the mountains are numerous fine villas. The district of Berchtesgaden constituted an ecclesiastical principality under the old German Empire. Elevation 1865 feet.

Berech-sur-Mer, bék-sia-main, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 8 miles SW of Montreuil.

Bereclair, a post-village of Goliad co., Tex. on the Gulf West Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Berecy, bé-see, a former village of France, on the right bank of the Seine, now forming a SE. quarter of Paris.

Ber'dan', a post-village of Greene co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 37 miles N of Alton.

Berdiansk, bé-n-de-ansk, a seaport of Russia, in Taurida, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 150 miles NE of Simferopol. It was founded in 1827. Its prosperity is due to the excellence of its port. Pop. in 1907, 27,247.

Berdichev, bé-n-de-ichev, a town of Russia, government of Kiev 24 miles S of Zhitomir. It is important for its commerce and its fairs. It has also large manufactures. Pop. in 1897, 53,729, mostly Jews (including large number of the sect called Hasidim).

Bere'a, a district running E and W through the middle of Beauséland South Africa, between the Drakenberg range and the Caledon Elver. Is the W part of Berea, a mine-station, about 10 miles E of Maseru.

Berea, a post-hamlet of Ashley co., Ark.

Berea, a banking post-town of Madison co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 15 miles S of Richmond. It is the seat of Berea College and has lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Berea, a post-village of Granville co. N.C., on Tar River 10 miles S. by W of Oxford.

Berea, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Rocky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads 15 miles SW of Cleveland. Berea is the seat of the Baldwin University (Methodist-Episcopal) and of the German Wallace College (Methodist-Episcopal) founded in 1864. It has various manufactures and extensive quarries of the Berea stone used for grindstones. Pop. in 1890, 2523; in 1900, 2510.

Berea, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., about 15 miles S of Harrisville.

Bereczk, bé-zék, a town of Transylvania, 9 miles N.E. of Kézd-Várhely. Pop. about 3000.

Bereg, bé-reg, a E county of Hungary. Chief towns, Beregháza (the capital) and Munkács.

Beregháza, bé-reg-há-za, a town of Hungary, co. of Bereg 27 miles by rail W of Munkács. It is noted for its alum and mill-stones. Pop. in 1900, 9629.

Beregardo, bé-rá-gwar-do, a village of Italy 9 miles NW of Parma.

Bereide, bé-rá-e-dah, a town of the central Arabian region of El Kassin, famed for its horse-market. Pop. estimated at from 5000 to 20,000.

Berek-Béssórmény, bé-rék bé-bé-sórmény, a town of Hungary co. of Bihar 18 miles NW of Grosswardein. Pop. about 4000.

Beren'sia, a post-station of Fresno co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 65 miles SSE of Stockton. It is the starting point of a branch railroad to Raymond on the route to the Yosemite Valley.

Beren'sia, an ancient city of Egypt, the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay of the Red Sea, 20 miles SW of Ras-Banas. The remains of a temple of Serapis still exist.

Berecra, an ancient city on the W coast of Cyrenaica. Its site is near the town of Bengasi.

Berent, bé-rént, a town of Prussia, 32 miles SW of Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 4914.

Bere Regis, an ancient town of Dorsetshire, England, 6 miles from Wareham.

Bereford, bé-ré-ford, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. on St. John's River 53 miles by rail S. by E of Palatka.

Bereford, a banking post-town of Lincoln and Union cos. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 18 miles W of Hawarden Iowa. It has a roller mill, etc., and is a shipping point for stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1049.

Beresia, or Beresia, bé-zé-ná, a river of Russia, government of Minak, flows generally S and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28' N. Length 320 miles. It is navigable and is connected with the Dnieper by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black seas. The passage of this river by Napoleon's army, Nov. 25-29, 1812, constitutes the most horrible episode in the retreat from Moscow.

Beresia, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Beresia, 45 miles E of Minak.

Berezhnolom, bé-rék-hé-lom (Ger. *Berthelm*, bear'thim) a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 30 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. about 2250.

Berettyó, bé-ét-yó' a river of east Hungary, which falls into the Rapid Körös near Szarvas. Length, about 250 miles.

Berettyó-Ufalu, bé-ét-yó' oo'f-bí oo, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 28 miles by rail NW of Grosswardein. Pop. in 1901 7123

Berezana, a river of Russia. See BEREZINA

Berezna, bé-ré-ná' a town of Russia, on the Desna, government and 26 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897 9921

Berezov, bé-ré-ov' a town of Siberia, government and 400 miles VNW of Tobolsk on the Enns. Pop. in 1897 1073.

Berezovskí Zavod, bé-ré-ov'ské zá-vod' a town in the Russian government of Perm in the Ural Mountains, 10 miles NE of Yekaterinburg. Pop. about 10 000. It is the centre of the once famous Berezov gold-fields, which have ceased to be very productive.

Berg, bé-ná, a duchy of the old German Empire, E. of the Rhine, now included in the Prussian Rhineland. It was ceded in 1806 by Prussia to Napoleon who formed out of it and other territories the grand-duchy of Berg, which was given to Murat and later transferred to a son of Louis Bonaparte, the brother of the emperor. The allies occupied it in 1813.

Berg, a former village of Württemberg now forming a NE suburb of Stuttgart.

Berg, a small village of Bavaria, on the Starnberger See a resort of the people of Munich. It contains a royal palace. It was the scene of the death by drowning of King Louis II.

Berga, bé-gá, a town of Spain 61 miles NNW of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 5465. It has an old castle and a hospital founded in the Middle Ages.

Bergama, bé-ná-má, a town of Asia Minor on the Bakir-Tobal (anc. Cayser) about 59 miles NNE of Smyrna. It is on the site of the ancient Pergamum of which it has extensive remains, comprising a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches and bridges, intermixed with but, burial grounds, mosques and khans. Pop. vari- ously estimated at between 8000 and 20,000.

Bergamo, bé-ná-me (anc. Ber-gomum) a city of Italy in Lombardy capital of the province of Bergamo, 38 miles NE of Milan. It is one of the most picturesque cities in north Italy has numerous interesting churches, chapels, monasteries, and numerous and is embellished with modern sculptural ornaments. The former suburb of San Leonardo, on an eminence, presents the aspect of a medieval town. Among the notable institutions is the academy of arts. The manufactures include silk, woollen cotton and linen fabrics, silk-twist, and iron goods. Bergamo is a bishop's see. The town in modern times be- 1000 sq m. Capital, Bergamo. Pop. in 1901 467 540.

Bergamot, a post-hamlet of Choctaw on Ala.

Bergantine, bé-ná-té-ne' a town of north Italy 25 miles W of Rovigo. Pop. about 1898 (commune, 3899).

Bergedorf, bé-ná-góp-dorf' (= hill village'), a town of Germany belonging to Hamburg 10 miles ESE of that city. Pop. in 1900 10 243.

Bergeijk, bé-ná-éik, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 25 miles S of Bois-le-Duc.

Bergon, bé-ná-ón, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg on the right bank of the Meuse, 30 miles ESE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Bergen, bé-ná-ghen, a fortified city and seaport of Nor- way capital of the amt or district of South Bergenhus, on a peninsula, at the end of a deep bay of the Atlantic 136 miles VNW of Christiania. Lat. of the observatory 60° 33' 54" N lon 6° 13' 12" E. It is a well-built and picturesque town, enclosed by mountains on the land side. It has a cathedral, a national museum, naval academy, a large public library and a marine biological station. A large portion of the foreign trade of Norway passes through Bergen. Fleets of vessels bring the produce of the northern fisheries to this place. The town has a remarkably mild climate for its latitude. There is however much hu- midity while the annual rainfall is of 67-70 inches. The mean temperature for the year is 44° for February 32.3° and for July 59.5°. Extreme cold 17.5°. At the close of the Middle Ages Bergen was one of the chief trad- ing stations of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1901 72,179.

Bergon, one of the six miffes or dioceses of Norway.

Bergun, bé-ná-ón (Wendish Górn) a town of Prussia, near the centre of the island of Rügen of which it is the capital 13 miles NE. of Stralsund. Pop. in 1900, 4065.

Bergun, a village of Prussia, in Hannover 34 miles SW of Lüneburg.

Bergun, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 4 miles SE. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. with the adjoining Hahleheim, in 1900 4597.

Bergun, the Flemish for Moss, a town of Belgium.

Bergen, bé-rghen, a county of New Jersey, bordering on New York has an area of 236 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and is partly drained by the Hackensack and Ramapo Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The bank of the Hudson in this county is formed by the Palisades, an extraordinary basal- tic formation recalling the more famous Giant's Causeway, and rising to 400-450 feet. Much of the rock from this cliff (known as trap and greenstone) has been quarried for paving-blocks. Capital, Hackensack. Pop. in 1890, 47,220 in 1900 78,441.

Bergen, a former post-village of Hudson co. N J, now a part of Jersey City.

Bergen, a banking post-village of Genesee co. N Y, in Bergen township (town), and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rrs. 18 miles WSW of Rochester. Pop. in 1900 624 of the town 1699.

Bergen, a village of Manitoba on the Canadian Pa- cific R., 7 miles W of Winnipeg.

Bergenfield, a post-borough of Bergen co., N J, on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rr. 18 miles N of Jersey City. It was formerly known as Schraalenburg. Pop. in 1900 720.

Bergen-op-Zoom, bé-ná-ón op zé-mé a town of the Netherlands province of North Brabant, on the Zoom near its junction with the East Scheldt, 23 miles WSW of Breda. It has a good harbor manufactures of earthen-ware, brick kilns and a considerable trade in anchovies. Oyster-culture is carried on to some extent. It was formerly a strong for- tress. Pop. in 1899 13 668.

Bergen Point, a post-village of Hudson co. N J, now a part of Bayonne, on Newark Bay and on the Central R. of New Jersey 8 miles SW of New York city. See BAYONNE.

Berger, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. on the Mis- souri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 15 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. about 266.

Bergenc, bé-ná-ghen rik' a town of France, depart- ment of Dordogne, on the Dordogne River 30 miles SEW of Périgueux. The manufactures of the place and its district include paper, leather iron- and copper-ware, brandy and liquors. The vines of Bergenc often pass for Ber- demax. Bergenc figured in the religious wars of the six- teenth and seventeenth centuries as a stronghold of the Huguenots. It was at that time one of the most flour- ishing cities of southwestern France. Pop. in 1901 13,966.

Bergerville, a post-village of Quebec co. Canada, 3 miles from Quebec.

Bergey, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Pa.

Berglesahel, bé-ná-ghel-khel' a town in the kingdom of Saxony 7 miles S of Pirna. Pop. about 1500.

Borghelm, bé-ná-bélm, a town of Alsace 8 miles N of Colmar. Pop. in 1900 2420.

Borghelm, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles WNW of Cologne. Pop. 1699.

Borghelm, a village of Germany 4 miles SE of Wal- deck with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck.

Borghofen, bé-ná-bé-fen a town of Prussia, in the district of Arnberg. Pop. in 1900 5367.

Borgholi, bé-ná-gholi, a parish of England, in Suffolk on the Stour 9 miles from Ipswich. It is the birthplace of Coetzdale.

Berg'holtz, a post-village of Niagara co. N Y 15 miles N of Buffalo.

Berg'hols, a banking post-town of Jefferson co. Ohio, 26 miles by rail S by E of Alliance. Pop. about 800.

Bergisch-Gladbach. See GLADBACH.

Bergmo, a trading post of Alaska on the Koyukuk River near the Arctic Circle.

Bergomona, the ancient name of BERGAMO.

Bergoichenstein, bé-ná-ón-én-mé (Bohem Hory-Korpe ést) a town of Bohemia 42 miles WNW of Budweis. Before the Thirty Years' War it was a mining town of considerable importance. Pop. in 1900 2221.

Bergstadt, bé-ná-stát, a town of Moravia, 10 miles N of Olmütz. Pop. about 1230.

Bergues, bé-ná, a fortified town of France, depart- ment of Nord on the Colne, 5 miles by rail SSE of Dunkerque. Pop. in 1901 4570.

Bergom, bé-ná-ón a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on Lake Bergum 8 miles E of Leeuwarden.

Bergün, bé-ná-ón a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons on the N slope of the Albula Mountain and on the route from Chur to the Engadine. Elevation 4664 feet. Pop. 1306. Below the village is the remarkable valley or gorge of the Bergünstein with its traversing

road, first constructed in 1896, and hewn from the solid rock.

Bergusia, the ancient name of **BALASUEN**.
Bergusium, the ancient name of **Bourgeois**.
Bergsborn, *bër'stäl bër*, a town of Rhenish Barria, 8 miles SW of Lander. Pop. 3000.

Berhampur, *bër'am-poor'* or **Berhampur**, *bër'am-poor* a town of India, capital of the Murshidabad district, Bengal, on the river Bhagirathi, 170 miles from the sea and 5 miles S of Murshidabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Berhampur, or **Brahmapur**, capital of the Ganjam district, Madras, British India, 16 miles WSW of Ganjam. Pop. about 25,000.

Beri, *bër*, or a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Rukhtak district, 45 miles W of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Bering (*bëring*) **Den** (*pron bëring*) Bay, Alaska. (See **YARVAT BAY**). An inlet of the Pacific, in about lat. 56° 46' N lon 159° 46' W.

Beringer, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa.

Bering Island, in the SW part of Bering Sea, and of the Kommandor group, a Russian island sometimes regarded as one of the Aleutians. Lat. (W point) 55° 17' N lon 165° 20' E. It was named after the navigator Bering who died on the island in Dec. 1741.

Bering River, Alaska. See **ALSEEN**.

Bering Sea, or **Sea of Kamtschatka**, is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands in lat. 52° N and Bering Strait, in lat. 40° N by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W side Siberia (with Kamtschatka) and on the E. Alaska. It contains several large islands, and receives the Anadyr, Yukon and other large rivers. Fog is largely prevalent in this sea which is in general shallow with a sandy bottom. The sea is largely unnumbered with ice, and the northern portion is usually closed to navigation by November. Pack ice extends southward to about lat. 60° beyond which it is continued by floes, the disruption of which permits of navigation in the early part of May. Bering Strait is ordinarily reached in the third week of June. A current of 2-3 knots an hour sweeps outward through the strait and follows the trend of the Siberian coast.

Bering Strait, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean. Between Cape Dezhnev or East Cape (Asia) lat. 66° 6' N lon 168° 58' W and Cape Prince of Wales (Alaska) lat. 65° 45' N lon 168° 15' W it is 54 miles across. Its depth in the middle is about 30-45 fathoms. It was discovered by Dezhnev (Dezhnev) in 1648 and was named in honor of Vitus Bering, who sailed into it in 1728 and who was formerly considered its discoverer. It contains the Diomed Islands.

Bérissal, *bër-säl*, a station the third refuge of the Simpson Pass of Mt. Everest in Valais, 9 miles by road from Brig. Elevation 5007 feet.

Berislav, *bër-sälav* a town of south Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester. Pop. in 1897 12,081.

Berga, *bër-ä*, a town of Spain, 22 miles W of Almeria. Here are lead-mines. Pop. (commune) about 13,500.

Berke, *bër-kä*, a watering place of Saxony near Osnabrück in the district of Weimar. Pop. in 1900 2116.

Berkeley, *bër-lee* (locally *bär-lee*) a small town of England, on and 15 miles SSW of the city of Gloucester on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley near the Severn. Berkeley Castle on an eminence SE of the town is a large irregular pile, regarded as one of the finest feudal structures in the kingdom. The vale is noted for rich pasturage and its cheese. Dr. Jenner the discoverer of vaccination was a native of this place.

Berkeley, *bër-lee*, a county in the SE part of South Carolina, is bounded on the NE by the Santee River on the SE by Charleston co. and the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW by Dorchester co. Area, 1716 sq. m. It is watered by branches of the Santee and by navigable creeks of the ocean. The county produces some of the best cotton of the South, and also has extensive phosphate deposits. Capital Moultrie. Pop. in 1900 56,428. In 1900 38,464.

Berkeley, a county in the NE part of West Virginia, has an area of 257 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Potomac River and partly drained by Opequan Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains or high ridges. This county comprises a portion of the Great Valley of Virginia. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Martinsburg. Pop. in 1900 16,102. In 1900 19,459.

Berkeley, a banking post-town of Alameda co. Cal. near the Bay of San Francisco, 7 miles NE of San Francisco on the Southern Pacific and the California and Nevada Rrs. Berkeley commands a beautiful view of the bay and the hills around it. It contains a state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and various manufactures. It is the seat

of the University of California, with over 3000 students a large number of whom are women. The university comprises colleges of letters, agriculture, chemistry, engineering, mining and mechanics in Berkeley, colleges of law, medicine, etc. in San Francisco, and the Lick Observatory at Hamilton. Plans have been drawn for the extension of the university buildings and grounds on a grand and most imposing scale. The State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Berkeley Bible Seminary are also located here. Pop. in 1900 13,214.

Berkeley, a town of Arapahoe co. Colo. in Berkeley precinct. Pop. in 1900 767 of the precinct, 830.

Berkeley, a resort of Ocean co. N. J., on the Pennsylvania R. adjacent to Seaside Park.

Berkeley, a post-village of Gray co. Ontario, 97½ miles by rail NW of Toronto. Pop. about 800.

Berkeley Sound, in East Falkland Island, near its NE extremity. Lat. 51° 30' S lon 67° 50' W.

Berkeley Springs, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Morgan co., W. Va. 50 miles E of Cumberland Md. and 5 miles S of Hancock station of the Baltimore and Ohio R. whence a branch extends to Berkeley Springs. Here are medicinal springs which have a temperature of 74° Fahr. and are frequented by invalids. Mount Wesley Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900 781.

Berkey, a post-station of Lucas co. Ohio.

Berkhamstead (*bärk-ham-sted*) **Greent**, a town of England in Hertfordshire, on the small river Bulborn 23 miles NW of London. It is the birthplace of Cowper. Pop. in 1901 5140.

Berkley, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ala. 15 miles SE of Hannaville.

Berkley, a post-village of Boone co. Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 12 miles (direct) SW of Boone.

Berkley, a post-township (town) of Bristol ss. Mass. about 4 miles S of Taunton is bounded on the W by the Taunton River. The noted Dighton Rock is in this town. Pop. in 1900 940.

Berkley, a hamlet of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 5 miles SW of Woodbury.

Berkley, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa. 3 miles from Meyersdale.

Berkley, a banking post-town of Norfolk co. Va. on the Elizabeth River opposite Norfolk and on the Norfolk and Southern R. It has large ship-yards, furniture works, knitting, lumber, planing and shingle-mills etc. and the Berkley Collegiate and Military Institute. Pop. in 1900 4988.

Berkovitsa (*Bulg. Berkoven*) a town of Bulgaria, 50 miles SEK. of Vidin, in a valley of the Balkans. Pop. in 1895 5250.

Berks, a county in the SE part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Schuylkill River and is also drained by Madison, Tulpehocken, and other creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the NW border of the county the surface of which is pleasantly diversified. A large part of it is a fertile limestone valley between the Kittatinny and the South Mountain. Rich mines of iron are worked in the county. Capital Reading. Pop. in 1890 137,327. In 1900 150,615.

Berkshire, *bër-shir* formerly written and still often pronounced *Bark'shire*, and abbreviated into *Berks* an inland county of England having on the N the counties of Oxford and Buckingham on the E Surrey on the S Hampshire and on the W Wiltshire and Gloucester. Area, 765 sq. m. The surface is beautifully varied and is broken by chalk and limestone hills. The Thames forms all the N. boundary. The other principal rivers are its affluents, the Kennet, Loddon and Ock. A tract of down extends through its centre in the SE is Windsor Forest. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Many parts of the county especially in the vales of the Kennet and the White Horse are noted for fertility. There are extensive sheep pastures, and ewes and calves are bred in large numbers. Capital Reading. Berkshire returns 5 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom sit for the county. Pop. in 1891 238,446. In 1901 255,000.

Berkshire, *bër-shir* a county forming the W extremity of Massachusetts, extending across the breadth of the state, is drained by the Deerfield, Farmington, Housatonic, Hoosac, and Westfield Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Fiddle Mountain or Greylock in the N part with an altitude of 5355 feet, is the highest point in the state. Fine marble, limestones and iron are abundant in the county. The Hoosac Tunnel 5 miles long is in the county. Area, 929 sq. m. Capital Pittsfield. Pop. in 1890 81,108. In 1900 95,687.

Berkshire, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. 24 miles from Newtown station.

Berkshire, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 6 miles NNE of Pittsfield.

Berkshire, a post-village of Tioga co. N.Y. in Berkshire township (town), on Otsego Creek, and on the Lehigh Valley R. 15 miles NNE of Owego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1011.

Berkshire, a post hamlet of Delaware co. Ohio. 29 miles E. by N of Columbus.

Berkshire, a post-township (town) and village of Franklin co. Vt., about 20 miles ENE of St. Albans, is drained by the Missisquoi River. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Berkshire Hills, a name given to the mountain region of western Massachusetts (Berkshire co.). The Berkshires are a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont. They attain an altitude of 3543 feet in Greylock (Saddle Mountain), the highest peak in Massachusetts. Few of the summits however exceed 3000 feet in elevation. The scenery and salubrious air of the Berkshires attract thousands of visitors annually. Among the resorts are Pittsfield, Lenox and Great Barrington.

Berlad, *bér-lád* or *Berladu*, a town of Rumania (Moldavia), 145 miles by rail NNE of Bucharest. It has a great corn trade. Pop. in 1899, 24,464.

Berlaer, *bér-lár* a village of Belgium province of Antwerp, 9 miles NE of Mechlin.

Berlaimont, *bér-lá-mónt* a town of France in Nord, on the Sambre 6 miles NW of Avesnes. Pop. 1600.

Berlaimont, a post village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 25 miles W. by N of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100.

Berlanga, *bér-lán-gá*, a town of Spain, 65 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Berleburg, *bér-lé-búrg* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles SSE of Arnberg. Pop. in 1900, 2148.

Berlengua, *bér-lén-gá*, a group of small rocky island off the W coast of Estramadura, Portugal 10 miles NW of Peniche.

Berlichingen, *bér-lík-ing-en* a village of Württemberg, on the Jagst 7 miles WNW of Künigsheim the natal place of the family from which sprang Gota von Berlichingen "the knight with the iron hand." Pop. 1900.

Berlikum, *bér-ló-kím* a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant 5 miles E of Dordrecht.

Berlikum, a village of the Netherlands province of West Friesland.

Berlin, *bér-lín* or *ber-lín* (Ger. pron *bér-lín*). *I. Herold name or Herl name* a city capital of Prussia and of the empire of Germany situated near the centre of the province of Brandenburg, 156 miles SE of Hamburg, 100 miles N by W of Dresden and about 535 miles NE of Paris. Lat. 52° 30' 17" N. lon. 13° 23' 54" E. Elevation above the sea, 115 feet. Mean temperature of the year 48° 3" July 66° January 12° 9". Berlin is by far the largest city in Germany and for the beauty and size of its buildings the regularity of its streets the importance of its institutions of science and art, and its activity in industry and trade, is one of the most imposing of European cities. It is seemingly the greatest manufacturing town of the continent. The city which now occupies the whole width of the valley of the Spree, covers an area of about 25 sq. m. and is divided into upward of 360 municipal and 100 police districts. Its heart or core is constituted by Alt-Berlin (Old Berlin) Alt-Köln (on an island in the river) and Friedrichswerder which were formerly enclosed by fortifications. An aster zone to this bounded until 1888 by the town walls of the eighteenth century is formed by the districts of Dorotheenstadt, Friedrichstadt, Lustenau, Friedrich-Wilhelmsstadt, Koenigsstadt, and the Spandau and Stralau quarters. Of the outermost zone largely of suburbs, the better known districts are those of the Tiergarten, the Lower and Upper Friedrichstadt, Unter Lustenau, Moabit, and the Tempelhofer Feld. The city is in architectural aspect a distinctly modern city containing many imposing and monumental edifices and presenting a wealthy display of private residences. The hottest concerns of the city with which many historical events are associated is the celebrated Unter den Linden, a broad and imposing boulevard about a mile in length and 195 feet in width lined with rows of lime- and chestnut-trees. It is flanked by handsome shops and mansions, and terminated at one end by the royal palace and at the other by the Brandenburg Gate. The latter which forms the entrance to the city from the Tiergarten was erected in 1789-93 after the pattern of the Propylæa at Athens and measures 295 feet in width, with a height of 85 feet. It is surmounted by a Quadriga of Victory (by Schadow) which was taken to Paris by Napoleon in 1807 but returned in 1814. As chief ornament of the Linden-avenue is the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, a mastery work by Rauch, erected in 1851. Among other streets most worthy of notice are the Friedrichstrasse, Potsdamerstrasse, Wilhelmstrasse, and Leipzigerstrasse. The most beautiful squares are the Opernplatz, Königsplatz, Belle-Allianceplatz, and Lustgarten. Prominent public buildings are the royal palace or Schloss a quadrangular pile, 650 feet in length and 280 feet in width the Reichstagsgebäude (a vast structure in the style of the Italian Renaissance, erected in 1884-84 at a cost of \$2,000,000 marks) the university the Old and New Museums (containing rare treasures in painting, sculpture and antiquities) the National Gallery the new cathedral (1894-1902) the exchange, royal opera house, Schauspielhaus (royal theatre) arsenal (with its military museum and hall of fame) industrial museum Hohenzollern Museum, and the building of the General Staff. The Tiergarten the great pleasure-ground of the Berliners is a magnificent park of over 600 acres. Berlin has numerous splendid public monuments. Among them the Monument to Victory (*Siegessäule*) inaugurated in Sept. 1873, and commemorating triumphs of the German arms in Denmark (1864) Austria (1866) and France (1870-71) occupies the first place. It stands on the Königsplatz which is approached from the S. by the Siegessäule or Avenue of Victory leading through the Tiergarten and bordered with 32 marble groups representing the rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia. The national monument to Emperor William I (1897) on the site of the former Schlossfreiheit, is also an imposing sculptural work. The celebrated bronze of the Great Elector (1703) stands on the Kurfürstenbrücke, one of the numerous bridges that cross the Spree and its branches. The Stadtbahn a splendid example of an elevated railway structure, and the Ringbahn which makes a complete circuit of the city in conjunction with a vast system of tramways and omnibuses, afford ready access to all parts of the city. Small steamboats also ply on the Spree (and Havel) connecting the busy quarters with numerous suburbs. Berlin is the greatest centre of intellectual development in Germany. The university founded in 1809 had in 1904-04 7154 students and 8828 hearers, and a teaching corps of about 500. There are in the city numerous special technical schools and academies of military science artillery military engineering architecture sculpture painting music, etc. It has extensive public libraries among which the royal library founded in 1659 has 1,000,000 printed volumes and 30,000 MSS. The city's celebrated academic institutions comprise the academy of sciences academy of fine arts, academy for the encouragement of industry academy of music, geographical society (founded in 1838) geological institution meteorological institute, academy for Oriental studies etc. The natural history collections and those of the ethnographical museum are among the most important of their kind in Europe. The zoological garden opened in 1844 ranks with the best in the world. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufactured products. The different articles of industry are cloths linens, carpets, silk, ribbons, and printed cottons iron-ware especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called *Berlin jewelry* paper porcelain mathematical and optical instruments chemical and dry-gas lamps, works of art in bronze musical instruments cigars perfumery etc. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The iron and machine industries are developed in a gigantic scale, and applied to the construction of English general machinery locomotives, electrical appliances munitions of war etc. Berlin now vies with Leipzig in the magnitude of its book-publishing business. The productions of the press in cartography and lithography are numerous and excellent. The royal bank established in 1788 has been since 1871 the Imperial German Reichsbank.

Two centuries ago Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree and the island which divides its channel and renowned of Köln and Old Berlin. The first important improvement was made by the great elector Frederick William who planted the Unter den Linden. Frederick the Great made the city worthy of his extended dominion. In 1811 Berlin became the capital of the German empire its growth since that time has been marvellous. Pop. in 140 90,000 in 1840 231,895 in 1875 908,868 in 1900 1,222,360 in 1885 1,315,432 in 1890 1,574,345 in 1900 1,804,157.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Dallas co. Ala. 35 miles by rail S of Selma.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Cal. 41 miles by rail N of Davisville.

Berlin, a post-township (town) and village of Hartford co., Conn. 11 miles SEW of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron hardware, steel bridges, terra-cotta, bricks etc. The banking point is New Britain or Kensington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3448.

Berlin, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. 16 miles W by S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 256.

Berlin, a post-village of Tama co. Iowa, 22 miles by rail NE of Marshalltown.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co. Kan. 15 miles NW of Fort Scott.

Berlin, a hamlet of Riley co., Kan. 11 miles from Ogden station.

Berlin, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky. on the Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland R. Pop. about 300.

Berlin, a banking post-town of Worcester co. Md. on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rr. 23 miles S by S of Salisbury and about 7 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1245.

Berlin, a post-township (town) and village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rr. 44 miles W of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1063.

Berlin, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R. 0 miles NW of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Berlin, a post-township of Steele co. Minn. about 40 miles SE of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 811.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Gentry co. Mo. 12 miles from Pettusburg.

Berlin, a banking post-village of Otta co. Neb. 43 miles E by S of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 150.

Berlin, a post-village of Nye co. Nev.

Berlin, a banking city of Coos co. Vt. on the Androscoggin River and on the Boston and Maine and the Grand Trunk Rr. 08 miles YW of Portland. It has pulp- and paper-mills etc. Pop. in 1880 5886. The river has here a tumultuous course through a narrow pass, descending nearly 200 feet in the course of a mile.

Berlin, formerly Longacres, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard Rr. 17 miles SE of Camden. Pop. about 800.

Berlin, a post-village of Hennepin co. N.Y. in Berlin township (town) in the Rutland R. about 22 miles E of Albany. It has various mills and manufactures. It is sometimes called North Berlin. Pop. of the town in 1900 1677.

Berlin, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio about 55 miles NNE of Columbus. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 300.

Berlin, a village of Jackson co. Ohio on two railroads 50 miles NE of Portsmouth. Pop. 275. The name of its post-office is Berlin Crossroads.

Berlin, a post-town of Roger Mills co. Okla. 75 miles from El Reno. Pop. in 1900 80.

Berlin, a banking post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. is near the western base of the Allegheny Mountains in the Baltimore and Ohio R. 50 miles YW of Altoon. It has manufactures of paper boxes, four shes etc. Lumberous coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900 1630.

Berlin, a township of Warren co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Berlin, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn. 44 miles S of Nashville.

Berlin, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. 3 miles S of Montpelier. It is in Berlin township (town) which is drained by the Winnicki River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1021.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Southampton co. Va. about 44 miles W of Norfolk.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. W. Va. 5 miles E of Weston.

Berlin, a banking city of Grand Lake and Waukeshaw co. Wis. on Fox River and on a branch of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 46 miles NW of Milwaukee. Its trade is facilitated by the steam navigation on Fox River. Berlin has manufactures of brouns, boots and shoes, beer, gloves etc. It is a shipping point for potatoes and cranberries. Pop. in 1900 4459.

Berlin, a post-township of Waterloo co. Ontario on Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R. 6 1/2 mi. or W of Toronto. It has tanneries, foundries and furniture, boot and shoe, button, penon, shirt and other factories. Pop. in 1901 8747.

Berlin Center, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio 32 miles E by S of Akron.

Berlinchen, has been a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 42 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 0736.

Berlin Crossroads, Jackson co., Ohio. See BERLIN.

Berlin Falls, N.H. See BERLIN.

Berlin Heights, a banking post-village of Erie co. Ohio on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 3 miles

from Lake Erie and 17 miles ESE of Sandusky. It has large stone-quarries in the neighborhood, and manufactures egg-cases and fruit-packages. Pop. in 1900 025.

Berlin Mills, a post-village of Coos co. N.H. on the Androscoggin River about 8 miles N of Berlin.

Berlinville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. about 10 miles NNW of Allentown. It has quarries and manufactures of date and marble.

Berlinville, a post-village of Erie co. Ohio 18 miles W of Oberlin. Pop. about 300.

Bermah, a town of Egypt, NW of Tanta. Pop. in 1897 9424.

Bermeeje, a river of South America. See VERRAJO.

Bermee, has been a seaport town of Spain on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles NE of Bilbao.

Bermsendsey, a parish of London co. Surrey included in the borough of Southwark. Pop. in 1901 100 760 employed largely in tanneries.

Bermuda, a post-station of Conecuh co. Ala.

Bermuda, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. 10 miles S of Natchitoches. Pop. about 250.

Bermuda Hundred, a post-village (and peninsula) of Chesterfield co. Va. on the James River 18 mile. SSE. of Richmond.

Bermuda (or Semers) Islands, or **The Bermudas**, der. mli. daz, a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean belonging to Great Britain, 660 miles SE of Cape Hatteras situated between (about) lat 32° 14' and 32° 26' N and lon 64° 38' and 64° 53' W. They lie NW and NE, based on the edge of a coral bank and only occupy a space of about 18 miles by 6 though said to be 500-300 in number. They are separated from one another by very narrow channels and are mostly rocky islets not only being of any considerable size or having importance. There are Bermuda or Main Island, Somerset Island, St. George, St. David and Boats. Total area, 194 sq. m. They are difficult of access, being enclosed on three sides N, W and E by formidable coral reefs nearly all under water and extending in some parts 10 miles from the islands the only reefs of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. There are several included lagoons or sounds (Harrington Sound, Castle Harbor etc.) which are of shallow water and in part largely grown with coral (especially the large brain-coral or meandrinae). Few localities afford a better vista of the magnificence of coral growths than the Bermudas the most luxuriant development of which is to be seen at several points of the outer reef as at Chubb's Cut and at the North Rock. Small detached pinnacles lying in the sea about 0 miles N of the main islands. The islands being little elevated and in their general aspect much resemble the West India Islands their highest point is 260 feet. The climate is delightful an uninterrupted spring clothing the hills and trees with perpetual verdure. Severe thunderstorms however frequently occur and when south winds prevail the atmosphere becomes charged with humidity. The mean temperature for the year is 64° that of winter 62° and of summer 68°. The highest range of the thermometer is about 86°. The physiognomic type of vegetation is the Bermuda cedar or juniper which is relieved by cuts and growths of bamboo palm papaya etc. The hedges of oleander and thickets of mangrove are characteristic features of the region. Almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly the arrow root is said to be superior to that of any other place. Bananas are very extensively grown for home consumption. The islands are largely of wind-drift formation and consist of lime rock with a disintegrated product of red earth. There are neither springs nor fresh water streams in the Bermudas and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish.

Principal exports are arrow root, potatoes, tomatoes, and onions which are shipped extensively to the United States. The largest harbor is that of St. George a beautiful bay capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress on account of the narrowness of its entrance. It is strongly fortified. The Bermudas are an important naval station of the English fleet. The great floating dock is capable of lifting an iron clad of 16 400 tons; it is 391 feet in length. The government consists of a governor assisted by an executive council of 6 members (appointed by the crown) a legislative council, and legislative assembly. The legislative council is composed of 8 members and a president nominated by the governor but subject to confirmation by the crown. The house of assembly of 36 members, returned by the tribes or parishes into which the islands are divided. An establishment for convicts has been placed on Boats Island. The capital is Hamilton, on Great Bermuda or Long Island. Pop. of the islands in 1871 12,121, in 1881 13,948 in 1901, 15,864, in 1901 1 635 of whom 6383 were whites.

Bermúdez, bér-moo'dá, a state of Venezuela, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, and having Miranda and Guárico on the W and Bolívar on the E. Capital, Cumana.

Bermudian, a past-village of Adams co. Pa. about 23 miles SSW of Harrisburg.

Bern, or **Berne** (Fr. *Berne* Germ. *Bern* bérn) a canton of Switzerland the most populous in the confederation, and the largest in area excepting the Grisons is bounded N by France and Alsace E by the cantons of Solothurn, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri S by Valais, and W by Val de Fribourg, Neuchâtel, and France Area, 2657 sq. m. The country is very mountainous comprising in the S many of the most noted summits of the Alps, as the Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, Mönch, Riger and Wetterhorn the terraces and coniferous of which form the Bernese Oberland celebrated for the overpowering majesty of its mountains, with their resplendent fields of snow and the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald and Hasli; and the numerous waterfalls (Hardoch, Reichenbach, Gersbach, Stannbach, Trimmelbach) and mountain torrents. Lakes Thun and Brienz lie off the northern base of the Bernese Oberland. Among the most popular tourist resorts of this region are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald and Mürren which are now united to each other by ordinary and mountain (Wengernalp-Schönduck Mürren) railroads. The NW part of the canton is covered by the Jura Mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. The slopes of the Alpine peaks feed immense glaciers. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and beech and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The chief agricultural products include wheat and other grains, potatoes, hemp, flax, and fruits. The rearing of cattle is a great source of wealth, the cattle of the Emmentaler being the best in Switzerland and the cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce. The chief manufacturing industries are watchmaking, the weaving of linen and other textiles, and wood-working. About six sevenths of the inhabitants speak German, and the great majority of the people are Protestants. Pop. in 1900 389,433. Capital, Bern.

Bern, or **Berne** (L. *Berna*) capital of Switzerland and of the canton of the same name, mainly built on a small peninsula formed by the river Aar here crossed by several bridges (the magnificent Korbhaus bridge, constructed in 1895-98 with its iron roadway 157 feet above the water) which connect the old town with its new quarter 59 miles NE. of Geneva, and 23 miles S of Basel. Elevation (f. observatory) 1956 feet. It is one of the loveliest towns in Switzerland. The older portion is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in the principal streets. There are numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculptures. Bern is famous for its panoramic views of the Alps, particularly those commanded by the Kleine Schanze and the Schönbühl. Among the prominent buildings are the cathedral (1421-1508) the old cantonal council hall the old and new federal council halls the museum of fine arts and the museum of natural history. Bern was a university founded in 1334 the new buildings of which are in course of erection. The national library contains about 120,000 volumes and the municipal library nearly as many. The manufactures include textiles, physical and mathematical instruments, machinery and chocolate.

Bern owes its foundation to Berchtold, fifth Duke of Zähringen who in 1191 fortified the peninsula on which the town stands, and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1318 it was raised to the rank of a free imperial city. In 1453 it became a member of the confederacy formed by the Forest Cantons. Its power increased rapidly and in the sixteenth century the Bernese held sway over about one third of Switzerland. Bern is said to derive its name from *Berna* the plural of the German word *Bär* (a bear) and that animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town as well as on the coins, sign-posts, fountains, and public buildings, while for many centuries living bears have been maintained at the public expense as part of the state property. As a matter of fact its founder named it after the city of Verona, to medieval times called *Bern* by the Germans never which the house of Zähringen boasted titular sovereignty. Pop. in 1900 63,094. Lat. (observatory) 46° 37' 8" N. lon. 7° 26' 25" E.

Berna, a banking post-village of Nemaha co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. about 70 miles WNW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 238.

Berna, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles SE. of Pottsville.

Berna, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1929.

Berna, the Latin for *Baux* a town of Switzerland. **Bernadotte**, bér-né-dôt a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. in Bernadotte township, on Spoon River about 45 miles WSW of Peoria. Pop. of the township in 1900 1112.

Bernadotte, a post-township of Nicollet co. Minn. on Swan Lake, 13 miles from Nicollet. Pop. in 1900 719.

Bernalda, bér-nál'dá, a town of Italy province and 46 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901 6778.

Bernalillo, bér-ná-lee-yó a county of New Mexico, is intersected by the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco. Area, 8842 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous. Mount Taylor, of volcanic origin is in the county. Irrigation is required in order to raise good crops of grain. The mineral products comprise gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Capital, Albuquerque. Pop. in 1890 20,913. In 1900 28,836.

Bernalillo, a post-village of Bernalillo co. N. Mex. on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 17 miles N. of Albuquerque, in a wool and stock growing region. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

Bernard, a post-town of Dubuque co. Iowa, in Prairie Creek township. Pop. in 1900 113.

Bernardillo, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal.

Bernard, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal. about 14 miles N. by E. of San Diego.

Bernards, a township of Somerset co. N. J. it contains Bernardsville and Basking Ridge. Pop. in 1900 3068.

Bernardston, a post-village and township (town) of Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut River R. 7 miles N. of Greenfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 702.

Bernardville, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. on the Passaic and Delaware R. 21 miles W. by S. of Newark. Its picturesque location and salubrious air have rendered it a fashionable resort of New Yorkers. The banking point is Morristown.

Bernau, bér-ná a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 13 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 5748 employed in weaving woollen cotton and silk stuffs, and various other industries.

Bernay, bér-ná a town of France, in Normandy capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure on the Charentonne, 25 miles WNW of Evreux. It has some buildings of much antiquarian interest. Among its attractions is the annual fair known as the *foire d'été* to which the fine Norman horses are brought for sale. Pop. in 1901 5780.

Bernburg, bér-nú-búrg a town of Austria, on the Raab, 23 miles E. of Magdeburg. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a castle, portions of which date from the thirteenth century some fine churches one of which was originally built in the eleventh century and an interesting town hall. Its public charitable institutions are very numerous. Its industries cover a wide range and include the manufacture of chemicals, steam boilers, paper, sugar, agricultural implements, iron-wastings etc. The town was formerly the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. Pop. in 1900 34,418.

Berndorf, bér-núf a town of Lower Austria in the district of Baden. It has extensive metal-works. Pop. in 1900 4731.

Berne, Switzerland. See *Bern*.

Berne, bér-né a small place in the grand duchy and 11 miles E. of Oldenburg.

Berne, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ind. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 33 miles SSE of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900 1037.

Berne, a post-village of Huron co. Mich.

Berne, a post-village of Dodge co. Minn. about 20 miles NW of Rochester.

Berne, a post-township (town) of Albany co. N. Y. about 18 miles W. by E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900 1947.

Berne, or **Drydaleville**, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario 16 miles from Seaford.

Berneck, bér-nék a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia 8 miles NE. of Bayreuth. It is a picturesque summer resort. Pop. in 1900 1488.

Berneck, a village of Switzerland canton and 11 miles E. of St. Gall. It has manufactures of embroidered muslin.

Bernera, bér-né-rá, the name of three islands of the Hebrides—one in the southernmost of the Barra group another in Harris Sound and the third off the island of Lewis.

Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. See *Bern*.

Berner, a village of Switzerland in the canton and 2 miles W. by S. of Geneva, with which it is connected by trolley.

Bernhard, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wis. Pop. about 150.

Bernhard's Bay, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake and on the New York Ontario and Western R., 36 miles SSB of Oswego.

Bernhardt's, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. Its banking point is Reading. Pop. about 300.

Bernice, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago.

Bernice, a post-village of Union parish, La. on the Arkansas Southern R. 13 miles WNW of Farmerville.

Bernice, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 29 miles S of Towanda. It has mines of semi-anthracite coal, coal-breakers, etc.

Bernicia, a kingdom of the Angles in the southeastern part of the present Scotland and the adjoining part of England, which existed in the sixth century and was united with Deira to form the kingdom of Northumbria.

Bernie, a post-village of Stoddard co. Mo. on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 13 miles S of Bloomfield. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. in 1900 233.

Bernerville, Quebec. See SAINT FRÉDÉRIC D'HALIFAX.

Bernina, *bèr-nè-nà*, or *Pis Bernina*, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, Switzerland, canton of Grisons and on the Italian border 36 miles SE of Chur remarkable for its extensive and now receding glacier. Height, 13,295 feet. It was first ascended in 1850. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valtellina, at an elevation of 7644 feet. The Bernina Hospice, 3 miles W of the summit of the pass, is at an altitude of 7575 feet. The group of the Bernina Alps is largely constructed of granite and gneiss and has as its two loftiest summits the Pis Bernina and Monte della Diavola (12,950 feet). The largest glaciers are the Forno and Albigna.

Bernkastel, *bèr-nà-stèl*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situated on the Moselle, 23 miles NE of Treves. Its wines are noted. Pop. in 1900 2592.

Bernonia, a village of Providence co. R. I. contiguous to Woonsocket.

Bernstadt, *bèr-nà-stàt*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 4396.

Bernstadt, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 6 miles (direct) NW of London. Its banking point.

Bernstein, *bèr-nè-stèin*, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg, 58 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2309.

Bernville, or *Berne*, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. is Bern township (town) about 20 miles from Albany. The name of its post office is Berne.

Bertriville, a post-borough of Berke co. Pa. on Tulpehocken Creek 13 miles NW of Reading. It has various manufacturing industries etc. Pop. in 1900 344.

Berua, *Birya*. See *Aterro*.

Berua, *Birya*. See *Aterro*.

Berofium, the Latin for *Bericia*.

Beronda, or *Baronda*, *bèr-on-dà* a petty state of India, in Bundelkand.

Berre, *bèr*, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône 16 miles NW of Marseilles. Pop. (commune) 2090.

Berra, a district in France. See *Bassar*.

Berran, *bèr-rà-n*, a town of Africa in the Sahara of Algeria, 25 miles N of Ghardaia. It belongs to the Mash confederacy.

Berrien, *bèr-ry-en*, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 810 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Altamaha River and on the W. by the Little River. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890 10,694. In 1900 19,440.

Berrien, a county forming the SW extremity of Michigan has an area of 566 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the St. Joseph River and partly drained by the Pawpaw River. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890 41,285. In 1900 49,163.

Berrien Center, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. 19 miles by rail NW of Vicks. Pop. about 200.

Berrien Springs, a banking post-village and summer resort of Berrien co. Mich. on the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus R. 16 miles SE of Benton Harbor. It has medicinal springs, an extensive canning plant and various manufactures of wood. Pop. in 1900 808.

Berry, or *Berri*, *bèr-ry* (Fr. *pron bèr-rà*) one of the old provinces of France, near its centre now forming the department of Indre and part of Cher. Its capital was Bourges.

Berry, a post-village of Fayette co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Fayette. Pop. 200.

Berry, a post-town of Harrison co., Ky. 54 miles by rail S of Covington. Pop. in 1900 255.

Berryburg, a post-village of Barbour co. W. Va.

Berryessa, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Berry Islands, a group of well wooded keys in the Bahamas, about 40 miles NW of Nassau. All are small. Great Harbor Key is the largest.

Berry Miffs, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. 13 miles from North Jay station.

Berryburg, a post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. in Lykens Valley about 30 miles N of Harrisburg. Coal is mined near it. Pop. in 1900 396.

Berry Luck, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Ky. 20 miles from Ashburn.

Berry Station, a post-town of Fayette co. Ala. on the Southern R. 15 miles E of Fayette. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 245.

Berryville, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 14 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Berryville, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co., Ark. near Ouga Creek 44 miles NE of Fayetteville and 13 miles SE of Eureka Springs. Pop. in 1900 501.

Berryville, a post-hamlet of Otago co. Mich. 9 1/2 miles from Gaylord station.

Berryville, a banking post-town, capital of Clarke co. Va. in the Shenandoah Valley 11 miles E of Winchester and about 60 miles WNW of Washington D. C. It is on the Norfolk and Western R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 938.

Bertha, a town of German Southwest Africa, in Great Namaqualand, 150 miles NE of Angora Pequena.

Bertha, *bèr-tà*, or *Berthamites*, *bèr-tà* meet' a post-village in the Saguenay district, Quebec 99 miles NE of Tadoussac. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Pop. about 700.

Bertha, a Latin name of Perth in Scotland.

Bertha, a post-village of Todd co., Minn. in Bertha township. Pop. in 1900 277.

Bertha, a post-village of Wythe co. Va. Pop. about 150.

Berthelsdorf, *bèr-tèl-sdòrf*, a village of Saxony 18 miles SE of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900 1631.

Berthier, *bèr-ti-èr*, a county in the W. part of the province of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence. It is drained by the L. Assomption River. Chief town Berthier-on-Haut.

Berthier-en-Bas, *bèr-ti-èr èn-bàs*, or *Belle Chasse de Berthier*, *bèl chàs' dèb bèr-ti-èr*, a village in Montmagny co. Quebec, on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence and on a railway 40 miles by water SE of Quebec. Pop. about 200.

Berthierville, *bèr-ti-èr-vèl*, Berthier, or *Berthier-en-Haut*, *bèr-ti-èr èn-hò*, a banking river port of Quebec, the chief town of Berthier on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific R. 43 miles NE of Montreal. It has a bank various collegiate institutions, and grain and lumber industries. Pop. in 1901 1784.

Berthoud, a town of Switzerland. See *Braunau*.

Berthoud, a banking post-village of Larimer co. Colo. in a fine wheat-growing section 50 miles by rail N of Denver. Pop. about 300.

Berthe, *bèr-tè*, a county in the NE part of North Carolina, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River and on the S. and W. by the Roanoke. Albemarle Sound touches the SE. part of the county. Capital, Windsor. Pop. in 1890 18,175. In 1900 20,548.

Berthe, a post-village of Assumption parish, La. about 5 miles by rail SE of Napoleonville.

Berthoud, *bèr-tè-d*, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles from Ambert.

Berthoud, *bèr-tè-d*, a village of France in Pas-de-Calais 16 miles SSB of Arras.

Berthoud, *bèr-tè-d*, a town of Italy 7 miles SE of Forlì. It is a bishop's see. There are various mineral springs here. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 8000).

Bertram, a banking post-village of Linn co. Iowa, 9 miles by rail E of Cedar Rapids. Pop. of the township in 1900 839.

Bertram, a post-village of Bernet co. Tex. on the Austin and Northwestern R. 19 miles SE of Bernet. Pop. about 400.

Bertrand, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River 3 miles by rail S of Niles.

Bertrand, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. (Cairo division) 20 miles WSW of Cairo, Ill. Pop. in 1900 266.

Bertrand, a banking post-village of Phelps co. Neb. in an agricultural and stock-raising region, and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 154 miles WNW of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900 544.

Bertrich, *bèr-trìk*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles SW of Kochem, with mineral baths.

Bertry, *the tree*, a village of France department of Nord, 18 miles by rail SE. of Cambrai.

Berun, *be-ron* (called *Alt-Berun*, Old Berun, to distinguish it from the neighboring Neu-Berun) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 11 miles NE of Pless. Pop. 2000.

Bervie, *bér-vee*, or *Laverbervie*, in *ver-bér-vee*, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Kinross, on the North Sea, 8 miles SSW of Stonehaven. It is near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbor being at Gourdon 1 mile S. Pop. about 1000.

Bervie, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario 22 miles W of Waltham. Pop. 400.

Berwick, a post village of St. Clair co. Mich.

Berwick, or **Berwickshire**, *bér-rik-shir* a county of Scotland forming its SE extremity on the coast of the North Sea, and having the co. of Northumberland, in England, on the SE. Area, 464 sq. m. Its NW part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills, but the district of Lauderdale in the W and that of the Merse in the SE. are level and well cultivated. The principal rivers are the Tweed and the Eye. Capital Greenlaw. This county returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 38,900.

Berwick, a town of England. See **Bawtuck** or **Tween**.

Berwick, a port-village of Warren co. Ill. about 15 miles SW of Galesburg.

Berwick, a post-village of Polk co. Iowa, 6 miles by rail from Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Berwick, a post-town of St. Mary parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. near Morgan City. Pop. in 1900 173.

Berwick, a town of age of York co. Me. in Berwick township (town) on Salmon Falls River about 44 miles SW of Portland. This town is bounded on the W by the Salmon Falls River and is about 5 miles NE of Dover N. H. It has various manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. of the town in 1900 2280.

Berwick, a post-station in Newton co. Mo. on the C. and S. R. 18 miles NE. of Newby.

Berwick, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, in the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles SW of Tiffin.

Berwick (post-office, Abbotstown) a borough of Adams co. Pa. about 23 miles S of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 34.

Berwick, a banking post borough of Columbus co. Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and in the Lackawanna R. 44 miles SW of Scranton. It has a pottery and extensive iron and iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2701. In 1900 3916.

Berwick, a banking post village and outpost of Knox co., Nova Scotia on the Atlantic R. 1 mile W of Windsor. Pop. about 450.

Berwick (*bér-rik*) or **on-Tweed**, a borough of England co. of Northumberland on the N. bank of the Tweed at its mouth 41 miles SSE. of Edinburgh. Lat. of the light-house, 55° 46' N. lon. 1° 59' W. It is surrounded by a wall of the time of Elizabeth. and is connected with its suburbs Tweedmouth and Spittal the latter a favorite watering place by an old stone bridge of 15 arches and by a magnificent railway viaduct constructed by Robert Stephenson. Among the interesting edifices are a leonard Gothic church, built during the commonwealth the town hall and the corn-exchange. The chief manufactures are those of agricultural implements. Berwick was a frontier stronghold and a prosperous port of Scotland in the 16th Age. It figured prominently in the wars between the Scotch and English who finally annexed it in the reign of Edward III. Prior to 1885 it sent 2 members to the R. was of 1000 tons. The salmon fishery in the Tweed was formerly important. Pop. of the municipal borough including Tweedmouth and Spittal in 1891 13,378. In 1901 13,443.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland. See **Berwick**.

Berwind, a post-village of Las Animas co. Cal. on the Colorado and is within 12 miles (direct) NW of Trinidad its banking point. 1 p. about 700.

Berwinstadale, a post village of Clarfield co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Berwyn, a post-town of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Illinois Central R. about 9 miles W of Chicago of which it is a residence suburb.

Berwyn, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. T. Pop. in 1900 270.

Berwyn, a post village of Carter co. Neb. Pop. about 75.

Berwyn, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. The banking point is Syracuse.

Berwyn, formerly **Reeseville**, a banking post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles WNW of Philadelphia. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Berwyn Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of the cos. of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery. Greatest elevation (Mael-Sych) 2710 feet.

Berytus, the Latin name of Beirut.

Bersellin, *bér-sel-lin*, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia R. 20 miles W of Augusta.

Bersellin, *bér-sel-lin*, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 15 miles N by W of Girona. Pop. (commune) about 1850.

Besançon, *bé-sân-sôn* (anc. *Besona*) a city of France capital of the department of Doubs (Franco-Comté) 50 miles E. by S of Dijon, on the Doubs. It occupies a peninsula formed by the winding of the river. The rock of this peninsula is a towering eminence rising 1200 feet above the sea and crowned by the old citadel. Since the war of 1870 the French government has fortified Besançon on an extraordinary scale. On every side the heights about the town are fortified and batteries so as to render the place impregnable. The town is well built. Among the prominent edifices are the medieval cathedral and other interesting churches, the building of the prefecture, and the palace of Cardinal Granvelle, who occupied the archiepiscopal see of Besançon. The town possesses university facilities of science and letters, an important astronomical and meteorological observatory, an artillery school a library containing 130,000 printed volumes and nearly 2000 manuscripts, museums, and learned societies. Besançon is the centre of the great watch manufacturing industry of eastern France. The other manufactures include agricultural implements, iron, steel and copper wares, machinery, textiles, etc. The place was a Gallic stronghold in the time of Caesar. There are interesting Roman antiquities, including a triumphal arch erected by Marcus Aurelius. In the Middle Ages Besançon became a free imperial city of the German realm (Ger. name *Berze*). In 1648 it passed to Spain from which power it was soon wrested by Louis XIV. Pop. in 1901 48,178. Of the commune 55,703.

Besemer, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co. N. Y. 5 miles S of Ithaca.

Beshek' (unc. *Be'h*) a lake in Macedonia 20 miles E of Saloniki.

Besigheim, *bé-sig-hime* a town of Württemberg at the confluence of the Neckar and the Enz, 15 miles N of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 3065.

Besika, or **Beshik'** Bay, a bay or headland on the NW coast of Asia Minor opposite the island of Tenedos. The English boys at this place used it as a station for their Mediterranean fleet. It being at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Beskids, a name applied to various portions of the Carpathian Mountains and usually as the West Beskids that portion of the main chain lying W of the Tatra and East Beskids or the range (forming part of the boundary between Hungary and Galicia) lying E of the Tatra.

Besni, *bé-ne* or **Besene**, a town of Asiatic Turkey about 30 miles NW of Irbil. Pop. about 15,000.

Besnon, *bé-nôn* a town of France, department of Ille et Vilaine, 11 miles E of Rennes on the B. rail. Pop. 2580.

Bessarabia (*bé-sar-á*) a government of south western Russia, bounded N and NE by Podolia E by Kherson R. by the Black Sea and S and N by Rumania, from which it is separated by the Danube and Pruth. The Danube flows along its northern and eastern borders. Area about 75,000 sq. m. Capital Akhtiar. The surface is uniformly low and flat except in the N where it is traversed by some of the outcrops of the Carpathians. The climate is healthy and the soil very fertile. Wheat barley maize millet tobacco hemp and flax are raised as well as all kinds of fruit and vines of good quality are made but the greater part of the land is in pasture. Bessarabia formed part of Moldavia until 1812 when it was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the peace of 1850 a portion was wnt d to Moldavia but this was reclaimed by Russia in 1878. Pop. in 1897 1,933,430. Half of the inhabitants are Rumanians. The remainder comprise Russians and other Slav Jews (more than 170,000) Tartars (Czechs, Armenians and Germans (the last distributed in many agricultural colonies).

Besbrook, a market town of Ireland co. of Armagh 2 miles from Newry.

Bessèges, *bé-sé-jés* a town of southern France department of Gard 34 miles NNW of Nîmes. It has large coal- and iron-mines, smelting furnaces and glass-works. Pop. in 1901 8640.

Bess'emer, a banking city and railroad-centre of Jefferson co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and other railroads, 11 miles SW of Birmingham. It contains extensive blast-furnaces, a large rolling-mill, pipe-works, foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, brick-yards, etc. The city is largely engaged in iron- and coal-mining. Pop. in 1890, 4544. In 1900, 6354.

Bessemer, a banking city, capital of Georgia co., Mich., in an iron-mining district, near Lake Superior 46 miles E. of Ashland, Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. Pop in 1900, 3911

Bessemer, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. about 100

Bessemer City, a post-town of Gaston co. N.C., in Crowder Mountain township and on the Southern R. The banking point is Gastonia. Pop in 1900, 1180

Besseway, bé'sh-é-ná, a village of France, department of Rhône, 13 miles W. of Lyons.

Bessé-sur-Braye, bé'sé'sā brā, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles S. of St.-Calais. Pop. 2000

Bessie, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. on the Frisco System

Bessie, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C.

Bessines, bé'sēn, a town of France in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 400 (communa, 2799)

Bessungen, bé'sōng-gēn, a southern suburb of the city of Darmstadt.

Bessville, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 125 miles S. of St. Louis

Bett, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co. N.Y.

Bett, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 5 miles S. of Slatington. Pop. 200

Bettland, a post-village of Emery co. Va.

Betuki, a town of Java. See BÉZUKI

Béztörce, a town of Transylvania. See BÉZTÖRCE

Béztörcebánya, Hungary. See BÉZTÖRCE

Béztörce-Nászdó, bé'tör'cé ná'sdó, a county of Hungary, in Transylvania. Capital BÉZTÖRCE (Béztörce)

Béztörce, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the coast, 3 miles by rail SSE of Drogheda.

Béztörce, bé'tōr'cé, (anc. *Béztor* from *Béztor* from the same name, near the Bay of Béztörce. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 8944

Béztörce, Bay of, in Spain an inlet of the Atlantic, its branches form the harbors of Ferrol and Corunna.

Béztörce, a town of Lemercare, British Guiana. Pop. about 2200

Béthab'ara, a Moravian village of Forsyth co. N.C. 5 miles from Salem

Béthab'ara, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles E. of Alton. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 47

Béthab'ara, a post-village of Forsyth co. N.C. 5 miles NW of Salem and about 40 miles N. of Salisbury

Béthab'ara, a place in Palestine, on the SE slope of the Mount of Olives 3 miles E. of Jerusalem. The modern hamlet of El Azariyeh is supposed to occupy its site. The inhabitants show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha, of Simon the leper and of Mary Magdalene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock is also pointed out. Of Bethphage, a village formerly a little farther E. no trace exists

Béthab'ara, a mission station of German Southwest Africa, in Great Namaqualand about 120 miles E. by N. of Augra Pöqueha

Béthab'ara, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. 10 miles S. of Carrollton

Béthab'ara, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 77 miles by rail or about 40 miles direct E. of San Francisco

Béthab'ara, a post-township (town) of New Haven co. Conn., about 9 miles NNW of New Haven is bounded on the W. by Naugatuck River. Pop. in 1900, 017

Béthab'ara, a banking post-village of Montrose co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles NW of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900, 873

Béthab'ara, a post-hamlet of Owen co. Ky., 12 miles S. by N. of Owensboro

Béthab'ara, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. 9 miles from Greenwood station

Béthab'ara, a banking city, capital of Harrison co. Mo. on Big Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 60 miles NE of St. Joseph. It has various manufactures etc., and is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 3093

Béthab'ara, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. 4 miles (direct) E. of Lincoln, its banking point. It is the seat of Cotner University. Pop. in 1900, 330

Béthab'ara, a hamlet of Monmouth co. N.J. 7 miles SE of South Amboy

Béthab'ara, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township (town), about 36 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1232

14

Bethany, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, about 10 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. about 140

Bethany, a post-borough of Wayne co. Pa., 3 or 4 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. in 1900, 130

Bethany, Westmoreland co. Pa. See TANNIS

Bethany, a post-village of Brooke co. W. Va. about 15 miles NE of Wheeling and 6 miles E. of the Ohio River. Bethany College was founded here in 1841 by Alexander Campbell. Pop. in 1900, 245

Bethany, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario 24 miles by rail NW of Port Hope. Pop. about 450

Bethany, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200

Bethel, bé'th al (Arab. *Beth al* been) a ruined town of Palestine, 12 miles N. of Jerusalem. It remains consist of many ruined churches and a large reservoir the whole covering three or four acres on a hill-summit

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co. Ala. about 50 miles SW of Selma

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ark.

Bethel, a post-borough of Fairfield co., Conn., in Bethel township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles SE of Danbury. It has extensive manufactures of hats, silks, paper boxes etc. Pop. of the borough in 1900, 2001 of the town 332

Bethel, a post-village of Sussex co. Del., about 5 miles S. of Seaford. Pop. about 400

Bethel, Morgan co. Ill. See CHAPIN

Bethel, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. about 12 miles NE of Richmond

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co. Kan. on the Kansas City and Northwestern R. 10 miles W. of Kansas City

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Bath co. Ky. 12 miles SE of Corbin. Pop. about 100

Bethel, a banking post-village and summer resort of Bethel township (town) Oxford co. Me. on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 70 miles NNW of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. It is surrounded by fine mountain scenery and there are mineral springs in the region. Pop. of the village, about 500, of the town in 1900, 1835

Bethel, a post-township of Branch co. Mich. about 65 miles SE of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1323

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Anoka co. Minn. about 30 miles N. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township in 1900, 017

Bethel, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Mo. on North River 5 miles N. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 225

Bethel, a village of Herkimer co. N.Y. 6 miles S. of Little Falls

Bethel, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. in Bethel township (town) 10 miles from Coebscon station and about 30 miles W. by N. of Newburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2245

Bethel, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C. 14 miles by rail SE of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 457

Bethel, a banking post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, 25 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 850

Bethel, a post-township and village of Berks co. Pa., about 23 miles WNW of Reading. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 1931

Bethel, a township of Delaware co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 630

Bethel, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 844

Bethel, a township of Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2105

Bethel, a borough of Mercer co. Pa., 7 miles by rail SE. of Sharpsburg. Coal is found here. Here is Wheeler post-office. Pop. in 1900, 107

Bethel, a hamlet of Washington co. R.I. is 1/2 mile from Tisbury village.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of York co. S.C. 8 miles N. of Yorkville

Bethel, a post-village of Giles co. Tenn. 45 miles S. of Columbia

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Tex. 20 miles WNW of Palestine

Bethel, a banking post-village of Windsor co. Vt., in Bethel township (town) on White River and on the Central Vermont R. 37 miles E. of Montpelier. It has flour and lumber-mills, tanneries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1811

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. W. Va. 10 miles S. of Princeton

Bethel Academy, a post-station of Fauquier co. Va., 4 miles from Warrenton

Bethel Corners, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 2 1/2 miles from Ira station

Bethel Hill, a post-hamlet of Person co. N C 12 miles from South Boston Va.

Bethel Springs, a banking post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R. at Bethel station 23 miles N of Corinth Miss. It has a cotton gin, planing mill etc. Pop. about 350.

Bethel Station, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N Y on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut R. 43 miles NE of Newburg.

Bethesda, a town of Carmarvonshire, Wales, 4 miles SSE of Bangor. The inhabitants are employed in the neighboring slate-quarries. Pop. in 1901 5281.

Bethesda, a post-village of Independence co. Ark. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Batesville.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md.

Bethesda, a banking post-village of Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. about 300.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa. 2½ miles from McCall's Ferry which is on the Susquehanna River.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Tenn. 8 miles from Thompson's station.

Bethesda, a German mission station in South Australia, about 600 miles N of Adelaide.

Beth Ha'ren, Urran and Lowen (Arab. *Baitur el-Fata*, *hā'toon el-fūkh*, and *Baitur el-Fata*, *hā'toon el-fūkh*) two villages of Palestine, about 10 miles NW of Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir etc., and between the two villages is a pass down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Joshua 2:1-14) and through which has been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

Bethlehem, *bēth-lē-hēm* (Hebrew the house of bread) the modern Beit Lahm, a town of Palestine, memorable as the birthplace (according to Matthew, Luke, and John) of the founder of Christianity. It stands 5½ miles SW of Jerusalem. It is a large, straggling village, with one broad street, at the extremity of which is the partially preserved Church of the Nativity or Church of St. Mary erected over the site (the Grotto of the Nativity) traditionally celebrated as the birthplace of Christ. The architecturally beautiful and interesting ancient edifice is commonly attributed to the Empress Helena, the wife of Constantine. Attached to it are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history and numerous reservoirs and springs to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. Bethlehem figures among the towns of Judah in the early period of Jewish history and was noted as the birthplace of David. The population at present is estimated at about 8000. The inhabitants are nearly all Christians. The country around is extremely fruitful to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name. Elevation 2550 feet.

Bethlehem, a town of the Orange River Colony South Africa, in a district of the same name, 125 miles NE of Bloemfontein. It is a town of the veldt situated at an elevation of 5300 feet, and with a particularly good climate. It is a market-town and the centre of an important agricultural region. Pop. about 600. The district of Bethlehem is very mountainous in the S. merging into the high plateau that stretches to the Vaal River. The soil in the valley of the Caledon and on the slopes of the Witteberg is very fertile, producing much grain. Deposits of ochre and sulphate are worked.

Bethlehem, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn. about 30 miles NW of New Haven. Pop. in 1900 578.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Walton co. Ga. on the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern R. about 23 miles S by R. of Gainesville. Pop. about 300.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Clark co. Ind. on the Ohio River, about 18 miles below Madison.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, 50 miles WSW of Ottumwa.

Bethlehem, a post-town of Henry co. Ky. about 45 miles ENE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 80.

Bethlehem, a post-hamlet of Caroline co. Md. 7 miles from Easton and 2 miles from the Choptank.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Grafton co. N H in Bethlehem township (town) on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles SE. of Littleton its banking point. It is a favorite resort of the White Mountain region and commands a superb view of the somewhat distant main chain. The village, with a resident population of about 1800, is annually visited by 10 000-

15 000 summer guests. Elevation, 1460 feet above the sea. Pop. of the town in 1900 1281.

Bethlehem, a township of Hunterdon co. N J on the Central R. of New Jersey about 12 miles from Easton, Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900 1634.

Bethlehem, a township (town) of Albany co. N Y Pop. in 1900 4226. It is contiguous to the city of Albany. See *BERKSHIRE CANYON*.

Bethlehem, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Northampton co., Pa. is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Lehigh River, 6 miles E of Allentown and 55 miles N of Philadelphia. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading the Lehigh Valley and the Central New Jersey R. The borough was founded by the Christian sect of the Moravians in 1740-41 and has various Moravian schools and seminaries. Bethlehem has silk and knitting mills, white-lead and paint-works etc. It is connected by bridge with South Bethlehem the seat of Lehigh University and of extensive iron and steel plants. See *SOUK BERNARDUS*. Pop. in 1880 6762. In 1900 7293.

Bethlehem, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3090.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Florence co. S C., 22 miles E by S of Sumter.

Bethlehem Center, a post-village of Albany co., N Y in Bethlehem township (town) 6 miles SW of Albany.

Bethnal Green, an eastern district and parliamentary borough (with two divisions) of London co. of Mid. Essex. Here is the Bethnal Green Museum a branch of the South Kensington. Pop. in 1901 129 680.

Bethpage, a post-village of Sumner co. Tenn., 11 miles N of Gallatin.

Bethsaida (*bēth-sā-i-dā* Hebrew fishing place) of Galilee, an ancient town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias) but its site is undetermined.

Bethsaida of Gamulim's, afterwards *Ju'fene*, was on the NE side of the Sea of Galilee, 21 miles S of Pannas. It is now wholly in ruins the site being that of Et-Tell.

Bethshean, Palestine. See *BIZIAZ*.

Beth'sha'mesh (Hebrew house of the sun) an ancient city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed to be at Ain Shems a village 15 miles WSW of Jerusalem where are extensive ancient ruins.

Bethville, *hā'tool* a town and business-centre of the Orange River Colony South Africa, 9½ miles (direct) SSW of Bloemfontein on the railroad to East London. It is 3 miles from the Orange River which is here spanned by a substantial bridge 1480 feet in length. Elevation 4201 feet. Pop. about 875 nearly half of whom are whites (col.) mined in the vicinity. Bethville figured in the Boer war during the early months of 1901. The district of Bethshe is elevated and comparatively well watered.

Béthune, *hā'tin* a strongly fortified town of Franco department of Pas-de-Calais, 50 miles NNW of Arras. It has a fine Gothic church. Pop. in 1901 11 370.

Bethune, a post-village of Kernaw co. S C. Pop. about 150.

Betlebruka, *bā'tē-boo'kā* or *Betsihyika*, a considerable river of Madagascar enters Mozambique Channel (Nambatuka Bay) on its NW coast. About 15 miles from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous islands.

Betsiamiten, *bēt es mēt* or *Bersamis*, *bēt es mēt* a river in Saguenay co., Quebec falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence. At its mouth are great deposits of black iron-sand. The Betsiamites produce very large salmon. See *BENESUE*.

Bettenburg, *bēt-tēm-būn* a village of the Netherlands 5 miles SSW of Luxemburg.

Bettendorf, *bēt-tē-douf* a village of the Netherlands in Luxemburg 3 miles NE of Diekirch.

Bettenhausen, *bēt-tē-hōw-ēn* a village of Prussia in the outskirts of Cassel on the Lowe. Pop. 3000.

Betterton, a post-hamlet and shipping point of Kent co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay 4½ miles from Still Pond station.

Bettiah, *bēt-tes* a town of Ichu, Chumprun district, Bengal, 15 miles NNW of Patna. Pop. about 25 000.

Bettle, a post-village of Upshur co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Bette, a post-hamlet of Conocuech Ala. Pop. about 60.

Betterville, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio on the Toledo Tiffin and Eastern (Pawcett's) R. 8 miles NNW of Tiffin and 33 miles from Toledo.

Bettwa-y-Coed, *bēt-lē-sā* a town and favorite tourist and artist-centre of Wales, in Carmarvonshire, situated at the junction of the Llangy and Conway 17 miles SE. of Bangor. It is celebrated for the picturesque of

its scenery, being in a basin surrounded by luxuriantly wooded heights. It lies within 8 miles of the foot of Snow don, but the mountain is not visible. Pop in 1001 1070

Betty, a post-village of Greene co Miss Pop about 200 The banking point is Mobile, Ala.

Betul, a district and town of India. See BARRUT.

Betwa, bát wá a river of British India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, Bhupal, flows mostly NE and, after a total course of some 350 miles, joins the Jamna, 80 miles SSE of Kalpi

Between, a post-village of Walton co Ga Pop about 150

Betzdorf, bétz dorf a town of Rhenish Prussia in the district of Coblenz. It has railroad-shops, etc. Pop in 1000 4237

Betzwood, a hamlet of Montgomery co. Pa. Its post-office is Port Kennedy

Benchler, a post village of Schoykill co Pa.

Benci, bel é a community of Rhenish Prussia in the district of Cologne. It has various industries. Pop. in 1000 4843

Bentiah, bñ íá, a post-village of Lee co Ala. 15 miles NE of Opelika. Pop 200

Bentah, a post-village of Pueblo co Colo Pop about 200 The banking point is Bentah

Bentah, a post-hamlet of Clayton co Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R 10 miles W of McGregor

Bentah, a post-village of Crawford co Kan on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R 31 miles S by W of Fort Scott.

Bentah, a post-village of Bolivar co Miss. 5 miles from Riverton station

Bentah, Goochland co Va. See BULA

Bentah, a post-village of Crook co Wyo Pop about 75

Bentahville, bñ íá-ví a post-hamlet of Duplin co N C 17 miles from Magnolia.

Bentah, a post-village of Fayette co, W Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop about 500

Bentahchem, bñ íá-xém a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 7 miles NW of Thiel

Bentahsbach, bñ íá-bák a town of Württemberg on the Beutal 10 miles E of Stuttgart. Pop about 1500

Bentah, bñ íá a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles SE of Oppeln near the Polish frontier in the midst of an important mining region. Pop in 1900 51 400

Bentah, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 13 miles WNW of Glogau. Pop in 1900 3164

Bentahval, bñ íá-vál a sea-side resort in the French department of Calvados (Normandy) 19 miles NE of Caen

Bentahvalle, bñ íá-vál a town of France, in Eure, 7 miles W of Pont-Audemer. Pop about 1000 (commune. 2300)

Bevagna, bñ íá-ván yá, a town of Italy 18 miles SE of Perugia. Pop about 3000 (commune. 6000) It is on the site of the ancient Umbrian town of Moviana

Bevagna, a post-village of Sumner co A J 7 miles from Branchville station

Beverdero, or **Bebedero**, bñ íá-dá-ro a lake in the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza between about lat 33° and 34° S. It lies in the course of the Desaguadero receiving the overflow from other waters in the N and in times of high water discharges through the Rio Salado, also known as the Desaguadero into the Colorado (it is a shallow lagoon)

Beverland (bñ íá-vánd) North and South, two islands of the Netherlands province of Zeeland in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided westward by a narrow channel from the island of Walcheren. Estimated aggregate area, 120 sq m. South Beverland, which is now connected with the mainland by railway embankments, is the largest and most fertile, and contains the town of Goes

Bevenzen, bñ íá-vén-sen a town of Prussia, in Hanover 13 miles SSE of Lüneburg. Pop in 1900 1744

Beveren, bñ íá-vér-en or **Bevern**, bñ íá-vér-n a town of Belgium in East Flanders 5 miles W of Antwerp. Pop in 1898 9225

Beverley, bñ íá-vér-íe, a borough of England, co. of York capital of the East Riding 8 miles NNW of Hull. The minister or college church was founded about 700 by the Archbishop of York St. John of Beverley. The present structure the oldest part of which dates from the thirteenth century is remarkable for elegance and extent (334 feet in length) its W front has been considered the finest specimen of the Perpendicular Gothic in England. St. Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very ancient grammar-school. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and tanning. Beverley is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1891 13,183

Beverlee, bñ íá-vér-íe, a village of Belgium province of Limbourg 12 miles NW of Ranselt

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co Ark 13 miles from Alma.

Beverly, a post-village of Adams co Ill about 25 miles ESE of Quincy. Pop of the township in 1900 1061

Beverly, a post-village of Lincoln co Kan 10 miles by rail E. of Lincoln

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Christian co Ky 8 miles from Hopkinsville.

Beverly, a banking city and summer resort of Essex co Mass on the North shore, on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic, and on the Boston and Maine R 18 miles NE of Boston and 2 miles NNE of Salem from which it is separated by an inlet of the sea. Beverly has a good harbor manufactures of shoes and shoe machinery, general machinery, crockery, belting, oil-clothing, etc. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation and the fish-eries. Beverly was numerous vessels engaged in the cod-fishery. The New England Industrial School for Deaf Mutes is located here. Pop in 1000 13 884

Beverly, a city of Burlington co N J on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R 15 miles above Philadelphia. Its banking point is Burlington. It contains numerous residences and cottages of persons who do business in Philadelphia, and has manufactures of woollen goods, bed-spreads, ropes, terra-cotta, etc. Pop in 1890 1967 in 1900 1050. Here in the National Cemetery is a monument to soldiers who were killed in the Civil War

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Anton co N C 5 miles from Wadesboro

Beverly, a banking post-village of Washington co Ohio, on the Muskingum River about 15 miles NW of Marietta. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It is on the Ohio and Lake Kanawha R. Pop in 1890 712

Beverly, a post-town of Randolph co W Va. on Tygart's Valley River about 120 miles ENE of Charleston. Pop in 1000 464

Beverly Farms, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. on the sea-coast and on the Boston and Maine R 20 miles NE of Boston and 5 miles from Salem

Beverly Station, a banking post-village of Platte co Mo on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great Western R 5 miles NE of Leavenworth. It is near the Missouri River

Bevern, a town of Belgium. See BEVEREE

Bevern, bñ íá-vér-n a village of Germany duchy of Brunswick 3 miles NE of Holzminden. Pop in 1900 2183

Bevernaken, bñ íá-vér-nák a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 47 miles SSE of Minden on the Weser. Pop 2206

Beverwijk, or **Beverwyk**, bñ íá-vér-wík a town of the Netherlands province of North Holland 7 miles by rail N of Haarlem. Pop. in 1900 5329

Bever, a post-village of Mahlenberg co Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R 5 miles (direct) SE of Central City. Pop about 300

Bever, bñ íá-vér a banking post-village of Macon co Mo on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 5 miles W of Macon. The coal mines of Bever are among the most valuable in Missouri. Pop in 1900 1808

Bever, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co Ala

Beverlyport, a hamlet of Jasper co Tex on Angelina River near its union with the Neches 9 miles W of Jasper

Beverlyport, a post-village of Madison co Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R 30 miles SW of Des Moines

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co Ohio 16 miles NNW of Cincinnati

Beverly, a village of Lewis co, Ky is on the Ohio River 18 miles below Portsmouth Ohio

Bewdley, bñ íá-vér-íe (originally *Beaulieu*) a borough of England co and 14 miles NNW of Worcester on the Severn. Pop. in 1900 2866

Bewleyville, a post-village of Breckenridge co Ky 18 miles from Muldraugh

Bex, bñ íá, a village of Switzerland canton of Valand, on the Arancón near the right bank of the Rhoe 28 miles SE of Lausanne. It has salt-works and sulphur baths. Fine grapes are produced here and many invalids resort to the place for the grape-cure in the autumn in addition to numerous summer visitors. Elevation 1437 feet. Pop in 1000 4660

Bexar, bñ íá-vér or bñ íá-vér a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 1263 sq m. It is intersected by the Medina River and bounded on the NE by the Cibola River. Capital, San Antonio. Pop. in 1890, 44,360, in 1900 69,422.

Bex'ar, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Ala. 40 miles NE. of Aberdeen, Miss.

Bexhill, a town on the coast of Sussex England, 5 miles SW of Hastings. Pop. in 1901 12,213.

Bexley, a town of Kent, England, on the Cray 5 miles SE. of Woolwich. Pop. in 1901 12,918.

Beyerland, a Dot Island. See BEYERLAND.

Beyersville, a post-village of Williamson co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Beirut, a town of Syria. See BEIRUT.

Bendau, hē-dāu a town of Hungary on the Rācs-Budrog on the Danube 20 miles below Mohács. A canal gives it communication with the Thamos. Pop. in 1900 7,980.

Bener, a post-village of Smith co. Miss. 4 miles SE. of Raleigh.

Benhetak, hē-shōlek a town of Russia, 61 miles NNE of Tver near the Mologa. It has a large annual fair for corn iron silk and other goods. Pop. in 1897 9,000.

Béziers, bā-zē (anc. *Bastarion*) a city of France, in Languedoc capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hérault, on the river Orb near the Canal du Midi 44 miles SW of Montpellier. It has a very ancient church, an aqueduct of Roman origin and the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. The manufactures include woollen yarn silk and woollen fabrics, brandy alcohol and chemicals. In the vicinity is the sea-side resort of Sète. Béziers was an important place in the Roman period and in the Middle Ages. In 1209 it was the scene of a great massacre of the Albigenses. Later it was an important Huguenot centre. Pop. in 1901 40,214. The growth of the town has been very rapid in recent years.

Béziers, hē-zē a commune of France in Seine-et-Oise 4 miles N of Versailles, on the Seine. Pop. 2,500.

Bexuki, or **Bezoeki**, hē-zō'kē, a dependency of Java occupying the whole east end of the island. It is volcanic and mountainous.

Bexuki, or **Bexacki**, a town of Java, capital of a dependency on the Strait of Madura. 80 miles ESE of Surabaya.

Bexwa'da, a town of British India, in Madras on the left bank of the Kistna over which a long railway bridge has recently been constructed, 44 miles NW of Mangalore. It is a rapidly growing commercial centre. Pop. over 20,000.

Bhahna, hā-hā-j' a town of Bengal in Shahabad district, 50 miles SW of Buxar. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhadravara, hā-dā-rā-wā a town of Bengal on the Hugh about 18 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhadrinath, hā-dā-rā-tā a town of British India in Garhwal in a valley of the Himalayas 40 miles N. of Almora, about 10,000 feet above the sea. It is remarkable for a temple which is visited annually by a great number of Hindu pilgrims.

Bhadrinath, a peak of the Himalayas, 1 mile W of the town of Bhadrinath about 23,000 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42' N. lon. 79° 10' E.

B'hang, or **Bagh**, hā-g' or hā-g' a town of Baluchistan at the S. entrance of the Bolan pass 60 miles NW of Chikpur (in Sind).

Bhagalpur, hā-g'āl-poor' a town of British India, capital of the division and of the district of Bhagalpur on the Ganges, 105 miles NW of Murshidabad. Pop. in 1901 73,275. It has remarkable Jain temples and is the seat of a large trade.

Bhagalpur, a division of the province of Behar, Bengal. Area, about 20,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 8,721,484. Capital Bhagalpur.

Bhagirathi, hā-g'ā-rā-tā, two rivers of India. (1) one of the principal head-streams of the Ganges fed by snow fields at an altitude of 14,000 feet in about lat. 31° N. lon. 79° E. (2) an important outlet of the Ganges, flows past Murshidabad and Berhampur and at Muddes takes the name of Hooghly (which see). In its upper course it becomes shallow in the dry season but it is a very important channel of trade.

Bhamo, hā-mō or **Bhamo**, hā-mō a town of Burma, on the Irawadi 40 miles W of the Chinese frontier and 180 miles NNE. of Ava. It is the emporium of the trade between China and Burma, and has been prominent in the projects of the English to establish a trade route by way of the valley of the Irawadi to the rich provinces of Yun nan the entrance to which, however, is barred by lofty mountains. Boats drawing but a few feet of water are towed up the river as far as Bhamo. Pop. about 7,000 composed of Chinese and Shans.

Bhamdara, British India. See BHAMDARA.

Bhangpura, hā-bā-poor'd, a town of British India, in Indore, on the Rewah.

Bharatpur, or **Bharabhat**, hā-rā-hat', a ruined city of British India, 120 miles SW of Allahabad. Here are interesting remains of the Buddhist period.

Bharatpur, British India. See BHARATPUR.

Bhat'gang', Bhat'gang' hā-t'gā-gā or **Bhat'ganpatan'**, a town of Nepal 4 miles SE. of Kathmandu. It is a great resort for Brahmins. Pop. about 30,000 (?)

Bhatnair, hā-t'noor' or **Bhatnair**, hā-t'noor' called also **Bhatnair** and **Bhatnair**, a town of British India, in Bikanir 185 miles WNW of Delhi. It is in a desert country and was once the capital of the Bhatnair people.

Bhatnair, hā-t'noor' or **Bhatnair**, hā-t'noor' a former district of the Punjab British India, now a part of the Hissar district. Its people are largely of the Bhatnair clan. Chief town Surat.

Bhatnagar, British India. See BHATNAGAR.

Bhavaneawara, the ancient name of BHAVANEAWARA.

Bhavani-Kadal, hā-vā-nē-kā-dāl a town of British India, presidency of Madras 58 miles NE. of Coimbatore at the confluence of the Bhavani and Avery Rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Siva.

Bhawantipur, hā-bā-wān-e-poor' a town of India, a few miles SE. of Calcutta.

Bhawapur, or **Bhawwalpur** See BHAWALPUR.

Bhels, hēls, a race of mountaineers of Hindustan inhabiting the mountains of Candahar (Kandahar) and the country along the North-West Frontier of the Punjab to those of the Gajral. They are of a comparatively low grade of civilization are small in stature and have dark complexions. They go almost in a state of nudity and are armed with bows and arrows. They are very brave and warlike, and since the organization of the British Empire by the India government they have abandoned predatory habits and are becoming cultivators of the ground.

Bhe'ra, a town of British India in the Punjab, district of Ferozepore 30 miles N. of Sahiwal on the Jhelum. Pop. about 1,000.

Bhima, hē-mā a river of northern India joins the Krishna 15 miles NW of Mohal. Length 400 miles.

Bhivani, hē-wā-nē a town of India in the Punjab about 50 miles SE. of Hissar. Pop. in 1901 35,500.

Bhuvanagar, hā-bū-wā-nā-gār or **Bhuvanagar**, hā-bū-wā-nā-gār (anc. *Bhuvanagar*) a town of British India in Orissa 16 miles S. of Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures and a tower 180 feet in height. It is mostly in ruins but has a good trade in rice and cloth and is a place of pilgrimage for worshippers of Siva.

Bhojpur, hō-j'pūr a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal 8 miles by rail E. of Buxar. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhopal, hō-pāl a native state of central India, in Malwa. It is situated in the Vindhya Mountains and is watered by the Verulda in the Betwa rivers. The soil is fertile. Area 10,000 sq. m. Capital Bhopal. Pop. in 1901 66,801.

Bhopal, capital of the state of Bhopal about 325 miles SW of Allahabad. Lat. 23° 10' N. lon. 77° 28' E. Pop. in 1901 11,023.

Bhotan, or **Bhutan** See BHUTAN.

Bhowanipur, hō-bū-wā-nē-poor' a village or station of British India 65 miles W of Dinagpur. Here a great annual fair is held from April 7 to April 11 at which 100,000 persons often assemble.

Bhowanagar, or **Bhawanagar**, hā-bū-wā-nā-gār a town of British India capital of the native state of the same name in the peninsula of Kathiawar on the S. of Cambay 60 miles NW of Surat. Pop. about 60,000. The state has an area of about 2,500 sq. m. and a population of about 400,000.

Bhuj, hō-j' a city of British India capital of the Cutch and in a plain near its centre 35 miles N. of the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15' N. lon. 69° 48' E. Pop. about 25,000. Its white buff bricks intermingled with date-graves render it externally picturesque. It has a castellated palace with enamelled domes.

Bhandara, or **Bhandara**, hā-bā-dā-rā a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 20°-22° N. lon. 76°-81° E. It includes a number of little native tributary states. Capital, Bhandara.

Bhandara, or **Bhandara**, a town of British India, capital of the district of Bhandara, 98 miles E. of Nagpur. It is a neat and healthy place. Pop. about 19,000.

Bharatpur, or **Bharatpur**, hā-rā-t'pūr a state of Rajasthan, British India. Area, 1901 sq. m. It is level and fertile. It is governed by a rajah under British supervision. Capital, Bharatpur. Pop. in 1901 625,000 chiefly Jats.

Bharatpur, or **Bharatpur**, written also **Bharatpura**, a city of British India, capital of the state of Bharatpur, 33

miles W of Agra. Lat 27° 12' N lon 77° 32' E. Pop. in 1901, 43,000.

Bhutan, *h hoo tsa* (native name *Aiwa*) an independent state of Asia, in the eastern Himalayas, bounded N by Tibet, E by the lands of various petty independent tribes S by Assam and Bengal and W by Sikkim. It is a region of the grandest forest-clad mountains with deep intervening valleys. The Bhutias (the dominant tribe) are physically a fine race allied in language and blood to the Tibetans but the country is ill governed, and the people everywhere degraded. The inhabitants are Buddhists and have two rulers,—the Dharma Raja, or spiritual chief and the Doh Raja, or temporal ruler,—but the office of neither is hereditary. Chief towns Tassailund and Punekha, the latter being the official capital. Chief exports, woollean gold-dust, horses, salt, silk, and musk. All the crops of temperate climates do well here, and copper, iron and gold are obtained. In 1885 part of Bhutan the fertile region known as the Deera, was annexed by the British. The population is estimated at about 200,000.

Bhovanawar See **BHOVANAWAR**.

Bia, *bee dh* a town of Hungary 10 miles SW of Buda pest. Pop. about 3000.

Biafra (*be-a-fra*) Bight of, an inlet of the Atlantic on the W coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez within lon 0° and 10° E and containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince A, and St. Thomas.

Biala, *be-á-lá* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia on the river Biala, which separates it from Bialitz 43 miles WSW of Cracow. Pop. in 1900 6237.

Biala, a town of Russian Poland government and 37 miles ESE of Miedles. Pop. in 1891 13,123.

Bialla, *be-á-lá* a small town of East Prussia, 63 miles S of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 1916.

Bialy Kamuleo, *be-á-lá* *ka-mu-é* a town of Aust in Hungary in Galicia, about 24 miles ENE of Lemberg. Pop. (commune) about 3050.

Bialystok, *be-á-lá* *stok* or *Bialostok*, *h-yá-lá* *stok* a town of Russia, on the borders of Lithuania and Poland government 14 miles SW of Grodno. It has a fine park, a palace, and many manufactures of woollens and cloth. Pop. in 1897 63,927 more than one-half of whom were Jews.

Biamon, *be-á-lá* a town of British India, in the Dhurt pte. dominant 34 miles W of Agra.

Biancaville, *bi-án-ká-vil-lá* (white villa) a town of Sicily 14 miles NW of Catania on the declivity of Mount Etna. The Biancaville iron mines are made here and in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 12,160.

Bianco, *be-á-lá* a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles SW of Crocco. Pop. about 2000.

Bianco, Cape (*be-á-lá* *White Cape*) on the coast of Sicily Lat 38° 25' N lon 15° 15' E.

Bianco, Cape, on the N coast of Corsica, a little W of Cape Corse. Lat 43° N.

Bianco, Cape, on the coast of Corsica Lat 36° 20' N, lon 20° 10' E.

Bianco, Cape, a headland on the SW coast of Cyprus Lat 34° 20' N lon 27° 41' E.

Biancamano, *bi-án-ká-má-ná*, a village of Italy 8 miles W of Novara. Pop. about 100.

Bianzé, *be-á-lá* *zé* a town of Italy province of Novara 30 miles by rail N of Tortona. Pop. about 2350.

Biar, *be-á-lá* a small town of Spain 30 miles NW of Alconito, with a castle and remains of fortifications.

Biwardstowo, a post village of Lauen co. Tex. 9 miles from Paris.

Beatrax *be-á-lá* a maritime town of France on the Bay of Biscay in Basque-Pyrenees, 5 miles by rail W of Bayonne. Pop. in 1901 12,812. It is a fashionable watering place, and one of the most frequented in France with a magnificent beach and enjoying a mild climate. It is much frequented by the Spanish aristocracy in summer and by the English in winter.

Biasca, *be-á-lá* (*Our Able rock*) a town of Switzerland in the Tyne 9 miles N of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2000.

Bibao, a mountain range in Algeria forming part of the outer (little) Atlas and the southern confines of Little Kabylie. Through it runs the defile or pass of *l'Isle* the *Passes de Fe* or *Imi* Gates.

Bibb a county in the central part of Alabama has an area of 622 sq m. It is intersected by the Cahaba River which entering the county in the N flows through it in a southeasterly direction. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found in this county. Capital Centerville. Pop. in 1890 12,824 in 1900 18,498.

Bibb, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 264 sq m. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is hilly and largely covered with forests. Capital, Macon. Pop. in 1890 40,378 in 1900 50,473.

Bibb, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. Pop. about 175.

Bibbiano, *bi-bi-be-á-lá* a town of Italy in Emilia, province and 10 miles WSW of Reggio. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5,000).

Bibbiana, *bi-bi-be-á-lá* a town of Italy province and 10 miles NNW of Arezzo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7,500).

Bibbville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ala. on the Alabama Great Southern R. 28 miles E of Tuscaloosa.

Biberach, *bee-ber-ák* a town of Württemberg on the Rhine 23 miles SW of Ulm. Pop. in 1900 8404. It has a monument to Wieland, who was born near by. It is a great fruit market.

Biberach, a village of Baden on the Kinzig 10 miles SSE of Offenberg.

Bible Grove, a post-village of Clay co. Ill. 9 miles NE of Lenoirville. Pop. about 200.

Bible Hall, a post-hamlet of Decatur co. Tenn.

Bibbia, a village of Hesse, 9 miles NW of Hepponheim. Pop. about 2500.

Bihoo, a post village of Bayfield co. Wis. Pop. about 125.

Bihac'te, an ancient town of Ghel. Until recently, Aetna was supposed to occupy its site. It is now believed to have been on the summit of Mont Denzay 12 miles W of Antun.

Bibondl, *be-bi-bon-dá* a trading station of the Kamerun German equatorial Africa.

Bic, *bik* or *Bicote-Cécile-de-Bic*, *shít* *shít* *shít* *shít* a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec with a fine harbor on the St. Lawrence and on the international R. 18½ miles below Quebec and 9 miles W of Rimouski. Pop. about 500.

Bic, or *L'Islet au Massacre*, *be-á-lá* *shít* *shít* *shít* *shít* an island on the S shore of the St. Lawrence opposite the village of Bic, Canada. It is 3 miles long by ½ mile broad. It is related that somewhat more than two centuries ago 200 Micmac Indians were murdered here by the Iroquois hence the name *Massacre Island*.

Biccarti, *bik-ká-rá*, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles WSW of Poggia. Pop. about 4500.

Bicester, *bi-á-ká* a town of England and 11 miles NNE of Oxford. Pop. in 1901 3343.

Bicêtre See **GENEVILLE**.

Bickaneer See **BICKANN**.

Bickley, a post-village of Ware co. Ga. 18 miles NW of Waycross its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bickley Hill, a post village of Russell co. Va. on the Clinch River 29 miles NW of Abingdon.

Bicknell, a banking post-village of Kanx on Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles ENE of Vincennes. It has coal mines in the vicinity and brick and tile works. Pop. about 800.

Bicknellville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. about 30 miles E of Ogdensburg.

Biccoca, *bi-á-ká* *be-ká-ká* a village of Lombardy between Milan and Monza, noted for the victory achieved there by the forces of Charles V over the French in 1522.

Bicquetia (*bik-két*) Island, or Little Bic, a small island NE of the Island in Canada, ½ mile long by ¼ mile wide. Near its centre is a light-house.

Bicake, *bich-kéh* a town of Hungary 15 miles W of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 6405.

Bida, *bee-dá* a fortified town of Africa, capital of the province or kingdom of Nyffé (Yaffé or Napé) about lat. 9° N lon 6° E. It is in the territory of Nigeria, and lies about 20 miles N of the Niger River. Pop. variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000.

Bidache, *bee-dásh* a town of France in Basque-Pyrenees, near the Bidouze, 20 miles E of Bayonne. Pop. about 800 (commune, 2,000).

Bidar, *bee-dá* a town of British India in the Nizam a townships, about 5 miles NW of Hyderabad. It is noted for its manufacture of metal ware—*Ridri* were.

Bidasoa, *be-dá-shá*, a small river forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain and enters the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia.

Biddesford, a city and summer resort of York co. Me. on the right bank of the Saco River which separates it from the town of Saco, 6 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles SW of Portland. It has large cotton and woolen mills, machine-shops, saw mills, etc. The river here falls 42 feet and affords abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 14,443 in 1900, 16,145.

Biddesford, a post-village of Prin co. Prince Edward Island, 20 miles by rail NW of Summerside. Pop. about 200.

Biddesford Pool, a post-village and bathing place of York co. Me. on the coast, 6 miles NE of Biddesford.

Biddulph, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 5 miles N of Burton. Pop in 1901 6247

Bideford, a seaport town of England, co. of Devon on the Torridge, a short distance above the estuary of the Taw 5 miles SW of Barnstaple. It has an old stone bridge of 24 arches, manufactures of ropes, sails, collars, and earthenware, tan yards, and docks. About 3½ miles above the bridge the Torrington Canal joins the river. The trade of Bideford was formerly very extensive. Pop in 1901, 8754. Near the town is the watering place Appledore.

Bidwell, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. N Y

Bieber, bee'ber a post-village of Lassen co. Cal

Biebrich, bee'brik a town of Prussia, provinces of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine 3½ miles E of Wiesbaden. Pop with Moebsch in 1908 15,048. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Nassau, whose palace is the finest on the Rhine

Biedenkopf, bee den kopf a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn 24 miles NNW of Gießen. Pop in 1900 2555

Biegel, bee ghe'l a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles from Leubetter

Biehle, be'la, a post-station of Perry co. Mo.

Biel, a town of Switzerland. See **Bienne**.

Bielin, be'la, a town of Bulgaria, on the Yantra, 20 miles SE of Rustova. Pop in 1893, 4767

Bielau, Prussia. See **LANGENBIELAU**

Belaya, be-ä-lä a river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains in the government of Orenburg flows SE then N and NE and joins the hama. Length about 500 miles

Bielefeld, bee'leh feld a walled town of Prussia, West phalia, 26 miles SW of Minden. It is the centre of the Westphalia linen industry and has extensive bleaching grounds, also manufactures of silk velvet bicycles, sewing machines, etc. Vast numbers of Protestant deacons and deaconesses are here engaged in philanthropic work. Pop in 1900 61,444

Bielor, be-ä-lör a town of Russia, government and 64 miles SW of Tula, on the Oka. Pop in 1897 9567

Bielogoray, be-ä-gorä a town of Russian Poland 57 miles SSW of Lublin. Pop in 1937 6226. It is noted for the manufacture of gloves made of horse-hair

Bielogorod, be-ä-gorod (white town) a town of Russia, government and 73 miles S of Kerk on the Donets. It owes its name to a chalk hill in the vicinity. Pop in 1897 21,850

Bielina, a town of Bosnia, in its NE corner about 10 miles from the Sava. Pop. in 1903, 9732, the majority of whom were Mohammedans.

Bielitz, bee'itiz (Bohem Bialke) Pol Bieleke, a town of Austria-Silesia, 18 miles NE of Teschen on the left bank of the Biala River opposite the town of Biels, in Galicia. It has a large trade in fine woollen cloths and cambrics. Pop in 1900 10,900

Bielisla, be-ä-lä, a town of Italy province of Novara, on the Cervo, 38 miles NE of Turin. It is a bishop's see. The chief manufactures are those of woollen stuffs, an industry that has existed here for 1600 years. Pop in 1901 (commune) 18,514

Bielol, be-ä-lol a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NNE of Smolensk. Pop in 1897 9958

Bielo Ozero, be-ä-lä o-zerö (white lake) a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod about lat. 60° 16' lon. 37° 30' E. Length 25 miles breadth 20 miles. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Shkshna River

Bielopol, be-ä-lä-pol a town of Russia, government and 100 miles NW of Kharkov on an affluent of the Seim. Pop in 1897 15,213

Bielostok a town of Russia. See **BIELYSTOK**

Bielovizh (be-ä-lä-vo-zh) Forest, a forest in Lithuania, Russia, in the government of Grodno. Here the aurochs is still found.

Bieloserek, be-ä-lä o-sarök a town of Russia, government and 260 miles ENE of Novgorod on the S shore of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop in 1897 6612

Bieloskowitz, a town of Silesia, in the district of Oppeln. Pop in 1900 7394

Bielshöhle, bee'leh hö'le a cave of the Harz Mountain, Germany near Rübland

Bielak, be-ä-läk a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 25 miles S of Bielystok. Pop in 1897 7461

Bielty, be-ä-lä, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 60 miles NW of Kishinev. Pop in 1897 18,526

Bien-hoa, be-ä-ho'ä (Cochin Chinese for great lake) See **TONT-SAR**

Bien-hoa, a town of Cochin China, 20 miles NE of Saigon to which a canal and telegraph extend

Bienne, be-ä-nä (Der Biel beel) a town of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles NW of Bern near the north extremity of the Lake of Biemne. It consists of a pictu-

resque and irregular old quarter presenting a semi-medieval aspect and of an elegant modern quarter, and is surrounded on every side by gardens and villas. The old castle has been converted into a town-hall. The Schwab Museum contains many interesting relics of the lake-dwellers and Celtic and Roman antiquities. The industries include watch-making, which is extensively carried on cotton-spinning, cigar making, tanning, and dyeing. Bienne is the seat of the West Swiss Technical Institute. Elevation 1465 feet. Pop in 1900 22,100

Bienne, Lake of, a lake of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NW of Bern and 3 miles SE of the Lake of Neuchâtel. Length 10 miles, breadth 1 to 3 miles. Elevation above the sea, 1419 feet, greatest depth, 280 feet. It is traversed by the river Thièle, which joins the Aar 4 miles E of Bienne. Its shores, though pleasing are not of striking beauty and its chief interest arises from its containing the island of St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765, and from the remains of a prehistoric lake-village on its border

Bientina, be-ä-nä-tä a town of Italy 11 miles E of Pisa, near the bed of Lake Bientina (now drained). Pop about 2000

Bienvenida, be-ä-nä-ve-nä, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 48 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop of the commune, about 6000

Bienville, be-ä-vil (Fr. pron be-ä-veel) a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, has an area of 872 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Bistineau and is drained by several affluents of Red River. Capital Arcadia. Pop in 1890, 14,108, in 1900 17,588

Bienville, a post town of Bienville parish La. Pop in 1900 263

Bienville, be-ä-veel a post-village of Lewis co. Quebec, 14 miles from Lewis. Pop about 600

Bier, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Bierum, bee-room a town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 8 miles NNW of Delfzijl. Pop 5000

Biervliet, bee vleet a town of the Netherlands Zealand, 13 miles ENE of Blyss. An inundation in 1871 detached Biervliet from the continent. Pop about 2000

Bica-Bosch, bee boek a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the eastern extension of the branch of the Meuse called the Hollandsch Diep between the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant. It contains numerous islands. This lake was formed Nov. 19-10 1421 by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 villages drowning 100,000 inhabitants. Portions of the submerged land have been reclaimed

Bietigheim, bee-tig-him a town of Württemberg 15 miles NW of Stuttgart. Pop in 1900 4332

Bietigheim, a village of Baden 10 miles by rail SW of Karlsruhe. Pop about 2500

Bièvre, bee-va a town of Belgium province of Hainaut, 26 miles NE of Tournai. Pop (commune) 1000

Bièvre, be-ä-vr a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise on an affluent of the Seine, 6 miles SE of Versailles. Pop 1000

Biezhetak, bi-ä-zhetak, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NNW of Tver. Pop in 1897, 9080

Biferno, be-ä-nä Tiferno, te-ä-nä, or Taver'no (anc. Tifer'no) a river of southern Italy rises in the Apennines flows NE and enters the Adriatic 3 miles SE of Termoli. Length about 50 miles.

Bigu, a district and town of Asia Minor. See **BUNNA**

Bigan, be-gil a pebble in a great plain of Luzon Philippine Islands, province and 3½ miles from Balabon on the San José River tributary to Manila Bay. It has important rice-plantations. Pop 8120

Bigbar, a post-station of Trinity co. Cal

Bighaven, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co. Tenn., 30 miles from Knoxville

Bigharren River, Ky. See **KANAWHA RIVER**

Big Bay Creek, Ill. drains part of Johnson co. runs southeastward through Pope co. and enters the Ohio

Big Bay River or **Creek** rises in Middlesex co. Ontario, and falls into the Chenaal Pearté one of the numerous channels of the river St. Clair. Length about 100 miles

Big Beaver (bee'ver) a post-hamlet of Oakland co. Mich. about 16 miles N of Detroit

Big Beaver, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 1360

Big Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 1488

Big-bee, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Southern R., 59 miles N of Mobile, and on the Tombigbee River opposite Jackson

Bigbee, a post-village of Monroe co. Miss.

Bigbee Valley, a post-village of Nornbee co. Miss 12 miles from Brooksville.

Bigbend, a post-hamlet of Phillips co. Kan 8 miles SW of Phillipsburg.

Bigbeed, a post-hamlet of Avoyelles parish La. 10 miles SE. of Marksville.

Bigbend, a post-station of Venango co. Pa.

Bigbend, a post-station of Calhoun co. W Va.

Bigbeed, a post-hamlet of Wankersha co. Wis on Fox River about 20 miles SW of Milwaukee.

Big Bethel, a locality of York co. Va., about 10 miles NW of Fort Monroe. Here the Federals unsuccessfully attacked the Confederates on June 10 1861.

Big Black River, of Mississippi rises in Choctaw co. and enters the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. It flows through a rich plain which produces large crops of cotton. Length, nearly 260 miles.

Big Black River, of Missouri. See **Black River**.

Big Blue River, an affluent of the Kansas is formed by three branches called the North Middle, and South Forks, which rise in Nebraska. It runs nearly southward, passes into the state of Kansas and enters the Kansas River at Manhattan. Its length including a main branch is about 300 miles.

Big Blue River rises in Johnson co. Kan runs northeastward and enters the Missouri River in Jackson co. Mo., about 7 miles below Kansas City.

Big Boes Lick, in Boone co. Ky a famous salt-lick or spring 12 miles S of Burlington. Many remains of extinct species of animals have been obtained here.

Big Bow Creek, Cedar co. Neb runs northeastward and enters the Missouri River at St. James.

Bigbrook, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y 10 miles N of Utica.

Big Buffalo, a post-station of Harrison co. W Va. 12 miles SW of Clarksburg.

Bigby Fork, a post-station of Itawamba co. Miss on the Tombigbee River.

Bigbyville, a hamlet of Maury co. Tenn 5 miles from Hurricane station.

Big Cabin, a post-station in the Cherokee country, Y T, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 3 miles S of Viola.

Bigcane, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish La. 20 miles N by E of Opelousas.

Big Cedar Creek, of Iowa, flows into Snak River in Henry co.

Big Cedar Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Broad River from the left, near the NW part of Richland co.

Big Chilly, a post-village of Grayson co. Ky on the Illinois Central R. 61 miles S by W of Louisville. Pop. about 350.

Bigcove Tascery, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. 8 miles S of McConnellsburg.

Big Creek, of Greene co. Ala flows into the Black Warrior River.

Big Creek, of Arkansas, runs nearly southward through Lee and Phillips cos and enters the White River in the S part of Monroe co.

Big Creek, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co runs southward and enters Graham's Fork in Jefferson co.

Big Creek, of Kansas, runs eastward through Trago co., intersects Blis co and enters the Smoky Hill River about 8 miles S of Russell. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big Creek, of Missouri rises in Harrison co runs southward and enters Grand River in Harrison co.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Geneva co. Ala. 35 miles SW of Biakely Ga.

Bigcreek, a post-village of Forsyth co. Ga. 33 miles NNE of Atlanta.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ky.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Miss. 21 miles E. of Coffeeville.

Bigcreek, a post-station of Steuben co. N Y.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Saluda co. S C about 60 miles W of Columbia.

Bigent, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Va. 29 miles by rail E. of Big Stone Gap.

Big Cypress, a bayou or creek rises in the NE part of Texas and runs southeastward. It drains portions of Titus, Camp and Upshur cos. and enters Caddo Lake at Jefferson. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Big Cypress, a name indefinitely applied to large cypress tracts in the Everglades region of southwestern Florida and to the forest-growth on the NE shore of Lake Okechobee.

Bigdam, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. about 75.

Big Dry Wood Creek, Mo runs northward in Barton and Vernon cos. and enters the Merimton River about 9 miles W of Nevada.

Big Eau Claire (o'klair') a small river in the NE central part of Wisconsin, enters the Wisconsin River about 8 miles below Waupun.

Big Eau Pteine (o'plain') a river of Marathon co. Wis. enters the Wisconsin River in the S part of that county.

Bigelow, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ban 85 miles by rail W by N of Atchison.

Bigelow, a banking post-village of Nobles co. Minn on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 188 miles SW of St. Paul. It is 1607 feet above the level of the sea and is the highest point between St. Paul and Sioux City. Pop. about 250.

Bigelow, a post-town of Holt co. Mo., on the Tarkio River and on the Kansas City St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. 38 miles NW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 195.

Bigelow, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y.

Bigelow, Meant, on the line between Somerset and Franklin cos. Mo is about 70 miles NNW of Augusta. Elevation, 3680 feet.

Bigfalls, a post-village of Wapaca co. Wis., about 11 miles W of Clintonville. Pop. about 200.

Big Fishing Creek enters the Bald Eagle Creek in Clinton co. Pa. about 4 miles W of Look Haven.

Bigflat, a post-village of Benton co. Ark.

Bigflats, a post-village of Chemung co. N Y in Big flats township (town) on the Chemung River and on the Erie R. 10 miles NW of Elmira. This village has various mills etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1700.

Bigflats, a post-township (town) of Adams co. Wis. 20 miles from Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 550.

Bigfoot, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ind 8 miles from Rochester.

Bigfoot Prairie, a post-village of Mulhobby co. Ill. is on the line between Illinois and Wisconsin 5 miles N of Harvard Junction.

Bigga, one of the Shetland islands in Yell Sound.

Biggar, a small town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles SSE of Lanark.

Bigger, a post-township of Jennings co. Ind. Pop. in 1900 995.

Big Glance Bay, Nova Scotia. See **PORT CHARLOTTE**.

Biggleswade, big gels-wad, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SSE of Bedford on the navigable river level. Pop. in 1901 5120.

Biggs, a banking post-town of Butte co. Cal. in a fine fruit-growing section near the Feather River on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles N of Sacramento. It is the trade-centre of a fruit and agricultural region. Pop. about 900.

Bigga, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles ESE of Havana.

Biggeville, a banking post-village of Henderson co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 194 miles from Chicago and 15 miles ENE of Burlington Iowa. Pop. in 1900 417.

Bigha, he'gh, an administrative district of Asiatic Turkey occupying the NW extremity of Asia Minor bordering on the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. It corresponds approximately to the ancient Troas.

Bigha, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Asia Minor, capital of the district of Bigha, about 95 miles W of Brusa. Pop. about 19 000.

Big Hatchue River See **HATCHIE**.

Highhill, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ky 15 miles SE of Richmond.

Highhill, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex.

Big Hollow, a post-village of Greene co. N Y 17 miles NW of Catskill.

Bighorn, a county in the NW part of Wyoming Area, 12 236 sq m. It is drained by the Bighorn River and its tributaries the Bighorn Mountains are in the E and the Cheyennes are in the W. The resources include stock-raising agriculture, horticulture, minerals etc. Irrigation is generally practised. Capital Basin. Pop. in 1900 4325.

Bighorn, a post village of Sheridan co. Wyo about 9 miles S. of Sheridan. Pop. about 275.

Bighorn Mountains, a range of mountains principally in the N part of Wyoming on the E side of the Bighorn River. They are partly composed of ancient sedimentary rocks with a granitic nucleus. There are a number of summits from 8000 to 12 000 feet above the sea and covered with perpetual snow. The range is nearly 180 miles long and trends in a generally NW and SE direction. The region of the Bighorn was for a long time a natural fastness to the most warlike of the American Indians, the Sioux and in 1868 occurred the famous massacre of the Bighorn—the subjugation of General Custer's company of about 250 men. The site of this disaster is about 10 miles S of Fort Carter.

Big Horn River rises in the Rocky Mountains in the W part of the state of Wyoming. It runs in an SSE direction, lat. 43° N lon. 108° 20' W and this first part of its course is called Wind River. It afterwards pursues a northward course, flanking the Big Horn Mountains and passing through them into Montana, and enters the Yellowstone River about lat. 45° 15' N, lon 107° 24' W. It is the largest affluent of the Yellowstone and is about 500 miles long. It is navigable to Fort Custer at the junction of the Little Big Horn. The region traversed by this river is mostly mountainous.

Big Horn See BORN

Big Horn See BORN

Big Indian, a post-village of Ulster co. N Y in the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster and Delaware R. 36 miles NW of Rondout.

Big Indian (or Balsam) Mountain, a western sub-peak of the Catskill Mountains, near Big Indian station and 4 miles S. of Pine Hill. Height, 3600 feet.

Big Indian Creek, Ind. enters the Ohio River. It is about 10 miles long.

Big Island, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. on James River and on the James River Canal, 19 miles above Lynchburg. Pop about 75.

Big Island, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sheltering the east end of Merigumub Harbor 7 miles E of Pictou.

Big Lake, a lake in the marshy region of the SE. of Missouri and the NE of Arkansas, traversed by Little River.

Big Lake, a banking post-village of Sherburne co. Minn. on Elk River and Big Lake, and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 48 miles NW of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 177.

Big Laurel, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N C. 13 miles N of Marshall. Pop of the township in 1900 615.

Bigler (post-office Williams Grove) a station in Clearfield co., Pa. 9 miles SE of Clearfield.

Biglerville, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. 7 miles by rail V. of Gettysburg and 24 miles from Carlisle. Pop about 300.

Biglick, a post-town of Stanley co. N C. about 30 miles E. of Charlotte. Pop in 1900 122.

Biglick, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Tenn. 18 miles S. of Crossville.

Biglick, Roanoke co. Va. See ROANOKE.

Bigmoores, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co. N Y.

Big Mound, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, about 32 miles VNW of Keokuk. Here is a mound 30 feet high on the prairie.

Bigmound, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop about 300.

Big Muddy River, Ill. is formed by two branches which rise in Jefferson co. It runs southward and south westward, intersects Franklin and Jackson cos. and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Grand Tower.

Bigmoores, bla-yds to, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, 4 miles from Locarno.

Bigneck, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ill. about 22 miles NE. of Quincy.

Big Nemaha, a river of Nebraska. See NEMAHA.

Big Oak Flat, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. about 66 miles E by S of Stockton. Gold is found here. Pop about 400.

Big Opecongo, a lake in the rear of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, about 40 miles long by 20 miles wide.

Bigorre, see GORN an old subdivision of southwestern France, province of Gascony now forming part of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées.

Bigpatch, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis. 5 miles S of Platteville.

Big Pigeon River rises in Haywood co., N C., runs towards the N and NW passes into Tennessee, and enters the French Broad River in Cocke co. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big Pine, a post-village of Inyo co. Cal. in Owens River Valley. The banking point is Independence.

Big Pine Creek, Ind. See PINE CREEK.

Big Pine (or Piney) Creek, Tex. intersects Tynah co., and enters the Neches River at the E extremity of that county.

Big Pine-Tree Creek, of Kershaw co. S C flows into the Wateree, near Camden.

Big Piney, or Piney, a post-township of Pulaski co. Mo. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Big Spring, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio 13 miles SW of Columbus.

Big Plover River, of Wisconsin, runs towards the NE. part of the state and flows into the Wisconsin at Portage.

Bigpond, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. of Elmira, N Y.

Bigpond, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, 23 miles from Sydney.

Bigpool, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Big Prairie, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich. is drained by the Muskegon River. Pop in 1900 304.

Big Prairie, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago R. 13 miles SW of Wooster.

Big Rapids, a banking city capital of Mecosta co. Mich. on the Muskegon River and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 25 miles N of Grand Rapids. It has foundries, machine-shops, mills, furniture-factories, etc. It is an important lumber-market, and has extensive manufactures of lumber shingles, staves, doors, etc. It is the seat of Ferris Institute. Pop in 1890, 5265, in 1900 4586.

Bigreedy, a post-village of Edmondson co. Ky. Pop about 75.

Big River, Mo. drains part of Washington co. runs northward through Jefferson co. and enters the Meramec River about 5 miles S of Eureka station on the Missouri Pacific R. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big River, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis.

Big River Mills, a village of St. Francois co. Mo. on Big River about 60 miles S by W of St. Louis.

Bigrock, a post-hamlet of Kane co. Ill. on the Ill. and Central R. 12 miles W of Chicago. Pop of the town ship in 1900 879.

Bigrock, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, on the Wap-pa-pa-scon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles NNW of Des Moines. Pop 150.

Bigrock, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co. Va. 70 miles from Saltville.

Bigrun, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R. 26 miles W by S of Marietta.

Bigrun, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa. on Mahoning Creek and on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburg R. 15 miles SSW of Dubois. It has grist-mills, tannery etc. Pop in 1900 89.

Big Salmon River, an eastern tributary of the Yukon or Lower River in northwest Canada, discharging in about lat. 61° 50' N.

Big Sandy, a post-hamlet of Choteau co. Mont.

Big Sandy, a post-village of Benton co. Tenn. on Big Sandy River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 147 miles NE of Memphis. Pop about 275.

Big Sandy, a post-village of L'pahr co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 24 miles W of Longview Junction. Pop about 375.

Big Sandy Creek, Colo. enters the Arkansas River in Bent co. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Big Sandy Creek, Ind. falls into the Ohio River in Spencer co.

Big Sandy Creek, Neb. rises in Clay co. and enters the Little Blue River about 12 miles NW of Fairbury. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Ky. See SANDY RIVER.

Big Sandy River, Tenn. enters the Tennessee River in Henry co. where the Louisville and Nashville R. crosses that river. It is about 100 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Wyo. enters Green River about 22 miles N of Bryan. Length about 100 miles.

Big Shanty, a post-village of McKenn co. Pa. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. 19 miles S of Carrollton N Y.

Big Sioux (see) River rises in the NE. part of South Dakota, flows nearly southward through several counties in that state, in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between South Dakota and Iowa, and enters the Missouri River about 2 miles above Sioux City Iowa. It is about 300 miles long. It traverses fertile prairies.

Big Starbar Creek enters the Missouri River from the right in Lafayette co., Mo. 5 miles above Lexington.

Big South Fork of the Cumberland River rises in Morgan co., Tenn. It runs nearly northward into Kentucky and enters the Cumberland River in Pulaski co., Ky. about 8 miles S of Somerset. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Big Spring, a post-village of Boone co. Ind. 9 miles from Zionsville station.

Big Spring, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Kan. about 14 miles W by N of Lawrence.

Big Spring, a post-village of Meade co. Ky. about 40 miles SSW of Louisville. Pop about 300.

Big Spring, a post-village of Washington co. Md. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Bigspring, a hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich. about 14 miles NW of Grand Rapids.

Bigspring, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., 10 miles S by E of Danville.

Bigspring, a post-village of Deuel co. Neb. on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles (direct) E. by S. of Chappell, its banking point.

Bigspring, a post-station of Jackson co. N. C.

Bigspring, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. 3 miles from Newville.

Bigspring, a banking post-village, capital of Howard co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 108 miles W of Abilene. It is a shipping point for cattle, and contains the car-shops, etc. of the Rio Grande division of the Texas and Pacific R. Large salines underlie the town. Pop. in 1900 1168.

Bigspring, a post-village of Adams co. Wis., 9 miles NE of Kilbourn City. Pop. 295.

Bigspring, Crawford co., Ind. See **Massena**.

Bigspring, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Minn., 17 miles WNW of West Point.

Bigspring, a post-village of Logan co. Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Bigstone, a county in the W part of Minnesota, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River. A large part of it is prairie. Capital Ortonville. Pop. in 1890 5723; in 1900 8731.

Bigstone, a post-hamlet of Bigstone co. Minn. 10 miles N of Ortonville.

Bigstone, a banking post-village of Grant co., S. Dak. on Big Stone Lake and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles from Ortonville, Minn. Pop. in 1900 590.

Bigstone Gap, a banking post-town of Wise co. Va., on the Virginia and Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville R. 04 miles NW of Bristol. It has manufactures of iron products, coke, etc. Pop. in 1900 1617.

Bigstone Lake, on the boundary between Grant co. S. Dak. and Bigstone co. Minn. is about 25 miles long by 3 miles wide. It is drained by the Minnesota River.

Big Thompson (Thompson) Creek, Colo., rises in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak runs eastward and enters the Platte 10 miles above Evans.

Bigtimber, a banking post-town capital of Sweet Grass co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R., 81 miles W of Helling. It is a shipping point for wool. Pop. in 1900, about 500.

Big Timber Creek, N. J. enters the Delaware River 6 miles below the city of Camden.

Bigtree, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. on the Erie R., 6 miles S of Buffalo.

Bigtree, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co. Cal. 40 miles ENE of Milton and about 60 miles ENE of Stockton. Altitude, 4000 feet. Here is a famous grove of about 100 enormous trees of the *Sequoia gigantea*, some of which are 30 feet in diameter and over 300 feet high. The giants of the grove are the *Koyatona* State, 325 ft. high and 45 ft. in girth, the *'Mother of the Forest'*, 315 ft. high with a girth of 61 ft. and the *'Father of the Forest'*, measuring 112 ft. in circumference.

Big Trees, a station on the Southern Pacific R., 75 miles S by E of San Francisco. Here is the Santa Cruz grove of giant redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) which contains the *Pathfinder* or *Fremont* tree, in the hollow of which the explorer camped.

Big Trees Station. See **Wawona**.

Big Tunnel, a post-station of Montgomery co. Va. on the Southern R. 80 miles W by S. of Lynchburg.

Big Valley, a post-village of Mills co. Tex., 120 miles NNW of Austin.

Big Vermilion River, Ind. See **Vermilion**.

Big Walnut Creek rises in the north-central part of Ohio and enters the Scioto River about 12 miles S of Columbus.

Bihac. See **Bihac**.

Bihar, British India. See **Bihar**.

Bihar, be-har a county of Hungary bounded E. by Transylvania. Capital, Grosswarden near which is the small town of Bihar.

Bihatch (Serb. *Bihar*) be'hatch a town of Bosnia, on an island in the Unna, 85 miles W of Banialuka. Pop. in 1896, 4339.

Bihé, be-hé a native kingdom of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in the region of the head-waters of the Coanza River about lat. 12° 30' S. Chief settlement is Bihé or Belmonte, with one or two European dwellings and an American mission station.

Bilak, be-lak, a town of Siberia, government and 270 miles S of Tomsk, at the confluence of the Biya and the

Katunya. Pop. in 1897 17,296. It has an important trade.

Bijanagar, or **Bijnagar**, bej'ná-gur' sometimes written **Bijnainagar** and **Bijnagar** (anc. *Yajayaga* *garh*—i. e., 'city of triumph') a deserted city of southern India, presidency of Madras, 30 miles NW of Bellary on the Tumbrida. It is 8 miles in circumference and contains granite temples of Shiva, Krishna, Ganesh, and Rama and other edifices. Bijanagar was founded in 1336 and in the sixteenth century was the capital of an extensive kingdom, which was destroyed and its capital sacked by the Mohammedans in 1564.

Bijapur, be-j'pur, formerly **Vasijapur**, or **Vijayapur**, a city of India, formerly the splendid capital of the Mohammedan kingdom of the same name, but now principally in ruins, 245 miles SE of Bombay, in the Satara district. Its walls, still standing, which once enclosed one of the most populous cities in the East, enclose imposing structures, such as the mausoleum of Mahmud Shah with its massive dome, the mosque known as the *Jumma Masjid* and the fortress with its many towers. The kingdom of Bijapur was at the height of its power in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Pop. about 17,000.

Bijawar, be-jaw-er or **Bejowar**, be-jow-er a native state of British India in Bundelkhand with a capital of the same name, 70 miles SE of Jhansi.

Bijahar, bej-bá-har **Bijbarn**, bej-bá-roo' or **Vijapur**, ve-já-pá-rá a large town of Kashmir 24 miles SE of Srinagar on the Jhelum.

Bijangur, a city of India. See **Bijazagur**.

Bijaur, or **Bijnour**, bi-jaw-er a district of Rohilkhand United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India. Capital **Bijnaur**.

Bijnaur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Bijaur near the Ganges. Lat. 29° 22' N. lon. 77° 40' E. Pop. about 15,000.

Bijon, be-shoo', a post-village of Eldorado co. Cal. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Carson City.

Bijon Basin, a post-station of El Paso co. Colo. in a valley of its own name, 45 miles SE of Denver.

Bijon (or **Bijoux**) Creek, Colo. runs northward and enters the South Fork of the Platte River near Deuel. Length, about 150 miles.

Bijon Halle, a post-village of Deuel co. S. Dak. 30 miles S of Fickman.

Bikaner, bik-á-neer or **Bikaner**, a native state of British India, in Rajpootana. Area about 23,000 sq. m. It is a dmal region, largely covered with sand-dunes, and has no permanent streams, but its salt lakes afford a good revenue, and many sheep, camels, and horses are bred. The people are Jats, Bhattias, and Rajputs governed by a maharajah under British supervision. Capital **Bikaner**. Pop. in 1901, 184,000.

Bikanir, capital of the state of Bikaner about 250 miles W by S of Delhi. Lat. 28° N. lon. 73° 23' E. The surrounding wall is about 1/2 mile in circuit. The city has a citadel several temples, and high buildings but the streets are narrow irregular and dirty. Fine woollen blankets are produced. Pop. in 1901 63,100.

Bilaspur, bee-lá-poor' a town of the Punjab on the Sutly 165 miles NW of Delhi. It is the capital of the native state of Bilaspur called also *halhar*.

Bilaspur, a district of the Central Provinces, British India, forms the N. extremity of the Chhatisgarh plateau. It is generally hilly, and is traversed by the Mahanuddy. Capital **Bilaspur**.

Bilaspur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Bilaspur on the river Uru. Lat. 22° 2' N. lon. 82° 4' E. Pop. about 10,000.

Bilbao, bil-bá-o, a seaport of Spain capital of the province of Biscay on the Nervión, 6 miles from its mouth and 32 miles NNW of Victoria. Lat. 43° 18' N. lon. 2° 55' W. The river separates the old town on the right bank from the modern quarter on the left. Bilbao is picturesquely situated amid encircling mountains, is well built, and has two promenades along the river. It is one of the leading seaports of Spain, and owes its rapidly increasing prosperity mainly to the vast deposits of iron-ore in the vicinity several million tons of which are exported annually principally to England, the imports from which country into Bilbao are also on a large scale. At the mouth of the Nervión are two ports, Portugalete and Las Arenas, both also watering places, which are connected by a remarkable suspension ferry, constructed in 1864. The navigation of the river has recently been greatly improved, so that vessels of considerable draught can approach the city and two breakwaters have been constructed at the mouth of the river. Bilbao has direct steam communication with South and Central America. It has iron-smelting works, foundries, and manufactures of leather

rops, soil-cloth, etc. Mean temperature for the year, 58.7°; for January 47° for August, 71.6°. Bilbeo was founded in 1500 at the end of the fifteenth century it became the seat of the famous *concejo* originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. The place has figured prominently in the Carlist wars. In 1874 the Carlists besieged it for several months and bombarded it, but were finally forced to retire. Pop. of the commune in 1900 33,305.

Bilbilio. See CALATAYUD.

Bildestone, a small town of Suffolk, England, 21 miles NW of Ipswich.

Biddt, 'T, i boat, a small town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles NNW of Leeuwarden.

Bilejik, bi-lye-jik a town of Anstolia, in the vilayet of Brum. Pop. about 10,500.

Bilin, be-lan (Bohem *Bilina* be-lan I. *Belian*) a town of Bohemia, picturesquely situated on the Biele, 3 miles SW of Toplitz. It has a fine castle and noted mineral springs. Upward of 4,000,000 bottles are annually exported from the Sauerbrunnen. Pop. in 1900, 7500.

Biliko, the ancient name of BILLINGHAM.

Bilke, be-l'k a town of Hungary, co. of Barag, 10 miles ESE of Munkacs. Pop. about 2500.

Bilkerbeck, bi-l'ar-bek, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 15 miles WNW of Münster. Pop. about 1000.

Billerica, bi-l'er-ik-a, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass., in Billerica township (town) on the Concord River 19 miles NW of Boston. The town contains the village of North Billerica. Pop. of the town in 1900 2775. The banking point is Lowell.

Billerica Mills, Mass. See NORTH BILLERICA.

Billerica, a town of England co. of Essex, 24 miles ENE of London. Pop. about 1500.

Billett, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ill.

Billinge, a town of Lancashire England, 3 miles from St. Helens. Pop. in 1901 4332.

Billinge, a county in the W and SW part of North Dakota, adjoining Montana. Area, 6146 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Missouri River and its tributaries, and has several batons in the SE part. Cattle-raising and mining are the chief industries. Capital Medora. Pop. in 1900 973.

Billinge, a banking city of Christian co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 19 miles WSW of Spring field. Pop. in 1900 703.

Billinge, a banking city capital of Yellowstone co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 917 miles from St. Paul and 238 miles E. by S. of Helena. Principal industries, wool and cattle- and sheep-raising. Pop. in 1890 336 in 1900, 3221. Billinge is one of the most important interior wool markets of the country.

Billinge, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. 34 miles by rail NE of Newburg.

Billinge, a banking post-town of Rabie co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. about 25 miles NW of Perry. Pop. in 1900 406.

Billingebridge, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 500. Its banking point is Ottawa, 4 miles distant.

Billinge, a post-hamlet of Antigua co. Ala. Pop. 60.

Billingeville, a post-village of Union co. Ind. about 22 miles E. of Richmond.

Billingeville, a post-hamlet of Cooper co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 7 miles S of Boonville.

Biliteu', Biliteu', or Biliteng, bil-teng an island of the Dutch East Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of its central part about 2° 55' S., lon 106° E. Area, estimated at 1800 sq. m. (including numerous minor islets). It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in tin, iron-ore, and valuable timber. Highest point, 3117 feet. The alluvial deposits of tin which occupy nearly the southern limit of the vast stanniferous formation which extends over 20 degrees of latitude, are very important, yielding from 3500 to 5500 tons annually. The island in addition exports trepang, birds' nests, sea-weed, tortoise-shell, and wax. Pop. about 35,000 of whom about 10,000 are Chinese.

Bilition Passage, between the island of Biliton and Borneo, is about 120 miles across, and very dangerous.

Biliona, bee-yon' a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of fine pottery. Pop. about 5500 (commune, 4300).

Bilow, a post-village of Carroll co. Ga. 3 miles W of Carrollton.

Biff Quay, a village of Durham England, on the Tyne, 3 miles from Gateshead. It has smelting and bottling works and ship-yards.

Bille Creek, Iowa, one of the head-branches of Otter Creek, which it enters between Warren and Lyons co.

Billtown, a post-village of King's co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Bilwärdar, bil-wain-dar, an island belonging to the territory of Hamburg, formed by the Elbe and its affluent, the Bille.

Bili Williams River, Ariz. drains part of Mohave co. and runs southward to the boundary between Mohave and Yuma co. It finally flows westward until it enters the Colorado River at Aubrey. Length about 250 miles.

Bilma, bil-mä, a district of the Kuwar valley Sahara, with a town of the same name, about lat. 18° 40' N. lon. 14° E. From salt-pools near it a large supply of excellent salt is obtained, which is distributed throughout the Sudan by caravans of hundreds and thousands of camels. The people are Tibbun.

Biloxi, be-lor'-ee, a banking city and watering-place of Harrison co. Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 80 miles ENE of New Orleans. It has ship-yards and extensive industries in the packing and shipping of cotton, fruits, and vegetables. The first settlement of the French in the region of the Gulf of Mexico was established near this place in 1699. A little more than a decade later they founded the present town of Biloxi, which for some years was the seat of government of the colony of Louisiana. Pop. in 1900 5467.

Bilom, bil-mä (anc. *Bilom*) a small town of India, 183 miles S. of Gwalior in the Betwa.

Bilsem, bi-l'sen, a town of Belgium Limbourg 8 miles SE. of Hasselt, on the Damer. Pop. 3500.

Bilal, bil-lee, a town of Bedouin district, British India. **Bilal'tem,** a town of England co. of Stafford 2 miles SE. of Wolverhampton. It has coal mines iron-smelting works, foundries, and extensive manufactures of metal-ware, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1901 24,034.

Biltmore, a post-town of Buncombe co. N. C. on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 71. Near here, about 2 miles SE of Asheville, is the magnificent park and chateau (constructed in the French baronial style and at a cost of about \$4,000,000) of Biltmore. It is considered to be the finest private residence in the United States. A school of forestry is established at Biltmore.

Bima, be-mä, a seaport town of the island of Sumbawa, on its N. coast, 160 miles E. of the town of Sumbawa. It is the capital of the sultanate of Bima and the residence of a Dutch agent. Chief exports, timber and horses.

Bimbia, bim-bee-i, a river or channel of western Africa, known in its upper course as the Mungo, enters the Bight of Biafra W. of the Kamerun River. On its banks are many populous villages.

Bimial, a group of islands. See BERNI.

Bimlipatam, bin li-pä-tam (anc. *Bimalapudana*) a town of British India, presidency of Madras 17 miles ENE of Vinnapattam, on the Bay of Bengal.

Bimab, be-nä a small town of Persia, in Azerbajan on the Sod Tobat, a tributary of Lake Urmiah 55 miles ESW of Tabriz. Around it are orchards and vineyards.

Bim'bo'in, Bim'bo'in, Ben'nebo'e'in, Bim-neboeie, or Twelve Pine, a mountain range of Ireland in Connacht, co. of Galway 5 miles NE of Ballinacinch. The culminating point is Benboen 2305 feet.

Bisam, bee-yin or **Visam, veen-yin** a pueblo of Laguna province, Luson Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Laguna de Bay has superb forests and very productive rice-plantations. It is 41 miles from Santa Cruz, and has high-roads connecting it with Manila and Cavite.

Binnagongán de Lampon, be-nä-go-nä dā lān pūn a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of La Infanta province, Luson, 46 miles (direct) E. by N of Manila. Communication is difficult. Pop. 7557. Port Lampón is on the NW part of Lamón Bay and is a small but well-sheltered port, commanded by Binnagongán Mountain. It was once the depot of the Spanish galleons and the treasure of Manila.

Binnace, be-nä ko, a town of Italy in Lombardy, 11 miles NW of Pavia. Pop. 2000.

Binbrook, or Hall's Corners, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, 7½ miles S of Stony Creek. Pop. about 200.

Bin'brooke, a village of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles NE of Raseon Market.

Binche, bāsh a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine 16 miles ENE of Mons. Pop. in 1899 11,427.

Bin'chester, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 1½ miles ENE of Bishop-Auckland. It is supposed to represent the Roman *Binnocum*.

Bindrabam, bin drā-bān' or **Bindrabund, bin'drā-būnd'**, written also **Brindabam** (anc. *Brindavana*), a

town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muttra district, on the Jumna, 46 miles N.W. of Agra. It has several sacred pools and caves and temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindu architecture. Pop. about 36,000.

Bimford, a post-hamlet of Griggs co. N. Dak.

Bingarn, a town and township of New South Wales in a rich mineral district, 260 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. of the district, about 2200.

Bingen, bing on a town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Nahe, 17 miles W. of Mainz. There are manufactures of tobacco and leather and fine wines are produced. Near by the Rhine, breaking through a mountain-chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch formerly a dangerous rapid. Above the town towers the mediæval castle of Klopp supposed to be on the site of a fortification constructed by the Roman general Drusus. In the neighborhood are Ridesheim the castle of Ehrenfels, and the chapel of St. Rochus; and on an island in the Rhine is the *Münsterturm* (a. mouse-tower), a structure supposed to date from about the year 1000. On the opposite bank of the Rhine is the Niederwald Denkmal a magnificent monument erected to commemorate the victories of 1870-71. Pop. in 1900 10,570.

Bingen, a post-village of Hempstead co. Ark. Pop. about 70.

Bingham, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 48 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Binghor, a banking post-village of Caddo co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Bingerville, bing-shi-vai a town of west-central Africa, capital since Nov. 1909 of the French Ivory Coast is situated a few miles N.W. of Grand Bassam.

Bingham, bing'am a town of Nottinghamshire Eng. land, 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Pop. about 1500.

Bingham, a county in the SE. part of Idaho, Area, 4314 sq. m. It formerly contained the districts now erected into Bannock and Fremont cos. It is intersected by the Snake River and its tributaries, and contains the Blackfoot, Cariboo and Snake River Mountains. Capital Blackfoot. Pop. in 1900 15,441.

Bingham, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga. Pop. about 75.

Bingham, a post-town of Fayette co. Ill., 8 miles by rail W. of Ramsey. Pop. in 1900 273.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Page co. Iowa.

Bingham, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Somerset co. Me. 52 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. It is on the Somerset R. The banking point is Skowhegan. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 541.

Bingham, a post-village of Leelanaw co. Mich. in Bingham township, on Grand Traverse Bay 9 miles N. by W. of Traverse City. Pop. of the township in 1900 531.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ohio.

Bingham, a township of Potter co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 011.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Marion co. E.C.

Bingham Cañon (kan'yon), a post-village and mining camp of Salt Lake co. Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. 26 miles SW. of Salt Lake City. Its banking point. It is a cañon surrounded by high mountains. Its mines are rich in gold silver lead, and copper. Pop. about 1500.

Bingham Center, a post-station of Potter co. Pa.

Bingham Lake, a post-village of Cottonwood co. Minn. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 57 miles WSW. of Mankato. It is on a beautiful lake. Elevation 1401 feet. Pop. about 400.

Binghamville, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. The banking point is Hudson and the post-office German town.

Binghamtown, or Binnin', a small village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the W. side of Blackhead Bay 2 miles SSW. of Belmullet.

Binghamton, bing'am-ton a post-hamlet of Solano co. Cal. about 23 miles SW. of Sacramento.

Binghamton, a city the capital of Broome co. N.Y. is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna River where it is joined by the Chenango, and is on the Erie, the Lackawanna and the Delaware and Hudson R. 215 miles NW. of New York and 90 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and of the New York State Hospital for the Insane and the Susquehanna Valley and St. Mary's homes for orphan children. The city has a state armory. The leading manufactures are of flour engines, carriages, scales, electric appliances, glass, leather pottery etc. The cigar industry is very important. Pop. in 1880, 17,317. In 1890, 36,006. In 1900 39,547.

Binghamton, a township (town) of Broome co. N.Y. adjoins the city of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Binghamton, a post-town of Shelby co. Tenn. Pop. in 1900 332.

Binghamton, a post-hamlet of Outagamie co. Wis., about 14 miles N. by W. of Appleton.

Binghamville, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. Pop. about 125.

Bingley, a town of England co. of York West Riding, on the Aire, 15 miles WNW. of Leeds. It has numerous woollen, yarn, cotton- and paper manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 18,600.

Binh-dinh, a town of Annam, near the coast, about 275 miles NE. of Saigon.

Binh-thuan, a coast-town of SE. Annam 125 miles NNE. of Saigon.

Binic, bee-neek a seaport town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles NW. of St. Brianc. Pop. about 1000.

Binkley, a post village of Lancaster co. Pa. on Conestoga Creek, 5 miles from Lancaster.

Binnamaley, bean-mā-lā a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lingayen Gulf, Pangasinan province 3 miles from Lingayen. It has active fisheries. Pop. 13,787.

Binnenthal, a valley of the Upper Valais, Switzerland. Its chief village, Binn is 3 miles SE. of Fiesch.

Binn'swater, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. on the Wallkill Valley R. 7 miles SSW. of Kingston. It has extensive hydraulic cement works.

Binnerville, a post-village of Kemper co. Miss.

Binnand, be-nee-de a suburb of Manila (the capital of the Philippines) from which it is separated by the Pasig River. It is a mercantile town and contains various offices of government administration, large tobacco warehouses, etc.

Binscarth, a post-village of Russell co. Manitoba, Canada. Pop. about 100.

Bintang', an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the equator 40 miles SE. of Singapore, belonging to the Dutch. Area 450 sq. m. The products are gambier ginger pepper etc.

Binné a river of Africa. See Bessura.

Biwa, bwa, a fishing village and bathing resort of the Baltic, on the E. side of the island of Rugen.

Bio-Bio, bee-o-bee's the largest river in Chile rises in the Andes, flows generally WNW. and enters the Pacific at Concepcion after a course of 250-300 miles. Steamboats navigate it for 100 miles.

Bio-Bio, a province of Chile in the valley of the river Bio-Bio. Area, 4158 sq. m. Capital Los Angeles. Pop. in 1890, 88,740.

Björneborg, a town of Finland. See Björneborg.

Bint, be-ot a village of France, department of Var 3 miles NW. of Antibes.

Binni, be-ool a town of Belgium province of Namur 8 miles NW. of Dinant. Pop. about 1700.

Bipontium, the Latin for *Everett*.

Bippys, a post-village of Huntington co. Ind. on the Erie R. 8 miles NW. of Huntington. Pop. about 300.

Bir, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Biazuk.

Birbham, beer h-boom (Sanskrit, *Virabham*; "land of heroes") the northernmost district of the Bardwan division Bengal. The capital, Birbham called also Sari is 52 miles SW. of Murshidabad. Pop. of the town, about 10,000. The district is rich in copper.

Birchardville, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 23 miles S. by W. of Binghamton N.Y.

Birch Creek, Alaska, runs from the Birch Creek gold district, S. of the Crater Mountains, around which it passes, flows NW. through the Yukon Flats for about 100 miles, and empties into the Yukon River almost under the Arctic Circle, in lat. 146° 45' W. The Birch Creek gold district includes Mastedon and Mammoth creeks, in the deposits of which elephantine remains are associated with the placer gold.

Birch Harbor, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

Birchington, a seaport of England, co. of Kent, Isle of Thanet, 8 miles WSW. of Margate. In the suburb are many ancient monuments. Pop. of the parish, 2000.

Birchlees, a town on the island of Malta. Pop. about 7500.

Birch Lake, one of a chain of lakes on the line between Minnesota and Canada (Keweenaw district) between Knife and Bois Blanc Lakes.

Birch River, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co. W. Va. 10 miles from Gauley Bridge.

Birchrun, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 18 miles N. of Flint. Pop. of the town ship in 1900 1430. of the village, about 200.

Birchrunville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Chester Springs.

Birchton, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 10 miles by rail NE. of Leamerville. Pop. 100.

Birketree, a banking post-village of Shannan co. Mo., on the Kanawha City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. about 194 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, about 350.

Birkewood, a post-village of Jackson co. Tenn. 13 miles N. of Cleveland.

Bird, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co. N. Y.

Bird, a post-village of Tyler co. W. Va. Pop. about 100.

Bird, Cape, the S. extremity of North Somerset, in the American Arctic Archipelago. Lon. 95° W.

Bird City, a city of Cheyenne co., Kan., about 40 mi. on W. of Colby and 30 miles W. of Atwood. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 88.

Bird-in-Hand, formerly *Enterprise*, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles E. of Lancaster its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Bird Island, a small island off the E. coast of Cape Breton Island. Lat. 46° 23' N. lon. 60° 22' W. On it is a light-house.

Bird Island, one of the smaller islands of the Hawaiian group.

Bird Island, one of the Low (Tumotu) Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the middle of the group.

Bird Island, a banking post-village of Benvenue co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 38 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Bird Island Cove, a large fishing-settlement on the N. side of Trinity Bay Newfoundland, 3 miles from Bonaville.

Bird Islands, West Indies. See *AVES ISLANDS*.

Bird Islands, Africa. See *Cyanea*.

Bird Rocks, a light house station on one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 4° 50' N. lon. 61° 8' W.

Birds, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ill. 7 miles by rail N. of Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Bird's Hall, a post township (town) and village of Allegany co. N. Y., 15 miles NW. of Hornellsville. Pop. in 1900, 634. of the village, about 100.

Birdsboro, byrd-bür röh, a banking post-borough of Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading the Pennsylvania and the Wilmington and Northern Rr. 9 miles SE. of Reading. It has iron and steel industries, boiler-works, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2364.

Birdsbridge, a post-station of Will co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 6 miles SW. of Joliet.

Birds-eye, a post-town of Dubois co. Ind. 15 miles by rail E. of Hamiltonburg. Pop. in 1900, 44.

Birds Landing, a post-hamlet of Solano co. on Montezuma Slough, Cal. 17 miles SE. of Fairfield.

Birdsmead, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Va. 10 miles from Eastville.

Birdsong Creek, in the W. part of Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River from the left, in Benton co.

Bird's Point, a post-village of Mississippi co. Mo., on the Mississippi River opposite Cairo, Ill. and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the St. Louis and Southwestern Rr. 230 miles by rail and 310 miles by water below St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Birds Run, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles N. of Cambridge.

Birdston, or **Birdstown**, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex. 13 miles NE. of Wortham.

Birdview, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash. 25 miles E. by N. of La Conner.

Birdsville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the Ohio River 20 miles above Paducah.

Birdsville, a post-station of Cooke co., Tenn. 6 miles from Newport.

Birville, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 36 miles W. by N. of Dallas.

Bir-jik, ber-jik or Bir (and *Bir'tha*) a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, village of Aleppo, on the Euphrates, 115 miles NE. of Antioch. It has a citadel on a steep rock. Pop. variously estimated at from 2000 to 10,000. The Arabic name *Bir* signifies a well.

Bir as-Saba, Palestine. See *Bazana*.

Biritch, be-re-notch a town of Russia, on the Sonma-Tikhaya, government and 76 miles SEW. of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897, 13,194.

Birland, beer-land a town of Persia, in Khorassan 150 miles S. of Meshed. Pop. about 15,000.

Birkdale, a town of Lancashire, England, 1 mile S. of Southport. Pop. in 1901, 14,197.

Birkenshaw, bir'-ken-shaw (Bohem. *Brewers Horn*) a town of Bohemia, circle of Prague. Pop. about 5400.

Birkenhead, bir'-ken-heit a principality of Germany belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that

state, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Emsland Promontory, 194 sq. m. Capital, Birkenhead. The surface is mountainous and well wooded. Principal river, the Naha, an affluent of the Rhine. The cutting and polishing of agate constitute a great industry the chief seats of which are Oberstein and Idar. Pop. in 1900, 45,409.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Birkenfeld near the Naha, 25 miles ESE. of Treves. Pop. 2300.

Birkenhead, a seaport and parliamentary borough of England co. of Chester on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles NNW. of Chester. It has wholly risen up since the erection of ship-building docks in 1824 on Wallasey pool, immediately on its NW. side. In 1844 a series of magnificent docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, and these have been from time to time very greatly extended. The quays represent a water frontage of about 16 miles. A railway tunnel under the Mersey connects the town with Liverpool, of which it is virtually a part. Birkenhead has large shipyards, and the other industries include the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, the casting of iron etc. Pop. in 1901, 110,915.

Birkenhead, a town of England, in Yorkshire 4 miles by rail SE. of Bradford. Pop. about 2000.

Birket el-Hadji, bir ket el had jee or the lake of pilgrims, a small lake 16 miles NE. of Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither and separate on their return.

Birket el-Marrat See *MARRAT*.

Birket-Kerem, bir ket kè-ron, Lake or KERNER or more generally (but erroneously) *Birket el-Kerem*, Lake of THE HORN a lake of Egypt, in the Fayum, is 34 miles long and 6½ miles in greatest breadth. It is shallow (13 feet in average depth) and brackish and without outlet. Its surface is 130 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. It abounds in fish. There seems to be no longer doubt that the lake is a relic or last trace of the ancient Lake Moeris, whose waters occupied the greater part of the basin of the Fayum and stood 70 feet above the level of the sea.

Birket-Lut, the Arabic name of the *DEAN SEA*.

Birkett, a hamlet of Washington co., Mich.

Birk-Fell, a mountain of England co. of Cumberland on the E. side of Ulswater 5 miles N. of Ambleside.

Birkhall, a royal seat of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles from Ballater.

Birkmer, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles from East St. Louis.

Birks City, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky. on Green River, 10 miles W. of Owensboro.

Birley, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kan. 12 miles E. of Cottonwood station.

Birymah See *BURMA*.

Birmensdorf, bër-mens-dorf a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau.

Birmingham, bir'-ming-um, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England and a civic county 78 miles SE. of Liverpool and 103 miles NW. of London. The town on the River, occupies the E. declivity of three hills. In its centre is a handsome quarter containing the grammar-school of Edward VI., St. Philip's and Christ Church Queen's College, Birmingham and Midland Institute, central free library (with 150,000 volumes) theatre, and other edifices. The superb town hall in the Corinthian style, occupies a commanding site. It is built of Angleson marble, and has a bell 146 feet in length 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height. Its fine organ contains 4400 pipes. The free grammar-school founded in 1552 and rebuilt in 1834, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice. Queen's College, incorporated by royal charter in 1843 and gratuitously endowed, is in connection with the University of London and attached to it are a medical school and Queen's Hospital. St. Martin's Church in the Ball ring, dates from the thirteenth century. Other buildings and institutions are the Council House (completed in 1878) art gallery and museum the new grand theatre, cathedral of St. Chad, Masonic hall, municipal technical school (built in 1896), etc. The Birmingham University, formerly Mason College, has faculties of art, sciences, medicine, engineering and commerce, with laboratories, a school of drawing etc. It was built in 1875-80 and is attended by 600-640 students. Birmingham has nine public parks, of which the largest are Cannon Hill, West End and Victoria, and Aston, the last named containing Aston Hall. The industries of Birmingham are various and most important, and give employment to about 100,000 work-people. The city is one of the chief centres of the world for the manufacture of brass, iron and general metallic-wares (hardware, cutlery). The manufacture of guns and rifles

gives employment to about 16 000. The celebrated steel-works of Gilchrist & Sons are located here. Other manufactures are those of railroad-cars, iron roofs, girders, machinery, gold silver, plated, bronze, enamel, and japanned wares, papier-maché goods, toys, jewelry electro-plated wares, buttons, glass tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. Among the manufacturing establishments (in the suburb of Edgewood which also contains a light-house plant) is the steam-engine factory with which the name of the inventor Watt is associated and which still bears the name of Soho, though removed from its original site. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the towns of the north of England, and the condition of its artisans is in favorable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. Birmingham is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The immense coal and iron-beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded are the main source of its manufacturing prosperity which has also been greatly aided by canals communicating with the Thames Severn Mersey Trent, and Humber and more recently by railways. Its great industrial importance dates only from the seventeenth century. Birmingham a municipal borough since 1838 and city since 1888 returns 7 members to Parliament. Pop in 1871 243,787 in 1891 429,171 in 1901 522,264

Birmingham, a city capital of Jefferson co Ala on the Central R. of Georgia, the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham and other railroads, 95 miles WNW of Montgomery. It contains a number of prominent public buildings the St. Vincent Hospital (completed in 1900) and several parks. Its industries are largely associated with coal and iron mining which is being extensively prosecuted in the surrounding districts. Iron Mountain 6 miles distant, contains almost inexhaustible deposits of hematite. Three-fourths of the Alabama iron-ore is obtained from the Birmingham district. The city has numerous blast-furnaces rolling mills, steel-works railroad machine-shops, etc. It is the trade-centre for a large agricultural region and has extensive cotton and cotton seed oil interests. Pop in 1860 7666 in 1890 25,178 in 1900 38,415

Birmingham, New Haven co Conn. See DENVY

Birmingham, a post-village of Milton co, Ga. 7 miles SE of Canton. Pop about 100

Birmingham, a post-village of Schuyler co Ill on La Moine River 6 miles SE of Plymouth station. Top of the township in 1900 894

Birmingham, a post-hamlet of Miami co Ind 13 miles by rail N of Peru.

Birmingham, a banking post-town of Van Buren co Iowa, on the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines R. 50 miles W of Burlington. Pop in 1900 622

Birmingham, a post-village of Marshall co Ky on the W bank of the Tennessee River about 30 miles SE of Paducah. Pop in 1900 291

Birmingham, a banking post-village of Oakland co Mich on a branch of the Rouge River and on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles WNW of Detroit. It has various manufactures of iron. Pop in 1900 1170

Birmingham, a post-village of Lee co Miss. Pop about 80

Birmingham, a city of Clay co Mo at the junction of several railroads, 80 miles NE of Kansas City. Pop in 1900, 217

Birmingham, a post-village and summer resort of Burlington co N J on the N branch of Rancocas Creek 5 miles E of Mount Holly its banking point

Birmingham, a post-village of Erie co Ohio on the Vermilion River 7 miles from Lake Erie and 38 miles WSW of Cleveland. Pop about 300

Birmingham, a former borough of Allegheny co Pa. on the left bank of the Monongahela River now forming a part of Pittsburgh

Birmingham, a township of Chester co Pa. Pop. in 1900 464

Birmingham, a township of Delaware co Pa. Pop in 1900 739. It contains Chadds Ford

Birmingham, a post-borough of Huntingdon co Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. and on the side of a mountain 17 miles NE of Altoona. Pop in 1900 240

Birmingham Falls. See AUGUSTA CHAMK

Birnam, a hill of Scotland, co. and 12 miles NW of Perth and 12 miles WNW of Dunblane. It was anciently inclosed in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has immortalized in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnamwood, a banking post-village of Shawano co, Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 45 miles WNW of Shawano. It has saw, planing, and shingle-mills, etc. Pop in 1900, 473

Birnamwood, birnam'wood (Pol. Affixed, m-s-d)

24-kod) a town of Prussia, 44 miles WNW of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop in 1900 2666

Birney, a post-village of Bradford co Pa.

Bir'ni, or Old Bir'ni, a large and ancient town of central Africa, Bornu, on the Yea, 70 miles W of Kuka. Pop estimated at 10 000. It covers a space of several square miles is enclosed by remains of substantial walls and in the days of its splendor is said to have contained a population of 200 000. It has been succeeded by Kuka as the capital of the kingdom of Bornu. New Bir'ni is a walled town of Bornu 20 miles S of Kuka

Birr, best, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S of Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768

Birr, a town of Ireland. See PARSONSTOWN

Birsa, birsa'ah, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern

Birshi, bir'shi, a town of Russia, in the government of Korne. Pop about 5000

Birsk, birsk, a town of Russia, on the Bielaya, 60 miles NW of Ufa. Pop in 1897 8803

Birs Mirad. See BANYON

Bir'stal, a town of England, co. of York West Riding 4 miles by rail SW of Leeds. Its principal manufactures are those of woollens. Pop in 1900 6566

Bir'stall, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tax 30 miles from Brooklyn

Birtle, a banking post-town of Shoal co. Manitoba, Canada, on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. Pop about 400

Biscaccia, bis-ak'ak (anc. *Romula* or *Romula*) a town of Italy province and 30 miles ENE of Avellino. It is a bishop's see. Pop (commune) in 1901 7439

Biscagnone, bis-ak'kwo-ne a town of Sicily 27 miles S of Palermo. Pop in 1901 6008

Bisagno, bis-ai'yo a small river which enters the Mediterranean at Genoa

Bisainagar, a town of India. See BHOJPUR

Bisailpur, a town of British India. See BHOJPUR

Bisano, bis-ai'no an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the NE extremity of Celebes

Bisayas, bis-ai'as, or Visayas, a Spanish name for all the Philippine Islands between Luzon and Mindanao

Bis'bee, a banking and mining post-town of Cochise co Ariz on the Arizona and Southern R. 90 miles SE of Tucson. It has extensive copper mining and smelting industries. Pop about 7000

Bisbee, a banking post-town of Towson co V Dak on the Great Northern R. 13 miles NW by N of Cando. Pop in 1900 about 100

Biscarra, a town of Algeria. See BUNIA

Biscay (Sp *Vasco*, with ki formerly *Niscaya*) one of the three Basque provinces of northern Spain bounded N by the Bay of Biscay S by the provinces of Alava and Burgos, E by Guipúzcoa, and W by Biscay. Area, 856 sq m. Pop in 1897 200 000. It lies in great part on the thickly wooded slopes of the Cantabrian range. It is rich in mineral wealth. Immense quantities of iron-ore are shipped to England and other countries. Capital, Bilbao.

Biscay, a post-hamlet of McLeod co Minn

Biscay, Bay of (Fr *Golfe de Gascogne* golf deb gask'oh) and *Aguetas* *de S'vans* and *Gatien* *Océanus*) a bay of the Atlantic, extending from Libant (Quebec) island, on the W coast of France, to Cape Ortegal, on the W coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde and Adour. Its principal ports, situated directly on the bay or on tidal estuaries of outflowing rivers, are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France. San Sebastián, Bilbao, Santander and Ujón in Spain. Chief islands Belle-Ile, Ré and Oléron on the coast of France. Its N and S coasts are bold and rocky but on the E from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour the coast is composed of sand-dunes and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The lagoon-depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W of France to 200 fathoms on the N of Spain. The outer portions of the basin attain a depth of 12,000-18 000 feet. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by NW winds and by a current which sets in from the Atlantic, and, sweeping around the northern coast of Spain runs N and NW along the western coast of France and enters St. George's Channel. The tides of the Bay of Biscay are among the highest known the waters rising in some places to upward of 40 feet

Biscayne (bis-kain) Bay, near the southern extremity of Florida, opens into the Atlantic Ocean

Biscaglia, bis-ai'ya a resort town of Italy on the Adriatic, 21 miles WNW of Bari. It has old churches and fine palaces and villas. Pop. in 1901, 30 685

Bischheim, *bish-hime*, a town of Alsace, 2 miles N of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 7747

Bischhofack, *bish-oh-lak*, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 15 miles NE of Lailbach

Bischhofsburg, *bish-oh-börs*, a town of East Prussia, on the Dümmer 60 miles SSE of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 4250

Bischofsheim vor der Rhön, *bish-oh-hime* für den Rhein a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 40 miles NE of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 1280

Bischofstein, *bish-oh-stine*, a town of East Prussia, 46 miles SSE of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 3150

Bischofswarden, *bish-oh-wän-dä*, a town of the king dom of Saxony 20 miles ENE of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 6600

Bischofswarder, *bish-oh-wär-dä*, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia 25 miles SE of Marienwarder. Pop. 2000

Bischofzell, *bish-oh-tell* (i.e. bishop's cell) a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau on the Sitter near the Thur 11 miles SSE of Constance. Pop. 2500

Bischoffsoltz, *bish-oh-soltz* (Bohem. *Horska-Tyn*) town of Bohemia, 26 miles SW of Pilsen. It has a Gothic castle and park. Pop. about 2700

Bischweiler, *bish-tri-ler*, a town of Alsace, on the Moder 14 miles N of Strasbourg. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloths. A great hop-market is held here in the autumn. Pop. in 1900 7875

Biscoe, a post-village of Montgomery co. NC on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R. Pop. about 200

Biscoe Islands, a group of small islands in the Antarctic region, lying W of Graham Land under the Antarctic Circle.

Biscotti, *be-shi-tee*, a town of Italy province and 14 miles SE of Terni. Pop. 1000

Biscottina, *be-shi-tee-na*, or *Possentina*, *päs-sen-ti-na*, an inlet in Lake Bolsena, Italy

Biskra, *bish-kä*, a town of Morocco, 11 miles SW of Hadouch. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 3000

Biskra, a town of Africa. See *Bismara*

Bishampur, *bish-ah-poor*, *Bish'ampers'*, or *Bia'ampur* (and *Vishampur*) a town of the Bankura district, Bengal 77 miles WNW of Calcutta. It has many mosques and temples, with extensive remains of antiquity. A large silk manufacture and the carving of stone cups and plates are carried on. Pop. about 18,000

Bishop, a banking post-town of Inyo co. Cal. in a fine fruit-growing region at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, on the Carson and Colorado R. about 40 miles N of Independence. Pop. about 600

Bishop, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 7 miles by rail S. of Athens. Pop. 175

Bishop, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ill. 11 miles by rail NE of Havana.

Bishop and Clerk, a group of islands in the Pacific, SW of New Zealand.

Bishop and Clerks (Islands), a group of rocky islands in St. George's Channel off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, 5 miles W of St. David's.

Bishop-Auckland, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SW of Durham. Near by is the palace of the bishop of Durham with a fine park. Pop. in 1901, 11,999

Bishop Hill, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 4 miles NW of Galva. Pop. in 1900 345

Bishops Castle, a borough of England, in Shropshire, 18 miles by rail SW of Shrewsbury. The town contains the remains of a castle of the bishops of Hereford. Pop. 1400

Bishops Crossing, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 26 miles from Sherbrooke. Pop. about 150

Bishops Head, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Cambridge.

Bishops Mills, a post-village of Greenville co., Ontario, 5 miles from Oxford. Pop. 175

Bishop Stortford, a town of England, co. and 11 miles ENE of Hertford. Pop. in 1901, 7143.

Bishop Street, a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y., 8 miles from Adams station.

Bishops Waltham, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 18 miles SSE of Winchester

Bishopton, a parish of England, on the southern outskirts of York. The palace here has been the residence of the archbishop of York since the destruction of Caxton Castle in the parliamentary war

Bishopville, a post-village of Worcester co. Md., on an inlet of the sea called St. Martin's River 2 miles from Solbyville station, Del. Pop. in 1900, 243. Pwch and rock-fish are shipped here.

Bishopville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 28 miles S. of Zanesville.

Bishopville, a banking post-town of Sumter co., S.C., 46 miles ENE of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Bishop Wearmouth. See *Swansea*

Bisignano, *be-sen-yä-ne* (and *Besit'no*) a town of Italy province and 14 miles N of Cosenza. It has a castle and a cathedral. The place has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, the last time in 1887. Pop. in 1901, 4064.

Biskra, *bish-kä*, or *Biskara*, *Biscara*, *bish-kä*, a town, or association of villages, and oasis of Algeria, Sahara, 175 miles SE of Algiers and 117 miles SEW of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail. It lies almost directly S of El-Kantara, beyond the final spur of the Atlas Mountains, and on one of the main caravan routes of the Sahara. The oasis of Biskra contains about 180,000 date-palms, banana groves of olives and other Mediterranean plants. Its genial winter climate has made the town a fairly popular winter-resort, and several hotels have been erected for the accommodation of tourists and invaders. The summer heat is intense, the mercury frequently rising to 128° in the shade. Mean temperature for the year 69.5° F; for January 52° for July 90°. The rainfall is very limited, but there are exceptional violent rain and hail storms. Elevation, about 410 feet. Biskra (Fort Saint-Germain) is the most important military post of France in the Sahara, and contains a population of about 8500. Old Biskra, lying southward and inhabited by Arabs, Berbers, and negroes, has a population of 70,000. In the vicinity are deposits of salt and numerous sulphur springs. Lat. of Biskra, 34° 47' N. Lon. 5° 43' E.

Biskrapita, a village of Prussia, 30 miles NE of Ratibor. Pop. about 7000. It has extensive coal mines. Near by is the village of Bornigwerk, with large iron works.

Bisley, a town of England, co. of Gloucester 3 miles ENE of Stroud. Pop. of parish, about 5000

Bisley, a village of England, in Surrey 7 miles NNW of Guildford. The British National Rifle Association has its annual meeting here.

Bialig, *be-shi-lee*, a bay and pueblo of the E coast of Mindanao, Philippines Islands, in Surigao province. Bialig Bay is open to the NE. Masahuro Island lies at the entrance. It receives several streams. Bialig town is at the head of the bay, at the mouth of the Bialig River. Pop. in 1903, 2108.

Bismarck, *bish-mark*, a post-hamlet of Hot Springs co. Ark., 17 miles N of W of Arkadelphia.

Bismarck, a post-village of Vermillion co. Ill. 10 miles by rail N of Danville. Pop. about 200

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, 60 miles NW of Des Moines.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Eaton co. Mich. 25 miles W of Lansing.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Miss., near Pearl River about 15 miles S of Monticello.

Bismarck, a city and railroad junction of St. Francis co. Mo. 75 miles S by W of St. Louis. It has mines of lead (galena). Pop. in 1900, 708.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Cuming co., Neb. on the Bismarck River 12 miles NW of Omaha.

Bismarck, a banking city, the capital of North Dakota and the seat of justice of Bismarck is situated on the Missouri River where it is crossed by the Northern Pacific R. 445 miles WNW of St. Paul. The Bismarck Washington and Great Falls R. also passes here. The city has several federal institutions, a state capital penitentiary and various mills and machine-shops, etc. and is the supplying point for an extensive territory for army posts and Indian agencies. It is the head-quarters for navigation on the Upper Missouri. Elevation, 1690 feet. Pop. in 1890, 2185 in 1900 3319

Bismarck, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio, about 12 miles SW of Norwalk.

Bismarck, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 2 miles W of Cornwall.

Bismarck Archipelago, a German colony in the Pacific Ocean formed in 1884 by the consolidation of the New Britain Archipelago with several adjacent groups of islands. The chief islands, which lie eastward of New Guinea, are Neupommern (formerly New Britain), Neumacklenburg (formerly New Ireland), Neustanburg (formerly Duke of York Islands) Neuhannover the Admiralty Islands, and the so-called French Islands. Area, about 18,200 sq. m. They are heavily wooded and mainly of volcanic origin, some of the summits (in Neumacklenburg) rising to 7000 feet. Neupommern especially the region of the Gaselle Peninsula, is particularly active volcanically. The islands export copra and coconut fibre; considerable cotton is grown. The natives (Papuan) who are cannibals, are good agriculturists. The chief stations are on Ranche Bay, in the NE. part of Neupommern.

here is Herbertshöhe, a station of the New Guinea Company under whose administration the islands are placed. On an island in the same bay is Matsipi with a naval coaling-station, plantations, and a mission. Pop about 200,000.

Bismarckburg, a station of Togoland, German equatorial Africa, about 130 miles NNW of Togo.

Bismarck, Cape, a promontory on the N coast of Greenland. Lat $78^{\circ} 48' N$.

Bismarck, Cape, a promontory of Boreas Land, near the NE extremity of Nova Zembla.

Bismarck Mountains, a NW-SE range in the eastern part of German New Guinea, with peaks Otto Herbert, and William. Some of the summits appear to attain elevations of 15,000-16,000 feet, but none are perpetually snow-capped.

Bismark, a town of Prussian Saxony, 37 miles N of Magdeburg. Pop 2000.

Bison, a post-village of Rush co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R.

Bison Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat. $39^{\circ} 14' 15' N$ lon $105^{\circ} 29' 50' W$, has an altitude of 12,426 feet.

Bissagos (bis-ah-gohs) or Bijauja Islands, off the W coast of Africa, opposite the mouth of the Zaire and Grande rivers, consist of 10 large and numerous small islands, between lat. $10^{\circ} 2' N$ and $11^{\circ} 25' N$ and lon 15° and $17^{\circ} W$ with many fine ports. They are mostly claimed by Portugal. The largest of the islands is Grango. The Bissagos are very unhealthy and are densely peopled by a savage negro race. The chief products are rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

Bissão, bis-ah-wah' or Bessão, bis-ah-wah' an island and Portuguese settlement off the W coast of Africa, opposite the delta of the Zaire River. Lat. of the fort, $11^{\circ} 51' N$ lon $15^{\circ} 37' W$. This island was the great strong hold of the Portuguese slave-trade. It has considerable trade in hides, rice, wax and Gambia produce.

Biswell, a post-village of Washington co. Md. Its banking point is Hagerstown.

Biswell, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, 4 miles SE of Chagrin Falls, its banking point.

Bistagno, bis-tah-yo, a town of Italy, 21 miles SW of Alessandria. Pop about 1000.

Bistraman, bis-tin-u a lake, situated near the NW extremity of Louisiana, forms the boundary between Decatur and Bienville parishes, and extends N and S about 30 miles, following the bendings with a mean breadth of about 2 miles. The Dorchest Bayou enters the lake at the N extremity and a short outlet connects it with Red River on the S. Steamboats navigate its whole extent.

Bistrata (Hun. Bistricene, bist-ric-ah) a town of Hungary in Transylvania, in Saxonyland on the Bistrica, an affluent of the Brancov 50 miles NE of Klausenberg. It is the capital of the co. of Bistricene-Nasod. Its old fortification have been replaced by promenades. At the close of the Middle Ages Bistrata was a considerable entrepot of commerce. Pop in 1000 12,531.

Bistrice, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moldavia, district of Holochna. It has a fine castle. Pop about 4000.

Bistritza, bis-trit-ah, a river of Bukovina and Moldavia, an affluent of the Sereth. Length about 130 miles. It is called the Golden Bistritza, from its auriferous sands.

Bisuli, bis-see-lee' (anc. Fieschi) a town of British India, in the Punjab on the Ravi, 95 miles NE of Lahore. It has a vast palace, resembling a European feudal mansion.

Bisunung'gor, or Bisul-un-gat, a town of India in Gujarat, 130 miles NNW of Baroda. Pop. about 20,000.

Bisnampur, or Bisnampur, bee-sil-poor' a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 25 miles E. by S. of Bareilly. Pop about 10,000.

Bisburg, bit-bis-ah a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NW of Treves. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop about 3000.

Biteley, a post-village of Newry co. Mich.

Bitetto, be-tet-to, a town of Italy, 18 miles S. of Bari. Pop about 8000.

Bitur, bee-theor' a town of India, 13 miles NW of Camptore, on the Ganges. Pop about 5000.

Bitun'ia, an ancient country in the NW of Asia Minor bounded N by the Black Sea and W by the Sea of Marmora. In 1208 it was conquered by the Turks. Ancient capitals, Nicomedia and Nicusa.

Bitlis, bit-lis' or **Beilis**, a town of Turkish Armenia, capital of the vilayet of Bitlis, 63 miles W of Van, near Lake Van and over 5000 feet above the sea-level. It is irregularly built, and its stone houses give it the appearance of a European town. It has numerous mosques and squares of dancing dervishes. Its cotton cloth are celebrated for their bright-red dye. Pop about 25,000.

Bitolia, a town of Turkey. See **MONASTIR**.
Bitonto, be-ton-to (anc. *Bituntum*) a town of Italy 10 miles WSW of Bari. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral and old walls. Excellent wine and oil are produced in the vicinity. It was an important place in the Middle Ages. Pop in 1001 27,811.

Bitritto, be-trit-to, a town of Italy 8 miles WSW of Bari. It has commerce in wine. Pop about 4000.

Bitseh, bitch a town of Alsace-Lorraine, in a pass of the Vosges, 18 miles ESE. of Saargemund. The old fort, occupying an isolated rock in the middle of the town about 250 feet high, was made an almost impregnable stronghold by the French. In the war of 1870-71 it was besieged and bombarded but held out against the Germans till the end of the struggle. Pop in 1800 5540.

Bitsehweiler, bitch-41-ly a village of Alsace 18 miles NNE of Belfort. Pop about 2000.

Bitter Creek, Wyo. rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters Green River about 1 mile from Green River station of the Union Pacific R. Coal or lignite abounds near this creek.

Bittercreek, a post-station of Sweetwater co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 212 miles W of Laramie.

Bitterfeld, but spr. 1811 a manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony on the left bank of the Mulde, 18 miles NE of Halle. It was founded by a colony of Flemings in the twelfth century. Pop in 1700, 11,830.

Bitter Lakes, two basins, known respectively as the Great and Small Bitter Lakes, on the Isthmus of Suez, are traversed by the Suez Canal and together afford 23 miles of the canal's course. The smaller lake is 5 miles N of Suez, and the larger is between the small lake and Lake Timmah. When the canal was not these lakes were nearly dry.

Bitter Root Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, extending along the boundary between Idaho and Montana from lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$ nearly to $48^{\circ} N$. Some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet. Gold is found near these mountains, which are mostly composed of granite or granite rocks.

Bitter Root River, Mont. rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs northward, drains part of Missoula co. and unites with the Hell Gate River about 5 miles below Missoula. The stream formed by this junction is variously called Bitter Root or Missoula, and is a branch of Clarke's River. The upper part of the Bitter Root is sometimes called St. Mary's River.

Bittersville, a post-village of York co. Pa. It has important cigar industries. Pop about 300. The banking point is Red Lion.

Bitter Water, a post-hamlet of San Benito co. Cal.

Bitto, bit-lee, a village of the island of Sardinia 68 miles SE of Sassari.

Bittinger, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. Pop about 100.

Bitur a town of British India. See **BIRMA**.

Bitumen, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa. It has bitumen industries. Pop about 400. The banking point is Remov.

Bituntum, the ancient name of **BITONTO**.

Bituriges, the ancient name of **BISTRICIA**.

Biturites, the ancient name of **BISTRICIA**.

Bitvaive, a post-village of Wisconsin on eastern peninsula of Maryland, on the Nantuxco River 17 miles SW of Salisbury.

Bivalvo, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. on the New Jersey Central R. 17 miles (direct) SE of Bridgeton. Its banking point. It has extensive oyster-industry. Pop about 800.

Biveri, be-ve-ree, Bivere, be-ve-ah, or Leutini, lat. $40^{\circ} 00' N$ lon $17^{\circ} 00' E$ Sicily 17 miles WNW of Augusta. In winter it is about 19 miles in circuit, but a great part of it is in summer a pestiferous marsh. It affords much fish.

Bivins, a post-village of Cass co. Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R.

Bivio, a village of Switzerland. See **STALLA**.

Bivona, be-vo-nah (anc. *Epyro arum* and *Vi-bo*) a town of Sicily 21 miles NNW of Girgenti. Pop about 6000.

Bizwa, a lake, the largest in Japan 5 miles from Kyoto. It is about 40 miles in length, and traversed by the Yodo River. It is navigated by numerous pleasure steamers and is a favorite resort.

Bizwa-bik, a banking post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. on the Duluth, Missabe and Northern and the Du Suth and Iron Range R. 80 miles N by W of Duluth. It has iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop in 1800 1299.

Bixby, a post-village of Steele co. Minn. 5 miles by rail NW of Blooming Prairie.

Biya'ia, or Biakhia, a town of Egypt, in the province of Ghazibah about 25 miles NW of Mansurah. Pop. in 1897 10,005.

Blize, bees, a village of France, in Aude, 11 miles NW of Narbonne.

Bizerta, *bi-ah-ah*, or *Bennert*, *bi-ah-ah*, the most northern town of Africa, a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean and at the mouth of a lagoon, 36 miles NW of Tunis. It has a magnificent land-locked harbor with a depth of water of upward of 26 feet, and opening into the mole-protected sea by means of an artificial channel or canal about 26 feet deep. Bizerta is an important naval station of France, and with its arsenal and strong fortifications is rendered a position of marked strategic significance. Its lagoon has important fisheries. Bizerta is near the site of the ancient Hippo Zarytus (*Diarrhytus*). Pop 8000 mainly Arabs.

Björneborg, or **Björneborg**, *be-ah-ngh-bong*, a town of Finland, on the Kumo, at its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles NNW of Åbo. Pop in 1897 11 600. It is well built, and has some ship-building and an export trade in timber pitch, tar and fish.

Blackhawk, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa., 10 miles NE of Cochranton.

Blackband, a post-station of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Marietta R. 7 miles S of Dover.

Black Bayou (*hi co*) a small stream of Terra Roana parish, La. communicates through Atchafalaya Bayou with the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable by small steamers from the gulf to Tigerville.

Black Bayou, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La. 28 miles NNW of Shreveport.

Blackbear, a post-station and gold-mining camp of Shavron co. Cal., 140 miles NNE of Redding.

Blackberry, a post-village of Kane co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 44 miles W of Chicago. Pop. of the township in 1900 1420.

Blackberry, a post-station of Itasca co. Minn.

Blackberry, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Va. 7 miles NW of Martinsville.

Blackbird, a post-village of Newcastle on Del. and a station 1 mile distant on the Delaware R. 10 miles N of Dover. Pop about 350.

Blackbird, a post-village of Putnam co. Mo. Pop about 75.

Blackbird, a post-hamlet of Holt co. Neb. 13 miles N of O'Neill.

Blackbrook, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y. in Blackbrook township (town) 22 miles SW of Plattsburg. The town is intersected by the Saranac River and has mines of iron-ore. The surface is mountainous. Pop of the town in 1900 1933.

Blackburn, a town and parliamentary and county borough of England, in Lancashire, 21 miles NNW of Manchester. It has some handsome modern public buildings, and in its ownership of public utilities holds a place among the most progressive British municipalities. It is one of the chief seats of cotton manufacture in the world. Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning jenny resided here. Among the educational institutions is a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 127 624.

Blackburn, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La.

Blackburn, a post-village of Jones co. Miss. 8 miles by rail SW of Millsville, its banking point.

Blackburn, a banking post-town of Saline co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 10 miles W of Marshall. Pop. in 1900 458.

Blackburn, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Okla. 10 miles SNE of Pawnee. Pop about 500.

Blackburn, Mount, in the SE. part of Alaska, E. of the Copper River. The altitude probably does not exceed 13,000 feet.

Black Canes, a name of the Grand Gorge of the Gunnison River in southwestern Colorado. It is about 15 miles long, and famed for its striking scenery.

Black Cape, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop about 200.

Black Country, a name applied to the mining and manufacturing district on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, between Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

Black Creek, of Mississippi rises in Marion co. and, flowing SE. enters the Pascagoula River near the centre of Jackson co. Length, nearly 120 miles.

Black Creek, a small stream of Allegany co., N.Y. enters the Susquehanna River 4 miles N by W of Angelica.

Black Creek, of Johnston co., N.C. flows into the Neuse a few miles below Smithfield.

Black Creek, S.C., rises in Chesterfield co. and enters the Great Pee Dee River about 15 miles E. of Darlington. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., 8 miles SE. of Sylvan. Pop. 100.

Blackcreek, a post-hamlet of Grant parish, La., 18 miles SE of Montgomery.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., about 64 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop about 200.

Blackcreek, a post-town of Wilson co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line R. 15 miles N of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 128 of the township, 2010.

Blackcreek, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 2352. It has mines of coal.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Outagamie co. Wis., in Blackcreek township (town) on the Green Bay and Western R. 23 miles W of the town of Green Bay. Pop of the town in 1900 1482 of the village, about 400.

Black Creek, Parth co. Ontario. See **SHAWVILLE**.

Black Creek, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario on Niagara River 7 miles by rail NW of Fort Erie.

Black Diamond (formerly New York), a banking post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on Suisun Bay, 8 miles from Antioch and about 40 miles NE of San Francisco. It is at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. It is a shipping point for coal and has salmon-canneries, etc. Pop. about 900.

Black Diamond, a post-village of King co. Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. 31 miles SE. of Seattle. It has mines of coal. Pop about 1700.

Black Dome, one of the summits of the Catskill Mountains N.Y. overlooking the valley of Tannersville. Height, 3990 feet.

Black Dome, a mountain of North Carolina. See **MITCHELL'S PEAK**.

Black Down, the name of a range of heights of Bagland, on the borders of Somerset and Devonshire. Also the name of the highest summit of the Mendip Hills, in Somerset (about 1070 feet) and of a ridge in Dorsetshire (about 640 feet).

Black Duck, a village of Beltrami co. Minn.

Black Earth, a post village of Dane co., Wis. in Black Earth township (town), on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles W of Madison. Pop of the town in 1900 738.

Blackfoot Indians, a tribe of aboriginals now living in Montana and British America. They comprise the sub-tribes of Blackfoot, Piegan, Small River, Blackfoot proper and others are very generally Roman Catholics and are now friendly to the whites. There are about 2000 Blackfoot in the United States and a somewhat larger number in Canada. The Blackfoot Sioux are of Dakota stock and entirely distinct from the above.

Blackfoot, a banking post-town of Idaho and the capital of Bingham co. on the Oregon Short Line, 158 miles N of Ogden, Utah. It is the seat of the state insane asylum. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming and mining region. Pop about 1000.

Blackfoot, a village of Deerledge co. Mont about 32 miles NW of Helena. Gold is found here.

Blackfoot Creek, of Bingham co. Idaho, runs northward and enters the Snake River on Lewis Fork about lat. 45° 8' N. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Blackfoot River, Mont. rises in Deerledge co. in the Rocky Mountains. It unites with the Hell Gate River in Minnesota about 7 miles above the town of Minnesota.

Blackford, a county in the ENE part of Indiana, has an area of 167 sq. mi. It is drained by the Salamonie River. Natural gas is obtained in this county. Capital Hartford City. Pop. in 1890 10 461. In 1900, 17 213.

Blackford, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Ind.

Blackford, a post-town of Webster co. Ky., in Clay district. Pop. in 1900 243.

Black Forest (*Ger Schwarzwald*, *ehsant's-ahk*) a mountain-region of southwestern Germany in Baden and the W of Württemberg, between lat 47° 30' and 49° 30' N and lon 7° 40' and 9° E separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. The region is one of beautiful and varied landscapes, of prosperous inhabitants, and of manifold attractions for the tourist. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, which clothe the mountain-heights to about 5300 feet. The valley of the Kinzig divides the region into the Lower (northern) Black Forest and the Upper (southern) Black Forest, the former having for its highest elevation the Horngründe, 3825 ft. In the southern tract the highest points are the Feldberg 4900 ft the loftiest summit of western Germany, Hornsgründe, 4666 ft.; Belchen, 4640 ft., and the Bärhald, 4530 ft. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, and other rivers rise in this region. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in rearing live-stock, trading in timber ("Schäfer"), and manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. **SCHWARZWALD** (Black

Forest is one of the four orders of the kingdom of *Wurtemberg*. Capital, Reutlingen.

Black Fork, Ohio, a branch of the Mohican River, unites with the Clear Fork to the S part of Ashland co.

Black Fork of Green River rises in the Utah Mountains, in the SW part of Wyoming. It enters the Green River about 8 miles S. of the Union Pacific R. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Blackgap, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. about 150.

Black Hammer, a post-township of Houston co. Miss. about 30 miles S. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Blackhawk, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 678 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which divides it into two nearly equal sections, and is partly drained by the Wapamicon. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. in 1890, 24,216. In 1900, 33,399.

Blackhawk, a mining post-town of Gilpin co. Colo. is situated on the Snowy or Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, and on the Colorado and Southern R. 36 miles W by N of Denver. It has important mining and smelting-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1200. The banking point is Central City. In its vicinity is James Peak 15,233 feet high.

Blackhawk, a post-village of Concordia parish, La. on the Mississippi River 45 miles above Bayou Sara.

Blackhawk, a post-town of Carroll co. Miss. 20 miles W of Vicksburg. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Blackhawk, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa. about 33 miles WNW of Pittsburgh.

Blackhawk, a post-village of Meade co. S. Dak. in the Black Hills on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 33 miles SE of Deadwood. Pop. about 150.

Blackhawk, a post-hamlet of Sauk co. Wis. about 33 miles WNW of Madison.

Blackhawk Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River in Blackhawk co. about 1 mile above Waterloo.

Black Head, a cape in England, co. of Cornwall E. of Lizard Point. Lat. 50° 7' N lon 0° 7' W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland in Ulster co. of Antrim, N of the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat 54° 48' N lon 5° 42' W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, S end of Galway Bay. Lat 53° 6' N lon 9° 15' W.

Black Head, a cape of Scotland, co. of Wigton 6 miles WNW of Stranraer.

Black Head Peak, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S part of the state. Altitude, 12,614 feet above sea-level.

Blackheath, an open common (covering 267 acres) in England, co. of Kent, 6 miles SE of St. Paul's, London and mostly in the parish of Greenwich and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas and rows of houses, and on it is Mordeu College for decayed merchants in the Levant trade. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street. It is a favorite place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis. It was formerly much frequented by highwaymen.

Black Hills, a group of mountains in the SW part of South Dakota and the NE part of Wyoming covering an area in the aggregate of about 9000 sq. m. Harney Peak the highest of this group has an altitude of 7316 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with extensive forests of pine and other coniferous trees. The mountain mass is of a domed construction due to the elevation of a central or nuclear core of granite, which has lifted the overlying sedimentary (Carboniferous-Cretaceous) rocks. There are now largely eroded and appear in ridges or hog-backs flowing down from the granitic base. Gold, lead, and other minerals are found in this tract, the first, as a low-grade and easily worked ore, appearing in some of the richest deposits of the country. This region is well wooded and well watered produces excellent natural pasture, and is well adapted to the dairy business.

Blackhorse, a post-hamlet of Hartford co. Md. about 23 miles N of Baltimore.

Blackhorse, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 45 miles W of Philadelphia.

Blackinton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Boome River 3 miles W of North Adams, its banking point.

Black Island, one of the sea-islands of Malotob Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Twillingate.

Black Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Blackjack, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Blackjack, a village of Douglas co. Kan. about 16 miles SSW of Lawrence.

Black Jack, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. **Blackjack Springs**, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex. 10 miles from Schulenburg.

Black Lake, of Natchitoches parish, La., is formed by a bayou of its own name and discharges its waters through Saline Bayou.

Black Lake, N. Y. is in the W part of St. Lawrence co., about 7 miles S of Ogdensburg. It is about 20 miles long. Indian River enters the S end of the lake, the shores of which are low. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which runs from the N end into the Oswegatchie River.

Black Lake, a post-village of Magalloway co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. Pop. about 300.

Black Lake Bayou, La. drains parts of Claiborne and Bienville parishes, runs southward, and enters Black Lake in Natchitoches parish.

Blackland, a post-village of Rockwall co. Tex. 5 miles SE of Rockwall.

Blacklands, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick 10 miles by rail from Dalhousie.

Blackley, a parish of England co. of Lancaster 3 miles NNE of Manchester.

Blacklick, or Smithville, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles ENE of Columbus.

Blacklick, a township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1022.

Blacklick, a township of Indiana co. 1s. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Black Lick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conemaugh in Indiana co.

Blacklick Station, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles S of Indiana borough.

Black Log Mountain, Pa. extends from the Juniata River southwestward along the SE boundary of Millin co., separating it from Juniata co.

Blackmar, a post-station of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 12 miles SE of East Saginaw.

Blackmontion, a post-station of Carroll co. Miss. 16 miles from Vicksburg.

Blackmore, Mount, a volcanic peak in Gallatin co. Mont. has an altitude of 10,126 feet above sea-level. Lat. 45° 20' N.

Black Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains about 33 miles NW of Canon City. Altitude, about 11,600 feet.

Black Mountain, a post-town of Hancock co. N. C. in Black Mountain township. Pop. in 1900, 200 of the township, 1464.

Black Mountain, a mountain region of western North Carolina, a part of the Older Appalachian system of geographers and containing the loftiest summits of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The region is geologically a complex one, and the individual ridges and mountain masses appear to be implanted upon a plateau-surface of considerable elevation. It is beautifully forested and is noted for its grand and picturesque scenery.

The loftiest elevation is Black Dome, Mitchell's Peak, or Mount Mitchell 6707 (6711) feet. Other summits are Balsam Cone, 6571 ft. Beary Bear 6661 ft. Black Brother 6510 ft. Mount Buckley 6599 ft. Cattan's Peak 6511 ft. Clammy Peak, 6234 ft. Deer Mountain 6233 ft. and Mount Gibbs, 6591 ft. The region has recently become a favorite resort with tourists, and the ascent of Mount Mitchell 18 miles to the east of Asheville, is frequently made from Black Mountain station.

Blackness, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow on the Firth of Forth 14 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Its old castle is now an ammunition depot.

Blackoak, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Ind.

Blackout, Goodhue co. Minn. See *See Run Wing*.

Blackout, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Mo., 16 miles from Breckenridge.

Blackout, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex. 24 miles from Mineola.

Blackpoint, a post-village of Restigouche co. New Brunswick. Its banking point is Campbellton.

Blackpool, a flourishing watering-place of England, in Lancashire, on the Irish Sea 18 miles by rail W of Preston.

It has a fine promenade, electric trams, winter garden, theatre, an Eiffel tower 500 feet in height, aquarium, and good public buildings, and is one of the most frequented sea-side resorts in Europe. Pop. in 1801, 1604. In 1881, 14,779. In 1891, 23,846. In 1901, 47,348.

Black River, Mich. rises in Sanilac co. runs southward and southwestward, and enters the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron. It is nearly 30 miles long.

Black River, Mo. enters La Mine River in Cooper co., about 19 miles W of Boonville. It is nearly 100 miles long. Two affluents, called Dan's Fork and Salt Fork, enter it from the N.

Black (or Big Black) River, rises in the SE part of Missouri and runs nearly southward to Poplar Bluff. After it has passed into Arkansas its general direction is southward. It enters the White River, of which it is the largest affluent, at Jacksonport, Ark. Its whole length is nearly 400 miles, of which about a third is navigable by small steamboats.

Black River, N.Y. rises near the line between Hampton and Herkimer cos. It enters Lake Ontario about 8 miles below Watertown. It is nearly 300 mi. long. At Lyons Falls in Lewis co. this river falls 63 feet, below which entrance it is navigable 40 miles to Carthage. Boats can pass from this river to the Erie Canal through the Black River Canal which extends from Rome to Lyons Falls.

Black River, N.C. enters the South River on the east border of Bladen co.

Black River, Ohio, enters Lake Erie about 12 miles below Elyria, which is on the bank of this stream.

Black River, S.C. enters the Waccamaw River about 3 mi. S of Georgetown. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Black River, a small stream of Orleans co. Vt. enters Lake Memphremagog. Vermont has another small Black River which drains the S. part of Windsor co. and enters the Connecticut River.

Black River, Wla. rises in Taylor co. and enters the Mississippi River 15 miles above La Crosse. It is about 200 mi. long.

Black River, a river of southern Jamaica, after a tortuous southward course of 23 miles enters Black River Bay in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth at Black River a port of entry lat. 18° N.

Black River, of Charlevoix co. Quebec, enters the St. Lawrence opposite Haro Island, 20 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay.

Black River, a river of Quebec, enters the Ottawa from the N. after a course of 100 miles. It runs through a heavy wooded country.

Blackriver, a post-borough and lumber-shipping point of Alcona co. Mich. on Lake Huron, 34 miles by rail N of La Crosse. Pop. about 700.

Black River, a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 11 miles W of Carthage. It contains various mills, etc. having abundant water-power. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Black River, a post-village of Antioch co. Nova Scotia, 60 mi. S.E. of New Glasgow.

Black River, a post-village of St. John co. New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 17 miles from St. John.

Black River Falls, a banking city the capital of Jackson co. Wla. is on the Black River and on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 127 mi. N.W. of Madison. There are a number of saw and flour-mills in the vicinity. It has a foundry and machine-shops, brewery and manufacturers of such and bladders, agricultural implements, starch, fire-brick, patent-medicine, etc. and is extensively engaged in the cultivation of strawberries and blueberries. Pop. in 1900, 2261 in 1900, 1938.

Black River Station, or St.-Agapit-de-Beau-Rivage, *saint agapit de beau rivage*, a post-village of Lotbinière co. Quebec, 21 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec.

Black Rock, Ireland. See DUBLIN.

Blackrock, a banking post-town of Lawrence co. Ark. on Black River, 35 miles by rail N.W. of Jonesboro. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Blackrock, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky.

Blackrock, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md. about 24 mi. N by W of Baltimore.

Blackrock, a former village of Erie co. N.Y., on the Niagara River where it issues from Lake Erie, 2 miles N of Buffalo. It is now a part of Buffalo.

Blackrock, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa. near the Schuylkill River, 14 miles from Phoenixville.

Blackrock, a post-village of York co. Pa., near the Maryland line.

Blackrod, a town and parish of Lancashire, England, 24 miles from Wigan. It has cotton and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 3575.

Blackrun, a post-station of Muskingum co. Ohio.

Blackts, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Woodland.

Blackts and Whites, Va. See BLACKSTONE.

Blacktsburg, a banking post-town of Churches co., S.C. on the South Carolina and Georgia Extension R., 26 miles N.W. of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 1265.

Blacktsburg, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Va., 8 miles from Christiansburg and about 75 miles WSW of Lynchburg. Here is the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Black or Euxine (ak'da) Sea (anc. *Pon-tus-Euxinus* Turk. *Kara Denizi*, *hi'dra deniz*) a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, between lat. 40° 40' and 46° 45' N and lon. 27° 50' and 41° 50' E. Extreme length about 715 miles; greatest breadth 380 miles. Area, approximately 170,000 sq. m. Its drainage area has been estimated to be about 950,000 sq. m. It is surrounded by Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the Strait of Yenikale with the Sea of Anzov on the N., and by the Bosphorus with the Sea of Marmara on the SW. Its farther communication is with the Mediterranean, westward through the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E. and S.W., but flat on the N. and W. Its depth is prodigious, being at its maximum 7360 feet, and with a close approximation to this over a large part of its central area. The deeper waters are seemingly immobile, and perhaps even stagnant, rendering them unfit for animal life. Only the upper zone of about 150 fathoms appears to have a vertical circulation. There is a constant surface-flow out through the Bosphorus, which is compensated for by a deeper inwardly setting stream. The water has on the average only one-half the salinity of the ocean, the density ranging from 1.012 to 1.017—a condition due to the vast quantity of fresh water that is thrown into the basin by the large infowing streams. The sea has numerous ports, but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit between the Crimea and the mainland of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few elsewhere. The chief affluents are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the Sea of Anzov and the Strait of Yenikale), and the Kuban in Europe, and the Kizil-Irmak and Sakarya in Asia. The Black Sea has no perceptible tide. It is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas, but its navigation is so far from being dangerous, as was formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It is generally almost entirely free of ice. The waters formerly stood at a considerably higher level than they do to-day but recent explorations have failed to establish any relation existing between this high level and the elevated beach-lines of the Aralo-Caspian basin. The basin of the Black Sea, like that of the Mediterranean, appears to have been brought about through comparatively recent subsidence or crustal breakage.

Black Sea Territory See TURKISH DOMAINS.

Blackts Ferry, a post-village of Monroe co. Ky. Pop. about 75.

Blackts Gap, or **Blackgap**, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Pa.

Blacktshear, a banking post-town, capital of Pierce co. Ga. about 2 miles N of the Satilla River, on the Savannah, Florida and Western R. 86 miles SW of Savannah. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil and commercial fertilizers, turpentine-distilleries, saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Blacktsed Bay, an extensive inlet on the coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

Black Springs, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark. 45 miles from Arkadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Blackts Station, a post-hamlet of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. about 26 miles NW of Sacramento.

Blacktsware, a mountain-range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between the cos. of Carlow and Wexford. Mount Lonsdale 2610 feet, is the highest peak.

Blacktsstock, a post-town of Chester and Fairfield cos., S.C., on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, 53 miles by rail N of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Blacktsstock, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 94 miles from Port Perry. Pop. about 250.

Blacktsstone, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 88 miles SW of Chicago.

Blacktsstone, a post-village, in a township (town) of the same name, in Worcester co. Mass., is on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles N by W of Providence and 30 miles SW of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. about 2000, of the town in 1900, 5721. The banking point is Woonsocket, R.I.

Blacktsstone, a banking post-town of Notoway co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 27 miles W by S of Petersburg. It is in a tobacco district and has several tobacco warehouses. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Blacktsstone River rises in Worcester co., Mass., traverses the N.E. part of Rhode Island, and enters the Freetown.

dence River near the city of Providence. The lower part of its course in Rhode Island is called the Pawtucket or Seekonk. Length about 70 miles.

Black Sturgeon, a river of Ontario, enters the N. extremity of Black Bay in Lake Superior. It is one of the largest rivers entering Lake Superior.

Black Sturgeon Lake, on a river of the same name, in the district of Algoma, Ontario. It is about 13 miles in length by 3 wide, and comes within 1 mile of the southern arm of Black Sturgeon Bay on Lake Nipigon.

Blacksville, a post-town of Menongia co., W. Va. about 36 miles SE. of Wheeling. It is on the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1900 186.

Blackville, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. 50 miles by rail S. of Wedley.

Blackville, a banking post-town of Barnwell co., S. C., on the Southern R. 90 miles WNW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 1116. Here are several mineral springs.

Blackville, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick on the Canada Eastern R. Pop. about 466.

Blackwall, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lea and the Thames, 4 miles ESE. of St. Paul's. Here are the East and West India docks and vast ship-building yards.

Black Walnut, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Missouri River 10 miles ENE. of St. Charles.

Blackwalnut, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the left bank of the Susquehanna River 10 miles NW of Towhanna.

Blackwalnut, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., about 30 miles S. of Danville.

Black Warrior, a post-village of Gilman, Ariz. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Globe.

Black Warrior River rises in the N. part of Alabama and enters the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Greene co. about 1 mile above Demopolis. It is nearly 300 miles long and flows through an extensive coal-field. Steamboats ascend it in Tuscaloosa and farther. The term Locust Fork is sometimes applied in that part of the Black Warrior which is above the mouth of the Mulberry River.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork runs about 10 miles NN. of Killarney and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 105 miles.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, falls into Lough Neagh at its SW. corner.

Blackwater (anc. *Idemna*) a river of England co. of Essex rises near Saffron Walden, flows southward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.

Blackwater, a river of England, in Hampshire, forms part of the boundary between that county and Berkshire and joins the Loddon 5 miles SW of Wokingham.

Blackwater, a village of England, in Hampshire, at its NE. extremity on the Blackwater River, 6 miles N. by W. of Aldershot.

Blackwater, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. 6 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 64 miles from Frankford station.

Blackwater, a banking post-town of Cooper co., Mo. on a river of the same name and on the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles W. of Booneville. Pop. in 1900 283.

Blackwater, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn. 18 miles from Rogersville.

Blackwater, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., about 7 miles S. by E. of Jonesville.

Blackwater (or **Black**) River, N. H. enters the Contoosook River about 8 miles NW of Concord.

Blackwater River, a small river of Virginia, rises in the Pine Ridge, runs eastward through Franklin co. and enters the Staunton River.

Blackwater River, Va. enters the Nottoway River at the line which separates Virginia from North Carolina.

Blackwatertown, a village of Ireland, co. of Armagh, on the Blackwater 3 miles SSW of Moy.

Blackwell, a post-village of St. Francis co., Mo. on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R., 61 miles S. of St. Louis.

Blackwell, a banking city of Kay co., Okla., in a grain and stock region, 16 miles W. of Klidara. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads, and has grain-elevators, an ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900 2223.

Blackwells, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va. **Blackwell's Island**, in the city of New York, a long narrow island of 120 acres is the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long narrow island of 120 acres is the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long narrow island of 120 acres is the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long narrow island of 120 acres is the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long narrow island of 120 acres is the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River.

Blackwolf, a post-hamlet in Ellsworth co., Kan. on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific R., about 44 miles W. of Selma.

Blackwood, a river in Western Australia, flows successively W. and S. and enters Flinders Bay.

Blackwood, a post-village of Camden co., N. J. on Big Timber Creek and on the Atlantic City R. 12 miles E. by E. of Camden. A county almshouse and insane asylum are located here. Pop. about 600.

Bladen, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is bounded on the NE. by South River. Capital Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890 16 763 in 1900 17 077.

Bladen, a banking post-village of Webster co., Neb. in an agricultural and stock-raising district, 42 miles E. by S. of Holdrege. It is on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. about 160.

Bladen, a post-village of Galia co., Ohio.

Bladenboro, a post-village of Bladen co., N. C. 55 miles WNW of Wilmington. Pop. of Bladenboro township in 1900 1872.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on Cedar Creek, about 10 miles ENE. of Ottumwa.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. on the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. and on the East Branch of the Potomac River 6 miles NE. of Washington. Here on Aug. 24, 1814, an American force was defeated and dispersed by the British who immediately after entered Washington. Pop. in 1900 403.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 13 miles SE. of Mt. Vernon.

Bladen (or **Bladen's**) Springs, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. 85 miles N. of Mobile. It is near the Tombigbee River. It has several mineral springs. Pop. about 450.

Blades, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Seaford.

Bladman Festinlog, a town of Wales, in the N. of the co. of Merioneth 3 miles N. of Festinlog. It has extensive slate-quarries. Pop. of the parish, about 8000.

Blidenavon, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 4 miles SW of Abercromby. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1891 10,829.

Blignac, blān yāh a town of France, Haute-Garonne, 2 miles NNW of Toulouse. Pop. 1700.

Bligovisakhtchensk, blī-gov-sakh-chen-sk (an-nun-cesion") a town of Armenia, capital of the Amer province, on the Arax River near the confluence with the Zey. It has direct steamboat communication with Transbaikalia and the mouth of the Arax (Aik's'yevsk). It is the entrepôt of the Zey gold-mining district, and has various advanced educational institutions, banks, etc. The town is subject to overflows. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Chinese in July 1900. Lat. 50° 10' N. lon. 127° 38' E. Pop. in 1897 32,600.

Bliz, blāz, a town of France, Loire-Inférieure 20 miles NNW of Nantes, on the lacs and on the canal between Nantes and Drez. Pop. in 1901, 6590.

Blain, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa. about 40 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 326.

Blaine, a county in the S. part of Idaho. Area, 6200 sq. m. It is partly bounded by the Wood and Little Lost Rivers and Antelope Creek and is intersected by numerous streams. The N. part is mountainous. In the E. part is a large lava-bed. The county which is a rich mineral belt (of gold, silver, lead, and copper) is a fine agricultural region, and contains several mineral springs. Capital Halley. Pop. in 1900 4900.

Blaine, a county in the central part of Nebraska. Area, 511 sq. m. It is drained by the North and Middle Loup Rivers. The surface is rolling and is fitted for stock raising which is the chief industry. Capital, Brewster. Pop. in 1890 1146 in 1900, 663.

Blaine, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 941 sq. m. It is drained by the Canadian River and by tributaries of the Cimarron River. Stock-raising, salt-making, and farming are the chief industries. Capital Watonga. Pop. in 1900, 10,638.

Blaine, a post-village of Boone co., Ill. 12 miles N. by E. of Belvidere.

Blaine, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind. Pop. about 60.

Blaine, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan. 41 miles by rail W. of Holton.

Blaine, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ky. 13 miles from Willard. Pop. in 1900 134.

Blaine, a post-village and township (town) of Arcosook co., Mo. 26 miles from Boulton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 934.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio.

Blaine, a banking city of Whatcom co., Wash. on Puget Sound and on the boundary between Washington and British Columbia. It is on the Great Northern R. 26 miles NW of Whatcom. It has lumber-mills and various manufacturing. It has also important fishing industries and a large salmon-cannery. Pop. in 1900 1593.

Blaine, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. Pop. about 200.

Blainepoint, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Blair, a county near the central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 530 sq. mi. It is drained by the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata and by the Little Juniata River. The main range of the Allegheny Mountains extends along the NW border of this county the surface of which is mostly mountainous. Iron-ore (besides bituminous coal) is abundant here, and large quantities of pig-iron blooms, and forged and rolled iron are prepared in this county. Capital, Hollidaysburg. Chief city Altoona. Pop. in 1890, 79,866; in 1900, 85,090.

Blair, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 12 miles N of Chester and 6 miles S of Springfield.

Blair, a banking city capital of Washington co., Neb. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. at its junction with the Sioux City and Pacific R. 25 miles NNW of Omaha and 3 miles W of the Missouri River. It has flouring-mills, wagon-factories, grain-elevators etc. It is the seat of Blair College. Pop. in 1890 2689; in 1900 2970.

Blair, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla. 24 miles SW of Hobart. Pop. 300.

Blair, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. 43 miles NE of Wisconsin. Pop. in 1900 438.

Blair, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 2 miles from Preston. Pop. 150.

Blair Athol (or Athole) a village of Scotland in Perthshire, 20 miles NW of Dundee. Here is Blair Castle belonging to the Duke of Athole, a medieval structure, recently restored. In Blair church is the tomb of Dundee. **Blair Furnace**, Blair co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles NE of Altoona.

Blairgowrie, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth 15 miles NNE of Perth, on the Erich. It has hat-spinning and other mills. Pop. about 4000.

Blairholm, Blair to glen, a small village of Scotland, 3 miles NE of Sterling is much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate.

Blauersburg, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. about 33 miles E of Fort Dodge. Pop. about 500.

Blairs Corners, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa. on the railroad between Elmorton and Shipperville. Oil is produced here.

Blairs Mills, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky. **Blairs Mills**, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. on the Tuscarora Valley R. Pop. 100.

Blair Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 200. The banking point is McKeesport.

Blairtown, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles W of Cedar Rapids. It is a shipping point for grain, general produce, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 592.

Blairtown, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo. 60 miles by rail S. by R. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 791.

Blairtown, a banking post-village and township of Warren co., N.J. on the Paulsunkill River and on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 15 miles E of the Delaware Water Gap. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the township in 1900 1570.

Blairsville, a post-town capital of Union co., Ga., about 90 miles NNE of Atlanta. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The banking point is Blairsville. Pop. in 1900 141.

Blairville, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill.

Blairville, a post-village of Peery co., Ind. 12 miles NW of Evansville.

Blairville, a village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 12 miles SSW of Batavia.

Blairville, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, on the Pennsylvania Canal and on the Pennsylvania R., 43 miles E of Pittsburgh. It has sundries, flouring-mills, glass-works, and coke-works. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 3268.

Blairville, a post-village of York co., S.C., 9 miles from Yorkville.

Blairville Intersection, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles E of Blairville.

Blairton, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on Harrows Lake, 26 miles from Peterborough.

Blakesley, or **Port Blakesley**, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash. on Puget Sound, 10 miles W of Seattle. It has large lumber-mills.

Blakely, a banking post-town, capital of Early co., Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 50 miles WSW of Albany. It is in a pine-lumbering region. Pop. in 1900 804.

Blakely, a post-village of Scott co., Minn. on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R., 52 miles WSW of St. Paul.

Blakely (post-office and station, Peekville) a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Lackawanna River 7 miles NE of Scranton. Here are mines of anthracite coal. Pop. in 1900, 3915.

Blakeman, a banking post-village of Rawlins co., Kan., 4 miles by rail W of Atwood.

Blake Mills, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Its banking point is New Philadelphia.

Blakeney, a seaport of England, on the Norfolk 7 miles E of Wells. It has an ancient church and some fine remains of antiquity.

Blakesburg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles WSW of Ottumwa, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 258.

Blakeslee, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, in Florence township. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Blakeslee, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa.

Blakely, a post-hamlet of Blackhawk co., Iowa, about 15 miles ENE of Cedar Falls.

Blancet, bl. m. a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 18 miles E of Lunéville. Pop. about 1800.

Blanca, bl. m. a town of Spain 20 miles NW of Murcia. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Blanca Peak, a mountain of Costilla co., Colo. about 10 miles N of Fort Garland, is the highest peak of the Sierra Blanca group or Sangre de Cristo Range. Its elevation is 14,380 (or 14,464) feet above sea-level. The mountain is assumed to be the culminating point of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and is perhaps only surpassed in elevation in the national domain (excluding Alaska) by Mount Whitney in the Sierra Nevada of California.

Blanchard, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R. 55 miles SE of Council Bluffs. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 520.

Blanchard, a post-township (town) of Platteau co., Mo. about 20 miles W of Dover. Pop. in 1900 248.

Blanchard, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich. 42 miles by rail N of Ionia. Pop. about 250.

Blanchard, a post-hamlet of Trafton co., Dak., 12 miles S of Mayville.

Blanchard, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ohio.

Blanchard, a post-village of Center co., Pa. 11 miles SW of Lock Haven. Pop. about 650.

Blanchard's Fork of the Anguilla, in Ohio unites with the Anguilla River about 15 miles W of Ottawa. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Blanchardville, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis. on the east branch of the Pecussio River and on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles SW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 573.

Blanche, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Blanche, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn. about 90 miles S of Nashville. Pop. about 300.

Blanchester, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 41 miles ENE of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1788.

Blanchland, a village of England co. of Northumberland on the Derwent 5 miles SSE of Hexham. It has the remains of an abbey founded in 1186.

Blanc, Mont. See Mont Blanc.

Blanco, a county near the central part of Texas has an area of 782 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Pedernales River an affluent of the Colorado, and also drained by the Rio Blanco. Capital, Johnson City. Pop. in 1890 4635; in 1900, 4763.

Blanco, a post-village of Searey co., Ark. 12 miles W of Marshall.

Blanco, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal. 1 mile from the Southern Pacific R.

Blanco, a banking post-village of Blanco co., Tex., on the Blanco River, 50 miles W by R of Austin. Pop. in 1900 about 270.

Blanco (bl. m.) Cape (i. e. 'White Cape') a headland of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 33° 15' N. (on 33° 10' E).

Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Anatolia, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 14' N. lon. 28° 18' E.

Blanco, Cape, on the N coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 30' N., lon. 9° 50' E.

Blanco, Cape, on the S coast of the island of Mallorca. Lat. $39^{\circ} 21' N$

Blanco, Cape, in the Sahara, Africa, on the Atlantic. Lat. $20^{\circ} 47' N$ lon $10^{\circ} 58' W$

Blanco, Cape, on the W coast of Morocco. Lat. $33^{\circ} 6' N$ lon $8^{\circ} 40' W$

Blanco (or Orford) Cape, a lofty headland, the westernmost point of Oregon in Curry co. Lat. $42^{\circ} 50' N$ lon about $124^{\circ} 32' W$. It has a light-house.

Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Costa Rica, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. about $9^{\circ} 30' N$ lon $85^{\circ} 0' W$

Blanco (or San Jorge, also now St.) Cape, on the E coast of Patagonia. Lat. $47^{\circ} S$, lon $68^{\circ} W$

Blanco de Santa Maria (blán-kod-sán tá-má-ree á) Cape, on the W coast of Lower California. Lat. $29^{\circ} 29' N$ lon $118^{\circ} 26' W$

Blanco, a county in the SW part of Virginia, has an area of 352 sq. m. It is drained by Walker's and Wolf Creeks, affluents of New River which traverses the county from W to E. The surface is partly mountainous and is largely covered with forests. Capital Bland. Pop. in 1890, 5129. In 1900, 6497.

Bland, a mining town of Buchanan co., N. Mex. 50 miles by road from Albuquerque its banking point. It is surrounded by a rich mineral country and is the centre of the Cochiti mining district. The nearest railroad station is Thornton on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 18 miles E. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Bland, a post-hamlet of Bell co. Tex. Lat. $36^{\circ} 16' N$ lon $93^{\circ} 16' W$. Its railroad and banking station. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Blandburg, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. 10 p. about 700. Its banking point is Altoona.

Blandford, or Blonford, a post-township (town) of Hampden co. Mass. about 20 miles W. by V. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Blandford, the eastern suburb of Petersburg Va.

Blandford, a post-village of Lancaster co. Nova Scotia 44 miles W. of Halifax.

Blandford, or St. Louis-de-Blandford, also known as *deh blán-fó*, a post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec, Canada, 8 miles NW of Stanford.

Blandford Forum, a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the four here crossed by several bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans *Tragetia* (Belanionis, 1 mile NE of Dorchester. Pop. in 1901, 3649.

Blandinaville, a banking post-village of McDowell co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 64 miles W. by S. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Blandon, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 miles KNE of Reading.

Blandville, a post-town of Ballard co. Ky. on Mayfield Creek, near the Mississippi River, and 7 miles (direct) ESE of Wickliffe. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Blanca, blán-á, a seaport town of Spole 22 miles E. of Gerona on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 4096.

Blanford, a town of Massachusetts. See BLANFORD.

Blangy, blán-zhe', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles NE. of Neufchâtel. Pop. about 1800.

Blankenberghe, blán-ken-béno, a town of Belgium province of West Flanders, on the English Channel 9 miles NW of Bruges. It is a fashionable bathing place, with a fine casino and a paved beach a mile long. Pop. in 1899, 4797.

Blankenburg, blán-ken-hórn', a town of Germany in the Harz Mountains duchy and 37 miles NE of Brunswick. It has a ducal palace on a rocky eminence. Pop. in 1900, 10,187.

Blankenburg, a town of Thuringia, Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, at the entrance to the beautiful Schwarz valley 13 miles ESW of Runderhausen. It has a monument to Froebel, who here established his first kindergarten. In the vicinity are the ruins of the grand old castle of Gröbenstein. Pop. in 1900, 2667.

Blankenburg, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 19 miles SW of Thun.

Blankenese, blán-ken-á-sh', a town of Prussia, in Holstein on the Elbe, 6 miles by rail W. of Altona. It has many villas of Hamburg merchants, situated on eminences commanding beautiful views. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 4716.

Blankenhain, blán-ken-háin, a town and resort of Germany, grand duchy and 9 miles SSE. of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 3217.

Blankenstein, blán-ken-stáin, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 24 miles NE of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine.

Blanket, a post-village of Brown co. Tex. Pop. about 300.

Blanket Hill, a post-station of Armstrong co. Pa.

Blanquefort, blán-k'fó', a village of France, in Gironde, 6 miles by rail NW of Bordeaux.

Blanquefort, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 29 miles NNE of Agen.

Blanquilla, blán-keel-yá, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 1/4 miles NNE of Tortuga.

Blanton, a post-village of Hill co. Tex. Pop. about 90.

Blantyre, blán-tí're, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles by rail SE of Glasgow. It is the birthplace of David Livingstone.

Blantyre, a mission-station and chief city of the British Central African Protectorate, situated in the Shire Highlands, Nyasaland, at an elevation of 3600 feet. Pop. about 6000.

Blanzac, blán-zák', a town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles SSW of Angoulême. 10 p. about 900.

Blansy, blán-see', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal du Centre, 18 miles SE of Autun.

Blarney, a village of Ireland, co. and 4 miles NW of Cork on a rivulet of the same name. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. In its old ruined castle is a stone famed for its supposed wonder-working power, the kissing of it being popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed *blarney*.

Blarney, a post-village of Appling co. Ga. Pop. about 116.

Blasdel, blás-dél', a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. in Hamburg township (town). Pop. in 1900, 415.

Blasewitz, blás-eh-wítz, a village and popular summer-resort of Saxony, 8 miles SSE. of Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 7345.

Blocket Islands, a group of rocky islands on the W coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay.

Blotchford, a post-village of Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. about 300. Its banking point is Logan.

Blaton, blá-tón', a village of Belgium province of Hainaut, 13 miles SE of Tournai.

Blauenstein, bláw-bol-stáin, a town of Württemberg, beautifully located in the Raube Alb on the Elbe 10 miles WNW of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 5117.

Blauvelt, bláw-vélt', a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Erie, the Northern New Jersey and the West Shore R. 20 miles N. of New York. The banking point is Nyack. Pop. in 1900, about 350.

Blawenburg, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. 14 miles N. by E. of Trenton.

Blaydon, a town of England, co. of Durham 4 miles W. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 10,823.

Blaye, blá (also Blava), a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Gironde, 24 miles WNW of Bordeaux. It has a strong modern citadel in which the Duchess of Berry the mother of the Comte de Chambord was imprisoned in 1833-33. The forts at Blaye on either side of the river guard the approach to Bordeaux from the sea. The place is a busy port. Pop. in 1891, 3952.

Blaysey, a post-town and railway station of New South Wales 172 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. of the district, about 1500.

Blanchery, a station in Middlesex co. Mass. 1 mile E. of Waltham.

Bledsoe, bléd-so', a county in the northeast-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Sequatchie River. Capital Pikeville. Pop. in 1890, 6134. In 1900, 5926.

Bledsoe, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. on the Mississippi River about 60 miles below Memphis.

Bleeker, a post-township (town) and village of Eaton co. N. Y. about 50 miles NW of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Blegno, blén-yo', or Brenno, a river of Switzerland, source of Ticino, flows S. and joins the Ticino near Biasca. It gives its name to the Val di Blegno.

Blieberg, blí-bérg, a village of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary on the slope of Mount Dobratsch 7 miles W. of Villach. It is noted for its rich lead mines from which large quantities of zinc are also obtained. Pop. about 3500.

Bliecherode, blí-eh-ró-dé, a town of Prussian Saxony near the Wipper 10 miles SW of Nordhausen. Pop. in 1900, 1800.

Bliebstadt, blí-stádt, a mining town of Bohemia, 14 miles NNE of Eger. Pop. 1900.

Blievelijk, blí-eh-wí-ke, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles N. of Rotterdam.

Blickinge, blí-king-eh, a laen of Sweden, near its southern extremity on the Baltic. It is the smallest of the Swedish provinces, having an area of 1164 sq. m. It is

called the garden of Sweden. Pop. estimated at the close of 1899 at 145,000. Capital, Karisbreen.

Etling, Ball. See **BULANNO**

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, in a fine farming section on the Chicago and North-western R. 7 miles S. of Osawa. Pop. in 1900 279

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a village of France, department of Yonne, 29 miles WNW of Auxerre. Pop. about 1500

Etiwaco, *etiw ko* (Ger. *Etiwaco*, *etiw ko*) a village of Bavaria, 23 miles NNW of Augsburg famous for the victory gained near it by the English and Imperialists, under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians (called by the French and Germans the battle of Hohenfeldt) Aug. 13 (New Style) 1704

Etiwaco, a post-village of Marlboro co. S. C. in Red Hill township. Pop. in 1900 176

Etiwaco, a banking post-town of Kent co., Ontario, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. 13 miles SE of Chatham. It has flouring and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 1853. Bean production is an important industry.

Etiwaco, a town of New Zealand, capital of Marlborough province, at the junction of the Otago and Otago Rivers, both navigable for vessels of moderate size. There are extensive gold-mines in the neighborhood and alluvial mining has developed into a considerable industry. Pop. of the borough in 1898 3318. A railroad extends hence to Pictou 18 miles

Etiwaco (*etiw ko*) Park, formerly Woodstock Park, in the co. of Oxford, England, 50 miles WNW of London. It is the domain attached to Blenheim House the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice was given by the nation to the great general Marlborough in honor of whose victory in 1704, it received its name. The park has an area of 2460 acres

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*'s Island, a small island in the Ohio 2 miles below Parkersburg W. Va. This island once the property of Harman Blennerhassett, is famous in connection with the enterprises of Aaron Burr

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, high soil, a village of France in Morbihan-de-Morle, 5 miles SSW of Toul

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles ESE of Tours, on the Cher. Pop. (commune) about 3000. Near the town is the famous castle of Chenonceaux

Etiwaco, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow near the Liffey 13 miles SW of Dublin. Pop. about 500. It gave the title of earl to the Gardiner family

Etiwaco, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Chathamville

Etiwaco, an old town of England, in Surrey, 18 miles by rail S. of London. Pop. of parish, about 2000

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles N. of Paris

Etiwaco, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. Pop. about 125

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a village of Italy on the Lago di Como, with numerous elegant villas

Etiwaco, Central America. See **BULANNO**

Etiwaco, or **Etiwaco**, *etiw ko*, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Meije, 30 miles by rail SW of Algiers. It is situated at the northern foot of the outer Atlas, has beautiful orange-groves and gardens, and is one of the most attractive locations of Algeria. Near by (about 7 miles) is the wild gorge of Chiffa. Pop. of the commune in 1901 22,409

Etiwaco, or **Etiwaco**, *etiw ko*, *etiw ko* (L. *Castellum ad Blum*) a town of Rhineland Bavaria, on the Rhine, 5 miles W of Zwenbrücken. Pop. 1500

Etiwaco (*etiw ko*) Islands, a group of the Fiji Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or 9 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. about 1000

Etling, Ball. See **BULANNO**

Etiwaco, a village of Bavaria. See **BULANNO**

Etiwaco, a post-village of Algona district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 140. The banking point is Thomson

Etiwaco, a post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y., 30 miles by rail S. by W of Warsaw

Etiwaco, a post-village of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 5 miles (direct) SW of Ponca station

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex.

Etiwaco, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles ESE of Adrian. It has flouring mills, a sawing-factory, tannery and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1588

Etiwaco, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 48 miles by rail N. of Zanesville

Etiwaco, a hamlet of New London co., Conn., 1 mile from Taftville station

Etiwaco, Queens co., N. Y. is a part of the borough of Queens, New York city. It is on the navigable North Creek, 1 mile E. of Hamlet Point

Etiwaco (Frederick Junction post-office) a village of Sanbury co., New Brunswick, 90 miles SSE of Fredericton

Etiwaco, called also **Brindick**, a town of Java, 70 miles SW of Surabaya

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of BuRooh co., Ga.

Etiwaco, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. about 180

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Bryan co., Ga.

Etiwaco, a Malay island. See **BULANNO**

Etiwaco (*etiw ko*) or **Neacore Islands**, the westernmost group of the true or American Aleutian Islands. See **ARRI LASSA**

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark. 35 miles W of Little Rock

Etiwaco, a post-village of Scott co., Ind. 20 miles E. by W of Varnes, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R.

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Kan. 18 miles SE of Paola

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Tex. 15 miles E. of Marshall

Etiwaco, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 200

Etiwaco Island, formerly **Miami**, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles from the mainland of Rhode Island to which it belongs, and forming part of Newport co. It is 8 miles long. A light-house has been erected at its northern end, lat. 41° 13' N. lon. 71° 35' W. It is a popular summer resort, and constitutes the town's ship (town) of New Shoreham. Pop. in 1900 1396. The banking point is Newport

Etiwaco, a name of the Broken in the Harz Mountains. See **BROCKEN**

Etiwaco, an eminence on the right bank of the Danube, overlooking Budapest. Elevation above the river 204 feet, above the sea, 770 feet

Etiwaco, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 120 miles N. of Clearlake

Etiwaco, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Chicago Greatwestern R. 18 miles SE of Bedford. Pop. in 1900 194

Etiwaco, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., 24 miles from Ashville. Pop. about 100

Etiwaco, a banking post-town of Bibb co., Ala. 37 miles SW of Birmingham on the Birmingham Southern the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It lies in the Cahaba coal-field. Pop. about 2500 of the precinct in 1900 3833

Etiwaco, a post-village of Cortland co., N. Y. 4 miles by rail SE of Cortland. Pop. about 300

Etiwaco, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill.

Etiwaco, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 29 miles NW of Belmont. Pop. in 1900 200

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 13 miles NNW of Gouda

Etiwaco, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. of Haarlem. It is one of the finest villages in the province. The inhabitants are largely engaged in horticulture

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a town and gubernatorial residence of the Orange River Colony, until March 13 1900 capital of the Orange Free State. It is situated on an extensive plain long noted for its dry and healthy climate, at an elevation of 4618 feet above the sea. It is on the Pretoria railway and in 95 miles ESE of Kimberley and about 749 miles from Cape Town. The town is regularly laid out, with a central market-square and with luxuriant gardens surrounding the houses. Among its buildings and institutions may be mentioned the new and old Read Zaak (the latter now used as a law-court) town-hall Anglican cathedral, national museum etc. Bloemfontein is the seat of both Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. It was occupied by Lord Roberts on March 11, 1900, and formally annexed to the British Empire on May 26. Lat. 30° 7' S. lon. 26° 13' E. Mean annual temperature, 61.5° Maximum temperature, about 95° minimum 29° Pop. about 12,000

Etiwaco, *etiw ko*, a town of the Transvaal Colony, in the pastoral and agricultural district of Bloemhof 66 miles NE of Kimberley. It is connected by cart with Klerksdorp

Etiwaco, *etiw ko* (medieval L. *Blanca*, *Blanca*, *Blanc*) a city of France, capital of the department of Lot-et-Garon

on the Loire, 100 miles SW of Paris and 15 miles SW of Orleans. It lies on the right bank of the river here crossed by a long stone bridge connecting the town with a suburb near quarter. The older portion, which is very irregular, is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by the famous old castle of Blois. This splendid edifice, where the French kings more than once held their court, has been rebuilt and extended so that nothing remains of its original structure except the Gothic tower. One of its prominent features is the open winding staircase of Francis I. Among the interesting buildings are the cathedral and the episcopal palace. The town is of great antiquity and was formerly the capital of a county. There is here an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans, it is still used for supplying the town with water. The magnificent dikes for the protection of the valley from the encroachments of the Loire commence at Blois. Pop. in 1901, 26,423; of the commune, 23,790.

Biokstijl, Biokstijl, or Biokstijl, blok stia, a town of the Netherlands province of Overijssel, with a port on the E. coast of the Zuider Zee 15 miles NNW of Zwolle. Pop. about 1500.

Biomberg, blom bira, a village of Germany, in Lippe, on the Diemel, 40 miles SW of Hanover. Pop. 5000.

Blood, a post-village of Edward co. Ill.

Blood's, a village of Steuben co., N. Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie R. 16 miles S of Rochester.

Bloody-Forland, a promontory of Ireland Ulster co. of Donegal, on its NW coast, 5 miles WNW of the island of Innishowen.

Bloody Run, Pa. See **Beverly**.

Bloom, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 500.

Bloomburg, a post-village of Cam co. Tex. The banking point is Atlanta.

Bloom City, a post-village of Richmond co. Wis. Pop. about 100.

Bloomdale, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 20 miles W by N of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900 742.

Bloomer, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark. about 10 miles ESE. of Fort Smith.

Bloomer, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio.

Bloomer, formerly **Vauville**, a banking post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 14 miles N by W of Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1900 811.

Bloomery, a post-village of Hampshire co., W. Va., 17 miles from Pawpaw. Deposits of brown hematite are found in the vicinity.

Bloomfield, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Madison co. Ala. on the Tennessee River 20 miles S of Huntsville.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. about 20 miles NW of Fayetteville.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. about 48 miles NNW of San Francisco. Pop. 300.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. in Bloomfield township (town), on the Central New England R. 3 1/2 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1513.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. 6 miles SE of Leesburg. Pop. 200.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 37 miles NNE. of Cairo. Much fruit is shipped here.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town, capital of Greene co., Ind. about 1 mile E of the West Fork of White River on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Terre Haute R. and 44 miles SE of Terre Haute. It has extensive manufacturing. In the vicinity are large coal-mine. Pop. in 1900, 1682.

Bloomfield, a banking city, the capital of Davis co. Iowa, on a high prairie 1 mile S of Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash R. 35 miles W by S of Burlington. It is a shipping point for produce and live-stock and is the seat of the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute. Pop. in 1890, 1013 in 1900 3105.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town of Nelson co., Ky. on the Shelbyville and Bloomfield R. 11 miles NE of Bardonia. Pop. in 1900 355.

Bloomfield, a banking city, capital of Stoddard co., Mo. about 130 miles S. by S of St. Louis. It is on the Cape Girardeau Bloomfield and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 1476.

Bloomfield, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb. in a grain and stock region, 81 miles W by N of Sioux City, Iowa. It is on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town of Essex co., N. J., on the Erie and the Lackawanna R., 4 miles from the centre of Newark and 12 miles NW of New York, of both of which cities it is a residential suburb. It has manufactures of brake-shoes, paper, pins, electric elevators, woolen goods, silks, etc. The German Theological Seminary of Newark is located here. Pop. in 1900 5668.

Bloomfield, Jefferson co. Ohio. See **Fairplay**.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, 36 miles NNE. of Columbus.

Bloomfield, Muskegon co. Ohio. See **Saco**.

Bloomfield, a post-village and township of Crawford co. Pa., about 15 miles NNW of Titusville. Pop. of the township in 1900 1244. of the village, about 750.

Bloomfield, Perry co. Pa. See **New Bloomfield**.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex.

Bloomfield, a post township (town) of Essex co., Yt., about 36 miles NE of St. Johnsbury is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 564.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Loudoun co. Va., 6 miles from Round Hill station.

Bloomfield, a post-township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1314.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick, 15 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick, 27 miles by rail NE of St. John. Pop. 100.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Prince Edward co. Ontario, Canada, on Great Sandy Bay Lake Ontario 42 miles SW of Kingston. Pop. about 500.

Bloomfield, Ontario. See **Stevens Manawan**.

Bloomfieldburg, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N. Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 77 miles NNW of New York. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Middletown.

Bloomfieldburg, a banking post-village of Fayette co. Ohio on a branch of Sugar Creek about 35 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 635.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla. in a phosphate-producing region about 15 miles E by S. of Tampa.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Chatham co. Ga., 13 miles by rail NW of Savannah.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill., about 25 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Bloomfielddale, a banking post-town of Parks co., Ind. on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R. 60 miles W of Indianapolis. It has cannery-industries. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Bloomfielddale, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 23 miles W of Kalamazoo. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900 379.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. on Pequannock Creek and on the New York Susquehanna and Western R., 10 miles NW of Paterson. It has various manufactures.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. about 37 miles SW of Plattsburg. Pop. about 400.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. Its banking point is Steubenville.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Laramie co., Pa. about 20 miles W of Wilkesbarre.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn. 3 miles S of Ballville, Va. Pop. 100.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis., 30 miles SE of La Crosse.

Bloomfielddale, a post-village of Waterloo co. On tario, 5 miles by rail NE of Berlin. Pop. about 150.

Bloomfield Glen, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa., 3 miles SE of Perkasie. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Bloomfield Grove, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. about 35 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. of township in 1900 653.

Bloomfield Grove, a township (town) of Orange co. N. Y. about 50 miles NNW of New York. Pop. in 1900 2188.

Bloomfield Grove, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. in Bloomfield Grove township, 17 miles SSE of Homedale. It is near the Bloomfield Grove Park. Pop. of the township in 1900, 446.

Bloomfield Grove, a banking post-town of Navarro co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 10 miles W of Corsicana. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 585.

Bloomfieldport, a post-village of Randolph co. Ind. 3 1/2 miles from Lynn.

Bloomfield Prairie (pr'rie) a banking post-village of Steele co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St.

Paul R., 18 miles from Owatonna. It has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Blooming Ropes, a post-hamlet of Phelps co. Mo. 35 miles S. by W. of Bella.

Bloomington, a post-town of Bear Lake co. Idaho, 12 miles SW of Montpelier its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Bloomington, a city of Illinois, the capital of McLean co. is on the Chicago and Alton, the Illinois Central and other railroads 44 miles ESE. of Peoria. It is one of the most important railroad-centres in the state. It has varied manufacturing establishments and contains the machine-shops of the Chicago and Alton R. Other industries are fruit-canning, pork packing, milling, coal mining, etc. Bloomington is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University (Methodist-Episcopal) founded in 1852. The Illinois State Normal University is 2 miles N of this city at NORMAL (which see). Pop. in 1880 17 180 in 1890 22 342 in 1900 23 286.

Bloomington, a city capital of Monroe co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 60 miles SEW. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, hubs and spokes, woollen goods, leather, etc. and in the vicinity are important limestone-quarries. It is the seat of the Indiana University which was founded in 1823 by the state. Pop. in 1890 40 13 in 1900, 6480.

Bloomington, a post-village of Osborne co. Kan. in the Solomon Valley.

Bloomington, a post-town of Garrett co. Md. on the North Branch of the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 30 miles SW of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900 386.

Bloomington, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. near the Minnesota River and about 18 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. of the township in 1880 1685.

Bloomington, a post-village of Mason co. Mo. 6 miles NW of Macon City.

Bloomington, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co. Neb. on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 45 miles S. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900 488.

Bloomington, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio, about 66 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Bloomington, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co. Pa. about 83 miles N of Altoona.

Bloomington, a post-hamlet of Charles Mix co. S. Dak.

Bloomington, a village and watering place of Putnam co. Tenn. 50 miles E of Lebanon. It has mineral springs.

Bloomington, a banking post-village of Grant co. Wis. 10 miles NE. of Glen Haven (on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern R.) Its nearest railroad station. It has various mills, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900 411.

Bloomington Valley, a post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. 6 miles NE of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 117.

Bloomingtonville, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Ohio, 8 miles S. of Sandusky.

Bloomingtonville (South Bloomingtonville post-office) a village of Hooking co. Ohio about 43 miles ESE of Columbus.

Bloomingsburg, a post-town capital of Columbia co. Pa. on Fishing Creek, 1 mile N of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 39 miles SW of Williamsport. It contains the Bloomsburg State Normal School iron furnaces and foundries, car and car-wheel works and manufactures of silk, woollen goods, carpets, furniture, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1890 6835 in 1900 6176.

Bloomingsburg, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on Black Creek, 5 miles NE. of Simcoe. Pop. about 200.

Bloomingsbury, a banking post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. on the Musconetcong River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles SE of Easton. Pop. in 1900 about 300.

Bloomingsdale, a post-village of St. Genevieve co. Mo. 6 miles from the Mississippi River.

Bloom Switch, a post-village of Seoto co. Ohio, 29 miles by rail E. by N of Portsmouth.

Bloomville, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. on the main (west) branch of the Delaware River 6 miles E. of Delhi. Pop. about 300.

Bloomville, a banking post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SE. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1890, 610.

Bloomville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa., about 10 miles W by N of Carlisle.

Bloose, a township of Tioga co. Pa. containing the important coal-mining town of Arnot. Pop. in 1900 3231.

Bloomsburg, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala., on the Southern R., 17 miles NW of Birmingham. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 700.

Bloomsburg, a banking post-borough and railroad-centre of Tioga co. Pa., on the Tioga River and on the Erie R., 23 miles N of Williamsport. It has coal-mining, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1890 2468, in 1900, 2423.

Blossom, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y.

Blossom, a banking post-town of Lamar co. Tex., 61 miles by rail W of Texarkana. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil-industries, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 874.

Blossvale, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. near Taberg station, 11 miles NW of Rome. Pop. about 300.

Blutshelm, a village of Alsace, 4 miles W of Hünningen. Pop. 2300.

Blount, blunt, a county in the N part of Alabama, has an area of 753 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of Black Warrior River one of which is called the Mulberry Fork. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests of good timber. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Oneonta. Pop. in 1890 21 027 in 1900 23 118.

Blount, a county of Eastern Tennessee has an area of 552 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Holston River which is navigable by steamboats, and on the SW by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is diversified by Chilhowee Mountain and Iron or Smoky Mountains, which extends along the SE. border. A large part of the county is covered with forests. Capital Maryville. Pop. in 1890 17 589, in 1900 19 206.

Blount, a post-village of Monroe co. Ga. 8 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. about 100.

Blount, a post-township of Vermilion co. Ill. about 6 miles NW of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 1843.

Blount, a post-hamlet of Meconine co. Mich.

Blounts Creek, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co. N. C., on the Pamlico River 8 miles SE. of Washington.

Blounts Ferry, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Fla., on the Suwanee River 18 miles ENE of Jasper.

Blount Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Blount co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. where it crosses the Mulberry River 34 miles N of Birmingham. It has a mineral spring, etc. Pop. about 300.

Blountstown, a post-village and shipping point, capital of Calhoun co. Fla., on the Apalachicola River 30 miles below Chattahoochee. Pop. about 550.

Blountville, a post-village, formerly the capital of Blount co. Ala., about 66 miles S. of Huntsville. Pop. about 300.

Blountsville, or Blountville, a post-village of Henry co. Ind. about 27 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Blountville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Miss. Pop. about 300.

Blountville, a post-village, capital of Enlhan co. Tenn., about 100 miles ENE of Knoxville.

Blowing Rock, a post-town and resort of Watauga co. N. C. 8 miles S of Boone. Near here is Blowing Rock Mountain (4000 feet) with a stupendous precipice. Pop. in 1900 331.

Bluxum, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. about 100.

Bluxwick, bluk'wich, an English parish in the S. of Staffordshire, near Walsall.

Bludenz, bloud'enz, a town of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary on the Ill and on the Arlberg railway, 12 miles SE. of Feldkirch. It has a castle. The town is a tourist-centre. Pop. about 2500.

Blue, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation. I. T. Pop. about 70.

Blue Anchor, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. The banking point is Hainesmont.

Blueball, Monmouth co. N. J. See TUNNAY.

Blueball, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio.

Blueball, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 20 miles ENE of Lancaster.

Blue Bayou (bi'ou) of Louisiana, flows SE. on the boundary between Terre Bonne and La Fourche parishes, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Bluebell, a post-station of Guernsey co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 66 miles N of Marietta.

Bluebell, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 2 miles from Pottsville which is 17 miles N of Philadelphia.

Blue Bonnets, a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. and 5 miles from St. Henri de Montreal. Pop. in 1901 504.

Blue Calken (kai yen), a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 78 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Bluecreek, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind.

Bluecreek, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio, 9 miles N of Roma.

Blue Earth, a county in the S part of Minnesota, has an area of 758 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N by

Minnesota River, is intersected by Blue Earth River and also drained by the Cogh and Watowas Rivers. Capital Mankato. Pop. in 1890 210; in 1900 32,263.

Blue Earth City, a banking city capital of Fairbault co. Minn., on the Blue Earth River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. about 40 miles S of Mankato. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1890 1500; in 1900, 2900.

Blue Earth (or Mankatu) River, Minn. rises near the S. boundary of the state. It enters the Minnesota River 2 miles above Mankato.

Bluefield, a banking city of Mercer co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 100 miles W of Roanoke, Va. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. in 1900 4644.

Bluefields, or **Blowfields**, a river (also known as Mico) and town of the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N. lon. 83° 40' W. after an eastward course of several hundred miles for the last 65 miles of which to Rama or Boca de Rama, it is navigable for steamers plying to Galveston, New Orleans, and other foreign ports. At its mouth on the spacious and land-locked harbor or Bay of Bluefields, and built on a commanding height, is the town which has developed an extensive trade in the shipment of tropical fruits.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. 21 miles NNW of Danville.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. 11 miles N by E of Logansport.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, about 10 miles W of Davenport.

Bluegrove, a post-village of Clay co. Tex. Pop. about 90.

Bluehill, a post village and summer-resort of Hancock co. Me. is in Bluehill township (town) on an inlet of the sea called Bluehill Bay about 34 miles SSE of Bangor. Flour-mill, apatite, and other minerals are found here and there are valuable granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900 1828.

Bluehill, a banking post-village of Webster co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 19 miles S of Hastings. It is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900 823.

Bluehill Falls, a post-village of Hancock co. Me., on an inlet of the sea, in Bluehill township (town) 17½ miles SSE of Bucksport.

Blue Island, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill., on the Calumet River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads 12 miles S of Chicago. It has stone-quarries, smelting works, extensive brick yards etc. Pop. in 1900, 6114.

Bluejacket, a post-town in the Cherokee Nation, I. T., 12 miles by rail N of Vinita Junction. Pop. in 1900 303.

Blueknob, a post-hamlet of Blair co. Pa. 5 miles SW of Newry.

Blue Lake, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. on the Arco and Mad River R. 30 miles NE ofureka. It has manufactures of red-wood and pine lumber shingles and shakes. The banking point is Arco. Pop. in 1900, about 600.

Bluelick, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Ind. 2 miles from Memphis.

Bluelick Springs, a post-village and watering place of Nicholas co. Ky. on the Licking River, about 4½ miles NE of Lexington. Here are mineral springs, the water of which is exported.

Bluemont, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Leesburg.

Bluemound, a banking town of Mason co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 15 miles SW of Decatur. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 714.

Bluemound, a banking city of Linn co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 13 miles SW of Mound City. Pop. in 1900 700.

Bluemound, a post-township of Livingston co. Mo. Pop. 1264.

Bluemound, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. about 24 miles W by S of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Blue Mountains, a post-village and summer-resort of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Blue Mountains, a post-town of Tipton co. Miss. Pop. in 1900 466.

Blue Mountain, Pa. See KITTATUNY.

Blue Mountain Lake, in the SW section of the Adirondacks N. Y. about 7 miles E of Raquette Lake. It is a popular summer resort, lying at the base of Blue Mountain 3925 (3760) feet. Elevation, 1894 feet.

Blue Mountain Lake, a post-village and summer-resort of Hamilton co. N. Y. in the Adirondack region and on a lake of the same name.

Blue Mountains, a long range in the NE. part of Oregon. The northern extremity of this range is near lat. 46° N. from which it extends southwestward through Unadilla co. Forests of pine and fir grow on these mountains, which are composed chiefly of granite rocks.

Blue Mountains, a range in the eastern portion of Jamaica and extending westward through about one-third the length of the island. They are sharply serrated, in part densely covered with magnificent vegetation and command wonderful panoramic views. The highest summit is Blue Mountain Peak 7360 feet. Other elevations are Sugar-Loaf, Sir John's Peak, and St. Catherine's Peak (5635 feet).

Blue Mountains, a range in eastern Australia, New South Wales. Lat. 35°-38° S. lon 150° E. Height, 4700 feet.

Bluepoint, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R. 1 mile W of Patchogue. Good oyster abundance here. Pop. 300.

Bluepond, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala.

Blue Rapids, a banking city of Marshall co. Kan. on the Big Blue River at the mouth of the Little Blue River and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. 93 miles W of Atchison. It has large flour mills, gypsum mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Blue Ridge, a long mountain ridge of Virginia and North Carolina, the southeasternmost ridge of the Alleghenies or Appalachian Mountains. Its direction is nearly NE and SW. The ridge which in Maryland and Pennsylvania is called South Mountain (sometimes also Blue Ridge) is a continuation of this system of elevations, which comprises the Schooley Mountain (1208 feet) of New Jersey and the Baldern Highlands of New York (Breakneck Mountain 1635 feet) and extends southwestward through Georgia to Alabama. Among the highest points of this ridge are the Peaks of Otter, in Virginia, 3275-4001 feet above the sea-level. Forests of ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, and other trees cover a large portion of the mountains. The Blue Ridge mountains, which are nearly the oldest mountains of the United States, are not to be confounded with the Blue Mountains (or Kittatinny Range) of Pennsylvania and Virginia, which follow as the first range W of the Blue Ridge and enclose with the Blue Ridge a part of the Great Valley of the eastern United States. The Black Mountains (q. v.) are sometimes considered a part of this range.

Blueridge, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Fannin co. Ga. is pleasantly situated on the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. 80 miles N by E. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900 1148.

Blueridge, a post-township of Platt co. Ill. Pop. in 1900 3023.

Blueridge, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. 8 miles E of Shelbyville.

Blueridge, a post-village of Harrison co. Mo. about 60 miles ENE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 123.

Blueridge, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. in the Adirondack region.

Blueridge, a post-township of Henderson co. N. C. near the mountains of the same name. Pop. in 1900 1364.

Blueridge, a banking post-village of Collins co. Tex. 15 miles NE of Michoud. Pop. about 375.

Blueridge Springs (station name, Blue Ridge) a post-village and summer resort of Botetourt co. Va. in an iron mining district and on the Norfolk and Western R. 11 miles E of Roanoke. Elevation 1240 feet. Pop. about 450.

Blueridge Summit, a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co. Pa. on the Western Maryland R. 17 miles ENE of Hagerstown, Md. on the Blue Ridge, at Mason and Dixon's Line. Elevation 1375 feet.

Blue River, Colo. rises near Quarry Peak and Mount Lincoln, runs in a NNW direction and enters the Grand River near the W. border of the Middle Park.

Blue (or Big Blue) River, Ind. flows in Henry co. and drains parts of Rush and Shelby cos.

Blue River, of southern Indiana, enters the Ohio River about 1 mile above Leavenworth.

Blue River, Neb. See Big Blue River.

Blue River, of Grant co. Wis. runs northward and enters the Wisconsin River at Blue River station.

Blue River, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River at the mouth of Blue River 63 miles W of Madison.

Blue River Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat. 39° 46' N. lon 105° 20' W. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet.

Bluerock, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co. Ohio, 11 miles SSE of Zanesville.

Blue Springs, a post-hamlet of Gordon co. Ga. on the Southern R., 25 miles N. of Roma.
Blue Springs, a post-town of Union co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Blue Springs, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. 10 miles SE. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Blue Springs, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 786.

Blue Springs, Texas. See FARM.
Blue Springs Station, a post-station of Bradley co. Tenn. 10 miles S. of Cleveland.

Blue-Stack Mountain, Ireland in Ulster co. of Donegal, near Glenties, has an elevation of 2319 feet.

Blue Stone, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Its banking point is Cleveland.

Blue Stores, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., 5 miles from Livingston station.

Blue Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Greenbrier co. W. Va. 6 miles from Alderson on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 75.

Bluevale, a post-hamlet of York co. Neb. about 45 miles W. of Lincoln.

Bluevale, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, on Maitland River 10 miles by rail SE. of Lunenburg. Pop. 300.

Blowing, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N. C. 35 miles E. by S. of Danville, Va.

Bluff, a post-village capital of San Juan co. Utah on the San Juan River about 100 miles SSE. of Beaver.

Bluff City, a post-station of Nevada co. Ark.

Bluff City, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill. on the Illinois River.

Bluff City, a banking post-village of Harper co. Kan. on the Kansas Southwestern R., 15 miles SE. of Anthony. Pop. in 1900 about 300.

Bluff City, a post-hamlet of Henderson co. Ky. on the Ohio River, 12 miles from Henderson.

Bluff City, a post-town of Sullivan co. Tenn. 11 miles by rail S. of Bristol. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Bluff City, a post-village of Giles co. Va. Pop. about 200.

Bluff Creek, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ind., on the White River about 15 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Bluffdale, a post-village of Greene co. Ill. about 40 miles NNW. of Alton. Pop. of the precinct in 1900, 1195.

Bluffdale, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. 10 miles NE. of Stephenville. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Bluff Harbor, in the southern coast of the province of Otago, New Zealand, on Foveaux Strait, SE. of Invercargill. On it is Campbelltown. The port of Bluff, including Ocean Beach, has a population of 1000.

Bluff Point, a post-village of Yates co. N. Y. on Kuka Lake, 45 miles SW. of Penn Yan. Large quantities of grapes are produced here.

Bluff Point, an eminence on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 4 miles S. of Plattsburg. It commands a superb panorama.

Bluffs, a banking post-village of Scott co. Ill., on the Wabash R., 17 miles W. of Jacksonville. It is the trade-center for an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala., 10 miles NE. of Goodwater station.

Bluffs, a post-borough of Beaufort co., Fla., on the Beaufort River, 20 miles by rail N. of Panama. Pop. about 600.

Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill. 6 miles by rail SE. of Beardstown.

Bluffs, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. on the Poudre de Pave River, 40 miles SW. of Dardanelle.

Bluffs, a town of Clay co. Ga. 12 miles SE. of Fort Gaines. It has cotton-gineries. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Bluffs, a banking city capital of Wells co. Ind., on the S. bank of the Wabash River and on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. 24 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a foundry and manufacture of wind mills, agricultural implements, engines etc. Pop. in 1900, 3589. In 1904, 4479.

Bluffs, a post-village of Winneshiek co. Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River 12 miles NNW. of Decorah.

Bluffs, a post-village of Muckewagon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan 5 miles from Muckewagon City.

Bluffs, a post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. Pop. about 75.

Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo. on the Missouri River 2 miles from Morrison station of the Missouri Pacific R.

Bluffs, a banking post-village of Allen co. Ohio on the Lake Erie and Western and the Northern Ohio R., N.E.

of Lima. It has stone-quarries and oil-wells. Pop. in 1900, 1784.

Bluffton, a post-village of Beaufort co., S. C., near the sea-coast, about 25 miles NE. of Savannah. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2617, of the village, about 400.

Bluffton, a post-village of Llano co., Tex., is on the Colorado River 45 miles from Round Rock.

Bluffton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., 7 miles by rail E. by N. of Mount Vernon.

Blum, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R., 24 miles NW. of Hillsboro. It has roller-mills.

Blumensaat, blow-men-Sw. a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina and in the valley of the Itajaí about 60 miles NW. of Desterro. Corn, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, rice, and southern fruits are extensively cultivated. There are good roads in the district. Pop. about 20,000 of whom 20,000 are Germans and 5000 Italians. The colony was founded in 1850. Blumensaat the capital of the colony and seat of a German consular, has a population of about 5000.

Blumensaat, blow-men-stine a village of Switzerland east of Bern, at the foot of the Stockhorn 5 miles W. of Thun. It has mineral springs. Elevation, 3210 feet. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Blumfield, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. about 10 miles E. of East Saginaw.

Blümlisalp, a mountain-group of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland lying E. of Kandersteg and covered with a dazzling mantle of snow and ice. The highest summits are the Blümlisalp 12,040 feet (first ascended by Leslie Stephen in 1880), the Morgenhorn 11,900 ft. (first ascended by H. Baddeley in 1880), the Weissen Brun, 12,010 ft. (first ascended by Roth and Voo Follenberg, in 1862), the Blümlisalpstock, 10,560 ft.; and the Oeschinenhorn 11,450 ft.

Blunt, a banking post-village of Hughes co. S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles SE. of Pierre. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Bluth, blith, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Blith River at its mouth 11 miles by rail NNE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 5472.

Bluth, or Blith, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, enters the North Sea near Southwold.

Bluth, or Blith, a river of England, co. of Northumberland flows into the North Sea at Blith.

Bluth, blith a banking post-village of Huron co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles E. of Goderich. It has various mills and produces salt. Pop. in 1901, 811.

Bluth, blith a post-village of Richmond co. Ga., 15 miles SW. of Augusta. Pop. about 200.

Bluth, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Its banking point is Memphis, Tenn.

Bluth, a township of Schuykill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Bluthedale, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo. in a farming and stock-raising region, and on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R., 16 miles N. of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Bluthedale, a mining post-town of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Youngstown River 28 miles by rail SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 about 800.

Bluthville, a banking post-town of Mississippi co., Ark., 14 miles (direct) N. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Bluthwood, blith-wood, a post-village of Fairfield co., S. C., 17 miles by rail N. of Columbia.

Bo, or **Bo**, a group of seven islands in the Malay Archipelago, SSE. of Gilolo.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Bo, bo-ah' or **Bo**, bo-ah' a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Boardville, a village of New Jersey. See **Boardville**.

Boavista, bo-á-vee'tá, or **Boa Vista** (i.e. 'fine view'), an island of Africa, the easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands. Lat. of NW point, $15^{\circ}13'N$ lon $23^{\circ}55'W$. Area, about 330 sq. m. The island is very dry, and cultivation is neglected; the population being chiefly occupied in the collection and export of acrobil and salt. It has a railway and 2 ports for large vessels.—**Porto Sal Rei**, **Porto do Norte**, and **Porto Curralinho**. Pop. about 5000.

Bom Vista, the name of several towns and settlements of Brazil in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Rio Branco in about lat. $2^{\circ}45'N$ on the state of Bahia, on the right bank of the Rio São Francisco, in about lat. $11^{\circ}50'S$ in the state of Minas Geraes, in about lat. $10^{\circ}25'S$ in the state of Goiás, on the left bank of the Rio Tocantins, in about lat. $5^{\circ}50'S$ in the state of Pernambuco, on the left bank of the Rio São Francisco, in about lat. $8^{\circ}45'S$; in the state of Santa Catharina, in about lat. $26^{\circ}37'S$. See also **São Domingos da Boa Vista**.

Bo'az, a post-town of Marshall co. Ala. about 15 miles S. of Guntersville. Pop. in 1900 253.

Boaz, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles S. of Paducah.

Boaz, a post-village of Nelson co. Va.

Boaz, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. 2 miles W. of Richland Center.

Bobbili, bo-bil ee a town of Madras, British India, in the district of Visagapatam. Pop. about 15 000.

Bobbis, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Bobbio, boh-be-o, a town of Italy in Lombardy on the Trebbia, 24 miles SW of Piacenza. It is a bishop's see and has an cathedral. Bobbio was formerly the seat of an abbey founded early in the seventh century which was famous for its collection of old manuscripts, now preserved in the Ambrosian and Vatican libraries. Pop. about 2000 (communa, about 5000).

Bobbitt, a post-hamlet of Vance co. N.C.

Boboygeon, boh-ká-jun a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes 22 miles NE of Lindsay in banking point. A canal passes through the village connecting the above lakes and giving important water communication. Boboygeon is a great lumber depot and contains large saw and planing mills. Pop. in 1901 914.

Bober, a river of Prussian Silesia and Brandenburg rises on the Bohemian frontier flows NNW and joins the Oder at Krossen. Length, about 230 miles. Chief affluent, the Queis on the left.

Bobergsberg, bo-bers-blan a town of Prussia, Brandenburg 17 miles S of Krossen on the Bober. Pop. in 1900 1236.

Bobingen, bo-bing-en a village of Bavaria, 35 miles WNW of Munich.

Böblingen, böb'ling-en a town of Württemberg, 11 miles NW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 5209.

Bobo, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ind.

Bobrek, bo-brék, a town of Silesia, Prussia, in the district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 4357.

Bobrinets, bo-bree-nets, a town of Russia, 100 miles N of Kherson. Pop. in 1897 14 353.

Bobrka, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 21 miles SE of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900 4315.

Bobrov, a town of Russia, 60 miles SE. of Voronezh on the Bieing. Pop. in 1897 3991.

Bobruisk, bo-broo'isk a town of Russia, government and 83 miles SE. of Minsk, on the Berezina. Pop. in 1897 35,177.

Boca, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal. on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific R. 27 miles SW of Reno, Nev. Pop. about 275. The banking point is **Reno**.

Boca Chica, bo-ká chok-ká (i.e. little mouth or entrance), a deep but narrow entrance to the port of Cartagena, Colombia, 28 miles SW of the town.

Boca de Caballeros, bo-ká dá ká-ká'l yá nés, or **Caballeros Channel**, through the Doce Leguas keys, off the S. coast of Cuba, is 2 miles wide and 24 fathoms deep.

Boca del Dragon, bo-ká döl drá-gün (i.e. dragon's mouth) a passage in the republic of Panama, leading from Chiriquí Lagoon into the Caribbean Sea.

Boca del Toro. See **Bocas del Toro**.

Boca de Maipo, bo-ká dá mál-po a port of Chile, province of Santiago, on the sea, at the mouth of the Maipo. It is connected by a railway with San Antonio.

Bocas de Navios, bo-ká dá ná-ve-noe (i.e., entrance for ships) the southern and largest mouth of the Orinoco River, South America.

Boca de Rama, the point of junction of the Rama with the Humilde River, Nicaragua, about 55 miles above Blue-

fields. Steamers of large draft ascend the river to this point.

Bocage, Lo, lah bo-káh' an old district of France, in Normandy of which Vire was the capital. It is now included in the department of Calvados.

Bocage, Lo, a district of France, on the borders of the departments of Vendée Loire-Inférieure, and Maine-et-Loire, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

Boca Grande. See **CHARLOTTE HARBOR, Fla.**

Bocaironte, bo-ká rón té, a town of Spain 30 miles NNW of Alicante. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Bocas del Toro, bo-kás döl to ro a port of the republic of Panama, on an island of the same name and on one of the entrances to that magnificent harbor the Bay or Lagoon of Chiriquí. The town is in lat. $9^{\circ}25'N$, lon $82^{\circ}12'W$. It exports coconuts, sarsaparilla, india-rubber, turtles-hall, etc. Pop. about 5250.

Boca (or **Bocca**) **Tigria**, boh ká téo'grá (Chinese, *Hu-mu*, The Tiger's Mouth) often called **The Bogue**, the entrance to the Canton River China. All the estuary of the river southward of this is called the Outer Water. The Bogue has on its E. side the islands An-ngh-hoi and Choo-yi on its W. Tycocktow Island, and in its centre the rocky islets North and South Wantung—all fortified. The Bogue Forts were taken by the British in 1841 and 1845.

Bocane, bo-kéw á, a people of Balacón province, Læon Philippine Islands, in a large plain fertile in rice and sugar-cane. It exports much rice to Manila, 13 miles direct SE. Pop. 16 345.

Boccho di Cattaro. See **CATTARO, GULF OF**.

Bocchetta (boh kët tá) Mountain, one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi. The summit of the pass is 5636 feet high.

Bocchigliero, boh keel yá ro, a town of Italy province of Cosenza 12 miles SSE of Rossano. Pop. 3000.

Bocknia, boh ne-á, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galizia, 35 miles SSE of Cracow. It has very productive mines of rock-salt, worked to a depth of 1000 feet. Pop. in 1900, inclusive of the garrison, 10 071.

Bockolt, boh olt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 44 miles W of Münster on the Aa. It has manufactures of woollens spinning mills machine-shops, iron foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900 21 242.

Bockum, boh ööm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles NE. of Düsseldorf. It is a great seat of the Prussian steel and iron industry and has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 55 554.

Bockau, boh böw, a village of Saxony circle of Zwicken 4 miles WNW of Schwarzenberg. Pop. in 1900, 3151.

Bankenem, boh-kén-jen a town of Prussia, in Hano-ver 16 miles SSE. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2000.

Bockenheim, boh kén-hime a manufacturing place of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, constituting since 1896 a part of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It manufactures embrace a wide range of industries.

Bocklitz, a small town of Lower Austria, 15 miles NW of Marchegg.

Böckingen, bök ing-en, a town of Württemberg, Germany in the district of Heilbronn. Pop. in 1900, 6617.

Bockum, boh ööm, a town of Rhemish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 5600.

Bocsókó, böch'hé, a town of Hungary in the co of Máramaros, on the Theiss. Pop. in 1901 5294.

Bod, böd, a tributary state of Orissa, British India, bounded N by the Mahanuddy. Area 2064 sq. m., in cluding the Khond Mals, a tract under British authority.—**Bod** proper being under a native rajah. Capital, **Bod**, a small town on the Mahanuddy.

Bodcan Bayou or River, of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the SW part of the former state, and flowing southward into Louisiana, enters Red River in Bossier parish, after passing through Bodcan Lake.

Bodcan Lake, of Bossier parish, in the NW part of Louisiana. Bodcan Bayou enters the NE. extremity, and also forms the outlet by which the water is discharged from the other end into Red River. Length, about 20 miles.

Bodcaw, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. Pop. about 70.

Boddam, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 24 miles from Peterhead.

Bodden Town, a settlement on the S coast of Grand Cayman Island.

Bode, a banking post-town of Humboldt co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 26 miles SE of Emmetsburg. Pop. in 1900 409.

Bodega Corners, Cal. See **SARNO RAYNS**.

Bodega Roads, Sonoma co., Cal. on the North Pacific Coast R. 64 miles WNW of San Francisco. It is near

Bodog Bay, the entrance to which from the sea is in lat. 35° 18' N., lon 123° 3' W. The bay itself is of a very irregular shape. Length, about 16 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. There was a settlement of Russians established at Bodog Bay in 1812.

Bodogras, a town of Ecuador. See BASARUTO.

Bodograsen, bo-dog-rah, a town of Bohemia, on the Rhine 12 miles SE. of Leyden.

Bodell, bō-dē-lē, the name of the lowland between Lake Thun and Brienz, Switzerland.

Bodenbach, bō-dē-bā-k, a town of Bohemia, near the Saxon frontier and on the Elbe, opposite Tetschen with which it is connected by bridges. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 10,873.

Bodenham, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. 70 miles E. by W. of Nashville.

Bodenham, See COMERTON, LAKE OF.

Bodenstadt, bō-dēn-stāt, a town of Moravia, 18 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1600.

Bodenwerder, bō-dēn-wēr-dēr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Weser enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 12 miles SE. of Hameln. Pop. in 1890, 1598.

Bodie, bō-dē, a banking post-village of Mono co. Cal. about 160 miles from Carson City Nev. It has mills for gold-ore, which is extracted here. The elevation of the village is 9000 feet above sea-level.

Bodine, bō-dīn, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa., on the Northern Central R. 20 miles N. of Williamsport.

Bodio, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 4 miles from Biasca.

Bodman, bō-dmān, a village of Baden on the Lake of Constance, 42 miles NW. of Bregenz. The name *Bodensee* by which the lake is called in German is derived from Bodman.

Bodmin, a town of England, capital of Cornwall, 212 miles WSW. of London. The town consists mainly of a long street situated between two hills. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 3333.

Bodø, bō-dō, a seaport of Norway nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Lofoten Islands. Pop. in 1900, 4927.

Bodrog-Keresztúr, bōd-rog'kēr-sē-tōon, a town of Hungary on the Zemplén on the Bodrog a tributary of the Tisza, 3 miles NW. of Tokay. Pop. about 1500.

Bodys Island, a long narrow and low strip of sand, separating Altamaha and Remoke Sounds (N.C.) from the Atlantic. Its S. extremity is at Oregon Inlet, 2 miles N. of which is a light-house 150 feet high, in lat. 35° 48' N. lon 75° 33' W.

Bodol, bō-dōl, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg circle of Bielefeld. Pop. in 1900, 3637.

Bodotus, a banking post-village of Howard co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 13 miles (direct) SW. of St. Paul.

Bodum, bō-dūm, a town of France, department of Loire, 9 miles NNW. of Moulins. Pop. about 3500.

Bodo (bō-dō) Cape (anc. *Lilybeum* from *lily* and *ros*) the W. point of Sicily about 1 mile W. of Marsala. Lat. 37° 48' N. lon 12° 35' E. This cape, being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage, early became a naval station, and near it was fought (241 B.C.) the naval battle that ended the first Punic War.

Bodotia, bō-dō-ti-ā, or bō-dō-ti-ā (Gr. *Bodotia*, *Bodotia*; mod. Gr. *Viotia*) a district of ancient Greece, in Hellas, between the Euripus (Euboean Channel) on the N.E. and the Gulf of Corinth on the SW. and between Phocis on the NW. and Attica on the SE. It contained Lake Copais (Topolise). In the SW. was Mount Helicon. The chief city was Thebes. The Boeotians were proverbial for their durance. For a short time in the first half of the fourth century B.C. Thebes was the leading power in Greece. Boeotia is now one of the Greek nomos.

Boerne, bō-er-nē, a banking post-town capital of Kendall co. Tex., on the Rio Cibola and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 38 miles NW. of San Antonio. It is a shipping point for cotton grain, and wool. Pop. in 1900, 432. Boerne was founded in 1857 by Germans. It has a genial climate and is a resort for invalids.

Boero, a island of the Malay Archipelago. See BUNU.

Bois Bayou, bōi-bā-yō, drains part of Choctaw co. Ark., and passes thence into Louisiana. It enters the Ouachita River at the S. extremity of Franklin parish. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It is navigable during high water.

Bois Creek, a post-village of Franklin co., Ne.

Bois River, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La.

Boissalova, bōi-sā-lō-va, a village of Italy in Lombardy 26 miles NNW. of Pavia, on the Ticino, near Magenta.

Bog, two rivers of European Russia. See BHO.

Bogam, or New-Year River (the "Aban Water" of Odry), a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises in

Harvey range near lat. 35° S. lon 148° 30' E., flows generally NW., and joins the Darling River about lat. 30° S., lon 146° E. Total course, about 350 miles.

Bogard, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 8 miles N. of Carrollton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Bogarra, bō-gar-rah, a town of Spain 82 miles SW. of Albaceta. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Bogart, a post-village of Oconee co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 8 miles W. of Athens its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bogart, a post-village of Erie co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. about 250.

Bogart, a post-village of Livingston, Ontario. Pop. 199.

Bogata, a post-village of Red River co. Tex.

Bogdo-Ola, a mountain mass or chain of central Asia, in the eastern section of the Tien Shan system. Lat. about 43° 30' N. lon 89° E. It attains an altitude of 15,000-16,000 feet. South of it lies the depression of Lukhtan. The name Bogdo-Ola is also applied to some minor mountains of the government of Astrakhan Russia.

Bogen, bō-ghen, a town of Bavaria on the Danube, at the foot of the Bogenberg, 6 miles E. of Straubing. Pop. in 1900, 1356.

Bogohausen, bō-ghen-bōw-zen, a former village of Bavaria now constituting a part of Munich with a royal observatory.

Bogense, bō-ghen-sē, a seaport of Denmark on the W. coast of the island of Funen. Pop. about 2000.

Boggs, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1890.

Boggs, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1024.

Boggs, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on a navigable inlet of the sea.

Boggs town, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles NE. of Franklin.

Boggy, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. Pop. about 200.

The banking point in Panama.

Boggy Depot, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Boghaz, the Turkish for Bozrota.

Boghaz Kōi, a village of Asia Minor about 88 miles W. of Amasia, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Pteria. Here are remains of a Hittite temple as well as Hittite sculptures.

Bogie, bō-ghē, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows northward, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

Bogley, a post-village of Bremer co. Ga.

Bogilpoor See BHAGALPUR.

Bogmor, formerly Hothampton, a town and watering place of England on the Sussex 6 miles SE. of Chichester. Pop. in 1901, 6180.

Bognor, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario 14 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 200.

Bogo, bō-gō, or Bago, bā-gō, a pueblo on the NW. coast of Cebu, Philippines Islands on a good harbor the only one in the province. Pop. 16,350.

Bogodakhov, bō-gō-dō-kōv, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles NW. of Khar'kov. Pop. in 1897, 11,923.

Bog of Africa See ALGER BOG OF.

Bogong Mount, the highest summit of the Australian Alps of Victoria, about 166 miles NE. of Melbourne. Elevation 6393 feet.

Bogoroditsk, bō-gō-rō-ditsk, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles SE. of Yula. Pop. in 1897, 4822.

Bogorodsk, a town of Russia government and 27 miles NE. of Moscow on the Klyazma. It is in the midst of a busy manufacturing district and is a rapidly growing place. Pop. in 1897, 11,316.

Bogostof, Bogostov, or Bogostova, a small island and volcano of Alaska, NW. of Ucaleska. Lat. 55° 68' N. lon 187° 43' W. The mountain first appeared as the result of an eruption in 1798 and it has been varying active several times since. Elevation 844 feet. A new volcanic island (New Bogostof) rose near this one in 1893.

Bogostovsk, bō-gō-stovsk, a village of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 186 miles NE. of Perm.

Bogotá, bō-gō-tā, formerly Santa Fé de Bogotá, also th. fā dā-bō-gō-tā, a city the capital of the republic of Colombia and of the department of Cundinamarca, and the see of an archbishop, situated on the San Francisco River, on an elevated plain, 8530 feet above the sea. It lies at the foot of the Suma-Pas Mountains, with a delightful climate, resembling a perpetual autumn. The mean yearly temperature is 58° with a rainfall of 43.5 inches. Lat. 6° 35' N.; lon 74° 13' W. The streets are narrow, but regular crossing one another at right angles. The principal street, Calle

de la República, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square (Paseo de la Constitución) formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral, the onion-house, etc. Bogotá being subject to earthquakes (in main part destroyed by the earthquake of Nov. 16, 1827) the houses are low and strongly built of sun-dried brick. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous. Bogotá, a centre of Spanish culture for a long period, contains a university, the Colegio Nacional de San Bartolomé, various other colleges, a military academy, a national library (with about 50,000 volumes), observatory, botanical garden, natural history museum, etc. It has manufactures of soap, cloth, cordage, porcelain, glass, etc. The environs of Bogotá are highly interesting. The Rio Yanacá, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogotá (or Fúenza) in the centre of the plain and the conjoined waters descend in a SW direction through a long and narrow ravine, and are precipitated at Tequendama where they are contracted to 36 feet in width, in a magnificent fall nearly 500 feet high. About 20 miles from the falls is the natural bridge of Inconso or Pandi formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain-ditch, 700 feet above a small torrent. The plain or Caucho contains coal fields, and towards the N border the rich salt-mines of Zipaquirá. Bogotá is the commercialemporium for the inland territory and is connected by rail and highway with Honda, La Dorada, and Jirardot on the Magdalena River. The city was founded by Quesada in 1538 and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada. Pop. about 120,000.

Bogotá, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill. 9 miles SW of Newton. Pop. about 300.

Bogotá, a post-borough of Bergen co., N. J. on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile SE. of Hackensack. Pop. in 1900 337.

Bogotá, a district of Bengal, in the valley of the Brahmaputra and partly within its delta system. Capital Bogra, a small town on an affluent of the Atira.

Bogotá, big, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. Its banking point is Barre.

Bogotá, a post-hamlet of Cartaret co. N. C. on Bogue Sound 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 12 miles S. of Newport.

Bogotá Chitto, a small river, rises in Lincoln co. Miss. runs in a SSE direction, and enters Pearl River in St. Yemassee parish, La. It is also called Chitto Bayou.

Bogotá Chitto, a post-town of Lincoln co. Miss., on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles S. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 532.

Bogotá, The, in China. See BOCA TONK.

Bogotá, a post-hamlet of Eschschon co. Cal. about 120 miles from Reading.

Bogotálev, bogoo-lev, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SSE. of Kiev. Pop. about 10,000.

Bogotáchar, bogoo-char, a town of Russia, government and 138 miles SSE. of Voronezh, near the Don. Pop. in 1897 6853.

Bogotáchütz, bogoo-chütz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Eastprussia. 1 ep. in 1900 with the neighboring colony of Zawodzie 14,925. Polish is generally spoken by the inhabitants.

Bohain, bo-lin, a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles by rail NNE. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1901 6771.

Bohemia, bo-bee-me-g (Ger. *Böhmen* bö-men Uo-bem Ceekey) a province and nominal kingdom of Austria-Hungary, Cisleithanian division between lat. 48° 37' and 61° 3' N. and lon. 12° 7' and 16° 46' E. bounded NW by the kingdom of Saxony NE by the Prussian province of Silesia, SE. by Moravia and Lower Austria, S. by Upper Austria, and SW by Bavaria. Length from E. to W. 210 miles breadth from N. to S. 170 miles. Area, 20,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 (Dec. 31) 5,718,790. The territory consists of a series of upland valleys and basins, which are surrounded on all sides by mountains and belong almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream the country is drained through a single defile on the Saxon frontier. Several chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. On the NE it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) the principal branch of the Sudeck system of which the highest peak is the Schneekoppe (snow top) 5264 feet and by the Adlergebirge (Eagle Mountains) the Rabe Mts., 3650 feet. N. and NW it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), which are parted NE from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. W. and SW it is separated from Bavaria and Upper Austria by the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), which at its NW extremity is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through

which the Eger flows. On the SE the Bohemian Moravian plateau, uniting at its SW extremity with the Böhmerwald and at its NE with the Adlergebirge, completes the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is enclosed. Several offsets from these chains of inferior height, intersect the kingdom. The principal affluent of the Elbe in Bohemia is the Moldau.

Bohemia has no large lakes, but there are innumerable ponds. The region is famous for its mineral springs, the best-known of which are the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbad, Marienbad and Glatzschel; the warm alkaline apocrite springs of Karlsbad and Teplitz; the bitter cathartic waters of Badlitz, Badschütz, and Püllna; and the sulphurous springs of Teplitz. Bohemia is rich in minerals which include silver from lead, copper, tin and molybdenum, and other metals, as well as sulphur, alum, and graphite. It is above all a great coal region, its coal-fields being the most productive in Austria-Hungary. Precious and ornamental stones and porcelain clays are obtained in many parts. The Bohemian region is largely constructed of acidic and ancient Paleozoic rocks, but there are also marine deposits of Triassic and Cretaceous age and vast intrusions and outflows of volcanic material.

The climate is in general healthy. The mean annual temperature, exclusive of the mountainous districts, ranges between 45° and 50°. In the Böhmerwald the snow is often found 12 feet deep and lies till the middle of April. Except in the lofty mountain-ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and NE. The principal crops raised are rye, barley, wheat, oats, potatoes, beets, flax, hops, rape-seed, and poppy-seed. Fruit is abundant, especially apples and plums. The forests cover nearly 30 per cent. of the surface of the country and abound in game. Large quantities of a superior breed of carp are exported from Bohemia to North Germany. Bohemia is the great manufacturing region of Austria-Hungary. The manufactures include textiles, beet-sugar, beer, spirits, glassware and porcelain, metal wares, machinery, chemicals, paper, wooden wares, buttons, leather, clothing, lace, embroidery, and chocolate. Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the thirteenth century and the art of glass-grinding has scarcely been equalled in any other country.

Three-fifths of the people are Czechs (Bohemians) a Slavic race, with a language of their own, an old and well-developed literature, and strong national feelings. Nearly all the remainder are Germans who as a whole represent the more cultured and intelligent element, the bulk of the Czechs being peasants and dwellers in the small towns and villages. A bitter struggle for ascendancy is being waged by the two nationalities. The Czechs regard the country as their national domain, it having been originally a Slavic kingdom and demand the restoration of the so-called realm of St. Wenceslas (including the adjoining Moravia). They insist on the right of Bohemia to enjoy an autonomous position within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy analogous to that held by Hungary. The population of Bohemia is nearly all Roman Catholic. There are about 100,000 Jews.

Bohemia possesses one of the largest institutions of learning in Europe, the University of Prague, founded in 1348. It existed until 1882 as a German university but in that year the Czech University of Prague was installed by the side of the original one.

Bohemia derives its name from its early inhabitants, the Boii, a Celtic people, who were expelled soon after the beginning of the Christian era by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century a numerous army of Czechs entered the country and subdued it. Bohemia, under its dukes, and later its kings, was included in the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans. The immigration of Germans in the Middle Ages greatly improved the character of the country which in the fourteenth century under the Luxemburg dynasty was one of the most flourishing kingdoms in Europe. In the fifteenth century the Hussite Wars devastated the country. Since 1526 Bohemia has been ruled by the House of Austria. The encroachments of the Austrian monarchs on the religious liberties of the Protestants led in 1618 to an outbreak, which was the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. The overthrow of the Bohemian Protestants in the battle of the White Mountain (Prague), in 1620 was followed by the forfeiture of their liberties and the complete subjugation of the country to the Catholic Church. The revival of the national spirit among the Czechs in the nineteenth century has culminated in a revolutionary agitation which is a menace to the permanency of the Austro-Hungarian realm.

Bohemia, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y.

Bohemia, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. 2 miles S. of Lakeland station (Long Island R.). It is inhabited principally by Germans and Bohemians, and has manufactures of cigars.

Bohio, a station on the Panama railway republic of Panama, prominent in association with the artificial Lake Bohio, on the route of the proposed Panama canal, about 17 miles from Colon.

Bohio, See **BOHEMIA**.

Bohemianwald, bō'mēr wālt (i.e., Bohemian Forest) a chain of mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending from SW to NE, and separating the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. Length about 130 miles; mean breadth, 25 miles. The southwestern portion of the chain is also known as the Bavarian Forest. The principal summits are the Arber 4790 feet the Rachelberg 4743 ft. and the Kahlau 4488 ft. in elevation. There are many deep (glacial) tarns, and much of the region is still covered with primeval forest. It is the Siva Gabreta, forming part of the Hercynian forest, of the Bohemian. It is very wild and broken and steep towards Bavaria, with a much greater slope towards Bohemia.

Bohmisch-Brod, bō'mish brōt (Bohemian Brod), a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 20 miles E. of Prague. Pop. in 1900 4234.

Bohmisch-Kamnitz, bō'mish kām'nitz, a town of northern Bohemia, W by N of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 4573.

Bohmisch-Leipa, bō'mish lē'pā a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 41 miles N by E of Prague. It is almost exclusively inhabited by Germans, and has active manufactures and trade. Pop. in 1900 9217.

Bohmisch-Trübsen, bō'mish trū'bōw a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 7 miles NE of Leitomischl. Pop. in 1900 6646.

Bohol, one of the Philippine Islands, between Cebu and Leyte, and 70 miles NW of Mindanao. The island is mountainous and produces cacao, tobacco, cotton, hemp, rice, cane, etc. Gold is found here. Length 47 miles average breadth 24 miles. Pop. in 1903, 242,148.

Bohol, a province of the Philippines, composed of the islands of Bohol and Danao. Capital Tagbilaran.

Bohon, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 6 miles from Harrodsburg.

Bohrodganay, bo-ho-rod-gā'ay, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 12 miles SW of Stanislawow. Pop. in 1900, 4789.

Bohus, bo'hōus, a district of Sweden, now a part of the län of Gothenburg and Bohus.

Boiceville, boy's'vīl, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R. 17 miles W of Kingston.

Boicourt, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 7 miles (direct) N by W of Pleasanton.

Boicetown, boy's'tōwn, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the SW branch of the Miramichi River 28 miles N of Fredericton. Pop. 250.

Boiling Springs, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C. The banking point is Shelly. Pop. about 100.

Boiling Springs, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 19 miles WSW of Harrisburg. It has iron-industries, manufactures of huggins etc.

Bois, or **Glacier des Bois**, a glacier of the Mont Blanc group known as the Mer de Glace above the Montanvert.

Bois Blanc (boy blānk Fr. pron brwā'blāns) Island, an island of Cheboygan co., Mich. in Lake Huron, 10 miles SE of Mackinac. It is about 16 miles long and has a light-house.

Bois Blanc Island, a long narrow island in the Detroit River opposite Amherstburgh, Ontario. On it is a light-house.

Bois Blanc Lake, on the border of Lake co., Minn., is traversed by the Canada boundary line.

Bois Brulé, boy brū-lā (Fr. pron brwā'brū-lā), a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo. 8 miles S of Chester 13.

Bois Brulé River, or simply **Brulé River**, forms part of the boundary between Iron co., Mich. and Wisconsin and Forest co., Wis. It unites with the Michigamme River at the NW extremity of Menominee co., Mich.

Boisbrun, or **Bowyer Cove**, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Bras d'Or Lake, 20 miles from Sydney. Pop. 300.

Bois d'Arc, a post-village of Greene co., Mo. about 12 miles NW of Springfield.

Bois d'Arc River, of Texas, also called **East Fork of the Trinity**, rises in the N. part of the state, and flows southward, enters Trinity River in Kaufman co.

Bois-de-Lescluse, boy dā'les'clūs, a village of Belgium, Hainaut, 25 miles NE of Tournai.

Boisde, or **Boisde** (local pron boy dā; Fr. pron brwā'dā'), a county in the W part of Idaho, is drained by the

Payette, which rises in it. Area, 4203 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous. A portion of the highlands is covered with forest. The chief resources of this county are mines of gold, copper and lead are also found. Capital, Idaho City. Pop. in 1890, 5343; in 1900 4174.

Boise, the capital of Idaho and of Ada co., is on the Boise River in a rich mining district and on the Oregon Short Line R. Lat. 43° 38' N., Lon. 116° 12' W. The city which is a military post contains a prison, United States assay-office, United States land-office, and soldiers' home, and has various mills, a foundry machine-shops, manufactures of wood and lumber, etc. and is a shipping point for wool, hides, and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 5957.

Boise (or Boisee) River, of Idaho, is sometimes called **Big Wood River**. The main stream runs westward through Ada co. and enters the Snake or Lewis River on the W border of Idaho. Gold is found near its branches and in the upper part of the Boise basin.

Boisfort, or **Boisfort**, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash. 14 miles from Newaukum.

Bois-Guillaume, boy gū'yā'm (i.e., William's woods) a town of France Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N of Rouen. Pop. in 1901 3382.

Bois-le-Duc, pronounced, as a French name, brwā'lē dūh (Dutch, *Bortgenbosch*, the duke's wood), a town of the Netherlands capital of North Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 20 miles SSE of Utrecht. The Gothic cathedral of St. John erected in its present form in 1419-52 is one of the most important medieval churches of the Netherlands. The town contains an interesting museum of antiquities. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It was founded in 1184 by a duke of Brabant, in a wood, whence its name. Bois-le-Duc was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. in 1900 44,034.

Boisecrain, a banking post-town of Tartle district, Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 808.

Boisecrain, brwā'lē-shā a village of France, department of Tarn 7 miles SSE of Castres.

Boissey, brwā'sē' or **Boissey-Saint Léger**, brwā'sē' lā'lē-shā a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SE of Paris. Near it are the superb chateau of Gros-Bois and many handsome country houses.

Boissemburg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 82 miles N of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 876.

Boissemburg, brwā'sē-bō'sē a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the right bank of the Elbe, 34 miles SW of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900 3602.

Bojador (boy-ā-dōr) Port, prov. boch-ā-dōn) Cape, a bold headland of western Africa. Lat. 26° 8' 51' N.

Bojana, a river of Albania. See **BOVANA**.

Bojano, boy-ā no (anc. *Bovunum*) a town of Italy a bishop's see, 10 miles SW of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Bojanowo, boy-ā-no'vō, a town of Polish Prussia, 44 miles WNW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 9099.

Bojander (bo-ā-dōn) Cape, the NW point of Luzon Island, Philippines. Lat. 18° 39' N.

Bokchito, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I.T. Pop. about 150.

Boké, a trading-post of French Guinea W equatorial Africa, in about lat. 11° N. It is on the Nuike River.

Boko's (or *Beque's*) Creek, Ohio, enters the Sainte River 7 miles NW of Delaware.

Boksa Creek, a post-village of Union co., Ohio about 40 miles NW of Columbus.

Bokhara, bo-kā'rā (anc. *Transoxiana*) a country and khansate of central Asia and vassal state of Russia. It is part of what is sometimes broadly understood as Turkistan. In its political limits it is bounded on the N by Russian Turkestan (provinces of Syr Darya, Samarkand, and Fergana), on the E by the Pamir highland on the S. by Afghanistan and W by the Russian Transcaspian province. Area, about 80,000 sq. m. Population estimated at 1,500,000 exclusive of wandering hordes. The surface in the western part is largely arid plains and deserts, cultivable only along the watercourses and in favored cases; in the centre and E it is boldly mountainous, with the Rissau Mountains along the northern frontier the Hissar-tagh in the centre, and the Karategin and Fater the Great ranges in the NE and E. There are largely offshoots of the Tian-Shan. The Amu Darya forms a large part of the southern boundary after which the Zerushkan is the principal river. The climate shows extremes of heat and cold with the temperature ranging from 107° (shade) to -15°. Cotton, tobacco, indigo wool silk, grain, and various fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated; the grapes and apricots are especially noted. Fine horses, shawi-goats, asses, and camels are bred. The mineral wealth of the country is important. It is inhabited by pos-

ple of many tribes (Uzbeks constituting the main military force of the Amoor) —Kirghizes, Turkomans, Tajiks, Arabs, Persians, Jews, Afghans, etc. The caravan trade is very extensive and commercial facilities have latterly been furthered by the passage through the region of the Transcaspian railway which crosses the Amu Darya at Tashkent. The chief towns are Bokhara (the capital) and Karshi. Of late note are Tashkent and Hissar. Bokhara was the seat of powerful realms in the Middle Ages.

Bokhara, capital of the khanate of Bokhara, near the Zeravshan River, 120 miles W of Samarkand. Lat. 39° 48' N, lon 64° 26' E. It is in a desert-surrounded but exceedingly fertile oasis, among hills, is 8 miles in circumference, enclosed by earthen ramparts, and intersected by canals. The streets are very narrow and the houses mostly small and flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace and the residences of the state officers. Bokhara has upward of 160 mosques, several of great architectural beauty and a large number of colleges, this city, which is held in great veneration by Moslems having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. The city is an important commercial centre of central Asia, and it has extensive manufactures of cotton, silk and woollen goods, wooden ware, iron, leather, etc. It has a vast bazaar which is largely stocked with Russian and English goods. Bokhara is connected by rail (about 8 miles) with Rumiat or New Bokhara, which is on the main line of the Transcaspian railway. Pop about 70,000-80,000.

Bokosho, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I T. Pop. in 1900 153.

Bolabola, *bo-lá-bo-lá*, or *Borabara*, *bo-rá-bo-rá*, written also *Borabara*, *bo-rá-bo-rá*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated NW of Tahiti and nearly 30 miles in circumference, well wooded and populous with a high volcanic peak, surrounded by a ring of coral islets.

Bolama, *bo-lá-má*, a town of western Africa, the seat of the government of Portuguese Guinea, is situated on a small island off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Bolau, a post-hamlet of Worth co. Iowa.

Bolavio, *bo-lá-vo*, a town of Mexico in Jalisco 65 miles NNW of Guadalajara, with notable silver mines in its neighborhood.

Bolan (*bo-lán*) Pass, a defile in the mountains of Beluchistan consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 miles in aggregate length (from near Dadar to Shaw) on the route from the lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. The greatest elevation is 6795 feet. The Bolan River rises in this pass at 4494 feet above the sea. The Bolan Pass is traversed by a railway connecting British Beluchistan with the Indus valley. Near the end of the pass is the strategically important British military station of Quetta.

Bol'lar, a post-village of Bath co., Va. 30 miles from Millboro station.

Bolbec, *bol-bék*, a town of France department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water power 21 miles ENE of Havre. It is well built and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of large and thriving manufactures of cotton fabrics, also woollen and linen factories, dye-works, and tanneries. Pop. in 1901 11,603.

Bolbitano, or *Bolbittinno*. See *ROSTRA*.

Bolchen, *bol-çen* (Fr. *Boulay* *boo-lá*) a town of German Lorraine, 15 miles ENE of Metz. Pop. about 2000.

Bolokow, *ból-ko*, a banking post-village of Andrew co. Mo. on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 20 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 378.

Boldspring, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ga., 8 miles SW of Carnesville.

Boldspring, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn. 15 miles SE. of Waverly.

Bolochow, *bo-ló-çov* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 14 miles S. of Stry, on a branch of the Danaster. Pop. in 1900 4237.

Bolon, a post-village of Ware co., Ga. Its banking point is Waycross.

Bolotian *Fromontorian*. See *LAAN* & *HAN*.

Bolota, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Ark.

Bolota, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. at August's station on the Missouri Pacific R.

Bolgary, *bol-gá-rya*, a village of Rumania, 60 miles S of Kama, on the Volga. It stands within the circle of the walls, still visible, of the city of Bolgar (Bulgar), the capital of the Bulgarian realm which early in the Middle Ages existed on the plains of the Volga. Inscriptions in the Arabic, Armenian, and Tartar languages, as well as arms, implements, and other relics, have been found here.

Bolgor-Dagh, a mountain of the Taurus chain, the second highest summit of Anahel, 11,680 feet in elevation.

Bol'grad', a town of Rumania, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N of Iasi, on Lake Yalpukh. Pop. in 1897 12,383.

Boll, *bo-lé*, a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, 76 miles NW of Angora. Pop. about 10,000.

Bollige, *bo-lé-jé*, a post-village of Greene co., Ala. 19 miles by rail SW of Akron. Pop. about 300.

Bollinao, *bo-lín-a-o*, a district of Luzon Philippine Islands in Zamboale province. It is on the W side of Lingayen Gulf (see *BOLINAO*, *CAPA*), and is composed of 13 islands. Port Bollinao has meteorologic and semaphoric stations and a dock yard for coaling vessels. Lat. of old cable-house, 16° 24' N lon 118° 54' E.

Bollinao, *Capé*, the W limit of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Lat. 16° 25' N lon. 119° 51' E. It is thickly wooded. On the W side is Piedra Point, with a semaphoric station. See *BOLINAO*.

Bollinao, *bo-lé-na-o*, or *Ballemas*, *há-yá-ná*, a post-village of Marion co. Cal., on Bollinao Bay about 18 miles NW of San Francisco. Producers is shipped here. Bollinao Bay is a safe anchorage in summer, the lagoon being readily accessible to small craft, except in heavy weather. Pop. about 400.

Bollingsbroke, *bo-líng brook* a parish of England co. of Lincoln, 3 miles WSW of Spillay. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV was born.

Bollingsbroke, a post-town of Monroe co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 13 miles WNW of Macon. Pop. in 1900 157.

Bollington, a post-station of Loudoun co. Va., 4 miles from Berlin station. Md.

Bollivar, *bo-lé-van*, a department of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, has an estimated area of 27,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 200,000. Capital, Cartagena. Chief commercial centre, Barranquilla.

Bollivar, a small province in the central part of Ecuador. The surface is part of the central plateau is intersected by many streams, and is densely covered with undeveloped forests. Capital, Guaranda. Pop. in 1898 43,000.

Bollivar, a state of Venezuela, lying S. of the Orinoco River and bounded E. by British Guiana. Capital, Angaitura or Ciudad Bolívar. Pop. in 1894 135,232. The boundaries of the state were readjusted in 1901.

Bollivar, a colony of Venezuela, in the state of Miranda, about 25 miles E of Caracas.

Bollivar, *ból-i-va* a county in the NW part of Mississippi, has an area of 913 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Rosedale. Pop. in 1890 59,980 in 1900 35,457.

Bollivar, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala.

Bollivar, a post-hamlet of Frederick co. Md. about 80 miles W by N of Baltimore.

Bollivar, a post-village of Belvoir co. Miss., on the Mississippi River 125 miles NNW of Jackson.

Bollivar, a banking city the capital of Polk co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 30 miles N by W of Springfield. It has various manufactures and a trade in farm products, and is the seat of the Southwest Baptist College. Pop. in 1900 1899.

Bollivar, a banking post-village of Allegany co. N. Y. in Belvoir township (town), on the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern R. 11 miles S of Friendship. Near here are many oil-wells. Pop. in 1900 1208 of the town, 2025.

Bollivar, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio on the Tuscarawas River and on the Ohio Canal 13 miles by rail SSE of Mansfield. Pop. about 700.

Bollivar, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 60 miles E of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of brick. Pop. in 1900 456.

Bollivar, a banking post-town the capital of Hardeman co. Tenn. on the Hatchie River and on the Illinois Central R. 68 miles E by N of Memphis. It is at the head of navigation on the river and is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Pop. in 1900 1035.

Bollivar, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. on Clear Creek 12 miles N by W of Denton.

Bollivar, a post-town of Jefferson co. W. Va. near the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 1 mile from Harpers Ferry. Pop. in 1900 781.

Bollivar City (*Ciudad Bolívar*). See *ANSONTEMA*.

Bollivar Point, in Chambers co. Tex. at the N side of the entrance to Galveston Bay is the W extremity of a long and low peninsula. It has a light-house.

Bolivia (*Sp* pron *bo-lé-va*) officially, *República Boliviana*, a South American republic, is bounded on the N and E. by Brazil, on the S. by Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, and on the W. by Chile and Peru. The Amazon, Guaporé, and Paraguay Rivers form the

greater part of the eastern boundary with Brazil. The country is mostly included between lat. 7° S (the Yagui-rona) and 25° S. It is divided into the eight departments of Beni (with Acre), Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz or La Paz de Ayacucho, Oruro, Potosí, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, and the National Territory (of colonization). The total area is approximately 530,000 sq. m., but much of the boundary with Peru and Chile is still in dispute. The population is variously estimated at from 1,250,000 to upward of 2,000,000, of whom it is generally supposed 250,000-300,000 are wild Indians.

Surface of the Country.—The greater part of the west- and south-central portions of Bolivia is mountainous, and is comprised within the great Andean system, containing many of the loftiest summits of the Western Hemisphere. The main line of heights is compassed in the different ramifications of the Eastern Cordillera, or Cordillera Real between which and the Western Cordillera is included part of the great plateau and interior basin, the *Altiplano* (Central, about 500 miles in length and with an altitude of 12,000-13,000 feet, the N. half of which is occupied by Lake Titicaca and the S. parts by Lake Ullagaya and other salt-lake bodies of water. These seemingly at one time constituted a united vast internal sea, the outlet of which was through the Beni to the Amazon. The Peruvian boundary is generally assumed to pass through the centre of Lake Titicaca. (See *TITICACA*.) The loftiest mountain-summits are the non-volcanic Illimpu or Sorata (with the Anconama and Illimpu summits, 21,490 and 21,775 ft. respectively) and Illimani, 21,190 ft. both in the department of La Paz. Huina Potosí, located between these two giants has an elevation of 20,260 ft. Volcanic mountains are numerous, and rise to nearly the loftiest positions of the land (Sajama, upward of 21,000 ft. Licancabur, on the SW boundary with Chile, about 19,500 ft.). Northward and eastward of the mountains Bolivia falls off in vast undulating plains (Llanos Pampas) to the valleys of the Amazon basin and the Gran Chaco of Paraguay.

Since the readjustment of the boundary with Chile following upon the war of 1879-81 when the country lost its littoral, Bolivia has no coast-line. Much the greater part of the country is drained by tributaries of the Madeira, one of the chief affluents of the Amazon. Such streams as the Madre de Dios, Beni, Mamoré and Guaporé or Itenez. In the S and SE the country is drained by the Pilcomayo and Paraguay and their branches, into the basin of the La Plata.

Climate and Product.—Bolivia lies in the torrid zone, but has a great variety of climate, depending on the elevation of the land. The mountains are covered with perpetual snow and in the highest table-lands there is frost every night of the year but the air is dry and pure. The higher cold and treeless tracts those above 11,000 ft. are designated *Punas*. At Potosí which has an elevation of about 13,000 ft., the nights are always piercingly cold, but the rays of the sun are hot and powerful between 2 and 5 P. M. La Paz, at an elevation of 12,000 ft. has a mean annual temperature of about 50°. Between the altitudes of 9500 and 11,000 ft. the climate is temperate, and wheat and maize are cultivated while in the tracts of the *Yungas*, which descend to about 3500 ft. the climate is such as to permit of the successful cultivation of both tropical and temperate fruits. This is the zone of the great cinchona forests, whose inconstant development is one of the marked features of the fore of the eastern Andes. Perpetual summer reigns in the lowest region called *Yungas* comprising all below 5000 ft. which produces all tropical fruits and vegetation. The northern plains have a hot and humid climate, and are covered with dense forests. Among the indigenous plants are the palm, manihot, cacao, bean, corn, the maté or Paraguay tea, and the coca. Bolivia also produces balsam, bananas, caoutchouc or rubber, vanilla, opal, coffee, cotton, sugar, potatoes, corn, tobacco, the shirumaya, farina, and samapilla. The Bolivians draw large quantities of the coca-leaf which is a powerful stimulant.

The animal life of Bolivia is very varied, and comprises forms that are more distinctively tropical in habit (jaguar, armadillo, tapir, numerous monkeys, peccary) and others that belong to the higher mountain-tracts (llama, alpaca, guanaco, vicuña, vizcachas). The puna extends its range into this region both in its warmer and colder parts. Among the birds are the condor, various species of parrot, and numerous humming-birds, a number of which appear to be sharply localized in their habitats. The alpaca and llama are domesticated, and exist in large numbers on the high-glaciers. Multitudes of cattle roam in a semi-wild condition over the grassy plains or campos.

Minerals.—This republic is noted for the variety and richness of its mineral resources, having numerous mines

of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, mercury, and iron. Coal is found in the departments of Beni and Chuquisaca. The silver-mines of Potosí and Oruro have long been celebrated, and are among the richest in the world. Silver was first discovered at Potosí in 1545 and the yield up to this time from these famous mines exceeds \$3,000,000,000. The production of tin follows immediately after that of silver, the chief mining centre being the district of Huancuni. Gold is found in the Andes and in several departments, the most important locations being in the departments of La Paz and Santa Cruz. The gold-mining has been extensively developed, especially in the districts of Coroico and Chacabilla. Diamonds, opals, emeralds, and topazes are also found. The development of the mineral resources of Bolivia has been hindered by the distance of the mines from navigable water and the expense of transporting the ore or metal to the coast but since the advent of railways and the discovery of coal a revival in mining enterprise has been noticeable. The alluvial product in 1898 was placed at 11,155,190 Troy ounces.

Commerce, etc.—The republic of Bolivia is not favorably situated for commerce, possessing no seaboard while its great rivers are for the most part rendered unnavigable by numerous rapids. There are few good roads in the country. Bolivia has in operation several short railways, and one of the main outlets is the Peruvian railroad from Lake Titicaca to the seaport of Mollendo. The total railroad mileage of the republic was, in 1902, 625. The chief articles of export, besides the metals, are alpaca wool, chinchilla fur, leather, hides, rubber, cacao, cinchona-bark, coffee, coca, vanilla, and opal.

Race, Government, etc.—The population is composed of Indians, mixed race, called mestizo, zambo, and mulattoes, who have much Spanish blood mixed with Indian or negro, and of whites mainly of Spanish origin. Some of the Indians are civilized, especially the Aymara and Quichua tribes who are remnants of the great Inca nation and inhabit the highlands of western Bolivia. The eastern plains are inhabited by tribes of wild Indians who have no affinity with the Aymara and Quichua. The predominant religion of Bolivia is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language is Spanish.

The republic was founded in 1825, and named in honor of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator. The territory included in the new state was previously called Upper Peru. The executive government consists of a president (elected for a term of four years) two vice-presidents, a ministry of five members and three secretaries of state. The legislative functions are exercised by two chambers—the senate and the chamber of deputies. Bolivia has been disturbed by frequent revolutions and civil wars. Capital, La Paz; formerly, Sucre (Chuquisaca).

Bolton, bol-ton or Bol-ton, bol-ton a pueblo on a small bay E. coast of Cebú Philippine Islands. The region is very fertile, yielding valuable timber and agricultural products, which are exported to Bohol and Mindanao. Pop 7413.

Bolkenheim, bol-ken-bine a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weiss. Pop in 1900 889.

Bolkhov, bol-kev a town of Russian government and 30 miles N. of Orel on the Nizhna. It is well built and full of gardens and has manufactures of leather, glass, tallow, soap, etc., with a trade in hemp, linseed-oil, tallow and hides. Fruits and vegetables are extensively raised here. Pop in 1891 20,763.

Boll, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SW of Goppingen, with mineral springs and baths.

Bollate, bol-lá-tá, a town of Italy province and 8 miles NW of Milan. Pop 2000 (commune 8000).

Bolles, bol-lan a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 22 miles N. of Avignon. Silk-spinning and the manufacture of castor-oil are carried on. Pop about 3000 (commune 5500).

Bolligen, bol-li-gen, a village of Switzerland canton and 2 miles NE. of Bern. It has mineral baths.

Bolling, a post-town of Butler co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 53 miles SSW of Montgomery. Pop in 1900 175.

Bollinger, a county in the SE part of Missouri, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is partly drained by Cato River. Beds of lead and iron-ore are found. Capital, Marble Hill. Pop in 1890 13,121 in 1900 14,650.

Bollington, a manufacturing town of England, in Cheshire, near Macclesfield. Pop in 1901, 5245.

Bollines par del Condado, bol-yol-yee par del-kon-dá-no, a town of Spain, 20 miles NE. of Murcia. Pop. of the commune in 1898, 7622.

Bollweiler, bol-vet-ler a village of Alsace, 3 miles SSW of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Bolmen, a lake of Sweden, 53 miles NNW of Christchurch, 20 miles long by 7 miles broad. In it is the island of Bolmen.

Bolobo, a mission and steamboat station in the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo. Lat. about 1° 13' S. It is about 145 miles NNE of Stanley Pool.

Bologna, bo-lōn-yā (anc. *Felvan*, *Bona*), a city of Italy, capital of a province of the same name in the old Romagna, finely situated in a plain N of the Apennines at the crossing of two important railways, 24 miles SE of Modena and 27 miles SW of Ferrara. Lat. 44° 20' N. Lon. 11° 21' E. Elevation 165 feet above the sea. It forms an oval enclosed by a brick wall about 2 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. Its interesting streets and fine colonnades, its churches and splendid palaces, its many works of art, and its educational institutions render Bologna one of the most notable of Italian cities. Its university one of the most ancient in Europe had at one time 10 000 students. It has now an attendance of about 1500. Its exceedingly valuable library contains about 250,000 volumes. Bologna has an academy of fine arts, with rich galleries of painting and sculpture, a grand school of music, a communal library with 174 000 volumes, cabinets of natural history, an observatory, a botanic garden (one of the richest in Europe) and a museum of antiquities (in the Museo Civico). Among the principal churches are San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral a fine edifice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with paintings by the Carracci, San Petronio (length 384 feet) with magnificent sculptural works and the meridian of Cassini; traced on the floor. San Domenico, and San Bartolomeo. Many of the churches date from the early centuries of Christianity. The other principal edifices are the palazzo publico, the palazzo (the present town hall), numerous fine private palaces and the famous leaning tower of Asinelli 120 feet high dating from 1109 and Garisenda, 161 feet high and 10 feet out of the perpendicular (or 6 feet more than it is Asinelli). The industries of Bologna comprise the manufacture of machinery, surgical instruments, silk, candles, perfume etc. the making of sausage (for which the place is famous), macaroni, and preserves, book printing, lithography etc. The city is an archbishop's see. Bologna takes a prominent place in the ancient and medieval history of Italy. It was originally an Etruscan town. Under the Romans it rose to great prosperity. In modern times, prior to 1900 it was part of the papal possessions. Pop. in 1901 (with suburbs) 133 237 of the commune 152 009.

Bologna, a fertile province of Italy in Emilia, formerly part of the Romagna. Capital Bologna. Area, 14,650 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 337 367.

Bolombo, a mission station in the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo, in about lat. 1° 30' N. and 400 miles NNE of Stanley Pool.

Bolochén, bo-lōn-chén or Bolochén-tioul, a village of Yucatan, Mexico in the state of Campeche, about 45 miles NE of the city of Campeche. It derives its name from two Maya words *boluc* nine and *chen* walk — nine wells having formed from time immemorial the centre of a population. At a short distance from the village is a very remarkable cave. Pop. 7000 (?)

Bolondron, bo-lōn-drōn a post-town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 26 miles by rail NE of Matanzas. Pop. in 1899 2604.

Bolor Tagh, bo-lor-tāg, sometimes written Belur-Tagh, and also known as Kizil Yart, a lofty mountain chain of central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from the Pamir of which it forms the eastern boundary on the W. It has a general trend from NW to SE uniting in its different ramifications with the Tian Shan on the N and the Kuen lun on the S. The range has a total of 16,000-20 000 feet elevation and culminates in the Mustagh Ata (or Tagharma) whose height has been variously placed between 24,400 and nearly (or upward of) 26,000 feet.

Bolotman, bo-lō-tā-nā a town of Italy island of Sardinia, 23 miles E of Roma. Pop. about 3500.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Cal. 12 miles N by W of True Pine.

Bolsena, bol-sā-nā (anc. *Felvan* or *Felven*) a town of Italy, 20 miles NNW of Viterbo on the northern shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and there are extant interesting remains of the Roman period. Pop. about 2500. The crater lake of Bolsena (Lacus Velinus) is 10 miles long and 8 miles broad, and discharges its waters by the Marta River SW into the Mediterranean. In it are the islands of Biscutina and Martiana. Elevation above sea-level, 1402 feet, depth, about 470 feet.

Bolskaya Mountain, in central Alaska. See Mokizay, Mount.

Bolskaya Rieka, bol-sh-yā re-ā-kā (big river), a river of Kamchatka, flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk.

Bolskhetek, bol-shér-yéték' a small seaport of Kamchatka, 120 miles W of Petropavlovsk.

Bolshezemel'skaya Tundra, an extensive tundra-region of Russia, in the government of Arkhangelsk.

Bolao de Mapimi, bol-sōn dā mā-pē-mē, a rocky depression in the central plateau of Mexico in the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua, and covering nearly 50 000 sq. m. It is now largely an agricultural region.

Bol'sover (often pronounced bow ser), a town of England co. of Derby 6 miles N of Chesterfield. It has an ancient church with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family. The medieval Bolsover Castle belongs to the Duke of Portland. The limestone-quarries in the vicinity furnished the material for the Houses of Parliament. Pop. in 1901 6844.

Bolsover, Victoria co. Ontario Pop. 160.

Bolsters Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me., 9 miles W of Oxford.

Bolsward, bol-want, an old town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 14 miles SW of Leeuwarden. It has a fine church, with tombs of the old counts of Friesland, and an interesting town hall. The trade in butter and cheese is extensive, and there are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 6537.

Bolt, a post village of Kewannawash Wis. Pop. about 100.

Boltaña, bol-tān-yā, a town of Spain Aragon 30 miles NE of Huesca, on the Ara. Pop. of the commune, 1400.

Bolthead, Cape, England a southern point of the co. of Devon. Lat. 50° 13' N. Lon. 3° 40' W.

Boltingen, a village of Switzerland, in the Simmenthal, canton of Bern about 6 miles from Zwieselmann. Pop. about 1990. Elevation 2726 feet.

Bolton, or Bolton-le-Moors, bol-ton-le-moors, a manufacturing town and parliamentary and county borough of England in Lancashire, 12 miles NW of Manchester. The woollen manufactures of Bolton introduced by Flemings in 1357, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII. In modern times the town has become one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. Bolton has also large paper mills, chemical works, foundries, and dye-works. The numerous coal-pits in the vicinity have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town. The most prominent edifice is the new town hall. Bolton sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891 115 002 in 1901 168 215.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Tolland co. Conn. Bolton station 17 miles E of Hartford. Pop. in 1900 457.

Bolton, a post-village of Fulton co. Ga. 4 miles by rail NW of Atlanta.

Bolton, a post-village of Saline and Williamson cos. MO. Pop. in 1900 49.

Bolton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Kan. Pop. about 3.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Worcester co. Mass. on the Nashua River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 43 miles W by N of Boston. Pop. in 1890 770.

Bolton, a post village of Alpena co. Mich. 10 miles NW of Alpena. Pop. about 200.

Bolton, or Bolton Depot, a banking post-town of Hinds co. Miss. on the Alabama and Vicksburg R. 27 miles F of Vicksburg. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 about 600.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Mo. 26 miles NW of Trenton.

Bolton, a post-village of Warren co. N.Y. in Bolton township (town) on the W shore of Lake George, about 15 miles W of Whitehall. It is a noted tourist-resort. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1563.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Columbus co. N.C. 20 miles E of Whiteville.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Chittenden co. Vt. is intersected by the Winooski River and traversed by the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. in 1900 488. Bolton station is 18 miles WNW of Montpelier.

Bolton, a post-village of Russell co. Va. Pop. about 100.

Bolton, a banking post-village of Peel co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 750.

Bolton Abbey, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 21 miles NW of Leeds.

Bolton Center, or **Kimbolton**, a post-village of Brome co. Quebec, on the Missisquoi River 14 miles from Waterloo.

Bolton upon Dearne, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles from Rotherham. Pop. in 1881, 2828.

Boltonville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va. 34½ miles by rail E by S. of Montpelier.

Boltonville, a post-village of Washington co., W. Va., 25 miles SE of Fond du Lac.

Bolton Head, Ireland, on the W. side of the entrance into Ballinacorney Bay. Lat. 51° 48' N.

Bolzano, a town of Austria-Hungary. See Bozén.

Boma, a commercial town and district of the Congo Free State, on the right bank of the Congo about 50 miles above its mouth. It is the seat of government of the Congo Free State, and has fine government buildings, a sanatorium, etc. It has a good harbor, which is accessible to ocean vessels.

Bomarsund, bo'mar-sund, formerly an important fortress of Russia, on the SE side of the island of Åland, near the little village of Bomar. Bomarsund was destroyed by the allied fleets of England and France, Aug. 16, 1854.

Bomaseen, Bomoseen, or Bombasine, a lake in Rutland co. Vt. 12 miles W of Rutland. It is about 8 miles long and 1½ miles wide.

Bombia, bom'bi, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 18 miles WSW of Vasto. Pop. about 5000.

Bombalia, a town of New South Wales, about 36 miles W of Eden Bay. It is the governmental seat of the Commonwealth of Australia. Pop. about 1500.

Bombay, bōm'bā (Hindu *Bambai*), a seaport of British India, capital of the presidency of Bombay on the island of Bombay (now artificially converted into a peninsula, all of which is included in the municipal limits). Lat. of the observatory 18° 53' 45" N., lon 72° 48' 55" E. Since the opening of its extensive railway communications, the development of cotton-culture in India, and the construction of the Suez Canal Bombay has wonderfully increased in wealth and importance. It is well built, with spacious and handsome streets, fine public and mercantile buildings, tramway lines, and all the sanitary improvements of a great modern city. Many of the Europeans have their residences on Malabar Hill and at Breach Candy, on the side of the island facing the sea. The projecting ridge of Malabar Hill and a long, narrow peninsula projection, terminating in Kalahe Island, form what is known as the Back Bay on the S side of Bombay Island. At the head of the latter peninsula is the quarter of the city called the Castle, containing the principal government buildings, the town-hall (having a library of 100,000 volumes), the university library, and spacious public squares, adorned with statues. On the W side of the Castle extends the broad Esplanade, with a statue of Queen Victoria. N of the Castle stretches the native quarter called the Black Town and further north are the Victoria Gardens, with a museum and botanical and zoological gardens. The suburban houses are interspersed with groves of acacia-trees, and often overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and tamarinds. Among the public institutions are the Victoria and Albert Museum and the observatory. The University of Bombay is not a teaching body but merely grants degrees. There are large cotton-mills, tanneries, dye-works, and shops for metal-work as well as native distilleries and manufacturers of articles of war. Bombay now surpasses Calcutta in the volume of its commerce. The chief exports are cotton grain, and opium. Many of the leading merchants are Parsees. In point of health and comfort few places in India excel Bombay. The harbor of Bombay is unequalled for safety in all India. It affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden on its excellent building and other docks for ships of the first class. The Victoria railway station, completed in 1857 is one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world. Some of the old forts defending the harbor of Bombay still remain. Pop. in 1881 773,106. In 1891, 884,470; in 1901, 778,006. More than three-fifths of the inhabitants are Hindus and nearly one-fifth Mohammedans. There are about 50,000 Parsees and about an equal number of Christians of whom only a third are British-born. The Jains number about 23,000 and the Jews about 5000.

BOMBAY ISLAND, on which the city is situated, is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all except Salsette, with which it is connected by a mound, an arched stone bridge, and railway embankments. It is 11 miles long from N to S. and 5 miles broad, formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island. The interior was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments. The lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy monsoon. The island is next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East. It passed into the possession of Portugal early in the sixteenth century, and was given to

Charles II. of Great Britain, in 1661 as part of the dowry of his queen, Catharine of Braganza.

Bombay, a presidency of British India, bounded W by the Arabian Sea, and enclosed elsewhere by Beluchistan, the Punjab Rajputana, Indore, the Central Provinces, Barar, the Nizam's dominions, Madras, and Mysore. Area, including Sind, 188,835 sq. m. of which 65,761 belong to native states. The country is marked by several mountain-ranges, the most important being the Western Ghats extending along the coast. The well-marked districts called the Dekkan, Konkan, Gujerat, and Sind are among the natural divisions of the country. The principal rivers are the Indus, the Nerbudda, and the Tapti. The Run of Cutch a singular arm of the sea, periodically converted into a marshy desert-tract, is a most remarkable natural feature. Rice, several sorts of millet, wheat, oil-seeds, cotton and other fibres, teak, opium sugar and tea are among the staple products. Manufacturing is quite largely carried on by the natives, and has of late been undertaken on an important scale, European machinery and capital being employed. Cotton-spinning is the chief industry about two-thirds of the Indian spindles belonging to the presidency of Bombay. Capital Bombay with the seat of government held at Poona during the months of July-November. The chief hill-station is Mahabaleshwar. The presidency of Bombay includes Aden, on the coast of Arabia. Pop. inclusive of native states in 1901 25,468,309.

Bomb'bay, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. is Bombay township (town), about 15 miles WNW of Malone. The town contains a part of the St. Regis Indian reservation. Pop. in 1900, 3742.

Bombay Hook Island, Kent co. Del. has Delaware Bay on the E. and is divided from the mainland by Duck Creek. At its N end stands a light-house, lat. 38° 21' N lon 75° 36' W. Bombay Hook Station, on Delaware Bay, is a sea-bathing resort.

Bombasine, Lakon. See Bomaseen.

Bombon, bom-bōn, or Tual, thāl a lake in Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is about 14 miles long.

Bom-Fita, bōm-fēer (i.e. 'good end') a village of Brazil state and 85 miles SE of the city of Oyoce.

Bom-Fim, a village of Brazil state and 65 miles W of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Bom-Fim is the name of other villages or settlements of Brazil in the states of Minas Geraes, Maranhão, and Bahia.

Bom-Jardim, bōm-shān-dōm' (i.e. 'good garden') a town of Brazil, state and 200 miles S of the city of Ceará.

Bom-Jardim, a village of Brazil state of Bahia, 65 miles NW of the city of Bahia.

Bommarol, a town of the Netherlands. See Zierikzee.

Bommelward, bōm-mel-wārd an island of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, between the Waal and the Maas, on which is the fortress of Loerstein.

Bomokandi River, in the Congo Free State, a south-east tributary of the Welle.

Bomst, a town of Prussia, province and 48 miles WSW of Posen. Pop. in 1900 2125.

Bon, Cape, or Bon-Adder, rā ād'der in Tunis, about 50 miles ENE of the city of Tunis.

Bona, bōnā (Fr. *Bône* Arab *Andūba* or *Heled el-Anūb*) a fortified seaport town and naval station of Algeria, 85 miles NE of Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean near the mouth of the Soubou. Lat 36° 53' 59" N lon 7° 45' 6" E. The town is French in character has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading rooms, theatre, etc. manufactures of native clothing, soap, tapestry and saddlery and an excellent trade in iron-ore, cork, wax, wool, hides, wax, and coral. S of Bona are the ruins of Hippo Regius, the see of St. Augustine. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseilles, Cette, Algiers, and Tunis. It has one of the best harbors of the African coast, with a depth sufficient to admit vessels to the wharves drawing 30-35 feet of water. It is connected by rail with the iron-mines of Ain-Mokra, about 18 miles distant. Pop. in 1901 32,288 of whom about 12,000 were Frenchmen and 10,000 Italians.

Bonacoon, bon-ak kō, or Gnanaja, gwā-nā kō, one of the Bay Islands, Caribbean Sea, Honduras, 30 miles N of Cape Honduras. It is about 9 miles long and has a port called Bonacoon.

Bon Accord, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Iowa.

Bonami, bo'nī the southernmost of the tributary states of Chota-Nagpur, Bengal Area, about 1350 sq. m. It is a mountain-region and is heavily timbered. It is governed by a rajah under British direction.

Bon-air, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail NW of Cresco.

Bonair, a post-town of White co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900 991.

Bonair, a post-village and summer-resort of Chester field co., Va. 8 miles by rail W of Richmond. Pop 250

Bonair, an island West Indies. See BUIX AVEK

Bonanza, a post-town of Sebastian co., Ark., in Marion township. Pop in 1900 908.

Bonanza, a mining post town of Saguache co. Colo. 40 miles E by S of Gunnison. Altitude, about 9000 feet. Pop in 1900 141.

Bonanza, a post-village of Klamath co. Oregon, about 90 miles N by S of Jacksonville.

Bonanza City, a mining post-village of Carter co., Idaho, 100 miles N by E of Boise. Pop 200.

Bonanza Creek, a gold-stream of the Klondike region of Canada, falls into the Klondike River about 24 miles from Dawson. It contains very valuable placer deposits, which have been extensively worked. It has the Aldorado Creek for its most important tributary.

Bonaparte, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 35 miles NW of Keokuk. It has manufactures of flour, woolen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 898.

Bonanza, bon-ik wa, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn. about 40 miles WSW of Nashville. It is near the Bonanza mineral springs.

Bonaventura, South America. See BUNAVENTURA

Bonaventure, bon'ân tîr' a river of Quebec, empties into the Bay of Chaleur near New Caribou. Length 75 miles. It can be ascended to its source in canoe.

Bonaventure, a county of Quebec, Canada, separated by the river Keeganche and the Bay of Chaleur from New Brunswick. Chief town New Caribou.

Bonaventure, Quebec. See NEW BRUNSWICK

Bonaventure Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in *Gaspé* co., Quebec opposite Percé. It is 24 miles long by 3 of a mile wide and is well settled. It forms a natural breakwater between Percé and the gulf.

Bonaventure River, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec on the Bay of Chaleur 10 miles NW of New Caribou. Pop 200.

Bonavista, a district of Newfoundland chiefly W of Bonaville Bay.

Bonavista, the chief town of the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on the E coast, 75 miles N by W of St. John's. It is a port of entry and one of the oldest settlements in Newfoundland. Pop about 3500.

Bonavista Bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland in about lat. 48° 40' N. There are many small islands and rocks in the bay rendering navigation both dangerous and intricate.

Bonavista, Cape, on the E coast of Newfoundland, forming the SE. limit of Bonaville Bay. Lat 48° 42' N. lon 53° 8' W.

Bonchurch, a village on the Isle of Wight, 1 mile E. of Ventnor.

Bond, a county in the southwest-central part of Ill. co., has an area of 372 sq. m. It is intersected by Shovel Creek. The Kankakee River touches its SE. extremity. Coal is found in the county. Capital Greenville. Pop. in 1890 14,550. In 1900 18,978.

Bond, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. 6 miles (direct) SSE. of St. Stephens.

Bond, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 15 miles NE of Memphis.

Bond, a town of Wise co., Va. in Lappe district. Pop in 1900 295.

Bondone, bon-dâ ne (anc. *Pud'num*) a town of Italy 11 miles WNW of Ferrara. Pop. about 2300 (communes, 10,000).

Bondhead, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, 6 miles from Bradford. Pop. about 400.

Bondhead Harbor, Ontario. See NEWCASTLE

Bondhill, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 9 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Bondville, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. on the Swift River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine R. 19 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has various mills and factories.

Bouda, bou doc, a country and native kingdom of French Sudan, between the upper waters of the Gambi and Senegal. Lat. about 14°-15° N. The region is well cultivated, and produces cotton, millet, corn, indigo, tobacco, etc. The Bouda people are chiefly Fulahs, but include several tribes; many of them can read and write Arabic, and nearly all are Mohammedans.

Bouda'el, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis., 20 miles N of Seymour station.

Boudon, bou-dû', a town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N of Lille. Pop. about 700 (communes, 2000).

Bonde'ku, an important trading post of the Hinter land of the Ivory Coast of W equatorial Africa, in about lat. 8° N. Pop. about 3500.

Bondurant, a banking post-village of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 13 miles NE of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 297.

Bondville, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles W of Champaign.

Bondville, Mass. See BONDVILLE.

Bondville, a post-village of Bennington co. Vt. 11 miles E of Manchester. Pop. 000.

Bondy, bô-dô' a village of France, department of Seine, 1 mile by rail ENE of Paris, near the forest of Bondy with numerous country residences.

Bône, a town of Algeria. See BONA.

Bonoeville, a post-station of Van Buren co. Tenn. 24 miles from Spencer.

Bonafre, bon-â fro, a town of Italy province of Campobasso 64 miles SSE of Larino. Pop. about 3000.

Bongap, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill. 7 miles N of Albia. Pop. in 1900 496.

Bonacoon Bay See BONACOUN BAY

Bonasa. See BONACOUN BAY

Bonville, a post-hamlet of McDuffie co. Ga.

Bonfield, a post-village of Kankakee co. Ill. 11 miles by rail W of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900 165.

Bonfield, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 20 miles from North Bay, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Bonhills, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri River 20 miles by rail NW of St. Louis.

Bonga, a settlement in French Congo, near the mouth of the Sangha River in the Congo about 200 miles NE. of Brazzaville.

Bongarda Corners, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on Quinte Bay 5 miles from Picton.

Bongay, Bangey, bon-gâ' or Bangavil, bân-gâ-vee, on island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E coast of Celebes. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets.

Bongo, an island of the Philippines, off the E. coast of Mindanao.

Bonham, bon-um a banking post-town, capital of Fannin co. Tex., is on the Bohd Are Creek in a fertile prairie, and on the Texas and Pacific R. 77 miles NE of Dallas. It has flour mills, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, machine-shops and manufactures of furniture, etc. It is the seat of Carlton College. Pop. in 1890 3400. In 1900, 5042.

Bonhill, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles N of Dumbarton. Smollett was born at Bonhill Manse House.

Bonhomme, bon-hom a county near the SSE part of South Dakota, has an area of 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Missouri River. Capital, Tyndall. Pop. in 1890 000. In 1900 10 379.

Bonhomme, a post-village of Bonhomme co. S. Dak., on the N bank of the Missouri River 22 miles W of Yankton.

Bonhomme, Coldw. See COT. DE BONHOMME

Boni, bon-ee, or Bony, called by the inhabitants *Bewa*, a native state in the SW peninsula of the island of Celebes. The N part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sugar, and annam. The inhabitants, who are of the Negu race, excel in the working of gold, iron, and cotton in which they trade with the whole archipelago. Chief town Boni.

Bonifacio, bon-â-fâ-cho, a seaport of Corsica on a small peninsula in the Strait of Bonifacio, 80 miles by road SSE of Ajaccio. Pop. about 3500.

Bonifacio Strait, off, between Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 miles across in its narrowest part.

Bonifati, bon-â-fâ-tee, a town of Italy province and 28 miles NW of Cosenza. Pop. 2000 (communes, 4000).

Bonifay, a post-town of Holmes co. Fla. 20 miles by rail E. of De Funiak Springs. It has turpentine and naval stores industries. Pop. about 900. The banking point is Chipley.

Bonigam, bô-nô-gam a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 14 miles from Interlaken.

Boni, Gulf of, called also *Bughia* (bôo ghia).

Bony, is about 200 miles in length and separates the two southern peninsulas of Celebes.

Bonifio, Bî, bî-bô-neel-yo, a town of Spain 34 miles WNW of Albacete. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Bonin (bô-neen') or *Arakabise* (an so be-nô-po) Islands, a group of islands of the North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30' and 37° 44' N and lon 140° and 145° E, consist of four clusters, the best-known islands or island-groups of which are Coffin, Parry, Peel and Kater. They are of volcanic origin and largely forested. Since the recognition, in 1861, of Japanese ownership, the few English and American settlements that had been established have been

abandoned. The administrative seat is at Port Lloyd, on Peel Island, known to the Japanese as Oho Minato.

Bonita, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., 28 miles SW of Holbrookville.

Bonita, a post-village of Morehouse parish La. Pop. about 180.

Bonita, a post-hamlet of Landerdale co. Miss.

Bonita, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. 20 miles NE of Montague, its banking point. Pop. about 375.

Bonito, bon-ee'to a town of Italy province of Avellino, 6 miles SW of Ariano. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 4000).

Bonito, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. Mex. Pop. about 80.

Bonn, bonn (L. *Bonna*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles S-E of Cologne. Bonn is the seat of a celebrated university founded in 1218 and occupying the former palace of the Electors of Cologne who made the town their residence. It has a library of 300,000 volumes and a museum of Rhenish antiquities. Connected with the university are an observatory, a rich botanical garden, a museum of natural history with an extensive collection of minerals, and a school of agriculture with an experimental farm which are all except the observatory located at the château of Poppelsdorf. Bonn is a very ancient town and has a venerable cathedral and other fine churches, medieval and modern. Among the objects of interest are the dwelling of Beethoven and the beautiful monument erected to him. The old cemetery is noted for the number of distinguished men who lie buried there, and contains a splendid soldiers' monument. The environs of the town are full of beautiful promenades, commanding some of the finest views on the Rhine. The new Rhine bridge built in 1896-98 spans the river in three arches with a total length of 1415 feet. Bonn is the seat of an Old Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1880 31,514. In 1890 39,801. In 1900, 50,737. Lat. of the observatory 50° 43' 4.2" N. lon. 8° 49' E.

Bonn, a village of Switzerland 4 miles N of Fribourg on the Saane, with mineral springs.

Bonn, a hamlet of Washington co. Ohio 2 miles from Whipple station.

Bonnair, a post-hamlet of York co. Pa.

Bonnat, bon ná a town of France department of Creuse, 11 miles N of Guéret. Pop. 600 (commune 2,500).

Bonnard, a town and resort of Baden Germany in the circle of Waldshut. Pop. in 1900 1832.

Bonnar, a post-village of Berkeley co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line 3 miles N of Charleston. Pop. 350.

Bonnarville, bon no-vil a post-village of Adams co. Pa., about 35 miles S by W of Harrisburg.

Bonne (bon) Bay, on the W coast of Newfoundland a deep indentation running southward into the ice is about lat. 49° 30' N. It is much frequented by United States and Nova Scotia fishermen on account of its herring and lobster fisheries. Several packing houses are established here.

Bonnechere (bon chair) Point, Castleford, or Ferrall's Landing, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, on the Ottawa, at the mouth of Bonnechere River.

Bonner, a post-village of Missouri co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 6 miles (direct) E of Missoula, its banking point.

Bonnere Ferry, a post-town of Kootenai co. Idaho in a mining, agricultural and lumber region and on the Great Northern R., 116 miles E of Spokane, Wash., its banking point. Pop. in 1900 349.

Bonner Springs, a banking city of Wyandotte co. Kan., on the Kansas River and on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Union Pacific Rs. 10 miles W of Kansas City. It is an important shipping point for fruit and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 609.

Bonnétale, bon ná-tál a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Dives 15 miles NE of La Mans. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Bonnet Carré, bon net kar-ree or bon ná kar-ree a post-village of St. John Baptist parish La. on the right bank of the Mississippi River about 44 miles above New Orleans.

Bonnetterre, bon tár', a banking post-town of St. Francois co. Mo. on the Missouri River and Bonnetterre R. 12 miles NW of Farmington. It has extensive lead-mines and furnaces. Pop. about 3800.

Bonneval, a village of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loir about 20 miles from Chartres. It has a lunatic asylum occupying the building of an ancient abbey.

Bonneval-des-Bains, bon ná lá bá a watering-place of Savoy, France, 4 miles from Bourg-St. Maurice.

Bonneville, bon ná-vá a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the right bank of the Arre, 15 miles SSE of Geneva. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Bonneville Lake, a name given by geologists to the ancient body of water in Utah, of which the modern Great Salt Lake is a remaining part. Its boundaries have been traced to indicate a length of about 350 miles, while the elevated beach-lines show a former depth of water of nearly or over 1000 feet.

Bonney, a post-village of Cheango co. N.Y.

Bonnie, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ill.

Bonnie Brook, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa. 4 miles E of Butler. Coal and oil are found near here.

Bonnefont, bon ne-fon a village of France department of Aude 6 miles SW of Apt.

Bonneville, a post-town of Hart co. Ky. 24 miles by rail S of Elizabethtown. Coal and iron abound. Pop. in 1900 20.

Bonnheim, bon ne-hime, a town of Württemberg, 10 miles NNW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 2763.

Bonnota Mills, a post-village of Onondaga co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 112 miles W of St. Louis.

Bonny, bon nee' a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 13 miles SE of Gien. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Bonny, or **Bons**, a town of Africa, on the E. bank of the Bonny River near its mouth. It stands in a fertile soil and is inhabited by degraded savages, but exports much palm oil and once had a great trade in slaves.

Bonnybrook, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bonny Engle, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Aro River about 20 miles W of Portland.

Bonnyrigg, a town of Scotland 7 miles S of Edinburgh. Pop. about 3000.

Bonny River, one of the arms of the Niger delta between the Old and New Calabar rivers enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30' N and lon. 7° 10' E. The country around this river is a swamp little above the level of the ocean and very unhealthy.

Bono, bo-ná, a village of the island of Sardinia, 44 miles SE of Sassari. Pop. about 4000.

Bono, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ark.

Bono, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ind. on the East Fork of White River 44 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. of the township in 1900 1069.

Bono, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio. Its banking point is Toledo.

Bonon, bo-no', an island of the Malay Archipelago with a Dutch trading station 12 miles NW of Ceram.

Bononia, the ancient name of Bologna.

Bonorra, bo-no-rá, a town of the island of Sardinia, 28 miles SE of Sassari. Pop. about 6500.

Bonora, a post-township of Richmond co. Ill. about 10 miles SE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 1374.

Bonsack, a post-village of Bonanza co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 47 miles W of Lynchburg.

Bonsall, a town of Derbyshire, England near Matlock. Pop. about 1300.

Bon Secour, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on an inlet of Bon Secours Bay near the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. about 300.

Bonssecon, a place of pilgrim resort of France, 2 miles from Rouen. Here is a monument to Joan of Arc.

Bonssecon or **Bonsseconne** (bon ná-koor') Bay, Ala. a triangular arm on the E. side of Mobile Bay.

Bonslaw, a post-village of Queen's co. Prince Edward Island 14 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Bonsville, Oxford on Ontario lies *CHARENTAIS* in

Bonthain, bon táir' or bon tálme' a seaport of the island of Celebes, 35 miles SE of Macassar.

Bontoc, or **Bontok**, bon tók a district in northern Luzon Philippine Islands. It is mountainous fertile, and well wooded with mild and moist climate. It has mineral springs and beds of iron pyrites and silver-bearing galena. Its rivers are tributary to the Rio Grande de Cagayan. Capital, Bontoc, 150 miles (direct) N by E of Manila.

Bonua, a post-hamlet of Wharton co. Tex.

Bonyhá, boh há a town of Hungary on the Torna 20 miles NE of Flakirchen. Pop. in 1901 5749.

Booby Island, a rock in Torres Strait, lat. 10° 36' S. lon. 141° 42' E., containing a depot of provisions and water left by vessels passing, for the use of those who have been wrecked.

Boody, a post-village of Macon co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 7 miles SW of Decatur.

Book Cliff, a name given to the steep and brilliantly colored escarp of the Book or Roan Plateau in western Colorado and eastern Utah.

Booker's Landing, a steamboat-landing in Queen Anne co. Md. 9 miles from Centerville.

Bookwalter, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio, 3 miles N by W of Jeffersonville, its banking point. Pop. 449.

Booiak, a town of Egypt. See **BULAK**
Boonin, a town of Belgium, 10 miles S of Antwerp, on the Rhine. It has tanneries, salt-works, extensive brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 15,863.

Boomer, a post-township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 1022

Boonhor, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. Pop. 75
Boonhorstown, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y. The banking point is Jamestown

Boonplante, a town site of the Orange River Colony South Africa, 25 miles (direct) SSE of Fouriesmith. Here occurred (1848) the battle between the Boers and the British, which established the sovereignty of the latter over the Free State (abandoned to the Boers in 1854)
Boon, a post-village of Mexico on Mich. 8 miles NW of Cadillac with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 175

Boone, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 631 sq. m. It is traversed by White River and also drained by Crooked Creek. Capital Harrison. Pop. in 1890 16,816, in 1900 15,396

Boone, a county in the N. part of Illinois bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. in 1890 19,303 in 1900 15,791

Boone, a county near the central part of Indiana, has an area of 427 sq. m. It is drained by Eagle and Sugar Creeks. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890 28,572 in 1900 26,321

Boone, a county in the west-central part of Iowa, has an area of 376 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and also drained by Beaver and Montgomery Creeks. Beds of coal are found in the county. Capital, Boone. Pop. in 1890 22,772 in 1900 28,300

Boone, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 243 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River which here makes the Great North Bend. Capital Burlington. Pop. in 1890 12,246 in 1900 11,179

Boone, a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 660 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Missouri River and on the E. by Cedar Creek and is intersected by Roche Porcée Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital Columbia. Pop. in 1890 30,043 in 1900 26,042

Boone, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 886 sq. m. It is watered by the Beaver Cedar and Shell Creeks, affluents of the Loup River. Capital Albia. Pop. in 1890 8,663 in 1900 11,659

Boone, a county in the SW part of West Virginia has an area of 512 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Coal River Mountains the Gaysandotte Range forms its S. boundary and the Spruce Fork Ridge borders it on the W. The Big and Little Coal Rivers and their numerous forks drain the surface. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county and iron is also worked. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890 6,833 in 1900 8,194

Boone, in Colorado. See **BOONVILLE**
Boone, a city capital of Boone co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 43 miles WNW of Des Moines. It has important machine-shops, sawing mills, tobacco- and other factories, paving-brick and tile-works, coal-mines, etc. The car-shops of the Chicago and Northwestern R. are located here. Extensive deposits of potter's clay are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 8,986

Boone, a post-township of Franklin co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 5211

Boone, a post-village of Boone co. Neb. 40 miles NW of Columbus

Boone, a post-town capital of Watauga co. N. C. 35 miles WNW of Salisbury. It is near the NW base of the Blue Ridge. The banking and railroad point is Lewis. Pop. in 1900 153

Boone, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa.

Boone Court-House, W. Va. See **MARTIN**

Boonogrove, a post-village of Porter co. Md. 7 miles S of Valsparabo.

Boone Mill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va. about 18 miles S of Big Lick

Boone River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River 20 miles SE of Port Dodge. Length, about 100 miles.

Boonshoro, Boone hür ruh a post-hamlet of Boone co., Iowa, about 2 miles W of the city of Boone.

Boonville, a banking post-town of Logan co. Ark. on the Petit Jean River 35 miles SE of Fort Smith. It is on the Choctaw and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900 988

Boonville, or **Boono**, a post-village of Pueblo co. Colo. on the Arkansas River about 20 miles below Pueblo

Boonville, a post-village of Dallas co. Iowa, 15 miles

W of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Boonville, or **Boonesville**, a post-town capital of Owsley co. Ky., on the South Fork of the Kentucky River about 60 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 261

Boonville, or **Boonville**, a banking post-town, capital of Prentiss co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 31 miles S of Corinth. Pop. in 1900 1659

Boonville, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa., 15 miles SE of Lock Haven

Boonville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn. 9 miles from Kelso station

Boon Island, 10 miles E of York, Me. is a granite ledge swept by heavy seas. It has a light-house. Lat. 43° 7' N; lon. 70° 28' W

Boonshoro, Boone hür ruh a post-village of Washington co. Ark., about 40 miles N of Fort Smith. Pop. about 400

Boonsboro, Iowa. See **BOONSBORO**

Boonsboro, a hamlet of Clark co. Ky. on the Kentucky River 9 miles from Winchester. Daniel Boone erected a fort here in 1775 and defended it with success against the Indians.

Boonsboro, a banking post-town of Washington co. Md. 15 miles NW of Frederick. It is pleasantly situated at the NW base of South Mountain or Blue Ridge. Pop. in 1900 about 700

Boonsboro, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Mo. 6 miles from Kell station

Boonsboro, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va. 8 miles NW of Lynchburg

Boons Camp, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ky. 10 miles NE of Paintsville

Boonsville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn. 12 miles NW of Fayetteville

Boonsville, a post-village of Wise co. Tex. 25 miles SW of Deuster. Pop. about 200

Boonton, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Morris co. N. J. in Boonton township on the Rockaway River on the Morris Canal, and on the Lackawanna R. 52 miles NW of New York. It has large rolling mills, drop-forges, and manufactures of silk paper, flour from hardware, rubber nails, paint, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1890 5,991 of the township, 4,710

Boonville, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. 30 miles from Cloverdale.

Boonville, a banking post-town capital of Warrick co. Ind. on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. 18 miles ENE of Evansville. It has a court-house, planing- and flouring-mills, wagon- and furniture-factories, fertilizing mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2,849

Boonville, or **Boonville**, a banking city, capital of Cooper co. Mo. on the right or E. bank of the Missouri River about 225 miles by water from St. Louis and 100 miles E of Kansas City. It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., the latter crossing the river at this place. It is situated on a bluff nearly 100 feet above high water mark. It has extensive manufactures of earthenware, leather, tobacco, carriages, brinks, etc. Coal-mines have been opened near Boonville and there are also deposits of iron, zinc and lead. The state reform school for boys is located here. Pop. in 1890 4,132 in 1900 4,377

Boonville, a banking post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. in Boonville township (town) on the Black River Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 35 miles N of Utica. It has manufactures of chairs, lumber, butter, cheese, shams, etc. Pop. in 1900 1,745 of the town, 3,332

Boonville, a post-town of Yadkin co., N. C. 32 miles W of Winston. Pop. in 1900 183 of the township 1,383

Booro, island of the Malay Archipelago. See **BORU**

Boossa, a town of Africa. See **BUSA**

Boos Station, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill.

Bootam, a country of Asia. See **BOOTAS**

Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. in Boothbay township (town) about 11 miles S of Wiscasset. It has industries in ship building, ice-exporting, etc. The town embraces several villages which are favorite summer resorts. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,768

Boothbay Harbor, a banking post-village and summer resort of Lincoln co., Me. on the Atlantic Ocean and in Boothbay Harbor township (town) between the mouth of the Demariscotta and Sheepscot Rivers 12 miles S of Wiscasset and 13 miles SE of Bath. It derives its prosperity mainly from trade and fisheries. It has ice-works, sardine-packing houses, house-phosphate manufactures, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,925

Boothbyhall, a post-hamlet of Harford co. Md., 1 mile from Short Lane station of the Philadelphia, Balt. more and Washington R.

Booth Corner, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. near the Delaware River and 4 miles from Linwood. Pop. about 225.

Booths, a post-village of Scott co., Ark. Pop. about 125. The banking point is Fort Smith.

Boothia Felix, how-the-a 5/11th, a peninsula, is the most northern part of the mainland of North America, having N Boothia Gulf N Bellot Strait, and W Franklin Channel. The northern magnetic pole is in this peninsula, having been located by James Clark Ross in lat 75° 4' N lon. 95° 44' W.

Boothia Gulf, in northern Canada, a southward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, which separates Boothia Felix from Cookburn Island (Baffin Land) and Melville Peninsula, about 310 miles in length, with a breadth of from 50 to 100 miles.

Booths Point, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River 16 miles W of Dyersburg.

Boothsville, a post-village of Marion co., W Va., 56 miles SE of Wheeling. Pop. 200.

Boothwyn, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. about 125.

Boottes, boot's, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles SSE of Ravenglass. In the vicinity are the Parney and Bootle Falls and Black-corn Mountain.

Bootle, a municipal and county borough of Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the Mersey constituting a NW suburb of Liverpool. It has extensive timber-yards, jute-factories, foundries, etc. Bootle contains about 400 acres of the Liverpool docks, and here are the landing-berths of the American steamers. Pop. in 1881 27,374; in 1891 43,517 in 1901 55,556.

Boeton, island of the Malay Archipelago. See Borton.

Bopaul, a state and city of India. See Bopaul.

Boppingen, bop'ping-en, a town of Württemberg, on the Eger 7 miles W of Nördlingen. It is situated on the slope of the Ipfberg, an isolated mountain about 2100 feet high. It was one of the free imperial cities of the old German realm. Pop. about 1600.

Boppard, or Boppard, bop'past (anc. *Naudorf*) a town of Rheinish Prussia, 8 miles S. of Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine. It has two fine churches, one of them built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. There are two hydropathic establishments here, one of which occupies the building of an old Benedictine abbey. Boppard owed its origin to a fort built by Dross. It was an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1896 6506.

Bouquet, or Bouquet, bo-ki, a river of New York, rises among the Adirondacks, in Essex co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Champlain after a course of about 60 miles.

Bouquet, or Bouquet, a post-village of Essex co., N. Y. 3 miles N of Whitehall.

Bouquet, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Boraborn, Boraborn, a town of Borneo.

Boraborn, bor-a-born, an uninhabited island of the Orkney group.

Borard, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Borax, bor-ax, a town of Sweden 46 miles SE of Vasterborg. Pop. in 1890 15,125.

Borax Lake, in Lake on Cal. just N of Clear Lake, from which it is separated by a dike of shingles. Many warm mineral springs are found in its vicinity. Its waters are highly saline, and crystals of borax are largely gathered from its bottom.

Borba, bor'ba, a village of Portugal, in Alentejo 17 miles WSW of Elvas.

Borba, bor'ba, or Villa de Borba, a town of Brazil in the state of Amazonas, on the Madeira, 95 miles S by E. of Manaus.

Borbeck, a commune in the circle of Essen Rhinish Prussia. Pop. in 1900 41,321. It comprises Borbeck, Borchold, Vagelshaus, Gerschede, Dellwig, and other localities. It has coal-mines, blast-furnaces, foundries, rolling mills, machine-shops and iron-smelting works.

Borbetomagus. See Wexham.

Borby, a watering-place of Prussia, in the district of Schleswig. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1710.

Borculo, or Borkulo, bor-hoo-lo, a commune of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 15 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. about 1800.

Bord-a-Picou, bord'p'icou, a post-village of Laval co., Quebec on Lake Jean, 10 miles NW of Montreal. Pop. about 750.

Bordeaux, bor-dô' (L. *Burdigala*), a city in the SW of France, capital of the department of Gironde (in Guirene), on the Garonne, 60 miles from its mouth, on its left bank, and 245 miles SEW of Paris. Lat. of the observa-

tory, 44° 34' 1" N; lon. 0° 23' 21" W. On the right bank of the river, here half a mile wide, is the suburb of La Bastide, with which it is connected by a modern stone bridge of 17 arches and a railway bridge. Bordeaux is one of the most flourishing cities of France in point of industry commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but the new quarters are very elegant. Of the two public squares the principal is the Place de la Girondine, adorned with colonial statues of Montesquieu and Mouton. Among the most prominent buildings are the medieval Cathedral of St. André with a detached bell-tower or campanile, the Church of St. Michel, which has likewise a campanile, the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, the bourse, the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the Hôtel de la Marine. The Palais Gallien (the Emperor Gallienus) represents part of a Roman amphitheatre. Some of the old gates of the city are still preserved. Bordeaux has a university attended by over 2000 students and having a library of 206 000 volumes. Institutions of a high order where the fine arts, navigation, agriculture, and the industrial arts are taught, and a fine gallery of paintings.

Bordeaux takes rank next after Marseilles and Havre among the ports of France, both in foreign and in coastwise trade. Its great crescent-shaped harbor or basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1000 ships of any size, and is accessible for vessels of 600 tons at all times of the tide, while large ocean steamers can ascend to the city at high tide. An additional port has recently been constructed at Balcan at the lower end of the city. There are extensive ship building yards, and the quays are among the finest in Europe. Bordeaux is especially noted as a shipping place for wine, which is sent to all parts of the world. It has manufactures of hosiery, linens, tobacco, chemical products, and articles connected with the wine trade, as well as sugar-refineries, distilleries and iron-foundries. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Bordigala was a very important town under the Romans, and was the capital of Aquitania Secunda. Pop. in 1875, 215,140, in 1891, 242,350 in 1901 248,999.

Bordeaux, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. in 1890 2025.

Bordeaux, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 9 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Bordelais, bord'la, an old subdivision of France, which formed part of the province of Guienne and of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now forms the greater part of the department of Gironde and a portion of Landes.

Bordetville, bor'det-vil, a post-village of Arocler parish, La.

Borden, bôrd-en, a county in the NW of Texas, on the Staked Plains. Area, 592 sq. m. Capital, Gail. Pop. in 1890 779.

Borden, a post-village of Madras co., Cal. on the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific R., 164 miles SSE of Stockton. It is at the head of the Fresno River irrigation canal.

Borden, a post-town of Clark co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 22 miles NW of New Albany, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Borden, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 9 miles W of Coleman.

Borden Springs, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.

Bordertown, a banking city of Burlington co., N. J., on the Delaware River 6 miles below Trenton, and on the Pennsylvania R. 28 miles NE of Philadelphia. It contains several advanced educational institutions (including the Bordertown Military Institute, Priscilla Bristow School for Girls, and Bordertown Female College), iron foundries, machine-shops, woolen-mills, etc., and also ship-yards and chain-works. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., resided here for some time. Steamboats ply daily between the town and Philadelphia. Pop. in 1880, 4255 in 1890, 4232 in 1900 4110.

Bordères, bor-dair, a village of France, department of Haute-Pyrénées 59 miles SSE. of Tarbes.

Border Plains, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 15 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. Coal abounds here.

Bordesholm, bor-desh-olm, a village of Prussia, Holstein 12 miles by rail SEW of Kiel.

Bordighera, bor-digh'ra, a town and commune of the Riviera di Ponente, in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy 6 miles WSW of San Remo. It is delightfully situated, with groves and gardens of palms and oranges and many beautiful villas. Bordighera is famous for its cultivation of roses and acacias. It is a winter-resort, hav-

ing a mean winter temperature of 54°. Snow occasionally falls. Pop. about 2000; of the commune in 1971 4673.

Berkley, a post-village of Union co. Ky 13 miles W of Sebree

Berðö, ber'dö' one of the Faroe Islands, belonging to Denmark. It has a port called Klak.

Boreas Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, is in Essex co., N.Y. It is 3815 feet high. Boreas Creek rises near its base and enters the Hudson River in the SW part of Essex co.

Boreas River, a post-hamlet of Essex co. N.Y., on a stream of the same name, 13 miles E of Newcomb.

Bo'roel' (or Frinr) Islands, a group of small islets SE of Tasmania

Bore'lin, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 15 miles from Oshawa.

Boreman, a county in the N part of South Dakota. Area, 1231 sq. m. It is part of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. It is bounded E by the Missouri River and is intersected E and W by the Reo (or Grand) River. The population was not returned in 1900.

Boreman, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W Va., 44 miles from Parkersburg.

Borera'y, two small islands of the Hebrides, one a mile N of North Uist, the other 2 miles N of St. Kilda.

Boreta, bore'tä, a post-station of St. Landry parish La., on the Bayou Boeuf 90 miles NNW of Morgan City.

Borä, bor'gö, a seaport of Finland, government of Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland, near the mouth of the river Borä. It has a fine Protestant cathedral. Pop. in 1890 4555.

Bergentreich, ber-gen'trix, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 21 miles NNW of Cassel. Pop. in 1900 1652.

Bergerkent, ber-ger-höwt, an eastern suburb of Antwerp. Pop. in 1900 37 963.

Borgette, ber-gét'te, a town of Sicily province and 13 miles WSW of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 7751.

Borghetto, a town of Italy in Lombardy 7 miles S of Lodi. Pop. about 2600.

Borgholm, bor-g'hölm, a seaport of Sweden, island of Öland 3 miles NE of Kalmar. Pop. in 1890 890.

Borghela, bor-ge-höla, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 34 miles SE of Münster on the Bever. Pop. 1900.

Borgholzhausen, bor-ge-höls-hö-sen, a town of Prussia, 30 miles WSW of Münster. Pop. in 1900 1319.

Borghorse, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900 7064.

Borgia, bor-jä, a town of Italy province and 8 miles SW of Catanzaro. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Pop. about 4000.

Borgas, born a lake, or rather bay situated in the SE part of Louisiana, 13 miles E of New Orleans, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the E and is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W by means of the Rigolets Pass, about 18 miles long. Length, about 60 miles, greatest breadth, 20 miles.

Borgo, bor-go, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Breno. Pop. about 4500.

Borgo a Baglione, bor-go ä bag-jö-ne, a town of Italy, province of Lucca, 27 miles WNW of Florence in the Val di Nievole. Pop. about 1500.

Borgo a Mazzano, bor-go ä maz-zä-no, a town of Italy in the province of Lucca. Pop. in 1901 1424 of the commune, 8564.

Borgo Lavazzare, bor-go lä-vät-zä-ro, a town of Italy 8 miles SSE of Novara. Pop. about 3000.

Borgomansero, bor-go-mä-nä-ro, a town of Italy 29 miles NNW of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. about 5000 (commune, 10 000).

Borgoo, Africa. See Bona.

Borgo San Dalmazzo, bor-go sän däl-mät-zö, a town of Italy 5 miles SW of Cuneo. Pop. about 3000.

Borgo San Donnino, bor-go sän dö-nö-ne, a walled town of northern Italy 0 miles NW of Parma. It is a bishop's see and has a fine old cathedral. It is near the site of the ancient Fidentia. Pop. in 1901, 6348, of the commune 12,979.

Borgo San Lorenzo, bor-go sän lö-rén-zö, a town of Italy on the Stura, 10 miles NE of Florence. Pop. in 1901 3558 of the commune, 14,407.

Borgo San Sepolcro, a town of Italy. See San Sepolcro.

Borgosesia, bor-go-sä-se-ä, a town of Italy 25 miles NW of Novara. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Borgotaro, bor-go-tä-ro, a town of Italy 30 miles SW of Parma. Pop. 3000 (commune, 9990).

Borgo Ticino, bor-go te-chie-no, a town of Italy, 37 miles N of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Borgo Verelli, bor-go vär-shäl'-lee, a town of Italy 3 miles NE of Verelli. Pop. about 3000.

Bergu, ber-goo', a native kingdom of western equatorial Africa, W of the Quorra, in about lat. 10° N lon 3° E.

Bergu, ber-goo, or **Borku**, ber-koo', a district of Africa, in the Sahara, about lat. 17°-20° N and lon. 18°-21° E. It is in part mountainous and in part a desert basin of drifting sand with irrigated and fertile oases. Some of the tribes are nomadic Arabs. It is tributary to Wadal.

Bori, bo-ree', a town of British India, 10 miles SW of Nagpur. It is noted for its red dye. Pop. about 8000.

Borlange, bo-ree-nääh, a small district of Belgium, province of Hainaut, S. of Mons, important for its coal-mines.

Boring, a port-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., about 7 miles (direct) ESE of Westminster.

Borisoglebsk, bo-ris-og-le-bsk, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles SSE of Tambov. Pop. in 1897 12,370.

Boriseov, bo-ree-sov, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles NE of Minsk on the Boreina. Near this place the disastrous passage of the Boreina was effected by the French in Nov., 1812. Pop. in 1897 14,051.

Boriseov'ka, a town of Russia, in the government of Kurak. It has a noted convent. Pop. in 1897 16,288.

Borje, bor-ä, a town of Spain in Aragon, 30 miles WNW of Saragossa. Pop. of the commune in 1900 5701.

Borja, bor-jä, a town of South America, in Ecuador on the Amazon (Marañon) just below the Pongo de Manariche, and at the head of navigation.

Borja, bor-jä, an ancient town of Spain 10 miles ESE of Lérida. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Borkal, a bay in the Arctic Ocean. See BORASAVA.

Borken, bor-ken, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 34 miles WSW of Münster on the Aa. Pop. in 1900 4490.

Borken, a town of Prussia, in Home-Nassau, 20 miles SSW of Cassel. Pop. in 1900 1266.

Borkhaya, a bay on the Arctic coast of Siberia, in about lat. 70° N and lon. 130° E.

Borku, a country of Africa. See Bona.

Borkum, bor-kööm, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems, 20 miles NW of Amsten. Lat. of light-house, 53° 35' N, lon 0° 41' E. The island is low and divided into two parts by a narrow channel which is crossed by a dike. The town of Borkum, in the western district, near which is a largely frequented bathing-strand, had a population in 1900 of 2114. Length 6 miles, breadth, 3 miles.

Borinad, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. about 150.

Bornes, born a village of France, department of Var 20 miles ENE of Toulon.

Bornida, bor-mä-dä, a river of Italy, joins the Tanaro near Alessandria after a NE course of 28 miles.

Bornio, bor-mä-o (Ger. Worms Wormen) a town of northern Italy 29 miles NE of Sondrio near the Adde. Pop. about 2000. N of Bornio at Molina, on the Adde, are the salt baths called Bagno di Bornio (bän yee döe böe-mä-o) 4380 and 4750 feet above the sea. Bornio lies on the route of the famous Stelvio Pass.

Borna, bor-nä, a manufacturing town of Saxony, 10 miles SSE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 8422.

Borne, bor-nä, a village of the Netherlands province of Overijssel 4 miles NE of Delden.

Borneo, bor-ne-o (native, Pulo Kalimantan), the fifth largest island in the world is in the Malay Archipelago, lat. 7° S N-4 10 S lon 108° 50'-119° 20' E. It lies about half in the northern and half in the southern hemisphere, and is of roughly hexagonal outline, with an area of approximately 290 000 sq. m. The coast-line is broken by comparatively few bays and inlets. Much of the interior is little known. The centre seems to be a plateau or nuclear mountain mass, from which diverge several mountain-chains of which the principal one runs from SW to NE, along the longest axis of the island. Between the mountain ranges are alluvial plains which towards the ocean are often swampy, and these plains and swamps are at many points rapidly encroaching upon the shallow seas. Their low position subjects them to overflows, the oceanic waters frequently extending far into the interior. A subsidence of 500 feet would carry the ocean nearly to the centre of the island. The highest known mountain-summit is Kinabalu, in British North Borneo, with an elevation of 13,696 feet, at one time erroneously supposed to be a volcano. Mount Tubang situated towards the centre of the island, has been thought to be snow-capped. Borneo possesses a number of large rivers the entrances to most of them unfortunately blocked by bars and morasses growth; beyond the bars they are navigable for long distances, and frequently expand into lake-like surfaces with deep water.

The more important streams are the Rajang, Kapuas Barito (nearly 500 miles in length), Kating, and Balangan. Borneo is for the most part a seething jungle, densely clad with rich and varied vegetation. The heat is not generally oppressive, but as a whole the island has a bad reputation in respect to health especially in the low-lying plains and malarious country of the seaboard. The maximum temperature along the coast ranges from about 82° to 93° or 95° (in August). The rainfall is often very violent, as much as 9 inches having been registered in a single day. At Sandakan the mean annual rainfall is about 124 inches. The mineral wealth of Borneo is great. Considerable gold is obtained here also some coal and great quantities of antimony. Diamonds are occasionally found, and mercury, salt, petroleum, tin, copper and iron are known to exist. The island in its present form is geologically of comparatively recent date, the Tertiary strata, which include all the deposits of coal being widely distributed. There are no active volcanoes, but a few mostly insignificant, extinct ones have lately been discovered. Among the wild animals are the panther bear orang-outang and other apes, rhinoceros, elephant, deer of several kinds tapir wild swine, wild oxen civets, and many others. Insects and reptiles are exceedingly abundant.

Of the native races of men, the Dyaks are the most remarkable and least civilized, but the Malays have long been the dominant race on the coast. The seaports are largely peopled by Chinese and their half-breed descendants. The vegetable products of the island include excellent timber of many kinds, some cotton, palm-fibre, sago, camphor, gutta-percha, betel, nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, gambier, rattans and rice and nearly all the tropical fruits here attain the highest perfection. The greater portion of the island, containing what may be termed the southern, central, and eastern sections, is a Dutch possession being governed directly by Dutch officers or by delegated native chiefs and sultans. This part of the territory is in itself divided into two provinces West Borneo and South and East Borneo. The remainder of the island is constituted by the sultanates or states of Sarawak, Brunei, and British North Borneo (with the island of Labuan and the interior district, since 1899 of Tambunan) all under the protection of Great Britain, and the last named (the so-called independent state of North Borneo) being administered directly by the British North Borneo Company. The sultan of Sulu also exercises some jurisdiction over the northern coast. The total population of the island is estimated at 1,750,000 of which nearly 1,200,000 fall to Dutch Borneo (with an area of 211,500 sq. m.) (See BRUNY, BRUNY, NORTH BORNEO, and SARAWAK). The prevailing religion of Borneo is Mohammedanism, except among the Dyaks, who are idolaters. The old Dyak custom of collecting human heads in dying out and the people, though rude and ignorant, are truthful, moral, and naturally intelligent.

Borneo, *Brumai*, or *Brumai*, a sultanate and town of Borneo. See *BRUNY*.

Borneo Protectorate. See *BRITISH NORTH BORNEO*, *BRUNY*, *SARAWAK*, and *LABUAN*.

Bornham, *born hwa*, a town of Belgium province of Antwerp on the Scheldt, 15 miles NW of Mechlin. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Bornholm, *born holm* (L. *Boringsen*), an island of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, forming part of the staff of Zealand, 25 miles S of the southernmost point of Sweden. Its most northern point is Cape Himmeren on which is a light-house in lat 55° 17' 4" N lon 14° 44' 26" E. It is about 23 miles long by 16 broad, area, about 210 sq. m. In general the coast is high presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, reef and sand-banks stretch out to sea, rendering approach dangerous. The highest elevation is 530 feet. The best harbor is at Rønne, the capital on the SW side. Excepting on elevated heath-tract near the centre, the land is generally fertile. The island has long been famous for its rock-crystals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing and seafaring afford the chief support of the inhabitants, who own about 200 vessels. Pop. in 1901 40,877.

Bornio, *bon no*, a village of Italy 22 miles NE of Bergamo, on the Oglio.

Bornos, *bon nos*, a town and summer-resort of Spain in Andalusia, 26 miles NE of Cadix, on the Guadalete. Pop. in 1900, 5001.

Bornu, *bor'noo'* (native, *Kanowu*) a native kingdom or sultanate of central Africa, in Sudan between about lat. 10° and 14° N and lon 14° and 16° E, having N. Kanem and the Sahara, E. Lake Chad and Baghirmi, S. Mandara, and W. Sokoto. Lake Chad appears to receive all the waters of Bornu. The chief rivers are the Shari from the mountains of Mandara, and the Komadugu from those of Houma. The climate is excessively hot. The dry sea-

son is from April to October and the rainy season during the remainder of the year. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with underwood, coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants, while around Lake Chad and for a considerable distance west and south it is alluvial and marshy. The chief productions are millet, barley, beans, ground nuts, maize, cotton and indigo. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle, and the horses of Bornu are greatly prized. The exports are of little importance at present, the trade in gold-dust, civet, and slaves having materially declined of late. The mass of the people are negroes, who profess fetishism and are divided into tribes speaking different idioms. The dominant race is that of the Kanuri or Kanowri, a people of mixed negro and Tibbet stock, tillers of the soil with industrial habits and skilled in many of the mechanical arts. They have a developed administrative organization and a fairly advanced military system. Pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Principal towns: Kuks (the former capital on the W side of Lake Chad) Ngurna Dikou (capital since 1894) Old and New Borni, Makhama, and Logona. Since Jan 1900 the greater portion of Bornu has formed part of British Nigeria.

Boro Hindor, a vast ruin near Jokjakarta, Java, one of the largest and most striking of the world, rising in six superimposed terraces, and covering an area 530 feet square.

Borodino, *bor-o-dee no* (Russ. *bor-o-de-no*), a village of Russia, government and 75 miles WSW of Moscow on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskwa, celebrated for the dear bought victory gained by the French over the Russians on Sept. 1, 1812.

Borodino, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. near Skaneateles Lake, about 18 miles SW of Syracuse.

Borosjenb, *bor-shen yeh*, a town of Hungary co. of Arad, on the White Körös. Pop. in 1901 8014.

Borough, *hūr'ro*, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 612.

Boroughbridge, a town of England co. of York West Riding on the Ure and on a railway 17 miles NW of York. It has a handsome market-cross and 3 branch banks. Many Roman and British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the Devil's Arrows, about half a mile S. of the town. Pop. about 1000.

Borovitski, *bo-ro-vit shi*, a town of Russia government and 98 miles SSE of Nizhny, on the Mzha, an affluent of Lake Kuma. Pop. in 1897 9421.

Borovuk, *bo-ro-vuk*, a town of Russia, government and 56 miles NNE of Kaluga on the Prota. Pop. in 1897 8467.

Borriol, *bor-ro-ol*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles NNW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. about 3000.

Bur'ris, or *Bur'ris-id'rono*, a village of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S of Carlow. Pop. about 750.

Bur'ris-in-O'asory, a town of Ireland in Queen's co., 7 miles SSE of Roscrea. Pop. about 550.

Borris O'Kane, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary 12 miles SW of Fermontown. Pop. about 750.

Borris-O'Lough, *bor'ris o-lá*, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary 6 miles SSW of Templemore. Pop. about 750.

Bortomoon (*bor-to-moon*) islands, a group of four small islands of Italy in the Bay of Tosa (the W arm of Lago Maggiore), viz.

Isola Bella, *o-so-lá bē-lá*, the most celebrated of the group, formerly barren and sterile, was in 1671 transformed by Count Italiano Borromeo into an enchanting garden, rising in terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosing a magnificent palace. The garden commanding a superb view of the lake and of the lofty mountains in the north, contains fine tropical plants, and the palace is adorned with paintings and statues. The island is one of the most charming spots of the Italian lakes.

Isola Madan, *o-so-lá má-dá*, the largest, is covered with orange and citron-trees and gardens of exotic plants. This is by many considered the pleasantest of all the islands.

Isola San Giovanni, *o-so-lá san jo-ván*, or *Isola e-so-lá*, is the northernmost, and is occupied by gardens and fertile fields.

Isola Stranone, *o-so-lá str-o-né*, or *Isola Ort Pscaron*, *o-so-lá dā pē-kā-to'ne* (the *Flaker men's Island*) is inhabited by fishermen whose village covers the whole island.

Borrowdale, a picturesque valley in Cumberland England a few miles from Keswick. The once-famous plumbago mine here is exhausted. The drive from Keswick to Bortomoon, passing by Borrowdale, has been described as one of the finest in the kingdom.

Bor'rowtownness', or Boreas, bō-nās' a seaport of Scotland, co. of Inverclyde, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 miles WNW of Edinburgh. The coal-mines here extend under the Forth so as almost to meet those of the opposite side. Pop in 1901, 9100.

Borsa, bōr-shōh' a village of Hungary co. of Mór, 47 miles SE. of Seged. Copper lead, and silver are mined here. Pop. in 1900 7768.

Borsawerk See Bissurys.

Borsod, bōr-shōd' a county of northern Hungary on both sides of the river Sajó Capital Miskolc.

Borszód, bōr-shōv' a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary near the E. frontier. Pop. in 1900, 4805.

Borzenik, bōr-zāh' a village, the most-frequented watering place in Transylvania, in the co. of Czik situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. Immense quantities of its mineral waters are exported. Pop about 1600.

Bort, bōr, a town of France département of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 14 miles SSE. of Ussel. Pop about 3000.

North, a watering-place of Cardiganshire, Wales, 5 miles from Aberystwith.

Northwick, a locality in Scotland co. and 12 miles SE of Edinburgh. Northwick Castle, a strong fortress, built in the fifteenth century was famous in the civil wars.

North, a post-village of Edgar co. Ill. 12 miles by rail W by N of Paris.

Boryslaw, bōr-silāv, a commune in Galicia, Austria-Hungary 7 miles SW by W of Dniboles. The surrounding country is rich in petroleum and smelteries. Pop in 1900 10 071.

Borysthenes, the ancient name of the Dniester.

Borshom, a watering-place of Transcaucasia, Russia, on a branch of the Transcaucasian railway 80 miles W by N of Tiflis.

Borsna, bōr-nā, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles SSE of Tchernigov. Pop in 1897 12 458.

Borsenassa, bōr-sō-nā-sā, a village of Italy 10 miles NNE. of Chiavari.

Bos, one of the Philippine Islands. See Zaus.

Bosa, bō-sā, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles S. of Sassari at the mouth of the Temo, on the N. coast. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral. Its harbor is sheltered by the island of Bosa. Pop about 7000.

Boscastle, a village of England, co. of Cornwall on the Bristol Channel 4 miles N of Camelford.

Boscawen, commonly pronounced bosk-wōis a post-village of Merriam co. Vt. in Boscawen township (town) on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N by W of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop of the town in 1900 1455.

Boscawen Island, a small island of the Pacific Ocean Navigator's group Lat. 13° 30' S. lon 170° 25' W.

Bosco, a post-hamlet of Ouseburn parish La.

Boscobel, an extra-parochial liberty of England in Shropshire, 2 miles ENE of Shifnal. The mayor house here was the retreat of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester Sept. 3, 1651. For greater security the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak-tree which grew near from an acorn of which the present royal oak at Boscobel has sprung.

Boscobel, Westchester co. N.Y. See AUGUSTA.

Boscobol, a hamlet of Goochland co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 19 miles W of Richmond.

Boscobel, a banking city of Grant co. Wis. in Boscobel township (town) on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles W of Madison. It has manufactures of wagons, carriages, farming implements, furniture and flour planing-saw and woolen mills etc. Pop in 1900 1637 of the town 1776.

Bosco Marengo, bōr-ko mā-rē-ō, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles SSE of Alessandria. Pop about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Bosco Renale, bōr-ko rē-nā-lē, a town of Italy just E of Boscotresine. Pop in 1901 1991 (commune, 5640).

Boscotresine, bōr-ko-trē-kē-zā, a commune of Italy on the southern declivity of Mount Vesuvius. Pop of the commune in 1901, 10 284. It is nearly contiguous to the town of Torre dell'Annunziata.

Bosdarros, bōr-dās-rō' a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 8 miles S. of Pau.

Bos'hoef, a district in the W. part of the Orange River Colony bordering W. on Griqualand West, and NW. on the Transvaal Colony, from which it is separated by the Vaal River. It is an immense bare plain almost destitute of wood or water. The extremes of heat and cold are excessive. Just across the W. boundary in Griqualand West, are the Kimberley diamond-mines. Capital, Bos'hoef a

market and agricultural centre, 78 miles (direct) NW of Bloemfontein. Pop of the town, 230. It has been recommended as one of the best health-resorts of South Africa.

Bosling, the German name of BASS, Hungary.

Bosjean, bō-shōn' a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N of Louhans.

Boskoop, bōs-kōp' a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 3 miles SE of Leyden.

Boskowitz, bōs-ko-witz, a town of Moravia, 21 miles N of Brünn. It has a modern castle, the ruins of an old castle, and an old town-hall. Pop in 1900 4856.

Bosland, Kan. See WILSON.

Bosna, bōr-nā a river of Bosnia, which after a tortuous northward course of 150 miles, joins the Save 24 miles E of Brod.

Bosna-Sera, capital of Bosnia. See SARAYEVO.

Bos'nia (Serb and Turk. Bosna) a country which, together with the adjoining Herzegovina (on the S.) forms an appendage of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and is now virtually a part of it, though nominally included in the Turkish Empire. Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over by the Great Powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 to Austria-Hungary to be held and occupied for an indefinite period. Bosnia, in the broader sense (inclusive of Herzegovina) has an area of 19 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Croatia-Slavonia, most of the boundary on this side being formed by the Save, on the E. by Servia, from which it is so great part separated by the Drina, on the SE by Nevrinac and Montenegro and on the SW and W by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is separated from the last two regions by the Dinaric Alps, and is traversed by several ranges whose general direction approximately is that of the Dnieper chain. These ranges which bear the general name of Planina, rise to elevations of between 5000 and 7500 feet. They enclose a number of elevated valleys and plateaus, but beyond these the level tracts are mainly confined to narrow strips along the Save and its tributaries. The region is well watered. Several considerable rivers flow northward to join the Save, including the Una, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina. The Adriatic receives the Neretva, the principal river of Herzegovina. Half of the surface is covered with fine forests, which abound in all kinds of game although the number of fur-bearing animals has greatly diminished. Vast quantities of fruit are raised the plums enjoying a special reputation. There are excellent pastures and many fertile valleys, but the area under cultivation is not very great. Large numbers of cattle sheep goats, and swine are reared. Good wine is produced and the tobacco of Herzegovina is of fine quality. Bosnia possesses large beds of coal, besides which the mineral products comprise iron silver quicksilver etc. There are numerous mineral springs. The climate is on the whole temperate and healthy although the cold is often severe in the elevated regions while in parts of Herzegovina the mercury sometimes rises to above 100°. The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1895 was 1 591 036 of whom all but about one-seventh were in Bosnia proper. The great bulk of the inhabitants Bosnians and Herzegovinians, belong to the Serb stock and their speech differs but slightly from the language spoken in Servia. About 43 per cent. of the people belong to the Oriental Greek Church and about half as many are Bosnian Catholics while one-third of the population are Mussulmans. There are about 8000 Jews. The Gypsies in Bosnia number about 13,000. The Mohammedans, to which class belong the wealthier townspeople and the upper ranks of the rural landholders, are mainly descendants of Slavs, long ago converted to Islam. They call themselves Turks. The inhabitants of Bosnia still cling to a great extent to Oriental dress. The manufactures, which are mainly confined to textiles leather articles and metallic wares, produced on a small scale, have begun to expand since the Austro-Hungarian occupation. The Austro-Hungarian government has achieved great results in the way of furthering the economic, as well as the intellectual condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which present a strange blending of Oriental character with modern progressive spirit. There are now several hundred miles of railway in the country. The exports include grain live-stock, and animal products, staves (of which immense quantities are made) coal mineral waters and grapes (to the extent of about 25,000,000 pounds annually). The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is administered by Cisleithan Austria and Hungary conjointly. The chief towns are Sarajevo (the former Bosna-Sera), the capital and the only town of over 20 000 inhabitants, Mostar (in Herzegovina) Banjaluka, Dobrinja, Bieline, and Travnik.

Bosnia, which for a brief period at the close of the fourteenth century figured as a Slavic kingdom was permanently conquered by the Turks in 1463. There were bloody massacres in 1450-51 and 1875-76. The Mohammedans offered

a fierce resistance to the Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1878. The speedy extension of the Austro-Hungarian customs sphere so as to include Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the introduction of universal military service in the region, signified the permanent enrolment of the inhabitants among the subjects of the Hapsburgs.

Bosporus, less correctly written **Bosphorus** (Turk. *Bosphor*, *bo* gls. *Gr. Bosphoros*, —a. s. 'ox ford, from the myth which represented it as changed into a cow, as swimming over the strait, *L. Bosporus Thracicus*), called also the *Strait of Constantinople*, a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora and separates Europe from Asia. It is about 15 miles long, and varies in width from less than half a mile to 1½ miles. The narrowest point is 1300 feet wide. A surface-current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidly when the wind is from the NE but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter, namely the SW., and there is a pretty constant reverse-current under this outward flow maximum depth 303 feet. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful, with magnificent summer residences, most of them on the Asiatic side, handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the vicinity of the strait on both sides. At the narrowest part of the channel about 5 miles from its southern entrance, stand the two castles or forts called respectively *Rumeli Hisar* and *Anadol Hisar*—the former on the western or European side, and the latter on the eastern or Asiatic side. Both are now well provided with modern ordnance. The *Bosporus* was in ancient times remarkable for its tannery fishery, which is still a source of profit. Constantinople stands on its W side at its outlet, and partly on the Sea of Marmora, opposite *Bombard*. The *Bosporus of Constantinople* is called the *Thracian Bosporus*, to distinguish it from the *Chimerian Bosporus*, now called the *Strait of Yenisah*, which gave its name to the ancient Greek kingdom of *Bosporus*, embracing the Crimea and adjoining regions.

Bosque, *bo* ká, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 972 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Brazos River and intersected by Bosque River. Capital, Meridian. Pop. in 1890 14,234 in 1900, 17,398.

Bosque River, *bo* s'k, rises in Krath co. runs southward through the middle of Bosque co. and enters the Brazos River at Waco. It is about 130 miles long.

Bosqueville, *bo* s'k-vel, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex., 6 miles N. of Waco and 1 mile from the Bosque River. Pop. 104.

Bos'cardville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. 7 miles from Stroudsburg. It contains several lime-kilns.

Bosburg, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. 19 miles from Colville. Gold, silver and lead-mining is the chief industry. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. in 1900 247.

Boscher, *bo* s'cher (Fr. *pro. bos* m'á) a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, has an area of 533 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Red River and on the SE. by Lake Bistoux. Lake Bistoux is included within this parish. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890 20,330 in 1900 24,153.

Boscon, *bo* s'kon, a glacier of the Mont Blanc group, frequently visited from Chamouni.

Boscom, a town of Persia, 40 miles SE. of Astrabad. Pop. about 5000.

Bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See *Et-Bostan*.
Bostie, a post-town of Bathurst co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 5 miles SE. of Bathurst. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Bostick, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C.

Boston (contracted from *Botolphstoun*) a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Lincoln, situated in a rich agricultural district on the estuary of the Witham, 5 miles from the North Sea and 28 miles SE. of Lincoln. The town is divided into two parts by the Witham. Its medieval parish church (church of St. Botolph) injured by fire in 1590) is the largest without steeple in the kingdom: length, 301 feet; breadth, 90 feet. The tower 280 feet in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, and forms a landmark visible 40 miles distant. Boston has manufactures of sailcloth, canvas, and seeking, iron-foundries, and shipyards. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was one of the chief seaports of England. The port has recently been greatly improved, so that large sea-going vessels can unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers and barges. Boston returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 11,687.

Boston, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 188 miles WSW of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Boston, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind., 7 miles E. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Boston, a port-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Beech River and on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles S. of Louisville.

Boston, or **Boston Station**, a post-town of Pendleton co., Ky. 51 miles by rail S. of Covington. Pop. in 1900 188.

Boston, a city of the United States, capital of Massachusetts and of Suffolk co. on a bay called Boston Harbor which forms the inner right of Massachusetts Bay at the mouth of the Charles and Mystic rivers. Lat. 42° 21' 30" N., lon. 71° 5' 30" W. The original town stood upon a peninsula called by the Indians *Shawmut*, and by the settlers *Tremont* or *Trimontaine*, from the three summits of a conical hill, which, though now much reduced, is still prominent and known as *Boston Hill*. The city now includes the island of East Boston (Noddie's Island) and the peninsular suburbs of South Boston and Charlestown, besides the former towns of Dorchester, Roxbury (or Boston Highlands), West Roxbury and Brighton, with their minor villages of Allston, Jamaica Plain, Neponset, Mattapan, etc. The cities of Quincy, Newton, Cambridge, Somerville, and Chelsea are near suburbs, and there are many large towns (such as Milton, Dedham, Brookline, Watertown, and Everett) in close proximity. Great areas adjoining the original *Shawmut* have been reclaimed from the harbor and its islands, so that what was originally the neck of the peninsula is now the widest part of it. These parts are covered with substantial and costly buildings. The city is the terminus of many railroads, of which the principal are the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, the Fitchburg and the Boston, Beverly Beach and Lynn Rrs. Numerous bridges over navigable waters, besides the railway bridges, connect the city and suburbs, while East Boston is reached by ferry. Boston is one of the best-built cities in the United States, and has strongly felt the spirit of architectural progress. The streets in the older portion once singularly irregular in their course, have been somewhat straightened, but are still far from the uniform regularity in many younger towns.

Among the public buildings and institutions are the State House (greatly enlarged in 1889-90) with its conspicuous gilded dome, fronting on the Common (a small but well-kept park of 48 acres, adjacent to which is the Public Garden, reclaimed from the sea and covering 24 acres) the Old State House (built in 1740), Christ Church (1723); Faneuil Hall, the 'cradle of American liberty' (1743), rebuilt after a fire in 1781; King's Chapel (1754) the custom-house, Music Hall, the new Symphony Hall the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston Athenaeum (containing the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences), Lowell Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (one of the best schools of industrial science in the United States), Government Building, Museum of Natural History, Museum of Fine Arts, Horticultural Hall the buildings of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Harvard Medical School (a department of Harvard University), Exchange, and the Public Library an imposing and sumptuously decorated structure, which was erected in 1855-56 at a cost of nearly \$2,500,000. It contains upward of 700,000 volumes and is the largest free library in the world. Boston stands well in the front of cities with regard to charitable institutions, there being nearly 1000 organizations devoted to charity, relief, beneficence, or mutual aid. Of these the Perkins Institute for the Blind the Horace Mann School for Deaf Mutes, and the Massachusetts General Hospital have a world-wide reputation. Among the notable churches of the city are Trinity Church (which was fully completed in 1893, and is regarded as one of the finest buildings in America), the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the New Old South Church in the Italian Gothic style, with a tower 248 feet high, and built in 1874-75. The Old South Meeting-House, built in 1729 on the site of an earlier church, marks the location of some of the most stirring episodes of the early Revolutionary period. A magnificent system of public parks on a vast scale, sweeping around the whole border of the city has recently been inaugurated. Franklin Park, in West Roxbury covers 520 acres. Of the handsome avenues and quarters of the city may be mentioned Commonwealth Avenue, one of the finest residence streets of America, 240 feet in width Beacon Street the strictly aristocratic street of Boston the Back Bay the fashionable west-end, to which the above avenues lead, and the Back Bay Fen. Copley Square, flanked by the Public Library the Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity Church, and the New Old South Church, presents a striking architectural effect. Among the principal business thoroughfares are Washington, Tremont, and State streets. Several of the railroad stations are imposing structures, notably those known as the Providence, the Northern Union, and the Southern Union Stations, the last-named

completed in 1898 at a cost of \$14,000,000 and ranking as the largest railway station in the world. It is 812 feet in length and 790 feet in width, and gives accommodation to 28 tracks on the main floor besides a 14-track loop for suburban service on the lower floor. An elevated railway operated by electricity extends through Boston from Roxbury to Charlestown. Associated with the railway service of the city is the remarkable engineering work known as the Subway, a subterranean passage-way completed in 1898 and given over to the use of electric cars. The Shaw Monument (erected to the memory of Robert Gould Shaw who organized the first colored regiment in the North in the Civil War) is a masterpiece of sculpture by Saint Gaudens. In Charlestown stands the famous Bunker Hill Monument, a granite shaft 221 feet high, erected in 1835-42 to commemorate the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill, June 17, 1776.

The public school system of Boston is one of the largest and most elaborate to be found anywhere, and embraces institutions of every grade. Special attention is given to art studies in these schools. The higher educational institutions are the Boston University with various additions, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology already referred to. Although located in its principal seat in Cambridge, Harvard University can justly be claimed to be a part of the educational activity of the city and probably no other educational institution of the country has done more to uphold a high standard of scholarship and general efficiency in learning. (See CAUCASIANS.) Boston has long been noted for the interest taken by its citizens in literature, science and art, and in questions of social and humanitarian bearing. No other city of the Union has exerted so marked an influence in shaping the literature of the nation and with no other city are the names of so many men eminent in the arts, letters and sciences associated.

Boston has varied and extensive manufactures, including machinery, furniture, fertilizers, farm implements, general hardware, boots and shoes, type, castings, rubber, chemicals, musical instruments, etc., but it is as a trade and money-center that she won and has maintained her eminence, ranking next to New York as the most important commercial port of the United States. The value of the foreign trade was, in 1900, about \$200,000,000 of which the exports amounted to about \$125,000,000. The shoe and leather wool, fish, ice, publishing and domestic dry-goods trades and the refining of sugar are leading interests. Boston takes place immediately after London as the leading wool market of the world. The harbor of the city is excellent, and the wharves, warehouses and other shipping facilities are not surpassed. Steamers ply hence to Europe and to the principal ports of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, the Orient, etc. The inner harbor is completely sheltered, not difficult of access, and seldom encumbered with ice. Several large works have been constructed for its defence, Fort Independence, Warren and Winthrop being of ancient importance. More modern defenses have recently been established, and with these have been constructed massive protecting sea-walls on some of the outlying islands. The harbor is about 36 miles long from N to S and 8 miles wide from E to W and covers 75 sq. m. Among its several arms are the South Bay, Dorchester Bay and Back Bay. The last of which is an expansion of the Charles River, the principal stream flowing into the harbor. The Mystic and Neponset Rivers also flow into the harbor. The insular suburb of East Boston has extensive manufacturing, but is especially important for its docks, wharves, and elevators. Charlestown is the seat of a large United States navy yard.

Boston was founded by colonists under John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. It was named after the town of Boston, in England. It early became the seat of a large and profitable commerce, and took an active part in the events which led to the War of Independence. Prominent events in its history have been the expulsion of Governor Andros 1689, the witchcraft troubles, 1692, the great fire of 1876, 1878, and 1711 the Boston massacre, 1770, the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, 1773 and the consequent passage of the Boston Port Bill by the British parliament, 1774, the battle of Bunker Hill within the present city limits, 1775, the siege of the town by Washington and the evacuation by the British, 1775-76, the granting of the city charter 1822, the absorption of the surrounding towns and cities by annexation in 1868 and later and the great fire of 1872, which covered about 65 acres and destroyed property valued at over \$30,000,000. The conflagration led to great changes in the straightening and widening of streets, and the burnt district was rebuilt in greatly improved style.

Few American cities have suburbs with finer natural advantages, and most of the suburban towns are handsomely

and substantially built, with pleasant and well-shaded streets. The cemeteries of Mount Auburn and Forest Hills are near the city and are noted for their beauty and extent. The outer harbor is filled with islands, and the coast of the mainland near the city is gently elevated and rocky with many picturesque localities, much resorted to in summer. The most-favored pleasure-resort is probably Nahant, forming the southeastern wall of the harbor. Of the immediate suburban neighbors of the city the most beautiful is Brookline, on the SW.

The population of Boston in 1790 was 18,330. In 1800, 24,937. In 1810, 33,787. In 1820, 45,396. In 1830, 61,393. In 1840, 93,383. In 1850, 130,681. In 1860, 177,840. In 1870, 254,525. In 1880, 342,530 (the gain having been in part due to the annexation of adjacent suburbs). In 1890, 448,477, and in 1900, 550,692.

Boston, a post-village of Barton co. Mo. Pop. about 75. Boston, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. in Boston township (town) about 20 miles SSE of Buffalo. Pop. of the town is 1900 1398 of the village, about 300.

Boston, Clermont co. Ohio. See Oremville.

Boston, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio, about 12 miles N of Akron.

Boston, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. about 15 miles SE of Pittsburgh on the Youghiogheny River opposite Elrod station of the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 700. The banking point is McKeesport.

Boston, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Tenn., 25 miles E by W of Nashville.

Boston, a post-village, capital of Bowie co. Tex., about 10 miles S. of the Red River and 80 miles NNW of Shreveport, La.

Boston, a post-station of Calpelper co. Va. 10 miles from Calpelper.

Boston, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario on Boston Creek, 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. 300.

Boston Corners, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Foughkeepsie and Eastern R., 100 miles N of New York and 27 miles NE of Poughkeepsie.

Boston Highlands, Mass. See Roxbury and Boston.

Bostonia, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 300. The banking point is San Diego.

Bostonnais, sometimes also called Baetonnie, but also and Croche, a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Quebec and after a WSW course of over 60 miles joins the river St. Maurice. It has many rapids and falls. The LITTLE BOSTONNAIS (Fr. Petite Rivière Bostonnaise, post-test re-vue-ale but ton n), rises in the co. of Portneuf, Quebec, and after a generally W course of 40 miles through several lakes, joins the St. Maurice a few miles S of the mouth of the Bostonnais.

Boston Spa, a watering-place of England in Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, between Wetherby and Tadcaster.

Boston Station, Pendleton co. Ky. See Boones.

Bostre, a town of Syria. See Bozrah.

Bosta Mills, a post-station of Cabarrus co. N. C., 8 miles from Concord.

Bostwick, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Palatka.

Bostwick, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ga.

Bostwick, a post-village of Nuckolls co. Neb., 7 miles NW of Superior its banking point. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Boswell, Boswell, a banking post-village of Benton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 29 miles W by N of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 634.

Boswell, a banking post-village of Choctaw Nation. It is near the Ashby Canal 12 miles W of Leicester. About 2 miles E. of Bosworth on Aug. 22, 1485, was fought the battle of Bosworth Field, which terminated the Wars of the Roses, Richard III. being overwhelmed and slain by the forces of the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.).

Bosworth, a post-city of Carroll co. Mo. in the midst of a rich prairie country on the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 12 miles NE. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900 401.

Boswyl, Boswyl, a town of Switzerland, in Aargau, 3 miles NW of Muri. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Böszörmény, towns of Hungary. See Bana Bösögrádv and Házós Bösögrádv.

Botafogo, Botafogo, a residential suburb of Rio de Janeiro 4 miles SW of that city on a bay of the same name, communicating with the Bay of Rio. This village is composed of fine country-houses and hotels ranged in a semicircle around the margin of the bay.

Botallack Mine, a locality of England, on the W coast of Cornwall, 7 miles W of Penzance. Here is a noted mine of tin and copper, now disused, and extending 400

And under the sea. The place is much visited by tourists on account of the remarkable scenery of the coast.

Botany Bay, a bay on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles S. of Sydney. Lat. 34° E., lon. 151° 15' E. It is 1 mile wide at its entrance, but farther inland the breadth is 3 miles length, 5 miles, with good anchorage in from 4 to 7 fathoms of water. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the new plants then observed on its shores. The beginning of British settlement in Australia was made here in 1787 by the establishment of a penal colony, which was soon transferred to Port Jackson.

Botel Tobago, *bot-el' to-bi go*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 45 miles SE. of Formosa. South of it is the island of Little Botel.

Botesdale, *bots dale*, a town of England, co. of Staf. 7 miles WNW of Eya. Pop. about 550.

Botesford, *bot e-fo't*, a county of Virginia, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the James River and also drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges and fertile valleys. The Peaks of Otter are on the SE. border. Capital, Dinwiddie. Pop. in 1880, 14,600 in 1900, 17,161.

Bothell, a post-town of King co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 22 miles from Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, brick, etc. Pop. 300.

Bothnag, *bot nãg*, a village of Württemberg 1 mile W. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 2297. It has a royal park.

Bothnia (*Sw. Boten*, *bot ten*), formerly the name of an extensive region about the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Sweden. The part E. of the gulf was annexed by Russia in 1809. See *WÄNNÄR* and *NARVÄR*.

Bothnia, Gulf of (*Sw. Boten Viken*, *bot ten wee' ken*) a gulf forming the northern arm of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N. and lon. 17° and 25° E. from the Åland Islands to Turku, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length, 430 miles average breadth about 100 miles. It receives nearly all the large rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns of Åbo, Vasa, Uleåborg, Torned, Piteå, Umeå, Helsingfors, and Gäddede. It freezes over in winter. Greatest depth, 694 feet.

Bothwell, a small town of Scotland, co. of Lanark on the Clyde, 5 miles SE. of Glasgow. It is situated in Bothwell parish where are extensive collieries and iron-works, with freestone-quarries, the ruins of Bothwell Castle, and Bothwell Bridge the scene of an action between the Covenanters and royal forces in 1679.

Bothwell, a post-hamlet of Hanover co. Va.

Bothwell, a banking village of Kent co. Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and the Western R. 43 miles SW of London. It is in the centre of the oil region, and contains oil-refineries, saw and planing-mills, shingle-factory, etc. Pop. 900.

Bothwell, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 7 miles S. of Wapakoneta and 52 miles N. of Dayton. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 420.

Bothwell, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Ky., 6 miles SE. of Bardonia.

Botna, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Iowa.

Botoukui, *bo-to-shi sui*, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 60 miles NW of Jassy. Pop. in 1899 22,193, of whom more than one-half were Jews.

Botsford, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles NNW of Bridgeport. Pop. about 300.

Botsford, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, 10 miles from Port Elgin. Pop. about 300.

Bottineau, *bot ten-no*, a county in the N. part of North Dakota. Area, 1127 sq. m. The Souris (or Mouse) and Cub River intersect the county, the Turtle Mountains occupy the NE. corner. Capital, Bottineau. Pop. in 1900 7532.

Bottineau, a banking post-town, the capital of Bottineau co. N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. 91 miles NW of Devils Lake. It is near the Turtle Mountains, and in the vicinity are numerous lakes and streams. Pop. in 1900 688.

Bottom, the principal settlement of the island of Saba, Lesser Antilles, located in the center of an old volcano.

Bottom, a commune of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Bielefeld. Pop. in 1900 34,851.

Botucatu, a town of Brazil in the state of São Paulo, about 120 miles NW of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 7000.

Botswana, a town of Namibia. See *BOTSWANA*.

Botswana, a town of Austria-Hungary. See *BOZENS*.

Botswana, *bot-sing-on*, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the Rhone, 3 miles S. of Altdorf.

Bouafle, *bo-af'f' or bwi'f'*, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles NW of Versailles.

Bouayn, *bo-ä* or *bwä*, a village of France, département of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles SW of Nantes.

Bouca, or *Port de Bouca*, *pon dph bok*, a hamlet of France, in Bocche-de-Rhône, at the SE. terminus of the canal extending from Arles to the Mediterranean.

Bouca, *bo-ä*, a village of France, département of Orne, 7 miles SW of Argentan.

Bouchain, *bo-äsh'*, a town of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 16 miles by rail SE. of Douai. Pop. 1800. It is a fortress of the fourth class.

Bouchesmaio, *bo-äsh'*, a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, where the Maine joins the Loire.

Bouchoir, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 20 miles E. by S. of Greensburg.

Boucherville, *bo-äsh' veel*, a village of Chambly co. Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Montreal. Pop. in 1901 940.

Bouches-du-Rhône, *bo-äsh-du ron* (i.e. mouths of the Rhone) a département in the SE. of France, a part of Provence, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 1971 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Rhone, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a delta called La Camargue, and the Durance, an affluent of the Rhone. The region is interspersed with mountains in the E., and bordered on the S. by marshes, which are generally drained. The soil is very fertile in some parts and the climate is dry and warm. The plain of Crau, stony and sterile, extends SW. to the left of the delta. Wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs and dried grapes are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extensively raised, and the tunny fishery is considerable. The mineral springs of Aix are celebrated. Capital, Marseille. Pop. in 1901 737,112.

Bouchette, a post-village of Wright co. Quebec, 70 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bouckville, *bö-ük v'el*, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y., on the Chenango Canal and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 22 miles SW of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Boudreau (*bo-ä-ä*) or *Boudreaux* (*bo-ä-ä*) Vill.-lage, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on the Pictou-Colebrook, 8 miles from Dorchester. Pop. about 250.

Boudry, *bo-ä-ä*, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles SW of Neuchâtel, on Lake Neuchâtel. It is the birthplace of Marat. Pop. about 1750.

Boué, *bo-ä*, a village of France, département of Aube, arrondissement of Vervins.

Boufarik, or *Boufarik*, *bo-fä-rik*, a town of Algeria, 22 miles by rail SSW of Algiers. It lies in the plain of Metija, of which it is a trade-centre. It has an important weekly fair. Pop. in 1901, 5243. of the commune, 9284.

Bouillon, *bo-ä-f'oo*, a village of Belgium province of Hainaut 4 miles E. of Charleroi.

Bougainville, *bo-ä-ä veel*, a bay of Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25' S.

Bougainville, *Cape*, on the NW coast of Australia, NE. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 15° 52' S., lon. 126° 12' E.

Bougainville, *Cape*, a headland on the E. coast of Tasmania, forming the W. entrance to Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 30' S. lon. 145° E.

Bougainville Island, the largest of the Solomon group, in the Pacific Ocean, in the German sphere of influence, and since 1899 a direct dependency of the empire. It is separated by Bougainville Strait from Choiseul Island. The surface is mountainous with several volcanic summits between 7000 and 10,000 feet in height. Mount Balbi has an elevation of 18,170 feet. Length nearly 140 miles breadth 35 miles.

Bougainville Strait, between the islands of Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, of the New Hebrides. Also, a strait of the Solomon Islands group, separating Bougainville and Choiseul Islands.

Bougore, *bo-äsh'*, a post-station of Concordia parish, La. on the Mississippi River at Bougere's Landing.

Boughton, *bö-ä-ton*, a post-hamlet of Nevada co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 27 miles SW of Arkadelphia.

Boughtonville, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio.

Bougie, *bo-ä-ä* or *Bugiah* (Arab *Bujayak*; see *Saida*), a fortified resort of Algeria, département of Constantine, 113 miles E. of Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbor offering perhaps the best anchorage on the Algerian coast. The town is situated on the slope of Mount Gualia, near the mouth of the Wadi-Sakel. It has an extensive trade in oil and wax, and it gave its name to the wax-candle (*bougie*), for the manufacture of which it has long been celebrated. It was in ancient times an important town and also the capi-

tal of the Barber kingdom of Beni-Hammad. Pop in 1921, 3713

Bougie, a post-village of Jacquem-Cartier co Quebec 4 miles from Montreal

Bouguival, boo shé vâi a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N of Versailles

Bouguenais, boo gâ, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles SW of Nantes

Bouillants, boo yânt a town of the French island of Guadeloupe, on the W coast, 8 miles NNW of Basse-Terre. It has a good anchorage and is celebrated for its hot springs

Bouillé-Loret, boo yâ lo rê a village of France in Deux-Sèvres, 8 miles NNW of Thouars

Bouillon, boo yôw' (L. *Bellus* ann) a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semois 18 miles WSW of Namur It was the capital of the medieval duchy of Bouillon Pop about 2500

Buina, boo-âw' or bwâw' an island off the W coast of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles SW of Nantes

Bouknights Ferry, a post-station of Edgfield co S C

Boulak, a town of Egypt. See **BELAK**

Boulardarin Island, in Victoria and Cape Breton cos, Nova Scotia. Pop about 150

Boulder, bôid' or a county in the N part of Colorado, has an area of 701 sq m It is drained by Boulder, Coal and St. Vrain Creeks The surface is mountainous Long's Peak, one of the Rocky Mountains, rises on the NW border of this county Among its mineral resources are gold silver iron, and tellurium There are extensive deposits of tertiary coal Capital Boulder Pop. in 1920 14,082 in 1900 21,544

Boulder, a banking city the capital of Boulder co Colo is on Boulder Creek and on the Union Pacific and other railroads 28 miles NW of Denver It is near the east base of the Rocky Mountain range and about 22 miles SE of Long's Peak Rich mines of gold and silver have been opened near here, and the city has extensive smelting works The occurrence of oil has been more recently reported The Colorado State University is located here. Pop. in 1920 3336 in 1900 6150

Boulder, a post-village of Clinton co Ill 12 miles by rail NW of Centralia

Boulder a banking post-town and mining centre, the capital of Jefferson co Mont. on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 37 miles S of Helena Gold and silver are found in the vicinity Pop of the township in 1920 1050

Boulder Creek, Colo is formed by the North Middle and South Boulder Creeks, which rise very near Arapahoe Peak and unite in Boulder co The main stream runs north eastward and enters St. Vrain Creek Coal and silver are found on this creek, which is about 70 miles long, including one branch

Boulder Creek, a post-village of Santa Cruz co Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 14 miles N of Santa Cruz, its banking point. It has important manufactures of lumber and wine. Pop. about 500

Boulder Pass, Colo. a pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 11,070 feet. Lat about 39° 36' N, lon 100° 41' W

Boulders (bold in) Island, a post-village of San Joaquin co Cal on the San Joaquin River 20 miles from Santa

Boulogne, a parish of Suffolk, England, 8 miles from Ipswich It is the burial place of Fitzgerald

Boulogne, boo loô or Boulogne-sur-Mer, boo loô ôis mair (anc. *Gesoriacus* and *Bonaonia*) a fortified seaport of France in Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel at the mouth of the Liane, 140 miles NNW of Paris and 30 miles SW of Calais Lat. 50° 44' N lon 1° 36' E It is divided into the upper and lower towns The former on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is irregularly built and has a feudal citadel and ramparts The lower co new town, stretching from the upper town to the sea, has fine streets, hotels and shops The most interesting edifices are the modern church of Notre Dame de Boulogne, which has replaced the old cathedral, and the Hôtel de Ville Boulogne has English churches a great number of boarding schools (both French and English) a school of navigation, and a library of 65,000 volumes, and is the seat of important and varied manufactures Boulogne is surpassed by but a few towns of France in the volume of its foreign trade. Its fisheries are likewise extensive, and the city is the chief centre in France for the manufacture of steel pens. A fine harbor has been constructed in the Liane communicating with the outer port. Great works have recently been undertaken for the creation of a deep-sea harbor Boulogne is a favorite bathing-resort. Steamers ply hence

to London and to Folkestone. Two miles from Boulogne, on the road to Calais, is Napoleon's Column, 173 feet in height and erected in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England. Pop in 1901 48,076

Boulogne, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 44 miles SW of Toulouse

Boulogne, a town of France, department of Seine, near the right bank of the Seine and close to the W extremity of Paris It adjoins the famous public park called Bois de Boulogne, which is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris It covers over 2000 acres (See **PARIS**) Pop. in 1901 43,851

Boulogne, a post-village of Nassau co Fla. on the Plant System 35 miles (direct) NW of Jacksonville

Bouloir, boo loir' a small town of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles E of Le Mans

Boulonnais, boo lon nâ a former division of France, in Picardy, of which the capital was Boulogne-sur-Mer

Boudary, a post-village of Jay co, Ind. about 37 miles N of Richmond

Boudary, a post-hamlet of Arcostook co. Me.

Boundary Peak, of the Sangre de Cristo range, in the S part of Colorado, has an altitude of 12,840 feet

Boudhronk, a banking post-borough of Somerset co V J on the Raritan River at the junction of the Lehigh valley the New Jersey Central and the New York division of the Philadelphia and Reading R. 59 miles from Philadelphia and 21 miles from New York It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, lumber, engines, paint, automobiles, incubators, graphite lubricators, etc. Pop. in 1920 2250 in 1900 2822

Bountiful, a city of Davis co Utah on the Salt Lake and Ogden R. 0 miles N of Salt Lake City Pop. in 1920 1442

Bounty Islands, a group of island in the South Pacific SE of New Zealand, of which they are a dependency Lat. 47° 44' S lon 170° 7' E

Bouquet, village and river New York See **ROBERT**

Bourail, boo rî' a town, with a penitentiary in the centre of the SW sea-shore of the island of New Caledonia

Bourbouse (boo brâ) Creek, Mo. drains parts of Maries Phelps Gasconade, and Franklin cos and after a very tortuous course enters the Maramee River about 8 miles SE of Union

Bourbon, boo brô a county in the SE part of Kansas has an area of 637 sq m It is drained by the Marmiton and Little Osage Rivers It contains extensive prairie with groves of timber distributed along the streams Valuable beds of bituminous coal have been opened in the county Mineral paint, cement, and fire-clay are also found in large quantities Capital Fort Scott Pop. in 1920 23,875 in 1900 24,712

Bourbon, a county in the northeast-central part of Kentucky has an area of 287 sq m It is drained by the South Licking River and Hinkston Creek This county is part of the so-called Garden of Kentucky Capital Paris Pop. in 1920 10,970 in 1900 18,069

Bourbon, a post-village of Douglas co Ill 8 miles by rail WNW of Arcola

Bourbon, a banking post-town of Marshall co Ind. on the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago (Pensylvanian) R. 53 miles WNW of Fort Wayne It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, lumber tiles and brick Pop. in 1920 1187

Bourbon, a post-village of Crawford co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 78 miles SW of St. Louis

Bourbon, Cape, the SW point of Kerguelen Island Lat. 49° 32' S, lon 68° 35' E

Bourbon, Isle of See **BASTION**

Bourbon-Lancy, boo brâ lâr see' a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 26 miles WNW of Châlonelles It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000)

Bourbon-l'Archambault, boo brâ lâr shôw hô' a town of France, in Allier 13 miles W of Moulins It was the capital of the seigniorie of Bourbon, from the lords of which originated the royal family of that name It is noted for its mineral springs Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500)

Bourbonnais, boo brônâ an old province in the centre of France, now forming the department of Allier and a part of Cher Its capital was Moulins

Bourbonnais, boo brônâ' a post-village of Kankakee co Ill 24 miles from Kankakee Pop. in 1920 596

Bourbours les-Bains, boo brôn lâ bâw' (anc. *Aqua Borbonis*) a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 24 miles ENE of Langres, at the confluence of the Berne and Apance. It is noted for its saline hot springs which attract many invalids Pop. in 1901 4014

Bourbon-Vendée See **LA-ROCHE-SUR-YON**

Bourbois, La. See **LA BOURBOIS**
Bourbourg-Campagne, *boon boor' kân'pân'*, a village of France, 1 mile W of Bourbourg Villa.

Bourbourg-Ville, *boon boor' vîl'*, a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles SW of Dunkerque. Pop. 2560

Bourbricq, *boon brâk'*, a village of France, in Côte du Nord, 5 miles SSW of Galignap.

Bourdeaux, *boon'dâ'*, a town of France, department of Drôme 25 miles SSE of Valence. Pop. about 600

Bourg-Achard, *boon'â shâ'*, a town of France, in Eure, 13 miles E of Pont-Audemer. Pop. about 650.

Bourgeac, *boon'gâ nuf'*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, 20 miles W of Aubusson, on the Thiery. Pop. about 2750 (commune, 3,600)

Bourg Argental, *boon'ar-jân'tâl'*, a town of France, in Loire, 32 miles SE of Montbrison. Pop. 2250

Bourges, Eastern Romania. See **BUNES**

Bourg-d'Oisans, *Loz' lgh boon-dw'ôisân'*, a town of France, in Isère, on the Romanche, 15 miles SE of Grenoble. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500)

Bourg-à-Péage, *boon dâ pè'âj'*, a town of France, in Drôme, on the Isère, opposite Romans. Pop. 5000

Bourg-en-Bresse, *boon-jân'brâm'*, a town of France, capital of the department of Ain (in the old district of Bresse), 30 miles SSE of Mâcon. It has monuments in honor of Jobert and other celebrities, a church founded by Margaret of Austria and containing her tomb, a library of 36,000 volumes, a botanic garden and a museum. Artificial mineral waters are extensively manufactured here. Bourg is a very ancient town, and belonged for centuries to the dukes of Savoy. Pop. in 1901, 14,918

Bourges, *boonsh'* (anc. *Aes'rica*, afterwards *Bith'*), a city in the centre of France, capital of the department of Cher 144 miles S of Paris, on the Canal de Berry, at the junction of the Aures the Yèvre, the Loing, and the Meuse. Lat. 47° 5' N. lon. 2° 15' E. The town possesses an array of interesting medieval and Renaissance edifices. Among the finest buildings are the Cathedral of St. Etienne (with regard to its interior, one of the finest churches in Europe) and other churches, the archiepiscopal palace, the Palais de Justice (originally the residence of the noted financier Jacques Coeur) and the former hôtel de ville. There are manufactures of cloth and cutlery. Bourges has a large arsenal, a cannon-foundry and other important military establishments, designed to render the place the arsenal of France and the centre of national defense. It has figured largely in history ever since the days of Julius Caesar but since 1600 its relative importance has been much diminished. The archbishopric of Bourges is one of the most ancient. Pop. in 1901, 39,522 (the commune 44,851)

Bourget, *boon'zh'* or *Châtillon*, *shâ'tee yôr'*, a lake of France, in Savoy 7 miles WNW of Chambéry. It is 11 miles in length by 3 miles in width and discharges its waters into the Rhone by the canal of Navierin. Elevation, 745 feet, depth, 470 feet.

Bourget, Le, a village of France, in Savoy, at the S extremity of Lake Bourget.

Bourget, Le, a village of France, department of Seine, about 7 miles NE of Paris. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Germans in Oct. and Dec., 1870

Bourg-la-Roche, *boon lâ rôch'*, a town of France, in Seine, 5 miles S. of Paris. Pop. about 4000.

Bourg-Lastic, *boon lâr'tâk'*, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 28 miles WSW of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 700 (commune, 1500).

Bourg-lès-Valence, *boon lâ'vâ'vân'*, a town of France, in Drôme, 4 miles N of Valence. Pop. 3500

Bourguenon-Beiz, *boon'gûn'ân' bîz'*, a seaport town of France in Loire-Inférieure 34 miles SW of Nantes. Pop. about 800 (commune, 2000).

Bourgoigne. See **BURGUNDY**

Bourgois, *boon'gôis'* (anc. *Beryt'ion*) a town of France, in Isère, on the Bourbre, 7 miles W of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. in 1901 2540 (commune, 7770)

Bourg-Saint-André, *boon-shân'ân'dr'*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 35 miles E. of Privas. Pop. 3500 (commune, 4500)

Bourg-Saint-Maurice, *boon-shân'mô'ris'*, a town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère, 15 miles NE of Moutiers, near the Little St. Bernard Pass. Pop. about 1000

Bourg-Saint-Pierre, *boon-shân'pè'r'*, a village and commune of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, at the mouth of the Valseron and on the Great St. Bernard route, about 22 miles by road from Martigny

Bourguen-Gironde, *boon'gûn'â shê'rônd'*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, 14 miles N of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000)

Bourguet, *boon'gû't'* (anc. *Burp'ham*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 17 miles WSW of Tours. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000)

Bourke, a town of New South Wales, Australia, on the Darling River 503 miles by rail SW of Sydney. Lat. 36° 3' S.; lon 148° 55' E. It has government buildings, court-house, etc. Pop. 2500

Bourmont, *boon'môn'*, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 22 miles ENE of Chaumont. Pop. about 800

Bourne, *boon'*, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, near the Fens, 34 miles SSE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901 4581

Bourne, a post-town of Barnstable co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 17 miles W of Barnstable. The banking point is Wareham. Pop. in 1900 1847

Bourne, a post-village of Baker co. Oregon, 18 miles NW of Baker City. Pop. about 300

Bourne-mouth, *boon'mûth'*, a municipal borough and watering place of England, on the coast of Hampshire, 5 miles W by S. of Christchurch and about 25 miles SW of Southampton. It is noted for its temperate winter climate, and has become a place of fashionable resort. In the churchyard of St. Peter's Church are the graves of Godwin Mary Wolstonecraft, and Mary Shelley. Pop. in 1901, 47,003. Bourne-mouth is included in the parliamentary borough of Christchurch

Bourneville, *boon'vîl'*, a post-village of Row co. Ohio, on Paint Creek, 11 miles WSW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 340

Boorn's Landing, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 43 miles WNW of Cloverdale

Bournville, a village of Worcestershire, England, 5 miles SW of Birmingham. It has extensive chocolate-works.

Bourtauger Moor, *boon'tâj'g'r môr'*, the German name of a former heathland or swamp, upward of 40 miles in length on the confines of Germany and the Netherlands, on the Rhine. It has recently been to a great measure drained and converted into pasture-land. In the midst of it, in the Dutch province of Groningen is the little fortified town of Bourtauger

Bou Hadja, *boon'â dâ'*, a trading and market-town of Algeria, in a fertile site in the midst of an arid plain 117 miles SW of Constantine. Pop. in 1901 5364

Boussac, *Loz' lgh boon'sâ'*, a northern suburb of Bourdeaux, France, in the department of Gironde. It has a race-course, hydropathic institute, and insane asylum. Pop. in 1901, 10,400

Boussac, *boon'sâk'*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, 20 miles NE of Guéret. Pop. about 1500

Boussardre, *boon'vâ'sâr'*, a village of France, in Doubs, 9 miles SW of Besançon.

Boussolo (*bo'vôl'*) Strait is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kuril Islands

Boussu, *boon'sû'*, a town of Belgium province of Hainaut, 7 miles W of Mons, on the Maase. Pop. in 1900, 10,900

Bout de Miele. See **SAINT ANNE BOUT DE L. LAZ.**

Bouton, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Boulonne, *boon'lon'*, a river of France, in Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente 8 miles E of Rochefort, after a SW course of 86 miles.

Boutonville, *bû'tôn-vîl'*, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N. Y. 3 miles W of Bridgeport.

Boutte, *boot'*, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La., 24 mi S. W. of New Orleans.

Bouveret, *boov'rê'*, a village of Switzerland, in Valais, near the E extremity of Lake Geneva, and 2 miles from the mouth of the Rhone.

Bouvet Island, in the South Atlantic, SW of the southern extremity of Africa, in lat. 34° 28' S., lon 3° 24' E.

Bouvières, *boov'vîr'*, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles S. of Namur on the Meuse. Pop. in 1900, 1184

Bovines, *boov'vîr'* or **Bovines**, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles SE of Lille. It is noted for the victory of Philip Augustus of France over Otto IV of Germany in 1174.

Bouzeville, the French name of **Bovine**

Bova, *bo'vâ'*, a commune of Italy, in Calabria, 18 miles ESE of Reggio. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 4500

Bovee, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. Its banking point is Mackinac.

Bovenstein, *bo'vên-stân'*, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 4 miles N of Göttingen. Pop. about 3000

Boves, *bo'vîs'*, a town of Italy province and 4 miles S. of Cuneo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 10,500)

Boven, bōv, a village of France, in Somme, 4 miles S of Amiens. Pop. about 1800.

Bovey Tracey, or **South Bovey**, a village of England, co. of Devon, 3 miles W of Chudleigh, noted for its lignite-mines and its clay-pits and potteries.

Bovianum, the ancient name of Barano.

Bovi'na, a post-village of Warren co. Minn., on the Alabama and Vicksburg R. where it crosses the Big Black River 10 miles E. of Vicksburg.

Bovina, a post-township (town) and village of Delaware co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 932 of the village, about 100.

Bovina Center, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y. in the western Catskill region. The banking point is Andes or Delhi. Pop. about 200.

Bo'vine, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 5 miles ENE of Princeton.

Bovino, bo-ve'no (ana. Vidi num) a town of Italy 18 miles SSW of Foggia. It has an old cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 7612.

Bovolenta, bo-vo-lên-tà, a village of Italy 10 miles SSE of Padua.

Bow, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Merrimac co., N. H. is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River. Pop. in 1900 617.

Bowbells, a banking post-village of Ward co., N. Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Bowden (bō-dên) Cape, in the W part of North Devon, in the American Arctic Archipelago, on Wallington Channel. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 92° 15' W.

Bowdoin, bō-doin, a post-station of Deylin co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 68 miles N of Wilmington.

Bowditch (bō-widitch) Island, or **Pakacof**, il-là, sō an island in the Pacific lat. 9° 20' S. on 171° 12' W., discovered by Wilkes's expedition in 1841.

Bowditch, a banking post-village of Edmunds co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 57 miles N of Aberdeen. It is the trade-center of an important agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 622.

Bowdoin, bō-doin, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., 22 miles SSW of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 937.

Bowdoin Center, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. in Bowdoin township (town) 4½ miles from Bowdoinham.

Bowdoinham, bō-doin-hām, a banking post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Bowdoinham township (town) on the Maine Central R., 8 miles N of Brunswick. It is nearly 2 miles W of Merry Meeting Bay, an expansion of the Kennebec River, which forms the E. boundary of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900 1309.

Bowdon, bō-dên, a town of England in Cheshire, 9 miles W of Stockport. Pop. in 1901 3788.

Bowdon, a post-town of Carroll co., Ga., 10 miles from Carrollton, its banking town. Pop. in 1900 307.

Bowdon, a banking post-village of Wells co., N. Dak. Pop. about 200.

Bowen, hōn, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash R., 27 miles SE of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. in 1900 328.

Bowen, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, 38 miles SW of Dubuque.

Bowen, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va., 10 miles N of Wayne.

Bowen, a seaport town of Queensland, Australia, on Edgumbe Bay about 580 miles NW of Brisbane. The harbor also known as Port Denison is one of the best on the eastern coast of Australia. Pop. about 1300.

Bowen Island, in British Columbia, is in the Gulf of Georgia, at the entrance of Bowen Sound.

Bowens, bō-sen, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., 6 miles E. of Prince Fredericktown.

Bowens Corner, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. 16 miles S. of Oswego.

Bowena Mills, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Bowens Mills, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles S of Middleville station.

Bower, bō-er, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Neb., about 60 miles SSW of Lincoln.

Bower, a post-station of Clearfield co., Pa., about 35 miles NNW of Altoona.

Bowerbank, a plantation Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. in 1900 86.

Bowerhill, bō-er-hill, a station of Allegheny co., Pa., 1 mile S. of Woodville. Here are mines of soft coal.

Bowerhill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 17 miles S. by W of Pittsburgh.

Bower Mills, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 7 miles NE of Eureka, its banking point.

Bowers, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal.

Bowers, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 9 miles SE of Dover.

Bowers, bō-ers, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 12 miles NE of Crawfordville.

Bowerhill, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 8 miles SW of Portsmouth.

Bowers Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles NE of Reading.

Bowerston, bō-ers-ton, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles W of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900 526.

Bowersville, bō-ers-vil, a post-town of Hart co., Ga., about 38 miles NNE of Athens. Pop. in 1900 294.

Bowersville, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, about 20 miles ESE of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 370.

Bowery Beach, a post-village and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me., on the ocean 7 miles S. of Portland.

Bowesmont, a post-village of Pembina co., N. Dak.

Bowfell, a mountain of England co. of Wiltshire, 8 miles WNW of Ambleside. Elevation 2666 feet.

Bowie, bō-ee, a county forming the NE extremity of Texas, has an area of 907 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and on the E. by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is largely covered with forests. Capital, Boston. Pop. in 1890, 20,367 in 1900 26,078.

Bowie, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles (direct) SSE of Thibodaux, its banking point.

Bowin, a post-town of Prince George co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 25 miles SSW of Baltimore and 18 miles from Washington. Pop. in 1900 441. The banking point is Upper Marlboro.

Bowie, a banking post-town of Montague co., Texas, on the Fort Worth and Denver and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas R., 68 miles N. by W of Fort Worth. It has cotton-pressing, oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2800.

Bow (or **Harp**) Island, an island of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the NE point, 18° 6' S. lon. 140° 51' W. It is of coral formation 30 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth and bow-shaped.

Bowland Forest, in England, co. of York and Lancashire 10 miles NW of Clitheroe, has an area of about 40 sq. m.

Bowlers (bō'lers) Wharf, a post-station and steamboat landing of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River about 40 miles from its mouth.

Bowling, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire on the Clyde, 8 miles from Dumfries.

Bowling Green, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Plant System about 63 miles (direct) N by S of Punta Gorda. Pop. about 250.

Bowling Green, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ind. on the El River about 24 mi. or E. by S of Terre Haute. Good coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Bowling Green, a city the capital of Warren co., Ky. is on the Barren River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 71 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It is at the head of navigation and is an important shipping point. It contains tobacco- and carriage-factories, flouring mills, distilleries etc. and has one of the largest horse-markets in the state. Oil and natural gas are found here. The Southern Normal School, Potter College, Ogden College, and other collegiate institutions are located here. Pop. in 1900 8226. It was an important strategic point in the early part of the Civil War.

Bowling Green, a banking city, capital of Pike co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis and Hannibal R., 33 miles S. by E. of Hannibal. There are important stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pike College is located here. Pop. in 1900 1902.

Bowling Green, a post-town capital of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and the Toledo and Ohio Central R., 20 miles S. by W of Toledo. It is connected with Tontogany by the Bowling Green R. It has foundries, torpedo-works, cut-glass works, canneries, etc. Oil is found in large quantities in this locality. Pop. in 1900 5647.

Bowling Green, a banking post-town, capital of Caroline co., Va. is on the Mettapan River 44 miles N of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 456.

Bowlusville, bō-wil's-vil, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 8 mi. or N of Springfield.

Bowman, a post-hamlet of Craighead co., Ark.

Bowman, a post-town of Ebert co., Ga., 13 miles by rail NW of Eberton. Pop. in 1900 367.

Bowman, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S. C. in Cow Castle township. Pop. in 1900 134.

Bowman Bluff, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., N. C., 3 miles SW of Hendersonville.

Bowmansdale, bō-man's-dāl, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. 0 miles by rail W of Harrisburg.

Bowmansdown, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Lehighton.

Bowmansville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. about 13 miles N. of Buffalo and 3 miles from the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 150.

Bowmansville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. about 12 miles SSW of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Bowmansville, a banking point of entry of Durham co., Ontario, with an excellent harbor on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk R. 43 miles NE. of Toronto. It has manufacturing of iron-castings, machinery, woollens, fur-niture, planes, agricultural implements, rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1901 2751. Its landing is 4 miles from the town, and is known as Port Darlington.

Bow Mills, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H. in Bow township (town) on the Merrimack River, 2½ miles S. of Concord.

Bowman, down a post-township of Kent co., Mich. 24 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 1240.

Bow'mess', a cessport and parish of Cumberland, England, in Solway Firth, 12 miles from Carlisle.

Bowmese, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, on Lake Windermere, 7½ miles WNW of Kendal. Pop. in 1901 2682.

Bow Valley, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Neb., about 18 miles SE. of Yankton S.Dak.

Bowyers, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., S.C. **Boxberg**, box béas a town of Baden 5 miles SW of Künigsheim. Pop. about 700.

Boxboro, box'bur rih a township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., traversed by the Boston and Maine R. 24 miles from Boston. Pop. in 1900 316.

Boxbutte, box'but' a county in the NW part of Nebraska. Area, 1078 sq. m. Tributaries of the Nebraska River enter the county. Capital, Hemingford. Pop. in 1900 5572.

Boxbutter, a post-hamlet of Boxbutter co., Neb.

Boxelder, a county in the NW part of Utah bordering on Idaho. Area, 6436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River and bounded on the SE. by Great Salt Lake which extends into the middle of the county. The surface is partly mountainous, and the Wasatch Mountain extends along its E. border. Capital, Brigham. Pop. in 1890 1443. In 1900, 10 000.

Boxelder, a post-hamlet of Choteau co., Mont. **Boxford**, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. in Boxford township (town) 1 mile from Boxford station on the Boston and Maine R. which is 28 miles N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 704.

Box Grove, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Markham.

Box Hall, in England, co. of Surrey 2 miles NE. of Dorking forms part of the range of Northdowns and is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box trees.

Boxhill, a town of Victoria, Australia, 9 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1400.

Boxholm, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Marshalltown and Dakota R., 16 miles (direct) NW of Boone.

Boxley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind. about 34 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Boxmeer, box méas a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 28 miles ESE. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse.

Boxspring, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 23 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Boxtel, box té, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Dommel, 6 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1900 6744.

Boxville, a post-village of Union co., Ky., 14 miles from Seboon.

Boynabad, bó-yá-bád a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Kastamonu about 45 miles SW of Sinop. It has an active trade. Pop. about 6000.

Boynad, bó-yá-ká a department of the republic of Colombia, bounded NE. by Venezuela, and traversed by the Andes. Area, 33 000 sq. m. Its eastern part is level forming part of the Orinoco basin. Fine emeralds are obtained at Nece, in this state. Capital, Tunja. Pop. about 700 000.

Boynad, a town of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 25 miles S. of Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolívar over the Spaniards, Aug. 7 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. Pop. about 7000.

Boynan, bó-yá-ná, often written Boynann, a river of Albania, the navigable outlet of the Lake of Scutari. It enters the Adriatic after a very tortuous course of 14 miles, forming at the end the boundary between Montenegro and Turkey. The river Drin communicates with it by an arm formed about half a century ago.

Boynan, bó-yá-ná, a bay and town on the SW coast of Madagascar, about 70 miles E. of Cape St. Andrew.

Boyce, boyce, a banking post-town of Rapides parish, La. on the Red River and on the Texas and Pacific R., 13 miles NW of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Boyce, a post-village of Mills co., Tex.

Boyce, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., 10 miles SE. of Winchester. Pop. about 350.

Boyce Station, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles SW of Pittsburgh.

Boysville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Downing.

Boyd, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky has an area of 175 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio River and on the E. by the Big Sandy River. Iron and coal are found here. Capital, Cadetsburg. Pop. in 1890, 14,855. In 1900 18,354.

Boyd, a northern county of Nebraska. Area, 556 sq. m. It is bounded NE. by the Missouri River and S. by the Nebraska, which empties into the former at the E. point of the county. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1900 7332.

Boyd, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill.

Boyd, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 51 miles S. by R. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Lac qui Parle co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 20 miles SE. by S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Boyd, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Wise co., Tex. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas R. 12 miles (direct) S. by W. of Decatur. Pop. about 350.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1900 074.

Boydton, a banking post-town of Essex co., Iowa, 34 miles by rail ESE. of Canton. Pop. in 1900 236.

Boyd Lake, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. on a small lake and on the Bangor and Arrowsmith R. 16 miles E. of Dover.

Boydle, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 29 miles NW. of Washington D.C.

Boydle Creek, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn. on the French Broad River about 20 miles S. of Knoxville.

Boydville, a post-village of Clay co., Ark. about 9 miles NW of Rector. Pop. 100.

Boydsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky. 20 miles from Mayfield.

Boyd Tavern, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va. 9 miles E. by S. of Charlottesville.

Boydton, a banking post-town, capital of Mecklenburg co., Va. about 70 miles SW. of Petersburg and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River. It is on the Southern R., and is in a tobacco and cotton region. Pop. in 1900 527.

Boyer, a post-township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 514.

Boyer River, Iowa, rises in See co. and enters the Missouri River about 20 miles above Council Bluffs. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Boyers, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Bovertown, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 18 miles E. of Reading. It has cigar-factories, iron-foundries, knitting mills, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1430; in 1900 1709.

Boyett, a post-village of Wilson co., N.C.

Boykin, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., 12 miles E. by N. of Brewton.

Boykin, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., S.C. 9 miles S. of Camden.

Boykins, a post-town of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 55 miles WSW of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900 324.

Boyle, boye, a town and parish of Ireland co. of Roscommon, on the river Boyle, 8 miles NW of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. of the town, about 2500.

Boyle, a county of Kentucky has an area of 160 sq. m. It is drained by the Duck River and the sources of the Salt River. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 12 945. In 1900, 15,517.

Boyle, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kan. 30 miles W. of Leavenworth.

Boyle, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., about 33 miles by rail S. by W. of Clarkdale. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Boyers Mill, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 30 miles S. by E. of Sedalia. Land is mined here.

Boyerston, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 4 miles by rail W. by S. of Fairfield, its banking point.

Boyerston, boye's-ton, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 7 miles by rail E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 200.

Boylston, *boi's-ton*, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township (town) 12 miles N by E of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1364.

Boylston, or **Boylston**, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 849. The name of the post-office is Boylston Center.

Boylston, a post-town of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S by W of Port Miffrave.

Boylston Center, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township (town), about 38 miles W of Boston. Pop. about 380.

Boylston (as **Boylston**) **Center**, a post-station of Oswego co., N.Y.

Boyne, *boi-n*, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the Bog of Allen near Carbury, flows generally NE and 4 miles below Drogheda enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable at high water for vessels of 300 tons to Drogheda. About 23 miles W of Drogheda an obelisk marks the spot where William III. in July 1690 gained the victory known as the Battle of the Boyne.

Boyne, *boi-n*, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. on Pine Lake and on the Boyne City and Southwestern R. 15 miles (direct) S.W. of Charlevoix its banking point. It has lumber and manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Boyne Falls, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 15 miles S. of Petoskey its banking point. It has manufactures of shingles, etc. and is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Boytston, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation I.T. on the Frisco System. Pop. 369.

Boytston, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Ma.

Boytston, or **Sandy Ridge**, a station in Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 20 miles SE of Clearfield.

Here are coal-mines. The post-office name is Sandy Ridge.

Boytstoville, a post-village of Remondia co., N.Y.

16 miles NE of Troy.

Bozeman, *boi'man*, a banking city capital of Gallatin co., Mont., in a mountainous country, on the Northern Pacific R. 98 miles SSE of Helena. It is on a small affluent of the Gallatin River and is surrounded with beautiful scenery. Bozeman contains an academy and extensive flour and lumber mills. Gold silver lead copper iron and coal are found near this place. Elevation, 4750 feet. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located here. Pop. in 1890 2143 in 1900 3419.

Bozeman Creek, Gallatin co. Mont. issues from Myrtle Lake, which is 6463 feet above the sea-level. It runs northward and enters the East Fork of the Gallatin River near Bozeman. In the upper part of its course it rushes through a deep cañon and falls, by several cascades, about 500 feet in a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Bozom, or **Bozom**, *boi'zon* (It. *Bozom* *boi'zon*) a town of Tyrol Austria-Hungary at the confluence of the Taifer and the Blach 35 miles NNE of Trent. It is built in part in the Italian style, many of the old houses having arcades. It has interesting churches and other edd. fies, and fine squares and gardens. The town is protected from the inundations of the Taifer by a strong dike, 2 miles in length, which serves as a public promenade. On the opposite bank of the Taifer is the winter resort of Gries, and in the vicinity is the stately castle of Runkelstein. The neighboring mountains rise to heights of from 4000 to 7000 feet. Bozom is situated in the midst of a rich fruit region. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman Fons Drosi. Elevation 350 feet. Pop. in 1890 13,632.

Bozom, a post-village of Talbot co., eastern peninsula of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay. Pop. about 100.

Bozrah, *boi'ra* (called in the Bible, *Boera* of *Moab*) an ancient city supposed to be the Bozra of Roman times, a place of importance, which continued to be a busy centre of trade far into the Middle Ages. The main little village of Bozra stands on the site of Bozra. The ruins here include a cathedral built near the beginning of the Middle Ages, a splendid mosque, a Roman theatre, and a Roman triumphal arch.

Bozrah, an ancient town of Edom. It probably stood at El-Basrah, an Arab village, 36 miles SE of the Dead Sea.

Bozrah, a township (town) of New London co., Conn., about 4 miles W of Norwich. Pop. in 1890 799.

Bozrahville, a post-village of New London co., Conn. in Bozrah township (town) about 4 miles NW of Yantic.

Bozzolo, *boi'zo-lo*, a town of Italy in Lombardy 10 miles WSW of Mantua. Pop. 4600.

Bzz, *brä*, a town of Italy 25 miles NE of Casco. Pop. in 1901, 11,432 (commune, 12,983).

Brabant, *brä-bant* or *brä-bant* (Fr. pron. *brä-bän*) Dutch, *Brabant*, *brä-bant*), a medieval duchy of the Netherlands.

In 1430 it became part of the Burgundian realm, and from 1518 was united with the Spanish monarchy. After the truce of 1609, in the war between the Dutch and Spaniards, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provinces of Brabant and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which belongs to the Netherlands.

Brabant, a province of Belgium. Area, 1288 sq. m. Capital, Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 1,263,486.

Bracciano, *brä-tshä-no*, a town of Italy 17 miles NW of Rome. It is situated on the W shore of the lake of the same name, which is 22 miles in circumference and gives rise to the Arno (anc. *A r o*). Pop. about 3000.

Bracebridge, a town of England, nearly adjoining Lincoln. Pop. about 1750.

Bracebridge, a post-town and summer resort of Ontario on the N. branch of the Muskoka River and on the Grand Trunk R. 125 miles N of Toronto. It contains ash-, grist-, saw and woollen mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2479.

Braceville, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 61 miles SW of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1069.

Braceville, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Alliance and Northern R., 33 miles ENE. of Akron.

Bracewell, a post-hamlet of Deane co., Iowa.

Bracheles, *brä-shä-lä*, a village of Rhénish Prussia, 9 miles NW of Jülich. Pop. in 1900 2654.

Bracigliano, *brä-shä-yä-no*, a commune of Italy province and 10 miles N of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

Brackel, *brä-kel*, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900 5203.

Bracken, a county in the N. part of Kentucky bordering on Ohio has an area of 193 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the S. by the North Fork of Licking River. Capital, Brookville. Pop. in 1890 12,359 in 1900 12,137.

Bracken, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. about 30 miles W by S. of Fort Wayne.

Bracken, a post-village of Conn. co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Brackentown, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn. 10 miles E. of Mitchellville.

Brackerville, a post-village, capital of Kinney co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R. about 125 miles W of San Antonio. The banking point is Del Rio. Pop. in 1900 1649.

Brackley, a town of England co. of Northampton on the Ouse, 8 miles ENE. of Banbury. Pop. in 1901 2467.

Brackley Beach, a village and sea-side resort of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Charlottetown.

Brackney, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. 9 miles from Binghamton.

Brackwede-Brock, *brä-kä-dä-brok*, a manufacturing commune of Westphalia, Prussia, 2 miles S. of Bielefeld. Pop. in 1900 8511.

Bracław, a town of Russia. See *BRATSLAV*.

Bradano, *brä-dä-no* (anc. *Brada* *no*) a river of southern Italy rises in the Apennines flows SE. 60 miles, and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the NW.

Bradbury, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. 3 miles by rail N of Toledo its banking point.

Bradbury Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Braddock, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Frederick.

Braddock, a banking post-village of Emmets co., N. Dak. Pop. about 100.

Braddock, or **Braddock's Field**, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the right bank of the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 10 miles SE. of Pittsburgh. Here General Braddock was defeated and killed by the French and Indians in 1755. It has one of the largest steel plants of the country whose product is essentially steel rails, and other important manufactures relating largely to railroading and car construction. Pop. in 1880 3310 in 1890 8561 in 1900 15,654.

Braddyville, a post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Kaskaskia River 12 miles E of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Bradoo, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn. 9 miles by rail NE of Arlington.

Bradenville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Latrobe. Pop. about 600.

Bradfield, a parish and village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles NNW of Sheffield. Pop. about 12,000.

Bradfield, a village of Berkshire, England, 7 miles W of Reading.

Bradford, a municipal, county and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of the

West Riding of Yorkshire, on an affluent of the Aire, 8 miles W of Leeds. The town is built entirely of stone, is embellished with a number of parks and statues and has some handsome public buildings. Its rapid growth from a place of about 10 000 inhabitants at the beginning of the nineteenth century is attributable to its position in the great manufacturing district of Yorkshire and to the abundance of coal and iron in its vicinity. Bradford is the principal seat of the woollen and worsted manufacture (including spinning and weaving) in England, and the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. The town possesses a library of about 125 000 volumes. It returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901 279,767.

Bradford, a county in the NE part of Florida, has an area of 553 sq. m. The surface is extensively covered with forest. Capital, Starke. Pop. in 1890 7515 in 1900 10 295.

Bradford, a county in the NNE part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1148 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River which, entering the county at Waverly in the N flows direct S. to within a few miles N of Towanda, thence in a SE. direction into Wyoming co. It is also drained by Tioga River and Towanda and Wyalusing Creeks. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Towanda. Pop. in 1890, 89 233 in 1900 89,403.

Bradford, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala. about 50 miles N by E. of Montgomery.

Bradford, a post-town of White co. Ark., 66 miles by rail NE of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 222.

Bradford, Sangamon co. Ill. See **SAVANNAH**.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Stark co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 29 miles N of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 773.

Bradford, a post-village of Harrison co. Ind. about 15 miles WNW of New Albany. Pop. 200.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Kan.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 4 miles SW of Augusta.

Bradford, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Bradford township (town) 29 miles NNW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 154.

Bradford, Kane co. Mass. See **HAVENHILL**.

Bradford, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 668.

Bradford, a post-village of Merrimack co. N.H. in Bradford township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 27 miles W by N of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 803.

Bradford, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. in Bradford township (town) 2½ miles NW of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 771.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Miami co. Ohio on Greenville Creek and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles W of Piqua. Pop. in 1900 1254.

Bradford, a banking city of McKean co. Pa. the converging point of several railroads, 67 miles S of Buffalo. It has manufacturers of tanks and well-supplies, railroad machine-shops, refineries, boiler shops, motor-cycles, chemical-works glass-factories etc. Bradford is the headquarters of extensive oil interests and has pipe-lines to the seaboard. Pop. in 1890 10 514 in 1900 15 029.

Bradford, a post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. 35 miles N of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Orange co. Vt. in Bradford township (town) on the Connecticut River and on the Passumpsic (Boston and Maine) R. 30 miles SE of Montpelier. It has various mills and factories. Pop. in 1890 614 of the town, 1339.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 4½ miles N of Toronto. It has various mills and factories. Pop. about 1000.

Bradford Center, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me., in Bradford township (town).

Bradford Center, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. in Bradford township (town) on Waits River 28 miles SE of Montpelier.

Bradford-on-Avon, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 9 miles SSE of Bath on both sides of the Avon. It has important manufactures of broadcloth. Pop. in 1901 4514.

Bradfordville, a post-town of Marion co. Ky. on the Rolling Fork of Salt River 89 miles SSE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 301.

Bradfordton, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., 5 miles W of Springfield.

Bradgate, a banking post-town of Hamilton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW of Dakota City. Pop. in 1900 223.

Bradgate Park, a parish of England, 5 miles NW of Leicester. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which Lady Jane Grey was born.

Bradling, a town of Hampshire, England, near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 7 miles SSE of Newport. It was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Bradlish, a post-village of Boone co., Neb. Pop. about 75.

Bradley, a county in the SSE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 558 sq. m. It is intersected and bounded on the SE by the Saline River, is bounded on the SW by the Washita River and on the W by the Meru River. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890, 7972, in 1900 9481.

Bradley, a county of East Tennessee bordering on Georgia, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Hiwassee River. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. in 1890 13,607; in 1900 15,759.

Bradley, a post-village of Lafayette co. Ark., 42 miles by rail N of Shreveport, Tex.

Bradley, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 78 miles S of Salinas.

Bradley, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 1½ miles N of Kankakee. It has many features of farming implements etc. Pop. in 1900 1618.

Bradley, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation 1 T.

Bradley, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. on the Penobscot River 45 miles above Bangor. Pop. in 1900 683.

Bradley, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 24 miles S of Grand Rapids.

Bradley, a post-hamlet of Oktobbeba co. Miss. 25 miles by rail S by W of West Point.

Bradley, a post-town of Greenwood co. S.C. in Bradley township. Pop. in 1900 289 of the township 1352.

Bradley, a banking post-village of Clark co. S.Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles N by E of Clark. Pop. about 150.

Bradley Beach, a post-borough and sea-side resort of Monmouth co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 982.

Bradleys, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Ga.

Bradleyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., 10 miles NE of Ferryville.

Bradner, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. 24 miles S by E of Toledo. It has torpedo-works and industries in oil grain, and machinery. Pop. in 1900 1143.

Bradnich, or **Brains**, a town of England co. of Devon 8 miles NNE of Exeter. Pop. of parish about 2000.

Bradnick, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 2½ miles from Huntington W.Va.

Bradshaw, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. about midway between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Here the Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder rivers unite.

Bradshaw, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. 60 miles by rail W of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 265.

Bradshaw, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. 11 miles from Pulaski.

Bredetowe, a town of England. See **BROADSTAIRS**.

Bradsville, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. 4 miles from Bridgeport.

Bradwell, a township of England co. of Buckingham 3 miles ESE. of Stony Stratford.

Bradwell, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby 3 miles NNE of Tideswell. Near by is a large stalactite cave.

Brady, a post-township of Saginaw co. Mich. Pop. in 1900 1504.

Brady, a post-village of Lincoln co. Neb. on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 25 miles (direct) ESE. of North Platte, its banking point.

Brady, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, 9 miles from Cambridge.

Brady, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 121.

Brady, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 200.

Brady, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2475.

Brady, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 184.

Brady, a banking post-town the capital of McCulloch co. Tex. on a branch of the Colorado River and on the Frisco System 46 miles SW of Brownwood. Pop. about 700.

Brady Bend, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. in a small township of the same name, on the Allegheny River and near the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is surrounded by a hilly and picturesque country in which coal and iron-ore are found. Pop. about 400, of the township in 1900 891.

Bradyville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 7 miles NE. from Mayville, Ky.

Bradyville, a post-village of Cannon co. Tenn. 8 miles SW of Woodbury

Brzo, brz, a post-village of Prince co. Prince Edward Island, 35 miles by rail NW of Summerside.

Brzumar, brz mar', the westernmost and highland portion of the district of Mar Abdenabire, Scotland. It has a number of peaks over 3500 feet high of which Ben Macduh 4296 feet, is the loftiest. It is much visited by tourists, and is famed for its red deer its forests, and its game (amethysts beryls, and cairngorms). It contains the royal seat of Balmoral. The village of Brzumar is 18 miles W by S of Ballater. Elevation 1160 feet.

Brzumar, brz mar' a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 6 miles from Woodstock

Brz, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., 6 miles E of Statesboro

Brza, brz gá (anc. *Brac ara Augusta*) a city of Portugal capital of a district in the old province of Entre Douro e Minho 35 miles NE of Oporto. It is surrounded by old walls, and is the see of an archbishop who is titular primate of Portugal. It has a fine Gothic cathedral and some Roman ruins. It has manufactures of fire-arms, jewelry, entery and hats. Near by on a steep hill reached by railway is the famous sanctuary of Bom Jesus, visited by many pilgrims. Pop. in 1889 23,089 in 1910 24,500

Brzgado, brz gá no a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires and near the Rio Salado. Pop. about 5000

Brzganca, or **Brzganxa**, brz gán sh, a town of Portugal capital of a district in Trás-os-Montes, near the NE. frontier, on the Ferreira, 26 miles NW of Miranda. It is partly surrounded by old walls and has a citadel, the seat of the old duke of Brzganxa, from whom the reigning dynasty of Portugal is descended. There are manufactures of silk fabrics. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 5448

Brzganca, or **Brzganxa**, brz gán sh, a town of Brazil, state and 160 miles NE of the city of Pará (with which it is connected by railroad) on the Calte, near its mouth in the bay of the same name. Lat 1 S Pop. of town and district, 17,000

Brzganca, or **Brzganxa**, a town of Brazil state and 50 miles by rail N. of the city of São Paulo. Its district is fertile for numbers of catt's and pigs for the Rio Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10,000

Brzga, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 13 miles E. of Milet

Brzga, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation I T. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 160

Brzga Island, one of a group of islands on the W side of Bonavista Bay Newfoundland

Brzgrille, a post-village of Pemebcet co. Me. Its banking point is Houlton

Brzgrille, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany R. 30 miles SW of Boston

Brzhaum, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn. on the Great Northern R.

Brzhe, brz sh a river of Prussia, flows S and joins the Vistula above Forlun. It is connected with the Neise by the Canal of Bromberg and thus unites the Oder and the Vistula.

Brzhostad, brz hás tád a seaport of Russia, Finland 36 mi. E-SW of Uedborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a trade in pitch and tar. Pop. in 1897 3222

Brzhlor, a town of Rumania. See **BRILA**

Brzhanbor'ia, or **Brzhanbura'ria**, a town of Bougal, in Tipperah on the river Titas. Pop. about 18,000

Brzhanaputra, brz han-pu'tra, formerly written **Burrampootor** (anc. *Dyandanes* or *Edanes*) a great river of India. Its principal head-stream, the Sanpo (Tanpo or Daangbo—holy water)—as known in the eastern part of its course at the Dihong—rises on the Tibetan plateau at an elevation of about 15,000 feet, in about lat. 31° 30' N. lon 82° 5' E. and in near proximity to the head waters of the Ganges India, and Sutlej. It follows a generally eastward course for about 900 miles then turns southward breaking through the Himalayan barrier in a long and deep gorge, and appears on the plains of northern Assam at an elevation of only 450 feet above the sea. In about lat 27° 45' N. lon 85° 30' E. it receives the Dihong and immediately after the Lohit or Brahmaputra, both of which (minor) streams were at one time thought to be the main Brahmaputra. From that point the course of the stream is mainly SW and S. The Brahmaputra finally becomes blended with the Ganges and the Megna in probably the largest de-ta-system of the globe, forming an immense number of navigable channels, and flowing at last

into the Bay of Bengal. The main stream has a strong current, but is serviceable for extensive steam navigation. In the rainy season the river overflows its banks, converting the region traversed by it into a vast inland sea. The river is regularly navigated by steamers to Dibrugarh about 800 miles from its mouth, vessels of large burden ascend to Gauhati. The total length of the river is about 1500 miles.

Brzic-y-Pwll, briz-ee-pool a headland in North Wales co. of Carnarvon. Lat 53° 47' N. lon 4° 48' W

Brzidentown, a banking post-town the capital of Macates co., Fla., on the Manatee River about 35 miles S. of Tampa. Extensive phosphate deposits have been discovered near here. Fruit- and vegetable-growing is the chief industry. Pop. about 260

Brzidwood, a banking city of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 58 miles SW of Chicago. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Pop. in 1900, 3279

Brzidwood, a town of New South Wales, 45 miles S. of Goulburn. Pop. about 1500

Brzila, brz a-l or brz-ee-il, a town and river port of Rumania, in Walachia, on the Danube, 103 miles NE of Bucharest and 10 miles above Galatz. It has extensive docks and a large export trade, especially in grain. Its old fortress is in ruins. Pop. in 1889 58,302

Brzinaud, brz naud, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 43 miles N by E of Independence

Brzinaud, Minn. See **BRANEAUD**

Brzinaud, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb. 42 miles by rail SW of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 384

Brzinaud, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Chatham

Brzinaud, Cape, at the SW extremity of Grinnell Land in about lat 60° 40' N

Brzinaud Island, off the coast of Hazen Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 83° 22' N

Brzinaud, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N. J. on the Delaware River, 7 miles below Delvidora

Brzinaud Station, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek and on the Chatham and Lebanon Valley R. 12 miles N of Chatham

Brzinaudville, a post-village of Franklin co., N. Y., 10 mi. E by N of Malone. Pop. about 160

Brzino-J'Almond, brán 14 16, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles S of Brussels. Pop. about 8000

Brzino-le-Comte, brán leh kónt, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 184 miles NNE of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 8935

Brzinaud, a city of Butler co., Kan. 17 miles by rail NW of E. dorado. Pop. in 1900 70

Brzinaud, a city capital of Crow Wing co., Minn. on the Mississippi River and on the Northern Pacific and the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota R. 115 miles WSW of Duluth. It has foundries, breweries, railroad-shops, lumber mills, sugar factories etc. Pop. in 1900 7324. A United States signal station is located here.

Brzintree, a market town of England co. of Essex, 18 miles by rail E of Bishop Stortford on an omnibus, adjoining the village of Boaking. It has a spacious Gothic church and manufactures of crapes, silk and straw goods. Pop. in 1901 6339

Brzintree, a post village of Norfolk co., Mass. in Brzintree township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 10 mi. S of Boston. The town has granite-quarries and manufactures of absorbent linen filers, carpet, leather, engines, etc. The banking point is Quincy. Down to 1792 Brzintrees included what is now Quasey the birthplace of John Adams John Hancock and John Quincy Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900 5981

Brzintree, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt. 25 miles S by W of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 770

Brzlatram, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 934

Brzake, brz keh a town of Germany, in Oldenburg on the Weer 25 miles NW of Brzax. It has large docks and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900 4718

Brzakei, brz keh an old town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 42 miles SSE of Minden. Pop. in 1900 3447. Near by is a charmingly situated castle

Brzake, brz-keen a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles ENE of Brzaw. Pop. about 1500

Brzaxian, a banking post-town of Kay co., Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 13 miles S of South Haven Kan. Pop. in 1900 249

Brzaxia Coraers, a post-hamlet of Schoenectady co., N. Y. about 30 miles W by N of Albany

Brzaxanville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., 4 miles from Milbury village.

Branchbach, *brän bäh*, a town of Saxony near the frontier of Bohemia, 11 miles N of Eger. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 1587.

Branchbunam, *brän bän*, a ruined town in the island of Java, 30 miles from Benakuta, famous for its magnificent remains of temples of stone.

Brancher, a small island of Sussex co. England, 8 miles NW of Brighton. It was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Branchton, a town of England, co. of Cumberland 65 miles by rail SNE of Carlisle. Pop. in 1901, 4538. It has coal-mining industries.

Branchton, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles N of Escanaba.

Branchton, an outpost, the chief town of the co. of Peel, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R., 21 miles NW of Toronto. It is an important grain- and flour market. Pop. in 1901, 2478.

Branchton and Walton, a town of Derbyshire, England, near Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 2693.

Bransche, *brän shä*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 16 miles NNW of Osnabrück on the Haase. Pop. in 1900, 2964.

Branstedt, *brän stët*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein 30 miles N of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 2317.

Branchwell, a post-town of Mercer co. W. Va. 4 miles by rail NE of Pocahontas. It is in a great coal region coal-mining and coke-manufacture being most extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Branchwilde, *brän-äld*, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 23 miles SSW of Gerace. Pop. about 800. It was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

Branch, a county in the S part of Michigan bordering on Indiana, has an area of 564 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and also drained by the Coldwater River. The surface is diversified with small lakes, oak openings, and dense forests. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1900, 29,791. In 1900, 27,811.

Branch, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Mobile.

Branch, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 19 miles E. of Ludington. Pop. of Branch township in 1900, 614.

Branch, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1200. It has coal-mines.

Branch, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. Its banking point is Clearville.

Branch, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 miles NW of Manitowoc.

Branchburg, a township of Somerset co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Branchdale, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles W of Pottsville.

Branchville, a post-village of Clermont on Ohio on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles NNE of Cincinnati. A fine wire suspension bridge over the Little Miami River connects Branchville with the village of Symmes.

Branchport, a village of Monmouth co. N. J. on the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania R. 1 mile N of Long Branch on an inlet of the sea. Oysters abound here.

Branchport, a post-village of Yates co. N. Y. at the N end of the western branch of Keuka Lake, about 45 miles SSE of Rochester.

Branch Store, a post-hamlet of Duplin co. N. C. 14 miles SE of Mount Olive station.

Branchton, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario 6 miles by rail N by W of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

Branchville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala. about 30 miles NE of Birmingham.

Branchville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S. of Danbury. Pop. about 500.

Branchville, a post-station of Prince George co. Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles NE of Washington.

Branchville, a post-borough of Sussex co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 9 miles N of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Branchville, a hamlet of Union co. N. J. 2 miles N of Woodfield.

Branchville, a banking post-town of Orangeburg co. S. C. on the Southern R. 63 miles WNW of Charleston. It has various manufactures and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 1201.

Branchville, a post-village of Southampton co., Va. on the Seaboard Air Line, 63 miles WSW of Norfolk.

Brance, *brän*, one of the Cape Verde Islands.

Brance, *brän*, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Grande, in the state of Bahia. It is navigable to Fort-Serena, a distance of 40 miles.

Brance, a river of Brazil, rises in the Parana Mountains and flows SW to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 30' S. Length including sinuities, 350-400 miles.

Brance, Cape, in the state of Parahyba, Brazil, frequently taken to be the most easterly point of the South American continent. Lon. 34° 40' W.

Brand, *brän*, a town of Saxony 23 miles SW of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3114.

Brand, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Ahr-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 2678.

Brandels-am-Adler, *brän dics äm äd'ler*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles by rail E. of Pardubitz, on the Stilla Adler. Pop. about 1900.

Brandels-am-der-Elbe, *brän dics äm dër ä be*, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles ENE of Prague, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 4144.

Brandenburg (Ger. pron *brän den-burg*) a province of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N by Mecklenburg, NE by Pomerania, E by the provinces of West Prussia and Posen, S by Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony and W by the provinces of Saxony and Hanover. Area, 16,821 sq. m. It occupies part of the great northern plain of Germany and has a flat and sandy surface, diversified by numerous lakes. The Ruckenberg has an elevation of 748 feet. It is situated in the basin of the Elbe and the Oder and watered by these rivers and numerous effluents, among which the Warthe, Bober, Neisse, and Weise, affluents of the Oder and the Harz, Spree, and other affluents of the Elbe, are navigable. The chief crops include rye, oats, and other grains, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco and hops. Cattle, sheep, swine, horses and goats are extensively reared. There are large game-preserves and much attention is given to fish-culture. Considerable quantities of coal are mined. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals. Capital, Berlin. Pop. in 1896, 2,542,401. In 1900, 3,107,051. Brandenburg is the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy. The rule of the House of Hohenzollern the present imperial dynasty of Germany dates from 1415. At that time the margraves of Brandenburg figured among the imperial electors of Germany. In 1618 the duchy of Prussia was united with the Electorate of Brandenburg. Under the reign of the Great Elector, Frederick William, 1640-88, Brandenburg, which now had important possessions on the Elbe and in Westphalia, and owned eastern Pomerania and the former sees of Halberstadt and Magdeburg etc. rose to the position of a great military power. In 1701 the Elector Frederick III. assumed the title of King of Prussia.

Brandenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of the same name on the Elbe 37 miles WSW of Berlin. It is divided by the river into an old and a new town and into an island quarter which has many buildings that deserve notice for their antiquity and works of art. The industries of the town are very varied prominent among them being the manufacture of mill-wares. Brandenburg was in the early Middle Ages a stronghold of the Wendic or Slav people, and figures under the name of Brennabor. Pop. in 1900, 49,263.

Brandenburg, a village of Prussia, 13 miles SW of Königsberg. Pop. about 1500.

Brandenburg, a banking post-town capital of Meade co. Ky. on the Ohio River 35 miles by rail SW of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Brandfort, a town in the Orange River Colony South Africa, 35 miles NE of Bloemfontein with which it is connected by rail. White pop. about 400. Elevation, 4566 feet.

Brandoo, a town of England co. of Suffolk and Norfolk on the Little Ouse or Brandon River 70 miles NNE of London.

Brandoo, a mountain, headland, bay and village of Ireland in Munster co. of Kerry on the northern face of the peninsula of the county. The bay has W of Tralee Bay, and the village about 10 miles NE of Dingle.

Brandom, a post-station of DeKalb co., Ala., on the Alabama and Great Southern R. 35 miles SSW of Chattanooga.

Brandom, a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line about 11 miles E of Tampa.

Brandon, a post-village of Buchanan co. Iowa, about 33 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. 14 miles NW of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Brandon, a post-town, capital of Rankin co., Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 12 miles E. of Jackson. Its banking point. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Brandon, a post-village of Franklin co., N. Y. in the Adirondack Mountains, 33 miles S. by N of Malone. Its banking point is Malone. Pop. about 700.

Brandon, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 46 miles NE of Columbus.

Brandon, a post-village of Greenville co. S C. Pop. about 100.

Brandon, a post-hamlet of Minnehaha co. S Dak. about 5 miles SE of Sioux Falls.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Hill co. Tex. 22 miles W by S of Corsicana. Pop. in 1900 457. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern R.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Rutland co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 17 miles N by W of Rutland. It is about 1 mile E of Otter Creek, which intersects the town ship (town). The town has quarries of fine marble and mines of bog-iron, manganese, kaolin, and lignite. Pop. of the town in 1900 2750.

Brandon, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Va. 23 miles E of Petersburg.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 70 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 603.

Brandon, a city and port, capital of Brandon co. Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 133 miles W of Winnipeg. It has saw lumber and mill-manufactures of machinery, pumps, etc., and is the seat of an Indian industrial school and government experimental farm etc. Pop. in 1901 3380.

Brandon, a village of British Columbia, on Skeena Lake. Its post-office is Skeena City.

Brandon and Bytholles, a parish and double town of Durham, England, 3 miles WSW of Durham. Pop. in 1901 15,573. It has wooling industries.

Brandon River, England. See Goss.

Brandonville, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. 30 miles WNW of Tamago.

Brandonville, a post-town of Preston co., W Va. 70 miles ESE of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900 63.

Brant, or **Brant**, a post-town ship (town) and village of Erie co. N Y. on Lake Erie, about 24 miles E by W of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 2000. of the village about 100.

Brant, a post village of Miami co. Ohio, 13 miles NNE of Dayton.

Brant, a post-village of Seneguenha co. Pa. on the Erie R. 33 miles N of Carbondale.

Brant, a post-village of Deuel co., S Dak., on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. 75.

Brant Lake, of Warren co. in the NE part of New York discharges its waters by the Schraen River.

Brantville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Brandy Camp, a post-hamlet of Elk co. Pa. 10 miles SE of Ridgway.

Brandy Creek, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario 12 miles from Simcoe.

Brandy Pote, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the NE end of Mare Island, below Quebec.

Brandy Station, a post-village of Culpeper co. Va. on the Southern R. 62 miles SW of Washington. Several cavalry fights occurred here in the Civil War.

Brandywine, a former village of Newcastle co. Del. now a ward of the city of Wilmington is on Brandywine Creek.

Brandywine, a hundred of Newcastle on Del. contiguous to the city of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 3699.

Brandywine, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 61 miles E by W of Baltimore.

Brandywine, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. W Va.

Brandywine Creek, of Indiana, runs in Hancock co. and flows southward into the Blue River a few miles below Shelbyville.

Brandywine Creek drains part of Chester co. Pa. flows thence southward into Newcastle co., Del. and unites with Christiana Creek at Wilmington. It runs through beautiful scenery. On its banks near Chadds Ford, Pa., Howe defeated Washington on Sept. 11 1777.

Brandywine Manor, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. is West Brandywine township, 7 miles W of Downingtown and 1 mile from Manor station. Pop. of the township in 1900 766. of the village, about 500.

Brandywine Summit, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. 24 miles by rail WNW of Philadelphia.

Bransford, a banking post-borough and watering place of New Haven co. Conn. on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles ESE of New Haven. It has manufactures of locks, general hardware, malleable iron, etc. Pop. in 1899, 4460; in 1900 3473.

Bransford (railroad station New Bransford), a post-town of Suwannee co., Fla., on the Suwannee River, 25

miles by rail E of Live Oak. It has lumber and turpentine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Brankaesme, a town and parish of Dorsetshire, England, NE of Poole. Pop. in 1901, 6995.

Branna, brin nã, a village of Bohemia, 24 miles E of Starckenbach. Pop. about 2000.

Bransfield Strait, in the Antarctic region, separating the South Shetland Islands from Louis Philippe (Graham) Land.

Bransford, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Bransford, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex. 11 miles from Arhagton.

Brant, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. Pop. about 200.

Brant, Erie co., N Y. See Brant.

Brant, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. 5 miles NW of Chilton.

Brant, a county of the province of Ontario, W of Lake Ontario. It is drained by the Grand River. The chief staples are lumber, wool, hops, grain, and the products of the dairy. Chief town Brantford.

Brantford, a city of Canada, a port of entry and capital of the co. of Brant Ontario, on the Grand River which is navigable to within a short distance of the town and with which a connecting canal has been opened affording water-communication with Lake Erie. It is on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo and the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles SW of Hamilton. Among its manufactures are brass and iron castings, tin and japanned-ware stoves, saucers and kinks, carriages, engines and machinery agricultural implements, staves, and stone-ware. It has also cotton and woolen-mills. Brantford is the seat of the Provincial Blind Asylum and of an educational institute for Indian children. The city is named after Brant, the famous Mohawk chief. Pop. in 1891 12,755; in 1901, 10,019.

Brantingham, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. N Y., 6 miles from Glensdale.

Bratley, a post-town of Crenshaw co. Ala., in Mount Ida precinct. Pop. in 1900 390.

Bratley, a post-village of Marion co., Ga. 4 miles N by W of Buena Vista, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Brantôme, brân-tôm, a town of France department of Dordogne, 16 miles N of Périgueux. Pop. 2400.

Brant Rock, a post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co., Mass., 4 miles E of Marshfield.

Brantzholm, or **Brantstöm**, the ancient seat of the dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. of Roxburgh on the Teviot, 3 miles SW of Hawick. It has acquired renown as the scene of Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'.

Brantzholme, a location in the NE of the island of Twmanian, noted for its deposits of tin-ore.

Bras d'Or, brã-don ('Arm of Gold' but the word is now generally thought to be corrupted from the Indian, and not of French origin) a tidal salt-water lake or lagoon in Cape Breton Island communicating with the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth. The inner waters are usually designated Great Bras d'Or, as distinguished from the smaller (eastern) basin known as Little Bras d'Or into which the Bras d'Or channels open. The depth varies from 12 to 50 fathoms and at one point (in Little Bras d'Or) seems to reach nearly 700 feet. The well-wooded shores are exceedingly picturesque, and have latterly attracted many tourists and cottagers. The entrance is divided into two passages by Boulders Island. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, but is not navigable for large vessels the northern is 23 miles long and from 1 to 1½ miles wide, with 50 fathoms of water. Sea-fisheries of every kind are carried on in the Bras d'Or. Its southern and communication by a ship-canal with St. Peter's Bay ¼ mile distant, thus bisecting the island.

Brashear, brash-er or Panville, a banking post-town of Adair co. Mo. 11 miles W of Edina. It is on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Brashear, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 2703.

Brashear Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N Y.

Brashear Falls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N Y. in Brashear township (town), on the St. Regis River and on the Rutland R. 56 miles E by N of Ogdensburg. It has various mills and factories.

Brashear Iron Works, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N Y. in Brashear township (town) on the Deer River, about 20 miles W by N of Malone.

Brasie Corners, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N Y.

Brasington, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. about 200.

Brasparts, brâs'pâr, a town of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles NE. of Châteaulin. Pop. 3,000.

Bras, brâs, a river and town of British Nigeria, western Africa. The river is one of the arms of the Niger delta, and the town on this arm is in lat 4° 35' N.

Brasema, brâs'mâ, a village of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles E. of Castres. Pop. (commune) 2,000.

Braschaet, brâs'chât, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles NE of Antwerp.

Brasão, brâs'ô, a county of Hungary in the SE part of Transylvania. Capital Kronstadt (Brasão).

Brasão, a town of Transylvania. See Kronstadt.

Braswell, a post-town of Paulding co. Ga. 28 miles by rail SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1890 169.

Bratishava, the Latin for Brestau.

Bratsberg, an amt in the S. of Norway stift of Christiania and Christianand, on the sea-coast. Area, about 5,600 sq m. Pop. in 1900 98,788.

Bratsberg, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Mine 5 miles S of Rushford.

Bratskoi, brâs'ts-koi, a town of Siberia, government and 250 miles NW of the city of Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara.

Bratslav, brâs'ts-lâv, (Pol. *Bracław* brâs'ts-lâv) a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug 110 miles E. of Kamenné-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897 7,945.

Brattleboro, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Brattleboro township (town), on the Connecticut River about 1 mile below the mouth of the West River and on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine Rr 77 miles SSE of Rutland. It is charmingly situated in the center of the maple-sugar region of Vermont, and has large manufactures of paper, organs, carriages, furniture, casing machinery, etc. It is the seat of the Brattleboro Retreat (asylum for the insane). Pop. in 1890 5,467 in 1900 5,239 of the town 6,640.

Bratton, a post-village of Robertson co. Ky. Pop. about 80.

Bratton, a township of Milford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 979.

Brätz, brêts, a town of Prussia, in Posen 10 miles SSE of Kościuszko, on the Odra. Pop. in 1900 1470.

Bräunbach, brâw'bach, a town of Prussia, in the administrative district of Wiesbaden on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 3,721.

Bräunerschafft, brâw'bw-er-schafft, a locality in the circle of Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, Prussia. Adjoining it is the colony of Bismarck.

Bräunmünz, brâw'nûnz, a town of Upper Austria, 57 miles W. of Linz, at the junction of the Danube and the Isar. Pop. of the commune in 1900 3,844.

Bräunmünz, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles NE of Königgrätz. It has a Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1900 7,623.

Bräunfels, brâw'n-fels, a town of Rhineland Prussia, 37 miles ENE of Coblenz. It has a fine monument to the Emperor Frederick II., and near by is a medieval castle. Pop. in 1900 1,495.

Bräunlingen, brâw'n-lîng-en, a town of Baden 29 miles SSE. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900 1,601.

Bräunmünz, brâw'nûnz, a town of Prussia, 35 miles SW of Königsberg, on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frisches Haff. It is the residence of the bishop of Ermland and has a Roman Catholic academy. It was founded in the thirteenth century by the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900 12,497.

Bräunsborg, a town of Moravia, 38 miles NE of Písek. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3,294.

Bräunschweig, Germany. See *Harzwick*.

Bräunseifen, brâw'n-sî-fen, a town of Moravia, 19 miles NNE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 2,000.

Brava, brâvâ, a decayed and formerly important commercial town of eastern Africa, in Somaliland, 119 miles SW of Magdoo. It carries on some trade with India and Arabia.

Brava, the southernmost of the Cape Verde Islands (lat. 14° 45' N. lon. 24° 45' W.) is 7 miles long and 5 miles broad. It is rocky dry and healthful, with an industrious population. The town of Brava, or São João Baptista, on the N. coast, is visited by whale-ships. Palm-leaf hats are manufactured here. Area, 24 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 10,385.

Brave, a post-village of Green co. Pa.

Bravo, a post-hamlet of Allegan co. Mich.

Bravo del Norte, Rio. See Rio Grande.

Braxton, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 641 sq m. It is intersected by the Elk River and also drained by the Little Kanawha River. Beds of coal and iron are found here; there are also salt-springs. Capital, Sutton. Pop. in 1890 13,928 in 1900 18,504.

Braxton, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., 11 miles (direct) N. of Wadswill. Pop. about 350.

Braxton Court-House, W. Va. See *Sutton*.

Bray, a parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, containing part of the town of Maidenhead, and famous as the abode of 'the Vicar of Bray'. In the Thames here is Monkey Island.

Bray, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin and Wicklow on the Bray, at the mouth 12 miles SSE of Dublin. It is a noted bathing resort, sometimes called the Brighton of Ireland. Pop. about 7,000. The promontory of Bray Head is in lat. 53° 11' N.

Bray, brâ, a river of France, between Sarthe and Loire-et-Lier joins the Loire at Bougé.

Bray, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy now included mainly in the department of Seine-Inférieure.

Braymer, a banking city of Caldwell co. Mo. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr., 17 miles SE. of Kirksport. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Bray-sur-Seine, brâs'ûr-sân, a town of France in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 10 miles SW of Provins. Pop. about 1,500.

Brayton, a post-town of Audubon co. Iowa, in Exira township. Pop. in 1900 141.

Brayton, a post-village of Greeley co. Neb. 35 miles by rail NW of Central City.

Brayton, a post-township of Perry co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 3,151.

Brasil, brâs'il' (Port. pron brâs'il Fr. *Brésil*, brâs'el' Ger. *Brasilien* brâs'el'ien L. *Brasilis*) a republic of South America, occupying nearly one-half of that continent, principally in the torrid zone, is bounded on the N. by the Guianas and the republics of Venezuela and Colombia, on the NE, E. and SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. SSW. and S by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Argentina Republic, and Uruguay. It extends from lat. 1° 10' N. to 33° 45' S., and lon. 34° 50' to 74° 30' W. Its greatest length is about 3,600 miles. The coast-line is not deeply indented by bays or inlets, the straits of the Amazon forming its largest recess. Area, officially estimated at 8,218,150 sq m. Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

King of the Land—The surface of Brazil may be properly divided into a vast eastern highland or series of plateaus of from 2,500 to 3,500 feet general elevation with lofty mountain-summits and ridges rising above these, and of a more extensive lowland coincident in the main with the valleys of the Amazon and the Paraguay Paraná system of waters. The western highland is chiefly constructed of Archæan and ancient Paleozoic rocks, and represents a lofty continental area which has been worn low through long-continued denudation. The states of Minas Geraes, Goyas, and Mato Grosso occupy the loftier parts of the highland their great plains being known as *Campos Geraes* *Tubaleros* etc. Of the more clearly defined mountain-ranges are those that lie not very far from the western border and run more or less parallel with it. Such are the Serra Geral and Serra do Mar extending between lat. 33 and 30° S. the Serra da Mantiqueira, with the peak of Itatiaia, variously estimated at between 9,000 and 10,340 feet in elevation the loftiest summit of the republic the Serra do Espinhaço, and the Serra dos Aíguas. This magnificent scenery of the Bay of Rio is formed largely by the imposing and serrated summits of the Organ Mountains, whose loftiest elevations probably exceed 7,000 feet. A noteworthy summit in the state of Minas Geraes is Itacolmit about 5,750 feet in height, which gives name to the peculiar flexible sandstone known as *Itacolmita*.

The great lowlands, which are comprised in principal part in the Amazon basin, and constitute more than one-half of the area of the republic, occupy a general elevation of less than 600 feet above the sea, but are bordered by cliffs and escarpments which rise 500-1,000 feet higher. This vast depression occupies the position of a comparatively recent interior sea, which extended to the foot of the Andes and its exceedingly fertile soil belongs largely to nearly the latest geological period. It is covered by the greatest continuous extent of forest in the world and no region of the earth's surface can compare in the luxuriance of its vegetable growth with the bottom plains or *Selvas* of Brazil. At times of high water this forest land is not infrequently flooded to a depth of 40-50 feet, forming the so-called *várzea* (*flooded forest*).

Rivers—No country exceeds this in the number and magnitude of navigable rivers, which form a complete network and render the most central parts of the republic easily accessible. To Brazil belongs the greater part of the Amazon, which encompasses in volume every other river on the globe. It flows nearly eastward across the great equatorial plain, and it is the only great river whose course is all near the same latitude. It enters Brazil at Tabatinga (more than 2,000 miles from its mouth) and is navigable for large ves-

only in all parts of its course below that point. The principal affluents of the Amazon, which all enter it at a very acute angle, are the Javary, Juruá, Purús, Madeira, Tapajós, and Xingú on the S. and the Rio Negro on the N. Several of these streams being of nearly first magnitude, and affording a great extent of navigable waters. The mouths of all these are in Brazil, which also includes the greater part of their courses. The other large rivers are the Tocantins which flows northward, the São Francisco which drains the eastern part, the Paraná, which flows southward, the Paraguay a tributary of the Paraná, the Araguay, the Parahyba, and the Uruguay. These are mostly navigable for steamers. Brazil has no large lakes.

Climate.—This republic is nearly all in the torrid zone. The climate is generally healthy. In the great plain of the Amazon the heat is tempered by immense forests, a large expanse of water and the trade-wind, which almost constantly blows up the river. This equatorial plain enjoys perpetual summer and here the year is divided into only two seasons, the wet and the dry. The rainfall is excessive during the wet season, which begins about Dec. 15 and continues nearly six months. The mean annual temperature on the banks of the Amazon is about 81°. Part which is one degree from the equator enjoys an agreeable climate, the maximum temperature of which is 65° and the minimum about 70° the mean for the year being 78°. In the western portions of the Amazon valley the temperature occasionally rises to 125°. A region of temperate climates is found in the southern highlands, where frosts are not unknown although snow and ice, even on the loftiest summits, are rare and but passing phenomena. Exceptionally severe winter weather, as in 1855, when 30,000 head of cattle are said to have perished in the Lagoa district of Rio Grande do Sul has at times proved most destructive. At Rio de Janeiro the mean annual temperature is about 74° with a maximum of 100° and a minimum of 50°. The prevalent winds of the greater portion of Brazil are the trade-winds, which blow from the east and carry an abundant supply of moisture from the ocean to the interior. The rainfall varies from less than 20 inches on some parts of the coast-border (68 inches at Pará) to between 500 and 600 inches, or perhaps even more, in the deeper portions of the Amazon valley.

Geology and Minerals.—The mountains of Brazil are mostly composed of gneiss and granite. Gneiss is exposed at the extremities of the Madeira, the Tapajós, the Tocantins, and the Xingú and it is probable that this rock underlies nearly all the table-lands and highlands, although covered in great part by deposits of Cretaceous and Tertiary age. The valley of the Amazon is remarkable for the uniform character of its geology presenting few lithological types other than clays and sandstones. In the valley of the upper São Francisco River are limestone caverns containing many bones of extinct animals of the Post-Pliocene period, such as the megatherium, mastodon and glyptodon. Devonian and Carboniferous rocks are found in parts of the country. Among its mineral resources are diamonds, beryls, rubies, topazes, amethysts, garnets, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, mercury and sulphur. The diamond mines of Brazil are among the most important in the world. The diamond was first discovered in Brazil in 1725, at the site of the city of Diamantina, on the slope of Itambé Mountain, from which location was also obtained the famous Portuguese crown stone known as the Braganza (by some authorities stated to be a topaz). Diamond-mining is also carried on in the state of Bahia. Gold is found in quartz, in drift gravel, and in alluvial sands, the most important seat of gold-mining and the richest mines being in the state of Minas Gerais, near Ouro Preto. The output from this state is about 150,000 ounces a year. Most of the mines of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo have been abandoned, or are but indifferently worked. Iron abounds in nearly all the states. Rich copper-deposits are found in the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Rio Grande do Sul but little systematic effort has thus far been made to work the ore. Silver is found alloyed with gold at several places. Coal is mined at several points in the S. principally in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and is of the Carboniferous age, and highly bituminous. It is an excellent gas and steam coal.

Vegetation.—The vegetation is extremely luxuriant and is composed of a great multitude of species. The great plain traversed by the Amazon and its tributaries is covered by a dense, primeval, and impenetrable forest, in which gigantic trees are entwined, draped, and festooned by parasitical creepers, climbing plants, and lianas. No region in the world produces such a quantity and variety of useful and ornamental timber. The species of palm are particularly numerous, including the useful cocconut and the Ceara-huba or wax-palm. Among the leguminous trees are the Brazil-wood, a species of *Cassipouira*, which is used

as a red dyestuff, and the *Azadirachta indica* which affords durable ship-timber. Among the other Brazilian trees are several species of rubber or caoutchouc, the rosewood, mahogany, silk-cotton, monkey or oil-nut, Brazil-nut, etc. The best fruits are the pineapple, mango, alligator pear, guava, papaya, orange and annos or custard apple. The most important plants cultivated for food are coffee, sugar cane, rice, maize, bananas, yams, and manioc or cassava, which yields farina and tapioca. The last is indigenous and is the plant on which the Indians and others largely depend for subsistence. The value of the annual product of coffee is much more than that of any other plant cultivated in Brazil. The production in 1898 was 1,530,000,000 pounds, and the export value in 1899 was about \$85,000,000 and in 1902, \$98,000,000. The export value of rubber was in 1899 about \$5,400,000 and in 1902, \$33,000,000. The *Hevea caribbea*, which yields latex or Paraguay tea, is indigenous in the southern districts. Many valuable medicinal plants are natives of this country. Cotton and tobacco are extensively grown. The annual production of cotton is about 240,000 bales (of 400 pounds each). Among the valued native products are sarsaparilla, copal, copaiba, ipocassia, peroba brava, jabonandi, plantain, guarana, etc. The cultivation of tea is an industry of much promise. The greater portion of the elevated campos is treeless, and in many parts supports grass only. There is much swampland.

Animals.—The number of species of animals is very great. The largest beasts of prey are the jaguar, the puma or cougar, tiger-cat, and ocelot. The forests are tenanted by immense numbers of monkeys whose habits are as heretofore. Several species of deer are found on the open plains. Among the other mammals are the tapir, ant-eater sloth, armadillo, peccary, capybara, etc. and among reptiles the boa-constrictor, anaconda, and alligator. The Brazilian birds are noted for the beauty of their plumage, especially the parrots, toucans, chattering manikins, and humming birds. Of the larger birds of prey are the turkey vulture and the Brazilian harpy eagle. The species of fish are exceedingly abundant in the Amazon and its tributaries, the lower waters of which also abound in large turtles, porpoises, and the manatee. Immense herds of cattle and horses are pastured on the plains of the interior. The cattle are caught with the lasso, and killed for the hides and tallow.

Commerce and Industry.—The industries of Brazil are confined almost exclusively to agriculture, mining, and forest products, manufacturing having thus far been but slightly developed. The chief articles of export are coffee, india-rubber, sugar cane, raw cotton, hides and tobacco. The value of the exports for the year 1902 was about \$175,000,000. The value of the imports from the United States in 1903 was nearly \$11,000,000 of the exports to the states, \$87,000,000. The spinning and weaving of cotton have reached large proportions, especially in the southern districts. There were in the republic in 1902, 63 distinct lines of steam railway which operated 9370 miles of road.

Government, Races, etc.—The population of Brazil consists of white persons of European descent, negroes, Indians, mamelucos (a mixture of Indians with whites) and mestizos (in whom negro blood is mixed with Indian). The greater number of the negroes, who constitute about one-seventh of the population were until recently held in slavery but they are now all free. The gradual emancipation of the slaves was inaugurated in Sept. 1871 when a law was enacted providing that every child born of a slave mother after that date should be free, but obliged to serve the mother's master until 21 years of age. Finally in May 1888 an act was passed decreeing immediate and unconditional emancipation. There are large and flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern part of the republic. The total population in 1890 the year of the last published census was 14,333,915 of whom 6,342,168 were classed as whites and 1,266,794 as pure Indians.

Prior to 1889 the government of Brazil was an hereditary monarchy but by a bloodless revolution effected in that year the monarchy was overthrown, the emperor (Dom Pedro II.) exiled, and a republic established under the name of the United States of Brazil. The new government, formed on the model of the government of the United States, comprises executive, legislative, and judicial departments, the first named consisting of a president, vice-president and cabinet, the second of a senate (of 63 members) and chamber of deputies (of 312 members) and the third of a federal supreme court and subordinate tribunals. The president and vice-president are elected by the direct votes of the people, and must have an absolute majority of the votes cast. Their term of office is four years. The members of the chamber of deputies are also elected by the voters of the several states, and hold office for three

years. Senators are chosen by the state legislatures (three senators from each state) and hold office for nine years. The cabinet is constructed of six departments: Interior, Justice, State, and Public Instruction are under the President; War, Navy, and Treasury are under the President; Education is under the President. The states (excluding the District of Columbia) are divided into counties, each of which elects a representative to the state legislature. The state legislatures elect members to the federal House of Representatives. The federal government is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Supreme Court, and the federal district courts.

Station	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1889
Alagoinhas	22,580	11,440
Amazonas	752,350	147,415
Bahia	164,030	1,018,202
Canari	49,260	634,087
Estado do Rio Federal District	1,700	132,087
Goyas	840	623,511
Paraná	298,470	227,571
Recife	177,520	420,834
São Paulo	832,650	62,837
Minas Geraes	221,690	3,194,068
Pernambuco	444,790	232,455
Piauí	23,840	467,032
Paraná	65,430	244,493
Pernambuco	49,810	1,630,254
Piauí	114,460	267,078
Rio de Janeiro	26,030	476,884
Rio Grande do Norte	22,130	208,573
Rio Grande do Sul	37,250	387,455
Santa Catharina	39,620	288,600
São Paulo	112,260	1,344,725
Sergipe	1,680	370,920
Total	3,418,180	14,353,911

The cities having (1800) upward of 100 000 inhabitants were Rio de Janeiro 823,651 (in 1900 about 750 000), Bahia or S. Salvador 174 412 and Pernambuco or Recife 111 558.

History—Brazil was discovered by Vicente Yáñez Pinzon a companion of Columbus, in 1499. In the same year the Portuguese commander Pedro Álvares Cabral was driven by adverse winds so far from his track that he landed on the coast of Brazil and took formal possession of it for his sovereign. The country was gradually colonized by the Portuguese, who formed a settlement at Rio de Janeiro in 1567. As a result of the seizure of Portugal by Philip II, the Dutch, in the course of the struggle which secured their liberation from Spain, made inroads upon Brazil treating it as their enemy's possession, and made themselves masters of a considerable part of it in the first half of the seventeenth century. After the re-establishment of Portuguese independence, however, the Dutch found it impossible to maintain their hold on their conquests. When Napoleon invaded Portugal and announced that the house of Bragança had come to reign (1807), the Portuguese court retired to Brazil. In 1815 Brazil was raised to the rank of a kingdom and became the head of its own mother country the monarchy being henceforth styled the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves. In 1821 the king John VI. returned to Portugal leaving his son Dom Pedro as regent. Revolutionary movements were instigated by many Brazilians who desired a separation from the mother country. Dom Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil in 1822 and assumed the title of emperor. In 1831 he abdicated the throne in favor of his son Dom Pedro II, a minor who was crowned in 1841 and who enjoyed a prosperous reign until the revolution of 1889 which led to the establishment of the Republic. In 1845 war was declared against Brazil and the Argentine Republic by López, dictator of Paraguay. A bloody struggle ensued of five years duration disastrous to Paraguay. Brazil was torn by a civil war in 1893-94.

Brasília, the seat was built by a civil war in 1933-34. The city, capital of Goiás, is on the Yacaré Line and is only 16 miles N.E. of Terra Haute. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from mining of block-iron and the manufacture of pig-iron from taconite iron-ore blast-furnaces and numerous shafts. It collects a block-iron, which is an excellent fuel for the smelting of iron-ore. Brasília has machine-shops, rolling-mills and manufactures of turboturbines, railroad spikes, milling machinery, boilers and engine accessories, brick and tiles, etc. Pop. in 1890 6,000. in 1900 7,750.

Hiram, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Keokuk and Western R., 7 miles WNW of Centerville. Pop. about 200.

Brentli, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn. 9 miles SW of Tipton.

Bramble, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Ark 30 miles N
of Benton

Braxilton, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 6 miles WNW of Girard, its banking point.

Braxton, brax'-to, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 14 miles SW of Jefferson City

BRASORIA, bra-so'ry-a, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1438 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Brazos and San Bernard Rivers. Capital Angleton. Pop. in 1890, 11,508; in 1900, 14,861.

BRANORIA, a post-village of Bransoria co., Tex. on the right or W bank of the Brans River about 50 miles (direct) S by W of Houston. It is in a cotton-raising district. Pop about 500

Brazos, brá sós, a large river of Texas, rises in the Staked Plain, in the NW part of the state. It flows eastward to Baylor co, below which its general direction is nearly southeastward. It enters the Gulf of Mexico in Brazoria co. about 40 miles SW of Galveston. It is, inclusive of its windings, nearly 956 miles long. Steamboats can ascend it during high water 250-300 miles; at other times to Columbia.

BRASSO, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Nueces River and on the SW by the Brazos River. Capital, Braso. Pop. in 1890 16,656; in 1900 18,659.

ARMAS, a post-village of Palo Pinto co. Tex. 45 miles W by S of Fort Worth Pop. about 175

Brasos Island, Cameron co., Tex. is a coast island of sand, nearly destitute of vegetation and without good water. It extends 10 miles S from Brasos Santiago to Boca Chica.

Bronze Peak, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Altitude, 11,274 feet.

Brownsville (see to-go) a port of Cameron Co Tex on Brown Island in the Gulf of Mexico about 22 miles NE of Brownsville It was submerged by a cyclone in 1874

Brazza, what I sur *Braffu*), the largest of the Dalmanian Islands, in the Adriatic, 5 miles S. of Spalato. Area, 152 mi. in Surzaca mountainous and rugged but the island is intricately cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, wafren excellent wine cheese, and honey. Silk is also produced. The principal places are San Pietro, Vrhovo, and Vrhovo. The channel of Brazza, between the island and the mainland, is from 7 to 9 miles across, afford safe secure anchorage. Pop in 1900 24,665

Brassaville, on a small important commercial river port on the French Congo, of which it is one of the two capitals (Libreville being the seat of government) situated on the right bank of the Congo (Stanley Pool) opposite Leopoldville. Lat. 4° 16' 53" S. It was founded by Savorgnan de Brass in 1829. Pop. about 5000.

Breška, *brěšk'ka*, a town near the N.E. corner of Bosnia, on the Sava. It is an important trading place. Pop in 1893 5146.

Breadal'bane, or **Albany**, a district of Scotland, comprising the western part of the co of Perth. It is traversed by the Grampians and includes Loch Tay.

Bread Loaf, a part-hamlet of Addison on Vt., 18 miles SE of Middlebury

Bron'dysville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. about 20 miles N by E. of Philadelphia.

Break's been, a post-village of Schoharie co., N Y on the Schoharie River about 40 miles W by S of Albany

Breakfast Creek, an immediate suburb of Brisbane, Queensland.

Breakneck, a summit of the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite Cornwall. Height, 1638 feet. A northern spur of this mountain now known as Beacon Hill, is ascended by mountain railroad.

Breakers Spit, a reef 18 miles in length on the E. coast of Australia, stretching N from Sandy Cape

Breast or Teton (te-iów') River, Mont., rises in Deerlodge co. and enters the Missouri River in Chouteau co., about 12 miles below Fort Benton. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Breath'sville, a post-village of Washington co Md 7 miles S. of Hagerstown on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Breathitt, both in a county in the E part of Kentucky, has an area of 450 sq m. It is intersected by the

lucky, but an iron ore 400 sq m. It is intersected by the North and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River. Beds of coal and iron ore are found here, the coal being in quantity.

coal and iron-ore are found here, the coal being in general semi bituminous. Capital, Jackson Pop in 1890 2705; in 1900 14,572

Bréauté, bré'v'té, a small town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles NE. of Rouen.

BRENN (bro) Bridge, a post-village of St. Martin

parish La., on the Bayou Teche and on the Southern Pacific and the Teche R., 25 miles S.W. of Opelousas. It

basement-gneiss The banking point is Lafayette. Pop in 1890, 854.

Brecory, *bré-oh*, a small town of France, department of Manche, 27 miles SW of Saint-Lô.

Breche-de-Roland, *brésh déh ro lán*—a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain 11 miles S of Leas, at an elevation of 9300 feet above the sea. It forms a difficult passage from 130 to 190 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high. Its name signifying the breach of Roland is derived from a tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword. The slit is about 1000 yards in length, and lies below the Pic du Marboré, 10 878 feet.

Brechin, *brék in* a contributory parliamentary borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar on the South Esk 6 miles WNW of Montrose. It stands on an abrupt declivity and some of its streets are very steep. Its cathedral was founded in the twelfth century. It has manufactures of linens, paper, spirits, etc. Brechin unites with Montrose in sending one member to the House of Commons. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop in 1901 8941.

Brechin, *brék in* a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 10 miles from Deseronto. Pop. 240.

Brechoen, a minor islet of the Channel Islands in the Sark division.

Brecht, *bréat*, a town of Belgium 14 miles NE of Antwerp. Pop (common) about 3600.

Breckenridge, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 595 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River and on the S by Rough Creek and also drained by Sinking Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forest. Capital, Hardinsburg. Pop in 1890 18,976 in 1900 20,534.

Breckenridge, a banking post-town capital of Summit co. Colo. is in the Middle Park, is a rich mining section, on the Colorado and Southern R. 70 miles SW of Denver. Mining and milling ores is the principal occupation. Pop in 1900 976.

Breckenridge, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 13 miles SP of Springfield.

Breckenridge, a village of Harrison co. Ind. 14 miles W of New Albany.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village of Cratiot co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 23 miles W of East Saginaw. Pop about 500.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village capital of Wilkin co. Minn. on the Red River of the North at the mouth of the Bois des Sioux River. Steamboats ascend the Red River to this place. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 31 miles W of Fergus Falls. Elevation 953 feet. Pop in 1900 1282. Numerous flat-boats are built here annually to transport goods to Winnipeg.

Breckenridge, a banking city of Caldwell co. Mo. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R., 61 miles E of St. Joseph. It has furniture-factories, saw-mill etc. Pop. in 1900 1012.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village, capital of Stephens co. Tex. 100 miles W of Fort Worth. It is in a cotton growing region. The railroad station is Ranger on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop in 1900 463.

Breckersford, *brék ksh fót*, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles E of Eberfeld. Pop in 1900 3602.

Breckinloch Mero. See *LAVAGNOLA LAKA*.

Breck'nock, *Breck'nockshire*, or *Breck'om*, an inland county of South Wales. Area, 734 sq m. It is traversed by mountains, the Brecknock Beacon attaining an elevation of 2910 feet. The Wye forms all the northern boundary the other rivers the Usk and its affluents water many small but fertile valleys. The principal products are oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, and cheese. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers. Capital Brecon. Welsh is the language of the bulk of the country population. Pop in 1901 60,980.

Brecknock, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. 945.

Brecknock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1834.

Brecknock Beacons. See *BACKROCK (Wales)*.

Brecksville, or *Bricksville*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio 15 miles S by E of Cleveland. Pop. of the township in 1900 1057.

Breck'on, *Breck'nock*, or *Ab'er-Hond'du*, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Brecknock on the Usk 40 miles NE of Swansea. It has a picturesque site and fine public promenades. There is a collegiate school here, founded by Henry VIII. Brecon is the birthplace of Mrs. Siddons. Pop in 1901 6875.

Brecon, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio.

Breda, *bré-dá* a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, in the midst of a wide marsh now per-

manently drained, on the Mark, 24 miles WSW of Bois-le-Duc. It was formerly a strong fortress. It contains a fine castle, rebuilt by William III of England, and now used as a royal military academy. It is a Catholic bishop's see. There are manufactures of woollens and carpets, iron-foundries etc. Breda is celebrated for the assassination of nobles formed in 1568 under the name of the Compromis of Breda, and for the peace signed here in 1607 between England and Holland. The town figured prominently in the military events of the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop in 1899 28,897.

Bre'da, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 11 miles NW of Carroll. Pop in 1900, 398.

Bredasdorp, *bré dás-dóp*, chief town of the division of Bredasdorp Cape Colony about 160 miles ESE. of Cape Town. Pop 600 (white, 232) of the division, about 6600.

Bredbury and Bomiley, an urban district of Chesh. Ire, England, 2 miles from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 710.

Bredfeld, a small village of Suffolk, England near Woodbridge. It is the birth-place of Fitzgibbon.

Bredone, *brésh-dón* a village of France, department of Cantal 13 miles SW of Murat.

Bredow, *bré dō*, a former village of Prussia, a little N of the town of Grabow since 1900 constituting a part of Stettin. It has ship yards a large machine-shop and manufactures of sugar, chemicals, and cement.

Bredstedt, *bré stédt* a village of Schleswig, Prussia near the North Sea, 24 miles WSW of Flensburg. Pop. in 1900 2357.

Brée, *brá* a commune of Belgium province of Limbourg 18 miles W of Beaumont.

Breed, a post-hamlet of Ontario co. Wis.

Breedc, *brá désh* or *broad* (*broed*), a river of Africa, in Cape Colony rises about lat 23° 10' S. and lon 19° 30' E. and, after a generally southward course, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is one of the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony, but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth and but few vessels enter.

Brooding, a post-village of Adair co. Ky. Pop about 75.

Breed's (now *Bunker*) *Hill*, in Charlestown (Boston) Mass. where was fought the battle of June 1, 1775 commemorated by the Bunker Hill Monument.

Breedsville, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 15 miles E of South Haven. Pop in 1900 236.

Breege, *brá gsh* a German fishing village and bathing resort on the island of Rügen in the Baltic Sea and on the Dräger Bodden.

Breece, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. and near Shoal Creek, 39 miles E of St. Louis Mo. It has coal-mines and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1571.

Breesport, a post-village of Chemung co. N.Y. on Newtown Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R. 10 miles NE of Elmira.

Bregaglia, Switzerland. See *VAL BREGAGLIA*.

Breganzon, *brésh-gón* a fortified islet of France in Var 20 miles E of Toulon, in the Bay of Hyères.

Breganz, *brésh-gón* (and *Breganzum* or *Breganz* too) a frontier town of Austria-Hungary capital of Vorarlberg at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Constance, 80 miles WNW of Innsbruck. It is a beautifully located and attractive place, consisting of an old town and a new town. Many tourists resort hither. Breganz has varied manufactures and an active trade. It contains a museum with Roman antiquities. Elevation 1295 feet. Pop in 1900 7595.

Bréhal, *brá h*, a town of France department of Manche, 13 miles ESW of Coutances. Pop about 1300.

Bre'hay, or *Bry'her*, one of the Scilly Islands, co. of Cornwall England 30 miles W of Land's End.

Bréhat, *brá á* an island of France, in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany 4 miles N of Paimpol. It has a light-house.

Brehm, *bré h*, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony 12 miles NE of Halle. Pop in 1900 2934.

Breil, *brá y* (It. *Breglio*, *brá yó*) a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles NE of Nice. Pop about 3000.

Breilngesville, *bré ngs-vil*, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. on the Catawqua and Fogelsville R., 14 miles SW of Catawqua.

Breisach, or *Alt-Breisach*, *áit brí shá* (Fr. *Breisach*, *bré'shák*), a town of Germany grand duchy of Baden on the right bank of the Rhine, occupying a commanding position directly opposite New-Breisach. It has a handsome mediæval cathedral. Breisach was an important place under the Romans, and a wall sunk in the rock to a

depth of about 124 feet is supposed to date from their times. It was formerly one of the most important frontier strongholds of Germany. It belonged to Austria for about five centuries (with interruptions), and was annexed to Baden in 1885. Pop. in 1909 3357.

Breilagan, brîe'gân an old division of Germany in the SW of Swabia. After having belonged for centuries to Austria, it was united with Baden in the course of the Napoleonic wars. The chief town of the district is Freiburg-im-Breisgau. Among the other places is the former fortress of Breisach.

Breitenbach, Germany. See GERMANY-BREITENBACH. **Breitenfeld**, brîe'ten fîlt a village of Saxony 4 miles N of Leipzig, celebrated for two battles fought there in the Thirty Years War. In the first, on Sept. 7 (N.S. 17) 1631, Gustavus Adolphus overpowered Tilly. In the second on Oct. 23 (N.S. Nov 2) 1642, the Swedish general Torstensson defeated the Imperialists.

Breithorn, brîe'thôn a mountain on the frontier of Switzerland and Italy between the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, and forming a commanding feature of the country about Zermatt. Elevation, 13,684 feet. It contributes the large Breithorn glacier. Also a summit in the Lauterbrunnen region (Lauterbrunnen Breithorn). Altitude, 12,460 feet.

Brejo, brî'abô, a town of Brazil, state and 180 miles SE of Maranhão. It is on the Parahyba River.

Brembio, brêm'beo, a village of Italy province of Milan 9 miles SE by S of Lodi.

Brembo, brêm'be a river of northern Italy rises in a series of lakes, between the provinces of Bergamo and the Val d'Aosta, flows S and joins the Adda on the right.

Bremen, brêm'men (L. *Bre-ma*) a state of the German Empire, with a republican form of government, styled officially the Free Hanse Town of Bremen. Area, 69 sq m. It consists principally of a level sandy tract surrounding the city of Bremen and divided by the river Weser the towns of Bremerhaven and Vegesack occupying each a small detached territory. The republic of Bremen with the exception of the Free Port of Bremen and Bremerhaven has belonged since 1888 to the Zollverein. It sends one representative to the imperial diet and has one vote in the federal council. Capital, Bremen. Pop. in 1900 224,697 nearly all Protestants.

Bremen, a city and next to Hamburg the principal maritime emporium of Germany capital of the republic of Bremen, on both banks of the Weser 40 miles SW of Hamburg. Lat. of the observatory 53° 4' 36" N lon 8° 48' 45" E. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right and the new town on the left bank. In recent times extensive and handsome suburban quarters have arisen and in some of the other great cities of Germany are the dwelling-houses so largely occupied by single families. In the old town the streets are often narrow and crooked, and the houses are decorated in the style of the Middle Ages. The river is crossed by an old bridge and two modern bridges; the quays are extensive, and the old ramparts form agreeable promenades. Among the principal buildings are the Protestant (originally Catholic) cathedral the towers of which have recently been rebuilt, the church of St. Ansgarius, the fine old town-hall (with a sixteenth century Renaissance facade) under which is a famous Batacler (containing wine 250 years old), the building of the Chamber of Commerce (sixteenth century) the exchange (a modern Gothic edifice) the Imperial Bank post-office, trades hall, the Museum, and the building of the Society of Art. The city abounds in interesting old and modern public monuments and statues. Bremen has a vast foreign trade, much of which is conducted at the ports of Bremerhaven and Vegesack. It is a principal port for the shipment of emigrants to America, and is one of the greatest tobacco-markets in the world. It imports also much petroleum. It is the head-quarters of the North German Lloyd steamship lines. The Free Port of Bremen, on the W side of the Weser, constructed at great expense with the aid of the imperial government, consists of a basin 6500 feet long, about 400 feet wide, and about 23 feet deep, surrounded by immense warehouses and furnished with the most modern loading and unloading appliances. The city has extensive shipyards, rice-mills (which turn out immense quantities of starch), iron foundries, machine-shops, petroleum refineries, jute-spinning mills, breweries, distilleries, rope-works and manufactures of cigar-boxes and tobacco.

Bremen first rose into note about the year 788, when it was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne. Subsequently the see was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which, at the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648 was transferred in favor of Sweden. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the city gradually emancipated itself from the jurisdiction of the archbishops and became one of the most

fourishing members of the Hanseatic League. The citizens early embraced the Reformation. After having been in the possession of France for a few years, Bremen was constituted by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815 one of the four free cities of the German Confederation. Bremen was a free port until 1868, when the city, with the exception of a small reservation, the new Free Port, was incorporated in the Imperial Zollverein. Pop. in 1909 163,292.

Bremen, DUCY or (Ger. *Herrgotts Bremen*, brêm'abô-toom brêm'men) an old duchy of Germany, constituted in the middle of the seventeenth century out of the secularized sees of Bremen and Verden, which the Peace of Westphalia assigned to Sweden. In 1713 it passed into the possession of Hanover, and now forms part of Prussia. Chief towns, Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it.

Bre'men, a post-village of Cullman co. Ala. 15 miles SW of Cullman. Pop. about 150.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Haralson co., Ga. 54 miles by rail W of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Bremen, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill. 10 miles NE of Chester.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Ind., on the Yellow River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 18 miles E. by E. of South Bend. It has manufactures of staves, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900 1671.

Bremen, a post-village of Marshall co. Kan.

Bremen, a post-town of Muhlenburg co. Ky. about 55 miles NW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 180.

Bremen, a township (town) of Lincoln co. Mo., 35 miles SSE of Augusta on Muscogee Cove and Broad Bay Sound. Pop. in 1900 657.

Bremen, a post-station of St. Louis, Mo.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Fairfield co. Ohio, on Rush Creek and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. 38 miles SW of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900 488.

Bremser, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapishicon Rivers. The Shell Rock River touches the SW part of it. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890 14,330 in 1900, 16,305.

Bremser, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail NE of Waverly.

Bremerhaven, brêm'mer-hâ'fen a town of Germany 34 miles NNW of the city of Bremen on the right bank of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Goeste, in a small detached part of the territory of Bremen opposite the Prussian town of Geestmünde. It is the port of Bremen and was founded three-quarters of a century ago for the accommodation of large vessels connected with the trade of that city. It has great docks and is protected by huge dikes. The appliances for loading and unloading ships are of the most advanced type, one of the cranes being capable of carrying a load of 75 tons. One of the dry-docks can accommodate two transatlantic steamers at a time. The harbor is protected by forts which have revolving iron turrets. The difference between the lowest tide and the highest flood is 26 feet, but the average rise does not exceed 10 feet. Pop. in 1890, 19,414, in 1900 20,222.

Bremerische, a town of Prussia. See LEM.

Bremerisdorp, brêm'mer-dôrp a town of South Africa, the seat of the resident commissioner of Swaziland.

Bremerton, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. 11 miles W by S. of Seattle. Pop. 1900.

Bremerville, a village of Perry co. Mo. in Saline township. Pop. in 1900, 78.

Bremervörde, brêm'mer-fôrd' a village of Prussia, in Hanover on the Odra, 30 miles NNE of Bremen. Pop. in 1900 3583.

Bremgarten, brêm'gân'ten a town of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles N of Bern.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland canton of Aargau on the Reuss, 14 miles ESE of Aarau. Pop. in 1900 2238.

Brem's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Finney co. Va. on the James River 25 miles E. of Charlottesville.

Brem'smond, a banking post-village of Robertson co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 143 miles NNW of Houston. It has cotton-gins and various mills. Pop. about 600.

Bremets, LAC d'ès, a lake of the canton of Neuchâtel Switzerland 34 miles from Le Locle. It is formed by the Doubs. Length 24 miles. Elevation, 2479 feet.

Bremets, LEE, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Neuchâtel near the Lac des Bremets. It has manufactures of watches. Pop. in 1900 1463.

Brenford, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del. 8 miles N of Dover.

Brenham, brêm'man a city, capital of Washington co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rs., 93 miles E of Austin. It has

important cotton industries, compresses, foundries and machine-shops, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. It is the seat of Bonn Memorial and the Evangelical Lutheran colleges. Pop in 1890, 5209, in 1900 5068.

Brenne, brén, a river of France, in Côte-d'Or, joins the Armagnon on the right near Saint-Beno.

Brenner, brén, a mountain-pass of Tyrol, on the railroad line connecting Innsbruck with Bosen with an elevation of 4490 feet. It is the lowest of all the passes that traverse the main chain of the Alps and was known to the Romans. It has been a carriage-road since 1772, and the railway across it—one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work of its kind involving the construction of 22 tunnels and 60 large (besides many small) bridges—was opened in 1867. The pass is the shortest route between central Germany and Italy. Near it is the Brennersee (elevation 4300 feet) and about 2½ miles from the summit, Brennerbad (4300 feet) with indifferent thermal springs.

Brenner, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co. Kan. 13 miles N of Atchison.

Brenno, a river of Switzerland. See **Brenna**.

Breno, brá no, a town of Italy in Lombardy 35 miles NE of Bergamo, on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extensive subalpine grottoes. Pop about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Brent, a river of England, co. of Hertford and Middlesex, enters the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, a river of England, co. of Somerset, enters the Bristol Channel near Bridgewater.

Brent, a post-hamlet of Elbert co. Ala.

Brent, a post-village of Escambia co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles N by W of Pensacola, its banking point.

Brent, a post-village of Campbell co. Ky. The banking point is Newport.

Brenta, brén tá (anc. *Vado acris* or *Veda acris* *Va for*) a navigable river which rises in Tyrol, traverses Venetia, and enters the Adriatic Sea through three branches after a course of about 165 miles. It passes Bassano to the Canal of Brentelle, supplies the Brenta Morta Canal called, in its lower course, Brenta Magra, and, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentone, feeds the Bochiogians and several canals. It is kept within its bed by huge dikes. Two of the diaphragms enter the Lagoon of Venice at its S. end, at Broudeli, near Chioggia, while the third empties at Fusina, near the city of Venice.

Brenta Alps, a group of the dolomite Alps in southern Tyrol. The loftiest summits are the Cima Tosa, 10,417 feet, and Cima Brenta (Kaiser Franz-Joseph-Spitze) 10,330 feet.

Brentford, a town of England and the nominal capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, 6 miles S by W of the centre of London. The river Brent divides the town into Old and New Brentford. Here are great water works (for London) with a stand-pipe 226 feet high. Pop in 1901, 15,171.

Brenton Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of Melville Island, Australia, between Smoky Point and Point Byng.

Brentonico, brén-to-ne-ko, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 4½ miles SW of Bressana, on the N. slope of Monte Baldop with quarries of marble. Pop of commune, 4000.

Brentsville, a post-village of Prince William co. Va. on Occoquan Creek 35 miles WSW of Washington, D.C.

Brentwood, a town of England in Essex 17 miles ENE of London. Pop. in 1901 4932.

Brentwood, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles direct or 53 miles by rail E of San Francisco. Its banking point is Antioch. Pop. about 155.

Brentwood, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. on the Southern R. 65 miles NW of Brunswick.

Brentwood, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co. N.H. about 15 miles WSW of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900 957.

Brentwood, a post-village of Suffolk co. N.Y. on the Long Island R. 42 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. about 700.

Brentwood, a post-village of Williamson co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles S of Nashville.

Brentwood, a post-village of Elmore co. Ontario, 14 miles from New Lowell. Pop. 100.

Brens, brén-tá, a town of Württemberg circle of the Jagst, 16 miles SE of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. about 750. The Brenz has a fortified station here.

Brescello, bré-shé lo (anc. *Brixia*) a town of Italy, in Emilia, province and 18 miles NW of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. about 1000 (commune 4500).

Brescia, bré-shá (anc. *Brixia*) a city of Italy, in Lombardy, capital of the province of Brescia, 52 miles ENE. of Milan, on the Garza, at a railway junction. It is a hand-

some and flourishing city, beautifully situated at the foot of the Alps, and largely supplied with fountains of potable water. The centre of the town is occupied by the Piazza Vecchia, with the magnificent building of the Municipio (the Loggia) and the clock-tower or Torre dell'Orologio. Other important buildings are the new cathedral, entirely of marble, begun in 1694; the old cathedral (the substructure of which dates from the ninth century), baptistery; numerous churches, richly adorned with works of art; the bishop's palace; hall of justice on the site of an ancient temple; a large theatre; the Broletto (or old palace, now containing the courts of justice) etc. In a Roman edifice, excavated in 1822, a fine museum of antiquities is located. Brescia has a public library (Biblioteca Quiriniana) with a collection of rare MSS and over 80,000 volumes; a college, an atheneum, and many endowed charitable establishments. At the Porta Venezia is a bronze statue of Arnold of Brescia, beyond the Porta Milano lies the fine Campo Santo. The arms and outlay made here are renowned. Brescia has also manufactures of silk, woolen and linen fabrics, paper, leather, etc. Its wine enjoys repute.

Brescia was the seat of a school of painting of great merit, to which many eminent artists belonged. The city is of great antiquity, having been the chief town of the Cenomani, a Gallic tribe. In the Middle Ages it rose to be an important city-republic. In the fourteenth century it became subject to Milan and early in the fifteenth it passed under the sway of Venice. Pop. in 1901 45,454, of the commune 70,614.

Brescia, a province of Italy in Lombardy, having Tyrol on the N. and the Lago di Garda on the E. Area, 1743 sq. m. Capital, Brescia. Pop. in 1901 541,765.

Brescom, bré-koo' (anc. *Biaccon*) a small island of France, department of Hérault, near the town of Agde, 15 miles WNW of Cetta.

Breskema, bré-kén, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 5½ miles S of Middelburg on the West Scheidit.

Breslau, bré-slów (Pol. *Wrocław* *wróts-láv* L. *Breslavia* etc.), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Silesia, on the Oder, at the junction of numerous railways, 190 miles SE of Berlin. Lat. of the observatory 51° 6' 56" N; lon. 17° 2' 13" E. It consists of the inner city, divided by the Oder into the former old town and new town, and of 6 surrounding suburbs. A branch of the Oder, the so-called Old Oder extends in a broad curve around the northern half of the city. The Oder forms several islands and is crossed by numerous substantial bridges. The old ramparts of Breslau have long ago been converted into beautiful promenades. Hardly another city in Europe contains so many public squares and open places as Breslau. The principal square, near the centre of the city is known as the Ring. On it are the old town hall (Rathaus) and the new municipal building called the Stadthaus. Many of the public squares are embellished with fine works of sculpture. Among the many interesting ecclesiastical structures are the Catholic cathedral, a grand medieval edifice, extended in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with splendid paintings and sculptures; the principal Protestant church that of St. Elizabeth a medieval structure restored half a century ago, which has a bell weighing 12 tons and a celebrated organ; the Protestant church of St. Mary Magdalen with two Gothic towers connected by a lofty bridge; and the new Jewish synagogue, the handsomest in Germany after that of Berlin. Prominent among the other buildings are the new City Savings Bank containing the municipal library of about 150,000 volumes, the university buildings, the new government buildings, the post-office, the old and the new exchange the imperial bank the Museum of Fine Arts, the building known as the Belvedere, on the old fortifications, the episcopal palace, the railway stations, and many fine structures devoted to government offices, the courts, and military purposes.

At the head of the educational institutions of Breslau is the Catholic university known as the Leopoldina. It has a library of over 300,000 volumes and faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. Breslau is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia, and the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has extensive railway and other machine-shops, iron-foundries spinning mills, and manufactures of furniture, carpenter materials shoes, clothiers' trimmings, spirits, confectionery, chemicals, etc. It is after Berlin the largest city of Prussia. Breslau was ruled in the Middle Ages successively by the kings of Poland, the dukes of Breslau, and the kings of Bohemia. It was wrested from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1741. Pop. in 1811 63,287 in 1875 236,054 in 1890 336,186 in 1900 422,738—and with the closely adjoining suburbs, 459,305. Elevation, 290 feet above sea-level.

Bretton, Suffolk co., N. Y. See **LINDSEYBURG**
Bretton, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The bank
 ing point is **Wilkesbarre**.

Bretton, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. Pop.
 about 100

Bretton, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles
 by rail NE. of Berlin Pop 296

Breule, brail, a small river of France, between the de-
 partments of Somme and Seine-Inférieure enters the Eng-
 lish Channel at Le Treport. Length 35 miles.

Breules, brail, a village of France, department of Oise
 10 miles E. of Beauvais

Bresey, bré-sé, one of the Shetland Islands, N of
 Mainland, from which it is separated by Bresey Sound
 which forms a fine harbor. The island supplies much peat
 and slate. Pop. about 800

Bresey, bré-sé, an old division of France, in Burgundy
 (capital Bourg) now comprised in the department of Aisne
 It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601

Bresemire, bré-sé-mir, a town of France, capital of
 an arrondissement in the department of Deux-Sèvres, 25
 miles N of Niort. Pop (communes) in 1901 5120

Brest (1) Bré-st; Fr. pron. the same as the English)
 a city of France, department of Finistère, about 35 miles

NW of Quimper and 350 miles by rail W of Paris, on
 the N shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat.

(of observatory) 48° 25' 32" N lon 4° 59' 25" W It is
 the strongest maritime fortress of France, and is encircled

by ramparts, which being planted with trees form agree-
 able promenades and afford a fine view of the harbor and

shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its
 various establishments, and its means of defence, Brest is

one of the finest in the world and has no superior in the
 safety and excellence of its anchorage. It is estimated that

400 men-of-war could ride at anchor in it at one time. It
 communicates with the sea by a single passage, called the

Goulet, 1750 yards broad, which is furnished with a number
 of light-houses. In the middle of this channel rise the

Mingan Rocks, which contract the entrance and oblige
 ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this

entrance to the south of the Kormoran headland is about 6
 miles in length. Its diameter varies considerably from the

irregularity of the shores, but in some places it is 3 miles.
 The inner or military harbor is long narrow channel, the

embouchure of the little river Penfeld is one of the most
 secure in the world. At its entrance, perched on a rock 300

feet high stands the imposing medieval castle, recon-
 structed by Vauban. Brest has large basins, extensive

quays, an arsenal employing many thousands of men, vast
 magazines, building yards, large barracks, and storehouses.

The city built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the
 military port into two parts, which communicate by

bridges. The new town, that on the right of the Penfeld, is
 called Neveveuve. The upper and lower parts of the town

are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by
 stairs. On the shores of the commercial harbor a new

quarter of the town has arisen. Brest has a naval school
 a school of hydrography a botanical garden, a large naval

hospital, and an observatory. The trade of the town is
 not very extensive and its manufactures, outside of the

arsenal, are not large. A telegraph cable extends hence to
 Duxbury Mass. Richelieu was the first to take advantage

of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station
 and in 1631 commenced the fortifications. Pop. in 1901,
 66,751; of the commune, 84,384.

Brest, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss. on Lake
Bris (Brest Bay) 5 miles E. of Monroe. It is the seat of

an important fishery and has an excellent harbor
Brest-Litovsk, brést-litovsk (Pol. Brest-Litovsk)

a strongly fortified town of Russia, government and 131 miles S. of Grodno, on the navigable
 Bug and at the junction of several railways. It is the seat

of an Armenian bishop, who is the head of the Catholics
 (United) Armenians of Russia. The Jews have a noted
 school here. Near the town is an imperial castle, formerly

belonging to the kings of Poland. The town has a great
 trade by river canal and railway. Pop. in 1897 45,642.

Brestovác, bré-to-vák, a town of Hungary co. of
Bács-Bodrog 14 miles ESE of Apatin. Pop. about 5000

Bretagne, the French name of Brittany

Bretomont, bré-mont, a small town of France, depart-

ment of Lot, 25 miles NNW of Figeac, on the Chrs.

Bretoul, bré-toul, a town of France, department of

Eure, 15 miles SW of Evreux on the Iton. Pop. 1706

Brotonil, a town of France, department of Oise 15

miles NNE of Beauvais. Pop. about 2750

Brétagne, bré-ta-gne, a village of France, in Bre-

tagne, 5 miles SE. of Chartres. A treaty was concluded

here between England and France in 1360.

Bretton, bré-ton, a town of Germany, in Baden, 13
miles E. of Karlsruhe. It is the birthplace of Malachuk,

the house in which he was born being still in existence.
 Bretton is a very old town and for several centuries prior

to 1863 belonged to the Palatinate. Pop. in 1900, 4775
Bretton Woods, a resort of Conn co. N H. in the

White Mountains region, on the Maine Central and the Bos-
 ton and Maine Rrs.

Bretzenheim, bré-tzen-hime, a town of Hesse, Ger-
 many in the circle of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 3810

Breuil, a village of Piedmont Italy N of Valtour-
 nache and S of the Matterhorn to the ascent of which it

furnishes a starting point. Elevation 5575 feet
Brenkefem, bré-ké-on, a village of the Netherlands

8 miles NNW of Utrecht, on the Vecht. Brooklyn N Y
 was first named Branklen in commemoration of this place.

Brevard, a county in the SE. part of Florida, is
 bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW

partly by Lake Okechobee. Area, 2490 sq m. The surface
 is level low and partly occupied by swamps, in which the

cypress-trees flourish. Many cattle are reared in the
 county. Capital Titusville. Pop. in 1900 3401 in 1900

5152
Brevard, a banking post-town, capital of Transylvania

co. N C. in the French Broad Valley 30 miles SSW of
 Asheville. It is on the Transylvania R. and surrounded

by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900 584.
Brevem, or Brévem, bré-vém, a mountain of the

Pyrenees Alps Savoy constituting the NW prolongation
 of the Aiguilles Rouges. Its summit (8286 feet) which is

readily ascended affords a magnificent view of Mont Blanc.
Breven, bré-vén, a town of Brazil in the state of

Pará and is the S part of the island of Marajó. Pop.
 about 12,000

Brevik, bré-vik, a town of Norway 11 miles WNW of
 Laurvik on the Langsund-Fjord. Pop. about 3200

Brevort Island, an islet of Smith Sound, Arctic
 America, E of Ellesmere Land, and immediately S of

Cape Sabine.
Brewer, a city of Penobscot co., Me. on the Penob-

scot River opposite Bangor with which it is connected by
 bridge. It has numerous lumber, paper and pulp-mills,

tannery ship-building yards etc. Pop. in 1900 4875.
Brewer, a post-village of Freeborn co., Tex. Pop.

about 125
Brewer, Mount, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada,

stands on the line between Fresno and Tulare cos. near lat.
 36° 58' N. Its altitude is 13,586 feet above the sea. It is

about 10 miles W of Mount Tyndall.
Brewersville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind.

on Road Creek, 20 miles NNW of Madison.
Brewerton, a post-village of Oneida co., N Y, on

the Oneida River at the west end of Oneida Lake, and on
 the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles N of

Syracuse. Pop. about 450
Brewster, a county in the W part of Texas. Area,

5006 sq m. It is bounded S. by the Rio Grande del Norte.
 Capital Alpine, in a stock-raising district. Pop. in 1900

3556
Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. in

Brewster township (town) on Cape Cod Bay and on the
 New York New Haven and Hartford R. 90 miles SE of

Boston. The banking point is Yarmouth. Pop. of the town
 in 1900 829

Brewster, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn.
 8 miles NE of Warburg. Pop. in 1900 234.

Brewster, a banking post-town capital of Blaine co.,
 Neb. 16 miles NE of Dunning. Pop. about 150

Brewster or Brewster's Station, a banking post-

village of Putnam co., N Y, on the New York Central and

Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford

R. 53 miles NNE of New York. It has a manufactory

of condensed milk etc. Pop. in 1900 1192.

Brewster, a post-village of Russell co., Va. Pop.

about 100

Brewster, a post-village of Haron co., Ontario, 28

miles from Goderich.

Brewton, a banking post-town, the capital of Eschschia

co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 74 miles NN

of Mobile. Pop. in 1900 1383

Brewton, a post-town of Laurens co., Ga. in Jackson

district. Pop. in 1900 292.

Breyell, a town of Rhénish Prussia, in the circle of

Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 5919

Brezobánya, a town of Hungary. See Barma.

Brezowa, bré-zow-a, a town of Hungary co. of

Kéntra, 10 miles NW of Leopoldstadt. Pop. about 6000

Briacem, bré-ty-ém (anc. Brigantia) a town of France

capital of an arrondissement in the de-
 partment of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 59 miles NE. of

Gap, near the Italian frontier. It is a fortress of the first class, a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Genève, 4350 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the highest towns in France. Its numerous fortified positions are connected by underground galleries. It has a trade in what is called Briançon chalk and in various forest products. The Briançon marmite is made from larch resin. Pop. in 1901, 4744.

Briansk, *bré-ánsk*, a town of Russia, on the Dnieper, 70 miles WNW of Orel. It has an arsenal an immense iron-foundry, glass-works, boat-building yards, and manufactures of cloth, leather, spirits, etc. Near by is a cannon-foundry. Pop. in 1897, 23,520.

Briant, or *Bryant*, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. about 7 miles N of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Brianza, *bré-ánsá*, a charming region in Italy, to the N of Milan consisting of hills, mountains, and fruitful valleys, and often called the garden of Lombardy.

Briar, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Decatur.

Briar Bluff, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. 14 miles E. of Rock Island. Coal is mined here.

Briarcliff Manor, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 150.

Briar Creek, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Briare, *bré-an* (and *Brasodurum*) a town of France, department of Loiret on the Loire, at the head of the Canal de Briare, 3 miles SE of Gien. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2420.

Briarton, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa.

Briastexte, *bré-á-té*, a town of France, in Tarn on the Dordon 6 miles NE of Lavaur. Pop. 1300.

Briatico, *bré-á-té-ko*, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro 15 miles NNE of Neutera. Pop. 1806.

Bribeasca, a town of Spain. See *Basviesca*.

Bribrir, *bré-bees*, a town of Croatia, 13 miles SE of Fiume. Pop. about 4000.

Briceland, a lumbering post-town of Humboldt co., Cal.

Bricelyn, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Burlington and Northwestern and the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 16 miles SE of Blue Earth. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Briceton, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Paulding.

Bricsville, a post-town of Anderson co., Tenn., in a coal-mining region 11 miles (direct) NW by N of Clinton and 4 miles from Coal Creek. Pop. about 600.

Briccherasso, *bré-á-rá-sé*, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 6 miles SW of Pinerolo. Pop. about 1000.

Brick, a township of Ocean co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 2130.

Brick Chapel, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. 5 miles N of Greencastle.

Brick Church, a station of Essex co., N. J. on the Lackawanna R. is a part of the city of East Orange.

Brick Church, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N. C., about 15 miles SE of Greensboro.

Brick Church, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn. 11 miles NE of Polaski.

Brickerville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 5 miles NE of Little.

Brickhaven, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Brick Meeting-House, a hamlet of Cecil co., Md. 10 miles NE of Port Deposit.

Brick Mill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn. 10 miles S of Maryville.

Brickyard, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala. Pop. about 65.

Bricollia, *Point de*, a mountain of the Valaisian Alps Switzerland, a short distance from Ferpèl. Altitude, 12,017 feet.

Bridgeboro, *bré-á-bá*, a town of France, department of Manche, 3 miles WSW of Valognes. Pop. 1600.

Bridge Valley, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, 28 miles by rail E of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 400.

Bridge, a river of Ireland in Munster co. of Cork and Waterford flows eastward and joins the Blackwater 6 miles N of Youghal. Length, 25 miles.

Bridge, a river of Ireland, in Munster co. of Cork joins the Lee 6 miles W of Cork. Length, 11 miles.

Bridgeburg, a manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, is on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 10 1/2 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia. Here is a United States arsenal.

Bridgeboro, *bré-á-bú-rá*, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J., on Rancocas Creek, 11 miles NE of Camden. Pop. about 500.

Bridgeburg, a post-town and port of Welland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 15 miles from Welland. Pop. in 1901, 1366.

Bridgehampton, a post-township of Sanline co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1327.

Bridgehampton, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island, about 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Long Island R., 18 miles ESE of Riverhead. The banking point is Big Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 1394.

Bridge Landing, or *Murrell's Point*, a hamlet in Webster parish, La., at the head of steam navigation on Dorcheat Bayou and 28 miles NE of Shreveport.

Bridgeend, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan 6 miles WNW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1901, 6062.

Bridgeforth, a town of England. See *Bradenforth*.

Bridgeforth, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario on Lake Chamong 7 miles NW of Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Bridge of Allan, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N of Stirling on the Allan. It has a saline mineral spring, much frequented. Pop. in 1901, 3246.

Bridge of Weir, a village of Scotland in Renfrewshire 6 miles W of Paisley. Pop. about 1600.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 28 miles W by S of Chattanooga. Steamboats ply between this place and Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 1247.

Bridgeport, a gold-mining post-village, capital of Mono co., Cal. about 200 miles E by N of San Francisco and 12 miles N of Castle Peak, a peak of the Sierra Nevada. The banking point is Bodie. Pop. about 200.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 3 miles E of Napa Junction. Its post-office is Cordova.

Bridgeport, a city port of entry and one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., is on a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequonnock River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 57 miles NE of New York. It has a safe harbor for small vessels and has considerable coasting trade. In the northwest part of the town is an eminence called the Golden Hill which commands a beautiful view of the sound and is occupied by many elegant residences. Seaside Park contains a soldiers and sailors monument. Bridgeport has extensive manufactures of carriages, locomotives, sewing machines, hardware, machinery, hats, corsets, ammunition or projectiles, fire-arms, woolen goods, plush, aluminum, bronze, brass, and heavy forging, etc. Steamboats ply daily between this port and New York. Bridgeport is the third city of the state in population. Pop. in 1850, 27,643; in 1880, 48,350; in 1900, 70,996.

Bridgeport, Cook co., Ill., is on the Chicago and Alton R., 3 miles SW of Chicago, of which city it is a suburb.

Bridgeport, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 13 miles W of Vincennes. The banking point is Sumner. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. 9 miles by rail WSW of Indianapolis.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Saline co., Kan., 10 miles S of Salina. Pop. about 125.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., about 5 miles SW of Frankfort.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md. about 50 miles NW of Baltimore.

Bridgeport, or *Bridgeport Center*, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 6 miles SE of Saginaw its banking point. It is near the Cass River. Pop. about 600.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Cheyenne co., Neb. Pop. about 150.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R., 13 miles SW of Woodbury.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y., on Chittenango Creek, about 12 miles NE of Syracuse and 1 1/2 miles S of Onondaga Lake. Pop. about 800.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River opposite Wheeling (with which it is connected by bridges) and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the Pennsylvania Co. a R., 4 miles N of Bellaire and 140 miles E. of Columbus. Bridgeport has glass-factories, rolling-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3003.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River, about 12 miles below Dayton.

Bridgeport, a post-station of Baker co., Oregon.

Bridgeport, a village of Bedford co., Pa., on Williams Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles N of Cumberland, Md. Here is Hyndman post-office.

Bridgeport, a village of Cumberland co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River nearly opposite Harrisburg. A bridge crosses the river at this place.

Bridgeport, a borough of Fayette co., Pa. on the east bank of the Monongahela River at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek 30 miles direct and 60 miles by water S. of Pittsburgh and 1 mile SW of Brownsville, its banking point. It is on the old National Road. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Pittsburgh. The post-office is Cadwallader. Pop. in 1890 1895.

Bridgeport, a village of Franklin co. Pa. on Conococheague Creek, 4 miles N by E of Mercersburg.

Bridgeport, a post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River opposite Norristown, with which it is connected by bridge, and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles from Philadelphia. It has steel-works and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, shoe paper, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900 3995.

Bridgeport, a post-station of Cocke co., Tenn. on the Southern R. 27 miles SE of Morristown.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Wisc. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas R. 13 miles W of Decatur. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, about 300.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash. Pop. about 75.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Harrison co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 87 miles N of Parkersburg. It has various mills and is a shipping point for live-stock. Pop. in 1900 464.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Crawford on Wis. on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 7 miles ESE of Prairie du Chien. Pop. 150.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario on Grand River 2 miles N of Bar. Pop. 204.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 15 miles by rail NE of Sydney. Here are extensive coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Carbon co., Mont. on a branch of the Northern Pacific R. 12 miles (direct) ENE of Red Lodge. Pop. about 300.

Bridgeport Pass, a saddle or depression in the Rocky Mountains in the SW part of Wyoming. The Overland Emigrant and Mail Route crossed the mountain by this pass before the Pacific R. was opened. On each side of the pass precipitous rocks of granite and sandstone rise like walls about 2000 feet high. It is near lat. 41° 30' N.

Bridgeport Peak, a peak of the Gallatin Range, in Gallatin co. Mont. Altitude, 9100 feet above sea-level.

Bridgeportville, a town of Wilson co. N. C. in Gardner township. Pop. in 1900 42.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala. Pop. about 75.

Bridgeport, a SE suburb of Glasgow Scotland.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Parks co. Ind. on Hancock Creek about 20 miles NE of Terre Haute.

Bridgeport, a post-village, of Nawagoye co., Mich. is on the Mackinac River about 12 miles NE of Muskegon. Pop. of that township in 1900 595.

Bridgeport, a post-village of St. Louis co., Me. on the Wabash R. 10 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 14.

Bridgeport, a city port of entry and capital of Cumberland co. N. J. is on both sides of Cohamony Creek on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 39 miles E of Philadelphia. It is also on the Central R. of New Jersey 126 miles from New York. It contains the West Jersey Academy, Ivy Hall Seminary, South Jersey Institute, a rolling-mill iron foundries and nail and glass-works, and has manufactures of woollen goods, machinery, carriages, etc. Bridgeport is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region, and fruit-growing is extensively carried on. Steamboats ascend the Cohamony to this place. Pop. in 1890 11 424. In 1900 13,913.

Bridgeport, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 27 miles SE of York.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. Pop. about 275.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Caroline co. Md. 6 miles W of Goddard. Pop. in 1900 60.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio 3 miles from the common station.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Va.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, at the head of navigation of the Annapolis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R. 14 miles ENE of Annapolis. It has excellent water-power and iron-foundry works, etc. Bridgeport is an outport and has shipping interests. Pop. in 1901, 858.

Bridgeport, a village of Kings co. Prince Edward Island, at the head of navigation of the Grand River, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbados, on the SW coast. Lat. 13° 4' N lon 59° 37' W. It stretches along the N shore of Carlisle Bay is well built, and surrounded by plantations and has water works, pleasure-grounds and sea-side drives. The city has no harbor, but a beautiful open roadstead. About 1 mile distant is the governor's house, 3 miles S of the town are barracks, with a spacious parade-ground and an arsenal. Bridgetown is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of Codrington College, and has a large commerce. Pop. about 22 000.

Bridge Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on Neeshammy Creek, 3 miles SE of Doylestown.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. 20 miles N of Gainsville.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal. 90 miles NW of Cloverdale.

Bridgeville, a post-town of Sussex co., Del. near the Nantuxoka River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 10 miles S. by W of Wilmington. It has manufactures of phosphates. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Bridgeville, a village of Gratiot co., Mich. on Maple River, 11 miles N of St. John.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. on Peququet Creek and on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles E of Belvidere.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y. on the Naverack River about 20 miles E of Port Jervis and 4 miles E. by S. of Monticello.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles ENE of Zanesville.

Bridgeville, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on Chartiers Creek and on the Pittsburgh (Indiana), Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles S of New Glasgow.

Bridgewater, or **Bridgwater**, a town on the border of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a town on the border of England, co. of Dorset, on the Parrett, 8 miles from its mouth and 204 miles WSW of Bristol. The town is nearly but not remarkably ancient and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1450. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901 15 205.

Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 15 miles NE. of Philadelphia.
Bridgewater, a banking post-town of McCook co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles S. by W. of Salem. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 891.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Otta-Quebec River, about 16 miles E. of Rutland. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Woodstock.

Bridgewater, a banking post-town of Buckingham co., Va., on the North River, 7 miles SW of Harnsbourgh. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 30 miles N. of Belleville. It has valuable water power and various manufactures.

Bridgewater, a banking post-village and outport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Hare River and on the Nova Scotia R. 12 miles W. of Lunenburg. It has saw grist and carding mills, an iron-foundry tannery etc. It also has shipping industries. The site was almost destroyed by fire in Jan. 1899. Pop. in 1921, 1815.

Bridgewater Corners, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 8 miles W. by S. of Woodstock. Pop. about 150.

Briggman, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan 13 miles by rail S. of St. Joseph. Pop. about 200.

Briggman, Cape, the NE point of the United States Coast, Arctic America, in about lat. 63° 24' N., lon. 27° 24' W.

Brigden, or **Brigdenorth**, a municipal borough of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn 18 miles by rail SE. of Shrewsbury. The town consists of an upper and a lower part, connected by a bridge of six arches and an inclined railway. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, formerly crowned by an ancient castle. Brigdenorth has a grammar-school founded in 1503. There are manufactures of carpets and worsted yarn. Pop. in 1901, 6452.

Brigden, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Bridgton and Keno River R. 40 miles NW of Portland. It has a cannery, woolen-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1553.

Brigville, Waterloo co., Ontario. See **FAIRPORT**.

Bridgewater, Somerset, England. See **BRIDGWATER**.

Bridle Creek, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va. 40 miles S. by W. of Wytheville.

Bridlington, or **Beallington** (usually pronounced and often written **Burlington**) a town of England, co. of York, East Riding 8 miles SW of Flamborough Head and 26 miles NNE of Hull. It consists chiefly of a long narrow street, and has the remains of a priory built in the thirteenth century, now the parochial church. Bridlington Quay on a fine bay 1 mile SE of Bridlington is an attractive sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1901, 12,482.

Bridport, a borough of England, co. of Dorset, on the B. it is on the River Dor crossed by several bridges, 15 miles W. by N. of Dorchester. It has long been noted for its manufactures of ropes and cordage. The town has a harbor on the English channel, 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 5710.

Bridport, a post-township (town) of Addison co., Vt., about 8 miles W. of Middlebury is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, 990.

Brie, bree, a medieval county of France, in Île-de-France and Champagne, now included mainly in the department of Seine-et-Marne. The district is noted for its cheese.

Brieux, bre-ah, a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 mi. as WSW of Quimper.

Brie Comte-Robert, bre-kōm-tē-ro-bā, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne 11 miles NNW of Meaux. Pop. about 2500.

Brieg, bree, a town of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles SE of Breslau, on the Oder. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts. The street edifice is the Protestant church of St. Nicholas, a medieval structure whose towers have recently been completed. The town possesses an interesting old castle. Brieg has very diversified manufactures and a considerable trade. It was formerly the capital of a duchy. Pop. in 1900, 24,114.

Brieg, a town of Switzerland. See **BRIE**.

Briel, briel (Fr. *Brielle*, bre-ah) often called **The Brill**, briel a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the island of Voorne, on the Meuse, at its mouth 14 mi. as W. of Rotterdam. Its capture by the "water-beggars" in 1672 was the first important military episode in the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop. in 1900, 4107.

Brielle, Mouthoules, N. J. 7 miles S. of Asbury Park.

Brienne-le-Château, bre-ān-leh-shā-tō, a town of France, department of Aube, near the right bank of the

Aube, 14 miles NW of Bar-sur-Aube. At the military school of Brienne, suppressed in the Revolution, the young Napoleons was initiated in the art of warfare. A bronze statue of him in student's garb adorns the place. Here Napoleon, on Jan. 29, 1814, encountered the Allies in a bloody battle in which he had the advantage. Pop. about 1700.

Brienne, bre-ān-leh a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles E. of Joigny.

Briensburg, brie-ān-būrg, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky. 8 miles from Calvert City. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Brienx, brie-ān-x a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles ESE. of the city of Bern, on the N. shore of the Lake of Brienne and at the foot of the Brienzner Grat, the highest summit of which, the Brienzner Rothorn—ascended by railway—is 7715 feet in height. Briene is the centre of the wood-carrying industry of the Oberland. Pop. in 1900, 2600.

Briens, Lake of, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, E. by N. of the Lake of Thun, with which it was at one time united (the separation having been effected by the sedimental deposits of the Lütchline and Lombach). It lies in the course of the Aar River and is noted for its beautiful scenery. Length, 8½ miles; width about 1½ miles. Elevation, 1857 feet greatest depth, near Oberried, 260 feet.

Brienza, brie-ān-zā a town of Italy 4 miles SW of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 8774.

Brier Creek, Ga., drains part of Richmond co. and enters the Savannah River in Sorinen co. On its banks the British defeated the Americans March 3, 1779.

Brierfield, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles NNE of Burnley. Pop. in 1901, 7288.

Brierfield, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Southern R. 10 miles N. of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Brier Hill, a village of Pike co., Ala. 15 mi. as NW of Troy. The post-office is Oklawaha Creek.

Brierhill, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 15 miles ESW of Ogdensburg.

Brier Hill, a post-station in Mahoning co., Ohio, 2 miles N. of Youngstown, on the Pittsburgh and Western and other railroads. There is obtained much excellent furnace-coal.

Brier Island, an island of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy at the SW extremity of Digby Neck. Lat. of light-house 44° 14' N.; lon. 66° 23' W. On it is the village of Westport.

Brierley Hill, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles NNE of Stourbridge. It has blast-furnace potteries, brick-kilns, and glass-works. Pop. in 1901, 12,042.

Bries, bree, (Hun. *Brassó*, bree-no-bā-yoh) a town of Hungary co. of Szabol (Zolyom) on the Gran, 24 miles ENE of Neuhau. Pop. in 1901, 3042.

Brieseen, bree-see-n a town of Prussia, 23 miles E. by S. of Calm. Pop. in 1900, 6872.

Briey, bree a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles NW of Metz. Pop. about 2000.

Brieg, or **Brieg**, bree (Fr. *Briegue*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais on the Rhone, 31 mi. as ENE. of Sion at the commencement of the Simplon Pass. It is the present terminus of the Rhone valley railway from Martigny. Elevation, 2245 feet. Pop. in 1900, 2198.

Brigantine, a city of Atlantic co., N. J. on Brigantine Island. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Brigantine (brig-an-teen) Island, about 5 miles N. of Atlantic City N. J. lies between Brigantine and New Inlets, and is a summer resort.

Brigantius Lutes. See **LAKE OF CONSTANCE**.

Brigantium and **Brigantia**, the ancient names of BRACON and BANANOR.

Brigden, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 57 miles W. of St. Thomas. It is a shipping point for lumber and grain. Pop. about 600.

Brigg, a town of Lincolnshire, England, 24 miles N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901, 3187.

Brigge, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 10 miles below Marietta.

Brigg's Corner, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick at the head of navigation of Salmon River, 65 miles N. of St. John.

Briggsville, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 30 miles SW of Dardanelle, its banking post.

Briggsville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. 2 miles N. of North Adams.

Briggsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. about 23 miles SW of Wilkesbarre.

Briggsville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis. 11 miles NW of Portage.

Brighton, or **Bozeider**, a banking city, capital of **Bemidji** co., Utah at the W base of the Wasatch range of mountains on the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line Rr., 30 miles N of Ogden. It has a cannery roller and woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1880, 1877 in 1900, 2868.

Brighton, *brig'am*, a post-village of **Brome** co., Quebec 6 miles by rail NW of West Farnham. Pop. 275.

Brighton, a town of England West Riding of Yorkshire 4 miles ESE of Halifax. It has woolen cotton and silk industries etc. Pop. in 1901 21,735.

Bright, a post-village of **Dearborn** co., Ind. Pop. 450.

Bright, a post-village of **Oxford** co., Ontario, 18 miles by rail SE of Stratford. Pop. 450.

Brightlingham, *brit lace*, a seaport and parish of Essex, England, on the estuary of the Colne, 8 miles SE of Colchester. Pop. in 1901 4501.

Brighton, formerly **Brighthelmston**, a parliamentary and municipal borough and civil county the principal seaside resort of England is in the territorial limits of the co. of Sussex on the English Channel 47 miles S of London. Lat. 50° 54' N, lon 0° 8' W. The town sheltered on the N and NE by the South-downs, extends for upward of 3 miles along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, which forms a magnificent promenade, and occupying dwellings on both the E and W with a central valley in which are the Royal Pavilion, a palace in an Oriental style, the construction of which was undertaken by George IV when Prince of Wales and the fine church of St. Peter. Brighton consists almost wholly of elegant streets squares, and terraces built in a style equal to the best in London. The sea-front, or Esplanade, is a residence roadway about 4 miles in length. Along the beach, beneath the east cliff is the drive and promenade called *Madeira Road*. Several recreation piers, ranging in length from one-fifth to one-third of a mile, project into the sea. Brighton has sumptuous hotels, fine parks, a museum of British birds, and a splendid aquarium. A bronze statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled on the King's Road in Feb. 1901. It is the seat of Brighton College, for the sons of noblemen opened in 1847. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. In the time of George II it was a mere fishing village, and it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV since whose day it has been the most fashionable watering place in England. Pop. in 1801 7139 in 1901 115,402 in 1901 123,478 (including Hove or West Brighton).

Brighton, *brit ton*, a post village of **Jefferson** co., Ala. Pop. about 200. The banking point is **Bessemer**.

Brighton, a village of **Sacramento** co., Cal. on the American River and on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles E. of **Sacramento City**. Pop. of Brighton township in 1900 1482.

Brighton, a banking post-town of **Arapahoe** co., Colo. on the Union Pacific R. 19 miles N by E of **Denver**. Pop. in 1900 366.

Brighton, a banking post-village of **Jersey** and **Massachusetts** cos. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Rr., 11 miles N of **Alton**. There are coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 680.

Brighton, a post-hamlet of **Lagrange** co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Brighton, a banking city of **Washington** co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Burlington and Western and the Iowa Central Rr. 51 miles WSW of **Muscatine**. Pop. in 1900 807.

Brighton, a hamlet of **Cumberland** co., Me. 14 miles W of **Portland**.

Brighton, a post-township (plantation) of **Somerset** co., Me. about 36 miles N of **Augusta**. Pop. in 1900 385.

Brighton, a post-village of **Montgomery** co., Md. near the Patuxent River about 25 miles WNW of **Baltimore**.

Brighton, a former post-village of **Suffolk** co., Mass. now a suburban district of **Boston**. It has a large shalott and important cattle-market.

Brighton, a banking post-village of **Livingston** co., Mich. on Ore Creek and on the Pere Marquette R. 43 miles WNW of **Detroit**. Pop. in 1900 781.

Brighton, a post-village of **Polk** co., Mo. about 20 miles N of **Springfield**. Pop. about 250.

Brighton, a hamlet of **Russell** co., N. J. 1 mile W of **Andover**.

Brighton, a township (town) of **Franklin** co., N. Y. in the Adirondacks. Pop. in 1900 766.

Brighton, a post-village of **Monroe** co., N. Y., in Brighton township (town) on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles ESE of **Rochester**. Pop. in 1900 688 of the town 2812.

Brighton, a hamlet of **Osage** co., N. Y. 2 miles from **Richfield Springs**.

Brighton, a post-township and hamlet of **Lewis** co., Ohio, about 45 miles SW of **Cleveland**. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Brighton, a township of **Beaver** co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Brighton, a post-village of **Hampton** co., S. C., 44 miles N of **Savannah**, Ga.

Brighton, a post-village of **Tipton** co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. 30 miles N of **Memphis**.

Brighton, a township (town) of **Essex** co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 2923.

Brighton, a post-township (town) of **Kennecott** co., Wis. about 20 miles WSW of **Racine**. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Brighton, an outpost of **Northumberland** co., Ontario, on **Presqu'ile Harbor** Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R. 22 miles ENE of **Toronto**. It has various mills and several fruit evaporation and canneries. Pop. in 1901 1578.

Brighton, a town and watering place of **Victoria** co., Australia, on Port Phillip Bay 8 miles by rail S of **Melbourne**. Pop. about 10,000.

Bright Star, a post-village of **Miller** co., Ark. 12 miles SE of **Lamar**, Tex.

Brightsville, a post-hamlet of **Marlboro** co., S. C. 9 miles SW of **Laurel Hill** N. C. Pop. of the township in 1900 1640.

Brightwater, a post-village of **Benton** co., Ark. 10 miles NE of **Bentonville**. Pop. 150.

Brightwood, District of Columbia, near the **Baltimore** and Ohio R. 3 miles N of (main) **Washington**.

Brightwood, **Marion** co., Ind. See **Indianapolis**.

Brightwood, a post-village of **Hamden** co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. is the N suburb of the city of **Springfield**. It has manufactures of iron and brass.

Brignais, *brœn yâ*, a town of **France**, in **Rhône**, 7 miles SEW of **Lyon** on the **Garon**. Pop. about 1300.

Brigano, *brœn-yâ* no, a village of **Italy** 16 miles S of **Bergamo**.

Brignoles, *brœn yot*, a town of **France**, capital of an **arrondissement** in the department of **Var** in a fine valley 25 miles WSW of **Draguignan**. Pop. in 1901 4560.

Brig's, a port of entry capital of the district of **Brigus** Newfoundland on **Conception Bay** 26 miles NW of **St. John's**. Its harbor is small but safe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod-fishery. Pop. about 2000.

Brilkega, *bro-wâ gâ*, a town of **Spain** in **New Castile**, 20 miles ENE of **Guadalajara**, on the **Tajuba**. Here, in 1710 the French under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope. Pop. about 2500.

Briley's Brook, or **Chisholm**, a post-village of **Antigonish** co., Nova Scotia 4 miles from **Antigonish**.

Brillhart, a post-village of **York** co., Pa.

Brilliant, a coal-mining post village of **Marion** co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Brilliant, a post-village of **Jefferson** co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 6 miles by rail S of **Steubenville**. Pop. in 1900 546.

Brillion, *bril yan*, a banking post-village of **Calumet** co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles E of **Appleton**. Pop. in 1900 886.

Brilon, *brœl'on*, a town of **Prussia**, in **Westphalia**, 2 miles S of **Arnsberg**. It is an ancient town, and in the Middle Ages was a place of some importance. Pop. in 1900 4795.

Brimfield, a banking post-village of **Peoria** co., Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 18 miles NW of **Peoria**. Pop. in 1900 677.

Brimfield, a post-village of **Noble** co., Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 98 miles W of **Toledo** Ohio. The banking point is **Kendallville**. Pop. about 400.

Brimfield, a post-village of **Hamden** co., Mass. in **Brimfield township** (town) on the **Chicopee River**, 6 miles SE of **West Brimfield**, on the Boston and Albany R. Pop. of the town in 1900 941.

Brimfield, a post-village of **Portage** co., Ohio, about 10 miles E by N of **Akron**. Pop. of the township in 1900, 999.

Brimley, a post-village of **Chippewa** co., Mich. about 12 miles by rail WSW of **Sault Ste. Marie**. Pop. about 200.

Brisabham, *brin-dâ-bâm*, a town and place of pilgrimage of **British India**, in the United Provinces of **Agra** and **Oudh** in the district of **Mettira**, and on the **Panjab River**. It has numerous temples. Pop. about 22,000.

Brisoliel, *brin-dâ-se* (Gr. *Brasilius* *Brasilius*; L. *Brasilius* or *Brundisium*) a seaport of **Italy**, province of **Lecce**, at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, the only good harbor on this part of the Italian coast, 44 miles ENE of **Taranto**. The inner harbor a semicircular basin, which half encircles the city, communication with the bay by a channel but 19 rods wide. *Brisoliel* was anciently one

of the most important maritime cities of Italy and its chief port for communication with Greece. After having been long an insignificant town, it has of late recovered much of its ancient importance. Its port has been cleared of silt, and new moles, quays and docks have been constructed. It has become an important railway terminus, and steamers ply hence to the chief ports of the Levant, to India, and to Australia. It has a medieval castle, now used as a jail. It is an archbishop's see. Pop. in 1901 25,935.

Bristolotown, a hamlet of Olean co. N. Y. 2 miles E of New Egypt. In the vicinity are many cranberry plantations.

Brinkhurst, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. 29 miles SW of Logansport. Pop. about 350.

Brinkerton, a post-hamlet of Clarion co. Pa. 10 miles S of Clarion.

Brinkhaven, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio 19 miles by rail ENE of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 250.

Brinkley, a banking post-town of Monroe co. Ark. on the Choctaw and Memphis and other railroads. 85 miles E of Little Rock and 70 miles W of Memphis Tenn. It has saw-works, cooperages and extensive manufactures of wood products, cotton-seed oil, etc. and is an important shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1648.

Brinkley, a station in Brunswick co. N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line 18 miles W by V of Wilmington. Here is Robeson post-office.

Brinkleyville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. N. C. 15 miles NW of Enfield.

Brinklow, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md.

Brielle, a post-hamlet of Preble co. Ohio 32 miles WNW of Dayton.

Brimson, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wash. 30 miles (direct) S by W of Port Townsend. It is connected by steamer with Seattle.

Briolley, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario 4 miles from Aiken Craig.

Briolmaded, a post-hamlet of Benson co. N. Dak.

Brisson, a post hamlet of DeWitt co. Ga.

Brisot, a post-village of Isabella co. Mich. 10 miles WSW of Clara, its banking point.

Brisot, a post-town of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 12 miles ESE of Pittsburgh.

Brisot, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 7 miles SE of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Salt Lake City.

Brisot, a town of Spain 18 miles WNW of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. about 3000.

Brisot (bre-a-nee) islands, a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Istria.

Brisot, bre-on (anc. Bre-mia) a town of France in Eure, 9 miles NE of Bernay. Pop. about 2500.

Brisot, bre-on a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier 60 miles by rail NW of Le Puy. It has a church in the Byzantine style. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4841. Year IV is Old Brisot on the site of the ancient Virax.

Brisot, the French name of Basseterre.

Brisbane, a seaport town of Australia, capital of Queensland, on the navigable river Brisbane, 20 miles above its mouth in Moreton Bay Lat 27° 23' S. Long 153° 8' 55" E. Since 1893, when the channels were dredged, the largest steamers can ascend the river and berth at the wharves. Brisbane has fine public buildings, a technical college, school of art, botanical garden and flourishing manufactures. It is connected with the general Australian railway system. Brisbane is the seat of an Anglican bishop and a Catholic archbishop. It was regularly settled in 1825 and constituted a penal station by Sir Thomas Brisbane. It was incorporated as a city in 1859. The chief exports are hides, wool, and cotton. Pop. in 1901 48,798 or, with suburbs 101,554. In 1901 110,426.

Brisbane River, in Australia, Queensland, enters Moreton Bay near lat 2° 30' S. Long 153° 10' E.

Brisbane South, see North Brisbane.

Brisban, or **Briaban**, a post-village of Chenango co. N. Y. 16 miles by rail SW of Norwich. Pop. 250.

Brisban, a post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. 15 miles (direct) S of Clearfield. Pop. in 1900 666.

Brisban, a county in the panhandle of Texas traversed by the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 850 sq. m. Capital, Blumerton. Pop. in 1900 1253.

Brisban, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N. Y. 8 miles WSW of Liberty Falls.

Brisban, a post-station of Wood co. W. Va.

Brisbanella, bre-a-gb'la, a town of Italy province and 28 miles SW of Ravenna. It is situated in a valley watered by the Lamone, and has mineral springs. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 14,000).

Brisban, bre-a'la, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles SE of Angers. Pop. about 1000.

Brisban, bre-a'go, a town of Switzerland, in Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles SW of Locarno.

Brisbanstock, a prominent pyramidal mountain of Switzerland of the Tâli group NE of Lake Lucerne. Altitude, 10,985 feet.

Brisban, bre'a, a post-station of Prince William co., Va. on the Southern R. 31 miles W of Alexandria. General Hooker and General Ewell fought a battle here Aug. 27, 1862. Another action took place here Oct. 14, 1863.

Bristol, bris'tol, a city and parliamentary borough of England, a county of itself but lying within the limits of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome 8 miles from Bristol Channel and 118 miles by rail W of London. Several railways meet here. Bristol is one of the leading British ports in the foreign trade. It is noted for its fine public buildings among which are the cathedral (abbey church of St. Augustine) the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, the guild hall, the museum and library the exchange, and University College. Among the charitable institutions are the famous Miller's Orphanage (at Ashley Down, and containing upward of 2000 children) and several public hospitals. Large ships can ascend the river to the city where spacious docks, quays, and ship-yards have been constructed and at Avonmouth 8 miles distant, there are additional facilities for unloading and freightage ships. The construction of vast (new) docks was begun here in 1902. Regular steam navigation across the Atlantic was first established from Bristol the pioneer steamship in this course, the Great Western, having been built here. Bristol is the seat of large and varied manufactures, prominent among which are those of metal-ware, soap, starch, tobacco, shoes, leather, silk, glass, cottons and chocolates. Its industries also comprise sugar refining. The large Bristol coal-field extends southward to Radstock. Pop. in 1891 221,666. In 1901 including Clifton (see Clifton) 228,945. The city sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Bristol appears in Anglo-Saxon records under the name of *Briegstow*. It was an important place in the latter part of the Middle Ages, and the enterprise of its merchants secured for it a prominent place in the history of maritime discovery, British colonization and the development of British foreign trade. It was long the second commercial emporium of England.

Bristol, a county in the SE part of Massachusetts has an area of 879 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by Buzzard's Bay and is drained by the Taunton River and other streams. Several inlets on the coast of this county afford good harbors and many of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Capitals, New Bedford and Taunton. Pop. in 1890 180,463. In 1900 252,020.

Bristol, a county in the E part of Rhode Island, has an area of 25 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by Mount Hope Bay and on the SW by Narragansett Bay which afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Bristol. Pop. in 1890 11,428. In 1900 13,144.

Bristol, a banking post-borough of Hartford co. Conn. in Bristol township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 17 miles WSW of Hartford. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of clock-table-ware, water wheels, brass goods, engines, etc. Pop. in 1900 6568. of the town 9645.

Bristol, a post-village, capital of Liberty co. Fla., on the Apalachicola River 30 miles below Chattahoochee. The banking point is Quincy or Tallahassee.

Bristol, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. on the NW bank of the Fox River, about 12 miles below Aurora. The river separates it from Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Bristol, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind. is on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles ENE of Elkhart. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Bristol, a post-village of Worth co. Iowa, about 20 miles S of Albert Lea, Minn.

Bristol, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Bristol township (town) about 18 miles E of Bath and 5 miles from the sea. The town is a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the ocean and on the W. by the Damascutta River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2672.

Bristol, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. on the K. bank of the Patuxent River 5 miles from Upper Marlboro station.

Bristol, a post-village of Lake co., Mich.

Bristol, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. about 45 miles SW of Winona.

Bristol, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Grafton co., N. H. is in Bristol township (town), on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles N by W of Concord. It has paper mills and manufactures of flannel, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1900.

Bristol, a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1316

Bristol, a post-township of Morgan co., Ohio Pop. 1003. The post-office is about 22 miles SE of Zanesville.

Bristol (Mahoning post-office), a village of Perry co., Ohio, 4 miles S of New Lexington. Coal is mined near here.

Bristol, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Delaware River nearly opposite Burlington and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R. at the terminus of the Delaware and Lehigh Canal 20 miles above Philadelphia. It has machine-shops, rolling and worsted-mills, and extensive manufactures of hosiery, paper hangings, carpets, patent-leather etc. Pop. in 1890 6563 in 1900 7104.

Bristol, a port of entry (with Warren) and capital of Bristol co., R. I. is on Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles SSE of Providence. It is in Bristol township (town), which is a peninsula surrounded by water on all sides except the north, and is separated from the city of Fall River by Mount Hope Bay. It has ship-yards, cotton- and woolen-mills, and manufactures of rubber goods. Near Bristol is an eminence called Mount Hope, which affords a beautiful view of the bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 6961.

Bristol, a banking post-village of Day co., S. Dak. 10 miles W of Webster. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 232.

Bristol, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Tenn. is on the boundary between Tennessee and Virginia (and partly in that state) on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. 130 miles B. W. of Knoxville. It has manufactures of paper, furniture, hubs and spokes, tobacco, etc. Here are King College (Presbyterian) founded in 1863, the Southwest Virginia Institute, and Sullivan College. Pop. in 1900 6271 and including that portion of the city that is in Virginia, 9850.

Bristol, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 260.

Bristol, a banking post-village of Addison co., Vt. is in Bristol township (town) on the New Haven or Bristol River and on the Bristol R. 27 miles S by E. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900 2081.

Bristol, Va. See HENRICO, Tenn.

Bristol, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va. Pop. about 285.

Bristol, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis. is in Bristol township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles W of Kenosha. Pop. of the town in 1900 1151.

Bristol, a village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, opposite the town of Liverpool.

Bristol, a post-village of Carlton co., New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. Its landing point is Hartland.

Bristol, or Bristol Mills, sometimes called Bristol Corners and Inkerman, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 45 miles above Ottawa city. Pop. about 204.

Bristol Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, between Cape Newenham and the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 4° 30' N. lon. 165° W.

Bristol Center, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y. about 9 miles SW of Cananigua.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, extending into the SW part of Great Britain, between Wales and the SW counties of England. At its eastern extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn and it contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay and Swansea Bay on the N. and Portlock and Bridgewater Bays on the S. Its tides flow rapidly and meeting with the narrows of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore. The rise of the waters in spring tides is nearly 40 feet, the highest on any portion of the British coast.

Bristol Ferry, a post-village of Newport co., R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles N of Newport. It is on the island of Rhode Island, and is connected by ferry with Bristol.

Bristol Springs, formerly Cold Springs, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y. 1 mile W of Cananigua Lake and 10 miles S. of Cananigua. Pop. about 100.

Bristolville, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 11 miles N of Warren.

Bristoria, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. 9 miles NE of Cameron station, W. Va.

Bristow, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. 6 miles W of Anson. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 317.

Bristow, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind.

Bristow, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I. T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 19 miles NE of St. Louis, Okla. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Bristow, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kan., 30 miles E. by N. of Russell station.

Bristow, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 5 miles ENE of Bowling Green.

Bristow, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa. 18 miles NNE of Newcastle.

Britain, or **Britannia**. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain, a post-village of Rutherford co., N. C. Pop. about 125.

Britain, New. See NEW BRITAIN.

Britannia, the ancient name of GREAT BRITAIN.

Britannia, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 6 miles from Brampton.

Britannia, Cape, on John Murray Island, off Naras Land the NW coast of Greenland. Lat. about 82° 48' N.

Britannia (Brit tan nee) Island, or **Marcé**, the most southerly island of the Loyalty group, NE. of New Caledonia. Lat. 11° 30' S.

Britannia Secunda, the ancient name of WALES.

British America, in its most extended sense, includes the Dominion of Canada, Labrador (in the restricted sense) Newfoundland, the Bermudas, British Honduras, the British West India Islands, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands; but in ordinary usage only the three first named in the above list are so designated. The term is much less used than it was before the formation of the Canadian Dominion.

British Bechuanaland, South Africa. See BECHUANALAND.

British Central Africa, a protectorate in east-central Africa, situated along the western and southern shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending southward (with the Shire Highlands) nearly to the Zambezi River. It is bounded westward by Rhodesia and the Portuguese possessions of eastern Africa. Area about 42,000 sq. m. Population estimated to be somewhat over 900,000, of whom only 400 are Europeans. The climate is fairly salubrious, and coffee, rice, wheat, oats, and barley are grown in some parts. Good roads are now being constructed throughout the region, which is in communication with the coast by means of lake and river steamboats. The chief city is Blantyre, with a population of about 8000 natives and 100 Europeans in the Shire Highlands. The seat of the administration is Zomba, and of the naval department Fort Johnston. The name of British Central Africa is sometimes applied to the region of northern Zambesia or northern Rhodesia, and also to Rhodesia in general. See RHODESIA and ZAMBEZIA.

British Channel. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

British Channel, in the Fries-Joel Archipelago, E. of Prince George Land. Lon. about 52° E.

British Columbia, a province of the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast of North America extending from the Rocky Mountains westward bounded S. by the United States and limited on the N. by the 60th degree of N. lat. At the head of Smoky River about lat. 54° 40' N. its E. boundary leaves the Rocky Mountains crest and follows the meridian of 120° W. km. northward. Area, 377,630 sq. m. It includes Vancouver Queen Charlotte, and many minor islands. A large part of its surface is mountainous the southern half of the province being almost entirely covered by ranges or ridges of the main Rocky Mountains (which form the boundary with A. bet.) and the western (east or (needs Mountain) intermediate ranges (Go d Cariboo B. Kirk) take a t and generally parallel with those (NW -SE.). Some of the highest summits of the Dominion of Canada ranging from 10,000 to 11,000 feet, are found on or near the boundary Rocky Mountain chain and in the Selkirk Range. (See ROCKY MOUNTAINS and BRITISH COLUMBIA.) An elevated plateau extends for some distance westward, over a width of 100 miles, between the Gold and Coast Mountains. British Columbia has numerous rivers but their courses are largely turbulent, and most of them are not open to continuous navigation for any extended distance. The most important of these are the Columbia and Kootenay to the NE; the Fraser which traverses a large part of the province in a N. and S. direction and is its most important stream the Skeena, the Nass, and the Stikine the last named navigable by steamers for about 130 miles from the Pacific. All these streams are tributary to the Pacific Ocean. The Peace and Tard Rivers in the NE belong to the Arctic watershed. Some of the head-waters of the Yukon River are crossed by the northern boundary British Columbia has numerous lakes (Kootenay Arrow Shuswap, Kamloops, Okanagan, Quamash) most of which lie longitudinally in the course of traversing rivers. The surface of the country is largely timbered, being especially in the mountain and coast-regions densely covered with primordial forests of great extent. There are however extensive cultivable tracts, the major portion of which are to be found in the southern portion of the interior plateau. The mineral resources of the region are very large, and comprise gold, silver, copper,

lead, iron, and platinum. Some of the more important mining districts or regions are the Cariboo, Cassiar, Kootenay (Kootenay Lake, Sloane Lake, Trail Creek) and Hazelton. Coal is extensively mined at Wellington, Nanaimo, and Comox, on Vancouver Island, but other deposits of lignite and bituminous are found elsewhere. The climate of British Columbia is beautiful, and more temperate than in other parts of Canada. The extremes of heat and cold are found within the interior or away from the coast. The rainfall on the Coast Mountains and along the Pacific border is high but it diminishes rapidly towards the interior and in some parts over the plateau it is reduced to 9 inches or less. British Columbia has an independent parliament and administration with a lieutenant-governor for its executive head. The legislative assembly (the single chamber) is composed of 88 members. British Columbia has 5 members in the Canadian senate and 7 members in the house of commons. The chief cities and towns are Victoria (the capital), New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Ross, and Trail. Pop. in 1931, 49,459 in 1931, 98,173 in 1901, 173,657 exclusive of wild Indians.

British East Africa, an extensive equatorial territory in the E part of Africa, comprising the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It is bounded E by the Indian Ocean, Abyssinia, and Italian Somaliland, S by German East Africa and Lake Victoria Nyanza, W by the Congo Free State and French Ubangi, and merges N into the Egyptian Sudan and the independent Mohammedan states. The total area comprises probably upward of 1,000,000 sq. m. with a population of the mainland estimated to exceed 5,000,000 of whom hardly more than 700 are Europeans. The region which is traversed by the upper Nile and watered by the Sobat, Ghazal, the Sobat, Tana, and Lake Victoria, is largely an elevated plateau (3000-4000 feet) with lofty mountain masses (Kilimanjaro) and isolated volcanic cones (Kenia, Meru, and others) and contains either in whole or in part Lakes Victoria (Victoria Nyanza), Albert, Albert Edward, Rudolf, and Stefania. A large part of the surface, especially of the East Africa Protectorate, is covered with grass and well adapted for ranching purposes. Iron and copper are very abundant in the Uganda region. Railway and telegraphic communication has been extended from the coast to Uganda. (See *COAST*.) The chief commercial products and exports are ivory, rubber, gum, copal, hides, and skins. The inhabitants are largely Niam-Niam and other members of the Nilotic and Sudanese groups of Africans. Capital, Mombasa, with about 37,000 inhabitants. See *MOMBASA* and *ZANZIBAR*.

British Empire. See *GRAT BRITAIN*.

British Guiana (the Aik) a territory on the N coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain and considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco 8° 45' N lat. as far southward as 9° 45' N lat. and from about 56° 30' to 61° 30' W lon. which includes the western disputed region claimed by Great Britain in the Venezuela boundary rectification and which was adjudged to the colony by the Paris Arbitration Commission in Oct. 1894. The territory has on the E Dutch Guiana, N Brazil, and W Venezuela. Area, estimated at between 160,000 and 170,000 sq. m. The southern boundary with Brazil is officially recognized as formed by the Sierra Acarica which delimits the basin of the Essequibo River. The Corentyne River forms the boundary with Dutch Guiana. The surface of the country near the ocean is a rich elevated flat, extending in mud banks into the sea, and in and from 10 to 40 m. as, then ascending by successive terraces to the Sierra Pacaraima and Acarica on the SW and E frontiers. Mount Roraima, at one time thought to have an inaccessibly high summit, rises on the western border to a height of 8640 feet—the culminating point of the Pacaraima range and of the entire colony. The principal rivers are the Essequibo (with its tributaries, the Cayeni and Mazaruni), Demerara, Berbice, Corentyne, and Barima. The Essequibo, the longest, is about 600 miles in length but its course is rendered almost unfit for navigation by rapids. The other main streams are navigable for a hundred miles or more above their mouths. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthful. Dense forests clothe the interior. There are two rainy seasons on the coast and the rainfall is very heavy, the annual precipitation being from 130-140 inches. In the interior there is only one rainy season,—from April till the middle of August. The temperature ranges from 75° to 90° mean temperature of the year, 81°. The vegetation is luxuriant. Rice, sugar cane, corn, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are raised. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles and cotton,—considerably more than half of which are sent to Great Britain. Gold-mining is a moderate industry. The government is vested in a

governor and council, and the orders of the sovereign in council. The colony is divided into the counties of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. Chief towns (Georgetown (the capital) and New Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899, 368,222. The inhabitants comprise about 7000-10,000 native Indians, about 200,000 Africans and Amlans (East Indians),—nearly equally distributed,—and the balance mainly Europeans (English and Portuguese). There are 104 m. as of rail roads in the colony, one line uniting Georgetown with Mahaboia.

British Hollow, a post-village of Grant Co. Wis. in Potter township, 12 miles W by S of Plattville.

British Honduras, or **Belize**, or **Belize** (Mexican-Spanish, *Belize*, *la-lee*), said to have been named from one *Wah* or *buccaneer* a British crown colony of Central America, bounded N by the state of Yucatan (Mexico) from which it is separated by the Rio Hondo, E by the Gulf of Honduras, S by Guatemala, and W by Guatemala. Area, 7500 sq. m. The coast is low and swampy, fenced from the open sea by lines of keys and islands. The W and E frontiers are mountainous, and dense forests abound. The Belize is the principal river. Mahogany, logwood, and sugar are leading exports. Agriculture is in its infancy. The climate is hot, moist, and unwholesome for white people, yet there are few epidemics, while earthquakes and hurricanes are unknown. The colony has a lieutenant-governor assisted by a legislative and executive council. Chief towns, Belize (the capital) and Corozal, in the extreme N. Pop. in 1891, 31,471 in 1890, 35,225 in 1901, 37,500.

British India. See *INDIA*.

British Isles, an archipelago off the W shore of the continent of Europe, from which it is separated by the English Channel, the strait of Dover, and the North Sea. The surrounding waters are in general shallow. There is sufficient evidence to show that in comparatively recent (geological) times the islands and islets, which all told number upward of 6000, were part of the continental mass. See *GRAT BRITAIN*, *ENGLAND*, *SCOTLAND*, *WALES*, *ISLANDS*, *KELP*, *ORCADEY*, etc.

British New Guinea, a British possession in the NE part of the island of New Guinea, extending from East Cape in about lon 150° 55' E. to the furthest position on the river Fly on the W about lon 140° 45' E. It also includes the D'Entrecasteaux Islands, and other islands, and has a total area of about 90,540 sq. m. with a population estimated at 200,000 of whom less than 400 are Europeans. It has Dutch New Guinea on the W and German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm-Land) on the N. A large portion of the western section of the region is hardly more than tide-level flat, but seaward the surface becomes ruggedly mountainous, the great Owen Stanley Range forming a ridge or backbone over a linear extent of 250-300 miles or more. Its loftiest summit is Mount Owen Stanley or Victoria, 13,121 feet in height. Other impressive craters are Mount Scabious 12,250 ft., Mount Albert Edward, 12,560 ft., Mount Douglas, 11,795 ft., and Mount Suckling, 11,228 ft. Mount Yulis in the western portion of the range, is a volcanic peak 10,045 ft. high. The only important river is the Fly (with its tributary the Strickland) which has been ascended by boats for upward of 600 m. from its mouth. The tidal influence is carried to a point 150 miles from the sea where the river is still 600 yards in width and 40 feet in depth. Much of the region is still imperfectly known and there are but few settlements of foreigners. Agriculture has been little attempted. The region exports pearl-shell, trepang, copra, and timber and there is some promise for rubber and coffee growth. Gold is worked in some parts. The seat of government is Port Moresby on the southern coast, which is also the headquarters of the London Missionary Society.

British North Borneo, a territory occupying the northern part of Borneo under the jurisdiction (with Labuan and the minor islands of Banguey and Balambangan) of the British North Borneo Company and administered by a governor. Area, 31,100 sq. m. It borders W on the China Sea, NE on the Sea of Mindoro, and E on the Sea of Celebes, and has over 200 miles of coast-line. The surface is mainly jungle, though mountainous in the interior, the main volcanic summit of Mount Kinabalu is 15,090 feet. (See *BORNEO*.) The region has good bays and harbors, but is deficient in rivers. The rainfall at Sandakan is 124 inches. The region produces timber, sugar, rice, tapioca, gum, coffee, pepper, gambier, gutta serena, sweet potatoes, tobacco, etc. exporting also wax, edible birds' nests, coconuts, seed-pearls, trepang, etc. Chief towns Sandakan (or Klopang) on Sandakan Bay E coast. It is accessible to the largest vessels. Pop. 7000 of the possession, 175,000.

British Somaliland (so-maw'-le-land), a protectorate on the N coast of the E horn of Africa, bordering on the

Gulf of Aden. Area, about 68,000 sq. mi. It exports skins and hides, wetrich feathers, cattle, sheep, and game. Chief towns, Berbera, on the coast. Other considerable towns are Zella and Bulhar. Pop. Mohammedan and mainly nomadic, number unknown.

British Sound, Madagascar. See DISCO SAURIN.

British South Africa, or Southern Rhodesia, a territory in South Africa, between the Limpopo River on the S. and the Zambezi on the N., and composed of the two provinces of Matabelland and Mashedanland, with a combined area of 192,000 sq. mi. and a pop. of about 450,000 of whom about 12,000 are Europeans. The minerals include gold in extensive fields, silver, zinc-blende, copper, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead, and coal. A railway from the Cape penetrates to Bulawayo (part of the projected Cape to Cairo railway) with branches to Salisbury and the Victoria Falls and Selousbury is connected by rail with Beira on the coast of Portuguese East Africa. Telegraph and telephone systems are in operation. The region has been developed by the British South Africa Company under the administration of which all Rhodesia is operated. Capital, Salisbury. See RHODESIA.

British South Central Africa, a collective name for the vast territory in south-central Africa which is composed of the divisions known as South Bechuanaland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa (Protectorate).

British Sudan. See SUDAN.

British West Indies. See BARBADOE, BARRADOE, JAMAICA (and TRINIDAD ISLANDS), LEeward ISLANDS, TRINIDAD (and TOBAGO), and WINSTON ISLANDS.

Brito, a seaport of the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, 40 miles S. of Granada. It latterly acquired importance as the selected Pacific terminus of the projected (now abandoned) Nicaragua Canal.

Briton (Brit) Ferry, a seaport of Glamorganshire, Wales, at the mouth of the Neath. Pop. in 1901 9973.

Britt, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail E. of Algona. Pop. in 1900 1540.

Brittany (Fr. *Bretagne* breh-tā) an old province in the NW of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire-Inférieure. Its people are largely Celts, of the Cymric branch and in the first three of the above-mentioned departments generally speak the Armorican (or Breton) language, which resembles the Welsh. The rough and harsh character of the country, the picturesque ruins, the curious ancient monuments (telling of Druidic times), the quaint old towns and, above all, the appearance and speech of the rude but upright and fearless Breton peasantry who cling to their traditions and superstitions, combine to render Brittany one of the most interesting regions in Europe. The Breton fishermen and sailors are noted for their bravery. Among the chief towns of the region are Brest, Rennes, Saint-Malo, and Vannes. Brittany was known to the ancient Romans as *Armorica* (Armorica). At the time of the decline and downfall of the Roman Empire there was an influx of Celtic immigrants from Britain into the region which received the name of Little Britain or Brittany. In the Middle Ages Brittany was generally independent under its counts and dukes. It was for a time an object of contention between England and France. The marriage of the Duchess Anne with Charles VIII. in 1491 made it a part of France. It was allowed to retain extensive liberties. In the Revolution its people rallied to the support of royalty.

Brittann, brit-nōw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 2 miles S. of Zolingen.

Britton, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Britton, Ind. See NEW BRITTON.

Britton, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Cincinnati Northern and the Wabash Rr., 12 miles NE. of Adrian. It has manufactures of wagons and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 345.

Britton, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 7 miles N. of Oklahoma.

Britton, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles N. of Andover. Pop. in 1900 510.

Britton, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Britton Neck, a post-township of Marion co., N. C., on the Great Pee Dee River, 22 miles N. of Marion. Pop. in 1900 1435.

Britton Station, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Britton Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Brittville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Hiwassee River, 26 miles NE. of Chattanooga.

Briva, a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, adjoining Rixdorf. Pop. in 1900 8638.

Brivas. See BAJOURE.

Brive, briv-vā, a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, joins the Loire above Saint-Nazaire. Length 30 miles.

Brive-la-Gaillarde, briv-la-gā-yārd (L. Briva Curvina) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Corrèze, 20 miles SW. of Tulle. It has an active trade in wine, chestnuts, melle and truffles. Pop. in 1901 17,040.

Briviesom, briv-vo-4s-kā, a town of Spain, 20 miles NE. of Burgos. Pop. of the commune, about 3500.

Brivio, briv-vo-4, a town of Italy on the Adda, 22 miles NE. of Milan. Pop. about 1000.

Brivodunum, the ancient name of Bazanc.

Brix, brix, a village of France, département of Manche, 5 miles NW. of Valognes.

Brix, a town of Bohemia. See BAIK.

Brivellum, the ancient name of Banckert.

Bruxen, brux (L. *Braccorum* brā-kā-nū) a town of Tyrol on the southern slope of the Alps, 40 miles SSE. of Innsbruck. It is situated on the Rhenk at an elevation of 1660 feet. It has an interesting cathedral and an old episcopal palace. The town is a health-resort. Previous to 1803 the bishopric of Brisan was one of the states of the German Empire. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5767.

Bruxham, brux-gam, a town of England on the coast of Devon on the NW. side of Torbay opposite Turqnav, 90 miles by rail S. of Exeter. It has numerous boats engaged in fisheries. Pop. in 1901 8992.

Bruxia, the ancient name of Buxaria.

Bruxton, a suburban parliamentary division of London, England in Surrey 3 miles S. by W. of St. Paul's.

Bron (brō) Bay, or *Pasadenas de la Bron*, *Ausán de la Bron* the E. portion of the Gulf of Matanzas, Cuba.

Bronch, britch, *Barroch*, or *Bharoch*, bhā-roch (probably the ancient *Barry*) a town of Unjrat presidency of Bombay, British India, capital of the district of Bronch on the Nerboda, 200 miles by rail N. of Bom bay. It was formerly an important place of commerce and was famous for its woven fabrics. Here is a Brahmanical hospital for sick animals into which even insects are received. Pop. in 1901 42,300.

Bronckhorst, brōndk'horst, a post-borough of Fulton co., N. Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has manufactures of knit underwear, gloves, etc. The banking point in Haverhill. Pop. about 700.

Bronck Ape, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 14 miles from Ambler station.

Bronck Bay, of Scotland, is situated on the NE. side of the island of Lewis.

Bronckby, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ma.

Bronckbrook, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles NNE. of Hartford, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Bronck Cove, a post-village of Litchfield co., Me., 4 miles S. of Waltham, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bronck Cove, a village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, near St. Mary's Bay, 6 miles SW. of Digby.

Bronck Cove, or *Cherry Hill*, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles SW. of Lunenburg.

Bronck Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900 7132.

Bronckford, a mining town of Logan co., Idaho, 14 miles W. of Bellevue.

Bronckford, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Longhorough River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 55 miles SSE. of Pittsburgh (coal is mined here). Pop. about 800.

Bronckford, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., in a fine blue-grass region, 6 miles N. by E. of Saltville. Beds of gypsum abound in the valleys.

Bronckford's, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 3 miles from Hagerstown.

Bronck's, or *Brodh's,* a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles from Carleton Place. It has various mills and manufacturing industries.

Bronckhaven, a small bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 11 miles NW. of Bangor.

Bronckhaven, a watering place of Pembrokeshire, Wales, 5 miles from Haverford-West.

Bronckhill, brōndk'hill, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900 3463.

Broncklands, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 18 miles by rail NE. of Tuscola. Pop. about 500.

Broad Mountain, Pa., is a ridge which extends through Schuylkill co. It is the northern boundary of the Pottsville coal basin, which it separates from the Mahanoy basin. It is about 5 miles wide and has a broad, flat top. Rich mines of anthracite coal have been opened in its sides or at its base. Height, 1795 feet. The western part or extension of this ridge is called Locust Mountain.

Broad Mountain, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., is at New Castle, 7 miles N of Pottsville.

Broad Ripple, a post-town of Marion co., Ind., on the White River, about 9 miles N of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 487.

Broad River, of Georgia, rises in the NE part of the state, runs southeastward, and enters the Savannah River at the N end of Lincoln co.

Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina, and drains parts of Rutherford and Cleveland cos. in that state. Passing into South Carolina it runs in a SSE. direction and unites with the Saluda River at Columbia to form the Congaree River. Length estimated at 220 miles.

Broad River, a post-township of McDowell co., N. C. Pop. in 1900 878.

Broad Run, of Loudoun co., Va., flows northward and enters the Potomac 10 miles SE. of Leesburg.

Broad Run, a small stream in the NE part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier co., flows southeastward, and unites with Cedar Run to form the Occoquan River about 1 mile below Brentsville. It is a valuable mill-stream.

Broadrun, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland (Southern) R. 43 miles W of Alexandria.

Broad Sound, an inlet on the E coast of Australia, in lat. 23° 30' S. Length 30 miles.

Broadstairs, formerly Broadstowe, a town and watering place of England, on the coast, on the E coast of the Isle of Thanet, 3 miles by rail NNE of Ramsgate. Pop. (with St. Peter's) in 1901 8455.

Broadwater, a level district on the E coast of England, in the cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk (mainly the former) back of Yarmouth about the rivers Bure, Yare, and Waveney. It is a labyrinth of lakes (called broads), natural and artificial water ways, and marshes. The excellent sailing afforded by the shallow broads, the quaint little villages, the fish and the wild fowl attract large numbers of pleasure-seekers.

Broadtop, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3003.

Broadtop, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., 32 miles N of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 258.

Broad Top Mountain, Pa., is in the NE. part of Bedford co. and SW. part of Huntingdon co. The Broad Top coal region which covers upward of 80 sq. m. supplies a good coal with about 75 per cent. of fixed carbon.

Broadview, a post-village of Awamunga, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 364 miles W by N of Winnipeg. Pop. about 400.

Broadwater, a county in the central part of Montana. Area 1347 sq. m. It is drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries. Gold, silver and lead are mined. Capital Townsend. Pop. in 1900 2841.

Broadway, a village and resort of Worcester shire, England 3 miles from Evesham.

Broadway, a station of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles N of Boston.

Broadway, a post-village of Warren co., N. J., on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R. 10 miles SNE. of Easton, Pa.

Broadway, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie R. 25 miles NE. of Urbana.

Broadway, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Broadway, a post-town of Rockingham co., Va., on the Southern R. 35 miles NNE. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900 400.

Broadwell, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., 31 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 202.

Broadwell, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky.

Broadwell, a station of Hamilton co., Ohio 13 miles E. by N of Cincinnati.

Brock, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T. Pop. about 75.

Brock, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 9 miles NW of Auburn. Pop. in 1900 543.

Brock, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio, 20 miles WNW of Piqua.

Brock, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Brock, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Brockham, a town of Shetland, in the shire of Breten. Pop. in 1900 4651.

Brocken, *brak hga*, or *Blockenberg*, *blokh'bleas* (from *Bructerus*), a mountain of Prussia, province of Saxony 29 miles WSW of Halberstadt in the Harz Mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3745 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is the scene of the optical phenomenon called the 'Spectre of the Brocken' and with it has been associated the legendary meetings of the witches on St. Walpurgis Night. A railroad was completed to the summit in 1896, and an observatory constructed in 1895. Rainfall on the summit, which is almost devoid of vegetation, 67 inches.

Brockenhorst, a New Forest village of Hampshire, England, 5 miles from Lyntonton.

Brockhagen, brok h'agen, a village of Prussia in Westphalia, 32 miles SW of Minden.

Brockport, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N. Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 17 miles W by N of Rochester. It has manufactures of shoes, canned goods, agricultural implements, pianos, etc. and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900 1398.

Brockport, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. 14 miles SSE. of Ridgway.

Brockton, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Enterprise.

Brockton, formerly North Bridgewater, a city of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles S of Boston. It is almost unrivalled as a boot and shoe manufacturing centre, and also has extensive manufactures of wood and paper boxes, shoe-tacks, rubber goods, sewing machines, pianos, etc. Pop. in 1890 27,204; in 1900 40,663.

Brockton, or Luppincott, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto.

Brockville, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 11 miles NE of Pottsville. A branch railroad leads hence to the Brockville coal-mines.

Brockville, a port and the chief town of Leeds co., Ontario, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence 125 miles NW of Montreal. It is an important station on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Brockville Westport and Sault Ste. Marie R. The town has manufactures of stove edge-tools, machinery, carriages, steam-engines, chemicals, gloves, leather, white-lead, etc. Pop. in 1901, 8640.

Brockway, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 22 miles WNW of Port Huron. Pop. of the township of Brockway in 1900 2325.

Brockway, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. 9 miles NW of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900 1107.

Brockway Center, St. Clair co., Mich. See YALE.

Brockway Mills, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me. 7 miles EW of Dover.

Brockwayville, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 18 miles S of Ridgway. It has glass and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900 1777.

Brocton, a banking post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 35 miles SW of Danville, on two railroads. Pop. in 1900 611.

Brocton, a banking post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., near Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 0 miles EW of Dunkirk. It has a basket-factory and is the centre of the grape-grow ing industry of western New York. Pop. in 1900 900.

Brod, towns of Bohemia. See BOUNNICE BROD and DARRACH BROD.

Brod, brot, a fortified town of Hungary in Slavonia, on the Save opposite Turkish Brod. Pop. in 1901 7310.

Brod, a town of Moravia. See UZASZCZ BARR.

Brod, called also Turkish Brod and Bosnian Brod, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Save, opposite Slavonian Brod and 88 miles ENW of Travnik. Pop. about 1800.

Brodbecks, a post-village of York co., Pa., 14 miles from Green Ridge station. Pop. 400.

Broderick, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal. The bank ing point is Sacramento.

Brodhagen, Perth co., Ontario. See BROADHAGEN.

Brodhead, a post-town of Rockcastle co., Ky. 26 miles by rail SE. of Shelby City. Pop. in 1900 237.

Brodhead, a banking city of Green co., Wis., on the Sugar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles S. of Madison. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, corn-plasters, etc. Pop. in 1900 1684.

Brodhead's Creek, Monroe co., Pa., runs southward, passes by Strudenberg, and enters the Delaware River nearly 1 mile above the Water Gap.

Brodheadville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 22 miles KNW of Barton. Pop. about 500.

Broddick Way, a village of the island of Arran, Scotland, adjoining which is Broddick Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Brod'lon, a post-station of Deane co., Tenn.

Brodman, a post-hamlet of Morhouse parish, La.

Brodman, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., on the Southern R.

Brodny, a frontier town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 55 miles ENE of Lemberg. It has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,360. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Jews, one of whose synagogues is a handsome structure. The town has an old castle.

Broek, bröök, or **Broek-in-Waterland**, bröök-in-ä-tä-land, a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, 6 miles NE of Amsterdam and noted for its extraordinary cleanliness.

Brogdon, a post-hamlet of Sumter co. S.C.

Broglio, brö'lyoh, a town of France, in Eure, 8 miles SW of Bernay. Pop. about 1000.

Brognoville, brö'gö-vil, formerly Union, a post-village of York co., Pa. about 12 miles S. of Columbia.

Broick, brö'ik, a village of Rheinb Prussia, on the Ruhr opposite Mülheim. It has railroad-shops and various manufactures. Near by is a noted castle. Pop. in 1900, 7463.

Broich, a village of Rheinb Prussia, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3181.

Broken Arrow (Coal City post-office) a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala. 25 miles NE of Birmingham. It has coal-mines.

Broken Arrow, a post-village of Walton co. Ga. 7 miles W of Monroe.

Broken Bow, a banking city the capital and principal trading point of Custer co. Neb. In a rich agricultural section on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 80 miles NW of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 1373.

Brok'enburg, a post-hamlet of Spotsylvania co. Va. about 50 miles NNW of Richmond.

Broken Hill, a town and district of New South Wales, Australia, about 600 miles W by N of Sydney. Lat. 31° 58' S. lon. 141° 20' E. It is connected by rail with Melbourne. The district is in the heart of one of the largest pastoral tracts of Australia, and is the principal silver mining centre of the continent. The "Proprietary" mine is one of the largest producers in the world and employs upward of 3000 hands. Pop. of the district, about 24,000.

Broken Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N coast of Papua.

Broken Islands, a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Arakan.

Brokenmetrow, a post-village of Chautauque co., N.Y. on the Erie R. 14 miles W of Jamestown. Pop. about 200.

Brokenstraw, a township of Warren co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Brokenstraw Creek, Pa., runs southwestward in Warren co. and enters the Allegheny River 5 miles W of Warren.

Broknsword, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio, 8 miles N of Bayview.

Bromberg, brom'ber, a town of Prussia, capital of an administrative district in the province of Posen, on the Brda, 60 miles NE of Posen. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, various manufactures, and an active trade especially in timber, much of which is floated down the Bromberg Canal which connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe by uniting the rivers Netze and Brda. Pop. in 1890, 41,399. In 1900, 52,154.

Bromborough, a town of Cheshire, England, on the Mersey 5 miles fromirkenhead. Pop. in 1901, 1901.

Brome, a county of Quebec, bounded on the E. by Lake Memphremagog and on the S. by the state of Vermont. Capital, Knowlton.

Brome, or **Brome Corners**, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles by rail SW of Knowlton. Pop. 200.

Brommere, a post-village of Brome co. Quebec, 5 miles S of Waterloo.

Bromley, brom'lee, a town of England co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles SE. of the centre of London. It has a large church, containing the monuments of several bishops of Rochester the place having long been the episcopal residence. Pop. in 1901, 27,254.

Bromley, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala., 10 miles ENE of Mobile.

Bromley, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 12 miles (direct) NW of Marshalltown. Pop. about 150.

Bromley, a post-town of Owen co. Ky. 5 miles N by W of Owenton. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Brompton, a district of London co. of Middlesex, 1 mile WSW of Hyde Park Corner. It contains the South Kensington Museum. Pop. in 1901, 48,636.

Brompton, a suburb of Chatham, England.

Brompton, a post-hamlet of St. Charles, Ala.

Brompton Falls, or **St. Francis Falls**, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec, on the river St. Francis, 5 miles by rail NW of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 500.

Brönnebro, brö'n'ed broo, a hamlet of Sweden, 20 miles SW of Kalmar near the mouth of the Bröme. It is noted for the treaty concluded there in 1645 between Denmark and Sweden.

Bromegrove, a town of England co. of Worcester, 12 miles SSW of Birmingham. It has manufactures of nails, buttons, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5418. See **North Bromegrove**.

Bromwich, England. See **West Bromwich**.

Bromyard, a town of England co. and 13 miles NE. of Hereford, near the Frome. Pop. in 1901, 1668.

Bromough, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 16 miles SW of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Bromolo, bron do-lo, a fortified list of Italy, near the S extremity of the island of the Lido, 3 miles E. of Chioggia, at the mouth of the Brenta.

Broni, brö'nee, a town of Italy in the province of Pavia, 18 miles ENE of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. in 1901, 4332 (commune, 6642).

Broonday, bron-on-lee, a town of Russia, government and 23 miles SE of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. in 1890, 3837.

Broomson, a post-village, capital of Levy co. Fla. on a beautiful lake and on the Florida Central and Peninsular R. 24 miles SW of Gainesville, its banking point. Phosphate is manufactured here. Pop. in 1900, about 800.

Broomson, a town of Randolph co. Ind. in Nettie Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Broomson, a banking city of Bourbon co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 22 miles W of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Broomson, a banking post-village of Branch co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 48 miles SE. of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of lumber, saw staves, headings, Portland cement, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1170.

Broomson's Station, S.C. See **Barnson**.

Bronston, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. 7 miles SW of Somerset, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bronze, bron'tä, a town of Sicily 23 miles NNW of Catania, at the W foot of Mount Etna. Pop. in 1901, 20,366.

Bronze, a post-village of Coko co. Tex. Pop. about 200.

Bronze, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, 26 miles by rail SW of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

Bronwood, a post-town of Terrell co. Ga. is a fine fruit- and stock raising section 27 miles by rail E. of Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Bronx, the most easterly borough of the city of New York bounded by the Harlem, Hudson, and East rivers and by Westchester co. It lies in part along the Bronx River.

Bronx River, a picturesque little stream which rises in Westchester co. N.Y. runs southward, and enters the East River. It forms part of the boundary between Westchester and New York co.

Brouxville, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 14½ miles NNE. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Brook, a banking post-town of Newton co. Ind. 90 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It is on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Brook, a post-hamlet of Lexington co. S.C.

Brookbury, a post-village of Crompton co., Quebec, 26 miles NE of Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Brookdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J. about 5 miles from Paterson.

Brookdale, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 3 miles from North Stockholm.

Brookdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. 11 miles S. of Binghamton N.Y.

Brooke, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 97 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. Beds of coal are found in it. Capital, Wallaceburg. Pop. in 1890, 5460. In 1900, 7219.

Brooke, a post-hamlet of Stafford co. Va., 9 miles N of Fredericksburg.

Brooker, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa.

Brookerville, a post-town of Montgomery co. Md. in O'ne district 27 miles WSW of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Brookfield, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. In Brookfield township (town), on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles N by W of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1046.

Brookfield, a post-village of Barren co., Ga., 30 miles E by S of Albany.

Brookfield, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 15 miles SE. of Indianapolis.

Brookfield, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township (town) on the Boston and Albany R., 23 miles W by S of Worcester. It has manufacturing of shoes, flour etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3062.

Brookfield, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., 23 miles SSW of Lansing.

Brookfield, a post-township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 693.

Brookfield, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., on Yellow Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 104 miles W of Hannibal. It contains iron-works and the machine-shops of the railroad, and is an active shipping point for grain and livestock. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890 4547, in 1900 5484.

Brookfield, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N. H. about 35 miles NE of Concord. Pop. in 1900 264.

Brookfield, formerly Clarkville, a banking post-village of Madison co., N. Y. in Brookfield township (town) about 22 miles S. by W of Utica. Pop. in 1900 489; of the town, 2726.

Brookfield, a post-township of Trumbull co., Ohio, in Brookfield township. It contains extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 1781.

Brookfield, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 36 miles SW of Corning, N. Y. Pop. in 1900 862.

Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Brookfield township (town) about 16 miles E of Montpelier. The town contains a village named East Brookfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 994.

Brookfield, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Wash. on the Columbia River near its mouth about 5 miles W of Shanawaka.

Brookfield, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Brookfield township (town) on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 2174.

Brookfield, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 43 miles by rail N of Halifax. Pop. 154.

Brookfield, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 27 miles from Liverpool.

Brookfield Center, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Brookfield township (town).

Brookfield Center, Mich. See Brookville.

Brookhaven, a banking post-town capital of Leno co., N. H. on the Illinois Central R. 55 miles S by W of Jackson. It has extensive cotton and lumber interests. Whitworth Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900 2678.

Brookhaven, a township (town) of Suffolk co., N. Y. is bounded on the N by Long Island Sound and on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains the village of Patchogue. Pop. in 1900 14,592.

Brookhaven, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. in Brookhaven township (town), about 44 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. about 130.

Brookhaven, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Brookings, a county of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 817 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Sioux River and contains a number of small lakes. Capital, Brookings. Pop. in 1890 10,132 in 1900 12,561.

Brookings, a banking city capital of Brookings co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 60 miles N of Sioux Falls. It is the seat of an agricultural college. It has manufacturing of gloves, flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 2346.

Brookland, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark. about 12 miles by rail NE. of Jonesboro, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Brookland, a post-station of Washington D. C.

Brookland, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa.

Brookland, a town of Lexington co., S. C., is Coopers township. Pop. in 1900 1039.

Brooklandville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 10 miles NNW of Baltimore.

Brooklet, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro.

Brookline, a post-village and sea-side resort of Hancock co., Ma. in Brookline township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean about 44 miles E. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 936.

Brookline, a hamlet of Macomb co., Mich. 7 miles SE. of Romeo. The name of its post-office is Davis.

Brookline, a post-village of Raleigh co., W. Va. Its banking point is Hinton.

Brookline, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles by rail from Whitney.

Brookline, brook'line, a banking post-township (town) and village of Norfolk co., Mass. is about 3 miles SW of

Boston, and is bounded on the NE. by the estuary of the Charles River. It is on the Boston and Albany R. and connected with Boston by electric tramway. There are numerous elegant villas and country-seas, surrounded by beautiful gardens, parks, and shrubberies. Its chief industry is the manufacture of electrical appliances. Near by is the Chestnut Hill reservoir. Pop. in 1890 12,103; in 1900 16,336.

Brookline, brook'line, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Hillsboro co., N. H., about 10 miles SW of Nashua. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Brookline, a township (town) of Windham co., Vt. 5 miles W of Putney. Pop. in 1900 171.

Brookline Station, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 9 miles SW of Springfield.

Brooklyn, brook'lin, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala. on the Sapaiga River 199 miles ENE of Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Brooklyn, a former post-village of Alameda co., Cal. now forming part of Oakland. It is sometimes called East Oakland.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village and township (town) of Wiedham co., Conn. about 42 miles E of Hartford and 2 miles W of the Quinebaug River. It has various manufacturing. Pop. of the town in 1900 2358.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. 29 miles NW of Palatka.

Brooklyn, a village of Macon co., Ill. on the Ohio River almost opposite Paducah Ky. and on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles SE of Metropolis, its banking point. The name of its post-office is Pelorus.

Brooklyn, a village of St. Clair co., Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Wabash R. 1 mile N of East St. Louis, Ill. Pop. in 1900 1019.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill. 12 miles NW of Rushville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1173.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind. on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 26 miles SSW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 850.

Brooklyn, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 70 miles E. by N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 1188.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. on the Patuxent River and on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. opposite Baltimore, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains lumber and planing mills, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Baltimore.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 15 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 484.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Perry co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. 4 miles (direct) N of St. Stephens.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 27 miles W of Princeton.

Brooklyn, a borough of Sussex co., N. J. at the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, 1 mile N of Port Morris. Pop. in 1900 75.

Brooklyn, a former city of Kings co., N. Y. since Jan 1 1898 a borough of the city of New York, situated at the W end of Long Island. Lat. of the navy yard, 40° 41' 30" N; lon 73° 59' 20" W. The borough is coextensive with Kings county. A strait called the East River in its narrowest part about a half mile in width and connecting Long Island Sound with the upper New York Bay separates Brooklyn from Manhattan Island while the navigable Newtown Creek separates it from Long Island City (now a part of Queens borough of the city of New York) on the N and NE. The northern part of Brooklyn consists of the former city of Williamsburg and the town of Greenpoint. In the west central part of the city is a debouchment of the East River known as Wallabout Bay on the E. and E. shores of which is located the United States navy yard. Brooklyn covers an area of about 65 sq. m. the most distinctive topographic feature of which is constituted by the Brooklyn or Columbia Heights, which rises abruptly above the shore of the East River to an elevation of 70-100 feet, and on which are located many of the most elegant mansions, residences, and club-houses (Hamilton Jefferson Brooklyn) of the city. The most fashionable streets of the Heights are Clinton, Remsen, Montague and Pierrepont. The principal business street of Brooklyn is Fulton Street, which terminates near the great Brooklyn Bridge, which unites the borough with the lower part of New York city proper. Near the extreme southern end of the city situated upon a high ridge and overlooking Gowanus Bay, New York Bay and New York city with views of Jersey City and Staten Island, is the famed Greenwood Cemetery,

covering 475 acres; while on the same ridge is situated Prospect Park, covering 520 acres, which with the magnificent boulevard connected with it (forming a continuous drive to the beach at Coney Island) and the handsome streets adjoining, forms the most attractive portion of the borough. Washington or Fort Green Park, in the older section of Brooklyn, is a charming pleasure-ground. In the district of East New York is Ridgewood Reservoir from which Brooklyn receives its main supply of water.

Numerous lines of steam ferry boats connect the various sections of Brooklyn with New York proper and other lines connect it with Jersey City. The East River Suspension Bridge, commonly known as the Brooklyn Bridge, was opened May 24 1883, and gives accommodation to railway traffic as well as foot-passage and carriages. It has a total length of 5987 feet, with a central span of 1595 feet and a breadth of 85 feet. The height above the water is 155 feet. The total cost of construction involved in a period of 13 years (1870-83) was about \$15,000,000. Another suspension bridge to unite New York with Brooklyn, about 1 mile to the N.E. of the Brooklyn Bridge, was begun in 1897 and opened in 1904. Its dimensions are much larger than those of the older bridge, there being accommodations for 6 railway tracks, in addition to the carriage-ways and walks. A third bridge between these two is now (1905) in course of construction, and the East River is being tunneled at a great depth. Brooklyn is the terminus of branches of the main Long Island railway system, connecting it with Greenport and Sag Harbor and all the principal points on Long Island. The system of street and suburban railways including several lines of elevated roads, is very extensive. Freight-cars are also brought to the Brooklyn docks and warehouses by boats and steam-tugs, great numbers of which are employed in this business.

The Atlantic Dock on Bitternilk Channel, opposite Governors' Island and 1 mile S of Fulton Ferry and the Erie and Brooklyn Basins, all in South Brooklyn, are among the most extensive works of the kind in the United States, and are lined with immense storehouses for grain and other freight. The Atlantic Dock or Basin, erected by a company incorporated in 1846, embraces within its piers 40.85 acres. The Erie and Brooklyn Basins have areas respectively of 60 and 40 acres. The United States navy yard occupies about 45 acres of ground. It is the chief naval station of the United States, and employs over 2000 men. Associated with it are two dry-docks having lengths of 465 feet and 707 feet respectively. Near the navy yard is the huge Wallabout Market, erected of brick in the Dutch style. The manufacturing interests of Brooklyn are large and varied. The refining of sugar and petroleum, the milling of coffee and spices, ship building, meat-packing and the storage of freight are great industries. There are numerous large chemical works, and factories for making glass, clothing caps, carpets, cordage, paints, lined oil, cloth, pharmaceutical preparations, metallic wares, tobacco, cigars, castings, steam-boilers, hats, wire, lace, buttons, paper and felt goods.

Among the public buildings and institutions are the court-house, the old city hall, the new borough hall, Academy of Music, with a seating capacity of 2400. Academy of Design Brooklyn Library (containing 160,000 volumes) Pratt Library and Institute (one of the best-equipped technical institutions of the country attended by upward of 2000 students) Long Island Historical Society (with a library of 70,000 volumes) Pecker Collegiate Institute (female) Polytechnic Institute, and the Brooklyn Institute. The last-named, with a building about 425 feet square, occupies a site in Prospect Park and contains 25 departments devoted to the study of the arts and sciences. The charitable institutions are very numerous. Brooklyn has upward of 450 ecclesiastical edifices and has frequently been designated the City of Churches. Its most famous churches and one that is perhaps best known throughout the whole United States, is Plymouth Church.

On Aug. 27 1776, the battle of Long Island, as dimensions to the American forces, was fought upon ground now within the limits of Prospect Park and at Wallabout Bay during the Revolutionary War were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill-treatment. The King's Highway the road by which the British marched from Gravesend Bay near the suburban town of Bensonhurst, is now a favorite driveway.

Brooklyn was incorporated in the year 1446 by the authorities of New Amsterdam and named Brookelen from a town of the same name in the Netherlands. It was incorporated as a village in 1818, and as a city with the same area, 6 miles long and 4 miles wide, in 1834. In 1853 Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick were united under one government. In 1896 the city was made co-extensive

with Kings county, and in Jan., 1898, united with the city of New York to constitute the borough of Brooklyn. The number of its inhabitants in 1810 was 4693; in 1820, 1175; in 1830, 15,395; in 1840 26,123; in 1850, 50,558; in 1860 266,661; in 1870, 398,698; in 1880, 564,663; in 1890, 600,343; in 1900 1,164,582.

Brooklyn, Cuyahoga co., Ohio. See **SOUTH BROOKLYN**. **Brooklyn**, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. in Brooklyn township, about 28 miles N by W of Scranton and 2 miles W of the Lackawanna R. Pop. of the township in 1900 684 of the village, about 300.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. Va. 10 miles E of Danville.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Hancock co. W Va. on the Ohio River opposite Yellow Creek, Ohio.

Brooklyn, a town of Wetzel co. W Va. in Magnolia district. Pop. in 1900 639.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Green co. Wis. in Brooklyn township (town), on the Chicago and North western R. 15 miles S of Madison. Pop. in 1900 about 650; of the town 1188.

Brooklyn, a village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Middleton.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Newport station.

Brooklyn, or **Merrill Cove**, a post village of Queens co. Nova Scotia, on the E side of Liverpool harbor 2½ miles from Liverpool. Pop. about 600.

Brooklyn, or **Musgrave Harbor**, a village on the W side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland, 10 miles from Indian Arm. It has a good harbor.

Brooklyn Center, a post-hamlet of Hennepin co. Minn. about 10 miles N of Minneapolis.

Brooklyn Village, a former village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio a suburb of Cleveland to which it was annexed in 1894.

Brookneal, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. on the Staunton River about 36 miles S by E of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Brookpark, a post-village of Pine co. Minn. Pop. about 75.

Brookport, Mamac co. Ill. See **BROOKLYN**.

Brooks, a county in the S part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 463 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Withlacoochee and Little Rivers and is intersected by the Oconee River. Capital Quitman. Pop. in 1860, 11,727; in 1890 13,979; in 1900 18,006.

Brooks, a banking post-village of Adams co. Iowa, on the Neosho River and on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 4 miles WNW of Corns.

Brooks, a post-village of Bullitt co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 14 miles (direct) SSE of Louisville.

Brooks, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Brooks township (town) on the Maine Central R. 12 miles NNW of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900 869.

Brooks, a post-village of Marion co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles N of Salem.

Brooksbury, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ind. on the Ohio River 7 miles above Madison. Pop. in 1900 149.

Brooksgrove, a post-hamlet of Livingston co. N.Y. about 44 miles SSW of Rochester.

Brookskira, a post-village of Waller co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 26 miles (direct) W by N of Houston, no banking point. Pop. about 300.

Brookside, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala. Pop. in 1900 555.

Brookside, a coal-mining town of Fremont co. Colo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 4 miles SE of Canon City. Pop. about 500.

Brookside, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 4½ miles W of Morristown.

Brookside, a village of Belmont co. Ohio in Pease township. Pop. in 1900 249.

Brookside, a village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 2 miles W of Tower City. Anthracite coal is mined and shipped here.

Brookside, a post-village of Oconee co. Wis. near Green Bay 4 miles from Pennington.

Brooks Island, Pacific Ocean. See **MIDWAY ISLAND**.

Brooks Station, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 12 miles W of Griffin.

Brooks Station, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. Its banking point is Worcester.

Brookston, a banking post-town of White co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 13 miles N of Lafayette. It has a cannery. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Brookston, a post-hamlet of Vance co., N.C., 4 miles E of Henderson station.

Brookston, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. It has large lumber and tanning industries. Pop. 150.

Brookston, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex., 6 miles by rail W of Paris. Pop. in 1906, 225.

Brooksville, a post-village of Mount co., Ala., 13 miles N of Blountsville.

Brooksville, a post-town capital of Hernando co. Fla., on the Florida Southern R., 50 miles N of Tampa and about 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Brooksville, Ga. See BROOKS STATION.

Brooksville, Ky. See BROOKSVILLE.

Brooksville, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula in Penobscot Bay, about 33 miles S of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 1171.

Brooksville, a village of Calhoun co. W Va., on the Little Kanawha River 25 miles S of Harbottle.

Brookton, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Brookton, a post-village of Tompkins co. N Y 6 miles by rail NW of Ithaca. Pop. about 394.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Clear Creek co. Colo. 6 miles SE of Idaho Springs.

Brookville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. Pop. about 160.

Brook Valley, a post-village of Morris co. N.J., 5½ miles N of Doonon.

Brookview, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md.

Brookview, a post-village of Remondet co. N Y. Its banking point is Castleton.

Brook Village, a post-village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Mabou.

Brookville, a post-village of Ogle co. Ill. miles from Polo. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Brookville, a banking post-town capital of Franklin co. Ind. on the Whitewater River at the confluence of its E. and W. branches and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 41 miles NW of Cincinnati. It has paper mills, machine-shops, furniture-factories, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2074.

Brookville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Iowa, 8 miles from Fairfield.

Brookville, a city of Falmes co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 133 miles W by r. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Brookville, or **Brooksville**, a banking post-town capital of Bracken co. Ky. 46 miles SW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Brookville, Montgomery co. Md. See BROOKSVILLE.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co. Mass. 18 miles S. of Boston.

Brookville, a banking post-village of Noxubee co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 9 miles N of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Brookville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles WNW of Dayton. It has tobacco warehouses and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 802.

Brookville, a banking post-borough capital of Jefferson co. Pa. on Red Bank Creek and on the Allegheny Valley R. 42 miles SE of Oil City. It has foundries, grist, planing, and shingle-mills, glass and tile-works, etc. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2412.

Brookville, a post-village of Et. Croix co. Wis. on the Kaa Galle River 27 miles E by r. of Hudson.

Brookville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, co. Minas Nova 15 miles from Parrsborough.

Brookwood, a post-town of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. in a coal-mining region 43 miles WSW of Birmingham. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 1660.

Broomall, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. 3 miles SW of Bryn Mawr.

Broom Center, a post-village of Schoharie co. N Y. 11 miles NE of Moravia.

Broomie, a county in the S part of New York bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 699 sq m. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River and is partly drained by the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers and the main branch of the Delaware River. Capital Binghamton. Pop. in 1890, 63,973. In 1900, 69,149.

Broomfield, a post-village of Marion co. W Va. Pop. about 160.

Broom Loch, an inlet of the sea in the NW of Scotland indenting the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Little Loch Broom has a little to the south.

Broomtown, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. 18 miles NE of Crozier.

Brooms, brôw, a town of France, département of Côte-d'Or, 16 miles SW of Dijon. Pop. 1900 (commune, 6000).

Brooms, brôw, the German name of Broomville.

Broomen, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., 104 miles WNW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Brouques, brô-kê, a village of France, département of Aveyron 23 miles S. of Rodez.

Broua, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, after a SE course through several lakes enters the Moray Firth at the village of Broua, 4 miles NE of Golspie.

Brouceley, brô-wê, a town of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 13 miles SE of Shrewsbury. The inhabitants are engaged in coal and iron mines in foundries, in potteries, and in making tobacco-pipes, for which the place is noted. Pop. in 1901, 4789.

Broun, brôw, a small river of King's co. Ireland, tributary to the Shannon.

Brouville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va., 20 miles W of Danville.

Brother's Valley, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1031.

Brathertown, a post-township (town) and village of Calumet co. Wis. 16 miles NE of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 1555 of the village, 108.

Brotterode, brôt-têr-ô-dê, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 7 miles N of Schmalkalden. Pop. about 3600.

Brotton, a town of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles NE. of Gouthwaite.

Brötzingen, brôt-sing-en, a town of Baden, 2 miles W of Pforzheim. Pop. in 1900, 6277.

Bron, brôn, a town of France in Eure-et-Loir on the Orléans 23 miles SW of Chartres. Pop. about 2500.

Bronage, brôn-âsh, a small seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure 10 miles ESW of Rochefort. It is the birthplace of Champlain.

Brough, brôf, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ miles SSE of Appleby. Pop. about 600.

Brougham, brôw, a parish on the northern borders of Westmoreland, England, near Penrith (Cumberland). Here are the ruins of Brougham Castle and the seat of Lord Brougham.

Brougham, brôw, or **Bontley's Corners**, a post village of Ontario co., Ontario, 12 miles from Whitby. Pop. about 450.

Broughshane, brôh-shân, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim 2½ miles ENE of Ballymena. Pop. about 700.

Broughton, a town of Lincolnshire, England, 3 miles from Brigg. Pop. in 1901, 1300.

Broughton, a suburb of Salford, England.

Broughton, brôt-ôn, a village of Scotland co. of Peebles, in the Tweed, 9 miles SW of Peebles.

Broughton, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles S of McLeansboro. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Broughton, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, 40 miles by rail E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Broughton, or **St. Pierre de Broughton**, a post-village of Doune co., Quebec, 54 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

Broughton-in-Faroes, a town of England, co. of Lancaster on the Deddon 39 miles NW of Lancaster. Pop. about 1000.

Broughton Island, one of the sea-islands of Molokai co. Ga.

Broughty (brôw-tô) Ferry, a town of Scotland, co. of Forfar on the Firth of Tay opposite Ferryport-on-Craig, to which a steam railway ferry plies. It is greatly resorted to as a bathing place by the inhabitants of Dundee, which is 3 miles distant. Broughty Castle, on its SE side, is an ancient fortress. Pop. in 1900, 10,482.

Brouss, or **Brousses**. See Brouva.

Broussard, a post-town of Lafayette parish La. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Brouwershaven, brôw-wêr-hâ-vên, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the NW coast of the island of Schouwen, near the sea. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Brower, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., at Dinwiddie.

Browers Mill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N C., 17 miles E. of Ashboro.

Browerville, a banking post-village of Todd co. Minn. 5 miles by rail N of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Brown, a county in the W part of Illinois, has an area of 346 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River and on the NE. by the La Moine River. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1890, 11,951; in 1900, 11,550.

Brown, a county in the south-central part of Indiana, has an area of 317 sq m. It is drained by Bean Blossom and Salt Creek. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890, 16,205; in 1900, 17,737.

Brown, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 56 sq m. It is drained by the Delaware and Wolf

Rivers and Walnut Creek. Capital, Haverthwaite. Pop. in 1900 29,519. In 1900 22,369.

Brown, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Big Cottonwood River. Capital, New Ulm. Pop. in 1890, 16,817; in 1900 19,787.

Brown, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 1233 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Nebraska River and is intersected in the E. by the Calamus River. Capital, Ainsworth. Pop. in 1900, 2470.

Brown, a county in the SW part of Ohio, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and is drained by the East Fork of Little Miami River and by White Oak Creek. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 25,099; in 1900 28,337.

Brown, a county in the NE part of South Dakota. Area, 1745 sq. m. It is drained by the Dakota (or James) River and its tributaries and contains Sand Lake. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. in 1890 16,855; in 1900 15,280.

Brown, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 911 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Colorado River and is traversed by the Pecos River. A range called the Comanche Mountains extends along the NE border. Capital, Brownwood. Pop. in 1890, 11,359; in 1900 16,010.

Brown, a county in the NE part of Wisconsin has an area of 518 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River and also drained by the Duck and Spoon Rivers. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Green Bay. Pop. in 1890 39,184; in 1900 42,350.

Brown, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va. Pop. about 100.

Brown City, a banking post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. 37 miles NW of Port Huron. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 643.

Brownsdeer, a post-station of Milwaukee co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 14 miles N of Milwaukee.

Brownell, a post-village of Ness co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 15 miles (direct) NE of Ness City.

Brownfield, a post-village of Pope co. Ill.

Brownfield, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. on the Seacoast River in Brownfield township (town), and on the Maine Central R. 43 miles NW of Portland. It has many features of lumber wooden-ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1010.

Brownfield, a coke and coal village of Fayette co. Pa. 3 miles by rail S of Uniontown. Pop. about 340.

Brownhelm, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 24 miles E. of Sandusky.

Brownhelm Station, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio. See also BROWNHELM.

Brownhill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. about 15 miles NNE of Meadville.

Brownhills, a mining town of Staffordshire, England 5 miles N of Walsall. Pop. in 1901 15,263.

Browning, a post-town of Schuyler co. Ill. on the Illinois River and on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 9 miles N of Beardstown. Pop. in 1900 455.

Browning, a banking post-town of Linn co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 12 miles N of Linnea. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 728.

Browningville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md. 18 miles (direct) N of Rockville.

Brownington, a post-village of Henry co., Mo. 16 miles by rail N of Osceola. Pop. in 1900 497.

Brownington, a post-village and township (town) of Orleans co. Vt., 7 miles NE of Ironsberg. Pop. about 750.

Brownrice, a post-hamlet of Cherry co., Neb., 45 miles S of Valentine.

Brown Mills, a post-village and summer-resort of Burlington co. N. J., 13 miles E. of Mount Holly and 39 miles by rail E. of Camden. Pop. about 300.

Brown, Mount, in British Columbia, near the headwaters of the Athabasca River, is about lat. 52° 35' N and lon. 116° 22' W. It was at one time thought to be upward of 15,000 feet in height, but seemingly it is less than 10,000 feet.

Browns, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Southern R. 21 miles W of Selma.

Browns, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Alton. Pop. in 1900 431.

Browns, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa. 4 miles E of Sedan station.

Brownsboro, brown's-bur-ro, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern R. 10 miles NE of Huntsville.

Brownsboro, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 16 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Brownsboro, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Oregon, 100 miles SSE of Roseburg.

Brownsboro, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 4 miles SE of Limestone station.

Brownsboro, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Pop. about 90.

Brownsburg, a banking post-town of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 14 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 870.

Brownsburg, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River 13 miles above Trenton.

Brownsburg, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 24 miles SW of Staunton. Pop. about 200.

Brownsburg, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, 4 miles from Lechate.

Brown's Creek, N C enters the Lachlan River about 18 miles NE of Wadumboro.

Browns Creek, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., about 9 miles E. by R. of Booneville.

Browns Crossing, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co. Ga. 6 miles by rail W of Milledgeville.

Browns Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Ky., 4 miles NW of Albany.

Brownsdale, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles NE of Austin, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 201.

Brownsdale, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. 5 miles SW of Soler.

Brownsdale (or Branksea) Island, in England, co. of Dorset, 14 miles E. of Poole at the E. end of Poole Harbor.

Browns Mill, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio, 5 miles W by N of Marietta.

Brown's Mills, Burlington co. N. J. See BROWN MILLS.

Browns Station, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Mo. 10 miles N of Columbia. It has a coal mine.

Browns Station, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Ulster and Delaware R. 11 miles W of Kingston.

Browns Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co. Va., about 5 miles SE of Heathsville.

Browns Summit, a post-hamlet of Guilford co. N. C. is a station on the Southern R. 12 miles N of Greensboro.

Browns town, a post-village of Searcy co. Ark. 25 miles N of Texarkana, its banking point. Pop. about 120.

Browns town, a post-village of Fayette co. Ill. on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. 76 miles SE. of St. Louis.

Browns town, a banking post-town capital of Jackson co. Ind. 1 mile SE. of the East Fork of the White River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 68 miles N of New Albany. It has cooperages and manufacture of brock, tins, and paper. Pop. in 1900 1685.

Browns town, a hamlet of Brown co., Ohio 20 miles SW of Hillsboro. Pop. about 30.

Browns town, Kanawha co. W. Va. See MARYSVILLE.

Browns Valley, a mining post-village of Yuba co. Cal. 12 miles NE of Marysville. Pop. about 200.

Browns Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind. 41 miles by rail NE of Terre Haute.

Browns Valley, a banking village of Traverse co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 67 miles W of Morris. Pop. in 1900 121.

Brownsville, a locality in Lonoka co., Ark. 37 miles E of Little Rock. Here an engagement took place Aug. 25, 1863, between the Confederate and Union forces.

Brownsville, a mining post-village of Yuba co. Cal. 25 miles NE of Marysville. Pop. about 200.

Brownsville, a silver mining camp of Clear Creek co., Colo. 10 miles S of Georgetown. Altitude about 10,000 feet.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga. 15 miles SW of Marietta.

Brownsville, a post-village of White co. Ill. 5 miles SW of Carmi.

Brownsville, a post-village of Union co. Ind., on the east branch of the Whitewater River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 63 miles NW of Hamilton Ohio.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation. IT.

Brownsville, a village of Mitchell co. Iowa, on the Little Cedar River 10 miles NE of Osage. Pop. about 200.

Brownsville, a post-village of Chautauque co. Kan., 10 miles NE of Sedan and 4 miles S by E of Hale station, on the Missouri Pacific R.

Brownsville, a banking post-town capital of Edmond co. Ky. on the Green River 12 miles from the Mammoth Cave and about 20 miles NE of Bowling Green. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Md., on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. 19 miles E. of Hagerstown.

Brownsville, a post-village of Cam co., Mich., 165 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. about 100.

Brownsville, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 453.

Brownsville, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., 20 miles NW of Jackson.

Brownsville, Saline co., Mo. See **SWART SPRINGS**.

Brownsville, Neb. See **BROWNVILLE**.

Brownsville, Sullivan co., N. Y. See **WATERBURY**.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N. C., 14 miles N. of Oxford.

Brownsville, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 42 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 400.

Brownsville, a banking city of Linn co., Oregon, on the Calapooya River and on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles SE. of Albany. It has woolen, gilet and saw mills, and manufactures of such, etc. Pop. in 1900 498.

Brownsville, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Monongahela River 30 miles (direct) S. of Pittsburgh and about 18 miles W. of Connellsville. A fine bridge across the river connects it with West Brownsville. It has manufactures of glass, flour, lumber, and alcohol liquors. Coal is mined in this borough. Pop. in 1900 1542.

Brownsville, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 291.

Brownsville, a post-township of Marlboro co., S. C., on the Pedee River about 90 miles ENE. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 2317.

Brownsville, a banking city capital of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 37 miles NE. of Memphis. It is an important shipping point for cotton, and manufactures chemicals, floor spoked etc. The Brownsville and Wesleyan Female colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900 2645.

Brownsville, a port of entry city and capital of Cameroo co., Tex., on the north bank of the Rio Grande, about 35 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico and opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. It is on the Rio Grande R. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from trade and the steamboat navigation on the river. It contains a custom house, convent, Roman Catholic cathedral, an ice-plant, etc., and is the seat of a Catholic vicar-apostolic. Here was the site of Fort Brown which the Mexicans attacked with success in May 1846. Pop. in 1890, 6134. In 1900 6305.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 30 miles ESE. of Rutland.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., 15 miles by rail N. of Janesville.

Brownsville, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 12 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. about 250.

Browns Wells, a watering place of Copiah co., Miss., 5 miles from Martinsville.

Brownston, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900 454.

Browntown, a post-village of Warren co., Va., about 12 miles E. by W. of Front Royal. Pop. about 404.

Browntown, a post-village of Greene co., Wis., 9 miles by rail W. of Monroe. Pop. in 1900 246.

Brown Valley, Traverse co., Minn. See **BROWN VALLEY**.

Brownville, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 8 miles NE. of Osgo.

Brownville, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Brownville township (town) on the Pleasant River 42 miles N. by W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 1670.

Brownville, or **Brownsville**, a city of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 23 miles ESE. of Nebraska City. Brownville is one of the oldest towns in Nebraska. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. in 1900 718.

Brownville, or **Brownsville**, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., is a township (town) of the same name on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles NW of Watertown. Its banking point. It has iron-foundries, paper- and wood-pulp mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 767; of the town 3808.

Brown Willy, a summit of the Cornish Heights, in Cornwall England. Elevation, about 1870 feet.

Brownwood, a post village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the Southern Missouri and Arkansas R., 20 miles (direct) SW of Cape Girardeau.

Brownwood, a banking city the capital of Brown co., Tex., is beautifully situated 149 miles SW of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of grain-products, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton,

wool, and peach-nuts. Pop. in 1880 725, in 1890 2146; in 1900 3945. Howard Payne and Daniel Baker Colleges are located here.

Broxburn, a mining town (with paraffin-oil works) of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 13 miles W. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 6000.

Broxton, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga., 8 miles NNW of Douglas, its banking point. Pop. about 800.

Broyles, broils, a post-village of Anderson co., S. C., 13 miles (direct) WNW of Anderson. Pop. in 1900 35.

Browas, broths, a town of Spain 24 miles NW of Cáceres. It has an old castle. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Bronzi, brot/see, a town of Italy 8 miles W. of Florence on the Arno. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 11 600).

Bru'ar, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Garry 2 miles WSW of Blair-Athol. It has beautiful falls.

Broyy, bréi, a village of France, department of Nord, 2 miles from Valenciennes. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Brumay, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of Arras. Pop. in 1901 14,740.

Brubaker, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bruce, a post-village of Monticello co., Ill., on the Wash R., 4 miles S. by E. of Sullivan. Pop. about 125.

Bruce, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. Pop. about 150.

Bruce, a post-village of Brookings co., S. Dak., 12 miles (direct) NW of Brookings. Pop. about 100.

Bruce, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 36 miles E. of Barron. Pop. in 1900 about 300.

Bruce, a county in the NW part of Ontario on Lake Huron. It is drained by the Saugeen River and traversed by two railways. Capital Walkerton.

Bruce Crosslag, a post-hamlet of Ontonagon co., Mich., 15 miles E. by S. of Lake Gogebino.

Brucefield, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles from Sanfirth. Pop. about 250.

Bruce Lake, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 5 miles E. of Winamac.

Bruce Mines, a post-village and outport of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Huron opposite the island of St. Joseph 45 miles SE. of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 350.

Bruce, Mount, in Western Australia, in about lat. 22° 40' S. lon. 117° 15' E. Altitude, 4900 feet.

Bruceville Mills, a post-town of Preston co., W. Va., about 20 miles E. of Morgantown. Pop. 50.

Bruceville, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 9 miles ENE. of Winchester. Pop. 300.

Bruceville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NE. of Vincennes.

Bruceville, a village of Carroll co., Md., 5 miles SW of Taneytown. Here the Big Pipe Creek is spanned by a fine iron bridge. The village has manufactures of fertilizers.

Bruceville, Union co., N. Y. See **IRON FALLS**.

Bruceville, a post-town of McLennan co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 15 miles S. by W. of Waco. Pop. 300.

Bruck, brüsa, a rural district belonging to the town of Recklinghausen, in Westphalia, Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 17,642.

Brucksal, brük'sal, a town of Baden on the Neckar, 12 miles NE. of Karlsruhe. It has a fine castle and an interesting church, containing tombs of some of the bishops of Speyer to whom the place once belonged. Pop. in 1900, 12,567.

Bruck, a village of Switzerland. See **BRUCS**.

Bruck, brük, a town of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 miles SE. of Vienna. It is a very ancient town and still retains its old walls. It has a castle, with a botanical garden. Pop. in 1900, 5124.

Bruck, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, at the confluence of the Mur and the Mürz, 25 miles NNW of Gratz. It is picturesquely situated and has a fine square and an old castle. Pop. in 1900 inclusive of the garrison, 7595.

Bruck, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles SEW of Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. in 1900 3923.

Brück, brük, a town of Prussia, 17 miles SE. of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900, 1407.

Brückmann, brük'män, a town of Bavaria, on the Sinn 30 miles N. of Würzburg. It is picturesquely situated on the wooded slopes of the Rhön. Pop. in 1900, 1626. About 2 miles distant, in the Sinn Valley are the baths of Brückmann.

Bruckhausen, brük'häusen, a location in Rhinisch Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 10,967.

Brühl, *brü*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles NE. of Schwerin. Pop. about 2000.

Brühl, a town of Ireland, so and 14½ miles SSE of Limerick. Pop. about 1000.

Brugellette, *brü shäg lät'*, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender 14 miles N of Mons.

Bruges, *brüjz* (Fr. pron. *brüsh*; Dutch, *Brugge*, *brüg'ghä*,—i.e., bridges. Ger. *Brügge*, *brüg'ghä* L. *Bruggen*), a city of Belgium, capital of the province of West Flanders, at the junction of several large canals, 45 miles NW of Brussels and 14 miles by rail E. of Ostend. It owes its name to the number of bridges (upward of 60) which cross its canals. The city to a great extent presents a mediæval appearance. Its many quaint old houses with their decorated gables, and its splendid churches and other public edifices, standing on streets and squares once bustling with life, but now comparatively deserted are memorials of the time when Bruges was one of the proudest cities of Christendom. Among the most remarkable buildings are the mediæval edifices known as Lee Halles (cloth- and meat-halls) with its famous beffy 350 feet high and magnificent chimes, the old town-hall, recently restored containing the municipal library of 100 000 volumes, the church of Notre Dame, with its lofty spire and the tomb of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary of Burgundy the cathedral of St. Sauveur with its fine interior ornamentation and paintings. St. John's Hospital more than 500 years old containing some of the master pieces of Flemish the Episcopal seminary (the former Abbey of the Dunes) and the Palais de Justice. Bruges possesses fine old and modern sculptural monuments. The manufactures include lace, textiles, and tobacco, and there are breweries, distilleries, and ship-building yards. The trade of the town is considerable. In no large city of western Europe is the proportion of indigent persons in the population so great as in Bruges.

In the ninth century Bruges was fortified by Baldwin of the Iron Arm, first Count of Flanders and it was first walled in 1053. Early in the fourteenth century the city had waxed rich and powerful and in the Hanseatic League it took the leading rank as the central mart of middle northern Europe. Under the house of Burgundy Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1430 Philip the Good here instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1488, Bruges rose in rebellion against Maximilian of Austria and laid hands on his person. The severe measures of repression which ensued gave a blow to the city's prosperity which had already been affected by the rise of Ghent and Antwerp and its ruin was afterwards nearly completed by the Dutch of Alva. Its population once exceeded 200 000. Pop. in 1891 47 872. In 1901 52,957.

Brugg, *bröög* or *Bruck*, *bröök*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar 9 miles NE of Aarau. It is surrounded by walls with conical towers and stands on a portion of the site of the ancient Vindonissum, remains of which are traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg. Pop. in 1900 2028.

Brugge. See *Bruges*.

Bruggen, *brög'ghen*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles SW of St. Gall.

Bruggen, a village of Rhénish Prussia, 9 miles SW of Kempen.

Brugnano, *bröon-yä*, a town of Italy province of Genoa, 7 miles NE of Lavento on the Vara. Pop. 1900.

Bruguiera, *lä*. See *Linacouria*.

Brühl, *brü*, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 8 miles SW of Cologne. It has a royal castle, formerly belonging to the archbishops of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 6412.

Brühl, a valley about 10 miles SW of Vienna, noted for its picturesque scenery. It is traversed by a little stream called the Müdling. It has charming villas and promenades and is a favorite resort of the Viennese. Near by are the ruins of the castle of Müdling and a grand military monument in the form of a temple, crowning an eminence. The valley contains the villages of Vorderbrühl and Hinterbrühl.

Brüln, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co. Ky.

Brüln, a post-village of Sutter co. Pa. on the Pittsburg and Western R. 6 miles from Parker. Petroleum is found near.

Brüln, *brü'lä* (local pron. *brönl*) a county in the S part of South Dakota. Area, 808 sq. m. It is bounded W by the Missouri River. Capital, Chamberlain. Pop. in 1900, 9737; in 1900, 5461.

Brüln, a post-village of Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. and on the South Platte River, 3 miles W of Ogallala.

Brüln, a post-village of Union co., S. Dak., 8 miles N by E. of Elk Point.

Brüln, *brönl*, a post-town of Douglas co., Wis. on the

Northern Pacific R., 20 miles E. by S of Superior. Pop. about 300.

Brüln Harbor, Nova Scotia. See *Pointe Bruni*.

Brüln, *brönl*, a mountain of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, a short distance from Crêtiers. Elevation 6460 feet.

Brüln, *brü'lä* a town of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles NNW of Le Fleche. Pop. about 1500.

Brüln (or *Brülny*) Landing, Baton Rouge parish, La. See *CINCINNATI*.

Brumath, *bröon mät*, or *Brumatt*, a town of Alsace, on the Zorn 11 miles NNW of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 1536.

Brumby and Frodingham, a town of Lincolnshire England 2 miles from Southorpe. Pop. in 1901 2273.

Brumfieldville, a post village of Berke co. Pa. 12 miles E. by S of Reading.

Brumley, a post village of Miller co. Mo. 40 miles S by W of Jefferson City. Lead is found here.

Brummen, *brüm men*, a village of the Netherlands in Gelderland on the Yssel 14 miles NE of Arnhem. Pop. about 7000.

Brummetts Station, a post-hamlet of Whitley co. Ky., 10 miles by rail N of Williamsburg.

Brumate, a village of northern Italy about 4 miles from Como, with a magnificent prospect on the Alps.

Brundage, a post-town of Pike co. Ala. on the Alabama-Midland R. 12 miles E. of Troy its banking point. Pop. in 1900 52.

Brundisium, or *Brundisium*. See *BRINDISI*.

Brunt, *bröon* or *Brunt*, or *Brunt* brook an island in the colony of Tasmania, separated from the main land by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. It is 32 miles long and has a light-house.

Bruneau, *bröon* a small river Idaho tributary of Snake River.

Bruneau, a post village of Owyhee co. Idaho.

Bruneck, *bröon'sh* (lt. *Brun* or *bröon'sh* ho) a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol about 50 miles by rail SE of Fombach. It has a fine old castle. Pop. about 2500.

Brunei, *bröon-i*, a decayed Mohammedan sultanate and town on the NW coast of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. The state is under British protection. Its trade is important but some of the manufactured articles of gold and brass are famed and of beautiful workmanship. The chief town and residence of the sultan is Brunei, situated on a lake-like expansion of the Limbang or Brunei River about 15 miles from its mouth. It is constructed entirely on piles and has the water ways largely crowded with craft of all kinds. It has not inaptly been called the Venice of the East, although the sultan's house including the sultan's residence are far less more than here.

Brunei, *bröon* an island at the entrance of Fortuna Bay Newfoundland 25 miles NE. of Miramichi. It has a light-house.

Brumell, a post-village of East Carroll parish, La. on the Mississippi River. Pop. about 100.

Brunt, a country in the island of Borneo. See *BEVER*.

Brünlige Pass, a famous picturesque pass of Switzerland on the route from Lucerne to Meringen and Lake Brienz. The old Brünlige Road is now but little used having been supplanted by the Brünlige railway which was opened in 1868-69 and crosses the pass at its highest point, 3295 feet. The maximum gradient is 18 in 100. The station of Brünlige is situated at the summit of the pass, near the old Brünlige Pass. Some of the grandest views of Switzerland are afforded in the traverse of this route.

Brumling, a banking post-village of Teyer co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 11 miles N of Hebron. Pop. in 1900 265.

Brummetts, *brü* see *Brüln*, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 miles S of Montauban. Pop. about 1000.

Brünn, *brünn* (Slavic, *Brün*) a fortified city of Austria, capital of Moravia, on a declivity at the confluence of the Schwarzenau and the Zittawa, 16 miles N by E. of Vienna and 116 miles SE. of Prague. It lies at the base of the Epiberg, which is crowned by an old citadel long used as a prison, and noted as the place of confinement of Silvio Pellico. Lat. 49° 11' N. lon. 16° 46' E. The inner or old town is separated by boulevards and cultivated grounds—laid out on the site of the former ramparts—from the modern suburban quarters. The inner town has narrow and irregular streets but the modern quarters have stately buildings. Brünn has interesting mediæval churches some of which have been restored in modern times, and a beautiful synagogue in the Moorish style. Among other prominent edifices are the new Landhaus, or hall of the Landtag, the old town-hall, the museum of the industrial arts, the polytechnic institute, the barracks (a vast pile, formerly a Jesuit college) and a new theatre—

the first of its kind on the continent to be lighted by electricity. The woolen industry of Bruma is on a large scale. The other manufactures include machinery, metal ware, leather and leather goods. The town has an active trade and important fairs. In the vicinity are populous manufacturing villages. Elevation, 745 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1890 82,650, in 1890, 95,742 in 1900 108,944.

Bruma-m-m-Gebirge, brööm äm gheh-bäx gheh a town of Austria-Hungary, 7 miles SW of Vienna. Pop. in 1900 3435.

Brunnen, brööm nän a village of Switzerland, canton and 3½ miles SW of the town of Schwyz, near the mouth of the Moota. It is one of the most beautifully located towns on Lake Lucerne, and has the two Myten in the background. It is on the St. Gotthard railway. Here the deputies of the three original cantons Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden had the basis of the Swiss Confederacy Dec. 9 1315.

Brunner, a borough of the South Island of New Zealand, 8 miles E. by N of Greytown. It has important coal mines. Pop. about 1650.

Brunser, a post-village of Harris co. Tex. Its banking point is Houston.

Brunsvorville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 2½ miles from Litch station which is 27 miles SW of Reading. Pop. 200.

Brunu, a post-village of Butler co. Neb. In Skull Creek township. Pop. in 1900 191.

Brunsbüttel, brööm büt töl, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, near its mouth, 10 miles NW of Gillekade. Pop. in 1900 2151.

Brunshausen, brööm haw sen, a village of Prussia in Hanover on the E. by 15½ miles NNE of Stade.

Brunson, or **Bromson**, a post-town of Hampton co. S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 60 miles NNW of Port Royal. Pop. in 1900 342.

Brunstatt, brööm stäl a village of Germany in Alsace, 3 miles S of Mulhausen. Pop. about 3900.

Brunswick (Ger. *Brunschweig* brööm shöig) Duchy or one of the states of the German Empire. It consists of three larger and six smaller divisions detached from one another and enclosed within other states. The principal division containing Brunswick (the capital) and the towns of Wolfenbüttel and Helmstedt is of a compact and oval form with the exception of a narrow strip towards the NE. On the N. W. and S. W. it is surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hanover and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second largest division containing the towns of Lüneburg and Osterholz is a long, irregular belt stretching from E. to W. across South Hanover and bounded on the E. by Prussian Saxony and on the W. by Westphalia, Hanover and Waldeck. To the SE of this division lies the third with the town of Diepholz; also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains and surrounded by territories almost entirely Prussian. The smaller divisions are within Prussian territory. The entire area is 1425 sq. m.

The surface of Brunswick is mostly mountainous or hilly. The country is drained by the Weser and its tributaries—among which are the Aller, Leine, and Oker—and by some small tributaries of the Elbe. Some parts of the duchy yield rich crops. In others the raising of live-stock receives great attention. The growing of fruit and vegetables is extensively carried on. There is a large area of forest land, mainly the property of the state. Brunswick is rich in mineral wealth. Coal, iron and lead are mined in considerable quantities. Other mineral products are gold, silver, antimony, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol, alum, asphalt, marble, diabase, limestone, gypsum, potter's clay, asbestos, agate, Jasper and flint. The population of the duchy was, in 1875 327,408, in 1890 403,773, in 1900 464,251. The people are nearly all Protestants. Brunswick is represented by 2 members in the federal council of the German Empire and sends 3 members to the Reichstag.

Brunswick rose into prominence with Henry the Lion Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, with whom the house of Guelf (Wolf) reached the height of its power. When that prince succumbed to the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1151 he was allowed to retain possession of Brunswick. In 1235 Brunswick, with Lüneburg, was erected into a duchy for a grandson of Henry. The possession of the Guephs underwent endless divisions and subdivisions, until finally there were the two dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. In 1692 the dominions of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg were erected into the Electorate of Hanover. On the extinction of the elder line of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel in 1804, the claims of the Duke of Cumberland, the head of the Hanover line, were set aside by the federal council of the German Empire on the ground that his reign would be incompatible with the

peace of the Empire. The people of Brunswick acquiesced, and in 1806 the regency was handed over to Prince Albert of Prussia. The house of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) ascended the throne of England in 1714, in the person of George I.

Brunswick (L. *Brunsvorice*) a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of the same name, 36 miles SE. of Hanover. Lat. 52° 10' N. lon. 10° 31' E. Hardly another large city of Germany has to so great an extent preserved its medieval aspect as Brunswick. Many of the dwellings, with their richly carved wooden façades are from 300 to 400 years old. The most prominent of the numerous and splendid medieval churches is the cathedral the erection of which was begun in 1173 by Henry the Lion the famous Guelph ruler with whose history the city is closely associated, and whose tomb, with those of many of his successors, is in the edifice. Among other interesting buildings are the exquisite Gothic town hall of the old town, the town-hall of the new town, the new ducal palace which is crowned by a magnificent quadriga, the famous Gewandhaus (trades hall) with its richly ornamented façade, the old municipal weigh-house, the grand railway-station, and infantry barracks. The old ramparts have been converted into promenades and lovely gardens, among which is the ducal park with a new court theatre. Brunswick abounds in interesting and beautiful medieval and modern monuments, among the latter being the statues of Learning, Gaus, and Abt. The city contains various museums, at the head of which is the ducal museum of art and a technological institute of a high order. The industries of Brunswick are very varied, comprising the manufacture of machinery, boilers, sewing machines, safes, pianos, sugar, chocolate, carpets etc. jute-spinning and the preparation of food-stuffs. There are also iron foundries, chemical works, tanneries, distilleries and type-foundries. The town has an extensive trade, but its once-famous fairs have lost their importance. Brunswick was one of the leading members of the Hansatic League. Pop. in 1875 65,938, in 1890 101,047, in 1900 128,177.

Brunswick, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 812 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the E. by the Cape Fear River. Capital Southport. Pop. in 1890 10,900, in 1900 12,657.

Brunswick, a county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 629 sq. m. It is intersected by the Albemarle River and bounded on the NE by the Potomac River. Capital Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1890 17,245, in 1900 18,217.

Brunswick, a city port of entry, and capital of Glynn co. Ga. on St. Simon's Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles from the bar and on the Plant System and the Southern R. 80 miles SSW of Savannah. It is connected by coastwise steamers with ports N and S. Brunswick has cotton and ice-factories, evicer and vegetable-canneries, cotton-compresses, etc. and very extensive shipments of cotton, phosphates, lumber and naval stores. The last transatlantic slave-ship the Wanderer landed her cargo of human freight at this point. Pop. in 1850 2391, in 1890 8459, in 1900 9967. Brunswick is a popular winter resort.

Brunswick, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ill. 2 miles NW of Shelbyville.

Brunswick, a post village of Lake co. Ind. 10 miles W by S. of Crown Point.

Brunswick, a post village of Brunswick township (town) Cumberland co. Me. is on the right bank of the Androscoggin River at the head of navigation 29 miles NE of Portland and 9 miles W of Bath. It is on the Maine Central R. A bridge across the river connects it with Topsham. The falls or rapids of the river here afford abundant water power. Brunswick has cotton and paper mills and various other manufactures. It is the site of Bowdoin College (Congregational) which was founded in 1864 and has a library of 80,000 volumes. The Maine Medical School is affiliated with this college. The village also contains the Walker Art Building. Pop. in 1900 2321 of the town 5806.

Brunswick, a banking post-town of Frederick co. Md. 8 miles by rail E by S. of Harper's Ferry. It has manufactures of furniture and cigars. Pop. in 1900 2471.

Brunswick, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich.

Brunswick, a post-village of Kenosha co. Minn. on Snake River about 80 miles N of Minneapolis. It has lumber interests.

Brunswick, a banking city of Chariton co. Mo. on the north bank of the Grand River about 2 miles above its confluence with the Missouri River and on the Wabash R., 90 miles E. by V of Kansas City. It has manufactures of lumber, tobacco, etc. and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1890, 1745, in 1900 1463.

Brunswick, a post-village of Antelope co. Neb. on the Great Northern R., 10 miles W. of Platteview, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 250.

Brunswick, a township (town) of Rensselaer co., N. Y., contiguous to the city of Troy. Pop. in 1900 2512.

Brunswick, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, about 20 miles SSW of Cleveland.

Brunswick, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn., 10 miles by rail E. by N. of Memphis. Pop. about 100.

Brunswick, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 100.

Brunswick, a town and northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, is adjacent to that city. Stone-cutting and brick-making are the chief industries. Pop. about 24,000.

Brunswick Bay, on the NW coast of Australia, receives the Prince Regent River.

Bru'noe, a village of Ireland, in Maunster co. of Limerick 4 miles NW of Lismallock. The Irish baron here held their half yearly meetings till 1746.

Brusa, broo'sa, written also *Broussa* (Turk *Bursa* and *Prosa*) a city of Turkey in Asia Minor capital of the vilayet of Khodavendkyar (or of Brusa) at the N. foot of Mount Olympus (Kashish-Dagh, about 8300 feet high) 57 miles SSE of Constantinople. Pop. estimated at about 90,000. It is beautifully situated on the edge of a fruitful plain, and with its many minarets, its clocks and gardens and its groups of egyptian it presents externally a charming picture. In the midst of the city on a steep eminence, is an old ruined citadel. Some of the mosques of which there are about 150 (many of them in ruins) are splendid structures. In and around the city are the tombs of the sultans who held the foundations of Ottoman greatness as well as the burying places of numerous Turkish worthies. The sulphur baths of Brusa have long been famous they are of various kinds and temperatures, and mostly under cover of fine buildings. The town is the seat of a Greek metropolitan and of an Armenian archbishop. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dominions, and a thriving industrial centre. Its principal trade is in raw silk and silk spinning and silk weaving are the leading industries. There are other textile manufactures, and meerschaum obtained in the vicinity is made into pipe-bowls. The town has five bazars and numerous khans. The trade by the sea is carried on from the port of Mudania, with which Brusa is connected by railway. Brusa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orkhan it was for a time the capital of the Turkish sultans until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. It suffered severely in 1855 from a long succession of earthquake shocks.

Brumau, hrd'zow a town of Moravia, 31 miles WNW of Olmutz. Pop. about 2000.

Brusark, a banking post-town of Morgan co. Colo. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 10 miles E. of Fort Morgan. Pop. in 1900 381.

Brusart, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. Pop. about 100.

Bruskerock, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ala. 12 miles from Oremabero.

Bruskerock, a post-village of Butte co. Cal.

Bruskerock, Fayette co. Iowa. See *ASTORIA*.

Bruskerock, a post hamlet of Chatham co. N. C. about 13 m. on W. of Pittsboro.

Bruskerock, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. 5 1/2 miles NE of Rochester.

Bruskerock, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 611.

Bruskerock, a post-hamlet of Smith co. Tenn. on the Nashville and Knoxville R. 14 miles SW of Carthage.

Bruskerock, Delaware co. N. Y. See *BOVINA CENTRA*.

Bruskerock, a ridge in the N. part of Blair co., SW of Bald Eagle Mountain.

Bruskerock, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Wash. 18 miles N. of Portland Oregon.

Bruskerock, formerly *Bruskerock*, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. on the Rutland R. 11 miles W. of Malone, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Bruskerock, a former post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., now a part of Pittsburgh.

Bruskerock, a post-village and township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 997; of the village about 200.

Bruskerock, a post-hamlet of Wauzara co., Wis., 27 miles WNW of Oshkosh.

Bruskerock, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa. Pop. about 75.

Bruskerock, a post-township of Anderson co., S. C. Pop. in 1900, 5379.

Bruskerock, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex.

Bruskerock, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., 24 miles WNW of Paris.

Bruskerock, a name given to that part of the Onashita River which is in Folk and Montgomery cos. Ark.

Bruskerock, a post-township of Wilkes co., N. C. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Bruskerock, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind.

Bruskerock, broo'sa-o, a village of the canton of Grunow, Switzerland, near the Italian frontier 4 miles from Tirano. Pop. of the commune, about 1200.

Bruskerock, La. See *CINCLARA*.

Bruskerock, a town of France, in Aveyron 12 miles S. of Saint-Affrique, on the Dourdou. Pop. about 1200.

Bruskerock, a town of Brazil in the state of Santa Catarina, about 30 mi. NW of Desterro.

Bruskerock, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See *BAVNA*.

Bruskerock, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See *BAVNA*. **Bruskerock** (Dutch, *Brussel* hru'ssel; Fr. *Bruxelles*, hru'zill; L. *Bruxel* la Oer *Bruxel*, hru'ssel) capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, on the Senne, at the junction of several railways and canals. Lat. of the observatory 50° 51' 11" N. lon 4° 22' 10" E. Brussels is the most important city in the kingdom. It is remarkable for the number and richness of its ancient buildings, and from the elegance of its new quarters it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new and a lower or old town the former of which with the modern Quarter Leopold, is the fashionable quarter and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels. It is well supplied with water and has many richly sculptured fountains. The lower town with its medieval guildhouses and the magnificent Hôtel de Ville facing the large market-place is devoted almost entirely to industry, and commerce, and is in marked contrast to the newer development of the city of which the broad and elegant boulevards are perhaps the most conspicuous feature. The so-called *Inner Boulevards*, constructed in part over the bed of the Senne for a length of 1 1/2 miles, date from 1867-71 and intersect the lower town in various directions. The focus of the busy and fashionable life of the city is found in the Place Royale and its adjacent streets (Rue Royale, Rue de la Régence, etc.) and park the last a former ducal hunting ground, laid out in its present form subsequent to 1774. Of the ancient fortifications no relic remains except the Porte de Hal, a baronial looking bastion erected late in the fourteenth century, which long served in later days as a prison.

The principal squares of the city are the Place Royale, Place de la Monnaie, with the theatre, Place des Martyrs, Place de Brouckere, with its large fountain erected in 1897. Place Souppes, Place du Froid and the Grand Place in the lower town on which is the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest medieval squares in Europe. Among the more important modern buildings are the royal palace, the Palais des Académies formerly the palace of the Princes of Orange and now housing the royal academy of sciences arts medicine, and letters, the palace of the nation serving for the sittings of the senate and chamber of deputies, the national bank conservatory of music, the palace of the fine arts (built in 1875-81 and containing a most valuable collection of paintings and sculptures) exchange, and the Palais de Justice, the last-named built in 1866-83, being the largest architectural work of the nineteenth century and one of the most imposing of modern structures. It is built in the Ormoo-Romen style, and stands upon a quadrangular block measuring 590 by 560 feet. The cost of construction was 45,000,000 francs. The ancient buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville (in the grand hall of which the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1555) one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone-work 364 feet in height; several churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings, the finest of which is the cathedral of St. Gudula, begun about 1220 and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and finely carved pulpit the church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, commenced in 1134, and that of Notre Dame des Victoires, founded in 1304 the Broet-Huys or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of the ancient walls. Three miles N. of the park is the country palace of Laeken. Brussels has numerous and excellent institutions of public instruction, chief among which are the free university (founded in 1834, and attended by upward of 1000 students) and the polytechnic school founded in 1873 with about 1000 enrolled students. The royal library contains upward of 450,000 volumes. Among its rich scientific and literary institutions are the astronomical observatory one of the best in Europe, the general depot for the archives of the kingdom, the museum of natural history and antiquities, and an ex-

excellent botanical garden. The private collections comprise the library of the Hollandists and that of the geographical establishment of Vandermaelen with a rich collection of maps.

Brussels is one of the great centres of Belgian industry and it is still celebrated for its lace, considered the finest in the world; its other chief manufactures are of fine linens, silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, gold and silver embroidery, bronzes, leather gloves paper machinery, jewelry and mathematical and musical instruments. It has also establishments for coach-building and cabinet-making, manufactures of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal and extensive sugar refineries and breweries. The making of Brussels carpets is not an industry of the city. The city has many large typographical and lithographic establishments, which are largely employed in the reprinting of works published in France.

The Emperor Otto I dated a decree *apud Bracellum*, in 978. The town was not fortified until about 1044, when Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain and Brussels, built a wall with seven gates, around it. It had grown to be a thriving and populous city tenacious of its privileges when Brabant passed, in 1430 into the possession of the dukes of Burgundy. Under the rule of the houses of Hapsburg it became early in the sixteenth century the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries. It played an important part in the first stages of the revolt against Spain and was terribly chastised by Alva. It was in the possession of the French from 1794 until 1814 as capital of the department of the Dyle. In 1831 it became the capital of the kingdom of Belgium. Pop. in 1860 74,425; in 1876 157,000. In 1892, 183,833 or with suburbs 457,988. In 1901 exclusive of the suburbs, 211,429.

Brussels, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ill. 25 miles from Jerseyville. Pop. in 1900 270.

Brussels, a hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo. 18 miles from Westville. Pop. 30.

Brussels, a post-township (town) of Door co. Wis. about 25 miles NE of the city of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 1287.

Brussels, a banking town of Huron co. Ontario, on the river Mettland and on the Grand Trunk R. 30 miles E. of Guelph. It has salt-works, deer, fish- and planing mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 1114.

Brussels, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on Lake Bredow 12 miles NE of Prenzlau. Pop. about 1500.

Brusthem, brüs tēm, a village of Belgium in Lombourg 10 miles NW of Tongres, noted for a signal defeat of the Luxemburgs by Charles the Bold, in 1467.

Bruton, a town of England co. of Somerset, 10 miles SW of Frome.

Bruttium and Bruttii, ancient names of the region now called Calabria.

Brutus, or Maple River, a post-village of Emmett co. Mich. 18 miles NE of Potosky.

Brutus, a township (town) of Cayuga co. N. Y. containing the village of Woodsport. Pop. in 1900 2583.

Brück, brücke, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N of Saatz on the Rhine. It possesses interesting ecclesiastical edifices and a beautiful new town hall. Brück is situated in a rich coal region and is the seat of many mining companies. It has sugar-refineries, iron foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements. The mineral springs of Salsitz and Salschitz are in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900 21,600.

Bruxelles and Bruxelles. See Brussels.

Bruxères, brü yän, a town of France department of Vosges, 13 miles ENE of Epinal. Pop. 2500 (commune, 3500).

Brusnyswick, brüs wík or brüs wík, a post-hamlet of Ulster co. N. Y. 18 miles WNW of Newburg.

Brux brüs, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles SW of Rennes.

Bryan, a county in the ESE part of Georgia bordering on the Atlantic Ocean has an area of 427 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ogeechee River and is intersected by the Canoochee River, which also forms part of its SW boundary. Capital, Clyde. Pop. in 1890, 5630. In 1900 8122.

Bryan, a banking post-village, capital of Williams co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati Northern R. 63 miles WSW of Toledo. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1890 3460. In 1900, 3131.

Bryan, a banking city, the capital of Brazos co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. 104 miles NW of Houston. It has cotton-gins and other manufactures and is a shipping point for cotton. Near by is the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Pop. in 1890 3469.

Bryan, a post-station of Sweetwater co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R. 230 miles W of Laramie.

Bryans Mills, a post-village of Cam co. Tex. Pop. about 120.

Bryanston, or Goodwood, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, 13 miles N of London. Pop. 200.

Bryansville, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 32 miles SE of York.

Bryant, a post-town of Sahas co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 17 miles WSW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 113.

Bryant, a post-hamlet of Phillips co. Colo.

Bryant, a post-village of Early co. Ga.

Bryant, a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. 7 miles by rail N by E. of Lawiston. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 355.

Bryant, a village of Jay co. Ind. See Briant.

Bryant, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Iowa Midland R. 17 miles NW of Clinton.

Bryant, a banking post-village of Hamlin co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 38 miles SW of Castlewood and 44 miles N by W of Madison. Pop. in 1900 403.

Bryant, a post-hamlet of Snohomish co. Wash.

Bryant, a post-village of Langlade co. Wis. Pop. about 100.

Bryantburg, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co. Iowa.

Bryant Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ind. 19 miles S of Martinsville.

Bryantown, a post-village of Charles co. Md. 39 miles SSE of Washington D. C.

Bryant Pond, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. on the Grand Trunk R. 62 miles N by W of Portland. Pop. about 450.

Bryantburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ind. 8 miles N of Madison.

Bryant's Fork (of White River) drains parts of Douglas and Onark co. Mo. and enters the Big North Fork about 8 miles E. of Gainesville.

Bryantville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. 7 miles from Mitchell.

Bryantville, a post-town of Garrard co. Ky. 25 miles S of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 92.

Bryantville, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass., 2 miles from South Hanson station.

Bryce, Mount, in British Columbia, in about lat. 52° 2' N and lon. 117° 25' W lies immediately S of the Columbia glacier. Elevation about 13,000 feet (?)

Bryher, one of the Scilly Islands. See Brixar.

Brymbo, a village of Denbighshire, Wales near Wrexham with coal mines and iron- and steel works.

Brynmawr, brün maw' a town of Wales, co. of Brecknock, 10 miles ENE of Methyn-Tydfil. It has coal mines and iron works. Pop. in 1901 6533.

Brynmawr (local pronunciation) a banking post-village and summer resort of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles WAW of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Bryn Mawr College one of the leading institutions of learning for women in the United States. It is attended by about 400 pupils and contains a library of nearly 35,000 volumes. The college was founded in 1890. The village consists largely of elegant country seats and cottages of citizens of Philadelphia. Elevation 415 feet. Pop. about 1500.

Bryson, a post-village of Giles co. Tenn. 14 miles SE. of Pulaski.

Bryson, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. Pop. about 130.

Bryson, formerly Hagarville, a post-village of Quebec, capital of Pontiac co. on the Ottawa River, at the head of Colinet Falls, 65 miles NW of Ottawa. The banking point is Shawville. Pop. about 500.

Bryson City, a post-village, capital of Swain co. N. C., on the Southern R. 25 miles W of Waynesville its banking point. Pop. in 1900 417.

Brzecc-Litewski, the Polish name of Buxy-Litovex.

Brzesnica, brze-nost, a small town of Poland, 66 miles SE of Kalisz.

Brzeznay, brze-shä nes, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Zlota-Lipa, 44 miles SE of Lemberg. It has a castle and manufactures of leather. Pop. (commune) in 1900 11,244.

Brzeziny, brze-shä nes, or Brzeziny, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow 63 miles SW of Warsaw. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1897 7669.

Brzesow, brze-suv a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 73 miles ESE of Bochnia. It has manufactures of cloth and linen. Pop. in 1900 4290.

Br, bü a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 7 miles NE of Dreux. Pop. about 1000.

Bra, bra', an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, immediately opposite Tinn, with which it is connected by a bridge. It produces wines, olives, and almonds.

Buaroos, boo-an'hoos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the sea-coast, 24 miles W of Coimbra.

Bubastis, or **Bubastus** (Egypt. *Pt-baset* *Bt-bst*) an ancient city of Lower Egypt situated on the Pelusiac arm of the Nile. Its ruins at Tell-Bast, 14 miles N of Belbeis. Bubastis was the seat of the worship of the goddess Bast (Bastet) to whom the cat was sacred, and who was represented with a cat's head. There was a magnificent temple to her at Bubastis (whose Egyptian name signifies the house of Bast) the remains of which have recently been brought to light by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. Large numbers of skeletons of cats and figures of the animal in bronze and other material have been unearthed.

Bühendurf, boo-ben-durf, a village of Switzerland in Basel Land, 10 miles SE of Basel. Pop. about 1400.

Bubitz, boo-bits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles SE. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900 4397.

Bubry, b5 br5, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 17 miles NNE of Lorient. Pop. about 4000.

Bucaramanga, boo-ká-rá-mán, gá, a town of Colombia, the capital of the department of Santander on the Lebrya River and N by E of Socorro, the former capital which it has superseded. It is well built, with straight and wide streets and is a centre of the coffee-trade. In the vicinity are large mines of gold, copper and iron. Pop. about 20,000.

Bucay (boo-ká) Islands, a group of three NE coast of Mindanao, Philippines. The largest is about 1 mile long traversed by a chain of hills. On the S side of the middle island is Sibona port.

Bucatan'ma, or **Buck'atun'ma**, a port village of Weyne on Mis. on the Misine and Ohio Railroad where it crosses Bucatan Creek (1 mile N by W of Mohle). The building point is Meridian.

Bucatan'ma Creek, of Mississippi enters the Chickasaw River in Wayne co. It is about 90 miles long.

Buccaneer Archipelago, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, near the W coast of Australia. Lat 10° S. Lon. 125° 30' E.

Buccara, book ká reo or **Bukar**, a royal free city of Croatia-Slavonia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero 6 miles SE of Fiume. Pop. about 2000. It has a canal and a good harbor at the opposite extremity of which 3 miles E is the castle of Buccareze.

Buccoberi, book ká reo a town of Sicily province of Syracuse, 25 miles NW of Volo. Pop. about 5000.

Buccinaccio, book ke-ká-no, a town of Italy province of 4 miles SE of Chieti. Pop. 1500 (commune 5000).

Buccinarian (book hee-d re-an) Islands, a group of small islands off the NE coast of Sardinia. Capri is the most noted of these.

Buccino, boot-chee-an, a town of Italy province of Salerno, on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, 14 miles E of Capri. It has old walls and a castle. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1901 4946.

Buckelug, búk-kis, an old parish of Scotland co. of Selkirk now in the parish of Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family. Buckelug is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

Bucellina, boo-ell-lá, a village of Portugal in Estremadura, 14 miles N of Lisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Buch, búsh, an old district of France, in the Bordeaux, now comprised in the department of Gironde. Capital, La Teste-de-Buch.

Buchan, búk-an a district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchanann, búk-an-an a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wapipalooza River and Buffalo Creek, and the Cedar River touches its SW extremity. Capital Independence. Pop. in 1890 18,997. In 1900 21,427.

Buchanan, a county in the WNW part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas has an area of 417 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Missouri River and intersected by the Platte River. Capital St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890 70,100. In 1900 121,938.

Buchanann, a county in the SW part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 495 sq. m. It is drained by the Louisa Fork and Russell Fork of the Sandy River. There are extensive deposits of coal. The Lowland Mountains on the NW separate the county from Kentucky. Capital, Grundy. Pop. in 1890, 5087. In 1900 6022.

Buchannan, a post-town, the capital of Harlowe co. Ga., on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Southern R., 45 miles E. of Rome. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Buchannan, a post-hamlet of Cedar co. Iowa.

Buchannan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., 19 miles from Rush station.

Buchanan, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich. on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 4 miles W of Niles and 87 miles E. of Chicago. It has flouring-mills, manufactories of furniture, brick and tile, axes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1708. Of the township, 2873.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co. Mo. on the Cater River about 120 miles S of St. Louis.

Buchanan, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio 9 miles from Waverly.

Buchanna, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn. 15 miles from Paris.

Buchanna, a banking post-town of Botetourt co. Va., on the James River and on the James River Canal in a beautiful valley, about 28 miles WNW of Lynchburg. It is on the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio R. A bridge across the river connects it with Pattersonburg. Pop. in 1900 718.

Buchan, Búliara of *See BULLERS OF BUCHAN*

Buchan-Ness, búk-an-ness the most eastern head-land of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen 24 miles S. of Peterhead. It has a light-house lat 5° 25' N lon 1° 48' W. Near this are the BOLLERS OF PORNAN (which see).

Bucharest, or **Bukharest**, búk-a-rést (Ruman *Bucuresti* — e the city of enjoyment) a city of southeastern Europe capital of Rumania formerly of Wallachia, situated in a swampy plain on both sides of the Dimbovitza. Lat 44° 25' N lon 25° 5' E. The river is spanned by about a dozen bridges, substantially built of iron or stone and is bordered on either side by shaded promenades. Until recently Bucharest resembled a vast straggling village, but the old semi-oriental quarters with their low dwellings and primitive streets are gradually disappearing. The numerous gardens and the bright cupolas of its many Greek churches give to the city a rather picturesque appearance. The principal thoroughfares are the so-called *Boulevards* and *Victoria*, *Leipziger* and *Charles* streets. There are many stately edifices as the royal palace, the various government buildings, the university, a number of churches, the national theatre, the bank, and the buildings devoted to military purposes. Bucharest is the Rumanian capital. The principal amusement especially apt in a winter season. The city possesses a university with upward of 2000 students of whom about eight per cent are women. The manufactures are still restricted to a narrow range, most articles other than those of the plain workmanship being imported from abroad. The trade of the place is very considerable much of it being in the hands of Germans and Jews. Bucharest has recently been surpassed by a line of fortifications on a vast scale a great feature of which are the revolving turrets. The works when completed will embrace a polygonal inner wall in addition to the circle of outer forts. The climate is very variable. The city is exposed to violent winds and subject to drought. The mercury occasionally rises to about 100° and sometimes descends below zero. There are a number of attractive resorts in the vicinity. The population in 1899 was 252,971. There were about 200,000 Orthodox Greeks, 43,000 Jews, and 37,000 Catholics and Protestants. A treaty was concluded at Bucharest between Rumania and Turkey in 1812 by which the frontiers of Rumania were advanced to the river Pruth.

Buchan, boo-áw (Pohem *Buchir*) a town of Bohemia 7 miles SE of Karlobad. Pop. about 2000.

Buchau, a town of Württemberg 7 miles SE. of Riedingen. Pop. in 1900 2307.

Buchen, boo-áw a town of Baden 29 miles ENE of Heidenberg. Pop. about 2000.

Büchen, a village of Prussia, 8 miles NNE of Lüneburg.

Buchhufz, búk-húft, a town of Saxony 8 miles SE. of Grünhain near the Bohemian frontier. It is an old seat of the paper-manufacture industry. Pop. in 1900 8391.

Buchholz, búk-hólt, or *Wendisch-Buchholz*, búk-hólt, a town of Prussia, 26 miles SE. of Potsdam. Pop. about 1200.

Buchhorn, Germany. *See BUCHHORN*

Buchowitz, búk-úts, a town of Moravia, 6 miles W of Brno. Pop. about 2300.

Büche, búke a village of Switzerland in the canton of St. Gall on the left bank of the Rhine nearly opposite Vaduz. Pop. in 1900 1858.

Buchwiler, búk-wíler (Fr. *Buchwiler* búk-wíler) a town of Germany Lower Alsace, 15 miles NE. of Zabern. Pop. about 2000.

Buchtel, búk-tel a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. 6 miles from Nelsonville. Pop. about 1500.

Bucina, búk-ee-ná, a village of Italy in Aversa, 25 miles SE. of Florence, on the Arno.

Buck, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 4 miles WSW of Quarryville.

Buck, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1904, 182.
Buckan, hdk'w suburb of the city of Magdeburg.
Buckcreek, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. 8 miles E. by S of Sylvania.

Buckcreek, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the Wabash R. 8 miles NE of Lafayette.

Buckcorn, a post-station of Jefferson co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 7 miles NW of Lawrence.

Buckeburg, htk kph b50ac a town of Germany capital of the principality of Schaumburg Lippe, on the Aug. an affluent of the Weser 6 miles SSE of Minden. It has an old castle, the residence of the prince. Pop. in 1900 1632.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Shasta co. Cal. about 7 miles N of Shasta. Pop. 54.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Huntington co. Ind. 13 miles SE of Hanington.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Garrard co. Ky. 6 miles N by E of Lancaster.

Buckeye, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. Pop. about 154.

Buckeye, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Buckeye City, a post-village of Kanx co. Ohio 15 miles by rail NE of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 347.

Buckeye Cottage, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio about 20 miles SW of Zanesville.

Buckeyetown, htk'w a town of Frederick co. Md. 4 miles S of Frederick. Pop. about 500.

Buckfield, htk'w a town of England co. of Devon on the Dart, 2 miles by rail SSW of Ashburton. It has tin- and copper mines. Pop. in 1901 2520.

Buckfield, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. on an affluent of the Androscoggin River and on the Portland and Ramford Falls R. 43 miles N of Portland. Pop. in 1900 1146.

Buck Grove, a post-village of Crawford co. Iowa, 7 miles SW of Denison.

Buckhausen, a banking post-town the capital of Upshur co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 41 miles S by E of Clarksburg. It has flouring, planing and woollen mills, and manufactures of leather etc. Pop. in 1900 1300. It is the seat of the West Virginia Conference Seminary.

Buckhaven, a fishing village of Scotland co. of Fifa, on the Firth of Forth 94 miles S of Cupar-Fife. Pop. with the surrounding district about 8000.

Buckhead, a post-town of Morgan co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 73 miles SSE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 240.

Buckholow, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Vt. 8 miles SE of St. Albans.

Buckholts, a post-village of Miami co. Tex. about 8 miles by rail NW of Cameron. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 70.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ill. Pop. of Buckhorn township in 1900 1025.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, L.T.

Buckhorn, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 34 miles NW of Bloomsburg.

Buckhorn, a post-village of Aetna co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co. Va. Pop. 80.

Buckhorn Island, Erie co. N.Y. is in Niagara River. Area, 75 acres.

Buckhurst Hill, a town of England, in Essex. Pop. in 1901 4736.

Buckle, htk'w a fishing town and seaport of Scotland, co. and 17 1/2 miles W of Banff on the North Sea. A fine harbor has recently been constructed. Pop. in 1901, 6541.

Buckingham htk'w or **Buckinghamshire**, htk'w an-shir abbreviated to Bucks, an inland county of England having N the co. of Northampton, E Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex, S Berkshire, and W Oxford. Area, 746 sq. m. Surfaces in the N undulating, in the S occupied by the Chiltern Hills, and in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary other rivers are the Thame, Ouse, and Coln. Buckingham derives its name from its formerly extensive beech forests. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The county supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry etc., to the London markets. There are few manufactures, and the county does not contain a single large town. The capital is Aylesbury. Buckingham formed part of ancient Mercia. It returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901 195,234.

Buckingham, a municipal borough of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, which nearly surrounds the

place, 15 miles NW of Aylesbury and 32 miles NW of London. It has a grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. The making of hobbins-lace was until recently an important industry. Near the town is Stowe House, the splendid seat of Baroness Kinloss daughter of the last duke of Buckingham. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901 3162.

Buckingham, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 583 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the James River and on the S by the Appomattox River. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county which has several quarries of slate. Gold is also found here. Capital Buckingham. Pop. in 1890 14,383. in 1900, 15,256.

Buckingham, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. 9 miles ESE of Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Buckingham, a post-village of Kankakee co. Ill. 20 miles by rail WSW of Kankakee. Pop. 250.

Buckingham, a post-hamlet of Tama co. Iowa.

Buckingham, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. in Buckingham township. Pop. in 1900 250 of the township, 2006.

Buckingham, a township of Wayne co. Pa. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1082.

Buckingham, **Buckingham Court-House**, or **Mayeville**, a post-village capital of Buckingham co. Va. is on State Creek about 63 miles (direct) W of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Buckingham, a banking town of Labelle co. Quebec, on the Rivière du Louvre near its outlet into the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific R. 20 miles SNE of Ottawa. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901 2926.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England. See **Buckingham**.

Buckingham Valley, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Buckland, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles E. by N of Hartford.

Buckland, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Mass. 10 miles W of Greenfield is on the Boston and Maine R. and is bounded on the N by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900 1446.

Buckland, a post-village of Anglaise co. Ohio, on the Auglaize River and on the Lake Erie and Western R. 12 miles SW of Lima.

Buckland, a post-hamlet of Prince William co. Va., 5 miles from Thoroughfare station.

Buckland, or **Notre Dame Auxiliatrice**, htk'w a post-village of Belcher co. Quebec, 27 miles SSE of St. Charles. Pop. 250.

Buckland River, or **Kuaguk**, htk'w a river of Alaska, flows into Eschscholtz Bay an arm of Kotzebue Sound.

Buckley, a town of Flintshire, Wales 3 miles from Mold. Pop. in 1901 580.

Buckley, or **Bukley**, htk'w a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. 93 miles S. by W of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 490.

Buckley, a post-village of Groene co. Mo. 9 miles N by E of Ash Grove.

Buckley, a post-town of Pierce co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 31 miles SE of Tacoma. The banking point is Puyallup. Pop. in 1900 1014.

Bucklin, a banking post-village of Ford co. Kan., 24 miles by rail SE of Dodge City.

Bucklin, a banking city of Lump co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 94 miles W of Hephzibah. Pop. in 1900 642.

Buckridge, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md.

Buckman, a post-village of Morrison co. Minn. Pop. about 80.

Buckman, a post-village of Santa Fé co. N. Mex. Pop. about 100.

Buckmanville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. about 13 miles E. of Doylestown. Pop. 156.

Buck Mountain, Luzerne co. Pa. See **Nanticoke**.

Buck Mountain, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. 14 miles by rail NE of Pottsville. Pop. about 500.

Bucknell, a post-village of Union co. Pa. Its banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. about 300.

Buckner, a post-town of Columbia co. Ark. in Hadley township. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Buckner, a post-hamlet of Oldham co. Ky., 23 miles NE of Louisville.

Buckner, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 15 miles NE of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Buckners Station, a post-station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 47 miles NW of Richmond.

Buckow, búk'kó, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 26 miles NW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Its picturesque surroundings, which include many lakes, render it a favorite resort of Berliners. Pop. about 3000.

Bucke, a county of England. See **BUCKINGHAM**.

Bucke, a county in the SE part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey. It has an area of 639 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and SE by the Delaware River and is drained by Nesquehony and Tobicon Creeks. Capital, Doylestown. Pop. in 1890 70,615. In 1900 71,190.

Bucke, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio 36 miles NNW of New Lisbon.

Buckbridge, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Grass River 2½ miles S of Madrid station.

Bucks Harbor, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y. Pop. about 300. Its banking point is Machias.

Bucksham, a post-township of Yankin co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 1581.

Buckskin, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind. 22 miles N by E of Evansville. Pop. about 200.

Buckskin Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Park Range, it is lat. 39° 29' N. lon. 104° 6' W. It has an altitude of 14,795 feet above the level of the sea.

Bucksport, a landing of Humboldt on Cal. on Humboldt Bay. Pop. of Bucksport township in 1900 1819.

Bucksport, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Hancock co. Me. in Bucksport township (town) on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. about 20 miles S. of Bangor. It has a good harbor accessible to large ships and many of its inhabitants are engaged in ship-building. It has carriage-factories, tanneries, etc. and is the seat of the East Maine Conference Seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900 2339.

Bucksport Center, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 5 miles above Bucksport. Pop. about 200.

Buckstown, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 12 miles N. of Berlin. Post is found here.

Bucksville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co. Pa. 44 miles N of Philadelphia.

Bucksville, a post-village of Horry co. S. C., on the Waccamaw River 19 miles S. of Conwayboro.

Buckton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Its banking point is Malone.

Bucktown, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. 10 miles SSE of Cambridge.

Buckville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ark.

Bucovina, a post-village of Thurston co. Wash. 16 miles by rail S. of Olympia. The banking town is Coumilla. Pop. about 700.

Bucureay, búk'kwa, a town of France, department of B.-Calaix, 16 miles S. of Arras. Pop. about 2000.

Bucurum, búk'chóon, a commune of Hungary in Buda, on of Unter Weissenburg (Alsó-Fehér) at Transyl of the Detrona, a remarkable basaltic peak of the foot of. Here are gold-mines. Pop. in 1900 4634.

Bucurum, búk'chóon, a post-village and outport of Brunswick on Backtocks River 21 miles Kent co. Maine. It has ship-building interests. Pop. RNE of Brunswick about 800.

Buda, a post-village of Miami co. Kan. Pop. about 50.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

Bucyrus, a city on the Pennsylvania and other rail Sandusky River and Crestline. It has manufactures of roads, 12 miles W of Mass and blowers, etc. A famous machinery furniture, and near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900 6540.

the official title of Budapest. Lat. 47° 39' N.; lon. 19° 4' E. Of the two sections of the municipality Buda is much the older. It stands on the slope of a hill, immediately N of the dolomite hill known as the Buda (394 feet above the river) and at the E foot of the Schwanenberg (1443 feet above the sea) and is built in the form of an amphitheatre, having in its centre the fortress enclosing the royal palace (recently reconstructed and containing 860 rooms), the Matthias church, restored in 1890-96, the national educational museum, teachers' seminary, etc. Buda is now connected by 5 bridges with Pest, two of which are suspension bridges the earliest being that constructed by Clark in 1840-49 1230 feet in length. In contrast with Buda, Pest is essentially a modern town, the growth principally of the nineteenth century and to-day it takes rank as one of the finest and most imposing cities of the continent, being retrenched and surrounded by broad and architecturally elegant boulevards (Inner Ringstrasse, Outer Ringstrasse) and having a number of fine squares or plazas. The Franz-Josef Quay which skirts the Danube for about 1 mile and from which vehicles are excluded is the fashionable recreation promenade of the city while the Andrássy út (street), leading out to the very attractive city park (Városliget or Stadtpark) is the equally fashionable driveway. Under the Andrássy út extends an electric railway, whose beautifully constructed subway well reflects the progressive spirit of the citizens. Among the more important buildings and institutions of the city are the academy containing the national picture-gallery formerly known as the Esterházy Gallery and a library of 200,000 volumes, the art industrial museum, old house of representatives Leopoldstadt basilica, the Neue Künstlerhaus (built in 1874) the opera-house a superb Italian renaissance building erected in 1875-84 the Kurie (seat of the supreme court) and the lavishly decorated new parliament house, a vast architectural pile built immediately on the Danube front, covering 34 acres, and surmounted by a central dome 350 feet in height.

Budapest is well endowed with educational and scientific institutions. The national academy removed hither from Tyrnau in 1780 is one of the most thoroughly organized in Europe, and in 1904 was attended by upward of 5778 students. The Joseph polytechnic institute has also a large faculty. The national museum has extensive collections in art and science, and a library of nearly 450,000 volumes. Budapest still retains many characteristics that pertain to the Orient, and its life is often described as being a gay union of that of the East and of the West. No city of Europe, excepting perhaps, Paris surpasses it in the intensity of search after pleasure and none more thoroughly reflects the national life of a country.

In the Danube, opposite the upper end of the city is the Margaret Island (island) with baths and a delightful park a much-frequented recreation spot for all classes. Numerous thermal, chalybeate and sulphurous springs are found on the Buda side of the city and have been adapted to baths. Of these perhaps the best known is the Kaiserbad, with a temperature of the ten or more springs ranging from 50° to 150°. The principal industries of the city are those pertaining to the produce of the country—the milling of the celebrated Hungarian flour, tobacco manufactures, sugar refining, etc. Budapest is the outlet of the extensive grain trade of the country. The vineyards of Buda yield a noted wine.

A Roman colony existed on the site now occupied by Old Buda (Alt-Ofen) under the name of Aquinum (Aquincum) remains of which are still visible. A flourishing colony of Germans grew up here in the Middle Ages on both sides of the Danube. The name Pest came to be restricted to the town on the E bank while the town on the opposite bank became known by the German name of Ofen, corresponding to the Hungarian name Pest, an appellation derived from a Slavonic word and having presumably, reference to a sun baked location or the presence of hot springs or else, what is considered more probable, to the existence of lime-kilns or something of the sort. The Hungarians applied the name Buda to Ofen. Buda was favored by the Hungarian monarchs, and finally became the virtual capital of the kingdom. From 1541-1686 it was in the hands of the Turks, and was the seat of a Turkish pasha. For some time after the expulsion of the Turks Pest remained an insignificant town but gradually outstripped Buda in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1840 the combined population of the two cities was about 180,000. Pest was the seat of the national Hungarian government in the first part of the revolutionary struggle of 1848-49. In 1867 as capital of the Hungarian kingdom in the reconstructed Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, it became one of the great political centres of Europe. Since 1873, Pest and Buda have formed one city. The population of Budapest

in 1880 was 340,551, of whom about one-fifth resided in Buda. In 1890 it had risen to 492,337 and in 1900 it amounted to 713,363. The bulk of the population are Roman Catholics, about one-fifth are Jews. About one-fourth of the people speak German.

Budapest, bud'ah-son', a town of British India, capital of the Budaism district, 28 miles SSW of Bareilly. Pop. about 35,000.

Budapest, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Rohilkhand division). It is a level and fertile region watered by the Ganges and its tributaries. Capital Budaism.

Buddha-Gaya, bud'd hā gā yā, a widely spread collection of ruins in British India, Gaya district, Bengal, 40 miles SW of Bihar. It is resorted to by pilgrims and is supposed to have been once the centre of the Buddhist religion.

Budd Land, a part of Wilkes Land, in the Antarctic region, W of Sabrina Land.

Budapest, or **Bhadraksh**, bud drūk (anc. *Vada rice*), a town of India, in Orissa, district and 40 miles SW of Balasore.

Budd's Lake, or **Buddlake**, a post-village and summer resort of Morris on N J 1 miles from Stanhope station, which is 10 miles W of Dover.

Buddtown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co. N J about 7 miles SE of Mount Holly.

Buddus, bud-doo-son, a village of the island of Sardinia, 48 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2500 (commune, 3750).

Bude, a watering place of England on the Bristol Channel 13 miles W of Stratton. Pop. 1000.

Budel, bū dēl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles SE of Eindhoven.

Büderich, bū der-ix, a village of Rheinish Prussia on the Rhine, nearly opposite Weel. Pop. about 3000.

Büdesheim, bū dē-hī-mē, a village of Hesse (1 mile SE of Bingen).

Budgabadga, or **Budhaj**, bū jū, a town of Bengal, 10 miles SSW of Calcutta.

Budingen, bū ding-en, a town of Germany in Hesse, 28 miles SE of Gießen. It still retains its old walls and towers. Pop. in 1900 3105.

Budisiz, a town of Saxony. See **BADWITZ**.

Budleigh Salterton, a town and watering place of Devonshire, England, a short distance from Bournemouth. Pop. in 1901 1833.

Budmar, or **Budmur**, bud noor', a town of British India, capital of the Baitol district, 70 miles NW of Nagpur.

Büds Hegy, bū dsh hē-y, a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border about 35 miles NNE of Kronstadt. It is remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns.

Budria, bud're-o, a town of Italy, 12 miles NE of Bologna. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 17,000).

Budrum, bud-roon, or **Badrums**, a town of Asia Minor on the north shore of the Gulf of Cos, 94 miles S. by E. of Smyrna. It has a small but good harbor and presents an attractive appearance with its houses of stone, interspersed with gardens. It has a castle, built by the knights of Rhodes. Here are the ruins of the ancient Halicarnassus. Pop. about 5000.

Budua, bud-doo-ā, the southernmost town of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, 10 miles SE of Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. It has a roadside sheltered by the island of San Niccolò and is still surrounded by its old walls. Pop. 1000.

Budakhan, a territory of Asia. See **BANABHAN**.
Budweis, būd wīce (Bohem. *Budejovice*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, on the Moldau, 77 miles E of Prague. It has a beautiful public square surrounded by arcades, a cathedral with a campanile, an interesting town hall and a museum. Its manufactures are very varied prominent among them being those of glass-ware and lead pencils. The best of Budweis is exported to America. The town has a very extensive trade. Budweis is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 39,630.

Budwitz, būd wīts, or **Mährisch-Budwitz** (Moravian Budwitz), a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 17 miles WNW of Znaim. Pop. in 1900 3491. It has a castle.

Budawow, bud-ah-ov, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, district of Trembowla, on the Sereth. Pop. in 1900 5329.

Buda, bud-ā-ā, a trading-post of the Kamerun protectorate, western equatorial Africa.

Budsch, bū-shah or būsh, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme and flows into the Durance at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, after a course of 33 miles.

Bu'el, a post-township of Sanilac co. Mich. 13 miles E. by E. of Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Buel, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y, 20 miles ESE. of Utica.

Buel, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Tex.

Buel's Gora, a tract of land in Chittenden co. Vt. Pop. 20.

Buena, a post-village of Atlantic co. N J in Buena Vista township on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 100.

Buena Park, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Anaheim.

Buenaventura, bū-nā-van-too-rā, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 120 miles NW of the city of Chihuahua. Lat. 29° 50' N. lon. 103° 30' W. It is small but well built and contains about 1500 inhabitants. Northwest of the town are the very extensive ruins called Casas Grandes. See **CASA GRANDE**.

Buenaventura, a port of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, on the Bay of Chocó. Lat. 3° 48' N., lon. 77° 30' W. The town is badly built, dirty and poor with a hot, wet, and sticky climate, but is the port for the fertile and healthy valley of the Cauca. Pop. about 5000. The port is connected by rail with Cali, in the interior, and by cable with Panama.

Buena Vista, bū-nā-vees'tā (i. e., literally, good or fine view), a battle-field of Mexico, situated SW of Monterey and 8 miles from Saltillo. It consists for the most part of mountain-ridges, narrow defiles, and impassable ravines. Here, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847, General Taylor defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

Buenavista, or **San Pedro de Buena Vista**, san pā dro dē bū-nā-vees'tā, a village of the island of Tenerife, on an elevated plain about 600 feet above the sea. It is well built has a spacious square, a church, several chapels, and schools.

Buenavista, bū-nā-vees'tā, a county in the NW part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Storm Lake. Pop. in 1900 13,548, in 1900 15,975.

Buenavista, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. about 15 miles S of Camden.

Buenavista, a post-village of Ouachita co. Ark. 12 miles SW of Camden. Pop. 200.

Buenavista, a banking post-town capital of Chaffee co. Colo. on the Colorado Midland and other railroads, 35 miles S of Leadville. Extensive mining operations are carried on here. Pop. in 1900 1005. It is much resorted to as a summer location and for its hot springs.

Buenavista, a banking post town capital of Marion co., Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 36 miles ESE. of Columbus. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900 1181.

Buenavista, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 11 miles N of Freeport.

Buenavista (Lionsgrove post-office), a village of Adams co., Ind. on the Wabash River 5 miles from Burns station.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ind. 15 miles SW of Bloomington.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Garrard co. Ky. 12 miles from Lancaster.

Buenavista, a post-village of Calvert co. Md. on the Patuxent River 5 miles SW of Prince Fredericktown.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co. Mich., on the E. side of the Saginaw River about 6 miles E of East Saginaw.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Beltrami co. Minn.

Buenavista, a post-town of Chuska co. Minn., about 15 miles W of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 225.

Buenavista, a township of Atlantic co. N J. Pop. in 1900 1545.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Stambaugh co., N Y. 16 miles WSW of Bath.

Buenavista, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 30 miles above Cincinnati. Here are quarries of good building-stone called **Buenavista Freestone**. Pop. about 400.

Buenavista, a post-town of Polk co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River, 16 miles from Salem. Pop. in 1900 139.

Buenavista, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 20 miles E. of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 about 400.

Buenavista, Bedford co., Pa. See **NEW BUENAVISTA**.

Buenavista, or **Peschville**, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. 5 miles from Kane City. It has several oil wells.

Buenavista, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 5 miles from Hollow Rock station.

Buenavista, a banking city of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western

to, 8 miles E. of Lexington. It has paper and wood-mills, wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2588.

Buenavista, a post-township (town) of Portage co., Wis., and a station on the Wisconsin Central R. 10 miles S. of Stevens Point. Pop. in 1900, 1102.

Buenos Vista Springs, a post-hamlet and mountain resort of Franklin co., Pa., near the Maryland frontier 2 miles from Buena Vista station on the Western Maryland R. **Bueno Ayre**, hwdn 1 rd., or Bonmail, a Dutch West Indian island on the Venezuela coast, 30 miles E. of Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20' N. It is about 30 miles long and 4 broad. It has several villages and manufactures of salt and charcoal. Products are also, divi-divi, guaiacum, Brazil wood, donkeys, and goats. The climate is dry. Pop. in 1899 4928, of whom 400-500 were white.

Buenos Aires, hwdn 1 rd., formerly written **Buenos Ayres** (Le good air) the largest and most important city of South America, a federal district and capital of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the west side of the Plate estuary here 30 miles wide, and about 150 miles from the sea. Lat. 34° 36' 21" S.; lon. 58° 21' 33" W. It is the objective point and terminus of several railways, and stands on a perfectly level plain. It is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing one another at right angles. The houses are in the main still of a single story enclosing a central court, but the business portions of the city and in the newer residence-quarters near them, substantial architectural structures have been erected, and there are numerous palatial mansions designed after Parisian Italian Spanish, Moorish, and Norwegian patterns. None of the older South American cities has so completely lost its national characteristics as Buenos Aires. The principal square is the Plaza de la Victoria, on which are the government buildings (Palacio de Gobierno), the cabildo or hall of justice, the cathedral (resembling the Madeleine of Paris) and the archbishop's palace. Other important buildings are institutions of the city are the opera-house, several theatres and the sumptuous terminal depot of the Great Northern railway. Modern boulevards are replacing many of the old and narrow streets, and among them the Avenida de Mayo is the finest. Buenos Aires has numerous educational and scientific institutions of a high order among which are the university (with extensive faculties and about 2,000 students), a national library, museum of natural history (with most important paleontological collection), zoological garden and observatory. The city is provided with an elaborate system of water works, the supply of water being obtained from a distance of several miles. Its tramway connections and ramifications are markedly in advance, and minister to the needs of the surrounding rural communities. Palermo Park and the Recoleta furnish the fashionable and recreation concourses.

The trade, and consequently the prosperity of Buenos Aires have until recently been much impeded by the difficulty of navigating the Plata and the want of a safe and commodious harbor which have compelled large vessels to remain several miles below the city. The establishment of a city port and port of entry at Ensenada, on the Bay of Ensenada, about 27 miles distant, and the utilization of the Riachuelo Channel in connection with the construction of vast harbor works and docks, channel excavations, etc. have materially lessened the difficulties of shipment and unloading and added to the commercial development of the city. The new Madero docks, begun in 1887 have a city frontage of 2 miles. The climate of Buenos Aires is moist and variable, but regarded as healthy, though severe epidemics of yellow fever sometimes occur and rheumatic affections are very prevalent. The mean temperature of the year is about 65° of July approximately the coldest month 50° and of January 75°. The yearly rainfall is 34 inches. Buenos Aires is the commercial metropolis of the republic. It exports large quantities of hides, horns, bone-oil, bones, beef tallow, hair and other cattle products, ostrich feathers, wool, live-stock, etc. Its manufactures which were wholly wanting a quarter of a century ago, are acquiring some importance. The environs of the city are very beautiful consisting of well-cultivated fields, and cultivated by numerous country residences called *quintas* the most wealthy have their country-seats surrounded with gardens. The foreign contingent is largely located in the suburbs of Belgrano, Flores, and Trujillo. Buenos Aires was founded by the Spaniards in 1535. Pop. in 1869 177,787, in 1886 392,498, in 1900 (close of the year) 521,367. Area of the federal district, 72 sq. m.

Buenos Aires, the most populous and most flourishing of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, extends from the mouth of the Rio Negro, lat. 41° S., to near Rosario, on the Paraná River, and from the Atlantic border on the E. to about lon. 63° 20' W. Area, about 120,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 521,367, calculated for the close of

1900 1,140,867. The N. part includes a portion of the eastern Patagonia, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the low hills of the Sierras del Ventana and Ventana. The principal river is the Salado. The climate is humid and variable, but intensely hot in summer. Occasionally there are years of excessive drought, and hurricanes (pampeiros) are not infrequent. The soil is exceedingly fertile in many parts, but the greater portion of the region still lacks cultivation and has been given over to the raising of live-stock (sheep, cattle, etc.). Hides, hair, horns, phosphates, wool, bones, beef-extract, ostrich feathers, tallow, and jerked beef are the chief exports. Horses, mules, and asses are also exported. The cultivation of the cereals has latterly been materially extended, and wheat and corn are now exported. Capital (since 1852) La Plata.

Buer, hwdn a village of Prussia, district of Münster circle of Beckinghausen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 9589.

Buet, a mountain of Savoy, France, N. by W. of Chamois. Altitude, 10,200 feet. It commands a magnificent panorama of the Alps.

Buayrona, a post-village of Union co., N. Mex. Its banking point is Trinidad Colo.

Buflarik, a town of Algeria. See BOUFRANIK.

Bufo, a harbor of Liberia. See BASSA.

Bufo, an island off the E. coast of Cochinchina.

Bufo, a point or cape on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra.

Bufo, a small island off the E. coast of China in the Chusan Archipelago.

Buffalo, a county in the south-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 985 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup Fork of the same river. Capital, Kearney. Pop. in 1900 22,182 in 1900, 20,254.

Buffalo, a county of South Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area, 438 sq. m. Capital, Unadilla. Pop. in 1900 933, in 1900 1,100.

Buffalo, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin has an area of 862 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Chippewa and is intersected by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1890 15,907, in 1900 18,765.

Buffalo, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala. 22 miles by rail N. of Opelika.

Buffalo, a resort of Jefferson co., Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. about 25 miles (direct) E. by W. of Denver.

Buffalo, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 15 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 551.

Buffalo, a post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River 10 miles below Davisport, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 372.

Buffalo, a banking city of Wilson co., Kan. on the Mineral Point R. 13 miles E. of Yates Center. Pop. in 1900 289.

Buffalo, a post-town of Larue co., Ky. 6 miles SE of Hodgenville, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 347.

Buffalo, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Wright co., Minn. 45 miles WNW of St. Paul on Buffalo Lake and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 1040.

Buffalo, a banking city capital of Dallas co., Mo. 35 miles N. by E of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 757.

Buffalo, a city port of entry and seat of justice of Erie co., N. Y. is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in lat. 42° 35' N. lon. 78° 55' W. 352 miles W. of Albany by the Erie Canal and 300 miles by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Other railroads crossing here are the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lackawanna, the West Shore, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Lehigh Valley, the Grand Trunk, etc.

The city has a wharf frontage of over 7 miles, and extends along the Niagara River which is crossed here by the International Bridge, completed in 1873 at a cost of about \$1,500,000. The site on the lake-front gradually rises, and at the distance of about 2 miles becomes an extended undulating plain 55 feet above the water-level of the harbor. The more elevated portion of the site affords fine views of the city, the Niagara River, the Canadian shore, the lake and bay and the hilly country to the SE. Buffalo, especially the west side residence portion, is handsomely built. Among its more noteworthy thoroughfares are Main Street, Delaware Avenue, Front Avenue, Niagara Street, Broadway and the Humboldt Parkway. Most of the important streets are traversed by electric trams, which are operated by power generated by the Niagara Falls. A belt railroad makes the circuit of the city. At the point

where the waters of the lake merge in the Niagara River, Buffalo Creek enters the lake from the E. and the Erie Canal from the NW being nearly parallel in their passage through the city and harbor. The streets in the more elevated portions of the city are bordered with a profusion of shade-trees, and there are numerous elegant residences and imposing mercantile and office structures. The Biltmore Square building is one of the largest office-buildings in the world, and accommodates a company numbering 4000-5000.

Favorably located for business, and with many advantages as a place of residence, Buffalo shows a ratio of increase in population far above the average of that of cities in the eastern and older portion of the United States, taking rank as the eleventh in population in the census of 1890 and eighth in the census of 1900. The city claims to be the cleanest, best-lighted and healthiest city in the United States, with the best water and the best and most complete sewerage. It has an ample water-supply obtained from the Niagara through a tunnel extending nearly to the middle of the river. Among the more noteworthy buildings and institutions of Buffalo are the government building, city hall (with a tower 200 feet high), the public library with over 200,000 volumes (the building also containing the rooms and collections of the Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Historical Society and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences), the university comprising departments of medicine, law, dentistry and pharmacy, the Grosvenor library and the state insane asylum. The city is well provided with charitable and ecclesiastical institutions and among the churches may be mentioned the Gothic St. Paul's, the Trinity church and the synagogue. The Erie county almshouse is located here. The city has in addition to other parks a magnificent public park of 442 acres, and there is a tastefully laid-out cemetery of 75 acres, called the Forest Lawn in the suburbs. The only living gigantic coal-elevators are a feature of the city.

Buffalo is an important and prosperous centre of trade, and has extensive manufactures. Its commerce has made prodigious strides during many years,—a fact due to its location at the outlet of the great chain of lakes, and to its being the terminus of the Erie Canal and of the various trunk railroad lines that converge here and give direct communication with many of the more important commercial foci of the country. Through its intermediate position and facilities for shipping Buffalo is made the center of a large portion of the trade between the East and the Northwest. Grain is the most important article of commerce and the facilities for handling and storing it are unequalled by those of any other city on this continent. The growth of this branch of trade may be estimated by the fact that it was only in 1843 that Joseph Dart built the first grain-elevator here, and that the storing capacity of the elevators to-day is nearly 10,000,000 bushels, with facilities for transferring upward of 5,000,000 bushels per day. Buffalo is now the eastern distributing centre of western flour in the live-stock trade Buffalo is second to Chicago only. The city has also a large trade in anthracite and bituminous coal received from Pennsylvania and distributed both westward and eastward, and it is now the distributing point of nearly all of the west-bound anthracite coal shipping yearly several million tons by lake alone. The lumber trade is also very important, the annual receipts in shipment rising to 600,000,000-700,000,000 feet. In iron and steel manufacturing and working Buffalo ranks next to Pittsburgh. Among the other industries of the city are those of ear building, oil-refining, distilling and brewing, the manufacture of clothing, soap, starch and leather, slaughtering, meat-packing, etc.

Buffalo, originally laid out by the Holland Company in 1803-04, became in 1812 a military post. It was burnt in Dec. 1813 when of the 200 houses composing the village all but two were destroyed by the British and Indians. In April, 1832 it was incorporated as a city, and in 1853 it assumed its former rival Black Rock. Pop. in 1810 1508; in 1820 2094; in 1830 8653; in 1840 18,213; in 1850 42,261; in 1860 55,500; in 1870 117,714; in 1880 155,134; in 1890 255,664; and in 1900 352,387, an increase of nearly 40 per cent in a decennium. The Pan American Exposition was held in Buffalo in 1901.

Buffalo, a banking post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R., 36 miles W. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900 213.

Buffalo, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 50 miles N. of Marietta.

Buffalo, a township of Buffalo co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1121.

Buffalo, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 575.

Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1718.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa. 2 miles W. of Washington. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1046.

Buffalo, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 34 miles SW. of Palestine, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 about 500.

Buffalo, a post-village of Putnam co. W. Va. on the Great Kanawha River, about 22 miles from its mouth, and on the Kanawha and Michigan R., 12 miles N. of Winfield, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 364.

Buffalo, a city of Buffalo co. Wis., on the Mississippi River about 20 miles above Wymona. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Buffalo, a banking post-town, the capital of Johnson co. Wyo., about 27 miles (direct) S. by E. of Sheridan. Pop. in 1900 718.

Buffalo Bayou (in co.) a small river of Texas, enters Galveston Bay about 20 miles ESE. of Houston. Steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Houston.

Buffalo Center, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 20 miles WNW. of Forest City. Pop. in 1900 375.

Buffalo City, a post-village of Dare co., N. C. Pop. about 125.

Buffalo Creek, in Washington co., Ga., a tributary of the Oconee River.

Buffalo Creek, Iowa, enters the Wapawpicon River at Anamosa. Length about 100 miles.

Buffalo Creek, Minn. is a tributary of the South Fork of the Crow River. It is about 70 miles long.

Buffalo Creek, N. Y. is formed by Cayuga, Cassenova and Seneca Creeks which unite in Erie co. It enters Lake Erie at the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo Creek, Pa. enters the Alleghany River at Freeport.

Buffalo Creek, Perry co., Pa. enters the Juniata River NE. of New Bloomfield.

Buffalo Creek, Union co., Pa. enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Lewisburg.

Buffalo Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., 20 miles SW. of Denver its banking point.

Buffalo Forge, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 9 miles E. of Lexington.

Buffalo Fork rises in Newton co. Ark. and enters the White River in the N. part of the state. It is nearly 125 miles long.

Buffalo Gap, a post-town of Carter co. S. Dak., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 30 miles SE. of Carter City. The banking point is Hot Springs. Pop. about 150.

Buffalo Gap, a post-village of Taylor co., Tex. 14 miles E. of Abilene. Pop. 250.

Buffalo Gap, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 11 miles by rail W. of Staunton.

Buffalo Grove, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Its banking point is Chicago.

Buffalo Hart, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. 13 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. of the township in 1900, 549.

Buffalo Lake, Wis. an expansion of the Neenah River is Menominee co. about 10 miles long, communicating with Pictured Lake.

Buffalo Lake (Fr. *Lac du Buffle*, *lak du bluff*), the name of several small lakes of Canada the best known of which is in Athabasca contributing to the Churchill River.

Buffalo Lake, a banking post-village of Remond co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles N. of Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900 389.

Buffalo Lutha Springs, a post-village and water tap place of Mankinburg co., Va. on the Southern R., about 100 miles (direct) SW. of Richmond.

Buffalo Mills, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 250.

Buffalo Mountain, Pa., situated in the N. part of Union co.

Buffalo Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Park Range. Lat. 39° 59' N. lon 100° 7' W. It has an altitude of 13,541 feet above sea-level.

Buffalo Plains, a former post-village of Etta co. N. Y. now forming a part of the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo Prairie, a post-township of Rock Island co. Ill., 10 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1900 1020.

Buffalora, a village of Italy. See BOVATONA.

Buffalo River, in the SE. part of Cape Colony discharges into the Indian Ocean at East London. Buffalo is also the name of a river of Natal (the I manyasi) which joins the Tugela about 50 miles above its mouth.

Buffalo River, Tenn. drains parts of Lewis, Wayne, and Perry cos., and enters the Duck River about 20 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Buffalo River or Creek, of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi River at Alma.

Buffalo Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co. Pa. 6 miles W by S. of Lewisburg its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Buffalo Run, a post-hamlet of Center co. Pa. 12 miles SW of Beltsfonte.

Buffalo Springs, a post-hamlet of Park co. Colo. 13 miles (direct) E by S of Fairplay.

Buffalo Valley, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. 30 miles E. of Lebanon.

Buffaloville, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. about 24 miles ENE of Evansville.

Buflay, a small town and inlet on the northern coast of the island of Jamaica.

Buffington, a post-station of Stoddard co. Mo.

Buffington, a post-township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Buflin, a post-village of Posey co. Ind.

Buflord, a post-hamlet of Baxter co. Ark. 4 miles S of Mountain Home.

Buflord, a banking post-town of Gwinnett co. Ga. on the Southern R. 37 miles NE of Atlanta. It has manufactures of leather, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1352.

Buflord, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. 8 miles from Riley's station.

Buflord, a post-village of Highland co. Ohio 40 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Buflord, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 60 miles N of Nashville.

Bug, *bug* (anc. *Hypocis*) a river of Russia, government of Podolia and Khoron flows mostly SE and enters the estuary of the Dniester 30 miles W of Khoron. Length about 560 miles.

Bug, a river forming a great part of the eastern frontier of Russian Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow flows generally N to Brest-Litovsk (Russian government of Grodno) and thence NE and joins the Vistula 18 miles NW of Warsaw after a course of about 450 miles. Its chief affluent is the Narew. The Brest-Litovsk Canal, which unites its affluent, the Mukha into with the Pira, connects it with the Dniester.

Buga, *buga*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 103 miles NE of Popayán. Pop. about 12 500.

Bugabugay, Philippine Islands, capital of the district of Apayao.

Bugarruch, *bū gā rēh* a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles N of Limoux.

Bugarsán, *bug-a-sān* or *Bogarsán*, *bug-a-sān* a pueblo of Panay Philippine Islands on the W coast, 30 miles NE of San José de Buenavista. Pop. 15 000.

Bugey, *bū shā* a small territory of France, in the old province of Burgundy now comprised in the department of Ain. Its capital was Belfort.

Buggenhout, *bū gēn-hōwt* a village of Belgium province of East Flanders, 5 miles by rail E. of Deender monde. Pop. about 3500.

Bughall, a post-hamlet of Belknap co. Ala.

Bughall, a post-township of Columbus co. S C. Pop. in 1900 1401.

Bugha, *bug ha*, a people of the Malay Archipelago chiefly inhabiting Bontia the island of Celebes. They are muscular middle-sized and of a light-brown color some being even fair. They are the most advanced of all the natives of Celebes and are traders, settlers and shipbuilders.

Bugiah, a town of Algeria. See Bougia.

Buglinton, a town of Bagdad, in Chahira, near Caggleton. Pop. in 1901 1452.

Bugulama, *bug-gool mā*, a town of Russia, government of Samara, 130 miles WSW of Ufa. Pop. in 1897 7577.

Bugurmalan, *bug-goo-mālān* a town of Russia government and 7 miles E of Samara. Pop. in 1897 12,144.

Buh, *boo*'s a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon Philippine Islands on the protruding Lake Buh, 24 miles SE of Nueva Cáceres. Pop. 18 000.

Bühl, *hūl*, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 6 miles SEW of Colmar. It has extensive woolen manufactures. Pop. in 1900 3199.

Bühl, *hūl*, a town of Baden, 25 miles SEW of Karlsruhe. Near by is the valley of Bühl with the beautiful falls of Gertholbach. Pop. in 1900 3006.

Bühl, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Hibbing.

Bühler, *bū'ler* a village of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel 3 miles SEW of Trogen.

Bühler, a post-village of Reno co. Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 150.

Bulldwara, a parish of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 34 miles NNE. of Wenlock. Here are beautiful remains of Buldwa Abbey.

Bulth Wells, or *Ells-shals*, a town of Wales, on the Brecknock on the Wye, 11 miles SW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1901 1806. It has mineral springs.

Bolmuk, *boo-luk* a town of Russia, government and 68 miles NNW of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 4316.

Bulmofosae, *bū mōfōsae* a village of France, in Alsace, 9 miles NW of Vervins. Pop. about 2000.

Bulmolen-Boromissa, *Lū, lūh bil ee lā hā m'nee'* a town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles SE. of Nyons. Pop. about 3000.

Bultenpost, *bol tēn post'* a village of the Netherlands, Frisland, 16 miles E. of Leeuwarden.

Bultenzorg, *bol tēn zōrg* a town of Java, capital of the assistant-residency of the same name, 36 miles S of Batavia, with which it is connected by rail. It is charmingly situated at an elevation of about 900 feet, and is a health-resort of the wealthy Batavians. It has a splendid palace of the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, and one of the finest botanical gardens in the world. The name signifies free from care. Pop. in 1895 24,618.

Bultenzorg, an assistant-residency of Java. It comprises one of the healthiest and pleasantest parts of the island.

Bultrago, *boo-ee-trā'go*, an ancient town of Spain 40 miles N of Madrid. Pop. about 800.

Buljuince, *boo-ā-lān thā* a town of Spain 17 miles E. of Cordova. It has extensive manufactures of woollens, leather etc. Pop. in 1901 10 756.

Buljaleef, *bū shā luf* a village of France in Haute-Vienne, 18 miles E of Limoges on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Mande.

Buljuard, *booj uard* a town of Lerna, in Khorassan 160 miles ENE. of Astrabad. Pop. about 6000.

Buk, *book* a town of Prussia, province and 15 miles WSW of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3547.

Bukharost, the capital of Bukhara. See Bucharan. **Bokhtarma**, a river of southwestern Siberia. In the government of Tashkent rises in the Altai Mountains and after a generally NW course, empties into the Irtysh River on the right, in about lat. 49° 40' N. Length 300-350 miles.

Bukhtarmiook, *book tan-miook* a fortress of Asiatic Russia government and 450 miles SEW of Tomsk on the Irtysh at the influx of the Bukhtarma River.

Bukit Harau, *book kit hā-re-ān* a chain of mountain in Sumatra reaching the whole length of the island.

Bukik, a section of the lower Carpathians NE of the Mtra and lying toward of Mikotits. Height of the Bukik about 5100 feet.

Bokken, *booh kēn* an island of Norway on the W coast, east of Stavanger lat 59° 12' N lon 5° 32' E with a village of the same name. The Bokke or Bokken Fjord is an arm of the sea extending about 35 miles in land, with a breadth of from 10 to 15 miles.

Bukoba, a station in German East Africa, on the W shore of the Victoria Nyansa. Lat. 1° 24' N.

Bukovina, or *Bukowina*, *boo koo-ve-nā*, a crown land (with the title of duchy) of Austria-Hungary (Cisleithan division) bounded N and NW by Galicia, E. by Bessarabia and Moldavia S by Moldavia, W by Transylvania and Hungary proper. Area, 4631 sq m. It belongs to the region of the Carpathians, which here attain an elevation of about 6000 feet. It is a fertile province, with extensive forests and the name itself is derived from the abundance of beech trees. Pop. in 1900 729 921. Bukovina after forming for some centuries a part of Moldavia, was annexed to Austria in 1775. Two-fifths of the people are Ruthenians, and of the remainder the majority are Romanians. The Germans number about one-fifth of the total population. Capital, Cernowitz.

Bolm, a post-village of Goodland co. Ia. 15 miles SW of Frederick's Hall station. Pop. 30.

Bolmola, *boo-lā-lān* a small but very rich province of Luzon Philippine Islands bounded on the N by Manila Bay. Area, 840 sq m. It is intersected by spurs of the Caraballo Mountains and by the Pampanga River and contains iron magnetite, stone, alabaster etc. some gold is procured from the river sands. Sugar, coco, rice, indigo, swams, and fruits are grown. Capital, Malolos.

Bolmola, a town of Luzon Philippine Islands former capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga delta is 15 miles from Manila. It has a church town-hall, houses of stone and manufactures of sugar and fabrics of silk and cotton. Pop. in 1903 11 589.

Bolmich, *bū'lik* a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N of Zürich. Pop. in 1900 3192.

Bolmuk, *boo lūk*, a northwestern suburb of Cairo, on the Nile. It is the port of Cairo, and is connected with it by an electric tramway. It contains the great national printing establishment, founded by Mehmet Ali. The famous

Egyptological Museum formerly established at Bulak, is now at Cairo

Bulama, boo-lá-má, one of the Bismarck Islands, Africa, 30 miles S of Bismar. Lat. 11° 34' N lon 15° 33' W Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement, but it is now claimed by Portugal

Bulandshahr, a town of India See BULANSHAHAR. **Bulangan**, a river port of northeastern Borneo, on the Balangan River about 30 miles above its mouth **Bulavadiu**, boo-lá-vá-deen written also **Belavadiu** (ana. *Polyb'ous*), a town of Asia Minor vilayet of Khodavendikyar 28 miles ENE of Afssa-Karahisar Pop estimated at about 8000

Bulawayu, a town of Africa. See BULUWAYO **Buldana**, boot-dá-ná, a district of British India, in West Berar with capital of the same name

Bulekomba Point, called also Cape Laseca or Borak, the SE. point of the W peninsula of Celebes

Buleleng, or Bieling, the name of a small principal ity and its capital on the N. side of the island of Bait.

Bulgaria, a principality in the Balkan peninsula, in most respects independent, but owing allegiance and paying tribute to Turkey. It is bounded on the N by Rumania (Wallachia and the Dobruja) on the E by the Black Sea, on the S and SW by Turkey (Thrace Macedonia, the vilayet of Kessovo) and on the W by Serbia. It comprises Bulgaria proper—that is the original principality of Bulgaria as constituted by the European powers in 1318—and the former so-called autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia, constituted in 1878 and united with Bulgaria in 1885-86. It lies between lat 41° 3' and 44° 10' N and lon 22° 20' and 29° 30' E Its area, according to recent calculations, is 17,200 sq m (according to older measurements about 1000 miles greater) of which about 13,000 sq m belong to Eastern Rumelia. Bulgaria includes the greater part of the Balkan mountain region and most of the surface is mountainous or hilly. The northern part of the country belongs to the basin of the lower Danube, which forms most of the boundary with Rumania. This portion is mainly an extensive plain which rises in successive stages to the base of the Balkans and is furrowed by the deep valleys of the rivers that flow northward towards the Danube. The Balkans extend westward from the shores of the Black Sea through the middle of the principal valley and attain an elevation of nearly 8000 feet. The most noted of the Balkan passes is the Shipka Pass. In the NW corner the Rhodope Mountains (Dzupote Dag) rise to the peak of Musesala to a height of 9600 feet. A little farther to the W the Rilo-Dag reaches an elevation of nearly 9000 feet. The principal affluents of the Danube are the Tinnok forming part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Serbia, the Inker the Vid, Ouma, Yantra, and the Lom. The principal stream flowing into the Black Sea is the Kamotitza or Kamotik Eastern Rumelia which is on the S side of the Balkans, drains mainly into the Aegean Sea through the tortuous Maritza, which receives the Tunja. Bulgaria has extensive forests, confined however mainly to the elevated regions. They abound in game of all kinds, including bears, wolves, wild boars, lynxes, deer and badgers. The soil and climate are adapted to the growth of all kinds of European crops. The commons are short, hot, and excessively dry so that the landscape assumes a sun-burnt appearance but the spring and autumn bring copious rains. The winter cold is often very severe. The climate on the whole is healthy although some of the principal cities suffer from malaria. The fields yield beautiful crops of wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats and millet, and large quantities of pulse and garden-vegetables are raised. On the southern slopes of the Balkans, in Eastern Rumelia, near Kazanlik is a paradise of rose-gardens, whose product is converted into attar of roses. Flax hemp, and tobacco are grown and among other products are silk and honey. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of the vine. In addition to the larger cattle (among which are many buffaloes used in tillage) there are immense numbers of sheep and goats. Bulgaria is almost entirely an agricultural country. The mineral resources are not important, and the manufactures are still confined mainly to the production on a small scale of textiles, leather articles and metallic wares. There are productive fisheries in the Black Sea. The railway mileage is about 1000

The population of the principality according to the census of Jan 1, 1893 was 2,310,713, of whom 998,431 were in Eastern Rumelia. The Bulgarians numbered 2,343,417 and the Turks, 569,733. There were 62,528 Rumanians, 53,518 Greeks, 51,770 Gypsies, 27,561 Jews (mostly Spanish-speaking), 18,299 Tartars, 6445 Armenians, and several thousand Germans, Austrians, and other foreigners. The census of Dec. 31, 1900 returned a population of 2,733,189. Since the establishment of the Bulgarian principality there

has been a large exodus of Turks. All but a small fraction of the Christian inhabitants belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Bulgarians are classed among the Slavic peoples, their speech being a Slavic tongue, but they are to a great extent the descendants of a race belonging to the Finnic branch of the Turanian stock, the ancient Bulgarians who about a thousand years ago became merged in the Slavic population of the Balkan regions, and whose language was supplanted by that of the people whom they had conquered. The Bulgarians are, in the main, a nation of peasants. They are intelligent, industrious and distinguished for their domestic virtues and cling tenaciously to their old customs, manners, and patriarchal arrangements. There is no aristocracy among them and they are mostly proprietors of the land which they till. The constitution of Bulgaria is that of a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in a single chamber the Sobranie, elected by universal suffrage. The Orthodox Greek Church is the state church but all religions are equal before the law. Among the principal cities are Sofia (the capital), Philippopolis (the chief city of Eastern Rumelia), Rustchuk, Varne, Shkemia, Silivro, Raski-Zagra, Tatar-Pazarjik, Vidin, Plarna, Rustova, Silistria, and Turnova, the medieval capital Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varne have figured as an almost impenetrable quadrilateral of fortresses in the wars between Russia and Turkey. Under Turkish rule the Dobruja (the peninsula between the Danube and the Black Sea) formed part of Bulgaria.

At the close of the fifth century of the Christian era the Bulgarian nation appears to have been settled on the plains of the Volga. At that time the great body of the people migrated southward to the region of the Danube, and about the year 680 we find a Bulgarian realm established S of that river in the ancient Moesia. Two centuries later the khans of the Bulgarians embraced the Christianity of Constantinople. The Bulgarian power which was a menace to Constantinople, succumbed to the attacks of the Byzantines in 1018. In 1186 however with the aid of the Wallachs the Bulgarians again made themselves independent, and a new realm was established which endured for two centuries when it was conquered by the Turks (1393-43). The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 virtually freed Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. In 1885 Eastern Rumelia refused to remain any longer a Turkish province and in 1886 its union with Bulgaria was practically consummated.

The fragment of the Bulgarian people which remained behind on the plains of the Volga at the time of the great southern migration existed for centuries as an independent nation. The capital of this state was Bolgar (See BOLGAR). There is a large Bulgarian population in the Turkish provinces adjoining the principality and considerable numbers of Bulgarians are to be found in Rumania, Hungary, and Russia. The race numbers in all about 4,000,000 although Bulgarian patriots claim a much larger figure. Modern Bulgarian literature is still in its infancy. There is a large storehouse of popular ballads and folk lore.

Bulgee, búl-jer, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. on the Pittsburg Chesapeake Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles W by S of Pittsburg. Pop about 150

Bulgnéville, búl ná-vé, a town of France, in Vosges, 10 miles SSE of Neufchâteau. Pop about 1000

Bulhar, a town and port of British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden about 45 miles W of Berbera. It is the terminus of a caravan route from the interior

Bulkington, a town of Warwickshire, England, 8 miles from Coventry. Pop in 1901 1548.

Bullard, a post-village of Smith co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop about 200

Bullards, a post-station of Travis co. Ga. on the Southern R. 15 miles S of Macon

Bullards Bay, a post-hamlet of Yuba co. Cal.

Bullas, boo yás, a town of Spain 32 miles W of Murcia. Pop. in 1901 7732. It has many Roman remains

Bulle, búl (see Bull) a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles S of Fribourg. It is an entrepôt for Gruyère cheese. Elevation 2487 feet. Pop. in 1900 3365

Bullen, Cape, the southernmost point of North Devon in Lancaster Sound (American Arctic Archipelago). Lat. 74° 35' N lon 85° W

Bullers of Buchan, búl-lers or búx an a small fishing village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen 22 miles NNE. of Aberdeen. Close by the village is the natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, a group of singular rocks and sea-worn caverns.

Bullfrog, a mining village in the S part of Nye co., Nev. near the California frontier. Pop in 1903 5060 (?)

Bullfiott, a mining post-village of Elko co. Nev. 28 miles SW of Elko.

Bullion, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. 1 mile from Keweenaw.

Bullitt, hōd'it, a county of Kentucky, adjacent to the Ohio River, has an area of 361 sq. m. It is drained by the Salt River and its East Fork. Capital, Shepherdsville. Pop. in 1890, 8291; in 1900, 9562.

Bullitt Bayou (b'oo) a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La.

Bulloch, or **Bullock**, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 986 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the SW. by the Cananoochee River whose affluents water the county. Sea Island cotton is largely grown. Capital, Statesboro. Pop. in 1890 13,712, in 1900 31,377.

Bullochville, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Greenville, on the Southern R.

Bullock, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 699 sq. m. It is partly drained by the sources of the Pee River. Capital, Union Springs. Pop. in 1890 27,063, in 1900 31,644.

Bullock, a post-village of Crenshaw co. Ala. 24 miles SSW of Troy.

Bullock, a post-hamlet of Warrick co. Ind.

Bullock Creek, a post-township of York co. S.C. Pop. in 1900 3123.

Bullock's Corners, a village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 1 mile from Dundas. Pop. 160.

Bull Run, in the NE. part of Virginia, forms the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William co., and it enters the Occoquan River 14 miles from the mouth of this stream. It gives its name to two battles, the first was fought July 21, 1861 and the second, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. In both actions the Union army was defeated.

Bull Run, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y.

Bull Run, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va. 10 miles (direct) W by S. of Fairfax.

Bull's Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Charleston co., S.C. between Bull's Island and Racoon Key.

Bull's Ferry, a village of Hudson co. N.J. See *GUTTENBERG*.

Bull Run, or **Rogersville Junction**, a post-station of Hawkins co. Tenn. 13 miles E. of Morristown.

Bull Run, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Bull's Island, in the Delaware River above Lambertville.

Bull Run, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4120.

Bull Run, a post-hamlet of Braxton co. W. Va., 48 miles from Clarkburg.

Bull Run, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 10 miles N. of Middletown.

Bull Run, a large village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Gelsenkirchen with coal-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900 11,001.

Bull Run, a town of Chile, in the province of Nuble, on the Santiago railway about 35 miles E. by N. of Concepcion. Pop. about 3200.

Bull Run, a town of Senegambia, on a branch of Senegal River 80 miles from the sea. Lat. 11° 31' N.

Bull Run, or **Bull Run**, a town of British India, on the Gulf of Cambay district and 42 miles S. of Surat. Pop. about 13,000.

Bulletrode, or **Sainte Valérie de Bulletrode**, a post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec on the Wolfe River with a station on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles from Arthabaska. Pop. about 150.

Bullistan, or **Bullistan**, called also Little Tibet, a dependency of Kashmir in the N. part of the Himalayan system, between lat. 34° 40' and 36° 30' N. lon. 74° 40' and 76° 20' E. It is mainly a lofty alpine region of 9000-10,000 feet general elevation in which is comprised a portion of the upper Indus valley. Some of the giants of the Annapurna mountain rise above this tract, and from their ice-fields descend huge glaciers (Baltoro Blaf). It contains Mount Godwin Austen 28,278 feet high assumed to be the second loftiest summit of the globe, and the dominating peak of the Karakorum range. The climate is very cold in winter and the soil requires careful culture to enable it to produce corn. The inhabitants are of Mongolian race. The chief town is Iskardo (Skardo) Aru, about 13,000 sq. m.

Bull Run, a village of Siberia, on the left bank of the Lena River in about lat. 70° 40' N.

Bull Run, a village of British India, 46 miles SE. of Delhi. Pop. about 15,000.

Bull Run, a town of British South Africa (Southern Rhodesia), the former capital of Matabelland, connected by rail with the Cape and with Salisbury about 230 miles (direct) SW of Salisbury. It is the center of a gold-bearing

district, and has churches, schools, banks, theatre, the Rhodesia Museum, stock-exchange, etc. Pop. about 1900, of whom 4000 are Europeans. British troops entered Bulawayo in 1893, after defeating Lobengula, the Matabelli chief. Elevation, 4250 feet. Average temperature of the summer months, 72°, of the winter months 64°.

Bulwer, hōd'wer a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the International R., 9 miles NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 150.

Bumpass, a post-station of Louisa co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 46 miles NNW of Richmond.

Bumpass Mills, a post-village of Stewart co. Tenn.

Burn, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex., on the Gulf Steamboat and Kansas City R. Pop. about 250.

Bunarbash, būn'ar-bā'sh, a small river of Asia Minor traversing the plain of Troy. It is identified by some authors with the Scamander of Homer and by others with the Simois but, according to Schliemann it is neither one nor the other.

Bunarbash, a village of Asia Minor at the extremity of the plain of Troy 12 miles SSE. of the Sigeum promontory.

Bunawu, būn-aw', a village of Scotland co. of Argyll, 17 miles NNW of Inverary on Loch Rive.

Bunbury, a town and seaport of Western Australia, near the SW. extremity of the continent about 100 miles S by W of Perth. It is the principal port of the southern districts. Pop. 2000.

Buncombe, a banking city of Cooper co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 16 miles S. of Ruessville. Pop. in 1900 554.

Bunch, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Bunckley, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mass. on the Hopedkito River, 10 miles SW of Needville.

Buncombe, būn-kəm a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 824 sq. m. It is intersected by the French Broad River and bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Capital, Asheville. Pop. in 1900 25,260. In 1900 44,388.

Buncombe, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. Pop. about 50.

Buncombe, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co. Wis., 11 miles N. of Oshkosh.

Buncrana, a small town of Ireland co. of Donegal on Lough Swilly 11 miles NW of Londonderry. It has the ruins of an old castle and is a watering place.

Bundaberg, a port of Queensland, Australia, on the Burnett River about 185 miles N by W of Brisbane. Pop. of the town and district, about 20,000.

Bundala, būn-dā-lā, a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Amritsar district. Pop. about 5000.

Bundel, būn-dēl a village of Germany in Hanover 5 miles N. of Womern.

Bundun, būn-dūn a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles NW of Harford. Pop. in 1900, 4818.

Bundelund, or **Bundelkhand**, būn-dēl-kūnd a territory of India, including a number of native states in Central India, comprised in the Bundelund Agency together with several districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It lies mainly between lat. 24° and 26° 30' N. and lon. 78° and 81° 30' E. of the Gwalior dominions. Its rivers are tributaries of the Jemna. The chief towns include Jhansi, Banda, Chhatrapur, Bijnawar and Datia (all except Banda being in the native states of the Bundelund Agency). In it are the diamond mines of Panna. The inhabitants represent to a great extent the Rajput stock. The native states of the Bundelund Agency have a population of about 1,300,000.

Bundumar, būn-dē-mēr (anc. *Aras*) a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters Lake Bakhtegan about 65 miles E. of Shiraz, after a SE. course of 150 miles. It is rapid and often inundates its banks.

Bundur-Abdoo, būn-dūr-āb-doo, a small port of southern Arabia, about 12 miles W. of Aden.

Bundi, būn-dē, a native state of India, in Rajputana. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Capital, Bundi. Pop. in 1901, 171,237.

Bundi, capital of the state of Bundi British India, 85 miles SE. of Agra. Pop. about 20,000.

Bundoran, a village and watering place on the NW coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal on Donegal Bay, 44 miles SW of Ballyshannon.

Bundrose, būn-rōs a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal about 1 mile WSW of Bundoran.

Bundwana, a town of India. See *BHOOPANA*.

Bundyburg, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio on the Pittsburg and Western R., 31 miles NW of Youngstown.

Bundya Crossing, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y., on the Oswego River, 7 miles SSE. of Oswego.

Bungay, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 24 miles NNE. of Ipswich. Pop. about 2600.

Bungay, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill. Pop. about 160. Its banking point is Springerton.

Bunkara River, Colo. See **GAAS RIVER**.

Bunkerhill, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 37 miles NNE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of cigars, etc. with coal-mines and fruit-canneries. Pop. in 1900 1879.

Bunkerhill, a banking post-town of Miami co. Ind. on Pipe Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis R. 97 miles N of Indianapolis, Ind. Pop. in 1900 958.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Russell co., Kan. 16 miles by rail E. of Russell, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 141.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. Its banking point is Waldoboro.

Bunker Hill, a height in Charlestown Mass. (now a part of Boston) formerly called Breed's Hill, famous as the place where the first severe battle of the American Revolution was fought June 17 1775. The name Bunker Hill at that time designated an eminence near the one on which the fighting took place. A granite shaft 221 feet high erected to commemorate this battle is known as Bunker Hill Monument. The corner-stone was laid in 1825 and the formal dedication took place in 1843.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. about 22 miles SSE. of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Mo. 13 miles W. by N. of Canton.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, 9 miles W. of Hamilton.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Swatara River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles NNW. of Lebanon. Pop. 25.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Giles co. Tenn. 12 miles E. of Pulaski.

Bunkerhill, a village of White co. Tenn. about 20 miles NE. of McMinnville. Pop. about 160.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va. 5 miles S. of Liberty.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Berkeley co. W. Va. 11 miles by rail SW. of Martinsburg. Pop. about 350.

Bunkertown, a post-hamlet of Juniata co. Pa.

Bunkerville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Neb.

Bunkitz, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish La. Pop. in 1900 873.

Bunmah-han, or **Bonmah-han**, a maritime village of Ireland, in Monster co. and 14 miles SW. of Waterford. Near it are the mines of Knockashon.

Bunnslevel, a post-hamlet of Harnett co. N. C. 15 miles NE. of Manchester station. Pop. 19.

Bunhol, **boon yó**, a town of Spain 24 miles W. by E. of Valencia. Pop. about 5000. Near it are some remarkable stalactite caves.

Bunhol, **boon yó**, a town of the island of Mayores, 9 miles NNE. of Palma. Pop. about 2000.

Bunhol, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 560.

Buntingford, a small market-town of England in Hertfordshire 11½ miles NNE. of Hertford.

Buntwailu, **bunt-wó**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 18 miles E. of Mangalore.

Buntyn, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 5 miles E. of Memphis.

Bunyon, a post-village of Beaufort co. N. C. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Washington.

Bunzlau, **bónts** 19w a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles WNW. of Liegnitz, near the Bober. It has manufactures of earthenware glass-works, and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1900 14 580.

Bunzlau, towns of Bohemia. See **ALT BUNZLAU** and **JUNG-BUNZLAU**.

Bunzha, **boon-ox** or **hwok**, a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden on the S. shore of the Lake of Lucerne. Above it rises the Hochsch Horn 9940 feet. Pop. in 1900 1634.

Bunzibitacolu, **boon-á** á-be-ták o-á, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 9 miles E. of Sala. Pop. about 2000.

Bunzibergo, **boon-á** á-bá-ga, a town of Italy province of Benevento 7 miles NW. of Ariano. Pop. about 2000.

Bunzuonvento, **boon-á** kon rén to, a village of Italy province and 13 miles SSE. of Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4000).

Burabala, a mountain of Ireland. See **BURABOLA**.

Buraballung, or **Buraballung**, **boon-á** bú-lung (i.e. 'Old Twister') a tortuous stream of Orissa, British India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. It is tidal for 23 miles, and the town of Balasore is on its banks.

Burano, **boon-rá** no, an island and town of northern Italy in the Adriatic, 6 miles NE. of Venice. Pop. of the town in 1901 4905.

Buras, a post-village of Plaquemines parish La. on the Mississippi River 70 miles below New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Burbank, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit-growing industries. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Los Angeles.

Burbank, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. 20 miles N. of Willmar. Pop. in 1900 504.

Burbank, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, 20 miles by rail WSW. of Akron. The banking point is Lodi. Pop. in 1900 325.

Burbank, a post-village of Clay co. S. Dak. on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles E. by S. of Vermillion. Pop. in 1900 55.

Burch, a post-village of Calhoun co. Fla. Pop. about 200.

Burcham Mills, a post-village of Landerdale co., Ala. near the Tennessee boundary. Pop. about 150.

Burchard, a post-village of Sullivan co. Ind. 18 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute.

Burchard, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 12 miles W. of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900 297.

Burchinal, a post-village of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Mason City and Fort Dodge R. 19 miles SW. of Mason City. Pop. about 200.

Burdakin River, one of the chief streams of Queensland, Australia, known in its upper course as the Clarke, discharges into the Pacific Ocean in Upstart Bay about lat. 19° 45' S.

Burdan, a banking city of Cowley co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 17 miles ENE. of Winfield. Pop. in 1900 919.

Burdan, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y.

Burdett, a post-village of Pawnee co. Kan. 24 miles by rail W. of Larned.

Burdett, a post-village of Bates co. Mo. 14 miles from Freeman station.

Burdett, a post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y. on the E. shore of Seneca Lake and on the Lehigh Valley R. 22 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 400.

Burdett, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Iowa.

Burdett, a post-village of Hand co. S. Dak. 13 miles NE. of Miller.

Burdick, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 45 miles from Chicago.

Burdickville, a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co. Mich., on Glen Lake, 23 miles WNW. of Traverse City.

Burdicktown, a village of Scotland and on 3½ miles S. of Edinburgh. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

Burdigum, the ancient name of **BORDAUX**.

Burdur, **boor door**, a town of Asiatic Turkey 68 miles N. of Adalia, on Lake Burdur. Pop. 13 000 (7).

Burdwan, or **Bardwan**, **búrd wón** (originally **Furdhwan**) a town of British India, capital of the district of Bardwan, 56 miles NW. of Calcutta. It has the palace and gardens of the titular Maharajah of Bardwan and a group of about 100 temples. Pop. with immediate suburbs, about 35 000.

Bardwan, or **Burdwan**, a district of Bengal British India. Capital Bardwan.

Bardwan, or **Burdwan**, a division of Bengal British India, bordering on the Bay of Bengal. Area, about 14 000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 8,245 000. Capital, Hugli.

Bure, a river of England, co. of Norfolk flows SE. and joins the Yare at Yarmouth. Length 40 miles.

Bureau, **bú ro**, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River intersected by the Green River and also drained by the Spoon River and Bureau Creek. Capital Princeton. Bituminous coal is plentiful. Pop. in 1890 35,014. In 1900 41 112.

Bureau, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. about 5 miles N. of Hennepin. The banking point is Peru. Pop. in 1900 545.

Bureau Creek, Ill. rises in Lee co. and enters the Illinois River at Hennepin. It is about 45 miles long.

Bu-Regreg, **boon-á** reg-reg' (anc. **bu** (a)') a river of Morocco, enters the Atlantic at Rabat, 108 miles W. of Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is a dock-yard.

Burelm (**boon-rá**) **Campe**, a headland on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain extending into the Bay of Biscay.

Bureau, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. on the Holston River 8 miles from Rogersville.

Büren, **búren**, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles E. of Soest, on the Alme. Pop. in 1900 2708.

Büren, a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles NW of Bern on the Aar. Pop. in 1900 1740.

Buren, a town of the Netherlands province of Gelderland, 4 miles NW of Thiel. Pop. about 1800.

Buren, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ga. on the Nolichucky River 6 miles W by N of Blairsville.

Buryna, boo-rya, a river of the Amur province, Russian Asia, flowing into the Amur River about 96 miles SE of Blagovishtchansk. It is navigable for some 180 miles above its mouth.

Bureya Mountains, in the Amur province, Russian Asia, stretching NE. in about lon. 130° 30' E. from the Amur River as a continuation of the Little Khingan Mountains of Manchuria. Greatest elevation about 4900 feet.

Burford, a market-town of England co. and 17 miles WNW of Oxford. Pop. in 1901 3638.

Burford, or **Clearmont**, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario, 9 miles from Brantford. Pop. about 80.

Burfordville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 8 miles from Ladis station.

Burg, böös a town of Prussian Saxony 13 miles NE of Magdeburg on the Elbe. The most important of its varied manufactures is that of woollen cloth. Pop. in 1900 22,434.

Burg, a town of Rhemth Prussia, on the Wupper 18 miles NNE of Cologne. Here is the castle of the old counts of Burg, which has recently been restored, and in which is a museum. Pop. about 1500.

Burg, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig Holstein the chief town of the island of Fehmarn. Pop. about 3000.

Burg, a village of Prussia, in Schleswig Holstein circle of Süderdithmarschen on the North Sea and Baltic Canal. Pop. in 1900 3460.

Burgas, a seaport of Eastern Rumania, on the Gulf of Burgas (Black Sea) near the eastern extremity of the Balkans 76 miles NE of Adrianople. It is connected by rail with Sofia. Pop. in 1901 11,433.

Burgau, böös göw a town of Bavaria, 23 miles WNW of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900 3034. Previous to the Napoleonic war it was a possession of Austria.

Burgau, a village of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier 29 miles E of Graz.

Burgaw, a post-village, capital of Pender co. N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 22 miles N of Wilmington. The banking point in Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 387.

Burgbernhelm, böös böen böen, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles NW of Asperach. Pop. about 1700.

Burgdorf, böös böen (Fr. *Berthoud*, böen böen) a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NE of Bern on the Emmenthal. Pop. in 1900 3402. It has a castle, once a place of strength, in which building Fustel de Laul had his school for some years. Burgdorf has extensive manufactures of textiles, machine-shops, etc. It is a great market for the Emmenthal cheese. Near by are the baths of Sommerach.

Burgdorf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aa, 18 miles S of Celle. Pop. in 1900 3875.

Burgstock, a mountain of Switzerland canton and a few miles SE. of the city of Lucerne. Elevation, 2876 feet. It is ascended by wire-rope railway.

Burgeo, bur'ghe-o a port of Newfoundland, on one of the Burgeo Islands capital of the district of Burgeo and La Poile. It has a good harbor a valuable fishery and is much resorted to by vessels for supplies and by artists. Pop. about 900.

Burgeo Islands, a group of islands in British North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland.

Burgess Hill, a town of Sussex, England, 5 miles N of Brighton. Pop. in 1901 4838.

Burgess Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland on Va. near Chesapeake Bay and 15 miles S of Point Lookout.

Burgessville, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 11 miles SSE of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Burgettstown, a banking post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 37 miles WSW of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 961.

Burgheim, a town of Eastern Rumania. See **BURGAS**.

Burghum, böös böen, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles N of Fulda, on the Haun. Pop. about 1200.

Burghausen, böös böen a town of Bavaria, on the Salach, 66 miles E. of Munich. Pop. in 1900 3148. Near by is an interesting medieval castle.

Burgh (bruf) by-Burnde, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6 miles WNW of Carlisle. A pillar here marks the place where King Edward I. died, in 1307.

Burgh Castle, a village of Norfolk, England 4 miles SW of Yarmouth, with the remains of a Roman camp.

Burghend, a maritime village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles NW of Higin. Pop. about 1700.

Burghendörp, böös böen a town of Cape Colony, near the banks of the Stormberg Spruit, 30 miles by rail SW of Alval North. It is an important market. Pop. about 1300. Elevation, 4664 feet.

Burghill, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 43 miles SW of Meadville, Pa. Pop. about 360.

Burgh-in-Idun-Markt, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln 18 miles by rail NE. of Boston.

Burghorn, böös böen a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar.

Burgi, the Latin for Bureson.

Burgin, a banking post-town of Mercer co. Ky. 5 miles by rail E of Harrodsburg. Pop. in 1900 703.

Burgin, böös böen, a town of Sicily district of Bivona, 28 miles NW of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901 5474.

Burgk, a hamlet of the principality of Reuss, Elder Line, 4 miles N of Saalburg on the Saale, with a castle of the prince of Reuss.

Burghundstadt, böös böen stätt a town of Bavaria, on the Main, with a castle, 24 miles NE of Bamberg. Pop. in 1900 1454.

Bürglen, büs len a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri 13 miles E. of Altdorf the reputed home of William Tell. At the spot where, according to tradition the hero was drowned, is the chapel of Our Lady of Loreto a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 1,000.

Bürglen a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 12 miles E. of Frauenfeld, with an ancient castle. Pop. about 2000.

Burglangensfeld, böös len an feld, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles NNW of Rathenau. Pop. in 1900 3065.

Burgo, böös böen, a town of Spain 36 miles W of Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. about 3000. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

Burga de Oama (böös böen dā or mā) El, a town of Spain 28 miles W of Soria and 1 mile N of Oama. Pop. about 3500.

Burgoon, a post-village of Randolph co. Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. 10 miles SW of Fremont.

Burgos, böös böen, a province of Spain in Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32' and 43° 14' N. Area, about 5300 sq m. The surface is very elevated and is traversed by a series of mountain-ranges. Pop. in 1900 368,828.

Burgos (L. *Burgis*) a city of Spain capital of the province of Burgos, in Old Castile on the Arlanzon and on the railway from Madrid to Bayona, 120 miles N of Madrid. It is situated in a fruitful region at an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea. Burgos has a stately appearance, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city. It is built in an irregular semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river which is here crossed by three fine stone bridges. Of its fine promenades the one most frequented is the Espolón. Burgos was the early capital of the rulers of Castile, and afterwards it long shared with Toledo the honor of being the royal residence. Its public buildings attest its former greatness. The most remarkable structure is the cathedral one of the finest Gothic buildings of Europe. It was commenced in 1231 but was not finished for several centuries. Burgos, with its immediate outskirts, possesses numerous other beautiful and interesting ecclesiastical edifices. The Plaza Mayor the principal of the many public squares, is surrounded by arcades. There is a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales and one of the city gates is crowned by a statue of the Cid whose bones lie in the old town-hall. On an eminence stands the citadel, now in a ruined state and supplanted by modern fortifications. Burgos is an archbishop's see. It has manufactures of woollens and hats. Its trade and its fairs have greatly declined. The Peninsular War during which the possession of the town was repeatedly and heavily contested was very disastrous to it, but of late years it has increased in population. The climate of Burgos is for most of the year nearly the coldest in Spain, and the summer heat is intense. Pop. in 1897 30,856. In 1900 31,413.

Bur'goyne, or **Stark's Corners**, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, 23 miles from Waltham. Pop. 100.

Burgethät, böös stätt, a town of Saxony 35 miles SE of Leipzig. It has manufactures of stockings and gloves. Near by is the Taurastein with the Wettin tower. Pop. in 1900 7015.

Burgetel, böös stätt, a village of Bohemia, about 25 miles NE. of Leitmaritz. It has a castle and a park.

Burgetelufurt, böös stätt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles NW of Münster on the Aa. Pop. in 1900 5288.

Burgillos, böös böen, a town of Spain, in the province of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune about 8000.

Burgundy (Fr. *Bourgogne*, böös böen; L. *Burgundia*; Ger. *Burgund*, böös böen), one of the largest and most

important of the former provinces of France, now forming the départements of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. It is a region beautifully diversified by hill and valley and included in the basins of the Rhone, Seine, and Loire. The wines of Burgundy are famous. Among the towns of Burgundy are Dijon, Mâcon, Astun, Auxerre, Chalon-sur-Saône, and Beaune. Its ancient inhabitants were the *Ætuli*. The name of Burgundy is derived from that of a Germanic nation called in Latin Burgundi or Burgundiones, who in the fifth century established a kingdom which embraced a great part of the basin of the Rhone. Within a hundred years the Burgundians were conquered by the Franks. On the disruption of the Carolingian realm towards the close of the ninth century two Burgundian realms arose, the kingdoms of Cisjurane Burgundy (or of Provence) and Transjurane Burgundy which were soon united into the kingdom of Arles. The ancient line of dukes of Burgundy became extinct in 1561. Under the succeeding line of dukes of the house of Valois, Burgundy rose to be one of the most powerful states of Europe, the various rich states of the Netherlands being united under its sway. The male line having become extinct in 1477 on the death of Charles the Bold, his son-in-law Louis XI seized the dukedom which has since formed part of France. The old county of Burgundy was known by the name of *FRANCIA COTRÀ*.

Burhanpur, *boor han poor*, a town of the Nizam district, Central Provinces British India, on the Tapti 260 miles NE. of Bombay. It is famous for its flowered silks, brocades, and muslins, and for its manufacture of gold and silver wire but the place has greatly declined in importance. Pop. about 30,000.

Burkha, or **Barkha**, *bär-hee yä* a town of Bengal British India, near the Ganges, about 40 miles by rail W. of Mooghyr.

Burias, *boe-rae*, an island of the Philippines, about 8 miles from the SW coast of Luzon. Lat. 13° N. lon. 123° E. It is 37 miles long and about 6 miles wide, roughly mountainous and well wooded. It has sheltered ports on the NE and NW coasts. Rice, maize, and abaca are the chief products. It forms a district. Pop. 1601. Capital, *Mesbata*.

Burlin, a post-town and port of entry on the west side of Placentia Bay Newfoundland 162 miles SW of St. Johns. It has a fine harbor. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Pop. about 3600.

Burkes, a town of Arabia. See **Buakaa**.

Burke, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 1043 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Savannah River and on the S by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1880, 28,601; in 1900, 30,165.

Burke, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 354 sq. m. It is intersected by the Catawba River. Capital, Morganton. Pop. in 1890, 14,938; in 1900, 17,499.

Burke, a mining post-town of Shoshone co. Idaho about 20 miles W. of Thompson, Mont. Pop. about 1000.

Burke, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. in Berke township (town) on the Rutland R. 8 miles ENE of Malone. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1938.

Burke, a post-village of Angelina co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Burke, a post-township (town) of Oledonta co. Vt. about 50 miles NE of Montpelier is drained by the Passumpsic River. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Burkersdorf, a village of Silesia, Prussia, 4 miles SW of Schweidnitz. Here the forces of Frederick the Great were victorious over the Austrians July 21, 1745.

Burkes Garden, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va., on Clinch Mountain 30 miles NW of Wytheville.

Burkes Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va. on the Southern R. 14 miles W. of Alexandria.

Burkeville, *bärks vül* a banking post-village capital of Cumberland co. Ky. on the Cumberland River about 55 miles ESE of Bowling Green. It has steamboat connection with Nashville, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 about 750.

Burket, a post-village of Kosciusko co. Ind. 4 miles by rail W. by N. of Claypool. Pop. 380.

Burketown, a town of Queensland, Australia, the second port of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the Albert River about 30 miles above its mouth. Lat. 17° 48' S., lon. 139° 34' E. Pop. about 170.

Burketown, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. Pop. about 50.

Burkett, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex. Pop. about 200.

Burkettville, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio. Pop. about 240.

Burkettville, a post-village of Knox co., Mo. Its banking point is Camden.

Burkeville, Franklin co., Mass. is in Conway township (town), and is a part of the village of Conway. **Burkeville**, a banking post-village of Newton co. Tex., about 145 miles NE. of Houston. Pop. about 300.

Burkeville, a post-town of Nottingham co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. 53 miles WSW of Richmond. The banking point is Crews. It has academic institutions, grist and saw mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Burkha, or **Borka**, *büs ka*, written also **Burkah** and **Varagan**, a maritime town of Arabia, in Oman 45 miles NW of Muscat.

Burkhardttsdorf, *bösk'harts-dorf*, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4205.

Burkittsville, a post-town of Frederick co., Md. is at the east base of the Blue Ridge, about 12 miles WSW of Frederick. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Burkley, a post-town of Carlisle co. Ky. in Avington district. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Burke Falls, a banking post-village of Parry Sound district Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 40 miles N. of Bracebridge. It has planing and lumber mills, etc. Pop. about 950.

Burke Landing, a village of Coahoma co. Miss., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Helena, Ark.

Burkville, a post-village of Monroe co. Ill. 1 mile from Berksville station on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. 159.

Burkville, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 5 miles by rail E. of Lowndesboro.

Burlate, *biurlä* a town of France department of Tarn 5 miles ENE of Castres. Pop. (commune) 1600.

Burleigh, *bur'le* a county in the north-central part of North Dakota is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area 1680 sq. m. Coal is extensively found. Capital, Bismarck. Pop. in 1890, 4262; in 1900, 6681.

Burleigh, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. Its banking point is Houlton.

Burleigh, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 150. Its banking point is Cape May.

Burleigh, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario on the Otonabro River 26 miles from Lakefield.

Burleson, a county near the central part of Texas, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Brazos River and is partly drained by Yegua Creek. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. in 1890, 13,001; in 1900, 18,367.

Burleson, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala. on Big Bear Creek 33 miles SSW of Tusculuma.

Burleson, a post-town of Johnson co., Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 14 miles S. of Fort Worth its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 375.

Burley in *Wakarusa*, a village and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 64 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3319.

Burlington, *bur'lug-guin* a banking city of Orange co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 27 miles ESW of Topeka. Coal is mined here. Farm produce and live-stock are extensively shipped. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Burlingham, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. about 12 miles N. of Middletown.

Burlingham, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio 13 miles S. of Athens.

Burlington, a town of England. See **RANDLSTON**.

Burlington, a county of New Jersey is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the NW by the Delaware River. Area, 869 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Little Egg Harbor River and Rancocas Creek. Marl is abundant and there is also some bog iron. Capitol Mount Holly. Pop. in 1890, 58,528; in 1900, 58,241.

Burlington, a hamlet of Boone co. Ark., 30 miles E. of Burke Springs.

Burlington, a banking post-town, capital of Kit Carson co. Colo. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 168 miles E. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Burlington, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. in Burlington township (town) about 16 miles W. of Hartford. The town is drained by the Farmington River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1718.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Suranoo co. Fla.

Burlington, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. 12 miles W. of Elgin. Pop. about 250.

Burlington, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on Wild Cat Creek, about 22 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. about 800.

Burlington, former name of **ARLINGTON** Rush co. Ind.

Burlington, a city of Iowa, capital of Des Moines co., is situated on the Mississippi River, 307 miles by rail SW of Chicago. It is an important railroad centre, sev-

and trunk-lines passing through it, the most important being the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which here crosses the river on a fine iron bridge. Burlington is an important manufacturing point and has foundries and boiler-works, cooperage-works and manufacture of machinery wagons, buggy wheels, cigars, chemicals, mineral waters, perfumes, etc. The machine-shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. are located here. The city is the seat of the Burlington Institute (University) founded in 1853, and of a Free Public Library, containing 30,000 volumes. The bluffs on which many of the residences are built command a good view of the river which is here a broad and beautiful stream. Pop. in 1880 19,450. In 1890 22,585. In 1900 23,301. There are extensive coal-fields in the vicinity.

Burlington, a banking city, capital of Coffey co. Kan. is on the right bank of the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rr. about 60 miles S. by W. of Topeka. It is a trading centre for a large agricultural and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 2418.

Burlington, a banking post-village capital of Boone co., Ky. 15 miles WSW of Cincinnati; and 6 miles S of the Ohio River. Pop. about 450.

Burlington, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Penobscot co. Me. 34 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 394.

Burlington, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co. Mass. 12 miles NNW of Boston. Pop. in 1900 593.

Burlington, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River 55 miles SW of Lansing, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1900 334.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Mo. on the Missouri River 15 miles above Jefferson City.

Burlington, a post-village of Silverbow co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 6 miles (direct) N of Butte.

Burlington, a banking city and port of call of Burlington co. N. J. is on the Delaware River 18 miles above Philadelphia and 11 miles SW of Trenton. It is on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles WNW of Mount Holly with which it is connected by a short railroad. The river which is here three-quarters of a mile wide, separates it from Bristol. The city is well laid out and has an extensive industry in garden and dairy produce, in the manufacture of boots and shoes and iron pipe, casing, etc. Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall are located here. Burlington was first settled in 1661, and was then named New Berbery. Pop. in 1880 6090. In 1890 7284. In 1900 7392.

Burlington, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. in Burlington township (town) 11 miles W by N of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900 1363 of the village, about 135.

Burlington, a banking post-town of Alamance co., N. C. on the Southern R. 21 miles E. of Greensboro. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 3697.

Burlington, a post-village of Ward co. N. Dak., 8 miles NW of Minot. Pop. about 50.

Burlington, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 16 miles above Irwin, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Burlington, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. in Burlington township, 10 miles W of Towanda. Pop. in 1900 179 of the township 826.

Burlington, a post-village of Mifflin co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Burlington, a port of entry the most populous city of Vermont, and the capital of the State, is finely situated on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain about 1 mile W of the Winouki River 40 miles WNW of Montpelier and 80 miles by water N of Whitehall. Lat. 44° 29' N. Lon. 73° 15' W. It is on the Central Vermont and the Rutland Rr. The city is surrounded by beautiful scenery and is partly built on an eminence which rises over 300 feet above the lake and commands magnificent views of the Adirondack Mountains and the intervening wide expanse of water. The part of the city next to the lake is but little elevated above its surface. It has a good harbor which is protected by a breakwater. Burlington is the seat of the University of Vermont, which was founded in 1791 and had an attendance in 1900 of 476 students (male and female), and of the affiliated State Agricultural College, founded in 1865. Other educational institutions are St. Mary's Academy and the Vermont Episcopal Institute. The city is largely provided with charitable institutions. The university library housed in the handsome Billings Library contains 70,000 volumes. The city is the see of a Catholic bishop and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. It has machine-shops large planing mills, and manufactures of cotton, flax, woolen goods, faraffers, lumber, refrigerators, cigars, bricks, etc. This is one of the largest lumber markets in the United States.

Burlington was founded in 1783, and incorporated as a city in 1864. Green Mount Cemetery contains the grave of Ethan Allen. Pop. in 1880 11,368. In 1890, 14,590. In 1900 18,540.

Burlington, a post-village of Shaght co. Wash., on the Great Northern and the Seattle and Northern Rr. Pop. about 400. Its banking point is Mount Vernon.

Burlington, a post-village of Mineral co. W. Va., on Patterson's Creek, 13 miles S of Keyser. Pop. 300.

Burlington, a banking city of Racine co. Wis., on the Fox River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rr. 27 miles W by S of Racine. It is at the mouth of the outlet of Geneva Lake, which furnishes good water power. It has various mills and machine-shops, and manufactures of blankets, woollens, tanks and cisterns, condensed milk, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 2628.

Burlington, a post-village of Prince co. Prince Edward Island 15 miles W of Charlottetown. Pop. about 175.

Burlington, formerly Wellington Square, a banking village and outport of Bolton co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 32 miles SW of Toronto. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901 1119.

Burlington Flats, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y., 10 miles W of Cooperstown.

Burlington Junction, a banking city of Nodaway co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha and St. Louis Rr. 14 miles NW of Maryville. Pop. in 1900 759.

Burton, boasts a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, about 5 miles E of Rosetta. Length from W to E 38 miles. It communicates with the Mediterranean by a single channel known in antiquity as the Siphnetic mouth of the Nile, and is connected with the Nile by several canals.

Bur'ma (derived from *Mra me*, generally pronounced byam m, the native name of the Burmese) a country of southeastern Asia formerly a kingdom known also as the kingdom of Ava, now a province of the British Indian Empire. It is bounded N by Tibet, E by the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China, and Siam, SW by the Bay of Bengal and W by the Bay of Manipal and Assam. It extends from about lat. 16° to 26° 15' N. and between lon. 92° and 104° 40' E. Its northern extremity is not far from the E end of the Himalaya Mountains, and it stretches S. finally as a narrow strip along the Bay of Bengal (which indents the coast in the Bay of Martaban) into the Malay Peninsula, covering a distance of about 1250 miles. It comprises Upper Burma, the northern half and Lower Burma, to the S. and W. of the former. Lower Burma consists of Arakan (a once-famous and powerful realm) and Tenasserim respectively in the NW and SE, both acquired by the British in 1836 and of Pegu (a small realm), lying between the other two which has been a British possession since 1853. These names designate 3 of the 4 divisions of Lower Burma one portion having been set off as the division of Irrawadi. Upper Burma (the kingdom of Burma) was conquered by the British in 1885. The area of the whole province is, in round numbers, about 175,000 sq. m. and there is an additional area of about 79,000 sq. m. included in its dependencies, known as the Shan States. Pop. in 1901 exclusive of dependencies, 9,221,000 of the dependent states, about 1,250,000.

Burma is traversed from N to S by the Irrawadi, and comprises most of the basin of that mighty river which forms a vast delta in the Pegu and Irrawadi divisions. Its principal affluent is the Kyauwin (Chindwin) from the W. The Irrawadi is navigable for steamboats as far as Bhamo about 900 miles from its mouth. It periodically lays a large strip of country under water. The eastern part of Burma is drained by the Salween flowing parallel with the Irrawadi and exceeding it in length but hardly navigable. Between the Irrawadi and the Salween is the valley of the Sittoung. The chief river of Arakan is the Kaladan. The Mekong waters the eastern borders of Burma for a comparatively short distance.

The greater part of the surface of Burma is mountainous or hilly. The general direction of the mountains, like that of the rivers, is N and S. To the W of the Irrawadi is the range known as the Arakan Yoma, with an extreme elevation of 8480 feet, between the Irrawadi and the Sittoung is the Pegu-Yoma; and between the Salween and the Sittoung is the Panung (Pang long) range. On the NW borders are the Patheingyi hills, rising to 12,500 feet, and with a northern outlying summit having an elevation of about 18,000 feet. A large portion of the country is covered with forests. The climate in the lowlands is as trying to Europeans as that of the plains of India. The rainfall in the coast-region ranges from about 100 to 200 inches. In the region of the upper Irrawadi it is about equal to that in the eastern

United States. The soil is very productive, the great crop of the country being rice, which is produced in endless variety. Wheat, maize millet, and pulse are raised in the elevated regions. Tea is an important crop. Among other products are cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, sesame, and tobacco. The forests abound in teak and other trees, valuable for their wood or gum. Their almost impenetrable depths shelter vast numbers of wild animals, including tigers, leopards, bears, elephants, rhinoceroses, deer, hogs, tapirs, buffaloes, and a great variety of apes. There are countless species of birds, reptiles, and fishes. Burma is rich in minerals. Iron, copper, lead, and tin abound, and gold and silver are found in the river sands of Upper Burma. There are extensive deposits of coal in Upper Burma, and petroleum is obtained in large quantities, there being over 100 wells in one locality in that section on the Irrawaddy about lat. 20° 30' N. Burma is famed for its rubies and sapphires. Jade, marble, serpentine, and amber are also found abundantly.

Burma is inhabited mainly by four peoples of the Indo-Chinese race: the Burmese proper comprising about half of the population and dwelling mainly in the lower basin of the Irrawaddy; the Arakanese (Rakhaing) or inhabitants of Arakan; the Karens inhabiting chiefly the forest-regions of Lower Burma, large numbers of whom have been converted to Christianity; and the Shans, a migratory people occupying an elevated region about the Salween and Mekong, between the parallel of 20° and the Tropic of Cancer, and inhabiting also French China, and Siamese territory who live under their own chiefs. In addition to these nationalities there are the Telengs (or Men) in Lower Burma, the Palanggs Chins, Lushais, and others. About nine-tenths of the total population of Burma are Buddhists. The remainder are pretty nearly evenly divided between Moham medans, Hindus, spirit-worshippers, and Christians. The Burmese are a short, well-built and thick-set race, with black hair and little beard and yellow brown skin. The poorer classes dwell in houses of bamboo and palm leaves. The houses of the wealthier class are often profusely gilded. The Burmese are proficient in the making of lacquer wares, metal working, wood-carving and silk-weaving. Their chief subsistence is rice. The Burmese language is essentially monosyllabic, allied to Chinese and Tibetan and is written in rounded characters. Only about half of the people are unable to read. Instruction is in the hands of the Buddhist priests who live in monasteries. The Burmese have an extensive literature, reaching back many centuries, and numerous books are annually published in their language. The government of the old Burmese rulers which was extinguished by the British in 1885, was a pure despotism. There was no nobility but the division into social classes was carried to fantastic lengths. The Shans are a stronger and braver race than the Burmese. The exports from Burma include rice (of which larger quantities are shipped than from any other country in the world), teak, cutch (gambier), hides, petroleum, rubies, sapphires, jade, amber, lac, ivory, rhinoceros and deer horns, and coutchouc. The foreign trade is mainly in the hands of the English and Chinese, and the bulk of it passes through the port of Rangoon near the mouth of the Irrawaddy. An active trade with the Chinese provinces of Yunnan is carried on through Hkomo. Economic development has progressed rapidly under English rule, and has been accompanied by a vast increase of population. There are more than 1000 miles of railway in the country. Burma is administered by a lieutenant-governor under the viceroy of India. The seat of government is Rangoon, the largest city with a population in 1901 of 232,000. The next largest city is Mandalay the last capital of the kingdom of Burma, founded not many years before the extinction of that realm close to the former capital Amarapura, which is now in ruins. Among other considerable or noteworthy towns are Moulmein, Akyab, Bhamo, Pegu, and Twon, all in Lower Burma. Ava, previous to 1783 the capital of the kingdom of Ava, or of Burma a few miles from Mandalay, and Pagan the capital of the medieval realm of Pagan about 90 miles SW of Mandalay.

Burmont, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. Pop. about 100.

Burnabat, boon-ná bá't, a village of Asia Minor 4 miles NE. of Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favorite summer residence of the merchants of Smyrna.

Burnet, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Colorado River which also traverses the S part. Capital, Burnet. Pop. in 1890 10,747 in 1900, 10,523.

Burnet, a banking post-town, capital of Burnet co. Tex., on the Austin and Northwestern R. is 60 miles NW of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Burnett, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 881 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W by the St. Croix River. Capital, Grantsburg. Pop. in 1890 4303; in 1900, 7478.

Burnett, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Terra Haute. Pop. about 500.

Burnett, a post-town of Pottawatomie co., Okla. in Burnett township. Pop. in 1900 98.

Burnett, a post-hamlet of Pierce co. Wash.

Burnett, a post-township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. 4 miles N of Juneau, is bounded on the E. by Lake Koshong. Pop. in 1900 1061.

Burnett Junction, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis., on the W shore of Horicon Lake and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 50 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 140.

Burnetts Creek, Ind. See Burnettsville.

Burnettsville, a banking town of White co. Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 12 miles W of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 497. The name of its post-office is Burnetts Creek.

Burney, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal. 50 miles (direct) NE of Shasta.

Burney, a post-village of the Creek Nation I.T. Pop. about 100.

Burnham, a watering place of Somerset England, on Bridgewater Day 7 miles N of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901 2887.

Burnham (Burnham or Cronch) a resort of Essex, England 7 miles NE of Southend. Pop. in 1901 2910.

Burnham, or Burnham Village, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. is Burnham township (town) on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central R. 41 miles W by S of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 766.

Burnham, a post-village of Howell co. Mo. in Willow Springs township. Pop. in 1900 72.

Burnham, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. It has important iron and steel-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Burnham Beeches, a part of an ancient forest of Buckinghamshire, England, 14 miles from Stoke Poges.

Burnham, a post-village of Chautauque co. N.Y., 11 miles NE of Mayville. Pop. about 130.

Burnham Thorpe, a parish of Norfolk England, near Burnham Westgate. It is the birth-place of Nelson.

Burnham Westgate, or Burnham Market, a town of England on the Norfolk 32 miles NW of Norwich. Pop. about 1800.

Burnie, a port of entry and clearance of Wellington co. Tasmania, about 91 miles by rail WNW of Launceston. Pop. 1600.

Burning Springs, a post-village of Wirt co. W. Va. on the Little Kanawha River about 30 miles SSE of Parkersburg. Petroleum is procured here. Pop. about 400.

Burnsington, a post-township of Mason co. N.C. 50 miles from Walhalla. Pop. in 1900 720.

Burns Corners, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. 14 miles N of Allegan. Pop. about 150.

Burn Island, an island off the W coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Paradise.

Burnley, Burnley a town parliamentary and county borough of England is within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancaster on the Burn 22 miles N of Manchester. It is situated at the western base of Bowdler Hill, which rises to a height of nearly 1700 feet, on the famous Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It has grown up in recent times from a comparatively small place to a great manufacturing centre. It has cotton-spinning mills, manufactures of machinery, iron and brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, and rope-walks. Pop. in 1891 87,038 in 1901 97,043.

Burnley, or Grimshaw's Mills, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, 14 miles from Colborne. Pop. about 50.

Burns, a banking post-village of Marion co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 20 miles S by E. of Marion. Pop. about 750.

Burns, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y., 8 miles NNW of Hornellsville. Pop. in 1900 about 100.

Burns, a banking post-village, capital of Harney co., Oregon on the Elsie River 97 miles (direct) SW by S. of Baker City. Pop. in 1900 547.

Burns, a post village of Dickinson co. Tenn., 37 miles by rail W of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, about 150.

Burns City, a post-village of Martin co. Ind., 14 miles S. by W of Bloomfield Park. Pop. about 175.

Burnside, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of writing- and book-papers. Paper was made here in 1776. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, about 750.

Burnside, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 8 miles N of Carthage. Pop. about 300.

Burnside, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa, on the Menominee and St. Louis R. 12 miles (direct) SE of Fort Dodge. Pop. 100.

Burnside, a banking post-town of Pulaski co. Ky. 23 miles by rail S of Danville. Pop. about 750.

Burnside, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 28 miles (direct) SE of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 150.

Burnside, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. about 60 miles N of Detroit. Pop. of the township in 1900 1 81.

Burnside, a post-hamlet of Orange co. N. Y. 3 miles from Campbell Hall station.

Burnside, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 444.

Burnside, a post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. in Burnside township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 30 miles NW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 647.

Burnside, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1695.

Burnstown, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario on the Madawaska River 15 miles W of Arnprior. Pop. 100.

Burnsville, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala. 5 miles N of Selma.

Burnsville, a post-village of Bartholomew co. Ind. about 10 miles ESE of Columbus.

Burnsville, a post-town of Tishomingo co. Miss. on the Southern R. 15 miles SE of Corinth. Pop. in 1900 222.

Burnsville, a post-village, capital of Yancey co. N. C. about 110 miles W of Salisbury. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900 207.

Burnsville, a post-hamlet of Braxton co. W. Va. 43 miles from Clarksburg.

Burnt Crib, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. 20 miles W by N of Chambersburg.

Burnt Church, a post-village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick 21 miles from Chatham. Its banking point Pop. about 300.

Burnt Coat, a large island of Hancock co. Me. off the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Burnt Corn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ala. 17 miles NW of Evergreen.

Burnt Hills, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. 6 miles S of Ballston Spa.

Burnt House, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co. W. Va.

Burnt Island, commonly pronounced Brunt Island, a seaport and watering place of Scotland co. of life, on the Firth of Forth 24 miles NW of Leith. It has a fairly deep harbor and important coal and oil industries. Pop. in 1901 4 20.

Burnt Island, or Goree Island, go-re-loy' one of the Aloutian Islands, Andreanof group. On it is an active volcano.

Burnt Island, a small island of Knox co., Ma. and also of Hancock co.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands on the W side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands off the south coast of Newfoundland.

Burnt Prairie, a post-village of White co. Ill. about 15 miles SW of Alton. Pop. about 250.

Burnt Rock, a post-station of Trinity co. Cal.

Burnt River, Union co. Oregon runs eastward and enters the Snake or Lewis River at the eastern boundary of the state. It is about 100 miles long.

Burnwood, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. 15 miles N of Carbondale. Pop. about 300.

Buro, Dutch East India. See Buru.

Burr, a banking post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. 31 miles by rail W of Auburn. Pop. in 1900 about 250.

Burra, bur'ra, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Shetland group.

Burra, bur'ra, bur'ra, a district of South Australia, 80 miles N of Adelaide with rich copper mines.

Burra Burra, bur'ra bur'ra, a town of British India, presidency of Madras 10 miles NW of Canjann.

Burra Inlet, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Gulf of Georgia, 9 miles N of New Westminster. Its harbor one of the finest on the Pacific coast, is 9 miles in length easy of access for vessels of any size, deep and safe.

Burray, bur'ra, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Orkney group.

Burrows, a post-village of Decatur co. Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Burrows, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 883.

Burrows, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1435.

Burrell, the name of two townships in Westmoreland co. Pa., respectively Lower Burrell and Upper Burrell. Pop. in 1900 1019 and 555.

Burriana, bur-re-ná, a seaport of Spain, 8 miles E. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Rio Ebro, 1 mile from its mouth in the Mediterranean. It exports large quantities of oranges and other fruit. Pop. in 1900 12,982.

Burrillville, a township (town) of Providence co. R. I. about 22 miles NW of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6317. Here is William Lake.

Burrisol, Burrisant, bur-saw' or Burisal, bur-sal a town of British India, in the Dacca division of Bengal on a delta-land of the Ganges and on a navigable river or channel of the same name 120 miles ENE of Calcutta. Pop. about 15 000.

Burritt's Rapids, a post-village of Greenville co. Ontario on the Rideau Canal 10 miles W of Kempsville. It has good water power and contains saw shingle and grist-mills. Pop. about 450.

Burroak, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles (direct) SW of Plymouth. Pop. 150.

Burroak, a post-village of Winnebago co. Iowa, 13 miles N of Decorah. Pop. about 350.

Burroak, a banking city of Jewell co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles NW of Manhattan. Pop. in 1900 871.

Burroak, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 8 miles E of Sturgis and 18 miles WSW of Coldwater. Pop. in 1900 744.

Burroak, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co. Wis. 22 miles NE of La Crosse.

Burr Oak Valley, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo. 16 miles NE of Troy. Pop. 16.

Burroughs, a post-village of Chatham co. Ga. on the Plant System and the Seaboard Air Line 12 miles (direct) SW of Savannah. Pop. 125.

Burroughs Bay, a village and cannery in southeastern Alaska, on Burroughs Bay N of Revillagigedo Island.

Burrows, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on the Wabash R. 10 miles SW of Logansport. Pop. 250.

Burrows, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 24 miles (direct) SEW of Bradford.

Burrs Mill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. N. Y. 4 miles NNE of Watertown.

Burrsville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co. Md. 10 miles WNW of Harrington Del.

Burrsville, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J. 5 miles ENE of Lakewood.

Burrows, a banking city of Harvey co. Kan. on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 14 miles W of Andover. It is an important supply point and trade-center. Pop. in 1900 627.

Burrsville, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. 4 miles S of Winsted. Pop. about 150.

Burrsville, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn.

Burrs Port, a seaport of Wales in Caernarvonshire, 4 miles from Llanelly. It has a deep harbor docks and copper-smelting works.

Burra, a city of Asie Minor. See Bursa.

Burscheid, bur-shit, a manufacturing town of Bhein Prussia, 6 miles S of Solingen. Pop. in 1900 6259.

Burra, or Burra, bur-ra, a town of British India, Sholapur district Bombay presidency 127 miles by rail ESE of Poona. It is a great cotton mart. Pop. about 20,000.

Burston, bur'ston a town of England co. of Stafford and after Henry the principal town in the district called The Potteries, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyme, adjoining Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the seventeenth century it was as it is at present, a leading place in the production of earthenware. Josiah Wedgwood was a native of the town, and in 1870 the Wedgwood Memorial Institute was opened here. The new town hall is a stately edifice. Pop. in 1891 30 882 in 1901 38 706.

Burrowsville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 6 miles SEW of Siegelville, N. J.

Burrsdell, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, circle of Bannheim. Pop. in 1900 4908.

Burrsdell, bur-sel-tin a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Lippe, 20 miles SW of Brzezany. It has a sea castle. Alabaster is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 4664.

Burt, a county in the ENE part of Nebraska, has an area of 476 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and is drained by Logan's Creek. Capital, Tekamah. Pop. in 1900, 11,000; in 1900, 13,000.

Burt, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Burt, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. 14 miles (direct) S of Saginaw. Pop. about 160.

Burton, a post-village of Adams co. Ill. about 10 miles E. of Quincy. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1007.

Burton, formerly Mungerville, a post-village of Shawnee co. Mich. 6 miles W of Owosso.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 20 miles N by E of Booneville.

Burton, a banking post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, 30 miles (direct) N of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 727.

Burton, a post-village of Washington co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 81 miles E of Austin. Pop. about 500.

Burton, a post-village and steamboat-landing of King co. Wash. 3½ miles N of Tacoma. It has shingle- and lumber mills etc. Pop. about 250.

Burton, a post-village of Wessel co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 48 miles SSE of Wheeling.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Wis. on the Grant River 23 miles N by W of Dubuque.

Burton City, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 2 miles E of Orrville. Pop. about 900.

Burtonville, a post-village of Washington co. Miss. on the Yazoo River 18½ miles above Vicksburg.

Burtons, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co. Miss. 12 miles E by S of Booneville.

Burton Station, a post-hamlet of Geauga co. Ohio, 21 miles by rail S by E of Painesville.

Burtonville, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Schoharie River 34 miles W by N of Albany. Pop. about 150.

Burton-upon-Trent, a county borough of England in the territorial limits of the co. of Stafford and Derby on the Trent, 11 miles SSW of Derby. It has breweries of excellent ale, for which the town has long been famous. One of these is on a colonial scale, brewing annually about 1,600,000 barrels of ale and stout, and employing in its activities 3,000-4,000 men. The trade of the town is promoted by the Grand Trunk Canal connecting the Mersey with the Trent which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town. A celebrated abbey stood here in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1891, 46,417; in 1901, 50,305.

Burtonsway, a post-village of Logan co. Ill. 12 miles by rail E. of Mason City.

Burtonville, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. 16 miles SSE of Mayfield.

Burtonville, a hamlet of Clinton co. Ohio, 3 miles S of Wilmington.

Burtpore. See BURTRAP.

Burtrum, a post-village of Todd co. Minn. 26 miles WSW of Brainerd. Pop. about 250.

Burtscheid böddschid (L. *Burctum* Fr. *Burctum* Burctsch) a former town of Rhineland Prussia, united in 1897 with Aix-la-Chapelle. It has interesting ecclesiastical edifices, including a former famous Benedictine abbey and some fine modern structures. Among the numerous and varied industrial establishments the cloth-factories hold the first place. Burtscheid is the oldest site of the needle-manufacture in Germany. The place is noted for its hot mineral springs. Pop. in 1895, 13,871.

Burville, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 5 miles SE of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 150.

Burville, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. 6 miles ESE of Fort Allegany.

Buru, or Booroe, booroo an island of the Moluccas mostly between lat. 3° and 4° N and lon. 126° and 127° E. 50 miles W of Ceram. It is included in the Dutch real domain of Amboyna. Area, about 3,350 sq. mi. It is mountainous, well watered, and densely wooded. Produces sugar, fruits, dye-woods, bark, and the best enjapat oil and abounds in deer and babirusa hogs. The chief place is the mean little port of Cajeli. Pop. of the island estimated at 20,000.

Buru, Cape, the most southerly point of the continent of Asia, at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 1° 16' N lon. 103° 31' E.

Burujird, booroojeerd a town of Persia, province of Irak Ajemi 60 miles SSE of Hamadan situated at an elevation of over 5000 feet. It has manufactures of cotton and felt and a large trade in skins and other articles. Pop. about 20,000.

Burum, būrūm, or Boorum, boorūm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles SE of Dokkum.

Burn Strait, in the Moluccas, separating the island of Buru from Ceram and Amboyna. Width, about 50 miles.

Burutu, a seacoast port of southern Nigeria, western equatorial Africa.

Burwani, būr wān nē, a native state of Central India. Capital, Burwani, a town on the Nerbudda, 72 miles WSW of Indore.

Burwash, a village of Sussex, England, 11 miles SSE of Tunbridge Wells.

Burwell, a village of England, co. of Cambridge, 4 miles NW by W of Newmarket.

Burwell, a post-village of Carroll co. Ga. 6 miles W by S of Carrollton. Pop. about 100.

Burwell, a banking post-town capital of Garfield co. Neb. 18 miles by rail NW of Ord. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River Va., 16 miles above Norfolk.

Burwick, York co. Ontario. See Woodbourne.

Burwood, a municipality of New South Wales, 6 miles W of Sydney. Pop. in 1900, 7000.

Bury, burrē, a town, county and parliamentary borough of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancashire on the Irwell 84 miles N by W of Manchester. It has important manufactures of cottons, woollens and machinery and calico-printing and bleaching establishments. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines. Pop. in 1901, 58,030.

Bury St Edmunds, or St Edmundsbury, a town and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Suffolk on the Lark, 24 miles NW of Ipswich and 60 miles NE of London. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, in a healthy and richly cultivated district. The principal old edifices are St Mary's church and St. James's church. The grammar-school founded by Edward VI and recently rebuilt is celebrated. The town takes its name from King Edmund whose body was transferred hither and in whose honor Canute founded a Benedictine abbey here which rose to great splendor and importance. The remains of this famous establishment include a fragment of the abbey church, the fine Abbey Gate, and the Norman Tower. The place has an extensive trade in the products of the surrounding country. In the vicinity is Iwerkhoe House, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol. Bury St Edmunds was a very important town in the Anglo-Saxon times. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 16,255.

Burzet, burzē, a town of France department of Ardèche 14 miles N of Largentière. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Bursbach, boorshā, a town of Bavaria, on the Turn 11 miles NE of Orléans. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Bursaco, Portugal. See Bursaco.

Bursand, or Bursand, a town of Algeria, in the region of the Great Schott and on the Dordogne about 125 miles SSW of Bourges.

Bursbach, būrshā, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles E of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 6091.

Burby, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire 5 miles from Glasgow. It has cotton mills and print works. Pop. about 2000.

Buaca, boorhā, a town of Italy in Piedmont 9 miles NW of Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po. It has two botanic gardens. Near by are marble and alabaster-quarries. Pop. about 3000 (commune about 9000).

Buachtachra, boorhā, a town of Bohemia, district of Hradec. It has an imperial castle. Here are productive coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 3510.

Buesendorf, boorshōndorf (Fr. *Boussendorf* boorshōr) a town of Germany in Lorraine, 10 miles ESE. of Diedenhofen on the Nied. It contains an interesting mediæval basilica. Pop. about 1700.

Busceto, boorshōto (anc. *Bursetum*) a small stream of Italy flows by Cosenza and joins the Crati which flows into the Gulf of Taranto. It is memorable for having been turned aside that a grave might be dug in its bed for the great Alaric. After his burial the waters were led back to their former course.

Buseu, boorshō, or Buzan, or Buzan, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, 60 miles NE of Bucharest. It is a Greek bishop's see and has a fine episcopal church. Pop. in 1899, 21,561.

Bush, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. about 8 miles (direct) SE of London. Pop. about 250.

Bushberg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 23 miles S of St. Louis.

Bushy Park, a royal park of England, co. of Middlesex on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 13 miles SW of London. Area, 1110 acres. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes and chestnuts.

Bushire, boorshōr (properly *Abu-Shehr*, ā-boorshōr, sometimes interpreted to mean "father of cities") a seaport city of Persia, and its principal antyopōl on the

Persian Gulf, at the N extremity of a sandy peninsula, about 180 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates and about 135 miles SW of Shiraz, in the province of Fars. Lat. 29° N. lon. 50° E. Pop. estimated at about 15,000. It has an extensive trade, mainly with the British Empire. The exports include opium, raw cotton, rose-water, mother-of-pearl, carpets, silk, tobacco, and hides. Near the neighboring village of Bishehr (an important place in the Middle Ages) cuneiform inscriptions have been discovered. The adjoining country is a desert, and the heat in summer is almost unendurable.

Bushkill, a small creek of Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward in Monroe co. and enters the Delaware River about 12 miles NE of the Delaware Water Gap. On a fork of this creek, known as Little Bushkill are the very picturesque Bushkill Falls. Another Bushkill Creek runs southward in Northampton co. and enters the Delaware at Easton.

Bushkill, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1586.

Bushkill, a post-village and summer-resort of Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware River at the mouth of Bushkill Creek 13 miles NE of Stroudsburg. Near this place is a fine cascade called Little Bushkill Falls, on Little Bushkill Creek.

Bushkill Center, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Pa. 7 miles N by E. of Bath.

Bushman's River, South Africa, Cape Colony flows generally SE and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 26° 31' E.

Bushman (Dutch, *Boesman*) *boe'-vra-máns* *satíra*, *Scas* or *Sach*) a race of rude and degraded South African natives, apparently (but somewhat doubtfully) allied to the Hottentots. They are undomestic but very active, living principally by the chase. Those of the hills inhabit caves, adorning the interiors with rude drawings. It is possible that they are kindred to some of the dwarfish races of central Africa.

Bush'mills', a small town of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Antrim, on the Bush, 8 miles NE. of Coleraine, and near the Giant's Causeway. Pop. about 1000.

Bushwell, a post-village of Sumter co. Fla., 6 miles SW of Sumterville. Pop. about 100.

Bushwelly, a banking city and railroad junction of McDonough co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Toledo Peoria and Western R. 28 miles S by W of Galena. It has manufactures of brick, cigars, tanks, fences, farming implements, wagons, etc. It is the seat of Western Normal College. Pop. in 1900 3400.

Bushwelly, a post-village of Brookings co. S Dak. 10 miles by rail N by W of Eklun.

Bushwells Bush, a village of Monroe co., N Y. 11 miles SSK. of Rochester. Pop. about 150.

Bushwellsville, a post-village and summer resort of Greene co. N Y. 24 miles N of Shandaken station. It has a chair factory.

Bushong, a post-village of Lyon co. Kan.

Bushon, a post-village of Cole co. Ill. 9 miles N by W of Charleston. Pop. about 120.

Bushon, a banking post-village of Eliza co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R., 33 miles (direct) NE of Great-bend. Pop. about 250.

Bushville, a post-hamlet of Banks co. Ga., 10 miles NE of Harmony Grove.

Bushville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N Y. 4 miles S of Liberty Falls.

Bushwick, a former town of Kings co. N Y., now included in Brooklyn borough of the city of New York.

Bushy, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va. 10 miles E of Salada.

Bushy Fork, a post-station of Person co., N C. Pop. of Bushy Fork township in 1900 1534.

Bushy Park. See *Brasserie Pass*.

Busigny, *bú seen yee'* a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles SE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Businesburg, *bú see-burg* a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 10 miles SW of Belairs.

Bush, book a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Bug, 32 miles ENE. of Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and a number of suburbs, separated from each other by the Bug and two of its affluents and connected by numerous bridges, so that the busy little place has received the name of the Gallian Venice. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4672.

Bushkerud, *boos kee-ood* an amt of Norway in the amt of Christiania. Area, 5790 sq. m. Capital, Drammen. Pop. in 1900 112,600.

Bushkirk Bridge, a post-village of Washington co. N Y., on the Moose River 23 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. about 200.

Bushko, *boos'ko*, a town of Russian Poland 44 miles NE. of Osovo. It has mineral springs and baths. Pop. about 500.

Busan, *boos'á*, or *Bussang*, a town of the Bangu country in the western Sudan, on an island in the Niger, about lat. 16° 30' N lon. 4° 30' E. Pop. (estimated) 10,000. It spreads over a wide space enclosed by a wall. Mongo Park died here.

Bussaco, *boos-á ko*, a mountain in Portugal, about 12 miles N of Coimbra. Elevation, 1820 feet. On it were the buildings of a former Carmelite monastery around which a modern hotel has been erected. The convent wood is a great attraction with its venerable cypress-trees. On the slopes of the mountain Wellington repulsed Massena in Sept. 1810. Near Bussaco is the watering place of Luso.

Bussahir. See *Bassase*.

Bussang, *búss-ang* a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 14 miles SE. of Remiremont. It has noted mineral springs. Pop. about 1200 (commune 2300).

Büsserach, *búss-er-áx* a village of Switzerland canton and 15 miles N of Solothurn.

Bussacrolles, *búss-er-óll* a village of France department of Dordogne 10 miles N of Nontron.

Bussaron Creek, Ind enters the Wabash River in Knox co. 12 miles above Vincennes.

Bussato, *boos-á to*, a town of Italy on the Oglio, an affluent of the Po, 11 miles NW of Parma. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901, 8394). Near by is Roncole, the birthplace of Verdi.

Bussy, a post-hamlet of Mower co., Ga. 10 miles S of Greenville.

Bussey, a banking post-town of Marion co., Iowa, on the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 14 miles NW of Albia. Pop. in 1900 550.

Bussière, *búss-á-ia* several towns or villages of France, in the central and W departments. The principal *Bussière Dunoise*, *búss-á-ia di dú-á* is in the department of Creuse, 14 miles NW of Guéret. Pop. about 400 (commune, 3000).

Bussnang, *búss-nang*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, on the left bank of the Thur opposite Weinfelden. Pop. about 2000.

Bussodengo, *búss-od-én-go* a village of Italy 8 miles WNW of Verona. Pop. about 2000.

Bussolengo, *boos-od-é-á* no, a town of Italy 5 miles by rail E. of Verona, on the Dora. Pop. about 3000. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey. See *Baena*.

Bustamante, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 35 miles SW of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. (commune) 2200.

Bustar, or *Bustar*, *búss-tar* a feudatory state of the Central Provinces British India. Lat. 1° 40' - 20° 10' N lon. 80° 30' - 82° 15' E. Area, about 17,000 sq. m. Five-eighths of the population consist of wild hill-men. The forests are extensive, and the country though a high flat plateau with some mountains is very sickly. Capital Jagdalpur (called also Bustar). Pop. about 200,000.

Bustard Bay, a bay on the E coast of Australia, in lat. 34° 4' S.

Busti, or *Busti*, *búss-ta*, a town of British India, capital of the district of Buxa, 40 miles W of Gorakhpur. Pop. about 15,000.

Busti, or *Basti*, a district of British India, Benares division of Oudh, having Nepal on the N and the river Gogra on the E. Capital Basti. It is a rich marshy plain.

Busti, *boos'ti* or *Busti* Corners, a post-village of Chautauque co. N Y. in Busti township (town) 32 miles S of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900 2102, of the village, about 500. Chautauque Lake touches the N part of the town.

Bustleton, *búss-té-ten* a former post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., forming part of the city of Philadelphia, on Pennypack Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles NNE of Independence Hall.

Busto-Arsizio, *boos-od-á-rs-é-á*, a town of Italy in Lombardy 10 miles NW of Milan. It has a church designed by Bramante. The manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1901, 11,384 of the commune, 19,673.

Bussange, *boos-od-ang'gá*, the largest of the Calamian Islands, Philippines. It is about 34 miles by 18 miles in extent, very irregular in form, with numerous deep bays. The most fertile of the group, it has 800 forests and many streams, valuable fisheries and edible birds'-nests, but is sparsely inhabited. Bussange town is on the W side.

Bustuk, a town of Russia. See *Bezduk*.

Bustum, *búss-um*, a seaport town of Prussia, in Holstein on the North Sea, 36 miles NW of Gluckstadt. Pop. in 1900 1148.

Butala, or *Batala*, *bútt-á-lá*, a town of British India, in the Amritsar division of the Punjab, district and 10 miles SW of Gurdaspur. Pop. about 2500.

Butan See **BRUTAN**

Butcher Ranch, a post-hamlet of Placer co. Cal.
Butte, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming, with Arran and other islands, the county of Butte. It is separated from Argyllshire by the winding channel known as the Kyles of Butte. Area, about 66 sq. m. Its northern part is mountainous and rugged. In the centre are three small lakes—Lochs Fad Acoog, and Quern. On its E coast are the town of Rothsay, the Brighton of the Clyde, beautifully situated and Mount Stuart, the seat of the Marquis of Butte. Pop. in 1901, 12,174.

Butte, or **Buteshire**, *but'shir*, a SW county of Scotland composed of Arran, Butte, Great and Little Cumbrae, Holy Isle, Pidda, and Inchmarnock the whole between lat 55° 23' and 56° 54' N and lon. 4° 52' and 6° 27' W Area, 225 sq. m. Capital Rothsay on Butte Island. Pop. in 1901 18,800

Butte, a post-village of Magentic co. Quebec, 2 miles from Bonaventure

Butte Inlet, a great picturesque fiord or bay of British Columbia, with rocky walls, 4000-7000 feet in elevation. Its entrance from the Gulf of Georgia is sheltered by Valdes Island

Butera, *boo-tà-rà*, a town of the island of Sicily, 16 miles SSE of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901 6924

Buteshire, Scotland. See **Butt**

Butthrotum See **Buttrivro**

Butti, *boo-tée*, a town of Italy in Tuscany 9½ miles E of Pisa. Pop. in 1901 3998 of the commune, 5548 Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

Butler, a county in the S part of Alabama, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is drained by the Suquia and Pigeon Rivers. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 21,641 in 1900 25,761

Butler, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 516 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shell Rock River the West Fork of the Cedar River and Beaver Creek. Capital Allison. Pop. in 1890 15,463 in 1900 17,055

Butler, a county in the S part of Kansas, has an area of 1428 sq. m. It is drained by Walnut and White Water Creeks. Capital, Eldorado. Pop. in 1890 24,056 in 1900 23,365

Butler, a county in the SW part of Kentucky has an area of 469 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River which is navigable by steamboats. There are extensive deposits of coal. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. in 1890 15,956 in 1900 15,896

Butler, a county in the SE. part of Missouri has an area of 702 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the St. Francis River and intersected by the Big Black River. Capital Poplarbluff. Pop. in 1890 16,164 in 1900 16,769

Butler, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 586 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Platte River and is partly drained by the Big Blue River. Capital, David City. Pop. in 1890 18,454 in 1900 15,703

Butler, a county in the SW part of Ohio bordering on Indiana, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and is also drained by Mill, St. Clair and Seven Mile Creeks. The county contains extensive deposits of building-stone. Capital Hamilton. Pop. in 1890 48,597 in 1900 56,979

Butler, a county in the W part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 765 sq. m. The Alleghany River touches the NE. and SE. parts of this county which is partly drained by Conemaugh and Slippery Rock Creeks. Among the mineral resources are petroleum, coal, iron, and limestone. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890 85,739 in 1900 86,902

Butler, a post-village, capital of Choctaw co. Ala. 104 miles (direct) N of Mobile and 36 miles SE of Meridian Miss its banking point. Pop. about 250

Butler, a banking post-town, capital of Taylor co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 84 miles S of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and is the seat of Butler Male and Female College. Pop. in 1900 707

Butler, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 63 miles NE of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 292

Butler, a banking post-town of Dekalb co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Wabash R. 33 miles NE of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of engines, carriages, iron-castings flour etc. Pop. in 1900 2663

Butler, a banking post-town of Pendleton co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. and on the Licking River 28 miles S. of Covington. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900, 506

Butler, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md

Butler, a post-village of Branch co. Mich. about 30 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. 76

Butler, a banking city, capital of Bates co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R., 73 miles SSE. of Kansas City. It

has four mills, pottery, tile-factory etc. It is the trade-centre of an important agricultural and stock district. Pop. in 1900, 3168

Butler, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. 17 miles NW of Paterson its banking point. It is on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. and has manufactures of rubber and paper. Pop. about 2500

Butler, a township (town) of Wayne co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1786

Butler, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co. N. C. 8 miles SE of Rutherfordton

Butler, a banking post-village of Richland co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio E. 18 miles SE of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 567

Butler, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1450

Butler, a post-borough, capital of Butler co. Pa. on the Conemaugh Creek, 26 miles N of Pittsburgh, with which it is connected by several lines of railroad (the Penn sylvania, the Pittsburgh and Western, etc.) Butler has woolen and silk mills and manufactures of plate-glass, bottles, engines, steel cars, oil well machinery etc. Oil, natural gas, coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880, 8734 in 1900 16,853

Butler, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1591

Butler, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1061

Butler, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3693

Butler, a post-village of Day co. S. Dak. 7 miles by rail S of Bristol

Butler, a post-village of Johnson co. Tenn. 17 miles E of Taylorville

Butler, a post-village of Freestone co. Tex. near the Trinity River 16 miles SW of Palestine

Butler, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis. 6 miles NW of Milwaukee

Butler Center, a post-village of Butler co. Iowa, about 100 miles NNE. of Des Moines

Butler Center, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. N. Y. in Butler township (town) about 20 miles NW of Auburn

Butlers Landing, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River 45 miles SSE of Glasgow Ky

Butlersprings, a post-village and watering place of Butler co. Ala., 14 miles W of Greenville

Butlerville, a post-hamlet of Lenoire co. Ark. 8 miles E. of Austin station. Pop. about 75

Butlerville, a post-village of Jennings co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 66 miles W of Cincinnati. Pop. about 250

Butlerville, a post-village of Tama co. Iowa, on the Iowa River about 56 miles NE. of Des Moines

Butlerville, Oneida co., N. Y. is a part of the city of Utica

Butlerville, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, about 80 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 126

Butlerville, a post-office of Salt Lake co. Utah

Butun, *boo-tun* written also *Butung*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, SE of the island of Celebes. It is crossed by the parallel of 5° S. Area, about 1790 sq. m. It is ruled by a native prince, who is a feudatory of the Dutch. The island is elevated, and produces rice, maize and tropical fruits. The town of Noten is at the southwest extremity. The Strait of Butun from 15 to 20 miles in width, separates this island from Pangasene and Celebes

Butow, *bu-to*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 53 miles E of Köslin. Pop. in 1900 6487

Butri, a trading post of the British Gold Coast, W equatorial Africa, NE. of Discoe

Butrinto, *boo-trin-to*, a town of Albania, Turkey on the coast, immediately opposite Corfu. Near it are remains of the ancient Butthrotum. Pop. about 2000

Butschewitz, or *Buesowicz*, *boo-eh-oh-witz*, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E of Brünn. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000

Butt-hutch'le, a river of Alabama, which runs in Marion co. and enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles E of Aberdeen. It is nearly 120 miles long

Butte, *buté*, a county in the N part of California. Area, 1660 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sacramento River and is drained by the Feather River and its North and Middle Forks. The mineral resources include gold, silver, platinum etc. Capital, Oroville. Pop. in 1890, 17,539 in 1900, 17,117

Butte, a county in the NW part of South Dakota. Area, 7834 sq. m. It is drained by tributaries of the Cheyenne River. Capital, Bellefourche. Pop. in 1890, 1937; in 1900, 2907

Butte, a city capital and important mining-centre of Silverbow co., Mont. on the Great Northern and other rail roads, 56 miles S by W of Helena. It is the seat of several of the largest gold, silver- and copper-mining companies of the United States, the mines of the region being among the richest and largest producers of the country. The annual ore-output is upward of \$40,000,000. The vast smelters of the famous Anaconda Mine are about 24 miles distant. A state school of mines is located here. Elevation 5455 feet. Pop. in 1880 3363; in 1890 10,725; in 1900 38,470.

Butte, a banking post-village, capital of Beyle co. Veb on Ponca Creek, 44 miles (direct) W by N of Nichols. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Butte City, a post-village of Glenn co. Cal. on the Sacramento River 26 miles SSW of Chico. Pop. about 250.

Butte Creek, Cal. enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles below Colusa.

Butte des Morts (local pron. but de mâr. Fr. pron. bût dâ môr) a post-village of Winnebago co. Wis. on the left bank of the Fox River 7 miles NW of Oshkosh. Pop. about 190.

Buttstedt, boot-tel-stêtt a town of Saxo-Walmar district of Apolda. Pop. about 900.

Butter Creek, Oregon runs northward and enters the Umatilla River in Umatilla co.

Buttercup, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa. 5 miles W by S of Butler.

Butterfield a banking post-village of Watonwan co. Minn. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 130 miles W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 332.

Butterfield, a post-village of Barry co. Mo. 15 miles by rail N of Lebanon. Pop. 120.

Butterfly, a post-hamlet of Stanton co. Neb. 14 miles (direct) SE. of Stanton.

Butterfly, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. 11 miles (direct) E by S of Oswego.

Butter Hall, in Orange co. N. Y. See Bronx King.

Butter Island, Hancock co. Me. is in Penobscot Bay.

Butterley, a hamlet of England co. of Derby 3 miles S of Alfreton. Coal and iron are mined near by.

Buttermere (bût-ter-mêr) Lakk, a body of water in Cumberland England 7 miles SW of Keswick. It is about 1½ miles in length by ½ mile in width, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. It is connected with Crummock Water. Elevation 330 feet. Depth, 64 feet.

Buttermilk Channel, New York harbor separates Governor's Island from Brooklyn.

Buttermilk Falls, Orange co. N. Y. a small cascade on the W bank of the Hudson River 2 miles below West Point. See HIGGINS FALLS.

Buttrant, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles (direct) WSW of Ithaca. Pop. 175.

Buttrant, a banking post-village of Ashland co. Wis. near Buttrant Lake, and on the Wisconsin Central R. 54 miles SSE. of Ashland. Pop. about 500.

Buttrant Creek, Ohio co. N. Y. enters the Umatilla River 6 miles from its mouth.

Buttrant, a post-township (town) of Otsego co. N. Y. about 45 miles S of Utica. Pop. in 1900 (including Gilbertville village) 1693.

Buttrantville, a post-village of Mason co. Mich. on the E. shore of Lake Michigan 8 miles by rail NW of Wiley. Pop. in 1900 about 250.

Buttrworth, a parish of England co. of Lancaster, 2 miles E by S. of Reckdale. Pop. about 10,000 chiefly employed in cotton- and woolen-factories and coal-mining.

Buttes, but, a village of Switzerland canton and 19 miles SW of Neuchâtel in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains which render the sun invisible during a considerable period of the year. Pop. about 1500.

Butte (hôte) Valley, a post-village of Butte co. Cal. 4 miles SE. of Chico.

Buttermilk, a small town of Ireland in Munster co. of Cork, on the Arbeg 3½ miles W of Doneraile.

Butteville, but vil a village of Marion co. Oregon, is on the Willamette River 24 miles N of Salem. Pop. about 90.

Buttigheim, boot-tel-yê rh, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles NW of Asti. Pop. about 1500.

Buttishelm, bût-tel-hêlt a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NW of Lucerne. Near here is a mead called the Engländertel or English hillock.

which contains the bones of 3000 Englishmen, followers of Ingolfsson de County Duke of Bedford, who, in 1575, while devastating the Swiss cantons, was overwhelmed by the peasants.

Buttun-mess, also written Buttun-Ness, a prominent headland of Scotland, on the northern side of the entrance into the Firth of Tay. Lat. 56° 28' N.

Buttunwillow, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Buttunwood, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 16 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Buttunwood, a post-village of Kent co. R. I. Its banking point is Providence.

Butta, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of 170 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890 10,865; in 1900 12,805.

Butta, a post-village of Emanuel co. Ga. Pop. about 100.

Buttstätt, bût-têtt a town of Germany in Saxe-Weimar 12 miles NNE of Weimar. Pop. in 1900 2623.

Buttsville, a coal-mining village of Mecklen co., Pa. on a branch of the Erie R.

Buttsville, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. 4 miles E of Belvidere.

Butuan, buo-toon a pueblo of Surigao province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on the Butuan River about 18 miles from its mouth in Butuan Bay. The entrance to the river is defended by 2 forts. The town is in a mountainous territory covered with forest and marsh. It has mines of gold. Pop. in 1903 8307. Here Spanish sovereignty of the Philippines was first proclaimed (1521) by Magellan and ceased was first said. The Butuan River is one of the most important of the island of Mindanao.

Buturinsk, buo-toon le-nur kâ called also Pektrovske, pê-tror skel, a town of Russia in the government of Voronezh 30 miles ESE. of Bobrov. It has many tanneries and is conspicuous for the number of its wind-mills. Pop. in 1897 23,400.

Butzbach, bût-têtt a town of Germany in Hesse 11 miles S of Giessen. Pop. in 1900 3643.

Butzow, bût-tô a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Warnow 18 miles SW of Rostock. It is a handsome and thriving place. The noteworthy buildings include a fine thirteenth century church restored in modern times, a former episcopal palace, and a modern town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 5345.

Buxton, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. 2 miles NW of Freemansburg.

Buxar, bux ar' or Baxar, a city of Bengal on the Ganges 15 miles by rail W of Patna. It is held to be a very sacred place by the Hindus. Pop. about 15,000.

Here, in 1764, Sir Hector Munro defeated a native army in a great battle.

Buxentum, an ancient name of Positano.

Buxtehude, bût-têtt a town of Prussia, in Hanover 13 miles SE. of Stade, near its mouth in the Elbe. It was a flourishing place in the Middle Ages under the archbishops of Bremen and a member of the Hanse. Its industries and trade are considerable. Pop. in 1900 3537.

Buxton (L. Buxton) a town and watering place of England co. of Derby 30 miles NW of Derby and 160 miles NW of London. It is situated at an elevation of 1900 feet, in a deep valley the approach to which is by the gorge of the river Wye and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It consists of an old and a new town. Among the prominent edifices are the new town-hall (the palatial structure called the Crescent, and an luncheon hospital. The Old Hall, once the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, is now an inn. Buxton has long been famous for its mineral springs, which attract thousands of visitors annually. The Devonshire Hospital and Bath Charity entertain large numbers of poor invalids. The climate of Buxton is remarkably healthy. Among the attractions of the immediate vicinity are Diamond Hill glittering with quartz crystals, and Pools o' Nole a great stalactite cavern. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of alabaster spar and other ornaments, and in coal-mining. Pop. in 1901 10,181.

Buxton, a town of British Guiana, near Friendship. Pop. about 3500.

Buxton, a post-station of Chilton co., Ill., 4 miles W of Carlyle.

Buxton, a post-township (town) and village of York co. Me. 10 miles W of Portland is bounded on the W by the Saco River. Pop. in 1900 1858 of the village, about 200.

Buxton, a banking post-village of Traill co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 65 miles N of Fargo. Pop. about 300.

Buxton Center, a post-village of York co. Me., in Buxton township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles W of Portland.

Buxy, bux-ee, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles SW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3608.

Buxtontown, bûx-tôn, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa. 2 miles N of Gap.

Bystrago, a town of Spain. See **BURRAGO**

Byzantine, *byo-zoh-dá-rá*, a town of Turkey, on the European shore of the Bosphorus, 10 miles E by E. of Constantinople. It is famous for its picturesque beauty. The upper part is occupied by the summer residences and gardens of the European ambassadors, and the lower part by Greeks, Armenians and Turks.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* a town of France, département of Indre on the Indre, 13 miles NW of Châteaufoux. Pop. about 3000.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* a town of France, Ardennes 23 miles SE of Mézières. Pop. about 700.

Byzant, *bi-zán* a town of France in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles N of Nérac. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Byzant See **Byzant**

Byzant (bood-zo) Cape, the NW extremity of the island of Crete.

Byzant, *byo-zoh-look* a town of Russia, government and 119 miles SE of Samara. Its industries include tanning, copper-smelting, and the preparation of sheepskins. Pop. in 1897 14,471.

Byzantine Bay, *Byzantine* is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean from which it extends northeastward about 30 miles. Its width varies from 10 to 16 miles. It washes the coast of Barnstable co. on the E. and Bristol and Plymouth co. on the NW. The Elizabeth Islands separate it from Vineyard Sound.

Byzantine Bay, a post-station and summer resort of Barnstable co. Mass. situated at the head of Byzantine Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 65 miles SW of Boston.

Byzantine an island and channel in the American Arctic Archipelago, in about lat. 55° 20' N and lon. 104°-105° W. Byzantine Channel separates Melville and Bathurst Islands.

Byzantine *Byzantine* Island, Pacific Ocean in the Tuamotu group is in lat. 18° 40' S and lon. 148° 22' W.

Byzantine, a post-village of Cooke co. Tenn. 20 miles SW of Greeneville. Pop. about 100.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. about 14 miles NNE of Independence Hall.

Byzantine, an ancient city of Phoenicia, between Berytus and Tripolis. See **JERUSALEM**.

Byzantine, Russia. See **BIATSTON**.

Byzantine, a post-village of Jackson co. Ohio on the Halls more and Ohio Northwestern R. 13 miles (direct) SW of McArthur. Pop. about 200.

Byzantine, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co. Colo. on the Union Pacific R. 41 miles E of Denver.

Byzantine, a post-station of Meeker co. Mich. 4 miles S of Big Rapids.

Byzantine, *Byzantine*, a mountain of Colorado, in lat. 36° 52' N lon. 106° 56' W. It is in the S part of the Middle Park and has an altitude of 13,778 feet above the sea.

Byzantine, a post-village of Livingston co. N.Y. 6 miles NW of Dansville.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* a banking post-village of Geauga co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles E of Cambridge. There are coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1267.

Byzantine, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. on a branch of the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles SW of Newburyport.

Byzantine, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Miss. 23 miles SE of Memphis Tenn. It is on the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham R. Pop. in 1900 760.

Byzantine, a post-village of Union co. Ohio, 80 miles SE of Bellefontaine. Pop. 150.

Byzantine, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ohio 23 miles ESE of Hillsboro.

Byzantine *Byzantine* Bay, in the Atlantic. See **BAFFIN BAY**.

Byzantine, or **Haldimand**, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario, on the Grand River near Dunnville. Pop. about 100.

Byzantine Inlet, a post-village and outpost in Perry Sound district, Ontario, at the mouth of the Magalloway River and on the N shore of Georgian Bay 20 miles N of Collingwood. Pop. about 200.

Byzantine, a post-village of Chatham co. N.C. 5 miles NE of Pittsboro. Pop. about 200.

Byzantine, a post-village of Hill co. Tex.

Byzantine, a post-hamlet of Charlton co. Me., 15 miles S. of New Cambria.

Byzantine, a post-village of Hinds co. Miss., on the Pearl River 9 miles S by W of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Byzantine, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900 1230.

Byzantine River, in the SW part of Connecticut enters Long Island Sound on the boundary with New York.

Byzantine, a post-town capital of Pickett co. Tenn., about 33 miles W of Winfield. Pop. 100.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Tenn. 23 miles W by N of Cookeville.

Byzantineville, *bi-zán-see'* a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo. 5 miles S of Eureka.

Byzantineville, *bi-zán-see'* a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind. on Indian Creek, 14 miles W by N of New Albany.

Byzantineville, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. 7 miles by rail S by W of Sheffield Junction.

Byzantineville, a post-hamlet of Dooly co. Ga. about 15 miles SE of Oglethorpe.

Byzantine, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. 68 miles by rail E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Byzantine, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 17 miles SW of Macon. Pop. about 400.

Byzantine, a banking post-village of Ogle co. Ill. on the W bank of the Rock River 88 miles W by N of Chicago. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. in 1900 1015.

Byzantine, a post-township (town) of Oxford co. Me. about 55 miles WNW of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 204.

Byzantine, a banking post-village of Shawnee co. Mich. on the Shawnee River and on the Ann Arbor R. 20 miles SW of Flint. Pop. in 1900 432.

Byzantine, a post-village of Olmsted co. Minn., 9 miles by rail W of Rochester. Pop. in 1900 34.

Byzantine, a post-town of Thayer co. Neb. on the Burrington and Missouri River R., 18 miles SW of Hebron. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 125.

Byzantine, a post-village of Genesee co. N.Y. 23 miles by rail WSW of Rochester. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1312 of the village, 200.

Byzantine, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ohio, 11 miles E. by N of Dayton.

Byzantine, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co. Wis., in Byron township (town) about 8 miles S of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1234.

Byzantine, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the river Thames 6 miles from London. Pop. about 200.

Byzantine Bay, Hawaii. See **Hilo Bay**.

Byzantine, Cape, the most easterly point of Australia, in New South Wales, about lon. 103° 25' E.

Byzantine Center, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 12 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 225.

Byzantine's Bay, E coast of Labrador in lat. 54° 40' N.

Byzantine's Island, of the Gilbert or Kingsmill Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1° 18' S lon. 178° 40' E. It is low densely wooded and was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1755.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* or *bi-zán-see'*, a river of Sweden falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 64° 57' N. after a direct SE course of 119 miles. At its mouth is the town of Bygö.

Byzantine, the former name of OTTAWA Canada.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* or *bi-zán-see'* or *Byzantine*, a river of Orissa, British India, which after a SE course of from 300 to 400 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 26° 47' N. It is a great stream in the rainy season and is regarded as sacred by the Hindus.

Byzantine, *bi-zán-see'* (Gr. *Byzantium* *Byzantium*) an ancient Greek city on the site of the modern Constantinople. (See *CONSTANTINOPLE*.) The name *Byzantine* *Byzantine* is applied to the Greek Empire, the eastern half of the ancient Roman Empire, which was permanently succeeded from the western half (Western Empire) in A.D. 395 and endured till 1453, and the capital of which was Constantinople.

C

Cacape, ká-ká-pá', a town of southern Paraguay 23 miles S of Villa Rica, with which it is connected by rail. Pop 12,000(?)

Cacaburi, ká-ká-bu-roo' a river of Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Negro

Cabagan, ká-ká-gán a village of the Philippine Islands, in the province of Isabela, about 22 miles N by W of Ilagan.

Cabalaba, ká-ká-lá-bá, a river of Dutch Guiana, a tributary of the Corentyn

Caballos Chameel See Boca de Caballeros.

Caballos, or Puente Caballos, Honduras. See Puente Cortés.

Caballeros, ká-ká-yá, a department in the N part of Salvador bordering on Honduras. The Lempa River forms the N and E boundaries. It is mountainous particularly in the N and E. Corn, rice, and indigo are raised in the valleys. Capital, Esquipulas. Pop about 35,000

Cabañas, a town of Pinar del Rio province Cuba, on a second-class harbor about 35 miles (direct) WSW of Havana and 15 miles by high-road from Mariel. It is not a port of entry and is unimportant, but has telegraph and post-offices. The district is rich and grows sugar. Pop. in 1899 1017 with San Miguel of the district, 3553

Cabanos, ká-ká-ná a town of Spain, 12 miles N.E. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. of the commune, 3700

Cabano, a port-village of Temiscouata co. Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 43 miles from Fraserville, its banking point. Pop about 500

Cabarrus, a county in the southwest-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 587 sq m. It is intersected by the Rocky River. The mineral resources comprise gold, copper, lead, barytes, blende, and galena. Capital, Concord. Pop. in 1890 13,143 in 1900, 22,438

Cabataan, ká-ká-too-an a pueblo of Panay Philippine Islands, province and 13 miles (direct) NW of Iloilo. It produces much rice, maize, tobacco, sugar-cane, cacao, coffee, etc. Pop. in 1903, 16,497

Cabedelo, a part of the state of Paraíba, Brazil, immediately N of the town of Paraíba.

Cabel, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. Pop about 200. Its banking point is Washington.

Cabel, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 3 miles NW of Shamokin

Cabell, a county in the SW part of West Virginia, has an area of 261 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River and intersected by the Guyandotte River. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1890 23,595 in 1900, 28,253

Cabell Court-House. See BARNORVILLE.

Cabellos da Velha, ká-ká-ló-loe dá véi yá, a bay of Brazil state of Maranhão.

Cabenda, Kabenda, ká-ká-dá, or Kambinda, a territory or enclave of Portugal (Angola) in western equatorial Africa, lying north of the mouth of the Congo River and between French Congo and the Congo Free State. It comprises the circumcriptions of Lundana and Cabenda. The town and port of Cabenda, in the southern part of the territory, has acquired some trading importance.

Cabery, a banking port-village of Ford co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 24 miles SW of Macomb. Pop. in 1900 285.

Cabes, Tunis. See GABES.

Cabeza del Booy, ká-ká-thá-déi bó-dá a town of Spain 86 miles ESE of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune in 1900 7506

Cabezas de San Juan, ká-ká-dá dá shán juan, a cape at the extreme NE point of Porto Rico. Lat 18° 21' N., lon. 65° 37' W. It has a light-house.

Cabezas de San Juan (ká-ká-thá-dá shán juan) Las, a town of Spain, 27 miles S. of Sevilla. It is very ancient, and has a Moorish castle. Pop about 5000

Cabezón, ká-ká-thón a town of Spain 7 miles NNE. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Pop about 1000

Cabezuela, ká-ká-thoo-á-lá, a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 16 miles NE. of Plasencia, on the Jerte.

Cabiao, ká-ká-ó, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Pampanga River 7 miles S by W of San Isidro. Here is grown the best tobacco in the Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 7843

Cabin Creek, Johnson co. Ark. See LANAN.

Cabin Hill, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. N Y., 3 miles SE of Delhi.

Cabin John, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., near the Potomac, about 5 miles above Washington, D.C.

The Cabin John Bridge, spanning Cabin John Run and carrying the Washington aqueduct, has one of the largest stone arches in the world, 220 feet.

Cabin Point, a post-village of Surry co. Va., 10 miles from Waverly station which is 21 miles RE. of Petersburg

Cabira, the ancient name of Sivas.

Cabico, a coal-mining village of Mercer co. Ill., on a branch of the Rock Island and Peoria R. 26 miles S. by E of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 697

Cabico, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 38 miles WNW of Columbus.

Cabio, a mining post-camp of Deseridge co., Mont., about 15 miles N of Anaconda. Altitude, about 7000 feet.

Cabio, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis. 16 miles by rail N of Hayward

Cabio Island, a small island of Ireland co. of Cork in the Atlantic, 6 miles SW of Yeoughal

Cabo Frio, ká-bo-fre-ó (= cool cape) a city and seaport of Brazil NE of the cape of the same name, state and 72 miles N by E. of Rio de Janeiro. It has a college, established in 1848. The town is at the SE extremity of Lake Araruama. Climate unhealthy. Pop about 3000

Cabool See KABIL.

Cabool, ká-boul a post-village of Texas co. Mo. on the Kansas City Port Scott and Memphis R. 8 miles E of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 471

Caborn, a post-hamlet of Pott co. Ind. 13 miles W of Evansville.

Cabo Rojo, ká-bo-ro-jo, a town in the western part of Porto Rico, about 10 miles (direct) E of Mayaguez. It has large and profitable salt-deposits. Pop. in 1899 2744 of the jurisdiction 16,154.

Cabot, a banking post-town of Lonoke co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 22 miles NE of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Cabot, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. in Cabot township (town) about 18 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 228 of the town, 1128

Cabot's Head, the extreme point of a promontory separating Lake Huron from Georgian Bay

Cabotville, a former name of Chincotee Mass.

Cabourg, ká-bou a watering place of Calvados France, 15 miles SW of Trouville. It has several fine residences and a broad muddy beach.

Cabo Virgenes, ká-bo-ven-én, a port and steamship landing of the territory of Santa Cruz, Argentine Republic.

Cabra, ká-brá (see Egnérus), a town of Spain in Andalusia, 39 miles SSE of Cordova. It is situated amid very picturesque scenery. One of its churches was originally a Moorish mosque. Its neighborhood produces wine of superior quality. Pop. in 1900, 13,127

Cabra (ká-brá) or Goat Island, one of the Lubang Islands, Philippines, about 14 miles NW of Lubang. It is uninhabited, low flat, and wooded, and has a light-house.

Cabra del Santo Cristo, ká-brá-déi shán'to krees to a small town of Spain in Andalusia, 28 miles SE of Jaén

Cabralla Bay, in the S of the state of Bahia, Brazil was visited by Cabral in 1500

Cabras, ká-brá, a village in the island of Sardinia, 5 miles NW of Oristano. Pop about 4000

Cabrera, ká-brá-rá (see Capra rra) one of the Baleares Islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 miles S of Majorca. Area, about 6 sq m. The adjoining waters abound in fish.

Cabrillo, a river port of Venezuela, on the Orinoco River, below the confluence of the Aparite

Cabrils, ká-brá-lí a river of Spain in New Castile, joins the Júcar after a course of about 130 miles

Cabroo (ká-brón) Cape, the NE point of the peninsula of Samaná, of the island of Haiti

Cabot See KABIL.

Cabuyao, ká-bu-yá-n formerly Taboco, ká-bu-ó, a pueblo of Laguna province Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W bank of Laguna de Bay in a very fertile locality. It produces rice, sugar-cane, cacao, coffee, cotton, and indigo. Pop. in 1907 6439

Cacahuamilpa, a famous cave of Mexico, is in the district of Alarcón state of Guerrero.

Cacapeba, ká-ká-pá-bá, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 150 miles WSW of Porto Alegre

Cacapon (often pronounced ká-pou) or Great Cacapon River, W Va., rises in Hardy co., runs in a NNE direction, and enters the Potomac River about 4 miles from

Berkeley Springs. It is nearly 130 miles long. About 8 miles W of this river is a ridge called Coopers Mountain.

Cacocemo, kák-ká-mo, a town of Sicily province and 18 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 11,274.

Cacocromo, kák-ká-ro-má, a town of Italy province of Campobasso, 2 miles SW of Agnone. Pop. about 2000.

Caccia (kák-ká), Cape, on the W coast of Sardinia, with a light-house.

Caccari, kák-koo-roo, a village of Italy province of Cassano 20 miles NW of Cosenza.

Cáceres, ká-ká-rés, a province of Spain, in Extremadura. Area, 7665 sq m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tago. Pop. in 1900, 362,184.

Cáceres (anc. *Castra Caecilia*) a town of Spain, in Extremadura, capital of the province of Cáceres, 24 miles W by N of Trujillo. It is divided into the old and the new town. The old town occupies the top of a hill and is surrounded by a strong wall. Cáceres contains some fine old palaces. It has considerable manufactures and trade and is noted for its bacon. Pop. in 1899 10,833.

Cáceres, ká-ká-rés, a town of Antioquia, Colombia, on the right bank of the Cauca River about 120 miles NNE of Medellín. Pop. about 2000.

Cáceres, a pueblo of the Philippines. See **NOVA CINCINNATI**.

Cachar, ká-ká-r, or **Cachar Plains**, a district of British India, in Assam bordering on Manipur and partly included in the basin of the Barak. The Cachar Hills tract is politically connected with it. It produces large amounts of tea for export. Rice and cotton are also leading products. Capital, Suchar.

Caché, kash, a river of Arkansas rises in the extreme northeastern part of the state, runs southwestward and enters the White River above Clarendon Monroe co. Its length is estimated at 230 miles.

Caché, a river of Illinois, enters the Ohio River about 6 miles N of Cairo. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Caché, a county in the N part of Utah bordering on Idaho, has an area of 1181 sq m. It is intersected by the Bear River. The Wasatch Mountains are on the E. The county comprises a large part of the fertile Cache Valley. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1899 15,369. In 1900, 18,139.

Caché Bay, a port-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Its banking point is Starryon Falls.

Caché Creek, Cal. issues from the SE end of Clear Lake runs southward, and enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles above Charleston.

Caché la Poudre (kák-ká-poo-dé) Creek, Colo., rises in the Snowy Range, runs southeastward and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co. near Greeley. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Cachés, ká-ká-shá, or **Cachem**, ká-ká-shá, a Portuguese settlement in western Africa, near the coast and on the Cacheo 85 miles SSE of Bathurst. Lat 1° 17' N. Cacheo, Yolo co. Cal. See **Yolo**.

Cachimayo, ká-ká-mo, a river of Bolivia, flows into the Pilcomayo after a course of upward of 300 miles.

Cachoeira, or **Cageira**, ká-ká-shá, a Brazilian word signifying 'waterfall' a commercial city of Brazil state of Bahia, and 57 miles (direct) NW of Bahia, with which it is connected by rail (bafe exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of district about 20,000.

Cachoeira, or **Cageira**, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul, 230 miles NNW of Rio Grande and 100 miles W of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Cachoeira Grande (grá-ká) a fortified town of Brazil state of Pará, on the Tocantins, is about lat. 3° 50' S. Pop. 4000.

Cacoeing, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Reading.

Cacoonas, ká-koo-ná, a post village of Temiscouate co. Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the International R. about 112 miles below Quebec. It is a fashionable watering-place and commands a superb view of the St. Lawrence valley. Pop. in 1901 889.

Cactua, a post-village of Webb co. Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 29 miles N of Laredo.

Cadabona, Caidi, a depression or saddle in the mountains of northwest Italy which separates the Ligurian Apennines from the Alps. Elevation about 1800 feet.

Cadalen, ká-ká-lán, a town of France department of Tarn 5 miles SE of Gaillac. Pop. about 1800.

Cadagües, ká-ká-ká, a town of Spain, 33 miles NE of Girona, with a port on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 1800.

Cadaret's, a post-hamlet of Webster co. Minn. 30 miles from Duck Hill station.

Caddo, a parish forming the NW extremity of Louisiana, has an area of 900 sq m. It is bounded on the

E. by the Red River, and contains Soda Lake, which communicates with Caddo Lake, which is partly in Texas and partly in this county. Capital, Shreveport. Pop. in 1899 21,515; in 1900 44,499.

Caddo, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, L.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 31 miles N.E. of Denton Tex. Coal and lead are found here, and the town has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900 930.

Caddo, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex. 18 miles N of Ranger.

Caddo's, a post-hamlet of Benton Colo., on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 15 miles E of Las Animas.

Caddo Creek, or **Fourche** (foorsh) **Caddo**, Ark., enters the Ouachita River about 5 miles N of Arkadelphia. It is nearly 160 miles long.

Caddogap, formerly **Centerville**, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ark., on Caddo Creek, 40 miles NW of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 150.

Caddo Lake forms part of the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and communicates with Soda Lake. These lakes are navigable by steamboats, which can pass from them into the Red River. Length about 20 miles.

Caddo Mills, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 9 miles SW of Greenville, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Cade, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Cadenabbia, a village and popular resort of northern Italy on Lake Como, 2 miles S of Menaggio and occupying one of the most sheltered positions on the lake. Near by are the famous villa and gardens of the Villa Carlotta, containing works by Thorvaldsen and Canova.

Cademoi, ká-ká-mo, a town of France, department of Vandoe, 31 miles NE of Arignen. Pop. about 2500.

Cadereyta, ká-ká-rá, or **ká-ká-rá-cá**, or **Cadereyta Méndez**, a town of Mexico, state and 42 miles E. by N of Querétaro.

Cadereyta, or **Cadereyta Jiménez**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León 20 miles E. by S of Monterrey. Pop. of the commune, about 17,000. Cadereyta station is on the Mexican Gulf R.

Cad'or-Iárra, a prehistoric mountain of Wales, in the co. of Merioneth 5 miles SW of Dolgelly. It commands perhaps the finest view in Wales, not surpassed even by that from Snowdon. Altitude, 2925 feet.

Caderousse, ká-ká-roos, a town of France department of Vaucluse, on the Rhone, 15 miles NNW of Arignon. Pop. about 2500.

Cadena, a post-village of St. Martin's parish, La., 11 miles SE of Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Cades, a post-village of Williamsburg co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 72 miles N of Charleston.

Cades Cove, a post-hamlet of Blount co. Tenn.

Cadet, ká-ká-dé, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Mo., on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 57 miles SW of St. Louis. Lead and barytes are shipped here.

Cadeville, a post-hamlet of Oneida parish, La.

Cadillac, ká-ká-yák, a town of France, in t. Iroada, on the Garonne, 18 miles RE. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 2000.

Cadillac, a city the capital of Wexford co. Mich. on the Clam River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Ann Arbor R. 98 miles N of Grand Rapids. It has extensive lumber mills foundries, machine-shops and various manufactures, and is an important supply centre for the northern lumbering section of the state. Pop. in 1900 5997. The place was formerly called Clam Lake.

Cádiz, ká-ká-dis (Sp. pron. ká-dosh. Fr. *Cádiz* ká-deus' anc. *Ga-dee*) a city and seaport of Spain capital of a province of its own name, on the Isle of León off the SW coast of Andalusia 60 miles NW of Gibraltar and 64 miles S by W of Seville. Lat 36° 32' N. lon 0° 17' W. The Isle of León is separated from the mainland by a very narrow and tortuous channel. The town stands on a narrow tongue of land which projects about 5 miles NNW into the sea. It is almost completely surrounded by water and is strongly defended both by nature and by art. The city itself is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked by towers and bastions. Its conspicuous bay consists of an inner and an outer harbor. Cádiz, as viewed from the sea, presents a highly picturesque appearance and the views from elevated points within the city are superb. Architecturally the place is comparatively modern the conflagration of 1594 having consumed a great part of the old town. There are fine public squares and promenades. The houses are often surmounted by towers open to the sea-breezes, which are called *miradores* or 'lookouts'. Among the principal structures and institutions are the Torre de Vigía or Tivira, the watch-tower, old cathedral, the new cathedral of marble, the academy of fine arts, archæologi-

cal museum; the church of Santa Catalina, containing one of Murillo's masterpieces, and the Hall of Arms for cannon. The lofty light-house of San Sebastián was demolished by the Spaniards at the time of the war with the United States. La Carraca, the royal dock yard, is situated at the bottom of the inner bay, about 6 miles from the city. There is a large dry-dock at the Trocadero, opposite the city, at the entrance to the inner harbor. The trade of Cádiz is large although but a shadow of what it was at the time when Spain was mistress of a great part of the New World. The chief articles exported are sherry wine, salt, olive oil, lead, and fruits are also important articles of export. The climate of the city is warm and moist, and the summer heat is often intense.

Cádiz was founded by the Phœnicians and early became a commercial town of great importance. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians in the first Punic War, in the second Punic War it voluntarily surrendered to the Romans. Its inhabitants received the Roman franchise from Julius Cæsar. It was taken in 1596 by the Earl of Essex. In 1823 it surrendered to the French. Pop. in 1900 69,332.—Adj. and inhab. GADITANUS (Sp. GADITANO gá-de-tá-no).

Cádiz, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,334 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 452,669.

Cádiz, La Jolla, a post-town of Henry co. Ind. 6 miles from Newcastle. Pop. in 1900 233.

Cádiz, a banking city, capital of Trigg co. Ky. on the Little River about 56 miles ESE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 881.

Cádiz, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on Iackus Creek about 49 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. 204.

Cádiz, a banking post-village, capital of Harrison co. Ohio on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles NW of Wheeling W. Va. It is surrounded by a fertile country which contains mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900 1755.

Cádiz, a post-hamlet of Green co. Wis. in Cádiz township (town) 10 miles SW of Monroe. Pop. of the town in 1900 1240.

Cádiz, La Jolla, a small town of Venezuela, on the E. coast of the island of Cubagua.

Cádiz, Bay of, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Andalusia, Spain having SW the peninsula on which is the city of Cádiz. It is about 5 miles in length. See CANIS.

Cádiz, Gulf of, a broad arm of the Atlantic Ocean having on the N. Algarve in Portugal, and Andalusia, in Spain.

Cádiz Junction, a village of Harrison co. Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles W of Steubenville. The name of the post-office is Means.

Cadmus, a post-station of Linn co. Kas. Cadmus, or Cadomus, the Latin for CANE.

Cadore, a town of Italy. See PIENA DI CADORE.

Cadonia, ka-do'nia, a post-hamlet and resort of Delaware co. N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. near Hancock station.

Cadonia Summit, in Delaware co. N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 12 miles SE of Walton.

Cadott, a banking post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 12 miles E of Chippewa Falls. It has manufactures of hats and spools and staves etc. Pop. in 1900 840.

Cadotte Pass, Mont. is in Deer Lodge co., about lat. 47° N and 60 miles NW of Helena. It is a depression in the main range of the Rocky Mountains.

Cadron Creek, Ark. enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Lewisburg.

Cadwallader, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, 46 miles E of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Cadwell, a post-village of Monticello co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 7½ miles NE. of Sullivan. Pop. about 180.

Cady, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. 2 miles from Fraser station.

Cady's Falls, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co. Vt. on the Lamoille River 1 mile S of Hydepark.

Cadyville, or El'shinore', a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. on the Saranac River, 19 miles W of Plattsburg. Pop. about 180.

Cæcia, the ancient name of Cæcia.

Cæsa, kâsa (L. Cæd'amus or Cæd'mum) a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados (Normandy) 125 miles (direct) WNW of Paris, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon 16 miles from the English Channel. Lat. 48° 11' N., long. 0° 34' W. Cæsa, with its imposing churches and other stately edifices, its fine promenades, its public squares and sculptured monuments, and its wealth of educational institutions, is one of the most impressive

of the smaller cities of western Europe. The houses are generally built of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity and exported to foreign countries. Many of the buildings are admirable specimens of the Norman style of architecture. Among the many churches are the cathedral of St. Etienne, and Abbey aux Dames, containing the tomb of William the Conqueror who founded it in 1066 the church of the Trinity or the Abbey aux Dames, in the Romanesque style, founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror and the church of St. Pierre. Among the secular structures are the building of the prefecture, in the Italian style, the old edifice of the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, on the Place de la République, the exchange, the Lyceum, and the new university buildings. The castle built by William the Conqueror is still partially preserved. The University of Cæsa is the successor of the university founded by Henry VI. of England. The town has a municipal library of 180,000 volumes, a splendid gallery of paintings, a museum of natural history and a botanical garden. It has manufactures of lace, hosiery, cotton goods, gloves, hosiery etc., some ship-building is also carried on. The raising of fowls and flowers is an important industry. The trade of the town is extensive, and is facilitated by a commodious basin and a ship-canal.

Cæsa rose into importance under William the Conqueror and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417 and wrested from them in 1450 by Dauphin. Pop. of the commune in 1901 44,794 of the town 38,012.

Cæropolis, the ancient name of KENES. Cæro-Caradoc, kær-ke-red-ek or Craddock Hill, in England in Shropshire, is near the confluence of the Ciss and the Tecon. On it are the vestiges of the camp which Caractacus defended against the Roman general Ostorius, and whence its name is derived.

Cæro, an ancient city of Italy. See CERVETERI.

Cærgwile, kær-gor'la, a borough of Wales co. of Flint, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Wrexham. Pop. about 1600. Cærgwile's rock, or Cærgwile's rock, a parish of Scotland, on and 5 miles SSE of Dunfermline, on the Solway Firth. Here is Cærgwile's Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwell, described in Scott's Guy Rannard.

Cærlow, kær-lo'w (r. e. castle of the legua) and. Jæca Sæd'raen) a town of England so of Monmouth, on the Taff 24 miles N.E. of Newport. It is interesting as the ancient capital of Britannia Secunda (modern Wales) and as having been a place of importance in the twelfth century. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town. Cærlow is famous as one of the traditional capitals of King Arthur's realm. Pop. in 1901 1367.

Cærmurthen. See CARMARTHEN.

Cærnarvon. See CARNARVON.

Cærnarvon, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 969.

Cærnarvon, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1666.

Cærophilly, kær-sil-lee or kær-sil-lee a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Near by are the ruins of the celebrated Cærophilly Castle. It has extensive collieries and iron works. Pop. of the urban district in 1901 15,835.

Cærwys, kær-wis, a town of Wales co. of Flint, 4 miles SW of Holywell. Pop. about 1500.

Cæsar Augusta, the ancient name of SARAGOSA.

Cæsar, sæ-sar, in ancient geography a seaport of Palestine, 55 miles NNW of Jerusalem. It is now a mass of shapeless ruins encompassed by a low wall of gray stone. The locality bears the name of Kamsariyah. Water being good and abundant seaports are often put in here. The city was founded by Herod the Great, rose to great importance, and was the scene of several interesting events mentioned in the Bible.

Cæsar, an ancient name of KANAMITHYN in Asia Minor.

Cæsar, the ancient name of Cæsar.

Cæsar, an ancient name of Junas.

Cæsar, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario, 18 miles N by W of Bowmanville. Pop. about 180.

Cæsar, Philipp, the ancient name of PANSAS.

Cæsar, the Latin name of KANAMITHYN.

Cæsarodunum, the ancient name of TOURS.

Cæsaromagus, an ancient name of BEAUVAN.

Cæsar's Head, an outlier of the Blue Ridge, on the borders of North and South Carolina, 45 miles SW of Asheville. Elevation 3225 feet. Its southern face is a precipice about 1500 feet high. The mountain commands a superb view over the South Carolina lowlands.

Cahia, a town of Bamba. See KAFFA.
Cahiglois, ká-fá-jó-lo, a locality near Florence which at the time of the Renaissance produced superb majolica wares.

Cahirali (ká-fá-rá-lá) Islands, a part of the Bussan Archipelago, at the entrance of King's Sound, NW coast of Australia.

Cahira, a country of Africa. See KAFFRANIA.

Cahristan, a country of Asia. See KASIRISTAN.

Cahra, a town of Tunis. See GAFSA.

Cagayan, ká-gi-án, a northern province of Luzon, Philippine Islands bordering on the China Sea. It is mountainous lying between the Cordillera Oriental and the Cordillera Central but has very fertile plains, which grow the products of the country especially a fine tobacco. The heavy forests, with the Rio Grande de Cagayan, Abulog, Pampuna, and other rivers, and the Laguna de Cagayan render the climate excessively humid. Capital, Tuguegarao. Pop. in 1901, 96,367.

Cagayan, capital of Misamis district, on the northern coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and on the Cagayan River 8 miles from the Macajalar Bay. It has a fair trade, and gold is washed in the mountains.

Cagayanes, ká-gi-á-né, a group of small islands in the Sul Sea, lying west of the island of Negros Philip. Lat. about 9° 35' N.

Cagayan Lake, in Cagayan province, Luzon, is near the China Sea. It is about 7 miles by 6 miles and abounds in crocodiles.

Cagayan-Sulu, ká-gi-án sooloo Cagayan de Sulu, or Cagayan de Jolo, an island or group of islands in the Sulu or Mindoro Sea, about 100 miles NW of Cape Unsanag Borneo. The chief island in Cagayan is about 25 miles in circumference, and covered with trees the coast is surrounded by a fringe of coral reef but has safe anchorage. The soil is exceedingly fertile producing cotton and tobacco and is suited to rice sugar coconuts coffee maize, potatoes, and vegetables. The islands were ceded by Spain to the United States in Nov. 1900.

Cagle, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 1 up about 306. The banking point is Joplin.

Cagles Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N. C. 11 miles from Troy.

Cagli, ká-yo, a town of Italy in the Marche, 13 miles E. of Urbino, at the confluence of the Tevere and Catinio. Remains of the ancient Calis have been discovered near it. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 4659. Comm. mune 11,927.

Cagliari, ká-lá-ré (anc. *Carali* or *Caralis*) the capital of the island of Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. 39° 13' N. lon. 9° 9' E. It consists of four distinct sections: the old town called the Castello situated on a low hill and comprising the old castle viceregal palace, and cathedral the Marina, extending to the shore the Villa Nuova, with fine promenades and Stampsco, the wealthy quarter. The town is the southern terminus of a system of railways. Cagliari has about 40 churches upward of 20 convents, and a university with a library of 79,000 volumes. Its harbor is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari exports grain salt, wine, cheese, wax, goat-skins, etc. elsewhere are consuls here from all parts of the world. It is the seat of an archbishop. Cagliari has remains of a Roman amphitheatre and of an aqueduct. Pop. in 1901, 48,673, of the commune, 53,741.

Cagliari, a province of Italy comprising the southern part (more than half) of the island of Sardinia. Area, about 5260 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 468,767. Capital, Cagliari.

Cagliari, Bay of, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between Capes Pale and Carbonara, about 27 miles in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. It has extensive artificial saltworks.

Cagnano, ká-yá-no, a town of Italy province of Foggia, on the Garganian promontory 25 miles NE of Foggia. Pop. about 4500.

Cagnano, a town of Italy province and 16 miles NW of Aquila. Pop. about 2500.

Cagnana, ká-gá-ná, or Daraga, dá-ná-gá, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 3 miles from Albay. Pop. 22,186.

Cagua, ká-guá, a town of Porto Rico, department of Guayama, on the high-road between San Juan and Ponce, 15 miles (direct) SSE. of the former. Pop. in 1899, 5450. There are hot springs and quarries of marble and limestone in the jurisdiction. Pop. of the district, 19,890 over one-half negroes. The town was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Cahaba, a river of Alabama. See CAHAWBA.
Cahabón, Cahabón, or CAHABÓN, ká-ná-bón, a town of Guatemala, province of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce, 25 miles NW. of Cobán.

Cahawba, a river of Alabama, drains parts of Jefferson, Shelby, Perry, and Dallas cos., and enters the Alabama River at Cahawba. It is about 206 miles long and is navigable for small boats. Coal is found in its basin.

Cahawba, or CAHAWBA, ká-haw-bá, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, at the mouth of the Cahawba River 10 miles SW of Selma. It was formerly an important shipping point for cotton.

Caher, Ireland. See CAHER.

Cahete, ká-i-tá, or Villanova da Rainha, vel tá-no-vá dá-rá-en-yá, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes, 25 miles SE. of Sabara. Pop. about 5500.

Cahir, or CAHER, ká-hér or kare, a small island belonging to co. Mayo Ireland, 4 miles from the shore.

Cahir, or CAHER, an island of Ireland 3½ miles S of Clare Island.

Cahir, or CAHER, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary on the Suir, 6 miles by rail W of Clonmel.

Cahirivreen, or CAHERIVREEN, ká-hér-iv-reon, a town of Ireland co. of Kerry 2½ miles ENE of Valentia. Pop. about 2500.

Cahirivreen, ká-hér-iv-reon, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Kerry on the lathur between Tralee Bay and Castlemaine Harbor. Height, about 2500 feet.

Cahokia, Clarke co., Mo. See KANOKA.

Cahokia, St. Claire co. Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. and on the Mississippi River 4 miles from East St. Louis, is inhabited by descendants of the French who settled here in 1682. In the vicinity are many remarkable mounds of prehistoric date. See EAST CANONDA.

Cahokia Creek, Ill. rises in Macoupin co. and enters the Mississippi River at East St. Louis, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is about 80 miles long.

Cahors, ká-on (anc. *Duro*) a town of France, capital of the department of Lot (in a district of old Guenne called Quercy) on a rocky peninsula, almost encircled by the river Lot, 68 miles N of Toulouse. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a vast medieval building with two cupolas. One of the old bridges over the Lot has three remarkable towers. The town is embellished with statues of Fénelon, Clément Marot, and Gambetta. It has an active trade in wines, brandy, wet-sell, truffles etc. Cahors is supposed to have been the capital of the Cadurci before the conquest of Gaul by Caesar. In the Middle Ages it was noted for its money-changers. Its old university was united with that of Toulouse in 1751. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 11,738.

Cahoto, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. in a fine grazing section, 45 miles N of Ukiah.

Caizasso, a town of Italy. See CAJAZZO.

Caibarién, or Puerto de Caibarién, puer to dá-i-á-ré-ná, a city and seaport of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the N. coast, 5½ miles by rail E. by N of Remedios of which it is the port, ranking seventh among the ports of the island. The anchorage is at Cayo Francés, about 20 miles distant. It has some coastwise trade; the sponge-fisheries are important. The region is low but healthy and productive in sugar. Pop. in 1899, 7013. About 5 miles E by N is the Puerto del Obispo.

Caicos, or CAICOES, ká-kóes, a group of islands geographically a part of the Bahamas but politically with Turk Islands a dependency of Jamaica. They are separated by Caicos Passage from MAJORCA, and by Turk Islands Passage from TURK ISLANDS (which see) Salt-making and sponge-fishing are the industries. Pop. about 5000.

Caicoa, the ancient name of the BAKIR TOKAI.

Caicta and **Cajeta**, ancient names of CAETA.

Caillon (ká-yo or ká-ló) Lake, La. is in Terre Bonne parish about 2 miles N of the Gulf of Mexico. The Grand Caillon Bayou runs through this lake (which is 16 miles long) into the Gulf.

Cailloma, ká-ló-má, or Caylloma, ká-yo-má, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 95 miles NNW of Arequipa.

Caimanera, ká-má-ná, a port of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, on Cumberland harbor in the Bay of Guanánamo, 10 miles S of Guanánamo with which it is connected by rail. Vessels of any draught can enter the harbor and those of 14 feet can lie at the wharf and receive their loading from the railway-cars. It is a healthful place.

Caíman Islands. See CAIKMAN.

Caimito, ká-mé-to, a village of Cuba, Pinar del Rio province, 7 miles by high-road E of Guanajay. Pop. in 1899, 1360. The surrounding country is fertile, raising sugar-cane, etc., and is well stocked.

Caín, a village of Rice co. Kan., 31 miles by rail NW of Lyons.

Caínsville, ká-ná-ví-lá, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Mo. on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River,

26 miles S. of Loom, Iowa. It is on the Hook and Western R. and has manufactures of furniture, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Cainahoy' (Wando post-office) Charleston co. S.C. on the Wando River 10 miles NE of Charleston.

Cains, Miss. a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 2 miles E. of Buford station.

Cains, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 6 miles NW of Conestoga.

Cains River, a stream issuing from York co. New Brunswick, falls into the Miramichi 14 miles above the mouth of the Bartholomew. Length, about 100 miles.

Cains Store, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Cainsville, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 19 miles (direct) NE. of Bethany. Pop. about 750.

Cainsville, a post-hamlet of Wilson co. Tenn. 13 miles NE of Murfreesboro.

Cainsville, or Cayuga Heights, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River 3 miles by rail E. of Brantford. Pop. about 600.

Caintown, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario, 4 miles from Mallorytown. Pop. about 125.

Cainville, a post-hamlet of Rock co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 27 miles S. of Madison.

Ca Ira, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Va. on the Willis River 66 miles W. of Richmond.

Caingorms, a mountain of Scotland, in the SW of the co. of Banff 4834 feet above the sea. It is re-capped for the greater part of the year and, among other minerals, produces topazes and the Caingorms stones.

Caingorms, or Mount Hope, also called Katoeville, a hamlet of Muklescoo co. Ontario 9 miles SW of Stratford.

Caissas, a seaport of Queensland on Trinity Bay is about lat. 18° 33' S. Pop. about 3000. It has an excellent harbor.

Caistroini, one of the highest peaks of the Grampians, in Scotland in the co. of Aberdeen, near the border of Inverness, SW of Ben Macduin. Height, 4241 feet above the sea.

Cairo, hi ro (Arab. *Ka'ir* of *Kahira* *aka* r of *ka* *ha* *ra*) the victorious capital) the capital of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 5 miles from the commencement of its delta. Lat. of the observatory 30° 4' 38" N. lon 31° 17' 14" E. Pop. in 1897 579,000, of whom the resident Europeans were about 22,000 and the Jews 7000. Climate healthy the heat is most in summer the temperature moderate in winter. Mean temperature of the year 72° of winter 56° of summer 85° Fahr. It never snows and very seldom rains, hot dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the western foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokattam. Cairo is the most populous city of Egypt. It is the chief centre of Mohammedan learning, and in architecture and general appearance, in the life of its streets, and in the varied types of its inhabitants, is one of the most characteristic of Oriental cities. The newer portions are chiefly built in European style, with wide streets and boulevards, electric tramways, and elegant hotels. Separating the old or true Arabian Cairo from the new and fashionable foreign quarter of *Imamliya*, which now extends westward completely to the Nile, is the Bibi-el Garden which was laid out in 1870 and adjoining which is the Place de l'Opéra, with the modern opera-house. Other important buildings are located in this quarter to which conducts the *Makki*, the chief thoroughfare of the city. The old parts of the town have narrow and crooked streets and are ill kept and badly paved, but there are hundreds of beautiful mosques and many old residences of great elegance. Cairo is still in part surrounded by old walls, and many of the outer and inner gates are preserved. The highest part of the overlooking ridge is occupied by a citadel which contains the arsenal, mint, public offices, khedival palace, and the magnificent alabaster mosque of Mohamed Ali completed in 1807. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokattam.

Among the more notable institutions and structures of Cairo are the Mohammedan University founded in 948 and attended in 1903 by over 6000 students—the largest institution of learning in the land of Islam the famous Museum of Egyptian Antiquities originally at Bulak and recently at Ghizeh the vice-regal library containing about 40,000 volumes the Arabian Museum, and the numerous mosques, of which the Gami's Sultan Hassan the superb mosque, with its massive gateway and superb minarets (one of which is 269 feet in height) is considered to be the finest piece of Byzantine-Arabian architecture extant. The commerce of Cairo is large, the town being the great entrepôt of the central African trade by way of the Nile and the railways, several lines of which connect it with all the

important points in the delta region, with Upper Egypt, and with the Sudan. A number of bridges cross the Nile at this point, the most notable of which is the Great Nile bridge, 1360 feet in length. The surroundings of Cairo have many points of interest, such as the tombs of the Mamelukes, the obelisk of Heliopolis, the pyramids of Ghizeh, the petrified forest near the Nile barrage, and Bulak, the port of the city, in the NW.

The present city was founded by the Arabs, in 973, near the site of Fostat or Old Cairo the original Arab capital. Its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176. It was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1617 after which it was the residence of the pashas, governors of the province. It was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 24 years.

Cairo, hi ro (anc. *Ca'iron*) a town of Italy 12 miles NW of Savona, on the Bormida. Pop. about 1000.

Cairo, hi ro, a banking post-town of Thomas co. Ga., 14 miles by rail W. of Thomasville. Pop. in 1900 690.

Cairo, a city and part of delivery of Illinois, the capital of Alexander co. is situated at the southern extremity of the state, on a low point of land at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, about 180 miles below St. Louis and 360 miles SW of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central and other railroads, and has considerable steamboat traffic. The railroads N and S of the Ohio River are connected with the city by a steel bridge, erected in 1883 at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. The site of Cairo was subject to inundations which retarded its growth, until it was protected by a levee built at great expense. It has important manufacturing interests and is a shipping point for grain, oil, etc. During the Civil War Cairo was a depot for supplies and an important military point. A United States marine hospital is located here. Pop. in 1900 10,324 in 1900 12,500.

Cairo, a post-village of Louisa co. Iowa, 6 miles W by N of Wapella. Pop. about 125.

Cairo, a post-hamlet of Pratt co. Kan. 10 miles by rail E. of Pratt.

Cairo, a post-town of Henderson co. Ky. 11 miles from the Ohio River and 11 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900 155.

Cairo, a post-town of Randolph co. Mo. 16 miles by rail S. of Macon City. Pop. in 1900 175.

Cairo, a banking post-village of Hall co., Neb. 10 miles by rail NW of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900 234.

Cairo, a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co. N. Y. in Cairo township (town) 8 miles from the Catskill Mountains, on the Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. 10 miles NW of Catskill, its banking point. The town is traversed by Catskill Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900 2178.

Cairo, a post-hamlet of Stark co. Ohio, 1 mile S of Canton.

Cairo, or Uniontown, Union co. Pa. See ALLEN wood.

Cairo, a post-village of Crockett co. Tenn. 10 miles N. of Bells Depot.

Cairo, a banking post-town of Ritchie co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 29 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900 653.

Cairwan, a town of Tunis. See KAIRWAN.

Caistor, hi ster a small town of England, on the Lincs. 11 miles SW of Great Grimsby. Its ancient church stands on the site of Thongreaster a Roman station said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover. Pop. about 2000.

Caistor (anc. *Yewm Jecw ram*) a parish of England, co. of Norfolk 4 miles S. of Norwich. Near Roman urns have been found in this place the ancient capital of the Iceni.

Caistorville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ontario, on Chippewa Creek 6 miles E. of Canfield. Pop. 100.

Caithness, the most northerly county of the mainland of Scotland having W. Futherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean Area, 700 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the W and N; elsewhere it is flat or undulating, consisting in great part of extensive moors. The fishery is an important industry. Principal towns Wick (the capital) and Thurso. In the Middle Ages this part of Scotland belonged for some time to Norway. Many of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian descent. "up in 1901, 33,560. Caithness returns one member to parliament.

Caivamo, hi vâ mo, a town of Italy 8 miles NE of Naples. Pop. in 1901 11,460.

Cajabamba Ecuador. See ROSARIO.

Cajabón, a town of Guatemala. See CAJABÓN.

Caja de Maestros, hi ná dá mo-u-é-toe (i.e. "the coffin or "dead-house") a small island about 6 miles S. of Porto Rico, opposite Ponce. It has a good anchorage and a light-house.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, formerly **Calamagrostis**, a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, 90 miles by rail ENE. of Pacasmayo, on the Pacific coast. It is an important seat of trade and manufacture and figures prominently in Peruvian history. Near by are ancient ruins and the still-frequented Inca thermal baths. Altitude 9400 feet. Pop. 15,000.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**, a northern department of Peru, bordering on Ecuador. Area, 12,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 442,412.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of north Peru, in the department of Libertad, 60 miles E. by S. of Calamagrostis, in the valley of the upper Amazon. Pop. 8000.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of France, department of Lot, 19 miles ENE. of Cahors. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Arequipa, on the W. slope of the Andes, 110 miles N. by E. of Lima. The province contains mines of silver. Pop. of the town, about 4000.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, or **Calamagrostis** (anc. *Calamagrostis*) a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 10 miles NE. of Capua. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 2600 (commune, 6000).

Calamagrostis and **Calamagrostis**, ancient names of Calamagrostis.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, or **Calamagrostis**, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippines Islands, in a well-watered region 17 miles N. by E. of Nueva Caceres. It produces fabrics of abaca and hats and carpets of palm fibre. Pop. in 1903, 6340.

Calamagrostis, a name formerly applied to a maritime tract in western equatorial Africa, comprised mainly between the Benue and Old Calabar Rivers and corresponding largely to the late Niger Coast Protectorate. The region is mainly occupied by the delta arms of the Niger.

Calamagrostis, also known as **Old Calabar** and **Cross**, a river of western equatorial Africa, empties through a wide estuary into the Bight of Biafra, in lat. 5° N. lon. 2° 30' E. Near its mouth is Old Calabar or Duke Town, capital of the late Niger Coast Protectorate. New Calabar River is a delta arm of the Niger. It flows SE. and enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30' N. lon. 7° E. W. of Bonny.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a city of Santa Clara province Cuba, 19 miles (direct) NE. of Sagua la Grande. It is in the valley of the deep and rapid but narrow Calamagrostis River, commanded by high hills and here crossed by a railroad bridge of stone and iron the longest in Cuba. The region is rich. Pop. in 1899, 15,500.

Calamagrostis, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, 10 miles from Renfrew its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Venezuela, 120 miles NW. of Caracas. It is a bishop's see and has a college and some fine buildings. Pop. 6000.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis* (It pron. *ka-lá-má-gró-stis* and *Brutium* or *Hruetium* Age.) a *compartimento* of Italy, forming the southwestern extremity or sub-penninsula (commonly called the toe) of the mainland of that kingdom, between the Ionian and Tyrrhenian seas, but the Calabria of antiquity was the southeastern fork or sub-penninsula (the heel). Calabria is a mountainous region, being traversed from end to end by the Apennines, which bear extensive forests. Many parts are very fertile and there are fine pastures. The products include wine, oil, grain, cotton, rice, saffron, mace, liquorice and southern fruits. Milk is raised. The tunny and other fisheries are important. The Calabrian peasant is ignorant and superstitious, but hospitable and imbued with a sense of his personal dignity. Calabria is divided into the provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio di Calabria, respectively known also as Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore II, and Calabria Ulteriore I. It is subject to earthquakes, that of 1783 having been one of the most disastrous in history. Area, 6819 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,370,208. There are about 60,000 Albanians in Calabria, who have preserved their own language. The region in antiquity was the seat of flourishing Greek colonies. It was annexed by Rome in the third century B.C.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Italy, in the province of Avellino, on the Sele, 10 miles NE. of Campagna. Pop. about 3000.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Balayan Gulf, 23 miles NW. of Batangas. It has fisheries and manufactures of fabrics. Pop. 3238.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Spain, 75 miles NE. of Tuscán. Pop. about 2500.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**. See **Calamagrostis**.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Spain, 40 miles NW. of Barcelona. Pop. about 1000.

Calamagrostis, an ancient city of Assyria, the capital before Nineveh, about 26 miles S. of Nineveh. It is represented by the ruins at Nimrud.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**, a post-hamlet of Davis co., N.C., 30 miles NNW. of Salisbury.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles SE. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts still remain. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 9475.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis* (anc. *Calamagrostis*), a town of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Strait of Dover, 21 miles ESE. of Dover and 20 miles NE. of Boulogne. Lat. of the new light-house (190 feet high), 50° 57' 45" N. lon. 1° 51' 18" E. The town is strongly fortified by new works, which include the former suburb of Saint-Pierre, now the great manufacturing quarter of Calais. By means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. The older parts of Calais present a Flemish appearance. Among the prominent edifices are the Gothic cathedral, the old town hall with an elegant belfry, the museum formerly the Hôtel Dessein, and the new town hall on the Place Centrale. Calais is the seat of a vast transit trade. It is one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England to France. Two great moles form the entrance to the harbor, which has been greatly improved in recent years. The city has very important manufactures of tulle, or bobbinet. Vessels are built here and fitted out for the cod, mackerel, and herring fisheries. In 1347 Calais was taken by Edward III. of England after a siege of 11 months. It remained in the hands of the English until 1568. Pop. in 1872, 19,843 of the commune in 1891, 58,827. In 1900, 58,197.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a city and sub-port of entry of Washington co. Mo. is on the St. Croix River which is part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is at the head of navigation about 12 miles from Pannasagouddy Bay and 83 miles ENE. of Bangor. Several bridges crossing the river connect it with St. Stephen in New Brunswick. Calais is the southeastern terminus of the Washington County (St. Croix and Pannasagouddy) R. Its prosperity is derived from ship-building and trade in lumber, large quantities of which are seen in the vicinity and exported. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of cottons and woollens, shoes, coloured plaster, etc. The China Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2900. In 1900, 7655.

Calamagrostis, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, about 36 miles NNE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Calamagrostis, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. in Calais township (town) 10 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1101.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a district of France, in the old province of Picardy, now in the department of Pas-de-Calais.

Calamagrostis, a river port of Colombia, on the Magdalena River, in about lat. 5° 55' N.

Calamagrostis, a town of Greece. See **Kalamata**.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the SW. shore of Laguna de Bay, 26 miles SW. of Santa Cruz. It weaves fabrics and has 6 herries and a telegraph office. Pop. in 1903, 8058.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis* or **Calamagrostis**, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, one of the Calamagrostis Islands, Philippines. It is 24 miles long by 11 miles wide and has a fortress.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a former province of the Philippine Islands, comprising the Calamagrostis and Cuyo Islands and the N. part of Palawan. Capital, Cuyo.

Calamagrostis Islands, a group of the Philippines between Mindoro and Palawan. Lat. 12° N. lon. 120° E. The group contains Busuanga, Calamagrostis or Cullón, Corda, Lingsapán and others. They are hilly and broken, hot and unhealthy, and (except Busuanga) infertile. They produce good timber, edible birds' nests, and honey and wax.

Calamagrostis, a post-village of Sharp co. Ark., 28 miles from Walnut Ridge. Zinc is mined here.

Calamagrostis, a post-village of Lafayette co. Wis., on the Pecatonica River, 9 miles by rail S. of Mineral Point.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a small island of the Ionian group between Santa Maura and the continent.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a town of Spain, 38 miles N. of Teruel, near the Jiloca. Pop. about 2400.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 6 miles WNW. of Ragusa.

Calamagrostis, or **Calamagrostis**, a banking post-town of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 30 miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a small island near the N. coast of Samar, Philippines, having the town Laoang on the S. side.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N. of Huelva.

Calamagrostis, *ka-lá-má-gró-stis*, a picturesque valley of Switzerland in Grisons, between the Val di Blagno and the Val Mesocco on the Bernese route.

Calapagan, ká-lá-pá, capital of Mindoro Island and province, Philippines, on Calapagan harbor (NE. coast), defended by a fort. It is 95 miles S. by E. of Manila. Commerce is insignificant, but it conducts fisheries and produces woven fabrics. Pop. in 1903, 5554.

Calape, ká-lá-pá, a pueblo and port near the NW coast of Bohol Island, Philippines opposite Calape Island. Pop. 10,383.

Calapooya (or Callapooya) River, Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range and empties into the Willamette River at Albany.

Calarnasi, ká-lá-rá-si (Roman proa ká-lá-rá-si), a town of Rumania, in Walachia, on an arm of the Danube and on Lake Calarnasi, about 65 miles ESE. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1944, 16,034.

Calari, an ancient name of **Cagliari**.
Calascibetta, ká-lá-she-bét-tá, a town of Sicily 13 miles NE. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 6022.

Calasiao, ká-lá-si-á-o, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Lingayen Gulf. It produces woven fabrics, hats, etc. The locality is fertile. Pop. in 1903, 16,530.

Calasparra, ká-lá-pá-sá, a town of Spain 40 miles NW. of Murcia. Pop. (commune) about 6566.

Calatagan, ká-lá-tá-gá-ná, a town of Sicily 15 miles N. by E. of Agrigento. Pop. about 3500.

Calatagan, ká-lá-tá-gá-ná, a town in the NW part of Sicily 3 miles SW. of Alcamo. Pop. in 1901, 11,426.

Calatagron, See **Calatagron**.

Calatanzor, ká-lá-tá-ná-thá, a village of Spain 10 miles SW. of Boria.

Calatayud, ká-lá-tá-yu-d, a town of Spain on the Jalon, province and 48 miles W. of Saragossa. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated and dull. Part of the old quarter consists of habitations or caves, in the rock. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactite caverns, and the remains of Bithulia the birthplace of Martial. The town is of Moorish origin and its name in Arabic signifies "Job's castle." Pop. in 1900, 11,526.

Calatien, the ancient name of **Cagliari**.

Calatrava, ká-lá-trá, or **Santiago de Calatrava**, sá-tá-gá-dá ká-lá-trá, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. by S. of Jaén.

Calatrava la Vieja, ká-lá-trá-lá-vi-á, a town (anc. **Oretum** or **Oret**) a former stronghold of Spain which stood on the Guadiana, 63 miles SE. of Toledo. The military order of Calatrava was founded here. The district adjoining its site still bears the name of Campos de Calatrava.

Calau, ká-lá-u, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 55 miles SSW. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3031.

Calaveras, ká-lá-vá-rá, a river in the north-central part of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada in Calaveras co. and, flowing in a general south-westerly course, falls into the San Joaquin River about 15 miles below Etna.

Calaveras, a county in the central part of California, has an area of 1609 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mokelumne River and on the SE. by the Stanislaus River and is partly drained by the Calaveras River. The Sierra Nevada is on the eastern border. The county has rich copper and gold-mines. It also contains one of the famous groves of the giant sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*). Capital, San Andreas. Pop. in 1890, 8332; in 1900, 11,300.

Calaveras, a post-village of Wilson co. Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 22 miles SE. of San Antonio.

Calavite, ká-lá-vé-tá, a cape forming the NW extremity of the island of Mindoro, Philippines in lat. 13° 20' N. It constitutes the W. slope of Mount Calavite, about 2000 feet high.

Calbayog, ká-lá-yá-g, a pueblo at the mouth of a river on the W. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands. It has fisheries and produces fabrics of abaca and other fibers. Pop. 13,216.

Calbe, ká-lá-bé, a town of Prussian Saxony 16 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Saale. It has manufactures of textiles, paper, cigars, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,366.

Calbe, a town of Prussian Saxony 17 miles SSE. of Salzwedel. Pop. about 2000.

Calbucco, ká-lá-bú-ko, a town of Chile, in the department of Llanquihue, 35 miles ENE. of Ancud.

Calbarga, or **Kalbarga**, a small town of India, in the Nizam's Dominions, 45 miles by rail SE. of Sholapur. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the capital of Hindu and Mohammedan sovereignties.

Calca, a town of Peru. See **Zanona**.

Calcar, or **Kalkar**, ká-lá-ká, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles SE. of Cleves, on an arm of the Rhine. It has a colonial statue of the famous cavalry general Seydlitz, who was born here. Pop. about 2000.

Calcasieu, ká-lá-shá, a river of Louisiana, rises in Vernon parish, flows generally southward, traverses Calcasieu parish, and enters the lake of the same name, from which it passes into the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 230 miles long, and is navigated by steamers and lumber schooners for a large part of its course.

Calcasieu, a parish in the SW. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. It is intersected by the Calcasieu River and bounded on the W. by the Sabine River. Area, 3629 sq. m. Capital, Lake Charles. Pop. in 1890, 20,178; in 1900, 30,428.

Calcasieu, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. Pop. about 75.

Calcasieu Lake, La. is in Cameron parish about 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is an expansion of the Calcasieu River which enters its northern end and issues from the southern side.

Calci, ká-lá-shá, a village of Italy 4½ miles E. of Pisa, on the Monte Pisano. Near it is the celebrated quarries of Pisa or Calci, called La Carosca. Pop. about 1500.

Calcinaja, ká-lá-shá-ná, a town of Italy 12 miles E. of Pisa, near the Arno. Pop. about 2000.

Calcinato, ká-lá-shá-ná, a village of Italy 10 miles ESE. of Bergamo.

Calcinato, ká-lá-shá-ná, a town of Italy 11 miles SE. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. about 2500.

Calcio, ká-lá-shá, a town of Italy 16 miles SE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 2500.

Calcia, a post-village of Skalyh co. Ala. Pop. about 100.

Calcken, ká-lá-kén or **Calken**, a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 5443.

Calcutta, a city capital of British India and of the presidency of Bengal is situated on the E. bank of the river Hooghly, 80 miles from the sea, in lat. 22° 34' N. lon. 88° 25' E. On the opposite side of the river is the large municipality of Howrah. Calcutta covers an area of about 15 sq. m. and is the terminus of several railways and numerous canals. It is the seat of an immense trade by sea and river being the natural outlet for the great valleys of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Until recently it was the greatest commercial emporium of India, a position now secured by Bombay. Calcutta has excellent anchorage and the deep water permits vessels of 25 feet draft or more to enter at all times. The port is provided with both dry and wet-docks. There are numerous jetties and warehouses excellent systems of drainage and water-supply (which have changed the city from one of the unhealthiest to one of the healthiest places in Asia) a university (founded in 1857) several government and model colleges (Bishop's College) schools of art, medicine, and engineering a mint the Indian Museum a botanical garden a noble government house, cathedral etc. Some of these buildings or institutions are located in Howrah. Calcutta is the seat of the Bengal branch of the Asiatic Society and of other important scientific and literary associations. The town is lighted by gas and in part by electricity and there are many miles of tramway. The site of old Fort William is the centre of the commercial activity of the city and here are located most of the government offices. The European quarter which is situated E. of the marden, or great park with its Maidan Esplanade and the Strand has an entirely Occidental aspect, and the Chowringhee, or aristocratic section, has given to Calcutta the name of City of Palaces. The native portion or Black Town is in general built of slight materials, but the streets are in great part broad and straight, and contain many palatial and princely edifices and residences of wealthy merchants. The chief imports of Calcutta are cotton goods, linens, silks, hardware, pig-metal, silver (colored and in ingots) wines, spirits and salt. The exports are far greater than the imports, and consist of jute, opium, indigo, rice, cotton, tea, sugar, coffee, hides, raw silk, mitspatri, matting, gunny bags, etc. There is also a large local and native trade. The city is the seat of active manufactures, chiefly carried on in households by natives, and has sugar-refineries, cotton-mills, etc. Calcutta dates its history from about the year 1688 when a factory was established on its present site. Ten years later Fort William was erected. The town became the general seat of government of British India in 1773. Mean temperature of the year 78° of May 83° of January 65° Pop. in 1891 with suburbs, 240,120 including Howrah, 960,000 in 1901, 1,231,604.

Calcutta, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio, 4 miles N. of East Liverpool. Pop. 100.

Caldaro, ká-lá-dá-ro, or **Kalferm**, ká-lá-ferm, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 8 miles SW. of Bosen. Pop. about 1500.

Caldas, ká-lá-dá (i.e., *Agua Caldas*, "warm springs"), or **Caldas de Balneario**, ká-lá-dá-dá-rá-sa-yá, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 40 miles N. of Lisbon. The town

sulphur and caliche springs attract many invalids Pop in 1900, 4599

Caldas, kál'dás, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes 150 miles N of Santos, with hot sulphur springs

Caldas, a town and commons of Colombia, in the state of Boyacá. Pop about 7000

Caldas del Rey, kál'dás dèl rí, a town of Spain, in the province of Pontevedra (Galicia) 24 miles S of Santiago Its warm springs are celebrated. Pop in 1900, 7565

Caldas de Montbuy, kál dás dèl mom-bu'ee or **Caldas de Montbuy** (ans. *A guas Cal'das*,—a 'warm springs') a town of Spain 14 miles N of Barcelona. Its hot sulphur springs have made it a great resort for invalids. Pop in 1900, 3474

Caldas de Monchique, kál dás dèl mon-shé'kà, a town and watering place of Algarve Portugal is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Pico da. It has sulphur baths. Pop about 8000

Caldes, a parish of Scotland See Cawnon

Caldes, a town of Scotland, consisting of East and West Caldes 16 miles WSW of Edinburgh Pop about 3000

Caldes, kál'der a river of England co. of York, West Riding, joins the Atræ at Castleford Length 40 miles

Caldes, a river of England co. of Lancaster joins the Ribbles near Whalley

Caldes, or **Caldesbridge**, a hamlet of England co. of Cumberland on the Calder 3 miles SSW of Egremont

Caldes, a post-village of Middlesex co Ontario, 8 miles from St. Thomas

Caldes, kál-dà rí, a town of the Argentine Republic, 21 miles NE of Salta

Caldes, kál-dà rí, a port of Costa Rica, on the Pacific, near the head of the Gulf of Nicoya

Caldes, kál-dà rí, or **Apra**, a port of the Ladrones Archipelago

Caldes, kál dèl rí, a seaport of the island of Haiti on its S coast 50 miles SW of Santo Domingo

Caldes, kál dèl rí, a seaport of Chile province of Atacama, on a shoal bay and connected by rail with Copiapó 45 miles distant. Lat. 27° S S It has machine-shops, large copper smelting works, and a mole-protected harbor. Cargoes are discharged by steam-machinery. The country around it is a perfect desert and water is obtained from the sea by distillation. More copper silver and the rich ore-products of Copiapó are shipped hence and the export and import trade is large. Pop in 1895 1873

Caldesgate, kál dèl gá, a suburb of Carlisle, Eng land

Caldes, kál dèl rí, a village of Italy 9 miles E of Verona, so called from its thermal springs The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805

Caldes, kál-dèl rí, a village of Tyrol 9 miles SE of Trento in the Val Isarco near Lake Caldese about 3 miles long whence issues the river Brenta. Pop. in 1900 3010

Caldwell, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 338 sq m. It is drained by Tradewater and Livingstone Creeks Capital Princeton Pop in 1890, 15 186 in 1900 14 510

Caldwell, a parish in the north central part of Louisiana, has an area of 857 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by Bossé Bayou and intersected by the Ouachita River navigable by steamboats Capital, Columbia. Pop in 1890 6814 in 1900 6917

Caldwell, a county in the NW part of Missouri has an area of 426 sq m. It is intersected by Shoal Creek Coal is largely abundant. Capital Kingston Pop in 1890 15 132 in 1900 10 056

Caldwell, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 507 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Blue Ridge and on the S by the Catawba River and is also drained by the Yadkin River Capital, Lenoir Pop in 1890, 12 296 in 1900 15 094

Caldwell, a county in the south-central part of Texas has an area of 530 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the San Marcos River Capital, Lockhart. Pop in 1890 15 799 in 1900 31 765

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co. Ala. 35 miles by rail NE of Birmingham

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., 6 miles by rail N of Forrest City

Caldwell, a banking post-town capital of Canyee co Idaho, on the Oregon Shore Line R. 25 miles W by N of Boise City Stock-raising agriculture, and mining are the principal industries Pop in 1890 779 in 1900 997

Caldwell, a banking city of Sumner co. Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 30 miles S. by W of Wellington. It is in close proximity to

the Oklahoma border and is an important supply point for that territory Pop in 1890 1642 in 1900 1874

Caldwell, a post-village of Isabelle co Minn., 8 miles NW of Mount Pleasant. Pop about 150

Caldwell, a banking post-borough of Essex co. N. J., 34 miles from Montclair station and 8 miles SW of Paterson, on the Erie R. Here is the Essex County Penitentiary Caldwell is the birthplace of Grover Cleveland. Pop in 1900 1867

Caldwell, a township of Essex co. N. J. Pop in 1900 1619

Caldwell, now officially known as **Lake George**, a post-village, capital of Warren co., N. Y. is nicely situated at the S. end of Lake George, in Caldwell township (town) 60 miles N of Albany and 20 miles SW of Whitehall. It is a celebrated summer-resort and is surrounded by beautiful scenery West of it rises Prospect Mountain, 2520 feet. Near here are the picturesque ruins of Fort George. Pop. of the town in 1890 1455

Caldwell, a banking post-village, capital of Noble co., Ohio on two railroads, 35 miles N of Marietta. Iron-ore, coal oil, and salt are found near this place Pop. in 1900 927

Caldwell, a banking post-town, capital of Burlington co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 60 miles (direct) E by N of Austin. Pop in 1890 1250 in 1900, 1535

Caldwell, a post-village of Greenbrier co. W. Va.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of Racine co. Wis. 10 miles ESE of Eagle station Pop about 100

Caldwell Institute, named from a seminary of this name, a post-village of Orange co. N. C. in Little River township

Caldwells, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co. N. C. 20 miles N of Charlotte

Caldwell's Landing, a hamlet of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Hudson River 45 miles above New York Drain-pipes are made here

Caldy, kál'dee, a small island of Wales, co. of Pembrokeshire, on its S. coast, 3 miles S of Tooby

Cale, an ancient name of Oronoto

Caledon, a town of Ireland co. of Tyrone, 9½ miles NNE of Monaghan

Caledon, a river of South Africa, rises in the Montaux Sources, one of the highest summits of the Drakensberg flows generally SW separating Basutoland on the S and Orange River Colony on the N through the SW corner of the latter and empties on the N bank of the Orange (or Gariep) River Length about 220 miles

Caledon, a mountainous division on the SW coast of Cape Colony. On the coast are Cape Hangklip and Walker Bay. It has good grazing-grounds, and produces wheat wool and mohair Capital Caledon. Pop in 1891 12,192 (white, 5321)

Caledon, a village of Cape Colony Africa, 81 miles by road E by S of Cape Town noted for its thermal and mineral springs Elevation 800 feet. Pop. about 1300

Caledon Bay, Australia, an inlet on the W side of the Gulf of Carpentaria

Caledon East, or **Fairley**, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario Pop about 200

Caledonia, the ancient name of SCOTLAND north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth; in modern use, the poetical name of Scotland

Caledonia, an inferior Atlantic port of the republic of Panama, in the eastern part of the isthmus

Caledonia, a county in the NE part of Vermont, bordering on New Hampshire has an area of 652 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Connecticut River intersected by the Passumpsic River and also drained by the Lamoille River Capital, St. Johnsbury Pop in 1890 23,436 in 1900 24,361

Caledonia, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. 13 miles SE of Camden Pop about 200

Caledonia, a post-village of Union co., Ark. 25 miles SSW of Champagnolle

Caledonia, or **Caledonia Station**, a post-village of Boone co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles NE of Rockford

Caledonia, a post-village of Ringgold co. Iowa, on a head-stream of the Grand River, 30 miles WSW of Leon. Pop. 73

Caledonia, a post hamlet of Trigg co., Ky. 10 miles (direct) NE of Cadiz

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Kent co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 15 miles SE of Grand Rapids. Pop in 1900 427

Caledonia, a banking post-village capital of Benton co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., about 32 miles S of Winona. Pop. in 1900 1175

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Miss. 17 miles NNE of Columbus

Caledonia, a post-town of Washington co. Mo., about 70 miles SSW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1904, 144.

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y. It is in Caledonia township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 26 miles SW of Rochester. It has manufactures of farming-implements, chemicals, mash, doors, etc. Pop. in 1904, 1973; of the town, 2972.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 8 miles NW of Carthage.

Caledonia, a post-village of Trail co., N.Dak. on the Red River of the North at the mouth of the Goose River 60 miles N of Moorhead. Wheat is shipped here in steamboats.

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Mayson co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River and on the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 9 miles NE of Marion. It is an important shipping point for stock, grain, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Caledonia, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. on Bennett's Creek and on the Allegheny Valley (Pennsylvania) R. 23 miles SW of Driftwood.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Tex., 24 miles SE of Henderson.

Caledonia, a post-township (town) of Racine co. Wis. is bounded on the E by Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 2983. Caledonia station on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr., is 15 miles S of Milwaukee.

Caledonia, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Glace Bay 14 miles E. of Sydney. Extensive coal mines are worked here.

Caledonia, or **Caledonia Corner**, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Nova Scotia Southern R. 28 miles SE of Annapolis. Gold is found in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

Caledonia, or **Semeca**, a post-town of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R. 16 miles SW of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 601.

Caledonia, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 17 miles from Charlottetown.

Caledonia Corner, Queens co., Nova Scotia. See **Caledonia**.

Caledonia Mines, a village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 300.

Caledonian Canal, Scotland, con. of Inverness and Argyll connects the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, extending NE. and SW through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil through Loch Ness, Loch, and Lochy. Length, 69½ miles, of which the locks occupy 37½ miles and the canal 23 miles.

Caledonia Springs, a post-village and watering place of Prescott co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 66 miles W by S. of Montreal. Pop. about 175.

Caledon River, a district in the S. part of the Orange River Colony adjacent to the Caledon River. Capital Smithfield 66 miles (direct) S by E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. in 1900, 3737 of whom 3745 were white.

Caleia Hineua, ká-lá-lá hwa ná, a seaport of Chilo in the province of Tarapacá. Pop. about 1200.

Catella, ká-lá-lá, a town of Spain, 36 miles SE of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 4000.

Catenberg, ká-lá-lá, a former principality in what is now the southeastern part of the Prussian province of Hanover.

Calentes Ague, the Latin for *Chaperon-Aguero*.

Calenzana, ká-lá-lá, a village of the island of Corsica, 5 miles SE of Calvi.

Calera, ká-lá-lá, a village of Spain in New Castile, 8 miles SW of Talavera, near the Tago.

Calera, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rr. 63 miles N by E. of Selma. It has manufactures of charcoal, drugs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Calca, the ancient name of **Calvi**.

Calcatum, or **Calcatum**, the Latin for **Calam**.

Calawatia River, Australia. See **Darling**.

Calferack, a post-village of Martin co., Ky. 16 miles SE of Louisa. Pop. 100.

Calfriller, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn.

Calif of Mus, a small island in the Irish Sea, immediately off the NW extremity of the Isle of Man.

Calif Pasture River, Va. rises in Augusta co. runs southward through Rockbridge co. and enters the James River at the base of the Blue Ridge. It is about 100 miles long. The lower part of it is called the North River.

Calgary, a banking town and port of Canada, chief town of Alberta district, on the Bow and Elbow Rivers and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific R., 840 miles W of Winnipeg. It is the trading-center of a vast ranching

and agricultural district, and has various manufacturing and mining interests. It is an important station of the Hudson Bay Company and of the Canadian Mounted Police, and contains the workshops of the Canadian Pacific R. Elevation, 3300 feet. Pop. in 1901, 4152. Near here is the Sarcos Indian Reservation.

Calhoun, Calhoun, a county in the NE part of Alabama, has an area of 636 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Coosa River. Among its mineral resources are iron, limestone, and marble. Capital, Anniston. Pop. in 1890, 33,835; in 1900, 34,674.

Calhoun, a county in the S part of Arkansas, has an area of 646 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the More River and on the SW by the Ouachita River. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 7267. In 1900, 8330.

Calhoun, a county in the NW part of Florida, has an area of 1967 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Apalachicola River and on the SW by the Gulf of Mexico, and is drained by the Chipola River. Capital, Blountstown. Pop. in 1890, 1681. In 1900, 5132.

Calhoun, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 278 sq m. It is intersected by Ichawwaychaway Creek an affluent of the Flint River. Capital, Morgan. Pop. in 1890, 8430. In 1900, 9274.

Calhoun, a county in the SW part of Illinois, has an area of 242 sq m. It is a narrow peninsula, bounded on the E. by the Illinois River and on the W by the Mississippi River. Capital, Hardin. Pop. in 1890, 632. In 1900, 6217.

Calhoun, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq m. It is drained by the Coon or Racoon River and by several creeks. Capital, Rockwell City. Pop. in 1890, 13,167. In 1900, 18,569.

Calhoun, a county in the S part of Michigan, has an area of 897 sq m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo Rivers and also drained by Battle Creek. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 43,501. In 1900, 49,315.

Calhoun, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 490 sq m. It is intersected by the Yalobusha River and Lumbard Creek. Capital, Pittsburg. Pop. in 1890, 14,888. In 1900, 16,512.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 592 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Guadalupe River and on the NE by Lavaca and Matagorda Bays. Capital, Port Lavaca. Pop. in 1890, 815. In 1900, 2395.

Calhoun, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 276 sq m. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital, Grantsville. Pop. in 1890, 8155. In 1900, 10,260.

Calhoun, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 28 miles SW of Montgomery. It ships large quantities of cotton.

Calhoun, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. about 36 miles SW of Camden.

Calhoun, a banking post town, capital of Gordon co., Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 20 miles E. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Calhoun, or **Fairview**, a post-village of Richland co., Ill. about 7 miles S by E of Olney. Pop. about 60.

Calhoun, a banking post-town, capital of McLean co., Ky. on the Green River opposite Ramsey about 65 miles NW of Bowling Green. The river is navigable at all seasons. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Calhoun, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La. 14 miles by rail W of Monroe.

Calhoun, a post-village of Madison co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles N of Canton.

Calhoun, a banking city of Henry co., Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 11 miles NE of Chilton. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Calhoun, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 26 miles N by W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Calhoun, a post-village of Transylvania co., N.C.

Calhoun, a town of Pickens co., S. Ga. in Central town ship. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Calhoun, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn. on the Southern R., 43 miles SE of Chattanooga.

Call, ká-lá, a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 76 miles N by E. of Popayán. Lat. 3° 25' N. lon. 75° 30' W. It lies on the eastern declivity of the Western Cordillera, in the valley of the Cauca, and is connected by rail with the Pacific port of Buenaventura. It is an important commercial town, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the transit trade from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. about 16,000.

Callico, ká-lá-lá, a pueblo of Cagay province, Pampanga, Philippine Islands, near the mouth of the Aguin River, on

the N coast. It produces rice, maize, tobacco, and cacao fabric of cotton and abrad, and gold, and has important fisheries.

Calico, a post-village of Pitt on N C. Pop. 109.

Calicoecock, a banking post-village of Irard so Ark. Calicoent, corrupted from Kollikodu, a town of Madras, British India, on the Malabar coast, 560 miles SSE of Bombay. Lat $11^{\circ} 15' N$ lon $76^{\circ} 52' E$. It was at this place that Vasco de Gama reached India in 1498. Under Portuguese rule the town asuk from the position of a great emporium of trade until it had ceased to be important by the time the English occupied it in 1792. In recent times it has again become a flourishing seat of commerce and is now connected by rail with Madras. It has a large trade with Arabia and Persia, although its anchorage is but an open roadstead. Pop. in 1901 75,616 chiefly Mohammedans, of partial Arabian stock. It ships coconuts, oil, cow betel pepper, ginger, teak, saffron, sandalwood, cardamoms, and wax. The cotton stuffs originally exported from Calicut became known as calico.

Calicut, a post-station of Kern co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 262 miles SSE of Stockton.

Califon, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles NNE of Hightbridge, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

California, *Kal-a-for-ne-a*, a state of the American Union, bordering on the Pacific, is bounded N by Oregon, E by Nevada and Arizona, S by Mexico (Lower California) and W by the Pacific Ocean its S and W limits being the parallels $32^{\circ} 28'$ and $42^{\circ} N$ lat. The Colorado River washes the southernmost portion of its E boundary, dividing it from Arizona. Area, inclusive of the upper tanning waters, 158,366 sq. m. Capital, Sacramento.

Surface, Coast Line and Waters.—A most conspicuous feature of California is its vast mountain-system. Along its eastern boundary extends the lofty Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountain range, averaging some 70 miles in breadth and embracing among its peaks some of the highest points in the United States. Mount Whitney E by S of Fresno with an elevation of 14,998 feet, is assumed to be the highest summit of the national domain outside of Alaska. Along the coast extends the Coast Range, of considerably less elevation which enters with the Sierra Nevada system on the S. is about lat. 35° in the Tehachapi range, and on the N in lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ where the great volcanic cone of Shasta, 14,442 or 14,360 feet is situated. By some geographers Lassen Peak 10,437 feet, is considered to be the termination of the Sierra Nevada proper. Between these ranges lies the magnificent valley of the river Sacramento and San Joaquin renowned for its beauty and fertility and known as the Great Valley of California. It measures upward of 500 miles in length with a width generally of 40-60 miles, probably a full third of this area lies not more than 100 feet above the sea. Included in the Sierra Nevada are the deep rift or glacial-valleys, Yosemite, King's, Tuolumne, which have become world-famous for their magnificent scenery. A third range of mountains, the San Bernardino with a NW and SE trend, occupies the southern part of the state, and in the San Bernardino Mountains attains an elevation of 11,660 feet. E. and NE of this range lies the great depressed and arid region of the Mohave and Colorado Deserts, Death Valley etc., a portion of which at one time formed the course of the Colorado River. At Salton the surface is 263 feet below sea-level and contains large deposits of salt. The extreme N of the state is an elevated mountain region, densely timbered especially near the sea, with a broken surface, and with a much colder and more rainy climate than any other portion of the state possesses. The coast-line is nowhere deeply indented, except by the Monterey and San Francisco bays, the last-named affording magnificent harborage and a port of the first commercial importance. Other harbors are those of Humboldt Bay, San Pedro (prospective port of Los Angeles) and San Diego, and, of lesser importance Crescent City, Eureka, Trinidad, San Luis, Morro, Santa Cruz, and Half Moon bays. San Pablo and Suisun bays form an eastern extension of the Bay of San Francisco, and through them the navigable rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin discharge their waters. Excepting these two rivers and some of their larger tributaries, there are very few streams in the state whose navigation is at all practicable. Of lacustrine waters may be mentioned Mono, Tahoe, Honey Lake, Lower Klamath and Tulare lakes, several of which have no outlet to the sea. Tulare Lake is now mostly dry.

Climate.—Extending for more than 700 miles from N to S, California presents a very great variety of climatic conditions. The winter climate of the northern mountains is severe, and the rainfall of the NW especially in winter is very large. The climate of the section W of the Coast Mountains, especially northward, is damp, foggy and quite

cold even in summer and more particularly at night. E. of these mountains the winter climate is very delightful, especially in the S. and in the great central valley but in summer the greater part of California is parched and dried, so scanty is the rainfall and so extreme the heat. But the nights are almost everywhere cool, and the dryness of the air with the constant prevalence of breezes, prevents the heat from becoming oppressive. Many parts of the southern region have a rainfall of less than 10 inches, and in the desert tracts there is practically no rain. The climate of California, as a whole, is one of the finest in the world. In the great central valley an extensive system of irrigation has been inaugurated, and has greatly extended the area of cultivable land, already large. In the S. water is very generally brought upon the cultivated lands by long ditches, and in some places artesian wells have been successfully employed. Large portions of the SE are too hot and dry for successful agriculture. Excepting some malarial tracts on the rivers, California is exempt from endemic diseases. Southern California is resorted to by invalids as a sanitarium.

Mineral Resources.—The more distinctive episode in the geological history of the state are reflected in the extensive lava-beds which occupy much of the NE, and the numerous well preserved volcanic cones which give evidence of only recently abated volcanic energy. The Archaean axis of the Sierra Nevada, with Jurassic and Triassic beds on its flanks, the Cretaceous and Tertiary Coast Range and Pacific border strip, the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary Great Valley and the ancient land of the NW and elsewhere. California has not yet passed through its seismic periods, earthquakes disturbances, sometimes with severe effect, being not exceptional. The state contains numerous hot springs. The yield of precious metals since the discovery of gold in the state, in 1848, has been enormous. Gold occurs both in placer deposits and in quartz reefs, the most productive localities being those of Jurassic age and of the comparatively recent auriferous gravels. The value of the gold-product in 1903 was \$16,300,651. This slightly exceeds one-fourth of the average annual yield in the decade immediately following the discovery of the metal. Silver was mined in 1903 to the value of \$498,432, and copper the mining of which has declined, \$2,533,355. Other important mined minerals are iron, antimony, borax, rock-salt, sulphur and cinnabar. The mines of the last named (New Almaden Idria) producing nearly the whole quicksilver product of the United States. Tin ore exists at several points and there are also deposits of asphalt and petroleum. The output of oil in 1903 was 21,382,472 gallons. The Tertiary coal or lignite of the Monte Diablo range is of a high grade of excellence and has been extensively worked. The total output of the state's coal was, in 1899 160,715 short tons. Natural gas is found in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

Natural History.—Both the flora and the fauna of the state are strongly characteristic. Among the trees may be enumerated the mammoth tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) a comparatively infrequent species, remarkable for the prodigious size of some of its specimens, the redwood of the NW and the coast mountains (*Sequoia sempervirens*) a very valuable timber tree, numerous species of pine, fir and cypress, some of which are also of gigantic dimensions, and the oak, walnut, plane, ash, maple, and many scarcely less important trees. There is, however, a deficiency of hardwood timber. Many fine flowering and evergreen shrubs are peculiar to this coast. A wild rose (*Rosa californica*) the introduced alfalfa or lucerne, and pin-grass (*Stodum*) a grassy plant, are among the most important forage-plants of California. Among the larger animals are the grizzly bear, the puma, known as the California lion, the big-horn or mountain sheep, several species of deer, fox and wolf, several sorts, including the so-called sea-lion, etc. The coast-fishes are very numerous and many of them are highly prized for food. In many of the northern streams the taking of salmon is an important industry. On some islands off the coast sea-birds' eggs are largely obtained as food. Insect pests are not wholly wanting, and in some parts grasshoppers have been very destructive at times.

Agriculture.—The soil of a large portion of California is deep rich, and very profitably cultivated, and for many years past the state has been more famous for her vast fields of the best of wheat, her great wool production, her fine fruits and the products of her generous vineyards than for the less valuable precious metals which she has produced in so lavish measure. Before the American occupation hides and other cattle-products were the chief exports, and after it became a state, agriculture was neglected until the gradual failure of small mining operations became apparent. Sheep-farming early attracted attention, and the industry soon attained great dimensions, but it is not nearly as ex-

stand now as formerly. The product of washed and unwashed wool in 1899 was 13,390,906 pounds. California, in 1899, ranked first among the states of the Union in the production of barley (14,355,170 bushels) and third in the production of wheat (23,643,528 bushels, valued at \$16,536,364). The cultivation of grapes, of both native American and European varieties, is very largely carried on, and wine-making is an important industry. The product in favorable seasons reaching many million gallons of wine and brandy. The total amount of fruit-brandy produced in the fiscal year 1899-1900 was 3,661,365 gallons and of fermented liquors, 753,583 barrels. Raisins, prunes, dried figs and other dried fruits are extensively prepared in various parts of California. In the S oranges, lemons, and other sub-tropical fruits are raised, while almonds, English walnuts, olives for oil and plums, citrons, pomegranates, etc. are successfully grown. The production of oranges and lemons was, in the season of 1900-01 7,150,000 boxes. The value of the canned and preserved-fruit products was, in 1900 \$13,081,859. Tobacco, Indian corn, hops, peanuts, etc. are produced largely in various parts. Cotton has done well in several places. California ranks second among the states of the Union in the manufacture of boot-shoes. The value of the refined product of sugar and molasses was in 1900, \$15,999,998. Silk-culture has been tried with success. Tea- and coffee-raising has been experimentally tried with favorable results. In the S honey of excellent quality is very extensively produced. Ostrich farming is carried on to some extent.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The manufacturing interests of California are of growing importance. Lumber and flour are important products. The shipments of red-wood lumber alone were, in 1900 269,601,622 feet. Wine, brandy, cigars (55,000,000 cigars) and 24,000,000 cigarettes manufactured during the year 1900; tobacco, iron and metallic wares, and machinery are among the leading manufactured articles. The fisheries are carried on chiefly from San Francisco, and considerable capital is invested. Most of the commerce of the state is carried on at San Francisco. There is a coasting trade to Puget Sound and Oregon, and a foreign trade to British Columbia, Panama, Liverpool, Australia, China, and Japan. With the Atlantic ports there is a trade in Cape Horn as well as by the Panama route and by rail. There were, in 1900 3460 miles of railway.

Consular.—California has 37 consulates, viz. Alameda, Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Maricopa, Merced, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Placer, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yavapai, Yolo, and Yuba. The principal towns are San Francisco (pop. in 1900 342,782), Los Angeles (103,479), Oakland (84,966), Sacramento (the capital, 28,282), San Jose (21,500), San Diego (17,700), Stockton (17,546), Alameda (16,464), Berkeley (12,214), Fresno (12,410).

Education.—The school system of California has been organized on a scale proportionate to the magnitude of the natural and industrial resources of the state. In 1899 there were 253,297 children attending the public schools, 20,765 attending private schools. Among the higher educational institutions are the University of California, at Berkeley, and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, both largely endowed. They are the most important institutions of learning W of the Mississippi River. Among other collegiate institutions are the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, with agricultural school at Orange; California School of Mechanical Arts, at San Francisco; University of the Pacific, at San Jose; and Santa Clara College at Santa Clara. There are 4 public normal schools. The famous Lick Astronomical Observatory is situated at Mount Hamilton.

Population.—The population of California in 1850 was 92,597; in 1860 379,904; in 1870 568,247; in 1880 864,694; in 1890 1,286,136; and in 1900 1,485,053, of whom 45,745 were Chinese, 10,151 Japanese (75,215 Asiatics in 1880), 11,046 negroes, and 15,577 Indians (taxed and untaxed).

Government.—The present state constitution became operative in 1879. The governor is chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate of 40 members, chosen for 4 years, and a house of representatives, 80 in number, chosen for 2 years. The state has 8 representatives in the lower house of the national congress.

History.—California was the New or Upper California of the Spaniards and Mexicans, so called to distinguish it from the Californian peninsula or Lower California, which is a territory of Mexico. Its coast was visited by Jahuatl in

1543, by Drake in 1579 (he named it New Albion), and by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602. In 1769 the Franciscans planted colonies at San Diego. In 1776 they established the mission of Dolores at San Francisco, and ere long they had numbers of these agricultural missions, which they carried on by the aid of the Indians. The country had after this a large export trade in wool and hides, and the fathers of the mission became very wealthy. After 1821, when Mexico was freed from Spanish domination Mexico and other settlers began to come in. Fremont a first exploring expedition which carried him over the Sierra Nevada in 1844, aroused an small interest in Upper California, and some thousands of Americans entered the country in consequence. In 1846, during the Mexican war Commodore Sloat and Stockton occupied the most important points along the coast, and, with aid from General S. W. Kearney and Colonel Fremont, subjected the territory to the authority of the United States. The possession was confirmed to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 1848. In 1848 gold was discovered and the rush of adventurers to California began. They poured in from every part of the world, peopling the region with unexampled rapidity. In 1849 a state constitution was framed, and in 1850 the state was admitted to the Union. In 1869 California was brought into railway connection with the rest of the United States.

California, a post-town of Campbell co. Ky. on the Ohio River 8 miles from Butler station. Pop. in 1900 292.

California, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. about 8 miles E by S of Leonardtown.

California, a post-village of Branch co. Mich. about 14 miles E by E of Coldwater. Pop. about 150.

California, a banking city capital of Montana co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 150 miles W of St. Louis. It manufactures wagons, drags, mule-water harness, etc. Pop. in 1900 2181. It ships large quantities of grain and live-stock.

California, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, 3½ miles from Columbus, which is a suburb of Cincinnati.

California, a banking post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River 50 miles S of Pittsburgh and 5 miles below Brownsville. It is on the Pennsylvania R. It has various manufactures and coal-mining interests. Here is the Southwestern State Normal School. Steam boats ply between this place and Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 2009.

California, Gulf of, originally called the Sea of Cortez, an arm of the Pacific adjoining Lower California on the W from the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico on the E. Length about 700 miles breadth varies from about 50 to 120 miles. Its coast is irregular forming on both sides many small bays or gulfs. It contains numerous islands (Angel de la Guarda, Tiborón, Carmen, Expofita, Santo, Cerralba, etc.) and at its N extremity it receives the river Colorado. The settlements of Santa Rosalia, Mulegé, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. The depth of water in the southern portion reaches 4000 feet, but decreases towards the north the shallows formed by the Colorado sediments being very extensive. The gulf which has long been noted for its pearl fishery appears to be a salted block of the earth's crust.

California Junction, a post-station of Harrison co. Iowa, 10 miles S of Sioux City.

California, Lower or Old (Sp. *Baja or Baja California*, bā'kāl or vā-dāl kāl-foe'nā) a territory of Mexico, on the W coast, formed of a peninsula lying from NW to SE, about 770 miles long by from 50 to 120 broad, and extending from Cape St. Lucas, its most S. point lat. 23° 52' N. lon. 109° 55' W. to lat. 32° 30' N. bounded N by the state of California, E. principally by the Gulf of California, and S and W by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 44,466 sq. m. The peninsula is traversed throughout a large or the greater part of its length by one or more chains of mountains, which are geographically and structurally continuations of the Sierra Nevada of California, and in the Cerro del Gigante or the Sierra de la Gigantes attain elevations of 4000-4500 feet. The descent on the gulf side is exceedingly abrupt, while it is generally gradual towards the west. The mountains are composed largely of granites and granitoid rocks, and carry with them or are fringed by comparatively young Tertiary deposits. Volcanic rocks are very abundant, and the soil is largely formed of decomposed lava. In the extreme south the granites and volcanic ridges take a more nearly E. and W. direction and several summits seem to exceed 5000 feet in height. The region is largely devoid of running water and except in a few points is almost wholly lacking in means of irrigation. The rainfall is a markedly deficient one, but violent showers of short duration, resulting in the sheet-flooding of the country, are not uncommon. The climate is hot and dry in the N., but

is more temperate towards the S and in much of the coast region. Vegetation is largely deciduous, but there are numerous areas of luxuriant agricultural development. The more fertile spots yield maize, manioc, wheat, bean peas, and excellent roots, excellent grapes from which wine is made, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, date plantains, pine-apples, etc. The henequen or Sisal hemp is grown in the central regions of the peninsula and in some parts of the Colorado River tract, while the arobil or Spanish moss covers a large area along the west coast. The mountain feed sheep and goats and to a small extent horses mules cattle and pigs are reared. The sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety. A form of pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf and was formerly much more extensively fished than at present. The mineral resources include gold, silver, copper lead and coal, the first-named being found in rocks and in placer deposits. Mines have been extensively worked in the municipalities of La Paz, San Antonio, Santiago, Mateo, Comandante Santa Rosalia, etc. The chief towns are La Paz, the capital near the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, and the open ports of Ensenada de Todos Santos, the chief town of the northern districts San José del Cabo, and Santa Rosalia. Among the larger islands that belong to the territory, many of which have good harbors, are Corros, Carmen, Angel de la Guardia, Santa Catalina, Corralbo and San José. Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grujalva in 1534. In 1542 the Jesuits formed establishments in it, they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V. more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula. But in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration was committed to monks of the Dominican order who did not maintain the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. For administrative purposes the territory is now divided into two districts the district of the north and that of the south. Pop. in 1900 47,082.

Callimera, ká-le-má'ra, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 134 miles NW of Otranto. Pop. about 3500.

Callimero (ká-le-mé-ro) Point, a cape on the Coroman del coast of British India. Lat. 10° 1' N. lon. 79° 50' E.

Callingspattam, a seaport town of British India, in Madras, on the Bay of Bengal 16 miles ENE of Chingleput.

Callipoli, a post-village of Stevens co. Wash. 33 miles SE of Colville.

Callistoga, ká-le-to-ga, a banking post-town of Napa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 72 miles N of San Francisco, in the Napa Valley about 3 miles from the base of Mount St. Helena. It has warm mineral springs and is a health-resort. Its chief industries are wine-making, mining, and fruit-growing. Pop. in 1900 690.

Callitri, ká-le-tre, a town of Italy province of Arelino, near the Ofanto, 7 miles ENE of Canosa. Pop. in 1901 7631.

Callimant, a town of Yucatan Mexico state and 40 miles NE of Campeche.

Callins, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa.

Callinsville, ká-le-si-vil, a post-village of Louisville co. Mich. 8 miles S of Clara.

Calli, a post-village of Newton co. Tex.

Callie, ká-lé, a small town of France, department of Côte-du-Nord 37 miles WSW of St. Brice.

Callighan, a post hamlet of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 3 miles NW of Covington.

Callisban, ká-le-bán, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 893 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Pecos River. The surface is diversified by mountains, among which are East Caddo Peak and West Caddo Peak. Capital Baird. Pop. in 1890 5467. In 1900 5768.

Callisban, a post-village of Slattery co. Cal. 66 miles from Redding. Pop. about 260.

Callisban, a post-village of Nassau co. Fla. 37 miles by rail WSW of Fernandina. Pop. about 100.

Callis, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles SW of Kilkenny. Pop. about 2000.

Callisban Corners, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. 12 miles SSW of Albany.

Callisban, a town of Scotland, co. and 30 miles WSW of Perth and about 12 miles from Loch Katrine. It is a great tourist-centre. Pop. about 1500.

Callisban, a post-village of Pithyivania co. Va.

Calliso, ká-le-so, a town (constituting a small department) of Peru, and its principal seaport, on the Pacific Ocean, 6 miles by rail W of Lima. Lat. 12° 4' S. It is situated on the spacious Callao Bay, and its anchorage partly sheltered by two islands, has been improved by harbor-walls and a massive mole. There are floating and wet-

docks. It has gun-works, sugar-refineries, machine-shops, and steam-cranes for loading and unloading ships, is well fortified, and ships ores, hides, guano (in diminished quantity) salt, sugar, wool, etc. Old Callao, whose ruins are still in part visible in the water, was almost completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1746 when nearly 4000 of its inhabitants perished, largely as the result of an oceanic earthquake wave. Pop. in 1896 48,118. Calliso is the starting point of the great Oroya railway.

Calliso, a banking post village of Macon co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 6 miles W of Macon. Pop. in 1900 488.

Callias, a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles NE of Draguignan. Pop. about 1000.

Callaway, or **Callinway**, ká-le-way, a county in the SW part of Kentucky bordering on Tennessee. Area, 402 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Tennessee River and is also drained by Clark's River. Capital, Murray. Pop. in 1890 14,675. In 1900 17,533.

Callaway, a county in the east-central part of Missouri has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Missouri River and on the W by Cedar Creek, and also drained by the Louisa River. Coal and fine limestone are found in abundance. Capital, Fulton. Pop. in 1890 25,131. In 1900 25,984.

Callaway, a post-village of Bell co., Ky. Pop. 76.

Callaway, a post-station of Callaway co., Mo. 4 miles N of Fulton.

Callaway, a banking post-town of Carter co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 25 miles SW of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900 466.

Callaway, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. 25 miles S of Biglick.

Callio-Calle, a small river of Chile, at the mouth of which is the city of Valdivia.

Callenberg, ká-le-né, a castle near Coburg, Germany. The picturesque view from it attracts many tourists.

Callender, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles S. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900 399.

Callender, a post-town of Parry Sound district Ontario, 10 miles from North Bay its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Calleneburg, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa. on the Clarion River 22 miles S by R of Oil City. Pop. in 1900 248.

Callery, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. on the Pittsburg and Western R. 12 miles (direct) SW of Butler. Pop. about 200.

Callawatta River, Australia. See DARLWIN.

Callaguna, ká-le-du-yá, a village island of St. Vincent, West Indies, on its S coast, 2 miles SE of Kingstown.

Callian, ká-le-an, a town of France in Var 14 miles NE of Draguignan. Pop. about 1000.

Calliani, ká-le-an, a town and railway junction of British India, 32 miles NE of Bombay.

Calliano, ká-le-á, a village of Italy province of Alexandria, 13 miles SW of Casale.

Calliano, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 6 miles S of Trent, on the Adige. Pop. about 1000.

Calliscom, a post-village and township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y. on the Erie R. 20 miles NW of Monticello. Pop. of the town in 1900 2954. of the village, about 300.

Calliscom Creek, Sullivan co., N.Y. enters the Delaware River at Calliscom Depot.

Calliscom Depot, a banking post village and sum near west of Sullivan co., N.Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 48 miles NW of Port Jervis. Pop. in 1900 505.

Callis, ká-le-s' or **Callises**, a town of Pomerania, Prussia, 38 miles SSE of Stettin. Pop. about 4000.

Calligra, an island of Scotland one of the Hebrides, in Harris Sound, 3 miles E of Bernera. It is 2 miles long.

Callinger. See **CALLISBAN**.

Callington, a town of Cornwall England 10 miles from Launceston. Pop. in 1891 1714. It has mines of tin, copper and arsenic.

Callisope, ká-le-o-pe (local pron. ká-le-op) a post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 47 miles N of Sioux City. The banking point is Hawarden. Pop. about 500.

Callipolis, the ancient name of **GALLIPOLI**.

Callisburg, a post-village of Cook co., Tex., 10 miles NE of Gainesville.

Callinberg, ká-le-bé, a town of Saxony adjacent to the town of Lichtenstein. Pop. in 1900 3385.

Calloo, ká-le-so, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 6 miles WNW of Antwerp. Pop. about 3000.

Callosa de Euzarria, ká-le-so-dé-dé-é-é-é-é, a town of Spain, 28 miles NE of Alicante. Pop. about 4000.

Calles de Sagara, *kál-yo'ál dā al-goo'rá*, a town of Spain, 37 miles SW of Alicante. Pop. about 5500.

Calgary, a post-hamlet of Upsher co. Tex. 13 miles NNE of Hawkins station.

Callundberg, Denmark. See KALLUNDBERG.

Calmar, a city of Sweden. See KALMAR.

Calmar, a banking post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles SW of Decorah. Pop. in 1900 1903.

Caln, *kān*, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Caln township, on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 917.

Calne, *kān*, a metropolitan borough of England, in Wiltshire, 16 miles E. of Bath. It is a venerable little place, and previous to 1885 was a parliamentary borough. The so-called 'White Horse of Wiltshire' is out into the neighboring chalk-cliffs. Pop. in 1901 2457.

Calobre, *kā-lo brik*, a town and commune of the republic of Panama. Pop. about 4000.

Caloma, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, 30 miles SSR of Des Moines.

Calococán, *kā-lo-o-kān*, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands, province and 5 miles (direct) N of Manila, to which is a high road. Pop. 7289.

Calore, *kā-lo-rā* (anc. *Cal'or*) a river of Italy falls into the Volturne near Sant' Agata dei Goti.

Calore, or **Negro**, *nā gro* (anc. *Tee eger* or *Ch'lor*) a river of Italy joins the Sele near Eboli.

Calpe, the ancient name of GIBRALTAR.

Calpella, a post village of Mendocino co., Cal. on the Russian River 6 miles N of Ukiah. It has placer gold-mines. Pop. of Calpella township in 1900 693.

Calpenny, a town of Ceylon. See KALPENYA.

Calpi, a town of British India. See KALPI.

Calpulámpam, a town of Mexico, state of Tlaxcala, on the Interoceanic R. 37 miles (direct) NE of Mexico city Calstock, a village of Cornwall England, on the Tamar 6 miles N by W of Plymouth. In the vicinity are mines of copper and tin.

Calatbedofa, *kā-lā bel-to'ā*, a town of Sicily on a river of the same name (anc. *Cratona*) 10 miles N.E. of Scusa and near the site of the ancient Tronola. Its name represents that of an old Saracen stronghold Kallat-el-Ballut (castle of the cork-oaks). Pop. in 1901 5408.

Castagnone, *kā-tā-jō-ro'nd*, or **Castagnirone**, *kā-lā-jō-ro'nd* (anc. *Calata Horonice*) a city of Sicily province and 34 miles NW of Catania, situated on two escarpments about 2000 feet above sea-level which are connected by a bridge and with its suburbs occupying considerable ground. It is one of the best-built towns in the island. It contains many churches and is the seat of a bishop. The inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in the arts. The manufactures comprise pottery (colored statuettes, etc.) and cotton fabrics. The town was fortified by the Saracens. Pop. in 1901 34,538 (communes, 44,079).

Castamisseotta, *kā-lā-ne-ot-tā*, a city of Sicily capital of a province of the same name, in a fertile plain near the Sicula, situated at an elevation of about 1900 feet, 28 miles NE of Siracusa. It is well built and is a bishop's seat. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur works. Pop. in 1901 28,504 (communes, 43,303).

Castamisseotta, a province of Italy in the south-central part of Sicily bounded S by the sea. Area, 1263 sq m Capital Castamisseotta. Pop. in 1901 329,449.

Castavutaro, *kā-lā-voo-too-ro*, a town of Sicily province and 38 miles SE of Palermo, near the ruins of a Saracen stronghold called Kalat-aln thaur. Pop. in 1901, 3753.

Castara, a town of Ceylon. See KALUTARA.

Caluire-et-Caire, *kā-lu-er' d'kwā*, a village of France, 3 miles NNE of Lyons, of which it constitutes a suburb. Pop. in 1901 19,587.

Calumet, a county in the E part of Wisconsin, has an area of 317 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Winnebago and is drained by the Manitowish River Capital, Chilton. Pop. in 1890, 10,639, in 1900, 17,078.

Calumet, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Calumet, a post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, 11 miles by rail E. by E of Pringle. Pop. in 1900 113.

Calumet, a post-township of Houghton co., Mich. It includes Laurium (formerly Calumet) and Red Jacket villages. Pop. in 1900 23,991.

Calumet, a village of Houghton co., Mich. See LAURUM.

Calumet, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Mo. 8 miles SE of Louisiana.

Calumet, or **Ellettsville**, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, is on the Ohio River and on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R., 10 miles N. of Steubenville. Pop. about 300.

Calumet, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. about 350.

Calumet, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from Lacute. Pop. about 200.

Calumet Harbor, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis. in Calumet township (town) on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, about 13 miles ESE of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900 1441.

Calumet Island, a post-village and parish of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River 12 miles from Portage du Fort. Pop. about 300.

Calumet River drains parts of Laporte and Porter co., Ind. runs into Cook co., Ill. and enters Lake Michigan by two mouths, one of which is at South Chicago.

Calumetville, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 6 miles N of Malone.

Calumpit, *kā-loom peet*, an agricultural pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon Philippine Islands, 15 miles NW of Bulacan. Pop. 15,712.

Caluso, *kā-loo so*, a town of Italy province of Turin, 11 miles S of Ivrea. Pop. about 3500 (communes, about 7000).

Calvadose, *kā-lā-vōs*, a department in the NW of France, part of lower Normandy having N the English Channel Area, about 21.0 sq m. The surface is hilly and encloping with extensive plains and fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Orne Tonquon Dives Seulles, Drome, and Vire. The principal crops are wheat, barley and oats. The department has broad and luxuriant pastures, and many horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared. Excellent butter is made and the cider of Calvadose is of the best. The fisheries are important. The principal sea-side resort is Trouville. The department takes its name from that of an extensive ledge of rock which stretches along the coast between the mouths of the Orne and Vire and which received its appellation from the circumstance that one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, the Salvador (the name of which was corrupted into Calvadose) was wrecked on it. It is divided into the arrondissements of Bayeux Caen, Falaise, Lisieux Pont-l'Evêque and Vire Capital Caen. Pop. in 1901 428,945 in 1901 410,119.

Calvary, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ga. 11 miles S of Whigham station.

Calvary, a station of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles N of Chicago and 1 mile from Lake Michigan.

Calvary, a post-village of Harford co., Md. Pop. about 100.

Calvary, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio 30 miles W by N of Marietta.

Calvary, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Calvellido, *kā-lā-lā*, a town of Italy province and 12 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. about 3500.

Calverley, a town of England, in Yorkshire West Riding 6 miles by rail NW of Leeds. Pop. in 1901 2679.

Calvert, a county in the E part of Maryland, has an area of 223 sq m. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E by Chesapeake Bay and on the W by the Patuxent River which enters the bay at the E extremity of the county Capital Prince Fredericktown. Pop. in 1890 9860 in 1900 10,223.

Calvert, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. 32 miles by rail N of Mobile. Pop. about 75.

Calvert, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. 11 miles NW of Elkton. Pop. 100.

Calvert, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. 23 miles from Meridian.

Calvert, a banking post-town of Robertson co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern Rrs. 85 mi SE. of Austin. It has cotton-gins, an ice-plant, etc. and is a shipping point for cattle and cotton. Pop. in 1900 3322.

Calvert City, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky. 17 miles by rail E. by E of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 127.

Calvert Island, British Columbia. Lat. 51° 30' N.

Calverton, a former village of Baltimore co., Md. now a part of the city of Baltimore.

Calverton, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. on the Long Island R. and on the Peconic River 3 miles W of Riverhead. Pop. 200.

Calvi, *kā-lā*, a town of Corsica, on its NW coast, on the Gulf of Calvi 26 miles WNW of Bastia. Pop. about 2000. It has a good harbor and roadstead and a strong citadel.

Calvi (anc. *Cal'is*) or **Calvi Risorta** (re-so'rtā), a commune of Italy province of Genoa, 7½ miles NNW of Capua. It is a bishop's see, but its bishop resides at Figliaro Maggiore. Pop. about 3000.

Calviā, *kā-lā*, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 8 miles W of Palma. Pop. about 2500.

Calvi (kál'vée), Cape, a high barren mountain on the N coast of Corsica.

Calvillo, kál-vee-yo, or **Valle de Hualajuap**, vá'yá dá-wá-sók-áa, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles W by S. of Aguas Calientes. Pop. 5000.

Calvin, a post-village of White co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles (direct) SW of Grayville. Pop. about 120.

Calvito, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I T. 31 miles by rail W by N of South MacAlester. Pop. about 300.

Calvina, a post-hamlet of Hontington co. Pa., in Union township.

Calvinia, a division in the NW part of Cape Colony extending S from the Orange River. The S. part is mountainous, and to the N is the Karroo. The N part is a great plain, the Bushmanland desert. The valleys and the Karroo (after the rainy season) are fertile. Calvinia raises wheat, cattle, sheep, mules, asses, goats, and ostriches. Capital Calvinia, about 185 miles (direct) NNE of Cape Town. Pop. in 1891 558 (white, 247) of the division 12,255 (white, 5050).

Calvina Cornova, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. about 16 miles S of Meadville.

Calvianno, kál-ve-ná no, a town of Italy province and 15 miles SSE of Brescia. Pop. about 1500 (communes, 4000).

Calviannun, kál-vee-á-nun, a town of France department of Gard, 10 miles SW of Nîmes. Pop. about 2000.

Calvianzano, kál-vee-á-nó, a village of Italy 3 miles NW of Naples. Pop. about 2000.

Calvo, Monte, a summit of the Maritime Alps, France N of Nice. Elevation 780 feet.

Calw, or **Malw**, kálw, a town of Germany in Württemberg, on the Nagold and on a railway 20 miles WSW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 4934.

Calwood, a post-hamlet of Callaway co. Mo.

Calzada de Calatrava, La, í kál-thá ná dá kál-thá ná, a town of New Castile 15 miles S by E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (communes) about 6500.

Calzada de Oropeza (kál-thá ná dá o-ro-pá ná), La, a town of Spain 28 miles W of Talavera de la Reina. Pop. about 2000.

Cam, or **Cranta**, a river of England which after a course of about 40 miles, joins the Ouse $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ely. Cambridge, to which it gives its name, is on its banks.

Cam, a river of England co. of Gloucester tributary of the Severn.

Camacuam, ká-má kwám, sometimes written Ica-baquam, o-sá-bá kwám, a river of Brazil rises in Rio Grande do Sul flows E and after a course of about 50 miles, enters the Lago dos Patos.

Camagüey, ká-má-gwá, a former territorial division of Cuba comprising about four fifths of Puerto Principe province. This province was once officially named Camagüey and still is so in popular parlance and the town of Puerto Principe is also sometimes known as Camagüey.

Camajore, ká-má-yo ná (L. Cam-pus Major) a town of Italy, 11 miles NW of Lucca. Pop. about 3000 (communes in 1901 18,685).

Camaguey, ká-má-gwá, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 10 miles by highway E. by N. of Santa Clara, and an equal distance by rail W by S of Caribén. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899 3032.

Ca'mak', or **Ca'mack'**, a post-town of Warren co. Ga. on the Georgia R., 47 miles W of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 115.

Camaldoli, ká-mál-dó-le, a famous old monastery situated in the Tuscan Apennines in the upper valley of the Arno, near Monte Faltreona, at an elevation of about 2700 feet. It is encircled by beautiful forests and commands a fine view. Its celebrated library was scattered during the Napoleonic wars.

Camaldoli, an old monastery NW of Naples, on the edge of the Phlegrean Fields. It is situated at an elevation of about 1500 feet and commands a magnificent view.

Camallig, ká-mál-lee-g, an agricultural pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 14,865.

Camamán, ká-má-mo' a bay island and town of Brazil in the state of Bahia. The town, is about lat. 13° 55' S., is an agricultural depot and has some trade.

Camamá, ká-má-má, a coast-town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Arequipa, is situated on the Camaná, at its mouth 70 miles W by S. of Arequipa. It has sugar and olive-industries. Pop. of the town, about 6000.

Camanche, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., near the Mokelumne River about 43 miles SE. of Sacramento.

Camanche, a post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 5 miles SW of Clinton, its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain, dairy products, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 713.

Camano (ká-má no) Island, Wash., is separated from Whidbey Island by a narrow channel, which communicates with Puget Sound. It is about 14 miles long.

Camapaná, ká-má-poo-áa or ká-má-pwán, a river of Brazil in Mato Grosso, one of the head-streams of the Taquari, an affluent of the Paraguay. Length, 70 miles.

Camaraçum, the ancient name of CAMERNA.

Camara do Lobos, a town and commune on the S shore of the island of Madeira, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Funchal. Pop. about 5000.

Camarré, ká-má-ré' or ká-má-rá, a town of France, department of Aveyron on the Dordogne, 16 miles S. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. about 2000.

Camarré, ká-má-rá, a village of France in Finistère, with a small port on the Anie near its mouth in the Atlantic 8 miles SW of Brest.

Camargo, ká-ma-go, a village of Spain province and 4 miles S of Santander. Near by are iron-mines.

Camarga, or **Camí**, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 110 miles S. by S. of Sucre. Pop. about 1300.

Camargo, ká-ma-go, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the San Juan near its junction with the Rio Grande, about 100 miles ENE of Monterrey. It is the site of the old Spanish mission of San Agustín Laredo. Pop. in 1895 6815.

Camargo, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R. 43 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. about 600.

Camargo, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ky. 5 miles SE. of Menard. Pop. 150.

Camargo, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., about 1 mile from Quarryville station. Pop. 150.

Camargo, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn. 8 miles SW of Fayetteville.

Camargue, La, í ká-maer', an island of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône formed by the two arms of the river Rhodé at its mouth. Length 26 miles mean breadth 11 miles. More than half the surface is covered with lakes and marshes, but portions are extremely fertile. Cattle, sheep and horses are reared, and a long haired breed of dogs abounds in the district. The largest place in this delta is Saintes-Maries, with a population of about 1000.

Camariñas, an ancient town of Sicily on the S. coast, about 45 miles SW of Syracuse. It existed till the time of the Saracens, who destroyed it. The vestiges of it that still remain are unimportant.

Camariñas, ká-má-roen-yá, a small town of Spain, 43 miles WSW of Corunna, on the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbor.

Camarine, ká-má-roo-ná, a province in the SE portion of Luzon Philippine Islands. It is divided into North and South Camarine with a total area of 3279 sq. m. Both are mountainous with great forests of good timber. In the N. are unworked mines of gold, silver, iron, copper and lead and large rivers abounding in fish. Coconuts, maize, abaca, rice, sugar-cane, etc. are grown in the valleys of the S. where fine cloths of sinamay and gunnys are manufactured. Capital Nueva Caceres. Pop. in 1903 259,405.

Camaron, a river of Chile, forming the boundary between the provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá.

Camse, a post-village of Clarke co. Wash. near the Columbia River and 13 miles (direct) S by S of Vancouver. Pop. about 400.

Camse Valley, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon, 25 miles SW of Roseburg.

Camotaguan, ká-má-tá-gwá, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles E of Caracas. Pop. 5000.

Cambadoe, ká-má-bá-doe, a seaport of Galicia, Spain in the province of Pontevedra. Pop. about 6500.

Cambalino and **Combala'** (Mongol, *Acun-bai-ph*) medieval names of Prance.

Cambay, or **Kambay**, kám-bá, a town of British India, capital of the state of Cambay on the Gulf of Cambay and on the Mahi River 250 miles N of Bombay. The tides here rise 30 feet, and at low water no ships can approach owing to the silting up of the harbor. The town, once important, has greatly declined. Cambay was formerly noted for its manufacture of cotton silks, and gold and silver brocades. One of its old industries, the cutting of carnelian and other ornamental stones still survives. Pop. about 35,000. The native state of Cambay is in Gujarat, and is tributary to Baroda.

Cambay, Gulf of, lies on the W coast of India, S. and E. of the Kathiawar Peninsula, in about lat. 23° N. Length, 70 miles. The tides are extremely rapid and their rise and fall great. It receives the rivers Northada,

Shader, and Muhl from the E, the Sabermutti from the N, and the Shader from the W.

Camberg, kām bēg, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden 22 miles E of Nassau. Pop. about 2500.

Camberwell, kām ber wēll, a parliamentary borough of London, co. of Surrey 2 miles S of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 259,339.

Camberwell, a town of Victoria, Australia, 1/2 mile E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 750.

Cambiano, kām be-ā no, a village of Italy 9 miles by rail SE of Turin.

Cambil, kām-beel, a small town of Spain, province and 13 miles SSE of Jāen.

Cambo, kām bo', a picturesquely situated little watering place of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 1/2 miles SSE of Bayonne.

Cambodia, kām bo'-de, Cam'boj, Cambojja, or Pontiprot, pon-ti prot, a former capital of Cambodia, on both sides of the Mekong, in about lat. 12° S. N. It is now an insignificant place, but its ruins attest its past greatness.

Cambodia, or **Kambuja** (Fr. *Cambodge*, kām bōj) a kingdom in the SE of Asia, constituting a French protectorate and included in the general government of Indo-China. It is situated SE. of Siam, and is bounded on the E. by Annam and on the SE. by Cochinchina, and is washed on the SW. by the Gulf of Siam. It lies between lat. 16° and 14° N. and lon. 103° and 107° E. It consists in great part of the alluvial plain of the Mekong, which traverses the country from N. to S. periodically flooding vast areas. A portion of the delta of this great river is included in Cambodia. Forest-clad mountains, nowhere attaining an elevation of more than about 4000 feet, bound and enclose upon this plain on the NE. and W. From the point where the Mekong enters upon its final bend towards the E., at Phnom penh an area, of great volume in the wet season proceeds from the river in a NW. direction towards Lake Tonlé-sap (called also Siem-hoa, the Great Lake), which lies partly in Cambodia and partly in Siam. This lake, the extraordinary fluctuations in whose dimensions render it one of the most remarkable bodies of water on the globe, acts as a mighty regulating reservoir for the Mekong, sends a great volume of water into it when the level of the lake is lower than that of the river and receives a vast accession from it when the level of the river falls below that of the lake. The climate of Cambodia is rather temperate for a region situated midway between the equator and the tropic. The summer time is the rainy season, which lasts for a number of months. The productions include rice (which is the chief food of the people and is exported in large quantities), maize, beans, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pepper, cinnamon, coffee, vanilla, cardamom, gums, manioc, ramos, castor-oil, gutta-percha, and betel nuts. The forests yield valuable timber. Silk is produced and woven into fine fabrics. The fisheries of Lake Tonlé-sap constitute a vast industry and salt-fish is a leading article of export. Wild animals are abundant, including tigers, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, and wild cattle. Ivory and rhinoceros and buffalo-horn figures among the articles of export.

The population of Cambodia, according to the most probable estimate, does not greatly exceed 1,000,000. It is placed by some as high as 1,500,000. It consists of Cambodians, or Khmers, who constitute the bulk of the people, Chinese (between 100,000 and 150,000), Annamese (between 70,000 and 100,000) and Malays. The Khmer and other un-civilized tribes are met with in the mountain districts. The language of the Cambodians proper is akin to the Siamese and Annamese. Its alphabetic characters are borrowed from the Pali. Their religion is a kind of Buddhism inter-mixed with Brahmanic elements. Large numbers of Annamese have been converted to Catholicism. Cambodia is governed by a king, who rules with despotic sway. The capital is Phnom penh, where the authority of France is represented by a resident-in-chief. The officials are natives, but matters relating to taxes, customs, and public works are controlled by the French. The principal towns are Phnom penh, Kampot (the only seaport), Udong, Pinyul, and Siambo. The old realm of the Khmers was one of great extent and power. It was at the height of its greatness in the earlier part of the Middle Ages. Its splendor is attested by the imposing ruins of Angkor Wat (in territory now belonging to Siam) near Lake Tonlé-sap. These remains of cities, palaces, artificial lakes, and bridges show the ancient Khmers to have been a race of builders and engineers. The French protectorate dates from 1863, although it was not recognized by Siam until 1887.

Cambodia, (or **Cambodia**) Point, or Cape Cambodia, a cape at the southern extremity of Cochinchina, at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

Cambodia (or **Cambuja**) River. See **Maxova**. **Cambon**, kām bōn, a village of France, in Loire-la-Inférieure, 3 miles N. of Sarzeau.

Camborne, kām'bōrn, a town of England, co. of Cornwall 13 miles by rail NE. of Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 14,726, mostly employed in copper, tin, and lead-mines.

Camborne, or **Spring Mills**, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario 6 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. about 10.

Cambra, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa., 10 miles from Shickelmy station and about 36 miles SW. of Scranton. Pop. about 200.

Cambrai, or **Cambrai**, kām'brā (Fr. pron kām'brā, anc. *Cawara cam*) a fortified town of France, department of Nord (French Flanders) on the river Scheldt, which traverses it in three arms, 32 miles SSE of Lille. Pop. in 1901 23,167. It is the seat of an archbishop and has a cathedral in which is a monument to Fénelon, a handsome town hall, and a public library with 45,000 volumes and 1400 manuscripts. Most of its best buildings, with its ancient cathedral were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, called *cambries*. Cambrai was an important place under the Romans. It has belonged to France since 1678. The League of Cambrai formed in 1508, was a powerful combination of several states directed against Venice. A famous treaty was concluded at Cambrai in 1529 between Charles V. and Francis I. The surrounding district was formerly known as *Cambresis*. The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Cambrai, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, 49 miles by rail NW. of Port Hope.

Cambresas, a peak, pass, and glacier of Switzerland in the canton of Grisons, 2-3 miles SW. of the Bornina Pass. Height of peak, 11,835 feet of pass, 11,250 feet.

Cambria, the Latin name of **Wales**.

Cambria, a county in the southwest central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 650 sq. m. It is drained by Conemaugh, Clarfield and Cheat Creeks. The main range of the Allegheny Mountains extends along the SE. border of this county which is a high table-land having an uneven or hilly surface. It has valuable beds of coal and iron-ore. Capital Ebensburg. Pop. in 1890 66,375 in 1900 79,437.

Cambria, a banking post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. near the ocean about 36 miles NW. of San Luis Obispo. Quicksilver is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Cambria, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Ind. 8 miles by rail NW. of Frankfort.

Cambria, a post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, 36 miles W. of Centerville, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 115.

Cambria, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. 4 miles S. of Hillsdale. Pop. about 750.

Cambria, a post township (town) of Niagara co. N. Y. about 20 miles N. of Buffalo is intersected by Mount Roke. It contains remains of a remarkable ancient fortification. Pop. in 1900 1490 of the village of the same name, about 300.

Cambria, a former borough of Cambria co. Pa. now forming part of Johnstown.

Cambria, a township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1180.

Cambria (station **Christiansburg**) a post-village of Montgomery co. Va. 47 miles by rail SW. of Roanoke.

Cambria, a banking post-village of Columbia co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles E. of Portage. Pop. in 1900 561.

Cambria, a post-village of Weston co. Wyo. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 6 miles N. of Newcastle. It is in a coal-mining district.

Cambria, a post-village of Argenteuil, or, Quebec, 9 miles W. of St. Jerome. Pop. about 200.

Cambridge, or **Cambridgeshire**, kām'brīj shīr, an inland county of England, in its E. part having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk S. Essex and Hertford, and W. Bedford, Huntingdon and Northampton. Area, 822 sq. m. The surface, except in the S. is flat. There are extensive fens (See **Fens** and **Drainage Levels**). Chief rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Great Ouse, and Lark most of them flowing largely in recent artificial channels. The county is a rich agricultural region. Chief towns, Cambridge (the capital), Newmarket, Wisbech and Ely. It sends 16 members of the town and University of Cambridge) 3 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891 166,862 in 1901, 164,759.

Cambridge, kām'brīj (L. *Caenabriga*) a town and parliamentary borough of England capital of the co. of Cambridge and the seat of one of the great English universities, situated on both sides of the little river Cam,

40 miles (direct) N by R of London Lat. of the observatory, $52^{\circ}12'02''$ N; lon $0^{\circ}5'41''$ E The town is an extensive flat, embosomed among lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only narrow winding and irregularly built streets but its colleges are noble edifices Among the more noteworthy buildings connected with the town are St Mary's, Round Trinity, St Sepulchre's St Clement's, St Edward's, and St Benedict's churches, the shire-hall town-hall, and jail, enclosing remains of the ancient castle, and a house of correction and industry founded by Hobson the eccentric carrier to whom is referred the expression Hobson's Choice Cambridge has various forms of industry but its trade is an longer important. The town (independent of its university) sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

The University of Cambridge founded at an uncertain period in the Middle Ages consists at present of 17 colleges. Each college is a body corporate internally governed by its own statutes and maintained by the endowments of the several founders and benefactors. Some of the college buildings are among the most interesting and venerable piles in the kingdom. As in Oxford candidates for university honors rely largely on the teaching of private tutors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical and other learning) forms an important branch of study at Cambridge and latterly biology has taken a prominent position in the general curriculum. Bacon Newton and many of the greatest divines and poets of Britain conferred lustre on this school. Among the best-known colleges of the university are Peterhouse the oldest founded in 1284 Pembroke founded in 1347, Corpus Christi (1352) King's (1440) Clara (1336) Trinity (the largest college of England, with a library of 100 000 volumes), St John's Magdalen (containing the Papyrus library) Caius, Jesus and Christ's The general library of the university contains 450 000 volumes. Among the interesting buildings associated with the university are Senate House, Trinity Hall, the New Museums and the Fitzwilliam Museum of paintings and antiquities. In partial affiliation with the university are the two colleges for women Girton established in 1849 and Newnham established in 1875 The university sends 2 members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate. The number of matriculated students was in 1902 28 8

Cambridge is a town of great antiquity in Domesday Book where it is described as an important place, it is called *Centabriga*, from one of the names of the river the present name, derived from the modern name of the river Cam being comparatively recent. In 811 it was burnt by the Danes and again in 1010. Of its ancient castle built by William the Conqueror on the site of a Roman station and for some years used as a county jail only the gateway now remains. Pop in 1891 36 983 in 1901 38 379

Cambridge, a town of Auckland New Zealand on the Waikato River 101 miles by rail S.E. of Auckland Pop of the borough about 900

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Washington co Idaho on the Pacific and Idaho Northern R

Cambridge, a banking post village, capital of Henry co Ill on the Rock Island and Peoria R 30 miles SE of Rock Island and 61 miles NW of Peoria. Coal is found near here. In 1890 940 in 1900 1343.

Cambridge, Ind. See CAMBRIDGE CITY

Cambridge, a banking post town of Story co Iowa, on the South Fork River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. 22 miles N of Des Moines Pop in 1900 667

Cambridge, a post-village of Crowley co Kan on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R 20 miles E by N of Winfield. It has large building-stone quarries. Pop 160

Cambridge, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Somerset co Me. 10 miles W of Dexter station and about 40 miles WNW of Bangor Pop in 1900 364.

Cambridge, a banking post-town capital of Dorchester co Md. is on the S bank of the navigable Choptank River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 40 miles SSE of Annapolis. It has lumber and canning industries and exports shad, oysters, and herring. Steam boats ply daily between here and Baltimore. Pop in 1890 4192 in 1900 0747

Cambridge, a city and semi-capital of Middlesex co. Mass. separated from Boston by the Charles River in lat. (observatory) $42^{\circ}22'4''$ N lon $71^{\circ}45'W$. It comprises Old Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University East Cambridge (formerly Lechmere Point) Cambridgeport, about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston the district called North Cambridge and Mount Auburn Old Cambridge, or Cambridge proper 24 miles NW of Boston, is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain extending from the Charles River. The streets are generally broad and shaded with lofty elms. The principal

object of interest in the place is Harvard University, the oldest and one of the best-endowed collegiate institutions in the United States. It was founded in 1636 and derives its name from the Rev John Harvard, who bequeathed it a legacy of about £780. Besides the collegiate department proper the university embraces schools of law theology medicine, dentistry special sciences (Lawrence Scientific School) agriculture and arboriculture (Massachusetts Institution, at Jamaica Plains) and veterinary sciences. Associated with it are an observatory botanical garden art museum museum of archaeology (Peabody Museum) and the famous museum of natural history with which the name of Agassiz is inseparably connected (Museum of Comparative Zoology or Agassiz Museum). The buildings of the medical dental and veterinary schools are located in Boston. Among the more prominent buildings associated with the university are Memorial Hall (containing the Sanders Theatre) University Hall, Massachusetts Hall (1720—the oldest of the existing college buildings) Gore Hall (containing the university library with upward of 800 000 volumes) and the Boylston Chemical Laboratory. The number of regular students enrolled for the term 1902-1903 was 4261. In affiliation with the university is Radcliffe College, founded in 1870 and giving instruction to women.

Cambridge has been the home of a number of the most prominent literary men of the United States. Craigie House and Elmwood the homes of Longfellow and Lowell are points of interest to the tourist. West of the city is Mount Auburn Cemetery which contains the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Motley Holmes, Agassiz, Everett Josiah Quincy Channing Rufus Choate Brooke, and other eminent men.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1630. It first took the name of Newtown which was soon after changed for its present one. The Bay Psalm Book the first book printed in British America, was issued here by Stephen Day in 1640 and printing is still one of the principal industries of the place. During the Revolutionary War the American army was encamped in Cambridge while the British had possession of Boston. The British troops that surrendered under Burgoyne at Saratoga were quartered here in 1777 as prisoners of war. Pop in 1830 9072 in 1840 8409 in 1850 10 213, in 1860 26 060 in 1870 39,634 in 1880 52,640 in 1890 70 628 in 1900 91 886 See CAMBRIDGEPORT and EAST CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge, a post-township and village of Lenawee co Mich 12 miles NW of Adrian Pop of the township in 1900 1125

Cambridge, a banking post-village, capital of Hamilton co Nian on the Rum River and on the Great Northern R. 44 miles N of Minneapolis. It has manufactures of flour lumber starch brinks etc. Pop in 1900 737

Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Salina co Mo on the Missouri River 18 miles below Brunswick

Cambridge, a banking post-town of Furness co Neb, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 65 miles W by N of Bloomington. It has manufactures of flour ploughs, windmills, etc. Pop in 1900 840

Cambridge, a township (town) of Coos co N.H. Pop in 1900 20

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Washington co N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 35 miles NNE of Albany Pop in 1900 1578

Cambridge, a city capital of Guernsey co Ohio on Wille Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other rail roads, 50 miles N of Marietta. It has foundries and rolling mills iron-steel and glass-works, potteries etc. Coal is mined near this place, and there are also natural gas and oil. Pop in 1900 8241

Cambridge, Crawford co Pa. See CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

Cambridge, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa, 2 miles from Honey Brook station and about 44 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Pop 150

Cambridge, a post-village and township (town) of Lamoille co Vt on the Lamoille River and on the Central Vermont R. about 24 miles ENE of Burlington. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. The banking point is Hydepark. Pop of the town is 1900 1606

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Dane co Wis., on the Koshkonong River and on the Chicago and Lake Superior R. 24 miles E of Madison Pop about 500

Cambridge, a post-village of Kings co Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. 7 miles from Kentville. Pop 200

Cambridgeboro, Pa. See CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS

Cambridge City, a banking post-town of Wayne co, Ind. on the Whitewater River and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads 18 miles W of Richmond. It is also on the Whitewater Canal. The

town has manufactures of power-boards, caskets, farming-implements, cigars, snuff, blinds, etc., and several canneries. Pop. in 1900, 1754.

Cambridge Gulf, is northwestern Australia, between Cape Duncour and Donnet, lat. 14° 44' S., runs 73 miles inland.

Cambridge Junction, a post-village of Lamflosser. Vt. on the Central Vermont R. See CAMANBROOK and JAY PERSONVILLE.

Cambridgeport, formerly a separate village of Middlesex co. Mass. but now forming that part of the city of Cambridge which is situated on the eastern of the Charles River, opposite to and W of Boston, with which it is connected by bridge.

Cambridgeport, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. 7 miles WNW of Bellows Falls.

Cambridge Springs, a banking post-borough and health-resort of Crawford co. Pa. on the Erie R. 14 miles NNE of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Cambria, hā breia, a seaport of Spain in Catalonia, 8 miles SW of Tarragona. Pop. about 2500.

Camburg, or **Kamburg**, hām bōōō, a town of Saxo-Meiningen on the Saale, 17 miles ENE of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 3772.

Cam'buslang, a mining town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles by rail SE of Glasgow. Pop. about 8800.

Camden, a county in the SE part of Georgia, has an area of 718 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the St. Mary's River, and is intersected by the Satilla River. It grows sea-island cotton etc. Capital St. Mary's. Pop. in 1890, 4170. In 1900, 7880.

Camden, a county in the south-central part of Missouri has an area of 702 sq. m. It is intersected by the Orange River and also drained by the Yaquina and Grand Angeline rivers. Among its minerals are iron-ore, lead and good building limestone. Capital Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 16 046. In 1900, 13 113.

Camden, a county of New Jersey has an area of 222 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Delaware River and is drained by Great Egg Harbor River and Cooper and Big Timber creeks. This county supplies large quantities of vegetables, strawberries and other small fruits for the market of Philadelphia. It has valuable beds of marl. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 87 687. In 1900, 107 613.

Camden, a county in the NE part of North Carolina, has an area of 218 sq. m. comprising the southern part of the District Swamp. It is bounded on the SE. by Albemarle Sound and on the SW by the Pasquotank River. Capital Camden. Pop. in 1890, 5067. In 1900, 5414.

Camden, a banking post-town capital of Wilcox co. Ala. about 30 miles SSW of Selma and about 4 miles S of the Alabama River. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Camden, a banking city capital of Ouachita co. Ark. on the right bank of the Ouachita River at the head of navigation (low water) about 100 miles NSW of Little Rock. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rrs. Westmost of middle or large size across the river to this place, which is supported chiefly by trade and navigation. Camden has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, and compresses, and is an important shipping point for cotton, lumber and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 2846.

Camden, a post-town of Kent co. Del. 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Camden, a post-village of Schuyler co. Ill. 40 miles ENE of Quincy. Pop. about 600.

Camden, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on Deer Creek and on the Vandalia Line, 14 miles SW of Logansport. It has flour and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Camden, a banking post-village (and favorite sea-shore resort) and township (town) of Knox co. Me. on the W shore of Penobscot Bay 8 miles NNE of Rockland and about 40 miles ENE of Augusta. It has a ship-building industry and manufactures of fish, harness, woollen goods, etc. A large quantity of lime is exported from Camden. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2925.

Camden, a banking post-village of Hilldale co. Minn. 18 miles SW of Hilldale and 4 miles E by S of Montgomery. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Camden, a post-village of Lyon co. Minn. 9 miles SW of Marshall. Pop. about 50.

Camden, a post-village of Madison co. Miss. about 44 miles NNE of Jackson.

Camden, a city of Ray co. Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Atchafalaya, Topinka and Santa Fé and the Webber Rrs., 26 miles NNE of Kansas City. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Camden, a city and port of delivery capital of Camden co. S. C., on the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia,

with which it is connected by several lines of steam ferry. It stands upon nearly level ground, its river front extending from Cooper's Creek on the N. to Newton Creek on the S. the latter separating it from Gloucester City. Cooper's Creek is navigable beyond the city limits. Camden is a terminus of the Atlantic City the West Jersey and Seashore and the Pennsylvania (Amboy division) Rrs. It is the seat of varied manufactures, having several iron-foundries (among them some of the largest class), boot- and shoe-factories, carriage- and wagon works, chemical works, lumber mills, textile establishments, and manufactures of paints, dyes, fertilizers, machinery sheet-metal goods, steel pens, engravings, oil-cloths, stores etc. It has ship-building yards, dry-docks, and marine railways. Near the city limits is the Camden abattoir. The West Jersey Orphanage is located here. Pop. in 1880, 9478. In 1890, 14,358. In 1900, 20 046. In 1890, 41 659. In 1900, 56,313. In 1900, 75,935.

Camden, a banking post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on York Creek in Camden township (town), and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rrs., 30 miles NE of Syracuse. It has a mail-box factory manufactures of furniture, butter tubs, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2370. of the town, 3745.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Camden co. N. C., on the navigable Pasquotank River about 18 miles from its mouth in Albemarle Sound and on the Norfolk and Southern R. 42 miles S of Norfolk V. A. Pop. 75.

Camden, a banking post-village of Preble co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles N by W of Cincinnati. It has water power and several flour, saw and planing mills. It is an agricultural and stock centre. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Camden, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles S of Pittsburg. The banking point is McKeesport. Here are extensive coal mines.

Camden, a banking post-town and winter resort capital of Harlow co. S. C. is about 1 mile E of the Wateree River which is navigable by steamboats, and on the South and Air Line and other railroads, 32 miles NE of Columbia. It has manufactures of textiles, yarns and brick, and is a shipping point for cotton and rice. A battle was fought here between General Greene and Lord Rawdon in April 181. Pop. in 1900, 2441.

Camden, a banking post-town capital of Benton co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 87 miles W of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Camden, a post-village of Polk co. Tex.

Camden, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. W. Va. 29 miles from Carksburg.

Camden Bay, in Alaska, a part of the Arctic Ocean, is lat. 66° N. lon. 145° W.

Camden Court-House, N. C. See CAMDEN.

Camden East, or **Clark's Mills**, also called **Clarksville**, a post-village of Addington co. Ontario on the Nepesee River 9 miles NE of Nepesee. It has great water power and several mills. Pop. 350.

Camden-on-Gumley, a post-village of Webster co. W. Va., about 13 miles SW of Addison. Pop. about 200.

Camden Point, a banking post-village of Platte co. Mo. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 18 miles NE of Leavenworth. Pop. in 1900, 910.

Camden-Town, a district of London, in Middlesex 2½ miles NNW of St. Paul's.

Camelford, a small town of England in Cornwall on the Camel 11 miles NNE of Bodmin. Here, according to tradition was fought the battle between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred. Camelford claims to be the Camelot of the Arthurian legend.

Camelon, a village of Scotland co. of Ayrshire, a suburb of Falkirk.

Camelot, a steep hill in the parish of Queen's Camel, Somersetshire, England 5 miles ENE of Ilchester. Here are some remains of remote antiquity and the place is sometimes identified by tradition with Camelot, one of the capitals of the legendary King Arthur. See CAMELTON.

Camel's Hump, a peak of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, is about 20 miles SE of Burlington and 2 or 3 miles S of the Wisconsin River. It has a height of 4088 feet.

Camembert, hām bōr bain, a village of France, department of Orne (Normandy) 17 miles E of Falaise. It gives its name to a celebrated kind of cheese.

Camenz, hām mēn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 1½ miles SW of Hamm. It has a large coal-mine, iron foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8028.

Camenz, hām mēn, a village of Prussia, in Sillesia, district of Breslau, circle of Frankenstein. It is noted for a Cistercian abbey which existed here down to 1810. Near by on a height, is a magnificent Gothic castle, built after the designs of Schinkel the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, regent of Brunswick.

Camerata, a town of Saxony. See **KAMRAT**.
Camara da Leão, Madeira. See **CAMARÃO LEO**.
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** no, a town of Italy province and 8 miles S of Ancona. Pop. about 1690 (commune, 4000).
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** no, a village of Italy in Piedmont, 4 1/2 miles NE of Novara. Pop. about 4600.
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** no (anc. **Camara**) a city of Italy, province of Macerata, 41 miles SW of Ancona. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, other interesting palaces, numerous old monasteries and convents and a university, founded in 1727. It was formerly an important city. Pop. in 1901 4511 (commune, 12 543).
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** tā, a village of northern Italy 2 miles S of Como. Near by are the remains of the Castello Bardello for some time the residence of Frederick Barbarossa.
Camara, a parish forming the SW extremity of Louisiana, has an area of 1445 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Calcasieu Lake, an expansion of the Calcasieu River. Capital, **Camara**. Pop. in 1890 2828, in 1900 3652.
Camara, a county in the northwest-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 2 5 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sinnemauching Creek. It is in a coal region. Capital, **Camara**. Pop. in 1890 7238, in 1900 7048.
Camara, a county forming the S extremity of Texas, bounded on the E by the Gulf of Mexico and on the S by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. Area, 2303 sq. m. This county has several salt lakes or lagoons from which salt is produced. Capital, **Brownsville**. Pop. in 1890 14 424, in 1900 16,085.
Camara, a post-station of Kern co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 119 miles SSE of Tulare.
Camara, a post-village of Beren co. Ga. on the Ogeechee River and on the Georgia Central R. 55 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. about 60.
Camara, a post-village of Nez Perce co. Idaho 25 miles NE by E of Lewiston.
Camara, a post-village of Warren co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 9 miles WSW of Galeburg. Pop. about 300.
Camara, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation. 17 22 miles by rail SSW of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900 316.
Camara, or **Leesburg**, a post-village, capital of Cameron parish La. on the E bank of the Calcasieu River 2 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 40 miles ENE of Galveston Tex.
Camara, a banking city of Clinton co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rr. 35 miles E of St. Joseph. It has carriage and wagon manufactories, cheese-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 2079.
Camara, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. in Cameron township (town) on the Canastota River and on the Erie R. 41 miles W by N of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 1351.
Camara, a post town of Moore co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 57 miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 218.
Camara, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio 40 miles NE of Marietta, was formerly called **Jamestown**. Pop. 290.
Camara, a post-village of Cameron co. Pa., on the Seneca River and on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles SE of Emporium.
Camara, a post-town of Orangeburg co. S.C. in Lyons township. Pop. in 1900, 330.
Camara, a banking city capital of Milan co. Tex. on the Little River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rr. 54 miles NE of Austin. It has cotton-gins, manufacture of ice, etc. Pop. in 1900 2341.
Camara, a banking post-town of Marshall co. W.Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 28 miles S by E of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900 964.
Camara, a banking post-village of Barron co. Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 6 miles (direct) E. of Barron. Pop. in 1900 394.
Camara, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 8 miles from Lindsay, its banking point. Pop. about 290.
Camara, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. on the Erie R. and on the Canastota River 17 miles SE of Hornellsville. Pop. 175.
Camara's Cona, Colo. a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 40' N lon 104° 58' W. It has an altitude of 10 885 feet above sea-level.
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** no, or **Camara**, **kā-mā-rā** no, river cape, mountains, and territorial division of western equatorial Africa. See **KAMRAT**.
Camara, **kā-mā-rā** tā, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 17 miles S by E of Velle. Pop. about 1500.

Cametá, **kā-mā-tā** a town of Brazil, on the W bank of the estuary of the Tocantins, 88 miles SW of Pará. It has a trade in rubber and cacao. Pop. about 5000.
Camelena, the ancient name of the **PLATAM**.
Camiguin (**kā-mē-gēn**) Island, one of the **Babuyan**, Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon in about lat. 18° 30' N. A extinct volcano is in the S. part here are mines of sulphur. The shore is lined with coral rock. On the SW coast is the port of San Pio Quinto.
Camiguin Island, one of the Philippines, 5 1/2 miles N of Mindanao in about lat. 9° 10' N. It is about 12 miles by 8 miles in extent and is very mountainous, with a central peak 6338 feet in height. It produces abundantly rice, tobacco, wax and cacao, and has the town and anchorage of **Guatman**, on the W coast.
Camilla, a banking post-town capital of Mitchell co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Gulf (Plant System) R. 26 miles S of Albany. Pop. in 1900 1651.
Camilla, a post-village of San Jacinto co. Tex. about 9 miles from Shepherd station.
Camilla, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. in Canillus township (town) on the Otisco outlet, or Nine Mile Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles W of Syracuse, its banking town. Pop. in 1900 557, of the town, 2453.
Caminha, **kā-mōn** yā, a town of Portugal, 37 miles NW of Braga on the Minho. Pop. in 1900 2682.
Camisano, **kā-mā-sā** no, a small place in Italy province and 8 1/2 miles ESE of Vicoenza.
Camisano, a small place in Italy in Cremona, 5 miles NNE of Crema.
Camischie, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles (direct) NE of Sarnia.
Camisnick, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. 6 miles NW of Muncie. Pop. about 200.
Caminal, a post-town of Lycoming co. Pa. 30 miles by rail N.W. of Williamsport. Pop. about 700.
Cammarata, **kā-mā-rā** tā, a town of Sicily 36 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. of the commune in 1901 8493.
Cammaria, or **Kammaria** **kā-mā-rā** a town of Prussia in Pomerania, 38 miles NNE of Stettin, near the Baltic. It has a fine cathedral of the twelfth century and a medicinal town hall. There are frequented mineral springs here. Pop. in 1900 5915.
Camocum, **kā-mō-cūm** a seaport of Brazil in the state of Ceará, near its NW part.
Camoghe, **kā-mō-gā** a mountain of Switzerland, east of Ticino on the borders of Italy 7 miles N of Lake Lugano. It has an elevation of 7303 feet and commands a superb view of the Alps.
Camogit, **kā-mō-gē** a town of Italy province and 18 miles by rail SSE of Genoa, on a high rock overlooking the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901 6012.
Camopus-les-Bains, **kā-mō-pūs** a small watering place of southern France, 7 1/2 miles from Marseilles.
Cam'olin, a small town of Ireland co. of Wexford, on the Hann. 5 1/2 miles SW of Gorty.
Camonica, **kā-mōn** cā, or **Val Camonica**, vā **kā-mōn** cā, a valley of Italy province of Brescia, formed by two branches of the Etnoche Alps, and stretching 50 miles from NNE to SSW along both branches of the Oglio and as far as the Lake of Iseo. Iron-mining is an important industry. The chief place is the little town of Breno.
Camorta, **kā-mō-tā**, **Car Morta**, **kā-mō-tā**, or **Nicavari**, **kā-mā-rā** no, one of the Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Length 16 miles. It is separated by a narrow channel from **Nancowry** and along with that island, forms **Nancowry Harbor** which is well sheltered and spacious.
Camotes, **kā-mō-tēs**, a small group of the Philippines, between Leyte, Cebu and Bohol Islands.
Camp, a village and summer resort of Germany on the Rhine above Boppard. Pop. 1500.
Camp, a county in the NE. part of Texas, bounded on the N by the Big Cypress Bayou Area, 21 sq. m. Capital, **Phiburg**. Pop. in 1890, 6624; in 1900, 9146.
Campagna, **kā-mā-pā-yā**, a town of Italy province and 20 miles E of Salerno, in the midst of high mountains. Pop. in 1901 8927. It is a bishop's see.
Campagna, a village of northern Italy 12 miles SW of Venice.
Campagna, **kā-mā-pā-yā**, a village of France, in Aveyron 33 miles E. of Rodez.
Campagna di Roma, **kā-mā-pā-yā** dē **rō-mā**, a district of Italy nearly corresponding in limits to the ancient **Lattum** extending along the W coast from **Civita Vecchia** to **Ardea** or **Terracina** and the **Positano** Marshes and inland to the **Alban** and **Sabino** Hills, **Roma** being near the centre. Length about 90 miles greatest breadth, 40 miles. It is in most part an undulating region rising to 200 feet above the sea, and is skirted on the Mediterranean by a

strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. It is of volcanic formation and its lakes are the craters of extinct volcanoes. The malarial atmosphere renders most of it uninhabitable. In Roman times it was cultivated and dotted with towns and villas. The remains of aqueducts and of other ancient structures add to the sombre picturesque-ness of the landscape. In the autumn the herdsmen drive their cattle down from the mountains to grass in the cam-pagna. Efforts are being made to reclaim parts of the district.

Campagnatico, kām-pā-yā-to-ka, a commune of Italy province and 15 miles NE of Grosseto. Pop. in 1901 6536

Campagna, kām-pā-yō-lā, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 12 miles NNE of Reggio.

Campagna, kām-pā-yō, a small town of France, depart-ment of Hautes-Pyrénées on the Adour 17 miles S by E of Tarbes. The valley of Campan is noted for its pictu-resqueness.

Campaña, kām-pā-yā, an island off the western coast of Chile, in lat. 48° 30' S separated from Wellington Island by Falles Channel. Length about 55 miles.

Campaña, kām-pā-yā, or **Campaña**, kom-pā-nā, a town of the Argentine Republic on an arm of the river Paraná 45 miles by rail W of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 5000

Campaña, La Hākam pā-nā, a town of Spain 37 miles NNE of Sevilla. Pop. of the commune, about 4000

Campañario, kām-pā-nā-re-o, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 62 miles E of Badajoz. Pop. about 7500

Campañell (kām-pā-nē-lā) Cape, a headland of Italy 20 miles S, by E of Naples opposite the island of Capri on the SE. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Naples.

Campinha, kām-pā-yā, a city of Brazil in Minas Geraes, 150 miles SW of Ouro Preto. It is a gold-mining region and has schools, hospital and theatre. Pop. about 6500

Campānia (la pron kām-pā-yā) a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy comprising the provinces of Avel-lino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, and Salerno. Area, about 6300 sq m. Pop. in 1901 3 160 443. It comprises the district called Campania in Roman times the chief city of which was Capua. Campanus is famed for its fertility (as well as its economy) whence the Roman designation *Agro Felix*, perpetuated in the Italian *Campagna Felice* (kām-pā-yā fē-lē-eh-lē) applied to the region about Cas-erta. It is one of the most luxuriant regions of Europe, and yields an abundance of fruit (oranges, olives, chest-nuts) wine, and the cereals. Some parts of the agricultural districts are most densely populated elsewhere, the habita-tions are sparse.

Campaspe, a river of Victoria, Australia, a tributary of the Murray.

Campbell, kām-el, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 205 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Chattahoochee River. Gold and iron have been found in the county. Capital Fairburn. Pop. in 1890 9115, in 1900 9318.

Campbell, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 145 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River which separates it from Ohio and on the W by the Licking River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890 44,208, in 1900 54,223.

Campbell, a county in the N part of South Dakota. Area, 765 sq m. It is bounded W by the Missouri River. Capital Mound City. Pop. in 1890 3516, in 1900, 4527.

Campbell, a county of Eastern Tennessee bordering on Kentucky has an area of 477 sq m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Clinch River and is also drained by several small affluents of the Cumberland River. A portion of the Cumberland Mountains is comprised in the county. There are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Jacks-boro. Pop. in 1890 13,486, in 1900 17 317.

Campbell, a county in the S part of Virginia, has an area of 554 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the James River and on the S by the Staunton River. Iron-ore is found in the county. Capital Rustburg (formerly Camp-bell Court-House) chief town, Lynchburg. Pop. in 1890 41,087, in 1900 42,127.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal., in a fruit-growing and farming district, on the South-ern Pacific R., 5 miles S of San José. Pop. about 500.

Campbell, a post-village of Osceola co. Fla., 4½ miles by rail SW of Kissimmee.

Campbell, a post village of Cook co. Ill., 3 miles N of Jansville. Pop. 100.

Campbell, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation I T. Pop. about 120.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Iowa, 10 miles by rail W by N of Des Moines.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., 18 miles N by E. of Snowhill.

Campbell, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., 9 miles S of Saranac.

Campbell, a banking post village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. 15 miles SE of Brokenridge. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 19 miles by rail N of Kennett. Pop. in 1900 787.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 22 miles NE of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 368.

Campbell, a banking post-town of Steuben co. N Y 10 miles by rail S by E of Bath. Pop. about 400.

Campbell, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. about 160.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Tenn. 12 miles SW of Knoxville. Admiral Farragut was born here.

Campbell, a post-town of Hunt co. Tex. 16 miles by rail E of Greenville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Campbell, a post-station in Albemarle co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 11 miles W of Charlottesville.

Campbell, Cape, on the E. coast of New Zealand Lat 41° 42' S lon 174° 25' E.

Campbell Court-House, Va. See *REVERMAN*.

Campbellford, kām-el-ford, a banking post-town and outport of Northumberland co. Ontario on the river Trent and on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles N of Brighton. It has excellent water power several grist-mills, a tannery, woollen, carding and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 2485.

Campbell Hall, a post-village of Orange co. N Y on the Erie the New York Ontario and Western and other railroads 5½ miles N of Quaker. Pop. 200.

Campbell Hill, a banking post village of Jackson co. Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 5 miles NNE of Lauro. Pop. in 1900 497.

Campbell Island, in the Pacific Ocean in lat 52° 33' 26' S lon 169° 9' E is 36 miles in circumference, moun-tainous, and has several good harbors. It is a dependency of New Zealand about 180 miles SE of the Auckland Islands. It is volcanic.

Campbell's Bay, a post-village of Pontiac co. Que-bec 16 miles from Shawville its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Campbellsburg, kām-el-būrg, a banking post town of Washington co. Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 45 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. in 1900 672.

Campbellsburg, a post town of Henry co. Ky 41 miles by rail NNE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 191.

Campbell's Cross, or **Dublin**, a post village of Peel co. Ontario 6 miles N by W of Brampton. Pop. about 50.

Campbellsport, kām-el-port, a post hamlet of Portage co. Ohio 3 miles from Berea.

Campbellsport, a banking post-village of Fend du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 6 miles SE. of Fend du Lac. Pop. about 400.

Campbellstown, kām-el-tūn, a post-village of Preble co. Ohio, 10 miles ESE of Richmond, Ind. Pop. about 190.

Campbellsville, kām-el-vīl, a banking city capital of Taylor co. Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. 66 miles SSW of Lexington. It has saw, planing and grist-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1341.

Campbellsville, a post-hamlet of Yavapai co. Ariz. 18 miles W by E of Yavapai City.

Campbellsville, a post-village of Giles co. Tenn. 66 miles S by W of Nashville. Pop. 90.

Campbellton, kām-el-tūn, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. 10 miles (direct) N by W of Marianna. Pop. 250.

Campbellton, a post-village of Campbell co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee River 20 miles SW of Atlanta. Pop. about 116.

Campbellton, a resort and summer resort of Rastigouche co. New Brunswick, on the estuary of the Rastigouche River and on the International R. 16 miles W of Dalhousie. It has lumber and fishing industries. Pop. in 1901 2652.

Campbellton, or **Clifton**, a post-village of Prince of Wales Island 4½ miles NW of Sumnerville. Pop. about 200.

Campbelltown, Steuben co. N Y. See *CAMPBELL*.

Campbelltown, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 18 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Campbelltown, a town of New South Wales, 34 miles by rail NW of Sydney. Pop. about 5000.

Campbelltown, a town of Tasmania, 41 miles by rail SE of Launceston. Pop. about 1600.

Campbelltown, a municipal borough of New Zealand, on Bluff Harbor, 17 miles S of Invercargill, of which it is the port. Pop. about 1360.

Campbellville, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, 14 miles NW of Wellington Square. Pop. 260.

Campbelltown, kam'pl-town, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles NE. of Inverness, on Beaulieu Firth. It is resorted to as a bathing place in summer.

Campbelltown, kam'pl-town, a seaport royal burgh and contributory parliamentary borough of Scotland in Argyllshire, on the peninsula of Kintyre, 88 miles W by S of Ayr. It has a splendid harbor and some fisheries. Here are many distilleries. Pop. of the royal burgh in 1901 5285.

Camp Chase, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ohio, 8 miles W of Columbus.

Camp Colorado, kul-o-rah do, a post-village of Colorado co. Tex. on an affluent of the Colorado River about 150 miles NNW of Austin.

Camp Creek, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va.

Camp Creek, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. W. Va. 30 miles from Hinton.

Camp Creek, a post-village of Harding co. S. Dak. 50 miles N of Bellefourche. Pop. about 200.

Campden, or **Chipping-Campden**, a town of England co. and 30 miles by rail NE of Gloucester. Pop. about 2000.

Campden, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, 5 miles from Beamsville, its banking point.

Camp Dennison, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

Camp Douglas, a post-village of Juneau co. Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 13 miles N of Elroy. Pop. in 1900 432. The banking point is New Lisbon.

Campeche, or **Campeachy**, kam'pe-cha (Mex. *Campeche* kam'pa-cha) a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Campeche on the bay of the same name, 98 miles SW of Mérida. Lat. 19° 50' N lon 90° 33' W. It is enclosed by bastioned walls. The public buildings include a government building, hospital, theatre, museum of natural history etc. The town has ship-building docks and lines of street railway. It derives its importance from the export of logwood termed Campeche-wood and other valuable woods, salt, steel hemp wax, cigars, and sugar. The harbor is capacious, but shallow. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of keel are built here. Pop. in 1895 18 64.

Campeche, or **Campechy**, a state of Mexico, including the western portion of the peninsula of Yucatan. The surface is mainly a plain which is relieved by a range of heights known as the Sierra Alta, and is in the form of open savannas and dense forests. The southern portion is well watered by running streams (Sabancuy, Marmatzen, Candelaria) most of them tributary to the large Laguna de Términos but in the N surface water is wanting. The chief products are logwood, Brazil wood, mahogany, tobacco, sugar-cane, steel-hemp, salt and wax. The climate is in many parts unhealthy and malarial fevers are common. Chief commercial centres: Campeche (the capital), Carmen, Calakmul, Bolonchen and Hecelchakan. Area, 19 169 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 34,281.

Campecho, Gulf of, a name applied to that portion of the Gulf of Mexico which lies S of lat 21° N having for its land border in Mexico the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Campeche.

Campetuo kam'pa-ya, a village of Italy in Emilia, 8 miles W of Reggio.

Campello, a banking post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc.

Campertown, Netherlands. See **CAMPERTOWN**.

Campertown, a municipality and western suburb of Sydney New South Wales. Pop. about 7300.

Campertown, a town of Victoria, Australia, 123 miles by rail WSW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1250.

Campertown, kam'per-doin' or **Kamp**, often written in English **Campertown**, a village of the Netherlands in North Holland 27 miles NW of Amsterdam on the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory in 1797. The name Campertown properly designates the extensive dunes or dunes near Kamp.

Campertown, the Lake for **CAMPERTOWN**.

Campfer kam'fer a small lake of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons connected by a narrow neck with Lake Silvaplana. Elevation, 5885 feet. On its banks is the village and resort of the same name.

Camp Grove, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill. 6 miles from Carleton station.

Camp Hagerman, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, 3 miles by rail SW of Lebanon.

Camp Hill, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia 22 miles NW of Opelika. Pop. in 1900 584.

Camp Hill, a post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. 3 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 330.

Campi, kam'pee, or **Cumpe Solentino**, a town of Italy province and 7 miles WNW of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6776.

Campi, a town of Italy 7 miles NW of Florence. It has a fine old castle. Pop. in 1901 6874 (commune 13,748).

Campiglia Marittima, kam'peel-ya ma-sit-to-ma, a town of Italy in the province of Pisa, 83 miles NW of Grosseto with a fine church of marble. Pop. about 3500 of the commune in 1901, 7823.

Campillo de Altobueno, kam'peel-yo dá ál to-buo-á, a town of Spain 40 miles SSE of Cuenca. Pop. about 3000.

Campillo de Arenas, kam'peel-yo dá á-rén-as, a town of Spain, 13 miles S of Jaén. Pop. about 2500.

Campillo, kam'peel-yoo, a town of Spain, 33 miles NW of Málaga. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Campina, or **Kimpina**, kam'pe-ná, a town of Rumania 32 miles NW of Ploesti. It has petroleum-wells. Pop. about 2500.

Campina Graede, kam'pe-ná grán dá, a town of Brazil state and 80 miles W of Paraíba, with which it is connected by rail.

Campina, kam'pe-ná, a city of Brazil, state of São Paulo, in a sugar-growing district 87 miles NW of Santos with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 12 600.

Campine, kam'peen (Dutch *Aempen*, kam'pen or *Kempene*, kam'pen-lant) an extensive sandy tract forming part of the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg and Brabant, in Belgium, and extending into the Netherlands. It has of late been largely reclaimed.

Camp Knox, a post-hamlet of Green co. Ky. 33 miles SW of Lebanon.

Camp Lake, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. about 22 miles W by S of Kenosha.

Campila, kam'pie, a town of Italy province and 5 miles N of Terni. Pop. in 1901 1923 of the commune, 10 038.

Camp Nelson, a post-village of Jessamine co. Ky. on the Kentucky River 8 miles S of Nicholasville. This place was an important United States military depot in 1862-65. Pop. 150.

Campo, kam'pe a post-village of San Diego co. Cal., about 40 miles ESE of San Diego.

Campo, a trading post of the Kamerun protectorate, western equatorial Africa.

Campobasso, kam-po-ba-so, a city of Italy capital of a province, picturesquely situated in the Apennines 55 miles NNE of Naples. Pop. in 1901 11 899 of the commune 15 039. It has considerable trade and manufactures of cutlery and arms.

Campobasso, called also **Molise**, mo-le-sé (anc. *Samnium*) a province of Italy *compartimento* of Abruzzi a Molise. Area, 1699 sq m. It is broken by ridges of the Apennines. Pop. in 1901 390 873. Capital Campobasso.

Campobello, an island 9 miles long, belonging to New Brunswick in the Bay of Fundy at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. Between the main ship-channel and the northern entrance into Head Harbor is a fixed light. Lat. 44 57' N lon 66° 54' W. The island is well wooded with fir and larch in the interior and has become a favorite summer-resort. The summer temperature ranges from 55° to 75°. Pop. about 1300.

Campobello, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S. C., on the Southern R., 18 miles N of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Campobello, or **Welsh Pool**, an outpost of New Brunswick, on Campobello Island, opposite Eastport and Lubbo, Me. A good trade is done here in smoked fish. It is a favorite resort for tourists.

Campobello, kam-po-bé-llo, a town of Sicily province of Trapani, 8 miles ESE of Mazara. Pop. in 1901 9101.

Campobello, a town of Sicily province of Girgenti 15 miles N of Licata, with sulphur mines. Pop. (commune) in 1901 11 771.

Campo Bianco, kam'pe-be-án'ko, a mountain-slope in the island of Lipari, almost entirely covered with volcanic scoria and pumice-stone.

Campo de Criptana, kam'po dá krip-tá ná, a town of Spain 50 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Campodunum, the ancient name of **Kempten**.

Campo Formio, kám po fón me-o, or (officially) **Campofornio**, kám po fón me-o, a village of Italy in Friuli, 68 miles SE. of Venice. It is famous for the peace concluded here in 1797 between Austria and France.

Campo Grande, kám po grán dá, a village of Portugal, near and N. of Lisbon with numerous villages.

Campo Largo, kám po lán go, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the Rio Grande, 70 miles from its mouth in the São Francisco.

Campolieto, kám po-le-á-to, a town of Italy province and 8 miles NE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Campo Ligure, kám po lee-gu-á-rá, formerly **Campo Freddo**, a town of Italy province and 16 miles NW. of Genoa. Pop. about 3000 (commune 4093).

Campo Maior, kám po-mi-ór (i.e. great plain) a fortified town of Portugal in Alentejo 9 miles NE. of Beja near the Spanish border. Pop. in 1940, 4595.

Campo Mayor, a town of Brazil, state of Piauí, 145 miles N. of Orléans.

Campo Mayor de Quixeramobim, kám po-mi-ór dá kó-shá-rí-mo-báim, a town of Brazil. See Quixeramobim.

Camporeale, kám po-rá-á-lá, a town of Sicily province of Trapani, 13 miles SE. of Alcamo. Pop. about 4500.

Campo, kám po-ópoh formerly São Salvador dos Campos, a city of Brazil, state and 140 miles NE. of Rio Janeiro with which it is connected by rail. It is on the Paraíba do Sul, near its mouth in the Atlantic. The city is situated in the midst of fertile plains, which produce an abundance of sugar-cane, yielding the best sugar grown in Brazil. It has electric illumination, a theatre etc. Small steamboats ascend the river to Campos. Pop. in 1890 78,056.

Campos, kám po-ós, a town of the island of Madeira, 71 miles SE. of Palma. Pop. in 1906 4511.

Campo San Piero, kám po sán po-á-ro or **Campo Samplero**, kám po sán po á-ro, a town of Italy 13 miles N. of Padua. Pop. about 1000 (commune 4560).

Camposanto, kám po-á-n-to, a village of Italy province of Modena, on the Panaro SW. of Finale.

Campo Seco, kám po-á-ko, a post-hamlet of California co. Cal 50 miles SE. of Sacramento.

Camp Point, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. at its junction with the Wabash R. 21 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 1200.

Campredón, kám pro-dón, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 32 miles NW. of Lerida, on the Ter. Pop. about 1500.

Camp Samsun, a post-village of McCulloch co. Tex.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, co. sul 15 miles SW. of Stirling.

Campsie-Fells, footland, a range of hills N. of the village of Campsie, rising to a height of nearly 1900 feet.

Campspring, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ala. 20 miles from Hillsboro.

Campy, kám p, a post-village of Natchitoches par. L. La., on the Red River 100 miles below Shreveport. Pop. about 200.

Campton, a post-town, capital of Wolfe co. Ky. about 65 miles ENE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 276.

Campton, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N. H. 6 miles N. of Plymouth, is intersected by the Pemigewasset River. It contains Campton Village. It is a favorite resort for artists and presents picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900 398.

Campton, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co. S. C. 9 miles SW. of Spartanburg.

Campton Village, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. in Campton township (town) on the Pemigewasset River about 9 miles N. of Plymouth.

Camptonville, a post-village of Yuba co. Cal 45 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 300.

Camptown, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on Wyoming Creek 5 miles from Wyalusing station and about 40 miles NW. of Scranton.

Campung, or **Kampung**, kám po-óung, a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 60 miles NW. of Bucharest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley of the Transylvanian Alps, and is a summer resort. Pop. in 1899 12,953.

Campus, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Wabash R., 3 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 220.

Campus, a post-village of Wyoming co. W. Va. Its banking point is Logan.

Campus Mundina, an ancient name of **CHAROPHIS**.

Campus Stille. See **PANTANO** or **CONFORTELLA**.

Camp Verde (vds dá) a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., 41 miles SE. of Prescott. Pop. 124.

Campville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on

the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. of Waterbury. Pop. 300.

Campville, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles S. by E. of Waldo. Pop. about 150.

Campville, a post-village of Tioga co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R. 7 miles E. of Owego.

Camrodon, a post-hamlet of Oueda co. N. Y. 13 miles NW. of Utica.

Cantoon, kám-tóon' or ham-ton' or Gam-ton', a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony rises in the Nieuwveld mountains and enters the sea 26 miles SW. of Uitenhage. Length about 200 miles.

Camulos, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal 45 miles by rail NW. of Los Angeles. It is noted as the home of Ramona, of Helen Hunt Jackson's romance.

Canby, ká-moo-ee, a town in the NW. part, and on the N. coast, of Porto Rico, about 6 miles W. by N. of Arasco, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1899, 1,63 of the district 10 887.

Cana, ká na, in New Testament history a village of Palestine the scene of the miracle recorded in John. Its site is supposed by some to be at Kanat-el Jahl 6 miles N. of Nazareth and 13 miles SE. of Acre and by others at Kefr Kenna, 14 miles NE. of Nazareth.

Canna, a post-hamlet of Butte co. Cal. in the Sacramento Valley and on the Southern Pacific R. 51 miles NW. of Marysville.

Canna, a post-hamlet of Jennings co. Ind 24 miles W. by N. of Madison.

Canna, a post-hamlet of Davis co. N. C. 25 miles N. of Salisbury.

CANAN. See **PALESTINE**.

Canan, ká na, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co. Conn. on the Housatonic River. Pop. in 1900 820.

Canan, a banking post village of Litchfield co. Conn. in North Canaan township (town) on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England R. 55 miles WNW. of Hartford. The town has quarries for pig iron a quarry of white marble, lime-kilns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1801. If the village, about 950. One mile to the NE. is Canaan Mountain, 1500 feet, which affords a fine view.

Canan, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ind 12 miles NNE. of Madison.

Canan, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. in Canaan township (town) 40 miles W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 977.

Canan, a post-township of Garfield co. Mo. Pop. 1911.

Canan, a post-village (summer resort) and township (town) ofrafton co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles E. of Lebanon its banking point. It has been a factory of lumber since 1790. Pop. of the town in 1900 1444. of the village about 900. See also **CANAN** and **CANAN STREET**.

Canan, a post-township (town) of Columbia co. N. Y. about 20 miles NE. of Hudson. It is intersected by the Hudson and Albany R. It contains a post-village named Canan Four Corners a Shaker community and a hamlet named Canan Center. Pop. in 1900 1307.

Canan, Columbia co. N. Y. See **CANAN FOUR CORNERS**.

Canan, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, about 24 miles WNW. of Akron. Pop. about 250.

Canan, a township of Wayne co. Pa. about 9 miles W. of Honesdale. Pop. in 1900 485.

Canan, a post-township (town) of Essex co. Vt. forming the NE. extremity of the state. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. It contains a hamlet named Canan. Pop. in 1900 954.

Canan, a post-village of Russell co. Ontario, 23 miles from Ottawa its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Canan Center, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. N. Y. in Canan township (town) 23 miles NE. of Albany.

Canan Four Corners, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. in Canan township (town), in the Boston and Albany R. 34 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 240.

Canan Street, a post-village and summer resort of Grafton co. N. H. The banking point is Concord or Lebanon. Pop. about 275.

Canan Valley, Litchfield co., Conn. See **EAST CANAN**.

Cananville, ká-nán-vil a post-hamlet of Athens co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7 miles E. of Athens.

Cananda (kán-da) Dominion or a federal union of provinces and territories, comprising all the British possessions in North America, except Newfoundland, the West India Colonies, and British Honduras. It is bounded E. by

the Atlantic Ocean, Davis Strait, and Baffin Bay, W by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; N by the Arctic Ocean; and S. by the United States. Its divisions, partly including and partly excluding the water-areas, are as follows:

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1902
British Columbia	573,000	180,000
Manitoba	74,000	245,424
New Brunswick	28,300	331,043
Nova Scotia	21,000	455,118
Ontario	935,000	2,157,228
Prince Edward Island	1,500	104,454
Quebec	552,000	1,560,314
Territories and districts, including Alberta, Manitoba, Athabasca, Franklin (the Arctic Archipelago with Boothia and Melville peninsulas), Keewatin, Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Ungava, and Yukon	2,500,000	220,000
Total (in round figures)	3,500,000	7,318,382

Relief of the Land.—The main portion of Canada may be physiographically divided into three divisions: 1. an eastern region extending from the Atlantic to the western border of Lake Superior and Hudson Bay (which penetrates three-fourths through the width of the mainland) and comprising the ancient rock masses with the Labrador peninsula, which have been described as the greater nucleus or protocrust of the North American continent; 2. a central division, which lies between the first and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and which constitutes as a great interior continental plain from the United States boundary to the Arctic waters; and 3. the region beyond this, comprised mainly in the mountain-masses of the Rocky Mountain system. Too little is known constitutionally of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago to permit of a statement of their absolute relations, but there seems to be no question that they represent a part of the continental main which has undergone disruption through subsidence. A large part of the eastern section is in the form of a swelling table-land, having an elevation of 1500-2000 feet, with much greater heights 3000-3500 feet, along the NE coast of Labrador. A range of elevations, known as the Height of Land, occupies the south central portions of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and is the water-parting between the streams that are tributary to the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence basins respectively. The Appalachian Mountains of the United States are continued into New Brunswick and the Acadian region of Quebec, where they terminate in the promontory of Gaspé. The highest ridges of this system are found in the Buckhorn Mountains, which border the estuary of the St. Lawrence on the S. See LABRADOR, NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA.

The Great Interior Plain which constitutes the second division, has but few salient reliefs, rising westward to elevations of 3000-4000 feet at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but continuing in the main as depressed lowland with alternating steppes, prairie, and woodland features, to the Arctic Ocean. With a width in the S. of about 300 miles it occupies the position of the ancient arm of the Gulf of Mexico which, still in the Cretaceous period, divided the North American continent into an eastern and a western half. The constructing beds are still in the main horizontal or nearly so, and made up of the lacustrine deposits which were laid down in the numerous landlocked basins of brackish and fresh water which succeeded the recession of the sea. The soil over a large part of this region is marked by extreme fertility, but over large areas there is a deficiency of rainfall and the country is made too arid for profitable agriculture. The interior plain is pre-eminently a region of lakes and intercommunicating water courses some of which are tributary to the Arctic Ocean and others to Hudson Bay. A large part of the northern area is drained by the Mackenzie River.

The Rocky Mountains or Cordilleran Region is made up of the bold and comparatively recent Rocky Mountains proper and of the Coast Ranges, with intermediate lines of semi-independent ranges (Selkirk Gold Range, etc.) and of included lofty plateaus, like that of British Columbia. A large part of the western Cordillera has a strictly Alpine character with many summits rising far into eternal snow and supporting giant glaciers. Recent explorations have revealed a number of summits, in the region of the headwaters of the North Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers (Columbin, Bryce, Alberta, Forbes) which are assumed to be 13,000-14,000 feet in elevation. Other summits, some of which are in the main Rocky Mountains and others in the Selkirks, are Balfour 10,875 ft. Stephen 10,425 ft.

Victoria, 11,400 ft. Lefroy 11,400 ft. Goodwin, 11,000 ft.; Sir Denaid, 10,445 ft.; Dawson, 10,000 ft.; and Bonney 10,635 ft. (See ROCKY MOUNTAINS and SELKIRKS.) West of the continental border, which has largely the fjord-structure of the Scandinavian Peninsula, is a chain of ruggedly mountainous islands (Vancouver Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales) which extend from Puget Sound nearly to the Alaskan boundary. The culminating point of all Canada is seemingly Mount Logan, about 19,000 ft., which lies close to Mt. St. Elias, in Alaska.

Rivers and Interior Waters.—The principal rivers of Canada are the St. Lawrence, flowing into the Atlantic the Saskatchewan (Nelson) to Hudson Bay, the Fraser, to Puget Sound (Pacific Ocean), and the Mackenzie, to the Arctic Ocean. The Columbia and Yukon Rivers have their sources in Canada, but the main part of their courses lies outside of the Canadian domain (See descriptions of these rivers and of the HAMILTON [Labrador] ALBERTA CHURCHILL, ATHABASCA, GREAT SLAVE, GREAT FISH etc.) Of the Great Lakes, parts of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior belong to Canada (See the basins under these heads.) Other large bodied water-ways are Lakes Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear. See HUDSON BAY.

Climate.—The climate of Canada, except in restricted areas, is of the continental type, with well-emphasized winter and summer temperatures. The extremes of heat and cold are strongly accentuated, a maximum summer temperature of 100° in the shade being not rare occurrence in the south, while the cold in the same region not rarely reaches -45°. In the Arctic tracks of the north a minimum temperature of -70° has been observed, but even there the summer heat reaches 50° or higher. In the eastern provinces the mean annual temperature is considerably lower than that of correspondingly located places of the European coast. The winters are long and severe and snow remains on the ground continuously for months. The Pacific coast which to a certain extent receives the warming effects of the Japanese Current, enjoys a markedly mild climate, especially in its southerly parts, where long lying snow except on the mountain heights, is almost entirely unknown. The region is most luxuriantly wooded in marked contrast to the bleak heights of Labrador, a benefit which it derives in great part from the abundance of rainfall. To the condensation and precipitation of the Pacific moisture is due primarily the aridity of much of the interior tracks, the eastern mountains of the Cordillera receiving but little of the rain that falls in the west.

Vegetable and Animal Productions.—The vast extent of Canada, and the great variety of its soils and climate, cause much diversity in its natural productions. The south-eastern provinces with Quebec and Ontario, are by far the best developed and most thickly settled. They are still in large part densely timbered, and lumber with other forest products, is one of the leading articles of export. The Pacific slope is also a forest region, but its trees are almost entirely of species unknown on the Atlantic slope. The great subarctic forest, which extends almost continuously from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and follows upon the zone of deciduous trees is made up in the main of the larch and the black and white spruce, and is skirted by or includes some of the cotton wood (*Populus tremuloides*). North of this forest with a southern limit determined by the length and warmth of the summer and extending to the borders of the Arctic Sea, is the vast expanse of tundra or Barren Grounds, a region of desolate and partially frozen moss, grass, and lichen. The northern limit of forest-trees is found (north of Dawson) at about lat. 57°. The value of the forest products in 1902 was \$35,590,000. The cultivated plants include all or nearly all those grown in the northern United States. Some regions, like Prince Edward Island, are of very marked fertility. Although the winter is longer than in the United States, and spring and autumn shorter the summer or growing season of plants, is in all the settled portions long enough for the development of most cereals including in Ontario even corn. Recent experiments made in the Yukon district, in the vicinity of Dawson (beyond the 64th parallel) have shown that even in that far northern tract, in favored locations of sunshine, barley, rye, and oats, besides various garden vegetables, cabbage, turnip, carrot, lettuce, peas, and beans, will ripen and may be profitably cultivated. Canada is destined to occupy in the near future the position of one of the great granaries of the world. The rich soil of Ontario and Manitoba yields bountiful crops of wheat, and the plains of the far West are only awaiting settlement to produce rich harvests. The dairy industry realizes a vast product. Among the native animals are the black, white, and grizzly bears, deer of several species (including the reindeer, moose, wapiti and others), the buffalo, Rocky Mountain sheep and

goat, mink-ox, and pronghorn-antelope. The fur-trade has in the far north one of its principal seats. Among fur-bearing animals are the beaver, muskrat, mink, fisher, mink, ermine, otter, seal, and others. The sea-otter and fur-seal are taken, though sparingly on the Pacific coast. Hudson Bay and the Arctic waters abound in whales. The white whale occurs in the St. Lawrence and its estuary. The fisheries of the Dominion is very rich. Its fisheries are of the first importance and the catch includes cod, mackerel, herring, salmon, ling trout, halibut, and other valuable species. The total value of the fish product in 1901 was about \$25,737,000 the salmon-fisheries contributing \$7,321,000, and the cod fisheries \$4,633,000. The number of persons employed in the fisheries is about 86,000.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral wealth of Canada is very important, the minerals of economic value, besides building-stones, being gold, copper, lead, silver, nickel, coal, lignite, graphite, asbestos and gypsum. Gold is obtained extensively from both auriferous quartz veins and placer deposits, the workings in British Columbia and in the more recently discovered Klondike region being conducted on a large and profitable scale. (See BRITISH COLUMBIA and KLONDIKE.) Coal of Carboniferous age is extensively mined in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton and in less quantity in New Brunswick. The nickel deposits of the Sudbury region, N. of Georgian Bay are among the richest in the world. Petroleum and natural gas are found in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Vast deposits of lignite or brown coal changed in some parts into true bituminous coals and anthracite, are found in the vast interior region. These lignite-bituminous coals of Cretaceous and Tertiary age are extensively developed in Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the beds in Vancouver being extensively worked. The value of the mineral products of Canada in 1902 was \$64,900,000. The chief items were, gold, \$20,741,000; coal, \$15,339,000; nickel, \$3,076,000; copper, \$4,554,000; silver, \$2,251,000; iron, \$2,168,000; Portland cement, \$1,027,000; asbestos, \$1,293,000; lead, \$934,000.

The manufacturing industry of Canada is principally confined to the provinces long since settled. The sawing of lumber and the manufacture of potash, flour, leather, oils, fertilizers, sugar, beer, cheese, paper, machinery and woolen and cotton goods are important interests, and since the organization of the Dominion government other manufactures have been extensively developed. Ship-building is largely carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Water power is almost everywhere abundant.

Public Works and Commerce.—Canada has an admirable system of canals navigable by vessels of large tonnage and mostly constructed at public expense. By means of these, sea-going vessels can go up the St. Lawrence to the cities on the Great Lakes and the construction of minor canals (Rideau, etc.) has permitted of navigation into remote regions of the interior. The railway system of Canada can boast, in 1901, 13,294 miles of track. The main line of the Canadian Pacific R. extending from Montreal to Vancouver is 2984 miles in length. The commerce is extensive. In the tonnage of her shipping Canada stands nearly in the front line of the countries of the world. The value of the exports in 1903 was \$223,650,000 of the imports, \$241,215,000. Among the chief items by the list of exports were wood (about one-half to Great Britain) wood-pulp and wood manufactures, \$39,537,000; cheese (mainly to Great Britain) \$24,713,000; wheat, \$24,567,000; gold-bearing quartz, \$16,438,000; bacon, \$15,455,000; cattle, \$11,343,000; butter \$6,955,000; coal, \$5,452,000; wheat flour \$4,099,000. The leading articles of import are manufactures of iron and steel, textiles and the raw material of textiles, coal, sugar and drugs and chemicals. The largest export trade is to Great Britain and the chief import trade is from the United States. More than half the Dominion's revenue is derived from customs duties.

Government and Population.—The sovereign of the British empire is represented in Canada by a governor general and the Dominion is represented in London by an agent-general. The governor-general is assisted by a privy council, or ministry of fifteen with the following titles: 1. prime minister (premier) and president of the council; 2. secretary of state; 3. minister of trade and commerce; 4. minister of justice and attorney-general; 5. minister of marine and fisheries; 6. minister of railways and canals; 7. minister of militia and defence; 8. minister of finance; 9. post-master-general; 10. minister of agriculture; 11. minister of public works; 12. minister of the interior; 13. minister of customs; 14. minister of inland revenue and one member without portfolio. The chief magistrates of the provinces are called lieutenant-governors, and are appointed by the governor-general. Each province has its own ministry and legislature. The Canadian parliament consists of a senate whose members are named by the governor general, and

who hold office for life) and of a house of commons, whose members are elected by the people for a term of five years, the number of members from the respective provinces being proportioned to the population. The senate, by the terms of the constitution, consists now of 81 members, as follows: from Ontario 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 4; Prince Edward Island 4; British Columbia, 3 territories, 2. There are now (1905) 214 members of the lower house. There is no state church. The leading religious denominations in the order of their numerical strength were in 1901 as follows: Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational. Each province has its own school laws and its own system of jurisprudence. The chief cities are Montreal (pop. in 1901 266,826) Toronto (297,971) Quebec (88,834), Ottawa, the capital (50,902) Hamilton (52,550), Winnipeg (42,336) Halifax (40,781), St. John (40,711) London (37,968) Vancouver (36,196) Victoria (20,821) Kingston (16,943). Pop. of the Dominion in 1871 3,084,039 in 1881 4,334,810 in 1891 4,833,239 in 1901 5,338,883. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are claimed in the census as French speaking. These constitute the greater part of the population of the province of Quebec.

History.—The first important explorations in Canada were made by a Frenchman Jacques Cartier who, in 1535-36 ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. The first permanent settlement was made by the French, under Champlain at Quebec in 1608. Champlain pushed his explorations into the region of the Great Lakes. In the course of the seventeenth century the Jesuits opened up a vast territory to the French the region receiving the name of New France. Acadia (see ATLANTA and NOVA SCOTIA) was ceded by France to England in 1713. In 156-60 the British effected the conquest of Canada which was formally relinquished by France in the treaty of Paris 1763. In 1781 the provinces of Upper Canada (English-speaking Canada) and Lower Canada (French-speaking Canada) were constituted. The so-called Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton Island, and Prince Edward Island—continued under separate administration. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united under a common government. In 1867 Canada, Nova Scotia (to which Cape Breton Island had been administratively attached), and New Brunswick united to form the Dominion of Canada. The vast regions which had been administered by the Hudson's Bay Company were acquired and annexed under the title of the Northwest Territories in 1869-70. A portion was set off as the province of Manitoba in 1870. In 1871 British Columbia entered the confederacy and Prince Edward Island followed in 1873. From the Northwest Territories have since been formed the provinces (and districts) of Kootenai, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Mackenzie.

Canada, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N. Y. 4 miles SE. of Batavia.

Canada Creek, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy 8 miles N. by E. of Westville. There is a light-house on Black Rock at the entrance to this harbor. Pop. about 200.

Canada Lake, in Fulton co., N. Y. about 12 miles NW. of Glensville. It is 3 miles long amidst beautiful scenery and has become a tourist-resort.

Canadaville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn. 9 miles N. of Collierville.

Canadaway Creek, in Chautauque co., N. Y. flows into Lake Erie.

Canadensis, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., Pa. on Brodhead Creek about 14 miles (direct) NW. of Stroudsburg. It is 3 miles from Oakland station.

Canaderraga (kan-a-de-rag-a) Lake, N. Y. in the N. part of Otsego co., is about 24 miles long and 14 miles wide. Its outlet joins that of Otsego Lake. About 1 mile above its head is Richfield Springs.

Canadian, kan-a-de-an, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 693 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Canadian River. Capital, Ed Reno. Pop. in 1890 7168; in 1900 15,581.

Canadian, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 45 miles E. of Muskogee. The banking point is Junista. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Canadian, a banking post-village, capital of Hemp-hill co., Tex. on the Canadian River and on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. 100 miles NE. of Amarillo. Pop. about 400.

Canadian (or North) Channel, one of the two passages (N. and S.) into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti. It is about 30 miles in breadth and contains numerous islands, the principal of which are the Mingan Islands.

Canadian River rises in the NE part of New Mexico, runs eastward through Oklahoma and the northwestern part of Texas, and passes into the Indian Territory. Its general direction is eastward. It enters the Arkansas River about 46 miles above Fort Smith Ark and 30 miles S, by W of Tahlequah. Its length is estimated at 900 miles. It is rather shallow and not important for navigation. Its largest affluent is the Rio Nueces, or North Fork of the Canadian, which, after a course of about 600 miles, enters the Canadian about 35 miles (direct) from its mouth. **Canadice**, kan e-dis, a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co. N Y. Pop of the town in 1900 674. Canadice post-office is about 30 miles S of Rochester.

Canadice Lake, in the SW part of Ontario co. N Y is about 2 miles long.

Canajoharie, kan-a-jo-har-ree, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. N Y in Canajoharie township (town) is on the S bank of the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 55 miles WNW of Albany by the West Shore R. It has manufactures of butter and cheese, paper bags, etc. Pop in 1900 2101. Of the town 3838.

Canal, a post-village of Warren co. Ind.

Canal, a post-township of Venango co. Pa., 9 miles NW of Franklin. Pop in 1900 833.

Canal, or **Canalia**, ká-ná-lá, also called **Napoleoville**, ná-pó-lá-é-wá-l, a town of the French colony of New Caledonia, on a fine bay on the NE side of the island about 50 miles NW of Nouméa. It has a prison and important nickel mines.

Canal de Rosario, ká-ná-lá-dá-ró-sá-ré, a channel between Cayo Cantiles and Cayo del Rosario, off the E coast of Cuba. It opens into the Caribbean Sea.

Canal Dover, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River on the Ohio Canal and on the Cleveland and Marietta and other railroads, 100 miles N of Marietta. It has iron furnaces, rolling and fluming mills, foundries and tanneries and manufactures of raising wagons and other vehicles, roadsters etc. Pop in 1880 2208. In 1900 3470. In 1900, 5423.

Canale, ká-ná-lá, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 24 miles SE of Turin. It has saline springs. Pop about 3500 (commune, 5000).

Canal Fulton (Swifton) a banking post-village of Stark co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River on the Ohio Canal and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles NW of Hamilton. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. It has manufactures of cereal coffee, tools, farm implements, etc. Pop in 1900 1173.

Canal Lewisville, a post village of Coshocton co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal 24 miles from Coshocton.

Canal Winchester, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Ohio on the Ohio Canal and on the Hooking Valley R. 16 miles SE of Columbus. Pop in 1900 602.

Canandaigua, kan-a-dá-gwa, a post-village of Lewis co. Mich on the Tittabawassee River about 15 miles SW of Adrian. Pop about 150.

Canandaigua, a banking post-village and resort capital of Ontario co. N Y is situated in a township (town) of its own name, at the northern end and outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Northern Central R. 26 miles SE of Rochester. The site is elevated and commands a beautiful view of the lake which is navigated by steamboats. Here are many handsome residences with gardens and ornamental grounds. Canandaigua contains a court-house, various collegiate institutions, lunatic and orphan asylums, and has manufactures of spokes, agate-ware, farming implements wire-fence, pressed bricks, canned fruits, cigars, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 6151.

Canandaigua Lake, N Y is mostly in Ontario co. It is about 15 miles long extending in a southerly and E direction. The greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The shores present beautiful scenery. The surface of the water is 600 feet above the level of the sea. From its north end issues the Canandaigua Outlet, which runs to Lyons, and Wayne co where it unites with Mud Creek to form the Clyde River.

Cananeia, ká-ná-ná-lá, a maritime town of Brazil, state of São Paulo on a small island in a bay of its own name. Lat. 23° S. Pop 2000. Embargo included.

Cananore, a town of India. See **CANNANORE**.

Canar, kán-yar' or **Asogues**, a province in the high lands of Ecuador. Area, about 1570 sq m. It has the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes on the E border, and is watered by tributaries of the Paute River. Numerous Indian remains are found here. Capital Asogues. Pop about 64,000.

Canar, a town of Ecuador in the province of the same name, 25 miles NW of Asogues.

CANARA, or **KANARA**, districts of British India. See **NORTA CANARA** and **SOUTH CANARA**.

Canard, or **Lower Canard**, a post-village of Kings co. Nera Scotia, at the mouth of the Canard River, 4 miles from Port Williams. Pop about 300.

Canaries, ka-ná-rá, or **Canary Islands** (Sp. *Canarias* ká-ná-rá-ls, supposed to be the *Fortunate Islands*—*Is. Felices*—*Happy Islands* of the ancients) an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Spain of which they constitute a province, about 60 miles from the W coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 20° 25' N and lon 13° 25' and 16° 18' W. They consist of 7 principal islands and many islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W. Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets of Graciosa, Santa Clara, Alegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Tenerife (Tenerife) Gomera, Palma, and Hierro or Ferro. Area of the whole, about 2850 sq m. Most of the islands are boldly mountainous, with rocky and abrupt coasts and consisting almost entirely of ancient and modern volcanic rocks. The surface presents a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys.

Lanzarote was actively in eruption in 1824-25, and heated waters and vapors still issue from various parts of the Pico de Teide, or Peak of Tenerife whose elevation 12,200 feet, is the greatest of any land mass rising out of the Atlantic Ocean. La Cruz, in Palma, rises to 7740 feet and Los Peñones, in Gran Canaria, to 6400 feet. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the sea-breeze and the climate is fairly equable. Winter is almost unknown. In October, the warmest month the temperature varies from 78° to 87° and in January the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° near the sea decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November and continues till February during the dry season from April to October the weather is uniformly fine and the trade-winds blow steadily. E and SE winds are the scourge of these islands blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry a hot and extreme dry air which destroys vegetation and induces drought. Clouds of locusts are sometimes carried over by these winds. Fresh water is scarce, especially in the E parts of the islands. The vegetation is not less interesting than the geological formation and has in the main a south European aspect as is evidenced by the presence of the laurel oak pine cedar and chestnut. The most significant African elements of the flora are the dragon tree, of which the famous tree of Orotava was a remarkable example, and the cactus-like euphorbia. Various forms of heath grow on the mountain slopes. Most of the mammalian forms have been introduced, but even the commoner types have undergone considerable modification as a result of their isolation. The productions are cochineal, oil, grain, archil, barilla, silk, wine, raisins, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane and fruits and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The raising of the cochineal and the production of the manufactured article constitute a particularly important industry the value of the export from this source being in some years as much as \$5,000,000-\$7,000,000.

Wine was formerly one of the chief products, but a fatal disease having attacked the vines, comparatively few grapes are now raised. The goat is among the most valuable of the domestic animals. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, red partridge and thrush-like or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin mostly Spanish, but many of the people claim partial descent from the Guanches the old native race, who were of Berber stock and were a civilized people. The Canary Islands were known to the ancients under the name which they now bear which was supposed to have been derived from the number of dogs (Latin *canes* a dog) which were found there. It was only towards the close of the Middle Ages that the Christian peoples of Europe first set foot on them. Early in the fifteenth century Jean de Bethencourt, a Norman navigator and adventurer, conquered a great part of the archipelago. His successor transferred his rights to the kingdom of Castile. The Guanches were finally subdued about 1495. Pop in 1900 358,564. The capital of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The largest town is Las Palmas. The initial meridian of longitude was for a long time taken by certain countries from Hierro (Ferro) which was supposed to be exactly 20° W of the meridian of Paris. Later surveys have established the fact that the position of the Ferro meridian was placed about 12 miles too far to the W.

Canary, a post-village and summer resort of Kings co. Long Island N Y., on Jamaica Bay 7 miles SE of Brooklyn, of which borough it forms a part. Boats are built here.

Canasragu, kan-a-raw-gu, a banking post-village of Allegany co. N Y on Canasragu Creek and on the Erie

and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R., 70 miles WNW of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Canaseraga Creek, N. Y. drains parts of Allegany and Steuben cos. and enters the Genesee River about 4 miles SW of Genesee.

Canastota, a banking post-village of Madison co. N. Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 32 miles W of Utica. It has manufactures of canned goods, carriages and wagons, electric supplies, rakes, furniture, organ tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3655.

Canastota, a banking post-village of McCook co. S. Dak. 10 miles by rail SSE of Salem. Pop. about 370.

Canastota Creek, Madison co. N. Y. runs northward and enters Oneida Lake.

Canaveral, Cape, on the E. coast of Florida, 113 miles SE by S of St. Augustine. It has a light-house. Lat. 28° 27' N. lon. 80° 33' W.

Canavinas, ka-ah-va-ah, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, about 50 miles N of Oliveira.

Canborn, a post-village of Ilwaco co. Minn. Pop. about 100.

Canborough, a post-village of Richmond co. Ontario, 15 miles SE of Hamilton. Pop. about 5.

Canby, a post-hamlet of Mado co. Cal.

Canby, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Iowa, 8 miles S of Casey station.

Canby, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 30 miles NW of Marshall and 11 miles E of the South Dakota line. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Canby, a city of Clatskanie co. Oregon on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles SW of Oregon City. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Canby, Mount, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountain, in lat. 37° 47' N. lon. 107° 36' W. about 18 miles E of Silverton. It has an altitude of 13,400 feet.

Cancale, ka-ka-kai, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on a bay of Saint Michel 8 miles ENE of St. Malo. It is a watering place and is noted for its oysters. Pop. in 1901, 3770. of the commune, 8549.

Cancale, ka-ka-kai, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NE of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Canadaba, ka-na-da-ba, a pueblo of Leson, Philippine Islands, province and on the river Pangasinan about 20 miles from Baguio. It manufactures woven fabrics and has valuable fisheries in the neighboring Canadaba Lake. Pop. 14,535.

Canadabar, a town of Afghanistan. See KANDAR.

Canadensis, a district of British India. See KANDAR.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a commune of Italy, province and 23 miles S of Foggia. Pop. in 1901, 6049.

Canadine, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, on the Monterey Laredo railway. Pop. about 4000.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 34 miles by rail ENE of Pinar del Rio. The town is active and prosperous. It has a board of public education, a health department, and post- and telegraph offices. The surrounding country produces tobacco, cattle, and excellent coffee. Pop. in 1899, 1897, of the district, 4968.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a post-village of Kemerovo co. Nov. on the Carman and Colorado R. 44 miles SE of Hawthorne.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a rocky island and reefs in the Pacific Solomon group.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a bay (and port) on the NE coast of the Isthmus of Panama, W of Chocó Bay near the mouth of the Atrato. Lat. 8° 18' N. lon. 77° W.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town and colony of the Argentine Republic, territory of Misiones on the Paraná, nearly opposite Villa Guaranicó (Itapúa) in Paraguay.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a seaport town of the Canaries, on the E coast of the island of Tenerife.

Canadine River, in the S. part of the state of Campeche, Mexico, empties into the Laguna de Términos.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a river of Italy rises on Monte Liburno and, after a SE course of about 40 miles enters the Adriatic 3 miles E of Manfredonia.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Spain, in old Castilla, 63 miles SW by S of Avila. Pop. about 3000.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Piedmont, Italy 24 miles SE of Biella, on the Cervo. Pop. about 3000.

Canadine, an island in the Mediterranean. See CANEY.

Canadine, ka-na-din (Gr. *Magali kastros* meg-ah-to-kas-tros), the largest city of Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Its massive fortifications, arsenal armed vaults for galleys and a large cathedral were constructed by the Venetians. A part of the city's water-supply is brought by an aqueduct constructed in 1637. The harbor gives anchorage to vessels drawing only about 5-9 feet. Among the edifices are

the former pasha's palace, barracks, mosque, a synagogue, museum of antiquities, a light-house, and public-baths. The chief manufacture is that of soap. The city exports oil, soap, dried raisins, wine, almonds, silk-wool, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,331 of whom three-quarters were Mohammedans, the remainder being mostly Greeks. Canadine was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1669.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 20 miles S of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Canadine, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. H. in Canadine township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles ENE of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1037.

Canadine Village, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. N. H. in Canadine township (town) 15 miles SE of Concord.

Canadine Casa, a Latin name for Whitman.

Canadine, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. on the Plant System 13 miles SE of Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Canadine, a banking post-town capital of Towner co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. about 40 miles NW of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Ilcos Sur province, Luzon Philippine Islands near the W coast. It manufactures cotton. Pop. 15,797.

Canadine, a banking post-village of Tioga co. N. Y. in Canadine township (town) on Catskill Creek and on the Lackawanna R. 10 miles NNW of Owego. It has various mill and manufacturing industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3330.

Canadine, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. C. on the Aberdeen and Ashboro R. 17 miles (direct) WSW of Carthage.

Canadine, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. 1 mile from Hulger station.

Canadine, a town and cape of Ceylon. See KANAR.

Canadine, ka-na-din, or *Kanadine*, ka-na-din (anc. *γυνή*, sometimes *γυνή*), a fortified seaport, the capital and the principal commercial town of Crete on the N. coast of the island, 10 miles W by N of Candia. Its fortifications, now dilapidated, were built by the Venetians. It has an arsenal docks, Venetian galley vaults, military and civil hospitals, artillery park, a public garden, foundries, printing-offices and manufactures of soap, the last being an important industry. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor and of a Greek metropolitan and the residences of several European consuls. Pop. in 1900, 21,025.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a post-village of Allegany co. N. Y. in Canadine township (town) on the Genesee River which is here entered by Canadine Creek about 54 miles by rail SE of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1570 of the village about 450.

Canadine Creek runs southward through Butler co. Mo. and enters the Big Black River in Clay co. Ark. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ala. 17 miles SW of Jacksonville. Coal is found here.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a post-village of Cedar co. Mo. 40 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. about 100.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a small mining town of Mexico, state and 110 miles NW of Durango on the NW slope of the Sierra Madre.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Italy 13 miles SE of Anzi, near the Balne. Pop. about 3000 (commune 7600).

Canadine, ka-na-din, a southern department of Uruguay Area, 1834 sq. m. The estuary of La Plata forms most of its S. boundary. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile. Capital Guadalupe. Pop. in 1901 about 85,000.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a post-hamlet of Ballou co. Ky. 28 miles by rail S of Louisville. Pop. 50.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a town of Spain 26 miles NE of Barcelona on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3000.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a village of Chile, in the province of Arica, near the W foot of the Cordillera. Pop. about 1800.

Canadine, a town of Peru in a district of its own name, department and 63 miles SE of Lima. It is in a productive canal region and its industries are well provided with modern appliances. It is connected by rail with the port of Cerro Azul. Pop. about 3500.

Canadine-la-Ment, ka-na-din la-ra-ai, a small town of Spain 44 miles NW of Malaga.

Canadine, ka-na-din, a commune of northern Italy province and 27 miles W of I dine.

Canadine Valley, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Ky., 24 miles S of Lebanon.

Caney, or *El Caney*, ka-na-din, a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 4 miles by road E by N of Santiago de Cuba. It has iron mines and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 844. It was important in the Amer-

lean operations against Santiago during the war of 1898. On July 1 the heights at this place were stormed by the forces of General Shafter.

Caney, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., 22 miles W of Camden.

Caney, a banking city of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 25 miles SW of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Caney, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex.

Caney Bayou (bi eo), a small stream of Texas enters the Gulf of Mexico on the line between Brazoria and Matagorda cos.

Caneybranch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 13 miles SW of Greenville.

Caney Fork of the Cumberland River rises in Cumberland co., Tenn., and enters the Cumberland River at Carthage. Its length is about 150 miles.

Caney River, of Kansas runs nearly southeastward through Chautauque co. into the Indian Territory. The lower part of it is called the Little Verdigris River.

Caney Spring, a post-town of Marshall co., Tenn., 34 miles S of Nashville.

Caneyville, a banking post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 63 miles SSW of Louisville. Pop. in 1890, 284.

Canfield, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 14 miles E of Boulder. Lignite coal is found in the vicinity.

Canfield, a banking post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 12 miles SW of Youngstown. It has various mills and manufacturing industries and is the seat of Northeastern Normal College. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 672.

Canfield, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads 46 miles W of Buffalo N.Y. Pop. 180.

Canfranc, kán fránk, a small town of Spain, province of Huesca, in the Pyrenees at the pass of Canfranc 9 miles N of Jaca.

Cangallo, kán gál yó, a town of Peru in the department of Cuzco on one of the head branches of the river Apurimac 40 miles S by E of Ayacucho. It has gold mines.

Cangas, kán gá, a small town of Galicia, Spain in the province of Pontevedra, on the Bay of Vigo.

Cangas de Onís, kán gá dā ó-nees' a small town of Asturias, Spain 35 miles ENE of Oviedo.

Cangas de Tineo, kán gá dā tē-nō' a small town of Asturias, Spain, 32 miles WSW of Oviedo.

Cangrejos (kán grá nōs) or Crab Island, an island of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Canguçu, kán-goo-soo' or Canguçu, a town of Brazil on a river of the same name state and 70 miles NW of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. about 3000.

Caniapucaw, kan-a-pu-aw or Kikacaw, kōk-sō-ak a lake of Labrador is 70 miles long with a breadth varying from 8 to 35 miles. It occupies a central part of the peninsula, in about lat. 54° 30' N.

Caniapucaw, or Kikacaw, a river of Labrador issues from the lake of the same name, flows N by W and falls into Ungava Bay Hudson Strait.

Canicattí, ká-ne-kát-tē a town of Sicily 15 miles ENE of Girgenti on the Naro. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,564. In its environs are extensive sulphur mines.

Canicattini, ká-ne-kát-tē-nō, a town of Sicily near Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 8836.

Canigon, ká-ne-goo, a mountain of France department of Pyrénées-Orientales 24 miles SW of Perpignan. It is one of the loftiest of the Eastern Pyrenees, and its summit commands a superb view. Height, 9137 feet.

Caniles, ká-ne-ñis a town of Spain 29 miles SW of Granada. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5763.

Canino, ká-ne-ño, a town of Italy 29 miles WNW of Viterbo. It has celebrated baths and gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte. Pop. about 2500.

Canistota, a banking post-village of Stenben co., N.Y. is on the Canistota River at the mouth of Bennett's Creek and on the New York and Pennsylvania and the Erie R. 4 miles SE of Hornellsville. It has flour mills and many factories of baskets, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2077 of the township (town) 3432.

Canistota River, N.Y. rises in Allegany co. and enters the Tioga River about 5 miles SW of Corning. It is about 60 miles long.

Canister Islands, three islands of the Mergul Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Lat. 13° N. lon. 48° E.

Canjayan, kán m'án, a small town of Spain 34 miles W of Almería, E of the Sierra Gador.

Canmer, or Cranmer, a post-town of Hart co., Ky. 9 miles E. of Rowlett. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Canmore, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada,

on the Canadian Pacific R., 67 miles from Calgary its banking point. Pop. about 550.

Cannab, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, 7 miles SW of Ekye. Length 4½ miles. Pop. 48 (formerly much greater).

Cannara, kán-noo an ancient town of Italy in Apulia, near the mouth of the Aufides (Ofanto) memorable for the victory which Hannibal gained over the Romans in its vicinity in 216 a.c. Its site is about 5 miles NE. of Canosa di Puglia.

Cannamora, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 9 miles from Chesterville its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Cannannore, kán-g-nōr' or Kannannur, ká-nā-noor' (anc. Cannara) a town of British India, in Madras, on the Malabar coast, at the head of a small bay 50 miles WNW of Calicut. It formerly had an extensive trade, but is important now mainly as a military station. Vasco da Gama touched here in 1498. Pop. in 1881, 27,811.

Cannellburg, a post-town of Davison co., Ind. in Barr township. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Cannelton, a banking city capital of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. 70 miles E. of Evansville. It has cotton-mills, quarries of sandstone, potteries, chair factories, and manufactures of flour, lumber, brooms, etc. The coal-mines of Cannelton supply large quantities of coal for the river steamboats. Pop. in 1900, 2188.

Cannelton, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh, Lehigh and Western R. 45 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Cannel coal has been mined here. Pop. about 100.

Cannellton, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the West Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 8 miles S by E of Charleston. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Cannerville, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, in Brush Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Cannes, kán a town of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, on the Mediterranean, near the W end of the Riviera, 22 miles by rail SW of Nice. It stands on a declivity facing the sea, stretching for 3 or 4 miles along the curving shore of the Gulf of La Napoule. It is famed for its suburban climate, and is one of the most fashionable and elegant winter-resorts in Europe. Among its prominent modern buildings are the new town-hall the English church and the principal casino. Other interesting structures are the towers of a medieval castle and the bridge called Pont-de-Rion. The principal promenade is the Allée de la Liberté embellished with a statue of Lord Brougham whose residence at Cannes founded its reputation as a winter resort. The low range of the Etevel Mountains shelters the town from the north winds. The average temperature of the winter is about 50° (approximately that of the spring or autumn in New York). There is an absence of fog and the number of rainy days in the year averages only about 70. In the neighborhood are plantations of flowers and orange-orchards, while beautiful villas dot the landscape. The town has a small port and a trade in anchovies, perfumes, oils, fruits, etc. Napoleon landed near Cannes from Elbe on March 1, 1815. Opposite Cannes are the Isles de Lérins. Pop. in 1901, 29,799.

Canneto, kán-nā to, a town of Italy 20 miles W of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. about 3900.

Canneto, a town of Italy 4 miles S. of Bari. Pop. about 4600.

Cannifton, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Merri, 3 miles N of Belleville. It has excellent water power and various mills and factories. Pop. 450.

Cannino, a town of British India. See Port CANNING.

Canning, a post-village of Hughes co., S.Dak. about 24 miles by rail E. of Pierre.

Canning, an outpost of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Habitant River and on the Cornwallis Valley R. 14 miles NE of Antville. It has shipping and other interests. Pop. about 1500.

Canning, or Hedge Hollow, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Rich 4 miles from Paris.

Cannington, a banking post-town of Ontario co., Ontario on the Beaver River and on the Grand Trunk R. 59 miles NNE of Toronto. It has saw and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1638.

Cann Islands, a group of small islands off Newfoundland 16 miles from Pogo.

Cannitello, kán-ne-tē'lo, a small port of Calabria, Italy 8 miles N of Reggio, in the strait of Messina.

Cannobio, ká-ne-bō, a town of Italy on the W side of Lago Maggiore, 17 miles SW of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2400, of the commune in 1901, 3623.

Cannock, a coal-mining and iron-manufacturing town of Staffordshire, England, 8 miles N of Walsall. Pop. in 1901, 33,974.

Canyon, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is drained by a small affluent of the Cumberland River. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. in 1890 12,197. In 1900 12,122.

Cannon, a post-village of Fairbairn co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles N of South Norwalk. Pop. about 150.

Cannon, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Del. Pop. about 25.

Cannonball River rises in the SW part of North Dakota, runs in an ENE direction, and enters the Missouri River in lat. 46° 30' N. It is nearly 160 miles long.

Cannon Falls, a banking post-village of Goodhue co. Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Great Western Rs., 22 miles W of Red Wing. It has a foundry machine-shop, flour and lumber mills etc. The river here affords great water power. Pop. in 1900 1239.

Cannon (or Profile) Mountain, in the Franconia group of the White Mountains, N.H. close to Mount Lafayette. Elevation, 4107 feet.

Cannon River, Minn. rises among several lakes, near the S. border of Lac Seul co. It runs northward and enters the Mississippi River above Red Wing. It is nearly 190 miles long.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky. 2 miles SW of Catlettsburg. Pop. 190.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Kent co. Mich., on Bear Creek, about 14 miles NE of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 14 miles E. of Natchez.

Cannonsburg, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Ohio, 24 miles NE of Lima.

Cannons Mill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio, 5 miles NNW of East Liverpool.

Cannonsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Cogan (or Delaware) River 33 miles E of Sing Sing. Pop. 300.

Cannonsville (kan-noo chue) River, Ga., rises in Emanuel co. runs northward and enters the Ogeechee about 18 miles SW of Savannah. It is about 150 miles long.

Cannstatt, kân stât, a town of Württemberg on the R. bank of the Neckar 4 miles by rail NE of Stuttgart. It is a rapidly-growing place, with fine modern quarters, and is the principal pleasure-resort of the Stuttgarters. It is noted for its mineral springs. On the opposite bank of the Neckar is the royal palace of Wilhelm, in the Moorish style. Cannstatt is situated in the midst of a rich fruit and wine region. It has cotton-spinning mills and dye-works foundries, railway machine-shops, etc. The town is supposed to date from the Roman period. Pop. in 1900 26,440.

Canoan, kâ-no-ân, a pueblo of Siquier Island, province of Bohol, Philippines, near the N. coast. It produces much superior cacao and is a port of refuge. Pop. 9380.

Canoan, a town of Italy. See CANOANO.

Canoan, an ancient town of Egypt. See ANKUR.

Cano Colorado, kân yo kô-lo-râ-do, a port of foreign entry of Venezuela, in the former state of Bermudez.

Cano, a post-station of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 49 miles NP of Mobile.

Cano, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1290.

Canoecamp, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. on the Tioga River and on the Erie R. 27 miles SSW of Elmira N.Y.

Canoecreek, a post-village of Blair co. Pa., 9 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Cano Lake, a post-village of Nipissing co. Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. about 200.

Canoa, a post-village of Seneca co. N.Y. 1 mile W of Cayuga Lake and about 12 miles WNW of Auburn.

Cano Guaraguá, kân yo gwâ-râ-gwân, an extensive arm of the Orinoco River, South America, enters the Atlantic Ocean 55 miles NW of the Navro, or great northern mouth.

Canoa, kâ-no-mi or Canoana, a river of Brazil, into of Amazona, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the right in lat. 3° 58' S. after a northerly course of 250 miles (direct distance). The settlement of Canoana is on the right bank a short distance above its mouth.

Canoa, a post-town of Franklin co. Ga. on the Southern R. 24 miles NW by N of Elberton. Pop. in 1900 about 250.

Canoa, a post-village of Carroll co. Va., 11 miles NE of Hillsville.

Canoanet, a post-village of Washington co. R.I., 25 miles SW of Providence.

Canyon (or Canyon) City, a banking city the capital of Fremont co., Colo., is on the Arkansas River, a few

miles below the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 40 miles WNW of Pueblo. Rich mines of good coal or lignite have been opened near this place and petroleum is found in the vicinity. The state penitentiary is located here. It has a delightful climate, soda and hot springs, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Copper, silver, iron, and limestone are found in the vicinity. It is also the seat of one of the largest zinc-lead smelting-works in the world. Pop. in 1890 3223. In 1900, 3773. Altitude, 5356 feet.

Canyon (or Canyon) City, a banking post-town, capital of Grant co., Oregon, is situated near the Blue Mountains and near the John Day River about 220 miles SSE of Portland. Gold is found here. Pop. in 1900 345.

Cañon Diablo, a station of Arizona, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 33 miles E of Flagstaff. It is at the crossing of a water-course of the same name, the bridge over which is 222 feet high and 540 feet long.

Cannonicut (or Cannonicut) Island, in Narragansett Bay R.I. 2 miles long and about half a mile wide. It contains the town of Jamestown, a growing summer-resort, steamers ply regularly between the island and Newport, 3½ miles to the W.

Cannonsburg, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 22 miles SW of Pittsburgh. It has steel, iron and stove-works, sheet-metal manufactories, etc. The Western Pennsylvania State School of Reform is located 1 mile from this borough. Pop. in 1900 2714.

Canochee, a river of Georgia. See ANKUR.

Canochee, a post-hamlet of Emanuel co., Ga. 10 miles (direct) E by N of Swainsboro.

Canoan, an ancient city of Egypt. See ANKUR.

Canoan di Puglia, kân-no-â di pool ya (anc. Canna), a town of Italy, province of Bari 13 miles SW of Barietta. It has an old cathedral containing the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch. Near by is the battle-field of Canna. Pop. in 1901 24,169.

Canoan, kâ-no-ân, a ruined city of Italy in Emilia, 11 miles SW of Reggio. The stronghold of Canoan belonged to the famous Matilda of Tuscany and it was here that the Emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII. in 1077.

Canoan, a banking post-village of Miner co. S.Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles S of Howard. Pop. in 1900 169.

Canoan (kan kwah gâ) Creek of Erie co. N.Y., falls into Lake Erie about 6 miles SW of Buffalo.

Canoan, kân yo bân or Anjo Cardena, óvth gan de-ô, a post-village of Rosville co. Quebec 5 miles from West Farnham. Pop. in 1901 251.

Canoan, or Cape Canoan, a seaport of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay 32 miles E by S of Guysborough. It has canning and packing industries. Pop. in 1901 1734. See GUY or CANO.

Canoan (or Canoan) Cape, the F. a promontory of the mainland of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° 17' N. lon. 61° W.

Canoan (or Canoan) Gat, the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island leading from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Strait. Length 17 miles, average breadth 24 miles.

Cannstatt, a town of Germany. See CANSTATT.

Canta, kân tâ, a town of Peru capital of a province of its own name, department and 56 miles NE of Lima.

Cantabrian (kan tâ brân) Mountains, in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees extending westward to Cape Finisterre a distance of about 375 miles. They stretch like a great wall back of the coast of the Bay of Biscay traversing the Basque Provinces Santander Asturias and Galicia. They attain their greatest elevation on the borders of Asturias and León near the 6th meridian of W. longitude, in the peaks called Peña de Europa, one of which, the Peña Vieja, is 8745 feet high. The highest point in the Basque Provinces is the Peña Gorbea, 5015 feet. A part of the region is coal-bearing.

Cantabrigia, a Latin name of Cambridge.

Cantagallo, kân-tâ-gâl, in a town of Brazil, 85 miles by rail NE of Rio Janeiro. It has coffee-industries. Pop. about 3500.

Cantal, kân tâ, a central department of France the S. part of the old province of Auvergne. Area, 2215 sq. m. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the great volcanic mass of Cantal and its outcrops, one of the principal groups which constitute the mountains of Auvergne culminating point, Puy de Cantal 6693 feet in elevation. Most of the surface is almost covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes. Marble and coal are found, and there are numerous mineral springs, including those of Chaudes-Algues. The chief rivers are the Allagnon, affluent of the

Alber, Troyes, affluent of the Lot and the Cère affluent of the Dordogne. The soil is generally not cultivable, except in the valleys, some of which are 8000 feet above sea-level. The declivities of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. Capital, Aertillas. Pop in 1901, 218,942.

Cantalupo, kán-tá-loo-po, a town of Italy province and 13 miles WSW of Campobasso. Pop about 1000.

Cantelen, kán-té-luh, a town of France, in Maine-Inférieure, 3 miles W of Rouen. Pop in 1901, 3320.

Cautenac, káu-té-nák, a village of France 10 miles N of Bordeaux.

Canterbury, kán-té-hé-e (anc. *Durovernum* or *Darvernum*; later L. *Canter* and Anglo-Saxon *Caenwareburh*) a city and a parliamentary and county borough of England, is in the territorial limits of the co. of Kent, on the Stour 53 miles ESE of London. Lat. 51° 17' N lon 1° 4' E. Its famous cathedral, erected between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a magnificent union of various styles of Gothic architecture. Its total length is 614 feet with a height of the nave of 80 ft. and of the central tower of 235 ft. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. Part of the exterior of the building is embellished with numerous modern statues. Beneath the cathedral is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. Attached to the edifice are cloisters, a fine chapter house, a deanery and two libraries. Among the other churches, St. Martin's, a venerable structure, and St. Dunstan's are noteworthy. Canterbury has a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII, a hospital for poor brethren founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, Jesus Hospital, founded in 1595, guild-hall and an art-gallery. A fine ancient gateway some remains of St. Augustine's Abbey of a Norman castle, and of the old Chequers Inn immortalized by Chaucer and Dame John (Donjon) an artificial mound may be specified as objects of interest. The chief business of the town is trade in hops and grain. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk-manufactures and for its damask laces. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop in 1901, 24,899.

Canterbury existed before the Roman invasion. It was made an important military station by the Romans, and subsequently became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of *Canter*. The archbishopric was founded in 597. The most famous of the archbishops have been St. Augustine, the founder of the see, St. Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cromer, Laud and Tillotson. The archbishop of Canterbury is primate of all England and the first peer of the realm. He wears the sovereign in Westminster Abbey and among other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law and physics.

Canterbury, kán-té-by-e, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. in Canterbury township (town) on the Quinebaug River about 14 miles NNE of Norwich. Pop of the town in 1900, 876.

Canterbury, a post-village of Kent co. Del. 8 miles S of Dover. Pop about 180.

Canterbury, a post-village of Merrimac co. N.H. in Canterbury township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles N of Concord. The town is bounded on the W by the Merrimac River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 821.

Canterbury, or **Corwall**, a village and summer resort of Orange co. N.Y. in Corwall township (town) 5 miles S of Newburgh and nearly 2 miles W of the Hudson River. The name of its post-office is Corwall, and the village is almost contiguous to CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.

Canterbury, a province or provincial district of New Zealand, occupying the east-central portion of South Island. It is bounded on the W by Westland. Area, about 13,500 sq. m. The coast region is chiefly open, but the interior is mountainous, with dense forests. The famous Canterbury Plains, which cover nearly one-third of the entire area, afford excellent sheep-pasture and have contributed the chief prosperity to the province. Capital, Christchurch. Pop. in 1896 (exclusive of Maoris), 135,828. In 1901, 145,040.

Canterbury, or **Bel River**, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of the Bel River into the St. John, 8 miles E of Canterbury Station.

Canterbury Station, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, 23 miles by rail S of Woodstock. Pop. about 400.

Cantiano, kán-tá-i'no, a town of Italy, in the Marche, 30 miles S of Urbino, on the river Cantiano. Pop. about 1000. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Lucicola.

Cantilan, kán-tá-lán, a town on the E coast of Pangasinan (Burgas) Island, Philippines. It exports rice and manufactures woven fabrics and salt. Pop. 18,026.

Cantillana, kán-té-lá'na, a town of Spain, 18 miles N of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Cantire (or **Cantyre**), Moll. of. See KIVIRAS.

Canton, kán-ton' (Chinese, *Kwang-chow-fu* or *Sang-ching* the provincial city) a city of China, and the great commercial emporium of the province of Kwang tung, on the left bank of the Canton or Pearl River (*Cán-kiang*) about 60 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6' N lon 115° 15' E. Pop. estimated at about 900,000. Canton, with its suburbs, occupies the E bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of lofty heights commanding it on the N and NE between which and the city is a broken ravine to the S lies an alluvial plain formed by the delta of the river. Opposite the city is the large island of Ho-nan. Canton is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 miles in circumference, about 10 yards high and of great thickness, and entered by 12 gates. It is unequally divided, by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and the new town. The latter, between the old town and the river is compactly built, while the old town covers a vast area and spreads northward into an endless, straggling village. In the old town are the residences of the high officials, the grand hall for the examination of candidates for literary honors, and the new mint. The new town is the business quarter. On the northern heights are several strong forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the Dutoh and the French Polly. Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself. On the S they stretch for miles along the river-side. In the southwestern suburbs are the *longs* formerly the European quarter. This artificial island of Sha-mien is the modern European quarter.

The city and the suburbs are laid out and built after one fashion. The streets are narrow and crooked, varying from 2 to 16 feet but averaging 7 or 8 feet in width, each closed by gates guarded at night, and each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. The better class of houses are mostly of brick but also of stone, with flat roofs and terraces, and the place of window-glass is commonly supplied by paper, rice, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabitants are richly furnished, those of the lower orders are ordinarily mud hovels. Upward of 120 temples are enumerated in Canton, the principal being the remarkable Buddhist temple on the island of Ho-nan. In the western part of the old city is a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height. In the same section is a nine-story pagoda, dating from the beginning of the Middle Ages, and outside of the walls, on the N, is another lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals and many high schools and colleges. A conspicuous feature of the city is the number of halls used for guilds and associations. The French Catholic cathedral is a stately edifice. The manufactures are various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. Silk weaving and the manufacture of all kinds of cloth are the leading industries. Shoemaking is extensively carried on and large numbers of persons work in wood, stone, iron and brass. Among other manufactures are those of glass and lacquer ware and there are numerous sugar-mills. The book trade is considerable.

Until 1843 all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton, but the more recent opening of many Chinese ports to western commerce has greatly reduced the commercial importance of the city. The value of the port's combined import and export trade was in 1903 nearly 76,000,000 *halkwan* taels. The chief exports are tea, raw and manufactured silk, camels, matting, palm leaf fans, fire-crackers, sugar, chinaware, canes, and preserves. The foreign trade is mainly in the hands of the English. Large vessels cannot ascend to Canton but have to unload at Whampoa, where there are extensive docks. The markets abound in all kinds of live-stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, hawks, rats, etc., suitable only for Chinese consumers but provisions of all kinds are generally abundant and cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. The climate is more favorable to the health of Europeans than that of most large Oriental cities within the tropics. The upper range of the mercury is about the same as in New York. It occasionally descends to about the freezing-point. The city is wholly devoid of sanitary arrangements, and perhaps represents more moral degradation and squalor than any other city of the world. It has several times been swept by pestilence.

There are no wheeled carriages in use in the streets of Canton, but their absence is amply compensated for by the

mobile yamen-houses. The prodigious number of boats, largely used as dwellings, with which the river is crowded, — at times amounting to 100,000 or more, — strikes the eye with bewilderment. The inhabitants are called Tanka, or boat-people. The family-boats of the better sort are from 60 to 80 feet long and about 15 feet wide. Large numbers of poultry are reared on boats.

Canton is considered the oldest city in the S. of China. One of its earliest names, and one which is still used in its books, was Yang-shing, the city of rams. In 1841 the river defenses and the hill forts above Canton were captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city a treaty having been forthwith agreed to upon the payment of \$2,000,000 by the vanquished. In 1857 the French and English forces bombarded and occupied Canton. See **CANAL RIVER**.

Canton, a post-hamlet of Sharps co. Ark. 17 miles N by E of Evening Shade.

Canton, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. in Canton township (town) which is drained by the Farmington River about 14 miles SE of Winsted. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 2078.

Canton, a banking post-town, capital of Cherokee co. Ga. on the Etowah River and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. 45 miles N of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and whiskey and a grade-center for a mining and agricultural district. Pop. in 1900 34.

Canton, a banking city of Fulton co. Ill. on the Toledo Peoria and Western and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 25 miles WSW of Peoria. It contains machine-shops, tile, broom- and cigar box factories, marble works, extensive manufactures of agricultural implements etc. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900 6564.

Canton, a post-village of Washington co. Ind. 37 miles VNW of New Albany. Pop. about 300.

Canton, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Maquoketa River 18 miles SEW of Dubuque. Pop. 173.

Canton, a banking city of McPherson co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 16 miles E of McPherson and 34 miles W of Florence. Pop. in 1900 493.

Canton, a post-village of Trigg co. Ky. on the E bank of the Cumberland River about 46 miles SSE of Paducah. Pop. about 160.

Canton, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. in Canton township (town) on the Portland and Rumford Falls R. 26 miles V of Lewiston. The town is traversed by the Androscoggin River. Pop. of the town in 1900 246.

Canton, a banking post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. on the Neponset River which affords water power and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, woollen jackets, thread, stove-polish etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 4584.

Canton, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. 23 miles W of Detroit.

Canton, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles S by E of Preston. Pop. in 1900 312.

Canton, a banking city capital of Madison co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 2 miles NNE of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 3404.

Canton, a banking post-town of Lewis co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 23 miles S of Keokuk. It has flour, planing, and lumber mills, canning and button manufactures etc. It ships extensively of lumber and stock. Christian University is located here. Pop. in 1900 2363.

Canton, a post-village of Salem co. N.J. 9 miles SSE of Salem. Pop. about 150.

Canton, a post-township (town) of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. is intersected by the Gravel River. It has various manufactures and produces much butter and cheese of superior quality. Pop. in 1900 6337.

Canton, a banking post-village, capital of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. in Canton township (town), on the Gravel River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 59 miles NE of Watertown. It has extensive steam saw and flour mills, boat-works and manufactures of cheese and cheese-boxes, printing presses, etc., and is the seat of St. Lawrence University (Universitet), founded in 1856. Pop. in 1900 2717.

Canton, a town of Haywood co. N.C. on the Southern R. 15 miles W by E of Asheville. Pop. in 1900 330.

Canton, a town of Pembina co. N.Dak., organized from Lakota township. Pop. in 1900 96.

Canton, a city and the capital of Stark co. Ohio, is finely situated on Muskegon Creek and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, 56 miles SSE of Cleveland. It has numerous and extensive industries, among

which are the manufacture of watches and watch-movs, agricultural implements, bricks, safes and locks, general hardware, steel cast, marginal chairs, soap, malleable iron, baking powder, chemicals, etc. Important steel and bridge-works are also located here and much coal is shipped from this point, besides wheat, corn, and oats. Canton was the home of William McKinley. Pop. in 1890, 28,189; in 1900 30,667.

Canton, a banking post-borough of Bradford co. Pa., on the Northern Central R., 28 miles N of Williamsport. Minnequa Springs a summer-resort, is 1½ miles from this point. Pop. in 1900, 1525.

Canton, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1867.

Canton, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2177.

Canton, a banking city capital of Lincoln co. S. Dak. on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 71 miles N of Sioux City Iowa. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1943.

Canton, a banking post-village capital of Van Zandt co. Tex. 58 miles SSE of Dallas. Pop. about 420.

Canton, a post-hamlet of Marion co. W. Va., 4½ miles E of Fairmont.

Canton, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario, 3 miles from Port Hope.

Canton Bend, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. Pop. about 180.

Canton Center, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. in Canton township (town), about 15 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Canton (or Mary) Island, of the Phoenix group in the Pacific (lat. of N. point, 2° 44' N., lon. 171° 42' W.) is a large low atoll reported to contain much guano.

Cantonment, a post-hamlet of Escambia co. Fla. 15 miles N of Panama. Pop. about 60.

Cantonpoint, a post-village of Oxford co. Me., on the Androscoggin River 66 miles N of Portland. Pop. 100.

Canton's River (Chinese *Chu kiang* Pearl River) the main channel of the great Si king and Pe king delta, on the S coast of China, forming the avenue of approach to Canton, which is about 90 miles from the open water of the South China Sea. The water way at (anale) where it is very narrow and as crowded with shipping as the Thames at London, is deep enough for ships of 1900 tons burden but foreign ships (except steamers) come up only as far as Whampoa, about 9 miles to the SE of Canton. Loading and unloading by means of native boats. Vessels of deep draft use outside of the bar. At about 40 miles below Canton the channel is called the Boon Tigra (Mouth of the Tiger) and widens there into a large estuary termed the Outer Waters, on the W side of which is the island of Macau. Close to Canton and below it forms a multitude of islands including Ho-nan Whampoa, French Jade Junk Ty cocktow An nag bol, Chuen pi and Tiger Island on which great quantities of rice are grown and numerous forts are placed. See **BOA TIANE**.

Cantoria kán-to'-ra, a town of Spain, 34 miles NNE of Almería, on the Almorat. It has manufactures of woolen stuffs. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Cantrell, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 10 miles N of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 396.

Cantrell, a banking post town of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 64 miles W by S of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 354.

Cantù, Milan, a town of Italy 5 miles SE. of Com. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 11,000).

Cantuarum, the later Latin name of CANTERBURY.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland. See **KIERNY**.

Cañuelas, kán yoo'-lá, a village of the Argentine Republic in the province of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 3000.

Canumim, ká-doo-má, a river of Brazil. See **CANANA**.

Canuelas, See **CANANA** at **PUERTO**.

Canvey Island, a low island of England, so of Essex in the Thames, 20 miles below London.

Cany-Herville, ká-ne'-há-vel, a town of France in Seine-Inferieure 45 miles NW of Rouen. Pop. about 2000.

Canyon, a county in the NW part of Idaho formed of the W and NW parts of Ada co. Arm. 1327 sq. m. It is bounded W and NW by the Snake River, by the tributaries of which it is intersected. Capital Caldwell. Pop. in 1900, 7497.

Canyon, a post-village, capital of Randall co. Tex., on the Pecos Valley and Northwestern R., 16 miles S of Amarillo. Pop. about 140.

CANYON CITY. See **CALHAN CITY**.

Canyon Ferry, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont., about 17 miles E. of Helena, the nearest railroad station. Pop. about 70.

Canyonville, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles E. of Roseburg. Pop. about 200.

Canzo, kán zo, a town of Italy 10 miles NN of Como. Pop. about 1500.

Caorle, ká-on'la, ex island and village in the Adriatic, 20 miles NE of Venice. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 3976. **Caorso**, ká-on so, a village of Italy 16 miles E of Piacenza, at the confluence of the Chivavanna and Zena, affluents of the Po.

Capac, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 27 miles W of Port Huron. Pop. in 1894, 547.

Capaccio, ká-pát sho, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles SE of Salerno near the ruins of Paestum. Pop. about 2000 of the commune in 1901 4242. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Old Capaccio a village 2½ miles NNW.

Capacurú, a mountain of Ecuador. See ALTA.

Capadaria, a town in a tobacco district, of the state of Falcón Venezuela, in its eastern part.

Cap à l'Aigle, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec. Its banking point is Fraserville.

Cap and Button Isles, two small isles in the strait of Sunda.

Capanaori, ká-pán no-ro, a town of Italy 5 miles E. of Locca. Pop. about 2500 of the extensive communal district in 1901 48 217.

Cap'ark, a post-hamlet of Newton co. Ark. 16 miles SW of Jasper.

Caparra, ká-pas at now Pueblo Viejo, the oldest settlement of Porto Rico. See SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO. **Capatárida**, ká-pátá ree-ná, a town of Venezuela in the state of Falcón on the Gulf of Venezuela. Pop. about 4000.

Capaw, a gold mining village of Peru in the department of Cajamarca.

Capay, ká-pá, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. 10 miles by rail N by E of Ramsey. Pop. about 200.

Cupbera, káp balun' or Capverna, káp vaian, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées 6 miles ENE of Hagueres. It has mineral springs.

Cap Chat, káp shá, or **Cape Chatten** (shát) a post-village and parish of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the E shore of the St. Lawrence 48 miles from Matane. It forms the extreme NW of the district of Gaspé and has a light house. Lat. 48° 5' N. lon. 66° 45' W. Pop. about 200.

Cap de la Madeleine, káp deh lá mág deh-lá-ne, a post-village of Champlain co. Quebec on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 81 miles above Quebec.

Capdenac, káp deh náh, a town of France, department of Lot, 3 miles SE of Figeac. Pop. about 1000.

Cap des Roisiers, káp dá ro se-á, a post-village and parish of Gaspé co. Quebec, between Gaspé Bay and the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Gaspé.

Cape For the headlands and promontories that are ordinarily designated by the word Cape, see the notices under their own proper names as ANGLAIS, CAPE HAT TARA, CAPA etc. Towns and regional divisions will be found under Cape (CAPA CON CAPE COLONY).

Cape Ann, a promontory forming the E extremity of Essex co. Mass. on Cape is the town and summer resorts of Gloucester Rockport, Annisquam and Pigeon Cove. An excellent quality of granite is obtained here. See ANN CAPE.

Cape Bald, a settlement of Westmoreland co. N W Brunswick. Its banking point is Shediac. It has lobster packing industries, etc.

Cape Breton, brit' tən or bré't' tən, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton bounded on the E and E by the Atlantic Ocean. A large part of its area is covered with beds of coal. Capital Sydney. Pop. about 42,000.

Cape Breton, an island at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° 30' and 47° 5' N. and lon. 60° and 61° 30' W. It is separated from the mainland by the narrow Gut of Canso. Extreme length from north to south, 100 miles; extreme breadth 85 miles. Area, 3120 sq. m. The first settlement in Cape Breton (which was united under the same government with Nova Scotia in 1820) was made in 1713 by the French who called the island Ile Royale, and who built the strong fortress of Louisbourg. In 1745 the British colonists in America, seconded by a British fleet, captured Louisbourg. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France, but in 1758 Louisbourg was again taken, and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Cape Breton was ceded to England. The island is very irregularly shaped and is greatly indented

with bays. An inlet, called Bras d'Or entering Cape Breton on the east, renders every part of its interior accessible by water, and a ship canal, half a mile in length, from the Bras d'Or to St. Peter's Bay now bisects the island. The two divisions thus created are in striking contrast, the northern portion being high bold, and steep, while the south is low intersected by numerous inlets, and diversified with moderate elevations. The northern division at its termination in North Cape, rises to the height of 1806 feet. Bras d'Or Lake is about 50 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth; its depth of water varies from 12 to 60 fathoms and it is very secure and navigable. (See BRAS D'OR.) The climate is not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Corn and other grains are raised in limited quantities. Marble, granite, limestone, slate, gypsum, salt, and coal are found, the latter in abundance and of a superior quality. The coal deposits of Cape Breton occupy not less than 500 sq. m. and are continued under the sea. The yield of the Sydney district is over 2,000,000 tons per year and the mines employ 5000 men. Short railways connect the coal-mines with the port of Sydney. There are also rich deposits of iron and copper ore. Cape Breton has long been celebrated for its fisheries, which employ about 10,000 men and yield an annual catch of about \$1,500,000. The forests furnish large quantities of excellent ship-timber, and ship-building constitutes an important and lucrative industry.

Cape Breton is divided into 4 counties.—Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton. Pop. in 1891 86,704, mainly of Scottish Highland descent, and including about 15,000 French Acadians and 800 Algonquin Indians in 1901 97,200. Chief town, Sydney. A headland on the east coast of the island is called Cape Breton. Lat. 45° 57' N., lon. 60° 40' W.

Cape Cameroons (or **Cameroons**), ká-má-ro'sh, off the W coast of equatorial Africa, is an island in the estuary of the Cameroons (Kamerun) River near lat. 4° N. lon. 9° 46' E. It was named by the Portuguese from the vast quantity of shrimps (cameroons) taken in the adjacent sea. See KAMERUN.

Cape Charles, etc. See CHARLES, etc.

Cape Charles, a banking post-town of Northampton co. Va. on the Chesapeake Bay and at the terminus of the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 32 miles N by R of Norfolk. It has oyster, fishing and canning industries. Pop. in 1900 1040.

Cape Coast Castle, or **Cape Corso**, a town, and capital until 1876, of the Gold Coast colony, British west Africa, partly built on a low rocky cape. Lat. 5° 5' N. lon. 1° 15' W. There are several forts and a light-house. Most of the native houses are very mean and filthy but there are good public and other buildings. The town, which was acquired by the English from the Dutch in 1666, has a large trade in palm oil, etc. Pop. 11,614.

Cape Cod, Mass. is on the Atlantic coast and is nearly coextensive with Barnstable co. The term is usually applied to a long narrow L-shaped sandy peninsula which extends between Nantucket Sound on the E. and Cape Cod Bay on the N. having a length along its course, of about 65 miles and a general width varying from 1 to 10 miles. It contains but scanty vegetation, although having extensive cranberry bogs. Cape Cod is much frequented as a summer resort, and there are a number of attractive and quiet villages and settlements, such as Yarmouth, Barnstable, Truro, Hyannis, Harwich, Provincetown (on the extreme NW point), Chatham (in the SE.), and Woods Hole or Holi (in the SW.) all of which are connected to one another and Boston by railroad. On its extremity called Race Point, is a light, in lat. 42° 5' 40' N. lon. 70° 14' 48' W.

Cape Colony, officially called **The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope**, a colony of Great Britain, forming the southernmost part of the continent of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by German Southwest Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal. Its chief administrative divisions are Cape Colony proper (with which Griqualand West is now incorporated), East Griqualand, Pondoland (annexed in 1894), Tembuland, British Bechuanaland (incorporated with the colony in 1895), the Transkei, and Walfish Bay. Total area, 2,677 sq. m. of which 191,418 belong to Cape Colony proper. The population according to the census of 1891 exclusive of Bechuanaland and Pondoland, was 1,327,224, of which 854,482 (536,938 white, 219,544 colored) dwelt in Cape Colony proper. The total population now (1904) is estimated to exceed 2,500,000. The surface of the southern half of the country and of the coast-border consists of lofty and rugged mountains, which rise, step-like, above one another enclosing lofty plateaus and undulating plains. These mountain ridges (Langkloof, Great

Ezwa, Raggerveld, Nieuwveld, Stormberg, Drakenburg) conform to and in great measure determine the trend of the coast-line, and attain elevations of from 2000 to upward of 10 000 feet, the summits of the inner ranges being as a rule, much the loftiest. The culminating points of sub-tropical South Africa, in the Drakenberg range, are on the border of Beuto Land and Natal beyond the colossal boundary Table Mountain and the Lion's Head, which rise almost directly above Cape Town, have elevations of 3550 and 1890 feet respectively. Other lofty summits are those of the Helder Mountains 4890 ft. Great Table Mountain 4220 ft. Sneeuwkop of the Cedar Mountains, 8335 ft. and Compagnie Mountain, of the Snow Mountains, assumed to be about 8000 ft. Between the second and third terraces in the E., and approximately between lat. 33° and 34° S. is the series of upland plateaus or great plains known as the Great Karroo, which retains a general elevation of about 4000 ft.—a region of marked aridity and vegetable dearth during most of the year but luxuriant in grass, flowers and pastures during the three months of rain. Almost the only important river of Cape Colony is the Orange or Gariep which forms a large part of the northern boundary and empties on the W coast, constituting the division line with the German territory (See Orange River). Of minor importance is the Great Fish River which discharges in the SE.

The climate of Cape Colony is sub-tropical with a comparatively moderate range of temperature. Along many parts of the coast the average temperature of the coldest month about 80°, varies only about 10° from that of the hottest month (76°). Snow is of frequent occurrence on the higher mountains, and has even been known at rare intervals near the coast. The dry air of the Karroo region has been considered particularly beneficial to health. The rainfall varies from about 4 inches in the interior to 21-30 inches on the coast at Durban (in Natal) the annual rainfall is 40 inches.

The flora of Cape Colony is extremely varied and interesting, with a distinct relationship in some parts to that of Australia. Among the more characteristic plants are the heaths, proteas, pelargonias, irises, lilies, and orchids. The species associated with the thorny euphorbias and aloes, is the only tree of the Karroo region. There are extensive and dense tropical growths in the east, in which palms are prominent elements in the vegetation. Wheat, oats, barley, Kaffir corn, sugar, rye and oat-hay are extensively raised. Temperate and tropical fruits (peach, apple, apricot, pear, plum, fig, orange and lemon) are largely cultivated, and there is also an important development of the vine. The fauna of the region, which formerly embraced most of the distinctive types of African animals south of the equator has suffered great diminution during the last half century. The lion, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo and others are still met with in some parts, but the rhinoceros and giraffe appear to have entirely disappeared. Antelope, jackals, hyenas, and monkeys are still numerous; the ostrich is undergoing domestication.

The mineral wealth of the colony is very important, good serviceable coal being found in various parts and copper, lead, iron, zinc, and manganese successfully mined in several districts. The most valuable mineral resources, however, is the diamond, the exploitation of which is mainly carried on in the Kimberley district of Griqualand West. The annual product of the diamond mines has been for a number of years upward of £4,000,000. The pastoral pursuits of the colony form an important source of its revenue, the excellent wool of the Cape sheep having furnished exports in the year 1899 valued at over £2,000,000. The number of ostriches on farms is probably over 150,000. There are about 2500 miles of railway in operation in the colony.

The white population of Cape Colony is mainly of British extraction. The descendants of the Dutch, or Dutch settlers, in whom there is some admixture of French (Huguenot) blood, are known as Afrikaners. The native races are chiefly Hottentots, Bushmen, Kaffirs, Fingoes, and Bechuana, together with some 15,000 Malays.

The government of Cape Colony is vested in a governor a ministry composed of 8 members, a legislative council of 25 members, elected for 7 years and a House of Assembly of 96 members elected for 5 years. Capital Cape Town.

The Dutch began to settle in the region of the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. In 1795 the British seized the Dutch colony. They were compelled to relinquish it in 1802, but again took possession in 1806. The year 1836 witnessed the beginning of a great exodus of the Boers, who founded a republic in Natal (now taken possession of by the British) the Transvaal Republic, and the Orange Free State. The war of 1899-1902 established British sovereignty in the regions occupied by the Boers.

Cape Comptin, etc. See COMPTON, etc.

Cape Cove, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Percé.

Cape Cove, a village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, near Cape St. Mary 18 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. about 150.

Cape Diamond, the extremity of a promontory at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, rising abruptly 332 feet above the river. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W. and nearly on a level with the ramparts are the Plateau of Abraham where, in 1759 the English under Wolfe, gained a signal victory over the French, under Montcalm, in which engagement both commanders were slain.

Cape Elizabeth, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me. is on the sea and on the Boston and Maine R., a short distance south of Portland. It formerly included South Portland. Pop. in 1900 887. The cape, which gives name to the town, has light-houses.

Cape Eternity, an imposing promontory of the left bank of the Saguenay River 39 miles from its mouth and separated by Eternity Bay from Cape Trinity. It is well wooded and forms one of the most imposing points in the scenery of the Saguenay. Elevation 1700 feet.

Cape Fair, a post-hamlet of Stone co. Mo., on the James River 18 miles SE of Logan station.

Cape Fairweather, etc. See FAIRWEATHER, etc.

Cape Fear River, N. C. is formed by the Deep and New rivers, which unite at Hawwood in Chatham co. It runs generally southeastward and enters the Atlantic Ocean at the S. extremity of New Hanover co. and at Cape Fear. It is about 250 miles long excluding the branches, and steamboats can ascend it in all seasons to Fayetteville, about 120 miles from its mouth.

Cape Finisterre, etc. See FINISTERRE, etc.

Cape Francis, Haiti. See CAP-HAÏTIEN.

Cape George, or Geyersville, a post-village of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Cape St. George, 40 miles NE of New Glasgow.

Cape Girardeau (joo-ma-do) a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 370 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Whitewater Creek. Good marble is quarried and there are also mines of lead and iron. Capital Jackson. Pop. in 1890 22,060 in 1900, 24,315.

Cape Girardeau, a city of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the Southern Missouri and Arkansas and the Illinois Central Rrs. 150 miles SSE of St. Louis. It is the seat of St. Vincent's Academy and College (Catholic) of the Southern State Normal School and the Convent of the Sisters of Loretto, and has breweries, flouring mills, brick-yards, cooperages, cigar manufactories, etc. Pop. in 1900 4615.

Cape Haitien. See CAP-HAÏTIEN.

Cape Haytien (hâ-ti-en Fr. Cap-Haïtien, called also Le Cap, hâp hâp formerly Cap-François, hâp from St. Cape Santo, and Cap-Henri) a seaport town of Haiti, on the W. coast, 85 miles N. by E. of Port au Prince. It has one of the best ports of the island and in its past as the capital of the French colony was a gay and active centre of population. The town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1842 and the finest buildings have never been restored. Its commerce has again become active, and it exports coffee, cacao, logwood, hides, honey, etc. Pop. (commune?) probably about 30,000. Loc. 75° 10' W.

Cape Island, the southern extremity of New Jersey formerly separated by a small creek from the mainland.

Cape Island and Cape Island (city), former names of CAPE MAY N. J.

Cape Island, a small island off Cape Bonaville, New Brunswick, 3 miles from Bonaville.

Cape Island, Nova Scotia. See CAPE SABLE ISLAND.

Cape John, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou.

Cape Lisburne, a station or port of Alaska, at the promontory of the same name. See LISBURNIA (CAPE).

Capetades, kâ-pâ-yâ-nê, an episcopal town of Spain 20 miles NW of Barcelona. Pop. about 2,000.

Cape Lopez, a promontory and settlement of French Congo, in about lat. 6° 45' S.

Cap'ete Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co. N. C. 15 miles NNE of Rockingham.

Cap'etown, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 44 miles by rail from Lennoxville.

Cape Lucas, etc. See LUCAS, etc.

Cape May, on the Atlantic coast, with a revolving light, at the entrance of Delaware Bay and about 2 miles SEW. of the city of Cape May, is the most southern point of New Jersey. Lat. 38° 55' N.; lon. 74° 57' W. Cape May is named after Charles Jacobus May, a Dutch navigator, who entered Delaware Bay in 1633. See CAPE MAY POINT.

Cape May, a county forming the S. extremity of New Jersey has an area of 266 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Delaware Bay. The southeastern portion is occupied by marshes and lagoons, connected by inlets with the ocean and there are valuable deposits of buried white cedar. Capital, Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1890 11,263.

Cape May, a banking city and fashionable watering place of Cape May co., N. J. is on the Atlantic Ocean, near the southern extremity of the state, about 2 miles ENE of the cape of the same name. It is 81 (78½) miles by rail S. by E. of Philadelphia and about 100 miles by water. It is the southern terminus of the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City R.R. It has a magnificent solid-sand beach about 5 miles in length which is followed for some distance by an esplanade or board walk. Electric cars connect Cape May with Cape May Point and Sewall's Point. Pop. (resident) in 1900 2,257.

Cape May Court-House, the capital of Cape May co., N. J. is on the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City R.R. 70 (67) miles SSE of Philadelphia, 3 miles from the ocean and 14 miles NNE of Cape May its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Cape May Point, formerly Sea Grove, a post-borough and watering place of Cape May co., N. J., about 2 miles WSW of Cape May (city). Here is Cape May Light-house. Pop. in 1900 133.

Cape Neddick, a post-village of York co., Me. in York township (town), on the sea-coast about 14 miles NE of Portsmouth N. H.

Cape Negro, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a headland in the Atlantic Ocean 7 miles ESE of Barrington.

Cape Negro Island, a small island and light-station at the entrance to Cape Negro Harbor Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles ESE of Barrington.

Cape Nome, Sea Nome.

Cape of Good Hope, or **Cape Peak**, a promontory of South Africa, on the E. extremity of Table Mountain having False Bay on the R. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. 30 miles S. of Cape Town in lat. 34° 22' S. lon. 18° 29' E. and rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation was discovered about the year 1489 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Dias who, having encountered much bad weather in its neighborhood, is said to have given it the name of Cabo dos Tormentos (kâ-bô dôô ton-mên-toe) or Cape of Tempests. John II. King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it, instead of the title of Cabo de Boa Esperança (kâ-bô dô-bô â-pâ-rin-eh) or Cape of Good Hope. In Nov. 1497 Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached India. See Cape Colony.

Cape Passaro, etc. See Passaro, etc.

Cape Perpetua (por-pus) a post-village of York co., Me. on the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles WSW of Portland. The banking point is hazardous. Many of its inhabitants are employed in fisheries. Pop. about 500.

Cape River, of Nicaragua. See Waxes.

Caper-naum, an ancient city of Palestine, generally supposed to have been at the N. end of Lake Tiberias at the place where the ruins of the old town of Talm-Eim are found. Some locate it a few miles farther S., on the W. side of the lake, at Khan minyah.

Cape No'zier, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on Penobscot Bay 12 miles ESE of Belfast. Pop. about 200.

Caperton, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. 6 miles SE of Fayetteville.

Cape Sabine, Alaska and Bismarck Land. See SAHNE CAPE.

Cape Sable Island, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 26' N. lon. 65° 38' W. It has a powerful revolving light. The extreme southern point is Cape Sable. This island is not to be confounded with SABLE ISLAND.

Cape Sable (or **Cape**) **Island**, a post-village on Cape Sable Island, 6 miles from Barrington. The banking point is Clarke's Harbor.

Cape Sandy, a post-station of Crawford co., Ind. on the Ohio River 8 miles below Leavenworth.

Capetang, kâ-pâ-thin' (ana, Cap u' Stag' na) a town of France in Hérault, 9 miles W. of Béziers, on the Canal de Midi near Lake Capetang. Pop. of the commune is 1901 4187.

Capesterre, La, kâ-pâ-tair' a small town of the Lesser Antilles, on the SE. coast of the island of Marie-Galante.

Capesterre, La, or **Le Marigot**, lah-mâ-ré-gô', a town of the French island of Guadeloupe, at its SE. angle,

6 miles ENE. of Basse-Terre, and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Frères. Pop. about 8000.

Capestrano, kâ-pâ-trî-no, a town of Italy province and 22 miles SE. of Aquila. Pop. about 3000.

Cape, The, an abbreviation for the Cape or Good Hope and also for Cape Colony.

Cape Termentine, a post-station of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R., 30 miles from Sackville, its banking point. Pop. about 100. It has canning industries, etc.

Cape Town, a city of Africa, capital of Cape Colony on Table Bay and at the foot of Table Mountain 30 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. (of the observatory) 33° 58' S. lon. 18° 20' E. Its streets are well supplied with electric trams, and the town has a good water supply obtained from Table Mountain. The principal buildings and institutions are the houses of parliament (completed in 1886) government house, the new museum (opened in 1897) public library, the castle, Roman Catholic cathedral, several Mohammedan mosques, the South African College, an examining university (University of the Cape of Good Hope) botanical garden, observatory theatre, etc. The town is the terminus of several railways, and has fine new docks and a breakwater nearly 4000 feet in length. An outer harbor has lately been constructed. The city is an important port of call but in foreign trade falls below Port Elizabeth. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican bishop the latter of metropolitan rank. Cape Town has a climate with a mean annual temperature of 63° corresponding to that of Nice and the Riviera generally. A maximum temperature of 100°-102° (January) is sometimes reached, with a minimum of about 34° in June or July. The yearly rainfall is about 25 inches. Pop. in 1875 33,229, in 1891 51,083, or with suburbs, 83,718 in 1902 with suburbs (estimated) 157,000.

Cape Trafalgar, etc. See TRAFALGAR, etc.

Cape Traverse, a post-village and headland of Prince Edward Island in Northumberland Strait 23 miles W. by S. of Charlottetown. Pop. 250.

Cape Verde (verd' Et Cap Vert, kâp varn, -â-s green cape) the westernmost cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia lat. 14° 43' N. lon. 17° 34' W. Named from a group of enormous baobab-trees crowning its summit. On its point is the French town of Dakar.

Cape Verde Islands (Port *Ilhas Verdes*, on'yâs vâ-dâ, -â-s green islands) a possession of Portugal are situated in the Atlantic Ocean 320 miles W. of Cape Verde (coast of Africa) between lat. 14° 45' and 17° 15' N. and lon. 22° 45' and 24° 30' W. The archipelago consists of the following islands: São, Boavista, Mau, Santiago (São Thiago), Fogo, Brava, Grande, São Nicolau, Fânica, Lúria, Branco, Raso, São Vicente (St. Vincent) and Santo Antonio (Santa Antão) with several smaller islets. Area, 1450 sq. m., of which about 425 belong to the island of Santiago. They are disposed in a southern or windward and a leeward group. The former as a penal colony. The surface of the islands: in general mountainous, and some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 8300 feet in height and the Sugar Loaf (Pão de Açúcar) of Santo Antonio, 8200 feet. These are the only remaining points of the island group. The construction is largely volcanic but ancient granite and gneiss point to a continental origin and some of the islands, as Maio have extensive sedimentary deposits. The soil is extremely varied but on the whole infertile. The absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot but tempered by the sea-breezes. The mean annual temperature is about 74° with a maximum (in September) of 92° and a minimum (in December) of 58°. A dry season covers the months from December to July. The mornings and evenings are cool and days abundant. Chief products: fruits, maize, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, archil, cashews, indigo, red coral, salt, and mi-ants. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried and salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats and pigs are abundant. Asses and mules are the beasts of burden. Fowls (guinea-fowl, partridge, quail) are abundant in most of the islands. Serpents are unknown. An indigenous mammalian fauna is almost entirely absent, but whales abound in the neighboring seas. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by turtles. The sailors are quiet and docile, but extremely indolent. The Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *hugue crioula*. Agriculture and the preparation of salt are the chief branches of industry. Linens, pottery, ware, soap, and leather are manufactured in some of the islands. These islands, together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa near Cape Roxo, are ad-

ministered by a governor. The chief activity of the islands is concentrated at São Vicente, which has an excellent harbor with deep water at Porto Grande, the capital of the island group (replacing the late capital, Porto Praya or Vila da Praia). A coaling depot and supply station for Atlantic steamers has been established here. Pop. in 1873 90,704 in 1883, 187,624. In 1900 147,424, most of whom are blacks. The islands were discovered by Cadamosto, a Portuguese navigator in 1482 previous to which time they appear to have been uninhabited.

Capeville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Va. on Chesapeake Bay about 34 miles NNE of Norfolk.

Cape Vincent, a banking post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co. N. Y., in Cape Vincent township (town) on the St. Lawrence River where it issues from Lake Ontario, 26 miles NW of Watertown. It is the terminus of a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has important fishing interests, etc. Pop. in 1900 1316 of the town, 2582.

Cape-Haitien see CAPE HAITIEN

Capibaribe, ká-pe-bá-ree bá, a river of Brazil, state of Pernambuco falls into the Bay of Recife. Total course, about 200 miles direct.

Capitoma, a post-village of Nemaha co. Kan. about 55 miles N of Topeka.

Capistrano, káp-ist-rá-no, a post-village and resort of Orange co. Cal. 25 miles by rail NE of Anaheim. Pop. about 550.

Capitello, káp-ist-él-lo, a town of Italy, 34 miles W of the recently drained Lake Fusino. Pop. about 3000.

Capitana, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. Mex. on the El Paso and Northeastern R. Its banking point is Alamogordo.

Capitanata, ká-pet-i-ná-tá, a former province of Italy now called Foggia.

Capitium, or **Capitium** see CAPIZZI

Capitola, a post-village of Santa Cruz co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Capitola, a post village of Wisconsin co. Md. Pop. about 80.

Capitol City, a post-village of Hinsdale co. Colo. 135 miles from Alamosa. Silver has been mined here.

Capitol Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Elk Mountains in lat. 39° 9' N lon. 107° 4' W 13,997 feet above the level of the sea.

Capituri, ká-pe-vá-ree a town of Brazil state of São Paulo, 166 miles NW of Santos, with which it is connected by rail.

Capivari, a town and railway station of Brazil state and 52 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro.

Capix, ká-péx a province on the N coast of Panay Philippine Islands. Area 1661 sq. m. High and densely wooded mountain cover the surface and bound it S and SW. Here rise the many rivers—notably the Panay and Adia—whose water the valleys of the province. These are exceedingly fertile producing much rice, sugar tobacco, and other crops and fabrics of cotton and abaca are manufactured. Other resources include gold copper fish etc. Capital, Capis. Pop. in 1903 230,721.

Capix, capital of Capix province, Panay, Philippines, on the N coast, near the mouth of the Panay River. The harbor admits vessels of ordinary draught. Pop. 18,525.

Capizzi, ká-pit-see (see *Capizum* or *Capizum*) a commune of Sicily 10 miles WNW of Bronte. Pop. 5000.

Capleville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. about 14 miles SE. of Memphis.

Caplin River, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. and 28 miles from Paspébiac. Pop. 200.

Cap Martin, káp man'tin a promontory and winter-resort of southern France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, near Roquebrune.

Cape d'Istria, ká-po-dist-rá (see *Apia*, later *Jugoslavica*; Sloven *Koper* Croat, *Koper*) a fortified town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, situated on a rock in the Gulf of Trieste, 8 miles SW of the city of Trieste. It is connected with the mainland by a stone causeway. It is a very ancient town was important early in the Middle Ages, and was the capital of Venetian Istria. Its cathedral and other stately edifices, its public square and its loggia bear witness to its former prosperity. There are extensive rail-works here. The harbor is little frequented. Pop. (commune) in 1900 10,711 mainly Italian.

Capedrine, ká-pe-dre-zá, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 3 miles SW of Caserta. Pop. about 3000.

Capedrago, a village of Switzerland canton of Ticino, at the end of the St. bay of Lake Lugano. It is the starting point of the Monte Generoso railway.

Capon Bridge, a post-village of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Capon River 10 miles W by N of Winchester Va. Pop. about 175.

Capon Iron-Works, a post-station of Hardy co., W. Va. 33 miles W by S. of Winchester.

Capon Road, a post-station of Shenandoah co., Va., on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. 23 miles SSW of Winchester.

Capon Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Hampshire co. W. Va., 15 miles from Capon Road station. Pop. about 100.

Capesole, ká-po-sá-lá, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles NNE of Campagna. Pop. about 3000.

Cappadocia, káp-pá-do-shá, in ancient geography originally a country occupying a great part of eastern Asia Minor stretching from the Taurus to the Euxine, and having Armenia on the E. Later the northern part became the kingdom of Pontus. Cappadocia, in the narrower sense, became a Roman province in A. D. 17. Its chief town was Mazaca, the later Caesarea now Kaisariyah at the base of Mount Arghana. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia.

Cappaghwhite, káp páx white a town of Ireland co. and 7 miles N of Tipperary. Pop. 750.

Cappahale, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co. Va. Pop. 50.

Cappel, a village of Switzerland. See *Kappell*.

Cappeln, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co. Mo. about 40 miles W of St. Louis.

Cappoquin, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford on the Blackwater 4 miles ENE. of Lisburne. Pop. about 1500.

Capravotta, ká-prá-vot-tá, a town of Italy province of 27 miles NW of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Capraia, ká-prá-yá (see *Capra* or *Capraia*) an island of Italy in the Mediterranean with a fortified port of the same name on the E. side, 18 miles E of the N. extremity of Corsica. Length, 34 miles breadth, 14 miles its highest point is 1600 feet above the sea. Pop. about 1000. It is included in the province of Livorno.

Capraia, ká-prá-rá, the northernmost of the islands called Tremiti in the Adriatic. It has a port.

Capraia, an ancient name of *CAPRAIA*.

Capraia, one of the Belmar Isles. See *CARRERA*.

Caprarola, ká-prá-ro-lá, a town of Italy, 9 miles SE. of Viterbo with a castle on the slopes of Mount Cimino unrivaled as a specimen of the fortified architecture of the sixteenth century. Pop. of the commune is 1901 5573.

Caprea, the ancient name of *CAPRI*.

Caprea, ká-prá-rá, an island in the Mediterranean, about a mile off the N coast of Fardola. It is one of the Eolian Islands belonging to the province of Salerno. It is now connected by a causeway with the island of La Maddalena. Length from N to S 5 miles. It was the home of Garibaldi.

Caprese, ká-prá-rá, a village of Italy in Tuscany, 13 miles NE. of Arezzo, the birthplace of Michael Angelo.

Capri, ká-pré (see *Caprea*) an island of Italy at the S entrance of the bay and 20 miles S of the city of Naples. Length 4 1/2 miles area, about 6 sq. m. It is mountainous, with steep and nearly inaccessible coasts but most picturesque scenery. Monte Solaro, the highest point, on the N side, has an elevation of 1920 feet. The island yields fruit, oil, and excellent wines but its chief revenue is derived from the visits of strangers. It contains the two small towns of Capri, in the E, and Anacapri in the W. Besides the landing station of Marine Grande, on the N shore, Capri was a favorite resort with the emperors Augustus and Tiberius, who erected villas, baths, and aqueducts. Chief among the ancient ruins is the Villa di Tiberio. The island is particularly noted for its "Blue Grotto" a limestone cavern about 175 feet in length and 45 feet in height situated on the N side. Pop. of the island in 1901, 6208 of the town (which is a bishop's see) exclusive of Marine Grande, 4114.

Capriata d'Orba, ká-prá-tá d'ór-bá a village of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles SW of Novi. Pop. about 1000.

Capriati, a *Veiturno*, ká-prá-tá veit-tóor-no a town of Italy province of Caserta, 5 miles SSE. of Venafro. Pop. about 1300.

Capricorn, Cape, on the NE coast of Australia. Lat. 25° 18' S lon. 151° 43' E.

Capricorn Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia, on the Tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 13' E.

Caprine, ká-pré-no, a village of Italy near Verona. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 6378.

Caprioli, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles NW of Carlisle. Pop. about 150.

Capon, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Capron, a post-village of Southampton co., Va. Pop 75.
Cap Rouge, *káp roosh*, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles above Quebec. Pop about 400.

Caprycke, *ká-pri keh*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles NNW of Ghent. Pop about 4000.

Capes, a town of Tunisia. See **GAFSA**.

Cap Saint-Ignace, *káp sánt-éeg násh'* a post-village of Montmagny co. Quebec on the E shore of the St. Lawrence, 50 miles by rail below Quebec. It has saw and gristmills. The banking point is Montmagny. Pop. about 900.

Capezili, *káp-zá-lee*, a town of the Greek island of Corfu, near the S side upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbor and is a bishop's see.

Cap Saint-Etienne, *káp sánt é-tyén'* formerly *La Sainte Famille*, *lá sánt fá-mee'* the chief town of the county of Portneuf Quebec, is on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 21 miles above Quebec. Pop about 200.

Captain's or Levascheff Harbor, a port of Alaska island of Unalaska. See **UNALASKA**.

Captina, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, 4 miles from the Ohio River and about 11 miles SW of Baltimore. Pop 100.

Captola, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. 14 miles SE of Millen.

Capua, *káp-u-a* (*It. pro. ká-poo-á* and *Capitulum*) a city of Italy in the province of Caserta, on the Volturno 20 miles N of Naples. Pop is 1901 12,369. It was fortified by Veii and is still an important fortress. It was built by the Lombards about 850 out of the ruins of ancient Capua, the remains of which about 1 mile SE. at the modern town of **SANTA MARIA DE CAPUA VETERA** include a gate and portions of a large amphitheatre. Capua is the seat of an archbishop, and has a large cathedral with antique columns and a museum of Campanian antiquities. The ancient Capua, the chief city of Campania, famed for its opulence and the luxurious life of its inhabitants was of such extent as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered here after the battle of Cannae. It was a favorite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its climate.

Capurso, *káp-poor-só*, a town of Italy near Bari. Pop about 4000.

Caputium, the ancient name of **CAPISI**.

Caquetá, a river of South America. See **JAPURA**.

Caquetá, a large unorganized territory of Colombia, belonging to the department of Cauca, and abutting E on Venezuela and Brazil. It is mostly a forested plain, lying E of the Guaviare River. The inhabitants are mainly wild Indians. The chief settlement is **Mocoa**.

Caquetá, *ká-ká-shá*, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 25 miles SSE. of Bogotá. Pop about 8000.

Caray, an inlet of Scotland co. of Argyll, off its W coast immediately E of Gigha.

Caraballo (*ká-rá-lá-yoo*) **Manantiales**, the central range of Luzon Philippine Islands. It contains three chains: **Caraballo** (central or del Norte, terminating at the China Sea, **Sierra Madre** or **Cordillera del Norte** (or **Oriente**) terminating at the **Punta Escarpada** (NE point) and including **Cagua Polanco** and **Caraballo de Baler** running S and SE. through the southern part of Luzon, and including the peaks of **Caraballo de Baler** (3933 feet) **Banaag** **Isarog** **Maydo** **Bulakán**, etc. The volcano of **Maydo** which dominates the town of **Albay** is one of the most beautiful of volcanic cones, and is seemingly the highest point of the island, 8970 feet. Its last great eruption was in 1814.

Carabaya, *ká-rá-ai*, a province of Peru in the department of Puno. It contains mines of silver and gold. The name is also that of a snowy range of mountains in SE Peru, having the sources of the **Madre de Dios** River.

Carabobo, *ká-rá-bo-bo*, a maritime state of Venezuela, extending SE. from the eastern arm of the Andes and bounded S by **Zamora**. Area, about 2200 sq. m. It is very fertile and produces coffee, cacao and sugar. Capital **Venezia**. Pop. in 1894, 210,665.

Carabobo, a locality near Valencia, state of Carabobo Venezuela. The victory achieved here by Bolívar and Páez over the Spaniards June 24, 1821 put an end to Spanish power in the NW part of South America.

Caracra, *ká-rá-ká* a mountain-range of Brazil in Minas Geraes. It is a portion of the **Cordillera of Mantiquera**.

Caracul, *ká-rá-kál* a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 26 miles SE. of Craiova. Pop. in 1899 12,035.

Cardenas, *ká-rá-kás* or **Santiago de León de Cardenas**, *sán-tá-go dá-lá-shn dá-ká-rá-kás*, a city and capital of Venezuela and of the Federal district, lat. 10° 31' N., 6 miles E. of its port of **La Guaira**, with which it is connected by a 23-mile steam railway. It has a pleasant and

healthful climate, being situated at the foot of the **Silla de Cardenas** at an elevation of 4017 feet, and is well built, with regular streets crossing at right angles. It is an archbishop's see, and has many noteworthy edifices and institutions, among them a cathedral, university public library government buildings, museum, academy of fine arts, military school and several theatres. The **Paseo Bolívar** contains a fine statue of **Simón Bolívar**. The city has no important industries of its own but is an export centre for cacao, coffee, and tobacco. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes, and notably so in 1812, when about 12,000 lives were lost. Pop. in 1891, 72,420.

Cardenas, or **The Federal District**, a small territory of Venezuela, comprising the city of Cardenas and its environs. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. in 1894, 90,059.

Cardenas, *ká-rá-kás*, a group of small, uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela.

Cardena, **Bay of**, on the coast of Ecuador in lat. 0° 35' S.

Caracoles, or **La Fincilla de Caracoles**, *lá-pí-sel yá dá-ká-rá-ko-lé*, a mining town of Chile, province and about 75 miles NE of Antofagasta. It is situated at an elevation of about 8400 feet, 25 miles E of **Sierra Gorda** station on the Antofagasta railway. Pop about 2500.

Caraglio, *ká-rá-yo*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles W of Cuneo on the **Grana**. Pop about 2500.

Caraglio, an ancient name of **CASLIARI**.

Caravaggio, *ká-rá-mán yá* a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, near **Roconigo**.

Cararam, *ká-rá-mó* a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 6 miles N of **Villefranche**. Pop. about 2000.

Cararam, a town of Assam Minor. See **KARAWAS**.

Cararamia, **Assam Minor**. See **KARAWAMIA**.

Cararamisco, *ká-rá-má-shó*, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles SW of **Chieti**. Pop about 3000.

Cararamissa, or **Karamassia**, *ká-rám-shá* a river of Bengal, India, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the districts of **Bhabhabad** and **Benares**. It is regarded with abhorrence by the Hindus, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to make all their good works. Hence its name, the destruction of pious works. It dries up in February but is navigable a part of the year.

Cararamite, or **Corangamite**, *ká-rám-gá-mé* a salt-water lake in the S of **Assam**, in **Vietoria**, 80 miles W of **Geelong**. It is upward of 90 miles in circumference in the S it is so shallow as to be fordable for a distance of 15 miles. It has no outlet.

Carapague, *ká-rá-pá-gwá*, a town and commune of Paraguay 35 miles SE of **Asunción**. Pop about 13,000.

Carapella, *ká-rá-pé-lá*, a river of Italy province of **Poggia**, which after a NE. course of 43 miles enters the Adriatic 6 miles E of **Manfredonia**. Near its mouth it sends upward a branch to the **Lagoon of Salpi**.

Cararquet, or **Cararaguet**, *ká-rá-két* an outpost of **Gloucester co.** New Brunswick on **Cararquet Bay** an inlet of the **Bay of Chaleur** 48 miles ENE of **Bathurst**, its banking point. It is an important fishery station. There is a light-house on **Cararquet Island** at the entrance to the harbor. Pop about 1500.

Cararia, the ancient name of **CARACAS**.

Carate-Brianza, *ká-rá-lá-bré-án* a town of Italy 15 miles N of **Milan**. Pop about 4000 (commune 7000).

Caratunk, or **Caratunk**, a post-plantation of Somerset co. Me., about 55 miles NW of **Bangor**. Pop. in 1900 218.

Caravaca, *ká-rá-rá-ká*, a town of Spain, 39 miles NW of **Murcia**, on an affluent of the **Segura**. It has a ruined castle. Pop. in 1900 15,846.

Caravaggio, *ká-rá-rá-djó*, a town of Italy in Lombardy 15 miles E of **Bergamo**. Pop. of the commune in 1901 8786. It is the birthplace of the painters **Polidoro Caldara** and **Michel Angelo Amerighi**, both named **Caravaggio**.

Caraveline, *ká-rá-ré-lé*, a town and seaport of Brazil in the state of **Bahia** and on the **Bay of Caravelas**. Lat. 17° 40' S. It is connected by railway with **Santa Clara** and is a shipping point for coffee, coconuts, etc. Pop about 4000.

Caras, *ká-rás* a town of Peru in the department of **Ancachs** about 55 miles NNW of **Huarez**, with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 4000.

Carazas, a department of **Nicaragua**, between **Lake Nicaragua** and the **Pacific Ocean**. Capital, **Jinotega**.

Carballin, *kán-bá-lín*, or **Baños de Carballin** (*baños bán-yoo*,—i. e. 'baths') a town of Spain, province and 22 miles NW of **Coruña**. Pop. in 1900 13,923.

Carberry, a banking town and outpost of **Manitoba**, on the **Canadian Pacific R.**, 100 miles W of **Winnipeg**. It has milling and other industries and manufactures of machinery etc. Pop. in 1901, 1023.

Carberry Hill, a locality, about 6 miles from Edinburgh, where Mary Stuart was made prisoner by the confederated Scottish barons in 1567.

Carbet, or **Le Carbet**, *l'île aux îles*, a town of Martinique, on the W side of the island, was a southern suburb of Saint Pierre. Pop. about 2200. East of the town are the Pitons du Carbet, a volcanic mass 3900 feet high. Carbet suffered slightly in the catastrophe of May 8 1902.

Carbon, a county in the E part of Montana. Area, 2672 sq. m. It is drained by the Yellowstone River, Clark and Rocky Forks, and other streams. Copper, gold, silver, semi-bituminous coal, etc., are found. Capital, Red Lodge. Pop. in 1900, 7533.

Carbon, a county in the E part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 466 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lehigh River and also drained by the Mahoning, Quakake, and other creeks. The surface is mountainous and the county is bounded on the SE by the Kittatinny Mountain. It is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery but does not contain much fertile or arable land. The chief article of export is anthracite coal of superior quality which is very extensively mined. Capital, Mauch Chunk. Pop. in 1890 36,624. In 1900 44,610.

Carbon, a county in the E part of Utah. Area, 1566 sq. m. It is intersected by the Price River. Gold, silver, asphalt, coal etc. are found. Capital, Price. Pop. in 1900 5004.

Carbon, a county of Wyoming bordering on Colorado. Area, 8018 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and is also drained by the Powder, Medicine Bow and Sweetwater rivers. This county comprises a large part of the Laramie Plain. (See LARAMIE.) The NW part of the county is occupied by the Rocky Mountains. It contains extensive beds of bituminous coal and has other mineral resources. Capital, Rawlins. Pop. in 1890 6857. In 1900, 9589.

Carbon, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal. about 50 miles (direct) NE of Shasta.

Carbon, a post-town of Clay co. Ind. 20 miles by rail ENE of Terre Haute. Block-coal is mined here. The banking point is Brazil. Pop. in 1900 951.

Carbon, a post-village of Adams co. Iowa, 6 miles from Corning. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 350.

Carbon, a post-town of Eastland co. Tex. 48 miles by rail SE of Albany. Pop. about 475.

Carbon, a banking city of Carbon co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R., 64 miles NW of Laramie. Coal-mining is carried on here. Pop. in 1900 634.

Carbonado, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont.

Carbonado, a post-village and mining camp of Pierce co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 36 miles ENE of Tacoma, its banking point. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 about 1200.

Carbonara, a town of Italy province and 4 miles E of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7784.

Carbonara (*kar-bo-na-ra*) Cape, the SE extremity of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 5' N. lon. 9° 36' E.

Carbonblack, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Carbon-Blanc, *kar-bon' blan*, a village of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles NE of Bordeaux.

Carbon Center, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Mo.

Carbon Center, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 6 miles from Butler.

Carbon Cliff, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern R., 10 miles E of Rock Island. It has manufacturing of fire-brick and tiles. The banking point is Rock Island. Pop. about 200.

Carbondale, a banking post-town of Garfield co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 20 miles NW of Aspen. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Carbondale, a banking city of Jackson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 57 miles N of Cairo. It contains the Southern Illinois Normal University. Coal is mined near the place. Pop. in 1900 3318.

Carbondale, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ind., 1 mile NW of Williamsport.

Carbondale, a banking city of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 17 miles S. of Topeka. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 625.

Carbondale, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 4 miles from Mineral City. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Carbondale, a city of Lackawanna co. Pa. situated on the Lackawanna River near the north end of the Lackawanna Valley and on the Delaware and Hudson the Erie and the New York, Ontario and Western R., 18 miles N by E of Scranton. It contains machine-shops, foundries, bottling-plant and chemical works, silk-mills, etc. There

are massive deposits of anthracite coal, which are extensively worked. Pop. in 1890, 10,833; in 1900 13,530.

Carbonear, a port of entry on Concepcion Bay, New Zealand, 4 miles N of Harbor Grace. It has fishing and other industries. Pop. in 1901 3703.

Carbonhill, a post-town of Walker co., Ala. 18 miles by rail NW of Jasper, its banking point. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900 839.

Carbonhill, a post-village of Grundy co. Ill. on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 1252.

Carbonhill, a post-village of Hooking co., Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R., 15 miles (direct) S of New Lexington. Pop. about 600.

Carboneau, *kar-bon*, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 25 miles SSW of Toulouse. Pop. about 2500.

Caroagente, *kar-ká-á-ni*, a town of Spain province of Valencia, 12 miles NNE of San Felipe. It is situated in the midst of an exuberantly fruitful region, irrigated with water drawn from the Júcar and with its old square towers and other architectural relics of Moorish times presents a picturesque appearance. The chief manufactures are those of textiles. Pop. in 1900 12 262.

Carcal, *kar-kál* or **Carcar**, *kar-kaa* a pueblo on the E coast of Cebu, Philippine Islands opposite Bohol which protects its port. It raises cattle and much sugarcane and has fisheries. Pop. 30 300.

Carcassonne, *kar-kás-son* (anc. *car-raso*) a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, on the Aude and on the Canal de Midi, 55 miles SE of Toulouse. Pop. in 1901 30 720. It is divided by the river into the old city and the new town which itself has had an extension of several centuries. The new town is regularly laid out well built, and furnished with marble fountains and has hand some squares and promenades. The old city (the *ville*) stands on elevated ground and is interesting as retaining one changed to a great extent the aspect of a fortress of the Middle Ages. It is enclosed by walls of great solidly portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Vikings and it contains the castle and the old cathedral (church of St. Nazaire). The other principal edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathedral with a fine spire the public library containing nearly 60 000 volumes the prefecture, town-hall Palais de Justice, theatre and church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see. It has been celebrated since the twelfth century for its manufacture of woollen cloths, which was still important and it has also manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, wadding iron-ware and pottery. Its trade is extensive and the annual fair in November is largely attended.

Caravellos, *kar-ká-vél-lós*, a village of Portugal near Lisbon famous for its wines.

Carada, *kar-ád*, a town of France in Var on the Argens, 18 miles WSW of Draguignan. Pop. about 2000.

Carchemish (*Aseyr Car-gomish*) an ancient city situated on the Euphrates, near the point where that river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean. It was important as the capital of the Hittites. Hitt. in 60 a. r., Nebuchadnezzar won a great victory over Pharaoh hecho (Carchemish was formerly incorrectly regarded as having been identical with the classical Ctesium).

Carcho, *kar-cho*, a province of Ecuador bordering on Colombia. Area, about 1550 sq. m. It is mainly mountainous. The industries are agriculture and grazing. Capital, Tulcan. Pop. about 50,000.

Cardenas, *kar-dá-nás*, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, on Cardenas Bay on the N coast. It is 2 miles direct and 52 miles by rail E of Matanzas and is connected with Havana by rail and steamer. The bay is 12 miles long by 18 miles wide but is shallow; there are extensive piers. Cardenas is the third port of entry following Havana and Matanzas. It is well laid out, though it stands on swampland ground on the SW side of the bay and has many fine buildings,—town-hall, public school, casino, hospital (Columbus monument, etc.),—boards of education health industry and commerce, tanneries, distilleries, sugar refineries cigar and tobacco-factories etc. and is noted for its wealth and prosperity. It is the outlet of an important sugar growing region. Pop. in 1890 21,946 of the district 24,861.

Cardenas, a town and district of the state of Tabasco, Mexico, on the Rio Usum, 50 miles (direct) SW of San Juan Bautista. It is connected by rail with Embarcadero on the Usumacinta River.

Cardenas, a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí, 50 miles SE of Carrillon with which it is connected by rail.

Cardiff (the castle of the Taff) a parliamentary and county borough and port of Wales, is in the territorial limits of Glamorganshire, on the estuary of the Severn, at the mouth of the Taff 176 miles by rail W of London. It is the greatest shipping point for coal in the world, and the sea-

nage of vessels annually entering and clearing renders it in this respect second only to London. Its extensive docks and harbor facilities are supplemented by those of the neighboring ports of Penarth and Barry Docks. It has a noble old castle in great part restored, fine public and private buildings and numerous iron-mills, ship-yards, etc. The town is the seat of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. One of its suburbs is the ancient city of Llandaff, now a mere village. The pop. of Cardiff in 1801 was 2000, in 1871 55,911, in 1881 85,378 in 1891 132,162 in 1901 164,333.

Cardiff, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 562.

Cardiff, a post-village of Garfield co. Colo. on the Colorado Midland R. 3 miles S. of Glenwood Springs.

Cardiff, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. Pop. about 400.

Cardiff, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. 11 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. 180.

Cardigan, or **Cardiganshire**, *kar-da-gan-shir*, a county of South Wales, having on the W. Cardigan Bay Area, 693 sq. m. The surface is level on the coast, in the interior mountainous, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 3463 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. Its chief rivers are the Teifi, Rhedol, and Yswyth. There are many small picturesque lakes. Cardigan is an agricultural and cattle-ranching country. Silver-bearing ores of lead are profusely worked. Chief t. was Cardigan (the capital). Aberystwyth, Lampeter and Adpar. The county returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 60,267.

Cardigan, a municipal borough of Wales capital of the co. of Cardigan on the Teifi 5 miles from its entrance into St. George's Channel and 36 miles by rail NW of Carmarthen. It has 2 stone bridges across the Teifi an old and stately church and the remains of an ancient castle, famous in Welsh history. There is a considerable coasting trade. Pop. in 1901 3516.

Cardigan, a post-village and outport of Kings co. Prince Edward Island 23 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. about 500.

Cardigan Bay, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Hraich-y-Pwll and Strumble Headlands. It receives the rivers Maw Dory, Llyn and Teifi.

Cardigan Bay, in the E. coast of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Cardiganshire. See **CARDIGAN**.

Cardinal, a post-town and outport of Grenville co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 9 miles from Prescott, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1378.

Cardinale, *kar-de-nal*, a town of Italy province and 21 miles SSW of Casanero. Pop. about 3000.

Cardington, a banking post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 40 miles N. of Columbus. It has manufactures of novelties, clay products, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 1354.

Cardington, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on Cobb's Creek, 1 mile from Fernwood, which is 4 miles SW of Philadelphia, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 400.

Cardito, *kar-dee-to*, a village of Italy 7 miles N. of Naples. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Cardona, *kar-do-na*, a town of Spain 44 miles NW of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900 3355. It is interspersed with orange-gardens and has a castle. SW of the town is a mountain of rock-salt, about 250 feet in elevation and 3 miles in circumference, which affords an inexhaustible supply of absolute purity and is regularly mined. Vases, crucifixes and other articles are turned of this material. The mountain was known to Strabo.

Cardonville, a post-village of Clay co. Ind., on the Chicago and Southeastern R., 3 miles (direct) N. of Brazil. Pop. 200.

Cardross, a village and parish of Scotland, on the Dumbarton, on the Clyde, 3 miles by rail WNW of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died here in 1329.

Cardston, a post-town and outport of Alberta district, Canada, 50 miles from Lethbridge. Pop. in 1901 601.

Cardville, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co. Miss.

Cardwell, a post-village of Washington co. Ky. 14 miles W. of Harrodsburg.

Cardwell, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. 13 miles by rail E. of Fayetteville Ark. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Cardwell, a post-village of Goodland co., Va., 7 miles (direct) E. of Goodland.

Cardwell, a district of Peel co., Ontario Canada. Pop. about 16,000.

Carreggi, *ka-ré-jee*, a village of Italy 3 miles N. of Florence, with numerous villas and an old grand-ducal residence of the Medici family.

Carrelia, a district of Russia. See **KARELIA**.

Caranero, *ka-rôw-kro'*, a post-town of Lafayette parish La., 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Lafayette, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 445.

Carantan, *ka-rôw-tôw'*, a town and seaport of France, in Manche, near the mouth of the Teute, 14 miles NNW of Saint-Lô. It has a curious Norman church. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Carantoir, *ka-rôw-twan'*, a village of France department of Morbihan, 35 miles ENE of Vannes. Pop. in 1901 3963.

Caray, a banking post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads, 16 miles SW of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900 1316.

Carayville. See **CARYVILLE**.

Cargades, *kar-ga-dôe*, *Garnyes*, *gi-rî-yôe*, or *Nazareth Islands*, a group of small isles in the Indian Ocean, about 310 miles NE. of Mauritius of which colony they are a dependency. They produce coconuts and have a scanty population.

Cargèse, *kar-shais'* (It. pron. *kan-jâ-sâ*) a village of Corsica, 12 miles NNW of Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. It represents a Greek colony and its church service follows the Greek rite.

Cargile, a post-town of Union co. Ark. 4 miles by rail S. of Eldorado. Pop. in 1900 417.

Cargill, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. and 6 miles from Walkerton, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Carhaix, *kar-â*, a town of France, department of Finistère, near the Hyères, 5 miles NE of Quimper. Pop. about 2000. It is the birthplace of the brave La Tour d'Auvergne, of whom a statue has been erected.

Carhuamayo, *kar-wa-mi-o*, a town of Peru department of Junín on the E. shore of Lake Junín or Chimsay cocha, about 25 miles S. by E. of Cerro de Pasco. Elevation upward of 13,000 feet.

Carhuaz, *kar-wâ*, a town of Peru department of Ancash 30 miles NNW of Huanuco with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000.

Car'ra, in ancient geography a region in the SW part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea. On its coast were the Greek towns of Miletus and Halicarnassus.

Carriaco, *ka-râ-ko*, a town of Venezuela, 40 miles E. of Cumana in a plain watered by the Caracac River near the Gulf of Cariaco. Its port is Puerto Sucre. Pop. about 7000.

Cariaco, a West India Island. See **CARRIACOU**.

Cariaco (*ka-râ-ko*) Gulf of, on the coast of Venezuela, is 40 miles in length from W. to E. by 16 miles in its greatest breadth. It has good anchorage.

Carrati, *ka-râ-tee* (anc. *Paterium*) a town of Italy, province of Cosenza on the Gulf of Taranto 20 miles by rail SSE of Romano. Pop. about 2000 (commune 4000). It is surrounded by old walls and has a cathedral and a seminary. It is a bishop's see.

Caribbean (*kâr-rib-bee'an*) Sea, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the Caribbees, or Leeward and Windward Islands, on the E. Central America and Lucayan on the W. the islands of Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba on the N. and Panama, Colombia and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage, known as the Yucatan Channel, about 120 miles in width between Cape Catoche in Yucatan, and Cape San Antonio, the most westerly point of Cuba. Its northern shores are generally high and rocky and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little encumbered with rocks or islands its navigation is for the most part clear and open. Its chief arms or inlets are the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien and Venezuela (with its prolongation the Lake of Maracaibo). The main Gulf Stream is formed in the Caribbean basin which receives the easterly Atlantic currents, and discharges the accumulating waters, without unobstructed flow through the Yucatan Channel into the Gulf of Mexico. The deepest water is in the eastern half of the basin where soundings of 17,000 feet and over have been obtained. The Caribbean basin seemingly occupies an area of what was at one time the open Pacific Ocean. Length from E. to W. nearly 1,000 miles.

Caribbees, *kâr-rib-bee'* or **Lesser Antilles**, the eastern and southern West India Islands, usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands, with some minor groups, and now according to most geographers, also including the Spanish Leeward Islands, or those lying immediately north of the South American continent (Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, Beane Avre and Curacao besides minor islets). The more important eastern islands, which are possessions of Denmark, Holland, Great Britain and France, are Santa Cruz (St. Croix), St. Martin, Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Montserrat, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent,

Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, and the Grenadines. These islands are situated on a ridge or series of ridges rising from deep water considered to be in part, at least, a disrupted and sunken portion of the Andean system of mountains. Most of the islands of the inner or western tier are of volcanic origin with a considerable number of well-preserved and active cones, while those on the outer (L.) side are of coral and sedimentary formation. The inner or volcanic islands are sometimes designated as the Caribbees proper. The islands abound in beautiful scenery. See PALM (Morr) *Souris*, etc.

Cariboo, an important gold mining district in the northern part of British Columbia, lying on both sides of the upper waters of the Fraser River.

Cariboo Island, off Nova Scotia. See CARIBOO ISLAND.

Cariboo Mountains, a part of the Rocky Mountain system in northern British Columbia, in and adjoining the Cariboo district.

Cariboo Point, a peninsula on the N. shore of Lake Huron, famed on account of the burgomasters which have been painted upon its brow by the Indians. In the vicinity are found large and beautiful agates.

Caribou, *kā-roo*, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo. on the Saucy Range 20 miles W of Boulder its banking point. Altitude 9065 feet. Pop. about 100.

Caribou, a banking post-village and township (town) of Arapahoe co. Me. on the Arapahoe River and on the Bangor and Arapahoe and the Canadian Pacific R. 44 miles N of Hamilton. It has manufacturers of starch, cash shingles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4758.

Caribou, a post-town of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 4 miles N.E. of Pictou its banking point. It has canning industries.

Caribou Crossing, a minor station of the Yukon district of Canada, on the Upper Yukon (or Lewis) River.

Caribou Island, off the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia near the entrance to Pictou harbor.

Carical, a town of India. See KARICAL.

Cariffo, *kā-roo fā*, a town of Italy province of Avellino, in the Apennines, 11 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. about 2500.

Carigama, *kā-roo-gā*, a pueblo on the N. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands, in a wooded and mountainous region. It weaves cotton and abaca fabrics and has fish-eries. Pop. 12,732. It is a port of call for steamers from Manila.

Carignan, *kā-roo-yā*, a town of France, in Ardennes, 22 miles E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. about 3000.

Carignone, *kā-roo-yā* no (*Fr. Carignone*), a town of Italy province and 11 miles S of Turin. It has interesting churches and palaces and a market-place with arched Pop. about 4500 of the commune in 1901 7129. The present reigning house of Italy is that of Savoy-Carignan.

Cariluvirazo, a summit of the equatorial Andes, in Ecuador. Elevation, about 16,500 feet.

Carillon, *kā-roo-yā*, a post-village and port of landing of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River 45 miles W of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 233.

Carimate Islands. See KARIKATE ISLANDS.

Carimén, a town of China, in the province of Anson-ga. Pop. 2540.

Carimona, a post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on a branch of the Root River about 45 miles SW of Winona.

Carimon Islands (Great and Little Carimon), a group of islands in the strait of Malacca, SW of Singapore.

Carimoo Java, *kā-roo-jā*, an island in a group of the same name in the Java Sea, about 45 miles from the N. coast of the island of Java. Lat. 3° 59' N. lon. 115° 24' E. It contains a Dutch trading post.

Caribean, *kā-roo-yā*, a town of Spain 30 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. in 1900 3437.

Carini, *kā-roo-see*, a town of Italy 12 miles W.W. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 12,907. It is beautifully situated on the small river of the same name. It has a medieval Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of Hyocara.

Carinthia, *kā-rin-thā* (*Ger. Kärnten* or *Kärnten*), a crown-land and titular duchy of Austria-Hungary in Cisalpania, enclosed by Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Giron and Graden, Italy and Tyrol. Area, 4985 sq. m. Capital, Klagenfurt. Two-thirds of its people are Germans, and one-third Slovenes, a Slavic race. Pop. in 1900, 361,000; in 1906 367,337. It is traversed by the Hohe Tauern. Principal river the Drava. The duchy of Carinthia became a permanent possession of the house of Austria in 1588.

Caripio, *kā-roo-pā*, a town and valley of Venezuela, 40 miles S.W. of Cumana. It is noted for the cavern which is inhabited by the guacharo bird, *Streptopelia caripensis*.

Carisbrook, a municipality and district of Victoria, Australia, 108 miles by rail N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 5000.

Carisbrooke, a village of the Isle of Wight, England, 14 miles S.W. of Newport. Near it is Carisbrooke Castle, a grand and picturesque medieval stronghold, enlarged by Queen Elizabeth and now partly in ruins. It was the prison of Charles I. for 13 months. Within its walls is a remarkable well 200 feet in depth. The church of Carisbrooke was built by the first Norman lord of the island.

Carl, a post-village of Gwinnett co. Ga. Pop. about 100.

Carl, a post-village of Adams co. Iowa, about 65 miles S.W. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township in 1900 876.

Carlén, British India. See KARI.

Carlemini, *kā-lē*, a town of Sicily 18 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V. Pop. in 1901 6304.

Carlet, *kā-lē*, a town of Spain 18 miles S of Valen-cia on the Regencia. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Carlton, or Carliton, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich. on the Detroit and Lima North and the Pere Marquette R. 11 miles N of Monroe. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Carlton, a banking post-village of Thayer co. Neb. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 31 miles N.W. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900 309.

Carlton, a county in the E. part of Ontario bounded on the N. by the Ottawa River. Capital, Ottawa.

Carlton, a county in the W. part of New Brunswick bounded on the W. by the river St. John. It contains deposits of iron ore and in well forested. Capital, Woodstock.

Carlton, a post-village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Yarmouth.

Carlton, a banking post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, on the S. shore of the Bay of Chaleur 5 miles N.E. of Dalhousie. New Brunswick. The bay opposite the village affords a safe refuge for shipping. Carlton has important herring-laberies. Pop. about 250.

Carlton, a post-village of Prince or Prince Edward Island 33 miles W of Charlottetown.

Carlton, a suburb of the city of St. John New Brunswick on the western side of the harbor immediately opposite the main part of the city. A large portion of its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries.

Carlton Place, a banking town and outpost of Lanark co. Ontario on the (Canadian) Mississippi River and on the Canadian Pacific R. (Carlton Junction) 28 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has great water power mills, woolen factories, foundries, machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1901 6000.

Carlton West, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, 22 miles from Campbellton. Pop. about 100. See CARLETON.

Carley Brook, a post-village of Weyan co. Pa. 4 miles N by E of Homestead. Pop. about 100.

Carlín, a post-village of Elko co. Nev. on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R. 440 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Carlingford, or Carlingford, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the northern shore of Carlingford Bay 9 miles E.N.E. of Dundalk. It has the remains of a castle and of a Dominican friary. Pop. about 600.

Carlingford, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 8 miles S.W. of Schriberville. Pop. about 100.

Carlingford Bay is an inlet of the Irish Sea between the co. of Louth and Down, 11 miles in length by 3 miles in its greatest breadth.

Carlington Mountains are situated on the S. side of Carlingford Bay, and are about 2000 feet in height.

Carlisle, a banking city capital of Massachusetts on Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 38 miles S. by W of Springfield. It is the seat of Blackstone University (Presbyterian). Carlisle is an agricultural trade-centre and is mined here. Pop. in 1900 3602.

Carlisle, *kā-rī* (*anc. Lugvaldior* or *Lugur*; *Ham*) a city and parliamentary borough of England capital of the co. of Cumberland near the confluence of the Eden, Caldor and Pottol Rivers, 62 miles W by S of Newcastle. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market place and are wide and well paved. The splendid medieval cathedral, which is situated on an elevated site, is only partially preserved. The choir has an exquisite eastern window. The castle, built by William Rufus on an eminence beside the Eden is now used for a barracks and armory. Carlisle is a bishop's see. The manufactures include cotton fabrics, hats, and iron. The town is a great railway-centre. Carlisle was originally a Roman station. The Latin name *Lugvaldior* was abbreviated by the Britons to *Lael*, to which was put the prefix *Cae*, or "city," whence Carlisle. The place was destroyed by the Danes in

the ninth century and restored by William Rufus. Carlisle returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 45,480.

Carlisle, a county in the SW part of Kentucky. Area, 198 sq m. It is bounded W by the Mississippi River. Capital, Bardwell. Pop. in 1900 7012. In 1900 10,190.

Carlisle, a post-town of Louisa co., Ark., 31 miles by rail E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 212.

Carlisle, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 36 miles S of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 699.

Carlisle, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, on the North River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11 miles NE of Indianola and 10 miles SE of Des Moines. Coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 563.

Carlisle, a banking post-town capital of Nicholas co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 36 miles NE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 1377.

Carlisle, a post-village and township (town) of Mid Essex co., Mass. 5 miles N of Concord. The town is bounded on the E by the Concord River. Pop. of the town in 1900 489.

Carlisle, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich. 6 1/2 miles W of Charlotte. Pop. about 80.

Carlisle, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 15 miles (direct) S by W of Vicksburg. Pop. 160.

Carlisle, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. in Carleton township (town) about 40 miles W of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 1226. Of the village, about 350.

Carlisle, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 25 miles N by E of Marietta. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 104. The name of its post-office is Berna.

Carlisle, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 44 miles by rail N of Cincinnati.

Carlisle, a post-borough capital of Cumberland co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in the long and fertile Cumberland valley on the Cumberland Valley and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. 19 miles WSW of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Dickinson College (Methodist) founded in 1785. Carlisle contains a court-house the United States Indian Industrial Training School with about 900 scholars, machine-shops and has manufactures of shoes, carriages, axles, cars, etc. This town was shelled by the Confederates July 1 1863. Pop. in 1890 7620. In 1900 9626. The Carlisle (autspur) Springs are near by.

Carlisle, a post-town of Union co., S.C. on the South Carolina R. 32 miles NW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 358.

Carlisle, a post-village of Westworth co., Ontario 13 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 150.

Carlisle Center, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. 3 miles from Howe's Cave station. Pop. about 100.

Carlisle Springs, a post-station and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Pa. 4 miles N of Carlisle.

Carlisse, Pic de, a summit of the Pyrenees, in France, in the department of Pyrénées Orientales. Height, 9560 feet.

Carlshavnværn, a station of the Norwegian navy on Christianshavn.

Cari Junction, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 8 miles NW of Joplin. It has zinc and lead-mines. Pop. in 1900 1177.

Carlock, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill. 13 miles NW of Bloomington. It is on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Carlocksville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. 8 miles NE of Fosterville.

Carloforte, kar-lo-fon-tà, a town of Italy on the island of San Pietro, near the SW coast of Sardinia. Pop. about 7500. It has fisheries, salt-works, and considerable trade.

Carlopatago, kar-lo-pa-go, a seaport of Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island of Pago. Pop. about 700.

Carlos, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind. 11 miles (direct) S. by W of Winchester.

Carlow, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. 24 miles WSW of Cumberland. Pop. about 260.

Carlow, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., about 3 miles W of Kyles Landing, which is about 15 miles (direct) N by E of Fayetteville.

Carlota, La, la kar-lo-tà, a small town of Spain, 17 miles SW of Orotava. It is one of the German colonies founded in 1877.

Carlotta, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala.

Carlow, a county of Ireland in Leinster enclosed by the cos. of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Queens, and Kilkenny. Area, 346 sq m. The surface is generally level or gently undulating but on the SE border Mount Leinster rises to a height of about 2600 feet. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Carlow is an agricultural and dairy

county. It sends 1 member to the British House of Commons. Capital, Carlow. Pop. in 1901 37,700.

Carlow (originally *Carlewagh*, kahr-ler'agh), a town of Ireland, capital of co. Carlow at the confluence of the Barrow with the navigable river Barrow 44 miles ESW of Dublin. It has the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Kildare, and of St. Patrick's College, and until 1885 sent a member to parliament. Pop. in 1901 about 6500.

Carlow, a post-village of Davies co., Mo., on the Warshaw R. 8 miles (direct) SE of Gallatin. Pop. about 150.

Carlowitz, a town of Austria-Hungary. See KARLO-WITZ.

Carlowville, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala. 2 miles from Minter station.

Carlsbad. See KARLSBAD.

Carlsbad, a post-village and summer resort of San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern California R. 36 miles N by W of San Diego.

Carlsbad, formerly Eddy, a banking post-town capital of Eddy co., N.Mex. on the Pecos River and on the Pecos Valley and Northern and the Pecos and Northern Texas R. 33 miles NW by N of Pecos Tex. It is in an agricultural and fruit-growing section, and has manufactures of beer and tea, bottling works, etc. It is a shipping point for live-stock and wool. Pop. about 970.

Carlsburg, Transylvania. See KARLSBURG.

Carlsborg, a town of Sweden. See KARLSBORG.

Carlskrona, a lin of Sweden. See KARLSKRONA.

Carlskrona, a town of Germany. See KARLSKRONA.

Carlskrona, a town of Sweden. See KARLSKRONA.

Carlsruhe, a city of Germany. See KARLSRUHE.

Carlsruhe, a post-village of Brno co., Ontario 10 miles from Walkerton. Pop. about 175.

Carlsstad, Sweden. See KARLSSTAD.

Carlsstadt, towns of Austria-Hungary and Bararie. See KARLSSTADT.

Carlsstadt, karl-statt, a banking post-borough of Bergen co., N.J. 4 miles S of Hackensack on the New Jersey and New York R. It has marble and brass-works and manufactures of watch-case springs, typewriters, underwear, ice, brick clothing machinery silk combs, etc. Pop. in 1900 2574.

Carlton, a town and parish of Nottinghamshire. England 3 1/2 miles from Nottingham. Pop. in 1901 10,041.

Carlton, a county in the NE part of Minnesota, has an area of 850 sq m. It is intersected by the St. Louis River and also drained by the Little and Nemadji Rivers. Capital, Carlton. Pop. in 1890 4272. In 1900 10,017.

Carlton, a post-village of Madison co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles (direct) SW of Eberton. Pop. about 276.

Carlton, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan. about 3 miles by rail W of Banner.

Carlton, a banking post-village, capital of Carlton co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific the Great Northern and the St. Paul and Duluth R. at the head of the St. Louis River 17 miles SW of Duluth. Pop. in 1900 449.

Carlton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y. in Carlton township (town) on Oak Orchard Creek 32 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 2338.

Carlton, a city of Yamhill co., Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 43 miles SW of Portland. Pop. in 1900 145.

Carlton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa. 14 miles SSE of Mendville.

Carlton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex. 27 miles E of Comanche.

Carlton, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Wis. in Carlton township (town) is on Lake Michigan 26 miles SSE of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 1462; of the village, 160.

Carlton, a settlement of York co., Ontario 5 miles by rail SW of Toronto.

Carlton, a district of the city of Melbourne, Victoria.

Carlton Center, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich. 7 miles N of Hastings.

Carlton Hill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Rutherford.

Carlton Station, a post-station of Orleans co., N.Y. 47 miles E by N of Lewiston.

Carlisle, a mining town of Scotland, co. and 5 miles NW of Lanark. Pop. about 4500.

Carlisle, kar-ill, a banking city, capital of Clinton co., Ill. is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. where it crosses the navigable Kankaskia (or Okaw) River 47 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of wagons, paper furniture, etc., and is an agricultural trade-center. Pop. in 1900 1874.

Carlisle, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 0 miles N of Topeka.

Carmarvon, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., 41 miles by N. of Lewiston.

Carmarvon, *kar-mán-yó'h*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles S. of Turin. It has a fine Gothic church and a massive tower formerly part of a castle. Pop. in 1901 2885; of the commune, 11,738.

Carmarvon, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill. on the Mississippi River 6 miles by rail S. of Burlington, Iowa.

Carmarvon, a post-village of Schoenestady co., N. Y. It has coal lumber and various industries.

Carmarvon, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 6 miles by rail SW of Ridgway.

Carmarvon, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, 45 miles SW of Winnipeg. It has extensive lumber interests. Pop. in 1901, 1439.

Carmarvon, in ancient geography a region corresponding to the modern Persian province of Kirman.

Carmarthen, *Caermarthen*, *kar-mar'then*, or *Caermarthen*, *kar-mar'then-shir* a county of Wales, having 8 Carmarthen Bv an arm of Bristol Channel Area, 94 sq m. Surface hilly interspersed with productive valleys on the E it is bounded by mountains one of which the Van rises about 2600 feet. The chief river is the Towy Agriculture is the leading employment. Iron lead copper coal and lime are the chief mineral products. The county as such, sends 2 members to the House of Commons Capital, Carmarthen Pop. in 1901 135,328.

Carmarthen (anc. *Morinda new*) a borough of South Wales, capital of the co. of Carmarthen, on the navigable Towy 8 miles above its mouth and 23 miles NW of Swansea. Its parish church contains the tomb of Steele. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing ship-building, the export of country produce, etc. There are also metal works and manufactures of cloths and woollens. In conjunction with Llanelly Carmarthen sends 1 member to the House of Commons Pop. in 1901 18,025.

Carmarthen Bay, a large inlet of Bristol Channel Wales between St. Govan's Point so of Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. of Glamorgan and having N. the co. of Carmarthen. It receives the Towy and other rivers.

Carmarthen, *kar-má'* a town of France, in Tara 7 miles N. of Albi, on the left bank of the Céron Pop. in 1901 8982. There are extensive coal mines in its vicinity.

Carmel, *kar-mé'*, a rocky ridge of Palestine forming the extremity of a range of hills which extend NW from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean (the only one on the coast of Palestine), to which the name Mount Carmel in a narrow sense, is sometimes applied. Elevation of its highest point, 1819 feet. It is mentioned in the Bible as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal and bears at the present day the Arabic appellation of *Jebel Mor Elias*. The rock is limestone, containing numerous caverns. Since the Middle Ages a convent has stood on the promontory (at a height of 400 feet) inhabited by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mountain. On the summit of Carmel are pines and oaks, and farther down are olives and laurels.

Carmel a post-town of Hamilton co. Ind 15 miles N. of Indianapolis Pop. in 1900 498.

Carmel, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Carmel township (town) on the Maine Central R., 14 miles W. of Bangor Pop. of the town in 1900, 932.

Carmel, a post-village of Cumberland co. N. J. about 4 miles E. of Bridgeton Its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Carmel, a banking post-village capital of Putnam co. N. Y. in Carmel township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 50 miles N. of New York city and 4 or 5 miles NE of Lake Mahopac. It contains the Drew Seminary and Female College. Here is Glenanda Lake. Pop. about 700 of the town in 1900, 2546.

Carmel, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 11 miles SSE of Hillsboro.

Carmel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 10 miles from Adams station.

Carmel Bay, in Monterey co. Cal., a few miles S. of Monterey. On it was established one of the early Spanish missions.

Carmelo, a town and port of entry of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River about 46 miles NW of Colonia.

Carmelo, *kar-mé'* an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles SW of Campeche, at the entrance of Términos lagoon.

Carmelo, an island in the Gulf of California, immediately opposite Loreto. It contains extensive deposits of salt.

Carmelo, a locality in Ireland, in Leitrim, co. of Kildare, 6 miles E. of Athy. Here are druidical remains.

Carmen, or *El Carmen*, *á kar'mén*, or *Pata-gonce*, *pa-tá-gó'n*, also called *Carmen de Patagonce*, a river-port and agricultural settlement of the Argentine Republic, on the Rio Negro, 23 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean Lat. 40° 36' S. It exports hides, feathers, skins, beef and salt.

Carmen, a town of Bolivia, department of Beni on the Beni River.

Carmen, a port of Mexico, in the state of Campeche (Yucatan) is on the island of Carmen. It has a good harbor and exports dyewoods. Pop. of the town about 6000.

Carmen de Areco, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires, NW of Luján Pop. about 3440.

Carmen de las Flores, *kar'mén dá lá fló'r* or *Flores*, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and about 140 miles by rail SW of Buenos Aires.

Carmi, *kar'mí* a banking city capital of White co., Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 100 miles NE of Cairo. It is at the head of navigation on the Little Wabash River. It has flouring mills, brick-yards, tile- and stove-factories etc. Pop. in 1900 2989.

Carmichael, *kar'mí-kál*, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md. Pop. 75.

Carmichael, a post-village of Marion co. S. C. Pop. about 75.

Carmichael, a banking post-borough of Greene co. Pa. is about 44 miles S. of Pittsburgh and 2 miles W. of the Monongahela River Pop. in 1900, 458.

Carmignano, *kar-méon-yá no'no* (anc. *Carmine num*) a town of Italy in the Val d'Ombroia, 13 miles WNW of Florence. Pop. in 1901 2141 (commune, 12,327).

Carmine, a post-town of Fayette co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 44 miles WNW of Houston Pop. about 125.

Carmine, the ancient name of *Carmos*.

Carmine, an island of Norway. See *Karné*.

Carmine, *kar-mó'ná* (anc. *Carmos*) a city of Spain 18 miles NE. of Sevilla Pop. in 1900 17,215. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated hill. Among its edifices are a ruined Moorish fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, a fine Moorish gateway and the Cordova gate.

Carmine, a post-village of Polk co. Tex. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Livingston.

Carnac, *kar-nák* a village of France on the S. coast of Brittany department of Morbihan 18 miles SE of Lorient. The druidical (or ante-druidical) monuments in its vicinity consist of about 1000 blocks in the form of obelisks, rising 10 to 15 feet above the ground resting on their points and disposed in 11 rows. There is also an artificial mound about 60 feet high on which is a chapel and in which prehistoric finds have been made.

Carnarvon, *Caernarvon*, *kar-nar'von* or *Caernarvonshire*, *kar-nar'von-shir* a county of Wales forming the northwestern corner of the mainland Area, 565 sq m. The SW half consists of a long peninsula, stretching out into St. George's Channel. It is a mountainous region and contains Snowdon the highest mountain in South Britain. Principal river the Conway. Half of the surface is unfit for cultivation. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle, sheep and ponies. Mining is the leading industry. Principal mineral products, copper lead slate, which is quarried on a large scale, and coal. Principal towns, Carnarvon (the capital), Bangor, Conway and Pwllheli. The county as such sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 125,649.

Carnarvon, or *Caernarvon*, a seaport of Wales, capital of the co. of Carnarvon on the E. side of Menai Strait, 8 miles SW of Bangor. It consists of the old walled town and an extensive suburban portion. At the W. end of the town is a magnificent castle, built by Edward I., portions of which are fully preserved. Carnarvon is a seaside resort and a tourist-center. As a contributory borough, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons Pop. in 1901, 9780.

Carnarvon, a post-village of Sac co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles (direct) N. of Des Moines Pop. 190.

Carnarvon, *kar-nar'von* a division in the N. part of Cape Colony proper, extending S. from the Orange River. It lies partly in the Karroo, which is fertile after the inundation of the rivers in the rainy season, producing wheat. Sheep raising is the chief industry. Capital, Carnarvon, an important market, about 140 miles (direct) ENE. of Calcutta. Pop. in 1891 925 (white, 327); of the district, about 9000.

Carnarvon Bay is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coast of the Welsh peninsula of

Carmarvon and Angliana. It communicates with Beaumaris Bay by Menai Strait.

Carnatic, or **Karnatic**, The, one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to about lat. 18° N, constituting formerly the dominions of the nawabs of Arcot, and now included in the presidency of Madras. The climate is perhaps the hottest in India. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples and other evidences of former wealth and civilization as the Carnatic. Its fortresses were also exceedingly numerous, but these have fallen into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1733 but was not finally ceded to them till 1801.

Carnarvon, a post-village of Assinibois district Canada, on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R. 23 miles from Melita, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 190.

Carnegie, kar-nigh-ghe, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa., embracing the former boroughs of Chartiers and Mansfield (of which it was formed in 1894) is situated in the beautiful Chartiers Valley on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburgh Chartiers and Yonghiogheny Rrs., 6 miles SW of Pittsburgh. It has extensive iron, steel and glass-works, and manufactures of ploughs, tin ware, etc. Coal is largely mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 7330.

Carnesville, kar-ne-vil, a post-town capital of Franklin co. Ga. about 60 miles ENE of Atlanta. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop. in 1900 305.

Carnes, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on the Louisiana and Nashville R. 25 miles (direct) NE. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Carnes, a post town of Menominee co. Mich. about 35 miles by rail N by R. of Menominee. Pop. about 200.

Carnes, a post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. in a grain and fruit region 11 miles (direct) N. R. of Chandler.

Carnes, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles NW of Tonkhanneck.

Carnforth, a town of Lancashire England, 6 miles N by E of Lancaster. It has iron industries. Pop. in 1901 3040.

Carnham, kar-nam, a mining town of Grenville co. Victoria, Australia, on Basille's Creek 15 miles W of Ballarat. Pop. about 100.

Carnic Alps (and *Alpes Carnicae* so named from the *Carni*, a Celtic people) one of the smaller divisions of the Alps extending along the NE. border of Italy into Carniola. They adjoin the Venetian Alps and the Ampezzo Dolomites on the N. The highest summit is the Kellerwandspitze about 9150 feet.

Car Nicobar See **NICOBAR ISLANDS**.

Carrières, kar-ne-ain, a commune of Belgium province of Hainaut, 10 miles W of Charleroi. Pop. about 7000.

Carnifex Ferry, a locality in Nicholas co. W. Va. on the Gauley River. Here occurred a sharp action, Sept. 19 1861 between the Union forces under General Rosecrans and the Confederates under General J. B. Floyd.

Carniole (Ger. *Carinthia*, *Kärnten*) a crown land and titular duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, enclosed by Styria, Croatia, Istria, Dalmatia, and Venetia. Area, 3535 sq. m. It is traversed by ranges of the Alps and abounds in caverns. The quicksilver mines of Idria are in this province, which also contains ores of iron, lead, and zinc. The population is almost entirely made up of Slovenes, a Slavic race. Capital, Laibach. Pop. in 1900 608,150.

Caroot, has no', a town of Algeria, in the province of Algiers, 29 miles W of Miliana. Pop. about 4000 800 of whom are French.

Caroot, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa.

Carnot, a station of the French Ubahgi territory (western equatorial Africa) on the Sangha River in about lat. 4° 08' N.

Carnotville, has no vel, a post-station of France, in Dahomey (Dahome) Africa, in about lat. 8° 50' N. It is in a healthy and productive region.

Carnotville, kar-noo-vil, a maritime town of Scotland co. of Forfar 64 miles SW of Arbroath. Pop. 4000.

Carnore Point, the SE extremity of the Irish mainland, in Limerick 12 miles SSB of Wexford. It is the Haron of Ptolemy.

Carnuntum, an ancient Roman town on the frontiers of Pannonia, situated on the Danube, a few miles below the site of Vienna.

Carny, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. about 200.

Caro, ka-ro, a banking post-village, capital of Tuscola co. Mich. on the Cass River and on the Michigan Central R. 30 miles E of East Saginaw. It has machine-shops, telephone-works, flour- and lumber-mills, and important beet-sugar manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2006.

Caroburgus, a Latin name of **CHANNABURG**.
Caroga, a township (town) of Fulton co. N. Y. It has several fine lakes and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. in 1900 470.

Caroleen, a post-town of Rutherford co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, about 18 miles SE of Rutherfordton. Its banking point. It has cotton mills. Pop. in 1900 1700.

Carolina, kar-o-lee-na, a colonial settlement in North America, made by the English soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. It was established by a grant of Charles II. to eight Lords Proprietors in 1663. Under the proprietorship separate administrations were instituted for North and South Carolina. Locke drew up the so-called Fundamental Constitution for the colony. From 1729 the Carolinas were royal colonies the crown having come into possession by purchase. In 1776 North and South Carolina constituted themselves independent states.

Carolina, a post-village of Washington co. E. I. on the Uguapang or Beaver River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles from Providence. It has a manufactory of casimires. Pop. about 400.

Carolina, a post-hamlet of Marion co. S. C. 30 miles N of Marion.

Carolina, a post-hamlet of Haywood co. Tenn. 26 miles W by N of Jackson.

Carolina, an important river port of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão on the Tocantins River in about lat. 6° 30' S.

Carolinian, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia. Pop. about 8000.

Carollina, a village of northeastern Porto Rico 13 miles ESE of San Juan with which it is connected by high road.

Carollina, La. See **LA CAROLINA**.

Carollina, the Spanish for **CAROLINE ISLANDS**.

Caroline, a county in the E. part of Maryland bordering on Delaware, has an area of 320 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choptank River and is partly drained by the Tockess River. Capital, Denton. Pop. in 1890 13,903; in 1900 10,248.

Caroline, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Rappahannock River and on the SW by the North Anna, and is intersected by the Mattaponi River. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890 10,681; in 1900 16,709.

Caroline, a post-township (town) of Tompkins co. N. Y. 12 miles ENE of Ithaca. Its surface is hilly and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900 1933.

Caroline, a post-hamlet of Shewan co. Wis. about 14 miles (direct) SW of Shawano.

Caroline Center, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. in Caroline township (town), 12 miles SE. of Ithaca.

Caroline Depot, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. 21 miles from Owego. Pop. 150.

Carollina Island, one of the Marquesas group in the Pacific. Lat. 9° 07' S. lon. 160° 25' W.

Caroline Islands, or **Northern Philippines** (Sp. *Carolinias* *las del norte*, or *Archipelago de las Carolinas*) a large archipelago of the Pacific Ocean together with the *Polow Islands*, or *Western Carolines*, they were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. Lat. about 5° to 10° N; lon. 155° to 165° E. There are about 680 small islands (in 49 groups) mainly coral, except the volcanic *Babeldaop*, *Yap*, *Ponapi*, and *Kusaie*, which are fertile and well watered, with a temperate or equable climate (80° mean annual temperature at Ponapi) yielding the usual Polynesian products. Copra is the chief export. The most important islands are Yap and Ponapi where were located the former capitals. There are a number of trading stations located on the islands. Area, 500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 39,000.

Caromb, ka-rô-m, a town of France department of Vendée 4 miles NE of Carpentras. Pop. about 1300.

Caron Brook, a post village of Madawaska co. Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 17 miles from Edmundston, its banking point. Pop. about 480.

Carondelet, ka-rôn-de-lâ (Fr. from *ka-rôn-dê-lâ*), a former village of St. Louis co. Mo. on the Mississippi River now forming part of St. Louis. Carondelet is the name of a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 6 miles S. of St. Louis, and also of a township in St. Louis co.

Caroni, ka-ro-nei, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Paraima and after a northward course of 400 miles, joins the Orinoco 50 miles E of Ciudad Bolívar. Its rapidity and estuaries render it unnavigable.

Caronia, ka-ro-nei (also *Calao* or *Calacta*) a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, 22 miles E of Cefalù. Pop. about 5000.

Caroor, a town of British India. See **KARUN**.

Carora, ka-ro-ra, or **Caroro**, ka-ro-ro, a town of Venezuela, on the Tonoyo, about 60 miles W by S. of

Carrozzini, lat. 4° 47' N. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. It raises horses and mules and has a trade in rubber and leather. Pop. about 8500.

Carrozzo, lat. 41° 10' N. a village of Italy 54 miles SW of Castellammare, on the Bay of Naples. Pop. about 4000.

Carouge, lat. 45° 50' N. a town of Switzerland canton and 14 miles S of Geneva, on the Arve. Pop. in 1900 7400. It is finely situated and surrounded by elegant villas. It has machine-shops, iron-foundries and manufactures of watches, etc. The town dates from the end of the eighteenth century. Elevation, 1260 feet.

Carovigno, lat. 40° 50' N. a town of Italy province of Lecce, 19 miles WNW of Brindisi. Pop. in 1901 (commune) 6379.

Carovilli, lat. 40° 10' N. a town of Italy province of Campobasso, 10 miles NNE of Isernia. Pop. about 2000.

Carp, a post village of Carleton co. Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. 30 miles W of Ottawa. Pop. about 275.

Carpameto, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Italy province of Lecce, 19 miles SE of Piacenza. Pop. in 1901 4435.

Carpathian Mountains (Ger. *Karpathen* lat. 47° 10' N. a mountain-system of east-central Europe, forming part of the great Alpine uplift, and constituting the connecting arm between the Alps proper and the Balkans. They are largely constructed of fully exposed granite masses in the central Tatra group, of nuclear granitic gneiss and schists overlaid by Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary deposits, mainly sandstones. The system contains no active volcanoes, but on its inner side, facing the Hungarian lowland, it is flanked by a number of subordinate and heterogeneous mountain groups or chains, as the Mátra and the famous wine-growing heights of Tokaj Eperjes (Hegyalja) which are of volcanic origin. The Carpathians in their main contour form a vast crescentic mountain bulwark which begins at Pressburg on the Danube, encircles the greater part of the central Hungarian basin and terminates at Orsova, on the Rumanian frontier. In this sweep the mountain system has a length of nearly 600 miles varying in width from less than 10 miles to upward of 200 miles as it occurs in the Transylvanian expansion. The chief divisions of the system beginning at the W are the Little Carpathians (with elevations nowhere exceeding 3000 feet), the White Mountains, Beskids, the Central Carpathians or High Tatra (with the Gerbodor or Franz Josef Spitze, the culminating point of the entire system 8737 ft. Lomnitzer Spitze 8642 ft. Elterhaler Spitze, 8530 ft. Tatra Spitze, 8415 ft. Morsgraben Spitze, the Rigi of the Carpathians commanding a magnificent panorama, 8210 ft.) the Eastern Carpathians (comprised between the valleys of the Poprad and Bistritza) and the Transylvanian Alps the last-named forming the E. and S. boundaries of Transylvania, and having a number of summits which rival those of the High Tatra (Vagol in the Fogaras group 8347 ft. Bucecs 8230 ft. Caraiman 8195 ft. Bakozi 7997 ft. Koenigstein 7562 ft.).

The Carpathians form the water-parting between the basins of the Baltic and Black Seas. They abound in grand and rugged scenery descending with marked abruptness more particularly on their outer face (Galicia, Rumania) and presenting a number of regularly narrow parting ridges or arêtes (the Pinnacher Kamm, in the High Tatra, 7344 ft.). The mountains except on the Moldavian frontier nowhere reach or pass much beyond the snow line but fields of snow are to be found in secluded gorges and cirques at all times of the year. Evidence of past glacial action are abundant throughout the region but there are no existing glaciers in the entire system. One of the distinctive features of the Central Carpathians is the abundance of small glacial lakes or tarns (the Morsgraben, eyes of the sea; Hatzengersee), which are hidden away amidst the barren crags, in places occupying positions of 6000 ft. elevation and even (the Geiringer See near the Pinnacher Kamm, 6715 ft.).

The Carpathians are largely a region of rich vegetable growth, with magnificent woods and forests of evergreens, oaks, and beeches covering the slopes to elevations of 2000-4000 ft. with a scattering of dwarfed arborescent elements on many of the high and almost inaccessible crags. A number of wild animals, such as the wolf bear and lynx, still inhabit the inner fastnesses, and the chamois and ibex are found sparingly in some parts. The Hungarian or bearded vulture, is a part of the bird fauna. The population of the Carpathians is composed chiefly of Magyar, Slovak, German, Rumanian, and Rumanian. There are no high passes. The Carpathians, those best known being the Tatra, Beskids, and Rumanian. There are no high passes. The Carpathians, those best known being the Tatra, Beskids, and Rumanian.

On the railroad connecting Budapest with Buda, there is the narrow (or Poprad) Pass, 2630 ft.: the Verucina

Pass, on the route from Munkacs to Lemberg, and the famous Rotenberg Pass, across the Southern Transylvanian Alps, 1198 ft. The Carpathians contain more mineral wealth (gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, coal, etc.) than any other mountain-system of Europe. The Hungarian Ore Mountains, near Schumanna, are particularly rich. Tatra-Fured or Schumanna, in the High Tatra, and Heronies-Flirds (baths of Mohadia), not far from the frontiers of Rumania and Serbia, are celebrated and fashionable watering places.

Carpathine, the ancient name of SCARPA.

Carpenedolo, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Italy province of Brescia. Pop. in 1901 4435.

Carpentaria (lat. 41° 10' N.) Gulf of, a large gulf indenting deeply the N coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York. Average length and breadth about 350 miles each. It contains Grotto Kylandi, Wellmley and many other islands, and receives among other streams the Mitchell, Finlender, Leichhardt, and Albert rivers. The shore-line, especially on the E. and SE is mainly low and swampy.

Carpenter, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 26 miles NE of St. Louis, Mo.

Carpenter, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa, 19 miles by rail S. of Austin. Pop. about 200.

Carpenter, a post-village of Copiah co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 14 miles SE of Vicksburg. Pop. 150.

Carpenter a post-hamlet of L'Anse-au-Loup, on the Northern Central R. 34 miles N of Williamsport.

Carpenter's Point, Orange co. N. J. on the Delaware R. a banking post-village of Kana co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 6 miles N of Elgin. It has manufactures of iron condensed milk etc. Pop. in 1900 1002.

Carpentersville, a post village of Putnam co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 18 miles N of Crawfordsville. Pop. about 175.

Carpentersville, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles S of Easton. It has lime-kilns.

Carpentras, lat. 44° 10' N. a town of France in Vaucluse (Provence) 14 miles NE of Arles on the Rhodan, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux which towers 6000 feet above the place. A fragment of the old fortifications remains in the imposing Porte d'Orange. The principal public buildings are the cathedral a Gothic edifice a museum in whose collections is a famous Phœnician bas-relief the palace of justice (the palace of the former bishops) a Roman triumphal arch the hospital erected in 1751 and a public library containing 50 000 volumes and 1000 MSS. The aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Asson by 48 arches and supplies the town was finished in 134. Silk-spinning dyeing the manufacture of hats, etc. are carried on, and there is a considerable trade. Pop. in 1901 10 443, of whom over 2000 were Jews.

The Romans embellished Carpentras with many edifices, of which the remains of the barbarians and Saracens left few traces. The town was the capital of the county of Venaissin. For a short time in the fourteenth century it was the papal residence.

Carpri, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Italy 9 miles NW of Madonna. It has a castle, a majestic cathedral, and a bishop's palace. Pop. in 1901 7296 (commune) 22 023.

Carpri, a village of northern Italy 28 miles SE of Verona, on the Adige. Here, in 1797 the French were defeated by Prince Eugene.

Carpino, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Italy province of Foggia, 23 miles NE of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6454.

Carpinone, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Italy province of 19 miles W of (Carpinone). Pop. about 3000.

Carpinteria, a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. 19 miles E of Santa Barbara. Pop. about 125. The largest grape-stock in the world is grown here.

Carpis, lat. 41° 10' N. a town of Spain 16 miles ENE of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir.

Carpiseux, lat. 41° 10' N. a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles NNE of Nantes. Pop. about 2000.

Carrizosa, lat. 32° 10' N. a strait of California, is between the co. of Contra Costa and Solano. It connects San Pablo Bay with Suisun Bay and is about 8 miles long. The narrowest part of it is nearly 1 mile wide. Large sailing vessels can pass from San Francisco through this strait as far as Suisun, which is near the E. end. All the water flowing through the great central valley of the state from the Sierra Nevada passes through this strait.

Carr, a post-station of Weld co. Colo., on the Union Pacific R. 20 miles S of Cheyenne.

Carrabelle, a post-town of Franklin co. Fla., on St. James Island, about 25 miles E. of Apalachicola. Pop. in 1900 923.

Carræ, or **Charra**, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, situated about 35 miles SE of Edessa. It is the Haran of the Bible, a place which figures in the Assyrian inscriptions. The site preserves the Biblical name. At Carræ Crassus was overwhelmed by the Parthians in 53 a.c.

Carrán-tu'al, **Carrán-tu'al**, or **Carrantsobill**, the highest mountain of Ireland, in Munster co. of Carr in the MacGillenduddy Rook, 12 miles WSW of Killarney. Elevation 3414 feet.

Carrara, **kar-ná-rá** (ann *Cara ria*) a city of Italy in the province of Massa e Carrara, 69 miles SW of Modena. It is situated in a valley of the Apennines, where they skirt the Ligurian Sea. It is famous for its marble-quarries, which since the time of the Romans have furnished the finest material for statuary. There are hundreds of quarries in the environs the principal being those of Torano and they give employment to upward of 10,000 hands. Immense quantities of the stone are shipped to all parts of the world, mainly from the port of Avenza, 3 miles distant. The cutting and polishing of marble are carried on very extensively and there are numerous ateliers of sculptors in the town which possesses an academy of sculpture and a museum. Carrara has interesting churches, including the mediæval cathedral and the church of Madonna delle Grazie. Pop. in 1901 21,104 of the commune, 42,097.

Carratraca (*kar-ra-trá-ka*) Springs, a village in Prescott co. Ontario 40 miles E. of Ottawa. It has springs whose waters are noted for their medicinal qualities.

Carratunk, Mo. See **CARATUNK**.

Carratucos, *kar-ra-tú-kos* the largest of the Grenadine Islands (British West Indies) 20 miles NE of Grenada. Length 7 miles breadth from 2 to 4 miles. It is well cultivated chief crop, cotton. On its W side is the little port of Hillsborough. Pop. about 3000.

Carribbean Sea See **CARRIBBEAN SEA**.

Carrical, a town of India. See **KARRICAL**.

Carrick, a division of Ayrshire. See **AYRSHIRE**.

Carrick, a post-town of Allegheny on Pa. 5 miles S of Pittsburgh its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Carrick-na-Rode, *kar-rik ná-rode* an insulated basaltic rock in co. Antrim Ireland 4½ miles NW of Ballycastle separated from the mainland by a channel 60 feet wide.

Carrickbeg. See **CARRICK-ON-SEW**.

Carrickfergus, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough 9 miles N.W. of Belfast. The parish church containing noble monuments once communicated by a still-existing subterraneous passage with the castle of Joy Mount. The imposing keep of Carrickfergus Castle, erected in the twelfth century and still maintained as an arsenal is on a rock projecting into the lough. Flax-spinning is carried on, and there are oyster fisheries. Near the town is a bed of rock-salt, which is extensively worked. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants. Pop. of the town about 4500; of the borough about 9000.

Carrickmacross, a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 12 miles SW of Dundalk. Pop. about 1900.

Carrick-on-Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon with a suburb in the co. of Roscommon with which it communicates by a bridge, 19 miles NW of Longford. Pop. about 1400.

Carrick-on-Suir (shair) a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary on the Suir 13 miles by rail E. of Clonmel. An old bridge over the Suir connects it with its suburb Carrickbeg in the co. of Waterford. It was formerly enclosed by walls and has a parish church of high antiquity a fine Catholic chapel a university and a castle. The chief industries are in dist., flax-spinning and linen manufacture. Pop. about 5400.

Carrick's Ford, a crossing of the Chester River near St. George, Tucker co. W. Va. Here General R. B. Garnett was defeated and killed by the Federal troops, in July, 1861.

Carrist, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa., 13 miles by rail E. of Brockville. Pop. about 100.

Carrists Mills, a banking post-village of Saline co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Paul R. 7 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 427.

Carrismakelt, a village of Ireland co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon 19 miles W of Killybeg.

Carrigain, **Mount**, a peak in Grafton co. N.H. 7 miles W of Upper Bartlett. Altitude, 4847 feet.

Carrigaline, a small town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles SE. of Cork on Cork harbor.

Carrigrohilly, *kar-ri-roh-bil* almost *kar-ri-roh* a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W of Middleton. It has an ancient church, and in the parish are subterranean chambers within circular intrusions called Danish camps.

Carril, *kar-neel*, a small seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 19 miles NW of Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. Pop. about 2300.

Carrillo, a town of Costa Rica, 19 miles NNE of San José on the railroad connecting with Port (Puerto) Limón.

Carrillon, Canada. See **CARRILTON**.

Carrington, a suburb of Newcastle, New South Wales.

Carrington, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 18 miles N of Jefferson City. Pop. 40.

Carrington, a banking post-village, capital of Foster co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R., 24 miles NW of Jamestown. Pop. about 450.

Carrington, a post village of Perry co. Ohio, on the Ohio Central R. Hae, 7 miles (direct) S of New Lexington. It has coal interests. Pop. about 500.

Carrion de Calatrava, *kar-ne-on dá-ká-lá-trá-vá*, a small town of Spain, 9 miles NE of Ciudad Real.

Carrion de los Céspedes, *kar-ne-on dá-loe-thar-pá-ná*, a small town of Spain, 14 miles W of Seville.

Carrion de los Comedias, *kar-ne-on dá-loe-kon-dá*, a town of Spain, 21 miles N of Palencia, on the Carrión. Pop. in 1900 3318.

Carrizunk, Somerset co. Ma. See **CARRIZUNK**.

Carrizal, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco on the Grijalva River 7 miles S of San Juan Bautista.

Carrizal Alto, *kar-ree-dá álto*, a town of Chile, province of Atacama, 25 miles by rail E of Carrizal Bajo. Here are rich copper mines. Pop. about 1500.

Carrizal Bajo, *kar-ree-dá bá-jo*, a seaport of Chile, province of Atacama, 140 miles N of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Carrizal Alto and Lumbayona and ships copper and silver-ores. It has large copper-smelting works. Pop. in 1895 2558.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo Springs, a post-town capital of Dimmit co. Tex. 40 miles SE. of Eagle Pass its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo, *kar-roe-so*, a post-village, capital of Zapala co. Tex. on the Rio Grande about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Crooks Beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore are found.

Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1894, 17,566 in 1900 14,411

Carroll, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sandy River and also drained by the South Fork of the Ohio River. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1890, 23,634, in 1900 34,250

Carroll, a county in the NW part of Virginia, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge and is drained by the New River and its tributaries. Capital, Hilleville. Pop. in 1890 15,497 in 1900 19,363.

Carroll, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. about 15 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. 75

Carroll, a banking city capital of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 63 miles NE of Council Bluffs. It is an important trade-centre of a farming region. Pop. in 1890 3357 in 1900 2382.

Carroll a post township (town) of Panhandle co. Tex., about 53 miles NE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 43

Carroll, a post-station of Baltimore co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 2 miles from Baltimore. It is the seat of a Protestant monastery and a Catholic hospital.

Carroll, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Neb. 11 miles NW of Wayne. Pop. in 1900 252.

Carroll, a township (town) of Custer co. N. D. in the White Mountain region. Pop. in 1900 110 Post-office, Twin Mountain

Carroll, a township (town) of Chautauque co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 574

Carroll, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. 23 miles ESE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 223.

Carroll, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 294

Carroll, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa. 15 miles (direct) E. by S. of Lock Haven. Pop. 100

Carroll, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1213.

Carroll, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2626

Carroll, a township of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 832

Carroll, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Tenn. 7 miles N. of Jackson

Carroll, a post-village of Smith co. Tex. Pop. about 100

Carrollville, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn. 7 miles S. of Rochester

Carrollton, a banking post-town capital of Pickens co., Ala. on Lubbah Creek and on the Carrollton Short Line R. 95 miles NW of Selma. Pop. in 1900 270

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co. Ark. on Long Creek, about 150 miles N.W. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300

Carrollton, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co. Ga. on the Little Tallapoosa River and on the Central Georgia and the Chattahoochee Route and Southern R. 54 miles W.W. of Atlanta. It has cotton and cotton seed in district and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1903

Carrollton, a banking city capital of Greene co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Quincy Carrollton and St. Louis R. 23 miles N.W. of Alton. It has machine-shops, a foundry, canneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,5

Carrollton, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. 15 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 300

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co. Iowa, 70 miles W.W. of Des Moines

Carrollton, a banking city capital of Carroll co. Ky. is on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Kentucky River, 44 miles NE of Louisville. It has tobacco manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1900 2205.

Carrollton, a former post-village of Jefferson parish La. on the Mississippi River now forming part of New Orleans

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 36 miles SW of Baltimore. Pop. 200

Carrollton, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. is on the Saginaw River and on the Michigan Central R. 2 miles N. of Saginaw. Its banking point. Pop. about 1100

Carrollton, a banking post-town and capital of Carroll co., Miss. on the Southern R. 96 miles N. of Jackson. It has a cotton factory, glass-ware, saw and grist-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 540

Carrollton, a banking city capital of Carroll co. Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads, 66 miles N.W. of Kansas City. It has manufactures of carriages and wagons, woollens, brick and tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3854.

Carrollton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. in Carrollton township (town) on the Alleghany River and on the Erie R. at its junction with the Buffalo, Rochester and

Pittsburg R., 53 miles E. of Dunkirk. The town contains a village named Limestone. Pop. of the town in 1890, 2023; of the village, 350

Carrollton, a banking post-village, capital of Carroll co. Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 24 miles E. of Canton. It has manufactures of ear, granite-bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900 1271

Carrollton, a banking post-village of Dallas co. Tex. 14 miles by rail NW of Dallas. Pop. about 600

Carrollton, or **Carroll's**, a post-station and steamboat landing of Cowhita co. Wash. on the Columbia River and on the Northern Pacific R. 4 miles N. of Kelama.

Carrolltown, a banking post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. 18 miles W.W. of Altoona. It has several collieries, the surrounding region abounding in coal. Pop. in 1900 790

Carroon, a river of Scotland, co. of Stirling, entering the Firth of Forth 8 miles ENE of Falkirk. On its N. bank 1 mile NE. of Falkirk is the village of Carroon with the extensive Carroon Iron Works which gave their name to a kind of cannon called carroonade

Carrollers, the-rath etc., a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio 15 miles by rail SE. of Lima

Carrowmore, a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles NE of Tullaghan Bay. It contains several isles and flows through the river Munkin into the Owenmore

Carrooek is in the North Sea, off Fife-Kess Scotland, in lat 56° 11' N. lon 2° 33' W. with a light house

Carro, karri, a post-station and shipping point of Lewis co., Ky. on the Ohio River 22 miles above Mayaville.

Carro Station, a post-village of Hancock co. Ga. 40 miles by rail NE. of Milledgeville. Pop. 7.

Carroville, karri vi, a banking post-town of Livingston co. Ky. 30 miles NE of Paducah. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 278

Carroville, a post-village of Isle of Wight co. Va. on the Seaboard Air Line 81 miles W.W. of Norfolk

Carroville, a post-village of Floyd co. Iowa. Pop. about 100

Carroville, a post-village of York co. Ontario, on a branch of the Don River 30 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 100

Carrie of Falkirk, a district in Scotland, co. of Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Borrowstonness to Alrth

Carrie of Gowrie (gowree) a very fertile district in Scotland co. of Perth, extends for 15 miles between the Tay and the Eildon hills.

Carrie of Stirling, a district in Scotland extending from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. of Stirling, and consisting of a rich agricultural tract.

Carrothton, a town of England, co. of Surrey 2 miles W. of Croydon. Pop. in 1901 646

Carroton, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. Pop. about 150

Carroli, kar so-loe (anc. Carroli) a town of Italy province of Aquila 40 miles ENE of Roma. Pop. in 1901 1960 (commence 5641)

Carson, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 380 sq. m. It is traversed by the North Fork of the Red River. Capital, Pecos. Pop. in 1900 469

Carson, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ala. 50 miles S. of Mobile its banking site.

Carson, a banking post-town of Pottawatomie co. Iowa, 16 miles by rail N. of Hastings. It is a shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1900 632

Carson, a preventive station of British Columbia, 6 miles from Grand Forks.

Carsonby, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario, 25 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. about 40

Carson City, a banking post-village of Montezuma co., Neb., on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles SE of Stanton. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 900

Carson City, a banking city the capital of the state of Nevada and of Ormsby co. is situated near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, 3 miles W. of the Carson River and on the Virginia and Truckee R. 21 miles S. by W. of Virginia City. Lat. 39° 10' N., lon 119° 43' W. It is surrounded by grand mountain scenery and is connected by stage with Lake Tahoe. Gold and silver are found near this place. Carson City has a United States mint, several mills for extracting gold and silver a government and a couplet building, an Indian school etc. and contains the workshops and general offices of the railroad. Pop. in 1890, 2950 in 1900, 2100

Carson Pass, Alpine co. Cal., is a saddle or depression in the Sierra Nevada. It is 6534 feet above sea-level.

Carson River, a small river which rises on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between California and Nevada. It runs generally northward

and enters Carson Lake. Its length is estimated at 179 miles. Carson Lake, which is in Churchill co., Nev. has no outlet. Its greatest extent is about 12 miles.

Carsonville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co. Ga. 9 miles (direct) N of Butler.

Carsonville, a banking post-village of Sanilac co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 8 miles E of Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Carsonville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 18 miles N by E of Harrisburg.

Carsonville, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va. 26 miles ESE of Marion.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Renfrew which unite and enter the Firth of Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

Cartagena, kar-taj-e'na, or **Carthage** (Sp. pron. kar-tá-ná, see *Carthago* *Vetus*, or *New Carthage*) a city seat of a captain-general and great naval arsenal of Spain on a noble bay of the Mediterranean province and 27 miles SSE of Murcia. Lat. 37° 36' N. lon. 0° 58' W. Pop. in 1897 with suburbs, 86,246. In 1901, 103,343. It occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor which is, after that of Vigo, the largest of the country. It is protected from winds by surrounding heights and is strongly fortified. The city though small, is well built and has some fine promenades. There is a school of navigation. Ship-building is carried on and there are manufactures of canvas and cordage, smelting works, and export-weaving establishments. The copper, lead, zinc and iron mines of Cartagena were originally worked by the Carthaginians. The lead, iron and manganese-mines give employment to a large number of men in the neighboring La Unión. The exports include export-grains, oranges, and the various ores from the different mines. The climate is pleasantly mild, but marred at times in winter by the *mistral*. Mean temperature of the year 65°. The town is the seat of a bishop. Cartagena was a colony of Carthage. It was taken by Scipio in 210 B.C. at which period according to Livy it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

Cartagena, or **Carthage**, formerly **Cartagena de las Indias**, a city and seaport of Colombia, capital of the department of Bolívar on a small sandy peninsula connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land. Lat. 10° 25' N. lon. 73° 34' W. On an island, commencing with the city by means of bridges, is the suburb *Ysimani* which is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Both the former and the latter are surrounded by walls of freestone, which are a part of the vast fortifications which were formerly thought necessary to protect the town. The bay which is landlocked and has smooth water extends from N. to S. 7 miles and affords excellent anchorage, the harbor being one of the best on the northern coast of the continent. Of the two entrances to the port—the Boca Grande, close to the town and the Boca Chica, twenty miles to the S.—the Boca Chica is now alone available for the larger craft.

The town and suburbs are well laid out. Among the public buildings are churches and convents, a general and a military hospital, a town-hall, a theatre, a circus and a college. The climate is extremely hot and insalubrious. Leprosy is common and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable has declined very much in consequence of the rivalry of the ports of Santa Marta, Sabacilla, and Barranquilla. The restoration of communication with the Magdalena River by means of the Dique Canal has to an extent revived the importance of Cartagena, which has a fair export trade in cotton, sugar, hides, ivory, oils, tobacco, coffee, and cacao. Cartagena was the first city in this part of South America to declare (1811) independence from Spain. Pop. with suburbs, about 18,000.

Cartagena, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 20 miles direct and 37 miles by rail N by E of Cienfuegos, near the Damajil River. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899-1917 of the district, 6344.

Cartago, kar-tá-go, a city of Costa Rica, capital of Cartago province at the foot of Irazú volcano and about 14 miles ESE of San José. It is connected by rail with Puerto Limón. Altitude about 4700 feet. It is substantial and well built, with wide and well-paved streets, electric-lighting system and a good water-supply and has churches, a college, barracks, hospital, etc. Pop. estimated at from 8000 to 12,000. Cartago was the capital of the country until 1830. The city has suffered frequently from volcanic and earthquake disturbances, and was partially or in greater part destroyed in 1723, 1803, 1821, 1841, 1861 and 1864. It has an extensive trade in coffee.

Cartago, a town of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, in the valley of the Cauca, on the Vieja, 150 miles W of Bogotá. Pop. about 2000.

Cartama, kar-tá-má, a town of Spain 21 miles W of Malaga, on the Guadalequiv. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Cartaxo, kar-tá-shoo, a town of Portugal in Extremadura, 7 miles SW of Santarém. Pop. about 5000.

Cartaya, kar-tá-yá, a seaport of Spain in Anhalusia 9 miles WNW of Huelva, on the Piedra. The bulk of the people are fishermen. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Cartecay, a post-village of Gilmer co. Ga. about 70 miles N of Atlanta. Pop. about 175.

Carter, a county in the NE part of Kentucky has an area of 316 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. Coal is abundant. Capital, Grayson. Pop. in 1890 17,204. In 1900 20,228.

Carter, a county in the S part of Missouri, has an area of 536 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River. Copper, iron, zinc and lead are found. Capital, Van Buren. Pop. in 1890 4659. In 1900, 6799.

Carter, a county in the NE part of Tennessee has an area of 345 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watauga River and is bounded on the SE by the Iron Mountain. Iron-ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Elizabethton. Pop. in 1890 13,389. In 1900 16,688.

Carter, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. Pop. about 350. Its banking point is Lakeland.

Carter, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex. 4 miles N of Weatherford.

Carter, a post-station of Uinta co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 329 miles W of Cheyenne.

Carter Camp, a post-hamlet of Potter co. Pa. 18 miles SE of Connersport.

Carter Dome, a mountain of Cass co. N.H. about 8 miles S of Gorham station. Altitude, 4260 feet. Three miles to the NE is Mount Carter 4645 feet and about 1 mile SW the Carter Notch.

Carteret, kar-tá-rá, a village, seaport, and watering place of France, in Manche, on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, opposite Jersey.

Carteret, an island group of the South Pacific, in the Solomon Archipelago.

Carteret, a county in the SE part of North Carolina, has an area of 533 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the NE by Pamlico Sound. It comprises several low islands on the sea-coast. Capital, Beaufort. Pop. in 1890 10,825. In 1900 11,811.

Carteret, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles N of Perth Amboy. It has manufactures of phosphates and fertilizers. The banking point is Rahway. Pop. about 1500.

Carters, a post-village of Teoluca co. Cal. 10 miles W by S of Sonoma, its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Carters, a post-hamlet of Murray co. Ga. 12 miles SE of Spruingsplace.

Carters Bridge, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co. Va. 6 miles S of Rothill station.

Cartersburg, a post-village of Meadrick co. Ind. on the Vandalia Line, 17 miles W by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 306.

Carters Creek, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 38 miles S by W of Nashville. Pop. about 200.

Carters Island, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va. on the Staunton River 18 miles from Liberty.

Carters Mills, a post-hamlet of Moore co. N.C. 1 mile from the Deep River and 12 miles NW of Carthage.

Cartersville, a banking city capital of Bartow co. Fla. on the Western and Atlantic and the East and West R. 4 miles W of Atlanta. It has foundries, machine-works, roller-mills, etc. Cotton, wheat, manganeses, ochre, and iron-ores are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 8136.

Carterville, a post-village of Florence, S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line 18 miles SW of Florence.

Cartersville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Va. on the James River 46 miles W of Richmond. Pop. 175.

Carterton, a post-town of Wellington, New Zealand 53 miles by rail NE of Wellington. Pop. 1690.

Cartersville, a post-hamlet of St. John co. Fla. 13 miles S of St. Augustine.

Cartersville, a banking city of Williamson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles W by N of Marion. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place. Pop. in 1900 1749.

Cartersville, a banking city of Jasper co. Mo. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. It is contiguous to Webb City. It has various manufactures and mining industries. Pop. in 1900 4445.

Carthage, kar-thá (L. *Carthago*, Gr. *Karthago*, *Karthago*) an ancient city of northern Africa, the site of which is a few miles N of the city of Tunis (with which it is connected by rail), on the N part of a small peninsula. It was founded by the Phoenicians probably in the ninth

century B.C., and rose to be the capital of a great commercial state, which included the greater part of the Mediterranean coast of Africa, Sicily, Corsica, most of Sicily, and the coast of Spain, and which was at the height of its power about 300 B.C. Carthage succumbed to Rome, and in 146 B.C. the city was destroyed. The first colony established by the Romans on its site did not prosper, but a second, under the name of Colonia Carthago, rose into importance. The few ruins that exist belong to the Roman city. Hardly a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis.

Carthage, a banking post-town, capital of Hancock co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Washburn Rrs., 46 miles NNE of Quincy. It has various manufacturing and is the seat of Carthage College. Pop. in 1900 2194.

Carthage, a banking post town of Rush co. Ind. on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 34 miles E of Indianapolis. It has canneries and manufactures of straw board, etc. Pop. in 1900 1028.

Carthage, a post-hamlet of Campbell co. Ky. 14 miles S. by E of Newport.

Carthage, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900 334.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Leake co. Miss. on the Pearl River 34 miles NE of Jackson. The banking point is Keesee. Pop. in 1900 416.

Carthage, a city capital of Jasper co. Mo., 4 miles E of the Spring River on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rrs. 60 miles W of Springfield. It has a court-house, stone-works, canneries, manufactures of furniture, bed-spring, brick etc. several foundries and machine-shops and lime-kilns. The Carthage Collegiate Institute is located here. Lead and zinc are mined near this place. An important engagement between the Federal and Confederate was fought in the vicinity on July 6 1861. Pop. in 1900 7381 in 1900 9438.

Carthage, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. is situated on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 18 miles E. of Water town. It has iron furnaces and manufactures of carriages, machinery, furniture, leather goods, paper, pulp, etc. It is connected with West Carthage by bridge. Pop. in 1900 2378 in 1900 2393.

Carthage, a banking post-town capital of Moore co. N. C. on the Carthage R. 54 miles W of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 605.

Carthage, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on Mill Creek and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 10 miles W of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of buggies, stoves, wheels, etc. An asylum and infirmary are located here. Pop. in 1900 2368.

Carthage, a banking post-village of Miner co. S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 34 miles NW of Salem. Pop. in 1900 265.

Carthage, a banking post-village, capital of Smith co. Tex., on the right bank of the Cumberland River at the mouth of the Casey Fork, and on the Nashville and Knoxville R., 20 miles NE of Lebanon. It has a college, tobacco-factory etc. Pop. about 600.

Carthage, a banking post-village, capital of Panoia co. Tex. on the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern R. 38 miles SE of Longview. Pop. about 1500.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory of Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the site of ancient Carthage.

Carthage Landing, or **New Carthage**, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles above Newburgh. Pop. 250.

Carthageville, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 10 miles S of Celina. Pop. 104.

Carthageville, Columbus. See **CARTAGENA**.

Carthago Nova, the ancient name of **CARTAGENA**, a town of Spain.

Cartierville, a post-village of Jacques Cartierville co. Quebec, 6 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Cartmel, a small town of England, co. of Lancaster on Morecambe Bay, 12 miles NW of Lancaster. It has an old church which was part of a medieval Augustinian priory. Pop. in 1901 6370.

Cartwright, a town and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles E. of Huddersfield. Pop. about 2000.

Cartwright, a post-town of Elk co. Pa., 13 miles SW of St. Marys, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Cartwright, a post-village of Colquhoun co. Wis., 22 miles by rail NW of Chippewa Falls. Pop. about 400.

Cartwright, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 26 miles from Pilot Mound, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Caruará, a city in the interior of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, connected by rail with the city of Pernambuco or Recife.

Carupano, ka-sue-pá-ne, a seaport town of Venezuela, 57 miles NE of Cumana. A battery on an eminence defends the port. It has a good roadstead, and trade in straw hats, soap, potters' ware, brandy, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Pop. about 12,900.

Caruthersville, ka-ru-ethers-vil, a banking city of Missouri co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern and the St. Louis, Caruthersville and Memphis Rrs. 40 miles S of New Madrid. It has saw and lumber-mills, an ice-plant, etc. and is a shipping and ginning point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 2213.

Carver, a county in the southwest-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 280 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE. by the Minnesota River and is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. Capital Chaska. Pop. in 1890, 15,532 in 1900 17,544.

Carver, a post-township (town) of Plymouth co. Mass. about 20 miles NNE of New Bedford. Pop. in 1900 1104.

Carver, a banking post-village of Carver co. Minn. is on the Minnesota River and on the Minnesota and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 23 miles SW of Minneapolis. Steamboats ply between this place and St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 553.

Carversville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 2 miles from the Delaware River and 22 miles N by E of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Carverton, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co. Pa. 2 miles from Wyoming station.

Carvin, ka-vin, a town of France Pas-de-Calais, 90 miles NNE of Arras. Pop. (commune) in 1901 9391.

Carvoeiro (ka-vo-ey-ro) Cape, on the W coast of Portugal. Lat. 37° 22' N. lon. 9° 2' W.

Carvoeiro, Cape, a headland on the S coast of Portugal. Lat. 37° 7' N. lon. 8° 28' W.

Carwar, a town of British India. See **KARWAR**.

Carwile, a post village of Woods co. Ohio in an agricultural and stock raising region, about 21 miles WNW of Eard. Pop. about 75.

Cary, a post-village of Palaski co. Ga. Pop. about 90.

Cary, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. 13 miles S of Houlton.

Cary, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co. Miss. 7 miles by rail S of Rolling Fork. Pop. about 75.

Cary, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. 6 miles by rail W of Raleigh its banking town. Pop. in 1900 373.

Cary Islands, a group in the North Water beyond Baffin Bay between Hayes Peninsula, Greenland and Ellesmere Land.

Carysfort Reef, a coral reef off the E point of Florida, in lat. 25° 12' N. lon. 80° 12' 45' W with a light-house.

Cary Station, a banking post-village of McHenry co. Ill. near the Fox River and on the Chicago and North western R. 13 miles SE of Woodstock. Pop. in 1900 398.

Carysville, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, 8 miles NNW of St. Paris station.

Caryville, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 6 miles (direct) SE of Curro Gordo. It has turpentine interests. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Panama.

Caryville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 28 miles SW of Boston.

Caryville, or **Careyville**, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. on the Southern R., 35 miles NNW of Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Casa, ka-sa, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ark. 15 miles W of Ferrville.

Casaba, Ana Minor. See **KAMARA**.

Casablanca, or **Dar-el-Beldi**, dár-el-bá-dá, one of the chief seaports of Morocco, with a roadstead capable of admitting the largest vessels, is situated on the Atlantic coast, about midway between Rabat and Mazagan in lat. 33° 35' N. It is a walled town and contains 18,000-20,000 inhabitants, the greater number Arabs and about 6000 Jews. It exports wool, goat-hides, wax, etc. It was founded as a Portuguese settlement in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Casa Blanca, a town of Chile, province and 22 miles SE. of the city of Valparaiso. Pop. about 1200.

Casa Branca, tá-sá-brá'nká, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 60 miles SW of Estremoz. Pop. about 1500.

Ocean Branch, *ká sá brá'há*, a town and railway station of Brazil, state and 110 miles N by W of São Paulo. Pop. about 3000

Oceaniclandia, *ká-sá-ká-lán dá*, a town of Italy, province of 18 miles NE of Campobasso. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6973.

Oceanic, *ká-sá-ohá*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Girona, 12 miles NE of Chiavenna. Elevation, 4790 feet.

Oceangrande, *ká-sá-grán dá*, a post-village of Pinal co. Ariz. 21 miles by rail SE. by E of Maricopa. Pop. about 300

Oceaniguida, *ká-sá-lá-gwá-dá*, a village of Italy province of Chieti 11 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 3000

Oceanibordino, *ká-sá-lá-bon-dé-rá*, a town of Italy province of Chieti, 7 miles NW of Vasto. Pop. about 3500

Oceanibuttano, *ká-sá-lá-but-tá-ná*, a town of Italy in Lombardy 8 miles NNW of Cremona. Pop. about 3500

Casal di Principe, *ká-sá-lá-dé-prín-oh-pá*, a town of Italy province and 14 miles SW of Caserta. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5338.

Casalduni, *ká-sá-lá-dou-né*, a town of Italy province of Benevento 21 miles S of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000

Casale, a town of Italy. See CASALE MONFERRATO

Casale Monferrato, *ká-sá-lá-mon-fér-ná-lá* (anc. *Boiscon ager*), a town of Piedmont, Italy on the right bank of the Po 18 miles NW of Alessandria. It was long an important stronghold, and is still a fortified place. It has a venerable cathedral and other interesting churches, and a number of old palaces. It is the seat of a bishop. The leading industry is the manufacture of wine and cement. Casale was the capital of the old marquisate of Monferrato. Pop. in 1901 10 337 of the commune, 31 793.

Casalmaggiore, *ká-sá-lá-má-djé-rá*, a town of Italy 22 miles ESE of Cremona, on the Po. It has a fine cathedral theatre, college, and public library and manufactures of glass, earthenware, leather, and chemicals. It is connected by steam railway with Cremona. Pop. in 1901 9338 (commune, 16,373)

Casalsuovo, a town of Italy province and 6 miles NE of Naples. Pop. in 1901 4916

Casalsuovo, a town of Italy province of Foggia, 15 miles SW of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4595

Casale-Fosterlingo, *ká-sá-lá-póss-lán-lén-gá*, a town of Italy province of Milan, 13 miles SE of Lodi. It has a trade in Parmesan cheese. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6316

Casamansa, *ká-sá-mán-sá*, or **Casamance**, *ká-sá-món-sá*, a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles S of the Gambia River. On the S side of its entrance, at Casabane the French have a trading station

Casamassima, *ká-sá-más-sá-má*, a town of Italy 13 miles S of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6390

Casamiciola, *ká-sá-mí-oh-lá*, a town of Italy in the island of Ischia, 12 miles SW of Positano, at the foot of Mount Epomeo. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of July 1883, when about 1700 lives were lost, but has since been rebuilt under government superintendence. It is much resorted to on account of its baths and warm alkaline and saline springs. Pop. in 1901 3492.

Casamare, *ká-sá-má-rá*, a river of Colombia, issues in the mountains of Chita and, after an E. course of about 130 miles through immense plains, falls into the Meta, in about lat. 5° 58' N. It is navigable for small craft.

Casamare, a town of the republic of Colombia, on the Casamare River in the department of Boyacá. Lat. 5° 58' N. lon 71° 58' W

Casamare, an intendencia or territory of Colombia, E of the Andes and lying mainly between the Arauca and Meta Rivers. The surface is in the form of vast plains

Casanova, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va.

Casapisco, a gold-mining station of Peru, on the Oroya railway situated at an elevation of 13 600 feet

Casapulla, *ká-sá-pool-lá*, a town of Italy 3 miles NW of Caserta. Pop. about 3000

Casarraso, *ká-sá-rá-sá*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 12 miles SE of Gallipoli. Pop. in 1901, 6973, of the commune 9209

Cázar de Cáceres, *ká-sá-dá ká-thá-rá*, a town of Spain, 10 miles NNW of Cáceres. Pop. about 4050

Cáceres, *ká-sá-rá*, a town of Spain 52 miles WSW of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 5702

Casas Grandes, *ká-sá-grán-dé*, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, on the railroad connecting El Paso with Terrell, about 130 miles (direct) SW of El Paso. It is surrounded by extensive ruins

Casas Grandes, the ruins of a prehistoric city in Arizona, in a valley of a tributary (San Pedro) of the Gila River, NNE of Tucson. The remains of some of the walls measure nearly 40 feet in height.

Cascade, a central county of Montana, S of Choteau co. Area, 2764 sq. mi. Its surface is mountainous and well

watered by the Missouri River. Capital, Great Falls. Pop. in 1900 8745 in 1904 25 777

Cascade, a post-hamlet and resort of El Paso co. Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R.

Cascade, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles SW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 1206

Cascade, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. on the Thornapple River 16 miles SE of Grand Rapids.

Cascade, a post-village of Goodhue co. Minn. 23 miles W by S. of Redwing

Cascade, a post-village of Cascade co. Mont., 57 miles by rail SW of Fort Benton. Pop. about 300

Cascade, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y. on the Lath Valley R., 13 miles S of Auburn

Cascade, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 815

Cascade, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va., 20 miles W of Danville. Pop. about 200

Cascade, a post-village of Sheboygan co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River near its source, and about 44 miles N by W of Milwaukee. Pop. about 275

Cascade, or **Cascade City**, an outpost of British Columbia on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R. 15 miles from Grand Forks.

Cascade Locks, a post-village of Wasco co. Oregon 43 miles by rail W by N of The Dalles. Pop. about 400.

Cascade Range, a long and lofty mountain-range of Oregon and Washington, extends in a N. and S. direction nearly parallel with the Pacific coast. It is continuous or coextensive with the Sierra Nevada of California, but the structural relations of these two mountain-systems have not yet been absolutely established. The Cascade Range is about 110 miles distant from the Pacific Ocean in Oregon and from 120 to 160 miles in Washington. It is largely composed of lava-masses, and the highest summits are volcanic cones, most of them active at a late geological period. The eastern face of the mountains falls off into a measurably dry or even arid region of plateau and desert on the W. the descent is into a tract of abundant rainfall and luxuriant vegetable growth. The Cascade Range, especially on its western face, is extensively covered with forests of magnificent timber including the fir and pine. The Columbia River passes through the range (near its middle) by a series of rapids and cascades at The Dalles, the turbulent waters at this point giving the name to the mountain-system which is also traversed by two of the transcontinental lines of railroad (the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern). The Cascade Tunnel, on the line of the Great Northern R. has a length of 3 miles, and is bored through at an elevation of about 3400 feet. The loftiest summits of the range, many of which rise into perpetual snow and bear glaciers of greater or less extent, are Rainier or Tacoma, 14,526 feet Adams 12,470 ft. Baker 10 827 ft. St. Helens, 9450 ft. Hood, 11,325 ft. Jefferson 10,300 ft. Pitt 9760 ft. and Scott, 9122 ft. The first four of these summits are in Washington, the remainder in Oregon. The beautiful Crater Lake, occupying the position of a subside volcano some, and with a greatest diameter of about 6 miles, lies in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon at an elevation of 6240 ft.

Cascadia, a post-village (formerly capital) of Skamania co. Wash. is on the N. bank of the Columbia River about 160 miles from its mouth. Here are falls or rapids which obstruct the navigation of the river which is contracted into a channel about 200 feet wide

Cascade Springs, a post-village of Fall River co. S. Dak.

Cascade Valley, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y.

Cascões, *ká-ká-sáb*, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 miles W of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900 3765

Cascante, *ká-lán-tá* (anc. *Ocean town*), a town of Spain, in Navarra, 53 miles S of Pamplona. Pop. about 4000

Cascavel, *ká-ká-rá*, a town of Brazil, near the Serra Cataract state and 49 miles SE of Coord. Pop. about 3000

Cascadia, a post-town of Tallahassee co., Miss. Pop. in 1900 166

Cascina, *ká-she-ná*, a town of Italy, in Tuscany on the Arno 8 miles ESE of Pisa. Pop. in 1901 3977 (commune, 25,504)

Casen, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co. Me. about 25 miles NW of Portland, is bounded on the S. by Sebago Lake. It contains a hamlet named Casco. Pop. in 1900 753.

Casco, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich., about 23 miles NNE of Detroit.

Casco, a post-township (town) of Keweenaw co., Wis., about 14 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1354.

Casselman, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. 35 miles from Alexandria, its banking point. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1901 707.

Cassellton, a banking city of Cass co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. 20 miles W of Fargo. Pop. in 1900 1307.

Cassia, a southern county of Idaho, bounded on the N by the Snake River. Area, 4511 sq. m. It is watered by the Raft River and the Salmon, Goose, and other creeks. The county contains coal, lead, and silver. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890 3143. In 1900, 2651.

Cassiar, a village of British Columbia, in the Glenora district. Pop. about 160. Its post-office is Glenora. The name is associated with the gold-diggings of Cassiar Bar. **Cassine**, *kás-sé-ná*, a town of Italy 14 miles SSW of Alexandria. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5500).

Cassino, *kás-sé-no* (formerly *San Germano*), a town of southern Italy, province of Caserta, circle of Benevento. It is on the site of the ancient Cassinum and has interesting Roman remains. On a height overlooking the town is the famous convent of Monte Cassino. Pop. in 1901 4334 (commune, 13,473).

Cassiquiare, *kás-sé-ká-rá*, or **Cassiquiare**, *kás-sé-ká-rá*, a deep river of Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Orinoco (below Remedios) in lat. 3° 10' N. lon. 68° 29' W. and after a tortuous SW course of 240 miles falls into the Rio Negro above San Carlos. By means of this river communication is established over an immense tract of South America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the sea through the Amazon, Rio Negro, Cassiquiare, and Orinoco. Where it leaves the Orinoco at an elevation of 900 feet above the sea, the Cassiquiare has a width of about 950 feet. So low is the water parking of the region that at times the course of flow is directed from the Rio Negro into the Orinoco.

Cassus, *kás-sos*, a seaport of France, in *Bouches-du-Rhône*, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles SE of Marseilles. Pop. about 2000.

Cass Lake, Mich., is in Oakland co. a short distance SW of Pontiac. It is nearly 4 miles long.

Cass Lake, Minn., is on the N. border of Cass co. and is an expansion of the Mississippi River which flows from the NE part of it.

Cass Lake, a banking post-village of Cass co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles SE of Bemidji. Pop. in 1900 340.

Cassolovo, *kás-sé-vo*, or **Cassoto Naovo**, a village of Italy 10½ miles SE. of Verona. Pop. in 1901 5538.

Cassopolis, a banking post-village, capital of Cass co. Mich. is on Diamond Lake and on the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rs. 14 miles NE. of Niles. It has various mills, foundries and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 1330.

Cass River, Mich., rises in Sanilac co., flows through Tuscola co., and enters the Saginaw River 4½ miles above the city of Saginaw. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cass Station, a post-village of Bartow co. Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R. 52 miles NW of Atlanta.

Cass town, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 10 miles SE of Figue. Pop. in 1900 262.

Cassville, a post-village of Bartow co. Ga. 7 miles from Cassville and 3 miles from Cass Station. Pop. about 250.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 50 miles N of Indianapolis.

Cassville, a banking city, capital of Barry co., Mo. on the Cassville and Western R. 50 miles SW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 702.

Cassville, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J., 40 miles NNE of Camden.

Cassville, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y. on Seneca Creek, about 12 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 300.

Cassville, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900 165.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va. about 14 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. about 100.

Cassville, a hamlet of Wayne co. W. Va. on the Big Sandy River opposite Louisa, Ky. and 30 miles S. of Huntington. Here is Fort Gay post-office.

Cassville, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River 20 miles above Dubuque. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern R. It has manufactures of lumber, boots and shoes, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Castagnola, *kás-tá-gó-lá*, a village of Switzerland, in Lake Lugano. Pop. in 1900, 1973.

Castalia (Gr. *Kastalia*) a famous spring near ancient Delphi, on the slope of Parnassus. It was sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Castalia, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles W by N. of McGregor. Pop. about 200.

Castalia, a post-town of Nash co. N. C. about 40 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Castalia, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail SW of Sandusky. Pop. about 500.

Castalia, a post-village of Charles Mix co., S. Dak., about 20 miles (direct) NW of Wheeler.

Castalian Springs, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn. about 8 miles E. of Gallatin.

Castalia, *kás-tá-lá*, a town of Spain 24 miles NW of Alicante on the river Castalia. Pop. in 1900 4233.

Castana, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles E. by N. of Osawa. Pop. in 1900 355.

Castano, *kás-tá-no*, a town of Italy 21 miles WNW of Milan. Pop. about 4000.

Castasegna, *kás-tá-sé-gá*, a village of Switzerland, in Grisons, 7 miles NNE of Chiavenna.

Casteggio, *kás-té-gé* (anc. *Castid'unum*) a town of Italy in Piedmont, 5 miles ENE of Voghera. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4500).

Castel, a town of Mexico. See **KATEL**.

Castel Bolognese, *kás-té bó-ló-né*, a town of Italy 27 miles SW of Ravenna. Pop. about 2000.

Castellano, *kás-té bó-o-nó*, a town of Sicily 8 miles SE. of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) in 1901 10 734.

Casteldelfino, *kás-té dé-lé-fé-no*, a village of Italy in the province of Cuneo, and at the S. foot of Monte Viso.

Castel del Frasco, *kás-té dé-lé frá-sco*, a town of Italy 28 miles NE. of Grosseto. Pop. about 4000.

Castel di Sangro, *kás-té dé-sán-gró*, a town of Italy 53 miles NE. of Aquila. Pop. in 1901 460.

Castelfidardo, *kás-té fí-dá-rdó*, a town of central Italy in the Marche, 21 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. about 1000 (commune, in 1901 7003). Here the forces of Victor Emmanuel commanded by Cialdini, defeated the Papal army under Lamormorio, Sept. 18 1860.

Castelferrato, *kás-té fí-rá-tó*, a town of Italy 18 miles NW of Florence. Pop. about 5000 (commune, in 1901 10,500).

Castel Fofit, *kás-té fól-yít*, a small town of Spain 17 miles NW of Teruna. It was formerly fortified.

Castelforte, *kás-té fól-té*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 14 miles NE. of Caserta. Pop. about 2500.

Castelfranco, *kás-té frán-kó* (anc. *F. rom. Collum*) a town of Italy 10 miles WNW of Bologna. Pop. in 1901 1107 of the commune, 13,400.

Castelfranco, a fortified town of Italy 15 miles W of Treviso, on the Monfalcone. Pop. of the town in 1901 5359 of the commune, 12,551. One of its churches has frescoes by Giorgione, who was a native of the place.

Castel Gandolfo, *kás-té gán-dó-ló*, a town of Italy on Lake Albano, 13 miles SE of Rome. It is picturesque situated on a volcanic peak, 431 feet above the lake, and comprises among its numerous villas an old summer residence of the popes. Pop. in 1901 2316.

Castelgrande, *kás-té grán-dá*, a town of Italy 21 miles NW of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Casteljaloux, *kás-té shá-ló*, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles NW of Nérac. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 3500).

Castelli, a post-village of Lianco. Tex. on the Llano River about 90 miles WNW of Austin.

Castella, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. Pop. about 150.

Castellammare, **Castellammare**, *kás-té lá-má-rá*, or **Castellammare di Stabia**, *kás-té lá má-rá dé-s-tá-bé*, a city and seaport of Italy on the SE side of the Bay of Naples, 15 miles SE. of the city of Naples. It is at the foot of a hill on which stood the ancient Stabiae, near which Pilius the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79. The magnificent location of Castellammare, its salubrious climate, its mineral springs, and the sea-baths attract many visitors. Near the town rises Monte Sant'Angelo to a height of 4735 feet. The road along the Bay of Naples from Castellammare to Sorrento is unsurpassed for the views it offers. In the vicinity is the royal palace of Quisisana. Castellammare has yards for the construction of vessels of war. Its trade is considerable. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral-fishery. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 25,374 of the commune, 23,341.

Castellammare, or **Castellammare del Golfo**, a seaport of Sicily on the N. coast, 17 miles E. of Trapani. It exports wine, fruit, and olive oil. Pop. (commune)

in 1901, 19 967 Near by are the remains of the ancient Segesta.

Castellammare Adriatico, a commune of Italy, in the province of Teramo, and at the mouth of the Pescara River in the Adriatic Sea. Pop in 1901 8348

Castellammare, Gulf of, an extensive bay of Sicily on the N coast, W of Palermo.

Castellamonte, *kās-tēl-lā-mōn tā*, a town of Italy 10 miles SW of Ivrée. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901 6190)

Castellana, *kās-tē-lā-nā* a town of Italy province and 26 miles SE of Bari. Pop (commune) in 1901 11 037

Castellane, *kās-tē-lā-nā* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Basses-Alpes, on the Verdon 20 miles SE of Digne, in beautiful surroundings. Pop in 1901, 1425

Castellaneta, *kās-tē-lā-nā-tā*, a town of Italy 24 miles NW of Taranto. Pop (commune) in 1901 10 190

Castell' Arzate, *kās-tē-l' ar-zā-tā*, a town of Italy 19 miles SE of Piacenza. Pop about 1500 (commune, 5500)

Castellazzo, *kās-tē-lā-zō*, a town of Italy 5 miles SW of Alessandria. Pop about 6000 (commune, 7000)

Castellione, *kās-tē-lā-nā*, a village of Italy 18 miles NW of Cremona. Pop 4000 (commune, 8000)

Castelle Branco, *kās-tē-lē brān-kā*, a town of Portugal in Beira, 64 miles SE of Coimbra. It has still its old walls and towers. It is a bishop's see. Pop in 1900 7282

Castello de Vide, *kās-tē-lō dā ves-dā*, a town and frontier fortress of Portugal in Alentejo, 11 miles W of Portalegre. It has cloth manufactures. Pop in 1900 6132

Castellón de Ampurias, *kās-tē-lōn dā ān-poo-rā-s*, a town of Spain, 31 miles NNE of Gerona, on the Muga. Pop about 2500

• **Castellón de la Plana**, *kās-tē-lōn dā lā piā-nā*, a province of Spain in Valencia, bordering on the Mediterranean Area, about 2500 sq m. Pop in 1900 319 628

Castellón de la Plana (and *Castelón*) a city of Spain capital of the province of the same name 40 miles NNE of Valencia, near the shore of the Mediterranean, in an extensive and fertile plain, with cultivated field gardens or *huertas*, irrigated by the Mijares whose waters, through an ancient aqueduct (Canal de Castellón) cut partly through solid rock, are conveyed to canals into the town. It has a church containing some fine paintings and a campanile, or bell-tower (Torre de las Campanas) about 150 feet high. The manufactures are linen and hempes fabrics, sail-cloth, ropes, corks, sugar paper etc. Pop in 1900 29 904

Castelluccio Inferiore, *kās-tē-lōt-shō in-fē-rā-ōr*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 22 miles SW of Turi. Pop about 2000

Castelluccio Superiore, *kās-tē-lōt-shō sū-pē-rā-ōr*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, immediately NW of Castelluccio Inferiore. Pop about 1300

Castellum Castellorum, the ancient name of **CASSEL**

Castel Madama, *kās-tē-lē mā-dā-mā*, a village of Italy province and ENE of Rome. Pop about 3000

Castellmarzu, *kās-tē-lōr mōr* formerly called **Castelluccio Aqua Mortua**, *kās-tē-lōt-shō ā kwā bōr-nā*, a village of Italy the most elevated in the Apennines, province and 26 miles NE of Campobasso, on the S slope of Monte della Sibilla, 4760 feet high.

Castellnandary, *kās-tē-nā dā-rā* (anc. *Santon agne*, and later *Castrum Novum Arvenorum*), a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aude (Languedoc) 22 miles WNW of Carcassonne. It stands on an eminence and is built in the form of an amphitheatre. To the S, the Canal de Midi forms a basin, surrounded by quays, warehouses, and yards for building vessels. It has many windmills and manufactures of textiles and crockery. Castellnandary was the capital of the little medieval county of Lauragais. Pop in 1901 8074

Castelnau de Brassac, *kās-tē-nō dē brā-sāk* a commune of France, in Tarn, 30 miles SE of Albi. Pop about 6500

Castelnau de Médoc, *kās-tē-nō dē mē-dōk* a town of France, in Gironde, 18 miles NW of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500

Castelnau de Montmiral, *kās-tē-nō dē mōr-mē-rā-l'*, a town of France, in Tarn 17 miles NW of Albi. Pop (commune) about 3000

Castelnau-Magnoux, *kās-tē-nā mān-yō-āk*, a town of France, in Hantes-Pyrénées, 21 miles NE of Tarbes. Pop about 1500

Castelnau-Montrastier, *kās-tē-nō mōn-trā-stē-rā* a town of France, department of Lot, 12½ miles SSW of Cahors. Pop about 1000 (commune 3000)

Castellano, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo*, a town of Italy in Mare e Carrara, on the Serchio, 43 miles SW of Modena.

Pop about 2000 It is the capital of the commune of Castellano di Garfagnana.

Castellano, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo* (Slavic *Brzeg Neel*, *br'zeg nōl vōe*) a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, 11 miles W of Cattaro on the Boche di Cattaro. It is a medieval looking little town with an old fort towering above it. It has a Greek monastery. Pop in 1900 1484 of the commune, 8412

Castellano, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo*, a town of Italy province of Pisa, 12½ miles S. of Volterra. It has sulphur springs. Pop about 1500 The commune bears the name of Castellano di Val di Cecina.

Castellano Bocca d'Adda, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo bōk-kā dō-dā*, a village of Italy province of Milan 23 miles SE of Lodi. Pop about 2000

Castellano d'Asti, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo dā-stā* a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles NW of Asti. Pop. 2000

Castellano della Dainola, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo dā-lā dā-nō-lā* a town of Italy province and 24 miles WNW of Foggia. Pop about 3500

Castellano Scivina, *kās-tē-lā-nō-ō-vo skē-vē-nā*, a town of Italy 13 miles ENE of Alessandria. Pop in 1901 5354 (commune, 7260)

Castelpagnano, *kās-tē-lā-pā-gnā* a village of Italy province of Benevento, 12 miles SE of Campobasso. Pop about 3000

Castel Rodrigo, *kās-tē-lē rō-drēs-gō*, a small fortified town of Portugal province of Beira, near the Spanish frontier 22 miles NE of Guarda.

Castelrotto, *kās-tē-lē rōt* to (Ger *Kastelruth* *kās-tē-lē rōt*) a village of Tyrol, 14 miles NE of Bozen on a mountain near the Etsch. Elevation, 3500 feet.

Castel San Giovanni, *kās-tē-lā sān-yō-iān-nōe*, a town of Italy, province and diocese of Isonza. Pop in 1901 4304 (commune, 9122)

Castel San Pietro, *kās-tē-lā sān-pē-trō*, a town of Italy province and 14 miles SE of Bologna. Pop about 3000, of the commune in 1901 13,474

Castel Sardo, *kās-tē-lā sār-dō*, formerly **Castel Aragonese**, *kās-tē-lā ā-rā-gō-nā-sā*, a seaport of Sardinia, on its N coast, 18 miles NE of Sassari. It stands on a nearly isolated rock and has a harbor. Pop about 2000

Castel-Sarrasin, *kās-tē-lā sān-sā-sā-sē* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne near the Garonne, 12 miles W of Montauban. Pop in 1901 4004 of the commune, 7938

Casteltermini, *kās-tē-lā tēs-mē-nē*, a town of Sicily 10 miles N of Girgenti. It has extensive mines of sulphur and rock-salt. Pop (commune) in 1901, 12,938

Castelvetro, the former name of **CAVLOSLA**

Castelvetro, *kās-tē-lā vā-tā-rā*, a town of Italy province of Benevento, 18 miles SSE of Campobasso. Pop about 4000

Castelvetro, a town of Italy province of Arezzo, 19 miles W of Sant'Angelo de' Lombardi. Pop about 2000

Castelvetrano, *kās-tē-lā vā-trā-nō* a town of Sicily 30 miles SE of Trapani. It has a museum with antiquities from ancient Salinae, the ruins of which are a few miles distant. Pop. in 1901 21,446 of the commune, 2449

Castenedolo, *kās-tē-lā dō-lō*, a town of Italy province and 6½ miles SE of Brescia. Pop about 3000

Castéra-Verdunian, *kās-tē-rā vēr-dū-sōn'* a village of France, in Gers 23 miles N of Auch. It possesses sulphur and chalybeate springs

Casterton, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Glenelg River 245 miles by rail W by N of Melbourne. Pop. 1300

Casteis, *kās-tā* a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles N of Bazas. Pop about 1000

Casteis, a village of France, in Landes, 12 miles NW of Dax. Pop (commune) about 2000

Castiglione, *kās-tē-lō-yō-nā*, a town of Italy, in Lombardy 11½ miles SE of Lodi, near the Adda. Pop. 3500

Castiglione, a village of Italy 21 miles NW of Lucca. It is the capital of the commune of Castiglione di Garfagnana.

Castiglione, a town of Sicily 25 miles N by E. of Catania. Pop in 1901, 13,358. It is famed for its fibrous

Castiglione, a village of Italy in Umbria, 22 miles W of Perugia, on the Lake of Perugia

Castiglione, a village of Italy about 12 miles E. of Roma. It is near the site of the ancient Gubbio and has interesting remains of antiquity

Castiglione della Pescaia, *kās-tē-lō-yō-nā dē-lā-pē-sā*, a small town of Italy 12 miles W of Grosseto, on the Mediterranean at the outlet of Lake Castiglione.

Castiglione delle Stiviere, *kās-tē-lō-yō-nā dē-lā-stē-vē-rā*, a town of Lombardy 22 miles NW of Mantua. Pop. about 3500 It is noted for the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796.

Castiglione Messer Marino, *kás-tee-yo'ni mée-ni*, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 23 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 3500.

Castiglione Fiorentino, *kás-tee-yo fa-o-rén tee'no*, a town of Italy, 10 miles SE of Arezzo. Pop. in 1971, 2934 (commune, 15,593). It has a Parrot college.

Castile, *kás-tee* (Sp. *Castilla*, *kás-tee yá* — a. a. castle), a former kingdom of Spain, occupying the great central tableland of the peninsula, much of which has an average elevation of about 2500 feet, and which represents two or more sedimented lacustrine basins of vast extent. This vast plateau region — with intense hot summers and rigid winters, — large stretches of which consist of treeless plains partly cultivable as arid pastures, partly sterile, is traversed or bordered by a number of mountain-ranges reaching elevations of 8000 to 9000 feet. The loftiest mountains are the Sierra de Guadarrama (Pico de Peñalara, 8169 feet) and the Sierra de Guadalupe (Pico de Almanzor, 8130 feet) and the Sierra de Guadalupe (Pico de Almanzor, 8130 feet). Castile consists of Old Castile in the N and New Castile to the E. Old Castile belongs in great part to the basin of the Duero (Douro), and New Castile to the basins of the Tago and Guadiana. Old Castile (area, 25,360 sq. m. pop. in 1971, 1,781,440) comprises the modern provinces of Avila, Burgos, Logroño, Palencia, Santander, Segovia, Soria, and Valladolid. New Castile (area, 27,550 sq. m. pop. in 1971, 1,835,114) is divided into the provinces of Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid, and Toledo. In the tenth century a part of this region was a county of which Burgos was the capital. Early in the eleventh century Castile was erected into a kingdom and soon united with the kingdom of Leon. The conquest of the Moorish kingdom of Toledo, in 1085, brought a great accession to the Castilian realm. New Castile, Toledo became the capital of the Castilian monarchs, Valladolid being, also at times the royal residence. The marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile, in 1469, united the two kingdoms in 1474, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, brought what remained of Moorish Spain under Christian rule. From the great importance of Castile as the centre of the kingdom the name of CASTILIAN is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

Castile, a banking post-village of Wyoming co. N. E., in Castile township (town) on the Erie R., 57 miles ENE. of Buffalo. It has manufacturing of farming implements, toys, etc. The town is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River which here flows between steep banks about 300 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 1000; of the town 2500.

Castille, the Spanish name of Castile.

Castillium (*kás-ti-l-vu*) Springs, a summer-resort of Holston co., Miss. near Durant. It has mineral-springs containing alum and sulphates of lime, magnesium, and potash. See DURANT.

Castillo, *kás-tee yá*, an islet of the Grenadine group, British West Indies.

Castillo, or **Castillo Viejo**, a town of Nicaragua, with a fort, on the San Juan River opposite the Toro Rapids, about 48 mi. E (direct) W by N of Greytown.

Castille de Leobania, *kás-tee yá de lo-bee-ná*, a town of Spain, 13 miles SW of Jaca. Pop. in 1900, 6276.

Castillon, *kás-tee yá*, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, 25 mi. by rail E. of Bordeaux. Here the French in 1453 won a victory which brought the Hundred Years' War to a close. Pop. in 1901, 2949.

Castillonès, *kás-tee yá*, a small town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles ENE. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Castine, *kás-tee*, a post-village, summer resort, and port of entry of Hancock co. Me. is in Castine township (town), on the E. side of Penobscot Bay about 33 miles below Bangor. It has a good harbor for large ships, and many features of lime, cordage, and twine. Here is the Eastern State Normal School. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 925.

Castine, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 36 miles WNW of Dayton. Pop. about 250.

Castile, a post-town of Meagher co. Mont., 15 miles ENE. of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 150.

Castletown, *kás-tee-bar* or *Ag'lish*, a town of Ireland capital of the co. of Mayo, on the Castletown River, 19 miles ENE. of Westport. Pop. about 2000.

Castletown, or **Ying'wick**, a post-village of Blenheim co., Quebec, 34 miles NE. of Durrville. Pop. about 100.

Castletown, a small town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 44 mi. N of Drogheda.

Castletown, *kás-tee-bar*, a post-town of Coconino co., Ariz., on the Loserville and Navajo R., 89 miles ENE. of Mohave. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Castletown, or **Kil'pinn'nan**, a village of Ireland, co. of Galway, 13 miles SE. of Tuam.

Castletown, a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 13 miles by rail WNW of Dundalk, at the W. extremity of Lough Derrary. Pop. about 1600.

Castle Bolton, a small place in Yorkshire, England, 10 miles SW of Richmond, with ruins of Bolton Castle, where Mary Stuart was imprisoned, 1568-69.

Castletown, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 14 miles by rail NE. of Leovil. Pop. about 2000.

Castletown, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 9 miles WSW of Falkirk. It is supposed to have been the ancient Coria Damnorum.

Castletown, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles NNE. of Killybegs. Pop. about 1600.

Castletown, or **Strathall'ly**, a small town of Ireland, co. and 7 miles NNE. of Limerick on the Shannon.

Castletown, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. 9 miles SW of Kentucky.

Castletown, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y. about 5 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. about 200.

Castledale, a post-town, capital of Emery co. Utah, on the Cottonwood Creek, 30 miles S of Price. The banking point is Price. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Castledermot, or **Trillickdermot**, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Leam 6 miles NNE. of Carlow. It has numerous antiquities. It was once the residence of the kings of Leinster.

Castle Donington, a market-town and parish of Leicestershire, England, 7 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901, 4223.

Castle Douglas, *kás-tee dū-lee*, a town of Scotland 9 mi. SE. of Kirkcubright. Its original name was Carlinburgh. Pop. about 2000.

Castle Elm, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 31 miles SE. of York.

Castledown, a small town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Glen. 5 miles by rail SW of Lifford.

Castledown, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 mi. SE. of Wakefield. It has large bottle-works. Pop. in 1901, 17,308.

Castlegate, a post-village of Carbon co. Utah in a coal-mining region, 10 miles by rail NNE. of Price.

Castlegregory, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry on Tralee Bay 13 miles W of Tralee. Pop. about 100.

Castlegrove, a post-hamlet of Jones co. Iowa, about 7 miles N of Anamosa.

Castlehull, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. 12 miles SW of Caribou. Pop. of Castlehull plantation in 1900, 507.

Castle Island, an islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork in Roaring Water Bay N. of Cape Clear.

Castle Island, a town of Ireland co. of Kerry 11 miles ESE. of Tralee. Pop. about 1500.

Castletown, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 2 miles NE. of Rathfriland.

Castlemaine, *kás-tee-má-ne*, a town of Talbot co. Victoria, Australia, on Forest Creek and on the railroad from Melbourne to Echunga 78 miles NNW of Melbourne, in a mountainous gold region. It has an asylum for the poor, hospital, etc. and is actively engaged in mining and quarrying. Some of the earliest gold developments of the colony were made in this region. Elevation 920 feet. Pop. in 1901, 7512.

Castlemann (*kás-tee-mán*) on Casselman's River, Pa., runs to the northern part of Maryland drains part of Somerset co. and enters the Youghiogheny River above Confluence station. It is about 50 miles long.

Castlemann's Ferry, a post-station of Clarke co. Va. on the Shenandoah River.

Castlemann's Ferry, a small town of Ireland, co. and 18 miles E. of Cork, on the Malin.

Castle Peak, Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada in about lat. 38° 5' N. Its altitude has been variously placed between 9500 and 12,500 feet.

Castle Peak, Colo. is the highest peak of the Elk Mountains, 14,500 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 36° 9' N. lon. 106° 35' W.

Castletown, a small town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 11 miles N of Mullingar.

Castletown, *kás-tee-rá*, a market-town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles WNW of Roscommon on the Fack. Pop. about 1200.

Castletown River of Australia, flows NW and joins the Darling in lat. 30° 15' S lon. 147° 20' E.

Castlin Rising, a village of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles SSE. of Lynn Regis. It has the remains of a castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Arundel.

Castletown, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co. Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fé R., 25 miles E. of Denver. Elevation, 5320 feet. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Castlerock, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles S. of St. Paul.

Castle Rock, in Summit co., Utah, is on the Union Pacific R., in the Echo Cañon 30 miles SW. of Evanston Wyo. It takes its name from a vast rock which is thought to resemble a ruined castle.

Castlerock, a banking post-town of Cowlick co., Wash., on the Cowlitz River and on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles NNW. of Kalama. It has saw and shingle-mills and mining interests. Pop. in 1900 750.

Castlerock, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 60 miles W. of Madison. Pop. about 500.

Castle Shannon, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R., 7 miles S. of Pittsburgh.

Castleton, a village of England co. of Derby 13 miles W. by S. of Sheffield, at the bottom of a rugged and name (260 feet) on which stands the ancient Peak Castle, erected by William Percival, natural son of William the Conqueror. There are many remarkable natural curiosities in the neighborhood, the most interesting of which are the Peak and Speedwell Caverns and Blue John Mine, with beautiful incrustations of spar and baryte. Pop. in 1901 2013.

Castleton, a manufacturing village of Lancashire, England, near Rochdale.

Castleton, *castel-top*, a post-village of Stark co., Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 133 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Castleton, a post-town of Marion co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles NNE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Kan. in Castleton township, on the Nianguah River 14 miles by rail S. of Hutchinson. Pop. of the township in 1900 525.

Castleton, a post-village of Hartford on Md. 1 mile from a Rowlandville station.

Castleton, a banking post-village of Remondia co., N.Y. on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles S. of Albany. It has extensive paper mills and manufactures. It is connected with Albany by several lines of steamers. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Castleton, a post-village, township (town) and summer-resort of Rutland co., Vt. is on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson River R. 11 miles W. of Rutland. The village contains a state normal school and has manufactures of agricultural implements. The town has quarries of marble and slate. Pop. of the town in 1900 2069. Near by are the Clarendon Springs.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Kappahamook co., Va., 10 miles NNW. of Culpeper.

Castleton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 6 miles NNW. of Coburn. Pop. about 500.

Castleton Corners, a post-station of Richmond borough New York city on Staten Island.

Castleton River, Vt. a small stream which enters the Poultney River on the W. boundary of the state, 6 miles W. of Castleton.

Castletown, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Orkney Bay northwest N. point of Great Britain.

Castletown (*Manx, Bally or Bally Chetlet*) the former capital of the Isle of Man, in the S. extremity of the island, on the W. shore of Castletown Bay 9 miles SW. of Douglas. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960 and once the residence of royalty, now a prison and barracks, stands on a rock in the centre of the town. Near Castletown is King William's College. Pop. about 3000.

Castletown Bearhaven, or *Berehaven*, a town of Ireland co. of Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bear Island, 18 miles W. of Bantry. Pop. about 1300.

Castletownsend, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork on the W. side of Castletown Bay 4 miles SSE. of Skibbereen.

Castletownplan, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down 5 miles SW. of Olog.

Castletowned, a banking post-town capital of Hamilton co. N. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900 430.

Caston, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. 39 miles by rail SW. of Fort Smith Ark.

Castor (*anc. Durochiron*) a village of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W. of Peterborough.

Castor, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo. 10 miles S. of Marquand.

Castor, an island of Quebec, at the NW. end of Lake St. Peter, which is an expansion of the river St. Lawrence. Castor Bayou (*bi on*), La. rises in Jackson parish, runs in a general southward direction, and enters the Tremblay River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Castorland, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles S. of Casthage.

Castor River, Mo., drains parts of the east of Bollinger Wayne, and Stoddard and enters a lake in New Madrid co.

Castor Saltpetre Springs, in Catahoula parish La., on Castor Bayou 60 miles S. by W. of Monroe.

Castra Caelia, the ancient name of Caceres, Spain.

Castra Regia, an ancient name of Ravenna.

Castres, *cast r* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn on both sides of the Agout, 25 miles SE. of A. bl. It is the most populous town in the department and is an important railway junction. It has some interesting buildings as the former cathedral and the old episcopal palace, now used for a town hall. Its principal manufactures are those of woollen cloth and other textiles, its cambrics having long enjoyed a high reputation. Castres was a Huguenot stronghold, and many of its inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. in 1901 24,120.

Castri, a village of Greece. See *Kastri*.

Castres, *castres*, a town of France, in Hérault, 7 miles NE. of Montpellier. It has a fine castle. Pop. about 1900.

Castries, *ka traw*, or *Port Castries*, a naval station and capital of the British island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles, on its W. coast, with a good port in the Bay of Carriage and extensive commerce. Strong fortifications are being constructed here. Pop. in 1901 7919.

Castro, *ka'tro* (*anc. Castrum N. verus*) a decayed little seaport of Italy, 16 miles SW. of Otranto.

Castro, one of the names of the chief towns of the islands of Mitilini (*Myti con*) Chios and Limnos (*Lemnos*), otherwise known by the names of the islands.

Castro, *ka'tro* a town of Brazil state of Paraná, 85 miles NW. of Curitiba. Pop. of the district, about 8000.

Castro, *ka'tro* a seaport of Chile, on the E. coast of the island of Chilo, at the head of a bay of the same name. Its port is good and it carries on some trade. Pop. 1635.

Castro, a county in the NW. of Texas traversed by the Red River. Area 870 sq. m. Capital Dimmitt. Pop. 400.

Castro Daire, *ka'tro di re*, a town of Portugal in Beira, 18 mi. on SW. of Lamego. Pop. about 3000.

Castro del Rio, *ka'tro del ro'o*, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 16 miles SE. by S. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. in 1900, 11,669.

Castrogiovanni, *ka'tro-jo-van'nes* (*anc. Enna*), a city of Sicily on a steep mountain more than 3000 feet above the sea and 13 miles NE. of Catanzetta. Its chief architectural attractions are the remains of its old feudal fortifications. Rock-salt and sulphur are obtained in the vicinity. Enna was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres and the site of her most famous temple. About 5 miles distant is the Lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was fabled to have been carried off by Pluto. Pop. (commune) in 1901 25,536.

Castrojerica, *ka'tro-ja-ri'ka* (*anc. Castrum Caesaris*) a small town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Burgos.

Castro Labordeiro, *ka'tro la-bo-rei-ro*, a small town of Portugal in Entre Douro e Minho, 32 miles NE. of Ponte de Lima, on an elevated plateau near the frontier of Spain. It has an old ruined castle.

Castro Marim, *ka'tro ma-rim* a town of Portugal, in Algarve, in the SE. corner of the kingdom, on the Guadiana, 15 miles NE. of Tavira and opposite to the Spanish town of Ayamonte. Pop. in 1900 3948.

Castromueve, *ka'tro-mue-ve*, a town of Sicily 25 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. about 5000. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

Castromovo, a town of Italy province and 34 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 2700.

Castropignano, *ka'tro-pi-gna'no* a town of Italy 5 miles WNW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2000.

Castro-Flak, *ka'tro-fla'ka*, Flakka, or Mille, a small town, with good harbor on the N. shore of the island of Melos (*Millo*) in the Cyclades group Greece, on the site of ancient Mllo.

Castropoli, *ka'tro-pol*, a small seaport of Spain, province and 66 miles WNW. of Oviedo, near the mouth of the Biberio in the Bay of Biscay.

Castroreale, *ka'tro-re-ale*, a city of Sicily on the Castro 12 miles SW. of Milazzo. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. about 4000 of the commune in 1901 10,304.

Castro Urdiales, *ka'tro ur-de-ales* a seaport of Spain province and 37 miles E. of Santander on the Bay of Biscay. It has walls, bastions, and an old castle. Its harbor is safe and it has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900 13,068.

Castroverde, *ka'tro-ver-de*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo 25 miles S. of Beja. Pop. about 2500.

Castroville, *ka-tro-vil-lá ro*, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 23 miles N of Cosenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901 9,138.

Castroville, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., is 2 miles from the Bay of Monterey and on the Southern Pacific R., 110 miles SSE. of San Francisco. The banking point is Salinas. Pop. about 650.

Castroville, a banking post-village of Medina co., Tex., on the Medina River 25 miles (direct) W by S of San Antonio. Building-stone is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 679.

Castro-Virryna, *ká-tro ver-á-ná*, or **Castro-Virryna**, *ká-tro ver-á-ná*, a town of Peru department and 35 miles S. by E. of Huanacavello, on the W slope of the Andes. It was formerly an important mining-centre.

Castum, *ká-tóo-á* (Slavic, *Kastus*), a town of Austria-Hungary on the peninsula of Istria near the Gulf of Quarnero 34 miles SE. of Trieste. It was the capital of the ancient Laberna. It still retains its old walls. Pop. about 600 (commune in 1900, 17,968).

Castuero, *ká-tóo-á ro*, a town of Spain, 68 miles by rail SSE. of Badajoz, near the Guadalequiv. Pop. in 1890, 4,322.

Caswell, *ká-wel*, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 396 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep River and several small affluents of the same. Capital, Yanceyville. Pop. in 1890 16,829 in 1900 15,028.

Caswell, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., about 16 miles ENE. of Oxford.

Catacaos, *ká-tá-ká óos*, a town of Peru department and 6 miles S. by E. of Pizna. Pop. of the commune, about 25,000.

Catahoula, *ká-tá-hoo-lá*, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of 1,300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ouachita River and bounded on the W by Saline Bayou. Cotton is a staple product. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1890, 12,082 in 1900, 16,351.

Catahoula Lake, *La*, is in Catahoula parish and is about 35 miles long.

Catalaani, or **Catalaunum**. See **CHALON-ARMS**.

Catalina, island off the California coast. See **SANTA CATALINA**.

Catalina, a post-town and port of entry on the NW side of the entrance to Trinity Bay Newfoundland, 60 miles NNW of St. John's. It has a good harbor with a lighthouse. Pop. about 1700.

Catalina, *ká-tá-lor-á*, a town of Cuba, in a rich sugar district, in the province of Havana, 6 miles NE. of Guines, with which it is connected by rail.

Catalonia, *ká-tá-lor-á* (Sp. *Cataluña*, *ká-tá-lor-á*) a former province, now a captaincy-general, in the NE. of Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenees, W. by Aragón, S. by Valencia, and E. by the Mediterranean Area, about 12,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1907 1,912,745. It is divided into the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lérida, and Gerona. Capital, Barcelona. It is extremely mountainous, being intersected by outcrops of the Pyrenees, which separates it into numerous small valleys. Párgurol, on the borders of France, with its highest point in French territory has an elevation of 9545 feet. Rising as isolated or volcanic summits are the remarkable battlemented Montserrat (4060 ft.), the Montseny (3690 ft.) and the Montgat (3125 ft.). The higher summits of Catalonia are for most of the year covered with snow the lower hills are well wooded. The valleys are verdant and generally watered by rivulets. The coast, about 200 miles in extent, is bold and rugged. Chief rivers, the Ebro, Llobregat, Tor and Segre, the last an important tributary of the Ebro. There is much artificial irrigation. This is the best cultivated portion of Spain every variety of cereal being raised. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal there are salt-works on the coast, and at Cardener there is a mountain of rock-salt. The manufacturing industry of Catalonia (cottons, woollens, silks, hosiery, etc.) is the most important in the kingdom. The Catalan language is intermediate between the Provençal and the Castilian and has a literature of its own.

Catalonia took its name from two of the barbarous nations by whom it was overrun at the time of the downfall of the Roman Empire, the Goths and Alans (Gothalans). After having been long under the rule of independent counts, it was united with Aragón in the twelfth century.

Cataleochene, or **Cataleochene**, a post-township of Hayward co., N. C. 48 miles from Newport, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Cataluña, the Spanish for **CATALONIA**.

Cataluña, (*ká-tá-lor-á*) **Cape**, on the N. coast of the island of Majorca.

Catamarca, *ká-tá-man ká*, a northwestern province of the Argentine Republic, bordering upon Chile, and having the Andes on its western frontier and the Sierra Aconquija

on the E. It is extremely fertile and produces corn and other cereals, cattle, cotton, and red pepper. The province abounds in valuable minerals (gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, graphite, salt). Capital, Catamarca. Area, 47,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 99,827.

Catamarca, or **San Fernando de Catamarca**, *ká-tá-man ká*, the capital of the province of the same name, in the Argentine Republic on the Rio del Valle, 115 miles S. by W of Tucumán, in lat. 27° 45' S. It is well built, has a college, and an extensive trade, and is connected with Córdoba by rail. Pop. in 1890 7297. Elevation 1000 feet.

Catana, the ancient name of **CATANIA**.

Catanduanes, or **Katanduanes**, *ká-tán-doo-á ná*, a fertile island of the Philippines, part of Albay province. Lazon, from which it is separated by the Maqueda channel. It is about 38 miles long. Rice, maize, coconuts, indigo, cotton, and sugar are raised by the natives who wash gold from the river-beds, the island has good pastures. **CATANDUANES BAY**, or **BAYO**, a town on the SE. coast, near the mouth of the Bato River has fisheries and manufactures of fabrics from the fibres of the region. Pop. of the island, about 74,000.

Catania, *ká-tá-ná* (anc. *Catana* or *Cat. (na)*) a town of Sicily on its E. coast, 31 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It is the capital of the province of the same name. Lat. of the observatory 37° 40' N. lon 15° 42' E. It is beautifully situated at the foot of Etna, in a fruitful district.

The city has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava. Of this material also many of the principal buildings are constructed, being fused with magnesian limestone and enriched with marble. Among the interesting edifices are the cathedral partly dating from Norman times the church of San Carcere and other churches, and the former Benedictine monastery of San Nicola, which was one of the most extensive in Europe. The superb convent church has a famous organ. In a fine square near the cathedral is a lava statue representing an elephant bearing an obelisk believed to be a genuine antique. Among the attractions of the town are the Bellini gardens, and among its sculptural adornments is a statue of the composer (V. Tanna) has a university founded in the fifteenth century. It is the seat of an archbishop. It has extensive manufactures of silk and other fabrics and of wares of lava and amber bones which goods it exports grain, fruit, sulphur, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, antherides and snow from Mount Etna. The harbor is not adequate to the importance of the city but it is generally full of small craft. It is small and daring a strong alrocco no ship can enter although a costly breakwater has been constructed. The town is a winter-resort, the average temperature of the air being about 53°. Its fisheries are extensive.

Catania was one of the most flourishing of the ancient Greek cities of Sicily. It was an important place under the Romans who adorned it with edifices of great magnificence, most of which, however, have been destroyed by earthquakes and by lava. The ruins of the vast amphitheatre are still to be seen. There are also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, apothecary chambers, hippodrome and several temples. Hardly another place on the globe has suffered so much from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes as Catania. In 1623 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and it has been repeatedly visited since. Pop. (commune) in 1901 149,694 of the city 138,836.

Catania, a province of Italy in Sicily having on the E. the Ionian Sea. Area, about 1000 sq. m. Capital Catania. Pop. in 1901 711,923.

Catania, **Gulf of**, an inlet of the Mediterranean on the E. coast of Sicily extending from La Trana Bay near Agrigento, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agrigento, a distance of 18 miles. It receives the Garretto (Simeto) River. The city of Catania is on its shore.

Catanzaro, *ká-tán-zá-ro*, a city of Italy capital of the province of Catanzaro, on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 35 miles SSE. of Cosenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901 31,688 of the city 23,731. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Among those which survived is the cathedral. The ruins of its old Norman castle are still to be seen. The city was again visited by a disastrous earthquake in September 1905.

Catanzaro, formerly called **Calabria Ulteriore II**, a province of Italy *comparsamento* of Calabria. Area, about 2000 sq. m. It has the Mediterranean on the W and the Gulf of Taranto on the E. Capital, Catanzaro. Pop. in 1901 482,780.

Catact, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the Eel River about 14 miles E. of Terra Haute. Pop. 160.

Catact, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on Big Creek, about 30 miles NE. of La Crosse.

Cataraugus, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 5 miles from Orangeville, in banking point.

Cataragui, *ká tá rá koo'* or *Waterloo*, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 2 miles W of Kingston. Pop. about 260.

Catarmán, *ká-tan-mán*, a pueblo on the N coast of Samar Philippine Islands, at the mouth of the small Catarman River. Pop. in 1896, 9052.

Catarraga, *ká-tan-no'ah*, a town of Spain, 6 miles S of Valencia. Pop. (commune) about 7600.

Catás Alinas, *ká'tá á línás*, a village of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, NNE of Ouro Preto. It had formerly considerable mining importance.

Cat'men'gum, a banking post-borough of Lehigh co. Pa., is on the left or E bank of the Lehigh River 5 miles above Allentown and 60 miles N of Philadelphia. It is on the Lehigh Valley the New Jersey Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs. It has steel and iron works, machine-shops, rolling mills, iron foundries, manufacturers of car wheels, boilers, boats, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3903.

Cat'menk', a post-hamlet of Tioga co. N. Y., 4 miles by rail NW of Owego.

Catatumbo River, in the state of Zulia, Venezuela, discharges into the Gulf of Maracaibo. It is navigable for considerable distances.

Catania, a post-village of Harris co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia, 15 miles N of Columbus. Pop. about 150.

Catawba, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 408 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Catawba River and is drained by the Little (or South) Catawba. The county contains deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 18,660. In 1900, 22,123.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. Ky. 4 miles by rail N of Fairmont.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Mo., 9 miles from Breckenridge.

Catawba, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y.

Catawba, a post-town of Catawba co. N. C., on the Southern R. and on the Catawba River, 38 miles W by N of Salisbury. Pop. in 1900, 109.

Catawba, a post village of Clark co. Ohio, 12 miles (direct) NE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 231. It is on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of York co. S. C. Pop. about 50.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co. Va.

Catawba, a post-village of Marion co. W. Va., 6 miles by rail N. by R. of Fairmont.

Catawba, a post-village of Price co. Wis. on the Mississippi, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 13 miles (direct) SW of Phillips.

Catawba Island, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, 12 miles NW of Sandusky. It has manufactures of wine.

Catawba (or Great Catawba) River rises in the Blue Ridge, in western North Carolina. It flows eastward and then southward to Rocky Mount, S. C. below which point the stream is called the Wateree (the Wateree and Congaree subsequently forming the Santee). The Catawba is about 240 miles long. An affluent, called the Little (or South) Catawba, enters the Catawba River from the right about 15 miles NW of Charlotte, N. C.

Catawissa, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. on the Marameo River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 43 miles WSW of St. Louis.

Catawissa, a banking post-borough of Columbia co. Pa. in Catawissa township, and on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Catawissa Creek 9 miles N of Danville. It is on the Lackawanna and other railroads. It has paper mill, railroad car-shops, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3023.

Catawissa Creek, Pa. rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Catawissa, in Columbia co.

Catawissa Mountain, Pa. on the S side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia co., between its southeastern limit and the Susquehanna River. Elevation 1941 feet.

Cataxáls, *ká-tá-ál-sá'* a town and district of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas 60 miles SE of San Juan Bautista.

Cathalaingán, *ká-tá-ló-gán'* a pueblo of the Philippines, on a protected bay of the W coast of Samar of which it is the chief town. It exports coconut oil and hemp to Manila. Pop. 6450.

Catereck, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co. Ga., 12 miles from Valdosta.

Catzen, Lc. a town of France. See *LA CATZEN*.

Catzen-Cambrésin, the former name of *LA CATZEN*.

Catechesee, a post-village of Pickens co. S. C., 7 miles S by E. of Pickens. Pop. about 110.

Caterham, a town of England, in Surrey 6 miles NE of Reigate. Pop. in 1901, 9486.

Cathala, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N. Y., 13 miles SE of Oswego.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa. on the Allegheny River, 71 miles NNE of Pittsburgh.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex.

Catfish River, Wis., is the outlet of Lakes Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. It enters the Rock River in Rock on about 10 miles above Janesville. It affords abundant water power.

Catharine, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co. N. Y., in Catharine township (town) 15 miles N of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1394.

Catharine, a township of Blair co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Catharine Harbor See *YANATHRIA*.

Catharine Lake, a post-hamlet of Onslow co. N. C., on a lake, about 35 miles SW of Newbern.

Catharpin, a post-hamlet of Prince William co. Va., 4 miles N of Gaithersville station.

Cathay, a medieval name for China among western nations.

Cathay, a post-village of Mariposa co. Cal. 5 miles SW of Mariposa. Pop. about 300.

Cathay, a post-hamlet of Wells co. N. Dak.

Cathcart, a town in the SE part of Cape Colony, 65 miles by rail NW of East London. Pop. in 1891, 801 (white, 333). Elevation, 3906 feet.

Cathcart, or *Bydenham*, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario, 6 miles from Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Cathedral Peak, Cal. is a granite peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the NE part of Mariposa co. It is near lat. 37° 50' N and is about 11,000 feet high. The Merced River rises near the base of this grand landmark.

Cathedral Rocks, imposing elevations of the Yosemite Valley opposite El Capitan Height, about 6520 feet (above the floor of the valley 2660 feet). Somewhat inferior are the adjoining Cathedral Spires (3970 feet above the valley).

Catherine, or *Catherine's*, a group of small, low islands in the Pacific Ocean in the Gilolo Passage.

Catherine, or *Catherine's*, several small islets off the extreme S point of Boothia Felix northern Canada. Lat. 69° 20' N.

Catherines, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. on the Southern R. 17 miles (direct) NW of Camden. Pop. about 200.

Catherine Harbor See *YANATHRIA*.

Cathlamet, a post-village, capital of Wahkiakum co. Wash. on the Columbia River 60 miles below Kalama. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. It has lumbering, fishing, and cannery industries. Pop. of the precinct, 669.

Cathlamet River, Wash., rises in Skamania co. flows southward, and enters the Columbia River in Clarke co. about 14 miles below the mouth of the Willamette. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Catillon, or *Catillon-sur-Sambre*, *ká'tee-yón'* a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles ESE of Cambrai. Pop. about 1500.

Cat Island, Crutenden co. Ark. is a steamboat-landing on the Mississippi River 20 miles below Memphis.

Cat Island, one of the Bahama Islands just N of the Tropic of Cancer long regarded as the Guanahani or San Salvador of Columbus, and the land first discovered by him in the New World an honor now conceded with greater plausibility to Watling's Island. It is 30 miles long and from 3 to 7 miles broad.

Cat Island, a small island of Canada, in Lake Huron lying between the Isle of Cove and Horne Island.

Cat Island, at the entrance of Lake Borgas, La., is 5 miles W of Ship Island.

Cat Keys, or *Cat Keys*, a group of islets off Great Bahama Bank the largest 70 miles SSW of the nearest point of Great Bahama Island and 10 miles from the Bonaire Islands. It has a light house. Lat. 25° 34' N.

Catlett, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va. on the Southern R. 45 miles from Washington, D. C.

Catlettsburg, a banking city capital of Boyd co. Ky. on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Big Sandy River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 12 miles S of Ironton, Ohio. It has grist and saw mills and manufactures of pottery machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2081.

Catlettsburg, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn. on the Pigeon River 14 miles from Strawberry Plains.

Catlin, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 5 miles SW of Danville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 700.

Cahors, ká'hó's, a town of France, department of Lot, 9 miles NW of Cahors. Pop. about 1000

Camba, kám'bá, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Rhine circle of Rhenish Province, on the Rhine, 10 miles by rail below Bingen. It has an extensive trade in roofing-slates. Opposite the town on a rock in the Rhine is the imposing many-turreted old castle of Pfalzgrafenstein (often called simply Pfalz,—"a palace") which belonged to the Palatinate. The strong castle of Gutenberg which for many centuries towered above Camba and was at last destroyed during the Napoleonic wars, has recently been rebuilt. Pop. about 2000

Cauca, káw'ká, a river of Colombia rises in that part of the Andes called Páramo de las Papas, SE. of Iquiyán and, after a course of about 650 miles from S to N between the central and west Cordilleras of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena at Facón, in lat. 9° 25' N. It is navigable in various portions of its course, and continuously between Popayán and Cali. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in South America.

Cauca, the largest department of Colombia. It occupies part of the S portion and a strip along the entire W (the Pacific) coast, touching the Caribbean Sea in the N at the Gulf of Darien Area, inclusive of the region or territory of Cauca, about 240,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated in 1936 550,000. It is mountainous in the W portion, and is watered by the Arato and upper Cauca Rivers, the SE part is a vast plain, watered by affluent of the Amazon. The S portion is mountainous. Cauca has extensive forests and rich mines of gold and silver, besides deposits of platinum, copper, iron, salt, chalk, slate, emeralds, marble, and other valuable minerals, and mineral springs and it produces rubber, hides, coffee, tobacco, cacao, sisal, etc. Capital Popayán

Caucasus, káw'ká-s, or **Caucasia**, a general designation of the Russian Empire, comprising the whole of the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian and traversed throughout its breadth (from NW to SE) by the Caucasus Mountain Area, 162,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1907 9,241,005. It embraces Georgia (Uralia) Circassia, Mingrelia, Daghestan, Shirvan, Abkhassia, parts of Armenia (washed from Persia and Turkey) etc. Its official divisions (governments provinces etc.) are Kuban, Stavropol, Turk Daghestan, Kizils, Baku, Kar, Erivan, Yelizavetpol and the Black Sea Territory. Kuban Stavropol and Turk constitute Circassia (Caucasus) on this side, —that is N of the Caucasus) and the rest, Transcaucasus (Daghestan however lying on the Y side of the mountains). The capital is Tiflis. Other important towns are Baku, Yekaterinodar, Vladikavkaz, Stavropol, Yelizavetpol, Derbent, Erivan, Kar, Poti, and Batumi. Caucasus presents an extraordinary medley of races and languages. The chief constituents of the population are Russians, Turks and Tartars, Georgians (Georgians, Imertians, Mingrelians, etc.) and the mountain tribes of the Lezgians, Tchetchevets, Tsharkwes (Circassians) and Abkhassians, Armenians, Guezen, and Kurds. Greeks, Jews, and Germans. Most of the region was annexed or subjugated by Russia between 1801 and 1878. The bulk of the Circassians, after their heroic struggle, emigrated to Turkish territory.

Caucasus (Gr. *ka-kasos*) a lofty range of mountains in Russia, the main chain of which stretches from the Taurus peninsula, in the Black Sea, to the peninsula of Apsheron in the Caspian, or over a linear extent of 750 miles and forms what is generally accepted by geographers to be the boundary between Europe (at its SE. corner) and Asia (the depression of the Maurych being by others considered to be the dividing line). The trunk of the system is easterly NW and SE, but lateral offshoots are given off on the northern face trending northward, while on the S. a series of ramifications unite with the mountain masses of Georgia (as a passageway to the highlands of Armenia) and constitute what is frequently designated the Little Caucasus. The two systems are separated by the depression or valley of the Kar. The main Caucasus is continued westward by the mountain-range of the Crimea, being broken by the Strait of Kerch (Yenikale) and eastward, beyond the Caspian, into the heights of the Transcaucasian Province, nearly or quite to the valley of the Mesopotam. While the absolute relationship of the system has not yet been ascertained, it is almost certain that it forms part of the great Alpine uplift, and is, perhaps, to be looked upon as the orographic extension of the Balkan Mountains.

The main Caucasus is constructed fundamentally or in its nucleus parts, of granite and ancient crystalline schists, overlaid by sedimentary limestone and sandstones of Jurassic, Cretaceous, and other Tertiary age. Some of the loftiest summits as the Elbrus and Kabak are volcanic, but there are no active volcanoes in the system although thermal springs are exceedingly abundant and earthquakes frequently destructive. The descent on the southern slopes

is markedly abrupt, and much more gradual northward in the direction of the steppe-foreland of the Turk. The Caucasus is nearly equally divided by a deep cleft or defile, the Darial Pass (Kistavaya Gora), into an eastern and western section, the summits of the eastern section being considerably inferior to those of the western. At the position of this pass which marks the passage of the only railway-road across the high chain, and the military road connecting Vladikavkaz with Tiflis, the width of the mountains between the northern and southern plains is only 80 miles. The Caucasus rises far above the snow line, and many of the summits are buried beneath a heavy cap of snow and ice, and give origin to large glaciers. One of the largest of these is the Devdarak glacier descending to 7500 feet above sea-level. The Beslugi glacier in the Central Caucasus, descends to 6800 ft and others fall still lower. The height of the snow-line is, in the western section, approximately 9000 ft and in the E 12,200 ft. There are no lakes of any extent in the region and the scenery while grand and most imposing, is therefore destitute of one of the magnificent features of the Alps of Switzerland.

The climate of the Caucasus, which occupies nearly the latitudinal position of the Pyrenees, is markedly contrasted on the northern and southern faces and the vegetation of the two sides is also largely opposed, that of the N being sparse or lacking in luxuriance. Magnificent forests cloth much of the southern aspect, ranging high up the mountain slopes and in the middle reaches many of the central European fruits are cultivated in the still lower tracts are found the fig, chestnut, pomegranate, almond and mulberry. The wild animals of the region comprise the wolf, jackal, bear, fox, European beaver (in limited numbers) ibex and chamois, the leopard and tiger are also found in parts of the Asiatic side. The mineral wealth is chiefly constituted by deposits of iron, copper, manganese, lead, silver, coal, sulphur, rock-salt, and asphalt. Gold occurs sparingly. The Caucasus has been celebrated for the martial spirit of its sturdy mountaineers who have struggled heroically against their Russian conquerors. For the different races or tribes of people inhabiting the region see the preceding article, **CAUCASIA** (Caucasia).

The important rivers having their sources in the Caucasus are the Araks and Terek on the N and the Kar on the S. The Araks, or Araxes, delimits in part the Little Caucasus on the S. The chief summits of the main range are Elbrus (on the Russian side of the main axis), 18,470 ft. Dykh-tau 17,052 ft. Shkara, 17,938 ft. Yanga-Kosh-tau, 16,880 ft. Kabak 10,545 ft. Mishi-giaul-Gentola, 15,932 ft. Tetsaid 15,918 ft. Ubbhe 15,409 ft. and Adai-bokh 14,374 ft. The culminating point of the Little Caucasus is Aisgiz, 10,508 ft.

Candebec-en-Caux, kán'dé-bé-ké, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, at the influx of the Candebec River, 28 mi. SE of Havre. It has manufactures of textiles and an active commerce. Among its buildings is a beautiful church with a bell tower over 300 feet high. It was formerly the capital of the Pays de Caux. Pop. about 2500.

Candebec-lès-Elbeuf, kán'dé-bé-ké-lés-é-lé-buf, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Oise. It is an eastern suburb of Elbeuf, and has important manufactures of yarn and woven cloth. Pop. in 1901 9681.

Candéran, kán'dá-rán, a western suburb of Bordeaux. It has chocolate and chemical works. Pop. in 1901 11,545.

Candete, kán'dá-tá, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles ESE. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Candine Furka (L. *Candine Furcula* or *Furca* It. *Furca Candine*) passes in the mountains of Samnium (Campania) between the modern towns of Madaolani and Montemabile. Here the Samnites gained a great victory over the Romans about 321 a.c.

Candry, kán'dré, a town of France, in Nord, 10 miles by rail SE of Cambrai. It has manufactures of tulie and other textiles, sugar etc. Pop. in 1901 9925.

Canghadenay, kán-gá-né-y, a post village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the Oneida River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 25 miles SE of Oswego. Pop. 200.

Canghnewagwag, kán-ná-wá-gá, or **Sault Saint-Louis**, so called as a post-village of Laprairie co. Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Lacine. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. 10 miles above Montreal. It is an Indian reservation and is inhabited by Indians of the Iroquois tribe. Pop. about 2000.

Caulfield, a town of Victoria, Australia, 0 miles from Melbourne. Pop. in 1900 8700.

Caulkville, káw'kí-lí, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. 8 miles S of Paris.

Caulon, káw'ká-lón, formerly Castalectero, ká-lé-tér-é-rá (L. *Caulon* /um /e /to /e / old castle") a town of Italy in Calabria, near the Mediterranean, 47 miles

W. of Eagle. Pop. in 1991, 5344. The site of the ancient Onondaga is about 4 miles distant, on the coast.

Cannont, ká-nó-w' a small town of France, in Calvados, 12 miles SW of Bayeux.

Cannont, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S. of Marmande.

Cannont, a village of France, in Vaucluse, on the Durance, 18 miles from Arignon.

Cannosa, ká-ne a town of France, department of Aude, arrondissement of Carcassonne. It has a church which belonged to a medieval Benedictine abbey. Here are quarries of blue marble. Pop. about 2000.

Caupolleda, káw pó-le-ká, a division of the department of Beni, Bolivia, with extensive ore-deposits. Chief settlement, Apolobamba.

Cauquenes, káw ká-né, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Maule, about 60 miles by rail N of Chillán. Pop. 8574.

Cauquenes, a town of Chile, 60 miles SE. of Santiago, with remarkable mineral springs.

Caura, káw rá, a river of Venezuela, in the territory of Caura, rises in the mountains of the Brazilian boundary flows N and falls into the Guacoco in lat. 7° 48' N. Length, about 150 miles.

Caurima, the ancient name of Costa.

Causapocul, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 41 miles from Campbellton, N. B. its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Causey, a post-village of Chatham co. NC. Pop. 73.

Causey, a post-hamlet of Henry co. SC.

Causseade, ká-wá a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles NE of Montauban. Pop. about 2400.

Causse, ká-wé, a hucous plateau region in southern France, about the head-waters of the Tarn and Lot adjoining the Cévennes. It is an arid tract, through which the rivers have cut deep cañons. Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of the sheep which pasture here. The region, which has a rigorous winter climate, abounds in fantastic scenery.

Casterets, ká-wá-rá a village and watering-place of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 miles SSW of Tarbes. It stands in a fertile basin 2655 feet above the sea, enclosed by rugged mountains. Its hot sulphur springs, famous since ancient times attract about 20,000 invalids annually. The temperature ranges to 132°. Casterets is a chief tourist-centre for the High Pyrenees.

Casteriskill, ká-wá-rá-kil, Grange co. NY. See KAATERSKILL.

Casteriskill Creek. See KAATERSKILL CREEK.

Cauthron, a post-village of Scott co. Ark. IV miles WNW of Waldron.

Cautin, káw-téu or Imperial, ka-pá-ra-á a river of Chile, has its sources on the W slope of the Andes and flows nearly due W into the Pacific Ocean in lat. 38° 48' S. Length about 180 miles.

Cautin, a province of central Chile. Area, 3127 sq. m. It extends from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by the Cautin or Imperial River. Capital, Temuco. Pop. in 1895, 70,221.

Cauto, káw-to, a river of Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Cobre, Santiago de Cuba province, and falls into the Bay of Bauta Esperanza, 17 miles N by W of Manzanillo. It is the longest and one of the deepest rivers in Cuba, and has a course of about 120 miles. It is navigable for small craft for 70-80 miles, but has an obstructing bar.

Cavary, a river of India. See CAVER.

Caux, or Pays de Caux, pá-wé-dá-ká a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy of which the capital was Caudebec and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the department of Seine-Inférieure. The Pays de Caux is much frequented by tourists and presents romantic phases of rock-sculpture.

Cav'a, an island of the Orkney group. It is upward of 3 miles in circumference.

Cava, or La Cava, lá-ká-rá, a town of Italy province of Salerno in the valley of Vomano, 8 miles by rail NW of Salerno. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 7727 (commune, 23,681). About 1 mile from Cava is the magnificent Benedictine monastery of the Trinity famous for its archives.

Cavadin, ká-rá-dá a river of Portugal rises on the frontier of Galicia and enters the sea at Esporanda. Length, 66 miles.

Cavallion, ká-rá-yó-w' (anc. Cabello) a town of France, in Vaucluse near the Durance, 15 miles SE. of Arignon. Pop. in 1901, 9714. It has a town-hall, a former cathedral with a curious cloister and the remains of a Roman arch.

Cavalante, lá-rá-ká-tá, a town of Brazil, state and 300 miles NE of Goyas, with old gold-mines and gold-washings in the river Almeia.

Carniese, lá-rá-lá, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 22 miles NE. of Trento, on the Adige, an affluent of the Adige. It is the chief place of the Val Fleimeth (Fleimsthal) and lies at an elevation of over 3000 feet, at the base of the Schwarzhorn (about 3000 feet). It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 inclusive of the garrison, 2352.

Cavallier', or Cav'lier', a county of North Dakota, bounded on the N. by Manitoba. Area, 1512 sq. m. Capital, Langdon. Pop. in 1890, 6471. in 1900, 12,180.

Cavallier, a banking post-town of Pembina co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 10 miles SW of Bathgate. It has grain-elevators, wagon works etc. Pop. in 1900, 671.

Cavallermaggiore, lá-rá-lá-má-gi-ó-rá, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 27 miles NE of Cuneo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 4925).

Cavalle, Cape (Il. Capo di Cavalle, lá-pó-dá-ká-rá-lá or Capo di Cavalle, lá-pó-dá-ká-rá-lá, anc. Cavale) a promontory of Italy extending into the straits of Messina. Lat. 38° 14' N.

Cavalle, Monte, Italy. See MONTA CAVALLE.

Cavally, lá-rá-lá, a town of the French Colony of the Ivory Coast western Africa. Lat. 4° 21' N.; lon. 7° 35' W.

Cavally River, in western equatorial Africa, forming the boundary between Liberia and the French Colony of the Ivory Coast. It empties into the Gulf of Guinea at the town of Cavally.

Cav'ar, an island county of Ireland in Ulster having N. the co. of Fermanagh, E. Monaghan S. Meath West. mouth, and Longford SW. Leitrim. Area, 730 sq. m. There are mountains on the borders enclosing an open country interspersed with bogs. The principal rivers are the Woodford and Upper Erne. There are some picturesque lochs. Soil light and poor except near the lakes and rivers. Coal, iron, copper and lead are found. Cav'ar sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Cavan. Pop. in 1891, 111,879; in 1901, 97,350.

Cavan, a town of Ireland, capital of co. Cavan, 26 miles SSE. of Enniskillen. Pop. about 2000.

Cavan, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario 58 miles NE of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

Cavannah, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 36 miles NW of Fort Smith.

Cavarzere, lá-rá-rá-rá, a large village of northern Italy, on the Adige, 11 miles SW of Chioggia. Pop. about 4000 of the commune, in 1901, 15,384.

Cave, lá-rá, or Cavi, lá-rá, a town of Italy province of Rome, 2 miles SE. of Palestrina. Pop. about 4000.

Cave, a hamlet of Crawford co. Ind. 4 miles NE of Leavenworth. Here is the Wyandotte Cave, noted for the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites and rivaling in size the Mammoth Cave.

Cave, a post village of White co. Tenn. Pop. about 80.

Cave Bluff, a post-town of 1 mile co. Tenn. The name of the post-office is Erwin. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Cave City, a post-village of Sharp co. Ark. Pop. about 375.

Cave City, a banking post-town of Barren co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 65 miles S. of Louisville and about 5 miles SE. of the Mammoth Cave. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Cave Creek, a post-hamlet of Newton co. Ark., 50 miles N. of Russellville.

Cave in Rock, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ill. on the Ohio River 30 miles below Shawneetown. The river here flows along the base of a perpendicular cliff on which is a remarkable cave, once the haunt of robbers. Pop. about 300.

Cavendish, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. in Cavendish township (town) on the Black River and on the Central Vermont R. (Rutland division) 30 miles SE. of Rutland. The town contains deposits of serpentine marble. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1352.

Caverna, a post hamlet of Melunald co., Mo. 33 miles S. of Nacoe.

Cavarsham, a town of England co. of Oxford, on the Thames, opposite Reading. Pop. in 1901, 6560.

Cavery, káw-yé-rá, Kaveri, or Kaveri (anc. Chavara) a river of British India in the Dekkan rises near lat. 13° 10' N. and lon. 78° 30' E. flows tortuously southward and, after a course of about 470 miles through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency enters the sea by numerous branches in the district of Tanjore, the most northerly and most important of which is the Coleroon. Its delta is very extensive. It is not navigable for large vessels, but is of extraordinary value for irrigation purposes.

Cavertypack, káw-rá-pá-w' or Kaveripack, a small town of British India, presidency and 57 miles WSW of Madras, district of North Arcot. Its great tank (8 miles

long and 3 miles broad) is one of the grandest works of irrigation.

Cavetyporam, or **Kaveripulam**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 83 miles NE. of Coimbatore, on the Cavery. Pop. about 5000.

Cavespring, a post-town of Floyd co., Ga. on the Southern R. 16 miles SW of Rome. Here are a manual labor school and an institution for the deaf and dumb. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 824.

Cavespring, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 34 miles WSW of Bowling Green.

Cavespring, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Mo. 13 miles N of Dorchester.

Cavespring, a post-village of Roanoke co. Va.

Cavetown, a post-village of Washington co. Md. on the Western Maryland R., 5 miles E of Hagerstown. Pop. 276.

Cavett, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co. Ohio, 5 miles by rail N of Van Wert. Pop. about 60.

Caviana, **ká-vé-lá**, an island of Brazil, state of Pará in the mouth of the Amazon, under the equator. Length 35 miles.

Cavite, **ká-vé-tá**, a small but important province of Luzon, Philippine Islands having Manila province on the N and Manila Bay on the NW. Area, 610 sq. m. It is mountainous (peaks Sungay Patilio, and Loro) and densely wooded. The valleys are watered by numerous streams and are fertile, producing sugar, rice, coffee, and indigo. Capital, Cavite. Pop. in 1903, 134,779.

Cavite, a seaport, capital of Cavite province on Sagor peninsula, in Manila Bay and 8 miles (direct) SW by E of Manila, with which it is connected by a good road. Lat. 14° 20' N. lon. 120° 56' E. It is fortified and has an arsenal, and was the chief naval depot of the Spanish possessions in the E. The buildings are of stone, including churches, government buildings, a theatre, casino, and large tobacco-factory. It has telegraphic communication with the whole island. Pop. about 5000. In the Bay of Cavite the Spanish fleet was annihilated by (Admiral) Dewey on May 1, 1898. About 3 miles S is the *Tierra Alta* (high country) with suburban villas, and furnishing a healthy location for foreigners.

Cavioleto, **ká-vé-lé**, a small lake of Switzerland in the Upper Engadine 2 miles S of the SW extremity of Lake Sils. Elevation 6246 feet.

Cavours, **ká-vúv**, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles SNE of Pinerolo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901 6817).

Cavasar, a post-town of Beadle co. S Dak. 9 miles by rail E of Haron. Pop. in 1900 98.

Cawdor, a parish of Scotland 34 miles SW of Nairn. Cawdor Castle is an imposing feudal fortress, dating from the close of the Middle Ages. The murder of King Duncan which took place centuries before the hallding of the castle, is said to have occurred there.

Cawish, Cal. See **Kawman**.

Cawker City, a banking city of Mitchell co. Kan. on the North Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 19 miles W of Beloit. Pop. in 1900 318.

Cawnpore, or **Cawnpur**, **kaw'póor**, a town of British India, capital of the district of the same name, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Ganges, 116 miles NW of Allahabad. It is an active commercial centre, a great railway junction, and an important military station. It has extensive manufactures of leather goods and cotton, and has been noted for its jewelry. Cawnpore was the scene of the greatest tragedy of the Sepoy mutiny. In July 1857 Nana Sahib massacred the European residents—men, women, and children. A memorial church and memorial gardens commemorate the event. It was only within the last hundred years that Cawnpore has risen to importance. Pop. in 1901 197,000.

Cawood, **ká-wood**, a village of England co. of York, West Riding on the Ouse, 13 miles NE of Leeds. Its castle, of which little remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York.

Cawood, a post-town of Andrew co. Mo. on the Chicago Great Western R. 14 miles NNE of Savannah.

Caxa (or **Caja**) **de Martin**, **ká-sá-dá-moo-tá-tus** (i. e., the coffin or dead-shed), a small island about 6 miles S of Porto Rico and 13 miles SE of Ponce. It has a good anchorage and a light-house. The coast abounds in fish.

Caxamarca, a town and department of Peru. See **CAJAMARCA**.

Caxamarquilla, a town of Peru. See **CAJAMARQUILLA**.

Caxamba, **ká-ahm-bá**, a town and resort of Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais about 115 miles WNW of Rio de Janeiro. It is noted for its hot springs.

Caxambu, a town of Peru. See **CAJAMARCA**.

Caxias, **ká-shé-shá**, formerly **Aldeia Alta**, a town of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, on the Itapicara, 150

miles from its mouth, and about 180 miles S by E. of Maranhão, with which it has steamboat connection. It has important rice- and cotton-industries. Pop. about 10,000.

Caxias, an Italian colony in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, about 60 miles NW of Porto Alegre. Pop. about 15,000.

Caximbas Bay and **Caximbas Pass**, on the SW coast of Florida, in Lee co. in about lat. 25° 50' N and lon. 81° 40' W.

Caxine (**ká-see'ná**), Cape, or **Bas-Aconada**, **ká-kó-dá**, written also **Aconatter**, a promontory which forms the W point of the Bay of Algiers. Lat. 36° 50' N; lon. 2° 47' E.

Caxoelra, Brazil. See **CAENONIA**.

Cayajobes, **ká-ká-já-jóes**, a post-town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 10 miles (direct) W by E of Guanajay. It is poorly built, but is surrounded by rich country. It has a post-office. Pop. in 1899, 1822.

Cayambé, **ká-am-bá**, **Cayambi**, **ká-am-bé**, or **Cayambourch**, **ká-am-bá-ou-koo'**, a lofty volcanic mountain of Ecuador in the Andes, almost directly under the equator 45 miles NE by E of Quito. It is of a beautiful square-topped conical form, and rises to a height of 19,198 (19,256) feet. From its geographical position and elevation it forms one of the most remarkable landmarks on the globe its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

Cayari River. See **MADIANA**.

Cayce, a post-village of Fulton co., Ky. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 16 miles E by E of Columbus. Pop. 175.

Cayce Islands. See **CAICOA**.

Cayenne, **ká-yánn** or **ká-yón** (Fr. pron *ká-yán*), capital of French Guiana, on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyenne River, in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 50' N; lon. 52° 20' W. It consists of an old town with the government house and Jesuits college and the new town with wide streets, large warehouses, and good residences between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange-trees, called the *Place d'Armes*. It has military and civil hospitals, college, botanical garden, etc. The harbor is protected by a fort and several batteries. Cayenne was formerly a penal settlement for French political and criminal offenders. The climate is extremely damp during a great part of the year. The exports include cotton, coffee, sugar, cacao, cabinet-woods, cloves, skins, rum, vanilla, and considerable gold. Pop. in 1900 12,351.

CAYENNE ISLAND is separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circumference. Its chief products are sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits.

Cayce, a town of Haiti. See **AXA CAYNA**.

Cayes-de-Jacmel, **ká-dé-shá-té**, a town of Haiti on the S coast and on the Jacmel River 6 miles E of Jacmel.

Cayeux-sur-Mer, **ká-yuh-súr-mair**, a town of France, in Somme, on the English Channel 16 miles W of Abbeville. Pop. about 3000.

Cayey, **ká-é**, a town of Porto Rico, on the road from San Juan to Guayama, 25 miles (direct) S of the former. It is situated in the central Cordillera, at an elevation of 2300 feet, has an agreeable climate and is a summer-resort. It is in a rice- and coffee-region. Pop. in 1899 3763 of the jurisdiction 14,642.

Caylloma, a town of Peru. See **CAILLOMA**.

Caylor, a post-village of Lee co., Va. 24 miles WSW of Jonesville. Pop. about 200.

Caylus, **ká-lú-s'**, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne 25 miles NE of Montauban. Pop. (commune) about 3400.

Cayman Brac, **ká-man-brák**, the easternmost of the group of islands called Caymans, West Indies, about 110 miles W of Cape Cruz, Cuba. It is 10 miles long and 1 mile wide, low in the W but high and rocky to the eastward. It is well wooded but has few inhabitants. It exports coconuts.

Caymans, **ká-man'** or **The Caymans**, a group of 3 islands in the British West Indies, 150 miles WNW of Jamaica, of which they are politically a dependency being administered by a commissioner. The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac) are well wooded and produce much turtle. Area, 225 sq. m. Chief town, Bodden town. Pop. in 1891 4322, mostly on Grand Cayman.

Caymites, **ká-méet**, two small islands off the N coast of the western peninsula of Haiti, called the Grand and the Little Caymites. Lat. about 18° 30' N lon. 75° 40' W.

Caymito, **ká-méetó**, a river of Panama, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 miles W of Chorrera.

Cayo Coco, **ká-kó-kó**, an island off the N coast of Cuba, just NW of Cayo Romano, from which it is separated by a shallow channel 1 mile wide. Length, about 16 miles.

Cayo Fraguero, **ká-frá-gó-ro**, an island of Cuba, off the N coast of Santa Clara province, opposite Calaberrén. It is about 23 miles long from SE. to NW, and is broken

(*"fuyasse"*) into three parts by the narrow and anastomosing Anón channels.

Cayo Francés, *ka-frán-és'* an island of Cuba, off the N coast, about 20 mi SE of Cárdenas, the anchorage for which it is the anchorage. It is low and rocky, about 3 sq. m. in extent, and has a light-house on the W end.

Cayo Guajabo, an island of Cuba, off the N coast, between Cayo Romano and Cayo Baboa.

Cayo Largo, *ka-lá-rá'* a fortified island off the E coast of Cuba, on the Jardines Bank. Length 12 mi.

Cayo, or Mayor, *ka-má'* a maritime state of Senegambia, between the mouth of the Senegal and Cape Verde. It is traversed by a rail road uniting St. Louis with Dakar. The region produces cotton, indigo, millet, and gum.

Cayo Romano, *ka-ro-má'* as a long narrow island of Cuba, off the N coast, divided into two parts by a channel about half a mile wide. Length, about 60 mi. Area, about 210 sq. m. It produces considerable quantities of salt.

Cayo Sabinal, *ka-sá-bá-nál'* an island of Cuba, off the N coast, opposite Manzanillo Bay. It is the most easterly key of the Jardines del Rey, about 25 mi. long by 8 miles wide. The coast is low and sandy, backed by mangroves and lagoons. On the E is Maternitas Point. It is surrounded by a reef, the Corona de Maternitas, and has a light-house.

Cayo Santa María, an island of Cuba, off the N coast, E of Cayo Francés. Length about 8 mi.

Cayos de las Doce Leguas, Cuba. See JARDINES DE LA BAÑA.

Cayos de Manzanillo, *ka-ós di mán-shá-nel-yo'* Cuba, a group of low islets off Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba province. They are largely covered with mangroves and afford the best deep-water anchorages.

Cayo Verde, *ka-ó-rá'* or *Green Key*, an islet of the Bahamas group. Lat 22° N. lon 73° 10' W.

Cayster, *ka-íst-er'* (Turk. *Kutluk Mendere*—*little Menderes*) the ancient name of a river of Asia Minor which after a westerly course of 75 mi. enters the Gulf of Söğüt N. 35 mi. SE of Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

Cayuga, *ka-yoo-gá'* a port-town and shipping port of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 18 mi. NW of San Luis Obispo. Pop. about 300.

Cayuga, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of 722 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, partly on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and is later noted by the Seneca River. Among its physical features is Cayuga Lake, about 16 mi. long. The shores of Cayuga and Otsego Lakes present beautiful scenery. There are extensive deposits of salt, gypsum and limestone. Capital Auburn. Pop. in 1890 65,303; in 1900 60,234.

Cayuga, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 5 mi. SE of Pontiac.

Cayuga, a banking post-town of Vermont on the Ind. and Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Toledo St. Louis and Kansas City R., 35 miles N. of Terra Haute. Pop. in 1900 373.

Cayuga, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 30 miles SE of Vicksburg.

Cayuga, a post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y., on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake and on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 mi. W. of Auburn. The railroad crosses here over the lake on a bridge a mile long. Steamboats ply daily between Cayuga and Ithaca. Pop. in 1900 390.

Cayuga, a post-hamlet in Sargent co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R., 56 miles E. of Egan.

Cayuga, a banking village of Hamilton co., Ontario, situated on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central and the Watkins R., 24 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 771.

Cayuga Creek, N. Y. is an affluent of Buffalo Creek.

Cayuga Heights, Ontario. See CATTARAUGUS.

Cayuga Lake, a long, deep, and beautiful lake of New York forms the boundary between Cayuga and Seneca cos., having its head or upper end at Ithaca, near the middle of Tompkins co. It is 33 miles long and has an average width of 3 miles, the greatest breadth being nearly 4 miles and the greatest unobstructed depth 390 feet. Its basin is excavated in Silurian and Devonian rocks, and its banks are mostly perpendicular cliffs, which are from 10 to 60 feet high. Numerous deep and picturesque ravines have been formed by the streams running down the lake bed planes or ridges which rise on each side of the lake to the height of 600 feet. The surplus water is discharged by an outlet which issues from the northern end of the lake and unites with the Cayuga River to form the Seneca River. Steamboats ply upon the lake. Ithaca, the seat of Cornell University, Union Springs, and Aurora, the seat of Wells College, are located on its banks.

Cayuta, a post-township (town) of Schoharie co., N. Y., 15 mi. NNE of Elmira, is drained by Cayuta Creek. Pop. in 1900 499.

Cayuta Creek rises in Schoharie co., N. Y. flows generally southward, and enters the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, 24 mi. above Athens.

Cayutaville, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N. Y. 9 miles from Hazena.

Caywood, *ka-wood'* a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 7 mi. NNE of Marietta.

Casalla de la Sierra, *ka-shá-lá'* a town of Spain, province and 30 mi. NNE of Avila, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. in 1900, 7782.

Cazambon, *ka-sá-bón'* a town of France, in Gers, on the Douze, 40 mi. NW of Auch. Pop. about 2500.

Cazaux, a lake of southwestern France, 35 mi. SW of Dordogne. Area, about 26 sq. m. depth 150 feet.

Cazaville, a post-village of Monticello co., Quebec, 6 mi. S of St. Auguste. Pop. about 100.

Cazbin, a town of Persia. See HANIN.

Cazembe, or **Kazembe**, *ka-sém-be'* (more correctly *The Cazembe's Country*)—a name being the title of one of the governing chiefs—a region and former negro kingdom of central Africa, adjoining Lake Moors (Mwero) on the E. and extending to about lat. 10° S. It is now included in Northern Rhodesia. Main crops, cotton, copper, iron, and ivory are among its chief products. The chief met. center is Cazembe, about 30 mi. S of the lake and a short distance E of the Luapula River.

Cazenovia, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 22 mi. NE of Peoria.

Cazenovia, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Cazenovia township (town) Madison co., N. Y., on Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek and on the Lehigh Valley and the West Shore R., 20 mi. SE of Syracuse. It contains the Cazenovia Seminary (Methodist) and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1819 of the town 2830.

Cazenovia, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 54 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. about 180.

Cazenovia (or Cazenover) Creek, N. Y. unites with Cayuga Creek to form Baffe Creek.

Cazenovia Lake is in Madison co., N. Y. and is 1-4 mile long.

Cazères, *ka-rá'* a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 35 mi. SE by rail St. W. of Toulouse. Pop. about 1500.

Cazes-Mendonard, *ka-sá-mé-dón-ár'* a village of France in Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 miles NW of Montauban.

Cazorla, *ka-thón-lá'* a city of Spain in Andalusia, 41 miles E of Jaén, on the northern slope of the lofty Sierra Cazorla. It has two castles, both in good preservation. Cazorla is a place of great antiquity. Pop. in 1900 936.

Cazouls, *ka-sóol'* a town of France, in Hérault, 8 mi. SE of Montpellier. Pop. about 4000.

Cazun, *ka-zún'* a small town of Damatia, in the Adriatic, 14 mi. SE of the island of Lepanto.

Cea, *ka'* a village of Portugal in Beira, 28 mi. WSW of Usteria.

Cen, a small town of Spain on a river of the same name, 32 miles ENE of León.

Ceará, *ka-rá'* a maritime state in the N. of Brazil between lat. 2° 40' and 1° 25' S. and lon. 3° 30' and 41° 30' W. Area, 40,253 sq. m. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the Serra Uranda and the Serra Araripe, which give off many lateral rivers. The main river is the Jaguaribe which is a tributary for a short distance only. The timberland is medicinal plant and its minerals include iron, copper and salt. It has important coffee plantations and is a stock industry, and exports cotton, cacao, coffee, rubber, hammocks, hides, and maize. Capital Fortaleza. Pop. in 1890 805,681.

Ceará, a town of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

Ceará Mirim, a town of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, near the coast and in about lat. 5° 45' S.

Cearfoss, *ka-rá-fós'* a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 7 mi. NW of Hagerstown.

Ceba, the ancient name of Crva.

Cébasat, *ka-bá-sá'* a town of France in Puy de Dôme, 5 mi. N of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Cebana, or **Cebena Mons**. See CEBENA.

Cebolla, *ka-bó-lá'* a town of Spain, 25 miles WNW of Toledo, near the Tago. Pop. about 2500.

Cebolla, a post-town and resort of Gunnison co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande River.

Ceboraco, *ka-bó-rá-ko'* an active volcano of Manila, in the territory of Tapan, near the Pacific coast and 12 miles W of the town of Tapan. Height, 7100 feet.

Cebros, *ka-bé-rós'* a town of Spain, 21 miles SSE of Ariza, on the Albufera. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Cebu, se-boo', or **Zebu**, se-boo' (Sp. pron. thá-boo') one of the Visayas, Philippine Islands, NW of Mindanao, and between Negros and Bohol. Lat. 9° 30' to 11° 28' N. It is long and narrow, the coasts are rather high, and mountain-chains traverse the island. There are many fertile valleys, yielding good crops of rice and sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and excellent coconuts. Good lignite and petroleum have been discovered. The forests are mostly cleared off and large tracts are grown up to cogon grass. The climate is pleasant and comparatively healthful, malaria is but little known. The province of Cebu was the most important in the Visayas under Spanish rule owing to its central position and other advantages. It includes Makian and other islands. Area of the island, about 1800 sq. m. Capital, Cebu. Pop. in 1903, 692,347.

Cebu, or **Zebu**, a port, capital of the above and the chief commercial and colonial city of the Visayas, on a plain near the centre of the E. coast, about 350 mi. (diagonal) SE. of Manila. Lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 123° 52' E. It lies opposite Makian, the channel separating which forms Cebu Port. It is well built, with a good cathedral, an episcopal palace, court-house, fortifications, etc., and a good harbor. It has an important trade in sugar, etc. The oldest city in the Philippines, it was the capital of the colony from 1565 to 1871. Pop. in 1903, 31,679.

Ceciano, ché-ká-no, a town of Italy 6 miles E. of Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. in 1901, 8728.

Cecil, a county in the NE. part of Maryland, is situated at the head of Chesapeake Bay. Area, 568 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay and is intersected by the R. R. River. The county has extensive quarries of granite. Iron, chrome, and slate are also found. Capital, Elton. Pop. in 1890, 23,851; in 1900, 24,663.

Cecil, a post-town of Berrien co., Ga., 23 miles by rail S. by E. of Tifton. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Cecil, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail N. of Paulding. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Cecil, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa. Cecil town ship contains the Western Pennsylvania Reform School. Pop. in 1900, 3771.

Cecil, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 9 miles ENE. of Shawano. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Shawano.

Cecilian, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky. 6 miles by rail W. by S. of Elizabethtown. Pop. about 200.

Ceciliane, ché-ah-le-á-no, a village of central Italy, in the Apennine Mountains, 8 mi. SE. of Tivoli. It has remains of Etruscan walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

Cecilston, a post-town of Cecil co., Md. 44 mi. SSE. of its town and 2 miles N. of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Cecina, ché-ah-she-á (anc. Cael no) a river of Tuscany, Italy, which empties into the Mediterranean at the village of Cecina.

Cecina, ché-ah-she-á, a town of Spain 35 miles NW of Cádiz. Pop. about 6000.

Cedar, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River and the Wapamun River and has its NE. extremity Capital, Tipton. Pop. in 1890, 18,353; in 1900, 18,311.

Cedar, a county in the SW part of Missouri has an area of 491 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sac River and also drained by the Little Sac and Big Creek. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 15,620; in 1900, 16,923.

Cedar, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 723 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and is drained by Big Bow Creek. Capital, Hartington. Pop. in 1890, 7029; in 1900, 13,467.

Cedar, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 10 mi. SE. of Okauchee. Pop. about 75.

Cedar, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. 11 miles NW of Traverse City. Pop. about 300.

Cedar, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex. 12 miles N. of Sobeberg.

Cedar, a city of Utah. See Cedar City.

Cedar, a post-village of Iron co., Wis. 20 miles ESE. of Ashland.

Cedar Bayou (h'oo) a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex. about 30 miles ENE. of Houston.

Cedar Beach, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N. J.

Cedar Bluff, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala. on the Coosa River and on the Southern R. 25 miles W. by S. of Rome, Ga. It has flour and grist-mills, etc. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. about 300.

Cedarbluff, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, 30 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Cedarbluff, a post-town of Clay co., Miss., 13 miles W. of West Point. Pop. in 1880, 198.

Cedarbluff, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va. 15 miles by rail SW of Tazewell. Pop. about 70.

Cedar Bluffs, a post-village of Decatur co., Kan. on Beaver Creek 60 miles N. of Buffalo station.

Cedarbluffs, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Fremont, R. horn and Missouri Valley R. 13 miles N. of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Cedarbrook, a post-village of Camden co., N. J. on the Atlantic City R.

Cedarburg, a banking city of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of woollens, wire, saw wagons, cigars, etc. also valuable stone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1426.

Cedar Chapel, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn. 11 miles NW of Bolivar. Pop. 100.

Cedar City, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo. is on the Missouri River near the mouth of Cedar Creek and on the Chicago and Alton R. 1/2 mi. N. of Jefferson City its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Cedar City, a city of Iron co., Utah, 19 miles SW of Parowan. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. in 1900, 1425.

Cedar Creek, Ala., drains part of Lowndes co. and enters the Alabama River in Dallas co.

Cedar Creek, Ind., enters the St. Joseph River in Allen co. 10 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. It is about 60 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles WSW of Oak Grove.

Cedar (or Big Cedar) Creek, Iowa, enters the Skunk River in Henry co., 7 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. It is about 30 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Mo., enters the Missouri River about 1 mi. above Jefferson City.

Cedar Creek, Ocean co., N. J. enters Barnegat Bay.

Cedar Creek, S. C., forms part of the boundary between Chesterfield and Darlington cos. and enters the Great Pedee River.

Cedar Creek, Tex., enters the Trinity River in Henderson co. about 15 miles SW of Athens. It is about 100 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Va., rises in Shenandoah co. runs mostly NE. and enters the North Fork of the Shenandoah River 3 mi. E. of Strasburg. Cedar Creek station (post-office, Meadow Mills) is on the Winchester and Strasburg (Baltimore and Ohio) R. 46 miles SW of Harpers Ferry. In the vicinity occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1862, between the Union forces under General Sheridan and the Confederates under General Early who was routed.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark. 12 mi. SE. of Wadron.

Cedar Creek, a hundred of Sumner co., Del. on Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 452.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich. about 15 mi. SE. of Kalamazoo.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo. 9 miles SE. of Forsyth.

Cedar Creek, a post-village of Cass co., Neb. on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route, 14 miles WNW of Plattsmouth. Pop. 145.

Cedar Creek, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. C. on the Cape Fear River, 11 mi. SE. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 60.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn. 13 miles SSW of Greenville.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex. 18 mi. SE. of Austin.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., 30 miles NW of Milwaukee.

Cedar Creek Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Cedar Dale, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich. 11 miles (direct) N. by E. of Sault Ste. Marie.

Cedar Falls, a city of Black Hawk co., Iowa, is on the Cedar River and on the Chicago Great Western, the Illinois Central and the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 60 mi. NW of Cedar Rapids. It has a state normal school and important manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 5519.

Cedar Falls, a post-town of Randolph co., N. C. on the Deep River 25 miles E. of Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Cedar Falls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar or Menomonee River, 6 mi. SE. above Menomonee.

Cedar Fork, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo. 15 miles W. of Union.

Cedar Fork, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn. 23 miles NNW of Morristown.

Cedarburg, a post-village of Wright co., Mo., 10 miles by rail W. of Marsh. Pop. about 100.

- Cedarbluffs**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., 21 miles S.W. of Mount Ida.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Walker co., Ga. 27 miles S. by W. of Chatsanooga. Pop. about 100.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the White River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles NW of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. about 100.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. 5 miles from Germantown station. Pop. 125.
- Cedar Grove**, a station on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles S. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Essex co., N. J. on the Erie R. 18 miles NW of Jersey City. It has cotton and brush factories. The banking point is Montclair. Pop. about 400.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Orange co., N. C., 8 miles N. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 250.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., Ohio, 10 miles SW of Logan.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S. C., 17 miles N. of Laurens.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn., 14 miles SW of Huntingdon.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va. 5 miles N. of Winchester.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va. 13 miles E. of Charleston.
- Cedar Grove**, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 58 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has important cheese manufactures. Pop. in 1900 327.
- Cedar Grove**, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Rouge River 4 miles from Markham.
- Cedar Hall**, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec on the Intercolonial R. 54 miles from Rimouski. Pop. about 400.
- Cedarhill**, a post-hamlet of Gwynett co., Ga. 18 miles from Buford station.
- Cedarhill**, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo.
- Cedarhill**, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N. Y. on the Hudson River, about 8 miles below Albany.
- Cedarhill**, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N. C. 13 miles N. of Wadesboro.
- Cedarhill**, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles NW of Nashville. Pop. about 400.
- Cedarhill**, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. 18 miles SW of Dallas. Pop. about 200.
- Cedar Hollow**, a station in Chester co., Pa. on the Chester Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R. 10 miles SSW of Bridgeport.
- Cedarhurst**, a post-village and summer-resort of Nassau co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. Pop. about 225.
- Cedar Island**, near the entrance to Sag Harbor N. Y., has a light-house, in lat. $41^{\circ} 2' N$, lon. $72^{\circ} 15' W$.
- Cedar Junction**, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 9 miles NW of Olathe. Pop. about 100.
- Cedar Key Bay**, an open bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Levy co. immediately S. of Wisconsin Bay. It receives the Withlacoochee River.
- Cedar Keys**, a post-town of Levy co., Fla., on Way and Adams Oke Keys, on the Gulf coast and on the Seaboard Air Line, 124 miles S.E. of Tallahassee. It is the principal distributing point for the gulf coast of Florida, and has manufactures of cedar-pencils and pine-lumber. It has also a trade in oysters, turtles, and sponges. Pop. in 1900 739.
- Cedar Key light-house**, on Seahorse Key is in lat. $28^{\circ} 5' 40'' N$, lon. $82^{\circ} 4' 48'' W$.
- Cedar Knoll**, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 6 miles N. by E. of Conestoga, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 200.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. 8 miles SSW of Crown Point. Pop. about 500.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., 14 miles W. of Baginaw.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-station and summer-resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 5 miles SW of Minneapolis, in the midst of a circle of five lakes. It has mineral springs.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-township of Scott co., Minn., 35 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 952.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N. J., 18 miles E. of Vineland.
- Cedar Lake**, a post-hamlet of Harkness co., N. Y., 5 miles E. of Clayville.
- Cedarlane**, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch (Pennsylvania) R.
- Cedarledge**, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.
- Cedar Mills**, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn., 14 miles S. of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900 744.
- Cedar Mills**, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio.
- Cedar Mills**, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles WNW of Denison.
- Cedar Mountain**, a locality in Culpeper co., Va., 1 mile W. of Mitchell's station. Here General Banks was defeated by the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson Aug. 9, 1862.
- Cedar Mountain**, a post-village of King co., Wash. Its banking point is Seattle.
- Cedar Mountains**, a mountain-range in Cape Colony is about lat. $32^{\circ} S$ and with a course nearly along the meridian of $18^{\circ} E$. They are of remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. They are clothed with South African cedar *Widdringtonia juniperoides*. The highest summit is the Steenbokop, 5335 feet.
- Cedarpoint**, a post-village of Chase co., Kan. 38 miles WSW of Emporia. Pop. about 140.
- Cedarpoint**, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.
- Cedar Rapids**, a city of Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Chicago and Northwestern the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and other railroads, 90 miles NNW of Burlington. It is the seat of Coe College and has breweries and manufactures of machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, cigars, egg supplies, etc. It has extensive pork packing industries and contains the shops of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. The rapids of the river furnish good motive power. Pop. in 1880 1850. In 1890 18 620. In 1900 25 656.
- Cedar Rapids**, a banking post-village of Boone co., Neb. in an agricultural and stock raising region and on the Union Pacific R. 17 miles NW of Fallston. Pop. in 1900 555.
- Cedarridge**, a post-hamlet of Whitefield co., Ga. 5 miles from Dalton.
- Cedar (or Red Cedar) River**, Mich. rises in Livingston co. and enters the Grand River at Lansing. Length 60 miles.
- Cedar (or Red Cedar) River**, is in the S. part of Minnesota, runs southward into Iowa and after a generally S.W. course enters the Iowa River at Columbus Junction. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.
- Cedar River**, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 25 miles N.E. by N. of Menominee. It has lumber-saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Menominee.
- Cedar Rock**, a post-village of Franklin co., N. C. Pop. about 190.
- Cedar Run**, Va. rises in Fauquier co. flows E. and unites with Broad Run 3 miles E. of Brentsville.
- Cedarturn**, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J. Pop. about 100.
- Cedarturn**, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N. C. 75 miles NW. of Statesville.
- Cedarturn**, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. about 125.
- Cedura**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa.
- Cedura**, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 29 miles SW of Montreal. The Cedar Rapids are nearly opposite the village. Pop. in 1901 244.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S. C. 4 miles SE. of Spartanburg. It has a state institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala. 15 miles NE. of Center.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-village of Barly co., Ga. 30 miles SW of Arlington. Pop. about 100.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky. 6 miles N. by E. of Paducah.
- Cedar Springs**, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Grand Trunk R. 31 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. It is a ship yard post for farm produce. Pop. in 1900 950.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. on Fishing Creek, 5 miles SSW of Lock Haven.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn. 14 miles NNE. of Jasper.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 10 miles (direct) ESE. of Marion.
- Cedar Springs**, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R., 4 miles from Stebbins, its banking point.
- Cedartown**, a banking post-town, capital of Polk co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee, Rome and Southern and the West

and West Rs., 82 miles WNW of Atlanta. It has a cottonseed oil mill, cotton-ginneries and factories, knitting and flooring-mills, and extensive iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 2033.

Cedarvale, a banking city of Chautauque co. Kan. on Big Casey Creek, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe Rs., 20 miles W of Sedan. Pop. in 1900 932.

Cedarvale, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N.Y. 9 miles SW of Syracuse.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Cedar co. Iowa, on the Cedar River, about 8 miles SW of Tipton.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. Mo., 40 miles S. of Springfield.

Cedarville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio 8 miles NNW of Wooster.

Cedar Valley, a post-village of Utah co., Utah 14 miles W of Lehi.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Hale co. Ala. 10 miles N of Macon station.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Ark. 10 miles N of Van Buren. Pop. 100.

Cedarville, a banking post-village of Modoc co. Cal. 190 miles NNW of Reno Nev. Pop. about 400.

Cedarville, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. 6 miles N of Freeport, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 317.

Cedarville, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles NE of Fort Wayne.

Cedarville, a post-village of Smith co. Kan. on the North Fork of the Solomon River, 48 miles WNW of Beloit. Pop. 180.

Cedarville, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Martin co. Minn., on Cedar Lake, 10 miles SW of St. James station.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Dade co. Mo. 23 miles SE of Nevada.

Cedarville, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 7 miles S. of Bridgeton its banking point. It has a flour and feed-mill, canneries etc. Pop. about 1500.

Cedarville, a post-village of Herkimer co. N.Y. 14 miles ESW of Utica. Pop. about 400. Cedarville station on the Lackawanna R. 9 miles NW of Richfield Springs.

Cedarville, a banking post-village of Greene co. Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles ENE of Xenia. It has manufactures of lime, lumber, tiles, and paper. Pop. in 1900 1189.

Cedarville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 3 miles from Pottstown. Pop. about 200.

Cedarville, a village of Lehigh co. Pa., 4 miles W of Allentown.

Cedarville, a post hamlet of Warren co. Va. 3 miles from Riverton.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co., Wash., on the Chehalis River 4 miles NW of Oakville.

Cedarwood, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind. 24 miles W by S of New Albany.

Cedra, thá-lá-rá, a small resort of Spain, province of Coruña, about 10 miles SW of Capa Ortigal.

Cedron, a post-village of Lincoln co. Kan. 19 miles NW of Lincoln.

Cedron, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio 34 miles SE of Cincinnati.

Cefalù, thá-lá-rá (anc. *Cephalædium*) a town of Sicily 44 miles ESE of Palermo, on the N coast of the island. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mountain. It has a fine cathedral, dating from Norman times, and remains of Norman fortifications. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the sardine fishery. In its vicinity are rich marble-quarries. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 11,273.

Ceglio, thá-lá-rá, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 3 miles W of Brindisi. Pop. (communa) in 1901 16,567.

Ceglio (anc. *Celium*) a town of Italy province of Bari. Pop. about 3000.

Cehogin, thá-lá-rá, a town of Spain province and 27 miles WNW of Murcia. Pop. of the commune, in 1900 11,681.

Celba, a minor Atlantic port of Honduras, 80 miles E by W of Trujillo.

Celba del Agua, ná-cá-dé-lá-gwá, a post-village of Havana province, Cuba, 80 miles by rail SW by W of Havana. Pop. in 1898 909.

Celano, thá-lá-rá, a town of Italy province and 29 miles SSE of Aquila, near the former bed of Lago Fucino (Celano). Pop. in 1901 8297.

Celano, Lake. See Fucino, Lake.

Celano, thá-lá-rá, a small town of Spain, 13 miles S. of Orense, with a Benedictine monastery.

Celaya, thá-lá-rá, a city of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro, 22 miles by rail W of Querétaro. It has a cathedral and manufactures of woollens, saddlery and soap. Elevation about 6500 feet. Pop. in 1895, 21,345.

Celbridge, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey 12 miles W of Dublin.

Celebes, thá-lá-rá (native, *Yagris-Orang-Bugis*, and also *Tana-Bugis* or *Tana-Makassar*) contracted into *Maccassar*, an island and Dutch possession in the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo on the W and the Moluccas on the E, extending from lat. 1° 50' N to 0° 02' S and from lon. 118° 45' to 125° 15' E. Area, about 72,000 sq. m.

Celebes is properly the name of the E. part only and *Maccassar* of the W part. The island consists mainly of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E and S and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado (known also as Minahassa in its NE section) on the N., sweeps E and NE for 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 60 miles; that of Maccassar, on the SW, forms a parallelogram, 200 miles long and 40-60 miles broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running seemingly from a common central territory which may be that of the *Lutimjong Range*. The great gulf separating the arms of the island are Gorontalo or Tomuni, S. of the Menado peninsula, on the NE, Tomaihi, or Tolo on the E., and Maccassar or Boni, on the S. There is little foreland, and in most places the surface rises abruptly from the sea. The mountains of the peninsula consist mainly of ancient gneisses and schists, but in the south there are sedimentary deposits of Mesozoic (and Tertiary) age, which seem to culminate in the peak of Lampo Betang (or Bonihare) thought to be over 10,000 feet in elevation. Mount Donda, in the extreme N. is credited with a nearly equal height as is likewise Korava, in the E. Most of the volcanic activity of the island is centered in the Minahassa region, where Krakatau has an elevation of 6800 ft. Sapatan of 5963 ft. and Gunung Sadara of 4400 ft. The largest river of the island is the Sadang, in the W which, however like all the other streams, is barely navigable. There are a number of lakes of which the largest is Poco, almost exactly in the centre. Labaya, in the SW communicates E with the Gulf of Boni and is the seat of an early native civilisation which sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The Chinrara flows from this lake, and is navigable by European vessels for some distance and by the native produce as far as the lake.

Though crossed by the equator Celebes is remarkably healthy. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea-breezes, by rains, and by the north winds that prevail for part of the year. The east monsoon lasts from May to November and the west during the remaining months. The rainfall is very abundant, ranging from about 80 to 150 inches. The extreme temperature hardly ranges beyond 60°. The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould lying on decomposing volcanic debris. Gold is found in the Menado peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes and abounds in sulphur. An inferior quality of coal is found in the Menado peninsula. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Maccassar tin also is mined. Precious stones are found in some of the river-beds.

The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals nor has it the elephant, rhinoceros or tapir. The fauna is a largely specialised one, and while it has distinct affinities with the faunas of both the Malayan and Australian regions, it gives evidence that the region which it characterizes is one of long isolation or perhaps even a fragment of a distinct continental area that has long since disappeared. Of the more distinctive mammalian types are a species of black tailless baboon, a small buffalo (the *anous*) the babirusa, a wild pig, deer the singular marsupial known as the *cacom* and the tarsier lemur. Reptiles are very numerous, and include the python, crocodile, and turtle. Among domesticated animals are horses, buffalo, goats, sheep, and pigs.

Dense and magnificent forests clothe the mountain-sides and in these are found the oak, teak, cedar, pine, clove and nutmeg-trees, the sago and other palms, the pepper vine, sandal wood, mango, silk-cotton tree, the *badam*, from which the Maccassar oil is extracted, ficus-wood, ebony, betel-nut tree, and ginger-plant. Among plants requiring cultivation are the coffee-tree, indigo, cocoa, sugar cane, mountain rice, corn, banana, the manioc root, beans and tobacco.

The chief articles of export are coffee, of a very excellent quality dammar trepang, nutmeg, copra, opium, and tobacco, most of which pass through the ports of Maccassar, Menado, Gorontalo, and Kana.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

Celaya, thá-lá-rá, a city of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro, 22 miles by rail W of Querétaro. It has a cathedral and manufactures of woollens, saddlery and soap. Elevation about 6500 feet. Pop. in 1895, 21,345.

Celbridge, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey 12 miles W of Dublin.

Celebes, thá-lá-rá (native, *Yagris-Orang-Bugis*, and also *Tana-Bugis* or *Tana-Makassar*) contracted into *Maccassar*, an island and Dutch possession in the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo on the W and the Moluccas on the E, extending from lat. 1° 50' N to 0° 02' S and from lon. 118° 45' to 125° 15' E. Area, about 72,000 sq. m.

Celebes is properly the name of the E. part only and *Maccassar* of the W part. The island consists mainly of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E and S and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado (known also as Minahassa in its NE section) on the N., sweeps E and NE for 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 60 miles; that of Maccassar, on the SW, forms a parallelogram, 200 miles long and 40-60 miles broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running seemingly from a common central territory which may be that of the *Lutimjong Range*. The great gulf separating the arms of the island are Gorontalo or Tomuni, S. of the Menado peninsula, on the NE, Tomaihi, or Tolo on the E., and Maccassar or Boni, on the S. There is little foreland, and in most places the surface rises abruptly from the sea. The mountains of the peninsula consist mainly of ancient gneisses and schists, but in the south there are sedimentary deposits of Mesozoic (and Tertiary) age, which seem to culminate in the peak of Lampo Betang (or Bonihare) thought to be over 10,000 feet in elevation. Mount Donda, in the extreme N. is credited with a nearly equal height as is likewise Korava, in the E. Most of the volcanic activity of the island is centered in the Minahassa region, where Krakatau has an elevation of 6800 ft. Sapatan of 5963 ft. and Gunung Sadara of 4400 ft. The largest river of the island is the Sadang, in the W which, however like all the other streams, is barely navigable. There are a number of lakes of which the largest is Poco, almost exactly in the centre. Labaya, in the SW communicates E with the Gulf of Boni and is the seat of an early native civilisation which sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The Chinrara flows from this lake, and is navigable by European vessels for some distance and by the native produce as far as the lake.

Though crossed by the equator Celebes is remarkably healthy. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea-breezes, by rains, and by the north winds that prevail for part of the year. The east monsoon lasts from May to November and the west during the remaining months. The rainfall is very abundant, ranging from about 80 to 150 inches. The extreme temperature hardly ranges beyond 60°. The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould lying on decomposing volcanic debris. Gold is found in the Menado peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes and abounds in sulphur. An inferior quality of coal is found in the Menado peninsula. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Maccassar tin also is mined. Precious stones are found in some of the river-beds.

The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals nor has it the elephant, rhinoceros or tapir. The fauna is a largely specialised one, and while it has distinct affinities with the faunas of both the Malayan and Australian regions, it gives evidence that the region which it characterizes is one of long isolation or perhaps even a fragment of a distinct continental area that has long since disappeared. Of the more distinctive mammalian types are a species of black tailless baboon, a small buffalo (the *anous*) the babirusa, a wild pig, deer the singular marsupial known as the *cacom* and the tarsier lemur. Reptiles are very numerous, and include the python, crocodile, and turtle. Among domesticated animals are horses, buffalo, goats, sheep, and pigs.

Dense and magnificent forests clothe the mountain-sides and in these are found the oak, teak, cedar, pine, clove and nutmeg-trees, the sago and other palms, the pepper vine, sandal wood, mango, silk-cotton tree, the *badam*, from which the Maccassar oil is extracted, ficus-wood, ebony, betel-nut tree, and ginger-plant. Among plants requiring cultivation are the coffee-tree, indigo, cocoa, sugar cane, mountain rice, corn, banana, the manioc root, beans and tobacco.

The chief articles of export are coffee, of a very excellent quality dammar trepang, nutmeg, copra, opium, and tobacco, most of which pass through the ports of Maccassar, Menado, Gorontalo, and Kana.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfurs. The Raga constitutes the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays.

to which latter they are far superior in point of honesty and general character. The more civilized inhabitants profess Mohammedanism, but many especially in the N have been converted to Christianity. Several independent nations inhabit Celebes. The native princes or rajahs recognize the authority of the Dutch who have had a footing in Celebes almost continuously since they expelled the Portuguese, in 1800. Women occasionally reign as queens.

In 1612 the Portuguese found but few Mohammedans and it was not until a century afterwards that Islam was generally adopted. The population is thought to number between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. Administratively the island is divided into the two residences of Manado and Celebes.

The Celebes Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean which is enclosed by Celebes on the E. Borneo on the W the Sulu Islands and Mindanao on the N and a number of small islands on the E. Its greatest depth is 16,764 feet.

Celestina, ché-lé-ná, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles WNW of Foggia. Pop. about 3500.

Celestina, a town of Italy, province of Chieti 17 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 2000.

Celestina, ché-lé-ná, a village of Grisons, Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 2 miles from St. Moritz. Elevation 5035 feet.

Celestina, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 606. The banking point is Jamestown.

Celestina, a banking post-town of Hanco. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 12 mi. S. of Greenville. It has cotton mills and groceries. Pop. in 1900 671.

Celestina, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind. 34 miles N. of Cassopolis.

Celestina, a town of a part of Mexico in the state of Yucatan, 45 miles W. of Mérida.

Celito, a post-station in Wasco co., Oregon, on the S bank of the Columbia River 14 miles above The Dalles, with which it is connected by a railroad.

Celima, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind. 22 miles N. by E. of Cassopolis.

Celima, a hamlet post-village, capital of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Wabash River and on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads, 32 mi. S. W. of Lima. It has sawmills, iron, brick and other industries. Pop. in 1900 2013.

Celima, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Iowa, on the Cumberland River just below the mouth of Obey's River 77 mi. S. E. of Nashville. Pop. 223.

Celima, a post-village of Colia co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Celle, ché-lé, or Zell, téll, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Aller which here becomes navigable, 21 mi. S. E. of Hannover. It has a beautiful castle which was the residence of the Counts of the dukes of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In the castle park is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1801. Pop. in 1900 19,672.

Celle, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., N. C.

Celoric, ché-lé-ko, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 mi. S. W. of Guarda, near the Serra B. trella.

Celoron, a post-village and resort of Chautauque co., N. Y. on Lake Chautauque. Pop. about 500.

Cembra, ché-lé, a small town of Tyrol in the Val di Cembra, 9 mi. S. E. of Trento, on the Avisio.

Cement, a post-village of Bartow co., Fla. 11 miles NW of Clermontville. It has hydraulic-cement works. Pop. about 120.

Cement City, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich. It has cement-works. Pop. about 150.

Cementon, a post-town of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. about 500. It has cement and other industries. The banking point is Catasauque.

Cementville, a post-village of Clark co., Ind. 5 miles N. of Jeffersonville. It has a cement-factory. Pop. about 500.

Cenchre, the ancient name of Kenkara.

Ceneda, ché-né-dá (an. Cenede) a former town of Italy, province of Treviso, now forming part of Vittorio Veneto, Monte, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 3 miles N. of Lugano. It is pierced by a tunnel on the rail road from Lugano, 5400 feet long.

Cenis, Mont. See MONT CENIS.

Cenestani, the ancient name of Le Mans.

Ceneston-Bastide, ché-né-ston-bá-tí-té, a suburb of Bordeaux, on the R. bank of the Garonne.

Centerville, ché-né-tí-té, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 mi. N. of Cuneo, on the Garona. Pop. about 2000.

Centerville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 5 mi. S. E. of Gettysburg. Pop. 100.

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Tex., 26 miles SW of Shreveport.

Centerville, a post-station and gold-mining camp of Albany co., Wyo. 30 miles W. of Laramie.

Center, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1130 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NW by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and by Monaca Creek and is intersected by Bald Eagle Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Allegheny Mountains and by fertile valleys. The county has extensive deposits of iron and coal. Capital, Bellefonte. Pop. in 1890 43,269. In 1900, 43,994.

Center, a post-town capital of Cherokee co., Ala. is 1/2 of a mi. W. of the navigable Coosa River and about 78 miles SE of Huntsville. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. in 1900 232.

Center, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark. 8 miles N. by E. of Evening Shade.

Center, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill. on Green Creek, 1 mile SE. of Rushville.

Center, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. 7 miles by rail SE. of Kokomo. Pop. 250.

Center, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, 1 1/2 about 37 miles (direct) N. by W. of Tishomingo and 10 mi. S. E. of Pauls station.

Center, a post-township of Chautauque co., Kan. 30 mi. S. W. of Independence. Pop. in 1900 692.

Center, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 96 miles S. of Louisville.

Center, a post-village of Attala co., Miss., 14 miles SE. of Kosciusko.

Center, a banking post-village of Ralls co., Mo. 10 mi. S. W. of New London. Pop. in 1900 200.

Center, a township of Camden co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 2102.

Center, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y. Its banking point is Utica.

Center, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 16 miles NW of Dayton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 223.

Center, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1713.

Center, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 889.

Center, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1189.

Center, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1776. It affords coal, limestone, iron-ore, and excellent sand stone.

Center, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1500.

Center, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. 18 miles SW of Newport.

Center, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1046.

Center, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1010.

Center, a banking post-village, capital of Shelby co., Tex. 53 miles SE. of Henderson. Pop. about 600.

Center, a post-hamlet of Tooele co., Utah.

Center, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va. Pop. about 40.

Center a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1433.

Center, a hamlet of Rock co., Wis. The Center township (town) 8 mi. S. W. of Janesville. Pop. of the town in 1900 1090.

Center Barnstead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N. H. 17 mi. S. E. of Concord.

Center Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N. H., on the Maine Central R. It is 4 mi. S. E. of Jackson.

Center Bellpre, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 14 mi. S. by rail S. by W. of Marietta.

Centerbend, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskegon River.

Center Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y., on the Chatham and Lebanon Valley R., 32 miles N. of Chatham.

Centerbridge, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on the Delaware River about 24 miles above Trenton. N. J.

Centerbrook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 mi. E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of bits, brushes, etc. Pop. about 650.

Center Bronawick, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. 4 mi. S. E. of Troy.

Centerburg, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central and the Cleveland Akron and Colman R. 31 mi. S. E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 700.

Center Cambridge, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. 1 mi. S. from West Cambridge station.

Center City, a post-village, capital of Chicago co., Wis. on Chicago Lake, 6 miles from Chicago City. Pop. about 100.

Center City, a post-village of Mills co., Tex., 8 miles E. of Goldthwaite. Pop. 120

Center Conway, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co. N. H., in Conway township (town) on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 65 miles WNW of Portland. The banking point is North Conway

Center Creek, Mo., enters the Spring River in Cherokee co. Kan. It is nearly 70 miles long

Center Cross, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va. Pop. about 75

Centerdale, a post-hamlet of Cedar co. Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 36 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids

Centerdale, a post-village of Providence co. R. I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 6½ miles NW of Providence. It has manufactures of worsteds and carriages. Pop. 200

Center Ellingham, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H. in Ellingham township (town) about 10 miles NE. of Ossipee

Centerfield, a post-village of Ontario co. N. Y. 4 miles W of Canandaigua

Centerfield, a post-village of Highland co. Ohio, 2 miles S of East Monroe. Pop. 100

Centergrove, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa, 2 miles S from Julien

Centergrove, a post-hamlet of Person co., N. C. 10 miles S. by E. of Roxboro

Centerhall, a banking post-borough of Center co. Pa., in Penn's Valley on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles SE of Bellefonte. Pop. in 1880 537

Center Harbor, a post-station and summer resort of Belknap co. N. H., at the NW extremity of Lake Winnepesaukee and in Center Harbor township (town) 4½ miles N of Concord. Elevation 604 feet. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and other villages on the lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 422. About 3 miles distant is Squam Lake

Centerhill, a post-hamlet of White co. Ark., 13 miles NW of Kennett

Centerhill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 6½ miles N of New Hartford station

Centerhill, a post-village of Sumter co. Fla. on the Plant System, 8 miles (direct) SE. of Sumterville. Pop. about 150

Centerhill, a post-village of Center co. Pa., 10 miles SE. of Bellefonte

Center Junction, a post-town of Jones co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles E. of Anamosa. The banking point is Wyoming. Pop. in 1900 255

Center Lebanon, a post-hamlet of York co. Me. in Lebanon town ship (town)

Center Lincolnville, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Lincolnville township (town) 14 miles N of Rockland

Centerline, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich. 3 miles S by rail N of Detroit. Pop. 200

Center Lisle, or Yorkshire, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. in Lisle town ship (town) about 50 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250

Center Lovell, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Oxford co. Me. in Lovell township (town) on Kears Lake, 64 miles NW of Portland

Center Marshfield, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co. Mass. 33 miles SE of Boston

Center Mills, a post-hamlet of Center co. Pa.

Center Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Va.

Center Montville, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. 23 miles W of Belfast

Center Moreland, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. 15 miles N of Williamsburg. Pop. 250

Center Moriches (mo-ri-shes), a banking post-village and watering place of Suffolk co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. 14 miles E. of Patchogue, and ½ mile from East Bay and east of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 600

Center Ossipee, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H. in Ossipee township (town) on O-ssepe Lake and on the railroad between Ossipee and North Conway 4 miles N of the former

Centerpoint, a post-village, capital of Howard co. Ark. about 38 miles NNW of Fulton. Pop. in 1900 334

Centerpoint, a post-town of Clay co. Ind., 22 miles E. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 600

Centerpoint, a banking post-town of Linn co. Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 12 miles NNW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 674

Centerpoint, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky. Pop. 28.

Centerpoint, a post-village of Chester co., Tenn., 13 miles E. of Henderson

Centerpoint, a banking post-village of Kerr co. Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 50 miles NW of San Antonio. Pop. about 350

Centerport, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R., 46 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is on Center port Harbor an inlet of Long Island Sound. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 480

Centerport, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa. in Center township, 5 miles from Mahersville station, which is 10 miles N of Reading. Pop. in 1880 141

Centerridge, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., 27 miles SW of Poppa. Pop. about 350

Center Ridge, Kan. See Rinos.

Center River, Wis. rises in Brown co. and enters the Manitowish River 6 miles from its mouth

Centerrend Statina, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa., 39 miles by rail SSW of Erie. Pop. about 100

Center Rutland, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. in Rutland township (town) on Otter Creek and on the Rutland and the Delaware and Hudson R., 1½ miles W of Rutland. Here are quarries of fine marble. Pop. about 350

Center Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H., in Sandwich township (town) about 22 miles N of Lacoona

Centershire, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 17 miles ENE. of Madison. Pop. 70

Centersquare, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Stony Creek R. 5 miles ENE. of Norristown

Center Star, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co. Ala. 14 miles from Florence and 2 miles from the Mobile Shoals

Center Stratford, a post-hamlet of Stratford co., N. H. in Stratford township (town), 5 miles W of Rochester

Centerston, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. on the White River 22 miles by rail BW of Indianapolis. Pop. 300

Centerston, a post-village of Salem co. N. J. 8 miles N by E of Bridgeton. Pop. about 200

Centerton, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio on the Huron River 27 miles by rail S of Sandusky

Centerton, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, 8 miles N of Grafton. Pop. about 100

Centertown, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. 5 miles NW of McHenry station. Pop. in 1900 201

Centertown, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 45 miles E of Sedalia. Pop. about 200

Centertown, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa. 10 miles SW of Franklin

Center Taffonboro, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. in Taffonboro township (town) 8 miles WSW of Ossipee

Center Valley, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind. 5 miles SE of Clayton

Center Valley, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N. Y. 4 miles W of Sharon Springs

Center Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 45 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. about 325

Centerview, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R., 58 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 350

Centerview, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, near the Ohio River 25 miles NE of Marietta

Centerview, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co. Pa.

Center Village, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. on the Seneca River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 121 miles WSW of Albany

Center Village, a post-village of Delaware co. Ohio, 20 miles NNE of Colan bus

Centerville, a banking post-town capital of Tybb co. A. on the Chehaw River and on the M. in and Oule R., 45 miles N by W of Selma. Pop. in 1880 422

Centerville, Montgomery co. Ark. See Ladno Gap

Centerville, a post-village of 1st co. Ark. 14 miles (direct) E by N of Danville. Pop. about 100

Centerville, a post-village ofameda co. Cal. in a beautiful valley 35 miles SE. of San Francisco. The banking point is Alvarado. Pop. about 600

Centerville, Butte co. Cal. See JENN ADAMS

Centerville, a mining camp of Shasta co., Cal. 4 miles from Clear Creek. Pop. about 50

Centerville, a village of New Haven co. Conn., 5 miles N of New Haven. See HANDEK

Centerville, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. 7 miles NNW of Wilmington. Pop. about 100

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla. 10 miles NE. of Tallahassee

Centerville, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga., 12 miles S. by W. of Lawrenceville. Pop. about 100

Centerville, a post-village of Butte co., Idaho, 10 miles NW of Idaho City. Gold is found here. Pop. about 100

Centerville, a post-village of Platt co., Ill., 15 miles W of Champagne

Centerville, or Centerville Station, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of St. Louis. See also **Marysville**.

Centerville, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., is on Nelson's Fork of the Whitewater River and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 733.

Centerville, a banking city capital of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 30 miles SW of Ottumwa. It has iron, brick and tile works, machine-shops, moolen and flooring-mills, etc. Port packing is an important industry. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1890 3608. In 1900, 5256.

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Kan., on Sugar Creek, about 35 miles SSE of Lawrence. Pop. about 160.

Centerville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 15 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Centerville, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., on the navigable bayou Teche, 5 miles below Franklin. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 400.

Centerville, a township (town) of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 91.

Centerville, a banking post-town capital of Queen Anne co., Md., is on an inlet or creek which opens into Chesapeake Bay about 36 miles by water SE. of Baltimore. It is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. and has canning and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1351.

Centerville, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles W. of Hyannis.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Prairie River and on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of hosiery goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 445.

Centerville, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., 3 miles W. of Centerville station, which is 17 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. about 300.

Centerville, a banking post-town of Withamson co., Mo., on the Yanco and Mississippi Valley R., 9 miles E. by W. of Gloster. Pop. in 1900 590.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of Reynolds co., Mo., 23 miles SW of Ironton. Pop. about 200.

Centerville, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H., 4 miles N. of Ompa.

Centerville, formerly a village of Camden co., N. J., now a part of the city of Camden.

Centerville, Hudson co., N. J. forms a part of Bergen.

Centerville, a post village of Hunterdon co., N. J., 22 miles N. of Trenton.

Centerville, a post-village of Allegany co., N. Y., in Centerville township (town), 44 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 190 of the town in 1900, 533.

Centerville, a village of Oneida co., N. Y., 6 miles S. of Syracuse. The post-office is North Syracuse.

Centerville, a village and summer resort of Ulster co., N. Y. The post-office is Esopus.

Centerville, a post-village of Franklin co., N. C., 19 miles ESE of Henderson. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, Belmont co., Ohio. See **Darwin**.

Centerville, Clinton co., Ohio. See **Luxa Creek**.

Centerville (Thurman post-office), a village of Gallia co., Ohio, 16 miles WNW of Gallipolis. Pop. in 1900 198.

Centerville, a hamlet of Garrettsburg co., Ohio, 5 miles NE of Cambridge. The name of its post-office is Midway.

Centerville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, in the Miami Valley about 10 miles E. by E. of Dayton. Pop. 354.

Centerville, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, 5 miles NW of Hulseboro.

Centerville, a village of Bedford co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Bedford. Here is Cumberland Valley post-office.

Centerville, a village of Bucks co., Pa., 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. The name of its post-office is Buckingham.

Centerville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles WSW of Bridgeport.

Centerville, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, 16 miles by rail N. of Titusville. Oil is found near here. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Centerville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Brownsville. Pop. in 1900, 742.

Centerville, a banking post-village of Kent co., R. I., on the Pawtuxet River 13 miles by rail SSW of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. Pop. about 1500.

Centerville, Washington co., R. I. adjacent to Rockville.

Centerville, a banking city of Turner co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles E. by E. of Sisseton. It has various mills and is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1900 871.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of Hickman co., Tenn., on the Duck River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 55 miles SW of Nashville. Pop. about 500.

Centerville, a post-village, capital of Leon co., Tex., 14 miles SE. of Jewett and 130 miles NE. of Austin. Pop. about 300.

Centerville, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake, 11 miles N. of Salt Lake City. Pop. 600.

Centerville, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt.

Centerville, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 25 miles W. by R. of Washington, D. C. It is near the battlefield of Bull Run.

Centerville, a post-village of Hitchitat on Wash., 6 miles (direct) SW of Goldendale. Pop. about 300.

Centerville, a town of Tyler co., W. Va., in Centerville district. Pop. in 1900 150.

Centerville, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va., 12 miles from Huntington. Pop. about 150.

Centerville, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., 4 miles N. of Trempealeau station.

Centerville, a post-village of Addison co., Ontario, on Whelan's Creek 17 miles NNE of Yonkers. Pop. 250.

Centerville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 20 miles N. by W. of Woodstock. Pop. about 600.

Centerville, or Trout Cove, a post village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles SW of Digby.

Centerville, a post village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Kentville. Arw. GRASSY 1 asenbury co., Nova Scotia, is sometimes called Centerville.

Centerville Station, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co., N. Y., on the New York Ontario and Western R., 264 miles NNW of Middletown.

Center White Creek, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., in White Creek township (town), 25 miles NE. of Troy.

Centro, chris to, a town of Italy 18 miles NNW of Bologna, on the left bank of the Reno. It is the birthplace of the painter Gaetano, whose paintings adorn some of the churches and whose statues stand on the main public square.

Pop. in 1901 6366 of the commune, 19 118. The canal of Centro 35 miles in length, passes this town and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

Centorbi, the former name of Centuripe.

Central, a post village of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R.

Central, a post village of St. James parish, La., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Houma.

Central, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on a branch of the Illinois Central R., 14 miles (direct) W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Clayton.

Central, a post-village of Grant co., N. Mex., 8 miles (direct) E. of Silver City. Pop. about 450.

Central, a post-town of Pickens co., S. C., in Central township, and on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 340.

Central, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., 3 miles W. of West Linton.

Central America, a name applied by geographers to that part of the North American continent, or of the American land-mass generally which lies between the isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec. It includes the Spanish American republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and the colony of British Honduras (Belize) with a small or greater part of the republic of Panama, and the states of Chiapas and Tabasco, as well as the peninsula of Yucatan (all Mexican) are geographically united to it. Some writers regard Mexico, as a whole, as also forming a part of Central America, by others again the term is restricted to the five republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. In deed, from a geographic point of view Central America can only be regarded as a transition tract or connecting bond between two main continental areas and there is hardly more reason to consider it structurally a part of the continent of the north than of that of the south. The dominant physiographic lines show the greater part, in fact, to be more nearly Antillean (Cuban and Jamaican) in its relationship, the final continental connections across the two isthmuses having been established during a late (middle Tertiary or later) period. In its generally accepted narrower sense, Central America is an irregular mass of land lying between the Caribbean Sea on the E. and the N. and the Pacific Ocean on the SW and having the Gulf of Mexico on the NW and N. It is a mountainous region with many high plateaus of limited extent, and containing many volcanoes. A portion of the most recent Guatemalan mountains is unquestionably continued into the so-called Sierra Madre Occidental or Pacific of Mexico but the prolongation of the Andes only questionably extends beyond the narrow isthmus of Panama. The volcanoes are among the highest summits

of the land, and characterizes a region of unusual destructibility; those best known are Fuego, Agua, Tajumulco (12,504 feet), Tacaná (12,534 ft.), Acatechango (12,972 ft.) and Santa María, in Guatemala, Cuscatlan and Icalco, in Salvador; Momotombo, Masaya, Ometepe, and Cosigüina, in Nicaragua (the last named, a mountain of only Vesuvian proportions, but recording 1835, one of the most catastrophic eruptions known to history) and Irasí, Posá, Tarraiba, and Chiriquí, in Costa Rica. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence and of marked severity.

The rivers of Central America are mostly unimportant, or at least ill-adapted to navigation, being largely interrupted by rapids. Of the larger ones are the Usumacinta in the NW, the Patuca, in Honduras and the Wanks Grande, and San Juan in Nicaragua, the last being the outlet of the large Interior Lake Nicaragua. Approximately on the NW and SE limits of the region are the Cacaoscos and Chagrus rivers.

The climate is essentially tropical, hot and moist, but is materially tempered in the elevated tracts. In the low lands the mean temperature of the coolest month differs only by a few degrees from that of the warmest. There are the three usually recognized tropical zones, the *terro caliente* extending from sea-level to about 2000-2500 ft. characterized by growths of rubber, mahogany, coconut and cacao; the *terro templado*, 2000-3000 ft. the favored zone for coffee and citrus and the *terro fria* following above 3000 ft. and largely productive of grain. The limit of forest-growth is about 12,000 ft. The fauna of Central America is essentially Neotropical and differs little from that of South America. The mineral wealth is considerable, but it has up to this time been only indifferently developed. Gold is worked in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and elsewhere.

The people are chiefly of the Indian and Hispano-Indian stock. Agriculture is a leading pursuit. Chief products are cacao, indigo, coffee, india-ender, mahogany, sugar, vanilla, hides, deer-skins, fruits, tortoise-shell etc. The region was conquered by the Spaniards in 1523-25. The colonies of Central America declared themselves independent of Spain in 1821. In 1823 a federal republic was constituted which was dissolved in 1839. The progress of these countries has been much hindered by frequent political revolutions. The Central American republics have the following (approximate) areas: Guatemala, 46,300 sq. m. Nicaragua, 47,800 sq. m. Honduras, 46,200 sq. m. Costa Rica, 20,900 sq. m. and Salvador 8150 sq. m. (See the names of the particular countries above enumerated.)

Central Asia, a designation applied in a broad sense to a territory comprising about one-third of the Asiatic continent and embracing most of the thinly inhabited or uninhabited portions of the Chinese Empire, together with Russian Turkestan (with Bokhara and Khiva) and the highlands of Iran (Persia and Afghanistan). The eastern half, or Central Asia within the Chinese Empire lies between the Altai Mountains on the N and the Tibetan plateau on the S and extends eastward from the Pamir plateau to the Khyang mountains and the range between which are the upper courses of the Hoang ho and the Yangtze-kiang. Its chief features are the vast Hanha steppe with the desert of Gobi and the Tien-shan and Kuen-lun mountains. The scanty streams of this great walled-in area empty into salt lakes without outlets or are absorbed into the sands. The main divisions are known as Mongolia and East Turkestan.

Central Asia, a division of the Russian Empire in Asia. It comprises the provinces of Akmoinsk, Semipalatinsk, Samarkand, Ferghana, Syr Darya, Semiretchensk, Uralak, and Turgan, and the Transcaspian Province. The greater part of this vast region is included in the general governments of the Steppes and Turkestan. Area (land surface) about 1,350,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 7,316,435.

Central Bridge, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. on Schoharie Creek, at the mouth of the Cobleskill and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 36 miles W of Albany. The banking point is Schoharie. Pop. about 500.

Central Chabogue, a post-village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, 24 miles from Yarmouth.

Central City, a village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. 30 miles S of San Luis Obispo.

Central City, a banking post-town, the capital of Illinois co., Ohio, is situated in a narrow valley at the E base of the Snowy Range, and on the Colorado and Southern R. 40 miles W by N of Denver. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from its gold mines which are very rich. The Gray Lake, which crops out near the lower end of the city was the first discovered in Colorado. The city has an opera-house, several quarries, etc. Elevation, 8500 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3114.

Central City, a city of Grundy co., Ill. in Roseville township. Pop. in 1900 230.

Central City, a post-village of Marion co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 1 mile N of Contra. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Central City, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipicon River and on the Illinois Central R., 30 miles NNE of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 623.

Central City, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kan. 6 miles W of Garnett.

Central City, a banking post-town of Mehlberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central R., 7 miles N of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 1245.

Central City, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo. 12 miles W by S of Unionville. The post-office is Luccena.

Central City, a banking city capital of Macleod co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River R. 122 miles W of Omaha. It has various mills and the Friends College. Pop. in 1900 1571.

Central City, a mining post-village of Lawrence co. S Dak. in the Black Hills 220 miles SW of Bismarck. Gold is mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Deadwood. Pop. about 300.

Central City, a post-town of Cabell co. W Va. in Guyanot district. Pop. in 1900 1500.

Central College, Ohio. See AMALFRA.

Central Covington, a town of Kenton co., Ky. in Middlesboro district, and on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900 2155.

Central Falls, a post-village of Randolph co. N. C. 5 miles NE of Ashboro. Pop. about 300.

Central Falls, a city of Providence co. R. I. on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 44 miles N of Providence. It has cotton, woolen, silk and hair-cloth mills, and manufactures of leather, paper-bags, glue, machinery etc. The banking point is Pawtucket. Pop. in 1900 15,167.

Central Home, a post-hamlet of Butte co. Cal., 16 miles N of Marysville.

Centralia, a city of Marion co., Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 80 miles E. by S of St. Louis. It has fruit-box and canning factories, woolen-mills, iron and granite-works, foundries, flour-mills, glass-works, rail road machines and repair-shops etc. Large quantities of fruit, especially apples and strawberries, are sent hence to market. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 8721.

Centralia, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. Pop. about 250.

Centralia, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa, 10 miles W by S of Dubuque. Pop. 40.

Centralia, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 37 miles W by N of Ashmore. It has an extensive trade in produce. Pop. in 1900 665.

Centralia, a banking city of Boone co., Mo. 21 miles NE of Columbia on the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton R. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1722.

Centralia, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. 7 miles E. of Mayville. Pop. 150.

Centralia, a post borough of Columbia co. Pa. on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. 2 miles N of Ashland, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 2048.

Centralia, a post-village of Triunty co. Tex. 28 miles E of Lovelady.

Centralia, a post-village of Chesterfield co. Va. 10 miles by rail S of Richmond.

Centralia, a banking city of Lewis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 4 miles N of Chehalis. It has important lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Centralia, a post-village of Braxton co. W Va. 9 miles SE of Satton.

Centralia, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River nearly opposite Grand Rapids and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 46 miles NE of Tomah.

Centralia, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 43 miles from Exeter its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Central India, a political agency of British India, bounded on the N by Rajputana and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. E by Chota-Nagpur (Bengal) S by the Central Provinces, and W by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 78,805 sq. m. It consists of many native states of which Gwalior, Indore, Rewa, and Bhopal are the principal. It includes part of the region called Bundelkhand. Pop. in 1901, 8,631,883.

Central Islip, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y., in Islip township (town), on the Long Island R. 44 miles E of Brooklyn.

Central Lake, a banking post-village of Antrim co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles NW of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 1507.

Central Mills, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 11 miles SW of Selma.

Centralmine, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 16 miles ENE of Calumet. Here is a rich copper-mine.

Centralpark, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now included in the city of Chicago.

Centralpark, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Mont., 15 miles by rail NW of Bozeman.

Centralpark, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 35 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Centralpark, a post-hamlet of Virginia co., Va., 22 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Central Point, a post-town of Jackson co., Oregon, 6 miles NE. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Central Point, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 16 miles E. of Milford.

Central Provinces, a chief commissionership of British India, of irregular outline and lying mostly within lat. 17° 50' 24" 30" N and lon. 76°-85° E. It is divided into the commissionerships of Cochin, Malabar, Mysore, and North India, which are again divided into 19 districts. In addition to these divisions, there are 15 small feudatory native states. The whole country consists of table-lands rising terraced-like from the lower surrounding regions. The north-western portion is drained by the Nerbudda, the south-western by the Godavari, and the eastern by the Mahanad. The soil and surface are exceedingly various, and the natural resources though great, are imperfectly developed. Capital, Nagpur. Area, 115,000 sq. m. of which 29,400 sq. m. belong to the native states. Pop. in 1901, 11,380,000 of which nearly 3,000,000 belonged to the native states. The inhabitants are mostly Hindus. There is a large non-Aryan element in the population.

Central Square, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Ontario and Western and the New York Central and Hudson River Rr., 18 miles N. of Syracuse, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Central Station, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 62 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Central Valley, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 48 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 500.

Central Village, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. about 700.

Central Village, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 12 miles WSW of New Bedford.

Centre, for locations having this word in combination, see Centre.

Centropolis, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., 10 miles NW of Ottawa. Pop. about 121.

Centropolis, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 5 miles by rail E. of Kansas City.

Centurus Cellar, the ancient name of CIVITA VESONTIA.

Centurion, a banking town of Folk co., Wis. Pop. about 100.

Centuripe, shên-tôo-rô-pâ, formerly called Centuripi, a town of Sicily, 19 miles WNW of Catania, on a rugged mountain. Pop. in 1901, 10,895. Around it are ruins of Centuripe, and great numbers of antique gems, coins, and vases are found.

Ceus, the ancient name of Zea.

Cephalonidum, the ancient name of Cephalô.

Cephalonia, shên-tôo-rô-pâ (mod. Gr. Κεφαλονία, hêt-tô-nâ-shên-tôo-rô-pâ, anc. Gr. Κεφαλονία, L. Cephalonia) Cephalonia, or Cephalonia, hêt-tô-nâ-shên-tôo-rô-pâ, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the largest of the Ionian islands belonging to Greece. It is a few miles W of the mainland and about 3 miles from Ithaca, between lat. 38° 4' and 38° 20' N and lon. 20° 31' and 20° 49' E. Length 33 miles, breadth, from 5 to 13 miles. Area, about 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 89,178. The surface is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island from NW to SE, the highest summit of which Magma Soria, the ancient Anax, is about 5300 feet above the sea. The only plain in the island of any extent is in the SW near Argostoli. The coast-line is deeply marked with indentations. The bay of Argostoli extends about 7 or 8 miles inland. Nearly every available spot in the island has been brought under cultivation. Immense quantities of currants are exported. The other products are wheat, oil, wine, cotton, fax, oranges, lemons, figs, and carobs. The inhabitants are nearly all Greeks and are noted for their sea-faring qualities. The chief towns are Argostoli (the capital) and Lixouri.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names, being called Samos in the Odyssey and Tetrapiolis by Thucydides. In 190 B.C. the island came under the Roman dominion. For centuries it was a possession of Venice. (See IONIAN ISLANDS.) Cephalonia, with some other islands, including

Ithaca, forms one of the nomos of Greece, which in 1886 had a population of 82,353.

Cephissia, or **Cephissus**, a village of Greece, 13 miles NE. of Athens, with remains of antiquity.

Cephissus, or **Cephissus**, a river of Athens, also called Podionphi, which rises on the slopes of Mount Pentelion and flows into the plain W of Athens. Another stream of Athens, emptying near Bionia, now called Serapis, anciently bore the name of Cephissus.

Cephissus, or **Cephissus** (Gr. Κεφισσός or Κεφισσός), the ancient name of a river of Greece, now called Mavrotero, which flows through Phocis and Boeotia and whose waters are discharged into the channel of Euboea. It until recently formed a large shallow lake, called in antiquity Cephissus and in modern times Topolissus, which has been drained.

Cepurano, shên-tôo-rô-pâ (anc. *Fragefina*) a town of Italy 11 miles SE. of Frosinone. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6185).

Cerami, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on the Green River 3 miles from Rockport station.

Ceram, called by the natives *Serang*, see *Serang* an is and in the Malay Archipelago the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Bura on the W and Papan on the E, and immediately NE of Ambon. It stretches from lat. 2° 47' to 3° 30' S and from lon. 127° 37' to 136° 56' E.

Area, about 6800 sq. m. It is traversed by mountain-ranges rising from a table-land of considerable elevation and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The summit-crest of the mountains lies generally between 6000 and 6500 feet, and culminates in *Nam-a-hu*, about 9000 feet in height. The island is densely covered with a luxuriant vegetation, of which the coconut and sugar-palm constitute prominent features. There is little cultivation, and the rice, tobacco, coffee, and cacao-fields are confined almost exclusively to seaboard patches. Clove and nutmeg trees grow wild, and the woods abound in magnificent forest-trees. Near the E. end, on the N. side, is the village of Waru on the bay of the same name. At Anasah on the E. coast, appears to be the only good harbor although Sawah, on the N. is frequented by wharves.

The coasts are peopled by bold and enterprising Malay fishermen and traffickers, who carry the produce of their fisheries to the Banda Islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alifan, or by a people of possibly mixed Papuan descent. The country is governed by native chiefs under Dutch supervision. The island forms part of the residency of Ambon.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population is generally Mohammedan. Christian missionaries have made numerous converts along the coasts. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility Ceram is very thinly peopled. The population is probably less than 100,000.

Cerami, shên-tôo-rô-pâ, a town of Sicily province of Catania, 17 miles W of Bronte. Pop. about 4500.

Ceram, shên-tôo-rô-pâ (1887) or *Serang* (1887) (Seward Ceram), a cluster of small islands in the Malay Archipelago lying SE. of the island of Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strait of Kelling. The chief island is about 5 miles long, is mountainous, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 3° 50' S. lon. 131° E.

Cerano, shên-tôo-rô-pâ, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 54 miles ESE. of Novara. Pop. in 1901, 6085.

Cerbère, a hamlet of southern France, on the Mediterranean, 1 mile from Cap Cerbère which marks the eastern end of the boundary between France and Spain.

Cerchiara, shên-tôo-rô-pâ, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 9 miles ENE. of Casertavillari. Pop. about 3000.

Cerda, shên-tôo-rô-pâ, a town of Sicily 3 miles SE. of Termini. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4922.

Cerdagne, shên-tôo-rô-pâ (Sp. *Cerdania* thên-dô-yâ) the old French name of a district in the Pyrenees now included partly in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales and partly in the Spanish provinces of Girona and Lérida and containing the little town of Puigcerdà. The ancient inhabitants were the Carretani, whence the name.

Cere, a river of southern France, departments of Crete and Lot, rises in the Plomb du Cantal and, after a W course of about 65 miles, joins the Dordogne.

Cerede, a banking post-village of Wayne co., W. Va., on the Ohio River 6 miles below Huntington. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1279.

Ceres, shên-tôo-rô-pâ a town of Cape Colony in a district of the same name, about 70 miles NE. of Cape Town. Pop. about 1750. It is situated on the Warm Bokkerveld, at an elevation of 1400 feet above the sea. It enjoys a fairly good climate and is a health resort.

Ceres, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. of Cupar Fife.

Ceres, se'ren, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 24 miles SE. of Lathrop. Pop. about 100.

Ceres, a post-village of Crawford co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Ceres, a post-village of Allegany co., N. Y. on Oswego Creek, about 10 miles SE. of Olean.

Ceres, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Okla.

Ceres, a township of McKean co. Pa. on the New York boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1105.

Ceresco, se-ré'ko, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. about 300.

Ceresco, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 12 miles S. of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900 224.

Ceresina Lucina, the ancient name of LARUS LUCANUS, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 154 miles NW of Alba. In its vicinity the French gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1544.

Cérét, sé-ré, a frontier town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 18 miles SW of Perpignan, on the Tech which is spanned by a bridge of a single arch. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Cerignola, ché-rem-yo'la, an episcopal town of Italy province and 34 miles SE of Foggia. In 1603 the Spaniards here defeated the French. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Apulian town of Salapia. Pop. (commune) in 1901 34,195.

Cerigo, chér-é-go (anc. *L. Cythra*, Gr. *Kythira*, pronounced by the modern Greeks with *e-ré*), the Italian name of Kythira, the southernmost of the principal of the Ionian Islands belonging to Greece, in the Mediterranean off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7' and 38° 23' N. and about lon. 23° E. Area, 118 sq. m. Pop. about 15,000. The shores are abrupt and dangerous to shipping. The surface is mostly mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian Islands. Chief crops are wheat, maize, pulses, cotton, flax, wine, olive oil and honey. At the S. extremity is the little town of Kythira, or Kapsali. The island was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Cybele and there are some ruins of the ancient city of Cythra and its temples. The island was subject to Sparta when that state was at the height of its power. It is included in the nome of Laconia.

Cerigotto, ché-ré-gu'to, or *Antikythéra* (anc. *Agia*), a small island of the Mediterranean midway between Cerigo and Crete, and belonging to Greece. Length, 8 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3 miles.

Cerilly, sé-ré-yé, a town of France in Ailier 34 miles WNW of Moulins. Pop. in 1901 3924.

Cerina, ché-ré-ne, or *Kerynia* (anc. *Ceryne* or *Cerynia*), a town of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 19 miles N. of Lefkodia. It has an indifferent port and ancient quarries and catacombs.

Cerisy-la-Belle, sé-ré-yé'la, a small town of France, in Normandy department of Manche, 10 miles SW of Saint-Lô. It has the church of an abbey founded by Robert of Normandy in 1034, and completed by William the Conqueror.

Cerizay, sé-ré-yé, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles W of Bressuire. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Cerne-Abbas, sérn-é-bas, a town of England co. of Dorset, 7 1/2 miles N of Dorchester. Pop. about 1000.

Cernozh, or *Zernets*, tché'néts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 mi. or SE. of Chur. Elevation 4910 feet.

Cernobbio, chér-nob-beo, a village of Italy near the SW extremity of Lake Como about 2 1/2 miles from Como, with which it is connected by tramway.

Cernowitz, tché-no-vitz, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles ESE of Tabor. Pop. in 1900 2983.

Cernusco sul Naviglio, chér-nos'ko sul ná-vael-yo, formerly called *Cornasco-Aquarone*, chér-nos'ko á-né-ro, a town of Italy 7 mi. or NE of Milan on the canal of Martesana. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 7000).

Cerro, an island of Mexico in the Gulf of California, near the SE. extremity of the peninsula of Lower California.

Cerreto Sannita, chér-né-tá sé-né-tá, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 22 miles NE. of Capua. It has a cathedral with fine paintings. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5333.

Cerritos, a post-town of Santa Fé co. N. Mex. 27 miles by rail W. of Gracía. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. in 1900 491.

Cerritos, sé-ré-té-té, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, on the Mexican Central R., 45 miles (direct) NE. of San Luis Potosí.

Cerro, a post-hamlet of Tado co. N. Mex., 24 miles (direct) N. by W. of Tado.

Cerro Azul, sé-ré-á-sul, a seaport town of Peru, 75 miles SSE. of Lima.

Cerro del Andarave, tché-ré dé-á-né-vá-ré, a small town of Spain, 24 miles N. of Huevar.

Cerro de las Juntas, Mexico. See Quetzaltenango.

Cerro de Pasco, sé-ré dé-pá-sco, called also simply *Pasco*, a town of Peru capital of the department of Junín, 130 miles NE of Lima, with which it is connected by the Oroya railway. Elevation about 14,100 feet. It is the seat of some of the most important silver mines of Peru, but of late the output has been a diminished one. Pop. about 14,000. The name Cerro de Pasco is also given to a knot of the Peruvian Andes, in the same region.

Cerro Gordo, sé-ré-gó-ré, a mountain-pass through which the National Road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, 40 miles NW of the former. Here General Scott defeated Santa Anna, April 18 1847.

Cerro Gordo, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by Lima Creek and the West Fork of the Cedar River. Capital, Mason City. Pop. in 1900 14,864. In 1900 20,672.

Cerro Gordo, a mining camp of Inyo co. Cal.

Cerro Gordo, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla. on the Choctawhatchee River 10 miles E. by N. of Westville. Pop. 150.

Cerro Gordo, a banking post-village of Platt co. N. D. on the Wabash R. 12 miles ENE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 1008.

Cerro Gordo, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ind., 7 miles SW of Winchester.

Cerro Gordo, a post-township (and hamlet) of Lac qui Parle co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 634.

Cerro Gordo, a post-village of Columbus co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 58 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 123.

Cerro Gordo, a post-hamlet of Harlan co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River about 10 miles below Savannah.

Cerro Gordo Azul, in Peru. See Cerro Azul.

Cerro Gordo de Potosí, sé-ré-gó-ré dé-pó-tó-sé, a famous metaliferous mountain of Bolivia, immediately SW of Potosí. Elevation variously placed between 15,400 and 16,100 feet.

Cerro Largo, sé-ré-lá-ré, a department in the NE part of Uruguay. Area, 8753 sq. m. The Rio Negro forms its NW boundary. The surface is rolling. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Melo or Villa de Cerro. Pop. in 1900 (estimated) 35,356.

Cerros, or *Cedros*, an island of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12' N. lon. 115° 20' W. Length N. to S., 30 miles; breadth 5 miles.

Certaldo, chér-tá-lé, a town of Italy in Tuscany 18 miles SW of Florence on the Elsa. Pop. in 1901 4523 (commune, 7110). It is the birthplace of Boccaccio.

Certosa, chér-tá, a hamlet of northern Italy on the railroad connecting Milan with Pavia 17 miles S. of Milan. Near by is the splendid Carthusian monastery (now a national monument) La Certosa di Pavia, which was begun in 1396, and whose facade, in the Lombard-Romanesque style, is ranked among the finest creations of its kind of the fifteenth century.

Cervinaw, a banking post-town of Trigg co., Ky., 12 miles NNE of Cadiz. Pop. in 1900 190.

Cervaro, chér-vá-ré (anc. *Terbaeus*) a river of Italy rises in the Apennines near Arzano and, after a NE course of 50 miles enters the Gulf of Manfredonia.

Cervaro, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 22 miles SE. of Sora. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Cervela, or *Villa Nova da Cervela*, ví'lá nó-vá dé-sé-vá-ré, a town of Portugal 16 miles N. of Viana, on the Minho. Pop. about 3000.

Cervora, tché-vá-rá, a town of Spain 28 miles E. of Lérida. It stands on a conspicuous height and is encircled by old walls. The principal edifices are those of its former university (united with that of Barcelona) and some head some churches and convents. Ferdinand and Isabella were married here in 1469. Pop. in 1900 4350.

Cervara del Rio Athina, tché-vá-rá dé-ré-ó á-tí-ná, a town of Spain province of Logroño 18 miles S. of Calahorra. Pop. in 1900 5930.

Cervara di Piacenza, a town of Spain 58 miles N. of P.encia. Pop. about 1000.

Cerveteri, chér-vé-té-ré, or *Cervetri*, chér-vé-té-ré, a town of Italy in the Campagna, 27 miles W. of Rome. Cervi was in antiquity one of the 12 great cities of Etruria. Its necropolis is occupied by the modern village, and remains of Etruscan walls and Etruscan tombs still exist.

Corvia, chên'vô, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 13 miles SSE of Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are important. Corvia is a bishop's see. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 1943).

Corvignano, chên'vî-yâ no, a town of Austria-Hungary in Gôrza and Gradiska, circle of Gradiska, on the Anzò, a small navigable stream flowing into the Adriatic. Pop. about 2636.

Corvin, Mont. See **MATYASMONS**.

Corvelli, chên'vô'lon, a small island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles N of Elba.

Cesano Maderno, chên'sâ no mâ-dêrâ no, a village of Italy 10 miles N by W of Milan on the Sesveo. Pop. (commune) about 5660.

Cesaro, chên'sâ ro, a town of Sicily, on a hill 7½ miles NW of Bronte. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4744.

Cesena, chên'sâ nâ, a town of Italy province of Forlì 13 miles SE of Forlì on the Emilian Way. Principal buildings are the town hall in the great square, the Capuchin church, with a fine painting by Guerclino, the library founded in 1469 and rich in MSS., a cathedral and a large theatre. Popes Pius VI and VII were both natives of this town and a colossal statue of the former adorns the town hall. Large quantities of sulphur are obtained in the vicinity. The wine of Cesena was already noted in antiquity. Pop. in 1901 7023 (commune, 42 240).

Cesennasco, chên'sâ nâ to-co, a town of Italy in Emilia, 9 miles ENE of Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7500).

Cessenon, chên'sên-nôn, a village of France, in Hérault, 15 miles E of St. Point, on the Orbe. Pop. about 3000.

Cessna, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. 8 miles N of Bedford. Pop. about 170.

Cesson, chên'sôn, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine 3 miles E of Rennes on the Vilaine.

Cestoborn, a post-village of Carnarvon, Tex.

Cestona, chên'tô nâ, a village of Spain, in Gurgus, 11 miles SW of San Sebastián, near the Urola.

Cetara, chên'tâ rî, a town of Italy on the Gulf of Salerno, 3 miles SW of Salerno. Pop. about 2000.

Céron, chên'th'w, a small town of France, in Orne, 23 miles SSE of Montargis.

Cetona, chên'tô nâ, a town of Italy province of Siena, 10 miles SW of Chiusi. It is built around the foot of Mount Cetona, and has a castle, a rich collection of Etruscan antiquities, a palace etc. Pop. about 1500.

Cetraro, chên'trâ ro, a town of Italy with a small fishing-port on the Mediterranean 24 miles NW of Cosenza. Pop. about 2500.

Cetronia, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Allentown.

Cette, chên'tê, a fortified town of France, in Languedoc, department of Hérault, on a tongue of land separating the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean 17 miles SW of Montpellier. Lat. 43° 23' N. lon 3° 43' E. It is of modern origin having been founded by Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., in 1666. Its harbor is spacious and secure, and is formed by two piers with a breakwater in front. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon and with the Canal du Midi as well as with canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette carries on an extensive trade. In the volume of its sea trade it ranks next to Marseilles among the Mediterranean ports of France. Cette has also active fisheries and carries on ship-building. The importation of wine, rectification and shipping of wines, with the making of casks, constitute the leading business of the inhabitants. Cette is the residence of various consuls and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation and a marine zoological station connected with the University of Montpellier. The town is a sea-side resort. Cette derives its name from Mons Cétnus, the ancient name of a low mountain, Mont St. Clair at the base of which it is built. Pop. in 1901 33,246.

Cettina, or **Cettina**, chên'tên-nâ, a river of Dalmatia, which rises in the Dinaric Alps and after a precipitous course of 60 miles falls into the Adriatic at Almissa. At one place it forms a water fall over 150 feet in height.

Cettinjo, or **Cettinje**, chên'tên-tyô, written also **Cettinje**, capital of the principality of Montenegro, 17 miles ENE of Cetara, in Dalmatia, with which it is connected by a costly mountain road, and about 25 miles N of the seaport of Antivari. It is situated in a narrow valley at an elevation of about 2000 feet, and consists in part of an old fortified monastery. It has an arsenal, a theatre (in which are the state library and national museum), a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a girls' high school, supported by the Empress of Russia. The residence of the prince is a modest building. Pop. in 1893, 2920.

Cesta, chên'tê (Sp. pron chên'tê-tâ; name corrupted from the Arabic *Sekka*, which was evidently derived from the Roman *Sepium Fractus*, applied to the heights near the ancient Abyla, the site of which is close to the town), a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain in Morocco, opposite end 17 miles S by E of Gibraltar. Lat. (Mount Abo) 35° 54' N. lon 5° 10' W. The castle occupies the highest point (536 feet) of Mount Abo (the ancient Abyla, and one of the Pillars of Hercules, the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of the peninsula of Almina. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity is another strong citadel, and between the two is the town, which has a cathedral, several convents, a hospital, a convict establishment, and schools. Cesta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar. It is well supplied with water and, if properly garrisoned would be all but impregnable from the sea side. It is, however, dominated by the surrounding heights, and thus loses strategic importance. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of a military governor. Cesta was a busyemporium of trade in the Middle Ages, but, although now a free port, its commercial activity has practically ceased. It was taken from the Moors by Portugal in 1415 and has belonged to Spain since 1564. Pop. in 1897 12,863.

Ceva, chên'vâ (anc. *Ce'be*), a town of Italy in Piedmont, 28 miles E. of Cuneo, on the Tanaro. It stands at the foot of a rock on which is a dismantled citadel. Pop. about 3000 of the commune, in 1901, 5140.

Cevedale (chên'vâ-dê-lâ) **Monte**, a mountain of the Eastern Alps, in the Ortler group. Height, 12,380 feet.

Cévennes, chên'sên (anc. *Côben* or *Coben* or *Mons*) a range of mountains in the S of France, between the Alps and the mountains of Auvergne, and lying mainly W of the Rhone. They form in great part the SE boundary of the central plateau of France, and are largely of granitic and volcanic construction. In their broadest limits they extend from the Canal du Midi, N. of Carmaux north eastward to the Côte d'Or mountains, and are divided into the South and North Cévennes, the former under the names of the Montagnes Noires Espinouse, Garrigue, and Loubère, extend over 120 miles to Mont Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Cévennes, which sends several contraforts to the N and S. The North Cévennes take the names of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnais, Beaujolais and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard and other rivers have their sources in these mountains, the S portions of which contain many extinct volcanoes and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mousse, in the northern division 8755 feet and Loubère (Pue de Finies) 6680 ft. in the southern division which also contains Mont Aigoual, immediately bounding the calcareous plateau called the Causse Nerb, 5140 ft. The Cévennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Cévennes, an old district of France which formed the NE part of Languedoc. Capital Mende. It was divided into Cévennes, Valley Vivarais, and Cévennes proper the last now chiefly included in the department of Gard.

Ceylon, chên'lon or chên'lon (from Sanskrit *Sinhala* in the writings of the Singhalese, *Sinhala*; Gr. and L. *Tropicos*; the Lanka of the old Hindu poets, the *Serendib* of the medieval Arab writers), an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain. It is separated from peninsular India by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, but is virtually joined to it by the submerged coral reef known as Adam's Bridge. The island lies between lat. 6° 35' and 9° 51' N., lon 79° 41' and 81° 05' E. Length N and S 267 miles greatest breadth 137 miles. Area, including some small coast-islands 25,333 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous in the S. with comparatively little lowland but towards the N it expands into a great wide plain, much of which is still almost impenetrable jungle. The loftiest elevation is Pidurutalagala (or Pedro-talagala), 8598 feet the second summit is Adam's Peak, 7553 feet. Except in parts where there is a deficiency of rainfall the soil is mostly very fertile and the vegetation is luxuriant almost beyond description and the island has been described as the 'paradise garden of the earth. Woodland covers many of the mountains nearly to the summit elsewhere they are cultivated with tea, coffee, coconut, cinnamon and cinchona the great staples of the island. The coffee plantations are to-day less important than those of tea. Ceylon furnishes the chief supply of cinchona to Europe, and ranks as third among the tea-producing countries of the world. The longest river of the island is the Mahavamsa Ganga (assumed to be the Ganges of Ptolemy) which flows into the sea at Trinkemall. There are no lakes of any size, but vast reservoir basins, forming part of the irrigation processes of the present day as well as of the past.

are found in different parts of the island. The climate is tropical but the heat is tempered by the surrounding sea. The period of greatest heat is in the interval between the two monsoons, or in the months of February to May. The highest temperature of Colombo is approximately 95°, with a mean of 80°; the rainfall is nearly 99 inches. The hill-country has, during the months of December to May, a delightful climate at the sanatorium of Nawera Eliya, located at an elevation of upward of 6000 feet, the mean annual temperature is 55°.

The mineral resources of the country include precious stones—the rubies and sapphires being especially famous—gold, iron and plumbago (or graphite) the last being extensively mined. About 18,000 tons of the mineral are exported annually. Among the indigenous animals are the elephant, bear, panther, several species of deer and monkey, peacock, etc. Pearl oysters abound on the coast, and the fishery affords in some years a handsome revenue. The dominant race of people, comprising about two-thirds of the population, are the Singhalese, who speak a modern Indian dialect, an Arya tongue, with a large admixture of Dravidic elements. They are Buddhists. The Tamils, a Dravidic people, mainly adherents of Brahmanism, make up one-fourth of the population. The bulk of the remainder are Mohammedans (Moormen) chiefly of Arabic descent. Among the wild mountain tribes are the degraded Veddas. The Eurasians, descendants of Europeans and Singhalese, are known as Burghers. The government is administered by a British governor appointed by the colonial office in London, who is assisted by an executive council of 5 and a legislative council of 17 members. The principal towns are Colombo, the capital and chief seaport, Jaffna, Kandy, Peradeniya, Trincomalee, and Point de Galle. Pop. in 1891 3,068,339; in 1901 3,574,990. The number of Europeans is about 10,000 and there are about 25,000 Eurasians. The Portuguese reached Ceylon in 1505 and in 1617 they began the establishment of commercial settlements. They were driven from the island in the middle of the seventeenth century by the Dutch who occupied the coast. In 1753-55 Ceylon passed into the possession of England.

Ceylon, a banking post-village of Martin co. Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Ceylon, a post-village of Erie co. Ohio, on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 13 miles SSW of Sandusky. Pop. about 300.

Ceylon, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. in Cumberland township. Coal is mined here.

Ceylon, post-village of Grey co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 4 miles from Eberharton, its backing point. Cize, etc. or s.e., a river of France, in Gard joins the Rhone 6 miles W of Orange. Length 50 miles.

Cezimbra, *es-sam-brá*, a place in Portugal in Estremadura, on the Atlantic Ocean 18 miles S of Lisbon with two communes, whose combined population was, in 1900 9066.

Chamm, *kám*, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles SSE of Breda.

Chamaunais, *châ-bâ-nâ*, a town of France, in Charente on the Vienne, 30 miles NE of Angoulême. Pop. 2060.

Chabarorsk. See **KHABAROVSK**.

Chaberis, the ancient name of the **Caverly**.

Chabeuil, *shâ-br'* (anc. *Cereb* *harca*) a town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles SSE of Valence. Pop. about 3000.

Chablais, *shâ-blâ* (It. *Sc-ablâse* *shâ-blâ-sâ*) a former province of Savoy on the Lake of Geneva, now included in the French department of Haute-Savoie. In the Middle Ages there were successively counts and dukes of Chablais. **Chablâ**, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Valais the chief place in the Val de Bagnes 19 miles by road from Martigny. Elevation 2703 feet.

Chablis, *shâ-blâ* a town of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles E of Auxerre, on the Brenn. Pop. about 3000. In its vicinity is produced the wine called Chablis.

Chabris, *shâ-brâ* a town of France in Indre, 30 miles N of Châteauroux. Pop. about 2000 (communes, 3000).

Chahar, or **Chahorak**, a river. See **KHABUR**.

Chacabuco, *châ-kâ-soo'ko* a town of the Argentine Republic, on the railway connecting Buenos Aires with Mercedes. Pop. about 4000.

Chacaboula, *châ-kâ-hoo'la* a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La. on the Southern Pacific R. 61 miles WSW of New Orleans. It is on the Chacaboula Bayou which is dry in summer. Pop. 100.

Chacano, *châ-kâ-o*, a small town of Chile, with a good port, on the N coast of the island of Chiloe, 14 miles NE of Asud.

Chacano Strait, a narrow channel in South America, between the coast of Chile and the N side of Chilo.

Chachani, a mountain of Peru, about 22 miles N of

Arequipa. Elevation, 19,900 (?) feet. A meteorological station was established on the mountain in 1894, at an altitude of 16,600 feet.

Chachapoyas, *châ-châ-po'yâs*, sometimes called San Juan de la Frontera, *shâ-soo-an-dâ-lâ-fron-tâ-râ*, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Amazonas, 80 miles NE of Cajamarca. It is a bishop's see. It has a fine cathedral, a grand plaza, and is clean and well paved. Pop. about 6000. Elevation 7600 feet.

Chaco, a government or territory in the N of the Argentine Republic bordering on the Paraguay River. Chief town Benetton. See **GRAN CHACO** R.

Chaco, *El Gran*. See **GRAN CHACO**, R.

Chad, *Tchad*, *châd*, written also **Tsad**, a lake of central Africa, bordered by the kingdoms or territories of Bornu, Kanem, Wadai, and Nughliri, and lying mainly between lat. 12° 30' and 14° 30' N. It is in the French Military Territory of the Chad. The lake covers an area, varying according to the rainfall, of from 6000 to 30,000-40,000 sq. m. and occupies a mean height above the sea of about 830 feet—with the exception of the depression of Bodele, to the NE which seems to have at times received the surplus waters of the lake through the lagoons-arm Bahr-el Ghazal, probably the lowest point of the entire Sudan. The waters of the lake, which has no regular outlet, are fresh and shallow (8 to 30 feet), and largely overgrown with reeds and other plants. There are numerous islands or islets, especially in the SE part. For much of the contour there is no clearly-defined shore-line, the lake running out into lagoons-arms and intercommunicating channels. The chief tributaries are the Shari, in the S and the Yeu, in the W. The lake is stocked with fish, water fowl, turtles of enormous size and crocodiles and large game (lion, hippopotamus, elephant, etc.) is very plentiful in the surrounding country. Recent explorations have determined the existence of a high water connection between the Shari and Benue (Benué) river systems.

Chadbourne, a post-town of Columbus co. N C on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles W of Whiteville. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Chadda, a river of Africa. See **Benué**.

Chadderton, a town of Lancashire, England, is a suburb of Oldham. It has important manufactures and coal mines. Pop. in 1901 24,692.

Chadds Ford, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on Brandywine Creek and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 50 miles WSW of Philadelphia and 12 miles WSW of Media. The battle of Brandywine was fought here Sept. 11, 1777.

Chadds Ford Junction, a hamlet of Chester co. Pa.

Chadron, a banking city, capital of Dawes co. Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 140 miles S of Deadwood, S Dak. It has roller mills, and is an important trade- and stock-centre. Pop. in 1900 1664.

Chadwick, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 56 miles SE of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Chadwick, a post hamlet of 1 mu. on Mich. **Chadwick**, a post-village of Christian co. Mo. 9 miles SE of Ozark. Pop. 100.

Chadwick, a resort of Ocean co. N J. on Squann Beach.

Chadwick, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y. 8 miles by rail S of Utica, its banking post. Pop. 350.

Chalcedon, *kêr-o-ne's* (Gr. *Χαλκεδών*) an ancient city of Greece, in Bœotia, famous for a victory gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans 338 B.C. and for Sulla's victory over the general of Mithridates 86 B.C. Its remains, near the village of Kaprena, a few miles N of Livadia, include a theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece. The mutilated colossal lion surmounting the sepulchre of the Boeotians who fell at the battle of Chalcedon, mentioned by Pausanias, has been exhumed. Ptolemy was a native of the town.

Chalferinas, *châ-fâ-re-nâs* (*Zafarinas*) a group of 3 small islands, off the N coast of Morocco, not far from Melilla, belonging to Spain.

Chaffee, a central county of Colorado. Area, 1274 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Arkansas River. It is in the Rocky Mountains, and has the Park Range on the NE and the Saguache Mountains (a branch of the continental divide) on the W. In the N is Mount Harvard, 14,375 feet high. Capital Buena Vista. Pop. in 1890, 6612; in 1900 7085.

Chaffee, a post hamlet of Cass co. N Dak. 25 miles (direct) WSW of Fargo, on a branch of the Great Northern R. Pop. about 40.

Chaffee, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. 30 miles SW of Bradford. Pop. about 150.

Chaffinville, a village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles NW of Worcester.

Chagford, a town of Devonshire, England, 14 miles from Exeter. Pop. about 1500.

Chagny, shâ'rye', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles NW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1901, 4547.

Chagos Islands, an extensive archipelago in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldiva group. Lat. 4° 49' S. lon. 71° 73' E. They are all small and disposed in many minor groups. The best known island is Grand Chagos or Diego Garcia, in the SE, which has a good harbor. The islands are claimed by Great Britain and are scantily peopled. They have been assumed by geologists to occupy the summit of a subside area and to have been built up by successive coral growths. Pop. about 1000.

Chagres, shâ'grê', a small town of the republic of Panama, on the N coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres River. Lat. 8° 13' N lon 79° 59' W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and unhealthy with a harbor for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet of water. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult, requiring a fair wind. Formerly of some importance, it has, since the construction of the Panama railway been superseded by Colón. Pop. about 1000.

Chagres River, of the republic of Panama, rises in the San Blas mountains about 30 miles NE of Panama and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 9° 13' N. It traverses a fertile country and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls and by its great rapidity. Its course is followed for some distance by the Panama railway. The control of the Chagres River has been considered one of the main difficulties in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Chagrin (she-green) Falls, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 18 miles ESE of Cleveland. It has marble, granite, and flagstone-quarries, manufacturing of machinery, oil-stoves, wooden goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1680.

Chagrin (or Chagrine) River, Ohio, rises in Geauga co., flows SW to Chagrin Falls thence through Cuyahoga co. and enters Lake Erie in the W part of Lake co.

Chahhar, a seaport (and bay) of Belchistan in Makran, about 170 miles NE of Muscat. It has a good harbor and considerable commerce.

Chailine, shâ'yâk', a town of France, in Indre, 17 miles SE of La Basse. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Chailiand, shâ'yô', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Rne, 11 miles NW of Laval. Pop. about 1500.

Chailie les-Murais, shâ'îâ' mârâ', a village of France, in Vendée, 20 miles SE of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Chaine, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Chain Island, or **Alana**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Anna group of the Low at Tuamotu Archipelago.

Chain of Rocks, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. 4 miles NNE of Wentzville.

Chaires, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 12 miles E of Tallahassee. Pop. about 75.

Chaise-Dieu, La. See LA CHAISE-DIEU.

Chais Hills, a series of mountain elevations of the St. Elias group, Alaska.

Chaki-Chaki, shâ'kas shâ'kas, the chief town of Pemba Island, eastern equatorial Africa.

Chala, shâ'â', a port of Peru, department of Arequipa, on the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 15° 50' S. lon 74° 30' W.

Chalahre, shâ'lâr', a town of France, in Aude, on the Lers, 24 miles SW of Carcassonne. Pop. about 2000.

Chalain, shâ'îâ', a town of France, in Charente, 15 miles SE of Barbezieux, on the Yuda. Pop. about 800.

Chalamont, shâ'lâ'môn', a town of France, department of Ain, 19 miles E of Trévoux. Pop. about 2000.

Chalatenango, shâ'lâ'tâ-nâng'gô, a northern department of Salvador. Area, 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Lempa River and is intersected by its tributaries. The surface in the N and NE is mountainous. The products are wheat, corn, rice, and indigo, and it has several distilleries and manufactures of starch, turpentine, earthenware, cheese, and candles. Capital, Chalatenango. Pop. in 1892, 54,000.

Chalatenango, a city of Salvador capital of Chalatenango department. It is on the Tanculaca and Colico Rivers, at the foot of the mountains. It holds an important annual fair. Pop. about 5000.

Chalcedon, kal-sê'don or Calchedon, kal-kê'don, an ancient Greek city of Bithynia, on the Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium.

Chalcedony Butte, kâl-kêd-ô-nê bute, Colo., a mountain in lat 38° 47' N., lon 105° 41' W. It has an altitude of about 10,400 feet above sea-level.

Chalchicomula, shâ'cha-ko-moo'la, or **San Andrés Chalchicomula**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, situated near the foot of the peak of Orizaba, about 25 miles (direct) NW of the town of Orizaba. Pop. about 7000.

Chalcidice, kal-sêd-ice, in ancient geography a district of Macedonia, extending as a peninsula into the Aegean Sea. This peninsula divides into three prongs, Pallene, Sithonia, and Acte, the last named terminating in Mount Athos. Among the Greek cities of Chalcidice were Olynthus and Pectinea.

Chalcide, kal'sie, Chalkis, kâl'kîs, or Negropont, a seaport of Greece capital of Euboea on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, 17 miles NE of Thebes. It has medieval walls and towers many edifices of Venetian construction and a number of mosques, mostly converted into Christian churches. Ancient Chalcide was a flourishing seat of commerce and manufactures and a great oil-exporting centre. The three-pronged peninsula of Chalcidice, projecting from Macedonia into the Aegean Sea, took its name from Chalcide, which sent colonies thither. The town was important in the Middle Ages, and was called by the Greeks Agripio and by the Italians Negropont. Pop. about 3000 of the commune, about 16,000.

Chalco, shâ'ko, a town of Mexico, 25 miles by rail SE of Mexico, on the borders of Lake Chalco, one of the five basins of Anahuac. Pop. about 4000. It is still noted for its *chamapas* the so-called floating gardens.

Chalcid See CHALCIDIA.

Chalcour or Chalcerra (shâ'loor') Bay of (Fr. *Baie des Chaleurs* bâ'dâ shâ'lra') an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, having the province of Quebec on the N and New Brunswick on the S. It measures 90 miles from E. to W. maximum breadth 25 miles. It is everywhere deep and well sheltered and is much frequented for its mackerel-fishery. Near its entrance are the islands of Shippegan and Miscou. The bay was discovered by Cartier in 1535 who named it from the intense heat of the season.

Chalcuts, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 19½ miles SSE of Newark.

Chalcin Bridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill. 10 miles SW of Waterloo.

Chalfont, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on Neshaminy Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles SW of Doylestown, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Chalfont St Giles (wyl'jîl) a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S of Aylesham. William Penn is buried in its Friends cemetery. During the plague in 1665, Milton made this parish his residence, and here he finished his *Paradise Lost*. The cottage in which he lived has been preserved.

Chalgrave, a parish of England, co. of Oxford 5 miles NNE of Wallingford. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here by royal troops under Prince Rupert, and Hampden was mortally wounded.

Chalk, a post-hamlet of Wabunsee co., Kan. about 10 miles S of Alma. Pop. 35.

Chalklevin, a post-hamlet of Harsett co., NC 10 miles N of Lillington.

Chalklevel, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va. 22 miles N of Danville.

Chalky Bay, an inlet near the SW extremity of South Island, New Zealand. Lat 46° N. Length about 12 miles. The shores are very much indented and it has deep water throughout, with several good harbors including Port Chalky.

Chalvans, shâ'lôw', a small town of France, in Vendée, arrondissement of Les Sables d'Olonne, 23 miles NW of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5400.

Challange, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Challie, a post-village, capital of Custer co., Idaho, 125 miles NE of Boise. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. in 1900 about 400.

Chalmers, a port of Alaska, in Montague Island, Prince William Sound.

Chalmers, a banking post-town of White co., Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 17 miles N of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 402.

Chalmers Port, New Zealand. See PORT CHALMERS.

Chalmette, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, La. on the Louisiana Southern R. 10 miles (direct) ESE of New Orleans. Its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Chalon See CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.

Chalonna-sur-Loire, shâ'lôn'shâ'lwân', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on a branch of the Loire, 12 miles SW of Angers. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 4456).

Châlons-sur-Marne, shâ lô' sâ marn (anc. *Catalaunum*, or *Durocatalaunum*) a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, in a smiling plain of Champagne, on the railway from Paris to Strasbourg and on the right bank of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 99 miles E. by N. of Paris. The chief edifices are the medieval cathedral the town-hall, and the churches of Notre-Dame and St. Alpin. The town possesses a fine planted promenade, termed the Jard Châlons is a bishop's see. It has a school of arts and trades, a botanical garden a museum of natural history and antiquities, and a pub is library of 66,000 volumes. Châlons is an active centre of the champagne trade, and has extensive tanneries manufactures of shoes, etc. About 15 mi. E. of the town Napoleon III. established a military camp on a vast scale. The place is still used for military exercises. At the beginning of the Middle Ages Châlons was one of the most important commercial cities of western Europe. From the tenth century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1350 when it was united to the crown. The great battle of Châlons, or of the Catalaunian Fields, in which the Romans and Visigoths arrested the progress of Attila in A.D. 451, appears, in the light of modern research to have been fought at a considerable distance from the town perhaps near the site of the modern Troyes. Pop. in 1901 31,487.

Châlons-sur-Saône, shâ lô' sâ sôn (anc. *Calatunus*) a town of France, in Burgundy capital of an arrondissement in the department of Saône-et-Loire on the right bank of the Saône, at the junction of the Canal de Centre, 36 miles N. of Mâcon. It is well built. A handsome quay stretches along the Saône which here becomes navigable for steamboats. The principal structures are the cathedral St. Peter's church the prefecture, the town-hall, the Hospice St. Laurent, and the Hospital of St. Louis. Among the public buildings are a school of design and an archaeological museum. Châlons has large glass-factories iron-works, copper foundries boat-building yards, and manufactures of chemical products farina, etc. It is the centre of a considerable trade. It is connected by a stone bridge, built at the close of the Middle Ages with the suburb of Saint-Laurent. Châlons was the capital of the old county of Châlons-la-Picardie. Pop. in 1901 26,436.

Châlons-sur-Saône, shâ lô' sâ sôn, an old division of France, in the province of Gascony. Its capital was Saint-Sever. It is now comprised in the department of Landes.

Châlons, shâ lô' (L. *Chalons Lucii*) a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 mi. S.W. of Limoges, on the Tardouze. It consists of an upper and a lower town in the former of which are the remains of the castle beneath which Richard I. of England was mortally wounded in 1199. Now it is the ruined fortress of Montmarin. Pop. about 1900 (commune) 2,000.

Chalybeate, ka-ly-be' at, or **Chalybeate Springs**, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Marietta Co., Ga., 21 miles W. of Thomaston.

Chalybeate, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe, Ind.

Chalybeon an ancient name of Alarce.

Cham, kâm a village of Switzerland at the N. end of the Lake of Zug. It has a large condensed milk factory.

Cham, kâm a town of Nevada, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. in 1900 4,074.

Chama, châ mâ, a river of Venezuela, enters Lake Maracibo near its S. extremity after a N. course of about 75 miles.

Chama, châ mâ, a river of the Guinea coast of Africa, enters the Atlantic Ocean 26 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course of 75 miles. At its mouth is the settlement of Chama.

Chama, a post-village of Rio Arriba Co. N. Mex. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 27 miles E. of Azusa. Pop. about 600.

Chamaucero, châ-mâ-kwa-ro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, on the Mexican National R., 34 miles (direct) S.E. of Guanajuato. Pop. about 5,000.

Chamattari, Himalaya Mountains. See **SHUALANI**.

Chamattakota, or **Chamattakota**, a town of British India, Madras Presidency Godavari district, 37 miles SW. of Visagapatnam. Pop. about 13,000.

Chamba, a town of British India. See **CHURUS**.

Chambhal, a river of British India. See **CHURUS**.

Chamberlain, châm-ber-lîn a post-hamlet of Allen Co. Ind., 7 mi. S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Chamberlain, a banking city and capital of Brulé Co. Dak., on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 67 miles W. of Mitchell. It is an important shipping point and the seat of a government Indian school. Pop. in 1900 874.

Chambers, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 599 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by the

Chattahoochee River and is also drained by the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890 26,319 in 1899, 32,554.

Chambers, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 746 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by Galveston Bay and is intersected by the Trinity River. Capital, Wallisville. Pop. in 1890 22,441 in 1900 30,444.

Chambers, a post-hamlet of Hancock Co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Harroville.

Chambers, a post-village of Holt Co., Neb., 22 miles SSW. of O'Neill. Pop. 160.

Chambersburg, châm-ber-burg, a post-village of Pike Co., Ill., about 55 miles W. of Springfield.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Orange Co., Ind., about 38 miles WSW. of New Albany. Pop. about 125.

Chambersburg, a village of Gallia Co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 16 mi. S. below Gallipolis. Here is Bureau post-office. Pop. in 1900 169.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Montgomery Co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 7 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. about 125.

Chambersburg, a post-borough capital of Franklin Co., Pa., situated in the extensive and fertile Cumberland Valley on the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek and on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland R. 21 miles SW. of Harrisburg. It contains Wilson College (for women), and has railroad machine-shops, iron foundries, and manufactures of chains electric engineering and bridge-supplies, hosiery shoes, furniture, paper carriages, farming implements flour and leather. A large part of the town was burned by the Confederate army in 1862. Pop. in 1890 7,683, in 1900 8,884.

Chambers Creek, Tex. drains part of Ellis Co. and meets with Waxahatchie Creek to form Pecan Creek.

Chambers Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh Co., Ga.

Chamber's Island, in Green Bay Lake Michigan is a part of the township (town) of Gibraltar Door Co., Wis.

Chambers Pillar, a monolith of Tertiary sandstone, situated nearly in the centre of the Australian continent, in about lat. 24° 50' S. It is 150 feet in height and 10-20 feet in cross-section and is part of an eroded land-surface.

Chamberoville, a post-village of Calhoun Co., Ark. about 80 miles S. of Little Rock. Pop. about 100.

Chamberoville, a post-village of Indiana Co., Pa. 7 miles N. of Indiana.

Chambéry, shâm-bê-ry' (L. *Chamberiacum*) a town of France, capital of the department of Savoie, on the Laine, 45 miles SSW. of Geneva. With its narrow streets, lined with high houses it presents a rather gloomy appearance, which is relieved, however, by several interesting buildings, such as the cathedral and the restored east end of the dukes of Savoy of which country Chambéry was long the capital as well as by sculptural monuments including a beautiful fountain. Public walks replace its level fortifications. The town has an archaeological museum and other collections and a library of 40,000 volumes. It is the seat of an archbishop. The manufactures include silk gauze and other fabrics paper etc. In its vicinity is the chateau of Charvettes once the residence of Rousseau. Pop. in 1901 17,086.

Chambezi, a river of British Central Africa, generally considered to be the head waters of the Limpopo, rises (as the Chasi) within about 400 miles of the Indian Ocean and flows southward to Lake Bangweulu.

Chamblesburg, a post-village of Bedford Co., Va. Pop. 75.

Chambly, a county of the province of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence and on the SE. by the Richelieu River. Capital, Longueuil.

Chambly, a river of Quebec. See **RIENNAIS**.

Chambly Basin, a post-village of Chambly Co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River 1 mi. S. from Chambly Centre and 15 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 849.

Chambly Canton, a post-village of Chambly Co., Quebec, on the W. side of the Richelieu River (which here expands into a beautiful lake), between the rapids and the E. side of St. John's Canal 16 miles E. of Montreal. It has woolen and aluminium industries, and possesses fine water power. Pop. in 1901 907.

Chambon, shâm-bôn a town of France, department of Creuse, on the Tardouze, 23 miles E. of Guéret. Pop. about 1,500.

Chambon-Fenguerolles (shâm-bôn' fû shêh roll') is a town of France, department of Loire, 5 miles by rail SW. of Saint-Florent. It has mines of coal and manufactures of paper steel, woolen cloth, etc. Pop. in 1901 11,429.

Chambord, shâm-bôr' a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles E. of Blois, on the Orléans. It has a magnifi-

cent château, formerly one of the grandest royal castles in France. The park, which is about 31 miles in circumference and surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe.

Chambord, a post-village of Châteaufort co. Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. 13 miles from Roberval. Its banking point.

Chamboulivé, shón boe leev', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles N.W. of Tulle.

Chamcook, sham cōok, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews.

Chamdo, chām do or Chiamdo, che-ām do, a town of eastern Tibet, on a branch of the Chamdo (Lantang or Mekong) River about 499 miles E.N.E. of Lhasa. Lat. 30° 16' N. lon. 93° 30' E. It has a number of monasteries which are inhabited by several thousand monks.

Chamulco, chā-mū-ko, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Alta Vera Paz.

Chamue (chā-mū) Point, a headland on the SW coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Chamuseau (chā-mū-sō) Island, Alaska, is in Kotzebue Sound, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Lat. 66° 13' N.

Chamuta, a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex. Its banking point is Santa Fé.

Chamuse, sham me, a banking city of Ome co., Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 100 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Chamonix, shā-mō-nē' or Chamonix, shā-mō-nē' a village (formerly known as *La Princesse* the seat of a Benedictine priory established in the twelfth century) and valley of France, in the department of Haute-Savoie 54 miles by rail (about 40 miles direct) E.S.E. of Geneva. The valley which has a length of 13 miles from N.E. to S.W. and a breadth of 1-2 miles, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, is noted for its magnificent scenery and is perhaps the most celebrated among all the picturesque sites of the Alps. It is bounded on the S.E. by the mass of Mont Blanc and N. by Mont Brévent and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from the Mont Blanc chain—the Tour, Argentière, Bois (Mer de Glace) and Humoos—are among the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter which lasts from October to May during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet. The summer is short and warm. The soil is infertile, but being well cultivated, it produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits. Chamouni is a favorite tourist-resort and a starting point for tours across the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme to Martigny over the Col du Bonhomme to Courmayeur and for the ascent of Mont Blanc. Localities of special interest in the vicinity are the Montanvert, Flégère, and Mer de Glace. A station in Saumur was notified here in 1887. Elevation of the village, 3415 feet. Pop. in 1901 797. of the commune, 272.

Champagne, shōn-pān' an old French province, of which the capital was Troyes, now included mainly in the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Aube, and Haute-Marne. In the Middle Ages it became a powerful feudal state, ruled by counts, and was united to the crown of France in 1314. The region is famous for its wines.

Champagne (shān-pān') Castle, South Africa, a peak of the Drakenberg range, on the border of Basutoland and Natal. Altitude, about 10 500 (11 300') feet.

Champagney, shōn-pān-yā' a town of France, Haute-Saône, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. In its vicinity cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated. Pop. in 1901 4090.

Champagnac, shōn-pān-yā' a town of France, department of Jura, on the Ain and on a railway 18 miles E.N.E. of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. in 1901 3677.

Champagnolle, shān-pān-yōl' a post-village of Union co. Ark. in a corn- and cotton-producing region on the Ouachita River 11 miles N. by E. of Eldorado. Pop. about 160.

Champaign, shān-pān' a county in the E. part of Illinois. Area, 1060 sq. m. It is drained by the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and Vermilion Rivers. Capital, Urbana. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890 42,169 in 1900 47,622.

Champaign, a county in the west-central part of Ohio, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mad River and is also drained by Logans Creek. Capital, Urbana. Pop. in 1890 26 986 in 1900 26,642.

Champaign, a city of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash R. close to Urbana. It has railroad shops, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5853 in 1900 9098.

Champaran, a district of India. See CHAMPARAN.

Champagnon, shōn-pān-nō', a town of France in

Born-Savoy, 4 miles N. of Nyon. Pop. about 1500.

Champéix, shōn-pā' a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 16 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Champel-sur-Argve, shōn-pā' sür argv' a suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, with a large hydropathic institution.

Champéris, a Pacific port of Guatemala, is about lon. 92° W. It exports coffee, rubber hides, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Champéry, shōn-pā' res' a village and tourist-resort of Switzerland, on the canton of Valais, in the beautiful valley of the Illaz, near the foot of the Dent de Midi. Elevation 3450 feet.

Champigny, shōn-pēn-yō' a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles E.S.E. of Paris. Severe engagements were fought here during the siege of Paris in 1870.

Champigny, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. 30 miles by rail W. of Marquette. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Ishpeming.

Champion, a post-village of Chase co., Neb. 7 miles W. of Imperial.

Champion, a post-village and township (town) of Jefferson co., N. Y. near the Black River 15 miles E. of Water town. The town contains a village named West Carthage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2525.

Champion, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail N. of Warren. Pop. 30.

Champion, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa. 21 miles N.E. of Uniontown.

Champion, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. Its banking point is Green Bay.

Champion Bay, a bay of Australia, on the SW coast of Geelvin Channel. Lat. 29° 4' S.

Champion Hills, a locality in Hinds co., Miss. 23 miles E. of Vicksburg. Here General Grant defeated General Pemberton in a bloody battle, May 18 1863.

Champlain, shān-plān' a post-township (town) of Clinton co., N. Y. is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain and is the extreme northeastern part of the state. It contains the villages of Champlain and Rome Point. Pop. in 1900, 4748.

Champlain, a banking post-village of Clinton co., N. Y. is on the Chazy River in Champlain township (town) and on the Rutland R. 114 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. It has manufactories of iron, boats, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900 1311.

Champlain, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Burlington.

Champlain, a county (district) in the N.W. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence. It is traversed by the St. Maurice River and contains numerous rivers and lakes. Capital, Batiscan.

Champlain, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec on the river St. Lawrence, 54 miles by rail SW of Quebec. Pop. about 750.

Champlain Lake, a body of water lying between northern New York and Vermont, and extending from Whitehall in Washington co., N. Y. to beyond the Canadian boundary. It is about 120 miles in length, and varies from 2 miles to nearly 14 miles in (greatest) width. Its depth attains 600 feet. The lake lies 93 feet above sea-level and encloses a number of islands (Grand Isle, Isle La Motte) and islets. Area about 750 sq. m. Elevated strands, with recent fossil remains, indicates former greater extent. The lake discharges into the St. Lawrence by the Rachelien River which issues from its northern end. It receives from Vermont the Lemelle, Missiquet, and Winouaki Rivers and Otter Creek, and from New York the Saranac, Ausable, and Chazy Rivers and the discharge from Lake George. The shores of the lake are noted for grand and beautiful scenery, the view extending from the Adirondacks on the west to the Green Mountains on the east. It is an important channel of navigation, and is connected with the Hudson River by the Champlain Canal, which extends from Whitehall to Albany, Burlington, Vt., and Plattsburg. N. Y. are situated on its banks. On Sept. 11 1814 Commodore McDonough defeated and captured a British flotilla on this lake, near Plattsburg.

Champlain, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. on the W. bank of the Mississippi River 17 miles N. by W. of Minneapolis. The banking point is Anoka. Pop. about 440.

Champlitté, shōn-pi-est' a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 29 miles W. of Vesoul. Pop. about 2250.

Champney's Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Champney, shān-pō'eg' a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, 17 miles N. of Salem. Pop. about 50.

Champton, shān-pō-tōn' a village of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Champón Campeche Bay 25 miles S.W. of Campeche. Pop. about 1500. Near by are Astec ruins.

Champtervier, shâ-tâ-sâ a village of France, in Basco-Alpes, 4 miles W of Digne. It is the birthplace of Gassendi.

Champtocé, shâm-to'sâ, a town of France Maine-et-Loire, near the right bank of the Loire, 18 miles WSW of Angers. Pop. 1750. Here are the remains of the castle of Gu de Retz, a savage seigneur of the 18th century the reputed original Bineboard.

Champtocéaux, shâm-to'sâ a village of France 18 miles WSW of Champtocé.

Chamraen, shâ-mouâ, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, on the Tagus 13 miles NE of Santarém. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 3000 (communa, 8000).

Chama, a post-village of Ogish co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 95 miles W of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Chamae, shâ-nâ, a town of France in Lozère, on the Lot, 8 miles SW of Mende. Pop. about 1400.

Chanak-Kalesi, a town of Asia Minor. See YENI KAK KALESI.

Chanar, a town of British India. See CHANAR.

Chanaral, shân-yâ-nâ, a town of Chile, in the SW part of the province of Atacama, on an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. A few miles off the coast lies Chanaral Island.

Chanaral de las Animas, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Atacama and on a bay of its own name 43 miles N of Caldera. It is an important shipping point for copper and other ores from the interior with which it is connected by rail. It has large smelting works. Pop. 2300.

Chanarillo, shân-yâ-nâ, a mining town of Chile, province of Atacama, 25 miles S of Copiapó with which it is connected by rail. It is the centre of a most productive silver region. Pop. 2300.

Chanay, shân-ki, a seaport of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Lima, at the mouth of the Chanay River in the Pacific Ocean 42 miles by rail NNW of Lima. Pop. about 3000.

Chanoeford, shân-ford, a post-village and township of York co. Pa., about 40 miles SE of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 2708; of the village, 100.

Chance Harbor, in New Brunswick, is a prehistoric station under the jurisdiction of St. John.

Chanolet, a post-village of Tarn co., S Dak. Pop. about 70.

Chanoletville, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Va. near the S bank of the Rappahannock River about 70 miles N by W of Richmond. Here the Confederate General Lee defeated General Hooker May 3-4, 1863.

Chanco, a coast-town of Chile, province of Maule, 22 miles NW of Cauquenes. Pop. about 2200.

Chanda, shân-dâ, a town of British India, capital of the district of Chanda, 80 miles SSB of Nagpur. It is surrounded by old stone walls, enclosing a large area, and has manufactures of cottons, silks, brass-ware, leather and hand-bag goods. Pop. about 17,000.

Chanda, a district of the Central Provinces, British India. It is hilly with fine oak forests and much uncultivated land. Cotton and silk are leading products. Coal and iron abound. Capital Chanda.

Chandam, a town of British India. See CHANDAM.

Chandeleur, (shân-de-lour) Bay or Sound, on the SE coast of Louisiana, between St. Bernard parish and the Chandeleur Islands.

Chandeleur Islands, La. are E. of Chandeleur Bay and about 65 miles N by E of the mouth of the Mississippi River. On the N end of the northernmost island is a lighthouse. Lat. 30° 3' N.

Chanderdowa, a town of Bengal. See CHANDERDOWA.

Chanderi, shân-dê-ri, a small town of British India, 115 miles S of Gwalior. It was formerly important.

Chandernagor (Fr. pron. shân-dê-nâ-gôr) or **Chandernagar**, shân-dê-nâ-gôr (the 'city of sandalwood') a town of India, belonging to France, situated in British territory on the Hugli, 18 miles NNW of Calcutta. It has a European quarter with quays and warehouses, but consists mainly of the 'Black Town,' inhabited by Hindus. It has greatly declined in trade and population. This isolated bit of French territory has an area of only 24 sq. m. Pop. about 28,000.

Chandi-Seru (the 'Thousand Temples') a locality with ancient ruins near the centre of the island of Java. The ruins are among the most stupendous of the island.

Chandler, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo. 8 miles S. of Cotton City its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Chandler, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind. 8 miles W of Bonville. Pop. about 180.

Chandler, a banking post-town of Murray co., Minn., 24 miles by rail E. by S. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Chandler, a banking city capital of Lincoln co., Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 47 miles WNW of

Oklahoma City. It has cotton, lumber and sugar industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Chandler, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex., 22 miles by rail ENE of Athens. Pop. 250.

Chandler, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N. C. 14 miles NW of Troy.

Chandler Valley, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 9 miles NW of Warren. Pop. about 400.

Chandlerville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles by rail ESE of Zanesville. Pop. 250.

Chandlerville, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. 24 miles N of Jacksonville. It is an important trade-centre for stock and farm-products. Pop. in 1900 940.

Chandlerville, a hamlet of Merriam co., N. H. on Lake Sunapee, at Mount Sunapee station 64 miles SE of Newport. Post-office, Mount Sunapee.

Chan'dore, a small town of British India, presidency of Bombay commanding an important pass 130 miles NE of Bombay.

Chand'pur, a town of the Byganur district, British India, 68 miles NE of Delhi. Pop. about 12,000.

Chandrakona, a town of Bengal. See CHANDRAKONA.

Chakral, a seaport of Chile. See CHAFARAL DE LAS ANIMAS.

Chakral, an island off the coast of Chile. See CHAFARAL.

Chancyville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. 10 miles S of Bedford. Pop. 200.

Chaseville, a post-village of Calvert co., Md.

Chang Bhukar, or **Chang Bhakar** shân-bûk, a native state of Chota-Nagpur, British India, bounded N. W. and S. by Rewa. Area, about 900 sq. m.

Chang-chai, a town of China. See CHANG-CHAI.

Chang-chien-cham, shân-chi-con thâm or St. John's Island, on the S coast of China, province of Kwangtung, SW of Massau.

Chang-chow, shân-chow, one of the largest cities of China, province of Fo-kien, about 24 miles W by N of Amoy which is its port. Lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 117° 50' E. It is situated in a fertile valley embraced by hills and is surrounded by a wall, 44 miles in circumference, which is pierced at several points by canals. The streets are moderately wide and many of them well paved. The shops are numerous and well furnished. Chang-chow is a seat of the silk-manufacture, and has extensive iron-works in connection with the neighboring mines. It has an active trade in tea and other products of the province. Pop. estimated by some as high as 1,000,000.

Chang-chow, a city of China, province of Kiangsu, on the Grand Canal about 90 miles SE of Nanking.

Changé, shân-shâ, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 4 miles ESE of Le Mans.

Changé, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 24 miles N of Laval.

Change Islands, a group in the district of Twillin gale and Fogo Newfoundland 5 miles from Fogo.

Change water, a post-village of Warren co., N. J. on the Musconetcong River and on the Lackawanna R. 17 miles NE of Easton Pa. Pop. about 200.

Chang-hwa, shân-hwa, a town of Formosa, on its W coast, about opposite Amoy.

Chang kin-kin, a town of China. See KALGAN.

Chang-pai-rhan, or **Luo-lang**, a mountain range of northwestern Asia, forming part of the boundary between Manchuria and Korea and giving origin to the Sungari and other rivers. It culminates in the peak of Pailin-san about 8000 feet in elevation.

Chang-ping. See CHANG-PING.

Chang-sha, shân-shâ, a city of China, capital of the province of Hu-nan on the Siang kiang 60 miles S of its embouchure in Lake Tung-ting. Lat. 28° N. lon. 115° E. It is a seat of the silk industry. Part of the city is lighted with electricity. Here is the famous college of Yo-lo. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Chang te, shân-te, a town of China, on the Yuen-kiang about 25 miles W of Lake Tung-ting.

Chanhazet, a post-village of Carver co., Minn. It has manufactures of elevators. Pop. in 1900 175.

Chantiers, shân-shâ, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 4 miles from Salines.

Chan'nahatch'ee, a post-hamlet of Blaine co., Ala. 30 miles NE of Wetumpka.

Channashon, shân-shân, or **Da Page**, a post-village of Will co., Ill. on the Des Plaines River 10 miles SW of Joliet. Pop. in 1900, 201.

Chan'naram'se Creek, Minn. enters the Rock River in Rock co.

Channel or **Port aux Basques**, shân-shân, a port of entry of Newfoundland near the SW angle of the

Island, 300 miles W of St. John. The inhabitants are engaged in fisheries. Pop. about 600.

Channell Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel, lying off the NW coast of France, at a distance of from 10-30 miles, the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Jethou, Sark, and Herm (which see). They are geographically parts of Normandy but have been attached to the English crown ever since the Conquest. They have been fortified at an immense expense, the defenses consisting of forts, numerous martello towers, etc. The islands, which cover an area of 75 sq m and contained in 1901 95,841 inhabitants, are noted for their equable climate, rugged and charming scenery, varied vegetation and the Alderney breed of cattle. Enormous quantities of potatoes and fruit (raised under glass) are produced and shipped to England. The people employ dialects of the French language and retain most of their ancient laws and customs. The islands are administratively divided into the two bailiwicks or commonwealths of Jersey (alone) and Guernsey (with the smaller islands), presided over by a lieutenant-governor and a bailiff or judge, appointed by the crown, together with a States Assembly. The town of St. Helier, in Jersey, is the main port, and contains about one-third of the population of the islands.

Channel, The, See **English Channel**.

Channing, a banking post-village, capital of Hartley co., in the Panhandle of Texas. It is on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 51 miles NW of Amarillo. The district is devoted to cattle-raising. Pop. about 300.

Channingville, a former village of Dutchess co. N Y, having now a part of Wappinger Falls.

Chansantacruza, a town of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan 214 miles E by S of Campeche.

Chantabon, chān tē-bun or Chantabun, a town of Siam on a river of the same name, near the Gulf of Siam 125 miles SE of Bangkok. It exports pepper, precious stones, etc. It is connected with Bangkok and other cities by telegraph. It is the chief outlet for the mineral wealth of the Chantabon district. Pop. about 7000.

Chantada, chān tā dā, a commune of Spain, in Galicia, province of Lugo, 44 miles SSE of Santiago. Pop. in 1900 18,003.

Chantelle, chān tēl, a town of France, in Allier 9 miles N of Gannat on the Beaulieu. Pop. about 2000.

Chantenay, chān tēn nā, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 3 miles W of Nantes. It has forges, foundries, ship-building, etc. Pop. in 1901 18,771.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles SE of Nevers.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Sarthe, 15 miles N of La Flèche.

Chantilly, chān tēy lē, a town of France, situated in the department of Oise, on the Nonette 23 miles NNE of Paris. It formerly had celebrated manufactures of lace. Here stood the old castle of the Montmorency and later of the Condé family, one of the finest structures of its kind in France, in great part destroyed during the Revolution. It was rebuilt in the latter part of the nineteenth century by the Duke of Aumale, who bequeathed it, together with the magnificent art collections, to the Institut de France. The Forest of Chantilly comprises upward of 5600 acres. Chantilly is also noted for the horse-races held there. Pop. in 1901 4689.

Chantilly, chān tēl lē, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo. about 48 miles NW of St. Louis.

Chantilly, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va. about 20 miles W of Washington D C. A battle was fought here Sept. 1, 1862, at which General Philip Kearney was killed.

Chantonmay, chān tōn mā, a town of France in Vendée, 17 miles E of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. of the commune in 1901 4083.

Chaotry Island, an island of Canada, on the E coast of Lake Huron, about 1 mi. e of Saugeen. On it is a light-house. Lat 44° 29' N lon 81° 23' W.

Chaux, chā nū, a village of France, in Orne, 9 miles N of Domfront.

Chauvante, a banking city and railroad-centre of Nebraska co. Kan., is 3/4 of a mile from the Neosho River on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 40 miles SW of Fort Scott. It has large railway repair-shops, extensive produce industries, smelting works, manufactures of cigars, vitrified brick, wagons, etc. Artificial gas obtained from it is used as a motive power. Here are a number of petroleum wells. Pop. in 1890 2528 in 1900 4295.

Chawato, a post-hamlet of Pickett co. Tenn. 5 miles NE of Brydgetown.

Chamyuska River, Minn. rises in Jackson co. and enters the Blue Earth River in Faribault co., 1 mile above Winnebago.

Chanza, chān shā, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal (Andalusia and Alentejo) which, after a SSW course of 55 miles, joins the Guadiana near Alentejo.

Chao-chow-fu, chāo chāo co-fu, a populous city of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, on the Han-kiang, near the mouth of the river where its port, Swatow is situated. Pop. estimated in 1893 at 200,000.

Chao-naima-same, a town of Mongolia. See **Dolonsa**.

Chaos (chā os) or **Hard Islands**, rocky islets of Africa, at the entrance of Algiers Bay 35 miles E. of Port Elizabeth.

Chao-tung-fu, chāo tōng fū, a city of China, near the NE corner of the province of Yun nan a short distance to the E of the Yang Lo-kiang.

Chauxorce, chā o-rce, a town of France, in Aube, on the Armançon, 18 miles S. of Troyes. Pop. about 1000.

Chapada, chā-pā dā, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, on the Rio Trajahu 230 miles SW of Maranhão.

Chapada, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, NE of Belo Horizonte.

Chapala, chā-pā lā, a lake of Mexico between the states of Michoacán and Jalisco. Length about 45 miles. Estimated area, 1300 sq m. It is surrounded by mountain peaks and in the midst of beautiful scenery. Many important villas have been located on its shores. It contains many islands and is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma (or Santiago).

Chapari, chā-pā rā, a river of Bolivia, rises in the mountains of Cochabamba and after a tortuous course, joins the Mémoré in about lat. 15° S.

Chaparral, chā-pā rā, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Tolima, about 110 miles SW of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Chapeau, chā-pā, a noted rock prominence on the NE side of the triangle de la Reine, of the Mont Blanc group of mountains commanding an imposing prospect on the valley of Chamouni and the surrounding Alps. Elevation, 5390 feet.

Chapeau, a post-village of Pontiac co. Quebec, 5 miles from Pembroke, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 320.

Chapeau Rouge (chā-pā rooch) Cape, a headland in Placentia Bay Newfoundland. It is rugged and precipitous, rising to a height of about 600 feet.

Chapel, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. W Va. 0 miles NW of Battin.

Chapel-en-le Frith, a town and parish of England, co. of Derby 44 miles N of Buxton. Pop. about 4500.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Berks co. Ark. The banking point is Texarkana.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Douglas co. Ga. 12 miles NW of Fairburn.

Chapelhill, a post-hamlet of Blaine co. Minn. about 28 mi. e SW of Jackson.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Lafayette co. Mo., 32 mi. e SE of Kansas City.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Monmouth co. N J about 25 mi. e of New York city and 8 miles NW of Long Branch. It is on an eminence 700 feet above tide-water and commands a beautiful view of the ocean and the village-crowned heights of Staten Island. Pop. about 150.

Chapelhill, a banking post-town of Orange co. N C on the Southern R. 25 mi. e NW of Hargett. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina which was founded in 1799 and first opened in 1795. It has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1699.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn. 22 mi. e S by E of Nashville. Pop. about 150.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Washington co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. 103 miles E. of Austin. It is the seat of the (Chapelhill) College. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Brenham.

Chapelizod, a town of Ireland, on and 6 miles W of Dublin on the Liffey. Pop. about 1000.

Chapelle-lez-Herminant, chā-pā lē lā dā lā, a town of Belgium in Hainaut 8 miles WNW of Charleroi. Pop. about 6000.

Chaperito, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co. N Mex in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 16 miles (direct) SE of Las Vegas.

Chapin, a banking post-village of Morgan co. Ill. on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 10 miles W of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 514.

Chapin, a post-village of Franklin co. Iowa, 65 miles by rail N of Marshalltown. Pop. about 350.

Chapin, a post-township of Saginaw co. Mich. Pop. in 1900 355.

Chapin, a post-town of Lexington co. S C, on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. 19 miles SE. of Newberry its banking point. Pop. in 1900 167.

Chapinville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R. 59 1/2 miles W of Hartford and near the Two Lakes.

Chapinville, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass.

Chapinville, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. on the Canandaigua Outlet and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 300.

Chapin, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 200 miles from Sudbury its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Chapin, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. in Chapin township (town) 9 miles N.E. of Willimantic. It has paper mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 620.

Chapin, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on Chapin Fork of the Salt River 10 miles E.N.E. of Bardonia. Pop. 160.

Chapin's Fork, or **Beech River**, Ky. forms the boundary between Nelson and Washington cos.

Chapman, a banking city of Dickinson co., Kan. on the Susquehanna River and on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles N.E. of Abilene. Pop. in 1900 627.

Chapman, a post-village of Merriam co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles S.W. of Central City. Pop. in 1900 209.

Chapman, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail N. of Jackson.

Chapman, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1266.

Chapman, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River 3 miles below Haradon.

Chapman, a township of Snyder co., Pa. is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 1087.

Chapman Quarries, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Lackawanna R. 15 miles S. of Bethlehem. It has manufactures of roofing-slats, mantles, etc. Here are large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900 319.

Chapman's Creek, Kan. rises in Cloud co. and empties into the Kansas River 12 miles above Junction City.

Chapman's Run, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa. 25 miles N.E. of Cumberland Md.

Chapmanville, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W. Va. Pop. about 60.

Chapmanville, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 33 miles N. of New York. Here was the country residence of Horace Greeley. Pop. about 700.

Chappell, a banking post-town capital of Denali co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 27 miles E. of Sidney. Pop. about 200.

Chappella, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C. on the Saluda River and on the Southern R. 63 miles W. by N. of Columbia. Pop. about 60.

Chappa, British India. See **CHURRA**.

Chaptin, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., 40 miles S. by E. of Washington D.C.

Chapultepec, chá-pot-ék-pék, Mexico situated about 3 miles S.W. of the metropolis is a hamlet and ancient seat of residence of the kings of Mexico having on its rocky height the national palace of the president of the republic. A stately building erected in 1783-85 and occupying the site of Montezuma's palace. The building is also occupied by the National Military School. At the base of the hill which commands a superb panorama, is the famous grove of ancient cypresses some of the trees probably considerably exceeding 1000 years in age. Chapultepec is connected with the city of Mexico by the state railway Ferrocarril de Mexico. It was stormed by the army under General Scott on Sept. 13, 1847.

Charalá, chá-rá-lá, a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander 120 miles N. by E. of Bogotá. It has potteries and cotton industries. Pop. about 11,000.

Charanbira, a Pacific port and bay of Colombia, department of Cauca, in lat. 4° 20' N.

Charapota, chá-rá-pó-tá, a town of Ecuador 110 miles W.S.W. of Quito near the Bay of Charapota, Pacific Ocean.

Charcas, chá-kás, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí. It is on the Laredo-Mexico railway. Pop. about 4,000.

Charcas, a city of Bolivia. See **CHACABACA**.

Charon, a post-village of Gollad co., Tex. 15 miles N.W. of Goliad. Pop. 100.

Charoumá, chá-hon-né, a town of the Argentine Rep. in the province of Buenos Aires. Pop. 6,000.

Charl, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 12 miles S.E. of Taunton. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. in 1901, 4,437.

Charlton, sharl-ton, a banking post-village capital of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 30 miles

E. by N. of Cleveland. It is a shipping point for dairy products live-stock, wool and grain. Pop. in 1900, 13,060.

Charente, shá-rá-t, a river of France, rises in Haute-Vienne, about 14 miles W. of Chalus flows generally W. and, after an extremely winding course of 200 miles through Charente and Charente-Inferieure, enters the Atlantic Ocean opposite the island of Oleron. Principal affluents, the Boutonne on the right and the Thouvre and Né on the left. The towns of Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, and Rochefort are on its banks. It is navigable for steamboats as far as Angoulême.

Charente, a department of France surrounded by the départements of Charente-Inferieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne and Dordogne. It is formed out of the old provinces of Angoumois and parts of Saintonge, Poitou, and Marchois. Area, about 2,300 sq. m. Surface undulating, high in the N.E., where there are many shallow lakes. Principal rivers the Charente and Vienne. Much of the surface is of calcareous formation, and some of the streams pursue for a stretch a subterranean course. The woods are extensive and chestnuts form an important crop. The chief products are grain, potatoes (used largely for making brandy), wine (used in the manufacture of cognac), beets, hemp flax, and truffles. The vineyards occupy a much smaller area than formerly. The manufacture of paper is an important industry. Capital, Angoulême. Pop. in 1901 350,305.

Charente-Inferieure, shá-rá-t á-rá-rá-t, a maritime department of western France, having W. the Bay of Biscay S. the estuary and department of Gironde, and on other sides the départements of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. It is formed mainly out of the old Saintonge and Aunis. It includes the islands of Ré and Oleron. Area, 2,700 sq. m. Surface level. Principal rivers, the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niorlaie. The region, on the whole, is very fertile and yields large crops of grain. Wine is largely produced, although not as extensively as formerly the greater part of it being converted into brandy or vinegar. Other products are potatoes, pulses, hemp flax, beets, and fruit. Pastures good and live-stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast and the pulchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Capital, La Rochelle. Pop. in 1901 462,149.

Charanton, a small town of France department of Charente 27 miles S.E. of Bourges.

Charanton, shá-rá-ton (Fr. pron shá-rá-ton) a post-village of St. Mary parish La., 7 miles N. of Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Charonton la-Font, shá-rá-ton'ich-pón, a town of France department of Seine on the right bank of the Marne where it joins the Seine about 1 mile S.E. of Paris. It is pleasantly situated and has many country houses. Here is a large national lunatic asylum. The Fort of Charonton is on the opposite bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1901, 17,158.

Charonsat, shá-rá-sá, a village of France Puy-de-Dôme, 23 miles W.N.W. of Riom.

Charikhar, a town of Afghanistan 50 miles N. of Kabul.

Charing (chá-in), a cross, or Chalk's Cross, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario on the Michigan Central R. 4 miles E. by N. of Amherstburg. Pop. 160.

Charité, Lá, a town of France. See **LA CHARITÉ**.

Chariton, shá-rá-ton, a county in the north-central part of Missouri has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River and on the W. by the Grand River. It is also drained by the Moccasin River. Extensive coal and limestone are abundant in the county. Capital, Keosauqua. Pop. in 1890 28,264 in 1900 26,826.

Chariton, a banking city capital of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Chariton R. or on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 60 miles E.E. of Des Moines. It has iron-forging and manufactures of wagons and carriages, farming implements, tanks, pumps, windmills, etc. There are quarries of coal and building-stones at the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3123 in 1900 3359.

Chariton River rises in the S. part of Iowa, flows generally southward into Missouri and enters the Missouri River 4 miles above Glasgow. It is about 250 miles long. The East Chariton River enters the Chariton 1 mile from its mouth. It is nearly 100 miles long. Another stream, called the Middle Chariton, enters the East Chariton 10 miles S.E. of Keosauqua, Ia. Mo.

Charial, a town of Turkistan. See **TOKHARIY**.

Charikov, Russia. See **KHAROV**.

Charlbury, a market-town of Oxfordshire, England, 6 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 1,500.

Charlemagne, shá-rá-má-né, a post-town of L. Assomption on Quebec 22 miles from Montreal its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Charlottesville, an electoral division of Ireland, co. and 6 miles NNW of Arragh.

Charlottesville, *shar'leh-moh'*, a fort in the department of Ardennes, France, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite the Givet, near the Belgian frontier. It is built on a rocky eminence about 700 feet high.

Charlottesville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Charlestown township (town) on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles ESE of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1990, 1094.

Charlottesville, or **Charlottesville**, *shar'leh-rwl'* a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, at the junction of many railways, 23 miles N of Mons. It is situated in the midst of a great coal region. It has extensive iron-foundries, machine-shops, and ordnance, glass- and nail-factories. It is connected with Brussels by canal. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1900 24,800.

Charlottesville, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 42½ miles S by E. of Pittsburgh. It has plate-glass factories, bottle-works, coal-lug industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 4930.

Charlottesville, a county in the S. part of Maryland has an area of 451 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac River and on the E. by the Patuxent River. Capital, La Plata. Pop. in 1890 15,191. In 1900 18,518.

Charlottesville, *shar'leh boorg'* the capital of the co. of Quebec, province of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence 4 miles below the city of Quebec. Pop. about 750.

Charlottesville, *shar'lehburg'* a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis.

Charles, Cape, the southern point of Northampton co., Va., at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles NNE of Norfolk. The light-house is NE from Cape Charles, on Smith Island. Lat. 37° 3' N. CAPE CHARLES village is the terminus of the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. See CAPS CHARLES.

Charles, Cape, the E. point of the coast of Labrador at the entrance of the Strait of Bellefleur. Lat. 52° 15' N.

Charles City, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 183 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Chickahominy and on the S by the James River. Capital, Charles City. Pop. in 1890 5060. In 1900 5040.

Charles City, a banking city the capital of Floyd co., Iowa, is on the Cedar River 40 miles N by W of Cedar Falls. It is on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central R. It has manufactures of carriages, flour, machinery, farming implements, cash blinds and other kinds of wooden fixtures, etc. and is extensively engaged in the breeding of Normandy horses. Charles City College is located here. Pop. in 1890 2802. In 1900 4217.

Charles City, a post-village, capital of Charles City co., Va. is about 1 mile N of the James River and 28 miles SE of Richmond. Pop. about 100.

Charles Island, or **Floridana**, one of the Galapagos 30 miles long.

Charles Island, an island off the S. coast of Spitzbergen.

Charles Island, an island of North America, in Hudson Strait.

Charles Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast. Lat. 50° 12' N. Lon. 65° 15' W.

Charles-John's-Town, Sweden. See HAFSARANDA.

Charles Mix, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota is bounded on the SW by the Missouri River. Area, 1123 sq. m. Capital, Wheeler. Pop. in 1890 4173. In 1900 8498.

Charles River, Mass. rises near the boundary between Middlesex and Worcester cos., and, after a very tortuous course, enters or expands into the estuary which separates Boston from Cambridge. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is about 35 miles. It affords motive power for many factories and is navigable for a few miles above Boston.

Charles River Village, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass. on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles WSW of Boston.

Charleston, island of Nevis. See CHARLESTOWN.

Charleston, a county in the SE. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and extending from the mouth of the Santee River on the northeast to Stono Inlet on the southwest. It consists mainly of a narrow strip of low coast-lands with adjacent islands, being about 30 miles in length. A portion of Berkeley co. has been worked, since 1890. Area, 687 sq. m. Fine sea-island Artichoke grown on several of the islands. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890 49,903. In 1900 88,000.

Charleston, a post-village and capital of Franklin County, N. Y., on the Erie R. by E. of Fort Smith its bank. N. E. of Byrdville, about 700.

Charneyville, a city, capital of Coleco co., Ill., on the western Blue Island Western and the Cleveland, Cleve-

land, Chicago and St. Louis R., 45 miles W of Terre Haute. It has flouring- and woolen-mills, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, ploughs, and stoves. It is the seat of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School and contains railroad machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5438.

Charleston, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 23 miles WSW of Burlington. Pop. about 100.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky. 50 miles S. of Henderson.

Charleston, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. in Charlestown township (town) 24 miles NNW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 843.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich. near Lake Huron, 33 miles N of Port Huron.

Charleston, a banking post-town capital of Tallahassee co., Fla. 40 miles SW of Oxford. Pop. in 1900 480.

Charleston, a banking city capital of Mississippi on Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 16 miles SW of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 1803.

Charleston, a post-village of York co., Neb. 7 miles by rail SW of York.

Charleston, a post-village of Montgomery co., N. Y. in Charlestown township (town) 8 miles R of Fonda. Pop. of the town in 1900 1852.

Charleston, Chester co., Pa. See CHARLESTOWN.

Charleston, a post township of Tioga co., Pa. about 2 miles E of Wallburg. It contains the coal-mining town of Astoria. Pop. in 1900, 1731.

Charleston, a port of entry, capital of a county of its own name and the largest city of South Carolina, is situated on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper which unite immediately below the town and form a spacious harbor communicating with the Atlantic Ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below. It is 115 miles by rail NE of Savannah and 580 miles SW of Baltimore. Lat. 33° 48' N. Lon. 79° 37' W. A sandbar extends across the mouth of the harbor affording a deep-water channel near Sullivan's Island, across the late harbor improvements, safe entry is given to vessels of 24-foot draft. The harbor is defended by Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter and Ripley each on an island the first named 1 mile and the last 5 miles below the city and also by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and Johnston an James Island.

Charleston is regularly built, but retains in its architectural features (jolly piazzas, etc.) and old landmarks, many of the peculiarities of the cities of the South. It has handsome and stately residences and a wealth of gardens with profuse vegetation, the exhibition of magnolias, jessamines, camellias and azaleas being always an attractive feature of the city. The streets are bordered with live-oaks and other beautiful shade-trees and are of generous width. Legaré Street and the Battery a broad esplanade about 500 yards long are part of the most aristocratic residential quarters.

The principal public buildings are the new custom-house, the city hall, the court-house, academy of music, arsenal and the South Carolina Military Academy. At the southern extremity of the city is a small park, called the White Point Garden with beautiful live-oaks which is a popular place of promenade. The most important educational and literary institutions are the College of Charleston (non-sectarian) which was founded in 1788 and reorganized in 1837, the Medical College of South Carolina, which was founded in 1833 the Charleston Library founded in 1743 and the Military Academy above mentioned. The College of Charleston has a museum of natural history. The Avery Normal Institute is attended by about 400 colored students.

Charleston contains numerous churches (white and colored) among which St. Michael's (Episcopal) with its commanding tower and five chimneys, is the most conspicuous. The city has also many benevolent and charitable institutions, among which are the Enston Home for the aged and the Confederate Home for Widows. The Orphan Home, founded in 1792, is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country. Charleston is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The city has various manufactures (cotton, four carriages, haggings, textiles) extensive machine-shops, ship-yards, dry-docks etc. The preparation or manufacture of fertilizers and lime-phosphates, large deposits of which are found on the Ashley River constitutes its most important industry. The value of this industry is \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually.

Charleston is the chief commercial city of South Carolina, its facilities embracing a deep-water harbor and three railway lines—the Southern the Atlantic Coast Line, and Plant System,—which have termini here, and which are connected with the interior by important feeders. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, and lumber. The quantity of cotton exported in 1901 was valued at \$4,725,000. The city has a large whale-

able trade in dry-goods, clothing, drugs, etc. The total value of the foreign exports for the year ending June 30, 1900, was \$7 151 739 imports \$1 124 477. Steamships ply regularly between Charleston and the Atlantic ports of the United States the Antilles, South America, and Europe. Points of interest or resort in the surroundings are the Isle of Palms, Magnolia Cemetery the Gardens of Magnolia on the Ashley, and Clarendon Park.

An English settlement was made here in 1670. In 1686-88 a company of French Huguenots, exiled for their religion, settled at this place. On June 28, 1776, a British squadron attacked the garrison on Sullivan's Island, consisting of 400 men under Colonel Moultrie, who defended the place with success. Charleston was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton from April 1, 1780 to May 12, when it was surrendered by General Lincoln. On April 12-13 1861, the South Carolinians bombarded and captured Fort Sumter. This was the beginning of the Civil War. In April 1863, a Federal fleet, commanded by Admiral Dupont, attacked the fortifications of Charleston without success. After a long siege the place was evacuated by the Confederates, Feb. 17 1865. On Aug. 31 1894, the city was visited by a disastrous earthquake, which wrecked property to the value of several millions of dollars and destroyed a number of human lives. An Interstate and West Indian Exposition was held here in 1901 and 1902. Pop. in 1800 18,711; in 1830 24,780; in 1840 29,261; in 1850 40,523; in 1860 49,984; in 1890 55,907; in 1900 54,955.

Charleston, a post-village of Bradley co. Tenn. on the Hiwassee River and on the Southern R. 41 miles ENE. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 500.

Charleston, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. ENE. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 500.

Charleston, a post-town of Wasatch co. Utah, 6 miles (direct) SW. of Heber. Pop. about 300.

Charleston, a township (town) of Orleans co. Vt. Pop. in 1900 1025.

Charleston, a city the capital of West Virginia and of Kanawha co., is situated on the Great Kanawha River at the mouth of the Elk River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads, 66 miles S. of Parkersburg. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place in all stages of water. It has lumber mills, distilling and packing industries and manufactures of furniture, fire-brick, wire-rope, engines, boilers, etc. The city also has boat-building yards and railroad repair-shops. Large quantities of bituminous coal and salt are produced in the vicinity and there are also deposits of iron ore and natural gas. Pop. in 1800 6743; in 1900 11,099.

Charleston, or **Call'don**, a post-village of Peel co. (district) Ontario, 30 miles NW. of Toronto.

Charleston Four Corners, a post-village of Montgomery co. N.Y. about 12 miles S. of Fonda.

Charleston of Abeyne, a village of Scotland co. of Aberdeen, parish of Abeyne, on the Dee, 37½ miles W. of Aberdeen. In its vicinity is Abeyne Castle.

Charleston, a small seaport of Cornwall England, on the S. coast, near St. Austell.

Charlestown, a banking post-town of Clark co. Ind., 5 miles W. of the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 14 miles NE. of New Albany. It has flouring and cement-mills fertilizer works, etc. Pop. in 1900 915.

Charlestown, a post-town of Cecil co. Md. on an inlet called North Bass River near the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 45 miles ENE. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 244.

Charlestown, a former city of Middlesex co. Mass. since 1873 a part of Boston contains Bunker Hill monument (commemorating the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill) 221 feet high, a state prison a United States navy yard and fine public buildings and has extensive sugar-refineries and other industrial establishments. Its water-front is partly upon Boston harbor and partly upon the Charles and Mystic Rivers, which divide it from Boston proper and from Chelsea respectively. These rivers are crossed by fine bridges. The peninsula on which Charlestown stands is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus called Charlestown Neck. Charlestown was settled in 1630. See Boston.

Charlestown, a banking post-village of Sullivan co. N.H. in Charlestown township (town) on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles above Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont R., 10 miles E. of Claremont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1473.

Charlestown, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 40 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 75.

Charlestown, a village of Chester co. Pa., in Charlestown township, on Pickering Creek, 24 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 737.

Charlestown, a post-township (town) of Washington co. N.I. is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900 975. In part Narragansett Indians.

Charlestown, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Jefferson co. W. Va. is in the Shenandoah Valley about 3 miles W. of the Shenandoah River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles SW. of Harpers Ferry. It has machine-shops, brass- and iron-works, harness and sugar manufactories, etc. Stephenson Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1890 2387; in 1900, 2382. John Brown was hanged here on Dec. 2, 1859.

Charlestown, a town in the extreme N. of Natal South Africa, on the railroad from Durban to Johannesburg, 304 miles NW. of Durban. Altitude 5386 feet.

Charlestown, the chief town of the island of Nevis, Lesser Antilles. Pop. about 1400.

Charlestown, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa., 7 miles S. of Bedford.

Charlestown, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Eaton co. Mich. 22 miles S. of Lansing.

Charlevoix, *shas'leh-vai*, a town of France department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, opposite Mézières, with which it virtually forms one town. It has manufactures of metal wares, firearms, etc. and an active trade. The public library has more than 25 000 volumes (including many in manuscript). Pop. in 1901 17 926.

Charlevoix, *shar'leh-vai*, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork 22 miles S. of Limerick. Pop. about 2000.

Charlevoix, a municipal town of Queensland, Australia, 483 miles by rail W. by N. of Brisbane. Pop. 1500.

Charlevoix, a post-village of Granville co. Ontario, 7 miles from Prescott.

Charlevoix, *shar'leh-vai*, a county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan has an area of 423 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Little Traverse Bay and is deeply indented by several inlets of the lake. Capital, Charlevoix. Pop. in 1890, 9686; in 1900, 13 948.

Charlevoix, a banking post-village and popular summer resort, capital of Charlevoix co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 40 miles (direct) NNE. of Traverse City and 16 miles by the Pere Marquette R. WSW. of Petoskey. It has roller mills manufactures of lumber shingles, slot-machines, etc. Pop. in 1890 1494; in 1900 2078.

Charlevoix, *shar'leh-vai* (Fr. pron *shar'leh-vai*) a county (district) in the NE. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its S. boundary. Capital, St. Paul's Bay.

Charley, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ky. 10 miles SW. of Louisa. Pop. about 15.

Charleux, *shas'leh-uh* (anc. *Carticou*), a town of France, department of Loire, 38 miles N. of Menthon-sur-Pop. in 1901 5246. It has manufactures of textiles.

Charlee, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, on the Auglaize River and the Miami Canal about 64 miles SW. of Toledo.

Charlota, *shas'leh-wa*, a town and commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse, 3 miles SSW. of Rotterdam. Pop. of the commune, about 10 000.

Charlo Station, a post-village of Restigouche co. New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. 18 miles from Campbellton its banking point.

Charlotte, *shar'leh-ta*, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 479 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Roanoke River. Capital, Smithville. Pop. in 1800 15 677; in 1900 15 343.

Charlotte, a post-township of Livingston co. Ill. Pop. in 1900 725.

Charlotte, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW. of Lyons. Pop. 400.

Charlotte, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. 12 miles S. of Calais. Pop. in 1900 815.

Charlotte, a banking city capital of Eaton co. Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles SW. of Lansing. It has flouring-mills furniture and carriage factories, manufactures of evaporator supplies, etc. Pop. in 1890 3897; in 1900, 4062.

Charlotte, a township (town) of Chautauque co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1406. It contains Charlotte Center and St. Clairville.

Charlotte, a post-village, port, and summer resort of Monroe co. N.Y. on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, and on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R. 7 miles N. of Rochester. It has ship-yards, grain-elevators, a blast-furnace, etc. The steamboats which navigate the lake touch daily at this place, which is the lake-port of Rochester its banking point. Pop. in 1806, 1400.

Charlotte, a village of Niagara co. N.Y. 3½ miles N. of Lockport. Here is Newfane post-office.

Charlotte, a city of North Carolina, and the capital of Mecklenburg co., is on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. 44 miles SSW of Salisbury. It is the seat of Middle University (Presbyterian) organized in 1867. Elizabeth College, Presbyterian College for Women etc. and of a branch mint. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, baskets, bedding, carriage clothing, fertilizers, mining and other machinery, farming implements, etc. Pop. in 1890, 11,557; in 1900, 18,091.

Charlotte, a post-village, capital of Dickson co. Tenn. 8 miles N of Dickson. Pop. about 450.

Charlotte, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. in Charlotte township (town), on the Central Vermont R. 12 miles S. of Burlington. The town is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain. Pop. about 200 of the town 1254.

Charlotte, a county (district) in the SW part of New Brunswick, bounded on the S by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay and on the W and SW by Malou, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Grand Manan, Campobello, and Deer Islands belong to this county. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, lumbering and the fisheries. Capital, St. Andrews. Pop. in 1901, 22,415.

Charlotte Amalie, sharl'ot-ä-mä-lesh, or St. Thomas, seat of the capital and chief city of the island of St. Thomas and the Danish West Indies. Pop. about 12,000 of whom three-fourths are blacks. It is built chiefly on three hills, which are spurs of a high mountain. The town has banks, newspapers, gas-works, a government house, theatre, hospitals, etc. It has an excellent harbor with floating-dock etc. and the necessary appliances for keeping the largest vessels in repair. The town is an important coaling and cable station. Its trade, which was formerly very extensive, has latterly been on the decline. It has several times (1819, 1837, 1867) been visited by furious hurricanes. See SAINT THOMAS.

Charlottesville, sharl'is-ti-vil, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. on the Pequannock Creek and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 23 miles WNW of Paterson. Pop. 160.

Charlotte Center, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. in Charlotte township (town) 4 miles from Sinclairville station.

Charlotte Court-House, Va. See SMITHVILLE.

Charlotte Farmace, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. Pop. about 100.

Charlotte Hall, a post-village of St. Mary's co. Md. on the Washington and Potomac R. about 40 miles SSE of Washington D. C. Pop. 160.

Charlotte Harbor, an inlet on the E coast of Labrador, British North America, 60 miles N of the Strait of Bellefleur, about lat. 53° N.

Charlotte Harbor, Fla. an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it extends into the interior about 25 miles. It is shallow scarcely more than 10 feet deep. Good oysters and fish are found here. It receives the Peace River at its NE extremity. Pine, Gasparrilla, Cayo Costa, and other islands or islets lie off its mouth. Charlotte Harbor is also known as Gasparrilla Sound.

Charlotte Harbor, a post-hamlet of De Soto co. Fla. on the bay of its own name, opposite Santa Gerda, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Charlotte Islands. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Charlottenbrunn, sharl'ot-ten-brünn, a picturesque situated little watering-place of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles SW of Breslau. It lies at an elevation of about 1500 feet and is encircled by pine forests. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Charlottenburg, sharl'ot-ten-börsch, a city of Prussia, forming a western suburb of Berlin on the Spree. It has risen in the space of two centuries from the position of a little villa, to that of a place of about 200,000 inhabitants. It grew up around the royal palace erected by Frederick I. for his second wife, Sophia Charlotte. This beautiful edifice, with its park is the chief attraction of Charlottenburg. The park contains a mausoleum in which are the famous monuments to Queen Louise and Frederick William III. by Rauch and monuments to Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta. Charlottenburg is laid out with noble avenues and spacious squares, and contains many beautiful villas. It has a royal institute of glass-painting, an artillery and engineering school and an institute of technology. The industrial establishments include iron foundries, machine-shops, extensive works for the manufacture of electric appliances, potteries, porcelain and glass-works, paper-mills and chemical works. Pop. in 1871, 10,513; in 1890, 78,869; in 1900, 189,290.

Charlotte River, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, forms part of the boundary between Oswego, Schoharie, and Delaware cos., N. Y.

Charlottesville, sharl'is-ti-vil, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 39 miles E. of Indianapolis. The banking point is Knightstown. Pop. about 400.

Charlottesville, a city capital of Albemarle co., Va., is on the Rappahannock River and on the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio R. 97 miles WNW of Richmond. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, which was planned by Thomas Jefferson about 1820 and endowed by the state, and which was attended in 1903-04 by about 650 students. It has a museum of natural history, observatory (lat. 38° 3' 1" N, lon. 78° 31' 10" W) and a library of 50,000 volumes. It is unsectarian. The town contains the Albemarle Female Institute, the Charlottesville Institute for boys, and the Rawlings Institute. Charlottesville has also iron- and bottling-works, woolen and knitting mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, cigars, etc. Monticello, the home of Jefferson is 2½ miles distant. Pop. in 1890, 4501; in 1900, 6449.

Charlottetown, a city, port of entry and the capital of Prince Edward Island and of Queens co., is on the Illinois-borough River near the southern coast. Lat. 46° 18' N lon. 63° 7' W. It is well built, and contains the Provincial Building, court-house, a market, public hall, atheneum, exchange, drill-shed, Prince of Wales St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges, normal school, convent of Notre Dame, insane asylum, etc. It has woolen factories, an iron-foundry, railroad-shops, ship-building yards, etc. It is the seat of an active trade. The Prince Edward Island R. connects it with the principal towns and villages on the island. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 12,689.

Charlottesville, sharl'is-ti-vil, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. on the Charlotte River about 50 miles W by R. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Charlton, an island of Canada, in James's Bay. **Charlton**, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 1963 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Satilla and St. Mary's Rivers. A large part of the surface is occupied by the Okefenokee Swamp. Capital, Traders Hill. Pop. in 1890, 2325; in 1900, 3592.

Charlton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 11 miles (direct) N by W of Oak. Pop. about 130.

Charlton, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Charlton township (town) 10 miles SW of Worcester and 3 miles S of the Boston and Albany R. Pop. about 475 of the town in 1900, 1800.

Charlton, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. in Charlton township (town) about 25 miles NW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1109.

Charlton City, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Charlton township (town) 2 miles S. of Charlton Depot. It has manufactures of woollen goods, satinet, etc. Pop. about 880.

Charlton Depot, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. in Charlton township (town) on the Boston and Albany R., 57 miles W by R. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

Charlton Kings, a town of Wiltshire, England, a suburb of Salisbury. Pop. in 1901, 3806.

Charlton-unst-Weedisch (wöl'fisch) a village of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles ESE. of St. Paul's London, constituting a suburb of the metropolis. It is an elevated ground near the Thames.

Charreux, sharr'üz, a town of France, in Vosges on the Moselle, 13 miles NW of Epinal. Pop. about 3500.

Charvigny, sharr'vä (Ger. *Galmis* gäl'mis) a large village and tourist-resort of Switzerland, in the valley of the Jura 14 miles SE of Fribourg. Elevation, 2965 feet.

Charvignot, a village of England, co. of Dorset at the mouth of the Char in the English Channel 2 miles NE. of Lyme-Regis.

Charnax, sharr'näs, a village of Belgium, 10 miles E. of Liège. It has manufactures of cloth.

Charnex, a village and resort of Switzerland in the canton of Vaud, about 1 mile NE of Clarens. Elevation, 1025 feet.

Charvay, sharr'vay, a town of France, in Yonne, 15 miles SW of Joigny. Pop. of the commune about 1500.

Charo, shä'ro (also *Motlatlan* mo) a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán at the foot of the Sierra Otzumatlán upward of 8000 feet above the sea-level. It is 10 miles NE. of Morelia, with which it is connected by rail. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. about 7000.

Charolais, shä'rolä, an old subdivision of France, in Burgundy now in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolais.

Charolles, shä'roll, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 20 miles WNW of Mâcon. It stands between two hills, one crowned by the ruins of the old castle of the

counts of Charolais. It has manufactures of china, oil, plaster etc. Pop in 1901, 3343.

Chazotte, shā roj' a former village of France, now constituting an eastern arrondissement of Paris.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, department of Cher, 15 miles SW of Bourges. Pop about 1500.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chazotte, shā roj' a town of France, in Orne, 9 miles E of Valenay. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Athens co, Ohio, 10 miles E. of Athens.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Bosque co, Tex.

Chaseburg, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis., on Racoon Creek, 15 miles SE of La Crosse.

Chase City, a banking post-town of Mecklenburg co. Va., on the Southern R., 94 miles SW of Richmond. It has tobacco-industries. Pop in 1900 542.

Chase Lake, a post-village and summer-resort of Lewis co. N. Y. 7 miles NE of Glendale.

Chase Mills, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. 12 miles N of Auburn. Pop 120.

Chase Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the Grass River 8 miles N of Madrid station.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John River 8 miles from Jacksonville. Pop about 75.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Ohio 34 miles N of Marietta.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Tenn. 14 miles SSW of Camden.

Chase Wharf, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay.

Chaska, a banking city capital of Carver co. Minn., on the north bank of the Minnesota River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 21 miles SW of Minneapolis. It has large brick-works, etc. Pop in 1900 2165.

Chaska Falls, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. 9 miles SE of Malone. Pop 100.

Chassafort, Dome de, a mountain of Savoy in the Tarentaise, 17 miles SE of Montiers. Elevation, 11 800 feet.

Chassault, a post-village of Beaugency co., Mich. on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. 6 miles SE of Houghton its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Chassault, shā roj' a town of France, in Charente, 18 miles SW of Cognac. Pop about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Chasseral, shā roj' a mountain of the Jura range, in Switzerland, on the border of the cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel 9 miles W of Bienne. It commands a superb panorama of the Alps from the Mont Blanc to the Sentis, the Jura Mountains, and the Black Forest region. Elevation 5280 feet.

Chasseron, shā roj' a mountain of the Swiss Jura range, on the border of the cantons of Neuchâtel and Vaud, WNW of Yverdon. Elevation 5285 feet. It commands a fine prospect on the Alps from the Jungfrau to the Mont Blanc.

Chasseron, shā roj' a post-station of Ilwaco co. Minn.

Chasseron, shā roj' a post-village of St. Landry parish La., 11 miles NW of Opelousas. Pop 125.

Chasseron, shā roj' a post-village of Bradley co. Tenn., 35 miles ENE of Chattanooga. Pop about 90.

Chasseron, shā roj' a post-village of Pike co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 92 miles N of New Orleans. It is a popular summer resort for New Orleans families. Pop 150.

Chasseron, shā roj' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire-Inférieure, 40 miles NNE of Nantes. It is built around the remains of a medieval castle. It has iron foundries and manufactures of leather and confectionery. Pop in 1901, 604.

Château-Chinon, shā roj' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nièvre, near the Loire, 37 miles E of Nevers. Pop in 1901 2267.

Château d'Or, shā roj' a village and summer-resort of Switzerland, canton of Vaud 22 miles E of Lausanne on the Seana. Pop in 1900 3133. Elevation, 3150 feet.

Château-d'Orléans (shā roj' dā roj') a post-town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles NW of Marçay, on the S.E. point of the island of Orléans. Pop (commune) about 4000.

Château-du-Loir, shā roj' a town of France, in Sarthe, 23 miles SSE of Le Mans, near the Loire. It has manufactures of linen twist, and leather. Pop (commune) about 4000.

Château-du-Loir, shā roj' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure-et-Loir near the Loire 26 miles SSW of Chartres. It has a medieval castle of the counts of Dunois and interesting churches. There are manufactures of machinery and hanks. A large part of the town was burned by the Prussians in 1870. Pop in 1901 6184.

Chateaugay, shā roj' a banking post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. is on the Chateaugay River, it is a town ship (town) of the same name, and on the Rutland R. 44

miles W of Route Point. Pop. in 1900 973; of the town, 2723. The town has butter, starch and cheese factories. **Chateaugay Lake**, in Franklin co. N.Y. is an expansion of the Chateaugay River. It is in two parts, the upper and lower lakes, the former of which is nearly 5 miles long. It is navigated by steamboat and is a summer resort.

Chateaugay Lake, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. 12 miles E of Malone. Pop. about 100.

Chateaugay River rises in New York to a small lake of its own name, which is on the line between Ontario and Franklin cos. It runs northward into the province of Quebec and enters the St. Lawrence River about 14 miles above Montreal.

Châteaugiron, shâ'tô shôe rôo' a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles SE. of Rennes. Pop. about 1200.

Château Gontier, shâ'tô gôw'tê-â' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 17 miles SSE. of Laval. It has a fine medieval Gothic church. There are manufactures of textiles, etc. Near by are the iron springs of Pongne-Rouillière. Pop. in 1901 1044.

Chateaugay, or **Chateaugay**, shâ'tô'gâ' a county in the SW part of Quebec, rich in agricultural resources. It is watered by the Chateaugay and English Rivers, which furnish water-power. Capital Sainte-Martin.

Chateaugay, formerly St. Joachim, a post-village of Chateaugay co. Quebec, on Chateaugay River 24 miles by rail SW of Montreal. Pop. about 200. A monument was erected on the battle-field in 1895.

Chateaugay Basin, Quebec is a post-village, 2 miles from the above. Pop. 189.

Château-Lafitte, shâ'tô lâ'fê't' a locality in Gironde, France, producing one of the finest of Bordeaux wines.

Château-Landon, shâ'tô lâ'ndô' a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 16 miles S of Fontainebleau. Pop. about 1800.

Château-la-Vallée, shâ'tô lâ'vâ'le-â' a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles NW of Tours. Pop. about 1000.

Châteaufort, shâ'tô lâ'fô' a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, 13 miles by rail N of Quimper. Pop. in 1901 2786.

Château-Marguix See MARGUAX.

Châteaumeillant, shâ'tô mâ'yô' a town of France, in Cher 21 miles SSE of Bourges. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Châteauneuf-de-Bandon, shâ'tô nuf' dâ' bô' a small town of France in Lorraine, 12 miles NE. of Metz. Du Guesclin died while besieging this place in 1380.

Châteauneuf-du-Frêne, shâ'tô nuf' dâ' fâ'ô' a town of France, in Finistère on the Aulne, 17 miles NE of Quimper. Pop. about 1600.

Châteauneuf-en-Thiérache, shâ'tô nuf' ô' tî-ô' a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir 15 miles NW of Chartres. Pop. about 1500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente, shâ'tô nuf' sô' shâ' a town of France, on the Charente, 11 miles WSW of Angoulême. Pop. about 3000.

Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, shâ'tô nuf' sô' shâ' a town of France, on an island in the Cher, 12 miles NW of Saint-Amand. Pop. about 2500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire, shâ'tô nuf' sô' lwa' a town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles ESE. of Orléans. Pop. about 3500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Sarthe, shâ'tô nuf' sô' sâ't' a town of France in Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 15 miles NNE. of Angers. Pop. about 1500.

Châteauneuf-Tal-de-Bergin, shâ'tô nuf' vâ' dâ' bô' a town of France, in Rhône, 16 miles SE. of Combe. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Châteauponsac, shâ'tô pô'sâ' a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles E of Bellac, on the Gartempe. Pop. in 1901 3000.

Château-Portier, shâ'tô pô'ti-â' a town of France, in Ardennes on the Aisne, 35 miles SW of Mézières. Pop. about 1200.

Châteauroux, shâ'tô rû' a town of France, in Loiret, 10 miles ESE. of Montargis. Pop. about 1300.

Châteauroux, a town of France, in Bourges-du-Rhône, 19 miles SE. of Arles. Pop. in 1901, 3575, of the commune, 7368.

Château-Romant, shâ'tô rô'mâ't a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 17 miles NE. of Tours. Pop. in 1901, 4261.

Château Richer, shâ'tô rî'chê' a post-village and parish of Montserrat co., Quebec, on the N shore of

the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Quebec. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. about 400.

Châteauroux, shâ'tô rû' a town of France, capital of the department of Indre (Berry), in a plain on the Indre and 88 miles by rail S by W of Orléans. It is connected by bridges with the little old town of Deau. It grew up about a mediæval castle, now used as a prefecture. The town possesses a museum with ethnographic, archaeological, and other collections. Its manufactures comprise woollens, tobacco, etc. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 22,377.

Châteauroux, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 3 miles NNE. of Embrun.

Château-Salins, shâ'tô sâ'lâ's (Ger. *Salzburg*), a town of Germany in Lorraine, 30 miles NE. of Nancy. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Château-Thierry, shâ'tô tî-ô' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, on the Marne, 53 miles by rail ENE. of Paris. It stands on a desolity crowned by the remains of a castle built by Charles Martel about 720. It has manufactures of mathematical and physical instruments, etc. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, to whom a monument has been erected. Pop. in 1901 6872.

Château-Villain, shâ'tô vâ'lâ' a town of France in Haute-Marne 11 miles SW of Chaumont. Pop. about 1300.

Châtell, shâ'tê' a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 11 miles by rail N of Épinal. Pop. about 1500.

Chât-el-Arsh See SARAT-ARASH.

Châteaudun, shâ'tê' dû' a town of France, in Côte-du-Nord 16 miles W of Saint-Brisson. Pop. about 1500.

Châteldon, shâ'tê' dôn' a town of France in Puy-de-Dôme 9 miles N of Thiers. It has mineral waters. Pop. about 2000.

Châtellot, shâ'tê' lôt' a manufacturing town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Sambre, opposite Châtellin, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. Pop. in 1900 11 867.

Châtellot, l.e., a town of France, department of Cher, 11 miles SSW of Saint-Amand. Pop. about 2000.

Châtelluguyon, shâ'tê' ghâ'yô' a village of France in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, about 3 miles from Riom. It is noted for its mineral waters.

Châtellane, shâ'tê' sâ'nâ' a town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Sambre 4 miles by rail E of Charleroi and opposite Châtellot. It has many foundries. Pop. in 1900, 15,154.

Châtelleraut, shâ'tê' rô' a town of France, in Vienne, capital of an arrondissement, on the Vienne, across which it communicates with the suburb of Châteauneuf by a stone bridge, 18 miles NNE. of Poitiers. It is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of French cutlery and has an immemorial manufacture of arms. Among its edifices is a fine mediæval church recently restored. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 19 758.

Châtell Saint-Denis, shâ'tê' sâ'nâ' dâ' nî' a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SW of Fribourg with a castle on the Yverna (Yveroye) River. Pop. in 1900, 2508. It is connected by electric road with Palésieux.

Châtellus, shâ'tê' lû' a village of France in Gironde, 12 miles NE. of Guéret.

Châteuols, shâ'tê' vû' a village of France, 5 miles E of Belfort.

Châteuols, a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles SE of Neufchâteau. Pop. about 1200.

Châteuols or **Châteuols**, Alsace See KASTANOLS.

Chatfield, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles SE. of Rochester. It has lumber and other mills and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 1426.

Chatfield, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio, 10 miles N of Bucyrus. Pop. in 1900 295.

Chatfield, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. 6 miles E of Rice.

Chatham, chat'm a municipal and parliamentary borough of Kent, England, on the E. bank of the Medway 30 miles ESE. of London. It is adjacent to Rochester Brompton and Gillingham. It is flanked on the E and S. by heights partly built upon and crowned by several forts. It owes its importance to its immense military and naval establishments comprising a vast dock yard a great wet basin an arsenal, infantry, marine engineer and artillery barracks, a school for engineers and a noble marine hospital. The strong fortifications of the Chatham Lines are a defense to London against an invasion from the sea. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901 27,057. The parliamentary borough includes Brompton and Gillingham and returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

Chatham, chat'm a county in the SE part of Georgia, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE.

by the Savannah River, on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the SW by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Savannah. Pop. in 1890 57,740. In 1900 71,239.

Chatham, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of 786 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep and Haw rivers, which unite in the SE part and form the Cape Fear River. The county contains important deposits of coal, copper and iron and also found. Capital, Pittsboro. Pop. in 1890 25,418. In 1900, 33,912.

Chatham, a township (town) of Middlesex co. Conn. on the E bank of the Connecticut River 8 miles E of Middletown. The town has area of cobalt and is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2371.

Chatham, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 8 miles SSW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 639.

Chatham, a post-hamlet of Bracken co. Ky. 15 miles W of Mayville.

Chatham, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. in Chatham township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean, at the southeastern point of Cape Cod peninsula, 18 miles E of Barnstable, with which it is connected by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is supported mainly by navigation and fisheries and is visited by summer tourists. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1749.

Chatham, a post-village of Alger co. Mich.

Chatham, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. 20 miles S. of Greenfield. Pop. about 100.

Chatham, a post-township (town) of Carroll co. N. H. about 30 miles N of Osnipe. Pop. in 1900 269.

Chatham, a post-borough of Morris co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 8 1/2 miles SE of Morristown. It contains a number of residences of New York merchants. Long Hill commands a charming view of the Passaic Valley. Rye-growing is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 1201. The banking point is Madison.

Chatham, a township of Morris co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Chatham, a post-township (town) of Columbia co. N. Y. is intersected by Kinderhook Creek. It contains post-villages named Chatham (in part) North Chatham, East Chatham and Chatham Center. Pop. in 1900, 3637.

Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y., in Chatham and Ghent townships (towns) on the Boston and Albany the New York Central and Hudson River and the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Rr. 127 miles N of New York. It has manufactures of machinery, paper barrels and shirts. Pop. in 1900 2013. Chatham or Chatham Village was formerly known as Chatham Four Corners.

Chatham, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio. Pop. about 120.

Chatham, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. about 36 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Chatham, a township of Toga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1046.

Chatham, a banking post-town capital of Pittsylvania co. Va. is on a branch of the Roanoke River and on the Southern R. 16 miles N of Danville. It has tobacco-in-dustry. Pop. in 1900 618.

Chatham, a port of entry in Northumberland co. New Brunswick on the Miramichi River 13 miles from its mouth, and on the Intercolonial and the Canada Eastern Rr. 81 miles NW of Moncton. It is the largest town on the north shore of the province and contains several handsome buildings including a cathedral a hospital College of St. Michael and masonic and temperance halls. It has steam-mills foundries, and ship-yards. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Much lumber and fish are shipped from here. The harbor is capable of accommodating vessels of the largest tonnage. Pop. in 1901, 4683.

Chatham, a city port of entry and the capital of Kent co. Ontario, is situated on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and other railroads 67 miles SW of London. It contains the county buildings and has numerous mills and machine-shops, manufactures of wagons and carriages, wheels, hardware, soap, tobacco etc. A very extensive export trade is done in grain, pork, country produce, and lumber. Pop. in 1901 9068.

Chatham, Cape, on the SW coast of Australia. Lat. 35° S. E. lon 116° 35' E.

Chatham Center, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. in Chatham township (town) on the Kinderhook Creek and on the Boston and Albany R., 20 miles ESE. of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Chatham Center, Medina co. Ohio. See CHATHAM.

Chatham Four Corners. See CHATHAM.

Chatham Hall, a post-hamlet of Smyth co. Va., on the North Fork of the Roanoke River, 13 miles N of Marion.

Chatham Island, off the W coast of Chile, 30 miles S of Wellington Island.

Chatham Island, the most populous of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It contains good coal.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Radack Chain in the north Pacific Ocean.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, a dependency of the colony of New Zealand from which they lie about 300 miles eastward. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 43' S. lon 170° 58' W. They consist of Chatham (Walrakeri) Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 90 miles in circumference. The surface is undulating hilly, and fertile, with a vegetation related to that of New Zealand. There is considerable cattle and sheep-breeding. Pop. in 1901, 419, of whom less than one-third were the native Maoris.

Chathamport, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass., on the sea-coast, about 90 miles SE. of Boston.

Chatham River, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa.

Chatham Strait, Alaska, in about lat. 57° N separates Chichagof and Baranof Islands from Admiralty Island.

Chatham Valley, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Chatham Village, Columbia co. N. Y. See CHATHAM.

Châtillon, shâ tee yôr' a town of Italy 12 miles E. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea and at the mouth of the Val Tournanche. Pop. about 1500 (commune 3000).

Châtillon, shâ tee yôr' a post-hamlet of Yamaska co. Quebec, 12 miles SW of St. Celestin.

Châtillon-de-Michaillie, shâ tee yôr' dgh mee shi a town of France, in Ain 26 miles ESE of Bourg.

Châtillon-en-Bazois, shâ tee yôr' ôw bâ swâ, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 16 miles W of Châteauneuf.

Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, shâ tee yôr' sîn shâ lâ ronn a town of France, in Ain 10 miles NNE of Trévoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. about 3000.

Châtillon-sur-Colmont, shâ tee yôr' sîn kol môm a town of France département and 11 miles WNW of Mayenne. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, shâ tee yôr' sîn and a town of France, in Indre, on the Indre, 27 miles WNW of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1901 2290.

Châtillon-sur-Loire, shâ tee yôr' sîn lwâr, a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles SE of Montargis. Pop. in 1901 1684.

Châtillon-sur-Loiret, shâ tee yôr' sîn lwâr, a town of France, in Loiret, 44 miles ESE of Orleans. Pop. in 1901, 2201.

Châtillon-sur-Marne, shâ tee yôr' sîn marn, a town of France, in Marne, on the Marne, 29 miles WNW of Châlons. Pop. about 1000.

Châtillon-sur-Saône, shâ tee yôr' sîn sôn a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Côte-d'Or, 64 miles NW of Dijon, on the Saône. It has interesting medieval churches and a castle, built by Marment, with a large park. The town is memorable for the congress held there by Napoleon and the Allies in 1814. Pop. in 1901 4533.

Châtillon-sur-Sèvre, shâ tee yôr' sîn sêvr, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres 14 miles WNW of Breziers, on the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. about 1500.

Châtir-Dagh, or Tchâtir-Dagh. See CHIRAZ.

Chat House, an extensive post-hog or morass of Ragland, co. of Lancaster now reclaimed about 7 miles W of Manchester.

Châteauneuf, shâ ton nê, a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles ESE of Vienne. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Chateaux, shâ too' a village of France, in Reims-et-Oise, 3 miles E of Saint-Germain. Pop. in 1901, 3898.

Chattr, a town of British India. See CHITRA.

Châtre, La, a town of France. See LA CHÂTRE.

Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the most magnificent private residences in England, is situated in the co. of Derby, in a beautiful park, 9 miles in circumference, watered by the Derwent, 3 1/2 miles NE. of Bakewell. It measures 660 feet in length was constructed in 1587-1706, and occupies the site of an earlier edifice, in which Mary Queen of Scots was for a long time confined as prisoner.

Chatsworth, a banking post-town of Livingston co. Ill. on the Toledo Peoria and Western and the Illinois Central Rr. 70 miles E of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1635.

Chatsworth, a banking post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 25 miles (direct) WSW of Orange City. Pop. about 180.

Chatsworth, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 22 miles (direct) ESE. of Camden. Pop. about 100.

Chatsworth, or **Johnstown**, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R., 109 miles NW of Toronto and 12 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. about 800.

Chatsworth Park, a post-village and resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., 30 miles by rail NW of Los Angeles.

Chattahoochee, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ga. **Chattahoochee**, a county in the W part of Georgia, has an area of 231 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Milledgeville. Pop. in 1900 5790.

Chattahoochee, a post-village of Gadsden co. Fla., is near the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads, 41 miles WNW of Tallahassee. It is the seat of the state penitentiary, the state lunatic asylum, etc. Pop. about 450.

Chattahoochee River rises in Habersham co. Ga., and runs southwestward to West Point where it strikes the eastern boundary of Alabama. Below this point it runs nearly southward and forms the west boundary of Georgia until it unites with the Flint River at the SW extremity of the state last named. The river formed by this confluence is the Apalachicola. The Chattahoochee is about 300 miles long. Small steamboats can ascend it to Columbus, which is 224 miles (by water) from Chattahoochee, Fla., and 240 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

Chattanooga, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Chattanooga, a city of Tennessee, the capital of Hamilton co. is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tennessee River and on the Southern, the Queen and Crescent, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and other railroads, 151 miles SE. of Nashville and 138 miles NNW of Atlanta. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery with fine views of the adjoining Lookout Mountain and the Cumberland, several valleys and interesting ridges converging to this point. Steamboats navigate the river above and below this place, which is very favorably situated for trade and manufactures, having mines of coal and iron in its vicinity. Chattanooga is the seat of several advanced educational institutions, including the Chattanooga College for Young Ladies, Chattanooga Normal University, Chattanooga Medical College, and the Grant University (Methodist Episcopal) (the last named attended by between 600 and 600 students). The manufacturing and other industries of the city are very important and the amount of capital invested in them is many millions of dollars. The industrial establishments comprise cotton-mills, iron-foundries, blast-furnaces, machine-shops, steel and rail works, rolling mills and manufactories of railroad iron, carriage wheels, nails, patent medicines, chemical fertilizers, lumber products, etc. The city has an extensive trade in cotton, iron, coal and wheat, and is one of the largest lumber markets of the country. Among its public buildings are a Gas operation, a Colored Orphan Home, the Barones Erlanger Hospital, grain-elevators, and a marble cutters-house. It has a fine national military park which embraces the Chickamauga battle-field and a national cemetery. This town was occupied by the Union army Sept. 3, 1863, and was almost entirely destroyed during the Civil War. The battle of Chattanooga, in which Grant was victorious over Bragg, was fought Nov. 23-25, 1863. The engagement of Nov. 24 is known as the battle of Lookout Mountain. That of Nov. 25 as the battle of Missionary Ridge. Incorporated as a city in 1861. Pop. in 1880 2543 in 1870 6093 in 1890 12,893 in 1900 20,100 in 1904 30,154.

Chattanooga Creek rises in Walker co. Ga. and enters the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

Chatteris, a town of Cambridgeshire, England 10 miles by rail NW of Ely. Pop. in 1901 4771.

Chatt'erpore, **Chatterpore**, or **Chatt'erpore** (native *Chatt'erpore*) a petty native state of British India, in Bundelkund, with a capital town of the same name, 75 miles SE. of Jaipur.

Chatt'ingrah, British India. See **CHATTINGRAH**.

Chatt'ola, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Baltimore co. Md. 13 miles by rail NW of Baltimore.

Chatt'oo'ga, a county in the NW part of Georgia, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Chattooga River. The county contains deposits of iron and lead. Capital, Summerville. Pop. in 1890 11,802, in 1900 12,953.

Chattooga, a small river which drains part of Chattooga co., Ga. and enters the Coosa River in Cherokee co. Ala.

Chattooga River rises in North Carolina, runs southward, and forms the boundary between Rabun co. Ga. and Coconoe co. S.C. until it unites with the Tallulah. The stream formed by this union is the Tugaloo River.

Chatt'oo'ville, a post-hamlet of Chattooga co. Ga.

Chaudfontaine, *shôd fôn tîn* (i.e., "warm spring"), a village of Belgium, provinces and 4 miles by rail

SE of Liège, on the Vesdre. It has thermal springs. Pop. in 1900 1838.

Chaudes-Aigues, *shôd-âig'* (Lat. *Chaudes Aigues*, "warm water") a small town and watering-place of France, in Cantal 12 miles SSW of Saint-Flour. It is situated in a narrow gorge and has thermal springs, the hottest having a temperature of about 180°.

Chaudière, *shô'de-âie* a lake of Ontario and Quebec, is an expansion of the river Ottawa, immediately above Ottawa city. It contains a number of islands, and terminates in the Great and Little Chaudière, two remarkable cataracts. The principal falls are upward of 50 feet high and 200 feet wide.

Chaudière, a river of Quebec, rises in Lake Mégantic, and joins the St. Lawrence 7 miles above Quebec, after a NNW course of 102 miles. Its course is frequently interrupted by picturesque islands. The banks are in general, high and precipitous and near its mouth are the Chaudière Falls, 130 feet high.

Chaudière Basin, a post-village of Lewis co. Quebec 6 miles from Lévis, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Chaudière Junction, or **Saint Etienne**, *shô'de-âie* a post-village of Lévis co. Quebec at the junction of the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial R. 9 miles SW of Quebec.

Chaudière Millie, a post-village of Lévis co., Quebec 9 miles from Lévis, its banking point.

Chau-d'ong, *shô dōng*, a western arrondissement of the French colony of Cochinchina, bordering on Cambodia.

Chaud'millie, *shôd mîlî*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Loire, 24 miles WSW of Mâcon. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Chaumont, *shô mōn'* a town of France capital of the department of Haute-Marne, on a height between the Marne and Seine, 134 miles ESE of Paris. The railway of the Suisse is here crossed by a noble railway viaduct. The streets are steep, but the town is well built and possesses good public edifices and an interesting church dating from the close of the Middle Ages. It has a public library of 35,000 volumes. Gloves entirely etc. are manufactured. Chaumont was the capital of the old district of Bassigny. Pop. in 1901 12,220.

Chaumont, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 0 miles W of Saint-Julien.

Chaumont, a spot of the Jura Mountains, near Nanchet, Switzerland affording a superb prospect. Elevation 1645 feet.

Chaumont, *shô mō* a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on Chaumont Bay a part of Lake Ontario, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 12 miles NW of Watertown its banking point. It has a good harbor, fisheries, and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Chaumont-en Vesime, *shô mōn' ô-vê-sim'* a town of France, in Oise 14 miles SW of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

Chaumont-sur Loire, *shô mōn' sür lwa* a village of France, in Lour-et-Cher on the Loire, 10 miles SW of Blois. It has an old castle.

Chauncoy, a post-town of Dodge co. Ga. on the Southern R. 65 miles SSE of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Chauncoy, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ill. 8 miles N of Sumner station. Pop. 60.

Chauncoy, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Mich. 8 miles NE of Grand Rapids.

Chauncoy, a post-hamlet of Camden co. Mo., 8 miles SE of Linn Creek.

Chauncoy, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio on the Hooking River and Canal 37 miles W of Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Chauncoy, a post-town of Luzerne co. Pa. Its banking point is Plymouth.

Chauvy, *shô nœ'* a town of France in Aisne, mostly on an island in the Oise, 18 mi. or WNW of Laon. It has glass-polishing works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,382.

Chaussey, *shô sê* a group of bare and rocky islands in the English Channel 8 miles from the coast of France, opposite Granville, forming part of the department of Manche. They supply kelp and excellent granite.

Chautauque, *shô-tôw'kwô*, a county in the SSW part of Kansas has an area of 661 sq. m. It is drained by Big Caney and Middle Caney Creeks. The county contains good building stone and coal. Capital, Sedan. Pop. in 1890, 12,297 in 1900 11,804.

Chautauque, a county forming the W extremity of New York has an area of 1062 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Lake Erie, and is drained by the Cayaduga, Conewango, and French Creeks. Among its physical features is Chautauque Lake, 18 miles long. Grapes are extensively cultivated in the county. Capital, Mayville. Pop. in 1890, 73,202; in 1900, 83,314.

Chautauque, or **Chautauque Springs**, a post-village of Chautauque co., Kan., 25 miles by rail S.E. of Cedarvale. Pop. about 250.

Chautauque, a summer-resort of Chautauque co., N.Y., on a lake of the same name and on the Jamestown and Chautauque R. about 9 miles NW of Jamestown. Here on the lake are the extensive Chautauque Assembly Grounds, containing several hundred summer cottages, a museum of archaeology, an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of several thousand, a hall for meetings, and numerous other appliances for combining recreation with instruction. Large numbers of students and visitors congregate here in the summer. Pop. of the town, about 300. The bathing point is Mayville.

Chautauque Lake, in the extreme western part of the state of New York about 8 miles from Lake Erie, is 16-18 miles long, extending from Mayville southeastward nearly to Jamestown. It is 1291 feet above tide-water and 726 feet higher than Lake Erie. The width varies from 1 to 2½ miles. Its waters issue from the southeastern end and enter Conewango Creek passing thence through the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a beautiful sheet of water bounded on its eastern side by gravelly sloping banks and on the west by more level and in some places marshy shores. The Chautauque Assembly Grounds and the New York State Summer Institute are located here.

Chavignay, shô ven yee', a town of France, in Yvette, 18 miles NW of Montmorency on the Vincennes. Pop. about 2000.

Chavria, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Chaux-de-Fonds, or **La Chaux-de-Fonds**, shô deh for a town or village of Switzerland 9 miles NW of Neuchâtel. It is situated at the foot of a narrow and savage gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3250 feet above the sea. With Laôle, it forms one of the chief seats of the watch-making industry in Europe. It is finely laid out, with handsome public buildings and claims to be the largest village of Europe. Pop. in 1901, 38,388.

Chavanges, shô vông', a town of France, in Aube, 19 miles E of Arel-sur-Aube. Pop. about 800.

Chaves, châ vês, a county in the SE part of New Mexico. Area, 11,520 sq. m. The E. portion is included in the Llano Estacado but nearly one-half is available for agriculture and stock raising, being watered by the Pecos River and its tributaries and by irrigation systems. Capital, Roswell. Pop. in 1900, 4773.

Chaves, shô vês (and *A qua fêa vice*) a town of Portugal in Trás-os-Montes, 44 miles W of Bragança, on the Temeira, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 13 arches. It has hot-spring springs. Pop. in 1900, 4443.

Chaves, thâ vês, or **Vila de Escandor**, ved lá do sh-wâ-dô', a town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the N coast of the island of Marajó at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20' S.

Chaves, Santa Anna de Chaves, shô tá ân ná dâ shâ vês, or **Cidade do São Thomé**, se-shô shô shô vês, the capital town of St. Thomas (São Thomé) Island, a Portuguese colony in the Gulf of Guinea, on a bay of the NE coast. The locality is picturesque, but marshy and unhealthy. The port is small and well sheltered.

Chaville, shâ vee', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine 1 mile E of Versailles.

Chayanta, shi ân'tâ, a town of Bolivia, department and 110 miles NNW of Potosí.

Chazelles, shâ sâll, a town of France, in Loire, 10 miles E of Montbrison. Pop. in 1901, 4664.

Chazy, shâ zâ, a post-village and township (town) of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Little Chazy River 14 miles N of Plattsburg. The town is bounded on the E by Lake Champlain. It has manufactures of flour and lime. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the town in 1900, 2795.

Chazy Lake, Clinton co., N.Y., is about 4 miles long and 20 miles W of Lake Champlain. Elevation, about 1300 ft.

Chazy River, N.Y. rises in Chazy Lake, in Clinton co., runs northeastward and enters Lake Champlain about 4 miles S of Rouse Point.

Cheddar, a town of England, co. of Stafford 8 miles SSE of Stoke-on-Trent. It has a splendid modern Catholic church. Pop. of the parish, about 5000.

Cheddar and Giffley, a village and parish of Cheshire, England 3½ miles from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 10,890.

Chempside, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 13 miles from Cayuga. Pop. about 130.

Chempetew, a village of Ontario. See **Chempetew**.

Chesapeake, ches-âp, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 347 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by the Harpeth River. Capital, Ashland City. Pop. in 1890, 8345; in 1900, 10,113.

Cheat Mountain, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va. about 60 miles S. of Grafton.

Cheat River, W. Va. rises by several forks near the south border of Randolph co., runs northward and enters the Monongahela River at the SW extremity of Fayette co., Pa. Length about 180 miles. It runs through a hilly and in part exceedingly picturesque country in which bituminous coal is found. Its branches are called the Dry Glade, and Laurel Forks. The upper part of the main stream is called Shaver's Fork.

Chob, the Bohemian for Boaz.

Chobanise, shô-bân-se, a banking post-town of Iroquois and Kankakee cos., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 64 miles SSW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Chobegau (shô-bog'), Island, a post-station and island of Cumberland co., Me., in Casco Bay. Pop. about 575.

Chobegau, Nova Scotia. See **CENTRAL CHOBEGAU**.

Chobeygan, shô-boy-gan, a county in the N part of Michigan has an area of 785 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Huron and is intersected by the Chobeygan River. Capital, Chobeygan. Pop. in 1890, 11,986; in 1900, 15,516.

Chobeygan, a banking city capital of Chobeygan co., Mich. on Lake Huron at the mouth of the Chobeygan River 35 miles NE of Petoskey. It is on the Michigan Central R. and has grain, saw, shingle, and planing mills, machine-shops, foundries, tanneries, manufactories of paper, leather, wood-alcohol, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6235; in 1900, 6489.

Chobeygan River, Mich. rises in Otsego co. flows through Chobeygan co., and enters Lake Huron at its upper end, at the city of Chobeygan.

Chocoma, shô-sô-mâ, a town of Poland 9 miles SW of Kielce, on the Carpa. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 6160.

Choco, shô kô, a village of Chilo, province of Coquimbo 8 miles E of Copiapó, with copper-mines.

Choco-tah, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 136 miles NNE of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Chodabusto (shô d-buk to) Bay, an indentation of the NE coast of Nova Scotia, at the S entrance to the Gut of Canso. It is much frequented by 2 herons.

Chod-dar, a village of England, in Somersetshire, 2 miles SE of Axbridge. It is situated near the celebrated Cheddar Cliffs (hæmatoes), which rise to a height of several hundred feet, and which form part of the Mendip Hills. The Cheddar Cliffs are remarkable for their stalactite caverns. Cheddar is famed for its cheese. Pop. about 2000.

Chodabm, shô-doo-bâ or **Man-nang**, an island in the Bay of Bengal forming part of Arakan. Area about 250 sq. m. It is separated from Ramri Island, which lies to the NE, by Chodabm Strait. The soil is fertile and productive. Petroleum is found. Pop. about 25,000.

Chocktown, shô chô-town, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. about 8 miles E. of Buffalo is intersected by the New York Central and Hudson River and the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 5156.

Choonik, a village and mission of Alaska, on Golofin Bay, Norton Sound.

Chesapeake, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. about 200.

Ches-Benton, shô bô-ton, a town of France, to Deux-Sèvres 24 miles SE of Niort. Pop. about 3000.

Ches-Mentem, shô mên-tr' a post-station in Orleans parish La., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles E by N of New Orleans on the peninsula between lakes Borgne, Catharine, and Pontchartrain.

Ches-fo, a town of China. See **CHI FU**.

Chesog'sia, a village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Yarmouth.

Chesna'sia, a county in the W part of Washington, has an area of 1968 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Chehalis River. Capital, Montesano. Pop. in 1890, 8240; in 1900, 15,124.

Cheshalls, a post-hamlet of Lonsdale co., Mich. 8 miles (direct) SE of Lonsdale City.

Cheshalls, a banking city, capital of Lewis co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 33 miles S. of Olympia. It has saw and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1775. Coal is mined here.

Cheshalis River, Wash., drains parts of Lewis, Thurston and Chehalis cos. and enters Gray's Harbor. Its valley is very fertile and varies in width from 15 to 50 miles. Small steamers can ascend it 46 miles or more during high tides.

Cheshaw, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ala. 30 miles E. by N of Montgomery. It is at the junction of the Tuskegee and the Alabama Western R.

Che-kiang, ch'ê-kiang, a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ and $31^{\circ} 15' N$ having to the Pacific Ocean and on other sides the provinces of Kiang-su, Ngan-sui, Kiang-nan, and Fo-kiang. Area, about 36,000 sq m. Surface greatly diversified, coasts abrupt and greatly indented, but with flat lowlands around the Bay of Hang-chow which are divided up and cultivated in the fashion of the Dutch polders. It is one of the most fertile provinces of China. Silk is the principal article of export; other products are tea, in the S., and cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor and coal. Its manufactures of silks, carpets, gold and silver stuffs, and paper are in high repute throughout the empire, and large quantities of fermented liquors are made. Che-kiang comprises the Chusan Islands. Capital Hang-chow. Other treaty-ports are Ning po and Wou-chow. Pop. about 12,000,000.

Chelagskol, Cape. See TCHERLAGSKOY.
Chelan, she-lan, a lake of Washington is about 55 miles long and from 1 to nearly 3 miles wide. The 48th parallel of N lat. passes nearly through its middle. It is enclosed by rock walls 4000-6000 feet high and has a greatest depth of about 1400 feet. It discharges by a short outlet into the Columbia River.

Chelan, a county in the central part of Washington on the E slope of the Cascade Mountains. Area, 3073 sq m. It is fertile in the valleys, yielding fruit and garden and dairy products, and has minerals in the mountains. Capital, Wenatchee. Pop. in 1900 3931.

Chelan, a banking post-village of Chelan co. Wash. on Lake Chelan 16 miles N by E. of Waterville. Pop. about 400.

Chelan Falls, a post-hamlet of Chelan co. Wash. 3 miles SE. of Chelan.

Chelishahurk, a town of Russia. See TCHELYSCHIN.

Chelidonides, the ancient name of a *chelidonia*.

Chellif, a river of Algeria. See SMELIR.

Chellikut, a town of Abyssinia, 6 miles from Antalo.

Chellin'arch, a seaport of Asia Minor 40 miles WSW of Seldschuk.

Chelmskin Peninsula. See TCHELYSCHIN PENINSULA.

Chelles, shêl (anc. *Celica*) a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne near the Marne, 10 miles E. of Paris. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the queen of Clotaire. Pop. in 1901 2719.

Chellia, or *Sheliana*, a mountain of Africa, the culminating point of the Great Atlas (Aurès Range) of Algeria, lies SE of Batna. Elevation 7700 feet.

Chelms, kêm called in Russian *Kholm*, a town of Russian Poland 42 miles ESE of Lublin. It has an active trade in grain and cattle. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Pop. in 1897 19,734.

Chelmer, a river of England co. of Essex rises near Thaxted and flows SE by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Melton where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, chêm-fôrd, a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Essex at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cane Rivers, crossed here by several fine bridges, 29 miles ENE. of London. Principal buildings are the parish church, a stately edifice in the decorated style, the grammar-school founded by Edward VI. a handsome county hall the corn exchange, and public library. The town has manufactures of iron, farming implements, electric-light apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1901 12,580.

Chelmsford, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co. Mass., 34 miles NW of Boston is bounded on the N by the Merrimack River. The town is intersected by the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of worsteds, boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2984.

Chelms, chêl see, a suburban quarter of London with extensive military barracks, on the N bank of the Thames, opposite Battersea and SE of Kensington. Chelms Hospital for old and disabled soldiers, was designed by Wren. The famous popular resorts Ranelagh and Cremorne were located here. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901 73,542. It returns 1 member to parliament.

Chelms, chêl see, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, 1 T 19 miles by rail S by W of Vinita. Pop. in 1900 566.

Chelms, a post-town of Tama co. Iowa, 13 miles by rail SE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 419.

Chelms, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Kan. on Walnut Creek, 35 miles SW of Emporia.

Chelms, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co. Me., on the Kennebec River 5 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 3922.

Chelms, a city of Suffolk co. Mass. is a northeastern suburb of Boston and is about 3 miles from the state-house, on the Boston and Maine R. It is separated from Charle-

stown (part of Boston) by the estuary of the Mystic River, and is bounded on the SE. by Chelsea Creek, which separates it from East Boston. A long bridge across the Mystic River connects it with Charlestown, and steam-ferris run to Boston. Here are a United States marine hospital, a naval hospital and a soldiers' home. Chelsea has varied and important manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1890 37,900 in 1900 34,072.

Chelsea, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 17 miles W of Ann Arbor. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900 1635.

Chelsea, Atlantic co. VJ. adjoins Atlantic City.

Chelsea, a village of Dutchess co. N.Y. The banking point is Fishkill. Pop. about 250.

Chelva, a post-village of Dolarew co. Pa., 8 miles W of Chester. Pop. 375.

Chelva, a banking post-village capital of Orange co. Vt. in Chelsea township (town) on the East Branch of the White River 22 miles S. by E of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 1970.

Chelva, a post-village of Taylor co. Wis. on the Wis. comm. Central R. 244 miles NW of Milwaukee. Several small lakes and forests of good timber occur near this place. Pop. about 300.

Chelva, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia 12 miles W of Bridgewater.

Chelva, a post-village of Ottawa co. Quebec on the Gatineau 9 miles NW of Ottawa. It has an extensive lumber-trade. Pop. 360.

Cheltenham, chêl-tên-am, a municipal and parliamentary borough and watering place of England, 8 miles ENE of Gloucester on the Chelt, a tributary of the Severn in a beautiful vale, partly enclosed by the Cotswold and other hills. It has elegant terraces, squares, and villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs to which it owes its growth are frequented by a host of fashionable visitors, for whose entertainment provision is made in sumptuous style. Cheltenham has fine churches and other stately edifices and is the seat of several educational institutions of a high order. Pop. in 1901 49,439. Cheltenham returns 1 member to parliament.

Cheltenham, chêl-tên-gin, a post-village of Prince George's co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 48 miles S of Baltimore. It has a magnetic observatory of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Cheltenham, a former post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. now forming part of St. Louis.

Cheltenham, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on Troony Creek in Cheltenham township 8 miles N of Philadelphia. The township contains several villages and is intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has a military academy. The surface is undulating and diversified by hills which are beautiful sites for residences and on which many fine villas have been erected. Pop. of the village, about 800 of the township in 1900 6164. Cheltenham station on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. 9 miles N of Philadelphia, is on the border of this township in Philadelphia co. and city.

Cheltenham, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario on the river Credit, 30 miles WNW of Toronto. It has saw and scoring mills. Pop. 360.

Cheltenham, a station of Montgomery co. Pa., on the North Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Reading) R. 8 miles N of Philadelphia. See CHELTONHAM.

Chelva, chêl-vâ a town of Spain 33 miles NW of Valencia. Pop. about 5000.

Chelva, a post-village of Kanawha co. W Va. 12 miles S by E of Charleston with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 200.

Chelyskin Peninsula. See TCHELYSCHIN PENINSULA.

Chemainus, she-mi-nus an outpost of Vancouver Is. and, British Columbia, 40 miles NNW of Victoria, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 150.

Chemillé, shên-mee-vâ a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles SSW of Angers. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Chemnitz, kêm-nits, a town of Saxony 38 miles SW of Dresden on the Chemnitz, an affluent of the Mulde, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. It is the principal seat of cotton weaving in the kingdom being styled the Saxon Manchester and has extensive manufactures of other textiles than those of cotton, hosiery, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, etc. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire, and displays in many of its buildings marks of its antiquity. In the course of the nineteenth century it developed from a comparatively small place to a fine modern city of great proportions with handsome suburban quar-

tem. Pop. in 1871 63,239 in 1880, 138,054 in 1900 266,164.

Chemulpo, or **Chemulpho**, a treaty port of Korea, on the W coast and about 25 miles (direct) SW of Seoul. It is sheltered by islands. Opened to foreign commerce in 1883, it has an important trade (despite disadvantages of tide and wharfrage) mainly in the hands of the Japanese, exporting beans, rice and hides, and importing metals, petroleum, and cotton goods. It is connected with Seoul by boat and railroad the latter completed in 1900. The town has native, Japanese, Chinese and foreign quarters and in its population in 1898 were comprised 4148 Japanese, 422 Chinese, 17 Germans, 14 Englishmen etc. Chemulpo was one of the earliest seats of naval operations in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.

Chemung shu-nung' a county of New York bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chemung River and also drained by Cayuta, Newtown, and Wynykoop creeks. The surface is diversified by broad, high hills and valleys (Chemung Valley). The main Devonian strata of this county gives the name to the Chemung group of the geological series. Capital, Elmira. Pop. in 1890 44,365 in 1900 64,063.

Chemung, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles ENE. of Rockford.

Chemung, a post-village of Chemung co. N. Y. is a township (town) of the same name, on the Chemung River and on the Erie R. 13 miles SE of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 1598 of the village, 270.

Chemung River is formed by the Tioga and Conchocton rivers, which unite in Steuben co. N. Y. about 2 miles above Corning. It intersects Chemung co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in Bradford co. Pa. 2 miles S of Athens. Elmira is situated on this river which irrigates a broad and beautiful valley bounded by high and verdant hills.

Chenab, **chen abh**, or **Chenab** (anc. *Acis* 1840) the central river of the Punjab between the Jhelum (anc. *Hydaspes*) NW and the Ravi (anc. *Hydraotes*) SE both of which rivers are its affluents. It rises in the north western Himalayas and joins the Sutlej (anc. *Hyphasis*) in lat. 29° 25' N. lon. 71° 6' E. after a generally SW course, estimated at 600 miles, in the lower part of which it is from 4 to 12 miles across and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjab (five rivers).

Chemango, **she-nang** co. a county of New York is near the middle of the state. Area, 847 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Unadilla River is intersected by the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, and also drained by the Genesee and Otsego rivers. Capital, Norwich. Pop. in 1890 37,778, in 1900 36,568.

Chemango, a township (town) of Broome co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1372. See **CHENANGO FORKS**.

Chemungo, a post-hamlet of Braconia co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 27 miles S of Houston.

Chemango Bridge, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N. Y., on the Chemango River and on the Lackawanna R. 5 miles NNE of Binghamton.

Chemango Forks, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y. is on the Chemango River, at the mouth of the Tiogonoga River and on the Lackawanna R. 11 miles N by E of Binghamton its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Chemango River, N. Y. rises near the boundary between Madison and Otsego cos. flows generally southward, and enters the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. It is about 180 miles long and flows through a deep valley. The Chemango Canal follows the windings of this river from its source to its mouth and connects Utica with Binghamton.

Chenab, a river of the Punjab. See **CHENAB**.

Cheney, a town of Poland. See **CHENEY**.

Chêne, **shên**, a village of Switzerland, 2 miles E by S. of Geneva. It is known as Chêne-Bougeries and Chêne-Bourg.

Chênée, **shâ nâ** a village of Belgium, 8 miles SW of Liège, at the confluence of the Ourthe and Vesdre, which a little below forms a cascade. It has iron- and zinc-works. Pop. in 1900 5494.

Chênémille, **shâ nâ rî**, a town of France, in Creuse, 10 miles N of Ambusson. Pop. about 1000.

Chênerville, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, 34 miles from Buckingham its banking point. Pop. about 360.

Cheney, a banking city of Sedgewick co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 20 miles SW of Wichita. Pop. in 1900 429.

Cheney, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 19 miles by rail SE of Lincoln.

Cheney, a banking post-town of Spokane co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 16 miles SW of Spokane. It has a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Cheneyville, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 17 miles N by W of Danville. Pop. about 125.

Cheneyville, **shâ nê-vîl**, a banking post-village of Rapids parish La. on Bayou Bonf, about 40 miles N by W of Opelousa. Pop. 200.

Cheng-to, a city of China. See **JENOT**.

Cheng-tu, **cheng-too**, or **Cheng'na'fu**, a city of China, capital of the province of Szechuen, about 175 miles NW of the treaty port of Chungking. It is situated in the rich alluvial plain of the Min (an affluent of the Yangtze-kiang) which is bountifully irrigated by ancient works. It is one of the largest cities of the empire and a great emporium of the trade with Tibet and neighboring regions, from which furs, musk, rhubarb, drugs, and other commodities are brought to the place, which has also a considerable trade in textiles and tea. There is a modern arms manufactory. Cheng tu has better and cleaner streets and a more refined population than most Chinese towns. Pop. estimated at about 800,000.

Chenango, a post-hamlet of Cortland co. N. Y.

Chenon, **she-nô** a banking city of McLean co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 43 miles E of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1512.

Chenonceaux, **shên-sô** a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire (Touaine), on the Cher near Bléré. Near by is the famous castle of Chenonceaux built by Francis I., having a long gallery which leads from one side of the river to the other. It is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior.

Chepachet, **shê-pach** a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N. Y. 1 mile from Ogdenville station.

Chepachet, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. 10 miles WNW of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 900.

Chepo, **shâ pô** a river and town of the republic of Panama, in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific Ocean 28 miles E of the town of Panama. The town is an entrepot for trade with the Indians.

Chipping-Wycombe. See **WYCOMBE**.

Chepstow, **shêp'stô**, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Wye near its junction with the Severn. It is 14 miles ENE of Newport. The town is built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a tubular railway bridge over the Wye. It has a church originally a convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen and on a cliff overhanging the river are the picturesque remains of a famous old castle. Ship-building is carried on. The tide here sometimes rises to about 60 feet. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey. Pop. in 1901 5067.

Chepstow, or **Chempstow**, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario 8 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Chepnitope, a post-hamlet of Blount co. Ala. 12 miles N of Springfield. Pop. about 60.

Ché'quest' Creek, Iowa, rises in Davis co. and enters the Des Moines River about 3 miles WNW of Keosauqua.

Cher, **shên**, a river of France rises in the department of Creuse, flows generally northward through the departments of Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire 12 miles below Tours. Length, about 220 miles. The principal affluents are the Tardes, Arnon, Vère, and Sèvre.

Cher, a central department of France, formed mainly out of part of the old Berry. Area, 2518 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Cher and Loire along both of which is much fertile land. There are extensive forests. Corn and wine are largely produced. Sheep are numerous. Cher has mines of iron and coal and quarries of marble. The climate is generally healthy. Capital, Bourges. Pop. in 1891, 359,376 in 1901 345,543.

Cheraw River, Wash. enters the Palouse River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is about 120 miles in length.

Cherasso, **hâ-hâ'ko**, a town of Italy in Piedmont, on the Tanaro near the influx of the Stura, 33 miles SSE of Turin. Its quadrangular form would indicate that it occupies the site of a Roman town. It has two imposing triumphal arches. The fortifications were destroyed in 1801 when the town was occupied by the French. It is supplied with water by a canal which also turns several mills. Pop. in 1901 4593 (common 9064).

Chératte, **shâ rât**, a village of Belgium province and 6 miles NE of Liège.

Cheraw, a banking post-town and railroad junction of Chesterfield co. S. C. on the W bank of the Great Pedee River near the head of steam navigation about 13 miles SE of Chesterfield. It is on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, bottling works, etc. and is a shipping point for naval stores. Pop. in 1900 1151.

Cherbourg, Fr. *gran. shain booz* (L. *Cherbourg*; see *Cherbourg*?) a fortified seaport and great naval station of France, situated in the department of Manche (Normandy), on the English Channel, at the N. end of the peninsula of Cotentin, 53 miles W. by N. of Havre. Lat. 49° 40' N. lon 1° 30' W. It consists of the old town, built of which are rocky and wooded heights, and of the new or military town to the NW. Among the principal buildings are the old church of St. Trinité, recently restored, the town-hall, which contains a gallery of paintings and a museum, and a new hospital. In front of the town-hall stands an equestrian statue of Napoleon I. and the public park is adorned with a monument to the painter Millet. The engineering works in connection with the port of Cherbourg completed about half a century ago represent the most stupendous achievement of hydraulic engineering. The commercial and naval ports are quite distinct from each other. The commercial port consists of a harbor and a basin about 1300 feet long and 400 feet wide. The channel from the harbor to the sea is about 3000 feet long and 164 feet wide and is lined by a granite quay with parapets. The military port, which can accommodate about 45 vessels of war of the largest class, has three basins excavated from the solid slate rock which forms the foundation of the entire yard, in places to a depth of 65 feet.

The great work for which Cherbourg is celebrated is the *digue* or breakwater stretching across the roadstead which though protected on three sides by the land, was open to the heavy seas from the N. The *digue* was commenced under Louis XIV. continued by Napoleon I. and finished in 1858. It is 2½ miles from the harbor in water varying from 42 to 62 feet in depth and has a length of 4136 yards. Its cost was 67 900 000 francs. The forts on this breakwater on the island of Païe, to the E. and at other points render Cherbourg a well nigh impregnable fortress. The dock yards, arsenals, machine-shops, and forges of the military port are on a gigantic scale.

The town has become a frequented sea-side resort. It exports large quantities of farm- and poultry produce to England. Pop. in 1901 42,018.

Cherchell, or **Shershell**, *shér shél* (ana. *Chersas*) a seaport town of Algeria, 55 miles WSW of Algiers. The walls of the ancient city with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still in existence. The port is shallow and exposed to north winds, though protected by a rocky island. There are important quarries of marble in the vicinity and mines of silver, iron and lignite. The town has a museum of antiquities. Pop. about 4000 of the commune 8800.

Cherdyn, a town of Russia. See **Точевск**.
Cherhill, a village of England, in Wiltshire 2½ miles E. of Calce. Near the village is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London and Bath. On it, in the turf, is cut the colossal figure of a horse, the White Horse, visible 25 miles distant.

Cheribon, or **Tjoribon**, a town of Java, on the N. coast, 126 miles ESE. of Batavia. Pop. in 1893, 12,499. It is the capital of a residency.

Cheriton, a town of Kent, England, 3 miles from Folkstone. Pop. in 1901 7691.

Cherkassy, a town of Russia. See **Черкасск**.
Chernaya, a stream of the Grimes. See **ТОЧЕКАЯ**.
Chernigov, Russia. See **Чернигов**.
Chernofski, a harbor of Alaska, indenting the N. shore of Unalaska Island.

Chernomorsk, Transcaucasia. See **ТОЧЕКА**.
Cherokoe, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 583 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa River. Capital, Center. Pop. in 1890 20,469; in 1900 21,696.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of Georgia. Area, 434 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. Gold, iron, black-lead, and statuary marble are found in the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890 15,412; in 1900 15,343.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 670 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River and also drained by the Maple River. Capital, Cherokee. Pop. in 1890 15,550; in 1900, 16,070.

Cherokee, a county forming the SE. extremity of Kansas, has an area of 970 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho and Spring Rivers. The county has deposits of coal, lead, and zinc. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890 27,770; in 1900 42,694.

Cherokee, a county forming the W. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 461 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hiwassee River and also drained by the Little Tennessee River and is bounded on the NW. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain. Capital, Murphy. Pop. in 1890, 9270; in 1900 11,990.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina. Area, 361 sq. m. The Broad River bounds it on the

S. and partly on the E. Capital, Gaffney. Pop. in 1900, 21,338.

Cherokee, a county in the E. part of Texas. Area, 990 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Neches River and also drained by the Angeline River. The county contains deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Bunk. Pop. in 1890, 22,973; in 1900 26,124.

Cherokee, a post-town of Colbert co. Ala. on the Southern R. 34 miles ESE. of Carinth. Pop. in 1900 261.

Cherokee, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the North Fork of the Feather River, 13 miles N. of Oroville. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 500.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga. 10 miles NE. of Asworth.

Cherokee, a banking city capital of Cherokee co. Iowa, is on the Little Sioux River and on the Illinois Central R., 50 miles ENE. of Sioux City. It has machine-shops and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3865. There are medicinal springs in the neighborhood, and the city contains a state hospital for the insane.

Cherokee, a banking city of Crawford co. Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the Missouri Pacific R. 37 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1226.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ky. 7 miles S. of Willard.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Woods co. Ohio, 20 miles (direct) E. of Alva.

Cherokee, a post-village and watering-place of Spangenberg co. S. C. 8 miles N. of Spartanburg.

Cherokee, a post-village of San Saba co. Tex. 96 miles NW. of Austin.

Cherokee City, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. about 70 miles N. of Fort Smith. Pop. about 100.

Cherokee Falls, a post-town of Cherokee co. S. C., in Cherokee township. It has cotton-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Cherokee Indians, a once powerful tribe, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountains and a large tract of country on both sides of this range. In 1200 their number amounted to 12,350 but it had afterwards considerably diminished, when at length in 1838 all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those belonging to the tribe, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi River by order of the United States government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They now occupy the NE. angle of the Indian Territory, in the territory officially designated Cherokee Nation and a small strip in western North Carolina.

Cherokee Nation, a division in the NE. part of Indian Territory containing the reservation of the Cherokee Indians. Area, 1733 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 101,764. Capital, Tahlequah.

Cherowea, an ancient town of Greece. See **ΣΕΡΩΕΑ**.
Cherra Fungia, *shér rk pōn'jōe*, a village of Assam, situated in the Khasi Hills, at an elevation of about 4500 feet, 26 miles SW. of Shillong. It has the highest recorded annual rainfall of any place in the world, the average for 25 years having been 489 inches. In 1861 905 inches are recorded to have fallen, 360 inches in the single month of July.

Cherry, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, bordering on South Dakota. Area, 6891 sq. m. It is watered by the Niobrara, Snake, and North Platte rivers. Capital, Valentine. Pop. in 1890 6438; in 1900 6541.

Cherry, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., 10 miles (direct) E. of Cherry Creek station.

Cherry, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Cherry, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3703.

Cherrybox, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo. 12 miles NW. of Shelbyville.

Cherry Creek, Colo. rises in Douglas co. and enters the South Fork of the Platte River at Denver.

Cherry Creek, a post-village of Pontotoc co. Miss. 20 miles W. by N. of Tupelo.

Cherry Creek, a silver-mining post-village of White Pine co., Nev., 63 miles NE. of Eureka, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Cherry Creek, a banking post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 48 miles S. of Buffalo. It has manufactories of handkerchiefs and cheese-boxes. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Cherry Creek, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn. 35 miles from McMinnville.

Cherry Creek, a post-village in Simcoe co. Ontario, 2 miles from LeROY.

Cherryfield, a post-village of Washington co., Md. in Cherryfield township (town), on the Harpersburg River.

about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and on the Washington County R. 30 miles W of Martinsburg. It has extensive manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. of the town in 1900 1850.

Cherryfield, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co. N C.

Cherryfields, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 7 miles E. of Wellsboro.

Cherryfork, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 7 miles NW of West Union. Pop. about 300.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Ark. 10 miles S of Sheridan.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ohio, 5 miles SE. of Linwood station.

Cherrygrove, a post-village and township of Warren co., Pa. It has beds of coal. Pop. of the township in 1900 440.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va. 11 miles N of Harrisonburg.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. 4 miles from Elkton its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Cherryhill, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Mich., 5 miles from Denton station.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. on the New Jersey and New York R. 16 miles from New York Pop. about 500. The banking point is Hackensack.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. 30 miles SW of Erie.

Cherryhill, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1648.

Cherry Island, an island in Lake St. Francis near Coteau Landing Quebec. On it is a light-house.

Cherrylake, a post-village of Madison co., Fla. Pop. about 100.

Cherrylane, a post-township of Allegheny co. N C. Pop. in 1900 1003.

Cherrylog, a post-village of Gilmer co. Ga. on the Atlanta Knoxville and Northern R. 7 miles (direct) SW of Blue Ridge. Pop. about 250.

Cherrymills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Pa. in Cherry township 4 miles from Dunbar.

Cherrypoint, a post-hamlet of Edgar co. Ill. on the Indianapolis Decatur and Western R. 66 miles E of Decatur.

Cherryridge, a post-village of Union parish La. 45 miles NW of Monroe. Pop. about 100.

Cherryridge, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa. in Cherryridge township 3 miles SW of Homedale. Pop. of the township in 1900 677.

Cherry Run, a small stream in Venango co., Pa., enters Oil Creek at Houseville, 3 miles above Oil City.

Cherryrun, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. W Va. on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NW of Martinsburg.

Cherryrun, a post-hamlet of Gillespie co. Tex.

Cherrystone, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Va. on Chesapeake Bay about 40 miles NNE of Norfolk. It is a shipping point for fruit.

Cherrytree, a borough of Indiana co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 20 miles ENE of Indiana. The same of its post-office is Grant. Pop. in 1900 312.

Cherrytree, a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. in Cherrytree township, which is about 5 miles E of Titusville. The banking point is Titusville. Pop. of the township in 1900 1226.

Cherryvale, a post-village of Clay co. Ind. Pop. about 75.

Cherryvale, a banking city of Montgomery co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads, 12 miles ENE of Independence. It has iron, glass and smelting works, manufactures of vitrified brick etc. Pop. in 1900 3472.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Cross co. Ark. 12 miles by rail N of Wynne. Pop. about 100.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and North western R. 84 miles ESE of Rockford, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 340.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. 4 miles WSW of Worcester. It has manufactures of woolens. Pop. 1132.

Cherry Valley, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Otsego co. N Y. in Cherry Valley township (town) on a branch of the Delaware and Hudson R. 63 miles W by N of Albany. Pop. in 1900 772; of the town 1802. Elevation 1320 feet. The Cherry Valley mammoth took place in 1778.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, 10 miles ESE of Jefferson. Pop. about 100.

Cherry Valley, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 10 1/2 miles SE. of Lebanon.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on East Lake, 6 miles from Pierson. Pop. 204.

Cherryville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo. 18 miles SSE of Searsville.

Cherryville, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J. 4 miles N of Flemington.

Cherryville, a post-town of Gaston co. N C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 45 miles WNW of Charlotte, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton goods etc. Pop. in 1900 1008.

Cherryville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. 1 1/2 miles from Trebleton. Pop. about 240.

Cherrywood, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 7 miles from Pickering, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Cherso, also so (anc. *Chersos*) a long narrow island of Austria-Hungary, included in Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, an arm of the Adriatic, 12 miles SW of Fiume. Length about 40 miles. Area, about 100 sq. m. Pop. about 8000, about three-fourths Serbo-Croat, the remainder Italians. The surface is generally stony and rugged the highest point being over 2000 feet above the sea. The island contains Lake Vrana, about 4 miles long, which is remarkable for having no visible inlet or outlet. The surface of this lake is about 40 feet above the sea, and its depth is about 170 feet. The inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the capital, on the W coast, has about 5000 inhabitants.

Cherson, a town of Russia. See KERNES.

Chersonesus, *ker-so-nos'us* (Gr. *Xeropolis*) a "confinant island" — i. e. an island joined to a continent, a peninsula) the ancient name of several peninsulas of Europe and Asia, as Chersonesus Aurea (MALACCA), Chersonesus Cimbrica (JUTLAND) Chersonesus Thracica (GALLIPOLI) Chersonesus Taurica (CRIMEA).

Cherta, also th, a small town of Spain in Valencia, 33 miles N of Castellón de la Plana.

Cherta, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 8 miles from Tortosa, in a plain. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. Pop. about 2500.

Chertsey, also chert or chert, a town of England, co. of Surrey on the Thames, 10 miles WSW of London. It has vestiges of a famous abbey in which Henry VI was buried. The Saxon kings had a palace here. The poet Cowley died at Chertsey. Near by is an eminence called St. Anne's Hill where Charles James Fox resided. Pop. in 1901, 12 782.

Cherwell, a small river of England, co. of Northampton and Oxford, flows S and joins the Thames (Isle) at Oxford.

Ches'aming, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich. on the Saginaw River and on the Michigan Central R. 30 miles SSW of Saginaw. It has saw, planing and saw mills, stove- and heading factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1244.

Chesapeake, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo. 9 miles NW of Logan station.

Chesapeake Bay, a large and important bay in Maryland and Virginia, extends from the mouth of the Susquehanna River southward to Hampton Roads and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by a wide channel between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. It is about 200 miles long and varies in width from 4 to nearly 40 miles, dividing Maryland into two parts, called the Eastern and the Western Shore, and having also upon its eastern shore the co. of Accomac and Northampton in Virginia. The land on each side of the bay is deeply indented by numerous inlets or estuaries through which the Potomac, Patuxent, Rappahannock, York James, Choptank Nantuxet, and other rivers enter the bay. The water is sufficiently deep to permit the largest vessels to ascend almost to the mouth of the Susquehanna. Baltimore is on an estuary (Patuxent River) which is virtually a part of the Chesapeake, and derives from it great commercial advantages. The bay is much frequented by sportsmen, the waters harboring large numbers of wild fowl (canas-beak ducks, etc.), fish, and terrapin. The oyster-fisheries are extensive. Bay Ridge and Tolchester Beach are popular resorts.

Chesapeake City, a banking post-town of Cecil co. Md. is near an inlet of Chesapeake Bay about 50 miles ENE of Baltimore. It is the W terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which connects it with Delaware City. Pop. in 1900 1172.

Chesham, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 20 miles WNW of London. Pop. in 1901, 7346.

Chesham, a post-village of Cheshire co., N H. 11 miles by rail E of Keene.

Chesham, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, 29 miles from Cookshire, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Cheshire, or **Chesster**, a county of England bordering on Wales, having N the Irish Sea and the Mersey and on the W the Dee and its estuary. Area, 1426 sq. m.

The surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, is remarkably level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. Near Nantwich are mines of rock-salt and saline springs. The county as such, sends 8 members to parliament. Capital Chester. Pop. in 1891 30 652 in 1901 314,545

Cheshire, a county forming the SW extremity of New Hampshire. Area, 754 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River and intersected by the Ashuelot River. The surface is diversified by hills and mountains among which is Monadnock, 3184 feet high. Capital Keene. Pop. in 1899 29 579 in 1900 31 321

Cheshire, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn. in Cheshire township (town), 15 miles N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 1909

Cheshire, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass., in Cheshire township (town) on the Boston and Albany R. 10 miles ENE of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900 1231

Cheshire, a post hamlet of Allegan co. Mich., about 5 miles SW of Allegan

Cheshire, a post-village of Ontario co. N. Y. 30 miles SSE of Rochester and 1 mile W of Canandaigua Lake. Pop. about 250

Cheshire, a hamlet of Delaware co. Ohio, 3 miles from Berlin station. Here is Constantia post-office.

Cheshire, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 8 miles below Pomeroy. Pop. 380

Chesham, a town and parish of Hertford England 14 miles N. of London. It has a noted college for dissenters. The manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and Theobalds the favorite seat of James I. is in this parish. Roses are extensively grown here. Pop. in 1901 12,292

Chesil Bank, a sand and gravel ridge, or isthmus in the English Channel which connects the so-called Isle of Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury Dorsetshire, 4 1/2 for 6 miles by half a mile in breadth.

Chesilhurst, a post-borough of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 22 miles (direct) SE of Camden. Pop. in 1900 253

Chesley, a banking village of Bruce co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles N. of Walkerton. It has many features of woodens, felt, furniture, lumber etc. Pop. in 1901 1734

Chesley Corners, in Nova Scotia, 49 miles southward from Kentville. See New Gannax

Chesmo, a port of Asia Minor. See TCHMSX.

Chesnut, a post-village of Gallatin co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 5 miles E. of Bozeman its banking point. Coal mining is the principal industry. Pop. about 300.

Chesson, a post-village of Menon co. Ala. on the Seaboard Air Line, 23 miles (direct) E. by S. of Montgomery. Pop. 150

Ches, a township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 674

Ches, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. about 22 miles NW of Altoona, is drained by Ches Creek. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 1023

Chesatee, a small river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co. and enters the Chattahoochee River 5 miles W of Griceville.

Chest Creek, Pa. Cambria co. enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield co.

Chesto, shé sh, a town of Spain, 14 miles W of Valencia. Pop. about 6000

Chester, a county of England. See CHESTER.

Chester (anc. *Deva* or *Deva Castrum*) a city parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Cheshire is situated on a rocky eminence nearly encompassed by the river Dee 20 miles from the Irish Sea and 16 miles SSE of Liverpool. It is one of the oldest cities of England and still retains many vestiges of the Roman and Norman periods. The picturesque and quaint aspect of Chester is due in a large measure to its ancient walls of sandstone probably reared on a Roman substratum which are still intact and surround the place for its entire circuit of two miles, forming promenades which command beautiful views. The town is divided into four districts by four streets, which radiate at right angles from the *Cross* and terminate in four gates. The streets hewn out of the rock by the Romans at a depth of from 4 to 19 feet exhibit a most interesting feature of the town in what are known as the *Bows*. These *Bows* are continuous elevated galleries running, in three of the streets, along either side of the street, the extension of the first floor of the houses forming a sort of gallery over the ground floor. The impression of quaintness and age which Chester creates is heightened by its old timbered houses of the seventeenth century and by the recent ones which are built in imitation of these.

The Grosvenor Bridge, a splendid single span of stone, 204 feet in length, crosses the Dee and there is besides an interesting old bridge of seven arches. Outside of the ecclesiastical edifices the town has few public buildings of note. Chester Cathedral a magnificent but irregular Norman-Gothic pile, several churches dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and a portion of a castle founded by William the Conqueror are the most interesting structures. Among buildings of recent construction the great railway station deserves mention. The duke of Westminster whose magnificent residence, Eaton Hall, is at a short distance from Chester presented to the town, in 1867 the New Grosvenor Park and the Roddes, a level tract, used as a race-course.

Chester was at one time a busy seaport, but the silting of the channel of the Dee deprived it of its natural advantages. It has still a considerable coasting trade. Chester cheese is celebrated. The town returns 1 member to parliament. The Romans had an important station here. Pop. of the county borough in 1901 38 809

Chester, a county in the SE part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 760 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Schuylkill River and is also drained by Brandywine, French Creek, Chester and Pooking creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified with undulations and hills of moderate height. Among its notable features is the long cove and beautiful Chester Valley which extends from the Schuylkill to the western border of the county a distance of about 30 miles. Good limestone and marble are abundant in Chester Valley. Among the other minerals of the county are iron, lead, serpentine, and kankin. Capital West Chester. Pop. in 1890 89 377 in 1900 95 696

Chester, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba (or Wateree) River and on the W. by the Broad River. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890 26,666 in 1900 28 616

Chester, a county in the SW part of Tennessee. Area, 500 sq. m. It is watered by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1900 9898

Chester, a post-town of Crawford co. Ark., 24 miles by rail N. by E. of Van Buren. Pop. in 1900 174

Chester, a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co. Conn. 33 miles by rail SSE of Hartford. It has manufactures of ivory and bone goods, hardware, sugar bits, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1338

Chester, a post-village of Dodge co. Ga. on a branch of the Southern Georgia R. 19 miles (direct) SSE of Cochran.

Chester, a banking city capital of Randolph co. Ill. is picturesquely situated on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, about 75 miles below St. Louis. It is on the Webbs and other railroads. Its site is elevated and commands a beautiful view. It has manufactures of four hardware, brick etc. and is a shipping point for coal and iron. Pop. in 1890 2832. The Southern Illinois Penitentiary and the Illinois Asylum for the Criminal Insane are located here.

Chester, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. 5 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 150

Chester, formerly Eastonville, a post-village of Howard co. Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles SSE. of Austin Minn.

Chester, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Kan. about 10 miles N. of Lawrence.

Chester, a township (town) of Pennsylvania co. Me. bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900 263.

Chester, a post-village of Queen Anne's co. Md. 25 miles SW of Centerville, its banking point. Pop. about 750

Chester, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. on a branch of the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R. 28 miles W. NW of Springfield. It has granite and sawy mills, manufactures of paper etc. Pop. of the township in 1900 1450

Chester, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. 5 miles NW of Charlotte.

Chester, a post-village of Olmstead co. Minn. 5 miles E. of Rochester.

Chester, a post-town, capital of Choctaw co. Miss. 25 miles W. of Starkville. Pop. in 1900 123.

Chester, a post-village of Choteau co. Mont. in a stock raising region on the Great Northern R. 58 miles W. of Pacific Junction. Pop. about 90

Chester, a banking post-village of Thayer co. Neb., on the Missouri River R. 11 miles S. by W. of Hebron. Pop. in 1900 439

Chester, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. H. in Chester township (town), 25 miles SSE of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 851

Chester, a post-village of Morris co. N J in Chester township, on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lackawanna R. 13 miles S by W of Dover. Iron-ore abunds here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1429.

Chester, a banking post-village of Orange co. N Y in Chester township (town) and on the Erie R. 20 miles SW of Newburg. Pop. in 1900, 1250.

Chester, a township (town) of Warren co. N Y is bounded on the W by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 2062.

Chester, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio on Shade Creek 8 miles NE of Pomeroy. Pop. 160.

Chester, a city of Delaware co. Pa. on the Delaware River 15 miles below Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 14 miles NE of Wilmington. It is also connected by electric road with Philadelphia. It was settled by Swedes in 1638 and is the oldest town in the state. Its original name was Upland. It is the seat of the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the Crozer Theological Seminary. The city has grown rapidly in recent times, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron steamships, engines, boilers, castings, furnaces, steel tubes, entires, etc. Its ship-yards include one of the largest in the United States. The harbor is good and the city which has a board of trade has considerable commerce. Chester was incorporated in 1800. Pop. in 1880, 14,997. In 1890, 20,235. In 1900, 33,993.

Chester, a banking post-town capital of Chester co. S C on the Southern Seaboard Air Line and other railroads, 65 miles N by W of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton goods, compresses, machinery, etc. bottling works, and railroad-shops. Branen Institute (colored) is located here. Pop. in 1900, 4075.

Chester, a post-village of Tyler co. Tex. 16 miles by rail W of Colmesneer. Pop. 250.

Chester, a banking post-village of Windsor co. Vt. in Chester township (town), on the Williams River and on the Rutland R. 39 miles SE of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 980, of the town, 1775.

Chester, a post-village of Chesterfield co. Va., 13 miles by rail S. of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Chester, a post-village of Spokane co. Wash. 14 miles by rail SE of Spokane.

Chester, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on Horicon Lake or Marsh, 14 miles by rail N of Juneau.

Chester, or **Chester West**, a post-village of Arthabaska co. (district) Quebec, on a branch of the Nicolet, 8 miles from St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. It has milling and lumber industries. Pop. 300.

Chester, a post-village and outpost of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on a basin of the same name, at the head of Mabous Bay 34 miles WSW of Halifax. It has a fish-trade. Chester Basin is studded with islands. The village is a favorite summer resort. Pop. about 900.

Chester Basin, near Chester Nova Scotia. See CANADA.

Chester Center, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co. Iowa. See CENTER.

Chester Creek, Pa. runs in Chester co. and enters the Delaware River at the city of Chester.

Chester Depot, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. in Chester township (town) 40 miles SE of Rutland. See CENTER.

Chesterfield, a municipal borough of England, co. and 24 miles NNE of Derby. Its most interesting building is a mediæval church with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high. It has manufactures of milks lace earthenware, machinery, etc., and in its vicinity are iron coal and lead-mines. Pop. in 1901, 27,185.

Chesterfield, a county in the NE part of South Carolina, has an area of 823 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Great Pedee River and on the W by Lynch Creek. Capital, Chesterfield. Pop. in 1890, 18,405. In 1900, 20,401.

Chesterfield, a county in the SE part of Virginia, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and NE by the James River and on the S by the Appomattox River. Coal has been mined in the county. Capital, Chesterfield. Pop. in 1890, 26,211. In 1900, 28,517.

Chesterfield, a post-village of New London co. Conn. 8 miles NW of New London. Pop. about 100.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Bannock co. Idaho in a grain and stock region, 25 miles (direct) E of Pocatello, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Chesterfield, a banking post-village of Macoupin co. Ill., 13 miles by rail SW of Carlinville. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 6 miles E of Anderson. Pop. 150.

Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. **Chesterfield**, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. Mass., in Chesterfield township (town), 25 miles NNW of Springfield. The town is drained by the Westfield River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 011.

Chesterfield, a post-township of Macomb co. Mich., is bounded on the SE. by Lake St. Clair and intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 2093. Chesterfield station is 29 miles by rail NNE of Detroit.

Chesterfield, a post-township (town) of Cheshire co. N H is bounded on the W by the Connecticut River. It contains the beautiful Spofford Lake. Pop. in 1900, 981.

Chesterfield, a township of Burlington co., N J Pop. in 1900, 1143, of the village, about 150.

Chesterfield, a township (town) of Essex co., N Y on the W border of Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, in including parts of Clintonville and Keeseville villages, 2362.

Chesterfield, Morgan co. Ohio. See OMAHA.

Chesterfield, a post-town capital of Chesterfield co. S C. 12 miles W of Cheraw its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Henderson co. Tenn. 9 miles E by S of Lexington.

Chesterfield, or **Chesterfield Court House**, a post-village, capital of Chesterfield co. Va., about 15 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Chesterfield, or **Bensenville**, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 2 miles from Bright. Pop. about 60.

Chesterfield Inlet, a long and narrow inlet in Keewatin Canada, stretching W from Hudson Bay near its NW extremity. Length, about 250 miles.

Chesterfield Islands, an uninhabited group in the South Pacific Ocean, 370 miles NW of New Caledonia, on which they are dependent. They have furnished rich guano deposits.

Chester Heights (hills) a station of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 25 miles from Philadelphia.

Chesterhill, a banking post-village of Morgan co. Ohio, 13 miles S of McConnellsville. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Chester Hill, a borough of Chesterfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Chesterland, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, 20 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Chester-le Street, a town of England, co. and 0 miles N of Darham. It has an interesting old church, recently restored. It was the seat of a bishop in the ninth and tenth centuries, when it was called Cinccestre. Pop. of the parish about 19,000.

Chester River rises in Kent co. Del. passes into Maryland forms the boundary between Kent and Queen Anne cos. and enters Chesapeake Bay. Sloops can ascend it about 25 miles.

Chester Springs, or **Yellow Springs**, a post-village and summer resort of Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R. 7 miles SW of Phoenixville, its banking point. Pop. about 176. It has manufactures of graphite.

Chesterston, a town of England, a suburb of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 9583.

Chesterston, a banking post-village of Porter co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 41 miles ESE of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Chesterstown, a banking post-town capital of Kent co. Md. on the right bank of the Chester River about 25 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay and 45 miles by water E of Baltimore. It is on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay R. and at the head of navigation. Steamboats ply regularly between Baltimore and this place. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1782, and has straw board tanning and phosphate-industries. Pop. in 1890, 3632. In 1900, 3068.

Chesterstown, a post-town and summer resort of Warren co. N Y 49 miles by rail N of Saratoga and 3 miles E of the Hudson River. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 800.

Chester Valley, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Chester Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R. Pop. about 200.

Chesterville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill. 44 miles W of Arcola.

Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co. Me., in Chesterville township (town), 27 miles NW of Augusta. It has quarries of granite. Pop. of the town in 1900, 709.

Chesterville, a post-village of Kent co. Md., about 50 miles E. of Baltimore.

Chesterville, a post-town of Pontotoc co. Miss. 10 miles E by N of Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Chesterville, Albany co. N Y. See WARREN.

Chesterville, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, near the Vermilion River, 44 miles NNE of Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 320.

Chesterville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 13 miles SW of Westchester. Pop. 100.

Chesterville, S.C. See Cassara.

Chesterville, a banking post-village of Dundas co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901, 938.

Chestnut, *ches'-tut*, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ala. 3 miles E of Buena Vista.

Chestnut, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ill. 13 miles by rail SW of Olinton. Pop. about 250.

Chestnutbluff, a post-village of Crockett co. Tenn., 11 miles NW of Alamo.

Chestnutfork, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va., 18 miles SSE of Liberty.

Chestnutgap, a post-village of Fannin co. Ga., 6 miles W of Morganton.

Chestnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ky. 8 miles N of Shelbyville.

Chestnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Galia co. Ohio, 22 miles W of Pomeroy.

Chestnuthill, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ind. 13 miles E of Salem.

Chestnuthill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co. Md. 8 miles N of Belair.

Chestnuthill, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Chestnut Hill, a post-suburb and section of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the terminus of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branches of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles NNW of the initial stations at Philadelphia. Here are a convent, a Catholic academy and many fine residences. Elevation about 430 feet.

Chestnut Level, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 23 miles from Goshen.

Chestnut Level, a post-hamlet of Pittsview co. Va.

Chestnutmound, a post-village of Smith co. Tenn. 20 mi. E. of Lebanon.

Chestnut (or Laurel) Ridge, Pa., is a long mountain-ridge forming the eastern border of Indiana, Fayette, and Westmoreland cos. It is nearly straight, more than 130 miles long and its direction is NNE and SSW. It rises about 2000 feet above the sea-level. Good coal abounds at the base of Chestnut Ridge.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ind.

Chestnutridge, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. about 20 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Yackin co. N.C.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn. 13 miles E of Shelbyville.

Chestnut, a post-township of Antrim co. Mich. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Chestsprings, a post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. 12 miles WNW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Chestnut Mills, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn. 1 mi. N of the Hiwassee River.

Chesterbrook Lake, in Piscataway co. Md. is an expansion of the Potomac River which enters its NW end and issues from the SE part of it. This lake is about 20 mi. as long and 2 mi. as wide.

Cheawick, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. about 300.

Cheawick, a post-town of Kent co. Del. in Kenton-hood. Pop. in 1890, 211.

Chester Creek, Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the NW about 18 miles below Cahawba.

Chester, a town of Tibet, on the right bank of the San po or Brahmaputra, about 56 miles SE of Lhasa. Altitude, about 11,500 feet.

Chefen, a post-hamlet of Curry co. Oregon.

Chefek, *shet-ek*, a banking city of Barron co., Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 13 miles SE of Barron. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Chefemup, a post-tect sunset and outpost of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, is on Cape Breton Island and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 58 miles N of Mabou. It has extensive fisheries.

Chefemaches (*shet-tim-ach* is or *shet-mach*) Lake, or **Lake Grand**, in the southern part of Louisiana, touches the parishes of Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary. It is about 25 miles long and 16 mi. as wide, but very shallow. It is chiefly supplied by the overflow of the Atchafalaya Bayou, which also serves as its outlet.

Chefoppe, *shet-to-pe*, a banking city of Labette co., Kan. on the Neosho River about 9 miles S of Oswego. It is on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific R. It has saw-mills and other industries. Pop. in 1890, 200; in 1900, 209.

Cheverre, *shet-sh-rer'* a post-village and outpost of Hanks co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles N of Newport. Pop. about 250.

Chevilly, *shet-vee-yee'* a village of France, in Loiret, 8 miles by rail N of Orleans. It was the scene of an important engagement during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Chevol, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. Pop. about 169.

Chevin, a former post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, now forming part of Cincinnati.

Cheviot Hills, a range extending from NE. to SW between England and Scotland in the cos. of Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former county. They are in part of limestone formation but the principal summits are of granite and trap. They afford excellent pasture for sheep. Grouse are abundant. Cheviot Peak, 8 miles SW of Wooler is 2676 (2600?) feet in height. Cairn Hill is 2545 ft. and Carter Fell, 2320 ft.

Chevreuse, *shet-rus'* a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles SW of Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 2000.

Chevron, *shet-will*, a post-village of McNairy co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 24 miles E of Memphis. Pop. 60.

Chevreuil, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. 23 miles SSE of Colville. Pop. about 230.

Chew, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. 3 miles S. of Mount Ephraim station. Pop. about 300.

Cheverville, *shet-vil*, a post-village of Washington co., Md. on the Western Maryland R. 6 miles E of Hagers town. Pop. 150.

Chewtow, a mining-borough of Victoria, Australia, in Talbot co., on Forest Creek. Pop. 1400. It was formerly known as Forest Creek.

Chewtown, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Pa., on the Beaver River at Wampum station 8 miles S. of Newville.

Chexbres, *shet-br'*, a village of Switzerland overlooking Lake Geneva 3 miles W by N of Vevey. The Signal de Chexbres, 2140 feet, commands a beautiful view.

Cheyenne, *shet-enn'* a county in the E. part of Colorado. Area, 1787 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and the Rush and Big Sandy Creeks. Capital Cheyenne Wells. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Cheyenne, a county forming the NW extremity of Kansas. Area, 1620 sq. m. It is drained by the Republican River. Capital, St. Francis. Pop. in 1890, 4401; in 1900, 2640.

Cheyenne, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, bordering on Colorado. Area, 2801 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Platte River. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1890, 5083; in 1900, 3570.

Cheyenne, a banking post-village, capital of Roger Mills co., Okla. on the Washita River about 130 miles (direct) W by S. of Guthrie. Pop. about 200.

Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming and of Laramie co. is on the eastern slope of the Laramie range of mountains 5050 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Union Pacific and other railroads 100 miles N of Denver Colo. Coal (lignite) and iron are found near this town, which contains the state capitol a soldiers and sailors' home, theatre and the workshops of the Union Pacific R. Co. It is one of the chief cattle centres of the West. Pop. in 1890, 11,690; in 1900, 14,087.

Cheyenne Canyons, North and South are on the N. side of Cheyenne Mountain Colo. about 43 miles SW of Colorado Springs.

Cheyenne Indians, a tribe in the United States long associated with the Arapahoes but believed by many ethnologists to be of Algonquian stock. They are in part settled on reservations in Montana and Oklahoma. They are estimated to be about 3500 in number.

Cheyenne Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 9407 feet. Lat. 38° 44' N. lon. 104° 57' W.

Cheyenne River, an affluent of the Missouri River, is formed by two branches, which rise in Wyoming. The Northern Branch, sometimes called Belle Fourche, enters South Dakota, in which it flows along the northern base of the Black Hills. The South Fork enters South Dakota near the southern base of the Black Hills. It subsequently traverses the Bad Lands (*Mauvaises Terres*) and unites with the other branch in about lat. 44° 20' N. and lon. 103° 20' W. The main river enters the Missouri about lat. 44° 48' N. Each of the branches is nearly 350 miles long. The length of the river below their junction is estimated at 150 miles. The two branches originate on the Black Hills.

Cheyenne Wells, a banking post-village, capital of Cheyenne co. Colo. on the Union Pacific R. 177 miles SE. of Denver. Pop. about 300.

Cheyland, *Le*, a town of France. See **LA CHEYLAND**.

Cheyney, *shet-ne*, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 25

miles W of Philadelphia. It has paper and roofing-felt manufactures. Pop. about 250

Chhattingarh, a district of India. See CHATTISGARH

Chhattingarh, or **Chhattingarh**, *ke-k'ya-ne* a village of Italy, 4 miles NW of Naples

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a village of northern Italy gov. of Varese 12 miles W of Varese

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne* (anc. *Chhattingarh*) a watercourse in Tuscany partly natural and partly artificial, flowing in two directions into the Paglia, an affluent of the Tiber and into the Arno, the confluence with which latter river is at a point 6 miles NW of Arezzo. Originally the Chhattingarh was a tributary of the Tiber alone, but the level of its bed was gradually raised in the course of centuries by the deposits brought down by the little streams from the Apennines, until finally a current was established in a new direction. The Val di Chhattingarh is one of the most fruitful districts in Italy

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a village of Italy province of Siena, 4 miles SE of Montepulciano

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a district in Tuscany, province of Siena, noted for its wine

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 40 miles W by S. of San Cristóbal. Pop. about 4500

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a state in the SE part of Mexico, having Guatemala on the SE and the Pacific Ocean on the SW. Area, 27,300 sq m. It comprises a portion of the tableland of Central America, and is watered by the Usumacinta, Grijalva, and Chiapas Rivers and their tributaries. Branches of the Sierra Madre traverse a large part of the state, which also contains on its border the volcanic peak of Tacaná, 13,000 feet in height. The highlands have an agreeable climate, but the lower lands are hot and sticky. The densely forested mountains are rich in mineral deposits, including gold, and the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cane, tobacco, sugar cane, indigo and rubber. Capital, Tuxtla-Gutiérrez. Pop. of the state is 1,000,367. The famous ruins of Palenque are in this state.

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 10 miles NNW of Mexico. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,460

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, or **Chhattingarh** Central, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 miles SW of Catanzaro. Pop. (commune) 4500

Chhattingarh, a village of Italy 3 miles SE of Milan with a *convento*, originally a Clisterian monastery founded by St. Bernard

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a southern suburb of Trieste.

Chhattingarh, a seaport of Greece. See KLAENETIA

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne* a town of Italy in Lombardy 14 miles W of Brescia. It has manufactures of silk and cotton.

Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Villeroi Sept. 1 1701. Pop. in 1901 4171 (commune, 10,810)

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a town of Italy province and 42 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. about 2500

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne* a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, with a custom house on the frontier of Italy 3 miles NW of Como. Pop. in 1900 3710

Chhattingarh, a mining town and trade-centre of Mexico in the state of Puebla 52 miles SW of the city of Puebla

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a town of Italy province and 21 miles ESE of Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. It is enclosed by cultivated hills and is well built and flourishing. The streets, which are in many places bordered with arcades, present much curious architecture old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. It has lace and silk manufactures and some ship-building. Pop. in 1901 10,290

Chhattingarh, *ke-k'ya-ne* (anc. *Chhattingarh*, *Ger Armo*) a town of Italy province and 20 miles WNW of Sondrio. It is situated a few miles N of Lake Como on the little river Mera, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea, on the roads leading over the Spilgen and Maloja passes. Among its buildings is an interesting Renaissance church, with a slender campanile, or bell-tower. It has varied manufactures, including pottery made of a peculiar soft stone, and an active trade. Pop. in 1901 3211

Chhattingarh, a city of Japan on the bay and 20 miles E of Tokyo. Pop. in 1899 20,223

Chhattingarh, a nation of American Indians, who at the time of the Spanish conquest dwelt in the valley of the Magdalena. They attained a considerable degree of culture. A few descendants survive.

Chhattingarh, or **Chhattingarh**, *ke-k'ya-ne*, a town of British India, in Madras district and 197 miles SW of Ganjam. It is noted for its machine. Pop. about 20,000

Chicago, *shik'ka go* or *shik'ka go* a city port of entry and capital of Cook co., Ill., situated near the S. extremity of Lake Michigan, on its W. shore, about 700 miles to a direct line W by N of New York. Lat. (main business quarter) 41° 53' N. lon. 87° 34' W. Elevation above the sea, 600 feet. The narrow Chicago River connecting with Lake Michigan with its North and South Branches, divides the city into the North West, and South Sides. The municipal district extends along the lake for about 26 miles. Chicago is the second city in the United States in population, and likewise the second in the volume of its trade and in commercial activity. It is the centre of the railway system of the United States, and its position gives it a great share of the prodigious commerce by way of the Great Lakes. With the progress of canal construction, it is destined in the near future to be connected by lines of ocean-steamers with every quarter of the globe.

The city which covers an area of nearly 190 sq m. rises but little above the level of the lake, and is laid out with the monotony generally that distinguishes the larger American cities generally. The business streets of first importance are State, Clark, Madison, Dearborn and La Salle, and Wabash Avenue. In the grandeur and cohesiveness of its business structures, Chicago is surpassed by New York only among the cities of the world. Among the more prominent buildings and institutions are the city-hall and county court-house, a twin structure erected at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000 the board of trade, with a tower 322 feet in height the chamber of commerce, the Auditorium, containing a theatre having a seating capacity of 5000 Chicago Art Institute Chicago Historical Society with valuable collections of books and of relics pertaining largely to the Northwest Chicago Academy of Sciences Masonic Temple, Chicago Public Library Newberry Library and the Field Columbian Museum with one of the most promising collections of natural history and archaeology in the United States. The University of Chicago which was opened in 1892 as a successor to an earlier university (founded in 1857) is one of the leading institutions of learning in the country and has full faculties of arts, science, commerce and politics and philosophy and a library of about 300,000 volumes. The number of enrolled students is about 3000 or, with auditors 4000. Connected with the institution is the Yerkes Observatory located on Williams Bay Wis. Chicago is also the seat (in part) of the Northwestern University with schools or colleges of medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, theology and liberal arts, the last two located at Evanston of the Rush Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons Chicago College of Pharmacy and the Armour Institute of Technology (founded in 1892). The public libraries of the city (Chicago Public Library Newberry and John Crerar Libraries) are on a magnificent scale, the first two containing together more than 600,000 volumes. Chicago is generally provided with parks (Lincoln Washington Jackson, Garfield Humboldt Lake Front, the last named adjoining the business section) which cover collectively upward of 2500 acres. These, with their connecting boulevards offer 60 miles of driveway within the city limits. Among the finest boulevards and residence streets are the Lake Shore Drive, Michigan Grand and Dearborn Boulevards. No city in the world presents such a perfected system of rail intercommunication. The method of water-supply by means of a tunnel running 4 miles into the lake is a triumph of hydraulic engineering which is now eclipsed by the great drainage canal (at the same time a ship-canal) 28 miles long which conveys the sewage of the city through the Des Plaines River into the Illinois River. This canal, which was begun in 1892 and formally opened in Jan. 1900 terminates at Lockport, and will give passage to vessels of 22 feet draught. The cost of construction was \$33,000,000.

The industries and manufactures of Chicago are as varied as they are extensive. The city is the greatest grain market and also the largest lumber mart in the world, while in the industry of slaughtering cattle and hogs and preparing the meat products ("packing" and "canning") for the market it occupies a unique position. The extensive Union Stock yards, which cover an area of about 400 acres, have accommodation for 75,000 head of cattle, 300,000 hogs, 80,000 sheep and 6000 horses. The receipts in the stock-yards were in 1900 8,150,000 hogs, 2,500,000 sheep and 2,700,000 cattle, besides about 100,000 horses, having a total valuation approximating \$200,000,000. The number of men employed in the packing and canning-industry is upward of 20,000. The receipts of grain for the year 1900 were 314,000,000 bushels, and of lumber 1,678,000,000 feet, the exports of the latter being 770,000,000 feet. Among the more important general manufactures of the city may be mentioned those of railway cars, locomotives, agricultural implements, mining-appliances, clothing, electrical appa-

robes, lumber products, furniture, pianos, organs, bicycles, leather, cigars, chemicals, beer, spirits, and flour. The steel and iron industry is conducted on an enormous scale, and the city has some of the largest rolling-mills in the world. The value of the iron and steel product, including castings, was in 1900 \$54,000,000 the product of the four dras and machine-shops, \$44,500,000. Chicago is also one of the leading publishing-centres of the United States and is the active jobbing-centre of the book trade. Upward of 500 journals are published here, of which number some 25 are dailies.

The number of vessels that entered the port in 1900 was nearly 6000 with an aggregate tonnage of over 7,000,000 making Chicago in this respect one of the foremost places in the world. The imports of merchandise from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1899-1900 aggregated in value \$10,300,730, and the exports, \$5,311,770. The clearance of vessels engaged in the foreign trade were sailing vessels, 109, steam-vessels, 199.

The climate of Chicago, while generally healthy, is not altogether agreeable, owing to the high winds which prevail more particularly during the winter months. The mean temperature of the year is about 49° of January 28.5° and of July, 73°. The annual rainfall is 37½ inches.

The name 'Chicago' is of Indian origin, signifying either a wild onion, a king or deity, or a skunk. It was also applied to a valiant line of chiefs and to the voice of the Great Manitou. The first Europeans known to have visited the site were two French fur-traders in 1654. In 1673 the two explorers Joliet and Father Marquette passed down the Chicago River to the lake, and for a time this region was in the possession of France. The name Fort Chicago appears on a map published in Quebec as early as 1696. In 1795 the Indian residents ceded to the United States an area of 8 miles square at the mouth of the river on which, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected. The fort was burned by the Indians in 1812, after the garrison and the few white settlers had fallen into the hands of the Indians. Four years later the fort was rebuilt. Two years afterwards the surrounding territory was organized into the state of Illinois. In 1830 when there were about a dozen houses, a town was laid out. In 1831 the county of Cook was created with Chicago as the county seat. The place was incorporated as a town in 1837. In the same year the first newspaper known as the *Chicago Democrat* was established. Chicago was chartered as a city in 1837 with a population of 4170. This was followed with 4853 in 1840, 29,983 in 1850, 112,175 in 1860, 299,977 in 1870, 603,186 in 1880, and 1,609,850 in 1890. The population in 1900 was 1,696,370 of whom about 475,000 were Germans, 470,000 Americans, 240,000 Irish, 105,000 Swedes, 95,000 Bohemians, 90,000 Poles, 40,000 Norwegians, 40,000 English, 35,000 Russians, 30,000 French, and 20,000 Italians.

The greatest event in the history of Chicago was the Great Fire as it is termed which broke out on the evening of Oct. 8, 1871. The total area of the land burned over was 2190 acres. Nearly 18,000 buildings were consumed. The lives lost were 200 and the grand total of values destroyed is estimated at \$200,000,000. The World's Columbian Exposition was held in the city in 1893, on a site in Jackson Park.

Chicago, a post-village of Marion co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 55 miles SBE of Louisville. Pop. about 225.

Chicago, a banking post-town of Huron co. Ohio, on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio R. 26 miles S. of Sandusky. It has milling and other industries, retail gas, etc. Pop. in 1900 2348.

Chicago, a post-hamlet of Dawson co. Tex., on Sulphur Creek 46 miles NW of Big Springs.

Chicago Heights, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other railroads, 26 miles S. of Chicago. It has important manufacturing industries (of iron and steel, windmills, stoves, pianos, cigars, boilers, brick, chemicals, etc.) Pop. in 1900 5100.

Chicago Junction, a town of Huron co. Ohio. See Chicago.

Chicago Lakes, in the Dallas of the St. Cruz, Wm.

Chicago Lawn, a post-suburb of Chicago, Ill. now included in the limits of the city.

Chicago Park, a post-office of Nevada co. Cal.

Chicago Ridge, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Wabash and the Chicago Terminal Transfer R. The banking point is Chicago. It has manufactures of slot-machines. Pop. about 200.

Chicago River, Ill. a small stream which runs through the city of Chicago and connects with Lake Michigan. It is formed by the North and South Branches which unite about 1 mile from the lake. A connection has been opened between the South Branch and the Illinois River at LaMoine, by means of the Illinois and Michigan

Canal, and between the South Branch and the Des Plaines River (an affluent of the Illinois) at Lockport by means of the navigable Chicago Drainage Canal, so that the current is reversed, and water from the lake flows through the Illinois River into the Mississippi. A great part of the sewage of the city of Chicago is by means of these united waters thrown into the Mississippi.

Chicapa, a town of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, 25 miles N by N of Tehuantepec, on a river of the same name. In its environs are silver-mines, at one time important.

Chicagof Harbor, a port in the island of Attu, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Lat. 52° 55' N. Lon. 156° 47' W.

Chicagof Island, one of the northernmost and largest of the Alexander Islands, Alaska. It lies N of Baranof Island.

Chichen, che-chin or Chichen-Itza, a village of Mexico, in Yucatan about 20 miles from Valladolid, with most extensive prehistoric ruins, attributed to the precursors of the Maya Indians. The ruins cover an area of about 2 of a mile.

Chichencanab, a lake of Mexico, in Yucatan 20 miles S of Palo.

Chichester, chitch-ester (anc. *Reg. sum.*) a municipal borough and episcopal city of England capital of West Sussex situated near the English Channel 14 miles S.W. of Portsmouth and 28 miles W. of Brighton. It stands on a plain between the South Downs and the sea. Its ancient walls have been converted into terraces with shaded walks. At the intersection of the two principal streets is an elegant octagonal cross, the so-called Market Cross erected about the close of the fifteenth century. The medieval cathedral is a well-proportioned and handsome edifice mainly in the Norman style, 410 feet in length. Its spire, which collapsed in 1841 was rebuilt in 1891-60. The church has a detached campanile, or bell tower. In the interior are a richly adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of England from the time of the Conquest, with other historical paintings and numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. S. of the cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters and near it is the bishop's palace. The church of St. Paul's is a handsome modern building. The guild hall is a portion of an ancient fortress. Chichester communicates with the sea by a canal. The town was originally a Roman station. The name is said to be a contraction of Cincinchester the *castle of Cincin*, a South Saxon king. It was the capital of the kingdom of Sussex till its conquest by the West Saxons. Various Roman remains, with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity. Until 1885 the town was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 12,244.

Chichester, a post-hamlet of Mottinack co., N. H., in Chichester township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles ENE of Concord. The town is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. in 1900 508.

Chichester, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Rondout. Pop. about 350.

Chichester, a post-village of Pontiac co. Quebec, on the Ottawa, opposite Alouette Island 9 miles from Pembroke.

Chichester Harbor, England 2 miles SW of the city of Chichester is an inlet of the English Channel between the peninsula of Seely and Hayling Island.

Chichigalpa, a town of Nicaragua, department and 7 miles SE of Chinandega, on the railroad to Granada.

Chi-chow-fu, che-chow-fu, a town of China, province of Ngan hui on the Yang-tse-kiang, 20 miles NE. of Ngan-king.

Chickahominy (chik-a-hom-ee) River, Va. rises about 16 miles NW of Richmond, flows generally northward and enters the James River about 23 miles below City Point. Length about 90 miles. A series of battles were fought on its banks in the early summer of 1862 in which the Confederates had the advantage. The first of these engagements took place at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks (May 31 June 1) between McClellan and J. E. Johnston. McClellan and Lee fought the battles of Mechanicsville (June 26), Cold Harbor or Gaines's Mill (June 27) Savage's Station (June 29), and Frazier's Farm (June 30). The battle of Malvern Hill, on the James, followed (July 1). A second battle of Cold Harbor took place June 3, 1864, when Lee repulsed an assault by Grant.

Chickalak, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 19 miles (direct) NNE of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Chickamauga, chik-a-maw-ga, a post-town of Walker co. Ga. 13 miles S. of Chattahoochee, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 95.

Chickamauga, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Western and Atlantic R. 13 miles E. of Chattanooga.

Chickamauga Creek rises in Walker co., Ga., near the base of Missionary Ridge, runs northward and

northward and enters the Tennessee River in Tennessee, about 6 miles above Chattanooga. On the banks of this stream, in Georgia, a battle was fought between Generals Rosecrans and Bragg, Sept. 19 and 20 1863, resulting in the retreat of the Union army.

Chickasaw, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 564 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wapipiticoon River and Crane Creek and is partly drained by the Cedar River and several branches of the Wapipiticoon. Capital New Hampton. Pop. in 1890 15,019 in 1900 17,087.

Chickasaw, a county in the NE. part of Mississippi has an area of 507 sq. m. It is drained by the Yazoo River and by several affluents of the Tombigbee River. Capitals, Houston and Okolona. Pop. in 1890 10,891 in 1900 19,892.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, 12 miles E of Charles City. Pop. about 200.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio about 8 miles by rail SE of Celina. Pop. in 1890 310.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Mississippi co. Ark. about 16 miles (direct) N of Osceola. Pop. about 70.

Chickasaw Bayou (bi oo) a little arm of the Yazoo River near its mouth, about 16 miles NE of Vicksburg. Here at Chickasaw Bluffs Dec. 29 1862 the Confederates repulsed an attack by Sherman.

Chickasaw Creek, Ala. runs westward through Macon co. and enters the Tombigbee River.

Chickasaw Creek, Mobile co. Ala., enters the Mobile River about 5 miles above the city of Mobile.

Chickasaw or **Chickasawha** (shik-saw-wa) River, Miss. rises in Kemper co. runs southward and unites with the Leaf River to form the Pascagoula River. It is about 200 miles long.

Chickasaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting adjacent portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, but now occupying a part of the Indian Territory (Chickasaw Nation). They are well advanced in civilization and are allied in stock to the Creeks. Pop. of mixed and unmixed, upward of 19,000.

Chickasaw Nation, a division of Indian Territory occupying its SW portion bordering on Texas. Capital Tishomingo. Area, 7336 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 130,260.

Chickasaw, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. It is a grain and stock region, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 30 miles S of El Reno, Okla. It has lumber, cotton and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 3299.

Chickasaw, or **Chiques**, **chik** is a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles SE of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200. Near by is a famous height on the Susquehanna River known as Chickies Rock.

Chicksa Springs, a post-office and watering place of Greenville co. S. C. 6 miles NE. of Greenville. Pop. 100.

Chichu, a town of Peru on the Oriza R. department of 70 miles NE. of Lima. Altitude, 12,390 feet.

Chielana de la Frontera, **cho-kia na da la fron-ta-ra**, a town of Spain 12 miles SE. of Cadix. It has numerous country houses of inhabitants of Cadix, and near it is a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. in 1901 10,888.

Chielay, **che-kil** o, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Lambayeque, 13 miles by rail NW of the port of Eten. It has a college, theatre, handsome plaza, town hall barracks, rice-mills and manufactures of soap, leather etc., etc. Sugar is largely cultivated in the surrounding region. Pop. about 13,000.

Chioo, **chee-ko**, a river of the Argentine Republic, falls into the Santa Cruz estuary.

Chico, **chee-ko**, a banking city of Butte co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 60 miles N of Sacramento. It has fruit and canning industries, manufactures of hay presses, etc. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Chico is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1890 3694 in 1900 3640.

Chico, a post-hamlet of Park co., Mont. 28 miles S of Livingston.

Chico, a banking post-village of Wise co. Tex. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles NW of Decatur. Pop. 350.

Chico, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. 6 miles S by W of Port Madison.

Chicoetepec, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 15 miles W of Tanpam. Pop. about 5000.

Chicopee, **chih o-pe**, a post-town of Crawford co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 409.

Chicopee, a hamlet of York co., Ma.

Chicopee, a city of Hampden co. Mass., on the E bank of the Connecticut River at the mouth of the Chicopee, and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles N of Springfield.

It has extensive manufactures of cotton and knitted goods, bronze stationary hardware, bicycles, machinery boilers, fire-arms, swords, carpets, etc. Pop. in 1890, 19,187 (inclusive of Chicopee Falls, Fairview and Williamsett, incorporated with it).

Chicopee Falls, a former post-village of Hampden co. Mass. on the Chicopee River 2 miles E. of Chicopee, of which it forms a part.

Chicopee River, Mass. rises in Worcester co. runs westward, and enters the Connecticut River in Hampden co., 4 miles above Springfield. It affords extensive water-power.

Chicora, a post-village of Wayne co. Miss., 6 miles SSE of Waynesboro. Pop. about 500.

Chicora, a banking post-village of Butler co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Western R. Pop. about 1200.

Chicora, a post-town of Berkeley co. S. C. Pop. 50.

Chicosa, **che-ko'sa**, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 79 miles S of Pueblo.

Chicot, **shee'ko** a county forming the SE. extremity of Arkansas, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and the Bayou Bartholomew touches its western border. Capital Lake Village. Pop. in 1890 11,419, in 1900 14,523.

Chicot, a post-village of Chicot co. Ark. on the Mississippi River, 7 miles by rail N of Arkansas City.

Chicota, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. about 4 miles from Arthur City. Pop. about 250.

Chicotimi **shee koo too mee'** a river of Quebec, rises in several lakes in Chicoutimi co. and, flowing N.E., falls into the Saguenay immediately above the town of Chicoutimi. Its navigation is prevented by falls and rapids and its scenery is very picturesque.

Chicoutimi, the chief town and an outpost of the co. of Chicoutimi, Quebec, on the S. side of the river Saguenay 90 miles above its mouth and at the head of navigation. It is on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. Ships load here with lumber direct for foreign ports. Chicoutimi is the seat of a bishop, and has a Roman Catholic cathedral, college, eastern hospital, and convents. Pop. in 1901 3826.

Chicoutimi, a county in the NE. part of Quebec, having the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay as its N. boundary and the 48th parallel of latitude as its E. The county is drained by Lake St. John and by a number of large rivers, among which are the Mistamint, Saguenay, Peribonka, and Chicoutimi. Capital, Chicoutimi.

Chioova, **che-ko va** a town and plain of Portuguese East Africa, on the Zambezi 230 miles NW of Sena.

Chicoua, **cheek-ol** a river of Guatemala, forming the head-stream of the Usumacinta.

Chicxulub, **chik-oo-loob'** a town of Yucatan on the railroad connecting Merida with Progreso.

Chidester, a post-village of Ouachita co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 75.

Chidley (or **Chadleigh**, **chid-lee**) Cape a headland on the N. coast of Labrador at the entrance of Hudson Strait. Lat. 69° 12' N.

Chiemsee, **cheem** is the largest lake of Bavaria, 42 miles SE. of Munich. Length, 8½ miles, breadth, 6 miles. It has 3 small islands, receives the Achen and Prien rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Ais into the Inn. Elevation 1700 feet greatest depth, 235 feet. On the Herrenchiemsee is the magnificent castle Herrenchiemsee, built by King Louis II.

Chiang-mai, **che eng-mi'** a town of Siam in the Laos country on the Mueang about 180 miles NE. of Moulmein (Burma). It carries on an active trade in teak.

Chienmu River, of Dakota. See **Cannons River**.

Chienti, **ke-an tee** (anc. **Flores**) a river of central Italy in the Marche, enters the Adriatic 25 miles SE. of Ancona after a NE. course of about 46 miles.

Chieri, **ke-a-ree** (anc. **Carri's Potentia**) a town of Italy in Piedmont, on a hill, 9 miles SE. of Turin. Its principal edifice is the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1405. Chieri was formerly fortified. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 12,236.

Chiers, **she-ais** a river of Belgium and France, which joins the Meuse 4 miles S. of Sedan after a W. course of 50 miles.

Chiese, **ke-i** (anc. **Chisus**), a river of Tyrol and northern Italy, runs W. of Arco, in Tyrol, above S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio 18 miles W. of Mantua. Length 75 miles.

Chieti, **ke-i-toe** (anc. **Ten'te**) a city of Italy capital of the province of Chieti, near the Pescara, 40 miles E. of Aquila. It has a fine cathedral and is the seat of an archbishop. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre and a gateway. The ancient Teate was the chief city of the Maricini. Pop. in 1901, 24,384.

Chieti, formerly **Abruzzo Citeriore**, a brood of *Chieti* (see *Chieti*), a mountainous province of S. Italy on the Adriatic Area, 1188 sq m. Pop. in 1901, 371,000. Capital, Chieti.

Chievres, she-av' r' e' towns of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles NW of Mons, on the Havel. It has an annual horse fair and manufactures of cottons and pottery. Pop. in 1900, 3076.

Chi-fu, shee-fu' often written **Chifu**, or **Yen-tai**, a treaty-port and coaling-station of China, on the N coast of the Shan-tung peninsula. It has a fairly good harbor and an active trade. Pop. about 34,000. Lat. 37° 33' N.; lon. 121° 35' E.

Chigirra, a town of Russia. See **Tomsk**.
Chignecto (sheg nek to), Bay, an inlet of Canada, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the northern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. See **Bay of Fundy**.

Chignecto Cape, written also **Chigniton**, a headland of Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.
Chignik Bay, a fishing station on Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Alaska. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Chignolo, keen yo lo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy 16 miles ENE. of Pavia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 3000).

Chigomaisse (she go nass) or **Isigonish River**, a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 13 miles from Truro.

Chiguanapum, a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 55 miles N by E. of the city of Puebla.

Chigwell, a village of Essex, England, 13 miles NE of London.

Chihuahua, she-wi wa, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central R. 225 miles S. by E. of El Paso. Lat. 28° 40' N. lon. 106° 8' W. It is well planned, with broad and clean streets. There is a good water-supply. The town has a noble church, a fine plaza, a mint, and a prison, and is an important center of trade and mining enterprise, with cotton- and woolen mills. Elevation 4530 feet. Pop. in 1900, 30,465. Hidalgo and Allende, leaders in the revolution of 1810 were executed here.

Chihuahua, a state of Mexico bounded on the N by New Mexico and on the E. in part, by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande. Area, 59,776 sq m. It is the largest of the Mexican states in area. Its eastern portion forms part of the great central plateau of Mexico and has on the border with Coahuila the depression known as the *Belón de Mapán*. It is traversed on the W by ridges of the Sierra Madre or Mexican Cordillera (Sierra Tarahumara) and contains great tracts of barren land but is well adapted to stock-raising and has much and varied mineral wealth (gold, silver, copper) as yet only partially developed, but showing extraordinary richness. The principal river is the Conchos, but the state is also watered by the Mayo and Rindel Fuerte and their tributaries. Cotton and the vine, besides various fruits, are cultivated in some parts. The climate is dry most of the year in the summer time, but cold in winter on the uplands. Capital Chihuahua. Pop. in 1900, 337,004, mostly Indians and mestizos.

Chikaidai, a hill-station and sanitarium of British India, in Berar about 45 miles NW of Amroli. Elevation, 3568 feet.

Chikiri, or **Tchikiri**, shee-kee ree' a river of the Chinese Empire, Manchuria, rises on the cañon of Siberia and after a course of about 450 miles, falls into the Amur a little above Saghalin Ula.

Chikilshian. See **Tomsk**.
Chikotan, Tchikotan, shee-ko tin or **Spanberg**, spin-burg the southernmost of the Kuril Isles.

Chikwawa, a town and station of Nyasaland, Africa, on the Shire 21 miles SW of Blantyre.

Chilapa, she-lá pa, and **Chilimpitla**, she-lá-pai yá (i. e. *Little Chilapa*) two rivers of Mexico, state of Tabasco tributary to the river Tehuaco, which they join from the E.

Chilapa, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 125 miles S. by W of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 5256.

Chilangap, a resort and railroad station on the S shore of the island of Java, 170 miles (direct) SE. of Batavia.

Chilaw, a town of Ceylon, on its western coast, 45 miles N. of Colombo. There are pearl-fisheries in the neighboring waters. Pop. about 3000.

Chilca, shee-lá, a town of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles SE. of Lima. Near it are remains of ancient edifices.

Childersburg, a post-town of Talladega co. Ala. 1 mile from the Coosa River and 14 miles by rail SW of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Childress, a county in the NW part of Texas. Area, 606 sq. m. It is watered by forks of the Red River and

tributaries of the Pearl River. Capital, Childress. Pop. in 1900, 1176. In 1900, 2138.

Childress, a banking post-town capital of Childress co. Tex. in 8 miles S. of the Red River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 106 miles by rail NW of Wichita Falls. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Childs, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 7 miles by rail W of Newark. Pop. 206.

Childs, a post-village of Wilkin co. Minn. 27 miles by rail S of Breckenridge.

Childsville, a hamlet of Mitchell co. N. C., 23 miles N of Marion.

Childwall, a village in the eastern outskirts of Liverpool. Here is Childwall Hall the property of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Childwold, a post-village and resort of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. 90.

Chile, or **Chili**, shee' (Sp. *Chile* shee' lá) a republic of South America, extending as a narrow strip of land between the Andes on the E and the Pacific on the W and southward from the boundary of Peru, in about lat. 17° 30' S. to Cape Horn thus covering nearly 30 degrees of latitude, or 2700 miles. Its political boundaries on the E are Bolivia (in the N) and the Argentine Republic (with Patagonia), the latter retaining possession of the eastern half of the island of Tierra del Fuego. The Strait of Magellan is considered neutral territory. The Andean boundary line, which in a general way coincides with the crest or water-parting of the main mountain-system, although shaped by various conventions, has not yet been definitely located in all parts. The width of the country while it expands, with its islands, to the extreme of about 250 miles hardly exceeds on an average 100 miles. The republic is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory (Magallanes) and has an area of about 200,000 sq. m. and a population (in 1900) of about 3,500,000 including some 450,000 not enumerated in the census returns. The populations were as follows:

Provinces and Territory	Pop. in 1900	Provinces and Territory	Pop. in 1900
Antofagasta	122,400	Llanquihue	31,406
Antofagasta	40,000	Magallanes (Territory)	6,019
Arauco	60,000	Maluco	112,430
Atacama	50,707	Maule	137,502
Bio-Bio	104,543	Nuble	174,942
Cara's	25,100	O'Higgins	55,200
Chilo	91,100	Punta Arenas	433,686
Cochagua	178,710	Tacna	90,031
Concepcion	212,294	Talca	148,002
Copiapó	164,001	Tarapacá	60,700
Curico	118,012	Valdivia	70,512
Linares	115,905	Valparaiso	361,132

Face of the Country etc.—Chile is properly divisible into three regions. 1 The region N. of Copiapó comprised mainly in the provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta, with steppe-like plains and pampas, rising progressively to the foot of the main mountains. In this region in some parts of which there is no rainfall for years at a time and where desert conditions largely prevail there are numerous salines (*salinas*) and nitrate basins (*salitreros*) which together with other minerals contribute for tonnage to the wealth of a territory which is barred from the benefits of agricultural possibilities. The so-called Atacama desert, with its enormous mineral wealth, lies in this tract. 2 The second or central region of Chile is traversed from N. to S. by the ranges of the Andes, of which there are, as in other parts of the system two main parallel chains, which enclose between them the table-land that is commonly described as the central valley of Chile. The southern portion of this included highland is of a lacustrine nature, and E. and S. of Valdivia a number of large lakes still remain which physiographically connect with the third region—that of the fringed and submerged Andes, of which the distinguishing features are the large number of coast-islands, with their intercommunicating waters, and the deep fjords which enter the continental main. This formation which includes Chiloe the Chonos, Taitao, Campana, and Queen Adelphi archipelagos etc. continues to the extremity of the continent.

Among the loftiest summits of the Chilean Andes the greater number of which are extinct and dismantled volcanoes, are Tupungato (extinct like its superior, Aconcagua) 23,000 feet; Cerro del Morado, 23,000 ft. Llanquihue, 21,500 ft. Antofalla, 20,000 ft. Ampa de Copiapó, 19,700 ft.; Juncal, 20,000 ft. Parícuta, 20,000 ft., and Pomerape (with smoking), 20,000 ft. Aconcagua, whose base is partly in Chile, has its summit (23,000 ft.) in the Argentine Republic. Among the highest peaks of Fuenja

are Sarcodonta 8910 ft., and Darwin 6800 ft. The Chilean Andes are more heavily clad in snow than any other part of the system, and they radiate out numerous glaciers, especially in the south, where some descend into the Pacific floods. There are a number of lofty passes, as the Andes, 11,970 ft.; Los Patos, a few miles to the N of Aconcagua, 11,700 ft.; and the famous Cumbre, or Uspallata Pass, a few miles SW of Aconcagua 12,795 ft.—the gateway of the Argentine-Chilean transcontinental railway. The mountains, like the great valley fall off in height southward.

The rivers of Chile are directed in the main westward across the country falling off rapidly from the Andean heights. There are none of any great size, the Bio-Bio with a length of perhaps 250 miles, being the largest and longest. Other streams are the Maipo, Imperial, and Valdivia.

Climate and Productions—From the tropical heat of the northern region of Atacama to the perpetual winter of Cape Horn, every variety of climate is found in Chile. In the N the climate of the coast is subtropical but in the interior the mountains tower far above the snow line, and from them flow torrents which to some extent compensate for the lack of rain. Southward of Chiloe the climate is excessively wet. The territory of Magallanes is too wet for the growth of cereals, but root-crops and garden products thrive to perfection. Chiloe, Llanquihue, Valdivia, and Arica have a climate that has been compared with that of Great Britain. That of the central valley is markedly healthy and pleasant, the mercury rarely rising above 77°-78° or falling below the freezing-point. In the northern provinces there may be no rainfall for 30 years or more, and even at Copiapo the annual rainfall is sometimes restricted to a single day. On the other hand, at Valdivia, nearly 100 inches have been known to fall in 150 days and at Cape Horn where the number of rainy days in the year is about 300 100 inches have been noted in 40 days.

The crops are those of the temperate zone generally. In the N agriculture is only practised where irrigation can be effected. Live-stock and alfalfa are exported from the north; potatoes, flax, rye, barley, honey wax, jerked beef, leather, hides, fruit, flour, walnuts, and wheat from the central part and timber, potatoes, apples, etc. from the southern provinces. Of the native trees a large proportion is made up of the evergreens. The *Freycinetia Patagonica*, called cedar is the principal timber tree. Other noteworthy trees are the Araucarian pine, the *Fagus obliqua*, a beech, here misnamed oak (*roble*) and the quillaya, whose detergent bark is not unknown in commerce. The European poplar and the Australian blue-gum (*Eucalyptus*) have been acclimated.

The animals include the puma, vicious guanaco chibchilla (at elevations of 12,000 feet and over); sea-otter and several species of deer including the diminutive pudu, with many species of birds among which are the condor, American ostrich, cape pigeon, parrots and albatross. Chile has no venomous reptiles and the streams are almost destitute of fishes.

The mineral wealth is very great. Gold is obtained chiefly from river-sands (pascos) but the yield is not very large, amounting to 3000-4000 lbs. per year. The silver product is considerably larger. Copper-ores are widely distributed and they constitute, after the nitrate, the most important mineral resource of the country. The output of this ore amounted in 1902 to 49,259 metric tons, or 11,500 metric tons of the reduced metal. Cobalt and nickel are also mined. Zinc, iron, bismuth, mercury, alabaster and lapis lazuli are found. Sulfur or onyx nitre (sodium nitrate) and crude borax are abundant in the extreme north. The nitrate deposits are estimated to cover an area of 275,000 acres and yield an annual product of about 1,300,000 tons, the workings giving employment in 1902 to 24,538 hands. Southward from lat 36° 50' S coal is very abundant. It is largely worked being a good steam-coal and very serviceable in smelting works, though classed as a Tertiary lignite. Copper-ores are largely shipped to Europe, but copper and silver also are now extensively reduced in Chile.

Manufactures (other than the smelting of ores and the production of glass, leather, soap, sugar and saltpetre) are not extensive, but have received considerable attention of late. Agriculture and stock raising are the leading pursuits the annual production of the cereals being about 30,000,000 bushels (wheat 26,000,000). There were in 1902 nearly 3000 miles of railway in operation, with many new lines projected.

The population of Chile consists chiefly of whites of Spanish descent, Indians and mestizos. The pure Spaniards constitute a minority. Many of the inhabitants represent a mixture of European, Indian, and Negro blood. The Spanish language everywhere prevails. The Roman

Catholic church is sustained at public cost, but other churches are tolerated. There is a system of public schools, with a national or state university at Santiago. Daily and weekly newspapers are published in almost every large town. Chile is one of the most prosperous of the South American countries, and is among the most favored in natural resources. In energy and enterprise the Chileans surpass the other peoples of Spanish South America. In the southern-central provinces there are many Germans, French, English, and some American colonists. A most interesting people of southern Chile proper are the Indians of Araucania. (See ARAUCANIA.) Still further south are the Fuegians.

The government of Chile is administered by a president who is elected for a term of five years, assisted by a cabinet or ministry (constructed of seven departments, under 6 ministers) and a council of state composed of 11 members, 5 of whom are nominated by the president. The legislative power is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected by the provinces, the election being direct, and serve six years. The members of the lower house are elected for a term of three years.

Chile rose against the Spanish rule in 1810 and achieved her liberation by the victory at Maipo in 1818. The war waged with Peru and Bolivia in 1879-83 resulted in the acquisition of the Bolivian coastland and the northern extremity of Peru. The chief cities are Santiago, the capital with a population (Dec 31 1901) of 290,645; Valparaiso, 132,941; Concepcion, 40,227; Talca, 39,110; Iquique, Chile, Valdivia, Copiapo and Coquimbo.

Chilinito, che-l-i-see-to, a mining town of the Argentine Republic, province and 40 miles W by N of La Rioja, in the Famatina valley. It is connected by railroad with Cordoba.

Chiles, a post-village of Miami co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 100.

Chilesburg, chih-lis-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ky. 9 miles by rail E of Lexington.

Chilesburg, a post-hamlet of Caroline co. Va. about 38 miles N by W of Richmond.

Chilhowee, a mountain ridge of Blount co. East Tennessee, about 30 miles S of the city of Knoxville. Iron ore abounds here.

Chilhowee, a post-village of Johnson co. Mo., about 50 miles SE of Kansas City. Pop. about 150.

Chilhowee, a post-hamlet and valley of Blount co. Tenn. about 36 miles S of Knoxville. The valley is intersected by the Little Tennessee River.

Chilhowie, a post-village of Smyth co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 160.

Chi-li, chee-lie, by foreigners often written Poo-chi-li, the northeasternmost province of China proper bordering on Mongolia, Manchuria, and the Gulf of Poo-chi-li. Area, about 100,000 sq. m. A large part of it lies beyond the Great Wall. Mountain ranges traverse the northern and western parts. The rest of the province is an alluvial plain watered by the Pei-ho, Hun-be, Luan-ho and other rivers. Chi-li contains deposits of coal and iron. The soil yields bountiful crops of cereals and also produces cotton, sugar and indigo. Peking is situated in this province. The seat of administration is Pao-tung fu. Chi-li has two treaty ports, Tien-tsin and Chin-wang-tao. There is a considerable mileage of railways. Pop. about 6,000,000.

Chili, chee, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. about 29 miles NE of Quincy.

Chili, a post-village of Mount Vernon Ind. on the El River and on the Wabash R. 21 miles ENE of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

Chili, a post-township (town) of Monroe co. N.Y. about 6 miles SW of Rochester, is bounded on the E by the Genesee River. Chi-li station is on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 58 miles from Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 2099.

Chili, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio, 10 miles NE of Coshocton. Pop. 175.

Chili, a post-village of Clark co. Wis. on the Chicago, Monroepolis, St. Paul and Omaha R. Pop. about 100.

Chili Center, a hamlet of Monroe co. N.Y. in Chili township (town) 2 miles from Chili station.

Chillicothe. See CHILLICOTHE.

Chillihays, an island port of Bolivia, on Lake Titicaca, near its SE extremity.

Chili Station, a post-station of Monroe co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 10 miles WSW of Rochester.

Chilika Lake, a lagoon of British India, at the S. extremity of Orissa. Its low water area is about 350 sq. m., and its maximum depth at this stage is about 6 feet. It contains some inhabited islands, and its W shore is more

telous. Its banks are studded with hamlets, whose inhabitants are employed in extensive salt-works.

Chikot, or **Chikot**, a post-village of Alaska, at the head of the Lynn Canal, on the peninsula separating Chikot and Chikot Inlets. It has a cannery stores, and a few other buildings.

Chikot Inlet, the W branch of the terminal portion of the Lynn Canal Alaska, running NW from about lat. 59° 10' N (and receiving at the head the Chikot River) through which the Chikot Pass (lat. 60° N 3100 feet altitude) and the Dalton Trail to the Klondike region are reached. It is the territory for some time disputed between the United States and Canada.

Chikot or Taya (Dyea) Inlet, Alaska, the E branch of the head of the Lynn Canal, running N from about lat. 59° 10' N. At the upper end are the towns of Skagway and Dyea. It receives the Skagway and Taya rivers. North of it are the White and Chikot passes, through which the Yukon and the Klondike region are reached. By some geographers only the upper portion of the Chikot Inlet is designated Taya Inlet.

Chikot Pass, in the Kootenai or Coast Mountains of southeastern Alaska (in the territory for some time disputed between the United States and Canada), has an altitude of 5500 feet. It is on the route to the Klondike region and across the ridge separating the headwaters of the Yukon (Lewes) River from the tributaries of the Lynn Canal. It is widely desolate in its upper parts and markedly abrupt along its southern face. It was the scene of great hardship and struggle in the early period of the Klondike excitement but its function has virtually ceased since the completion of the railroad across the neighboring White Pass. An aerial telegraph road was built over the pass in 1898.

Chikotbaram (entered in the British census as Chikotbaram) a town of British India, in the Carnatic, on the coast, 36 miles S of Pondicherry. In the vicinity are large ancient Hindu temples. Pop. about 20,000.

Chikot, **cheel-yah**, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Nuble, 65 miles (direct) E, by N of Concepcion with which it is connected by rail. It is a thriving place, with wide streets, and has a trade in cattle, grain and hand-made lace. Pop. in 1899 35,652. Elevation 700 feet. About 44 miles to the SE are the sulphur baths of Chikot (Chikot Vilejo) (see also) a town of Chile, in the province of Valdivia, close to Chikot. Pop. 4000.

Chikotbaram, a village of British India, in the Punjab, near the Jhelum, about 90 miles NW of Gujrat. It is memorable for the battle fought there between the British and the Sikhs, Jan. 11, 1849.

Chikotchee, **cheel-to-cho**, a banking city of Peoria Co., Ill., on the Illinois River at the head of Peoria Lake, and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R.R. 18 miles NNE of Peoria. It has manufactures of carriages, pearl buttons, etc. and has an extensive trade in grain. Pop. in 1900, 1899.

Chikotchee, a post-town of Wapello Co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Burlington Route, 8 miles NW of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900 216.

Chikotchee, a city of Missouri and the capital of Livingston Co., is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads 65 miles NE of Kansas City. It is the seat of the Missouri Industrial School for Girls and a normal school and has manufactures of carriages and wagons, staves, boxes, etc. It is a shipping point for produce, wool, and hides. Pop. in 1890 5717. In 1900 6906.

Chikotchee, a city of Ohio, and the capital of Ross Co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 50 miles S of Columbus. Its site is a fertile plain or valley bounded by verdant hills about 500 feet high. It contains a handsome court house, public library etc. and has railroad-shops, coal-mining industries, and manufactures of carriages, iron, leather machinery etc. Chikotchee was the capital of Ohio from 1800 to 1810. Pop. in 1900 12,070.

Chikotchee, a post-village of Hardeman Co. Tex. 13 miles by rail E. by S of Quanah. Pop. 300.

Chikotingham, a village of Northumberland, England, 11 miles NW of Alnwick. Near by is Chikotingham Castle. In its park is preserved a herd of wild white cattle.

Chikotquaque Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 3 miles below Lewisburg. **Chikotwack**, a banking post-village of New Westminster district, British Columbia. It has lumber and pulp industries. Pop. about 450.

Chikot, **cheel-yah**, a town of Spain in New Castile, 64 miles SW of Ciudad Real. Pop. about 2000.

Chikot, **cheel-yah** (Fr. prom. **cheel-yah**) a castle of Switzerland, eastern of Vaud, 6 miles SE of Vevey, near the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock,

surrounded by deep water and connected with the mainland by bridge. It is said to have been built by Amadeus IV of Savoy, in 1238, and was long a state prison. It has latterly been restored and is now used as a historical museum and depository for archives. Bonnavard, prior of St. Victor was confined here from 1530 to 1536 and the place has been rendered famous by Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*.

Chikotmark, a post-township (town) of Dakota, in the SW part of the island of Martin's Vineyard. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Chikotmark, **cheel-mah-ree** (Hindu, *Chikotmark*) a town of Bengal district and 40 miles SE of Kungpur on the Brahmaputra. It has a large trade in rice and jute.

Chikot, **cheel-yah** a post-village of Clermont Co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 40 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Chikot, **cheel-yah** (almost **cheel-yah**) an island of South America, on the W coast of Chile, to which it belongs forming part of a province of its own name. It is separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Anrud and Corcovado Bay and by a strait not more than a mile in width. It is 100 miles in length from N to S and about 25 in breadth at the widest part. It is mesotomous and covered with forests. The W shores are composed of rocky masses rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of from 1500 to 3000 feet. The E shores are of moderate elevation. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist; the soil is a rich sandy loam. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, etc. apples and other fruits are also cultivated. Cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. Much timber is exported. Coal beds of value exist. The population consists of whites of Spanish descent, aboriginal Indians, and people of mixed blood, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. There are several small, good harbors on the eastern side. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. The Chikot Archipelago consists of upward of 60 small islands several of which are well cultivated. The province of Chikot includes the opposite littoral of the mainland the Chikot Islands and a portion of the peninsula of Taitao. Pop. in 1900 91,122. Capital, Anrud.

Chikot, **cheel-yah** a village of Bolivia, 120 miles SW of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Chikotcingo, **cheel-yah-cho** a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Guerrero on the route of the Acapulco railway 120 miles S by W of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1895 6312. The town was badly wrecked by an earthquake in Jan. 1902.

Chikotson, a post-village of Livingston Co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Chikotpec, **cheel-to-pek** an arm of the river Tabasco, Mexico, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and after a northern course of 70 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico 30 miles SW of Frontera.

Chikotson, a mining village of Bogong Co., Victoria, Australia, on Black Dog Creek 188 miles NE of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail.

Chikotson Hills, a range of chalk hills in England, traversing the S part of the Co. of Buckingham and extending from Goring in Oxfordshire, to Tring in the Co. of Hertford. Breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. Height of principal summit near Woodover, 885 feet above the sea. The stewardship of the Chikotson Hundreds is a nominal office bestowed upon a member of parliament who wishes to resign a member of parliament being disqualified from holding his seat by the acceptance of a place of honor and profit under the crown.

Chikotson, a county in the central part of Alabama, so bounded on the E by the Coosa River. Area, 703 sq. m. Capital, Clanton. Pop. in 1890 14,540. In 1900 10,522.

Chikotson, a post-village of Falls Co., Tex., 23 miles by rail S of Waco. Pop. about 225.

Chikotson, a banking city capital of Calumet Co., Wis., on a branch of the Manitowish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. 70 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, sash blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900 1460.

Chikotson, a township (town) of Calumet Co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 350.

Chikotson, a post-village of Westmoreland Co., Va. Pop. about 150.

Chikotville, a post-village of Plymouth Co., Mass. on the sea-coast, 2 miles SE of Plymouth.

Chikotson, a small town of England, in Warwickshire, 1 mile N of Coventry. It is the birthplace of George Eliot.

Chikotson, less properly **Chikotson**, a former lake of east-central Africa, in about lat. 17° S lon. 38° E, lying E of the Nile River. It was about 10 miles in length, but shallow. It was dry in 1903.

Chikotsonango, **cheel-mah-cho-cho**, a central department of Guatemala. The country is fertile and well

watered, and some gold is found in the streams. Capital, Chimaitenango. Pop. about 50,000.

Chimaitenango, a town of the republic of Guatemala, 25 miles W by N of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 3000.

Chicarra, kee-má rá, a small seaport of Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 miles NW of Delvino.

Chicway, shée má, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Blanche, 22 miles SE of Mons. It has a noble castle and park of the prince of Chimay and a monument to Froissart. There are iron-works and noted marble-quarries. Pop. in 1900 3480.

Chimbo, a mining town of Coquimbo, Chile. Pop. 1200.

Chimbarongo, a town (and river) of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 2400.

Chimbo, cheem bó, a town of Ecuador in a valley of the same name, and on the Chimbo River in the Andes at the foot of Chimborazo mountain, and 86 miles NE of Guayaquil, with which it is connected by rail.

Chimborazo, shim-bo-rá-s (Sp. pron. cheem-bo-rá-tho) a famous mountain of Ecuador 90 miles E by W of Quito and 130 miles from the coast. Lat. 1° 29' S. Lon. 79° 5' W. It was long believed to be the highest summit of the Andes, but is now known to be surpassed by at least seven other peaks of Chile, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Peru (Aconcagua, Boreas or Illimani, Illimani, Popocatepetl, etc.). The height, as determined by Whimper in 1848, is 20,498 feet above sea-level, but above the valley of Quito it only rises 13,900 feet, a height not quite equal to that of Mount Blanc above the valley of Chamouni. This vast mountain an extinct crater-like volcano with summit-glaciers presents a magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It was ascended in 1802 by Humboldt and Bonpland to the height, estimated by them of 19,286 feet, in 1831 by Boussingault and Hall to the height of 19,695 feet, and in 1880 by Whimper to the top.

Chimborazo, an Andean province of Ecuador southward of the mountain of the same name. Area, 6544 sq. m. Pop. exclusive of the Indians, about 123,000. Capital, Rioshamba.

Chimbote, cheem bó'th, a seaport of Peru, department of Ancash, in about lat. 9° 10' S. the starting point of the railroad to Huancayo. It has a fine iron pier and a good roadstead in Ferrol Bay. The valley of Chimbote has many ancient ruins.

Chimapanistick, cheem pá-neep-steek', a river of Quebec falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N. side, about 20 miles SW of Beres Island Bay.

Chimkent, a town of Russian Turkistan. See TOSHT.

Chimney Island, an island in the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles below Prescott, Ontario.

Chimney Point, a post-station of Addison on Vt. on Lake Champlain 3 miles from Port Henry N. Y.

Chimney Brook, a post-village of Park co. Mont. Pop. about 275.

Chimneyrock, a post-township of Rutherford co. N. C., 20 miles S. of Old Fort station. Pop. in 1900, 1358.

China. See CHINESE EMPIRE.

China, a post-village of China township (town) Kennebunk co., Me., on a lake of the same name and on the Wisconsin and Quebec R. 18 miles NE of Augusta. The town has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 1280.

China, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León 60 miles E. by N of Monterrey.

Chinab, a river of British India. See CHANAB.

Chinbat, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co. Cal.

Chinagrovo, a post-village of Pike co. Ala. 18 miles N of Troy. Pop. 200.

Chinagrovo, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Minn., 12 miles E. of Holmesville.

Chinagrovo, a banking post-village of Rowan co., N. C. 10 miles by rail E of Salisbury. It has cotton and roller mills. Pop. in 1900 887.

Chinahill, a post-hamlet of Telfair co. Ga. 30 miles SW of Milledgeville.

Chinamaca, a town of Salvador department and 12 miles W by N of San Miguel.

Chinampo, Korea. See CHINAMPPO.

Chinandega, che-nán-dá-gá, a department in the W part of Nicaragua. It is bounded on the W and SW by the Pacific Ocean and partly on the N by the Gulf of Fonseca and is intersected by the Rio Negro and its tributaries. Capital Chinandega. At its western extremity is the destructive volcano Cosigüina. Pop. about 32,900.

Chinandega, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of Chinandega, 24 miles NW of León, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 11,000. It has a fair commerce and is also united to its port, Corinto, by railroad.

China Sea is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and the island of Formosa on the N, the Philippine Islands on the E, Borneo on the S, and the Malay Peninsula and French Indo-China on the W. It forms the great gulfs of Siam and Tongking. Chief affluents are the Menam, Mekong, Song-koi (Red River), and Si-kang rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore. Greatest depth, 14,250 feet.

China Spring, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. Pop. about 200.

China Straits separate Papua, on the SE, from the outlying eastern islets.

Chincha, chin sha, or **Chincha Baja**, a small seaport town of Peru, department and 115 miles SSE of Lima. It is situated at the mouth of the Chincha River on which a short distance inland is Chincha Alta, a town with about 4000 inhabitants.

Chincha Islands, a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Peru about 14 miles from the shore. Lat. 18° 39' S. Lon. 76° 29' W. These islands so noted for their guano, have been worked out and no longer afford that commodity.

Chincheilla, chin-cheel'ya (anc. *Salaia*) a city of Spain, 9 miles SE of Albacete. It has an old castle and is surrounded by walls. Pop. in 1900 6860.

Chincheilla, chin-cheel'ya, a post-village of Laokawanna co. Pa. 5 miles by rail N of Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Chincheon, cheen-cheon, a town of Spain 25 miles SSE of Madrid. Pop. about 5000.

Chin-chow, chin-chá co, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, 80 miles SSE of Kai fung.

Chin-chow, or **Shin-chow**, a city of China, province of Hu-nan on the Yun-kang 110 miles WSW of Lake Tung tung hu.

Chincoorro, or **El Chincoorro** Al cheen ko a reef off the E coast of Yucatan 110 miles S of Corumal Island.

Chincoorro (chung ko-toog local pron. jung go-tig') Island, a banking post-station of Aconcagua co. Va. is on an island of its own name, which is in the Atlantic Ocean separated from the mainland by Chincoorro Sound. This island is famed for its oysters and for its breed of ponies. Pop. about 2500.

Chindari, a town of British India. See CHANDARI.

Chindie, a port of Portuguese East Africa, at the mouth of the Chinde River one of the estuarine branches of the Zambezi.

Chindwara, chind-wá-rá, written also **Sindwara** (native, *Chindwara*), a town of British India, capital of a district, 65 miles N of Nagpur. It is a summer resort for Europeans. Pop. about 10,000.

Chindwara, a district of the Central Provinces British India. It is a diversified, pleasant, and fertile region. Capital, Chindwara.

Chindwin, or **Kyendwin**, the principal tributary of the Irrawaddy. It rises in the Patheon Hills flows through Upper Burma in a southerly direction, and enters the Irrawaddy from the right, between Mandalay and Pagan after a course of about 600 miles, for much of which it is navigable in the wet season.

Chinendega, Nicaragua. See CHINANDEGA.

Chinese Camp, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. about 50 miles E. by S of Stockton.

Chinese Empire, a vast dominion of central and eastern Asia, comprising China proper, Mongolia (with its westward extension, Eastern or Chinese Turkistan), Manchuria, and Tibet, and extending from the Pacific to the Pacific Ocean, across nearly 60 degrees of longitude, and from the island of Hainan in the S (the southern limit of China proper) is about lat. 18° N to the Amur (in a region virtually under Russian domination) in approximately lat. 53° 50' N. The area covered by this vast territory is estimated to be 4,300,000 sq. m. containing a population of perhaps 350,000,000. Korea, over which China exercised the rights of suzerainty until 1905 is now under control of Japan while Formosa as a result of the disastrous war with Japan in 1894-95 has become a part of the Mikado's empire. The dominant physiographic features of the Chinese Empire are its lofty mountains (Himalayas, Kuen lun, Tian-shan, Altai), elevated plateaus (Tibet), the great Gobi or Shamo Desert, lowland coastal plains of China proper and mighty rivers (Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang ho, etc.). It contains the head-streams of the Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganges, Yenisei, Irtysh, and Amur and the deep depression of Lukchuan near the Bogdo-Ola Mountains, nearly 480 feet below sea-level. See the articles under these various heads, and for a fuller reference to the general physiographic features of climate, etc. MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA, TIBET, etc.

CHINA PROPER. (known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as the land of the Seres, whence *Seres* and *Serica*, and of the Sinae to the Arabs, from ancient times, as *Sina*, perhaps the original of the classical *Sina*; to the Europeans, in the latter part of the Middle Ages, from the time of Marco Polo, and later, as *Cathay*, a name derived from the race called Khitan, or Ki-tan, which held sway in China some centuries before the age of Marco Polo; to the Europeans and generally to the inhabitants of central and northern Asia as *Kitai*, *ka-i* the original of the name *Cathay*; Chinese *Chung Kuo*, the Middle Kingdom, or *Chung Hua Kuo*, the "Middle Flowery Kingdom") constitutes the SE. portion of the Chinese Empire, occupying a third of its whole extent, and lying on the eastern slope of the table-lands of Central Asia. It covers an area of about 1,500,000 sq. m. and is inhabited by more than 300 millions of people (one-fifth of the total population of the globe), who live under the same government, are ruled by the same laws, speak dialects of the same language, and possess a greater homogeneity and a more enduring national existence than any other people of ancient or modern times. It is included between lat. 18° and 43° N. (which includes the island of Hainan) and lon. 95° and 124° E. Its coastline is estimated to exceed 2500 miles, and the land-frontier 4400 miles. Its due north and south extent is about 1550 miles. China proper is divided into 18 provinces, as follows:

NORTH CHINA	MIDDLE CHINA	SOUTH CHINA
Kan-su	Kiang-su	Che-kiang
Shan-si	Ngan-hwei	Fo-kien
Shan-shi	Ho-nan	Kiang-si
Chi-li	Hu-pe	Hi-nan
Shan-tung	Soo-chuen	Kwang-tung
		Kwang-si
		Yun-nan
		Kwai-chow

Physical Features.—The land boundaries of China are Indo-China on the SW. the lofty plateaus or mountain-tracts of Tibet on the W. Mongolia on the N., and Manchuria on the NE. The contact of these countries, excepting in the case of Manchuria, is ruggedly abrupt, the land falling off towards China, especially in the W. and N. in steep escarpments or closely expressed and lofty mountain-ridges, a condition that has all but closed off China from the land side of the rest of Asia. Approach to it from the west is virtually permitted only by the neck between the Kuen-shan mountains and the Great Wall, on what is known as the Lan-chow route, and through the narrow defile of the upper Hoang-ho; and the passes leading from Mongolia, not excepting the Peking-Kalgan route, are hardly more accessible. Even in the main mountain-tracts of the heart of China the rugged contour of the surface is such as hardly to permit of mountain-passages, and access to the different provinces is obtained mainly or exclusively by the river-channels or animal-paths.

In its broader physiographic aspect, China may be divided into three well-marked divisions, 1, that of the great plain which stretches from the north of Peking southward to the Bay of Hang-chow or beyond, and extends inland from the coast to a distance of 300-400 miles; 2, the region of lofty mountains, which occupies perhaps a full half of the entire country and constitutes its whole western section; 3, the hill-country indefinitely delimited in the S. and SE. A fourth (disjointed) region, composed of the elevated flat lands, basins or valleys that are held up between bounding mountain-ranges, such as the S. and W. valley of the Wei (tributary of the Hoang-ho) one of the most distinctive features of China, the parallel trending valley of the Han; and the fertile red basin of Yun-nan—may with propriety also be recognized. These valleys and basins occupy elevations of from 3000 to 7000 feet or more. The great plain above referred to is so low and uniformly graded that it is subject to frequent and disastrous inundations from the rivers that traverse it. The Hoang-ho, China's Sorrow, whose course has been altered about a dozen times in the period of 25 centuries, is responsible for incalculable devastation.

The relations of the mountain-systems of China proper are not as yet fully understood, either as regards their position in the main Asiatic system or in their inter-connection. The two chains or systems that are most definitely outlined are the Tsin-ling (or Tsinling-shan) with its eastern continuation the Fung-shan in the north having a generally E-W trend and defining on the south the courses of the Wei and eastern Hoang-ho, and the still very imperfectly known and improperly named Nan-shan, with a WSW-ENE. course, in the south. The former which is largely constructed of schists and gneiss, and flanked by ancient Palaeozoic deposits, appears, topographically at least,

to be a continuation of the Kuen-lun, or of the Mongolian range. These mountains, like the southern chain, give off numerous spurs and ramifications, which, with other mountains of less continuity or magnitude, help to divide the country into sectional areas of markedly severe relief. Their greatest elevation appears to be about 13,000 feet (Tapai-shan 10,000 ft.) In the extreme NW the Hohhot Mountains are seemingly the eastern continuation of the Altyn-Dagh. The mountains of Soo-chuen and Yan nan, among which are the loftiest summits of the land (in the Hang-shan 18,400 ft., Kinting-shan, 18,000 ft.), are disposed in numerous N-S parallel ridges, which are manifestly a southerly deflection of the Himalaya system. Much of the high and mountainous land of northern China is constructed of the fine powdery and in parts extremely fertile, material known as loess, the nature of which has been variously interpreted by geologists, but which is now generally assumed to be a wind-drift accumulation having its origin in the desert-tracts of the further north and north-west. This deposit has in places a thickness of several thousand feet and is carved into terrace-forms and deep and narrow gorges, with a resulting landscape of striking singularity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of China are comprised mainly in the systems of the Hoang-ho, in the north, the Yang-tse-kiang, in the centre, and the Si-kiang, in the south, the main streams having generally eastward courses. The Hoang-ho, which has a course estimated to be 2500 miles in length, is a shallow, circuitous, and almost unman-geable stream, difficult of navigation and of little commercial importance. It has fewer tributaries than almost any great river of the globe, and its displacements have at various times thrown the mouth of the stream alternately N and S of the Shan-tung peninsula. The Yang-tse-kiang is the main water way of China, and both in its navigability and length of course (estimated to be nearly 3500 miles) is a river of the first magnitude. Its banks are studded with cities, towns and villages, while its waters are crowded with craft in almost incredible numbers. (For detailed accounts of these rivers see HOANG-HO, YANG-TSE-KIANG, and SI-KIANG.) Other important rivers of China are the Min and Han, tributaries of the Yang-tse-kiang (the Wei, tributary of the Hoang-ho, the Pei-ho, or river of Tsin-ling, which drains the region of Peking, the Hun-ho, which joins the Pei-ho and the Liao-ho, on the NE. border. China has no lakes of very great size, the largest being Tsung-tung-hu (in the province of Hu-nan) with a length of about 60 miles, and Po-yang-hu (in Kiang-si)—both lying in the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang and connected with that river by means of short outlets; and the Tso-hu, Kao-yu-hu, and Hong-tse-hu, in the low drainage area between the mouths of the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang.

Climate.—In a country of such vast extent, extending from 18° to 43° N. lat. the climate must vary greatly. Indeed, as regards both climate and productions, China may be divided into three zones,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The northern zone extends to about the 33d parallel and includes the 5 provinces of Shan-tung, Chi-li, Shan-shi, Shan-si, and Kuo-shi. It produces the grains, fruits, and animals of northern Europe. Here the extremes of heat and cold are great. The winters are very severe, and at that season thick ice renders the rivers un-navigable. Among the productions of the northern provinces are maize, wheat, barley, oats, apples, the hase-nut, and the potato, they are also rich in wood and minerals. The central zone, the richest portion of China, embraces either in whole or in greater part the 8 provinces of Soo-chuen, Kwai-chow, Hu-nan, Hu-pe, Kiang-si, Ngan-hwei, Ho-nan, and Kiang-su, extending southward in its furthest point to about lat. 28° or 35°. Tea and silk are its characteristic products; the middle portion is the granary of China, and the eastern part is celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Cotton is grown even in Manchuria. The southern zone embraces the 5 provinces of Yun-nan, Kwang-si, Kwang-tung, Fo-kien, and Che-kiang. The exchange of its tropical productions for those of the northern zone is an important branch of the internal commerce of the country. Much of this third zone lies within the tropics, and its climate and productions are all tropical. Its fruits are oranges, lemons, mangoes, and bananas, rice is its staple grain, and the region produces the ground-nut, sweet potato, and yam. The mean annual temperature at Peking, which is situated on the 40th parallel of N. lat. (the parallel of Philadelphia) is 55.5° the mean for July or August is about 79° and for January 23.5°. The extremes of heat and cold are measured by about 99°. At Canton, in lat. 23° 15' N. the mean annual temperature is about 70° the mercury rising in summer to 95° and falling in winter to 58°-59°. The rainfall is fairly abundant throughout the greater part of the land,

and well meets the requirements of agriculture. Dry winds prevail during limited seasons, more particularly in the N., and at times deluge the country with fine dust. During the wet-season rains the rivers rise prodigiously, giving differences of level between low and high water of nearly 50 feet.

Vegetable Productions.—These are very varied, and, as has already been seen, combine elements belonging to both the tropical and boreal regions the preponderating floral forms are, however, distinctly those of a subtropical or mild temperate zone, with numerous generic and specific types distinctive or characteristic of the region. The tea-plant is the most important vegetable production of China. The tallow-tree (*Silindus sebifera*) the *Dryas* cordata or varnish-tree, the camphor tree, Chinese pine, Chinese bayonet (*Picea mitis*) the funeral cypress, and the silk mulberry are among the most important trees of China. The cocconut and other palms flourish on the southern coast. Of the bamboo, which grows as far north as lat. 33°, there are numerous varieties and it has been said that the bamboos of China are more valuable than bar mines and, next to rice and silk, yield the greatest revenue. The main plant, from which grass-cloth is made, is an important product. Other plants, either indigenous or grown under cultivation are the ginseng, indigo, cinnamon, rhubarb, wax-tree, chrysanthemum and large water lily (nubium). The fruits of both the tropical and temperate zones—apple, grape, pomegranate, mango, peach, orange, lichee, lychee, etc.—are found in the country and the camellia, azalea, and gardenia are natives of the Flowery Land. Agriculture is held in higher estimation in China than perhaps in any other country in the world and the opening labor day of the year is officially solemnized throughout the land. The agricultural system of the Chinese is rude but effective. Spade-husbandry and irrigation are carried on to a great extent. In the northern provinces the cereals are principally maize, barley and wheat but in the south rice is raised in vast quantities and forms the staple food of the people. Tobacco, sugar, and the poppy are also raised. In the northern or loess region where the soil is of extreme fertility and where great expanses of flat country are found, cultivation is carried to a height of 8000 feet and more but in the south the cultivated areas are mainly restricted to the low lying plains and valleys and the artificially constructed basal terraces of the mountains. The chief tea-growing districts lie S. of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Animals.—The fauna of China, while it partakes most broadly of the characteristics of the general Hurasian, Holarctic, or temperate type, has in it a strong infusion of tropical or subtropical elements. The monkeys are represented by several species forms, while the tiger is still found in the less-frequented western region (Yue-nan) and occasionally even in the tracts of general habitation. Most of the larger wild animals such as the elephant, tapir rhinoceros, etc., have long since been exterminated, or nearly so. Wild-cats are common in the forests of the south and bears and wolves are found in the hills. Of the ruminants there are the musk-deer and several other cervine species. The domestic stock animals, excepting the water buffalo, are in most parts rarely seen and the dairy industry is practically unknown. The gold and silver pheasant, the argus pheasant, and other gallinaceous birds hold a prominent place in the ornithology of China. Water fowl inhabit the lakes, rivers, and marshes. The larger reptiles are unknown, but tortoises and turtles abound on the coast and lizards are plentiful to the south. The fish-fauna of China is one of the richest in the world. Sharks, rays, sturgeons, and other cartilaginous fishes are common on the coast and the carp formerly was very plentiful in the lakes and rivers. Loosens often commit extensive ravages. Silk-worms are highly valued and reared in vast numbers.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral wealth of China is very great, but until recently mining was conducted under very primitive methods and yielded consequently only a small product. The difficulty of access to many of the most productive mineral regions still continues as a bar to profitable mining development. Coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, mercury, and some gold (Yun-nan placers) besides salt (which is obtained from many brine springs) and China clay (and potter's earth)—the basis of the east-Asiatic industry of porcelain or china-ware manufacture—are the main mineral resources of the land. The productive coal measures are very extensive and constitute the largest continuous coal-fields of the world. The chief development of the Carboniferous coal-beds, both bituminous and anthracitic, is found in the province of Shan-si, but the coal territory extends through several provinces from Chi-li to Sze-chuen. Much good coal of post-Carboniferous and Tertiary age (lignite) is also found Kwen-

chow is one of the richest of the mineral-bearing provinces. Of the non-metallic minerals special mention must be made of the highly prized jade or *yu-stone*, which has been found in Yun-nan, although most of the stone has been brought to the country by way of the NW pass, the Yu-men or Jade Gate.

Inhabitants.—Ethnologically, the Chinese belong to the Mongolian race. A tawny or parchment-colored skin coarse and lank black hair, a thin beard, oblique eyes, high cheek-bones, and small hands and feet are characteristic of the race. The average height of the Chinaman is about equal to that of the European; the women are disproportionately small, and have a broad upper face, low nose, and linear eyes. Of the general character of the Chinese it is not easy to form a fair and impartial judgment. By some writers they are said to be wanting in true religious feeling and belief and to be governed in their actions by a grounded materialism. The people generally have no fear of death, commit suicide as the solution of a difficulty and endure the most cruel tortures with a passive fortitude. They are as a race fond of peace and domestic order, industrious, practical, polite, appreciative of learning, and deeply imbued with the mercantile spirit. Chinese merchants are noted for their faithful observance of contracts. The language of the Chinese belongs to the monosyllabic class. In the mountainous districts of some southern provinces, principally Kwei-chow and Kwang-si are the people called Miao-lan, who are thought to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of China. In the SW part of the country (provinces of Sze-chuen) is another so-called aboriginal people, the Lolo. Other non-Chinese people inhabiting the country are the Manchus, who although providing the reigning family constitute but a small part of the population the Tibetans in the west (Sze-chuen) and the Shans in the region adjoining Indo-China (Burma, Siam).

The worship of ancestors is a remarkable and prominent feature in Chinese social life and is dictated by that principle of filial piety which forms the basis of Chinese society. Marriage is universal and within the reach of all, but there is a strict separation of the sexes in social life. Women hold a very inferior position and are little better than slaves. Polygamy is not recognized by law but secondary wives are common. Infanticide, though regarded as a crime, is practiced to some extent. The *Lo-King* or Book of Rites regulates Chinese manners and is one cause of their unchangeableness for here they are stereotyped and handed down from age to age. Of the numerous Chinese festivals perhaps the most remarkable is that celebrated at the commencement of the new year the first day of the year being the initial period or moment from which ages are dated. The festival of the dragon-boats is held on the fifth day of the fifth month and at the first full moon of the year the feast of lanterns. The Tartar tenure and braided queue become general with the Manchu conquest of the country. All the Chinese girls of the better classes suffer forcible compression of the feet in early infancy.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of the Chinese are silks, cottons, huns, paper and pottery. The finest porcelain is made in the province of Kiang-si. Their rich silks and satins, light gossams, beautiful embroidery elaborate carving on wood, shell ivory and stone, delicate filigree-work in gold and silver, fine lacquered-ware and cabinet-work antique vessels in bronze, and their brilliant coloring on pith paper command universal admiration. Machinery still remains an almost unknown aid to the Chinese in their manufactures. The discovery of the magnetic needle is generally attributed to the Chinese, who, however, made no application of their knowledge to the purposes of navigation. Similarly their early familiarity with the construction and properties of gunpowder was not associated with the manufacture of fire-arms, but with that of fireworks, which still constitutes an important industry of the land. The Chinese practiced the art of printing centuries before it was originated in Europe, and they had paper long before the Europeans. During recent years, as a result of closer contact with the civilized world and feeling the necessity of superior aid in possible struggles with other nations, China has shown a marked awakening. Ship-building and the construction of munitions of war are now carried on at several points (Fu-chow, Shanghai, Nanking, Tien-tsin, etc.) and large iron works have been established in the interior in association with ore-mining.

Government.—In the government of China the emperor is absolute in the empire, the governor in the province, the magistrate in the district. The emperor claims a hereditary divine right, and is not always the eldest son of the preceding monarch the eldest son or other near relative may be nominated, but his right to the throne as the *Tien-Tai* son

of heaven," can only be established by good government, in accordance with the principles laid down in the national sacred books. The emperor is absolute as legislator and administrator, but he must legislate in accordance with the general principles acknowledged in the country. He also constitutes in his own person the highest criminal court. The Chinese possess a carefully digested code of laws, which is added to and modified from time to time by imperial edicts. Their penal code dates back about 3000 years. Death, which the Chinaman prefers to long confinement, is the penalty for a large number of offences. The emperor is assisted in governing by a cabinet (*Nei-ko*) of ministers of state, consisting of four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two associates from the Great College, whose province it is to guard the laws within the limits prescribed by the sacred books of Confucius and the code of the empire. There are seven administrative departments in the government, subordinated to the main council or cabinet: those of civil appointments, revenues, rites and ceremonies, military affairs, public works, criminal jurisdiction and naval affairs (admiralty). Above the central administration is the Court of General Inspection, or the *Censorate*, consisting of from 40 to 50 members, and presided over by two chiefs, one of Manchu and the other of Chinese origin. The mandarins composing this see that all officers of the government, provincial or metropolitan, are faithful in the discharge of their respective duties. The Foreign Office instituted in 1861 under the title of *Tsungli Yamen*, was superseded in 1891 by a new Foreign Office called *Wai-su-pu*. In each of the provinces is a governor who, besides being at the head of the civil jurisdiction, is commander-in-chief and possesses the power of life and death for certain offences. The governmental organization of each province is complete in itself, the division being virtually autonomous. In the case of most of the provinces, groups of two or three of them are placed under a viceroy or governor-general. The official corporate unit is the *hsien* or city district. A group of these city districts is, under a city of the first class (departmental or prefectural city) designated as *fu*. The normal government of China is less a despotism than a morally supported autocracy and is in principle paternal. In ordinary times the Chinaman enjoys much personal freedom and can travel through the country or follow any calling he likes. The Chinese executive system is based on competitive examinations, which are intended to sift out from the millions of educated Chinese the best and ablest for the public service.

Education is eagerly sought by all classes. Literary proficiency commands every where respect and consideration and primary instruction penetrates to the remotest villages. Self-supporting day-schools are universal throughout the country and the office of teacher is followed by a great number of the literati. Government provides state examinations, but until recent years has done little to assist in the education of the people. In the *Tung-Wen-Kuei* or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking the more prominent foreign languages are taught, and there are also chairs of science and mathematics, many of which are held by foreign professors.

Army and Navy.—In theory the army consists of about 900,000 men, scattered throughout the empire besides 350,000 Mongol and mercenary troops assumed to be placed at the disposal of the government. The total number of men available for war service is about 869,699 of which the Tien-tsin army contingent, numbering 100,000 is almost alone conspicuous through its modernized methods. The whole force is composed of the *Yang-Ping* or National Army (with 18 army corps, one for each province) and the Eight Banners, the members of which are descendants of the Manchu conquerors. On the coast there are forts built on the most approved plans and mounted with rifled guns of steel. A large part of the army still remains a mere constabulary force. The imperial fighting navy is insignificant, and consists of a few armored and minor cruisers and a limited number of torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Religion.—Three forms of belief—the Confucian, the Buddhist, and the Taoist—may be considered the national religions, as they are believed in more or less by the great mass of the people. Of these, the Confucian and the Taoist are indigenous, but Buddhism was introduced from India. A struggle for ascendancy was long maintained between these religions, but has now entirely ceased, indeed it is no unusual thing for all three to be professed by the same person, and, as they supplement one another this is not altogether inconsistent. Confucianism the contemplation and observance of the teachings of Confucius, who lived about 500 B.C. is the basis of the social life and political system of the Chinese. It has been professed by all their greatest men, and is still the sole belief of the educated classes. It is, however, less a religion than a philosophy,—

an ethical and political creed,—and does not pretend to treat of spiritual things. To live in conformity with the moral teachings of the great sage in family and social relations and in what pertains to the duties of citizenship is the professed aim of the Confucianist. Funeral temples are erected to Confucius, and, though his image is not used as an idol, his tablet is worshipped, and sacrifices of oxen and sheep are offered before it at the equinoxes. Buddhism was introduced into China soon after the beginning of the Christian era, several centuries after its birth in India. Though extending over the whole country and influencing more or less the mass of the people, it is fast losing its hold on them, and has very little of the power and authority it once possessed. Its edifices are going to decay and no new ones rise upon their ruins. Its priests are illiterate and together with their religion, are held in contempt by the philosophic Chinaman. Taoism has not more hold than Buddhism on the literate Chinese. Its priests are generally ignorant men, few of them understanding the real principles of their faith which has little connection with the teachings of its reputed founder *Lee-tse*, a contemporary of Confucius. They practise a mystic alchemy, propitiate spells and incantations, and, like modern spiritualists, hold intercourse with the dead. These mystic worship certain stars, which are supposed to influence human life, and also gnomes, devils, and inferior spirits.

Besides these three religions, which alone affect the bulk of the people, there is a ritual state worship—a kind of philosophic pantheism, an adoration of certain natural objects but it is a more ceremonial and associated with no theological doctrines. At the winter solstice the emperor offers sacrifices at the altar of Heaven in Peking. Chinese philosophy is atheistical, and deduces the development of the universe from one unalloyed and will-less principle. Hence all educated Chinese are theoretically atheists. Veneration for the dead with the Chinese finds expression in ancestral worship.

While Confucianism is to be regarded as the state church, there is no hierarchical establishment maintained by the Chinese government. The government is tolerant of religious diversity except where a political design is suspected. Missions are maintained in China by Christians of many sects and with considerable success in some places but the popular prejudice against Christianity is strong. The Catholic church counts upward of 1,000,000 adherents in China, and there are in the country perhaps 100,000 Evangelical Christians. The Mohammedan number probably falls 20,000,000 who are mainly distributed over the N.E. and S.W. provinces. There are a few Chinese Jews.

Commerce.—The foreign trade of China has assumed great importance. Raw and manufactured silk and tea are the great staple products for export. Raw cotton, beans and beanskins, skins, and hides are also sent abroad in large quantities. Wood, wax, fans, paper, fire-crackers, musk, rhubarb, sugar, opium, grass-cloth, and ornamental goods are likewise exported. The foreign imports are mainly cotton goods, kerosene oil, metals, metal wares, etc. The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with Great Britain and her colonies. Among other countries the United States, Germany, Japan and Russia take successive rank. There are about 50 ports open to foreign commerce—the so-called *Treaty Ports*—some of which are river-ports situated in the interior of the country. The following are the principal ones (excluding Manchuria): Shanghai, Canton, Kowloon (near Hong Kong), Tien-tsin, Swatow, Amoy, Cebu, Lappa, Fuchow, Hankow, Ning-tse, Kiangchow, Nan-king, Hangchow, Wuchow, Chungking, Ningpo, Kiao-chow, Chungking, Pakhoi, Wen-chow, San-shui, So-chow. The bulk of the trade with the British Empire passes through Hong Kong (near the entrance to the Canton River) which has been a British possession since 1842. China herself has a very large internal and coastwise trade, which is partly carried on by river and coasting steamers, many of them owned by Chinese and built in China. In those sections of the interior where there are no water ways the transport service is conducted by the backs of men and animals, and the ordinary travelling conveyance is the palanquin. The Grand or Imperial Canal, connecting Hangchow with Tien-tsin, over a length of some 700 miles, was constructed in the early part of the seventh century, and served for a long time as an important artery of communication but its usefulness has been somewhat impaired as a result of the irregularities of the Hoang-ho. There are several thousand miles of railway in operation nearly all opened within the last five years, and the work of construction is proceeding rapidly. The building is done by foreign companies. The aggregate length of the telegraph lines is about 15,000 miles.

Great Wall.—Of the numerous constructions—temples, pagodas, bridges, canals, etc.—for which China is famous

ness is so remarkable as the Great Wall which extends along the northern frontier of the country and measures approximately 1300 miles in length. It is properly the most gigantic fortification of the world, and appears in places in double and triple courses. Its general height is about 20 feet, with a width at the base of 25 feet, narrowing to the top. Great square towers mark intervals of its course. It is generally assumed that the fortification, as it now stands, does not represent the original structure, and may not date further back than the closing period of the Middle Ages. Earth enclosed in brickwork forms the mass of the wall, but for half of its length it is hardly more than a heap of gravel and rubbish. It has been gradually falling into decay.

Cities—The number of large cities in China is very great, but the population given for most of them is hardly more than approximate or represents only a rough estimation. Among the largest are Peking, Hankow Canton, Si ngan Chang-chow Tien tsin Hang-chow Ku-chow Shanghai Sing tau Su-chow, Chung king Nanking Ning po, Ching-kiang and Amoy. Peking, the capital, has a population variously estimated at from 600 000 to 1 600 000 or more.

European Possessions in China—England holds Hong Kong, Wu-hai-wai, the latter on the coast of the Shan tung peninsula. Portugal, Macao, on the coast of Kwang tung. Germany, Kiaochow, on the coast of Shan-tung. France, a district about the bay of Kwang-chow, on the coast of the peninsula of Lau-shew Kwang tung. Manchuria is in great part occupied by Russia.

History—The historical period of Chinese history may be said to begin with the latter part of the third millennium B.C. although a great infusion of the fabulous still enters into the annals of the succeeding centuries. The Chinese records speak of three sovereigns Yao, Shun and Xu, who at this time are said to have founded social and political order and to have introduced an advanced husbandry among the people. In the period from about 2500 to 250 B.C. three dynasties successively held sway—the Hsia, Shang and Chow dynasties. Under the first two the Chinese dominions were confined to what is now northern China, but under the Chow dynasty they were extended over the Yangtze basin. This period of two millenniums is known as that of the feudal state. China at this time having been parcelled out among numerous petty chiefs. About 600 B.C. flourished the great philosopher and moralist Kung fu-tse (Confucius) whose teachings so powerfully affected the intellectual and political life of the Chinese people. About two centuries later lived Meng-tse (Mencius) whose ethical and economic dicta left an equal impression upon the nation. About 250 B.C. a ruler of the dynasty of Tsin brought the various parts of the country under his absolute sway and inaugurated the imperial state. This first emperor undertook the construction of the Great Wall as a protection against the Tartars. Under the dynasty of Han which succeeded that of Tsin about 200 B.C. and ruled for about four and a half centuries, the Chinese Empire reached its greatest extension, and was as flourishing within as it was powerful without. Soon after the beginning of the Christian era Buddhism began to make progress in China. In the Middle Ages there were endless divisions and reunions of the empire, varied by incursions and partial invasions by the Tartars and Manchus. In the tenth century the Tartar Khatan (Khitai) established their sway in the N. but about the beginning of the twelfth century they succumbed to the Han or Manchu people. In 1215 the Mongol leader of Genghis Khan captured Yenking (Peking) and in 1260 Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan completed the conquest of China. The Mongols ruled over the country till 1368, when they were expelled by the Chinese and the Ming native dynasty succeeded. The Manchus established themselves in Peking in 1644, and finally after a seven years' struggle, acquired the sovereignty of the whole empire. Many of the conquering race now filled the highest offices of state. More than one powerful emperor of the race has ably conducted the government, and the Manchu dynasty still remains in power.

In early times the Chinese do not appear to have been opposed to intercourse with foreigners but the conduct of the Spanish and Portuguese between 1520 and 1570 excited their hostility. The Manchu government restricted foreign trade and intercourse to Canton where they were carried on through the medium of the Hong merchants. In 1840 a war broke out between China and England, which is known as the Opium War the exciting cause having been the effort on the part of the English to compel the Chinese to allow the importation of opium the production of which article was a source of great wealth to India. The British brought this war to a successful close in 1842, and by the treaty of Nanking the ports of Canton Amoy, Fuchow,

Ning-po, and Shanghai were thrown open to British commerce and Hong Kong was ceded to England. With 5 free ports (since increased to about 40) foreign trade with China soon assumed great proportions. The empire was forced to emerge from its state of isolation with regard to the rest of the world. In 1844 treaties were concluded with the United States and France. In 1856 a second war broke out with England. The English were joined by the French and in 1857 the allies bombarded and occupied Canton, and in the following year captured the ports at the mouth of the Pei ho, which brought the ruse to terms. China conceded treaties at Tien-tsin with Great Britain, France, Russia (to which power she ceded the Amur Territory) and the United States. Fresh difficulties between the Chinese government and Great Britain and France led to an Anglo-French invasion in 1860 and the occupation of Peking by the allies. One of the most remarkable events in recent Chinese history is the Tai-ping (Tai-ping) Rebellion 1850-64. The leader of a society of God-worshippers persuaded himself and his followers that he had received a divine commission to uproot idolatry, extirpate the Tartar intruders, and establish the new nat. a dynasty of Tai ping or Universal Peace. This rebellion, which was at first successful, was finally suppressed in 1864 by the imperial forces, assisted by contingents of English and French troops. The invasion of Tongking by the French involved them in a war with China, 1884-85. In 1894 China became engaged in a disastrous war with Japan growing out of their relations to Korea. By the peace of Shimonoseki in 1895, China recognized the independence of Korea and ceded the island of Formosa and the peninsula of Liao-tung to Japan. The threats of the European powers however compelled Japan to forego Liao-tung. This war was followed by various depredations by the European powers upon Chinese territory. Germany obtained possession of Kiaochow (Kiaochow), Russia, of Port Arthur. England, of Wei-hai-wei, while France was given a foothold on the peninsula of I-tse-chow. The year 1900 witnessed the culmination of the Boxer movement, aimed at the restoration of former conditions and war upon the foreigners. The siege of the foreign legations in Peking brought on an invasion by the forces of the European powers, Japan and the United States, and the occupation of Peking by the foreigners. China was forced to a humiliating peace. Russia took advantage of these troubles to occupy Manchuria. In 1902 England and Japan entered into a treaty for the preservation of the integrity of China. In 1904 Manchuria became the principal theatre of a bloody war between Russia and Japan.

Chinese Turkestan See FRANKFORT.

Chinese Wall, a name given to the southern edge of the ice-pieces of Grinnell Land.

Chingford, a town of Essex, England, near the Ripping Forest and 4 miles from Waltham Abbey. Pop. in 1901 4573.

Ching-hai, ching hi, a seaport of China, province of Che-kiang, situated at the mouth of the Yangtze and forming the outer port of Ning po, from which it is about 10 miles distant.

Ching-kiang, ching ke-ang or Chin-kiang, a city of China, province of Kiang su on the right bank of the Yangtze-kiang at the junction of the Grand Canal, 45 miles E by N of Nanking. It is a treaty-port, the imports exceeding those of any other Chinese port except Shanghai. Extensive suburbs stretch along the canal and the activity exhibited on the waters affords evidence of the commercial importance of the city. The place was once fortified, but has been dismantled. In 1855 it was destroyed by the Tai-pings. Pop. estimated at about 140 000.

Chingleput, ching gle-pit' or Chengalput, a town of British India, capital of a district, 35 miles SSW of Madras, on the river Palar. Pop. about 6000.

Chingleput, a district of British India, Madras presidency, on the Coromandel coast. Capital, Chingleput.

Ching-to, a city of China. See JEMO.

Ching-ting, ching'ing, a city of China, province of Chi-li, 155 miles SSW of Peking.

Ching tsu, a city of China. See CHING-SU.

Chiniot, a town of British India, in the Panjab, near the Ravi, 80 miles W by N of Lahore. Pop. about 15 000.

Chin-kiang-fu, China. See CHING-KIANG.

Chinampo, or Chinampo, a free port (since Oct. 1897) of Korea, on the W coast, 185 miles NW of Seoul. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1899 16,750.

Chin-agan, chin'agan, a city of China, in the W part of the province of Kwang-si, on an affluent of the Yangtze, a few miles to the E of the Tropics of Cancer.

Chino, ché-no, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., in the valley of the Santa Anna River, and on the Southern Pacific R. about 25 miles E by S. of Los Angeles. It is the seat of an extensive beet-sugar industry.

Chinon, shee'nón', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 25 miles SW of Tours. It has the ruins of an imposing mediæval castle frequently used as a royal residence, in which Joan of Arc first presented herself to Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais, to whom a monument has been erected. The town was important at the beginning of the Middle Ages under the name of Canno. Pop. in 1901 8983.

Chinook, she'nook', a post-village of Chouteau co. Mont. on the Great Northern R., 97 miles N.E. of Fort Benton. Pop. about 800.

Chinook, a post-village of Pacific co. Wash. near the mouth of the Columbia River and about 8 miles from Ilwaco station. The chief industry of the place is salmon fishing.

Chinquapi, chish'-pin, a post-village of Duplin co. N.C. on the Northeast River about 40 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. about 300.

Chinora, chin-soor', a former town of Bengal, on the Hugli, now a part of the city of Hooley. It was the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal, and was ceded to the British in 1824.

Chimá, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar 35 miles SE. of Cartagena. Pop. 6800.

Chin-wang-tao, a treaty port of China, in the province of Chi-li on the Gulf of Pechili, about 150 miles E. of Peking.

Chiny, shee'nes a small town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semois 8 miles SW of Neufchâteau. It has important lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 902.

Chioggia, ke-od-já (ana. *Foa* or *Vo d'a*) a seaport town of Italy 15 miles S. of Venice on an island in the southern extremity of the Venetian Lagoon. It is founded on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a massive stone bridge. It has a fine main street lined with arcades. The most prominent edifices are the cathedral and the medieval corn hall. The harbor is protected by forts and batteries. It has yards for ship-building important fisheries, and a trade with the interior by the Brenta, Adige, Po and several canals. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 including the suburb of Sottomarina 20,520.

Chios, kio' (Or Xos), Kkhio, keo' Skio, or Scio, she'o (an Italian form of the name, adopted in English) called by the Turks Sakia-Adana, an island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Turkey off the W coast of Asia Minor from which it is 4 miles distant and about 35 miles S. of Lesbos. Length, from N to S 32 miles greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, about 320 sq m. The surface is very much diversified, the mountains rising to a height of about 4000 feet. It is one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant. The principal products are wine of superior quality, mastic silk figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits. Antimony is obtained in large quantities. Good-olive is an important article of export. The island is subject to terrible earthquakes. Previous to 1823 this island was the most prosperous in the Grecian Archipelago, but in that year some of its inhabitants having risen in revolt, nearly all the population comprising over 100,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Capital, Chios or Castro. Pop. about 68,000. Chios was one of the most flourishing of the Ionian colonies on the Asiatic coast.

Chios, or Castro, a town, the capital of the island of Chios, near the middle of the E. coast. Pop. about 14,000.

Chilney, a banking post-town of Washington co. Va., 15 miles by rail E. of Curryville. Pop. in 1900 633.

Chilney, a banking post-town of Harris co. Ga., 8 miles by rail N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 450.

Chippewa, a post-village of Queen's co. New Brunswick on the Central R. of New Brunswick. The banking point is St. John. Pop. about 200.

Chippewank, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. about 250.

Chippola, a post-station of Calhoun co. Fla., on the Chipola River.

Chipola River rises in Henry co. Ala. runs southward into Florida, and enters the Apalachicola River after a course of about 130 miles. The lower part is navigable.

Chippawa, Ontario Canada. See CHIPPWA.

Chippewaham, chip-nim a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon 25 miles E. of Bristol. It has a spacious church, partly built in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901 5074.

Chippewahook, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. 150.

Chippewa, originally Ojibway, or Ojibhewa, a river of Wisconsin, rises by several branches in the N part of the state, runs generally southwestward, and enters

the Mississippi River at the SE. end of Lake Pepin, about 4 miles above Wabasha. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. Its largest affluent is the Red Cedar.

Chippewa, a county of Michigan, in the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula. Area, 1530 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Superior and Toquemon Bay on the E. by St. Mary River and on the SE by Lake Huron. Capital, Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. in 1890 12,019 in 1900, 21,533.

Chippewa, a county in the southwest-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 533 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Chippewa River. Capital, Montevideo. Pop. in 1890, 8565, in 1900 12,490.

Chippewa, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin is intersected by the Chippewa River and also drained by many of its affluents. Area, 1938 sq m. Capital Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1890 25,143, in 1900 33,037.

Chippewa, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 337.

Chippewa, or Welland, a river of Ontario, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above Niagara Falls. In its course it forms part of the Welland Canal.

Chippewa, or Chippawa, an outpost of Welland co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Chippewa River with the Niagara, above the Falls, 43 miles SSE. of Toronto. It has various mills and manufactories. Chippewa was the scene of a victory gained July 5, 1814, by the Americans, commanded by General Brown over the British, under General Rial. It is on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1901, 450.

Chippewa Bay, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. on the St. Lawrence River 4 miles from Hammond station.

Chippewa Creek, Ohio, enters the Tuscarawas River about 4 miles above Cassel Fulton.

Chippewa Falls, a banking city capital of Chippewa co. Wis. is on the Chippewa River and on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads, 12 miles NE of Eau Claire. The river here affords water power, which is employed in a number of mills and foundries. The town has canning, woolen- and flooring industries and extensive lumber, saw and planing mills. The State House for the People-Minded and the county insane asylum are located here. Pop. in 1890 8470, in 1900 8994.

Chippewa Indians. See Ojibwa.

Chippewa Lake, a post-village of Mecosta co. Mich. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 400.

Chippewa Lake, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, near a small lake, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. 4 miles S. of Medina. Pop. about 200.

Chippewa River, Mich. drains part of Mecosta and Isabella cos. and enters the Pice River about 4 miles W of Midland City.

Chippewa River, Minn. issues from several little lakes near the line between Douglas and Grant cos. runs southward and enters the Minnesota River at Montevideo.

Chippewa Station, a post-hamlet of Oceola co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 5 miles E. of Irt.

Chipping-Campden, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester 25 miles NE. of Gloucester.

Chipping-Norton, a municipal borough of England, co. and 25 miles by rail NNW of Oxford. Pop. in 1891 3799.

Chipping-Osgar, a small town of England, in Essex on the Roding about 20 miles NE. of London.

Chipping-Wycombe, England See Wycombe.

Chiquet, Pa. See CHICOT.

Chiquimula, che-tee-moo'la, an eastern department of Guatemala. The climate is unhealthy. Capital Chiquimula. Pop. about 65,000.

Chiquimula, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Chiquimula, 65 miles ENE. of Guatemala. It is a place of active trade. Pop. 4000. Ruined by the ruins of Chiquimula Antigua, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

Chiquimula Isthmus, of Central America, is 100 mi. W on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras.

Chiquimula, che-kin-he-ra' a town and place of pilgrimage of the republic of Colombia, in the state of Boyacá, 85 miles N. of Bogotá. Pop. 18,000.

Chiquitos, che-ken-toes, a territory or region of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz between lat 15° and 17° S. and forming the middle part of the great longitudinal plain which extends N and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. It derives its name from a tribe of Indians who were designated by the Spaniards *Chiquitos*, on the assumption that they were small in stature.

Chirm, a town of Chinese Turkmenia. See TUMEN.

Chire, shee'ra, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, on the Chira River 130 miles NE. of Bogotá.

Chireno, shee'ra no, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., 90 miles SE. of Jacksonville. Pop. 275.

Chireos, shee'ra, a town of France, in Isère, 18 miles NNE. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000.

Chiriquí, shee'ra-kee' a province, river, lagoons, and archipelago in the extreme west of the republic of Panama. The river after a northward course, enters the lagoons which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriquí Archipelago. Lat. 8° N.; lon. 82° 30' W. The Chiriquí lagoons is a spacious bay with three entrances (Boas del Drago, Boas del Toro, Boas del Tigre) and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles and from 40 to 50 miles inland. The province, which has a population of about 40,000 is mountainous, with several lofty volcanic peaks (Chiriquí 11,970 feet) and has an exceedingly fertile soil. Tobacco and sugar-cane are cultivated.

Chirk, a small town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, 6 miles S. of Beaulieu. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. **Chirk Castle**, the ancient mansion of the Myddelton family, is said to command views into 17 counties. Pop. in 1901 4199.

Chiro-mo, shee'ra mo, a trade-port of the British Central African Protectorate on the Shira River.

Chirpan, a town of Bulgaria. See **TOMRAN**.

Chirripo Grande, a mountain of Costa Rica, 20 miles NE. of Cartago, assumed to be upward of 11,000 feet in height.

Chicago, shee'ra-po' a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River which separates it from Wisconsin. Capital, Center City. Pop. in 1890 10,359. In 1900 13,343.

Chicago City, a post-village of Chicago co. Minn., is on a beautiful lake, named Chicago, 53 miles NNE. of St. Paul. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Chisholm, shee'ra om a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Maine Central R. It has paper-industries. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 750.

Chisholm, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop. 100.

Chistolov, or Chistolhurst, shee'ra-burr, a village and urban district of England, in Kent, 11 miles SE. of London. Napoleon III. after his dethronement, fixed his residence at this place, and Eugénie continued to live here for a number of years after his death. Pop. in 1901 7439.

Chismville, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. about 24 miles S. of Ozark. Pop. 100.

Chistopol, a town of Russia. See **TOMRAN**.

Chiswell Islands, a group of desert isles, Alaska, lying off the S. coast of the Kenai Peninsula.

Chiswick, shee'ra ik a town of England, co. of Middlesex on the Thames, 7 1/2 miles WSW. of St. Paul. London. Here is Chiswick House a villa of the dukes of Devonshire, and the parish contains the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The grave of Hogarth is in the church-yard. Pop. in 1901 29,809.

Chita, a town of Transbaikalia. See **TOMRA**.

Chita, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bogotá, 130 miles NE. of Bogotá.

Chitamho'a, a village of British Central Africa, about 10 miles SE. of the (flooded) southern shore of Lake Bangweulu. Livingstone died here in May 1873.

Chittima River, Alaska. See **OURRYNA**.

Chittore, a town of British India, in Rajasthan, 70 miles NE. of Udaipur.

Chitral, shee'ra, a highland state of British India, bordering upon Kashmir and commanding largely of the Kunar (Chitral) valley on the S. slope of the Hindu-Kooh. Lat. about 36° N. Elevation about 5200 feet. Pop. 150,000-200,000. It has a fine climate.

Chitral, capital of the state of Chitral a town or association of villages extending for about 4 miles along the banks of the Kunar (Kashkar or Chitral) River which is a tributary of the Kabul. Lat. about 35° 50' N.

Chittagong (native, Chittagong) or Fa'lama-head', a town of British India, in Bengal, capital of the district and division of Chittagong on the Karapell River 180 miles SE. of Dacca. Lat. 22° 3' N. lon. 91° 52' E. Large ships can ascend to the town, which is the seat of great commercial enterprise, though a straggling place, covering a large area and very unhealthy. Chittagong College is located here. Pop. in 1901 24,100.

Chittagong, a division or commissionership of Bengal, comprising the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali and Tipperah also the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah. Chittagong district is bounded W. by the Bay of Bengal.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, a region or district in the Chittagong division of Bengal, bounded N. and S. by

Arakan. It is a wild and rough jungle region where elephants, tigers, and pythons abound. The people are largely of uncivilized hill tribes, governed by native chiefs under British direction. Cotton, corn, rice, tea, tobacco, and wood oil are among the products.

Chittapet, a town of British India, 70 miles SW. of Madras, formerly an important stronghold and a place famed for its riches.

Chittaldurg, Chittaldurg, or Chittraldurg, shee'ra-doorg a town of British India, in Mysore, capital of a district of the same name, 128 miles NNW. of Seringapatam, with a strong fortress. Pop. about 5000.

Chittanango, shee'ten-na'go, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y., on Chittanango Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 3 miles S. of Chittanango Station and 14 miles E. of Syracuse. It has counting and other industries. Pop. in 1900 787. Chittanango Springs, S. of the village, have saline sulphur waters and are much visited.

Chittanango Creek, N. Y., rises in Madison co. and enters Oneida Lake about 12 miles NE. of Syracuse.

Chittanango Falls, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y., on Chittanango Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., about 18 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 175. The creek here falls about 100 feet.

Chittanango Station, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 14 miles E. of Syracuse and 3 miles from Chittanango, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Chittenden, shee'ten-den a county in the NW part of Vermont, has an area of 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and is intersected by the Lamoille and Winooski rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Mount Mansfield stands on the E. border. A beautiful variegated marble, called Winooski marble, is found in the county. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1900 35,389. In 1900 39,800.

Chittenden, a post-township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., about 8 miles N. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900 621. It is the village of the same name, 110.

Chittenden, Mount, a peak of Wyoming in the Yellowstone National Park. Height, 10,100 feet.

Chittenden Falls, Columbia co., N. Y. See **BROOK-ROSE**.

Chitto Bayon. See **BOON CURRO**.

Chit'ra, or Chait'ra, a town of British India, district and 35 miles WNW. of Haryabagh. Pop. about 10,000.

Chittur, shee'toor or Chittur, a small town of British India, 80 miles W. of Madras, capital of North Arcot.

Chittur, a town of British India, in the state of Cochin, 24 miles SW. of Coimbatore. Pop. about 10,000.

Chittyma, or Chittima, a river of southern Alaska, rises in the Coast Mountains, in about lat. 61° 40' N. lon. 142° 35' W. flows generally W. and empties into the Copper River. On its banks are deposits of copper.

Chitwood, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. on the Missouri Southern R. The banking point is Joplin. Pop. about 1000.

Chiuro, ke-oo'ro, a village of Italy in Lombardy 7 miles E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. The plague of 1629-30 first broke out here.

Chiura, or La Chiura, la ke-oo'ra, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 8 miles SE. of Cuneo on the Po. Pop. about 3000; of the commune in 1901, 5728.

Chiura, or Chiura di San Michele, a village of Italy 13 miles WNW. of Turin on the Dora Riparia. It is the place of sepulture for the royal family.

Chiura, or Chiura Scimfani, a town of Sicily 30 miles SW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6800.

Chiusano, ke-oo-sa no, a town of Italy in the province of Avellino. Pop. about 2000.

Chinai, ke-oo see (anc. Chai'ra) a town of Italy in Tuscany province and 81 miles SE. of Siena. It is a bishop's see and has an interesting cathedral. The town possesses a valuable museum of Etruscan antiquities, and near it are many sepulchral remains of Clusium, one of the twelve ancient capitals of Etruria. Pop. about 2000 of the commune in 1901, 6011.

Chinai, Lunke of, in Italy 1 mile E. of the town of Chinai. It is about 4 miles in length.

Chiva, shee'ra, an ancient town of Spain 18 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 4975.

Chivasso, ke-va'so, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles NE. of Turin, on the Po. It has a handsome cathedral. The town was a fortress of the counts of Montferrat. Pop. in 1901 4299 (commune, 9913).

Chivilcoy, shee-vel-ko' a town of the Argentine Republic, 110 miles W. of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by railroad. It manufactures brandy, iron ware, etc. Pop. in 1893 14,632.

Chivington, a post-hamlet of Kiowa co., Colo. 14 miles by rail W of Sheridan Lake.

Chiesapa, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss. Pop. 60
Chiorde, a post-town of Mohave co., Ariz. on the Arizona and Utah R. Pop. in 1000 465 The banking point is Flagstaff

Chlumetz, also *métz*, a town of Bohemia, on the Chludna, 46 miles SNE of Prague. Pop. in 1900 3658

Chmielnik, or **Chmieleńsk**, *chm-é-é-nik* a town of Russia, in Podolia, 93 miles NE of Kaniow-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897 11,215

Chmielnik, a town of Russian Poland, 10 miles SSE of Krolec. Pop. in 1897 6943

Chocoma, a town of Mexico, state and 84 miles NE of Oaxaca.

Chocoma, the ancient name of the Kanana

Chocoma, *choc*, a post-town of Ontonagon co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles by rail N by W of Waterhouse. Pop. 200

Chobe, known in its lower course as the Lunyana, a river of south-central Africa and western tributary of the Zambezi, which it joins about 30 miles above the Victoria Falls.

Choo or Choque (shok) Bay, West Indies, on the NW coast of St. Lucia

Choocholeco, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala. on the Southern R., 7 miles from Oxford. Pop. 104

Choocholeco Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River about 10 miles NW of Talladega.

Chocoma, a town of Romania. See KNOX

Choco, *cho-ko'* a bay on the Pacific coast of the republic of Colombia, extending from Point Charamba on the N to Point Guacama on the S

Choco, a bay forming part of the Gulf of Darien.

Choco, a province of the department of Cauca (in its northern part), republic of Colombia, on the Pacific coast.

Chocoma, a town of Colombia, in the department of Guandamara. Pop. of the commune, 8000

Chocoma, a post-township of Susquehanna co. Pa. 12 miles SW of Binghamton. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 246

Chocoma Center, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. 34 miles NW of Binghamton

Chocoma, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. near Chocoma Mountain 4 miles N of West Ossipee.

Chocoma Mountain, N. H. is in Carroll co. Its altitude is 3500 feet above the sea-level. It has a sharp peak and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful of the mountains of New England.

Chocoma City, a post-village of Beaufort co. N. C. 20 miles from Newbern.

Choctaw, a county in the W part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi River has an area of 912 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890 17,920, in 1900 18,136

Choctaw, a county in the northeast-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 372 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Black River. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890 10,647 in 1900 13,936

Choctaw, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Ark. Pop. 50

Choctaw, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. Pop. 60

Choctaw, a post-town of Oklahoma co. Okla. 10 miles E of Oklahoma city. Pop. about 200

Choctaw Corner, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Ala. 65 miles SW of Selma.

Choctawhatchee River rises in Barbours co. Ala., runs southward through Florida, and enters the E. end of Choctawhatchee Bay, Gulf of Mexico. The river is about 100 miles long.

Choctaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting the middle portions of Mississippi, on both sides of the Yazoo River, but now almost entirely settled in the Indian Territory (Choctaw Nation)

Choctaw Nation, a section of Indian Territory in the SE. adjoining Texas and bordered by the Red River. Area, 10,919 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 99,651. Capital, McAlester

Chodan, *chodan* (Bohem. *Chodov*) a town of Bohemia, district of Falkenstein. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6383.

Chodriessen, the former name of KOLMAR, Posen

Choctaw, *cho-cto*, a post-village of Union co., Ga. Pop. 60

Choisul, *chwoi sul* one of the Solomon Islands. Length, about 90 miles

Choisul, *chwoi sul*, a harbor of Madagascar on the NE. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil

Chodry-le-Roi, *chwoi sul* see *le roi*, a town of France, on the Seine, 5 miles by rail S of Paris. It has extensive manufactures of glass-ware, porcelain, chemical products, etc. It has a monument to *Henri de La Roche*, author of the *Marquise*, who died here. Pop. in 1901 11,287

Chokee, a post-village of Lee co., Ga. in Choctaw town Pop. in 1900 130

Chokio, a banking post-village of Stevens co., Minn. It has elevator-factories. Pop. in 1900 390

Chotechal, *cho-é-é-é*, or *Chotechal*, *chwoi-é-é*, a considerable island of the Argentine Republic, formed by the Rio Negro, 220 miles NW of Carmen.

Cholet, *sho-é* a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, 37 miles SW of Angers. It is the centre of a great textile-manufacturing district. It figured in the wars of the Vendée. Pop. in 1901 17,158

Cholmondeley, *shom-lee*, a parish of England, co. of Chester 7 miles W of Nantwich

Cholon, *sho-lee* a town of French Cochinchina, 8 miles WSW of Saigon with which it is connected by rail. It is a mart for rice and has an export trade. Pop. about 40,000 largely Chinese.

Cholula, *cho-lee-lee*, a town of Mexico, state and 8 miles W by N of Puebla is situated on the table-land of Anahuac. Elevation 6912 feet. It is on the interoceanic R. Close to the town is a dilapidated pyramid (*teocalli*) of clay and brick erected by the ancient Mexicans, 175 feet in height, with a base covering 42 acres, or four times that of the pyramid of Cheops. It is the largest isolated construction of man. The summit is surmounted by the church or chapel of the Virgen de las Remedios. Cortés, in the sixteenth century recorded that Cholula (anc. *Chalchicomula*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples. Pop. about 9000

Choluteca, *cho-lee-lee*, a department in the S part of Honduras. The Gulf of Fonseca bounds it on the S and the Goascorán River on the W. It is intersected by several large rivers emptying into the Gulf of Fonseca, and its surface is diversified. Mining is carried on. Capital, Choluteca. Pop. about 45,000

Choluteca, a city of Honduras, capital of the department of Choluteca, on the Choluteca River 70 miles SSW of Tegucigalpa. It has government buildings, a college, public schools, a hospital, town-hall etc. Pop. about 6000

Chomel, *cho-mel*, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 24 miles SE of Privas. Pop. about 2000

Chomely, a post-station of Alaska, on Prince of Wales Island and Chomelundey Sound

Chong-ping, a town of China, in the province of Fokien, about 120 miles SW of Fuzhou

Chono (*cho-no*) Archipelago, an island group of Chile, off the W coast, mostly between lat 44° and 48° S and lon 74° and 75° W. They constitute a part of the province of Chilo. Some of the islands are large, but all except a few rocky ones are bare and sparsely inhabited by Chono Indians. The only settlement is Melinka.

Chontalón, *chon-talón*, a department of Nicaragua. It lies along the N.E. shore of Lake Nicaragua and is bounded S by the San Juan River. It is drained by tributaries of Lake Nicaragua. The region is rich in gold and numerous mines have been operated. Capital, Acopya. Pop. about 32,000

Chopra, a town of the Khandesh district, British India, 150 miles E of Surat. Pop. about 15,000

Choctawhatchee, a post-village of Caroline co., Md. 14 miles S of Denton. It has canning-industries, etc.

Choctawhatchee River rises in Kent co. Del. runs southward into Maryland, and enters Chesapeake Bay through a wide estuary which is nearly 20 miles long. It is navigable by sloops for 45 miles

Choctaw Bay, in the West Indies. See CROOK BAY

Chora, *cho-é*, called also *Megalis-Chora*, *meg-a-lee* *cho-é* (Great Chora), a small town of the island of Samos, 3 miles from its S. coast, and near the site of ancient Samos. It is the seat of a Greek bishop.

Chorasmian. See KHIVA

Chorasmian, a province of Persia. See KHORASAN

Chorog, *sho-é*, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles E of Gap. It is on the site of the Roman *Caturiga*, capital of the *Caturiga*. Pop. about 1500

Chorillies, *cho-ree-lee*, or *Chorillies*, a watering place of Peru, 9 miles by rail E. of Lima. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima for sea-bathing. Around it are many remains of ancient edifices. The Chilians here defeated the Peruvians, Jan. 13, 1881.

Chorley, *cho-lee*, a municipal borough of England in Lancashire, on the Chor, near the Farrow and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 8 miles SSE of Preston. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 20,832.

Cherley, a town of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles NW of Macclesfield. Pop. about 2000

Cheriz, a town of European Turkey. See TUNOULO

Cherique, *cho-ree-lee*, a snowy mountain of Bolivia. Lat 21° 28' S. Height, 15,500 (7) feet.

Chores (cho'ree) Islands, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile. The largest is in lat. 29° 17' S.

Chorostkow, Ko-rost'kov a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 30 miles SSS of Tarnopol, on the Teyna. Pop. of the commune in 1900 6490

Chorrera, chon-ná rá, a suburb of Havana, on a well-sheltered inlet at the mouth of the Almendares River 4 miles W of that city with which it is connected by street-railroad. It has large oil-refineries.

Chorrera, chon-ná rá, a town of the republic of Panama, on the isthmus end 30 miles WSW of the town of Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific Ocean by a deep mouth W of Panama. Pop. about 8900

Choruk. See Tchoruk

Chorum, a town of Asia Minor. See Tchoruk

Chorzelo, kón-sá lá is a town of Russian Poland, government of Ploek on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. about 2500

Choszew, kót'sow a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Kattowitz. Coal and iron are mined here. Pop. in 1900 8370

Choshi, oh's'heeh' a city and seaport of Shimosa province, island of Nippon Japan. It is 50 miles E. by N of Tokyo with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 25 000

Choska, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I T. The banking point is Muscogee. Pop. about 150

Chosmalai, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of Neuquén, in its NW part.

Chota, cho'tá, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles NNW of Cajamarca. It is among the Andes, on an ascent of the Marañón.

Cho'ta (Chu'tu-, Chho'ta-, or Chu'ta-) Nag'-pur', a division of Bengal, in its western part, comprising in addition to the British district several small native tributary states, the Chota-Nagpur Mahals. Lat 22°-25° N. lon. 84°-87° E. It consists largely of forests and sparsely peopled jungles producing lac, wild silk and timber. Tea is also grown. Some thousands of the native hill-men are now Protestant Christians. Coal and iron abound. Pop. in 1901 4 893 000. Chota-Nagpur proper is a high plateau forming a part of the district of Ranchi.

Chotnad, a post-village of Imaiguera co. Minn. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. 100

Chota-Udulpur, oh'tá ou-di peer' a town of British India, capital of a small native state, 60 miles E of Baroda.

Chotena, cho'té a county in the N part of Montana, is intersected by the Missouri River and is also drained by the Judith, Marias and Milk rivers. Area, 16,049 sq. mi. The surface is partly mountainous, the soil of the valleys is fertile. Among the remarkable features of the county is the Great Falls of the Missouri River, which has a perpendicular descent of 90 feet. Capital, Fort Benton. Pop. in 1890, 4741 in 1900 10 900

Chotonu, cho'tó or Choutonu, cho'tó a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, LT, 33 miles S of Tulsa. Pop. 150

Choteau, a banking post-village, capital of Teton co. Mont. 36 miles W by S of Collins. Pop. about 450

Chotobor, kót'ch-hoa a town of Bohemia, 10 miles SE of Caslau. Pop. in 1900, 4000

Chotimat, cho'té á la, a small town of British Beluachistan, about 150 miles W by S of Muta

Chotusitz, ko-too-sitz a small town of Bohemia, 24 miles N of Caslau. It is memorable for the victory obtained here by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, May 17 1742.

Chotyn, a town of Bessarabia. See Khotyn

Chotzen, kót'sen a town of Bohemia, 19 miles E of Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. in 1900 4335

Choudmut, a post-village of Lincoln parish La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop. about 100

Chouzé, choo zá or Chouzé-sur-Loire, choo zá stir'iras, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles NW of Chinon. Pop. about 2000

Chowan, ohé wán' a county in the NE part of North Carolina, has an area of 101 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by Albemarle Sound and on the W. by the Chowan River which is navigable by steamboats Capital Bechtow. Pop. in 1890, 9187 in 1900, 10 258

Chowan River, N C is formed by the Meherrin and Watauga rivers, which unite about 6 miles above Winton. It runs generally southward and enters Albemarle Sound at its W end. It is navigable for sloops for most of its length

Chow-how, a town of England. See Arxerrow

Chow-chow, a town of China. See Chao-chow

Chow-king, Chao-king, or Shao-king, a town of China, in the province of Kwang tung on the Si-king, about 60 miles W of Canton.

Chow-tung, or Chao-tung, a town of China, in the eastern part of the province of Yun-nan about 90 miles N of the Yang-tse-king

Cheset, kriet, a town of Bohemia, 84 miles SE of Chrudim. Pop. about 2600

Christau, a banking city of Edgar co. Ill. on the Indiana, Decatur and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinatti Chicago and St. Louis Rrs. 12 miles N of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 905

Charisney, a banking post-town of Spencer co. Ind. 9 miles by rail N of Rockport. Pop. in 1900 513

Chelstburg, kriet bódas a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 23 miles NE of Marienwerder on the Borge. Pop. in 1900 3110

Christchurch, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Hampshire, on the SW border of the New Forest and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, on Christchurch Bay (English Channel) 20 miles SW of Southampton. It is named from its splendid old church, built in the twelfth century. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours occurs at Christchurch Bay. Pop. of the town in 1901 4204. The parliamentary borough includes Bournemouth and Muddiford.

Christchurch, a small town of England, in Monmouthshire, is a suburb of Newport

Christchurch, a town of New Zealand, on South Island, the capital of the province of Canterbury is on the Avon River 7 miles from the sea. Railways extend hence to Lyttelton (the nearest port) and to other parts of the province. Christchurch is the seat of Canterbury College and has provincial and government buildings, cathedral, museum (with a unique collection of the remains of the moa) theatre, opera-house, Masonic hall, etc. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1901 17 537 with suburbs in 1898, 51 330

Christensen Island, a volcanic island in the Antarctic tract, east of Graham Land (Island) and south of South America.

Christian, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 888 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N by the Sangamon River and is intersected by the South Fork of the same. Coal is extensively mined. Capital Taylorville. Pop. in 1890 30 631 in 1900 32 790

Christian, a county in the SW part of Kentucky bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 594 sq. mi. It is drained by the Little River and Tradewater Creek. The county contains deposits of coal and iron. Capital Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1890 34,118 in 1900 37 902

Christian, a county in the SW part of Missouri, has an area of 551 sq. mi. It is drained by Finley Creek and several small affluents of the White River. Copper, iron, and lead are found in the county which also has mineral springs. Capital Osark. Pop. in 1890 14,017 in 1900 18 019

Christian, a post village of Palo Pinto co., Tex. 15 miles N by E of Palo Pinto.

Christian, kris-to-ah na, a small river rises in Cass co. Mich., and enters the St. Joseph River at Elkhart, Ind.

Christiana, a post village of Newcaste co. Del. on Christiana Creek, about 19 miles SW of Wilmington, its banking point. Pop. about 350

Christiana, a post-hamlet of Dakota co. Minn. about 25 miles SW of St. Paul

Christiana, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 47 miles W of Philadelphia. It has machine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 828

Christiana, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 14 miles SE of Hartfordboro. Pop. about 70

Christiana, kris-to-ah na, a village of the Transvaal Colony 70 miles NNE of Kimberley. Diamonds have been found here. Pop. about 900

Christiana Creek, Del. is formed by Red Clay and White Clay creeks, which unite in Bewcastle co. It enters the Delaware River about 2 miles below Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it for some distance.

Christiansburg. See CHRISTIANBURG

Christiansburg, or Kristiansburg, kris-tá-á ne-á, the capital city of Norway and seat of the Storting (parliament) and of the supreme law-court, is picturesquely situated at the head of Christiania-Fjord in lat. (observatory) 59° 54' 43" N. lon. 10° 43' 25" E. It is regularly laid out and occupies the site of the medieval town of Oslo or Opelo, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire in 1567 and again in 1624. It is co-extensive with the amt of Christiania, which covers 64 sq. mi. The city is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, the Gamle Aker Kirke (one of the oldest churches of Norway) a citadel, the great arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and innate bas-

plank, town-hall, exchange, theatres, a university (founded in 1811, and having important collections of northern antiquities etc. and a library of 380 000 volumes), museums of art and industry, botanical garden, etc. The manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloths, iron ware, tobacco, paper, leather matches, soap, cotton yarn, spirits, glass, etc. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber planks horsehoe nails fish, matches, linens, woollens wood-pulp, tea, and beer. Christiania is the terminus of a system of railways. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful the approach to it by the magnificent fjord exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fjord itself, which is the northern projection of the Skagerrak, is frozen for upward of two months of the year from about 20 miles from Christiania to the sea, and the harbor is generally locked up for three or four months. Temperature of the year 41.5° of July 65° of February 23.5° Pop. in 1900 227 628 of the diocese of Christiania 714,918

Christiania-Ejford, See **CHRISTIANIA**
Christmas Island, an island in Lake Huron, with a light-house

Christiansnappol, or **Kristiansnappol**, kris-to-än-o-pöl, a diminutive town of Sweden 14 in and 20 miles ENE of Karlskrona ex Kalmar Sound. It was formerly fortified.

Christiansne (or **Kristiansne**)-Amt, kris-to-äns-ämt a province of southern Norway in the diocese of Hamar Capital Lühhammer Area, about 9800 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 113 615

Christianssand, or **Kristianssand**, kris-to-än-sänd, a town of Norway near its E extremity capital of a diocese of the same name, on a fjord of the Skagerrak 157 miles SW of Christiania. It is regularly laid out and built chiefly of wood. It is the seat of a bishop. Its cathedral was recently rebuilt after a conflagration. A good deal of ship-building is carried on the town has an export trade in timber fish and lobsters. The harbor is deep and well sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, but the fortifications have lost their importance. Pop. in 1900, 14,966 of the diocese 378,120

Christianssberg, a settlement, formerly a Danish station on the British Gold Coast of western equatorial Africa, 3 miles E. of Accra.

Christiansburg, a post-village of Shelby co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 16 miles WNW of Frankfort. Pop. about 125.

Christiansburg, or **Addison**, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, 25 miles NNE of Dayton. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 900

Christiansburg, a banking post-town capital of Montgomery co. Va. is situated in a valley bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge, on the Norfolk and Western R. 86 miles WSW of Lynchburg. It contains the Montgomery Female College and has various iron and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900 659

Christiansfeld, kris-to-äns-feld a town of Prussia, in Schesw., 7 1/2 miles N of Hadersleben. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, founded in 1773. Pop. about 500

Christianshavn, a quarter of Copenhagen.

Christiansø, kris-to-äns-ø a group of islets belonging to Denmark in the Baltic, 13 miles N of Bornholm consisting of three rocks, between the first two of which is a secure, though rather distinctive, haven. They are fortified and contain a state prison

Christiansund, or **Kristiansund**, kris-to-än-sünd a town of Sweden capital of a län of the same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 miles SW of Stockholm. It is well built and has manufactures of iron-ware, gloves, etc. Its port is Åhus. The town was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1900 13 318

Christiansstad, a län or district of Sweden near its E extremity extending from the Baltic to the Cattegat. Area, 2600 sq m. Pop. in 1900 219 407

Christiansstadt, kris-to-än-städt a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Bober opposite Naumburg. Pop. about 2000

Christianssted, kris-to-än-sted more frequently called **Bassin**, capital of the Danish West Indies, situated on the island of Santa Cruz (St. Croix) on the NE coast. It has a small but excellent port, with forts and garrison. The town is well built, has an observatory and is the seat of the governor general. Chief exports, sugar molasses, and rum. Pop. about 8 000

Christiansund, or **Kristiansund**, kris-to-än-sund, a town of Norway east of Romsdal 85 miles WSW of Trondheim, on three islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which enclose a spacious harbor. It has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900 12,043.

Christine, kris-toen', a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal. 14 miles W of Ukiah. Pop. about 50

Christineberg, a marine zoological station of Sweden, in the län of Bohus and on the Cattegat. It was established by the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm.

Christianshamm, or **Kristianshamm**, kris-to-äns-häm, a town of Sweden in Vermland, 25 miles ESE of Karlstad, on Lake Vener. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 5775.

Christiesstad, or **Kristiesstad**, kris-to-äns-städ, a town of Finland, 14 in and 55 miles S of Vaasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 3000

Christmas Cove, a resort of Lincoln co. Me. on Boothbay Harbor, near Boothbay

Christmas Harbor, Kerguelen Island, Indian Ocean is in lat. 40° 20' S., lon. 69° 24' E

Christmas Island, an island in the Little Bras d'Or Cape Breton, with a post-village and settlement, 3 miles from Grand Narrows and 33 miles SW of Sydney

Christmas Island, in the Pacific (lat. 1° 57' N lon. 157° 29' W) is a large low atoll with a good anchorage. It has been much visited for its deposits of guano.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean S of the western extremity of Java. Lat. 10° 25' S lon. 105° 42' E. It is covered with forest. Pop. in 1900 about 40

Christmas Sound, near the S. extremity of South America, 120 miles NW of Cape Horn

Christopher, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 2 miles by rail W by S of Benton. Pop. 159

Christophers, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 400

Christopher, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle or Tacoma. Pop. 270

Chrome, kröm, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. about 89 miles WSW of Philadelphia

Chromeshill, a post-village of Harford co. Md. 27 miles NNE of Baltimore

Chroceite, a post-hamlet of Calawha co. N C, about 26 miles SW of Statesville

Chropaczow, kro-pä-čov a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Beuthen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 4563

Chrudim, krod-dim a town of Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, an affluent of the Elbe, 62 miles ESE of Prague. It has a fine medieval church recently restored. Pop. in 1900 13,017

Chrysopolis, the ancient name of SCUTARI in Asia Minor

Chrynaw, krah nov, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 27 miles WNW of Cracow. It has an active commerce. Pop. in 1900 10 200

Chualar, choo-ä-lar a post-village of Monterey co., Cal. in the Salinas valley on the Southern Pacific R., 128 miles SSE of San Francisco

Chunpa, choo-ä-pä a river of Chile, forming the E boundary line of the province of Coquimbo and separating it from Aconcagua

Chubut, choo-boot a territory in the S. part of the Argentine Republic occupying part of the table-land of Patagonia. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and has the Andes on its W. The Chubut River crosses the territory. Capital Rawson with about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the territory in 1900 4400

Chusankuck, a post-village of Nansemond co. Va. 10 miles N of Suffolk

Chucky City, a post-village of Greene co. Tenn. Pop. about 250

Chuskey Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn. 7 miles from Johnsonsboro.

Chucuito, Chocuyto, choo-kwo-to, or **Chunquito**, choo-ke-to, a town of Peru in a province of its own name, department of Puno on the W shore of Lake Titicaca 13 miles SSE of Puno, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000. In the province are mines of silver and gold. Splendid specimens of prehistoric remains have been found here.

Chudleigh, chüd lee, a town of England, co. of Devon, 9 miles SEW of Exeter. Pop. about 2000

Chudskoye-Ozero, a lake of Russia. See **PAIRUS**

Chuen-pi, chu-än-pee', a port of China, on an island opposite Tysoekton Point, in the Canton River, 35 miles SE of Canton

Chusfat-Main, Chusfat. See **TECHUPUT KALE**

Chugwater Creek, Wyo. rises in Albany co. and enters the Laramie River about 30 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Chu-kwang, a river of China. See **CANYON RIVER**

Chula, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles N of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 282

Chula, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., 80 miles WSW of Richmond.

Chuliatine, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ala., 13 miles E. by W. of Edwardville. Pop. in 1900 23.

Chuliatine, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 48 miles SE of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 87.

Chuliatine, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 4 miles by rail W. of Danville.

Chuliatine River, Alaska, is a western tributary of the Sushitna River.

Chuliatine River, Alaska, is the principal southern tributary of the Kuskokwim River.

Chulmleigh, a market-town of Devonshire, England, on the Taw 14 miles SE of Barnstaple.

Chulucanas, choo-loo-ha'na, a town of Peru in the department of Piura. Pop. 5000.

Chulucmas, choo-loo-ma'na, a town of Bolivia, 45 miles ENE of La Paz.

Chulucma, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., 24 miles NE of Orlando. Pop. 180.

Chulucma (choo-loo-wa) or Holy Island, an island, 5 miles long in the Mosambique Channel.

Chumba, or Chumbur, chumba, a town of British India, on the Ravi, at the foot of the Himalayas, 126 miles NE of Lahore. Pop. about 5000. It was formerly an important place of commerce. It is the chief town of a native tributary state of the same name, included in the Punjab and bounded NE by the Kashmir territories. Pop. of the state in 1901 122,000.

Chumbur, or Chumbur, a river of British India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, flows mostly NE and joins the Jumna 85 miles SE of Agra. Length 600-700 miles.

Chumpram, or Chumpram, chum-pa-ra, a district of Behar British India, in the Patna division bounded N by Nepal. Capital, Motihari.

Chumpram, Chumpram, chum-pa-ra, or Chumpram, chum-pa-ra, a town of British India, in Oudh Mirzapur district, on the Ganges, 17 miles SW of Benares. Pop. about 15,000.

Chumpram, chum-pa-ra, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 19 miles N of Mobile, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Chundawati, or Chundawati, chun-daw'ee, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Moradabad, 46 miles W of Bareilly. Pop. about 30,000.

Chundrakona, or Chundrakona, chun-dra-ko'na, a town of British India, in Bengal district of Midnapur 58 miles W of Calcutta. It was once famous for cloth-weaving. Pop. about 10,000.

Chung-kung, a city of China, in the province of Szechuen at the confluence of the Kiang with the Yangtze. It is open to foreign commerce. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Chunkeys (chuck le) Station, a post-village of New York co., N.Y., 18 miles by rail W. of Meriden. Pop. 150.

Chupac, Argentine Republic. See Chupac.

Chupac (choo-pac) Creek, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River about 8 miles S of Macon.

Chupra, or Chapra, chup'ra (native, Chupra) a town of British India, in the province of Behar, Bengal capital of the Chupra district, near the Ganges 24 miles WNW of Patna. It is a place of much wealth but its trade is on the decline. Pop. in 1901 45,400.

Churibamba, chur-i-ba'm'ba, a town of Peru, department and 60 miles NW of Arequipa. It lies near the foot of a lofty mountain of the same name.

Churibamba, a gold mining town of Peru, department of Huancayo, about 200 miles N by E. of Lima.

Churibamba, chur-i-ba'm'ba, Sucre, 200'kr, Churibamba, chur-i-ba'm'ba, Sucre, 200'kr, Churibamba, chur-i-ba'm'ba, Sucre, 200'kr, Churibamba, chur-i-ba'm'ba, Sucre, 200'kr. See Sucre.

Churibamba, a department of Bolivia, being made up largely of the lowland llanos (in part, the Chaco) and having the Andes on the W. The Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers form a large part of its boundary. Capital, Sucre. Pop. in 1900 about 300,000 exclusive of wild Indians.

Churibamba, a town of Peru. See Churibamba.

Chur, (Fr. *Choir* kwaa, and *Chur* or *Chur* *Rhona* run; Romanish *Chur* and *Chur*) the capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons, on the Plavur in the valley of the Upper Rhine. It presents much curious architecture and has a venerable cathedral partly of the eighth century a bishop's palace (with an ancient chapel) Roman Catholic seminary and a cantonal library (of about 80,000 volumes). Industrially the place has little importance. The town is partly walled. Elevation, 1935 feet. Pop. in 1900 11,718. The baths of Lurich and Paurg are in the immediate vicinity.

Church, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles E. of Blackburn, forming a suburb of Accrington. Pop. in 1901, 6483.

Church, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa.

Church Butte (bits) in Uintah co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 68 miles NE of Evanston.

Churches Creek, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 5 miles SSW of Cambridge.

Churchgrove, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Church Hill, a post-village of Webster co., Ga. The banking point is Deane's Lake.

Church Hill, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 6 miles SW of Hopkinsville.

Church Hill, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., 38 miles ESE of Baltimore. Its banking point is Centerville. Pop. in 1900 223.

Church Hill, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., 14 miles NE of Natchez and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 150.

Church Hill, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Church Hill, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Helton River, 9 miles above Rogersville.

Churchill, a county in the west central part of Nevada, has an area of 4816 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Carson River. Gold and silver are found in the county. Carson Lake, which is in the county has no outlet. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890 703. In 1900 830.

Churchill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., 25 miles NE of Ocala.

Churchill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Churchill, a village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail NW of Youngstown. Pop. about 200.

Churchill, a post-village of Sumner co., (district) Ontario, 2 miles from LeRoy. Pop. about 190.

Churchill, Cape, a headland on the western shore of Hudson Bay. Lat. 58° 48' N. lon. 95° 12' W.

Churchill (Mile'sunup'pl, or English) River, of Canada, rises in Methy Lake, is about 1st. 56° 40' N. lon. 100° 50' W. runs eastward and northward through many lakes, and enters the west side of Hudson Bay near Fort Churchill, in Keewatin. Length estimated at upward of 900 miles. It is extensively navigated by canoes, but has many rapids. The portage of La Loche, 124 miles, connects its head-waters with the Clearwater, a tributary of the Athabasca.

Churchland, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., 4 miles by rail W. of West Norfolk. Pop. 150.

Churchpoint, a post-village of Acadia parish, La., on Bayou Plaquemine, 16 mi. SE of Crowley. Pop. about 275.

Church Point, a post-village and outpost of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Weymouth. Pop. about 250.

Church Run, an old locality in Crawford co., Pa., about 4 miles N of Titusville.

Church's Falls, a village of Ontario. See Carleton Place.

Church's Ferry, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., N. Dak. 10 miles by rail NW of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900 254.

Church Streeton, a town of England, in Shropshire, 13 miles by rail SSW of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901 515.

Churchtown, or Brahmaville, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 mi. SE of Charleville.

Churchtown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 24 miles from Glens Falls station. Pop. 200.

Churchtown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Churchtown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 15 miles S of Reading. It has manufactures of agricultural implements and fertilizers. Banking point, Honeybrook. Pop. about 400.

Church View, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 12 miles NE of West Point.

Churchville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Churchville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 9 miles W of Havre de Grace.

Churchville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Black Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 14 miles WSW of Rochester. Pop. in 1900 505.

Churchville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 17 miles by rail NNE of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Churchville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 8 miles WNW of Staunton. Pop. about 150.

Churchville, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va. Pop. 60.

Churchville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 9 miles SW of Malton. Pop. 130.

Churchville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the E. branch of the East River 5 miles S. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Churchwood, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va. The banking point is Rockford. Pop. 350.

Chardan, a banking post-town of Greene co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles NW of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Charkhari, or **Charkhari**, chār-khā'ra, a native state of British India, in Bundelkhand. Capital, Charkhari.

Charr, a head-stream of the Thames, England, in Gloucestershire. It is about 16 miles long.

Charrtown, or **Buckeye**, a mining hamlet of Shasta co., Cal. 7 miles from Reading. Pop. about 50.

Churubusco, choo-roo-boos'ko, a village of Mexico, situated on the Rio de Churubusco, about 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico. It contains a massive stone convent. A battle was fought here Aug. 30 1947, between the Americans under General Scott and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, resulting in the total defeat of the latter.

Churubusco, a banking post-town of Whitley co. Ind. on the Wabash R. 15 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. in 1900 824.

Churubusco, a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. 27 miles W. of House Point. Pop. 150.

Churum, a town of Assam Minor. See **TOCENUX**.

Charwaideo, chow wai dō, a village and health resort of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles S. of Chur. Elevation 3975 feet. Pop. in 1900 621.

Chassan, chow sū, the main island of the Choson Archipelago, off the S. coast of China, province of Chekiang, opposite the straits of the Tiden tang klang 30 miles ENE of Ning po. Lat. of the harbor 30° N. lon 122° 10' E. Length from NW to SE. about 30 miles area, over 300 sq. in. The surface is mountainous. The products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth, grass, sweet potatoes, cotton tobacco, chestnuts, walnuts, camphor, bamboo, etc. Numerous towns and villages are scattered over the island, the capital being Ting-hai, near the S. coast. Pop. 200,000 (?)

Chassan, a province of Persia. See **KAVIR**.

Chute à Blondelle, chūt ā blōn dō', a post-village in Prescott co. Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 73 miles below Ottawa. Pop. about 250.

Chute Cove, or **Hamp'ton**, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy 3 miles from Bridgetown.

Chuttia-Nagpur, British India. See **CHOTA-NAGPUR**.

Chutterpore, See **CHATTERPORA**.

Chuttigara, or **Chuttigara**, chūt-tōng-gā (native, *Chattige* A) a division of British India, Central Province, situated in the upper basin of the Mahanuddy. It comprises the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur with a number of native states.

Chun-yung, or **Ch'ā hūng**, a city of Chien, province and 80 miles W. by N. of Lu-nan.

Chyrow, chō'rov, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 56 miles SW of Lemberg. Pop. about 2400.

Ciales, se-ā, is a town in the mountains of Porto Rico, 18 miles (direct) SE of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899 1396 of the jurisdiction 18 115. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Ciamot, chā-mot' or **Tschamut** (It. *Cima del Monte*, chō'mā dēi mōn tā) a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons about 3 miles NE of Mount Badus and 3400 feet above the sea.

Clauciana, chān-chā nā, a town of Sicily 15 miles NW of Girgenti. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7307. Near it are extensive sulphur mines.

Cibao, se-bā o, the principal mountain-chain of Haiti extending E. and W. through the centre of the island and representing the main Antillean uplift. It has numerous crowded summits, which rise in their highest points (Tina, Pico del Yagui) to 9000 and 10 000 feet.

Cibola, or **Rio Cibola**, río se-bō-lā, a river of Texas drains parts of Bexar, Comal, and Guadalupe cos and enters the San Antonio River in Karnes co. It is about 150 miles long.

Cibola, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co. Tex. on Cibola Creek and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 20 miles E. of San Antonio. Pop. 73.

Cicacole, a town of British India. See **CHICACOLE**.

Cieciarno, chit-chā nō, a town of Italy in Caserta, 3 miles N. of Nola. Pop. in 1901 4147.

Cleore, a banking post-town of Hamilton co. Ind. on Cleore Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R. 23 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of lumber glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 1003.

Cleore, or **Cleore Corners**, a post-village of Cleore township (town) Onondaga co. N. Y. 9 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 200. Cleore town is bounded on the N. by Onondaga Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2311.

Cleore, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Ohio, about 85 miles WNW of Toledo.

Cleore, a post-township (town) of Otagoensis co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1103.

Cidade de São Thomé, St. Thomas. See **CHAVIN**. **Cidra**, se-dra, a town of east-central Porto Rico, 4 miles N. by E. of Cayey. Pop. in 1899, 1034 of the jurisdiction 3763.

Ciechanow, cie-ā-nā nov, a town of Russian Poland, government of Plock, 14 miles NW of Pultusk. Pop. in 1897, 10 554.

Ciego de Ávila, se-ā go dá ā-nē-lā, a city of Puerto Principe province, Cuba, 23 miles by rail SW by S. of Morón and 73 miles by high-road NW of Puerto Principe. The locality is low and heavily wooded, damp and unhealthy. It has barracks, a military hospital and post-and telegraph office. Pop. in 1899 2919.

Ciénega, se-ā nē-gā, or **Ciénega**, a seaport town of Colombia, department of Magdalena, 100 miles NE of Cartagena. It is connected by rail with Santa Marta. Pop. 3000.

Ciénega de Liguano, Cuba. See **LIQUANO**.

Ciénega Oriental de Zapata, Cuba. See **ZAPATA**.

Cienoga, se-ā nē-gā, a mining locality of Yavapai co. Ariz. 22 miles E. of Prescott. Much gold was at one time obtained here by washing.

Ciénega, or **Ciénega de Flores**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 30 miles NE of Monterrey.

Cienfuegos, se-ā fwe-gües, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the magnificent Bay of Jagua (or Yague) on the S. coast, and 180 miles by rail SE of Havana. Lat. 23° S. N. lon 80° 27' W. The harbor is of the first class, about 11 miles long by 3 to 5 miles wide, with a depth of water at the anchorage of 27 feet. It has numerous piers and is commercially the most important port and the centre of the sugar trade in the S. part of the island. Cienfuegos is built upon a peninsula. It has fairly wide macadamized streets, with large plazas, military and government hospitals, theatre post-and telegraph office, etc. The city is lighted by gas and electricity. It exports sugar, cacao, molasses, and tobacco. Pop. in 1899 36 038.

Cieplino, cie-ā plet nā, a village of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 40 miles NNW of Przemyśl.

Cioma, cie-ā thā, a town of Spain 20 miles NW of Murcia, near the Segura. On the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town supposed to be Carteia. Pop. in 1900, 13 590.

Cifax, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. about 200.

Cifuentes, the-fwēn tēs, a town of Spain 34 miles NE of Valladolid. Pop. about 1599.

Cifuentes, se-fwēn tēs, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 12 miles by highway S. of Sagua la Grande. It is connected by rail with Camagüey. Pop. in 1899, 1496.

Cigarville, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N. Y. 11 miles N. of Syracuse.

Cigliano, chē-lā yā nō, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 18 miles W. of Verucchi. Pop. (commune) in 1901 8064.

Cilavogua, che-lā-vān yā, a town of Italy 4 miles NE of Mortara. Pop. about 4000.

Cilicia, se-lāh e-s, an ancient division of Asia Minor, in the SE. bordering on the Mediterranean now included in the Turkish vilayet of Adana.

Cilli, till tē (anc. *Clavdia Celestis*) a town of Styria, on the Sava, 65 miles S. of Graz. Near by are the ruins of the old castle of the counts of Cilli. Pop. in 1900 in civitate of the garrison (698) 6713.

Cimarron (Sp. for wild) a river which rises among the Katon Mountains, near the boundary between Colorado and New Mexico. It enters the state of Kansas near its southwestern angle, thence passes SE. into Oklahoma, and further into the Indian Territory where it joins the Arkansas River near lat. 36° 10' N. Length, estimated at 680 miles.

Cimarron, a post-village of Montrose co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Montrose. Pop. 100.

Cimarron, a banking city and capital of Gray co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Abilene, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 23 miles W. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900 237.

Cimarron, a post-village of Colfax co. N. Mex., 65 miles S. of Elmore, Colo. Pop. about 200.

Cima Tosa, chō-mā to-sā, a summit of the Brenta Alps. Height, 10 440 feet.

Cimbræ, or **Cimbræ**, See **CUMBRÆ**.

Cimbrishamn, sim bris-hām, a town of Sweden, 33 miles SSE. of Christiansand, on the Baltic. It has an active fishery. Pop. about 1500.

Cimiza, sim yā (It. *Cimella*), a village of southeastern France, immediately N. of Nice, occupies the site of the Roman town of Cimacum. It has ancient remains.

Cinquantina, che-min'-na, a town of Sicily 18 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. of the commune in 1901 5798.

Cinquantile, che-min'-le, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 1 mile N. of Nola. Pop. about 3500.

Cimmerian Bosphorus. See YENIKALE.

Cinome (che-no'-na) Monte, a mountain of Italy, the loftiest summit of the northern Apennines. Lat. 44° 19' N. lon. 12° 43' E. Height, 7103 feet.

Cincoala, Mexico. See SICALOA.

Cinco, then ka (anc. *Cin* go) a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees on the French frontier and joins the Sagre a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Length, 70 miles.

Cincinnati, a post-village of Washington co. Ark. 80 miles S. of Nemo, Mo. Pop. about 140.

Cincinnati, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ind., 11 miles E. of Bloomfield.

Cincinnati, a banking post-town of Appanoose co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 18 miles E. of Centerville. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. '90 1000, 1212.

Cincinnati, cin-min'-na, the metropolis of the state of Ohio and the county seat of Hamilton co., is on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Licking, 476 miles by water below Pittsburgh, Pa. and 1529 miles above New Orleans, La. It is the terminus or intersection of several great trunk lines of railway and is 305 miles SE. of Chicago, Ill. and 563 miles due W. of Washington. Lat. of the Cincinnati Observatory at Mount Lookout, 38° 8' 19" N. lon. 84° 25' 21" W.

Cincinnati the tenth city in population of the United States, is situated in a valley about 3 miles in diameter surrounded on the N. side by a semicircular range of hills rising 400-500 feet above the river while around the southern margin the Ohio River sweeps in a grand curve. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plateaus, the first 60 and the second 112 feet above low water mark and occupies a position 430-550 feet above sea-level. It is connected by several bridges with Covington, Newport and Ludlow, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, the most noted of which is the suspension bridge erected in 1855 and reconstructed in 1897. It measures, inclusive of the approaches, 2720 feet in length and carries the roadway 103 feet above low water line. Three of the bridges are railroad bridges. The central and business portions of the city are compactly built and the streets are laid out with much regularity. The lower quarters, which are largely occupied by warehouses and manufacturing establishments, are frequently flooded at stages of high water. There is, below the Newport bridge, a fine public landing or levee about 1000 feet long, which, with its floating wharves and wharf boats and the busy commercial life, presents an animated and inspiring picture.

The city is well provided with street- (mainly electric)-railways which render the suburban villages readily accessible and offer pleasurable trips for citizens and visitors. Several isolated places ascend to the surrounding heights and make a rapid approach to Clifton Heights, Mount Auburn, Mount Adams, Fairview, etc. where are located the best residential quarters, and which present a charming alternation of hillside and undulating tracts. Beyond the Miami Canal, which connects the city with Lake Erie, is the district known as 'Over the Rhine,' which is mainly occupied by the extensive German contingent of the population.

Of the buildings of a more or less public character a few of the more notable are the Chamber of Commerce, a striking edifice, monumental in effect; the United States government building, 364 feet long and erected at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000; the city hall, 332 by 263 feet, a structure of brown granite and red sandstone and costing about \$1,500,000; the Springer Music Hall, Art Museum, St. Peter's cathedral, armory, Odd Fellows temple, public library (with 275,000 volumes), court-house, opera-house, etc. A feature of special attraction is the Tyler Davidson Fountain on Fountain Square, considered to be one of the finest pieces of monumental art executed in the United States. Among other features of special interest are the zoological gardens and the Rookwood Pottery on Mount Adams, famous for its faience-wares.

Cincinnati maintains many hospital and humanitarian institutions, a commodious insane asylum (Longview Asylum) workhouse, etc., within and about the city, also numerous medical, dental, law and commercial colleges of high grade, among the medical schools being the Ohio Medical College and the Miami Medical College. The University of Cincinnati (constructed from institutions whose foundations extend back to 1819 and reorganized in 1870), with which the Cincinnati Hospital is affiliated, has academic, medical, law, ethical and pathological, and dental departments, and was attended in 1900 by 1500 students. It has suc-

ceeded with it the Cincinnati Observatory. Other educational institutions are the Mount St. Vincent Academy, St. Xavier College, Lane Theological Seminary, Hebrew Union College, Art Academy of the Cincinnati Museum Association, College of Music, and the Ohio Mechanics Institute. The city is liberally provided with public parks, one of which the Burnet Woods, occupies about 170 acres, while the famous Eden Park, often styled the Garden of Eden, has an area of 916 acres. Spring Grove Cemetery is noted as one of the most beautiful and picturesque cemeteries in the country.

Cincinnati ranks high as a manufacturing city, the annual value of the output of its factories being about \$150,000,000-200,000,000 and representing the labor of approximately 8000 factories. The more important products include clothing, iron-wares, machinery, engines, safes, wagons, boots and shoes, milled and distilled liquors, soap, paints, pottery furniture, etc. The city is largely engaged in the manufacture of hog and beef-products, and is one of the chief centres of the pork trade of the country. It is also an important horse-market and a leading exchange for grain and pig-iron. The city is most favorably situated as a central distributing point between the eastern seaboard and the West, and is the great gateway from the North to the South. Its river commerce is important in both passenger and freight traffic.

Cincinnati (named in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati) was first settled in 1788, but not until 1816 was there any manifestation of important growth. In that year steam navigation on the Ohio River was inaugurated, and the place thenceforward grew rapidly. It was incorporated as a town in 1822 and as a city in 1819. The population in 1820 was 6641, in 1830, 24,631, in 1840, 46,338, in 1850, 711,435, in 1860, 161,644, in 1870, 216,239, in 1880, 255,159, in 1890, 296,968, in 1900, 325,902. The city is the seat of a Catholic archbishop.

Cincinnati, a banking post-village of Cortland co. N. Y., in Cincinnati township (town) on the Otsego River 16 miles by rail E. by S. of Cortland. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 612.

Cinciere, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La. on the Texas and Pacific R. It has sugar industries. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. about 400.

Cinco Meninas, a sailing station on the S. coast of Cuba, on Santiago Bay.

Cinoy, see also a town of Belgium province and 15 miles SE. of Namur. Pop. in 1900 4684.

Cingalese, or **Singhalense**, the name of the inhabitants of Ceylon.

Cingoli, chin-go-li (ann. *Cin gulo*) a town of Italy in the Marche, 14 miles WNW of Macerata, on the Mugello. Pop. about 1500 (commune) in 1901 12,357.

Cinisi, che-no'-se, a town of Sicily 14 miles WNW of Palermo, near the coast. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6002.

Cinnabara, a post-village of Park co. Mont. Pop. 75.

Cinnaminson, or **Westfield**, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. in Cinnaminson township, about 8 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. of the township in 1900 1876.

Cinnamon Mountain, Cinn a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° N. lon. 107° 2' W.

Cinq-Mars-la-Picre, che-men-lu-pi-e a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles NE. of Chinon near the Loire. It has a remarkable square tower of Roman origin. Pop. about 2000.

Cinquefronde, chin-kwi-fron-da, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles ENE of Palmi. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5519.

Cinque (wink) Ports, seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney on the coast of Kent, and Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, on the coast of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five, Winchelsea and Rye and many subordinate members having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror; the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the king's use when demanded. At present they have a peculiar system of courts and are under the superintendence of a lord warden who is also governor of Dover Castle.

Cintegabelle, chin-ta-bell a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Ariège, 30 miles S. of Toulouse.

Cinti, see-tee, or **Camargo**, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 126 miles S. by N. of Sucre.

Cinto (chin-to), Monte, the culminating point of the island of Corsica. Height, 5866 feet.

Cintra, chin'-tra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles NW of Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain-chains

of *Citrina*, which terminates at Cape Boea. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation and for its delicious climate. Among its attractions and interesting sights are an old castle, used as a royal summer residence, a convent whose cells, excavated in the rock, are lined with cork, and the royal palace of Penha. It has numerous villas of the inhabitants of Lisbon. The convention of Cintra, between the French and English, providing for the evacuation of Portugal by the former, was signed Aug. 26, 1808. Pop. in 1900, 5018.

Cintrá, a town of Brazil, in the state of Pará 94 miles NE. of Belém.

Cintruénigo, *theson-troo-a-neo-go*, a town of Spain in Navarre, 14 miles W of Tudela, on the Albama. Pop. about 4000.

Ciotat, *Le*, a town of France. See **LA CIOTAT**.

Circars, British India. See **NOBILITARY CIRCARS**.

Circassia, *de kash p-p*, or *Tcherkessia*, *cher-ker'-p-p*, a region of the Western Caucasus, now included in the Russian Kuban province and the Black Sea Territory and bounded SW by the Black Sea and N by the river Kuban. The Circassians, who formerly constituted the bulk of the population, are famous for their physical beauty, their long bloody and heroic struggle against Russian domination, and the custom which prevailed among them of selling their most beautiful girls to the Turks. The subjugation of this liberty loving people by the Russians was completed in 1864, and was followed by a wholesale emigration to Turkish territory. The Circassians profess Mohammedanism. Their language is of a very peculiar character, and its relationships are obscure. In their own tongue they are called *Adigha*.

Circello, *chir-shi-lo*, or **Circeo**, *chir-shi-o* (anc. *Circus Promontorium*), a headland of Italy on the Mediterranean, 12 miles WSW of Terracina.

Circle, or **Circle City**, a post village and steamboat station of Alaska, on the Yukon River about 86 miles (direct) SSE of Fort Yukon. Lat. 63° 46' N lon 144° W. It was for a time an important mining camp (1897-1898) but is now almost deserted. Pop. in 1900, about 235.

Circlevilla, a city of Jackson co., Kan, 64 miles by rail WNW of Holton. Pop. in 1900 223.

Circlevilla, a post-village of Orange co. N Y on the Erie R., 7 miles N of Middletown. Pop. about 120.

Circleville, a city (officially village) capital of Pick away co. Ohio, is on the left or E. bank of the Scioto River on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Norfolk and Western R., 26 miles S of Columbus. It derives its name from a circular fortification or earthwork raised here by some ancient people. It has weaving and packing industries, manufactures of straw boards, carriages, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4901.

Circleville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 20 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 260.

Circleville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., 4 miles from Taylorville station.

Circleville, a post-village of Pinto co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 100.

Circleville, a post-village of Pendleton co. W Va., 3 miles W of Franklin. Pop. about 100.

Cirencester, *chir-she-ter* a town of England, on and 16 miles SE. of Gloucester on the river Churn. It was a town of the ancient Britons and occupies a portion of the site of the Roman town of *Corninium*. It is an important wool market and contains a Royal Agricultural College. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 7530.

Ciréy, *see-ri* a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 23 miles E. of Nancy. It has glass-works and manufactures of mirrors.

Cirib *che-re-á* a town of Italy in Piedmont, 12 miles NNW of Turin, on a branch of the Stora. Pop. 4500.

Cirkvenica, *chir-ven-it-sha*, or **Cirquenzia**, a watering place on the coast of Croatia, opposite the island of Veglia. Pop. in 1900 4134.

Ciré, *chee-ro* a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 21 miles NNW of Cotrone, and 3 miles from the Ionian Sea. Pop. in 1901, 4428 (commune, 7308).

Cirone, *see-ron* a small river of France, joins the Garonne below Langon.

Cirra, the ancient name of **CONWAYNE**.

Cisalpine (*chis-al-pin*) Republic, a state in the N. part of Italy formed by the French in 1797 of Lombardy the Venetian territory S and W of the Adige, Modena, the N. part of the Pontifical States, etc. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian Republic and in 1805 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

Circassians, *de-kash kh'-she-p*, a name applied to the bulk of the European portion of the Russian general gov-

ernment of Caucasus, or of the Caucasus, including the government of Stavropol and the Kabard and Terek provinces. Daghestan, which, like the other districts here named, lies on the N. slope of the Caucasus range, is included in the designation Transcaucasus.

Citico, *chir'-ko*, a banking post-village of Platt co. Ill., 17 miles by rail NE. of Danmar. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Citico, a post-village of Chowan co., N C. Pop. 60.

Citico, a banking post-town of Eastland co., Tex., on the Texas Central and the Texas and Pacific R., 118 miles SW of Fort Worth. It has lumbering, cotton-seed oil and other industries, cotton-compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1314.

Cisleithania, *chis-le-tha'-ne-p*, or *chis-le-tha'-ne-d*, a designation of the Austrian or western half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy—the kingdom of Hungary being distinguished as **Transleithania**, the little river *Leitha* forming a part of the dividing-line between them. In addition to the western part of the empire, **Cisleithania** includes Galicia and Bukovina. The capital is Vienna.

Cisau, or **Cisannu**, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ill., 10 miles by rail N by W of Fairfield. Pop. about 300.

Cisney, a post-village of Mahanberg co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Cisney, a village of France. See **CRISNEY**.

Cisoma Park, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 20 miles SW of Watula. Pop. in 1900 623.

Cisterniano, the Latin name of **CRISTAU**.

Cistern, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Tex., 21 miles W of Lagrange. Pop. 40.

Cisterman, *chis-tis-na*, a village of Italy, 8 miles by rail SSE. of Valerio. Pop. about 5000.

Cisternino, *chis-tis-neo-na*, a town of Italy province of Bari, 17 miles NE of Monopoli. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901 7836).

Citara, *chis-ta-ra*, a town of Colombia. See **QERMO**.

Citernax, *see-tis* formerly **Cisternax** (L. *Cisternum*) a hamlet of France, in Côte-d'Or 14 miles NE of Beaune, on the Voage. It was the seat of the abbey of Citernax, the buildings of which still attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Citernians was founded here in 1098. The place is now occupied by a boys' reform-school.

Citharon, *chis-ee-ro* (Gr. *Kitharon*) now **Elaton**, *el-at-on*, a famous mountain of Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Boeotia. Height, 4623 feet.

Citlaltépetl, the 'star mountain, Mexico. See **OSTRABA PEAK**.

Citra, a post town of Marion co., Fla. 13 miles by rail N by E. of Ocala. Pop. in 1900 323.

Citrouelle, *chir-tro-ell*, a banking post-village of Mobile co. Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 33 miles NNW of Mobile. Pop. in 1900 098.

Citronella, a post-village of Citrus co. Fla., on the Plant System. Pop. about 200.

Citrone, a county in the central part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 612 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Withlacoochee River and contains several lakes and phosphate deposits. Capital INVERNESS. Pop. in 1890 2394 in 1900 5391.

Cittadella, *chit-tal-dell-la*, a town of Northern Italy 14 miles NE of Vicenza, on the Brentella. It was of importance in the Middle Ages and still retains its old walls. Pop. in 1901 3637 (commune, 9686).

Città della Pieve, *chit-tal-dell-la po-á-ra*, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles WSW of Perugia. It is a bishop's see and was the birthplace of Perugino. Pop. about 2500 (commune, in 1901, 5416).

Città di Castello, *chit-tal-dell-la doe bla-tal-la*, or simply **Castello** (anc. *Florentina*) a town of Italy in Umbria, about 20 miles NW of Perugia, on the Tiber. It has a cathedral and several fine old palaces. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 5061 (commune, 26 430).

Cittaduale, *chit-tal-dell-la*, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, on the Volturno, 5 miles E. of Rieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 4317).

Cittanova, *chit-tal-an-va*, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, near Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11 713.

Cittanova, *chit-tal-noo-o-va* a small town of Austria-Hungary 26 miles SW of Trieste, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Città Sant' Angelo, *chit-tal-sant-an-je-lo*, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 9 miles NE of Perna. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6256).

Città Vecchia, *chit-tal-vék-ka* ("old city") or **Città Notabile** (*no-tal-be-lá*) a fortified town of Malta, near its centre, 2 miles W of Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extensive catacombs have been excavated in ancient times. The cathedral is a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is

obtained. With Vashita, while in possession of the Saracens, was called *Medina* (mid-dee-na), a name which still lingers among the inhabitants. Pop. about 4800.

Cittavecchia (Sicily, *Sicily*), a seaport on the island of Sicily, in the Straits of Messina, 23 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 4584).

City Island, a former post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., on an inlet near the W. end of Long Island Sound, now forming part of the borough of the Bronx, New York city.

City Mills, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has felt and paper industries. The banking point is Franklin or Wrentham. Pop. 270.

Citrypoint, a post-hamlet of Broward co., Fla. on the Indian River 15 miles S. of Titusville. It is in an orange-growing district.

Citypoint, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. on Penobscot Bay 2 miles N. of Belfast, its banking point. It is within the limits of that city. Pop. about 260.

Citypoint, a post-village of Prince George co., Va., on the James River, at the mouth of the Appomattox about 46 miles below Richmond and 0 miles NE of Petersburg with which it is connected by the Norfolk and Western R. It is the head of navigation for the largest steamboats and for heavy shipping. It has manufactures of fertilizers and is a shipping point for cotton, tobacco, lumber, etc. Here is a fine national cemetery. Pop. about 260.

Citypoint, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis. 34 miles by rail ENE of Black River Falls.

Ciudad Bolívar, se-co-nár bo-lér-vár, or Angostura, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Bolívar on the right bank of the Orinoco, about 225 miles above its mouth. It is the commercial centre of the interior basin of Venezuela. It is situated in a region of fairly equatorial climate, at a point on the river still accessible by ocean vessels and where the stream has contracted in the narrows (Angostura) to less than half a mile. The city is well built, has a college, a prison, a seminary, etc., and exports hides, coffee, tobacco, copal, balsam, rubber, cacao, cattle, gold, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1889 11,694. It was founded in 1764.

Ciudad de Cura. See CURA.

Ciudad de la Amunció, se-co-nár dá lá á-moon-si-on, the chief town of the island of Margarita, Venezuela. Pop. about 3000.

Ciudad de Las Casas. See SAN CLEMENTE.

Ciudad de Victoria, Mexico. See DURANGO.

Ciudad de Zaragoza, Mexico. See JUCUTAY.

Ciudadela, se-co-nár-dá lá, a seaport of Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 miles W. of Port Mahon. It was formerly the capital of the island and retains portions of its ancient walls. Pop. in 1900 9345.

Ciudad García, se-co-nár-gar-sá, a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 30 miles SW of the city of Zacatecas. Pop. 9500.

Ciudad Guzmán, se-co-nár-gu-zá lá, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato. Pop. 6900.

Ciudad Guzmán, se-co-nár-gu-zá lá, a city of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 60 miles NE of Colima. Pop. 17,000.

Ciudad Imperial, a former name of Cuzco.

Ciudad Juárez, se-co-nár-ju-á-rá, formerly known as PASEO DEL NORTE, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua and on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, Tex. It is on the Mexican Central R., 1235 miles from the city of Mexico. It is a Mexican customs-station. Pop. in 1896 6917. Elevation, 3500 feet.

Ciudad Morelos, Mexico. See CUATLA.

Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, se-co-nár-por-fér-ri-o-dí-á, formerly known as Piedras Negras, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila and on the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Pass, Tex. It is a Mexican customs-station and on the Mexican International R. 1905 miles from the city of Mexico. Pop. about 5000. Elevation, 120 feet.

Ciudad Real, se-co-nár-rá-lá, a walled city of Spain, capital of the province of Ciudad Real, 107 miles by rail S. of Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jaborón. It has a large hospital, several monasteries and nunneries, etc. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, leather and wool. It was the head-quarters of the Santa Hermandad or 'holy brotherhood', founded in 1349 for the suppression of highway robbery. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900 15,327.

Ciudad Real, a province of Spain, in New Castile, nearly identical with the old province of La Mancha. Area, about 7076 sq. m. Capital, Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900 331,588.

Ciudad Real, a town of Mexico. See SAN CRISTÓBAL.

Ciudad Rodrigo, se-co-nár-ro-drí-go, a city of Spain, 44 miles SW of Salamanca, near the Agueda, here

crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The chief buildings are a large square cathedral and an interesting medieval Gothic cathedral. It retains its old fortifications. It was taken by the French in 1810 and by the Duke of Wellington in 1813. Pop. in 1900, 8007.

Ciudad Victoria, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Tamaulipas, near the river Santander 120 miles (direct) NW of Tampico. It is on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf R. Pop. in 1895, 14,774. The city was formerly known as Nuevo Santander.

Civer, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 0 miles SW of Canton.

Civetta (che-vét-tá), Monte, a summit of the Dolomites Alps of Italy in the province of Belluno, near Alleghe lake. Height, 10,560 feet.

Civenzano, che-vét-sá no, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, 0 miles E. by N. of Trento. Pop. about 1000.

Cividale, che-vé-dá lá (anc. *Favara Julia*), a town of Italy in Friuli 0 miles ENE of Udine, on the Natissone. It has interesting Roman remains and possesses an archaeological museum. Pop. in 1901, 4174 (commune, 9061).

Cividate, che-vé-dá tá, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 13½ miles SE of Bergamo.

Civilband, a post-hamlet of Davies co., Mo., 3 miles S. of Pattersonburg.

Civita, che-vé-tá, a town of Italy province of Cosentino, 3½ miles N. of Cassano. Pop. about 2000.

Civita Campomare, che-vé-tá kám-po-má-rá no, a town of Italy 16 miles N. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3666.

Civita Castellana, che-vé-tá kás-tél-lá-ná, a town of Italy 10 miles SE of Viterbo. It is picturesquely situated on a steep rocky eminence, approached by a lofty bridge. It has a medieval cathedral and an old citadel. Near by are the remains of the ancient Etruscan city of Falter. These ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of ancient military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect, and within the area are remains of an ancient theatre. Civita Castellana is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 3160.

Civita di Penna. See PENNA.

Civita Ducale, a town of Italy. See CITTADUCALE.

Civita Lavina, che-vé-tá lá-vín-á, a town of Italy 18 miles SSE of Rome. It comprises the site of the ancient Lavinium and has Roman ruins and antiquities. Pop. about 1500.

Civitanova, che-vé-tá-no-vá, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Macerata, near the Adriatic. Pop. about 2000. It has a port, 8 miles distant, called Porto Civitanova.

Civitanova, a town of Italy province of Campobasso, 10 miles ENE of Isernia. Pop. about 3000.

Civita Sant' Angelo, a town of Italy. See CITTA' SANT' ANGELO.

Civitas Aquensis. See DAX.

Civitas Aracina Aquensis, ancient name of BADEN-BADEN.

Civitas Nervorum, ancient name of TONNAY.

Civitavecchia, che-vé-tá vék-ke-á (anc. *Cesarea Civitas and Prope via Portus*), a seaport of Italy on the Mediterranean, 38 miles WNW of Rome. It is enclosed by walls and well built. Chief edifices are the convents and churches, theatre, and arsenal. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in Central Italy. Two large moles form the harbor and a breakwater outside protects the shipping from heavy seas. Civitavecchia, through which the foreign commerce of the Papal States was formerly carried on, has an extensive trade with the Mediterranean ports. The town has a citadel, begun in 1513 by Julius II. from designs by Michael Angelo. Pop. in 1901 11,956 (commune, 17,589).

Civitella del Tronto, che-vé-tél-lá dél trón to, a town of Italy province and 10 miles N. of Teramo, strongly poised on a rock, crowned by a castle. Pop. about 1600 (commune, in 1901, 9338).

Civray, see vrá, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vienne, on the Charente, 36 miles E. of Poitiers. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. about 2500.

Clackham, a post-village of Elgin co. (district) Ontario, 6 miles E. of Bothwell.

Clackamas, a county in the NW part of Oregon, has an area of 1861 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Mountains, is intersected by the Willamette River and is also drained by the Clackamas and Molalla Rivers. Capital, Oregon City. Pop. in 1890, 15,233. In 1900 19,466.

Clackamas, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 11 miles by rail S. of Portland. Pop. about 100.

Clackamas River, Oregon, rises on the W. slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Willamette River about 15 miles above Portland.

Clackmannan, *kla-k-man'-an*, or **Clackmannan-shire**, the smallest county of Scotland, having E. the river Forth and on other sides the co. of Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area, 59 sq. m. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which picturesque little rivers are rich and well-cultivated lands, on which large crops are raised. In the N. the county extends to the Ochil Hills. The mineral products consist of iron sandstone, and greenstone, with coal, shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. Capital Clackmannan. Pop. in 1901 32,000. With the co. of Kinross it sends 1 member to parliament.

Clackmannan, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Clackmannan, on the Devon near its confluence with the Forth, 7 miles E. of Stirling. Here is a ruined tower of the Bruce. Pop. about 2000.

Clacton, or **Clacton-on-Sea**, a watering-place on the coast of Essex, England, 15 miles SE. of Colchester. Pop. in 1901 7456.

Cladina, a banking post-village of Barton co. Kan., 34 miles NE. of Great Bend, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 334.

Cladras Bay, Ireland, co. of Galway is about 3 miles WNW of Inishbofin and extends inland for 2½ miles. **Cladras**, *kla-dras*, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is drained by the Bayou d'Arbonne and its Middle Fork. Capital, Homer. Pop. in 1890 23,312 in 1900 23,020.

Clairborne, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, has an area of 505 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mississippi River and the Big Black which enters the former on the border of this county. It is also intersected by the Bayou Pierre. Capital, Port Gibson. Pop. in 1890 14,516, in 1900 20,787.

Clairborne, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, has an area of 464 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Clinch River and intersected by Powell's River. Capital, Tazewell. Pop. in 1890 13,103 in 1900 20,885.

Clairborne, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala., on the Alabama River 80 miles NW of Selma. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 275.

Clairborne, a post-village of Talbot co. Md. on Eastern Bay. It has oyster industries.

Clairborne, a post-village of Union co. Ohio, 17 miles by rail SW of Marion. Pop. 123.

Clairac, *kla-rak*, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 miles NW of Agen. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Clairac, a village of France, in Hérault, 30 miles NW of Béziers.

Clairmont, a post-hamlet, capital of Kent co. Tex., about 60 miles N. of Colorado station. Pop. about 70.

Clairrette, a post-village of Smith co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Clairview, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 340.

Clairmont, a village in the former township (town) of West Farms, N. Y. now a part of New York city.

Clairvaux, *kla-va'v* (L. *Clara Vallis*) a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 33 miles SE. of Troyes. Its celebrated Cistercian abbey was founded in 1115 by St. Bernard. It is now used as a great prison.

Clairview, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. 10 miles NE of Detroit. Pop. about 350.

Clair, *kla*, a town of France, in Isère, 6 miles SSW of Grenoble. Pop. about 1200.

Clallam, a county in the NW part of Washington has an area of 1897 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and on the N by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Mount Olympus is on the S. border. Capital, Port Angeles. Pop. in 1890 2771 in 1900 5603.

Clamart, *kla-mar'* a village of France, 5 miles SW of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 7122.

Clamancy, *kla-ma'nsi'* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron 23 miles NNE. of Nevers. It has an interesting church and a fine modern chateau, and possesses an archaeological museum. Large quantities of sea-wood are floated down the Yonne from this place destined for Paris. Pop. in 1901, 5312.

Clam Falls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis. on the Clam River, 23 miles N. of Clayton.

Clam Harbour, a settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 10 miles N. of Guysborough.

Clam River, Mich. rises in a lake in Wexford co. and enters the Muskegon River in Clair co.

Clamony, a post-village and mining camp of Jefferson co., Mont., about 12 miles S. of Helena. Pop. about 400.

Clamony, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 300.

Clanab, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 17 miles WSW

of Dublin. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey and of a Franciscan priory of the thirteenth century.

Clania, a river of Italy. See CHIARA.

Clanton, a banking post-town, capital of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 41 miles NW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Clanwilliam, a district in the W. part of Cape Colony. The surface is rugged, and is intersected by the Olifant's River and its tributaries. Numerous sheep are raised in the N. The climate is very trying. Capital, Clanwilliam on an affluent of the Olifant's and 180 miles direct N. by E. of Cape Town. Pop. in 1891 708 (white, 132).

Clapham, *kla-p'am*, a southwestern quarter (and with Battersea, a parliamentary borough) of London, about a mile S. of the Thames and adjoining Battersea, 2 miles SSW of St. Paul's. Clapham Common has about 200 acres. Pop. in 1901 51,343.

Clapham, a post-village of Magalloway co. Quebec, 22 miles SE. of Beauséjour station. Pop. 54.

Clapper, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Me., on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 31 miles WSW of Hannibal.

Clapton, a NE district of London, England.

Clagato, *kla-kwa'to*, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Wash. on the Chehalis River 33 miles S. by W. of Olympia. Pop. about 50.

Clara, *kla-ra*, one of the Morgan Islands, off the coast of Tennessee.

Clara, *kla-ra*, a town of Ireland, in King's co. 8 miles by rail NW of Tallamore. Pop. about 1900.

Clara, *kla-ra*, called also *Villa* (vee'ya) Clara, a town of Cuba. See SANTA CLARA.

Clara, a post-township of Potter co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Clara City, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 14 miles NE of Grants Falls. Pop. in 1900 465.

Claram Bridge, a village of Ireland, 8 miles SE. of Galway.

Clare, a river of Ireland, co. of Galway runs S. for 32 miles and enters Lough Corrib 3 miles N. of Galway.

Clare, or **Clara**, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo at the entrance of Clew Bay. Length 4½ miles. Westport is a village on its E. coast.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in Munster having W. the Atlantic Ocean and landward the co. of Galway. Tipperary and Limerick it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Area, 1294 sq. m. Surface mostly hilly (the highest point being about 1900 feet above the sea) with some tracts of level land. Coast precipitous. Principal rivers, the Fergus and its affluents. There are a number of small lakes, whose waters disappear periodically by underground passages. Soil fertile in the lowlands. The fisheries are important. The county as such sends 3 members to the House of Commons. Clare is studded with ancient baronial castles. Capital, Ennis. Pop. in 1901 112,109.

Clare, a village of co. Clare, Ireland on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 3 miles SSE. of Ennis. It contains an old castle. About 1 mile to the S. are the remains of Clare Abbey.

Clare, or **Clarrumorty**, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 14 miles SE. of Castlebar. Pop. about 1000.

Clare, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour 12 miles SSW of Bury St. Edmunds. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1700.

Clare, a town of South Australia, 90 miles NNW of Adelaide. Pop. 1900.

Clare, a county in the north-central part of Michigan has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and also drained by the Tobacco River. Capital, Hartwood. Pop. in 1900, 7558 in 1900, 8360.

Clare, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. 400.

Clare, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 6 miles N. by E. of Noblesville.

Clare, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 13 miles NW of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Clare, a banking city of Clara co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor R., 60 miles N. of Saginaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, headings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Clare, a post-village and parish of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay 33 miles SW of Digby.

Claremont. See CLEARMONT.

Claremont, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. Pop. about 250.

Claremont, *kla-mo'ment*, a post-hamlet of Kit Carson co., Colo. 15 miles by rail W. of Burlington.

Clarendon, a post-town of Richland co. Ill., 6 miles by rail E. of Olney. Pop. in 1900 228.

Clarendon, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles E. by S.E. of Owatonna. Pop. in 1900 317.

Clarendon, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. H., on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Sugar River 14 miles WNW of Concord. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, paper, woollen goods, machinery, machinery supplies, drills, shoes, etc. The river falls here 150 feet in the course of a mile and affords great water-power. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5498.

Clarendon, a post-town of Catawba co. N. C. in Cling township. Pop. in 1900 169.

Clarendon, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S. C. 8 miles N. of Camden Junction.

Clarendon, a post-village of Brown co. S. Dak. 28 miles by rail N.E. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Clarendon, a banking post-village of Surry co. Va., on the James River and on the Southern R., 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Clarendon, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston, Montgomery or Hinton. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 750.

Clarendon, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 8 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 500.

Clarendon, a municipality of Cape Colony, 6½ miles from Cape Town. Pop. with Newlands, 6370.

Clarendon Isles, a group of low islands off the N.E. coast of Australia.

Clarendon, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation I. T., 40 miles SW of Vinita. It is on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 855.

Clarendonville, a town of Ireland. See CLARE.

Clarence, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill. Pop. about 175.

Clarence, a banking post-town of Cedar co. Iowa, 14 miles NE. of Tipton, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 675.

Clarence, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. on the Shreveport and Red River Valley R. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. about 350.

Clarence, a banking city of Shelby co. Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 11 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Clarence, or Clarence Hollow, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. 18 miles by rail ENE. of Buffalo, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Clarence, a post-borough of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. about 900.

Clarence, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S. C., 8 miles N. of Wallford.

Clarence, a post-village of Russell co. Ontario, 2 miles S. of Thorne, Quebec. Pop. 175.

Clarence, Cape, a headland at the N. extremity of Jones Sound, Arctic America. Lat. 70° 45' N. lon. 77° 45' W.

Clarence, Cape, the NW point of North Somerset, in the American Archipelago, at the entrance to Barrow Strait. Lat. 73° 50' N. lon. 96° 10' W.

Clarence Center, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. in Clarence township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 23 miles W. of Batavia. Pop. about 350.

Clarence Creek, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario 7 miles from Thorne, Quebec. Pop. 300.

Clarence Harbor, or Port Clarence, in Seward Peninsula, Alaska, on the E. side of Bering Strait, 45 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales. It is a reindeer station.

Clarence Island, in South America, W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 45° 10' S.

Clarence Island, one of the South Shetland group, S. of Foulca. Lat. 61° 10' S. It is glaciated.

Clarence Lake, or Great Lake, a lake of Tasmania in Norfolk Plains, about 9 miles in length.

Clarence Peak, or Mount Isabel, in Fernando Po Island is 9350 (10 1807) feet above the sea.

Clarence River, one of the largest streams in Australia, rises in the McPherson Mountains, and flows into Shoal Bay New South Wales. It has a bar at its mouth, where there is a light-house (lat. 29° 25' S. lon. 155° 25' E.) and a costly breakwater. Length, 240 miles. Vessels drawing 10 feet ascend 50 miles, to Grafton, and small steamers go 30 miles further to Maitland. Its valley is exceedingly fertile.

Clarence River, a post-town and port of New South Wales, 200 miles N. of Sydney. Pop. about 400.

Clarence Strait, in the Foulca Gulf, between the island of Kishna and the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 12 miles, and is studded with islands.

Clarence Strait, in Alaska, is the Alexander Archipelago, E. of Prince of Wales Island.

Clarence Strait, the channel between Melville Island and the NW coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen Gulf.

Clarendon town, a settlement, formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island.

Clarendonville, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. about 200.

Clarendonville, a post-village and outpost of Missisquoi co. Quebec, between the Richelieu River and Miamiquet Bay 3 miles from Lacolle. Pop. 500.

Clarendon, a post-village of a county in the southeast-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 710 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S and W by the Santee River and on the NE by Lynch's Creek, and traversed by the Black River. Capital, Manning. Pop. in 1890, 23,233, in 1900 23,184.

Clarendon, a banking post-town, capital of Monroe co., Ark. on the E. bank of the White River and on the Arkansas Midland and the St. Louis Southwestern R. 65 miles E. of Little Rock. It has various manufactures, gin presses, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and produce. Pop. in 1900 1940.

Clarendon, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., 14 miles by rail S. of Marshall.

Clarendon, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y. about 30 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 250.

Clarendon, a post-borough of Warren co. Pa. 7 miles SE. of Warren its banking point. It has manufactures of sole-leather and oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 1092.

Clarendon, a post-town of Clarendon co., S. C. in Calvary township. Pop. in 1900 67.

Clarendon, a banking post-town capital of Donley co. Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 164 miles NW of Wichita Falls. Pop. about 1000.

Clarendon, a post-township (town) of Rutland co. Vt., about 6 miles S. of Rutland, is drained by Otter Creek and intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. in 1900 915.

Clarendon station is on the Rutland R. 6 miles S. of Rutland. See CLARENDON SPRINGS.

Clarendon Center, a post-village of Fontaine co. Quebec 8 miles NW of Bristol.

Clarendon Mills, a post-station of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 6 miles from Boston. Here are many elegant suburban residences.

Clarendon Park, an extra-parchal liberty an ancient royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 2½ miles SSE of Salisbury. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting-seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1154, the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Clarendon Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Rutland co. Vt., in Clarendon township (town), 7 miles SSW of Rutland. It has medicinal springs. Pop. about 90.

Clarens, a post-village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 2½ miles by rail SE of Vevey. It is charmingly situated near the E. extremity of Lake Geneva and enjoys a mild winter climate, well suited to certain forms of tubercular troubles. Clarens has been immortalized in Roussseau's *Nouvelle Héloïse*. Elevation, 1245 feet.

Clarensa, a town of Greece. See KLAENTZA.

Clariden, a group of mountains of the Glarus Alps, Switzerland, comprising the upper valley of the Linth. Highest point, the Claridenstock, 10 730 feet. The Clariden Pass is 6740 feet.

Claridge, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 750.

Claridon, a post-hamlet of Gauga co. Ohio, 32 miles E. of Cleveland.

Claridon, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Calcutta.

Clarie Land, the same given to a portion of the assumed Antarctic Continent, an part of Wilkes Land, between lon. 150° and 140° E. It has W. of Adèle Land.

Clarin, a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, on the Granby River 4 miles SW of Granby.

Clarinda, a banking city capital of Page co. Iowa, on the Nodaway River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 60 miles SE. of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of brick and tile, carriages, ploughs, etc. It exports live-stock, farm-produce, poultry, etc. Here is the southwest insane asylum of the state. Pop. in 1900, 3275.

Clarrington, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sandus Creek 44 miles (direct) NE. of Marietta. It has cigar- and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Clarkston, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 14 miles N of Brookville.

Clarkston, a county in the NW part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 569 sq m. It is intersected by the Clarion River, is bounded on the SW by the Allegheny River and on the E. by Red Bank Creek. The county has valuable beds of coal, iron-ore, and limestone. Capital, Clarion. Pop. in 1890, 35,893; in 1900, 34,833.

Clarion, a banking city capital of Wright co., Iowa, 24 miles NE. of Fort Dodge. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Mason City and Fort Dodge Rr. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Clarion, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. 17 miles by rail N of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Clarion, a banking post-borough capital of Clarion co., Pa. on a river of the same name and on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 25 miles SE. of Oil City. It contains a court-house, state normal school, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2064.

Clarion, or **Clond's Island**, on the W coast of Mexico. See REVILLAGIGEDO.

Clarion River, Pa., rises in McKean co. runs generally southwestward, and enters the Allegheny River. It is about 150 miles long.

Clarissa, a post-village of Todd co., Minn. 14 miles by rail NNW of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Clark, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 875 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Washita River and on the SW by the Little Missouri River, and is also drained by the Turre Noire Creek. Capital, Arkadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 30,997; in 1900, 21,299.

Clark, a county in the E part of Illinois, has an area of 515 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the navigable Wabash River and is also drained by the North Fork of the Embarras River. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 21,699; in 1900, 24,033.

Clark, a county in the S part of Indiana, has an area of 375 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Silver Creek. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. in 1890, 30,269; in 1900, 21,823.

Clark, a county in the SW part of Kansas, bordering on Oklahoma, has an area of 976 sq m. It is drained by the Cimarron River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 2357; in 1900, 1701.

Clark, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky has an area of 267 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Kentucky River and on the SE by the Red River. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 16,434; in 1900, 16,694.

Clark, a county forming the NE extremity of Missouri, has an area of 504 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Des Moines River and on the E. by the Mississippi, and is intersected by the Fox and Wymore rivers. Capital, Kahoka. Pop. in 1890, 15,136; in 1900, 15,353.

Clark, a county in the southwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 403 sq m. It is intersected by the Mad River and also drained by the Little Miami River and Beaver and Lagonda creeks. It has extensive deposits of building and magnesian limestone. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 23,277; in 1900, 25,928.

Clark, a county in the NE part of South Dakota. Area, 975 sq m. Capital, Clark. Pop. in 1890, 9735; in 1900, 6942.

Clark, a county in Washington. See CLARK.

Clark, a county in the northwest-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1290 sq m. It is traversed by the Black River and is partly drained by the Eau Claire River. Capital, Neillville. Pop. in 1890, 17,798; in 1900, 25,342.

Clark, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky. Pop. 50.

Clark, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Mo. 15 miles by rail SE. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Clark, a township of Union co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Clark, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. 164.

Clark, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. The banking point is Greenville or Sharon. Pop. about 300.

Clark, a banking post-town capital of Clark co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 31 miles W of Watertown. It has manufactures of flour and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 884.

Clark Center, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 104.

Clarkdale, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 175.

Clarke, a county in the SW part of Alabama, has an area of 1215 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Alabama River and on the W by the Tombigbee. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 22,624; in 1900, 27,790.

Clarke, a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 129 sq m. It is drained by the Oconee River and its branches. Gold has been found in this county. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 15,125; in 1900, 17,765.

Clarke, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 442 sq m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Des Moines River. Capital, Ottumwa. Pop. in 1890, 21,238; in 1900, 13,449.

Clarke, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of 644 sq m. It is intersected by the Chickasaw River. Capital, Quitman. Pop. in 1890, 16,230; in 1900, 17,741.

Clarke, a county in the N part of Virginia, has an area of 189 sq m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River and is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Capital, Berryville. Pop. in 1890, 5271; in 1900, 7927.

Clarke, a county in the SW part of Washington, has an area of 648 sq m. It is bounded on the S and partly on the W by the Columbia River and is intersected by the Cathlamet River. Capital, Vancouver. Pop. in 1890, 11,700; in 1900, 12,419.

Clarke, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 5 miles N of Winchester.

Clarke, or **Newtown**, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 3 miles from Newtonville.

Clarke City, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 18 miles W by N of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Clarke City, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo. 3 miles by rail E. of Kahoka.

Clarke's Harbor, on Cape Sable Island Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles S of Barrington.

Clarke's Point, a narrow peninsula in Massachusetts, SW of New Bedford Bay. At the extremity of the point is a fixed light, in lat. 41° 35' 30" N, lon 70° 54' 15" W.

Clarke's River. See CLARK RIVER.

Clarke Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 24 miles by rail SSE of Chicago.

Clarkestown, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. 4 miles E of Mifflin. Pop. 115.

Clarkeville, a banking post-village capital of Habersham co., Ga. 15 miles by rail S by W of Tallulah Falls. Pop. about 500.

Clarkston, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 76.

Clarkfield, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. 11 miles by rail NW of Hanley Falls. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Clarkfork, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho. The banking point is Spokane. Wash. Pop. about 300.

Clark Island, Bering Sea. See St. LAWRENCE.

Clark, Lake, in the southern part of Alaska, W of Cook Inlet. It communicates with Lake Iliamna by means of the Noyahog River or channel.

Clarklake, a post-village of Johnson co., Mich. The banking point is Brooklyn. Pop. 109.

Clark Mills, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. on Oriskany Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rr. 19 miles WSW of Utica. Pop. about 449.

Clarke, a banking post-village of Merrick co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R., 12 miles NE. of Central City. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Clark's Beach, a large bathing settlement of New foundland, on the N side of Conception Bay 4 miles from Beluga.

Clarksbere, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R., 14 miles SW of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Clarksbere, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 46 miles NE. of Ogdensburg.

Clarksbury, a post-hamlet of Yale co., Cal., 15 miles (direct) S of Sacramento.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 12 miles NE. of Greensburg. Its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. 36 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. 79.

Clarksbury, a township (town), of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Vermont line. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Clarksbury, a city of Montana co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 23 miles S of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. 20 miles E. of Trenton.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y., 30 miles S of Buffalo. Pop. 390.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 18 miles NW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 33 miles E by N of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100.

Clarksbury, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 9 miles S. of Huntington.

Clarksbury, a banking post-town, capital of Keesee co., W. Va., is on the West Fork of the Monongahela River.

and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 33 miles E. of Frederick. It has manufactures of woollens, table-wares, glass, lace, miners' supplies, and tin-plate, etc. The adjacent country abounds in coal and has one of the largest oil-fields of the state. The Broadhead and St. Mary's Institutes are located here. Pop. in 1890, 3008. In 1900, 4060.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, near the mouth of the Beaver River, 16 miles W. of Collingwood. It has flour, grist, and woollen mills. Pop. about 700.

Clarks Corner, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. 8 miles NE of Williamstown. Pop. 100.

Clarks Corners, Saratoga co., N. Y. See GARDENVORT.

Clarks Corners, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 15 miles NE of Jefferson.

Clark's Creek, Kan. rises in Morris co. and enters the Kansas River 8 miles NE. of Junction City.

Clark's Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles above Harrisburg.

Clarksdale, a post-village of Christian co., Ill. on the Webber R., 5 miles SW of Taylorville.

Clarksdale, a banking post-town, a capital of Coahoma co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 67 miles S of Memphis. It has a cotton-compress, saw, planing and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1773.

Clarksdale, a banking post-village of DeKalb co., Ga., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 14 miles SW of Mayaville. Pop. in 1900 334.

Clarks Falls, a post-village of New London co., Conn. 6 miles N of Westerly, R. I.

Clarksfield, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 12 miles E by E. of Norwalk.

Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone rises in the N. part of Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Yellowstone River in Montana, near lat. 45° 43' N. It is about 150 miles long and traverses a very mountainous region of volcanic origin.

Clarka Fork, a post-township of Cooper co., Mo. 7 miles SE of Booneville. Pop. in 1900 1433.

Clarks Green, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 8 miles N of Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Clarks Grove, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn. **Clark's Harbor**, an outpost of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Barrington.

Clarkshill, a banking post-town of Tippecanoe co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. 16 miles SSE of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 439.

Clarke Hill, a post-hamlet of Edgfield co., S. C. 19 miles from Augusta, Ga.

Clark's Island, Knox co., Mo. an island in Pemboeet Bay about 10 miles from Rockland. Here are quarries of fine granite.

Clark's Island, the most southern of the Furusau group, off the NE. end of Tasmania. Lat. 40° S.

Clarke Mill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga.

Clarke Mill, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 120.

Clarke Mills, a hamlet of Washington co., N. Y. on the Hudson River at the mouth of the Battem Kill, about 3 miles from Schuylerville. Pop. about 50.

Clarke Mills, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 37 miles by rail W. of Franklin. Pop. about 200.

Clarke Mills, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. on the Manitowoc River about 12 miles W. of Manitowoc city. Pop. 120.

Clark's Mills, a village of Ontario. See GARDEN HART.

Clarkson, a post-village of Webster co., Minn. Pop. 69.

Clarkson, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 23 miles by rail W. of Sutherland. Pop. in 1900 344.

Clarkson, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. about 14 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Clarkson, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio 8 miles E by S. of New Lisbon. Pop. 100.

Clark's Point, a locality in Maine, near Machias, noted for its rock photographs.

Clark's (Clarke's) River, Flathead River, or Clark Fork of the Columbia River, rises by several branches among the Rocky Mountains in the western part of Montana. Its head-streams are the Hell Gate, Bitter Root, and Big Blackfoot rivers, which unite near Missoula to form the Missoula or upper part of Clark's River, another head-stream of which issues from Flathead Lake. The river runs generally northward, traverses the northern part of Idaho, and enters the Columbia in British Columbia, just beyond the Washington boundary-line. It is about 300 miles long. In Idaho, near lat. 46° 19' N. it expands into the lake called Pond d Orville, which is about 35 miles long.

Clark's River, Ky., runs northward and enters the Tennessee River, 2 miles above Paducah. It is about 35 miles long.

Clark's Run, a small stream of Yuba co., Cal., falls into the Yuba River 30 miles above Marysville.

Clark's Station, Davison co., Ind. See GARDENHURST.

Clarke Summit, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 900.

Clarkston, a post-town of DeKalb co., Ga., in Clarkston township. Pop. in 1900 363.

Clarkston, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich. 35 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 300.

Clarkston, a post-town of Cache co., Utah, 30 miles NW of Logan. Pop. about 400.

Clarkston, a banking post-village of Asotin co., Wash. on the Snake River opposite Lewiston Idaho. Pop. about 1800.

Clarkstown, a post-town of Carlton co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 400.

Clarksville, a post-village of Clark co., Ala. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. about 300.

Clarksville, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Ark., is about 2 miles N. of the Arkansas River on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 161 miles WNW of Little Rock. It has cotton gins, rolling, and other mills, etc. It is a shipping point for cotton, coal, and wool. Pop. in 1900 1004.

Clarksville, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. about 25 miles E. of Sacramento.

Clarksville, a town of Faversham co., Ga. in Clarksville township. The banking point is Toccoa. Pop. in 1900 491.

Clarksville, a post-town of Clark co., Ind., on the Ohio River 2½ miles above New Albany and opposite Louisville. Pop. in 1900 3370.

Clarksville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Noblesville.

Clarksville, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I. T. The banking point is Wagoner. Pop. 130.

Clarksville, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 24 miles NNW of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900 840.

Clarksville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md. 10 miles WSW of Ellicott City.

Clarksville, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 30 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 350.

Clarksville, a banking city of Pike co., Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 40 miles below Hannibal. It has vinegar-factories, machine-shops, tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 843.

Clarksville, a post-township (town) of Cocono co., N. H., is drained by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 397.

Clarkville, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y., 15 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. about 600.

Clarkville, a township (town) of Allegany co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 333.

Clarkville, Oswego co., N. Y. 5 miles E. of Cooperstown. See MIDDLERTOWN.

Clarkville, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 46 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 465.

Clarkville, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., on Ten Mile Creek 16 miles NE of Waynesburg. Pop. about 250.

Clarkville, Mercer co., Pa. 23 miles SSW of Mountville. See CLARK.

Clarkville, a city capital of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Red River, 15 miles below Nashville. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is built on high and hilly ground and contains a court-house and several collegiate institutions, the Southwest University (Presbyterian) being located here. The city is actively engaged in the tobacco trade, and the shipments of leaf-tobacco amount annually to upward of 30 000 hogsheads. It has also other important industries. Nearly all the business portion of Clarksville was destroyed by fire in 1878. Pop. in 1890, 7934. In 1900, 9431.

Clarkville, a banking city, capital of Red River co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 30 miles E. of Paris. It has a trade in cotton, cotton-seed oil, etc. Pop. in 1900 3000.

Clarkville, a banking post-town of Mecklenburg co., Va. on the Roanoke River below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers, 60 miles E. of Danville. Pop. in 1900 723.

Clarkton, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 25 miles S. of Dexter. Pop. about 300.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Madison co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 48 miles WNW of Wilmington. It has manufactures of rum, turpentine, etc.

Clarksville, a post-village of McKinley co., N. Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 124.

Clarks, a hamlet and post-township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1230.

Clary, kil're, a village of France, 10 miles SE of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Claryville, kil're-vil, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky., 4 miles E. of Vinalia.

Claryville, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., on the Mississippi River opposite Chester Ill. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Claryville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 33 miles W of Kingston.

Clase, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 3 miles NW of Swansea, of which it is a suburb. It has collieries and tin and steel works.

Clashmore, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 4 miles N of Youghal.

Clastidius, an ancient name of Caernarfon.

Clatskanie, a post village of Gage co., Neb., 27 miles by rail S by W of Lincoln. Pop. 190.

Clatskanie, a post-town of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Clatskanie River and on the Astoria and Columbia River R., 37 miles E. of Astoria. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Clatsop, a county forming the NW extremity of Oregon, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Columbia River and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. Capital Astoria. Pop. in 1900, 10,610 in 1900 12,745.

Clatsop, a post-town of Clatsop co., Oregon, in Clatsop precinct. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Claude, Edward, a post-village, capital of Armstrong co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. Pop. about 300.

Claude, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 10 miles NW of Brampton. Pop. 100.

Claudia, a village of Clay co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Claudy, or Clady, kil'da, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles SSW of Strabane.

Clausaville, kilwa-vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 11 miles W of Allentown. Pop. 136.

Clausthal, kilwa'tal, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, situated on a plateau of the Harz Mountains, at an elevation of about 1800 feet, 25 miles NE of Göttingen.

Its most notable edifice is the Church of the Holy Ghost the largest wooden church in the world. Here are some of the most important mines in Germany belonging to the Prussian government. They yield silver, gold, lead, copper, iron, and zinc. The shafts have reached a depth of 3000 feet.

Clausthal has a large mining academy. Pop. in 1900 8445.

Clavenna, the ancient name of CHIYENNA.

Claverack, kil'wa-rak, a post-village of Claverack township (town) in Columbia co., N.Y., on the Boston and Albany R., 5 miles SSE of Hudson its banking point.

It contains the Hudson River Institute. Pop. of the village, about 350 of the town in 1900, 2018.

Claverack Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., enters Kin derhook Creek about 5 miles N of Hudson.

Clavering, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 18 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 75.

Clawson, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 10 miles SE of Pontiac. Pop. 206.

Clawson, a hamlet of Butler co., Ohio, 5 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. 50.

Clawson, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. about 154.

Claxton, a banking post-town of Tattnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 48 miles W of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Claxton, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky.

Clay, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 15,745; in 1900, 17,090.

Clay, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, is bounded on the E. by the river St. Francis and traversed by Black River Area, 640 sq. m. Capital, Corning and Piggott. Pop. in 1900 12,200 in 1900 15,585.

Clay, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 422 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Johns River. Capital, Green Cove Springs. Pop. in 1900, 5154 in 1900 5035.

Clay, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 316 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Fort Gaines. Pop. in 1900, 7517; in 1900, 8308.

Clay, a county in the SE part of Illinois, has an area of 406 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 14,772 in 1900, 16,464.

Clay, a county in the W part of Indiana, has an area of 387 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River. The county has beds of good block-coal. Capital, Elletts. Pop. in 1900, 24,330; in 1900, 24,325.

Clay, a county in the NW part of Iowa, has an area of 374 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1900, 2500 in 1900, 12,671.

Clay, a county in the northeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 541 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Clay Center. Pop. in 1900, 16,148; in 1900, 15,833.

Clay, a county in the SE part of Kentucky has an area of 467 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Kentucky River. The county has extensive beds of coal and iron-ore, and springs from which salt is procured.

Capital Manchester. Pop. in 1900 12,447 in 1900, 15,364.

Clay, a county in the W part of Minnesota, is bounded on the W by the Red River of the North and is intersected by the Buffalo River. Area, 1023 sq. m. Capital, Moorhead. Pop. in 1900, 11,517; in 1900 17,942.

Clay, a county in the E or NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 300 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River and is drained by the Oktibbeha River. Capital West Point. Pop. in 1900 18,607 in 1900 18,543.

Clay, a county in the WNW part of Missouri has an area of 407 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and also drained by Fishing Creek. The county contains deposits of coal and galena. Capital Liberty. Pop. in 1900 19,856 in 1900 18,903.

Clay, a county in the S part of Nebraska, has an area of 556 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and the West Fork of the Big Blue River. Capital Clay Center. Pop. in 1900 16,318 in 1900 15,785.

Clay, a county in the W part of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 185 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiwassee River. Capital, Hayesville. Pop. in 1900, 4107 in 1900 4532.

Clay, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, is bounded on the S by the Missouri River and intersected by the Vermilion River. Area, 408 sq. m. Capital Vermillion. Pop. in 1900 7509 in 1900, 9326.

Clay, a county in the V part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, is intersected by the Cumberland River and is also drained by Obey's River. Area, 280 sq. m. Capital, Celina. Pop. in 1900 7260 in 1900 8421.

Clay, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 1250 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Red River and is intersected by the Big and Little Wichita rivers. Capital, Henrietta. Pop. in 1900 7503 in 1900 9231.

Clay, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 348 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River. The county contains deposits of coal and iron-ore. Capital, Clay. Pop. in 1900 4659 in 1900 8293.

Clay, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala. 17 miles NNE of Birmingham.

Clay, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, about 12 miles N of Fairfield. Pop. about 150.

Clay, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky. is Clay district. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Clay, a township (town) of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 2076. Clay station is on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 11 miles N of Syracuse.

Clay, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio 15 miles S of Jackson. Pop. about 125.

Clay, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1124.

Clay, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Clay, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. in Clay township, 5 miles WNW of Ephrata. Pop. about 75 of the township in 1900 1631.

Clay, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., W Va. on the Charleston, Glendon and Sutton R. 30 miles NE. of Charleston. Pop. about 300.

Claybank, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va. on the York River 15 miles SE. of West Point.

Claybanks, a post-township (town) of Door co., Wis. is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Claybrook, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn. 12 miles S of Jackson.

Clayburg, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River 24 miles WSW of Plattsburg. Iron deposits are found here.

Clay Center, a banking city, capital of Clay co., Kan., is on the Republican River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 32 miles NNE of Junction City. It has foundries, machine-shops, etc., and is an important shipping point for farm-products. Pop. in 1900, 3000.

Clay Center, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Neb., on the Kansas City and Omaha R., 9 miles N of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Clay City, a banking post-town of Clay co. Mo., 44 miles W. of Vincennes, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Clay City, a banking post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 30 miles S. of Brazil. It has packing, brick, tile and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1548.

Clay City, a banking post-town of Powell co. Ky., 4 miles by rail W. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 535.

Clay Court House, W. Va. See **CLAY**.

Clay Cross, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 4 miles S. of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 5358.

Clayfork, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N. C., 20 miles SE. of Fayetteville.

Clayhatch co., a post-hamlet of Dale co. Ala. 40 miles SE. of Troy.

Clayhill, a post-hamlet of York co. S. C. 10 miles N. of Rockhill station.

Clayhook, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 4 miles E. of Newark. Pop. 120.

Claylick, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa. 4 miles E. of Mercersburg.

Clay Mills, a post-hamlet of Jones co. Iowa, on the Maquoketa River 28 miles SW. of Dubuque.

Claymont, a post-village of Newcastles co. Del. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 7 miles NNE. of Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Clay, Mount, a summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N. H. between Mounts Jefferson and Washington. Elevation, 5554 feet.

Clayne, a village of Bradford co. Fla., on the Atlantic, Suwanee River and Gulf R. Pop. 75.

Claypool, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co. Ind. 9 miles by rail E. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Claypool, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ky. Pop. about 50.

Claysburg, a post-town of Clark co. Ind. in Jeffersonville township. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Claysburg, a post-village of Blair co. Pa., 20 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. about 250.

Clays Prairie, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 8 miles NE. of Paris.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Md. 3 miles S. of Baltimore.

Claysville, a post-village of Harrison co. Ky. on the Licking River 20 miles WSW. of Mayesville. Pop. about 400.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Mo. 7 miles NW. of Cedar City.

Claysville, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 115.

Claysville, a banking post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 42 miles SW. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 535.

Clayton, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles SW. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 5110.

Clayton, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, is drained by the Flint River. Area, 143 sq. m. Capital, Jonesboro. Pop. in 1890, 8295. In 1900, 9408.

Clayton, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Turkey River and is also drained by the Volga River. Capital, Elkader. Pop. in 1890, 26,733. In 1900, 27,750.

Clayton, a banking post-village, capital of Barbours co. Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 21 miles W. of Eufaula. It has an extensive trade in cotton and naval stores. Pop. in 1900, 998.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark. 13 miles E. by W. of Fremont.

Clayton, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. near Mount Diablo. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Clayton, a post-town of Kent co. Del. on Duck Creek, at the junction of the Baltimore and Delaware Bay and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 37 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. The banking town is Smyrna. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Clayton, a post-town capital of Rabun co. Ga., 100 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Clayton, a post-village of Carter co. Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. 240.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ill., on the Wabash R. 23 miles ENE. of Quincy. It is a shipping point for grain, hay, wool, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 20 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 600.

Clayton, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 44 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. about 200.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La. Pop. 50.

Clayton, a post-village of Hartford co., Md. 23 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Clayton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. 40 miles W. of Springfield.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Lenawee co. Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 11 miles WSW. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Clayton, a banking post-village, capital of St. Louis co. Mo., is situated on a high, undulating tract, 2 miles W. of the city limits of St. Louis. Pop. about 550.

Clayton, a village of Vernon co., Mo., in Coal township. Pop. in 1900, 71. The post-office is Eva.

Clayton, a post-borough of Clayton township, Gloucester co. N. J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 21 miles S. of Camden. It has manufactures of glass. Pop. in 1900, 1961.

Clayton, a township of Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 33.

Clayton, a post-village capital of Cocono co. Y. Mex. on the Colorado and Southern R. 55 miles SE. of Flagstaff. Pop. about 200.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Clayton township (town) Jefferson co. N. Y. is on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of French Creek, about 22 miles NNW. of Watertown. It is on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has lumbering and ship-building interests and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1913. In the town, 4313.

Clayton, a banking post-town of Johnston co. N. C. 15 miles SE. of Raleigh. It has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Clayton, Adams co. Ohio. See **BRANTSVILLE**.

Clayton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, 12 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. about 200.

Clayton, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., 15 miles S. by W. of Allentown. Pop. 350.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Olton co. Tenn.

Clayton, a post-village of Pinal co. Tex., 20 miles ESE. of Henderson.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Wash.

Clayton, a post-village of Polk co. Wis., 43 miles by rail NNE. of Hudson. Pop. about 150.

Clayton, or **Bellamy's Mills**, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, on the Indian River 11 miles from Almonte. Pop. about 250.

Clayton-le-Moors, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles ENE. of Blackburn. Pop. in 1901, 8153.

Claytonville, a post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. 9 miles by rail W. of Wellington Junction.

Clayton West, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Barnsley. Pop. about 1500.

Clay Village, a post-village of Shelby co. Ky. 5 miles E. by S. of Shelbyville. Pop. 100.

Clayville, Webster co. Ky. See **CLAY**.

Clayville, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. 11 miles S. of Utica, the banking point. It has manufactures of wagons, washing-machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Clayville (Londsey post-office) a borough of Jefferson co. Pa. 50 miles NW. of Altoona. It has iron works, roller and planing-mills, manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2371. The banking point is Panzoutaway.

Clasom's Cove, an ancient Roman city on the coast of Aene Minor. It was a few miles west of Smyrna.

Clasom, a post-village of Kittitas co. Wash. Its banking point is Ellensburg.

Clear, Cape, the most southern headland of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on an island having a light-house on an abrupt cliff 450 feet above the sea. Lat. 51° 26' N. lon. 9° 29' W.

Clear Creek, Shasta co. Cal. enters the Sacramento River from the W. a few miles below Shasta.

Clear Creek, Colo., rises on the E. slope of the Snowy or Main Range, near Gray's Peak, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River about 6 miles below Denver. Length 79 miles.

Clear Creek, a county in the north-central part of Colorado, is drained by Clear Creek. Area, 425 sq. m. The Rocky Mountains, here covered with perpetual snow extend along the western border of this county which abounds in beautiful scenery. Gold and silver are mined. Mount Evans in this county is 14,320 feet high. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 1764. In 1900, 7962.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Chilton co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. about 17 miles by rail NNW. of Clanton.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Butte co. Cal., 6 miles E. of Durham.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., 24 miles WSW of Columbus. It is intersected by Salt Creek. Clearcreek station is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Bloomington.

Clearcreek, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., about 26 miles N. of Goodland station.

Clearcreek, a post-township of Nemaha co., Kan., 10 miles NW of Seneca. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., 23 miles SSE of Mayville. Pop. about 400.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N. C., 0 miles SE of Harrisburg.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, is Clearcreek township. Pop. about 163.

Clear Creek, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston and Northern R., 26 miles NW of Galveston.

Clear Creek, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 28 miles from Simcoe.

Clearfield, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1141 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, is bounded on the SE. by Moshannon Creek and is partly drained by Clearfield Creek. The county has valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and iron-ore. Capital, Clearfield. Pop. in 1890, 60,508; in 1900, 80,614.

Clearfield, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 18 miles NE. of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Clearfield, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 12 miles SE. of Lawrence.

Clearfield, a post-borough capital of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 46 miles N. of Altoona. It has foundries, machine-shops, manufactures of fire-bricks, lumber, etc. Lumbering, tanning, and coal-mining are leading industries. Pop. in 1900, 5681.

Clearfield Creek, Pa., rises in Cambria co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 5 miles below the town of Clearfield.

Clear Fork of the Brazos River, Tex., drains parts of Jones, Shackelford, and Throckmorton cos., and enters the Brazos River in Young co., 10 miles S. of Belknap. Length, estimated at 200 miles.

Clear Lake, Cal., is in Lake co., about 24 miles long and from 2 to 16 miles wide. The shores of the lake present picturesque scenery and are frequented by tourists and sportsmen, who find here much game. The outlet is Cache Creek.

Clearlake, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Stanislaus co., Ind., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Ray.

Clearlake, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Garro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles W. of Mason City. It is near a lake of the same name, which is about 6 miles long. Pop. in 1900, 1704.

Clearlake, a banking post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R., 25 miles NW of Elk River. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Clearlake, a banking post-town, capital of Denel co., S. Dak., 24 miles SE. of Watertown. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 461.

Clearlake, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sadra Woolley.

Clearlake, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 30 miles SE. of Osceola Mills. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Clearmont, a banking post-village of Hedayay co., Mo., 5 miles by rail N. of Burlington Junction. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Clearport, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. about 344.

Clearridge, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 25 miles WNW of Chambersburg.

Clearspring, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ark.

Clearspring, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Mayfield. Pop. 64.

Clearspring, a post-town of Washington co., Md., 13 miles W. of Hagerstown, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Clearspring, a post-village of York co., Pa., 4 miles SEW of Dillsburg. Pop. 175.

Clearspring, a post-hamlet of Granddupo co., Tex., 1 mile NW of Seguin.

Clearville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 44 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. about 140.

Clearville, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. 190.

Clearwater, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 500.

Clearwater, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. Pop. about 80.

Clearwater, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Nianguah River, 12 miles by rail SW of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Clearwater, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Clearwater River 50 miles WNW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Clearwater, a post-village of Antelope co., Neb., 9 miles by rail WNW of Neligh. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Clearwater, a resort of Herkimer co., N. Y. The banking point is Malone or Clio.

Clearwater, a village of Alcona co., E. C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. about 300.

Clearwater Harbor, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Plant System, 20 miles from Tampa. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Clearwater River, Idaho, is formed by two branches called the North and South Forks, which unite on the west border of Shoshone co. It runs westward and enters the Snake or Lewis River at Lewiston. The entire length of the river, including one fork, is about 200 miles.

Clearwater River, Minn., runs NW in Polk co. and enters the Red Lake River. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Clearwater River, Minn., a small river or creek which enters the Mississippi River in Wright co. About 10 miles from its mouth it expands into Clearwater Lake.

Clearwater (Little Athabasca, or Whiskey-cummev) River, in British North America, flows from the hills near Lake Mathys to the river Athabasca. It is navigable for boats.

Clearwater, a town of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles SSE of Whitehaven, with coal- and iron-mines. Pop. in 1901, 0120.

Cleburne, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 563 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River. The county contains gold, copper and iron. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1890, 12,218; in 1900, 13,206.

Cleburne, a county in the N. part of Arkansas. Area, 435 sq. m. It is intersected by the Owl Fork, tributary to the White River and by Cadron Creek, and has numerous mineral springs. Capital, Heber. Pop. in 1900, 9028.

Cleburne, a banking post-village of Riley co., Kan. Pop. 150.

Cleburne, a banking post-town capital of Johnston co., Tex., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R., 43 miles SW of Dallas. It has roller mills, extensive railroad-shops, cotton-compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1493.

Cleekheaton, klick-ah-ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 12,534.

Cleden-Cap-Sivun, klick-dah' hup see oon, a commune of France, in Finistère, 28 miles NE. of Quimper. Pop. about 2500.

Clee Hills, a range of heights in Shropshire, England, N. of Ludlow. Altitude, 1807 feet.

Cle El'um, a post-village of Kittitas co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 25 miles NW by W. of Ellensburg. Pop. about 120.

Cleethorpe, a watering place of England, co. of Lincoln, 24 miles SSE. of Great Grimsby. Pop. (with Thruscoe) in 1901, 12,570.

Cleghern, a banking post-village of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 140.

Cleignérec, klick-gé' rék, a town of France, in Morbihan, 8 miles NW of Pontivy. Pop. of the commune, about 3600.

Cleland, a coal-mining village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Motherwell.

Clementon, or **Clementston**, a post-village of Camden co., N. J., 12 miles by rail SE. of Camden. Pop. about 764.

Clements, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 15 miles by rail NE. of Stockton. Pop. about 200.

Clements, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., 14 miles by rail W. of Strong. Pop. 200.

Clements, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 75.

Clementsport, or **Moore River**, a post-village and outpost of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin at the mouth of the Moore River 8 miles SW of Annapolis. Pop. about 260.

Clementsville, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Annapolis. Pop. about 500.

Clementville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., 26 miles SSE of Glasgow, Ky.

Clemmes, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. The banking point is Waxahatchie. Pop. 99.

Clemmestown, a post-village of Forsyth co., N. C., 2 miles E. of the Yadkin River and 11 miles SW of Salem. Pop. about 100.

Cleone, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. on the Erie R. The banking point is Homestead. Pop. 134

Clemons, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa. The banking point is Marshalltown. Pop. 333.

Clemson College, Clemson co. S. C. is the seat of Clemson College. The banking point is Pendleton. Pop. 134

Clemons, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. on the Charleston, Cincinnati and Sutton R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 150

Cleo, a banking post-village of Woods co. Okla. 40 miles SE of Alva. Pop. about 500

Cleobury-Mortimer, *kleo'ber ra mor'ti-mor* a town of England, in Shropshire, 10 miles N of Ludlow. Pop. of the parish, about 1800

Cleora, a post-township of Manistee co. Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1237

Cleora, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ind.

Cleora, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 3 miles W of Lebanon.

Cleora, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. 75

Cleora, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 100

Cleopatra, a post-hamlet of Maroon co. Mo. Pop. about 40

Clercken, *klek'ken*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles SW of Bruges.

Cleres, *klea*, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 14 miles N of Rouen

Clerihan, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 4 miles NW of Clonmel

Clerkeowell, a district of London co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N of St. Paul's. It has a famous prison. Pop. in 1901 63,704

Clermont, a county in the SW part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 431 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SW by the Ohio River and is partly bounded on the W by the Little Miami River. The greater part of it is drained by the East Fork of the Little Miami. Capital, Batavia. Pop. in 1890, 35,563; in 1900 31,610

Clermont, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. 20 miles by rail S by W of Tavares. Pop. about 300

Clermont, a post-village of Marion co. Ind., 10 miles by rail NW of Indianapolis.

Clermont, a banking post-town of Fayette co. Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 10 miles NE of West Union. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Clermont, a post-village of Bullitt co. Ky. Pop. about 100

Clermont, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 300

Clermont, a post-village of Clermont township (town) Columbia co. N. Y. about 14 miles S of Hudson. Pop. about 130; of the town in 1900 812

Clermont, a post-village of McKean co. Pa., 13 miles by rail S. of Smethport

Clermont, a municipal town of Queensland, Australia, 227 miles NW of Rockhampton. It has mining interests. Pop. 1300

Clermont-en-Argoanne, *klea mór'en an gón*, a small town of France, department of Meuse, 16 miles WSW of Verdun

Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, *klea mór'en be vè sè*, a town of France, in Oise, 16 miles SSE of Beauvais. It has a medieval town-hall an interesting church and the remains of an old castle, now used as a reformatory. It is the seat of a large insane asylum. Clermont was the capital of a medieval county. Pop. in 1901, 3076 (communa, 5723)

Clermont-Ferrand, *klea mór'fèr a nér* (anc. *Au gusteron'claus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 213 miles SSE of Paris. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. A large proportion of the houses are constructed of dark lava. It is full of narrow steep, and crooked streets. Prominent among the older edifices are the cathedral, only recently completed, the medieval church of Notre Dame, restored in modern times, and the building of the prefecture, originally a convent. One of the public monuments is that erected to Pascal, who was a native of the town. Clermont-Ferrand has facilities of science and letters, a medico-pharmaceutical school, various technical schools and museums, a botanic garden, an academy of science and arts, and a library of about 90,000 volumes. The important meteorological observatory of the Puy de-Dôme has two stations one located at the university and the other on the summit of the Puy-de-Dôme at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet. The manufactures include various food preparations, chemicals, rope, hats, castles, etc.

Clermont-Ferrand is visited for its mineral waters. Christianity was established here and a bishopric founded about the year 250. The great council in which the Crusades originated was held here in 1094. The town was the capital of the old province of Auvergne. Pop. in 1901 53,933.

Clermont-l'Hérault, *klea mór'la rò*, a town of France, department of Hérault, 23 miles W of Montpellier. It is a busy manufacturing and trading town. Pop. in 1901, 5187

Clermont Mills, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 30 miles N by E. of Baltimore.

Clermont-Tennoire, *klea mór'ton nair* (Fr. *preu klea mór-ton nals*), or *Natampe*, *nà-to'pè*, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, in lat. 18° 32' S. lon. 136° 21' W. Length, 10 miles, by 1½ miles across

Clermontville, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 28 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. about 100

Clermont, *klea vèr*, a small town of France, department of Doubs, 24 miles NE of Besançon on the Doubs.

Clermont, *klea ror*, a small town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 9 miles SW of Orleans. It has a church containing the tomb of Louis XI

Cleu, *klea*, a town of Austria-Hungary Tyrol, 19 miles N by W of Trent, on the Noce. It is commanded by a castle and has a Franciscan convent with a library. Pop. in 1900 2690

Cleveland, a watering place in the co. of Somerset, England, on the English Channel, 12 miles W by S. of Bristol. In the old parish church are buried Henry Hallam and his son Arthur. In the vicinity is the beautiful medieval mansion, Cleveland Court. Pop. in 1901, 5000

Cleveland, *klea'land*, a bay on the NE coast of Australia. It is about 20 miles in width at the entrance.

Cleveland, a mountainous and partially fertile district of Yorkshire, England, celebrated for its horses, iron-mines, and iron-works. The chief town is Middlesbrough

Cleveland, *klea'land*, a county in the S. part of Arkansas. Area, 361 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline River and its tributaries. Capital, Elmer. Pop. in 1890 11,362 in 1900 11,620

Cleveland, a county in the W part of North Carolina, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is drained by the Broad River. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Shelby. Pop. in 1890 20,394 in 1900 26,078

Cleveland, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma, Area, 545 sq. m. The Canadian River forms its SW boundary. Capital, Norman. Pop. in 1890, 6605 in 1900 10,388

Cleveland, a post-village of Blount co., Ala. Pop. about 100

Cleveland, a post-town of Conway co. Ark. 20 miles N of Morrilton. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Cleveland, a post-village of Deoto co. Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Punta Gorda. Pop. 75

Cleveland, or *Mount Yamah*, a post-village, capital of White co. Ga., 70 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop. about 180

Cleveland, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Rock River 15 miles E of Rock Island. Pop. about 160

Cleveland, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind., 28 miles by rail E of Indianapolis. Pop. about 125

Cleveland, a post-town of Lucas co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail NW of Chariton. Pop. in 1900 203

Cleveland, a post-village of Kingman co. Kan. Pop. 70

Cleveland, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ky.

Cleveland, a post-village of Leveuer co. Minn., 15 miles NE of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 170

Cleveland, a banking post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 37 miles SSW of Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900 470

Cleveland, a post-village of Owsen co., Mo. Pop. 70

Cleveland, a post-village of Mora co. N. Mex. about 25 miles from Wetmore station

Cleveland, a banking post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. on the northern shore of Oneida Lake and on the New York Ontario and Western R., 20 miles NE of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 689

Cleveland, a post-village of Rowan co. N. C., in Cleveland township. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Cleveland, a part of entry the largest city of Ohio, and the county-seat of Cuyahoga co., is delightfully situated on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, which flows through the city affording a fine sheltered harbor to which has been added a commodious ship-channel and an outer harbor of refuge, which is protected by a huge breakwater 2 miles in length and half a mile out from shore. Cleveland is connected by the Ohio Canal with the Ohio River at Portsmouth, and, in addition to its superior water-avenues, it is the centre of an important system

of railroads (the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Erie, etc.), branching out in all directions. It is 134 miles by rail NW of Pittsburgh, Pa., and 153 miles SW of Buffalo, N.Y. Lake steamers connect the city with Buffalo and Duluth and with all important lake ports. Lat. $41^{\circ} 30' 4''$ N; lon. $81^{\circ} 49' 4''$ W. Two viaducts of stone and iron—one 3711 feet in length, completed in 1878 at a cost of \$3,300,000 and having a draw 332 feet long and the other 2531 feet long, completed in 1893 at a cost of about \$1,000,000—extend across the gulf of Cuyahoga and are among the finest works of the kind in the country. The city, lying at an elevation of nearly 600 feet above the sea, is built in greater part upon a plain that rises 80–150 feet above the lake, and is divided by the Cuyahoga inlet into a smaller western section (West Cleveland) and the major (eastern) city. The broad and regular avenues, streets, and boulevards, with their massive business houses and villa-residences, surrounded by open lawns and gardens, and handsomely ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery, give to it an imposing and most attractive aspect. It has not inaptly been termed the Forest City. The chief avenues of business are Superior Street and the western section of Euclid Avenue. The former expands into the public square or Monumental Park, containing a soldiers' monument and statue of General Moses Cleveland, the founder of the city. On the square is located the building of the post-office and custom-house, and near by is the massive city hall. Euclid Avenue, the most fashionable residence-street of the city is justly famous for its gardens and mansions, and ranks as one of the finest residence-streets in the country. The city has a number of fine parks (Wade, Gordon, Rockefeller) and the beautiful Lake View Cemetery containing the Garfield Memorial (erected in 1896). Among the city's institutions of learning are the Western Reserve University (Adelbert College, Cleveland Medical College, College for Women, etc.) the Case School of Applied Science, St. Ignace College, University School, Notre Dame Academy, etc. The city has a music hall, seating about 3000 people, and a public library containing 200,000 volumes. It enjoys a temperate climate, with a mean annual temperature of 50° and a rainfall of 37.6 inches.

The manufacturing and commercial interests of Cleveland are most extensive and varied, the former being mainly associated with the iron industry, the city being one of the foremost removing points for the ore of that metal. The product in 1900 from the iron and steel-works (about 150 in number) was valued at \$34,775,000 from the foundries and machine-shops, at \$13,500,000. The city is also very closely associated with the oil (petroleum) industry of the United States, and is one of its chief lumber marts. It is in addition one of the chief ship-building cities of the Union, the ship-yards constructing vessels (mainly steamers) of 1600–2600 tons burden. Among the manufactures may be mentioned those of sewing-machines, clothing, agricultural implements, boilers, engines, electric machines and appliances, etc. Slaughtering and meat-packing are also among the major industries of the city. The total value of the manufactured product of Cleveland was in 1900 \$139,850,500. The city has a very extensive lake commerce.

Cleveland was named in honor of General Moses Cleveland, by whom it was laid out in 1796, and was incorporated as a village in 1814, and as a city in 1836. Its growth has been rapid, and during the decade 1880 to 1890 its percentage of increase was not equalled in any city east of Chicago. Its population in 1810 was but 87. In 1820 180. In 1830 1635. In 1840 9671. In 1850 17,034. In 1860, 43,417. In 1870 92,539. In 1880 169,148. In 1890 261,343. In 1900 381,748.

Cleveland, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Okla. about 20 miles (direct) E of Pawnee. Pop. in 1900 311.

Cleveland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon on the Umpqua River about 16 miles NW of Roseburg.

Cleveland, a banking post-town, capital of Bradney co. Tenn., on the Southern R. 29 miles NE. of Chattanooga. It has iron- and brass-foundries, stove-works, woolens, flour- and planing mills, etc. and mines of galena and barytes. Centenary Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3858.

Cleveland, a post-village of Liberty co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. 140.

Cleveland, a post-village of Emery co. Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. about 400.

Cleveland, a post-village of Russell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Taswell. Pop. 230.

Cleveland, a post-village of Klickitat co., Wash., 34 miles by rail NE. of Goldendale. Pop. 75.

Cleveland, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Manitowish. Pop. 120.

Cleveland, Cape, a headland or peninsula of the NW coast of Greenland, in about lat. $77^{\circ} 45'$ N.

Cleveland, Cape, a headland on the NE coast of Australia, in Queensland. Lat. $19^{\circ} 10'$ S.; lon. $148^{\circ} 57'$ E.

Cleveland Mills, a post-village of Cleveland co. N.C. on Knob Creek, 10 miles N of Shelby. Pop. about 300.

Cleveland, Mount, a volcanic peak of Chuguisaduk Island in the eastern Atlantic Islands. Height, 8150 feet.

Clearysburg, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. 4 miles SE. of Clearburg Junction.

Cleeve, cleve (Ger. Klee, klä vph. Fr. Cleeve klav; L. Cleeve), a town of Rhineland Prussia, formerly capital of the duchy of Cleve, near the Rhine and the Netherlands frontier 23 miles NW of Wesel. It has a castle with a tower about 180 feet high, known as the Swan Tower (now used as a prison), interesting churches, and fine public monuments. Pop. in 1900, 14,664. The medieval duchy of Cleve was definitely united with Brandenburg in 1666.

Cleeve, cleve, a post-village of Hardin co. Iowa. Pop. 60.

Cleeve, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles W of Cincinnati, the banking point. Pop. in 1900 1128.

Clew Bay, Ireland, co. of Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It extends inland for about 15 miles with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 miles. At its upper end is an archipelago of numerous fertile islets, and opposite its entrance is Clew Island.

Clewes, a parish of Berkshire, England, nearly adjoining Windsor.

Cloy (kloe) next the sea, a small seaport of England, co. of Norfolk, on an estuary 2 miles from the North Sea and 25 miles NNW of Norwich.

Clichy, or Clichy-in-Cauxanne, klee shoo klä renn, a town of France, department of Seine, in the northern outskirts of Paris and on the right bank of the Seine. It is the seat of large manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1901, 39,391.

Cliothe, kliea, a post-hamlet of Macon co. Ala. on the Tuskegee Branch of the Western R. of Alabama.

Cliffem, a town of Ireland, co. and 43 miles WNW of Galway on an inlet of Ardara harbor. Pop. about 1900.

Cliff, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore or Denison Tex. Pop. 150.

Cliff, a post-village of Grant co. N. Mex. The banking point is 811 or City. Pop. 100.

Cliff Haven, a post-station and resort of Clinton co., N.Y.

Cliff Mine, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Montour R. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. 160.

Clifford, Clifford, a post-town of Bartholomew co. Ind., 6 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 233.

Clifford, a post-hamlet of Bristol co. Mass.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Laporte co. Mich. 28 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Clifford, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. about 160.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Traill co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 36 miles NNW of Camellton. Pop. about 120.

Clifford, a post-township of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 29 miles N of Scranton. Elk Mountain on the E. border of this township, is nearly 2200 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Clifford, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa., 8 miles NW of Carbondale. Pop. 400.

Clifford, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. Pop. about 70.

Clifford, a post-village of Lincoln co. Wis. The banking point is Tomahawk.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Red River and on the Grand Trunk R., 50 miles NW of Guelph. Pop. in 1901 606.

Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire, England, 2 miles from Hay.

Cliffside Park, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 948.

Cliffwood, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles SE. of Perth Amboy, N.J. Pop. about 500.

Clifton, a western suburb of Bristol, England, on the Avon, opposite New Clifton to which a fine suspension bridge, elevated 287 feet above low water extends. It is a Catholic bishop's see. The warm springs were once famous. Clifton forms a part of the municipality of Bristol. Pop. in 1901, 44,440.

Clifton, a mining village of New South Wales, 25 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. 500.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Graham co., Ariz., on the Arizona and New Mexico R. 130 miles NW of Deming. It has large copper mines. Pop. about 2400.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., about 25 miles NNW of Helena.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Onida co., Idaho, 17 miles NW of Franklin station.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 69 miles S. by W of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 633.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind. 4 miles NW of Liberty.

Clifton, a banking city of Washington and Clay cos., Kan., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 14 miles NNW of Clay Center. Pop. in 1900 509.

Clifton, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me. 12 miles E of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 236.

Clifton, a locality of Baltimore co., Md., within the city limits of Baltimore.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. 2 miles E by W of Marblehead.

Clifton, Cooper co., Mo. See Clifton City.

Clifton, or Cliftonhill, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the Wabash R. 7 miles W of Huntsville. The name of its post-office is Cliftonhill. Pop. 400.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Mo. 5 miles E of Queen City.

Clifton, a post-village of Passaic co., N. J., on the Erie R. 13 miles NW of New York. It has manufacture of rugs and matches. Pop. about 1200.

Clifton, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. 14 miles SW of Rochester.

Clifton, a former village of Richmond co., N. Y., on Staten Island, now forming part of Richmond borough, of the city of New York. Here are on asylum for seamen's families and a Sailors' Retreat.

Clifton, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., has iron mines and furnaces. Pop. in 1900 1383.

Clifton, a post-village of Clark and Greene cos., Ohio, on the Little Miami River 20 miles ENE of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 262.

Clifton, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla. The banking point is Shawnee. Pop. 100.

Clifton, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River 22 miles above Astoria. Pop. 75.

Clifton, Delaware co., Pa. See Clifton Hagerstown.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Clifton township 15 miles SE of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900 300.

Clifton, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S. C., on the Southern R. 7 miles by rail NE of Danville. It has cotton manufacture. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. about 1000.

Clifton, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River 15 miles SW of Nashville. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900 639.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Boone co., Tex. 33 miles NW of Waco. Pop. about 1000. It has a ginney.

Clifton, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., 60 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 427.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., in Clifton township (town) about 44 miles E of La Crosse. Pop. 75 of the town in 1900 993.

Clifton, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur 17 miles E of Bathurst. Pop. about 200.

Clifton, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on Kennecott Bay 5 miles from Bathurst. Pop. about 200.

Clifton, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence River, 11 miles from Truro. Pop. 130.

Clifton, or Suspension Bridge, included in the Canadian town of Niagara Falls, in Welland co., Ontario, on the W. bank of the Niagara River 43 miles from Hamilton and about 2 miles below the great cataract, of which it commands a magnificent view. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Clifton, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island.

Clifton City, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., 10 miles ENE of Sedalia.

Cliftondale, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles NNE of Boston.

Cliftonforge, a banking post-town of Allegheny co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 35 miles E of White Sulphur Springs. It is engaged in iron-mining, the manufacture of powder etc. Pop. in 1890, 1792; in 1900, 3713.

Clifton Heights, a banking post-township of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore

R., 8 miles W of Philadelphia. It has cotton, woolen and knitting-mills, etc. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 2330.

Cliftonhill, Randolph co., Mo. See Clifton.

Clifton Hill, in Victoria, Australia, is a part of Colingwood.

Clifton Mills, a village of Miller co., Ga., 15 miles NNW of Bainbridge.

Clifton Mills, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 6 miles NE of Hardinsburg. Pop. 60.

Clifton Mills, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va. The banking point is Kingwood. Pop. about 450.

Clifton Park, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y., in Clifton Park and Half-Moon townships (towns) 16 miles N of Albany. Clifton Park town is bounded on the SW by the Mohawk River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2140.

Clifton Park, a post-village of Cayahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Clifton Springs, a banking post-village of Ontario co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley R. 10 miles NE of Canandaigua. Here are medicinal springs and a sanitarium or water-cure. Pop. in 1900, 1617.

Clifton Station, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 31 miles W of Alexandria.

Cliftonville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 9 miles from Brookville.

Clifty, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark.

Clifty, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 250.

Clifty, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 19 miles S of Greenville. Pop. 75.

Clifty, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va. 10 miles NE of Hawk's Nest station.

Clifty Creek, of Jefferson co., Ind., falls into the Ohio 1 mile below Madison.

Clifty Creek, Ind., rises in Rush co. and enters the Driftwood Fork of the White River 3 miles below Columbus.

Clifty Creek, in the SW part of Kentucky flows through the SE part of Muhlenberg co. into Muddy Creek.

Climax, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 8 miles by rail E of Bainbridge.

Climax, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, 7 miles S of Emerson station.

Climax, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., 8 miles by rail S by E of Beroka. Pop. 100.

Climax, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. 17 miles SE of Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1900 398.

Climax, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 16 miles SW of Crookston. Pop. in 1900 259.

Climax, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y. The banking point is Coxsack. Pop. 100.

Climesa, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central line. The banking point is Mount Gilead. Pop. about 100.

Climax Springs, a post-village of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Climbing Hill, a post-hamlet of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Clintch, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 1077 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Allapaha River. Capital, Romerville. Pop. in 1890 8632; in 1900, 8732.

Clintch, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn. 2 miles E by E of Speedville.

Clintch Mountain, a long mountain-ridge of Virginia and East Tennessee, extends between the Clinch River and the Holston. The valley of the Clinch River is bounded on the SE. by this ridge. Elevation, about 4200 feet.

Clintchport, a post-town of Scott co., Va. 12 miles by rail W by N of Gate City. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Clinch River rises in Tazewell co., Va. runs south-westward through Russell and Scott cos. and enters East Tennessee. It unites with the Holston River at Kingston in Roane co. to form the Tennessee. The Clinch is about 250 miles long. Half of it is in the state of Tennessee. The upper part of its valley is bounded by long ridges called Clinch and Powell mountains.

Clinch River, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn.

Clinch River, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., on the river of the same name, 15 miles W by S. of Gate City.

Clinchburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Texaco. It has lumber and planing-mills. Pop. 250.

Clingsman Dome, a summit of the Great Smoky Mountain in East Tennessee, immediately beyond the North Carolina boundary. Elevation, 6313 (or 6400) feet. See CLINGSMAN'S PEAK.

Clinton's Peak, N. C., is a mountain applied to the highest summit of the Black Mountains, now more generally known as Black Dome or Mount Mitchell. Elevation 8767 feet. See CLINTON'S PEAK.

Clinton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 498 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and Shoal Creek. The county contains beds of coal and good limestone. Capital, Carlyle. Pop. in 1890 17,411 in 1900, 19,894.

Clinton, a county in the northwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 467 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Wildcat River. Capital, Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 27,378 in 1900, 28,302.

Clinton, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the S. by the Wapawagon River which also intersects the SW. part of the county. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890 41,190, in 1900 43,832.

Clinton, a county in the S. part of Kentucky has an area of 224 sq. m. The Cumberland River flows along or near its northern border. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890 7847 in 1900 7571.

Clinton, a county in the south-central part of Michigan has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maple and Looking Glass rivers, affluents of the Grand River, which traverses the SW. part of the county. Capital, St. Johns. Pop. in 1890 21,509 in 1900, 23,134.

Clinton, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Missouri and Platte rivers. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. in 1890 17,128 in 1900 17,393.

Clinton, a county forming the NE. extremity of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of 1041 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain and on the S. by the Ausable River and is drained by the Chazy and Saranac rivers. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. in 1890 46,437 in 1900, 47,430.

Clinton, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 424 sq. m. It is drained by the East Fork of the Little Miami River. Anderson's Fork, and Caesar's and Todd's creeks. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. in 1890 24,240 in 1900, 24,303.

Clinton, a county in the north-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 803 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Sinnemahoning River and by Bald Eagle and Kettle creeks. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Lock Haven. Pop. in 1890, 28,053 in 1900 29,197.

Clinton, a post-village of Greene co. Ala. 3 miles NW of Etowah. Pop. 250.

Clinton, a post-town capital of Van Buren co., Ark. on the Little Red River about 60 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 297.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. Conn. on Long Island Sound, in Clinton township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 1429.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Jones co. Ga., about 80 miles SE of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Clinton, a banking city capital of Dewitt co. Ill. on Salt Creek and on the Illinois Central R. 22 miles S. of Bloomington. It has bridge- and iron works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 4453.

Clinton, a banking city of Vermilion co. Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 16 miles N. of Terre Haute. Several coal mines have been opened here. Pop. in 1900 2918.

Clinton, a city capital of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River about 40 miles above Davenport. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 138 miles W. of Chicago. The river is here crossed by a noble iron railroad bridge, about 4000 feet long, and by a wagon and foot bridge, which connect Clinton with Fulton, in Illinois. Clinton has numerous extensive saw-mills, wagon-works, bridge-works, furniture-factories, paper-mills, foundries, packing-houses, locomotive repair shops, etc. The city contains several academic institutions (Warburg College). Pop. in 1890, 12,819 in 1900, 22,996.

Clinton, a post-village of Douglas co. Kan., on the Wakarusa River 10 miles WSW of Lawrence.

Clinton, a banking city capital of Hickman co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 35 miles S. by E. of Cairo. Clinton and Marvin Colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1442.

Clinton, a banking post-town, capital of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yocco and Mississippi Valley R. 32 miles NNE. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of St. Simon Institute. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Clinton, a post-village of Kenosha co. Me., on the Sebasticook River, in Clinton township (town), and on the

Maine Central R., 25 miles NNE. of Augusta. The town is bounded on the W. by the Kenosha River and Harman's factory of lumber, sh., flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 428; of the town 1204.

Clinton, a banking post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 43 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of ginghams, plaids, carpets, combs, machinery, wool, iron goods, thread, and wire-cloth. Pop. in 1900, 13,467.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Leavenworth co. Mich. is on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles N. of Adrian. It has a woolen-mill, foundry, carriage-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 1638.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Big Stone co. Minn., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles N. of Otterville. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Clinton, a post-town of Hinds co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 10 miles WNW of Jackson. It is the seat of Mississippi and Hillman Colleges and the Mount Hermon Female Seminary which was founded in 1831. Pop. in 1900 354.

Clinton, a banking city, capital of Henry co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, 39 miles SW of Sedalia. It has iron-works, various mills, potteries, and manufactories and exports live-stock, coal, and agricultural products. Baird College is located here. Pop. in 1900 5601.

Clinton, a post-village of Missoula co. Mont. The banking point is Missoula. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Clinton, a post-hamlet of Sheridan co. Neb. 8 miles by rail E. of Rushville.

Clinton, a township of Essex co. N. J. contiguous to and W. of Newark. Pop. in 1900 1325.

Clinton, a banking post-borough of Hunterdon co. N. J. on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 63 miles W. of Jersey City. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming region. Pop. in 1900 818.

Clinton, a township of Hunterdon co. N. J. about 27 miles N. of Trenton is intersected by the New Jersey Central R., and is contiguous to Clinton borough. Pop. in 1900 2266. It is bounded on the W. by a branch of the Raritan River.

Clinton, a township (town) of Clinton co. N. Y. on the Canada line. Pop. in 1900 1574.

Clinton, a township (town) of Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1279.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Orléans Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 9 miles SW of Utica. It has canning and other industries, and is the seat of several advanced educational institutions, the most noted of which is Hamilton College (Presbyterian) which was founded in 1812 and has a library of 40,000 volumes. Litchfield Observatory (lat. 43° 3' 16" N. lon 75° 24' 23" W.) is connected with the college. Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Clinton, a banking post-town capital of Sampson co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 60 miles N. by W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 938.

Clinton, a village of Huron co. Ohio, in Fitchville township. Pop. in 1900 186.

Clinton, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio on the Ohio Canal and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and other railroads, 13 miles SSW of Akron. Pop. about 190.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Carter co., Okla. Pop. about 500.

Clinton, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. 10 miles W. of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 200.

Clinton, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 900.

Clinton, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Clinton, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 916.

Clinton, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Clinton, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 428.

Clinton, a banking post-town of Laurens co., S. C. on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens and the Seaboard Air Line R., 47 miles NW of Columbia. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. The Presbyterian College of South Carolina and the Thornwell Orphanage are located here. Pop. in 1900 1869.

Clinton, a banking post-town, capital of Anderson co. Tenn. on the right or W. bank of the Clinch River and on the Southern R., 21 miles NW of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Clinton, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 5 miles by rail W. by S. of Greenville. Pop. 154.

Clinton, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., about 64 miles W. of Richmond.

Clinton, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., about 18 miles NNE of Wheeling. Pop. 10.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Clinton township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs., 13 miles SE. of Janesville. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Clinton, a banking town and outpost of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles SE. of Goderich. It has a grain and produce trade, large saw and grist-mills, foundries, woolen-factories, etc. Salt-wells are worked in the village. Pop. in 1901, 2547.

Clinton, a post-village of British Columbia, 143 miles NNE. of New Westminster. Pop. about 250.

Clinton Corners, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., 13 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 300.

Clintondale, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., 14 miles N. of Newburg. Pop. about 550. The banking point is New Paltz.

Clintondale, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 11 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 100.

Clinton Falls, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 8 miles NW of Greensburg.

Clinton Falls, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., on the Straight River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles S. of Faribault.

Clinton Furnace, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 16 miles NE. of Fairmont. Pop. 20.

Clinton-Golden Lake, an extensive sheet of water in northern Canada, connected with Lake Aymer on the NW and with Arcturion Lake on the S. Lat. 64° N. lon. 107° 36' W.

Clinton Hollow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., 3 miles from Salt Point station which is 10 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Clinton Mills, a post-village of Clinton co., N. Y., in Clinton township (town) on the Rutland R., 35 miles W. of Rouses Point. Pop. about 150.

Clitoto, Meoot, a summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N. H., 4 miles SW of Mount Washington. Height, 6775 feet.

Clinton River, Mich., runs in Oakland co. and enters Lake St. Clair about 3 miles below Mount Clemens.

Clintonville, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala., 30 miles S. of Troy. Pop. about 70.

Clintonville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. about 200.

Clintonville, a town co., Ill. See **CLINTONVILLE**.

Clotonville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 13 miles E. by N. of Lexington. Pop. 300.

Clintonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N. Y., on the Ausable River near the Adirondack Mountains, 18 miles SEW of Plattsburg. The banking point is Keeseville. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Clintonville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Olentangy River 5 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 70.

Clintonville, Clinton co., Pa. See **CLINTONVILLE**.

Clintonville, a banking post-borough of Venango co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Clintonville, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 13 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Clintonville, a banking city of Wapasha co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 44 miles N. by W. of Oshkosh. It has lumber and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Clintwood, a banking post-town capital of Dickenson co., Va., about 6 miles SE. of the Kentucky boundary. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Cllo, a post-town of Barbour co., Ala., 17 miles by rail SW of Clayton. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Cllo, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 75.

Cllo, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, 103 miles by rail WSW of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Cllo, a post-village of Livingston parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Cllo, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 13 miles N. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Cllo, a banking post-town of Marlboro co., S. C., 18 miles SEW of Lenoirburg, N. C. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Cllo, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., 14 miles N. of Brownwood.

Clipper Gap, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 43 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 25 miles S. of Nevada City.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 5 miles below Gallipolis.

Clipperton Island, an annular coral island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 15' N. lon. 109° 16' W.

Clisheles, klie'shen, or **Clisheval**, klie'see-val, a mountain in the Outer Hebrides, Lewis Island, 6 miles NW of Tarbet. Height, 2700 feet.

Clishe, klie'sh (Slavic, *Kise*), a village of Dalmatia, 4 miles NE of Spalato, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Pop. in 1900, 704 of the commune, 4340.

Clisson, klee'shon, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its confluence with the Loire, 15 miles SE. of Nantes.

Clithorall, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., 23 miles S. of Perham. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Clithoron, klee'ron, a municipal borough of England co. of Lancaster, on the Ribbles, near Pendle Hill (1800 feet high) 23 miles N. of Manchester. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. The Stomphurst College Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1901, 11,414.

Cliturose, klee'too-se (anc. *Cliturose*) a little river of Italy in Umbria, falls into the Tevere, a tributary of the Tiber. It was famed in antiquity for its clearness, and numerous temples stood near its source.

Clivis, the Latin name of **Clavus**. **Cloch** (klokh) or **Clogh** (klokh) Point, a headland of Scotland on the S. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 4 miles W. by S. of Greenock with a light-house.

Clockville, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y., 21 miles by rail E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Cloghan, klohan, a small town of Ireland Kings co., 4 miles NNE of Banagher near the Shannon.

Clogheen, klee'-heen, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary 134 miles WSW of Clonmel.

Clogher, klee'-er, a decayed city of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater River, 62 miles NNW of Duhlin and 7 miles W. of Aughnacloy. The cathedral is a noteworthy edifice. Pop. about 250. Clogher is also the name of a fishing village in the co. of Louth, 7 miles from Drogheda.

Claghjordan, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 84 miles W. of Roscrea Bay.

Cliskey, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles from Washington.

Clonakilly, or **Cloghna-killy**, klee'-na-killy, a seaport of Ireland co. of Cork near Clonakilly Bay 11 miles SW of Bandon. It was once a flourishing town but is now in decay. Pop. about 3100.

Clonakilly Bay, on the coast of Ireland, co. of Clare 18 miles SW of Ennis. It is an inlet of the Shannon estuary and penetrates inland about 4 miles.

Clonara, klee'-ra, a town of Ireland co. and 11 miles WSW of Monaghan. Pop. about 2100.

Clonfert, a parish and former episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Galway. It still gives name to a Catholic bishop's see. Its see-house is at Loughrea. Pop. about 2000.

Clonmacnoise, a parish and holy-spot of Ireland in Kings co. and on the Shannon 7 miles from Athlone. It has old church ruins.

Clonmel, klee'-mel, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary on the Bar 25 miles by rail NW of Waterford. Its picturesque environs attract tourists. It is the birthplace of Starna. Pop. about 18,200.

Clonmellon, a small town of Ireland co. of Westmeath, 6 miles NW of Athboy.

Clon Tarr, a town and watering place of Ireland, co. and 3 miles ENE. of Dublin on the N. side of Dublin Bay. Here in 1914 the Danes were defeated by Brian Boromhe (Bora) who fell in the battle. Pop. about 5000.

Clontarf, a post-hamlet of Swift co., Minn., near the Chippewa River and on the Great Northern R., 4 miles NW of Benson.

Clontarf, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the S. shore of Clear Lake, 30 miles WSW of Renfrew.

Clappara, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles NW of Washington, D. C.

Clopton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 23 miles SW of Eufaula. Pop. about 50.

Clopton, a post-village of Putnam co., Ga., 5 miles S. by W. of Eatonton.

Cloguet (klo-kwet), a banking post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rrs., 30 miles W. of Duluth. It has lumber and paper-mills, manufactures of ties, shingles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9072.

Cloquet River, Minn., rises near the W. border of Lake Co. and enters the St. Louis River in the S. part of St. Louis Co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Closter, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 49 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 750. The banking point is Englewood.

Cloud, a county in the N. part of Kansas, intersected by the Republican and Solomon rivers, has an area of 711 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital, Concordia. Pop. in 1880, 19,205; in 1900, 18,471.

Cloud, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 12 miles SW of Knoxville.

Cloud Chief, a post-town, capital of Washita co., Okla., on the Washita River 24 miles E by W of Weatherford, its banking point.

Cloudcroft, a post-village of Otero co., N. Mex., on the Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountains R. The banking point is Alamogordo. Pop. 300.

Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cook Strait, in the NE. extremity of South Island. On its N. shore is Cloudy Harbor, the N. entrance to which is in lat. 41° 20' S., lon. 174° 10' E. Cloudy Bay receives the Waitara River.

Cloutierville, local pron. kloo'-shee-vil, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. Pop. about 150.

Clove, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Clove Valley 11 miles E by S of Poughkeepsie.

Clovelly, a picturesque village on the N. coast of Devonshire, England, 9 miles W by S. of Bideford.

Clover, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1880, 664.

Clover, a post-town of York co., S.C. 10 miles by rail N. of Yorkville, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Clover, a post-town of Halifax co., Va. 15 miles by rail NE. of South Boston. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Cloverhead, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Big Black River, about 90 miles NW of Memphis, Tenn.

Clover Bottom, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky., 8 miles NW of McKee.

Clover Bottom, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 60 miles W of St. Louis.

Cloverbottom, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles SW of Rantley.

Cloverbrook, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on Clover Creek and 24 miles S. of Altoona.

Cloverbrook, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Landerdale co., Ala. Pop. 80.

Cloverdale, a banking post-town of Sonoma co., Cal., in a fine grape- and orange-growing district, on the Russian River and on the California Northwestern R. 90 miles NNW of San Francisco. It has distilleries, wineries, canneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 250.

Cloverdale, a banking post-town of Putnam co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 35 miles WSW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Chautauque co., Kan. The banking point is Grenola. Pop. 100.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., on the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. The banking point is Hastings. Pop. 80.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., 15 miles by rail W by S of Buchanan. Pop. 200.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Coahoma co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J. 20 miles N. of Trenton.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 6 miles W of Maryville.

Clover Hill, Va. See WYNNERSHOCK.

Clover Hill, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 200.

Cloverland, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 11 miles by rail E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Cloverlick, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Cloverport, a banking city of Breckinridge co., Ky., on the Ohio River about 50 miles above Evansville, Ind., and 60 miles WSW of Louisville, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. It has iron, coal, gas and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1614.

Clove, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 12 miles NE. of Fresno, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Cloyd, a river of Wales. See CLWRO.

Cloyd Creek, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., about 10 miles W by S. of Maryville.

Cloyd's Landing, a post-station and steamboat landing of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 25 miles SE. of Glasgow.

Cloyes, kloo', a small town of France, in Eure-et-Loire, on the Loire, 6 miles SW of Châteaudun.

Cloyne, kloo', a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles SSE. of Cork. It has an ancient cathedral and a lofty round tower. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Its Anglican Episcopal see has been united with that of Cork. Pop. about 1400.

Clab Creek, in the S. part of Virginia, enters the Staunton a few miles SW of Marysville.

Cliff, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 100.

Clignat, kloo' yá', a village of France, in Creuse, 16 miles NE. of Guéret, on the Vézère.

Clivio, kloo', two contiguous villages of France, in Indre, 12 miles W of La Châtre.

Clun, or Clann, a decayed town of England, in Shropshire, 12 miles NW of Ludlow.

Clunee, kloo', a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Deep Creek, 20 miles N. of Ballarat, in a flat country. Gold-mining and grazing are the chief industries. Pop. 3100.

Cluney, kloo'nee' formerly Clignay, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 11 miles NW of Mâcon. It is celebrated as the former seat of a great Benedictine Abbey founded about the beginning of the tenth century. A fragment still remains of the magnificent abbey church. Pop. in 1801, 2691.

Clusee, kloo', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Arve, 25 miles ESE of Geneva. It is on the Geneva-Chamonal railway. Elevation, 1500 feet. Pop. in 1901, 1700.

Cineina, the ancient name of Cinis.

Cineina, the ancient name of the Cenis.

Cisone, kloo'-no (anc. Cisno) a river of Piedmont Italy rises in the Alps about 12 miles E. of Mont Genèvre, flows SE. past Fossatella and Pinerolo and joins the Po after a course of about 50 miles.

Cisone, a town of Italy in Lombardy 17 miles NE. of Bergamo, near the Po. It has two interesting churches. Pop. at the census in 1901, 4904.

Ciutua, or Molyneux, a river of the South Island of New Zealand rises in Lake Wanaka, traverses the province of Otago and empties into the sea at Molyneux.

Ciutier, a banking post-village of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Clwyd, kloo'd, a river of Wales, flows N. through the co. of Denbigh and Flint to the Irish Sea.

Clyattville, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Valdosta.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains on the borders of the co. of Lanark and Dumfries and flows N. and NW past Lanark, Glasgow and Renfrew to Dumbarton, where it expands into an estuary the Firth of Clyde, whose direction at first is E. and W. and then N. and S. Among its many tributaries are the Douglas Water and the Avon which join it in the middle part of its course. Its scenery is extremely picturesque.

Near Lanark is a succession of rapids and beautiful cataracts, the famous Falls of the Clyde. The Firth of Clyde expands into a noble bay about 30 miles long and in its widest part near 50 miles across, in which are the islands of Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae, and Little Cumbrae. From the Firth of Clyde the inlet Loch Lomond and Loch Fyne proceed northward. The length of the Clyde from its source to Dumbarton is about 100 miles. The work of making the river navigable for large vessels between Dumbarton and Glasgow belongs to the great achievements of hydraulic engineering. The Clyde is the greatest seat of ship-building in the world. Near the head of the estuary is the wharf of Greenock; on the island of Bute, the watering-place of Rothesay and on the eastern shore of the Firth the town of Ayr. The tide ascends as far as Glasgow. A canal connects the Clyde at Glasgow with the Forth. The basin of the Clyde, or Clydesdale, is famed for its orchard, coal and iron-mines, and its horses.

Clyde, a river of British North America, falling into Balto Bay in lat. 70° 10' N., lon. 69° W.

Clyde, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 17 miles SW of Fayetteville. Pop. 160.

Clyde, a post-village, capital of Bryan co., Ga., 18 miles W by S. of Savannah.

Clyde, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 6 miles by rail W of Chicago, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 900.

Clyde, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, about 20 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. 75.

Clyde, a banking city of Cloud co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 14 miles E. of Concordia. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

Clyde, a post-village of Sabine parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Clyde, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich., 8 miles by rail S. of Holly. Pop. 200.

Clyde, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn.

Clyde, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Omaha and St. Louis R. 15 miles SE of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Clyde, a post-hamlet of Dodge co. Neb.

Clyde, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y. on the Clyde River on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R., 28 miles W of Syracuse. It has manufactories of glass, fertilizers, and canned goods. Pop. in 1900 2507.

Clyde, a post-town of Haywood co., N. C. on the Southern R., 6 miles NE of Waynesville. Pop. in 1900 244.

Clyde, a banking post-village of Sandusky co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SW of Sandusky. It has flouring-mills, manufactories of edge-tools, automobiles etc. Pop. in 1900 2315.

Clyde, a post-village of Callahan co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Baird or Abilene. Pop. 80.

Clyde, a post-township (town and village) of Iowa co. Wis., is bounded on the N by the Wisconsin River. Pop. of the town in 1900 626.

Clyde, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 100.

Clydebank, a town of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the right bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Renfrew. It is actively engaged in ship-building. Pop. in 1901 13,454.

Clyde Park, a post-village of Park co. Mont. Pop. 60.

Clyde River, N. Y., a branch of the Seneca River, which unites with the outlet of Cayuga Lake, 10 miles NW of Auburn.

Clyde River, Vt., enters Lake Memphremagog in Ontario.

Clyde River, Nova Scotia, forms at its junction with the sea two harbors, called Cape Negro Harbor.

Clyde River, a post-village of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the Clyde, 14 miles SW of Shelburne. Pop. about 300.

Clydesdale. See **Clyde** and **Lassan** (county).

Clyman, a post-township (town) of Dodge co. Wis., 6 miles S of Juneau. Pop. in 1900 1234. Clyman village is on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles N of Watertown.

Clymer, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. in Clymer township (town) 17 miles SSW of Mayville. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 1229.

Clymer, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Clymerhill, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. in Clymer township (town).

Clymers, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 8 miles SW of Logansport. Pop. 125.

Clynder, a small watering-place of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the Garveloch, 1 mile from Rosemorth.

Clynnog, a village of Wales, Carnarvonshire, 9 miles SSW of Carnarvon.

Clyo, a post-village of Elkhart co. Ind., on the Sandusky R. The banking point is Savanah. Pop. 150.

Clythe, a village, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth 5 miles NNW of Uck.

Clythe-Ness, *Kilrannich*, a headland of Scotland, in Caithness on the North Sea. Lat. 55° 21' N.

Cnidus, *nî'dis* (Gr. *Knidos* border) an ancient Greek city on the coast of Caria, Asia Minor situated at the extremity of the long narrow peninsula of Triopium (Cape Krio). Here, in 314 B.C. the Athenian Admiral Cimon at the head of a Persian fleet, overwhelmed the Spartan fleet, commanded by Pissander.

Cnosus, *nô'sis*, or **Gnosus** (Gr. *Knossos*, *Andros*, or *Knossos*), an ancient city of Crete, about 3 miles from the N. coast, NE. of Mount Ida. It was the reputed capital of King Minos. A very ancient palace has recently been unearthed on the site of the city.

Coa, *ko'a* (anc. *Oude*), a river of Portugal, in Beira, rises in the Serra de Gata, flows N passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on the left, 5 miles W of Torre de Moncorvo.

Coa, *ko'a*, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, S of the Isle of Flores.

Co'aco'mchoe' Bay (Grant Owl) an inlet on the N shore of the St. Lawrence River 150 miles E. of the mouth of the Mingan River. It forms a good harbor.

Co'aco'mma, a county in the NW part of Mississippi, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mississippi River and is drained by the Sunflower

River. Capital, Friarpoint and Clarkdale. Pop. in 1898, 18,342. In 1900 23,323.

Coahuila, a post-town of Coahuila co., Mex. 8 miles by rail E. of Friarpoint its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Coahuila, *ko-á-wee'la*, a state of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande and bounded by Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua. It is largely tableland, traversed by spurs of the Sierra Madre Oriental and has the Bolsón de Mapimi in its western part. It has also the lagoons or lakes of Parras, Vesota, and Cayacán in the SW. There are but few irrigating waters, and the surface is largely sterile, but in the lagoon districts the soil is very fertile and yields extensively to agriculture, to grape culture and the cultivation of cotton. The mountains are rich in gold, silver, iron, copper and lead, and there are extensive deposits of coal. Area, 63,700 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 250,899. Capital, Saltillo.

Coal, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. produces much anthracite. Pop. in 1900 12,473.

Coalbrook, a post-town of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 14 miles NE of Terre Haute. It has coal mining industries. Pop. about 1000.

Coalbush, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania R. 26 miles S of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here.

Coal Branch Station, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Moncton. Pop. 150.

Coalbrookdale, a small district in Shropshire, England, on the Severn with a coal-field now nearly exhausted, and iron works.

Coalkurg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Southern R. Its banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 850.

Coalkurg, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, 8 miles NNE of Youngstown with which it is connected by rail. The banking point is Hubbard. Pop. about 300.

Coalkurg, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 16 miles SE of Charleston, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 700.

Coal Center, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 742. The banking point is Brownsville.

Coal City, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala. 10 miles SE of Ashville. Coal-mining and coke-making are the chief industries. Pop. in 1900 509. The banking point is Fall City.

Coal City, a banking city of Grundy co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 25 miles SW of Joliet. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3607.

Coal City, a banking post-village of Owen co. Ind. 21 miles by rail SE of Terre Haute. Pop. 160.

Coal City, a post-village of Venango co. Pa., 8 miles S. of Franklin. It has coal and oil interests.

Coahuila, *ko-á-wee'la*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 150 miles SW of Morelia.

Coal Creek, of Fountain co., Ind., flows into the Wabash a little below the mouth of the Vermilion River.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Fremont co. Colo. 11 miles by rail SE of Cañon City. It has coal-mining interests. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 400.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Keokuk co. Iowa, about 32 miles N of Ottumwa.

Coal Creek, a banking post-village of Anderson co. Tenn. 8 miles by rail N of Clinton. In the vicinity are important mines of coal. Pop. about 1850.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Central R. of New Brunswick. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 150.

Coaldale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Coaldale, a post-village of Fremont co. Colo. The banking point is Cañon City. Pop. 100.

Coaldale, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 3 miles N of Zanesville.

Coaldale, a borough of Bedford co., Pa. 23 miles SSE of Altoona. Coal is mined near here. The name of its post-office is Six Mile Run. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Coaldale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Tanawqua Branch of the Central R. of New Jersey a few miles NE. of Tanawqua. Here are coal-mines and coal breakers.

Coaldale, a post-village of Mercer co. W. Va. It has coal-mining and coke-industries. Pop. about 200.

Coalsfield, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail NE. of Albia. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Coalsfield, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn., 20 miles W by S of Clinton.

Coalfield, Chesterfield co., Va. See **MIDDLETON**.
Coalgate, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, L.E., in a coal-mining region, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 15 miles NW by N of Atoka. The banking point is Denison, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 2514.

Coalgraben, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Coalgrove, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 3 miles from Ironton, its banking point. It is on the Norfolk and Western R. and has manufactures of lumber, fire-brick, and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1191.

Coal Harbor, on Unga Island, Alaska.

Coalhill, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ark. 14 miles by rail E. by S. of Clarksville. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

Coal Hill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Coalhill, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa. 10 miles ESR. of Oil City.

Coalton, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. 14 miles by rail E. by S. of Tuscaloosa. Coal-mining is the chief industry. Pop. about 200.

Coalton, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. The banking point is Hanford. Pop. about 250.

Coal Island, a village of Ireland co. of Tyrone 4 miles NE of Dungannon, with coal-mines.

Coal Mines, a coal-mining village of Newport co., R.I. 8 miles SW of Fall River, Mass.

Coal Mines, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick on the navigable river Salmon 77 miles N of St. John. Coal is mined here. Pop. 120.

Coalmont, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa. on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 23 miles S of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Coal Mountain, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. 13 miles NW of Flowery Branch station. Pop. about 125.

Coal Point, a hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y. 1 mile N of Watkins.

Coalport, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Coalport, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa. 16 miles S of Clearfield. It is on the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Northwestern R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 933.

Coalridge, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkerson. Pop. about 400.

Coal River, W. Va., rises in Raleigh co. and enters the Kanawha River at St. Albans, 14 miles W of Charleston.

Coalton, a post-village of Pike co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Coal Run, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio on the Muskingum River, 16 miles above Marietta. Pop. 30.

Coalsmouth, W. Va. See **HAIR ALBERT**.

Coaltown, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., 12 miles by rail SW of Ashland. Pop. 100.

Coaltown, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 3 miles N of Jackson, its banking point. It has coal-mines and lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Coaltown, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. about 200.

Coaltown, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. on the Beasleys and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 200.

Coatville, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Fort Scott. Pop. 75.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Walker co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 150.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R. 13 miles SE of Davenport, Iowa. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 18 miles S. of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Coalville, a town of England, co. of Leicester 5 miles NW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It has coal-mines, car-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 15,301.

Coalville, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, 8 miles SE of Fort Dodge. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 250.

Coalville, a city capital of Summit co., Utah, on the Weber River at the S. base of the Wasatch Mountains, about 35 miles E. by N. of Salt Lake City. It is on the Union Pacific R. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Coama, the I-mo, a town of Porto Rico on the high-road from Ponce to San Juan and on the Coama River 18 miles (direct) ENE of Ponce. The mineral waters of Baños de Coama are much frequented. Pop. in 1899, 3244; of the jurisdiction, 15,144.

Coama River, of Porto Rico, rises in the Sierra Grande, flows from N. to S. and empties on the S. coast, 13 miles SW of Santa Isabel.

Coama, Kwanza, or Kwansa, kwa as a river of Angola, west Africa, rises in Lake Nuanetsi, S. of

Bib4 (Balmonte), and, after a wild, semibarbarous course of about 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean, near lat. 8° 10' S. about 50 miles S of Luanda. It is navigable for over 100 miles by small steamers. The Coama is the most important of the west African rivers between the Congo and the Orange.

Coarrano, kwarr'na's, a village of Franco, in Bascon-Pyrénées, 11 miles SE. of Pau.

Coary, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Amazon, at the mouth of the Coary River 230 miles (direct) WSW of Manaus.

Coast Range, a range of mountains in the western United States, nearly parallel to the Pacific coast, and extending through almost the entire length of California, across Oregon and into Washington, where it appears to be continued by the Olympic Mountains. The easternmost or Pacific mountains of British Columbia (Vancouver Island) and the farther north which are sometimes grouped under the Cascade system, are properly an orographic continuation of the Coast Range of the United States. Some of their summits rise to 7000 and 8000 feet and discharge glaciers of considerable magnitude. The Coast Range forms the southwestern boundary of the great central valley of California and consists of a series of ridges, which, with the intervening valleys occupy a tract about 40 miles wide. Between these ridges are many long and narrow valleys remarkable for fertility, salubrity and general picturesqueness. The Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada overlook near Shasta on the north and near Fort Tejon on the south. Among the best-known summits of the range in California are Monte Diablo, 8353 feet. Hamilton (surmounted by the Hook Observatory), 4208 ft.; Loma Prieta (in the Santa Cruz group) 5790 ft. and Tamalpais, overlooking San Francisco Bay 2806 ft. The San Bernardino Mountains are sometimes considered to be a part of the Coast Range.

Centridge, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 1/2 miles by rail N of Glasgow on the Monkland Canal. It is a great centre of the iron manufactures in Scotland. Pop. in 1831, 741. In 1851, 8844. In 1891, 30,034. In 1901, 26,981.

Coatepec, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S by W of Jalapa. It has coffee industries. Pop. about 8000.

Centerville, kōta vil, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 28 miles W of Indianapolis. Pop. about 700.

Centerville, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa. in Chester Valley on the West Branch of Brandywine Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 33 miles W of Philadelphia. It contains rolling mills, steel-plants, brick- and lime-kilns, boiler works, silk- and woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1880, 2765; in 1890, 3480; in 1900, 5721.

Centerville, kō-at-t-kōk a banking town and port of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Centerville River and on the Grand Trunk R. 123 miles SE of Montreal. It is a port of entry and contains saw and grist-mills and manufactures of moving machines, leather, furniture, shoes, doors, lifting jacks, chains, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2880.

Centerville River rises in the state of Vermont and, entering Compton co., Quebec, runs NE. into the St. Francis River. Near the village of Centerville is a series of cascades extending over a mile in length.

Centerville, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R. 60 miles W of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Centerville, kōt'burg a post-village of Adams co., Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Washburn R. 17 miles NE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles by rail NN of Hastings.

Centerville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., 31 miles N of Kirksville. Pop. 125.

Centerville, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario Canada, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. Pop. about 200.

Coatzacoalcas, kō-tō-kō-kō, a river of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, drains a considerable area, and discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, in Coatzacoalcas Bay 130 miles SE of Vera Cruz. There are 14 feet of water on its bar and above it the depth holds 20 feet for some 20 miles.

Coatzacoalcas, or the Port of Mexico, a seaport of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz and on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcas River. It is the starting point of the Tehuantepec railway. Extensive docks, jetties, and a breakwater are now being constructed in the harbor.

Cobalt, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles N. of Middletown and adjacent to Middle Haddam. It has manufactures of cotton-throwings, etc. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 500.

Cobán, ko-sán', a town of Guatemala, on the Cebal, capital of the department of Alta Verapaz, 90 miles N. of the city of Guatemala. It has an agreeable climate and a trade in hides, skins, sarsaparilla, and rubber. It is the centre of a rich coffee- and cane-producing region. It was anciently called Ciudad Imperial, in honor of Charles V. Its people are mostly Indians of the K'ekchi race. Pop. in 1906, 24,475.

Cobar, a town of New South Wales, 96 miles S. of Bourke. It has important copper and gold-mines. Pop. 3300.

Cobb, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 341 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE. by the Chattahoochee River and is drained by Pamphile Vine and Sweetwater creeks. Kenesaw Mountain rises 1802 feet above the level of the sea. Among the minerals of this county are gold, copper and granite. Capital, Marietta. Pop. in 1890 22,268; in 1906 24,464.

Cobb, a banking post-village of Iowa co. Wis. 10 miles by rail W. of Dodgeville. Pop. about 260.

Cobbarra, a mountain of Victoria, Australia. Elevation 6025 feet.

Cobbler's Island is on the N. side of Bonavista Bay Newfoundland 10 miles from Green's Pond.

Cobboasocom'tee Waters, in the S. part of Kansas co. Mo. a beautiful sheet of water about 7 miles long. Its outlet, the Cobboasocom'tee River flows into the Kennesaw.

Cobb River, Miss. rises in Fremont co. and enters the Levee River 7 miles S. of Menkata.

Cobb's Creek, Pa. forms part of the boundary between Delaware and Philadelphia cos. and enters Darby Creek about a mile below Darby.

Cobbs Creek, a post-hamlet of Mathews co. Va.

Cobbsville, a post-hamlet of Telfair co. Ga.

Cobden, a banking post-village of Union co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1906 1634.

Cobden, a banking post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 734.

Cobdo, a town of Mongolia. See Kampo.

Cobolud Mountains, a range of heights, the loftiest in Nova Scotia, extending from the Bay of Fundy eastward to the Gut of Canso. Height 1200 feet.

Coburn, kô-bûn, a parish of England co. of Kent, 44 miles W. of Rochester. The village church contains a famous collection of brasses.

Coburn, a parish of England, co. of Surrey 9 miles N. of Guildford.

Coburn, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Allegheny River 41 miles by rail N. of Oil City. Pop. 60.

Coburn, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 14 miles E. of Charlottesville.

Coba, a desert of Ann. See Gox.

Cobiján, ko-see'ná, or Puerto La Mar, pwr to la mar, also called La Mar, a decayed seaport of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta. Lat. 23° 32' S., lon. 70° 16' W. It was formerly the capital of the province of the same name in Bolivia, and the only seaport of that country, with a population of 3000-4000. The present population is less than 500.

Coblentz, kô-blentz (Ger. Koblenz; Fr. Coblenze, ko-blens; and Confusion to and Confusion's) a city of Prussia, capital of the Rhine Province and of the administrative district of Coblenz, situated on the Rhine, at the junction of the Moselle, 40 miles SSE of Cologne. It is situated in one of the finest sections of the Rhine, over which are an old bridge of boats and two railway bridges. The Moselle is spanned by a stone bridge of 16 arches, dating from the Middle Ages, and by a railway bridge. The old town has narrow streets, but the new town known as the Klemensstadt, has spacious streets and stately ranges of buildings along the Rhine. The Klemensplatz is ornamented with an obelisk about 60 feet high and the town possesses some beautiful sculptural monuments of the present age. Coblenz has interesting churches, one of which, the church of St. Aster, dates from the eighth century, having been founded by Louis le Débonnaire, the son of Charlemagne. The grandsons of Charlemagne met here to divide the Frankish realm. The present edifice is a later creation. Fronting on the Schloßplatz is a noble palace, erected by the last archbishop of Treves. Coblenz is strongly fortified and on the opposite bank of the Rhine, on a lofty, rocky eminence, is the almost impregnable fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The manufactures include pianos, paper-woods, machines, etc. Wine is made and there is shipbuilding. The town has a large trade by water and rail. Coblenz possesses a library founded in 1683 containing 25,000 volumes, among them 300 incunabula. For nearly eight centuries, down to the start of the French Revolution, Coblenz belonged to

the archbishops of Treves. Pop. in 1890 32,671; in 1906, 44,146.

Cobleskill, kô-bles-kil or kô-bis-kil, a creek of Schoharie co. N. Y., runs easterly and enters the Schoharie River about 4 miles below the village of Schoharie.

Cobleskill, a banking post-village of Cobleskill town ship (town) Schoharie co. N. Y., on Cobleskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 45 miles W. of Albany. It has a manufactory of agricultural machinery. Pop. in 1900 2327 of the town, 3973.

Coblescott, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich. 13 miles E. of Hart.

Cob'conk, or Sheddum, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on the river Fenselon, 87 miles by rail NE of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

Cobourg, kô-bûrg, a town of Ontario, Canada, port of entry and capital of the co. of Northumberland, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R. 69 miles NE. of Toronto. The town is well laid out, with numerous elegant residences and several fine public buildings, including a town-hall. The manufacturing interests are represented by woollen mills, ear-works and several foundries, mills and breweries. The town was for some time the seat of Victoria College. Pop. in 1901, 4230.

Cobra, kô-brá, an island group on the E. coast of Africa, including Pemba, Moinda, and Zanibar.

Cobra, kô-brá, an island in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, with important fortifications and many residential estates.

Cobre, or El Cobre, El kô-brá (Sp. for copper), a town of Cuba, 10 miles by rail W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. in 1899 1023. Here are rich copper-mines.

Cobridge, a suburb of Banbury, England.

Cobecook Bay, at the E. extremity of Maine, some minutes with Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport.

Coburg, kô-bûrg (Ger. Coburg or Koburg, kô-bûrg, L. Melocabus) a town of Germany capital of the duchy of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) picturesquely situated on the Rh., an affluent of the Main 24 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15' N. lon. 10° 58' E. It consists of an old town and handsome modern quarters, with fine suburbs. Principal buildings are the Ehrenburg Palace, a residence of the duke containing a collection of paintings and a fine state banquet-hall the quaint old town-hall the government buildings, several churches, a large arsenal in which is a library of 10,000 volumes and the theatre. On a height above the town is the splendid old castle of the dukes of Coburg, recently restored, with rooms once occupied by Luther. It contains a large collection of armor a zoological museum and an extensive cabinet of engravings. In the surroundings of the town are many charming points of interest. Coburg is a busy manufacturing place, with very varied industries. Pop. in 1900 20,459.

Coburg, or Cobourg, a post-hamlet of Porter co. Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 48 miles SE of Chicago.

Coburg, a post-town of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Neishabatoe River and on the Burlington Route, 5 miles S. of Red Oak. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Coburg, a post-hamlet of Custer co. Neb., 14 miles S. by W. of Broken Bow.

Coburg, a village of Lane co., Oregon. The banking point is Eugene.

Coburg, a shire and suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, with a large jail and reformatory establishment. Pop. of the shire 5500.

Coburg Peninsula, north Australia is about lat 11° 23' S., lon 133° 10' E. 60 miles in length from E to W and separated W from Melville Island by Dundas Strait.

Coburn, a post-village of Center co. Pa. 30 miles by rail SE. of Bellefonte. Pop. 260.

Cocaigne, kô-kain, a post-town and outpost of Kent co. New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River 12 miles NW of Shediac. Pop. about 900. It has lobster packing industries.

Cocatico, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 360.

Cocam'án, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, capital of the district of Godavary on the Bay of Bengal, 86 miles SW of Vijayapattam. It has a large export trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Cocentaina, kô-thén-tá-ná, a town of Spain province and 38 miles N. of Alicante. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900 7943.

Cochabamba, kô-chi-bám-bá, or Conderillo, kô-do-reel-yá, a name sometimes given to the upper waters of the Rio Grande, in Bolivia.

Cochabamba, also called Oropesa, o-ro-pá-sá, a city of Bolivia, capital of a province and of a department of the same name, 8300 feet above the sea, in lat. 17° 25' S., lon. 65° 40' W. It contains a government house, college,

hospital, monasteries and numerous churches. The streets are broad and in good condition. Cochabamba is a bishop's see and the chief agricultural and industrial centre of Bolivia. It has important manufactures of cottons and woollens, leather soap, starch, and potter's wares. Pop. in 1900 38,000. The name *Oroterra* given to Cochabamba in 1379 by the viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people, though found on maps and in public documents.

Cochabamba, a department of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 18° 30' and 18° 36' S., named from the river Cochabamba, the head-stream of the Rio Grande. Area, about 25,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 230,151. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, and produces cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber and the precious metals. Capital, Cochabamba.

Cocheco River, N H., enters the Piscataquis River about 3 miles from Dover.

Cochecton, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y., in Cochecton township (town), on the Delaware River, opposite Damascus, Pa. and on the Erie R. 43 miles NW of Port Jervis. Pop. about 200, of the town in 1900, 1117.

Cochecton Center, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N. Y., 30 miles NW of Port Jervis.

Cochon, k'o'chen, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, 24 miles SW of Coblenz, on the Moselle. It is in a district producing excellent wine. One height above the town towers a splendid castle, recently erected on the site of a medieval feudal stronghold, and in the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Winneburg. There is a railroad tunnel here more than 2½ miles long. Pop. in 1900 3498.

Cochesett, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass. 25 miles S. of Boston.

Cochetopa Pass, Colo. a mountain-pass, about 25 miles W of Raguasha. Elevation, 10,632 feet.

Cochin, k'o'chen, or Kechim, a state of British India, tributary to the British, within the presidency of Madras, on the Malabar Coast, N of Travancore. Lat. 9° 49'-10° 54' N lon. 76° 0'-76° 58' E. The country is generally a low tract between the mountains (Western Ghats) and the sea. It is very hot and wet. Cotton, rice, coffee, indigo, cardamoms, and ginger are produced. The coconuts and teak are abundant. A series of backwaters or canals greatly advances internal communication. The bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus. Nearly one-fourth of the population is Christian. Capital Ernakulam. Pop. in 1901, 615,208.

Cochin, a town of British India, on the Malabar coast, lat. 9° 58' N lon. 76° 14' E. at the entrance to the extensive lagoon of Travancore, about 93 miles SSE of Calicut. It was the first possession of the Portuguese in India. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1663, and under their rule it was a great emporium of commerce. Many of the buildings date from the Dutch period. The British seized the town in 1796. It has a large maritime trade, interrupted during the SW monsoon, when no ship can safely cross its bar. Ship-building is actively carried on. It is a Catholic bishop's see, more than half its people being Christians, partly of mixed Portuguese stock and partly descendants of the ancient Christians of Malabar. Many Jews reside in the suburbs, part of whom belong to the black type. Pop. about 18,000.

Cochin China, a name formerly borne by a province of the old kingdom of Annam, extending along its S coast to the S of Tonking. The designation was frequently applied to the whole kingdom of Annam. See COCHIN CHINA, Fauxra.

Cochin China, French, or Lower Cochin China (Fr. *Rasse Cochin-Chine* bis k'o'chin-chen) or simply **Cochin China**, a French possession in the SE. corner of Asia, included in the general government of French Indo-China. It is bounded on the N by Cambodia and Annam on the SE. by the South China Sea, and on the W by the Gulf of Siam. It projects southward as a peninsula, terminating in Cape Camao (or Cambodia) in lat. 8° 25' N. The northern limit is about lat. 11° 40' Area, about 23,000 sq. m. Off the SE. coast is the island of Omdor (Pulo Condor). Lower Cochin China is in the main a broad, low-lying alluvial plain, and includes the extensive delta of the Mekong. A great part of the coast-region is a swampy tract, and some covered marsh-lands stretch far into the interior. Towards the NE. the land rises, and near the extreme N the mountains reach an elevation of nearly 3000 feet. In the regions removed from the coast there are tropical forests of considerable extent, which abound in the wild beasts characteristic of India. The deposits of the Mekong and other rivers have produced a soil of exuberant fertility. There is a rainy season, corresponding to the summer of more northerly regions, the average annual rainfall being about twice that of the eastern United States. The climate is unhealthy for Europeans. The soil yields beautiful crops

of rice, which is the chief food of the people and is exported in great quantities. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly and appears to be indigenous. Cotton and tobacco are extensively raised and the culture of coffee is steadily advancing. Among other products are beans, maize, peanuts, coconuts, pepper, cardamoms, indigo, mulberries, araka-nuts and bananas. Among domestic animals the buffalo occupies the first place. The population of Cochin China in 1901 was 968,160. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Annamese. There are about 300,000 Cambodians and between 75,000 and 100,000 Chinese. There is a sprinkling of Moïs, Malays, Europeans and others. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. The Roman Catholics number about 75,000. The French have established several hundred schools, which are conducted mainly by native teachers. The exports of Cochin China include rice, dried fish, pepper, buffalo-hides, cardamoms, copra, cotton, ivorine, and silk. The bulk of the trade, which is mainly in the hands of the Chinese, passes through Saigon. Cochin China is administered by a Lieutenant-governor and Saigon is the seat of government. Other considerable places are Cholon, Bien Hoa, Mi-the (My the) Vinh-long, Long xuyun, Bao-lieu, Cham-doo, Ben-tra, Soc-trang, and Tay-ninh. The various portions of Lower Cochin China have come under French dominion at successive times since 1862.

Cochines (k'o'chen) Bay of, Cuba, indents the S. coast of Santa Clara province, entering of the Zapata peninsula. It is about 15 miles long.

Cochise, k'o'chee', a county in the SE. part of Arizona. Area, 9147 sq. m. It is situated on the Continental Divide containing the Pedregosa, Dragon, Calumet, and other mountains, and is drained by the San Pedro and Balcones rivers. Mining for gold, silver, copper and lead is the chief industry; the turquoise also is found. Capital, Tombstone. Pop. in 1890 6938; in 1900 9251.

Cochitamate, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on Cochitamate Lake, 18 miles WSW of Boston.

Cochitamate Lake, Middlesex co., Mass. is about 13 miles W of Boston. It is 2½ miles long and has an area of about 550 acres. It is one of the sources of Boston's water supply.

Cochran, k'h'ran, a county in the NW part of Texas, in the Llano Estacado, bordering W on New Mexico. Area, 859 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 25.

Cochran, a post-station in Barbour co., Ala. on the Central R. of Georgia, 7 miles NW of Barbour.

Cochran, a banking post-town of Pulaski co., Ga. 10 miles by rail N by R of Hawkinsville. It has cotton-industry. Pop. in 1900 1631.

Cochran, a city of Dearborn co., Ind. 8 miles by rail S by W of Lawrenceburg. The banking point is Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Cochrane, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis. about 5 miles by rail S of Alma. Pop. about 300.

Cochran Mills, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. 34 miles NE of Pittsburgh.

Cochranston, k'h'ran-ton, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 10 miles W by N of Marion.

Cochranston, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R., 11 miles SSE of Mendenhall. Pop. in 1900 540.

Cochranville, k'h'ran-vill a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 65 miles SSE of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

Cockburn (k'o'bura) Island, of the Low (Tasman) Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12' S lon. 158° 34' W.

Cockburn Island, an outpost of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Saint Ste. Marie.

Cockburn Land, of the American Arctic regions, the designation of the N and W portion of Baffin Land, including Ryan Martin Island and two peninsulas extending into Lancaster Sound.

Cockburn Sound, of Western Australia, co. of Perth, is in lat. 32° 19' S., lon. 115° 40' E., and is sheltered westward by Garden Island.

Cooke, k'k, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is intersected by the French Broad River and bounded on the N by the Nolichucky. The Iron (or Smoky) Mountains extend along the E. border. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890 10,555; in 1900, 13,153.

Cockenzie, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile E of Princespans.

Cocker, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere and flowing N into the Derwent, at Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker rivers, 25 miles SW of Carlisle. It possesses remains of a castle. Wordsworth was born here. Pop. in 1901 2345.

Cocklet, a river of England. See COQUET.

Cookesville, kôk'it-vil, a banking post-village of Baltimore co. Md., on the Northern Central R., 15 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 400.

Cookran, a post-village of De Soto co. Miss., 12 miles SSE of Hernando.

Cookscumb Mountains, in the southern part of British Honduras (Belize) attain an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Coco, or **Pale Coco**, pœ'le kô'ko, an island in the Strait of Malacca.

Coco, sometimes called **Mansalipa**, mǎ-nǎ-lœ'pǎ, and **Mansalipa**, mǎ-lœ-nœ'pǎ, an island in the Sulu Archipelago, on the E side of the SW extremity of Mindanao.

Coco, an island in the China Sea, off the SW end of Great Natuna. Lat. 3° 40' N lon 106° E.

Cocoon, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 100.

Cocoon, a banking post-village of Bravard co. Fla. on the Indian River and on the Florida East Coast R. 30 miles S. of Titusville. Pop. in 1900 382.

Cocoon-Nut, or **Mokuelu**, mœ-kœ-o'loe a small and beautiful island of the Hawaiian group at the entrance to Hilo Bay. It is used as a quarantine station.

Cocoon-Nut, an island in Torres Strait, S of New Guinea. Lat. 10° 4' S; lon 145° 10' E.

Cocoonnigrove, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. The banking point is Miami. Pop. 900.

Cocodrie Bayou, kœ kœ dœ' hœ, or **Crocodrie Bayou**, traverses Concordia parish La. between the Ouachita and the Mississippi rivers, and is connected with the Red River.

Cœco Islands, two islands in the Bay of Bengal, Great Coco and Little Coco islands. Lat. about 14° N.

Coccolama, kœ kœ-lœ'mǎ, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. 44 miles NW of Harrisburg.

Coccolama Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Perry co.

Cocconino, kœ kœ-nœ no, a county in the NW part of Arizona. Area, 19,323 sq. m. It is drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. Copper, coal, and asbestos are mined. Capital, Flagstaff. Pop. in 1900 3314.

Coco River, Nicaragua. See **WAKES**.

Cœco, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 550 miles SW of Panama. Lat. 5° 30' N lon. 87° W.

Cœco Islands, Indian Ocean. See **KARLIS Islands**.

Cocula, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 43 miles SW of Guadalajara. Pop. about 7000.

Cocuy, or **Cocuy**, a town of Colombia, in Boyacá, near the Cocuy Mountain, 170 miles NE of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Cod, Cape. See **CAPA COD**.

Coddio, a post-hamlet of Cobarrus co. N C.

Codden, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala., on the Mobile and Bay Shore R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. 230.

Codigoro, kœ dœ-gœ-ro (anc. *Acronia*?) a town of Italy 23 miles E of Ferrara, on the Po di Volano, 8 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. about 5500 (commune, in 1901 9955).

Codington, kœ dœ-ing-tœn a county in the NE part of South Dakota. Area, 780 sq. m. It contains several lakes and is intersected by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Watertown. Pop. in 1900 7837 in 1900 8770.

Codogno, kœ dœ-nœ yœ a town of Italy province of Milan, 15 miles SE of Lodi, between the Po and the Adda. It has manufactures of silk stuffs and is a mart for the cheese misnamed Parmesan. Pop. in 1901 10,633.

Codorus, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. about 500; of the township of the same name in 1900, 2251.

Codorus Creek, York co., Pa. runs northward and enters the Susquehanna River about 8 miles N of York, which is on this creek.

Codrington, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, 9 miles N of Brighton. Pop. 360.

Codrino, kœ dœ-ro-nœ, a town of Italy province and 14 miles by rail SW of Udine. Pop. about 2000 of the commune in 1901 1650.

Cody, a banking post-village of Cherry co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. 200.

Cody, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va. 25 miles N of Boston station.

Cody, a banking post-village of Big Horn co., Wyo., 85 miles from Red Lodge, Mont. Pop. 100.

Codyville, a plantation of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Coe, a post-township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

Coeburn, a post-town of Waco co., Va., in Lippo district. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Cœt, a town of British India. See **ALCHUR**.

Cœt-Syria, cœ'te sî'ri-a (Gr. *Kœty Syria*, "hollow Syria"), a low valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Length, about 100 miles. It is traversed by the Litany River (anc. *Zenn* too) and the Orontes (*Abi-el-Lei*), flowing respectively S and N. On its edge are the ruins of Baalbec. It is now called El-Baka a.

Cœpang, a town of Timor. See **KUPANG**.

Cœpfield, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 80.

Cœssa, kœ-sœ, a post-village of Whitely co. Ind. on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 14 miles WNW of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Cœtivy, kœ-tœ'vœ, an island in the Indian Ocean, NE of Madagascar. Lat. 7° 6' S; lon 56° 38' E.

Cœur d'Alene, kœ dœ-lœ-nœ a banking post-town of Kootenai co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 23 miles E of Spokane. Pop. in 1900 508.

Cœrorden, kœ'vœn-dœn, or **Meerorde**, kœ'vœn-dœn, a town of the Netherlands in Drenthe, on the Little Veent, 23 miles SSE of Assen. Pop. about 2000.

Cœymans, kœ's-mœ-nœ or **Cœymans's Landing**, a post-village of Albany co. N Y. in Cœymans township (town) on the Hudson River 13 miles S of Albany its banking point. It has important brick and ice industries.

Pop. 1056 of the town in 1900 3953.

Cœymans Creek, Albany co. N Y. enters the Hudson River about 14 miles below Albany.

Cœymans Hollow, a post-hamlet of Albany co. N Y. in Cœymans township (town) 10 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 500.

Cœffe, a county in the SE part of Alabama, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pea River. Capital, Riba. Pop. in 1900 12,170 in 1900 20,972.

Cœffec, a county in the E part of Georgia, has an area of 1123 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by the Altamaha and Satilla rivers. Capital, Douglas. Pop. in 1900 10,433 in 1900 16,169.

Cœffe, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 443 sq. m. It is drained by the sources of the Duck River. Capital, Manchester. Pop. in 1900, 13,827 in 1900 15,374.

Cœffe, a post-village of Pierce co. Ga. 11 miles N of Blackshear. Pop. 130.

Cœffe, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind. about 24 miles SSE of Terre Haute.

Cœffe Creek, Colo. rises in El Paso co. and enters the Arkansas River 15 miles above Las Animas.

Cœffe Landing, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Tenn.

Cœffe, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 8 miles SE of Hillsboro. It has cooling industries. Pop. in 1900 963.

Cœffe Springs, a post-hamlet of Geneva co. Ala., 50 miles S. of Troy.

Cœffeville, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River 55 miles N of Mobile. Pop. 180.

Cœffeville, a banking post-town and capital of Yakubus co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles NNE of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Cœffeville, a post-village of Upshure co. Tex. 23 miles W of Jefferson.

Cœffe, a county in the E part of Kansas, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and is also drained by small affluents of the same. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 15,856 in 1900 16,643.

Cœffeyberg, a banking post-town of Davies co. Mo., 16 miles by rail N of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900 300.

Cœffey Store, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala. 4 miles N of Fackler.

Cœffeyville, a banking city of Montgomery co. Kan. on the Verdigris River 10 miles SE of Independence. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has lumber and flour-mills, grain-elevators, brick-works, iron and chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1900 753 in 1900 2282 in 1900, 4653.

Cœffey's Island (F'land) one of the Margales Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 30' N lon 61° 38' W. It is the largest of the group.

Cœffeld, a post-village of Ansonia parish, La. 2 miles S. of Burnside.

Cœffe de Perote, kœ'fr dœ pœ-ro'tǎ (i.e. — 'chest of Perote'), an extinct volcano mountain of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 1 mile from the town of Perote and 13 miles W by N of Jalapa. Its summit has been likened to a chest, whence its name. Height, 13,419 feet. Its original name was Nauhcompotepetl.

Cœffentes, kœ-dœ'n'tǎ, a town of Spain, 50 miles WSW of Valencia, at the confluence of the Chelut and Júcar. Pop. about 1500.

Cogon Station, a post-township and hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 40 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. of the township in 1906, 1143.

Cogon Station, or **Cogon Valley**, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek and on the North and Central R., 9 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. 104.

Coggeshall, **log'hal**, or **Great Coggeshall**, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Blackwater, 6 miles SSE of Braintree. Pop. about 3500.

Cogswell, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 26 miles NNE of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Coghill, a post-village of McMillan co., Tenn. 14 miles S. of Athens. Pop. 125.

Coginco, **kō'yā'k** (L. *Coginco*) a town of France, department of Charente, 24 miles W of Angoulême, on the Charente. It has an old castle in which Francis I was born. It is the metropolis of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name. Pop. in 1901, 19 194.

Cogofoto, **ko-po-tō**, a town of Italy 14 miles W of Genoa. It claims to be the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Pop. about 2000 of the commune in 1901 3047.

Cogorno, **ko-po-rō**, a village of Italy province of Genoa, 3 miles NE of Chiavari. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Cogswell, a post-village of Sargent co., N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Oakes. Pop. 204.

Cohahuilla, a state of Mexico. See COAHUILA.

Cohamsey, **ko-han-sē** a post-village of Salem co., N. J. 10 miles SE of Salem. Pop. about 150.

Cohamsey Creek, of New Jersey rises in the SE. part of Salem co. and falls into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable for large craft to Greenwich, and for smaller vessels to Bridgeton.

Cohasset, a banking post-village, summer-resort, and watering-place of Norfolk co., Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean, in Cohasset township (town) and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 3760.

Cohasset, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Cohasset Rocks, Mass. See MOUNT LEBANON.

Cokova, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon.

Cokva, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Cokocuk, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., about 26 miles E of Lansing.

Cohocton, or **Cohocton**, a post-township (town) of Steuben co., N. Y., drained by the Cohocton River. Pop. in 1900 3167.

Cohocton, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N. Y. on the Lackawanna and the Erie R., 16 miles SW of Bath. Pop. in 1900 870.

Cohocton River, N. Y. See COHOCTON.

Cohoes, **ko-hō**, a city of Albany co., N. Y. is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Mohawk, on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson R. 9 miles N of Albany. It has extensive cotton-wool and knitting-mills, axe-factories, foundries, machine-shops, paper-mills, tube-works, box-factories, etc. The Mohawk River here descends about 100 feet, affording abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 22,509; in 1900, 22,910.

Cohoes Falls, N. Y., a cataract of the Mohawk River which descends about 70 feet by a perpendicular fall. It is nearly 3 miles from the mouth of the river.

Cokutta, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., 14 miles by rail N of Dalton. Pop. in 1900 253.

Cokatta Springs, a post-village of Murray co., Ga. on the Savannah River, 15 miles SE of Redway. Pop. 60.

Cokha Island, South America. See QUIN.

Cokha, **ky'ha**, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., 8 miles SW of Carrollton.

Cokha, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., 23 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Cokimbatore, or **Cokimbatore**, **koim'ba-tōr**, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 84 miles SSE of Calcutta. It is the capital of the district of Coimbatore. It was an important military post under Tipu Sahib. Pop. in 1901, 43,000.

Coimbatore, a district of the Madras presidency, British India, bounded on the E. by the Cavay River. It is mainly an exceedingly fertile plain, producing most of the East Indian crops in abundance. Capital, Coimbatore.

Colimbra, **ko-sim'bra** (anc. *Colim'briga*), a city of Portugal, capital of a district in Beira, on the Mondego, 110 miles NNE of Lisbon. It is charmingly situated, with a vegetation combining the elements of the subtropics with those of southern Europe. The city consists of an irregularly built old town and a modern upper town. Colim-

bra and its environs contain interesting churches and other ecclesiastical edifices, with tombs of a number of the Portuguese rulers. A stone bridge spans the Mondego and a fine aqueduct supplies the town with water. The famous university of Colimbra was founded about 1208. Its library contains about 100,000 volumes. Lat. of the observatory, 40° 12' 25" N; lon. 8° 28' W. In the vicinity of the town is the Quinta das Lagrimas, or villa of tears, the scene of the death of Ines de Castro. Colimbra is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 18,434.

Colis, **ko-sim**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles W of Malaga. In the neighboring hills quarries of marble are worked and Jasper of all colors is obtained. It is in the midst of numerous gardens (*huertas*). Pop. in 1900, 15,326.

Colis, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha and St. Louis R. 14 miles SW of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Colincock, a post-village of Currituck co., N. C. The banking point is Elizabeth City. Pop. about 100.

Colire, the capital of Grisons. See CURUS.

Colise, **kw'la**, a village of France, in Savoie, 12 miles SE of Chambéry. It has mineral springs.

Colt, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 500.

Coltville, a village of Mahoning co., Ohio a few miles from Youngstown. Pop. about 100.

Coltshannaco, or **Villa de Libres**, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NW of Oaxaca.

Cofedes, **ko-ah-dē**, a town of Venezuela, on a river of its own name, 70 miles SW of Valencia.

Cofedes, a newly framed state of Venezuela, formed from Zamora. Capital Cofedes.

Cofedes, **Rio**, a river of Venezuela, joins the Portuguesa, an affluent of the Apure.

Cojimar, **ko-ses-man**, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, about 4 miles (direct) ENE of that city, on a little inlet of the N. coast, into which empties the Cojimar River. It is a fishing hamlet and a bathing resort for the people of Havana and Guantánamo. The Key West cable lands here.

Cojoro, **ko-ro-ro**, a small port of Colombia, in Magdalena, on the Gulf of Maracab.

Cajatepeque, **ko-nō-th-pā-kā**, a town of Central America, in Salvador capital of the department of Quetzaltenango, 15 miles E by N of San Salvador. It is situated N of the volcano of the same name, at an elevation of 3010 feet above sea-level. Pop. about 10 000. Cajatepeque is an important market-centre.

Cajatepeque, a lake of Central America. See ITO-PAYO.

Cek'ato, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 50 miles W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 684.

Cekato Lake, former name of COCHRAN MILLS, Minn. **Ceko**, a county in the W. part of Texas Area, 850 sq. m. It is drained by the Colorado River. Capital, Robert Lee. Pop. in 1890 2030; in 1900 2420.

Ceko, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. 6 miles N of Quitman.

Cekodale, a post-village of Skagit'co, Wash. The banking point is Sedro Woolley. Pop. about 125.

Cekeland, **kā-land**, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 15 miles SE of Cambridge.

Ceko, **Mount**, or **Ceko's Peak**, a mountain in the W. part of Texas, about 12 miles from Fort Davis. Its altitude is about 7500 feet above the sea-level.

Cekertown, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on the Central New England R. Pop. about 60.

Cekeshury, **kāsh-hū-rē**, a post-village of Homestead co., N. J. 14 miles N of Flemington. Pop. about 100.

Cekeshury, a post-town of Abbeville co., S. C. 95 miles WNW of Columbia. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Ceketon, a post-village of Tucker co., W. Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Davis. Pop. about 500.

Cekerville, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 32 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 674. The banking point is Blairsville.

Cekoville, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyo. Pop. about 75.

Colaba, or **Kolaba**. See BOMBAY and KOLARA.

Colaba, a town of Victoria, Australia, in Polwarth co., on Lake Colac, 50 miles W by E. of Geelong with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 200.

Colamoka (or **Kolemekon**) Creek, Ga., is a tributary of the Chattahoochee River.

Colepur, British India. See **KOLAR**.

Colepur, British India. See **KOLAR**.

Coleburg, a town of Prussia. See **KOLAR**.

Colebert, kol'bert, a county in the NW part of Alabama, has an area of 661 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Tennessee River and is partly drained by Bear Creek. Capital, Tusculum. Pop. in 1894, 20,188 in 1900 28,241.

Colebert, a post-village of Madison co. Ga. The banking point is Omer. Pop. 150.

Colebert, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 8 miles NE of Denison, Tex. Pop. 300.

Coleborne, or Cram'ahoe', a banking village and out-port of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 8½ miles E. of Toronto. It has milling and other industries. Coleborne is a port of entry. Pop. in 1941 1017.

Coleburn (kol'burn) Cape, is in the S of Victoria Land, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 56' N. lon 168° 10' W.

Coleburn, kol'burn, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind., on the Wabash R., 12 miles NE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 500.

Celby, kol'be, a banking city capital of Thomas co., Ken. 36 miles E. of Goodland. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 641.

Celby, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 100.

Celby, a banking city of Clark and Marathon cos. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 216 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 567.

Celby, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 764.

Colebagen, kol-shi'gad, a province of Chile, extending from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean bounded N by Santiago and S by Curico. Area, 8720 sq. m. Chief industries are stock-raising and mining. Capital, San Fernando. Pop. in 1898 157,666.

Colechester, kol'che-ster, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 52 miles by rail NE of London. It is built on the silt and summit of an embankment. It is on the site of the ancient Camulodunum, a place of great importance under the Romans and their first colony in Britain. Remains are still to be seen of the Roman walls and Roman bricks have found their way into many an old structure. Colechester possesses the most imposing specimen of a Norman castle, with walls of granite dimensions. This building contains a valuable museum of Roman antiquities. Among other interesting architectural relics are the remains of a Benedictine abbey and of St. Botolph's Priory. Colechester is noted for its oyster fisheries. Many Dutch refugees settled here in the reign of Elizabeth. Pop. in 1901 28,371.

Colechester, a banking post-borough of New London co., Conn., in Colechester township (town), 25 miles SE of Hartford. Pop. in 1900 868, of the town 1991.

Colechester, a banking city of McDonough co., Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 33 miles NE. of Quincy. It has manufactures of stoneware, fire, paving and building-brick, sewer pipe, and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1836.

Colechester, a post-township (town) of Delaware co., N. Y. 14 miles S of Delhi. Pop. in 1900 2154.

Colehester, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. in Colehester township (town) 6 miles NE of Burlington. The town is bounded on the NW by Lake Champlain, and contains Winoski village, which is on the Winoski River. Pop. of the town in 1900 5343, of the village, about 200.

Colehester, a county in the central part of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Minas and Cobequid Bays, with a narrow strip extending W along Minas Channel to the Bay of Fundy. It is rich in deposits of iron. Capital, Truro.

Colehester, or Backville, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario on Lake Erie, 8 miles SE. of Amherstburg. Pop. about 100.

Colehis, kol'his (Gr. Kολυμ), the ancient name of a region on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, on the E. side of the Caucasus, the mythical land of the Golden Fleece. It is included in the modern Akkhauda, Mingrelia, and Imeritia.

Cel d'Argentière, kol dan'shon'te-ain' a pass of the Maritime Alps, on the road from Barcelonnette to Angers, in Italy, 8545 feet above sea-level. It was traversed by a French army in 1010. The name is also that of one of the peaks in the Mont Blanc group, 11,436 feet.

Coldbrook, a post-township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. in 1900 828.

Coldbrook, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y., 15 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. about 350.

Coldbrook, or Jackson's Mills, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Cornwallis River, 30 miles by rail W of Windsor. Pop. about 150.

Coldbrook Springs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River, 48 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 150.

Coldbrook, Allegany co., N. Y. See **HUMM**.

Coldbrook, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Cel du Balme, kol deh balm a pass of the Alps, on the route from Martigny to Chamouni, and forming part of the limit between France and Switzerland, 7321 feet above the level of the sea. The pass is much frequented by tourists and commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc group of mountains.

Cel de Ferret, kol deh fêr ad, a pass of the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsieres in Switzerland, on the N to that of Courmayeur in Italy forming part of the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. Elevation, 8343 feet, with a superb view from the summit.

Cel de la Balgine, kol deh la balm, a pass leading from Ravey into the Val d'Aoste, in Italy, 7 miles WSW of Mont Blanc. Height, 8240 feet. It forms part of the Italian frontier.

Celden, kol den a post-village of Erie co., N. Y., on Cassadaga Creek and on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R., 23 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Coldenham, kol den-ham, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y. 8 miles W of Newburgh.

Colden, Lake, a beautiful little lake in Essex co., N. Y., among the Adirondack Mountains. Its surface is 2764 feet above the level of the sea. It is 4 miles SW of Mount Marcy. Otsego River, one of the head-streams of the Hudson, issues from this lake.

Colden, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N. Y., has an altitude of 4713 feet above sea-level.

Cold Harbor, a locality of Blauvelt co., Va. about 9 miles NE. of Richmond and 2 miles NE. of the Chocoma-hony River. A severe and indecisive battle was fought here between General Grant and General Lee, June 1 and 3, 1864. On and near the same ground occurred the battle of Gaines's Mill, between the armies of McClellan and Lee June 31, 1862.

Colding, a town of Denmark. See **KOLDVINS**.

Coldingham, a village of Scotland, co. of Berwick 2½ miles N of Eyemouth. In the village are the remains of a famous priory, and about 3 miles NE. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of 'The Bride of Lammermoor'.

Cel di Tenda, kol de tén'da Cel de Tende, kol deh tén'd, a pass in the Maritime Alps, on the route from Nice to Tenda or Cuneo, in Italy. Elevation 6253 feet where a tunnel 2½ miles long penetrates the summit.

Colditz, or Kolditz, kol dit, a town of Saxony 35 miles by rail SE. of Leipzig, on the Mulda. Pop. in 1900 4298.

Cold Point, a station in Montgomery co., Pa. on a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 44 miles E of Conshohocken.

Coldspring, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 37 miles W of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coldspring, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., 10 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

Coldspring, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. 2 miles by rail E. of Grantville.

Coldspring, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 16 miles SW of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Coldspring, a post-village of Douglas co., Mo., on Brush Creek, 15 miles E of Ava.

Coldspring, a post-village of Cape May co., N. J. 4 miles N of Cape May its banking point.

Coldspring, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., traversed by the Erie R. contains a part of the Allegany Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

Coldspring, a banking post-village of Putnam co., N. Y. is beautifully situated among the Highlands, on the E. bank of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 1 mile above West Point and 82 miles N of New York. It has iron- and gun foundries, boring mill etc. Pop. in 1900 2087.

Coldspring, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 22. Cold Spring station is on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 26 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Cold Spring, a post-village, capital of San Jacinto co., Tex., 64 miles N by N. of Houston and 5 miles SW of the Trinity River. It has a cotton-mill and gun. Pop. about 350.

Coldspring, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Coldspring township (town), on the Rock River 20 miles NE. of Janesville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 600.

Coldspring Harbor, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, about 33 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. The planting and marketing of shell-fish is the chief industry. It is now a favorite summer resort, and was formerly the seat of the whale-fishery. The biological laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is located here. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 600.

Coldsprings, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 150.

Coldsprings, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 7 miles from Cobourg. Pop. about 150.

Coldstream, formerly Lennel, or Leinball, a small town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles SW of Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a fine-arched bridge. The Coldstream Guards were so named from having been originally raised here by General Monk in 1659-60. Pop. in 1901 1482.

Coldstream, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, at the confluence of the rivers Coldstream and Beauséjour, 17 miles NE of Woodstock.

Cold Sniphar Springs, a resort of Rockbridge co., Va., 2 miles from Goshen station.

Cel da Bonhomme, kol dit be nomm, a pass of the Graian Alps, 10 miles SW of Mont Blanc, on the route from Courmayeur to Chamonix. Height, 7550 feet.

Cel da Gléant, kol dit shé glé, an Alpine pass, leading from Chamonix to Courmayeur. Altitude, 11,040 feet.

Cel du Julier, a mountain-pass of Switzerland. See JULIER.

Coldwater, a small river of Branch co., Mich. enters the St. Joseph River 13 miles NW of Coldwater.

Coldwater, a banking city capital of Comanche co., Kan., on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 35 miles NE of Ashland. Pop. in 1900 253.

Coldwater, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky. 13 miles E. of Mayfield.

Coldwater, a city capital of Branch co., Mich. is on a stream of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles W of Adrian. It contains a court-house, high-school, state public school etc. and has manufactures of leather, furniture, Portland cement, Halmat, etc. Pop. in 1900 6214.

Coldwater, a banking post-town of Tate co., Miss. on the Coldwater River and the Illinois Central R. 31 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 657. The banking point is Senatobia.

Coldwater, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 6 miles W by S. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Coldwater, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 4 miles by rail S. by W. of Celina. Pop. in 1900 837.

Coldwater, a post-village, capital of Sherman co., Tex. is 53 miles (direct) NNE of Tascosa.

Coldwater, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Coldwater, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, near Gloucester Bay, 14 miles NW of Orillia. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Coldwater River, Miss. rises in Marshall co. flows generally southward and enters the Tallahatchie River about 20 miles SW of Sardinia. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cole, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 390 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Missouri River and on the SE by the Osage River and is intersected by Meramec Creek. Coal, lead, and fire-clay occur in the county. Capital, Jefferson City. Pop. in 1890 17,261. In 1900 30,575.

Coleraine, a coal-mining village of Bibb co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Blocton. Pop. about 340.

Colerbrook, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. in Colerbrook township (town) 6 miles NNW of Winsted. Pop. of the town in 1900 684.

Colerbrook, a banking post-village, summer resort, and capital of Coos co., N. H. on the Connecticut River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles W by S of Lancaster. It has manufactures of bobbin, lumber, potato-starch, etc. Pop. of Colerbrook township (town) in 1900 1874.

Colerbrook, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, in Colerbrook township, 14 miles E. of Jefferson.

Colerbrook, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 490.

Colerbrook, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

Colerbrook, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co., Wis. 13 miles NW of Berlin.

Colerbrook, New Brunswick. See GRAND FALLS.

Colerbrook, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, 23 miles W of Kingston. Pop. about 200.

Colerbrookdale, a district of England. See COLERBROOKDALE.

Colerbrookdale, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Colerbrookdale township, about 16 miles E. of Reading. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. of the township in 1900 1390.

Colerbrook River, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the Farmington River 9 miles N of Winsted. Pop. 125.

Colercamp, a banking post-village of Benton co., Mo. on the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern R. 18 miles S. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 643.

Cole City, a post-village of Dade co., Ga., 24 miles by rail SW of Chattahoochee, Tenn. Iron and coal are worked here. Pop. about 300.

Coleford, a town of England, co. of Gloucester 4 miles S of Monmouth. Pop. in 1901 2541.

Coleford, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles NW of Frome. Pop. about 1500.

Colegrove, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 300.

Colegrove, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa. 6 miles SE of Smithport.

Cole Harbor, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay 25 miles SE of Guysborough.

Coleman, kol man, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 1302 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Colorado River. Capital Coleman. The county contains large deposits of coal. Pop. in 1890 6112. In 1900 10,677.

Coleman, a post-town of Randolph co., Ga. 10 miles by rail S of Outhbert. It has gineries. Pop. in 1900 242.

Coleman, a banking post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Pace Marquette R. 40 miles NW of Saginaw. Pop. in 1900 1014.

Coleman, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss.

Coleman, a banking post-town capital of Coleman co., Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 155 miles NW of Austin. Pop. in 1900 1362.

Coleman, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 40 miles N of Green Bay. Pop. 250.

Coleman, a post-town of York co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 600.

Coleman, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 100.

Colemansville, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ky. on the South Fork of the Looking River about 38 miles N of Lexington.

Colemansville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa. about 65 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Coleman's, a village of Natal South Africa, on the Tugela River where it is spanned by a bridge, 173 miles by rail NW of Durban. It was the scene of active operations, in 1899-1900 during the Anglo-Boer war. Elevation, 5150 feet.

Coleman, kol-man, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga.

Coleman, or Colerain, kol-rain, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. in Colerain township (town) 5 miles N of Shelburne Falls. The town has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1749.

Coleman, a post-town of Bertie co., N. C. on the W bank of the Chowan River, about 23 miles N of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 307.

Coleman, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, in Colerain township, about 10 miles NNW of Belleire.

Coleman, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 921.

Coleman, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa. about 45 miles W of Philadelphia, is drained by Octorara Creek. Pop. in 1900 1559.

Coleman, a post-hamlet of Union co., S. C., 12 miles W of Union.

Coleman, kol-rain, a town and river port of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, on the Bann, 4 miles from its mouth and 67 miles NNW of Belfast. It has manufactures of linen and extensive salmon-fisheries. Pop. about 7000.

Coleman, kol-rain, a coal-mining locality of Lawrence co., Pa. on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. 2 miles NE of Audenried.

Coleman, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 3 miles from Kitchener.

Coleman, a town of Victoria, Australia, 220 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. Pop. 1900.

Coleman Station, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, Canada, on the Quebec Central R. The banking point is Thetford Mines. Pop. about 200.

Coleridge, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 15 miles SE. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 471.

Coleridge, a post-village of Randolph co., N. C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 156.

Coleridge, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 13 miles from Orangeville.

Coleroon, the northernmost and largest branch of the Ganges River, British India, at its delta, enters the Bay of Bengal at Devichotta, 34 miles N. of Tranquebar after having formed for 80 miles the boundary between the Madras districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Colfax, Ill., a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia rivers. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890 26,393. In 1900, 34,146.

Colfax, a post-village of Monticello co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Matteson. Pop. about 300.

Colfax, a town in the N. part of Cape Colony in the district of Colerberg, 143 miles by rail SW of Bloemfontein. It is high (4497 feet) dry and healthful, has sulphur springs, and is a health-resort. Pop. about 1800. Colerberg was the scene of active operations, in 1899-1900, during the Anglo-Boer war.

Colfax, a post-village of Camden co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 70.

Colfax, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Iowa, 34 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 274.

Colfax, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 34 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 154.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa. 16 miles N. of Bloomsburg.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va. on the Staunton River 12 miles NW of Roanoke. Pop. 40.

Colfax, a town of England co., of Warwick on the Colt, 8 miles ENE of Birmingham. Pop. about 3000.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N. C.

Colfaxville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md. 12 miles N. of Washington D. C.

Colfaxville, a post-village of Samex co., N. J., 10 miles SSE. of Port Jervis, N. Y.

Colfaxville, a township (town) of Broome co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 2774.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Colfax, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 11 miles NE of Morrison.

Colfax, Tex. rises in Devitt co. and enters the Guadalupe River about 7 miles S. of Victoria.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Mono co., Cal., 22 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport.

Colfax, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Colfax, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 405 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and intersected by Maple and Skull creeks. Capital, Schuyler. Pop. in 1890 10,453. In 1900 11,211.

Colfax, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico, has an area of 3784 sq. m. It is drained by the Canadian River. The W. boundary of this county passes along or near the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The county contains gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal. Capital, Anton. Pop. in 1900, 7974. In 1900 10,150.

Colfax, a post-village of Placer co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Nevada County R., 34 miles NE of Sacramento. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Auburn.

Colfax, a banking post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 1153.

Colfax, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 12 miles SW of Frankfort. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900 787.

Colfax, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Iowa Northern R., 23 miles E. of Des Moines. It has mineral-water bottling-works, cooking and other industries. Pop. in 1900 2053.

Colfax, a post-village of Chautauque co., Kan., 18 miles by rail NE. of Sedan.

Colfax, a banking post-town, capital of Grant parish, La., on the Red River about 23 miles above Alexandria, its banking point. It has lumber, brick- and cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Colfax, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. The banking point is West Bay City.

Colfax, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 34 miles from Willmar. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Colfax, a post-village of Richland co., N. Dak., 30 miles by rail NW of Wahpeton. Pop. 40.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Ohio, 20 miles SSE. of Columbus.

Colfax, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Colfax, a banking city capital of Whitman co., Wash., on the Palouse River and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's R., 85 miles NE. of Walla Walla. It has foundries, machine-shops, fruit-evaporators, etc. Pop. in 1900 1121.

Colfax, or Talley, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NW of Grafton.

Colfax, a post-village of Deas co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, about 16 miles NE. of Monmouth. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1963. of the village, about 350.

Colgate, a post-village of Steele co., N. Dak., 6 miles by rail S. of Hope. Pop. 54.

Col'wong' (native, *Kakagong*, *kai-hai-on*) a town of British India, in Bengal district and 15 miles E. of Bhagalpur. The Ganges formerly flowed past it, but has taken a new course, and the town has somewhat declined. Its fort is now a heap of ruins. Pop. about 5000.

Colico, *kol-e-ko* a village of Italy, near the N. extremity of Lago di Como. It is on the Spiluggen route. Pop. in 1901 902. of the commune 2667.

Colico, a town of Chile, in the province of Arauco. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. 3040.

Coligny, *kol'-len-yeh* a small town of France, in Ais, 14 miles NNE of Soissons.

Colima, *kol'-im-ah*, a state of Mexico, bounded N. by the state of Jalisco and SW by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 2275 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous. It produces sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, pulses, indigo, cotton and rich fruits, but its chief export is coffee. There are extensive salt-deposits in the littoral and ore-deposits in the mountains. Much stock is raised. It is generally healthful, but malarial fevers prevail to some extent. Extremes of temperature, 52° and 90° Fahr. Capital, Colima. Chief seaport, Manzanillo. Pop. in 1900 65,026.

Colima, a city capital of the state of Colima, Mexico, is 30 miles ENE. of Manzanillo, in a beautiful valley that is watered by the Colima River. It is the commercial centre of the state and one of the handsomest towns of the Pacific slope of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 20,598.

Colima, Nevado de and Volcan de, the name of two mountains of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, not far from the boundaries of the state of Colima, the former 14,100 feet in elevation, and the latter an active volcano (in eruption in 1902-04) 12,760 feet.

Colliescuturg, *kol-mah-rüh*, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Pittenweem.

Colinton, or Collieston, a village of Scotland, 3 miles SW of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith. It has extensive paper mills.

Colita, *kol'-le-ta*, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 25 miles E. by S. of Trinity.

Coll, one of the *Islands* on the W. coast of Mull. Length 13 miles.

Collamer, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind. on the Bel River and on the Wabash R., 30 miles W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 300.

Collamer, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. 6 miles NE of Syracuse. Pop. 350.

Collamer, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Atglen. Pop. about 150.

Collares, *kol'-lah-rä*, a town of Portugal 12 miles WNW of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3510.

Colbran, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo. 47 miles NE of Grand Junction. Pop. about 80.

Collé, a town of Italy province of Benevento. See COLLE SANPIETRO.

Colledge, or *Kallieda*, *kol'-leh-dä*, a town of Prussian Saxony 5 miles E. of Sommerda. Pop. about 3500.

Collo d'Anchise, *kol'-lä dän-ko'-ä*, a town of Italy province and 1. miles SSE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 1900 (commence 2000).

Collo di Val d'Eisa, a town of Italy 23 miles SSW of Florence, on the Elba. It is a bishop's see and has a medieval cathedral, a castle, and a number of old palaces. Pop. in 1901 3791 (commence 3619).

College City, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal. 2 miles from Arbutus station. Pop. 370.

College Corner, a banking post-village of Butler and Preble cos., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 44 miles NW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 273.

Collegegrove, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Collegehill, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. 25 miles SW of Camden.

Collegeville, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 11 miles N.E. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Collegeville, a post-village of Lafayette co., Minn., 3 miles NW of Oxford.

Collegeville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Northwestern R., 7 miles N. of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 1184.

Collegeville, a borough of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Collegeville, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 18 miles SW of Macon City. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 330.

College of St. James, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 5 miles S. of Hagerstown.

College Park, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., about 2 miles NW of San Jose, of which it is a suburb. Here is located the University of the Pacific (with observatory). Pop. about 400.

College Park, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 617.

College Park, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 8 miles by rail N.E. of Washington. Here is the Maryland Agricultural College.

College Peaks, a name given to an association of summits of the Rocky Mountains, in south-central Colorado, including Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

College Point, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y. on Long Island Sound or Flushing Bay, 1 mile N. of Flushing. It now forms part of the city of New York, in the borough of Queens.

College Springs, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, 11 miles SSW of Clarinda. It is the seat of Anity College. Pop. in 1900, 693.

College Station, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. Here is the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, with about 400 students.

Collegeview, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 3 miles E. of Lincoln. It is the seat of Union College. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Collegeville, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 9 miles E. of Stockton.

Collegeville, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is St. Cloud. St. John's University is located here. Pop. 100.

Collegeville, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on Portkennan Creek and on the Portkennan R. 31 miles NW of Philadelphia and about 8 miles NW of Norris town. It is the seat of Ursinus College. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Colle Summit, kol-lá shá-mov-lá, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, in the circle of San Bartolomeo in Galdo. Pop. (census) in 1901, 5023.

Collemano, kol-lá-shá no, a town of Sicily, 25 miles SSE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6913.

Colleton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, has an area of 1351 sq. m. It is intersected by the Edisto River and bounded on the SW by the Combahee River. The Atlantic Ocean touches the southern extremity of the county. Pop. in 1900, 40,393. In 1900 23,423.

Colletorte, kol-lá-tor-to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 13 miles SSE of Larino. Pop. about 4400.

Collett, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 39 miles N. of Richmond.

Collettsville, a post-town of Caldwell co., N.C., about 13 miles W of Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 37.

Colley, a post-township of Sullivan co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Dushara. Pop. in 1900, 1024.

Colliano, kol-lá-shá no, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 11 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. about 2540 (census, 1904).

Collicoon, or **Collikeon**. See **CALLICOON**.

Collier, kol-yer, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., 4 miles by rail W by N of Forsyth.

Collier Bay, Australia, on the NW coast, lat. 16° 7' S. lon. 124° 7' E., is 25 miles wide at its entrance.

Colliers, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C.

Colliers, a post-village of Brooke co., W. Va., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Stenberville, Ohio. Pop. about 400.

Colliers Mill, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J.

Colliersville, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 15 miles W of Lexington. Pop. 500.

Colliersville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 75 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. about 75.

Colliersville, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Wolf River and on the Southern R., 24 miles E. by S of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 529.

Collins, a county in the NNE. part of Texas, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents

of the Trinity River. It is the centre of the great Texas wheat district. Capital, McKinney. Pop. in 1900, 24,730; in 1900, 50,087.

Collins, a post-village of King's co., New Brunswick, 3 miles from Apohaqui.

Collinsdale, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., 6 miles by rail SW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 505.

Collingswood, a post-borough of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 2½ miles S.E. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 1633.

Collingsworth, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 867 sq. m. Capital Wellington. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Collington, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., 4 miles S. of Bowie Junction.

Collingswood, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 14 miles S by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 123.

Collingswood, a city and northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It has a fine town-hall. Pop. about 23,000.

Collingswood, a town and port of Simcoe co., Ontario, is on the S. shore of Georgian Bay and on the Grand Trunk R. 25 miles KNW of Toronto. It has important manufacturing and other interests, tanneries, breweries, grain-elevators, etc. Collingswood has a large lumber, grain, and produce trade, and is the starting point of steamers for Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port William, and Duntlath. Pop. in 1901, 3763.

Collins, a post-town of Drew co., Ark on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 50 miles SSE. of Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1900 212.

Collins, a post-village of Tattnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads. The banking point is Haldsville. Pop. 350.

Collins, a post-village of Whitney co., Ind., 8 miles ENE. of Columbus City.

Collins, a banking post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles SE of Nevada. Pop. in 1900 540.

Collins, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., 20 miles by rail NW of Lansing. Pop. about 70.

Collins, a banking post-village of Covington co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has manufactures of naval stores. Pop. about 600.

Collins, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Collins, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. on Cattaraugus Creek 29 miles by rail S of Buffalo. It contains part of Gowanda village and of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900 3755.

Collins, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 7 miles E of Norwalk.

Collins, a post-station on the Pennsylvania R. in Lancaster co., Pa. and on the Susquehanna River, 15 miles below Harrisburg.

Collins, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. 70.

Collins Bay, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 3 miles by rail below Kingston. Pop. 150.

Collinsburg, a post-village of Bonier parish, La. on the Red River 25 miles N of Shreveport.

Collins Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. 29 miles S of Buffalo. Pop. about 350.

Collins Mill, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 20 miles S of Max Meadows.

Collinstown, a post-village of Morehouse parish La. Pop. 50.

Collinstown, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah. The banking point is Brigham City.

Collinsville, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 65 miles SSW of Chattanooga. Pop. in 1900 524.

Collinsville, a post-village of Bolano co., Cal. on the Sacramento River near its mouth, about 48 miles NN of San Francisco. Pop. 100.

Collinsville, a banking post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Farmington River and on the Central New England and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 16 miles WNW of Hartford. It has an extensive manufacture of axes and edge-tools, cutlery, etc. Pop. about 3000.

Collinsville, a banking post-city of Madison co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 13 miles ENE. of St. Louis. It has saw-works, coal-mines, manufacture of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4021.

Collinsville, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, L.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 18 miles W of Claremore. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Collinsville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., near Black River about 45 miles N by W of Utica.

Collierville, a banking post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 35 miles by rail N by W of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Collierville, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific R. 16 miles SW of Sherman. Pop. in 1900 668.

Colliwood, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 8 miles NE. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cranes, machinery, terra-cotta, brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 2639.

Collioure, kol'le-oo, a seaport town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles SE. of Perpignan. It is defended by forts. Pop. about 2000.

Colipulli, a town of Chile, in the province of Malleco, 90 miles SE. of Concepción, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 4000.

Collirose, kol'le-roos, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala. 10 miles from Benton station.

Collirose, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 121.

Colli-ma-der-Eilbe, a large manufacturing village of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elbe, forming a suburb of Neisse.

Collo, kol'lo, a town of Algeria, 68 miles W of Bone, on Collo Bay, in the Mediterranean. Pop. about 2000.

Collobrières, kol'lo-bre-ah', a village of France, in Var 19 miles ENE. of Toulon. Pop. about 2000.

Colliomerville, a post-village of Lyncoln co., Pa. about 12 miles SW of Williamsport.

Colleen, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth 4 1/2 miles NW of Drogheda. Pop. about 600.

Colongne, kol'lon-jeh, a village of Switzerland, in Valais, 4 miles SE of St. Maurice, on the Rhona.

Collooney, a small town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles S of Sligo.

Colly Creek, N. C. runs SSE in Bladen co. and enters South River 10 miles from its mouth.

Collyer, a post-village of Trigg co., Kan., 14 miles by rail W of Wakeeney.

Colma, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal. 9 miles by rail S. of San Francisco.

Colman, a post-village of Moody co., S. D. 14 miles by rail W by S of Flandreau. Pop. in 1900 213.

Colmar, or **Kolmar** (L. Colmarium Colmaria) a city of Germany capital of Upper Alsace, on the Lunz, near its confluence with the Ill, 41 miles SW of Strasbourg. The old town has narrow crooked streets, but a handsome modern quarter has sprung into existence. Among the interesting buildings are the medieval church of St. Martin with the famous Madonna of the Bovehedge by Schongauer a native of Colmar the former Dominican Convent of Unterlinden containing the municipal library of 80,000 volumes, together with the Schongauer Museum, the oldest Dominican church the government building (the former palace of the prefecture) and the fine edifice of the Superior Court for Alsace-Lorraine. Colmar has spinning mills and manufactures of textiles, thread, starch, food-stuff, machinery, etc. It is an important railway junction. The suburb of Bogenbach has large cotton-mills. Colmar was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. It was annexed to France by Louis XIV and became part of Germany again in 1871. It was the capital of the French department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. in 1900 38,794.

Colmar, a post-hamlet of McDougall co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 13 miles WSW of Macomb.

Colmar, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 25 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Colmars, kol'mar (L. Colmars Martia, -i.e., "Mart' Hill"), a small town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 24 miles N of Castellane, on the Verdon.

Colmenar, kol'ma-nar', a town of Spain, provinces and 14 miles N of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Colmenar de Graja, kol'ma-nar' de o-ri-ah', a town of Spain 30 miles SSE. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Colmenar Viejo, kol'ma-nar' ve-ah'-ro, a town of Spain, 17 miles N of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Colmeeneil, kol'me-neel', a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Southern Pacific R., 9 miles N of Woodville. Pop. about 375.

Colme, kol'm or kol'm, a river of England, co. of Hertford, Buckingham, and Middlesex, which joins the Thames near Hatfield.

Colme, a river of England, co. of Essex, empties into the North Sea N. of the Blackwater.

Colme, kol'm, a municipal borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on an affluent of the Ouder and on the Leeds and

Liverpool Canal, 26 miles N by E of Manchester. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 22,000.

Colney Hatch, in the co. of Middlesex, England, about 7 miles N.W. of the center of London; had a large asylum for the insane.

Cole, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles W of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Colnaghi, kol'ni-yah', a town of Italy 19 miles SE of Verona. Pop. about 2800; of the commune, in 1901 8319.

Cologne, ko-lon' (Fr. pron. ko lon Ger. Köln or Köln, köln and Op'iden (or Oel'ide) Ubi'um later, Cola'ria Agripp'ia and Cola'ria Ubi'um Agripp'ia) a city of Prussia, in the Rhine Province capital of the administrative district of Cologne, on the W bank of the Rhine, 45 miles NNW of Coblenz, and at an elevation of 120 feet above the sea. It is at the junction of several railways, and is opposite to Dents, to which two bridges extend. Its great cathedral, begun in 1248 and completed in 1880 one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world is the chief object of interest. It measures 148 yards in length and in height (the western towers) 512 feet. The city is a fortress of the first class and is the seat of a large trade. Besides the eau de Cologne, which takes its name from the place, it manufactures a great variety of articles, sugar, tobacco, glass, furniture, pianos, machines, chemicals, etc. Cologne was a town of some importance even before the Roman conquest, and many of its buildings are of great historical interest. The narrow and crooked streets of the old city and their quaint and irregular architecture give it more of the mediæval character than most German cities possess. A new city has been built up around these ancient quarters since 1881, and the modern Ring-Strasse, 3 1/2 miles long is a magnificent series of boulevards. Among the structures and edifices of general interest are the Rathaus, the municipal museum, the court of justice, post-office, imperial bank the monument to Frederick William III (erected in 1878) the church of St. Gertraud etc. Cologne possesses a municipal library of 180,000 volumes, rich in manuscripts, a splendid zoological garden, and several museums. Pop. in 1880, 144,772, in 1890 282,837, in 1900 372,239. The archbishops of Cologne ranked among the great princes of the old German Empire and held the position of imperial electors. The see was secularized in the course of the Napoleonic wars, and the Congress of Vienna assigned the old electoral territory to Prussia. In 1824 the dignity of archbishop of Cologne was revived. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the burghers of Cologne succeeded after bloody struggles, in emancipating themselves from the rule of the archbishops, who established their residence at Bonn. The town became one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League and one of the most populous cities of Europe. After centuries of decline Cologne again rose to great importance in the nineteenth century.

Cologne, ko-lon', a small town of France, in Gers, 18 miles N of Lombers.

Cologno, ko-lon' a post-village of Carver co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles W of Cheaska. Pop. in 1900 235.

Cologno, ko-lon' yo, a town of Italy in Lombardy, 6 miles SSE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 2500.

Coloma, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., about 19 miles SE of Center.

Coloma, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal. on the South Fork of the American River about 44 miles ENE. of Sacramento. Gold has been found here.

Coloma, a post-village of Parke co., Ind. 4 miles W of Rockville. Pop. about 200.

Coloma, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Pawpaw River and on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles NE. of Benton Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Coloma, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 15 miles N of Carrollton. Pop. 135.

Coloma, a post-village of Deerledge co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Coloma, a post-hamlet of Washburn co., Wis. 50 miles W of Oshkosh. Pop. 75.

Coloma Station, a post-village of Washburn co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 35 miles E. of Stevens Point. Pop. 250.

Colombes, kol'lonb', a town of France, department of Seine, 8 miles by rail NW of Paris. It has petroleum refineries, manufactures of starch, gelatin, woolsens, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,697.

Colombia, a federal republic of South America occupying the northwesternmost portion of that continent, and bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by Venezuela, S. and SE. by Ecuador, by disputed territory claimed to extend to Peru (lon 70°-15° W) and by Brazil, and W by the Pacific Ocean and the republic of Panama.

Its most northerly point is Punta Gallinas, of the Guajira peninsula, about lat. 12° 30' N. southward the country in the fullest extent, extends to the valley of the Amazon, to lat. 4° 30' S. The isthmian extension of Panama, shutting westward upon Costa Rica, and until 1903 extending the boundaries of the main-land through nearly 7 degrees of longitude, or upward of 600 miles, constitutes almost wholly the new republic of Panama. Colombia is divided into eight departments, which, with their capitals, are as follows:

Departments.	Capitals.	Departments.	Capitals.
Antioquia	Medellin.	Cundinamarca.	Bogotá.
Bolívar	Cartagena.	Santander	Santa Marta.
Bogotá	Fajal.	Sucumbamanga.	Bogotá.
Cañon.	Popeya.	Tolima	Bogotá.

The population estimated for 1895 was about 4,000,000, which included about 150,000 wild Indians.

Relief of the Land.—Colombia may be properly divided into two main physiographic regions,—that of lowlands (savannas, llanos, deltas or forested tracts) in the E. and S.E. and that of mountains and plateaus in the centre and W. Three main mountain-chains traverse the republic from S. to N. and are a part of, or are linked to, the great Andean system: the western range, or Cordillera de Occidente, which rises in the Cerro Tuma to upward of 15,000 feet elevation, the central range, or Cordillera de Quindía —so named from the famous Quindía Pass, which crosses its central portion—which is a direct continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Ecuador and like it is composed largely of ancient schists and granite rocks, and the eastern range, or Cordillera de Bogotá or Summa Pae, which seems to stand in the same relation to the main Andes that the Jura Mountains do to the Alps. It is largely constructed of comparatively new (Cretaceous etc.) sediments and is entirely free of volcanoes. Near the Cocl-Pampion bifurcation, where is situated the Cocl Peak its highest elevation (about 18,000 feet) it sends off one branch eastward into Venezuela (to unite with the Sierra de Mérida) and another the Sierra de Perija, to continue as the backbone of the Guajira peninsula. The central range is studded with volcanoes, active or semi-active and extinct, and carries the highest summit of the land (Tolima, in partial eruption as late as 1829 18,400 ft. Harvo, 18,300 ft. Huila, 18,000 ft. Santa Isabel 16,760 ft. Ruiz, 17,400 ft.) This chain flattens out northward into the plains of Antioquia, Bolívar and Magdalena, but seems to have a direct constructive continuation in the magnificent isolated mass of the Santa Marta, which abuts abruptly upon the Caribbean Sea, and rises to an altitude of nearly or quite 18,000 ft. The three Colombian mountain-systems converge near the Ecuadorian frontier in the knot of Pasto. It would appear that the low mountain axis of the isthmian extension, which was depressed beneath the sea in Middle Tertiary times, bears only a secondary relation to the true Andes, which properly terminate on the eastern side of the Atrato depression. See PANAMA.

Rivers.—The main streams of Colombia are the Magdalena, whose course is largely directed between the eastern and central mountain-ranges the Cauca, its main tributary flowing between the central and western ranges, the Atrato, pursuing a nearly parallel course, but one lying west of the Andes proper, and which defines a depression extending almost continuously from the Gulf of Darien or Urubá, on the Atlantic side, to Chirambira on the Pacific; the Meta, Guaviare, and Vichada, tributaries of the Orinoco, and the Negro (Ucayali) and Japurá (Caguatá) important affluents of the Amazon. There are no streams of any magnitude discharging into the Pacific Ocean. The Magdalena is geographically and commercially the most important river of the republic, and is usually ranked, in length and volume of water, as the fourth river of the continent, being surpassed only by the Amazon, Orinoco, and Paraná. It has a course, including its windings, of over 1000 miles, and is navigable, except for a single break of 30 miles,—the rapids of Honda, 600 miles above its mouth,—for nearly 800 miles. (See MAGDALENA, CAUCA, ATRATO, etc.) There are no large lakes in the republic, but a great lacustrine sea appears at one time to have occupied much of the plains of Cundinamarca.

The climate of Colombia varies with the elevation. The coast-land and low plains are in general hot and frequently malarial, but the high table-lands have often a genial climate, the perpetual spring of Bogotá being especially fine. Here every product of the temperate zones grows to perfection. The mean annual temperature is about 85° with 48-49 inches of rainfall. In the deep river-valleys and on the slopes, means of 80° or more is maintained, and the temperature not rarely rises to 105°. The rainfall over

parts of the Atlantic-Pacific lowlands is very high, as much in some places as 150-200 inches.

Resources.—The mineral wealth of Colombia is great. Considerable gold is produced, largely from placar deposits, although much vein- and reef ore has lately been obtained. Rich ores of silver are known to be abundant, and a few of these are exploited to some degree. Numerous quantities of fine quality are found in the state of Boyacá. Salt and coal are plentiful, and platinum, copper, mercury and several other metals are found at different points. The annual output of gold and silver is about \$4,500,000 in value. The salt-mines of Zipaquirá, near Bogotá supply nearly the whole country with salt. Petroleum is found in several of the departments. Among the native vegetable products are many fine timber trees, the wax-palm, cocco, India-rubber, bamboo, ipéca, calisaya bark, divi-divi, balsam of tolu, vegetable ivory, cochineal, acajapilla, logwood, furú, arachis, etc. These, with rice, mother-of-pearl, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, sugar bananas, lilies, gold-dust, orcs, don-skins, and Panama hats, are leading articles of export,—the last commodity being extensively prepared from the fibre called jipijapa, the product of a native palm like tree, the *Caricodora*.

Wheat, maize, and barley thrive in the temperate high-land. Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. A black, almost unexploitable and unshakable sea, known as that of the *pedregos* follows the limits of arboreal vegetation on the mountains from a height of about 10,000 to 15,000 feet. In the deep forest tracts the vegetation is extremely luxuriant. Among the native animals are the puma, jaguar, bear, deer, armadillo, ant-eater, sloth, omy opossum, tapir, many kinds of monkeys, the condor, parrots, humming-birds, etc. The manatee is found in the Atrato and Magdalena rivers.

Several lines of railway are planned to connect the principal cities, the aggregate length in operation being in 1901, 411 miles, with others in course of construction. The foreign trade is now chiefly carried on at Barranquilla, Sabana, Rio Hacha, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Buenaventura, and Tumaco. Numerous steamboats are employed upon the Magdalena, and some development has been made of steam-navigation on the Amazon tributaries.

The government consists of a president, elected for six years, a senate of 24 members (8 from each department), and a house of representatives (1 for each 50,000 inhabitants) elected by universal suffrage. The governors of the departments are nominated by the president. The Spanish language is universal except among the Indians. Compulsory education is required by law. The principal towns are Bogotá (the capital, with about 120,000 inhabitants), Medellín (50,000), Cartagena, Buenaventura, Ibagué and Popeya.

In the colonial period Colombia was a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, in which Venezuela was also for a time included. The movement for the liberation of the country from the yoke of Spain was inaugurated in 1810. While the struggle was in progress Bolívar founded, in 1819, a republic of Colombia, which embraced New Granada and Venezuela. In 1821 he triumphed over the Spaniards, and soon after the province of Quito (Ecuador) was freed from Spanish rule and engaged. The union was dissolved in 1830-30 and thenceforth there were three separate republics. The country under consideration was called New Granada (and later the Granadine Confederation) from 1881 to 1881, then the United States of Colombia until 1886, when a new constitution was adopted and the official name of the state changed to La República de Colombia. In 1903 the department of Panama, having a population of about 355,000 seceded from the republic. The present population consists in principal part of mestizos, and includes about 360,000 pure whites, 500,000 negroes and mulattoes, and 150,000 unacculturated Indians.

Colombier, in the S.W., a village of Switzerland, Canton of Valais, 4 miles S.W. of Neuchâtel.

Colombo, or Ceylon, the principal export town and the modern capital of Ceylon on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 55' N., lon. 79° 40' E. It consists of the European city and of the native quarter between which is a citadel built by the Dutch. The harbor originally very poor, has been much improved by a great breakwater. Colombo has a very extensive trade, and is a leading place for many English and other lines of steamers. Railway lines proceed hence into the interior of the island. The town is artificially supplied with water brought from a distance of 30 miles. The inhabitants comprise, in addition to the Singhalese, a number of Parsees, Jews, Tamils, and Malays, and a mixed population of Portuguese, Dutch and English descent. Colombo is the seat of an Anglican and of a Catholic bishop. It has a museum and a branch of the Asiatic Society. The Portuguese established themselves here in

1817, and in 1868 were discovered by the Dutch who were ousted by the English in 1798. Pop. in 1901, 158,983.

Colón, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 4 miles E of Centerville. It has various manufacturing industries and is a shipping point for agricultural produce. Pop. about 800.

Colón, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb. 8 miles by rail N of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900 193.

Colón, a town of Cuba, province of Matanzas, 40 miles by rail SE of Cardenas. Pop. in 1899 7175. It is in a sugar region.

Colón, formerly Aspinwall, a seaport of the republics of Panama, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, 47 miles by rail from Panama (and forming one of the termini of the railroad, opened in 1855). It has a capacious harbor and is in regular steamship communication with the chief Atlantic ports of the world. It acquired considerable importance at the time work was in progress on the Panama Canal. Pop. about 4500.

Colón, a town of the Argentine Republic in the province of Entre Ríos, and on the Uruguay River which is here navigable for large craft.

Colón, a department in the NE part of Honduras. The Caribbean Sea and the Saguera River form the N and E boundaries, and the Cuzco River the W. The western part is mountainous and the eastern has fertile plains well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. in 1887 11,474.

Colón, a territory of Venezuela, comprising the islands Orchila, Los Roques and Araya in the Caribbean Sea. Pop. about 140.

Coloma, or **Coloma Station**, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 13 miles E of Rock Island.

Colona di Bariante, ko-lo'ne-á, a village of Italy in Tuscany, 8 miles NE of Castiglione della Pescaia, remarkable for the remains of cyclopean walls and for Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

Colonges, ko-lonsh, a village of Vaud, Switzerland, on Lake Geneva, forming part of greater Montreux.

Colonia, ko-lo'ne-á, a department in the SW part of Uruguay along the lower Uruguay River and the Río de la Plata. Area, 2192 sq. m. The soil is fertile and well watered. Capital, Colonia. Pop. in 1900 50,275.

Colonia, a maritime town of Uruguay on the N bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Aires, 98 miles WNW of Montevideo. Pop. about 3000.

Colonia, or **Colonia Agrippina**. See **Colours**.

Colonia Juarez, a colony of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua and district of El Paso.

Colonia Beach, a post-town and summer-resort of Westmoreland co. Va. 70 miles S of Washington D C. Pop. in 1900 453.

Colonna Patricius, an ancient name of Comova. **Colonna** (ko-lon-ná) a cape (It. columna and *Columna Promontorium*) the most southern point of Attica, Greece. Lat 37° 38' 32" N, lon 24° 1' 45" E. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 280 feet above the sea, of which a number of columns are still standing, whence the name of the cape.

Colonne (kolon-ná) a Cape (anc. *Columna Promontorium*) a headland of Calabria, Italy, projecting into the Ionian Sea, 6 miles SE of Cotrone.

Col'oney, an island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, Scotland, 9 miles WNW of Islay. Area, about 16 sq. m. Close to it is the little island of Oransay.

Colony, a banking post-city of Anderson co. Kan. 10 miles by rail S. by W. of Garnett. Pop. in 1900 483.

Colony, a post-village of Knox co. Mo., on the Middle River, 35 miles WSW of Keokuk, Iowa.

Colony, a post-hamlet of Washita co. Okla., about 14 miles S of Weatherford.

Colony, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex., about 6 miles from Flatonia.

Colophon (Gr. *Kalaphon*), an ancient Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor, NW of Ephesus.

Colo'ra, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 63 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Colorado, ko-lo-rá-do, a west-central state of the American Union, traversed by the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded N by Wyoming and Nebraska, E by Nebraska and Kansas, S by Oklahoma and New Mexico, and W by Utah. The 37th and 41st parallels of N latitude and the meridians of the 103d and 109th degrees of W longitude enclose the state. Area, 103,925 (land-surface, 108,643) sq. m. In the order of its admission to the Union it is the thirty-eighth state.

Surface of the Country.—Colorado is broadly divided into

two clearly-defined physiographic areas: the plains in the E and the mountains in the W. The latter as the main mass of the Rocky Mountains, traversing the state in several more or less distinct ranges from south to north. The more important of these ranges are the Front Range, in the east, and, following westward the Park and Sangre de Cristo ranges; and, as almost direct continuations, the Medicine Bow Mountains in the N and the Culebra and Sangre de Cristo mountains in the S. Other mountain elevations are the Uncompaghe and San Juan mountains in the SW and the Elk and White River mountains in the W. Among the loftiest summits of the state are Pike's Peak (14,108 feet) and Long's Peak (14,271 ft.), two of the most famous mountains of the Front Range; Gray's Peak 14,341 ft. Mount Lincoln, in the Park Range, 14,297 ft., Mount of the Holy Cross, 14,006 ft. Mount Harvard, 14,375 ft., Mount Princeton, 14,196 ft. Mount Yale, 14,187 ft. and Uncompaghe Peak, 14,323 ft. Blanca Peak, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 14,390 or 14,465 ft. is the loftiest summit in the state, and, with the possible exception of Mount Whitney of the Sierra Nevada of California, and the volcanic cones of Rainier and Shasta, the most elevated mountain of the United States outside of Alaska. The isolated Spanish Peaks in the S are volcanic and rise to 13,620 ft. Elevated passes, some of the loftiest of which are traversed by railroads, unite the inner basins and give access to the interior. Such are the Hagerman Pass (11,536 ft.) on the Continental Divide, near Leadville the most elevated railroad pass across the Rocky Mountains the Marshall Pass, 10,868 ft. and the Veta Pass 9300 ft. A cog railroad ascends to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Owing to the deficiency of precipitation in the state, the mountains carry a very high snow line, and many of the loftiest summits such as Pike's Peak are almost entirely free of snow during the summer. Hence, there are hardly any ice-fields that are worthy of the name of glacier (Hallett Glacier). Few of the peaks have a strictly Alpine character.

The mountain-chains enclose a series of remarkable valleys known as parks often containing small lakes, which occupy the place of larger ones that gave the lacustrine or basin-like character to the parks themselves. The parks are generally small, but some are larger than some entire states of the Union. The best known of the great parks are the North, Middle, South (between the Front and Park Ranges) Los Añinos and San Luis parks. Notwithstanding their great elevation most of the parks are fertile, well timbered and have a mild climate, and the remarkable height of their mountain-walls gives them a strikingly clear asceticism and magnificence of scenery.

The extreme west of the state is largely in the form of lofty plateaus with steeply exposed escarpments and with horizontal or nearly horizontal strata extending over long distances. Parts of this vast uplift are seen in the Uncompaghe Plateau and the singularly variegated Book Cliff Plateau. The great plains that lie east of the mountains have plateau characteristics, since they rise to nearly 6000 feet where they abut against the great mountain-wall (as at Colorado Springs). Their fall is steady towards the Mississippi Valley. There can be no doubt that they represent the floor of an ancient (Cretaceous) sea, but the surface is largely masked by lacustrine deposits.

The principal rivers of Colorado are the South Platte, the upper forks of the Kansas, Arkansas, Rio Grande, White, Green, Gunnison, and Grand the last being the main head-water of the Colorado River. Many of these streams traverse the mountains in deep and narrow gorges (cañons) which contribute some of the most imposing features of scenery in the state. Such gorges are the Royal Gorge or Cañon of the Arkansas, incised through the Archaean granites to a depth of 2000-3000 feet, the Cañon of the Grand River and the Toltec Gorge, in the south. Other remarkable features of scenery in the state are the earth-pillars and monoliths and rock-spires that attest the erosion of the land-surface, beautifully exhibited in the Garden of the Gods near Manitou, in Monument Park and elsewhere.

Climate.—The rainfall is small as compared with that of most maritime regions being over most of the state less than 15 inches and rarely exceeding 30 inches. There is a noteworthy freedom from malarious diseases, and the whole region has a high reputation as a resort for consumptives. The great elevation of the state gives it a delightful summer climate. Little snow falls in winter even upon the mountains, and cattle feed upon the self-cured and naturalized grasses throughout the winter. The pure air the fine scenery and the clear skies of Colorado are prized by every tourist.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is not carried on to any great extent, except in places where irrigation can be effected. Thus treated, the lands yield generously all the ordinary

straw grains and the root-crops of northern culture. In 1905 the total area under cultivation was estimated at only 2,045,000 acres. The production of wheat was 7,200,000 bushels, of corn, 3,190,000 bushels, oats, 3,370,000 bushels, and hay, 1,780,000 tons. Garden and dairy products are specialties at some points, and the orchard-fruits are in some parts brought to a degree of perfection that is hardly attained elsewhere. In general, cattle-grazing and sheep-husbandry are the leading pursuits kindred to agriculture. For these occupations no part of the Union seems better adapted. The vegetation of the plains is mainly that of herbs or low shrubs and grasses, displaying at times, and even at altitudes of 8000-9000 feet, a wonderful profusion of flowers (prairie vegetation). Box-elder, cottonwood, and a few other kinds of trees grow sparingly along the streams in the E. section; and a large amount of pine has been cut.

Mineral Resources.—The state is pre-eminently rich in minerals and presents many contrasts of extremely remunerative mining. Gold, silver, lead, copper and iron represent the metallic wealth of the state, which is also largely supplied with coal and petroleum. The best-known silver-lead mining centers are Leadville, Aspen, Silverton, Creede, and Telluride, while the most productive gold region is that of Cripple Creek, lying near the NW foot of Pike's Peak. The value of the mineral yield for the state was, in 1900, about \$45,000,000. In 1903 the gold product was valued at \$22,540,100 and the silver (commercially) at \$7,014,768. The coal (and lignite) mined during the same year was 7,400,000 tons. Hot and mineral springs occur at numerous points, among the best known being those at or near Manitou, Buena Vista (Cottonwood Springs, etc.) Glenwood Springs, and Ouray.

Counties and Population.—The counties in 1900 were: Arapahoe, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgewick, Summit, Teller, Washington, Weld, and Yuma. Adams, Denver and South Arapahoe counties have been organized since. Pop. in 1900 439,700. The chief cities and towns are Denver the capital, with, in 1900, 133,860 inhabitants; Pueblo (28,187), Colorado Springs (21,685), Leadville (12,465), Cripple Creek (10,147), Boulder (6160), and Trinidad (5345).

The state has numerous institutions of advanced learning, the more important of which are the state university at Boulder, the University of Denver at University Park, the state school of mines at Golden, and Colorado College at Colorado Springs. A state normal school is located at Greeley and the Denver Normal and Preparatory School at Denver.

History and Government.—Cave dwellings and remains of Indian pueblos have been found in the southern part of the state. Two-thirds of Colorado, including the western half and a tract along the S. line, belonged to Mexico until 1845, and was regarded as a portion of New Mexico, and a portion of this tract has long supported a scanty Spanish-American population with a strong admixture of Indian blood. The discovery of gold in 1858 was followed by a rapid influx of settlers. In 1861 the territory was organized. In 1876 Colorado became a state of the Union. The governor is elected for a term of two years. Senators and representatives the aggregate number of which cannot exceed 100 are elected for four and two years respectively. Colorado is represented by 3 members in the National Congress.

Colorado, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 948 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890 18,412. In 1900, 22,302.

Colorado, Warren co., Pa. 19 miles N by E. of Philadelphia. It has afforded much petroleum.

Colorado, a banking city the capital of Mitchell co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 60 miles W. of Abilene. It has extensive manufactures of mfg. soda, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Colorado Chiquito See COLORADO RIVER (Utah).

Colorado City, a banking post-town of El Paso co., Cal., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland R., 3 miles NW of Colorado Springs. Pop. in 1900, 2814.

Colorado Desert, a name frequently applied to the arid sections of southeastern California, bordering upon Arizona, the general surface of which is considerably depressed—in places 100 to 250 feet—below sea-level. It receives of times the surplus discharge (overflow) of the

Colorado River, which is retained in temporary lake-beds (Salton Lake, etc.).

Colorado River, Tex., rises in the table-lands in the NW part of the state, by two branches, called the North Fork and Salt Fork, which unite near lat. 32° N. The river takes a generally SE. course and enters Matagorda Bay just SW of Matagorda. It is the largest river running through the state, except the Brazos, and is about 550 miles long. The principal towns on its banks are Austin, Bastrop, and La Grange. Steamboats can ascend it to Austin upward of 200 miles, except when the water is low and shallow, and draft-boats about 60 miles further.

Colorado River, sometimes called **Colorado of the West**, is formed by two head-streams, the Green and Grand rivers, which rise respectively in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming and Colorado and unite in Utah near lat. 36° 18' N. and lon. 106° 45' W. The Colorado runs south-westward through the high, treeless, and arid table-land of Utah, whence it passes southward into Arizona and runs for 350 miles or more in a profound channel called the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, one of the most wonderful natural formations of the globe. (See GRAND CAÑON or GUN COLORADO.) Below this cañon the river runs southward, forming the boundary between Arizona on one side and Nevada and California on the other and enters the Gulf of California in Mexico. Its length exclusive of the branches, is estimated at upward of 1100 miles, and the area drained by it at 250,000 sq. m. Steamboats can ascend it about 500 miles from its mouth, or to the mouth of the Virgin River. The Colorado receives no large tributaries from the west; the more important ones from the east are the Gila, the Little Colorado or Colorado Chiquito and the San Juan. Many of its minor tributaries are included in deep cañons like the major stream. At its mouth the river has a breadth of about 1500 feet, with a depth of water varying according to the tides of from 7 to 33 feet. At high-water there is frequently a discharge into the depressed lands of south-eastern California.

Colorado River, Argentine Republic. See RIO COLORADO.

Colorado River, in Central America, a right arm of the lower San Juan which flows through Costa Rica and discharges into the Caribbean Sea. Consideration was given this arm of the San Juan in the canalization project of the Nicaragua waters.

Colorado Springs, a city the capital of El Paso co., Colo., at the intersection of the Denver and Rio Grande the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads 75 miles S. of Denver and near the foot of Pike's Peak. It has an elevation of 6000 feet. It is a fashionable summer and health-resort and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The climate is warm, mild and healthy, and in some vicinity are the Manitou Springs. The city contains the Colorado College, sanitariums, a Catholic hospital and state institutions for deaf-mutes and the blind. Pop. in 1890 11,140. In 1900, 21,635.

Colorno, so-lon so a town of Italy 8 miles N. of Parma, on the river Parma. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 1900).

Colosseo, an ancient city of Asia Minor. See KNOWN COLASCO, kol-las, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. on Salmon Creek about 27 miles by rail N. of Syracuse. Pop. about 150.

Colotlán, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco 70 miles SW of Leon. Pop. 6000.

Colpoys Bay, a post-town of Bruce co., Ontario, Canada. The banking point is Warton. Pop. about 200.

Colquechaca, kol-keh-ka, an important mining centre of the department of Potosí, Bolivia.

Colquitt, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 643 sq. m. It is drained by the Little and Ocklocknee rivers. Capital, Moultrie. Pop. in 1890 4794. In 1900, 12,430.

Colquitt, a banking post-town, capital of Miller co., Ga., on Spring Creek and on the Georgia Pine R., 20 miles NNW of Bainbridge. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Colquitt, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. 100.

Coit, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., 5 miles by rail N. of Forest City. Pop. 100.

Coltharps, a post-village of Houston co., Tex.

Cotton, Cotton, a banking city of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern California and the Southern Pacific R. 3 miles E. of Bernardino. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Cotton, a post-hailet of Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 7 miles E. of Sidney.

Cotton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the Raquette River, in Cotton township (town) about 20 miles SSE. of Ogdensburg. It has several saw-mills and manufactures of paper-pulp. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1915.

Columbus, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, 35 miles by rail SW of Toledo. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a post-village of Utah co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a banking post-town of Whitman co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R., 16 miles SW of Moscow, Idaho. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Colts Neck, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. 5 1/2 miles NE of Freehold. Pop. about 300.

Coltunage, to-loo-gwa'pa, or Colibud, a lake of the Argentine Republic, in the territory of Chubut, supposed to discharge its waters into the Bonaire.

Columbia, or Oregon, the largest river of North America, with the exception of the Yukon, that discharges into the Pacific Ocean, rises in the Upper Columbia Lake (close to the Kootenay River), British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 60° 13' N. and lon. 115° 50' W. at an elevation of 7700 feet. It runs first northward and subsequently southward through the Arrow Lakes to the northern boundary of Washington, near which it receives a large affluent called Clark's Fork or River. From this point its course is very circuitous, and directed to the Oregon frontier, a few miles before reaching which it receives its largest affluent, the Snake (Shoshone or Lewis) River. Changing its flow westward, it forms the boundary between Oregon and Washington for about 350 miles and enters the Pacific Ocean at the NW extremity of Oregon through an estuary about 35 miles long and 2-7 miles wide. The tide ascends it about 160 miles to the Cascades, a series of rapids caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade Range. The length of the Columbia is estimated at 1400 miles. The Columbia is a rapid stream and traverses a mountainous region which is remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. Basalt and other volcanic rocks underlie a large part of the valley of this river especially that part which is in Washington. The area drained by it is estimated to be about 360,000 sq. m. At the junction with the Snake it has a width of nearly 4000 feet, while at the Dalles it is contracted to less than 250 feet.

This river is divided into four main navigable sections. The first is from its mouth to the Cascades, a distance of 160 miles. As far up as Vancouver, at the mouth of the Willamette (a large affluent from the S.), it is a broad deep river navigable at all seasons by the largest vessels that cross the bar at its mouth. The second section of the Columbia is from the Cascades to the Dalles, a distance of 50 miles, where the obstruction of the Dalles of the Columbia is encountered. (See DALLES.) The third navigable section reaches from Celilo to Priest Rapids, about 185 miles, and the fourth extends from near Colville upward, about 250 miles, and is navigable by small steamboats. Passenger steamboats now make the traverse direct from the Dalles to the lower river. Among the tributaries that have not been mentioned are the Spokane on the E. and the Okanogan, Wenatchee, and Yakima on the W., all in Washington and further down the Deschutes, in Oregon.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of 840 sq. m. Capital, Magnolia. Pop. in 1890 19,693 in 1900, 22,977.

Columbia, a county in the NE. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 792 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Suwannee River and on the SW by the Santa Fe. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 12,877; in 1900 17,694.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 306 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River and on the NW by the Little River. Capital, Appling. Pop. in 1890 11,281 in 1900 16,633.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 647 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and is drained by Claverack, Kinderhook, and Jacona creeks. The county contains deposits of lead, barytes, limestone, and slate. Capital, Hudson. Pop. in 1890 46,172 in 1900, 43,711.

Columbia, a county in the NW part of Oregon, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Columbia River and is partly drained by the Nehalem and Sappawasee rivers. Coal is found here. Capital, St. Helens. Pop. in 1890 5191; in 1900, 6337.

Columbia, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the north branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by Ostheim and Fishing creeks. The county has abundance of anthracite coal, limestone, and iron-ore. Capital, Honesdale. Pop. in 1890, 34,833 in 1900 36,806.

Columbia, a county forming the SE. extremity of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 670 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Snake or Lewis River. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890, 3729; in 1900, 7128.

Columbia, a county in the south-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 776 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is partly drained by the Fox River. Capital, Portage. Pop. in 1890 28,256; in 1900, 31,121.

Columbia, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ala. on the Chattahoochee River and on the Central R. of Georgia, 26 miles SSE of Abbeville. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900 1132.

Columbia, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop. 75.

Columbia, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. about 52 miles E. of Stockton. It is on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Columbia, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. in Columbia township (town), 6 miles W. by S. of Willimantic. The town has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 855.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla. 19 miles by rail S. by W. of Lake City.

Columbia, a post-town of Monroe co., Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 15 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 1197.

Columbia, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 26 miles SW of Richmond.

Columbia, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 40 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. 175.

Columbia, a banking post-town, capital of Adair co., Ky. on Russell's Creek 40 miles E. of Lebanon and about 76 miles SEW of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 654.

Columbia, a post-town, capital of Caldwell parish La., on the Ouachita River 36 miles E. of Monroe, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Cotton and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 382.

Columbia, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me. about 15 miles W. of Machias and 4 miles N. of an inlet of the ocean. Pop. in 1900 510.

Columbia, a post-station of Howard co., Md.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich.

Columbia, a banking post-town and capital of Marion co., Minn., on the Pearl River and on the Gulf and Ship Island R. 80 miles SE of Jackson. It has an important shipping trade in lumber, logs, turpentine, etc. Pop. in 1900 547.

Columbia, a city, capital of Boone co., Mo., on the Wabash R. 126 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It is the seat of the University of Missouri, which was founded by the state in 1841 (mining department located at Rolla) the state agricultural college, and the Christian Female and the Stephens colleges, a state hospital, a government experiment station, flouring- and other mills, and various manufactures. Lat. of observatory 38° 36' 52" N. lon. 92° 19' 38" W. Pop. in 1890 2328 in 1900 5651.

Columbia, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H. is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 699.

Columbia, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. and on the Delaware River, opposite Portland, Pa., and 3 miles below the Delaware Water Gap. Pop. about 300.

Columbia, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia township (town) 1 miles S. by W. of Herkimer. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1268.

Columbia, a post-town, capital of Tyrrel co., N.C., on a small inlet or creek of Albemarle Sound, about 5 miles S. of that sound and 68 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900 352.

Columbia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1223.

Columbia, a city of Lancaster co., Pa. on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River here about 1 mile wide, and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 31 miles W. of Philadelphia. A railroad bridge across the river connects Columbia with Wrightsville. It is surrounded by varied and beautiful scenery and contains several iron furnaces, rolling mills, and manufactures of engines, machinery, flour, lumber, stoves, wagons, laundry machines, silks, linens, etc. It is an important trade centre and shipping point. Pop. in 1890, 16,899; in 1900 12,316.

Columbia, a city the capital of South Carolina and of Richland co. is on the left or E. bank of the Congaree River at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers, on the Southern R., the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, 130 miles NW of Charleston. Lat. 33° 58' N.; lon. 81° 8' W. It is situated at the head of steamboat navigation and on the Columbia Canal. The site in the district of the Pine Barrens, is a plain elevated 100 feet or more above the river. The plan of the city is regular and most of the streets are 100 feet wide. It contains an imposing granite state-house, city hall, a handsome United

State court-house, the Urmline Institute, an asylum for the insane, which is under the direction of the state, a theological seminary belonging to the Presbyterians, the Presbyterian and Columbian colleges for women, Allen University Benedict College (the last two for colored) and a state penitentiary. It is also the seat of the South Carolina College, which was organized in 1865. The city has important cotton- and cotton-manufacturing industries, extensive car- machine- and iron-works, etc. The Union army under General Sherman, occupied this city in Feb., 1865 and a large portion of it was then consumed by fire. It became the state capital in 1796. Pop. in 1860 8053 in 1870, 9298; in 1880, 10,036; in 1890, 15,333 in 1900, 21,108.

Columbia, a post-city of Brown co. S. Dak. 11 miles by rail NE of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 143.

Columbia, a banking post-town, capital of Maury co., Tenn. is on the Duck River 47 miles S. of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rr. It contains a court-house, the Columbia Athenaeum and the Columbia Institute for Young Ladies. It has cotton- and flouring mills and various manufactures. The city has extensive phosphate interests and is the seat of a national arsenal. Pop. in 1900, 6652.

Columbia, a post-village of Brainerd co., Tex. on the Brazos River 5 miles above Brainerd and 50 miles by rail S. by W. of Houston. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. Pop. about 750.

Columbia, a banking post-town of Finney co., Va. on the James River 37 miles by rail WNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 216.

Columbia, a post-village of Clark co., W. Va. on the Ohio, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rr. The banking point is Muller's. Pop. about 200.

Columbia, a post-town of Yale district, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific Rr. near Grand Forks, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 356.

Columbia, Ontario. See COWANRY.

Columbia, Cape, a headland of Arctic America, on Grant Land, is lat. 82° 35' N lon. 79° 15' W.

Columbia Center, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 14 miles E. by N. of Columbia. Pop. about 300.

Columbia City, a banking city the capital of Whitey co., Ind. on the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Rr. 19 miles WNW of Fort Wayne. It has important lumbering and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900 2975.

Columbia City, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, is on the Columbia River 5 miles above Kalama, and 30 miles N by W of Portland.

Columbia City, a post-town of King co., Wash., 4 miles from Seattle. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Columbus Cross Roads, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. 24 miles S. of Elmira, N. Y. Pop. 75.

Columbia, District of. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Falls, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on a navigable inlet of the sea. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 563.

Columbia Falls, a banking post-village of Flathead co., Mont., on the Great Northern Rr. Pop. about 400.

Columbia Furnace, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. 5 miles NW of Edinburg.

Columbia Heights, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. 27 miles by rail S. of Chicago.

Columbia Heights, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Columbia, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the head-waters of the Athabasca River, is about lat. 52° 7' N lon. 117° 33' W. Height estimated at 14,000 feet (?)

Columbiana, ho-lu-bee-n-a, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 804 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and is drained by the Little Beaver River and by Sandy and Yellow creeks. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal, fire-clay and iron-ore. Capital, Lisbon. Pop. in 1890 59,929 in 1900, 63,500.

Columbiana, a banking post-town, capital of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rr. 78 miles N by W of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 1075.

Columbiana, a banking post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Rr. 23 miles E. of Alliance. It has manufactures of pumps, handles, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1339.

Columbia Springs, Columbia co., N. Y., 4 miles from Hudson. See BERRYVILLE.

Columbian Station, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 16 miles by rail SW of Cleveland.

Columbia Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Columbia Village, N. Y. See MADISON.

Columbiaville, a banking post-village of Laporte co., Mich., on the Flint River and on the Michigan Central Rr., 39 miles SSW of Bay City. Pop. in 1900 487.

Columbiaville, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., about 4 miles N of Hudson. Pop. 300.

Columbrete, ho-loon brá-lis, a picturesque group of volcanic islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 56 miles NE of Valencia.

Columbus, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 937 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watauga River and is bounded on the NW by the Lumber River. Capital, Whiteville. Pop. in 1890 17,866 in 1900 21,274.

Columbus, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., 15 miles N of Fulton. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Suwanee River about 70 miles E. of Tallahassee.

Columbus, a city, capital of Muscogee co., Ga. is on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, at the head of navigation and on the Georgia Central, the Southern and the Georgia and Alabama Rr. 100 miles SSW of Atlanta. The city lies opposite Girard and Phenix City. The river at this place affords extensive water power. Some of the largest cotton-mills in the South are located here, manufacturing colored goods, ginghams, cottonades, etc. The annual receipts of cotton are about 150,000 bales. There are also very extensive iron-works manufacturing engines, boilers, steamboats, sugar mills, cotton-screens, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between Columbus and Apalachicola. Many of the residences in this city and its environs are large and beautiful and are enclosed by grounds adorned with flowers and shrubbery. Pop. in 1890 17,303 in 1900, 17,614.

Columbus, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. 16 miles E by N of Quincy.

Columbus, a hamlet of Pope co., Ill. 18 miles SSE. of Vienna.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Bartholomew co., Ind. on the East Branch of the White River just below the mouth of Flat Rock Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 41 miles S by E. of Indianapolis. It has a court-house, normal and high schools, tanneries, and manufactures of furniture, starch, agricultural implements, pulleys, etc. Pop. in 1890, 9719 in 1900 8130.

Columbus, a banking city capital of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rr. 50 miles S of Fort Scott. Coal, lead, and zinc are found near here. The city has powder- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1890, 2160 in 1900, 2910.

Columbus, a banking city of Hickman co., Ky. on the Mississippi River, opposite Belmont, Mo., 12 miles below Cairo on the Mobile and Ohio and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rr. It has manufactures of whips, staves and headings etc. Pop. in 1900 1235.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La. on the Sabine River has a steamboat-landing.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich. on the Belle River, 3 miles E. of Ridgeway.

Columbus, a city of Mississippi capital of Lowndes co. is on the left or E. bank of the Tombigbee River and on the Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rr. 150 miles NE of Jackson. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which has large cotton- and cotton-oil mills, foundries, machine-shops, etc. It has several collegiate institutions, including the Mississippi Industrial Institute, State Female College, Franklin Academy and Union Academy (for colored). Pop. in 1890, 4559, in 1900, 4454.

Columbus, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 14 miles NW of Warrensburg. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a banking post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific Rr. 40 miles WSW of Billings. Pop. about 600.

Columbus, a banking city capital of Platte co., Neb. on the Loup Fork, about 1 mile N of the Platte River and 94 miles W of Omaha, on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Union Pacific Rr. It has lumbering and other industries, a shoe-factory etc. Pop. in 1900, 3423.

Columbus, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J., on the Pennsylvania Rr. 8 miles E. of Burlington. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Bordentown.

Columbus, a post-village of Chenango co., N. Y., in Chenango township (town) about 90 miles W of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 507.

Columbus, a post-town, capital of Polk co., Ark., about 12 miles W of Cherokee. Pop. in 1890, 304.

Columbus, the capital city of Ohio and the county seat of Franklin co. is situated on the Scioto River and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 120 miles NN of Cincinnati Lat. 40° N. Lon. 83° W. The site of Columbus is an elevated plateau. The streets are broad and traversed by electric railways to all parts of the city. The chief avenues are Broad Street, 120 feet wide, running E and W and beautifully planted with shade-trees, and High Street, the principal business street. These avenues intersect each other at right angles, and here at their intersection a public square of 19 acres, in which is situated the state capital, 304 feet long by 184 feet wide, built of limestone quarried in the vicinity. Among the institutions of the city are the Ohio State University with well-equipped technical laboratories and archaeological and other museums, the Capital University (Evangelical-Lutheran), Central Insane Asylum with accommodations for upward of 1000 patients, the Asylum for Imbecile Youth, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Blind, and the state penitentiary, adapted to the requirements of 2500 prisoners. Columbus is also the seat of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Ohio Medical University, Columbus Art Institute, etc. and contains the state library. The city has superior advantages for inland trade, the principal articles of which are grain, wool, live-stock, and iron. Its leading industrial establishments embrace numerous saw-mill-factories, machine-shops rolling and planing mills, foundries, and manufacturers of agricultural implements, edge-tools, mining machinery, shoes, saddlery and harness, regalia, cars and car wheels, tile bricks, soap, etc. Columbus was laid out in 1812, in the midst of an unbroken forest, on the high banks of the Scioto, and the town was incorporated in 1816. In the latter year it became the state capital. Pop. in 1860, 18,564; in 1870, 31,274; in 1880, 51,647; in 1890, 89,150; in 1900, 125,500.

Columbus, a post-borough of Warren co. Pa. on Broken Straw Creek and on the Erie R. 39 miles ESE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Columbus, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Colorado co. Tex. on the right or W bank of the Colorado River (here crossed by several bridges) and on the Southern Pacific R. 86 miles W of Houston. Pop. in 1890, 2199; in 1900, 1824.

Columbus, a post-village of Kilkenny co., Wash. about 12 miles SW of Goldendale.

Columbus, a banking city of Columbia co. Wis., on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 25 miles NE. of Madison. It has lumber interests, manufactures of flour, carriages and wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2340.

Columbus, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 6 miles N of Oshawa. Pop. about 400.

Columbus Barracks, a military post of Ohio. The post-office is Columbus.

Columbus City, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, near the confluence of the Cedar and Iowa rivers, about 33 miles S of Iowa City. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Columbus Grove, a banking post-village of Putnam co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 13 miles N of Lima. It has manufactures of handles, staves and headings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1933.

Columbus Junction, a banking post-town of Louisa co., Iowa, on the W bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 41 miles N of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 1090.

Colusa, a county in the N part of California, has an area of 1088 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Sacramento River. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains. Quackilver is found in the county. Capital Colusa. Pop. in 1890, 11,540; in 1900, 1364.

Colusa, a banking post-town, capital of Colusa co., Cal., on the W bank of the Sacramento River and on the Colusa and Lake R., 65 miles N by W of Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 1441.

Colusa, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 18 miles S of Burlington Iowa.

Colville, a banking post-town, capital of Stevens co., Wash. on the Colville River and on the Spokane Falls and Northern R., 85 miles NNW of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Colville Cape, a headland of New Zealand at the NE entrance of the river Thames.

Colvin Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N. Y. Height, 4074 feet. It is named after Varplanck Colvin, who first ascended and measured it.

Colvin Reef, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va.

Colwich, a banking city of Sedgewick co., Kan., 16 miles by rail NW of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Colwyn, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, a watering place on the N coast of Wales, between Conway and Abergyle. The African Training College is located here. Pop. in 1901, 5683.

Colyton, kol-e-ton, a town of England, co. of Devon 22 miles E. of Exeter. Pop. about 2000.

Comacchio, ko-mak ke-o (and *Comac uia*), a fortified town of Italy, province and 23 miles ESE of Ferrara, in the midst of the lagoons termed Valli di Comacchio, 3 miles from the Adriatic Sea. It has several fine churches and is a bishop's see. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and in fishing for eels in the surrounding lagoons. The little town of Magnavacca is its port. Pop. in 1901, 7672 (commune, 16,877).

Comal, a county in the south-central part of Texas has an area of 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and is bounded on the SW by the Rio Grande, Capital, New Braunfels. Pop. in 1890, 6398; in 1900, 7068.

Comanche, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Rio San Juan, 30 miles NW of San Juan Bautista.

Comanche, a county in the S part of Kansas bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, 795 sq. m. It is drained by the Salt or Neotoma River and contains valuable deposits of gypsum. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1890, 2649; in 1900, 1819.

Comanche, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 828 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leon River and is also drained by Colony and Moser creeks. A range called the Comanche Mountains extends along its SW border. The county contains deposits of good coal. Capital, Comanche. Pop. in 1890, 15,608; in 1900, 23,000.

Comanche, a post-town of the Chehaw Nation, I. T. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles S of Duncan. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Comanche, a banking post-town, capital of Comanche co. Tex. on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande R. 130 miles NNW of Austin. It has lumber- and cotton industries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1228; in 1900, 2070.

Comanche Indians, or *Comanches*, ko-man abts (Sp. pron. ko man abts) an American Indian tribe numbering about 1400 and located upon a reservation in western Oklahoma. They are allied in language to the Shoshones.

Comanche Peak, a mountain in Hood co. Tex. near the Brazos River 6 miles S of Granbury. It is a conspicuous landmark, visible at a distance of 100 miles.

Comans Well, a post-hamlet of Sussex co. Va. 3 miles from Sussex.

Comayagua, ko-mi & gwá, a central department of Honduras. The Ulucio River forms the N boundary. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Humuya River. It has fertile plains on which wheat, rice, and barley are grown. Numerous prehistoric remains are found here. Capital, Comayagua. Pop. estimated for 1901, 20,033.

Comayagua, formerly Valladolid, a city of Honduras, capital of the department of Comayagua, 53 miles NW of Tegucigalpa, at the head of a fertile valley watered by the Humuya and other streams. Pop. about 8000. It is a bishop's see. Chief edifices, a cathedral, college, and hospital.

Com'bachoo' River, rises in Barnwell co. S. C., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 4 miles SW of the mouth of the Edisto River. It is about 140 miles long.

Com'bac'nom, or *Kumbakonam*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras in the Covery delta, district and 20 miles NE. of Tanjore. This city the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty is regarded as one of the holy places by the Hindus. It is the seat of Ombacconum College. Pop. in 1901, 59,688, chiefly Brahmans.

Combarbala, a town of Chile, in the province and 90 miles S by E of Coquimbo. Pop. 1900.

Combe Martin, a village of England, co. of Devon on an inlet of Bristol Channel, 44 miles E of Ilfracombe.

Comber, or *Cumber*, a town of Ireland, co. of Down on the W side of Lough Strangford, 8 miles ESE of Belfast. Pop. about 3000.

Comber, a banking post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 31 miles E of Windsor. It has manufactures of furniture, staves, headings, etc. Pop. about 800.

Combermere, Cape, in Ellesmere Land, Arctic America. Lat. 77° 6' N.

Comblu, kón blú, or *Grand Combin*, grón kón' blú, a mountain between the canton of Valais, in Switzerland and the valley of Aosta, in Italy, one of the Pennine Alps, E of the Great St. Bernard. It is 14,163 feet in elevation and 9 miles SE. of Martigny.

Combined Locks, a post-village of Otago, on the Chiloé and Northwestern R. Pop. about 115.

Combours, kōm boos, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 29 miles SSE of Saint-Malo. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1700 (communes in 1901 8294).

Comboudo, kōm brōd, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Combs, a post-village of Madison co., Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 200.

Comer, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Comer's Rock, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 14 miles NW of Independence. Pop. 360.

Comet, a post-village of Marion co., Tex.

Comfort, a banking post-village of Randall co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River 50 miles NW of San Antonio. Pop. about 800.

Comfort, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W. Va. Pop. 50.

Comfort Cape, a headland of Southampton Island, in Hudson Bay.

Comfrey, kōm'fre, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles SW of New Ulm. Pop. about 310.

Comilla, or **Komilla**, a town of Bengal, capital of the Tipperah district, on the Ganges, 50 miles SE of Dacca. It is sited to prevent inundation. Pop. about 13,000.

Comines, kōmēn, a town of Flanders, on the borders of France and Belgium, divided by the river Lys into two towns, the one in the French department of Nord, arrondissement Lille, and the other in the Belgian province of West Flanders, arrondissement Ypres. Pop. about 14,000 of which 8000 belong to the French town. Comines is a busy manufacturing place. It is the birthplace of Philippe de Comines.

Comino, kōm-ē-nō, or **Cumino**, kōm-ē-nō, a barren British island in the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo. It is less than 2 miles in length.

Cominotto, kōm-ē-not, an uninhabited British islet immediately W. of Comino.

Comin's Mills, an outpost of Quebec, under the jurisdiction of Cookshire.

Comisa, kōm-ē-sā, a town of Dalmatia, on the W. coast of the island of Limba. Pop. about 4000.

Comiso, kōm-ē-sō, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 13 miles W. of Ragusa. Pop. (communes) in 1901 21,873.

Comitán, kō-mā-tān or **Comitán**, kō-mō-tān, called also **Santo Domingo de Comitán**, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, on the Rio Chama, 30 mi. (direct) SE of San Cristóbal. It has a superb church and a large convent and is the commercial centre of the state. It manufactures cotton, liquor, etc. Pop. in 1900 9316.

Comita, kō-mē-tā, a small river of Louisiana, rises in East Feliciana parish and, flowing southward, enters the Atchafalaya River about 13 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

Comitini, kō-mē-tē-nō, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 30 miles N. of Girgenti. Here are rich sulphur mines. Pop. about 3000.

Comitán, a town of Mexico. See **COMITÁN**.

Comly, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa. about 13 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. 50.

Commack, or **Comack**, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., 4 mi. SE of Northport. Pop. about 150.

Commanda, a post-village of Pary Sound District, Ontario, Canada. The banking point is North Bay. Pop. 150.

Commander Islands. See **KOMMANDER ISLANDS**.

Commen'dm, a trading-post of west Africa, on the Goid Coast, 15 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle.

Commotry, kōm mō'trē, a town of France, in Alier on the Gell 9 miles by rail SE of Montignou. It gives its name to a coal field which occupies a considerable area and is extensively worked. Pop. in 1901 11,169.

Commeragh (kōm-ē-rā) **Meenagh**, a mountain range of Ireland, on the W. of Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Buir somewhat abruptly from the water's edge. The highest point is Kneeknagh, about 2500 feet.

Commercy, a post-hamlet of Coseuch co., Ala. about 36 miles E. of Selma.

Commercy, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 18 miles by rail W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. 150.

Commercy, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles WSW of Pontiac.

Commercy, a post-hamlet of Tanen co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 21 mi. W. of Hermann.

Commercy, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the Mississippi River about 36 miles above Cairo and 124 miles SSE of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 888.

Commercy, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 13 miles SSE of Lebanon.

Commercy, a banking post-town of Hunt co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas Midland R., 16 miles NE. of Greenville. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and other interests. Pop. about 1800.

Commercial, a post-village of Union co., Ky. The banking point is Sturgis. Pop. about 150.

Commercial Point, a banking post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 14 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Commercy, kōm mē'sē, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Meuse, 20 miles E. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. It has a fine modern castle, now converted into cavalry barracks. It is a busy manufacturing and trading place. Pop. in 1901 3168.

Comesewyee, or **Comesewyan**, kōm-mēh wē-yē, a gold-bearing river of Dutch Guiana, rising in the E. part of the colony, is joined by the Ottowa, after which it forms a wide and majestic stream and falls into the estuary of the Surinam.

Comines. See **COMINES**.

Comin's Mills, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind. 45 miles by rail N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 100.

Comin's Creek, Ga., runs southeastward through Wilkinson co., and enters the Oconee River.

Comin's Creek, a post-village of Florence co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 550.

Comin's Creek, a station within the limits of Jersey City, N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey.

Comino (anc. **Comino**) an episcopal city of Italy in Lombardy capital of a province of its own name at the E. extremity of the Lago di Como in a delightful valley enclosed by hills covered with gardens and with cove, and chestnut groves, 28 miles by rail N. of Milan and 705 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1901 38,002. It has a public library, a botanical garden, a museum of antiquities, etc. Chief edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1306, built entirely of marble and decorated with numerous works of art, and an ancient town-hall, also of marble. Manufactures comprise woolens, silks, cottons and optical glasses. **Como** was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks sent there by Julius Caesar when it obtained the name of **Novum Comum**. It was the birthplace of the elder and younger Pliny.

Como, a fertile province of Italy in Lombardy bounded N. by Switzerland. Area, 1090 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 678,270.

Como, a post-village of Park co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. 58 miles SW of Denver. The banking point is Alma. Pop. 400.

Como, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Como, a post-village of Franklin parish La. Pop. 75.

Como, a post-town of Panoia co., Minn., on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 475.

Como, a sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N. J. between Belmar and Spring Lake.

Como, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn. about 110 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Como, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. in an agricultural and fruit-raising region 10 miles by rail SE of Sulphur Springs. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 350.

Como, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, 37 miles W. of Montreal. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. and is a large place of the Ottawa River steamer. Pop. in 1901 628.

Como'do, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Sumbawa and Flores. Length about 36 miles.

Como, Lago di, lā go dē kō'mē (anc. **Lacus Lemano**) a lake of Italy in Lombardy an expansion of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Bhamian Alps, and quits it at Lecco in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of **Como** and **Lecco** by the promontory of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varenna, 24 mi. Length from **Como** to **Lecco**, 35 miles. It is, on account of the beauty of its basin and its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of north Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa Carlotta (at Cadenabbia), Villa Serbelloni and Villa Melzi. Regular steam communication is established between its principal towns, though its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms. The lake abounds in fish. Elevation of the surface 680 feet above sea-level, greatest depth, 1345 ft. The mountains surrounding the lake rise to 7000-8000 ft.

Comondú, a town of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California, 55 miles S. by E. of Mulegé.

Comondú, a town of Mexico, state of Guanajuato.

Comorin (kom o-rin or ko-mo-reen') *Caye*, the southern extremity of India, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° N

Comorra, a town of Hungary. See **Komorra**

Comora, a post-hamlet of King George co. Va. 12 miles ENE of Fredericksburg

Comoro (kom-o-ro) *Isles*, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel 350 miles from the NW coast of Madagascar and 200 miles from the E coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S and lon. 43° and 45° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000 comprising Arabs, negroes, and Malaysians. The group consists of the islands Angaiya, or Great Comoro, Johanna, or Anjouan Mayotte and Mohilla, with many islets. The islands are mountainous and fertile. In tropical productions, Great Comoro with an active or recently extinguished volcano, rising to about 8000 feet. The commerce was formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, coconut oil and tortoise-shell. The Comoros are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. Mayotte, with several small islands, belongs to France and the whole group has been a French protectorate since 1885. The total area is about 800 sq. m.

Comox, formerly written **Komox**, a post-village and outpost on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, at the mouth of a river of the same name (sometimes called the Courtenay River) 120 miles NW of Victoria. It has a fine harbor and mines of good lignite coal. Pop. about 800

Compass, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 6 miles N of Parkersburg

Compensation, a post-hamlet of Chiborne co., Tenn., 10 miles W of Tazewell near Powell's River

Competine, kom-pet-in a post-hamlet of Wapello, Iowa, 14 miles NE of Ottumwa. Pop. 40

Competition, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo. 1 mile from the Gasconade River and 24 miles SE of Lebanon. Pop. 70

Compiègne, kom-pé-ahn (L. *Compendium*) a town of France, department of Oise, on the Oise, 45 miles NE of Paris. It has interesting old churches, including the church of the ancient Abbey of St. Cornille (the burial place of many of the early kings of France) and a fine Hôtel de Ville. The palace of Compiègne is one of the finest of the old royal seats in France. It has magnificent gardens, and the neighboring forest of Compiègne an ancient hunting ground of the French kings, rivals that of Fontainebleau in extent. A monument has been recently erected in the town to Joan of Arc, who was here made prisoner by the English. The town has a large library, and in the palace is a collection of Khmer (Cambodian) antiquities. Compiègne figures prominently in early French history. It was often a royal residence, and several councils were held there. The place was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. in 1901 14,009 (commune, 10,603)

Compteton See **ALGATA** in **HUNARIA**

Compu Beach, a resort of Connecticut, near Saugatuck

Compostela, Spain See **SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA**

Compostela, kom-pot-é-lá, or **Compostella**, a town of Mexico, formerly capital of the state of Jalisco, 100 miles W of Guadalajara. It has an unhealthy climate.

Compreignac, kom-pran-yák a village of France, in Haute-Vienne 12 miles N of Limoges

Comptall, a village and urban district of England, co. of Chester 5 miles E of Stockport. Pop. in 1901 875

Comptche, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. The banking point is Mendocino. Pop. about 125

Compton, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. on a branch of the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles S of Los Angeles. It has lumber and other industries. Pop. about 600

Compton, a post-village of Lee co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 44 miles W of Aurora. Pop. in 1900 428

Compton, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co. Md.

Compton, a hamlet in the SE part of Quebec, bordering on the states of Maine and New Hampshire. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk R. and by the Eaton River. It is rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. Capital, Cookshire.

Compton, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, on the Ontario River and on the Grand Trunk R. 1144 miles ESE of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 457

Comrade Bayon, bi-on, La rivas in Vernon parish runs southeastward, and enters the Calcasieu River in the W part of Rapides parish

Comrie, kom-ri, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth on the Burn and Lednock 5 miles W of Orkney. Among its antiquities are remains of several Druidic buildings and of a Roman camp. Earthquake-shocks are here remarkably frequent.

Comstock, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R. 3 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 200

Comstock, a post-village of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 75

Comstock, a post-village of Guston co., Neb. The banking point is Sargent. Pop. 180

Cometouk, a post-village of Washington co. N. Y., on the Champlain Canal and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 7 miles S of Whitehall

Cometouk, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon 32 miles by rail S of Eugene

Cometouk, a post-village of Valverde co., Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Del Rio. Pop. about 100

Comstock, a post-village of Harrison co. Wis. Pop. 100

Comstock Bridge, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100

Comum, the ancient name of Coma

Comme, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md. Pop. 80

Conakry See **KONAKRY**

Conan, or **Conon**, a river of Scotland co. of Ross, enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Length, 30 miles.

Conant, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Fla. Pop. 50

Conant, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., 5 miles by rail SW of Mackinaville

Conasauga, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Tenn., 14 miles SE of Cleveland. Pop. 50

Conasauga River, Ga. See **CONASAUGA RIVER**

Conaway, a post-village of Tyler co. W. Va., 7 miles NE of Middlebourne

Connan, British India. See **KONKAN**

Coconarua, kô-nar-ua, a seaport of Brittany, France, in Fieflère, on the bay De-la-Port, 12 miles SE of Quimper. It consists of the fortified old town, situated on an island, and a new town on the mainland. The inhabitants have hundreds of boats in the pilchard fishery. It is the seat of a sociological laboratory connected with the Collège de France, and is much visited by artists. Pop. in 1901 7588

Conceição, kon-sé-aw-sé, a village of Brazil in Alagoas, on the Carapira, 4 miles from the sea near Poixia

Conceição, a city of Brazil in the state of Goyas, on the Palma, 340 miles NNE of Goyas

Conceição da Barra, kon-sé-aw-sé dá bar-zá, a port of Brazil in Espírito Santo

Conceição de Lagon, kon-sé-aw-sé dá lá-gô-lá, a town of Brazil on the island of Santa Catharina, E. of Desterro

Conceição de Nogueira, kon-sé-aw-sé dá no-gô-gá, a town of Brazil in Minas-Geraes, 85 miles NNE of Ouro Preto

Conceição d'Itamarca, kon-sé-aw-sé de-á-mas-há, a town of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, 16 miles N of Olinda

Conceição do Serro, kon-sé-aw-sé do sê-ro, a town of Brazil in Minas-Geraes, NW of Ouro Preto

Concepción, a town of Bolivia, department of Tarija, 240 miles SE of Sucre, in a fertile country producing wine. Pop. 2000

Concepción, a town of Bolívar, department of Santa Cruz, 145 miles NE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2000

Concepcion, kon-sép-se-on a village of Chile, capital of a province of its own name, 274 miles SE of Santiago (with which it is connected by rail) on the river Rio-Bio, 74 miles from its mouth. Lat. 36° 40' S lon. 72° 50' W

It is the seat of a bishop and of a military commandant, and contains a college, priests' seminary school of agriculture, a cathedral, large flour-mills, etc. It is a well-built and beautifully located town connected by rail with Tomé and Talcahuano. The port at Talcahuano, on the Bay of Concepción 8 miles distant, is one of the best in Chile.

Concepción is the chief manufacturing centre of the republic. There is a trade in grain, hides, wine, sugar, tallow and beef. There in the vicinity are extensive coal deposits. It has been several times overthrown by earthquakes. Pop. in 1899 55,453

Concepcion, kon-sép-se-on a province of Chile, having Maule and Nahle on the N. Area, 3683 sq. m. It contains great fertile plains and has mines of coal. Capital, Concepción. Pop. in 1895 183,100

Concepción, a mining town of Ecuador in the province of Esmeraldas, 90 miles N of Quito

Concepción, or **Villa de la Concepción**, a town of Mexico in the state of Chihuahua. Rich silver deposits occur in the vicinity. Pop. 4000

Concepcion, or **Villa Real de la Concepción**, real-yá-rá-lá dá lá kon-sép-se-on a town of Paraguay capital of a department of its own name on the Paraguay 135 miles NNE of Asunción. It has a trade in Paraguayan tea. Pop. 12,000

Concepcion, or **Concepción del Arroyo de la China**, *kon-sép-se-ün' dē ar-ro-yo dē lā chee-nā*, and now officially **Concepción del Uruguay**, the chief town of the province of Entre Ríos, Argentine Republic, on the right bank of the Uruguay River 150 miles N of Buenos Aires. It has a college, with good buildings, and is a handsome town, accessible to large vessels. Pop. about 10,000.

Concepción, a pueblo of Tacna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, about 60 miles NNW of Manila. Pop. 13,491.

Concepción, a former district in the NE part of Panay, Philippine Islands, bounded N and E. by the sea. Concepción, on the B coast and 40 miles (direct) NE. by N of Iloilo, is now a pueblo of the province of Iloilo. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. 5738.

Concepción, *kon-sép-se-ün*, or **Concepcion**, *kon-sép-shün*, an island and headland on the N side of the Isthmus of Panama, 73 miles E of Puerto Balla.

Concepción, a post-village of Davall co. Tex. 150 miles SW of Cuero. Pop. about 300.

Concepción Bay, Chile, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean 3 miles N of the town of Concepción. It is about 5 miles across and has an entrance on either side of the island of Quiriquina. It receives the Bio-Bio River and affords excellent anchorage. Tomás and Talcahuano are on its shores.

Concepción del Apolobamba. See **APOLOBAMBA**.

Concepción del Aranco. See **ARANCO**.

Concepción la Nueva, **Concepción de Mochu**, or **Concepción de Peoco**. See **CONCEPCIÓN**.

Concepcion, or **La Concepción**, *lā kon-sép-se-ün* an island of the Bahama, 25 miles SE of San Salvador.

Concepcion, a post-village of Nowaday co. Mo. 13 miles SE of Maryville, is the seat of a Benedictine monastery and of the St. Joseph Academy.

Concepcion Bay, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its eastern coast, NW of St. John's. Lat. 49° N, lon. 54° W. It has several ports, the principal being Harbor-Grace.

Concepcion, Cape (or **Point**) the SW extremity of Santa Barbara co. Cal.

Concepcion Strait, an inlet of Tierra del Fuego between Banner Island and the Madre Archipelago.

Conchagua, *kon-chā gwā*, a quiescent volcano of Central America, in Salvador 70 miles SSE of the city of San Salvador at the W side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Elevation about 3900 feet. The name Conchagua was formerly applied to the Gulf of Fonseca.

Conchos, *kon-cho's* or **Conchos**, *kon-cho's*, a river of Mexico, in Chihuahua, joins the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 36' N after a northerly course estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is the most populous and best cultivated in the table-land of Chihuahua.

Conches, *kōsh*, a town of France department of Eure, 10 miles SW of Evreux. Pop. about 2000.

Concho, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, is bounded on the NE by the Colorado River and also drained by the Concho River. Area, 941 sq. m. Capital, Pantook. Pop. in 1900 1437.

Concho, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz. The bank ing point is Albuquerque, N. Mex. Pop. about 300.

Concho River, Tex., enters the Colorado River in the NE part of Concho co. It is about 179 miles long.

Conchuco, *kon-choo'koo*, a town of Peru, in the department of Arequipa is on the western slope of the Andes, 85 miles SE of Trujillo.

Concise, *kōn-see*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Neuchâtel, 4 miles NNE of Yverdon.

Concominy, a banking post-village, capital of Okanagan co., Wash. 12 miles W of the Okanagan River and 30 miles S. of the Canadian border. Pop. about 175.

Concord, a post-station of Lawrence co. Ala., about 10 miles (direct) WNW of Moulton.

Concord, a banking post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 7 miles SSE of Martinez. It has sugar beet and olive-oil industries. Pop. about 600.

Concord, a post-village of Sumner co. Del., near the Nanticoke River, about 40 miles S. of Dover. Pop. about 300.

Concord, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., 10 miles N of Tallahassee. Pop. 125.

Concord, a post-village of Pike co. Ga., 9 miles by rail S. by W of Williamson. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Concord, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., 15 miles by rail S. of Beardstown.

Concord, a hamlet of White co. Ill.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ind., 7 miles SE of Auburn.

Concord, a hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 10 miles E of Lafayette.

Concord, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, in Concord township, about 24 miles W of Mason City. Pop. of the township in 1900 1829.

Concord, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. on the Ohio River about 25 miles above Maysville. Pop. about 200.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Somerset co. Me., about 22 miles NNW of Skowhegan, is bounded on the N by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900 291.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Caroline co. Md. 7 miles N of Padesburg.

Concord, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. Mass., in Concord township (town) on the Concord River here formed by the junction of the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, and on the Boston and Maine R. 20 miles WNW of Boston. It is the seat of a state reformatory and manufactory harnesses rubber etc. Emerson Th. rena Haw thorne, Miss Abbott, and other eminent writers resided here and their resting places are found in the adjoining romantic Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Concord from its literary associations, has been sometimes called the American Wexmar. The banks of the Concord River present beautiful scenery of a quiet rural character. The place was settled in 1635.

A provincial congress of Massachusetts met at Concord in Oct. 1774, and the town was the scene of a skirmish between the British and a small body of militia on April 19, 1775, a few hours after the first blood of the Revolution had been shed at Lexington. Pop. of the town in 1900 4437.

in 1900, 5622.

Concord, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R. 14 miles WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 534.

Concord, a post-village of Dodge co. Minn. on a branch of the Zumbro River, 2 miles from Dodge Center. Pop. about 120.

Concord, a post-village of Callaway co. Mo. about 12 miles S of Mexico.

Concord, a post-village of Dixson co. Neb. 0 miles by rail W of Plattsmouth. Pop. 175.

Concord, a city, the capital of New Hampshire and of Merrimack co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 18 miles N of Manchester and 73 miles NNW of Boston. It extends 2 miles or more along the river. Concord contains a state-house, government building court-house city hall the state library (containing 80,000 volumes) state prison, state insane asylum St. Paul's School (Episcopal) and St. Mary's School for girls. Concord has abundant water power, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carriages and wagons, machinery leather belting, electrical appliances, presses, silver-ware, flour etc. There are quarries of fine granite, of which large quantities are exported. Pop. in 1870 12,941 in 1880 13,843 in 1890 16,948 in 1900 19,632.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Erie co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 4086. It includes Springville village.

Concord, a city, capital of Cabarrus co. N. C. on the Southern R., 21 miles NE of Charlotte. It has iron works and manufactures of cotton sheetings plaids, etc. The Scotia Seminary (for colored) is located here. Pop. in 1890 4319; in 1900, 7010.

Concord, a post-village of Lake co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western R. 5 miles E of Painesville.

Concord, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1686.

Concord, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1471.

Concord, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 904. See also **CONCORD STATION**.

Concord, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. about 44 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop. about 160.

Concord, a post-village of Knox co. Tenn. on the Holston River and on the Southern R. 15 miles SW of Knoxville. Pop. about 350.

Concord, a hamlet of Rusk co. Tex. 20 miles from Henderson.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., about 10 miles E of St. Johnsbury is on the Maine Central R. and is bounded on the SE by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 1129.

Concord, Astoria co. Wash. See **CLARKSON**.

Concord, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wis., in Concord township (town) about 33 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1234.

Concord Depot, a post-village of Campbell co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 13 miles E of Lynchburg. Pop. 250.

Concordia, a small town of Italy province and 17 miles N of Modena.

Concordia, or **Concordia Sagittaria**, *kon-kor' dō-dā ch-jēt-sā'ree-dā*, a small town of Italy, 24 miles NE.

of Venice. It is a bishop's see and has a venerable cathedral.

Concordia, kon-kor-de-a, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of 797 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River on the SW by the Red River and on the W by the Ouachita River, all of which are navigable by steam boats. Capital, Vidalia. Pop. in 1890, 14,871, in 1900 13,550.

Concordia, a post-hamlet of Elbert co. Ga., 15 miles N by W of Elberton.

Concordia, a banking city, capital of Cloud co., Kan. on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads, 155 miles W of Atchafalaya. It has iron-works, manufactories of ploughs, bricks, flour etc. The Nazareth Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890 3184; in 1900, 3401.

Concordia, a post-village of Maeda co. Ky., on the Ohio River 90 miles below Louisville. Pop. 100.

Concordia, a banking city of Lafayette co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 30 miles NW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 889. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Concordia, or La Concordia, la kon-kee da-i, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Uruguay province of Entre Rios, 150 miles ENE. of Santa Fé. A railway connects it with Camero. The town has oil-mills and slaughter-houses, and exports large quantities of salt-meat, leather and Paraguay tea. Pop. in 1895 14,854.

Concordia, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Olancho, 39 miles SW of Juticalpa.

Concordia, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, 25 miles E by N of Mazatlán.

Concord Junction, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Concord.

Concord River, Mass. is formed by the Amabett and Sudbury rivers, which unite at Concord, and enters the Merrimack River at the city of Lowell. The direct distance from Concord to its mouth is about 12 miles.

Concordville, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 25 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Concord, a post-township of Butte co. Cal. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Concrete, kon-kreet, a post-village of De Witt co. Tex. 15 miles N of Cuero station.

Condamine River, Queensland, Australia, is a head-stream of the Darling River.

Condeapilly, or **Condeapilly**, a small town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 55 miles NW of Masulipatam, on the Kistna.

Condard, kond'ard, a village of France, in Corrèze, 15 miles NNW of Tulle.

Condard, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles W of Clermont-Ferrand.

Condote See **CONTE MONTREAU** and **RENNES**.

Condote-co-Féniers, kond'at' fén-ers, a village of France, in Cantal, 32 miles NE of Aurillac.

Condé, kond'at, (Condé-sur-Escaut) a town of France, in Nord, at the confluence of the Escaut and Scheldt, 7 miles NNE. of Valenciennes. It is enclosed by strong fortifications and well built. Pop. in 1801 4130. About a mile from the town is the large village of Vieux (old) Condé.

Condé, a banking post-village of Spink co., S. Dak. 20 miles N of Deland, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Condé, kond'at, a town and seaport of Brazil state and 85 miles NE of Bahia, at the mouth of the Iahambopo.

Condé, a town of Brazil, state and 30 miles E. of Parahyba.

Condé, a town of Brazil state and 22 miles SW of Pará, on the Tocantins, upon an island formed by this river the Mejd and the Iguaçu Mirim.

Condé-co-Brie, kond'at' brie, a small town of France, in Aisne, 5 miles E of Chateau-Thierry.

Condé-sur-Huisne, kond'at' sūz wān, a small town of France, in Orne, 7 miles SE of Mortagne.

Condé-sur-Escaut, a town of France. See **CONTE**.

Condé-sur-Neirenn, kond'at' sūz nīr' rō, a town of France, in Calvados at the confluence of the Nonne and Drouance, 25 miles SW of Caen. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 6563.

Condésuyos, kond'at' sūz yōs, a district of Peru, in the department of Arequipa. Wine, grain, and cochineal are produced.

Condino, kon-dee'no, a village of Austria, in the province of Tyrol 31 miles W of Boveredo.

Condit, a post-village of Delaware co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 25 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

Condivivum, the ancient name of **NANTZ**.

Condobinin, a mining town of New South Wales, Australia, 145 miles W by V of Bathurst. Pop. 1000.

Condorn, kond'orn, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gers (Gascony) on the Bayse, 25 miles NNW of Auch. Among its edifices are a cathedral now used as a museum and a former episcopal palace, now a court-house. It has manufactures of textiles etc. and an active trade in rural produce. It was the capital of the old district of Condornois. Pop. in 1901 5522.

Condorn, a post-town capital of Gilliam co. Oregon 26 miles S of Arlington. Pop. in 1900 230.

Condor, island China Sea. See **PULO CONDOR**.

Condor, a post-village of Laurens co. Ga. 5 miles by rail E of Dublin.

Condron, kond'ron, a town of France, in Rhône, 21 miles S of Lyons, on the Rhône. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Conoe, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Conococheague, Md. See **CONOCOCHAGUE CREEK**.

Conocuh, kon-nee k, a county in the S part of Alabama, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is drained by the Sepniga and other affluents of the Coosa. Capital, Evergreen. Pop. in 1890 14,594 in 1900, 17,514.

Conocuh River, Ala., rises in Pike co., runs south-westward, and enters the Escambia River in Florida, near the south boundary of Alabama. Length about 175 miles.

Conodogwin's Creek, Pa. runs in Franklin co. runs nearly northward, and enters the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Harrisburg. It is about 80 miles long.

Conogilano, kon-ni' yā no, a town of northern Italy, province and 15 miles N of Treviso. It is surrounded by wells and has a cathedral ruins of a castle and a loggia with sculptural monuments. Pop. in 1901 5328 (commune, 9796).

Conochatta, a post-town of Newton co. Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900 149.

Conojes, kon-oh' noes, a county in the SW part of Colorado, is bounded on the E by the Rio Grande and is partly drained by the San Juan and Conejos rivers. Area, 1407 sq. m. This county comprises a large portion of the great San Luis Park. Gold and silver are abundant. Capital, Leadville. Pop. in 1890, 7193 in 1900, 6794.

Conojes, or **Guadalupe**, gwā-dā-loo' pā, a post-town capital of Conejos co. Colo. about 125 miles SW of Pueblo. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Conejos Peak, Cone a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in Conejos co. has an altitude of 13,183 feet.

Conejos River, of Colorado, rises in the S part of the state, runs E and NE through San Luis Park and enters the Rio Grande.

Conemogogh, kon-q-maw, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co. runs westward through a mountainous country and unites with the Loyallhanna at Saltsburg. Below this point the river is called Kiskiminnas.

Conemaugh, a former post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. with extensive iron works, now forming part of the city of Johnstown. See **JOHNSTOWN CONEMAUGH (town ship)** and **EAST CONEMAUGH**.

Conemaugh, a post-township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 778.

Conemaugh, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1053.

Conemaugh, a township of Somerset co. Pa. contiguous to Conemaugh township Cambria co. Pop. in 1900 1386.

Conemaugh'slog Creek, Pa. rises in Butler co., Pa. and enters Slippery Rock Creek 2 miles from its mouth.

Conestoga, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. about 30 miles SE of Harrisburg is bounded on the W by Conestoga Creek and on the SW by the Susquehanna River. It contains Conestoga village. Pop. in 1900 1787.

Conestoga, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. in Conestoga township, 2 miles from Safe Harbor and about 8 miles S of Lancaster its banking point. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. about 600.

Conestoga Creek, Pa. rises near the line which separates Berks co. from Lancaster co. and enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles SW of Lancaster.

Conestoga Furnace, Lancaster co. Pa. 2 miles SE of Lancaster.

Conestoga, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario, at the confluence of the Conestoga and Grand rivers, 8 miles N of Berlin. Pop. about 300.

Conesus, a post-village of Livingston co. N. Y. is in Conesus township (town) on the Erie R. 25 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 250 of the town in 1900 1149.

Conesus Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Livingston co. N. Y. 5 miles E of Genesee. It is about 8 miles

in length. An outlet issues from its northern end and enters the Genesee River.

Congerville, Kan. a village of McPherson co. Iowa, 48 miles by rail N. of Burlington. Pop. 801.

Congerville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. in Congerville township (town), 40 miles SW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 793.

Congerville, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 7 miles W of Coshocton. Pop. 150.

Congotoo, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900 132.

Congeville, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Congewago, kon'-waw'-go, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1181.

Congewago, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 830.

Congewago, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles ESE. of Harrisburg.

Congewago, a township of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1580.

Congewago Creek, Pa. rises in Adams co. and enters the Susquehanna River 9 miles N. of the city of York. It is about 60 miles long.

Congewago, kon'-wong'-go, a post-township (town and village) of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 1224.

Congewango, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2710.

Congewango Creek, an outlet of Chautauque Lake drains the W. part of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. runs S. into Pennsylvania and enters the Allegheny River at Warren.

Congewango Valley, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. The banking point is Ellington. Pop. 154.

Conoy, kō'no, a post-village of Dooly co. Ga. 14 miles by rail SE of Americus. Pop. about 200.

Conoy Island, Kings co., N. Y. (forming part of the city of New York) at the entrance of New York harbor and near the SW angle of Long Island, is 5 miles long by 4 miles broad. It is a popular resort, and is a terminus of several railroads connecting it with Brooklyn, of which it is a post-office sub-station. Steamers ply between the island and (main) New York, which is 11 miles distant. Parts or sections of it are known as West Brighton, Brighton, Sea Gate, and Manhattan Beach.

Conoy Island (see Litchfield) an island of Ireland, in Sligo Bay 1½ miles long.

Confidence, a post-hamlet of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Stockton.

Confidence, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 45 miles WSW of Ottumwa.

Confiance, a town of France. See ALBERTVILLE.

Confiance-Sainte-Henri, kon'-fō'no' shānt' o' no ren, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 14 miles NW of Paris. Pop. in 1901 3212.

Confienti, kon'-fēn'tē, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 7 miles N. of Minotro. Pop. about 1500.

Confiance, a banking post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. on the York-Pennsylvania River at the mouth of the Castleman, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 84 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 871.

Confiance, the ancient name of COULINS.

Confiance, kon'-fō'no', a town of France, in Charente, on the Vienne, 25 miles NE. of Angoulême. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Cong, a small town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 9 miles WNW of Headford.

Congaree, kong'-ga'-ree, a river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite at Columbia, the capital of the state. It runs southeastward and joins the Wateree River below which it is called the Santee. The Congaree is about 60 miles long. Steamboats ascend it to Grandby near Columbia.

Congaree, a post-village of Robland co., S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 75.

Congery, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Congers, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. about 400.

Congerville, kong'-gēr-vīl, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., 24 miles by rail E. by S. of Peoria. Pop. about 150.

Congleton, kong'-lēt-on, a borough of England, co. of Chester in the deep valley of the Dane, 7½ miles SEW of Macclesfield. It has a fine modern town-hall and market-house. The chief manufactures are of textiles. There are salt-works and coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 18,707.

Congo, kong'-go, or Zaire, sh'-er'-d, a river of equatorial Africa, one of the largest rivers in the world. Its basin, estimated at about 1,800,000 sq. m. is the largest after that of the Amazon. Little was known of its extent and importance until 1877 when its relations were determined by Stanley. The Congo has its origin in two head-waters, which unite in about lat. 0° 25' S. and lon. 27° E.—the Luepula, having its source (as the Chambesi and Chasi) in the highlands which extend between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyam, about 450 miles from the Indian Ocean, and the Lualaba which rises in the Lokinga Mountains lat. 12°-15° S., close to the head-waters of the Zambesi (See CHAMBEZI, LUAPULA, and LUALABA). Almost immediately after this junction the river receives on the right the Lukuga, an irregular feeder from Lake Tanganyika. From this point the Congo flows generally northward to the equator where it bends northward and completes the remarkable horseshoe curve which brings it down to its estuary in lat. 0° S. The total length of the river has been estimated at from 2500 to 2800 miles. Its principal tributaries, some of which are rivers almost of the first magnitude, are the Aruwimi, which rises within a short distance of the Albert Nyam, one of the head-basins of the Nile, Ubanghi (or Ubanghi-Welle) which also rises close to the Nile water parting the Sanga, and the Lemani and Kasai the two last-named being tributaries from the south. A most extensive system of navigable waters is added by these streams to the main river. The region drained by the Congo is a depressed basin, in its principal part between 1000 and 1500 feet elevation, which is bordered on its periphery by fairly lofty mountains or highland, and thence gradually towards the Atlantic Ocean. Not unlikely it represents a former interior sea, whose waters have gradually drained off into the Atlantic Ocean through the est which the Congo has opened across the coast mountains. The volume of water in the Congo is prodigious, but the navigability of the stream is broken by series of rapids in different parts of its course, and most unfortunately so in its lower section. Between Stanley Pool and the Tshela Falls the lowest of the rapids, there is a descent, in a direct distance of about 170 miles of 900 feet, the fall being through more than 30 distinct rapids. A railroad has hitherto been constructed between Matadi and Stanley Pool establishing commercial connection between the lower Congo and the middle course which affords uninterrupted navigation to Stanleyville, Stanley Falls or the Seven Rapids, a distance of 900 miles. The Congo is in this section a magnificent stream broadening out in places to 7-8 miles or more, and maintaining a very considerable depth. The discharge at Stanley Pool during high-water reaches probably 2,000,000 cubic feet per second. In its upper course the Congo is again badly interrupted by falls and rapids and, although still a noble water beyond Nyangwe, is hardly serviceable for navigation. The estuary is an open one, upward of 100 miles in length with a width of 5-6 miles, and having a depth of water of 300 feet or more. Below Matadi the most important stations on the river are Boma and Banana, the latter at the river's mouth. The mouth of the Congo was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Diogo Cam (Cao), in 1482.

Congo, the northernmost district of the Portuguese colony of Angola, extending from the Congo River on the N. to the Ambriz or Logo on the S. besides embracing a small detached territory farther northward, in which is the seaport Cabinda, the capital of Congo.

Congo, kong'-go, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio in a coal-mining region, 35 miles by rail S. by W. of Zanesville.

Congo Free State, a political division of Africa, under the sovereignty of the King (Leopold II.) of the Belgians. It includes a small detached tract on the N. bank of the river Congo, extending from the sea inland to the French possessions, but its main area reaches from the mouth of the river Likoua (an affluent of the Congo from the N.) northward to lat. 5° N. thence E. to lon. 32° E. (just N. of the Albert Nyam) thence southward to about 13° 30' S. beyond Lake Bangweulu, and westward to a point on the S. bank of the river Congo, on the border of the Portuguese territory of Angola. The area of this vast region, which abuts seaward upon the Nile basin is circumscribed almost exclusively by the drainage-basin of the Congo and its affluents. The surface, which covers approximately 900,000 sq. m., is in the main a depressed planular tract, 900-1500 feet in elevation surrounded by lofty highland and mountains (See CONGO). It is the most completely watered of the African regions, and supports over a large part of its area a magnificent and almost impenetrable forest. The chief commercial products are rubber, ivory, copal, palm-kernels, palm oil, and dye-stuffs. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco are successfully cultivated, but not yet sufficiently for export. The value of the rubber export was

In 1909 about \$5,000,000 of ivory about \$1,000,000. The population, which is variously estimated at from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000, consists chiefly of Bantu tribes (Warus, Manyema, Warenga, etc.) some of whom still practise cannibalistic habits, and of several races of pygmies (Akka, Wambusti, etc.). The European population in Jan 1908, numbered 2268, of whom 1417 were Belgians. Among the chief settlements are Bana and Boma, ports on the lower Congo, Matadi, Vivi, Leopoldville, Kimboko, Bangala, Coquilhatville (formerly Equatorville), Bessyville, and Stanley Falls or Falls Station. The Congo Free State was founded in 1884 under the auspices of the Congo International Association and its status fixed by the concerted action of the Christian powers. It has its central government at Brussels with a governor-general resident at Boma, the official capital of the territory. By a will of Aug. 1899 the King of the Belgians bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights to the State.

Congo, French, a region of west-central Africa, extending on the coast between the German Kamerun territory on the N and Kabinda on the E, and inland to the Congo and Ubangi rivers, and northward to about lat. 18° 30' N. (where it abuts upon the French territory of Ubangi, sometimes unofficially considered a part of the Congo territory) and lat. 10° S (directly S of Lake Chad). It thus comprises a part of the watershed of the Shari River. In its further extension as a military protectorate it reaches Lake Chad and the Bahr el-Ghazal. The physical characteristics of much of the region are those of the Congo Free State, which forms most of its SE boundary having extensive forests watered by numerous streams. Several mountain-ranges extend in the western part in courses more or less parallel with the sea-coast, of which the more prominent are the Sudo Sierra (Sudo de Crystal or Crystal Mountains) with the culminating Mont de Crystal (about 5000 feet). The chief rivers other than the Ubangi and the Congo are the Sangha Likoua (both tributaries of the Congo) and the Ogouai or Ogoni the last having a course of upward of 700 miles and draining an area of about 130,000 sq m. The Gabon an estuary at the mouth of which is situated the capital of the colony Libreville, affords one of the finest harbors on the African coast. The climate is largely equatorial in character but showing great variations of temperature on the sea-border and to the mountains, with the mercury ranging from 60° to 120°. The annual rainfall in places 120-150 inches. The forests contain valuable woods and there is a considerable export of rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and kola-nuts. Coffee, cacao, and vanilla are largely cultivated. The mineral resources include gold, copper and iron. Telegraph lines are now being laid across the country and a railroad is projected to connect Libreville with the Congo. The chief towns or settlements are Libreville, Loango, Franceville and Brazzaville. The colony is administered by a commissioner-general. The population consisting of negro and other races, is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000.

Congress, a post-town of Tazewell co. Ariz. in a gold-mining region, 76 miles by rail SW of Prescott. The banking point is Prescott or Phoenix. Pop. about 1900.

Congress, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, 13 miles NW of Wooster. Pop. in 1900 128.

Congress Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is LaGrange. Pop. about 400.

Congruity, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa., 8 miles N of Greensburg.

Conchocton (or Conchocton) River, N.Y. rises near the northern boundary of Steuben co. and unites with the Tioga River about 1 mile NW of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung River. The Conchocton is nearly 60 miles long.

Coni, a town and province of Italy. See Cuneo.

Conil, ho-neel, a fishing town of Spain 22 miles SSE of Cadix, on the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900 537P.

Conimbriga, the ancient name of Coimbra.

Coniskrongh, kon is-bruh a village of England co. of York, West Riding on the Don, 7 miles NE. of Botherham.

Coniston Lake, a fine lake of England, co. of Lan. center, 4 miles W of Hawkshead. It is 5 miles in length from N to S having at its N extremity the romantic Coniston Fells, in which are slate-quarries and copper-mines. On its shores are Brantwood, the home of Ruskin, and Tent House, at one time the abode of Tennyson. Near by is the Old Man of Coniston, a peak 2653 feet in elevation.

Conjovaram, kon-jer-ar-am or kon-jer-ar-am (and *Chakpura*, 'the golden city') a town of British India, on the river Palur 42 miles SW of Madras, in the district of Chingleput. It is one of the holy cities of the Hindus, the place is a collection of villages interspersed

with gardens, and has several temples and pagodas. Pop. about 40,000.

Conklin, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. The banking point is Cooperville. Pop. 90.

Conkita, or **Conkita Station**, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y. in Conkita township (town) on the Saragochan River and on the Lackawanna R. 8 miles SE of Binghamton, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 544.

Conkling, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. Ky. 7 miles S of Booneville.

Conkling Forks, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y.

Conklingville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. on Sacandaga River about 50 miles N of Albany.

Conley, a post-village of Clayton co. Ga. on the South-eastern R. Pop. 50. The banking point is Atlanta.

Conlie, kon-lee a town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles SW of La Mans. Pop. about 1500.

Conlogno, kon-log a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 5 miles W of Paris.

Conna, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5 miles WNW of Talloe.

Conna's Quay, a seaport of Flintshire, Wales, on the Dee, 4 miles SE by N of Flint. Pop. in 1901, 3396.

Con'massau'ga River rises in Fannin co. Ga. and unites with the Concomanite about 5 miles E. of Rome, Ga.

The stream formed by this union is the Concomanite River.

Connaught, kon naut (L. *Conna cna*), the smallest of the four provinces of Ireland bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic Ocean E by Ulster and Lennister and SE by Munster. Area, 6856 sq m. The W portion is broken into peninsulas, the largest of which is Concoman, and numerous islands, as Achill, Inishbeg, Clare, Inishbeg, Arranmore, etc. The many bays and sounds afford commodious harbors. The W part of the province, including the islands, is mountainous, the N and S extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The principal rivers are the Shannon which forms most of the eastern boundary, the Moy the Clare, and the Suir, an affluent of the Shannon. The lakes of Connaught include Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, Lough Conn and Lough Allen, Lough Ree and Lough Derg are on the borders. Coal is found in Lough Allen district. The province is divided into the counties of Mayo Galway Sligo Leitrim and Roscommon. Population is almost entirely Celtic. Connaught was once a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy ruled by the O'Connors. In 1499 it was divided into counties by the English. Pop. in 1901 64P 630.

Connaught, kon naut, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario 33 miles from Matilda.

Conneaut, kon ne-awt a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, is on Conneaut Creek 5 miles from Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 68 miles NE of Cleveland. It has a good harbor at the mouth of the creek. It has railroad shops, planing and saw mills, manufactures of leather and canned goods, necktie and tin-plating works, a foundry etc. Pop. in 1890 3341 in 1900 5133.

Conneaut, a township of Crawford co. Pa. on the Ohio boundary. Pop. in 1900 1477.

Conneaut, a township of Erie co. Pa. on the Ohio boundary. Pop. in 1900 1339.

Conneaut Creek rises in Crawford co., Pa. passes into Ashtabula co. Ohio and enters Lake Erie nearly 2 miles from the NE extremity of Ohio. It is about 70 miles long.

Conneaut Lake, a banking post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. It has stock-breeding interests. Pop. in 1900 343.

Conneautville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on Conneaut Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Rr. 15 miles NW of Meadville. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1890 757 in 1900 930.

Connecticut, kon-net-ek-ut, a beautiful river the largest in New England, rises in the extreme northern part of New Hampshire, in Coos co. by several branches (one of which is formed in Connecticut Lake) which unite near the NE extremity of Vermont. It runs southward and south-westward and forms the entire boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont. Below the mouth of the White River which is in Windsor co. Vt. its general direction is nearly southward. Having crossed the northern boundary of Massachusetts, it interests the counties of Franklin Hampshire and Hampden in that state, and passes into the state of Connecticut. It runs southward through Hartford co. to Middletown below which it flows southward, until it enters Long Island Sound at Saybrook Point, 36 miles E of New Haven. It is about 400 miles long and drains an area of about 11,000 sq m. Large steamboats

around it to Hartford, above which the navigation has been improved by canals around several falls. The Windsor Locks make continuous navigation for smaller vessels to Holyoke. The largest affluents that enter it from the west, or right, are the Passumpsic, White, Deerfield, Westfield and Farmington rivers. From the other side it receives the Ammonoosuc, Miller's, and Chocoma rivers. The chief towns on its banks are Hartford and Middletown in Connecticut, Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton in Massachusetts and Brattleboro Vermont. The valley of the Connecticut is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. The scenery is diversified by terraces, bluffs, mountains, and broad tracts of level alluvial land. Turner's Falls and Belows Falls mark, among other places, points of interruption in the river's course by falls or rapids. The course of the river is largely through the Triassic red sandstones in which have been found numerous footprints of extinct reptiles and birds.

Connecticut, one of the New England or Eastern states of the American Union, bounded N. by Massachusetts E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) and W. by New York. Its shore-line extends 160 miles from the mouth of the Byram River at the SW. angle of the state, to the mouth of the Pawcatuck River which separates it for some distance from Rhode Island. All the principal islands in the sound belong to New York. Area, 4896 sq. m. of which the land occupies 4845 sq. m. It is the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island and Delaware.

Face of the Country—Three principal river valleys occupy the greater part of the state's area,—the valley of the Housatonic, with its tributaries the Yantic, Quinebaug, Shennecossett (Willimantic) etc. is the E. part of the Connecticut in the centre and that of the Housatonic (with the Yaugusset, Shaugusset etc.) in the W. The E. portion of the state consists of rounded stony hills affording rich pasturage, with narrow valleys and many well-tilled mill-streams, and the region support a thrifty agricultural and manufacturing population. The Connecticut valley especially near the river and in the parts remote from the sound is exceedingly fertile but its southern portion is to some extent broken and contains some unproductive tracts. In the W. the surface is rough and the hills are often precipitous but the valley lands, though of stony area, have a very generous soil and dairy farming is successfully carried on. The water power of western Connecticut is largely put to use. Some of the higher hills of this region are considered mountains, but deserve that name not so much for their height as for their abrupt character (Bear Mountain 2355 feet, Gridley Mountain, 2200 feet,—both in the town of Salisbury). They are continuous with the Berkshire and Taconic Mountains of Massachusetts and in part, with the Highlands of New York.

Geology and Minerals—The greater part of Connecticut is underlain directly by Azoic rocks of granitic or gneissoid character with abundant mark of glacial action and bearing large drift deposits. In the NW there is a limited area of the Devonian age, and the immediate valley of the Connecticut, except in the lower part in Trumbull. At Portland, opposite Middletown is quarried in great quantities the valuable brownstone, a favorite building material that has had large application especially in the city of New York. Extensive trap dikes occur at many points. Valuable iron ores have long been wrought at Salisbury since 1732. Kent, Roxbury Canaan (Cornwall) Sharon and other places chiefly westward and the metal produced is of the highest grade of excellence. Copper lead, nickel, tungsten, cobalt, and other metals have been obtained at various points, but most of them not in paying quantities. Other mineral and quarry products are lime, marble, cement, flag stone, feldspar, and barium sulphate. There are sulphurous chalybeate and other mineral waters in the state.

Agriculture though by no means a leading industrial pursuit here, is on the whole a fairly remunerative one owing to the proximity of markets and the existence of a large number of manufacturing towns. Fruit hay and dairy-products are the principal staples in the F and W sections. Indian corn rye oats and potatoes are profitable crops in nearly all parts. The product of the different crops was, in 1900, corn, 1,771,000 bushels, wheat, 6364 bushels, oats, 579,000 bushels, rye, 230,800 bushels, buckwheat, 66,300 bushels, potatoes, 2,478,500 bushels and hay 427,400 tons (valued at \$7,150,000). Tobacco is extensively grown in the Connecticut valley. There were in the state, in 1900, 418 cigar and tobacco factories, whose combined product was 44,175,000 cigars, 264,670 cigarettes and 23,300 pounds of smoking tobacco. Market-gardening is a profitable occupation near the larger towns and cities.

The **manufactures** of the state are very extensive. It ranks among the foremost states not only in the amount

of capital invested in manufacturing but also in the quantity and value of the products. Important industries are the manufacture of clocks, paper, fire-arms, carriages, automobiles, bicycles, cotton, woolen and silk goods, machinery, gunpowder india-rubber carpets, harness leather furniture, boots and shoes, fish-oil and fertilizers iron hardware, Britannia ware, pins and needles straw goods, hats saddlery, jewelry, and an infinite variety of small wares. Foremost in the line of manufacturing industries is that of the manufacture of brass and brass goods, the product of which in 1900 had a valuation of \$40,000,000. Next in rank is that of the manufacture of rubber goods, with a product of \$18,944,000. The product of (general) hardware manufactures was valued at \$12,600,000 of cottons, about \$15,000,000; woollens of all kinds \$12,490,000 silk goods \$11,650,000; and paper and paper goods \$5,502,000.

Counries and Cities—Connecticut has 8 counties,—Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, Middlesex, and Tolland. The larger cities are Hartford (the capital) with a population in 1900 of 79,559. New Haven the largest city with 108,027 inhabitants Bridgeport, 70,000 Waterbury 45,859. New Britain 25,195 Meriden 24,299 New London 17,548 Norwich, 17,251 Danbury 10,551 Stamford 15,997, and Ansonia, 12,681.

Railroads, Commerce and Communication—The state is well supplied with railroads, the miles of the main line and its branches being in 1900 1075. The Connecticut River is navigated by steamboats as far as Hartford, and by smaller craft, using the Windsor Lock into Massachusetts; the Thames to Norwich. Steamers run in New York and elsewhere sail regularly at the principal coastal ports, and sailing vessels also carry on a large coasting trade. The old whale and seal fisheries no longer have their former importance. There is a considerable industry in the harvesting and propagation of shell fish especially the oyster. The oyster-grounds under cultivation comprise nearly 64,000 acres.

The principal harbors of the state are those of Stonington, Mystic, New London, Saybrook, New Haven and Bridgeport, and there are others at Naugatuck, Guilford, Clinton, Branford, Milford, Southport, Black Rock, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich etc. Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, New London and Stenington are ports of entry. Stamford is a subport of entry.

Education—The public school system of Connecticut has a wide reputation. Among the most celebrated institutions of learning are Yale University New Haven founded in 1701, Trinity College, Hartford, Wesleyan University Middletown and the Hartford Theological Seminary. There is a large asylum (school) for the deaf and dumb at Hartford and minor schools of a like character industrial and normal schools, hospitals, etc. are found in the other cities.

Constitution—Up to 1818 there was no state constitution the royal charter of Charles II. granted in 1602 serving to that date as the basis of government. In 1818 the present constitution was adopted. The governor is chosen for a term of two years. The legislature consists of a senate of 24 members, elected for a term of two years, and a house of representatives, whose members (some 220 in number) are chosen from each town for the term of a single year. The state is represented by 5 members in the national congress.

History—The Dutch colonists of New Netherland (New York) in 1633 planted a small settlement on the site of Hartford. Previous to this, in 1631 Lord Say and Sele had obtained a patent for the region in which this was located and, immediately after the advent of the Dutch one Rolme from Plymouth, rallied up the Connecticut men in spite of the opposition of the Dutch set up a trading post upon the site of the present town of Windsor. Windsor itself was colonized by emigrants from Massachusetts in 1634 and in 1635 others from the same colony settled Windsor and Hartford. In 1636 a large immigration to these settlements took place from the towns of Massachusetts. The system of town government which prevailed in Massachusetts was established in the new colony. Saybrook (named for Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke) at the mouth of the Connecticut, was settled in 1639. Its existence as a separate colony terminated in 1644 when it was annexed to the Connecticut colony. The Pequot Indians were crushed in 1637. In 1639 the foundations of an independent Puritan colony were laid in the settlement of New Haven. In 1642 a charter providing for autonomous government was granted by Charles II. to the colony of Connecticut, with which the colony of New Haven was incorporated. New Haven rebelled against the disposition that was thus made of it, but was soon forced to submit. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of New England, demanded from the General Assembly the surrender of the colonial charter in the king's name, but

that document was removed and secreted. The old charter of Connecticut insured a local government far more liberal than most others that obtained in New England. In 1770 Connecticut renounced its allegiance to England and was constituted an independent state. In 1818 a new constitution came into operation by which the remnants of the bond of union which had so long subsisted between state and church were finally severed. The legislature was held alternately at New Haven and Hartford until 1874 when Hartford became the sole capital.

Population—In 1776 Connecticut had about 200,000 inhabitants in 1790 237,946 in 1800 251,062 in 1810 261,042 in 1820 275,148 in 1830 297,070 in 1840 309,078 in 1850 370,792 in 1860 480,147 in 1870 537,464 in 1880 622,700 in 1890 745,248 in 1900 908,355 of which number 15,200 were negroes, 499 Chinese, and 103 residential Indians.

Connecticut Lake, a post-hamlet of Coconino Co. N. H. on a small lake, one of the sources of the Connecticut River.

Cannellville, a banking post-borough of Fayette Co. Pa. on the Youghiogheny River, at the base of Chestnut Ridge, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania R. 33 miles S. E. of Pittsburgh. It lies opposite New Haven with which it is connected by bridge. Cannellville has manufactures of coke (the most important in the United States giving employment to more than 7000 hands) iron tin-plate railroad and mine-cars automobiles, machinery of various kinds etc. Pop. in 1890 5620 in 1900 7100.

Cannellville, a township of Fayette Co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3667.

Connolly, a post-village of Ulster Co. N. Y. The banking point is Kingston or Hundout.

Connolly Springs, a post-village of Burke Co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Morganton. Pop. 150.

Connomara, *kon-ne-ma-ra* (i. e. the bays of the ocean) a district of Ireland co. of Galway occupying its W. portion, about 30 miles in length and from 1 to 20 miles in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with many small lakes and bays.

Conner, a post-village of Somerset Co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Conner Creek, a gold mining camp of Baker Co. Oregon 3 miles from the Snake River.

Conners, or *Könnern*, *kon-ner-n* a town of Prussian Saxony 10 miles NW of Halle. Pop. in 1900 4277.

Conners (or *Connoecross*) Creek, S. C. enters the Kluwe River in Audenton Co.

Conners Creek, a post-village of Wayne Co. Mich. 6 miles NE of Detroit, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Connersville, *kon-ner-vill* a post-hamlet of Jefferson Co. Ala. 8 miles from Elyton.

Connersville, a banking city of Indiana, the capital of Fayette Co. is on the Whitewater River and on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads 22 miles SW of Richmond. It has manufactures of axle mirrors flour furniture, rotary blowers wagons and carriages etc. Pop. in 1890 4548 in 1900 6836.

Connersville, a post-hamlet of Decatur Co. Kan. 50 miles N of Buffalo station.

Connersville, a post-village of Harrison Co. Ky. about 25 miles N of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Connersville, a post-village of Dann Co. Wis. 18 miles N of Knapp. See *Dowager*.

Connersville, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. It is about 35 miles from Davis. Pop. in 1900 189.

Conn, *Lough* (lough) a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 miles in length and 3 or 5 miles in breadth. Its lower extremity is called Lough Cullen.

Connar, a decayed episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 18 miles NNW of Belfast.

Connar, Wyandotte Co. Kan. See *Wolcott*.

Connocheague, *kon-o-ko-eh-g* a post-village of Washington Co. Md. on Connocheague Creek 4 miles N of Williamsport.

Connocheague (or *Connocheague*) Creek is formed by the East and West Branches which drain Franklin Co. Pa. and unite 3 miles N of the southern boundary of that state. It enters the Potomac River at Williamsport, Md.

Conococ, *Sierra*, *se-én-rá* *ko-no-hón* a mountain-range of British Columbia extending in a NE direction from lat 50° N. Through it the Rupunany River has forced a passage.

Connoh, a post town of Martin Co. N. C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. about 125.

Conoloway Creek rises in Fulton Co. Pa. and enters the Potomac River at Hancock, on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Conoqueses'sing, a township of Butler Co. Pa. about 25 miles N of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 960.

Conoquesessing, a post-borough of Butler Co. Pa. The banking point is Evans City or Butler. Pop. in 1900 1413.

Conolton, *Commattion*, or *Masteraville*, a post-village of Harrison Co. Ohio on Conotton Creek and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 38 miles W of Steubenville. Pop. about 100.

Conotton Creek, Ohio rises in Harrison Co. and enters the Tamarawas River about 8 miles N of New Philadelphia.

Conover, a post-village of Winnebago Co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles SW of Decorah. Pop. 150.

Conover, a post-town of Catawba Co. N. C. on the Western North Carolina R. 7 miles N of Newton. It has manufactures of wagons etc. Pop. about 400.

Conover, a post-village of Miami Co. Ohio 11 miles by rail E of Piqua. Pop. 150.

Conowingo, *kon-o-wing-o*, a post-village of Cecil Co. Md. on the E bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 38 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Conquerall, *kon-ká-ráll* a post-village of Lunenburg Co. Nova Scotia, on the W bank of the La Hare River 7 miles from Bridgewater.

Conques, *kórk*, a town of France, in Auvergne, 5 miles NNE of Clermont, on the Orbis. Pop. about 1,000.

Conques, a town of France, in Aveyron 24 miles NW of Rodez. Pop. about 1000.

Conquest, or *Conquest Center*, a post-village of Cayuga Co. N. Y. is in Conquest township (town) 10 miles N by W of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900 1380.

Conquistin, a town of Brazil. See *Victoria*.

Cooyad, a banking post-town of Grundy Co. Iowa, 12 miles by rail SE of Eldora Junction. Pop. in 1900 483.

Conrad, a post-village of Potter Co. Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. in 1900 250.

Conrade Mills, a post-hamlet of Middlesex Co. Va.

Conroe, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery Co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the International and Great Northern R. 35 miles N of Houston. It has lumber and cotton interests. Pop. 500.

Consubrum, or *Consubarum*, the ancient name of CONNORRA.

Comercon, a post-village of Prince Edward Co. Ontario at the mouth of the Comercon River 22 miles W of Belleville. It is on the Central Ontario R. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Comelice, *kon-sel-oh-oh* a town of Italy in the province of Ravenna, 24 miles SSE of Ferrara. Pop. about 1400 (commune about 7,000).

Comelice, *kon-sel-oh-oh* a town of Italy province of 12 miles E of Padua. Pop. about 1000 (commune 5500).

Comesaria, the ancient name of COMESA.

Comett, a town of England co. and 12 miles W by N of Durham. It has coal mines and iron works. Pop. in 1901 2894.

Comeshookoon, a banking post-borough of Montgomery Co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River 3 miles below Norristown and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles NW of Philadelphia. It is connected with West Coneshookoon by bridge. It has large rolling cotton and woollen-mills, foundries, boiler-shops, optical-instrument works stone-quarries, manufacture of artificial stone, etc. Pop. in 1880 5470 in 1900 5762.

Comaolmelon del Sur, *kon-oh-lá-són* *de soon* a only commercially the second in Pinar del Rio provin e Cuba. It is in the Ynolta Abajo district, on the Havana-Pinar del Rio railway 13 miles ENE of the latter. There are many tobacco-plantations in the vicinity producing high grade tobacco. Pop. in 1899 3902.

Constable, *kón-stá-h-l* a post township of Franklin Co. N. Y. joins Canada. Pop. in 1900 1286. See *EAST CONSTABLE* and *WEST CONSTABLE*.

Constableville, a post-village of Lewis Co. N. Y. on a small affluent of the Black River 14 miles S by E of Lowville. Pop. about 500.

Constance (Her *Constance*, *Constanza*, *kon-káns'* or *Constanz* anc. *Constantia*) a fortified city of the grand duchy of Baden, capital of a circle, on the NW shore of the lake of Constance at the efflux of the Rhine 30 miles by rail E of Schaffhausen. It is highly picturesque in its architecture. The most imposing building is the cathedral a fine basilica, originally erected in the eleventh century.

afterwards rebuilt and restored in recent times. Here and in the old Dominican convent, now converted into a hotel, the famous Council of Constantine (1414-18) held its sittings. In the *Kaufhaus* or merchants hall the cardinal met in council during the council. Other interesting memorials of the past are the Barbarossa Inn in which Frederick Barbarossa signed the treaty of Constantine with the cities of the Lombard League in 1183 and the modest house in which Huss lodged. Constantine is rich in art collections. Its manufacturing industries are extremely diversified the making of various kinds of textiles being the most prominent. It has an active trade. A fine bridge connects the town with its suburbs on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the places of interest in the charming environs in the country-seat of Arenenberg where Queen Hortensia died. Constantine is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was early the seat of a bishop. It was one of the free imperial cities of the old German Empire, but, in consequence of its zeal for the Reformation it was deprived of its liberties in 1548 and handed over to Austria, which had to cede it to Baden at the time of the Napoleonic wars. Pop in 1901 21,346 mostly Catholics. It was formerly a much more populous place.

Constantine, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky. on the Ohio River 7 miles below Cincinnati.

Constantine, Lake of (anc. *Brigantia Lacus* (Ger. *Bodensee* hu den-zä) a lake of central Europe, forming a common centre in which Switzerland, Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary meet. Length, from N. W. to S. E. 40 miles greatest breadth about 8 miles area, 207 sq. in greatest depth which is between Friedrichshafen and Utweil 825 feet elevation above sea-level 1305 feet. At its N. W. extremity the lake is divided into two branches or arms, each about 14 miles in length. The N. arm is called the Überlingen Lake, after the town of Überlingen on its N. bank; the S. branch is the L. Intersee, in which is situated the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden about 3 miles long and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck at its S. E. extremity and leaves it at St. Gallen at its N. W. termination. The lake the waters of which are of a dark green hue and very clear is subject, like most of the larger Swiss lakes to sudden storms. It freezes in severe winters only. Steamers ply on the lake between Constantine and various points on its shores (Hergau, Reichenau, Reichenbach etc.). The banks are not remarkable for picturesque beauty but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with cultivated fields, orchards, and gardens interspersed with ruined castles and with numerous towns and villages, producing a very pleasing and striking effect.

Constantia, a town of Romania. See *Kiristavut*.

Constantia, the ancient name of Cirta and of Constantine.

Constantine, kon-stan-sha, a village of Cape Colony South Africa, at the E. base of Table Mountain 13 miles S. of Cape Town, celebrated for its wine.

Constantia, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, in Constantia township (town) and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 34 miles ESE of Oswego. The town contains a village named Cleveland and has canning and other industries. Pop. in 1900 2259.

Constantia, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. about 150.

Constantia Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. 3 miles N. of Bernhard's Bay.

Constantin, the ancient name of Konstantin.

Constantine, kon-stan-teen, a town of Spain, 40 miles NNE of Sevilla. Near it are argentiferous lead-mines. Pop. in 1901 9887.

Constantine, kon-stan-teen' (Fr. pron kón-stān-teen) a fortified city of Algeria, capital of a department of the same name, 34 miles by rail SW of Philippeville magnificently situated on a detached height, 2170 feet above the sea, surrounded on three sides by the deep ravine of the Rummel which is crossed by the magnificent El-Kantara bridge (replacing the Roman bridge occupying the same site) connecting it with the heights of Mazaoua. Lat. 36° 22' N. lon. 6° 37' E. Mean temperature of year 66° Jan 45.6° July 80.5° It has a hospital Roman remains, and a triumphal arch on the site of the ancient Numidian fortress barracks colleges archaeological museum geographical society a Mohammedan seminary etc. with manufactures of woollens saddlery and leather goods an export trade by rail and an active trade with the country southward by caravan. Constantine occupies the site of *Orta*, which was in ancient times a great city and capital of Numidia. It was laid waste a D. 711 but was rebuilt by Constantine, whose name it took. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1896 (exclusive of the fortress) 47,771 of which about 17,600 were French in 1901 48,911.

Constantine, the northeasternmost department of Algeria. Area, 74,239 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,959,468. Capital, Constantine.

Constantine, kon-stan-tin a village of England, Cornwall, 6 miles E. by N. of Helstone.

Constantine, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga. The banking point is Mayevilla. Pop. about 100.

Constantine, kon-stan-tin a post-hamlet of Breckinridge co., Ky., 8 miles from Muldraugh.

Constantine, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich. on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles SW of Centerville. It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, etc. and has lumber, flour and paper mills. Pop. in 1900 1226.

Constantinople, kon-stan-te-no-pli (Turk. *Qambul*, *rikh-böl* or *istambul* modern *Ishtambul* is-tām-pō-lā-ane. Gr. *Kωνσταντινούπολις* L. *Constantinopolis* → c. the city of Constantine') a city of Turkey in Europe capital of the Ottoman Empire, in lat. 41° N. lon. 29° 29' E., situated on a declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory having the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus on the S. and E. and the Golden Horn an inlet of the latter on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides except the W. which is walled and has a sea-front altogether about 8 miles in extent. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn and also occupying the extremity of a promontory sometimes called the *Peninsula of Pera*, are situated the extensive suburbs of *Saleta*, the mercantile and shipping quarter. Pera, the European quarter and residence of the foreign ambassadors and *Tophana*, named from its cannon-foundry. On the opposite shore of the Bosphorus stands the important commercial and industrial suburb of *Beşiktaş*. The city, perhaps more beautifully situated than any other large city of Europe, with the exception of Naples and its appearance from without is extremely picturesque and imposing with its hundreds of mosques on poles and minarets interspersed with lofty cypresses and its port crowded with shipping but within it consists largely of a labyrinth of crooked ill-paved and dirty lanes and a crowd of low built and small houses, built of wood or roughly hewn stone. Of late years following in the course of numerous fires better and more substantial structures have been erected and the general modernizing of the city has removed from it the entirely quaint and Oriental picturesqueness which still belonged to it 30-40 years ago.

The streets are generally dull and deserted, the bustle and animation of life being confined chiefly to the bazaars. The dress of the people has been largely Europeanized and there is now an extensive system of cable and tramways, with gas- and electric-illumination in some parts. The canal service is a thing of the past. A great number of ownerless dogs range the streets, acting as scavengers. The climate is variable and the temperature subject to great changes. The mean temperature of the year is 57.5° Fahr. February about 42° July 74°.

On the extreme N. E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, and on the site of ancient Byzantium is situated the Seraglio, the former private domain of the sultans, in whose enclosing wall was the large and lofty gate known as the *Bab-i Humayun* the 'high door' or sublime porte (destroyed by fire in 1863) which has given the common diplomatic name for the Ottoman government. Within the precincts of the palace were the celebrated *Divan* and the *harem* with the *Garden of Delight*. A new palace or Seraglio was erected by Abdul-Mejid considerably to the N. of the old one.

The architectural glory of the city and one of the most famous buildings of the world is the mosque of St. Sophia after that of Mecca the principal mosque of the Mohammedan world. It is the finest example of Byzantine style and was originally built as a Christian church by Justinian between 531 and 538, and converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453. It is in the form of a Greek cross 269 feet in length by 143 feet in breadth and is surmounted by a flattened dome 160 feet in height above the ground besides several minor cupolas and 4 minarets. Its walls are brick, but the interior is lined with costly marbles and adorned with ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations the temples of Delos, Baalbek, and Athens having been plundered to add to its splendour. It was restored by Fossati in 1847-1849. Among the principal mosques may be noted those of Achmet, of Selim and the Magnificent of Mohammed II. of Bajazet, and the Velde mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV. Most of the greater mosques have colleges and almost all have charitable institutions, named *imarets*, attached to them which latter serve at once as poor houses and hospitals.

The educational development of Constantinople is associated primarily with its three classes of public schools:

primary district schools for boys and girls, in which the pupils are taught to read, write, and cipher, and to recite the Koran. provincial schools of a higher order, for boys only, and the mosque colleges, or *Medreses*, for the study of theology and law. In 1807 a lyceum for the higher education was established by Sultan Abdul-Aziz and in 1809 a new university, with faculties in theology, mathematical and natural science, philosophy, civil law and medicine, came into active existence, succeeding the university faculty which had previously been established in association with the lyceum or constituted as district schools (medical school etc.) The number of professors is still limited. Besides these there are special government schools, including the military, naval, and artillery schools, the school of engineering, etc. The Greeks maintain a so-called Great National School dating from the Middle Ages. Constantinople now possesses numerous libraries, several museums and scientific and art institutions (museum of antiquities in the garden of the old Seraglio, Bazaar Archaeological Institute opened in 1860, Pasteur Institute founded in 1895 and the Ottoman art school). The city has a so-called Greek theological seminary. The Literary Greek Society is the most important learned body in the Greek Orient. In the vicinity is Robert College, an excellent institution under American management.

The bazaars for the sale of wares are extensive and well supplied, but with no particular architectural adornment. Among the chief ornaments of the city are its cemeteries. Its antiquities comprise, besides columns, pillars etc., various subterranean caverns and the aqueduct of Valens.

The city proper comprises several quarters — those for the Jews, Armenians and Greeks. The Greek quarter the Phanar extends along the shore of the port or the Golden Horn. This fine harbor extends for about 4½ miles inland in a northwesterly direction, varying in breadth from about ½ to 1 mile. Wharves of the largest class and safe anchorages here and there are large groves and dry docks. The port, with its busy naval life, is at all times an attractive scene adjacent to the city. The trade of Constantinople is carried on chiefly by foreigners. The city exports silk and cocoons, carpets and rugs, lambkins, wool, goat hair, attar of roses, yellow berries, blouses-work, madder, opium, valonia etc. Manufacturing is carried on mostly on a small scale. Railways unite Constantinople with Adrianople and Belgrade, and since 1895 there is through railway service from Paris. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian and Latin patriarchs, the last-named non resident. The Greek patriarch is the head of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire.

The fortifications of the city were extended and reconstructed in 1878, after the war with Russia.

Constantinople is the ancient Byzantium, one of the most flourishing cities in the eastern part of the Greek world, founded as a Dorian colony in the seventh century B.C. In A.D. 330 Byzantium was selected as the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great, who rebuilt it, renaming it Constantinople. For more than a thousand years from A.D. 330 Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine, Greek or Eastern Empire. The city played a leading part in the history of Christianity, the Patriarch of Constantinople ranking in the position of head of the Christian Church in the East. No city in the world has stood so many sieges. In 1203 and again in 1261 it was taken by the Venetians and Crusaders and in 1453 by Mohammed II, who made it the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The population (including suburbs) is estimated at about 1,250,000 comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Frank Jews, and others.

Constantinople, Strait of. See Bosporus.

Constanța, a town of Rumania. See Kustanza.

Constinețu, a town of Uruguay on the Uruguay River 30 miles N by E. of Salto.

Constinețu, La Constinețu, la kon-ete-too-ee-on, or Maucio, now la, formerly Maucio, Bilibio, a seaport town of Chile, capital of the province of Maule 110 miles NE of Concepción. It is at the mouth of the navigable river Maule. It exports grain, flour etc. and has a limited ship building industry. Pop. in 1895 4533.

Constinețu, kon-ete-too-ee-on, a town of Brazil 115 miles NE of São Paulo on the Paraíba.

Constinețu, a post-village of Dekalb Co. Ga. Pop. 70.

Constinețu, a post-village of Washington Co. Ohio on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. midway between Parkersburg and Marietta. Pop. 100.

Constinețu, a post village of York Co. Pa. is on Mason & Dixon's Line, 28 miles SSE of York. Pop. 200.

Constinețu Cape, a headland on the NW coast of Greenland in Washington Land. Lat. 80° 30' N.

Constinețu, kon-ete-too-ee-on (also Constinețu or Constinețu), a town of Spain province and 35 miles SE of

Toledo. It has remains of an ancient castle and various Roman antiquities. In 1891 it was nearly destroyed by an inundation. Pop. in 1900 7601.

Contam'agar, or Kuntanagar, a town of Bengal district and 14 miles N of Dinajpur. It was formerly a place of note, and contains one of the finest temples in Bengal. It has a good trade. Lat. 26° 44' N. lon. 88° 48' E.

Content, a post-village of Colorado Co. Tex., 3 miles from Weimar station.

Contenten, kon-ten-ee, a post-hamlet of Greene Co. N.C. on Contenten Creek about 5 miles from Snowhill.

Contenten (or Contentny, kon-ten-nee) Creek, N.C. enters the Neuse River about 12 miles below Kingston.

Contessa, kon-ta-sa, a town of Sicily province of Palermo, 6 miles SW of Corleone. Pop. about 2500.

Conthey, kōn-tē (Ger. Gna die), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles W of Sion near the Rhone. Pop. in 1900 2618.

Contich, kon-tik, a village of Belgium 6 miles SSE of Antwerp. Pop. in 1900, 5097.

Continental, a banking post-village of Putnam Co. Ohio on the New York Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. 45 miles E. of Fort Wayne Ind. Pop. in 1900 1104.

Contonocook, a post-village of Morrisack Co. N.H. on the Contonocook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles W of Concord. It has manufactures of silk, needles, machinery boxes, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Contonocook River, N.H. rises in Cheshire Co. and empties into the Merrimack River 8 miles above Concord. It is about 80 miles long.

Contoy, or Lingerhead, an island off the coast of Yucatan 16 miles E by S of Cape Catoche.

Contra Costa, a county of California, has an area of 128 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Sutter and San Pablo bays on the NE by the San Joaquin River and on the W by the Bay of San Francisco. Its most prominent physical feature is Mount Diablo, a peak of the Coast Range. The county has good magesian limestone and important coal mines. Copper salt and sulphur springs are also found here. Capital Martinez. Pop. in 1890 13,515 in 1900 18,046.

Contreras Island, in the Pacific Ocean one of the Solomon Islands.

Contrecoeur, kōn-tri-kōr, a post-village of Varadero Co. Quebec, on the E. shore of the St. Lawrence 30 miles below Montreal on the South Shore R. Pop. about 560.

Contrecoeur, a post-hamlet of Belier Co. Ohio.

Contreras, kon-tri-ras, a hamlet about 8 miles SW of the city of Mexico. Here the Americans defeated the Mexicans Aug. 20 1847.

Contreras (kon-tri-ras) Island, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean near the coast of Guatemala.

Contra, kōn-tri, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne 14 miles SSE of Blons. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Contraxville, kōn-trax-vil, a village of France in Vosges, 14 miles SW of Mirecourt, on the Vaire. It has mineral springs.

Contra, kon-tee, a town of Italy province and 26 miles E of Salerno, on the Sele. Pop. about 3000.

Conty, or Conti, kōn-tay, a small town of France, in Somme, 12½ miles SEW of Amiens on the Risle.

Convenience, a post-hamlet of Independence Co. Ark. Convenience, a post-hamlet of Fayette Co. Ohio.

Convent, a post-village, the capital of St. James parish La. on the left or E. bank of the Mississippi River about 55 miles above New Orleans. It is on the Yocco and Mississippi Valley R. Sacred Heart Academy and Jefferson College are located here.

Convent Station, a post-hamlet of Morris Co. N.J. on the Lackawanna R. 2 miles NW of Madison. It has a large convent of sisters of charity.

Conversano, kon-vēr-sā, a town of Italy province of Bari 19 miles SE of Bari. It is enclosed by decayed walls and has a Norman castle, a fine cathedral and an episcopal palace. Pop. in 1901 14,314.

Converse, a county in the E. part of Wyoming Area, 5759 sq. m. It is watered by the North Platte River and by the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The mineral resources include coal iron copper gold, and silver. Capital Dong. Pop. in 1900 3337.

Converse, a banking post-town of Miami Co. Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago Indiana and Eastern R. 28 miles SE of Logansport. It has lumber and glass industries. Pop. in 1900 1415.

Converse, a post village of Sabine parish La.

Converse, or Chavers, a post-hamlet of Clinton Co. Mo. 42 mi. SE of St. Joseph.

Converse, a post-village of St. Lawrence Co. N.Y. The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. about 200.

Converse, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S C on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Converse, a post-hamlet of Bexar co. Tex. 13 miles by rail E of San Antonio.

Converse, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Mich.

Convey, a banking post-village of Van Wert co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. s R. 7 miles W of Van Wert. Pop. in 1890 690.

Cooway, a picturesque stream of North Wales, flows westerly N.W. and enters Beaumaris Bay 11 miles E. of Beaumaris. Length, 10 miles.

Conway, or **Ab'hercon'way**, a seaport of Wales co. of Carnarvon on the estuary of the Conway. It is crossed by a tubular railway bridge, on the Chester and Holyhead R. 13 miles ENE of Bangor. It occupies a steep slope and is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, still in good repair. The castle built by Edward I. on a precipitous rock is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901 4681.

Conway, a county in the north-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Arkansas River and is drained by Cradon and other creeks. Capital, Morrilton. Pop. in 1890 19,459. In 1900 19,772.

Conway, a banking post-town capital of Faulkner co. Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 11 miles NW of Little Rock. It has various mills, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and cotton-seed oil. Hendrix and Central Baptist Colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900 2665.

Conway, a banking post town of Taylor co. Iowa on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 8 miles NE of Bedford. Pop. in 1900 348.

Conway, a post-village of McPherson co. Kan. 6 miles by rail W of McPherson. Pop. 110.

Cooway, a post-village of Rockcastle co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 130.

Cooway, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Mass. 30 miles N by W of Springfield. It has woolen and cotton mills, manufacturers of boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1458.

Cooway, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. Pop. 60.

Cooway, a post-village of Lucedale co. Mo. 16 miles SSW of Lebanon, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. in 1900 273.

Cooway, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co. N. H. on the Seacoast River 132 miles N of Boston. It is on the Boston and Maine R. The township (town) which includes the villages of Cooway, Cooway Center, North Cooway and Keoway and has active quarrying and manufacturing industries, presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900 3164.

Cooway, a post-village of Northampton co. Vt. The banking point is Suffolk. Pop. 50.

Cooway, a banking post-town of Walsh co. N. Dak. 26 miles N by W of Larimore, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 216.

Cooway, a banking post-town, capital of Horry co., S C on the Waccamaw River about 100 miles NNE of Charleston on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 705.

Cooway, a post-village of Skagit co. Wash.

Cooway (or **Middle**) River, a small river of Vt. flows into the Rapidan on the boundary between Greene and Madison cos.

Cooway Springs, a banking city of Sumner co. Kan. 27 miles SW of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. It is the seat of the Conway Normal College and Business Institute. Pop. in 1900 714.

Cooyers, a banking post-town capital of Rockdale co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 31 miles ESE of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1008.

Conyersville, a post-village of Henry co. Tenn. 12 miles N of Paris and about 110 miles W.W. of Nashville.

Cooyingham, kum ming hyn, a township of Colombia co., Pa. in the Shamokin coal field. Pop. in 1900 3037.

Cooyingham, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles NW of Hazleton. Pop. about 200.

Conz, kantz, a village of Germany in the district and 5 miles by rail from Treves. It has remains of a Roman palace and of a Roman bridge. Pop. 3294.

Conza, konz, (one *Conza*) a town of Italy province of Avellino, 9 miles SE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace and a diocesan seminary. Pop. about 1800.

Cooch Behar, British India. See Kura Bazar.

Cooch Bridge, a post-village of Keweenaw co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 9 miles SW of Delaware City. Pop. about 300.

Coo'ges, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 5 miles S of Sydney of which it is a suburb, on a fine bay of the same name. Pop. 1500.

Cook, a county in the NE part of Illinois has an area of 593 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Des Plaines River and is also drained by the Chicago River. Silurian limestone a good material for building quarried at Athens, and hence called Athens marble underlies the county. Capital Chicago. Pop. in 1860 149,864. In 1880, 607,324. In 1890 1,181,922. In 1900 1,838,735.

Cook, a county comprising the triangular NK corner of Minnesota between Canale and Lake Superior bounded on the W by Lake co. and N by the Pigeon River. Area, 1490 sq. m. Capital Grand Marais. Pop. in 1890 98. In 1900 810.

Cook, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. The banking point is Panama. Pop. about 300.

Cook, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. 9 miles W of Talmage. Pop. in 1900 278.

Cook, a post hamlet of Fayette co. Ohio, 12 miles by rail NE of Washington.

Cooke, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 1800 sq. m. It is bounded on the V by the Red River and is drained by several head-streams of the Trinity River. Capital Gainesville. Pop. in 1890 24,896. In 1900 37,494.

Cooke, a post-village of Park co. Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 100.

Cooke's Point, a post-hamlet of Barren co. Tenn. 14 miles SW of Bryan.

Cookeville, a banking post-village capital of Putnam co. Tenn. 15 miles E of Nash Mills on the Nashville and Knoxville R. It has produce and milling interests. The village is the seat of the Cookeville Collegiate Institute. Pop. about 800.

Cook Islet, in Alaska, between lat 59° and 61° N. lon 150° W. opposite the Kani Peninsula. It receives the Kachitna River. Iliamna and Redoubt volcanoes are on its western shore.

Cook Islands, or **Hervey Archipelago**, in Polynesia, SW of the Society Islands, between the Archipelago of Tonga on the W and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangana, Atua, Hervey and Karatonga. Many of the people have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries. The islands were made a British protectorate in 1888 and were formally annexed to Great Britain on Oct. 8, 1900.

Cookley, a village of England co. of Worcester 3 miles N by E of Kidderminster.

Cook, Mount, the highest peak of the Southern Alps, in the South Island of New Zealand on the borders of Westland and Mackenzie. Height 12,350 feet. It was first ascended by Crean in 1882.

Cook, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range on lat 60° 10' N lon 140° W. Altitude 13,900 feet. To the NE is Yakutat Bay.

Cookport, a post-village of Indiana co. Ia. 16 miles ENE of Indiana.

Cooks, a post village of Cumberland co. Me. Pop. 76.

Cooks, a post-village of Schoenherdt co. Mich. The banking point is Menasha. Pop. 150.

Cooksburg, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. 23 miles SW of Albany.

Cooksburg, a post-village of Forest co. Ia. on the Clarion River about 30 miles ENE of Ud City.

Cooks Corners, a post hamlet of Franklin co. N. Y.

Cooks Falls, a post village of Delaware co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 39 miles SE of Walton. Pop. 250.

Cookehire, a port and the chief town of the co. of Compton Quebec, on the Esten River 13 miles NE of Lennoxville on the Canadian Pacific and the Montreal Central R. It contains wash and dye factories saw mills chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1901 804.

Cook's Inlet, Alaska. See Cook Inlet.

Cooks Mills, a post-village of Colusa co. Ill. on the Okaw River 8 miles N of Watton.

Cooks Mills, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles N of Carlisle Md. Pop. 100.

Cooks Run, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Pa.

Cooks Springs, a post village of St. Clair co. Ala. on the Northern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 75.

Cookstown, a town of Ireland co. of Tyrone, on the Ballinacorney 5 miles SW of Moyamora. It has manufacture of linen. Pop. about 3800.

Cookstown, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ga. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. 100.

Cookstown, a post-village of Burlington co. N J on the Pemberton and Hightstown R. 17 miles ENE of Mount Holly. It has cranberry interests. Pop 176

Cookstown, Fayette co. Pa. See Fayette City

Cookstown, a banking post-village of Sumner co. Ontario, 8 miles W of Elford. Pop about 500

Cook Strait, in New Zealand, separates the two principal islands. Named after its discoverer Captain Cook

Cooksville, a post-village of Heard co. Ga. 7 miles S by E of Franklin. Pop 76

Cooksville, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles NE of Bloomington. Pop about 200

Cooksville, a post-village of Howard co. Md. about 35 miles W of Baltimore. Pop 60

Cooksville, a post-village of Noxubee co. Miss. on the Noxubee River about 40 miles S.E. of Columbus

Cooksville, a post-village of Rock co. Wis. 18 miles SSE of Madison

Cooksville, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario, 16 miles NW of Toronto. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop 300

Cooktown, one of the most important points of Queensland on the Endeavour River, in lat. 15 27 S. It is connected by railroad with the Palmer gold fields. It has a custom house, Masonic hall, hospital, etc. and is the residence of the Vice Apostolic. Pop 2500 white and 360 Chinese

Cookville, a post-hamlet of Woodson co. Kan.

Cookville, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 8 miles NE of Mount Pleasant, on the St. Louis and Southwestern R. Pop about 200

Coolbaugh, coal-bay, a township of Monroe co. Pa. on the Pocono plateau. Pop in 1900 1062

Coolbaugh, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Monroe co. Pa.

Coolcreek, a post-village of Davis co. N. G. It has cotton and roller mills. The banking point is Mocherville. Pop about 800

Coolleyville, a post-hamlet of Steele co. Minn. 12 miles S of Owatonna. Pop 40

Coolleyville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mass. 0 miles W of New Salem station

Coolgardie, a municipality and gold field district of Western Australia, 350 miles by rail ENE of Perth. Pop in 1901 4213

Coolidge, a post-village of Thomas co. Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop about 200

Coolidge, a city of Hamilton co. Kan. 16 miles by rail W by N of Syracuse. Pop in 1900 288

Coolidge, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop about 135

Coolin Hills. See CLINTON HILLS

Coolicamp, a hamlet of Belgium prov. in the West Flanders 14 miles S of Bruges

Cool Spring, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. 7 miles W of Lewes. Pop 200

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson co. Ga.

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Fredrick co. N. C. 13 miles NE of Stateville

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Pa. 10 miles S of Brookville

Cool Spring, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop in 1900 939

Cool Spring, a post-village of Horry co. S. C. 18 miles S of Nichols Depot

Coolville, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio on the Hooking River about 24 miles SW of Marietta. Pop in 1900 313

Coolwell, a post-hamlet of Amherst co. Va.

Coona, a mining town of Australia. New South Wales 95 miles NNW of Cape Howe. Pop 2000

Coombes, capital of Achanti. See KUMASI

Coomer, a post-hamlet of Niagara co. N. Y. 7 miles N of Lockport

Coomer Station, a post-hamlet of Niagara co. N. Y. 18 miles ENE of Lewiston. Large quantities of apples and peaches are shipped here

Coona, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. 6 miles N by W of Meadville

Coona Mills, Boone co. W. Va. See COONROCK

Coonsville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Pa.

Coon Valley, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis. 18 miles SE of La Crosse

Coonville, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co. Miss. Pop 40

Cooper, a county in the central part of Missouri has an area of 652 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Missouri River, intersected by the La Mine River and also drained by Little Balance and Monticau creeks. The county is rich in minerals containing bituminous coal of good quality lead, iron, marble, and limestone. Capital Booneville. Pop in 1890 22,707 in 1900 22,532

Cooper, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co. Ark.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. Ill. 17 miles by rail N.E. of Pekin

Cooper, a post-village of Greene co. Iowa, 10 miles by rail S of Jefferson. Pop 60

Cooper, a post-village of Vernon parish La. The banking point is Leesville. Pop about 200

Cooper, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. 15 miles NW of Calais. Pop in 1900 267

Cooper, a post-village of Kalamazoo co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 0 miles N of Kalamazoo. Pop about 200

Cooper, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. 43 miles by rail NW of New York city. Pop 00

Cooper, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop in 1900 339

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co. S. C. 14 miles ENE of King tree

Cooper, a banking post-town capital of Delta co. Tex., 80 miles SSE of Sherman on the Texas Midland R. Pop in 1900 1518

Cooper, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario on Black Creek, 43 miles N of Belleville

Cooper Island, in the British West Indies Virgin Islands is an island 5 miles ENE of Tortola

Cooper Point, a headland on the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 1 20 S

Cooper River, S. C. rises in Berkeley co. runs southward to the city of Charleston, and merges with the Ashley River to form Charleston Harbor

Coopers, a post-village of Mercer co. W. Va. 3 miles NE of Pocahontas Va. It has coal-mines. Pop about 600

Coopersburg, a post-borough of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 44 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop in 1900 656

Cooper's Creek, N. J. drains part of Camden co. and enters the Delaware River at the upper end of the city of Camden. Its lower part is navigable, the tide ascending the stream some 8 miles

Cooper's Creek, or Barcoo River, in northwestern Queensland, flows for several hundred miles in a south westerly course and discharges its scanty waters into Lake Eyre

Cooper's Hill, a ridge on the borders of Berkshire and Surrey England, on the S. side of the Thames. Here is the Royal Indian Engineering College to which is attached a school of forestry

Coopers Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on the Sheepscot River 13 miles ESE of Augusta

Coopers Plains, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. on the Connetquot River and on the Erie R. 5 miles NW of Canning. Pop about 176

Coopers Point, N. J. See CAMDEN

Cooperstown, a post-village of Broome co. Ill. 8 miles E of Mount Sterling. Pop about 100

Cooperstown, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Otsego co. N. Y. is pleasantly situated at the S. end of Otsego Lake on the Susquehanna River. It is on the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley R. 60 miles W of Albany. It is an important trade-centre is a farming and hop growing region. Cooper the novelist, resided at this place. Pop in 1900 2368

Cooperstown, a banking post-town capital of Griggs co. N. Dak. 706 miles NW of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific R. It is an important trade-centre. Pop in 1900 648

Cooperstown, a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. on Sugar Creek 10 miles NW of Oil City and 18 miles NE of Meadville. Pop in 1900 243

Cooperstown, a post-village of Manitowish co. Wis. In Cooperstown township (town) about 20 miles NW of Manitowish. Pop of the town in 1900, 1500

Cooperstown Junction, Otsego co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson and the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley R. It is adjacent to Colliersville.

Coopersville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Ky. 25 miles SW of Point Isabel.

Coopersville, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles NW of Grand Rapids. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 680.

Coopersville, or **Corbenn**, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y. on the Chezy or Champaign River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 24 miles N of Plattsburg. Pop. 100.

Coopersville, a post-hamlet and shipping point of Pike co. Ohio on the Smoto River and on the Ohio Canal 17 miles N of Portsmouth. Pop. 50.

Cooper's Wells, a watering-place of Hinds co., Miss. 4 miles SE of Raymond.

Coopertown, a post-village of Robertson co. Tenn., about 8 miles SW of Springfield.

Cooper Tract, a post-village of Frenet co. Pa. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 160.

Coopersville, a post-village of Scott co. Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Coopertown, a post-village of Harford co., Md. about 7 miles NW of Belair.

Coopwood, a post-village of Winston co. Miss. 10 miles S by E of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Coorg, or **Karg**, **koorg**, the smallest of the provinces of British India, under the direct control of the governor general. Area, 1583 sq. m. It is bounded by Mysore and the Malabar and South Kanara districts. Lat. 11° 55'–12° 45' N. lon. 70° 25'–76° 13' E. It is situated in the region of the Western Ghats. It is a rainy district, with large forests and a comparatively cool climate. Coffee is a leading product. Its dominant people the Coorgs are of Dravidian race. Capital, Merkara. Pop. in 1901 180,000.

Cook, **kū**, **ks**, a county forming the N. extremity of New Hampshire, borders on Canada and Maine. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River (which rises in the northern part of the county) is intersected by the Androscoggin and is partly drained by the Ammonoosuc River. Area, 1812 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and abounds in picturesque and grand scenery. Among its prominent features is Mount Washington the highest peak of the White Mountains. Granite is abundant. Capitals Lancaster and Colebrook. Pop. in 1890 23,713, in 1900 29,463.

Cook, **koō**, a county in the SW part of Oregon has an area of 1878 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the Coos and Coquille rivers. The Umpqua Mountain range extends along the eastern border of this county. Coal is found here as a gold and copper. Capital, Coquille. Pop. in 1890 8874, in 1900 10,328.

Cook, a small river of Coos co. Oregon rises to the Umpqua Mountains, flows northward, and enters the Pacific Ocean through Coos Bay.

Cook, **ko**, is a post-village of Coos co. N.H. on the Connecticut River 18 miles N of Lancaster on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 500.

Coosa, a river which is formed by the junction of the Etowah and Oostana Rivers, at Rome, in Georgia. It flows westward into Alabama, and thence generally southward uniting with the Tallapoosa River to form the Alabama, about 10 miles NNE of Montgomery. It is about 380 miles long. Some parts of it are navigable by small steamboats.

Coosa, a county in the east-central part of Alabama has an area of 871 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River. Much coal and fine granite are found here. Capital, Rockford. Pop. in 1890 15,906, in 1900 16,144.

Coosa, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. on the Coosa River about 13 miles by rail W of Rome.

Coosa, a post-village of Leake co. Miss. Pop. about 80.

Coosah (**ko-sā**) Station, a post-village of Elmore co. Ala. about 10 miles by rail N of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Coosawattee River, Ga. rises in Gilmer co. and unites with the Conasauga River about 6 miles NE of Calhoun to form the Oostanaula.

Coosawhatchee, a post-township of Beaufort co. S.C. Pop. in 1900 2535.

Coos (**koos**) Bay, on the coast of Oregon is an important port for the exportation of coal. Its entrance is N of Cape Arago. Its bar is not passable for vessels drawing over 14 feet of water. The country on its banks furnishes a lignitic coal, which is among the best on the Pacific.

Coos City, Coos co., Oregon. See **RAVINE CITY**.

Coostamundra, a town of New South Wales, 100 miles W of Goulburn. Pop. about 2500.

Countehall, a post-village of a small town of Ireland, so of Cavan, 28 miles WNW of Dundalk.

Crates Store, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va. 15 miles N of Harrisonburg.

Crook, a turner lease of Groen. See **TOROLAN**.

Copake, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. in Copake township (town) on the Central New England R. 105 miles N by E of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900 1277.

Copake Iron-Works, a post-village and resort of Columbia co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 105 miles N by E of New York. It is situated on the border of Massachusetts, at the base of the Berkshire Hills. It has plough works, etc. Pop. about 450.

Copán, **ko-pán**, a western department of Honduras. It is bounded on the W and N by a mountain range and is traversed by several other ranges. Gold, silver and coal are found. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco are the chief industries. The famous ruins of Copán are in this department near the Guatemalan frontier. Capital, Santa Rosa. Pop. in 1887 96,744.

Copán, **ko-pán**, a ruined city of Honduras 30 miles SE of Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 miles along the Copán River an affluent of the Motagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed great temple and many pyramidal structures with sculptured reliefs resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindu art, obelisks, columns, etc. constructed by a race having Mayan characteristics.

Copano (**ko-pa-no**) Bay, the northwestern arm of Aransas Bay Tex.

Cope, a post-village of Orangeburg co. S.C. Pop. 70.

Copeland, a post-hamlet of Surry co. N.C.

Copeland Forest, an elevated tract of moorland in the SW part of Cumberland England.

Copeland Islands, a small group on the NW coast of Ireland off of Down off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough.

Coppella, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Copemish, a post-village of Manistee co. Mich. 30 miles by rail NE of Manistee, its banking point. It has planing and shingle mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 429.

Copenhagen, **peh-nah-gheh** (Dan. *A. behov* *kyō hee böwn* — a *marbolska havn* *Gor Apen-Angon*, *ko-pen hā ghen* *Fr. Copenhagen* *ko-pen hā* *Hoffstad*) the capital of Denmark is situated on the Sound, chiefly on the E. coast of Seeland but partly on the island of Amager which is separated from Seeland by a narrow arm of the Sound which forms a harbor and once spacious, deep and secure. Lat. (observatory) 55° 41' 12" N. lon. 12° 34' 41" E. Copenhagen occupies a flat so low as to require to be protected by embankments against the Baltic. The part of the city which is on the island of Amager a modern quarter bears the name of Christianshavn. It is so surrounded by water as almost to constitute a little island in itself. The successive suburbs of Copenhagen were formerly separated from the city by the old fortifications. These have been levelled and converted into promenades. A modern system of fortifications on a grand scale, recently constructed beyond the site of the old ones and embracing canals for flooding the approaches to the city has converted Copenhagen into a great stronghold. The old citadel of Frederik has still remains in the NE part of the city but is no longer available for military purposes. Though Copenhagen is an ancient town its consequences of repeated conflagrations the greater part of its old wooden houses have been replaced by lofty and well-built modern buildings of brick or Norwegian granite and in architectural character it yields in few European capitals. A portion of the old town is cut off by artificial waterways so as to form a renaissance island called Slotsholmen or Castle Island, on which is an imposing array of public edifices. These include the buildings pertaining to the famous royal palace of Christiansburg the main structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1884 the building of the ministries, the royal library, the Thorwaldsen Museum with a façade in the style of the Etruscan sepulchral structures, the arsenal and the exchange erected early in the seventeenth century. The principal of the public squares is the Kongens Nytorv (the New King's Market) which constitutes the centre of the city as fewer than 12 streets opening into it. In its centre is a colossal statue of Christies. On this square are the old royal palace of Charlottenborg now converted into an academy of fine arts and the new national theatre. In front of the former stands the equestrian statue of Frederick VII. and in front of the latter are the statues of the great national writers, Holberg and Oehlenschläger. About a third of a mile to

the N.E. of the Kongens Nytorv is the octagonal Amalienburg Square, on which are 4 stately palaces, one used for the royal residence. In the centre of the city is the principal church the Frue Kirke or Church of Our Lady adorned with sculptures by Thorvaldsen. Close to it are the university buildings, the university library and the zoological garden. Further N are the extensive botanical gardens. Within these grounds or near by are the observatory with a station of Lybke Brahe, the new buildings of the polytechnic institute, mineralogical museum and chemical laboratory and the art museum. Adjoining are the botanical gardens and the fine old royal palace and park of Rosenborg. The palace is now a museum of regalia, arranged in the chronological order of the Danish sovereigns. Among the prominent churches in addition to the Frue Kirke, are St. Peter's, the German church, Trinity church, the great round tower of which was formerly an observatory and the Church of Our Saviour. The pleasure grounds and park in promenade of the city are on a scale commensurate with its architectural beauties and the wealth of its sculptural monuments. In the western quarter is Ørsted Park, with a statue of the great physicist.

Copenhagen is the chief centre of Scandinavian literature, science, and art. The national university founded in 1478 has, together with the polytechnic institute, over 2000 students. Its library contains about 300,000 volumes. The royal library contains 650,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in Northern literature, and among the MSS is Rask's unique Sanskrit and Singhalese collection. The museum of Northern antiquities and the ethnographic museum, both forming part of the new national museum established in 1892, are unrivalled of their kind. Thorvaldsen's museum consists of works by that great sculptor and others bequeathed by him to the nation. It comprises also the mannequin in which he is buried. Among other valuable collections is the royal gallery of paintings.

The harbor of Copenhagen forms the great naval station of Denmark being capable of enclosing the whole fleet. One portion in the extreme N has recently been set off for a free port, and here extensive warehouses have been erected. Among the leading manufacturing establishments of Copenhagen are its porcelain works, which enjoy a European reputation. Ship-building is extensively carried on and there are machine-shops, textile-factories, chemical works, sugar refineries, etc. The city carries on an active commerce by water and land.

Copenhagen is first mentioned as a fishing hamlet, in 1043. In 1468 Bishop Absalon founded a haven and erected a fort on the Slotsholmen as a place of refuge from the Northern pirates. The place then bore the name of Axelhus. Shortly afterwards it rose to importance and acquired its present name of Kjøbenhavn or Merchant's Haven. The Danish fleet was defeated here by Nelson in 1801. In 1807 the town was bombarded by the British who carried off the Danish fleet. Pop. in 1890 312,387, in 1901 378,233.

Copenhagen, a post-hamlet of Caldwell parish, La. Copenhagen, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. on the Deer River, 13 miles W.W. of Lowville. Pop. in 1900 587.

Copenhagen, a post-village of Marion co. Tenn. The banking point is South Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Cop'enhay'8r, a post hamlet of Kanawha co. W.Va. 12 miles NE of Charleston.

Cö'pön'sch, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg at the junction of the Spree and Dahme 7 miles SE of Berlin. It is divided by water courses into several quarters, connected by bridges. On the so-called Castle Island is a fine old castle, now used for educational purposes. The town has dye-works and manufactures of shoddy, linoleum, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900 21,024.

Copertine, ko-pé'tee, a town of Italy province and 10 miles SSW of Lanzo. Pop. (commence) in 1901 7624.

Copotown, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario with a station on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles W of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

Copoville, a post-village of Collins co. Tex. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. 200.

Copiah, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, has an area of 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River and also drained by Bayou Pierre. Capital, Hattiesburg. Pop. in 1890 30,233. In 1900 34,395.

Copimé, ko-pa-l-po', a river of Chile, province of Atacama, flows in a desert country past Copiapó reaching the sea at Puerto Copiapó but of late its waters are ordinarily used up in mining works long before the sea is reached.

Copiapó, or San Francisco de Selva, san franses'ko dá sel'vá, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Atacama, on the river Copiapó, 30 miles from the sea

and 50 miles by rail SE of Caldera. It is an important mining and mercantile centre basins, smelting works, school, hospital, etc. and ships much silver (from the Chaflarillo district) copper and ores. Pop. in 1890, 9301. Eastward of the city is the volcano of Copiapó 19,885 feet in elevation.

Copiapó, or Puerto Copiapó, pwa-to-ko-pee & po', a small seaport of Chile province of Atacama on Copiapó Bay, 30 miles W of the town of Copiapó. Lat. 27° 29' S., lon. 71° 2' W.

Cop'ins'hay', or Cop'ens'ay', sometimes written Copenshaw, one of the Orkney Islands in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland. Lat. 56° 55' N. lon. 2° 28' W.

Coplay, a post-borough of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. at the junction of the Ironton R. 5 miles N by W of Allentown. It has iron works and large hydraulic cement quarries. Pop. in 1900 1381.

Copieston, kóp'gla-ton, on Oil Creek, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on North Creek 4 miles N of Petrolia. It has oil wells. Pop. about 300.

Copiey, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio, 6 miles N of Akron. Pop. in 1900 243.

Copieyville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W.Va.

Coppa, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, about 18 miles SW of Cleveland.

Copparo, kop-pá-ro, a town of Italy 11 miles ENE of Ferrara. Pop. about 6000. It is the capital of a large commune (pop. in 1901 30,287).

Coppell, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. Pop. 120.

Coppemaco, kop-pén & mah Coppemaco, or Cup-anama, kúp-á-ná-má, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the mountains, flows N. and falls into the ocean near the mouth of the Suramarea.

Coppenbrügge, kop-pen-brüg-gh, a town of Prussia, 19 miles SSW of Hannover. Pop. in 1900 1324.

Copper, a post-village of Kernville co. N.Mun. about 65 miles NW of Santa Fé. It has large mines and copper smelting works.

Copperas Cove, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. 26 miles S of Gatesville, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 500.

Copper Ch'ê, a banking post-town of Nipissing district Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. It has copper interests.

Copper Falls Mine, a post-village of Keweenaw co. Mich. 1 mile from Lake Superior 20 miles ENE of Calumet its banking point.

Copperhill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co. Conn. 14 mi. N by W of Hartford. Pop. 60.

Copperhill, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J. on the Monmouth R. 2 miles S of Flemington. Pop. 190.

Copperhill, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va. 19 mi. S by E of Floyd.

Copper Island, in the Sea of Marmora. See KHA'KI.

Coppermine River, in Canada enters (or enters) Gulf of St. Lawrence at the Arctic Ocean NE of the Great Bear Lake, after a course estimated at 300 miles. It is not so viable for navigation.

Copper Mountains, a low mountain range of Canada, on the NW bank of the Coppermine River.

Copperopolis, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. about 64 mi. SE of Sacramento. Copper has been mined here. Pop. about 200.

Copperopolis, a village of Meagher co. Mont. The banking point is White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 150.

Copper (or Atna) River, in Alaska rises in about lat. 62° 40' N. flows in a circuitous southerly route and empties into the Pacific Ocean W of Central Bay in about lon. 145° W. Its best-known tributary is the Chitina on the K. The river is much obstructed by rapids and glaciers. Copper is found along parts of its course. The Copper River Route is one of the railroad routes projected to reach the heart of Alaska.

Copper River (Fr. Rivière au Cuivre) Mo. rises in Andalus co. and enters the Mississippi River 14 miles NW of St. Charles. It affords valuable motive-power.

Copper Vale, a post-hamlet of Lassen co. Cal. 18 miles SW of Sutterville.

Copper Valley, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va. 8 miles NW of Floyd.

Coppel, kop-pá, a little town of Switzerland canton of Vaud, on the lake and 9 miles NNE of Geneva. Its chateau is famous as having been the residence of Bayle and of Madame de Staël. Pop. about 550.

Coppeck, a post-village of Henry co. Iowa. The banking point is Wayland. Pop. 60.

Coptos, an ancient town of Egypt. See KR'RT.

Copts, the native Christian population of Egypt, descended from the ancient Egyptians. Their language,

which has been a dead tongue since the close of the sixteenth century but which is still used in the liturgy of the Coptic Church. It descended from the ancient Egyptian. Its alphabet is made up mainly of Greek letters, to which a number of characters from the old Demotic have been added. The Coptic Church originated in the fifth century. The Copts number some hundreds of thousands. They are mainly townspeople.

Cogues, ko-kwi go, or **Ogues**, o-kwi go, the principal head branch of the Delaware River rises in New York, on the W. declivity of the Catskill Mountains. It forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania for a few miles and unites with the Popotomac, the eastern branch at Hancock. It is a beautiful and rapid stream.

Coquet, koh et, or **Coek/et**, a picturesque little river of Northumberland, England rises in the Cheviot Hills and enters the North Sea near Warkworth opposite Coquet Island.

Coquilhatville, also known as **Équateur** or **Equatorville**, an important commercial town of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo above the confluence with the Ubangui. Lat. 0° 5' N.

Coquille, ko-keel, a city capital of Coos co. Oregon on the Coquille River and on the Coos Bay. Roseburg and Eastern R. 26 miles SSE of Empira City. Pop. in 1900 723.

Coquille River, Oregon rises by three branches in the Umpqua Mountains which unite in Coos co. It runs westward and enters the Pacific Ocean in the same county. **Coquimbo**, ko-keem bo, or **La Serena**, Chile. See LA SERENA.

Coquimbo, ko-keem bo a province of Chile lying E. of the province of Atacama. Area, 12,800 sq. m. It extends from the Andes to the sea. The mining and smelting of copper the raising of cattle and the growing of alfalfa for hay are leading industries. Some lapis lazuli is obtained in the E. Agriculture is hardly practicable without irrigation. The climate though dry is exceedingly agreeable and healthful. Capital La Serena. Pop. in 1900 160,895.

Coquimbó, or **Puerto Coquimbó**, formerly called **Buleas**, hiki shi, a seaport of Chile, province of Coquimbó, 7 miles SW of La Serena. Lat. 29° 0' S. A railway extends hence to Osorno with a branch passing to La Serena. It is on a fine bay and there are good facilities for shipping. It has smelting works and a heavy trade in copper and its ores, and ships many cattle to northern ports en route to Peru. Pop. in 1895 32,000.

Coquimbó River, Chile is 123 miles long and flows into the Pacific Ocean (Coquimbó Bay) near the port of Coquimbó.

Cora, a town of James. See CORA.

Cora, a post-village of Smith co. Kan. 10 miles N. by E. of Smith Center.

Cora, a post-village of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Burlington Route 6 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 173.

Cora, a post-hamlet of Galia co. Ohio 10 miles SE. of Portland station.

Coral, kor, a minor port on the N. shore of the southwest peninsula of Haiti 6 miles E. by E. of Jérémie. Pop. of the commune, 6000.

Coral, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill. 60 miles NW of Chicago.

Coral, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles W. by N. of Stanton. Pop. about 350.

Coral, a village of Indiana co. Pa. It has iron interests.

Coral Bay, a port in the island of St. John. Lesser Antilles.

Coral Hill, a post-village of Warren co. Ky. 5 miles NE. of Glasgow. Pop. 60.

Coral Sea, an indefinite term for a part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

Coralville, a post-village of Johnson co. Iowa, 2 1/2 miles from Iowa City. Pop. 150.

Cosam, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co. Vt. 77 miles H. of Riverhead. **Cosam Hill** is a hamlet, 2 miles SE. of Cosam.

Corangamite, a lake of Victoria, Australia, 50 miles W. of Geelong. It is about 18 miles long and has no visible outlet.

Coranopolis, a banking post-berough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 19 miles NW of Pittsburgh. It has natural gas and oil. Pop. in 1890 952. In 1900 2555.

Corato, ko-rá to, a city of Italy province of Bari 14 miles SE. of Barietta. It has a fine church. Pop. (commune) in 1901 41,573.

Coray, ko-rá, a town of France in Finistère, 13 miles ENE. of Quimper. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Corazón, ko-rá-són (i.e. heart) a mountain of Ecuador in the Andes, 20 miles SW of Quito. Elevation, 15,871 feet.

Corbach, a town of Germany in the principality of Waldeck, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel. It has a gymnasium, dating from the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900 2010.

Corbais, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tenn. Pop. 15.

Corbean, N. Y. See COOPERSTOWN.

Corbell, kor-bél, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine at the influx of the Essonne, 18 miles SSE of Paris. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town. The principal edifices comprise a corn hall, large corn magazine, public library and an interesting church. Corbell has varied manufactures and an active trade. Pop. in 1901 9501.

Corbet, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Corbett, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. The banking point is Galeton. Pop. in 1900 200.

Corbetta, kor-bét-tá, a town of northern Italy 10 miles W. of Milan. Pop. about 3000 (commune, about 5000). Near by is the battle-field of Magenta.

Corbetteville, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. 12 miles SE. of Binghamton. Pop. 160.

Corbie, kor-bee, a town of France department of Somme 9 miles E. of Amiens. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in the seventh century which became the parent of the famous abbey of Corvey in Westphalia. Pop. in 1901 3229.

Corbière, kor-be-er (Ger. *Corbiere* kor-be-er) a village of Switzerland 6 miles E. of Fribourg on the Saane.

Corbières, a mountain range of France in the department of Aude is a spur of the Eastern Pyrenees. Height, about 4000 feet (Puy de Ruguech).

Corbligny, kor-bee-nee, a small town of France in Ardennes, on the Angoulême 30 miles NE. of Nancy.

Corbio, a post-village of Semmer co. Has 12 miles by rail SW of Wilmington.

Corbin, a banking post-village of Knox and Whitley cos. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles N. of Williamsburg. Pop. in 1900 1544.

Corbridge, a village of England, co. of Northumberland and on the Tyne, 4 miles E. of Hexham.

Corbyville, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario. Pop. 180.

Cordeiro, kor-ro-uh, a town of France, in Vosges 20 miles E. of Épinal. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Corcoran, kor-ro-ran, a post-township of Hennepin co. Minn. 15 miles NW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 1733.

Corcovado, kor-ro-vá-do (i.e. the humped-back mountain) a volcanic mountain of the Andes in Patagonia (Chile) near the Pacific coast. Lat. 43° 10' S. Height, about 8000 feet.

Corcovado, kor-ro-vá-do a mountain of Brazil 2 miles from Rio de Janeiro rises in an isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Corcovado, kor-ro-vá-do Gulf of, on the W. coast of South America between the island of Chiloe and the main land.

Corchaen, a small town and port of Spain in Galicia near Cape Finisterre.

Corcyra, the Latin name of Corfu.

Cordeville, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. Pop. 299.

Cordeal, a post-village of Citrus co. Fla. 33 miles by rail from Ocala, its banking point.

Cordele, kor-deel, a banking post-town of Dooly co. Ga. in the Georgia and Alabama and other railroads 9 miles S. of Vienna. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, corrugated, etc. Pop. in 1900 3474.

Cordelet, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Coatesville. Pop. about 300.

Cordelet, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. in an agricultural region 75 miles (direct) WNW of Woodward.

Corde-mare, kor-deh-má, a town of France in Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles WNW of Nantes. Pop. about 2000.

Corde, a banking post-village of Lafayette co. Mo. 20 miles by rail SE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 538.

Corde, kor-de, a town of France department of Taro, 13 miles NW of Ailli. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Cordee (kord or kor-de) Bay, south coast of Patagonia (Chile) Strait of Magellan 45 miles NW of Cape Horn.

Cordeville, a post-village of Berkeley co. S. C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Cordillera, kor-dil-le-er (Sp. pron kor-deel-yá-rá), a Spanish term applied to the great mountain-range or system

which is called the Andes in South America and the Rocky Mountains in North America. (See *ANDES*.) The term is now sometimes used to designate other mountain-ranges or even the subordinate parts of the main backbone of the American continents.

Cordoba, *kon-do-bá*, a town of Mexico, state and 53 miles WSW of Vera Cruz, on the railway to Mexico. Pop. in 1895 7974. It is well built of stone and has many handsome public edifices; an active trade in sugar, tobacco and coffee, and manufactures of cotton and woolen fabrics. Elevation 2860 feet.

Cordoba, a province of the Argentine Republic near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, Rosario, Catamarca, Buenos Aires, and Santa Fe and the territory of Pampa. Area, 62 150 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 419 072. The mountains of the Sierra de Córdoba extend N and W of the capital elsewhere it is mostly flat. The province produces gold, silver, copper, lead, graphite, salt (in the Salinas Grandes) etc. and has noble forests and extensive areas cultivated with alfalfa, maize, beans, potatoes, and tobacco. Cattle, sheep and goats are numerous and beef, mutton and fruits are the principal products. The province has numerous colonist associations. Capital, Córdoba.

Cordoba, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of the same name, situated in a beautiful valley on the Paraná, and well sheltered from the N and S winds, 187 miles NW of Buenos Aires. Lat. 31° 35' S. Railways extend hence to Rosario and Tucumán. It is well built and contains many churches, a university with faculties of law, medicine, and natural science, a national college, a national observatory and an academy of sciences. It is the residence of a bishop. Córdoba is the centre of communications between Buenos Aires and the other provinces. Its exports consist principally of hides and wool. It was founded in 1533. Pop. in 1895 4 089 in 1901 about 50 000.

Cordoba, *kor-do-va* (Sp. *Córdoba* *kon-do-bá* *espa.* *in dubia* and *et in a pte* *et in a pte* *et in a pte*) a city of Spain in Andalusia, capital of the province of Córdoba, on the Guadalquivir 88 miles NE of Seville, on an important railway junction. Lat. 37° 03' N. Lon. 4° 49' W. The remains of its Moorish walls, built on Roman foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins. The city is generally meanly built. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Arabs in the eighth century and commanded by a Saracenic castle. Its cathedral formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Moslem world and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain presents in its interior a labyrinth of columns of all orders and materials which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean and which support elliptical arches. The edifice, which in size and importance stood second only to the mosque of Mecca among the holy places of Islam measures 578 feet in length and 425 feet in width thus covering an area approximately equal to that of St. Peter's in Rome. There are many other churches, gorgeously adorned and an immense number of former convents. Among other noteworthy structures are the bishop's palace and the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns. The town was formerly noted for its leather made of goat-skins called *Cordovan*. The silversmiths and sugar-workers of Córdoba still maintain their reputations and manufactures of textile fabrics, pottery etc. are carried on. Many horses are bred here. The town possesses a veterinary institute and other special schools.

Córdoba was a place of great importance under the Romans. From 756 to 1631 it was the capital of the great Gmalyade realm in Spain (whose rulers at first styled themselves *emir* and later *caliph*) embracing nearly the whole of the peninsula. It is said to have contained in the tenth century nearly a million inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths and 600 fountains. It was styled the Mecca of the West. At this time it was the most splendid seat of the arts, sciences, and literature in the world. In 1336 it was taken and nearly destroyed by Ferdinand III of Castile. Córdoba is the birthplace of the two Sassas the Roman poet Lucan and the Arab philosopher Averroës. Pop. of the commune in 1900 38 273.

Cordoba, a province of Spain in Andalusia, traversed by the Guadalquivir. Area, 5993 sq m. Pop. in 1900 456 859. Capital, Córdoba.

Cordoba, a post-town of Walker co. Ala. on the Southern and the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham Rr. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper and the town has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900 567.

Cordoba, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr., 22 miles NE of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 414.

Cordoba, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky.

Cordoba, a post-village of Talbot co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 8 miles NE of Easton. Pop. 150.

Cordoba, a post-village of Lenoir co. Minn. on Lake German and on the Cannon River about 30 miles NE of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 95.

Cordoba, a post-village of Seward co., Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Rr. 19 miles SW of Seward. Pop. in 1900 149.

Cordovado, *kon-do-va* *da* a town of northern Italy is the province of Udine 23 miles SW of Udine. Pop. about 1200. It has a cathedral.

Corduba, the ancient name of Córdoba.

Cordwene, *kon-ku-dwan*.

Cores, a country of Asia. See *KOREA*.

Cores, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The bank is at point in Ellsworth. Pop. about 175.

Corella, *ko-ré-ya* a town of Spain in Navarra, 40 miles SSW of Pamplona. Pop. in 1900 6793.

Corentyn, *ko-rén-tin* a river of South America, rises in about lat. 2° N. 25 miles E of the Essequibo, flows generally N. separating British and Dutch Guiana and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 55° W. It is navigable for a distance of 150 miles for vessels of 8-8 foot draft to Orsala, about 45 miles.

Core Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Corey, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 12 miles E of Cassopolis.

Coreya, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. The banking point is Saranac Lake. Pop. 150.

Corfe Castle, a decayed town of England, co. of Dorset. Isle of Portland 44 miles SSE of Wareham. It has extensive ruins of the old stronghold of Corfe Castle.

Corfu, *kor-fo* or *korfa* (mod. Gr. *Korfu*, *kon-fo*; anc. Gr. *Korupia*, *Arkhura* *L. Coreyra*) the largest of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean separated from the coast of Albania by the Channel of Corfu. Extreme length 40 miles. Area 277 sq m. Pop. in 1886 90 872. The surface is hilly and very picturesque, the mountains in the N. attaining an elevation of 3600 feet. Soil fertile. Climate hot and very variable. There are no perennial streams. About half the island is covered with olive groves. Wine is produced in large quantities and exported. Besides the city of Corfu, the island contains only some villages. The name of Corfu includes also the islands of Santa Maura and Paxos. Coreyra was a colony of the Corinthians, and became a naval power in the earliest historical period of Greek history. The dispute between the Corinthians and the mother country regarding Epidaurion precipitated the Peloponnesian War. Corfu belonged to Venice for the last four centuries of the existence of that republic.

Corfu is a port of the island of Corfu on its E. coast 10 miles SSW of Butrinto (in Epirus). It is beautifully situated on an eminence. It has dark narrow streets and its buildings many of them with arcades, bear witness to the centuries of Venetian rule. There are interesting Greek and Roman Catholic churches, and among other buildings are a theatre and a royal palace. The town possesses a public library of 40 000 volumes. The old citadel is no longer serviceable. The town is supplied with good water by an aqueduct. Corfu has a safe harbor and an extensive trade. There is regular steam communication with Alexandria, Trieste, and other ports. The town is a winter resort for invalids. Corfu is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It is the capital of the nome of Corfu. Pop. in 1896 18,581.

Corfe, a post-village of Gloucester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River Rr. 12 miles SW of Batavia at banking point. Pop. in 1900 401.

Corfe, Channel of, an arm of the Mediterranean between the island of Corfu and Albania, about 30 miles in length from N to S and varying in breadth from 2 to 16 miles.

Cori, *ko-ré* (anc. *Gura*) a town of central Italy 10 miles SE of Rome. Pop. in 1901 6790.

Coria, *ko-ré* (anc. *Cru riva*) a town of Spain 47 miles NW of Cáceres, on the Alagón. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin and has a castle of the fifteenth century a Gothic cathedral and an old bridge. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900 3142.

Coria, or **Coria del Rio**, a town of Spain 6 miles SSW of Seville, on the Guadalquivir noted for its manufacture of large jars for storing oil and for its almonds. Pop. in 1901 6161.

Corigliano, *ko-ré-ya* no a town of Italy province of Corsica, 6 miles WNW of Romano, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Tarras. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water from the neighboring mountain. It has a fine castle. Near it is the site of Sybaris. Pop. (commune) in 1901 13 320.

Corinthiano, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SSE of Lecce. Pop. about 3500.

Coringa, ko-ring ga, a small seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, 35 miles SE of Rajahmundry on one of the mouths of the Godavary. It formerly had an extensive commerce. It is adjacent to the French possession of Yanam.

Corinnum, the ancient name of *Corinthus*.
Corinnum, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Corinna township (town) on the Maine Central R. 33 miles WNW of Bangor. It contains the Corinna Union Academy and has various mills and manufactures of shingles etc. It has also packing industries. Pop. of the town in 1900 1170.

Corinno, kor-in', a post-hamlet of Stutsman co. N. Dak., about 30 miles N by E. of Jamestown.

Corinno, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 4 miles SW of Westchester.

Corinne, a banking mty. of Boxelder co. Utah is on the Bear River and on the Southern Pacific R. 6 mi. on NW of Brigham. It is 4200 feet above the sea-level. Pop. in 1900 325.

Corinth (anc. *L. Corinthis* or *Korinthos*) an ancient city of Greece, at the SW end of the Isthmus of Corinth between the Gulf of Corinth (Lepanto) on the W and that of Argos on the E., 48 miles W of Athens. It was situated under the northern slope of a steep mountain 1886 feet high, on which was the citadel, the Acro-Corinthus, and on whose side was the famed fountain of Pirene. It is supposed to have been founded by the Phoenicians. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea across the isthmus, and commanding at the same time all the land traffic from N to S. Its inhabitants, who excelled in weaving dyeing metal working, and the ceramic arts, founded numerous colonies and acquired great riches, so that Corinth became proverbial for its luxury. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres and public buildings of such excellence in design as to give rise to an order of architecture now known by its name. An ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans 146 B.C.; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. A new city arose under the Romans. Of the ancient structures hardly a vestige remains. In the Middle Ages Corinth passed into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was wrested by Mohammed II. Until recent times the Acro-Corinthus was a strong fortress. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1688. The present town called New Corinth the capital of the newly constituted *nevo* of Corinthia, lies 3 miles NE of the site of the old city on the Gulf of Corinth. Pop. in 1896, 4188. The Acro-Corinthus commands a magnificent view.

Corinth, a post-village of Howard co. Ark. 8 mi. on NE of Center Point. Pop. 130.

Corinth, a post-village of Heard co., Ga. 5 mi. on NW of Hogenaville.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Ill. 12 miles NE of Marion.

Corinth, a banking post town of Grant co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 12 mi. on S. of Williamstown. Pop. in 1900 331.

Corinth, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. about 20 mi. on NW of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 1042.

Corinth, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Corinth, a banking city capital of Alcorn co. Miss. on the Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rr. 93 mi. on SE of Memphis, Tenn. It has machine-shops, iron works, and manufactures of cotton and seed oil spoked etc. The place was of strategic importance in the Civil War. The Confederates in great force, held it after the battle of Shiloh but were compelled to evacuate it on May 29 1862. General Rosecrans repulsed the Confederates here, Oct. 3-4, 1862. Pop. in 1900 301.

Corinth, a banking post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 17 miles N of Saratoga Springs its banking point. It has manufactures of pulp and paper leather and lumber. Pop. in 1890 1222 in 1900 2039.

Corinth (local pron ko-rinth) a post-township (town) of Orange co. Vt. about 25 miles SSE of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 978.

Corinth, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash Rr. The banking point is Tilsonburg. Pop. about 250.

Corinth, Gulf of, or Gulf of Lepanto (anc. *Corinthiacus Sinus*), an arm of the Mediterranean extending into Greece, and separating the Morea on the S. from Ha-lar on the N. Length from W to E 75 miles average breadth, 15 miles. It communicates on the W with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. The canal

through the Isthmus of Corinth connects it with the Aegean Sea. On its shores, which are highly picturesque, are the towns of Lepanto, Lavadero, Corinth, and Vostana.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the gulfs of Corinth and Argos. Length about 20 miles breadth, from 4 to 8 miles. Its scenery is very interesting and on it are various remains of antiquity including the Isthmian wall and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. A ship-canal, about 4 mi. in length in great part cut through the solid rock opened in 1893, connects the two gulfs.

Corinto, ko-reen to the principal seaport of Nicaragua on the Pacific coast in the department of Chinandega, 19 miles WNW of León, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3000.

Corisco, ko-ris'ko a bay of Western Africa, Right of Biafra. It extends from Cape Estreiras on the S. to Cape St. John on the N. and 14 miles inland.

Corisco, an island of Africa, at the mouth of Corisco Bay. Lat. 54 30' N. lon. 9° 30' E. It is 12 miles long and 8 miles broad. It is claimed by Spain and is an American mission station.

Cork (*L. Corca gaa* or *Corra gaa*) a city parliamentary borough and river port of Ireland, capital of the co. of Cork, on the Lee, 11 miles above the entrance of Cork Harbor and 137 miles SW of Dublin. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by many bridges, several of them elegant structures. It is the terminus of several railways. Cork is the third city of Ireland in population being surpassed only by Dublin and Belfast. The houses in the more ancient quarter are mostly of lime-stone, a softness they are of brick frequently faced with slate. Among the prominent edifices are the new Protestant cathedral and some of the other churches, various monasteries, the city and county court-houses, the mansion house on a fine walk termed the Mardyke, Queen's College, and Cork Royal Institution. Cork has a large public park and a beautiful cemetery. Its attractive rivers are studded with country residences belonging to merchants. The city of Cork forms a county in itself.

The principal manufactures are leather iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves paper textile fustian, beer and spirits. The trade is extensive and large sums have recently been expended in deepening the Lee and building quays. (See *CURR. HARRISON*) Cork is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Cork was founded about a D. 600. In the twelfth century it acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II. Pop. in 1851 90 124 in 1891 75 000 in 1901 75 978 of the parliamentary borough 99 090.

Cork, the most southerly and largest county of Ireland in Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, NE by Tipperary E. by Waterford and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Area 2390 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous in the W. The coast is deeply indented by magnificent bays and harbors, the principal being Bantry, Dunmagee, Chinnakilly, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal. The principal rivers are the Blackwater Lee and Udonen. Small lakes are numerous and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. The dairy industry is extensive. The county is subdivided into the East and West Ridings. Capital Cork. next largest town Queenstown. Pop. in 1851 516 040, in 1881 495 607 in 1891 456 641 in 1901 494 800.

Cork, a post-village of Butts co. Ga. on the Southern R. Pop. 100.

Cork, a post-village of Fulton co. N. Y. Pop. 100.

Cork, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co. Ohio 48 miles NE of Cleveland.

Cork Harbor, a fine landlocked and fortified basin of Ireland formed by the estuary of the Lee. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy and has an entrance 1 mile across within which it extends to 8 mi. in breadth. On its N. side is Great Island containing Queenstown. It contains Spike and Haulbowrie Islands.

Coria, kor-ia a town of France in Gironde Nord 17 miles NW of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1600. *HAUT CORLAY* *bas CORLAY* or *CORLAY LE-HAUT* a village is adjacent to this town.

Corleone, kor-la-o'ed a town of Sicily 21 mi. on S. of Palermo, on a hill, near the source of the Belid. Pop. (commune) in 1901 14,547.

Corleto, kor-la-to, a town of Italy 23 miles SE of Potenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4520.

Corley, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail S. of Harlan. Pop. 75.

Corley a post-hamlet of Bowie co., Tex. 22 miles by rail W. of Texarkana.

Cormacchiti, kor-ma-koo'tee (anc. *Chromyon* *Pro-mona river*), a lofty promontory sometimes called Mount Cormacchiti, on the N. coast of the island of Cyprus.

Cormantyn, kor-mán tin or kor-mán-tine' or **Cormantime**, a settlement of the Gold Coast Africa. From the name of this village many of the blacks in the West Indies are called **Cormantime**. **LITTLE CORMANTYN** is an abandoned Dutch fort on the Gold Coast, 3 miles E of Annabona.

Corn Creek rises in Union co. Ark. enters Louisiana, and unites with the Ouachita River 12 miles N of Monroe.

Cornago, kor-má, a small port on the NW coast of Spain in Galicia, 30 miles W by S of Corunna.

Cornailles, kor-má, a small town of France, in Oise, 15 miles N of Beauvais.

Cornailles, a town of France, in Eure 38 miles WNW of Evreux. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Cornailles-en-Paris, kor-má-má-pá-re-see' a small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, arrondissement of Versailles on the Seine. One of the forts guarding Paris is located here.

Cormory, kor-mé-ree a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles SE of Tours, on the Indre.

Cormicy, kor-mee-see' a town of France, in Marne, 10 miles NW of Rheims. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Cormons, kor-món, a town of Austria-Hungary 7 miles W of Göra. It has various industries. A statue to the emperor Maximilian I was erected here in 1883. Pop in 1900 3073 of the commune, 0088.

Cormorant, a post-township of Becker co. Minn. Pop in 1900 554.

Corn Creek, of Conecuh co. Ala. flows into the Conecuh River from the N.

Corn Creek, a post-village of Trimble co. Ky. Pop. 100.

Cornelia (kor-neé) or **Corney Creek** rises in Columbia co. Ark. runs southward into Louisiana, and enters the Bayou d'Arbonne 2 miles W at Farmerville.

Cornelin, a banking post-town of Heberheim co. Ga. on the Southern and the Tallulah Falls R. Pop. in 1900 467.

Cornelia, a post-village of Johnson co. Mo. 9 miles S of Warrensburg. Pop. 70.

Cornelienmünster, kor-níe-mín-ster a town and tourist-resort of France, 7 1/2 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. It contains the buildings of a suppressed abbey. Pop. in 1900 1903.

Cornelius, a city of Washington co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles W of Portland. Pop. in 1900 240.

Cornell's, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 10 miles NW of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900 521.

Cornell, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 100.

Corner-of-the-Beach, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec. The banking point is Campbellton. New Brunswick. Pop. 150.

Cornersburg, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio 5 miles NE of Canfield. Pop. 125.

Cornertone, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ark. 3 miles E of New Gascony.

Cornerville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co. Md. 5 miles W of Cambridge. Pop. 40.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Miss. 18 miles SE of Watford.

Cornersville, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn. 17 miles NE of Paducah. Pop. about 300.

Cornorville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ark. The banking point is Piasa. Pop. 100.

Corneto Tarquinia, kor-ná-to-tár-quin-á (L. *Cornetan*) a maritime town of central Italy province of Rome 12 miles N of Civitavecchia, on a lofty height bordering the Mediterranean and 1 mile from the ruins of Tarquinii. It has a medieval cathedral with a fine dome. Many of its houses are built partly with materials from the ancient Tarquinii. In the vicinity are many Etruscan tombs, and the town possesses a museum of Etruscan antiquities. Pop. in 1901 3449.

Cornettsville, a post-hamlet of Davison co. Ind.

Cornhill, a village of Northumberland, England 1 1/2 miles from Co. detreson.

Cornhill, a post-village of Williamson co. Tex. about 12 miles N of Georgetown. Pop. 250.

Corn Hill, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 300.

Cornlohe, Lá, lá kor-neeh' (Fr.) or **La Corbiere**, is kor-neeh' (It. meaning the cornices) a roadway leading from Nice to Genua, through the Riviera, noted for its magnificent scenery. The name is more generally applied to the western or Mentone section. It was constructed under Napoleon I by the prefect Dabouchage.

Cornigliano, kor-ní-yá-no a town of Italy 3 miles W of Genova, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 6000 of the commune in 1901 9456.

Cornimont, kor-ne-món' (Ger. *Hornenberg* hon' nēn-bēg) a small town of France in Vosges, on the frontier of Alsace, 33 miles SE of Epinal.

Corning, a banking post-town and capital of Clay co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 163 miles NE of Little Rock. It has cotton gins and corn presses, saw grist and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 784.

Corning, a post-village of Tecumseh co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 19 miles S of Red Bluff.

Corning, a banking post-town, capital of Adams co. Iowa, on the East Branch of the Redaway River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 80 miles SW of Des Moines. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1860 1682 in 1900 2145.

Corning, a banking city of Nemaha co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 14 miles E. of Seneca. Pop. in 1900 426.

Corning, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. 19 miles NE of Allegan.

Corning, a banking post-town of Holt co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 51 miles NW of St. Joseph.

Corning, a city of Steuben co. N. Y. is situated on the Chenango River and on the Lackawanna, the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 17 miles WNW of Elmira. It contains a court-house, the Corning Academy, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum iron foundries extensive glass, brick, tile, terra-cotta, and wagon-works etc. and has lumber and coal industries. Coal is mined in the vicinity. A bridge across the river connects Corning with Knoxville. Pop. in 1880 4802 in 1890 6560 in 1900 11 061.

Corning, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ohio on the Ohio Central and other railroad lines, 12 miles SE of New Lexington. Pop. in 1900 1401.

Corning, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co. Pa. 10 miles by rail S of Allentown.

Cursing, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Wis. 7 miles SW of Merrill.

Cornish, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900 307.

Cornish, a post-village of York co. Me. on the Ompsee River 27 miles by rail WNW of Portland. Pop. of Cornish township (town) in 1900 984.

Cornish, a township (town) of Sullivan co. N. H. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 962. See **Cornish Flat**.

Cornish, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. The banking point is Belvidere.

Cornish Center, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N. H.

Cornish Flat, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. H. in Cornish township (town) 8 miles ENE of Windsor Vt.

Cornish Heights, mountain ridges of Cornwall England, rising steeply from the seaboard on the W. and extending in Brown Willy's height of 13 010 feet.

Cornishville, a banking post-village of Mercer co. Ky. about 35 miles SW of Lexington. Pop. about 350.

Cornland, a post-village of Logan co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. 200.

Cornlea, a post-village of Illatie co. Neb. Pop. 86.

Corno, **Monte**. See **Monte Corno**.

Cornonnailles, kor-nō-ná a former district of France in Lower Brittany now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan. Its capital was Quimper.

Cornplanter, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1200.

Cornplanter, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Cornpropolis Mills, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co. Pa.

Cornville, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Va. 35 miles NW of Bristol Tenn.

Cornwallia, a post-hamlet of Jones co. Ga. 10 miles NW of Clinton.

Cornscopia, a post-village of Union co. Oregon 33 miles SE of Union. Pop. about 250.

Cornadella, kor-nō-nē-lá a town of Spain in Catalonia, 24 miles NW of Tarragona. Pop. about 2000.

Cornas, kor-á-sē a town of France, in A. cyron 15 miles ESE of Saint-Affrique. Pop. (commune) about 1000.

Cornville, a post-township (town) of Somerset co. Me. about 8 miles N of Skowhegan. Pop. in 1900 689.

Cornwall, a county of England forming its SW extremity enclosed by the sea on all sides except on the E. where it is separated in great part from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Area, 1965 sq. m. including the Scilly Islands. The surface is intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. On

the northern coast a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. The shores are greatly indented by inlets of these, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow harbors on the Atlantic Ocean and on the English Channel St. Blasay Bay, Falmouth Harbor and Mounta Bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Plymouth Sound, on the borders of Devon is the estuary of the Tamar. Principal rivers are the Tamar, Fowey and Camel. Wheat, barley and oats are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard herring and mackerel fisheries are actively carried on. Cornwall is rich in metals its tin-mines have been wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor in Devonshire on the E. to Land's End on the W. Copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, arsenic, magnesia, cobalt, and hematite are also found but mining is mainly confined to tin. The principal towns are Bodmin (the capital), Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (the Cornish, a dialect of the Celtic) became extinct about 1800. The district contains many Druidical stones and other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. The eldest son of the king of England bears the title of duke of Cornwall. Pop. in 1881 330,686. In 1891 328,589. In 1901 322,334. The county as such returns 6 members to parliament.

Cornwall, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co. Conn., about 36 miles W by N of Hartford is bounded on the W by the Housatonic River. Pop. in 1900 1175.

Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. in Cornwall township (town), 11 miles NW of Litchfield.

Cornwall, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 112 miles S of St. Louis.

Cornwall, a post-township (town) of Orange co. N. Y. is about 46 miles N of New York city and is bounded on the E by the Hudson River. It comprises part of the beautiful scenery of the Highlands and contains the village and military academy of West Point also a village named Cornwall on the Hudson. It has many superior hotels and boarding houses which in summer entertain many thousands of visitors. Pop. in 1900 4238. See CORNWALL on the HUDSON.

Cornwall, a post-township of Lebanon co. Pa. 25 miles E of Harrisburg. The borough of Lebanon is contiguous to its northern boundary. It has iron furnaces and mines of iron and copper. Pop. in 1900 1539.

Cornwall, a post-township (town and village) of Addison co. Vt. about 4 miles SW of Middlebury is bounded on the E by Otter Creek. Pop. in 1900 850 of the village, 85.

Cornwall, a port of entry capital of the co. of Stormont, Ontario, at the mouth of the Cornwall Canal on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk and the Ottawa and New York R. 87 miles SW of Montreal and 105 miles ENE of Kingston. It has important manufactures of flour, woolen and cotton goods, paper, paper pulp, etc. It is a shipping point for produce and stone. Pop. in 1901 8764.

Cornwall, or Fye's Corvoers, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island 7 miles from Charlottetown.

Cornwall Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. in Cornwall township (town) on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 57 miles NNW of Bridgeport. Pop. about 230.

Cornwall, Cape, a headland on the SW coast of Cornwall, England, about 4 miles N of Land's End.

Cornwall Hollow, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co. Conn. in Cornwall township (town) about 36 miles WNW of Hartford.

Cornwallis, a post-village of Ritchie co. W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 22 miles E of Parkersburg.

Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. See WOLFVILLE.

Cornwall Island, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 01° S. lon. 24° 53' W.

Cornwall Island, an island in the Matgrave Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean N of the Radack chain.

Cornwallis Island, in the Arctic Ocean E of Bathurst, of which it is really a peninsula. Lat. 75° N., lon. 90° W.

Cornwall Landing, in Orange co. N. Y. on the Hudson River about 0 miles below Newburg and near the N border of the Highlands.

Cornwall on the Hudson, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N. Y. in Cornwall township (town) on the Hudson River and on the West Shore and the New York, Ontario and Western R. 6 miles below

Newburg. It is at the foot of Storm King, a peak of the Highlands, and has lumber-mills and manufactures of bricks and carpets. Pop. in 1900 1964. See CORNWALL.

Cornwallville, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. at the base of the Catskill Mountains, 20 miles W of Catskill.

Cornwell, a post-village of Chester co. S. C. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 100.

Coro, or Santa Ana de Coro, *san té an'ya dá ko ro* formerly Venézuéla, a town of Venézuéla, capital of the state of Falcón near the Gulf of Coro 156 miles WNW of Valencia, and near the ríchnas connecting Paraguana with the main-land. Its harbor is Vela de Coro, with a fairly active trade. Pop. 9500.

Corocoro, a town and mining district of Bolívar in the department of La Paz, 50 miles SW of La Paz with which it is connected by rail. Elevation, 13,300 feet. Pop. about 9000.

Coroman'del, a town of New Zealand, province of Auckland on the E side of the Hauraki Gulf. It has gold-quarries miles. Pop. 1500.

Coroman'del Coast, in India, extends along the side of the peninsula through nearly six degrees of latitude, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Ristna. The cities of Madras, Tranquebar and Pondicherry are on this coast.

Corona, a seaport town of Greece. *See KORONA*.

Corona, a mining post-village of Walker co. Ala. 54 miles by rail WNW of Birmingham. Pop. about 400.

Corona, a banking city of Riverside co. Cal. in a grain and fruit region on the Southern California R. 15 miles SW of Riverside. Pop. in 1900 1454.

Corona, a former post-village of Queens co. N. Y. now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Corona, a post-village of Roberts co. S. Dak. 5 miles by rail SE of Willmot.

Coroon, a post-hamlet of Tipton co. Tenn. on the Mississippi River.

Coronaca, a post-town of Abbeville co. S. C. 21 miles by rail SW of Laurens. Pop. in 1900 270.

Coronado, *ko-ro-ná dá*, a city and fashionable watering place of San Diego co. Cal. on the Coronado R. SW of San Diego its banking point, with which it is connected by trolleyway. Coronado Beach is about 12 miles long and is one of the most enjoyable beaches of the American coast, parts of it being beautifully laid out and grown with subtropical plants. The climate is mild and dry with limited variations the average temperature of winter being about 53° and of summer 68°. The Coronado mineral waters have been found efficacious in kidney and liver troubles. Pop. in 1900 935.

Coronata, *ko-ro-ná tá an* island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic 18 miles E of Zara. Length 15 miles.

Coronation Gulf, in the Arctic Ocean in British North America is S of Wollaston Land. Lat. 68° 10' N. lon. 110°-110° W.

Coronation Island, in Alaska, is W of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Coronation Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean one of the South Orkney group, is in lat. 60° 50' S.

Coronda, *ko-ro-ná dá* a town in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic 25 miles SSW of Santa Fé.

Coronar's (or *Koroporia*) an ancient town in the western part of Boeotia. Here, in 427 B.C. the Athenians were defeated by the Boeotians, and here in 394 B.C. Agesilaus vanquished the allied enemies of Sparta.

Coronel, *ko-ro-né* a seaport of Chile, province and 25 miles S of Concepción with which it is connected by rail. Here are important mines of Tertiary coal. Pop. 2300.

Coronil, *ko-ro-nel* a small town of Spain, 24 miles SE of Seville, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name) with ruins of a Moorish castle.

Coroora, or *Corora*, *ko-ro-ra* an island in the Pacific Ocean in the Fries group.

Corowa, a post-town of New South Wales 300 miles SW of Sydney. Pop. about 1500.

Corozal, *ko-ro-zal* a town and jurisdiction of Port Ríre about 16 miles (direct) SW of San Juan. Pop. of the town in 1899 1007 of the jurisdiction 11,508. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Corozal, a town of the republic of Colombia in the department of Bolívar 75 miles SSE of Cartagena. Pop. about 8000.

Corozal, a station of the republic of Panama on the Panama R. 5 miles from Panama.

Corozal, a town of British Honduras at its extreme N point, is the second town of importance in the colony. Pop. 2000.

Carpach, *kor pák*, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll on the E bank of Loch Eil, 2 miles N by W of Fort William, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal.

Corpi Santi, kor pee sin tee a suburban district of Milan

Corpe, kor, a town of France, in Isère, on the Drac, 28 miles SSE of Grenoble. Pop (commune) about 1200

Corpa Nuda, kor nū, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine 10 miles SE of Rennes. Pop (commune) about 2000

Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris tee, a banking city and resort, capital of Nueces co, Tex. on Corpus Christi Bay at the mouth of the Nueces River and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Mexican National Rr. 200 miles SW of (silverton). It has numerous canneries and is an important shipping point for fish, oysters, and turtles. Pop. in 1900, 4703

Corpus Christi Bay, a lagoon in Texas, forming the N extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang Island from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi Inlet. It receives the Nueces River

Corque, kor ká, a town of Bolivia, department and 40 miles SW of Oruro. Pop. about 2000

Corragin, a Latic name of Cork

Corral, a seaport of Chile in Valdivia

Corral de Almáguera, kor-nál dí ál-má-ghe-á, a town of Spain province and 43 miles SSE of Toledo in a fertile plain near the Riansares. Pop (commune) about 5000

Corral Falso, a town of Cuba, in the province of Matanzas 22 miles S by W of Cardenas with which it is connected by rail. It has many sugar mills and distilleries

Corralillo, kor-nál-lee yó, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 2 miles from the N coast and 50 miles (direct) NW of Sagua la Grande. Pop. in 1899 2,883

Corralitos, kor rál-ee-toe a post-village of Santa Cruz co Cal. 14 miles E of Santa Cruz. Pop. 100

Corral Nuevo, kor-nál' nū-vo a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 1 mile (direct) W by S of Matanzas. It is locally important. Pop. in 1899 754

Corral Peak, Colo. a mountain in the Middle Park in lat 40° 11' N lon. 109° 9' W. It has an altitude of 11,333 feet above the sea level

Correctionsville, a banking post-town of Woodbury co Iowa, on the Little Sioux River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rr. 3½ miles E of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 935

Correggio, kor a-lee-yó a town of Italy province of Reggio nell' Emilia, 9 miles NE of Reggio. It is the birthplace of Antonio Allegri known as Correggio. Pop. in 1901 3135 commune 14,41

Corregidor, kor-nēh nō l' n or Mariveles, mī-ré-vá-lē an island of the Philippines in the entrance to Manila Bay. Lat. 14° 24' N. It is an extinct volcano, about 4 miles long by 1 mile broad, high and broken and is clothed with vegetation. It has a semaphore station light-house, and fortifications. Pop. 600. Chief settlement, San José 27 miles (direct) SW by W of Manila

Correll a banking post-village of Big Horn co. Minn. Pop. about 120

Correse, kor ná ná a village of central Italy 18 miles SSW of Rieti near the Correse, on the site of the ancient Cures

Corrèze, kor a-ne a river of France, rises in the department of Corrèze, flows SW and joins the Vézère at Saint-Pantaléon-de-Larchim. Length 50 miles

Corrèze, a south-central department of France, formed of part of the old province of Limousin and bounded by the departments of Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, Lot and Puy-de-Dôme. Area, 2273 sq m. Surface hilly and mountainous the highest point being over 3000 feet above the sea. Principal rivers are the Dordogne and the Vézère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. The soil is generally poor but there is fine pasture land. The chief products are grain (principally rye) potatoes, wine, fruits, and chestnuts. Much live-stock is reared. Manufactures are but little developed. Capital Tulle. Pop. in 1891 328,119 in 1901 318,422

Correze, a town of France, department of Corrèze 9 miles NE of Tulle. Pop (commune) about 2000

Corrib, Lough, lōn kor'rib a large lake of Ireland in Connacht co and 3 miles N of Galway. Length from NW to SE 20 miles the breadth varies from 1 mile to 9 miles. It receives the Clare and other rivers with the surplus water of loughs Maak and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway River into Galway Bay

Corrie, a coast-village of Scotland on the island of Arran, 5 miles from Brodick

Corrientes, kor-ee-on té, a province of the Argentine Republic, bounded N by Paraguay E by Brazil, and W by the river Paraná. The Uruguay washes its E border

Much of its northern part is low and marshy and contains the island-studded Laguna Iberá (or Yberá). Fertile plains extend between the Corrientes and Paraná. Leading products are corn, cotton, indigo, tobacco, fruits and sugar. Area, 22,550 sq m. Capital, Corrientes. Pop. estimated for 1900 277,041

Corrientes, or San Juan de Corrientes, sán hoo-lín dá kor-ee-on té, a town and capital of Corrientes province Argentine Republic, on the E bank of the Paraná below the confluence of the Uruguay. Lat. 27° 27' S lon 58° 46' W. It contains a library national college, natural history museum, etc. It has a good trade in hides, cast cotton sugar tobacco, oranges wool and lumber and is largely engaged in the rearing of cattle sheep horses and mules. There is considerable ship-building. Pop. in 1895 19,129, estimated for 1901 17,000

Corrientes, Cape, on the E coast of Africa. Lat. 24° 45' N lon. 35° 40' E

Corrientes, Cape, on the SW coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 22' N lon. 105° 35' W

Corrientes, Cape, South America, on the Pacific coast. Lat. 5° 30' N

Corrientes (or Aguirre, Aguirre neh) Cape, a low sandy point near the SE extremity of Cuba. Lat. 21° 45' N lon. 84° 27' W. To the N is the deep bight or bay of Corrientes

Corrientes River, of the Argentine Republic, in the province of the same name, is an eastern tributary of the Paraná

Corrievreckin, or Corryvreckan, kor-re-vrek kən (Breton a maillon) a whirlpool off the W coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba.

Corrigán, a post-village of Peik co. Tex. 23 miles by rail N of Loving too. Pop. about 300

Corrigansville, a post-hamlet of Allegany co Md. 1 mile N W of Cumberland

Corriekin, Loch, a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S coast. It is deep and noted for its wild scenery

Corrubedo (kor-zoo-dá zo) Cape, on the W coast of Galicia Spain

Corry, a banking city of Erie co Pa., on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Rr. 27 miles SE of Erie. It contains foundries and machine-shops flour and saw mills, tanneries and manufactures of locomotives steam-engines shovels radiators, etc. It is in an oil and gas region and contains a state fish hatchery. Pop. in 1900 5369

Corsica, the French name of Corsica

Corsica, Cape, the western extremity of France, department of Finistère (Britanny) 14 miles W of Brest.

Corsani, kor ná a village of France, in Côte-d'Or 26 miles E of Saint-Brisac, with numerous Roman remains

Corsewall Point, a headland of Scotland, on its SW coast, co. of Wigtown, 13 miles N of Port Patrick

Corsham, a town of England, in Wiltshire 8 miles NE of Bath. Pop. about 4000

Corse, kor'-ee (anc. *Cyros* afterwards *Corseira* Fr. *Cors* kone) an island of a somewhat irregular but compact shape in the Mediterranean situated between lat 41° 20' and 43° N and lon 6° 30' and 9° 30' E separated on the S from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio 7 miles wide in its narrowest part. Greatest length from N to S 110 miles greatest breadth 53 miles Area 3366 sq m. In the N it runs out into a long and narrow point of land, about 23 miles long, pointing like an index finger in the direction of Genoa, and terminating in Cape Corse. The E coast is remarkable for its uniformity but the W coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following one another in rapid succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding from N to S are the Gulfs of Santo Fiorenzo, Calvi Porto Sagone, Ajaccio and Ajaccio. The interior is covered with mountains the culminant point, Monte Cinto, in the NW having a height of 8889 feet, with Monte Rotondo not far N of the centre of the island rising to an almost equal elevation (8619 feet). For the greater part of the year the loftier summits are covered with snow. Numerous streams, or rather torrents descend precipitously on all sides to the coast. The climate is noted for its salubrity the E coast, however being an exception. The heat is sometimes oppressive but the sky is generally clear and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, much of it still remains in a state of nature. The magnificent primeval forests are, however being gradually reduced in extent. Forests of stately chestnuts yielding immense quantities of nuts, abound to great elevations. Nowhere does the olive grow more luxuriantly than in Corsica. The vegetation of the southern Mediterranean zone is well represented in the island.

Above the forest-level are the Alpine pastures, upon which browse multitudes of sheep and goats. The principal agricultural products are grain (mainly wheat), potatoes, oil, wine, and southern fruits (especially lemons). Agriculture is in a very backward state, and in many parts chestnuts are an important staple of food. Timber is largely exported. Fish is abundant in the lagoons along the E. coast. Large quantities of eels, anchovies, and tunny fishes are caught. The coral fishery is also carried on. Lead, copper and antimony are mined in small quantities. The mineral products include granite, porphyry, Jasper, serpentine, marble, and alabaster. Although the island has been ceded to France for more than a century the population is still almost entirely Italian. The Corsicans are a simple for the most part ignorant, sturdy and unspoiled rustic folk fond of poetry and clinging to the practices of the past. The vendetta (assassination in connection with hereditary family feuds) has not entirely died out. Manufactures are hardly developed. The chief ports of Corsica are Bastia, Ajaccio and Calvi. The island forms one of the departments of France. Capital Ajaccio. Pop. in 1901 285,589.

The Carthaginians held sway on the coasts of Corsica, and in the second half of the third century a. c. were forced to cede the island to the Romans. In the early part of the Middle Ages the Vandals, Goths, Saracens and Lombards successively descended upon the island. For a while it was ceded to the French realm. It was long a bone of contention between the Pisans and Genoa, the latter remaining masters of it at the close of the thirteenth century. It revolted in the first half of the eighteenth century and in 1768 it was sold by Genoa to France. An insurrection which broke out in 1794 under the lead of Pasquale liberated the island for a brief space but French authority was re-established in 1804. Napoleon was a native of Corsica.

Corisca, a post-village of Tatnall co. Ga. on the St. Marys R. Pop. 100

Corisca, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, 8 miles SSE of Gallon. Pop. 200

Corisca, a post-borough of Jefferson co. Pa. about 33 miles SE of Oil City. Pop. in 1900 293

Coriscana, Morakka n. a. post-village of Barry co. Mo. 37 miles SE of Carthage. Pop. 79

Coriscana, a banking city capital of Navarro co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central and the St. Louis Southwestern R. 53 miles SSE of Dallas. It has cotton-gins and compresses and manufactures of ice, carriage-cars, etc. and is an important shipping point for cotton, grain, wool and oil. There are several hundred oil wells in the vicinity. A state orphan asylum is located here. Pop. in 1890 4285 in 1900 5317

Corisco, kor-ko a village of Italy 4 1/2 miles SW of Milan

Corso, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo.

Corso (kor-so) Cape (also *Provincia di Corsica*) forms the N. extremity of the island of Corsica.

Corson Siding, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Lindsay. Pop. about 200

Corson's Inlet, a fishing village and summer-resort of Cape May co. N. J. on the Atlantic coast and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Corstorphine, a village of Scotland, 3 miles from Edinburgh

Cortaulod, kor-tá-yo' a village of Switzerland 5 miles SW of Neuchâtel

Cortazar, kor-tá-za a town of Mexico, state and 43 miles SE of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1895 8633

Corte, it. pron kor-tá, a town of Corsica, near its center, 31 miles SW of Bastia. It has a strong castle. The patriot Pasquale established his seat of government here in revolt against Genoa. Pop. in 1901 5425

Cortegana, kor-tá-gá-ná, a small town of Spain, 45 miles NNE of Huelva.

Cortemaggiore, kor-tá-má-dj-o-rá, a town of Italy 15 miles E by S of Piacenza, on the Lard. Pop. about 3000 of the commune in 1901 4708

Cortemarch, kor-tá-márk a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 15 miles SEW of Brugge. Pop. about 4000

Cortenova, kor-tá-noo-a v. a village of Italy province of Bergamo circle of Treviglio. It is noted for the victory gained there in 1237 by the Emperor Frederick II over the forces of the Lombard League

Cortisole, kor-tá-o-lé, a town of Italy 11 miles SSE of Pavia, on the Olona. Pop. about 2000

Cortés kor-tés, a town of Spain in Navarra, 12 miles SE of Tudela, near the Ebro. Pop. about 1500

Cortes de la Frontera, kor-tés dá lá frón-tá-rá, a ship (the Spain 48 miles WSW of Malaga. Pop. (commune) and the N.

Cortes de la Frontera, kor-tés dá lá frón-tá-rá, a bay on the SW coast of the island of Cuba.

Cortés, kor-tés. See CALIFORNIA GULF OF

Cortez, a post-town capital of Montezuma co. Colo., 40 miles (direct) W of Durango. Pop. in 1900 128

Cortez, a post-village of Lander co. Nev. The banking point is Austin. Pop. 200

Cortez, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. about 100

Cortland, a county in the south-central part of New York, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is drained by the Otsego and Thompson rivers. It has quarries of good limestone and sandstone. Capital, Cortland. Pop. in 1890 28,467 in 1900 27,578

Cortland, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ill., 5 miles by rail S. of Sycamore. Pop. in 1900 221

Cortland, or Cortland, Kortland, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind. 4 miles by rail W of Seymour, its banking point. Pop. about 200

Cortland, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. 17 miles N of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900 290

Cortland, a city capital of Cortland co., N. Y., is pleasantly situated on the Thompson River and on the Leavenworth, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie and New York Central R., 36 miles S of Syracuse. It is the seat of a state normal and training-school and has various machine-shops, stove, wire-drawing wire-weaving furniture and cabinet-works, manufacture of carriage-trimnings, wagons and carriages, wall-paper etc. Pop. in 1880 4050 in 1890 8500 in 1900 8014

Cortland, formerly Baconburg, a banking post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio on the Erie R., 48 miles ENE of Akron. Pop. in 1900 620

Cortland Center, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Mich., about 18 miles NE of Grand Rapids.

Cortlandt, a township (town) of Westchester co. N. Y. bounded W by the Hudson River. Pop. (including Peekskill and other villages) in 1900 18 703

Cortland Village, N. Y. See CORTLAND

Cortlandville, a township (town) of Cortland co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 2907

Cortona, kor-tó-ná (anc. *Corvina* or *Corvina*, after words *Corio* and *na*) a town of Italy in Tuscany province of Arezzo, 73 miles SE of Florence, on a hill facing the Lake of Perugia. Around the city and in its museum are a great variety of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It has a cathedral of the tenth century which like many of its other churches contains fine works of art also a castle built by the Medici. It is the seat of a so-called Etruscan Academy. Its cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Cortona was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria. Pop. in 1901 3857

Cortoricius, the Latin name of CORTAIA

Coruche, kor-ro-ú-shá, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 50 miles ENE of Lisbon. Pop. about 3600

Corvishk, Loeh, kor-ro-ú-shk, a small lake of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 miles S of Portree

Corumbá, a town and fortress of Brazil, in the state of Mato Grosso, and on the right bank of the Paraguay in about lat 19° S. Pop. 7000

Corunna (Sp. *La Coruña* like-roon-yá and *Brigantia*) a fortified city of northwestern Spain in Galicia, capital of a province of its own name, on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean 330 miles NW of Madrid. Lat 43 22 N. Lon 8° 23' W. It stands on a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town the former having the citadel, and the latter containing some handsome quarters. A short distance N of the town is a light-house, which bears the name of the Tower of Hercules, a structure reputed to have been built or rebuilt by Trajan, though it is doubtful whether any other part than its foundations is ancient. Corunna has an extensive trade and steam communication with South American ports. Its fisheries are extensive. Of its manufacturing industries the making of cigars is the most important. *Rumo ship-building* is carried on and there is a school of navigation. Corunna is the seat of the captain-general of Galicia. Pop. in 1897 40 501 in 1900 43 971

Coronaa (Sp. *La Coruña*) the northwesternmost province of Spain in Galicia, bounded W and N by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 3051 sq. m. It is generally mountainous. Chief towns, Corunna (the capital) Ferrol Santiago, and Betanzos. Pop. in 1900 633 556

Corunna, a banking post-village of DeKalb co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 38 miles ESE of Goeben. Pop. about 350

Corunna, a banking city, capital of Shiawassee co., Mich. on the Shiawassee River and on the Grand Trunk

and the Ann Arbor R., 31 miles ENE. of Lansing. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, flour, boots and shoes, etc. Coal is found near this place. Pop in 1890 1832 in 1900 1819

Corunna, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 7 miles S. of Sarnia. Pop 300

Coruna, an island in the Pelow group. See CORONA.

Corvallis, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont. on a branch of the Northern Pacific R. 14 miles S. of Stevensville. Pop. 300

Corvallis, a banking city and capital of Benton co., Oregon on the left (W) bank of the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific and Corvallis and Eastern R. 97 miles S by W of Portland. It contains the State Agricultural College founded in 1863 and has saw and flour-mills, saw and flour mills, and manufactures of organs and carriages. It has considerable trade in stock grain and lumber. Pop in 1900 1810

Corvey, or **Korvey**, *kor'vi* a famous Benedictine abbey which existed in Germany down to the beginning of the nineteenth century situated on the river Weser near Hörter, Westphalia. It was founded in the ninth century under the auspices of the Emperor Louis le Débonnaire by monks from Corbie, in France. The abbots were princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The abbey church is an interesting edifice, dating from the seventeenth century. The modern abbey building dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century is now a palace. It contains a library of 150 000 volumes

Corvo, *hœ'və*, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Islands, about 6 miles long and 3 mi. or broad. It is fertile and the climate is delightful. Pop about 2000

Corwae, a town of Wales co. of Merioneth on the Dee, 11 miles ENE of Bala. Pop of the parish about 8000

Corwio, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River 51 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 131

Corwio, *Capo*, the SE point of Kunivak Island, Alaska, in Bering Sea.

Corwith, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, 26 miles by rail SW of Forest City. Pop in 1900 461

Cory, a post-village of Clay co., Ind. on the Evansville and Indiana R. 15 miles SE of Terre Haute

Coryvorn (*ko-rish-e-an*) Cave is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S slope of Mount Parnassus 10 miles ENE of Salona.

Corydon, *hœ'i-don* a banking post-town summer resort, and capital of Harrison co., Ind. on Indian Creek, 20 miles WSW of New Albany was formerly the capital of the state. It is on the Louisville, New Albany and Corydon R. It has a sulphur spring. Pop in 1890 880 in 1900 1910

Corydon, a banking post-town capital of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Keokuk and Western R. 93 miles S by E of Des Moines. Pop in 1890 902 in 1900 1477

Corydon, a banking post-town of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles SW of Henderson, on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 782

Corydoo, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. on the Allegheny River 21 miles by rail NE of Warren. Pop about 400 of the township in 1900 644

Coryell, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1115 sq m. It is intersected by the Leon River and Cowhouse Creek. Capital, Gatesville. Pop in 1890, 18 873 in 1900 21 309

Coryell, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 30 miles W of Waco.

Corythum, or **Corythus**. See **CONTRON**

Coryville, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. on the Allegheny River, about 30 miles by rail N by W of Emporium. Pop about 300

Cos, *Kos*, *kō* or *Kō* (It *Stenchiō stān kē* Turk *İstanbul*), an island of Turkey one of the Sporades, in the Mediterranean off the W coast of Asia Minor at the entrance to the Gulf of Cos or of Budrum. It is 21 miles long and 6 miles in breadth. A lofty mountain range runs on the E coast the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain with a delightful climate. The chief exports are raisins and grapes. Cos, or Kō, the only town in the island is beautifully situated and its port is frequented by steamers. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to *Æsculapius*, which was the seat of a great school of medicine. It was the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles the painter. Pop about 10 000

Cosala, *ko-sā* a mining town of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, 80 miles N of Mazatlán. Pop 4000

Cosby, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo. Pop 130

Cosby, a post-village of Cooke co., Tenn. 12 miles E by W of Newport. Pop 100

Coscillo, *ko-shō'li* or *Silbari*, *so-bā-re* (anc. *Syb' arde*), a river of Italy province of Cosenza, which after an E course of about 30 miles joins the Crati, 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto and near the site of the ancient Sybaris.

Coscob, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. 26 miles from New York on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has woollen and oyster-industries. Pop 400

Coseguina, *ko-sē-gina*, a volcano of Nicaragua, on the Gulf of Fonseca, a few miles from the Pacific Ocean. Altitude, 8820 feet. The eruption of Jan. 20 1830 was one of the most cataclysmic recorded in geological history

Cosel, or **Kosol**, *ko'si* a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the river Oder 26 mi. SSE of Oppelo. Until recently it was a fortress. Pop in 1900 7087

Coseley, a manufacturing town of Staffordshire, England, a suburb of Wolverhampton. Pop in 1901 22 219

Cosenza, *ko-sēn sē* (anc. *Cosenus* tin) a city of Italy in Calabria, capital of the province of Cosenza, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento 12 miles E of the Mediterranean and 20 miles SW of Rossano. It has an old castle, a fine court-house, a cathedral a new theatre, many old palaces, and academies of science and art. The public square in front of the prefecture is adorned with statues of the patriot brothers Bandiera, who were executed here and with other beautiful monuments. The town has an active trade and manufactures of salicorns and steel wares. It has been repeatedly visited by earthquakes and was destroyed by one in 1783. It was an archbishop's see. Cosenza was once the capital of the Bruttii. Alaric died before its walls. Pop (commune) in 1901 21 240

Cosenza, formerly Calabria Citeriore, *hā'-ā'-brē-d che-tā-re-ā*, a province of southern Italy having the Mediterranean on the E and W. Area, about 2,00 sq m. Pop in 1901 462 693. Capital Cosenza.

Cosfield, a town of Prussia. See **KÖRSTADT**

Cos, Gulf of, called also Gulf of Budrum' (anc. *Cosus* near *S. rae*) on the W coast of Asia Minor. The island of Cos is at its entrance. It is 17 miles wide at its entrance and extends inland 53 miles.

Coshocton, *ko-shōk-ton* a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio has an area of 552 sq m. It is drained by the Muskingum River and its branches, the Mahoning and Tuscarawas rivers, which unite near the middle of the county. The county has beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital Coshocton. Pop in 1890 26 703 in 1900 29 337

Coshocton, a banking post-village capital of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River at the confluence of its branches, the Mahoning and Tuscarawas, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, and on the Ohio Canal 26 miles N of Zanesville. Bridges cross the river and connect Coshocton with Rossco. It has paper and flour-mills, manufactures of axles and steel springs, basket-works glass and novelty works, etc. Coshocton is an important shipping point for coal grain live-stock, flour and wool. Pop in 1890 2672 in 1900 6473

Cosli, a river of British India. See **KUR**

Cosihuiriachic, *ko-se-wa-re-d chee*, a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 mi. or SW of the city of Chihuahua, with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 3600

Cöslin, a town of Prussia. See **KÖSLIN**

Cosmolofo (*ko-mo-lō do*) Islands, a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, at the NE entrance to the Mozambique Channel

Cosmopolis, a post-town of Chehalis co., Wash. in so agricultural and lumber region on the Northern Pacific R. 10 miles W of Montesano. It has saw and shingle-mills. Pop in 1900 1044. The banking point is Aberdeen

Cosmos, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop in 1900 499

Cosco, *kōs* (anc. *Cunda re*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire 27 miles NNW of Nevers. It has medieval fortifications. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Pop in 1901 7179

Cossacks, *Provincie of the Dec*. See **DON Cossacks** PROVINCE or **RAE**

Cossatot (or **Cossatot**) River, Ark., unites the Little River about 8 miles S of Panchita.

Coskayuno, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Salem. Pop about 175

Cossey, a resort of Egypt. See **KOSSEY**

Cosé le-Vivien, *ko-sē le-ve-ān* a town of France, in Mayenne, 11 miles SW of Laval, on the Oudon. Pop about 1500 (commune, 2300)

Cosimbazar, or **Kasimbazar**, a former city of India, 1 mile S. of Murhidasabad. In 1813 the river Bhagirathi (which up to that time flowed by the place) took a new channel 3 miles distant, and the town is now deserted.

It figures prominently in the history of the English power in Bengal, and was once famous for its cotton weaving and its large trade.

Cometade, a post-village of Vermilion co., La.

Com'spur, a town of British India. See **KANPUR**.

Comsomay, or **Comsomex**, *kes so nk'* a small town of Switzerland, in Vaud, 9 miles NW of Lesmagne.

Comsuh Hills, British India. See **KHARI HILLS**.

Cossyn, an island. See **PANTALLARIA**.

Costa Rica, *kos'ta ree ka* (i.e. rich coast) the most southern republic of Central America, bounded NW by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, NE by the Caribbean Sea, SE by Panama, and S and W by the Pacific Ocean between lat. 8° (Punta Rerion) and 11° 13' N lon 82° 54' and 85° 55' W Area, about 23,000 sq m. The Pacific coast is indented by the two large gulfs of Nicoya and Dulce. The country which is separated by a narrow strip of land from Lake Nicaragua is traversed from SE to NW by the Sierra Talamancas and its continuation which near Cartago is divided by the depression known as the Lolo Ochomopo from which streams (Reventazon Tiroles) flow in opposite directions to the Atlantic and the Pacific basins. These mountains are constructed of very ancient granite and igneous rocks and attain elevations of 10,000 to 11,000 feet or even more. They are flanked by Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, which rise up in mountain ridges subordinate to the main chain. The latter carries a number of volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Irazu (5200 ft.) Rinco de la Vieja, Miravalles, Tenorio, Irazu (8600 ft.) Barba Turrialba (10,900 ft.) and Irazu the highest (11,200 ft.) whose summit commands a view of both oceans. Land or the volcano of Cartago is freely active and it has given rise to several destructive seismic disturbances. Earthquakes are frequent and the town of Cartago has suffered complete or extensive destruction four times during the past century—in 1803, 1841, 1851, and 1854. Along the coast of the Pacific especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some rich gold-mines which are still worked. Silver and copper with zinc, nickel, iron, lead, mercury and coal, are also found here. In all parts of the republic, with the exception of the sea-coast the climate is mild and temperate or subject to excessive heat or cold, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. At San José, at an elevation of about 3700 ft. there is a perpetual spring with a mean annual temperature of 68°, the temperature of December being 63° and of May 60°. The rainfall is in places, very abundant and much more on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side ranging as high as 140 inches (Port Limón). Heavy and luxuriant forest covers a large part of the country extending far up on the mountain slopes and includes among its vegetable forms the mahogany, ebony, india-rubber, Brazil-wood, native cedar oak (at elevations of 6000 ft. and over) myrtle, etc. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys between the mountains. Among the agricultural productions are coffee, bananas, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar and wheat, the first two being the most important. In 1890 33,800,000 pounds of coffee, with a valuation of nearly \$3,000,000, and 2,980,000 bunches of bananas valued at \$1,200,000 were exported. The export of coffee in 1901 was 36,000,000 pounds, and of bananas nearly 3,000,000 bunches. The other exports are gold, hides, skins, cacao, dye-woods, sugar, etc. There is considerable pearl fishing in the Gulf of Nicoya. The two ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Port (or Puerto) Limón on the Caribbean Sea, the latter being connected by rail with San José and Alajuela (117 miles).

The government of Costa Rica is liberal and is vested in a chief executive, the president of the republic (who is assisted by a cabinet of 4 ministers) and a national legislative body or house of representatives, 1 representative in which is contributed by every 8000 inhabitants. The religion is Roman Catholic. Costa Rica is divided into 5 provinces and 2 districts. Capital, San José. Pop. estimated (1902) 317,000. Costa Rica formed part of the short-lived republic of the United States of Central America (1823-38) which was established at the time of the liberation of Mexico from Spanish rule. Its independence was hardly said to have been fully established until 1848.

Costello, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. 12 miles E by E of Keating, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 1300.

Costigan, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. on the E bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 18 miles NNE of Bangor.

Costilla, *kos'tee-ya*, a county in the S part of Colorado, has an area of 1748 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Rio Grande and is partly drained by the Culebra and Costilla rivers. It comprises a large portion of the fertile San Luis Park. The N part is occupied by the Sierra Blanca, the loftiest summit within the United States of the Rocky Mountains proper 14,464 feet. A large part of the county is a grassy open plain or table-land which is about 7000 feet above the sea and is adapted to pastoral pursuits. Capital San Luis. Pop. in 1890, 2401 in 1900 4632.

Costilla, a post-hamlet of Tazco co. N Mex.

Costilla, or **Rio Costilla**, *ree-ko-tsee-ya*, a small river, rises in the N part of New Mexico and enters the Rio Grande, in Colorado, near lat 37° N.

Costilla Peak, N Mex. a granitic monitole of the Sangre de Cristo Range has an altitude of 12,634 feet.

Cosumme, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. about 22 miles NE of Sacramento. Pop. 180.

Cosumme River, Cal. rises in Eldorado on near the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Mokelumne River about 25 miles S of the city of Sacramento.

Coawig, *kos'oh* a town of Germany duchy of Anhalt, on the Elbe, 11 miles ENE of Dessau. Pop. in 1900 7621.

Cotabambas, *ko-ta-bam-bas*, a province of Peru department of Apurimac, between the Apurimac and Pachetaca rivers.

Cotagaita, a town of Bolivia in the department of Potosí on the Cotagaita River 90 miles S by E of Ilo.

Coteau des Prairies, *ko-ta-pra-ree* an elevated region or swell in the prairies of North and South Dakota, separating the basin of the Mississippi River from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N lat. and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W lon. and extends SSE to the head of the Blue Earth River where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country. Its eastern side is generally abrupt marking the position of uplift of the plains. A northward section or extension of this tract entering into Canada (Assiniboia) is frequently designated Coteau in Missouri. It rises about 300 feet above the Coteau des Prairies proper. The great blizzards are largely formed over this region.

Coteau du Lac, *ko-ta-dé-lak* or **Saint Ignace**, *saint-eg-nas* a post-village of Soulanges co. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 404 miles SW of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Coteau Landing, the chief town of the county of Soulanges, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Coteau Station. It is the chief hand-shipping port of the county. Pop. in 1901, 578. The banking point is Valleyfield.

Coteau Saint Pierre, *ko-ta-saint-pierre* at the W end of Mount Royal is a suburb of Montreal.

Coteau Station, a post-village of Soulanges co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 37 miles SW of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 370.

Coteaux, a minor part of the southern shore of the SW peninsula of Haiti 12 miles SSE of Jérémie. Pop. of the commune, 12,900.

Côte Blanche, *kot-blansh* a bay in the S part of Louisiana, washes the SW border of St. Mary parish commencing with the Gulf of Mexico on the S and with Vermilion Bay on the W.

Côte des Neiges, *kot-dé-nish* a post-town in the rear of Mount Royal, Quebec, 3 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 1150.

Côte des Neiges West, a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Côte d'Or, *kot-dor*, a chain of mountains in France which separates the basin of the Seine from the basins of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cévennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the southern limit of the department of Côte-d'Or and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Its culminating point is about 2000 feet in height.

Côte-d'Or, a department in the E of France part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3392 sq m. Surface hilly and mountainous, the region including part of the plateau of Langres and of the chain of the Côte-d'Or. The chief rivers are the Seine, Armançon and Saône which is navigable. The Canal of Burgundy traverses the department from SE to NW. There are mines of iron and coal and marble, gypsum, and building and lithographic stones abound. The soil yields bountiful crops of grain, and the vineyards render this one of the most important departments of France. There are fine pastures, and forests cover the mountain-sides. Capital Dijon. Pop. in 1901, 361,626.

Cotentin, *ko-tan-tan* a district of France, in Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N of the department.

of Mancho, extending into the English Channel its NW extremity is Cape La Hague. The chief town of Cotentin is Cherbourg.

Côte-Saint-André, La See La Côte-Saint-André.

Côte Saint Antoine, kôt sânt ône twân a district or western suburb of Montreal.

Côte Saint Michel, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Côte Saint Paul, Hochelaga co. Quebec. See SAINT PAUL.

Côte sans Besoin, kôt sâz be-swân, a post-township of Callaway co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 1539.

Côtes-du-Fer, a minor part of the southern shore of the NW peninsula of Haiti, 12 miles W by S of Jacmel.

Côtes-du-Nord, kôt dû nôr a maritime department of the W of France, formed of part of the old province of Brittany. It is bounded on the N by the English Channel in which it comprises several small islands. Area, 2786 sq. m. The surface rises to a hilly region in the S and the rivers are all small. The coast is indented and rocky. Among the minerals are iron, lead, fine granite, marble, porphyry and slate. There are many mineral springs. The soil yields large crops of grain. Hemp and flax are extensively raised. Many horses and cattle are reared. Linen, cider and quarry are important products. Linen goods are exported in very great quantities. Capital, Saint-Brieuc. Pop. in 1901 609,349.

Cotterfield, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Neb.

Cotterold Hills, in England. See Cotswold.

Côte à l'Est, a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Cötham, or Köthen kô ten a town of Germany in Anhalt 19 miles N of Halle (Prussian Saxony). It has interesting churches, and the former ducal palace is a notable building. There are fine sculptural monuments. The industries of the town are very diversified. There are boiler works, iron foundries, machine-shops etc. The melting and beet sugar industries are prominent. (Then was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages. Previous to 1851 it was the capital of the duchy (originally prin. palty) of Anhalt-Cöthen. Pop. in 1900 22,061.)

Cotby, a river of Wales, co. of Carmarthen joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

Cotignac, kô ten yâ a town of France, in Var 16 miles W of Draguignan. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Cotignola, kô ten yô lî a town of Italy 34 miles SSE of Ferrara, near the Po. Pop. about 2000.

Cotilla, kô tel yâ one of the subterranean caves of Cuba province about 15 miles SE of Havana.

Cotopaxi, kô to-pâ si (Pop. pron. kô to-pâ see) a volcano of South America, in Ecuador in the eastern (or diller) of the Andes 34 miles SSE of Quito. Lat. 0° 41' S. It is among the most beautifully formed of volcanic cones, and rises to an elevation of 19,550 (19,617) feet above the sea, or nearly 10,000 feet above the adjacent valley. The crater is about 2000 feet in greatest diameter with a depth of 1200-1500 feet. (Cotopaxi) is the highest volcano that has been active in America in modern times. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of South America. In 1906 an eruption destroyed the city of Taucanga. Other eruptions are those of the years 1742, 1743, 1744, 1790, 1793 (probably the most violent of all the eruptions, with the deafening rumble as it is) 1803 and at numerous times since 1850. The summit of the volcano was first reached by Reuss in 1872. Its most thorough exploration was made by W. Kymper in 1880.

Cotopaxi, a post-village of Fremont or Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Canon City. Pop. 200.

Cotrone, kô to-nâ (anc. Cris to no) a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, on the sea-coast, 6 miles NW of Capo Colonna. It has a castle and a cathedral. The ancient Greek city was famous for the school of Pythagoras and as the birthplace of Milo, the famous athlete. Pop. in 1901 7002 (commune, 9619).

Cotrone, kô to-nâ no, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 20 miles WNW of Cotrone. Pop. about 2000.

Cotswold (or Cotswold) Hills, an elevated tract of about 300 sq. m. in the centre of the English co. of Gloucester separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. The highest point is about 1100 feet above sea-level. The district gives name to a noted breed of sheep.

Cottin, a village of Saxony about a mile W of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 12,073.

Cottinbat, kô tî-bâ to also written Kôta-bân, a province of the Philippine Islands in southern Mindanao, borders S and NW on the Sea of Celebes and the Bay of Illana. The volcano Apo is over 9000 feet high. Earth quakes are frequent. It is traversed by the Rio Grande de

Mindanao and its branches. It is very fertile, but hot and humid, and is undeveloped. Capital, Cottinbat, near Illana Bay on an arm of the Rio Grande de Mindanao.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa.

Cottage, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 36 miles S. of Buffalo.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co. Pa., 5 miles NNE of Petersburg.

Cottage City, a post-township (town), summer-resort, and Methodist camp-meeting mts of Dukes co. Mass., on Martha's Vineyard Island 23 miles SE of New Bedford. It is connected by railroad with Edgartown, its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

Cottagrove, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ind. 6 miles SE of Liberty.

Cottagrove, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. 7 miles E of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Cottagrove, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. 14 miles SE of St. Paul. Pop. about 100.

Cottagrove, a banking city of Lane co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 22 miles S of Eugene. It has gold and quicksilver mines. Pop. in 1900 274.

Cottagrove, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 11 miles NW of Fane. Pop. about 150.

Cottagrove, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. 9 miles S of Madison.

Cottagehall, a post-village of Escambia co. Fla. on the Levee and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Ill. about 7 miles NNE of Hannibal.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa, about 20 miles WNW of Dubuque.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co. Ohio about 12 miles NW of Zanesville.

Cottagehome, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Ill.

Cottagehome, a post-hamlet of Wilson co. Tenn.

Cottage Mills, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co. Ga.

Cottageville, a post-village of Lewis co. Ky. The banking point is Mayersville. Pop. about 200.

Cottageville, a post-village of Calleton co. S. C. The banking point is Walhboro. Pop. about 100.

Cottageville, a post-village of Jackson co. W. Va. 3 miles from the Ohio River and 45 miles SSW of Parkersburg. Pop. about 250.

Cottbus, or Kottbus, kôl buus a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Spree 49 miles RSW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It possesses technological and musical academies. It has spinning mills and manufactures of hats, carpets, machinery, furniture etc. Pop. in 1900 39,327.

Cottickill, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. about 100.

Cottinham, a village of England, co. and 7 miles W of Cambridge.

Cotter, a post-village of Louisa co. Iowa. Pop. 75.

Cottian Alps (anc. Alpes Cottiae) a division of the Alps on the border of France and Italy between the Graian Alps on the N and the Ligurian Alps on the S. The highest points are Monte Viso (or Monviso) 12,605 feet, and the Aiguille de Combouton 11,123 feet.

Cottica, kô-tre-kâ, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the NE part of Surinam and falls into the Commewyne.

Cottingham, a town of Yorkshire England 4 miles NW of Hull. Pop. in 1901 3,552.

Cottle, kô tî a county in the N part of Texas. Area, 2,650 sq. m. Capital, Paducah. Pop. in 1900 983.

Cottleville, kô tî vil, a post-village of St. Charles co. Mo. 34 miles S of St. Peter. Pop. about 300.

Cottondale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 7 miles E of Tuscaloosa. It has cotton manufactures.

Cottondale, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. on the Leonville and Nashville R. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 200.

Cottondale, a post-village of Waco co. Tex. 30 miles from Fort Worth.

Cottongia, a post-village of Freestone co. Tex. 7 miles ENE of Mexico. Pop. 200.

Cottonhill, a post-township of Sangamon co. Ill. about 10 miles S. by E of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 983.

Cottonhill, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 43 miles SSE of Charleston. Pop. about 100.

Cottonplant, a banking post-town of Woodruff co. Ark. 11 miles by rail S of Conasa. Pop. in 1900 458.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Fla. 8 miles W of Ocala.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Caldwell parish La., 9 miles W by N of Columbia.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Minn. about 10 miles by rail S. of Ripley

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo. 55 miles S. of Dexter

Cottonport, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. 12 miles S. of Marksville Pop. in 1900 605

Cottonport, a post village of Maize co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River 50 miles above Chattanooga

Cottons, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N. Y., about 7 miles by rail S. of Canastota

Cottontown, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn. 12 miles NW of Gallatin

Cottontown, a hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 3 1/2 miles from Burton

Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 22 miles S. of Dubuque

Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Stanley co., N. C. Pop. 50

Cottonwood, a county in the SW part of Minnesota has an area of 834 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is partly drained by the Watonwan River and affluents of the Cottonwood River Capital Windom Pop. in 1890 7412 in 1900 12 069

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala.

Cottonwood, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. on the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific R. 17 miles N of Red Bluff its banking point. Pop. 549

Cottonwood, a banking post-village of Idaho co., Idaho 48 miles SE. of Lewiston Pop. about 836

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill. about 15 miles N of Shawneetown

Cottonwood, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles NE of Marshall Pop. in 1900 549

Cottonwood, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex. 22 miles SE of Baird Pop. 250

Cottonwood Creek, Cal. rises in the Coast Range and enters the Sacramento River in Shasta co.

Cottonwood Creek, Kan. rises in Marion co. and enters the Neosho River in Lyon co. 8 miles S. of Emporia

Cottonwood Creek, Neb. runs southeastward through Saunders co. and enters Saline or Salt Creek about 2 miles N of Ashland

Cottonwood Creek, Wyo. rises in Albany co. and enters the North Fork of the Platte River

Cottonwood Falls, a banking city capital of Chase co., Kan. on Cottonwood Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 29 miles W by S. of Emporia Pop. in 1900 842

Cottonwood Hot Springs, a location in Colorado near the base of the College Peaks (Yale, Princeton, and Harvard)

Cottonwood Point, a post village of Pembehut co., Mo. on the Mississippi River about 20 miles below Gyroco.

Cottonwood (or Big Cottonwood) River, Mine drains parts of Lyon, Redwood and Brown cos. and enters the Minnesota River about 4 miles below New Ulm. It is about 140 miles long

Cotoi, or **Cotny**, *ko-twee'* a town of Santo Domingo, island of Haiti 44 miles NNW of Santo Domingo. Pop. about 2000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

Cotuit, *ko-ti* is a post village of Barnstable co., Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean about 70 miles SSE. of Boston

Cotuit Port, a hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass. 2 miles SE. of Cotuit, on a bay called Cotuit Harbor

Cotulla, a banking post-village, capital of Llanos co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 67 miles NE of Laredo Pop. about 800

Cotyrium, the ancient name of KCTAHEM

Couchoa-les-Mines, *kooh la meen*, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire 14 miles ESE of Autun. It has iron mines. Pop. about 3000

Couchville, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn. on the Stone River 12 miles S. of Nashville Pop. 50

Conekollmere, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles SW of Brugem Pop. in 1900 5460

Coucy-le-Château, *ko-see jeh shah* is a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N of Soissons. Of its old walls dismantled in the seventeenth century a fine gateway remains. The medieval castle of Coucy was unsurpassed for the solidity of its architecture, as is evinced by the huge lower still standing. Pop. about 700

Condens, a river of New Brunswick. See **PETRICORDIA**
Condorsport, *koh den-poh*, a banking post-borough capital of Potter co., Pa. on the Allegheny River near its source, on the Condorsport and Port Allegheny R., 63 miles NNW of Lockhaven. It has a foundry and manufactures of window glass, wagon-hubs, baskets, mangle-rollers, etc. Pop. in 1900 3217

Condorez, *ko-ah-dow'* a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 14 miles SE. of Saumur Pop. about 1100

Concession, *ko-ah-noh'* or *kwa-noh'* a river of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, enters the Bay of Saint-Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 miles, for the last 20 miles of which it is navigable

Conché, *ko-ah* a small town of France, department of Vienne, 11 miles NNW of Civray, on the Dive

Conillet, *ko-ah ya*, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, nearly adjoining Charleroi. Pop. in 1900 9554

Conifer City, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash., 80 miles W of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 350

Couillon, *ko-ah-lon'*, a village of France, department of Loiret, 33 miles SE. of Orléans

Coulman, *so-ye* and in the Antarctic Ocean Lat. 73° 25' S.; Lon. 176° 6' 2" E.

Coulmiers, *ko-ah-lay'* a village in the French department of Loiret, 13 miles WNW of Orléans. The Germans sustained a check here at the hands of Anréle de Paladines, Nov. 9 1870

Coulommiers, *ko-ah-lon me-ah* a town of France capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morin an affluent of the Marne, 13 miles SE. of Meaux. It has the ruins of a castle. It has an active trade and makes Brûle-chêne.

Coulange-en-Lautaxo, *ko-ah-lon shah lo-see'* a small town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres 12 miles NW of Niort

Couleson, *kbi-son*, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 11 miles NE. of Mercer

Coulter, *kbi-ter* a post hamlet of Grand co., Colo. 10 miles SE. of Hot Sulphur Springs

Coulter Peak, a summit of Wyoming in the Yellowstone National Park. Height, 10 500 feet.

Coulters, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 22 miles SSE. of Pittsburgh its banking point. Pop. about 500

Coulterville, *kbi-ter vil* a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal. 20 miles NW of Mariposa. The banking point is Merced. Pop. about 700

Coulterville, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ill. on the Illinois Southern and the Illinois Central R. 47 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 650

Coulterville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Chattanooga. Pop. 100

Council, a mining-camp and post-station of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, on the Ninkink River

Council, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Idaho.

Council Bluffs, a city of southwestern Iowa, the capital of Pottawattamie co. situated 2 1/2 miles E. of the Missouri River and 4 miles E. of Omaha. It is on the Union Pacific R. and at the junction of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and other railroads. The site is a plain or bottom bordered on the E. by high bluffs which command a beautiful view of the town and river. It contains a federal and county court-house, a state institution for the deaf and dumb, and extensive manufactures of iron car-rages, agricultural implements, machinery, fire-cutting machines, wire-fencing, lubricating grease, etc. It has large saw-yards, grain-elevators, scouring mills, etc. and is a most important trade-centre and distributing point. Three rail-road bridges across the Missouri River connect this city with Omaha, Neb. Pop. in 1890 21 474 in 1900, 26 802.

Council Grove, a banking city capital of Morris co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 24 miles NW of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 2355.

Council Hill, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles NE. of Galena.

Countr Harbor, a post-village and gold district of Gayshore co., Nova Scotia, on the Country Harbor River 30 miles SW of Gayshore, its banking point.

Counts Crossroads, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. 10 miles W of Grayson Pop. 100

Countsville, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S. C.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Campbell and Carroll cos., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River 5 miles N of Newnan

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, 12 miles SW of Fairfield Iowa.

Countyline, a post-village of Saginaw and Genesee cos., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 15 miles N of Flint.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N. Y.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Davis co., N. C., about 20 miles NE. of Statesville.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co. Pa., on the line between Dauphin and Northumberland cos.

Countyline, a post-village of Moore co., Tenn., 15 miles W of Tullahoma.

Coupar-Angus, koo par ang gus, a town of Scotland co. of Perth, near the lake, 13 miles NNE of Perth. Pop. about 2000.

Coupario (koo par) City, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., about 24 miles NE of Canton.

Couperillo, or **Compville**, koo per vil, a banking post-village, capital of Island co. Wash. is on Whidby Island and on Puget Sound about 60 miles N of Olympia. Pop. about 300.

Coupland, a post-village of Williamson co. Tex. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 160.

Coupon, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 300.

Courboville, koo bō vī, a town of France, department of Seine, on the Seine, opposite Neuilly. Pop. in 1901 23 785.

Courcelles, koo sēl, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 4½ miles NW of Charleroi. Pop. of the commune in 1900 15,390. It has coal and iron industries.

Courcelles, a village in the eastern outskirts of Metz. Here the first of the engagements before that city in 1870 took place on Aug. 14. By the Germans the action is called the battle of Colombey. (names of two villages).

Courland, or **Kurland**, koor'land (der preu. Loon-land) a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, bounded W by the Baltic, and having N the Gulf of Riga and Livonia, from which it is separated by the Duna. Area, 10 535 sq. m. It is generally level with many lakes and marshes. The principal river after the Duna is the Aa. There are extensive forests. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The principal products include grain (especially rye) potatoes, hemp and flax. The region is adapted to fruit-growing. Among the wild animals are elks and other deer, wild boars, and wolves. The manufactures are unimportant. The upper classes and the towns-people are mainly of German descent, but the peasantry who constitute the bulk of the population are mostly Letts akin to the Lithuanians. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants. There are many Jews. The capital is Mitau. There are two seaports, Libau and Windau. Courland was partly Germanized in the latter part of the Middle Ages by the Knights Swordbearers. In 1561 it was converted into a hereditary duchy for their last grand-master. In 1795 it was incorporated with Russia. Its name is derived from that of the old Kuri a Lettish people. Pop. in 1897 672 654.

Coursayeur, koo sa yū or **Cormaggiore**, koo-mā-jōrā, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 10 miles NNW of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, among the Alps. It is much visited for its mineral springs and its scenery. Elevation, 4015 feet. Pop. in 1901 538.

Courpière, koo pe-ir, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E of Clermont-Ferrand. It has mineral springs. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3485.

Courrières, koo ne-ir, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles ESE of Béthune. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3390.

Cours, koo, a village of France, in Rhône 30 miles WNW of Villefranche on the Trambouze. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cotton goods, called Beaujoie. Pop. in 1901 3431.

Coursan, koo'sān, a small town of France, department of Aude, on the river Aude, 5 miles NNE of Narbonne.

Courselles, koo sēl, or **Courselle sur Mer**, koo sēl sū mer, a village of France, in Calvados near the English Channel 11 miles NNW of Caen.

Cournon, koo'nōn, a village of France, in Yonne, 13 miles S of Auxerre.

Cournen, a village of France, in Calvados, 40 miles SW of Caen.

Courtaillon Bayou, koo'tā bil' bi oo, La. is formed by Bouf and Crocodile Bayous, which unite in St. Landry parish about 8 miles N of Opelousas. It runs southward and enters the Atchafalaya. During high water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington.

Courtclary, koo'tā ree' a small town of Switzerland, 24 miles NW of Bern.

Courtenay, koo'tēnā a town of France, in Loiret, 15 miles NNE of Montargis. Pop. (commune) about 3600.

Courtenay, a post-village of Brevard co. Fla. The banking point is Cocoa. Pop. 125.

Courtenay, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vancouver.

Courthézon, koo'tā zōn' a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Arignon. It has old fortifications. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3069).

Courtoisels, koo'tō sēl a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles ENE of Châlons.

Courtland, kōr'land, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Southern R. 21 miles W of Decatur. It has a cotton-gin and compress. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Courtland, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. on the Sacramento River 10 miles W of Elk Grove station.

Courtland, Ill. See **Cortland**.

Courtland, a post-village of Republic co. Kan. 10 miles by rail W by S of Belleville. Pop. 280.

Courtland, a post-village of Nicollet co. Minn. 22 miles by rail W of St. Peter. Pop. about 175.

Courtland, a post-town of Panola co. Miss., on the Illinois Central R. 34 miles S of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 283.

Courtland, Nebraska and New York. See **Cortland**.

Courtland, a post-town, capital of Southampton co. Va. 28 miles by rail W of Suffolk. Pop. in 1900 288.

Courtland, or **Middleton Center**, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash R., 8 mi. W of Delhi. Pop. 250.

Courtmacsherry, a village of Ireland co. of Cork, on the W shore of Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles E of Clonakilty.

Courtney, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Saint Jo, Tex. Pop. 100.

Courtney, a banking post-village of Stetson co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saint Joe Maria R. 28 miles N by E of Jamestown. Pop. about 100.

Courtney, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River 26 miles S of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania R. It has coal industries. Pop. about 500.

Courtney, a post-village of Grimes co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 62 miles NW of Houston. Pop. about 160.

Courtrai, or **Courtray**, koo trā (L. *Cortorionum* Flem. *Autorik* Ger. *rike*) a town of Belgium in West Flanders on the Lys, 25 miles SW of Ghent, near the French border. It is surrounded by a d. wall. It has a fine Gothic town hall, interesting churches, and a famous belfry and stands in works of art. In and around it are carried on extensive manufactures of linen and other textiles and lace. The first Battle of the Spurs was fought here on Courtrai July 11 1302 between the Flemings and French the latter being defeated. Pop. in 1901 53,143.

Courtright, a post-village and outpost of Lambton co., Ontario Canada, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River and the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Sarnia. Pop. about 500.

Courts, a post-village of Gallatin co. Mont. Pop. 00.

Courville, koo vīl, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir on the Eure, 11 miles W of Chartres. Pop. about 1700.

Coushatta, koo-shit tā, a banking post-town capital of Red River parish La. on the E bank of the Red River 45 miles below Shreveport, and on the Shreveport and Red River Valley R. 23 miles W of Natchitoches. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 600.

Coutances, koo tāns (anc. *Contanc* ca) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche (Lower Normandy) on the Soule, 7 mi. E from the English Channel and 41 miles S of Cherbourg. It stands on a hill-top. It has a splendid medieval cathedral and two other handsome churches. Coutances is the seat of an ancient bishopric. Pop. in 1901 5405.

Couterne, koo tēn a town of France in Orne on the Vée and Mayenne, 11 miles ESE of Domfront. Pop. about 1900.

Couthuis, koo'twā' a village of Belgium, in the province of Liège, on the Meuse, 4 miles W of Huy.

Coutras, koo'trā (anc. *Cortante*), a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dronne, 25 miles ENE of Bordeaux. It is memorable for the victory gained there by Henry of Navarre over the forces of Henry III in 1587. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4062.

Coutils, an outpost of Alberta, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Lethbridge.

Covos, kō vōsh or kō oo vōsh two small islands of Brazil off the coast of the state of São Paulo.

Covot, koo vā, a village of Switzerland in the Val de Travers 14 miles WSW of Nyonbâle.

Covin, koo vīn' a village of Belgium province and 36 miles SW of Namur. Pop. in 1900 2927.

Cove, a village of Scotland co. of Kinross, on a bay 4 mi. S of Aberdeen.

Cove, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. 12 miles S by W of Dallas. Pop. about 100.

Cove, a post-village of Garrett co. Md. The banking point is Oakland.

Cove, a post-village of Union co., Oregon about 18 miles SE. of Lagrange. Pop. about 100.

Cove, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa.

Cove City, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga. about 15 miles S. of Dalton.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co. N. C.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Taswell co. Va.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W. Va. 25 miles S. by B. of Huntington.

Cove Forge, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. 4 miles NE. of Williamsburg.

Covegap, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W. Va. 30 miles S. of Harborsville.

Covell, a post-hamlet of MeLean co. Ill. 6 miles by rail W. of Bloomington.

Covelo, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. 50 miles (direct) N. of Ukiah its banking point. Pop. 306.

Covena, a post-hamlet of Emanuel co. S. C.

Coventry, a town (L. Co. v. r. a) a city partly in the territory of the co. of Warwick. It has almost entirely lost its quaint medieval appearance, but some old houses of the time of the Reformation still remain. Among the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style Trinity church, St. John's church, Christ church a handsome modern building attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery and St. Mary's hall erected in the time of Henry VI and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of that period. There is also a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed.

Coventry was early celebrated for its manufactures of cloths and bonnets and for a kind of blue thread called

Coventry true blue. Weaving and woolen making now constitute the staple business. Silk-dyeing is extensively carried on and the town has been noted for its artistic metal work as well as for its manufacture of bicycles and tricycles. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description and mysteries were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry is still manifested by the triumphal procession show in honor of Lady Goda, a who unwittingly tempted

Peeping Tom of Coventry into the indentation for which he has been immortalized. Pop. in 1901 69,973. Coventry returns 1 member to parliament.

Coventry, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. in Coventry township (town) 18 miles E. of Hartford. The township contains a village named South Coventry and is bounded on the E. by the Williamantic River. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 1633.

Coventry, a post-village of Chenango co. N. Y. in Coventry township (town) 28 miles NE. of Binghamton. The town has much beautiful hill-scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900 987.

Coventry, a post-village of Kent co., B. I. in Coventry township (town) on a branch of the Portcharter River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles SW. of Providence. Here are manufactures of fine tape and cotton and woollen goods. Pop. of the town in 1900 6,272.

Coventry, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Coventry township (town) on the Black River 4 miles N. of Inaug. Pop. of the town in 1900 728.

Coventry Center, Kent co. B. I. about 20 miles SW. of Providence.

Coventryville, a post-village of Chenango co. N. Y. about 18 miles S. of Norwich.

Coventryville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 6 miles SSW. of Pottstown. Pop. about 200.

Cove of Cork, Ireland. See *Quinnstown*.

Covepoint, a post-village of Calvert co. Md. 40 miles S. of Annapolis.

Covert, a post-hamlet of Osborne co. Kan. 28 miles N. of Russell.

Covert, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. about 26 miles SW. of Allegan. Pop. about 300.

Covert, a post-village of Schoen co., N. Y. in Covert township (town) and on the Lehigh Valley R. 14 miles NW. of Ithaca. The township is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 1897.

Covesville, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. on the Southern R. 16 miles SW. of Charlottesville. Pop. 60.

Covesville, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson River and on the Champlain Canal.

Covey (k'v'e) Hill, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Quebec, 16 miles W. of Beaumond. Pop. 150.

Covilhã, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles SW. of Guarda, on the slope of the Serra de Beira. It has extensive woollen-manufactures. In the vicinity are thermal springs. Pop. in 1900 18,527.

Covina, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles E. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 800.

Covington, a town, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1029 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa River and is also drained by the Yellow River. Capital Andalusia. Pop. in 1890 7,536 in 1900 13,346.

Covington, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is drained by the Leaf River and Howie Creek. Capital Willumburg. Pop. in 1890 8,209 in 1900 13,076.

Covington, a banking city capital of Newton co. Ga. on the Georgia Central R. 41 miles EER. of Atlanta and 2 miles from Emory College. It has extensive manufactures of cottons and yarns, bottling works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2082.

Covington, a banking city capital of Fountain co. Ind. on the E. bank of the Wabash River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wehask R. 2 miles NW. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of the Indiana Normal College. Pop. in 1900 2,213.

Covington, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 100.

Covington, a city (formerly the capital) of Kenton co. Ky. is situated on the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati and immediately below the mouth of the Licking River. It is on the Louisville and Nash R. and the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and is 99 miles S. of Lexington. The site is nearly a level plain. Improving bridges connect Covington with Cincinnati and the city is also united across the Licking River with Newport. (See *IN KY.*) Covington contains many residences of Cincinnati merchants. It has a stately cathedral, a city hall, a public library, a United States government building, several Civilian institutions, a home for aged and indigent women, etc. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Its manufacturing and other industries comprise pork packing, several rolling mills, carriage and wagon works, glass-works, cigar factories, flour-mills, and distilleries. Pop. in 18 20 24 505 in 1880 29,730 in 1890 37,371 in 1900 42,938.

Covington, a banking post-town capital of St. Tammany parish La., on the Bayou Plaquemine, about 42 miles N. of New Orleans and 7 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain. It is on the East Louisiana R. Pop. in 1900 1,204.

Covington, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. The banking point is Leroy. Pop. about 300.

Covington, a banking post-village of Miami co. Ohio, at the junction of Greenville and Stillwater creeks and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati (Chicago and St. Louis) and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 6 miles SW. of Piqua. It has large stone-quarries and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1,791.

Covington, a township of Lachawanna co. Pa. traversed by the Lachawanna R. Pop. in 1900 794.

Covington, a post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on the Tioga River and on the Erie R. 6 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. in 1900 450.

Covington, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1067.

Covington, a banking post-town capital of Tipton co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 37 miles NNE. of Memphis. It has important cotton-industries. Pop. in 1890 1,007 in 1900 2,787.

Covington, a post-village of Hall co. Tex. 46 miles N. of Waco.

Covington, a banking post-town, capital of Alleghany co. Va., on Jackson R. and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 23 miles S. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and has extensive pulp- and paper mills, iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3,950.

Covede, a post-village of Indiana co. Va.

Cowall, or **Cowall**, a peninsular district of Scotland, on the E. and Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde.

Cowan, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. Pop. about 200.

Cowan, a post-village of Fleming co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 23 miles SSW. of Mayersville. Pop. 100.

Cowan, or **Farmersville**, a post-village of Union co. Pa. 4 miles N. of Millburg.

Cowan, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 64 miles W. by N. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 700.

Cowanesque, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 20 miles NW of Wellsboro. Pop about 150

Cowanogquo (kōw-gu-as kwō) Creek rises in Potter co. Pa. and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., N.Y. about 1 mile from the southern boundary of New York

Cowans Depot, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. Va. 11 miles by rail N of Harrisonburg

Cowans Ford, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co. N.C. on the Catawba River

Cowanahannock, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 2897

Cowanahannock Creek, Armstrong co. Pa. enters the Allegheny River about 4 miles above Kittaneleg

Cowans Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Va. 11 miles by rail N of Harrisonburg

Cowanaville, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. The banking point is Kittanning. Pop 100

Cowanaville, or **Nelsonville**, a banking post-village of Minnesota co. Quebec, on the S. branch of the Yamaska River and to the Canadian Pacific R. 55 miles SE of Montreal. Pop in 1901, 699

Cowarts, a post-village of Henry co. Ala. on the Plant System. The banking point is Dothan. Pop about 250

Cowasset, a post-hamlet of Kent co. R.I.

Cow Bay, Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia. See FOUR MOUNTAINS

Cowbridge, or **Pont-Vaen** (vā en), a town of Wales co. of Glamorgan. 12 miles W of Cardiff. Pop in 1901, 1282

Cow Creek, Shasta co. Cal. runs southward and enters the Sacramento River about 16 miles below Shasta

Cowden, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ill. on the Wabash River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rrs. 13 miles SW of Shelbyville. Pop in 1900, 751

Cowden, a post-hamlet of Aitken co. S.C. 84 miles from Aiken

Cowdenbeath, a coal-mining village of Fifeshire Scotland. 2 miles from Leith. Pop in 1901, 7484

Cowen, a post-town of Webster co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Sutton. Pop in 1900, 257

Cowes, kōw, a seaport town and watering place of England, at the N. extremity of the Isle of Wight. 104 miles SSE of Southampton and 11 miles WSW of Portsmouth. It lies on the N. side of the estuary of the little river Medina, opposite East Cowes, a distinct municipality. West Cowes is built in a hill-slope and presents a picturesque appearance from the sea. It is the head quarter of the Royal Yacht Club which holds its annual regatta here. Cowes has yacht-yards and a number of slips for repairing vessels. Near by are East Cowes Castle, Norris Castle and Osborne House, which was erected as a seaside residence for Queen Victoria. Pop in 1901, 8553

Cowesett, kōw-sēt, a post-village of Kent co. R.I. 13 miles by rail S of Providence

Coweta, kōw et, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 443 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Chattahoochee River and also drained by several small affluents of the Flint. Capital Newnan. Pop in 1890, 21,394 in 1900, 24,980

Coweta, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. about 15 miles from Wagoner station

Cowgall, a banking post-village of Caldwell co. Mo. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles SE of Kirgaton. Pop in 1900, 257

Cowhouse Creek, Tex., rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Leon River to Bell co.

Cow'ichan', or **Caw'etchan'**, a post-town on the E. coast of Vancouver Is. and, British Columbia, and on a river of the same name, 35 mi. W. by N. of Victoria

Cowikee, or **Cowekee**, a post-village of Barbours co. Ala. about 24 mi. W. of Bufala

Cowikoe Creek, Ala., is formed by three forks uniting in Barbours co. and enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles above Bufala

Cow Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co. Ma.

Cowlairs, a N.E. suburb of Glasgow Scotland.

Cowles, a post-village of Webster co. Neb. The banking point is Bluehill. Pop about 300

Cowlesville, kōl-vīl, a post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y. about 23 miles E by S of Bufa. n. Pop about 300

Cowley, a suburb of Oxford, England.

Cowley, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1108 sq. m. It is intersected by Whitewater Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River which latter traverses the SW. part of the county. Capital, Winfield. Pop in 1890, 34,473 in 1900, 30,156

Cowling, a post-village of Wabash co. Ill. 38 miles SW of Vincennes

Cowlington, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark. Pop in 1900, 372

Cowlitz, a county in the SW. part of Washington, is bounded on the SW. by the Columbia River and intersected by the Cowlitz River. Area, 1145 sq. m. Capital Kalama. Pop. in 1890, 3917 in 1900, 7877

Cowlitz, a hamlet of Cowlitz co. Wash. on the Cowlitz River and on the Northern Pacific R. 10 miles N. of Kalama.

Cowlitz, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Wash. near the Cowlitz River, 5 miles from Winlock station

Cowlitz Glacier, one of the largest of the ice-sheets radiating off from Mount Rainier

Cowlitz River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range in the E. part of Lewis co. flows generally southward, and enters the Columbia River at Montesie. It is nearly 150 miles long and is a large rapid stream. Small steamboats ascend it nearly 40 miles

Cowpasture River, Va., rises in Highland co. flows through Bath co. and unites with Jackson's River about 15 miles E. of Covington. The stream formed by this junction is the James River

Cowpen, a town of England, in Northumberland. 7 miles SSE of Morpeth. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1901, 1,870

Cowpess, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co. Ala. 17 miles N. by W. of Dadeville

Cowpens, a post-town of Spartanburg co. S.C. 9 miles by rail NE. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 692. The Americans, under Morgan, here defeated the British, under Tarleton, Jan. 17, 1781

Cowra, a town of New South Wales. 60 miles SW of Bathurst, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1,550. It has mining interests

Cowrun, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, 10 miles NE. of Marietta

Cox, a river of New South Wales, rising 75 miles NW of Sydney. Falls into the Wellesdilly

Coxburg, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Tenn.

Coxim, kō-shēm, a river of Brazil rises among the mountains in the S. of the state of Mato Grosso and joins the Taquari

Coxsack, cōk-sōk, a banking post-village of Greene co. N.Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson River in Coxsack township (town) and on the West Shore R. 22 miles S. of Albany. It has machine-shops, ice plant, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2735 of the town, 4183. See COXSACK STRAITS

Coxsack Station, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson R.R. or E. The banking point is Coxsack on the opposite side of the Hudson River. Pop. 75

Cox's Bazaar, a thriving town of British India, in the Chittagong district, on a small navigable river, near the Bay of Bengal. 70 miles S. by E. of Chittagong. The houses stand on piles and are surrounded with verandas. Pop. about 5000

Coxs Creek, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Ky. 37 miles S. of Louisville

Coxs Landing, a post-village of Cabell co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 5 miles N. of Barboursville

Coxs Mills, a post-hamlet of Weyce co. Ind., 5 miles NE. of Richmond

Coxs Mill, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co. W. Va.

Coxville, a post-village of Park co. Ind. 5 miles by rail S. of Rockville. Pop. about 680

Coxville, a post-hamlet of Pitt co. N.C.

Coxwold, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles N. of Eastwold. Sterns was its parson

Coy, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. Pop. about 100

Coyacan, kō-yā kōn, or **Coyocan**, a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into the Laguna de Xochimilco, a short distance S. of the capital. Cortés made his residence here for some time

Coyamo, a town of Mexico, state and 28 miles NE. of the city of Chihuahua

Coylo, a banking post-village of Logan co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa F. R. 18 miles from Guthrie. It has cotton and lumber interests. Pop. about 500

Coylerille, kōl-vīl, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. about 32 miles NNE. of Pittsburgh

Coyne, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 200

Coyner Springs, a watering place of Botetourt co. Va. 4 of a mi. S. from Bonanza station. Pop. 250

Coyocacán, Mexico. See COYACÁN

Coyote, kō-yō't, a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 13 miles SE. of San José

Coyote, a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex.

Coyote, a post-village of Garfield co. Utah. Pop. about 100

Coytee, a post-hamlet of Louisa co. Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, 7 miles S. of Lenoir station.

Coytesville, knots vil, a village of Bergen co. N J near the Palisades and the Hudson River 2 miles from Leonia.

Coyville, a post-village of Wilson co. Kan. on the Verdigris River, 32 miles SW of Neosho Falls. Pop. 250.

Cozad, a banking post-town of Dawson co. Neb. on the Platte River (here crossed by a long bridge) and on the Union Pacific R. 49 miles W of Kearney. Pop. in 1900 770.

Cozadale, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ohio, 31 miles by rail N.E. of Cincinnati.

Cozart, a post-village of Granville co. N.C. Pop. 50. Cozart, for a town of France, in Charante-Inférieure, 43 miles SSE of La Rochelle. A. Pop. (communes) about 1500.

Cozumel (ko-soo-mel) Island, off the E coast of Yucatan. It is 34 miles in length from N to S, and 7 miles in width.

Cozens, kūs zens, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. The banking point is in Eadsburg. Pop. about 200.

Cozens, or **Cozens Landing**, Oran, s co. N.Y. on the Hudson 51 miles above New York and 1 mile below West Point.

Crab Island, in the West Indies. See Viquez.

Crab Island is situated 10 miles off the W coast of Madagascar. Lat. 21° 10' S.

Crab Island, off British Guiana, is situated in lat. 6° 31' N.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Williamson co. Ill. about 23 miles E of Carbondale. Pop. about 75.

Crab Orchard, a post-town of Lincoln co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 115 miles SE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 335.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Bay co. Mo. about 33 miles NE of Kansas City.

Crab Orchard, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Neb. 15 miles by rail W of Leamouth. Pop. in 1900 258.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Cumberland co. Tenn. The banking point is Crossville or Rockwood. Pop. 200.

Crab Orchard, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Va.

Crabtree, a post-township (and hamlet) of Haywood co. N.C. Pop. in 1900 1269.

Crabtree, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 4 miles NW of Latrobe.

Cracow, or **Krakow**, krák kó (Pol. Kraków krák kóv. Her Krakau krák kóv. L. Cracovia) a city of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland situated in a broad plain on the left bank of the Vistula, 138 miles SE of Warsaw. Lat. 50° 4' N, lon. 19° 52' E. It consists of the old town the walls of which have been converted into promenades, of the castle quarter to the S, and of a number of suburbs. On the opposite bank of the river is the suburb of Podgórze. The Kazimierz quarter is inhabited mainly by Jews. Cracow with its numerous steep streets and towers, presents externally a highly picturesque appearance. The splendid castles or palaces towering upon the banks of the Vistula, was for centuries the residence of the Polish kings. It was converted in the last century into barracks and a hospital. The grand old Gothic cathedral adjoining the castle, contains the tomb of a long line of Polish kings and of some of the most distinguished nobles of Poland. Its numerous chapels and crypts contain a large array of beautiful sculptural monuments including some by Thorwaldsen. Among the multitude of churches are a number of interesting medieval edifices adorned with excellent works of art. The central public square is the Ring Square, on which stands the Cloth Hall, a quaint old building, recently restored. It contains the National (Polish) Museum. Close to it is the tower of the old town-hall. Another noteworthy structure is the new episcopal palace. In the western part of the city are the stately new buildings of the university. The university of Cracow (the so-called Jagellon University) boasts of being older than any of the universities in central Europe, with the exception of that of Prague, it having been projected in 1264 by Casimir the Great. In the sixteenth century it was one of the chief centres of learning in Europe. Its students number about 1700 and instruction is given in the Polish language. It has a library of 350,000 volumes and connected with it are a botanical garden and an observatory. The Royal Academy of Sciences is an institution of a high order. The Czartoryski Museum contains a library of about 100,000 volumes and about 5000 MSS and various collections. Cracow has recently been reconverted into a fortress by the construction of outlying forts. The town has manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, chemicals, tobacco, etc. Close to the city is a museum more than 700 feet high built up nearly a century ago to commemorate the patriotic deeds of Kosciuszko. Another artificial tumulus preserves the memory of Krakus, a legendary Slavic chief who is reputed to have

founded the city about the year 700. Cracow was the capital of the kingdom of Poland down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the seat of government was transferred to Warsaw and for 100 years longer it remained the coronation-city. From 1815 to 1846 it was the capital of the Little Republic of Cracow, the last fragment of an independent Poland. The city is a great stronghold and focus of the Polish nationality. Pop. in 1900 31,823.

Craddockville, a post-village of Accomac co. Va., near Chesapeake Bay.

Cradle Mountain, the highest summit of Tasmania, 40 miles WNW of the Great Lake. Altitude, 6009 feet.

Craddock, a division in the E part of Cape Colony. It is a plateau (mean altitude about 3300 feet) surrounded by mountains and intersected by the Great Fish and other rivers. It has good grazing lands on which numerous sheep are raised. Capital, Craddock, an important wool-market, on the Great Fish River and 181 miles by rail NW of Port Elizabeth. It has several churches, good schools, a library, banks, etc. Pop. in 1891 4380 (white, 1756).

Crafton, a banking and manufacturing post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 1527.

Crafton, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 80 miles from Fort Worth. Pop. 160.

Craftsbury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt. in Craftsbury township (town) 28 miles NNE of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 1251.

Craftsville, a post-hamlet of Letcher co. Ky.

Craggie Hope, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 26 miles W of Nashville. Pop. 36.

Craggsboro, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Carter co. N.Y., on the Shawangunk Mountains near Ellenville. Pop. about 50.

Craig, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is largely mountainous. Capital, New Castle. Pop. in 1890 2835 in 1900 4293.

Craig, a banking post town of Houtco. Colo. 40 miles SW of Hahn's Peak. Pop. in 1900 133.

Craig, a post-station of Perry co. Ill. 63 miles SE of East St. Louis.

Craig, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co. Ind. 13 miles E of Madison.

Craig, a banking city of Holt co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 43 miles NW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 775.

Craig, a banking post-village of Burr co. Neb. 5 miles by rail W of Tuxedo. Pop. in 1900 452.

Craigellachie, a village of Banffshire, Scotland 12 miles from Elgin.

Craighall, New, a collier village of Scotland in Midlothian, 14 miles from Musselburgh.

Craighead, krág'hed, a colony in the NE part of Arkansas has an area of 893 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis and Cache rivers and contains a large lake, which is an expansion of the former river. Capital, Jonesboro and Lake City. Pop. in 1890 12,025. In 1900 19,505.

Craighead, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ia. on the Ottumwa and Harpersburg R. 5 miles S of Carleton.

Craigheist, krág'hest, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario 13 miles N of Barrie. Pop. 200.

Craigie, krág'ies, a mining borough of Tainar co. Victoria, Australia, 40 miles N of Ballarat.

Craigmillar (krág'mil'ar) Castle, a picturesque ruin 3 miles NE of Edinburgh Scot. and It was once a royal residence.

Craigmuir (krág'muir) Castle is a fine ruin of Scot. and near Leith on the river Arthen.

Craig-Phadze, krág'phad'ze, a lofty bill of Scotland, near Inverness, having extensive remains of an ancient fortress of vitrified stones.

Craig, a post-village of Bath co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Craig's Creek, Va. rises in Montgomery co. and enters the James River in Botetourt co. It is about 70 miles long.

Craig Mills, a post-village of Washington co. Va.

Craigville, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. 55 miles NNW of New York. Pop. 150.

Craigsville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles NW of Kittanning. Pop. 170.

Craigville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C.

Craigville, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 23 miles WSW of Staunton. Pop. 75.

Craigville, a post-village of Wells co. Ind. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. about 90.

Crail, krá e, a decayed seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 miles SE of St. Andrew. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church and some remains of a royal castle. It existed as a town in the ninth century, and was called Ceryll. Pop about 1900.

Crailsheim, or **Kraillsheim**, kít's'hím, a town of Württemberg on the Juch 13 miles N of Ellwangen. It has interesting churches and an old town hall. Pop in 1900 5255.

Craneaville, kráns vil, a post-village of Hardeman co. Tenn. 1 mile from the Big Hatchie River and 11 miles E of Boivar.

Crainville, kráns vil, a post-village of Williamson co. Ill. 11 miles E of Carbondale.

Cratova, krá-yo'vá, a town of Rumania, in Little Wallachia, 120 miles W of Bucharest. It has an active trade. Pop in 1899 45 438.

Craley, a post-village of York co. Pa. 11 miles E by S of York. It has cigar manufactures. Pop about 200.

Cramahoe, Ontario. See (elsewhere).

Cramlington, a town of England in Northumberland, 8 miles NNE of Newcastle. It has coal mines. Pop in 1901 6437.

Crumond, a village of Scotland in Midlothian 43 miles from Edinburgh.

Crampton's Gap, a pass in the South Mountain range, near Boykittville, Md., in Frederick co. It was the scene of the battle of South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Cranberry, a post-village of Mitchell co. N. C. on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina R. 24 miles SE of Elizabethtown Tenn. It has an iron furnace. Pop about 400. It is situated in the midst of beautiful scenery.

Cranberry, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio. Pop 5.

Cranberry, a post-township (and village) of Venango co. Pa. is bounded on the N and W by the Allegheny River. Pop in 1900 4311 of the village, 150.

Cranberry Creek, a post-village of Fulton co. N. Y. on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. 10 miles NE of Gloversville. Pop about 400.

Cranberry Isles, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. The Cranberry Isles are a group of small islands S of Mount Desert Island. Pop in 1900 374.

Cranberry Lake, N. Y. is in the S part of St. Lawrence co. The Oswegatchie River issues from this lake which is about 8 miles long and 1570 feet above sea-level.

Cranberry Prairie (pru rae) a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ohio.

Cranborne, krán bérn, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 17 mi. SE of Salisbury. Pop about 2000.

Cranborne, a post-village of Dorchester co. Quebec 45 mi. SE of Quebec. Pop 100.

Cranbrook, a town of England, co. of Kent, 40 miles SE of London. It was once a busy seat of the broadcloth manufacture. Pop of the parish about 4000.

Cranbrook, a banking post-town on the outport of British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific R. 130 miles from Ne son. Pop in 1901 1190.

Cranbrook, or **Grey**, a post village of Huron co. Ontario, 27 miles E of Goderich. Pop 200.

Cranbury, or **Cranberry**, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. N. J. about 15 miles ENE of Trenton on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 1400.

Cranbury Brook, N. J. runs westward in Middlesex co. and enters the Millstone River 3 mi. SE of Princeton.

Crandall, a post-village of Kansas co. Fla. on St. Mary's River 20 miles NW of Fernandina, its banking point. Pop 200.

Crandall, a post-town of Huron co. Ind. Pop in 1900 137. Its banking point is New Albany.

Crandall, a banking post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. 10 mi. SE of W. of Kaufman. Pop about 250.

Crandell's Corners, a post-village of Washington co. N. Y. 4 mi. SE of Bohaghtiooke station.

Crandon, a post-village of Spink co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Bodged. Pop about 200.

Crandon, a post-village, capital of Forest co. Wis. 13 miles E of Monies. Pop of the township (town) in 1900 705.

Crane, krán, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 830 sq. m. It is bounded S by the Pecos River and contains the Castle Mountains in the E part. Pop in 1900 51.

Crane, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Miss. Pop 60.

Crane, a post-village of Stone co. Mo. Pop 80.

Crane, a post-village of Mercer co. W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop about 190.

Crane Creek, Iowa, rises in Howard co. and enters the Turkey River in Fayette co. 6 miles N of West Union.

Cranekill, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala. 13 miles SW of Cullman.

Crane Island, nr Ialo mna Grues, col 5 grl, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Cap St. Ignace, Quebec.

Crane Mountain, N. Y., in Warren co. Elevation, 3245 feet.

Craneport, a post-village of Knox co. Ky. Pop 100.

Crane River, Ark. intersects Arkansas co. and enters the White River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Crane's Mill, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex. on the Goodsmo River.

Craneville, kráns vil, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. Y. on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 30 miles NW of Albany.

Craneville, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., 2 miles from Albion.

Craneville, a post-hamlet of Preston co. W. Va. 9 miles N of Portland.

Cranetown, a village of New Jersey. See Inza.

Crane Island, in Norfolk co. Va. is near the mouth of the James River. Lat. of Crane Island Light, 36° 03' 28" N. Jan. 70° 21' W.

Cranfills Gap, a post-village of Boone co. Tex. The banking point is Meridian. Pop 100.

Cranford, a post-village of Union co. N. J. in Cranford township on the Rahway River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles W of Elizabeth its banking point. It is the residence of many New York business men. Pop of the township in 1900 2354.

Craniganore, a town of British India, on the Malabar coast state and 18 miles N of Cochin, formerly possessed by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch.

Cranley, a village of England, co. of Surrey 8 miles SSE of Guildford.

Cranston (Gr. *aperta*) an ancient city in the central part of Thessaly. Here in 322 B. C. Antipater vanquished the confederated Greeks. Some vestiges are visible near the village of Hadjilari SW of Larissa.

Cranston, kráns alk, a large village of France, in Aveyron arrondissement of Villefranche. It has mineral springs and coal mines. Pop in 1901 4450 (8715).

Cranston, a township (town) of Providence co. R. I. on the W of Narragansett Bay contains various manufacturing villages, reform schools state prison etc. Pop in 1900 13,343.

Cranston, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. in Cranston township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles SW of Providence. It has many factories of prints, millinery, etc. Pop about 2000.

Cranz, or **Cranzknecht**, a watering-place of Prussia, on the Zealand coast, Baltic sea, 17 miles from Königsberg. Pop in 1900 2702.

Craon, kráw, a town of France in Mayenne co. on the Oudon, 18 miles SW of Laval. It has a fine castle and a recently erected monument to Volney who was born here. Pop in 1901 3399.

Craonne, kráw, a small town of France, in Aisne 12 miles SE of Laon. An engagement took place here between Napoleon and the Allies, March 7, 1814.

Crapand, kráw, a post-village and outport of Queens co. Prince Edward Island 24 miles from Charlottetown. Pop 300.

Crapo, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop 100.

Crapo, a post-hamlet of Osceola co. Mich. 8 miles N of Big Rapids.

Craponne, kráw, a town of France, in Haute-Lorraine, 10 mi. N of Le Pay. Pop (commune) about 3500.

Crary, a banking post-village of Ramsey co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 10 miles E by S of Devils Lake. Pop 150.

Crary Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y., 5 mi. SE of Canton. Pop 123.

Craryville, or **North Copake**, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 112 miles N by E of New York. Pop about 130.

Crati, kráw, a river of Italy in the province of Cosenza, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N and E, and enters the Gulf of Taranto 13 miles SSE of Caserta. Total course, about 50 miles. Its chief affluents are the Cosola and Busento.

Crato, kráw, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo 11 miles W of Portalegre. It was formerly an important fortress.

Crato, kráw, a river port of Brazil in the state of Amazonas on the Madeira River about 350 miles SW by S of Manaus. Pop about 2000.

Crau, Lá, a plain in the western portion of the French department of Bouches-du-Rhône. It is in great part arid and overgrown with boulders, but much of it has

been converted into meadows or planted with olives, mulberries, and fruit-trees.

Craven, a county in the E part of North Carolina, has an area of 685 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River and is bounded on the E by Pamlico Sound. Capital Newbern. Pop. in 1890 20 533 in 1900 24 169.

Crawfish River, Wis. rises in Columbia co. flows generally southward, and enters the Rock River at Joliet.

Crawford, a county in the NW part of Arkansas, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains. Capital, Van Buren. Pop. in 1890 21 714 in 1900 21 270.

Crawford, a county in the west-central part of Georgia has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by Okefenokee Creek and also drained by the Flint River. The county is an important peach-growing region. Capital Knoxville. Pop. in 1890 9315 in 1900 10 369.

Crawford, a county in the ESE part of Illinois has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Wabash R. and intersected in the SW part by the Embarras River. Capital Robinson. Pop. in 1890 17 233 in 1900 19 240.

Crawford, a county in the S part of Indiana, has an area of 304 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and also drained by the Blue River. The county contains deposits of coal and iron. Capital, English. Pop. in 1890 13,541 in 1900 13,476.

Crawford, a county in the W part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Boyer River and also drained by the Cedar River. Capital Des Moines. Pop. in 1890 18 894 in 1900 21 493.

Crawford, a county in the SE part of Kansas, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is drained by several small effluents of the Neosho River and by Willow Creek. The county has deposits of coal and zinc. Capital Girard. Pop. in 1890, 30 284 in 1900 38 800.

Crawford, a county in the N part of Michigan has an area of 573 sq. m. It is drained by the Anseble and Manistee rivers. Capital Grayling. Pop. in 1890 2962 in 1900 2943.

Crawford, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri. Area, 747 sq. m. It is intersected by the Meramec River. Iron, copper lead, and coal are found in the county. Capital Steelville. Pop. in 1890 11 961 in 1900 12,958.

Crawford, a county in the north-central part of Ohio. Area 397 sq. m. It is drained by the Sandusky Huron and Whetstone rivers. Capital Bucyrus. Pop. in 1890 31 927 in 1900 33 015.

Crawford, a county in the NW part of Pennsylvania bordering on Ohio has an area of 1876 sq. m. It is intersected by French Creek and is also drained by Conneaut, Shenango and Oil creeks. Capital Meadville. Pop. in 1890 91 324 in 1900 93 647.

Crawford, a county in the SW part of Wisconsin has an area of 557 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Wisconsin River and on the W by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Koshkonong River. Capital, Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1890 13 087 in 1900 17 288.

Crawford, a post-village of Russell co. Mo. about 80 miles E of Montgomery. Pop. 200.

Crawford, a post-village of Nassau co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic, Valdesia and Western Rrs. Pop. 150.

Crawford, a post-town of Oglethorpe co. Ga. 13 miles by rail ESE of Athens. Pop. in 1900 308.

Crawford, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Mo. about 24 miles N of Moberly. Pop. in 1900 112.

Crawford, a post-hamlet of Isabella co. Mich.

Crawford, a post-town of Lowndes co. Miss. 3 miles by rail E of Artesia. Pop. in 1900 380.

Crawford, a banking post-village of Dawes co. Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Burlington and Missouri River Rr. 23 miles SW of Chadron. Pop. in 1900 731.

Crawford, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. The banking point is Walden. Pop. 150.

Crawford, a post-hamlet of Wyandot co. Ohio. Pop. about 25.

Crawford, a township of Clinton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 420.

Crawford, a banking post-town of McLennan co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 23 miles W of Waco. It has cotton industries. Pop. in 1900 443.

Crawford, a post-village of Lewis co. W. Va. Pop. about 75.

Crawford Corners, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. The banking point is Emlenton. Pop. about 200.

Crawford House, a post-station and summer-resort of Coos co. N.H. on the Maine Central R. 27 miles SW of North Conway. It is 1 mile above the N entrance to the Crawford or White Mountain Notch, 13 miles from the summit of Mount Willard and 7 miles SW of Mount Washington. Elevation, 1800 feet. The Saco and Ammonoosuc rivers rise here.

Crawford, or **White Mountain Notch**, a narrow valley at the SW foot of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N.H. principally between Mounts Willey and Webster 3-4 miles long bounded by precipitous mountain walls, and traversed by the Saco River. It was the scene of a disastrous landslide in Aug. 1826. The Maine Central R. runs high up on the slope of Mount Willey affording magnificent views of this wild and romantic pass.

Crawford Station, a post-hamlet of Scotland co. Mo.

Crawfordsville, Ark. See CHATSWORTHVILLE.

Crawfordsville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Montgomery co. is on Sugar Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and other railroads 28 miles S of Lafayette. It has foundries and manufactures of carriages, coffins, wire fencing, hubs and spokes etc. It is the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian) which was founded in 1832 and of St. Charles Academy. Pop. in 1890 6080 in 1900 6449.

Crawfordsville, a banking post-town of Washington co. Iowa 10 miles by rail SE of Washington. Pop. in 1900 263.

Crawfordville, a post-village of Linn co. Oregon, about 22 miles SSE of Albany. Pop. about 125.

Crawfordville, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. a few miles from Memphis, its banking point. Pop. 175.

Crawfordville, a post-village, capital of Wakulla co. Fla. near the Gulf of Mexico, 12 miles WSW of St. Marks. Pop. about 350.

Crawfordville, a banking post town capital of Tehachero co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 64 miles W of Augusta. It has a roller mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 57.

Crayford, a small town of England co. of Kent, 8 miles ESE of Greenwich.

Crazy Mountains, in isolated group in Park and Meagher cos. Mont. Crazy Peak (11 173 feet) is the highest point.

Crazy Mountains, a northern spur of the Tanana Hills Alaska, in lat 65° 30' N. The spur is almost surrounded by Birch Creek and its tributaries, and contains Mactodon Dome (3400 feet).

Cragertown a free ghost-town a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 11 miles N by E of Frederick.

Creal Springs, a banking city of Williamson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles SE of Marion. Pop. in 1900 940.

Cremery, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 100.

Cremridge, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. 10 miles by rail S. of Hightstown.

Créances, *krá'see* a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles NNW of Coutances. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Crécy, *krá'see* in England generally written Cressy, a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N of Abbeville, on the Marston River for the victory gained here, Aug. 26 1146 by the forces of Edward III over the army of Philip VI of France. Pop. about 1500.

Crécy-sur-Serre, *krá'see* all. *saiz*, a town of France, in Aisne 16 miles N of Laon. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Cre'diton, a town of England co. of Devon on the Credit, near its confluence with the Exe 8 miles NW of Exeter. It has a fine church. In the early Middle Ages it was the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 3974.

Crediton, a banking post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 14 miles NNW of Lucan. Pop. about 700.

Creeds, a mining city capital of Mineral co. Colo. 70 miles WNW of Ainsman, on the Doover and Rio Grande R. It is on the S slope of the La Cumbre Mountains (the Continental Divide) and has important mines of silver and copper. Silver was discovered here in 1890 and its production was for a time very large. Pop. in 1900 838.

Creedmeor, a former post-hamlet of Queens co. N.Y. now a part of the borough of Queens New York city.

Creedmoor, a post-village of Granville co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. about 250.

Creedville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Creek, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. The banking point is West Newton. Pop. 200.

Creek Center, Warren co. N.Y. See STONY CREEK.

Creek Indians, or **Muscogees**, *muk-ko'-ghees*, formerly a powerful tribe in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1813-14, when their

power was completely broken by Andrew Jackson, and they are now numbering about 16 000 on a reservation in Indian Territory.

Creeklocks, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y., 3 miles from Rosendale. Pop. about 150.

Creek Nation, a division of Indian Territory occupying its central portion, and lying N. of the Canadian River Area, 4842 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 49 674, of which nearly one-half were Creek Indians. Capital Okmulgee.

Creekside, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. on Crooked Creek 4 miles N. of Indiana.

Creekside, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ala. Pop. about 60.

Creeksboro, a post-village of Russell co. Ky. on the Cumberland River 12 miles SW of Jamestown. Pop. 150.

Creechmore, a banking post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Mad River and on the Grand Trunk R. 25 mi. W. of Durand. Pop. in 1901 544.

Creetown, or **Ferrytown** of Cree, a burgh of Scotland co. of Kirkcubright, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay 4 miles N.E. of Wigtown. Pop. about 1000.

Cretfeld, a town of Prussia. See **KREFELD**.

Crichton, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 270.

Crichton, a town, a banking post-village of Cass co. Mo. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 28 miles SP of Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900 500.

Crichton, a banking post-town of Knox co. Neb. 22 mi. S by E of Nebraska. It is on the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900 400.

Crichton, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co. Ohio, about 22 miles NE of Zanesville.

Crichton, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. 21 miles by rail NW of Allegheny city. It has manufactures of plate glass etc. Pop. about 300.

Crichton, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario Canada. Pop. 100.

Credit, *kréd* (L. *Creditum*) a town of France in Oise, on the Oise, 37 miles N. of Paris. It was formerly strongly fortified and has a picture of a church on an island in the river. Its principal industry is the manufacture of falcons. Pop. in 1901 9125.

Crema, *kré* a town of Italy in Lombardy province of Cremona on the Serio, 2 1/2 miles ESE of Milan. It has several handsome churches and palaces. Crema was an important town in the Middle Ages. It was besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1160. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 8240.

Crémieu, *kré* a town of France, in Isère, 43 miles NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1800.

Crémone, or **Kremona**, *krém* a town of Prussia in Brandenburg 36 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. about 3000.

Cremona, a town of Hungary. See **KREMENT**.

Cremona, *kré* a town (it pron *kré-mo'nd*) a fortified city of Italy capital of the province of Cremona, on the Po 43 mi. SE of Milan. It has many beautiful palaces and churches rich in works of art. The cathedral dating from the beginning of the twelfth century has its main facade of a terraced course of red and white marble. The interior is covered with frescoes. Close by is the Torrazo the tallest bell-tower in Italy 396 feet high, and commanding a magnificent sweep of the Po valley. The violins of Cremona, made hundreds of years ago have a world-wide reputation. The principal manufactures are those of silk and other fabrics. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the town was the seat of a distinguished school of painting.

Cremona was a flourishing place under the Romans. In the Middle Ages it shared the fortunes of the other cities of Lombardy and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan. Pop. in 1901 37 661.

Cremona, a province of Italy in Lombardy Area, 605 sq. m. It is a fruitful region, watered by the Po. Capital Cremona. Pop. in 1901 327 602.

Crenshaw, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa and Patuxent rivers. Capital Lawrence. Pop. in 1900 15 425.

Crenshaw, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa., 3 miles by rail E. of Brockwayville.

Crenshu, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala. on the Southern R. 14 miles N. of Mobile. Pop. about 75.

Crescent, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. about 100.

Créspey (**Crespy**) *em-Loumanis*, *kré* a town of France, in Aisne 8 miles NW of Laon. Pop. about 1500. It is memorable for the peace concluded here between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1544.

Créspey-em-Valois, *kré* a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles ENE of Senlis. It has medieval churches, quaint old houses, and remains

of an ancient castle. It was the capital of the old county of Valois. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 6666).

Cresaw, *kré*, *kré* a town, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending SE from Loch Linnhe.

Crescent, a post-village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, 7 miles by rail N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 300.

Crescent, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal about 14 miles N. of Albany. The canal here crosses the river on an aqueduct 1185 feet long. Pop. about 350. The banking point is Cobles.

Crescent, a post-town of Logan co. Okla. Pop. in 1900 150.

Crescent, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 622.

Crescent, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Crescent City, a banking city the capital of Del Norte co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean 275 miles by water N. of San Francisco. It has lumbering interests. There is a light-house lat 41° 44' 34" N., lon. 124° 11' 22" W. Pop. in 1900 990.

Crescent City, a city of Putnam co. Fla. on the W. bank of Lake Okechobee 17 miles by rail S. of Palatka. Pop. in 1900 52.

Crescent City, a post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria, and Western R. 93 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 371.

Crescentino, *kré* a town of Italy in Piedmont, 13 miles WSW of Varazze at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1911 0 12).

Crescent Island, Pacific Ocean is one of the most easterly of the Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 21° 20' S. lon. 154° 37' W.

Crescent Mills, a post-village of Plumas co. Cal. The banking point is Reno. Pop. about 500.

Crescent, a mountain, a summit of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Height, 3322 feet.

Crescent Springs, a post-village of Benton co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Sledge. Pop. 100.

Crescentville, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 60.

Cresco, a banking city, capital of Howard co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 100 miles S.E. of St. Paul. It is largely engaged in stock raising and breeding and manufactures machinery fire-ladders, etc. Pop. in 1900 2800.

Cresco, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co. Pa. 13 miles N. by W. of Stroudsburg on the Lehigh River. Pop. 100.

Crespano, *kré* a town of Italy in Venetia, 22 miles NW of Treviso. Pop. about 2500.

Crespy See **CRESER**.

Cressey, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mich.

Cresskill, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 11 miles N. of New York and 2 miles W. of the Palisades. Pop. in 1900 450.

Cressman, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. about 300.

Cresson, a post-village and summer resort of Cambria co. Pa. is near the summit of the Allegheny Mountains and on the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles E. by S. of Ebensburg. The beauty of the scenery reputation of the mineral springs and purity of the air have rendered it a favorite resort. Elevation 2015 feet. Pop. about 500.

Cresson, a post-village of Hood co. Tex.

Cresson, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 3 miles S. of Pottsville and 30 miles NW of Reading. It has coal mining interests. Pop. in 1900 1738. The banking point is Pottsville.

Cressy, a town of France. See **CRESER**.

Crest, *kré*, a town of France in Drôme, on the right bank of the Drôme, 15 miles SE of Valence. The most interesting feature of the place is a medieval doocot. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901 4037 (commune, 5579).

Crest, a post-village of Upson co. Ga. on the Macon and Birmingham R. Pop. about 90.

Cresta, a village and resort of Switzerland in the Upper Engadine, 12 miles from Samaden. Elevation 5500 feet.

Crested Butte (*butte*), Colo. a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat 38° 53' N. It rises 12 172 feet above sea-level.

Crested Butte, a banking and mining post-town of Gunnison co. Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 28 miles N. of Gunnison. Pop. in 1900 668.

Crestline, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. 7 miles by rail E of Columbus. Pop 150

Crestline, a banking post-village of Crawford co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 14 miles W of Mansfield. It has rail road workshops and manufactures of steel furnaces and ranges, agricultural implements, etc. Pop in 1900 3282.

Creston, a banking post-village of Ogle co. Ill. 28 miles by rail E by N of Dixon. Pop in 1900 351

Creston, a post-village of Lake co. Ind. about 37 miles S by E of Hammond. Pop 240

Creston, a city the capital of Union co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rr. 163 miles E by S of Council Bluffs. It has stock yards machine-shops, railroad-car works, etc. Pop in 1890 7200 in 1900 752

Creston, a banking post-village of Fallow co. Neb. 43 miles by rail W by N of Scribner. Pop in 1900 337

Creston, a post-village of Ashe co. N.C. The banking point is Walkersboro. Pop about 150

Creston, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 24 miles SW of Akron. Pop in 1900 803

Creston, a post-village of Lincoln co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific Rr. 81 miles W by N of Spokane. Pop about 100

Crestone, a post-village of Saguache co. Colo. The banking point is Saguache

Crestone Peak, Co'o a peak of the Sangre de Cristo Range in the S part of the state, about 25 miles N of Blanca Peak and about lat. 37° 55' N. It has an altitude of 14,233 feet

Crestview, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. 29 miles by rail W of De Funiak Springs. Pop 200

Crestview, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville Rr. 9 miles SW of Mount Pleasant. Pop 100

Creswell, a post-village of Jefferson co. Colo. 6 miles SSE of Floy Hill station. Pop 150

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ind. 5 miles WNW of Madison

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Kan. 13 miles WSW of Marion

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Ky. 9 miles N of Princeton

Creswell, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. 25 miles NE of Baltimore

Creswell, a post-station of Antrim co. Mich.

Creswell, a post-town of Washington co. V.C. 12 mi. by rail E of Plymouth. Pop in 1900 224

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ohio, 17 miles by rail W of Newburg

Creswell, a post-village of Lane co. Oregon 11 miles S of Eugene

Creswell, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 5 miles by rail S by E of Columbia

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Va. 10 miles NW of Abingdon

Creswick, a borough of Telbot co. Victoria, Australia 10 mi. N of Ballarat in a rich gold-region. Pop in 1901 3050

Cret de la Neige, krá dèh lá názh the highest summit of the Jura mountains in the department of Ain France near the Swiss boundary SW of Gex and about 10 miles from Geneva. Height, 4560 feet. It is sometimes known as the Mont Recu et, from one of its summits. The mountain common is a magnificent panorama of the Swiss plain and of the Mont Blanc mountains.

Crete, krete or Candia, kan dá-4 (anc. L. Crete Gr. Kreta, mod. Gr. Krita krete Turk. Aird ke-reed) a large island of the Mediterranean previous to 1898 constituting a viloyet of Turkey between lat 34° 04' and 35° 43' N and lon 23° 30' and 24° 20' E. Length 156 miles, breadth from 6 to 35 mi. Area, together with that of some small islands, 3127 sq. mi. The coasts are generally precipitous. The N coast is deeply indented among the bays or gñs being those of Canes or Khania, Suda, Malimo (Rethymon) Arnyro and Mirabell. The S coast is broken by small indentations the only large bay being that of Messara. Among the espes are those of Bura and Spada (Spatha) near the NW extremity of the island Cape Sidero at the NE and Cape Lithorio (or Matsaba) the most southerly point. The surface is very mountainous. Among the few plains are those of Canes and Candia is the N and Messara in the S. In the W are the White mountains (Madara) the loftiest in the island, attaining in Mount Theodoros an elevation of 8100 feet. In the centre is the group of mountains constituting in Mount Ida (Palorid) 8000 ft. The Lanthi mountains in the E rise to a height of about 7000 ft. above the sea. The streams of Crete are merely torrents. There are numerous caverns.

The climate is, in general mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N wind which blows throughout the greater part of the day. Occasionally a fierce onrush causes the mercury to rise to 100°. The only useful minerals known to exist are gypsum, lime, sate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favorable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places however fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously, myrtles and rose-lavels cover the banks of the rivulets, and pastures are encumbered with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. There are large olive woods, but the extent of forests is small. The principal products are olive oil tobacco oranges, lemons, silk wine, raisins, curries, valonia, flax liquorice, wool, cotton and honey. The manufactures are mostly domestic. The leading articles of export include olive oil soap, carobs, raisins, wine, and almonds. The principal port is Khania. The population of Crete in 1900 was 300,849. The great bulk of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church, about 10 per cent. being Mohammedans. Almost the entire population including the Mohammedans, is of Greek race. There are now hardly any Turks left in the island. The old Greek stock is supposed to be best preserved among the Sphakiotas in the White mountains. Crete is an autonomous state, under Turkish suzerainty governed by a high-commissioner of the Great Powers. There is a national assembly or chamber. The capital is Candia (Mega skastro).

In the time of Homer Crete was crowded with inhabitants and contained a great number of flourishing cities. Among the cities founded by the Dorian Greeks were Cnossus, in the N. Cydonia, in the NW and Gortyna, in the S. The Romans became masters of the island about 67 B.C. When the Latin Crusaders passed upon the Greek Empire, in 1204, Crete passed into the possession of Venice. The Turks wrested it from the Venetians, completing their conquest in 1669. There was a great rising of the Christians against the Turks in 1866-68. Another insurrection broke out in 1896 and in 1898 the Great Powers forced Turkey to evacuate the island.

Crete, krete, a post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rr. 30 miles S of Chicago. Pop in 1900 760

Crete, a banking city of Saline co. Neb. on the Big River and on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rr. 20 miles SW of Lincoln. It has flour mills, nurseries, etc. and is the seat of Doane College. Pop in 1900 2199

Crete, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa.

Creteil, kreh-tá-y a village of France in Seine on the Marne 4 miles SE of Paris.

Crestilly, kreh-tá-y a small town of France in Calvados, 10 miles NW of Caen on the Saules

Cretz (krá oos) Cape (L. Promontorium Cretz) the most westerly point of Spain where the Pyrenees reach the Mediterranean. Lat 43° 19' 14" N lon 5° 19' 23" E

Cretz, kretz a river of France, departments of Crouse and Indre. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire joins the Vienne 12 miles N of Châteaufort, after a NNE course of about 140 miles

Cronsee, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old Haute (Upper) Marche and parts of Berry Limousin, etc. Area, 2184 sq. mi. It is drained by the river Crouse. Surface, mostly mountainous and a great part of it sterile. There are extensive pastures. Chestnuts constitute a considerable addition to the food-supply of the population in some sections. Principal mineral product, coal. Capital, Guéret. Pop in 1891 284,660 in 1901 277,831

Crenset, Le, a town of France. See Le Crenset

Crenz du Vin (more properly Vemt) krá du vñ a much frequented crater-like rock amphitheatre of the Swiss Jura, about 4 miles W of Lake Neuchâtel

Crenzburg See Krenzburg

Crenzburg, a town of Prussia. See Krenzburg

Crèveceur, or Crèveceur-le-Grand, krév kuz lèh gráw a village of France in Oise, 12 miles N of Beauvais

Crèveceur, a village of France, in Nord on the Scheldt, 5 miles S of Cambrai

Creve Cœur, krév kuz, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. 14 miles by rail W by N of St. Louis and 43 miles from the Missouri River. Pop about 200

Creviliente, kré-vai-jén-tá a town of Spain, in Valencia, 38 miles SW by S of Almona. It possesses a parish church and two chapels. Pop in 1901 10,865

Crows, kruz a municipal borough of Eng. and, on of Chester 34 miles SE of Liverpool. It is a great railway junction and has grown up entirely as a railway town with vast railway repair and machine-shops, locomotive-

works, etc. It has a technical school and a school of art. Pop in 1901 42 074

Crows, a banking post-town of Nottoway co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 8 miles NW of Nottoway Court-House. Pop in 1900 1429

Crowkerne, a town of England co. of Somerset, 15 miles SE of Taunton. The town has a fine cruciform shrook in the Tudor style and richly ornamented. Pop in 1901 4228

Crows Depot, a post-village of Lamar co. Ala. 45 miles by rail W by N of Jasper. Pop 125

Crowsville, a post-village of DeSoto co. Fla. Pop 100

Cubbs, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa.

Criccieth, krik keeth a small watering place of Wales co. of Carnarvon, on Cardigan Bay. Pop in 1901 1406

Crichton, krik ton a village of Scotland, 11 miles SE of Edinburgh. Near it are the ruins of Crichton Castle.

Crichton, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala. on the Mobile and Bay Shore R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop about 200

Crickard, a post-village of Rancho co. W Va. The banking point is Beverly. Pop about 325

Crickethill, a post-village of Mathews co. Va. 5 miles N of Mathews. Pop about 500

Crocket River, Oregon rises in the Blue Mountains in Umatilla co. runs southward, and enters Lake Harney.

Crockwell, Wash. *Crug Hynell* krukth wel) a town of Wales, co. of Brecknock 12½ miles SSE of Brecon. Notoriously situated on the Oak horse crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. 1 top of the parish about 1200

Cricklade, a town of Eng and in W.shire, on the Isla (Thames) and on the Thames and Severn Canal 7 miles NNW of Swindon. Pop in 1901 6016

Cridersville, a banking post-village of Anglin co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 85 miles N of Dayton. It has iron works, etc. Pop in 1900 681

Crief, kreek a town of Scotland co. and 15 miles W of Perth on the Earn a tributary of the Tay. It stands near the foot of the Drumpanna, is a summer resort, and has a large water cure. Pop in 1901 3208

Crieglerville, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Va. 20 miles W of Cliper

Critica, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range, near the Gulf of Alaska and SE of Mount Lutaya. Altitude, 15 900 (?) feet. Lat. 58° 50' N

Crimea, kria-ee a (Krim, Arme and *Taurica Chersonesus*) a peninsula of Russia projecting into the Black Sea, forming the SW end of the Sea of Azov and comprising part of the government of Taurida. It is traversed by the parallel of 45° N lat. Area, about 9900 sq. in. The narrow isthmus of Perekop connects it with the mainland to the N. The Strait of Yenikale or Kerch cuts it off from the mainland on the E. On the NE is the shallow inlet of the Sea of Azov known as the Sivash (or Petrid) Sea. The Crimea is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river the Salghir. The NW portion which is much the larger of the two regions, is an extensive plain a continuation of the steppe of south Russia, and its soil is very fertile with salt, is only fit for pasturage, great herds of cattle being reared upon it. The SE portion is a great part hilly and mountainous, and is interspersed with beautiful meadows and fertile valleys. The Tauric Mountains skirt the SE coast, attaining an elevation of 5000 feet. One of the highest peaks is the Tektir Dag or Tent Mountain (an Trapesus). The climate of the level plains of the Crimea is cold and humid in winter and hot and dry in summer. The SE coast is protected against the north winds by its steep mountain barrier, enjoys a mild winter and spring climate. This stretch of sunny coast, with its vineyards, olive plantations, gardens, and villas its background of forested mountains, with the laurels, cypresses, and fig trees growing at their bases, its profusion of resplendent flowering plants and its relics of ancient etruscan and Mohammedan architecture, is the rival of the Italian Riviera. Here is situated the famous imperial seat of Livadia. The leading agricultural products of the Crimea are grain, tobacco wine and fruits. Its honey is celebrated. There are numerous small salt lakes, from which large quantities of salt are obtained. In addition to the Russians, who constitute the bulk of the population, the inhabitants include Tartars (of whom there are a great number) Greeks, Germans, Bulgarians, and Jews (the Karaites not being here represented). The chief towns are Sebastopol, Simferopol, Kerch, Feodosia (Kaffa), Eupatoria (Koslov), Yalta, Karsakhar and Baktchisarai the old residence of the Tartar khans. The Crimea was known to the ancient Greeks as the Tauric Chersonesus, or the peninsula of the Tauri, a barbarous race. The Greek kingdom of the Bosphorus existed here for centuries. In

the thirteenth century the Tartars overran the region. The Genoese planted colonies on the coasts of the Crimea, the most flourishing of which was Kaffa. This great outpouring of the trade between Europe and Asia fell in 1475 into the hands of the Turks who at this time made the Tartar khans of the Crimea vassals of the Sultan. The Turks had to relinquish their suzerainty in 1774, and in 1783 the peninsula was annexed to Russia. The Crimea was the principal seat of the conflict known as the Crimean or Eastern War in which Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia were arrayed against Russia, and the crowning episode of which was the capture of Sebastopol by the allies in 1855.

Crimmitchach, krim mitsh-ahw a manufacturing town of Savoy 16 miles NW of Zwikan on the Pfleiser. The leading industries are spinning weaving dyeing, and the manufacture of machinery. Pop in 1900 22 840

Crimm, Lisch, lex kren-nan a small arm of the sea in Scotland on the W coast, about 5 miles E. of the N end of the island of Jura. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinn Canal, which extends to Loch G1 p

Cripple Creek, a mining town capital of Teller co. Colo. on the Midland Terminal and the Florence and Cripple Creek R. 40 miles N by W of Florence. It is the gold mining centre for the exceedingly rich Cripple Creek mining district, which includes Victor and is substantially built, with a stock-exchange, etc. The output of gold from the Cripple Creek region was in 1900 upward of \$20 000 000. Pop in 1900 10 147. Elevation 9600 feet.

Cripple Creek, a post-village of Wythe co. Va. The banking point is Wytheville

Criquetot-L'Esneval, kreek to l'ang val, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles NNE of Havre

Crisfield, a post-hamlet of Harper co. Kan. 6 miles by rail SW of Atina.

Crisfield, a banking post-town of Somerset co. Md., on Chesapeake Bay and on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 90 miles SSE of Annapolis. Packing oysters, fish and game is the principal business. Pop in 1900 3165

Crisman, a post-hamlet and mining-camp of Boulder co. Colo. 7 miles from Boulder

Crisman, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. 16 miles SW of Michigan City. Pop about 250

Crisp, a post-village of Edgecombe co. NC. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop about 200

Crisp, a post-village of Hills co. Tex. The banking point is Knox. Pop 65

Crisps Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind. 16 miles SW of New Albany

Cristallin, Monte, a summit of the Amprezzo Dolomites of southern Tyrol. Altitude 10 490 feet. It was first ascended by Grotmann in 1865

Cristobal Cuten, the culminating point of the Sierra de Santa Marta Co. on the Caribbean. Altitude, variously estimated at from 18 000 to 19 400 feet

Crittenden, a county in the E part of Arkansas has an area of 623 sq. in. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River. Capital Marion. Pop in 1900 13 940 in 1900 14 529

Crittenden, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 790 sq. in. It is bounded on the N by the Tradewater River and on the NW by the Ohio. The Cumberland River touches the SW extremity of the county. The county contains beds of coal lead and iron ore. Capital Marion. Pop in 1890 13 119 in 1900, 15 191

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Santa Cruz co. Ariz.

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ill. 13 miles E of Dequon

Crittenden, a post-town of Grant co. Ky. 25 miles by rail W of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop in 1900 199

Crittenden, a post-village of Erie co. NY. 21 miles by rail W of Buffalo. Pop 160

Crittenden, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va. 14 miles N of Suffolk. Pop 300

Crittendens Mills, a post-hamlet of Dale co. Ala., 2½ miles SSE of Troy

Crixitz, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. The banking point is Marinette. Pop 190

Crixiz, or **Crixizha,** kreek-sha a river of Brazil rising in the mountains N of the town of Goyas, flows NW and joins the river Araguaya on the right. Its whole course is about 200 miles and it is partly navigable.

Crixiz, or **Crixizha,** a village of Brazil state and 135 miles N of Goyas and 10 miles S of the above river

Crough Patrick, or **Reek,** a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the S side of Caw Bay, 6 miles WSW of Westport. Elevation, about 2500 feet. It is an object of

superstitious reverence, St. Patrick being supposed to have entered upon his missionary career there.

Cro'atan, a post-village of Craven co. N. C., 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Newbern and about 1 mile SW of the Neuse River.

Croatan (or Crocian) Sound, a body of shoal water in North Carolina, lying principally between Roanoke Island and the main-land of Dare co. It communicates northward with Albemarle Sound and southward with Pamlico Sound.

Croatia, kro-à-sha (Croat, *Hercevska Araya* na hân-vâk'hâ krâ yoo nâ, — c. Croatian borderland) Hun *Hor-vâthors-âg* hon vât-on âg — c. Croat country. Ger *Kroatien*, kro-âi se-qn) a region in Austria-Hungary constituting the western half of the Hungarian crown-land of Croatia-Slavonia. (See CROATIA-SLAVONIA.) It extends northeastward from the Adriatic to the river Drava and is bounded W. and NW. by Istria, Carniola, and Styria, NE. by Hungary E. by Slavonia, SE. by Turkish Croatia, and S. by Dalmatia. It is mainly a mountainous or hilly country. Its inhabitants are chiefly Croats, a Slavic people, who belong to the Catholic church. Their language is almost identical with that of the Serbs. They exhibit a strong national feeling and are restless under Hungarian domination. The chief town is Agram. The Croats settled in this region in the seventh century. In the tenth century their state rose to the rank of a kingdom but they were unable to maintain their independence long in the face of the power of Hungary. In 1848, under their famous hero Jellachich they rose in arms against the Hungarians and, after the loss of the Hungarian revolution, Croatia (together with Slavonia) was separated from Hungary down to the reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1867.

Turkiss Croatia, or the **KRAISIA** is the northwesternmost portion of Bosnia.

Croatia-Slavonia, a crown-land of Austria-Hungary with the title of king included in Transleithania. Though attached to the Hungarian kingdom and represented in its diet it has a diet of its own with powers to regulate local affairs. It is bounded on the NW. by Carniola and Styria, on the NE. and E. by Hungary from which it is separated by the Drava and Danube, on the S. by Serbia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia (the Save forming a great part of the S. boundary) and SW. and W. by the Adriatic Sea and Istria. It consists of Croatia, the larger half, in the W. and Slavonia, a wedge-shaped territory included between the Drava, the Danube, and the Save, to the E. Area, 15,420 sq. m. Croatia-Slavonia is mainly a mountainous and hilly country. Slavonia is traversed by wooded foothills of the southwestern Alps, whose greatest elevation is about 4000 feet above the sea. Along the Drava and Save are level plains. The southern part of Croatia includes a portion of the Cretaceous Alpine highlands known as the Karst, remarkable for the peculiar configuration of their deep-cut valleys and their subterranean water-courses. The Croatian Karst presents the two mountain ranges called the Velebit Planina and the Capela. The former, near the coast, attains an elevation of about 5700 feet. A wintry blast called the *bora* frequently sweeps down from the Karst and bursts upon the coast land with the violence of a hurricane. The country is, in general, a fertile region as well in the mountainous parts of Croatia as in the plains of Slavonia. The staple crops include wheat, maize, pulses, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc. Much wine is produced and the plum brandy called *Slibovitz*, is made in large quantities. Timber is an important product. Large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are reared. The half-bred belag fattened in the oak forests of Slavonia. The pop. at the close of 1900 was 2,416,304. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Croats and Serbs. About five per cent. are Germans and a still smaller number Hungarians. About three-fourths of the people are Roman Catholics, the remainder belonging mainly to the Greek Church. The inhabitants of Croatia-Slavonia are for the most part an agricultural people. Among the manufacturing industries carried on in a small way is the production of cotton and silk fabrics of exquisite texture. The capital is Agram. The governor of Croatia-Slavonia bears the title of ban.

Crocker, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. Pop. about 75.

Crocker, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Iowa.

Crocker, a post-village of Pinal co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 92 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 200.

Crockerby Creek, Mich. drains the SE. part of Mackinac co. and enters the Grand River about 5 miles E. of Grand Haven.

Crockett, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 267 sq. m. It is drained by the South and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Adams. Pop. in 1890 13,148; in 1900, 15,897.

Crockett, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 2044 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Pecos River. Capital, Osama, is a farming district. Pop. in 1890, 104; in 1900 1591.

Crockett, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles NW of Martinez.

Crockett, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. The banking point is Hamlet. Pop. about 200.

Crockett, a post-hamlet of Olton co., Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 26 miles S. of Columbus, Ky.

Crockett, a banking post-town capital of Houston co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 114 miles N. of Houston. It has cotton industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 2612.

Crockett Depot, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 8 miles SW of Wytheville. Pop. 150.

Crockett Mills, a post-village of Crockett co. Tenn. **Crocketts Bluff**, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on the White River about 66 miles SSE of Little Rock.

Crockettsville, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky. on the Kootanky River, 45 miles NE of Livingston.

Crocodile River, a river of South Africa, rises in the Transvaal Colony and flows generally E. joining the Komati with which it forms the Komati-Mashima.

Crocodilopolis, See *MEHVAR-IL-FAYUM*.

Crookan Sound, N. C. See *CROATAN SOUND*.

Crofton, a post-town of Christian co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 13 miles N. of Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900 278.

Crofton, a post-village of Kankakee co. Mich. on the Middle Fork of the Boardman River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 35 miles N. of Cadillac. Pop. about 80.

Crofton, a post-village of Knox co. Neb. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Crofton, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 150.

Croghan, a post-village of Lewis co. N. Y. on the Beaver River to Croghan township (town) about 60 miles N. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 3169. The village, about 450.

Croia, Croas, kro'ya, or Krnya (Turk *Âk Husein âk husein* — c. white castle) a town of Turkey Albania, 42 miles SSE of Scutari. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur about 500 feet above the plain. It is noted as having been the stronghold of Scanderbeg. Pop. about 3000.

Croisic, Le, a town of France. See *LA CROISIC*.

Crois, kro'â a commune of France a suburb of Roubaix with (1901) 15,909 inhabitants.

Croix, Suiet See *SANCT CROIX*.

Croker Island (native name *Herakiti* hâ-rî koo) one of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. It is sometimes called Tuamotu Island.

Croker Island, on the N. coast of Australia, off Coberg Peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker is in lat. 10° 58' S. lon. 132° 38' E.

Cromia, Ln. island See *LA CROMIA*.

Cromarty, from *cr-ice* a former county of Scotland, comprising the promontory called Ardmagnach, or Black Isle, at the head of Moray Firth and 10 detached portions of land enclosed within the co. of Ross. It now constitutes a part of the co. of Ross and Cromarty.

Cromarty, a municipal borough of Scotland in the co. of Ross and Cromarty formerly capital of a county of its own name beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, 16 miles ENE of Dingwall. Pop. in 1901 1233.

Cromarty, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario 8 miles SW of Carleton Place. Pop. 150.

Cromarty Firth, an inlet of Scotland, on its NE. coast and one of the finest bays in Britain, is a westerly arm of the Moray Firth, extending into the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Length 18 miles breadth from 3 to 6 miles. It is entered by a narrow strait, between headlands called South and North Enters.

Cromer, a town and watering place of England, on of Norfolk, on its N. coast, 31 miles N. of Norwich. A sea-wall has recently been constructed for protection against the encroachments of the sea. Pop. of the parish in 1901 3781. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Cromer Bay, from the danger of its navigation, has been named the "devil's throat."

Cromers, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga.

Cromer's, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co. Ohio.

Cromford, a town of England, on of Derby in the Matlock Dale 2 miles S. of Matlock. Pop. about 1900.

Crompton, a northern suburb of Oldham, England. Pop. in 1901, 13,427.

Crompton, a manufacturing village of Kent co. R.I. 18 miles SSW of Providence. It has manufactories of cotton-print cloths and velvets. Pop. in 1900, about 1800.
Cromwell, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co. Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12½ miles S of Hartford. It has manufactories of hardware, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900 about 2031.

Cromwell, a post-village of Noble co. Ind. 18 miles W of Albion, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 400.

Cromwell, a post-town of Union co., Iowa, 1½ miles by rail W of Aston. Pop. in 1900 208.

Cromwell, a post-town of Ohio co. Ky. 11 miles S by E of Hartford. Pop. in 1900 225.

Cromwell, a post village of Carlton on Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Duluth. Pop. 150.

Cromwell, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 995.

Cronanville, a post-village of Lake co. Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville. Pop. about 100.

Cronberg, or **Kronberg**, *Kron khar* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 1½ mi. E of Kassel. Above it towers a beautiful castle dating from the Middle Ages and recently rebuilt. Pop. in 1900 2814. Near it are the mineral springs of Kronthal the waters of which are largely exported.

Crono, a town of Prussia. See **KNONA**.

Cronenberg, a town of Prussia. See **KNONBERG**.

Cronly, a post-town of Columbia co. N.C. 17 miles by rail W by N of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 78.

Crommer Valley, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. 4 miles from Newburg.

Cronstadt, or **Kronstadt**, *Kr u stätt* a seaport town of Russia, government and 20 miles W of St. Petersburg at the SE end of the long, flat island of Kotlin in the Bay of Cronstadt, which forms the E extremity of the Gulf of Finland. It is the principal fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet. Its defenses effectually close off approach from the sea to the capital. On the E side of Kotlin is the narrow channel which large sea-going vessels have to take in coming up to the capital. All approach to the town are barred by forts and batteries of the strongest description. The harbor consists of three sections, the military or outer harbor, the middle harbor for the fitting out and repairing of vessels, and the innermost harbor used only by merchant-vessels. Until recently vessels of large draught, bringing cargoes to St. Petersburg were obliged to discharge at Cronstadt, but there is now a deep artificial channel which enables such ships to reach the capital. Much of the external commerce of Russia however still passes through Cronstadt. Ice blocks up the harbor five months in the year. When the surface has become firmly frozen over cargoes are transported over the ice in sleds, an avenue being marked out by lines of poles and signal fires. Cronstadt has a large number of establishments and institutions of every kind connected with the naval service, including an arsenal, barracks, large ship-yards and a repairing docks school of marine engineering etc. It has several handsome buildings a park and some fine public monuments. The town was founded by Peter the Great, and the earliest fortifications placed in 1710. Pop. in 1897 59,539.

Cronstadt, Transylvania. See **KNONSTADT**.

Crook, a town of the co. of Durham England 5½ miles NW of Bishop Auckland. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901 11,473.

Crook, a central county of Oregon. Area, 7756 sq. m. The Cascade Mountains bound it on the W and it is intersected by the Deschutes River. Capital Prineville. Pop. in 1900 3964. Gold is found in the county.

Cronk, the most northeasterly county of Wyoming. Area, 5435 sq. m. It is drained by the Belle Fourche, Little Missouri and Little Powder rivers. Its minerals include gold silver copper coal, etc. Capital Sandance. Pop. in 1900 3137.

Crook, a post-hamlet of Boone co. W. Va.

Crooked Creek, Ark. rises in Boone co. and enters the White River in Marion co.

Crooked Creek, or **La Moine River**, of Illinois, enters the Illinois River about 5 miles below Beardstown. Length about 100 miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Alcona co. Ind. and enters the Angiano River about 16 miles SEW of Defiance, Ohio.

Crooked Creek, Iowa, enters the Skunk River at the NE corner of Jefferson co.

Crooked Creek, Pa. rises in Indiana co. and enters the Allegheny River 6 miles below Kittanning.

Crookedcreek, a post-hamlet of Callman co., Ala. 6 miles SW of Wilhite station.

Crookedcreek, a post-village of Steuben co. Ind. The banking point is Fremont. Pop. 150.

Crookedcreek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa.

Crooked Fork of the Grand River rises in Adair co. Iowa, crosses the northern boundary of Missouri, and enters the Grand River 5 miles SW of Chillicothe. It is about 200 miles long.

Crookedfork, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Tenn.

Crooked Islands, a group of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island, Aokim Island, Fortune Key and Castle Island. Lat. of S point of Castle Island, 23° 7' N. Lon. 74° 21' W.

Crooked Lake, a post-village of Clark co. Mich. The banking point is Clara. Pop. 160.

Crooked Lake, N.Y. See **KROSA LAKE**.

Crooked River (or **Creek**) Mo. enters the Missouri River 6 miles below Lexington.

Crooked River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains and enters the Deschutes River in Wasco co. Length about 150 miles.

Crookedtree, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Ohio, 2½ miles from Dexter City.

Crookharon, a village of Ireland co. of Cork, on Crookharon Harbor 21 miles WSW of Skibbereen. Pop. about 800.

Crooke, a post-village of Bath co. Ky. The banking point is Owingsville. Pop. 100.

Crookston, a banking city, capital of Polk co. Minn. on the Red Lake River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 300 miles N of St. Paul. It has manufactories of lumber wagons and sleighs, farm machinery etc. Pop. in 1890 4457. In 1900 5339.

Crookston, a post-village of Cherry co. Neb. 11 miles by rail W by N of Valentine. Pop. 150.

Crookville, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Columbus Sandusky and Hooking R. 8 miles NE of New Lexington. Pop. in 1900 825. It has at one time manufactures.

Croom, a small town of Ireland co. and 10 miles SEW of Limerick. It has a castle, built in the reign of King John.

Croom, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. 23 miles SW of Annapolis.

Croom Station, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Md. on the Baltimore and Potomac R. 44 miles S of Baltimore.

Croppenstedt, or **Kroppenstedt**, *Krop pen stätt* a town of Prussia Saxony 7 miles SSE of Gethersleben. It is one of the oldest towns in this region and still retains its mediæval walls and towers. Pop. in 1900 2581.

Cropper, a post-village of Shelby co. Ky. 10 miles by rail NW of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900 182.

Cropper, a banking post-village of Garfield co. Okla. Pop. about 200.

Cropper, a post-village of McLean co. Ill. 29 miles by rail N by E of Bloomington. Pop. about 200.

Croppsville, a post-village of Remondiaer co. N.Y. 1 miles ENE of Troy. Pop. 150.

Cropwell, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ala. about 90 miles N of Montgomery.

Croque, *krok*, a settlement on the French shore, Newfoundland 66 miles from La Sore. It is a coaling depot of the French steamers stationed on the coast.

Crosby, a county of Texas, in the NW part of the state. Area, 984 sq. m. Capital Euwina. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Ala. Pop. 60.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Mich. 7 miles by rail S of Grand Rapids.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Harris co. Tex. on the Southern Pacific R. 29 miles ENE of Houston.

Crosby Garrett, a village of England co. of Westmoreland 3 miles WNW of Kirby-Stephen in a picturesque vale at the foot of Crosby Fell.

Crosby, Great, a town and watering place of Lancashire, England, near the Irish Sea, 6 miles WNW of Liver pool. Pop. in 1901, 7565. Adjoining it is Little Crosby.

Crosinda, a village of Colquhoun co. Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 200.

Cross, a county in the NE part of Arkansas has an area of 629 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River. Capital Vandale. Pop. in 1890, 803. In 1900 11,051.

Cross, a post-town of Kay co. Okla. Pop. in 1900 200.

Cross Anobarr, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S.C. about 75 miles NW of Columbia. Pop. about 140.

Crossancher, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Tenn.

Crossbridges, a post-hamlet of Marry co. Tenn. 10 miles W of Columbia.

Cross Creek, Kan. enters the Kansas River in the W part of Shawnee co.

Cross Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Steubenville.

Crosscreek, a post village of Washington co. Pa. in Crosscreek township about 28 miles WSW of Pittsburg Pop. of the township in 1900 858

Cross Creek, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick on the Canada Eastern R. The banking point is Frederickton

Crossent, a post-village of Brown co. Tex. The banking point is Brownwood.

Crossen, or **Krossen**, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg, 22 miles SE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900 7367

Crosses, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. The banking point is Soranton Pop 120

Cross-Fell, a mountain of the Pennine chain of England co of Cumberland 11 miles ENE of Penrith Elevation 2880 feet.

Crossfork, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 15 miles SE of Conardsport Pop. about 1900. It has manufactures of lumber

Crosshaven, a village and harbor of Ireland, co and 10 miles SE of Cork

Crosshill, a southern suburb of Glasgow

Crosshill, a post-village of Keenoban co. Ma. Pop 150

Crosshill, a post town of Laurens co. S. C. 14 miles by rail S of Clinton Pop. in 1900 459

Crossingville, a post hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. abt at 14 miles NNW of Meadville.

Cross Junction, a post-station of Frederick co. Va.

Crosskeys, a post-village of Macon co. Ala. about 24 miles E of Montgomery Pop. about 70

Crosskeys, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ga. 9 miles NE of Atlanta.

Crosskeys, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. about 18 miles S by E of Camden The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. about 366

Crosskeys, a post-township (and village) of Union co. S. C. 13 miles from the village of Union is bounded on the S. by the Enoree River Pop. in 1900 173

Crosskeys, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. 19 mi. NE of Staunton An indecisive battle was fought here between General Fremont and a portion of Jackson's army June 9 1862

Crosskill Mills, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 22 miles WNW of Reading Pop. about 360

Cross Lake, La. is in Caddo parish and communal cates with Soda Lake. It is nearly 14 miles long. Shreveport is situated at its S. end

Cross Lake, N. Y. about 14 miles NNE of Auburn It is 4 miles long The Seneca River runs through the lake

Cross (or La Crosse, la kross) Lake, in Keewatin Canada, 60 miles in length from N to S gives origin to the Nelson River Lat. about 54° 50' N

Crosslake, a post-village of Crow Wing co. Minn. Pop. 75.

Crossland, a post-village of Calloway co. Ky. 16 miles N of Paris, Tenn. Pop. 175

Crossmagallon, a small town of Ireland co. of Antrim 10 miles NW of Dundalk

Crossmellon, a small town of Ireland co. of Mayo, on the Deel 64 miles SW of Ballina.

Crossplains, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. 18 miles NNE of Madison

Crossplains, a post-village of Robertson co. Tenn. 28 miles N of Nashville Pop. about 150

Crossplains, a post-village of Callahan co. Tex. 22 miles SE of Baird

Crossplains, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. 13 miles W by N of Madison on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 250

Cross Point, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, at the head of the Bay of Chaleur, on the N. shore of the Restigouche River opposite Campbellton New Brunswick its banking point. It is on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. 160

Cross River, Guinea. See **CELARAN**.

Crossriver, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. 5 miles E of Katonah Pop. 200

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Ind. 11 miles SW of Muncie

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Charles co. Md.

Crossroads, a post village of Jackson co. Miss. 35 miles N of Soranton its banking point

Crossroads, a post-borough of York co. Pa. 11 miles SSE of York Pop. in 1900 167

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn. 6 miles N by E of Minnville.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 12 miles from Clover Depot.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co. W. Va. **Crossroads Church**, a post-hamlet of Yackima co., N. C.

Crossrock, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N. C.

Cross Sound, the NW boundary of Chichagof Island, Alaska, separates the Alexander Archipelago from the mainland Cape Crow is at the SW point of the entrance.

Cross Timbers, a post-village of Hickory co. Mo. about 56 miles N of Springfield Pop. about 250

Croastown, a post-village of Perry co. Mo. Pop. 100

Croastrails, a post-hamlet of Coffee co. Ala.

Cross Village, a post-village of Emmett on Mich. on Lake Michigan 20 miles N of Petoskey It is the seat of Catholic Indian schools Pop. about 450

Crossville, a post-village of Dekalb co. Ala. The banking point is Port Payne Pop. about 250

Crossville, a banking post-village of White co. Ill. 7 miles by rail NE of Carmi Pop. in 1900 523

Crossville, a banking post-village capital of Cumberland co. Tenn. on the Cumberland Mountain or table-land, about 76 miles W of Knoxville Pop. about 270

Crosswicks, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on Crosswicks Creek 4 miles E of Bordentown It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. about 500

Crosswicks Creek, N. J. runs nearly westward and enters the Delaware 5 miles below Trenton

Croston, a town of Lancashire, England, on the Yarrow 54 miles from Chorley Pop. in 1901 2102

Crowell, a banking post-village of San Juan co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 26 miles NNW of Port Huron Pop. in 1900 608

Crothersville, *Kröters-vill* a banking post town of Jackson co. Ind. on the Mountaintop River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles S of Columbus Pop. in 1900 165

Croton, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles W of Keokuk Pop. 125.

Croton, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. on the Muskegon River 8 miles E of Newaygo Pop. in 1900 39

Croton, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. 4 miles WNW of Flemington

Croton, Delaware co. N. Y. See **TREADWELL**

Croton, or **Croton-on-Hudson**, a post village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the Hudson River near the mouth of the Croton River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 34 miles E of New York Pop. in 1900 1633

Croton, a banking post-village of Pickens co. Ohio on the Ohio Central Lines Pop. about 600

Crotona, the ancient name of Cornovae

Croton Falls, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the Croton River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 43 miles N by E of New York Pop. about 450

Croton Lake, N. Y. See **CROTON RIVER**

Crotonlake, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. 9 miles by rail N of Baldwin Lake.

Croton-on-Hudson see **CROTON**

Croton River, N. Y. rises in Dutchess co. runs southward through Putnam co. and southwardward in Westchester co. It enters the Hudson River a short distance above Ossining after a course of nearly 60 miles. The principal part of the city of New York derives its supply of water from this river. It is brought a distance of 33 miles by two aqueducts the one completed in 1842 and the other in 1890. Near its mouth the river forms an artificial lake several miles long called Croton Lake. The new Croton Dam now (1905) in course of construction is one of the most stupendous works of hydraulic engineering.

Croft, a post-hamlet of Coffee co. Kan. Pop. 60

Crounse, *Kröwnas*, a post-station of Lancaster co. Neb.

Crounse Store, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N. Y.

Cronseville, a post-village of Aroostook on Me. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. about 200

Crow Agency, a post-village of Rosebud co. Mont. 52 miles SE of Billings on the Burlington Route. It has government (Indian) schools. Pop. 200

Crow Creek, Weld co. Colo. enters the South Fork of the Platte 10 miles E of Evans.

Crow Creek, a post-village of Buffalo co. S. Dak., on the Missouri River 175 miles NW of Yankton. Here is an Indian Reservation and agency Pop. of whites about 80

Crowder's (*Krödera*) Creek rises in Gaston co. N. C. and enters the Catawba River in York co.

Crowder's Creek, a post-hamlet of Gaston co. N. C.

Crowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb. 25 miles by rail NNW of Fremont. Pop. 80

Crowell, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. Tenn. 9 miles SE of Waverly

Crowell, a banking post-village, capital of Board co., Tex. 34 miles S of Quanah Pop. about 300

Crow Indians (called by themselves *Upeyaka* or *Absaroka*) a tribe of Indians living in Montana, in the valley of the Yellowstone. They are believed on linguistic grounds, to be of the Dakota stock and number about 2000.

Crowlake, a post-hamlet of Jerauld co. S. Dak. 12 miles SW of Worthington Springs.

Crowland, formerly also called **Croyland**, an ancient town of England, co. of Lincoln on the river Welland, 14 miles ENE of Stamford. It has the remains of a splendid mediæval Benedictine abbey reared out of the fens so as to be almost inaccessible. Part of it serves now as a church. Crowland has also a curious mediæval bridge. Pop. of the parish about 2700.

Crowlandville, or **Cook's Mills**, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario 3 miles E of Welland.

Crowlie, kroll a town of England, co. of Lincoln 6 miles ESE of Thorne. Pop. in 1901 2769.

Crowley, kroll, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ark. 10 miles NE of Paragould.

Crowley, a banking post-town, capital of Acadia parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. 23 miles W of Lafayette. It has extensive rice-milling industries, iron-works etc. Pop. in 1900 4214.

Crowley, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. 15 miles by rail S of Fort Worth.

Crown, a post-village of Clermont co. Pa. Pop. 85.

Crown City, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 20 miles above Huntington W. Va. Pop. in 1900 284.

Crownking, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. 125.

Crownpoint, a banking post-town, capital of Lake co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Erie R. 41 miles SSE of Chicago. It has grate elevators, wagon works, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900 2336.

Crownpoint, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 32 miles N of Whitehall. Colonel Ethan Allen surprised and took a British fort at Crown Point in May 1775. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 2212. In the village, about 1600. Deposits of iron ore are found in the vicinity.

Crownpoint Center, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. about 100 miles N of Albany. Pop. about 100.

Crown Prince Rudolf Land, the most northerly piece of large land of the Franz-Josef Archipelago. Lat. about 82°. It occupies the northern part of Austria Sound.

Crownville, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. 7 miles by rail NW of Annapolis.

Crow River, or the North Fork, Munn drains part of Stearns, Meeker and Wright cos. and unites with the South Fork about 10 miles SE of Buffalo whence it flows northward and enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Anoka. It is about 100 miles long.

Crowriver, a post-hamlet of Meeker co. Minn. on the Crow River.

Crows Landing, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co. Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 15 miles S of Modesto.

Crows Mills, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Pa.

Crow's Nest, a peak of the Highlands, 3 miles above West Point, on the W side of the Hudson in Orange co. N. Y. Elevation 1405 feet.

Crow's Nest Pass, a railroad pass in Canada, near the borders of Alberta and British Columbia, in about lat. 42° 35' N. Elevation, 5500 feet.

Crowspring, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. Va.

Crowsville, a post-village of Franklin parish, La. 18 miles S by W of Delhi.

Crow Wing, a county in the north-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is bounded on the N the NW, and the W by the Mississippi River and is partly bounded on the E by Lake Mille Lacs. Capital Brainerd. Pop. in 1890 8832 in 1900 14,260.

Crow Wing, a post-hamlet of Crow Wing co. Minn. on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Crow Wing River 8 miles SW of Brainerd.

Crow Wing River, Minn. drains parts of Cass and Wadena cos. and enters the Mississippi River at Crow Wing. Length 100 miles.

Croya, a town of Albania. See *Crota*.

Croydon, a parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Surrey 10½ miles S of London Bridge. Its handsome parish church rebuilt after the fire of 1807 contains the tombs of some of the archbishops of Canterbury. Addington Park the summer-residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury is near the town. Croydon is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Norwington, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered. Pop. in 1861 10,200, in 1881 78,911 in 1891 162,697 in 1901 185,896. Croydon returns 1 member to parliament.

Croydon, a town and mining district of Queensland, Australia, 35 miles E of Normanton.

Croydon, a town of New South Wales 6 miles W of Sydney.

Croydon, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co. N. H. about 10 miles NE of Claremont. Pop. in 1900 372. Near here is Croydon Mountain.

Croydon, a post-village of Morgan co. Utah, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Croydon, a post-village of Addington co. Ontario on the Salmon River 15 miles N of Napanee. Pop. 209.

Croydon Flint, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N. H. in Croydon township (town) 4 miles N of Newport.

Croyland, a town of England. See *Crowland*.

Croyle, kroll, a township of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2183.

Crozet, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 13 miles W of Charlottesville. Pop. 100.

Crozet (kro za) Islands, a group of small uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands, comprising the Twelve Apostles, Possession Hog, Penguin and East islands. East Island is in about lat. 48° 27' S. lon. 52° 14' E. The islands are sometimes resorted to by whalers. They are claimed by Great Britain.

Crozier, a post hamlet of Buena Vista co. Iowa.

Crozier, Cape, a headland of Victoria Land in Antarctica. Lat. 77° 25' S. lon. 109° 10' W.

Crosen, kro soe, a seaport of France, in Finistère, 25 miles NW of Quimper on a peninsula S of Brest Roads. Pop. in 1901 8258.

Crozes, kro'zè, a village of the republic of Panama 26 miles VAW of Panama. In 1708 it was sacked and burned by Morgan the English pirate.

Cruces, or **Lake Cruces**, the kro'zè, a city of Santa Clara province Cuba, at the junction of several railroad. 25 miles SW of Santa Clara. Cruces is shipping point for horses, cattle, sugar and tobacco, and has post- and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899 4173.

Crundup, a post-hamlet of Elworth co. Ala. Pop. 50.

Crugeet, kroo gher a post-village of Woodford co. Ill. on the Toledo Peoria and Western R. 25 miles E of Leoria.

Cruisers, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 3 miles (direct) S. of Peekskill. Pop. about 150.

Cruikshank, kruk shank a post-village of Grey co. Ontario 5 miles W of Owen Sound.

Crum Creek, Pa. rises in Chester co. and enters the Delaware River about 2 miles above the city of Chester.

Crum Creek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. N. Y. 5 miles N of St. Johnsville.

Crum Elbow, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N. Y.

Crumlin, a small town of Ireland, co. of Antrim 12 miles WNW of Belfast.

Crumlynn, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 11 miles SW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 500.

Crummock-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland between Buttermere and Lower-Water. Length 4 miles. The Cooper carries its surplus waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain-scenery is beautiful.

Crumpler, a post-village of Ashe co. N. C. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop. about 100.

Crumpe Bottom, a post-hamlet of Summers co. W. Va. on the New River 12 miles S of Hinton.

Crumpton, a post village of Queen Anne co. Md. on the Chester River 40 miles E of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 207.

Crumtown, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Ind. 9 miles NW of South Bend.

Crutchfield, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ky. 5 miles SE of Clinton.

Cruyshautein, krois bōw tēm a village of Belgium in East Flanders 11 miles SW of Ghent. Pop. in 1900 5918.

Cruz Alta, a town of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 160 miles NW of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Cruz (kroos) Cape, on the S coast of Cuba, has a light-house 1 st. 19° 47' N. lon. 77° 42' W.

Cryer Creek, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. 90.

Crysler, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, 22 miles NNW of Dickinson's Landing. It is on the Ottawa and New York R. The banking point is Chateaufort. Pop. 308.

Crystal a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. The banking point in Carbondale. Pop. 100.

Crystal, a post-hamlet of Tama co. Iowa, about 70 miles ENE of Des Moines.

Crystal, a post-township (plantation) of Aroostook co. Me., 33 miles WSW of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 370.

Crystal, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. 10 miles E. of Stanton. Pop. about 150.

Crystal, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. 7 miles by rail N by W of Minneapolis.

Crystal, a post-village of Coos co. N.H. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 130.

Crystal, a banking city of Pembina co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 16 miles N of Grafton. Pop. in 1900 385.

Crystal City, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. 12 miles near the Mississippi River and 2½ miles from Bailey station. It has plate-glass manufacture. Pop. about 1100.

Crystal City, a post-village and outpost of Manitoba, 6 miles SW of Pilot Mound, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Pilot Mound. Pop. about 230.

Crystal Falls, a series of beautiful outcrops on Cascade Creek, in Montana, a short distance above its confluence with the Yellowstone River.

Crystal Falls, a banking post-village, capital of Iron co. Mich., 81 miles WNW of Escanaba. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. It has iron mines. Pop. in 1900, 3231.

Crystal Falls, a post-village of Stephens co. Tex. on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River 110 miles W of Fort Worth.

Crystallake, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 0 miles SE of Woodstock. It has manufacture of brooms, etc. Much ice is stored and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 930. Here is a small lake of the same name.

Crystallake, a post town of Hancock co. Iowa on a small lake, 10 miles NW of Concord. Pop. in 1900 210.

Crystallake, a village of Houghton co. Mich. Pop. about 100.

Crystallake, a post-hamlet of Bergen co. N.J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 10 miles N of Paterson.

Crystallake, a post-hamlet of Wapaca co. Wis. 0 miles SW of Waupaca.

Crystal Mountains, is the W. part of French Congo and crossed by the equal Height, about 4900 feet.

Crystal River, a post-village of Citrus co. Fla. 30 miles by rail SW of Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Crystalspring, a post-hamlet and water-cure of Yates co. N.Y. about 30 miles V of Corning.

Crystalspring, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 500.

Crystalspring, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. 13 miles NW of Rome.

Crystalspring, a banking post-village of Copiah co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles SSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 1003.

Crystal Valley, a post village of Oceana co. Mich. 10 miles E of Pentwater.

Csaba, chib'ah, a rural commune of Hungary co. and 7 miles SSW of Békés, near the White Eörs. It has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900 3, 347.

Csacsa, chib'ah, a town of northwest Hungary co. of Trencsén (Trenčín). Pop. in 1900 4620.

Csakovár, chib'ah, a town of Hungary on the Temeš, 18 miles S of Temesvár. Pop. in 1900 4681, mainly German.

Csáktornya, chik torn yök (Ger Csáktornya chik toorn) a town of Hungary co. of Zala, 7 miles NNE of Warasdin near the Dráva. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 4800.

Csikvár, chik vár, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenberg 27 miles WSW of Budapest. It has a fine castle and park. Pop. in 1900 4795.

Csillókő, an island of Hungary. See SCHÖR GRÖZT Csand, chib'ah, a county of Hungary bounded on the S by the Maros. Capital Makó.

Csanád, or Németh-Csanád (German Csanád) a town of Hungary in the co. of Torontál, on the S bank of the Maros, about 16 miles SE of Makó. Pop. about 2000.

Adjoining it is the town of Szász-Csanád (Serb Csanád) with about 6000 inhabitants. On the opposite bank of the Maros, in the co. of Csanád is Magyar-Csanád (Hungarian Csanád) with about 7000 inhabitants.

Csantavér, chib'ah, a village of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog about 16 miles W by N of Zenta. Pop. about 6000.

Császá, chib'ah, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál. It is the birthplace of the poet Lenau. Pop. in 1900 2826.

Csepel, chib'ah, an island formed by the Danube, im-

mediately below Budapest. Length, 30 miles. It is a royal domain.

Cservenka, chib'ah, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 10 miles from Zombor. Pop. in 1900 7563.

Csik, chik, a county of Hungary, in the SE. of Transylvania, bounded on the E. by Rumania. Capital, Csik Szereda (chik sér é dób) about 60 miles N by E of Hromstadt.

Csongrád, chon grád, a county of Hungary traversed by the Theiss. Capital, Szegedin.

Csongrád, a town of Hungary in the county of the same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Kőrös, 10 miles SE of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 22,619.

Csorna, chor'ah, a summer resort of Hungary in the co. of Liptau situated in the High Tatra (Carpathians) at an elevation of about 4500 feet.

Csorna, chor'ah, a town of western Hungary 30 miles ESE of Odenburg. It is surrounded by gardens and has a Franciscan abbey built in 1180. Pop. in 1900 7313.

Csurgo, shoorgo, a town of Hungary co. of Somogy about 20 miles SE. of Nagykanizsa. Pop. in 1900 3955.

Csurgó, shoorgo, a commune of south Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900 9343.

Cua, koo, a town of Venezuela on the river Tuy about 25 miles E of Caracas. Pop. in 1900 9000.

Coajimigüapa, kwé se ne-kwé-lá pá, a town of Guatemala, 35 miles SE. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 3000.

Cuadro Cuénegas, kwát ro se-á ví gá, a town in Mexico in the state of Coahuila, on a branch of the Mexican International R. 160 miles SW of Eagle Pass. Pop. about 7000.

Cuautlán, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles N by W of the city of Mexico.

Cuautla, or **Cuautla Morelos**, a town of Mexico in the state of Morelos on the Interoceanic R. 46 miles (direct) S by E of the city of Mexico. It is situated in a rugged region. Pop. in 1900 6269. Near by is Cuautla Amilpas.

Cuba, kü bá (Sp. prua koo'ah) the largest of the West India Islands until 1898 a possession of Spain and now an independent republic is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles S of Florida (90 miles from Key West) from which it is separated by Florida Strait. On the E it is separated from Haiti by the Windward Passage 48 miles wide, on the S from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles across, and on the W from Yucatan by the Yucatan Channel 130 miles wide. It measures 730 miles in length along its axial line from E to W and varies in width from about 60 miles in the eastern part to less than 20 miles on the meridian of longitude a short distance W of Havana. The extreme E end of the island (Apr. 1901) is in lat. 74° 7' W. or almost due south of the city of New York. The W end, Cape San Antonio, is lat. 84° 57' W. (a little westward of the meridian of Cincinnati) and the island extends from lat. 10° 48' north to lat. 23° 13' N. Area, inclusive of the Isle of Pines and the very numerous keys about 43,500 sq. m.

The coast-line with its main indentations, measures upward of 2000 miles in length and for most of the island's contour is abrupt and precipitous. On the E. it presents a series of superimposed terraces rising to 500 feet or more and representing in many places in the elevation of the land out of the sea. The coasts are in general exceedingly foul, preventing reefs and shallows which extend from 2 to 24 miles into the sea and make the approach both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach, but for a large part of the circumference of the island there is a belt or zone of lowland very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, rendering communication between the interior and the sea difficult in the rainy season. There are, however, good harbors and bays on all the coasts including Havana, one of the finest harbors in the West Indies.

Cuautlan, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Bahía de Jagua or Xagua (Cienfuegos) on the S coast, Bahía Honda and Cabañas on the NW coast and Baracoa, Nipe, Cabaiguán, Páez, Mororan, Cardenas, Matanzas, etc. on the N and NE coasts.

The greater part of the island is traversed by mountain ranges of more or less continuity whose trend conforms in great measure to the usual axis or the immediate coast. Among the better known of these mountains are the Sierra de los Organos (Organ Mountains) in the W extending through the province of Pinar del Rio to the neighborhood of Havana, with the Pan de Azúcar 2830 feet in elevation, the Sierra Cubitas and the Sierra Maestra, which dominates the coast of the province of Santiago and culminates in the precipitous Pico Turquino, about 8400 ft. in

height, the loftiest summit of the island. Other well known peaks are the Gran Piedra, about 5200 ft. and the Cerro de Oro, 3200 ft. The eastern section of the Maestra chain which has its continuation in the mountains of the northern peninsula of Haiti, is known as the Sierra del Cobre or Copper Mountains named from the deposits of this metal which it contains. A prominent topographic feature is the Anvil (Yunque) of Baracoa, 1820 ft in height. Towards the middle of the island the mountains drop down to undulating knolls or even entirely disappear the line of the historic trocha being a low marshy depression about 45 mi. in width, which connects Morón on the N with the S coast. The dominant Cuban mountains are constructed of Jurassic Cretaceous and Tertiary sandstones, conglomerates, and Miocenes with vast volcanic and dioritic intrusions and are flanked in part by Miocene and more recent homochs, some of them recent coral reefs. Nuclear granitic rocks are present in many parts.

There are no very large rivers in Cuba, the largest being the Cauto, which discharges into the Matanzas bight and has a length of some 260 miles, about one-half of which is navigable for small craft. The Saco, the Matanzas, which drains the large swamps (*cafayagua*) lying N of the Zapata peninsula, and the Sagua is (grande a stream of the N coast, discharging in Jan 80 W.

Climate and Productions.—The climate of Cuba is essentially tropical hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature of the lowland ranges from about 77° (Havana) to 82.5° (Santiago de Cuba) in the interior highlands the temperature is considerably lower. The hottest months July and August (or September) do not give a greater average than 83° and the coldest, December and January present the mean of 72°. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above 86° and in winter rarely falls so low as 50°. Rain often descends in torrents from July to September and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. The annual rainfall varies, according to the situation from 40 to nearly 160 inches. No snow is known ever to fall on the lowland. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany abound cedar, ficus and other useful woods abound and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The royal palm is a magnificent type of Cuban vegetation. The principal cereal cultivated is Indian corn. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities and there is some cultivation of cotton, cacao and indigo but the principal crops which figure in commerce are sugar tobacco, and coffee. A considerable extent of country is appropriated to cattle-breeding, and to farms on which are raised vegetables, maize, melochia grass, casava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax and honey. The principal fruits of the island are oranges, pineapples, shaddock, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons and sweet lime, figs and strawberries are also to be had. The valleys of Cuba are famed for their beauty and fertility and are exquisitely lovely in their scenic surroundings. Of these probably none surpasses the Yumuri, watered by a stream of the same name which discharges into Matanzas Bay. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba in the years 1897-1900 was about 300,000 tons annually but in the year 1894-95 the product had reached 1,004,000 tons. In 1901 the production was 600,000 tons, and in 1902 850,000 tons. The bulk of the sugar exports goes to the United States, the value of the shipments thither in 1901 having exceeded \$30,000,000. The unsettled condition of the country has naturally affected the agricultural as well as all other industries. About 47 per cent. of the entire cultivated area of the island is planted in sugar-cane, chiefly in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. The tobacco interests rank immediately after those of sugar and give the wealth to the province of Pinar del Rio. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Yuelta de Abajo, a little W of Havana, about 64 miles in length and 21 in breadth and here the mildest and finest flavored is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars. The tobacco crop for the year 1899-1900 amounted to 460,000 bales of 110 pounds each the export to the United States alone being valued at \$9,700,000. The tobacco exports in 1902 were leaf tobacco, 34,000,000 pounds cigars 208,000,000 (in number) and cigarettes, 11,500,000 packets. Coffee-planting which was at one time a leading industry has entirely fallen off in importance. While in the first quarter of the nineteenth century Cuba exported more coffee than Java, its present production (about 150,000 bags) is less than a hundredth of that of the entire world and hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the island.

Animals.—The Cuban fauna is characterized more by negative than by positive characters, and shows the effects of long-continued isolation or insularity. Exclusive of bats

there are only two indigenous mammals the agouti or cavy and the peculiar insectivore *Solenodon*. The domestic quadrupeds have been introduced. Birds are numerous, comprising forms that are tropicopolitan in habit and many migrants from the United States. There are no venomous serpents the boa, anaconda, and crocodile may be taken to represent the types of the Reptilia. Fossil mammalian remains found in various cave-deposits would seem to indicate a not improbable union during middle Tertiary and still later times between the island and Central America and Florida.

Mineral Resources.—The chief metallic resources of Cuba is iron-ore, the most important mining centre of which is located in the Sierra Maestra, near Santiago de Cuba and Jaruquí. Rich deposits of manganese occur in nearly the same region and in the Sierra del Cobre are located what were at one time the largest producers of copper in the world. In the second quarter of the past century upward of \$2,000,000 worth of copper was shipped to the United States annually. These mines are now in greater part abandoned. The exportation of iron-ore to the United States is about 50,000 tons per month. Asphaltum obtained in largest quantity in the Bay of Cardenas and in the vicinity and salt are important products. Gold and silver appear to occur only sparingly.

Subsistence, Government.—About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Spanish-speaking whites of whom about one-tenth are natives of Spain. The planters are generally of Spanish descent. The laboring class is composed mainly of the late slaves of African blood and their descendants. There are a considerable number of Chinese coolies. Education is in an exceedingly backward condition the system of government under the rule of Spain having been of the most illiberal character. In 1800 64 per cent. of the population were unable to read. New educational measures were put into force in June 1900 during the company of the island by the United States and important advances are expected. The University of Havana, with faculties of letters, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, and law was attended in 1901 by about 800 students. The seat of government is at Havana, the chief city. The chief-magistrate is a president (elected for a term of 4 years) who is assisted by a cabinet of 6 members. The legislative body consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The present constitution was adopted in Feb 1901. Communication in the interior of Cuba is still difficult owing to the wretched condition of the roads. There were in 1900 about 1100 miles of railroads in operation. The island is divided into the six provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Príncipe, Santa Clara, and Santiago, giving a total population (in 1899) of 1,572,797. The most populous city is Havana which in 1902 had an estimated population of about 275,000. The second city is Santiago de Cuba, with a population of 45,000.

History.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus during his first voyage in 1492. About 20 years later the settlement by the Spaniards was begun. The Indians were soon reduced to subjection and under the relentless treatment of their task-masters they were speedily exterminated. Negroes took their place as slaves. The island prospered economically under Spanish rule but the oppressive and arbitrary sway of the captains-general became intolerable. In 1808 the friends of Cuban independence rose in arms, and for ten years carried on a relentless warfare with the Spaniards, the war being chiefly confined to the eastern extremity of the island but in 1812 the patriots laid down their arms the Spanish authorities offering terms of great liberality and promising great reforms. In 1820 an act for the abolition of slavery was passed by the Spanish Cortes. A second war for independence beginning in 1825, and the armed intervention of the United States, resulted in 1828 in the complete emancipation of the island from Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the establishment of a national Cuban government.

Cuba, known, a town of Portugal in Algarve, 14 miles NNE of Beja. Pop about 3500.

Cuba, a post-town of Sumter co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop in 1900 384. The banking point is Livingston.

Cuba, a post-village of Forsyth co. Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop about 100.

Cuba, a banking city of Fulton co. Ill. 33 miles by rail WSW of Peoria. Pop in 1900 1108.

Cuba, a post-harriet of Owen co. Ind.

Cuba, a banking city of Republic co. Kan. 18 miles by rail E by S of Belleville. Pop in 1900 448.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Graves co. Ky.

Cuba, a banking city of Crawford co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 8 miles NW of Steelville. Pop in 1900 352.

Cuba, a post-village of Bernalillo co. N Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop 189

Cuba, a banking post-village of Allegany co. N Y 17 miles W of Belmont, on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. It has cheese-factories and various other industries. Pop in 1900 1602

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co. N C 16 miles S of Marion.

Cuba, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio about 44 miles ENE of Cincinnati. Pop about 156

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Tenn. 20 miles N of Memphis

Cuba, a post-village of Johnson co. Tex. The banking point is Cleburna. Pop 80

Cuba City, a banking post-village of Grant co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop in 1900 630

Cubagua, *koo-ah gah*, a small island of Venezuela, 30 miles N of Caracas is the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the main-land

Cubahat'cheo Creek, Ala. runs northward through Macon co. and enters the Tallapoosa River

Cuboro, *koo-ha ro*, a post-village of Valencia co. N Mex. 2 miles W of Albuquerque, on the Santa Fe Pacific R.

Cublizo, *kub-lez*, a village of France, in Rhône, on the Rhône, 2 miles NW of Lyons

Cub Mountain, Colo. a peak in lat. 39° 32' N. It has an altitude of 16 623 feet.

Cubrum, a post-village of Hart co. Ky. 3 miles W of Nashville. Pop about 75

Cucamonga, *koo-kah-mon gah*, a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. 42 miles by rail E of Los Angeles

Cuchuras, *koo-oh-kah*, a river of Colorado runs near La Veta and enters the Huerfano River about 27 miles S of Pueblo

Cucharas, a post-village of Huerfano co. Colo. on the Cucharas River and on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 50 miles S of Pueblo. Here are rich coal-fields. Elevation 5956 feet

Cuchilla Grande, a range of heights in Uruguay lying SE of the Rio Negro

Cuchitio, a post-village of Sierra co. N Mex. Pop 100

Cuchulito (*koo-zoo'hn*) Hills, or Coolin Hills, a group of wild romantic mountains in the Isla of Skye, extending from the head of Fovraig Bay in a NW direction

Cuckfield, a town of England co. of Sussex 24 miles S by E of London. Pop in 1901 1815

Cuckoo, or Cuckooville, a post-village of Louisa co. Va. about 44 miles NW of Richmond

Cucuta, *koo-koo-tah*, a town of the republic of Columbia department of Santander on the Venezuelan frontier. It is an important coffee-centre. Pop about 10 000

Cudahy, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles S of Milwaukee its banking point. It has chemical works and packing interests. Pop in 1900 1560

Cudahy, a trading station in the Yukon district of Canada, on the Yukon River E. of (and near) the Alaska-Canada boundary line, NW of Dawson

Cud'alore', *Kud'alore'*, or *Cud'alore'*, a town of British India, in South Arcot, 15 miles SSW of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. It has an extensive trade. Pop in 1901 51 900

Cud'apah, or *Kadapa*, *kud-dah-pah*, a town of India, capital of the district of Cuddapah 138 miles NW of Madras. Diamonds are obtained near here. Pop about 15 000

Cuddapah, a district of British India, presidency of Madras. It is traversed by the Eastern Ghats. Capital Cuddapah

Cuddebockville, a post-village of Orange co. N Y on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York R. 8 miles NNE of Port Jervis. Pop 140

Cuddesdon, a village of England in Buckinghamshire 6 miles SSE of Oxford. It contains the palace of the bishops of Oxford and a college of divinity

Cuddy, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. It has coal, coke and gas-interests

Cudillero, *koo-neel-yah ro* or *Oleiro*, *o-lee-ro*, a small town of Spain in Asturias 23 miles NW of Oviedo on the Bay of Biscay

Cudowa, a watering village of Prussia in Silesia, 4 miles from Nachod in Bohemia. Pop in 1900 644

Cudresin, *kü-dreh-shin*, a town of Switzerland in Valais, on the Lake of Neuchâtel 5 miles W of Arveches. Pop about 600

Cudworth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901 3468

CUG, the chief town of the Marikou gold-fields, Western Australia, is connected by rail with Geraldton

Cuellar, *kwi-yan*, a town of Spain 30 miles NNW of Segovia. It has a fine castle. Pop. (communes) about 4000

Cuenca, *kwen-kah*, a city of Spain capital of a province of its own name, near the confluence of the Júcar and a little stream called Huecar, 84 miles SE of Madrid. It is situated on the slope and summit of a rocky height about 3000 feet above the sea, and retains in part its ancient walls. It has a richly adorned cathedral many other churches, and a handsome episcopal palace. Among its bridges is a remarkable one across the Huecar about 140 feet high. Cuenca was formerly celebrated for its art and manufactures. In the vicinity is the so-called Ciudad Encantada, or Enchanted City consisting of wonderful stalactite deposits. Pop in 1901 16 505

Cuenca, a province of Spain, in New Castile, traversed by the parallel of 40° N lat. It is a mountain and plateau region. The elevated tract called Serranía de Cuenca bears extensive coniferous forests. The province contains the upper course of the Júcar. Area, 6639 sq m. Pop in 1901 249 880. Capital Cuenca.

Cuenca, *kwen-kah*, or *Rambac*, a city of Ecuador province of Azuay in a wide plain 7700 feet above the sea 5 miles SE of Guayaquil. It has a cathedral various other ecclesiastical edifices a university and trades in cheese, confectionery hats bark and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities. It is the see of a bishop. There are here extensive sugar refineries potteries, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. (exclusive of the suburb Ejido) about 20 000

Cuencame, a town of Mexico, in the state of Durango, 70 miles NE of Durango with which it is connected by rail. It has silver mining and other industries. Pop about 3800

Cuernavaca, *kwen-nah-vah kah*, a town of Mexico capital of the state of Morelos, 40 miles S of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. It is beautifully situated on a mountain spur jutting into a valley and is surrounded by garden lands and forest. It has an agricultural academy, a church constructed by Cortés and important sugar industries. It has latterly become a health-resort. Pop in 1900 9584. Elevation 5412 feet.

Cuero, *kwa-ro*, a banking post-town capital of Dwellit co. Tex. on the Guadalupe River and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Southern Pacific R. 80 miles ESE of San Antonio. It has machine-shops, cotton gins, and cotton- and oil factories and is a shipping point for cotton wool etc. Pop in 1900 3422

Cuora, *kwan*, a town of France in Var 11 miles NE. of Toulon. Pop (communes) about 3000

Cuoremo, *kwan*, a town of Belgium in Hainaut 3 miles S of Mons. It has coal mines. Pop in 1900 9075

Cuotzamal, *kwi-tah-lin*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla 56 mi S NW of Jalapa. Pop 5000

Cuevas de San Marcos, *kwi-vah dah san mar kos*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N of Málaga. Pop about 4500

Cuevas de Vorn, *kwi-vah dah vah rah*, a town of Spain 42 miles NE of Almería, on the Almería, situated at an elevation of over 5000 feet. It is one of the few rapidly growing towns of Spain and owes its importance to the silver mines in its vicinity. Pop in 1900 20 603

Cuevitas, *kwi-vee-tah*, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba 45 miles by rail SE of Matanzas. It is in a rich sugar district near Colón. Pop in 1899 2634

Cuffoy's Cove, Cal. Sea Elk

Cugliero, *kood-ju-no*, a town of Italy in Lombardy, 18 miles W of Milan. Pop in 1901 4319

Cuglieri, *kool-yah-ree*, a town of Sardinia, 0 miles SE of Boni. Pop (commune) about 4500

Culabá, a town of Brazil see CUVARA

Cuissaux, *kwe-ah*, a village of France in Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles SE of Louhans

Cuisery, *kwe-ah-ree*, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône 11 miles SW of Louhans

Cuizco, *kwi-tah*, a town and lake of Mexico on the northern border of the state of Michoacán. Length of the lake, about 20 miles

Cuizco, a town of Mexico state and 40 miles SW of the city of Guanajuato

Culvre, *kwe-vr* (local pron *kwi-vr*) a post-township of Androm co. Mo. Pop in 1900 1830

Culuro, the ancient name of (Innonoz)

Culotol, *koo-lah-see* or *Colalal*, *ko-lah-see*, a pueblo of Antique province, W coast of Panay, Philippines Islands. It has fisheries, and produces rice, coconuts, pepper, coconuts oil and tissues of cotton and abaca. Pop 16 543

Culberson, a post-village of Cherokee co. NC on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Murphy. Pop 100

Culbertson, a post-station of Boyd co. Ky

Culbertson, a post-village of Valley co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. Pop 100

Culbertson, a banking post-village of Itasca co. Neb. on the Republican River 11 miles W by N of McCook. It is on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop in 1900 422

Culbertson, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. about 500

Culbertson, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. Pop about 100

Culebra, koo-lá brá, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near the Lagoon of Chiriquí

Culebra, a seaport of Costa Rica, in lat 10° 35' N. It has a fine port and affords safe anchorage for ships of large burden

Culebra, a station on the Panama railway 10 miles from the city of Panama. The Culebra Cut across the isthmus divide, was for a long time considered to be the crucial factor in the construction of the Panama Canal

Culebra (or *Paseo*) Island, a small island of the Virgin group about 18 miles E of Cape San Juan Porto Rico

Culebra (koo-lá brá) Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 36 miles W of Trinidad. It has an altitude of 14,069 feet

Culenburg, Netherlands. See *Knijisburg*

Culiacán, koo-lá kán, a town of Mexico capital of the state of Sinaloa 160 miles WNW of Hermosillo. It is on a river of its own name and connected by rail with the port of Altata. It is an important city, manufactures textiles, tobacco etc. and is a depot for goods passing between Texas and Mazatlán. Pop in 1900 10,380

Cullon, koo-lé-on, a small port on the NE coast of Calamian Island, Philippines. Pop 1500

Cullinard Buxa, kool yun dá bá thá, a town of Spots 68 miles SSE of Grandba. Pop (commune) about 3000

Cullen, a royal burgh of Scotland co. and 12 miles W by V of Banff on the Cullen at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Pop in 1901 4059

Cullen, a post-village of Herkimer co. NY 9 miles S of Herkimer. Pop about 80

Cullen, Lough, Ireland. See *Covey Lough*

Culleoka, a post village of Maury co. Tenn. 10 miles S by E of Columbia. Pop about 275

Culler, VC. See *Pinkallin*

Cullera, kool yá rá, a fortified port of Spain province and 24 miles SSE of Valencia, on the Júcar just above its mouth in the Mediterranean near Cape Cullera. It has fisheries and an extensive trade. Cullera has always from its natural position been esteemed a place of great military importance the walls, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled and rebuilt. Pop in 1901 11,957

Cullman, a post-village of Pratt co. Kan on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop 150

Cullman, a county in the N. part of Alabama, is drained by the Black Warrior River. Area, 595 sq. m. Capital Cullman. Pop in 1890 13,439 in 1900 17,840

Cullman, a banking city capital of Cullman co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles S. of Decatur. It has various milling and manufacturing industries. Pop in 1900 1255

Culloeden, or *Drummoise Mour*, a ridge 6 miles ENE of Inverness, Scotland, memorable for the total defeat of the army of the Young Pretender Charles Edward April 10 (new style 27) 1746 by the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor 4 miles ENE of Inverness, stands Culloeden House

Culloeden, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Ga. about 33 miles by rail W of Mcon. Pop in 1900 334

Culloeden, a post-town of Cabell co., KY Va. Pop in 1900 99

Culloeden, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario 19 miles S of Ingersoll. Pop 300

Cullom, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 22 miles E of Pontiac. Pop in 1900 456

Cullompton, a small town of England co. of Devon 12 miles NE of Exeter

Cullowhee, or *Culawhee*, kul lay co. a post-town ship of Jackson co. NC. Pop. in 1900 250

Cully, kul lay, a small town of Switzerland, in Valais on the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles SSE of Lausanne

Culm, or *Kulm*, koolm (Pol. *Chełm*) a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 34 miles SW of Marienwerder. It was a place of importance under the rule of the

Tentonic Knights, in the latter part of the Middle Ages. One gateway of the old fortifications has survived. The town possesses a venerable gymnasium. The bishopric of Culm dates from 1243. The bishop now resides at Fulda. Pop in 1900 11,000

Culm, a village of Bohemia. See *Kulm*

Culmbach. See *Kulmbach*

Culmsee, kool m sé, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 16 miles SE of Culm. It has a medieval cathedral. Pop. in 1900 8961

Culm, or *Kulm*, kul ná, a town of the Bardwan district, Bengal on the Bhagathi (one of the constitutions of the Rugs) 43 miles N of Calcutta. It has a great trade in rice silk and cotton and indigo-works. Among its buildings is a splendid palace of the Maharajah of Burdwan. Pop about 30,000

Culpeper, a county in the NE part of Virginia, has an area of 380 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the North Fork of the Rappahannock River and on the S. by the Rapidan River. Capital Culpeper. Pop in 1890 13,233 in 1900 14,123

Culpeper, or *Farfax*, a banking post-town capital of Culpeper co. Va. on the Southern R. 62 miles W by W of Washington. It has an iron foundry machine-shop and several flour-mills. Pop in 1900 1613

Culross, kool rós, a small royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth 19 mi. as WNW of Edinburgh. It contains the remains of Culross Abbey

Culter, a post-village of La Salle co. Ill. The banking point is Mendota. Pop 100

Culver, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Ind. on the Vandalia Line 10 mi. as SW of Plymouth. Pop in 1900 505

Culver, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kan. 12 miles by rail NW of Salina

Culverton, a post-town of Hancock co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 68 miles NE of Macon. Pop in 1900 233

Cumae, koo-mé, an ancient city on the W coast of Italy originally a Greek colony. The remains of its fortifications are still discernible 10 miles W of Naples

Cumaná, koo-máná, a city of Venezuela, state of Bermúdez is on the Gulf of Cariacou at the mouth of the Manzanara. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio 10° 27' N. Lon. 64° 11' W. It has a college and an export trade in cattle hides, smoked meat, salt fish, coco and other provisions. The city is also engaged in the pearl fishery. Cumaná is the oldest European city of the New Continent having been founded as Nueva Toledo about 1520. Before the war of liberation its population was upward of 30,000 but it has now been reduced to about 12,000. This city gave its name to the former state of Cumaná (of which it was the capital) having the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the state of Mérida on the S.

Cumanacoon, koo-má-ná koo á, a town of Venezuela in the state of Bermúdez about 20 miles SE of Cumaná. Pop 3000. It has a cool and healthy climate

Cumanian, Great (Hun. *Nagy Kunság* nádj koon shág) a former district of central Hungary E of the Theiss, chiefly between 47° and 47° 40' N. lat and 20° 30' and 21° 10' E. lon. It is now included in the co. of Jász (Jazyg) Nagy kán-Szónok. The whole surface is a plain in part swampy. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic, and happy people, fond of rural pursuits. Their ancestors, a people of Ugro stock, established themselves in the region of the lower Danube in the eleventh century and for a time were the terror of their neighbors including the Hungarians. A large body of them were forced to settle in Hungary in the thirteenth century and before long were Christianized. The Cumanians are now completely Magyarized

Cumanian, Little (Hun. *Kis-Kunság* kish koon shág) a former district of Hungary between the Danube and the Theiss, now included in the co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kán. The general features of the country and the character and condition of the inhabitants correspond with those of Great Cumania. The largest town is Pélegybás

Cumaribo, koo-má-ree-bo, a town of Venezuela, 180 miles W by W of Caracas

Cumbal, koom bíl, a mountain peak of the Andes in Colombia a little N of Ecuador. Height, 15,710 feet

Cumbeck, a post-village of Davies co. Ind. The banking point is Washington. Pop 150

Cumber, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. 43 miles ENE of Vassar. Pop 80

Cumberland, the most northwesterly county of England bordering on Scotland and having W the Irish Sea and Solway Firth. Area, 1516 sq. m. Surface, except in the NW mountains and highly picturesque. Skiddaw

rises to 2648 feet, Sunfell to 3162 feet, and Sunfell Pike to 3210 feet. The principal rivers are the Eden, Elk and Derwent. In this country are the beautiful lakes of Derwent Water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater in the borders of Westmorland and Capital Carlisle. Pop in 1881, 250 847 in 1891 288 680 in 1901 288 933

Cumberland, a county in the ESE part of Illinois has an area of 347 sq m. It is traversed by the Embarras River. Capital Toledo. Pop in 1890 16 443 in 1900 10 124

Cumberland, a county in the S part of Kentucky has an area of 411 sq m. It is traversed by the Arrow, Crow, and Kettle creeks, and is intersected by the Cumberland River which is navigable in this part of its course. The county contains no wells. Capital Burkesville. Pop in 1890 8453 in 1900 8962

Cumberland, a county in the SW part of Maine, has an area of 1014 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the NW partly by the Saco River. The Androscoggin River forms part of the NE boundary. Sebago Lake is in the county. Capital Portland. Pop in 1890 90 940 in 1900 100 680

Cumberland, a county in the S part of New Jersey has an area of 511 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by Delaware Bay and intersected by the Maurice River and Co-hansey Creek. Capital, Bridgeton. Pop in 1890 45 433 in 1900 51 193

Cumberland, a county in the south-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 1008 sq m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is partly drained by the South and Little rivers. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop in 1890 27 321 in 1900 29 249

Cumberland, a county in the S part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 556 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Susquehanna River and is intersected by Conowinguit Creek. It is also partly drained by Yellow Breeches Creek. The Blue Mountains extend along the northern boundary of this county which is bounded on the SE by the South Mountain. Between these mountains lies the wide and very fertile Cumberland Valley. Coal limestone is abundant and there is considerable iron-ore. Capital Carlisle. Pop in 1890 47 371 in 1900 54 344

Cumberland, a county in the east-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 545 sq m. It is drained by small affluents of the Cumberland and Clinch rivers. It has deposits of oil and coal. Capital, Crossville. Pop in 1890 5376 in 1900 8111

Cumberland, a county near the central part of Virginia, has an area of 247 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the James River and on the SE by the Appomattox. Capital, Cumberland. Pop in 1890 9682 in 1900 8906

Cumberland, a post-village of Marion co. Ind on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles E of Indianapolis. Pop 350

Cumberland, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation IT. The banking point is Durant. Pop. in 1890, 343.

Cumberland, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, 28 miles W of Greenfield, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop in 1890 491

Cumberland, a post township (town) of Cumberland co., Mo. on the sea-coast, 6 miles N by E. of Portland. It borders on Casco Bay and is intersected by the Maine Central R. Pop in 1900 1404

Cumberland, a city the capital of Allegany co., Md. is on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 178 miles W by N of Baltimore. It is the W terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery. Cumberland has extensive steel, iron glass and cement-works, railway-shops, roller mills, manufacturers of brick leather flour etc. It makes large shipments of coal. Pop in 1890 12,790 in 1900 17 133

Cumberland, a post-village of Webster co., Miss. 22 miles NW of Starkville

Cumberland, a post-town of Cumberland co., NC. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop in 1900 143

Cumberland, a banking post-village of Duquesne co., Ohio, on the Eastern Ohio and the Bellvue Zanesville and Cincinnati Rs. 23 miles NE of Zanesville. Pop in 1890 514

Cumberland, a township of Adams co., Ia. Pop in 1890 1530

Cumberland, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop in 1890 1754

Cumberland, a township (town) of Providence co., RI. the northeasternmost town in the state. It manufactures cotton horsehoes, etc. and contains coal and many interesting minerals. Pop in 1900, 8225

Cumberland, a post-village of Cumberland co., Va. on the Farmville and Powhatan R. The banking point is Farmville. Pop 100

Cumberland, a post-village of King co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop about 250

Cumberland, a banking city of Barron co., Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 12 miles NW of Barron. Pop in 1900, 1325

Cumberland, a county in the NW part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait, and partly separated from New Brunswick by Chignecto Bay. The coasts are deeply indented affording many fine harbors. The surface is broken a portion being occupied by the Cobequid Mountains. Cumberland co. contains some of the richest coal mines in Nova Scotia and also furnishes large quantities of granite and gypsum. Capital Amherst.

Cumberland, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario on the Ottawa River, 16 miles below Ottawa. Pop about 300

Cumberland, a post-town of Comox district, British Columbia, 60 miles N of Nanaimo, its banking point. It ships coal and lumber. Pop in 1901 1149

Cumberland, a peninsula of Arctic America, Baffin Land having NE Davis Strait and SW Cumberland Bay between the parallels of 55° and 57° 30' N lat.

Cumberland Basin is in the VE portion of Chignecto Bay, Nova Scotia, which communicates on the SW with the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 40' N

Cumberland Bay, on the N side of the island of Jean Fernandez, off the coast of Chile.

Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain is in Clinton co., N.Y. Plattsburg is situated on this bay

Cumberland Bay, an arm of Davis Strait, Arctic America, projecting into Baffin Land. Lat. about 65° N

Cumberland Center, a post-village of Cumberland co., Mo. on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles N of Portland, its banking point. Pop about 450

Cumberland City, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky. 10 miles N of Albany

Cumberland City, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn. on the Cumberland River 15 miles SE of Dover on the L. Mobile and Nashville R. Pop about 250

Cumberland Court-House, Cumberland co., Va. See CUMBERLAND

Cumberland Furnace, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn. 50 miles WNW of Nashville.

Cumberland Gap, at the southwestern extremity of Virginia, on the borders of Kentucky and Tennessee, is a cleft or pass through the Cumberland Mountains. It was on the line of an early migrant route and an important strategic point in the Civil War

Cumberland Gap, a banking post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. 40 miles by rail N of Knoxville. Harrow School is located here. Pop about 500

Cumberland Harbor, a coast of Cuba. See OCEAN

Cumberland Hill, a post village of Providence co., RI. about 13 miles N of Providence. Pop about 600

Cumberland Island, the largest and most northerly of the cumberland islands on the coast of Georgia, off Camden is 22 miles long and from 1 to 5 miles wide. It is famous as the home and burial place of General Nathaniel Greene, and is now a winter resort.

Cumberland Island, Baffin Land. See CUMBERLAND (peninsula)

Cumberland Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Dangerous Archipelago

Cumberland Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs. 5 miles W of Portland. It has manufactures of paper. Pop about 2000

Cumberland Mountain (or Plateau) a part of the Appalachian system is mostly in the state of Tennessee, extending also along the southeastern boundary of Kentucky. Its direction is nearly NE and SW. It is composed of Paleozoic slates and limestones and of part of the coal formation which is the upper and most recent member. It is structurally a part of the great Alleghany plateau of which the Catskill Mountains of New York and the Pocono Mountain of Pennsylvania are other parts. The portion included in Tennessee is a high table-land, which in some places has a broad and level top not more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and it presents on each side a steep declivity. From this table-land several ridges or mountains rise to heights of 2500 feet and more. Mines of gund blattunous and ha been opened in this mountain in Tennessee. The table-land which is about 30 miles wide is well timbered with chestnut hickory white ash oak maple, and pine

Cumberland River, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio River rises in the Cumberland Mountain in north eastern Kentucky and after a tortuous, generally SW and W course to Nashville, Tenn. turns northward and

enters the Ohio River at Smithland, Ky. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Nashville, which is 192 miles from its mouth and a large portion of it above Nashville is navigable during high water. In Whitely co., Ky., the river has a vertical fall of about 63 feet, and the descent from the foot of these falls to its mouth is 481 feet.

Cumberland Sound, on the Atlantic coast, between Florida and Georgia, receives the waters of St. Mary's River and forms the entrance to Fernandina Harbor.

Cumberland Valley, one of the most fertile tracts in the state of Pennsylvania, occupying a position between the Susquehanna River and Maryland, and bounded by the Blue Mountains on the NW and the South Mountain on the SE. It is watered by affluents of the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and is structurally a continuation of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Carlisle and Chambersburg are situated in it.

Cumberland Valley, a post-township (and village) of Bedford co., Pa., is in a narrow valley 19 miles long between Erie and Williams mountains. Pop. in 1900 1682 of the village, about 140.

Cumbernauld, kum ber nawd, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 14 miles NE of Glasgow.

Cumbolia, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa., 64 miles by rail NE of Pottsville. Coal is mined here.

Cumbrao, kum bra (Guzar and Lirra) or **Tho Cumbraos**, kum-bras, two islands of Scotland, co. of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, a little more than a mile SW of Largs. Pop. about 1800.

Cumbre, lu, koom bra (i.e., the summit) or **Uspallata**, a pass across the Andes, between Santiago and Mendoza, lat. 32° S SW of the volcano of Aconcagua. It is on the line of the Argentine-Chilean railway. Elevation 12,795 feet. The rail passage is made through a tunnel about 3 miles in length at a height of 10,308 feet.

Cumbria, a medieval British principality comprising the greater part of Cumberland and several Scottish districts in the co. of Wigtown and Ayr.

Cumbrian Mountains, a range in England occupying part of the co. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. It embraces the lake region and is separated from the Pennine Chain by the valleys of the Lune and Eden. The highest elevation is Scafell Pike, 3210 feet. See **CUMBERLAND** (county).

Cumby, a banking post-town of Hopkins co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 13 miles W of Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 1000.

Cumby, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by Plum and Cumby creeks. Capital West Point. Pop. in 1890 12,365 in 1900 14,584.

Cumby, a post-village of Trail co., N. Dak., 47 miles NEW of Fargo, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 220.

Cumby, a post-town capital of Forsyth co., Ga., about 40 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 330.

Cumby, a banking post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail SW of Des Moines. Pop. 300.

Cumby, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now annexed to Chicago.

Cumby, a post hamlet of Atchison co., Kan.

Cumby's Bridge, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. about 200.

Cumbyville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Tenn., 21 miles E of McMinnville.

Cumbytown, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River 19 miles NW of Northampton. Pop. in 1900 748. This is the birthplace of William Cullen Bryant.

Cumbytown West Village, Hampshire co., Mass., is in the township (town) of Cumbytown on the Westfield River about 20 miles ENE of Pittsfield.

Cumbyville, a post-village of Wheeler co., Neb., 9 miles E of Buffalo.

Cumbyville, Hamilton co., Ohio, is a suburb of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures.

Cumby, or **Old Cumby** (local pron kum byk) a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Lugar Water 12 miles E of Ayr. It has coal and iron works. Pop. in 1901 3087. The village of New Cumby is 5 miles SE of Old Cumby.

Cumby, a post-village of Wallington co., Ontario. The banking point is Fergus. Pop. about 100.

Cumby, a village of Berkshire, England, 4 miles from Oxford.

Cumby, 1500 m. co., a post-township of Berks co., Pa., is bounded on the NE by the Schuylkill River which separates it from the city of Reading. Pop. in 1900 5772.

Cumby (or **Cumbria**) in ancient geography a place about 60 miles NW of Babylon, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Here in 481 B.C. was fought the battle between Artaxerxes II. of Persia and Cyrus the younger in which the latter was slain.

Cundiff, a post-village of Jackson co., Tex. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 120.

Cundigurri, or **Khandigurri**, khand-ghees-ree, a village of India, in Orissa, 15 miles S of Cuttack. Here are hills which are perforated in every direction with caves, many containing relics of the old Buddhist period. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions.

Cundinamarca, koon-da-nen ka, a department of Colombia, traversed by the Andes of Bogotá, and consisting in great part of an elevated plateau (ancient lake basin) Area, inclusive of the territories SE of the Meta about 70,800 sq. m. It has in part a very productive soil and is rich in minerals. Capital Bogotá. Pop. about 570,000.

Cundy Harbor, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 10 miles SSE of Brunswick. Pop. 300.

Cunene, or **Kuene**, koo-na-eh, a river of southwest Africa, flows into the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 17° 30' S. It forms in the lower part of its course, which is frequently dry, the boundary between Angola and German Southwest Africa.

Cunzio, kun-zi-o, or **Cuni**, k'i-nee, a town of Italy capital of the province of Cuneo, on the Stura, 43 miles SEW of Turin. It is a bishop's see. Cuneo is a busy town silk entering largely into its industry and trade. Pop. in 1901 15,727 of the commune 27,085.

Cunzio, a province of Italy in Piedmont. Capital Cuneo. Area 2881 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 641,112.

Cunha, koon-ya, a town of Brazil, 130 miles NE of São Paulo.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Cunningham, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan., 18 miles by rail W of Kingman. Pop. 250.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Carlisle co., Ky., about 7 miles (direct) NE of Bardwell.

Cunningham, a post-town of Charlton co., Me., on the Grand River 17 miles by rail N by W of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900 100.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 15 miles by rail F of Danville.

Cunningham, an old division of Ayrshire, Scotland. **Cunningham's Island**, near the W end of Lake Erie, is 12 miles N of Sandusky 5 miles long and 24 miles wide. **Cuntas**, koon-tee-see, a town of Spain in Galicia, 15 miles N of Pontevedra. It has many hot sulphur springs. Pop. in 1900 6810.

Cunzio, koon-zi-o, a town of Italy in Piedmont 123 miles WSW of Ivrea, on the Orso. Pop. about 5000 of the commune in 1901 5313.

Cunzio, the chief settlement of the island of Timor Eastern Archipelago.

Cunzio See **CUNYAN ANOVA**.

Cunzio, a town of Scotland capital of the co. of Fife, in the centre of the 'Bow' of Fife on the Eden 28 miles ENE of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1901 4511.

Cunzio, koo-see-ka, a Pacific seaport of the republic of Colombia department of Cauca, on a bay of the same name in lat. 6° 40' N. It was once considered as the probable western termination of a ship-canal across the isthmus of Panama.

Cunzio, a large fishing village of Newfoundland on Port de Grave Bay 2 miles from Brigus.

Cunzio, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., 8 miles by rail W of Shepherdsville. Pop. 100.

Cunzio, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 13 miles by rail NW of Downingtown.

Cunzio, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho.

Cunzio, koo-ri, Villa de Cura, v el ya dá koo-ri, or **Ciudad de Cura**, so-co-ná dá koo-ri, a town of Venezuela, in the N part of the state of Aragua 50 miles SW of Caracas. Pop. about 12,000. It was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in Oct. 1900. The city has some cotton industries.

Cunzio, koo-ri-á-o, a West Indian colony of the Netherlands, comprises the islands of Curaçao, Bonaire (or Euse Ayre) Aruba, the S part of Saint Martin Saint Eustache and Saba. Total area, 451 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 50,543.

Cunzio, koo-ri-á-o, less correctly **Curaçao**, kura-so, the largest of the Dutch West India Islands, lies 41 miles from the Venezuelan coast (lat. 12° 6' N. lon. 68° 59' W). Length 40 miles maximum breadth 10 miles. Area, 212 sq. m. The soil and climate are dry. Average temperature, 72° F. but the heat is very great at times, though much modified by the prevailing N and SE winds. On the S is a fine harbor, called St. Ann's Bay. Good salt and lime-phosphate are exported. Sugar cotton, cane, and tobacco are cultivated. Straw hats and divi-divi are also shipped hence, and the island gives name to the well-

known orange liqueur called sorapoa. Capital Willemstad Pop in 1899 29 718

Little Curaçao, a small island in the Caribbean Sea 6 miles SE of Curaçao

Curaray, koo-ri-ri, a river of Ecuador rises in the Andes, on the N side of the Llanganates Mountain, 65 miles SSE of Quito, and after a course of 385 miles through a flat country falls into the Napo R. 8 miles below San Miguel

Curdeville, a post-town of Davies co Ky on the Green River about 18 miles SE of Henderson. Pop in 1900 227

Cardsville, a post-village of Buckingham co Va. 2 miles N of Farmville. Pop 100

Cure, kûr, a river of France rises in the department of Nièvre, and falls into the Loire. Length 65 miles

Curacanti (or Currecanti) **Needle**, a prominent rock pinnacle of Colorado, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. in the Black Cañon

Curepto, a town of Chile, in the NW of the province of Talca

Cures, an ancient city of Italy See **Conzus**

Curatons (kûr'ton) **Bridge**, a post-hamlet of Henry co, Ala.

Curatons Store, a post hamlet of Lancaster co. S C. **Curat**, a post-hamlet of Independence co Ark. 15 miles NE of Batesville.

Curia, or **Curia Rhetorum** See **Curia**

Curia Muria See **Kuria Muria**

Curico, koo-ree-ko, a province of Chile, in the south central part. Area, 2900 sq m. It is a fertile region with ores of copper and gold Capital, Curico Pop. in 1900 119 811

Curleó, a town of Chi a capital of the province of Curleó, 110 miles by rail SSW of Santiago Pop in 1900 14,577

Curitiba, koo-ree-tê-bá, a river of Brazil rises in the W of the mountains of Cubatão and, after receiving the São José precipitates its waters over the cataract of Caracouga. It ultimately joins the Iguaçu which sometimes bears its name

Curitiba, koo-ree-tê-bá, a city of Brazil capital of the state of Paraná on the Curitiba River and about 89 miles by rail W of Paraná. It manufactures coarse woollens and has considerable trade in meat and exports corn beef and tobacco Pop about 10 000 (with surrounding district about 20,000)

Curlew, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co Iowa. Pop about 250

Curlewville, a post-borough of Clarion co Pa. about 30 miles SE of Franklin Pop in 1900 131

Curlew Station, a post-hamlet of Sumter co, A.S. on the Southern R. about 60 miles W of Seema

Curragh, kûr'as or **The Curragh of Kildare**, a level tract near the centre of the co of Kildare Ireland. It is the property of the British crown and is a famous place for horse-races, military reviews, and the like. Area, 4208 acres

Curran, a post-village of Sangamon co Ill on the Webster R. 9 miles WSW of Springfield.

Curran, a post-village of Prescott co Ontario 3 miles S of Plantagenet and 44 miles E of Ottawa Pop about 350

Curran, a post-hamlet of Fremont co Colo

Current Island, an island off the NE coast of Celebes, Molucca Passage.

Current Island, in the Pacific Ocean between Papua and the Pelau Island, is in lat. 4° 38' N This island is sometimes called **Avaa** or **Pulo Avaa**

Current Lake, a post-hamlet of Murray co Minn

Current River rises in Missouri runs southeastward into Arkansas, and enters the Big Black River about 5 miles E of Pocahontas Its length is about 220 miles It is navigable by small steamboats or a canal

Currie, a banking post-village of Murray co Minn near Lake Shetek, about 90 miles W of Mankato Pop about 300

Currieville, a post hamlet of Moore co N C.

Currieville, a post-village of Clackamas co Oregon 16 miles S by W of Oregon City

Currituck, a former island of the United States off the coast of North Carolina and Virginia. The closure of Currituck Inlet has converted it into a peninsula 75 miles long and 2 miles broad It encloses Currituck Sound

Currituck, a county forming the NE extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 275 sq m It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean (or Currituck Sound) and on the S by Albemarle Sound Capital, Currituck Pop in 1890 6747; in 1900, 6529

Currituck, a post-village, capital of Currituck co N C is on Currituck Sound, about 10 miles W of the Atlantic Ocean and 36 miles SSE of Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 100

Currituck Sound, N C. is the eastern boundary of Currituck co and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks It extends northward from Albemarle Sound with which it communicates and is about 50 miles long

Curry, a county forming the SW extremity of Oregon has an area of 1454 sq m It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Rogue River Capital Goldbeach Pop in 1890 1709 in 1900 1808

Curry Run, a post-village of Clearfield co Pa., 4 miles N.E. of Mahanoy

Curryville, a post-village of Wells co, Ind, 8 miles by rail NE of Bluffton Pop 120

Curryville, a banking post-town of Pike co Mo, on the Chicago and Alton R. 19 miles SW of Louisiana. Pop in 1900 271

Curryville, a post-village of Blair co Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 24 miles E of Altoona. It is an important shipping point and is in the rich valley named **Morrison's Cove**

Curtaio, koo-ri-to-ri, a commune of northern Italy 4 miles W of Mantua. Pop in 1901 2771 Here the Italian patriots were defeated by the Austrians, May 29 1848

Curtea de Argus, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, on the Argus, an affluent of the Danube about 20 miles NW of Pitesti It figures in the early history of Wallachia, and is the seat of a bishop Its splendid cathedral dating from the early part of the sixteenth century is the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in Rumania Pop about 4000

Curtee, a post-village of Ottawa co Ohio 10 miles SE of Toledo on the Whaling and Lake Erie R. Pop about 300

Curtea, a post-village of Dauphin co Pa. about 6 miles by rail N by E of Bellefonte Pop about 400

Curtea, a village of Nicholas co W Va on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop about 200

Curtea, a post-village of Clark co Ark 9 miles by rail S of Arkadelphia

Curtea, a banking post village of Frontier co Neb on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 14 miles NW of Suckville. Pop in 1900 435

Curtea, a post-village of Stenben co N Y on the Erie R. and on the Concho River 8 miles N of Corning

Curtea, a post-village of Woodward co Okla The banking point is Woodward Pop 100

Curtea Corner, a post-village of Andromedon co Me on the Maine Central R. 10 miles N.E. of Lewiston Pop 15

Curtea Island, Tasmania, an island of Bass Strait.

Curtea Island, an island between the NW coast of Australia and Timor

Curtea, a post-village of Clark co W Va on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Medford Pop. about 200

Curtea, a post-village of Tipton co Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 40 miles SE of Logansport. Pop about 150

Curtea, a post-village of Berkshire co Mass 4 miles SW of Lenox

Curteguay, koo-ree-gwê-tee, a village of Paraguay 135 miles NE of Asunción It is a depot for wool or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity

Curtea, koo-tee, a village of France, in Tarn on the Rance, 15 miles E of Albi

Curtea, a post-village of Lauderdale co Tenn on the Itasca Central R. The banking point is Ripley Pop about 100

Curtea, koo-tee, a town of Brazil state of Minas Geraes 150 miles NW of Villa Rica

Curtea, kûr'ton, a post hamlet of Cass co Ind.

Curtea, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 8 miles SW of Clearfield. It has quarrying in districts Pop in 1900 1937

Curtea, koo-tee, (anc. **Curtea Augusta**) an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of the islands of Dalmatia. It is separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello Length from E to W 25 miles. Area, 89 sq m Its wooded mountains rise to a height of nearly 2800 feet Principal products are timber corn wine and fruits The inhabitants are largely ship-builders, mariners, and fishermen The island contains the towns of Zlati (Zlati) and Curtea. Pop in 1900 18 749

Curtea, a town of Austria-Hungary capital of the island of Curtea, near its NE extremity on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It still retains part of the massive fortifications constructed in the Middle Ages. Among its interesting buildings are the medi-

several cathedral and the old palace of the Venetian government. Pop. about 2000

Curculari or **Kurculari** (keend-so-lā ren) Islands (also *Kakindaw* and *Ocei* *Hervey*) a group of small islands off the SW coast of Samarang, where the river Achelous enters the Isonian Sea. The largest is Ozia.

Cusano, koo-sā no a town of Italy province and 19 miles NW of Novento. Pop. about 1500 (commans 4580)

Cusentian, koo-sāt-lān a department in the central part of Salvador drained in part by the Lampa River. The surface is largely mountainous in the N and NE are fertile valleys. Capital Cajueteque.

Cuscowilla, a post-hamlet of Mackleberg co. Va. **Cush'ondull**, a small town of Ireland co. of Antrim, on the Doll 32 miles N of Belfast.

Cushing, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa, 30 miles E. by S of Sioux City, on the Chicago and North western R. Pop. in 1900 237

Cushing, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me. 10½ miles SW of Rockland. Pop. in 1900 684

Cushing, a post-village of Harrison co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 100

Cushing, a post village of Howard co. Neb. Pop. 80 **Cushing**, a banking post-town of Payson co., Okla. 45 miles SE of Mulhall. Pop. in 1900 228

Cushing, a post-town of Polk co. Wis. 47 miles (direct) NW by N of Osceola Mills. Pop. about 100

Cushing, or **Chatham**, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, 55 miles NW of Montreal. Pop. 258

Cushing's Island, a place of summer resort in the harbor of Portland Me. 3 miles from the town

Cushman, a post-village of Independence co. Ark. 12 miles by rail NW of Batesville. Pop. about 458

Cushman, a post-hamlet of Monticello co. Ill. 4 miles by rail N of Sullivan

Cushtam, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian

Cusick, a post-station of Savier co. Tenn.

Cusset, kūs-ā, a town of France, in Alier 36 miles S of Moulins and 1 mile E of Vichy. Pop. in 1901 4444

Cussetin, a post village of Chambers co. Ala. on the Western R. of Alabama, 11 miles NNE of Opelika. Pop. 250

Cussetin, a post-village, capital of Chattahoochee co. Ga. 19 miles SE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 361

Cussetin, a post-village of Cam co. Tex. 18 miles W of Atlanta station

Cussetin, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 124

Cussetin (or **Cussetin**) Creek, Pa. runs nearly outward on Crawford co. and enters French Creek about 2 miles above Meadville.

Cussy en-Morvant, kūs-ēs-ōr-men-vōr' a village of France in Saône-et-Louire 13 miles NW of Autun

Custer, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 32 miles SSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 293

Custards, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. 4 miles from Geneva station

Custer, a county in the south central part of Colorado, is drained by small affluents of the Arkansas River. Area 696 sq. m. The Sangre de Cristo range extends along the SW border of the county which has rich mines of iron. Capital Silver Cliff. Pop. in 1900 2970. In 1900 2937

Custer, a central county of Idaho. Area, 4500 sq. m. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, the centre being drained by the Salmon and Big Lost rivers and their tributaries. Capital Challin. The county is rich in minerals. Pop. in 1900 3049

Custer, a county in the SE part of Montana is intersected by the Yellowstone River and is also drained by the Tongue River. Area, 20490 sq. m. Capital, Miles City. Pop. in 1890 5368. In 1900 7891

Custer, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Middle Loup River. Area 2595 sq. m. Capital, Broken Bow. Pop. in 1890 21077. In 1900 19758

Custer, a county in the W part of Oklahoma. Area, 1691 sq. m. It is out to the NE corner by the Canadian River and is intersected by tributaries of that stream and of the Washita. Capital Arapahoe. Pop. in 1900 13364

Custer, a county in the SW part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 1612 sq. m. It is well watered and has plenty of timber. Gold and silver are found here. Capital Custer. Pop. in 1890 4891. In 1900, 2728.

Custer, a post-village of Custer co. Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 250

Custer, a post-village of Breckinridge co., Ky., 15 miles W of Vine Grove station. Pop. 75.

Custer a post-village of Mason co. Mich. 11 miles by rail E of Ludington. Pop. in 1900 289

Custer, a banking city capital of Custer co. S Dak. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 50 miles E of Deadwood. Pop. in 1900 399

Custer, a post-village of Whatcom co. Wash. on the Great Northern R., 14 miles NW by N of Non Whatcom. Pop. 75

Custer, a post-village of Portage co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 7½ miles E of Stevens Point

Custer City, formerly **De Gofier** (or **Golia**) a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 14 miles S of Carrollton N Y. It has chemical works. Pop. about 400

Custer City, a post-village of Cook co. Tex. 28 miles W of Sherman

Custer Park, a post-village of Will co. Ill., 5 miles by rail S of Wilmington. Pop. 100

Custozza, kūs-tō-zā, a village of Italy about 15 miles SW of Verona. Here on July 25 1848 Charles Albert, king of Sardinia was defeated by the Austrians, under Radetzky and here on June 24, 1858 the forces of Victor Emmanuel II. king of Italy under Lamarmora, were defeated by the Austrians, under the Archduke Albrecht.

Custrin, a town of Prussia. See Kustrin

Cut Bank, a post-village of Teton co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. 150

Cutch, or **Kutch**, kutch written also **Catch** and **Kutch** (native, *Kashā*) a native state of Bombay, British India, on the W coast, immediately S of Sind, and forming a kind of peninsula, having on the SW and E the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Cutch which is between it and the peninsula of Kathiawar and on the N and E a curious and extensive tract called the Rann (or Rann) of Cutch which for half the year is flooded by the rivers and by the sea, which driven in by the SW monsoon overflows Cutch and at times even the much larger Kathiawar into an island. For the other half of the year the Rann is in parts a morass, but elsewhere a dry desert, with a baked surface, covered with a deposit of salt. Area of Cutch 7616 sq. m. of the Rann about 8000 sq. m. Cutch suffers much from drought. It is governed by a native chief called the *Jadga Rajput* under British protection. Capital, Bhuj. Pop. in 1901 487274.

Cutch Behar, British India. See Kutch Behar

Cutch, Gulf of, on the W coast of India, S of the Cutch Peninsula and N of that of Kathiawar. It is continuous eastward with the Rann of Cutch

Cutch Gundava, kutch gūn-dā-vā or **Cutchi**, a region in the NE of Baluchistan between British Beluchistan and Sind. Surface low and generally level but ill watered and destitute of forest land. The climate is oppressively hot. Where the soil is irrigated, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder and fruit are produced. Principal towns Gencara and Bagh. The region is traversed by a British railway

Cutehogue, kūt-hig a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y. 87 miles E of Brooklyn and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It is near Peconic Bay an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 700

Cutch, Rann of. See Cutch

Cut'haud', a post-village of Red River co. Tex. Pop. 80

Cuthbert, a banking post-town and winter resort, capital of Randolph co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia 26 miles ESE of Buford Ala. It contains a court house, the Andrew Fennell College, the Paxon Industrial School and the Southwest Georgia Agricultural College, cotton-gin, molasses, fertilizer works, ice-factories etc. It is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900 2641

Cuttick, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ill. 21 miles by rail ENE of Chertaw

Cuttick, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on the Wild Cat River and on the Vandalia Line 23 miles ESW of Logansport. Pop. 300

Cuttick, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. on the Atlantic Ocean 15 miles ESE of Machias. It has a good harbor for large vessels. Pop. in 1900 560

Cuttick, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 20 miles W by S of Marietta.

Cuttick, a post-village of Lafourche parish La. The banking point is Thibodaux. Pop. 100

Cutshin, a post-hamlet of Leslie co. Ky. 6 miles E. of Hyden

Cuttack, or **Katak**, a town of British India, in Bengal, capital of the district of Cuttack and of the division of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy at the head of its delta, 230 miles SW of Calcutta. A canal extends hence to False Point. Its hilgrimage-work in gold and silver is famous. It is the seat of Ravenshaw College. Pop. in 1901, 51,364.

Cuttack, a district of Orissa, British India, bounded on the E by the Bay of Bengal and comprising the delta of the Mahanuddy. Capital **Cuttack**.

Cuttack' Mehals', or the **Tributary States of Orissa**, a group of about 20 small native states in the northwestern part of Orissa, British India. They are inhabited principally by hill men of various tribes.

Cutting, a post-village of Chautauque co. N.Y. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. 160.

Cuttingville, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. in the Rutland R. 3 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. about 300.

Cutt'ub, or **Kut'ub**, a locality in the southern outskirts of Delhi with many tombs of Mogul emperors and the famous **Cuttub-Minar**, a splendid minaret about 240 feet in height erected early in the thirteenth century.

Cut'tyhuuk' Island, the most southwestern of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay. Macahechets. At its SW end is a fixed light. Lat. 41° 24' N. lon. 70° 55' W.

Cut'wa (native *Africa*, kut wa, and *Kampoya* kang to ya), a town of Bengal British India, district and 40 miles NNE of Burdwan on the Bhagirathi (one of the constituents of the Ganges). Pop. about 7000.

Curo, a river of western Africa, in Angola, enters the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles S. of the Congo, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

Cuxhaven, or **Kuxhaven**, kōōx hā fon, a fortified seaport of Germany 58 miles WNW of Hamburg, to which it belongs, at the mouth of the estuary of the Elbe, on the E shore, in the district of Ratschbüttel. It has an old port, which is used as a harbor of refuge by cruising vessels, a new port for fishing vessels, and a new port for sea-going vessels of the larger size, which has been constituted a free port. Cuxhaven is the great station of the Hamburg pilots. Pop. with Ratschbüttel in 1900, 6000.

Cuyabá, or **Cutabá**, koo-yā-hā, a river of Brazil rises in the district of Diamantina, in lat. 13° 12' S. It flows easterly and joins the Paraisópolis, or São Lourenço, on its right bank. The course is much broken by rapids, but the Paraguay steamer ascends it as far as the city of Cuyabá.

Cuyabá, **Cutabá**, or **Senhor Bom Jesus de Cuyabá**, cōy y bōw shō zōn dā koo-yā-hā, a city of Brazil capital of the state of Mato Grosso. Lat. 13° 35' S. lon. 56° W. It has a military hospital, arsenal, barracks, a lazaretto and collegiate school. It is the seat of the provincial assembly of the military commandant and of a bishop. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European goods for gold. Pop. about 15,000. The rich gold mines of the district have been worked since 1719. The city is reached by the Paraguay steamer.

Cuyanaquije, koo-yā-gwā-tā, a river of Cuba, rises in the Sierra de los Orgaños flows SW and empties into the *Ensenada de Cortés* on the E coast of Pinar del Rio province.

Cuyahoga, kī yō-gā, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Erie and intersected by the Cuyahoga and Rocky rivers, and also drained by the Chagrin River. The county contains the important *Berea* (it is a sandstone which is a good material for building and for gravestones. Capital Cleveland. Pop. in 1890, 309,970. In 1900, 439,120.

Cuyahoga Falls, a banking post-village of Summit co. Ohio, is finely situated on the Cuyahoga River, 5 miles NE. of Akron and 1/4 miles SSE of Cleveland. It is on the Pittsburgh and Western and the Cleveland Akron and Columbus Rrs. It has flourishing rolling and paper mills, rivet-works, machine-shops, and manufactures of glass, sewer pipe, wire, wire fence, and wire nails. Pop. in 1890, 2614. In 1900, 3188.

Cuyahoga River (Ohio river in Georgian) traverses Portage co. and enters Summit co. in which it falls about 200 feet in the course of 2 1/2 miles, and runs in a narrow gorge 300 feet deep. Below these falls it turns northward and passes into Cuyahoga co. entering Lake Erie at Cleveland. It is nearly 100 miles long but its mouth is not much more than 30 miles (direct) from its source.

Cuyapo, koo-yā-pō, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands N. of the great Pampanga plain. Pop. 9350.

Cuyler, kī lēr, a post-village of Cortland co. N.Y. in Cuyler township (town) on the East Branch of the Tioga River 17 miles by rail NE of Cortland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 961. of the village, 160.

Cuylerville, kī lēr vil, a post-village of Livingston co. N.Y. on the Genesee River about 30 miles by rail SSE of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Cuyo, a town and pueblo of the Philippines, capital of the province of Zamboanga and Paragua, on the island of Cuyo. Pop. 2500.

Cuyo (koo'yoo) Islands, a group of Calamianes and Paragua provinces, Philippines between Paragua and Panay. They are chiefly volcanic and have a land-area of about 63 sq. m. The most important is Cuyo, about 10 miles by 4 miles in extent. It has a small safe harbor, defended by a battery. Other islands are Agutaya, Quinitahan, Mananac, etc. They have an important trade in rice, coconuts, oil, trepang and edible birds' nests.

Cuyuni, **Cuyuni**, koo-yoo-neo or **Cuyuwini**, koo-yoo-wō-neo, a river of British Guiana, flowing from Venezuela, which joins the Essequibo from the W. in lat. 6° 20' N. shortly after receiving the Mazaruni. It is navigable for about 500 miles. Among its tributaries is the gold-bearing Yuruaní.

Cuzco, koo-ko, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Cuzco, and formerly capital of the Incas, 260 miles N. by W. of Arequipa and 11,000 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30' S. Its cathedral and Augustinian convent are among the finest edifices in South America and there are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools and a university (founded in 1692). It is a bishop's see. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian Temple of the Sun and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant to and around the city. On its N side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind, and traces remain of a magnificent road extending hence to Lima, 356 miles distant. The city has some manufactures of cotton and woollen stuff, leather embroidery etc. and considerable cattle and agricultural interests.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, having been founded, according to tradition about 1050 (1050?) by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. It was taken by Pizarro who was surprised at the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide and straight and its shrines, palaces, and temples were richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver. While still in possession of Pizarro it was besieged by the Peruvians and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. about 30,000.

Cuzco, a department of southern Peru. It is in great part mountainous and largely forested, and is watered by numerous head-streams of the Amazon. Area about 155,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 436,846. Capital Cuzco.

Cwmdu, koom-dee, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles WNW of Bridgend. Pop. about 7000.

Cwmrhedol, kōm-rhē-dol, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles E. of Aberystwyth.

Cyclades, sik-lā-dēs (so named by the ancients because arranged in a kind of circle (*kyklos*) around the *Isle of Delos*) a group of islands in the Aegean Sea, E. of Greece constituting a name of the Greek kingdom. They are disposed in three rows extending in a NW and NE direction. The largest islands are in the eastern row: Andros (Andros), Tinos (Tinnos), Mykonos (Vaxos), Naxos (Naxos), Amorgos (Amorgos) in the western row: Zira (Zira), Thera (Thyrea), Santorin (Santorin), Sikinos (Sikinos) and Santorin (Thera), in the middle row: Chios (Chios), Myra (Myra), Paros (Antiparos), Nio (Nio) and Anaphe. Beyond the western row are Mili (Meli), Argenteira (Cinulus) and Pholegandros or Polieandros (1 holegandros). The former is little island of Delos (Mikra Dili) is in the eastern row. Area, 1041 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 134,744. Capital Herakropolis on the island of Myra.

Cyclone, a post-village of Mahan co. Ia. on the Bradford Branch and Kinzua R. The banking point is Bradford. Pop. 150.

Cyclone, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 100.

Cydnae, and **nos** (Gr. *Κυδναίος*, Turk *Tarsus-Tekeli* — a river of Asia Minor in Cilicia (Adana) flowing into the Mediterranean. It was anciently navigable to Tarsus but its mouth is now crossed by an impassable bar.

Cydonia and **Cydonia**, ancient name of KANAKIA.

Cygnet, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles E. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Cyllindar, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 175.

Cylleno (Gr. *Κυλλήνη*, now called *Gyran*) a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the NE angle of Arcadia.

Cylon, a post-village of St. Croix co. Wis. on the Willamette, about 28 miles NE of Hudson.

Cymry, the Welsh name of Wales.

Cynoscephalae, sin-ō-sēf-ā-lā (Gr. *Κυνός κεφαλαί*, — dogs' heads) in ancient geography hills in Thessaly between Lerna and the Paganian Gulf. Here in 197 B.C. the Romans, under Flaminius, overthrew the army of Philip V. of Macedonia.

Cynthiana, sin the-sh na, a banking post-town of Posey co. Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 20 miles NNW of Evansville. Pop. in 1900 502.

Cynthiana, a banking city capital of Harrison co. Ky. on the South Fork of the Licking River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 33 miles NNE of Lexington. It has large distilling industries etc. There are large steel farms in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3257.

Cynthiana, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio about 24 miles WSW of Chillicothe. Pop. 300.

Cynthiana, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Tenn. Cynwyd, kin wld, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 7 miles from the centre of Philadelphia, on the Iron cyvania R. Pop. about 300.

Cypert, a post-village of Phillips co. Ark. The banking point is Helena. Pop. about 85.

Cypress, a post-hamlet of Ashley co. Ark.

Cypress, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Marianna. Pop. 75.

Cypress, a post-village of Vanderburgh co. Ind. on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. The banking point is Evansville. Pop. about 440.

Cypress, a post-village of Darlington co. S. C. The banking point is Darlington. Pop. about 100.

Cypress Bayou, bl co. Ark. runs northward through Nevada co. and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypressa Creek rises in Wayne co. Tenn. flows southward into Alabama and enters the Tennessee River at Florence.

Cypress Creek, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N. C.

Cypress Hill, Kings co. N. Y. in Brooklyn. It is located one of the large cemeteries of New York.

Cypress Inn, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Tenn.

Cypress Junction, a hamlet of Ill. See Junction.

Cypress Mill, a post-hamlet of Blanco co. Tex.

Cypress River, in the municipality of South Norfolk Manitoba, 17 miles from Glenora on the Canadian L. 186 ft. Pop. about 400.

Cypress Top, a post-hamlet of Harris co. Tex. on Cypress Creek and on the Houston and Texas Central R. 24 miles NW of Houston.

Cyprus, si prius (Lurk Ark. i. kos brecon (Gr. h. apes) an island of the Levant in the Mediterranean near the mouth of the Gulf of Iskanderun 44 miles S of Cape Anamur, in Anatolia, and 60 miles W of Latakia, in Syria with which it is connected by cable. Cape St. Andreas its N. E. extremity which is at the end of a long narrow peninsula, is in lat. 35° 41' 42" N lon. 34° 30' 30" E Area 3584 sq. in. The island nominally forms part of the Turkish Empire but is virtually a British possession governed by a British high-commissioner. It is about 143 miles in length with a general width of 40-50 miles. Its surface is constituted by a low lying central and exceedingly fertile plain the Mesoreia or Mesaria, and of a northern and a southern littoral mountain range, the former having summits (Bullerovo Pentadaktylus) (Korona) rising to 2580-3100 feet and the latter (the Olympian) culminating in Mt. Troodon 6408 feet, the highest elevation of the island. The central plain and northern mountains are of comparatively recent origin. The prevailing formation of the mountains in the N. division is limestone. The S. portion of the mountain seems seemingly of Archæan age, yields asbestos, gypsum, red Jasper, copper and some gold and silver. The copper mines were once important and the modern name of the island is derived from the word Cyprus.

Cyprus is deficient in water its streams being chiefly mountain torrents which dry up in summer. The only permanent river of importance is the Pedias (anc. Pediasus) which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E. and discharges at Famagusta. A second stream coursing in the same direction is the Idalis or Yalios. The climate is in general healthy but some sections particularly of the S. coast are malarial. The mountains of Cyprus are still in part covered with vast forests of excellent timber almost exclusively conifers. The island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant, although it has few level tracts of country those around Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Bafra (Paphos) being the chief. Agriculture is in a backward state. Cotton, wheat, barley and tobacco of good quality are grown. madder, flax, sesamum and the poppy are raised in numerous localities. Silk is produced abundantly. Wine is the most noted production of the island and is of excellent quality. The commoner cultivated fruits are the orange, citron, date and fig. Cyprus is famed in the East for its fine mules. Many camels are also bred. Among the indigenous animals is the mouflon or wild sheep. The island has at different times suffered from devastation by locusts.

Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines at Limassol and

Larnaca. The native textile industries comprise the making of embroidery, silk nettings, and various forms of cotton woolen and linen fabrics. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia.

The principal towns of Cyprus are Nicosia (Lefkadia), the capital near the centre of the island, and Limassol and Larnaca (anc. Citium) the two principal ports, both on the S. coast. The seaport of Famagusta, on the N. coast, near the site of the ancient Salamis, was formerly important.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians and afterwards colonized by the Greeks, Cyprus was by the latter people dedicated to Venus, whose most celebrated temple was at Lefkos. The island belonged successively to the Assyrians, the Persians (under whom the cities enjoyed a great measure of autonomy) the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Byzantines. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Mohammedans by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princess of the Lusignan family. After belonging to Venice for a century it was conquered by the Turks in 1571. In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the Sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island and receiving an annual payment of money in place of its revenue.

Since the discovery of rich and abundant remains of antiquity in the island, increased interest has been taken in its eventful though somewhat obscure history. Its antiquities have special importance as illustrating stages of the early history of sculpture and the kindred arts. Pop. in 1901 237,622 of whom 182,739 belonged to the Greek church and 51,309 were Mohammedans.

Cyr, near a plantation of Aroostook co. Me. Pop. in 1900 502.

Cyrene, si-ree'nee (Gr. Κυρήνη) an ancient city of Africa, situated a few miles from the Mediterranean, the site of which is near the modern village of Irenna, in Barea, SE of Ras (Cape) Sem. It was founded by the Greeks in the seventh century B.C. and was a famous seat of Greek culture. Its extensive territory was called Cyrenaica. Interesting remains of the town have been discovered.

Cyrene, a post-village of Pike co. Mo., 6 miles by rail SE of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 435.

Cyrus, the ancient name of the river Kur.

Cyrus, a post-village of Nagoin co. Ky. The banking point is Prestonburg. Pop. about 100.

Cyrus, a post-village of Pope co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Morris. Pop. in 1900 197.

Cyuston, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn.

Cyzic, or Cyzicus, a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles SE of Lille.

Cythera, the ancient name of Caros.

Cythrus, the ancient name of Tverchia.

Cyzicus, si-ee'kus (Gr. K. Κυζίκος) a peninsula of Asia Minor on the S. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 70 miles SW of Constantinople. Its mountains called by the Turks Kezu Dag rise to a height of about 2500 feet. It was in ancient times an island, at the S. extremity of which, where the isthmian connection with the main-land now exists, stood the flourishing Greek city of Cyzicus.

Czarnikau, char-ne-kow (Pol. Czarnikow char-nek) a town of Prussia, in Posen 63 miles SW of Bromberg on the Netze. Pop. in 1900 7830.

Czestawa, ches'law a town of Bohemia, 45 miles SSE of Prague. It has interesting churches and other buildings and a museum of antiquities. On the free Ring Square is a monument to the Hussite leader John Ziska. Pop. in 1900 10106.

Czechs, ches, or Bohemians, a Slavic people constituting about one-eighth of the population of Austria-Hungary and the majority of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia. There is a considerable body of them in the United States. The Czechs number about 5,000,000. They have an extensive and highly developed literature. Closely akin to them are the Slovaks of northwestern Hungary. See Bohemia.

Czegled, ches'gild a town of Hungary, at the junction of several railways, 47 miles SE of Budapest. Pop. in 1901 30,108.

Czempin, or Tschempin, chém pin, a town of Prussia, in Posen 20 miles ESW of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900 2178.

Czenstochowa, or, in strict Polish orthography Czestochowa, ches-to-ko'va, a town of Russian Poland government and 50 miles by rail SW of Piotrkow on the Warthe, close to the frontier of Silesia. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen cloths, paper etc. and lithographic and printing establishments. It is famous for a convent containing a much venerated picture of the

Virginia, which attracts about a quarter of a million pilgrims annually. This convent was formerly strongly fortified, and its defence by a handful of monks and soldiers against a large Swedish army in 1605 constitutes one of the most heroic episodes in the annals of Poland. Pop in 1897 45 130 including many Jews.

Ozernowitz, *obza no-vits* or *Tachernowitz*, a town of Austria-Hungary capital of Bukovina, on a hill near the Pruth 146 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has grown up within a hundred years from a mere village to a considerable city with an imposing array of ecclesiastical edifices in the Byzantine, Gothic-Roman and Moorish styles of architecture, a beautiful monument to Austria,

educational establishments of all kinds, including a university founded in 1875 societies for the promotion of literature, music, etc. and a hospital equipped in modern style. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop of metropolitan rank. Pop in 1900 69 019 nearly one-half of whom were Germans and Jews, and the remainder Ruthenians, Rumanians, Poles and Armenians.

Caerak, *obkank*, a village of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder circle of Konitz. Pop in 1900 3381.

Czortkow, *shest'kov* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Sereth 165 miles SE. of Lemberg with a castle and important manufactures of cigars. Pop in 1900 9287.

D

Dana Bantayan, *dá in bán tá-yán* a pueblo on the W coast of Bantayan Island, Philippines. Pop 8630.

Davre, *dó vrh*, or *Dovre*, a small village of Norway about 62° N lat. It gives name to the Dverfjeld Mountains.

Davrefjeld. See *Dovarsfjeld*.

Duba, a village of Tibet, in the valley of the upper Seti, remarkable for its habitations and clusters cut into the loose deposits. Elevation above sea-level 14,876 feet.

Daber, *dá ber* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles NNE of Stargard. Pop about 2500.

Dabney, a post-hamlet of Polaski co Ky.

Dabney, a post-hamlet of Louisa co Va. 15 miles from Bumpass station.

Dabo, the French name of *Dassau*.

Dabringhausen, *dá bring hów sen* a village of Rhinish Prussia district of Düsseldorf 8 miles SE of Lenzep. Pop about 3000.

Dacada, a port-village of Shoboygan co Wis. about 46 miles N of Milwaukee.

Dacca, or *Dhaka*, *dá ká* a division of Bengal British India, in the lower Ganges valley. Area, about 15 000 sq m. Much of it is under water in the rainy season. It produces great crops of rice. Other products are jute and cotton. Pop in 1901 10 897 823 Capital *Dacca*.

Dacca, a district of Bengal, consisting mainly of a flat alluvial plain bounded W and SW by the main Ganges and E by the Megna, and traversed by many navigable channels.

Dacca, a city of British India, in Bengal capital of the Dacca division and district, on the Buriganga River 135 miles NE of Calcutta. It was formerly a great city, famous for its trade and magnificence and for its beautiful minarets. It has risen of late as a commercial centre. It is the seat of Dacca College. Pop in 1901 93,079.

Dachau, *dá káu* a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer 10 miles NNW of Munich. It has large paper mills. Pop in 1900 5056.

Dachstein, *dák stín* the highest summit of the Dachstein group of the calcareous Alps in Austria, on the borders of Salzburg Upper Austria, and Styria, 35 miles from Salzburg. Height 9425 feet.

Dacia, *dá shá*, an ancient country of Europe, comprising what is now the eastern part of Hungary proper, Transylvania, and Rumania. The Dacians were conquered by the Roman emperor Trajan at the beginning of the second century A D.

Dacre, *dá ker* a parish of England, co of Cumberland 4½ miles WSW of Penrith. It has an ancient church but not of the ruins of a monastery and a castle, the ancient seat of the Barons of Acre whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre in Syria, obtained this name for the family.

Dacula, a post-village of Gwinnett co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop 120.

Dacus, a post-village of Montgomery co Tex. The banking point is Conroe. Pop about 200.

Dacwahie, a post-township of Pickens co. S C., 15 miles NW of Greenville. Pop in 1900 1921.

Dadar, or *Dadar*, *dá dár* a small town of British Baluchistan, 5 miles E of the S entrance of the Bolan Pass.

Daddy's Creek, *Taan* runs westward in Cumberland Neck across the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River.

Cape, a southern county of Florida, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 4424 sq m. The county covers a large part of the Everglades, a large expanse

of shallow water which encloses a vast multitude of small islands. The palm-tree is here indigenous, and the orange and pineapple grow luxuriantly. Capital Miami. Pop. in 1890 861 in 1900 4865.

Dade, a county forming the SW extremity of Georgia, has an area of 188 sq m. It is drained by Lookout Creek. The surface is diversified by Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, between which is Lookout Valley. Capital Treston. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Pop in 1890 9787 in 1900 4678.

Dade, a county in the SW part of Missouri has an area of 493 sq m. It is traversed by the Sac (or Big Sac) River and also drained by several of its small affluents. Coal lead and copper are found here. Capital Greenfield. Pop in 1890 17 528 in 1900 18 123.

Dade City, a banking city capital of Pasco co Fla. 48 miles by rail NE of Tampa. Pop in 1900 509.

Dadeville, *dad vil* a banking post-town capital of Tallapoosa co Ala. on the Central R of Georgia, 45 miles NE of Montgomery. It has important cotton and cottonseed oil industries. Pop in 1890 873 in 1900 1138.

Dadeville, a banking city of Dade co Mo on the Big Sac River 30 miles WNW of Springfield. Pop in 1900 466.

Dadur, a town of British Beluchistan. See *Dahan*.

Damet, *dá dt* a people of Laron Philippines Islands in a district of its own name, province of Camarines 118 miles (direct) E by S of Manila. Pop 10 050.

Daffer, a post-village of Chippewy co Mich on the Menominee, St. Paul and Sauk Etc. Marie R. Pop 190.

Dagami, *dá-gá mwa* a pueblo of Leyte Island Philippines on the Mayo River and near the E coast. Pop 25,000.

Daguna, *dá gá ná* a town and fortified trading-station of Africa, Senegambia on the Senegal 65 miles (direct) NE of Saint-Louis. Lat. 16° 28' N lon 15° 30' W.

Dagden, an island in the Baltic. See *Dagö*.

Dagofet, *dá zhé fét* an island in the Sea of Japan about midway between Japan and Korea, 8 miles in circumference.

Daggett, a post-village of San Bernardino co Cal on the Santa Fé Pacific R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop about 15.

Daggett, a post-village of Carroll co Ill. The banking point is Mount Carroll. Pop 100.

Daggett, a post-village of Menominee co Mich 24 miles by rail N of Menominee. Pop 300.

Daggett Mills, a post-village of Toga co Pa about 22 miles NE of Warfordsburg.

Daghestan, *dá ghé tán* ('mountain-land') in the wider sense, a region belonging to Russia occupying the NE slopes of the Caucasus and extending along the coast of the Caspian from the peninsula of Apscheron as far N as the river Sulak. It is included in the province of Daghestan and the government of Baku. The province of Daghestan extends from the river Samur to the Sulak. It is officially included in Transcaucasia, although situated on the European side of the Caucasus. Area, 11 460 sq m. Pop in 1897 583 656. It is in great part covered by the eastern foothills of the Caucasus. There are level tracts along the coast, especially in the extreme N. The mountains are richly timbered. The population comprises more than a score of nationalities. The mountaineers, generally a well formed and dark-complexioned people belong mainly to the Lughian stock. The Tartar and other Asiatic elements are well represented, particularly in the northern plains. The Russians and Jews each number about 10,000. The

principal occupation of the inhabitants is pastoral. Fruit-growing and the making of wine are important industries. Large quantities of sulphur ore obtained in the province. The capital is Temir khaa-Shura. The principal towns are Derbent and Petrovak both on the Caspian. A railway line skirts the coast. Daghestan was acquired by Russia from Persia by conquest in 1813. It was only after a long struggle, however, that Russian authority was established.

Dagmersellen, dag mer-sel len or Dammersellen, dam mer-sel len a village of Switzerland canton and 18 miles NW of Lucerne. Pop about 2000.

Dagö, dā gō Dago, dā go, or Dagden, dā gden (Esthonian *Hä-mä*) an island of Esthonia, Russia, in the Baltic Sea near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland just N of the island of Osel. Length nearly 34 miles breadth, 15 miles. The soil is chiefly sand or chalk and infertile. The population amounts to about 14,000 (Esthonian and Swedes) employed in fishing and in rearing cattle.

Dagomba, a district or native state of W equatorial Africa, lying NW of Togo.

Dagoboro, a post-town of Sussex co Del 12 miles by rail S by E of Georgetown. Pop 1200, 1911.

Dagoburg, dā gō bōrg (Fr *Dah dā be*) a village of Germany in Alsace-Lorraine, 11 miles S of Pfalsburg. Pop about 3000.

Dague, a post-village of Pauding co Ohio. Pop 75. **Dagupan**, dā gōo pān a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Leon Philippine Islands, near the Lingayen Gulf which here receives the Dagupan or Bimelay River a branch of the Agno Grande. It is an important commercial centre and has a harbor. It is the N terminus of a railroad connecting with Manila. The country is low and fertile, yielding rice, maize indigo sugar-cane cotton and sugarcane. Pop in 1903 20 35.

Dague-canon-da, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. 4 miles by rail E of Ridgway. Pop about 300.

Dagun Mines, a mining post-town of Elk co Pa. on the Erie R. 5 miles S of Dagucanoda. Pop about 1500.

Dahinda, a post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Atchafalaya. Topoka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Galeburg. Pop about 150.

Dahlak, dā lāk Dahalak, or Dablak el-Kebir (Great Dahlak) an island in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy 25 miles E of Massawa, 21 miles in length by 15 in breadth. Its inhabitants are active & engaged in fisheries (including the coral fishery). The group of islands of which it forms a part are called the DALLAK ISLANDS.

Dahlen, a town of Prussia. See BERNHARDEN.

Dahlen, a town in the kingdom of Saxony 27 miles E of Leipzig. It has a castle. Pop in 1900 2645.

Dahlgren, dā lgrēn, a banking post-village of Hamilton co Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles NW of McLeansboro. Pop in 1900 452.

Dahlhausen, dā hōw sēn a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr 6 miles ESE of Essen. It has coal mines coke-ovens brick yards and manufactures of iron-ore materials. Pop in 1880 9174.

Dahlonega, a post-town capital of Lumpkin co Ga. situated in a hill-region about 63 miles NNE of Atlanta. It is the centre of the gold-belt of the state has numerous stamp-mills, and is the site of the North Georgia Agricultural College and Military Institute. Pop in 1900 1217. The banking and railroad point is in Mineville.

Dahlonega, a post-village of Wapello co Iowa, in Dahlonega township 4 miles NE of Ottumwa.

Dahme, dā mēh a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on the river Dahme, 14 miles S of Berlin. Pop in 1903 6658.

Dahn, dān a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lauter 20 miles S of Kaiserslautern, in the romantic Dahn valley. Pop about 1600.

Dahomey dā-hō-mē, officially Dahomé, dā hō mē a former negro kingdom of western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, now a French possession. It lies between German Togoland on the W and the British possessions of Lagos and Yoruba on the E and extends with its hinterland to the Niger River on the N. It has a width on the coast of 70 miles. Area, about 58,000 sq m. Pop estimated to be 1,000,000. Nearly the whole coast region is composed of islands and swamps, separated by lagoons and channels affording extensive navigation. The country is in general fertile and well on the coast, especially in the neighborhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly there are many farms in a high state of cultivation and the houses are clean and comfortable. The chief crops raised are Indian corn yams and the manioc-root which forms a principal article of food. Other products are palm oil shea butter and cotton.

Dahomey though generally level or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has several mountain ranges and hilly tracts in the interior. Springs and rivers

are numerous but there are no rivers of magnitude. Forest trees, including the baobab and numerous species of palms attain magnificent dimensions and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds including the tamarind, yellow fig cashew holly, and cocconut. The wild animals include the lion hyena, leopard, elephant, hippopotamus, various species of monkey etc.

The Dahomians are all pagans and worshippers of fetiches. The sovereign power was until recently absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invested their king with the attributes of deity believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. Under this influence the most fearful atrocities were perpetrated, wholesale murders having formed the principal and most acceptable part of the state and religious ceremonies. The people generally intelligent and ceremoniously affect they are good agriculturists and potters. In times of war they are fierce and wildly aggressive. The last ruler of Dahomey whose official seat was at Abomey was deposed in 1890 by the French and returned at Porto Novo, the present capital of the region. His predecessor King Bèhanzin, surrendered in 1894 and is now interned at Fort-de-France, in the island of Martinique. Settlements of importance, besides those already named are Kotonou, which is in telegraphic communication with Abomey and the Nigerians and Senegals tracts Grand Popo, Whydah Agoué Allada, Kama, and Savi.

Daniley, a post-village of Cass co Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 7 miles W of Cassopolis. Pop about 150.

Danillehant, dā jē hōō or Danie Melanite, dā nē lē nē a post-village of Jettette co Quebec 45 miles N of Montreal. It has excellent water power.

Danilly, a village of Scotland co of Ayr on Girvan Water, 8 miles ENE of Girvan.

Danily, dā jē a post-village of Barren co N Dak 14 miles (direct) S of Valley City.

Dalman, dā mān or Arangana, dā-rō-gānā a river of South America, in Uruguay is an affluent of the Uruguay rising in the centre of the state.

Dammah, dā mē-dā a town of Spain province and 20 miles ENE of Ciudad Real. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop in 1900 11 825.

Dangerfield, a banking post-town capital of Morris co Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 33 miles NW of Jefferson. It has ginners cotton seed oil mill, gin factory etc. Pop about 750.

Dai Nippon, a Japanese name for Japan.

Daiquiri, dā kē-roo' a town of Cuba, province and 15 miles P by S of Santiago. Pop 1500.

Dairy Land, a post-hamlet of Ulster co NY 12 miles NE of Monticello.

Daley, a post-village of Tattnall co Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop 200.

Daley, a post-village of Plaquemines parish La. 15 miles SE of Point à la Hache.

Daley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co Minn.

Daley, a post-village of Hamilton co Tenn 13 miles by rail N by E of Chattanooga. It has coal mines. Pop 350.

Dakallyeh, a province of Lower Egypt, in the Nile delta. Capital Mansura.

Dakar, dā kē a fortified steamship port of Africa, in the French colony of Senegal on a harbor at the extreme point of Cap Verd, 14 miles N of Fatick. It is the seat of a bishop has an extensive Roman Catholic mission establishment barracks and important trade etc. It is connected by rail with Saint-Louis and was in 1904 the administrative seat of the French possessions of western Africa.

Dakhe See FL-DAXHEL.

Dak'keh (see *Fet*) a village of Nebia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles NE of Darr with a temple of the Ptolemies etc.

Dakota, a county of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin has an area of 804 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Mississippi River and on the NW by the Minnesota, and its southern part is drained by the Cannon River Capital Hastings. Pop in 1890 20 240 in 1900 21 733.

Dakota, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, has an area of 364 sq m. It is bounded on the NE and E by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Elk Creek Capital Dakota City. Pop in 1890 5336 in 1900 6386.

Dakota, a post-village of Stephenson co Ill 8 miles by rail NE of Freeport. Pop in 1900 259.

Dakota, a post-town capital of Humboldt co Iowa, 18 miles (direct) N of Fort Dodge. Pop in 1900 362.

Dakota, a post-village of Winona co Minn on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 18 miles SE of Winona. Pop 275.

Dakota, a post-village of Washburn co Wis. in Dakota township (town) 33 miles N of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900 543.

Dakota City, a banking post-village, capital of Dakota co. Neb. on the Missouri River 6 miles below Sioux City, Iowa, and on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900 531

Dakotah, Iowa. See **Dakota**

Dakota Indians. See **Storx**

Dakota (or **Jannas**) River rises in the east-central part of N. Dakota, runs generally southward, traverses the entire breadth of the state of South Dakota, and joins the Missouri River about 10 miles below Yankton. Its entire length is estimated at 500 miles. The French name of this stream is *Rivière de Jacques*.

Dalams, a village of Vorarlberg Austria 14 miles by road from Binden, on the Arlberg route. Elevation 2055 feet.

Dalaguete, dá-lá-gá-tá, a pueblo on the E coast of Cebu Philippine Islands in a mountainous and fertile region. Pop. 21,327.

Dalai-Nor, dá-lá-nor, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, and near the great bend of the Argun River. In lat. 49° 10' N. lon. 117° E. The name is also that of a smaller lake in southern Mongolia. In lat. 43° N. lon. 116° 30' E.

Dal'ark', a post-village of Dallas co. Ark. 10 miles by rail E by S. of Daleville. Pop. about 500. It has a cotton gin.

Dalarnne, an old province of Sweden. See **DALARNIA**.

Dalarö, dá-lá-ró, a small seaport of Sweden. 20 miles SE of Stockholm on the Baltic Sea.

Dalbawtie, dá-lá-bá-tie, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcaldy, 13 miles SW of Dumfries. Pop. about 3500.

Dalbey, a town of Queensland Australia, 100 miles W by N of Brisbane.

Dalbey Springs, a post-village of Bowie co. Tex. The banking point is Dekalb. Pop. 100.

Dal coast, a post-village of Plaquemines parish La. about 10 miles S by E of New Orleans. Pop. about 500.

Dale, a maritime village of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6½ miles W of Milford Haven. The Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) landed here to contest the crown of England in 1485.

Dale, a county in the SE part of Alabama, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. Capital Ozark. Pop. in 1890, 17,225. In 1900 21,189.

Dale, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ill. 7 miles by rail S of McLeansboro. Pop. 160.

Dale, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. 20 miles by rail N of Rockport. Pop. in 1900 624.

Dale, a post-village of Guthrie co. Iowa, on the south branch of the Raccoon River about 40 miles W of Des Moines. Pop. about 100.

Dale, Campbell co. Ky. now forms part of Newport.

Dale, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 6 miles N of Warsaw. Pop. 150.

Dale, a post-village of Pottawatomie co. Okla. The banking point is Shawnee. Pop. 75.

Dale, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 17 miles ENE of Reading.

Dale, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Dale, a post-township (town and village) of Outagamie co. Wis. traversed by the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1273.

Dalcarlia, dá-le-kar-le-á, or **Dalarna**, dá-lá-né-b, an old province of Sweden, bounded the Oster Dal and Siljan Lake, now included in the län of Kopparberg.

Dal-Eiff, dá-lé-iff (i. e. **Dal River**) a river of Sweden formed by the union of the Oster and Wester Dal. It rises in the mountains on the Norwegian frontier flows successively SE and NE forming several lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Gdå. Its length, reckoned from the source of either constituent, is about 260 miles. A short distance from its mouth is the magnificent cataract of Elfkarleby. The Oster Dal expands into the large Siljan Lake.

Dalen, dá-lén, a village of the Netherlands, in Dronthe, 24 miles NE of Geveorden.

Dala Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. Va.

Dalesville, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec 53 miles WNW of Montreal.

Daleszyce, dá-lá-szyt-sá, a town of Russian Poland government of Radom 6 miles SE of Kielce. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. about 1500.

Daleville, a post-village of Dale co. Ala., 42 miles S by E. of Troy. Pop. 100.

Dalaville, a post-village of Clark co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. 350.

Daleville, a banking post-village of Delaware co. Ind. on the West Fork of the White River 10 miles by rail SW of Muncie. Pop. about 250.

Dalaville, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Miss. 12 miles N of Meridian.

Daleville, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. about 14 miles SE of Scranton.

Daleville, a post-village of Botetourt co. Va. 7 miles N of Bonanza.

Dalveen, dá-lí-fén, a village of the Netherlands, in Overysel on the coast, 7 miles E of Zwolle.

Dalgety, a village and township of New South Wales, 229 miles SSW of Sydney, on Snowy River.

Dalhart, a banking post-village of Dallas co. Tex. It has grain coal and lumber interests.

Dalhousie, dá-lí-hoo-sie, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Dalhousie, dá-lí-hoo-sie, a port of entry and summer resort, capital of Beaufort co. New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur and as a branch of the Intercolonial R. 12 miles NE of Campbellton. In front of the town is a well sheltered cove with good holding ground for ships in 9 fathoms of water. Fine wharves and timber ponds afford conveniences for loading the largest ships. An extensive trade is done in Dalhousie in preserved salmon and lobsters. Pop. about 800.

Dalhousie, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia 26 miles from Kentville.

Dalhousie, a military and hill station of British India in the Chamba exclave of the Punjab is situated on a spur of the Himalayas, at an elevation of 7680 feet. Pop. about 1800.

Dalhousie Mills, a post-village of Clengarry co. Ontario, on the Detroit River 14 miles WNW of Cootan Station. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 75.

Dalhousie Station, a post-village of Roulanges co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Dallac, dá-lá-lá, a town of Spain province and 20 miles WNW of Almería, near the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1900 7136.

Dallabaire, dá-lé-láir, or **Meckum**, mek-sháir, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 127 miles NE of Rivière du Loup.

Dalla, dá-lá, a town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia on the right bank of the Danube 19 miles ESE of Eszék. Pop. in 1901, 5000.

Dalketh, dá-leeth, a town of Scotland co. and 6½ miles SE of Edinburgh between the North and South Esk rivers. It has two noteworthy buildings—an old parish church and the corn exchange. In its vicinity is Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Pop. (pol. e. burgh) in 1901 6,553.

Dalketh, or **Robertson's Mills**, a post-village of Clengarry co. Ontario 28 miles N of Lancaster. Pop. 75.

Dalky, dá-lé, a town of Ireland co. and 8 miles SE of Dublin on the Irish Sea, immediately outside of Dublin Bay. Pop. about 4400.

Dallam, the northwesternmost county in the Texas Panhandle. Area, 1465 sq. m. Capital Tealino. Pop. in 1900 146.

Dallardsville, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Tex.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Alabama, has an area of 982 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alabama River and partly drained by the Cahawba River both of which are navigable. Capital Telma. Pop. in 1890 49,350. In 1900 54,507.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas has an area of 657 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Saline River and on the W by the Ouachita River. Capital Princeton. Pop. in 1890 9296. In 1900 11,618.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Raccoon River and also drained by the Middle town and Des Moines rivers. The county contains productive coal mines. Capital Adel. Pop. in 1890 20,479. In 1900 23,058.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri has an area of 530 sq. m. It is intersected by the Niangua River. It is also drained by the Little Niangua. Capital Buffalo. Pop. in 1890 12,647. In 1900 13,903.

Dallas, a county in the NE part of Texas has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Trinity River and is also drained by the West Fork of that river. Capital Dallas. Pop. in 1890 67,042. In 1900 82,720.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Polk co. Ark. about 70 miles S of Fort Smith. Pop. 350.

Dallas, a banking post-town, capital of Paulding co. Ga. on the Southern R., 34 miles NW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 644.

Dallas, a banking post-village of Marion co. Iowa, 30 miles SE of Des Moines. Pop. about 300.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Palauki co., Ky.

Dallas, a plantation of Franklin co. Ala., just E of the Rangeley Lakes. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Dallas, a post-village of Lafayette co. Miss. 24 miles SE of Oxford.

Dallas, a post-village of Jackson co. Mo. 13 miles S of Kansas City. Pop. about 100.

Dallas, a post-town capital of Gaston co. N. C. near the Little Catawba River 22 miles by rail W. of Charlotte. It has cotton industries. Pop. in 1900 614.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Highland co. Ohio.

Dallas, a banking city capital of Polk co., Oregon on the Rickreall (or Laurole) River and on the Southern Pacific R. 14 miles W. of Salem. It has woolen spinning and grist-mills, a tannery fruit-dryers etc. Pop. in 1900 1271.

Dallas, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles NW of Wilkesbarre. Its banking point. It is the site of a sanatorium. Pop. in 1900 843.

Dallas, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1066.

Dallas, a city capital of Dallas co. Tex. on the Trinity River about 1 mile below the mouth of the West Fork and on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe the Houston and Texas Central the Texas and Pacific and other railroads 245 miles NNW of Houston. It is the most important place in northern Texas. It has several institutes of higher education for both men and women (including a female university in the suburb of Oak Cliff) Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, a large court-house and city hall and the Confederate monument, erected in 1897. Its main flourishing and other industries are represented by cotton woolen- and spinning mills, gunneries, compresses, several iron foundries machine-shops, wire-works, etc. It is an important cotton and grain-centre and a shipping point for live-stock and farming implements and machinery. Pop. in 1900 33,007. In 1900 44,638.

Dallas, a post-village of Marshall co. W. Va. 6 miles S of Romney. Pop. 125.

Dallas, a post-village of Barron co. Wis. about 10 miles S by E of Barron. Pop. about 75.

Dallas Center, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles WNW of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 625.

Dallas City, a banking city of Hancock and Henderson cos. Ill. on the Mississippi River, 16 miles below Burlington Iowa. It is on the Chi gas, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has in numbers of lumber wagons pearl huts, etc. Pop. in 1900 970.

Dallas City, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. 7 miles by rail E of Bradford.

Dallastown, a post-borough of York co. Pa. 7 miles SE of York on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. It has cigar box and cigar-factories. Pop. in 1900 1131.

Dall (dall) Cape, a headland of the W. coast of Alaska. Lat. 61° 13' N. lon. 160° 5' W.

Dalldorf, däl döuf, a village of Prussia in the province of Brandenburg district of Potsdam circle of Niederbarnim. Pop. in 1900 5443.

Dalles, däl, or **The Dalles**, the capital of Wasco co. Oregon on the S. bank of the Columbia River about 200 miles from its mouth and 90 miles by land E of Portland. It has an extensive trade in wool salmon grain fruit, and live-stock. The navigation of the Columbia River is here obstructed by rapids called the Dalles of the Columbia the stream for upward of two miles being contracted into a channel 130-200 feet wide between cliffs of basaltic rock. The tempestuous course of the river with the imposing setting to its channel of erosion, is a most attractive piece of scenery. A railway (Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.) 14 miles long extends from this point to Celilo and connects the navigable parts of the river. Pop. in 1900 3542.

Dalles of the St. Louis, a series of fine cataracts in the St. Louis River near Duluth Minn. The river descends 400 feet in 4 miles.

Dalles (locally called **Dells**) of the Wisconsin a succession of cascades in Columbia co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River just above Kibowia.

Dall Island, off SE. Alaska, on the N. side of the mouth of Dixon Entrance.

Dallison, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va. 12 miles E of Parkersburg.

Dallmannshafen, a harbor of Kaiser-Wilhelms Land German New Guinea, separated from the Mita Islands by Dallmann Strait.

Dall River, or **Notekahat**, in Alaska is a N. tributary to the Yekon River entering at the Lower Ramparts.

Dallmally, a village of Scotland co. of Argyll, 12 miles NNE of Inverary.

Dalmatia, däl mä shä (It. *Dalmazia* däl mä shä-l. Ger. *Dalmatien*, däl-mä-ti-en) a crown-land and titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary in Cisimphania. It consists

of a long narrow tract of mountainous country and a number of large islands along the A.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded N. by Croatia A.E. and E. by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and SE. by Montenegro. It extends from the arm of the Adriatic Sea called the Quarnero, in lat. 44° 13' N. to Spizza, (lat. 43° 0' and has an area of 4940 sq. m. In breadth it is very limited not exceeding 40 miles in any part, and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 miles. It has on its eastern border the Velebit mountains and the Dinaric Alps, with summits rising to 2000-3000 feet (Troglav 2275 ft. Dinaara, 6095 ft.) and further south the mountains of Cattaro with the Orjen rising to 6160 ft. Along the coast stretches a barren chain of mountains, in which are the peaks of Messer 4364 ft. and further SE. Rissovo 6780 ft. The interior of Dalmatia is diversified by undulating ground hills and high mountains—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast. The principal rivers, all of them with short courses are the Neretva, in the S. the Zernagva, Krka, and Cetina. Many of the waters are enervating. The country is not rich in metals, although in ancient times it produced large quantities of gold. Iron lignite asphalt and salt are obtained.

The coast is indented with numerous harbors and bays the principal of which are Cattaro Ragusa, Spalato and Sebenico. A vast number of islands—Paget, Braza, Luvina, Curzola—stretch along the shores. Their resources from the main-land have been brought about by subsidence and erosion. Most of these are valuable for their products, such as timber wine, oil cheese, honey salt, and asphalt, and in several of them ship building is carried on. The climate generally is warmer than that of any other part of Austria-Hungary and in spring the crocus is in full. The mean annual temperature of the coast is about 50.

A large part of the land is in pasture and wood. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn rye barley, figs olives and grapes. Much wine is exported largely for the purpose of adulteration with colored wines. Dalmatia is famed for its Maraschino liqueur. The fruits include the apple, pear, plum almond peach, apricot, lemon orange, carob, and pomegranate. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared. Horse raising and dairymaking are the principal occupations. The population in 1900 was 591,597. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Serbo-Croats. The people of the race inhabiting Dalmatia, especially the inhabitants of the interior are known as Morlaks. The non-Slavic element, which is but a small fraction of the population consists mainly of Italians (dwellers in the towns) who number about 20,000. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. One-sixth of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns are Zara (the capital), Spalato, and Ragusa.

Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the seventh century it was occupied by the Slavs. In the course of the Middle Ages the greater part of it was ceded to Hungary and most of the remainder passed under the sway of Venice. Ragusa was for centuries the seat of an independent republic. In 1797 the Venetian portion the modern Dalmatia together with the bulk of the dominions of Venice, passed to Austria. But in 1805 Dalmatia fell into the hands of Napoleon who first united it to the kingdom of Italy and subsequently to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under Austrian rule.

Dalmatino, däl mä shä, a post-village of Northern Ireland co. Pa. 12 miles S of Banbury on the Northern Central R. Pop. about 450.

Dalmatov, a town of Russia. See **DOLMATOV**.

Dalmatington, a village of Scotland, county and 13 miles EE of Ayr. It has iron and coal works.

Dalmenny, a village and parish of Lincolnshire, Scotland, 1 mile from South Queensferry. Here is Dalmenny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

Dalny, däl nä, a seaport, with deep harbor on the Liaotung peninsula of Manchuria, NE. of Port Arthur and on the S. shore of Talien wan Bay. The place was founded by the Russian government in 1890. Prior to the war between Russia and Japan in 1904-5 in the early part of which it was in large part destroyed Dalny was the commercial terminus of the Transsiberian railway and had large wharves and warehouses great work-shops a cathedral, club-house, banks etc.

Dalry, däl rī, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr 10 miles SW of Glasgow, on the right bank of the Garnock. Near by are iron works and collieries. Pop. about 5000.

Dalrymple, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, 23 miles N. of Woodville.

Dalsland, or **Dal**, a district of Sweden, included in the län of Elfsborg between Lake Vener and Norway

Dalton, *daw'ton*, a post-village of Randolph co., Ark., 16 miles N by W of Potosi. Pop. about 50.

Dalton, a banking city capital of Whitfield co. Ga. on the Western and Atlantic and the Southern R. 38 miles SE of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has fruit- and vegetable-canneries, cotton- and other mills, iron-works, machine-shops, etc. It is an important export point for ore, cotton, grain and fruit. The Dalton Female College is located here. Dalton was nearly destroyed by the Civil War. Pop. in 1890 3046 in 1900 4315.

Dalton, *Moultrie co. Ill.* See **DALTON CITY**.

Dalton, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. on Vevie Creek about 23 miles NW of Richmond.

Dalton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lamara. Pop. about 100.

Dalton, a post-village of Hopkins co. Ky. 20 miles (direct) W of Maysville. Pop. 75.

Dalton, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 5 miles ENE of Pittsfield. It has manufactures of paper, woollen goods, and shoes. Pop. in 1900 3014.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co. Mich. 15 miles N.W. of Muskegon.

Dalton, a post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Vergas Falls. Pop. 10.

Dalton, a post-village of Cherokee co. Mo. on the Webb R. 7 miles E. of Branswick and about 4 miles N. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900 223.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Coos co. N.H. in Dalton township (town) on the Connecticut River about 9 miles below Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900 592.

Dalton, a banking post-village of Livingston co. N.Y. 19 miles SSE of Warsaw on the Erie R. Pop. about 500.

Dalton, a post-village of Stokes co. N.C. 20 miles NW of Winston. It is on the Southern R. Here is the Dalton Institute.

Dalton, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 30 miles E of Akron. It has manufactures of stone-ware, iron, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 400.

Dalton, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 12 miles N by W of Scranton. Pop. in 1900 631.

Dalton City, a banking post-village of Moultrie co. Ill. 13 miles by rail NW of Sullivan. Pop. in 1900 383.

Dalton-in-Furnace, a town of England, county and 10 miles W.W. of Lancaster and about 3 miles from the Irish Sea. It has iron-mines and foundries. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furnace Abbey. Pop. in 1901 13,020.

Dalton (or **Dalton's**) *Post*, is in the Yukon district of Canada, on the Dalton Road, about 81 miles NW of Skagway and a few miles N. of lat. 64° N.

Dalampiri, *dá-loon pée-re*, or *Puercon*, *pwán-koon*, a village of the Philippines S. of the S point of Luzon. It is low and wooded and abounds in game, especially boars.

Dalupiri, *dá-loo-pas-re*, an island of the Babuyan group, Philippines. It is exposed to hurricanes, but has good harbors.

Daly, *Maunt*, *Cole*, a mountain of the Elk Range in lat. 39° 11' N. Height, 11,193 feet.

Daly River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, empties into the Indian Ocean in Anson Bay about lat. 130° E.

Dalys, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., 6 miles E of the Trinity River.

Dalzell, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio about 18 miles ANE of Marietta.

Damagham, a town of Persia. See **DAMAGHAM**.

Damak, a town of Jereh. See **DAMAK**.

Damalia, *dá-má-lá*, a village of Greece, in Argolis, 35 miles ESE of Argos, on the Gulf of Egina. Near it are the remains of the ancient Troezen.

Daman (or **Damão**, *dá-mô-wá*), a Portuguese district on the W coast of India, a short distance above the parallel of 20° N lat., at the E entrance to the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 148 sq. m. Pop. in 1894, 64,248. Tobacco is grown and there are fine forests of teak. The seaport town of Daman (or Damão) 100 miles N of Bombay at the mouth of the Demanganga River had formerly a large trade and was noted for its woven fabrics. It has important fisheries.

Damanhar, *dá-mán-heer*, a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Behera, at a railway junction and on the Mahandeh Canal 38 miles ESE of Alexandria. It is an entrepôt for the sale of cotton and woolen stuffs. The town is on the site of the ancient Hermopolis in Parva (the Egyptian Hime-an-Hor or City of Horus). Pop. in 1897 27,236.

Damanhur Sha'her, a village on the Nile, 5 miles N of Cairo. The khedive has a summer residence here.

Damar, *dá-man* or **Demar**, *dam* as a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles SSE of Sana.

Dama'ra-land, a country the N part of German Southwest Africa, extending inland from the Atlantic Ocean to the Kalahari desert. It is mountainous and hilly intersected by periodic rivers, and is well fitted for cattle-raising the chief industry. Copper is found in the mountains (near Otavi and elsewhere) and a little on some of the rivers, but is not worked to advantage. Waldfish Bay which is in British territory and N of which the Swakop (Tsochamb) empties, is a good harbor. Cattle are extensively raised. The chief settlements and stations are Ojimbingue, Omaruru, Schmelten, a Hope (Okahanja), Harmsen, Otavi and Windhoek the last named the seat of government of the colony which since 1900 is connected by rail with the mouth of the Swakop. The population is scanty (Damaras, Ovambos, Hereros).

Dam'ariscot'ta, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Me., in Damariscotta township (town), on the E bank of the Damariscotta River and on the Maine Central R. 7 miles E of Wiscasset. Pop. of the town in 1900, 876.

Damariscotta Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on the E bank of the Damariscotta River and on the Maine Central R. 9 miles ENE of Wiscasset. Pop. 300.

Damariscotta River, Me. a narrow inlet of the sea, extending into Lincoln co. It is nearly 22 miles long.

Damscocaille, *Columbian co. Ohio*. See **DAMASCUS**.

Damascus (Hebrew *Damash* or *Arab. Damiyah*).

Sham or simply *Sham*, a city of Asia Minor, capital of the kingdom of Syria, beautifully situated on a plain at the E base of the Anti-Lebanon range, about 180 miles S by W of Aleppo. Lat. 33° 3'; N. Lon. 36° 26' E. Elevation above the sea about 2300 feet. It is connected by rail with Beirut and a line to Mecca is in course of construction. It is 6 miles in circumference and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall with towers. Its appearance when first opened on the view is impressive. The Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises. The plain on which it stands is covered with beautiful gardens and orchards irrigated by the hapid waters of the Barada, forming a grove of more than 50 miles in circuit. But the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the beauty of its environs or with the entrancing picture which it presents as a whole with its cupolas and minarets. The streets are narrow and bare, many of them a gloomy and dilapidated look. The houses generally have a mean appearance externally most of them presenting only gray mud walls to the streets. In many of them however a singular contrast is presented between the plain outer walls and the richness within. Those of the more wealthy have beautifully paved courts ornamented with fountain flowers and orange-lemon and pomegranate-trees. The Christian and Jewish quarters are miserable.

Among the places most worthy of notice are the numerous bazars, generally designated by the name of some particular trade or commodity which are merely long streets covered in with high wood work and lined with shops, stalls, warehouses, and cafes. In the midst of the bazaar stands the *Khan* of Asad Pasha, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. Here wholesale merchants carry on their business. The so-called Mosque of the Omeyyads, erected early in the eighth century whose walls were reared in part upon those of a Christian church (itself probably the successor of a heathen temple) figures in Arabic literature as one of the wonders of the world. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1893 but is being restored in its former splendid style. There are in all about 250 mosques and Mohammedan schools. The citadel is an extensive and massive square structure. The baths of Damascus are noted for their elegance, and the cafes enjoy an equal reputation. The streets and bazars of the city with their bustle and many-colored costumes, exhibit Oriental life in its most picturesque aspects.

Damascus is one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to Mecca and separate on their return from it. It was long the proud emporium of the trade of the Levant, but the altered conditions of traffic since the rise of Alexandria and the construction of the Suez Canal have robbed the city of much of its commercial importance, and its caravan trade is but a shadow of what it was in former days. The inhabitants of Damascus excel in the manufacture of the finished products of Oriental handicraft. The city is noted for its gold and silver embroidered stuffs its metal wares and jewelry in fine inlaid cabinet-work and its saddles and bridles. Fabrics of silk and of silk and cotton mixed are extensively produced. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists. Its plums and

grapes are famous, and rose-water is distilled from its roses. The population numbers about 150,000, about one-fourth being non-Mohammedans. The Christians, who outnumber the Jews, belong mainly to the Greek and United Greek (Melchite) sects. There are a number of Christian schools. Until recently no Christian could walk the streets of the city without incurring the risk of being maltreated. In July 1860 the Mohammedans slaughtered thousands of Christians.

The existence of Damascus as a city dates back to the dawn of history. In the period of the early Jewish kings it was the seat of a kingdom which was at the height of its power in the ninth century B.C. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. In A.D. 631 it became the capital of the Ommiad caliphs, but in the middle of the following century was supplanted by Bagdad.—Adj. and inhab. **DAMAS** *dam'-a-seen*

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Placer co. Cal. 13 miles from Colfax.

Dumascus, a post-village of Early co. Ga. 16 miles S. of Arlington, and about 45 miles N.W. of Albany. It is on the Georgia, Florida and Alabama R. Pop. 200.

Dumascus, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. Pop. 250.

Damascus, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 60.

Damascus, a post-town of Montgomery co. Md. about 35 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 149.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Miss. 16 miles NNE. of Forest.

Damascus, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio. 13 miles NW. of New Lisbon. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 400.

Dumascus, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon. about 8 miles N.E. of Oregon City. Pop. 100.

Damascus, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. in Damascus township on the Delaware River and near the Erie R. is 15 miles N.P. of Honesdale. A bridge across the river connects it with Cochester N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900 2408.

Damascus, a post-village of Washington co. Va. The banking point is Glade Spring. Pop. about 200.

Damocun, a Portuguese district of India. See **DAMAY**.

Dumazun, *dá má shun'* a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles NNW. of Nérac. Pop. about 1500.

Dambach, *dám bák*, a town of Lower Alsace 4 miles N. of Schlettstadt. It still retains its old walls and gates. Pop. in 1900 2616.

Dam'beling, Lake, a salt-water lake of Western Australia about 175 miles SE. of Perth.

Damborschitz, *dám bor-shits* a town of Moravia, 17 miles NE. of Brünn. Pop. about 2000.

Dam'bul', a village of Ceylon 45 miles NW. of Kandy and 70 miles NE. of Colombo. It receives its name from a large rock situated about a mile from the village and named Damhulagalla, on which are remarkable cave-temples devoted to Eendha, containing colossal figures and other sculptures.

Dame Marie, a minor port at the NW. extremity of the southwest peninsula of Haiti.

Damocery, *dá móh-ree* a town of France in Marne, 4 miles WNW. of Epervay. Pop. about 1800.

Dumes Quarter, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. near Tangier Sound 16 miles N. of Crutts d.

Damgarten, *dám gun tán* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Pop. about 1700.

Damghan, *dám ghán* a decayed town of Persia, in Khorasan 50 miles S. of Astrabad, at the northern foot of the Elbrus mountains. Pop. about 16,000.

Dum'insville, a post-village of Clinton co. Ill. 23 miles E. of Belleville. Pop. 190.

Damietta, *dam-s-et-té* (Arab. *Damiet*) a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about 5 miles from its mouth close to Lake Menzaleh 113 miles by rail N. by E. of Cairo. Previous to the modern resurrection of Alexandria it was a place of great commercial importance and a flourishing industrial centre. It presents externally a stately appearance but within is in great part dilapidated. A bar at the harbor does not admit of the entrance of vessels of large draft. Its trade is small but the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics is busily carried on. The town is situated a few miles from the old Damiatta (anc. Tinnahis) which figured in the Crusades and was given up in the thirteenth century in favor of the new site. Pop. in 1897 31,616 (commerce, 43,600) chiefly native Mohammedans.

Damm, a former village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia on the Aschaff. since 1801 forming part of Aschaffenburg.

Damm, a town of Pomerania. See **AITHAM**.

Damm, a town of Brandenburg. See **NEURNA**.

Damm, J.A.S. of See **DAMMANN**.

Damma, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Ceram and Timor, in lat. 1° 10' S., lon. 128° 40' E. It is mountainous and has an active volcano in its NE. part, where there are also hot springs.

Dammartin, *dám man'tán* a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles NW. of Meaux.

Dammastock, the loftiest summit of the Damma group of the Bernese Alps, adjoining the Gletsstock and the Sustenhorn and furnishing a part of the névé of the Rhone Glacier. Elevation 11,915 feet. It was first ascended by Hoffmann in 1864.

Dammie, *dám'meh* a village of Germany, grand-duchy and 43 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. of the commune in 1900 5010.

Dammer, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Ololo in lat. 1° 8' S. lon. 128° 16' E.

Dammekirch, *dám'mer keert* (Fr. *Dammekirch* *dáoo má'ree*) a town of Upper Alsace, 12 miles by rail E. of Belfort. Pop. about 1100.

Dammscher See, *dám'mer shé*, a lake of Prussia in Pomerania, formed by the Oder near its mouth. Length 16 miles, greatest breadth, about 5 miles. It is navigable in all its extent.

Damach, British India. See **Damon**.

Dampier, *dám peer* an island on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40' S. lon. 140° E.

Dampier Archipelago is off the NW. coast of Australia, in lat. 21° S. lon. 116° -117° E. and comprises Easterly, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuech and many smaller islands.

Dampierre, *dám pé-aiu* a village of France, in Jura, near the Doubs 12 miles NE. of Dole.

Dampierre-sur Saline, *dám pé-aiu shá lá* a small town of France in Haute-Saône, on the Saône 0 miles NE. of Ornay.

Dampier Strait, between the islands of Waigeo and Papua, is 70 miles long and 3 miles broad. Another strait of the same name separates Neupommern (off Papua) from Rook Island.

Dampremy, *dám prá'mée* a town of Belgium in Hainaut, a few miles E. of Charleroi. It has glass-works and coal mines. Pop. in 1900 10,800.

Dampur or **Dampur**, *dám pur'* a town of British India, Bijnour district, 38 miles NW. of Moradabad. Pop. about 6500.

Damruji, *Rio, ree/dá-moo-see'* Coahu, rises in the west-central part of Santa Clara province, flows S. and empties into the NW. part of Cofre de Reyes Bay.

Damville, *dám vól* a village of France, in Eure, 11 miles SSW. of Evreux.

Damvilliers, *dám vól yá* a village of France, in Meuse 13 miles S. of Montmédy.

Dan, an ancient city of Palestine, at the N. extremity of the Promised Land. Its site has been identified with the hill Tell-el Kedi, 3 miles WNW. of Banias and about 13 miles N. of Lake Huleh.

Danu, a river of east Africa. See **TANA**.

Danu, *dá ná* a village of northern Syria, 20 miles W. of Aleppo. It has many remains of antiquity.

Dana, *dá ná*, a post-village of LaSalle co. Ill. 14 miles by rail S. by W. of Streator. Pop. in 1900 310.

Dana, a banking post-town of Veratillon co. Ind. on the Indianapolis Decatur and Western R. 8 miles S. of Newport. Pop. in 1900 803.

Dana, a post-village of Greene co. Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. of Grand Junction. Pop. about 150.

Dana, a post-township (town) of Worcester co. Mass. 23 miles WNW. of Worcester. Pop. in 1900 700.

Dana, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 34 miles E. of Rawlins.

Danaki, *dá-ná kíl* (plural of *Danah*) a name strictly belonging to the African people called *Arán* (which see) but geographers frequently apply the name *Danaki* to a portion of the Afar country bounded N.E. by the Red Sea and S.W. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast and forming a frontier line towards Tigre and the Galla country. It is comprised in greater part in the Italian possession of Eritrea, and between lat. 12° and 15° N.

Danu (*dá ná*) Mount, Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. boundary of Mono co. 12 miles S. of Castle Peak. Height, 12,902 feet.

Danau, *dá-ná ó*, a river of Negros Island, Philippines, discharges on the E. coast. It is navigable for some distance.

Danau, a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebu Island, Philippines. Pop. 15,483.

Daubero, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 4 miles N. of Doylestown.

Danburg, a post-village of Wilkes co. Ga. 12 miles E. of Washington station.

Danbury, dan-ber-ee, a city, one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 60 miles NNE of New York. It has machine and furniture works, large hat-factories, manufactures of plated-ware, silks, etc. Danbury was burned by the British in April 1777. Pop. in 1890 18,552. In 1900, 10,537.

Danbury, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 45 miles SE of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 480.

Danbury, a banking post-village of Redwillow co., Neb., 33 miles by rail S. by W. of Beaver City. Pop. in 1900 210.

Danbury, a post-village of Merrimack co., N. H., in Danbury township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 59 miles NW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 454.

Danbury, a post-village capital of Stokes co., N. C., on the Dan River about 115 miles WNW of Raleigh. It is the seat of Danbury Academy. Pop. about 250.

Danbury, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Ohio.

Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., in Danby town ship (town) 6 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900 1449. of the village, about 100.

Danby, a post-village of Danby township (town) Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek 13 miles by rail S. of Rutland and 1/2 mile W. of the Green Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 804. of the village, about 483.

Danby Fourcorners, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles from Danby station.

Dansen Land, a region of Antarctica, forming the western shore of a portion of Graham Land (Island) on Heligum Strait. Lat. 63° S.

Dasey, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Dasey, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., 20 miles by rail SSW of Waupun. Pop. 100.

Daneyville, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., about 52 miles ENE of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Dand, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. about 175.

Dande, a river of southwestern Africa, in Angola, enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Congo, after a course estimated at 200 miles. Dande is a village near its mouth.

Dandemong, a town of Victoria, Australia, 18 miles NE of Melbourne. Pop. 1150.

Dandut, a town of Egypt, in the province of Dakkeh. Pop. about 7000.

Dandridge, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tenn., about 10 miles FNE of Knoxville and 3 miles N. of the French Broad River. It is the seat of the Maury Academy. Pop. about 500.

Dane, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1188 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Catfish, Koshkonong and Sugar rivers and contains lakes Mendota, Monona, Kegonsa, and Waubesa. Capital Madison which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 53,573. In 1900, 69,435.

Dane, or **Dane station**, a post-village of Dane co., WI., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 330.

Danemora. See DANEMORA.

Danewood, a post-hamlet of Chicago co., Minn., 25 miles NW by N. of Center City.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Gurnsey co., Ohio.

Danforth, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 21 miles S. by W. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of Iowa City.

Danforth, a post township (town) and village of Washington co., Me., on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific R., 89 miles NE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 1092.

Danforth, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., 19 miles by rail NW of Kirksville.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Hand co., S. Dak., about 10 miles S. by E. of Miller.

Danforth, a post-village of York co., Ontario. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 180.

Danger Island, of the Chagos Archipelago is on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank.

Danger Isles, a small group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 11° S. Lon. 165° W.

Dangerous Archipelago, a group of island in the Pacific Ocean in lat. 21° S. Lon. 160° W. including Palmyra, Harp and Resolute islands.

Danger (dang-gher) River (*Deranger* is a corruption of *D'Angra*, or *Riv. d'Angra* — the "River of the Bay") a river of Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra forming a considerable bay at its mouth in lat. 1° N.

Dangs, The, a group of petty native states in British India, near the Gulf of Cambay, included in the Khadesah agency.

Dania, Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R., about 20 miles N. of Miami, the county-seat. Settled by Danish and Scandinavian fruit- and vegetable-growers.

Daniel, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 50.

Daniel, a post-village of Smith co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Danlella Mills, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ga., 12 miles NE of Whitesburg station.

Danvers, a banking post-borough of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles NE of Norwich. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton and dress-goods, cutlery, shoes, harness, etc. Pop. in 1900 1823.

Danville, a post-town capital of Madison co., Ga., 10 miles NE of Athens. Pop. in 1900 194.

Danville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh and New England R., 15 miles W. by S. of Easton. It has manufactures of slate, mantels, etc. Pop. 490.

Danilov, dan-ee-ov, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles NNE of Yaroslavl. Pop. in 1897 4258.

Dankara, dan-ka-ra, **Dankera**, den-ka-ra, or **Dinkira**, din-ka-ra, a town of Africa, capital of a territory or native kingdom of the same name 37 miles SW of Kani. The kingdom is under British protection and has gold-mines.

Dankov, dan-kov, written also **Donkov**, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S. of Ruzan on the Don. Pop. in 1907 9097.

Danleyton, a post-village of Groomer co., Ky. The banking point is Groomer. Pop. 100.

Danmark, the Danish for Denmark.

Danmoeberg, a banking post-village of Howard co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 301.

Danmora, dan-ne-mo-ra, a village of Sweden 23 miles NNE of Upsal celebrated for the iron mines in its vicinity which have been worked without interruption from the fifteenth century and produce the finest iron.

Danmora, a post-village of Clinton co., N. Y., in Danmora township (town) about 14 miles W. of Plattsburg its banking point. The Clinton State Prison was established here in 1845 in order to employ convicts in mining and manufacturing iron. Pop. of the town in 1900 3720. of the village, about 600.

Danmberg, dan-nen-burg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 30 miles SSE of Lüneburg on the Jettse. Pop. about 2000.

Dannevirke, a Scandinavian settlement in the North Island of New Zealand on Hawke Bay. Pop. 1400.

Dan River runs in Patrick co., Va., crosses the Virginia-North Carolina boundary several times and unites with the Staunton River at Clarksville, to form the Roanoke River. The Dan River is about 200 miles long and is navigable for 50 miles above Danville.

Dan's Fork of the Big Black River Mo. rises in Lafayette co. and enters the Big Black in Saline co.

Danville, dan-vill, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich., 70 miles W. of Detroit. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 574.

Danville, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N. Y., on the Cammeraga Creek and on the Danville and Mount Morris and the Jacksonville R., 44 miles S. of Rochester. It has machine-shops, flouring and paper mills, and large nurseries and vineyards. A large hygienic sanatorium is located here. Pop. in 1890 1258. In 1900 3633.

Danzie, Prussia. See DANZIG.

Dantzler, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S. C. Pop. 15.

Danube (also *Dana-bur* and *Isle*). *Gar Danub*, dō-nū Hon *Dau*, dō-nū) the largest river in Europe after the Volga, formed by the union at Domesuechingen of two streams the Brege and the Brigach which rise in the eastern slope of the Black Forest, in lat. 46° S. N. lon. 8° 9' E. 2225 feet above sea-level. Its general course is from W. to E. and it falls into the Black Sea by three mouths, — viz., the Kilia, Edrillis or St. George's, and Sulina. The last, which is the deepest and has been much improved by the construction of jetties, opens into the sea in lat. 45° 9' N., lon. 29° 40' E. The extent of its basin is about 350,000 sq. m. the distance from source to mouth in a direct line, 1000 miles but including windings, about 1800. From its source it flows in a general easterly direction (passing Ulm, Rastatt, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Presburg and Gran) till it reaches Wulkan in Hungary where it turns and flows E. (passing Budapest) to Vukovar in Slavonia. From Vukovar it flows in a general southeasterly

is the splendid Neptune Fountain. The principal ecclesiastical edifice is the imposing church of St. Mary containing fine works of art. Other conspicuous edifices are the new building of the Landtag or provincial assembly of West Prussia, the savings-bank, the municipal museum formerly a Franciscan convent, and the new synagogue. The municipal library contains about 120,000 volumes.

The improvements recently made in the beds of the Vistula and Motlawa enable large sea-going vessels to come up to the quays of Danzig. The town possesses an outer port, Neufahrwasser at the mouth of the Vistula. Here a free port for Danzig was created in 1899. The commerce of the city is very extensive, but it no longer holds the position which it held before the introduction of railways when it was the great outlet for the productions of Poland. Its principal trade is in grain, timber and sugar. There are great government establishments here for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Ship-building is carried on, and connected with the ship-yards are foundries and machine-shops. Among the important industries are sugar refining, distilling and the manufacture of chemicals, vinegar, mineral waters, paper and the liquor called *Goldwasser*.

Mention is made of the town of Danzig as early as the close of the tenth century. In 1310 it came into the possession of the Teutonic Knights, who held it for a century and a half in the course of which it rose to be a great emporium of trade. It was one of the leading members of the Hanseatic League. On the occasion of West Prussia by the Teutonic Knights to Poland, Danzig was permitted to enjoy an independent existence, with the possession of a considerable district, under Polish protection. In the second partition of Poland, in 1793 the city passed into the possession of Prussia. It suffered greatly in the Napoleonic wars. Pop. in 1890 120,450, in 1900 140,529.

Danzig (or **Danzec**) Gulf of, an inlet of the Baltic indenting the coast of Prussia (provinces of East and West Prussia). It is about 50 miles in breadth at its entrance. The Frische Nehrung a long narrow tongue of land on the SE ends off the lagoon called the Frische Haff which receives two arms of the Vistula (one arm emptying into the gulf further to the W) and the waters of the Pregel. The principal town on the gulf is Pillau. Danzig is a few miles from its shores.

DAO, dā o a pueblo of Capiz province Panay Philip pine Islands, on the Panay River and in a very fertile and well-watered plain. It produces abundantly and trades in rice, alluvial gold is found. Pop. 3785.

Daoulas, dā o ā a village of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E of Brest, with a port on the Atlantic Ocean.

Daphne, a post-village, capital of Baldwin co. Ala. is situated on a high bluff on the E shore of Mobile Bay 7 miles by water E of the city of Mobile. It is a bathing and winter resort. Pop. about 650.

Dapitan, dā-pē-tā a district in the N part of the large peninsula of Mindanao, Philippine Islands bounded N and W by the Visayan Sea. Pop. 17,273. Capital, Dapitan, on the Dapitan River near the N coast. It exports good cacao, wax, and maize, and has abundant cattle. Pop. 2955. The river empties into Dapitan Bay sheltered from all but westerly winds.

Dapsang, or Mount Godwin-Austen, also designated Peak K² of the Trigonometrical Survey of British India, is the loftiest summit of the Karakoram Range and the second summit of the Asiatic continent. Altitude, 28,170 feet. The name is by some geographers restricted to a minor summit of the same range with an elevation of 26,460 feet.

Darab, dā-rāb or Darabgherd, dā-rāb-gherd a town of Persia, in Farsistan 130 miles SE of Shiraz. It is picturesquely situated on a small river in an extensive plain and surrounded by groves of dates, oranges and lemons. About 3 miles S of the town are some remarkable remains of antiquity consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. about 4000.

Daranga, or Daraganj, dā-rā-gūj a town of British India, on the Ganges opposite Allahabad, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 15,000.

Dar-el-Beida, Morocco. See **CARABLANCA**.

Darbhanga, British India. See **DARBHANGA**.

D'Arbonne, a post-hamlet of Union parish La. Pop. 40.

D'Arbonne Bayou, dar-boun bi-ou, La. is formed by the Middle Fork South Fork and Cornelle Creek which unite in Union parish. It runs southward and enters the Ouachita River about 6 miles above Monroe. Small steamboats ascend the bayou nearly 60 miles.

Darby, a post-hamlet of Calumet co. Wis. 3 miles NE of Lakeport.

Darby, a post-village of Ravalli co. Mont. 37 miles (direct) S. by W of Stevensville. Pop. about 160.

Darby, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N C, 9 miles W by S of Wilkesboro.

Darby, a banking post-berough of Delaware co. Pa., on Darby Creek and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Rr. 6 miles SW of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of woollens, yarns, worsteds, paper, lumber, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3420.

Darby, Cape, Alaska on the N coast of Norton Sound between Gulofin and Norton Bays. Lat. 64° 25' N. Lon. 162° 42' W. Gold is found here and there is a settlement, with a museum.

Darby Creek, Ohio drains parts of Union, Madison, Franklin and Pickaway cos and enters the Soloto River 1 mile above Circleville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Darby Creek, Pa. runs southeastward in Delaware on former part of the boundary of Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River about 3 miles above Chester.

Darbyville, a post-village of Appomattox co. Iowa. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 250.

Darbyville, a post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio, on Darby Creek, 13 miles NW of Circleville. Pop. in 1900 280.

Dárda, dā dā a town of Hungary co. of Baranya, 8 miles N of Eszék. Pop. about 3000.

Dardanelles, dar-dā-nell a banking post-town capital of Yell co. Ark on the Arkansas River and on the Dardanelles and Russellville R. 5 miles S of Russellville. It has cotton- and cottonseed-oil mills, etc. and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1002.

Dardanelles, dar-dā-nell or Hellespont (one Hellespont two) a narrow strait between Europe and Asia connecting the Sea of Marmora and the arms of the Mediterranean known as the Aegean Sea, having SE Asia Minor and NW the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length from NE to SW 40 miles breadth from 1½ to 4 miles. The Asiatic side presents most beautiful scenery and rises gradually from the sea upward to the range of Mount Ida. The European side is, in general steep and rugged. Various reefs form secure harbors for vessels of every size, and on both shores there are numerous forts and batteries, the modern fortifications being on a great scale. There is a double current in the strait, an upper current flowing from the Sea of Marmora and a lower current flowing from the Aegean Sea. The modern name of this strait is derived from the natives called the Dardanelles, situated on its banks at the narrowest part, that on the Asiatic side Telianek Ka was called the castle of Asia, being near the site of the ancient Dardanus. Its ancient name Hellespont (i.e. Sea of Helles) was bestowed with reference to Helle daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was fabled to have been drowned in it. By an agreement between the Great Powers the Dardanelles are closed to non-Turkish vessels of war.

Dardem, a post village of Henderson co. Tenn. 11 miles by rail E by S of Lexington.

Dardenne, dar-dēn a post-township of St. Charles co. Mo. about 30 miles W by N of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 4704.

Dardenna Creek, Mo. intersects St. Charles co. and enters the Mississippi River about 6 miles NW of St. Charles.

Dardakheim, dar-dā-hime a town of Prussian Saxony 11 miles NW of Halberstadt. Pop. about 1500.

Dardistan (country of the Dards) a mountainous district on the NW borders of Kashmir where the Indus makes its great bend towards the south. In broader sense the name is applied to the region between Kashmir and the Hindu Kush, comprising in addition to Dardistan proper the so-called frontier districts of Chitral, Swat, Kafiristan etc. recently brought under British authority. The Dards are an Indo-European people, professing Mohammedanism.

Dare, a county in the NE part of South Carolina, is bounded on the N by Albemarle Sound, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W by the Alligator River Area, 405 sq. m. Capital, Manteo situated on Roanoke Island which forms part of the county. Pop. in 1900 3768. In 1900, 4757.

Dar-el-Barda, Morocco. See **CARABLANCA**.

Dar-es-Salaam, dar-ēs-sā-lām a seaport, military station and chief town of German East Africa, on the Indian Ocean, 40 miles S of Zanzibar with a good harbor. It is the terminus of an important caravan route, the residence of a governor and a progressive commercial station. Its trade is largely in ivory, rubber and copal. Pop. in 1900 21,900 of whom 370 were Europeans.

Daretown, a post-village of Salem co. N J 12 miles by rail F of Salem. Pop. 250.

Dar Fertit, a country of Africa. See **FERTIT**.

Darfield, a town of England co. of York, West Riding, 20 miles S by E of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 4194.

Darfur, dar'foon (i.e. "Country of the Fur") a country of Egyptian Sudan, lying between Kordofan and Wadai and forming part of the Egyptian dominions since 1875. Its limits are ill-defined, but little is known positively regarding the characteristics of the country. It is in great part a plateau of 2000-2500 feet elevation with fertile oases, and rising in a well-defined and richly watered mountain mass or highland, the Marrah of igneous or granitic construction to 8000-7000 feet elevation. There are a number of more or less continuous streams but in many parts water is obtainable only from wells. The heat in Darfur is excessive, and there are, properly speaking only three seasons in the year—spring, summer and autumn. July-September is the season of the rains which continue 75 days. The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesame and legumes. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind, orange, citron and date. Tobacco abounds, and is much used by the natives. Cotton is also cultivated.

The inhabitants, chiefly Fure (or Fori) are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mohammedanism. As a result of its position the commerce of Darfur is chiefly inland, but this is very considerable. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt carried on by means of caravans. There is also considerable trade with Mecca. Cattle constitute the chief wealth of the country. Capital, El Fasher.

The country was for 400 years ruled by a line of absolute sovereigns the last of whom was defeated and slain by the Egyptian army of conquest in 1874. Since 1899 Darfur has been under Anglo-Egyptian domination. The population is variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000 mostly speaking a dialect of the Arabic.

Darfur, a post-hamlet of Watonsauco Minn. Pop 40
Darfun, dar'fun a village of Germany in Mecklenburg between 27 miles ENE of Gusterow Pop in 1900 2,071

Darfel, da-re-él (anc. *Pylos Cupra*—i.e. the Campanian Oases?) a narrow defile of the Caucasus, in the valley of the Terek, 80 miles N of Tiflis.

Darien, Sp. pron da-re-n a former province in the NW part of Colombia, bordering on the Gulf of Darien.

Darien, da-re-n a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. on Long Island Sound in Darien township (town) and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles WSW of Bridgeport. It is an attractive place of summer residence. Pop in 1900 1626 of the town 3116.

Darien, a banking city capital of McIntosh co. Ga. on the left bank of the Altamaha River 11 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 63 miles SSW of Savannah. It is on the Darien and Western R. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop in 1900 1491 in 1890 1739.

Darien, a post-hamlet of Doot co. Mo.

Darien, a post-village of Genesee co. N.Y. in Darien township (town) on the Erie R. 25 miles E of Buffalo. Pop of the town in 1900 1837 of the village, about 100.

Darien, a banking post-village of Walworth co. Wis. in Darien township (town) on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 5 miles SW of Elkhorn. Pop about 200 of the town in 1900 131.

Darien Center, a post-village of Genesee co. N.Y. in Darien township (town) about 13 miles SW of Batavia. Pop about 300.

Darien (da-re-en') Gulf of, a portion of the Caribbean Sea, between the republics of Colombia and Panama, in lat. 8° 34' N and lon 77° W having W the isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its E extremity an inlet, termed the Bay of Obodo, receives the River Atrato.

Darien, isthmus of. See PANAMA.

Daroon (or Doboy) Light, on the S point of Sapele I. land E. of McIntosh co. Ga. Lat 31° 33' N lon 81° 15' W.

Darjiling, dar'jeel ing often written Darjeeling, a town of British India, capital of Darjiling district. Lat 27° 3' N lon 88° 19' E. It is in the lower Himalayas and from its cool climate, is a favorite summer resort. Here at an elevation of nearly 8000 feet is the great Eden Sanatorium designed primarily for the benefit of sick and convalescent members of the army. It commands one of the grandest mountain views in the world, the loftiest portion of the Himalayas being in sight. Darjiling is connected by railway with Calcutta. It was visited by a destructive storm and landslides in 1899.

Darjiling, a district of Bengal bounded W by Nepal and N by Sikkim. Its N portion is traversed by the lower Himalayas, but the S. is a hot and sticky plain. Grain cotton jute-rubber and tea are leading products. Capital Darjiling.

Darke, dark a county in the W part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is drained by the East Branch of the Whitewater River and by Greenville and Stillwater creeks. Capital Greenville. Pop in 1890 42,961 in 1900 42,632.

Darke, a post-hamlet of Darke co. Ohio, 6 miles W of Greenville.

Darkehamen, dar-ka'men, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles SSW of Gumbinnen, on the Angorapp. Pop in 1900 3584.

Darkeville, a post-village of Berkeley co. W Va. 10 miles SSW of Martinsburg. Pop 250.

Darkey Springs, a post-hamlet of White co. Tenn., 5 miles W of Sparta.

Darkhan, dar-kan a lofty granite mountain range in Mongolia about 140 miles SE of Urga, near the route thence to Peking. On it is a monument to which the Mongols repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

Darkeharbor, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop 175.

Darkerille, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Mo.

Darkeston, a town of England E of Stafford, 13 miles NNW of Walsley. It has iron works and coal-mines. Pop in 1901 15,591.

Darley, a small town of England in Derbyshire, 3 miles NW of Moleck.

Darling, Cal'owat'a, or Cal'hawat'a, a navigable river of Australia one of the longest tributaries of the Murray, into which it discharges at Wentworth. It rises in the NE part of New South Wales and flows inland in a generally SW course, dividing Queensland from New South Wales for many miles. Total length 1160 miles. Navigable from the Murray River to Bourke and in some stages of the water considerably beyond. In its upper course it is called Barwan River. Its chief affluents are the Macintyre Hamoi or Peel, Bogan, Gwydir Castlereagh, Macintyre, and Warrego.

Darling, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. 5 miles (direct) W of Media.

Darling Downs, a name given to some of the region of open plain rich in grazing grass, located in the south eastern part of Queensland, Australia, on the inner side of the mountain ranges.

Darling Point, in New South Wales, is a suburb of Sydney.

Darling Range, a series of granite mountains of Western Australia, parallel with the coast and abounding in scented wood and large timber. Length 250 miles; greatest height, about 1600 feet.

Darlington, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England co. and 18½ miles E of Durham on the Skerne near its junction with the Tees. Its most interesting edifice is a church dating from the twelfth century. The town has varied and extensive manufactures, the most prominent being that of locomotives. The first railway in the world which transported passengers by means of locomotive engines was that between Darlington and Stockton opened in 1825. Pop in 1901 44,611.

Darlington, a county in the NE part of South Carolina, has an area of 649 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Great Pedee River and on the SW by Lynch Creek and is also drained by Black Creek. Capital Darlington. Pop in 1890 29,134 in 1900 32,388.

Darlington, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ind. on Sugar Creek 8 miles NE of Crawfordsville, on the Vandalia Line. Pop in 1900 727.

Darlington, a post-village of St. Helena parish La. 12 miles ENE of Clinton.

Darlington, a post-village of Harford co. Md. about 35 miles NE of Baltimore, and on Deer Creek 2 miles SW of the Susquehanna River. Pop in 1900 260.

Darlington, a banking post-village of Centre co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R. 5 miles SW of Albany. Pop in 1900 369.

Darlington, a post-hamlet of Kethorford co. N.C. Pop 50.

Darlington, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio 14 miles E by W of Mansfield.

Darlington, a post-village of Canadian co. Okla. 6½ miles by rail N of El Reno. It is an Indian Reservation and has a school, church and trading-stores.

Darlington, a post-borough of Darlington township, Beaver co. Pa. on the Little Beaver River 37 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Canal coal has been extensively mined here. Pop in 1900 274.

Darlington, a hamlet of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 18 miles WSW of Philadelphia.

Darlington, a banking post-town capital of Darlington co., S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles S. of Cheraw. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton-seed oil, tobacco fertilizers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3028.

Darlington, a banking city capital of Lafayette co., Wis. on the Pecatonica River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 60 miles SW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1808.

Darlington, in New South Wales, a suburb of Sydney. Pop. 3500.

Darlington Heights, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co. Va. 14 miles SW of Farmville.

Darmstadt, *darm stätt*, a town of western Germany capital of the grand duchy of Hesse and of the province of Starkenburg at the NW extremity of the Odenwald on the little river Darm, 15 miles S. of Frankfurt. It is surrounded by beautiful parks and woods. It consists of an old and a new town. The former has narrow crooked streets the latter has broad and handsome thoroughfares and spacious public squares. Fine new quarters have recently sprung up including a section with attractive villas. Darmstadt presents a striking array of public monuments adjoining its many squares. Among the e may be mentioned the monument to the grand duke Louis I. by Schwanthaler on the octagonal Linsoplet, with a sandstone pedestal 140 feet high the soldiers' monument, and a new Gothic monument. Among the prominent buildings, in addition to the shorthouses, are the old grand-ducal palace dating partly from the close of the Middle Ages and completed in 1833 two other grand-ducal palaces the new court-theatre and the old Hesse-Darmstadt town hall. The grand-ducal court-library in the old palace is one of the largest in Germany containing over 450,000 volumes. In the same building are the grand-ducal museum and a splendid gallery of paintings. Darmstadt possesses a technological institute of a high order. The town is busy manufacturing centre. There are iron foundries, machine-shops, boiler and chemical works, carriage-furniture and soap-factories etc. Pop. in 1898 55,883 in 1900 72,351.

Darmstadt, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. about 20 miles SE. of Belleville, on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. about 308.

Darmstadt, a post-village of Kemper co. Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Darmstadt, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. about 23 miles NW of Washington D.C.

Darmstadt, *darm stätt*, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, forming an eastern suburb of Rouen. It has cotton-spinning and calico-printing works, and manufactures of woolsen cloth etc. Pop. in 1801 6,174.

Darnack, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh 1 mile W by N of Melrose.

Darnley Island, in Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 miles NE. of Cape York.

Daroca, *dâr-ôkâ*, a town of Spain province and 45 miles SW of Saragossa. Pop. in 1900 3641.

Darragh, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. about 500.

Darrow, a post-village of Ansonia parish La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 400.

Darrowville, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio. Pop. about 60.

Dartmouth, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio 7 miles NW of Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Dar Ranga, a region of the Sudan, in the SE part of Wadai.

Dart, a river of England, co. of Devon rises in Dartmoor flows SE and enters the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth. Length 35 miles.

Dartford, a town of England, co. of Kent, in the narrow valley of the Darent, 15 miles ESE. of London. The manufacture of paper has been carried on here since the time of Elizabeth. The town has machine-shops, gun powder-works and various other manufacturing establishments. Near by are some remains of a famous Augustinian abbey. Pop. in 1900 18,644.

Dartford, a post-village, capital of Green Lake co. Wis. on the N shore of Green Lake 26 miles W of Fond du Lac. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Green Lake is about 15 miles long very deep and is surrounded by fine scenery which attracts many visitors. Pop. of the village in 1900 450.

Dartford, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 18 miles N of Coburn. Pop. 100.

Dartmoor, a table-land of England occupying a large part of the S half of the co. of Devon stretching for a distance of about 25 miles and elevated in its highest point 2000 feet above the sea. It comprises many picturesque

granite heights, termed *tors* and has numerous mines. The surface is mostly heath or woodland. The famous Dartmoor Prison stands near Princetown, where are immense granite-works connected by tramway with the various public works and port of Plymouth. The moor is cold and sterile and in parts uninhabited. It abounds in prehistoric remains.

Dartmouth, *dart'mûth*, a municipal borough of England co. of Devon on the W side of the picturesque estuary of the Dart opposite Kingswear and 28 miles S by W of Exeter. The town is picturesquely built on a steep acclivity forming a succession of terraces, and has many quaint houses. The entrance to the Dart is defended by a battery. Dartmouth was formerly a noted seaport and its seamen were distinguished for their enterprise in the fisheries. The town is an important coaling station. Pop. in 1901 45,9.

Dartmouth, *Artemont'*, or *Ongishay*, *ong'gâ*, *hee*, a river of Madagascar rises in the mountains in the south-central part of the island flows nearly due W and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn.

Dartmouth, a post-township (town) of Bristol co. Mass. 2 miles W of New Bedford is bounded on the SE by Buzzards Bay. Pop. in 1900 3680. The banking point is New Bedford.

Dartmouth, a banking town of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, at the entrance of a small river into Halifax harbor opposite Halifax. It is on the International R. It has foundries rope-walk taneries etc. Pop. in 1901 4608.

Dartmouth College Grant, a tract of land in Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900 13.

Darton, a town of England, co. of York in West Riding 4 miles NW of Barnley. Pop. in 1901 670.

Darvâr, *dâr-roo-vâr*, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia-Slavonia 28 miles NW of Iloca. It has warm baths already known to the Romans, and marble quarries. Pop. about 1900.

Darvel, a village of Scotland co. and 15 miles NE of Ayr on the Irvine Water. Pop. about 2000.

Darville, a post-hamlet of Dunwiddie co. Va. 25 miles SW of Petersburg.

Darwar, British India. See *Darwar*.

Darwaz, *dâr wâ*, a small territory of Bokhara, lying W of the Pamir and N of the Panj River (Amu Darya) Lat. 35° N and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous.

Darwen, formerly *Over Darwen*, a municipal borough of Lancashire, England 34 miles S of Blackburn. It has extensive cotton and paper mills paper-staining establishments, blast-furnaces, etc. Pop. in 1901 38,212.

Darwin, a post-hamlet and mining town of Jayo co. Cal. 85 miles from Mojave station. Altitude, 4950 feet.

Darwin, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. on the Wabash River 19 miles below Terre Haute, Ind. Pop. about 200.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Ind. about 14 miles S of Logansport.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn. near lakes Solis and Washington 70 miles by rail W by N of St. Paul.

Darwin Harbor, in the Falkland Islands, at the head of Chesebrough Sound. On it is Port Darwin.

Darwin Mount, a summit of the Darwin Range of the Chilean Andes, in the southern part of Tierra del Fuego. Height, 8900 feet.

Darwin Sound, Tierra del Fuego, is on the SW side of King Charles South Land.

Daschitz, *dâ shits*, a town of Bohemia 7 miles NNE of Chodim. Pop. in 1900 2244.

Dasher, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 160.

Dashwood, a banking post-village of Haron co. Ontario, 21 miles SW of Seaford. It has fax and other mills. Pop. 500.

Datie, a post-village of Van Wert co. Ohio about 44 miles from Wren. Pop. 75.

Dassel, *dâ sel*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 23 miles NNW of Göttingen. Pop. about 1500.

Dassel, a banking post-village of Meeker co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles ESE of Litchfield. It is 2 miles E of Washington Lake. Pop. in 1900 598.

Dassen Island, off Cape Colony South Africa, is in the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles NNW of Cape Town.

Datchet, a parish of England in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames a short distance below Windsor. Here are many elegant mansions, including Ditchen Park remarkable for its fine lake. Datchet Head is famous for Falstaff's adventures in the Merry Wives of Windsor.

Datie, *dât e-jâ*, a town of British India, in Bandedund, capital of a semi-independent rajahship, 15 miles NW of Jhann. It is enclosed by walls and mostly built of stone. Pop. in 1901, 24,071.

Datschitz, dā-chitz (Slavic, *Datschitz* dā-chā'chā) a town of Moravia, 25 miles S of Igau, on the Thaya. It has a castle. Pop in 1900, 2592.

Dauha, dāw-hā or **Duba**, dōo-bā a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NW of Bantalan. Pop in 1900, 1898.

Dauberville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Reading Daubite Bayon. See *Dauschnat Bayon*.

Daudanagar, or Daudanagar, dāw-dāng gūr, a town of Bengal district and 40 miles NE of Gaya, on the river Soane. Pop. about 10,000.

Dauflukie Island See *DAUPHINE ISLAND*.

Daugherty, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop 75.

Dauin, dāw-sen a people of East Negroes province, Philippine Islands, on the SE coast of the island of Negros opposite Siquijor. Pop 8000.

Dauin, dāw-sen a people on the N coast of Pangasinan, Bohol province Philippine Islands, 1 mile S. by R. of Tagbilaran (on Bohol). Pop 8992.

Dauitaband, dāw-lā-d-bād called also *Dē'eghī'fī* (the fortunate city) a decayed town and formerly an important fortress of India in Hyderabad 16 miles NW of Aungmyed. It stands upon an isolated rock about 600 feet high and for about one-third of its height perpendicular and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock.

Dauile, dāw-lā, a navigable river of Ecuador rises on the western slope of the Andes in lat 0° 15' S lon 78° 22' W from which point it flows S to Guayaquil where it joins the Guayas.

Dauile, a village of Ecuador 22 miles NNW of Guayaquil on the river Dauila.

Dauila, a village of Greece. See *DAVILA*.

Dauu, dāw, a small town of Rhenish Prussia 29 miles NNE of Treves.

Dauu, dāw, a post-hamlet of Tulare co. Cal. about 15 miles from Porterville.

Dauphin, dāw-fā a county in the southeast-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 514 sq m. It is bounded on the W and SW by the Susquehanna River and is intersected by the Swatara River and Wiconisco, Clark and Paxton creeks. The surface is diversified by the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain and other parallel ridges. The county has extensive mines of anthracite coal. Capital Harrisburg, which is also the capital of the state. Pop in 1890, 90,977. In 1900, 114,443.

Dauphin, a post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Stony Creek and on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 mi. E. of Harrisburg. Pop in 1900, 566.

Dauphin, a post-town of Manitoba, in the municipality of Dauphin 100 miles from Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern R. It has rail road-shops, various mls etc.

Dauphine, dāw-fā called also, in English *Dauphin*, an extra-royal province in the SE of France, now comprised in the départements of Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by papal counts who were called *dauphins* (from the dolphin borne in their crests) it was ceded to the French king Philip of Valois, in 1349 and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the oldest son of the king of France bore the title of Dauphin.

Dauphin (dāw-fā) Island, a long narrow sandy island in the Gulf of Mexico, W of the entrance to Mobile Bay. It belongs to Mobile co. Ala.

Dauria, dāw-rā a country of Asia, forming part of the Russian province of Transbaikalia, between the Argun River and the Yablonoi Mountains. The people called *Daurians* have been driven into Chinese Manchuria, and the present inhabitants are Tatars, Buriats and some Russians.

Daurian Mountains, a part of the Yablonoi chain between the basin of the Amur and Lake Udaikal. They are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron and mercury.

D'Auteville, a post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec. The banking point is Victoriaville. Pop 900.

Davagere, dāw-gāer a town of British India, in the northern part of Mysore. Pop about 7000.

Dávao, dāw-rā a district (former Nueva Guipúzcoa, nwa' dāw-pōth ko ā) in the SE part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, bounded S and E by the Pacific Ocean, and containing the Gulf of Dávao. It is forest-covered and very mountainous, exceedingly fertile, and is watered by numerous streams. Capital, Dávao, on a bay of the W coast of the Gulf of Dávao.

Davenport, a post-hamlet of White co. Ark.

Davenport, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla. 17 miles by rail SW of Kissimmee.

Davenport, a city of Iowa, the capital of Scott co. is pleasantly situated on the NW bank of the Mississippi River at the foot of the upper rapids, about 335 miles above St. Louis. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 183 miles W by S of Chicago. It is built partly on the slope and top of a bluff which is moderately steep and commands extensive and beautiful views of the river and Rock Island. This island, which belongs to the United States and is the site of a United States arsenal and military headquarters, is about 3 miles long and is diversified by beautiful scenery and embellished with several costly structures built by the Federal government. A railroad and wagon bridge unites it with Davenport.

Davenport (which is a Roman Catholic and Protestant Synagogue) contains a court-house, city hall, opera-house, high and normal schools, several Catholic institutions for advanced learning (Academy of the Immaculate Conception, St. Ambrose College), the Davenport Library (Briswood College (Protestant Episcopal) St. Katherine's Hall an academy of sciences, state orphanage etc. The city has extensive manufactures of farming implements, carriages, glassware, woollen goods, lumber flour etc. It has also foundries and machine-shops. Large quantities of grain are shipped here. Pop in 1890, 20,872. In 1900, 35,844.

Davenport a banking post-village of Thayer co. Neb. on the Fremont, R. R. and Missouri Valley and the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 1 1/2 miles W by N of Belvidere. Pop in 1900, 440.

Davenport, a post-village of Davenport township (town) Delaware co. N. Y., on the Charlotte River 13 miles N of Delhi. Pop of the town in 1900, 1620.

Davenport, a banking post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. in a grain and stock region 20 mi. SE by rail S of Fargo. Pop in 1900, 245.

Davenport, a banking post-town capital of Lincoln co. Wash. 55 mi. SE of Spokane. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop about 1400.

Davenport Center, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. in Davenport township (town) on the Charlotte River about 12 mi. S of Delhi. Pop 150.

Daventry, the Latin for Davenport.

Daventry, commonly pronounced *dāw-tree* a town of Eng. and 12 miles WNW of Northampton. Near by is Brough (or Devo) Hill, a large and lofty Roman encampment. Pop in 1901, 3570.

Davy, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. 12 miles by rail N of Lincoln. Pop about 5.

David, dāw-vā a gold-mining town of the republic of Panama, near the western end of the Isthmus of Panama, 205 miles W by S. of Panama, on the river David. Pop about 1000.

David, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co. Iowa, about 12 miles by rail NE of Osage.

David City, a banking city capital of Butler co. Neb. 43 miles NNW of Lincoln on the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley and other railroads. It is a trade and shipping center. Pop in 1900, 1845.

David Clark Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Davidsburg, a post-village of York co. Pa. about 22 miles S of Harrisburg.

David Isfand, in Long Island Sound, is in Westchester co. N. Y.

Davidson, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 581 sq m. It is bounded on the W and SW by the Yadkin River and drained by Abbott's Creek. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc are the mineral wealth of the county. Capital Lexington. Pop in 1890, 21,102. In 1900, 23,403.

Davidson, a county of central Tennessee, has an area of 520 sq m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital Nashville which is also the capital of the state. Pop in 1890, 108,174. In 1900, 122,515.

Davidson, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co. Ky. 10 miles by rail E of Carlisle.

Davidson, a post-town of Mecklenburg co. N. C. on the Southern R. 23 miles N of Charlotte. Here is Davidson College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1837. Pop in 1900, 904.

Davidson Glacier, in Alaska, is near the head of Lynn Canal.

Davidson Inlet, Alaska, is S of Kootenai Island, on the W coast of Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Davidson, Mount, Nev. belongs to the Washoe Range of the Sierra Nevada. Virginia City is built on the E. slope of this mountain, in which are rich silver mines.

Davidson's Creek, of Texas runs southeastward through Burleson co. and enters the Yegua Creek.

Davidson's Mains, a Middlethian village of Scotland, 3½ miles WNW of Edinburgh

Davidsons River, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co. N C

Davidsonville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. 10 miles WSW of Annapolis. Pop. 60

Davidville, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 8 miles S. of Johnstown.

Davis, dā'vō a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 284 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River and on the S. by the South Yadkin River. Capital, Mocksville. Pop. in 1890 11,621 in 1900 12,115

Davies, dā'vis a county in the SW part of Indiana, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the East Fork of the White River and on the W. by the West Fork of the same river. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890 26,237 in 1900 29,914.

Davies, a county in the NW part of Kentucky has an area of 456 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Green River. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Owensboro. Pop. in 1890 33,126 in 1900 38,667

Davies, a county in the NW part of Missouri, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River which divides it into nearly equal parts. Capital, Harrison. Pop. in 1890 20,456 in 1900 21,325

Davila, a post-village of Milam co. Tex., about 18 miles SW of Cameron. Pop. about 300

Davis, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri has an area of 500 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fabius River and the Des Moines river. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890 13,258 in 1900 15,020

Davis, a county in the V part of Utah is bounded on the W. by Great Salt Lake and is partly drained by the Weber River. Area, 325 sq. m. The Wasatch Mountains are on the eastern border. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1890 6,151 in 1900 7,996

Davis, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ark.

Davis, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga. Pop. 66

Davis, a banking post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles NE of Freeport. Pop. in 1900 308

Davis, a post-hamlet of Stark co. Ind.

Davis, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation IT on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 79½ miles SSE of Perce. It has cotton gins, roller mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 1546

Davis, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Ky., 11 miles N. by E. of Georgetown

Davis, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass., 14 miles WNW of Greenfield. Pop. 75

Davis, a post-village of Macon co. Mich. 7 miles SE of Romeo. Pop. about 200

Davis, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. 10 miles N. of Indiana.

Davis, a post-village of Turner co. S. Dak. in an agricultural and stock raising region 37 miles NE by N. of Yankton. It is on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 151

Davis, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop. 70

Davis, a hamlet post-town of Tucker co. W. Va. 83 miles SW of Cumberland. It is on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. It has a tinny pulp paper and saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2391

Davisboro, a banking post-village of Washington co. Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 78 miles E. by N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900 337

Davisbridge, a post-village of Aiken co. S. C. on the South Edisto River 19 miles SE of Aiken. Pop. about 200

Daviesburg, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich., 15 miles by rail NW of Pontiac. Pop. about 300

Davis City, a banking post-town of Decatur co. Iowa, 16 miles SW of Leon on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900 617

Davis Corners, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Iowa.

Davis Creek, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ala. 8 miles S. by E. of Fayette.

Davis Creek, a post-hamlet of Madox co. Cal.

Davisgrove, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. about 20 miles N. of Philadelphia

Davis Inlet, a bay on the E. coast of Labrador 89 miles SE. of Neu. Lat. 55° 37' N. It extends about 60 miles inland

Davis Island, in the Morgan Archipelago is 16 miles in circumference. Lat. 9° 49' N. lon. 97° 54' E

Davis Junction, a post-village of O. co. Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 79 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 200

Davis Mills, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. La. 16 miles S. of Leesville.

Davis Mills, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va. 10 miles S. of Liberty

Davies, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River. Capital, Mitchell. Pop. in 1890 5440 in 1900, 483

Davieson, a banking post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles E. of Flint. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 751

Davieson, a post-hamlet of Laramie co. Wyo.

Davis's Cove, an inlet near the W. extremity of Jamaica, 6 miles SW of Luena.

Davis Station, a post-village of Charonton co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. about 175

Davis Strait, North America, connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and has W. of Greenland. The narrowest part (that which is crossed by the Arctic Circle) is about 200 miles wide. Greatest obtained depth, W. of Duks about 5500 feet. It receives many glaciers from the Greenland side, which liberate large icebergs, whose movement is generally northward.

Daviston, a post-village of Tallapoosa co. Ala. 20 miles W. of Lafayette. The banking point is Dadeville. Pop. about 120

Davietown, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. 18 miles SE of Waynesburg. Pop. about 100

Daviesville, or **Davis**, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles E. of Woodland. Pop. about 550

Davisville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. about 20 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

Davisville, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. 18 miles by rail S. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of jeans, cambrics, twines, etc. Pop. about 250

Davisville, a post-village of Wood co. W. Va. 7 miles by rail E. of Parkersburg

Daviesville, a post-village of York co. Ontario 3½ miles N. of Toronto. The banking point is North Toronto. Pop. about 500

Davis Wharf, a post-hamlet of Accomac co. Va.

Davila, or **Davila**, dā'vō a village of Greece, in Boeotia, 9 miles NW of Livadia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus.

Davels, dā'vō-lee, a town of Italy province and 18 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 5000

Davos, dā'vōs a town of Switzerland east of Grisons, 15 miles E. by S. of Chur (Coire). It is an important health and winter resort much frequented by consumptives, and is situated at an elevation of 5100 feet in a valley watered by the Landwasser and surrounded by magnificent scenery. The commune, with a population of upward of 8000 is constituted of the fashionable Davos-Platz and the minor Davos-Dorf. The mean annual temperature is 36° (winter 21° summer 51°)

Davy, a post-village of Dewitt co. Tex. Pop. 75

Dawlaghi, dā'vō-lā'gī, a village of Persia, in the NW part of Nebraska.

Dawson, dā'vōn, a county in the NW part of Nebraska. Area, 1411 sq. m. It is intersected by the Loup and Court and White rivers. Capital, Chadron. Pop. in 1890 9722 in 1900 6215

Dawes (or **Dawes**) Peak, in the Lintab Mountains, Utah near lat. 40° 45' N. A title 13,300 feet.

Dawfuskie Island, in Bessifiro 5 C. is one of the sea-island group and lies SW of Hilton Head Island

Dawkins, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. Pop. 70

Dawkins Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ohio

Dawley, Great, a town and parish of Shropshire, England, 14 miles ESE of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901 522. Near by is New Dawley

Dawlike, a village and watering place of England so. of Daren, on the English Channel 16 miles by rail S. of Exeter. Pop. in 1901 4003

Dawn, a post-village of Livingston co. Me. on Shoal Creek, 10 miles by rail SW of Chillscoth. Pop. about 375

Dawn, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio, 23 miles by rail W. by S. of Sidney. Pop. about 300

Dawnville, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co. Ga.

Dawson, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 269 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. Capital, Dawsonville. Pop. in 1890 5612 in 1900, 5442

Dawson, a northern county of Montana, borders on North Dakota. Area, 15,227 sq. m. It is intersected by the Missouri River and is also drained by the Milk and Yellowstone rivers. Capital, Glendive. Pop. in 1890, 2056 in 1900 2443

Dawson, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Platte River. Area, 1002 sq. m. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890 10,129, in 1900, 13,314.

Dawson, a northwestern county of Texas. Area, 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 27.

Dawson, a banking post-town capital of Terrell co. Ga. on the Central R. of Georgia and the Seaboard Air Line. 24 miles NW of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 2928.

Dawson, a post-village of Fergusson co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 11 miles ENE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 674. It has coal interests.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Dallas co. Iowa. 23 miles by rail W of Madrid. It has coal-mining manufactures of bricks, etc. Pop. about 300.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Lac qui parle co. Minn. 8 miles SW of Lac qui parle. It is on the Minnesota and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Richardson co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 14 miles NW of Falls City. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Dawson, a post-village of Kiddle co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 8 miles E of Steele. Pop. about 360.

Dawson, a banking post-borough of Fayette co. Pa. on the York, Schuylkill and Susquehanna R. 52 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Navarro co. Tex. 21 miles SW of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 380. It has cotton industries.

Dawson, or **Dawson City**, a river port of the Yukon district, Canada, is on the right bank of the Yukon River below the mouth of the Klondike, and is the centre of the Klondike gold region. It is the midst of beautiful scenery at the base of wild and Dome Mountain regularly laid out, and has banks, stores, hospital warehouses, etc. Good wheat, oats and barley have been raised and ripened here. The temperature in summer rises to about 90° in the shade, and in winter falls to—50 or lower. The city which was in considerable part destroyed by fire in 1899 is situated at an elevation of about 1500 feet above sea-level and 1500 miles above the mouth of the Yukon River. It is reached by a fleet of river steamers and is in telegraphic communication with Skagway Dawson which dates from 1898, is near the site of old Fort Reliance. Pop. in 1901, 9113. In the early days of the gold excitement, probably not less than 20,000-25,000. Lat. about 64° 5' N.

Dawson Island, an island of Tierra del Fuego in the middle of the Strait of Magellan intersected by the parallel of 54° S. and by the meridian of 70° 30' W.

Dawson River, Australia, in Queensland. It is one of the main tributaries of the Pittwater.

Dawson Settlement, a post-village of Albert co. New Brunswick. The banking point is Moncton. Pop. about 15.

Dawson Springs, a banking post-town and health resort of Hopkins co. Ky. on a branch of the Illinois Central R. 144 miles ENE of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Dawsonville, a post-town capital of Dawson co. Ga. about 51 miles (direct) NNE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Dawsonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md. 15 miles W of Orange.

Dax, dāx, dāx, or Aqs, āa (also Aqur Angur we) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lot-et-Garonne in a fertile plain on the left bank of the Adour 30 miles NE of L'ayonne. It retains in part its ancient wall and towers. Among the interesting buildings is a cathedral. Dax is a busy industrial and commercial town. It was celebrated already in the time of the Romans for its hot sulphur springs which bubble up in a great basin in the middle of the town and is still much frequented by invalids. In the Middle Ages the town was called Civitas Akenensis or Aquis. — *e* the city of Aquis whence the French *l'Isle d'Aq*, or simply d'Aq, or d'Aax, or Dax. Pop. in 1901, 6885.

Daxland, dāx, ān den, a village of Baden, 4 miles W of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 2487.

Day, a county in the W part of Oklahoma. Area, 1044 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River and by tributaries of the Washita. In the W part are the Antelope Hills. Capital, Grand. Pop. in 1900, 2173.

Day, a county in the NE part of South Dakota. Area, 1077 sq. m. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Webster. Pop. in 1900, 12,264.

Day, a post-village of Izard co. Ark. Pop. 71.

Day, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md.

Day, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., 3 miles SE of Cavenpolis. Pop. 60.

Day, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y. in Day township (town) on the Schoharie River. 20 miles NW of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 719.

Day, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Clarion. Pop. 150.

Daybook, a post-village of Yancey co. N. C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. about 160.

Daykin, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Neb. 15 miles by rail NNW of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Daylesford, a borough of Victoria, Australia. 24 miles NE of Ballarat. In a fertile region where much gold is obtained. Pop. in 1901, 3372.

Dnysboro, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co. Ky.

Dnys Creek, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon.

Dayerville, a post-village of Todd co. Ky. 4½ miles E. of Elton. Pop. 75.

Dnysville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N. Y.

Dnysville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co. Va.

Dayton, a post-village of Mereson co. Ala. about 40 miles W of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Dayton, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark. on the Arkansas River about 25 miles below Fort Smith. Pop. 160.

Dayton, a post-village of LaSalle co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 4 miles NE of Ottawa.

Dayton, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the South Fork of Wild Cat Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R. 8 miles SE of Lafayette. Pop. about 600.

Dayton, a banking post-town of Webster co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 21 miles SE of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Dayton, a city of Campbell co. Ky. opposite Cincinnati and contiguous to Newport, its banking point. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and has manufactures of piano watch-cases, whiskey, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6104.

Dayton, a post-township (town) of Lark co. Mo. about 18 miles WSW of Portland, is bounded on the NE by the Saco River. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Dayton, a post-village of Howard co. Md. 11 miles by rail W of Elkton City.

Dayton, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 52 miles E of Chicago. Pop. about 300.

Dayton, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. on the SW bank of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Crow River. 22 miles NNW of Minneapolis. Pop. about 350.

Dayton, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Mo., 50 miles SSE of Kansas City.

Dayton, a post-village capital of Lyon co. Nev. on the Carson River and on the Carson and Colorado R., 10 miles SSE of Virginia City. Its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Dayton, a post-village of Middlesex co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles W of Jamesburg. Pop. 150.

Dayton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. in Dayton township (town) on the Erie R. 22 miles E by S. of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1001. of the village, about 500.

Dayton, a city capital of Montgomery co. Ohio is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami at the mouth of the Mad River and on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal 60 miles NNE of Cincinnati. It is on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. L. on the Erie and other railroads. Lat. 39° 44' N. lon. 84° 11' W. The city is attractively laid out and contains a number of fine public and other buildings among which are the county court-house, state hospital, public library (with about 50,000 volumes), insane asylum and jail. Quarries of excellent timbers are worked in the vicinity and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water power which Dayton possesses through its hydraulic canal by which the water of the Mad River is brought through the city is one of the elements of its prosperity. It is the seat of extensive industrial establishments embracing manufactures of railroad cars and cash registers (two of the most important in the history of the city), agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, foundry products and machinery, architectural iron work, paper, stoves, hollow ware, cottons, woollens, linens, etc. Dayton was first settled in 1796 and was incorporated in 1805. In 1829 the Miami Canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point from which event the prosperity of Dayton may be dated. Two miles from this city is a Natural Sinters Home. Pop. in 1870, 30,473. In 1880, 38,078. In 1900, 61,220. In 1900, 85,333.

Dayton, a city of Yamhill co. Oregon on the Yamhill River and on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles SW of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 293. Steamboats run daily to Port and.

Dayton, a post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Delco, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 18 miles NE of Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Dayton, a banking city capital of Rhea co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route 38 miles N by E. of Chattanooga. It has iron-works, machine-shops, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2094.

Dease River, of British North America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains and flows into the N side of Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel in the Arctic Ocean communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E extremity. It is intersected by the parallel of 69° N.

Deasonville, *dee-son-vil*, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. 4 miles W of Vaughan.

Death Valley, or **Amargosa Desert**, in Inyo co. Cal., lies between the Amargosa Mountains on the E and the Panamint Mountains on the W. Its surface is 150-250 feet, or more below sea-level. It is a gloomy almost rainless, desert tract receiving the scanty waters of the Amargosa River and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. It contains a number of salinas.

Dentonsville, *dee-tonz-vil* a post-hamlet of Amelia co. Va. 7 miles W of Jetersville.

Dentonsville, *dee-tonz-vil* a post-village of Elmore co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles NNW of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Dentonsville, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Ky.

Dennville, *dee-nvill*, a sea-side resort of northern France, adjoining Trouville. Pop. in 1901 2773.

Denvertown, *dee-ver-town* a post-village of Morgan co. Ohio. 13 miles S of Lancaster. Pop. in 1890 154.

Des Vocontium, the ancient name of Dre. **Deba**, *dā-bā*, or **Dhapa**, *dā-pā*, a town of Tibet, near the source of the Sutlej 14,000 feet above sea-level. Lat. 30° 13' N. lon. 80° 21' E. It has a large temple of Vishnu and a monastic establishment.

Debec, a post-village and outport of Carleton co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Debellin, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis. about 27 miles E of Viroqua.

Debenham, a small town of England co. of Suffolk. 13 miles N of Ipswich.

Debeque, a post-village of Mesa co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland R. 30 miles NE of Grand Junction. Pop. about 80.

Deberry, a post-village of Panola co. Tex. 13 miles (direct) NE of Carthage.

Debert, *de-bair*, a river of Colechester co. Nova Scotia, rises in the Cobequid Mountains, flows S and falls into Cobequid Bay.

Debert, a post-village of Colechester co. Nova Scotia near Cobequid Bay. 12 miles by rail NW of Truro. Its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Deblese, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. on the Narragansett River. 10 miles N of Cherryfield. Pop. in 1900 13.

Debo, *dā-bu* or **Dibbo**, *dib-boe* (Arab *Dib* Trib ble to the black lake), a lake of Africa, 150 miles SW of Timbuktu, is traversed by the Niger River which enters at S and emerges from its NE side. On its SW shore is a town of the same name.

Debra-Tuber, a town and former capital of Abyssinia is situated S of Lake Dembea, at an elevation of about 8000 feet above sea level.

Debreczin, *dē-bret-sin* (Hun *Debrecen*) a town of Hungary capital of Hajduk (Hajduk) co. situated in a broad and sandy but fertile plain 110 miles E of Budapest. Until recently it presented with its low houses in great part thatched the appearance of an endless village, but there are now modern suburban quarters with well paved streets extending into the plain. The town is a junction of several railways. The old walls surrounding the inner town have been converted into promenades. Debreczin has long been noted as a busy industrial centre. Its tobacco-pipe bowls are exported to distant countries, and its soap is in high repute. There are manufactures of woollens, cloaks, leather shoes, turnery wares, etc. The town is a great centre of Hungarian Protestantism. The Calvinist college is one of the leading institutions of learning in the kingdom and its library contains about 100,000 volumes. Another noteworthy institution is the Royal Agricultural College. Debreczin has a large trade and several annual fairs. In 1849 it was the seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government. Pop. in 1900, 72,638 chiefly Magyar.

Debruce, a post-village of Richmond co. Ga. on the Southern R. Pop. 150.

Debruce, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. about 45 miles W of Kingston. Pop. about 100.

Debrun, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co. Mo. 7 miles SE. of Richland station.

Debeckwitz, *dē-bē-witz*, a village of Rensselaer co. N. Y., District of Gen. on the White Elder. It has varied manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 6433.

Decatur, *de-kā-ter* the most southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of 1910 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and intersected by the Flint River. Capital, Bainbridge. Pop. in 1890, 16,949 in 1900 29,454.

Decatur, a county in the SE part of Indiana, has an area of 284 sq. m. It is drained by Clifty and Sand creeks. The county contains much valuable building-stone. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890 19,377 in 1900 19,518.

Decatur, a county in the S part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri has an area of 534 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and also drained by the Weldon River. Capital, Leon. Pop. in 1890 15,645 in 1900 18,115.

Decatur, a county in the NW part of Kansas bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 sq. m. It is intersected by Seppe, Prairie Dog, and Beaver creeks. Capital Oberlin. Pop. in 1890 8414 in 1900 9234.

Decatur, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 287 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Tennessee River and is intersected by Beech Creek. Capital Decaturville. Pop. in 1890 8995 in 1900 10,439.

Decatur, a banking city capital of Morgan co. Ala. on the Tennessee River 90 miles N by W of Birmingham. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R. It has bridges, horseshoe nail and car works, machine-shops, cotton cotton-seed oil, saw and whiggle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3114.

Decatur, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. 18 miles W by S of Bentonville. Pop. 200.

Decatur, a post-town capital of DeKalb co. Ga. is 6 miles ENE of Atlanta, on the Georgia R. The Agnes Scott Institute and Donald Fraser High School are located here. Pop. in 1900 1418.

Decatur, a city of Illinois, the capital of Macon co. is on the N bank of the Sangamon River and on the Illinois Central the Wabash and other railroads. 38 miles E of Springfield. The city has fouring cereal and planing mills and manufactures of woollens iron farming implements bridges carriages entry lincolns etc. It has a Catholic convent and academy and the Milkken University. There are railroad repair-shops. It is a shipping point for grain live-stock and coal. Pop. in 1890 9347 in 1900 10,641 in 1900 20,764.

Decatur, a banking city capital of Adams co. Ind. on the St. Mary's River, 21 miles SSE of Fort Wayne. It is on the Toledo St. Louis and Kansas City and other railroads. It has manufactures of machinery butter-tubs, tiles stoves, egg-cases, etc. Pop. in 1890 2143 in 1900 4142.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Decatur co. Iowa, 65 miles S of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 367.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 24 miles SW of Kalamazoo. It has sawmills, lumber-mills etc. and is a shipping point for garden produce. Pop. in 1900 1356.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Miss. 64 miles E by N of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Decatur, a post hamlet of Cole co. Mo. 13 miles S of Centertown.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Bart co. Neb., on the Missouri River. 10 miles from Omaha, Iowa. The banking point is Tekamah. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900 809.

Decatur, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. in Decatur township (town) about 84 miles W of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 559 of the village, 100.

Decatur, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio, about 80 miles ENE of Cincinnati. The banking point is Ripley. Pop. about 300.

Decatur, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. It has mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900 3810.

Decatur, a post-township and village of Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900 1420, of the village, 50.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Meigs co. Tenn. 2 miles SE of the Tennessee River and 14 miles NW of Athens. Pop. 250.

Decatur, a banking post-town capital of Wise co. Tex. on the Fort Wayne and Denver City R. 95 miles WNW of Dallas. It has cotton-gins and mills, and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1002. The Northwest Texas Baptist College is located here.

Decatur, a township (town) of Green co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 550.

Decaturville, a post-hamlet of Camden co. Me. about 18 miles N of Lohanoe.

Decaturville, a banking post-village, capital of Decatur co. Tenn., 5 miles W of the Tennessee River and about 8 miles SW of Perryville. It has the Decaturville High School. Pop. about 350.

Decaturville, *dēk'ā-veel* a town of France, in Aveyron 19 miles NE of Villefranche, with extensive iron forges and manufactories of her iron and rails. Here are large coal-mines. Pop in 1901 11 469

Deccan, or **Dekkan**, *dēk'kən* (sanskrit, *Dakṣiṇa dāk-see-nā*,—the south) a term formerly applied to the whole of India S of the Vindhya, but later limited to the country between that river and the Ristna, often designating the central elevated plateau of this region

Deccan, *dēk'kən* or **Dakkinahababpur**, *dāk'kin-shā-hā-hā-poor'* a large island of the Backergunge district, Bengal, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Megna. It is over 30 miles long and is very populous

Deception Island, near South Shetland in the Antarctic Ocean lat. 62° 55' S is volcanic, with a deep lake 5 miles in circumference, and hot springs the temperature of whose water is 140° Fahr

De Ceweville, *dēk'sta-vil*, a post village of Haidt mand co Ontario 3 miles from Caroga. Pop 103

Decherd, *dēk'erd* a banking post-village of Franklin co Tenn on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R 82 miles SSE of Nashville. Pop about 700

De Chiles Bayon, *dēk'shees* (Fr pron *dēk'she-ā-ō*) ht co, is the W part of Kentucky flows westward through the S part of Hickman co into the Mississippi River

Decize, *dēk'sees* (anc *Decetia*) a town of France department of Nièvre, 18 miles SE of Nevers. It is situated on an island in the Loire, whose summit is crowned by the ruins of an old castle of the dukes of Nevers. Here are large coal mines. Pop in 1901 4064

Deek, a post-village of Hickman co NY. The banking point is Mohawk. Pop 130

Deekard, a post-village of Crawford co Pa. 12 miles SE of Meadville.

Decker, a post-village and township of Knox co Ind Pop of the township in 1900 112

Deekers Point, a post-village of Indiana co Pa. 12 miles NNE of Indiana. Pop about 5

Deekertown, a banking post-village of Sussex co N J 14 miles N of Newton on the Lehigh and New England and the New York Susquehanna and Western R. It has machine-shops and manufactures of wagons, towel boots and shoes, agricultural implements etc. Pop in 1900 1360

Deekerville, a post-village of Poinsett co Ark on the Kan and Lev Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. 275

Deekerville, a banking post-village of Seneca co Mich 40 miles N of Port Huron on the Pere Marquette R. Pop in 1900 309

Decora, a banking city capital of Wisconsin co Iowa on the Upper Iowa River and on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 90 miles NW of Dubuque. Here are the Norwegian Luther College, founded in 1861 and the Breckenridge Institute. Decora has carriage-wrappers and scale-works flooring and paper mills etc. Pop in 1900 3744

Decora Prairie, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co W a 3 miles E of Galeville.

Decoto, a post-village of Alameda co Cal 27 miles by rail SE of San Francisco. Pop about 240

Deddington, a town of England co. and 16 miles NW of Oxford 101 about 1500

Dedenghatch, *dē-dā-gatch* a seaport of European Turkey in Thrace, on the Aegean Sea a short distance W of the mouth of the Maritza. It is the terminus of railway line from Adrianople and Saloniki. It has a large export trade. Pop about 2500

Dedham, *dēd'ham* a banking post-town of Carroll co Iowa, 14 miles by rail E of Manning. Pop in 1900 374

Dedham, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Hancock co Me 8 miles SE of Bangor. Pop of the town in 1900 327

Dedham, a banking post-village capital of Norfolk co Mass and residential suburb of Boston, is on the Charles River in Dedham township (town) and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles SW of Boston. It has a handsome court-house, etc and manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, machinery pottery etc. This is the native place of Fisher Ames. Pop of the town in 1900 7467

Dednovo, *dā-dē-no-vō*, a town of Russia, government of Ryazan circle of Zarnik on the Oka. It is noted in connection with the history of shipbuilding in Russia. Pop about 7000

Dedyuk'in, a town of Russia, government and 119 miles N of Perm. Pop about 3500

Dee, a river of Wales and England, rises in Lake Bala, co of Merioneth flows between the co of Denbigh on the W and Flintshire and Cheshire on the E, passing

Chester a few miles below which town it expands into a broad estuary opening into the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Dee, a river of Scotland east of Aberdeen and Kinnaird, rises in the Cairngorm Mountains and flows with a generally E course to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course, 58 miles. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Its salmon fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland. Balmoral is on its banks.

Dee, a river of Scotland, flows southward and enters Solway Firth below Kirkcubright. Length 60 miles

Deedaville, a post-village of Miami co Ind 10 miles by rail N of Peru. Pop 150

Deel, a river of Ireland, rises in the Orrery Mountains and flows into the Shannon

Deemston, a post borough of Washington co Pa. The banking point is Dealville. Pop in 1900 423

Deep Bay, on the SE coast of China W of the Kau lung peninsula, h wang tung, is about 60 miles long by 60 miles wide. Lon of W point, 113° 52' E. It was leased to Great Britain in 1898, China retaining the N coast.

Deep Bottom, a hamlet of Henrico co Va on the N side of the James River 12 miles by land and 20 miles by water below Richmond opposite Jones Neck. It was an important strategic point during a part of the war of 1861-65

Deep Brook, a post-village of Annapolis co Nova Scotia, 12 miles SE of Annapolis. Pop 150

Deep Clove Creek, of Sussex co N J rises at the SE base of the Blue Mountain and enters the Wallkill River a little below Hookstown

Deep Creek, of Indiana, runs eastward and northward in Lake co and enters the Calumet River

Deep Creek, of North Carolina flows into the Tar River a few miles above Tarboro

Deep Creek, of Anderson co SC enters the Kiokee River a few miles from its mouth

Deepcreek, a post-hamlet of Anson co NC

Deepcreek, a post-village of Norfolk co Va on the Dismal Swamp Canal 10 miles S of Norfolk. Pop 300

Deepcreek, a post-village of Spokane co Wash 16 miles N by W of Cheney on the Northern Pacific R

Deep River, of North Carolina, was called *Happo-nah* by the Indians. It rises in Guilford co runs in a NW direction through Randolph co and subsequently flowing nearly eastward it unites with the Haw River at Haywood in Chatham co forming by this union the Cape Fear River. The length of the Deep River is estimated at 130 miles.

Deepriver, a banking post-village of Middlesex co Conn is near the W bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 30 miles SE of Hartford. It has manufactures of comb ivory goods, wood turning hardware etc. Pop about 1500

Deepriver, a post-village of Lake co Ind on Deep Creek about 10 miles W of Valparaiso. Pop 100

Deepriver, a banking post-village of Poweshiek co Iowa 8 miles E of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 403

Deepriver, a post-village of Guilford co NC on the Deep River 6 miles E of High Point

Deeprun, a post-hamlet of Lenoir co NC

Deep Valley, a post-hamlet of Greene co Ia 8 miles R by E of Bellco W Va. Pop 50

Deepwater, a banking post-city of Henry co Mo 7 miles E of Clinton on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. It has manufactures of sewer pipe queens ware, etc. Pop in 1900 1201

Deep Water Creek, Mo runs in Bates co runs N and enters the Grand River in the S part of Henry co

Deer, or **Did Deer**, written also **Deer**, a village of Scotland co and 25 miles N of Aberdeen. It has ruins of an old Cistercian monastery which gave name to the Book of Deer a work important to students of Gaelic philology. The village of New Deer is 4 miles to the W

Deerbrook, a post-village of Nassau co Miss 6 miles E of Brookville.

Deer Creek, Cal runs southwestward in Tehama co and enters the Sacramento River about 18 miles below Red-bluff

Deer Creek, Ind drains part of Miami co and enters the Washburn River 2 miles SW of Delphi

Deer Creek, Md runs southeastward and eastward, intersects Harford co and enters the Susquehanna River about 7 miles from its mouth

Deer Creek, Ohio runs southeastward through Madison and Pickaway cos and enters the Scioto River in Ross co, 12 miles N of Chillicothe. It is about 38 miles long

Deer Creek, of Allegheny co Pa. enters the Allegheny River a few miles NE of Pittsburgh

Deer Creek, a banking post-village of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 25 miles NE of Pekin. Pop. in 1900 298.

Deer Creek, or **West Mono'ra**, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on Door Creek, 10 miles S of Logansport. Pop. 240.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Worth co. Iowa. Pop. 50.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md. 18 miles from Aberdeen.

Deer Creek, a post-village of Livingston co. Mich.

Deer Creek, a post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Wadena. Pop. in 1900 276.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co. Ohio about 28 miles W of Columbus.

Deer Creek, a banking post-village of Grant co. Okla. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 300.

Deer Creek, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 476.

Deer Creek, a township (town) of Ontonagon co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1308.

Deerfield, a river of Vermont rises in Windham co. in the S part of the state and falls into the Connecticut River near Greenfield Mass. It is about 100 miles long and affords much water power.

Deerfield, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles N of Chicago. Pop. about 275.

Deerfield, a post-village of Randolph co. Ind. on the Miami and Erie R. 8 miles N of Winchester. Pop. 100.

Deerfield, a post hamlet of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on a branch of the Wabash and Erie R. 13 miles NE of Charles City.

Deerfield, a post hamlet of Kearney co. Kan. 8 miles by rail E by N of Lakin.

Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. in Deerfield township (town) on the Boston and Maine and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 33 miles N of Springfield. It contains the Deerfield Academy. The town is bounded on the E by the Connecticut River. The banking point is Greenfield. In 1794 Deerfield was taken and almost entirely destroyed by the French and Indian the inhabitants being massacred or carried into captivity. Pop. of the town in 1900 1900.

Deerfield, a banking post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 13 miles E of Adrian. Pop. in 1900 440.

Deerfield, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 11 miles E of Fort Scott Kan. Pop. about 250.

Deerfield, a post hamlet of Fergus co. Mont. 15 miles N by W of Lewistown. Pop. 25.

Deerfield, a post-village of Rockingham co. N.H. in Deerfield township (town) about 15 miles ESE of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1162.

Deerfield, or **Daerfield Corners**, a post-village of Deerfield township (town) Oneida co. N.Y. on the Mohawk River about 2 miles NE of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 1756. of the village, about 100.

Deerfield, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, about 25 miles NE of Canton. Pop. about 400.

Deerfield, a village of Warren co. Ohio on the Little Miami River 8 miles S of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900 484.

Deerfield, a township of Toga co. Pa. on the New York boundary. Pop. in 1900 964.

Deerfield, a township of Warren co. Pa. in the oil region on the W of the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900 711.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. about 20 miles W of Staunton.

Deerfield, a banking post-village of Dane co. Wis. 18 miles N of Madison on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 515.

Deerfield, a township (town) of Dane co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1184.

Deerfield Center, a post village of Rockingham co. N.H. in Deerfield township (town) about 10 miles ESE. of Concord.

Deerfield Corners, N.Y. See **Daerfield**.

Deerfield Street, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. 6 miles N of Bridgeton its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Deergrove, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill. 33 miles W of Mendota. Pop. 150.

Deering, Cumberland co. Me. now forming part of Portland.

Deering, a post-town ship (town) of Hillsboro co. N.H. about 13 miles SW of Concord. Pop. in 1900 455.

Deer Island, an island of Ireland on the W shore of the estuary of the Fergus about 6 miles below Clara.

Deer Island, in the harbor of Boston Mass. contains reformatory institutions etc.

Deer Island, New Brunswick is in Passamaquoddy Bay near its entrance, on the SW side. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 1900.

Deer Island, a small island of Newfoundland 12 miles from Burgeo.

Deer Island, one of a group in the district of Bonaville, Newfoundland 7 miles from Green's Pond.

Deer Islands, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, in Macassar Strait.

Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. in Deer Isle township (town) on Penobscot Bay about 25 miles ENE of Rockland. This town is an island nearly 10 miles long with two smaller islands and some islets. Pop. of the town in 1900 2047.

Deer Lake, a village of Lake co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indian R. Pop. about 150.

Deerlick, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W. Va., about 25 miles SE of Gallipolis Ohio.

Deerlodge, a county in the W part of Montana, is drained by the Hell Gate, Teton Sun and Blackfoot rivers. Area 42,324 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and this county is situated on the summit and both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Here are extensive prairies adapted to pasturage. The soil of the valleys is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated and the prosperity of the people is largely derived from gold-mines (hydraulic and placer). Capital, Anaconda. Here are some of the largest copper smelting works in the world. The fertile valley of Deerlodge River is about 35 miles long. Pop. in 1890 15,135 in 1900 17,393.

Deerlodge, a banking city of Deerlodge co. Mont. on the Deerlodge River 40 miles by rail N by W of Butte City. It is its staple product. It is the seat of the College of Montana and of St. Mary's Academy. Pop. in 1900 1324.

Deerlodge, a post hamlet of Lincoln co. N.Y. Pop. 50.

Deerlodge, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn. 10 miles by rail N by W of Warburg. Pop. 300.

Deerlodge Creek (or **River**) Mont. rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the S part of Deerlodge co. runs northward and forms part of the Hell Gate River.

Deerlyck, or **Deerlyk**, dār līk, a manufacturing place of Belgium in West Flanders, arrondissement of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900 5429.

Deerpark, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 41 miles NW of Mobile. Pop. about 400.

Deerpark, a post-township of Lemaitre co. Ill. about 7 miles SW of Ottawa. Pop. 851.

Deerpark, a post-town and summer resort of Garrett co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 41 miles NW of Cumberland and 226 miles from Baltimore. It is 2441 feet above sea-level.

Deerpark, a township of Orange co. N.Y. contiguous to Port Jervis is bounded on the SW by the Delaware River is drained by the Neversink River and is intersected by the Erie R. Pop. with Port Jervis, in 1900 11,317.

Deerpark, a post-village of Suffolk co. N.Y. on the Long Island R. 38 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. about 140.

Deerpark, a post-village of Spokane co. Wash. on the Spokane R. 11 miles and Northern R. Pop. 125.

Deerpark, a post-village of St. Croix co. Wis. 27 miles by rail NE of Hudson.

Deer Park, a post town of York co. Ontario, 1/2 mile from Toronto its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Deerplain, a post hamlet of Calhoun co. Ill.

Deerbridge, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Mo. 7 miles N of La Belle.

Deer River, a banking post-village of Itasca co. Minn. 14 miles NW by W of Grand Rapids on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 251.

Deer River, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. on the Deer River 12 miles by rail N of Lowville. Pop. about 200.

Deer Run, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. W. Va. 8 miles NE of Franklin.

Deers, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Rock Island R. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 150.

Deersville, or **Deerville**, a post village of Harrison co. Ohio 12 miles NW of Cadia. Pop. in 1900 256.

Deer Tail River, Wis. rises in Chippewa co. and enters the Chippewa River in the same county.

Deertrail, a post-village of Arapahoe co. Colo. on the Union Pacific R. 55 miles E of Denver. Pop. 160.

Deernood, a post-village of Crow Wing co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Brainerd. Pop. about 400.

Deés, désh, or **Dés**, dsh, a town of Hungary in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Szabolcs Doboka at the confluence of the Great and Little Tisza, 28 miles NNE of Klausenburg. It is picturesquely situated amid wooded

mountains and has fine public buildings including a theatre. There are saline springs here, and near by is the great salt mine of Deisenma. Pop in 1900 9688

Deeana, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. Pop 50

Deeth, a post-village of Elko co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 239 miles W of Ogden. Pop 100

Deferiet, a village of Jefferson co. N Y. The banking point is Watertown. It has large paper mills

Defiance, a county in the NW part of Ohio, has an area of 412 sq m. It is intersected by the Maumee River and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin rivers. Capital, Defiance. Pop in 1890 25 780 in 1900 96 337

Defiance, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Inva. on the West Northwestern River 50 miles NE of Council Bluffs, and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 387

Defiance, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Kalamazoo. Pop 150

Defiance, a city capital of Defiance co. Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River at the mouth of the Auglaize, 60 miles NW of Toledo and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wabash R. It is on the Miami and Erie Canal. It has extensive machine-shops and manufactories of farming implements such as binders, headings, wagons, etc. Here is Defiance College. Pop. in 1900 7579

Defiance, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop 300

Defiance, Menant, an eminence in Essex co. Vt. overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

Defee, a post-town of Henry co. Ky. 8 miles SE of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900 122

Deford, a post-village of Tuscola co. Mich. Pop 60

De Forest, a post-village of Warwick co. Ind. 3 miles by rail W of Bloomington. Pop 150

DeForest, a banking post-village of Dane co. Wis. 14 miles N of Madison on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop about 400

De Foelek Springs, a banking post-town capital of Walton co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 80 miles E. by N of Pensacola. It has a state normal-school and is the seat of the Florida Chautauque Assembly. Pop (precinct) in 1900 1661

Degagnac, dèh gån yák a small town of France, in Lot 6 miles SW of Gourdon

Degama, a seashore port of Southern Nigeria

Degele, a post-village of Temiscouata co. Quebec. The banking point is Fraserville. Pop 130

Degerlech, dè gher lèh a village of Württemberg 3 miles S of Stuttgart. It is picturesquely situated in an eminence and is a favorite resort of the Stuttgarters. Pop in 1900 3154

Deggendorf, dè gher-donf a town of Bavaria on the Danube, 29 miles NW of Passau. It is situated at the base of the picturesque Bavarian forest. Pop in 1900 6843

Deggaren, dè gher-gon a village of Württemberg 6 miles WSW of Gersheim

De Glaise Bayen, dè gha bi co of Arroyales part in La. communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou

Dege, dè gè a village of Italy 18 miles S. of Acqui. Here Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in April 1798

Dege, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop about 200

Degrak, a post-village of Swift co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 127 miles W of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 185

Degrad, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ohio on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles WSW of Bellefontaine. Pop in 1900 1150

De Grey, a river of West Australia, empties into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 20° S

Dehaven, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Sharpsburg. Pop 200

Debli, a city of British India. See Deles

Dehra Dun, dè rā dōon a town of British India, capital of Dehra Dun district, about 70 miles N of Umballa. Lat. 30° 19' N. lon. 78° 5' E. It is situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet in the midst of mango forests. It is a rapidly growing town. The English have established a school of forestry here. Pop in 1901 23,095

Dehra Dun, a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, division of Meerut. It consists of the valley (dun) of Dehra and of the hill-tract called Jaumar Bawar the former being the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital Dehra Dun

Dehra Ghazi Khan See Dehra Ghazi Khan

Dehra Jamsil Khan See Dehra Jamsil Khan

Deibertsville, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Allentown or Easton. Pop. 130

Deidesheim, di dè-hime a town of Rhinish Bavaria, 4 miles N of Neustadt-an-der Hardt. It is a prosperous little place and is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1900 2808

Deir, dār a town of Asiatic Turkey in El-Jasirub, on the Euphrates not far above the confluence of the Khabar. Pop. estimated at about 20 000. It is the capital of the Mutamarrik of Zor

Deir, a village of Scotland. See Daen

Deira, dè-er, the name of a petty kingdom in British India N of the Humber founded by the Angles in the sixth century. It was united with Bernicia into the kingdom of Northumbria.

Deir-el-Kamer, dār el kām-er or Deir el-Kamar, a town of Syria, 14 miles SE of Beirut. It is picturesquely situated on the slope of the Lebanon at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet, in a well cultivated district. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in the culture of the vine and in the production and weaving of silk. Pop. between 5000 and 10,000 mainly Maronites, the remainder being Druses and Jews.

Deiruz, dè-root a town of Lower Egypt, province and 18 miles SSE of Rosetta, on the W bank of the western arm of the Nile.

Deleelingen, dè lèng-gèn a village of Württemberg Black Forest 35 miles SW of Tübingen

DeKalb, a county in the NE part of Alabama bordering on Georgia, has an area of 773 sq m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Tennessee River and by Willis Creek. The surface is diversified by picturesque scenery. Among the prominent features is a ridge called Lookout Mountain between which and another ridge is the long fertile valley of Willis Creek. Capital Fort Payne. Pop. in 1890 21 106 in 1900 25 558.

DeKalb, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 271 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by the South River. The surface is hilly or undulating and extremely covered with forests. Otoma Mountain about 200 feet high is in this county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890 1 436 in 1900 21 112

DeKalb, a county in the N. part of Illinois has an area of 646 sq m. It is drained by Symmes Creek or the South Kankakee River. Capital Symmes. Pop. in 1890 2 068 in 1900 31 756

DeKalb, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio has an area of 389 sq m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River (branch of the Maumee) and by Cedar Creek. Capital Auburn. Pop. in 1890 24 307 in 1900 25 11

DeKalb, a county in the NW part of Missouri has an area of 420 sq m. It is drained by the Grand Fork of the Grand River and by Li lagoun and Malden creeks. Capital Mayeville. Pop. in 1890 14 539 in 1900 14 418

DeKalb, a county in the central part of Tennessee has an area of 322 sq m. The eastern portion of the county is intersected from N to S by the Great Fork of the Cumberland River which forms its E. boundary. Capital Smithville. Pop. in 1890 15 630 in 1900 16 460

DeKalb, a banking city of DeKalb co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western R. 58 miles W of Chicago. It has extensive manufactures of hard and woven wire cheese boxes, lever harrows, gloves, mittens, etc. It is the seat of the Northern Illinois Normal School. Pop. in 1900 5904

DeKalb, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ind. 8 miles by rail S by W of Auburn. Pop 60

DeKalb, a post-village capital of Kemper co. Miss. about 36 miles N of Meridian. Pop. about 250

DeKalb, a banking post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. 18 miles by rail E of Alukhon Kan. Pop. about 400

DeKalb, a post-village of Lawrence co. N Y. on the Oswego River about 7 miles SW of Caston. Pop. about 100

DeKalb, a banking post-village of Bowie co. Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 34 miles W of Texarkana. Pop. about 425

DeKalb, a post-village of Gilmer co. W. Va. on the Little Kanawha River about 44 miles ESE of Parkersburg

DeKalb Junction, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 19 miles SSE of Ogdenburg. Pop. 600

Dekkan, a region in India. See Durkan

Dekorra, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis. in Dekorra township (town) on the E bank of the Wisconsin River 5 miles S of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 906

Dekoven, a mining post-town of Union co., Ky. 14 miles by rail SW of Morgantown. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 800.

Delahole, a station in Cornwall England near the extensive Delahole slate-quarries, 2 miles from Camelford.

Delahole, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Pen Argyl. Pop. about 160.

Delaholm, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Ill. 97 miles by rail SSE of St. Louis Mo.

Delaholm, a post-village and summer-resort of Waukegan co. Wis. on the Bark River about 20 miles W of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes and has flour mills, etc. Pop. about 300.

Delagoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean in Portuguese East Africa, 55 miles in length from N to S by 20 miles across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary Inyanga Island 21° 58' S. Lon. 33° 15' E. The bay receives the Inkomozi River from the N and the Mapema, or Umtu from the S and has on its W side an estuary termed English River. On the N side of the bay is Lourenço Marques, which is connected by rail with Pretoria.

Delair, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 170.

De La Mar, a village of Chasco co. Cal. The banking point is Redding and the post-station Winthrop.

De Lamar, a post-village of Owyhee co. Idaho. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. about 450.

De Lamar, a post-village of Lincoln co. Nev. in a gold mining region 35 miles SW of Pioche. Pop. about 700.

Delancey, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. 6 miles by rail E by W of Delhi. Pop. 180.

Delancey, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Lumssettawny. It has coal- and iron industries. Pop. about 1500.

Delancey, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on the Delaware River 13 miles NE of Camden and on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of shoes, etc. Pop. about 700.

De Land, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Volusia co. Fla. on the Plant System 58 miles SSE of Palatka. It is in a fruit-growing region and is the seat of the John B. Watson University. Pop. in 1900 1449.

De Land, a banking post-village of Platt co. Ill. 15 miles by rail NW of Monticello. Pop. in 1900 411.

De Lancy, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Delaney, a post-village of Kent co. Del. 7 miles by rail W of Clayton. Pop. 100.

Delaney, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ind. 13 miles N of Salem.

Delano, del a-no, a post-village of Kern co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 107 miles SSE of Stockton. Pop. about 400.

Delano, a post-village of Winnebago co. Iowa, 9 miles NE of Forest City.

Delano, a banking post-village of Wright co. Minn. on the South Fork of the Crow River and on the Great Northern R. 40 miles W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 06.

Delano, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. on the Broad Mountain and on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. near the point where it crosses the Catawissa R. 5 miles ENE of Mahanoy City. Pop. about 475.

Delano, Wenaat, a peak of the Rocky Mountains in the SW part of Montana, about lat. 45° 32' N. It has an altitude of 10,300 feet.

Delanosa, a post-village of Schenectady co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 350.

Delaplaine, a post-village of Greene co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 138 miles NE of Little Rock.

Delaplaine, or Del'aplaine', formerly Piedmont, a post-village of Faquier co. Va. on the Southern R., 63 miles W of Alexandria. Pop. 125.

De Large Bayen, del larah bi co. of Louisiana, runs SW in Terre Bonne parish and enters the Gulf of Mexico Delors Harbor, Alaska. See Unga.

Delanosa, a post-village of St. Francois co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 81 miles S of St. Louis. P. p. 75.

Delatyna, del a-tien, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Proth 10 miles S of Nidworna. It has salines and frequented baths. Pop. in 1900 0097.

Delavan, a banking city of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central Rs., 24 miles S of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1304.

Delavan, a post-hamlet of Morris co. Kan.

Delavan, a banking post-village of Faribault co. Minn., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles S of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 321.

Delavan, a bathing only and summer resort of Walworth co., Wis. on Turtle Creek and on the Chicago, Mil-

waukee and St. Paul R., 62 miles SW of Milwaukee. It has an institution for the deaf and dumb, mineral springs and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2244.

Delavan, a township (town) of Walworth co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 995.

Delavan Lake, a village and resort of Walworth co. Wis.

Delawanna, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles SW of Paterson.

Delaware, del a-war, a river of the eastern United States formed by two branches sometimes called the Coquago and the Popacon which rise in the Western Catskills of New York near the N. E. border of Delaware and unite at Hancock in the same county. From that point it runs southeastward forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, until it reaches Fort Jervis and touches the northern extremity of New Jersey. Constricted here by the barrier of the Kittatinny Mountains, it descends its course southwestward along the base of that ridge to the Delaware Water Gap, where, in a region of strikingly picturesque scenery, it has cut a gorge-like passage through the mountain and appears on the Atlantic side. The mountain gap, which parallels the crest of the Potomac across the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry and that of the Hindon across the Highlands, is 2 miles long and is flanked by precipitous heights which rise 1000-1200 feet above the water. (See DELAWARE WATER GAP.) After passing Easton the river flows southeastward to Bordentown and thence southwestward to Philadelphia, about 40 miles below which between the states of Delaware and New Jersey it expands into the estuary called Delaware Bay (which see). This river forms the entire boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The length of the river in stream is estimated at 375 miles. It is about 2 of a mile wide at Philadelphia and 2 or 3 miles wide at some points below that city. The tide ascends to Trenton about 130 miles from the sea. The chief towns on its banks are Philadelphia, Wilmington, Camden, Chester, Trenton, Easton, Newmarket, Burlington and Bristol. It is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and steamboats can ascend to Trenton during high tide. The lowest point at which the river is crossed by a bridge is Philadelphia. A canal follows the right bank of the river from Bristol to Easton about 60 miles, and other connections of the Delaware with the Chesapeake River. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal also unites Delaware City on the lower river in Delaware, with Chesapeake City Md. and thus places Philadelphia in direct water-communication with Baltimore. The chief tributaries of the Delaware are the Licking and Schuylkill rivers and Brandywine and Rancocas creeks.

Delaware, one of the Middle Atlantic states, is area the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island is bounded N by Pennsylvania, E by the Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and S and W by Maryland. Its length (from 38° 28' to 39° 50' N. lat.) is 96 miles its breadth ranges from 0 to 35 m. Area, 2050 sq. m. (of the land-surface 1960 sq. m.) more than one-half of which consists of cultivated farm-land.

Face of the Country—The N. portion is finely diversified with hills and dale and is one of the most fertile, beautiful and healthful tracts in the state. Southward the surface is nearly a dead level relieved by a long low ridge or water-shed running N and S and having numerous swampy tracts, whereas flow in the E and W most of the streams of the state. The southern portion is mainly sandy with large marsh and swamp-tracts remaining. The highest elevation of the state appears to be only 280 feet above the sea. Along the coast there are salt-marshes and a few shallow lagoons fringed from the open sea by long, low sand-spits. The interior of the state has much light soil which is easily and profitably cultivated. Kolin, bog iron glass-sand, and shell marl are found all of which have been wrought to a considerable extent. The greater part of the state is constituted of Cretaceous, Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits, but in the N. the Archæan or Azoic basement nappes lie with the (presumably) Archæan crust of the Philadelphia region. Delaware stands fourth among the states of the Union as a producer of granite. From some of the swamps large quantities of well preserved and excellent timber have been dug and wrought into shingles. There are useful chalybeate waters at Faulkland in the N. The streams—Brandywine, Christina, Duck, Murderkill, Jones, Mispillion, Indian and Nantuxco—are mainly insignificant, although affording many navigable highways to the interior. Christina Creek admits merchant-vessels of considerable tonnage. Delaware Bay and the Delaware River have a deep but not very direct channel and the western shore of the bay at most points is not readily accessible for large vessels. Rehoboth Bay admits vessels of 6 feet draught. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal,

finished in 1829 at a cost of \$2,250,000 extends 13½ miles from Delaware City to Chesapeake City Md. and affords passage for coasting-vessels, canal-boats, barges and small steamers. The noble breakwater at Lewes, begun in 1828 by the United States government, was constructed to afford a harbor of refuge, and for this purpose it has proved eminently serviceable.

Products.—Delaware, once celebrated for its excellent wheat still produces bountiful crops of that grain and of the other cereals, especially of corn. The principal agricultural crops were in 1906 corn 5,010,000 bushels wheat 1,460,000 bushels oats 323,700 bushels and hay 44,400 tons. Of late years the production of fruit notably of peaches, with strawberries and then other small fruits has been the leading industry. Market gardening particularly the raising of early spring vegetables for the supply of the Northern cities, for which the fertile soil and genial climate of the state give a special fitness, attracts much capital. The fruit-transporting and canning industries with large plants at Durrer Millford, Middletown Smyrna, etc. are prosecuted on an extensive scale. Oyster menhaden and other fisheries and the working of phosphate are also important non-manufacturing industries of the state.

Manufactures are carried on chiefly in Wilmington and its vicinity. The manufactured products are various and include leather and leather goods, ships (iron and wood) machinery cottons, woolsens, cars and carriages, saw wheels, signs, pumps, wire, lumber, cast and wrought iron, hardware, floor paper, tobacco, matches, and chemicals.

Counties.—Delaware has 3 counties. New Castle in the N. Kent in the center and Sussex in the S. The principal towns are Wilmington a thriving manufacturing city and railroad centre (pop. in 1900 64,373) Durrer the capital (pop. 3323) New Castle (pop. 3300) Smyrna Lewes, Delaware City Millford Laurel Seaford and Georgetown. The chief educational institution is Delaware College, located at Newark. An agricultural college (in colored students) is at Dover.

Constitution.—The first constitution was adopted in 1716. A second was adopted in 1792 and the present one in 1901. The governor is elected for four years. The senate consists of 17 members, 7 from the northern county and 5 from each of the other two. They are chosen for a term of four years. The house of representatives has 15 members; the northern county furnishing 15 and the remaining two 10 each. The legislature, called the General Assembly, meets biennially. Delaware has 1 representative in the national congress.

History.—Delaware Bay was discovered by Hudson in 1609 and visited in 1611 by Lord De la Warr. In 1631 the Dutch established a settlement near Cape Henlopen which was destroyed by the Indians in 1633. In 1638 some Swedes and a few founded the colony of New Sweden which extended as far up the river as Wicomico now in Philadelphia. The region was claimed by the Dutch and war ensued resulting in 1664 in the breaking up of the Swedish colony by Dutch forces from New Amsterdam. When New Netherland fell into the hands of the English the possession of Delaware was disputed by the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. The year 1683 witnessed the purchase of the proprietorship by William Penn. Thenceforth the region which was known as the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware, was governed as a part of Pennsylvania until 1703, when it received a separate legislature. The three counties remained, however, under the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania until the Revolution. In 1776 Delaware declared itself an independent state. Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States constitution 1787. It retained slavery until it was abrogated in 1863 by the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution.

The population in 1790 was 59,694. In 1800 64,373. In 1810 72,474. In 1820 72,749. In 1830 75,748. In 1840, 78,094. In 1850 91,532. In 1860 112,216. In 1870 125,015. In 1880 146,668. In 1890 160,493. In 1900 184,735.

Delaware, a county in the E part of Indiana has an area of 395 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami and White Rivers and the West Fork of the White River. Capital Muncie. Pop. in 1890 30,191. In 1900 49,624.

Delaware, an eastern county of Iowa has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wagonwheel River and by Buffalo Creek and also drained by Beaver and Plum creeks. Capital Manchester. Pop. in 1890 6443. In 1900 19,185.

Delaware, a southeastern county of New York bordering on Pennsylvania has an area of 1531 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Susquehanna River and is intersected by the two branches of the Delaware River—namely the Conago and the Popocaton which unite on the SW border of the county. It is partly drained by Beaver

Kill and the Charlotte River. Capital Delhi. Pop. in 1890 45,496. In 1900 44,413.

Delaware, a county in the central part of Ohio has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone (or Olentangy) rivers, which run southward, and is also drained by Walnut Mill and other creeks. Capital, Delaware. Pop. in 1890 27,189. In 1900 26,401.

Delaware, a southeastern county of Pennsylvania is adjacent to Philadelphia. Area, 178 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Delaware River on the SW by the Brandywine and is drained by Darby Chester and Crum creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by undulations and hills of moderate height. Capital, Media. Pop. in 1890 4,823. In 1900 94,762.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Logan co. Ark. 25 miles (direct) E of Paris.

Delaware, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. 47 miles by rail W of Cincinnati. Pop. about 170.

Delaware, a post-village of Delaware co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 41 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. about 250.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Daviess co. Ky. on the Green River about 14 miles WSW of Owensboro. Pop. 100.

Delaware, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. on the Lackawanna and the New York, Pa. Delaware and Western R. The banking point is Belvidere. Pop. 170.

Delaware, a township of Sullivan co. N.Y. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1890 1541.

Delaware, a city capital of Delaware co. Ohio is situated on the Whetstone (or Olentangy) River on the Hocking Valley and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 24 miles N of Columbus. It contains a courthouse railroad-shops, foundries chair- and furniture-factories, manufacturers of carriages, signs, tilage, etc. It is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University which was founded in 1844 and has about 1300 students; and a library of 75,000 volumes. Sulphur springs and other mineral springs are found here. Pop. in 1900 7440.

Delaware, a township of Juniata co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1133.

Delaware, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1323.

Delaware, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 1531.

Delaware, a township of Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 721.

Delaware, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Thames River 14 miles NW of St. Thomas. Pop. 300.

Delaware Bay is an inlet of the sea, or an estuary through which the Delaware River enters the Atlantic Ocean. It is between Delaware on the W. and New Jersey on the E. The entrance of the bay which is between Cape May and Cape Henlopen is about 11 miles wide and its length is nearly 60 miles. It is about 3 miles wide at the upper extremity (near Delaware City) below which it gradually expands to a width of 25 miles. A long break water constructed by the Federal government in this bay at Cape Henlopen forms a safe and spacious harbor, in which the water is from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

Delaware City, a banking city of Newcastle co. Del. on the Delaware River where it merges into Delaware Bay about 12 miles S by W of Wilmington. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. It is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. Pop. in 1890 1132.

Delaware Gap, a post-hamlet of Warren co. N.J. about 1 mile SE of Delaware Water Gap. Pa.

Delaware Mine, a mining post-village of Keweenaw co. Mich. 23 miles NE of Calumet. Copper is mined here.

Delaware River, eastern U.S. See DELAWARE.

Delaware River, or Grasshopper Creek (Fr. *Auterelle*). R. drains parts of Brown and Atchison cos. and enters the Kansas River about 15 miles above Lawrence.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Southampton co. Va. on the Seaboard Air Line.

Delaware Water Gap, a post-borough and summer resort of Monroe co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 106 miles N of Philadelphia and 89 miles W by N of New York. Here the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain in a narrow gorge on each side of which is a precipice 1000-1200 feet higher than the water. Mount Vinland on the Pennsylvania side rises to an absolute elevation of about 1500 feet, and Mount Tuomey on the New Jersey side to 1380 feet. The gorge exhibits marks of glaciation. The village is about 1½ miles from the gorge. Near by is a slate-factory or quarry. Pop. in 1890 487; in 1900 469.

Delbrück, del brük a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles WNW of Paderborn. Pop. about 1300.

Delcambre, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop in 1990 100.

Delcarbo, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop 304.

Deiden, dēl dēn a town of the Netherlands, in Overysel 15 miles SE of Almelo. Pop about 2000.

Delemon, dēl lē mōw' (Ger. *Deleberg dēl bērg*) a town of Switzerland canton and 29 miles N of Bern on the Sarne. It contains a chateau of the former bishops of Basel. Pop in 1990 5151.

Deleon, a banking post-village of Comanche co. Tex. on the Texas Central R. 9 miles W of Dublin. It is a shipping point for cotton and produce. Pop 890.

Deleun Springs, a post-town of Volusia co. Fla. on the Plant System 22 miles N by W of Enterprise. Pop in 1955 185.

Delevan, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. on the Pennsylvania R. 38 miles SSE of Buffalo. It has manufactures of carriages, butter cheese, lumber flour etc. Pop. about 700.

Delford, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J. Pop in 1905 745.

Delfshaven. See Delft.

Delft, dēft (commonly pronounced dēft) a town of the Netherlands, in south Holland, 9 miles NW of Rotterdam on the canal between it and the Hague. It is intersected by a number of canals bordered with linden. The principal edifices are the palace in which William of Orange was assassinated 1672, now used as a museum; a medieval Gothic church with the tomb of that prince and that of (rotunda) another; a church, with the tomb of van Tromp; a town hall and Leenwoudpark and the town hall. The town possesses a large polytechnic institute and supports an institution for the training of officials for the East India service. It has an extensive military arsenal and many factories of arms and ammunition. Delft was formerly famous for the manufacture of the kind of pottery known as delft ware but such articles are now mostly made elsewhere. This industry has recently revived. The most attractive feature of Delft is the beautiful suburban work ingmen's quarter called Agneta Park. Pop in 1903 39,004.

Delft, a small island off the NW coast of Ceylon about 8 miles long by 1 mile broad and surrounded by coral reefs. **Delfshaven**, dēft hā ven or Delfshaven, a former town of the Netherlands, on the right bank of the Meuse, now forming a SW suburb of Rotterdam.

Delfzijl, dēl zīl (L. *Castellum Delfici* a name) a town of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles ENE of Groningen on the W shore of the Dollart. It is strongly fortified. It has considerable trade and fisheries. Pop in 1900 7334.

Delga, a town of Egypt, in the province of Assiut (Sut). Pop about 11,500.

Delgada, a town of the Azores. See Ponta Delgada.

Delgado (dēl gā dō) Cape, on the E coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 10° 24' S.

Delhi, or **Dehli**, dēl lē (anc. *Indraprastha* after words *Indr*) a city of British India capital of a district and division of the same name, in the SE corner of the Punjab and formerly capital of the Mogul empire. It is on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 28° 40' N. lon. 77° 17' E. The river is here crossed by a splendid railway bridge. The town consists of a Mahammedan and a Hindu quarter. The English district, containing the arsenal and barracks, is separated from the rest of the city. Delhi is partly surrounded by a lofty stone wall with a number of imposing gates. The principal street is lined with stately buildings and is an ancient thoroughfare. Under the old Mogul emperors, Delhi became in the seventeenth century the most magnificent city in the world. The population of this city at the height of its splendor is said to have numbered 2,000,000. Many of the finest architectural monuments are now dilapidated or in ruins. The vast palace of Shah Jahan (called the Fort) the abode of the Mogul emperors in part torn down by the authorities since the rebellion of 1857, was a surpassing product of Modern architecture. It is a mile or more in circuit and presents in its interior a bewildering display of carvings and inlaid work. The Jumna Vauki or great mosque, also the work of Shah Jahan built of red sandstone and white marble is one of the glories of India. Another remarkable structure is the black mosque. In the suburbs are the splendid tombs of the imperial family. The Kutab-Minar is an exquisitely constructed tower rising to a height of 238 feet and tapering from a width of 47 ft. to 8 ft. at the top. The surrounding country to the extent of 40 sq. m. is covered with the debris of ruined buildings. The town is well supplied with water by an aqueduct and has public gardens of

great extent and beauty. The banners of Delhi are famous for their shawls, their precious stones, and their gold- and silver-ware. The city is a great industrial, banking and commercial centre. Delhi may be regarded as the capital of Mohammedanism in India. Its printing presses are busy reproducing the masterpieces of Arabic Persian and Hindustani literature. The city first became the seat of an independent Mohammedan realm at the beginning of the thirteenth century. It was taken by Baber the founder of the Mogul dynasty in 1526 and has been under British rule since 1803. In 1857 it was the scene of a terrible massacre of Europeans and in the same year it was stormed and taken by a small British and native force after a memorable siege. Pop in 1872 154,417. In 1891 193,590. In 1901 205,485.

Delhi, a division or commissionership of British India, in the Punjab government Area, about 15,500 sq. m. Pop in 1901 4,587,002. Capital Delhi.

Delhi, a district of the Delhi division of the Punjab. It is a narrow strip 75 miles long bounded E by the river Jumna. Among the products are wheat, cotton and sugar. Capital Delhi.

Delhi, dēl hī, a post-village of Jersey co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 134 miles NNW of Alton.

Delhi, a banking post-village of Delaware co. Iowa, on the Maquoketa River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 85 miles NNW of Davenport. Pop about 500.

Delhi, a banking post-village of Highland parish, La. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 57 miles WNW of Vicksburg. Pop about 600.

Delhi, a post-village of Redwood co. Minn. 6 miles by rail NW of Redwood Falls. Pop 120.

Delhi, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Delaware co. N.Y. is on the W. or main branch of the Delaware River about 68 miles WSW of Albany on the New York Ontario and Western R. It contains the Delaware Academy silk-mills and manufacture of cheese, condensed milk, carriages etc. Butter milk and live-stock are extensively shipped. Pop in 1900 2076 of the township (town) 4243.

Delhi, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio is on the bank of the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles W of Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 829.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of McPherson co. S. Dak. 10 miles SE of Tola.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Tex. 18 miles E of Lockhart.

Delhi, or **Fredericksburg**, a banking post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario on the Keweenaw River and on the Grand Trunk R. 36 miles W of Buffalo. It has a trade in lumber and various manufactures. Pop in 1881 823.

Delhi Mills, a post-village of Washington co. Mich. on the Haron River and on the Michigan Central R. 5 miles NW of Ann Arbor. Pop 75.

Delis, dā lē a town and capital of a small native state on the NE coast of the island of Sumatra. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Tobacco, pepper, nutmegs etc. are extensively cultivated.

Delia, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex. Pop 75.

Delia, dā lā a town of Finly 11 miles SEW of Caltanmesta. Pop about 4000.

Delia Lake, a small mountain lake in the W part of Essex co. N.Y. among the Adirondacks. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River.

Deliceto, dēl ē chē dō, a commune of Italy province of Iggia 3 miles SE of Dornice. Pop in 1881 5201.

Delight, a post-village of Pike co. Ark. on the Arkansas Southern R. Pop 300.

Delight, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co. Kan. 13 miles NW of Ellsworth.

Delightful, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop 60.

Delila, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. Va. 15 miles NE of Danville.

Delixit dē lē a post-village of Darko co. Ohio, on the Dayton and Xenia R. 28 miles NW of Dayton.

Delitzsch, dē lē chē a town of Prussian Saxony 19 miles N of Merseburg. It retains in part its old walls and towers. Its industries are very diversified. Pop in 1900 10,480.

De'lum (Gr. *Δελφον*) in ancient geography a town on the coast of Boeotia. Here the Boeotians defeated the Athenians in 424 B.C.

Dell, a post-village of Pariaul co. Minn. The banking point is Blue Earth City. Pop about 200.

Dell, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis. about 11 miles NE of Wisconsin.

Dellaplane, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N.C. 40 miles N of Stateville.

Delle, *dèl* (Ger. *Dettenried*) a town of France, 11 miles SE of Belfort. Pop. in 1901, 2475

Delli, a town of Timor. See DILLI

Dell Prairie, a post-township (town) of Adams co. Wis., about 20 miles NW of Portage, bounded on the W by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 581. Dell Prairie, a hamlet in this township, is 4 miles NE of Litchfield.

Dell Rapids, a banking city of Minnesota on S. Dak. on the Big Sioux River 20 miles N of Sioux Falls, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has grain-elevators, lumbering industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1255

Dell River, a small stream of Bank co. Wis. enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles N of Baraboo.

Dellroy, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 7 miles SW of Carrollton its banking point. Pop. about 400

Dellville, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Pa.

Dellwood, a post-village of Hayward co. N C about 10 miles N of Waynesville

Dellya, *dèl* lea a seaport town and military post of Algeria, with a fine roadstead 40 miles E. of Algiers. It consists of a new town well built in the European style, and of the old Arab town with walls, a labyrinth of narrow alleys. Delya has a trade in olives and wine. Pop. 4000 of the commune, in 1901 14 070

Delmar, a banking post-village of Sussex co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 4 miles S of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 444

Delmar, or **Delmar Junction**, a banking post town of (Union co. Iowa, 8 miles S of Maquoketa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in an agricultural district and has dairying interests. Pop. in 1900 192

Delmar, a post-village of Albany co. N Y on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 500

Delmar, a post-township (and village) of Tripp co. Pa., is in part a hemlock-forest. Pop. in 1900 919

Delmar, a post village of Saluda co. S C. Pop. 130

Del'menhorst, a manufacturing town of German grand-duchy of Oldenburg 7 miles W of Bremen. Pop. in 1900 16 573

Delmont, a post-village of Cumberland co. N J. The banking point is Millville. Pop. 200

Delmont, a post-hamlet of Henderson co. N C 8 miles W of Hendersonville.

Delmont, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. 8 miles N. of Greensburg (see) is found here. Pop. about 500

Delmont, a banking post-village of Douglas co. S Dak. 15 miles WNW of Tripp on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is a shipping and grain market.

Del Norte, *dèl* nòr'te, a county forming the NW extremity of California, bordering on Oregon has an area of 992 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and intersected by the Klamath River. The surface is partly mountainous and is partly covered with forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and spruce. Capital Crescent City. Pop. in 1890 2502 in 1900 2403

Del Norte, a banking post-town capital of Rio Grande co. Colo. is on the Rio Grande and on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 130 miles SW of Pueblo. Altitude 7860 feet. It is situated where the river emerges from its mountain-cañon and enters the valley and is surrounded by grand scenery. Pop. in 1900 705

De'not', a post-village of Crawford co. Iowa 0 miles N of Denison. Pop. 200

Delong, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. Pop. 125

De Long Ford, a passage or inlet in or N of Greenland, in about lat 83° N

De Long Islands, a group in the Alexander archipelago, Alaska, in Puggy Bay

De Long Islands, a group in the Arctic Sea, N of Siberia and of the New Siberian Islands, in about lat 145°-160° E. including Henrietta, Jeannette, and other islands

Deloraine, *dèl* o-rà-ne a banking post-town and outpost of Manitoba in the municipality of Winchester on the Canadian Pacific R., 202 miles NW of Winnipeg. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 700

Deloraine, a town of Tasmania, 3. miles by rail W of Launceston

De Lorimier, a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 500

Delos (Gr. *Δῖλος*) modern *Mikra Dili*, with *dèl* d'os (Little Delos), a famous island of Greece, one of the Cyclades, about 4 miles SW of Myconos. Its area is about 1 sq m. It was regarded with great veneration by the ancients and was the seat of a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo. It is now scarcely inhabited, but is covered with ruins. The excavations carried on here have yielded a rich harvest.

The neighboring island of Rhemen is known by the name of Magali Dili or Greater Delos. It appears to have shared in the sacred character of the smaller island.

Delphi, *dèl* fī (Gr. *Δελφοί*) a small town of ancient Greece, in Phocis, on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, near the site of the modern KASTRI (which see) containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Delphi, a banking city capital of Carroll co. Ind. on Deer Creek 4 miles SE of the Wabash River and on the Wabash and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 17 miles NE of Lafayette. It has paper-milling, flax and other mills, and also large manufactories of lime. Pop. in 1900 2135

Delphi, a post-village of Ringgold co. Iowa, 12 miles SW of Mount Airy. Pop. 150

Delphi, or **Delphi Falls**, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y about 18 miles SE of Syracuse. Pop. about 160

Delphos, a banking city of Ottawa co. Kan. on the Solomon River and on the Union Pacific R., 35 miles NW of Solomon City. Pop. in 1900 648

Delphos, a banking city of Allen and Van Wert cos. Ohio on the Toledo St. Louis and Western and other railroads, 14 miles NW of Lima. It has railroad repair-shops and manufactures of barrels, staves, furniture etc. Pop. in 1890 4516 in 1900 4517

Delray, a post-village of Duval co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. 175

Delray, a post-hamlet of Upson co. Ga. 6 miles N of Thomasville

Delray, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. 8 miles S of Detroit, its banking point. It has iron- and chain works, manufactures of glue, hardware, lumber and sulphate of lime. Pop. in 1900 4515

Delrey, *dèl* rē a post-hamlet of Inyo co., Ill. 88 miles S by W of Chicago

Delrio, a post village of Coke co. Tenn. on the South-east R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 180

Delrio, *dèl* rē'ō, a banking post-village, capital of Valverde co. N. Mex. 3 miles E of the Rio Grande and 50 miles W of Brackettville on the Southern Pacific R. It has cotton-gins and exports wool, hides, livestock etc. Pop. about 2000

Delroy, a post village of York co. Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 300

Delsherg, a town of Switzerland. See DELÉMONT

Della, a county in the W part of Colorado. Area, 1201 sq m. The surface is a mountain valley and is traversed by the Gunnison River and its tributaries. Capital Delta. Pop. in 1900 5487

Delta, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan has an area of 1127 sq m. It is bounded on the S by Lake Michigan and intersected by the Escanaba, Rapid, and Whitefish rivers. Capital Escanaba. Pop. in 1890 15 350 in 1900 23 861

Della, a county in the NE part of Texas is drained by the two branches of the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Area, 256 sq m. Capital Cooper. Pop. in 1890 911; in 1900 15 249

Delta, a post-village of Clay co. Ala. 18 miles SE of Oxford. Pop. about 100

Delta, a banking post-town capital of Delta co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 07 miles SE of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900 510

Delta, a post-village of Shoshone co. Idaho. The banking point is Wardner. Pop. 150

Delta, a banking post-town of Keokuk co. Iowa 7 miles W of Sigourney on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 891

Delta, or **Delta Court-House**, a post-village of Madison parish La. on the Mississippi River 4 miles by rail W of Vicksburg. Pop. about 300

Delta, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Grand River 9 miles by rail WNW of Lansing. Pop. about 120

Delta, a post village of Oneida co. N Y 8 miles N of Rome. Pop. about 150

Delta, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ohio, on the Lake shore and Michigan Southern R. 23 miles W by S of Toledo. It has manufactures of furniture, cheese, flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1230

Delta, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., 33 miles SE of York, on the Murrvand and Pennsylvania R. It has dists. and other industries. Pop. in 1900 584

Delta, a post-hamlet of Whittum co. Wisc.

Delta, or **Beverly**, a post-village of Leeds co. On taria on Mill Creek which connects Upper and Lower Beverly lakes, 24 miles W of Bruckville. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 550

Del' Court-House, La. See DELTA

Delta del Orinoco, a territory of Venezuela, comprising the Orinoco delta region. Area, about 25,000 sq m. Pop. in 1901 7222.

Deltio, a post-village of Laclede co Mo 10 miles SE of Lebanon.

Delton, a post-village of Barry co Mo 13 miles by rail S by W of Hastings Pop about 100

Delton, a post-village of Polaski co Va on the Norfolk and Western R The banking point is Polaski Pop 150

Delton, a post-village of Senk co W Va on the Dell River, 3 miles SSW of Killbourn Pop about 200 of the township (town) in 1900, 910.

Delude, a river of Michigan See BLACK RIVER

Delvino, dël ve-no, a town of Turkey in Albania, 47 miles WNW of Janina, on a hill-slope covered with olive plantations Pop about 6500

Demak, dëm äk or Demak, dî mäk a small town on the N coast of Java province and 10 miles ENE of Samarang on the river of the same name It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Demak

Demar, a town of Arabia See DAMAN

Demarcation Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of North America, in lat. 69° 45' N lon 141° W marking the boundary between Canada and Alaska

Demarest, a post-village of Bergen co N J on the Erie R of New Jersey 18 miles N of New York Pop about 200

Demavend, dëm ä tënd a volcanic mountain of Persia and the loftiest peak of the Elburz chain and of all Persia 40 miles NE of Teheran Height as determined by Sven Hedin in 1890 17 930 feet by this Russian Campaign Survey, 18 000 feet Its form is conical with a crateral summit. It yields large quantities of potash-salts and pure sulphur Sulphur vapors are still being emitted The volcano appears to have been first ascended by Taylor Thom in 1837

Demavend, a village of Persia 45 miles E of Teheran at the S base of Mount Demavend

Dembea, dëm be-ä or Tanna, written also Tana, a lake of Abyssinia in lat 12° N lon 37° 25' E Length from N to S 45 miles breadth 25 miles Elevation 6000 feet. It contains several islands, the largest of which is named Dek The Abai or upper Blue Nile (Enhr-al Azrek) issues from its SE extremity

Demba, dëm be-ä, a river of Senegambia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat 9° 45' N

Demer, däm er a river of Belgium, in Limbourg and Brabant, joins the Dyle 5 miles S of Louvain after a W course of 47 miles

Demerara, dëm er ä rä, a river of British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20' N and, after a N course of perhaps 180 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat 6° 50' N lon 58° 20' W by an estuary on the E side of which stands Georgetown. Large vessels can ascend it 70 miles.

Demerara, a county of British Guiana has a south-front of 65 miles included in most part between the Berbice and Essequibo rivers Exports are sugar molasses rum timber etc. Pop in 1901 171 000 Capital Georgetown which is also the capital of the colony Demerara was once a Dutch colony

Demerara, a city of British Guiana See GEORGETOWN

Demetrius, Cape, a headland of Thessaly European Turkey on the Gulf of Saloniki Lat 39° 18' N lon 23° 20' E

Demianak, dëm-e-änäk' a small town of Russia, government and 100 miles SE of Novgorod

Deming, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ind 25 miles N of Indianapolis Pop 125

Deming, a banking post-town of Grant co N Mex 90 miles W by N of El Paso, on the Atchafalaya Topaka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific R It is in a mining region and is a shipping point for live-stock etc Pop about 1400

Deming, a post-village of Whitcomb co Wash on the Seattle and International R 10 miles NE of New Whatcom Pop 100

Demir Hisar, däm-mer his ar (i.e. iron castle') a town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Saloniki, 13 miles NNW of Seres Pop about 8000 (according to some, considerably larger)

Demmin däm-meen a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles S of Stralsund on the Peene It has spinning mills iron foundries machine-shops sugar refineries, etc. active fisheries and a large trade Demmin was an important Slavic town in the early part of the Middle Ages It was one of the members of the Hanseatic League Its fortifications were raised in 1569 Pop in 1900 12 000

Demmiller, a former post-village of Allegheny co Pa now forming part of McKeesport. Here are manufactures of sheet-iron steel and tin plate

Democracy, a post-village of Knox co Ohio, 5 miles NNE of Mount Vernon Pop 100

Democrat, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co N C

Demonte, däm-on tē, a town of Italy province and 15 miles SW of Conco on the right bank of the Stura. Pop about 2000 (communes in 1901 0155)

Demopolis, a banking city of Marengo co. Ala. is on the E bank of the Tombigbee River nearly 1 mile below the mouth of the Black Warrior and on the Southern R 59 miles W of Selma. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil, lumber and shingle-mill gunneries, etc It is an important shipping point for cotton and an active trade centre Pop in 1900 2000

Demorest, a banking post town of Heberham co N. Y. 3 miles S of Clarksville on the Tallulah Falls R. It has various manufactures Pop in 1900 500

Demorestville, a post-village of Prince Edward co Ontario 9 miles NW of Picton Pop about 300

Demoss, a post-village of Belmont co Ohio The banking point is Bellairs Pop about 175

Demossville, a post-village of Pendleton co Ky on the Licking River and on the Louisville and Nashville R 25 miles S of Corning Pop about 120

Demotica, de-mot-a-kä, a town of European Turkey in Rhamnia, on the Maritima, 25 miles S of Adrianople Pop about 8000 mainly Greeks. It was important in the Middle Ages under the name of Pridymitohos

Demotte, a post-village of Jasper co Ind 7 miles by rail W of Wheatfield Pop 100

Dempscottown, a post-village of Venango co Pa 8 miles NW of Oil City Pop 185

Demster, a post-village of Oswego co N Y The banking point is Oswego Pop about 200

Demunda Corners, a post-village of Luzerne co Pa. Pop about 100

Demun, dëm nās a town of France, in Nord 14 miles E of Douai It has coal-mines, iron works, machine-shops, etc Pop in 1901 22 445

Demund, a post-village of Lee co Fla. The banking point is Myers Pop 50

Denbigh, dën be, or Denbighshire, dën be-shir a county of Wales having N the Irish Sea, Area, 664 sq m The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valleys of Llangollen and of the Clwyd The Conway forms its W and the Dee part of its E boundary The greater part of the surface is under cultivation and the dairy products are important. Coal lead iron stone, limestone, gritstones and flagstones abound The lead-ore yields some silver The county contains the towns of Denbigh (the capital) Ruthin Wrexham Llanrwst, Abergele Holt and Buxton Pop in 1901 129 842 The county as such returns 2 members to parliament

Dunbigh, a municipal borough of Wales, capital of the co of Denbigh 8 miles S of St. Asaph It stands on a steep acclivity crowned by the ruins of a celebrated castle and has many handsome houses Its manufactures are mainly of shoes and leather With Ruthin Holt and Wrexham it returns 1 member to parliament Pop in 1901 6438

Denbigh, a post-village, capital of Warwick co. Va. about 1 mile NW of Orange Pop about 200

Denbigh, Cape, on the W coast of Alaska, the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound

Denbighshire See DENBIGH

Denby, a village of England on and 7 miles NNE of Derby It has extensive collieries

Denby and Cumberworth, a town of England co of York in the West Riding 0 miles W of Barnsley Pop in 1901 5395

Dender, dën der a navigable river of Belgium prov. since of Hainaut and East Flanders after a N course of 42 miles joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde

Dender, dën der a river of Nubia tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 miles N of Senaar after a NW course of 250 miles

Denderah, dën der ä, a village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Kosoh It is near the site of the ancient Tentyra or Tentyra among whose ruins is a grand temple with a pteris supported by 24 columns

Dendermonde, dën der môn-dëh or Termonde, dën-dëd a fortified town of Belgium in East Flanders at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, 10 miles E of Ghent. Pop in 1900 6 10

Dendron, a post-village of Surry co Va. Pop about 100

Dendkamp, dën-kämp a village of the Netherlands in Overijssel 5½ miles NE of Oldenzaal

Densfield, a post-village of Middlesex co Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Lanes Pop about 150

Denglers, a post-village of Berks co Pa. The banking point is Reading Pop about 500

Denham, a post-village of Palaski co. Md. Pop about 160

Denham Springs, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., 15 miles NE of Baton Rouge. Pop 250

Denholm, don eum, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh 6 miles ENE of Hawick.

Denholme, or **Denholme Gate**, a town of England, co. of York in the West Riding 5½ miles W of Bradford. Pop is 1901, 2913

Denia, dá-ne-á (anc *Diana um*) a town of Spain province of Alicante on the Mediterranean 47 miles NE of Alicante. It has a trade in raisins and salt. Pop in 1900 12,431

Deniliquin, a post-town of Australia, New South Wales, on the Edward River 195 miles by rail N of Melbourne. Pop in 1901 2645

Denias (or **Orixa**, o-ree-shá) Islands, the northeasternmost group of the Seychelles.

Denison, a banking city capital of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Boyer River sed on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rrs 65 miles NNE of Council Bluffs. It has grain in stock poultry and other interests. The Denison Normal School is located here. Pop in 1900 2,721

Denison, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Kan on the Kansas City and Northwestern R. Pop 150

Denison, a post hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa. 1 mile fr. m. Carver station

Denison, center of Gray co. Tex. 123 miles S of the Red River and 3½ miles N of Houston. It is on the Victoria Kansas and Texas, the Houston and Texas Central and the Texas and Pacific Rrs. It has cotton, cotton seed oil and lumber mills and machine-shops etc. St. Ann's Academy and Washington School are located here. Pop in 1890 10,418 in 1900 11,801

Denison's Mills, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec 7 miles N of Richmond

Denistoe, or **Piccadilly**, a post-village of Addington co. Ontario, 50 miles NNW of Kingston. Pop 180

Denizli, dén-iz-lí a town of Asia Minor, in the valley of Aidin 50 miles SE of Ala-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills. It is connected by rail with Smyrna. Pop about 20,000. In 1715 it was destroyed by an earthquake and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished.

Denksdorf, dênk-en-dorf a village of Württemberg 3 miles S of Esslingen. Pop about 1900

Denmark (Dan *Danimark*, dá-ni-mark Ger *Dänemark* dá-ni-mark L *Dania*) a kingdom of Europe comprising the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands in the Baltic and lying between 54° 34' and 57° 44' 52' N lat and 8° 4' and 17° 45' E lon with the exception of the island of Bornholm which lies between 14° 43' and 15° 10' E lon. It is bounded N by the Skagerrak, E by the Kattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic S by the Baltic and the Prussian district of Schleswig and W by the North Sea. The largest island is Zealand (Zealand) on which is Copenhagen the capital the next in size is Fünen or Fyen separated from Jutland by only a narrow channel, after which come Lolland, Bornholm Falster Langeland Møn Samø Årø Amager Læsø, and Anholt born enumerated in the order of their extent or importance. Denmark is divided into 18 administrative districts (*amter*) in addition to the city of Copenhagen Area, 15,360 sq m. Pop in 1870 1,903,000 in 1890 2,185,159 in 1901 2,484,770. The colonial possessions of the kingdom are Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland (to about the 74th or 75th parallel of N latitude) and the Danish West Indies—Santa Cruz (St. Croix) St. Thomas, and St. John.

Physical Features and Geology—The coast is generally low and sandy the western coast of Jutland being a succession of sand ridges and shallow lagoons, dangerous to shipping. The eastern coast is not so inhospitable, and contains several excellent harbors especially in the islands. The long fjords or fiords penetrating far into the land constitute the most distinctive physical feature. The most remarkable of these is the Lyngfjord or Limfjord, which crosses Jutland, so that its N portion is insular. Inland the surface is low the highest point, the Kjer Bævneshøj in eastern Jutland, being only 560 feet above sea-level. The greater part of the land, which is structurally a continuation of the plateau of northern Germany lies at an elevation of less than 100 feet. Though low the surface is pleasantly diversified, running a little at the coast and into flattened knolls in the interior. The landscape of the islands and the southeastern part of Jutland is rich in beech woods, corn-fields, and meadows but in the western and northern districts of Jutland this gives place to a wide expanse of moraine covered with heather. Extensive areas of dune-land line the W coast, and in the interior there is considerable steppeland. There

are neither rivers nor lakes of importance, the Guden (Guden aa), the largest Danish stream being little more than a creek, although it measures nearly 100 miles in length. Other streams are the Rhoos-aa, Konge-aa, Skjern-aa, Skive-aa, etc. All the Danish rocks belong to the upper series of the Mesozoic and the Tertiary formations, and have been deposited in regular succession. The rock most fully developed is chalk above the chalk lies an extensive (glacial) boulder formation, immediately above which are thick beds of clay and marl. Elsewhere a fairly massive brown-coal or lignite is interposed between the chalk and the glacial drift, which includes much moraine material.

Climate—The climate presents no remarkable features much resembling that of Scotland, except that its transitions are more rapid. Its main feature is humidity. The mean temperature of Copenhagen is 37° Fahr in winter and 63.5° in summer. The mean for the year is 44.5°. The annual rainfall is about 21 inches. Snow falls on an average 30 days in the year and storms of wind and rain are frequent.

Fauna and Flora—The fauna presents no special peculiarities. All the larger wild quadrupeds even the reindeer are now extinct. The fox badger here and some others of the smaller quadrupeds that belong to the north of Europe are still found. The small domestic animals are abundant with the exception of the goat. The flora presents a greater variety the ordinary north European plants growing luxuriantly in the mild and protected soil of the eastern coast and the islands. There is considerable heath land. The Danish forests, which now cover hardly 6 per cent of the land surface are almost entirely made up of beech. The oak was at one time the characteristic tree but both it and the ash are now exceedingly rare. Except in Bornholm no conifer grows in Denmark save under cultivation.

Agriculture—Denmark is essentially an agricultural country. It is a great grain producing region. Oats, barley and rye take the lead among the cereals. Potatoes are largely grown and beet are raised in prodigious quantities for the manufacture of sugar. The usual European fruit trees and bushes, as apples pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries raspberries and currants, produce good crops, and even peaches and apricots ripen in sheltered spots. But cattle-breeding and dairy husbandry are the great features of Danish agriculture and the leading industries of the country. Dairy produce and live-stock constitute the bulk of the exports the principal share of which goes to Great Britain. The exports of pork butter eggs, and lard in 1899 were valued at 190,000,000 kroner (about \$48,000,000). The total exports of home produce in 1902 amounted to 119,687,000 kroner. The land is minutely subdivided owing partly to the state of the law which prohibits the entry of small farms and encourages the parceling out of landed property.

Minerals—The mineral products are unimportant, Denmark being in this respect one of the poorest countries of Europe. Although a good quality of lignite is found in some parts, most of the peasants burn turf and peat for home-fuel.

Manufactures and Commerce—Manufacturing is not carried on to any large extent. A notable industry is the manufacture of porcelain. The Copenhagen potters are famous for very graceful design and their products in porcelain have a distinctive character. There are considerable iron foundries, especially around Copenhagen. In the same city there are manufactures of locomotives and machinery. The woollen, linen and cotton manufactures as well as those of gloves, hosiery wooden shoes, etc. are mostly domestic and carried on for local consumption. Sugar refiners prepare most of the sugar from beets for the home market. In 1902 the production of beet-sugar amounted to 388,234 tons of margarine and oleomargarine, 11,730 tons. The distilling and brewing industries are considerable. Amber is gathered in large quantities. The commercial marine of Denmark consists of about 4000 vessels aggregating over 480,000 tons. The most important seaports are Copenhagen Aalborg Århus and Elsinore. The Danish fisheries are still of considerable importance. Turbot, torsk herring, and salmon are largely caught, and oyster beds occur on the E coast and elsewhere. The seal fisheries are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt. The total value of the Danish fisheries in 1901 was 8,583,478 kroner (about \$2,160,000).

The Present Army and Navy—Danes are a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The diet (*Rigsdag*) consists of two houses, called respectively the Folkething (lower house) and the Landsting (upper house or senate). The members of the Folkething are elected for a term of three years by the direct vote of all citizens who have reached the age of thirty years. The Landsting consists of 66 members most of whom are chosen by indirect election for a term of

eight years, there being 12 life-members, appointed by the crown. The state council or cabinet (Statsraadet) is composed of 8 ministers: the president (who is also minister of foreign affairs) and the ministers of the interior, justice, finance, war, marine, public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, and agriculture. The hereditary nobility of Denmark has been abolished.

There were, in 1893, 1879 miles of railway in operation.

Church Education, etc.—The established religion is Lutheran, but unlimited toleration is conceded to all no man being bound to contribute to support a form of worship of which he is not a member. The church is under 7 bishops, who are nominated by the crown. The Bishop of Seeland or Roskilde is the metropolitan and the sees of the other bishops correspond to the other 6 *stifts* or ecclesiastical provinces. There are few dissenters. At the head of the educational institutions is the famous university of Copenhagen founded in 1479. There are a veterinary and agricultural colleges at Copenhagen about 20 agricultural or horticultural schools, a college of pharmacy a royal academy of arts, nearly 100 technical and commercial schools, etc. The inhabitants of Denmark are nearly all Danes. No country in the world has a more homogeneous population. The Danish language is a member of the Scandinavian group of languages (forming part of the Teutonic stock) to which the old Norse, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish belong. Danish is the literary language of Norway. The land is rich in antiquities, its *kykkun mœdding* (kitchen middens or refuse-heaps) in which relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are found constituting a distinctive feature.

History.—The earliest inhabitants of Denmark of whom history leaves any record were the Cimbric, the same people who menaced the Roman dominions at the close of the second century B.C. From them the main land received its name of the Cimbric Chersonese. We next hear of a Gothic race occupying the land, under their mythical chief Olo, whose successors made themselves the terror of western Europe under the name of Northmen or Vikings. Three successive Danish kings (Canute Harold Hardrada's son) ruled England from 1017 to 1042. After their conversion to Christianity this people so extended their sway that the Baltic was regarded as a Danish inland sea. In 1397 Margaret of Denmark by the treaty of Kalmar nullified the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and after the dissolution of the union the Danes retained Norway till 1814 when it was ceded to Sweden. In 1849 the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia and some of the other states took up arms in their behalf but the intervention was a half-hearted one and the duchies were allowed to return under Danish sway in the terms of the London Protocol of 1852. In the second Schleswig-Holstein War 1864, the armies of Prussia and Austria effected the liberation of the duchies which together with Lauenburg, were incorporated with Prussia in 1866.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ark.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ill. 50 miles SSE of Belleville.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Owen co. Ind. 5 miles E of Clay City.

Denmark, a banking post-village of Lee co. Iowa, about 15 miles WSW of Burlington. It contains the Denmark Academy. Pop. 390.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Kan.

Denmark, a village of Catahoula parish La. on the Tombigbee River 15 miles W of Waterproof.

Denmark, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. in Denmark township (town) about 40 miles NW of Portland. The town is bounded on the SW by the Saco River. Pop. of the town in 1900 634.

Denmark, a post-township of Tuscola co. Mich. 11 miles SE of Bay City. Pop. in 1900 1072.

Denmark, a post-township of Washington co. Minn., 2 miles N of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 710.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co. Miss. 12 miles SE of Oxford.

Denmark, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. in Denmark township (town) 7 miles S of Carthage. The town is bounded on the NE by the Black River and contains a larger village, named Copenhagen. Pop. of the town in 1900 2104.

Denmark, a post-township of Ashtabula co. Ohio 2 miles E. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900 703.

Denmark, a post-village of Curry co. Oregon 21 miles N of Gold Beach.

Denmark, a banking post-town of Bamberg co. S.C. in a grain and cotton region 64 miles W of Bamberg on the Southern and the railroad. Pop. in 1900 724.

Denmark, a post-village of Madison co. Tenn. about 14 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. 290.

Denmark, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. about 16 miles SE of Green Bay.

Dennewitz, *dên-nêh-wîts* a village of Prussia in Brandenburg, 3 miles SW of Jüterbog. Here the French were defeated by the Allies, Sept. 6 1813.

Denning, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. in Denning township (town), 25 miles W of Kingston. Pop. of the town in 1900 783.

Denning, a post-village of Carroll co. Md., 4 1/2 miles SE of New Windsor. Pop. 150.

Dennois, a post-village of Labette co. Kan. 8 miles by rail W of Parsons. Pop. about 200.

Dennis, a post-township (town) of Barnstable co. Mass. is bounded on the N by Cape Cod Bay and on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains villages named Dennis, Dennisport, etc. It is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. in 1900 2333.

Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. in Dennis township (town) 1 mile from the sea and 70 miles by water SE of Boston.

Dennis, a township of Cape May co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 2778.

Dennison, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. 7 miles by rail NE of Marshall. Pop. about 200.

Dennison, Iowa. See **Dennos**.

Dennison, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. 13 miles E of Grand Haven. Pop. 80.

Dennison, a post-village of Goodhue co. Minn. The banking point is Northfield. P. 100.

Dennison, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles S of Canton. Pop. in 1900 343.

Dennison, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 796.

Dennisport, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. in Dennis township (town) about 45 miles E of New Bedford.

Dennisville, a post-village of Cape May co. N.J. on Dennis Creek 20 miles N.E. of Millville and on the Atlantic City R. Pop. about 900.

Denny, a town of Scotland co. and 7 miles SE of Stirling with coal mines. Pop. about 9000.

Denny, a post-village of Jackson co. Miss. The banking point is Ocean Springs. Pop. about 150.

Denny, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa.

Dennyville, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. in Dennyville township (town) at the head of Lake, on an inlet of the sea about 15 miles by water W of Eastport. Pop. of the town in 1900 463.

Denomoro, a post-village of Norton co. Kan. 16 miles by rail E. of Iola.

Dennons Landing, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Tenn. on the Tennessee River 17 miles NW of London.

Dent, a village of England on the York in the West Riding, an small stream of the same name 3 miles S of Sedburgh.

Dent, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri has an area of 768 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Meramec River. Capital Salem. Pop. in 1890 12,140. In 1900 12,896.

Dent, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati.

Dent, a post-village of Pottawatomie co. Okla. 21 miles NE of Tecumseh.

Denta, *dên-tâ* a town of Hungary 28 miles S of Temesvár. Pop. about 3000.

Dent-du-Midi, *dên-dîl mû-dee'* a mountain of the Alps on the frontier of Valais and Savoy 10,696 feet high.

Dentîn, *dên-tê-id*, a native state of Africa. Senegambia, between the rivers Gambie and Faleme about lat. 13° N.

Denton, a town of England on the Lancashire 4 miles NNE of Stockport. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1901 14,074.

Denton, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is intersected by two branches of the Trinity River called the Denton Fork and the Elm Fork. Capital Denton. Pop. in 1890 31,280. In 1900 28,318.

Dunton, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Ashland Coal and Iron R. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. about 400.

Denton, a banking post-town capital of Caroline co. Md. on the Choptank River about 30 miles SE of Baltimore, and on the Queen Anne R. Pop. in 1900 900.

Denton, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 26 miles W by S of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Denton, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 8 miles SW of Lincoln. Pop. 60.

Denton, a post-village of Davidson co. N.C. Pop. 75.

Denton, a banking city capital of Denton co. Tex. on an affluent of the Trinity River 35 miles NW of Dallas and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rr. It has flour, cotton and cotton-seed oil-mills, gunneries, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900 4187.

Denton Fork of Trinity River, Texas, rises in Montague co. runs eastward through Wien and Denton cos., and unites with the Trinity River. Length 210 miles.

Dentonville, a banking post-city of Dornphian co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 247.

D'Entrecasteaux (dôv-t-r-kâs) Channel, Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25' S. and lon. 147° 15' E. separates Bruny Island from the main-land. At its northern end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent River.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands, a British group off the eastern extremity of British New Guinea comprising Goodenough, Ferguson and Vonnahby islands. They are mountainous, rising to nearly 7000 feet in their highest point. Have volcanoes and hot-springs, and cover an area of about 1200 sq. m.

Dents Key, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. 10 miles by rail W. of Delford.

Denver, the capital and chief commercial city of Colorado and city of Denver co. is situated on both sides of the South Platte River at an elevation of 5276 feet. It is an important railway centre, being situated on the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande and several other railroads, 639 miles W. by N. of Kansas City. Lat. of Chamberlain Observatory 39° 46' 36" N. lon. 104° 05' 55" W. It has a dry beautiful climate, mean annual temperature 49° annual rainfall about 15 inches. The site of the city which is frequently designated the Queen City of the Plains, slopes gently back from either bank of the river and commands a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountain range, with Pike's Peak on the S. and Long's Peak on the N. The city is handsomely and regularly laid out and contains numerous substantial buildings and private residences, including an imposing state capitol erected at a cost of \$2,500,000, county court-house, customs and post offices, mining exchange, chamber of commerce art museum, a branch of the national mint, university, etc. Among the educational institutions other than the University of Denver (founded in 1864) are the College of the Sacred Heart, the Baptist Female College, Wolfe Hall and the public library containing upward of 80,000 volumes. The City Park covering upward of 300 acres, has a zoological garden, museum, etc. Denver is the chief supply centre for the agricultural, stock-raising and mining regions of Colorado as well as New Mexico and in the vicinity are some of the most extensive smelting-works of the country the value of ore treated by which amounts to \$30,000,000-\$35,000,000 annually. Denver has also important manufacturing industries which comprise cannelling and packing, manufacturing of iron, steel, glass, paper, shoes, flour, cotton and woolen goods, etc. The city contains the car-shops of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rrs. Denver is the emporium of the rich gold and silver-mining districts of the state, and also the chief centre of the coal trade. It was first settled in 1838. Pop. in 1870 4749 in 1880 35,629 in 1890, 106,713 in 1900 133,850.

Denver, a post-village of Idaho on Idaho 10 miles (direct) NW by W. of Mount Idaho. The banking point is Grangerville. Pop. about 650.

Denver, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Washburn R. 10 miles S. of Carthage. Pop. 200.

Denver, a banking post-village of Miami co. Ind. on the Bel River and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Washburn Rr. 18 miles ENE of Logansport. Pop. about 600.

Denver, a post-town of Bremer co. Iowa, 13 miles NE of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900 102.

Denver, a post-village of Worth co. Mo. on the Grand River 12 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Denver, a post-village of Lincoln co. NC 15 miles E of Lincolnton. Pop. in 1900 100.

Denver, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co. Okla. 11 miles N. of Norman.

Denver, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading Rr. 15 miles NW of Reading.

Denver, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Devonport, a post-hamlet of Solano co. Cal. 5 miles SSE of Fairfield.

Devonville, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. on the Rockaway River and on the Lackawanna Rr. 7 miles N. of Morristown. Pop. about 500.

Demmingen (dê-mîng-e) a village of Baden 4 miles S. of Fimmendagen. P. p. 1794.

Deobund, or **Deoband**, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of A. and O. Dist. of Meerut and 21 miles SSE of Meerut. Pop. in 1901 19,230.

Deodate, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Elizabethtown. Pop. about 170.

Deogurh, or **Deogurh**, dō-o-gur' the largest town of the Santal Pargannas, Bengal. Lat. 24° 20' N. lon. 86° 44' E. It is a place of pilgrimage and contains great temples of Shiva. Pop. about 16,000.

Déols, dâ-ol or **Deorg-Déol**, dō-o-dô-ol (and *De-ol*) a town of France, in Indre, 14 miles NNE of Châteauneuf on the Indre. It had a famous abbey in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 3000.

Devprayag, dâ-o-prâ-yâg or **Devprayâg**, a village of India, situated in the foot-hills of the Himalaya, where the Alakananda (Alaknanda) and Bhagirathi unite to form the Ganges. It is one of the holy places of the Hindus famed for its temple of Ramesh Chandra.

Departure Bay, British Columbia. See **NAVANA**.

Departville, dâ-pâ-vîl a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the Chamont River at the head of navigation about 15 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. about 400.

Depasow, a post-village of Harris co. Mo. N. on the Southern R. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. 100.

Depere, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 593.

Depere, dâ-pâ-rî-de-pêr a banking city of Brown co. Wis. on the E. & W. R. 5 miles from its mouth. It is also on the Chicago, Milwaukee and N. T. and on the Chicago and N. W. R. 5 miles NW of the town of Green Bay. The river is navigable by wagon and railroad bridges. There are here paper and flour mills, manufactures of shingles and lumber, knitted goods, bricks and cigars, blast-furnaces, foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 4078.

Depew, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. 16 miles NE of Buffalo on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has extensive machine-shops manufacture of car couplers, springs, etc. Pop. in 1900 3379.

De Peyster, dâ-pî-êr a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. is the fertile De Peyster township (town) 11 miles ENE of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 938 of the village, about 200.

Depeyter (dâ-pî-êr) Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 4' N. lon. 179° 29' E.

Deport a banking post-village of Lamar co. Tex. 16 miles SE of Paris. Pop. about 340.

Deposit, a post-village of Madison co. Ala. 13 miles by rail NNE of Hartselle.

Deposit, a banking post-village of Broome and Delaware cos. N.Y. is on the West Branch of the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 10 miles E by S of Binghamton. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 3051.

Deposit, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn. The banking point is Conitree. Pop. about 200.

Deptford, dît-fôrd a parliamentary borough of England in the cos. of Kent and Surrey on the Thames where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, contiguous to Greenwich and 3 miles NE of London Bridge, now a portion of the metropolis. The great royal dock yards, dating from the reign of Henry VIII. were abolished in 1869 and the Foreign Cattle Market now occupies part of the site. Deptford is the seat of a great victualling establishment for the navy and has extensive machine-bill and engine-works. Pop. in 1901 110,908.

Deptford, dît-fôrd a township of Gloucester co. N.J. is bounded NW by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 2114.

Depue, dâ-pû a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on Lake Depue, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rr. 25 miles W. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900 488.

Depuly, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ind. about 41 miles by rail N. of Ellettsville. Pop. about 200.

De Quency, a banking post town of Daviess co. Ark. 95 miles NNW of Toarkana on the Fort Arthur Route. Pop. in 1900 1200.

De Quincy, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Der a v. of Assam. See **Derin**.

Dera Ghazi Khan, dâ-râ-ghâ-ze-kân a town of British India, in the Punjab division of Derajat near the W. bank of the Indus, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 30° 4' N. lon. 70° 01' E. Pop. in 1901 23,731.

Derna, a town of Arabia. See **DERAYAN**.

Dera Jamail Khan, dâ-râ-jâm-ai-kân a town of British India, previous to 1901 included in the Punjab, but now forming part of the newly created Northwest Frontier Province near the W. bank of the Indus. Lat. 31° 50' N. lon. 70° 58' E. Pop. in 1901 91,737.

Derajat, dâ-râ-jât a division of the Punjab British India, traversed and partly bounded on the E. by the Indus and walled in on the W. by the Sulaiman mountains. It is a fertile and well cultivated region.

Derat, dé-rát (anc *Edrei*) a town in the Hauran Syria, near El Masrah Pop about 4000 The ruins of the ancient city are extensive.

De-ray, a post-village of Giles co. Tenn. 9 miles NNW of Pulaski

Dernyeh, or **El Dernyeh**, *dé-rí-áh* written also **Dernis**, a town of Arabia, formerly capital of the country of the Wahabis, is situated nearly in the centre of Najd, a few miles from Riad. It had formerly nearly 50 mosques and as many colleges, besides bazars but in 1818 it was ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. It is now scarcely inhabited.

Derbent, dér-bént, or **Derbend, dér-bénd** a fortified town of Russia, in Daghestan on the Caspian Sea, 135 miles NW of Baku. Its inhabitants are chiefly Mohammedans, and there are many mosques. It rises picturesquely from the sea to the brow of an eminence, on which is the upper city, or citadel. It is situated at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus called by the ancients the Albanian Gates. Its walls are very ancient. Derbent has no proper harbor and its approach is dangerous to shipping. The town has considerable commerce, madder being a leading article of trade. Derbent is the starting point of a great medieval wall running westward for a great distance which served as a bulwark to Persia against north-east invaders. Pop in 1897 14,821

Derby, dar-be or **dar-be**, or **Derbyshire**, a county of England, having N the co of York E Nottingham & Leicester Warwick and Stafford and W Stafford and Cheshire. Area, 1022 sq m. In the NW is the 8 terms station of the Pennine chain of mountains highest elevation about 2000 feet, supposed of lime tone and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery caverns, and other natural curiosities (see *Peak*). In this section is Buxton with its mineral springs. Elsewhere the surface is level or gently undulating. Principal rivers the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Collieries and iron works are numerous in the NE and valuable lead mines in the Peak district where marble and various kinds of *spate* are also obtained. Derbyshire send 9 members to the House of Commons inclusive of 2 from the capital Derby. Pop in 1901 638,198

Derby, a parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of the co of Derby, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation 35 miles N.W. of Birmingham and 1 1/2 miles W.W. of Nottingham. It has some interesting churches and a modern town hall. The Free School founded in the time of Henry II, one of the most ancient in England. Derby is a busy industrial centre. It has long been an important seat of the silk manufacture. Cotton fabrics, hosiery lace porcelain of great beauty and glass and marble ornaments are also made. The metal industries are likewise represented. There are railroad-shops employing thousands of hands. Derby sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The town was called Northwyrthige by the Saxons and Douraby by the Danes. The suburb of Little Chester is supposed to be on the site of the Roman station of *Derventia*. Pop in 1881 81,168 in 1891 94,146 in 1901 105,912

Derby, a seaport of West Australia in the Kimberley district, on Hope Inlet, and at the mouth of the Fitzroy River. Lat. 17° 18' S. Lon 121° 40' E.

Derby, der-be, a banking city of New Haven co. Conn. in Derby township (town) on the Housatonic River at the mouth of the Naugatuck River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles W of New Haven. A bridge across the Naugatuck River connects Derby with Birmingham. Here are manufactures of brass, iron, paper, pins, guns and ammunit in type-writers pianos, woollens etc. The town is coextensive with the city. Pop in 1900 7930

Derby, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. on the Ohio River 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati

Derby, a post-village of Lucas co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route 11 miles SW of Chariton. Pop about 200

Derby, a post-village of Sedgewick co. Kan. on the Arkansas River 16 miles by rail S by E of Wichita. Pop about 250

Derby, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop 100

Derby, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads 17 miles NW of Buffalo. Pop. 100

Derby, a post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop about 175

Derby, or Derby Center, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt., in Derby township (town) on the Clyde River 4 miles E. of Newport and about 60 miles NNE of Montpelier. It has the Derby Academy and various manufactures. Pop in 1900 297 of the town 1274

Derby, a post-village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick, 6 miles SW of Newcastle. Pop. 400

Derby Center, Vt. See **Denn**

Derby Haven, a village of the Isle of Man, 2 miles NE. of Castletown, with a good harbor

Derby Line, a banking post-village of Orleans co. Vt., in Derby township (town), on the boundary between Vermont and Canada, about 18 miles NE. of Inesburg. Pop. in 1900, 399

Derbyshire, a county of England. See **Denn**

Derdem, a post-village of Hill co. Pop about 80

Derecake, dér-éoh ké a commune of Hungary co of Bihar 12 miles S of Debracs. Soda is obtained from the neighboring swamps. Pop in 1901, 8767

Dereham, England. See **East Dereham**

Derenburg, dé-rén-bú-sen a town of Prussian Saxony 7 miles WSW of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2131

Derg, Longh, lón-déng, Ireland, the longest and most picturesque of the expanses of the Shannon, separates Munster from Connaught. Length 24 miles the breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles

Derg, Longh, a lake of Ireland, at the SE extremity of the co. of Donegal about 5 miles in circumference and containing the famous islet called St. Patrick's Purgatory which was formerly visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

Deridder, a post-village of Orleans parish, La. on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop about 250

Deriside, a post-township of Jo Daviess co. Ill. about 18 miles SE of Geneva. Pop in 1900, 117

Derinda Center, a post-hamlet of J. Daviess co. Ill. **Dermbach**, *dém-bák* a town of Saxa-Weimar 60 miles W of Weimar. Pop about 1100

Dermott, a banking post-town of Chicot co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 18 miles W of Arkansas City. Pop in 1900 461

Derne, Derneh, der-néh or **Der'm** (anc *Der'me*) a small seaport of Africa, in Barca, 140 miles NE of Benghazi

Dernia, dér-neé, a small town of Dalmatia, 50 miles SE of Zara, on the Cicola. It has an old castle a church which was originally a mosque, and a large structure which served as barracks for the Venetians

Deroche, der-oh a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark. Pop 100

Derr Debr, or Deer, dér or *deir* a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44' N. It is a place of some trade and importance and is celebrated for its ancient temple

Derrick, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. on the New York and Ottawa R. The banking point is Malone. Pop about 500

Derrick City, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. 4 miles E of Bradford. Oil is produced here. Pop about 500

Derra, a post-hamlet of Columbus co. Pa. 12 miles by rail N of Bloomsburg

Derry, Ireland See **Londonderry**

Derry, a banking post-village and summer resort of Derry township (town) in Rockingham co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles SE of Manchester. Pop of the town in 1900 5883. It is the seat of the Pinkerton Academy

Derry, or Derry Church, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. in Derry township near the Susquehanna River 13 1/2 miles E of Harrisburg. The name of its post-office is Derry Church. Pop about 250 of the township in 1900 2232

Derry, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop in 1900 580

Derry, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop in 1900 9495

Derry Church, Dauphin co. Pa. See **Denn**

Derry Depot, Rockingham co. N.H. See **West Derry**

Derry Station, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. 15 miles E. of Greensburg on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of china, bottling works etc. Pop in 1900 2347

Derryville, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario 4 miles SE of Canington. Pop. 100

Derickick, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio. The banking point is Gloucester. Pop about 200

Dertona, the ancient name of Tortona

Dertosa, the ancient name of Tortosa

Deruta, dá-rou'tá, a small town of Italy in Umbria, circle of Perugia. It is noted for the majolica-ware made there in the age of the later Renaissance

Deruyter, de-rí-ter, a banking post-village of Madison co. N.Y. in Deruyter township (town) on the Lehigh Valley R. 24 miles SSE of Syracuse. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop of the town in 1900 1410 of the village 623.

Derwent, *der'went*, a river of England in Derbyshire rises near the N. extremity of the county and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length 50 miles.

Derwent, a river of England in Yorkshire, in the East Riding rises in the Wolds and, after a S. course, joins the Ouse 5 miles below Selby. Length about 50 miles.

Derwent, a river of England co. of Cumberland, rises in the district of Borrowdale, and after forming the eastern coast of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, and thence WSW past Cocker mouth to the Irish Sea at Warthington.

Derwent, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, issues from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island flows past New Norfolk and Hobart and enters Storm Bay.

Derwent a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Derwentwater, or **Keswick Lake**, a beautiful and picturesque lake of England, co. of Cumberland, stretches 8 from Kewstiek for 3 miles to Borrowdale and is near the middle 1 mile across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt. In it are several richly wooded islands (Derwent Isle, Lord Isle, St. Herbert's Isle) and a remarkable mass of soft land or woods, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent River. Elevation 738 feet depth 76 feet.

Derwood, a post village of Montgomery co. Md., 10 miles by rail N.W. of Washington. Pop. 60.

Dés, a town of Transylvania. See **Déza**.

Desaguadero, *dés-á-gwá-dá-ro* (i.e. the outlet) a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza.

Desaguadero, a river of Bolivia, rises in Lake Titicaca, of which it forms the only outlet flows SE. 183 miles and enters Lake Aullagas.

Desaguadero, a vast depression or inter-alpine valley in Bolivia and Peru, between two ranges of the Andes, and extending northwestward from about lat. 20° S. to Lake Titicaca and beyond. Much of its surface lies at an altitude exceeding 12,000 feet. The valley occupying the intermediate space is about 400 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 miles. The small Lake Aullagas or Uru, which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero occupies its SE. portion.

Desaguadero de Osorno, *dés-á-gwá-dá-ro* *dá* *os-on* is a lake of Chile 25 miles in length by an average breadth of 5 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno River into the Pacific Ocean.

Désaignes, *dés-á-ign* a small town of France, in Ar. de la Dordogne 24 miles NW. of Tournon.

Des Allemands, *dés-á-lé-má-n* or *dés-á-lé-má-n* a lake in the SE. part of Louisiana about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi River joined by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. Length about 7 miles.

Desarc, *dés-á-rk* a banking post-town and capital of Prairie co. Ark. on the W. bank of the White River 2 miles below the mouth of Desarc River and 50 miles ENE. of Little Rock on the Seaway and Desarc R. It has various mills and cotton-gins and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 540.

Desarc, a post-village of Iron co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 23 miles S. of Ironton. Pop. 175.

Desarc Bayou, Ark. drains part of White co. and enters the White River in Prairie co.

Desboro, a post village of Grey co. Ontario. The banking point is Owen Sound. Pop. about 200.

Desborough, a village of England, co. of Northampton 5 miles NW. of Kettering. Pop. in 1901 3573.

Descabezado, *dés-á-bé-dá* or *dés-á-bé-dá* an extinct volcano of Chile, in the province of Talca. It contains the sources of the Maipo River. Elevation 12,750 feet.

Descanso, a post hamlet of San Diego co. Cal.

Deschambault, *dés-á-mb-ó* a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific R. 41 miles SW. of Quebec. It has a large trade in deer lumber etc. Pop. about 500.

Des Chutes (*dés-á-choot*) River, Oregon rises on the E. slope of the Cascade range, runs nearly northward in terrace basins and enters the Columbia River about 12 miles above The Dalles. Its length is estimated at 30 miles. It traverses a hilly or mountainous region a large part of which is of volcanic formation.

Deschamps, *dés-á-cho* a post-village of Richmond co. Nova Scotia, on the E. end of Isla Madama, 7 miles SE. of Arichat. Pop. about 1000.

Desdimonia, a post-village of Eastland co. Tex. The banking point is Cisco. Pop. about 350.

Desoain (*dés-á-á-ná*) or **Desire**, Cape, on the SW. coast of Chile, at the entrance into the Strait of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean.

Desoado River, in the Argentine Republic, territory of Santa Cruz, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 47° 40' S., at Port Desire.

Deselm, *des-á-lm* or **Deselmas**, *des-á-lm-s* a post-hamlet of Kanakoo co. Ill. 7 miles W. of Manteno.

Desenzano, *dés-á-ná* no town of Italy in Lombardy 16 miles ESE. of Brescia, on the SW. shore of the Lago di Garda. Pop. about 4000.

Des'eret', a post-village of Millard co. Utah. The banking point is Nephel. Pop. about 500.

Deseronto, a banking city and port of Hastings co. Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R. 136 miles ENE. of Toronto. It has large lumbering agricultural, and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1901 3727.

Desertas, or **Las Desertas**, *lâs-á-nâ*, a group of 4 rocky islets in the Atlantic 30 miles SE. of Madeira, and forming part of the Madeira group. Lat. 32° 31' N. lon. 18° 30' W. Their names are Bugio (the northernmost) Deserta Grande, Chao, and Sail Rock the northernmost and smallest. They have no permanent inhabitants.

Détoupeur (*dâ-tâ-pwâ-n*) Cape, a bold promontory at the northeast entrance of the Bay of Chloster Gaspé co. Quebec.

Desful, a town of Persia. See **Disful**.

Dezha, *dé-á-shâ* a southeastern county of Arkansas has an area of 725 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Arkansas and White rivers. Capital Arkansas City. Pop. in 1900 10,324 in 1900 11,611.

Dezhler, a post-village of Thayer co. Neb. 8 miles W. of Hebron on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 258.

Dezhler, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Baltimore and Ohio Rr. 37 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 1628.

Dezhnev, Cape, Siberia. See **Dezhnev**.

Dezhnev, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. Pop. 160.

Dezmará, a post-village of Onachita parish La. Pop. about 75.

Desima, *dés-á-mâ*, called also **Deshima** and **Desima**, a small artificial island of Japan immediately opposite the city of Nagasaki with which it communicates by a bridge. To it the Dutch merchants in Japan were formerly restricted.

Desio, *dâ-sé* a town of Italy in Lombardy 11 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 8500 (communes 10,000).

Desirade, *lâ, dâ-dâ-ze-râd* (Sp. *De-sá-lâ-á-nâ*) an island of the French West Indies 9 miles N.E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 9 sq. mi. It is high rocky and infertile but well watered. Pop. about 1,000.

Desars, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Painesville or Reynoldsville. Pop. about 400.

Des'loge', a banking post-town of St. Francis co. Mo. 35 miles by rail SE. of Riverdale. It has lead mining and lumbering interests. Pop. about 4000.

Desmet', a banking city capital of Kingsbury co. S. Dak. 90 miles N.W. of Sioux Falls, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 749.

Des Moines, *dé-mô-n* is a river which rises in the SW. part of Minnesota and intersects Jackson co. in that state. It next crosses the northern boundary of Iowa in this state its general direction is SSE. until it arrives at the capital city Des Moines. Below this point it runs in an ESE. direction and enters the Mississippi River at the S. extremity of the state about 3 miles below Keokuk. Its length is 450 miles and it is navigable for steamers to Des Moines. It is the largest river that runs through the State of Iowa. It traverses a very fertile and undulating country. An affluent called the East Fork of the Des Moines River rises in or near Emmet co. Iowa, runs northward through Keosauqua co. and enters the main river in Hamilton co.

Des Moines, a county in the SE. part of Iowa has an area of 400 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the SW. by the Rappahannock River. Capital Burlington. Pop. in 1900 35,324 in 1900 35,989.

Des Moines, a city and port of delivery the capital of Iowa and of Polk co. is situated on both sides of the Des Moines River (at the mouth of the Raccoon River) which affords abundant water power and is crossed by numerous bridges. Lat. 41° 37' N. lon. 93° 3' W. Des Moines occupies an elevated site and is in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific the Chicago and Great Western and other railroads 340 miles W. of Chicago. The city, which has large shipping and manufacturing interests has numerous attractive public parks and buildings, among the latter being the state capital, erected at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000 city hall, United States government building,

opera-houses, and state library (with 80 000 volumes). It is the seat of Drake University, Highland Park College (industrial), Des Moines College and other collegiate institutions. The city's industries comprise iron foundries, plating and finishing mills and manufactures of machinery, steam and gas-engines, boilers, type-writers, bicycles, scales, electrical appliances, farming-implements, carriages, hosiery, starch, etc. There are also bridge-building works and important pork-packing establishments. Des Moines is surrounded by large deposits of good coal, and mining is conducted within the corporate limits. The city was one of the first to adopt the electric-car system. The seat of state government was established here in 1855. Pop. in 1870 12,036 in 1880 22,406 in 1890 50,081 in 1900 63,139.

Des Moines, a post-village of King co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 150.

Desna, dâ-nâ, a river of Russia, government of Smolensk. Orel and Tchernigov joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev after a SW course of more than 600 miles. On it are the towns of Briansk and Tchernigov.

Desolation, Cape, Greenland is the SW extremity of Nunar Saak Island. Lat. 61° 50' N.

Desolation, Cape, a headland of Tierra del Fuego, on coast of its W. side (Desolation Land). Lat. 55° 45' S.

De Soto, a county in the S. part of Florida. Area, 3755 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Kissimmee R. and on the W. by the Suwannee R. It contains also Lake Istokpuga and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital, Arcadia. Pop. in 1890 4944 in 1900 604.

De Soto, a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas has an area of 864 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Sabine River and on the NE by several lakes and bayous connected with the Red River. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. in 1890 19,460 in 1900 25,065.

De Soto, a northern county of Mississippi bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 551 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coldwater River an affluence of the Mississippi. Capital, Hernando. Pop. in 1890 24,183 in 1900 24,751.

Desoto, a post-village of Sumter co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. in 1900 250.

Desoto, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Ill. on the Big Muddy River and on the Illinois Central R. 63 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 560.

Desoto, a banking post town of Dallas co. Iowa, 22 miles W. by N. of Des Moines on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 345.

Desoto, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. on the Kansas River 16 miles by rail E. of Lawrence. Pop. 250.

Desoto, a post village of Clarke co. Miss. on the Chickasaw River 31 miles S. of Meridian, on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. 500.

Desoto, a banking city of Jefferson co. Mo. on Joachim Creek and on the N. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 43 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has rail road machine shops. Grain feed and stock are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 5611.

Desoto, a post-township of Washington co. Neb. on the Missouri River 26 miles by rail N. by W. of Omaha.

Desoto, a post village of Dallas co. Tex. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 90.

De Soto, a post village of Crawford and Vernon cos. Wis. on the Mississippi River about 28 miles S. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900 387.

Desoto Front, a post hamlet of De Soto co. Miss.

Desotoville, a post-village of Chetaw co. Ala. 19 miles S. of York station. Pop. about 100.

Despatch, a post-village of Marine co. Wis. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 3 miles W. of Fairport. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 1000.

Desperes, dâ-pehr, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. 3 miles from Kirkwood.

Des Plaines, dâ plain, a branch of the Illinois River rises in Harrison W. and passes into Lake Michigan southward to Lyons in Cook co. below which it flows southwestward, passes by Joliet and unites with the Kanakake River about 13 miles SW of that city. The stream formed by this confluence is the Illinois River. The Des Plaines is about 150 miles long. Its waters have been placed in regular communication with Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage Canal. It is often called O. Plain.

Des Plaines, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Des Plaines River (here spanned by a fine bridge) on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rrs., 16 miles NW of Chicago. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1658.

Despoblado, a largely dreary and cheerless plateau-region of Chile and Bolivia, lying between the parallels of

25° and 24° S. and occupying a portion of 10 000-12 000 feet elevation. Somewhat similar tracts are known as despoblados in Peru.

Despoto-Dagh. See Ransport.

Des Rivières, dâ res-vee-ah or Malmaison mî mâr, a post-village of Mississippi co. Quebec, on the Pike River 40 miles by rail SE of Montreal.

Dessau, dâ-sâw (L. Dessau) a town of northern Germany capital of the duchy of Anhalt, on the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe 67 miles SW of Berlin. It has attractive modern quarters, contains a number of fine edifices—a great part of recent construction—and is adorned with many beautiful works of nineteenth century sculpture. The old court church contains paintings by the two Cranachs. The most interesting building in the town is the ducal palace, the oldest portion of which dates from the time of the Reformation, while the central portion was but recently completed. In this edifice are collections of furniture, antiquities, etc. and a gallery of paintings, with works by some of the great masters. The modern buildings include the elegant new town-hall, the palace of the crown prince, the theatre, and the new government buildings. The leading manufactures include carpets, window shades, straw paper, cloth, machinery, railway-cars, earriages, spirits, and sugar. Dessau has a brisk trade. The ducal library contains about 75 000 volumes. Among the public monuments is one to the Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn who was born here. The district around Dessau originally a sandy waste is now covered with beautiful gardens. Wallenstein won a victory over Mansfeld one of the Protestant leaders in the Thirty Years War near Dessau in 1626. Pop. in 1900 50 846.

Dessuk, dâ-sook, written also Desuk, a town of Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, at a railway junction 12 miles NE of Damamah. It is a place of Moslem pilgrimage. Pop. in 1897 11 88.

Desterro, dâ-tên-no or Nossa Senhora do Desterro, nes dâ-sê-yô-râ de dâ-tên-no, or Florianópolis, a city of Brazil capital of the state of Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 240 miles NE of Porto Alegre. It has an important trade and among its chief buildings are the lycæum, the palace of the governor of the state, an arsenal hospital, etc. It is defended by several forts and has an excellent port. Pop. in 1890 30 687.

Dezvroz, dâ-vr, a town of France in Pas-de-Calais 11 miles ESE of Boulogne.

Detmold, dâ-molt, a town of northern Germany capital of the principality of Lippe beautifully situated at the base of the Teutoburger Wald (Teutoburg Forest) on the Weser, 47 miles SW of Hanover. It consists of an old and a new town and has an old palace of the prince and a more modern one. The state library contains about 100 000 volumes and there are natural history and art collections, etc. On the neighboring Grotenburg at an elevation of about 1200 feet stands Rândel, a colossal statue of the German national hero Hermann (Arminius) the leader of the Cherusci who annihilated the army of the Roman general Varus in the Teutoburg Forest A. D. 9. Pop. in 1900 11 971.

Detour, dâ-tour, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. near the St. Mary's River about 100 miles N. of Petoskey. Pop. about 300.

Detour Point, a headland of Chippewa co. Mich. on the N. shore of Lake Michigan opposite the W. extremity of Drummond Island. Between the island and the point is Detour Pass.

De Troit, a post village of Lamar co. Ala. 30 miles N. of Aberdeen Miss. Pop. 100.

Detroit, a post town of Pike co. Ill. 11 miles E. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900 149.

Detroit, a post village of Dickinson co. Kan. on the Kansas River 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Abilene. Pop. 140.

Detroit, a post town (hip town) of Somerset co. Me. on the Sebasticus River 27 miles by rail W. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 527.

Detroit, dâ-troit (Fr. *Détroit* dâ-trôit from the strait which constitutes the Detroit River) the metropolis of Michigan and seat of justice for Wayne co. is a port of entry very favorably situated at the head of the Detroit River 18 miles above Lake Erie, and at the foot of Lake St. Clair opposite Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich in Canada. Lat. of city hall 42° 19' 51" N. lon. 83° 2' 54" W. Detroit is an important railway junction the Grand Trunk the Michigan Central, the Washtenaw and numerous other roads entering here or passing through the city. It has a river front of many miles. The river, the Dardanelles of the New World, is here half a mile to 3 miles wide, has no freshets, and makes an admirable harbor. The city which occupies a rather flat site

about 600 feet above the sea, is laid out on the rectilinear plan, with a number of imposing centrally radiating avenues and boulevards. The chief of these, representing the commercial activity and life of the city is Woodward Avenue, which divides the city into two nearly equal parts. Its expansion about 1/2 mile from the river is known as the Campus Martius. Among the public and other structures are the city hall, government and county buildings, public library (containing upward of 150,000 volumes), Harper Hospital and a museum of art. The educational institutions comprise Detroit College, Detroit College of Law and Medicine, the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery and the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Grand Circus Park is a tastefully laid out square with trees and fountains. A soldiers' monument, designed by Randolph Rogers adorns the site in front of the city hall. The city is now surrounded by a wide boulevard, which begins and terminates at the river front. Belle Isle, reached by a bridge across an arm of the river is a beautiful public park covering about 760 acres. The commerce of Detroit is enormous, its main traffic being in grain, wool, pork, lard, hides, and copper. The staple manufactures are those of iron and steel goods, boilers and engines, cars and car wheels, electrical appliances, drugs, paints, varnish, stoves, and tobacco. It has important lumbering interests and large tanneries. The annual value of the manufactured product is about \$100,000,000. The iron and machine-shop products in 1900 being placed at \$2,948,000 and drugs at \$4,900,000. The site of Detroit was part of New France. It was settled as a trading and fortified post by Cadillac in 1701, became British in 1760, American in 1790, British again in 1812 and finally American in 1813. It was incorporated as a city in 1824. It was the capital of Michigan Territory and for a time of the state. Pop. in 1816 119 in 1850 21,019 in 1860 43,919 in 1870 9,577 in 1880 116,340, in 1890 203,876 in 1900 285,704.

Detroit (Detroit City post-office) a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Michigan on the northern shore of Detroit Lake and on the northern shore of Lake St. Clair 46 miles E by S of Marquette. Pop. in 1900 2000.

Detroit, a post-village of Marion Co. Oregon. Pop. about 60.

Detroit, a banking post-village of Red River Co. Tex. 14 miles NW of Clarksville, on the Texas and Pacific R. It has cotton gins, etc. Pop. about 700.

Detroit Harbor, a post-village of Door Co. Wis. The banking point is Starbuck Bay. Pop. about 375.

Detroit River issues from Lake St. Clair runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Michigan and Ontario (Canada) and enters Lake Erie near its western end 18 miles below the city of Detroit. It is about 27 miles long and varies in width from 1/2 mile to 3 miles. It is navigable for the largest ships and carries an enormous tonnage of freight. Detroit is the French for Strait.

Detva, dé'tvá, or Gyedva, dyé'dú, a town of Hungary 23 miles SE of Temesvár. Pop. about 3500.

Dettingen, dé'ting-én, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia on the Main 10 miles ENE of Würzburg. It has a fine old town hall. Pop. about 2000.

Dettingen, dé'ting-én, a town of Germany in Württemberg circle of the Black Forest, on the Enz 6 miles SW of Nürtingen. Pop. in 1900 3403.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main 8 miles NW of Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743 George II at the head of an English and German army, gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles.

Detva, dé'tvá, or Gyedva, dyé'dú, a town of Hungary on the Zolyom (Sohl) 26 miles E of Aksoht. Pop. about 3000.

Detweil, dé'twé-ill, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, on the Rhine 41 miles ENE of Koblenz, on the Rhen. Pop. about 2000.

Detwina, dé'too-ná-tá, a basaltic and beautifully columnar mountain of Hungary in Transylvania, near Verespatak. Height, 3800 feet.

De Turkville, a post-village of Schuykill Co. Pa. 4 miles NE of Pinesburg.

Deutzen, dé'tsen, a manufacturing village of Saxony circle of Dresden on the Weisseritz, an affluent of the Elbe from the left. Pop. in 1900 10,075.

Devel, dé-vel, a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 2097 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Platte River. Capital, Chappell. Pop. in 1890 2893 in 1900 2680.

Devel, a county in the E. part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 621 sq. m. Capital, Clear Lake. Pop. in 1890 4474 in 1900 6654.

Devel, a post-office of Deuel Co. S. Dak.

Denle, dé-lé, a river of France, which passes Lille and joins the Lys.

Deonquiat, a post-village of Wyandot Co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Sycamore. Pop. 290.

Denne, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 5 miles E of Helmond. Pop. about 6000.

Denne, a commune of Belgium, 9 miles E of Antwerp, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1900 8517.

Deutsch-Altenburg, dé'tsch ál'ten-burg, a village of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube and on the Leitha, 9 miles from the Hungarian frontier. It has a fine castle and a museum of Roman antiquities unearthed in the vicinity. Its sulphur springs were already known to the Romans. On a neighboring height is a beautiful medieval church. The village is near the site of the ancient Carnuntum, of which extensive remains exist.

Deutschbrod, dé'tsch bród (German Brod) called in Bohem Nemecký-Brod, něm etš ké bród (German ford) a town of Bohemia 60 miles SE of Prague. It figured in the Hussite wars. Pop. in 1900 6526.

Deutsch Eylau, dé'tsch é-lau, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 40 miles S of Marienwerder. Pop. (including garrison) in 1900 8074.

Deutsch-Haus, dé'tsch háus, a town of Prussia, 16 miles NW of Olmitz.

Deutsch Kreutz, a town of Hungary. See NEERT KREUTZ.

Deutsch-Krone, dé'tsch krón-eh, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900 7218.

Deutschland See GERMANY.

Deutsch-Lissa, dé'tsch lí-sá, a town of Prussia in Silesia, district of Breslau circle of Neumarkt. Pop. in 1900 3280.

Deutsch-Oth, dé'tsch ót (Fr. Audan-le-Tiche) a village of Germany in Lorraine, circle of Diedenhofen West. Pop. in 1900 4780.

Deutsch-Peckah, dé'tsch pé-ká, a mining town of Silesia, district of Oppeln circle of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900 6045.

Deutsch-Wilmersdorf, dé'tsch víl-mers-dorf, a southwestern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 30,671.

Deutz, dé'ts (anc. Deutina) a former town of Rhine in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Cologne with which city it was incorporated in 1888. It was 11 centuries the seat of a Benedictine abbey.

Deux-Points, Rhénish Prussia. See ZWIRNICHEN.

Deux-Rivières, (Fr. pron. dé-ru-iv-er) a post-village of Roussillon, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific. The banking point is Mattawa. Pop. about 200.

Deux-Sèvres, dé-ru-iv-er, a department in the W. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Poitou, Anjou and Saintonge. Area, 3117 sq. m. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts—a mountainous rocky region partly wooded, in the N. called the Gâtinais, and a level district. Principal rivers are the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile and the pasturage is excellent. The department has mines of iron and quarries of marble and granite. Capital, Niort. Pop. in 1901 342,474.

Déva, dé-vá, a town of Hungary in Transylvania, capital of the Co. of Runyad on the Maros 15 miles W of Székelyvár. It has a castle, a theatre, and a museum. Near it is a copper mine. Pop. in 1900 689.

Deva, dé-vá, a small town in Spain in Guipúzcoa with a port on the river Deva, near the Bay of Biscay.

Deva, or **Deva Castra**. See CAESAREA.

Deva, the Latin name of the river Dris.

Devall, a post-village of West Rutland Rouge parish. It is 15 miles (direct) NW by N of Fort Allen. Pop. about 75.

Devall Bluff, a banking point town and capital of Prairie Co. Ark. on the W. bank of the White River and on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. 46 miles E of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 60.

Devánanya, dé-ván-án-yá, a town of Hungary about 40 miles SE of Szolnok. Large numbers of cattle are reared here. Pop. in 1900 12,787.

Deveser, dé-ve-cher, a town of Hungary on the Vasprém 80 miles WSW of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Devenish, an island of Ireland in Lough Erne, 2 miles NW of Enniskillen. It contains remains of ancient religious establishments.

Deventer, dé-ven-ter (1. *Derren tris*) a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 8 miles N of Zutphen, on the Yssel. The streets are generally narrow but the market-places are spacious. The town house is a handsome structure and one of the churches is an interesting old edifice. The

municipal library contains many incunabula. Deventer has a large trade. It exports great quantities of butter and of honey-suckles, and has a carpet-factory an iron-foundry manufactures of tobacco, etc. Deventer is the seat of an Old Catholic (Janenist) bishop. The town was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 26,324.

Devereaux, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 31 miles S by W of Lansing. Pop. 106.

Devereaux Station, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga. on the Georgia R. 1 1/2 miles NE of Milledgeville. Pop. 150.

Deveraux, a post-station 7 miles NE of Ellipticalville N Y.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, one of Aberdeen and Banff enters the North Sea at Banff.

Deveron, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. 33 miles ENE of Houston. Pop. 150.

Dev'et'ia, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras 60 miles NE of Tanjore. Pop. about 10,000.

Devew, de-vü a post-village of Woodruff co. Ark. 14 miles NE of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Devil Island, of Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 50' S. It is in the portion of the Fuegian archipelago belonging to Chile.

Deville-la-Roche, di veel lä roo-shä a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure on the Cailly forming a NW suburb of Rouen.

Devil's Basin, a port in Christmas Sound Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 16' S.

Devil's Bit Mountains, a mountain range of Ireland, one of Tipperary between the Shannon and the Suir.

Devil's Bridge, on the St. Gothard route crosses the turbulent Rhine in Switzerland south of L. 16 miles S of Altdorf between Gschmaben and Andermatt. It is a granite arch constructed in 1830. The old Devil's Bridge was a short distance below. A tall granite cross, recently erected, commemorates the fighting which took place here in 1799 between the French and the allied Russians and Austrians. The locality is noted for its wild and rugged beauty. Elevation 4593 feet.

Devil's Island French Guiana. See ILES DU SAUTUR.

Devils Lake, a banking city capital of Ramsey co. N Dak. on Devils Lake, 60 miles WNW of Grand Fork on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 1,29.

Devils Lake, a post-hamlet of Sauk co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 37 miles NW of Madison on a lake of the same name 1 1/2 miles long and 1/2 mile wide which is a popular summer resort.

Devil's Peak, a mountain of Africa, in Cape Colony near the Table Mountain in lat. 33° 37' S. lon. 18° 31' E. Height 3315 feet.

Devil's Punch-Bowl, a small lake of Ireland, one of Kerry near the summit of Mangerton Mountain.

Devil's Thumb, a prominent summit of the coastland of NW Greenland, near the southern limit of Melville Bay. Height, about 2350 feet. The name is also that of a minor summit of Greenland near Omekak Fjord.

Devine, a post-village of Modoc co. Tex. 32 miles SW of San Antonio, on the International and Great North Star R. Pop. about 350.

Devizes, de-vi-zis (The Wise or Vies) a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire on the Kennet and Avon Canal 86 miles by rail W of London. It is built on an eminence near the N limits of Salisbury Plain. It is an ancient place, and for centuries a fine medieval castle towered above it. The main streets branch from a large market-place. The town has two ancient churches, a market cross and a corn exchange. Devizes has manufactures of wool and of agricultural implements. It was formerly a great cloth mart and had a large corn trade. Pop. in 1901, 6632.

Devizes, a post-station of Norton co. Kan.

Devon, a river of Scotland one of Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Mountains and joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remarkable falls near the village of Crook of Devon and its scenery has been celebrated by Burns.

Devon, or Devonshire, de-von-shir (L. Duro) a county of England, forming part of its SW peninsula, and having N the Bristol Channel E the co. of Somerset and Dorset, S the English Channel, and W Cornwall Area, 2597 sq m. The coasts are bold. The surface is greatly broken and diversified but, except the wild sterile tracts of Dartmoor (rising to an elevation of 2000 feet) and Exmoor, is generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, and the district bordering on the English Channel called the South Hams are especially beautiful and rich.

The principal rivers are the Eas, Dart, Taw, Taw, Torridge, and Tivon. Tor Bay is on the SE coast and Plymouth Sound is between the county and Cornwall. The mild climate of the S coast attracts invalids. The county is famed for its cider. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed and Dartmoor feeds large numbers of sheep and small ponies. Mines of copper and tin are extensive. Arsenic and manganese are also mined. Lead granite kaolin, and amber are found. Capital Exeter. Plymouth and Devonport are the largest towns. Pop. in 1901 669,444.

Devon, a post-village of Bourbon co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Fort Scott. Pop. 115.

Devon, a post-village and summer resort of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles WNW of Philadelphia. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. about 200.

Devonport, dev-on-port (until 1824 called Plymouth Dock) a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Devon in its SW extremity on the E shore of the estuary of the Tamar termed the Hamaze, 2 miles WNW of Plymouth. The town stands on high ground and was formerly enclosed by ramparts. It is remarkably clean and well built. It is one of the chief naval arsenals of Great Britain that Devonport derives its main importance. The works cover a vast area comprising some of the finest dock yards in the world. Pop. in 1901 70,43.

Devonport, a borough of the North Island of New Zealand a suburb of Auckland. Pop. 3000.

Devonport, East and West, formerly known as Formby and Torquay, a town of Tasmania, 82 miles NW of Launceston, on the Mersey River. Pop. about 2000.

Devonshire, England. See Devon.

Devynock, de-vyn-ok a village of Wales, co. and 7 miles W of Brecknock.

Dew, a post-village of Freestone co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Dewart, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles NNW of Sunbury. Pop. about 300.

DeWme, a town of Central India, 20 miles NE of Indore. Pop. about 15,000. It is the capital of a rajaship under British protection.

DeWeese, a post-village of Clay co. Neb. 9 miles by rail W of Edgar. Pop. about 100.

Dewey, a county (formerly D. co.) in the W part of Oklahoma. Area, 1008 sq m. It is intersected by the Canadian River and has a diversified surface. Capital Taloga. Pop. in 1900, 8319.

Dewey, a county in the N part of South Dakota including part of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation Area, 2210 sq m. It is bounded E by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Missouri River and other tributaries of that stream.

Dewey, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 150.

Dewey, a post-township of Laporte co. Ind. Pop. in 1900 342.

Dewey, a post-hamlet of the Cherokee Nation I T. Pop. 50.

Dewey, a village of Dunn co. Wis. The banking point is Menomonie. Pop. about 100.

Deweyrose, a post-village of Elbert co. Ga. on the Southern R. Pop. 70.

Deweyville, a post-village of Boxelder co. Utah 37 miles by rail N of Ogden. It is on the Bear River.

Dewitt, de-wit a county in the central part of Illinois has an area of 400 sq m. It is drained by Salt Creek. Capital Clinton. Pop. in 1890 1,011 in 1900 18,912.

Dewitt, a southern county of Texas has an area of 880 sq m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is agreeably diversified with rolling uplands, prairie and forests. Capital Cuero. Pop. in 1890, 14,30 in 1900 21,721.

Dewitt, a banking post-town, capital of Arkansas in Ark. is on the N bank of the Arkansas River and on the Flint and Arkansas River R. 70 miles SE of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 318.

Dewitt, a post-village of Dewitt co. Ill. 9 miles S by rail E by N of Clinton. Pop. in 1900 252.

Dewitt, a banking city of Clinton co. Iowa, 26 miles N of Davenport on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is the trade centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900 1383.

Dewitt, a post-village of Knox co. Ky. The banking point is Barbourville. Pop. 150.

Dewitt, a post-village of Clinton co. Mich. on the Looking Glass River 8 miles N of Lansing its banking point. Pop. about 400.

- Dewitt**, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Mo. on the Missouri River 16 miles E of Carrollton, on the Washburn E. Pop. in 1900 550.
- Dewitt**, a banking post-village of Saline co. Neb. on the Big Blue River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 13 miles NW of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900 662.
- Dewitt**, a post-township (town) of Oneida co. N. Y. 3 miles E of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 3435 of the village, 15.
- De Witt Lund**, a region in Australia on its NW coast, opposite the Dampier Archipelago, discovered by De Witt in 1678.
- De Witt's Islands**, off the S coast of Tasmania, between South Cape and Southwest Cape.
- Dewittville**, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. on the N shore of Chautauque Lake 3 miles by rail SE. of Mayville. Pop. 150.
- Dewittville**, or **Portage**, a post village of Huntingdon co. Quebec, on the Chateauguay River 43 miles S of Montreal on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 230.
- Dewsbury**, dewz-bur-ee, a municipal borough of England on the York West Riding on the Calder 8 miles SSW of Leeds. It has a mechanics institute technical school coal mines, a blanket-hall and large manufactures of blankets carpets and yarn. It is the seat of an important shoddy industry. Pop. in 1901 23,668.
- Dexter**, a post village of Jefferson co. Ark. 10 miles by rail N by W of Pine Bluff. Pop. 30.
- Dexter**, a post-town of Laurens co. Ga. on the Wrightsville and Tennille R. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. in 1900 190.
- Dexter**, a post-village of Birmingham co. Dt. 23 miles by rail ENE of Vandalla.
- Dexter**, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ind. 1/4 mile from the Ohio River. Pop. 50.
- Dexter**, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa, 36 miles WSW of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 795.
- Dexter**, a banking city of Cowley co. Kan. on Grout Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R. 19 miles SE of Winfield. Pop. in 1900 380.
- Dexter**, a post-town of Calloway co. Ky. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray. Pop. in 1900 221.
- Dexter**, a banking post-village of Beneshoot co. Ma. in Dexter township (town) on a small lake and on the Maine Central R. 40 miles WNW of Bangor. It has woolen-mills etc. Pop. of town in 1900 2941.
- Dexter**, a banking post-village of Washburn co. Mich. on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central R. 5 miles NW of Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1900 909.
- Dexter**, a post-village of Mower co. Minn. 36 miles by rail E of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900 278.
- Dexter**, a banking city of Stoddard co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the St. Louis Southwestern R. 49 miles WSW of Cairo Ill. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1902.
- Dexter**, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Black River 7 miles W by N of Watertown its banking point. It has paper and pulp mills. Pop. in 1900 945.
- Dexter**, a post-hamlet of Veiga co. Ohio.
- Dexter**, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon 19 miles SE of Eugene.
- Dexter**, a post-village of Coche co. Tex. 4 miles S of the Red River and 27 miles W of Denison. Pop. about 225.
- Dexter**, a post-village of Russell co. Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. about 160.
- Dexter City**, a post-village of Noble co. Ohio 6 miles by rail S by E of Caldwell. Pop. in 1900 278.
- Dexter City**, a village of Missouri. See Daxtra.
- Dexter Creek**, a gold bearing tributary of the Nome River in Seward Peninsula, Alaska.
- Dexterville**, Chautauque co. N. Y. is a part of Jamestown.
- Dexterville**, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Yellow River and on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles W of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.
- Deynse**, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles SW of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. about 5090.
- Deysong**, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. The banking point is Kane. Pop. about 200.
- Dexful**, a town of Persia. See Dixerul.
- Dexhacv**, Cape, the easternmost point of Siberia and of all Asia, formerly called East Cape (which see).
- Dhar**, or **Dharwar**. See Dharwar.
- Dharwar**, an island in the Red Sea. See Dharwar.
- Dharwar**, a post-village of Medina co., Tex. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 225.
- Dhar**, dar a native state of British India, in Malwa, governed by a rajah under British supervision. Area, about 1750 sq. m. Capital Dhar. Pop. about 150,000.
- Dhar**, a town of British India, capital of the Dhar state, 100 miles E by N of Baroda. Pop. about 20,000.
- Dharmapour**, a state of India. See Dharmpur.
- Dharwar**, dar-war a district of British India Bombay presidency traversed by the parallel of 15° N. Cotton and wheat are the staple products. Capital Dharwar.
- Dharwar**, a town of British India, capital of the Dharwar district 73 miles E of Goa. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1901 31,279.
- Dhawalagiri**, da-wel-a-ghe-roo, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mountains, in northern India, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepal and Tibet, in lat 28° 30' N. lon 82° 50' E. Altitude, 26,826 feet.
- Dhenkaoni**, den-ka-ni a native state of British India the most prosperous of the Cuttack Mehals crossed by the parallel of 21° N. Area about 1,000 sq. m.
- Dhiban**, dib-an (anc. Dib a) a locality in Palestine, E of the Dead Sea in the ancient Moab, 22 miles S by W of Hebron (anc. Hebron). The famous Moabite Stone containing an inscription of King Mesha, was discovered here in 1868.
- Dhofar**, do-far or **Dhafar**, a district on the S coast of Arabia, in Hadramaut. The port of Mirbat is located here. The once-famed city of Dhofar (probably the Saphar of the ancients) is in ruins.
- Dholera**, del-er-a, a town of Gujarat, British India, 6 miles SSW of Ahmedabad. It is near the Gulf of Cambay and has a large trade in cotton. Pop. about 10,000.
- Dholka**, dol-ka or dol'ka, a town of Gujarat, British India 22 miles SSW of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 15,000.
- Dholpur**, dhol-poor a native state of Rajputana, British India. Capital Dholpur.
- Dholpur**, a town of British India capital of the native state of Dholpur 34 miles SSW of Agra. Pop. about 15,000.
- Dhuliz**, doo'lee-a, a town of British India, capital of the district of Khandwa 181 miles N. of Bombay. Pop. about 25,000.
- Dhanda**, dhanda, written also **Dhandhaka**, dhan-doo-ka, a town of Gujarat, British India district and 62 miles SW of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 10,000.
- Dhurbunga**, British India. See Dhurba.
- Dhurampur**, or **Dharampur**, dhar-rampoor a native Rajput state of British India in Gujarat E of Surat.
- Diablerets**, da-blah-ré a glaciated mountain of Switzerland in the Bernese Alps between the cantons of Bern and Valais 6 miles from Fribourg. Height 10,650 feet.
- Diablo** (de-a-blo) **Mount**, (an isolated conical peak of the Coast (or Mount Diablo) Range in Contra Costa co. about 38 miles E by N of San Francisco. It rises 3849 feet above the level of the sea and is the most conspicuous landmark in the central part of the state. The summit commands a vast prospect of the central valley of California. Coal is found in the Cretaceous formation at the base of this mountain, and here are the most important coal mines in the state.
- Diablotin**, a volcanic mountain of the island of Dominica of which it is the culminating point. Altitude 4400-5000 feet.
- Dindro**, dee-i-keen a small town of Turkish Armenia, 25 miles WNW of Bayazid on the Murad T. hui.
- Dingoon**, a banking post town of Ringgold co. Iowa on the Chicago and Western R. 12 miles NW of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900 383.
- Dinkova**, dysh-ho-va a town of European Turkey vilayet of Kiovo 20 miles NW of Iristan 1 ip about 20,000 mainly Albanians.
- Dinkovár**, or **Djankovár** dysh-ho-rár (tr. Dinkovár) a town of Slavonia Austria Hungary 21 miles SSW of Lestek. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has a magnificent basilica. Pop. in 1901 4824.
- Dinl**, a post-village of Fennix co. Ga. The banking point is Blue Ridge. Pop. 160.
- Dialton**, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio, 24 miles NNP of Dayton. Pop. 160.
- Dinamaot**, doo-i-mo-ee a small town of the French island of Martinique, on the S coast 8 miles SNE of Fort-de-France near the Mont de Diamant a volcanic mountain about 1000 feet in elevation.
- Diamante**, de-a-mán-tá, a coast town of Italy province and 30 miles NW of Genoa. Pop. about 1600.
- Diamante**, de-a-mán-tá, a river of the Argentine Republic. See Nacurux.
- Diamantina**, de-a-mán-ta-na formerly Tejuco, ti-shoo'ko, a city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, in the

diamond district, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 140 miles NNE of Ouro Preto and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are wide and paved. Pop about 14,000. It has an extensive diamond industry.

Diamantino, do-lá-má-to-nu, a town of Brazil state of Mato Grosso 80 miles N of Cuiabá. Pop about 6000.

Diamond, di-mond, a post-village of Grundy co. Ark. 10 miles (direct) ESE of Morris. It has coal-mining industries. Pop in 1900 872.

Diamond, a post-village of Parke co. Ind. Pop 100.

Diamond, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa. Pop 100.

Diamond, a post-hamlet of Plaquemine parish, La.

Diamond, a post-village of Newton co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Joplin. Pop 150.

Diamond, a hamlet of Broadwater co. Mont.

Diamond, a post-village of Puttler co. Ohio 13 miles by rail N of Alliance. Pop 200.

Diamond, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. 7 miles WSW of Titusville. Pop about 100.

Diamond, a post-village of Whitman co. Wash. 8 miles by rail W by N of Colfax. Pop 60.

Diamond, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. in the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop about 225.

Diamond, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario 11 miles NE of Pakenham.

Diamond Bluff, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. on the Mississippi River 11 miles SE of Prescott, on the Burlington Route. Pop about 100 of the township (town) in 1900 500.

Diamond Cape, Quebec. See Cape Diamond.

Diamond Harbor, a port of British India in Bengal at the head of the estuary of the river Hugli 34 miles below Calcutta.

Diamond Head, a promontory with signal-station on the northern shore of the island of Oahu Hawaii. Elevation 81 feet.

Diamond Hill, a post hamlet of Anson co. N.C.

Diamond Hill, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. 4 miles F of Munsville. Pop about 200.

Diamond Hill, or Leahi, lá-lá-hee an inactive crater of Oahu Hawaiian Islands, 1/2 mile SE of Honolulu.

Diamond Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Ill. on a fine lake, 38 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Diamond Lake, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. in the Ionia Marquette R. Pop about 100.

Diamond Peak, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, stands at the SE extremity of Lone co. Height 8507 feet.

Diamond Point, of Sumatra bounds W the Strait of Malacca.

Diamond River, a small stream of Coos co. in the N part of New Hampshire falls into the Dead River.

Diamond Spring, a post-village of El Dorado co. Cal. about 38 miles ENE of Marysville.

Diamond Springs, a post-hamlet of Morris co. Kan. on the Diamond Creek 11 miles W.W. of Emporia.

Diamond Springs, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. on the Rabbit River 14 miles N of Allegan. Pop about 20.

Diamondville, a post-village of Uinta co. Wyo. on the Oregon Short Line 60 miles N by E of Evanston. Pop 90.

Diana, a post township (town) of Lewis co. N.Y. about 40 mile ENE of Watertown. It is drained by the Oswego River. Here to 1900 Monaparte once resided. Pop of the town in 1900 including Watertown 2083.

Diana Wells, a post hamlet of Buckingham co. Va.

Diano d'Alba, do-lá-no-dá-lá, a small town of Italy province of Cuneo 14 miles S of Alba.

Diano Marina, do-lá-no-dá-lá, a town of Italy in the Port Maurizio near Genoa. Pop about 2000.

Diarbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Darbekir, de-á-ná-bék-er, Diarbekir also called Kara Amud, ká-rá-á-mú-d (anc. Amida) a city of Asia in Turkey in Kurdistan capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated near the Tigris in lat 3° 55' N lon 40° 9' E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesque in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of Morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds Armenians, Turks, and Arabs. Diarbekir is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 25,000.

The vilayet of Diarbekir has an area of about 15,000 sq m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Dime Creek, a post village of Cape May co. N.J., 3 1/2 miles W. of Cape May Court-House.

Diboll, a post-village of Angelina co. Texas. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop about 200.

Dibon, an ancient city of Moab. See Dabon.

Dibong, doo-bong, or Dibong, doo-bang, a river of Tibet, one of the tributary streams of the Brahmaputra, joins the Dibong (or Fampo) in lat 27° 45' N at the great bend.

Dibra, doo-brá, a town of Turkey in Albania 45 miles SSW of Pristina. Pop about 10,000(?)

Dibrell, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Dice's Head, a point or cape with light-house at the entrance of Carlsbad Harbor, Me.

Dick, a post-village of Jay co. Ind. Pop 75.

Dickelvenne, dik-kei-ven, a village of Belgium province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt.

Dickens, a county of northwestern Texas traversed by the Salt Fork of the Brazos River. Area 018 sq m. Capital, Dickson. Pop in 1890, 285. In 1900 1151.

Dickens, a banking post-village of Clay co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles from Spencer. Pop about 300.

Dickens, a post-village capital of Dickens co. Tex. 80 miles (direct) SW by W of Quanah. Pop about 126.

Dickenson, a county in the SW part of Virginia. Area, 524 sq m. It is bounded SE by the Dividing Ridge and is separated NW from Kentucky by the Cumberland Mountains. Several tributaries of the Big Sandy River rise in and intersect this county. Capital, Clintwood. Pop in 1890 5077. In 1900 7747.

Dickerson, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. 43 miles by rail W. of Alton.

Dickerson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md., 55 miles by rail NW of Washington. D.C.

Dickerson Run, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Dawson.

Dickey, a county in the SE part of North Dakota. Area, 1166 sq m. It is intersected by the James or Dakota River. Capital, Ellendale. Pop in 1890 5573. In 1900 6081.

Dickey, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ga. The banking point is Albany. Pop 150.

Dickeys Mills, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Ky.

Dickeys Mountain, a post hamlet of Fulton co. Pa.

Dickeysville, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. 10 miles N of Dunleith Ill.

Dickeyville, a post-station of Baltimore Md.

Dickinson, a county in the NW part of Iowa, has an area of 403 sq m. It is drained by the Okobogi River and contains several lakes the largest of which is Spirit Lake. Capital, Spirit Lake. Pop in 1890 4323. In 1900 995.

Dickinson, a county in the east-central part of Kansas has an area of 942 sq m. It is intersected by the Kansas River and is also drained by Chapman's Fork and Turkey creeks. Capital, Abilene. Pop in 1890 92273. In 1900 97928.

Dickinson, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Area, 56 sq m. It is drained by the Menominee River and other streams. Capital Iron Mountain. Pop in 1890 11360.

Dickinson, a post township (town) of Franklin co. N.Y. about 15 miles SW of Malone. Pop in 1900 1891.

of the village about 500. See Dickinson Center.

Dickinson, a banking city capital of Clark co. N. Dak. 110 miles W of Bismarck on the Northern Pacific R. It has brick works railroad repair-shops etc. and is a shipping point for stock and farm products. Pop in 1900 900.

Dickinson, or Centerville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. about 10 miles SW of Carlisle. Pop about 400.

Dickinson, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. about 25 miles W.W. of Harrisburg. Pop in 1890 1550.

Dickinson, a post-village of (Dickinson co. Tex. The banking point is Galveston. Pop 125.

Dickinson Center, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. in Dickinson township (town) on the Deer River 48 miles E of Ughesburg. Pop about 500. The banking point is Malone.

Dickinsons, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va. 20 miles W of Whitfield.

Dickinson's Landing, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence River at the head of the Cornwall Canal 70 miles SW of Montreal on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 300.

Dickson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 600 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Cumberland River and is partly drained by the Harpeth River. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. in 1890 13,645. In 1900 18,635.

Dickson, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala. 34 miles ESE of Corinth. Pop. about 40.

Dickson, a banking post-town of Dickson co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 42 miles W of Nashville. It has manufactures of staves, handles, lumber, etc. and is the seat of Dickson Normal College. Pop. in 1900 1363.

Dicksonburg, a post village of Crawford co., Pa. about 12 miles NW of Meadville.

Dickson City, a post borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 5 miles N of Scranton. It has foundries, machine-shops, milk mills, etc. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900 4948.

Dickson Harbor and Island, in the north of Sabara, at the mouth of the Yenisei River.

Dick's River, Ky. rises in Rockcastle co. and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles SW of Nicholasville.

Dickville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Rumford Falls. Pop. about 600.

Dicomano, de-ko-ma-no, a town of Italy 18 miles NE by R. of Florence at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. Pop. about 1200 (commun. about 5500).

Didam, di-dam, or Diem, deen, a village of the Netherlands, Gelderland, 13 miles S of Zutphen.

Did'deh, a village of western Africa, Bouda country near the Falamé River. In lat. 13° S.

Didon, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss.

Didsbury, a post village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901 112.

Didyme, an ancient name of the island of SALINA.

Didymoteicho. See *Demotica*.

Die, de (and *De'a* or *De'a F. cantio'rum*) a walled town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Drôme, on the river Drôme, 77 miles ESE of Valence. It has remains of Roman structures. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Dieburg, de-uh-burg a town of Germany in Hesse, 9 miles ENE of Darmstadt. It has a castle and still retains portions of its old walls and towers. Roman remains have been discovered here. Pop. in 1900, 4,021.

Diedenhofen, de-uh-ho-fen (Fr. *Thionville* to the west) a fortified town of German Lorraine, on the Moselle, 17 miles N of Metz. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages. In the Franco-Prussian War it held out two weeks against the Germans. Nov. 1870.

Diego, de-á-go or de-á-go, a bay of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands. West India.

Diego Alvarez. See *Gouan* or *Islands*.

Diego Garcia, de-á-go gar-sia, the southernmost of the Chagos Islands, Indian Ocean with an excellent harbor. It is 12 miles in length and exports coconut-oil. Pop. in 1901 324.

Diego Ramirez, de-á-go rá-mas-rá an island group in the South Pacific, 60 miles SW of Cape Horn. Lat. 56° 0' S. Lon. 68° 44' W.

Diego Suarez, de-á-go su-á-rá or British Sound, a fine harbor and military colony near the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 13' S.

Dicklatsdt, de-á-stát, a post-village of Scott co., Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 22 miles NW of Belmont. Pop. 186.

Dickkirch, de-á-kirch a town of Luxembourg 18 miles N of the city of Luxembourg, on the Sire. Pop. about 3500.

Diedersdorf, de-á-dorf a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gallen, 8 miles NW of Zürich.

Diemel, de-á-mel a river of Prussia, joins the Weser 24 miles N of Cassel. Length 50 miles.

Diepenbeek, de-á-pen-bák a village of Belgium in Limbourg 3 miles SE of Hasselt. Pop. in 1902, 4035.

Diepenheim, de-á-pen-hime a town of the Netherlands province of Overijssel, 17 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. about 1600.

Diepholz, de-á-holt a town of Prussia, in Hanover 60 miles SW of Bremen on the Hunte. Pop. in 1900, 2970.

Dieppe, dy-á-p or de-á-p, a seaport of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-Inférieure at the mouth of the little river Arques, on the English Channel and 33 miles N of Rouen. Two lines of railway connect it with Paris. It consists of the town proper and the suburb Le Pollet. There is also a well-built southwestern suburb called La Barre. The principal edifices are an old castle on a cliff W of the town now used as a barracks, a medieval church the town-hall, and the theatre. Among the public institutions of the place is a scientific and archaeological museum. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties and defended by batteries, was formerly small and inconvenient, but has been much enlarged and improved so that it is now one of the best on the Channel. The town

has an active trade, ship-building docks, and manufactures of bone, horn and ivory wares, machinery tobacco looms, etc. Steamboats ply hence to New Haven. Dieppe is a frequented watering place. Its inhabitants carry on active fisheries. It was once the principal port of France and its inhabitants were distinguished for their seapiracy. Pop. in 1901 22,583.

Dierdorf, de-á-dorf a town of Rhemish Prussia, 14 miles NNE of Coblenz. Pop. about 1800.

Dieren, de-á-ren properly Diederem, de-á-dren a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 9 miles by rail NW of Arnhem.

Dieschen, de-á-sen a small town of Bavaria on Lake Ammer 13 miles SE of Landsberg.

Diesenhofen, de-á-sen ho-fen a town of Switzerland (canton of Thurgau), on the Rhine, 54 miles E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. about 1500.

Diest, de-á-t a fortified town of Belgium in South Brabant, on the Demer 17 miles NE of Louvain. It has manufactures of woollenen breweries, etc.

Dietrich, a banking post-village of Effingham co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles SE of Effingham. Pop. in 1900 322.

Dietfurt, de-á-furt a town of Bavaria 23 miles W of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1000.

Dietikon, de-á-tikon a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gallen, 8 miles WNW of Zürich.

Diellingen, de-á-lingen a village of Baden 12 miles SE of Karlsruhe.

Dietrichsdorf, de-á-tis-dorf a town and port of Germany in the province of Schleswig-Holstein 2 miles from Kiel.

Dietz, a town of Germany. See *Ditz*.

Dietz, a hamlet of Sheridan co., Wyo.

Dietzenbach, de-á-tsen-bák a village of Hesse province of Starkenburg, 7 miles E of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Dice, an island of France. See *Île de France*.

Dienheim, de-á-him a town of France in Drôme, 17 miles E of Montélimar. Pop. about 3,000. In the town are two mineral springs and 2 miles NE is a curious stalactite cave.

Dienhoard, de-uh-ho-ard a village of France in Marthe-et-Moselle, 10 miles NW of Nancy.

Diessen, de-á-sen a town of Germany in Lorraine 9 miles E of Châteaufort. An old mine in the vicinity yields large quantities of rock-salt. The town has manufactures of soda, chemicals, etc. Diessen is near the site of the ancient Diem Pagi. Pop. in 1900 5001.

Diez, or Dietz, de-á-t, a town of Limburg, in Hesse-Nassau on the Lahn 19 miles E of Gießen. It has a castle used as a house of correction. Pop. in 1900 470.

Difficult, or Dificult, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn.

Digby, a county in the NW extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Brief Island and a head-land called Digby Neck enclose St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. The surface is diversified with mountainous valleys, and lakes the last of which give rise to several rivers. Copper and silver ores are found in the county. Capital Digby.

Digby, a port of entry and watering place of Nova Scotia the capital of Digby co. on the N. shore of Digby Neck, 150 miles W of Halifax on the Dominion Atlantic R. This is one of the principal seats of the fisheries and the herrings of Digby have obtained a wide celebrity. Ship-building is also carried on. Pop. in 1901 1140.

Digby, Cape, on the E. coast of Kerguelen Island. Lat. 49° S. Lon. 76° E.

Dighton, di-ton a banking city capital of Lane co., Kan. 20 miles E of Topeka, on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 191.

Dighton, a post-village in Middlesex Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles E of Boston. It has color works, stove-lining works, nurseries, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1802.

Digne, de-á-ne a town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 48 miles ESE of Trieste. Pop. in 1900 5664.

Digne, de-á (and *Digne*), a walled town of France capital of the département of Hautes-Alpes on a hillside near the Rhône, 56 miles NE of Aix. It has a cathedral and a scientific and archaeological museum. There are sulphur springs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 462. (commune 1238).

Digne, a town of Normandy. See *Brion*.

Digne, de-á-gne a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles W of Charolais. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 5575 (commune, 6800).

Digue, or La Digue, de-á-gue an island of the Seychelles Archipelago.

Dihong, de-á-hong or Dihang, de-á-hang, the great western stream or upper arm of the Brahmaputra, now

identified with the *SARRO* (which see) See *BRAXXA* *PERTA*.

Dijon, *dee shon'* (L. *Dubio Divio*, *Divio* *rom*) a city of France, capital of the department of Côte-d'Or and the residence of the medieval dukes of Burgundy at the confluence of the Ouche and Saône on the Canal of Burgundy and at the junction of several railways, about 160 miles SE of Paris. It has fine public walks on the site of its old ramparts, handsome parks and beautiful environs, with Mont Afrique rising about 1000 feet above it. Its town hall is the reconstructed palace of the old dukes of Burgundy. Among other interesting edifices are the cathedral and other churches, the palace of justice, and the remnants of a Carthusian convent, founded by Philip the Bold including a celebrated sculptured fountain. Little is left of the castle built by Louis XI. Dijon is the seat of a university. It possesses a gallery of paintings and sculptures, an archaeological museum, a large municipal library and a botanical garden. It has an extensive trade and is the entrepôt of the wines of Burgundy. Its manufacturing industries are very diversified. The town is defended by a modern system of fortifications. Among the many enclaves born here was Bossuet. Pop. in 1891 65,428 in 1901, 71,325.

Dijonnaise, *dee shon' nā* an old division of France, in Burgundy. Its capital was Dijon. It is now comprised in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Dike, a banking post-village of Grundy co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Dike, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Dikh-tan, *Chacoan* See *DRAZAC*.

Dikou, a town and for some years following 1894 the capital of Hornu Central Africa, S of Lake Chad. It is now the chief settlement of German Hornu. Pop. estimated at 20,000-40,000.

Dikemide, a town of Belgium. See *DIKEMER*.

Dillard, a post-hamlet of Stewart co. Tenn.

Dildo Cove, a fishing hamlet of Trinity Bay Newfoundland 3 miles S by W of Heart's Content.

Dili, a settlement and cable-station on the NW coast of Sumatra in about lat. 3° 45' N.

Diligent Strait, a channel or passage in the Bay of Bengal between the SE coast of the Middle Andaman and some contiguous islands and a group or chain of larger islands.

Dillard, a post-hamlet of Stokes co. N C. Pop. 50.

Dillard, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. about 9 miles S by W of Roseburg. Pop. about 90.

Dillenburg, *dil len būnd* a town of Prussia province of Rhine-land 49 miles NE of Coblenz, on the Rhlle R. Pop. in 1900 4458.

Diller, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Neb. 9 miles by rail E of Eudora. Pop. in 1900 399.

Diller, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 1 mile E W of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Dilles (*dil lē*) Bottom, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 2 miles from Meanderville, W Va. Coal is mined here.

Dilley, a post-village of Washington co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 28 miles W by S of Portland.

Dills, *dil lē*, *Delly*, *dē lē*, or *Diclis*, *dē lē* a town of the Malay Archipelago, chief port of the island of Timor on its NW coast and capital of the Portuguese possession.

Diligent River, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Farnboro. Pop. about 300.

Dillingen, *dil ling-en* a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, 24 miles NW of Augsburg. It contains a palace long the residence of the bishops of Augsburg. Previous to 1894 Dillingen was the seat of an episcopal university which was a great focus of Jewish activity. In place of it there is now a royal lyceum. Pop. in 1900 6073.

Dillingen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 miles S of Trier. It has great iron-works. Pop. in 1900 5328.

Dillingersville, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 12 miles S of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Dillman, a post-village of Wells co. Ind. Pop. about 75.

Dilin (*Man Mindagan*, *id lē bēn yōk*) a former town of Hungary now united with Ebecunna.

Dillon, a post-village of Summit co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern R. 119 miles SW of Denver. Pop. about 200.

Dillon, a post-hamlet of Idaho co. Ga. 5 miles S of Trenton.

Dillon, a post-village of Tazewell co. Ill. 18 miles S of Peoria.

Dillon, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa, 7 miles by rail SE of Marshalltown. Pop. 125.

Dillon, a post-village of Dickinson co. Kan. about 17 miles S. of Abilene. Pop. 150.

Dillon, a post-village of Pike co. Miss. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. 200.

Dillon, a banking city capital of Beaverhead co. Mont. 65 miles S of Butte City on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. in 1900 1530.

Dillon, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, near Zanesville its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Dillon, a banking post-town of Marion co. S C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles N of Marion. It has cotton and oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1015.

Dillon, or **Huntington Mines**, a post-village of Brome co. Quebec, 13 miles SE of Waterloo. It has copper mines. Pop. 400.

Dillons Mills, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va.

Dillon Ham, a post-station of Hampshire co. W Va.

Dillonvale, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It has coal mining interests and manufactures of drills, brick and tile, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Dilleboro, a banking post-town of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 14 miles SW of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900 465.

Dillsboro, a post-town of Jackson co. N C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. in 1900 279.

Dilleburg, a banking post-borough of York co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 15 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 732.

Dilman, *deel mān* a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan 50 miles NNW of Urmiah.

Dilworthtown, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Westchester.

Dima, *dee mā* a town of Abyssinia, in Gogam near lat. 10° 30' N. lon. 38° 5' E.

Dimalao, *de-mā-lāo*, a pueblo on the S coast of Bohol Island Philippines. Pop. 8044.

Dimitrovsk, See *DIMROVSK*.

Dimitasna, *dee-mēt-sā-nā*, or **Demetasma**, a town of Greece, in Arcadia, 15 miles WNW of Tripolizza. It is picturesque situated and has remains of medieval fortifications. Under the Turks it was a seat of Greek learning. Its public school is a fine edifice. Pop. about 2500 (common 5000).

Dimmick, a post-village of Lassen co. Ill.

Dimit, a southwestern county of Texas. Area, 1184 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sancom River. Capital Carrizo Springs. Pop. in 1890 1949 in 1900 1105.

Dimit, a post-village, capital of Castro co. Tex. 120 miles (direct) W by N of Childress.

Dimitaville, a post-village of Juniata co. Pa. 14 miles E by N of Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Dimock, a post-village of Esquebanna co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 18 miles N of Tankhannock.

Dimondale, a banking post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles SSW of Lansing. Pop. about 450.

Dimondale, a post-hamlet of Polk co. N C.

Dinagat, *dē-nā-gāt* a long and narrow island province and N of Sarigao Mindanao Philippines. Lat. (N point) 10° 28' N. A wooded mountain-chain runs parallel to the E coast, with peaks rising to 2500-3300 feet. It yields rice and other tropical products, timber, fish, gold, etc. Dinagat town is on the W coast. Pop. 5264.

Dinajpur, *dee-nāj-poor'* a town of British India, in Bengal division of Rajshahi, capital of the district of Dinapur. Pop. about 13,000.

Dinan, *dee nān'* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côte-du-Nord, on the Rhenus here crossed by a lofty viaduct, 14 miles S. of Saint-Malo. It is partly enclosed by old walls and has the remains of a fine old castle. The principal edifices are two Gothic churches, a clock tower and the town hall. The scenery of the environs is very picturesque. Pop. in 1901 10,534.

Dinant, *dee nān'* (L. *Dinan* *town*) a town of Belgium province and 15 miles S. of Namur on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. The principal building is a mediæval church restored in modern times. It has manufactures of glass, paper, metal, wares, leather and so-called Dinant wares. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified and deemed impregnable. In 1468 Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery took it by assault and razed it to the ground. Pop. in 1902 7551.

Dinapur, *dee-nā-poor'* or **Danapur**, a town and military station of Bengal on the Ganges district and 5 miles W of Patna, with which city it is in fact continuous,

the whole forming one town 15 miles long. Dinapur is generally ill built and very irregular. It consists of two parts—Dinapur Cantonments and Dinapur Nisamat. Pop. in 1901 33,690.

Dinapur. See **DINARIC ALPS.**

Dinard, de nan, or **Dinard-Saint-Émogat**, a seaport and fashionable bathing resort of Brittany, France, on the estuary of the Rance, opposite Saint-Malo. It has a casino, bathing establishments, and fine promenades, with beautiful villas. Pop. in 1901 4,787.

Dinaric (di nár'ik) Alps (L. Alpēs Dinar'ice) consist of that portion of the Alpine system (in its broadest sense) which connects the Julian Alps with the mountains of Albania and Greece, and covers parts of southern Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Sava from the region watered by the Neretva and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They are chiefly calcareous and rise to their highest point, the summit of Dinara, to 6,003 feet.

Din'na-Mowddwy (mōw'ruce) a decayed town of Wales co. of Merioneth, on the Dorey 12 miles by rail NE of Machynlleth. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain.

Din'tigul', or Dandigal, a town of Madras British India, 39 miles NW of Madurai. It has a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. about 20,000.

Din'dangs', a district forming part of Penang, Straits Settlements. It consists of a wooded tract, on the coast of Penang, between the parallels of 4° and 4° 30' N latitude and the little island of Pangkor (Dinding).

Dineir, de-nar' a small town of Asiatic Turkey in the southern part of the vilayet of Rhodavendikyar the terminus of the Smyrna-Aidin railway. It is on the site of the ancient Colosse in Phrygia.

Dingelstädt, or Dangelstedt, ding'el-stüt' a town of Prussian Saxony on the Elbe, 10 miles NW of Magdeburg. Pop. about 4,000.

Dingeean, a post-village of Kings co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Ceredo or Huntington. Pop. about 400. It has coal and coke industries.

Dingle, a seaport of Ireland co. of Kerry on Dingle Bay 8 miles E of Dunmore Head. Pop. about 1,800.

Dingie, deen'gi', a pueblo of Dade province, Panay Philippine Islands, on the navigable Taland River. The region is fertile and has marble-quarries, gold-mines and a noted grotto. Pop. 11,000.

Dingler, a post-village of Randolph co. Ala. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 80.

Dingman, a township of Pike co. Pa. extends SE. to the Delaware R. or Pop. in 1900 481.

Dingmans Ferry, a summer resort of Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware River about 15 miles below Fort Jervis, N.Y. Pop. about 70.

Dingolfing, ding'el-fing' a town of Lower Bavaria, near the lake 10 miles SW of Landau. Pop. about 3,600.

Dingrae, deen'grä' a pueblo of Davao Norte province, Luzon Philippine Islands, on the Dingrae River. The region is exceedingly productive, with a hot and humid climate, and yields much rice, exported to China and Europe. Pop. 12,400.

Dingwall, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 miles NW of Inverness. Pop. in 1901 2,510.

Dinza, the ancient name of Dienx.

Dinkelsbühl, dink'el-sbühl', a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the river Würnitz, 40 miles by rail NW of Donauwörth. It was a free city of the old German Empire. It is still surrounded by its old walls with their slender towers, and there are a number of quaint bridges over the Würnitz. The most interesting building is the so-called German House, an old Renaissance mansion. Pop. in 1900 45,400.

Dinkora, a town of Africa. See **DARRARA.**

Dinklage, ding'klä'gsh' a village of Germany in Oldenburg 8 miles SW of Verden. It is a growing manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900 4,018.

Dinsdale, din'sdäl' a post-village of Tama co. Iowa. Pop. 15.

Dinslaken, din'slā'ken' a town of Rhénish Prussia 24 miles from Düsseldorf. Pop. about 4,600.

Dismore, a post-hamlet of Haral co. Fla. Pop. 50.

Dismore, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. 30 miles by rail W. of Pittsburgh.

Disteldorf, dist'el'dorf' a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles WSW of Willemstad.

Dinuba, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles N of Visalia. Pop. about 300.

Dinwiddie, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of 621 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River and on the S.W. by the Nottoway River. Capital Dinwiddie. Pop. in 1890 33,615. in 1900 27,194.

Dinwiddie, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Va. on Stony Creek, 12 miles SW of Petersburg, and on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 40.

Dixperio, dix'pé-ri-o' a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles SW of Breda.

Diomedé (di o-mé-dé) Islands, a group in Bering Strait, midway between Asia and America (Siberia and Alaska) consisting of Fairway Rock, Krenshorn and Ratmanov islands the central ones in lat. 65° 46' N. They are partly Russian.

Dions, a post-village of Colas co. Ill. 10 miles S. by E of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Dioncorids Insula, the ancient name of Socotra.

Diosgyör, deo'sh'györ' a town of Hungary on of Bodrod 84 miles W of Miskolc. It has picturesque ruins of an old castle and warm springs. Here are great iron and steel-works belonging to the government. Pop. about 7,000.

Diospolis See **THEBES (Egypt)** and **LUXOR.**

Diozsegh, deo'sh'ég' a town of Hungary co. of Bihar 25 miles SE. of Debrecan. Pop. about 6,000.

Dipper Harbor, a post hamlet on the Bay of Fundy St. John co., New Brunswick 20 miles WSW of St. John.

Dippoldswalde, dip-pal'du-wäl'de' a town of Saxony 11 miles S of Dresden. Pop. about 3,500.

Dipsley, a post-village of Carroll co. Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop. about 125.

Direct, a post-village of Laine co. Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 125.

Direction, Cape, a cape on the NE coast of Australia in York Peninsula. Lat. 12° 41' S.

Direction, Cape, a cape of Tasmania, forming the E entrance to the Derwent. Lat. 43° 3' S.

Direction Island, in the Indian Ocean is one of the Keeling group.

Direction Island at the entrance of the China Sea, off the SW coast of Burma.

Direction Islands, a group of small islands off the NE coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery.

Dirello, de-ri-lo' (and **A hat**) a river of Sicily enters the Mediterranean 24 miles WNW of Modica, after a WSW course of about 30 miles.

Dirk-Cerritz Archipelago, a name sometimes given to an association of islands in Antarctica, lying W. of Graham Land (Island), and consisting of the Biscoe and Palmer groups.

Dirk-Hartog Island, off the W coast of Australia Lat. 26° S. lon. 112° 52' E. It is the most westerly point of Australia.

Dirkland, dirks'länd', a village of the Netherlands in South Holland 20 miles SW of Rotterdam on the island of Overflakke.

Dirleton, dir'le-ton' a village of Scotland 84 miles N of Haddington on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Near it are the ruins of Dirleton Castle.

Dirmstein, dirm'stāin', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate 4 miles SNE of Grünstadt.

Dirschau, dirts'shō' (Pol. **Życzewo** stchêz's) a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia 20 miles SSE. of Danzig on the left bank of the Vistula. It has foundries, manufactures of agricultural implements and machinery, sugar refineries etc. Here is a splendid iron bridge over the Vistula. Pop. in 1900 12,801.

Disappointment, Cape, the SW extremity of Washington at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Disappointment, Cape, a headland on the S coast of the island of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Disappointment Island one of the Bonin group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 16' N. lon. 139° 51' E.

Disappointment Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 36° 36' S. lon. 166° E.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean at lat. 14° 15' S. discovered by Byron in 1766.

Disco, or Disko, a large island belonging to Denmark in Davis Strait, off the W coast of Greenland. Lat. about 70° N. It is largely of trap formation rising to 2,500-3,000 feet, contains stone-quarries and mines of lignite coal and possesses valuable fisheries. The town of Godthaab sometimes referred to as Disco is situated on the south coast.

Disco, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 29 miles W of Bucknell and 17 miles (direct) N by E of Carthage. Pop. about 100.

Disco, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. 5 miles NE of Utica. Pop. about 300.

Disco, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Wis. Pop. 50.

Discovery Bay, on the E coast of Australia, between Cape Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide.

Discovery Bay (and Harbor) in Arctic America, between Grant and Grinnell Lands, in about lat. 82° N.

Disenchantment Bay is at the head of Yakutat Bay Alaska.

Disentis, *des-en-tis* is a village of Switzerland, easton of Grisons about 3800 feet above sea-level near the confluence of the Furber (Hinter) and Middle (Mittel) Rhine 34 miles WSW of Chur (Coire). Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, said to have been founded about 614 by Sigibert, whose successors were once princes of the empire. The place was almost destroyed by the French in 1700. In the conflagration a valuable collection of manuscripts in the convent perished. The convent buildings have been recently restored. The environs of Disentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop about 1400.

Disko, a post-village of Fulton on Ind on the Ene R. Pop 160.

Disson, a post-township of Sampson co. NC 17 miles E of Fayetteville. Pop is 1900, 1470.

Disnom Swamp, a large swamp which occupies parts of Nanamoud and Norfolk cos. in Virginia and Camden cos. in North Carolina. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Forests of cypress cedar and other trees cover a large portion of this swamp the middle of which is occupied by Lake Drummond. The Disnom Swamp is intersected by a canal by means of which schooners can pass from Chesapeake Bay into Albemarle Sound.

Disnon, *dis-nô*, a town of Russia, government of Vilna at the mouth of the Disna in the Dvina. It has an old castle. Pop in 1897 670.

Disnon, *des-nôn* a village of Belgium in Lidze, 2 miles NW of Verrier. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop in 1900 12,546.

Disputanta, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co. Ky 9 miles NE of Mount Vernon.

Disputanta a post-village of Prince George co. Va on the Norfolk and Western R. 13 miles SE of Petersburg. Pop 100.

Disraeth, *dis-ri-las*, a hanning post town of Welfo co Quebec, on the Quebec central R. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, dours, etc. Pop about 700.

Disse, a town of England in Norfolk on the Wareney 20 miles SSW of Norwich. Pop in 1901 3,430.

Disseu, *dis-en* a town of Romania in Hanever 13 miles SSE of Orshtrick. Pop about 2000.

Disseu, a town of Switzerland. See Disseu.

Disson, a post village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Letitz. Pop about 100.

Disstrice, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 26 miles S of Placentia.

District, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop in 1900 651.

District of Columbia, a district of the United States containing the federal capital. It has the Potomac River as its SW boundary and is enclosed on all other sides by Maryland. The district originally comprised a tract 10 miles square lying on both sides of the Potomac, but in 1846 that portion lying SW of the river was retroceded to Virginia by the United States. Present area, 60 sq m (land 60 sq m water 0 sq m). It was formerly divided into the cities of Georgetown and Washington and the co of Washington but there are no longer any distinctions having civil significance. Georgetown which existed as a municipality before the foundation of Washington was deprived of its charter in 1871 and became part of Washington in 1878. Mount Pleasant, Tenallytown, Brightwood, Uniontown, Benning etc. are small places outside of the strict limits of Washington.

The face of the country is undulating with fine hills and pleasant fertile valleys and a light, fertile soil. The Potomac is a noble tidal stream navigable for vessels of large burden up to Washington. The Anacostia River known also as the East Branch of the Potomac, is the eastern boundary of Washington and the picturesque Rock Creek separates the city within its original limits from Georgetown. The geological formation is Cretaceous, covered with an extensive conglomerate or breccia, the age of which still remains somewhat uncertain.

Industries—The agricultural and market-gardening facilities of the district are very good and the market for farm and garden-products excellent. The principal manufactures are those of flour and other mill products, brick and lumber carried on mainly at Georgetown which has a considerable coasting trade. In the fiscal year ending June, 1900 there were no exports. The imports entered in the Georgetown customs district aggregated in value \$208,730. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R. connect Washington with Baltimore and the North and West; and a railroad bridge across the Potomac connects the city with the southern railroad systems.

Public Works—The permanent institutions of the general government,

as well as those of the district as such, besides the Washington Asylum for the United States Soldiers and Sailors, Orphan Asylum, Freedmen's Hospital, National Soldiers Home, National Deaf-Mute College, and many institutions, public and private, devoted to charity and the relief of the afflicted. The principal government and other institutions are noticed in the article WASHINGTON.

Education—Separate free public schools are maintained for white and colored children. There are normal high, grammar intermediate, and primary schools. In 1899 the enrollment of pupils in the public schools was 45,560 with an average attendance of 34,032. The district is the seat of the Catholic University of America, Georgetown University (Roman Catholic), Columbian University (Baptist), Howard University (for colored), Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), the National Deaf-Mute College, and the Carnegie Institute, founded in 1902. Among professional schools are several theological law and medical schools, mostly departments of some one of the universities, and a school of pharmacy. The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, the United States Signal Office, Naval Observatory, Loran's Artillery, Army Medical Museum, the botanical garden, zoological garden and the Congressional and other public libraries add largely to the educational advantages of the district. Washington is the seat of numerous scientific associations and of the special national surveys of the states and territories. See WASHINGTON D. C.

History—From the time of the close of the Revolutionary war until 1800 there were earnest discussions as to the place where the seat of the United States government should be fixed. Philadelphia, Carlisle, Philadelphia again, then Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton and New York were in turn the temporary places of the meetings of Congress. In 1788 Maryland ceded to the United States the present territory for the purpose of establishing here the seat of federal authority and in 1790 Virginia augmented the gift by the cession of a tract of 34 sq m on the SW side of the river. The gift was accepted by Congress in 1790 and the year 1800 was settled upon as the date of the establishment of the national capital on the banks of the Potomac River. More than 100 years before the site of the future capital had been named Rome by the proprietor of a plantation situated there, one Francis Pope, and the hill where the United States capitol stands was by him called the Capitoline Hill. Congress met at Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. The new town was incorporated in 1802 and named Washington. The county and city of Alexandria, on the Virginia side, were retroceded to Virginia in 1846. Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia in 1802. Before 1871 the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the co. of Washington had a corporate existence, but Congress had exclusive legislative control and the people of the district had no delegate or other representative in Congress. The more important judicial positions were filled by the federal authority. In 1871 a territorial government was instituted by Congress and the district was permitted to send a delegate to the national house of representatives. In 1874 Congress abolished the territorial system and placed the government in the hands of 3 commissioners appointed by the president of the United States. The mixtures have no vote in district or national affairs.

Population—In 1800 the total population of the district was 6,144. In 1810 15,411. In 1820 25,336. In 1830 30,261. In 1840 38,451. In 1850 (after the retrocession of Alexandria city and co.) 51,687. In 1860 158,000. In 1870 171,700. In 1880 177,624. In 1890 236,302. and in 1900 287,718 of whom 85,000 were colored.

Districto Federal, the federal district of Mexico containing the city of Mexico. Area, 550 sq m. Pop in 1900 540,478.

Ditmarsch (Ger *Dithmarschen* dit'mar-shen) a region in Germany forming the W part of Holstein. It is mainly enclosed by the Elbe on the S, the Eider on the N and the North Sea on the W. It is low and marshy and is diked to prevent inroads of the sea.

Ditro, a town of Transylvania. See GRANOV-DITRO.

Ditterbach, *dit-ten-bak*, a village of Prussia in Silesia, 42 miles SW of Breslau. It has manufactures of match and coal-mines. Pop in 1900 6,773.

Ditterbach, a village of Bohemia, district of Tetschen near the Saxon frontier. The fantastic rock formations in its vicinity attract tourists.

Dittmars, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Mo.

Diu *lee-oo'* a small island of India belonging to Portugal since 1515. It is in lat 20° 4' N lon 71° E and lies just N of the Kathiawar peninsula. Area about 2 sq m. Pop in 1901 13,206. The export of cocoanut presses nearly the whole of the population. It formerly had an extensive commerce. The governor of Diu is under the governor general of Goa.

Dixey, *div'ei*, a small town of Hungary co. of Neograd, 20 miles SE. of Alsobél.

Dixevon, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 16 miles S of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Dixevon-sur-Mer, deer air main, a town of France, in Calvados (Normandy), on the Dives, near the English Channel. It was here that William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England, which event is commemorated by a column. It is a watering place. Pop. in 1901 3308.

Divido, a post-village of Teller co. Colo. on the great eastern divide or water-shed of the state, about 25 miles by rail NW of Colorado Springs. Pop. about 200.

Dividing Creek, a post-village of Cuthbertson co. N. J. on a creek of the same name 14 miles SE of Bridge-ton and on the Central R. of New Jersey. Pop. 750.

Dividing Range, or **Great Dividing Range**, a name given to the main cordillera of southern Australia, especially developed as an E and W system in Victoria, and forming a westerly extension of the Australian Alps. Among the loftiest summits are Bogong (6500 feet) Fossil atrop and Hotham.

Dividing Ridge, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa. **Divine Corners**, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N. Y. 1 mile from Harby.

Divio, **Divio**, or **Divionom**, the Latin for **Dixon**. **Divodurum**, an ancient name of Metz.

Divona, the ancient name of Caen.

Divonne-les-Bains, *dev'vonn la bay*, a village of France in Ain, 4 miles NE of Gex. It has a much frequented hydropathic establishment.

Dixra, a town of Turkey. See **Dixra**.

Dix, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ill. 9 miles by rail W by W of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 250.

Dix, a post-village of Kimball co. Neb. The banking point is Kimball. Pop. 100.

Dix, a post-hamlet of Oasda co. N. Y. 3 miles by rail S of House.

Dix, a township (town) of Schuyler co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 3394.

Dix-Au, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigré 65 miles NE of Axum.

Dixboro, a post-village of Washburn co. Mich. Pop. 15.

Dixcove, a British settlement, with port on the Gold Coast of Africa in lat 4° 48' N. lon 1° 52' W.

Dixfield, a post town (p. town) of Oxford co. Me. on the Androscoggin River 30 miles N by W of Lewiston. It has manufactures of bobbins, spools, shuttles, etc. Pop. in 1900 1052.

Dixfield Center, a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me. 20 miles N by E of Paris.

Dixie, a post-village of Perry co. Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 100.

Dixie, a post-village of Brooks co. Ga. 8 miles by rail W of Quitman. Pop. 100.

Dixie, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho.

Dixie, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T. Pop. 50.

Dixie, a post-village of Henderson co. Ky. The banking point is Gordons. Pop. about 150.

Dixie, a post-village of Wallawalla co. Wash. 11 miles by rail ENE of Wallawalla. Pop. 200.

Dixie, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Brampton. Pop. 250.

Dix Island, off the coast of Rockland co. Me. is 10 miles S by E of Rockland. It has important quarries of granite and has furnished the material for numerous public buildings.

Dixmont, *des mōmō'*, a small town of France in Yonne 20 miles N of Auxerre.

Dixmont, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Dixmont township (town) 23 miles WSW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 842.

Dixmont, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Ohio River 8 miles by rail NW of Pittsburgh. Here is the West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dixmont Coeter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me. 20 miles N of Belfast.

Dixmude, *des mōd' ou d' mōd' (Flem. Dixmude)*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders on the Yser 12 miles N of Ypres. It has an interesting church. Pop. about 4000.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Dawson co. Ga.

Dixon, a banking city the capital of Lee co. Ill., on both sides of the Rock River and on the Illinois Central R., where it crosses the Chicago and Northwestern R. 95 miles W of Chicago. It is the seat of the Northern Illinois Normal School and has manufactures of ploughs, saws, shoes, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7917.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Green co. Ind. 41 miles by rail NE of Vincennes.

Dixon, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, 20 miles by rail ANW of Davenport. Pop. 350.

Dixon, a banking post-town capital of Webster co. Ky. 34 miles S of Henderson. Pop. in 1900 560.

Dixon, a post-village of Nechoda co. Minn. The banking point is Newton. Pop. 250.

Dixon, a banking post-village of Pulaski co. Mo. 24 miles by rail W of Rolla. Pop. in 1900 500.

Dixon, a post-village of Dixon co. Neb. on the Missouri River about 30 miles below Hankton S Dak. Pop. in 1900 15.

Dixon, a post-village of Van Wert co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. a R. 19 miles ESE of Fort Wayne. Pop. 175.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. Pa.

Dixon, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Rutland co. Vt. about 1 1/2 miles SE of Rickland Center.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo.

Dixon Entrance, a strait in North America, W coast lat. 54° 30' N. between Queen Charlotte Islands, in British Columbia, and the Prince of Wales Archipelago in Alaska. Breadth N to S 40 miles.

Dixons Mills, a post-village of Marengo co. Ala. 36 miles S of Demopolis. Pop. about 150.

Dixons Springs, a post-village of Smith co. Tenn. 10 miles (direct) W by N of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Dixonville, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa.

Dix's Peak, a escarpment of the Adirondack group, in Essex co. N. Y. about 16 miles W of Lake Champlain and a few miles SE of Mount Marcy. It has an altitude of 4842 feet.

Dixville, a post-township (town) of Coos co. N. H. covered with forests and mountains. Pop. in 1900, 15.

Dixville Notch, a summer resort 10 miles SE of Coombsville presents wild and desolate scenery of remarkable character.

Dixville, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Coombsville. Pop. in 1901 430.

Dixful, *dis'ful*, a town of Persia, in Khuzistan, of which it is the principal mart, on the Dix River (Coprates) 12 miles WNW of Shuster. Pop. about 30 000. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches.

Djapara, *Java*. See **JAPARA**.

Djekokarta. See **JENKARTA**.

Dio, a post-village of Simpson co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 700.

Dmitriyev, *d'mi'tri-yev*, a town of Russia, 60 miles NW of Kursk. Pop. in 1897 7315.

Dmitrov, *d'mi'trov*, a town of Russia government and 45 miles N of Moscow on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. in 1897 4530.

Dmitrova, *d'mi'trova*, a town of Russia in 57 miles SW of Orel on the Aermua. Pop. in 1897 5269.

Dniester, *ac'p'r* (Russ. *Dniestr* *dn'y'st' p'r* see *Dnypr*; thence later *Dnestr*), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk flows generally S. passes Smolensk, Mohilev, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav and Kherson and enters the Black Sea on the N. by several mouths. Length including windings, about 1400 miles. Chief affluents on the right the Beresina, Pripet and Ingulets; on the left, the Sosh, Dnava, Sula, Piel, Voronka, Orel and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 45 miles below Yekaterinoslav. It is the third in magnitude of European rivers, ranking next after the Volga and the Danube. Drainage-area, about 300 000 sq. m. At Kiev it is 15 feet deep in summer; but spring floods raise it to 50 feet and even 55 feet. Steamers ply on the river between Orel and Yekaterinoslav and between Alexandrovsk and Kherson. The Dniester is connected with the Baltic Sea by means of the Duna, Nijmen and Volga, and their uniting canal—the Ixarska Ogn and Dniester R. canal. Near its mouth there was the Milesian colony of Olbia founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.

Dniester-Liman, a gulf of the Black Sea, which receives the Dniester and Bug Rivers.

Dniester, *dn'y'st' p'r* (Russ. *Dniestr* *dn'y'st' p'r* and *Ty'ra* afterwards *Dnestr* or *Dnestr*) a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains,

in Galicia, flows ESE passes Sambor Halls, Khotin Mohler Bender, and Akerman and enters the Black Sea on the NW. It separates Bessarabia from the governments of Podolia and Khorson. Length including windings, about 800 miles. Chief affluents on the right are the Str, Bent, and Botna. On the left, the Sereth. Though very tortuous, and in summer quite shallow it affords extensive steamboat navigation which begins at Khotin. Area of basin, 30,000 sq m.

Oniester-Liman, a gulf of the Black Sea, which receives the Oniester.

Doub, *do ab* (two waters) a name applied in India to trade between two rivers, and especially to that between the Ganges and the Jumna, and to the Jullander Doub between the Sutlej and Beas rivers.

Dookaville, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation. I T. **Dooktown**, a post-village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick on the Canada Eastern R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. about 250.

Do-am, a thickly populated valley in Southern Arabia, in Upper Hadramaut, E. of Yemen.

Doane Mount, Wyo. is in the Yellowstone National Park about 5 miles from Yellowstone Lake. Its altitude is 10,713 feet.

Doan's Creek, of Indiana, enters the West Fork of the White River near the S. line of Greene co.

Dobbin, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Piedmont. Pop. about 250.

Dobblins, a post-village of Harrington co. N. J. Pop. 49.

Dobbo, the chief town of the Arn Islands on the N. side of the strait of Woumna. Lat. 6° 40' S. lon. 144° 20' E. In the trading season it is much visited by merchants.

Dobbs Ferry, a banking and residential post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the Tappan Bay extension of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 20 miles N. of New York. It has various manufactures, several collegiate institutions etc. Pop. in 1900 2888.

Dobbsen, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. The banking point is Triton. Pop. 100.

Dobcayce, *dob-chut sh*, a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary district of Wladyska. Pop. about 1500.

Dobeln, *do beln* a town of Saxony 15 miles ESE of Leipzig, partly on an island formed by the Mulde. It has spinning mills, foundries and manufactures of carriages, leather etc. Pop. in 1900 17 45.

Doberran, *do-ber-an* a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 40 miles N.E. of Schwerin on a small river which falls into the Baltic 2½ miles below the town. It has a palace, a medieval church with fine works of art, a new town hall etc. Its iron springs are much frequented. Pop. in 1900 4934.

Dobien, a town of Russia in Courland, 18 miles W. of Mitau. Pop. about 2000.

Döbling, *döbling* a NW quarter of Vienna, Austria-Hungary until recently a village.

Doboj, *do-boy* a town of Bosnia, on the Noma, 42 miles NE of Travnik. Pop. about 3000.

Doboka, *do bo käh* a village of Transylvania, co. of Szekes Doboka, 12 miles WSW of Szatmarvár.

Doboy Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. 12 miles from Darien.

Doboy Light, Sapelo Island Ga. See DENNIS LIGHT.

Doboy Sound is on the coast of Georgia at the southern extremity of Sapelo Island 10 miles E. of Darien.

Doboz, *d'boz* a village of Hungary co. of Nékcs on the Black Körös, 4 miles from Tanya. Pop. about 5000.

Dobruška, a town of Russia, about 60 miles N. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 189, 9368.

Dobružno, *do-broo-zo* a village of Austria-Hungary on the island of Veglia, 24 miles SSE of Fiume.

Dobruška, *do-bro-šk* a town of Prussia in Brandenburg 66 miles ESW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1500.

Dobrušek, or **Dobříš**, *do-brzhsh* a town of Bohemia, district of Příbram. Pop. about 1500.

Dobruška, a town of Bulgaria. See RASARIZ.

Dobruška, *do-bro-koš* a town of Hungary co. of Tolna, 64 miles ESW of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Dob'romil', a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 23 miles E. of Sanok. Pop. about 3000.

Dobruška, *do-broo'sh* (Roman *Dobrugea* *do-bro-jš* Bulg. *Do-bris* *sh*, *do-breech*) a region forming part of Rumania, bounded E. by the Black Sea and N. and W. by the Danube. Area, about 4000 sq m. Its N. part is a marshy and unhealthy alluvial plain and southward through more elevated it still has the character of a steppe. In 1873 it was detached from Bulgaria (at the time of its erection into a principality) and given to Rumania. The inhab-

itants consist of Tartars, Circassians, Turks, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Greeks, Armenians and Jews. Pop. in 1890, 248,242.

Dobruška, *do-broo'sh* *sh*, or **Dobruška**, a town of Bohemia 15 miles ENE. of Knnagratz. Pop. about 3000.

Dobruška, *do-bro'sh* *sh*, or **Dobruška**, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles SSW of Pilsen. Pop. in 1890 5183.

Dobruška, *do-bro'sh* a town of Poland government of Plock, 18 miles KNW of Lipno.

Dobruška, *do-bro'sh* (Hun *Dobruška* *do-bro'sh* *sh*) a town of Hungary co. of Gömör on the Dobruška. Pop. about 5000. It has mercury, iron, copper, and cobalt mines, blast-furnaces, etc. The famous ice-cavern of Dobruška, in the valley of Stronca, is one of the most remarkable structures of its kind and contains about 150,000 cubic yards of ice.

Dobruška, a post-hamlet of Rankin co. Miss. Pop. 50.

Dobruška, a post-town capital of Surry co. N. C. about 50 miles N. of Statesville. Pop. in 1900 327.

Dobruška, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark. 17 miles SW of Arkadelphia.

Dobruška, Cuba. See JARDINES DE LA REINA.

Dobruška, Rio, a river of Brazil. See RIO DOCE.

Dobruška, *do-art*, a lake of Scotland co. of Perth. Length about 1 mile. A river of the same name, 8 miles in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dobruška into the Lochy.

Dobruška, a post-village of Bullock co. Ga. Pop. 70.

Dobruška, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co. N. Y. Pop. 50.

Dobruška, a post-village of Wilkes co. N. C. 50 miles NW of Statesville.

Doctor Arrayo, a town of Mexico in the state of Nuevo León 70 miles W. by N. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. of the commune in 1895 21 100.

Doctor's Creek, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha River from the left in the W. part of McIntosh co.

Doctor's Creek, N. J. rises in Monmouth co. and falls into Crosswicks Creek 3 miles NE of Bordentown.

Doctortown, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. on the Plant System, 52 miles SW of Savannah. Pop. 200.

Dodd, or **Dodd City**, a post-town of Fennell co., Tex. 24 miles by rail E. of Sherman. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 369.

Dodd City, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ark.

Doddridge, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 444 sq m. It is drained by the Hughes River and Middle Island Creek. Coal is found in the county.

Doddridge, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, 1 mile by rail N. by E. of Lebanon.

Doddridge, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill.

Doddridge, a post-village of Sandusky co. N. Y. on the Tuscarora and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. 15.

Dodge, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 405 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Savannah River. Capital, Eastman. Pop. in 1890 11 452. In 1900 12 900.

Dodge, a county in the SE part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 sq m. It is drained by the Red Cedar River and the South Branch of the Zumbro River. Capital, Mantorville. Pop. in 1890 10 564. In 1900 13 340.

Dodge, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 529 sq m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by Logan, a Peble and Maple creeks. Capital, Fremont. Pop. in 1890 10 260. In 1900 22 268.

Dodge, a county in the southeast-central part of Wisconsin has an area of 884 sq m. It is intersected by the Rock River and also drained by Beaver Dam and Crawfish creeks. Among its physical features is a large shallow lake, formerly called Winnabago Marsh now Horizon Lake, from which the Rock River issues. Capital, Janesville. Pop. in 1890 44 984. In 1900 46 631.

Dodge, a post-village of Clark co. Ky. Pop. 60.

Dodge, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. The banking point is Southbridge or Spencer. Pop. 100.

Dodge, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 36 miles NW of Fremont. Pop. in 1900 554.

Dodge, a post-village of Walker co. Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 71 miles N. of Houston. Pop. about 150.

Dodge, a post-village of Trumbull co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R., 9 miles NE. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of Dodge township (town) in 1900 495.

Dodge Center, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn. on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western R. 71 miles W. of Winona. Wheat is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 943.

Dodge City, a banking city capital of Ford co., Kan. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 363 miles WNW of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 14,421. It is an important agricultural and stock-raising centre. Santa College (Methodist) is located here.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 12 miles N of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. 11 miles by rail NE of Providence.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Dodgeville, a banking city capital of Iowa on W. 47 miles SW of Madison on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, shoes, etc. Lead- and silver-ores are mined near here. Pop. in 1900 1865.

Dodona (Gr. *Δωδώνη*), an ancient town of Epirus famed for its oracle of *Zeus*. Its remains have been unearthed about 11 miles SW of Janina. The theatre is in a fine state of preservation and the inscriptions that have been found are of great historical value.

Dodson, a post-village of Winn parish, La. The banking point is Winnfield.

Dodson, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Dodson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. 15 miles by rail WNW of Dayton.

Dodsonville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala. 11 miles S by W of Scottsboro.

Dodsonville, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio. 40 miles SSE of Cincinnati.

Dodsworth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901 1023.

Dodway, a post-borough of San Juan co., Wash. is on the E shore of Orcas Island, near the head of Roanoke strait, 16 miles SW of Whatcom. The banking point is Friday Harbor. Pop. about 100.

Dodwell, a post-village of Highland co., Va. about 38 miles NW of Staunton.

Dodwell, a banking post-town of Colquhoun co., Ga. on the Georgia Northern R. 14 miles NW of Moultrie. Pop. in 1900 325.

Dodwell, a post-village of St. Francis co., Mo. 5 miles SW of Farmington. It has lead mines. Pop. about 1000.

Dodwell, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. about 30 mi. W of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 250.

Dodsworth, *doon'hoorn* a town of the Netherlands in Gelderland on the Yssel 10 miles E of Arnhem. Pop. in 1900 444.

Dodtichem, *doot'ichem* a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Old IJssel 10 miles E of Arnhem. Pop. about 4000.

Dofin, a district of Arabia. See *Dnepr*.

Dog Creek, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. 12 miles W of Moundsville. Pop. 5.

Doggerbank, a sand-bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea between lat. 54° 10' and 56° N and lon. 1° and 5° E intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. The depth of water here ranges from 50 to 120 feet. It is the seat of extensive fisheries.

Dog Island, at the E side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound, on the E coast of Florida.

Dog Island, in the Pacific Ocean one of the Sandwich group.

Dogliani, *dòl-rànee*, a town of Italy province of Cuneo, 11 miles NE of Mondovì. Pop. about 2000.

Dognácska, *dognách köh*, a town of Hungary co. of Krasó-Sátrény 40 miles SW of Temesvár. It has mines of copper, lead and zinc. Pop. about 3500.

Dogo, a town with hot baths, of Japan on Shikoku Island SE of Hiroshima.

Dog River, a small stream of Washington co., Va. enters the Winnsboro River about 1 mile below Montpelier.

Dogwood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., 45 miles by rail S of Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Doham, *dòh nà*, a town of Saxony 10 miles SSE of Dresden on the Elbe. Pop. about 3500.

Dohren, a village of Prussia circle of Hanover. Pop. in 1900 5174.

Dohran, known also as *Philaalino*, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, vilayet and about 40 miles NW of Saloniki. It is situated on the shore of Lake Dobran, a circular sheet of water abounding in fish, a few miles E of the river Varlar. Pop. about 5000 (?)

Dokkum, *dok kum* a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep 0 mile from the North Sea and 124 miles NE of Leeuwarden. It is enclosed by old walls and ditches and has a fine town-hall. Pop. in 1899, 4999.

Doko, *de'ko* a pygmy race of negroes inhabiting east-central Africa, in Senegal. They are hardly over four feet in height, of a dark-olive complexion and perfectly wild.

Dol, *dol* a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles SE of Saint-Malo. It contains largely of very ancient houses, and has a fine medieval cathedral. The level and fertile district in which Dol is situated, called *Maraud de Dol* is protected against the encroachments of the sea by a great dike. Pop. in 1901, 3629 (commune, 4708).

Doland, a banking post-village of Spink co., S. Dak., 20 miles E of Redfield on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 235.

Dolbeau, a post-village of Saguenay district, Canada.

Dolceacqua, *dol ché-kwa* (i.e. sweet water) L. *Dolce Agua*, a town of Italy 31 miles ENE of Nice, on the Riviera. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Dôle, *dòl* (anc. *De la Sequanorum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, on the Doubs 30 miles SE of Dujon. It is irregularly built. The most interesting edifice is the stately cathedral. The town has a number of fountains and possesses a large library. It is an ancient town. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of Franche-Comté. The fortifications, once of great strength were dismantled in 1874. Pop. in 1901 14,621.

Dôle, or *La Dôle*, *la döl* a mountain of Switzerland,anton of Vaud the highest summit of the Swiss Jura, on the French frontier 18 miles N of Grenchen, 5508 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent scenery.

Dolles, a post-village of Worth co., Ga. P. p. 60.

Dolgelly, *Dolgelioy*, *dol gèth lea*, co. *Dolgelioy*, *dol gèth l'po* a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Merioneth near the foot of Cadair Idris 40 miles W of Shrewsbury. It is surrounded by magnificent scenery. Pop. in 1901 2427.

Dolgoville, *döl'je vil* a banking post-village of Fulton and Herkimer cos. N. Y. 1. miles (direct) NE of Herkimer. It is on the Little Falls and Dolgoville R. and has manufactures of piano-fixtures, shoes, felt etc. Pop. in 1900 1015.

Dolgut, an island harbor and cape off the S shore of the peninsula of Alaska.

Dolma, *dol'la* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galic on 22 miles SSE of L'vov. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1900 9130).

Dolmington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River 37 miles NE of Philadelphia. Pop. 120.

Dollar, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan 10 miles NE of Stirling, beautifully situated on the Devon.

The Dollar Academy is an elegant structure. The ruin of Castle Campbell is in the parish. Pop. about 2000.

Dollar Bay, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. on the Hancock and Calumet R. 5 miles NE of Houghton its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Dollart, a gulf of the North Sea, at the estuary of the Ems between Germany and the Netherlands, 10 miles in length from N to S by 7 miles across, owes its origin to destructive inundations in the Middle Ages. The towns of Emden and Vollenburg are on its shores.

Dollinville, a post-village of Lucas co., Mich. on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. 2 miles W of Newberry, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Dolliver, a banking post-village of Emmet co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 750.

Dolmatov, a town of Russia, government of Perm 25 miles WNW of Shadrinsk. Pop. about 4000.

Dolnja (or *Dolnyn*) *Tozla*, *doln ja toz la* a town of Bosnia, about 50 miles NNE of Sarajevo. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1895 11,834, about half of whom were Mohammedans.

Dolo, a town of Italy 13 miles W of Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. about 3000 (commune 7000).

Dolomite, a division of the Eastern Alps of Europe, mainly in southeastern Tyrol and Venetia, Italy and in greater part situated between the valleys of the Adige, Drava, and Piave. They are of limestone (dolomite) formation and noted for their magnificent scenery of rugged and sharp peaks, stupendous precipices, and secluded valleys.

Among the more famous summits are the Marmolada (11,620 feet) Scorpis (10,996 ft.), Monte Civetta, Monte Cristallo and Langkofel (10,420 ft.). One of the most favored tourist centres is the region about Ampezzo.

Dolomoor, or *Chao Naitan-Nume*, *chä'ni* a main river of Mongolia, 145 miles N by W of Peking in lat. 42° 10' N lon. 118° 38' E. The principal edifices are the Buddhist temples which are numerous. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and Tibet for their work in iron and brass.

Russian merchandise is brought here from Khabarovsk. The Tartars bring herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth and tea. Pop. about 30,000.

Dolores, do-lo-rés, a town of Spain province and 21 miles SSW of Alhambra, on the Sagura. Pop about 2000.

Dolores, a county in the SW part of Colorado. Area, 1600 sq m. The E half is mountainous. Capital, Rico. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Dolores, a banking post-village of Montezuma co. Colo., 10 miles N of Cortes on the Rio Grande Southern R. Pop. 100.

Dolores, do-lo-rés, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province and 120 miles by rail SSE of Buenos Aires. Pop. of the commune, 15,000.

Dolores, or **Dolores Hidalgo**, a town of Mexico state and 25 miles NE of Guanajuato.

Dolores River (Sp. *Rio Dolore* res-de-lo-rés) rises in the San Juan Mountains in Colorado crosses the W boundary of the state and enters the Grand River in the E part of Sevier co. Utah. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows many miles in a cañon from 1500 to 3000 feet deep.

Dol'oso, a village of Hungary co. of Turontál. Pop. about 6000.

Dolpb, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. Pop. 65.

Dolson, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. 7 miles NW of Marshall.

Doltons Station, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago Terminal Transfer R. 25 miles S of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Dola, a town of central Africa, S of Lake Chad in Bornu. 130 miles SE of Kuka.

Dolwyddelan, do-loo-ethas-lan a parish and quarry man's village of Wales in Carnarvonshire, 13 miles NE of Port Madoc. Near by is the castle of Dolwyddelan the birthplace of Llewelyn.

Domagné, do-mān-yā a village of France in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles WSW of Vitré.

Domblain, do-mā-lāw a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E of Rennes.

Domart, do-mārt a small town of France in Somme 14 miles NW of Amiens.

Dombeault, dōm-bāl a town of France in Mauth-et-Melle 11 miles SE of Nancy. Pop. in 1901, 5542.

Dombes, or **La Dombes**, lā-dōm an old division of France, in Burgundy now in the department of Ais.

Dom'bovár, a place in the co. of Tolna, Hungary. 30 miles by rail WNW of Bástaszk. It consists of two communes, Old and New Dombovár with an aggregate population of about 9000.

Dom'brovit'sen, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 150 miles NW of Zhitomir. Pop. about 2500.

Domborg, dom-bānc a town of the Netherlands in Zealand on the W coast of the island of Walcheren 6½ miles NW of Middelburg. Pop. about 1600.

Dome Mountain, in the Yukon District of Canada, between the headwaters of the Bonanza and Domatzen creeks in the Klondike tract. Elevation about 4500 feet.

Domène, do-mēn or do-mān a village of France, in Isère, 5 miles NE of Grenoble.

Domérat, dōm-ā-rā a village of France in Alier 3 miles WNW of Montluçon.

Domesuds (do-mes-sūds) Cape, a headland of Russia, on the W side of the Gulf of Riga, S of the island of Osel.

Domfront, dom-frōn' (L. *Domfron* n. frum) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Orne (Normandy) on a steep rock near the Varenne 13 miles by rail S of Flers. It has a fine old church. Its horse-fairs are important. Pop. about 2500.

Domfront, a village of France in Sarthe, 11 miles NW of Le Mans.

Dominica, dom-s-uō'kz (Fr. *Dominique* dom-s-uō'kz), a British West Indian island of the group of the volcanic Caribbean colony of the Leeward Islands in about lat. 15° 25' N lon. 61° 30' W. It is 29 miles long and 13 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 291 sq m. Only a small part is arable the surface being rough and broken the mountains rising to elevations exceeding 4000 feet. Diablotin is the north is 4747 feet (or 5300 ft according to other measurements) high. Hot springs abound and there are some deposits of sulphur. The island is well timbered and well watered and the arable parts are very fertile. Sugar molasses rum coffee, cocoa and indigo are exported. The island has its own legislature and executive officers. Telegraph lines connect it with the other island and the mainland. It is separated by the Dominica Channel from Martinique. Capital, Roseau. Pop. in 1901, 28,894, mostly descendants of negro slaves.

Dominica, Marquesas Islands. See HIVAEOA.

Dominican Republic. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Dominion City, a post-village of Manitoba, in the municipality of Franklin, in the Canadian Pacific R., 50

miles S of Winnipeg its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. 200.

Dominion Creek, in the Klondike tract of the Yukon District of Canada unites with Sulphur Creek as a right tributary of the Indian River. Much gold has been taken from its placer deposits.

Dömitz, dō-mīts a town of Germany in Mecklenburg Schwerin 33 miles SSW of Schwerin on the Elbe. Pop. about 3000.

Domme, dom a village of France in Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 6½ miles SE of Périgueux.

Domme, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. After a tortuous northern course of about 20 miles, it joins the Meuse.

Dommitzsch, dom-mītsch a town of Prussia Saxony 8 miles WNW of Torgau. Pop. about 2000.

Domnau, dom-nāw a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 23 miles SE of Königsberg. It has an ancient castle. Pop. about 2000.

Domodossola, do-mō-dōs-sō-lā, a town of Italy province of Novara, on the Simplon route near the Swiss frontier and 10 miles NW of Lago Maggiore. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Dompaire, dōm-pā, a town of France, in Vosges 7 miles SE of Mirecourt. Pop. about 1000.

Dompiere sur Èbre, dōm-pi-er sur bā-r a village of France, in Alier 16 miles SSE of Moulins.

Domremy, dōm-reh-mā or **Domremy-la-Pucelle** dōm-reh-mā lā-pū-sēll a village of France, in Vosges, 7 miles N of Venefebtain on the Meuse. It is the native place of Jean of Arc whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a monument with a colossal bust of the heroine. Pop. in 1901, 308.

Donville, a post-village of Grenville co. Ontario. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 100.

Don (anc. *Tisamis* Tertiar *Don*) a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Tula, in Lake Ivan which also ends a tributary to the Volga, flows generally S passes Rostov and Azov and enters the Sea of Azov by many mouths on the NE. Chief affluents are the Suva and Donets on the right and the Voronezh, Kheper, Medveditsa, Sal and Manych on the left. Length 1100 miles. The navigation of the Don which extends to about 60 miles above the mouth of the river is difficult in summer when the water is low in winter the river is often frozen but at other times it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronezh communicate by canals with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azov with the Caspian Sea. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats running 28 miles up and 22 miles wide at the coast-line. Drainage-area, 165,000 sq m. The Don is the fourth in rank of the great rivers of Europe.

Don, a river of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire rises in the *Poultstone moors* and joins the Ouse after a course of 70 miles. It communicates by canal with the Trent and the Calder.

Don, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, rises in Ben Arden and enters the North Sea 1½ miles N of Aberdeen after a course of 80 miles. The chief tributary is the Lry. It is navigable from the sea only for a short distance.

Don, dōn a river of France, in Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine joins the Vilaine 8 miles ENE of Redon after a W course of 40 miles for 10 of which it is navigable.

Donna Anna, New Mexico. See DONNA ANA.

Dona Francisca a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, W of São Francisco. Pop. about 30,000. It includes Joinville and São Bento.

Donaghadee, dōn-ā-dē or des-ā-ga-dē a town of Ireland, co. of Down on the North Channel, 16 miles ENE of Belfast. Steamers ply hence to Port Patrick in Scotland. Pop. about 2000.

Donnho, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail N by W of Desmarest.

Donnld, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Golden.

Donalde, a post-village of Aberdeenshire, S. C. 40 miles by rail S of Greenhill. Pop. about 230.

Donaldson, a post-village of Hot Spring co. Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 54 miles SW of Little Rock. Pop. 175.

Donaldson, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. 7 miles W of Plymouth.

Donaldson, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 100.

Donaldson, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. 22 miles by rail N of Lebanon. Pop. about 50.

Donaldsonville, a banking post town capital of Ascension parish La. on the right or W bank of the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R. about 80 miles by river (63 by rail) above New Orleans. It is an impor-

tant shipping point for sugar cotton, and rice. Pop. in 1900, 4165

Donaldville, S C See DONALD.

Donaldsonville, La, a banking post-town of Decatur co. Ga., on the Plant System. It has lumber and turpentine industries. Pop. in 1900 510

Donna, a village of Italy See DONNA.

Donation, a post hamlet of Huntington co. Pa. 8 miles N by E of Huntington

Donau, a river of Europe. See DANUBE

Donneshingen, de nŭw sh ing-en, a town of Germany in Baden 37 miles NW of Constanz, at the confluence of the Rhine and Breg, head-streams of the Danube. It has a fine residence. The Fürstentum is the courtyard of which is a spring whose waters re-enforce those of the above-mentioned streams and which is held by some to be the source of the Danube. The Fürstentum library contains about 100,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900 7758

Donnstatt, de nŭw-stŭt, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate 9 miles WNW of Wirth on the left bank of the Danube. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

Donnswitz, de nŭw wŭt, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, at the confluence of the Würtha with the Danube 25 miles WNW of Augsburg. It was formerly a free imperial city. It has a former Benedictine abbey and other interesting old buildings. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in raising flax hemp and hops in brewing the manufacturing of machinery and in a transit trade on the Danube. Pop. in 1900 4367

Donovan, a post-village of Jackson co. Miss. The backwater point is Mobile, Ala. Pop. 150

Donawitz, a village of Austria-Hungary in Styria, circle of Leoben. It has coal-mines and iron and steel works. Pop. in 1900 9101 (commune, 13,131)

Don Benito don be-ni-to, a town of Spain 57 miles ENE of Badajoz near the Guadiana. Pop. in 1901 10,654

Doncaster (anc. Deane) a municipal borough of England, co. of York in the West Riding on the navigable river Don 22 miles S of York. The high street is remarkably handsome. The chief edifice is the parish church recently rebuilt. Here is a celebrated race-course. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes for three-year-olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger and they have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in England. Doncaster has manufactures of iron and brass, and of agricultural implements and large locomotive and car-shops. The town was important in Anglo-Saxon days. Roman remains have been found here. Pop. in 1901 25,934 in 1901 28,923

Doncaster, a post-hamlet of Charles co. Md. 34 miles S of Washington D C

Doncaster, a town of Victoria Australia, 10 miles NE of Melbourne. Pop. of the shire, about 1800

Doncaster, or Todmorden, a post-village of York co. Ontario 2 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150

Donchery, dŏw shŭh-ree', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse 3 miles W of Sedan. It was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. about 1800

Don Cossacks, Territory of the, or Territory of the Army of the Don, a government of southeastern Russia, comprising a great part of the lower basin of the Don and bordering on the Sea of Azov. Area, about 63,500 sq m. The portion on the left side of the Don belongs to the region of the Steppes. In the other half there are plateaus and hilly tracts. The chief rivers, in addition to the Don are its affluents, the Khoper and the Donets. The soil is extremely fertile and, in addition to the regular crops, yields grapes and other fruit in abundance. Vast numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs are reared. The population is mainly composed of Cossacks a race of uncertain origin, representing apparently a mixture of Russian Polish and Tartar blood. They are scattered over large areas in southeastern and eastern Russia and there are a number of them in Siberia. The Cossacks are noted for their martial qualities, and, as light horsemen form an important element in the Russian army. The whole structure of society among the Don Cossacks is military and the administration of this province is different from that of the other Russian governments. The governor is a civil and military officer who bears the title of ataman or hetman. The population in 1897 was 2,675,818. The mineral products include coal, lead, and iron. The fisheries are important. The principal cities are Rostov, Novo-Teberk, Taganrog, and Nakhichevan. Capital Novo-Teberk.

Dondon, a town of Haiti, on the Rivière des, 11 miles E by N of Gonave

Donna Head (anc. Deuandre, —la, "inland sea"), the southernmost extremity of Ceylon

Donegal, don a-gaw' a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having E. and S. the co. of Londonderry Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1879 sq m. Surface mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 2500 feet. Shores greatly indented with many islands off the coast. The deepest indentation is Lough Swilly. The inland lakes are numerous the largest is Lough Derg. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Capital Lifford. Pop. in 1871 218,334 in 1891 185,211 in 1901 17,626

Donegal, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal at the mouth of the Lak in Donegal Bay 11 miles NNE of Lifford. Pop. about 1300. Donegal Bay is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean extending inward about 25 miles breadth at entrance, 20 miles

Donegal, a post village of Dickinson co. Kan. Pop. 70

Donegal, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1866 1204

Donegal, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1424

Donegal, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1341

Donegal, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 42 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 167

Donelson, a post village of Davidson co. Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 8 miles E of Nashville. Pop. about 360

Donelson, Fort See FORT DONALSON

Donilton, a post hamlet of Hunt or Tex.

Donerale, don a-ral, a town of Ireland co. of Cork on the Avbeg 6 miles NNE of Malin. Pop. about 2000

Donets, or Donets, do nŭt, a river of southern Russia and the principal affluent of the Don rises in the government of Kursk flows south SE through the government of Kharkov and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don on the right 40 miles N of Novo-Teberk after a course of about 650 miles. It is wide and deep and its banks are highly fertile

Dongal, a native settlement of the island of Celebes

Dongen, dong-en, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant 8 miles N of Brule

Dongez, dŏwsh, a town of France in Tine Inférieure, 25 miles N of Nantes. Pop. (commune), 3000

Donghai, a river of Szechuan China. See DON HAI

Dongo, a country of Africa. See DONGA

Dongo, a village of northern Italy 20 miles NNE of Como

Dongola, dong-gŭ-lŭ a province or region of upper Nubia, lying between lat 1° 50' and 19° 40' N. It consists of an extensive plain, but of a limited breadth embracing both banks of the Nile by which it is traversed throughout its entire length the river encircling in its course the island of Argo. Capital New Dongola. See NEW DONGOLA and OLD DONGOLA

Dongola, a banking post village of Union co. Ill. in the Illinois Central R. 27 miles N of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 681

Dongola, Gibson co. Ind. See OAKLAND CITY

Dongola, a post village of Khorro co. F. C. 19, 5

Donipha, the northernmost county of Kansas, has an area of 363 sq m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Wolf River. Beds of coal are found. Capital Troy. Pop. in 1899 13,535 in 1900 10,000

Donipha, a post-city of Donipha co. Kan. on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route 5 miles NNE of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 194

Donipha, a banking city capital of Hipity co. Mo. on the Current River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. about 75 miles S by W of Ironton. Pop. in 1900 1508

Donipha, a banking post village of Hall co. Neb. 12 miles S of Grand Island on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. in 1900 411

Don Juan, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ind.

Donkerbroek, donk er brŭk, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 22 miles SE of Leeuwarden.

Donkov, a town of Rumania. See DANUBI

Donley, a county in the Indian state of Texas. Area, 875 sq m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Red River. Capital Chardam. Pop. in 1890 1066 in 1900 2756

Donley, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa.

Donna (Donna Ana or Anna), a southeastern county of New Mexico, is bounded on the W by the Rio Grande and intersected by the Rio Pecos. Area, 5001 sq m. The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, one of which is called the Guadalupe Mountains. There are also large arid plains or table-lands, in which timber and water are scarce. Capital, Las Cruces. Pop. in 1890 9191; in 1900 16,187

Donna Ana, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N. Mex. on the E. bank of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles above Las Cruces. Pop. about 750.

Don-na-lai, *don-na-lai*, a river of French Cochinchina, rising in Annam and forming with the Saigon and other streams a joint delta-system with many mouths, two of the outlets being navigable for large ships.

Donna Maria (*don na ma-ree*), Cape, on the W coast of Haiti.

Donnau, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 30 miles N. of Independence.

Donnau, *don na-5*, an island of Norway at the mouth of the Raneu Fjord. It is about 18 miles long by 8 miles broad. Lat. of the centre, 59° 7' N.

Donnaz, *don na* or *Donnas*, *don na*, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 15 miles NNW of Ivrea.

Donnola, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 12 miles by rail SW of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900 268.

Donnola, a banking post-town of Lee co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail N by W of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900 276.

Donnelly, a post-village of Stevens co., Minn., 6 miles by rail N by W of Morris. Pop. in 1900 104.

Donnell, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Donnoville, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 13 miles NE of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 208.

Donner, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. 125.

Donner Iako, Cal. a small and beautiful mountain-lake in Nevada on a chain or gorge of the Sierra Nevada. It is 3 miles E of Truckee on the Southern Pacific R. and about 15 miles NW of Lake Tahoe. It is a favorite summer resort. Elevation 6095 feet.

Donnybrook, a former village of Ireland co. of Dublin famous for its annual fair long since discontinued. It is now a part of Pembroke, a western suburb of Dublin.

Donnybrook, Ontario. See Wawarona.

Donora, a banking post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has lumber and produce interests.

Donovan, a post-village of Johnson co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Donovan, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 22 miles SE of Iankakee. Pop. about 300.

Donsoi, *don sei*, a pueblo of Alibay province, Luzon. Philippine Islands on the Donoi River near its mouth on the E coast has a good trade with Manila in aback palm mats and coconut oil. The region is well watered and fertile. Pop. 3500.

Donyland, East, a parish and river port of Essex, England, on the Colne 3 miles from Colchester.

Donym, one of the Grecian islands. See Hsabalicia.

Donzdorf, *donz-dorf*, a town of Württemberg 5 miles N of Gailingen. Pop. about 2500.

Donzenc, *don-zenk*, a town of France, in Corrèze, 5 miles N of Brives-la-Gallarde. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Donzy, *don-ze*, a town of France, in Nièvre, 10 miles ESE of Cosne. Pop. (commune) about 350.

Doobhaunt, or *Doobhaunt* (Indian *To doung* — a turbid water) a lake of Canada near 65° N lat. and 90° W lon. Doobhaunt River is a small stream flowing into it.

Doollittle Mille, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind. 48 miles W of New Albany.

Dooley, a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 716 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Flint River. Capital Vienna. Pop. in 1890 13,146. In 1900 25,547.

Doon, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr flows through Loch Doon and empties into the Firth of Clyde 3 miles S of Ayr. The name of this beautiful stream has been immortalized by Burns.

Doon, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Rock River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Great Northern R. 10 miles S of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900 545.

Doon, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles S of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 690. It has manufactures of twine, cordage, etc. The banking point is Berlin.

Doon, Loch, loch doon of Scotland, 22 miles SSE of Ayr is about 5 miles in length and 8 of a mile in breadth. It is enclosed by mountains and has an inlet on which are the ruins of a castle.

Door, *door* a northeastern county of Wisconsin has an area of 454 sq. m. It is a long, narrow peninsula, bounded on the SE. by Lake Michigan and on the NW by Green

Bay. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Lake Kanguroo is situated in the northern part. Capital, Sturgeon Bay. Pop. in 1890 15,083. In 1900 17,583.

Door Creek, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis. about 16 miles ESE of Madison.

Doornik, the Flemish name of Tournai.

Doornpyk, *doan spike*, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles SW of Elburg.

Dora, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind. on the Salamonie River about 35 miles SW of Fort Wayne.

Dora, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon 10 miles SE of Empire city.

Dora Baltea, *do ra bai ta* (anc. *Du rra Major*) a river of Italy in Piedmont, rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard and after an E and SE course of nearly 190 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino.

Dorado, a town of northern Porto Rico on the Rta de la Plata, 3 miles W by S of San Juan.

Dorak, a small town of Persia near the SW corner of the province of Khuzistan. It is the capital of the district of Dorakistan.

Dorann, *do-ra na*, a town of central Arabia in Negd 30 miles NE of Deraiah. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

Duran, *do-ra*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 miles S of Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

Do'ran, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Doran, a post-hamlet of Wilkin co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 8 miles SE of Bracknridge.

Dora Riparia, *do ra ri-pa-ri* (anc. *Du rra M. nor*) a river of Italy in Piedmont, rises in the Cottian Alps and after an E course of 60 miles, joins the Po near Turin.

Doraville, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ga. on the Southern R. 15 miles NE of Atlanta. Pop. 160.

Doraville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., N. Y. near the Sarquehans River about 20 miles E of Binghamton.

Dorchest, a post-hamlet of Webster parish, La.

Dorchest (or *Danchute*, *daw-ches*) Bayou (in co.) rises in Arkansas runs southward through Louisiana into Louisiana, and enters the north end of Lake Etowah. It is about 100 miles long. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

Dorchester (anc. *Durostara* and *Durium* Sax. *Dornecaste* probably a corruption of *Durici Castra*, — the Station of Darnum) a municipal borough of England capital of Dorsetshire on the Frome, 8 miles N of Weymouth and 115 miles SW of London. One of its churches, St. Peter's, is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments. Other noteworthy buildings are the guild-hall and the corn exchange. Traces of the ancient walls still exist. In the close vicinity of the town are an immense ancient camp and the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in England. Pop. in 1891 1948. In 1901, 2458.

Dorchester (anc. *Durostara* or *Doroc*) a village of England and 9 miles ESE of Oxford on the Thames with an Augustinian abbey church.

Dorchester, a county in the SE part of Maryland has an area of 608 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Choptank River on the SE by the Nantuxcoke River and on the W by Chesapeake Bay. Capital Cambridge. Pop. in 1890 24,843. In 1900 27,962.

Dorchester, a county in the S part of South Carolina. Area, 564 sq. m. The Edisto River separates it from Colleton co. and it is drained by tributaries of that stream and by the Four Hole Creek. Capital, Saint George. Pop. in 1890 16,294.

Dorchester, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. near an inlet of the ocean about 37 miles SW of Savannah. It is on the Southern R. Pop. about 200.

Dorchester a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill. 41 miles by rail NNE of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150.

Dorchester, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, 20 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Dorchester, a former town of Suffolk co., Mass. situated on Nausachetts Bay 4 miles S. of Boston to which it was annexed in 1869. It has extensive manufactures of various articles and many fine country-seats.

Dorchester, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb. 28 miles WSW of Lincoln on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900 531.

Dorchester, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N. H. 15 miles W of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 308.

Dorchester, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. J. on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 9 miles S of Millville. It has ship-building industries. Pop. nearly 400.

Dorchester, a mining post-town of Wise co., Va. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Dorchester, a banking post-village of Clark co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 322 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has lumber and flour mills etc. Pop 490

Dorchester, a county of Quebec bordering upon Maine. Capital Ste. Henediee.

Dorchester, a banking post village and support capital of Westmoreland co. Nw Brunswick on the Petitcodiac River near its entrance into Shepody Bay and on the Intercolonial R. 12 miles NW of Sackville. The river is navigable for ships of any size. It ships fine gray sandstone to the United States. A mineral called asberite, or jet coal has been mined in its vicinity. Pop 800

Dorchester Station, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles S by N of London. Pop about 500

Dorcyville, a post-village of Iberville parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop about 500

Dordogne, *don doñ* a department in the southwest part of France between the departments of Haute-Vienne (Charente), Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. It was formed wholly from the old district of Périgord, in Guienne. Capital Périgueux. Area about 3550 sq m. The chief rivers are the Dordogne, Vézère and Isle. The surface much of which is elevated, in many parts is unencultivated and has numerous marshes. There is a large area of forest. The soil generally dry and sandy is rich in minerals, including iron and manganese. The department also has marble quarries and mineral springs. Chestnuts and truffles are important products. Good wine is produced. Pop in 1891 48,471, in 1901 48,293

Dordogne (anc. *Dura auna* and *Darda nia*?) a river in the SW of France, is formed by the junction of the Dor and the Dogne in the department of Pay-de-Dôme, and, after a course of 226 miles joins the Garonne 13 miles N of Bordeaux. Its principal affluents are the Vézère, Isle and Cère.

Dorducum, the Latin name of Dordrecht.

Dordrecht, *don dréct*, is English often called *Dart* (J. *Dordra cum*) a town of the Netherlands in South Holland, on an island in the Meuse, 10 miles SE of Rotterdam. With its tall gables it presents a most picturesque appearance and the crooked houses on some of the canals lend a peculiar quaintness to it. The chief edifice is an old stone church with a tall tower. Dordrecht has a deep harbor, oil grist and saw mills, foundries, cordage-works etc. and an active trade. It was a great centre of commerce in the Middle Ages and the place where, in 1573 the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort which condemned the doctrines of Arminianism, was held here in 1618-19. Pop in 1899 38,306

Dordrecht, a municipal borough of Cape Colony about 125 miles NW of East London. It is a health resort. Elevation 5500 feet. Pop about 1000

Dorr, *Mont* See Mount Dorr.

Doreen, a post hamlet of Lewis co. Oregon. Pop 50

Dorey, *Dorei Dora*, *Doreb* do reh, called also *Do'ry Harbor*, a town and mission station of Dutch New Guinea on a harbor near the NW extremity of Foul Bay. It consists chiefly of huts standing on posts in the water. It is the capital of the Nafar Papuans.

Dorfen, a town of Upper Bavaria on the Isar, an affluent of the Inn from the left. Pop about 2250

Dorgala, *don gá lee*, a village of Sardinia 62 miles ESE of Sassari. Pop about 5000

Dorheim, *don hime*, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 16 miles N of Hanau on the Wetter.

Doria, in ancient geography a small mountainous district of Greece in Hellas between Mounts Eta and Parnassus. It was the reputed original seat of the Dorians branch of the Greeks of which the Spartan people constituted the most characteristic member. The name Doria was applied to the Dorian colonies in the SW corner of Asia Minor (Caria) and the adjacent islands, and in a narrower sense to an association of 8 cities, of which Halicarnassus and Canda were the chief.

Dorjela, *dor jé lá*, a village of the Malay Archipelago, on Sumatra, one of the Aru Islands.

Dorking, a town of England co. of Surrey in a valley famed for its beauty 24 miles SSW of London. It gives its name to a breed of fowls. Pop in 1901 7070

Dorlton, a post village of Schoharie co. N Y. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop 350.

Dormagen, *don ná ghee* (anc. *Duracumagus*) a village of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles SSE of Düsseldorf.

Dormans, *don mów*, a small town of France department of Marne, 14 miles W of Épernay.

Dormansville, a post-village of Albany co., N Y., 16 miles SW of Albany.

Dormantown, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa., 3 miles NW of Wagner.

Dornagoys Mill, a post-village of Irwin co. Ga.

Dornach, *don nák*, a village of Germany in Alsace 24 miles NW of Mulhouse. Pop in 1900 7312, engaged in great part in cotton-spinning and weaving. The photographic establishment in which the famous Braun pictures are produced is located here.

Dornach, *don nák* or *Dornack*, a village of Switzerland 10 miles N. of Soleure. It is celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the army of the Swiss League July 22 1400.

Dorna Watra, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bukovina, circle of Kimpöling on the river Golden Bistritz. It is situated in the midst of the Carpathian mountains and has baths which attract invalids. Pop in 1900 5150.

Dornbach, *don bák* a former village of Lower Austria, now forming a NW suburb of Vienna. There is a beautiful park here mainly natural of about 1000 acres.

Dornbirn, *don bárn*, a manufacturing town of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg, 6 miles S of Bregenz. Pop (common) in 1900 13,652.

Dornburg, *don búrn* a town of Germany in Saxe-Weymar 15 miles E of Weimar on the Saale. It contains three castles, one of which was for a time the residence of Goethe. Pop about 700.

Dornes, *don*, a village of France in Nièvre 21 miles SSE of Nevers.

Dornhan, *don hán*, a town of Württemberg 40 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop about 1800.

Dornton, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western R. The banking point is Lebia. Pop 135.

Dorno, *don no* (L. *Dornum*) a town of Italy province of Pavia 3 miles SE of Mortara. Pop about 3500.

Dornoch, *don'ok* a town and watering place of Scotland capital of the co. of Sutherland on Lochness Firth 14 miles N of Cromarty. It has a church originally a medieval cathedral. Pop in 1901 2794.

Dornoch Firth, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the NE coast of Scotland between the co. of Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty. Breadth of entrance about 15 miles.

Dornette, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 15 miles WSW of Shermohie.

Dornstetten, *don stét ten* a town of Württemberg 35 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop about 1190.

Dorstadt, *don stádt* a village of Prussia, in Hannover 13 miles NW of Aurich.

Doro (*do'ro*) Cape (L. *Cyp d Oro há p do're* and *Cypkorra*) a rocky and dangerous headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of Negropont. Lat 38° 9' N. Lon 24° 35' E.

Dorog, a town of Hungary. See Hajdú Dorog.

Dorogobazh *do-ro-go-bazh* a town of Russia government and 55 miles FNE of Smolensk on the Dnieper. It is enclosed by old fortifications. Pop in 1899 6640.

Dorohot, *do-ro-hó'te* a town of Rumania in Moldavia 73 miles NW of Jassy. Pop in 1890 12,701 half of whom were Jews.

Doron, *do-rón* a small river in Favor which rises in the Graian Alps and after a course of about 45 miles joins the Isère on the left at Montiers.

Doroske, *do-ro-ské* a village of Hungary co. of Bács Bodrog 9 miles from Zombor. Pop about 3000.

Dortheimsdorf, *du-ro-té sh dorf* a village of Prussia in the SE part of Silesian governmental district of Oppeln not far from the Polish frontier. Pop in 1900 10,704.

Dorozma, *do-rosh móh* a village of Hungary co. of Csongrád 6 miles WNW of Szegedin. Pop in 1900 15,014.

Dorp, *doop* a former town of Rhenish Prussia now constituting part of the town of Solingen.

Dorpat, *don pát* (L. *Torpa tun* and *Du tá tun* Russ. *Yarver* which is since 1893 the official name) Finnish *Torpaa*, Esthonian *Tartu* is a town of Russia in Livonia, on the Embach 157 miles NE of Riga. It has a very picturesque appearance and is well built. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Among its architectural attractions are the ruins of its medieval cathedral. Its celebrated university founded in 1622 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and re-established by Paul I. is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, and until recently was essentially German in its methods and spirit. It is now in great part Russified. It has a library of over 200,000 volumes, a famous observatory and a botanical garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia. The town possesses a veterinary institute. Among the public monuments is one recently erected to the naturalist Bear. Dorpat has a considerable trade and important fairs. It is an

Intellectual centre of the Rethonien nationality. The Teutonic knights made themselves masters of Dorpat in 1224. It prospered under their rule, and in the fourteenth century was admitted among the Hanse Towns. Since 1558 it has been successively Russian, Polish, Swedish, and again Russian. Pop. in 1897 42,421, mainly Rethonians and Germans, with a considerable number of Russians, Letts, and Jews.

Dorr, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 18 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 250.

Dorrance, a post-village of Russell co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles E. of Banker Hill. Pop. about 10.

Dorriano, a post-village and township of Lenoire co. Pa. about 13 miles SSW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township in 1900 830.

Dorriaceton, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900 2221.

Dorre (dorr) Island, West Australia, is 15 miles N. of Dirk Hartog Is. and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 26° 10' S. Length from N. to S. 2½ miles.

Dorset, or **Dorsetshire**, dorset-shir, a county of England on its E. coast, bounded NW by the co. of Somerset, N. by Wiltshire, E. by Hampshire, W. by Devonshire, and S. by the English Channel. Area, 938 sq. mi. Surface in the N. mostly level, in the centre, traversed by chalk downs on which many sheep are pastured, in the S. finely diversified by hill and dale. In the F. are some fine heaths. Principal rivers, Stour and Frome. The coast on the S. presents the peninsula (called *Isle of Portland* and of *Portland* with St. Alban's Head (about 600 feet high) end, on the E., Poole harbor. Portland and Poolebeck some marble, and putter clay are obtained in large quantities. Capital, Dorchester. Dorsetshire sends 4 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901 207,982.

Dorset, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio 5 miles S. of Jefferson. Pop. about 150.

Dorset, a post-town (town) and village of Bennington co. Vt. about 30 miles N. by E. of Bennington. Quarries of marble have been opened here. Pop. in 1900 147, of the village about 550.

Dorsetshire, England. See Dorset.

Dorsey, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. 31 miles by rail N. by E. of St. Louis.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Md., 15 miles by rail SW of Baltimore.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Holt co. Neb. 23 miles N.E. of O'Neill.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Colfax co. N. Mex. about 25 miles by rail N. by E. of Springer.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Swain co. N. C. 10 miles W. of Bryson City.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Belmont co. Ohio.

Dorseyville, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co. Pa.

Dorsten, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles W. of Münster on the Lippe. Pop. in 1900 3163.

Dorffeld, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the R. of Dortmund. It has large coal mines. Pop. in 1900 8161.

Dort, a town of the Netherlands. See Douvres.

Dortmund, dort-mönd (L. *Do rousen da* and *Treue*), a town of Prussia, in Westphalia on the F. 27 miles WNW of Arnberg. Fine promenades have taken the place of the old fortifications. The architectural attractions of Dortmund centre in its churches, one of which, the Reinholdkirche, is a splendid monument of mediæval architecture. The old town hall, recently restored, is an interesting edifice and some of the modern public buildings are noteworthy structures. The city has a number of modern monuments erected to members of the Prussian dynasty. Situated in the midst of a great coal field and in a highly productive region Dortmund has risen in the course of a century from a little town of less than 5000 inhabitants to the position of one of the greatest industrial and commercial centres of western Germany. The coal mines in the immediate vicinity furnish the fuel for the vast iron and steel industry of the town. The largest establishment is the so-called Dortmund Union employing about 10,000 hands for the manufacture of railway and bridge-building material, rolling-stock, etc. The brewing business of Dortmund is on a large scale. Dortmund was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It became a free imperial city and one of the most active members of the Hanseatic League. It declined after the Reformation. Pop. in 1840 66,544, in 1890 89,007, in 1900 143,734.

Dorton, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ky. 30 miles N.W. of Abingdon, Va.

Dorun, dor-ünn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 44 miles NNW of Bremen. Pop. about 3000.

Dorval, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Levesque. Pop. in 1901 481.

Dory Harbor, in Papua. See Dory.

Dörzbach, dörs-bäh, a town of Württemberg on the Jagst, 7 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. about 1200.

Doa Cabezas, a post-village of Cochise co. Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 200.

Doa Hermanas, doa-er-mä-näs, a town of Spain, 6 miles SSE of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Doa Palca, doa-päl-ca, a post-town of Merced co. Cal. in a grain, fruit, and stock region 20 miles (direct) SW by S of Merced.

Dörsenheim, dörsen-hime, a village of Baden, 4 miles N. of Heidelberg.

Dotia, a post-village of Independence co. Ark. The banking point is Batesville. Pop. 100.

Dothan, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ala. on a branch of the Plant System 119 miles SE of Montgomery. It has iron-works, turpentine-stills, fertilizer-works, cotton-compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900 3375.

Dotin, a town of Hungary. See Dorra.

Dotyville, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis., about 9 miles ESE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 75.

Dotzheim, dota-hime, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau circle of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

Dozai, or **Dozay**, dö-zä (L. *Doz cum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord on the Scarpe, 18 miles S. of Lille. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal, a great cannon-foundry, an artillery school, a town-hall with a lofty belfry, a national school of agriculture (established in 1805), a botanical garden, a valuable museum, and a municipal library of 85,000 volumes. It is the seat of a celebrated English school for the education of Catholic priests. Its triple line of fortifications has been demolished. The town has diversified industries and a brick trade. Dozai was an important town of old Flanders. Pop. in 1901 21,950 (commune, 37,649).

Douarnenez, dö-ä-nä-nä (L. *Douarnenez*), a town of France in Finistère (Britany) on the magnificent Bay of Douarnenez 13 miles NW of Quimper. It has a hard-fishery and an active coasting trade. Pop. in 1901 12,805.

Douay, a town of France. See Dorai.

Double Haven, a post village of Chambers co. Tex. The banking point is Galveston. Pop. 200.

Double Branches, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ga. 10 miles S. of Lincolnton.

Donkiesbridge, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co. Va.

Double Bridges, a post-village of Landerdale co. Tenn. on the Forked Deer River 15 miles N. of Ripley. Pop. 150.

Donkieshorn, a post-hamlet of Burnett co. Tex. on the Colorado River 50 miles above Austin.

Double Pipecock, a post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 51 miles W. of Baltimore.

Donkieshorn, a post-village of Cleveland co. N. C. 8 miles N. of Shelby. It has a cotton factory.

Doublebank, a post-village of Levy co. Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 150.

Double Springs, a post-village, capital of Winston co. Ala. 24 miles (direct) N. by W. of Jasper. Pop. about 100.

Double Springs, a post-village of Oklahoma co. Okla. 10 miles W. of Starkville.

Double Springs, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. on the Nashville and Knoxville R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Double Wells, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ark.

Double Gap, a sanitary and summer resort of Cumberland co. Pa. in the Blue Mountains 30 miles W. of Harrisburg. Some of the springs have saline sulphur waters and others afford a carbonated alkaline chalybeate water useful in many chronic diseases. Pop. about 25.

Doubs, döo (ann. *Du bis*) a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the department of Doubs, and joins the Rhone at Verdun-sur-Saône. Length about 260 miles. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is only 60 miles. A portion of its course is included in the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine.

Doubs, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2018 sq. mi. Chief rivers, the Doubs and the Loue. The Canal of the Rhone and Rhine traverses the department from SW. to NE. The surface is nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. It has mines of iron, salt, and gypsum, and mineral springs. Capital, Besançon. Pop. in 1891 305,081, in 1901 395,564.

Dooba, doobä, a post-village of Frederick co. Md., 11 miles by rail S. of Frederick. Pop. 70.

Doubtful Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean (E. point) $17^{\circ} 20' S$ lon $142^{\circ} 22' W$

Doubtful Island, off the S coast of Australia. Lat. $34^{\circ} 24' S$ lon. $119^{\circ} 34' E$

Doocoe, dooce, a mountain of Ireland on W of Wicklow 8 miles SSW of Bray Elevation, 2390 feet.

Doocetto, a post-village of Tyler co Tex The banking point is Beaumont. Pop about 200

Douchy, doo she', a village of France, in Nord, on the S. 31 miles SSE of Lille.

Doudeville, dood veel, a small town of France in Seine-inférieure, 8 miles N of Yvetot.

Doods Station, a post village of Van Borence, Iowa, on the Des Moines River end on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 21 miles SE of Ottumwa Pop about 150

Doodson, dood son, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co Ky 7 miles WNW of Falmouth

Doué, doé (L *Duod* or *Theodandium*) a town of France in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles WSW of Saumur Pop about 900

Douéra, doo-á-rá, a town of Algeria, 10 miles SW of Algier

Dougherty, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 339 sq m It is intersected by the Flint River Capital Albany Pop in 1890 12 206 in 1900 13 679

Dougherty, a post village of Dawson co Ga on the Etowah River 5 miles SE of Dawsonville.

Dougherty, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I T on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop in 1900 437

Dougherty, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R Pop 200

Dougherty, a post-hamlet of Alamogordo co Cal 5 miles from Pleasanton station

Doughy's Fork of Stillbuck Creek Ohio, falls into the main stream in Coshocton co

Douglas, dü-glas, capita and principal seaport of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E coast, 98 miles NW of Liverpool Lat $54^{\circ} 16' N$ lon $4^{\circ} 29' W$ Its old streets are irregular but there are handsome ones, with terraces a beautiful promenade along the bay and numerous detached villas The grand old castle of Mona, the residence of the dukes of Atholl has been converted into a hotel Douglas has daily steam communication with Liverpool and Fleetwood It has some coasting trade and fisheries. It is the seat of the decembris court for the island Pop in 1901 about 25 000

Douglas, a village of Scotland co and 44 miles SSW of Lunenburg on a stream of the same name, which rises in Carleton Place and flows 10 miles NE through Douglassdale into the Clyde It has a church of which some ruins remain was the burial place of the Douglases The ruins of Scott's Castle Dangerous are in the immediate vicinity close to the modern Douglas Castle.

Douglas, a county in the northwest-central part of Colorado is drained by the South Fork of the Little River and Platte Creek Area, 859 sq m The surface is elevated and partly mountainous. The eastern portion is a plain or table-land on which timber and water are scarce Capital Castle Rock Pop in 1890 3995 in 1900 3120

Douglas, a county in the NW part of Georgia Area, 212 sq m It is bounded on the SE by the Chattahoochee R or Capital Douglasville Pop in 1890 7794 in 1900 8745

Douglas, a county in the E part of Illinois has an area of 420 sq m It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia rivers Capital Tuscola Pop in 1890 17 660 in 1900 19 097

Douglas, a county in the E part of Kansas, has an area of 461 sq m It is bounded on the N by the Kansas River and is intersected by the Wakarusa River The county contains valuable beds of coal Capital Lawrence Pop in 1890 23 961 in 1900 25 096

Douglas, a county in the W part of Minnesota has an area of 685 sq m It is drained by Long Prairie Creek and the Chippewa River The surface is beautifully diversified with small lakes, prairies and groves or forests Capital, Alexandria Pop in 1890 14 696 in 1900 17 964

Douglas, a county in the S part of Missouri, has an area of 809 sq m It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant's Fork of the White River Capital Ava Pop in 1890 14 111 in 1900 10 302

Douglas, a county in the E part of Nebraska, has an area of 341 sq m It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River and on the W by the Platte River and is intersected by the Platte River and Papillon Creek Capital Omaha Pop in 1890 158 908 in 1900 140 595

Douglas, a county in the W part of Nevada, borders on California and Lake Tahoe Area, 278 sq m It is drained by the Carson River The surface is mountainous.

The Sierra Nevada extends along the western border Gold and silver have been found in the county Capital, Genoa Pop in 1890 1551 in 1900 1534

Douglas, a county in the SW part of Oregon, is bounded on the E by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W by the Pacific Ocean Area 4861 sq m It is drained by the Umpqua River and its two branches, called the North and South Forks which rise in the Cascade Range The surface is mostly mountainous The Umpqua Mountains extend along the W border Capital Roseburg Pop in 1890 11 864 in 1900 14,565

Douglas, a county in the S. part of South Dakota Area, 445 sq m The Choteau Creek penetrates from the S Capital Armour Pop in 1890 4800 in 1900 5012

Douglas, a county in the central part of Washington, bounded on the N, W and S by the Columbia River Area 4728 sq m The surface is somewhat mountainous, and watered by numerous creeks, streams, and lakes Capital Waterville Pop in 1890 3161 in 1900 4926

Douglas, a northwestern county of Wisconsin borders on Minnesota Area, 1319 sq m It is bounded on the N by the part of Lake Superior which is called Fond du Lac, and on the NW by the river St Louis It is drained by the American, Nemadji and St Croix rivers and by other streams Capital Superior Pop in 1890 13,468 in 1900, 35,335

Douglas, a post town of southeastern Alaska on Douglas Island (lat. $54^{\circ} 15' N$) and on the isthmus of a channel opposite Juneau. It has a Friends mission government schools etc and the famous Treadwell gold mines with quartz mills said to be the largest in the world Pop about 400

Douglas, a post-town and port on the Arkansas River in Lincoln co Ark It is on the St Louis Southwestern R The banking point is Pine Bluff Pop in 1900 117

Douglas, a banking post town capital of Custer co Ga, on the Waycross Air Line 40 miles NW of Waycross Pop in 1900 617

Douglas, a post-village of Knox co Ill 20 miles SE of Galena Pop about 150

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La. 27 miles W by N of Monroe

Douglas, a post village of Worcester co Mass, in Douglas town ship (town) 48 miles by rail WSW of Boston Pop of the town in 1900 2113

Douglas, a banking post-village of Allegany co Mich in a fine fruit-growing region on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Marquette R 60 miles S of Grand Rapids Pop in 1900 444

Douglas, a post hamlet of Gentry co Mo 33 miles NNE of St Joseph

Douglas, a banking post-village of Otsego co Neb 24 miles WNW of Talmage and 23 miles SE of Lincoln It is on the Missouri Pacific R Pop in 1900 253

Douglas, a township of Berks co Pa Pop in 1900 1626

Douglas, a township of Montgomery co Pa. about 20 miles E of Reading Pop in 1900 1850

Douglas, a post-village of Tox See Douglas

Douglas, a post-village of Douglas co Wash 5 miles (direct) SE of Waterville Pop 50

Douglas, a township (town) of Marquette co Wis Pop in 1900 684

Douglas, a banking post town capital of Converse co Wyo near the North Platte River and on the Fremont Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R 150 miles N by W of Cheyenne It is the centre of a large trade Pop in 1900 734

Douglas, an outpost of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of New Westminster

Douglas, a post-village of York co, New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail NW of Fredericton

Douglas, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R The banking point is Brandon Pop about 200

Douglas, a post-village of Renfrew co Ontario, on the Renfrew River 17 miles N of Renfrew It is on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic R. Pop about 509

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the W side of the mouth of Cook Inlet, Alaska. Lat. $58^{\circ} 54' N$ lon $153^{\circ} 18' W$

Douglas Center, a post-village of Marquette co Wis. about 14 miles NW of Portage

Douglas City, a post-village of Trinity co Cal, on the Trinity River about 180 miles NNW of Sacramento Pop 150

Douglasville, a post-village of Calaveras co Cal The banking point is Stockton Pop 100

Douglas Island, in Alaska, is between Admiralty Island and the main-land Lat $58^{\circ} 15' N$ On it are located the famous Treadwell gold-mines See Douglas

Douglass, a post-village of Fayette co. Iowa, 4 miles N by W of West Union Pop about 270

Douglass, a banking city of Butler co. Kan on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R 27 miles SE of Wichita Pop in 1900 736

Douglas, a post-village of Nacogdoches co. Tex The banking point is Nacogdoches Pop 150

Douglasville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 14 miles SSE of Reading Pop about 200

Douglston, a former post-hamlet of Queens co. N Y now a part of the borough of Queens New York city

Douglasstown, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, at the mouth of the river St. John, 6 miles SE. of Gaspé Basin. Its people are engaged in fisheries Pop about 200

Douglasstown, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the Miramichi, 3 miles above Chatham It has an extensive lumber-trade, etc Vessels of the largest tonnage load here Pop 460 The banking point is Newmarket

Douglasville, a post-hamlet of Eschambia co. Ala 9 miles from Brewton

Douglasville, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co. Ga. 27 miles W of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has cotton industries. Pop in 1900 1140

Douglasville, a post-village of Cass co. Tex 12 miles NW of Atlanta. Pop 150

Doullens, *dool'len*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme, on the Authie, 20 miles N of Amiens It has a citadel now used as a penitentiary Pop about 4000 (communes, 3000)

Doulon, *dool'lon*, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 3 miles from Nantes.

Doune, *doon*, a village of Scotland on the Perth beautifully situated on the Tiddie 6 miles NW of Stirling Doune Castle is one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain

Dout, *doon*, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut 9 miles WSW of Mons It has extensive coal-mines Pop in 1899 11 203

Dordain, *doon'lain* (L. *Dordain gum*) a town of France in Seine-et-Marne on the Orge, 35 miles by rail SW of Paris It has the ruins of an old castle Pop (commune) in 1901 3184

Douga (*doon'ga*) Strait is on the S side of Popas, separating Prince Frederick Henry Island from the main land of Dutch New Guinea.

Dougan, *doan'gan* a town of France, in Tarn 9 miles SW of Castres Pop (commune) about 1500

Doumazac, *doon'zak* a village of France Haute-Vienne, 20 miles SE of Rochechouart

Douro, *door'ro* (Port. *pron do'ro* Sp. *Douro* *door'ro* and *Do'ra*) a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the province of Soria, in Spain flows generally W to Miranda, then turns SEW forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal and lastly again W across Portugal entering the Atlantic Ocean at São João da Foz 24 miles below Oporto Total course estimated at 450 miles Its basin, between the Asturian Mountains on the N and the Sierra Gaudarrama and the Serra da Estrela on the S is the most extensive in the Iberian peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys (chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, Tamega, and Coa. Its course is rapid and impeded by rocks, but it has been rendered in a way navigable into Spain

Douro, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario The banking point is Peterborough Pop about 150

Douman, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis., on the Bark River 14 miles by rail W of Waukegan. Pop 166

Douvaio, *doov'vay* (L. *Duraio*) a small town of France in Haute-Savoie 9 miles SW of Thonon near the S shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Douvo, *door*, a small river of France, in Manche, which enters the English Channel at Carentan.

Douvo, the French name of Douvo

Douvo, or **Douvo**, *doov'vay*, *doov'vay*, a village of France, in Calvados, 7 miles N of Caen

Douvo, *doov'vay* (L. *doov'vay*) a river of France, in Ardèche, flows E and joins the Rhone near Tournon

Douvo, *door*, a river of France, in Gers and Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Maran after a NW course of 55 miles

Dovadola, *do-vay'la*, a town of Italy provinces of Florence 10 miles SW of Terra del Sole, on the Montone Pop. about 1500 (communes, 3500)

Dove, *div*, a river of England, rises near Burton and after a S course of 39 miles, joins the Trent below Burton In the vicinity of Ashbourne it winds through the channel

known as Dove Dale It was the favorite stream of Isaac Walton

Dove, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ohio

Dove Dale, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ga. Pop 75

Dove Glacier, a supposed large glacier of the Franz-Josef Archipelago, in the northern part of or adjoining Wilczek Land, now thought not to exist.

Dover (*Fr. Douvres* *doov'vay* and *anc. Du'vris*) a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent on the NW side of the Strait of Dover 66 miles SSE of London It is enclosed by chalk cliffs on which are the castle and several strong detached forts The castle is a vast collection of works it contains the remains of Roman structures In the castle stands a obelisk built during the Roman period and in great part unchanged The place possesses a handsome new town-hall and there are one or two quaint churches Dover has been made a harbor of refuge by throwing out jetties and a granite pier into the sea. Additional harbor works on a vast scale are in progress. Dover is opposite the French town of Calais and is one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent. The town is a much frequented watering place Ship building and sail- and rope-making employ part of the population Dover is the most important of the Cinque Ports and is the seat of an episcopal bishop Pop in 1901 (inclusive of the garrison) 41,944

Dover, a post-village of Polk co. Ark., about 8 miles (direct) N of Russellville Pop 300

Dover, a banking post-town the capital of the state of Delaware and of Kent co. is on Jones Creek and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 48 miles S of Wilmington and nearly 7 miles W of Delaware Bay It is in a large peach growing and farming district, and has fruit-vegetable and poultry canning industries and various manufactures The Wilmington Conference Academy and a state college for colored students are located here. Pop in 1890 3061 in 1900 3329

Dover, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. The banking point is Milledge Pop 200

Dover, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. about 32 miles WSW of Ottawa Pop in 1900 240

Dover, a post-hamlet of Lucas Iowa, about 25 miles KNN of Keokuk. Pop 40

Dover, a post-village of Shawnee co. Kan 16 miles WSW of Topeka. Pop about 100

Dover, a banking post-town of Mason co. Ky. on the Ohio River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 12 miles NW of Mayfield Pop. in 1900 80

Dover, a banking post-village the capital of Frontenac co. Mo. is on the S bank of the Neosho River in Dover township (town) and on the Lehigh and Anson-town and the Maine Central R. 53 miles NW of Bangor It has manufactures of woollen goods dyes etc Pop of the town in 1900 1880

Dover, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. in Dover township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 16 miles SW of Boston Pop of the town in 1900 956

Dover, a post-village of Clare co. Mich. Pop about 75

Dover, a post-township of Olmsted co. Minn. Pop in 1900 873

Dover, a post-village of Yazoo co. Miss., 30 miles N of Jackson Pop 100

Dover, a post-village of Lafayette co. Mo. on the Missouri River 10 miles E of Lexington Pop in 1900 242

Dover, a post-hamlet of Otter co. Neb.

Dover, a city capital of Strathford co. N H is situated on both sides of the Cochecho River at the head of navigation and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles NW of Portsmouth It contains a city hall, court-house public library etc The river here has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water power which is extensively utilized by large cotton- and woollen-mills and print-works The city has also large manufactories of boots and shoes machinery castings, belting glue, lumber etc. This is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623. Pop in 1870 2294 in 1890 11 684 in 1900 12 790 in 1900 13 267

Dover, a banking post-town of Morris co. N J on the Rockaway River and on the Lackawanna R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 12 miles NNW of Morristown It contains rolling-mills, knitting and silk-mills, machine-shops, car-furnaces and range-works etc. Pop. in 1900 5953

Dover, a township of Ocean co. N J bounded on the E by Barnegat Bay Pop in 1900 2618

Dover, a township (town) of Dutchess co. N Y It contains the village of Dover Plains. Pop. in 1900 1959

Dover, a post-village of Craven co., N C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. 24 miles W of Newbern. Pop of the village, about 60

Dover, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 12 miles WSW of Cleveland. Pop. 250

Dover, Union co., Ohio. See New Dover.

Dover, a post-village of Kingsfisher co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles N by E of Kingsfisher. Pop. about 300

Dover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 18 miles S of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of coaches, buggies, and cigars. Pop. in 1900 438.

Dover, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3312.

Dover, a post-hamlet of McCook co., S. Dak., 11 miles NW of Salem.

Dover, a banking post-town capital of Stewart on Tenn. on the left bank of the Cumberland River 65 miles (direct) WNW of Nashville. It contains the Dover Academy. Pop. in 1900 400. The battle of Fort Donelson was fought here in Feb. 1862. Here is a national cemetery.

Dover, a village of San Pete co., Utah. Pop. 75

Dover, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., 22 miles E by N of Bennington. Pop. in 1900 593.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va. 10 miles from Plains station.

Dover, a post-township (town) of Racine co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 853. It contains Dover village.

Dover, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 660

Dover, an outpost of Ontario, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Simcoe.

Dover Bay, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 75

Dover Furnace, a post-village of DeWitt co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles S of Dover Plains. Pop. 300

Dover Hill, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E of Vincennes

Dover Mines, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., on the James River about 18 miles W of Richmond. It has coal-mines. Pop. 100

Dover Plains, a banking post-village of DeWitt co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles S. of Millerton and 17 miles (direct) KE of Poughkeepsie. It has older grist and saw mills and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 750

Doverpoint, Stroud co., N. H., on the Rye and Maine R. and on the Piscataqua River 6 miles S of the city hall of Dover

Dover South, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 8 miles W of Chatham. Pop. 300

Dover South Mills, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. 5 miles E of Dover

Dover, Strait of (Fr. *Pas-de-Calais* på dèh kâ lè — i. e. the passage of Calais. L. *Fretum Gallicum*) the strait which separates England and France and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dealpoint and Cape Gris-Nez N.E. to the South Foreland and Calais. Length 22 miles breadth (where narrowest) 21 miles depth 10-130 feet. A central shoal is made by the Eddystone Shoals. See *EXETER CHANNEL*.

Doverville, Dover, N. J., a post-village of Darlington co., S. C. 7 miles by rail N by W of Darlington. It has saw mills, gunworks, etc. Pop. about 150

Dovesville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va. 25 miles NW of Harrisonburg

Dovey, a river of Wales co. of Merioneth and Montgomery rises near Eala, flows SW and joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N of Aberystwith. Length 39 miles

Dovre, a mountain plateau of Norway lying chiefly between lat. 62° and 63° N. and forming a continuation of the Kilen range. It is principally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist and possesses to the S. the highest summit of the Scandinavian peninsula. Several passes lead across the Dovrefield and the plateau is now traversed by the railroad uniting Christiania and Trondheim. The name is derived from *DAVSE* (which see) and *feld*, a fell or mountain-ridge

Dovy, a river of Wales. See *DOVEY*

Dow, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill. Pop. about 100

Dow, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Marietta. It has coal mining interests

Dowagiac, a small river of Michigan rises in Cass and Van Buren cos. and flows into the St. Joseph River near Niles

Dowagiac, a banking city of Cass co., Mich., on the Dowagiac River and on the Michigan Central R. 26 miles SW of Kalamazoo. It has foundries, flour and saw mills, a sand-belt factory and manufactures of stoves, grain drills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4151

Dow City, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, 10 miles SW of Des Moines, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 462

Dawdy, a post-village of Madison co., Ga. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 100

Dewelltown, a post-village of Dekalb co., Tenn., 28 miles SE of Lebanon. Pop. 240

Dewlinia, a parish of Wales, included is Merthyr Tydfil

Dewlatabad, British India. See *DAULATABAD*

Dawling, a village of Barry co., Mich. Pop. about 70

Dewling, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio 8 miles by rail N of Bowling Green. Pop. about 400

Down, a county of Ireland in Ulster bounded E and S. by the Irish Sea. Area, 957 sq. m. Carrigford Bay separates it from Leitrim on the E. and the Newry Canal Lagan River and Belfast Lough form its boundaries on the W. The upper course of the Mann is in this county. It contains Lough Swarford and the Mourne Mountains, the highest of which *Silver Donard* is 3798 feet. The surface is mostly undulating and in many parts fertile and well cultivated. The county as such sends 4 members to parliament. Capital Downpatrick. Pop. in 1881, 272,107 in 1891, 266,563 in 1901, 289,335

Down, a town of Ireland. See *DOWNPATRICK*

Downe, a township of Cumberland co., N. J. bounded SW by Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900 1835.

Downer, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. 100

Downers Grove, a banking post-village of DuPage co., Ill., on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 22 miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 2183. It has important dairy and greenhouse interests

Downey, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. in a fertile valley on the Southern Pacific R. 12 miles SE of Los Angeles. It has wine industries. Pop. about 1000

Downey, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 16 miles SSE of Iowa City. Pop. about 100

Downey, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 100

Downeyville, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nev. about 52 miles WNW of Belmont

Downham Market, a town of England co. of Norfolk on the Ouse, 15 miles S of Lynn-Regis. Pop. in 1901 3412

Downs, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal. is on the North Yuba River about 70 miles (direct) NNE of Sacramento. Gold has been mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 500

Downsville, a post-village of Bullock co., Pa. on the Pittsburg and Western R. The banking point is Evans City. Pop. about 100

Downsville Butte (bête), a mountain of Sierra co., Cal. is a peak of the Sierra Nevada 12 miles ENE of Downsville. It is nearly 5500 feet above the level of the sea.

Downing, a banking city of Eschuyler co., Mo. 10 miles SE of Lancaster on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 501

Downing, a post village of Dunn co., Wis. 32 miles by rail W of Chippewa Falls. Pop. 325.

Downington, a banking post village of Saclaw co., Mich. 45 miles by rail N by W of Port Huron. Pop. about 100

Downington, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio about 40 miles SW of Marietta. Pop. 100

Downington, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa. is pleasantly situated in Chester Valley on the E. branch of the Brandywine Creek 33 miles W of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of paper, wagons, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 2133.

Downpatrick, a town of Ireland, is a later capital of the co. of Down near the SW end of Lough Swarford, 21 miles SSE of Belfast. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and its principal edifice is the old cathedral. Near by are some springs reputed to be miracle-working, which are resorted to by pilgrims. Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster and the chosen residence of St. Patrick. Pop. about 3000

Downs, a billiard tract of southern England comprised in two largely parallel lines of elevations the North Downs and the South Downs, which, with their continuations extend from or through Dorsetshire to the South Foreland and Beachy Head. They belong in the main to the chalk for marl and moor in part the Weald valley or trough. The landscape of the Downs is strikingly soft and pleasing

Downs, a portion of the North Sea, off the SE. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, etc. Here valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands.

Downs, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. 9 miles by rail SE. of Bloomington. Pop. about 300.

Downs, a banking city of Osborne co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles NE. of Osborne. Pop. in 1900 938.

Downs Chapel, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Del., 3½ miles from Kenton.

Downsville, a post-village of Union parish La., is 22 miles WNW of Monroe. Pop. about 100.

Downsville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 26 miles WNW of Frederick.

Downsville, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 15 miles S of Delhi. The banking point is Walton. Pop. about 600.

Downsville, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. 130.

Downsville, a post-village of Dunn co. Wis., in Dunn township (town) on the Red Cedar River 5 miles S of Monona. Pop. of the town in 1900 1418.

Downston, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, 6 miles SSE. of Salisbury. It has an agricultural college. Near by is Trafalgar House, presented by the nation to the brother of Lord Nelson.

Downs, *downs*, a banking post-town of Franklin and Wright cos. Iowa, 14 miles SE. of Clarion on the Hornington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 218.

Downs Prairie, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co. Cal.

Downsburg, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. about 20 miles N of Chambersburg.

Downs Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co. Pa., 9 miles SW of Port Royal.

Downstown, *downstown*, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 13 miles SW of Akron on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufacturing of reapers and mowing machines. In the vicinity are several coal mines. Pop. in 1900 103.

Downstown, a banking and residential post-borough capital of Bucks co. Pa. is situated on an eminence, 28 miles N of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has a court-house, public library, National Farm School, creameries and manufacturers of farming-implements, wagons, woollen goods, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 3634.

Downstown, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles SE of Portage City. Pop. about 150.

Downline, a post-village of Webster parish La. The banking point is Minden or Shreveport.

Drain, *drain*, a river on the southern borders of Morocco. It rises on the southeastern slope of the High Atlas. Its course is at first southeasterly but not far from the intersection of the parallel of 30° N. lat. and the meridian of 5° W. lon. it turns abruptly W. and further in bends SW. reaching the Atlantic Ocean S. of Cape Nax. Except in the season when the waters of the melted snows pour down from the Atlas the lower part of the Drain is a dry wash. The chief place in its valley is Tamagrat.

Drain, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. Pop. 160.

Drain, *drain*, a river of France, in Hautes-Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps and joins the Isère 3 miles below Grenoble after a NW course of 70 miles.

Drachenfels, *drachensfels* (Dragon's Rock) a mountain of the range of the Siebengebirge, in Rhineland-Palatinate, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Bonn. Its summit, reached by rail and crowned by the ruins of a castle erected by Arnulf, archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the twelfth century, commands a noble prospect. Elevation, 1505 feet.

Dracut, *drakut*, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co. Mass. about 27 miles NNW of Boston. It is bounded on the S. by the Merrimack River which separates it from Lowell, its banking point. It has woollen-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900 3233.

Dragsani, or *Dragsusha-ni*, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, near the river Aletu, about 20 miles NNW of Slatina. Pop. in 1899 4398.

Drage, *drage*, a river of Prussia, rises in Pomerania, flows SW., expanding into or communicating with several small lakes, and after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Netze from the right.

Drageosto, *drage-metis*, a seaport of Greece, in Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea. 28 miles SSE. of Vonitsa.

Drageosto Bay, on the coast of Acarnania, sheltered on the SW. by the Dragonera Islands.

Dragonera, *drag-on-er*, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean, off the W. end of Majorca.

Dragonera, a group of Grecian islands off the coast of Acarnania, 6 miles SW. of Dragoneto.

Dragonera, a group of Grecian islands S. of the Morea and immediately E. of Corfu.

Dragon's Mouth, the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, in Venezuela. See also Boca del Dracón.

Dragonville, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co. Va.

Dragon, a post-hamlet of Oage co. Kan., on Dragon Creek.

Dragon Creek, Kan. rises in Wabunsee co. runs SE. through Oage co., and enters the Oage River about 14 miles W. of Ottawa.

Dräger, *dräger*, a village of Denmark on the Sound at the SE. extremity of the island of Amager 7 miles S of Copenhagen.

Dragnignan, *dragnignan* a town of France, capital of the department of Var 40 miles NE. of Toulon. It is picturesquely situated and has many public fountains, a new palace of the prefecture, various public collections and botanical gardens. Its climate is remarkably fine. Pop. in 1901 9671.

Drab, a river of Morocco. See *Draba*.

Drachmisch, *drachmisch* a town of Moravia, 22 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1500.

Drain, a post-town of Douglas co. Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 36 miles N. of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900 103.

Drake, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co. Mich.

Drake, a post-village of Gasconade co. Mo. 20 miles S. of Hermann.

Drakeburg, *drakeburg* or Kwathimba, kwathimba a mountain-range of South Africa, running generally SW. to NE. from the Great Fish River (Cape Colony) to Olifant's River (Transvaal Colony) about which it leaves itself in the Merchison and Zoutpansberg ranges. Length about 500 miles. It is a continuation of the Stormberg, and constitutes the watershed between the Orange River and the waters which S. of the Limpopo flow into the Indian Ocean. Picturesque sloping steeply to the E. but gently towards the interior plateau, the Drakeburg has peaks of great height, rising in the Mont aux Sources and Champagne Castle to elevations of 10 000-11 000 feet or higher. Railways traverse its two main passes—the Van Reenen (5400 feet) and Laings Nek (4100 feet). The range is rich in minerals.

Drakestown, *drakesteen* or Drakestein, *drakesteen* a range near the SW. coast of Cape Colony trending N. and S. about 25 miles E. of Cape Town. It culminates in the Franchoek Hoek.

Drake's Bay, on the coast of Marin co. Cal. affords good anchorage for shipping in summer.

Drakeboro, a post-town of Muhlenberg co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900 238.

Drakes Branch, a post-village of Charlotte co. Va. on the Southern R. 51 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. about 150.

Drake's Channel, in the British West Indies, is immediately SE. of the island of Tortola.

Drake's Creek, in the S. part of Kentucky enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drakes Creek, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. 8 miles (direct) SW. of Kantville. Pop. 250.

Drakes Mills, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. 2 miles from Cambridge station.

Drakestown, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 3 miles E. of Hackensack, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Drakesville, *drakesville*, a post-town of Davis co. Iowa, 25 miles ENE. of Centerville, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 238.

Drakesville, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 10 miles WNW of Morristown. Near it is Lake Hopatcong.

Draketown, *draketown*, a post-village of Harlow co. Ga. 7 miles E. of Buchanan. Pop. 100.

Draketown, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa., 3 miles from Confluence. Pop. about 200.

Drum, *drum* (anc. *Drummen*) a town of European Turkey vilayet of Saloniki 30 miles ENE. of Seres. A few miles SE. is the plain of Philippi on which Brutus and Cassius were defeated, A.C. 42. Pop. about 7500.

Drumburg, *drumburg* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 60 miles SSW. of Köslin on the Drage. Pop. in 1900 3864.

Drummen, *drummen* a seaport town of Norway in the amt of Buskerud on both sides of the Drummen, near its mouth in the Drammen Fjord, an arm of the Christiana Fjord 22 miles SW. of Christiania. It consists of the three

formerly separate towns of Bragomka, Srdnak, and Tanga, which are united by bridges, and have a modern appearance. The chief industries include brewing, tanning, sawing of lumber, spinning and weaving, the manufacture of tobacco, iron-casting and ship-building. The town has a large trade, especially in timber and lumber. Pop. in 1900 23,091.

Draone, *drôna*, a river of France, in Haute-Savoie, enters the Lake of Geneva, 24 miles NE of Thonon after a N course of 24 miles.

Dramaville, a post-village of Marion co. Ga. The banking point is Bona Vista. Pop. 100.

Dramaville, *draun'vil*, a post-village of Fairfax co. Va. 17 miles WNW of Washington, D. C. Here occurred a spirited action, Dec. 20, 1861 the Federal troops gaining the advantage.

Dranse, a river of Switzerland, canton of Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny after a N course of 24 miles. It flows through the picturesque valley of Hagne.

Dranfeld, *drân fîlt*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 7 miles WSW of Göttingen. Pop. about 1400.

Dreper, a post-village of Salt Lake co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. near the Jordan River 17 miles S. of Salt Lake City its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Draper, *Minnit*, in southeastern Alaska, near the head of Buchanan Bay. Height, 7546 feet.

Draperstown, a small town of Ireland co. and 27 miles SE of Londonderry.

Draperville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co. Va.

Drava, the German name of the Drave.

Dräusen, *drôw zên*, a small lake of Prussia, S of Elbing.

Drave, *drâv* or *drâv* (anc. *Dravus*, Ger. *Drav*, *drôw*, Slav. *Drava*, *drâvâ*) one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in Tyrol, about 17 miles E. of Bruneck, flows N. at first through Carinthia and Styria then separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia and joins the Danube 14 miles E. of Eszék, a short distance above the mouth of the Sava, whose course is parallel with that of the Drave. Length about 450 miles. It is navigable for small boats for about 250 miles. Extensive works have recently been executed to improve its navigation. Its chief affluent is the Mur.

Drawsburg, or **Drawsburg**, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles E. of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Michewport.

Drawbridge, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. about 32 miles SSE of Dover. Pop. 150.

Drawbridgen, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co. Md. 15 miles ESE of Cambridge.

Drayton, *drâ tyn*, a post-village of Dooly co. Ga. 20 miles E. of Americus.

Drayton, a banking post-town of Pembina co. N. Dak. 29 miles S. of Pembina, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 688.

Drayton, a banking post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, 22 miles W of Guelph on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900 791.

Drayton-in-Hailes, a town of England. See **MANXET DRAYTON**.

Drayton Island, a post-hamlet and winter resort of Putnam co. Fla. on an island in Lake George, 100 miles S of Jacksonville.

Drayton Plains, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 31 miles NNW of Detroit. Pop. about 150.

Dreback, *drâ bâx*, a village of Saxony 8 miles SW of Lengsfeld. Pop. about 3000.

Drebban, *drâp kôw*, a town of Prussia, 50 miles SSW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1600.

Drebnarville, *drôrn'vîl*, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles S of Tamaqua.

Dreieckshain, *drî kên hîne* or *Hîns-enr-Dreieck*, *hîne tûon drî kên* an old walled town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1500.

Drenglarth, *drâng'fôrt*, a town of East Prussia, 12 miles NNE of Rastenburg. Pop. about 1600.

Drennon, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa., 17 miles NW of Greensburg.

Drensteinfurt, *drên'stîn-fôrt*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles SSE of Münster. Pop. about 1700.

Drethke, *drân tsh*, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Prussia, N and NE the province of Groningen, W Friesland, S and SW Overijssel Area, 1024 sq. m. The surface is level and much of it marshy on its E. frontier is the Hartogswater Maras. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Capital Amers. Pop. in 1899 148,542.

Drethke, *drân'ts*, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich.

Drepam, (*drâp'â-no*) or **Drepam**, (*drâp'â-ne*), *Cape*, at the E. extremity of Longue peninsula, Greece, in the Aegean Sea. Lat. 39° 58' N. lon. 24° 3' E.

Drepamum, the ancient name of TRAFARI.

Drepsack, a post-village of Winona co. Minn. on the Mississippi River 20 miles by rail SE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900 265.

Dresden, a circle of the kingdom of Saxony. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from SE to NW and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous.

Dresden, *drâz dên* (Ger. *pron drâz dên*, L. *Dres'da*) a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Saxony on both banks of the Elbe, 103 miles S by E of Berlin and 230 miles ENE of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Lat. (observatory) 51° 2' 16" N. lon. 13° 43' 43" E. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley and consists of the Altstadt (Old Town) with its numerous sub-urbs, then the *lira* *alsch* *vorstadt*, *Johannstadt*, *Neustadt*, and *Wilsdruffer Vorstadt*, and the quarter of *Friedrichstadt*, all on the left bank of the river and the *Neustadt* (New Town) formerly known as *Alt Dresden* with its various suburbs *Antonstadt*, *Leipziger Vorstadt*, etc. on the right bank. The river is crossed by many bridges, the oldest the Augustusbrücke with eleven arches, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The old town consists of narrow streets and lofty houses. The newer portions of the city are more open but the houses are not so lofty but are generally of a pleasing exterior frequently surrounded by gardens. In the Altstadt are located the principal public buildings and palaces with their art treasures. The most prominent is the royal palace, a vast complex irregular building embracing lofty towers, galleries, arched gateway and the *Griene* (Garden) (the *Grüne* Vault), the repository of the immense royal collection of gems, costly art objects, and bric-à-brac, perhaps the richest collection of its kind in all Europe. This building dates from the sixteenth century and was subsequently enlarged and embellished, especially in the time of Augustus the Strong. The other notable edifices in the Altstadt are the Royal Catholic Church adjoining the royal palace the splendid museum one of the noblest examples of modern Renaissance architecture with its famous gallery of paintings, one of the finest north of the Alps the ornate collection of pavilions and one-storied galleries called the *Zauniger* containing works of art principally casts and scientific and natural sciences collections the handsome new court theatre, the *Prinzenpalais*, the Protestant Court Church (dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) and the museum *Johannsmuseum* with its historical and valuable porcelain and pottery collections. The *Japanische Palais* or *Augusteum*, in which the royal library of 400,000 volumes and the antiquarian collection are kept, is in the *Neustadt*. Other buildings of interest are the *Brühl* palace, erected by the powerful minister of Augustus II. the academy of fine arts, the art exposition hall (the two latter buildings flanking the spacious *Brühl Terrace*) the fine royal guard house, several town-halls, besides interesting churches and many handsome residences. Dresden is studded with sculptural monuments including equestrian and allegorical statues, busts and beautiful fountains, in bronze and in stone. Many of these works are the creations of the famous sculptors, *Rietchel*, *Sehling*, *Habert* and *Henns* who made this city their home. Among the most prominent of these monuments are the one to King *Frederick Augustus I.* the equestrian statue of *Augustus the Strong* and King *Johann* the Germanic monument and the *Wettin obelisk* to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the present dynasty of the House of Wettin.

Hardly another town in the world has so many large and valuable collections of paintings, statuary, gems, arms, porcelain, jewels, and other objects of vertu and it is these collections which give Dresden its chief attraction and which have won for it the appellation of the *German Florence*. The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid out walks. After the Napoleonic wars the fortifications were leveled and their site converted into gardens, promenades, and squares. The *Brühl Terrace*, in front of the *Brühl* palace, overlooking the Elbe, the *Great Garden* in the *Pirn* suburb, 5 miles in circumference adjoining which is the nursery of fruit-trees, the gardens of the *Japanese Palace*, the zoological and botanical gardens, and *Prince George's* garden are among the favorite places of public resort. Dresden is the seat of numerous excellent educational institutions, and it is a great musical as well as art centre. Among special schools are the royal technological and veterinary institutes and the academy of fine arts. The city is the residence of a large foreign population, many

of them attracted hither by the advantages offered in the way of musical and art study. Dresden is noted for its fine bathing-establishments. It is generously equipped with charitable and benevolent institutions. The manufacturing industries of Dresden are many and varied, including the manufacture of machinery, pianos, bicycles, boats, metal-wares, including gold and silver ware, china and glass, chemical apparatus, confectionery, beer, and cigars. There are numerous printing, lithographic, and photographic establishments. Dresden partakes of the climate of the Elbe valley which is subject to sudden changes. Mean annual temperature 49° Fahr. winter 35°; summer 66°.

Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish Bohemians on the right bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the eleventh century the town was built on the left bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In the eighteenth century under Augustus (Frederick Augustus) the Strong and his successor Augustus (Frederick Augustus) II. Dresden attained great splendor. Here on Aug. 26-27, 1813 was fought a great battle between Napoleon and the allies, under Prince Schwarzenberg, in which the French were victorious. Pop. in 1834 73,614 in 1858 117,754 in 1880 220,218 in 1901 399,742 in 1903 (the area having been largely extended) 494,000.

Dresden, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. Pop. 100.

Dresden, a post-village of Deatur co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Dresden, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co. Mo. about 16 miles S. of Augusta, 1 bounded on the W. by the Kansas River. Pop. in 1900 884.

Dresden, a post-village of Pettis co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 7 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. about 100.

Dresden, a township (town) of Washington co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900 545.

Dresden, a post-village of Yates co. N. Y. on the W. shore of Seneca Lake and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 6 miles E. of Penn Yan and 14 miles S. of Geneva. Pop. in 1900 306.

Dresden, a banking post-village of Cavalier co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 7 miles NW of Langdon. Pop. about 100.

Dresden, a banking post-village of Muskingum co. Oh. on the W. bank of the Muskingum River and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 16 miles N. of Zanesville. It has woolen and sheet iron mills, clay and tile-works, distillery, etc. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 1247 in 1900 1690.

Dresden, a banking post-village capital of Weakley co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 22 miles SE of Union City. It has a spoke-factory and grist- and saw mills.

Dresden, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. 14 miles W. of Corsicana.

Dresden, a banking post town of Kent co. Ontario, on the Erie and Huron R. 12 miles N. of Chatham. It has ship-building, lumber and sawing-industries. Pop. in 1901 1613.

Dresden Center, a post-village of Washington co. N. Y. about 75 miles N. of Albany.

Dresden Mills, a post-village of Dresden township (town) Lincoln co. Mo. 10 miles S. of Augusta. It is on the Kansas River 7 miles from its mouth. Pop. 250.

Dresden Station, a post-village of Washington co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 10 miles N. of Whitehall.

Dreshertown, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Ambler or Jenkintown. Pop. 300.

Dresserville, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. The banking point is Moravia. Pop. 200.

Dreumel, a post-village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 17 miles W. of Nieuwegein. Pop. about 2000.

Dreux, a town (anc. *Duro* or *Duro* afterwards *Dreux*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure et Loir on the Maine 20 miles N. of Chartres. It has a fine Gothic church an interesting old town hall and a richly ornamented chapel with a family vault of the Orleans family. The first battle of the Hundred Years war was fought at Dreux Dec. 19 1419, the Protestants being defeated. Pop. in 1901 940.

Drew, a county in the SE part of Arkansas has an area of 838 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Saline River which flows along its western border. Capital Monticello. Pop. in 1890 17,352 in 1900 19,451.

Drew, a post-hamlet of Ferryth on Ga. Pop. 50.

Drew, a plantation of Pembert co. Me. Pop. in 1900 120.

Drew, a post-village of Sanilaw co. Minn. Pop. 80.

Dreuzen, a river of Prussia, province of East and West Prussia, flows SW, passing through Dra-

wens Lake, and empties into the Vistula a few miles above Thorn. Length, about 150 miles.

Drewersburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ind., about 24 miles NW of Cincinnati Ohio.

Drewry Bluff, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va. on the James River 3 miles S. of Richmond. It was a Confederate stronghold in the Civil War.

Drewryville, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., 12 miles NW of Newsoms.

Drewsey, a post-village of Harney co. Oregon, 48 miles NE of Burns. Pop. about 50.

Drewsville, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co. N. H. 14 miles N. by W. of Keene.

Drexel, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 150.

Drexel, a banking post-village of Cass co., Me. in an agricultural and stock region, 53 miles S. of Kansas City, on the Port Arthur Route. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Drexel, a post-hamlet of Burke co. N. C. on the South-eastern R. Pop. 40.

Driburg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles E. by N. of Paderborn at the foot of a mountain surmounted by the ruins of the ancient stronghold of Iburg. It has manufactures of glass and is noted for its mineral baths. Pop. in 1900 2652.

Driebergen, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles ESE of Utrecht.

Driedorf, a town of Prussia, 25 miles NE of Kassel. Pop. about 500.

Driel, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 6 miles SE of Bommel.

Driesen, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg, 64 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder on an island formed by the Netze. It has large market-places and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, etc. Pop. in 1900 8065.

Driffield, or Great Driffield, a town of England co. of York in the East Riding in the elevated district called the Wolds 20 miles NNW of Hull. Pop. in 1901 5766.

Drifton, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Pa., 27 miles by rail E. of Tellahama.

Drifton, a coal mining post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. 3 miles N. of Jeddo. It has important coal-mining industries. Pop. about 2200. The banking point is Hazleton or Fredland.

Driftwood, a banking post-borough of Cameron co. Pa. on Susquehanna Creek and on the A. Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania R. 55 miles WNW of Lookhaven. It has a large inn, etc. Pop. in 1900 509.

Driftwood Creek, a branch of Susquehanna Creek rises in the NW part of Pennsylvania.

Driftwood Fork, a name given to the East Fork of the White River in some parts of its course. The upper portion of the stream is called the Big Blue River.

Drighlington, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901 4218.

Drin (anc. *Drilo* or *Dila*) a river of European Turkey in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black Drin and White Drin (which issues from Lake Ochrida) 17 miles SEW of Prusend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 miles and enters the Adriatic 5 miles below Alessio.

Drin, a river forming a great part of the boundary between Bosnia and Serbia. Its principal head stream is the Tara, which rises in the lofty mountains in the eastern part of Montenegro. It empties into the Save about 60 miles W. of Belgrade. Its principal affluent is the Lim. Length, about 160 miles.

Drinx, a river or a district or settlement of British-Guianans, on the Upper Corentyn. Lat. 2° N.

Dripping Spring, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Mo., 8 miles N. by W. of Columbia.

Dripping Springs, a post-village of Hays co., Tex. 25 miles WSW of Austin.

Driscoll, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co. W. Va. Pop. 60.

Drissan, a town of Russia, in Vitebsk on the Dvina, 43 miles by rail ESE of Dineburg.

Dröbak, a seaport town of Norway on the E. side of Christiania Fjord 18 miles S. of Christiania. It has trade in timber. A biological station is located here. Pop. about 7000.

Drogheda, a town and county of Ireland, in Leinster bordering on the sea of Louth and Meath is on both sides of the Boyne 4 miles from its mouth and 26 miles N. of Dublin. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist. It has numerous monasteries and nunneries. The industries include flax-spinning, cotton weaving, tanning, brewing, the extraction of salt, and iron-working. The town has an

active trade. The harbor has been much improved of late. Pop. in 1901, 12,765

In 1649 Drogheda was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword and in 1690 it unsuccessfully resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within two miles of its walls was fought the famous Battle of the Boyne. An obelisk 150 feet high commemorates the victory of the Orangemen. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities in which this ancient town and its vicinity abound are Magdalen a Steeple (a fragment of an old Dominican convent) and Lawrence Gate. Pop. in 1901 12,765

Droghitchin, dro-git-ah-in, a town of Russia, government of Grodno 55 miles SSW of Bialystok on the Bug. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia. Pop. about 2000

Droghitchin, a small town of Russia, government of Grodno, 35 miles E of Kobrin

Drohebyce, dro-be-hatch a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 13 miles SE of Sambor. One of its old churches is a beautiful specimen of architecture. It has petroleum refineries and salt-works and a brisk trade. Pop. in 1900 10,140, nearly half of whom were Jews

Drostrich, dro-strich (anc. *Saltus*?) a municipal borough of England co. and 7 miles NNE of Worcester. In the centre of the town are brine springs, worked from the time of the ancient Britons, and which at present yield annually about 100,000 tons of salt. The saline baths attract many invalids. Pop. in 1901 4301

Dreilshagen, droi-ha-chen a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia 35 miles ENE of Cologne. Pop. 3000

Drôme, drôm (see *Dru-na*) a river of France, rises in Hautes-Alpes, flows W through Drôme, and joins the Rhone 12 miles SSW of Valence. Length 75 miles.

Drôme, a department in the SE of France, mainly in Dauphiné bounded W by the Rhone. Area, about 2525 sq. in. Chief rivers are the Rhone Isère, and Drôme. Surface mountainous in the E and level in the W. The principal crop is wheat. Silk and wine are important products. Oranges, almonds, and olives thrive in some parts. Truffles are found. The chief mineral product is iron. Capital Valence. Pop. in 1901 297,321

Drom'edary, Cape, on the SE coast of Australia, is in lat. 36° 18' S lon 150° 14' E

Dromore, dro-more a town of Ireland co. of Down, on the Lagan 15 miles SW of Belfast. In its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops. Pop. about 2300

Dromore, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario. The banking point is Mount Forest. Pop. about 190

Dromore, dro-mô-ro a city of Italy province and 12 miles WNW of Cuneo pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Rocebrona with the Maora. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901 2978)

Dronfield, dron-field, a town of England, co. of Derby 6 miles WNW of Chesterfield. It has manufactures of tools and collieries. Pop. in 1901 3500

Dronne, drôn, a river of France, after a SW course of 90 miles enters with the Isle, an affluent of the Dordogne, near Cognac

Dronrijp, dron-riep, a village of the Netherlands in Friesland, 6 miles W of Leeuwarden. Pop. about 2000

Drontheim, Norway. See *Tromsøen*

Droosow, dro-sow a town of Bohemia, 8 miles SSW of Klattau. Pop. about 1500

Droosow, dro-sow, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of wool machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 0172

Drottningholm, drot-ning-holm a splendid royal castle of Sweden 5 miles W of Stockholm, on an island of Lake Mälär. Its parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm

Drownville, a post-village of Bristol co. R. I. on Narragansett Bay 7 miles by rail SSE of Providence. Pop. 375

Droydsden, a town of England co. of Lancaster 3 miles E of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1901 11,687

Droytsig, droi-sig a village of Prussia, in Saxony, 12 miles SSE of Weismenfeld. Pop. about 2000

Druecher, drük-er a post-village of Oskush co. Wis 26 miles N of Milwaukee

Druent, droo-ên or *Druento*, droo-ên to (L *Dru-en-tum*), a town of Italy province and 7 miles NW of Turin. Pop. about 2000

Drumhe, a banking post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs 23 miles SSE of Stratford. Pop. about 850

Drumhelf, a post-hamlet of St. Marys co. Md.

Drumclegh, a hill in Leinster Ireland, the site of a battle between the Covenanters and Claverhouse, 1679, in which the former were victorious.

Drummond, a county of Quebec, Canada, is about lat. 46° N. The St. Francis River passes through this county. Chief town, Drummondville East.

Drummond, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. The banking point is Cheboygan. Pop. about 250

Drummond, a post-village of Granite co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Phillipsburg. Pop. 120

Drummond, a post-hamlet of Bayfield co. Wis. **Drummond Island**, belonging to Chippewa co. Mich., is the farthest west of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron 30 miles E of Mackinaw

Drummond Lake, Va. is in the middle of the Dismal Swamp, partly in Newsumond co. and partly in Norfolk. It is about 6 miles in diameter and its surface is 28 feet above tide-water

Drummondville, or **Drummondville East**, the chief town of Drummond co. Quebec, on the St. Francis River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial Rs, 24 miles NW of Melbourn. Pop. in 1901 1450

Drummondville West, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on the Niagara River near the Falls, 48 miles by rail SE of Hamilton and 24 miles NNW of Buffalo

Drum, Mount, Alaska, in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, is in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, about 13,700 feet

Drummayne, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales. Pop. 2300

Drumcree, a post-township (and hamlet) of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 1758

Druma, a post-village of Luxemburg co. Pa. The banking point is Hanston 5 miles distant. Pop. about 550

Dremsheim, droo-sen-hime a town of Alsace at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine 17 miles S of Weissenburg. Pop. about 1500

Dreuilin, a post-village of Puteaux co. O. Pop. about 50

Dreuten, dri-tun a village of the Netherlands in Gelderland on the Waal, 11 miles WNW of Nijmegen

Druya, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, on the Düna, 16 miles W of Drissa. Pop. in 1897 4787

Dryad, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Chobalis. Pop. about 125

Dry Bank, an inlet on Florida Reef near Sonbrero Key

Drybent, a post-hamlet of Iowa co. Wis 13 miles S of Arcos

Drybrash, a post-village of Pulaski co. Va. Pop. about 75

Drybrook, a post-hamlet of Ulster co. N. Y.

Dryburgh, a post hamlet of Inverclyde co. Va.

Dryburgh Abbey, a beautiful ruin of Scotland on the Tweed 4 miles SE of Melrose. It contains the tomb of Walter Scott.

Drycove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala., 10 miles SW of Scottsboro

Dry Creek, Cal. drains part of Amador co. and enters the Mokelumne River about 20 miles N of Stockton

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish La. 30 miles N of Lake Charles

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Mo. 12 miles S of Steelville

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N. C. 3 miles S of Selphur Springs

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. S. C. 8 miles S by W of Lancaster

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Carter co. Tenn.

Dryden, a post-town of Craighead co. Ark. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. in 1900 80

Dryden, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. 150

Dryden, a banking post-village of Laporte co. Mich. 27 miles by rail N by E of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900 338

Dryden, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. in Dryden township (town) on the Lehigh Valley R. 12 miles ENE of Ithaca. Pop. in 1900 400. The town contains also the village of Freeville. Pop. of the town in 1900 3185

Dryden, a post-village of Lee co. Va., on the Louisa and New River R. The banking point is Jonesville or Pamunkey Gap

Dry Fork, Mo. rises in Dent co. and enters the Maramee River about 14 miles E by N of Rolla

Dry Fork of Cheat River W. Va. runs NE through Randolph co. and enters the Cheat River in Tucker co.

Dryfork, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Ark.

Dryfork, a post-hamlet of Barren co. Ky.

Dryfork, a post-village of Randolph co. W. Va.

Dryglaise, a post-office of Laclede co. Mo.

Drygrove, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., 19 miles W of Terry. Pop. about 150

Dryhill, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. 7 miles W of Kipley

Drylund, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 80

Dry Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co. Md. 3 miles NW of Gray station Pop. 200

Dry Ridge, a banking post-village of Grant co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Cincinnati Pop. about 200

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Ky., 5 miles N of Georgetown

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co. Miss.

Dryrun, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. about 18 miles NNW of Chambersburg Pop. about 200

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. W. Va.

Drye Mill, a post-hamlet of Caharrus co. N. C.

Dry Tortugas (see *tor-tog-s*) a group of islets or keys, belonging to Monroe co., Fla., at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles WSW of the S. extremity of the mainland of Florida about lat. $24^{\circ} 37' N$ and lon. $83^{\circ} W$. They are very low and partly covered with mangrove bushes. Fort Jefferson on one of the islands, was a penal station during the Civil War.

Drytown, a post-village of Amador co. Cal. about 40 miles ESE of Sacramento. Pop. about 120

Dry Valley Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Union co. Pa. 5 miles from Lewisburg

Dryville, a post-village of Berke co. Pa. 1 mile from Lyons and 14 miles NE of Reading Pop. about 225

Drywood, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Ken.

Drywood, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co. Wis.

Drywood Creek, Mo. rises in Barton co. and enters the Marmiton River in Vernon co. The Big Drywood Creek is a few miles W. of that just described.

Ducum, the Latin name of Donat.

Duala, a settlement in and since 1801 the official seat of government of the German colony of Kamerun, western equatorial Africa.

Dunwoody, du-*da* a post-township (town) of Franklin co. N. Y. 16 miles S of Malone Pop. in 1900 312

Duneshburg, du-*sh* burg a post-village of Schoenectady co. N. Y. in Duneshburg township (town) on Hornskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 24 miles W of Albany Pop. of the town in 1900 2428

Dunville, a post-village of Kent co. Ontario 14 miles S by E of Bothwell Pop. about 350

Duarte, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern California R. The banking point is Montrose Pop. about 600

Dunbach, a post-village of Lincoln parish La. on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Hurston

Dubbla (Old Dabbla) a watering place of Russia, in Livonia, on the Gulf of Riga. Near by is the watering place of New Dnabla.

Dubberry, a post-village of Webster parish La. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Arcadia.

Dubbin, a township and municipality of New South Wales 278 miles by rail NW of Sydney Pop. of the municipality in 1901 3418

Duben, doo-*ben*, a small lake of Switzerland, canton of Valais on the Gemmi. Elevation 7330 feet.

Düben, dü-*ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Maue, 18 miles W of Torgau Pop. in 1900 3672

Dubica, or **Dubitz**, doo-*beek* sh, a town of Bosnia, on the Unna, 23 miles W of Gradiska. Pop. about 3500

Dubica, or **Dubitz**, a town of Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna, opposite Dubica, in Bosnia Pop. in 1901 5996

Dubiecko, doo-*be-eh* sh a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the bank of the San 73 miles W of Lemberg. It has a fine castle. Salt and petroleum are obtained here. It is the birthplace of the Polish poet Krasiński Pop. about 2000

Dubienka, doo-*ben* sh, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lublin on the Bug 15 miles SE of Chelm Pop. in 1897 4126 Here in July 1792, the Poles under Kosciuszko made a heroic fight against an overwhelming army of Russians.

Dubia, the ancient name of the Doron

Dubium See *Dubia*

Dublin (Irish *Baili-ath-cl* ath the town on the ford of the burles, or *Dubh-linn*, 'black pool' the *Éilinn* of Ptolemy?) the capital city of Ireland and of the co. of Dublin and a large county in itself situated on the Liffey close to its entrance into Dublin Bay Irish Sea 66 miles W of Holyhead and 135 miles W of Liverpool Lat. (observatory of Trinity College, at Dunsink) $53^{\circ} 23' 13'' N$, lon. $6^{\circ} 20' 17'' W$. It is built in part on land reclaimed from the Liffey and is divided into nearly equal portions by the river which flows through it from west to east. The southeastern part of the city is the residence

district, while the principal shops are in the centre. It is regularly laid out with broad, well-paved streets and numerous squares. Its principal street, Backville Street, 700 yards long and 40 yards broad, presents an imposing appearance, with the Rotunda and Rutland Square at its north end, the Ionic portico of the general post-office and Nelson's Monument (134 feet high) in the centre, and O'Connell's Bridge and a number of residences at the south. Of the squares, St. Stephen's, laid out as a People's Park, is the largest, and Marrow Square the most beautiful. At the western end of the city is Phoenix Park one of the largest and most magnificent parks of the world, covering about 1750 acres, and containing the vice-regal residence, an exercise ground, military hospital, zoological garden, and the Wellington obelisk.

Dublin is flanked N. and S. by the Royal and Grand canals and is surrounded by a highway called the "Circular Road," 9 miles in length. Within the limits of this Circular Road the Liffey is crossed by 12 bridges, and along the banks of the river run granite walls and parapets. Along these quays' extend houses and shops. The harbor has been much improved by the completion of two large breakwaters, known as the North and South "walls" and it has fine docks. See *DUBLIN BAY*.

Dublin has very attractive environs and its suburbs contain many beautiful villas. Thence possesses many buildings of note, among the most important of which are 1. Leinster House formerly the home of the duke of Leinster and now the seat of the Royal Dublin Society the National Art Gallery Museum of Natural History the new buildings of the Science and Arts Museum, the National Library opened in 1890 the Bank of Ireland (formerly the parliament house) the custom-house the Four Courts and the two Protestant cathedrals—St. Patrick's and Christ Church. The University of Dublin with its single college, Trinity modelled on Trinity College, Cambridge, was founded in 1591 and has over 1000 students. Its library contains 250,000 volumes. Dublin contains also a Roman Catholic University and the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body. The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican archbishop. The chief manufactures are porter (for which Dublin is noted) whiskey and poplin. The city sends 4 members to parliament besides 2 from the university. The climate of Dublin is very temperate. The average temperature in January is about 40° in July about 60° . Average annual rainfall about 29 inches.

The early history of Dublin is largely legendary the city was taken by the Danes in the ninth century and remained in their hands until the English conquest. Dublin is the birthplace of Swift Steele, Sheridan Thomas Moore and the duke of Wellington. Pop. in 1804 8159 in 1777 137,900 in 1804 152,900 in 1871 248,325 in 1891 254,001 in 1901 289,108 The principal suburbs of Dublin are Rathmines Farnham, Rathgar Blackrock and Kingstown.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster has E the Irish Sea, and landward, from the S. round to N. the co. of Wicklow Kildare, and Meath. Area, 354 sq. m. The surface is level or undulating soil fertile principal river the Liffey Capital, Dublin. The county as such sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881 418,915 in 1891 419,215 in 1901 447,366

Dublin, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ala.

Dublin, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. Pop. 75

Dublin, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal. 5 miles from Pleasanton station. Pop. 100

Dublin, a banking city capital of Louisiana co. Ga., on the Oconee River 56 miles SE. of Macon, on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah and the Wrightsville and Teanille Rrs. It has manufactures of cotton cotton-seed oil naval stores wagons and machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 2987

Dublin, a post-town of Wayne co. Ind. 2 miles W of Cambridge City on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 698

Dublin, a post-village of Graves co. Ky. 16 miles W of Mayfield Pop. in 1900 99

Dublin, a post-village of Harford co., Md. about 36 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200

Dublin, a post-village of Coahoma co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. 200

Dublin, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Neb.

Dublin, a post-village and summer resort of Cheshire co. N. H. in Dublin township (town) 7 miles W of Peterboro. Great Monadnock Mountain is on the S. border of this town. Pop. of the town in 1900 629

Dublin, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio on the Seneca River about 13 miles above Columbus Pop. in 1900 276

Dublin, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 6 miles NNW of Doylestown. Pop. about 350

Dublin, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Dublin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Dublin, a banking post-village of Erath co., Tex. 90 miles SW of Fort Worth, on the Texas Central and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Rrs. It has cotton-compresses, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2370.

Dublin, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Va. 34 miles by rail W by S. of Salem.

Dublin, a village of Perth co., Ontario. The banking point is Mitchell. Pop. about 350.

Dublin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. of Dublin between Howth Head on the N and Kingstown on the S. Its length and breadth of entrance are each about 7 miles. The shores are bold and highly picturesque. At its W end is the mouth of the river Liffey with Dublin harbor.

Dublin Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Dubnaw, doob-naw, a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles NE of Trentschin near the Waag. Pop. about 2000.

Dubnitz, a town of Bulgaria. See **DUPATRA**.

Dubno, doob-no, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Ikra, 32 miles W of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 13,745, in great part Jews.

Dubois, doo-bois or du-bois, a county in the SW part of Indiana, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the East Fork of the White River and is drained by Patoka and other creeks. Capital Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 20,253; in 1900, 20,347.

Dubois, a post-town of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 23.

Dubois, a post-town of Fremont co., Idaho, 100 miles N by R. of Pocatello, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. about 200.

Dubois, a post-village of Washington co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles S. of Centralia. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Dubois, a post-village of Dabola co., Ind. 10 miles NE of Jasper. Pop. 100.

Dubula, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb. 8 miles NE of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Dubois, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Allegheny Valley and other railroads, 129 miles SE of Pittsburgh. It has iron-works, machine-shops, tanneries, refining works, planing lumber and flour mills, etc. and several coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9375.

Duboisstown, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa. 23 miles S of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Dubovskiy, doo-bo-skiy, a town of Russia, government of Ekaterin on the Danister 42 miles NW of Tiraspol. Pop. in 1897, 13,770.

Dubovka, doo-bov-ka, a town of Russia, government of 180 miles SSW of Saratov on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 16,370.

Dubrov, the ancient name of Dover.

Dubrovna, doo-brov-na, a town of Russia, 47 miles NNE of Mohiler on the Dniester. Pop. about 8000.

Dubrovnik, the Slavic name of Ragusa.

Dubuque, du-buk, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by the Little Maquoketa River. The county contains deposits of lead and zinc. Capital Dubuque. Pop. in 1890, 40,848; in 1900, 45,403.

Dubuque, a city and port of delivery of Iowa, capital of Dubuque co. on a commanding site on the W. bank of the Mississippi River opposite Dunleith (now East Dubuque) Ill. with which it is connected by steam ferry and bridge, 165 miles WNW of Chicago, on the Illinois Central the Chicago and Great Western and other railroads. It is the principal business-centre of the lead and zinc-regions of the northwest and the oldest town in the state. It contains a government building, a Catholic cathedral, several collegiate and scientific institutions including the St. Joseph's College, the Mount St. Joseph Academy, St. Vincent Academy, Wartburg Seminary, a German Presbyterian divinity school and the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts. Its industries comprise pork packing and the manufacture of wooden ware, bricks, leather engines and boilers, machinery, farming implements, beer wagons, boots and shoe, pearl buttons, etc. The shops of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. are located here. The town was named from Julien Dubuque who settled here in 1778 and engaged in lead mining. The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Iowa was made here in about 1800. The city does an extensive jobbing business and is the centre of a large trade by river and rail. It is the seat of Catholic and Anglican bishops. Pop. in 1880, 22,204; in 1890, 30,311; in 1900, 35,297.

Duents (doe-uh'-te), Cape, the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands. Lat. 36° 33' N. lon. 26° 23' E. It is the ancient promontory of Leucadia. The portess Sappho is said to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

Ducey, di-ah, a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles SSE of Avranches.

Dufoe Island, a small detached island of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Great Britain in lat. 24° 40' S, lon. 124° 43' W.

Duck Creek, in Australia, is an arm of the Macquarie River and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River.

Duck Creek, Colo. rises in El Paso co. and enters the Arkansas River about 28 miles above Las Animas.

Duck Creek, Del. forms the boundary between Kent and Newcastle co. and enters Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, Ohio, drains part of Noble co. and enters the Ohio River about 2 miles above Marietta.

Duck Creek, Wis. rises in Outagamie co. and enters Green Bay about 3 miles N of Fort Howard.

Duck Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del. It contains Smyrna and part of Clinton town. Pop. in 1900, 4328.

Duckereck, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga. 8 miles S by W of Lafayette.

Duckersack, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N. C. about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Duckereck, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. on Duck Creek, 6 miles W of Green Bay and on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Duckers, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ky. 8 miles by rail E of Frankfort.

Duck Hill, a post-town of Montgomery co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles E of Osprey. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Duck Island, Ontario is in Lake Huron off the E. coast of the Great Manitoulin Island.

Duck Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Duck Lake, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich.

Duck Lake, a post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Prince Albert. Pop. in 1901, 252.

Duck Pond, a village of Cumberland co., Me. about 3 miles NW of Portland.

Duckport, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La.

Duck River, Tenn. rises in Coffee co. and enters the Tennessee River about 16 miles SW of Waverly. It is about 200 miles long.

Duckriver, a post-hamlet of Niockman co., Tenn., on the Duck River about 44 miles W of Nashville.

Duckspring, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala.

Ducktown, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 100.

Ducktown, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn. 59 miles by rail S of Nashville. Pop. about 200.

Duchau, du-kha, a town of France in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine 10 miles WNW of Rouen. Pop. about 1200 (commune 2000).

Duddingston, a village of Scotland 3 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Duddos, a river of England after a SW course of about 8 miles, between Cumberland and Lancashire joins the Irish Sea N of Morecambe Bay. The river is celebrated in a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.

Dudenville, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Golden City. Pop. 80.

Duderstadt, doo-der-stadt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 15 miles E of Göttingen. It has interesting churches and an old town hall. Pop. in 1900, 5325.

Düdingen, di-ding-en (Pr. dünn gän) a village of Switzerland 3 miles NNE of Fribourg. Pop. about 3000.

Dudley, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Worcester of which it is a detached part, surrounded by the co. of Stafford, 6 miles WNW of Birmingham. It is in the midst of a great coal-field, the product of which feed many blast-furnaces. In the vicinity are valuable limestone-quarries. The town has manufactures of iron and brass ware, glass and nail-works, tanneries, etc. On a neighboring height are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. in 1901, 43,733.

Dudley, a hamlet of Laurens co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Dudley, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill. 8 miles by rail WSW of Paris. Pop. about 75.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind. 7 miles SW of Bloomington.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail NE of Ottumwa.

Dudley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. in Dudley township (town) about 18 miles S by W of Worcester. The town is drained by the Quinsigamond River. It has

wooden-mills, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 3558 of the village, about 2800

Dudley, a post-village of Stoddard co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Dexter Pop in 1900 239

Dudley, a post-village of Wayne co. N C on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles S of Goldsboro. Pop 75

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Kobia co. Ohio, 32 miles by rail N of Marietta

Dudley, a post-borough of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 31 miles S of Huntingdon Pop in 1901 290

Dudley, a post-village of Chesterfield co. S C Pop about 70

Dudley, a post-village of Callahan co. Tex. The banking point is Baird. Pop about 125

Dudley Digs, Cape, a promontory on the NW coast of Greenland Lat. 76° 15' N lon 69° 7' W

Dudleytown, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind. 43 miles N of New Albany Pop. about 200

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co. Ala. 8 miles N of Camp Hill station

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Bond co. Ill. 5 miles S of Granville

Dudswell, a town of Welfa co. Quebec 21 miles NE of Sherbrooke

Dudweiler, doot wī-lər a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles NE of Saarbrücken. Here are coal-mines, iron works, and shops for dressing fire-proof stone Pop in 1900 10 323

Dudzele, dūd-sā-leh a town of Belgium in West Flanders 44 miles N of Brugge Pop. about 2000

Duchelm, a post-village of Polk co. Wis.

Duelin, dwālm a post-hamlet of Benton co. Minn., 12 miles E of Sauk Rapids

Dueñas, doo-ñā-yā, a town of Spain province and 5 miles S of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. (communa) about 4000

Dueñas, doo-ñā-yā a pueblo on the SE slope of Panay Philippine Islands in Iloilo province. Pop 7130

Duenweg, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. The banking point is Webb City

Duer, or Ed-Duer, a town of Upper Egypt in the valley of the Nile, about 28 miles above Assuit Pop in 1897 7211

Duero, doo-ā-no, a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines Pop 7143

Duero, a river of Spain and Portugal. See Douro.

Duewart, a banking post-town of Abbeville co. S C about 90 miles W W of Columbia. Erskine College (Reformed Presbyterian) and the Duewart Female College are located here. Pop in 1900 631

Duff, a post hamlet of Dubois co. Ind.

Duffau, dū-fāw a post-village of Krath co. Tex. 13 miles SE of Stephenville Pop 200

Duffel, dū-fēl a commune of Belgium 16 miles SE. of Antwerp on the Nethe. Pop about 6500

Duffield, a small town of England co. of Derby 4 miles N of Derby

Duffield, a post hamlet of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. about 50

Duffield, a post town of Scott co. Va. Pop in 1900 96

Duffields, a post-village of Jefferson co. W Va. 6 miles by rail N W of Harpers Ferry Pop about 150

Duffryn Mawr, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Malvern Pop about 130

Duff's Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat 9° 55' S lon 161° E

Dufftown, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire. 65 miles W of Aberdeen. It is a summer-resort.

Duhle, a town of British East Africa, on the upper Nile in about lat 3° 45' N lon 32° E Steamboats can ascend from here to the Albert Nyanza.

Dufourpizzo, the highest summit of the Moete Ross group the culminating point of Switzerland Elevation 15 217 feet. It was first ascended by Pendulbury and Taylor in 1872

Du'far, a post-village of Wasco co. Oregon 15 miles from The Dalles its banking point. Pop in 1900 536

Dugauville, a post-village of Mercer co. N Y Pop 75

Dug'domun' River, La drunne parts of Bonville, Jackson and Winn parishes, and unites with Bayou Caudor. The stream formed by this confluence is called Little River

Dugger, a post-village of Sullivan co. Ind. on the Illinois Central and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr., 10 miles E. by S of Sullivan. It has coal-mines etc. Pop about 800

Dugspur, a post-village of Carroll co. Va. Pop about 100

Dugway, a post-village of Oswego co. N Y about 22 miles E. of Oswego

Duhring, a post-village of Mercer co. W Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 1 on banking point is Bramwell

Duida, dwee'ā, a mountain of Venezuela, in lat. 5° 10' N lon 66° 10' W, about 20 miles NE from the point where the Casiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8200 feet and presents an imposing landmark to the voyager on the Orinoco.

Dulaco, dwee'no (Ger. *Tibet*) a seaport of Austria-Hungary 12 miles NW of Trieste, at the entrance of the Timavo into the Gulf of Trieste. It has an interesting old castle. Pop about 500

Duisburg, doo-is-būss a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N of Düsseldorf on the Rhine, near the mouth of the Ruhr. The most interesting edifice is a splendid Protestant church dating from the Middle Ages and recently restored. There are beautiful fountain monuments to the geographer Mercator who resided here, and to Emperor William I. The principal manufactures include tobacco, metallic wares, chemicals, and dyes. There are machine-shops, blast-furnaces, rolling mills, and other establishments connected with manufacture of metals. Duisburg has an immense trade in lumber, grain, coal and iron-ore. The town is a place of great antiquity. It was previous to 1818 the seat of a university. It is a place of rapid recent growth. Pop. in 1875, 31 380 in 1890 59 285 in 1900 82 729

Duveland, doo-veh-lānt (pigeon land) the eastern part of the island of Schonenwien Netherlands

Duiven, doo-ven, a village of the Netherlands in Gelderland, 6 miles E. by S of Arnhem

Duke Center, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. 8 miles N of Smethport. It has extensive oil interests. The banking point is Bradford or Eldred. Pop about 1200

Dukedown, a post-village of Waukegan co. Tenn. 14 miles N of Dresden.

Duke Island, in Alaska, the southernmost of the Gravin group Alexander Archipelago

Duke of Clarence Islands, or Yukuunoro, a cluster of islets of the Pacific Ocean belonging to the Union or Tokelau Group, and claimed by Great Britain

Duke of York (native, *Ota'a* o-tā-fo) an island of the Pacific Ocean Lat. 8° 30' S lon 172° 23' W. It is 8 miles in length and 2½ miles broad, and is of coral formation

Duke of York Group, a former name for New Britain and New Ireland, or some smaller islands (the Lauenburg Islands) lying off the coast of Papua, and now forming part of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Dukes, a county of Massachusetts, consists wholly of the island of Martha's Vineyard, which is in the Atlantic Ocean about 5 miles from the main land. Area, 100 sq m. The surface is partly covered with forests. Capital Edgartown. Pop in 1890, 4359 in 1900 4561

Duke Town, Guinea. See CALANAN

Dukeville, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Neb.

Dukhuyshtchik, doo-khovsh-tchee'nik, a town of Russia, 32 miles NE of Smolensk. Pop about 3000

Dukinfield, a municipal borough of England co. of Chester contiguous to Ashton under Lyne. It has spinning mills and coal mines. Pop in 1901 18 929

Dukin, doo'kik, a town of Austria-Hungary in Gellols, 17 miles SE of Jasio. It has a fine castle. Pop about 3000

Near by is the Dnieper Pass over the Carpathians

Dulang, doo-lāg a pueblo on the E coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. The region is fertile and well watered. Pop 10 115

Dulaney, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Ky 41 miles by rail E of Paducah

Dulaney's Valley, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md.

Dulice, a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N Mex. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop 100

Dulce (dool-sā) Golfo, a lake of Guatemala, 103 miles NE. of the city of Guatemala, forming the principal waterway of the state to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 25 miles long and from 20 to 80 feet in depth. It communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller lake called the Golfo, an expansion of the Rio Dulce the entrance to which river from the sea is impeded by a bar

Dulce, Golfo, a gulf of Central America, formed by the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Bariles and Gorda

Dulce, Rio. See Rio Dulce

Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo (anc. *Olivis* in Slavica, *Oliv*, *col-tibin* Turk. *Olgaa*) a seaport of Montenegro, on Cape Krstic, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 miles WSW of Scutari. Previous to 1880 it belonged to Turkey. Pop in 1895 5605

DuVeck', a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 5 miles SW of Drogheda.

Dülken, dü'l'ken, a town of Rhineland Prussia, 20 miles W of Düsseldorf. Pop in 1906, 9327

Dulh, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co. Ohio. Pop 50

Dülmen, dü'l'men, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 17 miles SW of Münster. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900 8042.

Duluth, du-looth a post-town of Gwinnett co. Ga. 25 miles NE of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 336

Duluth, a city and port of entry the capital of St. Louis co. Minn. is finely situated at the W end of Lake Superior at the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, 156 miles NNE of St. Paul and adjacent to the city of Superior Wis. on the Northern Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 46° 48' N lon 92° 9' W The site is the slope of a hill which rises gradually from the shore to a height of about 500 feet above the lake. The Boulevard Drive, on an old terrace of the lake, affords a fine view of the surroundings. The harbor called Duluth Bay is protected by a narrow piece of land called Minnesota Point, which is several miles long and forms a natural breakwater through which there is a ship canal. Duluth contains a number of imposing edifices and has extensive stock yards, slaughterings and cold-storage establishments blast-furnaces, machine-shops, saw and flouring mills and grain-elevators with a capacity of 30 000 000-40 000 000 bushels. It has a large trade in iron and steel manufactures and is the outlet of the important mineral region of the vicinity. Upward of 2000 vessels enter and clear the port annually. Lumber is largely exported. Duluth is the seat of a Protestant-Episcopal and a Roman Catholic bishop and has a state normal school and a United States Fisheries building etc. It was incorporated as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1890 3493; in 1896 32 115 in 1900 62,969

Duluth, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. Pop 86

Dulwich, dü'l'ich, a suburban quarter of London, co. of Surrey 4½ miles SSE. of St. Paul's. Here is Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by the actor Edward Alleyn, with a picture-gallery containing one of the choicest collections of Dutch paintings in Britain

Dumaguete, doo-mä-gä'tä, a pueblo, capital of East Negros province Philippine Islands on the SE coast (N of the flat point Dumaguete) and 60 miles (direct) SE of Bacolod. Pop 13 584

Dumaguas, doo-mä-gä's, a town of Iloilo province, Panay Island, Philippine Islands, on the Jalsar River near the coast, and 24 miles from Iloilo. It produces *pina fabricis*. Pop 14 114.

Dumanjug, doo-mä-woog' a pueblo on the W coast of Cebu Philippine Islands, on the small Dumanjug Bay Pop 13,171

Dumanway, a town of Ireland. See DUNAWAY

Dummrän, doo mä-rän an island of Caisulanes province, Philippine Islands, E of Northern Paragua. Lat. (N point) 10° 39' N It measures about 18 miles by 15 miles, is mountainous and well wooded, and produces edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, pearls, balata, and honey. Dummrän town is on the SW coast.

Dumaresque River See SAVANNA RIVER

Dumma's, a post-village of Desha co. Ark on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 31 miles NW of Arkansas City. Pop 150

Dumma, a post-hamlet of Tippah co. Miss 19 miles SE of Ripley

Dumma, a post-village, capital of Moore co., Tex 25 miles (direct) ENE of Chaney

Dumbarton, Dumbarton, or Dumbartonschire, düm-bar'ton-shir formerly LENNOX, a county of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by lochs Lomond and Long and the Firth of Clyde, having a detached portion eastward between the co. of Stirling and Lenark. Area, 279 sq m. Principal river the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, the greatest elevation being a little over 3000 feet. There are coal mines in the detached portion. Capital, Dumbarton. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881 75,333 in 1891 94,511 in 1901 113,879

Dumbarton, or Dumbarton, a town of Scotland capital of Dumbartonschire, on the Leven near its confluence with the Clyde, 12 miles NW of Glasgow. A suburb is situated on the W side of the river. Dumbarton Castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock at the river's mouth, is a stronghold of great antiquity and historical interest, and one of the four fortresses stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. The town has large ship-yards and an active trade. Dumbarton was known in ancient times by the name of Alclwyd which in the British language, signifies the height on the Clyde. Pop. in 1901, 16 187

Dumbarton, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 125. The banking point is Peebles.

Dumbartonschire, Scotland. See DUNBARON

Dumblane, Scotland. See DUNALAN.

Dum'dum', or **Dumdamma**, a town and military station of Bengal 4 miles NE. of Calcutta. Pop about 20 900

Dumfries, düm-frees' or **Dumfriesshire**, a border county of Scotland, bounded SE and S by Cumberland and Solway Firth. Area, 1103 sq m. It is enclosed on the N. by long ranges of mountains. Among the peaks are White Cooch (about 2700 feet high) Hartfell Lowther Hill, Queensberry and Ettrick Pan. The county is subdivided into Kibblesdale, Annandale, and Eskdale watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan and Esk. There are a number of small lochs. There are mineral springs at Moffat. The high grounds afford good pasturage, and cattle, sheep, and pig-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. The salmon-fishery is important. Dumfriesshire sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital Dumfries. Pop in 1901 72 569

Dumfries, a town of Scotland capital of Dumfriesshire, on the navigable Nith across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown by two bridges (one of them a mediæval structure) 9 miles from its mouth and 28½ miles WNW of Carlisle. It is handsomely though irregularly built of red sandstone possesses fine modern public buildings, and is regarded as the provincial capital of south Scotland. Among the objects of interest are the mausoleum of Robert Burns the modest house in which he lived and a statue of the poet recently erected. The architectural attractions include a tower in the High street (the work of Ingigo Jones) and the buildings of the Crickton Royal Institution (a lunatic asylum). Dumfries Academy is a noteworthy institution. The principal manufactures are tweeds and hosiery. The town has a brick trade. Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century. Pop in 1901 18 148.

Dumfries, düm frees' or düm fraes a post-town of Prince William co. Va. is near the Potomac River about 85 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 160

Dumfries, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick on the river St. John 23 miles above Fredericton.

Dumfriesshire, Scotland. See DUMFRIES.

Durnarr, a post-township (town) of Cass co., N H Pop in 1900 349

Dummerson, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Dummerson township (town) on the Central Vermont R. 5 miles N. of Brattleboro. Pop. of the town in 1900 726

Dumoh, or **Damoh**, düm o a district of the Jabbul pur division Central Provinces British India. Lat. 23° - 24° 50' N lon 79° - 80° E It is a hilly tract, on the Vindhya plateau with much jungle. Capital Damoh

Dumoh, or **Damoh**, a town of British India, capital of the district of Dumoh 45 miles E. of Bangur. Pop about 8090

Dumont, a post-village of Clearcreek co. Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. 150

Dumont, a banking post-town of Butler co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. 12 miles W. of Allison. Pop. in 1900 433

Dumont, a post-village of Traverse co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Wheaton. Pop. in 1900 236

Dumont, a post-borough of Bergen co. N J. on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore R. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. in 1900 643

Dumontville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co. Ohio about 30 miles SE. of Columbus

Dump, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop about 75

Dumplin Rock Light, on one of the Dumplin Rocks in Buzzard's Bay Mass. Lat. 41° 32' 10" N lon 70° 55' 45" W

Dumraon, doom-rä'n a town of Bengal Shahabad district, 9 miles E. of Bazar. Pop about 18,000

Duna, dü'nä, or **Southern Dvina**, dwœ'nd (Russ. *Zapadnyy Dvina* or Western Dvina, and *Thura* in f.), a river of Russia rises in the W. of the government of Tver near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by canal flows at first SW and afterwards NW in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from Vittebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 miles NW of Riga. Its length is over 600 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable. Ocean steamers ascend to Riga and minor craft to Dünaburg. The principal effluents are the Yavet and Dvina from the N. and the Meza and Dvina from the E. and S. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen

Duna, the Hungarian name of the **DANUBIUS**
Dünaburg, dü'nä-boonä' (Russ. *Veliké*) a strongly fortified town of Russia, governmental of Vittebsk, on the

right bank of the Duna, where it is crossed by the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw 114 miles SE of Riga. It has shops for the building of railway-cars, tobacco-factories, distilleries, breweries etc. Its trade is extensive and is facilitated by a number of banks. Dransburg is a great depot for the Russian artillery. The town was founded by the Livonian knights in the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1897 12,321, two-fifths of whom were Jews.

Duna-Földvár, *doo nŏh föld vŏr* a town of Hungary co. of Tolna, on the right bank of the Danube, 48 miles S of Budapest. It has an important targeon-fishery. Pop. in 1900 12,117.

Duonjce, *dŏn-ŏ-jŏt* a river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary which rises in the Carpathians and joins the Vistula on the border of Russian Poland.

Duonmundo, *dŏ nŏ mŏn deh* (= the mouth of the Duna. *Rum Ust Dnask*) a fortress of Russia, government of Lavonia, 9 miles NW of Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Duna. Here is an extensive winter haven for the Baltic shipping.

Dunany, a post-village of Argentinian co., Quince. The banking point is Lachute. Pop. about 200.

Duon-Fataj, *doo nŏh fŏt-ŏi* a commune of Hungary on the left bank of the Danube, a few miles above Fek. Pop. in 1900 5471.

Duon-Snokcsŏ, *dŏ nŏh snŏk'chŏ* a commune of south Hungary co. of Baranya, on the right bank of the Danube. Pop. in 1900 6607.

Duon-Smerdabely, *dŏ nŏh smr dŏh bŏl* a commune of Hungary on a large island formed by the Danube called the Great Sándor (Casilkoce) which extends between Pressburg and Komorn. Pop. in 1900 4821.

Dunavot, a post-village of Jefferson co. Kan. The banking point is Wincheater.

Duna-Vecec, *doo nŏh vŏ'chŏ* a town of Hungary 40 miles S. of Budapest, on the Danube. Pop. about 4500.

Duobur, *dŏn bur* a town of Scotland, co. and 16 miles ENE of Haddington at the mouth of the Firth of Forth 25 miles RNE of Edinburgh. It has scant remains of a famous castle. It has active fisheries and a brisk trade. Here, on Sept. 3, 1650 Cromwell achieved a great victory over the Scots under Leslie. Pop. in 1901 3581.

Duobur, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 150.

Duobur, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa. The banking point is Gilman. Pop. 150.

Duobur, a banking post-village of Otos co. Neb., 11 miles by rail W. of Nebraska City. Pop. in 1900 298.

Duobur, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio.

Duobur, a banking post-borough of Fayette co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania R. 61 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. It has a large iron-furnace, glass-steel and iron works. Pop. in 1900 1662.

Duobur, a township of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 13,733.

Duobur, a post-village of Marlboro co. S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 115. The banking point is Rennettsville.

Duobur, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 10 miles W. of Peshigo. It has lumber mills. Pop. about 400.

Duobur, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario, 14 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. about 160.

Duoburina, Scotland. See **Dunbarton**.

Dunbarton, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Merrimack co. N. H. about 8 miles SW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 551.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio 8 miles N. by R. of West Union. Pop. about 125.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Barnwell co. S. C.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. near Frenchman's Bay. Pop. about 200.

Dunblane, or **Dunblane**, a town of Scotland, co. and 23 miles SW of Perth on the Allan. It has a venerable cathedral recently restored, over which Bishop Leigh ton presided. Pop. in 1901 2518.

Dunbridge, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. about 160.

Dunbronke, a post-village of Essex co. Va. The banking point is Urbana.

Duncaa, a post-village of Graham co. Ariz., 81 miles by rail S. of Clifton. Pop. 150.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ark. Pop. 50.

Duncan, a village of Saguenay co., Colo. The banking point is Saguenay. Pop. about 100.

Duncan, a post-village of Stark co. Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 26 miles S. of Euda. Pop. about 100.

Duncan, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., in a grain and stock region, 73 miles S. of El Reno, Okla. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1164.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ky. 23 miles S. of Frankfort.

Duncan, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarkdale. Pop. in 1900 172.

Duncan, a post-village of Platt co., Neb. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 90.

Duocro Channel (or **Canal**) an inlet in the Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, indenting the S. coast of Kupreanof Island.

Duocro Creek, Chippewa co., Wis. enters the Chippewa River at Chippewa Falls.

Duocro Island, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galapagos group.

Duncan Island, in the China Sea, belongs to the PARACEL (which see).

Duocannon, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford Harbor.

Duocannon, a banking post-borough of Perry co. Pa. on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Perry County R. 14 miles NW of Harrisburg. It has large iron works, lumber, flour- and heavy mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1661.

Duocans, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S. C. 14 miles by rail W. of Spartanburg. Pop. 148.

Duocansby (or **Duocansby**) Head, the NE. headland of Scotland co. of Cuthberts about 14 miles ENE of John O'Groats House. Lat. 58° 39' N. lon. 3° 1' W.

Duocans Bridge, a post-village of Munron co. Minn. on the Salt River, 13 miles S. of Clarence.

Duocansby, a post-village of Iaquena co. Miss. on the Mississippi River, 80 miles above Vicksburg.

Duocans Creek, S. C. rises in Laurens co. and enters the Enoree River on the N. border of Newberry co.

Duocans (or Duncan) Falls, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River 9 miles below Zanesville. Pop. about 225.

Duocans Mills, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal., on the Russian River 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean and on the North Pacific Coast R. 80 miles NNW of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Duocans Mills, a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. on the Spoon River, 3 miles S. of Lewistown.

Duocans Mills, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Va. 9 miles NW of Eastville.

Duocans Station, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Edmonton and Northern R. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. about 450.

Duocansville, a post-borough of Blair co. Pa. 8 miles S. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has lime- and stone-works. The banking point is Enslinburg. Pop. in 1900 1512.

Duocansville, Russell co. Ontario. See **Russell**.

Duocansville, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles NNW of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. about 130.

Duocansville, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. about 18 miles by rail SW of Dallas.

Duochurch, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario. The banking point is Bark's Falls. Pop. about 250.

Duocombe, *dŏn kum* a banking post-town of Webster co. Iowa, 4 miles E. of Fort Dodge, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 350.

Duocott, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. The banking point is Minersville. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 300.

Duocrief, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario. The banking point is Aiba Craig. Pop. about 150.

Duodall, a post-borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. 0 miles N. by W. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900 160.

Duodalk, *dŏn dawk* a town of Ireland capital of the co. of Louth, on the S. bank of the Castletown River near its mouth in Dundalk Bay 45 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

Among the industries are flax-spinning, distilling, and ship-building. Here Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, was defeated and slain by the English in 1318.

Pop. in 1901 13,067.

Dundalk a banking post-village of Grey co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 40 miles SE of Owen Sound. Pop. in 1901 702.

Dundalk Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany points, 8 miles in length and breadth. It contains large oyster beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundas, dūn-das' a post-village of Richland co., Ill. 7 miles by rail N of Otsey Pop. about 200

Dundas, a post-village of Rice co., Minn. on the Cannon River 44 miles S of St. Paul on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 493.

Dundas, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 34 miles E by S of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200

Dundas, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles E by S of Appleton

Dundas, a county in the E part of Ontario bordering on the St. Lawrence River Capital Cornwall

Dundas, a banking town and outport of Wentworth co., Ontario, at the head of Burlington Bay (the western extremity of Lake Ontario) and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. 5 miles W of Hamilton. It possesses unlimited water power and has manufacturing of iron-castings, machinery edge-tools, farming-implements leather knitted-goods, wooden-wares, baskets, etc. The Desjardins Canal gives it water-communication with Hamilton and other ports. Pop. in 1901 3173

Dundas, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 34 miles E of Charlottetown. Pop. 200

Dundas, Cape, the N extremity of Prince of Wales Is. and Arctic America, at the W entrance of Barrow Strait lat. 74° N lon 100° W

Dundas Island, Canada is in the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles NE of Queen Charlotte's Islands

Dundas Islands, off the E coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 14° S comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor near the mouth of the Durnford River

Dundas River, an affluent of the English River Delagoa Bay Portuguese East Africa.

Dundas Strait, Australia separates Melville Island from Coburg peninsula and is 18 miles across.

Dundee, dūn-dee a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Forfar, finely situated on the left bank of the Firth of Tay 16 miles from the sea and 77 miles N by E of Edinburgh Lat. 56° 28' N lon 2° 46' W. It stretches along the Tay and recedes inland with a gradual ascent. Its appearance from the sea is striking and pleasing. The more recently formed streets are in general spacious and handsome but most of those of more ancient date are irregular and ill built. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower 156 feet high erected by David, Earl of Huntingdon in the twelfth century and recently restored with the so-called Town's Churches connected with it. Other interesting edifices are the town-hall (eighteenth century) and the modern buildings of the Royal Exchange and the Albert Institute. The principal institution of learning is University College, founded in 1886 through the munificence of Miss Baxter. The public library contains about 80,000 volumes.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, and is the principal seat of the linen hump, and jute manufactures in Great Britain. Ship-building and the manufacture of machinery marmalades (for which Dundee is noted) gloves, hosiery etc. are also carried on. Dundee is now the principal seat of the British whale and seal fisheries. It has a commodious harbor with ample docks, lately extended at a large cost. There are about 100 vessels belonging to the port, more than half of which are steamers. The Tay is crossed here by a railway bridge, 3 miles long and 77 feet above high water built to replace the famous Tay bridge, part of which with an entire passenger train was swept down into the river by a gale in 1879. About 4 miles below Dundee is Broughty Ferry containing the villas of many wealthy merchants. The city sends 2 men here to the House of Commons.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and like most old towns, was originally walled. It was created a royal burgh by William the Lion and it has a conspicuous place in the medieval history of Scotland. Its population was, in 1841 64,629 in 1871 121,920 in 1901 160,871

Dundee, a post-town of Geneva co., Ala. The banking point is Geneva. Pop. in 1900 249

Dundee, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 3 miles N of Elgin. It has large brick and tile-works manufacturing of condensed milk lumber etc. Pop. about 2000. It is composed of the two corporations of East and West Dundee

Dundee, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Lamoine. Pop. 100

Dundee, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Ann Arbor and other railroads, 44 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 1118.

Dundee, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 18 miles by rail N by E of Worthington. Pop. in 1900 317

Dundee, a post-village of Tazewell co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 62 miles W of St. Louis.

Dundee, a village of Douglas co., Neb. Pop. in 1900 469

Dundee, a banking post-village of Yates co., N.Y. is 22 miles N by W of Elmira, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 1291

Dundee, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ohio on a branch of Sugar Creek, 22 miles SW of Canton. Pop. about 200

Dundee, a post-town of Yamhill co., Oregon. The banking point is Newburg. Pop. in 1900 124

Dundee, a post-village of Archer co., Tex. on the Wichita Valley R. The banking point is Wichita Falls.

Dundee, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. about 15 miles SE of Fond du Lac.

Dundee, a post-village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec on the Salmon River 88 miles W of Montreal

Dundee, a town of Natal South Africa 34 miles (direct) NE of Ladysmith with which it is connected by rail. Elevation 4160 feet. Near by are important coal-fields

Dundee Centre, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles NE of Dundee

Dundee Lake, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. on the Passaic River 18 miles by rail NW of Jersey City

Dundee Island, a village of Ireland, on the Down 5 miles E of Belfast.

Dundonald, a village of Scotland co. of Ayr 4 miles SSW of Irvine. On the Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Macnairs

Dundonald, a post village of Northumberland on Ontario. The banking point is Colborne. Pop. about 100

Dundrennan, the name of a parish of Scotland, in Kirkcubright, containing the ruins of a famous abbey

Dundrum, a village of Ireland on Dandrum Bay

Dundrum, a village of Ireland 4 miles S of Dublin

Dundrum Bay, on the E coast of Ireland co. of Down 7 miles SW of Downpatrick extends from St. John's Point to Dullish Cove. Near its N side are the rocks of Cow and Calf, joined by a reef with the main-land

Dundy, a county in the SW part of Nebraska. Area, 981 sq. mi. It is intersected by the R. part by the Republican River Capital Benkelman. Pop. in 1900 2424

Dunee, or **Dun**, down an island in the Chuk Sea, off the E coast of Annam.

Dunelm, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Stayner. Pop. 100

Dun Edin, an old name of Edinburgh

Dunedin, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla. on the Gulf of Mexico, 19 miles NW of Tampa. It is on the Plant System. Pop. in 1900 113

Dunedin, a town of New Zealand capital of the provincial district of Otago at the head of a fine bay on the E side of South Island. It is the principal commercial place in the colony. Large vessels were formerly obliged to discharge at Port Chalmers, 9 miles from the town but recent harbor improvements now enable them to come up to the quays of Dunedin. The town is handsomely built. Dunedin has a college (the University of Otago) a botanical garden and a garden of acclimatization. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It was founded in 1848 by a Scotch Presbyterian (Free Church) colony. Pop. in 1891 22,376 or with suburbs 45,865 in 1901 52,350

Dunellen, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J. 15 miles WSW of Elizabeth on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Plainfield or Somerville. Pop. in 1900 1239

Dunelmia, **Dunelmum**, Latin names of **Dunelm**

Dunluisky, dūn-lū-sky a small seaport of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 161 miles NW of Letterkenny

Dunfermline, dūn-fēr-līn a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife 16 miles NW of Edinburgh. It is picturesquely situated on a ridge, 2 miles N of the Firth of Forth. The principal edifice is the splendid Abbey Church completed in 1821. A part of this structure is the nave of the church of a famous Benedictine abbey in which Robert Bruce and other Scottish kings were buried. The remains of Robert Bruce are under the pulpit of the Abbey Church. Adjacent to the abbey was a royal palace, in which Charles I was born and in which Charles II anointed to the Covenant in 1650. The town has some fine modern public buildings and has received rich benefactions from Andrew Carnegie, who was born here. The principal article of manufacture is table-linen in which Dunfermline is unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. Pop. in 1891 19,016; in 1901 25,200

Dunfermline, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 150

Dungannon, dūn-gan-nŏn, a town of Ireland co of Tyrone, 11 miles WNW of Armagh. It manufactures linen and earthenware. Dungannon was the chief seat of the O'Donnells. Pop about 3700.

Dungannon, a post-village of Columbiana co Ohio, 28 miles E of Canton. Pop 160.

Dungannon, a post-village of Huron co Ontario on Nine Mile Creek 13 miles NNE of Goderich, its banking point. Pop about 400.

Dungarvan, a seaport and watering place of Ireland co and 26 miles WSW of Waterford, on the Colligan near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan. It has an old castle now used as barracks. Its fisheries are considerable. Pop about 5000.

Dungess, dūn-jēs, a headland with light-house, of England forming the E extremity of Kent, and projecting into the English Channel (Strait of Dover), 18 miles SSE of Rye. Lat. 50° 34' 47" N. Lon 6° 53' 25" E.

Dungess, a town and port of entry of Queensland Australia, in lat. 18° 35' S. Lon 146° 19' E.

Dungess, a post-village of Gallatin co Wash about 50 miles NW of Seattle. Pop about 150.

Dungess Point, a promontory of the territory of Magellan, Chile, 4 miles S of the Cabo de las Virgenes, and forming with Catherine Point, in Fuego, the entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Dungiven, dūn-gi-vŏn, a small town of Ireland, co and 19½ miles SSE of Londonderry.

Dun-glass, a promontory of Scotland, co and 2½ miles SE of Dunbarton projecting into the Clyde. This place was the W termination of the wall of Antonine. Here are ruins of an ancient castle and a monument to Henry Bell, the pioneer of steam navigation in Europe.

Dun-gliseu (dūn-gil-ŏn) Cape, projecting from Grinnell Land into Smith Sound, Arctic America. Lat. 78° 42' N.

Dun-gog, a municipality of New South Wales, 156 miles N of Sydney with which it is connected by coach. Pop about 1200.

Dunham, a post-village of Butler co, Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Green ville. Pop about 200.

Dunham, a post-hamlet of Washington co Ohio.

Dunham, or **Dunham Flats**, a village of Monongueon co, Quebec, 56 miles SE of Montreal. Pop about 300.

Dunham Hollow, a hamlet of Rensselaer co NY 14 miles SE of Troy.

Dunham Basin, a post-hamlet of Washington co NY on the Champlain Canal 3 miles by rail E of Sandy Hill.

Dunkard, a post-village of Greene co Pa. in Dunkard township 20 miles SW of Uniontown. The township is bounded on the E by the Monongahela River and affords coal petroleum and bituminous shale. Pop of the town ship in 1900 1310.

Dunkard Creek rises in Monongalia co W Va. and enters the Monongahela River in Greene co Pa.

Dunkel, a post-hamlet of Christian co, Ill. 5 miles by rail N of Pana.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles NNW of Perth on the great East Fife to the Highlands and on the N bank of the river Tay across which is a fine bridge. Dunkeld is a very ancient place and in the Middle Ages was the seat of a bishop. Its old cathedral is an interesting edifice. Its erection was begun early in the fourteenth century but long before this period the town was celebrated in colonial annals. Here is a vast park of the dukes of Athol containing many exquisite miles of larch forests. Pop about 700.

Dunkerque, the French name of DUNKIRK.

Dunkerton, a banking post town of Black Hawk co Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Dunkineilly, or **Dunkineilly**, a village of Ireland in Donagall W by S. of the town of Donagall and NE of the head of Macrione a Bay.

Dunkinsville, a post hamlet of Adams co Ohio, 12 miles SE of Winchester station.

Dunkirk (fr. *Dunkirk* dūn-kānk' Ger *Dunkir-chen*, dūn-kēē-chen) a strongly fortified seaport and the northernmost town of France, department of Nord on the Strait of Dover 46 miles NW of Lille. It is one of the most important commercial towns of the republic. The harbor works are in a vast basin, immense sums having been recently expended upon them. The town is an important seat of the deep-sea fisheries. Among the interesting edifices are the town hall the church of St. Eloi and a chapel of Notre Dame des Dunes. A fine monument of Victory has recently been erected on the side of the old fortifications. Dunkirk has a hydrographic institute and other technological schools. The town has very diversified industries

including ship-building the manufacture of fishing nets and canvas the preparation of cod liver oil, sugar refining the manufacture of march soap and leather spinning and weaving and the salting and drying of fish. Pop in 1901 49 329 inclusive of the suburbs of Rosendael and Saint-Pol-sur-Mer nearly 60 000. Dunkirk was a fortified place of some importance in the Middle Ages. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English in whose possession it continued till 1682 when Charles II sold it to Louis XIV who made it a great fortified naval station.

Dunkirk, a banking city of Jay co. Ind. 18 miles NE of Muncie, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has window-glass and bottle-factories. Pop in 1900 3187.

Dunkirk, a city and port of entry of Chautauque co NY on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern the Erie and other railroads, 37 miles (direct) SW of Buffalo. It has a safe and commodious harbor with wharves for the accommodation of the numerous steamboats and sailing-vessels that ply between this town and other lake ports. It contains the Brooks Memorial Library and Hospital the St. Mary's Academic School and the East Spring field Academy. Here are extensive warehouses and railroad work-shops foundries iron locomotive, axle axle springs and gear works, etc. Dunkirk is in close connection with the coal iron and oil fields of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1890 8410 in 1900 11 615.

Dunkirk, a township (town) of Chautauque co NY Pop in 1900 454.

Dunkirk, a banking post village of Hardin co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and the Toledo and Ohio Central Rs., 24 miles E of Lima. Pop in 1900 1222.

Dunkirk, a township (town) of Dana co Wis. Pop in 1900 1536.

Dunklin, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 631 sq. mi. It is bounded on the W by the St. Francis River and is intersected by the Castor or Little River. Capital, Kennett. Pop in 1900 15,085 in 1900 21 706.

Dunklin, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C. Pop 60.

Dunklesburg, a post-hamlet of Johnson co Mo.

Dunlap, a post-village of Fresno co Cal. The banking point is Banger. Pop about 100.

Dunlap, a banking post-village of Peoria co, Ill. on the Rock Island and Peoria R. 16 miles N of Peoria. Pop about 400.

Dunlap, a banking post-town of Harrison co. Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs. 61 miles NNE of Omaha. Pop in 1900 1355.

Dunlap, a banking city of Morris co Kan is near the Neosho River 6 miles by rail SE of Council Grove. Pop in 1900 400.

Dunlap, a post-village, capital of Sequatchie co Tenn on the Sequatchie River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 28 miles NNW of Chattanooga.

Dunlap, a post-village of Allegheny co Va. Pop about 75.

Dunlap, a post-village of King co Wash. The banking point is Seattle.

Dunlap, a post village of Elkhart co Ind. Pop 75.

Dunlapville, a post-village of Union co Ind on the East Fork of the Whitewater River about 20 miles WSW of Richmond. Pop about 170.

Dun-lav'in, a small town of Ireland co of Wicklow 8 miles N of Ballyglass.

Dunleary, a former name of KINOSERTY Ireland.

Dunleer, a small town of Ireland co of Louth, 11 miles E of Dundalk.

Dunleith, Ill. See EAST DUNGLIN.

Dunleith, dūn-lēth, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W Va. 14 miles WSW of Barboursville.

Dun-le-Palletenn, dūn-lēh-pāl-tē, a town of France in Creuse, 14 miles NW of Guéret. Pop 1600.

Dun-le-Rel, a town of France. See DUN-AN-ANNOX.

Dunferry, a post-village of Washington co Pa. Pop 75.

Dunle, a post-village of Cambria co Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg or Johnstown. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 1500.

Dunleap, Fayette co. W Va., a post-station of Thurmond.

Dunleap, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr and Renfrew 7½ miles NE of Irvine.

Dunlewe, a post village of Wayne co. W Va.

Dun-man's Bay, an inlet on the E coast of Ireland, co. of Cork 4 miles in breadth at its entrance and stretching inland about 12 miles.

Dunmanway, a town of Ireland, co. and 30 miles by rail SW of Cork. Pop. about 2000.

Dunmore, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky. 18 miles by rail S. of Central City. Pop. in 1900 77.

Dunmore, a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles SE of Stirling.

Dunmore, a small town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles NNE of Tuam.

Dunmore, a small town of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles SE of Waterford on Waterford harbor.

Dunmore, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rrs. adjoining Scranton its banking point. It is in the Lackawanna valley has rich mines of anthracite coal, and silk and other industries. Pop. in 1900 12,583.

Dunmore, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W. Va. 55 miles N of White Sulphur Springs.

Dunmore, Lake, a picturesque lake and summer resort of Vermont 8 miles by road from Brandon.

Dunmow, or **Great Dunmow**, a town of England, in Essex on the Chelmer 10 miles by rail W. of Braintree. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Cannomagus*. Pop. about 3000. In the neighboring Little Dunmow are some remains of a celebrated Augustinian priory.

Dunmurry, a village of Ireland co. of Antrim on the Glengwater 4½ miles S. by W. Belfast.

Dunn, a county in the WNW part of Wisconsin has an area of 844 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa and Menomonee (or Red Cedar) rivers and is partly drained by the Hay River. Capital Menomonie. Pop. in 1890 23,084 in 1900 25,041.

Dunn, a post-village of Mecklenburg co. N. C. 5 miles by rail NW of Sullivan. Pop. about 300.

Dunn, a banking post-town of Harwitt co. N. C. 27 miles NE of Fayetteville on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1880 1072.

Dunnsbrook, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. The banking point is Boonville or Rome.

Dunnell, or **Lake Fremont**, a post-village of Martin co., Minn. 35 miles SSE of Windom.

Dunnellon, a post-town of Marion co., Fla. on the Southern Florida R. 35 miles SW of Ocala. Phosphate deposits are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 700.

Dunnet Head, a rocky peninsula (with light-house) of Scotland, forming the N. extremity of Great Britain. It is lat. 58° 40' N. lon. 3° 22' W. On the SW side is the inlet of Dunnet Bay with the fishing village of Dunnet.

Dunnegan, formerly Antelope, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles WNW of Woodland. Pop. 125.

Dunning's Creek, Pa. runs southward in Bedford co. and enters the Raytown Branch of the Juniata River at Bedford.

Dunning's Mountain, Pa. is a long ridge in the N. part of Bedford co. and the S. part of Blair co. It is a continuation of the ridge which is called Bald Eagle Mountain in Center co.

Dunnington, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Dunnsburg, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. 8 miles by rail NW of Allegan. Pop. 125.

Dunnses, a lofty headland of the Isle of Wight on its SE. coast. Lat. 50° 37' N. lon. 1° 11' 25' W.

Dunnotar, a parish of Scotland co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, comprising the town of St. Machar. The ruins of Dunnotar Castle, the seat of the Keiths stands on a perpendicular rock 160 feet above the sea and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. In 1653 many Covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnotar. It was dismantled after 1715.

Dunova, a post village of Mercer co., W. Va. The banking point is Princeton.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y., 3 miles N. of Knickerbocker station. Pop. about 100.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Essex co., Va. on the Rappahannock 40 miles NE of Richmond.

Dunnsville, a post-town of Casey co., Ky., 25 miles from McMinn station. Pop. in 1900 130.

Dunnsville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wla. on the Chippewa River at the mouth of the Red Cedar, 12 miles S. of Menomonie.

Dunnsville, a banking village and outpost of Holderness co., Ontario on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R. 40 miles SE of Hamilton. It has lumber and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1901 2195.

Dunns, dū awā, an ancient territory of France, province of Orleannais, now forming parts of the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Loire-et-Cher and Loiret.

Dunns, a mining borough of Gladstone co., Victoria, Australia, 30 miles WNW of Castlemaine. Pop. about 1500.

Dunns, a town of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles W. of Greenock. It is a favorite watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 6772.

Dunrae, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Balwyn.

Dunreath, dū reeth, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 27 miles by rail SE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Dunreith, dū reeth, a post-town of Henry co., Ind. on Flat Rock Creek, 10 miles by rail S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900 203.

Dunrob's Castle, Scotland 7 miles ENE of Dornoch is a residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

Dunroseme, a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland Mainland and terminating in Sumburgh Head.

Duns, dūns or **Dunna**, a town of Scotland co. of Berwick 13 miles W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It is the birthplace of James Scott. Pop. in 1901 2206.

Dunsmith, dūn-seeth, a banking post-village of Rolette co., N. Dak. 20 miles SW of St. John. Pop. about 180.

Dunshaughlin, dūn-shawū lūn, a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath 11 miles SSE of Navan.

Dunslane, one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Scotland, co. and 1 mile NE of Perth. Elevation about 1000 feet. On it are the remains of a prehistoric fortress, popularly known as Macbeth's Castle.

Dunshink, a hill 4 miles NW of Dublin on which is the observatory of Trinity College.

Dunsmuir, dūn-mūre, a post-village of Shastan co., Cal. 60 miles SE of Yreka on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 900.

Dunstable, dūn-stā-hī, a municipal borough of England, co. and 18 miles ESW of Bedford at the E. base of the Chiltern Hills. The town is situated among chalk downs and has a quaint appearance. It has the church of a medieval Augustinian priory still used as a place of worship. Straw plaiting has long been the staple industry. Pop. in 1901 5157.

Dunstable, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass. 6 miles by rail S. of Natick, N. H. Pop. in 1900 427.

Dunstaffnage, a ruined castle of Scotland co. of Argyll, on Loch Eive, 24 miles NE of Oban. It belonged in the Scottish monarchs in early times and is of unknown antiquity.

Dunster, a town of England co. of Somerset about 20 miles WNW of Bridgwater. Pop. about 1000.

Dun-sur-Auron, dūn-sūr-ā-dōr, formerly **Dun-le-Roi**, a town of France, in Cher 11 miles N. of Saint-Amand. Pop. in 1901 8394.

Dun-sur-Meuse, dūn-sūr-mēz, a town of France in Meuse 12 miles ESW of Montmédy on the Meuse. Pop. about 1000.

Dunthorpe, dūn-thōr-pē or dūn-thōr-pē, a town of Scotland co. of Dumfries 8 miles NW by W. of Glasgow. Pop. about 2000.

Dunthorn, **Dunthorn**, or **Sentech Carrara**, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Colborne wood. Pop. about 200.

Dunvag, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

Dunvague, or **Kennyra**, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario 31 miles N. of Cornwall. Pop. 300.

Dunvegan Fort, Northwest Territories Canada on the Peace River. Lat. 56° 14' N.

Dunwich, dūn-ich, a borough of England, co. of Suffolk on the North Sea, 26 miles NE. of Ipswich. It was an important place in the early part of the Middle Ages and down to 1833 returned 3 members to parliament, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea. Pop. about 300.

Dunwoody, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Roswell. Pop. 70.

Du'page, a county in the NE part of Illinois has an area of 547 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Des Plaines River and is partly drained by Dupage Creek. Capital, Wheaton. Pop. in 1890 22,551 in 1900 23,196.

Dupage Creek, it rises in Dupage co. and enters the Des Plaines River about 10 miles SW of Joliet. It is about 60 miles long.

Dupey's Carrers, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Shediac. Pop. about 225.

Du'pint, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. on the Maple River 9 miles NE. of St. John. Pop. about 200.

Duplinville, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co., Wis.

Duplin, dū-plūn, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 630 sq. m. It is drained by the NE. branch of the Cape Fear River. Capital, Kenansville. Pop. in 1890 15,690 in 1900 22,465.

Duputis, dūpūt-īs, a town of Bulgaria, 23 miles S. of Sophia. Pop. about 6000.

Du'pont, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga. on the Plant System 121 miles WSW of Savannah. Pop. about 300.

Dupont, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles NW of Madison Pop. about 200

Dupont, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio 14 miles by rail N by E. of Delphos. Pop. in 1900 376

Dupont, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Pittston. Pop. about 650 It has coaling industries

Dupont, a post-township (town) of Waupaca co. Wis., about 37 miles NW of Appleton. Pop. in 1899 1913

Duppan, 480p/p5w a town of Bohemia, 13 miles ENE. of Elbogen on the Ansbach Pop. about 1600

Du'prees', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co. Va. 7 miles from Drakes Branch

Dupuyer, a post-village of Teton co. Mont. 80 miles NW of Great Falls, its banking point Pop. about 500

Duquesne, du-kuin a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. 12 miles SE. of Pittsburgh on the Panny Van R. It has blast-furnaces, steel-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 9036

Duquesne, Fort See Pittsburgh

Duquoin, du-kuoin', a banking city of Perry co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 77 miles N of Cairo It has foundries and machine-shops gun cycles cement and marble-works, and extensive coaling industries Pop. in 1900 4353

Durán, a seaport town of Ecuador opposite Guayaquil It has docks and wharves, and is connected by rail with Guano 125 miles distant

Durance, du rivas (L. *Dracon*) a river in the SE part of France, rises near Mont Genèvre. in Haute-Alpes and after a tortuous SW course of 100 miles joins the Rhone 3 miles SW of Avignon

Durand, du-rand a banking post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. 15 miles NW of Rockford on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 571

Durand, a banking post-village of Shawansee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk and others railroads, 16 miles WSW of Flint. Pop. in 1900 2134

Durand, a banking city capital of Pepin co. Wis. on the R. bank of the Chippewa River about 16 miles from its mouth and 29 miles WNW of Eau Claire, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Steamboats ascend the river to this place It is a shipping point for hogs, dairy produce, grain and lumber Pop. in 1900 1468

Durango, du-rang go a small town of Spain province of Biscay 13 miles SE of Bilbao

Durango, du-rang go, a state of northwestern Mexico surrounded by Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, the territory of Tepic, and Sinaloa. Area, 42,360 sq. m. It is largely mountainous and is traversed by the Sierra Madre, whose elevations rise to 6000-7500 feet and in La Cumbre to 10,400 feet and the Sierra de la Candelaria to 8200 feet It is watered by only a few streams the most important of which is the Rio de las Naves. There are many railways, well adapted for grazing and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile producing in abundance maize and other cereals cotton and sugar cane. A portion of the NE section belongs to the arid tract of the Bolsón de Mapimi. The mountains are rich in mineral ores. Agriculture cattle-rearing and working the gold, silver and iron in the mountains are the chief industries. Tin, zinc, and lead are also found Capital, Durango Pop. in 1900 397 274.

Durango, called also Guadalupe, gwí-de-l ná, and Ciudad de Victoria, see-co-dar' dá vñ-to-re-l, a town of Mexico, capital of the above state, 5700 feet above sea-level Lat. 24° N. Lon. 104° 45' W. It is picturesque and has a notable cathedral, a government palace, college, a theatre, hospital, convents, a mint, numerous woollen and cotton-manufactories, sugar-cane mills, tobacco-works, etc. and a good trade in cattle and leather It is a bishop's see. Iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity It was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century Pop. in 1900 31 692

Durango, du-ran go, a banking mty capital of La Plata co. Colo. 40 miles S of Silverton on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Southern R. It has smelting iron and steel works and large coaling and coke-industries Pop. in 1900 3317

Durango, a post-village of Dubuque co. Iowa, 6 miles NW of Dubuque

Durango, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. 13 miles WSW of Marlin Pop. 200

Durand, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, IT 19 miles NE of Denison Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900 2969

Durand, a banking post-town of Cedar co. Iowa, 19 miles WNW of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 569

Durand, a banking post-town of Holmes co. Miss. on the Big Black River 50 miles NNE of Jackson, on the Illinois Central R. It has wagon- and other manufactures Pop. in 1900 1766

Durant, a post-village of Hamilton co. N Y The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 150

Duranta Neck, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co. N C, on Albemarle Sound, 14 miles SE of Hertford Pop. 50

Duraz, du riaz', a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N of Marmande

Duravel, du rá vé', a small town of France, in Lot 18 miles W of Cahors, on the Lot

Durazno, du-ris no, a central department of Uruguay between the Negro and Yí rivers Area, 4696 sq. m. The surface is diversified and the soil is fertile. Cattle-raising is the chief occupation Capital Durazno. Pop. in 1900 37,141

Durazno, a town of Uruguay capital of Durazno department. It is on a railroad connecting with Montevideo and has important commerce. Pop. about 3000

Durazni, du-ris no (Albanian *Dur'ran* Slavic, *Durach* Turk. *Durte* and *Epidamnos* afterwards *Dyrrhio* Lion) a seaport of Turkey in Albania, 53 miles S of Scutari on a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea. A town of great importance in ancient times it is now a dilapidated place full of ruins with a population estimated at about 5000 Its formerly good harbor has become silted. The town has still some trade however with the Austro-Hungarian ports. It is the seat of Greek and Catholic archbishops. The ancient Epidamnos a colony of Corcyra, was the chief maritime town of Illyria. Under the name of Dyrrachium the town was very flourishing under the Romans and was the terminus of a great highway leading to Byzantium Pompey was besieged here by Caesar in 48 B.C. The town figured in the wars between the Normans and the Byzantines.

Dur'ban, a littoral county in the E part of Natal bordering E on the Indian Ocean Capital Durban

Dur'ban, or Fort Natal, a town of Africa in Natal, 3 miles by rail from its harbor on Port Natal Bay and 70 miles by rail ESE of Pietermaritzburg It is the chief town and only seaport of the colony and has banks, a prison town hall Masonic hall, botanical garden etc. and a large trade Pop. in 1900 about 50 000

Durbetum, the Latin for Dourpat

Durbin, a post-village of Cass co. N Dak. Pop. 75

Durbin, a post-village of Pocahontas co. W Va. The banking point is Elkins

Durbunga, or Durbhanga, dūr būn gā a town of British India, capital of the district of the same name, about 60 miles NE of Patna. It has a maharajah's palace, two public buildings, and several great tanks. It is a thriving place though built upon low and almost swampy ground Pop. in 1901 65 254

Durbunga, or Durbhanga, a district of Bengal, British India Lat. 25° 30'-30° 30' N. Lon. 85° 10'-30° 40' E. It is a very level and fertile region having the Ganges for a part of its southern boundary Capital, Durbunga.

Durell, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. 1 mile from Standing Stone Pop. 200

Durella, a post-village of Atlantic co. N J Pop. 75

Dürren, du rān or Märk-Dürren, mark dü rān (anc. *Murcederum*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, nails, needles, felt, zinc sheets rails etc. Pop. in 1900 27 111

Durgedans, dūr ger-dān a village of the Netherlands, on the Y. nearly opposite Amsterdam

Durham, dūr am a county in the N part of England, having E the North Sea The surface is mountainous in the W rising to 1000-2500 feet. The river Tees forms the southern boundary and the Tyne the northern the other rivers are the Wear, Skerne and Derwent. The western part of the county is rich in coal and lead-ore. The breed of short-horned cattle raised here is deservedly famous. The Durham collieries are the most productive in the kingdom iron, slate, fire-clay, grindstone and marble are important products Durham as a county palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop whose temporal jurisdiction was not wholly extinguished until 1836 Principal towns Durham Sunderland Darlington, Gateshead South Shields, Stockton and Hartlepool Area, 1012 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 1 016 440 in 1901 1 157 324. Capital Durham. The county as such sends 5 members to parliament.

Durham, formerly Dunholme (L. *Dunholm*, *Dun* a'mew, and *Dunhol'mum*) a city and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the county of Durham nearly in its centre, 13 miles S of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Lat. of

observatory, 54° 46' 8" N. It has an imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by hanging gardens, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges. The cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, is 567 feet in length including the western porch by 200 ft. in its greatest breadth and has a central tower 214 ft. in height, and two western, richly ornamented towers, 138 ft. in height. It is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert and the chapel of the Venerable Bede. The see, founded near the end of the tenth century was long the richest bishopric in England. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral was founded by William the Conqueror and is appropriated to the university incorporated in 1833. The manufactures of Durham include mustard, carpets and iron wares. Pop. in 1901 14,679.

Durham, a county in the N. part of North Carolina. Area, 284 sq. m. It is drained by the Watauga River. Capital Durham. Pop. in 1890 18,641 in 1900 26,233.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark. in the valley of the White River 17 miles by rail SE of Fayetteville.

Durham, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. 13 miles by rail N. of Oroville. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-village of Middlesex co. Conn. in Durham township (town) about 17 miles NE of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 864.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill. about 15 miles S. of Burlington Iowa.

Durham, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, 8 miles by rail SE of Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Durham, a post-village of Marion co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-office of Pulaski co. Ky.

Durham, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. in Durham township (town) on the Androscoggin River about 10 miles below Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1230.

Durham, a post village of Lewis co. Mo. on the Middle Fabius River and on the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R. 12 miles SE of Monticello. Pop. 160.

Durham, a post-village of Strafford co. N. H. in Durham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles SW of Dover. The town is bounded on the E. by the Piscataqua River and is intersected by the Lamprey or Oyster River. Pop. of the town in 1900 900.

Durham, a post-village of Durham township (town) Greene co. N. Y. about 30 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900 1634.

Durham, a banking city capital of Durham co. N. C. 20 miles NW of Raleigh on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads. It has manufactures of tobacco, snuff, cheroots, cotton knitted goods, fertilizers, dye-stuffs, etc. Trinity College is located here. Near here General J. E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman on April 26, 1865, an event which virtually closed the Civil War. Pop. in 1900, 6679.

Durham, a post village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River 10 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee.

Durham, a county of Ontario, on the V coast of Lake Ontario. Capital Bowmanville.

Durham, Chateaugay co. Quebec. See OAKTOWN.

Durham, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Pictou.

Durham, or Bentinck, a banking post-town of Gray co. Ontario, on the Seaguen River and on the Grand Trunk R. 23 miles S. of Owen Sound. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1901 1423.

Durham Center, a post-station of Middlesex co., Conn. See DURHAM.

Durhamville, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. on Oneida Creek the Erie Canal and the New York Ontario and Western R. 3 miles N. of Oneida. Pop. about 600.

Durhamville, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Tenn. about 55 miles NNE of Memphis. Pop. about 100.

Durham, doo-re-án or doo-rig-an or DRYEN, dry on GREAT and LITTLE, two islands at the SE entrance of the Strait of Malacca.

Durium Strait lies between the NE coast of Sumatra and the Durian Islands.

Durium, an ancient name of DORCHESTER.

Durium, the ancient name of the Doreus.

Dürkheim, dük'hime, a town of Bavaria in the Rhenish Palatinate, on the Isenach 18 miles N. of Landau. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 6307.

Dürbach, düb'älx, a town of Baden, 3 miles ESE of Karlsruhe. It was formerly the residence of the margraves

of Baden-Dürbach, whose castle is now a ruin. Pop. in 1900 11,353.

Durlock, dürl'ak a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. about 23 miles WSW of Reading. Pop. about 150.

Durmid, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. The banking point is Lynchburg.

Dürnbürg, Austria. See DURNBERG.

Durnholm, dürn'holt, a town of Moravia, 25 miles SW of Brünn on the Thaya. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000.

Durnovaria, an ancient name of Dorchester.

Dürnsteln, dürn'stine, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 34 miles WSW of Krems. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned in 1192.

Dürnten, dürn'ten a scattered village of Switzerland canton and 16 miles SE of Zürich.

Duroc, dü-rok a post-hamlet of Benton co. Mo. on the Omaha River 36 miles S. of Sedalia.

Durocestes, the ancient name of DAXUS.

Durocatalauni See CALIOLA-MR-MAXXA.

Durocia, an ancient name of DORCHESTER (Oxford).

Durocororum, the ancient name of BRESNA.

Durovernum, the ancient name of CAVERHAM.

Dürrenberg, or DÜRNBERG, a mountain of Upper Austria, near the Saale, 3 miles SSW of Hallau contain large mines from which many tons of salt are raised annually. Near it is a village of the same name with a population of about 750.

Dürrenroth, dürn'ron-röt a village of Switzerland canton and 12 miles NE of Bern.

Dürrenstein, dürn'-stine a mountain of the Austrian Alps, on the Styrian frontier near Lunz. Height 6160 feet.

Dürrenstein, a summit of the Dolomites of southern Tyrol near Schlederbach. Height, 9315 feet.

Dürtheim, düa'hime a village of Baden, 4 miles SE of Milingen. Pop. 1200.

Durmann-Mühlbacher, dea'mänts müll'äker a village of Württemberg on the Eo, 17 miles W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. in 1900 3381.

Durrow, a small town of Ireland in Kilkenny and Queen's co. 16 miles NNW of Kilkenny.

Dursey, an island of Ireland off the NW extremity between the estuary of the Kenmare and Bantry Bay.

Dursley, a town of England, on and 14 miles SSW of Gloucester. Pop. in 1891 2289.

Durtel, dürt'äl a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Leir 20 miles NE of Angers.

Durwood, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. LT 14 miles (direct) W. of Tishomingo. Pop. about 300.

Durycen, düry'äl a post village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 12 miles SW of Scranton its banking point. It has coal mining industries. Pop. about 850.

Dusket, doo'shët' a town of Georgia in Caucasals 28 miles N. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1897 2456.

Du'shore, a banking post borough of Sullivan co. Pa. 20 miles S. of Towanda, on the Lehigh Valley R. 11 p. in 1900, 884. Large coal mines are worked near by.

Dusky Bay, a large inlet on the SW coast of South Island, New Zealand in lat. 45° 40' S. lying in it Newell and other islands.

Dusupula, or Dusapula, düs'pü'la, a small native state of Orissa, British India, governed by a rajah. It is bounded N. by the Mahanuddy. Capital Dusupula, a small town.

Düsseldorf, düs'spl-dorf' a town of Rhinisch Prussia, capital of a government district of its own name situated in a beautiful valley on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a stone bridge built in 1898, at the influx of the Düsseldorf, 21 miles NNW of Cologne. Lat. of observatory 51° 12' 35" N. lon. 0° 46' E. The city which is generally well built, is divided into four sections—the Altstadt, Neustadt, Karstadt, and Friedrichstadt. Its old fortifications razed after the Peace of Lunéville (1801) have been replaced by beautiful streets, promenades and public squares. One of the most noteworthy thoroughfares is the Hofgarten which stretches from the Rhine across the city to the Pappelforster Strasse. Among others the Goldstein Kaiser Wilhelm Graf Adolf Schadow and Bismarck streets deserve mention. Düsseldorf has fine public squares, among which the Corneliustplatz, containing a statue of the painter Cornelius by Donner and a fountain by Misch the Schadowplatz with a colossal bronze bust of the painter Schadow, the Marktplatz, and the Markplatz are noteworthy. Among the places of recreation are the botanical garden, a valuable zoological garden and the People's Garden.

Of the numerous Catholic and Evangelical churches, the most important are the Church of St. Lambert (fourteenth

Dyke, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 31 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Dyberry, a post-township of Wayne co., Pa. is intersected by Dyberry Creek. It contains the hamlet named Dyberry which is 5 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. of the township in 1900 720.

Dyberry Creek, Pa. runs nearly southward, in Wayne co. and is a tributary of Lackawanna Creek.

Dyckesville, dik's-vil a post-hamlet of Keweenaw co. Wis. on Green Bay 20 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay.

Dyeneburg, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ky. on the Cumberland River about 56 miles ENE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 210.

Dye, a post village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo. Pop. 90.

Dyen, di-4, a post village and subport of entry of Alaska on the Chilkoot Inlet of Lynn Canal, 42 miles (direct) NNW of Juneau. It was in the early days of the Klondike excitement a supply point for prospectors and the point of approach to the Chilkoot Pass.

Dyer, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Ohio River and also drained by the Forked Deer River. Capital, Dyersburg. Pop. in 1900 108,851 in 1900 23,778.

Dyer, a post-town of Crawford co. Ark. 3 miles by rail E. of Van Buren its banking point. Pop. in 1900 543.

Dyer, a post village of Lake co. Ind. 31 miles by rail E. of Joliet, Ill. Pop. about 100.

Dyer, a banking post-town of Gibson co. Tenn. on the S. branch of the Ohio River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 7 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900 1204.

Dyerbrook, a post village of Ansonia co. Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 250.

Dyer, Cape in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, Arctic America, at the entrance of Ommaney Bay.

Dyer, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, SW. of the mouth of the Yukon River.

Dyer's Bay, Hancock co. Me.

Dyersburg, a banking city capital of Dyer co. Tenn. on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Illinois Central R. 74 miles NNE. of Memphis. It has machine shops cotton-compresses and glass, oil-mill spoke-stave and tobacco-factories, saw and planing mills etc. Pop. in 1900 3647.

Dyersburg Landing, Lauderdale co. Tenn. is a shipping point on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Ohio River.

Dyer Store a post-village of Henry co. Va.

Dyersville, a banking post-town of Dubuque co. Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Great-Western R. 23 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 13,23.

Dyffryn Clydach, dif-frin klad ak, a village of Wales co. of Glamorgan 2 miles NW. of Neath.

Dyhernfurth, de-her-n'f'urt a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 18 miles NNW. of Breslau. It has a castle, with a fine park and zoological garden. Pop. 1400.

Dykesman's, dik-man's a post-village of Putnam co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 55 miles from New York. Pop. about 125.

Dykes, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo.

Dykhtan, dikht-an, one of the loftiest summits of the Caucasus, on the main ridge. Altitude, 17,053 feet.

Dyle, or Dyl, dil, a river of Belgium, province of Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 80 miles, joins the Nèthe to form the Ruppel, 4 miles NW. of Mechlin.

Dyn'ow, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 17 miles N. of Sasek, on the San. Pop. (commens) about 3000.

Dyrhachium, the ancient name of DURASO.

Dysart, di sart, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the V. coast of the Firth of Forth 0 miles by rail NE. of Bortisland. It is an ancient and quaint little town and contains Dysart House, the seat of the earl of Roslyn. Pop. in 1901 3539.

Dysart, a banking post-town of Tama co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 40 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 902.

Dysart, a post-hamlet of Camhris co. Pa.

Dyson, a post village of Greenwood co. S. C. Pop. about 75.

Dysertville, or Dysartville, di sart-vil a post-village of McDowell co. N. C. Pop. 5.

Dzibzak, a town of Russian Asia, in Turkestan province of Samarkand a few miles N. of the parallel of 49° N. latitude. It is on the railway connecting the city of Samarkand with Tashkent and Khokan. Pop. in 1897 16,041.

Dziarszowiec, dzee-ah-shoo-iet a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles SEW. of Ales, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1897 5489.

Dzungaria, dzong gi re-4, or Dzungaria (Chinese, *Tsien Ann P' (i)*) a country of central Asia forming part of the Chinese Empire, bounded W. by Russian Turkestan which includes a part of what was formerly called Dzungaria. The limits of the region are ill-defined, and no precise boundaries, political or physical, are given to it by geographers. The country is chiefly comprised between the Tien-Shan on the S. and the Greater Altai on the N. and in the E. it merges into the Mongolian Gobi tract. The surface consists chiefly of a moderately elevated and almost desert plateau surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains but many of them disappear in the sands of the desert or empty themselves into the lakes. The central Dzungarian basin sinks to a level of only 800 feet elevation. In the W. it is watered by the Ili and in the N. by the Black Irtysh whose valley affords an easy passage into Semipalatinsk. Large tracts are nearly or altogether unfit for human habitation but some of the plains and many of the valleys are covered with good pastures, and millet and barley are extensively cultivated. Large forests occur in the N. The domestic animals are principally the camel and buffalo. Among the minerals are gold, copper and iron. Salt is obtained in abundance both from salt-lakes and from mines. The inhabitants of Dzungaria, numbering a few hundred thousand comprise Dzungars, Torgots, Khalkas, and Dzungars. The Dzungars and Torgots are Kalmuck tribes. The emperor of China, after a long and bloody war conquered Dzungaria shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century and since that period it has been treated as a Chinese province.

E

Eade, a post-hamlet of Kiowa co., Colo. 28 miles by rail W. of Sheridan Lake.

Eade, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. on the Nash ville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Eadytown, a post-village of Berkeley co. S. C. Pop. about 75.

Eagar, a post-village of Apache co. Ariz. The banking point is Albuquerque, N. Mex. Pop. about 200.

Eagle, a central county of Colorado. Area, 1386 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand and Eagle rivers and other streams. On the NE. boundary is the Gore Range of mountains, and in the SE. is the N. extremity of the Sangre Mountains with Mount Holy Cross, 14,000 feet high. Capital, Red Cliff. Pop. in 1900 3009.

Eagle, Alaska. See EAGLE CITY.

Eagle, a post-town of Eagle co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900 154.

Eagle, a village of Sullivan co. Ind. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. about 150.

Eagle, a post-village of Clinton co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 77 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 142.

Eagle, a banking post-village of Cass co. Neb., 16 miles by rail E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 297.

Eagle, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. in Eagle township (town) 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 100, of the town in 1900 1114.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Pa.

Eagle, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va., on the Kanawha River 28 miles NE. of Charleston, in a coal-mining region. Pop. about 1300.

Eagle, a township (town) of Richland co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1003. It is drained by the Eagle River and bounded S by the Wisconsin.

Eagle, a banking post-village and summer resort of Wenkaha co. Wis. in Eagle township (town), and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 37 miles WSW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 234.

Eagle, a post-village of Egin co. Ontario 13 miles SE of Newbury. Pop. 200.

Eaglebend, a banking post-village of Todd co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 13 miles NW of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900 347.

Eagle Bridge, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hootie River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Boston and Maine Rs. 234 miles NE of Troy. Pop. about 300.

Eagle City, or **Eagle**, a mining settlement on the middle Yukon River Alaska, above the mouth of Mission Creek and near the international boundary. It was for a time known as Belle Isle. The military post Fort Egbert is located here.

Eagle City, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 150.

Eaglecliff, a post-village of Walker co. Ga. 15 miles by rail S of Chattahoochee. Fean.

Eagle Cliff, a post-hamlet of Cayahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 50.

Eagle Cliff, a post-village of Wehkiakum co. Wash. on the Columbia River 26 miles below Kalama. It has a cannery.

Eagle Corners, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. about 64 miles W by N of Madison.

Eagle Creek, of Arkansas enters the Saline River 2 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Eagle Creek, of Indiana rises in Boone co. and on the White River 4 miles below Indianapolis.

Eagle Creek, of Brown co. Ohio enters the Ohio River about 3 miles below Ripley.

Eagle Creek, of Hancock co. Ohio flows into Blanchard's Fork at Findlay.

Eagle Creek, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon 10 miles E of Oregon City. Pop. 75.

Eagle Creek, a post-hamlet of Overton co. Tenn.

Eagleford, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 6 miles W of Dallas.

Eagle Foundry, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co. Pa.

Eagle Furnace, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Tenn.

Eagle Grove, a post-hamlet of Hart co. Ga.

Eaglegrave, a banking city of Wright co. Iowa on the Chicago and Northern R. 30 miles N of Des Moines. It has railroad machine-shops, brick and tile-works, lumber mills etc. Pop. in 1900 3357.

Eagle Harbor, on the E shore of Kodiak Island Alaska.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Keweenaw co. Mich. on Lake Superior 28 miles NE of Calumet. It is a shipping port for copper-mines.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal 3 miles WNW of Albion. It has manufactures of fertilizers and fruit-evaporators. Pop. 300.

Eaglehawk, a municipal borough of Victoria, Australia, in Bannigo co. 155 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. It has gold-mines, among the richest in the colony. Pop. in 1901 3730.

Eagle Head, a village of Queens co. Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Liverpool.

Eaglekill, a post-hamlet of Owen co. Ky.

Eagle Hill, Schuylkill on Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles NE of Pottsville. Here are mines of anthracite coal.

Eagle Isle, an island of Hancock co. Ma. in Penobscot Bay.

Eagleslake, a post-village of Will co. Ill. about 35 miles S of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Eagleslake, a plantation of Armstrong co. Me. 15 miles S of Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900 406. It contains one of the chain of Eagle Lakes.

Eagleslake, a post-village of Blue Earth co. Minn. on a lake of the same name and on the Chicago and North western R. 6 miles E of Mankato. Pop. about 400.

Eagle Lake, a township of Ottertail co. Minn. Pop. 385.

Eagleslake, a banking post-town of Colorado co. Tex. on Eagle Lake, 18 miles by rail SE of Columbus, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Southern Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900 1107.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Ouachita co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 234.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. 8 miles by rail W of Marquette. Pop. about 150.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. 4 miles E of Troy. Pop. about 500.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Vinton co. Ohio, 15 miles E of Chillicothe.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co. W. Va.

Eagle Mountain, of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Down is one of the highest of the Mourne Mountains.

Eagle Pass, a banking post-village, capital of Maverick co. Tex. on the Rio Grande, and in the centre of a bituminous coal region 169 miles by rail WSW of San Antonio. It is on the Southern Pacific and the Mexican International Rs. It has coaling and stock-raising industries, brick and lumber-yards etc. Pop. about 3000.

Eaglepoint, a post-village of Jackson co. Oregon, 15 miles NNE of Jacksonville. Pop. 104.

Eaglepoint, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa. 3 miles N of Kutztown.

Eagleport, a post-village of Morgan co. Ohio, on the Muskingum River 7 miles by rail N by W of McConnellsville. Pop. 75.

Eagle River, of Colorado rises near Mount Arkansas and enters the Grand River.

Eagle River, of Kentucky rises in Scott co. and enters the Kentucky River about 16 miles from its mouth.

Eagle River, of Wisconsin enters the Mississippi River about 3 miles above Fountain City.

Eagle River, a post-village, capital of Keweenaw co., Mich. on Lake Superior about 50 miles NE of Houghton. Copper is shipped here. Pop. about 100.

Eagle River, a banking post-village capital of Vilas co. Wis. on the Arbor Vitae River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles NE of Rhineland. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1356.

Eagle River Peak, Cole's mountain about 7 miles NE of Mount Arkansas.

Eagle Rock, on the eastern brow of Orange Mountain New Jersey commands an extensive view embracing the city of New York and adjacent waters. Elevation over 800 feet.

Eaglerock, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mo. 10 miles S by E of Cassville.

Eaglerock, a post-hamlet of Wake co. N. C. 14 miles E of Raleigh.

Eaglerock, a post-village of Vernalis co. Pa. 12 miles by rail N of Oil City. Pop. 150.

Eaglerock, a post-village of Bozotourt co. Va. The banking point is Buchanan. It has manufactures of furniture, a cannery etc. Pop. about 325.

Eaglesham, or **Eg**, is a village of Scotland, on of Benfret 9 miles SE of Paisley.

Eagleshay, or **Eg**, is a village of the Orkney Islands, 1 mile E of Rossey. Length 24 miles.

Eagles Mere, a post-borough and summer-resort of Sullivan co. Pa. about 5 miles W of I sports. It is on a beautiful little lake nearly 3000 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900 312.

Eagle's Nest, a rock in Ireland, on of Kerry between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney 4 miles SW of Killarney.

Eaglesprings, a post-village of Moore co. N. C. on the Aberdeen and Asheville R. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. about 100.

Eagle Springs, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. 1 mile from the Lewis River and 26 miles SW of Waco.

Eagle Station, a post-village of Carroll co. Ky. on the Louisville and Cincinnati R. 52 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Eagleswood, a township of Ocean co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 583.

Eagleton, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. The banking point is Mena. Pop. about 100.

Eagleton, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on O'Neill's Creek 8 miles N of Chippewa Falls. Pop. 350.

Eagletown, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ind. 11 miles by rail W of Noblesville. Pop. about 250.

Eagletown, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, 17 miles from New York. Pop. about 120.

Eagleville, a post-village of Modoc co. Cal. 150 miles from Reno Nev. Pop. about 120.

Eagleville, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. 0 miles by rail N of Willimantic. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. about 600.

Eagleville, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Me. 16 miles N of Bethany. Pop. in 1900 292.

Eagleville, a post-village of Ashabula co. Ohio 11 miles by rail S. of Ashabula. Pop. about 200.

Eagleville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 3 miles from Collegeville. Pop. 100.

Eagleville, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn., about 11 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. about 275.

Etakles Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 15 miles S of Hagerstown.

Etaling, a municipal borough of England, co. of Mid. Essex, 9 miles W of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is the birthplace of Huxley. Near by are Gunpowder Park, the country-seat of Baron Rothschild, and the Royal India Asylum. Pop. in 1851 3771; in 1901, 33 031.

Etanes Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va.

Earl, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. about 23 miles by rail W of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 250.

Earl, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. I T 12 miles W by S of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900 223.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Calaway co. Mo.

Earl, a post-village of Frontier co. Neb. 12 miles E by N of Stockville.

Earl, a post-village of Yates co. N Y on Seneca Lake, 8 miles by rail S of Geneva.

Earl, a post village of Cleveland co. N C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. about 200.

Earl, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 990.

Earl, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 332.

Earl, a post hamlet of Lincoln co. Wash. 23 miles NW of Sprague.

Earle, a post hamlet of Vanderburg co. Ind., 9 miles NE of Evansville.

Earlehurst, a post-hamlet of Albany co. Va.

Earleigh Heights, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis.

Earles, a post-village of Mahlenburg co. Ky. 9 miles NW of Greenville.

Earleton, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Earleton, a post-village of Neosho co. Kan. 10 miles by rail S of Humboldt. Pop. 150.

Earlsville, a post-hamlet of Cecil co. Md.

Earlsville, Berks co. Pa. See EARLVILLE.

Earleys, a post-village of Hertford co. N C. The banking point is Norfolk. Va. Pop. 60.

Earleyville, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va., 10 miles N of Charlottesville.

Earlham, a banking post-town of Madison co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles W by S of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 870.

Earling, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 40 miles WNE of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 340.

Earling, a post-village of Fresno co. S Dak. The banking point is Chamberlain. Pop. about 100.

Earlington, a village on a banking city of Hopkins co. Ky. 4 miles E of Madisonville on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has iron works and large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 3012.

Earlington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. 100.

Earlspark, a banking post-town of Benton co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 35 miles NW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 343.

Earlsboro, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co. Okla. on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. 8 miles N P of Tecumseh. Pop. 250.

Earlsferry, a decayed burgh of Scotland co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile W of Elie.

Earlston, formerly Erceuldoune, a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick 4 1/2 miles SSE of Lander. It has the remains of an ancient tower the traditional abode of Thos the Rhymer.

Earlston, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. It has an iron furnace. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 400.

Earlstown, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Truro. Pop. about 70.

Earlville, a banking city of LaSalle co. Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 2 miles NE of Princeton. It has manufactures of wagon brick and tile etc. Pop. in 1900 1122.

Earlville, a banking post-town of Delaware co. Iowa, 37 miles W of Dubuque, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 618.

Earlvilla, a banking post-village of Champaign and Madison co. N Y on the Chomago River 15 miles N of Norwich. It is on the Lackawanna and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 711.

Earlvite, a post-hamlet of Portage co. Ohio 32 miles SE of Cleveland.

Earlvito, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 44 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Early, a county in the SW part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 563 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by

Colomoka and Spring creeks. Capital, Blakely. Pop. in 1890, 2792; in 1900, 14,828.

Early, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Early, a banking post-town of See co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles NW of Sac City. Pop. in 1900 370.

Earlybroach, a post-village of Hampton co. S C. 27 miles by rail WNW of Beaufort.

Earlygrove, a post-village of Marshall co. Miss., 7 miles S of Moscow Tenn.

Earn, a river of Scotland issuing from Loch Earn, flows E through the rich valley of Strathearn and joins the Tay after a course of about 40 miles, near Abernethy. On it is Bridge of Earn a watering-place, 3 miles ESE of Perth.

Earn, Loch, a lake of Scotland on and 24 miles W of Perth. Circumference about 18 miles. Depth nearly 300 feet. Benavodich is the loftiest of the mountains surrounding this lake, the outlet of which is the river Earn. Elevation, 305 feet.

Earnshaw, a glaciated mountain of the S Island of New Zealand, 125 miles N of Invercargill. Altitude, 9160 feet.

Earpboro, a post-hamlet of Johnston co. N C.

Eardson, or Eard, a coal-mining town of Northumberland England, 3 miles from North Shields. Pop. in 1901 9020.

Eardale, see also a small island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, noted for its white-quoil which have been wrought since 1631 and which extend far below the level of the sea.

Easingwold, a town of England co. of York. North Riding 12 1/2 miles NW of York. Pop. about 2000.

Easley, a banking post town of Pickens co. S C. on the Southern R. 12 miles SW of Greenville. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills, phosphate-works etc. Pop. in 1900 983.

Eatonville, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ala. 22 miles S by W of Ashville. Pop. about 100.

Eat Ahlgraten, Mass. now Rockland.

Eatstaba, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala. 12 miles N of Talladega. Pop. in 1900 398.

East Acworth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N H. about 40 miles W of Concord.

East Albany, N Y. a postal-station of ALBANY.

East Albany, a post-hamlet of Orleans co. Vt. about 40 miles ENE of Montpelier.

East Albury (uwl borg) a post village of Grand Isle co. Vt. on Lake Champlain and on the Central Vermont R. 40 miles N of Burlington.

East Alton, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1137.

East Alstead, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co. N H. in Alstead township (town) about 1 1/2 miles N of Keene.

East Alton, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. The banking point is Alton. Pop. in 1900 454.

East Amherst (am grst) a post-hamlet of Erie co. N Y 14 miles E of Tonawanda.

East Amwell, a township of Hanterdon co. N J. Pop. in 1900 1337.

East Andover, a post-village of Merrimack co. N H. in Andover township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles NNW of Concord.

East and West Mosley, an urban district of Surrey England. Pop. in 1901 6014.

East Anglia, a kingdom founded by the Angles in the sixth century in the E of England included in the modern Norfolk and Suffolk.

East Angus, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec on the Quebec Central R. The banking point is Cookshire or Sherbrooke. Pop. about 1300.

East Amel'ine, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ga.

East Arcade, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. N Y 5 miles NE of Arcade station.

East Arlington, a post-village of Bennington co. Vt. on the Battenkill River 13 miles N of Bennington. It has manufactures of wooden ware, furniture, etc. Pop. about 500.

East Arthabaska, Arthabaska on Quebec. See SAINT NORBERT.

East Ashford, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N Y 24 miles SSE of Buffalo.

East Atchison, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. 20 miles by rail SSW of St. Joseph.

East Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ga. Pop. 60.

East Auburn, a post-village of Androsoggin co. Me., 3 miles N of the city of Auburn. Pop. about 500.

East Aurora, a banking post-village of Erie co., N Y 17 miles SE of Buffalo, on the Pennsylvania (Western

New York and Pennsylvania) R. It has printing and bookmaking industries, manufacture of agricultural implements, etc. Pop in 1900 2366

East Avon, a post-village of Livingston co. N Y, 9 miles N by E of Geneva. Pop about 300

East Baldwin, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Saco River about 30 miles by rail NW of Portland. Pop. about 325

East Bangor, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The banking point is Bangor

East Bangor, a post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. 6 miles SW of Portland on the Bangor and Portland R. It has manufactures of roofing- and other slates. Pop. in 1900 983

Eastbank, a post-town of Kanawha co. W Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900 463

East Barnard, a post-hamlet of Windsor co. Vt. in Barnard township (town) about 24 miles ENE of Rutland

East Barnet Valley, an urban district of Hertfordshire, England 2 miles from Barnet. Pop. in 1901 19,594

East Barre, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. on the Barre R. The banking point is Barre. It has granite-works

East Barrington, a post-village of Strafford co. N H. in Barrington township (town) 7 miles SW of Rochester

East Baton Rouge (bat on roosh) a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana has an area of 451 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E by the Atchafalaya River and on the W by the Mississippi River. Capital Baton Rouge. Pop. in 1890 25,922 in 1900 31,163

East Bay, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on East Bay 20 miles SW of Sydney

East Beckmantown, a post-village of Clinton co. N Y about 4 miles N of Pittsburg

Eastbend, a post-village of Madison co. NC 12 miles NE of Yadkinville. It has manufactures of carriages, tobacco etc. Pop. in 1900 444

East Benton, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. in Benton township (town) 4 miles SSE of Clinton station

East Benton, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 300

East Berkeley, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 7 miles N of Reading. Pop. 150

East Berkshire, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. on the Merrimack River 24 miles by rail ENE of St. Albans. Pop. about 240

East Berlin, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. about 11 miles by rail E of Hartford. It has bridge-works, manufactures of tinware, tools etc. Pop. about 750

East Berlin, a banking post-borough of Adams co. Pa. on the Conowingo (reck) and on the Western Maryland R. 31 miles NE of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900 663

East Bernard, a post-village of Wharton co. Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 33 miles E by R of Columbus

East Berne (bern) a post-village of Albany co. N Y about 20 miles W by R of Albany. Pop. about 100

East Bernstadt, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 300

East Bethany, a post-village of Genesee co. N Y in Bethany township (town) 6 miles SE. of Batavia. Pop. about 200

East Bethel, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. 300

East Bethel, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. in Bethel township (town) on the Second Branch of the White River about 16 miles S of Montpelier

East Bethlehem, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. 10 miles ENE of Washington. Pop. about 200 of East Bethlehem township in 1890 700

East Billerica, Billerica a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Billerica township (town) 19 miles by rail WNW of Boston

East Blackstone, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Blackstone township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 34 miles SW of Boston. Pop. about 200

East Bloomfield, a post-village of Ontario co. N Y in a township (town) of the same name, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 22 miles SE of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 1940

East Buckhill, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. in Buckhill township (town) on the sea-coast 15 miles SE of Bucksport. Here are quarries of fine granite. It has a good harbor. Pop. of the town in 1900 1823

East Bonnetterre, a post-village of St. Francis co. Mo. The banking point is Bonnetterre. Pop. about 600

East Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on an inlet of the sea, about 16 miles SSE of Wiscasset. Pop. about 500

East Boston, Suffolk co. Mass. upon Noddie's Island, in Boston Harbor. It is the seat of extensive manufactures. East Boston is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Boston, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N Y 17 miles E of Syracuse

Eastbourne, east burn a fortified town and fashionable watering place of England, on the coast of Sussex, midway between Brighton and Hastings, and 86 miles by rail S by E of London. It has a beautiful terraced promenade 3 miles long. Eastbourne is an ancient place but has risen into importance only since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1821 2000 in 1861 5790 in 1891 34,977 in 1901 43,344. In its vicinity is Beachy Head

East Bowdoinham (bō dōn-gm) a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co. Me.

East Boxford, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. The banking point is Mansfield

East Bradford, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me. in Bradford township (town) 4 miles W of South Lagrange

East Bradford, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 915

East Brady, a banking post-borough of Clarion co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Allegheny Valley R. 63 miles NNE of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1233

East Braintree, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. in Braintree township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles SSE of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods, conductor's punches, etc. Pop. about 1169. The banking point is Quincy or Weymouth

East Braintree, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. about 125

Eastbranch, a post-village of Delaware co. N Y, on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 72 miles NW of Middletown. It is on a branch of the Delaware River. Pop. about 250

Eastbranch, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. Pop. about 300

East Brandywine, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 770

East Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. on Cape Cod Bay 91 miles by rail SE of Boston

East Bridgewater, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. in a township (town) of its own name, on the Taunton River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles S of Boston. It has foundries, manufactures of cotton guns, shoe-machinery boxes, and bricks. Pop. of the town in 1900 3675

East Brimfield, a post-hamlet of Hampden co. Mass., 24 miles E. of Springfield

East Bristol, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. The banking point is Madison

East Broadtop, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co. Pa.

Eastbrook, a post township (town) of Hancock co. Me. Pop. in 1900 243

Eastbrook, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. 5 miles N of Newcastle. Pop. about 100

Eastbrook, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Tenn.

East Brookfield, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Brookfield township (town) on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R. 60 miles WSW of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods, woollens, bricks, shoddy etc. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Spencer

East Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co. Vt.

East Brooklyn, a post-station of Baltimore Md.

East Broughton, a post-village of Beacon co. Quebec. The banking point is Thetford Mines. It has manufactures of asbestos, etc. Pop. 175

East Brownfield, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. in Brownfield township (town) on the Saco River 43 miles by rail WNW of Portland. Pop. 275

East Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co. N J contiguous to the city of New Brunswick and bounded E by the navigable South River and N by the Raritan. Pop. in 1900 2423

East Brunswick, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1296

East Bucksport, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Me.

East Buffalo, a post-station of the city of Buffalo, N Y

East Buffalo, a township of Union co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1144

East Burke, a post-village of Caledonia co. Vt. on the Passumpsic River about 15 miles NNE of St. Johnsbury

Eastburn, a post-village of Ingham co. Ill. Pop. about 60

East Cabot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt. in Cabot township (town) about 22 miles ENE of Montpelier
East Calais (kal is), a post-village of Washington co., Vt. in Calais township (town) about 12 miles NE of Montpelier

East Cala (kain), a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 231

East Cambridge (kām brī), Middlesex co. Mass. a suburb of Boston on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rrs. and connected with Boston by several lines of street railroad. East Cambridge is a part of Cambridge and is the seat of large manufacturers. The Middlesex co. court-house and house of correction are situated here. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co. Vt. on the Lamoille River about 37 miles ENE of Burlington
East Campbell (kām pī) a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. 3 miles N of Coopers Plains

East Canaan (kā nan), a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. 62 miles by rail WNW of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron lime, etc. Pop. 460

East Canaan, Grafton co. N. H. in Canaan township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 50 miles NW of Concord. See CANAAN CROSS

East Canada Creek, of New York, rises in Hamilton co. runs in a SSW direction, forms the boundary between Fulton and Herkimer cos. and enters the Mohawk R. or about 6 miles below Little Falls

East Canfield, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. The banking point is Manchester

East Canton, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. about 100

East Cape (Rām Shaktakoh shoo-kot skoy), the E. point of Aris on Bering Strait, now known officially (name of June 1898) as Cape Dezhnev. Lat. 66° 4' N. lon 168° 46' W

East Cape, on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 8' S. lon 50° 25' E

East Cape, a cable-station in the E. of Java.

East Cape Girardeau, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill.

East Carmel, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 100

East Carondelet (ka-ron do-let) a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the E. bank of the Mississippi River opposite Carondelet, about 6 miles by rail below East St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 222

East Carroll, a parish forming the NE. extremity of Louisiana, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and drained by the Tenness and Bayou Macon, the latter forming its western boundary. Capital, Lake Providence. Area 395 sq. mi. Pop. in 1890 12,362. In 1900 11,373.

East China Lakes, a post-hamlet of Martin co. Mich. near several small lakes.

East Chariton. See CHARITON RIVER.

East Charlemon (charl-mon) Franklin co. Mass. in Charlemon township (town) on the Deerfield River 21 miles by rail ESE of North Adams.

East Charleston, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 8 miles NE of Wellboro

East Charleston, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Charleston township (town) on the Clyde River, about 16 miles SE of Newport

East Charlotte, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co. Vt. in East Charlotte township (town) on the Boston and Albany R. 29 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 204

East Chatham, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa.

East Chattanooga, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tenn. 4 miles by rail E of Chattanooga.

East Chicago, a banking city of Lake co., Ind. on the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Rrs. 23 miles SE of Chicago, Ill. It has foundries, bridge, steel and iron works, chemical works, lumber-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 3411

East Chillsquaque, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 492

East Chillum, a post-village of Chillum co., Wash. in a farming, lumbering and mining section 37 miles (direct) WNW of Port Angeles, its banking point. Pop. about 200

East Clarence, a post-hamlet of Erie co. N. Y., 18 miles by rail NE of Buffalo.

East Claremont, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 6 miles SSE of Rutland.

East Claridon, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio on the Pittsburg and Western R., 7 miles SE. of Chardon. Pop. 200. The banking point is Chardon

East Cleveland, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 8 miles ENE. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by electric railway. Pop. in 1900 2757

East Clifton, a post-village of Lake Megantic co., Quebec. Pop. 100

East Cobleskill, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N. Y., in Cobleskill township (town) 2 miles from Howe's Cave.

East Cocleale, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 7331

East Coldenham, a post-hamlet of Orange co. N. Y., 6 miles W of Newburg

East Concord, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. on the left or E. bank of the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 2 miles above the city of Concord

East Concord, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. in Concord township (town) about 30 miles SSE of Buffalo. Pop. about 200

East Concord, a post-village of Essex co. Vt. in Concord township (town), on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 18 miles E of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 300

East Conemaugh, a borough of Cambria co. Pa. near the former borough of Conemaugh. It has iron-furnaces. Pop. in 1900 2175. See CONEMAUGH

East Connersville, a town of Fayette co. Ind. Pop. in 1900 555. See CONNERSVILLE

East Constable, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. 6 miles N by E of Malone.

East Corinna, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. 175

East Corinth, a post-village of Oneida co. Me. in Corinth township (town) 19 miles NW of Bangor. It has lumber and other manufactures. Pop. about 500

East Corlath (local pron kō-rath) a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Corinth township (town) on the Wait s River about 26 miles SE of Montpelier

East Cornwall, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn.

East Coventry, a post-township (and hamlet) of Chester co. Pa. 32 miles NW of Philadelphia, is bounded on the NE by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900 1148

East Coventry, a post hamlet of Orleans co. Vt. on the Barton River, 5 miles S of Newport.

East Cowes, a town of England, on the N. shore of the Isle of Wight, separated from Cowes (West Cowes) by the little river Medina. Here are fine country seats and in the outskirts is Osborne House the sea-side residence of Queen Victoria, saw the property of the nation. Pop. in 1901 3106

East Craftsbury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co. Vt. about 30 miles NNE of Montpelier

East Creek (Eldora post-office) a post-hamlet of Cape May co. N. J. about 20 miles N of Cape May

East Creek, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 67 miles W by N of Albany

East Darlington, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R.

East Dayton, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co. Mich. 18 miles E of Vassar. Pop. 75

East Dedham, a post-village of Huxford co. Me. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Huxford. Pop. about 130

East Dedham, or Mill Village, Norfolk co. Mass. See WALKER HILL.

East Deer, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Allegheny River. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1955

East Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass.

East Deering, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me., on Casco Bay 2 miles N of Portland

East Deering, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N. H. in Deering township (town) 7 miles SW of North Weare

East Delavan, a post-hamlet of Walworth co. Wis. 5 miles S of Elkhorn and 1 mile from Delavan Lake.

East Denmark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me. 6½ miles from Brownfield station

East Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. 35 miles ESE of Plymouth

East Derham, a town of England in Norfolk 15 miles WNW of Norwich. It has an interesting old church with a detached belfry. Pop. in 1901 5546

East Derry, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. H. in Derry township (town) about 30 miles SSE of Concord

East Dickinson, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. in Dickinson township (town) 2 miles S of Brantford station

East Dixfield, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. about 34 miles WNW of Augusta. It has lumber mills, etc. Pop. 150

East Dixmont, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. about 28 miles WSW of Bangor

East Donegal (don a-gaw) a township of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 2375.

East Donyland, England. See **DONVLAN EAST**
East Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co. Vt. 25 miles by rail S. of Rutland. It is at the base of Dorset Mountain and has marble-mills and quarries. Pop. about 550.

East Douglas, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 46 miles WSW of Boston. It has manufactures of axes and tools, satinet, etc. Pop. about 1900. The banking point is Whitinsville.

East Dover, a post-village of Piscataquis co. Me. 24 miles by rail E. of Dover.

East Dover, a post-hamlet of Windham co. Vt. 18 miles NW of Brattleboro.

East Dubuque (du-buh') a banking city of Jo Daviess co. Ill. 3 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa with which city it is connected by wagon and railroad-bridge. It is on the Burlington Route and the Illinois Central R. and has agricultural and stock raising industries. Pop. in 1900 1146.

East Dundee, a village of Kane co. Ill. in Dundee township. Pop. in 1900 1417.

East Dunmore, Ireland. See **DUNMORE**

East Durham (dū-rum) a post-village and summer resort of Greene co. N. Y. near the Catskill Mountains, 30 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 150.

East Durham, a post-village of Durham co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Durham. Pop. 250.

East Eagle, a post-hamlet of Owen co. Ky.

East Eddington, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 200.

East Eden, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. 20 miles S. of Buffalo.

East Edgecomb, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. 100.

East Elba, a post-village of Genesee co. N. Y. about 25 miles WSW of Rochester.

East Elkport, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa. The banking point is Eldora. Pop. about 100.

East Elma, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. in Elma township (town) near Buffalo Creek 16 miles ESE of Buffalo. Pop. about 125.

East Elmira, a post-hamlet of Chemung co. N. Y. 2 miles E. of Elmira.

East End, a post-village of Hamilton co. Teon 3 miles S. by E. of Chattanooga.

East Enosburg, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. 2 miles E. of Enosburg.

East Enterprise, a post hamlet of Switzerland co. Ind. 24 miles ENE of Madison.

Easter Island, Waikhu, whi-hoo' or Hapa-mui (Great Rapa) an island in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Chile, in lat. 2° 53' S. lon. 109° 17' W. about 2300 miles W. of the coast of Chile. It is small and of volcanic origin and rises to its highest point to 19.6 feet. It is the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island and is remarkable for its ancient gigantic statues, stone houses, and sculptured rocks, apparently the work of a prehistoric people. The population is inconsiderable. Area, about 50 sq. m.

Eastern Archipelago See **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**

Eastern Channel, off the S. coast of Cuba, is between the E. end of the Dooce Lagoon keys and the Uvero keys, which are on the W. part of an extensive bank.

Eastern Dwarfs (i. e. pygmies) a tract of land in Assam in the foot-hills of Goalpara district on the borders of Bhutan which ceded it in 1905 to the British, together with a region called the Western or Bengal Dwarfs.

Eastern Ghats See **GHATS**

Eastern (or Gloucester) Point, at the entrance of Cape Ann harbor Mass.

Eastern Rumelia (roo-mee-lee-ah) a division of the principality of Bulgaria, bounded N. by the Balkans, E. by the Black Sea, S. and SW by Rumelia (the Rhodope Mountains extending on the SW frontier) and NW by Bulgaria proper. It was created out of Turkish territory by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and was made autonomous though a part of Turkey being placed under a Christian governor. In 1885 a revolution occurred and the province was proclaimed a part of Bulgaria. Chief town, Philippopolis. See **BULGARIA**.

East Exeter, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. 9 miles ENE of Corinna.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Fairfield.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio, about 23 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. about 175.

East Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. on French Creek. Pop. in 1900, 544.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 14 miles W. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 450.

East Fallowfield, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1847.

East Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1082.

East Falmouth (fal-meth) a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. in Falmouth township (town) 23 miles E. by S. of New Bedford and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

East Farmington, a post-village of Polk co. Wis. The banking point is Oscoda.

East Farnham (farn-am) a post-village of Bruns co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 51 miles ESE of Montreal. Pop. 200.

East Feliciana (fo-lis-ee-ah-nah) a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi has an area of 454 sq. m. The Mississippi River touches the SW extremity of this parish which is bounded on the E. by the Amite River. Capital Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 17,903 in 1900 20,443.

East Finley, a post-township of Washington co. Pa. 40 miles SW of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 1185.

East Fishkill, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. in East Fishkill township (town) and about 60 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 175 of the town in 1900 1970.

East Flanders (Fr. *Flandre Orientale* flōnd r e-ō-dē-tāl) a province of Belgium bounded N. by the Netherlands. Area, 1158 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain belonging to the basin of the Scheldt. Its soil is so industriously cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden and presents one of the richest rural landscapes of the continent. The principal crops are the various kinds of grain and flax. Flax spinning and the making of linen are carried to perfection and the cotton and woolen manufactures are on a large scale. There are many paper mills. Capital Ghent. The bulk of the inhabitants are Flemings who retain their language. Pop. at the end of 1900 1,639,138.

East Fletcher, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. in Fletcher township (town).

East Florence, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N. Y. 18 miles NW of Rome.

East Florenceville a banking post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R.

Eastford, a post village of Windham co. Conn. in Eastford township (town) about 36 miles ENE of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 523.

Eastfurk, a post village of Metcalfe co. Ky. 7 miles NE of Paducah. Pop. about 50.

Eastfurk, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co. N. C.

Eastfurk, a post hamlet of Sever co. Tenn.

East Foxboro, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. 22 miles S. of Boston.

East Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co. Me.

East Franklin, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. bounded E. by the Allegheny River. Pop. in 1900 1860.

East Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. 17 miles NE of St. Albans. Pop. 0.

East Freedom, a post village of Blair co. Pa. on a branch of the Juniata River about 15 miles by rail S. of Altoona. Pop. about 250.

East Freetown, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. in Freetown township (town) 10 miles V. of New Bedford. It has manufactures of box boards and shingles. Pop. about 550.

East Freetown, a post-village of Cortland co. N. Y. The banking point is Cortland. Pop. about 160.

East Freetown, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co. Mich.

East Friendship, a post-village of Knox co., Me. on an inlet of the sea. Pop. 111.

East Friesland (frees-land) a district of Prussia, forming the northwesternmost corner of Hanoverland of the German Empire. Area, about 1150 sq. m. Much of it is diked to exclude the water. The district includes several islands in the North Sea. The Frisian language is here spoken to some extent. Chief town Aurich. The East Friesland of history once included a much larger tract in the Netherlands and in the NW of Germany.

East Fryeburg, a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me.

East Gainsburg, a village of Knox co. Ill. in Knox township. Pop. in 1900 553.

East Galway (gawl-wa) or Yorks Corners, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. about 32 miles NNW of Albany. Pop. 125.

East Genoa, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co. N. Y., about 22 miles S. of Auburn.

East Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. In Georgia township (town) 23 miles NNE of Burlington.

East German, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y. about 26 miles N by E of Banghamton.

East Germantown, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind. on the Martinsburg Fork of the Whitewater River 12 miles W of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 305.

East Graham, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co., Wis.

East Gilead, a post-village of Branch co., Mich. 14 miles S by W of Coldwater.

East Glastonbury (also spelled Glastonbury), a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. in Glastonbury township (town) 10 miles SE of Hartford. It has woolen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4200.

East Glenville, a post-hamlet of Schoenectady co., N.Y.

East Goshen, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 653.

East Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. 1 mile from Grafton.

East Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. in East Granby township (town) 10 miles N by W of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 954.

East Grand Forks, a banking city of Polk co., Minn. 3 miles E. of Grand Forks on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rr. Pop. in 1900 207.

East Grand Rapids, a village of Kent co., Mich. in Grand Rapids township. Pop. in 1900 465.

East Granger, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y.

East Granville, a post-village of Addison co., Vt. in Granville township (town) on the Central Vermont R. 22 miles SSW of Montpelier Junction.

East Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 166.

East Greenbush, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in East Greenbush township (town) about 7 miles SSE of Albany. The town is bounded on the W by the Hudson River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2835.

East Greene, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa.

East Greenburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 1 mile from Greenburg. Pop. in 1900 1050.

East Greenville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 5 miles W of Massillon its banking point. Pop. 650.

East Greenville, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Perkiomen R., 19 miles S of Allentown. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar boxes. Pop. in 1900 894.

East Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. 38 mi. NNE of Albany. Pop. about 150.

East Greenwich, a banking post-village, capital of Kent co., R.I. in East Greenwich township (town) on the W side of Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles S. of Providence and 14 miles by water NW of Newport. It has cotton and woolen mills, print-works, bleacheries, etc. Here is the East Greenwich Academy. Pop. of the town in 1900 2775.

East Greenwood, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich.

East Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

East Grinstead, a market town of England, co. of Sussex. 23 miles by rail S of London. An orphanage and poor-house (Sackville College) are located here. Pop. in 1901 8094.

East Groveland, a post-village of Livingston on N.Y. Pop. 75.

East Guilford (ghill ford) a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. on the Cayuga River 32 miles NE of Binghamton. Pop. about 150.

East Haddam, a banking post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn. on the E side of the Connecticut River about 15 miles below Middletown and 28 miles S of Hartford. It has a manufacture of britannia-ware. Pop. in 1900 2485.

East Ham, a town of England in the SW corner of Essex at the confluence of the Roding with the Thames, almost adjacent to Barking. It constitutes an E suburb of London. Pop. in 1901 90 018.

Eastham, a small town of Cheshire, England, 1.8 miles SE. of Burkenhead on the Mersey. It is the seaward terminus of the Manchester Ship Canal.

Eastham, eastham a post-township (town) of Barnstable co., Mass. part of Cape Cod peninsula. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W by Cape Cod Bay. Pop. in 1900 502.

East Hamburg, a post-village and township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. 10 miles SSE of Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. Pop. of the town in 1900 2350.

East Hamilton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y. on a branch of the Lackawanna R., about 26 miles SSW of Elletts. Pop. 160.

East Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River at the head of navigation, 75 miles S of Shreveport.

East Hamlin, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. 18 miles by rail W of Charlotte. Pop. 125.

East Hampden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. on the W bank of the Penobscot River 2 miles SW of Bangor.

East Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. in Hampstead township (town) 20 miles NE of Manchester.

East Hampton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles E. of Middletown. It has manufactures of bells, bicycle-saddles, nozzles, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Easthampton, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Rr. 44 miles S by W of Northampton. It contains the Williston Seminary and has manufactures of battons, rubber goods, cotton yarns, etc. The Connecticut River touches the E. border of the town. Pop. in 1900 5003.

East Hampton, a banking post-village and summer-resort in East Hampton township (town) Suffolk co., N.Y., at the E extremity of Long Island, and 7 miles S. of Sag Harbor. It is on the Long Island R. Pop. about 1000. of the town (which includes part of Sag Harbor village) in 1900 3748. East Hampton has been a favorite spot with sailors.

East Hanover, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1310.

East Hanover, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. in East Hanover township about 18 miles NE of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 1569.

East Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township (town) Caledonia co., Vt. on the Lamella River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 30 miles NW of St. Johnsbury.

East Harpwell, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. on the sea-coast 7 miles S by E of Brunswick.

East Hartford, a post-village of East Hartford township (town) Hartford co., Conn. on the E bank of the Connecticut River opposite Hartford, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of paper, and tobacco interests. Pop. of the town in 1900 8400. of the village, about 3200.

East Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Sandy Hill or Granville. Pop. about 200.

East Hartland, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Winsted. Pop. 175.

East Harwich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. in Harwich township (town) on an inlet of the sea, 80 miles SE of Boston.

East Hatley, Quebec. See HATLEY.

Easthaven, a post-village and township (town) of New Haven co., Conn. on Long Island Sound 1 mile SE. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 1187.

Easthaven, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 111.

East Haverhill (hā ver ill) a post-station of Essex co., Mass.

East Haverhill, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H. in Haverhill township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles E-E of Haverhill.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me. about 42 miles N of Portland.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa.

East Helena, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont. on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rr. 5 miles from Helena, its banking point. It has smelting and refining works. Pop. about 850.

East Hempfield, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa. about 30 miles SSE of Harrisburg. Lead and zinc have been mined here. Pop. in 1900 3168.

East Henrietta, Monroe co., N.Y. See HENRIETTA.

East Hertsford, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec on the borders of New Hampshire. 21 miles N-E of Contscook. It is on the Maine Central R. Pop. 150.

East Hickman, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky. 8 miles from Providence station.

East Hickory, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. Pop. about 300.

East Highgate, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt. in Highgate township (town) on the Miamiquit River, about 11 miles NF of St. Albans.

East Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. near the Saco River 1 mile from Hiram station. It has manufactures of spring beds, axe-handles, etc. Pop. about 400.

East Holden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. about 174.

East Holliston, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. in Holliston township (town) on the Boston and Albany R. 25 miles WSW of Boston.

East Homer, a post-village of Cortland co., N Y on the Lehigh Valley R. 7 miles N.E. of Cortland. Pop. about 125.

East Hunsfield, a post-village of Jefferson co., N Y East Hunsfield, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass. on the Ware River 14 miles SSW of Pittsburg.

East Hubbardston, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt. East Hubbardston, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt.

East Humboldt Mountains, a N and S range in the S part of Elko co., Nev. having the Ruby Valley on the E. and the Huntington Valley on the W.

East Huntington, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 16 887.

East Indies, a collective name vaguely applied to India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago.

East Island, Indian Ocean. See *Coconut Island*.

East Islip, a post-village of Suffolk co., N Y. The banking point is Bayshore. Pop. about 1150.

East Jackson, a post-village of Waldo co., Me.

East Jaffrey, a banking post-village of Cheshire co., N H in Jaffrey township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. about 40 miles SW of Concord. It has manufactures of cotton goods, boys' socks, lumber etc. It is about 3 miles from Monadnock Mountain. Pop. about 1900.

East Java, a post-village of Wyoming co., N Y in Java township (town) about 36 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. about 150.

East Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. about 22 miles SE of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

East Jewett, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N Y.

East Johnson, a village of Lamoille co., Vt. The banking point is Hyde Park.

East Jordan, a banking post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. on the Jordan River 12 miles W of Boyne Falls. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900 1265.

East Kent, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn. about 25 miles N of Danbury. See *haver*.

East Kaffirly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. in Kaffirly township (town) about 22 miles W of Providence R. It has cotton factories and woolen mills.

East Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N H on the Boston and Maine R. 46 miles N of Boston. Pop. about 500.

East Kingston, a post-village of Ulster co., N Y. The banking point is Kingston. It has brick industries. Pop. about 400.

East Knox, a post-village of Waldo co., Me.

East Koy, a village of Wyoming co., N Y 4 miles from Portage. Pop. 100.

East Key Creek unite with West Key Creek and enters the Caneba River in Allegany co., N Y.

East Lackawanna, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 640.

Eastlake, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. 6 miles NE of Birmingham. It is the seat of Howard College. Pop. about 2000.

Eastlake, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. 18 miles by rail SSW of Ocala. Here are orange and lemon groves.

Eastlake, a post-village of Manitowish co., Mich. 3 miles by rail E of Manitowish. It has manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. about 1800.

East Lamoine, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 200.

East Lampeter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2519.

Eastland, a county in the north-central part of Texas has an area of 947 sq. in. It is drained by the Leon River and by Colony Creek. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills, called Comanche Mountains and Leon River Mountains. Capital, Eastland. Pop. in 1900 10 373 in 1900 17 071.

Eastland, a post-village of Marin co., Cal. about 15 miles from San Francisco. Pop. about 1000.

Eastland, a banking post-town capital of Eastland co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 10 miles NE of Cisco. It is a shipping point for cotton grain and livestock. Pop. in 1900 500.

East Lansing, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N Y about 10 miles N of Ithaca.

East Leavenworth, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N C.

East Lebanon, a post-village of York co., Me. in Lebanon township (town) 9 miles E of Rochester. N H. Pop. about 200.

East Lebanon, a post-village of Grafton co., N H in Lebanon township (town) on the Mascota River and

on the Boston and Maine R., 61 miles NW of Concord. Here is Lake Massena.

East Lee, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. in Lee township (town), 1 1/2 miles from Lee station. Pop. about 200.

Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, an urban district of Hampshire, England 5 miles NE. of Southampton. Pop. in 1901 2317.

Eastleton, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. 6 miles N by E of Tankhannock, its banking point.

East Lempster, a post-village of Sullivan co., N H, 10 miles from Newport.

East Leon, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N Y 5 miles NW of Cattaraugus station.

East Leroy, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich.

East Lewistown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 22 miles E of Alliance. Pop. 75.

East Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. 10 miles NW of Boston. It has manufactures of pickles and cigars.

East Lexington, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. The banking point is Lexington.

East Liberty, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 10 miles E of Bellefontaine, on the Ohio Central Line. Pop. about 500.

East Liberty, a former post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. now a part of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles E of Pittsburgh proper is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. It has important manufactures.

East Limington, a post-village of York co., Me.

East Liscoia, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me.

Eastline, a post-village of Saratoga co., N Y 28 miles by rail N of Albany.

East Linton, a small town of Scotland, 5 miles NE of Haddington.

East Litchfield, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles S of Winsted. Pop. about 200.

East Livermore, a post-village in East Livermore township (town) Androscoggin co., Me. on the E bank of the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R. 23 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 2150.

East Livermore Falls, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me. about 20 miles WNW of Augusta.

East Liverpool, a city of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 24 miles above Steubenville and on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 44 miles WNW of Pittsburg. It has extensive china, porcelain, earthenware, and terra-cotta works, flint-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 15 455.

East Loch Tarbert (or Tarbert) a small inlet of Loch Fyne, Argyllshire Scotland. It approaches within 1 mile of the much larger West Loch Tarbert, and thus nearly separates Kintyre from the main-land.

East Loch Tarbert, an inlet on the E end of the island of Lewis & Hurl. It is 6 miles long by 4 1/2 broad, and closely approaches West Loch Tarbert.

East London, a seaport of Cape Colony on the SE coast, at the mouth of the Buffalo River 23 miles by rail SE of King William's Town. It is the capital of the district of the same name and the third port for export trade in the colony. The harbor now admits vessels of 6000 tons. The climate is healthy. Pop. about 13 000.

East Long Branch, Monmouth co., N J. See *Long Branch*.

East Longmeadow, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 6 1/2 miles SE of Springfield. It has quarries of brown sandstone. Pop. in 1900 1187.

East Lothian, See *Haddington*.

East Lowell, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. 0 miles E of Enfield station. Pop. 75.

East Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn. about 7 miles WNW of New London. The township (town) is bounded on the S by Long Island Sound. It has many features of woodlands, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1330.

East Lynn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. 66 miles by rail R. of Bloomington. Pop. about 275.

East Lynn, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va. The banking point is Ceredo. Pop. about 100.

East Lynne, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 50 miles W of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 357.

East MacDonough (măk-dōn-oh) a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N Y.

East Machias (măch-ī-ah) a post-village of Washington co., Me. in East Machias township (town) about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 75 miles E. by E. of Bangor. It is at the mouth of the East Machias River which enters Machias Bay and has a large lumber-trade.

Pop. of the town which is on the Washington County R., in 1900 1531

East MacKeesport, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. 1 mile from Wilmersburg. The banking point is MacKeesport. Pop. in 1900 873

East Macon, Ga. a part of the city of Macon

East Madison, a post-village of Madison township (town) Somerset co. Me. 6 miles N of Skowhegan. Pop. about 350

East Madison, a post-hamlet of Madison township (town) Carroll co. N.H. 8 miles SE of Madison

East Madrid, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Me.

East Makoning, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 893

East Main, a region formerly so known of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of that part of the Labrador peninsula of which the waters flow into Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The bay and strait just named bound it on the W and N respectively on the E lies Labrador proper and as the S the province of Quebec. East Main is largely a region of wild desolation, and has but a scanty Indian population

East Main, a post-hamlet of Broome co., NY 7 miles WNW of Binghamton

East Main (or Biado) River, a river of Labrador enters James Bay on its E. side, in lat. 55° 15' N lon 78° 41' W after a course estimated at 400 miles

East Maitland, Australia. See MARYLAND

Eastman, a banking post-town, capital of Dodge co. Ga. on the Southern R. 56 miles SSE of Macon. It has extensive interests in lumber cotton and naval stores. Pop. in 1900 1235

Eastman, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis. about 12 miles N of Prairie du Chien. Eastman township (town) is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900 1471

Eastman, a post-village of Broome co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Magog. Pop. in 1901 630

East Mansfield, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. The banking point is Mansfield

Eastmanville, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Grand River 22 miles SE of Muskegon. Pop. about 150

East Marion, a post-village of Suffolk co., NY on Long Island Sound, 2 miles E. of Greenport. Pop. about 400

East Marlborough (marf'bur'gh) a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1330

East Martinsburg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., NY

East Masonville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. 3 miles from Sidney Center

East Mattapoisett, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. The banking point is Fairhaven

East Mauch Chunk (mauk'ch'unk) a post-borough of Carbon co. Pa. on the left bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. opposite Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has silk-mills. Pop. in 1900 3438

East Mercer, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Me. about 1 mile S of Mercer

East Meredith, a post-village in Meredith township (town) Delaware co., NY 16 miles N of Delhi. It is on the N. Y. and Delaware R. It has saw and lumber mills, etc. Pop. about 500

East Middichury, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., a Middlebury township (town) 4 miles SE of Middlebury

East Millstone, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J. on the E. bank of the Millstone River and on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles W of New Brunswick its banking point. Pop. in 1900 44

East Milton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. 7 miles S of Boston. It has granite-quarrying and other industries. The banking point is Milton

East Minneapolis, a statue of the city of Minneapolis

East Moise, a banking post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. at the junction of several railroads. Pop. 300

East Monkton, a post-village of Addison co., Vt. The banking point is Vergennes. Pop. about 170

East Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth township (town) Kennebec co. Me. 3 miles from Monmouth station

East Monroe (mop-rō) a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 30 miles W of Chillicothe. Pop. 150

East Montpelier, a post-village in East Montpelier township (town) Washington co., Vt. on the Winooski River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R. 6 miles E of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 1901

East Moravia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. The banking point is Newcastile

East Moriches, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. shore of Long Island, about 16 miles SW of Riverhead. It is on the Long Island R. Pop. about 450

East Morrisania, a locality within the limits of New York city. See MORRISANIA

East Mount Vernon, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 300

East Nantmeal, a post-township (and hamlet) of Chester co. Pa. about 20 miles SSE of Reading. Pop. in 1900 723

East Nassau, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. in Nassau township (town) about 18 miles SE of Albany. Pop. about 200

East Newark. See HARTFORD (N.J.)

East Newbern, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill. 14 miles NW of Alton

East Newmarket, a post-town of Dorchester co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 13 miles S by S of Cambridge and about 2 miles from the Choptank River. Much fruit is raised and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1267

East Newport, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 24 miles W of Bangor

East New Portland, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Me. 7 miles NW of North Anson

East New Sharon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Me., 15 miles SE of Farmington

East New York, formerly a post-village of Kings co., N.Y. now a part of the city of New York (Brooklyn). It is on the Long Island R. 5 miles from the East River

East Nichols, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y. 8 miles S of Owego

East Nodaway, Adams co., Iowa. See NODAWAY

East Northfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

East Northport, a post-village and summer resort of Waldo co. Me. in Northport township (town) on Penobscot Bay 2 miles S of Belfast. Pop. about 100

East North Yarmouth, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 300

East Norton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. 20 miles E of Boston

East Norwalk, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio 3 miles from Norwalk. Pop. about 200

East Norwegian, a township of Schuykill co. Pa. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900 585

East Norwich, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. about 2 miles ENE of Brooklyns and 2 miles from Syosset station. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Oyster Bay

East Nottingham, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1318

East Oakfield, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y. 8 miles NW of Batavia. Pop. about 80

East Oakland, formerly Brooklyns, is a ward of Oakland city Alameda co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 2 miles E of Oakland station. The site of East Oakland is high and undulating ground which affords good locations for residences

Easton, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. 5 miles S by W of Fresno. Pop. about 80

Easton, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. in Easton township (town) 9 miles NW of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900 950

Easton, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles E of Havana. Pop. in 1900 335

Easton, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan. on Stranger Creek and on the Leavenworth Kansas and Western R. 15 miles W by N of Leavenworth. Pop. about 200

Easton, a post-village of Arnoctock co. Me. 36 miles N of Houlton. It has a starch factory grist-mill, etc. Pop. about 1200

Easton, a banking post-town capital of Talbot co., Md. is near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay 50 miles SSE of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. It has canning factories spoke works fur trowsers and shirt-manufactories, etc. and is the seat of a Protestant-Episcopal bishop. Pop. in 1900 384

Easton, a post-village and township (town) of Bristol co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles S of Boston. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of shovels automobiles, wire-goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4437

Easton, a banking post-village of Fairbault co., Minn., 17 miles NE of Blue Earth City on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 518

Easton, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on Marden Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 17 miles E of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 227.

Easton, a post-village of Grafton co., N. H. 15 miles NE of Haverhill.

Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. in Easton township (town) 27 miles N by E of Albany. Pop. of Easton township in 1900 2247.

Easton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio 13 miles by rail N W of Massillon. Pop. about 300.

Easton, a city and the capital of Northampton co., Pa. is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River at the mouth of the Lehigh, 65 miles N of Philadelphia and 75 miles W of New York on the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. It is connected by bridges with Phillipsburg, in New Jersey and with South Easton. Easton is partly built on the sides of hills and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has a central public square, opera-house, public library, several academies and collegiate institutions, and is the seat of Lafayette College (Presbyterian) which was founded in 1826 and has about 450 students. Easton has several iron furnaces, machine shops, foundries, flouring and planing mills, shoe-factories, folding works, silk mills and manufacturers of drills, compressors, pianos, organs, automobiles, cordage, braces etc. It is situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh and Morris canals by which large quantities of coal, iron, grain, lumber, stone, etc. are received and exported. Pop. in 1880 14,481 in 1900 25,235.

Easton, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va. Pop. about 75.

Easton, a post-village of Adams co., Wis. about 30 miles NW of Portage.

Easton Carriers, N. Y. See NORTH BASTON.

Eastonville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is North Easton.

Easton's Carriers, a post-village of Greenville co., Ontario, 8 miles from Irish Creek. Pop. 200. The banking point is Merrickville.

Eastonville, a post village of El Paso co., Colo. about 26 miles N by E. of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. about 200.

East Orange, a banking city of Essex co., N. J. on the Lackawanna and the Erie R. WNW of and adjoining Newark. It has manufactures of dynamos and other electrical appliances, pharmaceutical supplies, etc. Here are numerous bus villages, and many business men of New York reside here. The city possesses a fine public library. Pop. in 1900 21,500.

East Orange, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N. Y. in Orange township (town) 14 miles NW of Bradford station.

East Orland, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bucksport. Pop. 250.

East Orleans, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass. in Orleans township (town), 1 mile E of Orleans station, and about 1 mile from the sea.

East Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. in Orrington township (town) 24 miles from Brewer Village. Pop. about 200.

East Orwell, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. R. The banking point is Orwell. Pop. about 200.

East Otis, a post hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass. in Otis township (town) 10 miles W of Russell.

East Otisfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Norway.

East Otis, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. in East Otis township (town) about 38 miles S by E of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 1133.

Eastover, a post-village of Richland co., S. C. 20 miles by rail ESE of Columbia. Pop. about 70.

East Palermon, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 150.

East Palermon, a post hamlet of Oswego co., N. Y.

East Patience, a banking post village of Columbia co., Ohio, 33 miles E of Alliance, on the Pennsylvania R. It has tile and pottery works, manufacturers of fire proofing etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 2423.

East Palmyra, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y. in Palmyra township (town) on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 27 miles ESE of Rochester. Pop. about 170.

East Paris, a post hamlet of Kent co., Mich. 9 miles SE of Grand Rapids.

East Park, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. 1 mile E of Hyde Park. Pop. 375.

East Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me. in Parsonfield township (town) about 33 miles W of Portland. Pop. 100.

East Pascagoula, Miss. See PASCAGOULA.

East Passaic, N. J. is a part of the city of Passaic.

East Patchogue, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. See Patchogue.

East Pawpaw, a village of Dakota co., Ill., about 35 miles W of Aurora.

East Pembroke, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. 360.

East Pembroke, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N. H.

East Penbrake, a post-village of Genesee co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 30 miles ENE of Buffalo. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Batavia.

East Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La.

East Penfield, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. 13 miles E of Rochester.

East Penna, a township of Carbon co., Pa. bounded NE by the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900 1182.

East Penrice, a banking post-village of Taswell co., Ill. 3 miles NW of Hilton. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 899.

East Pepperell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. 14 miles W of Lowell.

East Peru, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, 1 mile NE of Peru. Pop. in 1900 252.

East Peru, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me.

East Petersburg, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 3 miles V of Lancaster. Its banking point. Pop. about 600. It has manufactures of cigars, etc.

East Pharsalia, a post village of Chemung co., N. Y. 44 miles SSE of Tyrone. Pop. 150.

East Pierre, a post-village of Hughes co., S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

East Pierrepont, N. Y. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

East Pikeland, a township of Chester co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900 00.

East Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. It is bounded E by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900 201. It has mines of coal.

East Pitcairn, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

East Pittsburg, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Wilmerding or Bradock. Pop. in 1900 2883. It has extensive manufacturing and electric plants, and machine-shops.

East Pittston, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. in Pittston township (town) 14 miles SSE of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

East Plainfield, a post hamlet of Sullivan co., N. H. in Plainfield township (town) 44 miles E of Lebanon.

East Plympton, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

East Pnostenkill (pronounced ten kill) a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. in Pnostenkill township (town) 12 miles E by S. of Troy. Pop. about 100.

Eastpoint, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga. 6 miles E. of Atlanta, on the Central of Georgia and other railroads. It has oil-mills and manufactures of fertilizers, crates, hay presses, etc. Pop. in 1900 1315. The banking point is Atlanta.

Eastpoint, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky. 5 miles S of Paintsville.

Eastpoint, a shipping point of Red River parish, La. on Red River 120 miles below Shreveport. Pop. 75.

Eastpoint, a post-village of Tingo co., Pa. The banking point is Bloomsburg or Canton. Pop. 100.

East Point, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, at the entrance to La Poile Bay 3 miles from La Poile.

East (or Beaton's) Point, Prince Edward Island on the eastern extremity of the island 65 miles from Charlottetown. It has a light-house.

East Poland, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me. in Poland township (town) on the Grand Trunk R. 32 miles N of Portland. Pop. about 220.

Eastport, a city and port of entry of Washington co., Me. is on Moose Island in Passamaquoddy Bay about 25 miles SSE of Calais, on the Washington County R. The island is separated from the main-land by a narrow channel which is crossed by a bridge. The tide runs here about 25 feet and prevents the harbor from being obstructed by ice. The town is on the eastern frontier of the United States and is the head-quarters of the American sardine-canning industry. It is supported by fisheries, an extensive lumber trade, and various manufacturing industries. The harbor is defended by Fort Sullivan. Pop. in 1890 4908, in 1900 5311.

Eastport, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. It has a marine railway.

Eastport, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., at the head of Torch Lake, 17 miles NE. of Traverse City. Pop. about 70.

Eastport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on the Long Island R. about 10 miles E. of New York. It has a manufacturing of netting etc. Pop. about 350.

East Portchester, Fairfield co., Conn. See **Hartford**.

East Portland, Multnomah co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River opposite Portland, of which it is a post-station.

East Poutney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Poutney township (town) and on the Poutney River 13 miles SW of Rutland.

East Prairie, a banking post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 13 miles SW of Bird's Point. Pop. about 200.

East Princeton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township (town) 16 miles N of Worcester. Pop. about 300.

East Prospect, a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 1 mile W of the Susquehanna River and 13 miles E of York. Pop. in 1900 292.

East Providence, a township of Bedford co., Pa., bounded W by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. Pop. in 1900 1353.

East Providence, a post-village of East Providence township (town) Providence co., R. I.

East Providence, a post-township (town) of Providence co., R. I., is separated from the city of Providence by the Seekonk or Blackstone River and is situated along the W. bank of the river and Narragansett Bay. It has chemical, electrical and wire-works, a bleachery etc. It has a marine railway. Pop. in 1900 12 138.

East Providence Center, a post-village of Providence co., R. I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 200.

East Prussia, the northeasternmost provinces of Prussia, enclosed by the Baltic Sea, the Russian government of Koenigsberg, Posen, and the provinces of West Prussia. Area, 14,283 sq. m. It nearly corresponds to the old duchy of Prussia. It is a level region watered by the Vistula and Memel. It contains a number of lakes the largest of which is the Sprudensee. Long narrow strips of land stretch along the coast, enclosing the extensive lagoons called the Kurische Nehrung and Frische Haff. The province comprises the two districts of Königsberg and Culmburg. Capital Königsberg. In the extreme north is the seaport of Memel. Pop. in 1900 1 594 449.

East Putnam, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 23 miles WNE. of Norwich. Pop. 90.

East Putney, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River 3 miles N of Putney.

East Quogue, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. The banking point is Riverhead. Pop. about 160.

East Radford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. It has roller mills, an ice-plant, etc. The banking point is Radford.

East Randolph, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 10 miles (direct) SW of Little Valley. Pop. in 1900 544.

East Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Randolph township (town) on the Second Branch of the White River 25 miles S of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

East Raymond, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Raymond township (town), about 24 miles WNW of Portland. Pop. 180.

East Retford, a municipal borough of England in Nottinghamshire, 18 miles WNW of Newark on the river Idle. It has a fine town hall and a grammar school dating from the reign of Edward VI. Pop. in 1901 12,340.

East Richford, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the N. H. River 26 miles by rail W of Newport.

East Richmond, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 16 miles W of Bellara.

East Ridge, a post-village of Cheshire co., N. H., about 24 miles SE of Keene.

East Ringgold, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio. The banking point is Circleville. Pop. 200.

East River, a strait which separates Long Island from Manhattan Island and connects New York Bay with Long Island Sound. It is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide at the narrowest part, which is between Brooklyn and the lower end of Manhattan Island. This strait is navigable by large ships. A great ledge of rock at a point called Hell Gate, which formerly produced dangerous currents and eddies, has been removed by blasting. The East River contains Blackwell's Island, and Randall's Island. It is spanned by the two grandest suspension bridges in the world, and two more are in course of construction. An arm

of the East River extending northward, called the Harlem River cuts off Manhattan Island from the main-land.

East River, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles E. of New Haven its banking point. Pop. about 400.

East River, a post-village of Cortland co., N. Y., on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River 6 miles by rail NE of Cortland.

East Riverside, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., situated on the E. or right bank of the Monongahela River 11 miles W by N of Uniontown.

East Rochester, a post-village of Stafford co., N. H., in Rochester township (town) on the Salmon River and on the Boston and Maine R. 49 miles SW of Portland, Me.

East Rochester, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 14 miles by rail S of Alliance. Pop. about 200.

East Rock, a basaltic hill in the immediate vicinity of New Haven Conn. Elevation, 380 feet.

East Rockaway, a post-village and sea-side resort of Nassau co., N. Y., 14 miles ESN of Brooklyn. Pop. in 1900 730. The banking point is Rockville Center.

East Rodman, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., in Rodman township (town) 9 miles S of Watertown. Pop. 75.

East Rome, a town of Floyd co., Ga., in Rome township. Pop. in 1900 671.

East Roxbury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., 5 miles S of Northfield station.

East Rutherford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River 40 miles NWN of Lewiston.

East Rupert, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Rupert township (town) on the Pawlet River, about 28 miles SW of Rutland.

East Ruxton, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles SE of Montrose.

East Rutherford, a borough of Bergen co., N. J., Pop. in 1900 2640. See **Rutherford**.

East Ryegate, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., East Ryegate, Mich. a part of the city of Saginaw.

East Saint Clair, a township of Bedford co., Ia., Pop. in 1900 1150.

East Saint Cloud, a station on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 4 miles NW of St. Paul Minn. and on the Mississippi River opposite St. Cloud. Here are fine granite-quarries.

East Saint Louis, a city of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is a terminus of 18 important railroads, the trails of which here cross the river on a grand steel bridge (see St. Louis). It has extensive breweries, rolling mills, bolt- and nut- locomotive- malleable-iron and reduction works, steel foundries, glass- factories etc. and large coal- and oil- industries. Here are stock yards which are among the largest in the United States (the largest wholesale market) and extensive packing-houses. Pop. in 1880 9185 in 1890 13 169 in 1900 20 655.

East Salem, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., on the Bantam River 40 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. about 75.

East Salem, a post-village of Summit co., Pa., 4 1/2 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

East Sandwich, a post-village of Sandwich township (town) Barnstable co., Mass. 60 miles W of Boston.

East Sandy, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Allegheny Valley R. 13 miles S of Oil City.

East Sangerville (sang-ger-vill) a post-village of Piscataque co., Me., 3 miles W by S of Dover. Pop. 120.

East Saugus (saw-gus-ink) a post-village of Allogan co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 21 miles N of Grand Junction. Pop. about 100.

East Saugus, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Saugus township (town) on the sea-coast, 10 miles NNE of Boston on the Boston and Maine R.

East Schodack (sko-dak) a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 miles SSE of Albany. Pop. about 200.

East Schuyler (ski-ler) a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y., on the Mohawk River 10 miles SE of Ilion. Pop. 160.

East Sebago, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Sebago township (town) 4 miles N of East Baldwin station.

East Setonket (se-taw-kei) a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 50 miles E of New York. Pop. about 660.

East Sharpshurg, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Hollidaysburg. Pop. 100.

East Shelby, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., about 36 miles W of Rochester. Pop. about 190.

East Sheldon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Sheldon township (town) about 37 miles NE of Burlington.

East Shoreham (shor'am) a post-village of Addison co. Vt. in Shoreham township (town) 9 miles E. of Concord, N.Y.

East Side, a borough of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 210

East Sioux (soo) Falls, a city of Minnesota co. S. Dak. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles E. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900 332.

East Smithport, a post-village of McKean co. Pa.

East Smithfield, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. about 50 miles NNE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 450

Eastsound, a post-village and summer-resort of San Juan co. Wash. on Orcas Island and on Paget Sound 20 miles WSW of Whatcom Pop. about 125

East Springfield, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N.H.

East Springfield, a post-village of Otsego co. N.Y. 33 miles SE of Ithaca. Pop. about 300

East Springfield, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio 15 miles NW of Steubenville. Pop. about 200

East Springfield, a post-village of Erie co. Pa. about 22 miles WSW of Erie and 3 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. about 125

East Springport, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich.

East Stenben, a post-village of Washington co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

East Stenben, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N.Y. 25 miles by rail N of Ithaca.

East Stonegap, a post-town of Wise co. Va. The banking point is Big Stonegap. Pop. in 1900 349

East Stoneham (stun'am) a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me. in Stoneham township (town) about 18 miles W of Paris

East Stonehouse, a town of England in Devonshire, on the Hamouse (the mouth of the Tamar) between Plymouth and Devon. It with which places it is included in the designation of the Three Towns. Here are a vast government victualling yard and a naval hospital. Pop. in 1901 111

East Stroudsburg, a banking post-borough of Monroe co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 24 miles W of Delaware Water Gap. It has knitting mills, tanneries, boiler works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2648

East Sullivan a post-village of Hancock co. Me. in Sullivan township (town) on the sea-coast, about 40 miles SE of Bangor

East Sullivan a post-hamlet of Cheshire co. N.H. in Sullivan township (town) 7 miles NE of Keene.

East Sumner, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. on the Portland and Randolph Falls R. about 52 miles N of Portland. Pop. about 350

East Surry, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. in Surry township (town) on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Lamoine River 3 miles S of Ellsworth

East Swanton, a post-hamlet of Swanton township (town) Franklin co. Vt. 9 miles by rail N of St. Albans.

East Swanzey, a post-village of Cheshire co. N.H. 3 miles from Warrenton Depot

East Syracuse, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 5 miles from Syracuse, its banking point. It has manufactures of silver ware. Pop. in 1900 2509

East Taunton a post-village in Taunton township (town) Bristol co. Mass. on the Taunton River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 30 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of basic oil-cloth, cotton yarns, etc.

East Tawas (taw was) a banking city of Iosco co. Mich. on Saginaw or Tawas Bay near Lake Huron, 8 miles NE of Tawas City. It has important fishing interests, salt-works and lumber mills. Another industry is the preparation of evaporated vegetables. Pop. in 1900, 1736

East Templeton, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Templeton township (town) 13 miles W of Ellchberg. It has manufactures of metal wheels and shafts. Pop. about 570

East Templeton, a post-village of Ottawa co. Quebec, on the Ottawa River 8 miles below Ottawa. Pop. 250

East Texas, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 11 miles SW of Allentown

East Thetford, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich. 16 miles NNE of Flint.

East Thetford, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Vt. in Thetford township (town)

East Thompson, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. 53 miles by rail SW of Boston

East Thermidike, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. 8 miles NNW of Belfast. Pop. about 150

East Tilton, a post-village of Belknap co. N.H. in Tilton township (town) on the Winnepesaukee River and on the Boston and Maine R. 21½ miles N of Concord.

East Titusville, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. 14 miles E. of Titusville

East Toledo, Ohio. See Toledo.

East Toronto, a banking post-village of York co. Ontario, 4 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 1664

Easttown, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1910

East Tawasend, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio 6 miles E. of Norwalk. Pop. about 200

East Troupsburg, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. 40 miles W of Elmira.

East Troy, a post-hamlet of Waldo co. Me.

East Troy, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on Hagar Creek 3 miles SE of Troy. Pop. 250

East Troy, a banking post-village of Walworth co. Wis. in East Troy township (town) on Honey Creek about 22 miles SW of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of condensed milk. Pop. about 600. The town contains several small lakes. Pop. in 1900 1613

East Trumbull, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio about 45 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. about 150

East Turner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co. Me.

East Tyrone (tirn) Blair co. Pa. See Tyrone

East Union, a post-village of Knox co. Me. in Union township (town) 8 miles N of Warren. Pop. 300

East Union, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Minn. 4½ miles SW of Carver station

East Union, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, about 24 miles W of Canton. Pop. about 75

East Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2553

East Unity, a post-hamlet and resort of Sullivan co. N.H. 5 miles SW of Newport

Eastvale a post-borough of Beaver co. Pa. The banking point is Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900 256

East Varick, a post-hamlet of Seneca co. N.Y. on Cayuga Lake 15 miles SE of Onondaga

East Vassalboro, a post-village in Vassalboro township (town) Keenebeco co. Me. on Ching Lake about 14 miles NE of Augusta its banking point. Pop. about 500

East Venice, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co. N.Y. 18 miles S of Auburn. Pop. 50

Eastview, a post-town of Hardin co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 54 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 127

Eastview, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Ferrytown. Pop. 100

Eastville, a banking post town capital of Northampton co. Va. on a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay about 45 miles NNE of Norfolk and 3 miles from the sea. It is on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. in 1900 314

East Vincent, a township of Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1900 1238

East Vineyard, a hamlet of Cumberland co. N.J. 4 miles E of Vineyard

East Virgil, a post-hamlet of Cortland co. N.Y.

East Wakefield, a post-village of Carroll co. N.H. The banking point is Wakefield. Pop. 100

East Wakefield Depot, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 103 miles N of Boston

East Wakefield, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me.

East Wailes, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co. Me.

East Wallingford, Conn. See Wallingford

East Wallingford, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 14 miles S of Rutland.

East Walpole, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. in Walpole township (town) 7 miles S by W of Dedham. It has paper mills glue-works, etc. The banking point is Boston or Dedham

East Wareham, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. in Wareham township (town) 51 miles S by E of Boston. Pop. about 500

East Warren, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Vt. in Warren township (town) 5 miles W of Roanoke

East Washington, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.H. in Washington township (town) 28 miles W of Concord

East Washington, a borough of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1051

East Waterboro, a post-village of York co. Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 300

East Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. about 125

East Waterford, a post-village of Juniata co. Pa. 18 miles SW of Port Royal. Pop. 200

East Weare (wa'r) a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H. in Weare township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 16 miles SW of Concord.

East Westmoreland, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co. N H., 9 miles NW of Keene.

East Weymouth (w/it uth) a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. 14½ miles by rail SSE of Boston. It has manufacturing of paper boots and shoes etc. Pop. about 3200. The banking point is Weymouth.

East Whately, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut River, 26 miles by rail N of Springfield.

East Whetfield, a township of Indiana co. Pa. bounded S. by the Conemaugh River. Pop. in 1900 659.

East Whiteland, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1273.

East Whitman, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Whitman.

East Williamsburg forms part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

East Williamsburg, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Antlerville. Pop. 150.

East Williamstown, a post-village of Wayne co. N Y. about 2½ miles E of Rochester.

East Williston, a post-village of Nassau co., N Y. 11 miles ENE of Jamaica. Pop. 175.

East Wilson, a post-village of Niagara co. N Y. is Wilson township (town) 32 miles V by E of Buffalo.

East Wilton, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. in Wilton township (town) on the Maine Central R. 6 miles SW of Farmington. Pop. about 300.

East Windham (wind am) a post-village and summer resort of Greene co. N. I. with fine prospects on the Catskill Mountains. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. about 100.

East Windsor (win sgr) a post-township (town) of Hartford co. Conn. about 12 miles NE of Hartford, is bounded on the W by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 3150.

East Windsor, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. 90 miles NNW of Springfield.

East Windsor, a township of Mercer co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 894.

East Windsor, a post-village of Broome co. N Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 18 miles E by S of Binghamton.

East Windsor Hill, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. near the E bank of the Connecticut River 7 miles above Hartford. Pop. about 375.

East Winfield, Herkimer co. N Y. See Winfield.

East Win, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me.

East Winthrop, a post-village of Bennebeco co. Me. in Winthrop township (town) 6 miles W of Augusta.

Eastwood, a town of England, co. and 6 miles from Nottingham. Pop. in 1901 4915.

Eastwood, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. 100.

Eastwood, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich., 11 miles by rail SW of Saginaw.

Eastwood, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 341.

Eastwood, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ohio.

Eastwood, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, 43 miles by rail W of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Eastwood, a post town of South Australia, 3 miles from Adelaide. Pop. about 2000.

East Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. in Woodstock township (town) 44 miles ENE of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

East Worcester (w/ette/ter) a post-village of Otsego co. N Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R., 37 miles W of Albany. It has blue-stone works etc. Pop. about 400.

The banking point is Worcester.

East Wroughtstown (rits town) a post-hamlet of Brown co. Wis. about 13 miles E of Green Bay.

Eaton, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan has an area of 664 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by Thornapple and Battle creeks. Capital Cheaslotte. Pop. in 1900 32,094.

Eaton, a banking post-town of Weld co. Colo. 7 miles N of Greeley on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 354.

Eaton, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill. 9 miles NW of Robinson. Pop. about 250.

Eaton, a banking post-town of Delaware co. Ind. on the Muskegon River 11 miles by rail N of Muncie. It has glass, pulley and washboard factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1507.

Eaton, a post-village of Washington co. Me. 63 miles by rail NNE of Bangor. Pop. about 100.

Eaton, a township (town) of Carroll co. N H. Pop. in 1900 365.

Eaton, a post-village of Madison co., N E., in Eaton township (town) on the Chemung River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 24 miles N of Norwich. Pop. of the township in 1900 2705 of the village, about 450.

Eaton, a banking post-village, capital of Preble co., Ohio, is on Seven-Mile Creek and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 63 miles N by W of Cincinnati. It has canning and packing industries grist- and saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3155. It is in a tobacco- and grain-growing section.

Eaton, a post-township (and hamlet) of Wyoming co. Pa. about 20 miles NW of Scranton is bounded on the NE by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 790.

Eaton, a post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. on the Middle Branch of the Forked Deer River 20 miles NE of Dyersburg. Pop. 100.

Eaton, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1154.

Eaton, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 642.

Eaton, a post-village of Manitowish co. Wis. about 36 miles NE of Fond du Lac.

Eaton Center, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N H. in Eaton township (town) 60 miles NE of Concord.

Eaton Corners, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, 20 miles NE of Compton. Pop. 100.

Eaton Hall, the splendid seat of the Duke of Westminster 2½ miles S of Chatter England.

Eaton Rapids, a banking city of Eaton co. Mich. on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central R. 18 miles SSW of Lansing. It has woolen and flour mills, and manufactures of egg-cases, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 2103.

Eatons, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 19 miles SE of Parkersburg.

Eatons Crossroads, a post-village of London co. Tenn.

Eaton's Neck, the E. side of the entrance to Huntington Bay Long Island. On it is a fixed light.

Eatonville, a banking city capital of Putnam co. Ga. on a branch of the Central of Georgia R. 72 miles SE of Atlanta. It has cotton mill and is a shipping point for cotton, fruit, farm and dairy produce. Pop. in 1900 1835.

Eatonville, a post-village of Monmouth co. N J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 4 miles W of Long Branch. Here is the Monmouth Park Race-Course. Pop. about 900.

Eatonville, a post-town of Orange co. Fla. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. in 1900 125.

Eatonville, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. I. 4½ miles NW of Little Falls.

Eatonville, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. 70.

Eau Claire, d'clair' a county in the W part of Wisconsin has an area of 620 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and is also drained by the Eau Claire River and Otter Creek. Capital Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900 30,473. In 1900 31,692.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 14½ miles SE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 281.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. 19 miles NNE of Butler. Pop. about 300.

Eau Claire, a town of Richland co. S. C. in Columbia township. Pop. in 1900 714.

Eau Claire, a city and the capital of Eau Claire co. Wis. is on the Chippewa River at the head of navigation and at the mouth of the river of its own name 10 miles S by W of Chippewa Falls and 84 miles E of St. Paul Minn. on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha and other railroads. It has a most important lumber trade, and has numerous saw paper woollen and linen mills, furniture- and shoe-factories, breweries, refrigerator works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900 17,415. In 1900 17,617.

Eau Claire River, Marathon co. Wis. See Big Eau Claire.

Eau Claire River, Wis. rises in Clark co. by two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite in the E. part of Eau Claire co. It runs nearly westward and enters the Chippewa River at Eau Claire. The name is French, and signifies clear water.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Christian co. Mo. 11 miles S. of Ozark.

Eau Claire, a small river of Wisconsin rises in St. Croix co. and enters the Chippewa River at Durand.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Dunn co. Wis. 20 miles S by W of Menomonie. Pop. about 100.

Eau Claire, a post-town of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River 3 miles from the sea-coast and about 100 miles S of Jacksonville. It is on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900 172.

Eaux-Plaines, *ô plain*, a township (town) of Portage co Wis., bounded E by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 1666
Eaux-Bonnes, *ô bonn* a village of France, in Basse-Pyrénées, 23 miles S of Pau. It is romantically situated in a narrow valley close to Eaux-Chaudes. Its hot sulphur sodium springs attract thousands of invalids annually. Their waters are exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1901 768.

Eaux-Chaudes, *ô chod*, or *Aigues-Chaudes*, a village of France, in Basse-Pyrénées, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes. It is situated in the deep and dark valley of the Gave d'Ossan, at the foot of the Pic du Midi d'Ossan (about 9500 feet high). It is frequented for its hot sulphur springs.

Eaux-Vives See *GENEVA*
Ennace, *ô (anc) Enace* a town of France, in Gers, on the Gers, an affluent of the Garonne 15 miles SW of Condom. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901 4012)

Ebal and Gerizim See *PALASTINA*

Ebbesfleet, a locality in England, co. of Kent, on the Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles WSW of Ramsgate. Here the Anglo-Saxon conquerors are supposed to have first set foot in England.

Ebbw (*ôb'boo*) Vale, a town of Monmouthshire, England, in a coal and iron region 9 miles WSW of Aberystwyth. Pop. in 1901 20 994.

Ebeleben, *ô bôh l'ô bôn* a town of Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 9 miles SW of Rudolstadt. Pop. about 2000. It has a palace of the prince.

Ebeneszer, a post-station of Birmingham co., Ga.

Ebeneszer, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss. 10 miles S of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 112.

Ebeneszer, a post-village of Greene co., Mo. 9 miles N of Springfield.

Ebeneszer, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. on Buffalo Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. about 500. This village, with a large tract of land, was owned by a society of Germans who styled themselves The Community of True Inspiration who since 1855 reside at Amenia, Iowa.

Ebeneszer, a post-hamlet of Proboscis co., Ohio 20 miles W by N of Dayton.

Ebeneszer, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Ebeneszer, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C. 75 miles by rail E of Columbia.

Ebeneszer, a town of York co., S.C., in Ebeneszer township. Pop. in 1900 331.

Ebeneszer, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 5 miles by rail NE of Concord.

Ebeneszer Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Blount co. and enters the Savannah River.

Ebenfurt, *ô bôh fôrt* a town of Austria-Hungary, 24 miles S of Vienna, on the Leitha. Pop. about 2700.

Ebensburg, a bathing post-borough summer resort, and capital of Cambria co., Pa. is on an escarpment 25 miles W of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has coal mines, woolen mills, tanneries, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900 1374. Elevation about 2300 feet.

Ebenssee, *ô bôh sê* a town of Upper Austria district of Gmunden on the Traunsee. It has many villas and great salt-works. Pop. about 2500.

Eberbach, *ô bôh bôh* a town of Baden on the Neckar 23 miles E of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900 3838.

Ebergsaue, *ô bôh sôg* a village of Lower Austria 15 miles SSE of Vienna.

Eberle, *ô bôh l'ô*, a post hamlet of Edinburg co., Pa.

Eberly's Mill, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. on Yellow Brookes Creek 5 miles SW of Harrisburg.

Ebermannstadt, *ô bôh mân-stôh* a town of Bavaria 15 miles SE of Bamberg. Pop. about 750.

Ebern, *ô bôh* a town of Bavaria, on the Ebernach, 45 miles NE of Würzburg. Pop. about 1100.

Ebernburg, *ô bôh bôrg* a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, on the Nahe, 20 miles SW of Mainz. Near by is a beautiful modern castle built on the site of a medieval one.

Ebersbach, *ô bôh bôh* a village of Saxony 14 miles SE of Bautzen on the Bohemian frontier. It is a seat of the cotton manufacture. Pop. in 1900 8849.

Ebersbach, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, district of Göppingen. Pop. in 1900 2442.

Ebersberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles ESE of Munich. Pop. about 2800.

Eberdorf, *ô bôh dôrf* a small town of Germany in the principality of Reuss of the Younger Line 39 miles SSE of Weimar.

Eberdorf, a village of Saxony 3 miles N of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 3285.

Eberdorf, or *Kaiser-* (*ô sôr*) Eberdorf, a former village of Lower Austria, SE of Vienna, now mainly incorporated in the capital.

Ebersheim, *ô bôh-hîm*, a village of Alsace, 4 miles NE of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Eberstadt, *ô bôh-stôh* a village of Hesse, 4 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900 5149.

Eberswalde, *ô bôh-wôl d'ôh* a town and health resort of Brandenburg, Prussia, 27 miles NE of Berlin. It has railway and machine-shops foundries, breweries and manufactures of horse-shoe nails wire, etc. It is much frequented for its waters. The town is the seat of a royal academy of forestry. Pop. in 1900 21 614.

Ebervale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. about 20 miles S of Wilkesbarre. Coal is mined near here.

Ebiar, a village of Egypt NW of Tanta, on a small arm of the Nile. Pop. in 1897 10 327.

Ebingen, a village on a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, 10 miles ESE of Balingen. It has thriving manufactures. Pop. in 1900 8100.

Eboli, *ô bô-lô*, a town of Italy 15 miles ESE of Salerno. Here is an old castle, commanding a splendid view. Pop. about 10 000. Commune in 1901 12 407.

Eborn, an ancient name of Ebroa.

Ebornum, the Latin name of Yonk.

Eboulémens, Quebec. See *LES EBoulémens*.

Ebrichsdorf, *ô b'richs-dôrf*, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles NNE of Eberfurt.

Ebreuil, *ô b'ru* a village of France, in Allier 5 miles W of Gannat on the Sionle.

Ebro, *ô b'ru* (Sp. pron. *ô bro* and *ô b'ru*) a river in the NE of Spain rises in the province of Santander 12 miles W of Reneda, flows generally SE on the borders of the Basque Provinces, Old Castile, and Navarre, and through Aragon and Catalonia, past Logroño, Calatayud, Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42' N. lon. 0° 50' E. Length about 400 miles. Its navigation is difficult, being impeded by shoals and rapids and several canals have been cut for its improvement. The chief affluents from the N are the Aragón, Gallego and Segre. The largest affluent from the S is the Júcar.

Ebstorf, *ô b'ôst* a town of Prussia, in Hanover 15 miles S of Lüneburg. Pop. about 2000.

Ebudu Insule, the ancient name of the Hawaiian Islands.

Eburae, a village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vancouver.

Eburones the Latin name of Eburac.

Ebus, *ô bôh* or *Ebus*, *ô bôh*, one of the Philippine Islands off the NW coast of Mindoro, with a good harbor.

Ebusae, the ancient name of Ebus.

Eby, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind. 8 miles N of Booneville. Pop. 60.

Ecausines, *ô kô sô sô* a village of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 15 miles NE of Mons. Pop. of the commune about 8000.

Echatana, the ancient capital of Media, situated a few miles S of the parallel of 35° N at the foot of the snow-capped Mount Orontes (Elvand). The town of Hamadan is on its site.

Ecclefechan, *ô k'ô l'ô fô hân* a village of Scotland, on a 14 miles S of Dumfries. It is the birth place of Carlyle.

Eccles, *ô k'ô l'ô* a town of England in Lancashire 4 miles W of Manchester with many cotton mills and country houses of Manchester merchants. Pop. in 1901 (with suburbs) 14,369.

Ecclesall Bierlow, an industrial district of Yorkshire, England, in the outskirts of Sheffield.

Ecclesfield, a town of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles N of Sheffield. Its chief industry is the manufacture of cutlery. Pop. of parish in 1901 34,158.

Ecclesham, *ô k'ô l'ô hân* a small town of England, co. of Stafford 6½ miles WNW of Stafford.

Eccleshill, a parish of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles SE of Blackburn.

Eccleshill, a town and parish of Yorkshire, England, NE. of Bradford.

Eccloos, a town of Belgium. See *ECCLOOS*.

Echallens, *ô k'ô l'ô sô* (Ger. *Tschallens* *ô bôh l'ô*) a village of Switzerland canton of Vaud, 5 miles N by W of Lausanne.

Echelles, Les, France. See *LES ECHELLES*.

Echemin, river of Canada. See *ECHERMIN*.

Echmades See *CHALCARI ISLANDS*.

Echmiadzin, a town of Armenia. See *ERZUMIANIN*.

Echo, a post-village of Dale co., Ala. 18 miles W of Abbeville.

Echo, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark.

Echo, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. about 100.

Echo, a post-village of Rapids parish La. Pop. 75.

Echo, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich.

Echo, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co. Minn. 18 miles SE. of Granite Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 334.

Echo, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. The banking point is Fort Jefferson. Pop. 390.

Echo, a post-village of Umatilla co. Oregon 25 miles by rail W. W. of Pendleton. Pop. about 100.

Echo, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa., about 45 miles NE. of Pittsburgh.

Echo, a post-village of Mason co. Tenn. Pop. 60.

Echo Canyon (kán yün) a ravine of remarkable grandeur in Summit co. Utah near Echo City.

Echo City, a post-village of Summit co. Utah 48 miles by rail NE. of Ogden on the Union Pacific R. Coal is found near here.

Echo Lake, the name of two or more small tarns in the White Mountains region of New Hampshire, in the Franconia section and near North Conway (elevation 925 feet).

Echo Lake, in the centre of Tasmania, drained by the Derwent into the Derwent.

Echo Lake, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. 2 miles from Charlotteburg station. Pop. about 400.

Echale, ek ala, a county in the S. of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 865 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alabama River and also drained by the Little Suwannee River. Capital, Statesville. Pop. in 1890 30,919 in 1900 32,099.

Echo Place, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario. The banking point is Brantford. Pop. about 250.

Eckersbach (e tser bak) a town of Luxemburg on the Moselle, 19 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. It has a venerable Benedictine abbey (partly destroyed by fire in 1895) to which is attached a fine medieval church. Eckersbach is interesting on account of the picturesque procession held annually at Whitsuntide in which thousands of persons from the surrounding country participate, and the object of which was originally to celebrate the deliverance of the district from an epidemic of St. Vitus' dance which visited it early in the Middle Ages. The town has varied manufactures and was the most prominent being that of damasks. Pop. about 1,400.

Eckbach, formerly **Hopwood's Ferry**, a borough of Victoria, Australia, on the navigable river Murray is connected by railway with Melbourne, which is 126 miles S. A railway bridge, 1,905 feet long, here crosses the river to Manum, a village of New South Wales. Eckbach receives and ships by rail much wool, wine, and timber. Its fisheries are important. Pop. in 1901 4975.

Ecija (e the-ná) (anc. Astigi) a town of Spain province and 52 miles E. N. E. of Seville on the Guadalquivir. It is substantially built and has a fine public walk near the river ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile and well cultivated but the town is so hot as to be called the *frying pan* of Andalusia. It has manufactures of textiles and holds a prominent place in the shoe industry. Pop. in 1900 24,372.

Eck, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 146.

Eckartsberg, ek karts-bér-gá, a town of Prussia in Saxony 25 miles S. W. of Merseburg. Near here are the ruins of a medieval castle called Eckartsburg. Pop. about 1800.

Eckelson, a post-village of Barnes co. N. Dak. 14 miles by rail W. of Valley City. Here is Lake Eckelson 6 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Eckersförde, ek hén-for-dé, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein on an inlet of the Baltic, 10 miles E. N. E. of Schleswig. It has a fine harbor and a brisk trade, and its herring fishery is extensive. Pop. in 1900 6719.

Eck'ers, one of the Åland Islands.

Eckersdorf, ek kers-dorf, a village of Prussia, in Rhine district of Breslau, circle of Neobrandenburg.

Eckert, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 150.

Eckerty, a post-village of Crawford co. Ind., 49 miles by rail W. of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

Eckford, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mich.

Eckford Lake, N. Y. lies among the mountains in the north-central part of Hamilton co. It is about 5 miles long.

Eckhart Mines, a mining post-village of Allegany co. Md. 24 miles W. of Cumberland. Pop. about 800.

Eckholm Islands, Alaska, in Sitka Sound, belong to the Alexander Archipelago.

Eckley, a post-village of Curry co. Oregon 35 miles N. N. W. of Gold Beach.

Eckley, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 29 miles S. of Wilkesbarre and 6 miles N. E. of Hazleton. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Eck, Loch, loch ek, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length, 6 miles.

Eckman, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va., in a coal and iron region, about 9 miles by rail E. of Welch. Pop. about 600.

Eckmanville, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio, 8 miles S. of Winchester. Pop. about 200.

Eckmühl, ek mull (ordinary Ger. form *Eggmühl*) a village of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles S. E. of Ratisbon on the Great Leber. It is celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, April 22, 1809, for which Davout was created Prince of Eckmühl.

Eclat, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala. The banking point is Wetumpka. Pop. about 250.

Eclipsac, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind. 16 miles by rail E. by N. of Bedford.

Eclipses Islands, a cluster of small, rocky barren islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the S. W. coast of Australia.

Ecluse, a hill or a defile or pass in the Jura mountains of France, department of Ain and arrondissement of Gex. It is traversed by the Rhone and dominated by the Fort de l'Ecluse.

Economy, a town of France, in Sarthe, 13 miles S. of Le Mans. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3674.

Economy, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, about 16 miles N. W. of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Economy, or **West Covington** (hū lag tən) Ky. has a Franciscan institution.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Macon co. Mo. 58 miles N. of Hannibal.

Economy, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. on the right or E. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 17 miles N. W. of Pittsburg. Here is a German community founded by George Rapp, and called Harmonists. It has brewing and distilling interests. Pop. about 500.

Economy, a township of Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 1062.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Tenn. 2 miles E. of Heidelberg.

Economy, a post-village and city of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, on the Economy River where it empties into Minas Bay 32 miles W. of Lunenburg. Pop. about 400.

Economy, a post-village of Wayne co. Mo. 16 miles on the Detroit River on the Lake Erie and Michigan waterways and other railroads, 9 miles N. W. of Detroit. It has large engineering works. Pop. about 500.

Econohé, a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles S. W. of Argentan on the Orne. Pop. about 1250.

Econen, a town of France in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. It has a fine castle and a church with excellent glass paintings. In the castle is a large lunatic asylum for the education of daughters of army officers who have been decorated with the Legion of Honor. One of the forts in the outer fortifications of Paris is located here. Pop. about 1800.

Econot-Saint-Quentin, a town of France in Pas-de-Calais 14 miles E. E. of Arras.

Ecosse (e kras) Barro des, the highest summit of the Pelvoux group of the Alps. Altitude 13,450 feet. It was first ascended in 1884 by Whymper.

Ecsu, a post-village of Pomtutec co. Minn. The banking point is Pontotoc. Pop. 90.

Ecsu, a village of Hungary co. of Neograd, on the Zagyre 12 miles N. of Hatvan.

Ecska, eck hsh, a village of Hungary co. of Torontál, 4 miles S. E. of Nagy-Beskerek.

Ector, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 976 sq. m. It is bounded N. by mechanical which separates it from the Llano Estacado. Capital, Odessa. Pop. in 1900 781.

Ector, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. 5 miles by rail W. of Bonham. Pop. 200.

Ecuador, ek wa-dor (Sp. pron. e-kwa-dór) (i. e., 'Equator') a republic of South America, lying under the equator. It has the republic of Colombia on the N., Peru on the E., the Pacific Ocean on the W. and Peru and Brazil on the S. The eastern section of the boundary lines remains in dispute, and with it a section of the country that adjoins Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Until the boundaries are definitely settled the area of the latter can only be approximated. The Galápagos Islands belong to Ecuador. The official area, exclusive of the Galápagos Islands, is 116,660 sq. m. comprised in the 16 provinces of Azuay, Bolívar, Cacha, Cacha, Chimborazo, Cotacachi, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Loja, Manabí, Oriente, Oros, Pichincha, Los Rios, and Tungurahua. Pop. inclusive of wild Indians, estimated at 1,400,000.

Physical Features.—This republic like the others situated along the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes* on low and hot tracts, *tierras templadas*, or temperate regions, from 8000 to 9000 feet above the sea, *tierras frías* or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos* or cold deserts lying between the elevation of 11 000 feet and the limits of perpetual snow and finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal plateau or ridge-hugland in the hollows of which are collected the chief population of the state. On the W of this elevated tract, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordilleras are covered with dense forests. On the E, also impenetrable forests occupy the mid-region between the temperate heights and the vast plains below. The double range of snow-clad mountains several of them active volcanoes encloses a series of valleys varying in elevation from 8800 to 14 000 feet which together constitute what was at one time known as the longitudinal Andean valley of the republic. Among these mountains, which figure as one of the most remarkable volcanic groups on the earth are the following whose range in height is from 15 000 to 20 500 feet.

W RANGE.	E RANGE.
Cotacachi	Cayambe 18 900 ft.
Pichincha	Sara-Leca
Cornu	Antanuco, 18 800 ft (approx)
Illimani	Cotacachi 18 500 ft
Atacaguala	Atari 11 700 ft
Chimborazo 20 500 ft.	Tungurahua
	Sangu
	Simaholaga

Towards the N limit of Ecuador the E and W mountain masses converge to form the elevated tracts known as the Páramos de los Pastos, or the knot of Pasto in southern Colombia. There is a similar convergence towards the N in the knot of Loja, and between these focal points lie the series of elevated plateau valleys—with that of Quito on the N—to which reference has been made. About 40 miles N of the equator the valley of Quito is clouded by the Alto de Chimborazo. S of Chimborazo the ridge again opens and the valley of Ambato extends upward of 100 miles in length between Chimborazo and Cotacachi on the one side and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S at the tract of the ridge of Asaya where the páramo attains the height of 15 000 feet. Beyond this towards the S the valley of Cuenca succeeds and stretches about 30 miles to the mountains of Loja. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11 000 feet and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon the mountains sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. Among the mountains enumerated above Chimborazo holds the first place. Cotacachi though not the highest, is the most conspicuous peak in this most remarkable region of the Andes, and seemingly the loftiest active volcano of the globe.

The cultivated land of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valleys of Quito, Ambato and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 feet above the sea though at its S extremity at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 feet. The slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with forest on which the encroachments of man are scarcely perceptible. For the broad physical features of the mountains see Annex.

The mineral wealth of Ecuador is fairly extensive, quartz gold being obtained at Zaruma, in the province of Oro, Loja, and elsewhere; placer gold at Esmeraldas and in a number of stream gravels; silver at Illimani in Cuzco etc. and there are extensive deposits of copper and iron. Mercury (in Cuenca) and platinum are also found and there is considerable petroleum. The product of emeralds was at one time of much value.

The rivers are for the most part rapid torrents quite unsuitable for purposes of internal communication and commerce derives comparatively little aid from their navigation. The rivers of the eastern water-shed tributaries of the Amazon have long courses but are not generally navigable till they reach the plains beyond the limits of the settled parts of the country. The Amazon however (here called Marañon) is navigable to Borja for large vessels, and for lighter craft to Chunchuza. Flowing into it are the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Ica or Putumayo and Caquetá or Japurá—the last three rivers from 800 to 1000 miles in length and all having a SE course. Some of these waters belong in greater part to territory claimed by Peru. On the W side of the mountains the chief rivers are the Mira, the Esmeralda, and the Guayas, formed by the junction of the

Garzón and the Daule. The last-named river affords an important commercial channel. The estuary of its mouth being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbor called the Gulf of Puna. Guayaquil one of the principal ports on the Pacific coast, lies partly within the rebede of Ecuador.

Climate.—On the plain of Quito, 8500 feet above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the snow line is here about 15 700 feet. Rain is abundant at Quito, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon. Fairer S in Loja, and E in the plains there is less rain than at Quito while in the opposite direction towards Barbacoas it rains nearly every day. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July).

Fauna.—The fauna of Ecuador comprises most of the more distinctive types of South American life, including those inhabiting the hot lowland plains as well as those of the highlands and snowy tracts. Among a few of the forms may be mentioned the jaguar, puma, tapir bear sloth, cavy deer and armadillo and among birds, the condor, numerous hummers, parrots, toucans etc. Reptiles are abundant, and insect life is very prolific. The llama, alpaca, and guanaco are domesticated animals of transport.

Flora.—The botanical productions of this country are many and valuable, and include the cinchona or quinine-bearing tree, which is still found in large forest-tracts. Extensive forests occupy the eastern lowlands, and also much of the western slopes of the mountains. In these we find a vast assemblage of the more characteristic vegetal forms of the tropical wilderness while over much of the volcanic tracts, with porous soil the vegetation consists largely of enormous agaves, cacti, and euphorbias. There are large areas of savannas (*paysones*) of marsh tracts (*umbaleras*) and of the upland open pastures or páramos. Among the native products are numerous palms (among them the wax-palm) in the rubber cupul dragon's blood, and many valuable kinds of timber. The potato appears to be indigenous to the land. Cacao, coffee, rice, pepper and sugar cane are cultivated in the low country. The plain of Quito produces cotton, maize, excellent wheat, and barley the wheat being a characteristic product of the country. Coffee, cacao, sugar, vegetable ivory, leather. Panama hats, skins, india-rubber, cinchona, bamboo, cacti, papaya, arbolito, etc. are leading articles of export. Cacao grown in Los Rios and other coast-provinces is the staple product. The production in 1902 was 21 500 000 kilos. The export of ivory was for the same year over 18 000 000 kilos. In the equable climate of Quito wheat can ripen at any time of the year and the season of sowing it depends on the several localities on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Loja. Agriculture is still in a low condition being largely in the hands of the aboriginal race.

Industries and Commerce.—The manufacturing industries of Ecuador are chiefly of a domestic nature. The Indians are comparatively industrious, making cotton-cloth, quilts, carpets and pottery. They are also miners, agriculturists, herdsmen and even manufacturers. Panama hats are extensively made. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl fishery but this has largely been abandoned. The commerce of Ecuador is chiefly carried on through the ports of Guayaquil and Puna and through Guayaquil. Communication in the lowland interior is mainly effected by the water-ways, on a few of which there is a limited steamboat navigation and which are navigated by an immense fleet of canoes and minor craft. The single highway is that which leads off from Quito towards Guayaquil, having a length of about 125 miles. The longest line of railway is that connecting Durán (opposite Guayaquil) with Guayaquil, 125 miles in length, in fact, almost the entire amount of railroad now in operation. The length of telegraph service is measured on 1240 miles.

Government.—The executive is vested in a president who is elected by direct vote for a term of 4 years. The vice-president a term of office extends from the middle of one presidential term to the middle of the next. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a chamber of deputies (house of representatives). The senators, two from each province, are elected by a direct vote for a term of four years. The members of the lower house are elected for a term of 2 years. The provinces are administered by governors. The Galápagos Islands are under a local administration. Men of all races and complexions are in theory politically equal, but the Indians are practically excluded from any share in the government. The Roman Catholic religion is professed by the inhabitants.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns are Quito the capital Guayaquil, the chief port and next to Quito in population Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja, Paez, Loja, Esmeraldas, and Zarama.

Population.—Of the population of Ecuador the Indians, in great part speaking the Qelshua or some cognate language, form more than half the rest are negroes mulattoes, mestizos, sanboos, and whites the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few and chiefly on the coast.

The realm of the Incas extended over the mountain region of Ecuador. The remains of royal roads or cinerways and of temples or palaces at Cayambé and on Asuay (more than 13,000 feet above the sea) attest the grandeur of design and careful execution of the works constructed by the natives. The country was conquered by Ibarra and part of it constituted the presidency of Quito under the viceroys of Peru. The defeat of the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1822 secured the liberation of the province from the Spanish yoke. It became part of the republic of Colombia which was dissolved in 1830 three republics being constituted—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

Ed, a small port on the W coast of the Red Sea, in Eritrea, just S of lat. 14° N.

Edam, a dam, an island on the N coast of Java 9 miles NNE of Batavia, about 2 miles in circuit.

Edam, a dam (L. Edamum) a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with a port on the Zuyder Zee, 12 miles NE of Amsterdam. It has one of the finest churches in the province. It is noted for the cheese sold at its fairs. Pop. in 1890 4444.

Edar, a native Rajput state of Gujarat, British India.

Eday, one of the Orkney Islands, between Westray and Stromay, 6½ miles in length.

Ed-Damer, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, about 15 miles by rail S of Burier.

Eddington, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the E bank of the Penobscot River 5 miles above Bangor.

Eddington, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 13 miles NE of Kensington Philadelphia.

Eddy, a county in the SE corner of New Mexico area, 6613 sq. m. The Pecos River intersects the county it provides water for irrigation. Capital Carlsbad (formerly Eddy). Pop. in 1900 3249.

Eddy, a county in the central part of N Dak. Area 648 sq. m. The Chassagne River traverses the N.E. corner bounding the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation. Capital New Rockford. Pop. in 1890 1577 in 1900 3336.

Eddy, a town of Eddy co. N Mex. Pop. in 1900 967.

Eddy, a village of Hay co. Okla. The banking point is Lawton.

Eddy, a post-village of Georgetown co. S C. Pop. 75.

Eddy, a banking post-village of McLennan co. Tex. 12 miles by rail S by W of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 475.

Eddy Creek, of Kentucky rises in Caldwell co. runs SW and enters the Cumberland River in Lyon co.

Eddystone, a post-borough of Delaware co. Pa. 2 miles by rail NE of Chester. It has foundries and calico-print works. Pop. in 1900 710.

Eddystone Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean E of Papua.

Eddystone Rocks, in the English Channel off the coast of Cornwall 14 miles SSW of Plymouth Breakwater. Lat. 50° 10' 49" N., lon. 4° 15' 53" W. Here is a recently constructed light-house, 135 feet high whose light is visible at a distance of 18 miles. It was built to replace a famous structure, erected in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Eddytown, a post-village of Yates co. N Y. on the W shore of Seneca Lake 11 miles by rail S by E of Penn Yan. Pop. 150.

Eddyville, a post-village of Pope co. Ill. about 50 miles NE of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 162.

Eddyville, a banking post-town of Mahaska and Wapello cos. Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago Rock Island and La Crosse R. 71 miles SE of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 1236.

Eddyville, a banking city capital of Lyon co. Ky. on the right bank of the Cumberland River 45 miles from its mouth 37 miles E of Paducah on the Illinois Central R. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 1710.

Eddyville, a post-village of Dawson co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Hemmer. Pop. in 1900 161.

Eddyville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N Y. about 40 miles S of Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Eddyville, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. on Mahoning Creek about 15 miles NE of Kittanning.

Eddyville, a post-village of King co. Wash.

Edé, a de, a community of the Netherlands, in Goldenland 11 miles WNW of Arnhem.

Edé, a town of western equatorial Africa, in the Yoruba country NE of Lagos. Pop. estimated between 25,000 and 30,000.

Eden, a colonial and mission station of Kamerun German west-equatorial Africa on the Sangha River. The European population of the district was, in 1902, 40.

Edelény, a town of Hungary on the border of the Bodva, 12 miles N of Miskolc. Pop. about 2000.

Edellin, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. 125.

Edcliman, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. on the Bangor and Portland R. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 160.

Edclisten, a post-village of Pearce co. Ill. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. 150.

Eden, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland flows NW through Cumberland into Solway Firth. Length 66 miles.

Eden, a post-town of St. Clair co. Ala. 18 miles S by W of Auburn. Pop. in 1890 177.

Eden, a post-village of Graham co. Ariz. The banking point is Safford. Pop. about 250.

Eden, a post-village of Brevard co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Cocoa. Pop. 100.

Eden, a post-village of Edgingham co. Ga. near the Ogeechee River and on the central of Georgia R. 20 miles WNW of Savannah. Pop. 150.

Eden, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. on Sugar Creek 26 miles ENE of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Eden, a post-village of Fayette co. Iowa, on Crane Creek about 45 miles NE of Cedar Falls.

Eden, a post-village of Butler co., Ky. The banking point is Morgantown. Pop. about 400.

Eden, a town of Martin co. Ky. 65 miles S of Huntington W. Va. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 412. The name of the post-office is Eden.

Eden, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. is the NE part of Mount Desert Island, and is bounded on the E. by Frenchman's Bay. It presents very picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900 4379.

Eden, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. 13 miles by rail S of Delmar. Pop. 75.

Eden, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. 10 miles S by E of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Eden, a post-village of Erie co. N Y. in Eden town-ship town; on the Lehigh and New England R. 18½ miles S of Litchfield. It has packing factories for canned goods, saw mill and manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 900 of the town in 1900 2368.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N C. about 90 miles W of Raleigh.

Eden, Delaware co. Ohio. See KILLBOURNE.

Eden, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 23 miles by rail N by F of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, silks, etc. Pop. about 250.

Eden, a post-village of Laurens co. S C. 12 miles NW of Laurens.

Eden, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. 10 miles S of Pampa. Pop. 75.

Eden, a post-village of Weber co. Utah. The banking point is Ogden.

Eden, a post-township (town) of Lamoille co. Vt. about 35 miles N of Montpelier. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. in 1900 733.

Eden, a post-township (town) and village of Font de la co. Wis. about 9 miles SE of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900 1393.

Eden, a seaport of New South Wales, on Teaford Bay 283 miles SSW of Sydney. Pop. 300. The harbor is large and safe.

Eden, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario 20 miles S of Ingersoll. Pop. 250.

Edenburg, a borough of Clarion co. Pa. 15 a box by rail E of Erie and about 18 miles SE of Oil City. Pop. in 1900 704. The name of its post-office is Knox.

Edenburg, or **Edinburg,** a post town of Shenandoah co. Va. near the North Fork of Shenandoah River and on the Southern R. 35 miles BW of Winchester. Pop. in 1900 512.

Eden Center, New York. See ENAY.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, Kileglen 32½ miles W of Dublin. Pop. about 1600.

Edenfield, a post-village of Hunter co. Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Eden Grove, a post-village of Erus co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Paisley. Pop. about 150.

Edenkoben, a den he ben a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 7 miles N of Landau. Pop in 1900, 6232. In the vicinity is the royal villa of Ludwigshöhe.

Edon Mills, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt. 10 miles NE of Johnson station.

Edon Mills, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario on a branch of the river Speed 9 miles ENE of Guelph. Pop 150.

Edon Prairie, a post village of Hennepin co. Minn. about 22 miles WSW of St. Paul.

Edens Ridge, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Tenn.

Edenton, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ky. 6 miles NW of Richmond.

Edenton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. Pop 100.

Edenton, a banking post-town formerly port of entry and capital of Chowan co. N.C., is on an inlet or bay which opens into Albemarle Sound, about 130 miles E by N of Raleigh and 4 miles from the mouth of the Chowan River. It is on the Norfolk and Southern R. It has lumber interests and shad and herring fisheries. Pop in 1900 3048.

Edenton, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 30 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop 260.

Edenvale, a post hamlet of Santa Clara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 7 miles SE. of San José.

Eden Valley, a banking post village of Meeker and Stearns co. Minn. 73 miles WNW of Minneapolis, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop in 1900 604.

Eden Valley, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. 17 miles by rail N of Buffalo.

Edenville, a town of Marshall co. Iowa, in Eden town ship. Pop in 1900 416.

Edenville, a post-village of Midland co. Mich. on the Tittabawassee River 20 miles NW of Midland. Pop. about 200.

Edenville, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. 3½ miles SE of 1 mile island station which is 12 miles SW of Ithaca.

Edenville, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. Pop 75.

Eden, a river of Germany rises in Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles N. of Coblenz, and joins the Rhine 8 miles S by W of Cassel.

Eden Falls, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Crooked River 3½ miles NW of Portland.

Edenheim, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate on the Queich 6 miles N of Landau. Pop about 2000.

Edessa. See Uzza and Uozza.

Edonville, a village of Kent co. Md. 6 miles W of Harlow. Pop 200.

Edfu, a town of Egypt on the W bank of the Nile, 60 miles SSE of Thebes. Pop about 6000. Here are some of the finest ruins in Egypt including a celebrated temple constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

Edgar, a county in the E part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana has an area of 648 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Wabash R. into Capital, Paris. Pop in 1900 26,157 in 1900 28,271.

Edgar, a post village of Edgar co. Ill. 19 miles by rail N of Joliet. Pop 125.

Edgar, a banking city of Clay co. Neb. on the Ft. Tappan and Grand Island R. and the Burlington Route 26 miles SE of Hartington. It has machine-shops and various manufactures. Pop in 1900 1046.

Edgar, a banking post village of Marathon co. Wis. 18 miles by rail W by E of Waupun. Pop about 450.

Edgar, or **Richardson's Corners**, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, 16 miles NE of Barrie. Pop 100.

Edgard, a post-village, capital of St. John Baptist parish La. near the Mississippi River and 33 miles by rail W by N of New Orleans. It has sugar industries. Pop about 600.

Edgar Springs a post village of Phelps co. Mo. 20 miles NW of Holla.

Edgerton, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. The banking point is Fort Wayne. Pop 175.

Edgerton, a post village of Kent co. Mich. The banking point is Rockford. Pop about 100.

Edgerton, a banking post village of Pipestone co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop 450.

Edgartown, a post-village, summer resort and port of entry capital of Dukes co. Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean on the E shore of Martha's Vineyard and on the Martha's Vineyard R. 5 miles S by E of Cottage City. It has an excellent and safe harbor and is engaged in fishing. Pop of the town in 1900 1209.

Edgecliff, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa.

Edgecomb, a township (town) of Lincoln co., Me. about 2 miles SE of Wiscasset. It is bounded on

the E by the Damariscotta River and on the W by an inlet of the sea. Pop in 1900 607.

Edgecomb, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. It has shingle-mills.

Edgecombe, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 610 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tar River and also drained by the Fishing River. Capital, Tarboro. Pop in 1890 21,113 in 1900 26,561.

Edgecombe, a county in Queensland, Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat 20° S. lon 148° 20' E.

Edgecombe, Cape, Alaska, is on Sitka point the S extremity of Krusenof Island which is across Sitka Sound from the city of Sitka. Lat 57° N. lon 135° 53' W.

Edgecombe, Mount, Alaska, is an extinct volcano on Krusenof Island, opposite Sitka. Altitude, 5467 feet.

Edgefield, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Savannah River. Capital, Edgefield. Pop in 1890, 49,289 in 1900, 25,418.

Edgefield, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio.

Edgefield, a banking post-town capital of Edgefield co. S.C., about 60 miles WSW of Columbia and 24 miles by rail NNW of Aiken. It is on the Southern R. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop in 1900 1775.

Edgemoor, a post-village of Davidson co. Tenn. 10 miles N of Nashville. Pop 125.

Edgemoor, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop 150.

Edgemoor, a ridge in England co. of Warwick 7 miles NW of Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the Vale of Red Horse so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.

Edgemoor, a post-office of Reynolds co. Mo.

Edgemoor, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 12 miles by rail N of Philadelphia. It has quarrying industries. Pop about 600.

Edgemoor, a post-village of King George co. Va. Pop about 60.

Edge Island, also known as **Edge Land**, one of the islands of Spitzbergen, in about lat. 77° 30' N lon 22° 30' E.

Edgeley, a banking post-village of Lamoille co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 109 miles SW of Fargo. Pop in 1900 306.

Edgemont, a post-township of Delaware co. Pa., about 15 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop in 1900, 552.

Edgemont, a banking city of Fall River co. S. Dak. 29 miles SW of Hot Springs, on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. Pop in 1900 49.

Edgemont, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. 5 miles NE of Wilmington. It has rolling mills and manufactures of iron bridge roof t. users, etc.

Edgerley, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. Pop 60.

Edgerton, a banking city of Johnson co. Kan. 36 miles by rail SW of Kansas City. Pop in 1900 510.

Edgerton, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. 17 miles by rail NNE of (rail) Rapids. Pop about 100.

Edgerton, a banking post village of Pipestone co. Minn. 14 miles by rail SE of Pipestone. Pop in 1900 456.

Edgerton, a banking city of Platte co. Mo. 14 miles NE of Platte City on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop in 1900 634.

Edgerton, a banking post village of Williams co. Ohio, on the St. Joseph River 10 miles W by S of Bryan on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop in 1900 1043.

Edgerton, a banking city of Rock co. Wis. 25 miles SE of Madison on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has several cigar factories and is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop in 1900 2192.

Edget's Landing, a post village of Albert co. New Brunswick on the Petitcodiac River 24 miles from Sackville. Pop 300.

Edgewater, a post-village of Jefferson co. Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop about 100.

Edgewater, a post hamlet of Remse co. Minn. Pop 60.

Edgewater, a banking post-village and resort of Bergen co. N.J. on the Hudson River 8 miles above New York. It has large abundant glaucous and oil-industries.

Edgewater, a former village of Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten Island and on New York Bay, adjoining Stapleton. It is a part of the city of New York.

Edgewater, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Va.

Edgewater Park, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Delaware River 2 miles SW of Burlington. Pop about 300.

The climate of Edinburgh is often raw
temperature of the warmest month 58° F
31° Mean average
coldest month,

The name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland. It was originally written *Edwinesburgh* or *Edwinesburgh*. The Gaelic name *Dun Ebru* or *Danedin* is merely a translation of the Saxon name, while its poetical name, *Edna*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Edinburgh rose into importance in the twelfth century, growing up about the fortress and royal residence on Castle Rock and beside Holyrood Abbey founded by David I. the burgh which arose around the latter being called the *Canongate*. The place was long considered a border stronghold. In the course of the fifteenth century under the Stuart kings, Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland. Parliament being henceforth regularly assembled here. About 1450 walls were built for protection. The rapid growth of the city within the narrow compass of its fortifications caused the erection of dwellings of unprecedented height, built up against the steep hillsides. In 1513 Edinburgh was visited by the plague. In 1532 the College of Justice was established. The town was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the Earl of Hertford but was recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On Dec. 3, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city and during the remainder of the sixteenth century it was the scene of numerous interesting events including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing near the top of the Canongate. On Feb. 23, 1558, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars Churchyard. After the overthrow of Charles I. the Scots having taken up arms in favor of his son Cromwell invaded their country and took Edinburgh Castle. It remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration. In 1746 the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Pop. in 1801 60,644; in 1831 136,548; in 1891 263,645; in 1901 316,499 (with Leith 393,773).

Edinburghshire, a county of Scotland. See **EDINBURGH**.

Edirnek, the Turkish name of **ADRIANOPLE**.

Edison, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ga. 12 miles W.W. of Milledgeville. Pop. 75.

Edison, or **Edison Park**, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. in 1900 344.

Edison, a post-village of Farnas co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Arapahoe. Pop. about 250.

Edison, a post-village of Sussex co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has concentrating works. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 175.

Edison, a banking post-village of Morrow co. Ohio on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Ohio Central Lines R. Pop. in 1900 347.

Edison, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Doviortown. Pop. about 100.

Edison, a post-village of Skagit co. Wash. 11 miles NNW of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 100.

Edisto Island, a post-village of Charleston co. S.C. is on Edisto Island at the mouth of the Edisto River.

Edisto River, S.C. is formed by the North and South Edisto rivers which unite at Edisto, a station in Orangeburg co. It runs southward and southward intersects Colleton co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean by two channels called the North and South Edisto Inlets. The length of the stream is estimated at 150 miles, the greater portion of which is navigable.

Edith, a post-town of Archuleta co. Colo. The banking point is Durango. Pop. in 1900 282.

Edith, a post-village of Clithco. On. The banking point is Valdaota. Pop. 100.

Edith, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Edith, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co. Va. 8 miles S. of Edenburg.

Edku, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles ESW of Rosetta, 18 miles in length and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea by a narrow sand bank on which is the village of Edku, 14 miles E of Abukir. Pop. in 1897 8118.

Edmeston, or **Edmeston Center**, a banking post-village of Otsego co. N.Y. about 23 miles S. of Utica, on the New York Ontario and Western R. Pop. 609.

Edmond, a post-village of Norton co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Logan. Pop. 100.

Edmond, a banking city of Oklahoma co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 14 miles N. of

Oklahoma city. It has flour and feed-mills, etc. and is the seat of a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900 965.

Edmond, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 125.

Edmonds, a city of Snohomish co. Wash. 18 miles N. of Seattle its banking point. Pop. in 1900 474.

Edmondson, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co. Ark. 17 miles W. by S. of Memphis.

Edmonson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky has an area of 280 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is also drained by Nolich Creek. Mammoth Cave is situated in this county the soil of which is based on cavernous limestone. Capital Brownsville. Pop. in 1890, 5005; in 1900 10,080.

Edmonton, a residential town of England co. of Middlesex about 8 miles NE. of the centre of London. Charles Lamb is buried here. Pop. in 1901, 46,999.

Edmonton, a banking post-village capital of Metcalf co. Ky. about 50 miles E. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 300.

Edmonton, a banking town and outpost of Alberta Canada on the Saskatchewan River about 180 miles N. of Calgary. Its vicinity is rich in coal and minerals (gold silver platinum). Pop. in 1901 2625. Edmonton was for a short time the starting point on the Edmonton Route for the Klondike. It has an important fair trade and scientific meteorological station.

Edmore, a banking post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 9 miles from Stanton. Pop. in 1900 642.

Edmund, a post-village of Iowa on Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles W. of Dodgeville. Pop. 100.

Edmunds, a county in the W. part of South Dakota Area 1176 sq. m. Capital Ipswich. Pop. in 1890 4399; in 1900 4916.

Edmunds Store, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va.

Edmundston, Little Falls, or **Madawaska**, a banking post-village and outpost of Victoria co. New Brunswick on the river St. John, opposite Madawaska, N.B. Pop. about 2000.

Edna, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. 100.

Edna, a banking city of Labette co. Kan. 16 miles W. of Chetopa, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 34.

Edna, a banking post-village capital of Jackson co. Tex. on the Southern Pacific R. 104 miles SW. by W. of Houston. Pop. about 500.

Edna Mills, a post-village of Clinton co. Ind. 14 miles NW. of Frankfort.

Edneyville, a post-township of Henderson co. N.C. about 95 miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 1730.

Ed'olo, a town of Italy province of Dronero, on the Oglio, in the valley of Camonica. Pop. about 1600.

Edom, See **EDOM**.

Edom, a post-village of Yee Landi co. Tex. about 45 miles N. of Palestine.

Edon, a banking post-village of Williams co. Ohio, 13 miles NW. of Dryan on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 740.

Edray, a post-village of Pocahontas co. W. Va. 50 miles NW. of Millboro, Va.

Edrei, a town of Syria. See **DEIR**.

Edremit, See **ADRIATIK**.

Edenvalle, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. about 15 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Edson, a post-township (town) and village of Chippewa co. Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1890. The village of Edson is 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls.

Edson Corners, a post-station of Milwaukee co. Mich.

Edwall, a post-village of Lincoln co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. 35 miles WSW. of Spokane. Pop. about 50.

Edward, a post-village of Beaufort co. N.C. Pop. in 1890 99.

Edwardesabad, formerly **Bannu**, or **Bannu**, a town of British India, in the Northwest Frontier Province, situated in the Keram valley 95 miles SEW. of Peshawar. Pop. about 10,000.

Edwardes, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 233 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Bon Pas Creek which enters the Wabash River at the SE. extremity of the county and it is intersected by the Little Wabash River. Capital, Alhion. Pop. in 1890 9444; in 1900 10,345.

Edwards, a county in the southwest-central part of Kansas has an area of 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital Kingaleys. Pop. in 1890, 3699; in 1900 3682.

Edwards, a county in the SW. part of Texas, is drained by small affluents of the Colorado River and of the

opened in 1906. The manufacture includes machinery foundry products, textiles, etc. Pop in 1900, 23,600. In the vicinity in Franzensbad.

Eger, a town of Hungary. See **ELAZAR**.

Egerkir, a lake of Asia Minor on the parallel of 38° N lat., 15 miles N. of Isbarta. It is 27 miles in length and highly picturesque.

Egeri, a lake of Switzerland. See **ALZAR**.

Egersund, a town of Norway 38 miles S. of Stavanger on a strait which separates it from the small island of Leger. It is the seat of an extensive fishery. Pop in 1900, 3287.

Egg, an island of Scotland. See **ROSE**.

Egg, a village of Switzerland canton and 9 miles SE. of Zurich. Pop about 2000.

Egga, a town of Nigeria, Africa, is Nupé on the SW bank of the Niger, 70 miles NNW of its junction with the Benue. Lat. 5° 42' N lon 6° 30' E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river. Pop about 18,000.

Eggend, a post-hamlet of Arroyo parish La. **Eggenberg**, a village of Austria, in Styria, 3 miles from Graz. It has a fine castle and is a tourist-resort. Pop (with surroundings) about 18,000.

Eggenburg, a town of Austria, at the W foot of the Mannhartberg, 38 miles NW of Vienna. It has a remarkable old church. The so-called Painted House, dating from the Reformation is covered externally with paintings and inscriptions. Pop in 1900 3194.

Eggenfelden, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Rott, 34 miles WSW of Isman. Pop 2600.

Eggertsville, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. Pop 100.

Egg Harbor, a township of Atlantic co. N. J. Pop in 1900 1963. It is bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean.

Egg Harbor, a post-village of Door co. Wis. in Egg Harbor township (town), on Green Bay about 31 miles ENE of Oconto. Pop of the town in 1900 332.

Egg Harbor City, a banking city and resort of Atlantic co. N. J. on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore R., 42 miles SE of Philadelphia. It has many features of cigars, carpets, cut-glass, etc. and is noted for its wines. It was founded by an association of German colonists. Pop in 1890 1439 in 1900 1903.

Egg Island, N. J. in Delaware Bay has a fixed light. Lat. 39° 10' 24" N lon 75° 9' W.

Eggleson, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles NW of Red Wing.

Eggleson Springs, a post-village of Otter co. Va., about 60 miles W of Roanoke. Pop 75.

Eggshill. See **EGGSHILL**.

Egham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the S side of the Thames, 3 miles below Windsor. Here is the Royal Holloway College for women one of the most richly endowed institutions of its kind in the world. Adjoining it is the meadow of Bannymede, where King John held the conference which ended in the signing of Magna Charta. A. D. 1215. Pop of the parish in 1901 11,894.

Egna, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, 22 miles NE of Aruberg. It is situated in an elevated basin enclosed by steep rocks. It has substantial houses, surrounded by gardens and orchards. Pop estimated at between 18,000 and 20,000.

Egna. See **EGNA**.

Eggenheim, a village of Alsace, 2 miles W of Colmar. Pop 1600.

Eggenstein, a post-village of Van Buren co. Ark. 40 miles NW of Kensett station. Pop 100.

Eglington, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 4 miles N of Toronto.

Eglisau, a town of Switzerland canton and 14 miles N of Zurich, on the Rhine. Pop 1200.

Eglon, an ancient city of Palestine, 18 miles ENE of Gaza. It is identified with the village of Aftan.

Egton, a post-village of Preston co. W. Va. The banking point is Oakland. Md.

Egmond aan Zee, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Sea 5 miles W of Alkmaar. Pop in 1901 2501.

Egmondville, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario 2 miles from Beaufort. It has a pottery tannery etc. Pop 500.

Egmont, a beautifully symmetrical and snow-clad volcano of New Zealand, in the SW part of North Island 18 miles S of New Plymouth. Elevation 3270 feet. Lat. 39° 15' S lon 174° 13' E.

Egmont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W coast of Prince Edward Island. Lat. 45° 34' N.

Egmont Bay, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Summerside. Pop about 100.

Egmont, Cape, on the SE coast of Prince Edward Island at the entrance of Egmont Bay. Lat. 46° 28' N.

Egmont Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Egmont Island, the largest of the Santa Cruz or Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 33' E. lon 185° 50' E. Length, 20 miles.

Egmont (or Six) Islands, in the Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago.

Egmont Key, at the entrance to Tampa Bay W coast of Florida.

Egnas, the Italian for **TRUMASST** (Tyrol).

Egnach, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau. Pop in 1900, 2754.

Egoli Isles, Pacific Ocean. See **CAROLINE ISLANDS**.

Egremont, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Eden, 6 miles SE. of Whitehaven. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle. There are iron mines near by. Pop. in 1901 5701.

Egremont, a township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass., on the New York line. Pop in 1900 758.

Egros, a village of Hungary co. of Torontál on the Maros.

Egreville, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles SSE of Fontainebleau.

Egri, or **Egripos**, an island of Greece. See **EUROPA**.

Egripos, or **Egripos**, a town of Greece. See **CHALCIS**.

Egyek, a village of Hungary on the Theiss, 15 miles NW of Nádudvár. Pop in 1901 4759.

Egypt (Gr. **ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΣ** L. **Aegyptus** Hebrew **Misraim** Coptic **Ara** Arab **Misr** *Misr*) a country at the NE extremity of Africa, nominally forming part of the Turkish empire but virtually constituting a dependency of England. The Egyptian sovereign pays an annual tribute to the sultan in the name of the sultan and places the sultan's name on his national coin. In all matters of internal government, as well as in international affairs however Egypt is independent of Turkey the British government exercising virtual control.

Egypt occupies the valley of the Nile, and extends from the Mediterranean Sea on the north to the 22d parallel of N lat. on the south (as fixed by the treaty of Jan. 19 1899) a short distance north of Wadi Halfa and the Second or Great Cataract, and between the Red Sea on the east and a line on the west which traverses the Libyan Desert, starting from Suez on the Mediterranean and terminating at the southern boundary at about lon 28° E. Within these limits the region covers an area of nearly 300,000 sq. m. of which barely 11,000 following the course of the Nile and modeled into the Delta are capable of cultivation. Egypt adjoins and politically includes the Sinaite peninsula on the NE from which it is partly separated by the Gulf of Suez the Isthmus of Suez forming the connection with the Asiatic continent. The Egyptian Sudan which extends southward from the true southern boundary of Egypt proper nearly to the equator is administered jointly by the Egyptian and British governments. See **SUDAN** **EGYPTIA**.

Face of the Country.—As in ancient times Egypt is still conventionally and to a degree geographically divided into two parts of very unequal size—Lower Egypt, known as **Misr el Bahri**, whose product is comprised mainly within the Delta region and extends southward a short distance beyond Cairo and Upper Egypt, known as **El Bahri**, the region of the Nile, extending from near Cairo to the southern boundary. East and west of these productive regions are the sandy and limestone, almost waterless, tracts known respectively as the Arabian (Afro-Arabian) and Libyan deserts. The Arabian Desert, not to be confused with the desert of the same name of the opposite continent, rises in step like terraces to lofty plateaus, and is flanked on the immediate borders by a range of granitic and porphyritic mountains a continuation of the mountain system of Abyssinia, which attain elevations, as in the Jebel Gharib, Jebel Zehara, and Jebel Hammada, of 5000-6500 feet. The Libyan tract is mainly a monotonous, flat or gently undulating lowland of desert, with a general elevation of 300-400 ft. and constructed superficially of Tertiary limestones. A number of oases are included in this tract, the best known of which are the Fayyum, SW of Cairo. Barich about five days' journey SW of the Fayyum. Farafra, in lat. 27° N. Siwah (Jupiter Ammon) in the NW. El Dakhel in lat. 25° 30' N. and El Kharga in lat. 25° N. the largest of the Egyptian oases not contiguous to the Nile, having a north and south extent of about 80 miles. A number of points in this region are depressed below sea-level, as the bitter Lake NW of Barich (80 ft.) and the oases of Siwah (100 ft.). The Birket-Kerna N of the Fayyum seemingly a relic of the ancient and much larger Lake Meris, lies 120 ft. below

the level of the Mediterranean. It measures about 33 miles in length. (See MAP.) The oasis or province of the Fayum sometimes known as the land of trees, is a region of fertile soil which is irrigated by the water which flows in numerous ramifications, of the Bahariyah through a Canal a channel of the Nile which diverges from the main stream above Suez and follows an independent course for upward of 200 miles. Although enclosed by hills of the Libyan Desert, the Fayum might with propriety be considered a part of the Nile region. See FAYUM.

Upper Egypt is practically included in the narrow valley of the Nile which expands in places to 10-15 miles and elsewhere contracts to considerably less than 1 mile. In the passage of the river through the Jebel Selima below Assuan it is confined to a gorge measuring only 6 1/2 feet in width. The Nile in this section of its course is nowhere more than 3200 feet wide. Lower Egypt is bounded seaward by the great sand flats and reefs which constitute the outer border of the Delta, and through which the two main arms of the Nile the Rosetta and the Damietta branches, find their way to the sea. Behind these flats on which are situated Alexandria (on the west) Rosetta, Damietta, and Port Said (on the east) are a series of irregular brackish lakes or swamps, — Mariut (or Marcuto) Abuks, Edku Baris and Menahel the largest,—which at times receive the flood discharge from the Nile. The length of this Delta region measured from near Cairo to a point near Cape Baris, is 115 miles its east and west extent is 100 miles. Throughout nearly its entire extent it is traversed by numerous channels and canals, whose aridness, before the construction of the huge regulating works on the Nile caused widespread destruction over the land. For the characteristic of the Nile region now is that

The extent of the Delta deposits, which represent the sedimental discharge of the Nile and almost entire material brought down by the Blue Nile from the Abyssinian highlands, has not yet been definitely ascertained. The Nile now averages a depth in Egypt of about 1-4 ft. but at Kalyah at the head of the Delta, it increases to about 64 ft. borings made at Zagazig have failed to reach bedrock at a depth of 375 ft. The periodic overflows of the Nile are now held in control and a general level of flow is maintained by the great barrage of the Nile the largest weir in the world, located at HARRAGE, about 13 miles N.W. of Cairo and the great storage basin above Assuan. For the hydrographic characterization of the Nile and Delta regions see NILE.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is characterized by extreme dryness and is generally healthful and in the upper regions markedly so. An almost cloudless sky, with intense sunlight, is found for weeks or months at a time. At Cairo there is practically no rainfall (about 1½ inches) and even at Alexandria the yearly fall is only 8 inches. Showers formed in the upper air are frequently dissipated before the water reaches the earth. Cairo counts about 250 absolutely clear days during the year. The average annual temperature at Cairo is 58° with a mean of 55° for the coldest month (January), and of 84° for the hottest month (July). The mean temperature for Lower Egypt generally is approximately that of Cairo. Alexandria, whose climate is influenced by the presence of the sea, is somewhat warmer in winter and cooler in summer than Cairo. The extreme of temperature found in the months of January–March and June–August, are 35° (Cairo 31°) and 115° (the extreme heat coming with a breeze of the SE. desert wind known as the Khamsin). In the farther region of the Libyan Desert a temperature of several degrees below the freezing point has been recorded as well as an upper maximum of 122° in Cairo the temperature rarely rises even in the hot months above 95–98°. The climate of Upper Egypt, where desert conditions prevail almost exclusively, is much more markedly torrid than in Lower Egypt; the mean winter temperature ranges to 66 and a maximum not rarely to 120°. Owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, by which moisture is almost entirely prevented, malaria is practically unknown even in the region of sluggish waters and overgrown marsh of Egypt has latterly been constituted into a winter and health resort; the country proving particularly beneficial to those suffering from asthmatic, bronchitic and rheumatic troubles. The presence of winter cold winds to an extent interferes with the restorative qualities of those parts particularly that are located not very far from the Mediterranean (Alexandria, Cairo).

Natural Resources.—The soil indigenous flora of Egypt is a restricted one, and necessarily partakes of the character of the desert flora of Africa generally. The date-palm is pre-eminently the vegetable figure of the land, appearing in all the oases and in certain groves along the banks of the Nile, even as far south as Fashode in the Sudan. Its fruit, which ripens in August and September

is largely the sustenance of the native population. The branched dum-palm (*Hyphantosphaea*) also extends far to the south where, on the Upper Nile, it grows in large forests. The commonest of the way-side trees after the palmetto is the *vine* or thorn tree of antiquity the *Acacia* *Victoriana* of botanists. Other vegetal forms are the mulberry carob or St John a bread tamarish and Christ's thorn (*Zey-palm*). Arboriculture has been extensively practiced during the last half century and the hundreds of thousands of trees that have been planted in and about the cities have largely changed the former dreary aspect of the country and give pleasant shade where before was unobstructed sunshine. Among the introduced trees are the *lebbek* (*Alb zinn* *Lebbek*) conspicuous by its umbrageousness, *pinetula*, fig and blue-gum or eucaly plus. The papirus and lotus or water lily of the Nile, are characteristic plants of the swamps and open waters.

The cultivated fruits include the grape from which in ancient times much wine was made, pomegranate, orange, lemon, citron, ananias (fig), almond and many of the commoner European fruits. The slender rose (*Rosa Damascena*), yielding the oil of roses, geranium, sweeten pea, setive etc. are largely cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. Egypt is still generally an agricultural country and although no longer so generally with a white soil, the fertility is still continuous, despite the desert wastes of fertile land which it employs, to produce a surplus crop of wheat, cotton, etc.

barley and durra (oat) are the crops of land under wheat cultivation comprising more than 20 per cent of the entire cultivable area. Cotton introduced from India in 1831 is largely grown in the delta region, while the sugar cane is extensively cultivated more particularly in Upper Egypt. Of the summer crops podded fruit and vegetables are the most important. Egyptian clover, lucerne, banana, papaya, pumpkin, cucumber, melon and many of the common fruits of the Far East are also cultivated. Much of the cultivated land of Egypt requires the aid of mechanical irrigation and the numerous appliances that have been adapted to this purpose (the *saqi* is a large wheel turned by cattle or buffaloes, *sa'if* the bucket well etc.) form conspicuous objects in the landscape. The great floods of the Nile reach their maximum with a height of water of about 40 feet in the early part of October, shortly after which the planting of the field begins. There are three agricultural seasons, the winter crop occupying the months from November to April (with the best growth of wheat and barley), the summer crop, the months from April to August (rice cotton) and the autumn crop, August to October (corn, millet). The cultivation of tobacco, which was formerly an important industry, has virtually ceased.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Egypt are insignificant, and as many of the ancient mines as those yielding emerald in the Jebel Fikreh, copper in the Jebel Fikreh and turquoise at Siwa, in the Siwaite peninsula are no longer worked. The greater part of the land is constructed of Cretaceous Tertiary (nummulitic) and Post-Tertiary limestones which fall off gently northwestward to the Mediterranean and of the more northern Nubian sandstone the age of which has not yet been definitely determined. From this syenitic barrier which near the site of ancient Syene extends to the W for a distance of some 200 miles and precipitates the Nile into the wild desert of Assuan the ancient Egyptians obtained much of their granitic material for the construction of temples, obelisks, etc. The material for the colossal structures of Thebes is the Nubian sandstone which was quarried near Nesebeh; that of the Pyramids and of the substantial building of Cairo, the nummulitic limestone. The so-highly prized green and red porphyries were obtained from the granitic range which borders the Arabian Desert on the side of the Gulf of Suez. Fluvial coral reefs of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age, occur on the channel of the Red Sea, as near Koweit at a height of 800-900 feet. The petrified forest near Cairo is one of the geological curiosities of the land.

Amelops *Le*—The indigenous fauna of Egypt is pre-eminently of the African type, but in it is a strong infusion of European elements and is naturally, loosely linked with the fauna of western Asia. It is poor in forms, and many of the species that formerly inhabited the region have been either exterminated or have withdrawn to more distant parts. The lion, which figured extensively in ancient times in lion hunts, and the leopard are now but rarely found outside of the Sudan and the Sinaitic peninsula. The hyena and jackal, and the long-eared foxes, are not uncommon. The elephant, as a wild animal is unknown in Egypt proper and the hippopotamus which at one time descended into the Delta region is no longer met with north of Dongola. Various antelopes and gazelles frequent the desert regions and the ibex and a species of

wild sheep inhabit the rocky fastnesses of the Sinaitic peninsula and the Arabian Desert. Among the birds are the Egyptian vulture, sultan bird flamingo ibis, and various grouse, partridges and herons. Poisonous serpents are fairly numerous; the crocodile is now rarely met with in the Nile north of Assuan. The beasts of burden are the ass, horse, and one-humped camel or dromedary, and the buffalo is largely used in farm labor. Neither the camel nor the horse is pictured on the most ancient monuments, the former apparently having been introduced at a comparatively recent period. The rearing of goats and sheep constitutes an important source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Commerce.—Trade is facilitated by an extensive railway system there having been at the beginning of 1902, 1393 miles of state railway and 780 miles of agricultural roads operated by private companies. Khartoum is now in direct railway communication with Cairo. The government telegraph lines extended at the close of 1901 over 2345 miles. The Suez Canal which was opened for navigation in November 1869 has a total length inclusive of its lakes, of 87 miles. The gross tonnage of vessels passing through it in 1900 was 13,099,238. The Nile and the larger canals are navigated by steamers as well as by freight-boats. Egypt has a large trade with the eastern Sudan and other parts of the interior of Africa, and the slave-trade was carried on until virtually wiped out by English influence and effort. Cotton, sugar, pulse, wheat, ivory, gums, oil seeds, and other goods are exported. The value of textile manufactures mainly raw cotton exported in 1901 was £11,402,497 of cereals and vegetables, £2,649,970.

Government.—The government of Egypt is a hereditary monarchy whose head is called the *khedive*—lord or prince. In addition to khedive of Egypt, this prince styles himself lord of Nubia the Sudan, Kordofan and Darfur. In 1667 the title of khedive was conferred on the viceroy, Ismail Pasha, by the sultan of Turkey and in 1873 full rights of sovereignty were granted, but the khedive pays to Turkey an annual tribute of \$3,300,000. The powers of the ruler are absolute, but the public administrative functions are regulated by a council of state. The Egyptian ministry is composed of 6 members whose departments are those of the interior, finance, justice, war, public works and public instruction and foreign affairs. The English financial adviser without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken has a seat in the council of ministers, without, however, being an executive officer. Through him the English government exercises virtual control over the administration of Egypt. There are a legislative council and a general assembly in part chosen by the people, but their functions are mainly of an advisory nature. Many of the officials, civil and military are of foreign birth, the English predominating. An Englishman who bears the title of *minister* is at the head of the Egyptian army. Egypt is divided into provinces styled *mudirs* (the governor being called *mudir*). There are also several governorships for the more important cities, which have a local administration. The official language is Arabic. The capital of the country is Cairo.

Ancient Remains.—Egypt far surpasses all other countries in the architectural remains of its remote past. The dryness and equability of the climate and the wonderfully substantial and ponderous character of the ruins have aided to preserve them from destruction. Even Moslem superstitions which utterly destroyed nearly every Roman town in North Africa, had not the strength to do more than deface the pyramids and temples of Egypt. Among the more interesting remains are the Pyramids (especially those of Ghizeh) the Sphinx, and the temples of Thebes (Luxor Karnak) Philae Denderah and Edfu. Of even greater interest are the relics of the old Egyptian literature, recorded in hieroglyphs on walls and on papyrus rolls. The translation of these records is unfolding, in a remarkable way not merely the natural annals but also the story of the daily life, the religious beliefs and the philosophic speculations of a wonderful people, one of the earliest to resolve anything like a true civilization. The group of monuments of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt, now in the museum of Cairo is a contribution of the more recent exploration of the land.

Inhabitants.—The population of Egypt is heterogeneous. The old Egyptian race is represented by the Fellahs (in whom there is a great admixture of the blood of invaders and immigrants) and by the Copts. The Fellahs, who constitute the bulk of the population are mainly agriculturists. They speak an Arabic dialect and are Mohammedans. The Copts who are mainly townpeople, speak a language descended from the ancient Egyptian and are Christians, the great bulk of them belonging to the Coptic church. The Arabs constitute an important element in the cities. There are large numbers of Bedouins. The recent develop-

ment of European civilization has called in many foreigners.—French, Italian, Greek, Maltese, English and German. In 1897 the population (including Nubia) was 9,821,045 of which 112,526 were foreigners (39,175 Greeks). The principal towns are Cairo with a population in 1897 of 570,400, Alexandria, 310,766 (in 1902 estimated at 310,507), Tanta, 57,289 Port Said 42,095 and Suez or Assuet, 42,812.

History.—The period of Egyptian history covered by the inscriptions on the monuments reaches back 4000 or 5000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The age of the Great Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) at Ghizeh is between 5000 and 6000 years. The early seat of power was at Memphis in Lower Egypt, which was supplanted by Thebes in Upper Egypt. The period of the greatest power and splendor of Egypt covers about four centuries terminating about 1250 B.C. when the so-called New Empire was under the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth dynasties. At this time Egypt was mistress of Syria and had close diplomatic relations with Assyria and Babylonia. Among the kings whose military deeds and architectural and engineering works shed lustre upon the Egypt of this period were Thothmes III, Amenhotep III, Seti I, Ramesses II and Ramesses III. The country was conquered by Persia about 527 B.C. Alexander the Great conquered it in 332 B.C. and founded Alexandria, which under the Greek dynasty of the Ptolemies, was long the greatest seat of civilization in the world. The country passed under the sway of Rome in 30 B.C. After the final division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395 it formed part of the Byzantine Empire.

In A.D. 639-641 the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which under its Mohammedan rulers soon became totally changed. In 1250 the government was seized by the Mamelukes (originally slaves chiefly from the Caucasus hired to military service) who had grown into power by the favor of Saladin. These were subdued by Sulim I, the Ottoman sultan who became master of Egypt in 1517. When in the first half of the eighteenth century the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt again fell under the turbulent sway of the Mamelukes, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798. The ambitious viceroy Mehmet Ali overthrew the Mamelukes in 1811. He subjugated the sect of the Wahabites in Arabia, and in 1820-22 he conquered Nubia. He waged war for the possession of Syria (1831-32) which he held for a time. In a second war with the Porte, begun in 1839 he would have made himself master of Constantinople but for the intervention of the European powers. He was forced to give up Syria but was recognized by the sultan as hereditary tributary ruler of Egypt. Subsequent events have been the construction of the Suez Canal the conferring of the royal distinction upon the Egyptian ruler (Ismail Pasha being named khedive in 1867) the wars of conquest in the upper Nile valley and the Sudan the deposition of the khedive Ismail in 1879 and the appointment of his son Tawfik Pasha, as his successor the Anglo-French control (1879-83) the rebellion of Arabi Pasha (1882) the English armed intervention and the overthrow of Arabi the installation of a British control of the finances, bringing in its train the permanent military occupation of the country by the British the revolt of the Mahdists in the Sudan and the re-establishment of Egyptian sway in that region through the British arms in 1898. The present khedive, Abbas Hilmi ascended the throne in 1892.

Egypt, a post-village of Klingbach co. Ge. on the Central of Georgia R. 40 miles NW of Savannah.

Egypt, a post-village of 11-mouth co. Mass. 4 miles N of Scituate. Pop. 200.

Egypt, a post-village of Chikassaw co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 0 miles S of Corinth. Pop. about 100.

Egypt, a post-village of Monroe co. N.Y. 14 miles SE of Rochester. Pop. 250.

Egypt, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 2 miles by rail W of Coplay. It has manufactures of cement etc. Pop. about 850.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Wash.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W. Va.

Egyptian Sudan. See FOUAD, EGYPTIAN.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 9 miles N of Cape Girardeau.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet and resort of Pike co. Pa.

Eken, often called also Eken, a river of England, co. of Cumberland flows through the Enderdale past Eremant and thence S to the Irish Sea.

Ehime, one of the four official districts of the island of Shikoku Japan.

Ehingen, a village in a town of Württemberg 15 miles SW of Lim. Pop. in 1900 4734.

Rhett, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Greenwood, 15 miles distant.

Rhring, d'ring, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 4 miles N.E. of Treves near the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. Pop. in 1900 2969.

Rhren, a post-village of Pasco co. Fla. The banking point is St. Petersburg. Pop. about 100.

Rhrenberg, air en bère, a village of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz and near Schluckenau. Pop. in 1900, 3201, of the commune 4715.

Rhrenberg, a post village of Yuma co. Ariz. on the Colorado River 130 miles above Yuma.

Rhrenbresteln air en brit stine, a town of Rhentish Prussia, immediately opposite Coblenz. It is situated at the foot of a rocky hill nearly 400 feet in elevation which commands extensive views of the Rhine and is crowned by a great fortress whose defences are supplemented by other works in the vicinity. The old fortress of Rhrenbresteln was dem. lished by the French after the peace of Lunéville, and the new one was constructed immediately after the close of the Napoleonic wars. Pop. of the town in 1900 5303.

Rhrenfeld air en fält a former town of Prussia, now inc. reported with Cologne.

Rhrenfeld, a post village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown.

Rhrenfels air en fels a ruined castle on the Rhine in the Prussian district of Wiesbaden between Budesheim and Assmannshausen.

Rhrenfriedersdorf, air en free'ders-dorf a town of Saxony on the slope of the Sauberg 1500 feet above the sea, 44 miles SW of Dresden. Near by are the picturesque granite masses of the Greifenstein. Pop. in 1900 4481.

Rhehardt, a post-town of Hamburg co. & C. The banking point is Hamburg or Wartenburg. Pop. in 1900 215.

Rheimdale a post village of Vigo co. Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. about 350.

Ribar, i e san, a town of Spain in i aspdeca, district of Vergara. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5338.

Elban, i baw or Alt Elban, a village of Saxony 11 miles NW of Zittau, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. in 1900 4665. Closely adjoining in the village of Hrt. Ernst.

Elbstadt, i bel stätt a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main 5 miles SE of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 1139.

Elbenochitz, i ben-ahit a town of Moravia, on the Iglaue, 12 mi. NW of Brunn. Pop. in 1900 4671.

Elbenstock, i ben-stock a town of Saxony 10 miles SSE of Zwicau. It has manufactures of embroidery and lace. Pop. in 1900 7489.

Eldewald, i bis-wält, a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, 24 miles NW of Marburg. Pop. about 1900.

Elch, ik a village of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg 1½ miles from the city of Luxembourg. It has iron-works. Pop. of the commune about 6000.

Elchsfeld, iks fält, a district of Prussia, in the province of Hanover and Saxony containing outcrops of the Thuringian Forest and watered in part by the Lutrath, Leme and Wipper.

Elchstatt, or Elchstätt, i stätt a town of Bavaria, 42 miles WSW of Ratibon on the Altmühl. It became the seat of a bishopric as early as the eighth century. Its bishops were prominent among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire and their various residences are among the objects of interest in and about the quaint old town. Elchstatt has a venerable cathedral and other noteworthy churches an old town hall and some beautiful buildings. The old principality of Elchstatt was secularized in 1802, but the historic wood revived not long after. There is an episcopal lyceum, and there are two extensive libraries. Pop. in 1900 1103.

Elchstetten, i stët-tet a town of Baden on the Drems, 8 miles NW of Freiburg. Pop. about 2500.

Elchwald, iks wält, a village and health resort of Bohemia, district of Teplitz, at the foot of the Krágoberga. Pop. about 4500.

Elckel i kpl a coal mining village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arenberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900 1670.

Eider, i der (L. Eide n) a river of Germany rises in Holstein 8 miles S of Kiel and flows generally W to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Friedrichst., forming with the canal of the same name which continues it the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein. Length about 110 miles, for most of which it is navigable. The means of communication which the Eider and the Eider Canal formerly afforded between the Baltic and the North Sea has been supplanted by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The tides are felt as far as Rendsburg.

Eiderstedt, i'der-stët a peninsula of Prussia, on the W coast of Schleswig extending into the North Sea on the N side of the estuary of the Eider. It is low and is protected from the sea by dikes and lines of sand-dunes. The chief town is Tönning.

Eidsvold, ids vold, a parish of Norway 32 miles NNE of Christiania, on the Verman-Elf. It has iron-forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly of 1811.

Eidsvold, ids vold, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Wis. 32 miles N by W of Neillsville.

Eierland, Netherlands. See EIERLAND.

Eifel, i fel, a range of low mountains in Rhonish Prussia, connected W with the East Ardennes, and trending E by S towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Netta. They are sometimes divided into Hehe-Eifel (high Eifel) Vorder Eifel (higher Eifel) and Schnee-Eifel (snowy Eifel). Their highest summit is about 2500 feet above sea-level. The Vorder Eifel is sometimes known as the volcanic Eifel, from the numerous outcrops of past volcanic activity (lava-masses, scoriae, Maar or crater lakes) which it presents.

Eger, i gher a mountain of Switzerland Bernese Oberland, adjoining the Mönch, and about 4 miles NNE of the Jungfrau. Elevation 13,640 feet. It was first ascended by Barrington in 1858. The Eiger Glacier is now reached by the new Jungfrau railway.

Eigg (eg) or Egg Island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland co. of Inverness, 12 miles W of Arisaig. There are some remarkable basaltic cliffs which in the bourn of Eigg rise to 1270 feet. Pop. about 250.

Eighteen Mile, a post-hamlet of Pickens co. S C.

Eight Mile, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Mo.

Eighty-eight, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ky. 12 miles SE of Glasgow. Pop. 50.

Eighty-four, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa.

Eierland, or Eierland, i er lant (egg land) a former island of the Netherlands, now forming the N part (ab. nt two-fifths) of the island of Texel. It receives its name from the number of sea-fowls eggs found upon it.

Eilau see EYLAU and DRYBUN EYLAU.

Eilbeck, a former city of Germany incorporated in 1844 with Hamburg. Pop. in 1895 24,611.

Eildon (ael don) Hills, three conical peaks of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain cleft into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott. Elevation of the highest summit, 1385 feet.

Eilenburg, i len bōrg a town of Prussian Saxony 15 miles by rail NE of Leipzig, on an island in the Mulde. It has varied manufactures. Pop. in 1900 15 147.

Ellendorf, i len Dorf a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles E of Ais la Chapelle. It has mines of calamine and lead. Pop. in 1900 7040.

Elk, Lock, for col a salt-water lake of Scotland forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe on the borders of the co. of Argyll and Inverness.

Ellen, i len a village of Germany in Schaumburg Lippe, 2 miles ESE of Bückeburg on the Aue, at the base of the Harberg. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

Elmbeck, a town of Prussia. See ELMBECK.

Elmco, i meo, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean NW of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30' S. Lon 159° W. Length 9 miles, breadth 5 miles.

Elmsbüttel, a former city of Germany united in 1904 with Hamburg. Pop. in 1895 52,189.

Einbeck, i nek a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Ilm, 39 miles SE of Hanover. Pop. in 1900 7914.

Einshoven, ied ho ven a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Demsel 19 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. and an active trade. Pop. in 1900 4934.

Einsiedel, i en sed (Hn. Scree-Emete) a village of Hungary co. of Zips on the Gálmitz 114 miles NE of Budapest. It has mines of iron and copper.

Einsiedeln, i en edeln a town of Switzerland, cant. of Schwyz, 9 miles ENE of Schwyz. It comprises many inns and houses for the reception of pilgrims, and owes its origin to a famous Benedictine abbey situated about 3500 feet above the plain, supposed to have been founded in the ninth century which has spacious apartments, a library with 40,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and Roman antiquities and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin which annually attracts an average 150,000 pilgrims, the great mass of whom come on Sept. 14. Its rich treasury was depolled by the French in 1798. The town has a large trade in prayer books, rosaries, ornelans, etc. The reformer Zwingli was enro of Einsiedeln. Pop. in 1900 8451.

Eliville, i ve val' a small town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle 4½ miles N of Lunéville.

Eipel, i pēl (Hun *Ipoly*) a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube from the left, between Gran and Waisan, after a tortuous course of about 125 miles.

Eipel (Bohem *Opice*) a town of Bohemia, district of Trantone on the Aupa, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop in 1900, 4819.

Eismack, t sāk a river of Tyrol, rises near Mount Brenner and flows into the Adige.

Eisenach, Vēn ā a town of Germany grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar capital of the former principality of Eisenach situated near the N.W. end of the Thuringian Forest, on the Hölzel at the foot of the Wartburg 44 miles W of Weimar. It has many interesting edifices, such as the old St. Nicholas church the former ducal palace, the town hall and the modern theatre. There are fine public monuments among which are statues of Luther and Sebastian Bach the latter of whom was born here. The grand-ducal gymnasium is the successor to an old Latin school of which Luther was for a time a pupil. Among the varied industries of Eisenach are the manufacture of dyes chemicals, antique pottery and bricks, tanning spinnings and weaving. The most interesting object in the vicinity is the castle of Wartburg once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, in which Luther passed ten months of duress, 1521-22 under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. Pop in 1890 21 590 in 1900 31 442.

Eisenberg, l sē bēn a town of central Germany in Saxe-Altenburg 24 miles WSW of Altenburg. It has a ducal castle. There are manufactures of woollen stuffs etc. Pop in 1900 8764.

Eisenbürg, l sē bōrn (Hun *Vas váh*) a county of Hungary bounded W by Styria and N.W. by Lower Austria (capital Szombathely (Ger *Wein-am Anger*)).

Eisenburg (Hun *Eisner váh vár*) a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg 27 miles SE of Olinda. Pop about 3000.

Eisendorff, i sē donl a village of Bohemia, 35 miles W by S of Pilsen near the Bavarian frontier.

Eisenerz, l sē ēntz a town of Austria Hungary in Styria, 19 miles WNW of Bruck at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It is celebrated for its iron whose rich deposits appear to have been worked even before the occupation of the country by the Romans. Pop (cum muno) in 1900 6484.

Eisenstadt, l sē stätt (Hun *Ács-Márton kish márton*) a town of Hungary 12 miles NNW of Ódenburg near the W bank of Lake Neumuhl. It contains the magnificent palace of Prince Esterházy. Its beautiful park contains immense hot-houses full of exotical plants. Haydn the composer was chapel master of Prince Esterházy at Eisenstadt and is buried here. Pop about 2000.

Eisenfeld, l sē felt a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen. Pop in 1900, 4668, largely engaged in the iron industry.

Eisfeld, l sē felt a town of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen on the Werra 23 miles ESE of Meiningen, in an extensive valley. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town. Pop in 1900 4115.

Eisgrub, l sē grōp a town of Norway, 29 miles SSE of Brønn on the Theva. Pop about 2000.

Eisleben, i sē lē ben a town of Prussia Saxony, 23 miles W of Halle. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Luther. The house in which the Reformer was born survives in part (rebuilt after a fire in 1659 and now used as a school for orphan children) and the one in which he died has been preserved. There are two interesting churches. The mining and smelting of copper and silver are carried on here. Pop in 1900 21 900.

Eisenthal Spitze, i sē tēl spit sē a summit of the High Tatra (Carpathians) of Hungary. Height, 8623 feet.

Eitort, t'ort a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 6808.

Eitzem, i tē m a post-village of Houston co., Mine. 10 miles WNW of New Albin Iowa.

Ejutla, l sē tē l a town of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, 35 miles S. of Oaxaca. Pop in 1890, 5200.

Ekalaka, a post-village of Carter co. Mont. The banking point is Miles City. Pop about 150.

Ekatrina Harbor, Renna. See **YERATRINA**.

Ekatrinburg See **YERATRYBURG**.

Ekatrinodar See **YERATRIDNAR**.

Ekatrinograd See **YERATRIDNAR**.

Ekatrinskoy See **YERATRIDNAR**.

Eken, a river of England. See **ENNY**.

Ekenäs, ē kē nās a seaport of Finland, 15 m. of Nyland on the N. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Pop about 2000.

Ekersand, a town of Norway. See **EBERSOND**.

Ekhmya, Egypt. See **AKHMYA**.

Eklia, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind. about 8 miles SW of Tipton. Pop about 180.

Eklis, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop about 100.

Ekonk, a post-village of Wiedham co. Conn. is on a high hill about 15 miles NE. of Norwich. Pop 86.

Ekrón, an ancient town of Philistia identified with the village of Akir 33 miles WNW of Jerusalem.

Ekrón, a post-village of Meade co. Ky. The banking point is Brandenburg. Pop. about 150.

Eknjö, ē k'ñō a town of Sweden lko of Jönköping, 180 miles SW of Stockholm. Pop in 1890 3692.

El-Aasi, a river of Syria. See **ORONTES**.

El-Abiad, a river of Africa. See **BAHR-EL-ABIAD**.

Elabuga, a district and town of Kozma, government and 210 miles SE. of Vyatka, on the river Kama.

El-Aghmat, Algeria. See **LAGHOUAT**.

El Aitar, Mexico. See **ALTAIR**.

Elam, in ancient geography a country embracing the lowlands E. of the lower course of the Tigris, together with the highlands to the N and E. The southern part of the region was the classical Susiana (the country arced Susa) corresponding in part to the modern Khuzistan. To this portion the Greeks gave the name of Elymais which came to designate the tract immediately N. of the head of the Persian Gulf. The rulers of Elam figure in the Babylonian and Assyrian annals.

Elam, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. 1 mile S of Brandywine Summit.

Elamville, a post-hamlet of Patrick co. Va. 41 miles S of Christiansburg.

Elamville, a post village of Barbour co. Ala. The banking point is Oak or Clavton. Pop about 100.

Elind, or **Elind Junction**, a post village of Shawano co. Wis. 20 miles by rail S of Antigo.

Elindfontein Junction, in the Transvaal colony 38 miles S of Prior's.

Elindlaingte a settlement in Natal South Africa, 1 hour's distance from Ladysmith. It was the scene of an important engagement between the Boers and the British in 1899.

El-Arask, ē ā rāsh or **Al Arash**, ē ā rāsh (the garden of pleasure) improperly Larache and Carache, a fortified seaport town of Morocco on a declivity near the mouth of the Wad el Khen, 40 miles SSW of Tanjer. Lat. 35° 13' N. lon. 8° 5' W. Pop about 5000. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large marketplace, and a dock yard. The port receives only small vessels and trades in grain, frank, police, silk and wool. Cyclopean ramparts, considered to be of Roman and Phoenician construction and various megalithic monuments are found in the vicinity.

El Arsch, ē ā rōsch a fortified town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean at the mouth of the Wady-el Arish (or River of Egypt) near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine. It occupies the site of the ancient Rhinocolura. It has about a quarter of a square mile of cultivable land. Pop in 1897 16 991.

El-Aruch, ē ā rōsch a village of Algeria, 20 miles by rail S of Philippeville.

El-Arunt, or **El-Aghunt** See **LAGHOUAT**.

Elasoma, a small town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Monastir on the W slope of Mt. Olympus. It occupies the site and preserves the name of the town of Olusos in Thessaly mentioned in the Iliad.

Elate's, an important town of ancient Phoenicia, near the river Cephissus. It commanded the chief route from northern into central Greece. The village of Drachman is near its site. The old walls may still be traced.

Elatik, an ancient city at the northern extremity of Edom, situated where the town of Akelah now stands. In the Middle Ages it figured under the name of Alah.

El-Amariyah a village of Palestine. See **BRITHANY**.

Elba, ē bē (Fr *Elbe* ē h. anc *Elbe* and *Alba*) an island of Italy in the Mediterranean belonging to the Tuscan province of Leghorn (Livorno). It is separated from the main land by the channel of Pionchio, about 5 miles broad in its narrowest part. It is of a triangular form and is deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, the capital. Length 1 1/2 miles. Area about 85 sq m. The island is mountainous the highest point being about 3348 feet above the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy and excellent wine and fruit are produced, but agriculture is neglected. The tunny and anchovy fisheries are carried on. The island has remarkably rich deposits of iron. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, Elba was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon and it was his residence from May 8 1814 to Feb 25 1815. Pop in 1901 24 313.

Elba, a banking post town capital of Coffee co. Ala. on the Pee River and on the Northwestern Alabama R. 30 miles S of Troy. Pop in 1900 635.

Eiba, a post-village of Cassia co. Idaho, 10 miles S of Albion. Pop. 300

Eiba, a post-village of Gallatin co. Ill. about 15 miles NW of Shawneetown

Eiba, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles W of Lapeer. Pop. about 100

Eiba, a post-village of Winona co. Minn. on the Minnesota River about 23 miles W of Winona. Pop. in 1900 198.

Eiba, a banking post-village of Howard co. Neb. 13 miles by rail N by W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 257

Eiba, formerly Pines Hill, a post-village of Tennessee co. N. Y. 10 miles N of Lintula and 30 miles by rail W of Rochester. Pop. in 1900 795

Eiba, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 22 miles N of Marietta. Coal and oil are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 120

Eiba, or Franklin Junction, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. 10 miles by rail N of Chatham. Pop. about 300

El Banco, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena on the Magdalena River. Pop. 3000

Elbasan, a town of European Turkey in Albania, 94 miles N. of Scutari. It has numerous mosques and is the seat of a Greek bishop. There are manufactures of metal ware. The town is the capital of a sanjak in the vilayet of Monastir. Pop. estimated at 15,000

Elbaville, a post-hamlet of Davin co. N. C. in the valley of the Indian River 15 miles W of Lexington

Elbe, a river (German) in Germany. It is 14 miles long (about 18 miles) one of the chief rivers of Germany rises in the Hohengebirge (Great Mountains) Bohemia, from its springs, the southernmost of which the Pilsbrennen is situated at an elevation of 4,600 feet above the sea. After leaving Bohemia it flows generally N. W. enters Saxony and Prussia, and enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven its estuary being between flanked and flanked by the Elbe. Length about 700 miles. Its chief affluents are the Moldau, F. or Mulde, Sals, and Havel (which rises in the Saxon). It is navigable by small steamboats from the confluence of the Moldau in Bohemia. It is 14 miles wide at its mouth and even vessels can ascend with the tide to Hamburg but its estuary is encumbered by sand banks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave. The new Elbe-Trave Canal replacing one of the oldest German canals and uniting Lubeck with Lauenburg was opened in June, 1900. The principal cities on the banks of the Elbe are Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg and Ilmenau. Above Dresden the river flows through what is known as the Elbe in Switzerland where the rocky cliffs tower in fantastically castellated shapes.

Elbe, a post station of Burlington co. Tex.

Elbknechtitz, a town of Bohemia in the district of Karolinenthal on the Elbe. Pop. about 2,000

Elberfeld, a city of a town of Rhineland Prussia, on the Wupper 16 miles S of Düsseldorf. Portion of the inner town are irregular but as the population of the place has expanded since the beginning of the nineteenth century it presents in the main a modern appearance. It has handsome villas, quarters, fine public buildings of recent construction and monument to the military virtues of new Germany. It adjoins Herten on the E. and the two with their suburbs, constitute one of the greatest centers of manufacturing industry in the world. Elberfeld is especially important as a centre of the cotton wool and silk manufacture and carries on calico-printing, dyeing and the manufacture of dyestuffs on a large scale. It has also many factories of iron and paper and the product of its breweries is exported to distant countries. Among the electric rail ways which connect Elberfeld with the neighboring places is one constructed along the bed of the Wupper and opened in 1901 in which the cars are suspended from an elevated structure. The population in 1816 was 71,710 in 1847 71,384 in 1850 91,538 in 1860 127,999 in 1870 156,922. Elberfeld and its suburbs have a population of nearly 400,000.

Elberfeld, a post-village of Warlick co. Ind. 14 miles by rail N. E. of Evansville. Coal is found here. Pop. about 250

Elberon, a banking post-town of Tama co. Iowa, 16 miles by rail E of Tama. Pop. in 1900 344

Elberon, a post-village and fashionable sea-side resort of Monmouth co. N. J. adjoining Long Branch

Elbert, a county in the F. part of Colorado bordering on Kansas. It is drained by Big Sandy River and Kiowa creeks. Area, 1852 sq. m. Capital Kiowa. Pop. in 1890 1856 in 1900 3101

Elbert, a county in the NE part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 392 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Savannah River and on the S and SW by the

Broad River. Capital Elberton. Pop. in 1890 16,376; in 1900 19,739

Elbert, a post-village of Elbert co. Colo. 32 miles SE. of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. about 200

Elberton, a banking post town, capital of Elbert co., Ga. 34 miles E by N of Athens. It is on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. It has cotton and cotton seed oil mills, cotton-compresses, fertilizer factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 3334.

Elberton, a banking post town of Whitman co. Wash. 13 miles NE of Colfax. Pop. in 1900 297

Elbe-Teinitz, a village of a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe 19 miles W of (Brunn) Pop. in 1900 2732.

Elbeuf, a town of France in Seine-Inferieure 13 miles SE of Rouen. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley on the left bank of the Seine. It is one of the busiest manufacturing centres of northern France. The manufacture of linen, woollen cloth, wool spinning and dyeing are carried on on a large scale. Elbeuf is an old town and as early as the sixteenth century had 60 cloth manufactories. Pop. in 1901 19,050

El-Hisar, a suburb of the city of Algiers, Algeria.

Elbing, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 34 miles N. E. of Danzig on the Elbing 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. Its old gabled houses give to it a picturesque appearance. It has manufactures of chemicals, starch, sail-cloth, etc. and machine shops in which locomotives, cars, agricultural implements, apparatus for war vessels, etc. are made. It has a library of 40,000 volumes. Its trade is extensive. Pop. in 1890 41,566 in 1900 55,510

Elbing, a post-village of Butler co. Kan. on the Chicago R. 16 miles and Pacific R. The banking point is Leola. Pop. 100

Elbingerode, a town of Prussia, in Hanover in the Harz 20 miles E of Clausthal. Pop. in 1900 121

Elbvarille, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Pa.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, 74 miles W by N of Prague. It is situated on a steep rocky promontory round which the Elbe here crossed by a chain bridge makes an island on which the town sits. It has an old castle now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900 4421

Elburn, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Littleburg branch of the Northern R. The banking point is Kidgway. Pop. about 300

El Hostan, a town of Anatolia 40 miles NW of Marash on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. about 5000

Elbow Lake, Minn. the source of the Red River of the North is in the N. part of Becker co. It is about 9 miles long

Elbow Lake, a banking post-village capital of Grant co. Minn. 150 miles NW of Winnipeg. It is on the Great Northern and the Winnipeg, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 625

Elbowoods, a post-village of McLean co. N. Dak. The banking point is Minot. Pop. 100

Elbridge, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Skaneateles Outlet 12 miles W of Syracuse. It contains chair factories, paper mills, etc. and is the seat of the Munro Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900 349

Elbridge, a post-village of Obion co. Tenn. The banking point is Obion

Elbrink, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 60

Elbruz, a mountain the highest as yet measured of the Caucasus, stands on the northern European slope of the principal range and is 18,525 feet high. It is about 100 miles from the Caspian Sea and at its base is a glacier which flows the river Kuban. It is an extinct volcano with two summits the lower being about 14,460 feet. The snow line is found at about 16,000 feet

Elbruz, a mountain of Iran in the Elbruz

Elburg, a town of the Netherlands in the (Holland) on the Zuider Zee 15 miles N. W. of Arnheim. Pop. about 3000

Elburn, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Ill. 9 miles by rail W of Geneva. Pop. in 1900 606

Elburz, a mountain range of mountains in northern Persia, pursuing a course nearly N. and S. and skirting the shores of the Caspian Sea. This mountain tract, irregular in shape and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of fully 200 miles (in all) is gradually interrupted by separating valleys which communicate with one another by passes or defiles and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated. Naphtha and petroleum are abundant. The high-

est summit is the volcanic peak of Demavend, about 18,696 feet (according to others, 19,000-20,600 feet)

Eldon, *el ká-mán* a post-village of San Diego co. Cal., in a beautiful valley of the same name and on the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern R. 15 miles NE. of San Diego its banking point. The fruit-growing valley of Eldon is, on account of its mild climate a great resort for invalids. Pop about 100

Eldon, a banking post-village of Wharton co. Tex. in a grain and fruit region 13 miles by rail SW of Wharton. It has cotton, cotton-oil and rice interests. Pop about 700

El Caney, Cuba. See CANER

El Cano, *el ká no* a town of Havana province, Cuba, 10½ miles by high-road SW of Havana. Pop in 1899 with Jaimanitas, 1,320

El Carmen, a town of Colombia department of Delfín 66 miles SE of Cartagena. It is noted for its tobacco. Pop about 9000

El Carmen, a village of southern Paraguay near the Paraná, 25 miles NW of Candelaria, Argentina Republic

El Carpio, *el kan pe-o* a small town of España 22 miles WNW of Toledo near the Tago

El Cerro, *el sen so*, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, of which it is a part and with which it is connected by street-railroad. It is a place of residence and summer Tropic

El Chaco, *el chá ko*, a territory in the NE. part of the Argentine Republic. Area, 83,000 sq m. Sea (Cano) and Guan (Naco)

Elebe, *el ehá* (anc. *Eleus* or *Eleus*) a town of Spain 13 miles SW of Alicante. It has an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style and surrounded on all sides by an extensive plantation (75,000 trees) of date-palms, which presents the picture of an African oasis, and which furnishes its principal article of export shipped from Alicante, as Barbary dates. The chief edifices are a fine old castle of the duke of Arcos and a church with a majestic dome. A handsome bridge across a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions and an ancient palace and a fortress called Callatorra. Pop (containing) in 1900 27,308

Elehingen, Ober, *el ber el kien gen* (Upper Elchingen) a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles NE of Ulm. On a steep mountain near by stood the old Benedictine abbey of Elehingen. General von Feilitzsch defeated the Austrians in the battle of Elehingen on Oct 14 1805 as a result of which Ulm capitulated to the French

Elco, a post-village of Alexander co. Ill. 28 miles by rail N of Cairo

Elco, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. The banking point is Rosas. Pop in 1900 450

El Cobre, a mining centre in the province of Antofagasta, Chile on the coast

El Cobre, Cuba. See COBRE

El Corpus, a town and mining district in the department of Chetumal, Honduras

Elida, *el dá (an Adal ha)* a town of Spain 26 miles NW of Alicante, on the Bida. Pop in 1900 9131

Eldagsen, *el dá gen* a town of Trøndelag in Norway 15 miles SSW of Ilan or Iop about 2500

El Dakkeh, *el dá kál* or *Wah-el Dakkeh*, *wá el dá kál* an oasis of Egypt, near lat 30° N lon 29° E. W of the oasis of El Kharga. Length from E to W about 30 miles. Breadth 15 miles. The soil is fertile yielding large quantities of dates, olives and other fruits. It contains the small towns of El Haer and Halama numerous villages and many ancient ruins

Eldara, a post village of Iuka co. Ill. about 12 miles SE of Quincy. Pop in 1900 243

Elde, *el dá* a river of Mecklenburg-Schwern which rises in Lake Müritze forms several lakes, flows W by S, receives the waters of Lake Schwerin and joins the Elbe at Dömitz 62 miles SE of Hamburg

Eldena, *el dá eh*, a village of Prussia in Pomerania, 5 miles E of Greifswald. It has a royal school of agriculture

Eldena, a post-village of Lee co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles SSE of Dixon

El-Derayah, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH

Elderon, a post-village of Meathen a Wm. The banking point is Wittenberg

Eldersburg, a post village of Carroll co. Md. about 20 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop 150

Eldersville, a village of Scotland co. of Renfrew, near Paisley. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birth place of Wallace, in whose family it remained until the eighteenth century

Elders Ridge, a hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. 7 miles N of Salisbury

Eldersville, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. 33 miles W by S of Pittsburgh. Pop about 125

Elderton, a post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. about 40 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 293

Elderville, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. 30 miles N by E of Quincy

Elderville, a post-village of Gregg co. Tex. Pop about 80

Eldon, a banking post-town of Wapello co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles SE of Ottumwa. Coal is mined near here. Pop in 1900 1850

Eldon, a banking post-village of Miller co. Mo. 18 miles NW of Tuscumbia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 370

Eldora, a banking post-town of Boulder co. Colo. 22 miles SW of Boulder. Pop in 1900 305

Eldora, a banking city capital of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota R. 80 miles NNE of Des Moines. It has the state industrial school etc. Pop in 1900 2235

Eldora, a post village of Cape May co. N.J. The banking point is Millsville. Pop about 100

Eldora, a post-hamlet of Marion co. W. Va.

Eldorado, *el dorá do*, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of 1,96 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Middle Fork of the American River and is drained by the South Fork of the same and by the Cummins River. The Sierra Nevada extends through the eastern part of the county which contains gold and other minerals. Capital Placerville. Pop in 1890 2,232 in 1900 8,966

Eldorado, a banking post-town capital of Union co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and the Arkansas Southern R. 30 miles SSE of Camden. Pop in 1900 1049

Eldorado, a post-village and former gold-camp of Eldorado co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 40 miles ENE of Sacramento

Eldorado, a banking post-town and railroad-centre of Saline co. Ill. 8 miles NE of Harrisburg on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is a trade-centre. Pop in 1900 1,445

Eldorado, a post-village of Fayette co. Iowa, on the Turkey River 7 miles N of West Union

Eldorado, a banking city capital of Butler co. Kan., on the Walnut River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. 32 miles ENE of Wichita. It has a foundry and machine-shop carriage-works woolen mills, etc. Pop in 1900 3,400

Eldorado, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. The banking point is Hurlock. Pop 100

Eldorado, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Neb.

Eldorado, a post-village of Montgomery co. N.C. 7 miles NW of Troy. Gold has been found here. Pop about 100

Eldorado, a banking post-village of Preble co. Ohio, 70 miles by rail WNW of Dayton. Pop in 1900 358

Eldorado, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles S of Altoona. It has manufacturing of iron. Pop 100

Eldorado, a post village of Schleicher co. Tex. The banking point is San Angelo

Eldorado, a post-hamlet of Salt Lake co. Utah

Eldorado, a post-township (town) and village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. about 6 miles NW of Fond du Lac. Pop of the town in 1900 1,907

Eldorado, a post village of Hastings co. Ontario 32 miles N of Bellville. Pop about 80

Eldorado, a mining town of Bogong co. Victoria, Australia, 12 miles W by N of Beechworth. Pop about 900

Eldorado Canyon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Nev.

Eldorado Creek, in the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, a tributary of the Bonanza Creek, which it enters at Grand Forks village. It has rich gold placers

Eldorado Landing, a shipping point of Union co. Ark. on the Ouachita River 73 miles ESE of Hope station

Eldorado Springs, a banking city and health resort of Cedro co. Mo. 10 miles SE of Harwood on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop in 1900 2,137

Eldred, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. 5 miles N of Rhohola station. Pop 100

Eldred, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1,535

Eldred, a township of Lyeonung co. Pa. Pop in 1900 633

Eldred, a banking post-borough of M. Neen co. Pa. 19 miles E. of Bradford on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of dynamite, leather paint, glass etc. and has oil interests. Pop in 1900 943

Elfred, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 961

Elfred, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1163

Elfred, a township of Warren co. n. Pop. in 1900 964

Elfredge, a post-borough of Cape May co. J. I. The bank is put in Cape May. Pop. about 750

Elfredaville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Pa. 14 miles NW of Lenoir

Elfredge, a post-hamlet of Walker co. Ala., 53 miles N of Tuscaloosa

Elfredge, a banking post-town of Scott co. Iowa on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles N of Davenport. Pop. in 1900 207

Elfredge, a post-village of Laclede co. Mo. 11 miles N by W of Lebanon

Elfridges Mill, a post hamlet of Buckingham co. Va. Eleonor, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. about 820. It has coal and iron industries.

Electric Peak, Wyo. is a peak of the Rocky Mountains. In lat. 44° 58' N. Height, 10,922 feet above sea-level.

Elek, a village of Hungary co. of Arad, 15 miles NW of Szeged. Pop. in 1900 4703

Elemer, a village of Hungary co. of Toron 14 miles NW of Nagy-Bocskak. Pop. about 4000

Elema, a town of Bulgaria, in the circle of Tirane, on the N slope of the Balkan mountains, near the Troadia Pass. Pop. about 3000

Elema, a post-village of Washington co. Miss. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 150

Elephantia, a small island of British India, in the harbor of Bombay, 6 miles E. of the city. It is 4 miles in circumference and has some remarkable cave-temples, with many mythological figures.

Elephant Bay, of southwestern Africa, in Angola, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 13° 14' S. It has excellent anchorage.

Elephantine (Arab. *Jesret Aswan*) an island of Upper Egypt in the Nile, opposite Assuan. It contains the debris of the ancient city of Elephantine, with remains of two temples which were still standing in 1872. The most interesting object is the obelisk recently restored, dating from the time of the Ptolemies.

Elephant Island, Senegambia is in the Gambia River 100 miles from its mouth.

Elephant Island, one of the South Shetland group S. of Russia.

Elephant River. See *Elephant River*.

Elery, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 3 miles WNW of Freeport. Pop. 100

Elery, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio. Pop. 100. The banking point is Napoleon.

Eleud, a village of Hungary co. of Bihar on the Körös, 50 miles NE of Debrecen.

Eleusis, a city of Russia. See *Eleusis*.

Eleusis, a city of Greece the remains of which are near Leptini, a small village in Attica, on the bay of Eleusina (Gulf of Argos) 12 miles NW of Athens. The principal temple was the temple of Demeter. The principal temple was the temple of Demeter. The principal temple was the temple of Demeter.

Eleuthera Island, one of the Bahama Islands, 50 miles NE of New Providence and separated from Abaco by the Eleuthera Channel. It has a productive soil. The chief settlement is Lovers Bay. Area 230 sq. m. Pop. about 1500.

Eleutheropolis, originally *Emathia*, an ancient city of Palestine identified with Bethlatha a village 25 miles NNE of Gaza with extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and numerous vaults. Near it are remains of a natural cavern.

Elewa, a post-village of Trempealeau co. Wis. 27 miles by rail W of Fairchild. Pop. about 200.

Elevation, a post-village of Johnstown co. N. C. 26 miles S by E of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 1723

Eleven Mile, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. 11 miles S-W of Wellsburg, Va.

Eleven Points, River rises in the S part of Missouri and flows into Randolph co. Ark., and enters the Spring River about 1 mile from its mouth.

Elfy, a post-village of Scott co. Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 150.

El-Fasher, a village at the end of Africa capital of Darfur 750 miles W by N of Khartoum. Lat. 13° 30' N. Lon. 25° 30' E. Several caravan routes converge here.

Elfdal, a village of Sweden, 72 miles NW of Falun. It is noted for its porphyry-quarries. Pop. about 4000.

Elfeld, a town of Prussia. See *Elfeld*.

Elfkärleby, a parish of Sweden, in the lake of Upsala, at the mouth of the Dal-Elf, in the Baltic Sea. Pop. about 8000.

Elfrida, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario 4 miles S-W of Stony Creek.

Elfsborg, a town of Västernorrland, a town of southwestern Sweden bounded E by Lake Vener. Area about 4500 sq. m. Capital Västernorrland. Pop. in 1880 279,514.

El Faerte, a town of Chile. See *Calarco*.

Elgar, an island of the Orkney group in Scotland S of Shapinsay.

Elgersburg, a village of Germany in the duchy of Saxe-Loburg-Gotha, 3 miles NW of Ilmenau. It has important porcelain manufactures. Pop. 1200.

Elgg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles NE of Zurich.

El-Ghor, the Arabic designation of the depression of the Jordan valley.

Elgin, a town of Elginshire, or Moray, mair, a county of Scotland bounded on the N by the Moray Firth E and SE by Banffshire, from which it is separated in great part by the river Spey SW by Inverness, and W by Cairnshore. Area, 438 sq. m. The county consists of a shire, a large alluvial and fertile district on the banks of the river, and a mountainous district to the S and SW. Principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn and Lossie. Lochindoch about 2 miles long is the largest sheet of water in the county. The fertile valley of the Lossie formerly received the name of the Garden of Scotland. Pop. in 1901 44,908. Capital, Elgin.

Elgin, a royal burgh of Scotland capital of the county of Elgin (or Moray) on the Lossie 118 miles N of Edinburgh and 5 miles SW of Lossiemouth its seaport. The town is situated in a fertile valley which was formerly called the Garden of Scotland, and extends about a mile along the right bank of the river. Elgin is rich in educational and charitable institutions. The ruins of the cathedral are by far the most extensive of any ancient Scottish remains. This edifice, founded in 1224, was burned in 1740 by the Wolf of Badenoch and afterwards rebuilt. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth. Height of the two western towers between which is the grand entrance 33 feet. Several of the old manor-houses still remain and there are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars. The town has brewing and woollen industries. Pop. in 1891 7894 in 1901 8250.

Elgin, a post-village of Jackson co. Ark. on the Big Black River about 27 miles E of Batesville.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Linton co. Ga. Pop. 80.

Elgin, a city of Kane and Cook co. Ill. on the Fox River 36 miles WNW of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of watches and watch cases, carriages, farm machinery, shoes, silverware, a condensed milk and other articles. There is an extensive trade in butter, cheese and agricultural produce. The McKesson Hospital for the Insane, Elgin Academy and St. Mary's Academy are located here. The river is here spanned by several bridges and affords extensive water power. Pop. in 1890 1,825 in 1900 22,473.

Elgin, a banking post town of Fayette co. Iowa on the Turkey River and on the Burlington, Elgin Rapids and Northern R. 10 miles E of West Union. Pop. in 1900 675.

Elgin, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Dak. on Big Horn Creek 12 miles ESW of Sedan.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Bass River 18 miles ESE of Grand Haven.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Walworth co. Miss. on the Minnesota River 11 miles NW of Eyota. Pop. in 1900 344.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Antelope co. Neb. 10 miles by rail SW of Oakdale. Pop. in 1900 451.

Elgin, a post-station of Caltanissetta, in Sicily.

Elgin, a post-village of Van Wert co. Ohio on the F. & R. The banking point is Spencerville. Pop. in 1900 208.

Elgin, a banking city of Union co. Oregon 30 miles N of Union on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. R. Pop. in 1900 604.

Elgin, a post-borough of Erie co. Ia. 22 miles by rail SE of Erie. Pop. in 1900 178.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Bascom co. Tex. 27 miles by rail NE of Austin. It has brick and brown-stoneware cotton gins, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Elgin, a village in the W part of Ontario on the N shore of Lake Erie (capital, St. Thomas).

Elgin, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 400. It is on the Brockville, Wainport and Saint-Esprit R.

Elgin, a post-village of Albert co New Brunswick, 12 miles from Pettedoules.

Elgin, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Hartney Pop about 200

Elginfield, a post-village of Middlesex co Ontario, 18 miles N of London

Elginshire, a county of Scotland. See **ELGIN**

Elginbar, *el-go'e-nar*, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 10 mi S W of San Sebastián

El-Golea, *el-go-lá*, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, 170 miles SW of Ouargla. Lat. 36° 35' N lon 3° 10' E. It is an important caravan station with a population probably not exceeding 1000

Elgon, Mount, an extinct volcano of British East Africa, 60 miles N.E. of the Victoria Nyanza. Elevation 14 094 feet

El Gran Chaco. See **GRAN CHACO**.

El Hammah de Cabea, *el hām mā dā kī bā* (anc. *Arae Tropicana*) a town of Africa, in Tanis, 15 miles W of Cabea, famous for its baths, whence its name.

El-Hassa, *el hā-zā*, a name given to the low lying land of Arabia bordering upon end W of the Persian Gulf NW of Oman. It is under the sovereignty of Turkey being included in the vilayet of Bursa. The chief product is dates. The capital and largest town is Hofuf (Hofuf). On the coast is the town of El Katif. The population of El Hassa is estimated at about 150 000

Elhenitz, *el hē-nitz*, a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles S of Pisek

El-hofuf, Arabia. See **HOEFUF**

Elias, Mount St. See **SANCTI ELIAS**, Mount

Eliasville, a post-village of Young co Tex. The banking point is Graham Pop about 200

Elida, a post-village of Winnebago co Ill. about 10 miles SW of Rankford

Elida, a banking post-village of Allen co Ohio on an affluence of the Auglaize River and on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 6 miles NW of Lima. Pop in 1900 449

Elie, *el-ies*, a little watering place of Scotland co of Fife, on the Bay of Fife, in the parish of Forth 2½ miles SSE of Collieston

Elizabettport, a post-village of Lyeonng co Pa. about 10 miles S of Williamsport Pop about 750

Elizaville, a post-village of Huron co Ontario, 22 miles WNW of St. Marys. Pop 100

Elitof, a post-township (town) of York co Me. Pop in 1900 1458. It has manufactures of bricks etc.

Elis, in ancient geography a district of Greece on the W coast of the Peloponnese, watered by the Acheus and Peneus, and containing the valley of Olympia. Its capital was the town of Elis on the Peneus on the site of which is a little place called Palaeopolis. It forms the modern name of Elis the capital of which is Pyrgos

Elizabetgrad, a town of Russia. See **ELIZAVETGRAD**

Elizabetstadi, Transylvania. See **ELIZAVETVARAD**

Elizavetgrad, a town of Russia. See **ELIZAVETGRAD**

Elizavilipol, Russia. See **ELIZAVETPOL**

Elzur, a post-village of Behuyikill co Pa. The banking point is Mahan y City

Eliza, a post-hamlet of Mercer co Ill. about 8 miles S of Mountine Iowa.

Elizabeth, a post-hamlet of Coffee co Ala. 3½ miles from the Apalachicola River and 10 miles SSW of Troy

Elizabeth, a banking post-town of Elbert co Colo. 40 miles N of Denver on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop in 1900 415

Elizabeth, a banking post town of Jo Daviess co Ill. on the Apple River 15 miles N of Galena, on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop in 1900 650

Elizabeth, a post-town of Harrison co Ind. 15 miles SSW of New Albany and 1 mile W of the Ohio River Pop in 1900 271

Elizabeth, a post-village of Ottotail co Minn. 8 miles by rail N by W of Fergus Falls. Pop in 1900 186

Elizabeth, a city and the capital of Union co N J. 2 miles W of Newark Bay 4 miles SSW of Newark and 12 miles SW of the city of New York. It is connected with these and other cities by the New Jersey Central the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Rrs. It contains a court-house, city hall theatre, the Elizabeth institute, luxury hotel and various other academic institutions. Many merchants of New York reside in this city. Its industries comprise the manufacture of sewing-machines, chemical paints pumps hardware and tools bats, etc. iron foundry and ship building. That part of the city which is popularly called Elizabethport is on Strickland Sound, 2 miles SE. of the centre of Elizabeth and 12 miles SW of New York. Elizabethport is a leading place in the shipment of iron and anthracite coal. Elizabeth was settled

in 1664 and was long known as Elizabethtown. Pop in 1860 11 607, in 1870, 20 883; in 1880, 28,220 in 1890 37,764 in 1900 52 130

Elizabeth, N C. See **ELIZABETH CITY**

Elizabeth, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co Pa. on the B bank of the Monongahela River 21 miles SE of Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. It has various mills vent-and-sea-factory and a manufactory of pumps. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Coal is mined here extensively. Pop in 1900 1800

Elizabeth, a township of Allegheny co Pa. Pop in 1900 1880

Elizabeth, a township of Lancaster co Pa. Pop in 1900 837

Elizabeth, a banking post-town capital of Wirt co W Va. is on the Little Kanawha River about 20 miles S of Parkersburg. It is on the Lotts Kanawha R. Steamboats ply between this place and Parkersburg. Pop in 1900 451

Elizabeth Bay, a bay and settlement of German Southwest Africa, 60 miles S of Angre Piquin.

Elizabeth, Cape, in Alaska, is at the SW extremity of the Kani peninsula.

Elizabeth, Cape, is the N extremity of Saghalin Island in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24' N

Elizabeth City, a county in the SE part of Virginia, is situated at the mouth of the James River. Area, 60 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Chesapeake Bay on the S by Hampton Roads and on the N by the Back River. Fort Monroe stands on the coast of this county. Capital, Hampton. Pop in 1890 10 109 in 1900 10 460

Elizabeth City, a banking post-town, port of entry, and capital of Pasquotank co N C. is on the right or SW bank of the Pasquotank River 40 miles S of Norfolk, Va. with which it is connected by the Norfolk and South are R. and by steamboats running through the Dismal Swamp Canal. It has cotton and hosiery mills cotton gins, iron works, machine-shops, plough factory etc. and is largely engaged in the oyster fishery. The Atlantic College Institute and a state normal school (R. colored) are located here. Pop in 1890 3251 in 1900 5349

Elizabeth (or Henderson's) Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is lat 24° 31' S lon 123° 18' W is of coral formation

Elizabeth Island, an island in the Strait of Magellan

Elizabeth Island, one of the Admiralty Islands in the Pacific Ocean

Elizabeth Island, one of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 6° N lon 160° 30' E

Elizabeth Island, one of the Society group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the E point, 13° 58' S lon 145° 48' W

Elizabeth Islands, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. They are very small 10 in number and comprise the town ship (town) of Elizabeth Islands. Area about 14 sq. m. Pop in 1890 164. The best-known islands, which are frequented as a summer resort are Nauset, Cuttyhunk and Nantuxet.

Elizabeth Lake, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co Cal. 30 miles from Newhall

Elizabethport, a town of Russia. See **ELIZAVETPOL**

Elizabethport, Cape Colony. See **LOUR ELIZABETH**

Elizabethport, N J. See **ELIZABETH**

Elizabeth River, a stream or navigable inlet of Virginia, emptying into Hampton Roads. The towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth are on its bank.

Elizabethton, a banking post-village capital of Carter co Tenn. on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and the Virginia and Southwestern Rrs. 100 miles ENE of Knoxville. It has cotton yarn and lumber industries. Pop about 1200

Elizabethtown, a banking post-village, capital of Hardin co. Ill. on the Ohio River about 44 miles above Edwardsville. Pop in 1900 565

Elizabethtown, a banking post town of Bartholomew co Ind. 13 miles by rail N by E of Seymour. Pop in 1900 407

Elizabethtown, a banking city capital of Hardin co Ky. is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rrs. 42 miles S of Louisville. It has manufactures of flour staves bricks, etc. Pop in 1900 1861

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Calaveras co N Cal. about 70 miles SW of El Mer, Cal. It is an important mining-centre. Pop about 500

Elizabethtown, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Essex co N Y. is on the Raquet River in Elizabethtown township (town) about 36 miles S by W of Plattsburg and 6 miles W of Lake Champlain. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery and is about 60 miles

NE. of Dix Peak one of the loftier summits of the Adirondacks. Important iron-ore deposits are found near here. Pop. in 1900 491 of the town 1131

Elizabethtown, a post-town, capital of Bladen co. N. C., on the right or W bank of the Cape Fear River about 42 miles NW of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 144.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 19½ miles W of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Elizabethtown, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles SE of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of wagons, agricultural machinery furniture etc. Pop. in 1900 14,3.

Elizabethtown, a post-town of Tasmania, 50 miles by rail from Launceston.

Elizabethville, a banking post borough of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 8 miles E. of Millersburg, its banking point. It has hosiery and carpet mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 878.

Elizabethville, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario 15 miles NW of Port Hope. Pop. 150.

Elizavetgrad, Russia. See **YELIZAVETSKAN**.

Elizavetpol. See **YELIZAVETSKAN**.

Elizaville, a post-village of Boone co. Ind. about 30 miles NW of Indianapolis.

Elizaville, a post-village of Fleming co. Ky. 15 miles by W of Mayesville. Pop. in 1900 189.

Elizaville, or **Union Coraara**, a post village of Columbia co. N. Y., on Jansen's Creek, 16 miles S of Hudson. Pop. about 25.

Elizondo, a lethon-do, a small town of Spain in Navarre, 20 miles N of Pamplona.

Eljao, **el nja**, a small town of Spain in Extremadura 53 miles NW of Cáceres, near the borders of León.

El-Jemmi el jém (anc. *Tydrus*) a village of Tunisia, 105 miles SSE of the city of Tunis with remains of a noble amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

El-Jezireh. See **MESEOPOTAMIA**.

Elk, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, lies an area of 645 sq. m. It is traversed by the Elk River. Capital Howard. Pop. in 1890 12,216. In 1900 11,443.

Elk, a county in the northwest-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 180 sq. m. It is drained by the Clarion River and by Beunett's Branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek. The surface is intersected with high hills or mountains one of which is called Elk Mountain. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital Ridgely. Pop. in 1890 22,339. In 1900 32,907.

Elk, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. 23 miles (direct) W of Ukiah. Pop. about 250.

Elk, a post village of the Chickasaw Nation. IT 22 miles (direct) NW of Berwyn. Pop. about 5.

Elk, a post village of base co. Kan. 14 mile W by N of Colliwood Falls. P. 150.

Elk, a post-village of Genesee co. N. Y. 15 miles NW of Hunt.

Elk, a post hamlet of Chave co. N. Mex. Pop. 50.

Elk, a post township of Noble co. Ohio about 20 miles N by E of Marietta. Pop. in 1900 1157.

Elk, a township of Chester co. Pa. on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900 72.

Elk, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1949.

Elk, a township of Tigua co. La. Pop. in 1900 150.

Elk, a township of Warren co. Pa. on the New York boundary line. Pop. in 1900 814.

El-Kab, **el kab** (anc. *Elephantopolis*) a place in Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, 40 miles SNE of the site of Thebes. Here are the ruins of the ancient city of Nothis.

Elkader, **Elkader** a banking post-town capital of Laysan co. Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 121.

El-Kantara (the bridge) a pass through the Great Atlas (Anie) mountains of Algeria, among the caravan route to Tuggurt and on the railway connecting Constantine with Biskra. South of it lies the Arab settlement of El Kantara. This pass was traversed by the Third Roman Legion, and contains the remains of a Roman bridge.

El-Kmar, **el kmar** (the castle) or **El-Kanar**, a large village of Egypt capital of the oasis of El Dakhla. Lat. 25° 41' N. Lon. 20° 10' E. It is the residence of a shuk and has sulphur springs and remains of an Egyptian temple.

El-Katif, **el katif** a fortified town of Arabia on the Persian Gulf, in the El Illao tract. Lat. 26° 25' N. Lon. 50° E. It has a trade in pearls from the adjacent fishery. Pop. about 5000 (?). The district is rich in fruits and vegetables.

Elk City, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho, 25 miles SE of Mount Idaho. Pop. about 250.

Elk City, a banking city of Montgomery co. Kan., on the Elk River 12 miles WNW of Independence, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 709.

Elk City, a post village of Douglas co. Neb. Pop. 70.

Elk City, a banking village of Roger Mills co. Okla. Pop. about 150.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Oregon. Pop. 50.

Elk City, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. in Elk township on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 2 miles from Edinboro.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Barbour co. W. Va. about 18 miles SE. of Clarkburg.

Elk Creek, of Washington co. Ind. flows into the Muscatatuck River.

Elk Creek, Oregon runs westward in Douglas co. and enters the Lompoc River about 40 miles from its mouth.

Elk Creek, Tenn. runs southward in Shelby co. and enters the Wolf River about 2 miles N. of Memphis.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Glenn co. Cal. The bank 100 paces in willows. Pop. 100.

Elk Creek, a post village of Spencer co. Ky. 12 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Elk Creek, a post hamlet of Texas co. Mo. 9 miles (direct) S. of Houston.

Elk Creek, a banking post village of Johnson co. Neb. on the Nemaha River 6 miles by rail SSE. of Townsend. Pop. in 1900 347.

Elk Creek a post village of Otsego co. N. Y. 3 miles N. by P. of Syracuse station.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co. N. C. 6 miles NW of "parta."

Elk Creek, a post-village of Grayson co. Va. about 24 miles N. of Willsie.

Elk Creek a post hamlet of Transylvania co. Wis. on Elk Creek about 4½ miles N. of Lu Crease.

Elkhall, a post village of Susquehanna co. Pa. 2½ miles from (mountain) station.

Elk Falls, a banking post village of Elk co. Kan. on the Elk River and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. about 32 miles WNW of Independence. Pop. about 400.

Elk Fork, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 50.

Elk Garden, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Va. 18 miles NW of Salt Lick.

Elk Garden, a post town of Mineral co. W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. 5 miles NE of Harrison. Pop. in 1900 541.

Elk Grove, a post village of Sacramento co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific 15 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. 9 miles NW of Chicago.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 21½ banking point is Edinboro.

Elk Grove a post village of Lafayette co. Wis. in Elk Grove township (1 sq. m.) about 20 miles NE of Dubuque Iowa. Pop. in 1900 61.

El-Kharith, **el kharith** or **The Great Oasis**, a fruit all of the Egyptian desert the southern limit of the Egyptian oases, 110 miles W of Akh m. Its length is variously estimated from 80 to 200 miles and its maximum breadth at 10 miles. The town of the same name is at 25° 24' N. Lon. 40° E.

Elkhart, a county in the N. part of Indiana bordering on Michigan has an area of 445 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and is about 100 miles in the NW part of the county. Capital Goshen. Pop. in 1890 38,201. In 1900 40,522.

Elkhart, a banking city of Ingham co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 12 miles SSW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 353.

Elkhart, a city of Elkhart co. Ind. is on the St. Joseph River at the mouth of the Elkhart River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 15 miles E of South Bend. It is a large manufacturing centre and has paper mills, lumber and wagon-factory, stave mills, etc. It has fine parks and abundant water supply. Pop. in 1890 11,360. In 1900 15,184.

Elkhart, a post-village of Polk co. Iowa, 15 miles N of Des Moines.

Elkhart, a post-village of Anderson co. Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 15 miles SSW of Pampa.

Elkhart, or **Elkhart Lake**, a post-village of Sheboygan co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 464.

Elkhart City, a village of Illinois. See **ELKHART**.
Elkhart River, Ind., rises in Noble co. runs northward, and enters the St. Joseph River at Elkhart. It is about 90 miles long.

Elkhart, a post-hamlet of Christian co. Mo. 15 miles E by S of Ozark.

Elkhart, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon 27 miles N by S of Roseburg.

Elkhart River rises in Sweetwater co. Wyo. runs southward into Colorado and enters the Yampah or Bear River.

Elkhart, a post-hamlet of Goodland co. Va.

Elkhart, or **Elkton**, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. about 23 miles S.E. of Belleville.

Elkhart, a post-village of Shelby co. Iowa.

Elkhart, a post-town of Taylor co. Ky. 18 miles S of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900 87.

Elkhart, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mont. Pop. 90.

Elkhart, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Neb. on the Elkhart River and on the Union Pacific R. 26 miles W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 299.

Elkhart, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Monongahela River 26 miles by rail S of Pittsburgh.

Elkhart, a post-village of Henry co. Tenn. Pop. about 60.

Elkhart, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. 5 miles NW of Mill Creek and 27 miles (direct) ENE of Terryville. It is in the Norfolk and Western R. and has important coal and coke industries. Pop. about 2600.

Elkhart, a banking city and capital of Walworth co. Wis. 41 miles W by N of Racine on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of flour, bricks and other better goods, a condensed milk etc. Pop. in 1880 1122 in 1910 114 in 1900 1731.

Elkhart, a post-village of Manitowish (Canada) in the municipality of Watrous on the Canadian Pacific R. 65 miles from Grand in its banking point. It has roller mills and large grain elevators. Pop. about 400.

Elkhart Creek, Ark. rises by two branches in Fayette and enters the Henry River about 10 miles N of Frankfort.

Elkhorn River, Neb. rises in the N part of the state, drains parts of Elkhorn, Antelope, Madison, Stanton, Cuming, Dodge, and Douglas cos. and enters the Platte River about 11 miles NNE of Ashland. Its length is about 200 miles.

Elkins, a banking post-town of Curry co. N.C. on the Yadkin River 18 miles N of Stateville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 860.

Elkins, a post-village of Merrimack co. N.H. The banking point is Concord.

Elkins, a banking post town of Randolph co. W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. 7 miles N of Beverly. It has coal, coke and tanning industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 2017.

Elkinsville, a post hamlet of Brown co. Ind. 22 miles WSW of Columbus.

Elk Lake, a post-village of Oneida co. Pa.

Elkland, a post hamlet of Webster co. Mo.

Elkland, a township of Sullivan co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 976.

Elkland, a banking post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on the Towanque Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 12 miles W of Lawrenceville. It has a tannery and manufactures of furniture, carriages, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900 1109.

Elkland, a banking post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. It has coal-mines and manufactures of hardware, carriages, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Elkland Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Pike co. Mo. 6 miles N of Frankfort station.

Elk Mills, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 6 miles SE of Oxford.

Elkmont, a post town of Limestone co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 8 miles N of Athens. Pop. in 1900 174.

Elkmont Springs, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn.

Elk Mount, a post township (town) and village of Dunn co. Wis. about 11 miles WNW of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town is 1900 812.

Elk Mountain, Pa. is in the SE part of Susquehanna co. It is about 2000 feet high.

Elk Mountain, or **Big Horn**, a high peak of the Medicine Bow Range, is in the S part of Wyoming about 15 miles S. of Percy station near lat. 41° 34' N. lon. 108° 30' W. It is a prominent landmark. Elevation 11,511 feet.

Elk Mountain, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo. on the Medicine Bow River 12 miles from Carbon station.

Elk Mountains, Colo. a range or group of a few miles W of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Castle Peak, which is the

highest of the Elk Mountains, has an altitude of 14,239 feet above sea-level. Among the other peaks are Capitol Mountain, Italian Peak, Maroon Mountain, Snow Mass Mountain, and Sopris Peak. The mountains present grand and rugged scenery.

Elkneck, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. 6 miles S of Northeast station. Pop. 75.

Elko, the northeasternmost county of Nevada. It is drained by the Humboldt River and its North and South Forks. The East Humboldt Mountains extend nearly through the middle of the county. Franklin Ruby and Goose Lake water a portion of its southern boundary. Area, 16,939 sq. mi. Capital, Elko. Pop. in 1890 4784 in 1900 5683.

Elko, a post-town of Houston co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Macon. Pop. in 1900 171.

Elko, a banking post-village capital of Blaine co. Nev. on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R. 276 miles W of Ogden Utah. It is an important mining agricultural and stock raising center. Pop. in 1900 900.

Elko, a post town and station of Barnwell co. S.C. on the Southern R. 6 miles W by N of Blackville. Pop. in 1900 208.

Elko, a post-village of Henrico co. Va. Pop. about 75.

Elko, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Fernie.

El-Kos, El Kos' (a) how is named from its windings) a river of Morocco province of Fez enters the Atlantic Ocean at El Araish.

El Kosh, El Kosh a small town of Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan 30 miles N of Mosul.

Elkpark, a post-village of Mitchell co. N.C. 2 miles by rail W of Cranberry. Pop. in 1900 498.

Elkpoin, a banking post-village capital of Union co. S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 21 miles NW of Sioux City. It is near the Missouri River and in a rich farming country. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Elkport, a banking post-town of Clayton co. Iowa, between the Elk and Volga rivers, 42 miles by rail NW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 326.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ill.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Phelps co. Mo. 8 miles SE of Rolla.

Elk Rapids, a banking post-village of Antrim co. Mich. is on the E shore of Grand Traverse Bay at the mouth of the Elk River 10 miles NE of Traverse City on the Pere Marquette R. It has iron and cement works etc. Pop. about 1900.

Elkridge, Howard co. Md. on the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles SW of Ballimore, of which it is a post-station. Pop. about 100.

Elk River, has rises in Ark. and enters the Verdugo River about 3 miles above Independence.

Elk River, Md. rises in Chester co. Pa. and runs southward to Elkton in Maryland. It flows thence southward and enters Chesapeake Bay in Cecil co.

Elk River, Minn. enters the Mississippi River at the village of Elk River.

Elk (or Cowekin) River drains part of McDonald co. Mo., from which it runs westward into the Indian Territory, thence northward and enters the Neosho River.

Elk River, an affluent of the Tennessee River drains part of Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln and Giles cos. Tenn. enters Alabama and joins the Tennessee near the upper end of the Muscle Shoals. Length about 150 miles.

Elk River, W. Va. drains part of Webster and Braxton cos. and enters the Kanawha River at Charleston. Its length is estimated at 180 miles.

Elk River, a banking post-village capital of Sherburne co. Minn. on the left or N bank of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Elk River 39 miles NW of St. Paul on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 831.

Elkro, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa.

Elkron, a post-station of Fauquier co. Va.

Elk Shouls, a post-hamlet of Alexander co. N.C. 8 miles NE of Taylorsville.

Elkton, a post-village of Teller co. Colo. on the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Midland Terminal R. 3 miles S of Cripple Creek. Pop. about 100.

Elkton, a banking city capital of Todd co. Ky. on Elk Creek 20 miles ESE of Hopkinsville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. The Van derbilt Training School is located here. Pop. in 1900 1123.

Elkton, a banking post town capital of Cecil co. Md. is on the Elk River at the head of navigation and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 63 miles ENE of Baltimore. It has cotton-mills canneries iron foundry, and boat-yards. Pop. in 1900 2542.

Elkton, a banking post village of Harrow co. Mich. 16 miles W of Badaxe, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop in 1900, 471

Elkton, a post-village of Mower co. Minn. Pop 80
Elkton, a post-hamlet of Hickory co. Mo. 59 miles N of Springfield. Pop 60

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N C. 42 miles by rail W by N of Wilmington

Elkton, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio on the Little Beaver River 4 miles E of New Lisbon

Elkton, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon on the Umpqua River about 36 miles NNW of Roseburg

Elkton, a banking post-village of Brookings co. S Dak. 17 miles by rail E of Brookings. Pop in 1900, 871

Elkton, a post-village of Gilles co. Tenn. on the Elk River, near the boundary of Alabama. Pop about 150

Elkton, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. 24 miles by rail S by W of Luray

Elk Valley, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jellico. It has coal- and lumber interests. Pop about 300

Elkview, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 47 miles by rail WSW of Philadelphia. Pop 60

Elkville, a post-village of Jackson co. Ill. 7 miles by rail S of Duquoin. Pop in 1900, 465

Elkville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N C.

Elia, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W Va. 25 miles S of Wehaker

Elina, a post hamlet of Pepin co. Wis. on the Chippewa River 12 miles from its mouth and about 13 miles N of Wabasha, Minn.

Ellisbell, a post-village of Bryan co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop 175

Ellismer, a post-village of southern Alaska, at Virgin Bay on the N.E. shore of Prince William Sound

Ellisnad, a town of England co. of York, West Riding on the Calder 3 miles SE of Halifax. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop in 1901, 10,412

Ellisville, a post-village of Madison co. Fla. on the Suwanee River and on the Seaboard Air Line and the Ellisville, Wealake and Jennings R. 70 miles E. of Tallahassee. Pop about 300

Ellisville, a banking post-town capital of Shelby co. Ga. 48 miles ESE of Columbus on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 44

Ellisville, a post-village of Blount co. Tenn. 18 miles ESE of Knoxville

Ellisboro, a post-town of Rutherford co. N C. Pop in 1900, 175

Ellisboro, a post-village of Ritchie co. W Va. on the North Fork of the Hughes River 37 miles by rail E of Parkersburg

Ellisboro, a post-village in Ellisboro township (town) Grant co. Wis. on the Platte River 8 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop of the town in 1900, 828

Ellisburg, a post-village in Ellisburg township (town) Clinton co. N Y. 28 miles E of Malone. Pop about 500 of the town in 1900, 3249

Ellisburg Center, a post-village of Clinton co. N Y. about 24 miles NW of Littleburg its banking point. Pop about 500

Ellisburg Depot, a post-village of Clinton co. N Y. in Ellisburg township (town) on the Kentland R. 28 miles E of Malone. Pop about 400

Ellisdale, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. 80 miles S of Wilmington. Pop about 200

Ellisdale, a post-village of Terrebonne parish La. The banking point is Ibouma. Pop 175

Ellisdale, a banking post-village of Steele co. Minn. Pop 300

Ellisdale, a banking city capital of Dickery co. N Dak. 37 miles N of Aberdeen on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900, 750

Ellisdale, a post hamlet of Smyth co. Va.

Ellisburg, a banking city capital of Kittitas co. Wash. 37 miles N of North Yakima, on the Northern Pacific R. It has saw and planing mills, creameries, a glove-factory etc. and is an important trade-centre. A state normal school is located here. Pop in 1900, 1737

Ellisburg, a post-village of Manatee co. Fla. about 5 miles N by E of Bradenton. Pop 100

Ellisburg, a post-town of Aiken co. S C. 22 miles by rail SE of Augusta, Ga. Pop in 1900, 252

Ellisville, a banking post-village of Ulster co. N Y. on Sandburg Creek and on a branch of the New York, Ontario and Western R. 28 miles SW of Kingston and about 30 miles in a direct line (102 miles by rail) NNW of New York. It has manufactures of iron, paints, cutlery

and cigars. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery facing the Shawangunk Mountains, and is a popular summer-resort. Ulster Seminary is located here. Pop in 1900, 2379

Ellenwood, a post-village of Clayton co. Ga. Pop about 75

Eller, a village of Rhenish Prussia 4 miles from Düssel-dorf. Pop in 1900, 0110

Ellerbe, a post-village and summer resort of Richmond co. N C. 12 miles from Rockingham

Ellerbeck, a town of Prussia, in the province of Schleswig Holstein on Kiel harbor opposite Kiel. It has im-portant fishing (sprats) industries. Pop in 1900, 6372

Ellershausen, a town of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elbe, 10 miles N of Ellershausen, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 36 miles by rail N of Halifax. Pop 300

Ellersville, a town of Harris co. Ga. 5 miles E of Cataula station. Pop about 75

Ellersville, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. It is in a valley between Wills Mountain and Savage Mountain on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles N of Cumberland. Pop about 250

Ellersville, a post-village of Prince's co. Prince Edward Island, 44 miles from Alberton. It has lobster-canning industries. Pop about 500

Ellerton, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. Pop 100

Ellerton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop 60

Ellery, a post-village of Edwards co. Ill. Pop 75

Ellery, or **Ellery Center**, a post-village of Ellery township (town) Chautauque co. N Y. about 11 miles NW of Jamestown. Pop of the town in 1900, 1828

Ellersmere, a town of Shropshire, England 16 miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop in 1901, 1945

Ellersmere Land, a tract of Arctic America, in about lat 79° 30' N opposite NW Greenland from which it is separated by Smith Sound and having Arthur and Grim-nell Lands to the N. The Prince of Wales mountains are in the east. The region is almost wholly a snow and ice-covered waste

Ellersmere Port and Wharby, an urban district of Cheshire, England, comprising the former parishes of Whitby, Ellersville, or Ellersville, a post town of Monroe co. Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 10 miles NW of Bloomington. Pop in 1900, 708

Ellersville, a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 16 miles NE of Tournai. Pop about 5500

Ellersville Islands, a group of coral islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Great Britain and extending over a length (NW-SE) of about 100 miles. Lat between 8° 30' and 8° 30' S. Long about 170° E. Pop about 2000, nearly all Christianized. A deep boring has lately been made on Fonafuti Island

Ellersville, a city of British India, capital of a district of its own name, in Bihar 100 miles W of Nagpur. It is the largest town in Bihar but has little commerce. Pop in 1901, 28,082

Ellersville, a township (town) of Chautauque co. N Y. at the SE extremity of Chautauque Lake. Pop in 1900, 3118

Ellersville, a post-hamlet of Erie co. N Y. 14 miles SE of Buffalo

Ellersville City, a banking city of Baltimore and Howard co. Md. is pretentiously situated on the right or W bank of the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 12 miles W of Baltimore. It has Rock Hill and Charles Colleges (both Roman Catholic) and iron-works, silk and weaving mills etc. Pop in 1900, 1311

Ellersville, a banking post-village in Ellersville township (town) Cattaraugus co. N Y. on Great Valley Creek and on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 44 miles by E of Buffalo. Pop in 1900, 840 of the town 2039

Ellisay, a small river of Calmer co. flows into the Cownawatte at the village of Ellisay

Ellisay, a banking post-town capital of Gilmer co. Ga. on the Cownawatte River 70 miles N of Atlanta on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern R. It has lumber mills etc. Pop in 1900, 581

Ellinger, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. 12 miles by rail E of Lagrange

Ellington, a post-township (town) of Tolland co. Conn. about 16 miles NE of Hartford. Pop in 1900, 1829. It has manufactures of fertilizers, etc.

Ellington, a post-village of Hancock co. Iowa, on Lime Creek about 20 miles W by N of Mason City. Pop 75

Ellington, a post-village of Tescala co. Mich. on the Cass River about 40 miles E by N of Saginaw

Ellington, a post-township of Dodge co. Minn., about 16 miles SE of Fairbault. Pop in 1900, 654

Ellington, a post-village in Ellington township (town) Chautauque co. N Y 12 miles NE of Jamestown Pop about 500 of the town in 1900 1730

Ellington, a township (town) of Outagamie co Wis. Pop in 1900 1188

Ellingwoods Corner, a post-hamlet of Waldo co Me 4 miles W of Wintport

Ellinwood, a banking, city of Barton co Kan, on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 10 miles E of Great Bend Pop in 1900 760

Elliot, a village of York co. Me. in Elliot township (town) on the Penobscot River about 5 miles E of Portsmouth Pop of the town in 1900 1458

Elliot, a small county in the NE part of Kentucky is partly drained by forks of the Little Sandy River Area, 255 sq m Capital, Sandy Hook Pop in 1890 9214 in 1900 16,387

Elliot, a post-village of San Joaquin co Cal, 34 miles S by R of Sacramento. Pop. about 60

Elliot, a post-village of Windham co Conn. The banking point is Brooklyn or Putnam Pop about 200

Elliot, a banking post-village of Ford co. Ill. 40 miles by rail E of Bloomington Pop about 300

Elliot, a banking post-town of Montgomery co Iowa 11 miles N of Red Oak Pop in 1900 416

Elliot, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co Md Pop. 60

Elliot, a post-hamlet of Grenada co Miss. 8 miles by rail S of Grenada.

Elliot, a post-hamlet of Ransom co N Dak about 8 miles by rail WSW of Lebanon

Elliot, a post-village of Allegheny co Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg Pop in 1900 3345

Elliot, a post-village of Sumter co. S C. 17 miles by rail N by V of Sumter

Elliot, Wash See Seattle

Elliot, a post-village of Perry co Pa. 25 miles WNW of Harrisburg

Elliot's Knob, a mountain of Augusta co. Va. about 20 miles W of Staunton has an altitude of 4473 feet.

Elliotstown, a post borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Carlisle Pop 750

Elliotstown, a post-hamlet of Ellingham co. Ill 36 miles E. of Vandalia.

Elliotville, a plantation of Pleasant co Mo 12 miles SE of Moccasin Lake. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Elliotville, a post-village of Fayette co Pa.

Elliotville, a post-village of Rowan co Ky The banking point is Mount Sterling Pop 100

Ellis, a county in the west-central part of Kansas has an area of 495 sq m It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River by Log Creek and by the Saline River the last of which flows through the N part of the county Capital Hays Pop in 1890 7042 In 1900 8626

Ellis, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas has an area of 1066 sq m It is bounded on the E by the Trinity R. or and is also drained by Chambers Creek Capital Waxahatchie Pop. in 1890 31,774 In 1900 50,059

Ellis, a post hamlet of Harlan co Iowa.

Ellis, a banking city of Ellis co Kan on Big Creek 14 miles W of Hays City on the Union Pacific R. Pop in 1900 932

Ellis, a post village of Norfolk co. Mass. 13 miles by rail SW of Boston

Ellis, a post-village of Calhoun co. Neb Pop 75

Ellis, a post-hamlet of Vernon co Mo. 6 miles W of Nevada

Ellis, a post village of Gage co Neb on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice Pop 100

Ellis a post-village of Tompkins co N Y on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Ithaca Pop about 160

Ellis, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co. Ohio 8 miles N of Zanesville

Ellis, a post village of Portage co Wis. about 7 miles NE of Stevens Point.

Ellisburg, a village of Camden co N J 2 miles N of Haddonfield. Pop 150

Ellisburg, a post-village in Ellisburg township (town) Jefferson co N Y on South Sandy Creek about 22 miles SEW of Watertown and 4 miles from Lake Ontario Ellisburg town is bounded on the W by Lake Ontario and contains Belleville and Mansville villages Pop in 1900, 292, of the town 3868

Ellisburg, a post-village of Potter co Pa. 15 miles S by E of Wallsville, N Y

Ellisdale, a post-village of Monmouth co., N J, 3 miles W of Davis station Pop about 300

Ellisgrove, a post-village of Randolph co. Ill 10 miles NNW of Chester Pop in 1900 280

Ellis Island, situated in New York Harbor about a mile SW of Manhattan Island is an immigrant station

Ellislin Landing, Isaqueena co., Miss. on the Mississippi River 75 miles above Vicksburg

Ellis Mound, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co Ill

Ellison Bay, a post-hamlet of Door co Wis on a bay of the same name and on the E shore of Green Bay

Ellistown, a post-village of Grant co Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles SEW of Lincenath. Pop 100

Ellistown, a post-village of Deerlodge co Mont on the Northern Pacific R. 29 miles W of Helena Pop about 235

Ellistown, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio, 18 miles ESE of Toledo. Pop about 200

Ellistown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Salem It has canneries, etc.

Ellistown, a post-village of Union co. Miss., about 40 miles SE of Holly Springs.

Ellis Village, N Y See Ellistown

Ellisville, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill, on the Spoon River 24 miles S of Galeburg Pop in 1900 219

Ellisville, a banking post-town, capital of Jones co Miss on Tallahala Creek, 80 miles SE of Jackson, on the Queen and Crescent Route It has a cotton-compress and important saw-mill and furniture industries. Pop in 1900 1809

Ellisville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. 3 miles from Clinton

Ellisville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co Va.

Ellisville, a post-village of Kewanee co. Wis.

Ellora, a ruined town of British India, in the NW corner of Hyderabad in lat 20° 2' N lon 75° 10' E about 2 miles E of which is a remarkable ancient Dravidic temple excavated out of the rock

Ellore, 8150' a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in the Godavary district, 38 miles N of Masulipatam Pop about 30,000

Ellorosa, a post-town of Orangeburg co S C on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Orangeburg Pop in 1900 413

Ellrich, 8115' a town of Prussian Saxony 7 miles NW of Nordhausen Pop. in 1900 4494

Ellsberry, a post village of Brown co. Ohio. The banking point is Mayville, Ky Pop 100

Ellsworth, a post-village of Carter co. Mo 8 miles by rail SE of Hunter Pop about 150

Ellston, a banking post-town of Ringgold co Iowa, on the Homestead and Shenandoah R. 16 miles N of Mount Airy Pop in 1900 242.

Ellsworth, a county in the central part of Kansas has an area of 20 sq m It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River Capital Ellsworth Pop in 1890 9212 in 1900 9026

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Logan co Ark about 54 miles E of Fort Smith Pop 50

Ellsworth a post village of Litchfield co Conn 45 miles W of Hartford.

Ellsworth, a banking post village of McLean co Ill 16 miles by rail E of Bloomington Pop 200

Ellsworth, a post hamlet of Dubois co Ind

Ellsworth, a banking post town of Hamilton co Iowa, 19 mile SE of Webster City on the Chicago and North western R. Pop in 1900 319

Ellsworth, a banking, city capital of Ellsworth co Kan is on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 77 miles W of Salina It has manufactures of salt, lumber wagons, etc Coal is found near here Pop in 1900 1518

Ellsworth a city port of entry and the capital of Hancock co Me. on the navigable Union River a few miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 28 miles SE of Bangor It is on the Maine Central R. and has manufactures of lumber boots and shoes woollen goods iron and copper and ship-building interests A national fish hatchery is established here. Pop in 1890 4804 In 1900 429

Ellsworth, a post-village of Antrim co. Meb on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is East Jordan Pop 150

Ellsworth, a banking post-village of Nobles co Minn 22 miles SW of Worthington on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop in 1900 454

Ellsworth, a township (town) of Grafton co N H 58 miles NNW of Concord Pop in 1900 107

Ellsworth, a post-village of Mahoning co Ohio 13 miles by rail NE of Alliance. Pop about 300

Ellsworth, a post-village of Washington co Pa. The banking town is Monongahela City It has coal-industries.

Elisworth, a post hamlet of Blount co. Tenn., 8 miles S of Maryville.

Elisworth, a banking post-village, capital of Pierce co. Wis., 44 miles SE of St. Paul, Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has iron works and manufacture of baskets, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900 1052.

Elisworth, a township (town) of Pierce co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1481.

Elisworth Falls, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on the E bank of the Union River 2 miles N of Elisworth. Its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Elisworth Station, a post hamlet of Mahoning co. Ohio.

Ellwangen, *Ell wáng en*, a town of Württemberg capital of the circle of the Jagst, on the Jagst 45 miles ENE of Stuttgart. It has an interesting medieval church. A height near the town is crowned by a castle and on another height is a church resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. in 1900 4747.

Ellwood, a post village of Schuykill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles W of Pinesgrove Junction.

Ellwood City, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co. Pa. on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Western R. 17 miles SE of Newcastle. It has steel and iron-tube and gas-engine works, glass factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 2243.

Elizey, a post village of Levr co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 150.

Elizey, a post village of Calhoun co. Miss. The banking point is Okolona. Pop. 90.

Eliz, *Eliz*, a village of Switzerland 10 miles SSE of Aarau. Part of it was overwhelmed in 1851 by one of the most extraordinary landslides recorded in history.

Eliz, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Mich. 16 miles W of Detroit.

Eliz, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. The banking point is Haddonmont. Pop. about 125.

Eliz, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Elizabethtown.

Eliza, a banking post town of Howard co. Iowa, on the Chicago & West. R. 14 miles N by W of New Hampton. Pop. in 1900 64.

Eliza, a post village in Fries township (town) Erie co. N. Y. on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 400 of the town 2292.

Eliza, a banking post town of Chehalis co. Wash. on the Northern P. R. about 11 miles E of Montevideo. Pop. in 1900 894.

Eliza Center, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y.

Elisab, *Elisab*, or *Almab*, a town of Ana Minor on the Nile river. Myra, 25 miles from its entrance into the sea, and 71 miles WSW of Adalla. It is beautifully situated in a valley of the Mamecytus mountain. Pop. about 3000.

El Mansouria, *El mán-soo-á*, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fez 4 miles NE of Fethallah.

El-Mansara, a town of Egypt. See *Mansara*.

Elm City, a post village of Labette co. Kan. Pop. 70.

Elm City, a banking post-town of Wilson co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 560.

Elm Creek, Ill. enters the Little Wabash River in Wayne co. about 9 miles E of Fairfield.

Elm Creek, Minn. rises in Jackson co. and enters the Blue Earth River at Winnebago.

Elm Creek, Tex. enters the Nueces River in Dimmit co.

Elm Creek, a banking post-village of Buffalo co. Neb. 15 miles E of W. by N of Kearney. Pop. in 1900 301.

Elm Creek, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Carman. It has grain-elevators.

Elmdale, a post hamlet of Montgomery co. Ind. Pop. 60.

Elmdale, a banking post-village of Chase co. Kan. 6 miles by rail W of Cottonwood Falls. Pop. about 350.

Elmdale, a post-hamlet of Morrison co. Minn. 8 miles W of Bellefleur station.

Elmendorf, a post village of Bexar co. Tex. Pop. about 60.

Elmer, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. 6 miles W of Pontiac Center. Pop. about 150.

Elmer, a banking post-village of Marion co. Mo. Pop. about 200.

Elmer, formerly Pittstown, a post borough of Salem co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 20 miles S of Camden. It has manufacture of lumber shoes, and spin dies. Pop. in 1900 1140.

Elmer, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 100.

El Merarib, a town of Syria. See *El-Merarib*.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Broken co. Ky. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 100.

Elm Grove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mass. 8 miles N of Shelburne Falls.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Holt co. Mo. Pop. 150.

Elm Grove, a post-hamlet of Chatham co. N. C.

Elm Grove, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ohio.

Elm Grove, a post-town of Ohio co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wheeling and Elm Grove R. 6 miles E by S of Wheeling. It has flour mills and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 68.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis. 9 miles by rail W of Milwaukee.

Elmhall, a post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. about 45 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Elmhurst, a post village of Alameda co. Cal. 6 miles SE of Oakland. Pop. about 1000.

Elmhurst, a banking post-village of DePage co. Ill. 15 miles W of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has stone-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1729.

Elmhurst, Queens co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 5 miles E of New York. It forms part of the borough of Queens.

Elmhurst, a post borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. 10 miles SE of Scranton on the Lackawanna and the Erie R. Pop. in 1900 444.

Elmhurst, a suburb of Providence R. I. overlooking Narragansett Bay.

Elmhurst, a post village of Langlade co. Wis. 5 miles by rail S of Antigo.

El-Mina, a name of a seaport of Syria 2 miles from Tripoli of which it is the port. There are several industrial works along the shore. Pop. about 7000.

Elmina, *El mee'ná*, or *St. George del Mina* (del mee'ná), a fortified town of the Gold Coast, British western Africa, a few miles NW of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 7' N. Lon. 1° 20' W. The town is irregular in built, on a dirty. It stands between the sea and an inlet called Baya, across which lies the pleasant suburb of Garden Town. It was founded about 1482. Pop. probably not exceeding 10,000.

Elmington, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. 27 miles W of Charlottesville.

Elmira, a post village of Solano co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles SW of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Elmira, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. 7 miles NNE of Toulon. Pop. about 125.

Elmira, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 4 miles S of Iketuk. Pop. about 500.

Elmira, a post-village of Ray co. Mo. Pop. 75.

Elmira, a township (town) of Cheung co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1260.

Elmira, a city and the capital of Chemung co. N. Y. is situated in both sides of the Chemung River in a wide and fertile valley at the mouth of Newtown Creek and on the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and the Northern Central R. 274 miles WNW of New York. It contains a government building, a state reformatory, state armory, the Stearns Memorial Free Library, the Elmira College the Academy of Our Lady etc. and has extensive manufactures of railroad iron, iron castings, steel plate, new bridge farming implements, steam fire-engines, boilers, tools and shoes, arranges edge tools, machinery, cutters, glass, tobacco, etc. Here are extensive railroad car shops. Elmira was incorporated in 1803. Pop. in 1880 28,541. In 1890 40,893. In 1900 45,012.

Elmira, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon 15 miles W by N of Eugene. Pop. 60.

Elmira, or *West Woodstock*, a banking post village of Waterloo, Ontario 12 miles N of Berlin on the Grand Trunk R. It has agricultural works etc. Pop. in 1901 1060.

Elmira Heights, a village of Chemung co. N. Y. in Elmira and Elmira townships (towns). Pop. in 1900 1761. See *Elmira*.

Elm Mott, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 250.

Elmo, a post-village of Dickinson co. Kan. Pop. 100. The banking point is Ashlene or Hope.

Elmo, a post village of Christian co. Ky. The banking point is Pembroke. Pop. 200.

Elmo, a banking post-village of Volaway co. Mo. 19 miles by rail NW of Maryville. Pop. about 400.

Elmo, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 35 miles E of Dallas.

Elmo, a post-village of Grant co., Wis.

El Modena, a post-village of Orange co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Elmont, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co. Kan. Pop. 60.

Elmont, a post-village of Nassau co., N. Y. The banking point is Jamaica. Pop. 115.

Elmont, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. Pop. 60.

El Monte, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 13 miles E of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Elmore, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa.

Elmore, a post-town of the co. of Bendigo, Victoria, Australia 128 miles by rail N of Melbourne. Pop. about 2000.

Elmore, a county in the east central part of Alabama has an area of 931 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Tallapoosa River and is intersected by the Cone River. These streams unite on the southern border of the county and form the Alabama River. Capital, Wetumpka. Pop. in 1890 21,732. In 1900 26,999.

Elmore, a county in the SW part of Idaho. Area 2431 sq. m. It is partly watered by the Middle Boise and Snake rivers. Capital, Mountain Home. Pop. in 1900 2286.

Elmore, a post-village of Elmore co. Ala. on the Louisville & Nashville R. 11 miles N of Montgomery. Pop. about 500.

Elmore, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. on the Spoon River about 28 miles NW of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Elmore, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. It is 15 miles (direct) SW by W of Paul's Valley station. Pop. in 1900 192.

Elmore, a banking post-village of Faribault co. Minn. 57 miles by rail N of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 924.

Elmore, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio on the Portage River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 17 miles SE of Toledo. It has flour and planing mills, wagon-shops, tile-works, and manufactures of screws. Pop. in 1900 1025.

Elmore, a post-village in Elmore township (town) Lemont co. Ill. 22 miles V of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 350.

Elmore, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis.

Elmore, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. on the Lugo River 5 miles below Trinidad and on the Atchafalaya R. 20 miles S of Santa Fe and the Denver and Rio Grande R. 20 miles S of Denver. It has manufactures of iron. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 350.

Elmore, a post-village of Santa co. Vera Cruz near the confluence of the Rio Mito River with the Guaymas River, 10 miles by rail N of Huixtla. Pop. 200.

Elmore, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Tarrytown. Pop. about 250.

Elmore, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein 10 miles SE of Flensburg. It has a distillery and various industries including ship building, canning, shoe-making, iron-casting and weaving. Pop. in 1900 11,640.

Elmore, a post-village of Washington co. Ark. 60 miles S by W of Pierce City. Mo. Pop. 150.

Elmore, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co. Tenn.

El-Muzerib, a decayed town of Syria, in the Hauran on a railway leading from Damascus, 60 miles from that city. It is a great meeting place for pilgrims on the way to Mecca.

Elmville, a banking post-village of Seneca co. Ontario, 16 miles NW of Barrie on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 750.

Elmville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ky.

Elmwood, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles SW of Hartford. It has manufactures of brick and pottery. Pop. about 400.

Elmwood, a banking post-town of Peoria co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 27 miles WNW of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1682.

Elmwood, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. 25 miles S by E of Boston.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co. Mich. on the Cass River 9 miles NE of Caro. Pop. 50.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Mo. 12 miles S of Waverly.

Elmwood, a banking post-village of Cass on Neb. on Weeping Water Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R. 23 miles E by N of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 544.

Elmwood, a post-village of Iredell co. N. C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. 75.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ohio, 9 miles by rail N of Columbus.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Edgely co. S. C. 8 miles N of Edgely.

Elmwood, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Cheshley. Pop. about 600.

Elmwood Place, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, 8 miles N of Cincinnati on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2532.

Elmhagen, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGA.

Elmo, a town of Illinois afterwards Helena a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech 8 miles SSE of Perpignan. Pop. about 3500. Illiers was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees having been rebuffed by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

Elmore, a banking post-town of Davies co. Ind. on the Southern Indiana and the Evansville and Indianapolis R. 30 miles NE of Washington. Pop. in 1900 908.

Elmore, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Wetherhead. Pop. 180.

Elmo, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co. Wis.

El-Obeld, a city and capital of Kordofan in the Egyptian Sudan in lat. 13° 10' N. lon. 20° 14' E. Pop. formerly nearly 30,000 now hardly exceeds 7000. It was for some time a Mahdist stronghold. It has a Catholic church.

El-Obey, a group of islands on the coast of Africa, N. of the mouth of the Gubun. They are claimed by Spain.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Ashley co. Ark.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Alamogordo co., Iowa.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Ansonia co. N. C. on the Southern R. 3 miles from Burlington. Its banking point. It is the seat of Elon College and has manufactures of plaid. Pop. in 1900 638.

Előpatak, a post-village of Hungary.

Elopara, a commercial town of British North Borneo, on the N coast. Its port is known as Sandakan. Pop. about 8000.

Elora, a town of India. See ELORA.

Elora, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa.

Elora, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Elora, a banking village of Wellington on Ontario, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine rivers, 14 miles NW of Guelph on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. It has planing and saw mills, and chair, sash, door and barrow factories. Pop. in 1901 1187.

El Oro, See Oro.

El-Oued, a village of the Algerian Sahara in a district called Oued (Wady) Bouf 119 miles S by E of Biskra.

El-Ouain, a small oasis, Arab settlement and railroad station of Algeria, between El-Anasser and Biskra.

El Paraiso, a SE department of Honduras bordering on the N upon Tegucigalpa. It is watered by the Choluteca and other streams. Mining is its chief industry. Capital, Yocaren.

El Paso, a county in the east-central part of Colorado has an area of 2134 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Arkansas River, one of which is the Yontine qui bouille (Mountain Creek). The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery the most prominent object in which is Pike's Peak. Gold and other metals and lignite are found in the county. Capital, Colorado Springs. Maunten, a summer-resort, which attracts many visitors, is also in this county. Pop. in 1890 21,239. In 1900 31,692.

El Paso, a county forming the W extremity of Texas, is bounded on the SW by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. Area, 8353 sq. m. Capital, El Paso. Pop. in 1890 15,973. In 1900 23,386.

Elpaso, a post-village of White co. Ark. about 32 miles N by E of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Elpaso, a banking city of Woodford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 18 miles N of Bloomington. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 1441.

Elpaso, a post-village of Brunswick co. N. C.

El Paso, a city and port of entry capital of El Paso co. Tex. is on the Rio Grande, 712 miles WNW of Austin on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Texas and Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Mexican Central R. It has ore-smelters, iron foundries, cigar factories, etc. and extensive cattle interests, and exports wine from grapes grown in the district formerly known as El Paso. It is

one of the chief gate-ways leading into Mexico, and is the seat of St. Joseph's Academy, a school of mines, and the El Grande Congressional Training School. Pop. in 1890 18,338 in 1900 15,960

Etapa, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. on the Rush River 10 miles ENE of Elsworth. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1084.

El Paso, *el pá so*, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma.

El Paso del Norte, *el pá so del nox tá*, better known as **El Paso**, a name formerly given to a line of settlements situated in a rich but narrow valley which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua opposite El Paso, Texas. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality and considerable quantities of a weak but well flavored wine and brandy are made. The chief settlement is El Paso del Norte now known as **CIUDAD JUAREZ** (which see)

El Pedernales, *el pá de ná no's*, a small town of Spain province and 51 miles SW of Cuenca.

Elphinstone, *el fien* a town and former Anglican bishop's see of Ireland co. of Roscommon 174 miles WNW of Londonderry. The Catholic bishop's see of Elphin still subsists, but its cathedral is at Sligo. Pop. about 800

Elpis, a post-hamlet of Onida co. N. Y. 4 miles from Camille

El Prat de Llobregat, *el prát dá lo-brí-gát* a small town of Spain in Catalonia, province and 4 miles SW of Barcelona, near the Llobregat.

El Príncipe, *el prin* the pt., a former military province of the E coast of Luzon Philippines Islands. Chief settle. post. Baler. Pop. 5000

Elrama a post-borough of Warrington co. Pa. The banking point is Elizabeth. Pop. about 200

El-Ram, a town of Arabia. See **Ram**.

Elremo, a banking city capital of Canadian co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf Rrs. 30 miles NW of Oklahoma city. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for produce and lumber. Pop. in 1900 338

Elrio, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal. Pop. about 5

Elrto, *el ree to* a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex. 115 miles SSW of Fort Garland, Colo. Pop. about 600

Elrod, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. 6 miles SW of Milan. Pop. 100

Elrod, a post-hamlet of Clark co. S. Dak.

Elroy, a post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Audenton. Pop. about 125

Elroy, a banking city of Jackson co. Wis. 74 miles by rail NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1685

Elson *el sá* a river of Tasmania joins the Arve, 34 miles W of Empoli after a NW course of 30 miles

Elstath, a post-village of Jersey co. Ill. on the New-England River 4 miles by rail E of Grafton. Pop. in 1900 220

Elstess, the German name for **Altace**

Elsherry, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. 50 miles NW of St. Louis, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900 816

Elsteth, *el sät*, a town of Oldenburg on the Weser at the influx of the Hunte 18 miles NW of Bremen. Pop. about 2000 engaged in ship-building and navigation

Elstere, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor R. 25 miles N by E. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 576

Elsmore, *el sin-ör* (Dan. *Helingsø*, *hél ling sø er*) a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, in the fief of Fredriksholm at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 24 miles broad 24 miles N by E. of Copenhagen to which a railway extends. It is connected by ferry with Helsingborg on the Swedish coast. It has extensive ship-building yards. The town was formerly important as the point where the Sound dues were collected. Elsmore is the assumed scene of Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet. Pop. in 1900 13,784

Elsmore, *el el mör* a banking city of Riverside co. Cal. on the Southern California R. 87 miles N of San Diego. Pop. in 1900 279

Elsmora, a post-town of Sevier co. Utah 8 miles S of Richfield, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 625

Elsmore, a post-village of Newcastle co. Ire. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 900

Elsmore, a town of Kenton co. Ky. in Erlanger district. Pop. in 1900 519

Elsmore, a banking post-town of Allen co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 18 miles N of Erie. Pop. about 700

Elson Island, in the Pacific Ocean is one of the Gambier Islands.

Elson's Bay, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, immediately E of Point Barrow

Elster, *el stér*, or **White Elster** (Ger. *Weisse Elster*, *stíe el stér*) a river of Germany rises in the Saxon circle of Zwickau flows N, passes Leipzig, where it turns to the W and joins the Saale 3 miles S of Hella (Prussia). Length about 115 miles. Chief affluent, the Pleisse.

Elster, or **Black Elster** (Ger. *Schwarze Elster*, *stíasta el stér*) a river of Germany rises in Upper Lotharia, kingdom of Saxony flows NW, and joins the Elbe 8 miles E of Wittenberg (Prussia). Length, about 125 miles. Chief affluent, the Röder, on the left.

Elster, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau near the Bohemian frontier with frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 1345

Elsternberg, *el stér bérn* a town of Saxony 6 miles SSW of Gera, on the White Elster. Pop. in 1900, 4721 employed chiefly in woolen and cotton weaving

Elsterwerda, *el stér wér dá* a town of Prussian Saxony 66 miles ENE of Merseburg on the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900 3306

Elston, a post-village of Cole co. Mo. 10 miles by rail W of Jefferson City

Elston, a parish of England 2 miles S of Bedford John Bunyan author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, was born here

Elstra, *el strá* a town of Saxony on the Black Elster 21 miles NE of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 1474

Elten, *el tén* a town of Prussia, on the Dutch frontier 6 miles N of Cleves. Pop. in 1900 2451

Elterlesau, *el tér lé* a town of Saxony 19 miles SE of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 2205

Eltham, a parish of England co. of Kent 3 miles S of Woolwich. Its royal palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth. Pop. in 1901 7296

Eltingville, Richmond co. N. Y. a part of the borough of Richmond New York city

Eltmann, *el máu* a town of Bavaria, on the Main 35 miles ENE of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 1641

Elton, *el ton* or **Yelton** (i. e. *goldas lake*) a salt lake of Russia, 70 miles E of the Volga, in the government of Astrakhan 160 miles SSE of Saratov. Area, 75 sq. m. It receives several rivers. Immense quantities of salt were formerly obtained from it.

Elton, a post-hamlet of Geneva co. Ala. 16 miles NW of Geneva.

Elton, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. The banking point is Freshhold. Pop. 150

Elton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 4 miles by rail NE of Machias. Pop. 190

Elton, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 75

Elton, a post-village of Langlade co. Wis. 12 miles E by N of Antigo

El Trunfo, a minor port of Salvador Central America, in the department of La Unión

Elville, *el vil* or **Elfeld**, *el fét*, a town of Prussia, in Rhenish-Prussia, on the Rhine 7 miles SW of Wiesbaden. It is a busy steamboat landing. The town figures in the early history of printing. Pop. in 1900 3668

Elva, *el vá* (L. *Hel'va*) a commune of Italy 18 miles WNW of Cuneo

Elva, a post-station of Tascoala on Mich.

Elvas, *el vá*, a frontier city and fortress of Portugal in Alentejo, situated on a hill 12 miles W of Badajoz, on an ascent of the Guadiana. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. It has an old cathedral several churches and convents, and a remarkable tower. A magnificent ancient aqueduct supplies the city with water. It is a bishop's see. In the vicinity are rich iron mines. Pop. in 1900 14,018

Elvaston, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash Rrs. 9 miles E of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900 368

Elven, *el vór* a small town of France in Morbihan 10 miles NE of Vannes

Elvend, the ancient Oronces, a mountain of western Persia, S of the town of Hamadan. Height 16,725 feet

Elvermo, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. The banking point is Sonoma. Pop. about 199

Elvers, a post-hamlet of Idaho co. Wis.

Elversberg, *el vór bérn* a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Wittlicher. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900 5674

Elverton, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Birdsboro or Honeybrook

Elvins, a banking post-village of St. Francois co. Mo. in a lead-mining region 50 miles by rail S by W of River View. Pop. about 300

Elvira, a post-township of Johnson co., Ill., 10 miles NW of Vienna. Pop. in 1900 1246

Elvira, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 30 mi as NNE of Davenport.

Elwell, a post-village of Story co., Iowa. Pop 60

Elwell, a post-village of Grant co., Mich., 44 miles by rail W of Saginaw. Pop 150

Elwell, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Elwin, a post-village of Mason co. Ill. 8 miles by rail S of Decatur. Pop about 200

Elwood, a post-village of Wm co. Ill. 45 miles by rail SW of Chicago. Pop in 1900 244.

Elwood, formerly Quincy, a city of Madison co. Ind. on Duck Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles SE. of Logansport. It has glass-works, brick-yards, planing mills, manufactures of tin plate, iron, etc. and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop in 1900 12,800

Elwood, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, 43 miles by rail E of Marion. Pop 145

Elwood, a city of Doniphan co. Kan. 12 miles by rail E of Troy. Pop in 1900 623

Elwood, a banking post-village, capital of Gosper co. Neb. 23 miles NW of Holdrege on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900 377

Elwood, a post-village of Atlantic co. N.J. 35 miles by rail SE of Camden. It has cranberry industries. Pop 360

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co. N.Y. about 40 miles ENE of Brooklyn

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Fannin co. Tex.

Elwy, a river of North Wales, co. of Denbigh falls into the Clwyd at St. Asaph

Elwy, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan joins the Severn at Penarth

Elwyn, a post borough of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. The banking point is Media. Pop about 900

Ely, an episcopal city of England situated in the fens of Ely on the river Ouse 16 miles NNE of Cambridge and 72 miles NE of London. It is celebrated for its cathedral the erection of which was begun at the close of the eleventh century and which exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon Norman and Gothic styles. It is 525 feet in length by 180 feet in the transept has an elegant octagonal central tower and a great castellated western tower. It has lately been renovated at great cost. The hospital was founded about 1107. An abbey had previously existed at Ely which was the successor to a convent of nuns, founded about 673. Pop in 1901 7713. The fenny district called the Isca or Ely lying N and W of the Ouse, is part of the flat tract known as the Bedford Level. It was the last stronghold of the Saxons at the time of the Norman conquest. The name Ely is commonly supposed to be derived from the oak which abound here. The Isca of Ely is part of the old county of Cambridge, but it has recently been constituted a separate administrative district.

Ely, a post village of Linn co. Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 8 miles S of Cedar Rapids. Pop 200

Ely, a banking city of St. Louis co. Minn. on the Duluth and Iron Range R. 114 miles N by E of Duluth. It has saw mills, iron mines, etc. Pop in 1900 3717

Ely, a post-village, capital of White Pine co. Nev. 66 miles (direct) ESE. of Eureka. Pop about 250

Ely, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 75

Ely, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. Pop 00

Ely, Isle of, England. See Ely

Elyria, a post-town of Arapahoe co. Colo. on the Union Pacific and the Colorado and Southern R. 3 miles N of Denver. Pop in 1900 1384.

Elyria, a city of Lorain co. Ohio is finely situated at the confluence of the East and West Branches of the Black River 7 miles S of Luka Erie and 20 miles WSW of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It has manufactures of automobiles and bicycle appliances, road scrapers, grinders, stumps, hardware, drills, tiles, sewer pipe, etc. The river falls about 40 feet at this place. Pop in 1890 5611 in 1900 8791

Elyburg, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. about 8 miles SE of Danville

Elysian, a lake on a banking post-village of Leveur co. Minn. on a small lake, 21 miles by rail E. by N of Mankato. Pop in 1900 459

Elysian Fields, a post-village of Harrison co. Tex. about 16 miles SE of Marshall

Elyton, Jefferson co. Ala., adjoining Birmingham. See Birmingham

El Yunque, El yoon ká (the avil) the highest peak (altitude, 3700 feet) of the Sierra Laquille range,

Porto Rico, and the culminant point of the island, about 5 miles SW of Laquille, in the NE. part of the island

El Yunque de Baracoa (dâ-bâ-râ-kô) a remarkable flat summit of the Cobre range, Cuba, 27 miles from Cape Mais and 4 miles from Baracoa, for the port of which it is a landmark. Altitude, 1824 feet.

Elza, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. Pop 80

Elze, a city, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 9 miles WSW of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop in 1900 2325

Emanuel, a county in the east-central part of Georgia, has an area of 930 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ogeechee River and on the SW by the Great Ogeechee River. Capital Swainsboro. Pop in 1890 14,703 in 1900 21,379

Emana, or **Emmans**, a post-borough of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Parkersburg and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles SSW of Allentown. It has manufactures of silk, brick, iron, cigars, etc. Pop in 1900 1408

Emba, *see* **El Jem**, or **Djém**, *see* **river of Asia**, in the Russian government of Uralak and the Kirghiz Territory enters the Gulf of Emba at the NE extremity of the Caspian Sea. Length about 300 miles

Embach, *see* **Elba**, a river of Russia, in Livonia flows E past Dorpat and enters the SW extremity of Lake Peipus.

Embarrasa, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. Pop 75

Embarrasa, a post-village of Waupaca co. Wis. on the Embarrasa River 22 miles N of New London. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 270

Embarrasa River, Ill. enters the Washab River about 7 miles below Vinona. It is nearly 150 miles long

Embarrasa River, W. Va. rises by several branches who unite in Shavers Fork. It enters the Wolf River at New London and is about 100 miles long

Embsen, a post-township (town) of Somerset co. Me. about 45 miles N of Augusta is bounded on the E by the Kennebec River. Pop in 1900 567

Embsen Center, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Me.

Embersen, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop 125

Embsen, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is McKeesport.

Emblom, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. Pop about 100

Emboloma, a town of Africa. *See* **Bona**

Embreenville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 25 miles by rail NW of Wilmington Del.

Embreenville, a post-village of Washington co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Johnson City or Johnsonboro. Pop about 150

Embro, or **Palmerston D'upat** a banking village of Oxford on Ontario on the Thames 69 miles SW of Toronto. It has milling and other industries. Pop in 1901 595

Embrun, *see* **Embrun** (anc. *Eborac* sum) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hautes Alpes, on the Durance 10 miles E of Gap. It has a cathedral with a lofty tower. Under the Romans Embrun was a military post and its archbishop's see suppressed at the revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine. Pop about 3000 (commune, 3500)

Embrun, a post-village of Russell co. Ontario on the river Custer 25 miles ESE of Ottawa. Pop about 400

Embrudo, *see* **Embrudo** a post hamlet of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex., 19 miles by rail S. of Espanola. Pop 60

Emden, *see* **Emden** a fortified seaport town of Prussia, province of Hanover on East Frisia near the Dollart, where the Ems empties into it, 14 miles SW of Aurich. The town is intersected by a number of canals and, with its quaint gabled houses, presents a Dutch appearance. Among the noteworthy buildings are the so-called Great Church a venerable edifice, the town-hall containing an interesting collection of arms and armor the museum of natural history a museum of arts and antiquities the former barracks and many of the old mansions. Emden has ship-building yards and manufactures of paper machinery soap tobacco etc. The trade of the town is extensive and frequent fairs are held. The harbor facilities are excellent and have recently been improved at great expense. Emden attained a high degree of prosperity in the sixteenth century owing to the trade of vessels. In the eighteenth century it passed with East Frisia to Prussia. In 1815 it became part of Hanover and since 1866 has been again a Prussian town. Pop. in 1900 10,453

Emden, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ill. 12 miles NW of Lincoln on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 370

Emeline, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Iowa, 7 miles NE of Baldwin station

Emerald, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co. N Dak 16 miles by rail W of Grand Forks. Pop. about 300

Emerald, a post-village of Irwin co. Ga. Pop. about 60.
Emerald, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kan. about 44 miles S by W of Lawrence.

Emerald, a post-township of Faribault co. Minn. about 40 miles S of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 794

Emerald, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio 10 miles S of Hillsboro

Emerald, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 140

Emerald, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. about 23 miles NE of Hudson. Pop. in 1900 787 of the village about 100

Emerald, a village of Queen and Prince coos. Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Summerside. Pop. about 100

Emeraldgrove, a post village of Rock co. Wis. S miles E by S of Janesville

Emerald Hill, Victoria, Australia. See SCOTLAND.

Emerrick, a post hamlet of Madison co. Neb.
Emerrick, a post village of Albany co. N Y. The banking point is Cohoes. Pop. about 200

Emerrickville, a post village of Jefferson co. Pa. about 40 miles ENE of Oil City

Emesta Augusta, the ancient name of Mafina

Emerson, a post-village of Columbia co. Ark on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. It has a cotton gin

Emerson, a post town of Bertow co. Ga. 43 miles by rail NW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 111

Emerson, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill. Pop. about 15

Emerson, a banking post town of Mills co. Iowa, 28 miles by rail E. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 501

Emerson, a post village of Chippewa co. Mich. The banking point is Saint Ignace. Pop. 100

Emerson, a post hamlet of Marion co. Mo. 20 miles W by N of Quincy, Ill.

Emerson, a banking post village of Dakota and Dixon co. Neb. 21 miles SW of Dakota city, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900 617

Emerson, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 100

Emerson, a banking post town and seaport of Provencher district, Manitoba, Canada. On the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Rrs. 43 miles S of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901 810

Emerys Cove, a post-hamlet of Savier co. Tenn.

Emery, a central county of Utah. Area, 4336 sq. m. On the E. boundary are the Desolation Grand and Labyrinth canyons through which flows the Green River tributary to the Colorado River. The surface is generally mountainous. Capital, Castledale. Pop. in 1900 4657

Emery, a banking post-village of Henyon co. S Dak. 10 miles SE of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 247

Emery, a post-village of Emery co. Utah 23 miles (direct) NW by S of Castledale. Pop. about 500

Emery Creek, Tenn. rises in the Cumberland Mountains and enters the Clinch River in Roane co. 4 miles above Kingston

Emerys Mills, a post-village of York in Ma. 3 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. about 170

Emeryville, a post-town of Alameda co. Cal. in Oakland township. Pop. in 1900 1010. See OAKLAND

Emesa, a town of Syria. See HAMA.

Emet, a post town of the Chickasaw Nation. 1 T. 13 miles (direct) PSF of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900 343

Emigrant Camp, a post village of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 83 miles NE of Sacramento. Pop. 125

Emigrant Peak, Mont. a volcanic mountain in Gallatin co. S of the Yellowstone River. Altitude, 19,969 feet.

Emigsville, a post-village of York co. Pa. about 0 miles by rail N of York. It has manufactures of cigars and wagons. Pop. about 400

Emilia, a-moul-ee-ah (anc. *Femilia*) a division (con-partimento) of Italy. Area, about 7975 sq. m. It extends nearly across the peninsula, having Lombardy on the N, the Adriatic on the E, the Marche and Tuscany on the S, and Piedmont and Liguria on the W. It comprises the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio, Emilia, Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì and Ravenna. The last four belong to the old Romagna. Pop. in 1901 2,451,752. The division takes its name from the Via Emilia, a great highway constructed by the Romans early in the second cen-

tury A.C. leading from Piacenza (Piacense) to Ariminum (Rimini)

Emilia, an a-la, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 22 miles NE of Philadelphia.

Eminech (Em'ee-nih) Cnpe, in Bannora Rumania, forming the termination of the Balkans, on the Black Sea.

Eminece, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. 33 miles WSW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 225

Eminece, a post-station of Pinery co. Kan.

Eminece, a banking city of Henry co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 25 miles WNW of Frankfort. It contains Eminence College. Pop. in 1900 1018

Eminece, a post-village, capital of Shenandoah Co. Mo. on the Current River about 124 miles SSW of St. Louis. Pop. 150

Eminece, a post-village of Schoharie co. N Y. 50 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. 150

Emington, a banking post village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 306

Emine, a post-village of Knox co. Ind. 10 miles by rail N of Vincennes. Pop. 75

Emitt, a village of Balloch co. Ire. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Statesboro.

Emleton, a banking post-borough of Leavenworth co. Pa. on the Allegheny River 25 miles SSE of Franklin on the Allegheny Valley R. It has all wells and refining works, woolen mills, engine-works etc. Pop. in 1900 1199

Emley, a town of England, in the W. of Hunting of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Dewsbury. Pop. about 1,500

Emly, a small town of Ireland on and 3 miles WSW of Tipperary. It has ruins of a cathedral.

Emma, a post-village of White co. Ill. on the Little Wabash River. Pop. 100

Emma, a post village of Ingrange co. Ind. Pop. 60

Emma, a post village, capital of Crosby co. Tex. 85 miles (direct) SW of Cheyenne. Pop. about 75

Emmanuel, an ancient town of Palestine, represented by the modern village of Amwas, on the road from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Emmanuel mentioned in the New Testament is a different place, regarding whose site authorities are not agreed. Among the places which are supposed to represent it are Keleniyeh and El Kababa, both a short distance from Jerusalem.

Emmaville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Pa. 33 miles W of Chambersburg.

Emmaville, a post-town of New South Wales, 80 miles W by N of Grafton. It has tin and silver mines. Pop. 1000

Emmen (or **Emme**) Grosser Emme is a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland flows N. and joins the Aar 14 miles NE of Solothurn, after a course of 45 miles. Its valley the Emmenthal one of the finest in Switzerland is noted for its cheese.

Emmen, Klein Emme is a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, rises near the source of the Gross Emme and after a NE course of 30 miles, joins the Reuss 14 miles NW of Lucerne.

Emmen, Emme is a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe 30 miles SSE of Groningen.

Emmentingen, Emmentingen is a town of Baden on the Elz, 9 miles NW of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900 6202

Emmenthal, a valley of Switzerland. See Emme (Gross)

Emmerich Emmerich is a town of Rhineish Prussia, 49 miles NNW of Düsseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine. It has a custom-house. Among its industries are iron casting and the manufacture of chemicals, pianos, leather tobacco and hosiery. There are railroad shops located here. The trade of the town is extensive. Pop. in 1900 10,517

Emmet, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota. Area 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and contains several small lakes. Capital, Emmet. Pop. in 1900 4274. In 1900 9936

Emmet, a northern county of Michigan, adjacent to the Strait of Mackinac. Area, 462 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and its northern is indented by Little Traverse Bay. Capital Harbor Springs. Pop. in 1900 8750. In 1900 15,931

Emmet, a post-town of Nevada co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. in 1900 202

Emmet, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Frost. Pop. about 110

Emmet Beach, a summer resort of Michigan, in Emmet co. near Harbor Springs.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Henrico co. Cal.

Emmett, a post-village of Canyon co. Idaho, in a mining, farming and stock raising region 30 miles (direct) NNE of Caldwell. Pop. about 150

Emmett, a banking post village of St. Clair co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900 285
Emmett, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, on the Wabash R. 11 miles WSW of Defiance.
Emmettsburg, a banking city capital of Palo Alto co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 120 miles NW of Des Moines. It has grain-elevators, dairies, farming and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 2761

Emmettsburg, Md. See ENNETTSBURG

Emmettsville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ind. Emmetsburg, or Emmeltsburg, a banking post-town of Frederick co. Md. 10 miles SW of Gettysburg Pa. on the Western Maryland R. Mount St. Mary's College (Catholic) and St. Joseph's Academy are located here. Pop. in 1900 849

Emmons, a county in the S part of North Dakota Area, 1550 sq. m. It is bounded W by the Missouri River and is intersected by Beaver and Long Lake creeks. Capital, Linton. Pop. in 1900 1411 in 1899 about 4900

Emmons, a banking post-village of Freeborn co. Minn. 10 miles S by W of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900 179
Emmonsburg, a post-village of Fulton co. N. Y. 14 miles NE of Little Falls.

Emmonsburg, a post-village of Emmons co. N. Dak. The banking point is Hamaker. Pop. 133

Emmons, Monni, a park in the Adirondack Mountains in Hamilton co. N. Y. named after E. Emmons, geologist. Height, 3594 feet.

Emmorton, a post-hamlet of Harford co. Md. about 25 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. 30

Emory, a post-village of Holmes co. Miss. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 80

Emory, a post-village capital of Rains co. Tex. 3 miles by rail NW of Mineola. Pop. about 500

Emory, a post-village of Washington co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles NNE of Abingdon. It is the seat of Emory and Henry College (Methodist Episcopal) which was founded in 1838

Emorygap, a post-village of Roane co. Tenn. on the Queen and Great East Roads and the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood

Emperador, a station on the Panama railway in the republic of Panama, 15 miles from the town of Panama

Empire, a post town of Clear Creek co. Colo. on the Rocky Mountains. about 50 miles W of Denver and 3 miles N of Georgetown. Gold and silver have been found here. Pop. in 1900 24

Empire, a post-village of Dodge co. Ga.
Empire, a post-township of McLean co. Ill. Pop. in 1900 2639

Empire, a post-village of Christian co. Ky. The banking point is Maysville. Pop. about 200

Empire, a post-hamlet of Plaquemine parish La.
Empire, a post-village of Leelanaw co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 20 miles W by V of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900 609

Empire, Minn. See ENNETTS CITY

Empire, a post-village of Ormsby co. Nev. The banking point is Carson City. Pop. about 350

Empire, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio 11 miles by rail N of Steubenville. It has manufactures of bricks and sewer pipes. Pop. about 450

Empire, a post city of Coos co. Oregon. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. in 1900 185

Empire, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Ridgway

Empire, a town ship (town) of Fond du Lac co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 865

Empire City, a city of Cherokee co. Kan. is situated on a hill 5 miles W of Joplin Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City Port Scott and Memphis Rrs. It has mining industries. Pop. in 1900 2358. The banking point is Cleona

Empire City, a post-village of Dakota co. Minn. 10 miles SW of Hastings

Empire Prairie, a post-hamlet of Andrew co. Mo. 10 miles ENE of Rosedale station

Empoli, a post office town of Italy in Tuscany 16 miles W of Florence on the Arno. Pop. in 1901 7195 (communa 30464)

Emporia, a city and the capital of Lyon co. Kan. on the S bank of the Neosho River N of the Cottonwood 81 miles SSW of Topeka, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé Rrs. It contains a state normal school the College of Emporia, and other educational institutions and has manufactures of iron lumber, and flour. Pop. in 1900 8223

Emporia, a post-village of Angelina co. Tex. on the Emporia and Gulf and the Houston East and West Texas Rrs. The banking point is Juffin. Pop. 200

Emporia, a banking post-town, capital of Greenville co. Va. 23 miles ESE of Lawrence, on the Southern R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 1027

Empurama, a banking post-borough capital of Cameron co., Pa. on Sinnemahoning or Driftwood Creek 73 miles NW of Lock Haven on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has tanneries blast-furnaces, powder works an extensive trade in lumber, and sole-leather manufacture.

En : 1000 6102

Enna, Pop. in 1900 2403

Enna, *Enna* (anc. *Enna*), a river of northwestern Germany rises in Westphalia N of Paderborn flows through Hanover and joins the North Sea by an estuary between the Netherlands and East Frisia, after a course of about 200 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart

Enna, *Enna*, or *Bad-Enna*, *Enna*, a town and watering place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Lahn 15 miles N of Wiesbaden. It is charmingly located in a deep valley and surrounded by wooded mountains and vine-covered hills. Its mineral springs and baths are among the most frequented in Europe. Pop. in 1900 6424

Ennsdale, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles N of Huntsville, its banking point. Pop. about 200

Ennsdellen, *Ennsdellen* a manufacturing village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles by rail N of Münster. Pop. in 1900 7796

Ennskirchen, *Ennskirchen* a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia on the Ansbach 14 miles WNW of Ansbach. Pop. about 1000

Ensworth, a town of England in Hampshire on an arm of Chichester harbor 4 miles ENE of Portsmouth. Pop. about 2000

Ensworth, a post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 7 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 643

Enna, a town of Australia, in New South Wales co. of Cook 37 miles W by N of Sydney with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 250

Enna Bay, Tasmania, in Bass Strait, between Blackman Point and Round Hill Point.

Enneklaw, a post-hamlet of Tulare co. Ala.

Ennsdale, a small town of Ireland co. and 5 miles NNE of Monaghan

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enns, *Enns* a lake of Rowan Lapland, lat. 69° 45' lon. 23° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patviken River. On its W shore is the fishing village of Enns

Enderby, a post-village of British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Vernon. Pop. about 300.

Enderby Island, one of the AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

Enderby Lued, a large desolate island (or continental tract?) in the Antarctic regions, and just S. of the Antarctic Circle in about lon. 50° E.

Enderlin, a banking city of Benson co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 36 miles SE of Valley City. Pop. in 1900 636.

Endero, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. 6 miles E of Halifax.

Endercott, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile S. of Dedham its banking point.

Endercote, a post-village of Jefferson co. Neb. 50 miles by rail W. of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900 234.

Endercote, a post-village of Whitman co. Wash. 19 miles by rail W. by N. of Colfax. Pop. about 125.

Endercote River, in southeastern Alaska is a tributary of Lynn Canal from the W.

Enderingen, *en ding-en* a town of Baden, 12 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900 2943.

Enderor, an ancient village of Palestine, just S. of Mount Tabor. A mean village on the site still bears the name of Enmur.

Ender, a post-hamlet of Will co. Ill.

Enderick, a river of Scotland, rises in the co. of Stirling and flows through the picturesque valley of Inverdale into Loch Lomond.

Enderöd, a village of Hungary co. of Békés, on the Abony, 20 miles N.W. of Csongrád. Pop. in 1880 11,855.

Enecke, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. The banking point is Milledgeville. Pop. about 100.

Enery, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Miss.

Enfield, a town of England, co. of Middlesex on the New River 18 miles N. by E. of the centre of London. It has a royal manufactory of small-arms. Pop. in 1831 9453 in 1901 42,733.

Enfield, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co. Conn. about 15 miles N. of Hartford near the E. bank of the Connecticut River here crossed by a bridge and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has a community of Shakers (at Shaker Station) and manufactures of carpets, powder, bicycles, undertakers' supplies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 8696 of the village about 1900.

Enfield, a banking post-town of White co. Ill. 12 miles W. of Carlini, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rr. Pop. in 1900 971.

Enfield, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 36 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 1042.

Enfield, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. in Enfield township (town) on the Swift River and on the Boston and Albany R. 27 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has manufactures of cassimere, shoddy, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1936.

Enfield, a post-village of Grafton co. N.H. on the Mascoma River in Enfield township (town) and on the Boston and Maine R. 59 miles NW of Concord. It has manufactures of woollen yarns and fabrics. There are several beautiful lakes in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900 1845.

Enfield, a banking post-town of Halifax co. N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 143 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 361.

Enfield, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Providence, its banking point. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 500.

Enfield, a post-village of King William co. Va. 12 miles NW of King William.

Enfield, a post-village of Rants co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Shubenacadie. Pop. about 150.

Enfield Center, a post-village of Grafton co. N.H. on Mascoma Lake, about 50 miles NW of Concord. Pop. 209.

Enfield Center, a post-village of Tompkins co. N.Y. 6 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. 209.

Enfield Falls, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co. N.Y. 5 miles from Ithaca and near the Ten Mile Creek Falls.

Engadine, or **Engadin**, *en-ga-deen* an extensive valley of Switzerland in the canton of Grisons, between two principal chains of the Bluean Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length about 60 miles. Elevations between 4000 and 6000 feet. It is subdivided into the Ober and Unter Engadin (Upper and Lower Engadine), the former beginning at the Maloja Pass and extending to

Samaden. It is one of the famous health-resorts of the world, and noted for its beautiful scenery and fine display of Alpine flowers. The people mostly speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Rumanian language.

Engadine, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. Pop. 70.

Engane, *en-ga-no* (Sp. *Engaño en-gan-yo*) an island off the SW coast of Sumatra. It is about 30 miles in circuit.

Engane, an island off the N coast of Papua. Length, 15 miles.

Engaño (*en-gan-yo*,—a deception), Cape, on the E. coast of Haiti. Lat. 16° 35' N. lon. 68° 30' W.

Engasse, Cape, the NB point of Palau Island, Lapon, Philippines.

Engedi, *eng-ge-di* or *eng-ge-di* (Heb. 'goat spring'), in Biblical geography a little district and spring in Palestine, on the W margin of the Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake. Here stood the town of Engedi, whose ruins are mentioned by Pliny. The spring still bears the name of Ain-Jidy which has the same meaning in Arabic as the Hebrew name.

Engelberg, *eng-el-be-n* a village and summer resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 9 miles SE. of Sarnen and 3340 feet above sea-level with a remarkable Benedictine convent. Pop. in 1900 1064. The Engelberg mountain has an elevation of 8565 feet.

Engelhardt, a post-village of Hyde co. N.C. Pop. 140.

Engelholm, *eng-el-holm* a small seaport of Sweden on the Rönne-A, near its mouth in the Cattogat. Pop. in 1900 2703.

Engelsberg, *eng-el-be-n* a town of Austrian Silesia, 21 miles NW of Troppau. Pop. about 2000.

Engen, *eng-en* a town of Baden on the Aach 23 miles NW of Constantz. Pop. about 1360.

Engenho-do-Matão, *en-be-n-yo do má-tão*, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes 140 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Enger, *eng-er* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SW of Minden. In its church is the tomb of the Saxon chieftain Wittekind. Pop. about 3000.

Engers, *eng-er*, a village of Prussia, 5 miles NE of Coblenz on the Rhine. It has a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Engheim, *en-ghe-aym* a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 16 miles N.W. of Mons. It has a chateau with a beautiful park. Pop. about 4500.

Englilien-les-Bains, *en-ghe-aym les bân* a village of France, Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles N. of Paris. It has mineral springs and is a favorite pleasure-resort of the Parisians. Pop. about 4000.

Engineer Mountains, Colo. is at lat. 37° 42' N. lon. 107° 48' W. Altitude 13,190 feet.

England, *ing-gland* (L. *Anglia* Fr. *Angleterre* Ger. *England* It. *Inghilterra* Sp. *Inglaterra* Port. *Inglaterra* Rus. *Angliya* Dan. *England* Swed. *England* Dutch *Engeland* Eng. *ing-lant*) the southern and larger section of the island of Great Britain between lat. 49° 57' 43" and 55° 43' N. and lon. 1° 44' E. and 5° 42' W. The northern boundary between it and Scotland is constituted by the Solway Firth and the river Sark on the west, the Cheviot Hills in the centre and the river Tweed in the north-east. The boundary with Wales is an irregular N. and S. line which lies (chiefly) somewhat westward of the meridian of 3° W. longitude. Its general shape is that of a triangle, of which the base is the southern coast from Land's End (the most westerly point) to South Foreland, and the apex Berwick. Its most easterly point is Lowestoft Head, and the most southerly Lizard Head in Cornwall. Length, from Portland Bill in Berwick 363 miles greatest breadth from North Foreland to Land's End, 330 miles. The coast-line is irregular being much indented by bays and estuaries, such as the estuaries of the Humber and Thames and the large shallow bay called the Wash on the E coast and the estuary of the Severn (or upper arm of Bristol Channel) the estuaries of the Mersey and Hibble, and Morecambe Bay on the W. The larger waters surrounding England are the North Sea or German Ocean, the British Channel and Strait of Dover separating it from France on the S. and St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, separating it on the W. from Ireland. Areas (including the inland waters) 50,690 sq. m. with Wales, 58,324 sq. m. With the exception of Belgium, England and Wales constitute the most thickly peopled country in Europe, the average to a square mile at the last census having been about 335. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was 8,892,736. In 1851 it was 13,800,797. In 1901 20,685,224. In 1801 29,062,526 and in 1901 32,537,643. The population of England alone in 1901 was

30,807,943. The following is a table of the ancient counties of England and Wales, with their population in 1901

Counties.	Pop. in 1901.	Counties.	Pop. in 1901.
ENGLAND		ENGLAND	
Bedfordshire	171,940	Somersetshire	508,208
Berkshire	255,608	Staffordshire	1,234,508
Buckinghamshire	188,714	Suffolk	384,298
Cambridgeshire	190,682	Surrey	1,013,744
Cheshire	418,090	Sussex	860,308
Cornwall	222,334	Warwickshire	897,858
Cumberland	254,932	Westmorland	64,308
Derbyshire	620,332	Wiltshire	274,968
Devonshire	661,314	Worcestershire	428,338
Dorsetshire	203,984	Yorkshire	
Durham	1,187,361	East Riding	384,897
Essex	1,088,771	North Riding	379,398
Gloucestershire	634,729	West Riding	1,744,848
Hampshire	797,634	York (parl. mentary borough)	75,281
Hertfordshire	114,280		
Huntingdonshire	250,192		
Kent	57,771		
Leicestershire	1,248,841	WALES	
Lincolnshire	4,404,408	Anglesey	50,206
Middlesex	654,018	Brecknockshire	49,407
Monmouthshire	496,458	Cardigan	60,240
Northamptonshire	2,886,223	Carmarthenshire	124,398
Northumberland	292,311	Carmarvonshire	120,093
Nottinghamshire	460,120	Denbighshire	120,242
Oxfordshire	348,088	Flintshire	81,760
Shropshire	602,406	Glamorganshire	241,811
Suffolk	314,678	Merionethshire	44,149
Sussex	181,120	Montgomeryshire	64,507
Warwickshire	18,708	Pembrokeshire	84,712
Westmorland	230,424	Radnorshire	24,281

Since 1888 considerable changes have been made in the administrative divisions, mainly through the creation of a large number of county boroughs (municipal counties) whose areas range between 2½ and 48 sq. m. Lincolnshire has been divided into 3 administrative divisions, called the Parts of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey. Suffolk has been divided into East and West Suffolk and Sussex into East and West Sussex. The Soke of Peterborough has been set off from Northamptonshire. The Isle of Wight, formerly included in Hampshire has been constituted a separate administrative county. The county of London (not including the whole of the metropolis) has been constituted out of portions of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent.

The following cities had a population exceeding 200,000 in 1901: London (the capital), Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, West Ham (included in the police district of London), Hull (Kingston upon Hull), Nottingham, Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leicester.

Face of the Country.—The surface of England is mountainous in the N. and W. The Cheviot Hills form the greater part of the boundary between the county of Northumberland and Scotland. The Pennine Chain, a very rugged highland with elevations in most places not exceeding 1000 feet, extends southward from the neighborhood of the river Tyne to nearly the middle of the country and is sometimes referred to as the Backbone of England. The highest elevation of these uplands is Cross Fell in Cumberland, 2892 ft. To the Pennine Chain belongs the picturesque region of Derbyshire known as the Peak, which rises in the Kinder Scout to a height of 2983 ft. The loftiest elevations of all England are the Cumbrian Mountains, in which is situated the famous Lake District. The highest summits here are Ben Fell (or Scafell) Pike, 3210 ft., Sca Fell, 3162 ft., Helvellyn, 3116 ft., and Skiddaw, 3058 ft. Moderately high and rugged elevations are found in the SW. in Cornwall and Devonshire, the Ycs Tor NW of Dartmoor rising to about 2660 ft. The E. and SE. are comparatively low, the surface rarely rising above 500 ft. Around the Wash is a large area of low-lying alluvium, a portion of which is known as the Bedford Level. The E. of England is largely occupied by rolling country which towards the coast constitutes the series of downs partially underlain by chalk and known as the North Downs and South Downs.

Few of the rivers of England have any great length but many even the minor ones are of commercial importance. The principal streams are the Thames, Severn, Trent, and Ouse (tributaries of the Humber River or estuary), Mersey, Tyne, and Tees. All of these streams are connected by canals, forming an extensive system of intercommunicating waters. The lakes of England are restricted chiefly to the NW. Among the best known are Windermere, on the borders of Lancashire and Westmorland and Derwentwater in Cumberland. The lakes, with the surrounding moun-

tainous, form the most attractive scenery of the interior of the land. The rock shore-line of Cornwall and Devon has long been famous for its scenic aspects, which are also shared in part by the chalk cliffs between the Isle of Wight and Dover.

The climate of England is of an insular nature, characterized by moderate extremes of temperature and by a pronounced humidity. Its broad features are those of the climate of the British Isles generally where the average temperature for the year is about 48°. The warmest month is generally July with an average temperature of about 64° at London. The winter is ordinarily mild, with January as the coldest month, the average temperature at London being about 39°. The rainfall is in some parts—as in the Lake District, in Cornwall and in Devon—high ranging to 60–80 inches and upward in the valley of the Thames it is but 25 inches. Fogs are very frequent. The snowfall is ordinarily not very heavy. For Geology, Fauna and Flora, see GREAT BRITAIN.

Mineral Resources.—About three-quarters of the entire mineral production of the United Kingdom is furnished by England, the major values being those obtained from coal, iron-ores, building-stones, clays, salt, tin and lead. Copper, arsenic, zinc, gypsum, heavy-spar etc. are found in minor quantities. The coal measures occupy parts of a large number of the counties, from the south through the west and west-centre to the extreme north. In 1902 the coal production of England without Wales was 150,000,000 tons, of which Durham produced 35,000,000 tons, Yorkshire 28,000,000 tons, and Lancashire 24,500,000 tons. Most of the salt of England is obtained in Cheshire in the basin of the Weaver while nearly the whole of the tin product is obtained from the mines of Cornwall. The total value of the mineral product in the year 1902 was £102,222,160.

Manufactures, etc.—England is next to the United States the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The leading industries include the manufacture of textile fabrics (cottons, woollens, silks, carpets), iron and steel products of every kind, machinery, steam-engines and locomotives, iron ships, electrical apparatus, chemicals, pottery and earthenware, clothing, boots and shoes, paper, hosiery, hats, gloves, lace, ale and porter, carriages, and gold- and silver-ware. Among the leading centres of the cotton industry are Manchester (with Salford), Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury and Rochdale, all in Lancashire. This industry is also prominent in some of the adjacent counties. Yorkshire is the chief seat of the woolen industry. Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds and Dewsbury being among the leading centres. Wiltshire produces high-grade woollens. Halifax and Kidderminster in Yorkshire are great centres of the carpet-manufacture. The counties of Derby, Stafford and Chester produce most of the silk the manufacture of which has greatly declined. Drapery, hosiery and Sheffield have long enjoyed a high reputation for their iron and steel manufactures, notably hardware and cutlery. The former produces great quantities of fire-arms, pens, and musical instruments, metallo-ware. Other important seats of the manufacture of metallo products are Wolverhampton, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, Oldham and Stockton. Newcastle-upon-Tyne is noted for its locomotive, engineering and ordnance works. Birkenhead, Liverpool, Sunderland, Barrow-in-Furness, Stockton-on-Tees, South and North Shields, and Middlesbrough are ship-building ports. Glasgow and Leicester are the chief centres of the linen manufacture and the former produces the so-called Nottingham in this a large scale. The chief seats of the boot- and shoe-industry are Northampton and Leicester. The site of Burton-upon-Trent and the London porters are famous. Straw plaiting is an important industry in the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Buckingham. The manufacture of pottery is largely a specialty of Staffordshire, the district of the Potteries about Burslem being intimately associated with the name of Wedgwood. England (with Wales) represents 90 per cent. of the total imports and exports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The value of the imports into England and Wales in 1902 was £470,000,000, that of the exports (including foreign and colonial) £210,000,000. The chief seaports of England and Wales are London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, Southampton, Newport, Swansea, Dover and Bristol. The total length of operated railway in England and Wales in 1901 was 15,181 miles of canal, 3167 miles. The Great Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894, is 36½ miles in length. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Agriculture, etc.—Agriculture has attained high eminence in England and about 25,000,000 acres, or 76 per cent. of the full area of the land, are under crop-cultivation or in grass-lands, and only about 4,000,000 acres (about 12 per cent.) remain absolutely uncultivated. The heath and grazing country comprises 2,360,000 acres. Wheat is the

principal crop, especially in the E and SE counties, and in 1906 staple cultivation covered 1,744,666 acres; barley which is cultivated but little less extensively than wheat, is raised chiefly in the central counties and east in the N though cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips are the crops next in importance. Rye and buckwheat are not extensively cultivated, rape, flax, hemp and mangel-wurzel are raised only in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, Surrey, Sussex and Worcestershire, the number of acres under this crop being about 50,000. The total acreage under cultivation in Great Britain chiefly in England with green crops was in 1901 3,129,198 with corn-crops, 7,151,708. Near the large towns the ground is commonly laid out in market-gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to growing vegetables for the London market. In the NW counties large quantities of apples are grown and Devon and Hereford are famous for cider. Butter is an important product in Essex (and bridgwater), and Dorset cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Somerset, etc. The Durham or short horned Devon Hereford Jersey and Alderney are the most noted breeds of cattle. The annual product of wool is very large. Swine are very generally kept, and are especially numerous in the forest-lands of Hampshire, Berkshire, Gloucester and Hereford. Geese are raised largely, especially in the Lincoln fens, for the London market. For the various statistics dealing with the products, etc. of the British Isles see GREAT BRITAIN.

England is much less wooded than most of the countries of continental Europe. Only about 1,656,666 acres or barely more than 5 per cent. of the total area, remain in woodland. Of the royal forest lands some of the largest are the New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Epping (Essex), Sherwood (Kent) and Dean (Gloucester). Many parts of the wealds of Sussex, Surrey and Kent have remained wooded ever since the time of the Romans. England is largely engaged in the fisheries; the value of the fish product (inclusive of that of Wales) for the year 1901 having been upward of £8,500,000 estimated on a catch of nearly 400,000 tons.

Religion and Education.—The established church of England is the Protestant Episcopal to which the great mass of the people belong. The sovereign is the head of the Anglican Church having the right to nominate bishops and archbishops. The church is governed by 2 archbishops and 33 bishops, besides a number of suffragan and assistant bishops and has about 14,000 parishes or benefices, in each of which there is a church presided over by a rector or vicar who holds the living. The Anglican archbishops are those of Canterbury and York. The archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England and crowns the monarch. The archbishop of York is styled primate and metropolitan of England and crowns the queen-consort. The doctrines of the church are embodied in the Thirty Nine Articles, and having been ratified by Parliament cannot be changed without its consent. The most numerous dissenting bodies are the Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists. The Roman Catholics (including those of Wales) number about 1,500,000 with 15 (in 1901) chapels and stations. The highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic church is the archbishop of Westminster.

At the head of the educational system of England stand the ancient national universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. They are almost exclusively for the wealthier classes, and till a comparatively recent period, were only for members of the Church of England. Prominent among the institutions of learning are the universities of London and Durham. Kings College, London, Victoria University, Manchester and the Birmingham University. Besides these there are numerous theological colleges or seminaries attached to most of which are professors in the faculties of arts and philosophy. There are many colleges and institutions for imparting professional or technical training. At the head of these stands the South Kensington School and Museum with the Art Museum, the India Museum and various science collections, and extensive art and science libraries. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons (London) are world renowned as are also the School of Mines (now the Royal School of Mines) the Royal Institution and the Royal Academy. All of these, together with many other colleges and technical schools, are in London. There are royal military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst, a naval royal college at Greenwich, and an agricultural college at Cirencester.

At the head of secondary education stand the great public schools,—notably Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Marlborough. These schools are richly endowed and have long had a high

repute for classical training. For the middle classes there are numerous grammar-schools and private seminaries. Bedford College, London, and the Royal Holloway College, at Egham, are exclusively for female students. Unattached university colleges for women are Newnham and Girton Colleges at Cambridge, and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College, at Oxford.

Government.—See GREAT BRITAIN

History.—England (together with the southern portion of Scotland) was known to the ancients as Britannia. The ancient inhabitants, the Britons, were a Celtic people. Caesar made two warlike expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 B.C. and a century later the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Emperor Claudius. In A.D. 43 Agricola advanced the Roman frontiers to the Firth of Forth the country to the N of which (called now the highland region of Scotland) retained its independence. The Romans introduced their civilization into Britain which they held till the beginning of the fifth century when they were compelled to withdraw their legions. About the middle of the fifth century the Britons called upon the Teutonic peoples dwelling, about the mouth of the Elbe and in Jutland—Saxons, Angles and Jutes—for aid in repelling the invasions of the Picts and Scots living north of Hadrian's wall. After clearing the country of these northern invaders the Germans turned upon the Britons themselves and occupied most of their country driving them out or exterminating them. The Jutes founded the kingdom of Kent, the Saxons, the kingdoms of Sussex, Wessex and Essex, the Angles, the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Angles, and Mercia, Northumbria extending as far N as the Firth of Forth. The ancient Britons were left only Wales (Cornwall, Cumberland and the southwest of Scotland). Alaric, King of Wessex, became overlord of all England. In 1066, the first time in the seventh century, all the land had become Christian mainly through the labors of St. Augustine and of Irish and Scottish missionaries. In the second half of the ninth century the Danes (Northmen) conquered Northumbria, East Angles, and Mercia. The early part of the reign of Alfred the Great (871-901) was marked by continual and ultimately successful struggles against these invaders. Alfred established order on the basis of constitutional law and exerted himself to civilize his subject. In 1013 Sweyn, King of Denmark made himself master of England. His son Canute reigned after him and was followed by his two sons. In 1042 the English people returned to their native royal dynasty under Edward the Confessor. In 1066 William Duke of Normandy invaded England and achieved its conquest by his victory at Hastings. He distributed much of the land of England among his Norman followers while Norman French became the language of the court, of law proceedings, and of the school. A hundred years later under Henry II the first of the Plantagenets (with whose accession in 1154 a large part of France was united with England) the conquest of Ireland was begun. Under John the brother and successor of Richard Coeur de Lion, England lost nearly all her French dominions. In 1215 the barons extorted from John the Magna Charta which has been styled the charter of English liberties. Edward I signified his reign by the conquest of Wales (1277-83) and he struggled strenuously and almost successfully to establish the supremacy of England over Scotland. At Bannockburn (1314) King Robert Bruce overwhelmed the army of Edward II and established the independence of Scotland. In 1344, under Edward III, began the wars of the English for the conquest of France. After a struggle of over a hundred years, in the course of which the French kingdom was brought to the verge of dissolution the tide of war turned and by 1551 the English had been dispossessed of their conquests with the exception of the town of Calais which remained in their hands a century longer. Under Henry VIII the second king of the Tudor dynasty (1509-47) England broke away from Rome, and under Elizabeth (1558-1603) Protestantism was firmly established. The title of King of Ireland was formally assumed by Henry VIII in 1542. With the reign of Elizabeth begins England's career as a great colonializing power. In 1601 the crowns of England and Scotland were united under the Stuarts, and in 1707 the two kingdoms were united into the single realm of Great Britain. In 1714 the House of Hanover (Brunswick) ascended the throne, and for more than a century Hanover was united with England. In 1759-60 (and so was created from the French and simultaneously the English laid the foundations of their empire in India. A little later the colonies which had been planted by the English in America made themselves independent. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland dates from 1801. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed the establishment of British dominion in South Africa, the rise of the Australian colo-

also, and the extension of British dominion in India westward to the Indus. In the second half of the century England established her sway over a considerable part of Africa and annexed the kingdom of Burma.

Englund, a banking post-town of Lunenburg co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 25 miles SE of Little Rock. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 388.

England, a hamlet of Washington co. Pa.

Engle, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. The banking point is Trinidad.

Engle, a post-village of Sierra co. N. Mex. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is San Marcos. Pop. about 90.

Engle, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Flatonia or Schenlenberg. Pop. about 125.

Englevale, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. 140.

Englewood, a post-hamlet of Ransom co. N. Dak. Pop. 51.

Englewood, a former post village of Cook co. Ill. now incorporated with the city of Chicago.

Englewood, a post-city of Clark co. Kan. 36 miles by rail SW of Ashland. Pop. in 1900 181.

Englewood, a banking residential city of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 14 miles N. of New York and 1 mile W. of the Palisades of the Hudson. Pop. in 1900 6237.

Englewood, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Englewood Cliffs, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 218.

Englewood Forest, a wide moor in England, so of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

Engle, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the Pine Bluff and Arkansas River R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 160.

English, a banking post-town and health resort, capital of Crowsfoot Ind. 18 miles by rail W. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900 649.

English, a post village of Carroll co. Ky. 30 miles by rail N. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

English, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 90.

English Bay, an outpost of Quebec, Canada, under the jurisdiction of the city of Quebec.

English Bazaar, or **Angrensbud**, a town of Bengal British India capital of the Maldive district, on the W. bank of the Malakand, 65 miles N. of Murchidabad. Pop. about 15,000.

English Center, a post-village of Lyncoln co. Pa. on Little Pine Creek about 21 miles NW of Williamsport.

English Channel (Fr. *La Manche*, 14 miles — is the sleeve, so named from its shape) that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Great Britain from France extending from the strait of Dover to Land's End Cornwall. Width at Dover 20 miles at Land's End 102 miles. The deepest sounding is about 70 fathoms the general depth about the strait of Dover being 20-30 fathoms. The highest tide is 42 feet at St. I. armans. The only important stream that discharges into it is the Seine on the S. In the channel are the Isle of Wight, close to the English shore and the group of the Channel Islands, belonging to England. The chief seaports on the channel are Falmouth Plymouth Southampton Portsmouth Brighton Hastings Folkestone and Dover (the last two on the Strait of Dover) in England, and Cherbourg Havre Dieppe Boulogne and Calais (the last on the Strait of Dover) in France.

English Company a island, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 miles NW of Cape Arnhem.

English Cove, a bay on the SW coast of New Zealand, Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean.

English Cove, a small fishing settlement on the N. side of Conception Bay Newfoundland 3 miles from Brigus.

English Creek, a small river runs NE. and enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

English Creek, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. 15 miles SW of Absecon. Pop. about 380.

English Harbor, a post-town and British naval station on the S. coast of Antigua, West Indies 1 mile from Falmouth. The port is small, but deep enough for large ships.

English Harbor, a fishing village on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland 7 miles from Trinity.

English Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Bonaville, Newfoundland, on Green's Point Island, 1 mile from Green's Pond.

English Harbor, Costa Rica, on the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 8° 50' N.

English Harbor East, a small fishing settlement on the N. side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 54 miles from Harbor Briton.

English Harbor West, a maritime town in the district of Fortune Bay Newfoundland 4 miles from Bellefleur. It is the seat of a herring and cod-fishery.

English Lake, Ind. is an expansion of the Kankakee River and is part of the boundary between Leports and Starke cos. It is 12 miles long or more.

English Lake, a post-village of Starke co. Ind., on the Kankakee River at the foot of English Lake, and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 0 miles E. by S. of Locrissa. Pop. 150.

English Mills, a post-hamlet of Lyncoln co. Pa.

English River, an estuary in Delagoa Bay Portuguese East Africa, which receives the Umbelani and Tembi rivers.

English River, in Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state and enters the Red Cedar River in Black Hawk co.

English River, in Iowa, is formed by its North and South forks, which rise in Poweshiek co. and enters the Iowa River about 14 miles S. of Iowa City.

English River, Canada. See Churchill River.

Englishtown, a post-borough of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 0 miles NW of Freehold. Pop. in 1900 410.

English Turn, a post-village of Plaquemine parish La. 17 miles by rail E. of New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. about 360.

Englethville, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. 9 miles NW of Grand Rapids.

Engel's Alp, a mountain and health resort of Switzerland with fine scenery 4 miles S. of Engelberg. Height of the mountain 6013 feet.

Enguera, En-gwa, a town of Spain, 47 miles SW of Valencia. Pop. in 1900 5748.

Enham, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Blue ton.

Enid, a banking city capital of Garfield co. Okla. on Skelton Creek and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 364 miles N. by E. of Kingfisher. It has lime and iron works lumber and flouring mills bottling works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3444 (largely increased since the census).

Enigma, a post village of Berrien co. Ga. on the Plant System. The banking point is Vidalia or Tifton. Pop. 100.

Ennang, or **Ennangem**, a village on the W. bank of the Danube, circle of the Danube, 3 miles from Reutlingen. Pop. in 1900 3146.

Enkhuizen, Enk hoo zen, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland on a peninsula in the Zuider Zee 28 miles NE of Amsterdam. In the seventeenth century it was one of the most flourishing seaports of Holland, with hundreds of vessels engaged in the deep-sea herring fisheries. It has a fine town-hall. Enk hoo zen is the birthplace of Paul Potter. Pop. in 1899 1038.

Enkhuizen, En koo zen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW of Zell on the Moselle. Pop. in 1900 2229.

Enköpings, En koo ping, a town of Sweden about 50 miles by rail NW of Stockholm. Pop. in 1899 4106.

Enfess, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. Pop. about 80.

Enlee, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. on the Texas Midland R. 5 miles N. of Cooper its banking point. It has cotton interests. Pop. about 250.

Ennu, the ancient name of Carthage or Ann.

Ennel, a lake of Ireland co. of Westmeath 2 miles SSW of Mullingar. It is studded with wooded islets and has several fine reeds on its banks.

Ennenud, En nen ud, a village of Switzerland canton and 1 mi. SE of Lucerne on the Linth. Pop. about 2700.

Ennerdale Water, a lake of England co. of Cumberland 7 miles NE of Egremont. It is formed by the river Blos.

Ennery, a town of Haiti 14 miles E. of Gonaïves. Pop. of the commune 6000.

Ennezat, En nez at, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles NE. of Clermont Ferrand.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Clare, on the Fergus, 20 miles WNW of Limerick. It has a large Roman Catholic cathedral (diocese of Killaloe) a Roman Catholic college, and ruins of a fine abbey 1 mi. about 5500.

Ennis, a banking city of Ellis co. Tex. 34 miles S. of Dallas. It is on the Houston and Texas Central and the Texas Midland R. It has cotton compresses, cotton gins, cotton-seed and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 4919.

Enniscorthy, a town of Ireland co. and 12 miles NW of Wexford, on a railway and on the navigable river Slaney. It has a stately Anglo-Norman castle, still in good repair. Pop. about 5600.

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Portugal. See MINHO.

Entremont, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais near the foot of the Great St Bernard, and traversed by the Drance.

Entre Rios, *en tré-ree-oes* (i. e., between the rivers) a province of the Argentine Republic between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná (whence its name) having E the republic of Uruguay on the W and SW the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic and on the N the province of Corrientes. Estimated area, 28 000 sq m. The surface is low, alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses are reared. Its S part is an alluvial plain annually inundated. Acacia and palm forests occupy much of the N.W. The climate is equable and healthy and there is no frost. The principal products are hides, horns, tallow and jerked beef. Much wheat has recently been cultivated. Capital Paraná. Pop. in 1900 about 350 000.

Entrocianx, *en tré-vé* a village of France in Basses-Alpes, 17 miles N.E. of Castellane.

Entrican, a post-village of Montcalm en Mich. Pop. 76.

Entrikun, a post-village of Huntington co. Pa. on the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 125.

Entry Island, *Kapiti*, *ká-pee-to* or *Kapiti*, *ká-pee-to*, an island of New Zealand in Cook Strait.

Enunclunw, a post-village of Kinross co. Wash., about 35 miles by rail E. by R. of Tacoma. It is in a sea lumber region. Flax is grown here. Pop. about 450.

Envirado, *en ve-rá-do*, a town of Colombia, in Antioquia. Pop. about 7000.

Enville, a post-village of Chester co. Tenn. The banking point is Henderson. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 100.

Enz, *en-z*, a river of Württemberg and Baden rises in the Black Forest flows NE and E past Pforzheim and joins the Neckar at Bismberg.

Enza, a southern affluent of the Po in Emilia, emptying below Parma. Length about 80 miles.

Enzeli, a town of Persia, on the Caspian Sea, in the province of Gilan 16 miles NW of Reht, of which it is the port. The Lake of Enzeli about 25 miles in length from E. to W. communicates with the Caspian Sea immediately E. of Enzeli.

Enzersdorf, *en-zers-dorf* or *Gross-Enzersdorf*, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube 8 miles E. of Vienna. It preserves its old walls and gates. Pop. about 2000.

Enzersdorf am-Gebirge, *en-zers-dorf am-ge-bir-ge*, a village of Austria, about 5 miles S. of Vienna. It has an old castle.

Eon, *e-o* & *Eun*, *e-o* & *i*, or *Middelborg*, one of the Tonga islands SE of Tongatabu Lat 21° 25' S. Lon. 174° 52' W. It is hilly and wooded well watered, fertile and cultivated and densely inhabited. Discovered in 1843.

Eola, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill. Pop. 75.

Eola, a post-village of Avoylem parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Bunkie. Pop. about 200.

Eola, a post-city of Polk co. Oregon on the Willamette River 4½ miles W. of Salem. Pop. in 1890 9.

Eolia, a post-village of Pike co. Mo. on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. The banking point is Louisiana or Dowlin Green. Pop. in 1900 158.

Eoliva, a post-village of Bibb co. Ala. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. 75.

Eoos, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Va.

Epakto, a town of Greece. See *Leravro*.

Epe, a post or *Eep*, a village of the Netherlands, in (old)land 28 miles N. of Arnhem. Pop. including adjoining hamlets, about 8000.

Epe, a town of British Nigeria, Africa, in Yoruba Land about 40 miles ENE. of Lagos. Pop. estimated at 40 000.

Eperies, or *Eperjes*, *tré-ryeh* (L. *Epe-ré*) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Szécs, on the Tura an affluent of the Theiss, 143 miles NE of Budapest. It is one of the best-built towns of upper Hungary is surrounded by old walls and fine gardens and has handsome public buildings. Among the chief manufactures are those of linen and earthenware. The trade is considerable. The town possesses a Lutheran academy of theology and law. It is the see of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Pop. in 1900 14,447.

Epernay, *á pé-ná* (L. *A que Peren nee*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, near the left bank of the Marne, 10 miles WNW of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is an entrepôt for Champagne wines which are kept in vaults in the chalk rock on which the town is built. Epernay has a public library of 30 000 volumes. Among the industries are spinning, brewing,

tanning and the manufacture of corks and casks. There are railway repair-shops located here. Pop. in 1901 20 320.

Epernon, *á pé-nór* a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir 14 miles NE. of Chartres. Pop. about 2500.

Epee, a post-village of Summit co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River and on the Quana and Crescent Route 6 miles NE of Livingston. Pop. 200.

Epfing, *ép-fing* a village of Lower Alsace, 6½ miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2500.

Ephesus, *á-fé-sis* (Gr. *Ephesos*) a famous ancient city of Asia Minor the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Cayster near its mouth in the Gulf of Sema Nova, 35 miles SE. of Smyrna. Among its remains are those of a magnificent theatre, an odeum, a stadium, and of the famous temple of Diana. Ephesus was in ancient times one of the twelve cities of Ionia. It figures prominently in the early history of the Christian church. A Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the ancient Ephesus, but it also fell into ruin and decay. Only a few scattered villages now remain the principal of which is Ayasuluk and the sea has retired and left the ancient port a desolate marsh. The railway from Smyrna to Aidin passes by the ruins of Ephesus.

Ephraim, *á-fra-im* or *Ephraim City*, a banking city of Sanpete co. Utah 7 miles N. of Manti on the Rio Grande Western and the Sanpete Valley R. It is near a branch of the Sevier River and near the W. base of the Wasatch Range, and has farming and mining industries. Pop. in 1900 2035.

Ephraim, a post-village of Door co. Wis. on Green Bay, about 38 miles NE. of Oconto.

Ephrata, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Lancaster co. Pa. 10 miles SW of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of cigars, silks, etc. Pop. in 1900 2451. The monastery of the Seventh Day Dancers, who as a body formerly had their seat here, is situated near the borough limits.

Ephrata, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2360.

Ephratah, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. in Ephrata township (town) 12 miles W. of Fonda. It has a cheese factory, manufactures of woollen goods, etc. Pop. about 400. of the town in 1900 1566.

Epidaurum, an ancient Greek city. See *Dueazao*.

Epidaurus, *ép-a-daw-ris*, in ancient geography a town of Greece in the Peloponnesus 23 miles E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Argos. It was famous as the seat of the worship of Asclepius. There are interesting ruins of the ancient town. On its site are the villages of Epidauria and Irida. It was at this place that the Greek national assembly proclaimed the independence of Greece in Jun. 1822.

Epila, *á-pé-lá* a small town of Spain 22 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalón.

Epinus *á-pé-nák* a village of France, in Rhône-et-Loire 11 miles ENE. of Autun. It has extensive coal- and iron-mines.

Epinal, *á-pé-nál* a town of France capital of the département of Vosges, on both sides of the Meuse 190 miles ESE. of Paris. It is enclosed by an extensive system of mud-rat fortifications the circle of outer forts stretching over a distance of about 2½ miles. It has several large and fine public edifices a large public library and a museum of paintings and antiquities. The quay and promenades are an attraction of the town. Epinal has considerable manufactures and an active trade. Among its industries is the manufacture of pictures for children for which it is noted. Pop. in 1901 19 144 (commune 28 080).

Epirus, *é-pi-rús* (Gr. *Epe-ros* mainland) a country of ancient Greece corresponding to the S. portion of Albania and the NW corner of the modern kingdom of Greece.

Eppan, a commune of Tyrol Austria-Hungary district of Rosen. Near by are ruins of old castles. Pop. in 1900 5408.

Eppendorf, *ép-pen-dorf* a northern suburb of Hamburg on the Alster.

Epperson, a post hamlet of Monroe co. Tenn.

Epping, a town of England in Essex 16 mi. SSE of London. The royal forest of Epping boasts of beautiful woodland scenery and is a great resort of Londoners. It still contains over 5000 acres of its original area of 60 000 acres. The river Roding separates Epping Forest from the forest of Marnholt on the SE but the latter has been disafforested. The town is noted for its dairy produce, sausage, and pork. Pop. in 1901 3 80.

Epping, a post-village of Washington co. Me. The banking point is Hiram or Mashua. Pop. 120.

Epping, a post-village of Rockingham co. N.H., in Epping township (town) on the Lamprey River and on

the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles E. by N of Manchester. It has manufactures of bricks, shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1641.

Eppanzen, *Ep-ping-zen*, a town of Baden on the Rhine, 27 miles SSE of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900 3468.

Eppa, a post-village of Perry co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. 200.

Eppstein, *Ep-pstine*, a small town with a ruined castle, in the district of Wiesbaden Prussia, 5 miles SW of Kellern.

Epsom (Anglo-Saxon *Ebbesam*) a town of England co. of Surrey 14 miles W of London. It is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts, but chiefly for its races, which are, especially on the Derby day more numerous attended than any other in the kingdom. Epsom has a Royal Medical College. Pop. in 1901 10,912.

Epsom, a post-village of Darlington co. Ind. 13 miles N by E of Washington. Pop. 100.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co. N. H. in Epsom township (town) on the Suncook River about 10 miles (direct) E of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1.

Epsom, a post hamlet of Vance co. N. C. 7 miles SE of Henderson.

Epsom, a post-village of Ontario on Ontario. The banking point is L. H. H. Pop. about 150.

Epte, *Épt* (L. *Ep-ta*) a river of France rises in Semaine, flows S. and joins the Seine above Vernon.

Eptingen, *Ép-tin-ge* a village of Switzerland 15 miles SE of Basel in a mountainous district among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only at mid day.

Epton, a village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Puttysburg.

Epsworth, a small town of England co. of Lincoln 10 miles N of (Lancaster) John Wesley was born here.

Epsworth, a banking post town of Dubuque co. Iowa on the Illinois Central R. 18 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 549.

Equality, a post village of Cassia co. Ala. about 12 miles SE of Rochford.

Equality, a banking post village of (Alabama) on the Alabama R. and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 13 miles W of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 208.

Equality, a post village of Anderson co. S. C. 1 mile N by E of Anderson. Pop. 60.

Équateurville, Congo Free State. See COQUILLAVILLE.

Equator and Equatorville, Congo Free State. See COQUILLAVILLE.

Equinox Mountain, in Linn County Ala. It is about 2 miles W of Vicksburg. It rises 1015 feet above the level of the sea and is a natural summer resort.

Equinunk, a post village of Wayne co. Pa. on the Delaware R. about 10 miles N of H. needs, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Era, a post-village of Lakeway co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. about 150.

Era, a post village of Cooke co. Tex. The banking point is (Cooke) Pop. about 200.

Erasmus, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario 5 miles N of (Wellington) Pop. 100.

Erasmus, *É-ra-dee-ká*, a town of Honduras in the department of Gracias 3 miles SSE of Trujillo. Beautifully situated in the mountains. Pop. 2000.

Erasmus, *É-ra-smus* a N. Y. town part of the borough of Richmond and New York city.

Erasmus, a post-hamlet of Banks co. Ga.

Erasmus, a post village of Mercer co. Ohio. Pop. 60.

Erata, a post hamlet of Jones co. Miss.

Etrath, a town in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is drained by the Bosque River which rises in it, and by Palmyra Creek. Capital Stephenville. Pop. in 1900 21,544. In 1900 23,050.

Etrath, a post town of Vernon parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. in 1900 315.

Erba, *É-ra-bá* a town of Italy Prussia and 7 miles E by N of (Lodi) near the Lodi. Pop. about 2000.

Erbach, *É-ra-bás* a town of Hesse on the Mümling 22 miles SE of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000. It has a fine old chateau, with interesting collections of armor and antiquities.

Erbach, a village of Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 miles W of Mainz. Pop. about 2200.

Erbsen, a post-village of Webster co. W. Va. Pop. 70.

Erbsen, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Meadville. Pop. about 200.

Erhendorf, *Ér-ben-dorf* a town of Bavaria, on the Fichtelbach, 21 miles SSE of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Erbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ARBIL.

Ercé-en-Lamée, *É-rá-é-en-lá-mé* a village of France Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles NE of Redon.

Ercildoune, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., 2 miles S of Conestoga.

Ercildoune, a parish of Scotland. See KILPATRICK.

Ercilla, a town of Chile, in Maipo. Pop. 1500.

Ercsey, *É-rá-é-sé* or *Ercsey*, *É-rá-é-sé* a village of Hungary on of Stuhlweissenburg on the Danube 24 miles N of Adony. It has a fine chateau. Pop. in 1901 8197.

Erdély, the Hungarian for TRANSYLVANIA.

Erding, *É-rá-ding* a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles N. E. of Munich. Pop. in 1900 1338.

Erdington, a parish of England, co. of Warwick 4 miles NE of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901 16,768.

Erdman, a post village of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Erdőd, *É-rá-dó* a village of Hungary 55 miles ENE of Debrecen. It has glass-works and a mill for iron on which fine horses are reared. Pop. in 1900 3211.

Erdre, *É-rá-dre* a river of France in Loire Inférieure, flows SW to the Loire at Nantes. Length 45 miles.

Erebus, an active volcano on a small island off Victoria Land Antarctica, in about 180° 30' S. It was first covered by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841. Altitude 12,365 feet. The volcano was smoking in Feb. 1900 and also in 1907.

Erbus Bay in Barrow Strait Arctic America. It was the winter quarters of the Franklin Expedition in 1845-46.

Eregli, *É-rá-gli* called also *Benderagili* (anc. *Heraclea*) a town of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Konia on the Black Sea 128 miles E. N. E. of Constantinople. It has a good port. There are coal mines in the vicinity 3 p. about 6000. There are 10,000 (casks) of iron ore exported in the iron ore.

Eregli, *É-rá-gli* (anc. *Heraclea*) a town of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Konia, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. about 3000.

Eregli, *É-rá-gli* a town of Asia Minor about midway between Konia and Adana. Pop. about 10,000. It is a thriving village of Ionia is a remarkable little sculpture.

Erasmobodegem, *É-ra-mó-bó-dé-gem* a village of Belgium East Flanders 21 miles by rail N. E. of Ghent.

Eretria (*É-rá-trá*) an ancient city of Greece on the W. coast of Euboea. The village of Nea Eria is on its site. The remains of its theatre has recently been excavated.

Erfurt, *É-rá-fúrt* (L. *Erphord*) a town of Prussia Saxony capital of the government of Thuringia. It has many quaint corners, with houses dating from the time of the Renaissance. There are a number of bridges over the three arms of the Gera, one of which is lined on either side with houses and shops. Erfurt has interesting old churches the most noteworthy of which is the medieval cathedral. In one of its towers is a bell weighing 255 cwt. Among other buildings are the Augustinian convent of which Luther was a member, now an orphanage and home for poor children and the modern town hall. The public library has 65,000 volumes and a valuable collection of medieval manuscripts. Erfurt is an important industrial centre. The leading manufactures are those of women's cloaks and of shoes. There is a large royal manufactory of fire-arms. The place is noted for its vegetable and flower gardens and seed raising establishments. Erfurt was one of the most prosperous and important towns of central Germany in the Middle Ages. A university was established here as early as 1302 which continued down to 1818. In the seventeenth century the town passed under the sway of the archbishops of Mainz who held it down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia, together with a number of minor potentates, held a congress here in 1808. The so-called Unconquered of North Germany met at Erfurt in 1840. From 1841 to 1871 Erfurt was a fortress. Pop. in 1880 33,254. In 1900 85,202.

Ergasteria, or *Laurium*, *É-rá-gá-ster-ia* (Laurum) a town of Greece on the SE. coast of Attica, opposite the island of Makronisi, 7 miles by rail from the mines of Laurium and 140 miles by rail SE. of Athens. The town whose name (Ergasteria) signifies work shops is less than half a century old, and owes its existence to the restoration of the mining industry carried on here by the ancient Greeks. The mines of Laurium is antiquity were especially famous for their yield of silver. At the present time the chief product obtained here is lead, the yield of cadmium, manganese, and silver being also large. The utilization of the refuse and scoria left from the ancient mines has formed an

important part of the recent operations. Many of the ancient workings are in the condition in which they were left at the beginning of the Christian era. Pop. of the town (including its port) in 1898 7928.

Erhard Grove, a post-township of Ottertail co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 759.

Erhart, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio 24 miles by rail SSE of Rlyria.

Eri, *dr'een* one of the Svalbard Islands, in the Red Sea, 44 miles long. On the E part are the ruins of Ptolemais Theron.

Erial, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 100.

Eriboil, Luch, *lor é* a-boll an arm of the sea on the N coast of Scotland co. of Sutherland. It is about 10 miles in length.

Ericeiro, a road *er-á*, a fishing town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic Ocean 22 miles NW of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Ericht, Luch, *lor é* rixt, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire and Inverness-shire. Length 14 miles breadth 1 mile. It lies in a wild and largely inaccessible region.

Erick, a banking town of Greer co. Okla. Pop. about 200.

Erie, LAKE one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence R. It forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is the next shallow of these great depressions in the basin of the St. Lawrence, and is chiefly supplied with water which comes from Lake Superior. Michigan and Huron through the Detroit River. Lake Erie washes the coasts of Virginia, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania which it separates from Ontario, Canada, the United States-Canada boundary traversing the lake. It is about 240 miles long and has a mean breadth of 40 miles the greatest breadth being about 53 miles. The greatest unobstructed depth is said to be 270 feet and the mean depth not more than 120 feet. The surface is elevated 50 feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of 9560 sq. m. The largest affluents of the lake besides the Detroit River are the Maumee, Sandusky, Raisin and Cuyahoga rivers and the Grand River in Ontario. Its water is discharged through the Niagara River which issues from the northeastern end of the lake and connects it with Lake Ontario. The principal towns and harbors on this very important channel of commerce are Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo. The Erie Canal extends from Buffalo to Albany and connects this lake with the Hudson River. Other connecting waters are the Welland Canal uniting with Lake Ontario the Ohio Canal between Cleveland and Lorainmouth on the Ohio River the Miami and Erie Canal uniting Toledo with Cincinnati. The navigation of the lake is closed by ice for several months in winter. Violent storms prevail here in some seasons of the year especially in November and December often accompanied with disastrous shipwrecks. The battle of Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry won a great victory over the British was fought in Pelee Bay between Toledo and Cleveland Sept. 10 1813.

Erie, a county in the W part of New York has an area of 1040 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Tonawanda Creek on the E by Cattaraugus Creek and on the W by Lake Erie and the Niagara River. It is also drained by Buffalo and Oswego creeks. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890 322 981 in 1900 433 686.

Erie, a county in the N part of Ohio has an area of 312 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Erie and is intersected by the Huron and Vermilion rivers. Capital Sandusky. Pop. in 1890 35 462 in 1900 3 450.

Erie, the most NW county of Pennsylvania has an area of 782 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Lake Erie and is drained by Conneaut and French creeks. Capital, Erie. Pop. in 1890 88 074 in 1900 98 473.

Erie, a banking post-town of Weld co. Colo. on the Union Pacific R. 20 miles N. by W of Denver. Here are rich coal mines. Pop. in 1900 607.

Erie, a banking post-village of Whitefield co. Ill. near the Rock River 25 miles ENE of Rock Island, on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. It has various manufacturing. Pop. in 1900 768.

Erie, a banking city capital of Neosho co. Kan. on the Neosho River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 100 miles SW of Kansas City. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1111.

Eriac, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 44 miles SSE of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Eriac, a post-hamlet of McDonald co. Mo. 34 miles S of Carthage.

Erie, a city and port of entry the capital of Erie co. Pa. is on Lake Erie, 148 miles N of Pittsburgh and 95

miles ENE of Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. Lat. 42° 8' N., lon 80° 8' W. It has a safe landlocked harbor which is 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, and is protected by the Island of Presque Isle on which light-houses have been erected. The city contains many attractive buildings, but it is mainly of a commercial character its industrial establishments comprising oil refineries, tanneries, chemical-works, planing and flouring mills, breweries, and manufacturing of pianos and organs, engines and boilers, agricultural implements, paper stores, and all kinds of iron, steel, brass, aluminum and wood products. The city is the seat of the Erie St. Benedict's, and Villa Maria Academies, and of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home. Large steamboats ply regularly between this place and other ports on the great lakes. The chief articles of export are coal, oil, iron and manufactured products. Pop. in 1880 9418 in 1870 19 646 in 1890 27 737 in 1890 40 634 in 1900 52 733.

Erie, or Blue Springs, a post village of Loudon co. Tenn., on at 40 miles SW of Knoxville.

Erieville, a post village of Madison co. Vt. on the West Shore R. 29 miles SE of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Eriha, a village of Palestine. See JERICHO.

Eria, the ancient name of IACANTH.

Eria, a post village of Chemung co. N. Y. in Erie township (town) on the Ithaca Valley R. 13 miles NE of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 906.

Eria, a banking post-village capital of Houston co. Tex. is near the Lumber and River 28 miles WSW of Clarksville on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has wagon axle-handles, and stove-factories, lumber and shingle-mills etc.

Eria, a post-village of St. Croix co. Wis. about 24 miles NE of Hudson.

Eria, a banking post-village of Wellington co. Ontario on a branch of the Credit River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 20 miles NNE of Guelph. Pop. in 1901 511.

Eriandale, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 150.

Eria Prairie, a township (town) of St. Croix co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 820.

Eria Shade, a post-hamlet of Henrico co. Va.

Eria Springs, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, IT 105 miles W of Ledge. Pop. about 125.

Eriaville, a post-village of Addison co. Ontario. The banking point is Napanea. Pop. about 150.

Eriaville, a post village of Guyborough co. Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Guyborough.

Eriakay, *ér-ik-á* an islet of the Hebrides, immediately S of South Uist, 3 miles in length from N to S. It is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed in 1745.

Eriith, a town and parish of Kent, England on the Thames, 5 miles E of Woolwich. Pop. in 1901 2 285.

Eritrea, a *re-trá* an Italian colony in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and extending from Cape Kassir to the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb. It consists in reality of all the Italian colonies on the Red Sea and the islands constituting the Dahlak Archipelago. The region comprises a portion of the Abyssinian highlands, extending to an elevation of 800 feet or more, where a healthful climate prevails and where there is much highly productive soil. In the lowlands the heat is intense the mean July temperature at Massawa being about 95° Area, estimated at 95 000 sq. m. The natives are mainly nomadic of pastoral pursuits, and agriculture is in a primitive condition. Tobacco, cotton, vegetables, bananas and other tropical fruits are cultivated. Meat, butter, hides, etc. are produced from the large herds and there are valuable pearl-fisheries. There are about 35 miles of railway in operation and 381 miles of telegraph. Capital Massawa. Pop. in 1899 359 510 of whom 2014 were Europeans.

Eriuan, *ér-á-n* (L. *Eriuan*), a town of Russian Armenia (Transcaucasia) capital of a government of its own name on the Zanga, an affluent of the Aras, 115 miles E by W of Tiflis. It has several Armenian churches and mosque. Near it is a citadel on a steep rock. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather and earthenware. The town is surrounded by orchards (the peaches being famous) and by vegetable gardens. It was conquered from Persia by the Russians in 1827. Pop. in 1897 29,033.

Eriuan, a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, embracing a part of Armenia, bounded on the S and SW by Turkey and Persia. Area, about 10 750 sq. m. Capital, Eriuan. Pop. in 1897 804,707.

Erish-Dagh, a Turkish name for ARARUS.

Erkelenz, *ér-kel-énz* a town of Rhinish Prussia, 23 miles NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 4612.

Erkrath, Æk-rî-t, a village of Rhinish Prussia, near Düsseldorf on the river Rhine. Pop in 1900, 5736.

Erismach, Êr-lâk (Fr. *Erster* sâ-lâ-t), a quaint little town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Lake of Biemne, 24 miles WNW of Bern. Pop. about 1000.

Erismingen, Êr-lîng-en, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 11 miles N of Nuremberg. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743 by Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg Bayreuth. New buildings have recently been erected for it. Its library contains over 200,000 volumes. Erismingen is adorned with many beautiful public monuments. The chief industries include weaving, tanning, glove-making, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and mirrors, and brewing. Pop in 18, 5, 13, 597 in 1900 23,953. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants.

Erisminger, Êr-lîng-en, a banking post-town of Kenton co. Ky. 10 miles by rail S of Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 453.

Erism, Êr-lîw (Hun. *Eger* 4 gôr) a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Heves, 61 miles NE of Budapest. The town rose into importance in the Middle Ages as the seat of a bishopric, which in the beginning of the nineteenth century was erected into an archbishopric. The cathedral is a large and stately modern edifice. The archiepiscopal palace contains an extensive library. Among the institutions of the town are an archiepiscopal school of law and a large hospital. The industry and trade of Erism are important and it is famous for its red wine. It has mineral springs. The most important event connected with the history of Erism is its heroic defence in 1552, against an overwhelming army of Turks. It was under Turkish sway from 1560 to 1687. Pop in 1900 24,665.

Erismbach, Êr-lîw-bâk, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles SE. of Bern, on the Simme River at the foot of the Stockhorn. Pop. about 2000.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 200.

Erismingen, Êr-lîw-tîng-en, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau on the S. shore of the Untersee 4 miles W of Constance. Pop. 1800.

Erismeland, Êr-lîw-lân-t or **Erismland** (L. *Har-mia*) a territory in the Prussian district of Königsberg. It constituted one of the bishoprics into which the dominions of the Teutonic knights were divided in the Middle Ages. In 1466 the bishopric of Erismeland passed into the possession of Poland, from whom it was wrested by Prussia in 1773. The bishops of Erismeland long possessed considerable power and influence. The old seats of the bishops were at Braunsberg and Heilsberg, the present seat of the bishops is at Frauenburg.

Erismelo, Êr-lîw-lô, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 4 miles S of Harderwijk.

Erismelo, Êr-lîw-lô, a village of the Transvaal Colony on a plateau (5245 feet altitude) at the head-waters of the Gifants and Vaal rivers. Pop. about 500.

Erismek, Êr-lîw-mêk (anc. *Erismekopolis*) a town of Asia Minor about 60 miles SE of Erism. It has ancient remains. Pop. about 4500.

Erismouville, Êr-lîw-môu-vîl, a village of France in Oise, 7 miles SE of Senlis. Here Roumou spent the last weeks of his life.

Er-Mihályfalva, Êr-mî-hâ-lî-fâl-vâ, a commune of Hungary, co. of Bihar. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1901 5575.

Ermita, Êr-mî-tâ, Philippine Islands, a suburb of Manila. Pop. 4700.

Erismleben, Êr-mî-lî-bên, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Selke, 6 miles E. of Halle. Pop. in 1900 2950.

Erism, Êr-m, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland in Ulster. The river issues from Lake Down, co. of Down and, flowing N. passes through the Upper and Lower Lough Erne and thence flows into Donaghall Bay. Near Ballyshannon it forms a fine cataraict. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is magnificent. The total length of the two lakes and their connecting river about 60 miles. The lakes are dotted with numerous islets.

Erismée, Êr-mî, a town of France, in Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 miles NWW of Laval. Pop. in 1901 3433 (commune 5099).

Erismthal, Êr-mî-thâl, a former town of Saxony now forming part of the town of Hohenstein-Erismthal.

Erismville, Êr-mî-vîl, a post-village of Washington co. Md. on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 3 miles from Cherry Run. Pop. about 200.

Erism, Êr-mî, a town of Prussia 20 miles NW of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. about 1000.

Erismingen, Êr-lîng-en, a village of Württemberg 10 miles E. of Reutlingen. In a neighboring mountain the Schömberg, there is a cavern about 500 feet long.

Erismordia, Êr-lîw-môr-dî, a Latin name of Harpur.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a maritime district of Ireland, in the NW part of the co. of Mayo, with a singularly wild and desolate mountain-scenery.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-township (town) of Coos co. N. H. is bounded on the E by Umbagog Lake and drained by the Androscoggin R. Pop. in 1900 305.

Erismen's, Êr-lîm-en's, an island of the New Hebrides in the southern group. The principal anchorage is Dillon's Bay. The number of inhabitants is about 2500 of whom nearly all have been Christianized. The chief product is copra. See *New Hebrides*.

Erismen, Êr-lîm-en or **Erismen, Êr-lîm-en** an island in the Pacific Ocean in the New Hebrides.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a summit of the Rhaetian Alps. Altitude, 11,000 feet.

Erism-Ujvár, Êr-lîw-Û-vâr (Ger. *Neudorf* not to be confused) a town of Hungary so. of Neutra (Nyitra) on the Neutra 60 miles NW of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 12,385.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a banking post-village of Polk co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 148.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. on the Ringwood River and on the Erie R. 36 miles NW of Jersey City. Pop. about 100.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a town of Alsace on the Ill 12 miles SSW of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 5585.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a village of Württemberg 5 miles S of Riedlingen. Pop. about 2000.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a village of Norway. Lat. 69° 13' N. Lon. 18° 20' E. Length and breadth about 12 miles each.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a village of Belgium in East Flanders 9 miles N. of Ghent.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. in Framingham township (town) on Miller's River 14 miles by rail E. of Greenfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 6,71.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-village of Schuyler co. Ill. on the La-main River 42 miles ENE of Quincy. Pop. 10.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-township (town) of Steuben co. N. Y. about 1 mile W of Corning is drained by the Connetquot and Cayuga rivers. Pop. in 1900 1851.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-town of Kingsbury on S. Dak. 40 miles by rail N by W of Madison. Pop. in 1900 131.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co. Tenn. 16 miles by rail E. of Johnson City. Pop. about 400.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River about 20 miles below Easton. Pop. about 250.

Erism, Êr-lîw, an Italian protectorate in Africa. See *ERISMIA*.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a mountain in Sicily. See *ERISMIA*.

Erism, Êr-lîw, the ancient name of a mountain in Sicily. See *ERISMIA*.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a mining district of Syria. The town of Erism lies at the foot of the Erism mountain. See *ERISMIA*.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a town of Turkish Armenia. See *ERISMIA*.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a town of Turkish Armenia. capital of a vilayet of the same name, is situated on a large plain about 6000 feet above the sea near the Karasu or W. branch of the Euphrates 120 miles SE of Trabzon and 1.5 miles W of Mount Ararat. It is partly enclosed by an old wall but modern outer fortifications have been constructed. The streets are narrow and crooked. The principal buildings are the Armenian and Greek churches and schools, a mosque, and numerous khans or caravansaries. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Erism is an important centre of trade but its commerce as well as its industries has greatly declined. It was long famous for its metal wares but the manufacture of these articles as also of carpets and leather goods, has suffered greatly. The winter climate is very severe. The vicinity of Erism is extremely fertile. Erism has belonged to Turkey since the early part of the nineteenth century and has figured as a highway of Armenia in the Russian wars. Pop. about 40,000.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a vilayet of Armenian Asiatic Turkey. It is a lofty table-land traversed from E to W by several mountain-chains, and contains the sources of the Euphrates, Aras, Kur, and Tigris rivers. Capital Erism.

Erism, Êr-lîw, a mountain-chain of Germany including the R. on the SE and Bohemia on the NW. It extends from the Pichtelgebirge NE to the Faxon Switzerland. Total length about 120 miles, average breadth 25 miles, average height, 2500 feet. The Kellberg rises to 4060 feet. It yields numerous metallic ores (silver, lead, iron, copper, molybdenite) and coal—the basis of much of the industrial wealth of Bohemia and Saxony—whence its name. The region is largely forested.

Erzingian, *êr-zîn-ghî-lîn* Erzingan, or Erzinjan, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Kara-Sa (western Supratus) about 80 miles WSW of Erzurum. Pop. about 23,000.

Erzsebetváros, *êr-âkî-bet-vâ-rosh* (Gör. *Erschbetstadt*), a town of Hungary, 35 miles NE of Hermannstadt.

Ersaki, a town and port of call of Japan in the SW part of the island of Yezo, about 35 miles W of Hakodate. Pop. 12,500.

Esbjerg, *êb-hyêr*, a seaport of Denmark on the North Sea, opposite the island of Fanø 35 miles W of Helsingør. Pop. in 1890 4111. 1901, 13,365.

Esbon, a banking post-village of Jewell co. Kan. about 50 miles S by W of Edgar Neb. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Escalante, a post-village of Garfield co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Maun. Pop. about 1000.

Escalón, a town of Mexico in the state of Chihuahua on the Mexican Central R. 45 miles E of Jimenez.

Escalonilla, *ê-kâ-lô-neel-yâ*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles WNW of Toledo.

Escambia, *ê-kim-bee*, a county in the S part of Alabama, has an area of 908 sq. m. It is interested by the Coosa and Escambia rivers, the Cedar and other creeks. Capital Brewton. Pop. in 1890 8600. in 1900 11,130.

Escambia, the most western county of Florida, has an area of 668 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Escambia River on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W by the Perdido River which separates it from Baldwin co. Ala. Capital Pensacola. Pop. in 1890 20,188. in 1900 23,913.

Escambia, a post village of Escambia co. Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Escambia River rises in Monroe co. Ala. and runs southward through Escambia co. into Florida. It forms the eastern boundary of Escambia co. Florida, and enters Pensacola Bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Coosa River.

Escanaba, *Escanawba*, or *Escanawba*, *ê-kî-naw-bâ*, a city capital of Delta co. Mich. is on the extreme N of Green Bay near the mouth of the Escanaba River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 3 miles SSE of Marquette. It has railroad machine-shops and manufactures of furniture and wooden ware and is an important shipping point for ore (having specially constructed ore-docks), lumber and fish. Pop. in 1900 9549.

Escanaba (or *Escanawba*) River, Mich. rises in Marquette co. and enters the Little Bay de Nequet, which is a part of Lake Michigan. It is about 100 miles long.

Escasa, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of San José. Pop. 1000.

Escatawpa, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 50 miles N of Mobile. It has manufactures of saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Escatawpa, a post-village of Jackson co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Escatawpa (or *Escatappa*) River rises in Washington co. Ala. passes into the state of Mississippi and enters the Pascagoula River 6 miles from its mouth.

Escatron, *ê-kâ-trôn*, a small town of Spain 43 miles SE of Saragossa, near the Ebro.

Escudaina, *ê-kâ-dî-nâ*, a village of France in Nord, 5 miles SW of Valenciennes.

Escut, a river of France and Belgium. See *ESCHT*.

Esch, *êsh* (*Aach an der Aa*) a town of the grand duchy of Luxembourg 10 miles SW of Luxembourg. Pop. in 1890 8204.

Eschenbach, *êsh-ên-bâk*, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles SE of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1000.

Eschenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N of Amberg. Pop. in 1900 1295.

Eschenbach, a village of Switzerland canton and 5 miles N of Lucerne.

Eschenz, *êsh-ên-z*, a village of Switzerland canton of Thurgau on the Rhine, 13 miles SSE of Schaffhausen.

Escherhausen, *êsh-êr-hô-wân*, a town of Brunswick on the Leine. Pop. in 1900 1773.

Escholzmat, *êsh-ôls-mât*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 2815 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900 3134.

Eschscholtz or *Escholtz* (*êsh-ôls*) Bay, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound in Bering Strait Alaska, near the Arctic Circle.

Eschwege, *êsh-êsh-ghêh*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 26 miles ESE of Cassel. Its extensive manufacturing industries have given it the name of the Hessian Silberfeld. Chief among them are tanning spin-

ning weaving and the manufacture of tobacco. Pop. in 1906 11,113.

Eschweiler, *êsh-êl-êr*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is an important manufacturing town. There are machine-shops, boiler works, rolling mills, and manufactures of iron, tin and minerals, also, seedling railway supplies, etc. Rich coal mines are located here. Pop. in 1900 21,900.

Esco, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn.

Escondido, *êsh-kô-dê-dô*, a post-hamlet of Kent co. R.I. about 17 miles WSW of East Greenwich.

Escondido, a banking city of San Diego co. Cal. on the Southern California R. 35 miles N of San Diego. Pop. in 1900 755.

Escondido, *êsh-kên-dee-no* (i.e. hidden or sheltered) a harbor of Cuba, on its E coast, 60 miles E of Santiago.

Escondido, a harbor or bay of the island of Haiti on the E coast of Santo Domingo.

Escondido, a harbor of the republic of Panama, on the E side of the Bay of Panama.

Escondido, a harbor of Venezuela, state of Falcón on the N coast of the peninsula of Paraguana.

Escondido, a harbor of Yucatan in the state of Campeche at the NE extremity of Lake Terminos. Escondido is the name of the channel between Lake Terminos and the Gulf of Mexico.

Escorial, *êsh-kô-rêl*, a town of Spain province and 24 miles NW of Madrid on the SE slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. It is famous for the monastery and palace of the Escorial is its vicinity built by Philip II, which is one of the most remarkable edifices in Europe. It forms a rectangle 680 feet by 580 feet, with lofty towers at the corners. It contains magnificent mansions for the members of the royal family and an extensive collection of rare paintings, books and MSS. Pop. (Escorial de Abajo and Escorial de Arriba or San Lorenzo del Escorial) in 1900 5881.

Escorinas, *êsh-kô-rê-shâ*, a small town of Spain 33 miles SW of San Sebastián. It has mineral springs.

Escott, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario 5 miles NW of Mallorytown. Pop. 300.

Escudo, *êsh-kô-dô*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 9 miles from the N coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Escuintla, *êsh-kwênt-lâ*, a department is the S part of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean bounds it on the S and the Michatoys River forms part of the E boundary. The soil is fertile and there are plantations of sugar-cane and coffee. Capital Escuintla. Pop. in 1893 32,001.

Escuintla, a town of Guatemala capital of the department of Escuintla, 30 miles NW of the city of Guatemala, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important trade-centre and is a much frequented winter-resort. Pop. in 1893 12,433.

Escutopia, a post-hamlet and watering place of Lewis co. Ky. 18 miles SE of Mayfield.

Escuzal, a town of Spain. See *ESCORIAL*.

Estallo, *êsh-dâl*, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. on the Isabella River 8 miles NE of Red Wing Minn.

Estrecho, *êsh-trê-shô* or *êsh-trê-shôn* or *Plain of Jareel*, *êsh-rêl* (Turk. *Meydan-Asar*) a famous plain of Palestine. SE of Acre, between Mount Carmel on the N., the highlands of Galilee on the N. and Gilboa on the SE. It is highly fertile and is watered by the Kishon. In the spring-time it is said to resemble a sea of verdure. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times.

Esau, *ê-shô*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover near the North Sea 26 miles NE of Emden. Pop. about 2090.

Eschbach, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 12 miles N of Pottstown. Pop. about 150.

Escholt, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. about 34 miles WNW of Harrisburg.

Eshtad, *êsh-dôd*, a small village of Palestine on the Mediterranean 21 miles S of Jaffa. It is on the site of the ancient Ashdod, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines, the Asotus of the Greeks.

Esher and the *Dittons*, an urban district of England, co. of Surrey. 15 miles by rail SW of London. Here is the royal palace of Claremont, built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe after his abdication in 1848. Escher Place is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. in 1901 9489.

Fahmounain, a village of Egypt. See *FAHMOUNA*.

Esino, *ê-shê-nâ*, a village of Italy province of Brescia, 4 miles S of Breno, on the Oglio.

Esino, *ê-shê-no*, a river of Italy in the Marche, rises on the N slope of the Apennines, flows NE and enters the Adriatic Sea 7 miles NW of Ancona.

Esk, a river of England, co of Cumberland rises on See Fell and flows SW for 20 miles into the Irish Sea, near Ravensgass.

Esk, a river of England co of York flows E to the North Sea at Whitby.

Esk, a river of Scotland in Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Lakdalemuir flows 24 miles into Solway Firth.

Esk, North a river of Scotland co of Forfar rises in the trapplains and flows 32 miles into the North Sea, 3 miles N of Montrose.

Esk, North and South two small streams of Scotland rise in Peebleshire flow through Mid Lothian north near Dalkeith and enter the North Sea at Musselburgh. The North branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

Esk, North and South two rivers of Tasmania, district of Launceston flow W and join the Macquarie and Quamby to form the Tamar River. The town of Launceston is on the North Esk and that of Perth on the South Esk.

Esk South a river of Scotland in Forfarshire rises in the trapplains and enters the North Sea at Montrose Harbour. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks.

Eski-Eregli see EURELLI.

Eski-Hissar, see kee his-sar a place in Asia Minor 48 miles NE of Ala-Shehr on the site of an old Laodicea. Here are extensive remains of walls, theatres, temples, etc.

Eski-Jamaya, see kee-jou-ma a town of Bulgaria 18 miles W of Chumla. Pop in 1891 8942.

Eskjolunda, see il-joon-da a town of Sweden 57 miles W of Stockholm on the Hjelmars. It is the seat of iron, steel and copper works and manufactures hardware cutlery, stoneware, etc. It is called the Sheffield of Sweden. Pop in 1880 5916. In 1900 13463.

Eskimau Bay, Labrador see HAMULOV INLET.

Eskimos see FUKIMARX.

Eski-Shehr, see kee shé-hr (see Dorylaeum) a town of Asia Minor in the valley of Khodendikyar 2 miles ENE of Kuntash. It is connected by rail with Samsat, Angora, and Konieh. There are extensive ruins of the ruins of the city in the vicinity and pipes of this material are extensively manufactured in the town. Eski-Shehr has noted warm springs. Pop about 20,000.

Eski-Tambul, see kee tam-bul a small seaport on the W coast of Asia Minor opposite the island of Tenedos. It is on the site of the ancient Alexandria Tros.

Eski-Tamul, see kee tam-bul (Bulg. Sin a /ag ra) a town of East in Rometia, on the N slope of the Balkan mountains, 10 miles NE of Philippopolis. It is finely situated and has manufactures of carpets and other goods. Near it are the mineral baths. It is on the site of the ancient Thracian town of Berona. Pop in 1901 19,494.

Eskola, a post-village of Fisher co Tex. Pop 15.

Eskridge, a banking city of Wabasha co, Minn. on the Archib. Pop in 1900 412.

Esla, see la a river of Spain rises in the N part of Leon N of the mountains of Asturias, flows NW and joins the Duero about 10 miles below Zamora. Length 150 miles.

Esmeralda, see má-rá-dá, a river of South America in Ecuador rises near Quito flows W and enters the Pacific Ocean in lat 1° 0' N lon 92° 40' W. At its mouth is the town of Esmeraldas.

Esmeraldas, a mission settlement of southern Venezuela on the Orinoco, 10 miles E of its bifurcation (the Casiquiare).

Esmeraldas, a county in the W part of Nevada borders on California. It is partly traversed by the Walker River and contains Walker Lake, which has a outlet. It has important mineral wealth. Capital Hawthorne. Area 81,849 sq. Pop in 1900 21,494. In 1900 19,494.

Esmeraldas, a post-hamlet of Colveras co Cal. Pop about 10.

Esmeraldas, a post-village of Lake co Fla. The banking point in Leesburg. Pop 100.

Esmeraldas, see má-rá-dá, a maritime province in the extreme W part of Ecuador Area 440 sq. mi. The surface is hilly with the extensive open valleys of the Esmeraldas and Cuyabeno rivers adapted for grazing. Heavy forests are found in the hills. Some gold is produced. It has great natural resources but is undeveloped. Capital Esmeraldas. Pop about 14,500.

Esmeraldas, a maritime town of Ecuador capital of a province, 95 miles NW of Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeraldas. Lat 1° N lon 92° 40' W. Pop 3000.

Esmeraldas, Serra, see má-rá-dá a mountain-ridge of Brazil state of Minas Gerais, between the Douro and São Paulo rivers. Length from W to E about 170 miles.

Esphersa, a post-village of Dekalb co, Ill. Pop 75.

Esmond, a post-village of Kingsbury co S Dak, 9 miles by rail S by E of Irapiqua.

Panch, see pan (Coptic, Pan) a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile 25 miles S of the ruins of Thebes. It has an active trade and is the entrepôt for the Senaar caravans. It is famous for the ruins of a vast ancient temple. Pop in 1897 15,826.

Es'of's, a post-hamlet of Vernon co Wis.

Esomhill, a post-village of Polk co Ga. 10 miles W of Odawtown. Pop about 170.

Esopus, a post-village of Ulster co N Y in Esopus township (town) 1 mile W of the Hudson River and 8 miles S by E of Kingston on the West Shore R. Pop about 400. The town is bounded on the W by Rindout or the Walkkill River. Pop in 1890 4907.

Esopus Creek, Ulster co N Y enters the Hudson River at Saugerties. It is nearly 65 miles long.

Esplanos, see pa-le-br a small town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Aveyron on the L. M. 16 miles NE of Rodez. Pop in 1901 2392 (commune 4148).

Esplanola, a post-village of St John co Fla. on the Florida East coast R. The banking point is St Augustine. Pop about 200.

Esplanola, a post-village of Santa Fe co N Mex. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Santa Fe. Pop about 200.

Espardeh, see par-eh one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean a little N of Formentera and between that island and Ibiza.

Esparagosa de Laras, see pa-na-ga-dá-dá-lá-rá a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 80 miles E of Badajoz.

Esparagners, see pa-na-gá-rá-rá a town of Spain in Catalonia 14 miles NW of Barcelon, near the Llobregat. Pop in 1900 4709.

Espariel, Cape, Morocco see SPARTAL CARN.

Espario, a post-village of Volcan Co. on the South coast Pacific R. The banking point is W. and land. Pop about 100.

Esparza, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of Guanacaste. Pop 1500.

Espejo, see pá-jo a town of Spain 20 miles SE of Llerena with the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop (commune) about 5000.

Espelette, see peh-lét a village of France, in Navarre. Distance 12 miles E of Bayona.

Espeyberg, Cape, northwestern Alaska, projects from the S coast of Kotzebue Sound.

Espera, see pá-rá a small town of Spain 14 miles NE of Madrid, on the Madrid-Cadix line.

Esperance, a town of Western Australia on a good harbor on the S coast, 225 miles NE of Albany. Pop about 500.

Esperance, a post-village of Schuylkill co Pa. in Esperance township (town) on Schuylkill Creek 31 miles W by rail W of Allentown. Pop in 1900 290 of the town 1098.

Esperanza, a post-hamlet of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Esperanza, see pá-rán a German agricultural colony of the Argentine Republic, province of 20 miles W of Santa Fe with which it is connected by rail. Pop in 1895 2849.

Esperanza, see pá-rán a town of Santa Clara province Cuba, 10 miles by rail and high road NW of Santa Clara. It is the centre of a rich rural district, and is surrounded by farms, stock farms, and sugar mills. It has post and telegraph offices. Pop in 1898 21.

Esperanza, Honduras see LA ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, a town of Mexico in the state and 53 miles E by R of the city of Puebla. It is on the Mexican R. at the junction of the branch to Oaxaca. Elevation 7980 feet.

Esperanza, see pá-rán a small town of France, in Aude 8 miles S of Limoux on the Aude.

Esprehel, see pre-hehl Cape (au. Harlequin Promontory) a promontory in the W coast of Portugal 21 miles N by W of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 28' N lon 9° 13' W. It is crowned by a small chapel and a light-house.

Esprel, see pre-dé a small town of Spain 25 miles NW of Cordoba.

Esprail, a town of Colombia, in Tolima 25 miles NE of Páncol. Pop 10,000.

Esprilago, Serra do, see pá-rá a mountain-chain of Brazil (chiefly in Minas Gerais) extends with its continuations from near Bahia to the Iguazú. It forms the watershed between the São Francisco and Doce rivers. The peak of Maculm rises to about 5700 feet. It is rich in diamond mines.

Esposos de los Monteros, see po-so-dá-dá los mon-tá-roes, a small town of Spain, 52 miles N of Burgos.

Espirito Santo, *de-pli-to san-to*, a maritime state of Brazil between lat. 16° 30' and 21° 20' S having N the state of Bahia and E. the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 17,812 sq. m. Capital, Vitória. Pop. in 1890 185,997. The principal river is the Doce, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The Parahiba do Sul is on the southern boundary. The state is largely in the region of the coast range (Serra de Mar) and extensively forested, and there are extensive areas of swamp. Coffee and sugar are largely cultivated.

Espirito Santo, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 8' lon. 167° E. Length 66 miles. Pop. about 15,000.

Espirito Santo, an island in the Gulf of California, 20 miles N of La Paz, is 13 miles long by 5 miles wide.

Espirito Santo Bay, Fla. See TAMPA BAY.

Espirito Santo, Cape, on the N. extremity of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 12° 32' N.

Espirito Santo, Cape, on the NE. coast of Tierra del Fuego at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 52° 40' S.

Espita, *de-pe-tá*, a town of Yucatan, 30 miles N by W of Valladolid.

Espiten, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. organized from Chartiers township 1 op. in 1900. 2,764.

Espilaga, *de-plo-gá*, a town of Spain, 22 miles NNW of Laragon. Pop. (commune) in 1900 364.

Esporeado, *de-po-re-dá*, a small resort of Portugal in Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 miles N of Oporto.

Espresso, a port village of Columbia co. Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lockawanna R. 3 miles E of Elmberg. Pop. about 500.

Espsville, a post village of Marion co. Ohio. The banking point in Marion. Pop. about 100.

Espsville, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 47 miles SSW of Erie. Pop. about 150.

Esquahéries, *de-ká-ro'*, a small town of France in Ayr. 15 miles NNW of Verrius.

Esquahéring, or **Stewart Town**, a post-village of Holt co. Ontario 1½ miles from Georgetown. Pop. 60.

Esquimaux, *de-he-má*, a fortified seaport of British Columbia on Vancouver Island on the Strait of Juan de Fuca 40 miles from its entrance and 2½ miles from Victoria. The harbor of Esquimaux is very extensive capable of receiving vessels of the largest size and destined apparently to be, in connection with the Canadian Pacific R. the future entrepot of a national commerce. Esquimaux is the station of the British Pacific Squadron. Here are a navy yard with dry dock, marine railway, arsenal, hospital, and other necessary buildings for the requirements of the squadron. Pop. about 950.

Esquimaux, *de-ke-mó* or *de-he-mó*, now more generally written *Eskimos* (the eaters of raw flesh) the present inhabitants (chiefly of Arctic America and Greenland) consisting of three principal stocks—the Aleuts, better known by the name of Gretnelanders, the Esquimaux proper on the N. and E. coast of Labrador and the western Esquimaux found along Hudson Bay and the N. side of Baffin Bay, the polar abodes of America as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers, and on both the American and Asiatic sides of Herring Strait. This is a locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only indigenous race common to the Old and the New World. Their physical peculiarities are a stunted stature although many male individuals attain a height of nearly or quite 6 feet, flattened nose projecting cheek bones, thick lips, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. In summer they live in skin tents (*tipis*) in winter they construct stone and ice houses (*igloos* or *igloos*). Their chief dependence for food is on fishing particularly on that of the seal. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears or lances generally pointed with stones or bone but a few frequently with metal. Their language consists of long compound words and has regular though remarkable inflections in grammatical structure at least it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and the success of the Danish missionaries proves their capability of receiving Christianity and understanding its truths and conforming to its precepts. The Esquimaux of Greenland number some 12,000-15,000 in the Danish possessions those beyond Melville Bay or Cape York the true Greenlanders or Arctic Highlanders hardly exceed 900. Their habitations or remains have been found no far north as the 80th parallel of latitude. The original home of the Esquimaux still remains a mooted question with ethnologists many of whom believe them to be of the same racial stock as the American Indian.

Esquimaux, *de-ke-mó*, a group of islands on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° 35' N.

Esquimaux, an island and harbor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N. or Labrador coast, near the mouth of the Esquimaux River 30 miles W of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Esquimaux Point, a post-village and outpost of Saguenay co. Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 163 miles from Gaspé Base. Here are extensive fisheries.

Esquimaux (or **St. Paul**) River, a stream on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 miles W of Blanc Sablon. It is navigated by canoes for many miles inland, and abounds in salmon.

Esquina, *de-kes-ná*, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, on the Corrientes River about 20 miles above its mouth in the Paraná River.

Esquipulas, *de-he-poo-lá*, a town of Guatemala, 18 miles S by E of Chiquimula de la Sierra.

Esrom, a town of a lake of Denmark island of Seeland, 11 miles N of Elsinore. Area, 8 sq. m.

Ess, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow 42 miles W of Glendalough formed by the Avonbeg River.

Es Salt, a town of Palestine, E. of the river Jordan about 20 miles NE of the N. end of the Dead Sea. It is situated at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. Among the products of the district are wine, sumach and raisins. Pop. about 12,000.

Eseck, a town of Austria-Hungary. See **Eszéck**.

Eseck, a town of Prussia, near the Ruhr 12 miles NE of Duisburg. It is situated in the midst of a rich coal field and contains the famous steel-works of Krupp which employ about 50,000 hands. Essen contains one of the oldest churches in Germany. Pop. in 1830 50,944. In 1890 78,708. In 1902 (including Altmendorf incorporated with Essen in 1900) about 260,000.

Essen, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Chertiers and Youngbushy R. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Pop. about 150.

Essendon, a municipal town of Bourke co. Victoria, Australia, on the Moonee Ponds 3 miles from Melbourne. Pop. about 1,500.

Essequibo, *de-esh-hwe-bo*, the principal river of British Guiana enters the Atlantic Ocean in the N. part of that colony by an estuary 30 miles in width in lat. 7° N. lon. 56° 40' W. after a course of over 400 miles. Affluents are the Rupununi, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni. It abounds in islands and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. The course of the river is much impeded by cataracts the chief of which are the Arutaka (Orutoko) and King William IV. The former cutting off navigation from the sea.

Essequibo, the westernmost county of British Guiana, extending to the Rupununi River on the Venezuelan frontier. Pop. about 65,000.

Essex, a county of England having N the co. of Cambridge and Suffolk E the North Sea, S the Thames, and W Middlesex and Hertford. Area, 1,542 sq. m. (of the modern administrative county 1,523 sq. m.) The surface towards the Thames and the sea is flat marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands in the centre and N. it is beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers are the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, and Chelmer. Fertile fields and rich meadows cover a great part of the county. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market, and the better is of fine quality. Large numbers of sheep are raised. The oyster fishery is an important industry. Capital, Chelmsford. The county returns 8 members to parliament. Part of the ancient county of Essex is included in the county of London. Pop. in 1901 1,085,535 (of the modern administrative county 816,640). Essex was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy comprising the co. of Essex and parts of the co. of Middlesex and Hertford.

Essex, the northeasternmost county of Massachusetts has an area of 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SE by Massachusetts Bay and is intersected by the Merrimack and Ipswich rivers. Its out-lier is intersected by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbors. Capitals are Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence. Pop. in 1890 298,095. In 1900 35,030.

Essex a county in the NE part of New Jersey has an area of 1,794 sq. m. It abounds on the N. the E. and the W. by the Passaic River which affords water power and on the SE by Newark Bay. The surface is partly level and is diversified by two high ridges called First and Second Mountains. Capital, Newark. Pop. in 1890 250,093. In 1900 450,053.

Essex, a county in the NE part of New York has an area of 1,834 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain and is drained by the Hudson River, which rises in

the county and by the Ausable River. The surface is diversified with numerous lakes, extensive forests, and the grand mountain scenery of the Adirondacks. Near the middle of the county rises Mount Marcy which is the highest mountain in the state. The county contains extensive deposits of magnetic iron-ore. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890 33 052 in 1900 39 707.

Essex, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Vermont, bordering on Canada, has an area of 692 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Clyde, Moose, and Nashua rivers. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Oriskany. Pop. in 1890 9611 in 1900 8056.

Essex, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 277 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rappahannock River which is here navigable. Capital, Tappahannock. Pop. in 1890 10 047 in 1900 9791.

Essex, a county of Ontario situated between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Capital, Sandwich.

Essex, a banking post-village of Essex township (town) Middlesex co. Conn. on the W. bank of the Connecticut River 7 miles from its mouth, and 11 miles S. by E. of Haddam on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufacturing of paints, with-hair, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2530.

Essex, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Ill. 60 miles SW. of Chicago on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 385.

Essex, a banking post-town of Page co. Iowa, on the Nishnabotona River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 21 miles NW. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900 10.

Essex, a post-village and township (town) of Essex co. Mass. on the sea-coast, 29 miles N.W. of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufacturing of boats and fish-lines. The principal business of Essex is building vessels for the fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1900 1643.

Essex, a post-village of Stoddard co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 30 miles E. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. in 1900 163.

Essex, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain in a township (town) of its own name 9 miles by rail W. of Westport. It has manufacturing of horse-hoofs. Pop. about 600 of the town in 1900 1333.

Essex, a post-village of Halifax co. N. C. Pop. 50.

Essex, or **Essex Center**, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. in Essex township (town) on the Central Vermont R. 8 miles E. of Burlington. The Essex Classical Institute is located here. The town is bounded on the S. by the Winooski River contains another village, named Essex Junction and has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 2203 of the village, about 250.

Essex, a banking post-town of Essex co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 17 miles SE. of Sandwich. It has foundries, engineering works, saw mills, etc., and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901 1391.

Essex Center, an outpost of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Amherstburg.

Essex Junction, a post-village in Essex township (town), Chittenden co. Vt. on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. 8 miles E. of Burlington its banking point. It has granite-works and manufactures of bob-lins, wooden novelties, canned-goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 1141.

Essexville, a post-village of Bay co. Mich. on the Saginaw River at its mouth 2 miles by street-railway from Bay City its banking point. It has manufacturing of sugar. Pop. in 1900 1639.

Essex Heights, a resort of Lycoming co. Pa.

Essexington, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Philadelphia or Chester.

Essexling, an'ing now written **Essexingen**, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 miles E. of Vienna. Between this village and Aspern was fought a sanguinary battle by the French and Austrians on May 21-22, 1809. Both villages were at that time destroyed, but have since been rebuilt. Pop. 600.

Essexingen, an'ing-on a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar 7 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. It is enclosed by massive medieval walls. It has beautiful and interesting churches, one of them dating (in part) from the eleventh century, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town hall. It has manufacturing of gold silver and silver plated ware, leather gloves, textiles and other articles, and there are locomotive-works, spinning mills, machine-shops, etc. **Essexingen** was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1890 22,134 in 1900 27,197.

Esseonne, *de son* a river of France, departments of Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 15 miles N.E. of Orleans and, after a N. course of 45 miles, joins the Seine at Corbeil.

Esseonne, *de son* a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Esseonne, 1 mile SW. of Corbeil. It has large paper-mills, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1891 7097 of the commune, 2374.

Essoyes, *de son* a small town of France in Aube, 10 miles SE. of Bar-sur-Seine.

Estabutechle, a post-village of Jones co. Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Estaca, *(de-la)* Cape, the northernmost point of Spain E.N.E. of Cape Ortegal. Lat. 43° 48' N.

Estacado, a post-village of Crosby co. Tex. Pop. about 60.

Estagel, *de la* a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales on the Agly 13 miles WNW. of Perpignan. It is the birthplace of Arago.

Estaire, *de la* a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 13 miles W. of Lille. Pop. in 1901 2675 of the commune, 6435.

Estampes, a town of France. See **Étampes**.

Estancia, *de la* a town of Brazil state and 25 miles SW. of Sergipe, on the Piahy. It exports cotton and tobacco. Pop. about 13 000.

Estarreja, *de la* a town of Portugal, in Beira, 23 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. about 2500.

Esternayer, *de la* a town of Switzerland, 15 miles WNW. of Fribourg on the E. shore of Lake Neuchâtel. Pop. about 1500.

Estecourt, a village of Wexces co. Natal, a stock-raising district, 26 miles by rail NW. of Pietermaritzburg. Pop. about 300. Elevation 3833 feet.

Este, *de la* (anc. *Aterre*), a town of Italy in Lombardy 17 miles SW. of Padua. It is picturesquely situated on the slope of the Euganean Hills. Many of its houses are supported on arches and it has a leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The town possesses an interesting museum of antiquities. The Rocca, or castle, near the town was a fine feudal fortress, the seat of the famous Este family which long ruled over Ferrara and Modena. Pop. about 6000 (commune in 1901 10 962).

Estela, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of the same name, 37 miles W. by V. of Matagalpa.

Estella, *de la* (anc. *Alfo*) a town of Spain in Navarre, 26 miles SW. of Pamplona. It has figured as a great Carlist stronghold. Pop. in 1900 5736.

Estella, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 60.

Estella, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. The banking point is Ladott.

Estelle, a post-village of Walker co. Ga. Pop. 5.

Estelline, a banking post-town of Hamilton co. N. Dak. 12 miles SE. of Candelwood on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 337.

Estelline, a post-village of Hall co. Tex. Pop. about 70.

Estelville, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. on the Great Egg Harbor River 5 miles S. of Mays Landing.

Estepa, *de la* (anc. *Alto*) a town of Spain 34 miles E. by S. of Sevilla. Pop. in 1900 8591.

Estepona, *de la* a town of Spain 41 miles SW. of Málaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1900 9310.

Estérel, *de la* a division or extension of the west end Alps in France departments of Var and Alpes Maritimes. Height of Mont V. in 1900, 3016 feet.

Esterházy, *de la* (anc. *Hann. Esterházy*) a village of Hungary near the SE. extremity of Neuiedl Lake, 41 miles WSW. of Pressburg. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterházy surrounded by a noble park.

Esterly, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has manufacturing of woollen goods and glue.

Estero Real, in Nicaragua, a continuation of the Bay of Fonseca.

Estesbrook, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Mass.

Estespark, a post-hamlet and resort of Larimer co. Colo. It is at the NE. base of Long's Peak and 30 miles W. of Longmont. Elevation 9819 feet. In this vicinity is the natural Estes Park.

Estevan, a post-village of Assinibois district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Millitia. Pop. in 1901 348.

Estey, a post-village of Oladwin co. Mich. ex the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gladwin. Pop. 369.

Ether, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. about 80.

Etherville, a banking city capital of Emmett co. Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River 22 miles N. by W. of Emmetsburg. It is on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. It has grain-elevators, flour mills, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3227.

Etherwood, a banking post-village of Acadia parish, La. It has a rice-mill.

Esthonia, é-sthó-ne-á (Ger *Estland* *Estlant*) a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, having E the government of St. Petersburg, from which it is separated by the Narova, S Lake Peipus and Livenia, N the Gulf of Finland, and W the Baltic, in which it comprises Dagö and other islands. Area, about 7800 sq m. Surface generally flat, shores rocky. Climate humid; soil sandy or marshy about half of the surface covered with pine forests or unproductive. More corn is, however raised than is required for home consumption. Many castles are reared and the fisheries are important. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish race and Protestants speaking the Esthonian language but the aristocracy are German in race and language, the German-speaking population numbering about 5 per cent. Capital, Reval. Pop. in 1897, 413,724.

Estismanniga, a post-village of Liberty co. Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. about 100.

Estill, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky has an area of 255 sq m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. Capital, Irvine. Pop. in 1890 10,836. In 1900 11,690.

Estill, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Miss.

Estill, a post-village of Hampton co. S C. The banking point is Hampton. Pop. about 100.

Estill Fork, a post-village of Jackson co. Ala. 15 miles N by W of Scottsboro.

Estill (or Estell) Springs, or Spring Hill, a post-village and watering place of Franklin co. Tenn. on the Elk River and on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 76 miles S of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Este, a post-village of Russell co. Ky. 4 miles N by W of Jamestown. Pop. 100.

Eston, a town of England, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Middlesbrough. Pop. in 1901 11,199.

Estrada, *la*, *la* *la* *la* a town of the province of Pontevedra, in Galicia, Spain 16 miles N by E of Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900 23,916.

Estrella, *la*, *la* *la* *la* a river of Costa Rica, enters the Pacific Ocean after a SW course of 50 miles.

Estrella, a port of Alaska, on Malespina Island, in the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Estrella, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquia, 6 miles NW of Medellin.

Estrella, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1900.

Estrella, Serra da. See *Serra da Estrella*.

Estremadura, é-strá-má-doo-á, an old province now a captaincy general in the SW of Spain bounded N by León E by New and Old Castile, S by Andalusia, and W by Portugal. It is now comprised in the provinces of Badajoz and Cáceres. Area, about 16,000 sq m. On the N it is bounded by the Sierra de Gredos de Béjar and de Gata, on the S by the Sierra de Guadalupe, a continuation of the Sierra Morana, and in the centre it is divided by the Sierra de Guadalupe and San Remo into two regions the N watered by the Tagus, and the S by the Guadiana. The soil is fertile but agriculture is neglected. Vast numbers of hogs are reared, as well as goats and a great many sheep are driven hither to feed every winter. Lead, copper, silver and iron mines exist, but they are nearly all neglected and the manufactures are insignificant. Pop. in 1900 882,410.

Estremadura, é-strá-má-doo-á, an old province of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 6876 sq m. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts the N of which is more mountainous than the S but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. The principal products include wheat, wine, fruits, oil, honey and cork. Few mines are wrought and manufactures are unimportant. The province is subdivided into the districts of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarém. Pop. in 1900 1,233,603.

Estremoz, *é-strá-mósh* a town of Portugal in Alentejo 23 miles NE of Évora. It has a castle on an eminence. The town is noted for its earthenware jugs and has a large trade in wool. Near it are quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1900 7857.

Estremon, *é-strá-mósh* a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Norte on the Lake of Goajiru 15 miles N of Natal and 12 miles from the sea.

Eszék, é-shék (Ger *Esseg* *Graaf*, *Oyfel* *es* *yél* *and* *Márta*) the chief town of Slavonia, kingdom of Hungary on the navigable river Drava, 13 miles from its confluence with the Danube. It is strongly fortified. The fortress which contains many massive buildings, is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drava. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper lower and new town. In the last-named most of the trade is conducted. Eszék has manufactures of silk and numerous flour mills, most of which are driven by the current of the Drava. The town is a busy trade-centre. Pop. in 1890 23,987.

Esterházy, a town of Hungary. See *GAAZ*.

Esterházy, a village of Hungary. See *ESTERHÁZY*.

Estables, á-tá-b'i a town of France in Côte-du-Nord, on the English Channel 8 miles NNW of Saint-Brieux. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Etah, e-tá a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh capital of the district of Etah in a low region subject to floods, 50 miles NE. of Agra. Pop. about 8000.

Etah, an Eskimo settlement on the NW coast of Greenland. Prudhoe Land, on Smith Sound.

Étain, á-tá-v' a town of France, in Meuse on the Orne, 12 miles ENE of Verdun. Pop. of the commune in 1901 2840.

Estampes, á-táp' formerly Estampes, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Saône-et-Loire, 35 miles by rail SW of Paris. It has three interesting mediæval churches, an old town hall, and the remains of a royal castle, consisting of a massive keep about 90 feet high. Pop. in 1901 8486 (commune, 9001).

Étang de Berre, á-táp' de *ber*, a vast lagoon of France in Bouches-du-Rhône, E of the easternmost branch of the Rhône. It discharges into the Mediterranean by a passage called the Port-de-Berre, and has extensive salt-works and oil fisheries.

Étang de Thau, á-táp' de *thau* is a lagoon of France, in Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette and communicating NE with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length 13 miles, average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal de Midi.

Étang du Nord, á-táp' du *du* *du* *du* a post-village in the western extremity of Grandteton Island, one of the Magdalen group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 120 miles SE of Gaspé Basin.

Étampes, á-táp' a seaport and watering-place of France, in Pas-de-Calais on the Canche River near its mouth, 16 miles S of Boulogne. Pop. in 1901 4080.

États Unis, the French for the UNITED STATES.

Éta'wah, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh capital of the district of Etawah, on the Jumna, 43 miles SE of Agra. It has remains of former grandeur. Pop. in 1901 43,570.

Étchemin, á-tshé-mun (Fr. pron. *étch-phé-mun*) or Echemin, a river of Quebec, flowing from a lake of the same name. It falls into the St. Lawrence 4 miles above the city of Quebec. Course length about 50 miles.

Étchemin, a post-village of Lévis co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Lévis 6 miles distant. It has lumbering interests, manufactures of match-splints, shirts, etc. Pop. about 3700.

Étohos, a port indenting Hinchinbrook Island, Prince William Sound Alaska.

Etchison, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md.

Etchmindsin, é-tsh-má-dá-sin a convent in Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, 18 miles W of Erivan and 25 miles N of Mount Ararat. With its many buildings, comprising a magnificent church, and its lofty walls it presents the appearance of a fortress. It is the seat of the Catholics or primate of the Armenian church. Near it is the village of Yegharshepat (Yegharshebad) where in ancient times stood an important Armenian city.

Étén, á-tén a town of Peru department of Lambayeque, near the sea. Its port, an open roadstead, is the terminus of a railway to Lambayeque, 28 miles distant. It has a vast iron mole, with steam-cranes and launches for unloading ships, also machine-shops, foundries, and manufacturers of cotton goods hats, and cigar-boxes. Pop. about 3000.

Eternity, Caye, an imposing promontory of Canada, 1700 feet high, on the S shore of the Saguenay River 39 miles from its mouth. It is a great attraction to tourists. The water near its base is nearly or quite a thousand feet deep.

Etham, a post-village of Davison co. S Dak. 12 miles by road S of Mitchell.

Ethel, a banking post-village of Macon co. Ga., on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 26 miles NW of Macon. Pop. in 1900 387.

Ethel, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Ind.

Ethel, a post-village of Earl Felmann parish La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 190.

Ethel, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. about 80.

Ethel, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Brussels. Pop. about 250.

Ethel Landing, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. The banking point is Pittsburgh or Beaver. Pop. about 350.

Ether, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N. C. Pop. 50.

Etherley, a post-village of Knox co. Ill. The banking point is Westport. Pop. about 175.

Ethiopia, a-lee-o-pe-a (L. *ἠθιοπία* Gr. *ἠθιοπία* *Aithiopia*) the name given by the ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt the land of Cush of the Bible. It was often vaguely applied to the whole of Africa from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean or to speak more correctly as far W. as the knowledge of the ancients extended. So great was the power of the ancient Ethiopians that more than once in its history Egypt was governed by Ethiopian kings while the most powerful kings of Egypt do not seem at any time to have acquired a permanent hold upon Ethiopia. The most celebrated seat of power was Meroë the ruins of which are to be seen on the Nile, not far above the influx of the Atbara. The kingdom of Meroë existed down to about the beginning of the Christian era. In later times the name of Ethiopia is same to designate the Christian kingdom in Abyssinia, whose capital was Axum which developed into the modern kingdom of Abyssinia still styled Ethiopia in the parlance of the court. The Ethiopian language, a Semitic tongue commonly known as Gees, has long been a dead language, its use being still retained however in the Abyssinian Church.

Ethridge, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. The banking point is Lawrenceburg. Pop. about 700.

Etive, Loch, lee is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the W. coast of Scotland Argyllshire. Length 20 miles.

Etla, or **Etla de Santiago**, a town of Mexico state and 12 miles N. by W. of the city of Oaxaca.

Etlan, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R., 70 miles W. of St. Louis and near the Missouri River.

Etlan, a post-village of Madison co. Va. The banking point is Culpeper.

Etnea, e-tee-a (L. *Ætna* Sicilian *Montebello* *montebello* is a corruption of the Greek *ἠθιοπία* *mountain of the Ethiopians*) a volcano in the N.E. of Sicily near the coast and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 1 43' N. lon. 15° E. and is as determined by measurement made in 1891 10 35 feet above sea-level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference, and is a vast crater by the rivers Alcantara and Simeto, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have varied considerably but at this time appear to be about 1 10 feet in greatest width with a depth of 495 feet. Although, when viewed from a distance, Etnea presents a very symmetrical cone it is found on a nearer approach to have no exceedingly diversified surface and to be attuned on its flanks by numerous minor cones. The great retreating cone at the summit of which is the principal crater rises from an irregular plain 9 miles in circumference and about 1100 feet below the summiting point. About 80 eruptions of Etnea are recorded in history the earliest being in the year 484 B.C. The more remarkable ones of later period are those of 1169 (when Catania was in greater part destroyed) 1522 1669 1693 1742 1812 1819 1912 1843 1852 1860 1879 1880 and 1892 a new crater being opened in the last named year near Monte Giacellaro. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 feet high while in their fluid state. In the eruption of 1837 numerous craterlets opened in the sides of the mountain from which in the midst of violent explosions and tremendous discharges of ash and cinders, issued a stream of lava 18 miles in length 1 mile broad and 30 feet high. The eruption of 1649 hurled its lava into Catania, a part of which it destroyed. The eruption of 1693 with its accompanying earthquakes, is said to have cost the lives of upward of 60 000 people. At the foot of the cone of Mount Etnea, 96.2 feet above the sea, is the *Cava Etnea* or *Observatorio*, affording accommodation to tourists. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it in August. An interesting geological feature of the volcano is the *Vai* or *Valle del Bove*, an amphitheatre about 3 miles in length and flanked by cliffs 3000-4000 feet high. Considerable snow rests throughout the year on the summit of the volcano the slopes of which up to a great height are wooded with oak beech chestnut, and pine—*Adj. Etnean* *Etnean* (L. *Ætnæ*).

Etlan, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ark. 2 miles S. of Ozark. Pop. 50.

Etlan, a post-village of Citrus co. Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Etlan, a post-town of Polk co. Ga. Pop. in 1906 123.

Etlan, a post-village of Coles co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 139 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 100.

Etan, a post-village and township (town) of Hancock co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 18 miles W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 527.

Etan, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. about 35 miles S. of Rochester.

Etan, a post-village of Scotland co. Me. about 32 miles W. of Koonuk Jaws.

Etan, a banking post-village of Grafton co. N. H. Pop. about 125.

Etan, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the New Jersey and New York R. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. 800.

Etan, a post-village of Tazewell co. N. Y. on Fall Creek and on the Lough Valley R. 7 miles NE. of Ithaca. Pop. about 350.

Etan, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 17 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Etan, a post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pittsburgh and Western and the Pennsylvania R. 2 miles N. of Pittsburgh and 3 miles above Allegheny City. It has rolling mills and furnaces steel mill tube and pipe-works, electric-railway equipment supplies etc. Pop. in 1870 1447 in 1880 2334 in 1890 5344 in 1900 5344.

Etan, a post-village of Clarke co. Wash. 22 miles N. by E. of Vancouver.

Etan, a post-village of Lafayette co. Wis. 13 miles SW. of Darlington.

Etan Center, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 180.

Etan Furnace, a station of Lawrence co. Ohio on a branch of the Iron R. 10 miles by rail from Ironton.

Etan, a scene, a banking point of Koonuk Jaws. Ind. 50 miles by rail WNW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900 490.

Etan Mills, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Cal. 20 miles (direct) S. by W. of Yuba. Pop. in 1900 500.

Etan Mills, a post-hamlet of King William co. Va.

Etouls, a small town of France in Normandy, 7 miles S. of Yvetot.

Etouls, a small island one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Etouls, Cape, Alaska, is the V. point of Nunivak Island Bering Sea.

Etouls Harbor, Alaska. See *PORT W. SAVONKIL*.

Etouls Strait, Alaska separates Nunivak Island in Bering Sea from the main land.

Etowah, a town of England co. of Buckingham on the right bank of the Thames opposite Windsor with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI in 1440 and now a favorite seat of secondary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. Pop. in 1901 3301.

Etowah, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Hamburg.

Etowah, generally called *hi-tow-a*, and formerly written *Hightowah*, a river of Georgia, united with the Oostanaula River at Rome to form the Coosa. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Etowah, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama has an area of 553 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa River and is also drained by Willis and other creeks. Capital Etowah. Pop. in 1890 21 925 in 1900 27 301.

Etwa, a post-village of Mercer co. N. J. The banking point is Hightstown. Pop. about 250.

Etwa, a fishing village and watering place of France in Felsen-lorraine on the English Channel 16 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. in 1901 1892.

Etropole, a town of Bulgaria in the circle of Sofia. Pop. about 3500.

Eturum, a-true-ro-a, an ancient country of Italy now forming the greater part of Tuscany and a portion of Umbria. The Etruscans were completely under the sway of the Romans from the third century on. The name Etruria was restored by Napoleon who in 1801 formed of the grand duchy of Tuscany the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1807. See *ETNA*.

Etruria, a hamlet of England co. of Staff. rd. 14 miles NE. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Here are extensive potteries and the plant of Wedgwood the great improver of English pottery.

Etzech, the German name of the river Anio.

Etia, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. 23 miles ENE. of Downsville. Pop. about 70.

Etia Jane, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. S. C.

Ettebrück, a village of Luxembourg at a railway junction 3 miles SW. of Diekirch.

Ettem, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles WSW. of Breda.

Ettenheim, it tən hīm a town of Baden, 18 miles N of Freiburg Pop in 1900 9106

Etter, a post-hamlet of Dakota co, Minn, 8 miles by rail SE of Hastings

Etter, a post-hamlet of Wythe co. Va. 8 miles SW of Wytheville.

Etterbeek, it tər bēk a southeastern suburb of Brussels Pop in 1900 20,838

Etters, a post-village of York co Pa. The banking point is York. It has cigar manufactures, etc. Pop about 500

Ettrawell, it tīs-wīl a village of Switzerland canton and 16 miles WNW of Lucerne, on the Roth

Ettingen, it tīl-gən a town of Baden 4½ miles S of Karlsruhe. It has paper mills and various establishments connected with the textile industry Among the attractions of the place is a fine chateau, with its park Pop in 1900 8040

Ettrick, a river of Scotland joining the Tweed after a course of 24 miles 2 miles below Selkirk

Ettrick, a mountainous part of Scotland near the head waters of the Ettrick River co and 17 miles SW of Selkirk Hogg the Ettrick shepherd was born and spent the greater part of his life in this parish

Ettrick, a post-village of Trempealeau co Wis. on Beaver Creek, about 2½ miles N of Lacrosse. Pop about 225

Ettrick Forest, a pastoral tract of Scotland watered by the Ettrick originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, now almost coextensive with the county of Selkirk

Ettrick-Pea, a mountain of Scotland near the source of the Ettrick River

Ettricks, a post-village of Chesterfield co Va. 14 miles SE of Chesterfield. Pop about 950

Etyek, it tīk a village of Hungary co of Szabolcsvarberg 12 miles from Mátyásvár

Etzalan, a town of Mexico in the state of Jalisco 52 miles W of Guadalajara Pop in 1895 6 53

Euz, rh (L A j i or Anglum) a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Breille near the English Channel 3 miles SE of Le Tréport and 17 miles NW of Dieppe The church of St Laurent is a fine medieval edifice Here are a magnificent castle and park Near by is the forest of Fu Pop about 4500 (immense, 5 00)

Eubank, a post-village of Pulaski co Ky on the Queen and Crescent Route The banking point is Somerset Pop 140

Euboea, yū bō-ē-a or Negropont (I Eubōia tr Eubōia mod tr Eubōia and Eubōia) the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, in the Egean Sea, lying at the coast of Attica, Boeotia, and Thessaly. It is separated from the mainland on the NW by a long narrow channel the northwest part of which (the channel of Atalanti) was called by the ancients the Lubean Sea and to the narrowest part of which they gave the name of Eurypus, and on the NW by the channels of Oro and Trikeri The Eurypus in its narrowest part is little more than 100 feet across The length of the island is 11½ miles and its greatest breadth 33 miles The surface is mountainous but very fertile The highest mountains are those of Dalphi which attain an elevation of 5½ feet The principal products are corn wine oil cotton fruit honey pot h and turpentine Men cattle, sheep and goats are reared Mineral products are lignite and iron ore, black marble magnetite, etc The chief town is Chali Together with the island of Skyrus Euboea forms a nome of Greece Pop of the nome in 1896 106,71

Euchee, yū hē-a a post hamlet of Meigs co Tenn 15 miles NW of Sweetwater

Euchecanna, yū chē-an-nā a post-village of Walton co Fla. about 115 miles W of Tallahassee. Its banking point is Panama.

Euche (or Uchee) Creek, Ala. runs E through Russell co and enters the Chattahoochee River

Euchid, yū kīd a post-village of Polk co Minn 14 miles by rail N of Crookston Pop about 250

Euchid, a post-village of Oneida co NY near the Onondaga River 11 miles NW of Syracuse Pop 150

Euchid a banking post village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, 16 miles ENE of Cleveland with which it is connected by street-railroad. It has a basket factory and manufactures of wine Pop about 800

Euchid, a post-hamlet of Butler co Pa.

Eudikes (yū dō-kef) or Foggy Islands, Alaska, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean off the SE coast of Alaska, a part of the group of Seven Islands

Eudura, a post-hamlet of Jasper co On 14 miles S of Burlington Pop 50

Eudora, a banking city of Douglas co Kan on the S bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Wakarusa

River 6 miles E of Lawrence (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R) Pop in 1900 640

Eudura, a post-town of De Soto co Miss 9 miles W of Hernando Pop in 1900 91

Eufaula, yū faw'la, a banking city of Barbour co Ala. on the W bank of the Chattahoochee River about 30 miles S of Columbus Ga. and 80 miles ENE of Montgomery on the Central of Georgia R. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this point at all seasons It has cotton-mills, manufactures of carriages cotton-seed oil oil, bricks, etc. and is the seat of the Union Female College It is an important shipping point for cotton Pop in 1890 4394 in 1900 4532

Eufaula, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation I T, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R 12½ miles N by E of Denison It raises cotton, etc Pop in 1900 767

Euganenu (yū-gā-nē-nū) Hills, a low volcanic range of northern Italy, 8 miles SW of Padua, extending for about 10 miles from NW to SE and containing many hot springs The culminating point is the Monte Venda, 1890 feet

Eugene, a post-village of Stanislaus co Cal Pop 60

Eugene, a post-hamlet of Miller co Ga

Eugene, a post village of Vermilion co Ind. on the Vermilion River 18 miles SE of Danville Ill Pop about 500

Eugene, a banking city capital of Lane co, Oregon on the Willametta River at the head of steamboat navigation and on the Southern Pacific R 4½ miles S of Albany It has iron works and machine-shops tanneries and manufactures of wagon furniture, leather woolsens, excelsior, sash and doors, etc. It is the seat of the University of Oregon and is partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of low mountains. Pop in 1900 4230

Eugenia, yū-jē-nē-a, a post village of Grey co Ontario 5 miles N of Fiesherston at the falls of the Beaver River Pop about 200

Euharice, yū hār'ice, a post-village of Barlow co Ga. on the Etowah River at the mouth of Foharico Creek and about 45 miles NW of Atlanta Pop about 100

Euharice Creek, of Georgia, rises in Polk co and enters the Etowah River in Barlow co

Eulalia, a post-village of baldwin co SC The banking point is J hawco Pop about 150

Eulalia, yū lā-lē-a, a township of Potter co Pa. Pop. in 1900 1115

Eulau, el lōw a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, district of Teschen Pop about 3000

Eulie, el lē-e Eulais, a town of Bohemia 12 miles S of Prague, once noted for its gold mine Pop about 2000

Eulengborge, el lēng-bēn-gēh (i e lēng-bōn-gēh) a small range of mountains in the Prussian province of Silesia, N of the town of t lēis forming part of the Sudetic system The highest peak the Hahne Kule, has an elevation of 3525 feet above the sea.

Eulim, el lē-a, a post hamlet of Macon co Tenn 9 miles (direct) NW of Lafayette.

Eulogy, a post-village of Bosque co Tex 20 miles N of Meridian Pop about 90

Eulice, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. Pop in 1900 310

Euuola, a post town of Geneva co Ala. The banking point is Geneva. Pop in 1900 132

Eupatoria, yū pā-tō-rē-a, formerly Kostuv, kos-lov a seaport of Russia on the western coast of the Crimea, 35 miles NW of Simferopol It has numerous mosques Pop in 189 17,915 mainly Tartars and Karaites Jews

Eupen, ē-yū-pēn (Ei yū-pēn) a town of Rhenish Prussia 10 miles ESW of Aix-la-bapelle. It has spinning mills and other establishments connected with the textile industry iron foundries, machine-shops tanneries etc. Pop in 1900 14,297

Eupetite Springs, a watering place of Irwell co. N C 1½ miles N of Statesville.

Euphemia, yū-fē-mē-a, a post-village of Preble co Ohio, on Twin Creek 22 miles WNW of Dayton Pop about 250

Euphrates, yū frā-tēs (Gr Euphrates Turk Frāt frāt) a river of Asiatic Turkey has its sources in two principal branches in about 40° N lat. and between 41° 30' and 42° 55' E lon. The Mndā-rū its easternmost and largest branch has its origin in the Armenian highlands near the meridian last named while a smaller branch the Kura-Su rises 70 or 80 miles farther W in the same region about 24 miles NE of Erzerum These main confluent units near Reban-Maden about lat. 38° 30' N and lon 38° 30' E and thence the river takes the name of Euphrates The general course of the two principal affluents before their union, as well as that of the main river is SW to within about 90

miles of the Gulf of Iskanderun. Thence it takes a general southeastern course, which it preserves till it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of about 1800 miles from the head-waters of the Murad-Su. The latter river of itself has a course of over 300 miles before its junction with the Kara-Su. For about 880 miles from their sources the Euphrates and its upward tributaries flow through a mountainous country. At Hit, in lat. $33^{\circ} 38' N$ and lon. $42^{\circ} 42' E$ the country begins to be level, and both above and below this town ancient irrigating aqueducts of costly construction diverge from the main stream. The Euphrates is 120 yards in width a little below the junction of its two main branches. Its general breadth varies from 200 to 400 and even 800 yards, but the river narrows (owing to the numerous canals for irrigation) below Hilla (near the site of ancient Babylon), and where we enter the almost stoneless lower plain) to 160, 120 and even 60 yards in width. It receives the Tigris in about $31^{\circ} N$ lat and $47^{\circ} 29' E$ lon. The salted stream which takes the name of Shat-el Arab expands to nearly half a mile in breadth, and for the last 40 miles to even greater dimensions. The general depth of the upper Euphrates exceeds 8 feet, and between the influx of the river Khabur and the town of Basra, on the Shat-el Arab the depth ordinarily varies from 8 to 21 feet (although much exceeding this in places) the shallows being in low water parts of the river in the marshes once forming the Chaldean Lake, where the Euphrates separates into two branches from which smaller ones and numerous irrigating cuts diverge. Below Basra the depth increases to 30 feet, and in some places to 40 feet or more. The current varies from 2 to 4 miles an hour at high water. The Euphrates is navigable without serious interruption from Birejik to the sea, a distance of over 1100 miles, and is rarely flooded down even above Birejik. There are, however, some obstructions to navigation at low water caused by ledges of rocks. Steamers of 500 tons ascend the Shat-el Arab regularly to Basra, and those of the Tigris fleet to Hilla (en route to Bagdad) at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. The quantity of water discharged by the Shat-el Arab is computed to be about 240,000 cu. feet per second. The principal tributary of the Euphrates between the Kara-Su and the Tigris is the Khabur entering on the E. See Tigris.

The flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of the course. This takes place about the beginning of March and increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high and very rapid for 30 or 40 days, but afterwards decreases daily until it reaches its lowest in September and October. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years. The region between the Euphrates and the Tigris on the E. is ancient Mesopotamia.

Eupora, yu-pu-rah, a banking post town of Webster co., Miss. 6 miles SW of West Point, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 724.

Eura, a post-hamlet of Page co. Va.

Eurasia, a geographic term for the united continental divisions of Europe and Asia.

Eure, ra (anc. *Elura* and *Antauri*) a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows NE through the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Eure, and joins the Seine on the left above Pont de l'Arche. Its chief affluent is the Iton on the left. Its length is 112 miles for 90 of which it is navigable.

Eure, a department in the NW of France forming part of the old province of Normandy situated on the estuary of the Seine. Area, 2530 sq m. The climate is mild and humid, the surface is generally flat. The chief rivers are the Seine, its affluents, the Eure, Rille, and Andelle, and the Iton, an affluent of the Eure. Wheat, oats, flax, sugar beets, etc. are extensively cultivated; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive. The manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, etc. Capital, Evreux. Pop. in 1901 334,781.

Eure, a post hamlet of Gates co. NC. Pop. 58.

Eure-et-Loir, ur-e-lw-ah, a department in the NW of France, forms part of the old provinces of Orléanais and Ile-de-France. Area, about 2300 sq m. Its chief rivers are the Eure and Loir. There are many marshes in the W. The climate is mild and temperate, the soil is extremely fertile, and a great amount of cereal grain is raised. Here excellent cavalry horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep and poultry. Capital, Chartres. Pop. in 1901 275,453.

Eureka, yu-roo'ka, a county in the north-central part of Nevada, is intersected by the Humboldt River. Area, 4111 sq m. The surface is partly mountainous. Here are rich mines of silver and lead. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 3275; in 1900 1264.

Eureka, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Chocologee Creek, 10 miles NW of Talladega.

Eureka, a banking city and the capital of Humboldt co., Cal. on Humboldt Bay about 3 miles E of the Pacific Ocean and 7 miles NE of the entrance to the bay. It is about 215 miles (direct) NW of Sacramento, on the Eureka and Klamath and the Klam River and Eureka R. It has extensive lumber mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a brewery, tanneries, woollen mills, etc. Steamboats run regularly to San Francisco, 240 miles distant. Eureka has a mild and squally climate. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees, which attain an enormous size. It has a safe harbor separated from the ocean by a very narrow tongue of land, and with the minimum depth of water of about 24 feet. Large quantities of redwood are exported from this place to San Francisco, Hawaii, Australia, etc. Pop. in 1890 4868; in 1900 7327.

Eureka, a post-village of San Juan co., Colo. 5 miles N by E of Silverton. Pop. in 1900 39.

Eureka, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. about 75 miles S by W of Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Eureka, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga. 15 miles SW of Maconville.

Eureka, a banking city of Woodford co., Ill. 20 miles E of Peoria, on the Atchafalaya, Peoria and Santa Fé and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rrs. It is the seat of Eureka College, which was founded in 1855 and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Eureka, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. 10 miles W of Rockport. Pop. about 125.

Eureka, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa 9 miles N of Corning.

Eureka, a banking city capital of Greenwood co., Kan. on the Fall River and on the Atchafalaya, Peoria and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pa. Rr. 48 miles E of Emporia. The Southern Kansas Academy is located here. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1900 7091.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Ky. 7 miles W of Eddyville.

Eureka, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 115.

Eureka, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. 9 miles N of St. John. Pop. about 200.

Eureka, a post-village of St. Louis co., Me. on the Marquette River 30 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Hayes co., Neb.

Eureka, a banking post-village capital of Eureka co., Nev. is 65 miles E of Austin on the Eureka and Salt Lake R. It has rich mines of gold, silver and lead, and has smelting and refining works. Pop. about 1000.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Eureka, a post-town of Wayne co., N.C. The bank is at Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900 123.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ohio.

Eureka, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. 2 miles N of Philadelphia.

Eureka, a banking city of McPherson co., S. Dak. 25 miles from Roseau, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900 981.

Eureka, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. 13 miles E of Corsicana.

Eureka, a banking city of Juab co., Utah 85 miles S of Salt Lake City on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. It has mines of copper, gold and silver, smelting works and quartz mills. Pop. in 1900 1085.

Eureka, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash. 17 miles N by W of Wallawalla.

Eureka, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis. on the Fox River about 16 miles W of Oshkosh is a banking point. Pop. about 350.

Eureka, a post-village of Princeton co., Nove Scotia on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Stellarton or New Glasgow.

Eureka Creek, a gold-bearing creek of the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, tributary to the Indian River.

Eureka Mills, Flamm co., Cal. See JOHNSVILLE.

Eureka Mills, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va.

Eureka Mouth, a village and gold mining camp of Nevada co., Cal. 24 miles NE of Nevada City. Pop. about 200.

Eureka Springs, a banking city and watering place capital of Carroll co., Ark. on the St. Louis and Northern Arkansas R. 85 miles SW of Springfield, Mo. It is beautifully situated among the Ozark Mountains, and has mineral waters for which it is celebrated. Pop. in 1900 3572.

Euripus, yu-ri-pus, the narrowest part of the channel separating Xobos from the main land of Greece. It is at one place little more than 100 feet wide. Its remarkable tidal currents have been noticed from early times.

Euron, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 35 miles by rail N by E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300.

Europa, a small island claimed by France, in the Mosambique Channel. Lat. 23° 19' S.

Europe, *yurōp* (Gr. *Εὐρώπη*, *Eurōpē*; *Y. Kuro'pa*) a continent or semi-continent of the eastern hemisphere constituting the western division of the grand-division now generally recognized by geographers as Eurasia (Europe-Asia). It consists of a main land and of a number of larger and smaller islands that constructionally or politically belong to it, as Great Britain and Ireland, Iceland, Nova Zembla, the Faroe Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Balares and Grecian Islands etc. The extreme points of the main land are the North Cape, on the island of Magerö, in the N. in lat. 71° 12' N. Cape Tarifa or the Punta Marroquí in the S. lat. 35° 58' N. the Cabo da Roca, in the W. in lon. 9° 30' W. and a point in the Ural Mountains in about lon. 66° 8' E. Its N. and E. extent the main land traverses 35 degrees of latitude or about 2400 miles. Its N.E. and S.W. extent is very much greater. The British Isles are planted upon an oceanic platform which is covered in most parts by but an insignificant depth of water and have until a recent geological period been united with the continental main. The separation from Africa by the Strait of Gibraltar is also a late geological occurrence as is likewise that from Asia (Asia Minor) by the Dardanelles and Bosporus. Nova Zembla is a disrupted portion of the Ural chain extending into the Arctic Ocean. The boundaries of Europe are: in the N. the Arctic Ocean, on the E. Asia, the Ural range constituting a great part of the boundary, and the Caspian Sea, on the S. Asia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. the Atlantic Ocean. The range of the Caucasus is commonly regarded as forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia but many geographers consider the depression of the Manych about 3 degrees of latitude farther to the N. to be properly the limit of Europe in this quarter. Area about 3,600,000 sq. m.

Relief and General Features of the Land—Europe is the only one of the greater divisions of the globe which lies wholly outside of the tropics and is therefore climatologically tall and seasonally more of a unit than either North America or Asia. Its coast line is more irregular and broadly indented than that of any other of the continents. The large arms or bights of the outer ocean—White Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea, British Channel, Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean (with its sub-arm the Adriatic Sea)—permeating free ingress points located in the interior and virtually bringing the heart of the country into direct communication with the ocean. This condition has necessarily exerted a marked influence upon the development of the land. The length of the coast line, as measured upon the larger and smaller sinuosity has been estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000 miles. An elevation of the western coast by 150-400 feet would remove the main land with the British Isles and with the outlying "Settled" group and carry the continent to its proper oceanic coast.

In face Relief—Here it is the high mountains Europe has a less general elevation than any of the other continents. Its mean height being probably under 1000 feet. Nearly or quite one-half of the land now at a level less than 600 ft. above the sea, while in some parts as in the Netherlands and the region bordering upon the Caspian Sea, the surface is actually depressed below sea-level at the mouth of the Volga to the extent of fully 80 ft. On the Netherlands west the incursion of the sea is prevented through the construction of gigantic sea-walls or dikes and the inner waters are carried on elevation several feet above the level of the depressed lowland. To the region of lowland belong the greater part of Russia from the Arctic Ocean to the Black and Caspian seas, the North German plain, the central plain of Hungary, the lower Danubian plain and the great plain of northern Italy which represents a northern arm of the Adriatic basin filled in by sediment derived from the Alps.

Mountains—The dominant mountain-chains of Europe almost everywhere define shore-lines, or outward-depressed lowland. The most ancient are probably those of the Scandinavian peninsula, the Apennine-Alps or Pyrenean which find their continuation in the Grentian of northern Scotland, and which bear to the continent at large the same constructional relation that is borne by the Labrador and Laurentian Highlands to the continent of North America. The highest summit is the Yngst Fjeld, which attains an elevation of 8646 feet. The culminating point of this system in the British Isles, and the highest point in this detached portion of Europe, is Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, which stands on the southern side of the great rift, the glacially formed Glen More, which with its deep lakes (Ness, Lochy, Lochy) and the Caledonian Canal separates the NW from the SE. Highlands. The most imposing of the European moun-

tains, if we assume the Caucasus to be entirely Asiatic, are those of the great Alpine system, which constructionally or orographically are composed of the Alps proper, the Apennines, Carpathians, Balkans, and some of the southern mountains of Spain. The Alps proper as generally recognized begin near Savona, NW of Genoa, and sweep in a vast curve of 700 miles length along the frontiers of Italy and France and through Switzerland and southern Germany into Austria, terminating a short distance westward of the Austrian capital. They cover an area of approximately 60,000 sq. m. Being of comparatively recent formation dating their final uplift from the Tertiary period they exhibit those marked features of ruggedness and abruptness which are ordinarily absent from mountains of great age and which have given to them aspects of grandeur that are hardly to be matched elsewhere on the globe. The loftiest summit of the Alps and of all Europe (not here considering the Caucasus) is Mont Blanc, on the confines of France and Italy 15,782 feet in height. Other summits are Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft., the Dom 14,842 ft., Weisshorn 14,804 ft., Matterhorn, 14,790 ft., Finsteraarhorn 14,026 ft., Jungfrau, 13,610 ft., etc.

The Apennines, which constitute the Italian extension of the Alpine system, form the backbone of the Italian peninsula, whence they pass out into Sicily and reappear in the N. of Africa as the Atlas mountains. A branch of this system is again deflected northward through Morocco into the promontory of Tangier and beyond the Strait of Gibraltar in the Sierra Ronda or Sierra Nevada of Spain. The culminating point of the Apennines is Monte Corvo of the Gran Sasso d'Italia, 9585 feet. That of the Sierra Nevada, the Cumbre de Mulhacén 11,470 ft. The westerly continuation of the Alps is constituted by the Carpathian mountains which define in great part the deep basin of the central Hungarian plain sweep back as the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube, and beyond that river are continued by the main mountains of the Balkan peninsula. The highest summit is the Gerlachkofel Spitz, 8737 ft. with the Lomnitzer Spitz, Schlegelkofel Spitz, Neugegen Spitz, etc. as subordinate summits. The highest summit of the Balkan chain proper has an elevation of about 7800 ft. The mountains which extend southward from the Balkan range attain an elevation of nearly 10,000 ft. (Rila high). Another and more direct offshoot of the Alps is constituted by the mountains which define the eastern borders of the Adriatic Sea (Dinaric Alps etc.) and are prolonged through Greece, giving to it its dominant lines of relief into the island of Crete.

The Pyrenees, which form the boundary between Spain and northwestern France, and their western continuation the Cantabrian mountains seem geologically to be a part of the Alpine system although the relation is not quite so clear. The culminating point is the Pic de Néthou (Aneto) 11,165 feet. Central Spain consists largely of a vast ancient plateau the *meseta* which like parts of central and southern France, southern Germany and western Austria constituted one of the primary bulwarks of the continent, receiving the impacts which were forced to it in the construction of the later mountains. It has only in a recent period been drained of the lacustrine waters which covered its surface as a relief of an oceanic transgression. Of the minor mountains of west central Europe should be mentioned the Harz, Voges, Jura, Black Forest, Thuringian Forest, Ore Mountains, Bohemian Forest, and the Mont Tains with elevations nowhere exceeding 500 ft. (Crêt de la Vierge, Mont Reculet in the Jura) and usually falling below 400 ft. The remaining important mountains of the semi-continent are the ancient and largely degraded Ural, on the eastern border which attain their last out point in the Tselin 5576 ft. The Caucasus, lying south of the Manych depression which are assumed by some geographers to form the true physical boundary between Russia and Asia on the SE. and probably can be traced through the Tula mountains of the Crimea to the eastern Balkans contain summits loftier than the highest of the Alps such as the volcanic peaks Elbrus (upwards of 18,000 feet) and Kazbek and several other summits which considerably exceed Mont Blanc in elevation. For a more detailed account of the mountains of Europe see the notices of the different mountain-chains and of their individual peaks and of the different countries in which the mountain masses

Mountain Passes—All the main mountain masses of Europe are traversed by more or less serviceable road passes, some of which attain a great altitude. Such are the pass of Roncesvalles in the western Pyrenees (the Col du Tour du Mont Cenis (close to which is the tunnel of the Mini Cenis railway), Little St. Bernard (7176 feet), Great St. Bernard (8110 ft.), Simplon (6590 ft. beneath which is the Simplon railway tunnel), St. Gotthard (6915 ft. with the near-by St. Gotthard railway-tunnel 54 miles in

heat from the north of Africa. 2, the oceanic or west European—the region between France and southern Norway 3, the Baltic 4, the subarctic dominating the region north of the Arctic Circle and characterized in most parts by winters of extreme severity and 5 the Pontane or east-central which is largely that of west-central Asia. The highest annual temperature of all Europe is seemingly found at Malta, 66° F. being about 5° warmer than at Constantinople and 4° higher than at Gibraltar. At Archangel in lat 63 33' N. where the January temperature is about —7° the temperature for the year is approximately that of freezing. This town has nearly the lowest yearly temperature in Europe, although the winter cold is fully equalled at Kazan about 600 miles farther to the south and nearly so at Moscow. London and Paris enjoy almost identical climatic temperatures measured by the mean for the coldest (January 35°–38°) and warmest (July 64°–60°) months, and by the average for the year (50°). The extremes are however much greater at Paris where the temperatures of 104° and —23° have been recorded. The average annual temperature of some of the more important cities is as follows: Stockholm 41°, St. Petersburg 32°, Edinburgh 47°, Warsaw 45°, Vienna, 50°, Geneva 49°, Barcelona, 65°, Rome 60° and Athens 63°.

The quantity of rainfall is very variable being largest on the oceanic and Mediterranean borders. Over a large part of the interior the annual precipitation is less than 25 inches. In Austria and Aragon the fall is reduced to 14–16 inches, and at Dunkirk in France it is only 12 inches. Frankfurt-on-the-Main has 19 inches and London despite its very large number of rainy days only 22 inches. On the western edge of the Scottish Highlands the rainfall rises to 80 inches or more an amount nearly equalling that (53 inches) found at Bergen, Norway. At Triunfo, in Italy a fall of 94 inches is annually recorded. In about the December precipitation is about 27 times that of July. In Naples the precipitation is 11 times greater in November than in July and in Rome 10 times greater in October than in July. In Palermo, Sicily it is claimed that not a single drop of rain fell during the month of July in the period of 41 years between 1904 and 1853.

Vegetation.—Three broad floral zones can be recognized for the continent of Europe. 1, the Mediterranean which has strong affiliation with the flora of northern Africa in which trees with fleshy overgreen leaves largely replace those of the ordinary deciduous type and where some of the most distinctive vegetable forms, whether indigenous or introduced and cultivated are constituted by the myrtle, laurel, olive, chestnut, cork oak, pison (or stone-pine), palmetto, date, orange, citron, olive, nopal and agave. 2, the central European or Germanic where the components of the native forest are the ordinary deciduous trees such as the oak, beech, birch, poplar, elm, maple, and willow inter-spaced or alternating in belts with the pine, fir, spruce and larch among evergreens. In this zone, which on the Atlantic coast extends to about the centre of Norway the cereals are extensively cultivated (barley to beyond the 6th parallel of latitude) and 3, the subarctic and Arctic zone which in Russia carries far southward its tundra forests of arctic green and in the north includes the grass and moss tundras of the half-frozen soil. Other distinctive vegetable regions are the heaths of northern Germany and the steppes of southeastern Russia which in their treeless character and wealth of grasses and flowers recall the American prairies.

Animals.—The fauna of Europe is intimately linked with the temperate faunas of both Asia and North America, and forms part of the Holarctic division of zoogeographers. Many of its forms, as the polar bear, elk (or moose), reindeer, wolf, fox, Arctic hare, beaver and other rodents, are also found on the American continent and others are replaced by representative and closely related species. There is no question at this time that a land bridge via Spitzbergen or Iceland and Greenland within a comparatively recent geological period (Middle Tertiary and later) united the two continents and permitted of the transference from one to the other of their faunal parts. Of some of the more distinctive animal types of Europe may be mentioned the European beaver which is now restricted to the forests and the forest preserves of Lithuania, the chamois and ibex of the higher elevations of the Pyrenees, Alps and Carpathians, the muskox or mouflon (big horn) of Corsica and Sardinia, the saiga antelope of the steppes of southern Russia, the axis deer of the Mediterranean region, the rook and stag, and the Alpine and Russian marmots. The jackal is still found in parts of Greece and the Balkan peninsula, and it seems not unlikely that the lion may also have been until recently an inhabitant of Macedonia. The tiger occasionally visits the region of the Caspian Sea. A single species of monkey the Barbary ape, inhabits the rock of Gibraltar, whither it may have been introduced. A

number of the south European quadrupeds are also found in the north of Africa, and there can be no question that direct interchanges between the two regions were formerly effected along the lines of Gibraltar and Sicily at a time following or coincident with the Glacial Period when the Mediterranean basin had not yet been fully formed. Fossil elephants have been found in Malta, and the cavern and other deposits of Spain, Italy, Greece, France, England, etc. have brought to light an exceedingly rich fauna made up largely of forms that are to-day considered to be of African (and partially Asiatic) types, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, hyena, jackal, etc. There is no doubt that much of the European fauna is of Asiatic origin. Among the European birds may be mentioned a large number of species of sparrows, warblers and flycatchers, the nightingale, skylark, bullfinch and bee-eater, theammergauer (or bearded vulture) of the Alps, the African vulture, and the bustard of the Russian plains. Europe has only one poisonous serpent, the aspidochelone or viper, there is no large scorpion, but herds of small ones are plentiful more particularly in the Mediterranean region.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Europe are very extensive, and include gold (extensively mined in the Ural mountains and the Carpathians), silver, platinum (found in the Ural tract alone), tin (principally from Cornwall, England), zinc, lead, copper, mercury (principally mined at Almadén in Spain and Idria in Carniola), iron, rock-salt (the most extensive deposits at Wismutka and Bochnia, in Galicia and Marmaros in Hungary) and coal, the largest deposits of the last named being found in England, the east of France, Belgium, Germany, and south Russia. Iron is very extensively distributed, the best quality coming from Sweden. Mineral springs are numerous, among the best known being those of Vichy, Wiesbaden, Ems, Baden, Baden, Kissingen, Homberg, Schwalbach, Nauheim, Selters, Spa, Karlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Gastein, Hall, Rottenbach, Tepitz, Buda (Honyadi) and Epsom.

The states of Europe in the order of their area are (the various states of the German Empire not being individually enumerated): Russia, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, France, Spain, Sweden, Norway (declared independent in 1905), Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Portugal, Greece, Serbia, Switzerland, Denmark (without Iceland), Belgium, Netherlands, Montenegro, Luxembourg, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco. Russia embraces more than half of the total area of Europe. Nearly 8 per cent. belongs to the Scandinavian Peninsula, 7 per cent. is included in Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and Spain have each a little more than 5 per cent. Great Britain and Italy about 3 per cent. each. The smallest state, Monaco has 5 sq. m. The population of Europe slightly exceeds 400,000,000. Of this figure about one-fourth belongs to Russia, one-seventh to the German Empire, one-eighth to Austria-Hungary, one-tenth to the British Isles, nearly one-tenth to France, one-twelfth to Italy, and a little more than one-twenty, 5th to Spain.

Geography and Language.—Most of the nations of Europe belong linguistically if not by pure descent to the great Indo-European or Aryan stock, of which the principal European branches (as commonly recognized) are the Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic and Graeco-Latin but in the N. & S.E. and centro of Europe are peoples belonging to the Uralo-Altaic stock the chief among them being the Magyars (Hungarians), Finns, and Turks. The Semitic stock is represented by the Jews. In northern Spain and southern France are found the Basques, whose affinities have not been established.

The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British Islands. The only remnant of the western Celtic language, at the present day is the Gaelic or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, the Isle of Man and the Hebrides. The Cymric Celts are represented by the Welsh and Bretons, who still use their ancient speech. To the Teutonic race belong the Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, Frisians, Flemings and English. To the E. in general of the Teutonic race though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavic peoples to whom belong the Russians, Poles, Czechs (Bohemians), Serbians, Croats, Slovaks, Slovenes, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins. In the S. of Europe are the descendants of the peoples who anciently spoke Greek and Latin. The Latin races include the French, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese. The Rumanians (Wallachs) speak a Rumanian tongue. The Albanians are now considered to be sprung from the Indo-European stem. The gypsies are seemingly of East-Indian origin. The Lithuanians and Letts are allied to the Slavic races. The Finnish race includes the Finns proper, to whom are allied in language, if not in descent, the Lapps, also the Karelians, Samoyeds, Ketchians, and many others.

tribes. The Magyars speak a language closely allied to the Finnish. In many portions of Europe the people are of mixed race. In parts of Germany the peasantry are Slavic in blood but German in language, and in large tracts of Russia the people are Finns Russified in language and religion.

Enkrosas, now called Iri, or'ee, a river of Greece, in the Morea, the principal stream of ancient Laconia, on whose banks stood Sparta. It falls into the Gulf of Laconia. Length 60 miles.

Enrym'edon, in ancient geography a river of Pamphylia, Asia Minor emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. At its mouth the Athenian commander Cimon signally defeated the Persians in 466 B.C. Its modern name is Köprü-Su.

Envytama, Gr. pron. & read-nee'k a name in the N of Greece. Its capital is Karpenisi near Mount Taichus.

Enskurchem, ou k&ss& en a town of Rhaenish Prussia, 26 miles SW of Cologne. It has important manufactures, the principal being those of woollens. Pop. in 1900 10,385.

Enstace, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Enstis, a banking post-town of Lake co. Pa. on the Plant System 150 miles S of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 411.

Enstre, a post township (town) of Franklin co. Ma. on the Dead River 45 miles NW of North Amherst. Pop. in 1900 172.

Enstis, a banking post-village of Frontier co. Neb. 38 miles by rail NW of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900 222.

Enstis, a post-village of Sherbrooke co. Quebec. The banking point is Sherbrooke. Pop. about 300.

Entaw ya tw a banking post-town capital of Greene co. Ala. 35 miles by rail SW of Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1900 634.

Entaw Springs, a small affluent of the Santee River in South Carolina. Near it in Charleston co. 60 miles NW of Charleston, was fought a bloody battle on Sept. 8, 1778, between the Americans under Greene and the British under Stuart.

Entawville, a post town of Berkeley co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900 705. It has lumber interests.

Entaw, or teeo a town of Germany in Oldenburg, capital of the principality of Lübeck in a detached territory enclosed by Holstein 18 miles N of Lübeck. It has a fine grand-ducal palace on an island in an adjacent lake, and other interesting buildings, including the mediæval church of St. Marien. Among the public monuments are one to the composer Weber who was born here, and a bust of the poet Voss who resided in Entaw. The town has a gymnasium dating from the sixteenth century and a library of 30,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900 5204.

Entaw Sen See BLACK SEA

Eva, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co. N.C.

Eva, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Tenn.

Eva, a post-village of Mississippi co. Ark. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Osceola. Pop. 130.

Evans, a post-village of Brown co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Sleepy eye. Pop. about 200.

Evangelist Island, the name given by Columbus to the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Evangelist Islands, or Four Evangelists, a group of rocky islets of South America, off the W coast of Chile in lat. (southernmost) 52° 24' S lon 76° 2' W consisting of four principal islets and some detached rocks and breakers. They form a leading mark for the W entrance of the Strait of Magellan.

Evans, a post-village of Hale co. Ala. The banking point is Greeneboro. Pop. 100.

Evans, a post-town of Weld co. Colo. on the South Fork of the Platte River 4 miles S of Greeley on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 350.

Evans, a post-village of Marshall co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 15 miles W of Streator.

Evans, a post-village of Nebraska co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 5 miles W of Oklaheon. It has coal interests. Pop. 1000.

Evans, or **Evans Center**, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. in Evans township (town) 20 miles SEW of Buffalo and 1½ miles from Lake Erie. Pop. 400 of the town is 1900 2705. The town includes Angola.

Evans, a post-village of Jackson co. W.Va. on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Ripley.

Evansburg, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio, 30 miles NE of Zanesville. Pop. 50.

Evansburg, Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Collierville.

Evans City, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa. 14 miles SW of Butler, on the Pittsburgh and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 1305.

Evans Falls, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Evans Landing, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind., on the Ohio River 3 miles from West Point, Ky.

Evans Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. on Pleasant Creek 11 miles NE of Watertown. Pop. about 300.

Evans, Mount, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 10 miles S of Georgetown in lat. 39° 35' N. It has an altitude of 14,350 feet above sea-level.

Evansport, a post-village of DeWitt co. Ohio on Bear Creek 11 miles N of Defiance. Pop. about 300.

Evansville, a city of Cook co. Ill. on Lake Michigan 12 miles N of Chicago. Lat. of Dearborn Observatory 42° 3' 33" N lon 87° 46' 36" W. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, and contains the Garrett Biblical Institute, Winchell Academy, Convent of Visitation etc. It was also the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist) which was founded in 1854 and is partly in Chicago. It has faculties in arts, medicine, law, dentistry, theology etc. and had in 1901 2246 students (men and women). (See CHICAGO.) Pop. in 1900 19,259.

Evansville, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. on the Southern R. The banking point is Rockport. Pop. about 200.

Evansville, a banking city capital of Uinta co. Wyo. on the Bear River and on the Union Pacific R., 75 miles NE of Salt Lake City. Elevation 6870 feet. It contains railroad machine-shops and has important iron and coal mines in the vicinity. The Wyoming Insane Asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900 2110.

Evansville, a post-village of Washington co. Ark. about 33 miles N of Fort Smith. Pop. 250.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Troup co. Ga. Pop. 50.

Evansville, a banking post-town of Randolph co. Ill. on the Kankakee River and on the Illinois Southern R. 32 miles S of Belleville. Pop. in 1900 603.

Evansville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburgh co. and the second city in population in the state is situated on a broad high plateau which here forms the northern bank of the Ohio River 103 miles by rail E by S of St. Louis. It is on the Evansville and Terre Haute, the Evansville and Indianapolis and other railroads some of which connect by bridge across the Ohio with the Louisville and Nashville and the Ohio Valley lines. The city contains a number of prominent buildings, among which are the handsome court-house, city hall, United States marine hospital, the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, St. Joseph's Academy, Willard library and Art Gallery etc. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from trade and extensive manufactures of furniture, machinery, stoves and heaters, flour, saddlery and harness, lumber, tobacco, farming implements etc. There are extensive flouring mills, breweries, iron foundries, machine-shops, wool and cotton mills, planing and saw mills, etc. Evansville is favorably situated for manufactures being in a coal region. It is an important shipping point for corn, wheat, coal and pork and is the centre of a great tobacco-producing section. Pop. in 1860 11,484 in 1870 21,830 in 1880 29,280 in 1890 50,750 in 1900 56,507.

Evansville, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Minn. 18 miles NW of Alexandria on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 483.

Evansville, a post-village of Tazewell co. Miss. Pop. 80.

Evansville, a post-village of Monroe co. Mo. 8 miles E of Moberly.

Evansville, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 4 miles N of Berwick.

Evansville, a post-village of Khea co. Tenn.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co. Vt. 4 miles E of Barton Landing.

Evansville, a post-village of Preston co. W.Va. about 70 miles SE of Wheeling.

Evansville, a banking city of Rock co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 22 miles S by E of Madison. It has manufactures of carriages, windmills, tobacco, cheese, etc. The Evansville Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1900 1864.

Ev'ant, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. 23 miles (direct) W by N of Gatesville. Pop. about 300.

Evanton, in-ten-tas a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 13 miles NNW of Inverness.

Evart, a banking post-village of Osceola co. Mich. on the Muskegon River and on the Pere Marquette R., 75 miles WNW of East Saginaw. It has machine-shops, lumber-tool and carriage-factories, saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Evarts, a post-village of Walworth co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. about 120.

Evauz, a village of France, in Crouse, 21 miles NE of Aubusson. Pop. in 1901, 1848 of the commune, 3040.

Eve, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Eveand, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 18 miles WSW of Okaloosa.

Eveleth, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. on the Beluth, Minnabe and Northern and the Beluth and Iron Range R. 71 miles NNW of Duluth. Vast quantities of iron-ore are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2752.

Eveline, a post-township of Charlevoix co., Mich. on an arm of Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Evelyn, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga. Pop. 100.

Evendale, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., about 24 miles SW of Sunbury.

Evening Shade, a banking post-village and capital of Sharp co., Ark. near Strawberry Creek 22 miles (direct) N of Batesville. Pop. about 400.

Evenlode, a river of England rising in the N. part of the co. of Oxford and flowing into the last 4 miles W. of Oxford.

Eveningville, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn. 40 miles by rail N of Chattanooga.

Everbecq, a village of Belgium in Hainaut 22 miles NE of Tournai.

Everest, a banking city of Brown co., Kan. 19 miles S by F. of Hiawatha on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Everest, a post-village of Cass co., K. Dak. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Cassidon. Pop. about 200.

Everest, Mount (Thetan *Lopchi Kang*) a peak of the Himalayas on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe, on lat. 27° 54' N. lon. 86° 58' E. and NE of Khatmandu. Height, 29,002 feet above the sea. The name was given to the mountain by Major Waugh in 1856. Mount Everest is frequently identified with Gaerimankar, but many authorities believe the two summits to be distinct. No close examination or exploration of the mountain has yet been made possible.

Everetts, or **Everett**, a post-village of Ansonia co., Va. on the Eastern Branch of the Newcomer River 10 miles N of Suffolk.

Everett, a residential and manufacturing city of Middlesex co., Mass. 3 miles N of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of steel and structural iron, gas, automobiles, boats and shoes, mineral waters, wagons, varnishes, chemicals, druggists' fittings, etc. Among the public institutions are the Park and Shute Memorial libraries. The Home School for Young Ladies is located here. Pop. in 1890, 11,063. In 1900, 24,336.

Everett, a post-village of Cass co., Mo. 43 miles S. by E. of Kansas City.

Everett, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb. on Maple Creek 50 miles WNW of Omaha.

Everett, a banking post borough of Bedford co., Pa. on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 8 miles E of Bedford. It has iron-tanning and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900, 1844.

Everett, a banking city and support of entry capital of Snohomish co., Wash. on Possession Sound and on the Everett and Monte Cristo, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 53 miles N by E. of Seattle. It has important lumber and mining industries, and manufactures bricks, paper, furniture, etc. It has iron furnaces and rolling works, smelters and ship-yards. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Everett, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Allison.

Everett City, a post-village of Lynn co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 140.

Everett, Mount, Berkshire co., Mass. Height, 2625 ft.

Everetts, a post-town of Martin co., N. C. The banking point is Harboro. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Everett Springs, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga.

Everghem, a village of Belgium, a town of Belgium province of East Flanders, 4 miles N of Ghent. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1899, 7029.

Everglades, a large marshy region in the S. part of the peninsula of Florida, in the cos. of Dade and Monroe. The depth of the water which is in part overgrown with saw grass and usually clear and not unwholesome, varies from 1 to about 10 feet. It encloses thousands of little islands, covered with dense thickets of palmetto, cypress,

oaks, vines, and shrubs, and in part inhabited by remnants of the Seminole tribe of Indians. Its waters unite with, or are received from, Lake Okechobee.

Evergreen, a banking post-town and health- and winter resort, capital of Conson co., Ala., 51 miles SSW of Montgomery on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has mineral springs and an agricultural school and experiment station. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Evergreen, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal. 7 miles SE. of San José. Pop. 100.

Evergreen, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo. 10 miles S by W of Golden. Pop. about 200.

Evergreen, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga. It has turpentine-distilleries, etc. Pop. about 300.

Evergreen, a post-town of Avoyelles parish, La. 16 miles S of Marksville. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Evergreen, Queens co., N. Y., forms part of Brooklyn New York city.

Evergreen, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Evergreen, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R., 5 miles E of Appomattox.

Evergreen Mills, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va. 5 miles SE of Leesburg.

Evergreen Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 9 miles S. of Chicago, is the residence of many business men who have offices in Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Everetts, a village of Monmouth co., N. J. The banking point is Red Bank. Pop. 100.

Everettsville, a post-village of Hamilton co., N. J., 13 miles SE of Easton. Pop. 150.

Everly, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles W of Spencer. Pop. about 600.

Everson, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. about 25 miles by rail NE of Uniontown. It has coke and other industries. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Scituate.

Everson, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash. on the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia R. The banking point is Whatcom. Pop. about 100.

Everson, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Fairmont. It has coal-mining interests.

Eversonville, a post-village of Linn co., Mo. 10 miles from Whiting. Pop. in 1900, 51.

Eversten, a village of common near Oldenburg. Ger. many. Pop. in 1900, 5553.

Everton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind. about 25 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Everton, a banking city of Bada co., Mo. 11 miles SE of Greensburg, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Everton, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River 10 miles NE of Guelph. Pop. about 150.

Evenham, even am a municipal borough of England co. of Worcester in the beautiful vale of the same name and on the east side of Avon 15 miles SE of Worcester. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated Benedictine abbey. Market-gardening is extensively carried on. In 1285 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I. here totally defeated the barons under Simon de Montfort. Pop. in 1901, 7101.

Evenham, even ham a township of Burlington co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 1439.

Evian-les-Bains, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie on Lake Geneva 26 miles NE of Geneva. Pop. in 1901, 2399. It has mineral springs and is a fashionable resort.

Erving, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, near Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 9502.

Ervington, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va. 17 miles by rail S. of Lynchburg.

Ervington, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 250.

Evism, a town of Cornwall, 30 miles N by E of Ajaccio. Elevation, 2750 feet. Pop. of the commune, about 800.

Evit's Mountain, a ridge extending across the Maryland line NNE through Bedford co., Pa. to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River.

Evolena, a village of Switzerland in the Val d'Hérens. It is a tourist centre. Elevation, 4520 feet. Pop. about 1200.

Evora, a city of Portugal, capital of the district of Evora in the old province of Alentejo, 85 miles by rail ENE of Lisbon. It is enclosed by ramparts and has a citadel on a height. The Gothic cathedral is a splendid edifice. The town contains a number of convents. The former university is now a college. An aqueduct, still in use, and the remains of a temple

of Diana, are attributed to the Roman general Sertorius. Evora is the seat of an archbishop. The town is prominent in Portuguese history and was more than once a royal residence. Pop in 1900 16,152.

Evora Monte, év o-rá mōe tá a small town of Portugal province of Alentejo beautifully situated on a hill 15 miles NNE. of Evora.

Evre, év r a small river of France, department of Cher joins the Cher near Vierzon.

Evreux, év rīb a city of France capital of the department of Eure on the line 67 miles WNW of Paris. It is irregularly built and has many antique houses. The chief edifices include a splendid cathedral the church of St. Taurin a clock tower built in 1417 the town hall and the episcopal palace. The town has a botanical garden and a museum. In its environs are the remains of the Roman city of Natarra. Pop in 1901 16,522 of the commune, 18,992.

Evron, év rōv a town of France in Mayenne 12 miles NW of Laval. Pop in 1901 3044.

Ewa, év wā a fertile plain in the W part of Oahu Hawaiian Islands. It extends from the Pearl River to Waialae about 20 miles.

Ewauna, a post village of Gloucester co. N J. The banking point is 1 mile from the top 200.

Ewansville, a village of Burlington co. N J on the Pennsylvania R. 2 miles E of Camden.

Ewart, a post-village of Iowa 19 miles by rail SE of Grinnell.

Ewartown, an interior town of the island of Jamaica SW of Port Maria.

Ewe, Loch, k k vōv, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the W coast of Scotland co. of Ross and Cromarty. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

Ewell, a small town of England co. of Surrey 1 1/2 miles NNE of Epsom.

Ewell, a post village of Somerset co. Md. The banking point is in field. Pop about 160.

Ewen, a post-village of Outagamie co. Wis. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. 1 mile W of the Midway. Pop about 500.

Ewijk, év wijk a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 6 miles W of Nijmegen.

Ewing, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Ill. on the Big Muddy River about 65 miles ESE of Belleville. Pop in 1900 419.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ind. 1 mile from Brownsville.

Ewing, a post village of Fleming co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles N of Mayville. Pop about 300.

Ewing, a banking post village of Holt co. Neb. 21 miles NE of O'Neill on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop in 1900 330.

Ewing, a township of Mercer co. N J. Pop in 1900 1333.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Hocking co. Ohio, about 32 miles ENE of Chillicothe.

Ewing, a post hamlet of Lee co. Va.

Ewingford, a post-hamlet of Trimble co. Ky. 34 miles NE of Louisville. Pop 40.

Ewington, a post village of Gallia co. Ohio on the Raccoon River 18 miles NW of Chillicothe. Pop about 150.

Ewingville, a post village of Mercer co. N J in Fanning township, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles N of Trenton. Pop about 123.

Exerde, év a x dēh a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 8 miles NW of Bandermonde. Pop about 5000.

Exello, a post-village of Macon co. Mo. 7 miles by rail N of Macon City. Pop 150.

Excelsior, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop 100.

Excelsior, a post-village of Bullock co. Ga. The banking point is Stateborn. Pop about 130.

Excelsior, a banking post village and summer resort of Hennepin co. Minn. on the S shore of Minnetonka lake and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Great Northern R. 31 miles W of Ft. Snelling. Pop in 1900 17.

Excelsior, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Mo. 1 1/2 miles S of Tipton.

Excelsior, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles E of Shamokin. It has coal mining interests. Pop about 700.

Excelsior, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. about 52 miles SSE of La Crosse. Pop about 160.

Excelsior Springs, a banking city and summer resort of Clay co. Mo. 23 miles NE of Kansas City on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has bottling works, lumber industries, etc. Pop in 1900 1881.

Exchange, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. Pop about 75.

Exchange, a post village of Montour co. Pa.

Excideuil, év sē dū a small town of France, in Dordogne, 20 miles NE of Périgueux on the Lot.

Eve, év (anc. Jaura) a river of England rises in Exmoor co. of Somerset, and flows S into the English Channel at Exmouth. Hampton Tiverton, and Exeter are on its banks.

Exeter (L / ea Dæmoniorum) one of the chief cities and a county borough in the W of England within the territorial limits of Devonshire, pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the left bank of the river Exe 1 1/2 miles by rail WSW of London and 76 miles SW of Bristol. It still retains to a great extent its antique appearance. The most striking feature of the town is the lazarous cathedral, begun in the early part of the twelfth century in the Norman style, but completed in the fourteenth century in the purest Geometrical Decorated style. Of interest, too, are the Albert Memorial Museum containing a collection of Devonshire antiquities, a natural history cabinet a library and a school of art, the Technical College adjoining it the Guildhall (fifteenth-sixteenth century) and the ruins of the old Raginot Castle, founded by William the Conqueror. Exeter has considerable foreign trade. The principal manufactures are those of shoes and agricultural machinery. The city is the leading market for Hinton Jace.

Exeter is one of the oldest cities of England, dating back to the period of the Roman occupation. It first received its charter from Henry II was made a county in the sixteenth century and in 1888 a county borough. During the Civil War Exeter was repeatedly besieged. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop in 1901 41,180.

Exeter, a banking post village of Tulare co. Cal. Pop about 400. It has granite-works, machine-shops, nurseries, etc.

Exeter, a post town of Scott co. Ill. 15 miles NNE of Winchester. Pop in 1900 233.

Exeter, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. about 24 miles NW of Bangor. Pop in 1900 30.

Exeter, a post hamlet of Monroe co. Mich. 35 miles SW of Detroit.

Exeter, a banking post-town of Barry co. Mo. 19 miles by rail S of Moberly. Pop in 1900 438.

Exeter, a banking post-village of Billings co. Neb. 4 1/2 miles WNW of Lincoln on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. It has grain-elevators granaries, etc. and is a shipping point for grain and live stock. Pop in 1900 613.

Exeter, a banking post village capital of Hockingham co. N H in Exeter township (town) on the Exeter River and on the Boston and Maine R. 17 1/2 miles NW of Dover. It contains the Phillips Exeter Academy the Robinson Female Seminary, etc. and has manufactures of machinery boots and shoes, cottons, brass, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 4922.

Exeter, or Exeter Center, a post village of Otsego co. N Y in Exeter township (town) 24 miles SE of Utica. Pop of the town in 1900 108.

Exeter, a township of Berks co. Pa. 5 miles SE of Reading bounded on the SW by the Schuylkill River. Pop in 1900 2,403.

Exeter, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. about 10 miles W of Scranton bounded on the E by the Susquehanna River. Pop in 1900 304.

Exeter, a post borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. It has coal mining interests. Pop in 1900 1949.

Exeter, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. bounded E by the Schuylkill River and contiguous to Exeter in Luzerne co. Pop in 1900 129.

Exeter, a post-township (town) of Washington co. R.I. about 22 miles SEW of Providence. Pop in 1900 861.

Exeter, a township (town) of Green co. Wis. Pop in 1900 817.

Exeter, or Francistown, a banking post-village of Huron co. Ontario on the river Aux Sable and on the Grand Trunk R. 31 miles NE of Goderich. It has woolen, flax, flour and other mills, and has a large trade in grain. Pop 1900.

Exeter Mills, a post village in Exeter township (town) Penobscot co. Me. 10 miles NE of Cinnaminson.

Exeter (r. Nymphaeot) River, a small stream of Rockingham co. N H falls into the Piscataqua River about 10 miles W of Portsmouth.

Exeter Station, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles NE of Reading.

Exin, év sēn (Pol. a y i sēn y i) a town of Prussia province of Posen, 24 miles WNW of Brumberg. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop in 1900 3898.

Exira, a banking post-town of Audubon co Iowa, on the East Ashmabona River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles S of Audubon Pop in 1900 861

Exline, a post-village of Appanoose co Iowa, 8 miles by rail S of Centerville

Exmoor, a district of England, in the W of the co of Somerset and in the NP of Devon It consists of ranges of hills from 1100 feet to 1700 feet in elevation It was formerly a forest, but is now mostly heath or marsh The river Exe rises here Exmoor gives name to breeds of sheep and ponies The red deer is still found here

Exmore, a post hamlet of Northampton co Va

Exmouth, a town of England co of Devon on the Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel 9 miles SSE of Exeter It is an important sea-side resort The extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery with the mildness of the climate, renders it particularly attractive. It has good docks for commerce Pop in 1901 10 483

Exmouth Gulf, on the W coast of Australia, in lat 23 S formed by a peninsula about 80 miles long and terminating in the Northwest Cape It is 30 miles in width at the entrance and about 65 miles in length

Expedist, a post-hamlet of Cambria co Pa

Experiment, a post-village of Spalding co Ga, on the Southern R. The banking point is Griffin Pop about 350

Exploits River, one of the most important rivers of Newfoundland flows into Exploits Bay on the NE coast and is navigable for steamers a distance of 12 miles and then for boats to within 40 miles of Ruryeo on the SW coast Total length about 140 miles

Exploits River, a village of Newfoundland in Conception Bay Pop about 400

Exploring Islands, in the Pacific Ocean a group of the Fiji Islands Lat about 1° 10 S lon 14° 35 W

Export, a post-village of Westminster co Pa, on the Penn. Susquehanna R. The banking point is Greensburg

Expres, a post hamlet of Baker co Oregon

Exray, a post-village of Frith co Tex Pop about 5

Exsaron, a post-village of British Columbia on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. The banking point is Nanaimo Pop about 200

Exton, a post-village of Chester co Pa in the Philadelphia and Reading R. 27 miles W of Philadelphia

Exuma, a small island of the Bahamas called also Yuma two of the Bahamas Islands is the larger in lat 23° 30' N lon 75° 00' W 70 miles in length and having the chief settlement Georgetown The Exumas together with the minor Exuma Keys have an area of about 150 sq mi and a population of 2400

Exyk, a lake in the native village of Alaka in the W of the Copper River delta

Fyarn, a village of England in Derbyshire in a Roman road 44 miles ENE of Tide well

Fybar, a small town of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 25 miles W of San Sebastian

Eydhakasea, it'koo nen a town of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen on the Russian border Pop in 1900 3707

Eye, a municipal borough of England co of Suffolk 20 miles N of Ipswich It has a fine Gothic church Pop in 1901 2004

Eye, a post-hamlet of Ash co. NC Pop 60

Eye, an island in the Malay Archipelago the outermost island at the N entrance of Gilolo Passage. Lat 6° 23' N lon 129° 53' E

Eyemouth, a fishing town of Scotland co of Berwick on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lantermoor range and here enters the North Sea, 8 miles NNW of Berwick Pop in 1901 2377

Eyera (i gra) Grove, a post-village of Columbia co Pa. Eyguères, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 22 miles E of Arles It has manufactures of woollens and silk twist Pop about 2300

Eyrfjallin Jökull, i af val i yð kul a volcano of Iceland S of Hecia Height, 6090 feet

Eyjafoord, i fo-ond a bay or fjord on the N coast of Iceland about 36 miles in length

Eyjafookki, i an hñ kee, a settlement on the S coast of Iceland

Eylao, i low a town of East Prussia, 22 miles SSE of Königsberg noted for the battle fought there on Feb 7-8 1807 between the French under Napoleon on one side, and the Russians and Prussians on the other Pop in 1900 3 48

Eylas See DUTCH EYLA

Eymoutiers, i moo-ti a small town of France, in Haute-Vienne 23 miles SSE of Limoges Pop in 1901 2313 (commune 4213)

Eynon, a post hamlet of Lackawanna co Pa

Eyota, a banking post-village of Olmsted co Minn on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 37 miles W of Wiconia Pop in 1900 424

Eyragues Aris, a village of France in Bouches-du-Rhône 25 miles WNE of Arles

Eyre court, i kōrt, a village of Ireland co of Galway 5 miles W of Banagher

Eyre (oir) Lake, a large, but shallow saline lake of South Australia, in lat 26° 50' to 28° 20' S Area, 4000 sq mi Its surface is 70 feet above the sea In wet seasons it receives the Barcoo, Macumba and Diamantina rivers

Eyre's Peninsula, a tract of land in South Australia, between the Gulf of Australia and Spencer Gulf

Fza France See Fza

Ezeara, iñ kñ-ra, a small town of Spain province and 31 miles WSW of Logroño

Fze, iñ (i) iñ er-ñ or Eza al dñ L Jau) a village of France in Alpes-Maritimes, 0 miles ENE of Nice on a high peak overlooking the sea It has ancient wall and other remains

Fzol, a post-town of Morgan co Ky 70 miles E. of Lexington Pop in 1900 149

F

Faaberg, fō-hēng a village of Norway 85 miles N of Christiania

Faaborg, fō-bōr a seaport of Denmark in the island of Funen on its S coast 15 miles W of Svendborg Pop in 1901 4215

Fabers Mills, a post-village of Nelson co Va on the Southern R. 13 miles NNE of Lynchburg

Fabius, a river of Missouri is formed by three branches called the North Middle and South Fabius The main river which is about 1 mile long enters the Mississippi River in Marion co about 5 miles below Quincy Ill The North Fabius which rises in Iowa and runs southeastward through Scotland and Lexington of Missouri has a length of about 140 miles

Fabius, a post hamlet of Jackson co Ala. about 5 miles E of Stevenson

Fabius, a post-township of St Joseph co Mich. Pop in 1900 878

Fabius, a post-township of Knox co Mo Pop in 1900 1108

Fabius, a post-village of Onondaga co NY in Fabius township (town) 18 miles SSE of Syracuse Pop in 1900 387 of the town 1890

Fabius, a post hamlet of Hardy co W Va

Fabriano, fā-bri-ā-no a city of Italy province and 45 miles by rail SW of Ancona It has an interesting town hall and a cathedral The chief manufactures are those of paper Pop about 9000 of the commune in 1901 21 094

Fabrizia, fā-bri-ā-ā, a town of Italy in Catanzaro, 10 miles SE of Monteleone It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 183 Pop about 4000 (commune, 5500)

Fabians (post-office Fabyan House) a summer resort of the White Mountains in Coos co N H 30 miles NW of North Conway It is on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R.

Facenticas, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, NW of Bogotá Pop about 11 000

Faceville, a post-village of Decatur co Ga 34 miles by rail S of Bainbridge Pop about 150

Fachua, a city of China See FACHUAN

Fachingen, fā-king-en a village of Prussia, 9 miles ENE of Neuen on the Lahn with celebrated springs Pop about 700

Fackler, a post hamlet of Jackson co Ala. 11 miles by rail N by E of Scottsboro

Facone, fá kò ná, a lake of Japan island of Honshu, 37 miles SW of Tokyo, 23 miles long gives rise to a small river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of Tokyo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

Factory Creek, Columbia co NY is formed by the union of Claverack and Kinderhook creeks. It enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

Factorydale, a post-village of Kings co Nova Scotia on the South River 4 miles from Ayresford.

Factory Island, one of the Isles de Los, off the W coast of Africa, 15 miles NW of Sierra Leone.

Factoryville, a post-village of St Joseph co Mich about 21 miles by rail S by W of Battle Creek.

Factoryville, Tioga co NY See Waverly.

Factoryville, a post-borough of Wroisling co Pa. on the Lackawanna R 15 miles N of Scranton its banking point. The Keystone Academy is located here. Pop in 1900 609.

Fadd, fadd a village of Hungary about 2 miles from Tolna on the Danube. Pop in 1901 3535.

Fademine, fá dá mee ná, a town of Egypt, in the Fayum. Pop in 1901 9236.

Fadette, fá-dét a post-hamlet of Cevena co Ala.

Fadievkaia (fá-dé skai or Thaddens Island, an island of the Arctic Ocean in Asiatic Russia in lat 65° N lon 142°-145° E between the islands of Kotolod and Nov Siberia. Length from N to S 100 miles breadth 35 miles.

Fad, I och, lok fad, a lake of Scotland Isle of Bute, 1 mile S of Mother's.

Fæmud a lake of Norway. See Fæmud.

Facazm, fá-én rá (also Facet) a city of central Italy province of Rieti, 19 miles SW of Rieti on the Lamerone. It is enclosed by old walls. On the principal square which is ornamented by a beautiful marble fountain and the cathedral the town hall and the church of San Michele. The town has valuable art collections. It was formerly famous for its earthenware (called from the name of the town *fai*). Its chief manufactures were those of silk. Pop about 16,000 of the commune in 1901 40,370.

Fæmud, the ancient name of Fæmud.

Fæmud, fá-gán rá a village of Italy 8 miles NW of Ligne. Pop about 200 (commune, 5000).

Fæmud, a post-village of Chester co Pa. Pop about 5.

Fæmudville fá-gán rá a post-village of Montgomery co Pa 6 miles ENE of Lister. Pop 150.

Fæmud fá-gán rá or Fæmud Olona fá-gán rá a village of Italy on the Olona, 19 miles NW of Milan.

Fæmud, a village of Italy province and 2 miles NW of Cuenza. Pop about 3,000 (commune 4,000).

Fæmud, a post-village of Warren co Pa 12 miles E of Titusville. Pop about 100.

Fæmud, a village of Switzerland (in the Leven canton) of Ticino 22 miles NW of Bellinzona on the Ticino. Pop 800.

Fæmud, fá-gán rá a town of Annam in the province of Kwang nam on a river near its mouth in the Chinese 15 miles S of T. arene. It was formerly an important seat of trade with China.

Fæmud, a town of Lancashire England 4 miles from Manchester. It is a busy seat of the cotton manufacture. Pop in 1901 14,000.

Fæmud, a banking post town of Buchanan co S W 15 miles SW of Oelwein, on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop in 1900 644.

Fæmud, a mining camp and district on the Tanana River Alaska in about 147° 55' W.

Fæmud, a post-village of Alabama 7 miles by rail N of Union. Pop 100.

Fæmud, a post-village of Sully co Neb about 18 miles S by W of Terre Haute.

Fæmud, a post-village of Franklin co Me. The banking point is Farmington.

Fæmud, a post-village of Columbus co NC 64 miles W of Wilmington. It has tobacco-warehouses. Pop in 1900 25.

Fæmud, a banking post town capital of Campbell co Ga. 15 miles SW of Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point R and the Western R of Alabama. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop in 1900 761.

Fæmud, a banking city of Livingston co Ill 18 miles E of Peoria on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash R. It has manufactures of carriages, cigars, sorghum, cider etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 2187.

Fæmud, a banking city and railroad junction capital of Jefferson co, Neb, 60 miles SW of Lincoln on

the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. It has various manufactures, nurseries, etc. Pop in 1900, 3149.

Fæmud, a post borough of Fayette co Pa, 7 miles by rail S of Uniontown its banking point. It has a furnace, manufactures of oils, etc. Pop in 1900 1219.

Fæmud, a banking post-village of Eau Claire co Wis on the Chicago St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha and the Fairchild and Northwestern R. 31 miles SE of Eau Claire. Pop in 1900 647.

Fæmud, a post-village of DeKalb co Ill on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. The banking point is Kirkland. Pop. about 10.

Fæmud, a post-village of Oswego co NY 23 miles from Hannibal.

Fæmud, a post-hamlet of Yamhill co Oregon.

Fæmud, a post-village of Susquehanna co Pa 4 miles SW of Montrose its banking point. It has dairying and live-stock interests. Pop about 400.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Marshall co Ky 7 miles E of Benton.

Fæmud, a county in the NE part of Virginia, has an area of 437 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Bull Run and the Potomac River and on the SW by Bull Run and the Occoquan R. Capital Fairfax Mount Vernon the residence of Washington is situated in the eastern portion of the county. Pop in 1900 16,630 in 1900 18,580.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Monroe co Ind. on Salt Creek 12 miles E of Bloomington.

Fæmud, a post-village of Linn co Iowa on Prairie Creek 8 miles by rail SW of Cedar Rapids. Pop about 350.

Fæmud, a banking post-village of Renville co Minn 16 miles E of Beaver Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 642.

Fæmud, a banking post-village of Atchison co Mo 7 miles N by E of Corns on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. Pop in 1900 666.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Swain co NC 30 miles SE of Morrisville Tenn.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Highland co Ohio about 40 miles SW of Chillicothe.

Fæmud, a post-village of Barnwell co SC 5 miles by rail S of Aikendul its banking point. Pop about 100.

Fæmud, a banking post-village, capital of Oregon on the Dak 30 miles SW of Armour and 10 miles from the Willamette River.

Fæmud, a post-village of Franklin co Vt. in Fairfax township (town on the Lamolle River about 11 miles (direct) by E of St Albans. It has manufactures of lumber, carriages, butter etc. Pop of the town in 1900 1335.

Fæmud, Va. See Fairfax.

Fæmud, a post-village of Fairfax co Va. 14 miles W of Washington D C on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern R. Pop in 1900 3.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Mingo co Va.

Fæmud, a town of Derbyshire England a hilly town. Pop in 1901 2969.

Fæmud, a hamlet of East Angles on of Lancaster 34 miles E-F of Man beach.

Fæmud, the most southwestern of the 12 counties of New York has an area of 841 sq m. It is bounded on the N and E by the Hudson R. and on the S by Long Island Sound which affords great facilities for trade and navigation. Capital Bantam and Bridgeport. Pop in 1900 150,000 in 1900 184,303.

Fæmud, a county in the south-central part of Ohio has an area of 493 sq m. It is drained by the Hocking River and by Rush Creek. Capital Lancaster. Pop in 1900 17,340 in 1900 24,259.

Fæmud, a county in the north central part of South Carolina has an area of 770 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Wateree River and on the SW by the Broad River. Capital Winnsboro. Pop in 1900 28,599 in 1900 29,425.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Covington co Ala 30 miles SW of Evergreen.

Fæmud, a post hamlet of Jefferson co Ark 6 miles by rail E of Pine Bluff.

Fæmud, a post-village capital of Solano co Cal. 40 miles SW of Sacramento. The banking point is Suisun. Pop 1100.

Fæmud, a post-village and summer resort of Fairfield co Conn. In a township (town) of the same name, on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 63 miles NE. of New York. The town has manufactures of rubber and paper goods. Pop in 1900 4489.

Fairfield, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Gainesville and Gulf R. The banking point is Cedar or Gainesville. Pop 190

Fairfield, a banking city capital of Wayne co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Leosville Evansville and St. Louis R. 104 miles E of St. Louis. It has saw and cotton mills, etc. and has a trade in grain, live-stock and tobacco. Hayward Collegiate Institute is located here. Pop in 1900 2318

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. on the East Fork of the Whitewater River about 25 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop 300

Fairfield, a city capital of Jefferson co. Iowa, is beautifully situated on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 60 miles WNW of Burlington. It contains Parsons College, and has manufactures of wagons, furniture, denim-tile, haying tools, etc. Pop in 1900 4659

Fairfield, a banking post-town of Nelson co. Ky. about 30 miles SE of Louisville. Pop in 1900 266

Fairfield, a banking post-village of Somerset co. Me. in Fairfield township (town) on the W bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. 21 miles NNE of Augusta. It has packing industries and manufactures of furniture, pulp, lumber, woollens and clothing, wooden ware, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 3818 of the village 2233

Fairfield, a post village of Anne Arundel co. Md. The banking point is Baltimore

Fairfield, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. 14 miles by rail W of Springfield. Pop abt 250

Fairfield, a village of Lenawee co. Mich. 6 miles E of Adrian. Pop abt 350

Fairfield, a post township of Swift co. Minn. Pop in 1900 454

Fairfield, a post-village of Benton co. Mo. on the Pryor de Lora River 1 1/2 miles from its mouth and about 42 miles S of Sedalia. Pop 110

Fairfield, a banking river of Clay co. Neb. 55 miles WNW of Fairbury on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Kansas City and Omaha R. Pop in 1900 1201

Fairfield, a township of Cumberland co. N. J. is bounded NW by Delaware Bay. Pop in 1900 1611

Fairfield, a post village of Essex co. N. J. on the Passaic River. Pop abt 250

Fairfield, a post village of Herkimer co. N. Y. in Fairfield township (town) 13 miles E of Utica. Pop 300 of the town in 1900 1390

Fairfield, a post village of Hyde co. N. C. on Mattamuskeet Lake, about 6 miles ENE of Newbern. Pop abt 260

Fairfield, a post village of Green co. Ohio on the Mad River about 10 miles NE of Dayton. Pop in 1900 312

Fairfield, a post village of Marion co. Oregon on the Willamette River 15 miles N of Salem

Fairfield, a post village of Adams co. Pa. 8 miles SW of Gettysburg its banking point. Pop in 1900 335

Fairfield, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop in 1900 6

Fairfield, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop in 1900 449

Fairfield, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1405

Fairfield, a post-village of Bedford co. Tenn. 4 miles NE of Wartrace

Fairfield, a banking post-village capital of Fremont co. Tex. 60 miles E of New and 10 miles W of Palestine. It has cotton gins and is a shipping point for cotton and hile. Pop abt 600

Fairfield, a post-village of Utah co. Utah. Pop about 100

Fairfield, a post village of Franklin co. Vt. in Fairfield township (town) 24 miles NW of Burlington. Pop about 250 of the town in 1900 180

Fairfield, a post-village of Rockbridge co. Va. about 28 miles S by W of Staunton

Fairfield, a banking post-village of Spokane co. Wash. 34 miles S by P of Spokane on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. R. Pop abt 550

Fairfield, a post hamlet of Rock co. Wis. on Turtle Creek about 13 miles SSE of Janesville

Fairfield, a post village of Kings co. Prince Edward Island 57 miles E of Charlottetown

Fairfield, or Treys, a post-village of Kent co. Ontario, 18 miles E of Chatham. Pop 100

Fairfield Center, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ind. 30 miles N of Fort Wayne

Fairfield Center, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Me., 4 miles W of Fairfield

Fairfield Center, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co. Pa. 10 miles NE of Williamsport

Fairfield East, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario, 2 1/2 miles by rail N of Brockville. Pop 100

Fairford, a village of England on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, co. and 24 miles SE of Gloucester. It is noted for its old church which has splendid stained windows

Fairford, a post-village of Washington co. Ala., on the Tombigbee and Northern R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop about 200

Fairforest, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S. C. 2 miles by rail W of Spartanburg. Pop about 125

Fairgarden, a post-hamlet of Dexter co. Tenn. 8 miles N of Sevierville

Fairgrange, a post-village of Colos co. Ill. 5 miles by rail N of Charleston. Pop 75

Fairgrove, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co. N. Y.

Fairgrove, a banking post-village of Tuscola co. Mich. 9 miles by rail NE of Reese. Pop about 400

Fairgrove, a post village of Greene co. Mo. about 15 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop about 100

Fairgrove, a post hamlet of David on N. C.

Fairhaven, a bay on the NW coast of Spitzbergen. Lat 79° 34' N. Lon 19° 6' E

Fair Haven, a former post-village of New Haven co. Conn. on the W side of the Quinnipiac River now forming a part of New Haven

Fairhaven, a post-village of Carroll co. Ill. 12 miles S by E of Mount Carroll

Fairhaven, a post-hamlet and watering place of Anne Arundel co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay, about 4 miles S of Baltimore

Fairhaven, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. in Fairhaven township (town) on Buzzard's Bay at the mouth of the Arachnet River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile E of New Bedford. It has fishing, turkeys and a tack factory. Iron works, manufactures of glassware, whale-boats and oil casks. It is connected with New Bedford by bridge and has a good harbor. Pop of the town in 1900 3567

Fairhaven, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. on Anchor Bay in Lake St. Clair 9 miles SE of New Haven. Pop about 300

Fairhaven, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. near Clearwater Lake, about 34 miles WNW of Minneapolis. Pop abt 200

Fairhaven, a post town of Vernon co. Mo. Pop in 1900 84

Fairhaven, a post-village and resort of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Navesink River 2 1/2 miles NE of Red Bank. Pop about 300

Fairhaven, a post-village of Iavaga co. N. Y. on Littleodus Bay of Lake Ontario. 11 miles NW of Oswego on a High Valley R. Pop in 1900 610

Fairhaven, a hamlet of Orleans co. N. Y. 2 1/2 miles from Albion. The post-office is Childs

Fairhaven, a post-village of Ireble co. Ohio on Four Mile Creek about 22 miles NW of Hamilton

Fairhaven, a post village of Allegheny co. Pa. 3 miles by rail S of Pittsburgh its banking point. Pop. about 300

Fairhaven, a banking post-village of Rutland co. Vt. in Fairhaven township (town) on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 16 miles W of Rutland

It has extensive slate and marble-works. Pop in 1906 240

Fairhaven, a former city of Whatcom co. Wash. at the head of Willoughby Bay and on the Great Northern R. 8 miles S of New Whatcom. It has lumber, planing and saw mills, etc. and fish, herring, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. See WHATCOM

Fairhaven, or **Deer Island**, a post village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy 9 miles SE of St. Andrews. Pop of the island 1000

Fair (r Benmore) Head, a lofty promontory on the N coast of Ireland co. of Antrim 5 miles NNE of Ballinacree. It is an immense body of calcareous basalt, 670 feet in elevation

Fairhill, a post village of Cecil co. Md. about 20 miles WSW of Wilmington Del. Pop 125

Fairhope, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop about 250

Fairhope, a post village of Somerset co. Pa. 20 miles by rail N of Cumberland Md. It has manufactures of shawls, etc. Pop about 500

Fair Island, an island in Bonavista Bay Newfoundland 8 miles from Green's Pond

Fair Isle, Scotland, is 23 miles SW of Mainland, Shetland Islands. Length, 4 miles.

- Fairland**, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 289.
- Fairland**, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 7 miles by rail NW of Shelbyville. Pop. about 500.
- Fairland**, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation I. T. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 30 miles NE of Vinita. Pop. in 1900 499.
- Fairland**, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md.
- Fairland**, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. about 15.
- Fairland**, a post-village of Barnett co. Tex. 76 miles by rail NW of Austin. Pop. 30.
- Fairlawn**, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. The banking point is Putnam. Pop. about 150.
- Fairlee**, a post-village of Kent co. Md. 4 miles W of Chertown.
- Fairlee**, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. in Fairlee township (town) on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles NNE of White River Junction. Pop. of the town in 1900 458.
- Fairlee Lake**, Orange co. Vt. is about 2 miles W of the Connecticut River and nearly 3 miles long.
- Fairlie**, a village of Scotland co. of Ar. on the coast 3 miles S of Largs.
- Fairlie**, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. 46 miles by rail SE by P of Sherman. Pop. about 250.
- Fairmoot**, a banking post-village capital of Martin co. Minn. 43 miles SW of Mankato on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It is situated in a fertile country diversified by prairies and beautiful small lakes. It has lumber and grain interests, creameries, cigar factories etc. Pop. in 1900 640.
- Fairmont**, a post-village of Clark co. Mo. about 30 miles W by rail of Keokuk Iowa.
- Fairmont**, a banking city of Fillmore co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 33 miles WNW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 754.
- Fairmont**, a post-hamlet of Davidson co. N. C. It has yarn mills. Pop. 30.
- Fairmont**, a banking city capital of Vermont co. N. H. on the W. bank of the Merrimack River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Merrimack River R. 7 miles SE of Wheeling. A suspension bridge across the river connects Fairmont with Palestine. Fairmont has a state normal school, foundries and machine shops and manufactures of flour, wool, coal, cigars, furniture, powder and glass. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1073.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Prairie co. Ark. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop. about 100.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Otter co. Colo. The banking point is La Junta. Pop. about 80.
- Fairmount**, a post-town of Gordon co. Ga. about 56 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 191.
- Fairmount**, a banking post-village of Vermont co. N. H. on the Wadsworth R. 13 miles W of Danville. Pop. in 1900 628.
- Fairmount**, a banking post-town of Grant co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago Indianapolis and Eastern Ill. 50 miles NNE of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of window glass, tools, wagons, tiles etc. Pop. in 1900 340.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Leavenworth co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles S of Leavenworth. Pop. about 150.
- Fairmont**, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky. about 20 miles SE of Louisville.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Grant parish La. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 125.
- Fairmoort**, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. 22 miles SW of Salisbury and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. about 40 miles N of Trent. Pop. about 200.
- Fairmount**, a banking post-town of Richland co. N. Dak. 14 miles by rail S of Washington. Pop. in 1900 284.
- Fairmount**, a village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 150. The banking point is Cleveland.
- Fairmount**, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa. 13 miles by rail NW of Oxford.
- Fairmount**, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1079.
- Fairmount**, a post-hamlet of Hamblin co. Tenn. on Walden Ridge 10 miles N of Choltawaga.
- Fairmount**, a post-village of Sabine co. Tex.
- Fairmount City**, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 500.
- Fairmount Springs**, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa.
- Fairoaks**, a post-hamlet of Cross co. Ark.
- Fairoaks**, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 300.
- Fairoaks**, a post-village of Jasper co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Rosedale.
- Fairoaks**, a post-hamlet of Orange co. N. Y. 4 miles by rail N of Middletown.
- Fairoaks**, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Oceanic. Pop. about 100.
- Fairoaks**, a station on Henrico co. Va. 7 miles E of Richmond. In the vicinity was fought a bloody battle on May 31-June 1 1862 between the Federal under McClellan and the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. This engagement is also known as the battle of Seven Pines from the name of a tavern.
- Fairplay**, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co. Cal. 28 miles E of Lodi.
- Fairplay**, a banking post-town capital of Park co. Colo. is in the W. part of the south Park about 8 miles S of Silverthorn Mountain and 80 miles NW of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Altitude 8835 feet. Pop. in 1900 310.
- Fairplay**, a post-village of Morgan co. Ill. Pop. 90.
- Fairplay**, a post-village of Washington co. Md. 2 miles SE of Boonsville. Pop. 100.
- Fairplay**, a banking city of Elk co. Minn. 43 miles by rail S of Orono. Pop. in 1900 40.
- Fairplay**, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ohio.
- Fairplay**, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. Pop. about 15.
- Fairplay**, a post-village of Oconee co. S. C. 15 miles N of Walhalla. Pop. about 700.
- Fairplay**, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Tex. 27 miles S by rail of Longview.
- Fairplay**, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. 5 miles E of Dubuque Iowa. Pop. about 700.
- Fairpoint**, a post-hamlet of Oudine co. Minn. about 22 miles E-E of Fairbault.
- Fair Point**, or **Point Chantabuga**, a summer resort of Chantabuga co. N. Y. on the Seneca Lake 3 miles E-E of Mayville. The annual sessions of the National Amateur School Assembly were first held here in 1895.
- Fairport**, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio. The banking point is Bridgeport. Pop. about 100.
- Fairport**, a post-village of Muscatine co. Iowa on the Mississippi River 5 miles above Muscatine. Pop. about 100.
- Fairport**, a post-village of Russell co. Kan.
- Fairport**, a post-village of Dekalb co. Ga. Pop. 14.
- Fairport**, a banking post-village of Monroe co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 16 miles SE of Rochester. It contains several machine shops and has manufactures of cement, banking powder, cuttings, evaporators etc. Pop. in 1900 2360.
- Fairport**, or **Fairport Harbor**, a banking village of Lake co. Ohio about 3 miles by rail N of Independence. It has coal mining interests. Pop. in 1900 203.
- Fairport**, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co. Va.
- Fair River**, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Miss.
- Fairtoe**, a post-village of Cumberland co. N. J. on Cohamsey Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey 4 miles S of Bridgeton. It has manufactures of boots and glass. Pop. about 500.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Claiborne co. Ala.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Dallas co. Ark. 17 miles SE of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 150.
- Fairview**, a post-hamlet of Oneida co. N. Y.
- Fairview**, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill. 32 miles WSW of Leavenworth on the Fulton County Narrow Gauge R. Pop. in 1900 61.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Randolph co. Ind. on the Michigan River about 14 miles NW of Munie.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Iowa co. Iowa, 20 miles ENE of Cedar Rapids.
- Fairview**, a banking city of Brown co. Kan. 6 miles SE of Abilene on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 395.
- Fairview**, a post-town of Chertown and Told co. Ky. 7 miles NW of Ellettsburg. Pop. in 1900 11. Jefferson Davis was born here.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Carroll parish La. on the Mississippi River. Pop. 125.
- Fairview**, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Md. about 15 miles W of Hagerstown.
- Fairview**, a post-village of Chester co. Mich. The banking point is Escoda. Pop. about 125.
- Fairview**, a post-hamlet of Union co. Miss.
- Fairview**, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 8 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900 1003.

Fairview, a post-village of Sierra co. V Mex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 125.

Fairview, a post-village of Buncombe co. N C. about 7 miles SE of Asheville. Pop. about 75.

Fairview, a post-village of Belmont and Gurnsey cos. Ohio about 30 miles W of Wheeling. W Va. Pop. in 1900 201.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Woods co. Okla. 40 miles SW of Enid.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Coos co. Oregon 50 miles W of Roseburg.

Fairview, a borough of Butler co. Pa. about 30 miles S of Oil City. Here is Baldwin post-office. Pop. in 1900 235.

Fairview, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1437.

Fairview, a post-borough of Erie co. Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles SW of Erie (its banking point) and 2 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900 327.

Fairview, a station on the Litch Valley R. in Lawrence co. Pa. 15 miles S of Wilkesbarre. It is noted for its fine view of the Wyoming Valley.

Fairview, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 715.

Fairview, a township of York co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 2073.

Fairview, a post-village of Greenville co. S C. 19 miles SE of Greenville.

Fairview, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. N Dak. on the Big Sioux River 9 miles SE of Canton, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Fairview, a post-village of Wilson co. Tex. 9 miles S of San Antonio.

Fairview, a city of San Jose co. Utah on the Rio Grande. Western R. 89 miles N by E of Mant. Pop. in 1900 1119.

Fairview, a post-borough of Scott co. Va. in the valley of the Clinch River 49 miles W of Bristol. Tenn.

Fairview, a post-village of Hancock co. W Va. about 20 miles N of Wheeling and 3 miles E of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900 40.

Fairview, a post-village of Leno co. Wyo. The banking point is Natopier. Idaho. Pop. about 700.

Fairview, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 300.

Fairview, a village of Montgomery co. Pa. 4 miles NW of Norristown. Pop. 100.

Fairville, a post-village of Saline co. Mo. 8 miles S of Miami. Pop. 10.

Fairville, a post-village of Wayne co. N Y. 30 miles E of Ellettsville. Pop. 175.

Fairville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 33 miles by rail NW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Fairville, a post-village of St. John co. New Brunswick. On the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 3 miles W of St. John. Its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Fairweather, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. 3 miles W of Fond du Lac. In the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 15.

Fairway Rock, one of the Monrovia Islands.

Fairweather, a mountain of the St. Elias range Alaska about 15 miles N of Cape Fairweather. Alt. 14,540 ft. Pop. 10.

Fairweather, a post-village of Adams co. Ill. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. 700.

Fairweather, Cape, in southeastern Alaska. Lat. 58° 55' N. Lon. 133° W.

Fairweather's Island, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor. On it is a light house, in lat. 41° 37' N. Lon. 77° 13' W.

Fairy, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tex. The banking point is Llan. Pop. 115.

Faison, a post-village of Duplin co. N C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. 1 mile S of Hobbins. Pop. in 1900 408.

Faisanara, fa-san-ara, a post-hamlet on a shipping point of Soud war on the Sunflower River about 130 miles N of Vicksburg.

Faith, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. 10 miles SW of Lina Bluff.

Faith, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Faith, a post-village of Rowan co. N C. The banking point is Salisbury. Pop. about 100.

Faizabad, or Fyzabad, fa-iz-bad, a division of British India, in Outh drained by the Gogra, an affluent of the Ganges. Capital Faizabad.

Faizabad, or Fyzabad, a town of Oudh British India, capital of the division and district of its name on the navigable river Gogra, 65 miles E. of Lucknow. It is

a railway centre. In the eighteenth century it was a splendid city. Near by are the extensive ruins of the old city of Ayodhya. Pop. in 1901, 74,070.

Faizabad, fa-iz-bad, a small town the capital of Bukhara on a tributary of the Amu-Darya, 180 miles N by E of Babel.

Fajardo, or Faxardo, fa-san du, a town of Porto Rico near the E coast, 3 miles N of the NE angle of that island. It is in a sugar region and has a fine harbor telegraph-jones to other West Indian ports and to the United States a small theatre, etc. Pop. in 1899 3414.

Fakarava, an atoll of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago. On it is the settlement of Rotoava.

Fakenham, a small town of England co. of Norfolk on the Wensum 24 miles NW of Norwich.

Fal, a river of England co. of Cornwall flows SSW into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbor.

Falaba, fa-la-ba, a town of Sierra Leone 215 miles N. of Freetown. Pop. 6000.

Falaise, fa-lax (L. *Falaise*), a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados (Normandy) on the Arie, an affluent of the Dives, 23 miles SE of Caen. It is very picturesquely situated

on and between rocky precipices (*falaise*) whence its name and consists of two distinct parts—the town proper almost completely surrounded by old walls the suburbs of Saint-Laur and Val d'Arie extending into the narrow ravine below the precipices on which the town stands

and the suburb of Guibray sometimes called the high town situated on a height where a much frequented horse-fair instituted in the eleventh century is still held annually

Falaise is an irregularly built and bears interesting memorials of its Norman origin—walls and towers the fine Norman churches of St. Germain and St. Guibray and the grand castle in which William the Conqueror was born. This picturesque stronghold occupies a commanding position on a rugged promontory. Its remains embrace the outer

encient with its towers, a massive *donjon* or keep and a tower 130 feet in height. Not far from it stand a colossal bronze equestrian statue of William the Conqueror by R.chet. The trade of the town consists mainly in horses and cattle and the manufactures include cotton-spinning and weaving. Falaise played a prominent part in the wars between France and England and in the Huguenot wars.

Pop. in 1901 45.

Falain, fa-lan, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean NW of Hogoien.

Falces, fal-tse, a town of Spain province of Navarra 29 miles SW of Pamplona. It has mineral springs and ruins of a Roman castle. Pop. about 3000.

Falcio, fal-see, a small town of Romania in Moldavia on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 1750.

Falcon, fal-kan, a lake in the NW of Venezuela, bounded N by the Caribbean Sea (Gulf of Maracaibo). Stock raising and agriculture are important in industries and coffee, sugarcane and cotton are extensively cultivated.

The town Curo capital, Copatirida. Pop. in 1894, 141,629.

Falcon, a small volcanic island of the Tonga group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. (approx.) 20° 20' S. Lon. 150° 20' W. It was first seen by a violent cyclone Oct. 14 1845. After a partial disappearance it has again been upheaved.

Falcon, a post-village of Nevada co. Ark. 40 miles E of Texarkana.

Falcon, a post-village of El Paso co. Colo. 10 miles by rail NE of El Paso. Pop. 100.

Falcon, a post-village of McVarr co. Tenn. 41 miles by rail SE of Jackson.

Falcon (L. *Falco*) (fal-kan) Capr, on the W coast of the island of Sancho.

Falconer, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. N Y. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and other railroads 3 miles W of Jamestown. It has various manufactures, including bee hives, wood novelties, wickered etc. Pop. in 1900 1136.

Falconera, fal-kan-er-a, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 35 miles from the SE coast of the Morea and 28 miles NW of Misol.

Falemé, fa-lan-é, **Falemoh**, or **Ba Falemé**, a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal which it joins in lat. 14° 40' N. lon. 12° 10' W. after a NW course of 700 miles.

Falkenberg, fal-kan-ben, a town of Bohemia 4 miles W of W of Hohenau on the Elbe. It has an interesting old castle. Pop. in 1900 76.

Falkenberg, fal-kan-ben, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles SW of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Falkenberg, a village of Prussia, district of Potsdam circle of Oberbarnim. It is a resort of the Berliners.

Falkenberg, *fälken-bärg* a seaport of Sweden, 20 miles NW of Halmstad with a small harbor and an active salmon-fishery. Pop. about 2500.

Falkenberg, *fälken-bärg* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 41 miles S of Köslin. Pop. in 1900 4371.

Falkenstein, *fälken-stein* a town of Saxony, 11 miles E of Plauen. It has important manufactures of textiles (curtains, etc.). Pop. in 1900 950.

Falkingham, England. See FOLKINGHAM.

Falkirk, *faw kirk* (commonly pronounced in Scotland *few kirk*) a town of Scotland, 11 miles NW of Edinburgh. It was formerly celebrated for its cattle fairs or *trysts* where cattle to the value of £100,000 were disposed of annually. These fairs have been superseded in recent years however by weekly markets. The iron manufacture is important. Birmingham is the port of Falkirk. Here was fought, in 1746, a battle between the troops of Sir William Wallis and those of Edward I. in which the latter was victorious. Also in 1460 an engagement between the Highlanders, under James Charles Edward and the English army. Pop. in 1851 8752. In 1911 10,100. In 1901 9211.

Falkirk, or *Carlisle* a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on Siddons Creek 4 miles SE of Alton. Pop. 150.

Falkland, *faw kland*, a coral bough of Scotland, 10 miles E of the town of East Lothian. 23 miles NW of Edinburgh. The place was a favorite hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. Much of the present edifice was built by James V. who died here. Pop. in 1901 409.

Falkland, *faw kland* a post-town of Pitt co. N. C. on the Tar River about 65 miles E. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 139.

Falkland Islands (*Is. Malouines* and *Is. Juan Fernandez*) a group of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain, extending altogether of some 200 islands, 249 miles N. E. of Tierra del Fuego between lat. 5° and 53° S. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size. They are named respectively East and West Falkland and are separated from each other by Foul Bay and Sound which is from 14 to 19 miles broad. East Falkland is about 80 miles in length and about 63 miles in breadth. West Falkland is 80 miles long by about 40 miles broad. Choual and 11 ranchman sounds penetrate so deeply into the two sides of East Falkland as nearly to divide it into two parts. The total area is very nearly estimated at 17,000 to 18,000 sq. m. or about 4,000,000 acres. The islands are low and the hills attain a considerable altitude, but the whole of the S. portion is low and lying of morland and black bog intersected by innumerable streams and pools. The soil is generally peat but it supports in various parts shrubby bushes and a coarse grass which affords ample nourishment to cattle. Trees are wholly wanting. Mount Adam on West Falkland, attains an elevation of about 2300 feet. The climate is equable and healthful. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter and from 60° to 65° in summer with a mean annual temperature of 42°. Rain (yearly fall about 30 inches) and high winds are frequent. The tussock-grass is the most useful plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palm growing to a height of 10 feet in height and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Most of the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops can be advantageously cultivated, but fruits and wheat do not ripen.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal industry and hides, tallow and wool are the staple exports. The native mammalian fauna comprises a few closely related to a Putaguian species and a mouse the other forms have been introduced. The wild horses of the islands of which there are thousands are highly thought of. Hens and rabbits are plentiful. The numerous creeks abound in fish. Sea-elephants and seal frequent the shores and whales resort to the surrounding waters though now in greatly diminished numbers. There are no reptiles of any kind in the islands. The principal birds are geese, snipe, ducks, hawks, gulls, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins etc. and a very few land birds. The people are of British and Spanish American descent, for these islands were uninhabited when discovered.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis on Aug. 14, 1592. In 1710 a French vessel from Saint-Malo touched at them and named them *Isles Malouines*. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, English and Spaniards successively but the English ultimately took possession of them in 1833. The colony has a governor, a judge and other officers, appointed by the crown. There are a few schools and other schools, and education is com-

mon. Capital Stanley with a population in 1901 of 210. The Falkland Islands are in regular steamship communication with Great Britain.

Falkland Sound, a narrow strait separating East and West Falkland Islands. It extends 45 miles in N. E. and S. W. direction and attains an extreme breadth of 18 miles.

Falkner, *fawk ner* a post-village of Tipton co. Miss. on the Gulf and Chicago R. Pop. 100.

Falköping, *fälk öping* a town of Sweden 11 miles S. of Skaraborg 38 miles S. W. of Mariestad, near which, in 1380 Albert, king of Sweden was defeated by Margaret of Denmark. Pop. in 1890 3000.

Falkn Stare, a post-village of Canyon co. Idaho.

Falkville, *fawk vil* a post-town of Morgan co. Ala. on the Nashville and Nashville R. 18 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. in 1890 343.

Fallbranch, a post-village of Washington co. Tenn. about 12 miles N. W. of Jonesboro.

Fallbrook, a banking post-village of San Diego co. Cal. 45 miles N. of San Diego, on the Southern California R. Pop. about 400.

Fallbrook, a former post borough of Toga co. N. S. 5 miles by rail S. E. of Mossburg.

Fallbrook, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario. The banking point is Perth. Pop. about 300.

Fall City, a post-village of King co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 50.

Fall Creek, a river in Henry co. and enters the White River about 1 mile above Indianapolis. It is nearly 5 miles long.

Fall Creek, a river in Cayuga co. and enters Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

Fall Creek, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ill. 12 miles by rail S. of Quincy.

Fall Creek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co. N. C.

Fall Creek, a post-village of Bedford co. Tenn. 6 miles N. by W. of Shelbyville.

Fall Creek, a post-village of Eau Claire co. Wis. 2 miles from the Eau Claire River and 19 miles S. of Eau Claire on the Chicago & North Western R. Pop. about 500.

Fall Creek Depot, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va. 7 miles by rail N. of Bufile.

Fallen Timber, a prairie of Cheshire co. Conn. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ellensburg. Pop. about 150.

Fallen Timbers, Ohio the scene of Wayne's victory over the Indians in 1794. See MAUMEE RIVER.

Fallensleben, *fäl len s le ben* a town of Prussia in Hanover 25 miles by rail S. of Hannover. Pop. about 2000.

Falling Creek, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. C. on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. 10 miles S. E. of Goldsboro.

Falling River, a river southward through Camajillo and enters the Amazon River.

Falling Springs, a post-village of Greenbrier co. W. Va. Pop. 75.

Falling Springs, a post-village of Perry co. La. 10 miles W. of Hammond. Pop. 75.

Falling Water, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Tenn. 10 miles S. of Clinton.

Falling Water Creek, Tenn. enters Caney Fork in Dekalb co.

Falling Waters, a post-village of Berkeley co. W. Va. on the Potomac River and on the Cumberland Valley R. 9 miles from Martinsburg. Pop. 80.

Fallin, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. N. C.

Fallowfield, a township of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River. It contains coal. Pop. in 1900 803.

Fall River, a river near the border of Delaware co. and enters the Maquoket River in Jackson co.

Fall River, a river enters the Verdigris River in Mont gomery co. Length about 100 miles.

Fall River rises in the Yellowstone National Park runs nearly southward into Idaho and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River. It forms a number of cataracts, one of which is called the Great Falls.

Fall River, a county in the S. W. corner of South Dakota. Area, 1757 sq. m. It is intersected by flat and hilly rocks. The surface is elevated and mountainous in the S. Capital Hot Springs. Pop. in 1890 4478, in 1900 3541.

Fallriver, a banking city of Greenwood co. Kan. 10 miles S. E. of Kureka, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. in 1890 371.

Fall River, a city and port of entry of Bristol co. Mass. is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Taunton River at its mouth, and on Mount Hope Bay, which is the

northeastern part of Narragansett Bay. It is on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles S by W of Boston, and 18 miles SE of Providence R. I. It has many buildings constructed of fine granite quarried in the vicinity prominent among them being the handsome city hall. Fall River contains public library of upward of 70,000 volumes. Notre Dame College, custom house, the Fall River Training School, the Bradford Duffee Textile School, the Fall River Conservatory of Music, etc. Large steamboats ply regularly between Fall River and New York, Providence, and Newport. Its prosperity is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton thread, woollens, bobbins and shuttles, rubber rope, wire, machinery, iron-and-brass-foundry products, soap, etc. It is especially noted for its cotton factories, which operate nearly 3,000,000 spindles and in which is invested a capital of \$25,000,000. The city has abundant hydraulic power furnished by the outlet of Wapuppis Pond, which descends about 130 feet in the course of half a mile. The harbor of Fall River is safe, capacious, and deep enough to admit vessels of the largest class. Incorporated a city in 1864. Pop. in 1870 28,768 in 1880 48,961 in 1890 14,398 in 1900 104,863.

Fall River, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. 14 miles NW of Pulaski.

Fall River, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis. on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles ESE of Portage. Pop. about 300.

Fall River Mills, a post-village of Chautauq co. Cal. 80 miles NE of Redding. Its banking point. Pop. 200.

Falls, a county in the central part of Texas has an area of 844 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Hurst and other creeks. Capital, Marlin. Pop. in 1890 14,398 in 1900 33,342.

Falls, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa.

Falls, a township of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1866.

Falls, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River on the Lehigh Valley R. 21 miles N of Wilkes-Barre. Pop. about 100.

Falls, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1090.

Fallsburg, a post-town of Lawrence co. Ky. The banking point is Caltensburg. Pop. in 1900 150.

Fallsburg, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Neversink River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 15 miles NW of Summitville. Pop. 15.

Fallsburg, a post-village of Ticking co. Ohio, 15 miles NW of Newark. Pop. about 200.

Falls Church, a post-town of Alexandria and Fairfax cos., Va. on the Northern R. 11 miles W of Washington. The banking point is Fairfax. Pop. in 1900 100.

Falls City, a banking city capital of Richardson co. Neb. near the Big Nemaha River 92 miles SE of Lincoln on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific R. It has a brewery foundry grain elevators manufactures of canned goods flour, etc. Pop. in 1890 2142 in 1900 3022.

Falls City, a post-town of Polk co. Oregon, about 6 miles SW of Dallas. Pop. in 1900 263.

Falls City, a post-village of Warren co. Tenn. The banking point is McMinnville. Pop. about 200.

Falls City, a post-village of Karnes co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Andrews Pass R. The banking point is Karnes. Pop. 160.

Falls Creek, a banking post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. 12 miles W of Clearfield, on the Allegheny Valley and other railroads. It has manufactures of glass etc. and iron coal and coke industries. Pop. about 3000.

Fallington, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 24 miles NE of Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 400.

Fallsmill, a post-village of Lincoln co. W. Va.

Falls Mills, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. 40 miles SW of Clinton W. Va.

Falls of Rough, a post-village of Grayson co. Ky. at the falls of Rough Creek 12 miles N of Caneyville station.

Falls of Schuylkill, a former post-village of Philadelphia co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia, at which city it is a post-village. It has important manufactures, etc.

Fallston, a post-village of Harford co. Md. 23 miles by rail NE of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Fallston, a post-village of Cleveland co., N. C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. about 200.

Fallston, a post-borough of Beaver co. Pa. on the right or W bank of the Beaver River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 5 miles N of Beaver. It has manufactures

of nails, wire, rivets, and kegs. Pop. in 1900 549. Its banking point is New Brighton.

Fallview, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Niagara Falls. Pop. about 200.

Falls Village, a banking post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the E bank of the Housatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 67 miles N of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Falmouth, a city with a seaport of Cornwall, England, on the S side of the estuary of the Fes 18 miles NNE of the Lizard and 68 miles by rail WSW of Plymouth. The harbor one of the best in England, is defended on the E by St. Mewes Castle and on the W by Pendennis Castle both dating from the reign of Henry VIII. The latter is the most interesting feature of the place. Falmouth is picturesquely situated on a somewhat forbidding aspect, and the orange and lemon trees, palms, and other subtropical plants which flourish in the open air lead a peculiar charm to it. From 1682-1850 Falmouth was the principal packet-station for foreign mails, but it is now better known as a watering place. It has an extensive pilchard fishery. In addition to pilchards its principal exports are tin, copper and fuel. Falmouth was at one time a stronghold of Quakerism. Pop. in 1901 11,789.

Falmouth, a town of Antigua, West Indies, on the S coast, 1 mile from English Harbor. Its port is deep and spacious, but the town has declined.

Falmouth, a port of entry of Jamaica, on the N coast, in lat. 18° 30' N lon. 77° 40' W. Principal exports are sugar and rum with some pineapples and ginger. Pop. 2600.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Ill. 5 miles S of Newton.

Falmouth, a post-village of Rush co. Ind. 10 miles by rail S W of Cambridge. Pop. about 15.

Falmouth, a banking city capital of Pendleton co. Ky. is on the Licking River at the mouth of it. South York and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 40 miles SSW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 1134.

Falmouth, a post-village and summer resort of Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay and on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles N of Portland. Falmouth township (town) is intersected by the Maine Central R. on which is West Falmouth 7 miles from Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 1511.

Falmouth, a post-township (town) of Barnstable co. Mass. is bounded on the S by Vineyard Sound and on the W by Buzzard Bay. The village of Falmouth a popular summer resort, is on a branch of the New York New Haven and Hartford R. and on the sea-coast about 22 miles ESE of New Bedford. It has a bath, academy, etc. Pop. about 1200 of the town in 1900 3500. At Woods Hole are located a government fish-commission station and a biological laboratory and a school.

Falmouth, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. 36 miles NE of Kew City. Pop. 60.

Falmouth, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the left bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Falmouth, a post-village of Stafford co. Va. on the N bank of the Rappahannock River 1 mile N of Fredricksburg its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Falmouth, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, on the bank of the Avon River an arm of Minas Basin opposite Newport and 4 miles NNW of Halifax. It is on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 400.

Falmouth Foreado, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Portland.

Falmouth Heights, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass., in Falmouth township (town).

False Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Cape Colony etc. W. side being formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth about 22 miles each. It is a station of the Cape Squadron.

False Cape, or **False Cape Bojador**, a head land on the NW coast of Africa. Lat. 26° 25' N lon. 14° 12' W.

False Cape, in Africa, on the W coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8° 38' N lon. 13° 18' W.

False Cape, on the coast of Honduras, 32 miles NW of Cape Gracias a Dios.

False Cape (Fr. Cap Faux capé) on the E coast of Haiti. Lat. 17° 45' N lon. 1° 40' W.

False Point, a cape and port of India, on the Bay of Bengal Cuttack district. Lat. 20° 20' N lon. 86° 47' E. The harbor is the best between Calcutta and Bombay. It communicates by canals with the interior of Orissa.

False Presque Isle (presque isle) a harbor in Presque Isle co. Mich., on Lake Huron.

Faiest, *fai-sét*, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles WNW of Tarragona. There are mines of lead and manganese in the vicinity. Pop. about 3500.

Faiester, *fai-ster*, an island of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, separated from Seeland, Møen and Lolland by narrow straits. Length 30 miles. The surface is flat and well watered and the soil very fertile. The island has been termed the orchard of Denmark. The principal town is Nykjøbing. Pop. in 1901 34,436.

Faiesterbo, *fai-ster-bo*, a small seaport of Sweden, near its S. extremity on the Baltic Sea, 10 miles SSW of Malmö.

Falterona, *Monte*, *fai-lt-er-on*, a peak of the Apennines, 25 miles ENE of Florence. Height 3463 feet.

Falticeni, *fai-ti-chen*, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia near the border of Bukovina. 60 miles WNW of Jassy. It has an active trade in cattle and a large annual fair. Pop. in 1899 964, about one-half Jews.

Falun, *fai-lon*, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Kopparberg on Lake Rann 54 miles WSW of Gede. Here is the famous copper mine of Falun an immense abyss about 1300 feet by 650 and about 1190 feet deep from which passages proceed into the rock. Silver and gold are also obtained here. Pop. in 1900 9666.

Falun, *fai-lun*, a post-village of Salina co. Kan. about 14 miles SSW of Salina. Pop. 70.

Falun, *fai-lun*, a post-hamlet of Burnett co. Wis.

Famagusta, *fai-mi-goo-sta* (or *fam-ko-sta*) a seaport of Cyprus on its E. coast. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. In the Middle Ages it rose to be a place of great commercial importance. Its massive old fortifications still exist. Near by are the ruins of ancient Salamis. Pop. about 3400.

Famaka, *fai-ma-ka*, a town of the Sudan on the Bahr-el-Azrak 150 miles SE of Khartoum.

Famars, *fai-mars* (anc. *Famun Vertis*) a village of France in Nord, 3 miles S of Valenciennes. It has a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

Famatina, *fai-ma-ti-na*, an extensive valley in the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, 150 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth bounded E and W by the mountain ranges of Velasco and Famatina (Nevado de Famatina perhaps upward of 20,000 feet in height). It contains the towns of Chibichet and Famatina, numerous villages and silver mines.

Fame, *fai-me*, a post-village of Greenwood co. Kan. about 30 miles W of Humboldt.

Famenne, *fai-menne*, a small district of Belgium in Luxembourg named from its ancient inhabitants called by the name of Famen or Famen.

Famnah, *fai-mah*, a village of Syria, on the Orontes 32 miles NW of Hama. It occupies the site of the ancient Apamea.

Famora, *fai-mo-ra*, a post-village of Kern co. Cal. The banking point is Hikerfield. Pop. 100.

Famrud, *fai-mrud*, a lake of Norway near the Swedish frontier 94 miles SE of Trondheim. Length 37 miles breadth 3 miles.

Famugoria, *fai-mu-go-ri-a*, a Russian village on the E. side of the Strait of Mikulsk, near Tama. Here are the remains of the ancient Famugoria. Pop. about 4000.

Famuno, *fai-mu-no*, a village of northern Italy 30 miles W of Udine near Monte Cimone.

Fancher, *fai-cher*, a post-village of Shelby co. Ill. on the Toledo St. Loui and Western R. The banking point is Shelbyville or Cowden. Pop. in 1900 137.

Fancy Creek, *fai-chen-er*, a river the Big Blue River in Riley co.

Fancy Creek, *fai-chen-er*, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Kan. on Fen y Creek.

Fancyfarm, *fai-chen-er*, a post-village of Graves co. Ky. 10 miles NW of Nashville.

Fancygap, *fai-chen-er*, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Va. about 10 miles S of Hillsville.

Fancyhill, *fai-chen-er*, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ark.

Fancyhill, *fai-chen-er*, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co. Va. 33 miles W of Lynchburg.

Fancy Prairie, *fai-chen-er*, a post-hamlet of Menard co. Ill.

Fandon, *fai-don*, a post-village of McDonough co. Ill. about 50 miles NE of Quincy. Pop. 70.

Fase, *fai-se*, a river of Ireland falls into Dundalk Bay after a SE course of about 20 miles.

Faujeant, *fai-jeant* (anc. *Faujeant Jorist*) a small town of France in Aube, on a mountain 8 miles SSE of Castelnaudary.

Fauget, *fai-jeet*, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2253.

Fauget Point, *fai-jeet*, a headland of Ireland in Ulster co. of Donegal with a light-house at the W side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

Faugettsburg, *fai-jeetts-burg*, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek 18 miles NW of Chambersburg. Its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Fauhin, *fai-hin*, a county is the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 390 sq. m. It is drained by the Oconee River. Capital Blue Ridge. Pop. in 1890 8,244 in 1900 11,214.

Fauhin, *fai-hin*, a county is the NE part of Texas has an area of 940 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and also drained by the Sulphur Fork of that river. Capital Bonham. Pop. in 1890 38,790 in 1900 51,793.

Fauhin, *fai-hin*, a post-village of Rankin co. Miss. 10 miles N of Brandon. Pop. about 700.

Fauhin, *fai-hin*, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co. Kan. 23 miles by rail N of Atchison.

Fauhin Islands, *fai-hin*, an archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean between lat. 10° and 15° N and approx. lon. 167° and 163° W. The chief islands are Fanning, Jarvis, Washington, Christmas and Palmyra. They are claimed by Great Britain.

Fano, *fai-no* (anc. *Fano* or *Fortis*) a town of Italy in the Marche and in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Adriatic at the mouth of one of the arms of the Metauro, miles SE of Pesaro. It is enclosed by old walls with a lofty bastioned front towards the sea and has a cathedral and other churches, adorned with rich treasures of art. Fano possesses a beautiful theatre. There are remains of a triumphal arch erected in Augustus. Its harbor is now choked up, but it has still some trade and manufactures of silk. It is a bishop's see. Fano is a frequented watering place. Pop. in 1901 10,162 (commune 24,846).

Fano, *fai-no*, an island of Denmark off the W coast of Jutland 11 miles NW of Ribe 8 miles long and 2 miles broad. Pop. about 3000 mostly fishermen.

Fanhuwe, *fai-hu-we*, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. 53 miles E by N of South McAlester.

Fanti, *fai-tee*, a negro race (and district of the same name) of western Africa, once the most powerful of the tribes of the Gold Coast. They are now under British sway. They are allied in blood to the Ashanti.

Fanum Audeanum, *fai-nu-um*, the Latin name of Fano. **Fanum Fortium**, *fai-nu-um*, the ancient name of Fano. **Fanum Martianum**, *fai-nu-um*, the ancient name of Fano.

Fanwood, *fai-nu-ud*, a post-village of 1 mile on the Central P. of New Jersey 2 miles NE of Plainfield and 20 miles WNW of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900 300.

Fao, *fai-o*, a port of Arabia on the right bank of the river Shat el Arab (United Euphrates and Tigris) at its mouth in the Persian Gulf. It is the terminus of the submarine telegraph to India.

Fara, *fai-ra*, a small town of Italy province of Salerno 8 miles S of the commune about 2000.

Fara, *fai-ra*, a town of Italy province of Salerno 11 miles NW of Noara. Pop. about 2400.

Fara (Fara d'Adda), *fai-ra*, a village of Italy 3 miles W of Treviglio near the Adda.

Fara (Fara San Martino), *fai-ra*, a town of Italy province of Chieti 13 miles S of Lanciano. Pop. about 2400.

Farabee, *fai-ra-bee*, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ind. 2 miles by rail NW of New Albany.

Faramanga, *fai-ra-man-ga*, a post-hamlet of Madagascar. See Auhani.

Farsfrek, *fai-rs-frek*, written also *Farsfrith*, an owner in the Ithya Desert 140 miles W of Suif. It is about lat. 27° N. It has ancient remains.

Farakhbad, *fai-ra-khad*, India. See Farukhabad.

Farallones, *fai-rall-on-es*, or *Farallones de los Frailes*, *fai-rall-on-es*, a group of small islands on the coast of California consisting of the North Middle and South Farallones (fai-rall-on). The first named is situated 32 miles almost due W of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They are frequented by multitudes of sea-fowl which breed here, and supply great quantities of eggs for the market of San Francisco. The coasts abound in seals. The South Farallone has an important light house, on lat. 42° N.

Farber, *fai-ber*, a banking post-village of Audrain co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 18 miles ENE of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 247.

Fareham, *fai-re-ham*, a town of England in Hampshire, at the NW extremity of Portsmouth Harbor 44 miles NNW of Exeter. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. in 1901 2346.

Farekour, *fai-re-koor*, a town of Egypt 8 miles SW of Damietta, on the Nile. Pop. in 1897 7008.

Farewell, Cape, *fai-re-well*, the S. extremity of Greenland, bounding the E. entrance to Davis Strait. Lat. 56° 40' N.

Farewell, Cape, on the NW coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat $40^{\circ} 31' S$, lon $172^{\circ} 47' E$.

Fargo, a post-village of Olmsted co. Ga. on the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop about 275.

Fargo, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. about 5 miles from Avoca station. Pop about 300.

Fargo, a post-village of Richardson co. Neb. 3 miles from Rulo. Pop about 100.

Fargo, a banking city and railroad-centre capital of Cass co. N. Dak. on the Red River 254 miles W. of Dn. lth on the Great Northern and other railroads. It has bridge and iron works, packing industries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, machinery, tires, carriages, etc. The State Agricultural and Fargo colleges are located here. The city has Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals and a federal land-office. Pop. in 1890 6844. In 1900 9369.

Fargo, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Fargus, a post-village of Clinton co. Ia. The banking point is Loupaville. Pop about 200.

Far Hills, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. in the township of Lormards, on the Lackawanna R. Here are handsome residences with extensive parks of New York business men. Pop. 150. The banking point is Somerville.

Faribault, far-eh, a county in the 4th part of Minnesota bordering on Iowa, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue Earth or Mankato River and also drained by the Maple River. Capital Blue Earth City. Pop. in 1890 16,718. In 1900 22,052.

Faribault, a city, the capital of Minn. on the Cannon River at the mouth of the Straight R. and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western R. 3 miles S. of St. Paul. It contains the Hechler Academy, St. Mary's School, the Shattuck School, institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind founded by the state, the Seabury Divinity School, etc. and has manufacture of woollen furniture, etc. Pop. in 1890 6120. In 1900 7964.

Faridabad, a town of India. See **FARRIDABAD**.

Faridkot, a city of India. See **FARRIDKOT**.

Faridpur, a town of India. See **FARRIDPUR**.

Farigliano, far-ee-ya-no, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, on the Tanaro.

Farilhades, far-ee-yahs, a group of islets off the coast of Portugal in the Atlantic, 13 miles N. W. of Peniche.

Farilly, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. The banking point is Adair.

Farim, far-ee-m, a station of Portuguese Guinea, western Africa, on the Cacheo River 50 miles N. W. of Boma.

Farina, a banking post-town of Fayette co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 29 miles N. E. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 611.

Farina Cape, a promontory on the N. coast of Tunis, Africa, forming the N. boundary of the Gulf of Tunis.

Faringdon, Great, a town of England in Berkshire at the foot of Faringdon Hill. In the Vale of the White Horse. 12 miles by rail W. N. W. of Reading. Pop. about 3000.

Faristown, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Faristville, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co. N. Han.

Farikand, far-ee-kand, a town of Hungary on and 19 miles S. W. of Győr, on the Waag. Pop. about 5000.

Farley, a banking post-town of Dubuque co. Iowa, 23 miles W. of Dubuque on the Illinois Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 41.

Farley, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 0.

Farley, a post-village of Hattie co. Mo. about 5 miles S. E. of Leavenworth. Pop. 0.

Farina, a post-village of Green co. Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Farington, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan. 8 miles by rail N. of Girard. Pop. about 200.

Farlville, a post-village of Linn co. Kan. 3 miles N. W. of Mount City.

Farmdale, a post-village of Calhoun co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Farmdale, a post-village of Coweta co. Ga. Pop. about 80.

Farmdale, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. Ill. 5 miles by rail E. of Icaria.

Farmdale, a post-village of Franklin co. Ky. 6 miles S. W. of Frankfort.

Farmdale, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, 12 miles by rail S. of Andover. Pop. 200.

Farmers, a banking post-village of Seneca co. N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 75 miles E. E. of Rochester. It has basket factories, a neck yoke factory, etc. Pop. about 800.

Farmers, a post-village of DeWitt co. Ohio, 35 miles N. E. of Port Wayne, Ind. Pop. 100.

Farmers, a post-hamlet of Hanson co. S. Dak. 20 miles by rail E. of Mitchell.

Farmers, a post-village of Young co. Tex. Pop. 250.

Farmers City, a banking city of Dewitt co. Ill. 25 miles S. E. of Bloomington, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central R. It is an agricultural trade-centre, and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1684.

Farmers, a post-village of Rowan co. Ky. on the Licking River 22 miles E. N. E. of Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900 341.

Farmers, a post-village of York co. Pa. 10 miles S. W. of York. Pop. about 400.

Farmers Branch, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. 12 miles by rail N. W. of Dallas. It has a cotton gin, etc. Pop. about 200.

Farmersburg, a banking post-town of Sullivan co. Ind. 15 miles by rail S. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 61.

Farmersburg, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles from Eldridge. Pop. about 200.

Farmersburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. Kan. 20 miles W. of Independence.

Farmers Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co. Mich. 6 miles S. of Tappan.

Farmers Exchange, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn. 13 miles S. W. of Centerville.

Farmers Fork, a post-hamlet of Richmond co. Va. 4 miles N. by W. of Warsaw.

Farmers Grove, a post-hamlet of Green co. Wis. 15 miles N. of Monroe.

Farmers Mills, a post-village of Putnam co. N. J. 8 miles S. W. of Patterson.

Farmers Retreat, a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. 6 miles N. W. of Ellettsburg.

Farmers Station, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 33 miles E. N. E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Farmertown, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio 13 miles S. E. of Millerburg. Pop. 100.

Farmers Valley, a post-village of McKoon co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. and on Potato Creek 4 miles N. of Smithport. Pop. about 250.

Farmers Valley, a post-hamlet of Porter co. Tex.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ala. The banking point is Celina.

Farmersville, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal. 7 miles S. E. of Visalia, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. 20 miles by rail S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 315.

Farmersville, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind. 5 miles N. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Farmersville, a post-village of Caldwell co. Ky. 7 miles N. of Princeton.

Farmersville, a post-village of Livingston co. Mo. 11 miles N. of Billingsville. Pop. 100.

Farmersville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 4 miles S. of Farmersville Station. Pop. 100.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio 15 miles S. W. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 440.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 5 miles from Akron. Pop. about 300.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Collin co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has a saw-mill, cotton seed oil and flouring mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1536.

Farmersville Station, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 8 miles by rail S. W. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Farmersville, a banking post-town capital of Union parish La. 1 mile N. of the navigable Bayou d'Arbonne and 10 miles (river) N. E. of Bayou Rapart. Pop. in 1900 455.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 0 miles S. W. of Springfield. Pop. 5.

Farmingdale, a town ship (town) of Kennebec co. Me. on the W. bank of the Kennebec River 5 miles below Augusta. Pop. in 1900 448.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 7 miles S. E. of Freehold. It has a cannery and brick yards. Pop. about 600.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. 20 miles by rail E. of Jamaica. It has manufacturers of picture-frames, pictures, etc. Pop. about 900. The banking point is Hempstead.

Farmington, a post-village of Washington co. Ark., 5 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Farmington, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Stockton. Pop. about 100.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the Farmington River in a township (town) of the same name 9 miles WbW of Hartford and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of stone-crochets and lightning rods. It is the seat of a noted female seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900 3531 of the village, about 1860.

Farmington, a post-village of Kent co. Del. on the Delaware R. 63 miles S of Wilmington on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 430.

Farmington, a post-village of Oconee co. Ga. 14 miles S of Athens. Pop. about 300.

Farmington, a banking city of Fulton co. Ill. 22 miles W of Peoria, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Iowa Central Rs. It has coal mines and manufactures of flour, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1890 13,515 in 1900 11,290.

Farmington, a banking post-town of Van Buren co. Iowa on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 23 miles W of Fort Madison. It has manufactures of axe handles, woolen goods, etc. and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1332.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kan. 13 miles WbW of Atchison.

Farmington, a post-town of Graves co. Ky. about 40 miles E of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 116.

Farmington, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co. Me. in Farmington township (town) on the Sandy River 35 miles NW of Augusta on the Maine Central and the Sandy River R. It contains a court-house, a state normal school and the Abbott Family School and has various manufactures. Quarries of slate have been opened in the town. Pop. in 1900 1251 of the town 3238.

Farmington, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. about 45 miles N. of Baltimore.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Oakland co. Mich. 20 miles WNW of Detroit on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 530.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Dakota co. Minn. on the Vermilion River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 26 miles S of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 733.

Farmington, a banking city capital of St. Francis co. Mo. 85 miles S of St. Louis. It has the Catholic seminary, Elmwood Seminary, Farmington Baptist College, state in any asylum and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 173.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Strafford co. N.H. in Farmington township (town) on the Cocheco River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles N.W. of Dover. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2263.

Farmington, a banking post-village of San Juan co. N.Mex. 60 miles E by W of Durango. Colo. its banking point. It has gold and coal mines. Pop. about 500.

Farmington, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y. in Farmington township (town) about 20 miles SE of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 1067.

Farmington, a post-village of Davis co. N.C. about 28 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. about 200.

Farmington, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio on the Grand River about 44 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 400.

Farmington, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2246.

Farmington, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 890.

Farmington, a township of Warren co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 982.

Farmington, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn. about 44 miles S of Nashville. Pop. about 130.

Farmington, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. about 15 miles S of Sherman. Pop. 175.

Farmington, a banking city capital of Davis co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line and other railroads, 15 miles N. of Salt Lake City and 3 miles E of Great Salt Lake. Pop. in 1900 968.

Farmington, a banking post-town of Whitman co. Wash. on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's and the Northern Pacific R. 23 miles NE of Colfax. Pop. in 1900 434.

Farmington, a post-village of Marion co. W.Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 67 miles ESE of Wheeling. It has sealing industries. Pop. about 200.

Farmington, a post-township (and hamlet) of Jefferson co. Wis. about 40 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1863.

Farmington, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1880.

Farmington, a township (town) of Polk co. Wis. on the St. Croix River. Pop. in 1900 1050.

Farmington, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1461.

Farmington, a township (town) of Washtenaw co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1522.

Farmington, Nova Scotia. See Wilmer.

Farmington Center, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa., about 14 miles N of Wellsboro.

Farmington Falls, a post-village of Franklin co. Ma. on the Sandy River 5 miles SE of Farmington village. Pop. about 275.

Farmington Hill, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa., 8 miles W of Tioga.

Farmington River rises in Berkshire co. Mass. and runs nearly southward into Litchfield co. Conn. It flows southeastward to Farmington in Hartford co. and after a tortuous course of about 100 miles enters the Connecticut River at Windsor, 7 miles above Hartford.

Farm Island, a small island in the river St. Clair about 18 miles below Ecorse, Ontario.

Farmstead, a banking post-town of Randolph co. Ind. near the White River 14 miles E of Muncie, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 80.

Farm Ridge, a post-hamlet of Laclede co. Ill. 9 miles SE of Ottawa.

Farmville, a post-town of Pitt co. N.C. 22 miles E-S. of Wilson. Pop. in 1900 262.

Farmville, a banking post-town capital of Prince Edward co. Va. on the Appomattox River and on the Norfolk and Western and the Farmville and Powhatan R. 68 miles W of Petersburg. It has a female state normal school and manufactures of tobacco etc. Pop. in 1900 2471. The Farmville Lithin Springs are located near here.

Farmville, a banking post-village of Dawson co. Neb. on a branch of the Burlington Route, 50 miles WNW of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900 218.

Farnborough, a town of England in Hampshire, on the border of Surrey 5 miles SW of London. Near by is Farnborough Hill (long the residence of the Empress Eugénie, with a church containing the tombs of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial Louis). Pop. in 1900 11,500.

Farne (farn) or Fern Islands, a group of islets and rocks off the E coast of England, co. of Durham lying between 2 and 5 miles from the main land opposite Ham-borough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islets. On one of them where St. Gilbert died are a square tower, a ruined church and the stone coffin of the saint. The Farne Islands are the scene of (race) Darling a heroic deed.

Farnham, a post-village of Polk co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Farnham, a town of England co. of Surrey on the West 10 miles WSW of Guildford. The town has a castle (the palace of the Bishop of Winchester with a valuable library and collection of paintings). Two miles S are the ruins of Waverley Abbey. Aldershot is 3 miles distant. Farnham is noted for its hops. Pop. in 1901 6124.

Farnham, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 26 miles SSW of Buffalo and about 2 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900 262.

Farnham, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Farnham, a post-village of Richmond co. Va. about 60 miles ENE of Richmond.

Farnham, a banking post-town of Missisquoi co., Quebec on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont R. 15 miles SE of Granby. It has railroad-car shops and manufactures of dairy produce, beet-sugar etc. Pop. in 1901 3114.

Farnham Center, a post-village of Bromfield co. Quebec 3 miles S of Brigham. Pop. about 250.

Farnhamville, a banking post-town of Calhoun co. Iowa, 40 miles W by S of Jewell Junction on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 746.

Farnley Tynes, a town of England in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield.

Farnhamville, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 1/2 miles SE of Worcester. Pop. about 475.

Farnworth, a town of England in Lancashire, nearly adjoining Bolton. It is a seat of the cotton industry and has paper mills and iron works. Pop. in 1901 25,900.

Faro, (faro), a seaport of Portugal in Algarve, on the E coast 20 miles SW of Tavira. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral, a fine public square and an interesting old castle. The exports include fruits, wine, cork baskets, and anchovies. Pop. in 1900 11,835.

Faro, (faro) an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden off the S extremity of Gothland, of which it is a

dependency and separated from it by Fårö Sound, 2 miles across. Length from N to S 10 miles breadth, 8 miles.

Faro, Årø, a village of Brazil state of Pará on a considerable lake, 40 miles W of Obidos.

Faro (Årø) Capa (anc. *Pala-rum Promontorium*) the NE extremity of the island of Sicily, bounding with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, etc.) the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat of light-house, 38° 15' 50" N. The cape is fortified.

Faro (Årø) Channel, a namesometimes given to the Strait of Messina. The two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions were called the dominions on this side and those beyond the Faro.

Faro, Årø (Dan. *Fårøerne*, *fårø* & *øer*, Ger. *Färder* *färder*) a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean belonging to Denmark about 170 miles W of the Shetland Islands, between lat. 61° 20' and 62° 29' N, and inter-setted centrally by lon 7° W. They are 22 in number but of these only 17 are inhabited. The largest is *Læsø* the other larger ones are *Østerø*, *Sønderø*, *Sandø*, *Ålsgø* and *Bordø*. Aggregate area, 514 sq m. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea. The rocks are nearly all volcanic and lie in horizontal sheets. The climatizing point, *Slatetårn* in the island of *Østerø* has a height of 2390 feet. Barley is the only cereal that comes to maturity. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood. Excellent turf and lignite abound. The climate is mild but extremely humid and the fogs are never frozen. The average winter temperature is about 7° 50'. The wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing and the rearing of sheep and cattle. The exports include feathers, skins, tallow, wool, fish and train oil. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the legislature of Denmark they are represented by 2 deputies, named by the special Danish governor. They also have a legislature, or *lagting* of their own. The chief magistrates are an amtmann who is besides commandant, and a *landfogt*, who is head of police. The capital is *Thorshavn* in *Strömø* the only town. Pop. in 1901 15,210.

Faraqhar, far kar a post-village of Huron co. Ontario. 10 miles NW of Mitchell.

Farragut, a banking post-town of Fremont co. Iowa, near the East Neboskaton River 10 miles E of Sidney on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900 514.

Farrakabad India. See *FARAKABAD*.

Farrandville, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 5 miles above Lock Haven. It has manufactures of fire-brick, cigars, and lumber. Pop. about 45.

Farran's Point, a post-village of Starnort co. Ontario on the St. Lawrence River and on the Grand Trunk R. 81 miles W of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Farrar, a town of Edgecombe co. N. C. in Tarboro town ship. Pop. in 1900 354.

Farrar, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Farrrell, a post-village of Cochran co. Minn. Pop. about 80.

Farrisville, a post-hamlet of Sever co. Ark.

Farris, a post-village of Essex co. England. See *FARRIS*.

Farris, a post-village of Hubbard co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Cass Lake. Pop. in 1900 135.

Far Rockaway, a banking post-village and sea-side resort of Long Island N. Y. included in the borough of Queens, New York city 12 miles S of Jamaica, on a branch of the Long Island R. and about 20 miles SE of Brooklyn. Pop. about 2800.

Farrville, fare vil a post-hamlet of Newton co. Tex. 60 miles N of Orange.

Fars, or **Farsistan**, *far'si-tān* (anc. *Par'se* whence *Perse*) a province of Persia, having SW the Persian Gulf and on other sides enclosed by the provinces of *Khuzestan*, *Irak*, *Ajam*, *Kerman* and *Laristan*. The surface is very diversified. In the interior are mountain ranges rising to 2500 or 3000 feet in height and interspersed with long and narrow valleys of extraordinary fertility. Salt lakes are numerous, the largest being Lake *Niriz* into which the river *Bendmir* discharges. The products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. The inhabitants are among the most advanced and industrious in the kingdom, and manufacture fine woven silk and cotton stuffs. Capital *Shiraz*, chief port, *Bushire*. *Fars* contains the ruins of *Persepolis* and *Pasargades*.

Farsan (far san) Island, in the Red Sea, E. side, opposite Yemen about lat. 16° 30' N. lon. 42° 40' E. They

consist of two large and several smaller islands the former being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass. The westernmost *Farsan Kohr* is 21 miles long and the other, *Farsan Saggir* about 18 miles.

Farsant, far'shoot a town of Upper Egypt, near the W bank of the Nile, 20 miles ESE of Girgeh. Pop. in 1887 11,935.

Farsistan, a province of Persia. See *FARS*.

Farsley, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901 5379.

Farsund, far'sund, a small seaport of Norway, 55 miles WSW of Christiansand, on the North Sea. Pop. 1800.

Fartach (far tak) or **Fartak** (far tak), Cape, a promontory on the S coast of Arabia. Lat. 15° 38' N.

Fartash India. See *INDIA* and *INDO-CHINA*.

Fartwell, a post-village of Clark co. Mich. on the Tobacco River and on the Fore Marquette R. 55 miles WNW of Saginaw. The banking point is Clark. Pop. in 1900 525.

Fartwell, a post-village of Pope co. Minn. on the Minn. and St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 14½ miles NW of Glenwood. Pop. 150.

Fartwell, a post-village of Howard co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 0 miles W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 130.

Fartwell, a post-village of Weber co. Utah. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 250.

Farsa, far'sa, a town of Persia in *Fars*, 78 miles SE of Shiraz. Pop. about 15,000 (?)

Farsa, far'sa, a small seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 52 miles S of Trieste, opposite the Brioni Islands.

Farsa, far'sa, a city of Italy province of Bari 8 miles SE of Mottola. Pop. in 1901 10,848.

Fasheer, a town of Africa. See *EL-FASHEER*.

Fashina, a post-village of Murray co. Ga. The banking point is Dalton. Pop. 100.

Fasha, a town of Egypt, in the province of Minieh on the Nile railway about lat. 28° 50' N. Pop. in 1807 11,844.

Fashoda, fa-sho'da a densely peopled and very fertile district of the Sudan Africa, on the White Nile, in the Shilluk country.

Fashoda, a town of the Sudan on the W bank of the Nile, at the junction of the Nile and the Sobat. Lat. 9° 53' 21" N. lon. 32° 1' 37" E. It was occupied by a French expedition (Marchand) in July 1898, but surrendered to the English (Kitchener) in November of the same year.

Fasegi See *FASOGI*.

Fasinet, a rocky islet 4 miles SW of Cape Clear Ireland. It has a light-house.

Fatama, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. 14 miles W of Pineapple station.

Fatalanda, fa-tal-la-ta, a town of west Africa on the Gambia. Lat. 14° 22' N. lon. 14° 10' W.

Fatchia, fatch-ia a town and bay on the E coast of the Japanese island of Tsushima in the Korean Strait.

Fate, a post-village of Rockwall co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 5 miles NE of Rockwall. Pop. about 175.

Fategarh, British India. See *FATEGARH*.

Fatehpur, British India. See *FATEHPUR*.

Fatish, fa-tish a town of Russia, 33 miles NW of Karik. Pop. in 1897 4859.

Father Point, or **Farther Point**, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec on the S shore of the St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Rimouski River. Here are a light-house and a telegraph station.

Fatima, fa-ti-ma (anc. *Fand* and *Fand*) a small seaport of Asia Minor on the Black Sea 60 miles ESE of Samarra. Two miles E are the ruins of *Polemoneum*.

Fatma, fa-tro a division of the Carpathian mountains in the NW of Hungary consisting in the main of the Little Fatma lying N of the Wang (chief peak the Kr. van about 6800 feet) and the Great Fatma S of that river.

Fat'shan, or **Fachan**, a city of China, in Kwangtung in the Si kwang and Po kwang delta 8 miles SW of Canton. It has been called the Birmingham of China. It has various manufactures in addition to those of iron and steel and is a busy centre of trade. Pop. estimated at 400,000-500,000.

Fatizila, **Fatizila**, fa-ti-ze-ze-o or **Fatizila**, fa-ti-ze-ze-o called also *Hachijima*, *hach-ee-jima*, an island of Japan. Lat. 35° 6' N. lon. 140° E. It is 21 miles long by 1½ miles broad and contains a town of the same name.

Fatekonda, or **Fatikonda**, fa-ti-ke-on-da a town of Senegambia, in Bouda on the Falemé River in lat. 14° 25' N. lon. 12° 20' W.

Fatwa, a town of British India. See **FITWA**
Fatwush, a post-village of Poleski co Ky Pop 79
Faucigny, fū can yee' a district in Savoy traversed by the river Arve, constituting the arrondissement of Bonneville in the French department of Haute-Savoie. It takes its name from the medieval castle of Faucigny the ruins of which are still visible on a height above the Arve

Faucille, Cui de in, kol dēh lā fāse' a curmish or saddle of the French Jura about 18 miles NW of Geneva Switzerland. It commands a fine prospect. Elevation 4355 feet.

Faucillus, fā see' a low mountain range of France departments of Marne and Vosges connected on the E with the Vosges mountains and on the SW separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Les Fourches the summit, is about 1600 feet in elevation.

Faucugney, fā kon yā a village of France in Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges mountains 11 miles NNE of Lure

Faught, a post village of Lamar co Tex Pop 50

Fauggia fū wā a village of Italy in Tuscan 11 miles E of Leghorn

Faulensee, fā wen sē a resort with baths of the eastern of Bern Switzerland in the commune of Epiez and lying about 1.5 km from Thun. Elevation 2260 feet. Pop about 600

Faulhorn, fāw hōrn a mountain of Switzerland east of and 32 miles NE of Bern between the valley of Grindelwald and Lake Brienz. Elevation 8,500 feet. It has an inn at the summit and commands a magnificent panorama.

Faulk, fāwk a county in the central part of South Dakota. It has an area of 1010 sq m. Capital Faulkton. Pop in 1890 4042 in 1900 304

Faulkland, fāw lānd a post village of New Castle co Del on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles from Wilmington

Faulkner, fāwk nēr a county in the north-central part of Arkansas. Area 811 sq m. It is partly bounded on the W by the Arkansas River Capital Conway. Pop in 1900 18,342 in 1900 20,30

Faulkner, a post village of Franklin co Iowa, 21 miles by rail N of Blair

Faulkner, a post village of Cherokee co Kan

Faulkner, a post village of Warren co Tenn 1 p about 80

Faulkners Island, a small islet in Long Island Sound at the entrance to the harbor of Wilford Conn. Lat 41° 41' N. Long 73° 41' W.

Faulkton, fāwk tōn capital of Faulk co S Dak 33 miles W of Reelfoot on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. P. Pop in 1900 7

Fauquendale, a bathing post town of Marengo co Ala. 32 miles W by N of Selma in the southern R. It has a mill cotton gin etc. P. 1900 0

Fauquier, fāw kēr a northern county of Virginia has an area of 60 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Rappahannock River and on the NE by the Blue Ridge Capital Warrenton. P. 1900 2,300 in 1900 2,300

Fauquier Springs, a post-village and resort of Fauquier co Va. 6 miles SE of Warrenton. Here are a number of springs

Faureremith, a town of the Orange River Colony South Africa at the junction of several wagon roads 75 miles WNW of Bloemfontein. Altitude 4,955 feet. A few miles to the NE are the Jagersfontein diamond fields. Pop about 950. Near here is the battle-field of Boomplaas

Faast a post village and resort of Franklin co., N Y. The bathing point is Saranac Lake

Favale, fā wā a commune of Italy province of Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabuona almost surrounded by lofty mountains

Favara, fā wā a town of Sicily 5 miles SE of Girgenti. Pop in 1891 0,394. It has rich mines of sulphur

Favaria, fā wā a town of Italy

Faverge, fā wā a village of France in Savoy near the town of Annecy 21 miles NE of Chambéry. Pop of the commune in 1901 2442

Faverney, fā wā a small town of France, in Haute-Saône 10 miles N of Vesoul on the Lure-Saône

Faversham, fā wā a market town and borough of England near the north coast of Kent 10 miles WNW of Canterbury. It possesses the remains of a Cluniac abbey and a fine parish church containing the tomb of King Stephen his wife Mathilda and his son. It has large oyster fisheries, and in its vicinity are important powder mills. The place has an active trade and owns a great number of vessels. Pop in 1851, 4595 in 1901 11,290

Favignana, fā wēn yā nā (anc. *Æga* or *Æthusa*), an island of the Mediterranean the largest of the Egades, off the W coast of Sicily 11 miles SW of Trapani. Length 6 miles. Pop in 1901 4414

Favonia, a post-hamlet of Wytke co Va.

Favor, a post-township of Cherkes co Kan

Favria, fā wā a town of Italy province and circle of Turin. Pop about 2000 (commune 3000)

Faux, a township of Allegheny co Pa. Pop in 1900 527

Fawn, a township of York co Pa. June Marvian 1

Pop in 1890 1564

Fawngrove, a post-borough of York co Pa. 22 miles SW of York. Pop in 1900 202

Fawa River rises in the NE part of Indiana and enters the St. Joseph River at Coatsburg. It is 14 miles long

Fawa River, a post-township of Hamilton co N. Y. by the Mohawk about 15 miles ESW of Lansing. Pop in 1900 50

Faxardo, a town of Porto Rico. See **FAXARDU**

Faxö, fā xō a village of Denmark island of Föedö 33 miles SW of Copenhagen about 2 miles from the sea. It has noted quarries of a building material which is composed mainly of petrified remains of marine animals

Faxon, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co Minn. on the Minnesota River 52 miles by rail WNW of St. Paul

Faxua, a village of Columbia co N. Y. The banking point is Lawton. Pop about 100

Fay, fā a village of France department of Loire Inférieure 8 miles N of Savenay

Fay, a post village of Lincoln co Nev. The banking point is Salt Lake City

Fay, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co Pa. P. 55

Fayal, fā l the western extremity of the central group of the Azores lying W of P. 1. Jul (W point) 38° 35' N. 30° 25' W. It is about 300 feet in diameter and attains in the center an elevation of about 300 feet. The soil produces some wheat and some other crops. The vine was formerly largely cultivated but a famine, agriculture and fruit-culture are the chief industries. It is the town of Horta in the bay of that name is the best anchorage in the Azores. The chief town is Horta, at the SE end of the island. Area of the island about 60 sq m. Pop 3,000

Fay-aux Loges, fā wā a village of France in Loir-et-Cher 10 miles N of Orleans

Fayburg a post village of Illinois co Tex. Pop 0

Fayence, fā wā a village in France in Var 12 miles NE of Draguignan. It has manufactures of earthen ware

Fayette, fā wā a county in the NW part of Alabama has an area of 64 sq m. It is intersected by the Upper River and partly drained by a small affluent of the Mobile River Capital Fayette. Pop in 1900 14,152

Fayette, a county in the W part of Georgia has an area of 715 sq m. It is partially drained by the Flint R. It has 6 towns. Capital Fayetteville. Pop in 1890 8,200 in 1900 10,114

Fayette, a county in the south-central part of Illinois has an area of 672 sq m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia R. Capital Hannibal. Pop in 1900 23,000 in 1900 28,000

Fayette, a county in the E part of Indiana has an area of 215 sq m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Whitewater River Capital Cambridge. Pop in 1890 12,030 in 1900 13,495

Fayette, a county in the NE part of Iowa has an area of 20 sq m. It is intersected by the Turkey River and also drained by the Iowa River and by Buffalo Creek Capital Westfield. P. 1900 3,131 in 1900 29,845

Fayette, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky has an area of 259 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Kentucky River and is also drained by the N. R. and N. R. Branches of the R. R. Capital Lexington. Pop in 1890 33,896 in 1900 42,071

Fayette, a southwestern county of Ohio has an area of 444 sq m. It is drained by the Pelee Creek and the North Fork of that creek Capital Washington Court House. Pop in 1890 23,309 in 1900 21,12

Fayette, a county in the SW part of Pennsylvania bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 824 sq m. It is intersected by the Youghiogheny River bounded on the W by the Monongahela River and also drained by Red Bank Creek. The surface is mainly diversified with valleys, hills, and two long ridges called Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill Capital, Mount Union. Pop in 1890 80,006 in 1900 110,412

Fayette, a county of western Tennessee, bordering on the state of Mississippi has an area of 618 sq m. It is

drained by the Locomahobie and Wolf rivers Capital, Somerville Pop in 1890, 28 878 In 1900 29 701

Fayette, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 692 sq m It is intersected by the Colorado River which is navigable and divides it into two nearly equal parts Capital, Lagrange Pop in 1890 31,431 in 1900 36 542

Fayette, a county in the S part of West Virginia has an area of 175 q m It is intersected by the Kanawha (or New) River is bounded on the N by the Gauley River and on the N by the Meadow River The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery On the bank of the New River is a remarkable cliff called Marshall's Pillar which is about 1800 feet high Coal and iron are found here Capital Fayetteville Pop in 1890 20 512 in 1900 31 987

Fayette, a banking post-town and capital of Fayette co Ala on the southern R 80 miles W of Birmingham Pop in 1900 432

Fayette, a post-village of Greene co Ill about 12 miles N of Alton Pop 180

Fayette, a banking post-town of Fayette co Iowa on the Laque River 8 miles S of West Union on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R It has a brewery, etc and is the seat of the Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal) founded in 1851 Pop in 1900 1311

Fayette, a post-village of Hennepin co Mo 15 miles W of Augusta It has lumber mills etc Pop about 550

Fayette, a post-village of Delta co Mich on the E shore of Big Bay de Noc Pop 20 miles E of Escanaba

Fayette, a banking post-town capital of Jefferson co Mo on the Irons and Missouri Valley R 28 mi on R.R. of Northies The Fayette Academy is located here Pop in 1900 604

Fayette, a banking city capital of Howard co Mo on the Bonne Terre Creek and on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R 11 miles N of Booneville It contains the Central College Methodist and the Howard Payne College for Women and is a shipping point for cattle tobacco, and wheat Pop in 1900 917

Fayette, a post-village of Seneca co N.Y. 7½ miles (direct) by W of Waterloo Pop about 250 of the township in 1900 211

Fayette, a banking post-village of Fulton co Ohio on the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern R 40 miles W of Richfield Pop in 1900 496

Fayette, a village of Fayette co Utah Pop 175

Fayette, a post-village of Lafayette co Wis about 4½ miles SW of Madison

Fayette City, a banking post-borough of Fayette co Pa on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R 25 miles WNW of Johnstown Here are large coal mines Pop in 1900 1395

Fayette Corner, a post-village of Lonsdale co N.C. 3½ miles N of Lenoir

Fayette Corners, a post-hamlet of Fayette co Tenn 17 miles NE of Somerset

Fayette Court House, Fayette co Ala See FAYETTE

Fayette Springs, a summer resort of Fayette co Pa 8 miles SE of Uniontown

Fayetteville, a post-village of Talladega co Ala 32 miles SW of Talladega on the Louisville and Nashville R Pop about 200

Fayetteville, a banking city capital of Washington co Ark 11 miles N of Fayetteville on high ground 65 miles N by 1 of Fort Smith on the St Louis and San Francisco R It has roller and flour mills, and manufactures of wagons from iron products, and lumber The Arkansas Industrial University and United States Experiment Station and a national cemetery are located here Pop in 1890 2942 in 1900 4061

Fayetteville, a banking post-town capital of Fayette co Ga about 24 miles S of Atlanta on the Southern R Pop in 1900 440

Fayetteville, a post-village of St. Clair co Ill on the Kanawha River about 10 miles N of Belleville Pop in 1900 242

Fayetteville, Fayette co Ind See ONAWOC

Fayetteville, a post-village of Lawrence co Ind 6 miles W of Bedford Pop about 15

Fayetteville, a post-village of Johnson co Mo about 50 miles N of Kansas City Pop about 250

Fayetteville, a banking post-village of Oneida co N.Y. on the West Shore R 1 mile S of the Erie Canal and 11 miles N.E. of Syracuse It has various manufactures Pop in 1900 1304

Fayetteville, a banking post-town capital of Cumberland co N.C. on the right or W bank of the Cape Fear River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 53 miles S of Raleigh

Steamboats ascend the river to this town It has cotton- and cotton-wool mills, a silk-factory manufactures of furniture knitted goods and wooden-ware turpentine-stills, etc Turpentine tar and lumber are exported from here A state normal school (for colored) and the Donaldson Davidson Academy are located here Pop in 1900 4670

Fayetteville, a post-village of Brown co Ohio on the East Fork of the Little Miami River about 5 miles ENE of Cincinnati Pop in 1900 323

Fayetteville, a post-village of Franklin co Pa on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg R 9 miles SE of Chambersburg Pop about 750

Fayetteville, Lawrence co Pa See FAY

Fayetteville, a banking post-town capital of Lincoln co Tenn on the Elk River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R 73 miles S by E of Nashville It contains machine-shops and manufactures of flour cotton yarns, etc The Fayetteville Collegiate Institute and the Dick White College are located here Pop in 1900 2708

Fayetteville, a post-village of Fayette co Tex 15 miles by rail E of Lagrange its banking point Pop about 500

Fayetteville, a banking post-town capital of Fayette co W Va 8 miles N.E. of Charleston and 3 miles W of the Great Kanawha River It has coal and tobacco in transit. Near here is Marshall's Pillar a cliff about 1000 feet high Pop in 1900 415

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Walworth co Wis 6 miles by rail N by E of Pikhorn

Fays-Billot, a village of a town of France, in Haute Marne, 15 miles SE of Langres Pop about 2000

Favos, a township (town) of Washington co Va 10 miles N.W. of Montpelier Pop in 1900 466

Fayum, a province of Middle Egypt and an oasis of the Libyan Desert consisting of a fertile valley 40 miles N.W. of Cairo on the W side of the Nile and considerably depressed below its level 1 length from E to W 38 miles breadth 31 miles In its N part is the lake called Birket-heron 130 feet below sea-level which is a lingering part of the ancient Lake Moeris The Fayum is well irrigated both by nature and by art and owes its fertility chiefly to the Bahr-Yusef an arm of the Nile which diverges from the main stream above Fium The chief fruits of the region are oranges, peaches, figs, grapes, and olives, and there are fertile fields of rice sugar cotton flax, and hemp In antiquity Fium was the garden of Egypt Medinet-Fayum is the capital around which are numerous remains of antiquity (of Crocodopolis Armet) Pop in 1890 31 006

Fayville, a post-village of Worcester co Mass on the New York New Haven and Hartford R 23 miles W by N of Boston Pop about 400

Fazeley, a village, a parish of England co of Stafford, 1½ miles S of Tamworth

Fasogi, a village of Fasogi, a mountainous country of the Sudan lying on the Blue Nile and having the parallels of 11 and 12° N lat for its approximate S and N limits Its people are negroes, whose chief acknowledgment the authority of Egypt Pop about 500 000 () Chief town Fumoka It produces and exports gum ivory gold turmeric etc

Fends (fends) and Goodman's Islands, an irregular chain of low islands in the south Pacific Ocean E of New Ireland

Fenle, a river of Ireland in Munster joins the Shannon 12 miles N.E. of Carr Head by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Coshen Length 30 miles

Fear, Cape, N.C. on the Atlantic coast and is the S extremity of Smith Island which is 10 miles long It is the Cape Fear River Here is a light-house, lat 33 50 N lon 77 57 W This cape is the most southern point of the state

Fearnot, a post-village of Schuylkill co Pa The banking point is Tremont Pop about 150

Fearns Springs, or Winstonville, a post-hamlet of Winston co Miss 18 miles N of Shugohatch

Feasterville, a post-village of Bucks co Pa 18 miles N.E. of Philadelphia The banking point is Langhorne Pop about 300

Feasterville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co N.C.

Fenther River, Cal is formed by the North and Middle Forks which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Plumas and Nevada in Butte co about 10 miles N.E. of Oroville The river including the forks, is about 250 miles long It enters the Sacramento River at Vernon in Butte co about 20 miles above the city of Sacramento Steamboats ascend it to Marysville The Middle Fork runs for part of its course in a profound cañon

Featherstone, a town of England in Yorkshire, near Pontefract Pop in 1901 12 993

Featherston, Mount, one of the highest summits of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. Altitude, 8503 feet.

Febbing, a post-hamlet of Nebraska co., Neb., on Muddy Creek, about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Fécamp, fê kôp', a seaport and watering place of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel at the mouth of the river Fécamp 37 miles NNE of Havre. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the channel and has been much improved. It has many vessels employed in the cod herring and mackerel fisheries. Fécamp has diversified manufactures, and among the products of its industries is a celebrated liqueur called Benedictine. The trade is considerable. Among the institutions of the town is a school of hydrography. Fécamp is a quaint old town and has a remarkable church part of an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1901 14,850.

Feebenheim, fê ben hîm, a village of Prussia, in the district of Cassel 8 miles from Bannau. It has a large manufacture of aniline colors. Pop. in 1898 6403.

Fecton's Mills, a post-village of Wolfe co. Quebec. The banking point is in Victoriaville. Pop. 180.

Fedaja Pass, in the Dolomites of southern Tyrol near the Italian frontier and N. of Marmolata. Elevation 6716 feet.

Fedala, Morocco. See **FIDALLAH**.

Federal, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., in a coal mining region 18 miles by rail S.W. of Pittsburgh. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 250.

Federal Creek, Ohio drains the NE part of Athens co. and enters the Hooking River from the N.

Federal Hill, a post hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. by R. of Baltimore.

Federal Point, a city of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John s River 60 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 178.

Federal Point, Cuzco, at the entrance to the Cape Fear River N. C. is New Inlet, has a light-house, in lat. 33° 37' 34" N.

Federalburg, a banking post-village of Caroline co., Md., on a branch of the Nantuxet River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. 23 miles ENE of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900 130.

Federman, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs. The banking point is Dundee. Pop. about 200.

Federssee, fê dër sê, a lake of Württemberg about 5 miles SE. of Heilbronn, is drained by the Resach.

Feeding Hills, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. 6 miles WSW of Springfield. Pop. about 750.

Feejee Islands. See **FUTU**.

Feessburg, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 40 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 950.

Fegersheim, fê gër hîm, a small town of Alsace, 7 miles S. of Strasbourg.

Fegyversek, fê gër sêk, a village of Hungary co. of Jász-Nagy Kőrös-Szolnok. It is a famous tobacco-market. Pop. about 6000.

Fehér, Hungary. See **FETH WEISERHED**.

Fehérgyarmat, fê hêr gër môt, a town of Hungary co. of Szatmár on the river Szamos. Pop. in 1900 4220.

Fehértócsa, fê hêr tôcsa, the Hungarian for Weiskirchen.

Fehmarn, fê mâr, or Femern, an island of Prussia, in Holstein in the Baltic Sea, separated from the main land by Fehmarn Sound, a channel less than 1/2 mile broad. Area, 79 sq. m. Pop. about 18,000.

Fehrbeilim, fêr bîlîm, has been a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 33 miles NNW of Potsdam. It is famous for the victory won here by Frederick William the Great Elector over the Swedes in 1678. Pop. in 1900 1892.

Féguères, fê gër sêr, a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles N. of Avesnes.

Felding, a post-town of Wellington, New Zealand, 30 post-miles NE by N. of Wellington. Lat. 40° 15' S. Pop. 4500.

Fellens, fê yôv', a commune of France, department of Ain, 15 mi. WNW of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. about 2500.

Felma, fê s-râ (anc. *Langei* gen.), a town of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean 14 miles SSE of Oporto. Pop. about 3600.

Felma de Santa Anna, a town of Brazil state and 60 miles N. by W. of the city of Bahia. Pop. about 16,000.

Felstria, fêl strîa, a river of Styria joins the Raab below Fürstenfeld after a SE course of about 50 miles.

Felstria (Windisch Felstria) a small town of Styria, circle of Marburg on an affluent of the Drave.

Felstria (Dembach Felstria) a village of Styria, circle and 6 miles NNW of Grate on the Mur.

Felstria, a village of Carlsbad, 1 mile from Neumarkt.

Feketehegy, fêk sê s-hêdî (i.e. black hill), a commune of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900, 5143.

Felanitz, fêl s-nêch', written also *Folanitzke*, a town of Spain, in Majorca, 28 miles ESE. of Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. On the neighboring mountain, *Paig de San Salvador* is a ruined castle with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. The manufactures include fancy earthenware, water-coolers, and brandy. Its port is Puerto Colón. Pop. in 1900 11,394.

Felchville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles ESE. of Rutland.

Feldbach, fêl bâk, a town of Styria, 22 miles ESE of Gratz, on the Raab. Pop. about 1800.

Feldberg, fêl bîm, the culminating peak of the Black Forest, in Baden. Height, 4900 feet.

Feldberg, a town of Marklenburg-Strelitz, 15 miles E of Neustrelitz. Pop. about 1600.

Felders, a post-village of Chardon co., S. C. Pop. 60.

Feldkirch, fêl kîrsh, a town of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, 20 miles SSW of Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. in 1890 4517.

Feldsberg, fêl s-bîm, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles NNE of Vienna. Here is a magnificent palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein and in the vicinity excellent wine is produced. Pop. about 3000.

Félagyháza, fêlê gî hâ s-h, a town of Hungary 66 miles SE. of Budapest. It has large cattle-markets and an extensive trade in corn wine and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. in 1900 33,981.

Félsziget, an island of the Seychelles group.

Felkelly, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio 3 miles N. of the Ohio River and 35 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 633.

Felitto, fêlî tîto, a town of Italy, 20 miles SSE of Campagna, on the Calore. Pop. about 2000.

Félix, or *Félij*, fê lîs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles WNW of Almería.

Fellendorf, fê lîr-dorf, a village of Lower Austria, district of Wiener Neustadt. It has a large cotton-spinning establishment. Pop. about 2500.

Felja Harbor. See **DOCTRINA FELIX**.

Felkestown and Walton, a sea-side resort of Norfolk England, at the mouth of the Orwell, opposite Harwich. Pop. in 1901 5815.

Felkenn, fêl kên, a village of Italy in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2500.

Felke, fêl kôh, or *Vôlk*, a village of Hungary co. of Zips, on the Carpathians. It is a picturesque mountain-resort. Near by are the two Felka lakes.

Felt, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2403.

Fellatahs, a people of Africa. See **FULANA**.

Fellbach, fêl bâk, a village of Württemberg 5 miles ENE of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 4297.

Fellentin, fêl tîn, a town of France, in Creuse, on the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubouon. It has manufactures of carpets etc. Pop. about 2500.

Fellin, fêl lîm, a town of Russia in Livonia 116 miles NNE of Riga. It has the remains of an old castle. A large horse fair is held annually. Pop. in 1897 7650 mostly Germans and Estonians.

Felling, a town of Durham England 2 1/2 miles SE of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901 22,487.

Fellowship, a post-village of Marion co., Va. Pop. 75.

Fellowville, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., about 75 miles SE of Wheeling.

Fella, a post village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Melrose. It has manufactures of rubber-shoes.

Felsberg, fêl bîm, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Eder 13 miles SSW of Cassel with a well-preserved castle on a height. Pop. about 1000.

Felshánya, fêl sh'ân yâh (i.e. upper mines), a town of Hungary co. of Szatmár 7 miles E. of Nagyványa. It has mines (formerly productive) affording gold silver and lead, and smelting is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 4584.

Felton, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. 4 1/2 miles by rail N. of Santa Cruz. Pop. about 250.

Felton, a post-town of Kent co., Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 58 miles S. of Wilmington. It has sawing factories and basket-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 408.

Felton, a post-village of Harrison co., Ga. 47 miles by rail N. of Buchanan.

Felten, a post-village of Clay co., Minn. 12 miles by rail N. of Glyndon. Pop. about 175.

Felton, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 14 miles SE. of York. Pop. in 1900 220.

Feltre, fêl trâ (anc. *Feltina*) a town of Italy, 17 miles SW of Belluno, on a height, near the Piave. It has a

cathedral and a loan institution, said to be the oldest in Europe. Pop about 4000 (commune, in 1891 14,494)

Feltis, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N C

Feltis Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co. N Y on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles above Watertown, its banking point. Pop about 450

Felup, Senegambia, an African people, inhabiting a coast strip in Senegambia, between the Gambia and the Casco, about 75 miles in length from W to E.

Femern, an island of Prussia. See FERNARS

Femore Oange, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co. Mo. 8 miles NE. of Washington.

Femco, a post-village of Florence co. Wis. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 266

Fender, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. The banking point is Fitzgerald. Pop. about 200

Fenelon Falls, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on the river Fenelon between Cameron and Sturgeon lakes, and on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles by rail or 19 by steamboat N of Lindsay, its banking point. It has saw grist- and paper mills and a large lumber trade. Pop in 1900 1132

Fenerif, fén-gh-reel, or Fimerive, an island of Madagascar, in lat. 17° 23' S lon 49° 23' E

Fenestrelle, fén-est-rél-lé, a small town of Italy in Piedmont, 60 miles W of Turin on the Cusana.

Feng-hwang chuang, a town of Manchuria, about 40 miles NW of Antung

Fenn, a post-village of Dooly co. Ga. The banking point is Cordale. Pop. about 100

Fenner, a post-township (town and village) of Madison co. N Y about 20 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop of the town in 1900 911

Fennimore, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis. 12 miles W by R of Lancaster on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 1035

Fenaville, a banking post-village of Allegan co. Mich on the Pere Marquette R. 40 miles SW of Grand Rapids. Pop in 1900 454

Fenny-Stratford, a town of England, co. and 11 miles E of Buckingham. Pop in 1901 4799

Fens, The. See BODROP LEVER.

Fentun, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1 mile E of Stoke-upon-Trent. It manufactures fine pottery and earthenware and has railway-shops, etc. Pop in 1901 22742

Fenton, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill. 14 miles by rail W of Clinton Iowa. Pop about 150

Fenton, a banking post-village of Kosuth co. Iowa 14 miles NW of Algona, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop 200

Fentun, a banking post-village of Genesee co. Mich on the Shawansee River and on the Grand Trunk R. 16 miles S of Flint. It has manufactures of Portland cement, wooden-ware, machinery screw-downs, carriages, hydraulic pumps, etc. Pop in 1900 2408

Fenton, a post town of St. Louis co. Mo., on the Maramee River about 10 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop in 1900 160

Fentun, a township (town) of Broome co., N Y. Pop in 1900 1171

Fentun, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, 6 miles SSE of Perryburg

Fentenville, a post-village of Chautauque co., N Y 25 miles by rail S by E. of Deerick. Pop. 100

Fentress, a county in the N part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 445 sq. mi. It is drained by the Obey's River and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The surface is diversified with hills and high table-lands. Coal and coal-oil are found here. Capital Jamestown. Pop in 1890 5235 in 1900 6160

Fentress, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. The banking point is Luling. Pop about 150

Fentress, a post-village of Norfolk co. Va. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop 90

Fenwick, a post-borough and summer resort of Middlesex co. Conn on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 31 miles E of New Haven. Pop in 1900 22

Fenwick, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich 10 miles by rail S of Stanton. Pop. about 100

Fenwick, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Amherst. Pop. 200

Fenwick, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. The banking point is Welland. Pop about 175

Fenwick's Island, off the E coast of Maryland, Worcester co. 20 miles S of Cape Henlopen, in lat. 38° 27' 1" N. It has a light-house.

Fenwood, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Wausau. Pop about 200

Fedosis, fê-do-sê-ah, or Kudin (anc. Theodosia Tartar Ké, kâ-k) a town of Russia, at the W angle of a magnificent bay in the SE. of the Crimea. It is well built and contains some quaint medieval buildings, several churches, Greek Roman Catholic, and Armenian 4 mosques, 2 synagogues, a museum and a picture-gallery. The town has a large export-trade, especially in wheat. Fedosis is a fashionable sea-side resort. The ancient Theodosia was founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. In the Middle Ages the Genoese colony of Kafa (Caffa) became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East by the way of the Caspian. At this time the town is said to have had a population of over 100,000 but, having been taken by the Turks in 1475 its prosperity rapidly declined. Recently the place has again become flourishing. Pop. in 1897 27,238

Fefra, on oasis of Egypt. See FASAFERS

Fefbane, fê-bân a small town of Ireland, in King's co. on the Broome, 0 miles NE of Banagher

Ferdinand, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston

Ferdinand, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co. Ill.

Ferdinand, a post-village of Dubuque co. Ind on the Southern R. 40 miles ENE of Evansville. It has a Catholic academy a convent of Benedictine nuns, etc. Pop about 800

Ferdinand, a township (town) of Essex co. Vt. Pop. in 1900 41

Ferdinand de Xagun, Cuba. See CHIFFRECO.

Ferdinandea (fêr-do-nê-ah) or Jùlia Island, a remarkable volcanic island which appeared in the Mediterranean on July 31 1831 between Sicily and Pantelleria, and remained visible above the water for several months

Fère Champemisse, fêr shêr-pôh nâ-k a village of France, in Marne, 20 miles SE of Epervay. Here on March 25, 1814, the French were defeated by the allies.

Ferce, a post-village of Westminster co. Pa. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop about 160

Fère-en-Tardenois, fêr ên târ dên nâ-k a small town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 12 miles NNE of Chateau Thierry

Ferejk, fêr-jêk a town of Turkey in Rumelia, 44 miles NW of Gallipoli near the Maritsa. Pop about 4500

Fère, La, a town of France. See LA FÈRE

Ferentin, fêr-ên-toe-no, a town of Italy 6 miles NW of Frosinone near the ruins of the ancient Ferratium. It is a bishop's see. Pop about 9500, of the commune, in 1901 12,356

Fergana, fêr gâ-nâ, a territory of Asiatic Russia, in Turkistan, comprising the former khansate of Khokan Area, about 56,000 sq. mi. It consists in great part of an elevated valley enclosed by lofty mountain walls. On the S are the Alai Mountains and on the NE the Fergana Mountains. The northern portion of the Pamir highland is included in Fergana. Most of the region belongs to the upper basin of the Syr Darya (Jaxartes). The valley of the Kisu-Su, in the extreme S belongs to the basin of the Amu-Darya. There are extensive tracts of cultivated land in the valley of the Syr Darya, but the great bulk of the territory consists of barren steppe and mountain lands. Large crops of grain are raised and fruit, wine and vegetables are among the products. The cotton growing industry is important, the plants being mainly of American stock and silk culture requires attention. Coal lead graphite, and asphalt are found. Fergana is the seat of considerable manufactures, prominent among them being the textile industry. Among the principal towns are Khokan (the capital) Mergelen, and Andijan all connected by rail with Samarkand. The population in 1897 was 1,666,411. The inhabitants consist mainly of Saria, Tajiks, and Karakirghizes, all of whom are Mohammedans. A large influx of Russians has set in. The present name of the region is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of Khokan in 1876

Fergus, a central county of Montana. Area, 3928 sq. mi. It is watered by tributaries of the Missouri and Musselshell rivers and contains the Big and Little Snowy Mountains. Gold, silver, copper lead and coal are found. Capital, Lewistown. Pop in 1900 6937

Fergus, a banking post-village of Wallington co. Ontario on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. 13 miles N of Guelph. It has packing and milling industries. Pop in 1901 1396

Fergus Falls, a city, capital of Ottertail co. Minn., on the Red River of the North and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 215 miles W by S of Duluth. It has wooden- and flour mills, iron-works, and

manufactures of beer, woollens, wagons and sleighs, etc. A state hospital for the insane and the Park Region Luther and Northwestern Colleges are located here. Pop in 1900, 6972.

Ferguson, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail W of Tama.

Ferguson, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. Pop 75.

Ferguson, a city of St. Louis co., Mo. on the Washburn R. 13 miles N.W. of St. Louis, its banking point. Pop in 1900 1015.

Ferguson, a village of Blaine co., Okla. The banking point is Hittchock. Pop about 100.

Ferguson, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1512.

Ferguson, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop in 1900 914.

Ferguson, a village of Berkeley co., S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. It has lumbering industries.

Ferguson, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Ferguson, a post-village of British Columbia, 50 miles from Haisloke, its banking point. Pop about 500.

Ferguson Corners, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y.

Ferguson's Falls, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 13 miles from Perth. Pop 150.

Fergusson Wharf, a post-hamlet of Isle of Wight co., Va. on Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River.

Fergussonville, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles from Barrie.

Fergusonville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. on the Charlotte River, about 36 miles WSW of Albany. Pop about 200.

Ferris, a town of Spain, 29 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop (commune) about 3300.

Ferlach, a town of Austria, in the department of Carinthia, 176 miles SW of Vienna.

Ferlach, a town of Peru, in the department of Lambayeque, and at the W foot of the Cordillera. Pop about 1000.

Ferla, a town of Sicily, 18 miles WNW of Syracuse. Pop about 5500.

Ferlach, a town of Austria, in the department of Carinthia, 176 miles SW of Vienna. The place (as well as the adjoining Lower Ferlach) has long been noted for its manufacture of fire-arms.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, enclosed by the co. of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan and Louth. Area, 714 sq. m. The surface varies from the highest to the lowest uplands. The lakes Upper Erne and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. It sends 3 members to the House of Commons. County town Enniskillen. Pop in 1881 64,879. In 1901 74,037. In 1901, 65,243.

Fermanagh, a township of Janata co., Pa. Pop in 1900 850.

Fermanville, a village of France, on the sea-coast, 14 miles E by N of Cherbourg.

Fermeuse, a fishing settlement of New Brunswick, on the sea-coast, 51 miles E of St. John's. It has a fine harbor and commodious wharves.

Fermo, a town of central Italy, in the Marche, province of Ancona, 4 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 34 miles SE of Ancona. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence and commands magnificent views. The city has a cathedral, an interesting old town hall, a library of over 200,000 volumes, and fine collections of art. Its port is Porto San Giorgio through which it carries on an active trade in grain and wool. Fermo is an archbishop's see. The town is near the site of the ancient Firmum. Pop in 1901 8018 (commune 20,703).

Fermoselle, a town of Spain, 26 miles SW of Zamora, near the Douro. Pop in 1900 4624.

Fermeuse, a town of Ireland, 10 and 19 miles NNE of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater here spanned by a modern stone bridge of 13 arches. It has a Catholic college. There are extensive barracks on the opposite bank of the river. Fermeuse has a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop about 6200.

Fern, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., 5 miles SW of Greensburg.

Fernandez de Taos. See Taos.

Fernandina, a town of Spain, 14 miles E of Madrid, on the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles NNE of Jacksonville, on the Florida Central and Pensacola R. It has a large export trade in naval stores, cotton, lumber and phosphates and various manufactures. Near by is Ancon Beach, a fine

expense for bathing and driving, and it is a popular place of resort in summer and winter. Lines of steamships connect it with New York and other ports. Fernandina was settled in 1632. Pop in 1890, 2803. In 1900 3245.

Fernando, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Los Angeles. It has fruit-growing interests. Pop about 700.

Fernando de Noronha, a volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the E. extremity of Brazil to which it belongs. Lat. of peak (Pico about 1000 feet in elevation) 3° 50' S. lon 32° 25' W. Length from NE to SW 8 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged but fertile and in parts cultivated. It has several harbors defended by forts, and serves as a place of banishment from Brazil. Remedios the convict settlement, has about 2000 inhabitants.

Fernando Po, or **Fernando Póo** (as called from the name of its discoverer, Fernão do Po) an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Biafra, western Africa, 20 miles from the main land, between lat 3° 12' and 3° 47' N and lon 8° 26' and 8° 57' E. It is of volcanic origin, 35 miles long and 23 miles broad. The shallow water of less than 300 feet depth which separates it from the continent indicates that the island was until recently a part of the main land, joined to the volcanic group of the Kamerun. Clarence Peak, a magnificent extinct or quiescent cone, rises to 10,190 feet. The whole island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered in the N. part with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation while on the S. some fine park-escapes compensate for a comparative deficiency of trees. The sugar-cane grows in profusion, yams of an unusually good quality are grown in great quantities, and coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice and bananas, together with some simonons are also cultivated. India-rubber and palm oil are exported. The climate is markedly unhealthy although the temperature is not particularly high. The rainfall is 160-125 inches. There are several harbors in the island the most spacious of which is Mandou Bay at the N. and where is situated Clarence Town (Santa Isabel) originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives are a peculiar race, the Bubi, different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbors on the continent. The island was discovered in 1471 (1482?) by the Portuguese, who in 1778 ceded it to Spain. Pop in 1903, 19,542, of whom 601 were whites.

Fernán Núñez, a town of Spain, 11 miles SSE of Cordova. Pop in 1900 5499.

Fernan Vaz, an oceanic lagoon of French Congo receives the Ovampo and several delta arms of the Ogowe.

Fernbank, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Columbus Miss. Pop about 150.

Fernbank, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 316.

Fernbrook, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky. Pop 150.

Ferndale, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Cal. 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 18 miles SSW ofureka. Pop in 1900 546. It has creameries, etc. and is a shipping point for dairy and farm produce.

Ferndale, a village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Liberty.

Ferndale, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 15 miles E by E of Allentown. Pop about 225.

Ferndale, a post-village of W. Kentucky on Wash on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Bellingham.

Ferndale, a resort on Muskoka Lake, Ontario.

Ferney, a town of France, 6 miles SE of Gex and 4 miles NW of Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. Here Voltaire fired his residence and in 1768 established a manufactory of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years is visited by thousands of travellers. Pop in 1901 1183.

Fernhill, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop about 550.

Fernie, a banking post village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. It is an important coal mining center and has numerous coke-ovens. Pop in 1901 1640.

Fernis, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky.

Ferno, a town of Italy, province of and 23 miles NW of Milan.

Fernridge, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo. 10 miles S of Reeddale station. Here is Crève Coeur Lake.

Ferne, a small town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 8 miles NNE. of Enniscorthy. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey and a cathedral. It was once a bishop's see and still gives name to a Roman Catholic diocese.

Fernwood, a suburb of the city of Chicago, Ill., annexed to the city in Nov. 1890.

Ferwood, a post-village of Pike co. Miss., on the Dismal Central R. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. about 250.

Fernwood, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Pulaski. Pop. 150.

Fernwood, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. 4 miles by rail SW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 800.

Feroma, a post-station of Coffea on Ga.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad**, *fee-ro-ah-bad*, a town of British India, 24 miles E of Agra. It is ill built, but is surrounded by interesting ruins. Pop. about 15,000.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad**, *fee-ro-ah-bad*, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 63 miles S of Shiraz. It was formerly a place of importance, but is mostly in ruins.

Ferozepur, British India. See **Ferozepur**.

Ferozeshah, a village of the Punjab near Ferozpur memorable for the victory gained here by Sir Hugh Gough over the Sikhs, Dec. 21 1845.

Ferrari's Landing, Ontario. See **Bowman's Point**.

Ferrandusa, *fee-an-doo-sa*, a town of Italy, province of Palermo, 36 miles E of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 7401.

Ferrara, *fee-ra* (L. *Ferrara* *Alicia*), a city of Italy in Emilia, capital of the province of the same name, 26 miles NNE of Bologna and 34 miles S of the Po. It is a large and well-built town with spacious and regular streets. In the middle of the city is a castle, the Castello (now used as a city bureau) which was once the residence of the dukes. Ferrara has long been falling into decay and has hardly more than mouldering palaces to show as reminders of its golden period. It still contains a vast cathedral dating from the early part of the twelfth century and numerous churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. It has also a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo de Diamanti containing many excellent works by the painters of the Ferrara school, a university with a limited number of students, and a public library of 100,000 volumes and 1700 MSS. The latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto lived during his latter years is now national property and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna in which Tasso was imprisoned. Ferrara is an archbishopric. It carries on some trade in grain, fruit, cattle, and wine, and has manufacturers of silk, hemp, soap, wax, candles, brass, utensils, stoves, glass, etc. Under the famous house of Este the city was the capital of a sovereign duchy and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, and a population estimated at more than 100,000. In 1598 it passed into the possession of the pope. In the sixteenth century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy, and in the sixteenth century it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and others. A celebrated council was held at Ferrara in 1438. Pop. in 1831 28,814 in 1901 33,153 (commune 87,648).

Ferrara, a province of Italy in Emilia, bounded N by the Po and E by the Adriatic Sea. Area, 1010 sq. m. It is almost entirely composed of a delta formed by branches of the Po and by the Panaro and Primaro, and includes within it the extensive lagoons of Comacchio. It comprises the greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara. Capital, Ferrara. Pop. in 1901 371,467.

Ferrato, Cape, *fee-ra-to*, on the SE coast of the island of Sardinia. Lat. about 39° 15' N.

Ferrazzano, *fee-ah-zan-no*, a village of Italy 1 mile NNE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3600.

Ferreira, *fee-ah-ee-rah* (anc. *Rio pin*), a town of Portugal in Alentejo 16 miles W of Beja. Pop. about 4000.

Ferrell, a post-hamlet of Edgar co. Ill. 11 miles by rail NW of Terre Haute, Ind.

Ferret (*fee-ra*), Col du Grand, an Alpine pass of Switzerland, on the borders of the canton of Valais and Piedmont, Italy. Altitude, 8318 feet.

Ferrière-la-Grande, *fee-se-nin-la-grand*, a town in France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Arras. Pop. in 1901 3992.

Ferrières, *fee-se-an*, a village of France, in Aulher 4 miles SSE of La Palisse.

Ferrières, or **Ferrières-en-Brie**, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne 17 miles E by S of Paris. It has a grand chateau of the Rothschilds with a beautiful park. This was the headquarters of King William for 2 weeks in Sept. and Oct. 1870 and here Jules Ferry and Bismarck at this time carried on negotiations for peace, which proved futile.

Ferrières, a village of France, in Loiret, 6 miles N of Montargis. It has marble-quarries.

Ferris, *fee-seen-yah*, a town of Peru, department and 10 miles by rail N of Lambayeque. Pop. 8600.

Ferris, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. 4 miles N of Carthage. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Ferris, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. about 48 miles E by W of Lansing.

Ferris, a banking post-town of Ellis co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. 19 miles S of Dallas. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 904.

Ferris, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo. about 40 miles N of Rawlins.

Ferrisburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt. in Ferrisburgh township (town) on the Central Vermont R. 19 miles S of Burlington. The town is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain and intersected by Otter Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900 1010 of the village, about 300.

Ferro (Sp. *Xerro*, *ya no Er de Fer* *cal deh* *fain*), a rocky and partially wooded volcanic island, the southwesternmost of the Canary Islands. Lat. of NW point, 27° 45' S. Lon. 18° 15' W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence longitude was until recently reckoned by many geographers of continental Europe, its meridian having been taken as the line dividing the Eastern and Western hemispheres, but the conventional meridian of Ferro (17° 39' 45' W. of Greenwich or 20° W. of Paris) is not its true one. Area 106 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 6184. It produces good wine and fruits, archil, honey, small sheep, etc. which with brandy are exported. Highest point, 4500 feet. Chief town, Velverde.

Ferro, Cape, or **Ras-Hindid**, its hideout, on the N coast of Algeria being the E point of Storah Bay. Lat. 37° 5' N. Lon. 7° 10' E.

Ferrol, *El, el fer-ah*, a seaport and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, province and 13 miles NE of Corunna on the N arm of the Bay of Biscaya. The newly strengthened fortifications on the land side, and the narrow entrance to the harbor, defended by forts Palma and San Felipe, render it almost impregnable. Ferrol is regularly laid out and contains a fine parish church and a naval academy. The town has manufactures of sail-cloth, leather and linen and is engaged in the sardine-fishery. Pop. in 1900 23,231.

Ferrol, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 17 miles WSW of Stanton.

Ferromonte, *fee-ro-mont*, a hamlet of Morris co. N. J. 24 miles SW of Dover.

Ferros, a post-village of Emery co. Utah, 8 miles S of Castle Dale. Pop. about 275.

Ferros, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is New Glasgow or Stellarton. It has coal and steel interests.

Ferros, a post-village of Franklin co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Rocky Mount. Pop. about 125.

Ferry, a county in the NE part of Washington. Area, 2315 sq. m. being the least mountainous portion of the old Stevens co. It is watered by numerous tributaries of the Columbia River. Capital, Republic. It includes part of the Colville Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900 4562.

Ferry, a post-village of Osage co. Mich. on the North Branch of the White River about 30 miles N of Muskegon. Pop. about 200.

Ferryden, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Forfar on the South Esk, opposite Montrose and 2 of a mile from the North Sea.

Ferryhill, a village of England co. of Durham, 6 miles S. of Durham.

Ferryland, a harbor and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Ferryland, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Avalon 42 miles S. of St. John's. It is one of the oldest towns on the island, having been founded by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, about 1623. The village of Ferryland is very prettily situated and has a fine and safe harbor and a large cod fishery. Pop. in 1901 535.

Ferryport-on-Craig, a town of Scotland. See **Tarbert**.

Ferryburg, a post-village and summer resort of Ottawa co. Mich. on the N bank of the Grand River opposite Grand Haven, and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R. 29 miles WNW of Grand Rapids and about 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has boiler works and ship-yards. Near here is Spring Lake 6 miles long. Pop. about 450.

Ferryville, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis. on the Mississippi River 5 miles from Lansing, Iowa.

Ferris, a town of Greece. See **FERRIS**.

Ferté, La, France. See **La Ferté**.

is the German for "pine") from the pine forests with which much of it is covered.

Pickett River, in Alaska, is a northern tributary of the Koyukuk near lon. 150° W.

Picklin, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Ill.

Picksburg, a town of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, 75 miles E by N of Bloemfontein, with which it is connected by art. Pop. 1000.

Pionille, fo-kool la, a town of Italy 9 miles NNW of Orvieto. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2600).

Pidalgo, fo-dai go, a large harbor of Alaska, on its southern coast, NE of Prince William Sound, in lat. 58° 50' N lon. 140° 20' W and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

Pidalimh, fo-dai la, or **Pidalim**, fo-dai la, a walled seaport of Morocco, near the Atlantic Ocean 45 miles SW of Rabat.

Piddichow, 8d de-xo, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Oder 21 miles SW of Stettin. Pop. in 1900 2720.

Pidelity, a post-town of Jersey co. Ill. 18 miles N of Alton on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Pidelity, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 7 miles S of Carthage.

Pidelity, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. NC.

Pidelity, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 200.

Pideria, fo-dai rie, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons 12 miles ENE of Chur. It has baths.

Field, a post village of Pickens co. SC. Pop. about 70.

Field, a post-hamlet of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. It is at the base of Mount Stephen. Elevation 4050 feet.

Fieldbrook, a post-village of Liano co. Tex. The banking point is Liano.

Fielden, a post-hamlet of Elliott co. Ky.

Fielden, Pemanania, the NE extremity of Grant Land, Arctic America, terminating in Cape Joseph Henry.

Fielding, a post village of Boxelder co. Utah.

Fieldoo, a post-town of Jersey co. Ill. 28 miles NW of Alton. Pop. in 1900 269.

Fieldshero, a post-borough of Barlington co. NJ on the Delaware River 3 miles SW of Bordentown. It has cotton and chemical works. Pop. in 1900 459.

Fielda Croasound, a post-village of Milton co. Ga.

Fielda Landing, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 250.

Fielda Station, a post-village of Looming co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 18 miles N of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Fielda Store, a post-hamlet of Waller co. Tex.

Fierro, a post-village of Grant co. N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 500.

Fiesole, fo-ta-o-le (anc. *Fesole*) a town of Italy 3 miles NE of Florence, on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the Arno valley. It was anciently one of the twelve federated cities of Etruria, and has remains of cyclopean walls and of a Roman theatre. It has a medieval cathedral adorned with excellent sculptures and paintings, other interesting churches and many country houses of the inhabitants of Florence. It is a hub of a sea. Pop. in 1901 2712 (commune, 17 178).

File, fil or **Fife**, fife-shire, fil-shir, a county of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its eastern coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N and the Firth of Forth on the S and having the North Sea on the E. Area, 513 sq. m. The county belongs chiefly to the Scottish lowlands, is hilly in part, and contains much moor land. It is intersected by trap-rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds (1730 feet) and Largo Law are the highest summits. The principal rivers are the Tay, Eden, Leven and Forth. The Fife of Fife, traversed by the Eden is particularly productive. Fife is divided into the two parliamentary divisions of East Fife and West Fife, which with the St. Andrews division of burghs, constitute the entire county. Capital Cupar. Fife. Pop. in 1901 218 842.

Fife, a station and military post of British Central Africa, in Chambezi, about 75 miles W of the head of Lake Nyasa.

Fife Lake, a post-village of Grand Traverse co. Mich. on a small lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 21 miles (direct) SE of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900 456.

Fife-Ness, fil near a promontory of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17' N lon. 3° 38' W. Beyond it is the dangerous ridge called Carr Rocks.

Fife-shire, a county of Scotland. See **Fife**.

Fifield, a post-village of Price co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R., 13 miles N of Phillips. Its banking point

Pop. about 600.

Fig, a post-hamlet of Ashe co. NC 5 miles SW of Jefferson.

Figari (fig'á-ree) Cape, is on the NE coast of Sardinia, forming the N entrance of the Gulf of Terra Nova.

Figarel-Sima, fo-gá see see-má (Chinese *Tung-Pao toong lá o*) an island of Japan, Goto group, a little NW of Kishishin.

Figone, fo-shik, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lot, on the C616, 40 miles NE of Cahors. It is situated in a deep valley surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has numerous antique dwellings and an obelisk erected to the memory of the Egyptologist Champollion, who was born here. Figone was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901 4480.

Figarg, Figig, or Figarg, fo-gheeg, a walled oasis of southeastern Morocco, near the Algerian frontier and S of the Atlas Mountains. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants and 200 000 date-palms. It is 185 miles ESE. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tadmert, and Tuni, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuktu caravans. The people manufacture cloths, weapons, etc.

Fighting Island, an island of Ontario in the Detroit River 5 miles below Sandwich.

Figioce, fo-gio-ah, a town of Italy, in Tuscany 23 miles SE of Florence near the Arno. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. about 5000 of the commune, in 1901 11 378.

Figueira, also called **Figueira da Foz do Mondego**, fo-gá-a-rá da foz do mon-dá go, a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego which furnishes its port, 24 miles SW of Coimbra. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favorite bathing place. Pop. in 1900 5033.

Figueras de Vinhos, fo-gá-a-ro de-va ven yoo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 97 miles NE of Lisbon.

Figueras, fo-gá-rá, a town and fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles NNE of Gerona near the French frontier. It is situated in a fertile plain called the Ampurdán. It has a large citadel built by Ferdinand VI. Pop. in 1900 10 714.

Figurina, fo-goo-ree-ná or **Figurina**, an island in the Arctic Ocean, being one of the most northerly in the New Siberian Archipelago. Lat. 76° 15' N lon. 140° 40' E.

Fiji (foe'jee) or **Viti** (vae'tee) Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, forming a British colony E of the New Hebrides lying in greater part between lat. 16° 30' and 19° 30' S and lon. 177° E and 178° W. The entire group comprises altogether 225 reef-bounded islands, islets, and rocks, 80 of which are inhabited. Land area (including Rotumah) 8645 sq. m. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to and from the central space enclosed by the group and known as the Koro Eas. Only two of the islands are of large size namely Viti-Levu or Naviti-Levu, the largest, whose area is more than half of that of the entire group, and Vana-Levu or Vaya. Among the others may be mentioned Kandavu, Ovalau, Angau, Taveuni, and Koro. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Fijians are of volcanic origin but there are no signs of recent volcanic activity except possibly in the presence of hot springs. The peaks are usually beautiful cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet, and are covered with a luxuriant foliage. The soil is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread fruit, banana, coconuts, shaddock, papaw, apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other types peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam. Sugar-cane, cotton, turmeric and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandalwood for which these islands were formerly noted, has now wholly disappeared. Bêche-de-mer (holothurians) cotton, mother-of-pearl and coconut oil are leading exports. The climate is agreeable and healthful, the extremes of temperature being about 90° and 62°. The annual rainfall is about 118 inches. Malarial fever is uncommon. The natives are of a Malayan Polynesian stock. Prior to the introduction of Christianity they were a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, cannibalism, and cannibalism, and addicted to human sacrifices and cannibalism, but nearly all have been Christianized by the labors of Wesleyan missionaries. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 in 1874 they passed under the sway of Great Britain. Capital Suva. Pop. in 1901 117 878 of whom 2447 were Europeans. The islands are administered by a governor.

Filadelfia, fo-lá-déi-fé-á, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S of Nicastro. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 6500).

Filiche, fo-lá-gh (Pol *Wisien*) a town of Prussia, on an island in the Netze, province and 45 miles NW of Posen. Pop. in 1900 4307.

Filer City, a post-hamlet of Manistee co. Mich., at the mouth of the Manistee River 25 miles NNE. of Ludington.

- Files**, a post village of Hill co., Tex. Pop 65
- Filey**, a town and watering-place of England, co of York East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, 8 miles SE of Scarborough. Pop in 1901 2003
- Felchek**, the Turkish name for *Phylloporosia*.
- Felton**, a post-village of Haron co. Mich. Pop 75
- Felipstad**, feehp-stid, a town of Sweden 35 miles NE of Harstad. Pop about 3600
- Fille-Fjeld**, fil'eh fahid, a mountain-plateau of Norway connected with the Sogne-Fjeld on the N and the Hardanger Fjeld on the S. The summits vary in height from 4500 feet to 6500 feet.
- Filley**, a post-village of Cedar co. Mo. The banking point is Eldorado Springs. Pop 135
- Filley**, a banking post-village of Gage co. Neb. 14 miles by rail E of Beatrice. Pop in 1900 248
- Fillmore**, a county in the SE part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 825 sq. m. It is intersected by the Root (or Hokah) River and is partly drained by the upper Iowa River which touches its southern border. Capital, Preston. Pop in 1890 25,900 in 1900 28,238
- Fellmore**, a county in the SE part of Nebraska. Area 568 sq. m. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Blue River and by Turkey Creek. Capital, Geneva. Pop in 1890 10,072 in 1900 15,087
- Fillmore**, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal. 28 miles by rail ENE of Ventura. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Santa Paula.
- Fellmore**, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. 10 miles E of Ramsey. It is on the Toledo, & Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900 500
- Fillmore**, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind. on the Vandalia Line, 32 miles W by S of Indianapolis. Pop 100
- Fillmore**, a post village of Dubuque co. Iowa, about 17 miles SW of Dubuque.
- Fillmore**, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Root River about 24 miles SSE of Rochester.
- Fillmore**, a banking post village of Andrew co. Mo. about 22 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 225
- Fillmore**, a banking post-village of Allegany co. N. Y. on the Pennsylvania R. 30 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. about 500
- Fillmore**, a post village of Washington co. Ohio 18 miles SW of Marietta.
- Fillmore**, a post-village of Center co. Pa. 6 miles SW of Bellefonte its banking point. Pop. about 350
- Fillmore**, a city capital of Millard co. Utah about 120 miles E by N of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. in 1900 1037
- Fillmore**, a post village of Washington co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River about 34 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 250
- Fellmore Center**, a post-hamlet of Allegany co. Mich. 17 miles by rail NW of Allegan
- Fille**, fil, a river of Württemberg, flows W and joins the Neckar 6 miles E of Esslingen
- Fennia**, fe-ni-ah, a town of northern Italy 11 miles NNE of Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. It consists of the town of Fiumalmarina (pop. about 3000) and of two adjacent villages, Fiumalborgo and Fiume Pia.
- Finnale**, a town of northern Italy near the Po, 22 miles NE of Modena. It has manufactures of silk and an active trade. Pop. about 4000
- Finnang**, feen-yah, a town of Spain, 28 miles NW of Almeria, at the foot of Monte Almiris. Pop. about 4700
- Finncastle**, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. about 12 miles N of Greensburg. Pop. about 100
- Finncastle**, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio, 44 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. 125
- Fenncastle**, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn. about 26 miles N of Knoxville. Pop. about 250
- Fenncastle**, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. about 22 miles N of Palestine. Pop. about 356. The banking point is Athens
- Finncastle**, a banking town, capital of Botetourt co. Va. is situated in a fertile valley which is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge, about 45 miles W by N of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900 622.
- Finnch**, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ark. 20 miles SE. of Dolansville station
- Finnch**, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va.
- Finnch**, a banking post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Ottawa and New York R. 57 miles SE of Ottawa. Pop. about 800
- Finnchford**, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River 9 miles by rail NW of Cedar Falls.
- Finnchley**, a town of Middlesex, England, 4 miles S. of Barnet and about the same distance NW of Highgate, London. Pop. in 1901 22,126
- Finnchiffe**, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky. 6 miles SW of Shelbyville.
- Finnerne**, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 2 miles E of Somerville
- Findhorn**, find-born, a river of Scotland, after a NE course of 44 miles, enters Moray Firth.
- Findhorn**, a small seaport of Scotland in Eglinsburgh, on the Findhorn at its mouth 4 miles N of Forres.
- Findlay**, a post-hamlet of Dooly co. Ga.
- Findlay**, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 10 miles N of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900 479
- Findlay**, a city and railroad centre, capital of Hancock co. Ohio, is on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River 43 miles S. of Toledo, on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads. Findlay is in the great oil and natural gas fields of Ohio and has extensive glass-factories, machine-bolter, engine- and bridge-works and manufactures of bricks, masonry, wagons, carriages, poultry furniture steel and brass. It is the seat of Findlay College. Pop. in 1880 4833 in 1890 18,653 in 1900 17,613
- Findley**, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1598
- Fiedley**, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1123
- Findley Lake**, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y. about 26 miles W of Jamestown. Here is a lake of the same name. Pop. about 450
- Fiedö**, fi-oh, an island off the SW coast of Norway 15 miles NE of Stavanger in the Bokkefjord.
- Fiedoe**, or Fennam, a village of Scotland on the coast of Kincardineshire, 8 miles S of Aberdeen. It is famous for its smoked haddocks.
- Fiee**, a post-township (town) and village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. about 23 miles E of Canton. Pop. of the town in 1890 1694 of the village about 450
- Finecreek Mills**, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co. Va.
- Finecon**, a town of England in Northamptonshire, 3 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901 4129
- Finescreek**, a post-hamlet of Hays co. N. C.
- Finesville**, finz-vil, a post village of Warren co. N. J. 1 mile from Ringelville station. Pop. about 300
- Fingul**, a banking post-village of Barnes co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 12 miles SE of Valley City. Pop. 150
- Fingul**, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, 4 miles SW of St. Thomas its banking point. It has various mills etc. Pop. about 600
- Fingul's Cave**, a remarkable cavern in the basaltic rock of the island of Finfa, W. coast of Scotland. It penetrates the island to a depth of about 200 feet and is flanked by columns 20-40 feet in height.
- Finger**, a post-village of McHenry co. Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Selmes or Henderson. Pop. about 250
- Fingerville**, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S. C. on the North Carolina River 14 miles N of Spartanburg. It has a yarn-mill. Pop. 150
- Fingoland**, a region or district in the NE part of Cape Colony between the rivers Key and Hashi. It was formerly mainly inhabited by Fingoes or *Amazaga*.
- Fingo**, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. Pop. 75
- Finière**, fin-i-er, originally Finistère, is the name of the end of a department of France, forming its NW angle and is located in the old provinces of Brittany bounded N. by the English Channel and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean in which it comprises numerous small islands. Area about 2600 sq. m. Coasts steep, much indented on the W. presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbors. The district is traversed by low granitic mountains the Montagnes d'Arree and the Montagnes Noires. Among the rivers are the Aulne and Odet. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. The minerals comprise coal, a fine grade of granite, and slate. Capital Quimper largest town. Inhab. Pop. in 1901 773,014
- Finistère**, Cape, the westernmost headland of France. Lat. 48° 20' N. lon. 4° 00' W.
- Finisterra** (An-tai-n) Cape (Sp. Finisterra, *fen-ist-er-nah* and *Promontorium Atrium, Atrium* or *Columbum*) the most W. headland of Spain on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 42° 54' N. lon. 9° 10' W.
- Finkenwärder**, fin-ken-fer-der, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to Prussia (province of Hesse).
- Finksburg**, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 22 miles NNW of Baltimore. Pop. 125
- Finland** (Finnish, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, i. e. land of lakes. L. *Finnia*, *Fennia*, *Finnlandia*) a country of

Europe, forming the northwestern corner of the empire of Russia, whose sovereign is grand-duke of Finland. It extends from lat. 60° 48' N and from lon 20° 29' to 32° 47' E. It is bounded N by Norway W by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, and S by the Gulf of Finland. Length, from N to S 780 miles, breadth, near the centre only 112 miles, but towards the S, where it is greatest, 370 miles. Area, about 144,000 sq m. It includes a large part of Russian Lapland. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs and is lined by numerous small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. At the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia are the Åland Islands. The interior is a vast table-land with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys and in the N rises into mountains which attain an elevation of somewhat more than 4000 ft. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of these of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine and fir and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These sheets of water both by their number and individual extent constitute one of the most characteristic features of the country of whose surface they comprise about one-tenth. Among the most important are the Saima, Pääjärvi and Kalla, in the S where a great part of the surface is occupied by water. The Uleä near the centre and the Enare, at the extreme N discharging into the Arctic Ocean. Lake Ladoga indents the SE corner of Finland. The lakes of Finland form the basins that receive the greater part of the streams. Their waters are afterwards discharged into the sea by rivers generally of no great length but very wide and deep. There are vast areas of swamp. The climate varies much according to locality. In Lapland, in the N it is polar but somewhat tempered. Farther S the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May but even during the coldest season thaws of several days duration are not infrequent. Spring appears suddenly and continues for about a month. The summer months are hot and dry. The soil is fertile. The principal crops are rye, oats and potatoes. A great part of the land owing to the nature of the surface and climate, is fit only for pastures. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared and much butter is exported. In the N where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen other domestic animals are superadded by the reindeer of which great herds are kept. The forests, which cover half the country are exploited on a large scale and, in addition to timber pitch and resin, yield great quantities of wood pulp for the Finnish paper mills. Hunting is an important industry. Iron, copper and tin are mined and some gold is obtained by washing in the extreme N. A great number of quarries of excellent granite have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea-coasts and from them blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained. There are about 1400 miles of railway. The merchant marine numbers over 2000 vessels. The population of Finland in 1891 was 2,369,140. In 1901 2,744,982. The bulk of the inhabitants consist of Finns a people of Ugric (Uralo-Altaic) stock. One-seventh of the people speak Swedish. The Russians still number but a few thousand. All but a small part of the inhabitants are Protestants. The literacy is almost unknown in Finland. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Helsingfors. Female education receives great attention. Up to the fifteenth century the Finns were pagans. In the course of that century and the next the country was conquered by the Swedes. In 1721 the part of Finland which forms the province of Viborg was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystad. The bulk of the country was conquered from the Swedes by Alexander I in 1809-9. The grand-duchy of Finland forms a separate division of the Russian empire, and until the last few years preserved its old constitution. Its autonomy has been in a great measure abolished by the recent acts of the Russian government. A governor general representing the emperor resides in Helsingfors, the capital. He is at the head of an imperial senate, which is the executive body in the government. Peer estates have been represented in the national legislature—nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Administratively Finland is subdivided into 8 läns or provinces. The largest town after Helsingfors is Åbo.

Finland, Gulf of, an arm of the Baltic Sea, on its E side, and intersected by lat. 60° N. Length about 260 miles; width 25-80 miles. It lies between Finland on the N and the governments of St. Petersburg and Kishinev on the E. It receives many minor waters from the N and the Narova, or the principal stream, on the S. The Saima Canal connects it with a chain of lakes in Finland. The

chief towns situated on its shores are Helsingfors and Viborg, in Finland, and St. Petersburg (at its E extremity) and Rerval in Russia proper. The fortress of Kronstadt is situated near the E end (greatest depth is about 500 feet. At Baltic Port, near the SW entrance, the gulf is open for navigation for about 320 days in the year at Helsingfors, for about 220 days.

Finlaysee, a post hamlet of Pine co. Minn. 24 miles by rail N of Pine City.

Finley, a banking post-village of Steele co. N Dak. in a grain and stock region. 30 miles NW by N of Ripon on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Finley Creek, Mo. rises in Webster co. and enters the James Fork of the White River about 16 miles SW of Springfield.

Finley Station, a post-village of Cumberland co. N J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 4 miles N of Bridgeton. Pop. 175.

Finleyville, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles S of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 447.

Finlow, a post-village of Fayette co. W Va. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal-mines.

Finmark (Dan and Sw *Finnmark* *fínmark* ken *Kew Finnmarken* *fínmark* ken) an extensive province or amt of Norway forming the northernmost portion of continental Europe and bounded SW by the province of Nordland. Area, 18,260 sq m. It includes Norwegian Lapland and comprises numerous islands on the northern coast of which is North Cape. Important fisheries are established here and give employment to the greater part of the population. A luxuriant growth of grass in the short summer permits of the rearing of cattle. Reindeer are also bred here. Chief town, Hammerfest. Pop. in 1900 32,735.

Fionn, a lake and river of Ireland co. of Donegal. The lake is 2 miles in length. The river proceeds from it and, after a N. E. course of 24 miles, joins the Foyle near Lifford.

Fionnan, a river of Scotland flows through the valley of Glendannan into the E extremity of Loch Shiel.

Fionnan, a village of Scotland. See Fionnan.

Finnery, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 1280 sq m. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Pawnee rivers. Capital Garden City. Pop. in 1890 8350. in 1900 3489.

Finnerys Siding, a post village of Russell co. Va. The banking point is Taxsawell. Pop. about 100.

Finnis Point, of Salem co. N J. is on the Delaware River 4 miles above the mouth of Salem Creek.

Fino, a village of northern Italy 6 miles S of Como.

Fino, see no. a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg 31 miles NE of Berlin on the Finow Canal which connects the rivers Havel and Oder.

Finstery, a part of London, immediately N of the City. Pop. in 1901 99,202.

Finsteryhafen, *finstéri hafen* a station and port of Kaiser Wilhelm-Land, German New Guinea, N of Huon Gulf.

Finsternhorn, *finstér horn* a mountain of Switzerland (14,000 feet) between the cantons of Bern and Valais, is the highest point of the Bernese Alps. It was ascended for the first time in 1812.

Finstern-Joch, a middle or pass of the Bernese Alps, between the Strahlthöfner and the Agamthorn. Elevation, 11,025 feet.

Finsternmünz, *finstér münz* a narrow pass in the Tyrolean Alps, on the Inn, 18 miles N of Gurnau. Altitude, 3730 feet.

Finsternwald, *finstér wald* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 40 miles N of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 18,728.

Finsternwilde, *finstér wölde* a village of the Netherlands, 15 miles E. by S of Groningen.

Finstigeo, *finstígea* (Ir. *Finstigeo*, *finstígea*) a town of German Louisiana, 8 miles N of Searburg. Pop. about 1000.

Fintona, a small town of Ireland co. of Tyrone, 6 miles S of Omagh.

Finty, a village of Scotland co. and 15 miles SW of Stirling. Near here is the beautiful cascade called the Leap of Finty.

Fiojo, a town of Japan. See Hirogo.

Fiora, a town of Italy rises near Monte Amiata and enters the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles NW of Civitavecchia. Length 40 miles.

Florenzuola, *le o-ré noo-olá* (anc. *Florensa*) a town of northern Italy, province of Piacenza, on the Emilia Way 18 miles WNW of Parma. Eight miles S are the ruins of the ancient Volturna, buried by a fall of sand in the fourth century and rediscovered in 1781. Pop. about 3700 (commune, in 1901 7700).

Fiorinacia, a village of central Italy 51 miles NW of Pesaro.

Fir, a post-village of Stegit co. Wash., 7 miles by rail S. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 100.

Firado, *fe-rí-do*, or **Firato**, *fe-rí-to*, called also **Hirado**, an island of Japan, off the NW coast of Kishiu 15 miles NNW of Nagasaki. On its E side is the town of Firado.

Firao, *fe-rí-o*, a town of Japan on the main island, 45 miles SSE of Kioto.

Firato, an island of Japan. See **Firano**.

Firbaugh, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. on the San Joaquin River. Pop. 150.

Firecrack, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the New River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 69 miles SE of Charleston. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 400.

Firehole River, in the Yellowstone National Park connecting the Upper and Lower Geyser Basins.

Fire Island, a post-hamlet, signal station and watering place of Suffolk co. N. Y. on a small island of the same name, in Great South Bay on the S shore of Long Island about 5 miles SE of Bay Shore station. Near it, on Fire Island Beach, is a light-house, in lat. 40° 37' 54" N lon 73° 12' 48" W. Fire Island is reached by steam ferry from Bay Shore.

Firenze. See **Firenzuola**.

Firenzuola, *fe-rín-zoo-ol'á*, a small town of Italy in the province of Florence, on the N slope of the Apennines.

Firestone, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, 14 miles ENE of Tiffin.

Firestone, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala. 8 miles N of Round Mountain.

Firminy, *foe-mee'nee'* a town of France, department of Loire, 6 miles SW of Saint-Etienne. It shares with that town in manufacture of silks, glass, and hardware, and has steel works, coal mines, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,903.

Firminum, the ancient name of **FRANK**.

Firokabad. See **FEROKHABAD**.

Firozpur, a town of the Punjab, British India capital of the district of Firozpur near the Sutlej 60 miles S by S of Lahore. Since the British occupation it has been changed from a wretched and filthy town to one of the finest and healthiest places in this part of India. Pop. in 1901, 50,437.

Firozpur, a town of the Punjab British India, district of Gurgaon 74 miles S of Delhi. Pop. about 7000.

Firsholm, a post-village of Butler co. N. C.

Firsholm, a post-village of Cameron co. Pa.

Firsholm (or **Murder**) Island, a small island in the Mozambique Channel off the SW coast of Madagascar about 3 miles distant.

Firth, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Great Nemaha River 22 miles by rail S of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 30.

Firth of Forth, etc. See **FORTH**.

Fisch, *fish*, a river of Lower Austria, rises in the Bohemian forest NE receiving the Pustertal and the Rienzbach, and joins the Danube at Fischamend.

Fischamend, *fish-i-mént* a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube at the influx of the Fisch, 12 miles ESE of Vienna. Pop. about 3000.

Fischbach, *fish-bák* a village of Prussia, in Silesia 27 miles SSW of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1000.

Fischebach, *fish-é-bák* a village of Switzerland canton and 16 miles ESE of Zurich.

Fischer Stern, a post-hamlet of Comal co. Tex.

Fischhausen, *fish-höw-zen* a seaport of Prussia, at the N extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 miles W of Königsberg. Pop. about 3000.

Fisciano, *fee-shí-no*, a village of Italy 7 miles NNE of Salerno.

Fish, a post-village of Polk co. Ga. The banking point is Rockmart. Pop. about 100.

Fish Creek drains part of Stouven co., Ind. and enters the St. Joseph River in Williams co. Ohio.

Fish Creek, Mich. rises in Montcalm co. and enters the Maple River on the boundary between Clinton and Ionia cos.

Fish Creek, N. Y. rises in Lewis co. and enters Oneida Lake about 14 miles W of Rome.

Fish Creek, Saratoga co. N. Y. is the outlet of Saratoga Lake. It enters the Hudson River at Schuylerville.

Fishereck, a post-hamlet of Oneida co. N. Y. on Fish Creek 50 miles by rail ESE of Oswego.

Fishereck, a post-village of Door co. Wis. on Green Bay 30 miles E of Menominee, Mich.

Fishdam, a post hamlet of Durham co. N. C.

Fishdam, Union co. S. C. See **CARLETON**.

Fisher, a county in the NW of Texas, traversed by the Eraseo River and Elm and Sweetwater creeks, its capital, Area, 834 sq m. Capital, Roby. Pop. in 1900, 2900. In 1900, 2900.

Fisher, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. 10 miles W of Rantoul on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Fisher, a banking post-village of Polk co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 11 miles W of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Fisher, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. The banking point is Clarion. Pop. about 200.

Fishers, a post-village of Ontario co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles SE of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Fishersburg, a post-village of Madison co. Ind. 10 miles WSW of Anderson. Pop. about 200.

Fishers Ferry, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R. 44 miles N of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Fishers Hill, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va. 8 miles by rail NNE of Woodstock. Here on Sept. 22, 1864, Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early.

Fishers Island, in Long Island Sound Suffolk co. N. Y. It is nearly 8 miles long and averages 1 mile in breadth. It is separated from the shore of Connecticut by a narrow strait called Fishers Island Sound. The name of its post-office is Fishers Island. The island is in part a military reservation and on it is Fort Wright. Pop. about 300.

Fishers Landing, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on the St. Lawrence River opposite Thousand Island Park. Pop. 100.

Fishers Linn, a station of Germantown (Philadelphia) on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Fisher Sound, a channel of British Columbia separates Denny and King Islands and forms the N continuation of Fitzhugh Sound. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

Fisher's Peak, in Las Animas co. Colo. about 10 miles S of Trinidad is a lofty summit of the Raton Mountains. Height, 9686 feet.

Fisher's River, of North Carolina a small stream which flows through Barry co. into the Yadkin.

Fiskere Smith, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 15 miles N of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Fisher Station, a post-village of Keokuk co. Mich. 7 miles by rail S of Grand Rapids.

Fishersville, a former post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. now part of the city of Concord.

Fishersville, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 7 miles ESE of Staunton, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Fishertown, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. about 200.

Fisherville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky. 16 miles ESE of Louisville. Pop. about 100.

Fisherville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Grafton. Pop. about 150. It has manufacture of linens.

Fisherville, a post-village of Onondaga co., Pa. 20 miles N of Harrisburg. It has a cannery etc. Pop. 150.

Fishguard, *fish-ergwain*, a seaport of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 14 miles N of Haverfordwest. It is on a cliff at the mouth of the Gwaifi has a good harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Fishhaven, a post-hamlet of Keew Lake co. Idaho, on a lake, 70 miles N of Evanston, Wyo.

Fishhook, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ill. about 32 miles ESE of Quincy.

Fish House, a post-village of Camden co. N. J., on the Pennsylvania R. and on the Delaware River 4 miles NE of Camden N. J. Pop. 100.

Fishing Creek, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln co.

Fishing Creek, Ind. flows into the East Fork of the White River at Lawrenceport.

Fishing Creek, Pa. drains the north part of Columbia co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River about 1 mile below Bloomburg.

Fishing Creek, S. C. rises in York co. and flows into the Catawba River.

Fishing Creek, W. Va. runs NW through Wetzel co. and enters the Ohio River at New Martinsville.

Fishing Creek, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Fishing Creek, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J., on Delaware Bay about 20 miles S of Millville.

Fishing Creek, a post-township of Columbia co. Pa., about 20 miles NE of Danville, is drained by a creek of

the same name. Pop in 1900, 1181, of the village of the same name, about 125.

Fishing Point, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co. Md. **Fishing River**, Mo. drains parts of Clay co and enters the Missouri River in Ray co.

Fishing River, N.C. rises in Warren co. and enters the Tar River in Edgecombe co. It is about 100 miles long.

Fishkill, a banking post-village in Fishkill township (town) Dutchess co. N.Y. on a creek of the same name, 5 miles E of the Hudson River and 62 miles N of New York on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Newburg Dutchess and Connecticut Rrs. Pop in 1900 589. The town contains larger villages, named Fishkill on the Hudson (or Fishkill Landing) and Matteawan. Pop of the town in 1900 13,010.

Fishkill Creek, N.Y. enters the Hudson River below Newburg.

Fishkill Landing. See FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON. **Fishkill Mountains**. This term is sometimes applied to the Highlands of the Hudson River and particularly to the section on the E side of the river.

Fishkill on the Hudson, or **Fishkill Landing**, a banking post-village of Dutchess co. in Fishkill township (town) N.Y. on the Hudson River opposite Newburg about 1 mile W of Matteawan and 68 miles above New York on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York New Haven and Hartford Rrs. It has manufactures of engines and boilers, rubber goods, hats, tools, and bricks and is the seat of the De Garmo Institute. A steam-ferry plies between this place and Newburg. Pop in 1900 3673.

Fishkill Plains, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. 10 miles EE of Poughkeepsie.

Fish Lake, of New York in the N. part of Fulton co. is 7 or 4 miles long.

Fish Lake, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co. Ind.

Fish River, Great. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Fishrook, a post-village and shipping port of Mendocino co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean 33 miles SW of Ukiah.

Fishes Eddy, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. on the Delaware River about 25 miles by rail E by W of Walton. It has chemical-works etc. Pop about 408.

Fishtown, a trading town of British Nigeria, west Africa, on the right of Benue, and near the mouth of the river Benue 60 miles SW of Benue.

Fishtrap, a post-station of Pike co. Ky.

Fishville, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. Pop 75.

Fisk, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Iowa, 4 miles S of Fortauale.

Fisk, a post-village of Butler co. Mo. on the St. Francis River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop about 500.

Fisk, a post-village of Winnebago co. Wis.

Fiskburg, a post-hamlet of Kenton co. Ky, 25 miles S of Covington.

Fiskdale, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Quinebaug River about 20 miles SW of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton and wool. Pop. about 1000.

Fiskhouse, *fe-oh'k'ha nā*, a settlement in the S part of Greenland on the coast, and the residence of a Danish inspector.

Fiskerville, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the Pawtuxet River, 12 miles SW of Providence. Pop about 150.

Fisherfield, a post-village of Travis co., Tex. 6 miles NE of Austin.

Fismes, *feem*, a town of France, in Normandy, at the confluence of the Ardre and the Vesle, 17 miles WNW of Rheims. Pop. about 3000.

Fitch Bay, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec, on a long arm or bay of Lake Memphrémagog 7 miles NNW of Stanstead. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Rock Island.

Fitchburg, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co. Mass. on the Newbury River 50 miles WNW of Boston and on the Boston and Maine and the New York New Haven and Hartford Rrs. It contains numerous paper-mills and has important manufactures of edge-tools, chairs, ging hams, worsted, cotton and cotton warp, steam-engines, bicycles and machinery. A state normal school, the Bur bank Hospital and old ladies and children's homes are located here. Quarries of granite are extensively worked. Pop in 1900 22,037. In 1900, 31,531.

Fitchburg, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich. about 17 miles NE of Jackson. Pop. about 75.

Fitchburg, a post-township (town) of Dane co. Wis., about 8 miles S of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1004.

Fitchville, a post-village of New London co., Conn. 2 miles W of Yantic station.

Fitchville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River, 25 miles N of Mansfield. Pop. about 175.

Fitero, *fe-tē-ro*, a town of Spain with frequent baths, 53 miles SEW of Pamplona, on the Alhama. Pop. in 1900, 3409.

Fitzel Head, a headland on the S. coast of Shetland, Scotland, W of Quendal Bay. Elevation, 928 feet.

Fitham, a banking post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles W of Danville. Pop. in 1900 309.

Fittler, a post-village of Isaquena co. Miss. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. about 160.

Fitro, *fit trā*, *Fitri*, or *Fiddiri*, *fid dres* a lake of Africa, near the borders of Baghirmi, 160 miles E by S of Lake Chad. It is in a region of its own name, containing about 190,000 inhabitants.

Fitzgerald, a post-village of Hernando co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala.

Fitzgerald, a banking city of Irwin co., Ga. 25 miles NE by N of Tifton on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads. It has iron-works, cotton-oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1817.

Fitzgerald, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill. 12 miles E of Tazewell. Pop. about 75.

Fitz Henry, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Youghiogheny River 30 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. The banking point is West Newton. It has coal mining industries. Pop. about 700.

Fitzhugh, a post-hamlet of Sanflower co. Miss.

Fitzhugh Sound, a strait of British Columbia between Calvert Island and the main-land is 18 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Fitzpatrick, a post-town of Bullock co., Ala. 20 miles ESE of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Fitaroy, an island near the NE coast of Australia, 5 miles NE of Cape Grafton.

Fitaroy, a town of Victoria, Australia, a northeastern suburb of Melbourne, with active manufacturing industries. Pop. about 30,000.

Fitzroy Downs, the name of a range of heights in southeastern Queensland, Australia W of Brisbane.

Fitzroy Harbor, a post-village of Charleston co. On the river Ottawa, 12 miles E of Arnprior. Pop. about 150.

Fitzroy River, in Queensland, Australia, is formed by the junction of the Macintyre and Dawson rivers, and empties into the Pacific Ocean in Keppel Bay under the Antarctic Circle. It is navigable for about 35 miles. Another stream of the same name belongs to the N part of Western Australia, and discharges into King Sound of the Indian Ocean. It is navigable for about 100 miles.

Fitzwatertown, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., 1 mile from Edgemoor station. Pop. 150.

Fitzwilliam, a post-village of Cheshire co. N.H. about 44 miles SE of Concord. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 459.

Fitzwilliam Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co. N.H. 15 miles SSE of Keene. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of wooden-ware. Pop. about 300.

Fiume, *fe-oh' mē* (formerly *Gr. Sankt István Fiume*, *sankt vits' tēn' fē-ōm* Slavic *Raka*) a town of Austria-Hungary, the chief seaport and a free city of the Hungarian kingdom, situated on the river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, at the NE extremity of the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 45° 10' N. lon. 14° 27' E. The buildings most worthy of notice are the old episcopal church of the Assumption with a fine front, in the style of the Roman Pantheon the church of *Sankt Velt*, an imitation of the church of *Santa Maria della Salute* in Venice, the two market-halls, the Group palace, and the Roman triumphal arch said to have been erected in honor of Emperor Claudius II. Fiume has several harbors—the Porto Grande, protected by the Maria Theresa mole, the Porto Baroni for the timber trade, the Porto Canale for coasting vessels, Petroleum Harbor etc. It is the seat of practically the entire shipping trade of Hungary. The town has petroleum-refineries, distilleries, mills, and manufactures of tobacco, paper, torpedoes, staves, barrels, furniture, chemicals, soap and fertilizers. The fisheries in the Bay of Quarnero are important. Pop. in 1890 29,494. In 1900 38,139. Fiume with its little territory of 8 sq m. constitutes a crown land of the Hungarian kingdom.

Fiume, *fe-oh' mē* a village of northern Italy 30 miles WSW of Udine. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Fiumediesel, *fe-oh' mē-dee-sel* a seaport of Sicily on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient Chrysothos, 17 miles SSW of Messina. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Fiumefreddo, *fe-oh' mē-fred' do* (i.e. cold stream) a town of Italy, near the Mediterranean Sea, 11 miles

WSW of Ocumana. Pop. about 1300 of the commons in 1901, 4186

Flumefreddo, a village of Sicily, on a little river called *Flume Freddo* (i.e. "cold river") which flows from Mount Etna and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Aci

Flumicello, *fo-o-mo-chello*, a village of northern Italy 1 mile W of Brescia, with many country houses of the inhabitants of that city

Flumicino, *fo-o-mo-chino* (ana. *Portus Augusti*) a village of Italy 18 miles SW of Rome, at the N mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday-resort for the Romans

Five Corners, a post-village of Cayuga co. N Y 22 miles S. of Auburn

Five Finger Rapids are in the upper Yekon (or Lewes) River in the Yukon district of Canada, in about lat 62° N

Five Fingers Point, a headland of New Zealand South Island, on its SW coast, in lat. 45° 33' S. The *Five Fingers* is another point on the same island, in lat. 42° 2' S lon 171° 35' E.

Fivesforks, a post-town of Madison co., Ga. The banking point is Comes. Pop in 1900, 141

Fivesforks, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. 7½ miles ENE of Greencastle. Pop 100

Five Forks, a locality in Dinwiddie co. Va., where, on March 31-April 1 1865 an important battle was fought, in which Lee was defeated

Five Hammocks Point, a headland of Lower California, on its W coast. Lat. 36° 24' N

Five Islands, a group of small islands in the China Sea, on the S coast of China in lat. 21° 46' N

Five Islands, a group in the Margal Archipelago, 5 miles SE of Pine-tree Island

Five Islands (Cinque Islands) in the Bay of Bengal off the SE end of England Island one of the Andamans

Five Islands, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS

Five Islands, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Ms. P. P. about 300. The banking point is Bath

Five Islands, a post-village and outport of Colchester on Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin 18 miles E of Parrsborough, its banking point. Various minerals and ores are exploited here and there is some ship-building. Pop about 600. Off this place lies a group of islands of the same name

Five Islands Harbor, a bay on the W coast of the island of Antigua British West Indies

Five Lakes, a post-village of Lapeere co., Mich. The banking point is North Branch. Pop 75

Five Men's Sewed, in Probers's Strait, Arctic America

Fivemile, a post-village of Hale co. Ala. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop about 300

Fivemile, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ohio, ½ miles N of Mount Orab

Fivemile, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W Va.

Five Mile Creek, Steuben co. N Y, enters the Con-hocton River from the left

Fivemiletown, or **Hieslingdown**, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8½ miles W by S of Clogher. Pop about 700

Fivepoints, a post-village of Chambers co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop about 300

Fivepoints, a post-village of Pishaway on Ohio, 22 miles S by W of Columbus. Pop in 1900 175

Fivepoints, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. 3 miles from West Middlesex

Fivizzano, *fo-vit-to*, a small town of Italy in Massa Carrara, 24 miles NW of Lucca

Flanch, *flak*, a village of Switzerland canton and 15 miles NNE of Zurich, beautifully situated near the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Ind.

Flackville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y about 9 miles E of Ogdensburg

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ky 10 miles NW of Frankfort

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Ogle co. Ill., 21 miles by rail E. by N of Dixon

Flackville, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky. 8 miles SE of Alexandria

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Ktt Carson co. Colo. 25 miles by rail W of Burlington

Flackville, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail SE of Knoxville. Coal is mined here. Pop about 340

Flackville, a post-village of Unicoi co., Tenn. Pop about 200

Flackville, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 20 miles W of Railville

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., 12 miles NE of Savannah

Flackville, a banking post-town, capital of Ocumino co., Ariz. 84 miles NE of Prescott, on the Santa Fe Pacific R. It is situated near the foot of the volcanic San Francisco Mountains (14,800 feet) and has live-stock, lumbering and quarrying industries. The Northern Arizona Normal School and the Lowell Observatory are located here. Elevation 9335 feet. Pop in 1900 1271

Flackville, a post-village of Somerset co., Ma.

Flackville, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. 8 miles by rail E by S of Lackawanna. Pop 125

Flackville, a post-village of Manda co. Ky. Pop about 100. The banking point is Vinegrove

Flackville, *flam-bé*, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Flambeau River

Flackville, *flam-bé*, rises in Lincoln co. and enters the Chippewa River about 23 miles N by E of Chippewa Falls. This river or the lower part of it is sometimes called the Mandowish River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles

Flackville, a village of England, co. of York in the East Riding on the North Sea, 4 miles ENE of Bridlington. It occupies the centre of the promontory of Flamborough Head which consists of a range of limestone rocks (elevation 450 feet) extending along the shore for several miles, with a light-house 214 feet high in lat. 54° N. The rock is the resort of numerous sea-fowl. Off Flamborough Head Paul Jones won a victory in 1779

Flackville, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. in a grain and stock region 13 miles W of Indian on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 500

Flackville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Va. on With R. about 50 miles W of Richmond

Flackville, *flam-bé*, a former country or district of Europe now included in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. It stretched along the North Sea from the Scheldt to the entrance of the Strait of Dover. The name occurs for the first time in the seventh century. The cession of the territory into a county a fief of France, took place in the ninth century. Flanders was united with Burgundy in 1384 and with Spain (along with the rest of the Netherlands) in 1516. A portion was conquered by Louis XIV. of France 165-79. The Spanish Netherlands passed to Austria in 1713-14 and ultimately became the kingdom of Belgium (See BELGIUM). French Flanders is now included mainly in the department of Nord

The Dutch possess the most northerly portion of Flanders which is included in the province of Zealand. The remainder the great bulk of old Flanders still retains its ancient name and forms the provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium the capitals of which are respectively Ghent and Bruges. At the close of the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation Flanders was one of the chief seats of trade, manufactures and art in Europe. In historical writing the name is often applied loosely in a broad sense to designate a more extensive portion of the Netherlands. The Flemish language is spoken by about half of the inhabitants of Belgium — *Adj. Flemish* which *Flemish* (The French of both is *FLAMANNAIS*). See EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS

Flackville, or French Flanders (Fr. *Flandre*, *fland-r*) an old province of France of which the capital was Lille. It is now included mainly in the department of Nord

Flackville, a post-village of Morris co. N J on the Central R. of New Jersey in a beautiful valley about 12 miles WNW of Morristown. Pop about 250

Flackville, a post-village of Suffolk on N Y on Peconic Bay 3 miles SE of Riverhead. Pop 50

Flackville, *flam-bé*, a banking post-village, capital of Moody co. S Dak. on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles N of Sioux Falls. It is an important trade and supply-centre. Pop in 1900 1544

Flackville Occidentale See WEST FLANDERS

Flackville Orientale See EAST FLANDERS

Flackville, Ontario See MCGILLIVRAY

Flackville, or Seven Hunters, a group of hills of the Hebrides, Scotland 20 miles W of Lewis

Flackville, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop about 400

Flackville, a hamlet on the French shore, Newfoundland at the head of St. George's Bay 8 miles from Sandy Point

Flackville River See Kootenay River

Flackville, a post-village of Columbia co. N Y on the Boston and Albany R., about 14 miles SW of Plattsburgh, Mass.

Flatbrookville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 15 miles above the Delaware Water Gap.
Flatbush, a former post-village of Kings co., N.Y., now forming part of Brooklyn (and New York). It is contiguous to Prospect Park.

Flat Creek, Monroe co., Ala. enters the Alabama River 4 miles above Chaberna.

Flat Creek, Twiggs co., Ga. flows into the Ocmulgee River in the SE part of Virginia, flows through Austin co. into the Appomattox River.

Flat Creek, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La.

Flat Creek, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles E of Cassville.

Flat Creek, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles E of Sprakers station.

Flat Creek, a post-township of Bencombe co., N.C. Pop. in 1900 1619.

Flat Creek, a post-township of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 4153.

Flat Creek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles SE of Shelbyville. Pop. about 150.

Flat Fork, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W.Va.

Flat Gap, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky., 25 miles S of Willard. Pop. in 1900 100.

Flat Gap, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 5 miles SE of Newmarket.

Flathead, a county in the NW part of Montana. Area, 8419 sq. m. It is drained by the Kootenai and Flathead rivers. The Kootenai River Mountains are found in the NW. Gold silver and other minerals are found. Flathead Lake is the principal body of water. Capital Kalispell. Pop. in 1900 2375.

Flathead, Salish or Shoshone (at Shoshone) Indians, a tribe formerly dwelling in Idaho in the vicinity of Clark's River and the adjacent portion of the Columbia, and now located on the Jocko Reservation in Montana.

Flathead (or Shoshone) Lake, in Flathead co., Mont. It is about 20 miles long and 13 or 14 miles wide. The outlet of it is the Flathead River which issues from the southern end runs southwestward and enters the Bitter Root or Clark's Fork.

Flathead Pass, a depression in the Gallatin Range of mountains, formerly a great thoroughfare for the Flathead and Bannock Indians. The elevation of the pass above the level of the sea is 6769 feet.

Flat Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off Point St. Charles district of Gaspe.

Flat Island, one of the group of the Seychelles.

Flat Islands, a group of islands on the W side of Bismarck Bay New Guinea 7 miles from Barrow Harbor. Pop. about 300.

Flat Islands, a group on the W side of Pinpoint Bay Newfoundland 15 miles from Barrow. Pop. 300.

Flatkill Creek, in the N part of New Jersey rises in Sussex co. and enters the Delaware River on the boundary between that county and Warren.

Flatlands, a former township of Kings co., N.Y., now forming part of New York city (Brooklyn).

Flat Lands, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. New Brunswick on the International R. The banking point is Campbelltown. Pop. about 150.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. about 7 miles by rail E of Harboursville. Pop. about 300. Coal is mined here.

Flat Mountain, Wyo. is in the S part of the Yellowstone National Park about a mile R. of Yellowstone Lake. It has an altitude of 9200 feet above sea-level.

Flatonia, a banking city of Fayette co., Tex. on the Southern Pacific and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 64 miles SE of Austin. Pop. in 1900 1210.

Flintow, flint (Pol. Zlatow) a town of Germany in West Prussia, 25 miles NE of Schneidemühl. Pop. in 1900 4018.

Flat Point is the name of the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra and of a headland on the S coast of Barro.

Flatridge, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Flatridge, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va.

Flat River, Mich. enters the Grand River at Lowell, in Kent co.

Flat River, N.C. enters the Neuse River on the N border of Wake co.

Flat River, a banking post-village of St. Francois co., Mo. on the Illinois Southern and the Mississippi River and Boone Terre R. 16 miles S by W of Riversdale. It has lead mines, etc. Pop. about 3000.

Flat River, or Gnaoigao (gnaoigoin) Cove, a post-village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 50 miles SE of Charlottetown.

Flatrock, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala. about 90 miles NNE of Montgomery.

Flatrock, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 22 miles by rail N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Flatrock, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., near Flat Rock Creek, 12 miles by rail S of Shelbyville. Pop. about 200.

Flatrock, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., about 23 miles by rail S of Somerset. Coal is mined here.

Flatrock, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Huron River and on the Detroit Southern R. 24 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has flour, saw and banking mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Flatrock, a post-village and summer-resort of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W of Charlotte. Pop. about 200.

Flatrock, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 20 miles ENE of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

Flatrock, a post-township of Kernshaw co., S.C. 18 miles N of Camden. Pop. in 1900 5292.

Flatrock, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Flatrock, a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the N shore of Conception Bay 2 miles from Carbonear.

Flatrock, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland on the coast, 12 miles N of St. John's.

Flat Rock Creek, Ind., enters the East Fork of the White River at Columbus. It is about 100 miles long.

Flathead, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C.

Flathead, Cape, a high promontory the NW extremity of Lewis co., Wash. bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the NE and the Pacific Ocean on the SW. Lat. about 48° 25' N; lon. 124° 36' W.

Flathead, Cape, a cape of eastern Australia, in lat. 14° 25' S.

Flathead, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va.

Flathead, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa. about 10 miles E of Brownsville.

Flatwoods, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Buffalo River, 45 miles SW of Columbia.

Flatwoods, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va.

Flatwoods, a post-village of Braxton co., W.Va. 0.5 miles S by W of Clarksburg. Pop. about 250.

Flatwoods Academy, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga.

Flavigny, Flavon, a small town of France in Coted'Or 27 miles N of Dijon.

Flavium Bragantiae, ancient name of Flavon.

Flavy-le-Martel, 54 km. 181 m. 181 a village of France, in Aisne, 9 miles SSW of Saint Quentin.

Flawil, 54 km. 181 m. 181 a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W of St. Gall. It has manufactures of textiles and embroidery. Pop. in 1900 4878.

Flaxman Island, in the Arctic Ocean off the coast of Alaska and E of Point Barrow.

Flaxton, a banking village of Ward co., N.Dak. Pop. about 200.

Flayoc, Flayok a village of France, in Var 4 miles W of Dragagean.

Flèche, La., a town of France. See La Flèche.

Fliecher, Fliecher an island off the coast of Norway 3 miles S of Christiansand with a good harbor.

Flintville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. 15 miles N of Scranton. Pop. 275.

Fleetwood, a seaport and watering place of England, co. of Lancaster on the Wyre at the entrance of Morecambe Bay 13 miles NW of Preston. Pop. in 1901 17,052.

Fleetwood, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 40.

Fleetwood, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa. 11 miles NE of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has foundries, manufactures of silk, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900 98.

The banking point is Reading.

Fleirma, flima (Val di Fiemme) a valley of Tyrol, in the district of Lavallo and watered by the Avisio.

Fleischmanns, a post-village and summer resort of Delaware co., N.Y. in the Catskill Mountains on the Ulster and Delaware R. 46 miles from Kingston. Elevation 1515 feet. Pop. about 100. It was formerly known as Griffin Corners.

Fiekkelfjord, fliek fjord a town of Norway, 55 miles W of Christiansand on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. in 1900 2089.

Fielmallo (fl mal) Granda (grönd) and Hante (hit) two communes of Belgium province and murel of Laige, on the Meuse. Pop. about 5000 and 4000 respectively.

Fleming, a county in the NE part of Kentucky has an area of 319 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Hickling River and is drained by Fleming and Fox creeks. Capital Flemingsburg. Pop. in 1890 10,078. In 1900, 17,374.

Fleming, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the Plant System, 24 miles SW of Savannah. Pop. about 100.

Flinton, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg or Coalport. Pop. about 300.

Flintbridge, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan., 22 miles NE of Eldorado.

Flintbridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. S C.

Flint River, Ala. enters the Tennessee River about 15 miles S of Huntsville.

Flint River, Ga., rises about 10 miles S. of Atlanta, flows generally S and SW and unites with the Chattahoochee River at the SW extremity of Georgia, to form the Apalachicola. The length of the Flint is estimated at 360 miles. Small steamboats ascend it to Athens.

Flint River, Mich. is formed by two branches, which rise in Lapeer co. and unite with the Shiawassee to form the Saginaw river. Its length including one branch is about 140 miles.

Flintshire, a county of North Wales. See **FLINT**.

Flintville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio.

Flintstone, a post-town of Walker co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee Southern R. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 357.

Flintstone, a post-village and summer-resort of Allegheny co. Md., 12 miles ENE of Cumberland. Pop. about 300.

Flintville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tenn. 11 miles by rail SE of Fayetteville. Pop. 150.

Flintville, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. on the Menominee River 3 miles NW of Fort Howard. Pop. about 100.

Flippin, a post-village of Henry co. Ga. on the South ern R. The banking point is McDonough. Pop. about 125.

Flippin, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky. about 20 miles S of Glasgow. Pop. about 150.

Flippin, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co. Tenn.

Flisk, a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

Flitsch, *Flitsch* (It. Plesio) a small market town of Austria-Hungary in G6ra and Gradisce 50 miles NNW of Trieste, on the Isone. Near it is the Pilscher Klaus, a pass across the Julian Alps.

Flitz, or **Flitz**, *Flitz* a small town of Spain 40 miles W of Tarazona, on a peninsula of the Ebro.

Flizecourt, *Flizecourt* a village of France, in Somme, 15 miles NW of Amiens.

Flizecq, *Flizecq* a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles NE of Tournai.

Flockton, a town of England co. of York in the West Riding 7 miles ESE. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 1251.

Floodden, a hill of England co. of Northumberland 8 miles NNW of Wooler. Around its base was fought, Sept. 9 1513, between the English and Scots the battle of Flooden Field, in which James IV of Scotland was overwhelmed and slain. A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

Floematon, a post-village of Escambia co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brew ton. Pop. about 500.

Floodwood, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. The banking point is Cloquet. Pop. in 1900 324.

Floodwood, a village of Athens co. Ohio, 19 miles by rail NW of Athens.

Flores, a post-hamlet of Bullock co. Ala.

Flores, a banking city of Clay co. Ill. 108 miles SSE of Springfield on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. It has coal-mining dairying and other interests. Pop. in 1900 2311.

Flores, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Ind., 19 miles by rail (Vandalia Line) SSW of Logansport. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1299.

Flores, a post-town of Madison co. Miss. 19 miles by rail N by W of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 304.

Flores, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio. The banking point is Pomeroy. Pop. about 200.

Flores, a post-village of Willamette co. Oregon 39 miles N of Enterprise. Pop. about 100.

Flores, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. about 75.

Flores, a rik a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Landes, 24 miles SE. of Mende, on the Tarnon. Pop. about 1600.

Flores, Cape, the W extremity of Northbrook Island, in the Franz-Josef Land Archipelago in about lat 79° 56' N.

Floresdale, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. about 40 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 125.

Floresdale, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario. The banking point is Elmira. Pop. about 250.

Floreshome, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R.

Flores, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan., about 10 miles NE of Winfield.

Floralis, a post-village of Corvallis co., Ala. The banking point is Geneva or Andalusia. Pop. about 300.

Floral City, a post-village of Citrus co. Fla. on the Plant System. The banking point is Ocala or Tampa.

Floral College, a post-village of Robeson co., N C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Lumburg. Pop. 150.

Floral Park, a post-village of Nassau co., N Y on the Long Island R. 15 miles E. of Brooklyn. The banking point is Jamaica. Flower-culture is an important industry. Pop. about 500.

Floraville, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. 12 miles SSW of Belleville.

Floravista, a post-hamlet of San Juan co. N Mex.

Floriana (or *Charleia*) Island, one of the Galapagos group, and the residence of the governor.

Florence (It. *Firenze*, *for-né* or *Fr* *Florence*, *fo-réna*; Ger. *Florenz*, *fo-rénz* and *Floren* *Ha*) a city of Tuscany, Italy 143 miles NNW of Rome and 50 miles ENE of Leghorn. Lat. (observatory) 43° 45' 14" N. lon. 11° 10' 21" E. It is charmingly situated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Arno. The river divides it into two unequal parts (the larger being on the V side) and is crossed by six bridges the most famous of which are the Ponte della Santa Trinità and the Ponte Vecchio the latter which is lined with goldsmith-shops, affording a passageway between the Pitti and Uffizi palaces. The Ponte Vecchio was built in its present form by Taddeo Gaddi in 1342. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay called the Lung' Arno (along the Arno) a favorite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The site of the old walls, the gates of which have been preserved has been converted into spacious streets and promenades, the broad Viale circoscribing the town on the right bank. The older streets are generally narrow, but well paved with flag stones. Many of the private dwellings are handsome and the palaces, of which there are a great many (Strozzi, Rucellai, Riccardi) the old palace of the Medici, etc.) are noble and impressive structures. Many of these are magnificently fitted up and contain extensive libraries and valuable collections of paintings. Such are the world famous palaces and art-treasures of the Pitti and Uffizi, with masterpieces by the greatest artists in painting and sculpture. The latter structure, erected by Vasari in 1560-1574, also contains the national library, with 500 000 volumes, and some of the richest treasures of literature to be found anywhere. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life is the Piazza della Signoria, having on two sides the Palazzo Vecchio formerly the seat of the Signoria and now the town hall and the magnificent open vaulted hall known as the Loggia dei Lanzi erected in 1376. In this square Savonarola was burned at the stake in 1498.

The most striking building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of its kind in Europe is the Duomo or cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (began in 1296) situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. It is a stupendous edifice, with a dome, the largest in the world, executed by Filippo Brunelleschi in the first half of the fifteenth century. Its facade was not completed till the seventeenth century. The building is 556 feet in length with the dome inclusive of the lantern 352 ft. in height. Its magnificent campanile begun by Giotto in 1334, rises to 293 ft. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John (San Giovanni) now used as a general baptistery for the city and known as the Battista, the three bronze gates of which one by Andrea Pisano and the other two by Lorenzo Ghiberti are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. Near by is the cathedral museum opened in 1891. Few of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though in many instances their internal decorations are imposing. The most noted of these are the churches of Santa Croce, frequently styled the Parthenon of Florence, and containing the remains of Michelangelo Alfieri, Machiavelli, and others; San Lorenzo with the sacristy containing the famous Medici monuments by Michelangelo and Santa Maria Novella. The three market places, the Mercato Vecchio, Mercato Centrale and the Mercato Nuovo are deserving of notice. The gallery (loggia) of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are at times supplied with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers. Immediately behind and extending SW from the Palazzo Pitti are the Boboli Gardens, about 1½ miles in circumference. In the western part of the city on the bank of the Arno, is the beautiful public park called the Cascina. Among the other buildings and institutions of the city are the Bargello, now fitted up as the national museum; the museum or monastery of San Marco, the Lauretina

Library, the Marcian Library, academy of fine arts, museum of natural sciences, archaeological museum, Royal Institute (with philosophical, scientific, and medical faculties), etc. The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery contains about 10,000 ancient MSS. equalled in importance by no collection except that of the Vatican. There are other libraries with large and excellent collections. The Accademia della Crusca, founded towards the close of the sixteenth century is one of the most celebrated learned bodies in the world. The charitable institutions of the city are many and important and some of them are of very ancient date, that of the Misericordia existing for nearly 600 years. Literary and educational establishments are numerous.

The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off but silk worms are still reared to a considerable extent, and woollens, silk, straw hats, porcelain, mosaics, glass, and pietra dura are manufactured as also numerous objects in the fine arts (sculptures in marble, alabaster, etc.) but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residences of foreigners. The character of the climate (mean temperature of January about 40° of July 75°—extreme, 103°) which is in general fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn, the cheapness and abundance of provisions, and the beauty of the city itself as well as that of its delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country houses, and gardens, render Florence one of the most attractive places of residence in Italy. Among the most charming spots in the suburbs of the city are the church and cemetery of San Miniato and Fiesole. Florence is an archbishop's see.

Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers sent thither by Octavianus (Augustus) to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about forty years before by Sulla. As early as the fourth century a bishop of Florence attended a council at Arles. In the twelfth century the city became a republic. It had by this time risen into importance through the industry of its inhabitants, who had commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts of Europe, and had become money changers, money lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. The city occupies the foremost place in the history of the Renaissance. In the fourteenth century Dante, Giotto, Petrarch, and Boccaccio shed lustre upon it. In the first half of the sixteenth century Florentine art culminated in Michelangelo. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 from which time the power of the illustrious family of the Medici was supreme to the republic. Under them Florence rose to extraordinary splendour. In 1569 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand duchy of Tuscany. Florence was the capital of Tuscany until 1859 and the capital of Italy from 1845 to 1871. Pop. in 1901 304,959.

Florence, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Italy in Tuscany, traversed by the Apennines and the Arno. Area about 2250 sq. m. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1901 937,794.

Florence, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina. Area, 630 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable Pee Dee River and is intersected by the Lynch River and other streams. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1890 25,027. In 1900 23,474.

Florence, a city capital of Landerdale co. Ala. on the north bank of the Tennessee River (here crossed by a railroad and passenger bridge) at the head of steamboat navigation and at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals, about 79 miles W of Huntsville. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rrs. The city is in a coal and iron region and has extensive manufactures of iron, cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, wagons, etc. It is the seat of a state normal college and of the Synodical Female College. Pop. in 1890 6012. In 1900 8478.

Florence, a post-village capital of Pinal co., Ariz. on the Gila River 235 miles from its mouth and 78 miles NW of Tucson its banking point. It has an smelting furnace, etc. Here is an ancient ruin called Casa Grande. Pop. about 1500.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark. 13 miles N by E of Monticello.

Florence, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles S of the city of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Florence, a banking city of Fremont co. Colo. on the Arkansas River 8 miles E of Canon City on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Florence and Cripple Creek Rrs. It has gold-reduction and oil-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 7728.

Florence, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga. on the Chattahoochee River, about 33 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Florence, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, is about 160 miles N of Boise City near the Salmon River Mountains, at an elevation of 11,100 feet. Gold has been found here.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River 24 miles WSW of Jacksonville.

Florence, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River 60 miles below Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a banking city of Marion co., Kan., on Cottonwood Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 45 miles S by W of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 1178.

Florence, a post-town of Boone co., Ky. on the Illinois and Central R., 10 miles SW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 258.

Florence, Hampshire co., Mass. is on the Mill River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. within the limits of the city of Northampton. It has manufacture of sewing-silk, silk underwear, furniture, tooth-brushes, river ware, etc.

Florence, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich. about 30 miles S of Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1900 665.

Florence, a village, of Racine co., Wis. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo. about 16 miles SE of Sedalia.

Florence, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 100.

Florence, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb. on the Missouri River and on the Chicago & St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 0 miles N of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 668.

Florence, a post-village in Florence township, Burlington co., N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles SW of Bordentown and 24 miles ENE of Philadelphia. It has iron works, etc. Pop. about 1500 of the township in 1900 1900.

Florence, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. in Florence township (town) 38 miles NNE of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900 1207.

Florence, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, about 20 miles SE of Sandusky and 8 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a post-town of Lane co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Rogue River 51 miles W by N of Eugene. Pop. in 1900 232.

Florence, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. 24 miles N by W of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 350.

Florence, a banking city capital of Florence co., S. C. 102 miles N of Charleston on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton gins, railroad-shops, tobacco-warehouses and steamboats, etc. Pop. in 1900 4647.

Florence, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex. about 44 miles N of Austin. The banking point is Georgetown. It is a shipping point for cotton seed, grain. Pop. about 400.

Florence, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Brundage. Pop. 200.

Florence, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. Pop. about 60.

Florence, a banking post-village capital of Florence co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 25 miles SE of the Iron River. Mich. It has iron mining interests and is a shipping point for ore and lumber. Pop. about 1600.

Florence, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., On. about 38 miles SE of Verona. Pop. about 400.

Florence Station, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. 8 miles by rail SW of Freeport. Pop. 125.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky. 9 miles by rail N of Paducah.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 26 miles SE of Nashville. Cotton and grain are shipped here. The battle of Stone River was fought nearly 2 miles from this station, Dec. 31 1862–Jan. 2, 1863.

Florenceville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa.

Florenceville, a post-village of Carlton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John 20 miles N of Woodstock. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florenceville. Pop. about 400.

Florenceville East, New Brunswick. See East Flor.

Florentina, a town of France, in Hérault, 20 miles SW of Montpellier. Pop. about 3600.

Florentina, See Florence.

Florentville, a post-village of Saint Tammany parish La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 175.

Flores, Flores, Florin, or Mungarai, an island of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and 9° S and lon. 119° 30' and 123° E. Length from W to E, about 280 miles; breadth, from N to S, 35 miles. Area, 8800 sq. m.

The surface is mountainous and on its S side are lofty volcanic peaks (Gunong Kuo, 9660 feet; Lobolobi, 7200 feet; Gunong Api). Cotton of good staple is raised but the chief exports are mandarin-wood, bees-wax, birds nests tortoise-shell, and dyewoods. The native inhabitants are a dark oily haired race who occupy many of the islands lying to the E on the coast are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé on the S coast. At the E extremity of the island is Lerantuka, a former Portuguese station and now the seat of the Dutch administrator whose superior is the resident of Timor. Pop. estimated at 250,000. The Strait of Flores, on the E separates this island from Solor and Adenara.

Flores, do-rah, the most westerly island of the Azores. Lat. 39° 25' N. Lon. 31° 12' W. The surface is mountainous, but fertile, shores steep. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens. Pop. about 9000.

Flores, do-rah, a town of Guatemala, the capital of the department of Peten on Lake Peten. Pop. in 1893 1671.

Flores, a central department of Uruguay. Area, 1744 sq. m. It is an agricultural section and has good pasturage. Capital Trinidad. Pop. in 1900, 15,683.

Flores, a foreign suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentina Republic.

Flores, an island of the Plata estuary 23 miles E of Montevideo.

Flores, do-rah, an island in the North Pacific Ocean off the W coast of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 20' N.

Flores, do-rah, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles W of Coava near the Paraná River.

Flores Head, or Iron Caps, the most NE point of Flores Island in the Malay Archipelago.

Flores Sea, that part of the South Pacific Ocean lying N of the island of Flores and S of the island of Celebes, extending from 4° to 5° upward of three degrees of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

Floresville, a banking post town capital of Wilson Co. Tex. on the San Antonio River and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 30 miles SE of San Antonio. It is a shipping point for cotton and live-stock. Pop. in 1898 893.

Floresville Park, a post-borough of Morris Co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 752.

Floriana, or **Floriana**, do-rah-ná, a suburb of La Valetta in Malta.

Florinópolis, Brazil. See DISTRITO.

Florenz, a post-village of Putnam Co. Ill. 7 miles SE. of Bureau Junction.

Florida do-rah-da (Sp. pron. flah-ro-da) the southeast extremity of the American Union consisting mainly of a peninsula, which with the opposite peninsula of Yucatan and the intervening W portion of the island of Cuba forms the eastern barrier of the Gulf of Mexico separating that body of water into the Mediterranean of the New World. The state is bounded N by Alabama and Georgia, E by the Atlantic Ocean, S by the Straits of Demini or Florida Strait, and the Gulf of Mexico, and W by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. Area, 68,688 sq. m. Its extreme limits (including the keys) are in lat. 24° 30' and 31° N. and lon. 79° 38' and 81° 38' W.

Face of the country—The whole peninsula (375 miles long and 90 miles in average breadth) is low lying, few hills being the height of 200 feet above sea level and with the highest point about 350 ft. (Brooksville, 326 ft.). There are innumerable lakes, of which the largest is the shallow Okeechobee in the S, about 35 miles in length and with a depth of 10-20 feet. Swamps and marshes are numerous including the Everglades in the S covering more than two million acres the Kissimmee and Cypress swamps N of Lake Okeechobee and the Okeechobee swamp which is mostly in the state of Georgia but extends southward into this state for a considerable distance. Springs are abundant, and often discharge copious supplies of water and in many cases the waters have saline and other mineral constituents which impart valuable curative qualities. An effort to reclaim the swamp-lands in the S by affording a direct outlet for the waters of Lake Okeechobee through the Caloosahatchie River has not proved fully successful. There are numerous rivers several of which (the St. John, Ocklawaha, Hillsboro Caloosahatchie Apalachicola, St. Mary, etc.) are navigated by steamers, their courses in some instances being directed through a swamp or flooded forest, affording singular aspects of scenery. The Kissimmee River, which drains a considerable part of the south-central of the peninsula, is tributary to Lake Okeechobee. The Indian River in the SE is a long arm of the ocean which is separated off by a discontinuous narrow sand spit. The coast-line extends nearly 1300 miles. There are numerous bays, sounds, and lagoons, particularly along the Gulf coast, and they are generally shut in from the sea by keys

and low spits composed of sand, broken coral and shells. A few of the southern keys are covered with hard, rocky knolls. Many are grassy or clothed with a jungle of shrubs and trees which are West Indian rather than North American in character and some of the keys have a good soil. The principal harbors and ports are Fernandina, Jacksonville on the St. John, St. Augustine, and Miami, on the E coast, Key West, in the S. Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor Tampa Bay Tampa, Cedar Keys, Apalachicola, and Pensacola, on the Gulf side.

Geology and Minerals—The greater part of the state belongs to the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods, and is constructed of limestone and overlying loose sands, with marginal areas of shell rock and coral-reefs. Reef structures of any magnitude are found only in the Everglades tract. The principal mineral products of the state are shell and coral limestone coquina a useful shell-conglomerate employed as a building material, clay suitable for making pottery and bricks lime-phosphates extensive deposits of which, in some places rich in mammalian and reptilian remains, are found through a large extent of the peninsula and a peaty material which is abundant in the swamps and low hammocks, but is not much utilized for any industrial purpose. Bog-iron ore exists in some parts.

Animal Life—Among the game animals are deer a small variety of the black bear the raccoon and the opossum. The Florida lion (or panther) is apparently still an inhabitant of the more forested districts. Alligators abound in lakes and streams, and a true crocodile is found in Biscayne Bay. The manatee or sea-cow which formerly browsed in great numbers along the shores, is now not common. Wild turkeys are abundant and water fowl and other game birds were until recently extremely plentiful in the more remote sections of the state, where flocks of heron spoon bill flamingo, ibis, and Carolina parrot were a feature in the life of the land. Among the valuable food fishes are shad pompano black and other bass, sheepshead, mullet, grouper, etc. The tarpon is the most sought-after among the large game fishes. The green turtle is often taken among the keys. The rattlesnake and water moccasin among venomous serpents, are common and there are numerous jacarandians of which the anolis or Florida chameleon is the best known. In the marshy regions insect pests are abundant. In the southern sounds the taking of sponges is an important industry. Much of the wild land is well adapted to pasturage.

Soil Vegetation Agriculture—All qualities of soil are found, from the pine barrens which produce little besides lumber and forest products to the fertile hammock lands some of which are as productive as any soil in the world. When ditched and drained, the swamp lands are often very valuable. Next in value are the low hammock lands, which are highly prized and very prolific. High hammock lands are less durable and require more fertilizing than the lower ones. The natural vegetation of Florida is very rich and the state is capable of affording abundant supplies of timber and forest products. The long leaved pine the excellent (evergreen) live-oak juniper (or red cedar) hickory and other timbers are extensively sawn and exported. Among the rare trees is the Turkey or stinking yew and in the extremes S grow the mahogany the deadly manchineel Jambelon kino cashibou gum trees, satin wood, lignum vitae, Indian almond tree, coconut, canella, and other trees which are seen nowhere else in the United States. Several species of palmetto are found in the state. The *Zamia integrifolia* a cycad, grows in the SE. abundantly, and from its root a starch called Florida arrowroot has been produced. The swamp-lands are largely overgrown with the cypress (*Taxodium*) with which are associated the evergreen-oak and (in the south) the palmetto or climbing fig (rubber). Low growths of mangrove occur many of the outlying islands along the coast and in the harbors. Of cotton both the long and the short staple kinds are grown. Sugar cane is chiefly raised along the Gulf coast. Indian-corn and rice are the principal cereals and the latter grain is well adapted to the climate and soils of Florida. An important and lucrative industry is the cultivation of early garden vegetables for the northern markets. The vine grows here to perfection and some attention has been given to the manufacture of wine. A great deal of capital has been profitably invested in the planting of orange groves, the oranges of Florida being of excellent quality. Fig, lime, lemon, guava, pomegranates olives and other subtropical fruits do finely in the larger portion of the state. In the S are grown pineapples, bananas, etc. Tobacco is largely grown. The rearing of west cattle is a very important occupation in the S and W. The total area of land under cultivation in 1900 was somewhat over 1,000,000 acres. The value and production of the principal crops in 1900 were cotton, valued at \$2,312,680; corn,

4,654,774 bushels; peanuts, 1,210,223 bushels, sweet potatoes, 2,268,788 bushels sugar-cane (equalling 65,000 barrels of syrup) \$645 913 tobacco, 969 384 pounds, oranges 334,466 boxes and pineapples 197 800 crates. The orange and pineapple product has very largely increased since 1900.

The climate is singularly equable the state has so far B that it only exceptionally experiences severe cold and its summer heat is tempered and modified by the sea on either hand. A winter temperature of 17° has been recorded at Tampa. The maximum temperature is about 104°, and the average for the year at Jacksonville is 69° at Key West, 77°. Notwithstanding the copious rainfall there are occasional severe droughts. Many thousands yearly make Florida a winter resort, and large numbers of consumptives and other invalids have found the climate of the dry pine regions very beneficial. Malarial and remittent fevers prevail in some sections, and yellow fever is an occasional visitant of the seaports.

Manufactures etc.—The manufacture of pine lumber, spars, live-oak ship-timber and naval-stores (rosin, tar, oil of turpentine, etc.) the tanning and preparation of sponges for market, and the cigar-manufacture (of which Key West is the seat) are all industries of importance. The value of the tobacco production was, in 1900 \$10 897 236. Pensacola is now the principal seat of the lumber trade. The lumber and timber products for the year 1900 were valued at \$10 843,403. The manufacture of tar and turpentine at \$1 94 101. In 1889 the production of phosphate was about 450 000 tons. In 1903 its value was \$2 966 674. The fisheries employ some capital chiefly in the north. Salt is made by solar evaporation and cotton-seed oil and oil-cakes are made and exported. Alligator skins are prepared for the manufacture of boots and shoes quite largely. Palm-leaf hats and braids are important articles of domestic manufacture.

Railroads.—The railroad facilities of Florida have increased in recent years to a remarkable degree, and now give easy communication with the greater part of the state. The length of running lines was in 1900 3395 miles.

Education.—The public institutions for higher education are the State Agricultural College at Lake City the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville the Florida State College at Tallahassee a state normal school at De Funiak Springs and the State Normal and Industrial College at Tallahassee. There are numerous private and denominational institutions of various grades (several of them for the higher education of negroes). Among the most important are Rollins College at Winter Park (Congregational) the John B. Stetson University at De Land (Baptist) the Florida Confederate College at Southland, and the Florida Baptist College and Cookman Institute (for colored) at Jacksonville.

Counties and Towns.—There are 43 counties, namely Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dade, De Soto, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, Saint John, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Among the important towns are Tallahassee, the capital (pop. in 1900 2001). Key West (17 114). Jacksonville (28 428). Pensacola the seat of a United States navy yard (17 747). Tampa (15 839). St. Augustine (4272). Fernandina (3345). Miami, Palatka, Orlando, Lake City and Ocala.

Government.—The constitution now in force was adopted in 1885. The governor is chosen for a term of four years as are the state senators 32 in number while the 65 members of the assembly are elected for two years. Judges are appointed and elected for a term of six years. Florida sends 3 members to the United States house of representatives.

History.—Florida was discovered in 1513 by Juan Ponce de Leon, who gave the region its name because he landed there on Easter Sunday (Sp. *Pascua Florida*). The name was by the Spanish writers of that day given to a great territory lying to the N and W also. In 1521 Ponce de Leon embarked upon the conquest of Florida, but the expedition ended in disaster and he died of a wound. In 1539 Hernando de Soto marched through the region. The permanent settlement dates from 1565 when the Spaniards founded the town of St. Augustine. Spain held possession of Florida until the Peace of Paris in 1763 which conveyed it to England. England was forced to restore it to Spain in 1763. The region was divided into East and West Florida, the Apalachicola River being the dividing line. West Florida (as claimed by Spain) extended to the Mississippi River. Part of West Florida (ceded by Spain to France) passed to the United States in the Louisiana purchases of 1803, and in 1812-13 the United States took possession of the part between the Pearl and Perdido rivers.

In 1818 the United States concluded a treaty with Spain for the cession of Florida, and in 1821 the transfer was made. In 1822 the territorial government was organized. In 1835 began the terrible war with the Seminoles Indians, whose remnants in 1846 were for the most part induced to remove to the Indian Territory. The state was admitted to the Union in 1845. Florida passed an ordinance of secession in 1861. The state was not re-admitted to representation in Congress until 1865.

Population in 1830 34 730 in 1840 54,477 in 1850 81,445, in 1860 140,424 in 1870 188 348, including 91 689 colored people and 502 Indians (chiefly Seminoles who live principally in the swamps of the far south) in 1880 265,493 in 1890 391 423, of whom 164 180 were colored in 1900 523 543.

Florida, a post-village of Madison co., Ind. 4 miles N of Anderson. Pop. 30.

Florida, a post township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass. is bounded on the E by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900 390.

Florida, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mo. is at the confluence of the Middle and North Forks of the Salt River about 24 miles N of Mexico. Pop. about 300.

Florida, a township (town) of Montgomery co., N. Y. lying on the Erie Canal S of the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900 1988.

Florida, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y., on the Lehigh and New England and the Erie Rrs. 9 miles SSW of Goshen, its banking point. This is the native place of William H. Seward whose father Judge S. S. Seward, here founded a seminary. Pop. about 900.

Florida, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio, on the Menominee River and on the Wabash Canal 0 miles below Defiance. Pop. in 1900 278.

Florida, *do-ré-al*, a town of the province of Concepción, Chile, 20 miles E of Concepción. Pop. 1200.

Florida, a mining town of the province of Alacama, Chile.

Florida, *do-ré-al*, a central department of Uruguay. Area, 4673 sq. m. The surface is rolling with a few hills and grassy plains along the Yí River. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Florida. Pop. in 1900 41 184.

Florida, a town of Uruguay capital of Florida department about 19 miles by rail N of Montevideo. Pop. about 8000.

Florida Bay, a body of water at the S end of Florida, between Florida Reef and the main land.

Florida, Cape, the E point of Key Biscayne, 330 miles E. by E of St. Augustine, Florida. Lat. of the light-house 25° 39' N.

Florida, Gulf of See **Bahama Channel** and **Orly Stream**.

Florida Keys (or *Keys*) an almost continuous chain of small islands and sand banks reefs, or keys large y of organic (coral) construction extending from Cape Florida in a SW direction for a distance of 220 miles the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned Key (or Caye) Largo and Caye Hueso (Bone Key Thompson Island or Key West) on which the city of Key West is built.

Florida Straits (or *Channel*) known in part as the Bahama Channel and the Straits of Bimini a body of water along the SE extremity of Florida, between the peninsula and the Bahama and Cuba.

Florida, *do-ré-al*, a town of Sicily province and 7 miles W of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901 12,067.

Florida, *do-ré-al*, a town of Lower Austria, 4 miles N of Vienna. Pop. in 1900 36 599.

Florida, a post-village of Sabine parish La. on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Many.

Florida, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 19 miles S of Sacramento.

Florida, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mount Joy. Pop. about 800.

Florida, *do-ré-al*, a town of European Turkey vilayet and about 15 miles SSE of Monastir. Pop. about 19 000 (?)

Florida, a village of Fordium, 9 miles SSE of Sasani.

Florida, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 7 miles SW of Eldon. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Florissant, a city of St. Louis co. Mo. near the Missouri River about 19 miles NNW of St. Louis its banking point. It is the seat of Loreto Academy and St. Stanislaus Seminary. Pop. in 1900 732.

Florida Island, Malay Archipelago. See **Florum**.

Florissant, a town of Teller co., Colo. 26 miles NW of Colorado Springs on the Colorado Midland R. Near by are famous fossil-bearing (volcanic) ash-beds with insect and plant remains. Elevation, 8150 feet. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Floriston, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. The banking point is Reno, Nev.

Flörakheim, 18 1/2 miles SE of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, 30 miles SE of Nassau on the Main. Pop in 1900, 3711.

Fliess, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinat. Pop 2000.

Floursville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Tenn., 8 miles from Jonesboro.

Flourtown, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 10 miles by rail N of Philadelphia. Iron-ore has been mined here. Pop about 600.

Flovil'm, a banking post-town of Butts co. Ga. on the Southern and the Florida and Indian Springs R. 5 miles SE of Jackson. Pop in 1900 523.

Flewer Cove, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, on the SW coast, 40 miles from Cape Norman.

Flowercreek, a post-hamlet of Oceana co. Mich. 22 miles SW of Hart.

Flowerfield, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. Is on Stony Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 17 miles S by W of Kalamazoo. Pop 125.

Flowerhill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N. C.

Flower's Island is on the N side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond.

Flowers Branch, a banking post-town of Hall co. Ga. 44 miles NE of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop in 1900 420.

Fley, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ala.

Floyd, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 565 sq m. It is drained by the Oconee River and its branches, the Rowan and Oostanahee rivers which unite at Rome to form the Oconee. Iron and plumbeago are among the minerals found here. Capital, Roma. Pop in 1900 23,391 in 1900 33,113.

Floyd, a county in the S part of Indiana, has an area of 150 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Indian Creek. The surface is hilly. Among its prominent features are steep hills called the Knob, which are about 500 feet high. Capital, New Albany. Pop in 1900 29,458 in 1900 30,118.

Floyd, a county in the NNE part of Iowa, has an area of 564 sq m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Shell Rock rivers. Capital, Charles City. Pop in 1900 15,424 in 1900, 17,754.

Floyd, a county in the E part of Kentucky has an area of 387 sq m. It is traversed by the West Fork of the Big Sandy River and also drained by Caney Creek. Coal is abundant. Capital, Prestonsburg. Pop in 1900 11,256 in 1900 15,552.

Floyd, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, a part of the Staked Plain. It is intersected by the Catfish Creek. Area 1034 sq m. Capital, Floydada. Pop in 1900, 629 in 1900 2020.

Floyd, a county in the SW part of Virginia has an area of 383 sq m. It is drained by a small affluent of the New (or Kanawha) River. The surface is partly mountainous, containing spur of the Blue Ridge. Capital, Floyd. Pop in 1900 14,405 in 1900 13,383.

Floyd, a post-village of White co. Ark. Pop about 15.

Floyd, a banking post-town of Floyd co. Iowa on the Red Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles above Cambridge City. Pop in 1900 351.

Floyd, a post-village capital of West Carroll parish La. on the navigable Bayou Macon 44 miles NW of Vicksburg Miss. Pop 150.

Floyd, a post-hamlet of Garrett co. Md.

Floyd, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. Pop 75.

Floyd, or **Floyd Cerners**, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N. Y. in Floyd township (town) about 10 miles NW of Utica. Pop 50 of the town in 1900 735.

Floyd, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop 225.

Floyd, or **Floyd Court-House**, a banking post town capital of Floyd co. Va. is about 82 miles WSW of Lynchburg. Pop in 1900 402.

Floydada, a banking post-village, capital of Floyd co. Tex. 70 miles (direct) WSW of Childress. Pop 304.

Floyd's Creek (or **Fork**) Ky. enters the East Fork of the Salt River at Shepherdville.

Floyds Knobs, a post-village of Floyd co. Ind. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. about 900.

Floyd Springs, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Ga.

Floyd's River rises in the NW part of Iowa and enters the Missouri River at Sioux City.

Finchthorn, **fook'thorn**, a summit of the Ebnets Alps, in the Silvretta group, on the borders of Vorarlberg and Switzerland. Altitude, 11,173 feet. It was first ascended in 1861.

Fittelen, **fū't-lgn**, a village of Switzerland canton of Uri near the head of the Lake of Uri (SE arm of Lake Lucerne) 1 1/2 miles N of Altorf. It is on the St Gotthard railway. Pop. in 1900 980.

Flinno, **Mount**, one of the Lower Franconia peaks in Grafton co. N. H. is 4340 feet high.

Flumendosa, **floo-mén-dō'sa**, a river of Sardinia, which after a S and E course of 60 miles, enters the sea on the E coast 30 miles NE of Cagliari.

Flume, **Fhe**, a place of summer resort in the Franco ma Mountains, is in the town of Lincoln, Grafton co. N. H. about 15 miles from Littleton. A small stream here flows for 600 feet through a chasm between rocky walls some 65 feet high. The huge boulders that for a long time was suspended between the walls was carried away by the landslide of 1833.

Flumini Magliere, **floo-mé-ne má-jò'rà**, a village on the island of Sardinia, 10 miles NW of Iglesias.

Flims, **floo-m**, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S of St. Gall on the Soen. Pop in 1900, 3557.

Flushing (**Dutch**, **Vlissingen** *flis-sing-en*) a seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the S side of the island of Walcheren at the mouth of the Western Scheldt. It was formerly an important fortress but recently large sums have been expended by the government towards the establishment of a great commercial port here. There are 3 harbors. The town carries on ship building and there are extensive machine-shops. Among the public monuments is one to Admiral De Ruyter, who was born here. Pop in 1900 18,693.

Flushing, a banking post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on the Flint River and on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles NW of Flint. Pop in 1900 900.

Flushing, a former post-village of Queens co. N. Y. on Flushing Creek an inlet of Flushing Bay (a part of Long Island Sound) and on the Long Island R. about 9 miles NE. of the city hall of New York city of which it now forms a part (in the borough of Queens). It contains the Flushing Institute, Flushing Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, the Kyrie Military Institute, a private asylum for the insane, a convent etc. Here are several large nurseries and gardens. Pop in 1900 25,870.

Flushing, a banking post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, 20 miles W of Martins Ferry on the Cleveland Lorain and Wheeling R. It has coaling interests. Pop in 1900, 653.

Fluvanna, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 280 sq m. It is bounded on the S and SW by the James River and is intersected by the Fluvanna and Hardwar rivers and Ryd Creek. Capital, Palmyra. Pop in 1900 9508 in 1900 9050.

Fluvanna, a post-village and summer resort of Chautauque co. N. Y. at the SE end of Chautauque Lake, 4 miles by rail NW of Jamestown. Pop about 100.

Fly, a river of Papua, rises in the Victor Emmanuel mountains, near the western border of British New Guinea, flows in a southeasterly direction and enters the Gulf of Papua by a delta, in about 8° 40' S lat. It is one of the largest known rivers of Papua, and is navigable for upward of 800 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Strickland and Alice.

Flycreek, a post-village of Oregoo co. N. Y. 3 miles from Cooperstown, its banking point. Pop about 300.

Fly Mountain, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. 2 miles from the Wallkill valley and about 80 miles N of New York city. Pop about 500.

Flynn, a post-township of Samulas co. Mich. Pop in 1900 1040.

Flynhatrock, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Tenn. 43 miles E by S of Gallatin.

Fly Summit, a post-hamlet of Washington co. N. Y., 26 miles N of Troy.

Foard, **ford**, a county in the N part of Texas. Area, 934 sq m. It is bounded N by the Pecos River and is intersected in the SW by the Wichita River. Capital, Crowell. Pop in 1900 1683.

Foca, **fo'ká**, a small island on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar River.

Foca, a town of Bosnia. See **Focana**.

Fochabers, **fo'ch-à-bers** a small town of Scotland, co. of Elgin on the Spey 6 miles E of Elgin. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent Gordon Castle.

Focșani, a town of Rumania. See **Fokarani**.

Fodie, a post-hamlet of Brooks co. Ga.

Fogaras, **fo'gh-rish** a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of its name, on the Alota, 95 miles E of Hermannstadt. The Greek Catholic archbishop of Fogaras resides at Balaratava. Pop. in 1900 6487.

Fogaras, a county of Transylvania, bounded S by Rumania, from which it is divided by the so-called Trans-

Sylvanian Alps, a part of the Carpathian range (and known locally as the Fogaras mountains) highest summit, the *Sékely, 1249 feet*. Capital, Fogaras.

Fogartyville, a post-village of Manatee co. Fla. The banking point is Bradenton. Pop. about 300.

Fogelsville, fog'el-zv' a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 8 miles WSW of Allentown, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Foggia, fog'jā, a city of Italy capital of the province of Foggia, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 miles ENE of Naples. The objects of interest include a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, many old towers, a theatre, the corn-magazines (*fosse*) extending under a considerable area of the city a public park, to which leads a splendid arcade, and a botanical garden. Foggia is a bishop's see and the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil and espere, the last extensively grown in the surroundings. Pop. in 1901 53,351.

Foggia, formerly *Capitanata*, kap-ee-tā-nā-tā, a province of Italy in Apulia, bounded N and E by the Adriatic. It is in great part mountainous, but between the mountains is the rich plain of Apulia. Area, about 2,000 sq. in. Capital Foggia. Pop. in 1901 418,510.

Foggia, fog'jā, a river of Italy runs on the E slope of the Apennines in Tuscany 3 miles W of Sestino, and falls into the Adriatic at Pescara.

Fogliazzo, fog'lyā-zō a village of Italy 17 miles NNE of Terni.

Fogo (fō'gō) one of the Cape Verde Islands W of Santiago, nearly circular and 40 miles in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain upward of 9000 feet in elevation. The eruption of which in 1841 caused considerable destruction. The climate is dry and the temperature is elevated. The soil is extremely fertile and produces fine grain. The chief port is *Nostra Senhora da Luz* or *São Filippa*. Lat. 14° 33' N. lon. 24° 30' W. Pop. 15,000.

Fogo, a small island off the E coast of Africa, in Mozambique Channel.

Fogo, an island NE of Newfoundland in lat. 49° 40' N. lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a post town and port of entry of Newfoundland on Fogo Island. It has communication by steamer with St. John's, and is a place of considerable trade and fishery. Pop. in 1901 1,113. Near by is the small fishing-settlement of Cape Fogo.

Führ, fū'r, an island of Prussia off the W coast of Schleswig in the North Sea Area, about 30 sq. m. (real numbers of wildfowl are taken here in autumn. It contains the town of Wrk. Pop. about 4000.

Foix, fwa' a town of France, capital of the department of Ariege, 44 miles S of Toulouse on the Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is overlooked by a cavernous rock on which are 3 Gothic towers, the remains of an old castle. It has iron and steel-works and an active trade. Foix was the capital of the old county of Foix. Pop. in 1901 3,699 (commune, 7065).

Fojoc, or **Fojano**, fō-yā no a town of Italy province of Benevento circle of San Bartolomeo in Gallo. Pop. about 2000.

Fojano, or **Fojano**, a town of Italy in Tuscany in the Chiana valley 15 miles SSW of Arezzo. Pop. about 2000 (commune about 3000).

Fokien, a town of Asia Minor. See *Fuocma*.

Fo-kien, fō-ke-ān or **Fo-kien**, a province of China, having SE the Strait of Fo-kien (or of *Formosa*). Area about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. about 25,000,000. The surface is mountainous. The principal river is the Min which enters the sea below Fu-chow, the capital. Through one of the smaller provinces, Fo-kien is among the most wealthy in China, producing rice, tea, sugar, etc. The town of Amoy is in this province.

Fokushana (Roman *Focensis* fōk-shā-nā) a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 92 miles NE of Bucharest. It has strong modern fortifications. There is an active trade in grain. Pop. in 1899 25,783.

Folcroft, a post village of Delaware co. Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 100.

Földvár, a town of Hungary on the Tisza. See *Dona-Földvár*.

Földvár, föld'vār or **Marientburg**, ml-rē'p-n-bō'no, a small town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 12 miles N of Kronstadt.

Földvár, or **Tisza-Földvár**, thā'sh föld'vār a town of Hungary on the Tisza 8 miles from Szolnok. Pop. about 3000.

Földvár, or **Tisza-Földvár**, a town of Hungary in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, situated on the Tisza, at the junction of the Francis Canal. Pop. about 3000.

Folembay, fol'ēm brā, a village of France, in Alsace, 15 miles W of Leon.

Foley, a banking post-village of Benton co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. 15 miles NE of Sauk Rapids.

Foley, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. Pop. about 100.

Folgarida, fol-gā-re-dā, or **Folligrove**, full grī't, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol near Rovereto. Pop. of the commune in 1900 3738.

Folgefondee-Fjeld, fol-gāh fon-dēn fēld an elevated plateau and mountain range of Norway stretching from N to S at no great distance from the W coast. Its culminating point is 425 feet in height. Its most remarkable feature is its huge ice-sheet or field immediately E of the Hardanger Fjord, which extends over a length of 25 miles and covers a width of 4-9 miles. A stream issuing from its base forms a magnificent waterfall.

Folger, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Foligno, fol-ee-nō (anc. *Fulgin* in or *Fulgentium*) a town of central Italy in Umbria, province and 20 miles SE of Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines and watered by the Clitunno. The only notable public building is the cathedral of San Felice. Foligno has a high reputation for its parchment, silks, leather and soap. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1852. It was anciently a place of some importance being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901 26,111.

Folkestone, fōk stōn, a municipal borough of England, in Kent, 5 miles WSW of Dover. It lies on a hilly uneven land and is consequently irregularly built with many steep streets. It is a well known watering place and has a good harbor which is much used for the mackerel and herring fisheries. It is one of the principal points of departure for steamers plying between England and the continent. Pop. in 1851 6,226. In 1891, 23,005. In 1901 30,894.

Folkestone, or **Falkingham**, a parish of England, co. and 26 miles SSE of Lincoln.

Folke Store, a post-village of Colleton co. S.C. 14 miles from Beaufort station.

Folkston, a post town of Charlton co. Ga. on the Plant System. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. in 1900 187.

Folketts, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa. Pop. about 80.

Follo, fol'lo (L. *Folium*) a village of Italy province of Genoa, 7 miles NE of Lavagna.

Follonica, fol'lon-ē-kā, a maritime village of Italy in Tuscany on the Mediterranean Sea opposite Elba and 12 miles E. of Piombino. Ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted. Pop. about 1600.

Folly Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co. S.C., bounded on the NE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the landward side by the Folly Island River (so called).

Folly Mills, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. 4 miles E of Staunton.

Folly Village, a resort town of Nova Scotia in Colchester co. on Cobequid Bay 4 miles W of Debert. The banking point is Truro. Pop. about 400.

Folsom, fōl sōm, a banking post village of Sacramento co. Cal. on the American River near the junction of its forks and on the Southern Pacific R. 23 miles NNE of Sacramento. It has a vineyard and distillery. Pop. about 1200.

Folsom, a post-village of Bartow co. Ga. Pop. about 5.

Folsom, a post village of Atlantic co. N.J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 300.

Folsom, a mining post-village of Colfax co. N. Mex. 67 miles by rail NW of Tuxtepec. Pop. 250.

Folsom, a post-village of Wetzel co. W. Va. The banking point is Mannington. Pop. about 100.

Folsomdale, a post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y. about 48 miles SW of Rochester.

Folsomville, a post-village of Warwick co. Ind. 28 miles FNE of Evansville. Pop. about 400.

Foltz, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Mercersburg. Pop. about 200.

Fombio, fōm-bō a village of Italy province of Milan 2 miles SW of Codogno.

Fomer Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Clark co. into the Little Missouri River.

Foncine, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop. 66.

Fonda, a banking post-town of Poonchaw co. Iowa, 48 miles NW of Jefferson on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 1180.

Fonda, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co., N.Y., is on the N. bank of the Mohawk River at the mouth of Cayadotta Creek 43 miles NW of Albany on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Fonda, Johnstown and Glenville R. It has manufactures of flour, knit goods, and brooms. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

Fond-des-Negres, *fōn dā nā gr*, a town of Haiti, in its SW peninsula, 55 miles WSW of Port-au-Prince.

Fond du Lac (*fōn dū lak*), a name sometimes applied to the S extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wis.

Fond du Lac (*fōn dū lak*), a county in the E part of Wisconsin, has an area of 720 sq m. It is drained by the Milwaukee and Rock rivers which rise in it. Its name which in French signifies end of the lake, refers to Lake Winnebago, the southern end of which lies in this county and affords facilities for steam navigation. Capital, Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1990 44,058 in 1980 47,589.

Fond du Lac, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. on the St. Louis River, at the head of navigation from Lake Superior and on the Northern Pacific R. 15 miles SW of Duluth. This is one of the oldest towns in Minnesota and was once an important trading post.

Fond du Lac, a city of Wisconsin the capital of Fond du Lac co. is finely situated at the S end of Winnebago Lake at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River and on the Chicago and Northwestern the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rrs. 63 miles ANW of Milwaukee. Steamboats ascend from Green Bay to this place via the Fox River and Lake Winnebago. It has foundries machine and railroad-shops, and manufactures of refrigerators, wagons furniture, gas-engines, automobiles, saws doors and blinds, chemicals etc. It is the seat of a state insane asylum the Grafton Hall convalescent institute and the St. Agnes Hospital and Sanatorium. Pop. in 1990 12,624 in 1980 12,624 in 1960 15,110.

Fond du Lac, a town ship (town) of Fond du Lac co. Wis. Pop. in 1990 1280.

Fondus, *fōn dū* (anc. *fū dū*) a town of Italy province of Calabria on the Ippian Way 14 miles W of Cassano. It has a Gothic cathedral and a Dominican convent, in which Thomas Aquinas taught. Its vicinity (the ancient *Circulus Algeri*) is extremely fertile and was anciently famous for its wine. Pop. (commune) in 1991 9530.

Fondus, *fōn dū*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 2 miles N of Trent. Pop. about 2000.

Fonduswood, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa.

Fong-ting, a town of China. See FONG-TING.

Fong-yang, a town of China. See FONG-YANG.

Fonua, *fōn uā*, a village of the island of Sardinia, 24 miles NE of Cagliari.

Fonsagrada, *fōn sá grá dā*, a commune of Spain in a small province and 25 miles NE of Lago. Pop. in 1990 1,802.

Fonseca, Gulf of (also known as the Gulf of Anapala and formerly as the Gulf or Bay of Conchagua) an arm of the Pacific Ocean bounded by Salvador Alvarado and Nicaragua. Length about 40 miles width of passage between the volcanoes Conchagua and Cosigües, about 21 miles. The port of Anapala is on this gulf on the island of Tigra.

Fonta Flora, a post-hamlet of Burke co. NC.

Fontainebleau, a post-hamlet of Andrew co. Mo.

Fontainebleau, *fōn tān blō*, constructed from Fontaine Bleue, fountain of beautiful water (L. *Fons Belligena Fons Alauda*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, about 2 miles from the left bank of the Seine and 3 miles SSE of Paris. It is well known for its palace and small houses. The town is famous for its palace and forest. The palace, one of the finest in France began in the thirteenth century and completed in the eighteenth was the favorite residence of several French monarchs including Napoleon who signed his abdication here in 1814. The forest considered the most beautiful in France covers 43,500 acres and produces a wealth of picturesque and varied scenery. Fontainebleau has breweries and manufactures of porcelain, pottery and artistic cabinet wares. Pop. in 1991 14,160.

Fontaine-Francaise, *fōn tān frān sās*, a small town of France, Côte-d'Or 30 miles NE of Dijon.

Fontaine-la-Frèze, *fōn tān lā frāz*, a town of Belgium in Hainaut 6 miles W of Charleroi. Pop. in 1990 5683.

Fontaine-More (L. *Fons de Mau re*) a village of Italy 36 miles ESE of Aoste.

Fontaine-Notre-Dame, *fōn tān nōt r dām*, a village of France, 2 miles W of Cambrai.

Fontainequi Bonille, *fōn tān kē boōr* or Fountain Creek, a creek of Colorado, rises near Pike's Peak and enters the Arkansas River at Pueblo, after a course of about 80 miles. The name signifies Boiling Spring.

Fontana, a post-city of Miami co. Kan. 11 miles by rail S of Paola. Pop. in 1990, 237.

Fontana, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa. 4 miles S of Annville.

Fontana, a post-village of Walworth co. Wis. about 2 miles from Williams Bay station. Pop. about 60.

Fontana Fredda, *fōn tān frēd dā*, a village of northern Italy 32 miles W of Udine. Pop. of the commune in 1991 4992.

Fontanarossa, *fōn tān rōsā*, a small town of Italy province of Avellino 44 miles W of Frigento.

Fontanelle, *fōn tān nēllā*, a small town of northern Italy 17 miles SSE of Bergamo.

Fontanello, *fōn tān nēllō*, a village of Italy 7 miles WNW of Parma.

Fontanelle, *fōn tān nēll*, a banking post-town of Adair co. Iowa, about 60 miles WSW of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1990 553.

Fontanelle, a post-village of Washington co., Neb. The banking point is Fremont. Pop. about 160.

Fontanet, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Terre Haute. It has sewing and powder industries. Pop. about 700.

Fontaneto d'Agogna, *fōn tān dā gōn yā*, a village of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles WNW of Novara, near the Agogna.

Fontaneto da Fo, *fōn tān dā fō*, a village of Italy 15 miles SW of Verona, near the Po.

Fontarabá, a town of Spain. See FUENTERRABIA.

Fontcouverte, *fōn kōv rānt* (L. *Fons Operis*) a village of France in Savoy on the Arvan 3 miles WSW of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne.

Fontebon, *fōn tā bō*, a town of Brazil is the state of Amazonas on the Amazon River about 420 miles W of Manaus.

Fontenay aux-Roses, *fōn tān nā rōs*, a village of France, in Seine, 1 mile S of Châtillon, connected by tramway with Paris. Pop. of the commune 2500.

Fontenay-le-Comte, *fōn tān lā kōm tā*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in Vendée, on the river Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 35 miles SE of La Roche-sur-Yon. It is pleasantly situated and has quaint quarters two interesting churches, a fine fountain, and pretty suburbs. It has manufactures of textiles. The town was prominent in the Huguenot wars. Pop. in 1991 9098.

Fontenay-sous-Bois, *fōn tān sō bō*, a town of France in Seine, 1 mile E of Vincennes. Pop. in 1991 8985.

Fontenelle Creek, Wyo. enters the Green River in Uinta co.

Fontenoy, *fōn tān nōy*, a village of Belgium province of Hainaut, 5 miles SE of Tournai. Here on April 30 (now style May 11) 1745 the forces under the duke of Cohn were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe.

Fontenoy (L. *Fontanica*) a village of France department of Seine, arrondissement of Auxerre. Near this place, in 841 Charles the Bald and Louis son of Louis le Débonnaire, defeated their brother Lothaire. An obelisk has recently been erected to commemorate the battle.

Fontenoy, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Wis. 16 miles SE of Green Bay.

Fontenoy, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec.

Fontenoy-le-Château, *fōn tān nōy lē shā tō*, a small town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles SSW of Epinal.

Fontevivo, *fōn tān vīvō*, a village of Italy 8 miles WNW of Parma. It contains a museum of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, who died here in 1802.

Fontevrault, *fōn tān vrōl*, a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles SE of Saumur. It owes its foundation to a famous abbey destroyed during the first revolution a part of which is now occupied by a large reformatory. The other remaining portions are a church of the twelfth century in which are the tombs of Henry II and Richard I of England, Eleanor of Aquitaine, and Isabelle, wife of King John.

Fontfili, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario. The banking point is Welland. Pop. about 400.

Fontvieille, *fōn vrā vīl*, a village of France, in Bouches-de-Rhône, 5 miles NE of Arles. It has stone-quinces and warm springs.

Fontz, Smith, a small town of Spale 36 miles ESE of Heona.

Fontzo, *fōn tā zō*, a village of northern Italy, 22 miles WSW of Belluno.

Foo-chow, or **Foo-chow** See FU-CHOW.

Footah See FULAH.

Footland, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Wehach R. 133 miles SSW of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Foota See FUTA.

Foota-Jallah See FUTA-JALLAH.

Footo, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Big-Ish River about 22 miles S. by E of Marengo.

Foots, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va.

Foot of Flame, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. on the Barclay R. 2 miles E of Barclay. Pop 100

Foots Cray, an urban district of England co. of Kent. Pop. in 1901 5817

Footscray, a municipal city of Bourke co. Victoria, on the Saltwater River 4 miles by rail SW of Melbourne. It has a dry-dock. Pop about 15 000

Footville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. N.C.

Footville, a post-village of Arhtabula co., Ohio, 6 miles W of Rock Creek station

Footville, a post village of Rock co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles W of Janesville. Pop about 225

Foraker, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind.

Foraker, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on a branch of the Erie R. 1 mile W of Kenton. Pop about 150

Forbach, for bā, a village of Baden, 24 miles SSW of Karlsruhe

Forbach, a town of Germany in Lorraine 33 miles E of Metz. The old castle of the counts of Forbach on the Schlossberg has been partially rebuilt. Pop. in 1904 8200

Forbes, for bā, a small town of Bohemia, 8 miles SE of Budweis.

Forbes, for bā, a town of New South Wales, 298 miles by rail W of Sydney. Pop about 3700

Forbes' Islands, off the NE coast of Australia in Temple Bay

Forbes, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains near the head-waters of the Saskatchewan River in about lat 51° 37' N lon 118° 57' W. Height, 12,250 feet.

Forbestown, for bā, a post village of Rott co. Cal about 80 miles N by E of Sacramento. The banking point in Oroville. Pop about 440

Forbush, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa, on the Albia and Centerville R. The banking point in Centerville. Pop about 100

Forbush, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co. N.C.

Forendon River, in British Nigeria, is one of the delta-arms of the Niger

Foréati, for-kā, a small town of Spain 44 miles N of Castellón de la Plana, on an affluent of the Ebro.

Forcalquier, for kāl-kā, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Basses-Alpes 24 miles SW of Digne. Pop about 2200

Forchheim, for bā, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 16 miles SSE of Bamberg. Forchheim was an important town in the early part of the Middle Ages. It was formerly a fortress. Pop in 1900 7590

Forchtenau, for bā, a village of Hungary 11 miles W of Odessa. Near by is a splendid castle of the Esterházy family

Forchtenberg, for bā, a small town of Württemberg 13 miles NE of Heilbronn

Forclaz (see kāl) Cōt de la, a pass of the Velanien Alps of Switzerland on the route of the Tête-Noire, 4½ miles SW of Marigny. Height, 498 feet. Another pass of the same name is in Savoy near St. Crevin-le-Bains between the Tête-Noire and Prarion. Height 5405 feet

Ford, a county in the E part of Illinois, has an area of 480 sq m. It is drained by the source of the Sangamon River and a small affluent of the Vermilion River. Capital, Paxton. Pop in 1890 17 035 in 1900 18 369

Ford, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 1040 sq m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and Crooked Creek. Capital, Dodge City. Pop in 1890 5308 in 1900 5497

Ford, a city of Ford co. Kan. 17 miles by rail ESE of Dodge City. Pop in 1900 82

Ford, a post-town of Clark co. Ky 9 miles S by W of Winchester on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has lumbering industries. Pop in 1900 731

Ford, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio. The banking point is Barton. Pop about 250

Ford, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop about 78

Ford, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop 5

Ford City, a post-village of Gentry co. Mo.

Ford City, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. 6 miles S of Kittanning, on the Allegheny Valley R. It has plate-glass works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2870

Fordø, for dō, a village of Norway 78 miles NNE of Bergen

Fordham, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. 12 miles N of the business-centre of New York city. It is the seat of St. John's College (Catholic). In 1874 it was annexed to New York city

Fordingbridge, a town of England in Hampshire, on the Aven, here crossed by a stone bridge, 10 miles by rail S of Salisbury. Pop in 1901 6187

Fordland, a post-village of Webster co., Mo. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R., 27 miles E of Springfield

Fordoch, for dō, a small bayou of Louisiana, commences with Atchafalaya Bayou

Fordoch, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. Pop 80

Forden, a town of Prussia in Posen 7 miles ENE. of Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop about 2500

Ford River, Mich. rises in Marquette co. in the Upper Peninsula, and enters Green Bay near its northern end. It is about 100 miles long

Ford River, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. on a river of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 miles SW of Escanaba. It has extensive manufacturing of lumber. Pop. about 500

Fords, a post-village of Middlesex co. N.J. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point in Perth Amboy. Pop 350

Fords Ferry, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co. Ky. on the Ohio River 25 miles below Shawneetown

Fords Store, or Winchester, a post-village of Queen Anne co. Md. on the Chesapeake Bay 14 miles SW of Centerville, its banking point. Pop about 1000

Fordville, a banking post-town of Ohio co. Ky. 25 miles by rail SW of Harpersburg. Pop in 1900 588

Fordtown, a post-village of Sullivan co. Tenn., 11 miles N of Jonesboro. Pop 100

Fordwich, a banking post-village of Haron co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 10 miles W of Harriston. It has various manufactures. Pop about 800

Fordyce, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Ark. 29 miles NE of Camden on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has gineries, lumber mills etc. and is an important trade-centre. Pop in 1900 1716

Fordyce, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Pa.

Foreland, North and South, two headlands in Ragland co. of Kent. The first, forming the NE angle of the county and the most easterly head in England consists of chalky cliffs nearly 300 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and has a light-house visible for 20 miles. Lat. 51° 22' N. The South Foreland is 16 miles S of the former and has a light-house visible 30 miles.

Foreman, a banking post-village of Little River co. Ark. 15 miles by rail NW of Richmond

Foreman, for-dā (and Fore law?) a town of Italy in the Apennine provinces and 15 miles N. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901 6347

Foreman, a post-village of Newton co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Goodland. Pop 130

Forest, a county in the NW part of Pennsylvania. Area, 420 sq m. It is intersected by the Allegheny River. It is bounded on the SE by the Clarion River and also drained by the Tionesta Creek. Capital Tionesta. Pop in 1890 8482 in 1900 11 039

Forest, a county in the NE part of Wisconsin. Area 1421 sq m. It is crossed by the Menominee River and Pembina rivers, and contains several lakes. Capital Cranston. Pop in 1900 1396

Forest, a banking post-village of Sierra co. 32 miles NE of Nevada City. Pop about 300

Forest, a post-hamlet of Newton co. Del. 17 miles NW of Dover

Forest a banking post-village of Clinton co. Ind. 11 miles by rail VS of Frankfort. Pop about 300

Forest, a post-village of West Carroll parish La. The banking point is Lake Providence.

Forest, a banking post-village capital of Scott co. Minn. on the Queen and Crescent Route 47 miles E of Jackson. Pop in 1900 761

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y., on the Railroad R. 31 miles E of Malone. Pop 200

Forest, a banking post-village of Hardin co. Ohio, 28 miles SW of Tiffin on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania R. It has manufacturers of metal-rolling, incubators, etc. Pop in 1900 1155

Forest, a post-village of Cherokee co. Tex. The banking point is East. Pop about 250

Forest, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash.

Forest, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop in 1900 1296

Forest, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop in 1900 1260

Forest, a banking post-town of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 146 miles W of Toronto. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1565.

Forestburg, a hamlet of Sullivan co. N Y in Forestburg township (town) 14 miles N by W of Port Jervis Pop of the town in 1900 925

Forestburg, a post-hamlet of Sanborn co S Dak on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles E. by S of Woomochet

Forestburg, a post village of Montague co Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo.

Forest Cantons, Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden enclosed by which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons

Forest City, a post-village of Orange co Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford

Forest City, a banking post-village of Mason co Ill. on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. 27 miles SSW of Peoria Pop in 1900 300

Forest City, a banking post-town capital of Winnebago co Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 28 miles WNW of Mason City Iowa. It is an important trade-center. Pop in 1900 1758

Forest City, a post-village of Washington co Me. on the narrows of Grand Lake or Chippitnickook. Pop about 150

Forest City, a post-village of Maush co Minn. on the Crow River (or its North Fork) 30 miles SSW of St. Cloud Pop about 160

Forest City, a banking city of Holt co Mo. on the R. bank of the Missouri River near the Tarkio River and on the Burlington Route 3 miles W of Oregon. Pop in 1900 632

Forest City, a mining-camp of Missoula co. Mont. in the Ritter Root Mountains, about 70 miles WNW of Missoula. Elevation, about 8900 feet.

Forest City, a post-town of Rutherford co. N C on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. 4 miles E by S of Rutherfordton its banking point Pop in 1900 1096

Forest City, a banking post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa. 6 miles N of Carbondale on the Erie and the New York Ontario and Western R. It has coaling industries, silk and knitting mills etc. Pop in 1900 4270

Forest City, a post-village of Potter co S Dak on the Missouri River 14 miles (direct) W of Gettysburg Pop about 200

Forest City, a post-village of York co New Brunswick The banking point is Woodstock Pop about 200

Forest Cottage, a post-hamlet of Clinton co Ky 40 miles SW of Somerset

Forest Creek, S C. rises in Spartanburg co. and on turns the Tiger River in Union co

Forestdale, a post-village of Barnstable co Mass Pop about 70

Forestdale, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co Ohio

Forestdale, a post-village of Providence co. R I on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Storrsville Pop 125

Forestdale, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt 3 miles from Brandon its banking point. It has manufactures of wooden ware etc. Pop about 500

Forest Depot, a post-village of Bedford co Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 11 miles W of Lynchburg Pop 80

Forester, or **Forester**, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. 36 Lake Huron 40 miles N of Port Huron Pop 100

Forester's Mills, a post-village of Ranfrew co Ontario The banking point is Rosfrew Pop about 150

Forest Glen, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 0 miles N W of Washington, D C

Forest Glen, a post-hamlet of 11ster co N Y on the Walkill Valley R. 18 miles SSW of Kingston

Forestgreen, a post-hamlet of Charleston co Mo. on the Wabash R. 0 miles from Glasgow

Forestgreve, a post-village of Ottawa co Mich

Forestgreve, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co N J

Forestgreve, a banking city of Washington co Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 26 miles W of Portland Here is the Pacific University which was organized in 1864. Pop in 1900 1600

Forestgreve, a post-village of Bucks co Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Moon Run R. The banking point is Doylestown Pop 150

Foresthall, a post-village of Placer co Cal about 52 miles Nk. of Sacramento. The banking point is Auburn Pop about 750 Gold has been found here.

Foresthill, a post-town of Decatur co. Ind. about 50 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 132

Foresthill, a post-village of Rapides parish La. on the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop 234

Foresthill, a post-village of Harford co. Md. 31 miles by rail NNE. of Baltimore. Pop 200

Forest Hill, a station on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. near the Forest Hill Cemetery 4½ miles SW of Boston, Mass.

Foresthill, a post hamlet of Gratiot co Mich. on the Pina River, 4 miles N of Alma.

Foresthill, a post-village of Union co., Pa., about 20 miles S of Williamsport.

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Shelby co Tenn

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va., 13 miles W of Jarrets

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Summers co, W Va. 9 miles SW of Talcott station.

Foresthome, a post-village of Butler co, Ala. 7 miles S of Greenville. It has cotton gins. Pop about 200

Foresthome, a post-hamlet of Amador co Cal

Foresthome, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 18 miles N. of Okaloosa.

Foresthome, a post-village of Tompkins co N Y The banking point is Ithaca. Pop 120

Forest House, a post-hamlet of Potter co, Pa. 14 miles by rail N of Emporium

Forest Junction, a post-village of Calumet co Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles R of Appleton Pop about 150

Forestlake, a post-village and summer resort of Washington co Minn. on the Northern Pacific R., 25 miles N of St. Paul Pop in 1900 241

Forestlake, a post township of Susquehanna co Pa. about 7 miles NW of Montrose. Pop in 1900, 787, of the village, about 100

Forestlawn, a post-village of Monroe co N Y Pop 90

Forest Mills, a post-hamlet of Alamogordo co Iowa, 8 miles S of Wankon.

Forest Mills, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles NW of Yapanee Pop about 150

Foresto, *for rito*, a village of northern Italy province of Bergamo, 3 miles W of Sarnao Pop 1400

Forest of Dean, England See Dean Forest

Foreston, a post-village of Milwaukee co Minn. The banking point is Milwaukee. Pop in 1900 253

Foreston, a post-town of Clarendon co S C 14 miles by rail NW of Lanes Pop in 1900 224.

Forest Park, St. Louis co. Mo. a station of the city of St. Louis

Forest Park, a post-station and resort of Pike co Pa. near Bushkill.

Forestport, a post-village of Oneida co N Y, in Forestport township (town) on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Boonville or Utica Pop about 600 of the town in 1900 1582

Forest Ranch, a post-hamlet of Rutte co Cal

Forest River, a banking post-village of Walsh co N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 15 miles S by W of Grafton Pop in 1900 232

Forest Station, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Md. 17 miles by rail NW of Vnoesboro

Forestville, a post-village of Sonoma co Cal. on the California Northwestern R. 89 miles N of San Francisco Pop 200

Forestville, a post-village of Hartford co Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles WSW of Hartford. It has manufactures of brass goods, hardware, clocks, etc. Pop about 1,000

Forestville, a post-village of Delaware co Iowa, on the Maquoketa River about 50 miles W by N of Dubuque.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Hart co Ky, 0 miles W of Monfortville and 14 miles N of the Green River

Forestville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 9 miles ESR of Washington D C

Forestville, a banking post-village of Sanilac co Mich. on Lake Huron 28 miles N of Lexington Pop in 1900 282

Forestville, a post-village of Fillmore co Minn. on the South Branch of the Root River about 40 miles E of Austin

Forestville, a banking post-village of Chautauque co N Y on the Erie R. 8 miles E of Dunkirk. It contains cannery and veneering factories, etc. Pop in 1900 625.

Forestville, a post-town of Wake co N C on the Seaboard Air Line 10 miles NNE of Raleigh Pop in 1900 167

Forestville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati Pop about 100

Forestville, a mining post-village of Batler co, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., ½ mile from Harrisburg station Pop 200

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C.
Forestville, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va.
Forestville, a post-village of Door co., Wis., in Forestville township (town) about 20 miles N. of Keweenaw. The town is about 1 mile W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. of the town in 1900 1364. of the village, about 200.
Forestville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 16 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. about 150.
Forêt, for râ (Flem. *Forst* voust), a village of Belgium 7 miles SE of Liège.
Foréz, for râ an old division of France, in the province of Lyonnais, the capital of which was Montbrison now forming the greater part of the department of Loire.
Forfar, *Forfarshire*, *for'far-shir* or *Angus*, ang' gus a maritime county of Scotland having E the North Sea and to the Firth of Tay. Area, 800 sq. m. The surface is naturally divided into four parallel belts running from NE to SW — viz the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range (obtaining a height of about 3500 feet on the borders of Aberdeenshire) the Vale of Strathmore the Midway Hills and the rich plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal rivers are the North and the South Esk and the Isla. Forfar is a great seat of linen-manufacture. Among the towns are Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar (the capital), Montrose, and Brechin. Pop. in 1901 234,078.
Forfar, a rural burgh of Scotland capital of the county of Forfar in the Vale of Strathmore 14 miles NNE of Dundee. It has manufactures of linens. Pop. in 1901 12,823.
Forç, a small town of Persia, province of Laristan, 13 miles NE of Shiraz.
Forçara, for-gâ-râ, a village of Italy near the Tagliamento 10 miles W of Udine.
Forçes-les-Eaux, forsh lâ s a town of France, in Seine-inférieure, 22 miles NE of Rouen. It has frequented mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.
Forç Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. 10 miles by rail WSW of Lowell.
Forçio, for-re-o a town of Italy on the W coast of the island of Luchis, 14 miles W of Pozzolo. It is beautifully situated and has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths. It suffered terribly in the earthquake of 1883. Pop. about 3600 (commune in 1901 5566).
Forçisteil, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Washburn R. 48 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. about 130.
Forç, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 15.
Forç, a post township of Meconta co., Mich. about 24 miles N. of Etowah. Pop. in 1900 1433.
Forçchurch, a post-village of Davis co., N.C. 10 miles from Lexington. Pop. 150.
Forked Deer River, West Tennessee, is formed by its North and South forks, which unite in Liver co. It flows southward through Lauderdale co. and enters the Mississippi River. The main stream is about 40 miles long. The South Fork is about 120 miles long.
Forked Head, a headland of Cape Breton Island, on the NE coast, between Forçchu and Portland Cove.
Forked River, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 2 miles W of Barnegat Bay. It has over packing industries. Pop. about 60.
Forkland, a post-village of Greene co., Ala. 2 miles from the Tombigbee River and 11 miles from Demopolis. Pop. about 250.
Forkland, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va.
Forkners Hill, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo. 11 miles N. of Marshfield.
Forka, a plantation in Somerset co., Me. near the forks of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900 157.
Forka, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles E of Buffalo. Pop. about 200.
Forka, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. on Fishing Creek 10 miles NE of Bloomsburg.
Forka, a township of Northampton co., Pa. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1147.
Forka, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 513.
Forka, a post-village of Chatham co., Wash. The banking point in Port Angeles.
Forkshurg, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va.
Forkswereck, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Colo. in Clear Creek Cañon, on the Colorado and Southern R. 7 miles SE of Blackhawk.
Forkshole, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. 17 miles S of Greenville.
Forka of Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va. 41 miles NW of Amherst Depot.
Forka of Capon, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Forka of Elkhorn, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., 5 miles by rail NE of Frankfort. Pop. 60.
Forka of Little Sandy, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va. about 3 miles NE of Charleston.
Forka of Pigeon, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.
Forka of Salmon, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., 43 miles SW of Irwin.
Forkston, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. in Forkston township on Mahoning Creek about 34 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. about 200; of the township, in 1900 720.
Forkville, a post-hamlet of Quachita parish, La. 12 miles W by N of Monroe.
Forkville, a post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 28 miles NE of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900 152.
Forkville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va. about 17 miles E by N of Boydton.
Forktown, a hamlet of Somerset co., Md. 4 miles SW of Sainsbury.
Fork Union, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Va. 30 miles S of Charlottesville.
Forkvale, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. Pop. 100.
Forkville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point in Canton. Pop. about 250.
Forç, for-lee (anc. *Forçum* L.) a walled city of central Italy capital of a province of its own name, 40 miles SE of Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines in a fertile plain watered by the Reno and Montone. It is well built, with a spacious square and contains a cathedral and other churches (most of which are adorned with fine paintings by Cignani, Guido and other masters) an old castle (now used as a prison) a museum of paintings, a public library with 80,000 volumes, college observatory etc. Forç is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901 48,768.
Forç, a province of central Italy in Emilia bounded on the E by the Adriatic Sea. Area, about 750 sq. m. Capital Forç. Pop. in 1901 279,072.
Forç del Sannio, a village of Italy province of Campobasso, 7 miles N. of Isernia.
Forçinopolis, for-lee-nop-lee (anc. *Forçum* L.) a town of Italy 5 miles ESE of Forç. Pop. about 2000 (commune 8000).
Formosa, a banking post town capital of Sargent co., Dak. 35 miles by rail W of Hankinson. Pop. in 1900 25.
Formentera, for-men-tê-râ one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea 5 miles E of Ibiza, is 13 miles in length. Pop. in 1900 25.
Formenter (forment) Cape, the N point of the island of Mozambique at the entrance of the Bay of Polónia. Lat. 39° 51' N.
Formère, for-mêr-er a small town of France, in Oise 21 miles NNW of Beauvais.
Formia (anc. *Forme*) formerly *Molin di Gaeta*, for-mî-er-gâ-tâ a town of Italy province of Caserta 33 miles NE of Gaeta. Its vicinity was anciently famous for its wines, and many Romans, including Cicero, had villas here. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5108.
Formicola, for-mî-er-gâ-tâ a village of Italy province of Caserta, 5 miles NE of Capua.
Formiga, for-mê-gâ a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes 210 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.
Formigine, for-mî-er-gâ a town of southern Italy 6 miles SSW of Modena. Pop. about 1500 (commune 8000).
Formigny, for-mên-yêr a village of France, in Calvados, 12 miles WNW of Barenton famous for a battle between the French and English in 1410 in which the latter were defeated.
Formosa (Chinese and Japanese *Taiwan* ti-wân Port *Formosa* — a beautiful) an island belonging to Japan in the China Sea between lat. 21° 51' and 25° 14' N and lon. 120° 45' and 122° 15' E. Length from N to S 240 miles. Area, 17,000 sq. m. exclusive of a number of islets that belong to it. Formosa is traversed by several ranges of slaty and schistose mountains, which are mainly of Tertiary age, and culminates in Mount Morrison (officially known as Nishankajama, the new high mountain) 13,595 feet another lofty summit is Mount Fylin (Patsan, the snow mountain) 11,230 ft. A volcanic chain with active and extinct cones is found in the N. Along the W coast stretches a broad alluvial plain. There are only two streams, one in North Taiwan and the other in South Taiwan, that are serviceable for navigation and both are known as Tamsui-kai (fresh-water rivers). The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the climate

is salubrious. Hot springs are numerous, and sulphur and petroleum exist in large quantities. There are vast deposits of coal and it is in great part of good quality and largely worked in the region between Kelang and Tamsui. Wheat, rice of superior quality, millet, maize, tea, sugar-cane, yams, sweet potatoes, indigo, peanuts, arum-roots, hemp, jute, and a variety of fruits and vegetables are among the cultivated products. The exports include tea, sugar, rice, camphor, camphor-oil, bamboo, coal, sulphur, hemp, jute, fruits, timber, etc. The main industries being the cultivation of tea and sugar-cane and the extraction of camphor and sulphur. The domestic animals are cattle, the buffalo, horse, and goat, sheep and hog. The population consists mainly of a number of tribes and clans supposed to be of Malayan stock of an aboriginal people whose ethnic affinities have not been established and of descendants of Chinese settlers (Hokien and Hakien). Chinese is spoken or understood by large numbers of the non-Chinese inhabitants. The chief ports include Tamsui, Keelung, Tainan, Takow, and Anping. The Dutch exercised sovereignty over part of Formosa during a portion of the seventeenth century. The island was ceded by China to Japan in 1895. Under Japanese rule the construction of railways has been vigorously prosecuted. The population, exclusive of the wild tribes of the interior mountains, was in 1900 2,339,015 (including 32,405 in the dependent Pescadore Islands) of which number 32,000 were Japanese.

Formosa, a territory in the NE part of the Argentine Republic occupying part of the Gran Chaco region. Area, 42,000 sq m. Little is known of it except that it is a great forest-covered plain. It is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo rivers. Capital Formosa in the S. part, on a tributary of the Paraguay. It has a school. Pop. 1500 of the territory in 1900 5500.

Formosa, formerly the southernmost of the Bismarck Islands off the W coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water.

Formosa, or **Formosa**, see **Bevin River**.
Formosa, Motir near the SE extremity of the Malay peninsula. The W end of the mountain forms the bluff point of land called Point Rian on the E side of the entrance of Formosa River which falls into the Strait of Malacca in lat. 2° N.

Formosa, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario 8 miles SW of Walkerton its banking point. It has a brewery, 1000 mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Formosa (or **Formosa**), Cape, a headland of British Nigeria west Africa, so called from its beautiful appearance. Lat. 4° 15' N. lon. 6° 10' E.

Formosa, Strait of, the channel which separates the island of Formosa from China. It is about 80 miles wide in its narrowest part. In it are the Pescadore Islands.

Formoso, a banking post-village of Jewell co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Formosa, see **Formosa**, a fishing town of the island of Misora in the Y coast, 12 miles N.W. of Port Mahon, with an excellent harbor.

Formey, a post-hotel of Cherokee co. Ala. 4 miles from Cheespring.

Formey, a banking post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. 20 miles S of Dallas on the Texas and Pacific R. It has lumbering and cotton industries. Pop. about 1000.

Formey's Creek, a post-village of Swan co. Vt. C.
Formosa d'Algodora, far north illi go dres a small town of Portugal in born 18 miles NE of Viana.

Formosa, see **Formosa** (and **Formosa** Formosa) a small town of northern Italy 11 miles SW of Parma.

Formosa, a royal burgh of Scotland in Elginshire 10 miles WSW of Elgin. Near by are a tower in honor of Nelson and a remarkable ancient obelisk called **Formosa** 1 mile from Findhorn 4 miles to the N. It is the port. Pop. in 1901 5243.

Formosa, a banking post-town of Livingston co. Ill. on the Toledo Lansing and Western and the Wabash R. 75 miles E of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 952. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Formosa, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Brandon. It has grain-elevators and flour mills.

Formosa City, a banking city capital of St. Francis on Ark. 89 miles E by N of Little Rock on the Choctaw (Oklahoma and Gulf) and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It is in cotton agricultural and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1890 1031. In 1900 1361.

Formosa, an island of Alaska, off the SW coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Formosa, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, 12 miles S of Freeport. Pop. in 1900 1047.

Forreston, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. in a grain and cotton region on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles S of Waxahachie. Pop. about 250.

Forrestville, a mining village of Schuylkill co. Pa. 2 miles NW of Mineville.

Forré, see **Forré**, a small town of Hungary, on the Her 100, 30 miles S of Kaschau.

Forst, forest, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 20 miles by rail E of Cottbus on the Neisse. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. in 1900 32,070.

Forayth, formerly, a northern county of Georgia, has an area of 252 sq m. It is partly drained by the Chatto-hochee and Etowah rivers. Gold and copper are found. Capital, Cumming. Pop. in 1890, 11,155; in 1900, 11,550.

Forayth, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 389 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Yadkin River. Capital Winston. Pop. in 1890 23,434. In 1900 35,361.

Forayth, a banking city capital of Monroe co. Ga. 27 miles NW of Macon on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, leather, carriages, etc. and contains the Monroe Female College and the Stephens Banks Institute. Pop. in 1890 920. In 1900 1172.

Forayth, a post-village of Macon co. Ill. 4 miles by rail N of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Forayth, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. Pop. 200.

Forayth, a banking post-village, capital of Tuney co. Mo. on the White River about 40 miles S by E of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 204.

Forayth, a banking post-village of Carter co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 4 miles W by S of Miles City. Pop. about 300.

Fort Adams, a trading and mission station of Alaska, on the Yakon River at the mouth of the Tozi.

Fort Adams, a post-village of Wilkinson co. Miss. on the Mississippi River about 38 miles S by W of Natchez. Pop. about 400.

Fort Adams, a defensive work and national artillery station on Branton's Point, at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, R.I. It was constructed 1824-38.

Fort Alamo, of Bexar co. Tex. near San Antonio. Here March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number and perished to a man, whence this spot has been called the Thermopylae of Texas.

Fortalema, for-tá-lá-rá, a city and seaport of Brazil capital of the state of Ceará with an anchorage 1 mile off shore. The town is regularly laid out and is the terminus of a railroad to the fertile agricultural and pastoral country inland. It has considerable export-trade in rubber, sugar, cotton, coffee, drugs, hides, etc. Pop. in 1902 13,000.

Fre 1000 to 1823 it was called **Cour** or **Villa de Fortalema**.

Fortana, for-tá-ná, the easternmost of the Ionian Islands in the Pacific Ocean near lat. 25° N. lon. 143° E.

Fort Ancient, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami River 42 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. 20. Here is an ancient earthwork.

Fort Anderson, a station of British Nyassaland, East-Central Africa in the district of Mlanje.

Fortaneta, for-tá-ná-tá, a small town of Spain 34 miles ENE of Teruel.

Fort Ann, a banking post-village and resort of Washington co. N.Y. in Fort Ann township (town) on Wood Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 67 miles N by E of Albany. It has manufactures of woollen goods and pulp. The town is bounded on the NW by Lake George. Pop. in 1900 2263. In the village 431.

Fort Apache, a post-village and military post of Navajo co. Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. about 350.

Fort Assiniboine, a post-village and military post of Montana co. Mont. 12 miles S of Assiniboine, a station of the Great Northern R.

Fort Atkinson, a banking post-town of Winnebago co. Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles SW of Calmar. Pop. in 1900 284.

Fort Atkinson, a banking city of Jefferson co. Wis. on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles NNE of Janesville. It has various mills and foundries, and manufactures of wagons, furniture, dairy supplies, etc. Pop. in 1890 2283, in 1900 3043.

Fort Augustus, a village of Scotland co. and 20 miles NW of Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal at the S extremity of Loch Ness. The old fort has been converted into a Benedictine abbey.

Fort Augustus, a post-village of Queen's co. Prince Edward Island 16 miles from Charlottetown.

Fort Barrancas is on the N side of Pensacola Bay, in Florida.

Fort Bayard (b'yard) a post-hamlet and military post of Grant co., N. Mex. 60 miles NW of Mesilla.

Fort Beaufort (b'fort) a division in the SE part of Cape Colony, bounded S. by the Great Fish River. Capital, Fort Beaufort, a prosperous town 45 miles (direct) W by N of King William's Town. It is on the Kat River. Pop. in 1891 1007 (whites, 591). Elevations, 1500 feet.

Fort Bond, a county in the SE. part of Texas has an area of 897 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and bounded on the SW by the Bernard River. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890 10,588. In 1900 16,438.

Fort Benton, a banking post-town capital of Chouteau co., Mont. is on the Missouri River at the head of steam boat navigation, about 40 miles below the Great Falls. It is nearly 125 miles NNE of Helena, on the Great Northern R. and is 3790 feet above sea-level. It is an important shipping point for live-stock etc. Pop. in 1890 624. In 1900 1024.

Fort Berkeley, a station of British East Africa, on the upper Nile, in lat. 4° 35' N. lon. 31° 35' E.

Fort Bidwell, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal. is at the N end of Surprise Valley about 175 miles NE. of Shasta. Pop. about 300.

Fort Blackmore, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 45 miles WNW of Bristol Tenn.

Fort Bliss, a United States military post, 3 miles NE. of El Paso, Tex. on the Rio Grande.

Fort Bodo, a station of the Congo Free State, about 60 miles W of the southern extremity of the Albert N. Y. and N. of the Ituri River.

Fort Boise (b'oi-se) a United States military post, near Boise Idaho.

Fort Brady, a United States work at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. on the S. bank of the St. Mary's River.

Fort Bragg, a banking post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. 2 miles N. of Yrebo and 120 miles by water N. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1900 1240.

Fort Branch, a banking post-village of Gibson co., Ind. on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 7 1/2 miles S. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900 840.

Fort Bridger, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo. on the Black Fork of the Green River 10 miles SE. of Carter station of the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. about 300.

Fort Brooks, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla. Pop. in 1900 1135.

Fort Brown, a government fort near Brownsville, Tex.

Fort Buford, a post-hamlet of Williams co., N. Dak.

Fort Calhoun (kal-hoon) a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., 3 miles from the Missouri River 20 miles by rail N. by W. of Omaha. Pop. about 350.

Fort Camby, a United States military post of Pacific co., Wash. on the estuary of the Columbia River 14 miles from Astoria, Oregon.

Fort Carroll, a fortification standing on Sellers Point Plate, in the Patuxent River 6 miles below Baltimore.

Fort Casey, a post-hamlet and military post of Island co., Wash. The banking point is Fort Townsend.

Fort Castille, Nicaragua. See CASILLA.

Fort Caswell, a United States fortification (and military post) on Oak Island, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River N. C. It was held by the Confederates in the Civil War.

Fort Charter, a station of Rhodesia, in Mashonaland, 50 miles E. of Salisbury.

Fort Chippewyan, a fort, mission and trading station of Athabasca district, Canada, near the southwestern extremity of Lake Athabasca.

Fort Churchill, a trading station of the Hudson Bay Company on the W. shore of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of the Churchill River.

Fort Clark, a United States military post of Kinney co., Tex. 48 miles N. of Eagle Pass.

Fort Clinch, designed for the defense of Fernandina, Fla. stands on the N. extremity of Amelia Island. It was occupied by Confederate troops in 1861 and retaken by United States forces in 1862.

Fort Collins, a banking city capital of Larimer co., Colo., on Cache la Poudre Creek, in a fertile valley and on the Colorado and Southern R. about 4 miles from the Rocky Mountains and 74 miles N. of Denver. It is the seat of the Agricultural College of Colorado and of a government experiment station. Pop. in 1890 2012, in 1900 3054.

Fort Columbus, a military post of Washington. The post-office is Chinook.

Fort Columbus, a United States fort on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Fort Colville, Wash. See COLVILLE.

Fort Conger, an Arctic observation station in Grant Land, on the N. side of Lady Franklin Bay, in lat. 61° 43' N. lon. 65° W.

Fort Constitution, a defensive work 3 miles E. of Portsmouth, N. H., on the peninsula which forms the easternmost point of the main-land of New Hampshire.

Fort Coomes, a trading post of Alaska, on the Kowak River near lon. 157° W.

Fort Coulonge (koo-loung) a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, at the confluence of the river Coulonge with the Ottawa and on the Canadian Pacific R., 23 miles N. of Portage du Fort. The banking point is Shawville. Pop. in 1901 482.

Fort Covington (kav'-ing-ton) a post-village of Frank lin co., N. Y. is Fort Covington township (town) on the Salmon River about 5 miles from its mouth, 1 mile from the Canadian frontier, and 16 miles W. of Malone. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900 822. of the town, 2043.

Fort Crampol, a French station in the Shari region of central Africa.

Fort Crook, a post-village and military post of Sarpy co., Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 227.

Fort Cudahy, or Cudahy, a trading post on the Yukon River near Forty-mile and the International Boundary.

Fort Dado, a post-station of Hernandez co., Fla. on the Withlacoochee River 170 miles NE. of Tallahassee. Near this spot, in Dec. 1835 Major Dado, with his 112 men, perished while heroically defending themselves against an overwhelming force of Seminoles.

Fort D. A. Russell, a United States military post, 3 miles N. E. of Cheyenne Wyo.

Fort Despatch, a French fort and health station on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1' S.

Fort Davis, a post-village of Mason co., Ala. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Union Springs or Tuskegee.

Fort Davis, a military post of Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, near Nome.

Fort Davis, a post-village, capital of Jeff Davis co., Tex., 22 miles N. of Marfa. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. about 1000.

Fort de Colinet, a French post in the Chad region of central Africa.

Fort Defiance, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va. 11 miles by rail NE. of Staunton.

Fort-de-France, see de la France, formerly Fort Royal, a town on the W. coast of Martinique. French West Indies, the capital of the colony. It has a fine harbor, strong fortifications, a college, the Scholastic library, a naval arsenal, prison and several hospitals. The central square (or square) is adorned with a statue of the Empress Josephine, who was born at the neighboring Trois Ilets. Pop. about 14,000 of the commune in 1901 22,164. It was almost completely destroyed by the cyclone of Aug. 1891.

Fort de Kuch, a station near the SW coast of Sumatra, connected by rail with Padang.

Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island in Delaware Bay near Delaware City is a strong work, of which the construction was begun in 1815.

Fort Deposit, a post-town of Lowndes co., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 33 miles ESW. of Montgomery. It contains the Bethel Academy and the Fort Deposit High-School. Pop. in 1900 1991.

Fort Dodge, a city capital of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads 85 miles NNW. of Des Moines. It has railroad repair shops and manufactures of boiler tubes, cast-iron plates and stoneware pottery, and foundry products. Coal is extensively mined near this place, which is also an important market for grain. Quarries of good building stone and of gypsum have been opened here. The city is the seat of Tobin College and Our Lady of Lourdes Convent. Pop. in 1890 4871. In 1900 12,162.

Fort Dodge, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Kan., on the Arkansas River 5 miles ESE. of Dodge City.

Fort Danielson, a strong fortification in Stewart co., Tenn., which figured in the early part of the Civil War. It was situated on the left bank of the Cumberland River about 1 mile below Dover. It was taken by General Grant on Feb. 16 1862.

Fort Douglas, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark.

Fort Douglas, a military post of Utah 3 miles from Salt Lake City.

Fort Duchesne, a post-village and military post of Uinta co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. about 250.

Fort Du Pont, a military post of Delaware. Post-office and railroad station, Delaware City.

Fort Du Quenne, Pa. See **Perrine**.

Fortuna (for 15) Bay, an inlet on the coast of Labrador near the SW extremity of the Strait of Belle Isle. It receives a considerable river and on its W side is the fishing village of Fortuna.

Fort Edward, a station of British East Africa, in Uganda, near the foot of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Edward, a banking post-village of Washington co. N Y in Fort Edward township (town) is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River on the Champlain Canal and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 35 miles N of Troy. It contains Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and has iron- and brass-works, potteries, paper mills, shirt-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 3221; of the town, 5215.

Fort Egbert, a military post of Alaska, at Eagle, on the Yukon River near the International Boundary.

Fort Ellice, a post of Manitoba, Canada. The banking point is Birtle.

Fort Erie, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on Lake Erie, at its outlet into the Niagara River and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads opposite Buffalo N Y with which it is connected by railroad bridge. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901 890.

Portesou River, of West Australia, empties into the Indian Ocean in lat. 21° 10' S.

Fortesque Bay, a bay of Tasmania on the E coast of Tasman Peninsula.

Fort Ethan Allen, a military post of Vermont, 2 miles from Essex Junction and 5 miles from Burlington.

Porteverton, Canary Islands. See **PERVERTER**.

Fort Fairfield, a banking post-village in Port Fairfield township (town) Aroostook co. Me. is on the Aroostook River about 7 miles from its mouth and about 60 miles N of Houlton. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs. It has milinery and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1469 of the town 4181.

Fort Fisher, a defensive work protecting the entrance to the port of Wilmington, N C captured by the Federals on Jan. 15 1865.

Fort Fingler, a post-hamlet and military post of Jefferson co. Wash. The banking point is Port Townsend.

Fort Foote, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Md. on the Potomac River 6 miles below Washington. Here are barracks and a fort, one of the defenses of Alexandria, Va., and of Washington D C.

Fort Francis, a banking post-village and outport of the Rainy River district, Ontario on the Canadian North w. R. Pop. about 400.

Fort Fred Steele, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo. on the North Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 400 miles from Omaha. Elevation 6640 feet.

Fort Gaines, on the E extremity of Dauphin Island Ala. is at the entrance of Mobile Bay opposite Fort Morgan.

Fort Gaines, a banking post-town the capital of Clay co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee River and on the Central of Georgia R. 22 miles SW of Cuthbert. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, from which a large quantity of cotton is shipped. It has cotton seed oil mills and brick-yards. Pop. in 1890 1097 in 1900 1303.

Fort Garland, a post-village of Costilla co. Colo. is in the fort. San Luis Park on the Denver and Rio Grand R., 108 miles SW of Pueblo. Elevation 7996 feet.

Fort Garry, Manitoba. See **WYVING**.

Fort Gay, a post-village of Wayne co. W. Va. The banking point is Louisa Ky. Pop. about 400.

Fort George, a fort of Scotland, on and 6 miles NE of Inverness on the line of the Caledonian Canal on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth.

Fort George, a post-hamlet and summer and winter-resort of Duval co. Fla. is on an island at the mouth of the St. Johns River 25 miles E of Jacksonville.

Fort George, an old fort (now a picturesque ruin) at the S end of Lake George, N Y.

Fort Getty, a national military post on Sullivan's Island, N of the main entrance to Charleston harbor S C.

Fort Gibbon, a military post of Alaska, on the N bank of the Yukon River opposite the mouth of the Tanana River.

Fort Gibson, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation I T on the Neosho River near its entrance into the Arkansas. It is 8 miles NE of Muscogee, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 617.

Fort Gorges, Me. stands on Hog Island Ledge, in Portland harbor. Lat. 43° 39' N.

Fort Graham, a post-hamlet of Hill co. Tex. 40 miles NW of Waco.

Fort Grant, a station of British East Africa, in Ankole, E of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Grant, a post-station and military post of Graham co., Ariz. 37 miles from Wilcox.

Fort Gratiot (grah-ot) a former city of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron now a part of Port Huron.

Fort Greble, a military post of Rhode Island, on Dutch Island, 5 miles from Newport.

Fort Griffin, a post-hamlet of Shackelford co. Tex. 15 miles N of Albany.

Fort Griswold, a United States work in the town of Groton New London co. Conn. opposite New London. A monument near by commemorates the massacre of Ledyard and his men by the British and Tories in 1781.

Fort Gustave, St. Bartholomew. See **GUSTAVIA**.

Forth, forth a river of Scotland, rises on the NE side of Ben Lomond flows eastward, and expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth. Length about 170 miles. Chief tributaries the Telf, Allan, and Devon. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 35 miles in length. See **FORN**, **FIRTH** or **FORTH**.

Fort Hall, a station of the East Africa Protectorate division of British East Africa.

Fort Hamilton, a village of Alaska, on the Apoon Pass of the Yukon delta 25 miles from the river's mouth.

Fort Hamilton, a former post-village of Kings co. N Y at the W end of Long Island on the Narrows now included in New York city (borough of Brooklyn). Here is a strong fort of the same name, erected for the defense of New York harbor.

Fort Hamlin, a station and post of Alaska, on the Yukon River near lon 149° W.

Fort Hancock, a post-station and military post of N J Monmouth co. on Sandy Hook 7 miles from Highlands.

Fort Harrison, a military post of Montana, 4 miles from Helena.

Fort Henry, a strong fortification on Stewart co. Tenn. which figured in the early period of the Civil War. It was situated on the right bank of the Tennessee River 12 miles from Fort Donelson which was on the Cumberland River. It was compelled to surrender to the Federals under Commodore Foote on Feb. 6, 1862.

Fort Herkimer, N Y. See **HERKIMER**.

Forth, forth of, Scotland is the estuary of the river Forth—a bay like extension of the river about 50 miles long, and where widest nearly 15 miles across. The principal port on the Forth of Forth is Leith the port of Edinburgh. A great cantilever bridge, 2295 feet in length with two main spans of 1710 feet each, crosses the Forth at Queensferry. It was opened in 1890.

Fort Hall, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Ill. about 44 miles NNW of Chicago.

Fort Hill, a post-village of Pickens co. S C. The banking point is Pendleton. Pop. about 200.

Forth Mountains, a range of hills of Ireland in Limerick 4 miles W of Wexford.

Fort Howard, a national military post of Maryland, at North Point, on the Patuxent River.

Fort Howard, a former post-town of Brown co., Wis. on the left or NW bank of the Fox River about 5 miles from its mouth, now a station of Green Bay.

Fort Huachuca, a post-village and military post of Cochise co. Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 350.

Fort Hunt, a military post of Virginia, 1 mile from Hunters. The post-office is Riverside Park.

Fort Hunter, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y on the Mohawk River at the mouth of the Schoharie, 0 miles by rail ESE of Fultonville. Pop. about 250.

Fort Hunter, a post-village of Danapur co. Pa. 5 miles N of Harrisburg its banking point. It has manufactures of pig iron etc. Pop. about 400.

Fort Independence is on Castle Island, in Boston harbor 3 miles below the city. It was called Castle William in and before the Revolution. The present name was given by the elder Adams while president.

Fort Isle aux Noix (col 5 nix) or **Fort Lennox**, on an island in the river Richelieu near the southern boundary of Quebec, was fortified by the French in 1759 and by Schuyler in 1775.

Fortitude Valley, in Queensland, Australia, the largest suburb of Brisbane. Pop. about 10 000.

Fort Jackson, a national fortification at Plaquemine Bend on the Mississippi River 78 miles below New Orleans, La. and opposite Port St. Philip.

Fort Jackson, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y on the St. Regis River 44 miles E of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 350.

Fort Jameson, a station and administrative seat of Northeastern Rhodesia south-central Africa, on the Tanganyika plateau.

Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, one of the Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida. It has a light-house. Lat. 24° 27' N.

Fort Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ohio.

Fort Jennings, a post village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 6 miles NNE of Delphos. Pop. in 1900 222.

Fort Jessup, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish La. 80 miles S by E. of Shreveport.

Fort Johnston, N. C. a revolutionary fortress on the Cape Fear River, 4 miles from its mouth on the site of the present town of Smithville. There is still a fortress here of the same name, forming one of the defenses of Smithville.

Fort Johnston, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, in Nyassaland, at the southern extremity of Lake Nyasa, at the outflow of the Shire River.

Fort Jones, a banking post-town of Siskiyou co., Cal. on Scott's River about 15 miles SW of Yreka. Pop. in 1900 255.

Fort Kearney (ka'ne) a former military post of Kearney co., Neb. on the S bank of the Platte River 127 miles by rail W of Lincoln. It was demolished in 1875.

Fort Kent, a post township (town) and village of Aroostook co., Me. is on the river St. John which separates it from New Brunswick Canada. It has manufactures of lumber. The village is 42 miles NW of Carleton Place. Pop. of the town in 1900 2533.

Fort Keogh (ke'oh) a post-hamlet and military post of Carter co., Mont. 1 mile from the Yellowstone River and 5 miles from Miles City.

Fort Klammath, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon, 140 miles ESE of Roseburg.

Fort Knox, a United States work at the narrows of the Penobscot River opposite Bucksport Me.

Fort Lafayette, a United States fortification on Hood's Reef in the Narrows at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Lamar, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ga.

Fort Lamy, a French station is the military district of the Chad central Africa.

Fort Landrum, a post-hamlet of Tyrrel co., N. C.

Fort Laramie, a post hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo. on the Laramie River 14 miles from its mouth and 89 miles NNE of Cheyenne. It is on the Burlington Route.

Fort Lauderdale, in Dade co., Fla. 30 miles N by E of Miami.

Fort Lawa, a post-village of Chester co., S. C. on the Lancaster and Chester R. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 125.

Fort Leavenworth, lev en worth, a post-station and military post of Leavenworth co., Kan. on the W bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 2 miles N of the city of Leavenworth. This fort, which was established in 1827 is an important depot of supplies for the western ports and is a general rendezvous of troops. A United States penitentiary is located here.

Fort Lee, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J. on the Hudson River at the lower end of the Palisades 5 miles N of Jersey City. It is connected by ferry with the upper portion of Manhattan Island. It has manufactures of machine-actions, file-cutting machines, etc. Pop. about 1600. A fort existed here at the time of the Revolution, where in 1770 General Greene narrowly escaped capture at the hands of Cornwallis.

Fort Lennox, Quebec. See FORT LAKE AND NOY.

Fort Liberté (lee lib ér té) formerly called Fort Dauphin, a seaport town of Haiti on its N coast SE of Cape Haitien. Lat. 19° 42' N. It has a good harbor.

Fort Lincum, a military post of Alaska, at Fort Valdez. Prince William Sound.

Fort Littleton, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 20 miles WNW of Chambersburg. Pop. 106.

Fort Livingston, a government work on Grand Terre Island La. at the entrance of Barataria Bay.

Fort Liwonde, a post of the British Central Africa Protectorate, in Nyassaland, on the Shire River near the rapids.

Fort Logan, a post-village and military post of Arapahoe co., Colo. on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Denver.

Fort Logan H. Root, a military post of Arkansas. The mail station is Fort Root.

Fort London, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. about 300.

Fort Lupton, a banking post-town of Weld co., Colo., 26 miles N of Denver on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 214.

Fort Lyon, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 5 miles S of Windsor station.

Fort MacClary, on Kittery Point, Me., one of the defenses of Portsmouth N. H.

Fort MacCoy, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 85 miles SSE of Waldo station.

Fort MacHenry, one of the defenses of Baltimore, Md. on Wheatons Point, near the W bank of the Patuxent River. It was unsuccessfully bombarded by a British fleet in Sept. 1814.

Fort MacIntosh, a United States military post near the town of Laredo, Tex. on the Rio Grande.

Fort MacKavett, a post-village of Menard co., Tex. on the San Saba River 185 miles NW of San Antonio. Pop. 100.

Fort Mackenzie, a military post of Wyoming 24 miles from Sheridan.

Fort Mason, at the entrance to the harbor of Beau fort, N. C. stands at the E end of Roanoke Island.

Fort MacPherson, a post-village and military post of Fallon co., Ga., 4 miles from Atlanta. Pop. about 1000.

Fort Madison, a div. the capital of Leo co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River 19 miles NW of Burlington and 24 miles above Keokuk on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads. It has a state penitentiary and machine-shops, car and locomotive-repair works, foundries, paper and lumber mills, and manufactures of chairs, boots, farming implements, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900 7901. In 1900 9278.

Fort Madelon, an old defensive work on the left bank of the Severn River near Annapolis Md.

Fort Madelon, a post-village of Oconee co., S. C. in the valley of the Taguloo River. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 125.

Fort Maginnis, a post-hamlet of Ferguson on Mont.

Fort Marion, a fort built at St. Augustine Fla. by the Spaniards, and called by them San Marco. It is constructed of coquina, a shell-conglomerate and is a United States post.

Fort Mason, a military post of California 3 miles from San Francisco.

Fort Meade, a banking post-town of Polk co., Fla., 12 miles by rail S of Harton on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 351.

Fort Meade, a post village and military post of Meade co., S. Dak. The banking point is Sledge. Pop. about 600.

Fort Michie, a post-station and military post on Long Island N. Y. 13 miles from New London Conn.

Fort Mifflin, a United States work on Mud Island in the Delaware River just below the mouth of the Schuylkill River and near the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Mill, a banking post-town of York co., S. C. 17 miles S of Charlotte N. C. on the Southern R. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900 1594.

Fort Miller, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. 47 miles N of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Fort Miribel, a French post in the Algerian Sahara.

Fort Missoula, a military post of Montana 4 miles from Kitter Root station. The post-office is Missoula.

Fort Mitchell, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala. 9 miles SSW of Columbus Ga.

Fort Mitchell, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va. 9 miles by rail S of Hayesville.

Fort Monroe See FORT MONROE.

Fort Montgomery, a village of Clinton co., N. Y. is on the W bank of the Richelieu River at the outlet or N end of Lake Champlain about 1 mile N of Rouses Point. It has a strong defensive work erected for the protection of the frontier on the boundary between the United States and Canada. Pop. about 200.

Fort Montgomery, a post-village and government post of Orange co., N. Y. on the Hudson River about 14 miles below Newburg and nearly opposite Highland Falls.

Fort Morgan, a United States fortification on the site of the old Fort Bowyer on Mobile Point Ala. at the entrance to the bays of Mobile and Bon Secours, opposite Fort Carey.

Fort Morgan, a banking post town capital of Morgan co., Colo. on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River R. 75 miles NE of Denver. Pop. in 1900 634.

Fort Mott, a military post of New Jersey 6 1/2 miles from Salem.

Fort Motte, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S. C. 30 miles by rail SSE of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 309.

Fort Monticello (munt see) on Sullivan's Island, S. C., at the entrance to Charleston harbor opposite Cummings Point. Here was the old palmetto-log Fort Mifflin, unsuccessfully attacked in 1776 by the fleet of Sir Peter Parker. Fort Monticello is a government post and figured in the operations of the Civil War.

Fort Myer, a post-village and military post, capital of Alexandria co Va. 3 miles from Washington D C Pop. 300

Fort Myers, Lee co, Fla. See MYERS.

Fort National, a military post of France in Algeria, in Kabylia, N of the Jurjura Mountains, about 50 miles W by S of Bougie.

Fort Newton, a military post of New York (a sub-post of Fort Wadsworth) The post-office is Rosebank

Fort Niagara, Niagara co N Y is a fortification at the mouth of the Niagara River 1 mile N of Youngstown

Fort Nisbarn, a post-station and military post of Cherry co Neb 4½ miles from Valentine.

Fort Ogden, a post-village of De Soto co, Fla. about 87 miles S of Bartow on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 300

Fort Oglethorpe, a military post of Georgia, 3 miles from Savannah

Fort Olatario, a United States work at the city of Ouego, N Y

Fort Payne, a banking city capital of De Kalb co Ala. on the Queen and Crescent R. 61 miles SW of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has coal and iron mining interests iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1037

Fort Pelly Hooks, a post of the Northwest Territories, Canada on the Pelly River in about lat 62° 20' N lon 111° 40' W

Fort Pendleton, a summer resort of Garrett co Md. on the North Branch of the Potomac River 13 miles SE of Oakland. Elevation about 5000 feet

Fort Pease, a military post of Florida (sub-post of Fort Pickens)

Fort Phoenix, a military post of Massachusetts The post-office is Fairhaven

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Bay See PENACOLA

Fort Pierce, a banking post-village of Brevard co Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. about 400

Fort Pierre, a banking city capital of Stanley co S Dak on the W bank of the Missouri River about 2 miles S by W of Pierre Pop. in 1900 395

Fort Plain, a banking post-village of Montgomery co N Y on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal 53 miles WNW of Albany on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. It has manufactures of knit-goods, silk, deer paper, etc. Pop. in 1900 2444

Fort Point, a military post of California, 5 miles from San Francisco

Fort Popham (pop am) a United States work on Hunker Point, at the entrance to the Kennebec River Me

Fort Porter, a United States work at Black Rock within the limits of Buffalo, N Y

Fort Preble (preble) one of the defenses of Portland Me. is on Preble Point, 1 mile from Portland

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island Ga. designed for the defense of Savannah In 1861 it was occupied by the Confederates and in 1862 it was bombarded and taken by the Union forces

Fort Qu'Appelle, a banking post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada. Pop. in 1901 43

Fort Randall, a post-hamlet of Gregory co, S Dak on the Missouri River 73 miles above Hankton.

Fort Ransom, a post-village of Ransom co N Dak on the Cheyenne River 11 miles (direct) NW by W of Lisbon Pop. 75

Fort Recovery, a banking post-village of Mercer co Ohio on the Lake Erie and Western R. 35 miles NW of Piquette. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1007

Fort Reed, a post-village and winter resort of Orange co, Fla. 2 miles from the St John's River 1 mile from Lake Monroe and about 70 miles N of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast Line Pop. about 100

Fort Reliance, a former trading post of northwestern Canada, on the right bank of the Yukon River the approximate site of which is now occupied by Dawson

Fort Reno, a post-village and military post of Canadian co, Okla. on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is El Reno Pop. about 500

Fortress Monroe, a post-village and elaborate fortress of Elizabeth City co Va. adjacent to Old Point Comfort, on Hampton Roads, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 3 miles from Hampton in banking point. It contains an arsenal and has a national artillery school. It is a much frequented watering-place. Pop. about 300

Fort Rice, a post-hamlet of Morton co N Dak. on the Missouri River 30 miles below Bismarck

Fort Ridgely, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co Minn. on the Minnesota River, about 43 miles above Mankato.

Fort Riley, a military post of Geary co Kan. on the Kansas River at the mouth of the Republican River 3 miles NNE of Junction City

Fort Ringgold, a military post of Texas, 23 miles from San Miguel, Mexico. The post-office is Rio Grande.

Fort Ripley, a post-village of Crow Wing co Minn. on the Mississippi River 17 miles by rail SW of Brainerd.

Fort Ritner, a post-village of Lawrence co Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 79 miles E. of Vincennes and ½ mile N of the White River

Fort Robinson, a post-village and military post of Dawes co Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Crawford Pop. about 175

Fort Rodman, a military post of Massachusetts, 4 miles from New Bedford

Fortrose, a royal burgh and watering-place of Scotland, co of Ross, on Moray Firth nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry and 8 miles NNE of Inverness. It has a good harbor and remains of the ancient cathedral of the bishops of Ross. Pop. in 1901 1179

Fort Rosecrans, a military post of California. Post-office and railroad station San Diego

Fort Ross, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Sonoma co Cal. on the Pacific Ocean 10 miles WNW of Duncan's Mills. The Russians built a fort here about 1811

Fort Royal, Martinique See FORT-ROYAL

Fort Rupert, a settlement and port of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, about 250 miles NW of Victoria.

Fort Saint David, a former fortress of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles SW of Pondicherry. It was once the head of the British settlements in the quarter until it was taken by the French in 1768 and the fortifications demolished.

Fort Saint Michael, Alaska See SAINT MICHAEL.

Fort Saint Philip, La. a United States work on the Mississippi River nearly opposite Fort Jackson

Fort Salisbury, Rhodesia See SALISBURY

Fort Salonga, a post-village of Suffolk co N Y Pop. 75

Fort Sam Houston, a post-station and military post of Texas near San Antonio

Fort San Carlos, in Yuma, at the outflow of the San Juan River from Lake Mead.

Fort San Carlos, a military post of Arizona (sub-post of Fort Grant)

Fort San Jacinto, a military post of Texas 3 miles from Galveston

Fort Saskatchewan, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada. The banking point is Edmonton. Pop. in 1901 1581

Fort Scammel, one of the defenses of Portland Me. stands on House Island in Portland Harbor

Fort Schuyler (skl jr) N Y stands on Thruway's Neck and is one of the principal East River defenses of New York city

Fort Scott, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Bourbon co Kan. is on the Marquette River about 39 miles S of Kansas City on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads. It is the most populous and important town in the southeastern part of the state and is a great market for bituminous coal the mining and shipping of which constitute an extensive industry. The city has foundries iron- and machine-works cement- and flag-stone-quarries and large manufactures of pottery sugar brooms, etc. The Kansas Normal College is located here. Pop. in 1900 10 322.

Fort Screven, a military post of Georgia. The post-office is Tybee Island

Fort Selkirk, a post and military station of the Yukon district of Canada, at the junction of the Yukon (Lewes) and Pelly rivers. It is connected by telegraph with Dawson and Skagway

Fort Seneca, a post-village of Seneca co, Ohio on the Sandusky River about 6 miles N of Tiffin Pop. 200

Fort Sewall, a defensive work adjoining the town of Marblehead, Mass.

Fort Seybert, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co W Va.

Fort Sheridan, a post-village and military post of Lake co, Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Highland Park Pop. in 1900 1875

Fort Sherman, a military post of Idaho, ½ mile from Coeur d'Alene.

Fort Sill, a post-station and military post of the Kiowa and Comanche Reserve, Okla., 170 miles W by N of Caddo station.

Fort Simcoe, a post-village and Indian agency of Yakima co Wash. 65 miles N of the Dalles, Oregon.

Fort Slocum, a military post of New York, 3 miles from New Rochelle.

Fort Smith, a banking city, capital of Sebastian co. Ark., at the confluence of the Arkansas and Otter rivers 165 miles WNW of Little Rock, on the St. Louis and San Francisco and other railroads. It has cotton and cottonseed oil industries and manufactures of bricks, furniture, ice, leather etc. Pop. in 1890 11 311 in 1900 11 587

Fort Smith, in British East Africa, in Kikuyu SW of Mount Kenya.

Fort Snelling, a post-village and military post of Hennepin co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the right bank of the Mississippi River just above the mouth of the Minnesota, 8 miles SW of St. Paul. A fort was established here in 1819. Pop. about 400

Fort Spokane, a military post of Washington, 44 miles from Spokane.

Fort Spring, a post-village of Greenbrier on W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 17 miles W of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 150

Fort Stanton, a post-village of Lincoln co., N. Mex. 13 miles W of Lincoln. Pop. 150

Fort Steele, Wyo. See FOUR TEAS STEELE.

Fort Steele, a banking post-village and outpost of British Columbia, 200 miles S by E of Golden. It is a mining centre. Pop. about 250

Fort Stephens, a post-hamlet of Landerdale co. Miss. Fort Stevens, a United States work in Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River 8 miles W of Astoria.

Fort Stewart, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario. Pop. 75

Fort Stockton, a post-village, capital of Pecos on Tex. 52 miles (direct) S of Monahans. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. about 400

Fort Strong, a military post of Massachusetts, 6 miles from Boston

Fort Sullivan, Me. See EASTPORT

Fort Sumner, a post-village of Gadsden co. N. Mex.

Fort Sumter, a fortification built upon an artificial island 3 miles SE. of Charleston S. C. and 1 mile from Fort Moultrie. The initial episode of the Civil War was the bombardment of this fort by the Confederates on April 12-13, 1861. On April 14 Major Anderson marched out with the honors of war. It figured subsequently in the operations against Charleston.

Fortville, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. 14 miles NE. of Saratoga Springs

Fort Taylor, a government work on the SW shore of Key West Island, Fla.

Fort Terry, a national military reservation on Plum Island, N. Y., between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay

Fort Thomas, a post-village of Graham co. Ariz. on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R. The banking point is Globe. Pop. about 160

Fort Thomas, a military post of Campbell co. Ky. and a post-village of Newport.

Fort Ticonderoga, a station of Essex on N. Y. on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 22 1/2 miles N of Whitehall. Near by are the ruins of the historic Fort Ticonderoga. Pop. 30. See TICONDEROGA.

Fort Totten, a military post of New York 2 miles from Whitestone

Fort Totten, a post-village of Benson co. N. Dak. on Devils Lake, 31 miles N of Jamestown. Pop. 100

Fort Townson, a post-village of the Chocoway Nation I. T. The banking point is Hugo. Pop. 140

Fort Trenchard, a United States fortification designed for the defence of New London Conn., on the Thames 1 mile below New London.

Fortuna, for-too-na, a town of Spain 16 miles NNE. of Murcia. Pop. (communes) about 3500

Fortuna, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz. The banking point is Yuma. Pop. about 150

Fortuna, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. 13 miles S of Eureka. It has saw and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Eureka or Ferndale.

Fortuna, a post-village of Mendocino co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 14 miles N of Vernalis.

Fortuna, a fishing settlement on the French shore of Newfoundland, 118 miles from Tilt Cove

Fortuna Bay, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S coast of Newfoundland in lat. 47° 30' N. lon. 55° 30' W., giving the name to a district on the N. side. It contains Grand Island, and at its entrance are the French islands of Misqueson and St. Pierre

Fortuna Bay, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Fortune Bay 57 miles WSW of St. John's. It has a considerable trade with the Misqueson Islands. Pop. about 900

Fortuna Harbor, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the Bay of Exploits, 25 miles from Twillingate.

Fortuna Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Molucca Passage. Lat. 0° 54' S.

Fortuna Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea. Lat. 5° 3' S.

Fortuna Island, Philippines SW of Luzon

Fortuna Island, a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.

Fortuna Key, one of the Bahamas Islands.

Fortuna Rock, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is Biddeford. Pop. 125

Fort Valley, a banking post-town of Houston co. Ga., 29 miles SW of Macon, on the Southern and the Central of Georgia R. It is in a peach-growing district, is a shipping point for cotton and fruit, and has iron foundries, knitting-mills, agricultural-works, manufactories of cotton-gins, fruit-cakes, etc. The Grady Institute is located here. Pop. in 1890 1752 in 1900 2022

Fort Vancouver (van too-ver) a United States military post of Clarke River on Wash. 8 miles N of Portland Oregon, on the N bank of the Columbia, near the town of Vancouver

Fort Victoria, Matabeleland, South Africa. See VICTORIA

Fortville, a banking post town of Hancock on Ind. 21 miles ENE of Indianapolis, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. It has saw and grist-mills, chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1000

Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island N. Y. is on the W side of the Narrows, the entrance to New York Harbor

Fort Walla Walla, a United States post near the town of Walla Walla, Wash.

Fort Warren, one of the defences of Boston Mass. is upon George's Island

Fort Washakie, a post-village and military post of Fremont co. Wyo. The banking point is Lander

Fort Washington a post-hamlet and military post of Prince George co. Md. on the Potomac River 14 miles S of Washington D. C.

Fort Washington, a locality in the N part of Manhattan Island (New York city) on the sloping bank of the Hudson River. The name was given to a fortified post held by the Americans after the occupation of New York by the British in 1778. The British took the place by storm on Nov. 26 of that year.

Fort Washington, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 15 miles N of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of iron bolts, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Ambler or Norristown

Fort Wayne, a city of Indiana, one of the oldest cities in the state and the capital of Allen co. is situated at the confluence of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers (which here unite to form the Maumee River) 148 miles S by S of Chicago on the New York Chicago and St. Louis the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has a government-building court-house, and numerous public and educational institutions, among the latter being a school of medicine, the Concordia College (Lutheran) the Sacred Heart Academy Fort Wayne Art School Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music, St. Augustine's Academy and the Westminster Seminary for young ladies. Chief among the industrial establishments of the city are great railroad-shops, manufactories of car wheels boiler wagons, oil tanks electrical machinery hosiery clothing furniture, etc. The city has a system of public parks, and within its environs are several beautiful cemeteries. It has the St. Joseph and Hope hospitals. Pop. in 1870 17 718 in 1880 28,688 in 1890 35 363 in 1900 45 115. Elevation above the sea, 775 feet.

Fort Wayne, a military post of Michigan, 4 miles from Detroit.

Fort Whipple, a United States military post, 2 miles N of Prescott, Ariz.

Fort White, a post-town of Columbia co. Fla. in a lumbering, phosphate, and fruit-growing region, 22 miles R of Lake City, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 890

Fort Williams, a village and tourist-resort of Scotland co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, adjacent to the village of Maryburgh. A strong fort formerly stood here. Pop. in 1901 2067

Fort Williams, a post-village of Pontiac on Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 30 miles above Renfrew. It was formerly a fort of the Hudson's Bay Company

Fort Williams, a port and resort of Algoma district, Ontario 4 miles from Port Arthur on the Kaministiquia River near Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) and on the Canadian Pacific and the Port Arthur Duluth and Western R. The village contains several public buildings, and has large grain-elevators, saw and planing-mills, machine- and

repair-shops etc. It has large shipments of grain. Pop. in 1901, 3423.

Fort William, India. See CALCUTTA

Fort William Henry, a fort which stood at the S. end of Lake George at the time of the French and Indian War. It was taken by Montcalm in 1757.

Fort Williams, a military post of Malacca, 3 miles from Portland.

Fort Winfield Scott, a military post of California. The post-office is Presidio of San Francisco.

Fort Wingate, a post-village and military post of Bernalillo co. N Mex. Lat. 35° 26' N lon 108° 20' W. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 550.

Fort Win'moh's go, a township (town) of Columbia co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Fort Winthrop, Mass. a United States work on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor.

Fort Wood, a fortification on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York.

Fort Worth, a city capital of Tarrant co. Tex. on the West Fork of the Trinity River 30 miles W of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. It has foundries and machine-shops, grain elevators, packing houses, tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of flour, woolen and cotton goods, cotton-seed oil, agricultural implements etc. It has a large stock-yard, and is the seat of a polytechnic college, the Fort Worth University and the Fort Worth Medical College. Pop. in 1890, 23,070. In 1900, 24,088.

Fort Wrangel (more correctly Wrangell) ring'al a post-village of Alaska, in the Pacific Ocean, at Eklon Harbor on Wrangel Island about 125 miles ESE of Sitka. Lat. 56° 31' 30" N lon 132° 20' W.

Fort Wright, a military post of Washington 3 miles from Spokane.

Fort Yates, a post-village and military post of Morton co. N Dak. 50 miles (direct) S by E of Bismarck. Pop. about 125.

Forty Eight, a post hamlet of Wayne co. Tenn.

Fort Yellowstone, a military post of Wyoming 8 miles from Cinnabar Mts. The post-office is Mammoth Hot Springs Wyo.

Fortyfort, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rrs. It has coal and iron interests and manufactures of terra-cotta and iron. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 1837.

Forty-mile, a mining and trading post of the Yukon district of Canada, at the junction of Forty-mile Creek and the Yukon River.

Forty-mile Creek rises in the gold region of eastern Alaska and flows ENE into the Yukon district, Canada, emptying on the S bank of the Yukon River at Forty mile, a short distance E of the International Boundary.

Fort Yukon, a trading post and station of Alaska, on the Arctic Circle and on the great bend of the Yukon River in about lon 145° 20' W.

Forum Alica, the ancient name of FANNARA.

Forum Corneli, the ancient name of INDIA.

Forum Gallorum, the ancient name of CANTABRACIA.

Forum Julii, or **Forum Julium.** See PAEUV.

Forum Julii, the ancient name of CIVINALA.

Forum Livii, the ancient name of FORTI.

Forum Nervae, the ancient name of LONIVA.

Forum Novum, the ancient name of FOSANOVA.

Forum Sompromis. See FOSANOMORA.

Forward, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3115.

Forward, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1515.

Forward, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 190.

Forward, a post-hamlet of Dane co. Wis.

Fos, fos, a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône 6 miles S. of Istres, at the head of the Gulf of Fos and near the outlet of the old canal (Fosse) dug by Marius.

Fos, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 40 miles SW of Toulouse.

Foscaro, a post-hamlet of Door co. Wis.

Fosdinovo, fos-de-no-vo (L. Fodeno-sum) a village of Italy, 7 miles NW of Carrara.

Foskua, fos-nea, a maritime village of Norway 90 miles NNE of Trondhjem.

Foss, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. It has manufactures of hardware, etc. and has cotton-gins. Pop. about 800.

Fossa Clodia, the ancient name of CMOESIA.

Fossano, fos-a no (anc. Foss Senus, Fossanum) a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 14 miles NE of Cuneo. It is picturesquely situated on a hill. Internally

it is antique and gloomy the houses built over arcades, which form the footways. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral containing a few good paintings, several palaces, a theatre a scientific academy and frequented mineral baths. Its manufactures include silk paper etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,133.

Fossas, foss, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles SW of Namur.

Fossil, a post-town, capital of Wheeler co. Oregon, 16 miles (direct) SSW of Condon. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Fossil, a post-hamlet of Uinta co. Wyo.

Fossilville, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa., 18 miles by rail N of Cumberland, Md.

Fossombroni, fos-som-bro-ni, a town of Italy in the Marches, on the Metauro, 10 miles ENE of Urbino. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient Farnum Sempromni about a mile distant. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral. It is a seat of the silk manufacture. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,428.

Footee, a banking post-village of Polk co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 45 miles SE of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Foetum, fos-ee-um, a village of Norway 62 miles SW of Christiania.

Footat, or **Old Cairo.** See CAIRO.

Foster, a county in the central part of North Dakota, has an area of 641 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pipestem River. Capital, Carrington. Pop. in 1890, 1219. In 1900, 3779.

Foster, a post-village of Warren co. Ind. Pop. about 80.

Foster, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. It is on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Paul Valley. Pop. 125.

Foster, a post-town of Monroe co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 21 miles WSW of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Foster, a post-town of Bracken co. Ky. on the Ohio River about 30 miles below Mayersville. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Foster, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La. The banking point is Patterson. Pop. about 175.

Foster, a banking post-village of Bates co. Mo. 13 miles by rail WSW of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Foster, a post-village of Pierce co. Neb. Pop. 60.

Foster, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, 27 miles by rail NB of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Foster, a post township (town) of Providence co. R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. in 1900, 1151.

Foster Brook, a post-hamlet of McKean co. Pa. 3 miles by rail E of Derriack City.

Fosterburg, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. 0 miles NE of Upper Alton. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Foster Center, a post-village of Providence co. R.I., in Foster township (town) about 18 miles W by S of Providence. Pop. about 200.

Foster City, a post-village of Dickinson co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 150.

Fosterdale, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. 6 miles E. of Cochenet station.

Foster Pond, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ill.

Fosters, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co. Ala.

Fosters, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich.

Fosters Meadow, a former post-village of Queens co. N.Y. on the Long Island R. now forming part of New York city borough of Queens.

Fosters Mills, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. Pop. about 75.

Fosters Mills, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co. Pa. 7 miles SSW of East Brady.

Fosterville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co. N.Y., 0 miles WNW of Auburn.

Fosterville, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 45 miles SSE of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Fosterville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., 13 miles NW of Needville station.

Fostoria, a banking post-village of Clay co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Fostoria, a post-village of Pottawatomie co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Fostoria, a banking post-village of Tuscola co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 24 miles NE of Flint. Pop. about 300.

Fostoria, a village of Warren co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 1422.

Fostoria, a banking city of Hancock and Seneca cos., Ohio, 13 miles W by N of Tiffin, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has brass-iron- and carbon-works, and manufactures of glass and glass novelties, flour,

barrels, machinery, safes, etc. The Ohio Normal University is located here. Pop. in 1900, 7730.

Fosteria, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NE of Altoona.

Fotcha, 301 shā, a town of Bosnia, on the Drina, 20 miles SE of Sarajevo. Pop. in 1895, 4317.

Fotheringay, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 27 miles NE of Northampton. In Fotheringay Castle, of which some vestiges remain, Mary Stuart was imprisoned and executed.

Fouche, a post-village of Ouachita parish La. Pop. 75.

Fouesmont, fou-*de* mōn', a small town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles SE of Quimper.

Foug, fog, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 8 miles W of Toul.

Fougeray, or Le Grand Fougeray, lā grān' fou-*eh*-rā, a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles ENE of Redon.

Fougères, fog-*eh*-rā (L. *Filicaria Ehadoum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 97 miles NE of Rennes, near the Vannion. It has a restored feudal castle, a new theatre, and some fine public monuments. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany and was often taken and retaken during the wars with the English. There are manufactures of shoes etc. Pop. in 1901, 29,932.

Fougerolles, fog-*eh*-rōl', a village of France, department of 19 miles NW of Mayenne.

Fougerolles, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles NW of Lure. It manufactures cherry brandy. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5990.

Fonke, a post-village of Miller co. Ark. on the Texas and Shreveport and Natchez R., 25 miles SE of Texarkana. Pop. about 190.

Foula, fōw-lā, one of the Shetland Islands, about 20 miles to the W of Mainland in lat 60° 8' N lon 2° 6' W. Its area is about 5 sq m and it rises to a height of nearly 1400 feet. This islet is conjectured to have been the victims Thule of the ancients.

Foul Island, in the Bay of Bengal off the W coast of Burma.

Foulness, an island of England, co. of Essex, in the North Sea, 9 miles ENE of Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands at the mouth of the river Crouch.

Footpointe, a maritime village and military station on the E coast of the island of Madagascar about 35 miles N of Tananarive. Pop. 1500.

Foulweather, Cape, a point of Tillamook co. Oregon. Lat about 44° 41' N.

Foulwind, Cape, on the W coast of New Zealand. Lat. 41° 45' S.

Fountain, a county in the W part of Indiana has an area of 383 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Wabash River and intersected by Coal Creek. It has beds of bituminous coal. Capital Covington. Pop. in 1890, 19,565; in 1900, 21,444.

Fountain, a banking post-village of El Paso co. Colo. on Fountain Creek and on the Deaver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 12 miles S. of Colorado Springs. Pop. about 150.

Fountain, a post-village of Fountain co. Ind. on the Wabash River about 7 miles below Attica. Pop. 100.

Fountain, a post-village of Mason co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 23 miles NE of Lexington. Pop. 100.

Fountain, a post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 51 miles W of Le Croix, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Fountain, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co. Pa.

Fountain, a township (town) of Junata co. Wis. Pop. in 1890, 956.

Fountain Bluff a post-village of Jackson co. Ill. on the Mississippi River, 21 miles by rail W of Carbondale.

Fountain City, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Ind., 9 miles N of Richmond on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. in 1900, 455. It is an important wheat market.

Fountain City, a post-village of Knox co. Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Fountain City, a banking city of Buffalo co. Wis. on the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Winona, Minn. and 34 miles NW of Le Croix, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1031.

Fountain Creek, Colo. See FORTATIAN QUI BORILLAS.

Fountain Creek, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. 18 miles by rail S of Columbia. Pop. about 125.

Fountain Dale, a post-village of Adams co. Pa., 3 miles from Hahillville, Md. Pop. about 150.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. about 45 miles NNE of Quincy. Pop. about 250.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Fountain Green, a post-town of Seapets co., Utah, 26 miles S. by E. of Nephi, on the Seapets Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Fountain Head, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 38 miles by rail NNE of Nashville. Pop. about 150.

Fountain Hill, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Fountain Hill, a post-station of Greene co., N. C.

Fountain Hill, a borough of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Fountain Inn, a post-town of Greenville co. S. C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Fountain Mills, a post-station of Frederick co. Md.

Fountain Park, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. about 140.

Fountain Prairie, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Fountain Run, a post-village of Monroe co. Ky. 20 miles E of Glasgow.

Fountain Abbey, one of the finest monastic ruins in England co. of York. West Riding in the beautiful park of Studley Royal about 3 miles SW of Ripon.

Fountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va.

Fountain Springs, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. 1 mile E of Ashland.

Fountainstown, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 20 miles ESE of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Fountainville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa.

Fournas, a sea-side resort of southwestern France in Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Charente. 7 miles NW by W of Rochefort. Pop. about 2900.

Four Cantons, Switzerland. See FOUNTAIN CANTONS.

Fourchambault, four-*shā*-bō, a town of France, in Nièvre, 5 miles NW of Nevers on the Loire. There are immense iron-works, turning out engineering and railway material etc. Pop. in 1901, 5918.

Fourche a Remunite, four-*shā* a rén oil, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Mo.

Fourche a Thomas, a stream which rises in the S part of Missouri and enters the Black River above Potosi.

Fourche Caddo. See CADDO CREEK, Ark.

Fourche la Pave, four-*shā* lā pā, a river of Arkansas rises in Scott co. and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Perryville. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Fourche, four-*shā*, a seaport on the NE coast of Cape Breton Island co. of Richmond 40 miles E. by S of St. Peter's. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Sydney.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Iowa.

Four Evangelists, a group of four views of the W coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan in lat 52° 34' S. With eight others, about 15 miles W they compose a group called the Twelve Apostles.

Four Lakes, Wis. a chain of lakes in Dane co. called respectively Mendota, Monona, Waubesa and Kegonsa or Fourth, Third, Second and First lakes. They are connected by short outlets. Lake Mendota, which is the largest, is contiguous to the city of Madison. Monona is separated from the preceding by a narrow isthmus on which Madison is built. See MADISON, MISSOURI etc.

Fourmies, four-*me*, a town of France, in Nord 8 miles SSE of Avesnes. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry, glass-works dating back to the time of Henry IV. etc. Pop. in 1901, 13,634.

Fourmile, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. The banking point is Olean. Pop. about 200.

Four Mile Creek, Ohio rises in 1816 to and enters the Great Miami River nearly 3 miles above Hamilton.

Four Mountains, Islands of the, a group of volcanic islands of Alaska, in the eastern Aleutians W of Unalak. The best known are Castle Herbert and Ullaga.

Fourneau Islands, Australia. See FRESNAI.

Fournier, a post-village of Prescott on Ontario. The banking point is Vankleek Hill. Pop. about 250.

Four Oaks, a post-town of Johnston co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Smithfield. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Fourteen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. W. Va.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Indiana, flows through Clarke co. into the Ohio River 14 miles above New Albany.

Fourteen Mile Creek of Mississippi flows through Hinds co. into the Big Black River.

Fourteen Mile Island, in Lake George, at the entrance to the Narrows.

Fourteen Streams, a village of the Transvaal Colony on the Vaal River 80 miles by rail S. by E of Vryburg. Elevation 2888 feet.

Fourth Crossing, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal.

Fourth Lake, Wis. See FOUR LAKES.

Four Towns, a post-hamlet of Oakland co. Mich., 7 miles W of Pontiac.

Fowetts Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N C, 36 miles SSE of Greensborough.

Fouvent-le-Bas, *foo voh' lah bl*, a village of France, in Haute-Sabne 16 miles NNE of Gray. In its vicinity are large grottoes in which have been discovered the fossil remains of many quadrupeds.

Foveaux (*fo voh' y*) Strait, New Zealand between Stewart Island and South Island.

Fow, or **Faux**, is an island in the Malay Archipelago, in the Holo Passage, lat. $0^{\circ} 6' 8''$ lon $120^{\circ} 36' E$.

Fowlbosburg, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. about 75.

Fowey, *foy*, a river of England, enters the English Channel near Fowey. Length 30 miles.

Fowey, a seaport of England, co of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Fowey 25 miles SSW of Launceston. Its harbor admits large vessels. The exports are piebards, china clay etc. Fowey was a place of great importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Pop. in 1901 2208.

Fowey Rocks, a ledge in the Atlantic Ocean off the S extremity of Florida with a light-house.

Fowler, a post village of Fresno co. Cal. 6 miles SE of Fresno, on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit and wine industries. Pop. about 350.

Fowler, a banking post-village of Otter co. Colo. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 18 miles NW of Rocky Ford. Pop. about 350.

Fowler, a post village of Adams co. Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 11 miles ENE of Quincy. Pop. 200.

Fowler a banking post-town capital of Benton co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 28 miles NW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 1429.

Fowler, a post village of Washtenaw co. Mich. Pop. 90.

Fowler, a banking post village of Chautauque co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 51 miles E of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 426.

Fowler, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y. 25 miles S by W of Canton. Pop. about 100. of Fowler township (town) 1716.

Fowler, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 17 miles N of Youngstown. Pop. about 500.

Fowler, a post-village of Bosque co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Fowlerknob, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co. W Va.

Fowlera, a post-hamlet of Bracke co. W Va. 3 miles from Lagrange station Ohio.

Fowler's Bay, South Australia, near the head of the great Australian light, immediately W of Point Fowler in lat. $32^{\circ} 1' 9''$ lon $137^{\circ} 30' E$.

Fowlers Mill, a post-village of Orange co. Ohio, 5 miles SSW of Chardon.

Fowlersville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Pa.

Fowlersville, W Va. See **FOWLETS**.

Fowlerston, a village of Great ex. Ind. on the Chicago Indiana and Eastern and the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. The banking point is Fairmount. Pop. about 300.

Fowlerville, a banking post village of Livingston co. Mich. on the Red Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles NW of Howell. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 945.

Fowlerville, a post-village of Livingston co. N Y. near the Genesee River. 22 miles SSW of Rochester. Pop. about 350.

Fowling Creek, a post-hamlet of Caroline co. Md. about 6 miles S by W of Denton.

Fowlkes, a post-village of Dyer co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Dyerburg. Pop. 100.

Fowlstown, a post-village of Decatur co. Ga. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. about 100.

Fox, a post-village of Kendall co. Ill. Pop. about 90.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Ray co. Mo.

Fox, a township of Elk co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3271.

Fox, a township of Sullivan co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 539.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Va.

Foxboro, a post village in Foxboro township (town) Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 22 miles SSW of Boston. It has iron works and manufactures of straw goods soap hats etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 3260.

Foxboro, a post-village of Douglas co. Wis., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is West Superior. Pop. about 100.

Foxborough, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, 7 miles NNW of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 350.

Foxburg, a banking post-village of Carbon co., Pa. on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of the Clarion, and on

the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 47 miles S of Oil City. Petroleum is found here. Pop. about 550.

Fox, Cape, on the N coast of Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Lat. $49^{\circ} 22' N$ lon $62^{\circ} 10' W$.

Fox, Cape, Alaska, W of the entrance to Portland Canal, in lat. $54^{\circ} 47' N$ lon $130^{\circ} 40' W$. It is one of the southern points of the territory.

Fox Channel, a body of water of Arctic America, extending NW from Hudson Strait.

Fox Chase, a post-station in the NE part of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland on the W side of Placentia Bay, 2 miles from Barin.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland 44 miles from Barin.

Foxcreek, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. 4 miles N of Glenora.

Foxcroft, a post-village of Piscataquis co. Me. in Foxcroft township (town) on the N bank of the Piscataquis River, nearly opposite Dover and on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Maine Central R. 53 miles NW of Bangor. It has sawmills and factories of lumber dyes, spools, pianos, carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1029.

Fox Harbor, a small fishing settlement on the E side of Placentia Bay Newfoundland 9 miles from Placentia.

Foxhome, a banking post-village of Wilkin co. Minn. Pop. about 140.

Fox Island, a small island in the Bay of Despair New foundland, 17 miles from Herbor Briton.

Fox Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the NE extremity of the Saguenay coast.

Fox Island, in Lake Michigan belongs to Manitowish co. Mich.

Fox Islands, a name of the Aleutian Islands generally and specifically of the easternmost group of these islands (Unimak Unalaska, and Unimak and their associated islets).

Fox Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Ill. about 48 miles NW of Chicago.

Foxlake, a post hamlet of Martin co. Minn.

Foxlake, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Wis. near a lake of the same name and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles NW of Juneau. It has cheese-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 890.

Foxlake, a township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 741.

Fox Land is a part of Baffin Land, Arctic America, extending E into Fox Channel.

Foxridge a post-village of Cayuga co. N Y. Pop. 100.

Fox River rises in Davis co. Iowa, and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below Alexandria. It is about 100 miles long.

Fox (or Fish) River rises in Wankarem co. Wis. passes into Illinois and enters the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 320 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Aurora, Ottawa, and Elgin.

Fox River (called *Wec'w'w* by the aborigines) rises in Wisconsin near the S boundary of Green Lake co. and flows westward to Portage which is on the Wisconsin River.

At this place the Fox and Wisconsin rivers are only 1 1/2 miles apart and are connected by a canal. The Fox River runs thence northward into Marquette co. and expands into Lake Kacawa from which it runs northward and after a very tortuous course enters Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh on the W side of the lake. It issues from the northern end of the lake, flowing northward through Brown co. and enters Green Bay at the city of Green Bay. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is an important channel of trade and forms a part of the navigable waters by which steamboats can pass from the Mississippi River into Lake Michigan. The largest towns on this stream are Oshkosh Appleton, Green Bay and Portage.

Fox River, Canada and Little two rivers of Canada, within 2 miles of each other and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallee.

Foxriver, a post hamlet of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Fox River, 20 miles by rail W of Kenosha.

Fox River, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Great Fox River, 18 miles N of Gaspé. Pop. about 150.

Fox River, a small village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Greville.

Fox's Channel, Arctic America. See **FOX CHANNEL**.

Foxspring, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Tenn.

Foxton, a post-town of New Zealand, in the SW part of North Island on the river Manawatu, 4 miles from the sea. It has extensive fox mills, etc. Pop. of the borough about 1200.

Foxtrap, a post-hamlet of Noxubee co. Minn.

Foxville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co. Mass.
Fox Valley, a post-hamlet of Linn co. Oregon, 20 miles SE. of Turner station.
Foxville, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. The banking point is Thurmont.
Foyers, pronounced and sometimes written *Fyers*, flzr, a small river of Scotland, joins Loch Ness 8 miles NE. of Fort Augustus. It is noted for its fine cascades.
Foyle, a river of Ireland formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, on the E border of co. Donegal flows N and expands into Lough Foyle.
Fyale, Lough, lōz fōl, on the N coast of Ireland, is a large arm of the sea forming the estuary of the river Foyle. Length, 18 miles breadth, 6 miles.
Foyus Lund (Island) in Antarctica, is S. of Faglia, off the coast of Graham Land (Island).
Foz, fōz, a small town of Spain, 43 miles NNE. of Lago, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean.
Foz, for a village of Portugal in Alemitego, on the Tagus, 21 miles NE. of Lisbon.
Frackville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles N. of Pottsville. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2594. The banking point is Pottsville.
Frados, frā dōsh, a small island of Brazil, province of Bahia, in All Saints Bay 25 miles W of Bahia.
Frades, frā dā, a village of Spain 22 miles S. of Salamanca, with mineral springs.
Frags, frā gā, a town of Spain 55 miles SE. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. Pop. in 1900 6899.
Fragneto, frān yā to (FRAGNETTO MONFORTE frān yā-to mon-fōr tā, and FRAGNETTO I ANATA frān yā to iā-bā tā) two contiguous villages of Italy, province of Avellino, and respectively 17 and 18 miles WNW of Ariano.
Fragua, frā gwā, a river of Colombia, rises on the SE slope of the Sierra de Parícuta, and, after a SE course of about 180 miles, joins the Japurá.
Frailas, frā lās, a small town of Spain province of Jaén 3 miles E of Alcaide-la-Rosa.
Frailley, frā lē, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 923.
Frain, or **Frays**, frāns (Sievie, Wronow, vři nř) a small town of Moravia, 11 miles WNW of Znam in the Thaya.
Frailpoint, frā pōr, a village of Belgium, province of 6 miles SE. of Lidze.
Frainana, frā ān, a village of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, 14 miles from Dole.
Frainze, frāz, a village of France, in Vosges 32 miles E of Épinal.
Frammerica, frā mēh rē, a commune of Belgium in Hainaut, arrondissement of Mons. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900 11 666.
Framersbach, frām mēh-bā, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 28 miles NW of Würzburg. Pop. 1899.
Framingham, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Sudbury River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles W by S of Boston. The town has manufacturing of boots and shoes, rubber and straw goods, cloth, yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900 11 362 of the village, about 1350. A state normal school is located here. The banking point is South Framingham.
Framlingham, a town of England co. of Suffolk 15 miles NNE of Ipswich. It has a fine old church and the ruins of a magnificent castle. Pop. in 1901 2336.
Frampton, a post-village of Looking on Ohio. The banking point is Newark. Pop. about 200.
Frampton, or Saint Edouard, a post-village of Dorchester co. Quebec, 35 miles S. of Quebec.
Francas (frōm ā) Cape, the N point of Kerguelen Island.
Francavilla, frān-hā vil ā, a town of Italy province of Lecce 26 miles ENE. of Taranto. It has manufacturing of leather textiles, etc. Pop. in 1901 16 772 (commune, 20,422).
Francavilla, a town of Italy in Potenza, 25 miles E of Lagnone. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 3000).
Francavilla, a commune (and village) of Italy province of Chieti, on the Adriatic Sea, 7 miles NE of Chieti. Pop. in 1901, 5671.
Francavilla, a village of Italy province of Cosenza, 44 miles NE of Cosenza.
Francavilla, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 13 miles SSW of Nicotro. Pop. about 1560.
Francavilla, a town of Sicily, 10 miles WNW of Termini. Pop. in 1901 5565.
France (L. *Gallia*, later *Francia* or *Fr. France*, frōm; It. *Francia*, frān chā, Sp. *Francia*, frān thā; Ger.

Frankreich, frānk'rix) a republic, constituting the most western portion of central Europe, lying between lat. 43° 26' and 51° N and lon 4° 46' W and 10° 30' E. It is bounded N by the English Channel the Strait of Dover, and Belgium, W by the Atlantic Ocean E by Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Italy Switzerland and the German Empire and NE. by the German Empire, Luxembourg, and Belgium. The outline of the country is that of a pentagon with a prominent projection formed by the peninsula of Brittany. Area, 203,067 sq m exclusive of Corsica (3368 sq m) which is 113 miles distant at its nearest point. The coast-line—consisting largely of chalk cliffs in the N. of heaving heights in Brittany of extremely flat reaches in the SW (the Landes) and of lagoons (*étangs*), lagoon lands, and mountains in the SE—has a length of about 1800 miles, of which 800 fall upon the Bay of Biscay 600 upon the English Channel and 360 upon the Mediterranean (Gulf of Lyons).
Relief of the Land—The surface features of France are very varied. The greater part of the land lying NW of a line joining Navarre on the SW with Luxembourg on the NE is maritime lowland rising but little above sea-level, or depressed interior basin (Paris Basin) and eroded plateau the occupancy of which by the sea in a comparatively late geological period is well attested by the evidence of organic remains. Few points in this region exceed 600 feet in height, and only one (in the hills of Normandy) overpasses 1300 ft. The south-central part of France is occupied by what is frequently known as the Central Plateau, a height of land which has plateau characteristics on its western side but eastward passes off into abrupt and rugged mountains known in their different parts as the Cévennes, the mountains of Vivarais, of Beaujolais of Charolais, the Côte d'Or, etc. which fall off into the depressions of the Rhone and Saône. The loftiest summit of the Cévennes is Mont Mézenc, 5750 ft. The Cévennes range is continued northward to an elevated plateau called the Plateau de Langres. Forming an integral part of the Central Plateau—which is geologically perhaps the most ancient part of France—is the volcanic country of Auvergne, with its vast lava-fields, volcanic knobs and cones, and still beautifully preserved craters and hot springs. This region of recently extinguished volcanic fires is occasionally one of the most distinctive of France,—indeed, of the whole of Europe. Of its better known summits are the Pay-de-Dôme, Pay-de-Sancy (of the Mont Dore group) and the Pithou de Cantal the last-named being the highest 8093 ft. (See *Auvergne*). The remaining mountains of France are the forested Ardennes, on the borders of Belgium the Vosges forming part of the boundary with Germany the Jura, on the Swiss frontier (with the highest summit of the entire system the Crêt de la Neige) the Alps which occupy nearly the whole of the country lying S. and E. of the valley of the Rhone, and whose divisions, known as the Pennine Graian Cottian and Maritime Alps, form the boundary with Italy and the Pyrenees, which form the entire boundary with Spain. France shares with Italy in the possession of the highest summit of the Alps, Mont Blanc 15 782 ft. Other lofty summits of the Alps lying within France are Monte Viso, Mont Jura and Mont Pelvaux. Although the culminating point of the Pyrenean line within the Spanish border, summits scarcely less high (Pic de Vignemale, 10 792 ft.) belong to France in which is also centred the grandest scenery of the entire mountain-system the upper valley of the Garonne. See ALPS PYRENEES, JURA etc.
Rivers Lakes—None of the rivers of France are of the first magnitude and but few are navigable, except for minor craft, for long distances. The chief streams are the Loire, the longest, with a length of some 600 miles. Rhone (whose principal affluent is the Saône) Seine (which receives the Marne and Oise) Garonne (with the Dordogne tributary to the important tide-water estuary the Gironde) Meuse and Moselle, the last two belonging to the basin of the Rhine. The five river basins represented by these waters affect the drainage of the great bulk of the country which in the main is directed northward, or along the line of broad slope of the land. The Rhone is the only stream of consequence whose course is directed to the Mediterranean. Most of the streams of France, owing to marked fluctuations in water level and in intercepting rapids, are made available for navigation only through the aid of canalized arms or channels. Among the rivers, in addition to those mentioned above, are the Somme, Orne, Vilaine, Sarthe, Mayenne, Loire, Allier, Vienne, Tarn, Lot, Isère, Durance, Charente, Adour, Aude, Hérault, Var, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure. The Loire gives water communication through the centre of France to Roanne, 450 miles from its mouth; the Seine to Rouen for vessels of 300 tons, and for such as draw no more than 6 feet, to Paris, 116 miles inland in a direct

line; the Rhone for good-sized vessels to Lyons 218 miles from Marseilles; and the Garonne to Toulouse, and for small craft to Castres 260 miles from its embouchure. The lakes of France are few in number and of small size the largest (not reckoning Lake Geneva, on the border) being the semi-Alpine lakes Annecy and Bourget, both lying E. of the valley of the Rhone. Numerous lagoons are scattered through the tide-water lowlands of the Mediterranean and Biscay coasts, in a region of retreating seas and strong sedimentation.

Climate, Products.—Taken as a whole, the climate of France is one of the finest in Europe, though from the extent of the country and the diversity of conditions in different localities, considerable variations occur. Thus the climate of the northeast is continental, while that of the northwest is oceanic, resembling the climate of Great Britain. The Mediterranean districts again, are affected by the burning winds of Africa, the mistral often proving very destructive to vegetation around the mouths of the Rhone and Var. S of lat. 46° there are about 134 rainy days in the year, N of this parallel, 120. The mean annual rain fall for the whole of France is 29½ inches, ranging from a minimum of 10 inches to 71 inches in the western Pyrenees. At Toulon the mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. at Marseilles, 59° 0' at Bordeaux 56° at Nantes, 55° at Paris, 51° at Deenhik 50° 5'. Most exceptional extremes of -18° and 104° have been noted at Paris.

A popular climatic division of France is into districts in accordance with the characteristic vegetable product of each. The southernmost district, that bordering on the Mediterranean has been called the olive region. The second, whose northern limit is a line drawn in a NE. direction from the department of Gironde to the Vosges has maize as its characteristic product. The third reaches to a line drawn from the mouth of the Loire to the town of Mésières in Ardennes and is the extreme northern limit of the profitable cultivation of the vine. All beyond this constitutes the fourth region of which wheat may be regarded as the staple.

Natural and planted forests cover nearly one-seventh of France, the principal localities being the Ardennes, the Vosges, the Plateau de Langres, the Jura range and the Cévennes. Along the Bay of Biscay a forest of sea-pine has been formed extending over a length of 100 miles. The oak elm beech and pine are the prevailing trees. Of per-barns more importance than any other on account of the great national industry with which it is associated, is the silk-mulberry. The olive is a southern product, as well as the orange, lemon almond fig pistachio, and asper. The date and eucalyptus are among the introduced shade and ornamental trees of the French Riviera. The apple, pear plum and cherry are the leading fruit trees N of the vine region.

A peculiar economic feature of French agriculture is the excessive subdivision of the soil as a result in great part of the prevailing law of inheritance. The cereal crop is by far the most important. France is next to Russia the greatest wheat-producing country of Europe the product being about half of that of the United States. Potatoes are largely cultivated as also beets for sugar. Hemp flax rape, hops and tobacco are also among the products. But in the grape district the most important industry is the cultivation of the vine. In this department of husbandry France is unsurpassed, the various high class wines it produces, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy Bordeaux etc having the highest repute. The area of land under vine cultivation was, in 1900 1 730 451 hectares (the hectare being equal to 2.47 acres) which gave a wine product of 8 353 000 hectolitres (the hectolitre being equal to about 22 gallons). In some districts the chestnut forms a considerable part of the food of the people. The northern part of France produces excellent elder and perry. The annual product of raw silk is between 4 000 000 and 5 000 000 pounds. It was much greater formerly. Considerable areas of France, consisting of moors, naked limestone, swamps and marshes are wholly unproductive or true waste-lands and it is thought that they might be hardly less than one-seventh of the full area of the land.

The fauna of the greater part of France is essentially west European differing little from the fauna of the bordering countries and having few marked elements that are distinctive of it. Few of the larger mammalian types, such as the wolf bear and boar are now to be met with beyond the forested mountain-fastnesses—the Ardennes Vosges Cévennes and Pyrenees more particularly—or the game-preserves, but in inaccessible regions these animals are still abundant and the ravages committed by wolves are still considerable. The chamois and ibex belong to the lofty Alpine regions.

Mines.—France is a great coal-producing country. The coal-fields are found in nearly half of the departments. The most important are those of Valenciennes, in the depart-

ment of Nord, and Saint-Etienne, in that of Loire. The output is insufficient for the needs of the country so that a large import takes place every year from England and Belgium. The total coal product in 1900 was 48 548 700 tons, of which about 1 200 000 tons were exported. The imports of coal during the same year amounted to 14,699 050 tons. Iron is obtained from most of the coal-fields and from beds in other departments also from seams in the mountain-limestones of the Jura and from the crystalline rocks of the Alps, Pyrenees and Vosges. The number of mines worked is about 350 and the quantity of iron produced in 1900 was about 2,760 000 tons. Copper lead zinc, manganese, and antimony are also mined, but the product is not very large. France abounds in marbles and building sandstone (Fontainebleau sandstone) and in excellent gypsum (plaster of Paris). A fine lithographic stone is found in the department of Gard. Excellent millstones are obtained in several localities, the best being from La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

Manufactures.—Owing to the minute subdivision of the land, the agricultural population greatly outnumbers the manufacturing so that France cannot with propriety be called a manufacturing country. The manufacture of textiles is by far the most important industry. Woollen, silk cotton and linen fabrics are all produced on a vast scale. Among the principal seats of the textile industry are Lyons (unrivalled for its silks) Rouen Lille, Roubaix, Paris, Rheims, Amiens, Elbeuf, Tournon, Cambrai Valenciennes, and Saint-Etienne (ribbons). Far famed are the tapestries and carpets of Paris, Aubusson and Beauvais and the porcelain and glass of Sévres, Paris and Limoges. The manufacture of lace is extensively carried on, especially in some of the northern departments. France occupies a prominent place in the manufacture of iron and steel products, the principal seats of which are in the north and east. The steel-works of Le Creusot are among the largest in Europe. Saint-Etienne is the chief centre of the manufacture of fire-arms. Other manufactures are beet-sugar, leather paper chemicals musical instruments, hats gloves, luxury brass and steel-ware plates and flint-glass, confectionery and tobacco. The French especially excel in the manufacture of articles calling for taste ingenuity and delicate manipulation. Many industries of this description, such as the manufacture of gold and silver ware and jewelry, have their chief seat in the capital. Among other products may be noted Gobelins tapestry costly shawls, articles of vertu clocks, watches philosophical and surgical instruments, furniture, carriages, and works in ivory. Besides what is used for home consumption France exports enormous quantities of wine and brandy the most famous brand of the latter being that produced at Cognac.

The principal commercial ports of France are Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux Dunkirk, Cette, Rouen, Boulogne, Saint-Nazaire, and Calais. The leading items of export are textiles and materials that go into the making of textiles, wine and brandy leather and leather goods, articles of apparel skins and furs, chemicals and manufactures of iron and steel. Great Britain takes the largest share of the French exports. About an equal amount goes to Belgium Germany and the United States, combined. The merchant navy consisted in 1901 of 14 393 sailing vessels and 1249 steamers 13 603 vessels and steamers, the greater number of which were engaged in the coastwise trade, were of a tonnage not exceeding 50 tons. The railway system of France dates from the year 1825 when there were 24 miles of road. At the beginning of 1904 the mileage exceeded 28 000. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. On Jan 1 1901 there were 8, 383 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 328 790 miles of wire.

The canals of France are numerous, the object being to connect all the great water basins and thereby give a continuous water-communication through the interior and from sea to sea. Thus the Canal du Midi, or Canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, runs SSE. into the Etang de Thau completing a navigable communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. The Canal du Centre, or of Charolais, the Rhone and Rhine Canal and the Canal of Burgundy pierce the barriers which isolated the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give access from any one of these rivers to the other three. The Eastern Canal and the Marne-Saône canals unite Franche-Comté with Champagne and Flanders. A canal measuring 230 miles unites Nantes and Brest. France possesses canals having an aggregate length of 3000 miles. The rivers of France are navigable for the aggregate length of 8300 miles.

Government.—Previous to the revolution of 1789 the government of France was a despotism. Since then it has changed its form of government more frequently than any other country in the world. The legislative power is vested

in an assembly of 2 houses,—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate,—and the executive in a president. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the arrondissements (in some cases parts of arrondissements) constituting the electoral districts. There are at present 591 members the term of office is 4 years. The Senate is composed of 266 members, chosen by indirect election, the term of office being 9 years. There are still a few life senators, who entered the body previous to the amendment of the constitution in 1904. The colonies are represented in the chambers. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws but financial measures must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The president of the republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly. His term of office is 7 years. He has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two chambers, promulgates laws enacted by them, has the right of pardon, disposes of the military force, appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments, and may with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. The seat of government is Paris.

Communal and Departmental Administration.—The commune represents the elementary territorial unit. It comprises either a town (in the case of large places, part of a town) or one or more villages, with the adjacent rural districts and is governed by a mayor (*maire*) appointed by the government, and a municipal council elected by the inhabitants. Paris and Lyons have special municipal administrations.

The canton, the next higher unit, consists in most cases of 12 communes. It is not so much an administrative as a judicial division. Recruiting for the army takes place at the capital of the canton. The arrondissement the main subdivision of the chief territorial division of the department, is usually composed of 8 cantons. It is governed by a sub-prefect appointed by the president of the republic. He is assisted by a council consisting of as many members as there are cantons in the arrondissement. The department comprises generally 4 arrondissements. It is governed by a prefect, who is appointed by the president and is assisted by a council composed of as many members as there are cantons.

Religion.—All religions are equal before the law. Roman Catholics, 1½ millions, and Jews (and in Algeria the Mohammedans) have state allowances. All but about 2 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics or profess no religion. The Protestants number less than 1,000,000 and the Jews about 50,000. The great bulk of the Protestants are Calvinists.

Education.—Nearly half the expenses connected with public instruction are defrayed by the state and the remainder by the departments. Schools are divided into 3 classes,—primary schools, secondary schools, and colleges and universities devoted to the higher instruction. Primary education is administered by the commune. Above the primary schools come the secondary schools in which classical or industrial education is given. In the higher education, 15 universities now take the place of the corps of faculties. These are the universities of Aix, Marseilles, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. There are free faculties supported by the church in a few of the principal cities. Among the famous institutions located in Paris are the Collège de France, the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes & la Sorbonne, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (applied sciences), the Museum of Natural History, the Polytechnic School for officers and state engineers, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées (for civil engineers), the School of Fine Arts, the Conservatoire for musicians and actors, the School of Mines, and the school for living Oriental languages. National military schools are those of Paris, Le Flèche, Saint-Cyr, Fontainebleau, Versailles, Saumur, and Saint-Maixent. The Bibliothèque Nationale is the largest library in the world. The French Academy, constituting a section of the Institute of France, is the most famous of all learned bodies.

Army and Navy.—The effective force, in peace standing of the active army in 1903 was in France proper 613,985 men besides 54,774 men in Algeria and 13,514 in Tunisia. This is inclusive of the Gendarmes (22,339) and the Garde Républicaine (30,775). The number of men liable for active war service is estimated to be 2,350,000 besides the territorial army of 900,000 men. The first-class forts and fortifications are Paris, Belfort, Verdun, Briancourt, Lille, Denkirch, Arras, Douai, Lyons, Grenoble, Besançon, Toulon,

Perpignan, Bayonne, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg. Paris is the greatest fortress in the world. The war navy (battle-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, destroyers, submarines) of France consists of about 384 vessels.

Colonies and Dependencies.—France stands next to Great Britain in the extent of her colonial possessions, but the area and population are both very much less. The island of Corsica is treated as an integral part of France. The colonies are in Africa, Algeria (and the Algerian Sahara), Tunis (protectorate), Senegal (Senegambia, with the French Niger territory), French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey (and dependencies), French Congo, and the French Somali coast. In Asia, French Indochina, French Pondicherry, Madagagascar (these five in India), French Cochinchina, Cambodia, Annam, Laos, Tongking in the South Sea, New Caledonia (with the Loyalty and Chesterfield islands), the Marquesas, French Polynesia (Tahiti) or Low Archipelago, Gambier Islands, Clipperton and other islands in the Indian Ocean, Madagascar, Réunion, Comor-Bé, Mayotte, the Comoro Islands (protectorate) etc. New Amsterdam and the Kerguelen Islands and in America, French Guiana, the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew, Marie-Galante etc. in the West Indies and the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland.

Pop. (est. n.)—According to the census of 1901 the population of France was 38,981,910 (an increase of only 618,753 over the population of 1891 (38,363,157)). The natural rate of increase of the population in France is lower than that of any other nation in western Europe. The rural portion constitutes about 70 per cent. of the population. The departments of France are the following:

Ain	Essonne	Marne
Alsace	Finistère	Mayenne
Allier	Gard	Meurthe-et-Moselle
Alpes-Maritimes	Haute-Garonne	Nièvre
Ardeennes	Haute-Loire	Nord
Artois	Ille-et-Vilaine	Oise
Aube	Indre	Orne
Avignon	Indre-et-Loire	Paris
Basses-Alpes	Isère	Seine-et-Marne
Bouches-du-Rhône	Jura	Seine-et-Oise
Bretagne	Landes	Tarn
Calvados	Loire	Tarn-et-Garonne
Charente	Loiret	Vaucluse
Charente-Inférieure	Lozère	Vendée
Cher	Lot	Vienne
Côte-d'Or	Lot-et-Garonne	Vosges
Côte-du-Nord	Lozère	Yonne
Creuse	Mayenne	
Dordogne	Meurthe-et-Moselle	
Doubs	Nièvre	
Drome	Nord	
Eure	Oise	
	Paris	
	Seine-et-Marne	
	Seine-et-Oise	
	Tarn	
	Tarn-et-Garonne	
	Vaucluse	
	Vendée	
	Vienne	
	Vosges	
	Yonne	

There were 29 towns in 1901 with a communal population of more than 60,000. The largest 10 cities are

Paris	2,744,068	Toulon	149,841
Marseilles	491,151	Saint-François	145,539
Lyons	4,000,000	Roubaix	242,365
Bordeaux	256,838	Strasbourg	138,900
Lille	210,000	Nancy	133,106

The division of France into départements dates from 1790. Previous to the Revolution the country was divided into governments and provinces, the names of which still survive. These old divisions are: In the NW, Normandy, Maine, and Perche; in the N, Ile de France, Picardy, Artois, French Flanders and Champagne (with Briat) in the NE, Lorraine; in the E, Burgundy, Franche-Comté and Lyonnais; in the SE, Dauphiné and Provence; in the S, Languedoc, Roussillon and Foix; in the SW, Gascony, Béarn, French Navarre and Gascogne; in the W, Aquitaine, Saintonge, Angoumois, Poitou, Anjou and Brittany; in the centre, Touraine, Orléans, Nivernais, Berry, Bourdeaux, Auvergne, Limousin and Marche.

History.—France was known in ancient times as Gaul (Gallia), the country of the Gauls. In a broader sense Gaul embraced also a large part of northern Italy, Belgium and part of Holland and Switzerland. The portion now included in Italy was called Gallia Cisalpina, or Gaul on this side of the Alps; the bulk of Gaul being called Gallia Transalpina, or Gaul beyond the Alps. The Romans established themselves in the southwestern part of Transalpine Gaul in 125-121 B.C. In 52-51 B.C. the country was subjugated by Caesar. He found it inhabited by three main—

the Aquitanians in the southwest, the Celts in the west, centre, and east, and the Belgians in the north and northeast. In the fifth century it fell completely into the power of the Visigoths, Burgundians and Franks. Clovis, the king of the Franks put an end to the last vestiges of Roman dominion in 486, was baptised in 496 and in 507-48 stripped the Visigoths of most of their Gallic territories thus ascending the sway of the Franks to the Pyrenees. In 534 the Franks subdued the Burgundians. Under Charlemagne (768-814) the Frankish realm attained great magnitude, embracing, in addition to modern France a large part of what is now Germany and Cisleithan Austria, as well as Italy (except the south), Switzerland, Holland Belgium and the northeast corner of Spain. This vast realm was partitioned among the grandsons of Charlemagne in 843. The monarchy of the western Franks became the kingdom of France. Under the descendants of Charlemagne the position of the king was soon reduced to that of an overlord, whose great vassals, the feudal dukes and counts became the hereditary heads of autonomous states the power of some of the vassals surpassing that of the king. Among the chief feudatory states were the county of Flanders (which finally lost loose from the French monarchy) the county of Vermandois (capital Saint-Quentin) the duchy of France (capital, Paris) the county of Champagne the duchy of Burgundy the county (later duchy) of Anjou the duchy of Aquitaine, the county of Toulouse and the duchy of Normandy (founded by the Normans about 911). The Carolingian dynasty under which France became thus split up, was succeeded in 987 by that of the Capetians, under whom the royal authority was gradually in a great measure, re-established. In 1066 William of Normandy conquered England and when in 1154 Henry Plantagenet ascended the English throne the western half of France, with the exception of Brittany (which was an independent state) was united with the English crown. In 1202-05 however Normandy, Maine, Poitou, Anjou and Touraine were wrested from England. In 1271 Languelec which had been ruled by the powerful counts of Toulouse was reunited with the French crown. Champagne soon followed and Dauphiné was acquired in 1349. In 1328 the Capetian dynasty was succeeded by the house of Valois. In the course of the first hundred years of the reign of this dynasty the English made themselves masters of a great part of France and the French monarchy was brought to the brink of dissolution but finally the tide of English conquest was arrested and by the middle of the fifteenth century, the French were once more in possession of their country. During this period Burgundy ruled by a branch of the house of Valois, had developed into a great power ruling the Netherlands. Louis XI (under whom the royal authority in France became supreme) in 1477 ceded the duchy of Burgundy (detached from the Netherlands) reunited Anjou with the French crown in 1480 and annexed Provence in 1481. In 1491, Brittany was united with France. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun were wrested from the German Empire and annexed to France in 1552.

In 1569 the house of Bourbon succeeded to that of Valois. With its accession it became part of the French kingdom. About half a century later Artois, Roussillon and a great part of Alsace were annexed. Soon after French Flanders and Franche-Comté were conquered by Louis XIV who also took possession of Strasbourg. The year 1763 marks the downfall of France as a great colonial power Canada and Louisiana being relinquished by her as the result of the Seven Years War. Louisiana was recovered in 1800 but in 1803 it was sold to the United States. Lorraine became part of France in 1666, and in 1765 the island of Corsica was acquired from Genoa. In 1789 the abuses which had grown up under the despotic rule of the Bourbons brought about the Revolution and in 1792, France became a republic. In 1793 the old division into provinces gave way to that into departments. In 1791 Artois and Flanders which had belonged to the Papacy were annexed to France. Between 1793 and 1801 Belgium, Holland, Savoy a great part of Italy Switzerland, and the German territories W of the Rhine were brought under the sway or influence of republican France. Napoleon established the empire in 1804 and in the succeeding years tore away a large part of Austria and Prussia, broke up the German Empire, established the kingdom of Westphalia, took possession of Naples and the Papal States, and nearly achieved the conquest of the Spanish peninsula. With the downfall of Napoleon in 1814-15 France shrank back into her former limits. The Bourbons again ruled the country until 1830 when they were driven out and the house of Orleans (a branch of the Bourbon house) was installed in the person of Louis Philippe, under whom the conquest of Algeria, begun just before his accession, was achieved. In

1848 the second republic was established which was soon brought to an end by Louis Napoleon, who in 1852 established the second empire. The war of 1870-71 with Germany brought about the overthrow of Napoleon III and the establishment of the third republic, and caused the loss to France of Alsace and the German part of Lorraine. Since that war France has again become a considerable colonial power by securing control of Tunis, French Indo-China, Madagascar and extensive territories in Africa.

France, Isle of, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.
France, Isle of, France. See ILE DE FRANCE.
Francete, a bay in the island of Santiago, the principal of the Cape Verde Islands.

Frances, a post-village of Pacific co. Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Southend. Pop. about 200.

Francés, Cape, the W extremity of the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Francetown, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N. H., in Francetown township (town) about 22 miles SW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 693.

Fraceville, a banking post-town of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 39 miles N of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 566.

Fraceville, from a road a military station of French Congo western equatorial Africa, about 240 miles NW of Stanley Pool.

Francosa, fran-ah-sá, a small island of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, a little SW of Cape Frio.

Franché-Comté, fran-shé-kóm-té (free county meaning the Free County of Burgundy) an old province in the E of France (capital, Beaune) now included in the départements of Haute-Saône and Jura. It formed part of the great Burgundian realm at the close of the Middle Ages then became a Spanish possession, and was conquered by Louis XIV of France in 1674.

Franchimont, fran-shé-mónt, a hamlet of Belgium, 10 miles SE of Liège. The castle, on a neighboring height, now in ruins alluded to in Scott's poem of Marston was a noted stronghold as early as the twelfth century.

Francis, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 150.

Francis, a post-village of Wheeler co. Neb. The banking point is O'Neill. Pop. about 150.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala.

Francisco, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind. about 30 miles NNE of Evansville. Pop. about 300.

Francisco, or Franciscoville, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 14 miles E of Jackson. Pop. about 120.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Stokes co. N. C., 40 miles N of Salem.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Craig co. Va.

Francis Creek, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. on the West Two River 9 miles N of Manitowoc.

Francistown, Ontario. See EXETER.

Francisfont, fran-ko-fun-té a town of Smoly 25 miles WNW of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901 9712.

Francis, fran-sá a port and commune of the island of Martinique, on the E coast. Pop. in 1900 12,452.

Franconia, fran-ko-ni-á (Ger. Franken fränk-en - i.e. the 'land of the Franks') an ancient German duchy in the region of the Main Rhine and Neckar later with altered boundaries, a circle of the German Empire between Upper Saxony the Upper and Lower Rhine Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The name is borne at present by the northernmost part of the main body of the kingdom of Bavaria. The region comprises three government-districts: Upper Franconia, capital Bayreuth; Middle Franconia, capital Ansbach; and Lower Franconia, capital, Würzburg.

Franconia, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. 25 miles N of Gainesville.

Franconia, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N. H. about 30 miles N of Plymouth. The surface is occupied by high mountains, among which is Mount Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 655.

Franconia, a post-township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2036.

Franconia Mountains, in Grafton co. N. H., are the western group of the White Mountains, included between the Twin Mountains and the Pemigewasset Range. They are much visited by tourists, but are generally of heights inferior to the average found in the White Mountains proper. The culminating point is Mount Lafayette 6276 feet. Other summits are Mount Lincoln (5000 ft.), Mount Garfield, Mount Kinsmann, etc. The Franconia Notch a wooded defile, about 5 miles in length and traversed by the Pemigewasset River, gaps the mountains at about their middle course.

Frankenville, frān-kē'veel', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 3 miles by rail N of Paris. Pop 1500

Franker, frān-ker', a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland 16 miles W of Leeuwarden. It has an old church with interesting monuments, a town hall containing a famous planetarium and a botanical garden. It was formerly the seat of a university. At one time many Hobbes books were printed here. Pop in 1899 7114

Frangy, frān-shē', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie 31 miles N of Chambéry

Frangy, a village of France, in Seine-et-Lore, 8 miles NNE of Louhans

Frank, a post-hamlet of Seneca co. Ohio

Frank, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is West Newton. Pop about 500

Frank, a post-village of Washington co. W. Va. Pop about 60

Frank, a village of Alberta district, Canada, on the Leah bridge and Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific R. It has coal and coke industries. Pop about 500

Franken, the German name of FRANCONIA

Frankenau, frān-kh-ōw', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 36 miles SW of Cassel. Pop about 1600

Frankenberg, frān-kh-bēn', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 32 miles SW of Cassel. Pop in 1900 2948

Frankenberg, a town of Saxony 10 miles NNE of Chemnitz, on the Zschopau an affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures of textiles and large calico-printing works. Pop. in 1900 12,725

Frankenhansen, frān-kh-hān-sen', a town of Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on a branch of the Wipperf 27 miles N of Erfurt. It has productive salt springs and frequented baths. In the vicinity are ruins of old castles and an extensive cavern. Here the army of the insurgent peasants under Münter was defeated in 1525. Pop. in 1900 6383

Frankenmarkt, frān-kh-mānkt', a town of Austria, 31 miles WSW of Wels. Pop. about 1600

Frankenmuth, frān-kh-mōth', a banking post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Cass River about 14 miles SE of Saginaw. It has breweries and manufactures of flour, lumber, cider, woodens, etc. Pop. about 400

Frankenstein, frān-kh-ēn-stēn', a town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles S of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 890

Frankenthal, frān-kh-ēn-thāl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 miles N by W of Speyer and connected with the Rhine by a canal 8 miles in length. It has manufactures of machinery, printing presses, boilers, furniture, wooden-ware, etc. The town possesses some fine public monuments. Pop. in 1900 15,549

Frankenwald, frān-kh-ēn-wāld', a small chain of mountains in the NE of Bavaria, between the Main and the Saale, forming a continuation of the Fichtelgebirge. The highest point is the Döbra, near Hof (2900 feet)

Frankford, a small town of Ireland in King's co. 8 miles NE of Parnassstown

Frankford, a post-town of Sussex co. Del. 60 miles by rail S of Dover on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It has manufactures of wooden butter dishes and berry and peach baskets etc. Pop. in 1900 423

Frankford, a banking city of Pike co. Mo. on the St. Louis and Hannibal R., 18 miles S of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 700

Frankford, a township of Sussex co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 932

Frankford, a NE suburb and post-station of Philadelphia, Pa. is on Tacony Creek and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R. It has extensive manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, flour, hosiery, iron-ware, machinery, etc. and steel and dye-works. It is the seat of a United States arsenal

Frankford, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop. about 70

Frankford, a post-town of Greenbrier co. W. Va., 14 miles NE of Roncoverts and 10 miles N of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900 138

Frankford, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on the river Trent, 8 miles N of Trenton and on the Central Ontario R. It has good water power from Cole's Creek (which here empties into the Trent) saw and flouring mills, and manufactures of iron castings, machinery, wood, leather and paper. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Trenton

Frankford Creek, Pa. See TACONY CREEK

Frankfort-on-the-Main (Ger. *Frankfurt-am-Main*, frān-kfōrt ām mīn; L. *Francofortium ad Mœnum*, or *Trasportum Francorum*,—i. e. the ford of the Franks) a city of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, previous to 1806 one of the free cities of Germany and capital of

the German Confederation. Originally a Roman station Frankfort begins to figure in history in the time of Charlemagne, who had a favorite palace here. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, granting it important privileges. In the thirteenth century it became a free city. After the days of Frederick Barbarossa it became the place of election of the German emperors and in 1356 Charles IV. in the charter known as the Golden Bull, still preserved in its archives, transformed this custom into a right. The later German emperors were also crowned here. Frankfort had a long career of almost uninterrupted prosperity till the wars of the French revolution brought upon it a series of disasters. Napoleon I. however befriended it, and made it the capital first of a principality and then of a grand-duchy. Upon his downfall it regained its independence, and the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored it to its precedency among the free towns and made it the seat of the German Diet, in which Frankfort had an independent vote. In 1866 Frankfort sided with Austria in the war against Prussia, in consequence of which it was annexed by the latter power.

Frankfort is situated in a spacious mountain bordered plain on the right bank of the Main; lat. 50° 0' N. lon. 8° 40' E. at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea. A large and fine suburb Sachsenhausen, stands on the left bank to which Frankfort proper is joined by several bridges. The suburbs, which include Bornheim and Bockenheim are very beautiful being studded with stately mansions and elegant villas. The old ramparts have been transformed into beautiful promenades, where attractive residences and resorts of amusement alternate with rural surroundings. The city is divided into two portions—the old town and the new town. The former consists mainly of a conglomerate of old and narrow streets and has for its centre the Römerberg or market-place (which for a long time was barred to Jews), containing the Justitia Fountain. In the old quarter the Zell has grown into a fine spacious street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. The famous Judenstrasse, Jews' street, has long lost its characteristics its gates having been levelled in the time of the French occupation in 1806. The streets of the new town are wide and handsome. The most fashionable quarter is the West End, contiguous to and beyond the Tannus Promenade. The Central Railway Station located in this section and erected in 1833-34, is one of the finest and most commodious railway stations in the world. The city contains handsome squares adorned with fine fountains and statues. Among these may be noted the Römermarkt with the monument to Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, the Goetheplatz, with the statue of Goethe, who was a native of this city and the Schillerplatz. Among the public buildings are the guild-hall, or Römer (so really a group of buildings) in which are the *Wahlraum* or hall of election where the electors met to choose a new emperor and the *Kaiser-saal* containing a famous collection of portraits of the old German emperors. The ancient cathedral of St. Bartholomew a Gothic structure begun in 1235 comprises the chapel in which the electors accepted the emperor after he had been elected at the high altar. Frankfort is rich in collections connected with literature and art as in its various museums and galleries as well as in societies designed to promote them. Among the city's more prominent or interesting buildings and institutions may be mentioned the Goethe Museum and the Goethe House (in which the poet was born); the municipal record-office the municipal library (with about 300,000 volumes); museum of art and industry the academy of social and commercial sciences the Rothschild library the new exchange, opera-house (opened in 1880) the new theatre and the Senckenberg museum. The city has both botanical and zoological gardens and an attractive palm-garden. The manufactures are not important, and are chiefly articles of vertu, jewelry, tapestry, wax-cloth, carpets, dyes and snuff, drugs and chemicals, machinery, electrical appliances etc. It is from its banking transactions that Frankfort derives its great wealth it being one of the principal financial centres of Europe. From its central situation Frankfort is the most important railway junction in Germany. Pop. in 1875 105,170; in 1890 136,810; in 1890 170,850; in 1900 288,989 exclusive of Bornheim Bockenheim and a number of minor suburban localities which have lately been united with the city. Average annual temperature, 50° maximum temperature, 80°

Frankfort-on-der-Oder (Ger. *Frankfurt an der Oder*, frān-kfōrt ān dēr o'der; L. *Francofortium ad O'derum* or *V'adum*) a city of Prussia, province of Brandenburg and capital of a government-district of the same name, on the left bank of the Oder and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 50 miles E. of the former city and in lat. 50° 22' N., lon. 14° 13' E. Its situation on a navigable river con-

noted by canals with both the Vistula and the Elbe, gives it great advantages. It is a well-built town with several suburbs, one of which is on the right bank of the Oder and connected with the rest of the city by a newly constructed stone bridge. Among its churches, St. Mary's founded in the thirteenth century is worthy of notice for its large organ, richly gilt wood-carvings, and fine stained windows. The city has an imposing town hall, a theatre, and various academic institutions. Among its numerous monuments is one to William I., unveiled in 1900. Its manufactures comprise machines and boilers, fire-arms, musical instruments, stone- and metal-ware, silks, gloves, mustard, tobacco, and sugar. It has large distilleries and railway machine-shops. Pop. in 1870 47,180 in 1880 51,147 in 1890 55,738 in 1900 61,852.

Frankfort, a post-village of Frankfort co. Ala. 15 miles SW of Tusculum.

Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co. Ill. 7 miles S of Benton. Pop. in 1900 250.

Frankfort, a banking post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Michigan Central and the Elgin Joliet and Eastern R. 14 miles E of Joliet. Pop. about 250.

Frankfort, a city capital of Clinton co. Ind. 24 miles ESE of Lafayette on the Lake Erie and Western, the Vandalia Line and other railroads. It has large machine-shops and manufactures of agricultural implements, brick making machinery, brick and tile, etc. It is supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1900 7,100.

Frankfort, a post-township of Montgomery co. Iowa. Pop. in 1900 387.

Frankfort, a banking city of Marshall co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 16 miles SE of Marysville. It has extensive cattle interests. Pop. in 1900 1,187.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky and of Franklin co. is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River here crossed by bridges and on the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Frankfort and Cincinnati R. 65 miles E of Louisville. Lat. 38° 14' N lon. 84° 44' W. The river is navigable by steamboats below and above this city. It flows here in a deep channel or chasm and presents picturesque scenery. Frankfort contains a state-house, state penitentiary, the St. Joseph Academy, the state institution for feeble-minded children, a state normal school for colored and the state library with over 100,000 volumes. It has saw mills, several distilleries of whiskey, and manufactures of boots and shoes, twice furniture and carriages. Thoroughbred trotting horses are raised in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 9,487.

Frankfort, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Frankfort township (town) on Marsh Stream 1 mile W of the Penobscot River and 15 miles below Bangor. It has quarries of granite. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,211.

Frankfort, a banking post village, capital of Benson co. Mich. 35 miles W by S of Traverse City on the Ann Arbor R. It is a shipping point for lumber and fruit. Pop. in 1900 1,465.

Frankfort, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. 8 miles by rail SW of Somerville. Pop. about 60.

Frankfort, a banking post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. on the S bank of the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 10 miles SE of Utica. It contains woolen and linen mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 2,664.

Frankfort, a banking post village of Ross co. Ohio, on the North Fork of Paint Creek and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 13 miles WNW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 717.

Frankfort, a banking city of Spink co. S. Dak., 10 miles E of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 198.

Frankfort, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn. Pop. 76.

Frankfort, a township (town) of Poplar co. W. Va. on the Chippewa River about 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1900 877.

Frankfort Hill, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co. N. Y. 7 miles SE of Utica.

Frankfort Springs, a borough of Beaver co. Pa. about 25 miles W of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 123. The post-office is Hopeworth.

Frankfort Station, a banking post-village of Will co. Ill. Pop. about 250. See FRANKFORT.

Frankfort See FRANKFORT.

Frankland Islands, off the E coast of Australia, in lat. 17° 10' S.

Franklin, a county in the NW part of Alabama, has an area of 689 sq. m. It is intersected by Big Bear Creek. Capital, Russellville. Pop. in 1890, 19,681; in 1900 16,511.

Franklin, a county in the NW part of Arkansas, has an area of 637 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas

River and also drained by the Mulberry River. Bituminous coal of good quality is found here. Capital, Osark and Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 10,034; in 1900 17,795.

Franklin, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and intersected by the Apalachicola River. Area, 791 sq. m. The Crooked River intersects it in the east. Capital, Apalachicola. Pop. in 1890 2,308 in 1900 4,990.

Franklin, a county in the NE part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Tugaloo River and is drained by the head-streams of the Broad River. Capital, Carnesville. Pop. in 1890 14,070 in 1900 17,700.

Franklin, a county in the S part of Illinois, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Muddy River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890 17,138 in 1900 19,070.

Franklin, a county in the SE part of Indiana, has an area of 594 sq. m. It is intersected by the Whitewater River, the East and West Forks of which unite near the middle of the county. Capital, Brooksville. Pop. in 1890 18,366 in 1900 16,388.

Franklin, a county in the N part of Iowa, has an area of 670 sq. m. It is drained by the Iowa River which flows through the SW part, and by the West Fork of the Cedar River. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890 12,871 in 1900 14,996.

Franklin, a county in the E part of Kansas, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River (or Marais des Cygnes) and also drained by Middle and Pottawatomie creeks. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1890 20,272 in 1900 21,354.

Franklin, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 234 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River which is here navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Elkhorn Creek. The Kentucky River in this part of its course runs in a chasm several hundred feet deep, between vertical or steep walls of limestone. Capital (also the capital of the state) Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 21,267 in 1900 26,852.

Franklin, a parish in the NE part of Louisiana, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Teche River (or Macon Bayou) and on the SW by the Ouachita River. Capital, Winnboro. Pop. in 1890 6,906 in 1900 8,890.

Franklin, a county in the W part of Maine, bordering on Canada, has an area of 1764 sq. m. It is drained by the Dead and the Seedy rivers. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1890, 17,063 in 1900 18,444.

Franklin, a county in the NW part of Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont has an area of 721 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River and also drained by the Deerfield, Green and Miller's rivers. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1890 38,010 in 1900 41,200.

Franklin, a county in the SW part of Mississippi has an area of 556 sq. m. It is intersected by the Homochitto River. Capital, Mendville. Pop. in 1890 10,424 in 1900 16,878.

Franklin, a county in the E part of Missouri has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the V by the Missouri River, intersected by the Maramee River and also drained by Bourbeuse Creek. The county has mines of copper, iron, and lead. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890 28,068 in 1900 30,581.

Franklin, a county in the S part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas has an area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1890 7,893 in 1900 9,455.

Franklin, a county in the NE part of New York bordering on Canada, has an area of 1717 sq. m. It is drained by the Saranac, Salmon, Baquette, and St. Regis rivers. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes, hills, valleys and mountains the Adirondack Mountains forming a prominent feature in its landscape. In the southern part of the county stands Mount Seward, 4384 feet high. Good iron-ore is found here. Capital, Malone. Pop. in 1890 38,110 in 1900 42,655.

Franklin, a county in the N part of North Carolina, has an area of 471 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tar River and partly drained by Moores and Sandy creeks. Capital, Lenoir. Pop. in 1890 21,099 in 1900 25,176.

Franklin, a county in the central part of Ohio has an area of 470 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by the Olentangy River and by Darby and Walnut creeks. Capital, Columbus, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 124,687 in 1900 164,460.

Franklin, a county in the S part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 731 sq. m. It is drained by Antietam, Conococheague, and Conowinguit creeks. A ridge called Tincorn (or Cove) Mountain ex-

lands along the NW border. Among the physical features of the county is Parnell's Knob, a picturesque peak of the Blue Mountains. Among its minerals are iron-ore and slate. Capital, Chambersburg. Pop. in 1890, 51,453 in 1900, 54,902.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, has an area of 810 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk River and other small affluents of the Tennessee River. It comprises part of Cumberland Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills or table-lands. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 18,929; in 1900, 20,372.

Franklin, a county in the NE part of Texas, is bounded on the N by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and intersected by White Oak Bayou. Area, 325 sq. m. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 8461 in 1900, 884.

Franklin, a northern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 645 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain, is intersected by the Missisquoi River and also drained by the Lamolle River. The eastern part is adjacent to the Green Mountains. Capital, St. Albans. Pop. in 1890, 29,455 in 1900, 30,198.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Staunton River on the NW by the Blue Ridge and is intersected by the Blackwater River. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Rocky Mount. Pop. in 1890, 24,935 in 1900, 25,952.

Franklin, a county in the SE part of Washington. Area, 1261 sq. m. It is bounded NW and W by the Columbia River and SE by the Snake River adjacent to the former. Capital, Pasco. Pop. in 1890, 6991; in 1900, 455.

Franklin, an unorganized Arctic province of Canada comprises Banks, Prince Albert, Victoria, Wollaston, King William and Raffle lands, Melville, Bathurst, Prince of Wales, and Cockburn islands, etc. all above the Arctic Circle. Baffin Land alone extends southward of this line.

Franklin, a post-village of Izard co. Ark. on Strawberry Creek. 27 miles N of Batesville. Pop. about 150.

Franklin, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. about 56 miles NE of San Francisco.

Franklin, a post-township (town) of New London co. Conn. on the New London Northern R. 7 miles NW of Norwich. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Apalachicola. Pop. about 200.

Franklin, a post-town, capital of Heard co. Ga. on the E bank of the Chatahoochee River about 69 miles SW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Franklin, post-village of Oaeca co. Idaho on the northern boundary of Utah and on the Oregon Short Line, 20 miles N of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Morgan co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 12 miles SE of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Franklin, a banking city, capital of Johnson co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 28 miles S of Indianapolis. It is the seat of Franklin College (Baptist) and has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 4005.

Franklin, a post town of Lee co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 31 miles WSW of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Franklin, a banking city, capital of Simpson co. Ky. on Drake's Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles S of Bowling Green. It has various mills and contains the Franklin Female College and Franklin Military Institute. Pop. in 1900, 2166.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of St. Mary parish, La. on the Bayou Teche, 30 miles NW of Morgan City and about 100 miles W of New Orleans, on the Southern Pacific R. Large steamboats can around the bayou to this place, from which cotton, sugar and fruit are exported. It has saw and sugar mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2092.

Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. in Franklin township (town) at the head of N. end of Frenchman's Bay. 29 miles from the ocean and 36 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1201.

Franklin, a banking post-village in Franklin township (town) Norfolk on Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 27 miles SW of Boston. The town has manufactures of pianos, straw, cotton and woolen goods. It is the seat of Dean Academy. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6617.

Franklin, a station of Houghton co. Mich. on the Mineral Range R. 4 miles N of Hancock. Here are rich copper mines.

Franklin, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on a branch of the Rouge River about 20 miles NW of Detroit, and on the Mineral Range R. Pop. about 200.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn. 9 miles E of Beaver Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Franklin, or New Franklin, a post-village of Howard co. Mo., on the Missouri River opposite Boonville, and 12 miles S of Fayette. Pop. about 50.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Neb. 5 miles E of Bloomington on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Franklin, a city of Merrimack co. N. H. on the Merrimack River at the mouth of the Winnepesaukee, and on the Boston and Maine R. 19 miles N. W. of Concord. It has manufactures of needles, brushes, crates, etc. Franklin at that time known as Hallowbury was the birthplace of Daniel Webster. Pop. in 1900, 5646. The banking point is Franklin Falls.

Franklin, a township of Bergen co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 2159.

Franklin, a township of Gloucester co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 2752.

Franklin, a township of Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Franklin, a township of Somerset co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 2399.

Franklin, or Franklin Furnace, a post-village of Sumner co., N. J. on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 38 miles WNW of Paterson. It has important mines of iron and zinc. The mineral called Franklinite, which is a valuable compound ore of iron is named from this place. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Newton.

Franklin, a township of Warren co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Delaware co. N. Y., in Franklin township (town) about 42 miles ENE of Binghamton. It contains the Delaware Literary Institute and is in a large dairy section. Pop. in 1900, 414 of the town, 2529.

Franklin, a town (hip) of Franklin co. N. Y. on the Saranac River. It has iron mines and important lumber manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1501.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co. N. C. on the Little Tennessee River about 45 miles NW of Walhalla, S. C. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ohio, on the Miami River on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati Northern R. 40 miles NNE of Cincinnati. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2124.

Franklin, a post hamlet of Lane co. Oregon 4 miles SW of Junction City.

Franklin, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2090.

Franklin, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 26.

Franklin, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Franklin, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Franklin, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Franklin, a borough of Cambria co. Pa. about 36 miles by rail SW of Altoona and adjacent to Conemaugh. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Franklin, a township of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1342.

Franklin, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Franklin, a township of Columbia co., Pa. bounded N by the East Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Franklin, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Franklin, a township of Fayette co., Pa. on the Youghiogheny River. Pop. in 1900, 2617.

Franklin, a township of Greene co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2160.

Franklin, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Franklin, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Franklin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

Franklin, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1288.

Franklin, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Franklin, a city, the capital of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Allegheny River at the mouth of French Creek, and on the Allegheny Valley, the Erie and other railroads, 9 miles SW of Oil City. Franklin contains a

court-house, oil-refineries, machine-shops, etc. and has manufactures of iron-works, boilers, steel-castings, oil well supplies, bricks and lumber. The growth of the city has been largely determined by its position as the center of the oil region of the state. Natural gas is also abundant. The city occupies the site of the French Fort Venango, built in 1763. Pop in 1900 7317

Franklin, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop in 1900 3719

Franklin, a banking post-town capital of Williamson co. Tenn. on the Harpeth River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles S by W of Nashville. It has cotton gins, large flouring mills, etc. and is the seat of the Tennessee Female College. Here occurred a bloody battle between the Confederate forces and General Hood and the Union forces under General Schofield Nov. 30 1864 in which the former were defeated. Pop in 1900 2180

Franklin, a banking post-village, capital of Robertson co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 103 miles NE of Austin. It has mineral springs. Pop about 650

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. 15 miles NE of St. Albans. Pop of the township (town) in 1900 1145

Franklin, Accomac co. Va. See **FRANKLIN CITY**
Franklin, a banking post-town of Southampton co. Va. on the Blackwater River and on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. 44 miles WSW of Norfolk. It has lumber mills and manufactures of wagons, brick floor etc. The Franklin Male Academy and the Franklin Female Seminary are located here. Pop in 1900 1143

Franklin, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop about 400

Franklin, a banking post-town capital of Pendleton co. W. Va. on the South Branch of the Potomac River about 145 miles E by N of Charleston. Pop in 1900 205

Franklin, a township (town) of Keweenaw co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1452

Franklin, a township (town) of Manitowoc co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1781

Franklin, a hamlet of Milwaukee co. Wis. in Franklin township (town) 4 miles W of Oakwood station. Pop of the town in 1900 1738

Franklin, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1114

Franklin, a post-village of Shelby county on the Shelby River 12 miles NW of Shelbyville. Pop about 115

Franklin, a township (town) of Vernon co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1237

Franklin, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario 28 miles by rail N of Fort Hope. Pop 100

Franklin, or **Franklin Center**, also called **Mumfordsville**, a post-village and outpost of Huntington co. Quebec, 10 miles W of Hammingford. Pop about 250. The banking point is Ormstown

Franklin, a post village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Neepawa. Pop about 200

Franklin, a town and township of Tasmania, 28 miles SW of Hobart. Pop about 1000

Franklin Bay, on the coast of Arctic America, between Port Pitt and Cape Perry is intersected by the meridian of 135° W longitude. It receives the Koochik River

Franklin, Cape, in Arctic America, at the NW extremity of Kent Peninsula on Deane Strait. Lat. 68° 40' N. lon 169° W

Franklin Center, Quebec. See **FRANKLIN**

Franklin City, Norfolk co. Mass. See **FRANKLIN**

Franklin City, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on Chincoteague Sound and on the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, about 13 miles S of Snowhill, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop about 100

Franklin, a hamlet of Erie co. Pa. 15 miles NW of Erie

Franklin Creek of Ohio rises in Darke co. and falls into the Miami River in Butler co.

Franklinville, a post village of Bradford co. Pa. on Tiawanda Creek 46 miles NE of Williamsport. Pop about 700

Franklin Falls, a banking post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. adjoining Franklin. It has manufactures of blankets, needles, paper, woollens, flannels, hosiery etc. Pop. about 3500

Franklin Falls, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. on the Saranac River about 32 miles WSW of Plattsburg

Franklin Forge, a station in Blair co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles E of Hollidaysburg

Franklin Forks, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 15 miles S of Dinghamton N. Y. Pop about 150

Franklin France, Sussex co. N. J. See **FRANKLIN**
Franklin France, a post-village of Seton co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 14 miles above Portsmouth. Pop 75

Franklin Grove, or **Franklin**, a banking post-town of Lee co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles E of Dixon. Pop in 1900 681

Franklin Iron-Works, N. Y. See **FRANKLIN**

Franklin Island, Me. belongs to Knox co. and lies on the W side of the entrance of St. Georges River. Its light-house is in lat. 43° 53' N

Franklin Island, in the Antarctic Ocean in Ross Sea. Lat. 70° S. lon 165° 12' E.

Franklin Island, in the Great Australian Bight, off the W coast of Australia. Lat. 32° 32' S. lon 133° 36' E.

Franklin Lake, a shallow expanse of water in Elko co. Nev. on the E side of the East Humboldt Mountains. It has no outlet, its waters are slightly brackish

Franklin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Pa. 7 miles NW of Hancock Md.

Franklin, Mount, in Conn. co. N. H., a summit of the White Mountains, in the Presidential Range, about 34 miles SW of Mount Washington. Height, 5028 feet

Franklin Park, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. is a suburb of Chicago. Pop in 1900 483

Franklin Park, a post-village of Suffolk co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Middlesex co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles NE of Trenton. Pop about 350

Franklin Springs, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop about 300

Franklin Square, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Little Bear River and on the Erie R. 2 miles SW of Leodonia. Pop about 250

Franklin Station, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio, on the Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal 5 miles by rail S of Coshocton. Coal is mined here. Pop 15

Franklinville, a post-village of Henry co. Ky. about 60 miles NW of Lexington

Franklinville, a post-town capital of Washington parish, La. on the Bayou Choite River about 66 miles N of New Orleans. Pop in 1900 238

Franklinville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. about 30 miles WSW of Albany

Franklinville, a banking post town of Franklin co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 27 miles NNE of Raleigh. Pop in 1900 61

Franklinville, a former village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the W bank of the Scioto River opposite Columbus, of which it forms part

Franklinville, a post-borough of York co. Pa. 16 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop in 1900 250

Franklinville, a post-village of Franklin township (town) Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 25 miles S of Philadelphia. Pop about 300

Franklinville, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. in Franklinville township (town) on Seneca Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 50 miles WSE of Buffalo. It has a conning factory manufactures of caskets and burial cases etc. Pop in 1900 1980 of the town 2514

Franklinville, a post-village of Randolph co. N. C. on the Deep River 8 miles W of Raleigh. It has a cotton factory manufactures of seamless bags, etc. Pop about 350

Franklinville, a post-hamlet of Huntington co. Pa. 4 miles NE of Spruce Creek station

Frank Pierce, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Iowa, 12 miles SW of Iowa City

Frank, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ill. The banking point is Somonauk. Pop about 160

Frank, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. Pop about 90. The banking point is Darle

Frank Island, La. is at the entrance of the Mississippi River by the Northernmost Pass.

Frankstadt, Frank state, a town of Moravia, 35 miles ENE of Prerau. It is engaged in the textile industry. Pop in 1900 5729

Frankstadt, a town of Moravia, 25 miles NNW of Olmutz. It has manufactures of linen. Pop in 1900 2328

Franktown, a post-village of Anderson co. Tex. The banking point is Jacksonville

Franktown, a post town of Victoria, Australia, 28 miles SSE of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 800

Franktown, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. on the Franktown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Penn-

sylvia R., 8 miles NE of Hollidaysburg. Pop about 300; of the township in 1900, 1909.

Frankstown Branch of the Juniata rises near the northern boundary of Bedford co., Pa. and unites with the Little Juniata River about 7 miles above Huntingdon. Franksville, a post-village of Benne co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles S. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 100.

Frankton, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind. on Pipe Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles NNW of Anderson. It has glass-works, manufactures of iron and steel, wire-fence, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1444.

Franktown, a post-village of Douglas co. Colo. on Cherry Creek 30 miles SSE of Denver.

Franktown, a post-village of Washoe co. Nev. on the Virginia and Truckee R. 21 miles S. of Reno.

Franktown, a post-village of Northampton co. Va. about 60 miles NNE of Norfolk and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

Franktown, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, on Goodwood Creek 37 miles by rail NNW of Brookville. Pop. about 226.

Frankville, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 190.

Frankville, a post-village of Winnebago co. Iowa, about 12 miles SE of Decorah. Pop. about 10.

Frankville, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario 21 miles N of Irish Creek. Pop. 260.

Frankenstein, *frank-en-shayn* (i.e. Frank's bath) a watering place of Bohemia lying between the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge and the Erzgebirge, 4½ miles by rail from Eger. It has chalybeate and saline springs, with mud- and gas-baths. Resident pop. in 1900, 2130. Elevation 1441 feet.

Frans-Josef Fjord, in eastern Greenland with the entrance in lat. 57° 10' N. Length about 110 miles.

Frans-Josef (frank-jo-sef) Land, an archipelago of small islands N. of Nova Zembla. The parallel of lat. 80° 30' N. and the meridian of lon. 52° E intersect in the British Channel, between the E and W portions of the archipelago. Queen Victoria Sea is to the N. The archipelago is a region of plateau basaltic overlying plant-bearing strata of Jurassic and Cretaceous age and has bold basaltic headlands except on the NW coast. The highest points rise to about 2000 feet. The best-known divisions are Crown-Prince Rudolf Land in the N and Wilczek Land and Wilczek Land in the E. The most northerly point is about Cape Engely in lat. 81° 50' 43' N. The surface is largely covered by glaciers, but in places there is a curly rich vegetation of poppy saxifrage, coccularia, chickweed, and other Arctic plants. The islands were discovered by Weyprecht and Payer in 1873.

Fransdelisch-Buchholz, *frank-del-ish book holtz*, a village in the northern outskirts of Berlin.

Fransdelisch, *frank-del-ish* (i.e. *Fransdelisch*) a village of Italy 10 miles N of Novara, on the Po.

Fransdelisch, *frank-del-ish* a town of Italy 12 miles SE of Rome. It comprises a modern cathedral with mosaics to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, an old cathedral an episcopal palace formerly a fortress various convents churches and fountains a public seminary and many fine villas. It is the seat of a bishop. On the crest of the hill near by are the remains of Trajan the birthplace of Cato the Censor and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus and Mæcenus. Pop. in 1901, 9915.

Fraser, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa. The banking point is Boone. Pop. about 200.

Fraser, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 19 miles NNE of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Fraserburg, a town of Cape Colony capital of a district of the same name, 70 miles NW by W of Beaufort West. Pop. in 1891, 574. Elevation 4298 feet. The yearly rainfall is about 8 inches.

Fraserburgh, *frank-ser-bur-sh* a town of Scotland co. and 37 miles N of Aberdeen. It has a harbor considered one of the best on the NE coast of Scotland, improved at a large expense and great herring fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 9715.

Fraser River the most important river of British Columbia, flows through that province and enters the Gulf of Georgia near lat. 49° N. and lon. 122° 45' W. Its course being nearly parallel with the Columbia. The main branch takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains in lat. 52° 43' N. lon. 116° 30' W. A few miles from its source it flows into a marsh of the same name in length called Cow Dung Lake, below and on the miserably increased by a tributary from the N. takes a beautiful sheet of water some nine

miles in length. Thence the river continues rapidly to the June's Cocks, the limit of canoe navigation on the Fraser. At Fort George, lat. 53° 50' N. lon. 122° 45' W. an important branch falls in from the westward, proceeding from Lake Stuart and Fraser. The Quenselle River issuing from the lake of the same name, flows in 100 miles lower down, and about 70 miles further S. the (hileotic is taken in from the W. In the mountainous region comprised within the great bend which the Fraser makes above the Quenselle, rich gold deposits are located. At Lytton about 180 miles from the sea, the Fraser is joined by the Thompson River a copious tributary from the E. Yale, at the head of (high-water) steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser is 57 miles lower down and New Westminster the former capital, near the mouth of the river about 90 miles below it. Between Lytton and Yale the Fraser in traversing the Coast Range, flows through some of the grandest scenery of the continent (the Cañon or Gorge of the Fraser River) on each side heavily timbered mountains rising to a height of over 3000 feet. The Fraser runs with a swift current, and the steamers employed upon it are small, with powerful engines. Length over 500 miles.

Fraserville, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Millbrook. Pop. about 150.

Fraserville, or *Rivière du Leep* (en Bas), a town and watering place of Temiscouata co. Quebec on the Intercolonial and the Temiscouata Rs. 127 miles below Quebec. It is on the Rivière du Leep, close to its confluence with the St. Lawrence. The Fraser Institute is located here. Pop. in 1901, 4569.

Fraser, *frank* a small town of Belgium in Hainaut, 11 miles NE of Tournai.

Frassineto, *frank-sa-to*, a village of Italy 10 miles NNW of Alessandria.

Frastanz, *frank-sanz*, a village of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg on the Ill 4 miles from Feldkirch.

Frattammaggiore, *frat-tam-ma-jor* a town of Italy 6 miles N of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 13,170.

Fräuenbrunn, *fröw-brönn* (i.e. *Fräuen Brunn*) a village of Switzerland 15 miles NNE of Bern.

Fräuenburg, *fröw-brönn* a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 43 miles SW of Königsberg on the Frische Haff. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Ermland. Here is the picturesque old cathedral of Ermland, is the tomb of Copernicus. Pop. about 2500.

Fräuenfeld, *fröw-feld* a town of Switzerland capital of the canton of Thurgau on the Rhodan 21 miles NE of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 4529 (with suburbs 1861).

Fräuenkirchen, *fröw-ken-ken* (i.e. *Fräuen Kirch*) a small town of Hungary co. of Veszprém 9 miles SSE of Veszprém.

Fräuenmarkt, *fröw-markt* (i.e. *Fräuen Markt*) a small town of Hungary co. of Heut, 66 miles NNW of Budapest.

Fräuenstein, *fröw-stein* a town of Saxony 20 miles SW of Dresden. It has a fine castle and the ruins of an old one. Pop. 1200.

Fräuentadt, *fröw-tadt* a town of Prussia, province and 48 miles SW of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 7462.

Fräy Bentos, *fray-bentos*, or *Independencia*, a town of Uruguay capital of the department of Rio Negro. It is situated on the Uruguay River in lat. 33° 8' S. and about 170 miles NW of Montevideo. It has extensive slaughter houses and a large trade in beef extract and other cattle products. Pop. about 5000.

Fräysee (more correctly, *Fräysee*), *Fräysee*, *Fräysee* a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the S coast of Haiti.

Fräysee, a banking post-village of Becker co. Minn. on the Otter Tail River and on the Northern Pacific R. 207 miles W of Duluth. It has lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900, 1800.

Fräysee, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. 10 miles by rail SE of St. Joseph.

Fräysee, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. in Chhater Valley on the Pennsylvania R. 24 miles W of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 160.

Fräysee, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. about 100.

Fräysee River See *Fräysee River*.

Fräyseeburg, a banking post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal 18 miles by rail W of Zanesville. It has manufactures of drain-tiles, bricks, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 730.

Fräysee, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 68.

Fräysee Bottom, a post-village of Putnam co., W Va.

Freeham, fré'hám a village of Rhinish Prussia, 23 miles SSW of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. in 1900, 8620

Freehill, frí-shí-l, a small town of Spain, in Leon 21 miles WNW of Valencia.

Freehurg, frí-shí-búrg a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SSE of Arnberg. Pop. about 1300

Frederic, or **Frederic**, a post-village of Monroe co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 16 miles WNW of Ottumwa. Pop. about 200

Frederic, a banking post-village of Rice co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rr. Pop. in 1900 about 700

Frederic, a post-village of Crawford to Mich. on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Grayling. Pop. about 250

Frederica, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del. on Murderkill Creek about 12 miles E of Dover. It manufactures fertilizers and has creameries and fruit-canning establishments. Pop. in 1900 706

Fredericia, fréd-shí-rí-sí, or **Fridericia**, fréd-shí-rí-sí a seaport town of Denmark in Jutland at the N entrance of the Little Belt. It has remains of old fortifications and a gunsoldiers' monument. Pop. in 1901 12,714

Frederick, a northern county of Maryland bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 467 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Potomac River, is intersected by the Monocacy and also drained by Catoctin and Lingular creeks. The South Mountain a continuation of the Virginia Blue Ridge extends along the NW border of the county and the Catoctin Mountains are to the W of Frederick. Capital, Frederick. Pop. in 1890 49,512 in 1900 51,926

Frederick, the most northern county of Virginia, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by Opequan Creek and is partly drained by Back and Cedar creeks. The county which is part of the great valley of Virginia, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Capital Winchester. Pop. in 1900 18,400

Frederick, a port in Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago at the N end of Chichagof Island.

Frederick, a post-village of Schuyler co. Ill. on the W bank of the Illinois River and on the Burlington Route, 4 miles N of Beardstown. Pop. about 250

Frederick, a city the capital of Frederick co. Md. is situated in a fertile valley 61 miles W of Baltimore, on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rr. It contains a court-house city hall, the Frederick College, founded in 1797 the Women's College, the Academy of the Visitation, and a state institution for the deaf and dumb. Frederick has tanneries, canneries, foundries, flouring mills, and manufactures of coaches, bricks, knitted goods, tobacco etc. Pop. in 1890 31,933 in 1900 47,961 Frederick is the scene of Barbara Frischlin's flag-exploit during the Civil War

Frederick, a village of Comanche co. Okla. The banking point is Vernon Twp. Pop. about 100

Frederick, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., about 18 miles NW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 230 of the township in 1900 1890

Frederick, a banking post-village of Brown co. S Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 28 miles N of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 251

Frederick Henry, a large triangular island SW of Papua, and divided from it by Marianne Strait a deep but narrow channel. Lat. 8° S

Fredericksburg, a post-town of Washington co. Ind. on the Blue River 15 miles SW of Salem. Pop. in 1900 281

Fredericksburg, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. 25 miles N by E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900 565

Fredericksburg, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 25 miles SW of Maumilion. Pop. in 1900 011

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 9 miles N of Lebanon its banking point. It has manufactures of bricks, tiles, cigars etc. Pop. about 1500

Fredericksburg, a banking post-village capital of Gillespie co. Tex. near a small affluent of the Colorado River 70 miles W of Austin. Pop. about 1200

Fredericksburg, a banking city of Spottsylvania co. Va. is on the right or S bank of the Rappahannock River and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Plantation Rr., in a valley enclosed by hills of considerable height, 81 miles E of Richmond and about 99 miles SSW of Washington D.C. The city contains the Fredericksburg College and has manufactures of shoes, leather woolsens, wagons,

wheels and hubs, agricultural implements, machinery, cigars, pickles, etc. The river affords great water-power. The tide ascends the river to this place. General Burnside here attacked the Confederate army under Lee on Dec. 13, 1862, and was repulsed. Confederate and national cemeteries are located here. Pop. in 1890 4538 in 1900 5068.

Fredericksburg, Greenland. See **FREDERIKSBURG**

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Louisiana co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 55 miles NW of Richmond

Fredericksburg, See **FREDERIKSBURG**

Fredericksstad, See **FREDERIKSBURG**

Frederickstad, See **FREDERIKSBURG**

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co. Ky. on the Beach River or Chaplin's Fork, about 46 miles SSE of Louisville. Pop. 70

Fredericktown, a banking post-city capital of Madison co. Mo. on the Little St. Francis River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 105 miles S of St. Louis. It has lumber, sawing and planing mills, machine-shops etc. Lead is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 15,77

Fredericktown, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ohio, on the Vermilion River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 7 miles NW of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 890

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River about 37 miles S of Pittsburg. Pop. about 175

Frederickton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick capital of the province and of the co. of York is finely situated on the W side of the St. John River 60 miles NNW of St. John, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Eastern Rr. Lat. 45° 55' N. The public buildings comprise the parliament buildings, government house, city hall, court-house, cathedral etc. The St. John River which is here 1/2 of a mile wide is navigable to this point 84 miles from the Bay of Fundy for sea-going vessels of 120 tons. Small steamers ascend considerably farther. The town has important manufactures of iron castings mill-machinery leather boots and shoes wooden ware, etc. and is the seat of the University of New Brunswick and of a military school. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. The city was originally called St. Ann's. Pop. in 1901 7111

Frederickton Junction, a post-village of Sunbury co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Frederickton. Pop. about 160

Frederika, a banking post-town of Bremer co. Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 178

Frederiksberg, fréd-er-iks-bésc a southwestern suburban section of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901 76,231

Fréd-eriks-borg, a district of Denmark comprising the NE portion of the island of Seeland. The splendid royal palace of Frederiksberg is near the town of Hellerød, 21 miles NNW of Copenhagen

Frederikshavn, fréd-er-iks-háv a port of Danish Greenland, on its SW coast, in lat. 63° N. lon. 50° W with an excellent harbor

Frederikshald, fréd-er-iks-háld' a picturesque seaport of Norway on a small river, near the NE angle of the Skagerrak, 68 miles SSE of Christiania. It is famous for its fortress Frederiksten at the siege of which Charles XII of Sweden was killed Dec. 11 1715. Pop. in 1900 11,930

Frederikshavn, fréd-er-iks-háv formerly Fladstrand, 666 strid the most northerly seaport of Denmark in Jutland 39 miles NNE of Aalborg, on the Cattegat. Pop. in 1901 8478.

Frederiksoord, fréd-er-iks-órd a pauper colony of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 5 miles NE. of Steenwijk. Great numbers of paupers are profitably employed here by the state in agricultural occupations, brick-making spinning and weaving. The colony was founded in 1817

Frederikstad, fréd-er-iks-stáð a fortified seaport of Norway at the mouth of the Glommen, 48 miles SE. of Christiania. Pop. in 1900 14,573

Frederikssund, fréd-er-iks-súnd a town of Denmark in Seeland, on Roskilde Fjord, 22 miles NW of Copenhagen. Pop. about 2900

Frederiksted, fréd-er-iks-stéð or West End, a town of the Danish island of Santa Cruz (St. Croix) in the West Indies on its W coast, with a fort and a good roadstead. Pop. about 3600

Frederiksværn, fréd-er-iks-væien a seaport of Norway 7 miles S of Laurvik on the Skagerrak. Pop. about 1000

Frederiksværk, fréd-er-iks-værk a small town of Denmark, on the Lee-Fjord, 30 miles NW of Copenhagen.

Fredon, a post-hamlet of Sussex co. N.J. 4 miles W of Newton

Freedom, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles NW of West Point, Ga., its banking point Pop about 500

Freedom, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Barlow Pop. about 150

Freedom, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River about 40 miles below New Albany Pop. about 50

Freedom, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Iowa River at the mouth of the Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 26 miles SW of Muscatine Pop. about 175

Freedom, a banking city capital of Wilson co. Kan. about 32 miles SW of Humboldt and 3 miles NE of Fall River It is on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 1650

Freedom, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky. about 40 miles ENE. of Paducah Pop. in 1900 195

Freedom, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich. about 25 miles E of Jackson

Freedom, a banking post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. 3 miles S of Dunkirk It contains a state normal and training school, open-house, flouring mills, cannery factories and manufacturers of carriages, patent medicines, felt goods, wines, grape-juice, etc. Pop. in 1900 4137

Freedom, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa. on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. 16 miles SE. of Greenville The banking point is Greenville or Mercer Pop. in 1900 45

Freedom, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tenn. Pop. about 50

Freedom, a post-village and township (town) of Osa-kee co., Wis. on the Milwaukee River end on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 36 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1032 of the village, about 400

Freedom, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia, SE. of Medellin Pop. 11 000 Coal is mined in the vicinity

Freedom Station, a post-village of Omahe co. Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee Pop. about 50

Fredriksborg See **FREDRIKSBERG**

Fredrikshamn, **frid rike-ham** or **Hamina**, hi-mee-ä, a busy port of Finland on the Gulf of Finland 53 miles WSW of Viborg Pop. in 1898 3698

Fredsville, a post-village of Grundy co. Iowa. Pop. about 60

Freeborn, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa has an area of 720 sq. mi. It is drained by the Shell Rock River and by small affluents of the Main river Capital, Albert Lea. Pop. in 1890, 17 962, in 1900 21,835

Freeborn, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn. on a little lake named Freeborn, about 14 miles NW of Albert Lea. Pop. 80

Freeburg, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles SSE of Belleville. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900 1214

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn. about 16 miles SW of La Crosse, Wis.

Freeburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 12 miles E by N of Canton

Freeburg, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. about 25 miles SW of Danville. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar boxes Pop. about 535

Freedom, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. The banking point is Watsonville

Freedom, a post-village of LaSalle co., Ill. about 75 miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. about 125

Freedom, a post-village of Owen co., Ind. on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 62 miles SW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 275

Freedom, a post-village of Barren co., Ky. 11 miles E. of Glasgow

Freedom, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. in Freedom township (town) about 18 miles WNW of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900 470

Freedom, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N. H., is bounded on the S. by Omppe Lake and the Omppe River. Pop. in 1900 594

Freedom, a post-village and township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. about 100 of the town in 1900 1200

Freedom, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 24 miles NE. of Akron Pop. 60

Freedom, a township of Adams co., Pa. on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900 916

Freedom, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa. on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. & R., 24 miles NW of Pittsburg It has

oil works, manufactures of burial caskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1783

Freedom, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1114

Freedom, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis., 10 miles SE of Appleton Pop. in 1900, 1664

Freedom, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 452

Freedom Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N. Y., 2 miles from Bingham station

Freedom Station, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail NE. of Ravenna. Pop. 60

Freehold, formerly **Monmouth Court-House**, a banking post-town capital of Monmouth co., N. J., on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 25 miles E. of Trenton It contains the Freehold Institute for boys, and has manufactures of files, bicycles, laundry products, etc. Here occurred an indecisive battle (commemorated by a monument) called the battle of Monmouth between Washington and the British June 28, 1778. Pop. in 1900 2334

Freehold, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y. on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles SSW of Albany Pop. 250

Freehold, a post village of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, 10 miles NE of Corry Pop. about 150 of the township in 1900 118

Freehome, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. about 65

Freehold, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo. The banking point is Idaho Springs

Freehold, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 34 miles N of Baltimore near the Pennsylvania boundary line

Freehold, a post village of Saginaw co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 300 The banking point is Saginaw

Freehold, a post hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio 7 miles NW of Cumberland station

Freehold, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. 9 miles N by E of Hazleton It has coal mines, various factories and machine shops Pop. in 1900 3254

Freehold, Montgomery co., Pa. See **COLLEGEVILLE**

Freehold Park, a banking post-village of Benton co., Ind. Pop. about 150

Freeholdville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind. 13 miles NE of Vincennes its banking point Pop. 200

Freeis, Cape, on the E. coast of Newfoundland Lat. 49° 14' N

Freeleton, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 12 miles NW of Hamilton Pop. about 200

Freeport, a village of Hernando co., Fla. The banking point is Dade City Pop. about 100

Freeport, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me. about 14 miles N of Farmington Pop. in 1900 397

Freeport, a banking post-village of Lane co., Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 74 miles W of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 265

Freeport, a banking post-town of Hetchelton co., S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles SW of Marion Junction Pop. in 1900 525

Freeport, a post-village of Mercer co., W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell Pop. about 200

Freeport Peak, a summit of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Altitude, 11 627 feet

Freeportville, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 0 miles SW of Easton and 2 miles NE of Bethlehem It has manufactures of toys hardware and lime. The banking point is Bethlehem or Easton Pop. in 1900, 596

Freeportville, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N. C., 6 miles SE. of Jamestown station

Freeportville, a post-village of Milton co., Ga. 20 miles NE of Marietta

Freeportville, or **Freeportville**, a town and chief port of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River 12 miles S of Perth Lat. 32° 3' S lon 115° 45' E It has a convict prison and a government building Pop. about 9000

Freeport, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. on the Sacramento River 7 miles S of Sacramento Pop. 100

Freeport, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. on Chautauque Bay at the head of navigation about 75 miles E. of Pensacola, its banking point Pop. about 1100

Freeport, a city the capital of Stephenson co., Ill. on the Peoria River 121 miles WNW of Chicago on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has the Freeport College of Commerce, railroad shops, and manufactures of hardware, windmills, pumps, organs, carriages, spring-wagons, leather, etc. Pop. in 1890 10 189; in 1900, 13,288

Freeport, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. on the Blue River about 25 miles SSE of Indianapolis. Pop 75

Freeport, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River 3 miles E of Decorah. Pop 150

Freeport, a banking city of Harper co. Kan on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900, 83

Freeport, a post-village in Freeport township (town) Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay and on the Maine Central R. 18 miles NE of Portland. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, lumber, etc. Pop in 1099 759 of the town 2339

Freeport, a banking post-village of Barry co. Mich 6 miles NW of Hastings, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop about 450

Freeport, a banking post-village of Stearns co. Minn on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900 313

Freeport, a banking post-village of Nassau co. N Y on the Long Island R., 24 miles SSE of Brooklyn. It has a trade in oysters and fish. Pop in 1900 2612

Freeport, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, on Stillwater Creek and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. 45 miles S of Canton. It has various mills, sawmills, gun works, etc. Pop in 1900 686

Freeport, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio about 24 miles S of Toledo. It has manufactures of stoves and ranges. Pop in 1900 815

Freeport, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. in a valley on the right bank of the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas River and Buffalo Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 28 miles NE of Pittsburgh. It has a distillery, planing mill, coal- and coke-industries, etc. Pop in 1900 1764

Freeport, a post-village of Gloucester co. Va.

Freeport, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario on the Grand River, 4 miles ESE of Barrie.

Freeport, a post-village and outpost of Digby co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Digby. Pop about 700

Freeport, a post-village of Yazoo co. Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop about 250

Freeport, a post-village of Middlesex co. Va.

Freeport, a post-village of Mason co. Mich about 15 miles N of Ludington on the Pere Marquette R. Pop about 300

Freestone, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 947 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by the Trinity River and is drained by Tobacco Creek, Capital Field, etc. Pop. in 1900 13,007. In 1900 18,810.

Freestone, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal on the North Shore R. 68 miles NW of San Francisco.

Freestown, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind. on the Southern Indiana R. 9 miles NW of Brownstown. Pop 150

Freestown, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. in Freestown township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles S of Fall River. The town has manufactures of guns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1324

Freestown, a township (town) of Cordland co. N Y. Pop in 1900 610

Freestown, a post-village of Prince's co. Prince Edward Island 10 miles by rail S of Summerside. Pop about 250

Freestown, or Saint George, a town and important seaport of western Africa, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27' N. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains, has a good harbor with defensive works, and is a British coaling station. It is a Protestant missionary station and contains the Furbay Bay College. India-rubber, palm oil, various resins, and hides are exported. Pop. in 1901 30,033 of whom about 200 were Europeans.

Freestown Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co. N Y. 40 miles S of Syracuse. Pop 60

Free Union, a post-hamlet of Webster co. Ky. 4 miles W of Dixon

Free Union, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va., 6 miles N of Ivy Depot.

Freeville, a post-village of Tompkins co. N Y on the Lehigh Valley R., 6 miles N of Ithaca. Pop in 1900 410

Freewater, a post-village of Umatilla co. Oregon. The banking point is Milton. Pop about 150

Freixas, a town of Spain 30 miles SE of Badajoz. It has an old castle. A large annual cattle fair is held here. Pop in 1900 9582

Fréhel (fré 41) Cape, on the coast of France, 13 miles W by N of Saint Malo. Lat. 49° 41' N. Upon it is a revolving light visible about 23 miles

Freiberg, frí báas, a city of Germany and the chief centre of the mining industry in Saxony, 30 miles SW of Dresden, near the Mulde. It is surrounded by a handsome promenade and the remains of ancient fortifications and presents a quaint appearance. The most interesting building is the cathedral built in late-Gothic style. The south portal or Golden Gate, is a fine example of medieval German art, and its rich sculptures are unsurpassed. Its chancel (no longer used) in the form of a chapel and the powerful organ are famous. Among the secular buildings of interest are Freudenstein Castle, built in 1872 by the Elector Augustus, the late-Gothic town hall (1410), the Kaufhaus (Merchants Hall) (1545) with a museum of antiquities, and the King Albert Museum. The school of mines ranks 10th among the foremost institutions of the kind has fine buildings. The mines of Freiberg the principal product of which is silver and which now belong mainly to the state, have been worked since the twelfth century. In 1844-77 a conduit measuring, with its branches, 30 miles in length was excavated to carry off the water from the mines. Freiberg has large silver-smelting works, iron foundries, tanneries and breweries and manufacturers of gold and silver thread, wire, cigars, machinery, woollen goods, belting, mathematical instruments, leather ware, powder and chemicals. Pop in 1900 30,175

Freiberg, frí báas (Slavic, Právor, pávor) a town of Moravia 42 miles ENE of Olomütz. Pop about 4000

Freiburg, frí báas (Freiburg in Breisgau) a city of the grand-duchy of Baden, capital of the circle of Freiburg on the Dreissam 75 miles SSW of Karlsruhe and 11 miles from the Rhine. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery in the Black Forest region and lies at an elevation of 220 feet above the sea. The city which is a most attractive spot for tourists, is well built, and its cathedral (dating in part from the twelfth century) with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. The other principal buildings are the grand ducal and archiepiscopal palaces, the Kaufhaus (or Merchants Hall) custom house, exchange, etc. The university founded about 1457 and formerly famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology had 1903 students in 1903. It possesses a library of 270,000 volumes. The town has numerous museums, a botanical garden, a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, institute of arts, etc. The imposing War Monument was erected in 1876. Freiburg is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It has manufactures of silk thread, glass, pearl buttons, musical and scientific instruments, chemicals, leather, tobacco, chocolate, etc. For four centuries, down to the Napoleonic wars, Freiburg was under the rule of Austria. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it passed along with the rest of the Breisgau, to Baden. Pop in 1900 61,506

Freiburg, frí báas a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles by rail WSW of Breslau. It has manufactures of linen, watch-cases, etc. Pop in 1900 9917

Freiburg, a town of Prussia in Hanover 18 miles NW of Stade with a port on the Elbe. Pop about 7000

Freiburg, a canton of Switzerland. See Fribourg

Freienwalde, frí eo báal dph a town of Prussia in Brandenburg 33 miles NE of Berlin. It has beautiful surroundings and a castle with a handsome park. There are some fine public monuments. Freienwalde has mineral springs and is a favorite resort of the Berliners. Pop in 1900 7995

Freienwalde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles E of Stettin. Pop about 2500

Freiheit, frí báas a small town of Bohemia, on the Aupa, 25 miles ENE of Gitschin

Freienheim, frí baime a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 23 miles NE of Landau. Pop about 2500

Freienbrunn, frí baen brúen a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg circle of Hattungen. Pop. in 1900, 5293

Freising, frí sing a town of Bavaria, on the Isar 20 miles NNE of Munich. It has an interesting medieval cathedral restored in the eighteenth century, an archiepiscopal seminary and a royal lyceum for intending students of theology. The manufactures include machinery, brewing-apparatus, agricultural implements, and earthen ware. There is a glass-painting establishment, and brewing is carried on. On a neighboring height is the ancient Benedictine abbey of Weltheimsteden, now used as a royal agricultural school. Near by is the manufacturing village of Neu stift. The bishopric of Freising was founded in the eighth century. In the seventeenth century the bishops were raised to the dignity of princes of the empire. The see was secularized in 1803. The bishopric was subsequently revived. The incumbent of the see bears the title of archbishop of Freising, Munich and residence in Munich. Pop in 1900, 10,092

Freistadt, Prussia. See **FRYSTADT**
Freistadt, or Freystadt, fri stit, a town of Upper Austria, 13 miles NNE. of Linz. It retains its old walls and towers and has interesting churches. Pop. (commune) about 3500

Freistadt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles NW of Teschen. It has a fine chateau. Pop. (commune) about 3500

Freistadt, fri stit, a post-village of Ozaukee co. Wis. **Freistadt, fri stit** (Hun. *Győr, gőj gőj*) a town of Hungary 13 miles NW of Keszthely, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldsdorf. Pop. about 7000

Freistadt, a post-village of Lawrence co. Mo. The banking point is Pierce City. Pop. about 125

Freiwaldau, fri wald a town of Austrian Silesia, 40 miles WNW of Troppau. It has an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6537 largely engaged in the textile industry

Freixo, frá sho, a village of Portugal in Beira, 49 miles ENE. of Vizeu.

Fréixu, a village of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, 50 miles S of Bragança, near the Douro

Fréjus, frá'jús (unc. *Forum Juliae*, or *Forum Juliae*) a town of France, in Var about 1 mile from the Gulf of Fréjus, in the Mediterranean. It contains many vestiges of the Roman occupation among which are ruins of the amphitheatre of Septimius Severus, remains of the old city walls, and the Citadelle du Couchant (or Butte-Saint-Antoine) and the Citadelle du Levant, at opposite extremities of the harbor. In the neighborhood are ruins of Roman thermae and an aqueduct. The town contains a mediæval cathedral in the Romanesque style, with handsome sculptures and wood-carvings. Fréjus is the seat of a bishopric. It was founded by Caesar in 48 B.C. and the name of Forum Juliae, and enlarged by Augustus who built a harbor which the alluvial deposits of the river Argens have since filled up. Pop. in 1901 4155

Frelinghsborg, a post-village and outpost of Quebec capital of the co. of Manicouagan on the Pike River near the Vermont boundary line 16 miles E by N of St. Armand. Pop. in 1901 231

Frelinghsbyen, fré'ling h'spén, a township of Warren co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 707

Freisburg, a post-village of Colorado co. Tex. about 60 miles W of Houston. Pop. about 130

Freimantle, Australia. See **FRANKMANTLE**

Freimont's a county in the south central part of Colorado, has an area of 1478 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by deep cañons and grand mountain scenery. Coal, copper, silver and petroleum are found. Capital, Canon City. Pop. in 1900 9158 in 1900 15,634

Freimont, a county in the SE part of Idaho. Area, 4145 sq. m. It is mountainous in the N and the SE. contains several lakes, and is intersected by the Snake River and its tributaries. In the centre is a rolling plain of sand and lava. Capital St. Anthony. Pop. in 1900 12,821

Freimont, the most southwestern county of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, 814 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River and is drained by the East and West Branches of the Neishabatoos River. Capital Sidney. Pop. in 1900 16,842 in 1900 18,344

Freimont, a county in the W part of Wyoming. Area, 12,653 sq. m. The Wind River and Owl Creek mountains occupy the NW and N, and the Shoshone Indian Reservation is in the N part. The county is drained by the Wind, Big Horn, and Popo Agie rivers. Capital, Lander. Pop. in 1900 5357

Freimont, a banking post-town of Stambon co., Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 54 miles NNE of Fort Wayne. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 769

Freimont, a banking post-town of Mahaska co. Iowa, 14 miles N of Ottumwa, on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 550

Freimont, a banking post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. 34 miles NE of Muskegon on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 1231. It has canning, milling and lumber interests

Freimont, a post-township of Winona co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 747

Freimont, a city capital of Dodge co., Neb. on the left or N bank of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 47 miles WNW of Omaha. Elevation 1175 feet. It is an important market for grain, and has dairying and agricultural interests. The Freimont Normal School is located here. Pop. in 1900, 6747; in 1900 7241

Freimont, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co. N. H., about 25 miles SE of Concord. It has manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 749

Fremont, a township (town) of Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1633

Fremont, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N. Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 2184

Fremont, a banking post-town of Wayne co., N. C., 11 miles N of Goldsboro, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has a coach-factory oil-mill etc. Pop. in 1900, 435

Fremont, a city the capital of Sandusky co. Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 30 miles SE. of Toledo. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which is at the head of navigation. The city is in a productive oil- and natural-gas region and has manufactures of cigars, machines, engines, boilers, electro-carbons, carriages and carriage hardware, pottery bricks, paper shirts, lime, agricultural implements, beet sugar etc. Pop. in 1890 7141; in 1900, 8429

Fremont, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. about 25 miles SSE of Lancaster

Fremont, a post-hamlet of Ohio co. Tenn. 8 miles WNW of Union City

Fremont, a post-village of Wayne co. Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. about 900

Fremont, a post-village of King co. Wash. about 6 miles by rail N of Seattle. It has foundries, etc.

Fremont, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 782

Fremont, a township (town) of Wapasha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 425

Fremont, a post-village of Wapasha co. Wis. on the navigable Wolf River, about 25 miles NW of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900 903

Fremont Basin. See **GREAT BASIN**

Fremont Center, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. The banking point is Graveland. Pop. 100

Fremont Center, Mich. See **FERMONT**

Fremont Center, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y., in Fremont township (town) about 22 miles NNE. of Honoualee Pa. The banking point is Fort Jervis. Pop. 200

Fremont Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Elevation 11,313 feet.

Fremont Peak, Wyo. is a granite peak of the Wind River Mountains near lat. 43° N. Height, 13,90 feet. It was first explored and measured by John C. Fremont.

Frenchboro, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 150

French Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge in the W part of North Carolina, passes into the state of Tennessee, and enters the Holston River about 3 miles above the city of Knoxville. Its length is estimated at 230 miles. It presents grand scenery where it passes through the Smoky Mountain near the Warm Springs of North Carolina.

Frenchboro, a banking post-town capital of Monroe co., Ky., about 44 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 210

French Camp, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 5 miles S. of Stockton

French Camp, a post-village of Choctaw co. Miss. 21 miles NE of Keesauka. The French Camp Academy and the Central Mississippi Institute are located here. Pop. in 1900 240

French Cochis China. See **COCHIN CHINA**

French Congo. See **CONGO FRENCH**

French Corral, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. on the Yuba River 14 miles NW of Nevada. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 200

French Creek, a tributary of the St. Lawrence River in Jefferson co. N. Y.

French Creek, of Chester co. Pa. drains the N part of the county runs nearly eastward and enters the Schuylkill River at Phoenixville. On it are the Falls of French Creek

French (or Venango) Creek, of Pennsylvania, drains part of Erie co. runs southward through the middle of Crawford co. passes Mendville and enters the Allegheny River at Franklin in Venango co. It is about 110 miles long

French Creek, S. Dak. rises among the Black Hills and enters the Cheyenne River. It is nearly 75 miles long

Frenchcreek, a post-township (town) and village of Chautauque co. N. Y. about 22 miles ESE of Erie, Pa. Pop. in 1900 1014 of the village, about 300

Frenchcreek, Chester co. Pa. 2 miles from Phoenixville

Frenchcreek, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 772

Frenchcreek, a township of Venango co. Pa. bounded NE by the creek of the same name. Pop. in 1900 943

Frenchcreek, a post-village of Upshur co. W. Va., 36 miles S of Clarksburg

French Frontiers. See **FRANCONIA**

French Guiana. See **GUIANA, FRANCE**

French Gulch, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal., 15 miles NW of Shasta. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 300

French Hay, a post-village of Hanover co., Va.

French Indo-China See **INDO-CHINA, FRANCE**

French Island, off the coast of Victoria, Australia,

lies in the landlocked bay called Western Port.

Frenchlick, a banking post-town of Orange co. Ind. about 48 miles WNW of New Albany, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The Frenchlick Springs (mineral sulphur) are much visited by invalids. They are 9 miles S of Georgia. Pop. in 1900 360

Frenchman (or Frenchman's) Bay, Ma., is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends about 30 miles northward into Hancock co. It affords good harbors, washes the eastern shore of Mount Desert Island, and encloses several lesser islands (Porcupine, Hancock, Iron Bound etc.) Bar Harbor is situated on it.

Frenchman's Bay, a village of Ontario co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 21 miles by rail ENE. of Toronto. Pop. about 100

French Mountain, a post-village of Warren co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 5 miles N of Glens Falls. Pop. about 250

French Park, a small town of Ireland co. of Rochester 164 miles SW of Laurin

French River, of Ontario flows W from Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay which it enters, in lat. 45° 43' N lon 81° 5' W after a course of about 52 miles. It is noted for the beauty and variety of its scenery

French River, of Ontario joins the estuary of the Abitibi and Moose rivers at the SW corner of James Bay

French River, Nova Scotia See **MEAGROUX**

French Settlement, a post-village of Livingston parish La. on the Amite River 90 miles WNW of New Orleans. Pop. about 300

French Shore, a neutralized territory of the NE and W coasts of Newfoundland between capes St John and Ray upon which by various treaties, the French have the right of fishing

French Somaliland See **SOMALILAND AND JIBUTI**

French Sudan See **STANLEY POOL**

Frenchtown, a post-hamlet of Upsher co. W Va.

Frenchtown, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind.

Frenchtown, a township of Monroe co. Mich. near the SE corner of the state. Here, on Jan 22, 1813, the British defeated the Americans.

Frenchtown, a post-village of Missouri co. Mont. on the Missouri (or Clark's) River about 115 miles WNW of Helena. It lies on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 225

Frenchtown, a banking post-borough of Hantsdon co. N.J. on the Delaware River 10 miles below Easton and on the Pennsylvania R. 32 miles ANW of Trenton. It has spoke and chair factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1020

Frenchtown, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa., 7 miles E by S of Meadville.

Frenchtown, a coal-mining village of Luzerne co. Pa. 25 miles S by W of Wilkesbarre

French Village, a post-village of St Clair co. Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles SE of St. Louis Mo.

French Village, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co. Mo. about 60 miles S of St. Louis

French Village, a post-village of Drummond co. Quebec. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 350

Frenchville, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co. Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900 1316

Frenchville, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. about 40 miles W of Lock Haven. Pop. 150

Frenchville, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis.

French West Indies, a number of colonial possessions of France among the Lesser Antilles comprising the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Deserade, St. Bartholomew and St. Martin (in part)

French, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Matawan. Pop. about 100

French, a post-hamlet of St. John Baptist parish La. on the W shore of Lake Pontchartrain 24 miles WNW of New Orleans.

Frere Town, in the SE of British East Africa opposite Mombasa. It was founded for the reception of emancipated slaves, and is the seat of a church missionary society

Freshfield, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in lat. 61° 42' N, lon 117° 2' W. Height, 10,960 feet.

Freshford, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles NW of Kilkenny. Pop. about 1000

Freshpond, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co. N.Y. on Long Island Sound about 43 miles E by N of Brooklyn

Freshwater, a maritime village near the W end of the Isle of Wight, 12 miles SEW of Yarmouth. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by caverns and surmounted by a light-house. Pop. of the parish, about 3500

Freshwater, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 150

Freshwater, a post-town of El Paso co., Colo. Pop. in 1900 17

Freshwater, a hamlet on the N side of Concepcion Bay Newfoundland 2 miles from Carbonar

Fresney, fra nã, a small town of France, in Sarthe, 20 miles WNW of Mamers, on the river Sarthe.

Fresmeda, fra, la fra nã, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 70 miles NE. by E of Teruel

Fresnes, fra nã, a town of France, in Nord, 5 1/2 miles N of Valenciennes. It has a coal-mine glass-works, beet-sugar industry etc. Pop. in 1901 4985

Fresnillo, fra nã, a town of Mexico state and 30 miles NW of Zacatecas, near Fresnillo station on the Mexican Central R. It has silver and copper mines. Pop. in 1900 6300. Elevation 7200 feet above sea-level

Fresno, a county in the central part of California is bounded on the NE by the Sierra Nevada and on the N by the Fresno River. Area, 6152 sq. m. On the E. border of this county stand Mount Goddard and Mount King, two lofty summits of the Sierra Nevada. Capital Fresno. Pop. in 1890 32,028. In 1900 57,862

Fresno, a city the capital of Fresno co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Auburn Topeka and Santa Fe Rs. 208 miles SE of San Francisco. It is situated in a productive grain- and fruit-growing region in the San Joaquin Valley and is especially noted for the raisin product in its vicinity. Much wine is also made here. It is a large shipping point for fruit, cereals, and wool and has petroleum interests. St. Mary's College is located here. Pop. in 1880, 1112. In 1890 19,818. In 1900 12,479

Fresno Flats, a post-hamlet of Fresno co. Cal.

Fresno River, Cal., rises near the Sierra Nevada and joins the San Joaquin River

Fresnoy-le Grand, fra nã lã grã, a town of France, in Aube, 10 miles NE of Saint-Quentin. It has manufactures of cashmere shawls and gauze. Pop. in 1901 3468

Fretum Gallicum, the Latin for STRAIT OF DOVER.

Freuchie, fra nã, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2 miles E of Falkland.

Friedenberg, fra dãn bãn, a town of Germany in Baden 8 miles WSW of Wetzlar. Pop. about 1600

Friedenstadt, fra dãn stãt, a town of Württemberg Black Forest, on the Nurg, 40 miles SW of Stuttgart. It has spinning-mills shops for cabinet-making, and manufactures of flannel knives etc. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 7970

Friedenthal, fra dãn tãl, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles SW of Jägerndorf. The leading manufactures are those of textiles. It has a castle which once belonged to the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900 7761

Friedenthal, a German colony in Russia in the government of Kherson and the district of Odessa. Pop. about 2000

Frévent, fra vãn, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 miles W of Arras. Pop. in 1901 4514

Frewsburg, a post-village of Chautauque on N.Y. near the Conewango Creek on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. 9 miles SE of Jamestown, its banking point. It has manufactures of butter-tube staves and beading baskets, etc. Pop. about 800

Freyberg, fra yã bãn, a town of Saxony See **FAIRBANKS**

Freyberg, fra yã bãn, a town of Prussian Saxony 13 miles SW of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900 6296

Freyermat Harbor, an inlet of Shark Bay in Western Australia.

Freyermet Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in the Dangerous Archipelago

Freyermet Peninsula, of Tasmania, on the W coast, forming, with Schouten Island, the E side of Oyster Bay

Freystadt, fra stãt, a town of Prussia, 16 miles SE of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900 2423

Freystadt, fra yã stãt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles WNW of Glogau. Pop. in 1900 4623

Freystadt, Austria. See **FRISTADT**

Freyville, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is Red Lion. Pop. about 300

Friarpoint, a banking post-town a capital of Coahoma co. Miss., on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo

and Mississippi Valley R., 15 miles below Helena, Ark. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Friesenhill, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va. Friesen, free hā, a town of Spain, 34 miles NNE. of Burgos, near the Euro. Pop. 1100.

Fribourg, free boos' (Ger. *Freiburg* frī'bo͞rə) a canton of Switzerland bounded N and E. by the canton of Bern and touching Lake Neuchâtel on the W. Area, 644 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 127,051, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar. Surface mountainous in the E. and E. where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps rising to a height of nearly 8000 feet. Principal rivers, the Saane and the Braye. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Agriculture is the chief occupation in the N. and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Dairy husbandry is very advanced and the celebrated Gruyère cheese comes from this canton. French is the prevalent language, but German is spoken in the NE. and Romansh in the S. Capital, Fribourg.

Fribourg, free boos' or *Freiburg-in-Uechtland*, frī'bo͞rə in dā'it, a town of Switzerland capital of the canton of Fribourg on the Rhine, 1 mile SW by W of Bern. It is highly picturesque and consists of an upper and a lower town. The city has many quaint old houses, a cathedral with a spire 260 feet high and with a famous organ, a Rathaus (town hall) picturesque and ancient, hospitals, orphan asylum, several libraries and medical natural history and antiquarian societies. A Roman Catholic university was opened here in 1830. Fribourg has various manufactures and industries. It is a bishop's see and has a large priests' seminary. Elevation above sea-level 1800-3100 feet. Pop. 15,133. The place was originally a German city but more than half of the inhabitants now speak French. Fribourg after belonging successively to the houses of Zähringen to the Hapsburgs and to Savoy was admitted in 1481 to the Swiss confederacy.

Frick, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 8 miles N. of Aarau.

Frick's, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point in Dorsettown. Pop. about 200.

Friday Harbor, a banking post-village, capital of San Juan co. Wash. on San Juan Island near the N. end of Puget Sound 104 miles N. of Seattle. It has lime-works. Pop. about 300.

Fredericia, a town of Denmark. See *Faabrænna*.

Friedley, a post-village of Anoka co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. about 250.

Friedley, a post-village of Park co. Mont. Pop. 75.

Friedtjuf Nansen (frī' yot nān' tzen) Cape, in Franz-Josef Land. Lat. 80° 32' N. lon. 46° 23' E.

Friedtjuf Nansen Island, in Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 80° 30' N. lon. 54° E.

Friedberg, free bēns a town of Bavaria, 4 miles ESE of Augsburg. It contains a town hall with fine paintings. Near by is the Church of the Saviour's Rest built in the thirteenth century and beautifully restored in 1870 with a fine altar glass-paintings frescoes and new chimneys. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. On Aug. 24, 1796 the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians at Friedberg. Pop. in 1900, 2008.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse, 21 miles N. of Frankfurt. It contains a Gothic church (1390-1420) interesting Jewish baths dating from the Middle Ages an old fortress, and a fine watch-tower. The town has manufacture of various gloves, and chemicals for use in photography, breweries and tanneries. Friedberg was a free city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 6869.

Friedberg, or *Friedeburg*, free' dēb-bēns' a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 50 miles NE of Frankfurt. Of its old fortifications a Gothic gateway remains. Pop. in 1900, 6866.

Friedberg, or *Friedeburg-am-Queis*, free dēb bēns Am kwī's a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles WSW of Liegnitz, on the Queis. Pop. in 1900, 2833.

Friedek, free dāk, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles WSW of Teschen on the Ostrawitz. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church and manufacture of linen clothes. Pop. in 1900, 9023.

Friedemann, free' dēn-sw a western suburb of Berlin Germany. Pop. in 1900, 17,050.

Friedens, free dēns a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. about 22 miles S. of Johnstown. Pop. about 100.

Friedensheim, free dēn-sw a post-hamlet of Thayer co., Neb., 8 miles from Canton.

Friedensburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. about 9 miles SSW of Pottsville, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Friedensville, free dēns-vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 6 miles SE of Allentown. Zinc has been mined here. Pop. about 175.

Friedewald, free dēb wālt a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 24 miles NNE. of Fulda. It has the ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Friedland, free dānt, a town of Bohemia 68 miles NNE of Prague. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein. It is still partly enclosed by its old walls. The castle of Friedland an extensive structure recently restored stands on a basaltic rock inaccessible on all sides but one. It contains an interesting collection of armor and antiquities. Pop. in 1900, 6241. engaged largely in the textile industry.

Friedland, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 50 miles NE. of Vörsfelde. Pop. in 1900, 7143.

Friedland, a town of East Prussia, 27 miles SE of Königsberg. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, June 14, 1807. Pop. in 1900, 2924.

Friedland, a town of Mora in on the Ostrawitz, 44 miles E. of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900, 2808.

Friedland, a small town of Moravia, 22 miles NNE of Olmütz.

Friedland, a town of Prussia in Silesia, 40 miles SW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Friedland Märkisch, a town of Prussia 120 miles WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 2213.

Friedland Preussisch, a town of Prussia, 70 miles WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Friedrichsdorf, free dīk-sdōrft a town of Germany in Saxony-Coburg 9 miles SW of Weimar. It is one of the most frequented summer resorts of Thuringia, and is charmingly situated amid wooded mountains. Pop. in 1900, 4395.

Friedrichsfeld, free dīk-sfēlt a village on the Main Neckar railway in Hesse between Haidelsberg and Lahnburg. Pop. about 2000.

Friedrichsfelde, free dīk-sfēlt a village of Prussia in Brandenburg 21 miles NE of Potsdam. It has a medieval castle. Pop. in 1900, 9632.

Friedrichshafen, free dīk-hā-fen a town of Württemberg, on the Lake of Constance. It has a castle used as a summer residence by the royal family. It is a busy trading place, and has machine-shops boat building yards, manufacture of leather etc. Pop. in 1900, 4627.

Friedrichshagen, free dīk-hā-gēns a town of Prussia in Brandenburg circle of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 11,268.

Friedrichshall, Norway. See *FREDRIKSHALL*.

Friedrichshamn, Finland. See *FREDRIKSHAMN*.

Friedrichsfort, free dīk-sfōrt a fortress at the entrance to the harbor of Kiel Germany.

Friedrichsthal, free dīk-sdōrft a village of Germany in Holstein 18 miles E. of Hamburg. Prince Bismarck received Friedrichsthal as a gift from Emperor William I. in 1871.

Friedrichsthal, free dīk-sdōrft a town of Russia, in Courland near the Düna, 46 miles SE of Riga. Pop. in 1897, 5223.

Friedrichstadt, free dīk-sdōrft a town of Prussia, in Schleswig on the Elbe 23 miles WSW of Schleswig. Pop. about 2500.

Friedrichsthal, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles NE of Saarbrück. Pop. in 1900, 10,109.

Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, free dīk-wīl-hā-fen a port and harbor in Austro-Bavaria on the NE coast of Kaiser Wilhelmshafen (German New Guinea). The harbor is protected by small islands at the entrance, one of which (Dallau) is a hospital for whites. The place is the commercial capital of the colony. Pop. about 400.

Friend, or *Friendville*, a banking post-village of Saline co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 31 miles SW of Lincoln. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Friendly, a post town of Tyler co. W. Va. on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Fairview. Pop. about 250.

Friendly Islands, in Samoa. See *TOVA IRIAN*.

Friendship, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. on Laughery Creek about 22 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. about 150.

Friendship, a post hamlet of Caldwell co. Ky.

Friendship, a post hamlet of Menville parish La.

Friendship, a post township (town) of Knox co. Mo. on the Atlantic Ocean 18 miles SW of Rockland. The hamlet Friendship is on the sea-coast, 9 miles S. of Waldo born. Pop. of the town in 1900, 814.

Friendship, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md., on Chesapeake Bay about 46 miles S. of Baltimore.

Friendship, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N. Y. in Friendship township (town) on the Erie R., 66 miles ESE of Dunkirk. It has cheese-box factories and

manufactures of stoves, doors, blinds, mesh, etc. Pop. in 1909 1214 of the town, 2136

Friendship, a post-village of Guilford co, NC 91 miles by rail WNW of Raleigh

Friendship, a post-village of Sedota co, Ohio on the Ohio River 6 miles below Portsmouth. Pop about 150

Friendship, a post-village of Crockett co, Tenn 22 miles N of Brownsville. Pop about 300

Friendship, a post-hamlet of Harrison co, Tex, 9 miles NE of Longview

Friendship, a post-village of Washington co, Va 6 miles from Glade Spring. Pop about 200

Friendship, a post-village, capital of Adams co, Wis 37 miles NW of Portage and 7 miles E of the Wisconsin River. The banking point is Kilbourne

Friendship, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co, Wis bounded on the E by Lake Winnebago. Pop in 1900 852

Friendship, a town of British Guiana, adjoins Buxton

Friendship, Cape, near the E extremity of Bougainville Island in the Pacific Ocean

Friendsville, a post-village of Wabash co, Ill 0 miles NW of Mount Carmel its banking point. Pop about 300

Friendsville, a post-village of Garrett co, Md on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland. Pop about 100

Friendsville, a post-village of Medina co, Ohio about 38 miles SSW of Cleveland

Friendsville, a post-borough of Susquehanna co, Pa. 13 miles W of Montrose. Pop in 1900 110

Friendsville, a post-village of Mount co, Tenn 18 miles S of Concord. It has the Friendsville Academy etc. Pop about 300

Friendswood, a post-village of Hendricks co, Ind 12 miles by rail SW of Indianapolis

Friera Barnet, an urban district of Middlesex, England 3 miles from Barnet. Pop in 1901 11 508

Frierson, a post-hamlet of Leicestershire, Le

Friesach, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 23 miles NE of Klagenfurt. It still retains portions of its old fortifications and walls. Pop about 2000

Friesack, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg 33 miles NW of Potsdam. Pop in 1900 3132

Friesburg, a post-hamlet of Salem co, N J, 5 1/2 miles from Daretown station

Friesenheide, a village of Germany to Baden, 6 miles SSW of Offenburg

Friesland, a free land (Dutch *Vrijeland* free land. *Fr. (n)* a province of the Netherlands on the NE side of the Zuider Zee. Area, 1283 sq m. The surface is flat, some of it below the level of the sea, and the coasts are protected by dikes. Agriculture and the stock raising and dairy industries are highly developed. The Frisian language still survives in this region. The Friesland of history was much larger than the present province. Capital Leeuwarden. Pop in 1900 342 280. See EAST FRISLAND

Friesoythe, a free town in the Grand-duchy of 18 miles WNW of Oldenburg. Pop about 1500

Frigate Isle, an island of the Indian Ocean the easternmost of the Seychelles

Frigento, a town of Italy province and 1 mi S ENE of Avellino. Pop about 2000

Frimano, a town of (Macedonia, Macedonia, Macedonia) two contiguous villages of Italy province and 10 miles SW of Caserta

Frimley, an urban district of Surrey England 9 miles from Guildford. Pop in 1900 8499

Frioso, a town of Italy province of Alessandria 10 miles N of Asti on the Po

Frinton-on-Sea, an urban district of Essex England, 9 miles from Harwich. Pop about 850

Frio, a river of Texas. See Rio Frio

Frio, a county in the S part of Texas. Area, 1064 sq m. It is intersected by Rio Frio and drained by Rio Hondo, Rio Leon, and Flores Creek. Capital Pecos. Pop in 1900 3112, in 1900 4200

Frio (free-o) Cape (Port. *Abdo Fr. a ka ho free-o* — *i.e.* *Choi tape*) a promontory on the coast of Brazil 80 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro. Lat. of light-house, 23° S

Friockheim, a village of Scotland co of Forfar 8 1/2 miles NW by N of Arbroath. Pop about 1000

Friestown, a post-village of Frio co, Tex on the Rio Frio 65 miles SW of Antonio

Friessaco, a town of Italy province of Udine. Pop (commune) about 2500

Friesches Meer, a lake in the Friesland Bay or lagoon, an extensive lagoon of East Prussia, separated from the Baltic by the Frieche Nebrung a tongue of land about 40 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, at the NE

extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel 4 miles across. Length of the Meer from SW to NE, 37 miles breadth, from about 1 mile to 15 miles. It receives the Friege end part of the waters of the Vistula.

Frisco, a post-village of Summit co, Colo on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 22 miles NNE of Leadville. Pop about 75

Frisco, a post-village of Stoddard co, Mo. Pop about 90

Frisco, a post-village of Beaver co, Pa, on the Pittsburg and Western R. The banking point is Ellwood. Pop about 130

Frisco, a village of Beaver co, Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, about 116 miles (direct) SW of Nephi. It has silver mines. Pop about 250

Frisen, the Latin name of FRISLAND

Frisien Islands, the linear series of islands in the North Sea skirting the N of Holland and extending from Texel, on the SW to Rottum, on the NE. Other islands are Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog

Fristoe, a post-hamlet of Benton co, Mo

Frith of Forth See FORTH FRYTH

Fritts, a post-village of Crittenden co, Ark. Pop about 75

Fritslar, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau 10 miles SW of Cassel. Pop in 1900 3236

Fritstown, a village of Berks co, Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9 miles W by S of Reading. Pop about 550

Fritoli, free-oolen (Ger *F* owl free owl) the name of a medieval duchy the territory of which is now included in Italy (province of Idrone) and the Austrian Coastland (Gloria and Gradina). The name was derived from that of the Roman town of Forum Tuli (Civitate)

Fritslburg, or **Fritslburg**, a village of Carroll co, Md 4 miles NW of Westminster and about 36 miles NW of Baltimore

Frobisher Bay, an Arctic America between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Bay leading from the ocean W and separating the districts of Meta Inognita. Length 240 miles. It was discovered in 1576 by Sir Martin Frobisher

Frodsham, a town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 11 miles NE of Chester. Pop about 3500

Froelich, a post-hamlet of Clayton co, Iowa, 2 miles from Deniah

Frogmore, a post-village of Concordia parish La. 18 miles W of Natchez Miss

Frogmore, a post-village of Peel co, Ontario on the Credit River 7 miles W of Port Credit

Frogstown, a post-hamlet of Canton co, Ill

Frogtown, a post-village of Chenango co, Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop about 100

Froburg, a town of Saxony 21 miles SSE. of Leipzig. Pop in 1900 3388

Frohne, or **Fronh**, a post-village of Perry co, Mo about 1 mile from the Mississippi River and 80 miles E of Ironton. Pop about 200

Frohtenstein, a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, 14 miles N of Graz. Pop 1200

Frohsdorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha near Wieselbrunnstadt. It was the residence of the Comte de Chambord

Froha, a town of Norway off its W coast, 52 miles WNW of Trondheim. Length 20 miles

Frome, a river of England co of Dorset, flows past Frampton and Dorchester into Poole Harbour

Frome, a river of England, co of Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg

Frome, a river of England co of Somerset, which, after a course of 20 miles, flows into the Avon

Frome, or **Lower Frome**, a river of England, co of Gloucester an affluent of the Avon

Frome, or **Upper Frome**, a river of England co of Gloucester an affluent of the Severn

Frome, a town of England, co of Somerset, 19 miles SE of Bristol is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill at the base of which flows the river Frome. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of broadcloths and other woollen cloths also etc. Pop in 1901 11 957

Fronista, a small town of Spain 20 miles N of Palencia

Fronzac, a small town of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne opposite Labenne

Front, a town of Italy 10 miles S. of Turin on the Amalons

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo 12 miles E. of Avia

Frontenac, a city of Crawford co, Kan on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Pittsburg. It has coal interests. Pop in 1900, 1822

Frontenac, a post-village and tourist-resort of Goodhue co. Minn. on Lake Pepin, nearly opposite Maiden Rock, Wis. and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles ESE. of Red Wing. Pop. about 300.

Frontenac, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y.

Frontenac, a county of Ontario bordering upon Lake Ontario, near its outlet. It contains many small lakes and rivers. The Rideau Canal connects Kingston the capital of this county with Ottawa.

Frontenac, *fron-ta-ná*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Tabasco River 3 miles from its mouth (Port of Frontenac) in the Gulf of Mexico, and 54 miles NNE. of San Juan Bautista (Villa Hermosa) of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, a custom-house, and an export trade in logwood, cacao, timber dye-woods, and drugs. Pop. of the municipality in 1895, 6794.

Frontier, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska, is drained by Little Medicine Creek. Area, 930 sq. m. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Stockville. Pop. in 1890 8497. In 1900 8781.

Frontier, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich. about 10 miles S. of Hillsdale.

Frontier, a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. on the Canadian frontier about 23 miles NW. of Plattsburg. Pop. 136.

Frontignan, *fron-ti-an yón*, a town of France, in Hérault, on the Mediterranean 14 miles SW. of Montpellier. Muscat wine is made and salt is obtained here. Pop. in 1901 3226.

Fronton, *fron-tón*, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse.

Front Range, Colo., the most eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, trends nearly N. and S. along the line of meridian 105° W. Its best-known summit is Pike's Peak 14,108 feet. The range is deflected NW. and Long's Peak (14,271 feet) is in about lon 105 41.

Front Royal, a banking post-town capital of Warren co. Va. near the Shenandoah River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. 84 miles W. of Washington D. C., and about 20 miles E. of Winchester. It has a court-house and manufactures of fertilizers, handles, cutlery, etc. Pop. in 1900 1005.

Frome, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. The banking point is Mesia. Pop. about 200.

Fromsone, *fron-so-ná* (anc. *Fransio*) a town of Italy on the Com. an affluent of the Tevere, 43 miles ESE. of Rome. Pop. of the commune in 1901 11 191.

Frosolone, *fron-so-lón*, a village of Italy province of Campobasso 11 miles E. of Isernia. Pop. about 2500 (commune 3500).

Frosant, *fron-sá*, a village of France in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 miles W. of Nantes.

Frost, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles from Blue Earth City. Pop. about 400.

Frost, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, 20 miles by rail E. of Athens. Pop. about 75.

Frost, a banking post-town of Navarro co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 31 miles W. of Corsicana. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, gineries, etc. Pop. in 1900 621.

Frost, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co. W. Va. 45 miles W. of Millboro Va.

Frostburg, a banking post-town of Allegany co. Md. in a mountainous region 11 miles W. of Cumberland on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from operations in coal which is extensively mined here. It has foundries and a manufacture of firebricks and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1890 3804. In 1900 524.

Frostburg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. about 66 miles NE. of Pittsburgh.

Frost Village, a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec 2 miles W. from Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Frostville, a post-town of Lafayette co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Shreveport, La. Pop. in 1900 919. It has lumbering interests.

Fron, a town in the northern part of the interior of Haiti.

Frontend, *fron-sá*, a village of France in Haute-et-Maine, 5 miles NW. of Nancy. Pop. in 1901 3223.

Forward, Cape, the most southerly point of the mainland of South America, in lat 52° 54' S., lon 71° 13' W.

Fromsone, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va. 40 miles E. by W. of Parkersburg.

Fromsone, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co. Ky.

Frozen Strait, in Arctic America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 66° N.; lon 25° W.

Frugality, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa., in the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 1900. It has coal and coke-industries.

Fruges, *frish*, a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 35 miles WNW. of Arras.

Früh'boese, or *Frieboese*, a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the Krageburg, 84 miles NNW. of Prague. Pop. about 1800.

Fruit, a village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Lancaster which is also the post-office. Pop. about 300.

Fruita, *fron-sá*, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo., 11 miles by rail N. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900 128.

Fruit Cove, a post-hamlet of St. John co. Fla.

Fruitdale, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 55 miles from Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Fruit Hill, a post-hamlet of Christian co. Ky.

Fruit Hill, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, 7 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati.

Fruit Hurst, a banking post town of Cleburne co. Ala. on the Southern R. 2 miles NE. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900 374.

Fruitland, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. Pop. 80.

Fruitland, a post-village of Muscatine co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Muscatine North and South R. The banking point is Muscatine. Pop. about 180.

Fruitland, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md. 3 miles S. of Salisbury. Pop. about 300.

Fruitland, a post-village of Henderson co. N. C. The banking point is Hendersonville. Pop. about 100.

Fruitland, a post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Fruitland, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. Pop. about 70.

Fruitland, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. The banking point is Davenport.

Fruitland Park, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 100.

Fruitport, a post-village and summer resort of Muskegon co. Mich., at the head of Spring Lake, near an inlet or creek which opens into Lake Michigan 10 miles S. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900 311.

Fruitvale, Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., near Oakland.

Fruit Valley, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Tenn.

Fruitwell, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. 8 miles W. of Denver.

Fruithy, a resort of Monroe co. Pa.

Fruithy, *fron-sá*, a village of Switzerland on the road 27 miles SSE. of Bern. It is in the fruitful valley of the Engadine and has manufactures of watches. Pop. in 1900 4010. Elevation 2 17 feet.

Fryburg, or *Freyburg*, a post-village of Anglaise co., Ohio, about 30 miles N. of Piquette.

Fryburg, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. about 17 miles ESE. of Oil City. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Clarion.

Fryeburg, a post-village of Fryeburg township (town) Oxford co., Me. on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R. 40 miles NW. of Portland and 11 miles NE. of North Conway. It has various manufactures and is a summer resort. Pop. of the town in 1900 1376.

Fryeburg Academy, a tract of land in Oxford co., Me. granted by legislature to the Fryeburg Academy. Pop. in 1900 15.

Fryeburg Center, a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me. about 30 miles SW. of Paris.

Fryken, *frü ken*, a lake or rather chain of lakes in Sweden N. of Kristad, and discharging into Lake Vener by the Nora.

Fua, *fo'á* (anc. *Melike*) a village of Lower Egypt on the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 miles ESE. of Rosetta.

Fubine, *fron-sá*, a village of Italy, 9 miles WNW. of Alexandria.

Fu'en, or *Ju'en de Fu'en* (Sp. pron. *no-an dá fu*) a strait, N. of Washington and S. of Vancouver Island, leading from the Pacific Ocean into the Gulf of Georgia, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary line. Length about 180 miles width 15-30 miles.

Fueccchio, *fron-sá*, a lake of Italy province of Pisa, recently drained.

Fueccchio, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 23 miles W. of Florence. Pop. about 6000. of the commune in 1901, 12,138.

Fu-chow, *fo'ch'á*, or *Fu-chow-fu*, *fo'ch'á*, a city of China, one of the treaty-ports, capital of the

province of Fo-ken, on the Min River 35 miles from its mouth. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 miles distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 8 or 7 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. There are 3 hills within the circuit of the walls. A long bridge, the Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages, erected on granite pillars, an impressive work of Chinese engineering, here crosses the river. Fo-chow has a naval arsenal, government ship-yards, mint, school of navigation and a large dry-dock. Large quantities of cotton goods are manufactured here. The city also contains a match factory and is noted for its lacquer-wares and stoneware figurines. Near it are extensive lead mines, and within 70 miles, the black tea district. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, also with the Lau-kia Islands and Japan. The principal exports are timber, tea, paper, bamboo, match, fruit, spices, opium, and grain. Pop., inclusive of Nan-tai, a large suburb and European quarter, estimated at 740,000.

Fu-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, 240 miles NW of Fo-chow in Fo-ken.

Fu-chow, a town of Manchuria province and on the Gulf of Liao-tung, 8 by W of Ninchow. Pop. about 18,000.

Fuclau, Lago, la go foo che-no or Lago di Celano, ubi-lu (no. *Fuclau* *La cel*) a former lake of Italy, province of Aquila. It was 11 miles long, 6 miles broad, and 35 miles in circuit. Its bed is over 2000 feet above sea-level enclosed on the NE, E and SE by the Apennines, S by Monte Satriano and W by the Roman sub-Apennines. The Emperor Claudius caused a tunnel to be cut beneath Satriano for the purpose of discharging the waters of the lake into the Garigliano. This work was restored and completed by Prince Torlonia (1862) and the lake is now nearly dry and its site converted into a model farm. It has no natural outlet.

Fuclau, See TINKRA DEL FUEGO.
Fuegu, Volcan de, vol kan da fwa go (i.e. *fire-volcano*) an active volcano of Guatemala, SW of the city of Guatemala and 20 miles W of the Volcan de Agua. Elevation 12,578 feet. The volcano was in eruption in 1889.

Fuencaiente, fwén ká-ien-tá, a town of Spain 45 miles SEW of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900 2280.

Fuen-chow, fwén chéu a town of China, province of Shan, on the Fuen ho 50 miles SW of Tai-yuan.

Fuengirán, fwén se-ro-lá, a small town of Spain, 20 miles NW of Melaga on the Mediterranean.

Fuen-ho, fwén hó, a river of China, province of Shan, flows S and joins the Huang ho in lat. 35° 30' N. lon. 110° 28' E. The cities of Tai-yuan Fuen-chow Ping yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

Fuenmayor, fwén tai-yu a town of Spain 5 miles W of Logroño near the Ebro. Pop. (commune) about 2200.

Fuenmilla, fwén shá-lá, a town of Spain province and 16 miles NW of Toledo. Pop. about 3500.

Fuente de Cantos, fwén-tá dá kán-tó, a town of Spain 45 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900 8507.

Fuente del Arco, fwén tá déi shé ko a town of Spain in Estremadura, 80 miles from Badajoz, on the N slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Fuente del Maestre fwén tá déi má-tá-trá, a town of Spain 30 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900 6928.

Fuente el Fresno, fwén tá shí frén-só, a town of Spain in La Mancha 20 miles W of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Fuente la Higuera, fwén tá lá e-gá-rá, a town of Spain province of Valen in 43 miles NW of Alicante. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Fuente Ovejuna, fwén tá lá vá-ová-ná, a town of Spain 36 miles NW of Cordova. Pop. in 1900 11,777.

Fuenterabia, fwén tá-rá-see á, sometimes written *Fuenterabia*, a town of Spain in the Basque province of Guipúzcoa, situated near the mouth of the river Bidasoa, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. The town, which was formerly a fortress, has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. Pop. in 1900 4945.

Fuente de Andalucía, fwén tá dá án-dá-lóo-thér-á, a town of Spain in Andalucía, 33 miles ENE of Sevilla. Pop. in 1900 6700.

Fuente de Don Bermudez, fwén tá dá don bér-mú-dé, or *Fuente de Navia*, a town of Spain 12 miles WNW of Palencia. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Fuente de Ebro, fwén tá dá á-bro a town of Spain, in Aragón, 36 miles SE of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Fuente de León, fwén tá dá lé-on, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 66 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4200.

Fuentes de Oñoro, fwén tá dá ó-no-rá, a town of Spain in Salamanca, 16 miles SW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Here Wellington repulsed the French in May, 1811.

Fuerte, fwé-tá, a small island of the NW coast of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, 88 miles SEW of Cartagena.

Fuerte, or *Villa del Fuerte*, a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 miles N of the city of Sinaloa and on the Río del Fuerte. It is the capital of a district of the same name.

Fuerte, Rio del, río déi fwén tá, a river of Mexico, in Sinaloa, enters the Gulf of California in lat. 26° 50' N., after a W course of 180 miles.

Fuerteventura, fwén tá-vén-too-rá, or *Fuerteventura*, fwén tá-vén-too-rá, one of the Canary Islands, on the E part of the archipelago separated from Lanzarote on the N by the channel of Bocayna. Lat. of its SW point, 28° 42' N. Area, about 760 sq m. Pop. about 11,000. Capital Santa María de Betanzosa. Principal harbor Cabras on the E coast. See CANARIAS.

Fuga, foo-gá one of the Bahayán Islands, 25 miles N of Luzon.

Fugates Hill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va. 18 miles NW of Bristol Tenn.

Fügen, fü-gén, a village of Tyrol on the Zillerbach, near the Harburg 25 miles N of Innsbruck.

Fujiyama, foo-je-yá má, also written *Fuolymama*, *Fuji*, and (with Chinese ending) *Fuji-san*, the loftiest summit of Japan a dormant volcano, lying in lat. 35° 21' N. lon. 138° 35' E. in the island of Honshu, about 60 miles SW of Tokyo. Its height is 12,380 feet. It stands in an isolated position in a landscape of uncommon beauty. It was formerly one of the most active of Japanese volcanoes but nearly two centuries have elapsed since its last eruption and the crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence and in the month of August, Buddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C. and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great Lake Mito, or Biwa. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707. The mountain is beautifully symmetrical in outline and is snow-capped.

Fukui, foo-boo a town of Japan capital of Fukui prefecture, about 80 miles NNE of Kyoto. It is one of the most important towns of the empire and is noted for its silk-manufactures. Lat. 36° 2' N. Pop. in 1900 44,236.

Fukuoka, foo-koo-ó-ká, a town of Japan capital of Fukuoka prefecture, on the NW coast of Kyushu Island 65 miles NNE of Nagasaki. Lat. 33° 36' N. Across the river to the E is Hakata, part of Fukuoka, noted for commerce and especially for fabrics of silk. Pop. in 1899 65,190.

Fukushima, foo-koo-shé-é-má, a town of Japan, in the main island 85 miles E by E of Niigata. Lat. 37° 45' N. lon. 140° 22' E. Pop. in 1900 20,624.

Fuladu, a tribal region of French western Africa, S of the Gambia River and between about lon. 14° and 15° W.

Fula-Dugu, a tribal region of western equatorial Africa under the administration of the British colony of Gambia.

Fulda, foo-lá, by some writers called *Fellatahs*, *fil lá lá* a remarkable race widely diffused through western and central Africa from Senegambia to Lake Chad. Their principal kingdoms or regions are Futa-Toro, Bouda, Fula de Kaarta, Ludamar, Haason Sokoto, and Adamawa. Their original locality is unknown. Though allied to the negro family they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet color nor their flat nose nor thick lips. In person they are tall well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure. Agriculture is their chief occupation. They have many large commercial towns large tracts of highly cultivated lands, and numerous schools. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago.

Fulbright, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 170.

Fulda, foo-dá, a river of Germany which joins the Werra to form the Weser after a course of 90 miles, mainly through the Prussian government district of Cassel.

Fulda, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the river Fulda, 54 miles SE of Cassel. It contains many interesting edifices among which the principal are the beautiful cathedral erected in 1704-12, in baroque style, with a dome 108 feet high, the ancient crypt or chapel of St. Boniface, restored in 1692; the extensive buildings of the old Benedictine convent, now a clerical seminary, the church of St. Michael, consecrated in 822; the handsome

late-Gothic Nonnenkirche, restored in 1879; the parish church, a Jesuit building of 1770-75 the medieval church of St. Severian, restored in 1899, and the former episcopal palace. The chief industries of Fulda are weaving, yarn-spinning, dyeing, tanning, brewing and the manufacture of plumb, shoe-materials, metal-wares, farm-implements, musical-instruments, etc. Fulda is of historical interest from its abbey founded in the early part of the Middle Ages which became noted as a seat of learning. Out of this abbey arose the old episcopal principality of Fulda. Fulda was the seat of a university from 1734-1803. Pop. in 1900 16,900.

Fulda, 1801 dsh a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. about 43 miles ENE. of Evansville. Pop. about 150.

Fulda, a banking post-village of Murray co. Minn. 43 miles S by E of Pipestone, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 864.

Fulda, a post-village of Noble co. Ohio, 6 miles NE of Dexter City.

Fulda, a post-hamlet of Kilkish co. Wash. Fülpe, a town of northern Hungary on of Vagrad. An important castle once stood here. Pop. about 2900.

Fulford, a post-village of Eagle co. Colo. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. 100.

Fulford, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. The banking point is Belair.

Fulford, a post-village of Brome co. Quebec, 4 miles SW of Waterloo. Pop. about 100.

Fulginateum, or **Fulginate**. See **Fulgentio**.

Fulham, a suburban quarter of London on the Thames, 5 1/2 miles SW of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 131,280.

Fulka Run, a post-station of Rockingham co. Va.

Fulmington, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario on the river Thames, 4 miles S of Michell. Pop. about 150.

Fulmersburg, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill. 17 miles by rail WSW of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Fulmerton, a banking post-village of Orange co. Cal. 6 miles NW of Orange, on the Southern California R. Pop. about 800.

Fulmerton, a post-hamlet of Dewitt co. Ill. 13 miles by rail E by N of Chilton.

Fulmerton, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Fulmerton, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Fulmerton, a banking city capital of Yamoussoukro, Yeb. on Cedar Creek and on the 1st of Pacific E. 44 miles W of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 1444.

Fulmerton, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Catasquequa. It has car wheel and axle-works, etc. Pop. about 500.

Fulmerton, Cape, on Hudson Bay Canada Lat. 64° 10' N.

Fulmerton, a post-village of Genoa co. Ohio. The banking point is Chardon. Pop. about 150.

Fulmerville Iron-Works, or **Fulmerville**, a post-village of Lawrence co. N. Y. 11 miles SE of Gouverneur. Pop. 150.

Fulmer Valley, a post-hamlet of Allegany co. N. Y. 5 miles ESW of Andover.

Fulmek, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia district of Neutitschein. Pop. in 1900 3492.

Fulp, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. Pop. about 60.

Fulphar, a post-village of Fort Bend co. Tex. The banking point is Richmond or Houston. Pop. about 100.

Fulton, a county in the N part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 622 sq. m. It is intersected by Spring River and the North Fork of the White River. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890 10,984. In 1900 12,917.

Fulton, a county in the NW part of Georgia, has an area of 174 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Atlanta. Pop. in 1890 65,653. In 1900 117,361.

Fulton, a county in the W part of Illinois, has an area of 826 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Illinois River and intersected by the Spoon River which enters the former stream in this county. Uncommon coal is found. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. in 1890 43,110. In 1900 46,201.

Fulton, a county in the N part of Indiana has an area of 382 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Rochester. Pop. in 1890 16,746. In 1900 17,453.

Fulton, a county in the NW extremity of Kentucky bordering on Tennessee. Area, 1,18 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mississippi River. Capital, Hickman. Pop. in 1890 10,005. In 1900 11,544.

Fulton, a county in the E part of New York, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is drained in part by East Canada and Schoharie creeks. Capital, Johnstown. Pop. in 1890 37,660. In 1900 42,943.

Fulton, a county in the NW part of Ohio bordering on Michigan has an area of 410 sq. m. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. Capital, Wauseon. Pop. in 1890 22,023. In 1900 22,001.

Fulton, a county in the S part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is drained by Licking Creek and several small affluents of the Juniata River. It is bounded on the E by Core (or Tuscarora) Mountain and on the W by a long ridge called Sideling Hill. Capital, McConnellsburg. Pop. in 1890 19,137. In 1900 9924.

Fulton, a post-town of Clarke co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. in 1900 140.

Fulton, a post-town of Hempstead on Ark. on the Red River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South Arkansas R. 135 miles SW of Little Rock. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 504. The banking point is Hope.

Fulutoo, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. on the California Northwestern R. 61 miles N of San Francisco. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. 100.

Fulton, a post-village of Deval co. Fla. 10 miles NE of Jacksonville.

Fulton, a banking city of Whiteside co. Ill. on the Mississippi River opposite Lyons and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads 2 miles N by E. of Clinton Iowa with which it is connected by bridge. Fulton contains the Northern Illinois College, and has manufactures of metal roofing and sailing ship pipe etc. etc. Pop. in 1900 2685.

Fulton, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. about 15 miles NNE of Logansport. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 500.

Fulton, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, on the North Fork of the Maquoketa River about 28 miles E of Dubuque. Pop. 175.

Fulton, a banking city of Bourbon co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 12 miles N of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900 424.

Fulton, or **Fulton Station**, a banking post town of Fulton co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 24 miles SE of Columbus. It contains the Fulton Normal School and has tobacco and manufacturing interests, etc. Pop. in 1900 2880.

Fulton, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. 18 miles by rail SE of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 300.

Fulton, a post-village capital of Itawamba co. Miss. on the Tombigbee River 50 miles N of Corinth. Pop. in 1900 133.

Fulton, a banking city capital of Callaway co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 20 miles NNE of Jefferson City. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane. It is an institution for the deaf and dumb. The Westminster College (Presbyterian) and the Synodical Female College. It has important brick-clay manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 4863.

Fulton, a banking post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western and other railroads and on the right or E bank of the Oswego River 24 miles NW of Syracuse. It has flooring, wooden pulp and paper mills machine-shops gun works etc. Pop. in 1890 4214. In 1900 5281.

Fulton, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio on the Ohio Central R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 500.

Fulton, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon.

Fulton, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the F bank of the Susquehanna River bordering on Maryland. Pop. in 1900 1074.

Fulton, a post-village of Clarendon co. S. C. about 40 miles ESE of Columbia.

Fulton, a banking post-village of Hanson co. S. Dak. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 175.

Fulton, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Tenn. on the Mississippi River 38 miles N of Memphis.

Fulton, a post-village of Rock co. Wis. in Fulton township (town) on the Rock River at the mouth of the Cedar River about 24 miles SSE of Madison. Pop. about 120. of the town in 1900 1417.

Fulton Chain, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co. N. Y.

Fultonham, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. 6 miles NW of Middleburg. Pop. about 120.

Fultonham, a post-village of Maskingum co. Ohio 11 miles by rail WSW of Zanesville. Pop. about 370.

Fulton House, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., on the Lancaster Oxford and Northern R. about 24 miles S. by E. of Lancaster. Robert Fulton was born here.

Fulton Lakes, N. Y., a chain of small lakes in the Adirondack tract, and in the co. of Hamilton and Herkimer connected by short outlets with one another and with

the Moose River, which receives their surplus water. They are largely visited by sportsmen and tourists.

Fultonville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, opposite Fonda, and on the West Shore R. 43 miles WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1900 977.

Fulwood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster 2 miles NE of Preston. Pop. in 1901 5338.

Fumay, fū mā, a town of France in Ardennes, on the Meuse 16 miles N of Mézières. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights two of which termed the *Mont de la Meuse* ('ladies of the Meuse') overhang the river. Fumay has quarries of slate. Pop. in 1901 5246.

Fumbina, a country of Africa. See ADAMAWA.

Fumel, fū mēl, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 30 miles NE of Agen.

Funafuti, an island (atoll) of the Ellice group of the Pacific Ocean made prominent by the deep boring (upward of 1000 feet) which was sunk into its coral rock to ascertain the nature of coral structures.

Funakawa, a port of call on the SW coast of the island of Izo Japan.

Funchal, foon chāl, the capital of Madeira, on its S coast Lat. 32° 37' N. lon 61° 54' W. It stands on a declivity and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is substantially built, its dwelling white dwellings (the exterior being whitewashed) standing embowered in gardens full of tropical fruits and flowers. (In account of the steepness of the roads, the ordinary means of travel is the ox-cart.) Funchal is an important port of call for steamers and has several cable lines. It has a number of attractive buildings and institutions (hospitals opera house casino museum) public gardens, and a meteorological observatory. Funchal is a beautiful scene and the residence of the governor. It is visited by many invalids for its temperate and equable climate. Pop. in 1900 19,000.

Fundão, fūn dōn, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 16 miles NW of Oporto. Pop. in 1900 3195.

Funda, the ancient name of Fuvru.

Fundy, fūy ot, a inlet of the Atlantic Ocean separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length about 100 miles breadth varying from 30 to 50 miles. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel leading to Minas Basin. Fundyquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep but its navigation is dangerous. The tides which here rise between 50 and 60 feet are the highest in the world and the rush of water is extremely rapid. The bay receives the St. John and Q. Croix rivers. The city of St. John is on its N coast.

Fünken, fūn kēn (or Fünen or Fithen) fū nēn, Dan. Fyen fū nēn, Lat. 55° 4' N. lon 10° 33' E. An island in the Baltic Sea and next to Zealand the largest of the Danish islands. It is situated between lat 55° 4' and 55° 78' N. and lon 9° 44' and 10° 33' E. separated from Zealand on the E by the Great Belt and from the main land on the W by the Little Belt. Area about 1100 sq. mi. Its trees are greatly indented and in the NE the Olenus-fjord receives the Oden's the principal river 30 miles in length. The surface is mainly flat but rises in some hills to 400 feet. Grain flax hemp and fruit are cultivated and many cattle and horses are exported. Fünen with Langeland, an island NE and some minor islets forms a diocese. Principal towns are Alesund (the capital) Svendborg and Nyborg. Pop. in 1901 240,359.

Fünfkirchen, fūnfkēn ēn (i.e. five churches) fūn fē (patch) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Baranya, 105 miles SW of Budapest. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large and interesting cathedral. Two of the churches were originally Turkish mosques, one of them still preserving the old minaret. There are several other noteworthy buildings, including a fine synagogue. Among them a museum educational institutions a university of law. The industries include weaving tanning paper-making and the manufacture of majolica. Excellent wine is produced in the neighborhood. Near by are large coal-mines and several model colonies established by the Danube Steam Navigation Company. The stalinotavern of Aboliget is in the vicinity. Fünfkirchen existed in the time of the Romans, and a Roman structure is still shown. In the early Middle Ages it figures under the Latin name of Quincus. Ecclesiastical or five churches. At the close of the Middle Ages it was the seat of a university. From 1547-1888 it was in the hands of the Turks. Pop. in 1900 34,061; in 1900 43,983.

Fung-tsiang, a city of China, in Shoo-ai, on an affluent of the Hwai ho 96 miles W by N of Si ngan.

Fung-yang, fūng yāng, a city of China, province of Ngan-hwei 95 miles NW of Nanking.

Fu-ning, fū nīng, a seaport of China, province of Pe-kin, 70 miles NE of Pa-chow-fu.

Funiu-shan, a range of mountains in China, principally in the province of Honan and between lon. 111° and 113° E. They rise to upward of 9000 feet.

Funk, a post-village of Phelps co. Neb. on the Bar. Barton Route, 9 miles NE of Holdrege.

Funkhouser, a post-hamlet of Effingham co. Ill. 4 miles by rail WSW of Effingham.

Funkia, a port-town of British West Africa, in Sierra Leone, near Freetown.

Funkstown, a post-town of Washington co. Md. on Antietam Creek 2 miles SSE of Hagerstown its shipping point. It has a paper mill. Pop. in 1900 559.

Funza, fūn'zā, a town of Colombia in Cundinamarca, about 10 miles NW of Bogotá with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 2000. On the Funza River are the famous falls of Tequendama.

Fured, fū'ed (i.e. bath) or **Bulintou-Fured**, a village of Hungary in the co. of Zala on the W. shore of Lake Balaton 9 miles S. of Veszprém. Its mineral springs, the bathing in the lake, and its whey and grape-cures attract many invalids. Pop. in 1900, 1889.

Furidabad, or **Furidabad**, fū'ed'ā-bād', a town of British India 17 miles S of Delhi. Pop. about 5000.

Furidkote, a state of India. See *Furidkote*.

Furidpur, or **Furidpur**, fū'ed'pūr, the western most district of the Dacca division Bengal. It has the main Ganges on the N. and E. and is in general flat, low and fertile, being composed entirely of delta-lands, with innumerable navigable or boatable channels, large portions being flooded in the wet season. Capital Furidpur.

Furidpur, or **Furidpur**, a town of British India, capital of the district of Furidpur 31 miles W by S of Dacca. Pop. about 10,000.

Furka, a mountain-saddle in the Veltelin Alps of Switzerland, between the Muttenthaler and the Furkacher immediately W of the St. Gotthard mountain. Elevation above the level of the sea, 7990 feet. It is crossed by an admirable carriage-road and was constructed primarily for military purposes. It overlooks the Rhone Glacier.

Furlo, fū'lo, a village of Italy in the Marches 8 miles S of Urbino. Near it is the famous Pass of Furlo (anc. Petra Interclusa).

Furman, a post-town of Wilcox co. Ala. The bank in point is Selma. Pop. in 1900 184.

Furman, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Ware River about 33 miles ENE of Springfield.

Furman, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. Pop. about 75.

Furmanville, a post hamlet of Wayne co. N.Y. 2 miles from Ontario station.

Furnas, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas has an area of 15 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Beaver City. Pop. in 1890 9849. In 1900 12,333.

Furnas, fūn'zā, a village on the E. coast of the island of San Miguel Azores, with sulphur springs.

Furneaux (fū'nē) or **Foermeux** (fō'nē) islands, a group of Australasian. Bass Strait between Tasmania and Australia. Lat. 40° to 10° 145° E. Flinders Island the principal island, is 35 miles long by 10 miles broad. Cape Barren Clark Bunker and Babel islands are those next in size. The group was discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1793.

Furmenai, an island in the Pacific Ocean in lat. 17° S lon 143° 6' W.

Furnes, fūn (Flem. Iurne, vā'nēgh) the western most town of Belgium in West Flanders at the junction of several canals near the North Sea, and 26 miles WSW of Louvain. Pop. about 5000.

Furness, a district of England on the Irish Sea, in the NW part of the co. of Lancaster. The southern part of it is a peninsula with Morecambe Bay on the SE. Chief town Barrow in Furness near which is the beautiful ruin of the abbey of Furness, founded in 1127 by Stephen after wards King of England.

Furnessville, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. 20 miles by rail ESE of Chicago.

Furni, or **Furnis** (anc. Cor'um) a group of small islands, belonging to Turkey SW of Samos.

Furidkote, or **Furidkote**, fū'ed'kōt, a small native Sikh state of the Punjab India. Capital Furidkote a town 60 miles SW of Ludhiana.

Farruckabad, or **Farrukhabad**, fū'ruk'ā-bād' (i.e. happy abode), a town of Brit. India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh near the Ganges and 93 miles ENE of Agra. It is well built and has a large trade. Pop. in 1901 62,900. It includes the former town of Futtehabpur, which is the administrative headquarters.

Fürstenau, *für'stən-əu'* a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles NW of Osnabrück. Pop. about 1500

Fürstenberg, *für'stən-bērg* a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 16 miles SE of Alt-strelitz. Pop. about 2500

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 63 miles by rail SSE of Berlin. Pop. in 1906, 6725

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 9 miles ESE of Bielefeld. Pop. about 1500

Fürstenberg, a village of Brunswick circle of Holstein, on the river Weser. It has a china-factory once famous.

Fürstenfeld, *für'stən-fēld* a town of Styria, 30 miles E. of Graz, on the Feistritz. Pop. in 1900, 4567

Fürstenfelde, *für'stən-fēld* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000

Fürstenwalde, *für'stən vāl'dē* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on the Spree, 21 miles W of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of machinery and lighting and heating apparatus for railways, saw breweries, etc. A forest of about 12,000 acres belongs to the town. Pop. in 1906, 16,765

Fürth, *foort* (Furth im Walde) a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian border, 10 miles NE of Cham. Pop. in 1906, 5973, engaged in the glass-industry the manufacture of toys, etc.

Fürth, *fūrt*, next to Nuremberg the principal manufacturing town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 6 miles NW of Nuremberg. Among its principal buildings are a handsome town-hall and the Gothic church of St. Michael, containing a beautiful late-Gothic Ciborium. The Jews, forbidden entrance to Nuremberg, settled here. Fürth rivals Nuremberg in the manufacture of what are known as Nuremberg wares, such as mirrors, toys, etc. It has extensive manufactures of bronzes, spectacles, optical instruments, furniture, machinery, etc. Four miles SW of the town is the *Alte Feste* commanding an extended view. Pop. in 1906, 54,142. The first steam railway in Germany was that connecting Fürth with Nuremberg, opened in 1835.

Fürth, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 16 miles SE of Darmstadt. Pop. about 1500

Further India. See *Indo-China*

Furtwangen, *fūrt vāng-en* a town of Baden 1 mile ENE of Freiburg. Pop. in 1906, 5022

Furubetsu, a port of call of the Kurile Islands, Japan, in the W of Yokurutsu

Furukawa a town and port of call of Japan, on the SW coast of the island of Yezo.

Fury-and-Hecia Strait, Arctic America, is lat. 70° N. lon. 85° W. leads W into Boothia Gulf having N Cockburn Lead and S Melville Peninsula. Its breadth varies from 5 to 40 miles, with numerous islands.

Fury Point, of Arctic America, Prince Regent Inlet, on the B side of North Somerset, in lat. 73° 40' N. lon. 91° 53' W.

Fusagasugá, *foo-á-gá-oo-gá* a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, 30 miles SW of Bogotá. Elevation 5427 feet. Pop. 8900

Fusan, *foo-sán* or *Fusán*, a treaty port of Korea, at the head of Chosen Bay (SE coast) and about 200 miles (direct) SSE of Seoul. It has a good anchorage and imports salt, cotton goods and metals. Its exports are chiefly rice, raw silk and hides. The trade is mainly in Japanese hands. Pop. of the district in 1899, 10,797.

Fusara, *foo-sá-re* (anc. *Achéron*) a lake of Italy 11 miles W of Naples on the peninsulas of Baja.

Fuscalda, *foo-kál-de* a town of south Italy province of Cosenza, circle of Paola. Pop. in 1901, 3221 (communa, 8750)

Fu shan, China. See *FAY-SHAN*

Fuefuki, a free port of the main island of Japan, about 150 miles SW of Nagasaki. Lat. 36° 47' N.; lon. 137° E. Pop. about 20,000

Fushimi, a town of Japan on the main island, a few miles from Kyoto. Pop. in 1906, 21,515.

Fusi, a volcano of Japan. See *FUJIYAMA*

Fusignana, *foo-sen-yá* a village of Italy Emilia, 20 miles SE of Ferrara, on the Reno

Fusitama, a volcano of Japan. See *FUJITAMA*

Füssen, *fū-sen*, a town of Bavaria, romantically situated on the Lech, near the border of Tyrol, 16 miles SW of Augsburg. It has an old castle built in 1533 by Bishop Frederick of Augsburg and restored by King Maximilian II. Among objects of interest are the church of St. Magnus, erected on old foundations containing fine pictures and tombstones, and a Romanesque crypt dating from the tenth century. Near by is the ancient Benedictine abbey of St. Magnus. The town has manufactures of ropes, and the making of marble tombstones is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 3648.

Fussville, a post village of Waukegan co., Wis.

Futa, a territory of western Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending between lat. 15° and 16° 30' N. lon. 12° 30' and 16° 30' W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W is called Futa-Toro, that in the centre Futa (proper) and that on the E Futa-Damga. The soil is fertile well watered and well cultivated but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice and other cereals cotton of excellent quality and tobacco. The forests are extensive, and the district contains iron mines.

Futa-Damga, French protectorate. See *FUTA*

Futa-Jallon, *foo'tá-jál-lon* a considerable district of western Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of lat. 15° N. and by the meridian of lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous and is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The rivers Senegal, Gambia and Grande have their sources within this district. The population is estimated at 700,000. The capital, Timbo, is in lat. 16° 50' N. lon. 11° 40' W.

Futa-Toro, French protectorate of western Africa. See *FUTA*

Futak, *foot ták* or *On-Futak* (Old Futak) a town of Hungary co. of Bars Bodrog on the Danube, 8 miles W of Peterwardein. Pop. about 3500. Near by is the village of Lj Futak (New Futak)

Futtabad, *füt tēp bā-bād* (the abode of victory) a town of British India, 14 miles SW of Ujjain, so named after a victory gained here by Aurangzeb.

Fullekghur, or *Futekghur*, a former town of British India, now a suburban portion of the town of Furruckabad

Futtkpur, *Futtkpur*, or *Futekpur*, *füt tēp poor'* a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 48 miles by rail SE of Agra. It has an elegant mosque and fine public buildings. Pop. about 20,000

Futtkpur, or *Futekpur*, *füt tēp poor'* a town of British India, in Oudh, 27 miles NE of Lucknow. Pop. about 2000

Futtkpur-Sikri, *Futtkpur-Sikri*, or *Futtkpur-Sikri* *füt tēp-poor' sī-kri*, a decayed town of British India, 19 miles WSW of Agra. Here are the remains of a splendid mosque and a palace of Akbar with other interesting ruins. Pop. about 6000

Futuna Island, in the Pacific Ocean is a dependency of New Caledonia.

Futwa, or *Fatwa*, *füt vā* a town of the Puna district, Bengal on the Ganges, 6 miles by rail SE of Lata. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Fuar, *foor*, or *Faurland*, *foo-lānd* an island of Denmark, in the Lyng Fjord Area 11 sq. m. It has mineral springs.

Fuveau, *fū vā* a village of France in Houche-de-Rhône 7 miles SE of Aix

Füzess-Abony, *fū-zēsh ah-on'* a town of Hungary co. of Heves. Pop. in 1900, 4712

Füzess-Gyarmut, *fū-zēsh gyārmūt* a town of Hungary co. of Békés, on the Herceghely, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. Pop. in 1900, 5012.

Fyce, an island of Denmark. See *FUSSE*

Fyne (or *Fine*) *Loch*, *fīn* an inlet of the sea in Scotland, co. of Argyll, commencing between the islands of Bute and Arran and extending between the districts of Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 miles. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch. It has important herring-fisheries.

Fyruspar, British India. See *FIRAPUR*

Fyvie, *fī vī*, a parish of Scotland co. and about 24 miles NNW of Aberdeen. Pop. about 4500

Fyzabad. See *FAYSABAD*

G

Gaebenen, go'bén-neh a village of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Falster

Gaerden, gá'dén a former village in the Prussian province of Schleswig Holstein now forming part of Kiel

Gaers Mills, a post-village of Winn parish La. Pop about 75

Gabaret, gá'ba-á a small town of France, in Landes, 25 miles ENE of Mont-de-Marsan It was formerly the capital of the vicomté of Gabarlan

Gabarus, or **Gaberonen**, gá'ba-roo' a fishing village and outpost of Cape Breton on and island on Gabarus Bay 10 miles SW of Lunenburg Pop about 1700 It has lobster canneries

Gabas, gá'bá a village of France in Basses-Pyrénées 30 miles S of Pau

Gabbettville, a post-village of Troup co. Ga. Pop about 50

Gabel, gá'bei (*Bohem. Jehlener*) a town of Bohemia, on the Jungbunzlach 50 miles NNE. of Prague Pop in 1900 2623

Gabeln, gá'bá, a small town of Herzegovina, on the Vartica, 25 miles SW of Mostar

Gabelhorn, mountain-summits of Switzerland, on the group of the Matterhorn and lying WNW of it The Ober-Gabelhorn has an elevation of 13 355 feet, the Unter-Gabelhorn 11 150 feet

Gabelville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Boyertown Pop about 300

Gabes, gá'ba, or **Gabes**, a seaport town of Tunis on the Gulf of Gabes about 300 miles S of the city of Tunis. It has a trade in dates, honey, oil and hides. Pop about 12,000

Gabes, Gulf of (anc. *Syrta Minor*) an inlet of the Mediterranean on the N coast of Africa, off the E shore of Tunis between the Berkul and Jerba islands On its shores are the towns of Gabes and Sfax

Gabiano, gá'bi-á, a town of Italy province of Alessandria, 12 miles W of Casale, on the Po. Pop 1200

Gabilan (or *Gavilan*) Mountains, Cal a long ridge extending through the co. of San Mateo and Santa Cruz This ridge is a branch of the Coast Range

Gablons, gá'blons (*Bohem. Jabl nec*) a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse 8 miles S by E of Reichenberg It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, bronzes, wares etc. and has large cloth factories and wool spinning mills, glass-works, paper mills, printing and lithographing establishments etc Pop in 1900 21 885

Gabriel Channel, a channel in Fuegia, in lat 54° 20' S lon 70° 40' W between Dawson Island and the E side of Madalen Channel having Cape Froward directly opposite its NW extremity Here the squalls called by mariners williwaws, so frequent in Tierra del Fuego, operate with great violence.

Gabriel Mills, a post hamlet of Williamson co. Tex 18 miles NW of Georgetown

Gabravo, gá'brá, a town of Bulgaria on the Vantza 20 miles SW of Timora and 15 miles N of the shipka Pass It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, pottery etc Pop in 1900 7805

Gabon, gá'bon (*Fr Gabon gá'bon*) a river of French Congo western Afri a, which enters the Atlantic Ocean just N of the equator It is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams (komo etc) discharge their waters Near its mouth in the N shore is the settlement of Libreville. Length, about 40 miles It is accessible to the largest vessels.

Gacé, gá'sá a small town of France in Orne, 15 miles ENE of Argentan

Gács, gá'ch a small town of Hungary 54 miles NNE. of Budapest

Gadammé, a town of Africa. See **GUANAMÉ**.

Gadarrhusen, gá'der-bó-sen a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Minden circle of Bielefeld. In the neighborhood are missionary and philanthropic institutions established by the Protestant pastor Bodelschwingh Pop in 1900 4775

Gaddistown, a post hamlet of Union co., Ga.

Gaddyville, a post hamlet of Robeson co. N C, 1 mile from the boundary line of South Carolina.

Gadabusch, gá'dé-bósch a walled town of Germany in Neuchburg-Schwartz, 13 miles WNW of Schwetzn Pop about 2500

Gadisa, the Latin name of **Cadix**
Gaditach, gá'dá'ch a town of Russia, 60 miles NW of Poltava. Pop in 1897 7714.

Gaditanum Fretum, the ancient name of the Strait of **GIBRALTAR**

Gadmen, gá'd-men, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles SSE of Barmen. It is hemmed in by mountains, some of them 9000 feet high Elevation 3900 feet.

Gadesen, a county in the N part of Florida bordering on Georgia, has an area of 500 sq m It is bordered on the SE by the Ocklawaha River and on the W by the Apalachicola River Capital, Quincy Pop in 1890 11 894 in 1900 15 294

Gadsden, a banking post-town capital of Etowah co., Ala on the Coosa River at the SW end of Lookout Mountain about 63 miles NE. of Birmingham and on the Chattanooga Southern and other railroads. It has blast furnaces, car-factories, cotton-seed oil and saw-mills, pipe-works etc Pop in 1890 2901 in 1900 4332

Gadsden, a post-hamlet of Richmond co. S C, on the Southern R. 20 miles ESE of Columbus

Gadeden, a post-town of Crockett co. Tenn, on the Louisville and Nashville R. 70 miles ENE of Memphis. Pop in 1900 229

Gadshill, England, co of Kent, 2½ miles NW of Rochester famous as the home of Dickens

Gadshill, a post-village of Perth co Ontario The banking point is Stratford Pop 100

Gadu, gá'-do' a native state of Senegambia, S of Faldia and Braka It is mountainous as well watered by the Senegal and has mineral deposits

Gadwar a **Dominion** See **BARONA**

Gadze, gá'-á (anc *Casert* or *Cajetan* Fr *Gazte*, gá'té) a strongly fortified seaport of Italy province of Caserta occupying a peninsula on the NW side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 miles NW of Naples. It has a handsome cathedral with a remarkable campanile. In its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, near which he met his death (43 B.C.) It is the seat of an archbishop and the seat of some trade. Its port is one of the best in Italy Gadze is of great antiquity having been a place of resort for the wealthy Roman families Pop in 1901 about 5000 of the commune, 15 528

Gadze, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W coast of Italy Lat 41° N lon 13° 40' E On its NE side it receives the river Garigliano

Gaffney, a banking city capital of Cherokee co. S C on the Southern and the South Carolina and Georgia R. 25 miles W of Lenoirville It is the seat of Cooper Limestone Industries and has manufactures of vulcanized fibre cotton goods, carpets, hams, etc. Pop in 1900 393

Gafsa, Gafsa, gá'fá or **Cafsa**, ká'fá (anc *Cup'en*) a town and military post of Africa, in Tunis 74 miles WNW of Gabes It is connected by rail with Sfax Pop. about 4500

Gag, or **Gaga**, Malay Archipelago See **LAGY**

Gage, a county in the SE part of Nebraska bordering on Kansas has an area of 856 sq m It is intersected by the Big Blue River and is partly drained by the Big Nemaha River Capital, Beatrice Pop in 1890 38 344 in 1900 39 851

Gage, a post village of Calhoun co. Ohio. Pop about 5

Gage, a banking post-village of Woodward co. Okla in a stock raising region 25 miles WSW of Woodward on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop 200

Gagetown, a banking post village of Tuscola co. Mich about 30 miles E of Bay City on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. Pop in 1900 320

Gagetown, a post town of Queens co. New Brunswick on the St John River 25 miles SE of Fredericton Pop about 400

Gaggenau, gá'ghen-áw a village of Baden on the Murr 14 miles SW of Karlsruhe. Pop. 2200

Gagliano, gá'já no, a village of Italy province of Aversa

Gagliano, a village of Italy province of Lecce, on the sea-coast, near the extreme SE point of Italy

Gagliano a village of Sicily province and 40 miles WNW of Catania. Pop about 5000

Gagy, gá'gho, **Gag**, gá'g, or **Gaga**, gá'g, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage

Gahanna, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. in 1900 276

Gaidaronisi, gá'dá-ro-ne-si, an island off the SW coast of Asia Minor 13 miles S. of Samos

Gaidaronisi, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the E side of Crete.

Galkwa's Dominions. See **BARDIA**.
Gail, gail (Slavic, *gaila*, m.) a river of Austria, in Carinthia, flows E., and joins the Drava near Villach.
Gail, a post-village, capital of Borden co. Tex. 3 miles N of Big Spring. Pop. about 125.
Gaildorf, gail dorf, a town of Württemberg on the Kocher 31 miles N E of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1800.
Gailiac, gail yak, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn 13 miles W of Albi, on the Tarn. It contains many quaint old houses and two fine shrines of the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 3568 of the commune, 70.2.
Gailfurauth, gailen-ruth, a village of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate on the river Wiesent, an affluent of the Regnitz. It has become famous through a cave in its vicinity containing fossil remains of animals.
Gailina, gail yon, a village of France, in Eure 8 miles SSE of Louviers. Pop. 2200.
Gailin, a town of Persia. See **KAIR**.
Gailnes, gail, a county in the NW of Texas, bounded W by New Mexico. Area, 1590 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 55.
Gaines, or **Gaines Station,** a post-village of Tennessee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 63 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 240.
Gaines, a post-village of Orleans co. N.Y. in Gaines township (1 wn), about 6 miles S of Lake Ontario and 36 miles W.W. of Rochester. Pop. 250. The town is later said by the Erie Canal. Pop. in 1900 1838.
Gaines, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. on Pine Creek and in a township 46 miles N of Lock Haven. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 1300.
Gainesboro, gailz boro, a banking post-village, capital of Jackson co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River 68 miles E by N of Nashville. Pop. about 450.
Gainesboro, a post-village of Frederick co. Va. 10 miles W of Winchester. Pop. 75.
Gainesboro, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Melita. Pop. in 1901 24.
Gaines Crossroads, a post hamlet of Haysburgh co. Va. 18 miles W of Warrenton.
Gaines Landing, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co. Ark. on the Mississippi River about 8 miles below Arkansas City.
Gaines's Mill, Va. See **CUM HARRON**.
Gaines Station, Mich. See **GAINES**.
Gaines town, gail town, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. on the Alabama River 60 miles NNE of Mobile. Pop. about 150.
Gainesville, gail vil, a banking post-town of Sumter co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River at the mouth of the Yearabee about 48 miles NW of Tuscaloosa. It has a cotton-gin etc. Pop. in 1900 81.
Gainesville, a post village of Greene co. Ark. 8 miles N of Paragoni, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 300.
Gainesville, a banking city capital of Alachua co. Fla. 10 miles SW of Jacksonville, on the Gainesville and Gulf and other railroads. It has phosphate and fertilizer industries, bottling works, etc. Market-gardening was also an important industry. It is a resort for invalids. The East Florida Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1900 3813.
Gainesville, a banking city capital of Hall co. Ga. on the Gainesville Midland and the Southern R. 33 miles NE of Atlanta. It is in a mining district and is a popular summer and health resort with mineral springs. The city has manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil etc. and is the seat of Brenau College. Pop. in 1900 4382.
Gainesville a post village of Allen co. Ky. about 23 miles SE of Bowling Green.
Gainesville, a post-village of Hancock co. Miss. on the Pearl River about 45 miles NE of New Orleans. Pop. about 500.
Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Ozark co. Mo. about 65 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 222.
Gainesville, a banking post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y. in Gainesville township (town) 55 miles ENE of Buffalo on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. It has manufactures of polish etc. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 2335.
Gainesville, a banking city capital of Cooke co. Tex. near the Trinity River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. 285 miles NE of Austin. It has packing industries cotton-compresses iron-works, and manufactures of bricks, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900 874.
Gainesville, a post-village of Prince William co. Va. 36 miles by rail W of Alexandria.
Gaisfarn, gail-farn, a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles from Baden.
Gaisborough, a town of England, co. and 16 miles NW of Lincoln, on the Trent. It contains a parish church,

rebuilt in 1736 with a fine medieval tower and a manor house reputed to have been built by John of Gaunt. The town has manufactures of linseed-oil, oil, malt, cordage, and machinery, and is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1901 17 450.
Gairdner, Lake, in South Australia, SW of Lake Torrens. It is a pan of salt water about 100 miles long and 40 miles wide. Approximate lat. 32° S. lon 130° E. Elevation 360 feet.
Gairloch, gail lox, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, on of Dainhart Scotland opposite Greenock. Length 7 miles.
Gais, gais, a village and wherry resort of Switzerland, 4 miles NE of Appenzell on the S. declivity of the Gribens Mountains, 3075 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1900 2805.
Gaisberg, gais berg, a mountain of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, ascended by cog railway from Farsch. Height 4218 feet.
Galsburg, gailz boro, a village of Württemberg circle of the Neckar, district of Ettlingen. Pop. in 1900 4784.
Galsin, gail sin, a town of Russia, in Podolia 20 miles E of Bratslav. Pop. in 1897 0793.
Galt, galt, a post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 23 miles W of Baltimore.
Galtersburg, gail thers-burg, a banking post town of Montgomery co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 22 miles NW of Washington D.C. Pop. in 1900 547.
Galtz, gail yon, a market town of Hungary 24 miles NNW of Kremsburg. Pop. about 4000.
Gaidobra, gail do brá, a village of Hungary co. of Déa Bodrog, 7 miles from Pálffy.
Galmor, a town of Romania. See **CALATZ**.
Galmor, gail mor, a town of French Africa, in Senegambia occupies a tract along the Falam and the Upper Falam. It is fertile and rich in vegetable products. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural and commercial people, extensively employed as carriers. Chief settlement Bakel.
Galanian Island, Alaska, is in Fife Sound Alexander Archipelago in a group of islands of its own name.
Galapagos, gail pa gos, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean on and near the equator between 1° 30' and 2° 30' W. 30 miles W of the coast of Ecuador S with America and a meeting of 13 islands the largest Albemarle Island being 60 miles in length. All are volcanic and abundant in lava. Most of the surface is still rising to 3000-3600 feet but in the mountain there is a fair and richly fertile plain. The islands are frequented by turtles (*Sp. polydora*) of enormous size, and the birds, animals and plants are generally of very marked and peculiar species. Many of the plants introduced by the early colonists such as cotton, sugar, orange, and tobacco have become widely distributed and cattle, horses, and pigs and other domesticated animals run wild. On Charles Island a small colony of *Hummer* was planted forming a plant settlement and the island contains most of the population which hardly exceeds 400. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Christmas, James Charles, Sanborn, Hood, Harrington, Bunker, and Abingdon. The group belongs to Ecuador.
Galapagos Islands, an important group of the West Indies, Bahamas N of Asia.
Galaxia, gail-ia, a small town of Spain in Andalusia 58 miles N by E of Huelva.
Galashiel, gail a-sheel, a town of Scotland on the Roxburgh and Berwick 5 miles WNW of Melrose on both banks of the Gala. It is the chief seat in Scotland of the manufacture of tweeds. Pop. in 1901 1 952.
Galiza, gail ta, the largest suburb of Constantinople on the N. side of the Balkan Bosphorus of the Bosphorus. It is at 4 miles N of the city. The wall which separated it from the city has been removed and the space is occupied by streets. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galiza is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has the custom house for the port of Constantinople.
Galatia, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is N. Baltimore. Pop. about 100.
Galatia, in ancient geography a country of Asia Minor named from the Gauls who settled there in the third century B.C. It comprised part of Phrygia and Cappadocia.
Galatia, a banking post village of Maine co. Ill. 10 miles W by N of Ploder, on the Illinois Central R. It is in a fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900 842.
Galatia, gail-ta, a town of Italy province and 12 miles S of Lecce. Pop. about 11 000 (commune in 1901 14,071).
Galatone, gail-to-na, a town of Italy province and 17 miles SW of Lecce. Pop. in 1901, 7497 (commune, 8234).

Galatz, *gá-láts* (Romanian, *Galati*), a town of Romania, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth. The narrow and irregular old town and the wall laid out new town spread out in the form of an amphitheatre on a hill sloping down to the river. Galatz is the seat of a bishop and has many churches. The rapid growth of the town (from 7000-8000 inhabitants in 1835 to 82,078 in 1899) has been due to the improvement of the river facilities and the opening up of the carrying trade of the Danube. Galatz is the principal emporium and port of entry for the over-sea trade of the lower Danube. The exports consist mainly of cereals, flour and lumber. There are manufactures of candles, nails, tin boxes, macaroni, etc.

Gala Water, a river of Scotland, rises in the Moor foot hills, co. of Edinburgh flows mostly SSW and joins the Tweed close to Libbertonford.

Galaxide, *gá-láx-e-dé* (anc. *Gauxth*) a seaport of Greece, in a bay on the Gulf of Salonica, 11 miles S of Salona. Pop. in 1898 4002.

Galduc, *gá-lú-dak* or *Caldus*, *gá-lú-dá*, a village of Great Britain, on the N coast, NW of Palma. See *Kona* at *Galduc*, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. Pop. about 70.

Galena, a township (town) of Trempealeau co. Wis. bounded by the Black River. Pop. in 1900 1384.

Galenas, a town of Mexico in the state of Nuevo Leon 70 miles SSW of Matamoros.

Galentia, *gá-lá-ti-á*, a town of Italy in Tuscany on the Reno about 30 miles SSW of Ravenna. Pop. (somewhat) about 5000.

Galeng, *gá-lá-gá* a small island in the Indian Ocean N. of Madagascar.

Galena, a township (town) of Wayne co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 4400.

Galena, a city, port of delivery and the capital of Jo Davis co. Ill. is picturesquely situated on the Galena River 4 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi and on the Illinois central and other railroads 133 miles WNW of Chicago, and 100 miles by water above Deavenport, Iowa. Galena contains the German English College and the St. Clement Academy and has a number of machine-shops, flour mills and manufacturers of furniture, shoes, lumber, etc. The principal exports are lead (mined and smelted in the vicinity) and dairy products and grain. Galena was the home of U.S. Grant for some years previous to the outbreak of the Civil War. Pop. in 1900 5005.

Galena, a post-village of Floyd co. Ind. 8 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. about 254.

Galena, a city of Cherokee co. Kan. 19 miles SE of Columbus in the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City and Memphis Rrs. Lead and zinc are extensively mined, and there are large stamping and smelting works. Pop. in 1890 2496 in 1900 10135. The city is the seat of Spring River Academy.

Galena, a banking post-village of Kent co. Md. about 42 miles E of Baltimore and 1 mile N of the Eastern Shore. Pop. 250.

Galena, a post-village of Marshall co. Miss. Pop. about 60.

Galena, a banking post-village, capital of Stone co. Mo. on the James River about 12 miles SSW of Springfield. Lead-ore (galena) is found near here. Pop. about 300.

Galena, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River about 8 miles N of Austin. It is 15 miles S of Battle Mountain. Gold, silver and lead are found here.

Galena, a banking post-village of Delaware co. Ohio on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus R. 19 miles N by E of Columbus. Pop. about 350.

Galena, a mining post-village of Lawrence co. Ark. among the Black Hills, 2 miles SE of Deadwood, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Galena Mountain, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 30' N. Height, 11,000 feet.

Galencrook, *gá-lén-krók* a mountain of Switzerland east of Valais and in the form of one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its highest summit is 11,915 feet in elevation.

Galena Point, the N.E. point of the island of Trinidad in the West Indies. Lat. 10° 9' N. lon. 60° 55' W.

Galera, *gá-lá-rá*, a village of Spain in Andalusian province and 6 miles NE of Granada.

Galera, a village of Spain province of Tarragona, 6 miles SW of Tortosa.

Galera, a hamlet of Peru on the line of the Oroya railway. Elevation, 15,565 feet.

Galera, *gá-lá-rá*, a river of Brazil in Mato Grosso joins the Guaporé 50 miles NNW of the city of Mato Grosso, after a course of about 90 miles.

Galera, *gá-lá-rá*, a point of land in Colombia, 28 miles NNE of Cartagena, bounding a bay of its own name on the N. Lat. 10° 51' N. lon. 75° 25' W.

Galera, *gá-lá-rá*, an island of the Pacific Ocean one of the Solomon Islands.

Galera, *Capé*, Colombia. See *Galera*.

Galera, *Capé*, the S point of the island of Trinidad. Lat. 10° 45' N. lon. 60° 30' W.

Galesburg, *gá-lé-búrg* a city capital of Knox co. Ill., 55 miles WNW of Peoria, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads. It is surrounded by fertile prairie and is noted for its educational institutions Lombard University (Unitarianist) Knox College (non-sectarian) Ryder Divinity School and St. Joseph Academy (Roman Catholic) being located here. It has engine and boiler works, foundries, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of brooms, corn-planters, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1890 15,264 in 1900 18,607.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, 10 miles SE of Newton. Pop. about 60.

Galesburg, a post-village of Neosho co. Kan. 11 miles by rail WNW of Parsons. Pop. about 250.

Galesburg, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R. 9 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 689.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 6 miles N of Oregon. Pop. 60.

Galesburg, a post-village of Trull co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 51 miles NNW of Casselton.

Galesburg, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. The banking point in Shawano. Pop. about 250.

Galesburg, a post hamlet of Washington co. Oregon.

Gales Ferry, a post-village of New London co. Conn. on the Thames River 8 miles below Norwich. Pop. about 125.

Galestown, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. on the Nantuxco River about 22 miles E of Cambridge. Pop. 245.

Galesville, *gá-lé-ví-lé* a post-village of Pass co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 10 miles from Mountville. Pop. about 350.

Galesville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon 40 miles S of Roseburg.

Galesville, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co. Wis. on Beaver Creek on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 28 miles S of Whiteshall. It is in a grain and live-stock region and is the seat of Gale College. Pop. in 1900 562.

Galeton, a banking post-borough of Potter co. Pa. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 25 miles E of Conduitsport. It has tanneries saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2415.

Galeville, a post-hamlet of Lister co. N.Y. Pop. about 50.

Galick, a town of Hungary. See *Galick*.

Galicia (*gá-lá-si-á*) Island, British Columbia in Queen Charlotte Sound off the N end of Vancouver I. and

Galicia, *gá-lá-si-á* (Sp. *gá-lá-si-á* and *Gal*) the country of the *Galla* or *Galla*, an old province of Spain with the title of kingdom now a captaincy general forming the province of Comarca Lugo Orense and Pontevedra at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula. Area, about 11,900 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, and the coast is deeply indented. The principal rivers are the Minho, Sil and Tago. The forests are extensive and feed large herds of hogs. There are fertile and well-cultivated valleys and good pasture-lands as well as wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts form an important part of the food of the Galicians. The mineral wealth is considerable, but has not been developed. The climate is moist, mild and equable. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos* are poor and ignorant but hardy and industrious and they make the best soldiers, sailors and servants in the peninsula. The chief city is Lugo, which is the seat of the captain-general. Pop. in 1900 1,941,405.

Galicia, *gá-lá-si-á* (Pol. *Galicya* *Galicya* Ser. *Gal*) a crown land of Austria-Hungary in

(Austria-Hungary), composed of the titular kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, the duchies of Anabwits and Zator and the grand-duchy of Cracow and comprising Austrian Poland.

It is bounded N. by Russian Poland NE and E. by the Russian governments of Volhynia and Podolia SE by Bukovina S. by Hungary and W. by Moravia and a small portion of Prussian Silesia. Area, 30,301 sq. m.

Its contour is generally defined by natural boundaries on the S. by the Carpathians NW by the Vistula SE by the Bialy Caracorus, a tributary of the Pruth and for a short distance by the Dniester and E. by the Zbruz, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N. and all the NE are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner determined by the Carpathians and their ramifications. The loftiest summit, the

Great Kriwan (on the Hungarian frontier), has a height of 5390 feet. Although harboring lingering patches of protected snow none of the mountains properly reach the line of perpetual snow. The chief river on the N and W of the main watershed is the Vistula, which receives the Sola, the navigable Danajon (whose main affluent is the Poprad) Wislaka, and navigable San, and also drains the NE corner by its tributary the Bug. The chief river on the other side is the Danaster which rises near the centre of the province (becoming navigable at Sember) and flows across it in an ESE. direction, receiving numerous tributaries on both banks. The climate is severe (the warmest of any of the provinces of the empire) particularly in the S, where the land rises to the lofty Carpathian summits. The winters are long and the summers comparatively short, but very warm. The average annual temperature at Cracow is about 47° and slightly higher at Lemberg.

The region is still largely forested, but there are extensive areas of fine pasture-land. In general where the elevation is small the soil is of great fertility and yields abundant crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize. Potatoes are raised in immense quantities. Hemp flax and tobacco are also extensively grown. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle generally of a superior description and a fine hardy breed of horses well adapted for cavalry. Sheep, goats, swine, bees, and poultry abound. The minerals include marble, alabaster, petroleum, copper, celestine, coal, iron and rock salt. The extraction of rock salt and petroleum is of great importance. Iron occurs in parts of the central Carpathian chain and bog iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. The best-known salt-works are those of Wieliczka, with their remarkable stalactite cavern, and Bochnia. Manufactures have latterly made much progress, spirit cloth, wooden ware and parquetry, potash, tar, turpentine, paraffine, paper, leather, pottery and glass being leading articles of manufacture. The principal exports are salt, petroleum, hides, wool, cattle, wood, coal, wine, seed, linens and brandy. The bulk of the population is of Slavic race, about evenly divided between Poles and Ruthenians, the former being Roman Catholics while the latter belong to the United Greek Church. The superior intelligence and economic position of the Poles give them the political ascendancy. More than 10 per cent of the inhabitants are Jews, who form a large proportion of the population of the cities. There are also many Germans. Educational establishments both for superior and ordinary instruction are numerous. At the head of the former stand the universities of Cracow (which also has a royal academy of sciences) and Lemberg. Capital, Lemberg. Pop. in 1900 4,607,818. In 1900 7,515,816. The bulk of Galicia was seized by Austria in the first partition of Poland, in 1772. Cracow was annexed in 1795, but was separated from Austria together with a small territory in 1815 to form the Republic of Cracow which existed till 1846.

Gallien, a banking post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 14 miles S by W of Niles. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Gallien River, Mich. a small stream which drains part of Berrien co. and enters Lake Michigan at New Buffalo.

Gallagher, a post-hamlet of Germany on Ohio.

Gallilee (L. *Gallilee* or *Galilee*) the northernmost of the seven divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era, comprising the country W of the Jordan from Samaria, on the S. to Gilead-Syria, on the N.

Gallilee, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. The banking point is Ogdensburg. Pop. about 171.

Gallies, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. The banking point is Honesdale. Pop. about 100.

Gallies, **Sea** (Luker) of See TONGAREVA, LAKE OF.

Gallinara, **gi-lá-ná-rá** (see *Gallinaria*) a small island of Italy 2 miles SE. of Albenga.

Gallion, **gi-lá-on** or **gi-lá-on'** an island off the NE coast of Java.

Gallion, a city of Crawford co. Ohio, on the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles W by S of Mansfield. It has machine- and railroad shops, foundry brick and tile-machine works, carriage and wheel factories, lousge-factory etc. Pop. in 1890, 5325. In 1900, 7282.

Gallitien, **gi-lá-ti-ó**, a small town of Spain, in Extremadura, 42 miles N.W. of Cáceres.

Gallitico, a post-village of Santa Fé co. N. Mex. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. about 100.

Gallita, **gi-lá-tá** (see *Gallite*) a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, off the N coast of Tunis.

Gallitch, **gi-lá-tch**, a town of Reuss government and 40 miles NE. of Konstranz, on Lake Gallitz. Pop. in 1897 1182.

Gallivants Ferry, a post-township of Henry co., S. O. Pop. in 1900 1768.

Gallitien See GALLITIA (Austrian).

Gallaghers Ranch, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Tex.

Galland, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Keokuk. Pop. about 130.

Gallant Green, a post-hamlet of Charles co. Md.

Gallarate, **gi-lá-rá-tá**, a town of Italy 23 miles NW of Milan with cotton-mills. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,002.

Gallardon, **gi-lá-dôn'** a village of France in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles ENE of Chartres.

Gallargues, **gi-lá-rá-g'** a small town of France, in Gard 12 miles SW of Nîmes.

Gallas, a numerous and powerful Hamitic race chiefly inhabiting a territory in east-central Africa, S of Shoa, but extending to Somali and westward to the Nile. They are largely agriculturists although at times warlike, and skillful in the construction and fashioning of metal implements and wood-work. Their language is spoken throughout a large region. They are in a low state of heathenism but many have accepted Mohammedanism and some (in Abyssinia) profess Christianity. Their number is estimated at about 3,000,000. The Gallas are frequently referred to as the Galla tribe.

Gallatin, a county in the SE part of Illinois has an area of 325 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Wabash River and on the SE by the Ohio River and is intersected by Saline Creek. Capital, Shawneetown. Pop. in 1890 14,935. In 1900 15,876.

Gallatin, a county in the N part of Kentucky is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River and on the E by Eagle Creek. Area 360 sq. m. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1890 4611. In 1900 5181.

Gallatin, a county in the S part of Montana borders on Wyoming. Area, 2583 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yellowstone River and also drained by the Gallatin Fork of the Missouri River which unites with two other forks on the W border of the county. The river formed by this junction is the Missouri which forms part of the W boundary. The surface is hilly and mountainous. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Bozeman. Pop. in 1890 6246. In 1900 9657.

Gallatin, a banking city capital of Davison co. Mo. on the Grand River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash R. 25 miles WNW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 1780.

Gallatin, or **Gallatin City** a station on the Northern Pacific R. of Gallatin co. Mont. is situated at the point where the Gallatin, Jefferson and Madison forks unite to form the Missouri River 70 miles SSE of Helena.

Gallatin, a township (town) of Columbia co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 823.

Gallatin, a banking post-town, capital of Sumner co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Nashville R. 24 miles NE of Nashville and 3 miles N of the Cumberland River. It has flour, planting, woolen and cotton-mills and manufactures of spokes, ice carriages and farming implements. Howard Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900 2400.

Gallatin, **Mount**, **Mont.** is near the W border of the Yellowstone National Park and the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. The Gallatin River rises at its base. Elevation 10,967 feet.

Gallatin Range, **Mont.** a range of mountains on the E side of the Gallatin River including Bridger Peak (9185 feet), Union Peak etc.

Gallatin River, or **Gallatin Fork** of the Missouri, rises at the base of Mount Gallatin in Montana. It runs nearly northward and unites with the Jefferson Fork at Gallatin. The length is estimated at 170 miles. It runs in a deep and narrow cañon 70 miles long between vertical walls which in some places are 3000 feet high and then emerges in a valley of rare beauty and fertility.

Gallatinville, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. on the Central New England R. 24 miles NE of Rondout. Pop. 75.

Gallinudet, a post-village of Marton co. Ind. 9 miles by rail E of Indianapolis.

Gallinway, a post-town of Fayette co. Tenn. 28 miles by rail ENP of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 77.

Galle, a town of Caylon. See POINT DE GALLE.

Gallego, **gi-lá-go** a river of Spain rises in the Pyrenees and joins the Ebro about 1 mile below Saragossa, after a southward course of 80 miles.

Gallagos, **gi-lá-gos**, a small and rapid river of the Argentine Republic in Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat 51° 33' S.,

lon. 69° W Its broad estuary is known as the Puerto Gallegos

Gallesco, gál-lá-sh, a village of Italy 16 miles SSE of Viterbo. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Fucensium

Galleyhead, a promontory of Ireland in Munster co. of Cork between the bays of Ross and Clonakilly

Gallia, or Gail See France

Gallia, a county in the S part of Ohio, has an area of 408 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Ohio River which separates it from West Virginia, is intersected by Racoon Creek, and also drained by Campaign and Symmes creeks. Coal and iron are found. Capital Gallipolis. Pop. in 1890 27 006 in 1900 27 918.

Gallia, a post-village of Somerset co. N J. The banking point is Plainfield. Pop. about 100

Gallia, or Gallia Furnace, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio about 20 miles W of Gallipolis.

Galliano, gál-lá-no, a village of Italy SE. of Como has a curious Lombard church with inscriptions of the fourth and fifteenth of the eleventh century

Galliate, gál-lá-tá, a village of Italy province and 44 miles ENE of Novara. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. of the commune in 1901 8748

Galluccio, gál-lo-ko, a town of Italy in Calabria, near the W coast province and 5 miles N of Reggio Calabria. Pop. (commune) about 5000

Gallium Frutum See Dyer's Shrub or

Gallus Oceana See Biscay Bay or

Gallus Sinus, ancient name of the Gulf of Lyons

Galligiana, gál-leen-yá-ná, a small town of Austria, 45 miles SE of Trieste.

Gallina, gál-leen-ná, or Galliflora, gál-leen-yá-ná, an island of the W coast of Africa, one of the Rhagor group

Galliana, gál-leen-ná, a river of western Africa in Sierra Leone falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. N 10° 35' W and formerly noted for the number of slaves that were shipped from it

Gallinas, Pásta, pán-tá gál-yee-ná (Point, or Cape, Gallinas) the extremity of the peninsula of (or) Capra, Colombia, and the northernmost point of the South American continent. Lat. 12° 24' N

Gallinas (gál-leen-ná) Spring, a post-hamlet of San Miguel on N Mex about 6 miles ESE. of Santa Fé

Gallison, a post-village of Hale co. Ala. on the southern R. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. about 150

Gallipoli, gál-lip-ó-le (anc. Gallipolis) a seaport of European Turkey in Rumelia, viarjet of Adrianople, on the E coast of the peninsula of Gallipoli, at the NE entrance of the Dardanelles 132 miles WSW of Constantinople. The town is ill built and dirty but has extensive bazaars. It is a Greek bishop's see. Gallipoli was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages. Its population is said to have amounted at one time to 100 000. It was the first conquest of the Turks in Europe (1354) Pop. about 30 000

The PENINSULA OF GALLIPOLI (anc. Thracian Chersonese) separates the Dardanelles on the SE from the Bosphorus and Gulf of Saros on the W and N. Length 67 miles breadth from 4 to 13 miles.

Gallipoli, gál-lip-ó-le (anc. Gallipolis) a fortified seaport of south Italy province of Lecce, 20 miles WSW of Taranto, on a rocky inlet in the Gulf of Taranto connected by a bridge with the main land. The town has a cathedral. The harbor is large but difficult of access because of reefs. Olive-oil is exported in large quantities. Pop. of the commune in 1901 13,552

Gallipolis, gál-le-po-le-ko, a banking city the capital of Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 24 miles below Pomeroy and 66 miles E. of Chillicothe, on the Hooking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan R. It has a court-house, the Gallia Academy, flouring mills, foundries, and manufactures of bricks, leather, brooms, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. in 1890 4498; in 1900 4432. It was settled by the French

Gallitzia, a banking post borough of Cambria co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles WSW of Altoona, its banking point. It is at the W end of the great tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains. It has manufactures of coke. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890 2759

Gallivants Ferry, S C See GALLIVANTS FERRY

Gallman, a post-town of Copiah co. Miss on the ILL and Central R. 28 miles SSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 169

Gallaenkirche, gál-noi-ké-ek-en, a village of Upper Austria, district of Lios

Gallo (gál-lo) Cape, a headland on the N coast of Bully 7 miles NNW of Palermo

Galla (gál-lo) Cape (anc. Acritae) a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of Morona.

Gallia, (or) Galloup, gál-loo' Island, Jefferson co. N Y, is in the eastern part of Lake Ontario.

Galliope's (gál-loo-pe) Island, Suffolk co., Mass lies in the outer harbor of Boston

Galloway, a district comprising the socs of Wigtown and Kirkcubright, Scotland.

Galloway, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 100

Galloway, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. 9 miles E of Little Rock. Pop. 100

Galloway, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. Pop. 75

Galloway, a township of Atlantic co. N J bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and on Egg Harbor River and Great Bay. Pop. in 1900 2469

Galloway, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles W of Columbus. Pop. 176

Galloways, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. about 250

Gall, Saint, a seaport of Switzerland. See SAINT GALL

Gallup, a post-town of Burnsville co. N Mex 158 miles WNW of Albuquerque (its banking point) on the Santa Fé Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 1208 in 1900 2946

Gallup Mills, a post-village of Essex co. Vt. Pop. about 125

Gallupville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N Y about 24 miles W of Albany. Pop. about 200

Galluzzo, gál-loo-to, a village of Italy 3 miles SSW of Florence. The commune of Galluzzo has a population of about 19 000 of whom only about one-third reside in the village

Gallia, the German for CHANNEY

Gallifaro, gál-lá-fá-ro (anc. *harpy die*?) a whirpool immediately outside of the harbor of Mesana, in the strait between Italy and Sicily near Cape Faro. Opposite to it on the coast of Italy is the rock of Scylla.

Gallison, a town of Scotland on the E of Ayr 4 miles E of Kilmarnock. Weaving and coal mining are the leading industries. Pop. in 1901, 4870

Gallizée, gál-lá-zé, a town of Hungary co. of Zemplin. Pop. about 3000

Gall, gawit, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal, on the Southern Pacific R. 27 miles S of Sacramento. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 600

Gall, a post-village of Santa Rosa co. N. Mex. The banking point is Pecos. Pop. about 100

Gall, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 3 miles W of Sterling. Pop. 180

Gall, a banking post-village of Wright co. Iowa. Pop. about 500

Gall, a banking city of Grundy co. Mo. 12 miles NE of Trenton. Pop. in 1900 582

Gall, a banking post-town and port of Waterloo co. Ontario on the Grand River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 25 miles NNW of Hamilton. It has manufactures of flour, iron edge tools, woollens, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1901 7886

Gallitelli, gál-lá-té-le, a village on the island of Sardinia, 67 miles SE of Sassari. It is a bishop's see

Gallitelli, a post-hamlet of Amherst co. Va.

Gallungong, Galleongong, gál-loo-gong' or Gallungong, gál-loo-gong, a volcano of Java, not far S of Batavia, made famous by the eruption of Oct 8 1822, when a large district was laid waste. This was followed by a second eruption on Oct. 12. It is thought that 114 villages and 4000 lives were destroyed in the two eruptions.

Gallva, a banking post-town of Henry co. Ill on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island and Peoria R. 23 miles NE of Galeburg. It has manufactures of heavy agricultural implements, lumber, etc. and is a shipping point for coal and grain. Pop. in 1900 2682

Gallva, a banking post town of Ida co. Iowa, 23 miles by rail W by N. of See City. Pop. in 1900 456

Gallva, a city of McPherson co. Kan 7 miles by rail E. of McPherson. Pop. in 1900 300. The banking point is Canton

Gallvane, gál-vá-ne, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 37 miles WSW of Portalegre.

Galveston, a county in the SE part of Texas is bounded on the NE by Galveston Bay and on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 438 sq m. The surface is nearly level and the soil is sandy. This county includes a long narrow island called Galveston which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and West Bay. Capital Galveston. Pop. in 1890 31 410 in 1900 44,118

Galveston, a banking post-village of Cass co. Ind, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles SSE of Logansport. Pop. about 550

Galveston, a port of entry and capital of Galveston co., Tex. is situated on the Gulf of Mexico and on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 300 miles (direct) W by S of New Orleans. It is on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, the International and Great Northern and other railroads. Lat. 29° 18' N lon 94° 50' W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 5 miles in breadth. The surface is level and has a mean elevation of only 7 or 8 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of the Trinity River a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbor of Galveston which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Through this bar the United States government has cut a deep channel flanked by stone jetties several miles in length. Galveston the leading commercial city of Texas, although ranking only fourth in population among the cities of the state, is next to New Orleans the most important port on the Gulf of Mexico and is the sixth commercial port of the United States. The chief articles of export are cotton wool hides, grain flour and fruit. Steamships make regular passages from this port to New York New Orleans Key West Havana Vera Cruz, and various European ports. The quantity of cotton shipped hence in 1902 amounted to about 2,000,000 bales. The residence quarters of the city have luxuriant gardens ornamented with magnolias clematis, and other sub-tropical plants. The chief public edifices are the city hall custom house United States court-house theatre, opera-house public library cotton exchange, Catholic cathedral etc. Galveston has iron foundries machine-shops, planing mills, cigar factories vast grain elevators, and manufactures of ice, flour rope bagging cotton seed oil and cotton-oaks etc. It is the seat of the University of St. Mary (Catholic) the medical department of the University of Texas, the St. Joseph's Academy Academy of the Sacred Heart and the Immaculate Convent and Academy. Galveston is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop in 1880 307 in 18 9 13,818 in 1890 22,243 in 1890 28,084 in 1900 3,689. The city was visited by a disastrous hurricane in Sept 1900 which caused a loss of life of about 3000 and destruction of property amounting to upward of \$20,000,000. Vast works have been constructed to guard against the recurrence of a similar catastrophe, and the level of the main portion of the city has been raised several feet.

Galveston, a post-hamlet of Pennsylvania co. Pa. 24 miles N of Lewisville.

Galveston Bay, Tex. is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico from which it is partly separated by Galveston Island. It extends northward from the city of Galveston about 35 miles, and has an area of 450 sq. mi. The Trinity River enters it at the northern end.

Gálvez, gál vèth, a small town of Spain province and 15 miles NW of Toledo.

Galway gaw way, a county of Ireland, in Connaght, bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean. Area 2312 sq. mi. It includes Lough Corrib, and Lough Mask is partly within its limits. In the W is the district of Connemara one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland. The coast is deeply indented. In the east Galway is mostly flat and sterile and interspersed with bogs. Chief rivers are the Shannon which bounds the county on the SE the Black and the Suck. The fisheries are valuable. Capital Galway. Pop in 1881 242,005 in 1891 214,258 in 1901 192,146.

Galway, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland capital of co. Galway on Galway Bay at the mouth of the Corrib 117 miles W of Dublin. The old town is irregular and poorly built, but the new town, on an eminence sloping down to the river is well planned and spacious. The principal buildings are the ornate church of St. Nicholas (1340) St. Augustine's Catholic Church (1859) and the beautiful edifice of Queen's College (1849). Galway has important fisheries. The town has a good harbor. Near by is the fishing village of Chaddagh. Galway is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. It returned one member to parliament. Galway was conquered in 1233 by the Anglo-Normans under Richard de Burgh. Pop in 1851 28,698 in 1881 15,471 in 1901 13,414.

Galway, gaw way, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. in Galway township (town) 10 miles W of Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1900 177 of the town 1350.

Galway Bay, on the W coast of Ireland between the co. of Galway and Clare about 15 miles broad at its mouth and about 20 miles long from E to W. It is protected by the Aran Isles.

Gammaches, gámsh, a small town of France, in Somme, 14 miles SW of Abbeville, on the Somme.

Gammar (gá-má-lá) Cape, a headland of Japan on the W coast of the island of Hondo, near its N extremity.

Gamalliet, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., 26 miles S of Glasgow.

Gambaga, a native region of western Africa in the hinterland of the British Gold Coast colony. It contains a town (capital) of the same name situated S of the White Volta river.

Gambara, gám-há-rá, a village of northern Italy 19 miles S of Brescia.

Gambara, gám-há-roo', a ruined town of Bornu, central Africa, 5 miles N by W of Birni. It was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornu.

Gambatesa, gám-bá-tá-sá, a village of Italy 16 miles ESE of Campobasso.

Gamber, a village of Carroll co. Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 100.

Gambria (the Stecher of Ptolemy) a river of western Africa, in Senegambia, runs in Futa-Jallon in about lat 11° 45' N lon 11° 55' W flows generally westward and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Bathurst 110 miles SE of Cape Verde in lat 13° 28' N lon 16° 35' W after a WNW course estimated at upward of 500 miles. The estuary is about 12 miles across and light craft can ascend the river for about 300 miles to Medina, at the Barrakunda Rapids. The river was at one time thought to rise in the heart of the African continent.

Gambia, a British colony of western Africa, consisting of the island of St. Mary with the town of Bathurst, etc. together with British territory at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends. Area of colony proper 69 sq. mi. It has a flourishing trade. Its exports include wax hides ground nuts cotton rubber rice and palm oil. Formerly a member of the colonial West Africa settlements, it became an independent colony in 1888. Capital Bathurst. Pop. in 1901 14,500 of whom 191 were whites.

Gambier, gamb-er, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ohio in the Vernon River and in the Cleveland Akron and Columbus R. 5 miles E of Mount Vernon. It contains Kenyon College (Presbyterian Episcopal) Kenyon Military Academy Harcourt Place Seminary and the Bexley Theological Seminary. Pop. in 1900 51.

Gambier Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean lat 23° 15' E lon 134° 50' W consisting of five large islands and several small ones in a coral reef lagoon. They are under French protection and largely inhabited by Roman Catholic converts, many being immigrants from Easter Island. The principal island is Mangarua (Mangarua).

Gambler Islands, a group in Spencer Gulf south Australia. Wedge Island, the largest is in lat. 35° 5' S.

Gambler, Mount, in South Australia. Lat. 37° 50' S lon 140° 50' E. Elevation about 3,000 feet.

Gambold, gám-ból, a village of Italy 18 miles SE. of Novara. Pop. about 5000 (communit. 7000).

Gambrell, a post village of South co. Iowa. Pop. about 40.

Gambrelia, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. 12 miles by rail NW of Annapolis.

Gambra, gám-há or Gambra, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony runs near Beaufort in lat. 33° 24' S lon 22° 48' E flows NW and joins the Dwyka River to form the Cauris.

Gamlakarfeby, gám-há-kán-leh-be (e. Old Karfeby) a town of Finland 140 and 63 miles NE of Vaasa, 1 mile from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. about 3000. New market (or NYRASKAR) níl haa-ih-bíl) is a maritime town 45 miles NE of Vaasa.

Gamsersingen, gám-wér-ting-en, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern 11 miles N of Sigmaringen.

Gampel, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Valais about 5 miles from Leak. It has large chemical works.

Gamtoos, Cape Colony. See CANTOON.

Gau, gaw, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées 4 miles E of Pau.

Gaudardique, a post-village of Shelby co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Gaucho, a banking post village of Jackson co. Tex. on the New York Texas and Mexican R. 9 miles NE. of Edna. It has cotton-ginneries. Pop. about 450.

Gauhaigote, a post-village of later on N. Y. The banking point is New Paltz. Pop. about 100.

Guanacoeque, gán-en-oh, a banking town port of entry and summer resort of Leeds co. Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the Ganacoeque River 18 miles NE of Kingston on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactures of machinery agricultural implements, steel, wire etc. Pop. in 1901, 1905.

Gauat, gá-nát or Gauat, já-nát, an oasis of Africa, in Fezzan 120 miles ESW of Murzuk.

Guaad, a city of Belgium. See GUZAR.

Gardens (gā'dən) Bay, of Australia, is on the W coast. Lat. 27° 40' S.

Garditt, a post-township of Greenlee co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 214, of the village, about 30.

Gard, gā (anc. *Vepus cum*) a town of France, capital of Hautes-Alpes, 46 miles SSE. of Grenoble, on the Lays. It has a fine new cathedral. Interesting public buildings, and a large public library. Pop. about 9000 of the commune in 1901 11 018.

Gard, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles SSE. of Lancaster. It has a creamery carriage-works, etc. Rich mines of nickel have been opened near this place. Pop. about 500.

Gard, gā-pān a town of Nuova Ecija province, Luzon Philippine Islands on the Capán River adjacent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, and 4 miles from San Isidro. The region produces gold and a noted tobacco. Pop. 20,215.

Gard, a post-village of Wayne co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Gard, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C. 55 miles S. of Marion Va.

Gard, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn.

Gard, a post-village of Monroe co., W. Va. Pop. about 75.

Gard, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn.

Gard, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va.

Gard, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 150.

Gard, gā-rā-ches-ko a town of the island of Tenoriffe on its N coast. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1765 before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

Gard, gā-rā-ches-ko, or Douglia, a post-village of Walling ton co. Ontario on the Grand River 23 miles N of 4 oolp.

Gard, gā-rā, a small town of Egypt, on the coast of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, 250 miles WSW of Cairo, and on the caravan route to Siwah.

Gard, Lough, lōn gā-rā, a lake of Ireland in Con naught, 13 miles W of Carrick. It receives the Long River on the SW. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

Gard, a river of Hungary. See GAAV.

Gard, gā-bān-yā-tā, a village of Italy province of Milan 9 miles NNW of Bollate.

Gard, a banking post-village of Garfield co., Okla. 15 miles E. of North Knoll. Pop. about 230.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn.

Gard, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. about 60 miles SNE of Eureka. Pop. 100.

Gard, a province of Egypt. See GAA-NYTES.

Gard, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburg R. 15 miles SW of Rochester. Pop. 50.

Gard, gā-se-rā, a small river in the SW part of Meadown co. Cal. flows NW and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Gard, a town of Mexico in the state of Nuevo Lede. See CHAD GARDIA.

Gard, gā-se-rā, a small river in the SW part of Meadown co. Cal. flows NW and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Gard, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 11 miles E. of Fort Wayne.

Gard, gā, a river of France flows ENE and joins the Rhone 5 miles NE of Tarscon. Length about 85 miles. It has at times a vast volume of water. The magnificent bridge called Pont de Gard is part of an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Gard, a department of France, is the S. formed of part of the province of Languedoc bounded E by the Rhone and S for a few miles by the Mediterranean. Area, 2233 sq m. The western part is traversed by the range of the Cévennes. In the S. are numerous lakes and marshes. Chief rivers are the Rhone, Vidourne, and Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean and the Gise, Gard and Ardèche, tributaries of the Rhone. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, etc. The vineyards cover a large area. Olives and chestnuts are important products. Silk worms are extensively reared. Sea-salt is obtained in large quantities. Great numbers of sheep of a fine breed are reared on the pastures. Gard belongs to the important manufacturing departments of France. Capital Nîmes. Pop. in 1901 418,473.

Gard, gā-dā, a village of Italy 17 miles NW of Verona, on the E shore of Lago di Garda.

Gard, Lago ni lā go de gā-dā or Bonaco, lake to (anc. *Lacus Hymetus*) the largest lake of northern Italy between lat. 45° 28' and 45° 56' N and lon 10° 35' and 10° 40' E. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and its banks are richly clothed with vegetation. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth from 2 to 10 miles. Height above the sea, 216 feet, greatest depth, 1123 ft. At its N

extremity which is in Austria-Hungary, it receives the Sarca River, and at its SE. end it discharges by the Mineto into the Po. In summer from melting of Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 ft. and, like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the ruins of Peschiera, Riva (in Austria-Hungary) Garguano, Sald, and Garda.

Gard, gā-dā, or **Gard**, gā-dā, a town of Algeria, to the Sahara about 300 miles S by E. of Algiers. Lat. 22° 40' N lon 3° 55' E. It is one of the chief cities of the Beni Neeb and is surrounded by a wall defended by towers. It has several mosques, one of which is of unusual size. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, etc. In oil, ostrich feathers, corn, butter, groceries, pottery and other articles. Gard is surrounded by immense orchards and is well watered. Pop. about 5000 of the oasis, 28,000.

Gard, gā-dā, a small town of France, in Bechoes-du Rhone, 5 miles S of Aix.

Gard, a post-village of Moken co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Keystone R. The banking point is Emporium.

Gard, gā-dā, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Milden, 25 miles W by S. of Stendal. Pop. in 1900 7792.

Gard, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. 23 miles ENE. of Macon Miss.

Gard, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. in 1900 465.

Gard, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio 7 miles S of Goyville station.

Gard, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 100.

Gard, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 40 miles N of Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Gard, a banking village of Hardin co., Iowa. The post-station is Radcliff.

Gard, a banking post-village, capital of Fin zer co., Kan. on the Arkansas River 400 miles WRW of Atchison. It is on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has various industries and extensive irrigating works. Pop. in 1900 1590.

Gard, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn. on the Watwan River 14 miles SW of Mankato on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. 300.

Gard, a post-village of Franklin co., Miss. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. about 200.

Gard, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo. 48 miles SE of Kansas City on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900 574.

Gard, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. on the Long Island R. 20 miles E. of New York City. It has a state Episcopal cathedral the St. Paul's and the St. Mary's schools, a public park, etc. Pop. about 580. The banking point is Hempstead.

Gard, a post-village of Clark co., S. Dak. 5 miles by rail N of Elrod. Pop. about 150.

Gard, a post-village capital of Glascock co., Kan. S of the Canby River and about 30 miles (direct) N by W of Big Spring. Pop. about 80.

Gard, a post-village of Rich co., Utah, on Bear Lake, 50 miles NNW of Evanston Wyo.

Gard, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Gard, a post-village of Orange co., Cal. 10 miles W of Santa Ana. Pop. about 100.

Gard, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, 24 miles SW of Chariton on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900 451.

Gard, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario 12 miles N of Port Hope. It contains woollen grist and saw mills.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Gard, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Garden Beach, a southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hugli. It is a fashionable place for European residents.

Garden River, or *Motekan'see-see*, a post-village and Indian reservation in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 12 miles ENE of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop about 150.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Eldorado co. Cal. 14 miles SSE of Auburn. Pop about 150.

Garden Valley, a village of Macon co. Ga. Pop 75.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Smith co. Tex. near the Neches River 10 miles W of Lindsai. Pop about 200.

Garden Valley, a township (town) of Jackson co. Wis. Pop in 1900 783.

Gardenville, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Gardenville, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. about 9 miles SE of Buffalo, its banking point. Pop about 400.

Gardenville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. about 32 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop about 100.

Gardi, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. 33 miles by rail WNW of Brunswick.

Gardiki, *gar-dee-kee*, a small town of European Turkey in Albania, 12 miles N of Delvine.

Gardiner, a city of Kennebec co. Me. on the W bank of the Kennebec River at the mouth of the Cribbs-ascotes River and on the Maine Central R. 7 miles S of Augusta. Large vessels ascend the river to this place. It contains a city hall public library high school etc. and has flour and saw mills, machine-shops and manufactures of woollens, paper, sack shoes, etc. Lumber and ice are the chief articles of export. Pop in 1890 5491 in 1900 5501.

Gardiner, a post-village of Park co. Mont. Pop about 90.

Gardiner, a post-village of Colfax co. N. Mex. The banking point is Haton. Pop about 500.

Gardiner, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. 20 miles SSW of Kingston on the Walkill Valley R. and about 10 miles (direct) W of the Hudson River. Pop of the town ship (town) in 1900 1500. The banking point is New Falls.

Gardiner, a post-town of Douglas co. Oregon on the Umpqua River near its mouth about 40 miles WSW of Eugene and 2 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop in 1900 296.

Gardiner Mines, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia. 4 miles by rail from Bridgeport. It has important coal mines.

Gardiner, Mount, Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W border of Inyo co. a few miles S of Mount King.

Gardiner River, of Wyoming in the Yellowstone National Park is noted for its hot springs and calcareous deposits. See *Yellowstone National Park*.

Gardiner's Island, Suffolk co. N.Y. lies off the E end of Long Island from which it is separated by Gardiners Bay. At its N extremity is a light-house, in lat. 41° 8' 18" N lon 73° 9' 13" W.

Gardiner, a post-village of Horfane co. Colo. 10 miles W of Budin. Pop about 150.

Gardiner, a banking post-village of Grundy co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 60 miles SSW of Chicago. Cal is mined here. Pop in 1900 1035.

Gardiner, a banking city of Johnson co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 30 miles SW of Kansas City. Pop in 1900 475.

Gardiner, a banking post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Gardner township (town) on the Fitchburg R. 15 miles W of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of chair stanchions, pulleys, toys, machinery etc. Total pop of the town in 1900 10 813.

Gardiner, a post-village of Douglas co. Nev. 17 miles S of Carson City its banking point. Pop about 300.

Gardiner, a post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. 20 miles by rail NNW of Fargo.

Gardiner, a post-village of Washley co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 10 miles SE of Union City and 1 mile S of the Obion River. Pop about 75.

Gardiner, a township (town) of Door co. Wis. bounded NW by Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 85.

Gardiner Channel, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean on British Columbia, in about lat. 53° 30' N. It has wild and imposing scenery.

Gardiner Island, one of the Phoenix group of the Pacific Ocean.

Gardner's Bluff, the head of navigation for steamers on the Great Pacific River, is in Marlboro co. S.C. 6 miles W of Bunnettsville.

Gardners Corners, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. N.Y. 11 miles W of Lowville.

Gardner's Island, Jefferson co. N.Y. is one of the Thousand Islands and lies in the river St. Lawrence.

Gardnersville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. Ky. 6 miles SW of De Montville.

Gardone, *gar-do-ne*, a village of northern Italy 10 miles NNW of Brescia. It has manufactures of fire-arms.

Gardone Riviera, *gar-do-ne-ri-ve-ri-a*, a village of northern Italy province of Brescia 2 miles NE of Salò near the W shore of Lago di Garda.

Garselle, *gar-ris-se-o*, a small town of Italy province of Cuneo 16 miles SSE of Mondovì, on the Tanaro.

Gariagnana, *gar-fan-yá-ná* a district of Italy in the upper valley of the Serchio.

Garfield, a county in the NW part of Colorado. Area, 3940 sq m. It is drained by the Grand River and its affluents, and is largely mountainous, containing deposits of coal. Capital Glenwood Springs. Pop in 1900 6831.

Garfield, a county in the N part of Nebraska. Area, 568 sq m. It is intersected by the North Loup and Calamus rivers and other streams. Capital Burwell. Pop in 1890 1650 in 1900 2127.

Garfield, a northern county of Oklahoma. Area, 1030 sq m. It is watered by tributaries of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers. Capital Enid. Pop in 1900 22 070.

Garfield, a southern county of Utah. Area, 5103 sq m. It is bounded E. by the Colorado River, which flows through Cataract Cañon at the NE corner and is intersected by numerous other streams. In the NE are the Henry Mountains and in the W is the Sevier Range. Capital Panguitch. Pop in 1900 3400.

Garfield, a county in the SE part of Washington. Area 725 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Snake River and the S part is occupied by the Blue Mountains. Capital Pomeroy. Pop in 1900 3915.

Garfield, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rogers. Pop about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of Emanuel co. Ga. on the Millen and Southwestern R. The banking point is Millen. Pop about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of LaSalle co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 103 miles SW of Chicago.

Garfield, a post-village of Pawnee co. Kan. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 11 miles SW of Larned. Pop about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of Douglas co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop 125.

Garfield, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J. on the Erie R. and on the Passaic River opposite Passaic. Its banking point. It has chemical-works woolen mills, manufactures of clothing paper essential oils etc. Pop. in 1900 3304.

Garfield, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y. The banking point is Chetham. Pop about 400.

Garfield, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 7 miles E of Alliance. Pop 200.

Garfield, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 150.

Garfield, a post-village of Lamoille co. Vt. The banking point is Hydepark. Pop about 125.

Garfield, a banking post-town of Whitman co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. R. 15 miles NE of Colfax. It is in a grain region. Pop in 1900 097.

Garfield Bay, Alaska, is on the N shore of Alaska Peninsula.

Garfield Coast, a name given to the western portion of Grinnell Land, in Arctic America. Approximate lat. 83° N.

Garfield, Mount, Idaho a summit of the Rocky Mountains near the boundary between Idaho and Montana. Elevation 904 feet.

Garfield, Mount, a summit of the Franconia Range, White Mountains, N.H. adjoining Mount Lafayette. Elevation 4530 feet. It is also known as Evershank.

Gargallani, *gar-gá-lá-ná*, a town of Greece, near the W coast of the Morea, 11½ miles N by W of Navarino, on a height. Pop in 1890, 6870.

Gargano, *gar-gá-no* (anc. *Garganus*) a mountain peninsula of Southern Italy province of Foggia, extending for about 39 miles into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 miles. Monte Calvo, the culminating point of Monte Gargano (3460 feet) occupies its centre.

Gargnara, *gar-gá-rá* (Turk. *Kaz Dagh* *kás dág*) a mountain of Asia Minor 10 miles NW of Adramytti the highest of the range of Ida. Height, about 5500 feet.

Gargnano, *gar-gá-no*, a village of Italy 27 miles ENE of Brescia, on the W shore of Lago di Garda.

Garkhote, a town of British India in the Central Provinces, about 40 miles S of Sangur. Pop about 10,000.

Garkwal, British India. See **GURWAL**.

Garlep, a river of South Africa. See **ONARER**.

Garigliano, *gar-ree-yah-no*, or *Liri*, *la-fre* (anc. *Lirna*), a river of Italy rises 5 miles SE of *Agliacosa*, flows SE and enters the Mediterranean 9 miles E of *Gaeta*. Length, about 100 miles.

Garloch, *gar-loch*, an inland district of Scotland co. of *Aberdeen* noted for its cattle and abounding in prehistoric monuments.

Garsville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is *Neuderton*. Pop about 100.

Garland, a county in the west-central part of Arkansas, is drained by the *Ouachita* River. Its surface is hilly. Area, 652 sq m. Capital, *Hot Springs*. Pop in 1900 15,328 in 1900 18,775.

Garland, a post-village of *Bedler* co. Ala. on the *Sepulpa* River and on the *Louisville* and *Nashville* R. 67 miles SSW of *Montgomery*. Pop about 250.

Garland, a post-village of *Miller* co. Ark. The banking point is *Taxarkona*. Pop about 450.

Garland, a post-village of *Bourbon* co. Kan. on the *Kansas City* Fort Scott and *Memphis* R. about 12 miles from Fort Scott. Pop about 275.

Garland, a post-village in *Garland* township (town) *Pemba* of co. Me. about 30 miles NW of *Bangor*. Pop of the town in 1900 857.

Garland, a post-village of *Moore* co. N.Y. Pop about 80.

Garland, a post-village of *Sampson* co. N.C. Pop about 10.

Garland, a post-village of *Miami* co. Ohio. Pop about 50.

Garland, a post-village of *Warren* co. Pa. on *Broken* *Straw* Creek and on the *Pennsylvania* and the *Dunkirk* *Allegheny* *Valley* and *Pittsburg* R. 17 miles W of *Warren*. It has manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop about 400.

Garland, a post-village of *Tipton* co. Tenn. 8 miles W of *Covington*.

Garland, a banking post-town of *Dallas* co. Tex. on the *Missouri*, *Kansas* and *Texas* and the *Gulf*, *Colorado* and *Santa Fe* R. 16 miles NE of *Dallas*. It has cotton-gins etc. Pop in 1900 810.

Garlandville, a post-village of *Jasper* co. Miss. 6 miles E. of *Newton*.

Garlasco, *gar-las-ko*, a town of Italy province of *Parva*, circle of *Mortara*. Pop about 3500 (communa in 1901 7673).

Garleton, a town of Scotland, 5 miles SNE of *Wig* town on a small bay of the same name. Pop about 600.

Garling, *gar-ling*, a small town of France, in *Basses-Pyrenees*, 18 miles NNE of *Pau*.

Garlock, a post-village of *Kern* co. Cal. in a mining section about 14 miles NW of *Johannesburg*. Pop about 100.

Garmans Milla, a post-hamlet of *Cambrisa* co. Pa.

Garmisch, *gar-mish*, a town of *Bayern*, on the *Loi* *sch* near its confluence with the *Isar* 50 miles SW of *Munich*. Pop about 2400.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland co. of *Elgin* at the mouth of the *Spey* 3 miles N of *Forchabur*. Pop about 500.

Garnacha (*gan na cha*) Bay, on the W coast of *Cuba*, receives the *Abasco* *Lucia* River. It has a good anchorage, protected from all but the rare westerly winds.

Garnaville, a post-village of *Clayton* co. Iowa, about 44 miles NW of *Des Moines*. Pop about 400.

Garnell, a post-village of *Fergus* co. Mont. Pop about 100.

Garnier, a post-village of *White* co. Ark. 45 miles by rail NE of *Little Rock*.

Garnier, a banking post-town of *Hancock* co. Iowa, on the *Chicago*, *Milwaukee* and *St. Paul* and other railroad 31 miles W of *Mason City*. Pop in 1900 1286.

Garnier, a post-village of *Waka* co. N. on the *South-eastern* R. The banking point is *Kalagab*. Pop about 150.

Garnier, a post-village of *Parker* co. Tex. Pop 75.

Garnerville, a post-village of *Rockland* co. N.Y. 3 miles from *Haverstraw* station. The banking point is *Haverstraw*. It has print-works. Pop about 1000.

Garnet, a post-village of *Granite* co. Mont. The banking point is *Philipsburg*. Pop about 350.

Garnett, a post-village of *Scriven* co. Ga. Pop about 116.

Garnett, a banking city capital of *Anderson* co. Kan. on the *Missouri* *Pacific* and the *Atchison*, *Topeka* and *Santa Fe* R. 42 miles S of *Lawrence*. It has manufactures of four lumber furniture, etc. Pop in 1900 2678.

Garnettville, or **Garnetville**, a post-village of *Monroe* co. Ky. 28 miles SSW of *Louisville*. Pop about 150.

Garaith, a post-village on the W side of *Fortune* Bay, *Newfoundland*, 30 miles from *Baria*.

Garnkirk, a village of Scotland co. of *Lennox*, 7 miles NE of *Glasgow*.

Garoga, a post-village of *Fulton* co. N.Y. on *Garoga* Creek about 40 miles E of *Union*.

Garoga Creek, a Y river in *Fulton* co. and enters the *Mohawk* River in *Montgomery* co. about 1 mile above *Fort Plain*.

Garo (or **Garrow**) Hills, a mountainous district in the extreme W of *Assam* S of the *Brahmaputra*. The mountains below 5000 feet in height, are covered with dense forests. Elephants and wild game abound. The inhabitants, called *Garos* are industrious, but in other respects little above the savage state. The area is about 3350 sq m.

Garrowna, an island off the W coast of *Ireland*, co. of *Galway* 8 miles N of the *Arran* Isles.

Garonne, *gar-ron* (anc. *Garum* or *Gar*) a river of France, rises in the *Pyrenees*, in the *Val d'Aran* on the confines of *Spain* enters *France* near the village of *Leont-du-Roi* and flows in a generally NW direction to the Bay of *Biscay* passing *Toulouse* and *Bordeaux*. Below the *indus* of the *Dordogne*, about 15 miles below *Bordeaux* it widens into an estuary called the *Gronda* (see *Gironde*). Length 304 miles. Chief affluents on the right are the *Salot*, *Arriège*, *Tarn*, *Lot*, and *Dordogne* on the left the *Veste*, *Gers* and *Giron*. The *Chenal du Nord* connects it with the *Mediterranean*. Large ocean steamers ascend to *Bordeaux*. A considerable part of its course is followed by a navigation canal.

Garna, a river of British India. See *Ghara*.

Garrard, a county in the east-central part of *Kentucky* has an area of 234 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the *Kentucky* R. and on the W by the *Rock* River. Capital *Lancaster*. Pop in 1890 11,138 in 1900 12,042.

Garrattsville, a post-village of *Orange* co. N.Y. on *Butternut* Creek 34 miles E of *Utica*. Pop about 200.

Garrettsville, a post-village of *Jefferson* co. Ark. Pop 75.

Garrettsville, a banking city of *Mississippi* co. N. Dak. on the *Great Northern* and other railroads, 18 miles NE of *Sion Falls*. Pop in 1900 500.

Garrett, a county in the NW part of *Maryland* borders on *Pennsylvania* and *West Virginia*. It is partly drained by the *Youghiogheny* River and is bounded N and SE by the *Potomac*. Area 660 sq m. Coal and iron ore are found. Capital *Oakland*. Pop in 1890 14,213 in 1900 17,701.

Garrett, a banking post-village of *Douglas* co. Ill. Pop about 400.

Garrett, a banking city of *Iskiah* co. Ind. on the *Baltimore* and *Ohio* R. 20 miles N of *Fort Wayne*. It has machine-shops coal and other industries etc. Pop in 1900 9910.

Garrett, a post-village of *Monaca* co. N.Y. 6 miles W of *Malden*.

Garrett, a banking post-borough of *Somerset* co. Pa. on the *Baltimore* and *Ohio* R. 108 miles SE of *Pittsburg*. Pop in 1900 438.

Garrett, a post-village of *Ellis* co. Tex. on the *Houston* and *Texas* Central R. The banking point is *Ennis*. Pop about 150.

Garrettsford, a post-village of *Delaware* co. Pa. on *Darby* Creek, 8 miles WNW of *Philadelphia*. The banking point is *Darby*. Pop 500.

Garrett Park, a post-town of *Montgomery* co. Md. on the *Baltimore* and *Ohio* R. The banking point is *Rockville*. Pop in 1900 175.

Garretts Bend, a post-village of *Lincoln* co. W.Va.

Garrettsburg, a post-hamlet of *Christian* co. Ky. 14 miles S of *Hopkinsville*.

Garrettsville, a banking post-village of *Portage* co. Ohio on the *Erin* R. 36 miles ESE of *Cleveland*. It has sawing mills and manufactures of electrical appliances lumber etc. Pop in 1900 1145.

Garrison, a banking post-town of *Benton* co. Iowa, about 5 miles by rail W of *Union*. Pop in 1900 482.

Garrison, a post-village of *Lutawatomie* co. Kan. Pop 75.

Garrison, a post-hamlet of *Baltimore* co. Md. 1 mile from *Arlington*.

Garrison, a post-village of *Deerledge* co. Mont.

Garrison, a post-village of *Butler* co. Neb. 8 miles S by W of *David City* on the *Hurlington* and *Missouri* River R. Pop 200.

Garrison, a post-village and summer resort of *Putnam* co. N.Y. on the *Hudson* River and on the *New York* Central and *Hudson* River R. 50 miles N of *New York*. Pop. about 104.

Garrison, a banking post-village of *Nacogdoches* co. Tex. on the *Houston*, *East* and *West Texas* R. 30 miles NE of *Nacogdoches*. Pop in 1900, 530.

Garrisonville, a post-village of Stafford co. Va., 6 miles W of Richland. Pop 100

Garristown, a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles NNW of Dublin.

Garron, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, co. of Antrim on the Irish Sea, between Glencarn and Red bays, 8 miles N of Glencarn

Garrrott, a post-station of Overton co. Tenn

Garrrovillas, gas co-veel yá a town of Spain in Estremadura, 19 miles N by W of Cáceres. Pop in 1900 5362

Garrow Hills See Gano Hills

Garrucha, gas nou'ohá, a seaport of Spala on the Mediterranean Sea province of Almería, district of Vera. It has smelting works and exports argentiferous lead, iron ore, etc. Pop in 1900 4661

Garry, Cape, in the S part of North Somerset, Arctie America, forming the S. boundary of Crewell Bay Lat. 72° 23' N

Garry Island, in the Arctic Ocean off the mouth of the Mackenzie River in lat 60° 30' N lon 134° W

Garry Lake, in Arctic America, in lat 66° N receives the Great Fish River from the W

Garry, Loch, lox gá' reo a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth in the district of Athol. The river Garry flowing from this lake, after an SSE course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel about 5 miles SE of Athol

Garry Owen, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa.

Garselang, a small town of England, 11 miles E of Lancaster on the Wyre

Garsdon, a town of England co. of Lancaster on the Wharfe at a railway junction 5 miles SE of Liverpool of which it is a suburb Pop in 1901 17 289

Gartempe, gas témp a river of central France, which after a course of about 100 miles at first W and then N, joins the Creuse 23 miles ENE of Poitiers

Gartok, a post-kentel of Jackson co. Ala.

Gartok, Gartokh, or Gardokh, gas dok a town of Tibet on the Gartok-che a head-stream of the Indus, in lat 10° 44' N lon 80° 24' E Elevation 14,248 feet. An active trade is carried on here in the exchange of tea, shawl wool and other products of China and Tibet for those of Cashmere and India

Gartok-chu, gas tok choo or Gartok-tsu, gas tok too-on written also Gartokpe, a river of Tibet, flows N W between lofty ranges of the Himalayas, and joins the Indus from the left

Gartrell, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. The banking point is Lasc borg Pop about 100

Gartsharrie, a former village of Scotland in Lanarkshire now a part of the town of Coatbridge, with celebrated iron works

Gartsl, garts a town of Prussia in Pomerania 16 miles SSW of Stettin on the Oder Pop in 1900 4561

Gartz on the island of Rugen See Gars

Garsa, a trading and military post of hamoran German west Africa in Adamawa, on the Benue River Lat 4° 16' N

Garsman, the ancient name of the Garsman

Garragh, gas áu a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 9 miles N of Coleraine

Garrves, a post-village of Waco co. Tex. The banking point is Decatur Pop about 110

Garrwin, a banking post-town of Tama co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles NW of Toledo Pop in 1900 48

Garrwood, a post-village of Union co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey The banking point is Elizabeth Pop about 200

Gary, a banking post-village of Norman co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 17 miles NE of Ada Pop about 200

Gary, a banking post-town of Deuel co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles E of Watertown Pop in 1900 345

Gary, a post-village of Panola co. Tex. on the Marshall, Timpan and Sabine Pass R. The banking point is Carthage

Garysburg, a post-town of Northampton co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 3 miles N of Weldon Pop in 1900 280

Garysville, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Va.

Gars, gars a town of Prussia, on the island of Rugen 10 miles E of Stralsund. Pop about 2000

Garsa, a county of northwestern Texas, near the border of the Staked Plains Area 821 sq. m. Pop in 1900, 185

Garsa, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Denton Pop about 175

Garsón, gas-son a town of Colombia, in the department of Tolima, and on the upper waters of the Magdalena River, 180 miles SSW of Bogotá. Pop about 6000

Gas, a post-village of Allen co. Kan. Pop about 90

Gashburg, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ind. 4 miles W of Mooreville

Gas City, a banking city of Grant co. Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles SSE of Marion. It has manufactures of tin-plate, straw board edge-tools, glass etc. Pop in 1900 3622

Gasconne, a province of France. See GASCONY

Gasconne, Gofin de See BINGAY BAY OF

Gasconade, gas ko-nad a county in the east-central part of Missouri has an area of 513 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Missouri River and intersected by the Gasconade River and Bourbome Creek Capital Hermann Pop in 1890 11 705, in 1890 12 298

Gasconade, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co. Mo. on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Gasconade River 30 miles W of St. Louis

Gasconade River, Mo. rises in the S part of the state and enters the Missouri River in Gasconade co. about 7 miles above Hermann

Gascony (Fr. Gasconne gas kón L. Gasconia) an old province in the SW of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées and parts of some others. It was a dependency of Gasconne, and its capital was Auch

Gascony River, in Western Australia, empties into Shark Bay in about lat. 24° 55' S

Gaskill, a post-hamlet of Troya co. N. Y. 6 miles ENE of Oswego

Gaskill, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop in 1900 15

Gaskin, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland on the E side of St. Mary's Bay 4 miles from St. Mary's

Gasko, gá'ko, a town of Herzegovina, 50 miles SE of Mostar

Gaspé, an island of the Malay Archipelago in Casper Strait, between the islands of Banca and Billiton

Gaspé Grande, gá'pan grá' dá, an island in the Gulf of Paria, Venezuela, near the NW extremity of Trinidad

Gaspéville Sound and Island are on the W coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor

Gaspé, gá'pé a district and peninsula of Quebec, comprised between the St. Lawrence River and Chaleur Bay and its tributary Saguenay River. It is mostly settled along the coast and has large tracts of wild lands

Gaspé, a maritime county of Quebec, occupying the E portion of the Gaspé peninsula. Chief town Percé

Gaspé, or Gaspé Basin, a post village and port of entry of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the S side of the entrance to Gaspé Bay 440 miles (by sea) from Quebec. It is the seat of extensive fisheries etc. and distinguished in history as being the place where Jacques Cartier landed on July 24 1534. Petroleum has been obtained here. On the high ground near the town is Fort Ramsey Pop in 1901 454

Gaspé, Cape, a headland of Quebec on the Gulf of St. Lawrence Lat. 45° 40' N lon 64° 10' W At its E extremity it forms the N boundary of the Bay of Gaspé

Gasperaux, a post village of Kings co. Nova Scotia ward Island. The banking point is Montague Bridge. It has lobster-canneries

Gasperaux, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, on the Gasperaux River 24 miles from Wolfville Pop about 300

Gasperaux Station, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick 32 miles W of St. John on the Canadian Pacific R.

Gasperina, gá'pá-ree ná a town of Italy province and 11 miles SW of Mantova Pop about 3500

Gas Point, a post-hamlet of Shasta co. Cal.

Gasport, a post village of Niagara co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 43 miles W of Rochester. It contains thimble- and planing mills and has manufactures of pump baskets, cider etc. Natural gas occurs here. Pop about 400. The banking point is Lockport

Gasque, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile Pop about 250

Gassem, gá'sen a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 47 miles SE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder Pop about 3000

Gaselle, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. 34 miles by rail SE of Brimley Pop about 60

Gaseno, gá'se-no, a town of Italy province and 8 miles NE of Turin. Pop about 2000 (commune 3000)

Gasenville, a post-village of Baxter co. Ark. Pop about 100

Gastdani, gá't-dan, a small town of Bohemia, 20 miles N of Prague

Gastein, gá'tín, a valley of Austria, in Salzburg (a about 35 miles long from N to S and is much visited for

Gauhati, or **Gowhatti**, gôw-hât tee the largest town of Assam capital of the Kamrup district, on the Brahmaputra, 70 miles E of Goalpara. Pop about 19 000.

Gaul See **FEARCE**

Gauley (gaw lee) Bridge, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. at the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha River and at the mouth of the Gauley River about 80 miles SSE of Charleston. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop 15.

Gauley Mountains, a range of the Appalachian system in West Virginia, continuous in the SW with the Cumberland Mountains.

Gauley River, W. Va. rises in Pocahontas co and unites with the New River at Gauley Bridge to form the Great Kanawha. It is about 120 miles long.

Gaueraderf, gôw'ner-dorf a small town of Lower Austria, on the Waldenbach 25 miles NE of Korneuburg.

Gaur, Afghanistan. See **Ghazni**.

Gaur, or **Gour**, gôur (Sanskrit, *Laksmiti*) a ruined city of Bengal (of which it was once the capital) 50 miles NW of Murshidabad. Its remains extend over an area of more than 20 sq. mi. The cities of Murshidabad, Dacca, and Malda have been to a great part built of the materials of its splendid edifices (many of Mohammedan origin) and some of its buildings were destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.

Gaurianakar and **Gaurianakar**, native names of a lofty summit of the Himalayas, commonly identified with Mount Everest. See **EVEREST MOUNT**.

Gauritz, gôw'rits, a river of South Africa, to Cape Colony formed by the union of the Gamka and Olifants rivers and separating the districts of George and Zwellendam.

Gauzeo, gawz a post-village of Miles co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern Railroad 10 miles E of Harrow, its banking point. Pop about 500.

Gause, Cape, in Victoria Land, Antarctica. Lat. 74° 10' S.

Gause, Lake, a lake of Minnesota in Cass co., 10 miles SE of Leech Lake. It is about 9 miles long.

Gavardo, gâ-vâ-do a town of Lombardy 19 miles ENE of Brescia, on the Chiavenna. Pop about 2500.

Gavarnie, gâ-ven-nee a frontier hamlet of France, to Hautes Pyrénées, 34 miles S of Tarbes, 4378 feet above the sea. It is situated on a small stream called Gave de Pau in which is the fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe 1385 feet in height and precipitated in a single or double fall depending upon the stage of the water. The Cirque de Gavarnie a rock amphitheatre of supreme magnificence, over whose walls the fall is projected, is in a region of wild desolation with its head 5380 feet above sea-level.

Gave d'Auge, gâ-vâ-ôp and **Gave d'Ossau**, gâ-vâ-ôp' two streams of Hautes Pyrénées France, rise near the Pic du Midi and unite near Oloron to form the Gave d'Oloron.

Gave de Pau, gâ-vâ-pô a river which rises in Spain near Mont Perdu flows NW through the valley of Gavarnie, and joins the Adour 15 miles ENE of Bayonne after a course of 110 miles. Principal affluent the Gave d'Oloron.

Gavello gâ-vâ-lo, a village of Italy province and 8 miles ENE of Rovigo. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, whose splendor is still attested by its ruins.

Gavi, gâ-vee, a town of Italy province of Alessandria, 6 miles S of Novi. Pop about 2-60 (commune, about 7000).

Gavin, gâ-vâ, a mountain of Brazil, state and SW of Rio de Janeiro.

Gavião, gâ-vê-ôw a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo 20 miles WNW of Portalegre.

Gavilan Mountains See **GASIAN MOUNTAINS**.

Gavray, gâ-vrâ a small town of France in Manche, 12 miles SSE of Coutances.

Gavrilovsk, gâ-vrâ-lovsk, a village of Russia, 30 miles N of Vladimir.

Gawlor, or **Gawlorstown**, a municipality of South Australia, 21 miles by rail NE of Adelaide. Pop 2300.

Gawler Range, a range of mountains in South Australia, about 25 miles NE of Adelaide, remarkable for their sterile and arid character. Elevation about 2000 feet.

Gaya, ghî â (Sieve, *Kijov* ka-yov) a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles SW of Hradisch.

Gaya, ghî â the southernmost district of the Patna division Behar, British India. It is mostly a level and fertile plain.

Gaya, sometimes written **Gya**, a town of Bengal, British India, in Behar capital of the district of Gaya, 43 miles SW of Behar. It consists of the old native town of Gaya

and the modern quarter of Sahibganj (Sahibganj) the seat of commerce and the administrative head-quarters. Sahibganj is well built, but Gaya proper has narrow crooked streets and great houses of stone and brick of singular appearance. Near by is Buddha Gaya, a very sacred place in the estimation of Buddhists, while Gaya itself is a famous place of pilgrimage for those of Brahmanical faith. Pop in 1901 71,288.

Gayu (ghî â) Islands, two islands in the Indian Archipelago, one on the NE coast, the other on the NW coast of Borneo.

Gayhead, a post-township (town) of Duquesne Mass. is a promontory forming the W extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard 22 miles W of Edgartown. Pop in 1900 173. In part reservation Indians. Here is a light raised 170 feet above the sea, in lat 41° 20' 52" N lon 70° 49' 47" W. The promontory affords abundant Miocene fossils.

Gayhead, a post-hamlet of Greene co. N. Y. 10 miles NW of Athens.

Guyhill, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Tex. 8 miles W of Brantham.

Gaylesville, or **Galesville**, gâ-les'vil, a post-town of Cherokee co. Ala., on the Chattahoochee River 25 miles W of Rome, Ga. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. in 1900 268.

Gaylord, a banking city of Smith co. Kan., 45 miles by rail WNW of Beloit. Pop in 1900 302.

Gaylord, a banking post-village, capital of Otsego co., Mich. 45 miles S. of Cheboygan on the Michigan Central R. Pop in 1900 1661. It has important brick-works, hoop- and stave-mills etc.

Guyford, a banking post village of Ribley co. Minn. 43 miles E of Redwood Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 608.

Gaylordville, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. 7 miles N of New Milford, its banking point. Pop about 300.

Gayly, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Pop about 150.

Gaymans, a village of Fayette co. W. Va. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop about 100.

Gaymerville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind. 7 miles S of Greensburg.

Gayuso, a post-village of Pemiscot co. Mo. on the Mississippi River 35 miles below New Madrid. Pop. in 1900 118.

Gays, a post-village of Meultrie co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Mattoon. Pop about 250.

Gays Mills, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Western R. The banking point is Soldiers Grove. Pop about 300.

Gaysport, a borough of Blair co. Pa. is 8 miles S of Altoona, and adjacent to Hollidaysburg from which it is separated by a branch of the Juniata River. Here are manufactures of iron. Pop in 1900 400. The post-office is Hollidaysburg.

Gay's River, a banking post village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on Colchester Brook a tributary of Gay's River 6 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop about 100.

Gayville, a post village of Windsor co. Vt. on the White River about 18 miles NE of Rutland. Pop about 200.

Gayville, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop about 200.

Gayville, a banking post-village of Yankton co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. near the Missouri River 11 miles E of Yankton. Pop about 300.

Gaza, ghâ (Arab *Ghazza* ghâ-ghâ) a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from the Mediterranean and 48 miles SW of Jerusalem. It is an open town or rather a group of villages partly built of stone, but mostly of earth and unbaked bricks on the site of the ancient city. It presents to a considerable extent the appearance of an Egyptian town. It is full of rich vegetation and has a fine mosque and other interesting buildings. It is an important mart for barley and is so entrepot for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. The population has increased rapidly of late, and is now estimated at about 35 000. Gaza was the southernmost and the most powerful of the Philistine cities.

Gazu, a post-village of Belknap co. N. H.

Gazaland, a region or military division in the southern part of Portuguese East Africa.

Gazelle, a post-hamlet of Sikhlyou co. Cal.

Gazman, a city of Afghanistan. See **GARZAN**.

Gazman, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop about 600. It has coal-mining industries.

Gazzaniga, gât-ah-nô-gâ, a village of Italy, 9 miles NE by N of Bergamo, on the Serio.

Géant, shâ dô (i.e., giant) of Aiguille du Géant, a gwa' dâ shâ dô one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4½ miles NE of Mont Blanc, 15,170 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) de Géant is 11,060 feet in height, and leads from Courmayeur, in Italy to Chamouni, in France, by the Mur de Glace. The Tacol Glacier of the Mont Blanc chain is sometimes known as the Glacier du Géant.

Georhartsville, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Phillipsburg. Pop. about 300.

Geary, a county in the E part of Kansas. Area, 398 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican and Pinal rivers, which unite within the county to form the Kansas River. Capital Junction City. Pop. in 1890 10,423. In 1900 10,744.

Geary, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kas. on the Missouri River 10 miles by rail NE of Atchison.

Geary, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich.

Geary, a banking post-village of Blaine co. Okla., on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. 28 miles NW of El Reno. It has cotton-gins, grain-elevators, lumber mills, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Geary, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa.

Geauga, jî-w gâ, a county in the NE part of Ohio has an area of 412 sq. m. It is drained by the Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers. The Berea grit, which crops out here, is a good building-stone and is used for granitoides.

Geauga Lake, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio on the Erie R. 19 miles SE of Cleveland.

Geba, a settlement in Portuguese Onines, west equatorial Africa, on a river of the same name, in about lat. 12° 12' N. lon. 14° 35' W.

Gebell, a town of Anatolia Turkey. See JERTEL.

Gebenn, a town of the ancient name of the Carvaz.

Gebene, gî bêt-â, a town of Prussian Saxony 11 miles VNW of Erfurt, on the Gara. Pop. in 1900 2144.

Gebhardsdorf, gâb'harts-dorf, a village of Prussian Posen 34 miles WSW of Legnica.

Gebhart, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 2½ miles NW of Mineral Point.

Gebi, an island of the Malay Archipelago in the Gileto Passage, on the equator. Length about 26 miles.

Gebro, a post-village of Carbon co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 1 mile from Fromberg. The banking point is Bridger. Tertiary coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Gebweiler, gâb-wî-lîr (Fr. Gebweiler gâb-wî-lîr) a town of Alsace, at the entrance of a charming valley of the Vosges, 14 miles SSW of Colmar. It has extensive manufactures of textiles, machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 13,250.

Geddes, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 3 miles E of Ann Arbor.

Geddes, a township (town) of Onondaga co. N.Y. adjoining Syracuse on the W. It contains the post-village of Solvay. Pop. in 1900 4387.

Geddes, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles from Arthur. Pop. about 400.

Gedeh, gâ-dêh, a volcano mountain of Java, about 46 miles S by E of Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island its highest peak named Pangerango, being 9900 feet high. The peak called Gedeh is but little lower.

Gedern, gâ-dêr-n, a village of Germany in Hesse, 9 miles ESE of Nidda.

Gedix-Tchal (anc. Hermon) a river of Asia Minor which, after a westerly course of about 180 miles, enters the Gulf of Smyrna.

Gedney Passage, Alaska, is the Alexander Archipelago, is in Behn Canal between Huxley and Barillag islands.

Gedrosia, the ancient name of part of Baluchistan.

Geduma, gâ-doo-mâ, a native state of western Africa, on the N frontier of Senegambia, having N the Sahara, and S the Senegal which separates it from Gambia and Bondu.

Geebung, gîe long' a town of Victoria, Australia, near the head of Geelong harbor an arm of Corio Bay, not far from the Barwon 45 miles SW of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 38° 10' S, lon. 144° 21' E. Numerous warehouses have been erected here and the neighborhood is adorned with cottages and gardens. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful the soil for tile, and the climate healthy. The harbor has been much improved by dredging and by the construction of jetties. Geelong has several orphanages, almshouses, an industrial

school, general hospital, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,460 (with suburbs, 23,311).

Geelvink, gâi vînk a bay on the NW coast of Papua, in Dutch New Guinea, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait.

Geelvink Channel. See GALVINK CHANNEL.

Geertruidenberg, gâi-trûi den bēes, or Geertruidenberg, a small town of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 9 miles VNE of Breda. Pop. 2100.

Geervliet, gâi vîet, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles ESE of Brielle, on the Isle of Putten.

Geestmunde, gâi-têh mûn dē, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the estuary of the Weser at the mouth of the Geeste, a small stream which divides it from Bremerhaven. It has one of the finest artificial harbors in Germany. It has a very extensive trade in petroleum, rice, wood, coal, cotton, grain, fish, etc. and is a great centre of the fisheries. There are ship-building yards, machine-shops, iron foundries and manufacturers of mill-cloth, rope, cables, etc. A portion of Geestmunde is set apart as a free port. Pop. in 1900 20,112.

Geestmunde, a post hamlet of Clinton co. Ind. 2½ miles from Bedford station.

Gefell, gâ-fall, a town of Prussia in Saxony in a detached district, 56 miles SE of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900 1381.

Gefle, yâ-lâ, a seaport town of Sweden on the Gulf of Bothnia, capital of a län of its own name, at the mouth of the Göta River 100 miles N.W. of Stockholm. The river here separates into 3 arms enclosing 2 islands on which stood on both banks, the town is situated. Among the principal buildings are an old castle and a town hall. Gefle has an extensive trade. There are manufactures of textiles and tobacco, foundries and ship-building yards. Pop. in 1901 29,522.

Gefle, or Gefleborg, jâi-lâ bōng, a maritime län or province of Sweden, has ing' the Gulf of Bothnia. Area about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 233,048. Capital Gefle.

Gefron, gâ-rōn or Amt Gefron, âmi gâ-rōn a town of Schwaben, Württemberg 24 miles S.W. of Götha. Pop. in 1900 2845.

Geiersberg, gîe-i-ber-g, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles S of Königgrätz, on the Stills Adler. Pop. about 1300.

Geigers (gî-jîr) Mille, a post village of Berks co. Pa. at Geigertown station on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 14½ miles S.E. of Reading. Pop. 350.

Geilenkirchen, gî-lîen kîr-ken on a lake of Rhemish Prussia, 15 miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle on the Wurm. Pop. in 1900 4161.

Geilman, gîi-dôw, a watering place of Thuringia in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn 9 miles E of C. blanc.

Geisen, gîi-sâ, a town of Saxe-Weimar 24 miles SSW of Eisenach on the Lister. Pop. about 1500.

Geiselhöring, gîi-sêl hōr-ing a town of Bavaria on the Little Isar 10 miles SE of Rastatt. Pop. about 2000.

Geisenfeld, gîi-sên fêit, a town of Bavaria, on the Lim, 30 miles ENE of Landsbut. Pop. about 2000.

Geisenheim, gîi-sên hîm, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Rhine 14 miles W of Mainz. Pop. in 1900 3773.

Geising, gîi-sîng, a small town and health resort of Saxony in the Erzgebirge, 15 miles SE of Dippoldswalde.

Geislingen, gîi-sîng-ên, a town of Württemberg 17 miles NNW of Ulm. It has extensive glass and metal works. Pop. in 1900 7050.

Geismar, a post village of Ascension parish, La. Pop. 75.

Geiselsheim, gîi-pôl-bîm, a village of Alsace 7 miles SW of Strasbourg. Pop. about 2000.

Geislingen, gîi-sîng-ên, a village of Rhemish Prussia, district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 6332.

Geistown, gîi-sôw, a post-hamlet of Cambria co. Pa. 3 miles from Johnstown.

Geithain, gîi-tîm, a town of Saxony 24 miles SSE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 3710.

Geitland, jâ-lîit, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa.

Geiderland, or Geiderland, gîi-dêr-land (Dutch, *Geiderland*, nîl-dêr-lânt), a province of the Netherlands having NW the Zuider Zee, SE the Prussian dominions, and on other sides the provinces of Overijssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area, 1905 sq. m. The surface is more hilly than in most of the Dutch provinces. The principal rivers are the Waal, the Lower Rhine, the Yssel, and the Meuse its S. boundary. Grain, tobacco, flax and fruit are grown. Many cattle are reared. About one-fourth of the province is unproductive. Chief towns are Arnhem (the capital), Nimeguen, Thiel, and Zutphen.

For more than four centuries and a half, down to near the

middle of the sixteenth century Gelderland formed a little state, ruled at first by counts and then by dukes, included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. It afterwards shared the fortunes of the Dutch Netherlands. Pop in 1899 585,549

Geldernlaan, ghêl der m'laan, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 6 miles W of Thiel.

Geldern, ghêl d'ern (Fr Geldres, ghêl d'r), a town of Rhénish Prussia, 17 miles SW of West, on the Rhine. Pop in 1900 6356

Geldrop, ghêl d'rop, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 23 miles SSE of Bois-le-Duc.

Gelsen, gê-lain' a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg 11 miles NE of Maastricht.

Gelsenau, ghêl en-aw, a village of Saxony 3 miles NE of Thum. Pop in 1900, 5694.

Gellivare, gêl'le-vê'râ a village of Swedish Lapland 114 miles N of Norrbotten, about 115 miles NW of the port of Luleå and 44 miles N of the Arctic Circle. It is connected by rail with Luleå and with the Ofoten-Fjord, on the Atlantic coast of Norway. It has extensive iron-mines in the vicinity, located in the Malmberg, the deposits being among the richest in the world. The output in 1901 was nearly 1,200,000 tons.

Gelmhausen, ghêl hân-aw a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 14 miles ENE of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop in 1900 4599

Gelsenkirchen, ghêl en keer'ken, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles NW of Bochum. It is a place of recent growth, its prosperity being due to the development of the coal-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1923, 844 in 1914, 7376 in 1900 36,936

Gelves, gêl vêl, a small town of Spain 3 miles WSW of Seville, near the Guadalquivir

Gelvinck (ghêl'vink, written also Geelvinck) Channel, SW of Australia, between the Abrolhos islands and the main-land. It is 30 miles in width and 60 miles in length

Gema, a post-village of Shoshone co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co's R. The banking point is Wallace.

Gema, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Gembloix, ghêl biôx' a town of Belgium, province and 18 miles NW of Namur. A state agricultural establishment is located here and occupies the buildings of a once famous Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1906, 4713. Don John of Austria defeated the Dutch here in 1578

Géménos, ghêl mên-aw a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles E of Marseilles.

Gement, ghêl mên't a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 18 miles SE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) about 5600

Gemmi, ghêl mî, a mountain-peak of the Alps of Switzerland, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 34 miles S of Thun 7640 feet above sea-level

Gemonna, ghêl mên-nâ, a town of Italy 15 miles NNW of Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. about 4500 (commune, in 1901, 6961)

Gémone, ghêl mên-aw a village of France in Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles S of Saintes.

Gemünd, ghêl mûnt' a town of Germany in Rhénish Prussia, 23 miles SE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on an affluent of the Ruhr. Pop about 2000

Gemünden, ghêl mûn-dên, a town of Germany, Bavaria, on the Main where it is joined by the Saale, 21 miles NNW of Würzburg. Pop about 2300

Gemünden, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles NE of Marburg. Pop about 1600

Gemmum, the ancient name of Orléans

Gemmignacoli, ghêl-nâ-gvêl-thê-ol' a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles WSW of Málaga.

Gemappe, ghêl gâpp' a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles SE of Brussels. Pop in 1902, 2614.

GENEVA, an ancient name of GENEVA.

Genève, ghêl-nâ-êl, a town of Italy in the Campagna di Roma, 24 miles SSE of Rome. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this vicinity. Pop in 1901, 4171

Gendringen, ghêl d'ring-en, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 22 miles SSE of Arnhem.

Genesac, Ghengac, or Genogacette, a small river of Cheneau co., N.Y. enters the Cheneau River about 8 miles above Cheneau Falls

Gennuniden, ghêl nêl-mô-dên, a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 6 miles N of Zwolle.

Genézac, ghêl-nâ-zâk' a village of France, in Gard, 7 miles S of Nîmes.

General Acha, Argentine Republic. See ACHA

General Bravo, ghêl-nâ-rêl brâ-vê, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 72 miles E by N of Monterrey

General's Island, one of the sea-island group or chain belonging to Malincha co. Gu.

Generoso, Monte, mên-tâ-jê-nâ-ro-so, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino on the borders of Lake Lugano. Height, 5500 feet. The summit, which is surrounded by cog-railway from Onolago, commands a superb panorama of the Alps and the Italian plain

Generositas Creek, of Anderson co. S.C., flows SW into the Savannah River

Genesee, ghêl e-see, a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan, has an area of 645 sq. m. It is intersected by the Flint River and is also drained by the Shiawassee River. Capital Flint. Pop. in 1900, 39,439, in 1900 41,884.

Genesee, a county in the W part of New York. Area, 424 sq. m. It is drained by Tonawanda, Oak Orchard, and other creeks. Capital, Batavia. Pop. in 1890 32,365 in 1900 34,561

Genesee, a banking post-town of Latah co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 13 miles E. of Moscow. Pop in 1900 751

Genesee, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 4 miles N of Flint. Pop 190

Genesee, a township (town) of Allegany co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1652. It contains Cora.

Genesee, a post-village of Potter co. Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York and Pennsylvania R., 10 miles NE of Conduport. The banking point is Wellsburg. Pop of the township in 1900 1170

Genesee, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis. in Genesee township (town) about 7 miles SW of Waushara. Pop about 75, of the town in 1900 1461

Genesee Depot, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis. in Genesee township (town) on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles WSW of Milwaukee. Pop about 125

Genesee Falls, Wyoming co. N.Y. See PORTAGEVILLE

Genesee Falls, a township (town) of Wyoming co. N.Y. about 48 miles SSE of Buffalo is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. Pop in 1900 658

Genesee River rises in Potter co. Pa. from which it passes into Allegany co. N.Y. It flows generally northward and enters Lake Ontario at Charlotte, 7 miles N of Rochester. It is about 140 miles long. Near the middle of its course it runs for 20 miles in a deep and narrow gorge between perpendicular cliffs of sandstone which at some places are 350 feet high. In this gorge it descends more than 500 feet, and forms 3 cascades, one of which (Portage Falls) near Portageville is 110 feet high. At Mount Morris in Livingston co., N.Y. the river emerges from this chasm into the broad and fertile Genesee Valley.

At Rochester where it is crossed by the Erie Canal the river has a vertical fall of about 65 feet and affords unlimited water power. Between this place and the mouth of the river occurs another cascade.

Genesee, a banking city of Henry co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles E of Rock Island. It has manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, farming implements, wagons, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 3356

Genesee, a banking city of Rice co. Kan. 11 miles N by E of Lyons, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 466

Genesee, a banking post-village, capital of Livingston co. N.Y. is on the E. bank of the Genesee River in Genesee township (town) and on the Erie R. 25 miles S. of Rochester. It has large machine-shops a public library etc. and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900 2400 of the town, 3613.

Genestelle, ghêl nêl-têl, a village of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles W of Privas

Genêt, Lc, ghêl nêl-nâ, a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles NW of Laval.

Geneva, ghêl-nâ-êl (Fr Genève, ghêl nêl-êl Ger Gen/ghêl, auc. Gen'va or Gen'va), a city of Switzerland and capital of the canton of the same name, in lat. (observatory) 45° 11' 53" N lon 6° 5' 11" E. It is beautifully situated at the SW end of Lake Geneva, which here narrows almost to a point and pours out the Rhone, which is joined by the Arve a little below the town. Located in a basin formed partly by the Jura and partly by a secondary chain of the Alps, Geneva presents with its handsome villas crowning the surrounding heights a striking appearance when approached by land or by water. The Rhone is crossed by 8 bridges and divides the city into two unequal parts. On the left bank lies the old town, the seat of the administration, of commerce, and of finance, together with the

quarter called *Neuf-Vives*. On the right bank is the Quarter *St. Gervais*, inhabited by the working-people, and the principal residence-quarter of the foreign colony. Here, too, are some of the finest hotels. The oldest portion of the city lies high above the water and consists of narrow, dark, and steep streets, remarkable for the irregularity of their roof-lines. In the lower part of the old town near the river is the principal commercial quarter. Here is the Grand Quai du Lac with its canalization, the Quai des *Neuf-Vives*, with a broad esplanade, and parallel to these quays are more fine broad streets. On the right bank of the river the Quai de Mont Blanc affords a fine view of the snow-capped giant of the Alps, which is about 40 miles distant. Among the bridges may be mentioned the fine Pont de Mont Blanc and the Pont des Bergues between which extends Rousseau's Island, with a bronze bust of Rousseau by Pradier. New boulevards encircle the city land out along the lines of the old fortifications which were dismantled in 1861. On the left side of the river are the fine Promenades du Lac (Jardin Anglais) and Place du Port with the beautiful national monument. Farther from the river is the handsome Place Neuve, with the new theatre in Renaissance style, the Musée Rath, and the Conservatory of Music. The equestrian statue of General Dufour stands on this square. On the right bank on the Quai du Mont Blanc, is the Place des Alpes, with the magnificent canopied warlike monument erected to the duke of Brunswick (d. 1873) who left his fortune to the city. The most prominent of the churches is the medieval Romanesque Cathedral of St. Pierre, which crowns the highest point of the old town. The interesting old prison was formerly a bishop's palace. The Hôtel de Ville (in Florentine style) is ascended by a curious inclined plane which was constructed in the sixteenth century. Facing it is the Arsenal containing the Historical Museum. Near by is the Musée Vol, with rich collections of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities. On the Promenade des Bastilles are the new apartment buildings (1867-71). Connected with them is the botanical garden, SE. of which is the Athénée. In the vicinity are the hall of justice and the Collège de St. Antoine, founded by Calvin. The university, founded as an academy in 1569, was raised to its present rank in 1873. It numbers over 1400 students more than half of whom are foreigners. A considerable proportion of the students are women. Connected with the university are a large library and valuable archaeological and scientific collections.

Geneva is noted as an educational centre. It possesses a large number of technical schools as well as private schools for boys and girls, largely patronized by foreigners. There are many associations for the advancement of science and art. Among the charitable institutions of the city, the municipal hospital deserves special mention. Geneva is an important industrial and commercial centre. Its chief manufactures are those of watches and parts of watches. Among its other manufactures are jewelry, musical instruments (especially musical boxes), philosophical instruments, and electrical apparatus. Diamond-cutting, enamelling, and the testing of chronometers are also prominent among its industries. Geneva enjoys a mild climate. Elevation, 1240 feet. Pop. in 1900, 106,710.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Caesar makes to it in his *Commentaries* on the Gallic War. It early became the seat of a bishopric. It was one of the capitals of the Burgundians, passed in the sixth century to the Franks, subsequently belonged to the second kingdom of Burgundy and became incorporated with the German Empire in the eleventh century. By a grant of the emperor the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops. The rulers of Savoy however gradually acquired a share in the government, and at the same time the prosperous burghers began to take affairs into their own hands. The struggle between the dukes of Savoy and the citizens ended in favor of the latter, early in the sixteenth century from which time Geneva formed part of the Swiss Confederacy. Geneva played a great rôle in the Reformation as the cradle of the Calvinist movement. The city was seized by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, the capital of the department of Léman. In 1815 along with a small territory, it joined the new Swiss Confederacy.

Geneva, the westernmost canton of the Swiss Confederacy, bounded W and NW by France, N. by the canton of Vaud and the Lake of Geneva, and E and S by France (Haute-Savoie). Area, 107 sq. m. The surface is broken by several hills none of which are more than 466 feet above the lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are the Rhone and the Arve, which join a short distance below the city of Geneva. The whole territory wears the appearance of a beautiful garden. The natural flora is remarkably rich

and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. Part of the surface is under the waters of the vine; but the wine is not remarkable for either quantity or quality. Manufactures are extensively carried on (see GENEVA city). The legislative power is exercised by a great council and the executive power by a council of state, both being elective bodies. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 133,417 of whom 82,541 were Protestants and 47,238 Catholics.

Geneva, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 662 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee and Pea rivers. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1890 16,096 in 1900, 19,096.

Geneva, a banking post-town, capital of Geneva co., Ala. on the Choctawhatchee River at the mouth of the Pea River 84 miles SW of Milledgeville. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of lumber and saw-logs etc. Pop. in 1900 1032.

Geneva, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Geneva, a post-town of Talbot co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 39 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 264.

Geneva, a banking city, capital of Kane co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles W of Chicago. It is the seat of important manufactures and has a reformatory for females. Pop. in 1900 2448.

Geneva, a banking post-town of Adams co. Ind. 38 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. It has manufactures of oil-well supplies, etc. Pop. in 1900 1074.

Geneva, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 36 miles S of Mason City. Pop. about 250.

Geneva, a post-village of Allen co., Kan. 16 miles N by W of Humboldt. Pop. about 100.

Geneva, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. about 16 miles WNW of Adrian.

Geneva, a post-village of Freeborn co. Minn. on a small lake of the same name about 35 miles S. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900 218. Geneva Beach is a resort on the same lake.

Geneva, a banking city, capital of Fillmore co. Neb. 50 miles WSW of Lincoln on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Fremont Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900 1534. It has grain and stock interests and is the seat of a state industrial school for girls.

Geneva, a city of Ontario co. N. Y., at the N. end of Seneca Lake, 25 miles W of Auburn on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley R. It is chiefly situated on high ground on the W shore of the lake, and contains many handsome residences. Geneva is the seat of a state agricultural experiment station and of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal) which was organized in 1874. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons of the year between this place and Watkins, which is about 36 miles distant. Here are large nurseries of fruit-trees. Geneva has also optical works, bending works, mowing factories and manufactures of steam engines, boilers and steam heating-apparatus. Pop. in 1900 10,433.

Geneva, a township (town) of Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1891.

Geneva, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles SW of Ashtabula. It has manufactures of pianos, electrical appliances, safety-locks, chemicals, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900 2542.

Geneva, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa. 8 miles by rail SSW of Meadville. It has lumber and planing mills. Pop. in 1900 215.

Geneva, a post-village of Sabine co. Tex. The banking point is in Goodrich or Shreveport. Pop. about 100.

Geneva, a post-village of Boxelder co. Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Brigham City. Pop. about 400.

Geneva, a township (town) of Watworth co. Wis., on the shore of a beautiful lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900 1192.

Geneva, a post village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 2 miles E. of Lac Beauport. Pop. 123.

Geneva Lake, Wis., in the S. part of Walworth co., is about 18 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. The water, which is deep and pure, is discharged by a creek which issues from the NE end of the lake and enters the Fox River.

Geneva, Lake of, or Lake Jeman (Ger *Genfer* or *Genève* Fr. *Lac Léman*, Mk. *M'émoré*, and *Lac de Genève* Lk. *deh shah aniv* and *Lemanus Lacus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and France. It is

traversed by the river Rhone and occupies what many geologists assume to be a glacially excavated rock-basin. It is about 45 miles long and about 8 miles in greatest width, between Morges and Amphion. The surface is 1230 feet above sea-level maximum depth, 1994 feet, between Onchy and Evian les-Bains. Area, 224 sq m. Lake Geneva presents beautiful scenery and its northern and western shores afford strikingly grand views of the Mont Blanc chain. Its waters, differing from those of most other Swiss lakes, are of a beautiful deep-blue color. In common with other Swiss lakes, it presents the phenomenon of the *cercles*: sudden fluctuations of level due apparently to changes in the atmospheric pressure, the highest longitudinal swell is about 6 feet. The water is remarkably transparent. Among the towns situated on its banks are Geneva (at its SW extremity), Coppet, Nyon, Rolle, Morges, Lausanne, Vevey, Montreux, Territet-Chillon, Villeneuve (at its E extremity), Evian les-Bains, and Thonon, the last two in Savoy. In early Roman days the lake extended considerably farther on the E side, along what is now the valley of the Rhone, and perhaps nearly to the site of Martigny.

Genève, the French for Geneva.

Genf, the German for Geneva.

Genembach, *ghēng'ga-bā*, a town of Baden on the Rhine, 3 miles NW of Zell. Pop. 10,000, 1893.

Genil, or **Jenil**, *ghē-nēl*, a river of Spain in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 35 miles SW of Cordova, after a WNW course of about 120 miles.

Genilès, *ghē-nē-lēs*, a village of France in Indre-et-Loire, 22 miles SE of Tours.

Gewils, *ghē-wē-lēs*, a village of France in Dordogne, 23 miles NW of Périgueux.

Gewissac, *ghē-wēs-sāk*, a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles E of Bordeaux.

Gemito, a post-village of Powhatan co. Va. on the Appomattox River about 20 miles by rail WSW of Richmond.

Genlis, *ghē-nēs*, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 10 miles SE of Dijon.

Gennargentu, *ghē-nā-jēn-ōō*, the highest mountain-range of Sardinia, near the centre of the island. Its principal summit rises to 6080 feet above the sea.

Gennaro, *ghē-nā-rō*, a mountain of Italy, 9 miles from Tivoli, belonging to the eastern branch of the Central Apennines. Height, 4160 feet.

Gennep, *ghē-nēp*, a small town of the Netherlands in Limburg on the Prussian frontier.

Gennevilliers, *ghē-nē-vē-lēs*, a village of France in the department of Maine-et-Loire 17 miles SE of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire.

Gennevilliers, Lake of. See **TANAWIRX**.

Gennevilliers, *ghē-nē-vē-lēs*, a town of France, in the department of Seine, 6 miles NNW of the centre of Paris with which it is connected by tramway. Pop. in 1901, 6602 of the commune, 10,000.

Genoa, *ghē-nō* (It. *Genova*, *ghē-nō-vā*). Fr. *Gênes*, *ghē-nēs* (anc. *Genoa*) a fortified seaport of northern Italy, the most important commercial city of the kingdom is situated at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, between the rivers Bisagno and Polcevera, 75 miles SE of Turin. Lat. 44° 24' N. lon. 8° 53' E. The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking. It is the form of a crescent and rises gradually from the shore, the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Thus, together with the numerous palatial edifices which it contains, has conferred upon it the epithet of *La Superba* (the proud). It is enclosed by powerful fortifications forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached outworks, crowning hill after hill and extending over a length of 9½ miles. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, dark, steep and crooked and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters many are spacious and are lined with noble edifices. Among the finest streets are the Via Balbi, Via Garibaldi (formerly Nuova) and Via Roma on which are palaces of superb architecture. The magnificent avenue known as the Via di Circosvalante, skirting the hillside, commands a striking view of the city and the sea. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art. The principal are the ducal palace (the former residence of the doges), the Doria, Serra, (Giustiniani, Cambrano, Balbi, Rossi, Bianco, Doria, and the Palazzo Reale, which was purchased by the royal family in 1815.

The churches and hospitals of Genoa rival the palaces in grandeur. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or cathedral of San Lorenzo founded in the eleventh century. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are Santo Stefano, San Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa, San Ambrogio, containing several fine paintings and splendidly decorated within, and L'Annunziata, the most sumptuous of Genoa's churches. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which orphans and old people find shelter. The house has accommodation for 1800. The Ospedale di Pazzanone, founded in 1490 for the orphan, the blind and the deaf and dumb institution are other famous charities. Genoa has numerous institutions devoted to the arts and sciences and the publications of its learned academies held high rank. It possesses a university created as such in 1813, a school of fine arts, royal marine school and school of navigation. The Museo Civico contains collections of natural history and a botanical garden is associated with the university. The Teatro Carlo Felice, with a seating capacity of 2000 is one of the largest theatres of Italy. Genoa's most imposing monument is the statue of Columbus (who was born here or in the vicinity) erected in 1862. Genoa is the seat of an archbishop.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silks are world famed, and it likewise has manufactures of cloth, ribbons, damask, embroideries, artificial flowers, oil-cloth, hats, paper, ceramics, gloves, lace, leather and cotton goods, oils, and soap. Besides these, its work in gold, silver, and marble has a high reputation for silver filigree and shell (coral) work fine cabinet-work and house-furniture, the Genoese workmen probably stand unrivalled, and their prodigiousness are sent in all parts of the world. The old port of Genoa is of a semicircular form, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides the Molo Nuovo or New Mole, and the Molo Vecchio or Old Mole. This safe but inadequate harbor has been materially added to by the construction (1877-1885) of new moles and breakwaters, which have given to the city the Porto Nuovo and the Avamporio or outerport for war vessels. The aggregate water ways of the several basins now cover 550 acres. There are yards for naval construction. In mediæval times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise and for the extent of their dealings, sharing with the Venetians the trade between Europe and the East. The commerce of the city subsequently declined greatly but it has again assumed large proportions. The population in 1883 was 115,257 in 1891, 179,615 in 1901, 234,710.

Genoa came under the sway of Rome towards the close of the third century A.C. After the fall of the Roman Empire the city passed successively into the hands of the Byzantines, Lombards and Franks. In the tenth century the Genoese were enabled to assert their independence. Their little state soon developed into a powerful commercial republic, formidable on the sea. They gained possession of Corsica, waged endless wars with Pisa, over whom they triumphed at the close of the thirteenth century and planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. A long contest between the two great republics of Genoa and Venice finally terminated in favor of the latter which ultimately greatly eclipsed its rival. From the fourteenth century the Genoese state was ruled by a doge. The republic came to an end with the occupation of northern Italy in 1797 by Bonaparte who constituted the Genoese dominions into the Ligurian Republic. This was annexed to the French Empire in 1805. In 1815 Genoa and its territory were ceded with the kingdom of Sardinia.

Genoa, a province of Italy in Liguria, bounded on the E by the Gulf of Genoa. Area, about 1600 sq m. Capital, Genoa. Pop. in 1891, 455,453.

Genoa, a post-village of Hamilton co. Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 200.

Genoa, a banking post-village of DeKalb co., Ill. on the Milwaukee River 25 miles ESE. of Rockford on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 6 miles S of Raymond station.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co. Minn. about 10 miles NW of Rochester. Pop. 20.

Genoa, a banking post-village of Nance co. Neb. on the Loup River and on the Union Pacific R. about 20 miles W of Columbus. It is the seat of an Indian industrial school. Pop. in 1900, 913.

Genoa, a post-village, capital of Douglas co. Nev. is on the Carson River, about 4 miles E of Lake Tahoe and 15 miles SSW of Carson. Pop. about 300.

Genoa, a post-village of Cayuga co. N.Y. in Genoa township (town), on Big Salmon Creek, 20 miles S.E. of Auburn. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900, 2073.

Gonos, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles E. of Toledo. It has manufactures of carriages, lime, windmills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Gonos, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va. Pop. about 75.

Gonos, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis. in Gonos township (town) and on the Mississippi River 13 miles S. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1977.

Gonos Bluff, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, 10 miles E. by W. of Marsano.

Gonos, Gulf of, a wide bay of the Mediterranean Sea, N. of Corsica and S. of Liguria, in Italy at the head of which Genoa is situated. The Bay of Spezia is its chief inlet. The broad southern portion is generally known as the Ligurian Sea.

Gonos Junction, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis. 20 miles S.E. of Elkhorn, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Genola, jé-no-lá (L. *Genovola*) a village of Italy in Piedmont, 10 miles S.E. of Saluzzo.

Genolac, shé-no-lák a small town of France, in Gard, 17 miles N.W. of Alais.

Genoa, a town of Italy. See *Genova*.

Genova, the Italian name of Genoa.

Genesac, shé-no-sák a small town of France, in Gironda, 31 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Genoa, Korea. See *Wonsan*.

Gené, the German name of Genay.

Gené, gè-né, a small town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nimeguen.

Genheim, shén-tém a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 5545.

Genilly, shén-té-yé a town of France, in Seine, 4 miles N.E. of Senlis, on the Bièvre, forming a close southern suburb of Paris. Near by is the vast asylum of Bicêtre, in part an insane asylum and in part a home for weak and imbecile aged men. It occupies an old castle. Pop. in 1901, 7433.

Genilly, shén-té-yé a post-village of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, 75 miles S.W. of Quebec. It is on the St. Lawrence River and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 400.

Gentry, jén-tré, a county in the NW. part of Missouri. Area, 402 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the East and West Forks of the same. Capital Albany. Pop. in 1890, 19,018. In 1900, 20,554.

Gentry, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Gentry, a banking post-village of Gentry co., Mo. It has lumber and cannery industries.

Gentryville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. about 33 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. The banking point is Crissey. Pop. about 300.

Gentryville, a post-town of Gentry co., Mo. on the Grand River, 44 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 147.

Genova, the ancient name of Genoa.

Genzano, jén-zá-no, a town of Italy 18 miles S.E. of Rome, on the Appian Way picturesque situated on the edge of Lago di Nemi. It is celebrated for the annual festival held here, called the *Fuoristrada di Genzano*, the observance of which, however, has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 7455.

Genzano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. about 6500 (commune, 9500).

Geographie, jé-o-gráf or shé-o-gráf a strait in Tasmania, separating Schouten Island from Freycinet Peninsula.

Geographie, a bay of Western Australia, about 35 miles in width.

Geok-tepe, or Gök-tepe, gók té-pé, a Russian fortified town in the province of Transcaucasia, on the Transcaucasian railway, about 300 miles S.E. of Urmia (on the Caspian Sea). It is in an oasis of the Tekke-Turkoman, and was taken by Skobelev in 1881.

George, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail E. of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 394.

George, or **Georgetown**, a municipality of Cape Colony capital of a district of the same name, 4 miles from the coast and 120 miles E. of Swartland. It has an excellent climate. Pop. about 2400.

George, Cape, on the N. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 17' S.

George del Mina, Saint, Africa. See *Elmina*.

George Lake, in Florida, on the borders of Marion, Putnam, Volusia, and Lake co., is an expansion of the St. John's River.

George Lake, sometimes called *Horicon*, a long and narrow lake of New York, forms part of the boundary between Warren and Washington cos. The head of this

lake is at Lake George (formerly known as Caldwell), from which it extends N.E. 33 miles and touches the S.E. part of Essex co., where it discharges into Lake Champlain. It is noted for its beautiful scenery of mountains and islands and is a favorite summer-resort. Elevation, 325 feet. The width varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to 3 miles. The mountains rise more than 2000 feet above it. Lake George was a great battle-ground in the French and Indian War. Fort William Henry and Fort George stood on its shores, and Fort Ticonderoga was at a short distance from its northern end.

Georgenberg, gá-on gón-bé (Hun. *Szeepes-Szeebet*, shé-pésh sém-bót) a town of Hungary co. of Zips, on the river Poprad. It is an ancient little place, with an interesting old town-hall. Pop. about 900.

Georgensgmund, gá-on ghe-móndt, a village of Bavaria, 40 miles S. of Nuremberg.

Georgenthal, gá-on ghe-thál, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, 8 miles S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 1000.

Georges, a township of Fayette co., Pa. has beds of iron-ore and coal. Pop. in 1900, 4295.

George's Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda River from the right, a few miles E. of Pickensville.

Georgies Creek, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky.

Georgies Creek, a post-village of Somerville co., Tex.

Georgies Mills, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H. at the head of Sannepes Lake, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Concord. Pop. about 125.

Georgies Station, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles E. of Greensburg.

Georgiesville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on Darby Creek, 13 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Georgetown, a county in the S.E. part of South Carolina. Area, 827 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Santee River. It is also intersected by the Waccamaw and Black rivers. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 20,837. In 1900, 22,848.

Georgetown, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. about 50 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found near here. Pop. about 320. The banking point is Placerville or Auburn.

Georgetown, a banking mining post-town and summer resort capital of Clear Creek co., Colo. is situated on the Front (or Snowy) Range and on Clear Creek about 7 miles from Gray's Peak. Altitude, about 8500 feet. It is 50 miles W. of Denver by the Colorado and Southern R. Its prosperity is derived from the working of the silver, lead, and gold-mines in the vicinity. It has several concentrating and smelting mills, reduction-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1416.

Georgetown, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles S. of Danbury. It has manufactures of wire goods, etc. Pop. about 550. The banking point is Norwalk.

Georgetown, a banking post-town, capital of Sussex co., Del. 104 miles S. of Wilmington on the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore R. It has cannery and other industries. Pop. in 1890, 1563. In 1900, 1658.

Georgetown, a former city of the District of Columbia, now the local name of that part of the city of Washington lying above Rock Creek, on the Potomac River lat. of observatory, 38° 54' 7" N. lon. 77° 4' 34" W. The locality comprises several eminences, which command beautiful views and are occupied by handsome villas and residences. It has several collegiate institutions, including the Academy of the Visitation and is the seat of the Georgetown University (Roman Catholic) which was organized in 1789. Payne, the author of 'Home, Sweet Home', is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac here by an aqueduct, which is 1446 feet long. Georgetown has a number of large flour-mills, the products of which have a wide reputation. It was a place of some prominence before the foundation of Washington and was noted as the seat of fashionable society in the early days of the national capital. Pop. in 1890, 14,646; in 1900, 14,540.

Georgetown, a post-village of Putnam co., Va., on the St. John's River and Lake George, about 30 miles S. of Palatka.

Georgetown, a post-village capital of Quitman co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River opposite Euflavia, Ala. and 34 miles W.N.W. of Ockebert. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 743. The banking point is Euflavia.

Georgetown, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on the Bear River about 25 miles N. of Paris. Pop. about 350.

Georgetown, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles E. of Danville. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Georgetown, a post-town of Floyd co., Ind., 16 miles W of New Albany, its banking point. Pop. in 1990, 354.

Georgetown, a banking town capital of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn Creek 18 miles N of Lexington, on the Queen and Crescent Route and other railroads. It is an agricultural and stock raising region and the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist) and the Academy of Visitation. Pop. in 1990 3323.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Calfax.

Georgetown, a post-township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., is an island 13 miles long (sometimes called Parlier's Island) at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1990, 799.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Susquehanna River about 44 miles E of Baltimore.

Georgetown, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Georgetown township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 30 miles N of Boston. The town has manufactures of boots and shoes etc. Pop. of the town in 1990 1904.

Georgetown, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Red River of the North, just below the mouth of the Buffalo River 18 miles N of Moorhead. Pop. about 125.

Georgetown, a post-village of Cockeys co., Miss., 17 miles E of Hattiesburg. Pop. about 115.

Georgetown, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the West Fork of the La. River 4 miles by rail NW of Sedalia.

Georgetown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 5 miles SSE of Bordentown. Pop. 169.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., N. Mex., about 24 miles E by N of Silver City. Pop. 90.

Georgetown, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Georgetown township (town), 23 miles SE of Syracuse. Pop. about 275 of the town in 1990 998.

Georgetown, a banking post-village, capital of Brown co., Ohio, on White Oak Creek and on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. 43 miles SSE of Cincinnati. Blue limestone is quarried here. Pop. in 1990 1529.

Georgetown, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the left or S bank of the Ohio River about 30 miles below Pittsburgh. It has wells of natural gas. Pop. in 1990 371. The post-office is Hookstown.

Georgetown, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township. It is 1 mile from the Gap nickel-tungsten.

Georgetown, a banking post-town port of entry, and the capital of Georgetown co. S.C. on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Waccamaw River. It is about 14 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 69 miles NE of Charleston, on the Georgetown and Western R. Rice, pine lumber, fish, and turpentine (of which there are here several distilleries) are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1990 2396 in 1990 4133.

Georgetown, a post-village of Meigs co., Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Georgetown, a banking post-town, capital of Williamson co., Tex., on the San Gabriel River 28 miles N of Austin, on the International and Great Northern R. It is the seat of the Southwestern University of Texas and has cotton gins, oil, and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1990 2447 in 1990 3790.

Georgetown, a village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 1990.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 14 miles NE of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. about 125.

Georgetown, a suburb of St. Helier, in the island of Jersey.

Georgetown, a banking post-village and outpost of Haldon co., Ontario, on the Credit River and on the Grand Trunk R. 29 miles W of Toronto. It has valuable water-power and manufactures of paper, machinery, knitted goods, and flour. It is an important shipping point for lumber, leather goods, grain etc. Pop. in 1991 1313.

Georgetown, an outpost and capital of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the entrance into Cardigan Bay on the SE side of the island, 30 miles E of Charlottetown. It possesses one of the best harbors on the island. It has railway communication with the chief places on the island. Pop. about 1200.

Georgetown, a village near the W end of Grand Cayman, British West Indies.

Georgetown, a town of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on the E. coast.

Georgetown, a town of the island of Tobago, British West Indies, on Barbados Bay, an inlet of the SE coast.

Georgetown (Dutch, *Stadbrook*, *stad* 'city', *brook* 'creek'), often called Demerara, dem-er-a-rah, a fortified city, capital of British Guiana and of the co. of Demerara, on the E bank of the

navigable Demerara River, near its mouth. It is regularly built, having wide and straight streets, mostly with canals or open water-ways. The dwellings are generally of wood. Many of the streets are below the level of high-tide, which is excluded by means of a sea-wall and sluices. The town has a good water-supply, telegraph lines to America, Europe, and Brazil, electric street-railways, a museum, theatre, colleges (Queen's College), public library, orphan asylum, hospitals, etc., and is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar-apostolic. It has gas- and chemical-works, and exports sugar, coffee, and rum. Pop. in 1991 33 176 of whom about 3000 were whites.

Georgetown, Cape Colony. See Graham.

Georgetown (Fort St. George), a post of British Sudan, on McCarthy's Island, in the Gambla River in about lat. 14° 40' W.

George Town, a village, capital of the island of Ascension, on Clarence Bay on the NW coast, with a fort and military works, a navy yard and a coal depot.

Georgetown, a maritime town and watering-place of Tasmania, NW of Launceston, near the mouth of the Tamar. Pop. about 4000.

Georgetown, an important mining town of Queensland, Australia, 250 miles from Normanston. Lat. 18° 32' S. Pop. about 450.

George Town, often called Pusan, a seaport town, capital of the island of Pusan. Lat. 35° 25' N. Lon. 126° 19' E. See Pusan.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mo.

Georgetown, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. 18 miles N of Indiana.

Georgetown, a post-village and outpost of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the E. side of Lake Memphremagog 13 miles N of Derbyline, Vt. Pop. about 375.

Georgia, *ge-or-jee-ah*, or *Græcia*, *groo'-ee-ah* (Georgian *Kartli* or *Sakartvelo* Pers. *Gurjistan* Armenian *Vracan* and *Iberia*) a country of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire included in the governments of Tiflis and Kutais. Down to the close of the eighteenth century it was an independent kingdom. It comprises the fertile valley of the upper Kur. The region produces cereals, wine, cotton, fruits in great quantity etc. The Georgians, forming about one-half of the whole population, have been celebrated for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. Their speech belongs to the group of Caucasian languages. The various tribes classed together as Georgians number considerably over a million souls. The great bulk dwell within the limits of Georgia.

Georgia (named in honor of George II. King of Great Britain) one of the Southern States of the American Union bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, is bounded N by North Carolina and Tennessee, NE and E by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean S. by Florida, and W by Alabama. From South Carolina it is separated by the Savannah (and Tugaloo) and Chattahoochee Rivers, from Florida, in part, by St. Mary's River and from Alabama, in part, by the Chattahoochee River. Its extreme limits are the parallels of 34° 21' and 35° N lat. and the meridians of 80° 48' and 85° 38' W lon. Extreme length, 320 miles from N to S. greatest breadth, 354 miles. Area, 59,475 sq. m. Georgia was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

Physical Aspect. Minerals.—The face of the country is exceedingly varied. In the N and NW is a mountain region covering some 25 counties, whose ranges pursue a somewhat parallel NE. and SW. course across the state, terminating in the hill-country of Alabama. Numerous summits of the Blue Ridge exceed 3000 feet in altitude, and Fodder Bald Mountain attains 4831 feet. Between the mountain-ridges there is a broken country, with very fertile valleys, a delightful climate, and varied mineral wealth. Southeast of the mountains a plain or terrace, some 65 miles in average breadth, extends along the foot-hills with a red loamy soil, naturally very productive. Another still lower and wider terrace or plain borders this region with limits having also a general NE. and SW. direction, and containing much productive land with districts which have a light soil. Some 60 miles in average distance from the coast is the SE limit of the so-called pine barrens, which have afforded great supplies of timber and naval stores and which have a productive and easily wrought soil. Along the coast and near the lower courses of the streams are rich alluvial districts, interspersed with swamps, which are available for rice-culture. The sea-islands, separated from the main-land by shallow sounds, have a soil well adapted to the growth of sea-island cotton. In the SW there is a large area which has long been celebrated for its cotton product. In the SE. is the great Okefenokee Swamp.

A line drawn from Augusta SW to Euclid, Ala. roughly marks the NW limit of a great Tertiary (Eocene) tract,

which covers nearly all that part of Georgia which lies SE. of this line, except the Pleistocene and alluvion of the coast. The NW portion of the state is mainly based upon Ancestral rocks, but there is a considerable area of the Cretaceous to the E. of Columbus, and a large Silurian tract in the north-western angle of the state, crossed by narrow belts of the Devonian, upon which rest beds of Carboniferous strata. Lookout Mountains which crosses the extreme NW corner of Georgia, lying partly in Tennessee and also partly in Alabama, contains semi-bituminous coal of excellent quality. Gold has been found in most of the northern counties especially in Cherokee, Lumpkin, Carroll and Cobb counties. Among other minerals are copper, manganese, silver, zinc, lead, hematite, fine marble, choice granite, *Hemitoss*, baryta, and graphite. Petroleum is also found. The gold output for the year 1904 was only 5813 ounces, and the silver product was inconsiderable. The production of coal in the year 1903 was somewhat more than 44,000 tons. Bauxite has been extensively mined since 1889 (the annual product being several thousand tons) and the state yields a large portion of the manganese output of the United States. Natural medicinal springs, sulfates, chalybeate, and antiphlogous, are numerous. In northern and central Georgia are a number of remarkable caves, many picturesque caverns, romantic mountain scenery and abundant relics of prehistoric times, such as mounds, fortifications, places of sepulture, etc. Interesting fossil remains of the *tylodon* megatherium, and other species of extinct gigantic mammals occur in the east-region.

Hydrography.—The rivers are numerous and afford important means of internal communication but the great extension of railroads has vastly reduced the amount of steamboat travel and commerce. The streams more or less suited for steam navigation are the Savannah Ogeechee (with its main tributary the Oconee) Altamaha (with its constituents the Oconee and Ocmulgee) Satilla, St. Mary, Flint, Chattahoochee, Withlacoochee, upper Coosa and some others. The sounds which separate the sea-islands from the main-land constitute together a safe and lead-looked channel, well suited for steamboat communication. In the highlands, the numerous streams afford abundant and unfauling water power.

Climate.—The climate is as varied as the face of the country. The mountain-country in the N. has cool, delightful summer weather while its winters are mild and comfortable. This region is very healthful. The pine-barrens of the centre and S. are equally healthful, but warmer and are especially recommended as a winter resort for consumptives. The coast-region and the S. portion generally have a summer climate which is very enervating to persons of northern origin and people are here liable to severe attacks of malarial and remittent fevers. Snow falls not unfrequently in the northern and central regions, and less frequently in the south but never remains long.

Agricultural Resources.—Cotton and corn are the leading farm productions. The coast-region is well adapted to the growth of the high priced sea-island cotton. The cotton crop is mainly produced in the central west-central and southwestern regions. The total commercial crop for the year 1898-1900 was 1,345,700 bales, grown over an area of 3,550,000 acres. In the year 1904-5 it amounted to about 2,000,000 bales, being exceeded by that of Texas alone. Of late years Georgia has widely extended her area of cornfields. Georgia has much fine grazing land. Tobacco is chiefly produced in the V. rice and some sugar cane are grown in the S., and the former has long been a staple crop in the lowlands. The agricultural product for the year 1900 was (in bushels) corn 54,119,340 wheat, 5,011,133 oats, 7,010,040 rye, 109,529 potatoes, 301,816 the yield of hay was 109,237 tons. The average grown under rice was in 1900 21,399 under sugar-cane, 24,896. The wool-clip for the same year was (gross) 1,737,813 pounds. Pigs are fattened extensively mainly for home consumption. Fruit-culture, wine-growing, and market-gardening are steadily increasing. Large quantities of fruits, especially melons and peaches, are shipped to the north. Peanuts are very extensively cultivated.

Manufactures, Lumber, etc.—Georgia has taken a new and important departure in manufacturing industries. In 1900 alone, 30 new cotton-mills were established, operating 340,000 spindles. The value of the cotton-goods produced in the same year was \$18,544,910. Cotton-seed oil was produced to the value of \$3,044,112. Woollen goods are also manufactured to a considerable extent. Machine-shops, glimmeries, tobacco-factories, tanneries, and lumber-mills are numerous. The output of the tobacco-industry in 1900 was 3,923,316 cigars. The lumber business is especially large, a very considerable area of the state being still covered with forest. Valuable species of pine, oak, cedar, ash, cypress, hickory and other timber trees abound. The ship-

ments of yellow pine during 1904 exceeded 30,000,000 feet. Brunswick, Darien, and Savannah are seats of large exports of the forest products, Savannah being the largest naval-stores port of the United States. Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah are the leading manufacturing centres. In 1900 there were in operation in the state 6791 miles of railroad.

Counties.—Georgia has 137 counties.—Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bartow, Berrien, Bibb, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Butts, Calhoun, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Colquitt, Columbia, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Dawson, Decatur, DeKalb, Dodge, Dooley, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Echols, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Milton, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Telfair, Taylor, Teale, Terrell, Thomas, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, White, Whitfield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth, Yates and Towns.—Of these the principal are Atlanta, the capital and largest city a thriving railroad centre, the seat of extensive trade and manufactures (pop. in 1900 89,872). Savannah, the principal seaport and commercial centre (pop. 54,244). Augusta, on the Savannah River (39,441), Macon on the Ocmulgee (23,272). Columbus, on the Chattahoochee (17,814). Athens on the Oconee (14,245). Other places of importance are Brunswick, Rome, Americus, Thomasville, Griffin, Marietta, Milledgeville, and Gainesville. The principal seaports are Savannah, Brunswick, Darien and St. Marys.

Public Education.—In 1899 the school population was 756,900 and the number of buildings used as school houses 6622. Athens favorably situated in the north is the seat of the state university with academies, technical, law and medical departments, and having a branch called the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. At Dalton is the North Georgia Agricultural College, also a state institution affiliated with the university. There is a non-sectarian college at Bowdon. Macon is the seat of Mercer University (Baptist) and of the Wesleyan Female College. Emory College at Oxford is under Methodist supervision. Atlanta and South Atlanta have the Atlanta and Clark Universities, the Georgia School of Technology, the Morris Brown College, and the Spelman Institute. Savannah has the Academy of St. Vincent de Paul. There are normal schools and colleges at Athens, Cuthbert, Demorest, Macon, Milledgeville, Thomasville, and Trenton. At Cave Spring is a state institution for deaf-mutes and at Macon an academy for the blind.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature (general assembly) consists of a senate of 44 members, elected for 2 years, and a house of 175 representatives, likewise chosen for 2 years. The state has 11 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Pop. in 1775 75,000 in 1790 82,543 in 1800 162,688 in 1810 252,433 in 1820 340,985 in 1830 512,383 in 1840 681,392 in 1850 998,185 in 1860 1,057,236 in 1870 1,154,109 in 1880 1,543,180 in 1890 1,837,363 in 1900 2,516,331. Nearly half of the population is colored (1,054,613 in 1900). The number of foreign-born persons in 1900 was only 12,405.

History.—Georgia was the last colony established by the English in what is now the United States. It was founded in 1733 by Oglethorpe and his associates as a refuge for poor debtors. The first settlement was made at Savannah. In 1733 the colony was made a royal province. Georgia warmly espoused the cause of her northern sister-province in the Revolutionary war. In 1778, Savannah was taken by the British who held it till 1782. The first state constitution was adopted in 1777. In 1798 Mississippi Territory was set off from Georgia, which up to that time had been bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. A few years later Georgia relinquished all her remaining lands in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, and received from the United States a strip 12 miles wide along her present northern boundary, since which time her limits have remained unchanged. The lands of the Creek and Cherokee within the boundaries of Georgia passed into the possession of the state in the course of the first three decades

of the nineteenth century. In 1633 and 1636 respectively the Creeks and Cherokees were removed from the state. From this time Georgia prospered greatly and merited her title of the Empire state of the South. In 1861 she passed the ordinance of secession. It was not until 1870 that the work of reconstruction was completed and the state readmitted into the Union. The expositions held at Atlanta in 1891 and 1896 gave a great impulse to the industrial development of the state.

Georgia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ind., 60 miles E. of Vincennes.

Georgia, a village of Cherry co. Neb. Pop. 80.
Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. in Georgia township (town) 7 miles S by W of St. Albans. The town is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain and is intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the village about 650; of the town in 1900 1290.

Georgia, New Solomon Islands. See New Georgia.
Georgia City, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo., 14 miles NW of Joplin.

Georgia, Gulf of, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean separating Vancouver Island from the main land of British Columbia. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Queen Charlotte Sound, from which it extends southeastward to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. It is about 250 miles long and 30 miles wide.

Georgiana, a banking city of Butler co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 46 miles SSW of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900 567.

Georgiana, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla. on the Indian River. Pop. about 190.

Georgina Bay, Canada, is the northeastern part of Lake Huron. It is partly separated from the main body of that lake by a peninsula called Cabot's Head and by Great Manitoulin Island. It is about 110 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Georgia Pass, Colo., a pass of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Elevation 11,811 feet. Lat. 39° 28' N.

Georgia Plains, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt.

Georgia Slade, a post-village of Colorado co. Cal. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 100.

Georgian, Strait of. See Georgia Gulf.

Georginville, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles NW of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Providence.

Georgievsk, ga-on gbe-dvuk a town of Russia, territory of the Terek near an affluent of the Kuma, 90 miles SE of Stavropol. Pop. in 1897 11,632.

Georg-Marienbütte, ga-one ma-ree on büttel a village of Prussia in Hanover circle of Osnabrück. It is a seat of the iron industry. Pop. about 2000.

Georgswalde, ga-ge-wald-ah a town of Bohemia, 64 miles N of Prague. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8131.

Geppesdorf, ghepp-ers-dorf, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmütz.

Ger, ga-rá, a river of central Germany flows northward and, after a course of about 38 miles, joins the Unstrut 12 miles N of Erfurt.

Ger, the capital of Rhenish-Schles, Germany on the White Elster 30 miles SW of Leipzig. It has weaving-mills and various establishments connected with the textile industries, boiler works, tanneries, and manufactures of machinery, pottery, musical instruments, etc. The town has risen to importance within a quarter of a century. Pop. in 1896, 19,000; in 1900, 21,200; in 1909 27,115; in 1910 45,640.

Gerace, ga-rá ché, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles NE of Reggio di Calabria. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901 10,500. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Locri.

Geraci Siculo, ga-rá shee shí-ko-lo, a town of Sicily in the Val di Mazza, 15 miles SSE of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Gerard, a post-village of McAllister co. Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. about 125.

Gerardine, a post-village of Archer co. Tex. The banking point is Wichita Falls. Pop. about 100.

Gerardine, a post-town and district of South Island, New Zealand, 30 miles from Timaru. Pop. about 800.

Gerardston, a seaport of Western Australia, on Champion Bay 240 miles N by W of Perth. Lead and copper are mined near it. Pop. with surrounding district, about 6000.

Gerard-de-Nys, shá-raa dph nyee, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 8° 5' S, in lon. 152° 30' E. 40 miles long and inhabited by Papuan negroes.

Gerardmer, shá-raa-mair', or Gérardmé, shá-ra-mí, a town of France, in Vosges, between lakes Gérardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer 18 miles S of Saint-Dié. It

is picturesquely situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet and is a tourist-centre. It is noted for its cheese (Gérôme). Pop. in 1901 3600; commune, 5164.

Gerrardstown, or Gerrardstown, a post-village of Berkeley co., W Va., 10 miles from Martinsburg. Pop. about 200.

Gerasa, jer-a-sa, an ancient city of Palestine, in the Decapolis, 80 miles SSW of Damascus on the opposite slopes of two hills about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Jerash inhabited by Christians is on its site. Gerasa was a splendid city under the Romans. Its finest architectural remains would appear to date from the second and third centuries after the Christian era.

Gerba, Africa. See JARNA.

Gerberoy, chér-bé-rwá, an ancient town of France,

in Oise, 12 miles NW of Beauvais. Pop. about 250.

Gerbéviller, chér-bá-vee-yá, a small town of France

in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 6 miles S of Lunéville.

Gerhier-des-Jones, shér-bé-dá-shér, one of the

Cévennes Mountains, in France, department of Ardèche,

18 miles WNW of Privas. Height, 5125 feet.

Gerbstadt, gheeb-stádt, a town of Prussian Saxony,

25 miles NW of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900, 4478.

Gerdauen, gheer-dá-uen, a town of East Prussia, 30

miles by rail SW of Insterburg. Pop. in 1900 2926.

Geres, Serra de. See GERAU DE GERAU.

Gergui, gér-gú, a small town of Spain province and

18 miles N of Almería.

Gergoi, jér-gó, a village on the island of Sardinia,

34 miles N of Cagliari.

Gerling, a banking post-village, capital of Scotts Bluff

co., Neb. near the North Platte River on the Union Pa-

cific and the Burlington and Missouri River Rr. 75 miles

NW of Sidney. Pop. in 1900 433.

Gerlitzwald, ga-ríngs-wáld, a town of Saxony

30 miles SE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 4197.

Gerki, gheer-kee, a town of the Sokoto country Africa,

about 60 miles NE of Kano.

Gerlachshelm, gheer-lásh-helm, a small town of

Germany in Baden 15 miles SSE of Wertheim.

Gerlaw, gheer-law, a post-village of Warren co. Ill.

on the Burlington Route 6 miles N of Mazonville.

Gerledorfer Spitz, gheer-léd-er-fer spítsh, also

known as the Franz Josef Spitz, is the loftiest summit

of the High Tatra (Carpathians) of Hungary. Altitude,

8737 feet.

Germa, gheer-má, a town of Africa, in Fouta 50

miles NW of Murrut.

German, a post-township (town) of Chenango co.

N Y. about 25 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900 423.

German, a post-township of Darke co. Ohio. It con-

tains Palestine. Pop. in 1900, 1580.

German, a township of Fayette co. Pa. washed on

the W by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900 5154.

German, a post-hamlet of Braxton co. W Va.

German East Africa, the largest colony of Ger-

many in eastern Africa, extends along the coast between

the Umba River (at the port of Wanga, in lat. 4° 40' S.) and

the Rovuma River (lat. 10° 50' S.). The W boundary is

Lake Tanganyika, in lon. 30° E. The N boundary trav-

erses Lake Victoria Nyansa, in lat. 1° S. and the SW

boundary includes the NE shore of Lake Nyansa. The

political boundaries are British East Africa, the Congo

Free State, Rhodesia and the British Central African

Protectorate, and Portuguese East Africa. The small coun-

ty of Mafa belongs to the colony. Area, estimated at

344,000 sq. m. The surface is low and flat along the coast-

belt, rising to extensive plateaus in the interior from

which rise high isolated mountain groups, among them the

volcanic Kilima-Njaro, on the NE boundary. The rivers

flow in three systems,—viz. to the Indian Ocean (Rufiji,

Pangani, etc. none navigable) to the Victoria Nyansa,

and to Lake Tanganyika. The country is agricultural,

producing fruits, coconuts, arum nuts, millet and tropical

grains, cotton-ool, sugar-cane, vegetables, tobacco, cotton,

coffee, cacao, india-rubber, vanilla, etc. Cattle and sheep

are raised. The exports include ivory, rubber, gums, cas-

sumann, etc. The interior portions, which are traversed in

various directions by good roads, are largely desert-like and

sterile. Coal iron malachite, salt, and a little gold are

found. Dar-es-Salaam, one of the chief seaports is the seat

of government. Pop. estimated at 6,000,000 (1159 Euro-

peans, in 1900).

German Empire. See GERMANY.

German Flats, a township (town) of Hurkimer co.,

N Y. Pop. in 1900 8663.

Germania, the Latin name for GERMANY.

Germania, a banking post-town of Kosuth co. Iowa,

32 miles by rail N by E. of Algona. Pop. in 1900 384.

Germania, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich.

Germania, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Lock Haven, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 260.

Germania, a post-village of Marguette co., Wis., 7 miles W of Princeton, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. 154.

Germania, a post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo. Pop. about 60.

Germania, Cape, on the W of Crown-Prince Rudolf Land, Franz-Josef Archipelago. Lat. 61° 54' N., lon. 17° 43' E.

German Mills, a village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 3 miles SE of Berlin. Pop. 160.

Germano, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio. The banking point is Cadiz. Pop. 340.

German Ocean. See North Sea.

German Southwest Africa, a territorial possession of Germany on the W coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 900 miles; in the centre is a small tract, Waldfah Bay belonging to Great Britain. Area, estimated at 223,450 sq. m. The N part is called Damara-land, the S part, Great Namaqua (or Nama-) land. The region is in the main of a plateau character with mountain-ridges, and rising in the Omataka to 8000 feet. Much of it in the S is arid, but towards the W there are fine grazing pastures and much good agricultural ground. The climate on the coast is malarial. The inhabitants are mainly Hottentots and Basuto peoples. The chief industry is pastoral, guano, hides, and ostrich feathers are exported. Capital Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Waldfah Bay. Pop. estimated at 200,000 (3630 whites, in 1901). The territory contains the ports of Sandwich Harbor (now choked up with sand) and Angra Pequena, the latter the first African possession of Germany.

Germanville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles S. by W of Slatington. Pop. about 100.

Germanton, a post-village of Stokes co., N. C. 13 miles N. of Winston. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Germanstown, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark. 55 miles by rail NW of Little Rock.

Germanstown, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Willow. Pop. about 250.

Germanstown, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Southern R. The banking point is Breese. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Germanstown, a village of Vermilion co., Ill. in Danville township. Pop. in 1900, 1782.

Germanstown, a banking post-village of Bracon co., Ky., 13 miles W by S. of Mayfield. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Germanstown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 27 miles NW of Washington. Pop. about 70.

Germanstown, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb. 13 miles by rail NW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Germanstown, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., in Germanstown township (town) on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 10 miles below Hudson its banking point. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900, 1685.

Germanstown, Stokes co., N. C. See Green Arrow.

Germanstown, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, in a fertile valley, 40 miles N by E. of Cincinnati, and on the Cincinnati Northern R. It has manufactures of tobacco, implements, harness, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900, 1762.

Germanstown, Pa., a northern suburb and part of the municipality of Philadelphia, is on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R., about 6 miles (direct) from the city hall. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, the surface of which is agreeably diversified. It contains numerous elegant mansions and villas, some of them dating from the colonial period. Many of the residences are surrounded by gardens. Germanstown has several academic institutions, large public libraries, and important manufactures of cottons and woollens including yarns, knit-goods, and hosiery. Germanstown was settled by Germans about 1683, immediately after the founding of Philadelphia. A few years later the first paper mill in the colonies was established here. The place was annexed to Philadelphia in 1841. A battle was fought here on Oct. 4, 1777 between the British and Americans, in which the former were victorious.

Germanstown, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., near the Wolf River and 15 miles by rail E. by S. of Memphis. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Germanstown, a post-hamlet of Juneca co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River about 30 miles NW of Portage. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 662.

Germanstown, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1837.

German Valley, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 12 miles SE. of Freeport. Pop. about 200.

German Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles W of Chester. It has manufactures of hubs. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Hackensack.

Germanville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 42 miles WNW of Burlington and 1 mile W of the Skunk River. Pop. 50.

Germany, or German Empire (*L. Germania* or *Ger. Deutschland*, *dotlich Mint Fr. Allemagne* all maff *Sp. Alemania*, 4-14-mal 20-4) an empire of central Europe, comprising 25 states (besides one imperial territory) in which the German race and language prevail between lat. 47° 10' and 55° 54' N. lon. 5° 55' and 23° 53' E. It is bounded N by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea, E by Russia and Austria-Hungary, S by Austria-Hungary and Switzerland and W by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The German Empire comprises the following states:

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. m.	Pop. 1900
Prussia (kingdom)	194,008	34,479,508
Bavaria (kingdom)	99,282	6,175,067
Württemberg (kingdom)	7,238	2,108,440
Baden (grand-duchy)	6,821	1,867,944
Saxony (kingdom)	5,787	4,802,210
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (grand-duchy)	5,126	607,778
Hesse (grand-duchy)	2,905	1,119,806
Oldenburg (grand-duchy)	2,479	289,180
Brunswick (duchy)	1,436	604,303
Saxe-Weimar (grand-duchy)	1,388	504,072
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (grand-duchy)	1,131	102,022
Saxe-Weimarer (duchy)	803	250,731
Anhalt (duchy)	804	316,063
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (duchy)	758	228,650
Saxe-Altenburg (duchy)	611	194,014
Lippe (principality)	400	128,003
Westeck (principality)	433	67,913
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (principality)	363	93,056
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (principality)	353	80,890
Reuss, Younger Line (principality)	310	130,215
Schleswig-Lippe (principality)	301	43,132
Reuss, Elder Line (principality)	122	68,394
Hamburg (republic)	154	700,749
Lübeck (republic)	116	80,777
Bremen (republic)	80	224,802
Alsace-Lorraine (imperial territory)	8,000	1,719,470
Total	800,650	86,567,178

The population in 1871 was 61,658,000, in 1890 65,234,000, in 1900 86,567,000. It is now (1905) fully 90,000,000.

Constitution, Defence.—The present empire dates from 1871. By the terms of the constitution the states of Germany form an eternal union for the protection of their rights and the care of the welfare of the German people. The supreme direction of the political and military affairs of the empire is vested in the king of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of 'Deutscher Kaiser or German Emperor. The legislative functions of the empire are vested in the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm. The Bundesrat represents the individual states of Germany and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the governments of the individual states. The total number of votes in the Bundesrat is 58.—Prussia having 17, Bavaria 6, Saxony 4, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, Hesse 3, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2, Brunswick 3 and the remaining states 1 each. The members of the Reichstag 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage for the term of 5 years. The states are represented in the Reichstag proportionately to their population. The chief executive officer under the emperor is the chancellor of the empire, who presides over the Bundesrat. The imperial acts and regulations (other than those relating to the army and navy) promulgated by the emperor have to be countersigned by the imperial chancellor, who thus assumes a kind of parliamentary responsibility. There is no ministerial responsibility in the ordinary sense. The chancellor conducts the general administration of the empire and directs its foreign policy. The various imperial ministries are under his supervision. The capital of the empire is Berlin. The Imperial Court (*Reichsgericht*) has its seat at Leipzig.

The army of the empire numbered, in 1902, 484,351 men (besides officers, surgeons, etc.) on a peace footing and about 3,000,000 men on a war footing. The navy comprises about

60 effective battleships and cruisers. Among the principal seaports are *Metz, Strassburg, Coblenz, Cologne, Mainz, Ulm, Ingolstadt, Magdeburg, Spandau, Küstrin, Posen, Kiel, Danzig, Königsberg, and Neuen*.

Faces of the Country.—Germany is divided naturally into three regions—the Alpine foreland, which in the S comprises some of the slopes of the true Alps and extends from Lake Constance to the mouth of the Ine, the central highlands, which cover the median region N of the Danube, from the Carpathians to the middle Rhine, and in which the loftiest elevation (the Schneekoppe, in the Riesengebirge) does not exceed 9266 feet and the great northern plain, which covers the entire sea-front in the lowest and flattest part of the empire, and was until a recent geological period (the Tertiary) covered by the ocean. Few points in this level region rise above 600 feet in elevation. In the W of Germany and from the extremity of the Alpine range which extends between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N on the eastern side of the Rhine to the plain of Westphalia. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, the Hühnergebirge, the Vogelsberg, the Taunus, and the Westerwald. W of the Rhine is the low range of the Harz, and further N are the highlands of the Elbe, exhibiting numerous traces of former volcanic activity. The Fichtelgebirge, in the NE of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the North Sea and the Black Sea, and may be said to form the nucleus of a mountain complex which includes the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), the German Jura, and the Thüringerwald (Thuringian Forest). Beyond the Erzgebirge the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) form part of the boundary with Austria-Hungary (Bohemia, Moravia). The most northerly of the former elevations of the land are the Harz Mountains. The loftiest elevation of all Germany is the Zugspitze, in Bavaria, 9726 feet in altitude. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S and the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea on the N extending from the Netherlands to Russia, forms part of the great plain of northern Europe, and is traversed by large rivers. On the Baltic coast are the three principal islands of Germany,—Rügen, Usedom and Fehmarn.

The waters of Germany flow N to the North Sea and the Baltic and E to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers in the basin of the North Sea are the Rhine with its affluents the Moselle, Main, Lahn, Sarg, Ruhr and Lippe on the right and the Ill, Nahe, and Moselle on the left; the Elbe, Weser (with the Aller, Werra, and Fulda) and the Elbe with its affluents the Elde and Saale on the left and the Elster and Havel (which receives the Spree) on the right; in the basin of the Baltic the Oder (with its affluents the Neisse and Kettebach on the left and the Hartzsch, Wartha, and Inna on the right), the Vistula, Pregel and Memel (Niemn) and in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Tisza, Lech, Isar and Inn on the right and the Werra, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen on the left.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. In the S are the Lake of Constance, Chiem See, Starnberg See, Ammer See, and Königssee, which are generally deep basins surrounded by mountains as in Switzerland, and noted for their beautiful scenery. The lakes of northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being little more than shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. Among the best known of these are the Pücker See, in Holstein; the Müritzer See, Plauer See, and Schweriner See in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner See and the Ucker See, in Brandenburg; the Müritzer See and Vilmser See in Pomerania; and the Spirding See, Mauer See, and others in East Prussia. The larger inland lakes or bays of the northern coast are Helgoland Bay, Klei Bay, Lübeck Bay, Pomeranian Bay, and the Gulf of Danzig, besides the three extensive lagoons of the Baltic Sea, known as the Stettiner Haß, Frische Haß, and the Karlsbuck Haß.

Climate.—The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy but varies in different divisions. The mean annual temperature of the western parts, reduced to the level of the sea, is the same as in the British Isles; E. of the Oder, the climate approximates to that of Denmark and the S of Sweden. In northern Germany the winters are short and so mild that the snow ordinarily lies only a few days; summer sets in early and the heat in the valleys is often excessive and here make the shortest, and the vine flourish. In the N and also in the S the winters are long and severe. The valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Main, as well as the southwestern plains generally enjoy the warmest climate, the mean annual temperature being over 50°. The rainfall over Germany averages 29 inches,

but in most places the precipitation does not exceed 29 inches, the mountains receiving about 46 inches. The prevailing winds are W and NW.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of the country is extensive and varied and includes gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony, coal and various salts. The silver product is nearly half of that of the whole of Europe and in the production of coal and iron Germany stands only second to Great Britain among all the countries of Europe, far surpassing every other country of the continent. The principal mining districts are Westphalia, Silesia, Prussia, and Silesia for coal and iron; the Harz for silver and copper; Silesia for zinc and Saxony for coal, iron and silver. The quantity of coal mined in 1901 was 133,417,000 tons of lignite, 44,311,000 tons, of iron-ore, 16,570,300 tons, and of asphalt, 847,500 tons. All kinds of building-stone, and the finest lithographic stones (from the quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria), marble, porcelain clay etc., occur. There are many medicinal and mineral springs. The country possesses extensive deposits of salt, the saline formations being in the main confined to the diluvial strata of the northern plains (Selzer, Pyr mont, Ems, Eschwege, Wiesbaden, Kissingen, Homburg, Naheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.).

Vegetable Products.—Agriculture.—With the rapid increase in population, Germany has ceased to be preëminently an agricultural country. The soil, however, is made to yield all that good culture, coupled with a favorable climate, can extract from it and the crops, although inadequate for the support of the population are very bountiful. Nearly two-thirds of the area of the empire is occupied by fields, meadows, pastures, vineyards, gardens and orchards. The bulk of the remainder is covered with forests and woods, which comprise fully one-fourth of the total area. The extent of absolutely unproductive land is less than 10 per cent. The farm products comprise all kinds of cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar), garden produce of all kinds, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, rape-seed, poppy-seed etc. The largest acreage devoted to any one cereal is that given to rye (15,200,000 acres in 1902). Next in order come oats (11,250,000 acres), wheat (4,720,000 acres) and barley (4,000,000 acres). Buckwheat is raised in the N and corn in the S. About 8,000,000 acres are devoted to potatoes. The cultivation of beets is on a vast scale. Germany produces great quantities of fruit. The principal fruit-trees are the apple, pear, plum and cherry. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated as far as lat. 52° N but chiefly in the valleys of the middle Rhine, Moselle, Neckar and Main. The most northerly vineyards of the world are those of Bismar, in the province of Posen. The timber is very extensively distributed, not only in the mountains—from the wooded character of which the word *Wald* (wood) is often used for mountain—but also in the plains. The principal forest-trees are the fir, spruce, pine, oak, beech and birch. The forests are better cared for than anywhere else in the world and present an aspect of rare beauty.

Germany is abundantly provided with domestic animals,—horned cattle, horses, sheep and pigs. The cattle in 1900 numbered 15,940,000. Among wild animals are the stag, roe, elk, bear, chamois, marmot (the last two in the Bavarian Alps), hamster, lynx, wild-cat, fox, marten, and weasel. The bear and wolf have been exterminated, and the last aurochs (European bison) was killed in 1770. Fish in the rivers comprise carp, pike, perch, eel, and trout. The silk worm is reared in the south.

Inhabitants.—Of the total population of the empire all but about 4,000,000 are Germans. The Poles constitute the bulk of the non-German population. They number over 3,000,000 dwelling mainly in the Prussian provinces of Posen (until the close of the eighteenth century a part of Poland) and Silesia. Other Slav elements are the Wends (in a district between the Elbe and the Oder) and the Czechs in a small part of Silesia. There is a large French-speaking population in Alsace-Lorraine. *Erilian*, *Dutch*, *Danish*, and *Lithuanian* are also spoken. In 1900 the population of the German Empire comprised 36,000,000 Protestants and 20,500,000 Catholics. The Jews number over half a million. The German language is divided into High and Low German the former being the language of German literature. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe. There are 21 universities, the most frequented being those of Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Bonn, Halle, Breslau, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Tübingen, Freiburg and Strasbourg. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science and in the vast scale of the German book-trade.

Manufactures, Commerce.—Germany is, after the United States and Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing coun-

try in the world. The manufactures comprise Hessian silks and woollens, steam-engines of every description, locomotives, iron, steel and all kinds of iron and steel-wares from the heaviest cannon to needles, wooden-ware clothing and the accessories of clothing, furniture, ornamental metal-work, beet-sugar and other food-stuffs, clocks and toys, paper and leather manufactures, chemicals, tobacco, and porcelain. Brewing is a great industry. Stuttgart is one of the principal ship building centers in the world. Germany is the foremost country of continental Europe in the extent of its iron and steel industry. The number of persons employed in the principal manufactures was in 1895 in iron manufactures, 524,707; machinery and instruments, 552,872; textiles, 953,257; paper, 157,909; leather and india-rubber, 150,343; and wooden-ware, 698,406. Some of the leading articles of export, with their valuations in marks, were for the year 1901: textiles, 1,851,100,000; metals and metal wares, 740,000,000; chemicals and drugs, 408,870,000; machinery and instruments, 315,785,000; leather, 265,400,000; and paper, 112,540,000. The principal ports are Hamburg (with Cuxhaven), Bremen (with Bremerhaven), Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Memel, and Aina. Internal commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers all of which are traversed by steamers, and by an excellent system of railways and canals. The number of miles of operated railroads was in 1900 52,192, nearly all of which was owned by the state governments. (For details regarding manufactures see *Prussia*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, etc.)

Cities—The following is a list of the principal cities of Germany with their population in 1900

Berlin, Prussia	1,894,000	Bremen, Prussia	169,000
Hamburg, Prussia	700,000	Augsburg, Prussia	161,000
Munich, Bavaria	600,000	Kiel, Prussia	157,000
Leipzig, Saxony	450,000	Halle, Prussia	150,000
Breslau, Prussia	420,000	Strasbourg, Alsace	140,000
Dresden, Saxony	390,000	Lorraine	135,000
Cologne, Prussia	370,000	Dortmund, Prussia	140,000
Frankfurt on the Main, Prussia	280,000	Barmen, Prussia	140,000
Nürnberg, Bavaria	260,000	Mannheim, Baden	140,000
Hannover, Prussia	230,000	Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Prussia	135,000
Magdeburg, Prussia	240,000	Brussels, Prussia	130,000
Düsseldorf, Prussia	140,000	Stettin, Prussia	110,000
Stettin, Prussia	110,000	Chemnitz, Saxony	100,000
Chemnitz, Saxony	100,000	Charlottenburg, Prussia	100,000
Charlottenburg, Prussia	100,000	Königsberg, Prussia	100,000
Königsberg, Prussia	100,000	Stuttgart, Württemberg	170,000
Stuttgart, Württemberg	170,000		

Colonies—The colonial possessions of Germany comprise German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Kamerun, Togo, Kaiser Wilhelm Land (part of New Guinea), Bismarck Archipelago, Carolus Islands, Palau (Palau) Islands, Ladrones (Marianne Islands) part of the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, part of the Samoan Islands, and Kiaochow. Their total area is estimated at about 1,025,000 sq. m. and their population at about 14,000,000.

History—The country between the northern outliers of the Alps and the North and Baltic seas, and between the Rhine and the Vistula, known to the Romans as Germania, was inhabited in ancient times by a large number of independent tribes or peoples of the same Germanic blood. At the beginning of the Christian era the Romans extended their sway to the upper Danube (the southern limit of Germania) and along the valley of the Rhine to its mouth. Among the prominent Germanic peoples at this time were the Suevi (whence the name Swabia), Ubi, Batavi, Chatti, Cherusci, Sigambri, Frisii, Hermunduri, Marcomanni, and Quadi. Other German tribes came to the fore at the time of the great migration of nations, in the midst of which the Roman Empire of the West was extinguished in A. D. 476. The Alemanni, Goths, Burgundians, Vandals, Longobards, Franks (a confederation of tribes) Suevi, Saxons, and Huns occupied different provinces of the Roman world, the Vandals even crossing over to Africa. The Franks became the most powerful. Their realm expanded until under their great King Charlemagne it extended from central Italy and the Elbe to the Elder and from the Bay of Biscay to the borders of modern Hungary. In 800 Charlemagne was crowned Roman Emperor by the pope, thus reviving in semblance the Roman Empire of the West. The Frankish realm was partitioned among his grandsons in 843. The kingdom of the western Franks became France, and the kingdoms of Germany, Italy and Lorraine were formed (the last to become soon a duchy of Germany) to which later were added two Burgundian kingdoms (afterwards united into the kingdom of Arles). The migration of nations had brought the Slavs into the Germanic lands as

far as the Elbe, and it was only after great efforts that the Germans succeeded in pushing them back or subduing them. The descendants of Charlemagne reigned in Germany down to 911. The royal crown then became elective. The king was chosen by the great lords of the realm among whom the dukes of Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria were at first especially prominent. It soon appeared convenient to allow the succession to continue in the same family and thus there were dynasties of German monarchs. In 962 Otto the Great king of Germany after conquering the crown of Lombardy revived in a measure the empire of Charlemagne by having himself crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope at Rome. This was the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation which endured until 1806. The German princes elected and crowned the king of Germany and the papal coronation made him Holy Roman Emperor. After 1530 the papal coronation was dispensed with. The right of choosing the sovereign became gradually the privilege of a select few of the German princes. By the Golden Bull of Charles IV issued in 1356, the following seven princes were designated as imperial electors: the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the margrave of Brandenburg, the elector palatine of the Rhine (the capital of the Palatinate was Heidelberg) and the archbishops of Trier, Mainz, and Cologne. To these were added in the seventeenth century the electors of Bavaria and Hanover. The Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages included the present German Empire (with the exception of the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen), the present Cisleithan Austria (without Carinthia, Bukovina, and Dalmatia), Switzerland, the northern half of Italy, a great part of what is now eastern France (the Arlesian territories, Upper Lorraine, etc.) the present kingdom of the Netherlands, most of Belgium and Luxembourg.

In Italy the authority of the German emperor had been set aside before the close of the thirteenth century. Swiss cantons emancipated themselves from their overlordship by the close of the Middle Ages, the nominal dependence of the Northern lands was declared at an end by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. In the course of centuries Germany became split up into hundreds of states, some large, others not extending beyond the walls of a small town. There were duchies, principalities, margravates, lordgraves, counties, lordships, and free imperial cities (each a little republic) and the ecclesiastical principalities including archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys. There was one kingdom, Bohemia, down to 1701 when the elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia. This mediocrity of ruling powers was represented in the Imperial Diet (Reichstag) which was convened down to the seventeenth century by the emperor at his pleasure, but which finally met regularly at Ratisbon. From 1658 (with slight interruption) the imperial throne of Germany was occupied by the Austrian dynasty of the Hapsburgs. Austria became an overshadowing power in the empire in which there was no single state powerful enough to oppose her until the rise of Prussia. The Napoleonic wars brought about the dissolution of the Holy Roman (or German) Empire. The Emperor Francis II in 1804 assumed the title of Emperor of Austria (Francis I) and in 1806 laid down the imperial crown of Germany. On the downfall of Napoleon the German states, now reduced to thirty nine in number formed the German Confederation which had no head and in which Austria and Prussia were the controlling powers. The representative body in the German Confederation was the Bundestag or Federal Diet, in which the individual states as each were represented. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 brought about the dissolution of the German Confederation. Austria was ejected from the Germanic body. Prussia absorbed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt, Schleswig (which had hitherto not been a part of Germany) and Holstein, having been liberated from Danish rule in 1864, were incorporated with Prussia. Under the lead of Prussia the North German Confederation was established in 1866, embracing Germany north of the Main. This had a Bundestag, or Federal Council and a national parliament or Reichstag. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 united the South German states (Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden) with the states comprising the North German Confederation and a new German Empire was established, with a hereditary head, the king of Prussia, a Bundestag, and a Reichstag. William I. was crowned German emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871. The grand-duchy of Luxembourg and the principality of Liechtenstein remained detached from the Germanic body. By the treaty of Frankfurt, in 1871, France ceded Alsace and the German speaking part of Lorraine to the German Empire. The position of Germany as a collecting power may be said to date from 1884, when she engaged in the work of colonization in Africa.

There are about 30,000,000 Germans outside of the German Empire. Of these nearly half inhabit Cisleithan Austria, a large portion of which, in an ethnographic sense, may be said to form part of a greater Germany. Hungary has over 2,000,000 Germans, and Switzerland (where they constitute two-thirds of the population) has an equal number. The largest body of Germans dwelling outside of their own country (Germany and Austria) is to be found in the United States, where the German-born population amounts to about 3,000,000. The number of Germans in Russia is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. There is a large German population in the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

Germany, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ohio.
Germany, a township of Adams co. Pa. on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Germany, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Pa.
Germersheim, ghêr-mêr-hîm (see *Vicus Juvis*) a fortified town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate on the Rhine, 8 miles SSW of Speyer. Pop. in 1900, 5898.

Germflask, a post-village of Schoelcraft co. Mich., on the Maitohque R. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. about 100.

Germrode, ghêr-ro-dêh, a town and resort of Germany in Anhalt, 13 miles SSE of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2966.

Gernsbach, ghêrns-bâk, a town of Germany in Baden on the Murg 17 miles S of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 2679.

Gernsheim, ghêrns-hîm, a town of Germany in Hesse, on the Rhine 11 miles SW of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4133.

Gerolstein, gâ-ro-lî-stîm, a town of Rhonish Prussia, one of the most picturesque and interesting localities in the Eifel region, 34 miles N of Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Gerolshofen, gâ-ro-lîs-hô-fên, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles NE of Würzburg. Pop. about 2200.

Gerona, gâ-ro-nâ (also *Gerro da*) a city of Spain capital of a province of its own name, on the Ter at the junction of the Olla 52 miles NE of Barcelona. The old town, which is very quaint, is situated on a steep declivity. Gerona has interesting churches and many convents. Above the town rises the fortified height of Montjuich. Among the industries are paper making, spinning and weaving. The place is the seat of a bishop. Gerona is noted for its heroic though unsuccessful defense against the French in 1809. Pop. in 1900, 15,787.

Gerona, a maritime province of Spain in Catalonia, bounded N by France E and SE by the Mediterranean. Area, 2263 sq m. Capital Gerona. Pop. in 1900, 289,614.

Geronsimo, a post-village of Graham co. Ariz. in a stock raising district, 33 miles NW of Solomonville, on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R. Pop. about 85.

Gerrishheim, ghêr-sîp-hîm, a town of Rhonish Prussia, 4 miles E of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of glass, wire, nails etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,541.

Gerrit-de-Nys, see GERNARD-DE-NYS.

Gerry, a post-township (town) of Chautauque co. N Y. Pop. in 1900, 1196.

Gerry, a post-village in Gerry township (town) Chautauque co. N Y. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. 26 miles S of Dunkirk. Pop. about 160.

Gers, a river of France, joins the Garonne near Agen after a course of 75 miles.

Gers, a department in the SW of France, a part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 3436 sq m. Surface partly covered by the foothills of the Pyrenees. Principal rivers are the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baïse, and Adour all having a N course. Much of this department consists of heaths and waste land, with an infertile soil and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced in abundance and a good deal of it is converted into brandy. Live-stock is exported. The department has a number of mineral springs. Capital Auch. Pop. in 1900, 236,304.

Gersau, ghêr-sâw, a village and health resort of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles WSW of Schwyz, on Lake Lucerne. Pop. about 2000. Together with a small territory, it formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

Gersdorf, ghêr-sôrf, a commune of Saxony circle of Bautzen district of Lützen. It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has various other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 10,113.

Gersdorf, a village of Saxony circle of Chemnitz district of Glauchau. It has manufactures of gloves, knitted articles, steam-boilers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3007.

Gerretz, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Osceola.

Gerstetten, ghêr-sô-tên, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SW of Heidenheim. Pop. in 1900, 2374.

Gerstungen, ghêr-sô-djên, a town of Germany in Saxony-Würtemberg 11 miles W of Eisenach, on the Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Gertrudenberg, see GERTRUDEBERG.

Gerrada, the ancient name of GERONA.

Gervais, jêr-vâs, a post-town of Marion co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 13 miles N of Salem its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain, hops, wool and live-stock. It is near the Willamette River. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Gerzat, ghêr-zâ, a small town of France, in Puy de Dôme, 4 miles NE of Clermont-Ferrand.

Gersensee, ghêr-sên-sâ, a village of Switzerland 9 miles SSE of Bern.

Ges, ghêr, or Ghies, a small seaport of Persia, at the SE corner of the Caspian Sea. It is the port of Astrabad.

Geschemen, Switzerland. See GOSCHMEN.

Gescke, gâ-sâ-keh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 26 miles NE of Arnaberg. Pop. in 1900, 4322.

Geserich See, gâ-sêr-îk-sâ, a lake of Prussia, 27 miles E of Marienwerder. Length, 16 miles.

Gesoriennum, the ancient name of Boulogne.

Gessle, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 6 miles SE of Danville. Pop. 160.

Geseoplenen, jâ-sê-pî-lâ-nâ, a village of Italy province and 20 miles SSE of Chioldi. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Gest, a post-town of Henry co. Ky. The banking point is Monterey. Pop. about 125.

Gesté, ghê-tâ, a small town of France in Maine et Loire, 5 miles WSW of Beaupréau.

Gesto, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario. The banking point is Essex. Pop. about 200.

Gestrikland, jêr-trîk-lând, or Gestricin, jêr-trîsh-ô-j, a former province of Sweden, forming now the S part of the län of Geda.

Gessalde, jê-sô-lî-dô, a town of Italy province of Avellino, 2 miles NW of Frigento. Pop. (commune) 4040.

Getafe, gâ-tâ-fâ, a town of Spain province and 8 miles S of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Getaway, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. about 180.

Getchell, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 200.

Gethsemane, ghê-tîm-sê-nê, a post-village of Nelson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 48 miles S of Louisville.

Getzinger, a post-village of Colleton co. S C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. about 100.

Gettysburg, a banking post-village of Darke co. Ohio on Greenville Creek 14 miles by rail W of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Gettysburg, a banking post-borough capital of Adams co. Pa. 35 miles direct SW of Harrisburg on the Western Maryland and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rrs. It has various manufactures and is the seat of a Lutheran theological seminary which was organized in 1828 and of the Pennsylvania College (Lutheran) which was organized in 1832 (both with large libraries). The surrounding country is uneven and is diversified by several hills called Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Hill etc. At Gettysburg occurred (July 1-3, 1863) one of the most important and decisive battles of the Civil War between the Union forces under General Meade and the Confederates under General Lee resulting in the victory of the former. To commemorate this battle and those who fell in it, numerous monuments have been erected upon the field, and it is thought that the scene of the combat is better marked than any other battlefield of the world. The National Cemetery is one of the most beautiful in the country. About 1 mile from Gettysburg is the Katyline Spring which is a summer resort with a fine hotel. Pop. in 1900, 3495.

Gettysburg, a banking post-village, capital of Potter co., S Dak. 75 miles W of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 550.

Getzville, a post-village of Erie co. N Y, 6 miles by rail E of Tonawanda. It has manufactures of brooms, baskets, etc. Pop. about 200.

Genda Springs, a banking city of Sumner co. Kan., on the Kansas Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Genfe, gâ-fêh (Ger pron gâ-fêh) a stream of the Netherlands, rises in Rhonish Prussia and, flowing NW, falls into the Meuse 5 miles NNE of Maastricht.

Gévaudan, ghê-vâ-dân, an old division of France, in Languedoc now comprised in the départements of Haute-Loire and Lozère. Its capital was Mende.

Gevelsberg, gâ-fêl-sêr, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles S of Dortmund. It has breweries, dis-

celleries, foundries, and manufacturers of iron and steel wares. Pop. in 1900 11,499.

Gevrey-Chambertin, *ghé-vré shâm-bér-tân'* a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 18 miles S of Dijon. It is noted for its wines.

Gewitsch, *ghé-witch*, a town of Moravia, 30 miles NNE of Brünn. Pop. about 2400.

Gex, *shix*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Ain, on the E side of the Jura mountains, 11 miles N by W of Geneva. Pop. 1900.

Geyer, *ghér*, a town of Saxony, 20 miles SSE of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 6350.

Geyser, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. about 200.

Geyserville, *ghé-ur-vil*, a banking post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R. 42 miles N of San Francisco. It has wineries. There are a number of geyser springs in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Ghadames, *ghá-dá-més* called also *Rhamdames*, the ancient *Gydames*, a walled town of north Africa, in an oasis of the same name, in the desert of Sahara, 316 miles SW of Tripoli, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 30° 6' N. It has several mosques and an important trade with the interior of the continent. The inhabitants are negroes, herders, and mixed tribes and number about 7000.

Ghara, or *Garra*, *ghá-rá* the name given to the Sutlej River in the Punjab, from the inflex of the Beas, 24 miles S by E of Amritsar, to its junction with the Ghaghra, a distance of about 300 miles.

Gharbich, or *Garbich*, *gar-bé-ysh*, a maritime province of Lower Egypt, in the Delta. Capital *Tanta*.

Ghardeia. See *GAUMIA*.

Ghat, *ghá*, a town and (sandy) oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, 250 miles SW of Maurit. Lat. 25° N. Pop. about 4000.

Ghatel, *ghá-tál* a town of Bengal British India, Midnapur district, 40 miles W of Calcutta. Pop. about 14,000.

Ghats, or *Ghamto*, the name of two mountain-chains or lines of elevation which border the coasts of the peninsula of British India, diverging from each other northward at the Nilgiri Hills in lat. 11° 30' N. lon 78° E. and enclosing B and W the Deccan or great table-land of southern India. The *EASTERN GHATS* which are largely discontinuous, and whose general elevation does not exceed 1500-2000 feet, stretch NNE for about 500 miles broken through by the Covery and Pennar rivers, to the Kistna River. The *WESTERN GHATS* extend through 15° of latitude, virtually from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Tapti, with a short but remarkable break the Palghatgherry Pass S of the Nilgiris. Average distance from the sea, 30 to 40 miles; general elevation between 3000 and 5000 ft. the highest summit of the Nilgiris, which may properly be said to be a part of this range, is the Doddabetta, 8700 ft. The Western Ghats are generally abrupt on the W side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, and teak. They are mainly constructed of trap rock and, as seen from the coast, are of ruggedly bold aspect. The annual rain-fall is in places, as at the station of Mahabaleshwar several hundred inches.

Ghazilabad, *ghá-zé-lá-bád* a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 10 miles ENE of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Ghazipur, *ghá-zé-poor'* a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, in the Benares division. It lies wedge-shaped between the Ganges on the S and the Gogra on the NNE.

Ghazipur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Ghazipur on the Ganges, 46 miles NE of Benares. It is a great opium depot. Boats are extensively cultivated in the environs for the manufacture of rose-water. Pop. in 1901 29,100.

Ghazni, a city of Afghanistan. See *GHUZZI*.

Ghedí, *ghé-dé*, a village of Italy, 9 miles SSE of Brera. Pop. about 3000 (communa, 4000).

Gheel, *ghéel*, a commune of Belgium province and 25 miles SSE of Antwerp. It is celebrated as a place of treatment for the insane, who are here boarded in families and employed in labor under public supervision. Pop. in 1900, 15,240.

Gheena, a post-village of LaSalle parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Gheluwe, *ghé-lú-eph*, a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 9 miles SE of Ypres. Pop. in 1903 4641.

Ghemlik, *ghém-lék* or *Ghio*, *ghé-o*, a seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Ghemlik an arm of the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles NNE of Brusa. Pop. about 5000.

Ghemmano, *ghém-má*, a town of Italy province and 14 miles NW of Novara. Pop. about 4500.

Ghena, *ghén* (Fr. *Gand*, *ghr* Flem. *Grand*, *ghet*; Sp. *Ganda*, *ghá* *Gor* *Gand*, *ghént* L. *Ganda* and *Gandarra*),

a city of Belgium, capital of East Flanders, at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt, 21 miles NW of Brussels. It is traversed by a series of canals and water-ways, forming a sort of network within the town and dividing it into 23 islands which are connected by over 60 bridges. The quaint aspect which the city with its old gabled houses and narrow streets formerly presented is gradually vanishing before the broad streets and open places which have been laid out. Among the most noteworthy of the squares are the Market Place of Friday (Marché du Vendredi) the scene of the most important events in the history of Ghent, and the Kouter or Parade, the fashionable promenade of the city. The principal ecclesiastical buildings of Ghent are the cathedral of St. Bavo founded in the tenth century with a famous pulpit and beautiful interior decorations; the towered church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest buildings in the city; the church of St. Michael and the church of St. Peter recently restored. Among the secular edifices worthy of notice are the Gothic cloth hall (1326), the town hall (1018-33), with a beautiful late-Gothic earth facade; the Skipper's House the finest Gothic guild-house in Belgium; the Chateau des Comtes, the seat of the counts of Flanders; the bellry famous for its 44 bells; the museum in the old Augustinian Abbey the buildings of the university (founded in 1516) and the Institut des Sciences. The city has a zoological and a botanical garden. The Béguinage, a sort of nunnery, forms a little town of itself.

Ghent reached the height of its industrial prosperity in the fifteenth century and is still of great commercial importance. It has long been famous for the product of its looms. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of lace, machinery, leather paper and tapestries. Horticulture is carried on on a large scale. The town has a good harbor and an active trade in grain, rapeseed oil and flax. Ghent is a bishop's see.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the seventh century, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the twelfth century. By the end of the thirteenth century it was nearly as large as at present, and much larger than Paris then was. In the bloody feud which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the fourteenth century Ghent took a leading part, and repeatedly by the turbulence of its citizens provoked a fearful retribution. In 1384 when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy Ghent followed its fortunes. It rose unsuccessfully against its new rulers in the middle of the next century. Charles the Bold was crowned at Ghent in 1467. Here the marriage of his daughter Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria was celebrated in 1477 and here Charles V. was born in 1500. The Ghenters, having resisted the power of Charles, were terribly chastised in 1540. Ghent suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV. the campaigns of Marlborough, and the wars of the French revolution, but by the advantages of its position and the industry of its citizens it overcame these calamities. Pop. in 1590 153,740 in 1900, 160,940.

Ghent, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Ky. on the Ohio River opposite Verrey and 45 miles SW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 569.

Ghent, a post-village of Lyon co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. in 1900 119.

Ghent, a post-village in Ghent township (town) Columbia co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Boston and Albany Rrs., 10 miles NE of Hudson. It has scale-works, etc. Pop. of the village, about 600 of the town in 1900 2600.

Ghent, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio, 9 miles NW of Akron. Pop. 70.

Ghent, a post hamlet of Bradford co. Pa.

Gherzen, *ghér-zé* (anc. *Gern*) a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 20 miles SSE of Sisop.

Ghilan, or *Gilan*, *ghé-lán* a province of Persia, lying on the NE. the Caspian Sea. Area about 4350 sq. m. The Elburz mountains bound it on the N. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy in parts, and unhealthy. Wheat, barley and rice are grown, and fruits are raised in abundance. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared, and silk-culture is an important industry. Capital, Rasht. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

Ghiarza, *ghé-lá-zá*, a village of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, 20 miles NE of Oristano. Pop. about 3000.

Ghio, *ghé-o*, a town of Asia Minor. See *GHUZZI*.

Ghir (*ghér*), *Ghira*, a headland of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean 48 miles S of Mogador. Lat. 26° 37' N.

Ghirza, *ghí-rá*, a valley of northern Africa, 130 miles SE of Tripoli, with remains of Roman antiquities.

Ghístelles, *ghes-tél'*, a small town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles SSW of Bruges.

Ghíra, *ghes-o'-rá* (anc. *Gy arce*), a mountainous island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades 10 miles NW of Syra. Length, 3 miles breadth, 2 miles.

Ghíustendil, a town of Bulgaria. See *Kórrum*.

Ghíneh, or *Gíneh*, *gher-zeh* a town of Egypt capital of a province of the same name, on the W bank of the Nile, opposite Cairo, of which it is a suburb. The river is here crossed by a drawbridge. The splendid Egyptological Museum at one time at Bulak and then located here, is now in Cairo. In the vicinity of Ghíneh are the great Pyramids and the Sphinx to which an electric railway extends. Pop. about 11 000.

Ghími, Afghanistan. See *Gómu*.

Ghíla, *ghí or ghí-l'* a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles W of Mons.

Ghíson, a post-village of Novuzes co., Minn. The banking point in Macon. Pop. about 100.

Ghísonville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va. 75 miles SSW of Richmond.

Ghírbund, *ghí-béud* a village of Afghanistan, in the Ghorbund Valley in lat. 35° 4' N. lon. 68° 42' E. whence a pass proceeds across the Hindu-Kush into Khurdna.

Ghíro, *ghí or Ghí-r'*, a mountainous district of Afghanistan 120 miles SE of Herat.

Ghíry, *ghí* a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles SE of Mons.

Ghíur See *Gómu*.

Ghíumi, *ghí noe* **Ghíumi**, *ghí noe* or *ghí-nee*, **Gáuma**, or **Ghíumi**, *ghí noe* a city of Afghanistan, 80 miles SEW of Kabul. It stands on a steep rock 280 feet above the plain on its W side, and is enclosed by fortifications. Old Ghíumi destroyed in the twelfth century, is about 5 miles NE its ruins cover an extensive space. Here is the tomb of the great conqueror Mahmud of Ghíumi (died 1030). Under the Ghísevide dynasty this town was the capital of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. Ghíur was stormed and taken by the British in 1839. In 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott. Pop. estimated at about 10 000.

Ghíumi River, of Afghanistan rises about 12 miles N of Ghíumi and enters Lake Abutada after a S course estimated at 80 miles.

Ghíumítrí, *ghí nou tree* (anc. *Dianthus*) a small island of the Mediterranean off the coast of Tuscany.

Giant Mountains See *Ríassónsuez*.

Giant of the Valley, a mountain of the Adirondack group in Essex co. N.Y. Its altitude is 4530 feet.

Giant's Causeway, a basaltic formation on the N coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim to the W of Buncrana Head, about 2 miles NNE of Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance constructed of basaltic cliffs, but the causeway proper is a platform extending into the sea for about 700 feet from the base of a cliff 400 feet in height, and is 250 feet in breadth and 30 feet in height above the strand. It is thought to comprise about 40 000 distinctly formed polygonal columns. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland.

Giant's Peak (or **Castle**) a summit of the Drakenberg range, south Africa, on the border between Basutoland and Natal. Lat. 29° 20' S. Altitude, 9560 feet.

Gíard, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, 9 miles W of McGregor. Pop. about 75.

Gíarratana, *ghí-rá-tá-ná*, a village of Sicily 13 miles NE of Modica.

Gíarre, *ghí-rá*, a town of Sicily at the E base of Mount Etna, 7 miles N of Acireale. Pop. about 17 000 of the commune in 1901. 20 000.

Gíarrotta, *ghí-sá-tá*, the lower course of the *Sínero*, a river of Sicily.

Gíat, *ghí-á* a small town of France, in Pay-de-Dôme, 31 miles WSW of Riom.

Gíave, *ghí-vá*, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles SSE of Sassari.

Gíavono, *ghí-vá-no*, a town of Italy province and 17 miles WSW of Turin. Pop. about 7000 of the commune in 1901. 10,700.

Gíbara, or **Jíbara**, *ghí-bá-rá*, a city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on a bay of the N coast and 25½ miles by rail and high-road NNE of Holguín, of which it is the port. The harbor is shallow but the port has extensive exports of sugar tobacco, bananas, lumber, etc. The city is surrounded by mountains and has a theatre, college, civil and military hospitals and clinics, boards of education, charity, and health, etc. Pop. in 1895, 6841. Malaria fever prevails during the rainy season. In the vicinity is a noted cave.

Gíbara, *ghí-bá-rá*, a small town of Cuba, empties into Gíbara Bay on the N coast of Santiago de Cuba province. It is navigable for a short distance by boats.

Gíberton, *ghí-b'ten*, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 77 miles WSW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 145.

Gíbbon, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. 183 miles W by S of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Gíbbon Glade, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Pa. 12 miles S of Falls.

Gíbbonville, a post-village of Lemhi co., Idaho on the North Fork of the Salmon River 40 miles N of Salmon its banking point. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 700.

Gíbbe, a banking post-town of Adair co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Gíbbeshoro, *ghí-b'esh-ó-ro*, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., about 12 miles SE of Camden. It has manufactures of paints. Pop. about 200.

Gíbbes Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Tenn., 35 miles E. of Gallatin.

Gíbbestown, *ghí-b'town* a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 8 miles W by S of Woodbury. Pop. 175.

Gíbberville, *ghí-b'vill* a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Union River 9 miles SW of Sheboygan.

Gíbbeth, *ghí-b'eth*, an ancient town of Palestine, about 2 miles N of Jerusalem. Its site is probably at the hill called Tell el-Fal.

Gíbellina, *ghí-bé-lé-ná*, a village of Sicily 30 miles ESE of Trapani. Pop. in 1901 9263.

Gíbeon, *ghí-bé-on* an ancient town of Palestine, 5 miles NW of Jerusalem. The little village of Ed-Jib is on its site.

Gíbeonville, a post village of Hooking co., Ohio about 36 miles NE of Chillicothe. Pop. 60.

Gíbraleón, *ghí-brá-lé-on* a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N of Huelva, on the Odel. Pop. about 3000. It has an ancient palace of the dukes of Bejar.

Gíbraltar, *ghí-brá-tár* (Sp. pron. *se-brá-tár* It. *Gibilterra*, *ghí-bí-tá-rá* and anc. *Chípe Arab* *Jebel-Tarik* *Jib'el-tá-rick* — i. e. the Bill of Tarik, a Saracen leader who landed here in 711 and built a fort) a town and strongly fortified rock at the S extremity of Spain, in Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 36° 7' N., lon. 5° 21' W. This rock-fortress is connected with the continent by a low sandy isthmus 1½ miles long and ¼ mile broad, having the Bay of Gíbraltar on the W and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of the isthmus with the main land are the "panish fíles" between which and the rock is a space called the Neutral Ground. The highest point of the rock known as Highest Point, is 1300 feet above sea-level, its N face is almost perpendicular while its E side is full of forbidding precipices. It terminates at its S extremity in Europa Point. The W side is less steep than the E and between its base and the sea is a narrow level, on which the town is built. The higher slopes, although appearing barren are fairly overgrown with vegetation, of which the cactus forms a striking feature. Partridges, rabbits, and a troop of Barbary apes constitute a portion of the fauna.

Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from 2 to 3 miles in length and of sufficient width for carriages have been cut in the solid rock forming sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another. Along these galleries, at intervals of every few yards, are port-holes bearing upon the central ground and bay while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. The signal station is located at a height of 1293 feet. St. Michael's Cave, the entrance to which is 1690 feet above the sea, contains a hall 250 feet in length. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point.

The town of Gíbraltar consists of the North Town as town proper the suburban South Town, and the Light house. The principal buildings are the governor's residence, known as the Convent, the admiralty naval hospital exchange, victualling-office and barracks, and a handsome theatre. Gíbraltar is the see of an Anglican bishop and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches Jewish synagogues, regimental and public schools, public libraries, etc. The Anglican cathedral or Church of the Holy Trinity is in the Moorish style of architecture. The Alameda, a central garden, luxuriant in its floral growth, is the most attractive point of the city. Gíbraltar is a free port and an entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, and it is the seat of a large contraband trade with Spain. The importation of live-stock from Galicia (Spain) and Morocco constitutes a large part of its trade. Gíbraltar is a crown-

colony of Great Britain, the administration of which is vested in the governor who is also commander-in-chief of the troops; the power of enacting laws is vested in the governor alone, there being no legislative or executive council. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England.

Gibraltar under the name of Calpe, and Mount Alys, now called Apes Hill opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules, and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English by conquest in 1704. It was afterward repeatedly besieged but always without success. Its defence, under Elliot against the French and Spanish floating batteries in 1782, is one of the memorable events in the military annals of Europe in the eighteenth century. Pop. of the town together with the garrison in 1901, 37,449 (garrison 5349).

Gibraltar, a maritime town of Venezuela, in the state of Zulia, and on the Gulf of Maracaibo, 66 miles NW of Trujillo.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Detroit River at its entrance into Lake Erie. Pop. about 100.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles S. of Reading, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Gibraltar, Bay of, in southern Spain having E. the promontory of Gibraltar. It is about 6 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. The tide rises 4 and 5 feet. It is indifferently sheltered for shipping.

Gibraltar, Strait of, a channel between the S. of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean. Its width at the narrowest part, near the eastern entrance between the Pillars of Hercules, is 24 miles; average depth about 640 feet; greatest depth 6000 feet. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 miles an hour sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. Beneath this there is a counter-current setting in the opposite direction.

Gibland, a post-town of Bienville parish La. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisiana and Northwestern R. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Gibson, a county in the SW part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the White and Wabash rivers and is intersected by the Pakota River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Princeton. Pop. in 1890 24,920. In 1900 30,049.

Gibson, a county of western Tennessee has an area of 625 sq. m. It is traversed by the Nashville & Fort of the Ohio River and by the North and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. Capital Trenton. Pop. in 1890 33,859. In 1900 39,406.

Gibson, a post-town capital of Glascock co. Ga. on Rocky Comfort Creek 56 miles WSW of Augusta on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 293. It is in a cotton region. The banking point is Augusta.

Gibson, or Gibson City, a banking city of Ford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads 24 miles E. of Bloomington. It has iron works, a tile-factory, and many works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2054.

Gibson, a post-village of Terrebonne parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. about 200.

Gibson, a post-hamlet of Allegan co. Mich. Gibson, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. on the N. bank of the Chemung River 1 mile below Corning. Pop. 250.

Gibson, a post-village of Scotland co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Lumberton. Pop. about 300.

Gibson, a township of Cameron co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 882.

Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. in Gibson township about 30 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 200; the township in 1900 963.

Gibson, a post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 6 miles NE of Humboldt. Pop. about 200.

Gibson, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Gibson, a township of Manitowish co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1408.

Gibson, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 300.

Gibsonburg, a banking post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles W. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 1791.

Gibson City, Ill. See Gibson.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Western R. The banking point is Shalerburg. Pop. about 100.

Gibsons Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N. C. Gibsons Station, a post-hamlet of the Creek Nation I. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 7 miles NW of Fort Gibson.

Gibsons Station, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Va. 4 miles E. of Cumberland Gap.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. It has distilling industries. The banking point is Sellersville. Pop. about 150.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala. Gibsonville, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. about 60 miles NE of Marysville. Gold is found here. Pop. about 150.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co. N. Y. on the Seneca River 10 miles E. of Warsaw.

Gibsonville, a post-town of Guilford co. N. C., on the southern R. 66 miles WNW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 571. The banking point is Greensboro.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Va. Gibson Wells, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 200.

Giddings, a banking post-village capital of Lee co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 48 miles F. of Austin. It has coal, cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. about 1400.

Gideah, or Gideah-Elf, vid e-u-Elf a river of Sweden enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles NE of Harnö and after a SE course of 100 miles. Near its mouth is the village of Ideå.

Gidsville, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. The banking point is Amherst. Pop. about 135.

Giddehachao, a post-village of the town of Prussia in Hancock 14 miles ENE of Göttingen. Pop. about 2000.

Giedeser, a post-village of a port of call of Denmark on the S. side of the island of Røst.

Gien, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loiret, on the Loire, 37 miles SSE of Orléans. It has a fine old castle and a spacious quay. Pop. in 1900 14,110.

Gien, a town of Wurtemberg, 24 miles SSE of Ellwangen. Pop. in 1900 3,112.

Giesdorf, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

Giesenkirch, a village of Prussia, 14 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 1,700.

- Gifu**, gho'fo, a town of Japan, capital of Gifu prefecture, about 79 miles ENE. of Kyoto. Pop. in 1898 31,942.
- Gigauquit**, ne-gi-keet, a town of Saragao province, E. coast of Mindanao Philippine Islands, at the mouth of a river navigable for small boats. Pop 7116.
- Giggleswick**, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ribbles, 1 mile WNW of Settle. It has a celebrated grammar-school. Giggleswick Tarn is a considerable lake near the village.
- Gigha**, ghee'gh, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, 3 1/2 miles from Kintyre.
- Gig Harbor**, a post-village of Pierce co. Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop about 300.
- Giglio**, jee'yo, or Isola di Giglio, ee'so-là des joo'yo (anc. *Is. Fiume*) an island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles SW of Monte Argentario. Pop about 3000 mostly collected in the village of Giglio.
- Gignac**, sheen yâk, a small town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles SE. of Lodève, on the Hérault. Pop in 1901, 2362.
- Gignod**, sheen yo' (L. *Gino dium*) a village of Italy 3 miles NNW of Aosta.
- Gigüela**, ne-goo-lâ, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana 25 miles NE of Ciudad Real. Length 90 miles.
- Gilbon**, a river of Asia. See Ann Dava.
- Gilón**, or Jilán, ne-mün the second largest town and principal seaport of Asturias Spain province and 11 miles NE of Oviedo on the Bay of Biscay. It is well built and is a favorite sea-bathing resort. Gilón contains a school of navigation and a large royal tobacco-factory. The principal manufactures, in addition are those of cabinet wares, stone-ware, and glass. The town has an active trade. Gilón was the residence of the Asturian kings in the eighth century. Pop in 1900 47,544.
- Gila**, hee'lâ, an eastern county of Arizona. Area, 4542 sq. m. It is surrounded by the Mogollon White, Matagal and other mountains. The climate is exceedingly mild. Capital Globe. Pop in 1900 4973.
- Gilahead**, a post village of Maricopa co. Ariz. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop about 250.
- Gilad**, ghee'lâd a village of Hungary co. of Temes, on an arm of the Temes.
- Gilan**, a province of Persia. See GILAN.
- Gila** (hee'lâ) River flows in the W part of New Mexico and after a course of about 130 miles passes into Arizona. It runs generally westward through an arid and sterile region diversified by mountains and tablelands, and enters the Colorado River in Yuma co. Ariz. opposite the SE extremity of California. Its length is about 350 miles. Gold and silver are found near this river in Arizona, and the ruins of numerous towns occur on its banks. Its largest affluents are the Rio Verde, the Santa Cruz and the San Pedro.
- Gilbert**, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa on the Mississippi River 3 miles above Davenport. Pop about 150.
- Gilbert**, a post village of Franklin parish La. on the New Orleans and Northwestern R. The banking point is Monroe or Natchez, Miss. Pop about 100.
- Gilbert** a post-hamlet of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Muskingum River 9 miles N of Zanesville.
- Gilbert**, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. 15 miles ENE of Lehighton. Pop about 100.
- Gilbert Cove**, a post-village of Digby co. Nova Scotia on St. Mary's Bay 15 miles from Digby. Pop about 200.
- Gilbert Islands**, or **Kingsmill Group**, a group of 10 coral reefs and islands in the Pacific Ocean between about lat 2° 30' S and 2° 30' N and lon 177° and 177° E. They are all low and mostly of coral formation. Copra is the chief product. Area, about 170 sq. m. Pop of the group estimated at 40,000 mostly Protestant Christians. This group is the southernmost in Micronesia. The islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1892.
- Gilberton**, a post-borough of Berwynkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. in a valley between the Broad and Bear Ridge mountains 4 miles from Mahanoy City. The banking point. Coal is largely mined here. Pop in 1900 4373.
- Gilbert Plains**, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Dauphin. Pop about 150.
- Gilbert River**, in Queensland Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.
- Gilberts**, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 1/2 miles NW of Elgin. Pop in 1900 222.
- Gilbertsboro**, a post-hamlet of Limestone co. Ala.
- Gilberts Creek**, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 34 miles SW of Richmond.
- Gilberts Mills**, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N. Y., 4 miles NW of Pennellville station.
- Gilbert's Peak**, a snow-clad summit of the Uinta Mountains near the N border of Wasatch co., Utah, in lat. 40° 50' N. Altitude, 12,687 feet.
- Gilbert Station**, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail N of Ames.
- Gilbertsville**, a post-village of Black Hawk co. Iowa. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop about 300.
- Gilbertsville**, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky.
- Gilbertsville**, a banking post-village of Osaego co. N. Y., 45 miles S of Utica. Pop in 1900 470.
- Gilbertville**, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. about 19 miles E of Reading. Pop about 450.
- Gilbertville**, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. Pop about 50.
- Gilbertville**, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass., on the Ware River and on the Portland and Haverford Falls R. 31 miles ENE of Springfield. It has manufactures of woollen goods, etc. Pop about 1800. The banking point is Ware.
- Gilban**, ghl bo'n, a post-village and summer resort of Schoharie co. N. Y. in Gilboa township (town) situated in the Catskill Mountains, on Schoharie Creek about 42 miles SW of Albany. It has various manufactures. Pop about 200, of the town in 1900 1448.
- Gilban**, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio on Elanah and a Fork, about 15 miles W of Findlay on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop in 1900 346.
- Gilban**, Maunt, the Biblical name of a range of hills in Palestine, overlooking the plain of Jericho on the W and the depressed valley of the Jordan on the E. They rise to a height of about 1700 feet above the sea. The modern name is Jebel Fokan. Rev. according to the Biblical narrative Sam was overwhelmed by the Philistines.
- Gilby**, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co. N. Dak. 24 miles WNW of Grand Forks, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop about 400.
- Gilchrist**, a post-village of Mercer co. Ill. The banking point is Alton. Pop about 350.
- Gilchrist**, a post-township of Pope co. Miss. 16 miles NE of Benson. Pop in 1900 473.
- Gildersleeve**, ghl der-sleev a post-village of Middlesex co. Conn. on the E bank of the Connecticut River 2 miles above Middletown. It has ship-building lumbering and tobacco-industries. Pop about 1150.
- Gildersleeve**, a town of England in Yorkshire 5 miles SW of Leeds. Pop in 1901 3673.
- Gildana**, jil-do'nâ, a town of Italy province and 4 miles from Campobasso. Pop about 3000.
- Gile**, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 2 miles SW of Horley its banking point. It has a lumber mill etc. Pop about 500.
- Gilead**, ghl e-ad (Arab. *Jebel-Jilad* jeh el-jô-lâd) a mountain in Syria, 25 miles NNE of the Dead Sea. The ancient region of Gilead lay along the E side of the river Jordan between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee.
- Gilead**, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 300.
- Gilead**, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 42 miles above Alton.
- Gilead**, a post-village of Miami co. Ind. about 26 miles NE of Legansport. Pop 125.
- Gilead**, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Oxford co. Me. on the Grand Trunk R. and on the Androscoggin River 80 miles NAW of Portland. Pop of the town in 1900 340.
- Gilead**, a post-village of Branch co., Mich. 7 miles SE of Bronson and about 50 miles SW of Jackson. Pop about 250.
- Gilead**, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Mo. on the Middle Fehns River.
- Gilead**, a post-village of Thayer co. Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Hebron. Pop 100.
- Giles**, jil, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama has an area of 605 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River and also drained by Richland Creek which enters that river in the S part of the county. Capital, Paducah. Pop in 1890 34,057, in 1900 33,035.
- Gilna**, a county in the SW part of Virginia, has an area of 240 sq. m. It is intersected by the New (or Kanawha) River. The surface is mountainous and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Parisburg. Pop in 1890 1094, in 1900 10,783.
- Giles Court-House**, Va. See PHARMINGHAM.
- Giles' Land**. See GILES LAND.
- Giles Mills**, a post-village of Sampson co., N. C., about 20 miles NW of Clinton.

Gillford, ghill'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Ban, 4 miles NW of Banbridge. Pop. about 1300. Gillford Castle is in the vicinity.

Gillford, a post-village of Tuscola co. Mich., 10 miles N of Vassar. Pop. 156.

Gillford, or **Gillford Village**, a post-village of Belknap co., N. H., in Gillford township (town), about 35 miles NNE of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Lacombe. Pop. of the town in 1890, 681.

Gillford, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 49 miles N of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 150.

Gillgenburg, ghil'gen-burg, a town of East Prussia, 33 miles NE of Königsberg. Pop. about 1500.

Gilgit, or **Gilgit**, ghil'git, a district in the NW corner of Kashmir. The river Gilgit, which flows through it, is an affluent of the Indus. It is a part of the wild mountain-region called Dardistan, and its people, of Indo-European race, are called Dards.

Giling-Auling, jee'ling' aw'ling', or Gil'i-ang', two islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Madras.

Gilkerson, a post-village of Wayne co. W. Va. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 100.

Gill, ghil, a lake of Ireland, in Connacht, 2 miles SE. of Sligo. Length 4 miles.

Gill, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Mass. about 49 miles N of Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 1915. The name of the post-office is Turner Falls. Its banking point.

Gilliam, ghil'iam, a post-village of Jasper co. Ind. Pop. about 100.

Gillenwater, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. Pop. about 70.

Gillespie, ghil'spie, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1146 sq. m. It is drained by the Pedernales River (a branch of the Colorado River) and Grape and Sandy creeks, affluents of the Colorado. Capital, Fredericksburg. Pop. in 1890, 7056. In 1900 8210.

Gillespie, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 25 miles NE. of Alton. Coal is extensively mined near here. Pop. in 1900 873.

Gillespie, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Fayette City. Pop. about 100.

Gillespie, a post-village of Pocomoke co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Gillespieville, ghil'spie-vil, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio 11 miles ESE of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Gillett, jil'let, a post-village of Arkansas co. Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Dewitt.

Gillett, a banking post-town of Teller co., Colo. In a gold-mining region 30 miles W of Colorado Springs, on the Midland Terminal R. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Gillett, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Elmira, N. Y. Pop. 206.

Gillett, a post-township (town) and banking village of Oconto co., Wis. about 39 miles NNW of the town of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 1249. of the village, about 400.

Gillette, a post-town of Crook co., Wyo., on the Northern Route. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Gilletts Grove, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Iowa.

Gillhall, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Pop. about 250.

Gillham, a post-village of Beaver co. Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. 13 miles N of De Queen. Its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Gillham, ghil'ham, a county in the N. part of Oregon. Area, 1123 sq. m. It is drained by the Columbia and John Day rivers and Rock Creek. Capital, Condon. Pop. in 1900, 3201.

Gillham, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Shreveport.

Gillham, a banking post-village of Saline co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 14 miles NE. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Gilliamsville, ghil'yam-svil, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va. 35 miles N. of Powhatan station.

Gillingham, a town of Kent, adjacent to Chatham. It is in a fruit-growing district especially noted for its cherries. Pop. in 1901, 42,530.

Gillingham, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, 12 miles ENE of Sherborne. Pop. in 1901 3369.

Gillisco (ghil'isco) Mill, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn. 35 miles ESE. of Bethel.

Gillis Land, also **Giles' Land**, the name of an assumed island or island group in the Arctic Ocean, lying NW of Franz-Josef Land, in about lat. 61° 45' N., lon. 35° E. It appears not to exist.

Gilmasonville, ghil'is-son-vil, a post-village of Hampton co., S. C., about 60 miles W by S of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Gilmere, ghil'mir, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 45 miles from Mount Sterling.

Gillaburg, a post-village of Amite co. Miss. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. about 90.

Gilleville, ghil'veil, a post-village of Hall co., Ga. on the Southern R. 32 miles NNW of Athens. Pop. about 175.

Gilly, ghil'lee, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles from Charleroi. Here are great coal-mine, which have been sunk to a prodigious depth. The place has also iron and glass-works. Pop. in 1900 23,004.

Gilmann, ghil'man, a post-town of Eagle co., Colo. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. in 1900 221.

Gilman, a banking city of Iroquois co., Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 81 miles S by W of Chicago. It has a trade in grain and farm products. Pop. in 1900 1441.

Gilman, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., 10½ miles by rail WNW of Muncie. Pop. about 100.

Gilman, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 14 miles SSE of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 465.

Gilman, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Guilford. Pop. about 175.

Gilman, a post-village of Benton co., Minn. 13 miles (direct) NE. of Bank Rapids.

Gilman, King co. Wash. See IMAGAN.

Gilman, a post-township (town) of Pierce co., Wis., about 24 miles ESE. of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1378.

Gilman, a post-village of Bromie co., Quebec. The banking point is Cowansville. Pop. about 160.

Gilman City, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo. on the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City R. 6 miles from Coffeyburg. Pop. in 1900 447.

Gilmanston, a post-village of Belknap co., N. H., in Gilmanston township (town) 10 miles NNE of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1156. The banking point is Lacombe or Tilton.

Gilmanston, or **Gilmanston**, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis. in Gilmanston township (town) on the Buffalo River about 28 miles SSW of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900 839.

Gilmanston Iron-Works, a post-village of Belknap co., N. H. in Gilmanston township (town) 11 miles SE of Lacombe. Pop. about 500.

Gilmer, ghil'mer, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 456 sq. m. It is drained by the Conasauga and Coconawatch rivers. Among the highest points of this county are Cohutta and Tallone mountains. Gold and copper are found here. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890 9974, in 1900 10,193.

Gilmer, a central county of West Virginia, has an area of 367 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Kanawha River and Lending Creek. Capital, Glenville. Pop. in 1890, 9745. In 1900 11,763.

Gilmer, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. 30 miles NNW of Chicago. Pop. 100.

Gilmer, a banking post-village, capital of Upshur co. Tex., 100 miles E of Dallas on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has lumber and other mills etc. Pop. about 1800.

Gilmers Store, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N. C.

Gilmerton, ghil'mer-ton, a village of Scotland, 4 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Gilmerton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Gilmore, ghil'more, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. 24 miles NE by N of Memphis. Pop. about 260.

Gilmore, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga.

Gilmore, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Midland.

Gilmore, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Washburn and the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. about 150.

Gilmore, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles SSW of Omaha.

Gilmore, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ohio about 40 miles S of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Gilmore, a township of Greene co., Pa., on the West Virginia boundary line. Pop. in 1900 835.

Gilmore, a village of McKean co., Pa. ½ mile E. of Derrick City. Its post-office.

Gilmore City, a banking post-town of Humboldt and Pocahontas cos., Iowa, 30 miles NE. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Gilmores Mills, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on the James River Canal, 2 miles from the Natural Bridge.

Gilele, *je-le*, **Gillelo**, **Djillelo**, or **Jillelo**, *ji-le*, called also **Halmakera**, *hál-má-há-rá* an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the equator and lon 128° E. is separated from Celebes by the Melacca Passage and from Ceram by Pitt's Passage. Estimated area, inclusive of some minor islands, 6900 sq m. It consists of four peninsulas, radiating N. E. and S. from a common centre. The interior is mountainous, in many parts densely wooded, with several active volcanoes (Gamakora, Tole). The coasts are inhabited by Malays, the interior by a rude but inoffensive race of Alforns. The products are sago, coconuts, spices, fruits, edible birds'-nests, pearls and gold-dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns are Gilele, Patani, and Galele. The whole island is under the Dutch supremacy. Pop. about 126 000.

Gillelo Passage, separating the island of Gilele on the W from the islands of Waigeo, Batanta, and Mysol, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

Gillpin, *ghil-pin* a small county in the north-central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Rocky Mountains Area, 139 sq m. Among its prominent features is James Peak, 13 283 feet high. It contains some of the richest gold-mines of the state. Silver and copper are also found here and lead mining and lead-smelting are important industries. Capital, Central City. Pop. in 1900, 6090.

Gillson, a village of Allegany co. Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. about 125.

Gillpin, a post-hamlet of Indiana on Pa.

Gilroy, *ghil-roy* a banking city of Santa Clara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 36 miles SE. of San José. It has manufactures of lumber and fruit and wine-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1820.

Gilroy Hot Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Santa Clara co. Cal. 15 miles NE. of Gilroy. It has medicinal springs.

Gileland, or **Gileland Spa**, a village of England, co. of Cumberland 8 miles NE. of Brampton. It has medicinal springs.

Gilson, *ghil-son* a post-village of Knox co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SE. of Galburg.

Gileon, a post-village of Washington co. Md. The banking point is Newport. Pop. about 110.

Gilewin, *ghil-win*, a post-village of Cheshire co. Vt. H. 9 miles N. of Keene, its banking point. It has woolen mills etc. Pop. about 600.

Giltedge, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop. 160.

Giltedge, a post-village of Tipton co. Tenn. Pop. about 70.

Giltner, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 10 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. about 250.

Gimbora, *ghim-bora* a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummersbach. It is a seat of the iron industry. Pop. in 1900, 3542.

Gimbelsheim, *ghim-phe-heim*, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles NW. of Worms. Pop. about 2000.

Gimlino, *je-mo-wo* a town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 60 miles SW. of Trieste. Pop. about 4000.

Gimli, *ghim-lee* (i. e. 'paradise') a town and Icelandic settlement of Canada in Manitoba on the W. shore of Lake Winnipeg 25 miles N. of the town of Winnipeg. Pop. about 200.

Gimone, *shee-món* a river of France, joins the Garonne about 3 miles S. of Castel-Sarrasin. Length 15 miles.

Gimont, *shee-món* a small town of France, in Gers on the Gimone, 10 miles E. of Auch. Pop. about 1900.

Gimatlan, or **Jimatlan**, *no-ná-tá-lán* a town on the S. part of the W. coast of Cebu, Philippine Islands, in a dry stony and infertile region. Pop. 12 144.

Gindale, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Temple. Pop. about 100.

Ging, a post-village of Bank co., Ind. on the Pittsburg (Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Rushville. Pop. 125.

Gingerbread Ground, a dango-uns reef of the Bahama Islands, 35 miles S. of Great Bahama.

Ginger Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 5 miles SE. of Tortola.

Ginghamburg, *ghing-ame-burg* a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 4 miles SW. of Tippicanoe. Pop. about 150.

Ginaeken, *sin-ná-ken*, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Mark 1 mile SE. of Bruck.

Ginean, *je-no-á* (anc. *Gene-sium*) a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 1935.

Gioja, *je-á*, a village of Italy, province of Palermo, 5 miles NW. of Vallo.

Gioja, *je-á*, or **Gioia**, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 15 miles SE. of Avezzano. Pop. about 2500.

Gioja, a city of Italy province of Bari 38 miles by rail N. by W. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 21 721.

Gioja, a village of Italy province of Caserta, 6 miles SE. of Piedimonte d'Alife.

Gioja Tauro, a village of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 27 miles NE. of Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. in 1901, 6205.

Gioiosa, *je-ye-á*, or **Gioiosa**, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles NE. of Gerace. Pop. about 3500 (commune in 1901, 10,247).

Gioiosa, a small town of Sicily on its N. coast, 6 miles NW. of Patù.

Gionico, *jea-ne-ko* (Ger. *Jo-ko*) a small town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, 11 miles NNW. of Bellinzona.

Giova, *je-vá*, a small seaport town of Ana Minor at the head of the Gulf of Cos (here called the Gulf of Gyve).

Giova, Gulf of, Ana Minor. See Cos, Gulf of.

Giovi (*je-voe*) Pass, a minor pass of the Ligurian Apennines of Italy on the line of railway which connects Genoa with Novi, and which traverses it by a tunnel 5½ miles in length. Height of pass, 2590 feet.

Giovinezza, *je-vo-nít-ze* (anc. *Narvolum*) a seaport of Italy province and 12 miles NW. of Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 11,345.

Gippeland, the southeastern portion of the colony of Victoria, Australia. It is a mountainous and well timbered country with many fertile plains and great mineral wealth. Chief town, Sale.

Giraglia, *je-ril-yá*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 1½ miles off the N. extremity of Corsica.

Girard, *je-rard* a city of Russia on Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. and on the Chattahoochee River opposite Columbus, Ga., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 3640. It has cotton-mills.

Girard, a post-village of Burke co. Ga. The banking point is Weynabore.

Girard, a banking city of Macomb co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route 25 miles S. by W. of Springfield. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Girard, a banking city capital of Crawford co. Kan. on the Missouri River 25 miles E. by W. of Fort Scott, on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads. It has a stove-foundry, machine factory, shoe-makers, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2475.

Girard, a post-village of Richland parish La. on Boeuf Bayou and on the Queen and Crescent Route 54 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. 150.

Girard, a post-village of Branch co. Mich. 8 miles N. of Coldwater its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Girard, a banking post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio on the Mahoning River 5 miles NW. of Youngstown on the Erie and other railroads. Coal is mined near this place. It has iron- and steel-works and manufacture of boilers, leather etc. Pop. in 1900, 2630.

Girard, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Girard, a township of Erie co. Pa. is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 2128.

Girard, a banking post-borough of Erie co. Pa., 2 miles from Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 15 miles SW. of Erie. It has many factories of hardware, forks, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Girard, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is St. Johns. Pop. about 150.

Girard Manor, a post village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on Catwasa Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles NW. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 200.

Girard Point, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill near its mouth. It has grain elevators and docks for ocean steamers.

Girardville, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley R. 13 miles NW. of Pottsville. It is largely engaged in coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 3660.

Girdland, *ghird-land*, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Pa. 8 miles N. of Honesdale.

Girdness, a headland of Scotland, co. of Kinross, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, 2 miles S. of Aberdeen.

Girdlestone, a banking post-town of Worcester co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles S. of Snowhill. Pop. in 1890, 330.

Girgeh, *ghí-gh*, or **Jirgeh**, *jeen-jeh*, a town of Upper Egypt, in the province of Girgeh, on the Nile and

on the railway from Cairo to Assuan, 66 miles NW of the ruins of Thebes. Pop. in 1897 17 613.

Girga, or **Girga**, a province of Upper Egypt, traversed by the Nile. Capital, Bahig.

Girgenti, *gi-jen'tee* (anc. *Agrigento*) a city of Sicily capital of the province of Girgenti 96 miles by rail SSE of Palermo. It is situated nearly 1360 feet above the sea. It is gloomy in appearance, but has interesting mediæval walls and towers, four gates and several beautiful churches. Among these the most noteworthy is the cathedral dating from the fourteenth century but lately modernised, and containing a singular baptistery made of an old sarcophagus. The town has an important library founded by Bishop Iocohes in 1766 and a museum of antiquities. In the neighborhood are rich sulphur mines. **Porto Empedocle**, the port of Girgenti is protected by a mole built on the ruins of an old temple. The trade consists in grain olive-oil almonds and sulphur. In 838 the Saracens took Girgenti from the Greeks, and in 1086 Roger I conquered it and founded a wealthy bishopric there. Pop. in 1881, 21 274 in 1901 26 034.

Girgenti, a province on the SW coast of Sicily Pop. in 1901 3 1 633.

Givassico, *je-ra-fik ko* a town of Italy 9 miles SW of Chiasso. Pop. about 4566.

Girin, *Manchuria*. See **GININ**.

Giromagny, *tho-ro-ma-ny* a town of France, 6 miles NW of Belfort. Pop. in 1901 346.

Girona, *Jiron*, *Xiron*, *ae-ron* or *Girona*, *ae-ro-ná* a town of Catalonia, department of Santander 46 miles W of Pamplona. Pop. about 12,600.

Gironde, *shee-riv* an estuary of western France (Bay of Biscay) formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable, but greatly encumbered with sand banks, and subject at flood tide to a heavy bore termed *marées*.

Gironde, a department in the SW of France, formed of part of the old province of Guianne, and having W the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3,61 sq m. The surface is generally level and all the W portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons and termed the *landes*. Principal rivers are the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary of the Gironde formed by their union. Most of the elaret vines are grown in this department the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. Capital Bordeaux. Pop. in 1891 93,528 in 1901 820 761.

Girton, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire 3 miles NW of the city of Cambridge. It is the seat of Girton College for women associated with the University of Cambridge. This institution was located here in 1873.

Girton, a post-village of Sandusky co. Ohio. The banking point is Bradner. Pop. about 100.

Girty, *gar'te*, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co. Pa. 12 miles NE of Apollo.

Girvan, *gher-va* a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr flows westward into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

Girvan, a seaport and watering place of Scotland, at the mouth of the Girvan 17 miles SSW of Ayr. Pop. in 1901, 4019.

Gisborne, a town and port of entry of New Zealand, in the district of Auckland and on Hawke's Bay 66 miles SE of Napier. Pop. about 4600.

Gisors, *shee-son* a town of France, in Eure on the Epte, 19 miles SW of Evreux. It has ruins of a remarkable old castle, partly built by Henry II of England a curious old church, and a fine hospital. Pop. in 1901 4373.

Giater, *ghia-ter* one of the Banda Isles Malay Archipelago.

Gisel, *jis-see*, a town of Italy province of Chieti, 19 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 4600.

Giswil, *ghis-wil* a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden 6 miles SSW of Sarnen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia. See **JITZ**.

Gittelde, *ghit-tid-deh* a town of Germany, 36 miles SSW of Brunswick. Pop. about 1200.

Glabiasco, *jo-be-á-ko* a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 2 miles SW of Bellinzona.

Gladecce, *jo-dék ké*, one of the islands and a quarter (in the S) of the city of Venice.

Gilianova, *joel-yá-ná*, a town of Sicily 23 miles S by W of Palermo. Pop. about 3500.

Giliñano, *joel-yá-no* a town of Italy 6 miles NNW of Naples. Pop. of the commune in 1901 14,363.

Giliñanova, *joel-yá-no-va* (anc. *Castrum Novum*) a town of Italy province of Teramo near the Adriatic. Pop. about 6000 (commune in 1901 7453).

Gioppiano, *joop-pá-ná* (Slavic *Nipos*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast, 3 miles S. of Seno. Length 3 miles.

Gium, an island of the Cyclades. See **GIUMRA**.

Giurgova, *joor-já-ro* (Ruman. *Giurgiu*, *joor-jee'*), a town of Rumania, on the Danube, opposite Bucharest, 46 miles S by W of Bucharest, of which it is the port. It has a large trade. Giurgova was founded by the Genoese in the Middle Ages. It played an important rôle in the wars between the Russians and Turks. Pop. in 1899, 15,975.

Giurgiu. See **GIURGOVA**.

Ginecena, *joor-á-ná*, a village of Italy province and 18 miles N of Milan.

Givet, *shee-vá*, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 40 miles NNE of Mézières and on the Belgian frontier. Here are extensive old fortifications, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. The town is a busy manufacturing and trading place. It has a monument to the composer Méhul. Pop. in 1901 6698.

Givin, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail S of Okaloosa its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Givry, *thée-vré* a town of France, in Rhône 17 miles S of Lyons on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier River and on the Canal of Givry. It has glass-works blast-furnaces, besides various manufactures and a trade in coal. Pop. in 1901 11 125.

Givry, *thée-vré* a small town of France in Saône-et-Loire, 6 miles W of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1900.

Gizich, a town of Egypt. See **GISSIAH**.

Gishiga, a village of Siberia, in the Maritime Province (Primorsk) at the head of Ushiga Bay. Lat. 62° 25' N. Pop. about 500.

Glacie Bay, an outpost on the NE coast of Cape Breton Island Nova Scotia, 15 miles by rail from Sydney. It has sheet-metal works and extensive coal mines. Pop. in 1861 6945.

Glacier Bay, in southeastern Alaska, in the Fair weather region and opening into Icy Strait.

Glacier House, a station and resort of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 137 miles W by N of Banff. It is magnificently located in the Selkirk Mountains near the foot of the Great or Illecillewaet Glacier. Elevation 4120 feet above sea-level.

Glacier (gila-er) Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat. 39° 34' N. Height, 12 654 feet.

Gladbach, *glád-bák* or **Witten-Gladbach**, a town of Rhineish Prussia, 16 miles by rail W by S of Düsseldorf. One of the Catholic churches is an interesting mediæval edifice, its crypt dating from the eighth century. Gladbach is a great seat of the cotton manufacture. Its industries extend to other branches of the textile manufacture, and there are iron foundries, machine-shops, tinners, book binders, and a great variety of other manufacturing establishments. The town grew up around a famous Benedictine abbey and received municipal rights in the fourteenth century. The population has increased from 7080 in 1816 to 58,623, in 1890.

Gladbach, or **Bergisch-Gladbach**, a town of Rhineish Prussia, 10 miles NE of Cologne. It has diversified manufactures including paper machinery iron-works etc. Pop. in 1890, 31 423.

Gladbeck, a village of Prussia in Westphalia, circle of Mülheim. Pop. in 1900 11 704.

Gladbrook, a banking post-town of Tama co. Iowa, on the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago Great Western Rrs. 16 miles NW of Toledo. It has brick and tile-works, etc. and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 842.

Gladstone, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Gladie, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish La.

Gladie, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. about 100.

Gladie, a township of Warren co. Pa. bounded SE by the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900 1,112.

Gladierock, a post-township of Alleghany co. N C. Pop. in 1900 1127.

Gladierock, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co. Tenn. 35 miles E of McMinnville.

Gladefarms, a post-hamlet of Preston co. W Va.

Gladie Fork of the Cheat River rises in Randolph co. W Va., and enters the Dry Fork in Tucker co.

Gladie Hill, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. The banking point is Rockymount.

Gladie Mills, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa., about 20 miles N of Pittsburgh.

Gladbach, *glád-bák* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 6 miles WSW of Marburg. Pop. in 1900 1362.

Gladerna, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. The banking point is Warren. It has tanning industries. Pop. about 746.

Gladon, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn.

Gladstone, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N.C., 8 miles SE. of Highland station

Gladstone, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 12 miles NE. of Hillsville

Gladstone, a banking post-town of Washington co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 13 miles ENE. of Abingdon. Pop. in 1900 404. Medicinal springs are found near the village

Gladstone, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Ga., 16 miles NE. of Forsyth

Gladstone, a post-village of Preston co. W. Va. about 60 miles SE. of Wheeling

Gladstone, a town of Wise co. Va. Pop. in 1900 511

Gladewater, a post-village of Gregg co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 30 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. about 260

Gladstone, a post-village of Henderson co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles E. by N. of Burlington, Mo. Pop. in 1900 433

Gladstone, a banking city of Delta co. Mich. 7 miles N. of Escanaba, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle Ste. Marie R. It is an important shipping point for coal, grain, etc. Pop. in 1890 1337. In 1900 3350

Gladstone, a post-village of Ramsey co. Minn. 5 miles by rail N. of St. Paul its banking point. Pop. 340

Gladstone, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles WNW. of Fairbury. Pop. 180

Gladstone, a post-village of Somerset co. N.J. on the Lackawanna and the Rockaway Valley R. The banking point is Morristown or Somerville. Pop. 300

Gladstone, a post-village of Stark co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 12 miles E. of Dickinson. Pop. about 150

Gladstone, a banking town in the municipality of Westbourne, Manitoba, on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1901 731

Gladstone, a seaport of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 23° 50' 9" lon. 151° 17' E. Pop. about 450

Gladwin, a county in the north-central part of Michigan. Area, 510 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee and Tobiago rivers. Capital, Gladwin. Pop. in 1890 4209. In 1900 6584

Gladwin, a banking city capital of Gladwin co. Mich. 26 miles WNW. of Ploaenning on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1900 775

Gladwynne, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Bryn Mawr or Ardmore. It has manufactures of cotton yarns. Pop. about 700

Gladys, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. about 300

Gladhammer, glá'hám mór a former village of Bavaria, recently incorporated in Nuremberg

Glamis, a village of Scotland, 5 miles RW. of Forfar. Near by is the historic castle of Glamis, with a collection of antiquities

Glamis, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario. The banking point is Paisley. Pop. about 200

Glamorgan, or **Glamorgan-shire**, glá-mór-gan-shir the southernmost county of Wales having S. and W. the Bristol Channel. Area, 732 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the E. and level in the S. the "Vale of Glamorgan" is noted for its fertility. The principal rivers are the Tawe, Neath Taff and Rhondda the last forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire. All the N. part of this county belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron-works are established at Merthyr Tydfil and other places, and there are copper-smelting works at Swansea and Ynys. Capital Cardiff. Pop. in 1891 68 147. In 1901 859 931

Glan, glán a lake of Sweden in the NE. part of the län of Linköping about 9 miles long. The Motala, the outlet of Lake Vättern after passing through Lake Roxen enters the SW. extremity of Glan, and, issuing from its E. extremity passes the town of Norrköping and forms a large estuary called Bräcken in the Baltic Sea.

Glandford Brigg, a parish of England 24 miles NNW. of Lincoln on the river Ancholme

Glandore, a harbor on the S. coast of Ireland and 34 miles SSW. of Cork. On the E. side is the village of Glandore

Glandorf, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio, 3 miles by rail W. of Ottawa. It has flour mills and manufactures of brick and tile and staves. Pop. in 1900 749

Glanne, glán or glá neh a stream of Switzerland joins the Saane about 3 miles above Fribourg

Glasford, a post-village of Westworth co., Ontario. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 200

Glan'mire', a village of Ireland, 4 miles ENE. of Cork. **Glanworth**, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork 34 miles SSW. of Mithelstown

Glanworth, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, 8 miles S. of London, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 100

Glärnisch, gláir nish a mountain of Switzerland, eastern and 5 miles SW. of Glarus, 8684 feet high (the Bächstock)

Glarus, glá rösé (Romanish, *Glarusen* klá-roo'ná) a town of Switzerland capital of the canton of Glarus on the Linth, at the foot of the Glärnisch, 34 miles SE. of Zürich. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 4940

Glarus, a canton of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall Grisons Schwyz, and Uri. Area, 287 sq. m. The Linth and its affluents discharge into the Lake of Wallenstadt, on its N. frontier. On all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Tödi at its S. extremity 11 837 feet in height is the loftiest summit in eastern Switzerland. Orchards are numerous. Little grain is produced. Cattle-rearing and the manufacture of textiles form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Glarus. Pop. in 1900, 32 349

Glasen, a banking city of Cloud co. Kan., about 1 mile N. of the Solomon River and 40 miles N. by W. of Bellina on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 509

Glasen, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. on the Hudson River 3 miles below Fangerites its banking point. It has extensive brick yards, etc. Pop. about 1200

Glascock, a county is the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 55 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ogeechee River and intersected by Rocky Comfort Creek. Capital Gibson. Pop. in 1890 3720. In 1900 4516

Glasgow, a post-village of Kness co. Iowa. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 200

Glasford, a banking post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Toledo Peoria and Western R. 18 miles SW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 409

Glasgow, a post-village of New London co. Conn. 6 miles ESE. of Jewett City. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Norwich

Glasgow, glásgo (L. *Glasgus*) the industrial and commercial metropolis of Scotland and, next to London, the most populous city of Great Britain in the co. of Lennox on both sides of the river Clyde, 42 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh and 406½ miles by rail NW. of London. Lat. of observatory 55° 52' 42" N. lon. 4° 31' 38" W. It is one of the best built cities of Great Britain with broad spacious streets lined with handsome residences, a fine river frontage, and several open squares. Of these the most important are Glasgow Green in the SE. of the city a broad stretch along the river containing Nelson's monument the People's Palace, a museum art gallery and winter garden George square, the finest park of the city surrounded by splendid public buildings and containing, in addition to a column 80 feet high to the memory of Walter Scott, equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and statues of Lord Pitt, Gladstone Burns and others, West End Park crossed by the river Kelvin and containing the Stewart Memorial Fountain and the Corporation Art Galleries including the City Industrial Museum (1901) Queen's Park in the SW. of the city and Alexandra Park in the extreme E. Of the streets the most important are Buchanan's Buchanan's Union, and Argyle

Glasgow contains many handsome buildings although, with the exception of the cathedral, none are of historic interest. The cathedral built between 1197 and 1446 in the early English Gothic style, is widely remarkable for its richly ornamented and exceedingly beautiful crypt. It has recently been embellished with superb stained-glass windows. The municipal buildings, post-office, Bank of Scotland Merchant House and many others, all fronting on George Square, are massive and perfectly proportioned edifices. Among other noteworthy structures are the new buildings of the university. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Bishop Turnbull. It is attended by over 2000 students. Its library contains 175 000 volumes. To the university belongs the Hunterian Museum with its famous anatomical collection. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, founded in 1856 has a large attendance. Among other noteworthy institutions are St. Mungo's College and Anderson's College, the Mitchell Library containing about 150 000 volumes, the Corporation Public Libraries, and the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

The extraordinary growth of Glasgow and its development as a commercial city are due to the fact of its situation on the river Clyde and to its location in a rich coal and iron region. About half a century ago the Clyde at Glasgow was so shallow that it could be loaded, but as a result of a vast outlay of money upon engineering works of great magni-

tude the harbor has been enlarged so as to permit of large ocean steamers lying at anchor in it. There are over 8 miles of quay. Glasgow Bridge, crossing the Clyde, was rebuilt in 1899. In the extent of its seaborne marine Glasgow is surpassed by few cities in the world. In 1902 it comprised 1586 vessels (1141 steamers) with an aggregate tonnage of 1,664,852. The banks of the Clyde are lined with ship-building and engineering works. The other great industries of the town include the manufacture of steam tubes, boilers, locomotives, machinery for sugar-mills, muslins and other textiles, chemicals, starch, sugar, paper, glass, china, tobacco, whiskey and beer. Spinning and dyeing are extensively carried on. The St. Rollox Chemical Works, with a chimney 435 feet high, exceeded in height only by a neighboring one of 458 feet, are famous. The water-supply of Glasgow is drawn from Loch Katrine, 42 miles distant. Among the suburbs of Glasgow are Govan and Partick with a combined population of 135,000. The city of Paisley is in the outskirts.

Glasgow is a very ancient city. It came into existence in 860 when St. Kentigern built an abbey on the site of the present cathedral. In 1636 it became a royal burgh but it was not until the union in 1707 that it rose to industrial importance. Then by the opportunities for trade with America offered to it, it entered on its career of commercial prosperity. Glasgow is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric and of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1801, 77,385; in 1881 511,415; in 1901 759,425.

Glasgow, a post-village of Kenton co., Del. 7 miles NW of Delaware City on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 130.

Glasgow, a post-village of Scott co., Ill. 3 miles from Alsey station on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. Pop. in 1900 236.

Glasgow, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 40 miles WNW of Burlington. Pop. about 150.

Glasgow, a banking city capital of Barren co., Ky. 35 miles E. of Bowling Green on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has various mills and manufactures, is a shipping point for farm-produce and live-stock, and is the seat of Liberty College. Pop. in 1900, 2913.

Glasgow, a banking city of Howard co., Mo. on the left of E. bank of the Missouri River 20 miles above Booneville. It is on the Chicago and Alton and the Walnut R. and contains Fritchett College and Morrison Observatory (lat. 39° 13' 45" N. lon. 92° 49' 30" W.) and has milling, canning and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1872.

Glasgow, a banking post-village, capital of Valley co., Mont., in a farming district, on the Milk River and on the Great Northern R. 371 miles ENE. of Helena. Pop. about 500.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio 4 miles NW of Wellsville.

Glasgow, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona or Bellwood. Pop. in 1900 1,2.

Glasgow, a post-village of Hookbridge co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. about 350.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis. 23 miles N of La Crosse.

Glasgow, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stonyville. Pop. about 100.

Glasgow Junction, a post-town of Barren co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 61 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Glaschütze, gläshützh a town of Saxony, 5 miles ESE. of Dippoldswalde. Pop. in 1900 3247.

Glaslough, gläshlugh a small town of Ireland, 6 miles by rail NE. of Monaghan. Adjoining it is Leane Castle. Glasmevlin, a northern suburb of Dublin. It has a botanical garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society and a handsome cemetery.

Glass, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla.

Glass, a post-village of Ohio co., Tenn. The banking point is Obion. Pop. about 100.

Glassboro, gläshör a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N. J. 10 miles S of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Beaches R. It contains glass and other manufactures. Pop. of the town ship in 1900 2677.

Glasscock, a county of western Texas. It is drained by the North Fork of the Concho River. Area, 622 sq. in. Capital, Garden City. Pop. in 1900 268.

Glassport, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 3700. It has foundries and manufactures of steel, glass, and edge-tools.

Glasston, a post-village of Pembina co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is St. Thomas. Pop. about 200.

Glaserille, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florenceville. Pop. about 200.

Glasterbury, gläster-ber, a post-township (town), of Bennington co., Vt., about 10 miles NE of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 45.

Glasterbury, an ancient municipal borough of England, co. of Somerset, 23 miles SW of Bath occupying a peninsula formed by the river Brue. It presents a quaint appearance. The most interesting feature of the town is the ruin of the ancient abbey founded in the eighth century by King Ine and replaced in the tenth century by another built by St. Dunstan. This abbey, which was the sepulchre of several of the early English kings was burned in 1184, and on its site a handsome minster was begun by Henry II, which was not dedicated till 1193. The ruins of the abbey were long used as a stone-quarry and consequently its remains are very scanty. There still stands, however on the site of the Vestrae Noctula, the roofless chapel of Our Lady or St. Joseph in Transition Norman with a fifteenth century crypt. Other structures of interest are the Abbot's Kitchen, with four huge fireplaces and a pyramidal roof. George Inn originally an inn for pilgrims to the abbey the so-called Tribunal, Abbot's Barn and the church of St. John the Baptist, with a fine perpendicular tower. The town has manufactures of sheep skins, mats, rugs, gloves, and pottery. Glasterbury has been traditionally identified with the Avalon of the Arthurian legends. It was here that, according to tradition, Joseph of Arimathea brought the Holy Grail and founded the first Christian church in Great Britain. Pop. in 1901 4016.

Glasterbury, gläster-ber, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. in Glasterbury township (town) on the R. bank of the Connecticut River 7 miles below Hartford. It contains the Glasterbury Free Academy. The town has knitting, woolen and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 4360 of the village, about 1500.

Glattfelden, a post-village of York co., Pa. on the Northern Central R. 8 miles E of York.

Glatt, glätt, a river of Switzerland, cañon of Zürich joins the Rhine below Kehlheim.

Glattfelden, glättfel den a village of Switzerland cañon and 13 miles N of Zürich.

Glätz, glätz (Pol. *Żłoczko*) a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles ESW of Breslau, on the Nabe. The old part of the city is irregularly built, but of late years a new section with fine walks and parks has developed. The fortifications now consist of the old citadel above the city on the cliffs, and of a great fort, known as the Schöberg on the right bank of the Nabe. Among the noteworthy edifices are the Catholic parish church with fine columns the church of the Minorites, and the new town hall with a lofty tower. The manufactures embrace machinery, furniture, shoes and cigars. The town has four dyes mills, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. in 1900 14,926.

Glauchau, glöw söw a town in the kingdom of Saxony, 8 miles NE of Zwickau, on the Mulde. It is one of the principal manufacturing towns of Saxony. The manufactures of woollen and half-woollen cloths are on a large scale, and there are numerous establishments in connection with the various branches of the textile industry. It has two castles of the counts of Schönburg of whose principality it was the capital. Pop. in 1900 25,677.

Glasov, glä-sor a town of Buana, government and 25 miles E. of Vyatka, on the Tebeysa. Pop. about 3500.

Glasowdale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Needham. Pop. about 500.

Glenacaton, a post village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Remuon. Pop. about 500. It has sawmills, factories of lumber, hubs, veneer, etc.

Glebe, a southwestern suburb of Sydney, Australia. Pop. about 12,000.

Glesseon, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Bisbee or Tucson. Pop. 100.

Glesseon Station, a banking post-village of Wentley co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 127 miles W of Nashville. Pop. about 400.

Glehn, gläin, a small town of Rhénish Prussia, 19 miles SW of Düsseldorf.

Gleichen, a village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901 69.

Gleichenberg, gl'ken-béss a watering-place of Austria-Hungary in Styria. It is picturesquely situated amid mountains and is beautifully laid out like a park. Here perched on a lofty rock is a castle famous in the history of witchcraft. The health-giving waters of Gleichenberg were known to the Romans. Pop. about 800 (commune, in 1900, 1612).

Gleiwitz, gl'vitz a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles SE of Oppeln, on the Kłodzka. It has iron-, glass- and boiler-works, machine-shops, and manufacture of wire, nails, etc. Pop. in 1890 19,067, in 1900 52,363

Gleimsford, a town of England, in Suffolk, 5 miles from Sudbury. Pop. in 1901 1975

Glen, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. Pop. 64

Glen, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H., on the Maine Central R., 5 miles NW of North Conway. Pop. about 300

Glen, a post-village of Glen township (town) Montgomery co. N. Y., about 37 miles WNW of Albany. Pop. 200 The town is bounded on the N by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900 2281

Glen, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. about 120

Glenra, glen, a beautiful vale and bay of Ireland, near Killybegs, co. of Kerry

Glennedale, or **Headford Bay**, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, 14 miles NE. of Charlottetown

Glennice, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. 190

Glennville, or **Albansville**, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Conestogo River 9 miles SW of Goldstone. Pop. about 200

Glennville, a post-village of Fayette co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Fayette. Pop. about 190

Glennville, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co. Mo. on a branch of the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R., 3 miles from Marble Hill

Glennville, a post-village of Henrico co. Va. Pop. 150

Glennville, glen-a-nynd, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth. Here about 10 miles WNW of Perth is Trinity College, an important Episcopalian institution.

Glen Alpine, a post-town of Burke co. N. C., 14 miles S of Morganton in the South Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 137

Glennville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ga., about 25 miles SE of Columbus.

Glen Alton, a village of Mingo co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Williamsport. Pop. about 250

Glennane Lea, glen-ah-lee, called also *les de Glennan*, a group of rocky islets belonging to France, in the Atlantic Ocean 9 miles from the S. coast of the department of Finistère.

Glen Arbor, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. on Lake Michigan about 30 miles NW of Traverse City. Pop. about 100

Glen Aram, a small town and bathing-resort of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, 24½ miles N of Belfast. Pop. about 1200

Glenburn, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 200

Glenburn, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Towson. Pop. 190

Glen Aubrey (aw'brey) a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. about 15 miles N by W of Binghamton. Pop. 150

Glenbush, glen-bush, a post-village of Sheshegan co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 500

Glenboro, a banking village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. in the municipality of South Cypress. Pop. about 500

Glenbrook, a post-village and summer resort of Lake co., Cal., 30 miles NW of Calistoga. Pop. about 100

Glenbrook, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Stamford. Pop. about 200

Glenbrook, a post-village of Douglas co., Nev., 15 miles SSE of Carson City its banking point.

Glenburn, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. 8 miles NNW of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 481

Glenburn, a post-borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R., 10 miles N of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 307

Glenburnie, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Glenburnie, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 4 miles N of Kingston.

Glen Campbell, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles NE of Indiana. It has mining industries. Pop. in 1900 1623

Glen Carbon, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., in a coal-mining region, and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 17 miles NE of St. Louis. Pop. about 500

Glen Carbon, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. about 45 miles NE of Harrisburg.

Glennettsville, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. 100

Glen City, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 13 miles E of Danville

Glenncoe, glen'ko, a long, wild, and gloomy valley of Scotland, co. of Argyll near the head of Loch Eivie. The loftiest of the mountains enclosing it has a height of nearly 2800 feet. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in Feb. 1692.

Glenncoe, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. Pop. about 75

Glennco, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 19 miles N by W of Chicago. Its banking point is Highland Park. Pop. in 1900 1023

Glennco, a banking post-town of Gallatin co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles SW of Covington. Pop. in 1900 238

Glennco, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La. 40 miles from Morgan City. The banking point is Jeanerette. Pop. about 300

Glennco, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Northern Central R. 20 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 300

Glennco, a banking post-village, capital of McLeod co. Minn. on Buffalo Creek, 50 miles SW of Minneapolis, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is the seat of Stevens Seminary and St. Joseph's Academy. Pop. in 1900 1780

Glennco, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. in a valley on the Meramec River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 27 miles WSW of St. Louis. Pop. 50

Glennco, a post-village of Emmons co. N. C. The banking point is Sumner. Pop. about 190

Glennco, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles W of Bellairs. Pop. 50

Glennco, a banking village of Payne co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 400

Glennco, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon about 5 miles SW of Portland.

Glennco, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa., 23 miles by rail N of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 50

Glennco, a post-village of Buffalo co. Wis. in Glennco township (town), on the Trempealeau River about 35 miles NNW of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900 787

Glennco, a banking post-village and outpost of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and the Wabash R. 30 miles WEW of London. It has a large trade in grain, fruit, lumber, etc. and contains several mills and factories, etc. Pop. in 1901 1054

Glennco, a hamlet in the N. of Natal south Africa, on the railroad from Ladysmith to Dundee.

Glennco Mills, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y. 8 miles SSE of Hudson. Pop. 125

Glennco, a banking post-village and summer resort of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 23 miles ENE of Brooklyn and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. Pop. about 3500

Glennco, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex. The banking point is Coleman. Pop. about 100

Glendale, a post village of Maricopa co. Ariz. on the Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix R. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop. about 100

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Fremont co. Colo.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Pope co. Ill. about 45 miles NE. of Cairo.

Glendale, a post-village of Davies co. Ind. SE. of Washington. Pop. 75

Glendale, a post hamlet of Jefferson co. Iowa, 8 miles by rail E. of Fairfield

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co. Kan. about 8 miles N of Fort Scott.

Glendale, a post-village of Hardin co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 50 miles S of Louisville. Pop. about 100

Glendale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles N of Great Barrington. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 400

Glendale, a post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. 8 miles N of Paw Paw. Pop. about 190

Glendale, a post-village of Scott co., Minn. Pop. about 200 The banking point is Shakopee.

Glendale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 15 miles N of Cincinnati. Its banking point. It contains the Glendale Female College. Pop. in 1900 1544

Glendale, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Roseburg. Pop. 88.

Glendale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Slatersville. Pop. about 500. It has woolen mills.

Glendale, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has a cotton mill and manufactory of patent medicines. Pop. about 1000.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 10 miles W. of Groveton.

Glendale, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, on the East Fork of the Virgin River about 40 miles E. of Tropicville. Pop. about 200.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Henrico co., Va.

Glendale, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis. in Glendale township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 79 miles NW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 1051. of the village, about 80.

Glendale Station, Queens co., N.Y. 0 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Glendalough, glen-dal-uh a valley in Ireland, co. of Wicklow 24 miles E. of Dublin. It is famous for its picturesque scenery and interesting ruins.

Glendanne, a post-village of Brackenridge co., Ky. on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. The banking point is Hardinsburg.

Glendive, a banking post-village, capital of Dawson co., Mont. 78 miles NE of Miles City on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 1100. It is a shipping point for live-stock, wool and farm-produce. Lignite is found near here.

Glendon, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Guthrie Center. Pop. about 100.

Glendon, a borough of Northampton co., Pa. on the Lehigh River 2 miles SW of Easton its post-office. Here are extensive phosphate-works. Pop. in 1900 704.

Glendora, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern California R. Pop. about 500. It is a shipping point for fruit.

Glendora, a post-village of Hernon co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Glendora, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss. on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Greenwood or Clarkdale. Pop. about 250.

Glendower, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va. about 23 miles SE of Staunton.

Glen Easton, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 23 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. about 350.

Gleneden, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Wash. about 21 miles SW of Olympia.

Glenelder, a banking city of Mitchell co., Kan. 14 miles W. by N. of Beloit, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 451.

Glen'elg', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye.

Glenelg, a river of northwestern Australia, falls into Doubtful Bay. Length, from 60 to 70 miles.

Glenelg, a river of Victoria, Australia, after an indirect SW course of 200 miles, reaches the sea at the SW angle of the colony. It receives the streams SW of the Grampian Mountains. It is not navigable and in times of drought sometimes dries up altogether.

Glenelg, a town and watering place of South Australia, on Holdfast Bay 6 miles by rail SSW of Adelaide. Lat. 34° 38' S. Pop. of the municipal district about 4500.

Glenels, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore.

Glenellen, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern and the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Sonoma. Pop. about 200.

Glen Ellis Fall, a waterfall in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, is SE of Mount Washington and 7 miles from Jackson. Here the Ellis River, after descending 20 feet by a sharply inclined course, falls 70 feet perpendicularly.

Glenellyn, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles from Wheaton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 793.

Glemeste, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. The banking point is Batavia. Pop. about 150.

Gleneyre, a post-village and resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Honesdale. Pop. about 175.

Glenfawn, a post-village of Bask co., Tex., 27 miles SE of Troup.

Glenfield, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Lowville. Pop. about 200.

Glenfield, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 8 miles below Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 985.

Glenforn, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Glenforn, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., 48 miles E. by N. of Barron on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 250.

Glenford, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles SSE of Newark. Pop. 80.

Glen Gardner, or **Clarksville**, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 184 miles E. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Clinton or High Bridge.

Glenariff Harbor, a branch of Bantry Bay, Ireland, 5 miles NW of Bantry. On it is the village of Glenariff.

Glenartry, a beautiful valley of Scotland co. of Inverness, about 10 miles BW of Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

Glenartry, a county in the eastern part of Ontario having the St. Lawrence for its SE boundary. Chief town Cornwall.

Glenartry, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia on the Middle River 80 miles by rail NNE of Halifax. Pop. about 150.

Glenary, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va. 12 miles WSW of Martinsburg.

Glenarouse, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan.

Glenball, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind. 10 miles WSW of Lafayette. Pop. 60.

Glenball, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles NW of Chadds Ford.

Glenham, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. on Fiskkill Creek, 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Newburg. Pop. about 500.

Glenhaven, a post-hamlet of Leelanau co., Mich. on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles WNW of Traverse City.

Glenhaven, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Cayuga co., N.Y. is beautifully situated at the southeast end of Skaneateles Lake, about 22 miles SE of Auburn.

Glenhaven, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. in Glenhaven township (town) on the Mississippi River about 40 miles above Dubuque. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. of the town in 1900, 810. of the village, about 180.

Glenhamlet, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Wilkes. Pop. about 500.

Glenhand, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. on the Long Island Railroad 28 miles NE of Brooklyn. Pop. 100.

Glenhope, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa. on Clearfield Creek about 22 miles N of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 220.

Glen Huron, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario 19 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. 100.

Glen Imma, a town of New South Wales, 389 miles by rail NW of Sydney. Pop. 3200.

Gleniron, a post-village of Union co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Millburg. Pop. about 250.

Glenkarn, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Glenleek, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 500.

Glenluce, a village of Scotland co. of Wigtown on Luce Bay, 19 miles E. of Stranraer. Glenluce Abbey now a spacious ruin was founded in 1100.

Glenlyon, a fine mountain vale of Scotland co. of Perth extending along the river Lyon, W. of a lake of the same name, for 25 miles. It has romantic scenery.

Glenlyon, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 3500.

Glenmurry, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood or Harriman. Pop. about 600. It has coal and coke industries.

Glen Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 19 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has a manufactory of paper, stone-works, etc. Pop. 200.

Glenmont, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. about 75.

Glenmont, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Glenmoore, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., on the East Branch of Brandywine Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 43 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Pop about 300.

Glenmora, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the Kansas City Wabine and Gulf R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop about 100.

Glen'more', or **Great Glen of Albyn**, a vale of Scotland, co. of Inverness, through which passes the Caledonian Canal. The depression separates the NW from the SE Highlands and is an ancient fracture line.

Glenmore, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Plant System 11 miles SW of Toccoa. Pop about 275.

Glenmore, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va. 15 miles SE of Rockfish Depot.

Glenmore, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1431.

Glen Morris, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles NW of Baltimore.

Glen Morris, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand River 6 miles SSW of Galt. Pop 250.

Glen, a county in the N part of California. Area, 1276 sq m. It is bounded E by the Sacramento River and intersected by its tributaries Capital Willow. Pop in 1900 5150.

Glen, a post-village of Heard co., Ga. Pop about 80.

Glen, a post-village of the Chikaskaw Nation, I T. Pop 75.

Glen, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich.

Glen, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa. 6 miles NNE of Turtle Point station.

Glenndale, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md. on the Baltimore and Potomac R. 14 miles NE of Washington D C.

Glen Nova, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario 13 1/2 miles W of Coteau station.

Glenzie Islands, a cluster of small islands off the E coast of Australia, in Bass Strait.

Glen's Falls, N Y. See **GLAY FALLS**.

Glen's Ferry, a post village of Elmore co., Idaho, in a gold-mining region and on the Oregon Short Line, 20 miles ESE of Mountain Home its banking point. Pop about 330.

Glen Springs, a post-town and health resort of Spartanburg co., S C. on the Glen Springs R., 13 miles SSE of Spartanburg. Pop in 1900 187.

Glen's Store, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn.

Glen's Valley, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind. 5 miles from Southport station.

Glenaville, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. Pop 75.

Glenwood, a village of Wayne co., Mich. in Keweenaw township. It has sorghum- and elder mills. Pop in 1900, 990.

Glen of the Horse, a great ravine of Ireland, co. of Kerry on the side of Mangerton mountain 5 miles S of Killybeg.

Glenolden, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 8 miles SW of Philadelphia. It has chemical-works. Pop in 1900 873.

Glen Onoko, Carbon co., Pa. is a place of resort on the Lehigh Valley R. 3 miles NW of Mauch Chunk. It is a mountain-reserve in which a creek or torrent descends about 900 feet by a series of cascades.

Glenora, a post-village of Yates co., N Y. on the W shore of Seneca Lake, 8 miles N of Watkins. It has manufactures of baskets. Pop 100.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Spotsylvania co., Va.

Glenora, a station of British Columbia, on the Stikine River 125 miles above its mouth. It was a place of considerable importance during the Klondike stampede of 1897-98.

Glenora, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario. The banking point is Pictou. Pop about 150.

Glenpark, a post-village of Jefferson co., N Y. in Brownville township (town). Pop in 1900, 494.

Glen Richey, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield or Carversville. Pop about 400.

Glen Madelle, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. on Chester Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 15 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop about 300.

Glenridge, a post-borough of Essex co., N J. on the Lackawanna R. It was formerly a part of Bloomfield township. Pop in 1900 1940.

Glen Robertson, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop about 600.

Glenrock, a post village of Nemaha co., Neb., about 18 miles S. of Nebraska City. Pop 100.

Glenrock, a borough of Bergen co., N J. coextensive with Ridgewood township. Pop in 1900 613.

Glenrock, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. 15 miles S of York. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of cordage furniture, carriages, hardware, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900 1117.

Glenrock, a post-village of Converse co., Wyo. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Douglas. Pop about 200.

Glenrose, a banking post-village, capital of Semovell co., Tex., 45 miles SSW of Fort Worth, near the Brazos River. Pop about 800.

Glen Roy, a lateral valley of the Glenmore, Scotland, made famous to geologists through the parallel roads of Glen Roy (or Lochaber) ancient strand-lines of a formerly existing lake, which have a length of some 8 miles.

Glenroy, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The banking point is Jackson or Wallston. Coal is mined here. Pop about 1000.

Glenroy, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa. 2 miles from Nottingham station.

Glena Falls, a banking post-village of Warren co., N Y. on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 61 miles N of Albany. The river here falls about 60 feet and presents picturesque scenery. The manufactures comprise shirts and collars, paper and pulp. Flour, cigars, brick and terra-cotta cement, etc. Fine black marble is quarried here. The village has a state armory and is the seat of St. Mary's and Glens Falls academies. Pop. in 1890 9509, in 1900 12 813.

Glen's Falls, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. about 120.

Glen's Falls, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 8 miles N of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop about 500.

Glen's Falls, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Jeckintown. Pop about 250.

Glen's Falls, a resort of Luzerne co., Pa. on Nascopac Mountain a few miles by rail S by R. of Wilkesbarre.

Glen's Falls, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 6 miles NNW of Donegal.

Glen's Falls, a banking post-village of Morton co., N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 64 miles W of Bismarck. Pop about 200.

Glen's Falls, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles NNW of Lock Haven. Pop 75.

Glen's Falls, or **Bail'lymshinch'**, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario 7 miles NW of Kingston.

Glenview, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop about 450.

Glenview, a post-village of Morris co., N J. The banking point is Boonton. Pop. about 225.

Glenville, a post-village of Russell co., Ala. The banking point is Eufaula. Pop about 100.

Glenville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. 2 1/2 miles from Port Chester N Y. It has manufactures of felt, etc. Pop. about 625.

Glenville, a post town of Tipton co., Ga. The banking point is Kaidsville. Pop in 1900 200.

Glenville, a post-village of McLennan co., Ky. 4 1/2 miles SW of Lewis station. Pop about 100.

Glenville, a post-village of Hartford co., Md. about 34 miles NE of Baltimore.

Glenville, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn. on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 5 miles SE of Albert Lea. Pop in 1900 351.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Panois co., Miss. 11 miles E of Como.

Glenville, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 9 miles SE of Hastings. Pop in 1900 245.

Glenville, a post-village of Schoenewadwy co., N Y. in Glenville township (town), about 25 miles NW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3019 of the village, about 80.

Glenville, a post-village of Jackson co., N C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. about 100.

Glenville, a residential banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 4 miles NE of Cleveland. It has machine-shops and manufactures of chains etc. Pop in 1900 5688.

Glenville, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 300.

Glenville, a banking post-town capital of Gilmer co., W Va. is on the Little Kanawha River about 45 miles ESE of Parkersburg. It has coal- and lumbering-in-

Amesbury and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. 10,100, 508.

Glenwhite, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 2 miles from Kittanning Point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Glenwild, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Camerillo Station. Pop. 90.

Glen William, or Williamsburg, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario on the Credit River 14 miles from Georgetown. It has manufactures of woollen goods, gloves, etc. Pop. about 450.

Glenwillow, a village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland.

Glen Wilton, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Clifton Forge. Pop. about 450.

Glenwood, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Cruz. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. on the Plant System. The banking point is De Land. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is McRae. Pop. about 90.

Glenwood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 27 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Glenwood, a post-village of Rush co., Ind. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 8 miles E. of Rushville. Pop. about 275.

Glenwood, a banking city capital of Mills co., Iowa, on Keg Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 20 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs. It has sawing and various manufacturing industries and is the seat of the Iowa Institute for Feeble-Minded Children. Pop. in 1900, 3040.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky.

Glenwood, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900 178.

Glenwood, a post-village of Howard co., Md. about 25 miles W. of Baltimore. It has the Glenwood Institute.

Glenwood, Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles N. by W. of Boston.

Glenwood, a post-village of Cass co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 10 miles NNE of Niles.

Glenwood, a banking post-village, capital of Pope co., Minn. is finely situated on Lake Whipple (or Minnetonka) about 16 miles S. of Alexandria, on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 1110.

Glenwood, a banking post-village of Schuyler co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 3 miles W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Glenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J. 30 miles NW of Paterson, on the Lehigh and New England R. The banking point is Goshen. N.Y. Pop. about 400.

Glenwood, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. on Cassin Creek about 20 miles SSE of Buffalo. Pop. 180.

Glenwood, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 46 miles by rail N. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Glenwood, Allegheny co., Pa. on the Monacahtia River 5 miles by rail SE of the main station of Pittsburgh. It has iron and steel-works.

Glenwood, a post-village of Sanquehan co., Pa. on Tunkhannock Creek, 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Glenwood, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex. 12 miles NE of Gladewater. Pop. about 250.

Glenwood, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah 6 miles E. of Richfield. Its banking point, and 3 miles from the Sevier River. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va. 30 miles WNW of Lynchburg.

Glenwood, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., 10 miles N. of Milton.

Glenwood, a banking city of St. Croix co., Wis. 46 miles NW of Chippewa Falls, on the Wisconsin Central R. It has manufactures of staves, spokes, hubs, etc. Pop. in 1900 1789.

Glenwood Landing, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Oyster Bay. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood Springs, a banking post-town and health resort, capital of Garfield co., Colo. at the junction of the Grand and Roaring Fork rivers, 86 miles W. of Leadville, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland R. Pop. in 1900 930; in 1900 1350. It is much frequented for its warm mine springs, which have a temperature of 120-140°. Elevation 5770 feet.

Glenon, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 150.

Glideham, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail W. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Glideham, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Glideham, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R., 44 miles SE by S. of Ashland. Pop. about 600.

Glimp, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 15 miles NW of Corinth.

Glim, a small town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Shannon, 23 miles NE of Tralee.

Glim, a post-village of Croatia, on the Glin 25 miles ESE of Karistadt. Pop. about 2000.

Gliminary, glen-a-l-ne, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 25 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900 4900.

Glim, glen-a-l-ne, a resort of Switzerland, on Lake Geneva, connected by mountain-railroad with Territet. Elevation 1970 feet. See FLANS.

Glittretind, a mountain of Norway in the Jotun Fjeld and about 10° 35' N. Height, 8380 feet.

Globe, a banking town capital of Gila co., Ariz. on Pinal Creek and 124 miles SW of Bowie. It is on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R. and has rich gold-silver and copper-ores. Pop. in 1900 1495.

Globe, Cook co., Ill. on the Pittsburg Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis R. 34 miles S. by N. of Chicago. Here are extensive far-rendering works.

Globe, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 60.

Globe, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C.

Globe, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn.

Globe, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Globe Mills, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. The banking point is Middleburg. Pop. about 250.

Globe Village, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Quinebaug River about 20 miles SW of Worcester. It has extensive woollen-mills etc. Pop. about 3000. The banking point is Southbridge.

Globeville, a town of Arapahoe co., Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. The post-station and banking point is Deaver. Pop. in 1900 2192.

Glocester, glister, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. bounded W. by the Connecticut boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1402.

Glockner. See Grossglockner.

Glogau, glö-gow or Grossglogau, groo-glö-gow, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles NNW of Liegnitz on the left bank of the Oder. The town is connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder which is separately fortified. Besides a cathedral Glogau has several churches, a royal castle, and an interesting town hall. The chief industries include the manufacture of sugar starch, syrup, pottery, chemicals, machines, and town-clocks. The trade in wine is important. The town has iron foundries and railroad-shops. It is the seat of a large publishing and cartographic establishment. Pop. in 1900 22,147.

Glogau, or Oberglogau. See Osnabrück.

Glognitz, a town of Lower Austria, 42 miles SSW of Vienna, near where the railway from Vienna to Trieste crosses the Danube. It has a castle, originally a Benedictine abbey. The town has diversified industries. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5298.

Glogovác, glö-gö-vác, a town of Hungary on, and 4 miles E. of Arad, on the Maros. Pop. in 1900 4610.

Glogol, glö-mö, a village of France in Côte-du-Nord 20 miles SSW of Guingamp.

Glogmen, glö-men almost glö-men the principal river of Norway rises in the Dovrefield table-land flows generally S. traverses Lake Öyeren, and enters the Skaggerak at Frederikstad, 50 miles SE of Christiania. Length nearly 550 miles.

Glois, glöis, a village of Belgium province and 7 miles N. of Liège.

Gloppen, a village of Norway 100 miles NNE of Bergen, on a fjord of the same name.

Glorietta, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex. on the Atchafalca Topoka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. 200.

Glorious Islands, a small group in the Mozambique Channel 100 miles from the N. extremity of Madagascar. They are claimed by France.

Glorry, a post-village of Barren co., Ga. The banking point is Williamstown. Pop. about 100.

Glorry, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 100.

Glossop, a municipal borough of England, on of Derby, 12 miles ESE of Manchester. It is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in Derbyshire and has woollen- and paper-mills dyeing, bleaching, and print-works, and iron-foundries. Near by is Glossop Rift, the seat of Lord Howard. Pop. in 1901, 21,520.

Gloster, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Mansfield. Pop. about 500.

Gloster, a banking post-town of Amite co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 91 miles E. of Vicksburg. It is on the divide between the branches of the Mississippi and Amite rivers, and is a shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1661.

Gloster, or **Glostershire**, *glov'ter-shir*, a county of England, in its W. part, bordering on the estuary of the Severn. Area, 1237 sq. m. It has 3 natural divisions: the E. being the Cotswold Hills (highest point, 1134 feet), the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents, and the division W. of the Severn consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers are the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis (Thames). In the hills sheep-farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn lands, orchards and gardens. The dairy industry is important. Coal and iron abound. Capital, Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 331,614.

Gloster, *glov'ter* (anc. *Gloosm*, later *L. Claudia Castra*), a city and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Gloucester on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 miles NNE. of Bristol. The old Roman ground-plan of the city still survives in the four streets which meet at right angles in the middle of the town at what is known as the Cross. Below some of the houses in these streets remains of the Roman walls may be seen. The nunnery which existed in Gloucester as early as the seventh century gave way to a monastery about 870 which was in turn succeeded by a great Benedictine abbey. The abbey church became the nucleus for the cathedral which was built from 1083-1498. This structure, though substantially Norman is in reality perpendicular in character. It has a central tower rising 125 feet and containing the famous Great Peter, a bell weighing nearly 3 tons, a splendid east window the largest in England, with magnificent stained glass (1350) and the exquisite shrine of King Edward II with a handsome canopy. The fan vaulted cloisters are unmatched in England. Among the other interesting buildings of Gloucester are the new episcopal palace, the picturesque twelfth century deanery, the West Gate, the New Inn (built about 1460 for pilgrims) and the Tolsey or gold-hall. Gloucester has car and engineering-works, flour mills, iron foundries, ship-building yards, and manufactures of agricultural implements, cutlery, chemicals, soap, and matches. Its commerce is very important. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal 17 miles long was completed in 1827. Gloucester returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1841 44,152 in 1871 31,844 in 1901, 47,955.

Gloster, a county in the SW. part of New Jersey has an area of 326 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Delaware River and on the NE. by Bay Timber Creek, and is partly drained by the Maurice River. It has valuable beds of marl. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. in 1890, 28,449 in 1900 31,905.

Gloster, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 258 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River on the SE. by Chesapeake Bay and on the SW. by the York River. Capital, Gloucester. Pop. in 1890 11,633 in 1900 12,633.

Gloster, a city and port of entry of Essex co. Mass., 26 miles VNE. of Boston, is beautifully situated on the E. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and is connected by the Boston and Maine R. with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States. The number of men employed in the cod, halibut, and mackerel fisheries is over \$000. Gloucester has a large import trade, chiefly in salt, coal, and lumber. It has important grist-mills, forges and foundries, ship yards, etc. and manufactures of oil-clothing, salt twine, anchors, and fish glue. The city is a favorite summer-resort, and the picturesque of its surroundings attracts many artists. The harbor of Gloucester is one of the best on the coast and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. Gloucester was occupied as a fishing station as early as 1634, being the first settlement made on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated as a town in 1642 and became a city in 1874. Pop. in 1850 7786, in 1890 24,037, in 1900 26,121.

Gloster, a township of Camden co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 4013. See also *Glostershire*.

Gloster, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay about 45 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. Pop. about 150.

Gloster, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur.

The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and rivers, and on its coasts are numerous islands, the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscou. Great Shippegan, Little Shippegan, and Bathurst harbors are in this county. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Capital, Bathurst.

Gloster, Cape, a high promontory on the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 1' S.

Gloster City, a banking city of Camden co., N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore R. 3 miles S. of Camden. It has extensive manufactures of cottons and woollens, mendensohn lights, fertilizers, etc. It is connected by ferry with Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 4544 in 1900 8840.

Gloster Point, a post-village of Gloucester co., Va., on the York River, opposite Yorktown.

Glostershire, England. See *Glostershire*.

Glover, *glov'er*, a banking post-village of Athens co., Ohio, in a coal-mining region, 15 miles N. of Athens, on the Zanesville and Western and the Ohio Central R. Pop. in 1890 2158.

Glover, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt. in Glover township (town) about 40 miles NE. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of harness, etc. Pop. of this town is 1900, 891.

Glover Gap, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 44 miles SSE. of Wheeling.

Glover, a post-village of Jones co., Ga. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 250. It manufactures cotton yarn.

Gloverville, a mty. of Fulton co., N. Y., on Cayadutta Creek and on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloverville R. 53 miles NW. of Albany. It is noted for the manufacture of gloves and mittens and gloves and shoe-leather. Pop. in 1890, 12,884 in 1900 18,349.

Glowa, *glov'no*, a small town of Poland, government and 55 miles WSW. of Warsaw.

Glockheim, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Glockeburg, *glock'eburg*, a small watering place of Prussia, in Schleswig 53 miles NE. of Flensburg. Pop. 1400.

Glockstadt, *glock'stadt*, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein on the Elbe 29 miles NW. of Hamburg. The outer harbor is protected by a large mole and the inner harbor has been changed into a dock-harbor by means of locks. The inhabitants are employed in ship-building, trade, and the fisheries and there are manufactures of caviar, furniture, mirrors, gold-lace, carriages, corsets, shoes, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 6584.

Glokhov, *glov'kov*, a town of Russia, government and 136 miles NNE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897 14,895.

Glozna, *gloosna*, a picturesque little town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 miles WNW. of Bozen. Pop. about 550.

Glyde, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Monaghan flows southward and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Don.

Glymont, a post-village of Charles co., Md. on the Potomac River about 29 miles below Washington. Pop. about 75.

Glymphville, a post-village of Newberry co., S. C., on the Broad River 1 mile from Brothar. Pop. 100.

Glyncorrwg, *glyn ko-rw-g*, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 8 miles from Neath. Pop. in 1901 6462.

Glyndon, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R.

Glyndon, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Buffalo River 8 miles E. of Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 250.

Glyndon, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek 13 miles by rail SSW. of Corry.

Glynn, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of 468 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Altamaha River. Capital, Brunswick. Pop. in 1890, 13,420 in 1900 14,517.

Glynnwood, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. 296.

Glyn-Taff, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 8 miles W. of Caeppilly.

Gmünd, *g'munt*, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, in the beautiful valley of the Rems, 20 miles E. of Stuttgart.

With its quiet churches, towers, and ruins it retains the aspect of an old imperial city. It has some interesting churches, one of which just outside of the city with two chapels hewn out of the rock, is much visited by pilgrims.

Gmünd has manufactures of gold- and silver-ware, copper-bronze, and brass, furniture and wood-carriage, and has iron-foundries, mills, and wax works. Fruit-growing is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 18,000.

Gmunden, *g'mūn'dən*, a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, charmingly situated on the river Traun and on Lake Traun (Gmundener See), 34 miles SW of Linz. The Traunstein rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the lake, its summit being 5560 feet above the sea. Gmunden is a fashionable summer resort. It has a depot for the salt of the neighboring mines. Pop., with suburbs, in 1900, 7123.

Gmundener See See **TRAUN**

Gmunden, *g'mūn'dən*, a town and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony 12 miles ESE. of Magdeburg. The publication of books of the Moravian Church is carried on here on a large scale. Pop. about 500.

Gmunden, *g'mūn'dən*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 94 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 547. Gmunden (a town of grace) was once a village of Christian Indians under Moravian instruction.

Gnesen, *g'nē'sən* (Pol. *Gniezno* *g'nē-z'no*), a town of Prussia, province of Posen 30 miles ENE. of Posen. Among its edifices is a cathedral, founded in the tenth century with costly piers, fine chapels, and the beautiful tomb of St. Adalbert, and an archiepiscopal palace. It has manufactures of machinery sugar and leather and brews flour, saw and oil-mills. Gnesen is reputed to be the oldest of Polish cities, and until 1320 the kings of Poland were crowned here. It is the seat of the diocesan chapter of the archiepiscopal see of Gnesen-Posen. Pop. in 1900 21,693.

Gnēda, the Hungarian name of **KIRKES**

Gnosau, *g'nō'sau*, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 25 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. in 1900 4157.

Gnosau, an ancient city of Crete. See **CRETE**.

Gon, *gōn*, a people of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a mountainous but exceedingly fertile region. Pop. 7,43.

Goa, a town on the W coast of India, belonging to Portugal, situated on an island at the mouth of the Mandona River 250 miles SSE. of Bombay. Lat. 15° 28' N. lon. 73° 51' E. Goa was taken by Albuquerque in 1510 and was made the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the East. It soon rose to great commercial importance but with the downfall of the Portuguese power in the East the town declined, and the viceroys finally transferred his residence to Panaji (New Goa). In the days of its prosperity when it is said to have had 200,000 inhabitants, Goa presented a magnificent appearance. It was a city of churches, whose architecture far surpassed in grandeur and taste that of any others built by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace was built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome the church of St. Dominic was adorned with paintings by the Italian masters that of the Jesuits contained the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier the cathedral and the Augustinian church were noble structures. The viceroys' palace was a splendid edifice. The public buildings have now gone to decay and the population of the place has dwindled to less than 2000.

Gon, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, on the W coast. Lat. 15°-16° N. Area, with Salsetta and other small dependencies, 1400 sq. m. It is a fruitful region. The products include rice, pepper, coconuts, and betel-nuts. Large quantities of salt are obtained. Capital Panaji, or New Goa. Pop. in 1900 about 475,000.

Gonhati, a town of Assam. See **GUWATI**.

Gonjira, *gōn-j'ra*, a peninsula of Colombia, forming the W. headland of the Gulf of Maracibo (or Vaqueana). It is traversed by the Oca mountains, an arm of the Andes. **Gonjira**, a town of Bengal, Faridpur district, at the junction of the main channels of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, 151 miles by railway NE. of Calcutta. It is the seat of an important trade by rail and water. Here are extensive engineering works for the preservation of the river-channels. The currents are here so strong that the most powerful steamers have sometimes to lie at the town for several days.

Gonipara, *gōn-i-pā-rā*, a district in the W of Assam. It is very fertile but hot and smoky. Capital, Goalpara, a town on the Brahmaputra, 85 miles ENE. of Rangpur with a pop. of about 5000.

Goat Island, in Newport harbor R.I. directly in front of the town. Fort Wolcott is on this island, and on the N. end is a light-house, in lat. 41° 29' 18" N., lon. 71° 29' 5" W.

Goat Island See **NIAGARA FALLS**.

Goat Island, one of the Philippines, in the Strait of Manila.

Goat Island, or **Pulo Cambing**, *po'lo kām-bing*, off the NE. coast of Sumatra, in the Flores Sea.

Goat Islands, two steep islets off Terceira, Azores.

Goave, *gō-av*, the name of two towns of Haiti, in **GRAND GOAVE** and **LE PETIT GOAVE**. See **GRAND GOAVE** and **PETIT GOAVE**.

Gober, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. about 200.

Gobi (Mongolian, *Shu-mo* *shu-mo*), 'desert of sand', the Chinese name for the eastern division of the great central Asiatic basin known as the Han hai, and constituting a great (or the greater) part of the region generally known as Mongolia. It extends westward to the divide separating it from the Tarim basin and eastward to the Khibang mountains. The region is in part absolute desert, consisting of shifting sands destitute of vegetation and lacking in water, but elsewhere it is made up of rocky meadows and scanty pasture-land or grassy steppes, with lines of bushes and poplar trees bordering the diminished water-courses. There are numerous oases, and water is generally found at no great distance from the surface. The elevation of the region is between 3000 and 5000 feet, with mountain ridges, however rising to still greater heights. The lowest point, which is found in about lat. 44° N. and lon. 111° E. drops to 2000 feet. In many parts of the sand-region remains of buried habitations and towns have been discovered. The Gobi is traversed by numerous caravan routes, the most important of which is that linking Khabkha with Peking passing via Urga and Kulgan.

Gobleville, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. about 50.

Gobleville, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R., 19 miles W of Kalamazoo. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900 505.

Gobo Island, 5 miles SW of Cape Howe (which is the E. extremity of Victoria, Australia).

Gobardanga, or **Gobardanga**, a town of Bengal, 35 miles NE. of Calcutta, on the navigable river Jamuna. Pop. about 7000.

Gock, *gōk*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S. of Cleeon on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 9901.

Gockenheim, *gōk-en-him*, a town of Germany in Baden, 12 miles NE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 1200.

Gochheim, a village of Germany in Bavaria, near Schweinfurt, with a castle. Pop. about 2000.

Godalming, a town of England, co. of Surrey on the navigable river Wey 4 miles SW of Guildford. The old Charterhouse school has been brought from London to this town. Pop. in 1901 5748.

Godavari, *gō-dā-vā-rī*, or **Godavari**, a large river of British India, in the Deccan rises in the Western Ghats and, after a tortuous southerly course estimated at 800 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal after subdividing into several branches, in lat. 16° 30' N. lon. 82° E. Its waters are extensively used in irrigation. Principal affluents the Manjira and the Pranahita.

Godavari, a district of the Madras presidency British India in the lower part of the valley of the Godavari. Capital, Ootacanda.

Godbout, a river of Saguenay co., Quebec, a tributary of the St. Lawrence.

Godfray, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 325.

Godofa, *gō-dō-fā*, a small town of Spain 4 miles N of Valencia.

Goderich, *gō-dēr-ich*, a port of entry and summer-resort of Ontario, chief town of the co. of Huron on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R. 63 miles NNW of London. It has important fisheries, iron works and machine-shops, salt-works, and various manufactures. The town has a good harbor at the mouth of the Maitland River. Pop. in 1897, 3539; in 1901 4158.

Godesberg, *gō-dēs-bērn*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S of Bonn on the Rhine. It has handsome villas, a large hydropathic establishment and frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 8927.

Godfrey, a post-village of Morgan co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Godfray, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Alton. The Monticello Academy is located near here. Pop. 100.

Godfrey, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 2 miles S of Fort Scott. Coal is shipped here.

Godfrey, a village of Mercer co., W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 300.

Godhavn, *gōd-hā-vēn* or more properly **Godhavn**, *gōd-hā-vēn* (i.e. 'good haven'), a Danish settlement on the S coast of Disco Island Greenland, the seat of the Northern Inspectorate of Greenland. Pop. of the colony in 1901 394. Lat. 69° 14' N.

Goding, *gō-ding*, a town of Moravia, 34 miles SE. of Brünn on the March here navigable. It has an extensive government tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1900, 18,331.

Goghiam. See **GOLAN**
Godley, a post-village of Grundy and Will cos., Ill. Pop. in 1900 350
Godloy, a post-village of Johnson co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Colorado. Pop. about 275
Godloy Glacier, one of the largest of the ice-sheets of New Zealand, in the South Island and in the group of the Mount Cook Mountains. It presents scenery of the grandest description.
Godman, a village of Scott co., Ark. The banking point is Waldron. Pop. about 280
Godmingschester (local pron *gūm cester*) a municipal borough of England, on the Ouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SSE of Huntingdon of which town it is a suburb. It is supposed to be on the site of the Roman *Darollpona*. Pop. in 1901 3017
God'ma, or Hovelgung, *rév el gūn*, a town of the Saran district, Bengal British India, on the Gogra a mile above its junction with the Ganges. It has a large trade. Pop. about 15 000
Gödöllő, *gō dōl'ō* a town of Hungary 15 miles NE of Budapest. Here is a royal palace, connected with which is a beautiful park. It was a favorite abode of the Empress Elizabeth to whom a monument was erected here in 1901. Pop. in 1900 5993.
Godolphin, a hamlet of England, co. of Cornwall $\frac{2}{3}$ miles WNW of Helstone
Go'dra, a town of British India, in the Punjab Mithala, Gujarat, 142 miles WSW of Ujjain. Pop. about 15 000
God's Lake, a large lake of the Keweenaw district Canada discharges its waters northward into Hayes River. It is about 40 miles long
Godthaab, *got bth* a village of Greenland, on Davis Strait. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Haas Bgede in 1721. It has a mission seminary and is the residence of the inspector of the Southern Inspectorate of Greenland. Pop. 110, of the colony including Fiskerisland and Lichtenfels, in 1901 940. Lat. 64 10' N
Godwin, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. about 90
Godwicksville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co. Ga.
Goedereede, *gō dēh rā dēh* or *Goeree,* *gō rā*, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 18 miles SW of Briel, on the former island of Goeree.
Goehner, a post-village of Seward co. Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Newark. Pop. 100
Goeree, *gō-rā* a former island of the Netherlands. See **OVERFLAKKE**
Goes, *nōssē*, or *Tor-Goes,* *tēr mōdōē*, a town of the Netherlands, Zealand on the island of South Beveland. Pop. in 1899 6923
Goes, *gō'sh*, a town of Portugal in Beira 10 miles E of Coimbra. Pop. about 3500
Goesa, a post-village of Greene co. Ohio 5 miles by rail N of Yeola.
Goosap, a post-village of Marion co., Kan. The bank is in Newton or Monard Ridge. Pop. about 100
Goettsee, a township of Beaufort co., S. C. Pop. 2319
Goff, a banking city of Newbern co. Kan. 40 miles by rail W by V of Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 365
Goff, a post hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va.
Goff's Falls, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N. H., on the W bank of the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles below Manchester. Pop. about 120
Goffstown, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N. H., in Goffstown township (town) on the Piscataquog (Sag) River and on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles SSW of Concord. It has manufactories of cash and hinds, bobbins and spools, etc. Pop. of the town in 1895 2538.
Goffton, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. The banking point is Cookeville. Pop. about 100
Goforth, a post-village of Hayes co., Tex. The banking point is Kyle. Pop. about 100
Gogon, *gō'gōn* a village of Persia, province of Aserbaïdjan on the E side of Lake Urmiah
Gogobio, *gō's bth* a county in the NW part of Michigan Area, 1113 sq. m. It is bounded S and SW by Wisconsin and NW by Lake Superior. Several tributaries intersect it, and it contains the lower portion of Gogobio Lake. The county forms part of the vast Gogobio Range iron region, whose productivity is surpassed by but few iron regions of the globe. Capital, Benmore. Pop. in 1900 16 738.
Goggansville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., 35 miles by rail WNW of Macon
Goggingen, *gō'gging-en*, a town of Bavaria, on the Weich, 3 miles SW of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900 4232.

Gogginsville, *gō'gging-vil*, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., about 45 miles SW of Lynchburg.
Gogo, a seaport of Bombay India, district of Ahmedabad, on the W side of the Gulf of Cambay. Pop. about 6000
Gogra, *gō'gri* (Hindu, *Garghara*, *gar'g-rā*) a river of British India, one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges which it joins about 100 miles ENE of Benares after a SE course of over 500 miles through Nepal Oudh and Bengal. It is the channel of a large trade, and is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindus, its banks being resorted to by numerous devotees
Gohensville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 10 miles NE of Kittanning
Gohfeld, *gō'fēlt*, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Minden, circle of Harford. It has chalybeate springs. There are manufactures of cigars furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 8073.
Golanahua, *gō-yā-nēn yā*, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 28 miles S of Natal
Goll, *Loch*, an inlet of Argyllshire, Scotland, forming an arm of Loch Long
Gola, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. The banking point is Tazewell
Golsorn, *gō'sorn* a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun 6 miles WNW of Hallstadt. Pop. about 1200 of the commune, in 1900 4823
Golto, *gō'tō*, a village of Italy 8 miles NW of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. of the commune in 1901 5094
Goljam, or Godjam, *gō'jām* a district of Abyssinia between lat. 10° and 11° N and crossed by the meridian of 38° E. It is enclosed in the great bend of the Bahrel-Aurek. It is mostly a grassy plain traversed in some parts by high mountain ranges
Gokank, or Gokak, *gō-kawk* a town of British India district and 23 miles NE of Belgaum. Pop. about 12 000
Gok'tcha, or *Sevraghna*, a lake of Russian Armenia, to the NE. of Brivan 47 miles long from NW to SE and on an average 12 miles broad. It is about 6500 feet above the sea-level in a basin surrounded by mountains many of them covered with the richest verdure not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow
Gök-tape. See **GOCA-RARE**
Göl Bashi, a village of Asiatic Turkey vilayet of Koniah, on the Mediterranean Sea, near the ruins of the ancient town of Myra, in Lyria. It is on the site of the ancient Trym. Here have been found splendid Greek reliefs representing mythological subjects which are to be seen in Vienna.
Golborne, a town of Lancashire, England 5 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901 6799
Golcar, *gō'kār*, a town of England West Riding of Yorkshire 4 miles WSW of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 9281. Here are many rhodod. mills
Golconda, *gō'lon dā*, a rounded city of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 7 miles W of Hyd rabad. The place was noted as a depot for diamonds which were formerly brought thither from the plains at the base of the Nila Hilla mountains on the banks of the Kistna and Pennar rivers. Here are the remains of a once important city the capital of a realm destroyed by Aurangzebe. The old fortress is an interesting object.
Golconda, a banking post-village capital of Pope co. Ill. on the Ohio River 77 miles above Cairo. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for produce and timber. Pop. in 1900 1140
Golconda, a post village of the Choctaw Nation, L. T. Pop. about 15. The banking point is South McAlester
Golconda, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev. near the Humboldt River 128 miles W of Elko, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 200
Goldap, *gōl dāp* a town of East Prussia, 21 miles SE of Gumbinnen on the Goldap River. Pop. in 1900 8349
GOLDAP, *gōl dōw* a village of Switzerland canton and 54 miles WNW of Schwyz, at the E foot of the Romsberg by a land-slip of which mountain the former village of the same name together with other villages, was totally buried on Sept. 2, 1804. Pop. in 1900 1807
Goldhar, a post village of Snohomish co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 125
Goldbach, a post-village, capital of Curry co., Oregon 56 miles W of Grant a Post. Pop. about 100
Goldberg, *gōlt'bēn*, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwēdn, 28 miles E of Schwerin. Pop. about 3000
Goldborg, a town of Prussia, in Silésia, 11 miles SW of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. in 1900 6518.
Gold Coast, a British crown colony in west Africa, extends along the Gulf of Guinea for 350 miles, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. Area, about

15,000 sq. m., to which are added a protuberance (mainly comprised in Ashanti) of about 11,000 sq. m. and a still further region known as the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, between lat. 8° and 11° N. The country is mostly level near the coast, but hilly in the interior. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the climate is very sickly even for the natives. Palm oil, kernels, and native woods are the leading exports, but some gold-dust is obtained, whence the name of the country. The colony is administered by a governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative council. Chief towns are Accra (the capital), Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Kwatta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim and Akuse. Estimated population of the colony, 1,560,000.

Goldcrest, a post-village of Landerdale co. Texas. Pop. about 75.

Golden, a small town of Ireland co. of Tipperary 2½ miles W. of Cashel.

Golden, a banking city capital of Jefferson co. Colo. is situated on Clear Creek and on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver Lakewood and Golden R., 14 miles W. of Denver. It has flouring mills, collieries, machine-shops, potteries, smelting and reduction-works for gold and silver etc. Coal is found here. Golden is the seat of the Colorado School of Mines and of the Reform School. Elevation, 5655 feet. Pop. in 1890 2333 in 1900 7152.

Golden, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash R. 27 miles N.E. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 512.

Golden, a post-village of Barry co. Mo. on the White River, 16 miles SE. of Cassville.

Golden, a post-village of Santa Fé co. N. Mex. Pop. about 75.

Golden, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. about 50.

Golden, a post-village of Wood co. Tex. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 130.

Golden, a banking post-village and outpost of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 53 miles from Banff at the junction of the Wapiti River with the Columbia. Pop. in 1901 795. Elevation 2350 feet.

Goldenbridge, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. The banking point is Brewster or Mount Kisco. Pop. about 200.

Golden City, a banking city of Barton co. Mo. 12 miles SE. of Lamar, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900 875.

Golden Corner, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio.

Goldendale, a banking post-city capital of Kibikist co., Wash., on the Columbia River 13 miles N. of Grant, Oregon. Pop. in 1900 138.

Golden Gate. See SAN FRANCISCO and CALIFORNIA.

Goldengate, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill. on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. in 1900 345.

Goldenshill, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md., about 15 miles SEW. of Cambridge, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Goldenshill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. Pa.

Golden Horn, a narrow inlet of the Bosphorus, separating the main part of Constantinople from Galata and Pera.

Golden Lake, a post-village of Mississippi co. Ark., on the Mississippi River 46 miles above Hopefield. Pop. about 130.

Golden Lake, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co. Wis. on a small lake, about 54 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Goldenpond, a post-village of Trigg co. Ky. 14 miles S. of Biddville.

Goldensridge, a post-village of Arcostock co. Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 150.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co. Va., 60 miles from Saltville.

Goldensstein, gold-dust-mine, a small town of Moravia, 35 miles NW. of Olmütz.

Golden Valley, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 660.

Goldenville, a post-village of Adams co. Pa.

Goldenville, or **Shawbrooke** **Gold-Mines**, a post-village of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on the NW side of the St. Mary River 3 miles from Shawbrooke. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 500.

Goldfield, a post-town of Teller co., Colo. on the Florance and Cripple Creek R. The banking point is Victor. Pop. in 1900 2191.

Goldfield, a banking city of Wright co. Iowa, on the Boone River 10 miles by rail W. of Clarion. It is a shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1900 625.

Goldfield, a mining post-village of Emerald co., Nev., near the Nye co. line, S. of Tonopah.

Goldhill, a post-village of Lee co. Ala., 11 miles NW. of Opelika. Pop. 180.

Goldhill, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., 7 miles by rail W. by R. of Boulder. Pop. about 150.

Goldhill, a post-village of Storey co., Nev., on the Virginia and Truckee R. The banking point is Virginia City. It was once one of the most enterprising and populous towns in the state, its importance being due to the rich silver-mines (Comstock Lode) whose annual product amounted to millions of dollars. Pop. about 700.

Goldhill, a post-village of Rowan co., N. C., 14 miles SE. of Salisbury, on the Southern R. Copper is mined here and gold has also been found. Pop. in 1900 314.

Goldhill, a post-town of Jackson co., Oregon, in a gold-mining and agricultural region, 12 miles NW. of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 385.

Goldhill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va. 25 miles N. of Farmville.

Goldingen, gold-dug-on, a town of Russia, in Courland, 73 miles WNW. of Mitau. In the Middle Ages under the Teutonic Knights it rose to considerable importance. Pop. in 1897 9733.

Goldkronach, gold-kr. n. a town of Bavaria, on the Kronach 7 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 800. Gold was formerly mined here.

Goldman, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop. about 175.

Goldman, a post-village of Texas parish La. The banking point is Natchez, Miss. Pop. about 100.

Goldmine, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala. 54 miles S. of Tusculum.

Gold Mountains, in British Columbia, are a subdisse range of the Rocky Mountains system, lying immediately W. of the Selkirk.

Goldman, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. The banking point is Natchitoches.

Goldpoint, a post-town of Martin co., N. C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900 124.

Gold Run, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 64 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 150.

Goldshoro, a post-town of Orange co. Fla. Pop. in 1900 71.

Goldshoro, a post-hamlet of Palmetto co., Ga. 10 miles from Cochran station.

Goldshoro, a post-village of Caroline co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 24 miles NNE. of Boston.

Goldshoro, a banking city capital of Wayne co. N. C. on the left bank of the Neuse River and on the Atlantic and North Carolina and other railroads, 84 miles N. of Wilmington.

It has a court-house and manufactures of carriages, machinery, mattresses, furniture, lumber, cotton, cotton seed oil etc. A state normal school and the Eastern Institute of Agriculture (for colored) are located here. Pop. in 1890 3286 in 1900 4917 in 1909 6577.

Goldshoro (Elfers post-office) a borough of York co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R. 11 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 385.

Goldsmith, a post-village of Tipton co. Ind. 5 miles by rail W. of Tipton. Pop. about 200.

Goldsmith, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. about 90.

Goldston, a post-village of Chatham co., N. C. on the Southern R. Pop. about 100.

Goldstone, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 62 miles NE. by N. of London. Pop. about 750.

Goldthwaite, a banking post-town capital of Mills co. Tex. 49 miles NW. of Lampasas, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 1282.

Goldville, a post-village of Laurens co., S. C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. about 50.

Goldwood, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Golet, El, Algerian Sahara. See EL GOLEA.

Golet, go-lá-gá, a small town of Portugal in Entre-madura, on the Tagus 70 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

Goleta, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. 7 miles W. of Santa Barbara, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Goletta (Fr. La Goulette) a seaport of Tunis, at the entrance to the bay and connected by railway with the city of Tunis, of which it is properly the port. Since 1863 it is united by canal with the new harbor of Tunis. The town has forts, a custom house, a palace and harem belonging to the bey of Tunis, a court-house, and many fine villas. Pop. 6000.

Goito Dulce. See DULCE.

Goit, go'tes, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles NE. of the island of Arbe.

Gell, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on the estuary of the Juba, 4 miles NE of Bissau.

Gellad, go'-le-ad', a county in the S part of Texas, has an area of 817 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio River and is also drained by Colorado and other creeks. Capital, Gellad. Pop. in 1890, 5910. In 1900, 8319.

Gollad, a banking post-village, capital of Gollad co. Tex., on the N bank of the San Antonio River and on the Southern Pacific R. 184 miles SE of Austin. It has cotton gins and various mills. Pop. about 2000.

Gollightly, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S C. Pop. about 75.

Gollindo, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex.

Goll, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis., on the Wis. consin and Michigan R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. about 100.

Göllersdorf, gö'l-ler-dorf', a small town of Lower Austria, on the Gyllenbach 21 miles NW of Korneuburg.

Göllheim, gö'l-him, also written Gölheim, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, about 6 miles from Kirchheimbolanden. It is memorable for a battle fought here in 1298, in which the German king, Adolphus of Nassau, was defeated and slain by the forces of his rival, Albert of Hapsburg. Pop. about 1500.

Göllnichenbánya, a town of Hungary. See GÖLLNICHENBÁNYA (Hun. Göllicsenbánya, gö'l-nits-bán-ysh) a town of Hungary on the Zips, 18 miles SW of Spertis. In and around it are iron and copper mines, iron forges, and factories of iron wire, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4593.

Gelloow, gol-oo, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 14 miles NE of Stettin on the Inna. Pop. in 1900, 8339.

Gellub, gol-loob, a town of Prussia, in East Prussia, on the Drewen, opposite Dobrye in Russian Poland. Pop. in 1900, 3368.

Gelo, go'-lo, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on the E coast, 12 miles E of Bastia.

Golefala Bay, formerly Golewin, an indentation of the N coast of Norton Sound, Alaska, between Cape Darby on the E. and a narrow peninsula on the W. Lon. about 163° W. Gold has been found here.

Golead, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. Pop. about 75.

Golep, a village of Scotland, co. of Southland, on Dorcock Firth 12 miles NNE of Dorcock. Near by on the coast is Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the duke of Southland.

Goltsen, gol-sen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 46 miles WSW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on the Dahme. Pop. about 1800.

Golts, a post-village of Kent co. Md. Pop. about 50.

Goltch-Jankino, goltsch ya-ne-kow, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles SSE of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Gomal See GOWAL.

Gombin, gom-been, a town of Russian Poland, 56 miles W by N of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 5931.

Gombro See BARNAS ABAS.

Gomel', or Homel', a town of Russia, government and 120 miles SSE of Mohiler on the South. It has sugar-refineries and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1897, 36,845 of whom nearly one-half were Jews.

Gomer, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, on the Ottawa River about 10 miles NNW of Lima. Pop. about 125.

Gomera, go-mé-rá, one of the Canary Islands W of Tenerife, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length 13 miles. It has high mountains and many fertile valleys producing corn, wheat, milk, dates and other fruits, wine, cotton sugar etc. The principal town is San Sebastián. Pop. in 1900, 15,358.

Gomera, go-mé-rá, a river of Morocco, in Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Volos de Gomera, after a NW course of 50 miles.

Gom'ersal, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3590.

Gometra, a small island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Staffa and Mull.

Gomen, go-mén, an island of the republic of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena.

Gomem, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. Pop. about 70.

Gommegnies, gom-mán-yeh', a small town of France, in Nord, 14 miles NW of Avesnes.

Gommern, gom-mern, a town of Prussian Saxony 9 miles SSE of Magdeburg on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 6137.

Gömör', a county of Hungary in the N traversed by spurs of the Carpathians. It has great and varied mineral wealth. Capital, Rimas-Sombat.

Gomul, go-mul', an important pass on the route from India into Afghanistan leading from Dera Ismail Khan to Ghazni, along the channel of the Gomal River.

Gomul, a river of eastern Afghanistan rises about 50 miles SW of Ghazni, and, crossing the Sulaiman range of mountains about lat. 33° 25' N., is lost in the sand. During

the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus, lat. 31° 30' N.

Gonafres, or Les Gonafres, lá go-ná-ov', a town of Haiti, on the Bay or Gulf of Gonaves, 85 miles NW of Port-au-Prince. It is one of the most thriving towns of the republic, has a good harbor, and exports coffee, dyewoods, and cotton, and imports from the United States dry goods and provisions. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 18,000.

Gonave, or Ln Gonave, lá go-ná-ov' an island off the W coast of Haiti, in the Gulf of Gonaves or Leogane. Length, about 26 miles.

Goncelin, gôn-sch-lîn', a small town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles NE of Grenoble.

Gonda, a town of British India, capital of Gonda district, Oudh, 30 miles NNW of Falmabad. Pop. about 15,000.

Gondal, gôn-dál', a native state of British India, in Kathiawar.

Gondar, the capital of Amhara, Abyssinia, 25 miles NE of Lake Demben or Tana, in lat. 13° 50' N., lon. 37° 32' E. It is built on a lofty isolated hill at an elevation of over 6000 feet, between two rivers, which unite below the town. Entire circumference of the city, about 11 miles. It resembles a great village, with narrow crooked streets, and is full of ruined and deserted quarters. It contains a ruined royal palace, the most imposing structure in Abyssinia, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar is the residence of the Abuna, or head of the Abyssinian church. Cotton cloths of a fine quality with leather-work and silver filigree, are manufactured here. Gondar was formerly the capital of Abyssinia. Its population has dwindled down to about 5000.

Gondö, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais and near the Italian frontier. Near here are the Ravine of Gondö one of the wildest gorges of the Alps, and the Galtery of Gondö, a tunnel cut through the granite upward of 700 feet in length.

Gondokere, gôn-do-ké-ré, or Ismailia, is-má-ec-lé, a village of the Sudan, on the Upper Nile, in lat. 4° 54' N. lon. 31° 40' E. It was formerly an important seat of the slave and ivory trade.

Gondrecourt, gôn-d'kôor, a small town of France, in Meuse, 17 miles SW of Commercy.

Gondwari, gôn-d-wá-rí, a region in India, comprised mainly in the Central Provinces. Its population consists in part of Gonds, a Dravidian people.

Gonesse, go-nés, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles NE of Paris, on the Groult.

Gonfaron, gôn-fá-rôn, a village of France, in Var 22 miles NE of Toulon.

Gonic, a post-village of Stratford co., N H. on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N of Dover. It has several brick yards and woolen manufacturers. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 1500.

Goniosedz, gôn-yô-ds, a fortified town of Russia, government of Grodno, 32 miles NW of Bialystok on the Bôra. Pop. in 1897, 3450.

Gonnerville, gon-né-vel, a village of France, in Manche 5 miles E. of Cherbourg.

Gonnville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure 11 miles NNE of Havre.

Gonnerd, gon-nôn, a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S of Angers.

Gonsbitz, gôn-bits, a town of Styria, 19 miles SSW of Marburg. Pop. about 1300.

Gonschwinde, gon-sch-wim, a village of Hesse, Kreis of Marus. Pop. in 1900, 4882.

Gosten, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Appenzel Inner Rhodes, 2 miles from Appenzel. Near by is Gostenbad, with chalybeate springs. Pop. 1600.

Gonzaga, gon-zá-gá, a town of Italy in Lombardy 14 miles S of Mantua. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 8041).

Gonzales, gon-sab'les, a county in south-central Texas. Area, 1679 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and also drained by the San Marcos River and several creeks. Capital, Goomies. Pop. in 1890, 18,916. In 1900, 28,882.

Goonien, a banking post-village of Monterey co. Cal. in the fertile Salinas Valley and on the Southern Pacific R. 17 miles SE of Salinas. It has wool growing industries. Pop. about 500.

Goonies, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 150.

Gonzales, a banking city capital of Gonzales co. Tex. on the Guadalupe River, 1 mile below the mouth of the San Marcos River and 66 miles S. by E. of Austin, on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. Pop. in 1890, 1641. In 1900, 4397.

Goodland, a county near the central part of Virginia. Area, 296 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the James River. Coal and gold are found in the county. Capital, Goodland. Pop. in 1890, 1938. In 1900 9513.

Goodland, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky.

Goodland, a post-village, capital of Goodland co. Va. is about 30 miles WNW of Richmond and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile N of the James River.

Goodell, a post-village of Cooper co. Mo. 33 miles NW of Jefferson City.

Goodell, a post-hamlet of Hanover co. Va., 22 miles N of Richmond.

Goodharts, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Tenn.

Goode, a post-hamlet of Phillips co. Kan.

Goodel, a banking post-town of Hancock co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 25 miles S of Forest City. Pop. in 1900 254.

Goodelle, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 14 miles W of Port Huron. Pop. 200.

Goodeenow, good a-no, a post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 42 miles S of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Goodeham, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario 60 miles E. by N of Collingwood. Pop. about 180.

Goode, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Good Ground, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. is on Shinnecock Bay and on a branch of the Long Island R. 25 miles from Brooklyn and 3 miles SW of Great Neck Bay. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. about 800.

Good Harbor, a post-village of Leelanau co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 28 miles NW of Traverse City.

Goodhart, a post-station of Emmett co. Mich. 15 miles NW of Petoskey.

Goodhope, a post-hamlet of Kinross co. Ala.

Goodhope in the District of Columbia, a post-station of the city of Washington.

Goodhope, a post-hamlet of Walton co. Ga. 7 miles E of Monroe.

Goodhope, a banking post-village of McDonough co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 9 miles by rail W of Bushnell. Grain is extensively shipped here. Pop. in 1900 420.

Goodhope a post-village of Lenox co., Miss. 20 miles V of Morton.

Goodhope, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio, about 25 miles WNW of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Goodhope, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. about 8 miles WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Goodhope, a post-village of Anderson co. S. C.

Goodhope, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va. Pop. 85.

Good Hope, Bay of, Alaska, at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso Island.

Good Hope, Cape of, or Cape Peak, a promontory of South Africa, on the S. extremity of the Table mountain, having Table Bay on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. 30 miles S of Cape Town. In lat. 34° 22' S. lon. 18° 29' E. forming a bold promontory rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered about 1488 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Dias, who is said to have given it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso* or Stormy Cape. John II. King of Portugal, considering this point of great moment in that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, reconstructed the promontory *Cabo de Boa Esperança*, or "Cape of Good Hope." In Nov. 1497 Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian peninsula. See CAPE COLONY.

Goodhue, a county in the SE part of Minnesota, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Wisconsin River and Lake Pepin (an expansion of that river). It is also drained by Cannon and Zumbro rivers. Capital, Red Wing. Pop. in 1890 22,865. In 1900 31,127.

Goodhue, a banking post-village of Goodhue co. Minn. 16 miles S by W of Red Wing and the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern B. Pop. in 1900 241.

Gooding, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Goodings Grove, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 22 miles SW of Chicago.

Good Intent, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. about 45 miles SW of Pittsburgh.

Goodism, a post-hamlet of Oakland co. Mich., 80 miles by rail N by W of Detroit.

Goodland, a banking post-town of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 49 miles W of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Goodland, a post-hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, K. T., 25 miles from Paris, Tex.

Goodland, a banking city, capital of Sherman co., Kan. 24 miles W of Colby on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1890, 1900.

Goodland, a post-township of Laporte co., Mich., 4 miles N of Inlay. Pop. in 1900 1693.

Goodlettsville, a banking post-village of Davidson co., Tenn. 13 miles N of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 900.

Goodline, good to a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ky., 8 miles W of Prestonsburg.

Goodloes, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Goodman, a banking post-town of Holmes co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 51 miles NNE of Jackson. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900 442.

Goodrich, a post-village of Linn co., Kan. Pop. about 90.

Goodrich, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich., 14 miles SE of Flint. Pop. about 400.

Goodrich, a post-village of Hickman co., Tenn. 7 miles by rail N of Centerville. Pop. about 100.

Goodrich, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Tex. 8 miles by rail S of Livingston.

Good (or Ninne Senk) River, of Kansas, rises in the S. part of the state and enters the Arkansas River on the E. border of Sumner co. It is about 100 miles long.

Goodair, Mount, a summit of the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, about 14 miles SW of Laggan. It was first ascended by H. C. Parker in 1903 (previously ascended nearly to the summit by Faye and Scattergood). Height, 11,900 (?) feet.

Goode Mills, a post-village of Buckingham co. Va. Pop. 100.

Goode, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Mo.

Goode, a post-hamlet of Barry co. N. C., 80 miles NW of Winston.

Goode, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Goode, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn. 8 miles SW of Pulaski.

Good Success, Cape, on the S. coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Good Thunder, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles S of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 265.

Goodview, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va.

Goodville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 18 miles S by W of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Goodwater, a banking post-town of Coosa co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 60 miles WNW of Opelika. It has wagon works, etc. 1 op. in 1900 729.

Goodwater, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Mo.

Goodwick, a village and watering place of Pembroke-shire, Wales, on Fishguard Bay almost adjoining Fishguard.

Goodwill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ga.

Goodwill, a post-village of Mercer co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 200.

Goodwin, a post-village of St. Francis co. Ark. 59 miles by rail WNW of Memphis. Tenn. 1 op. 80.

Goodwin, a post-village of Deuel co., 4 Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Watertown. Pop. about 190.

Goodwin, a post-village of Comal co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Goodwin, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in New York near the western boundary of Essex co.

Goodwin Sands, a range of exceedingly dangerous shoals in the Strait of Dover extending off the SE coast of England co. of Kent, about 7 miles E. of Deal and Sandwich the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the main land. Length about 18 miles. Near here the Dutch won a naval victory over the English in 1662.

Goodwins Cerecer, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 13 miles S of Richmond.

Goodwins Mills, a post-village of York co. Me. 6 miles W by N of Biddeford. Pop. 80.

Goodwood, the fine seat of the duke of Richmond, in England co. of Sussex 3 miles NNE of Chichester. The Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

Goodwood, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario 25 miles by rail NNE of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

Goodwood, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, 3 miles by rail S of that city. Pop. about 2000.

Goodwynsville, good-wins-vil, a post-hamlet of Dis-widdle co. Va.

Goodyears, a post-village of Cayuga co. N.Y. about 22 miles S by W of Auburn. Pop 160.

Goodyears Bar, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal., about 46 miles NE of Marysville. Pop about 125.

Goold, an island on the NE. coast of Australia, in Rookingham Bay.

Goole, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse at the mouth of the Don, 22 miles SSE of York. It has iron foundries, ship- and boat-building yards, and manufactures of steam, sugar, textiles, cordage, sails, and agricultural machines. Its trade is very extensive. Pop in 1851 4722, in 1891, 15,168 in 1901, 16,576.

Gooleboro, a post-village of Titus co. Tex.

Gooswa, a port of South Australia, on the Murray River about 8½ miles above its mouth. Pop in 1901 about 650.

Goer, *gûa*, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel, 28 miles SE of Zwolle. Pop in 1900 5132.

Goorkhas. See **GURKHA**.

Goosberry Islands, a group of islands on the E coast of Bonavista Bay Newfoundland, 12 miles from Green's Pond.

Gooso Creek, an affluent of the Snake River, is formed by two branches which rise in Nevada and Utah and unite near the S boundary of Idaho. It enters the Snake River about 10 miles below the Shoshone Falls.

Gooso Creek, Va. drains the N part of Fauquier co. runs eastward through Loudoun co. and enters the Potomac River 4 miles E of Leesburg.

Goosecreek, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co. W. Va.

Goose Island, an island in the Ottawa River Canada, 2½ miles below the mouth of the Rideau River.

Goose Island, an island in the St. Lawrence River Quebec 13 miles NE of the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, one of the Furness Islands in lat. 49° 10' S. lon 148° 3' E.

Goose Island, in Christmas Sound is off the S. coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Gooso Island, a post-hamlet of Alexander co. Ill., on the Mississippi River about 14 miles above Cairo.

Goose Lake is partly in Modoc co. Cal. and is intersected by the N. boundary of Oregon. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet, the Pitt River issues from the S end of the lake.

Goosetake, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Iowa, 17 miles by rail NW of Lyons.

Goose Land, a SW division of Nova Zembla.

Gooso River, N. Dak. rises in the NE. part of the state, runs southward, and enters the Red River of the North at Calais, Minn.

Gopher Creek, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri River a little below the mouth of the Boyer River.

Gop'lin, a long and narrow lake of Posen Prussia, about 30 miles SE of Bromberg. Its S part is in Russian Poland. Length about 20 miles.

Göppingen, *göpping*, a town of Württemberg, on the Rhr. 27 miles NW of Ulm. It has an old castle and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, metal-wares, machinery etc. Pop in 1900 19,384.

Gora, *g'ra*, a town of Poland, 19 miles SSE of Warsaw. Pop about 3900.

Gorakhpur, India. See **GORAKHPUR**.

Goram, *go râm*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles in circuit. Lat 4° 3' S. lon 131° 50' E.

Goram, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is Delta or Wrightsville. Pop about 125.

Gorbatov, *gon-ba to*, a town of Russia, government of 16 miles WSW of Nizhni-Novgorod on the Oka. Pop in 1897, 5960.

Görbersdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Waldenberg situated in a picturesque valley of the Sudetic mountains. It is celebrated as a sanatorium for the cure of pulmonary consumption. Pop about 700.

Görchon, *gûn chen* or *Wieljska Gorka*, *nee-d shi gon ka*, a town of Prussia, province and 53 miles S. of Posen. Pop about 2200.

Goreum, a town of the Netherlands. See **GORKUM**.

Gordes, *gon-d*, a small town of France, in Vaucluse, 10 miles WNW of Apt.

Gordo, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. 23 miles WNW of Tusculoua, on the Mobile and Ohio R. It has a cotton gin. Pop about 240.

Gordon, a county in the NW part of Georgia, has an area of 887 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River. Capital Callhoun. Pop in 1890, 12,758 in 1900 14,119.

Gordon, a post village of Henry co. Ala. on the Chattahoochee River and on the Plant System, about 26 miles S of Euclid. Pop in 1900, 353.

Gordon, a post-town of Wilkinson co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 22 miles E. of Macon, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 569.

Gordon, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. on the Baldmore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Loganport. Pop about 125.

Gordon, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish La.

Gordon, a banking post-village of Sheridan co. Neb. on the Fremont, Rihhorn and Missouri Valley R., 47 miles E of Chadron. Pop in 1900 543.

Gordon, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio, 21 miles by rail NW of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Gordon, a post-borough of Schuylkill on Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 2 miles S of Ashland its banking point. It has brewery-mills etc. Pop in 1900 1165.

Gordon, a banking post-village of Palo Pinto co. Tex. 42 miles SW of Weatherford on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop about 550.

Gordon, a post-village of Douglas co. Wia., on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Superior. Pop about 450.

Gordon Bennett, the name given to a mountain in east-central Africa, whose identity remains undetermined. It may be one of the *Ruwenzori* group.

Gordonia, a district on the S. boundary (the Orange River) of Bechuanaland, south Africa, extends W from Grigoland West. It includes the vicinity of the Great Falls of Anghrabis in the Orange River. Capital Upington, near the S. boundary.

Gordon River, in Tasmania, discharges into Macquarie Harbor.

Gordons Ferry, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River 14 miles S of Dubuque.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ala. Pop about 80.

Gordonsville, a post-town of Logan co. Ky. about 46 miles WSW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 117.

Gordonsville, a post-hamlet of Freshman co. Minn. on the Shell Rock River 20 miles SW of Austin.

Gordonsville, a banking post-village of Smith on Tenn. 21 miles E of Lebanon. Pop about 250.

Gordonsville, a banking post-town of Orange co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 95 miles EW of Washington, D.C. It has various manufactures. Pop in 1900 503.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop 125.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles W of Philadelphia. It has cigar industries. Pop about 400.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. 18 miles W of Denison.

Gore, a post-village of Heeking co. Ohio on the Hooking Valley R. 50 miles SE of Columbus. Pop about 500.

Coal and iron have been mined here.

Gore, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Yohoanacodia. Gold has been found here. Pop about 300.

Gore, a post-town of New Zealand South Island, 40 miles NE of Invercargill. Pop of the borough 3500.

Gore Bay, a banking post town of Algoma district, Ontario on Manitoulin Island in Georgian Bay 90 miles NE of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. in 1901 723.

Gorée, *go râ*, a French colonial town and free-port of Africa, 1 mile SE. of Dakar and of the point of Cape Verde. It covers the greater part of the dry and rocky island of Gorée. It has (in common with Dakar) a good harbor and is reputed to enjoy a healthy climate. The harbor is protected by the fort of Saint François. The town exports gold-dust, ivory and wax. Pop. about 2000.

Goree, a post-village of Knox co. Tex. Pop about 60.

Gore Pass, Colo. a depression in the Park Range, in Grant co., 9570 feet high.

Gore's Landing, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles N of Coburg. Pop. about 120.

Goreville, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. in 1900 406.

Gorey, a town of Ireland, co. and 24 miles NNE of Wexford. Pop about 2900.

Gorey, a village of the Channel Islands, in Jersey about 4 miles from St. Helier.

Gorgona, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R. nmy Germantown Philadelphia.

Gorgona, *gon-go na*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy between Corsica and Lefghore. It is a wooded rock about 3 miles in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in the anchovy-fishery.

Gorgona, *gon-go na*, an island of Colombia, in the Bay of Chocó Pacific Ocean, 110 miles SW of Buenaventura.

Gergona, a village of the republic of Panama, 20 miles NW of the town of Panama, on the Chagres River.

Gergonzele, *ger-gon-ze-le*, a village of Italy, 12 miles ENE of Milan. It has an extensive trade in *Scrochimo* cheese. Pop. in 1801 4885.

Gergue, *La, la-goo*, a small town of France, in Nord 10 miles SE of Hasebrouk.

Gorham, *gō-rām*, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. about 275.

Gorham, a post-village of Russell co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Gorham, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gorham township (town) on the Portland and Rochester R. 10 miles W of Portland. It has manufacturing of leather, lumber etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2440.

Gorham, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Coos co., N.H. on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Maine R., 91 miles NW of Portland, Me. and about 10 miles NE of Mount Washington. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has machine-shops, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1797. Elevation of the village, 810 feet above sea-level.

Gorham, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Gorham township (town), on Hunt Creek 10 miles SE of Canaan village. Pop. about 400.

Gorham, a post-township (town) of Ontario co., N.Y. is bounded on the W by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. in 1900 2131.

Gori, *gor-ee* or *go-rec*, a town of Georgia, Transcaucasia, on the Kur government and 45 miles by rail WNW of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 10,457.

Gorin, *gor-in*, a river of Russia, joins the Pripyet by two arms about 50 miles E. of Pinsk after a tortuous northerly course of about 400 miles.

Gorin, a banking post-town of Scotland co., Mo. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 45 miles WSW of Fort Madison, Ill. Pop. in 1900 87.

Gorischheim, a town of the Netherlands. See **Gorix**.

Görts, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 miles NNE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2600.

Görtsau, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary in the district of Kometan. Pop. in 1900 4611 of the commune, 5587. Near by are the castle and estate of Rothenhaus.

Göriz, *gor-iz*, a town of Russia, government of Mohilov, 30 miles SE of Orsha. Pop. in 1897 6730.

Göriz, *gor-iz*, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, at the influx of the Liège, 23 miles ESE of Rotterdam. It has interesting ancient gateways and curious old Dutch houses with moorland. It has salmon fisheries and a trade in grain, hemp, and cattle. Pop. in 1899 11,865.

Gorleston, a suburb of Yarmouth, England.

Görlice, *gor-lit-ee*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 20 miles ENE of Vozsden. Pop. in 1900 6466.

Görlicz, *gor-lit-ee* (Wendish, *Forly*, *for-lit-ee* Pol. *Gorlic*, *gor-lit-ee*) a town of Prussia, 52 miles W of Liegnitz, on the Lunzener Neisse. It is built largely in the Renaissance style and is quaint and interesting. Among the principal edifices are the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, one of the most important monuments of late-Gothic architecture in east Germany; the town hall in Gothic and early Renaissance with a noteworthy staircase and artistic wood-carved ceiling and the Kaiserstrasse a massive bastion (1495). In the little churchyard of the Holy Cross is an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. The principal industries are the manufacture of cloth, glass, steel, railroad materials, machinery, gold- and silver-ware, toys, cigars, chemicals, and vegetable sausage. Pop. in 1890 50,707, in 1901, 50,931.

Görman, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Tex. on the Texas Central R. 56 miles SE of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Görman, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. 12 miles SSE of Oakland, Md. It has a large tannery and coal-mining industry. Pop. about 400.

Görmanstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 12 miles NW of Ballinacorney.

Görman, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 7 1/2 miles SE of Aurora. Pop. about 75.

Görman, a famous point of view and rocky ridge of Switzerland, a part of the Riffenberg, about 2 1/2 miles SE of Zermatt, with which it is connected by mountain railway. Altitude, 10,200 feet. It affords an extraordinary panorama of the mountains and ice of the Monte Rosa-Breithorn-Matterhorn group of mountains. The large Gorner Glacier lies at its base.

Goro, *gor-ee*, or *Koro*, *ker-ee*, one of the Fiji Islands. The Goro Sea is immediately N. of Viti Levu.

Gorodishche, *go-ro-dish-eh*, a town of Russia, government and 35 miles ENE of Pensa. Pop. in 1897 3673.

Gorodnia, *go-ro-dnia*, a town of Russia, 33 miles NE of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897 4197.

Gorodok, *go-ro-dok*, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles NNW of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 5509.

Goroguen, *go-ro-gu-ee* or *Gurguen*, *gor-gu-ee*, a river of Brazil, in the state of Piahy joins the Parahiba 95 miles NNW of Oeiras.

Gorontalis, a town of Celebes, on the NE coast, is the chief location of a division of the Dutch residency of Menado.

Gorrio, or *Howink* (also called *Lennhville*) a banking post-village of Harrow co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the Melton River, 50 miles NE of Goderich. Pop. about 600.

Gorron, *gor-ron*, a village of France, department and 11 miles NW of Mayenne.

Goruch Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. about 36 miles N of Baltimore.

Gort, a small town of Ireland, co. of Galway 16 miles NNE of Ennis.

Gorton, a SE suburb of Manchester, England. It has iron and chemical-works, woolen mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 28,554.

Gortyna (or *Návrova*) an ancient city of Crete, in the S. part of the middle portion of the island, near Mount Ida. Under the Romans it was the chief town of Crete.

Gorakhpur, or *Gorakhpur*, *go-rak-pee*, a district of Oude British India, having Nepal on the N and the river Gogra on the S.

Gorakhpur, or *Gorakhpur*, a town of British India, capital of the district of Gorakhpur, on the navigable river Rapti, 80 miles E. of Patna. It has some celebrated but ill kept temples, and the *Tranbarna*, an old mosque. The town is over-run with troops of monkeys here objects of popular veneration. Pop. in 1901 33,555.

Görda, or *Görda* (also *Görda*) a small town of Asia Minor 84 miles ENE of Kaniyeh. It is at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet on a tributary of the Euphrates. The population is largely Armenian. Hittite inscriptions have been found here.

Görz, *gor-iz*, or *Göriz*, *gō-rit-ee* (It *Görz* *go-rud-ee*) a city of Austria-Hungary capital of the crown land of Görz and Gradisca, 22 miles NNW of Trieste, on the *Isone*. It consists of the old town embracing a hill crowned by a ruined castle of the counts of Görz, surrounded by a triple wall and a bastion and the new town. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral dating from the seventeenth century the former Jesuit church the house of the provincial diet, and the municipal buildings. The chief industries of the town are cotton and silk-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of *Saalequers*, leather and cream of tartar. Görz is a much-frequented winter-resort. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900 25,432, some 16,000 of whom were Italians.

Görz and Gradisca (*gō-rud-ee*) a crown land of Austria-Hungary in the *Küstenland* between Italy on the W and Carinthia on the E. Area, 1126 sq. m. It is very mountainous. One of the titles of the emperor of Austria is Prince-Count of Görz and Gradisca. Capital Görz. Pop. in 1900, 232,326 mostly Slovenes, who are Roman Catholics.

Görz, *gor-iz*, a town of Germany in Lorraine, 9 miles WSW of Metz. Pop. about 1200.

Görzke, *gō-rit-ee* a town of Prussia, province of Saxony 27 miles E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2000.

Göschenen, *gō-sh-en* a village of Switzerland in the canton of Uri, 14 miles SSW of Altdorf and at the N end of the St. Gotthard tunnel. Elevation 2640 feet. Pop. about 800.

Gosforth, a town of England, in Northumberland, a suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901 16,605.

Goshen, a post-village of Pike co., Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 250.

Goshen, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 85 miles from Pierce City, Mo. Pop. about 100.

Goshen, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles N by W of Tulare. Pop. about 50.

Goshen, a post-village of Hillsfield co., Conn., in Goshen township (town), about 32 miles WNW of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 535.

Goshen, a post-hotel of Lincoln co., Ga., 50 miles NW of Augusta.

Goshen, a city the capital of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan South-

ern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 111 miles E. by S. of Chicago. It has sawing- and woollen mills, iron-foundries, furniture-factories, and manufacturers of rubber goods, school-furniture, blinds, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7810

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Oldham co. Ky. 6 miles SW of Lagrange.

Goshon, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. 36 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. 80

Goshon, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co. Mass. 14 miles NW of Northampton. Pop. in 1900 216

Goshon, a post-village of Mercer co. Mo. 6 miles W of Princeton

Goshon, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Sullivan co. N. H. about 33 miles W of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 346

Goshon, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J., on the Atlantic City R. 23 miles SSE of Millville and 2 miles E of Delaware Bay. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Cape May or Ocean City

Goshon, a banking post-village, capital of Orange co. N. Y. in Goshon township (town) on the Erie and the Lehigh and New England R. 60 miles NNW of New York. Goshon contains a court-house and the St. John's Academic School. It has manufactures of bricks, shingles, cut-glass tiles, etc. Large quantities of butter and milk are shipped from this place. Goshon township, which is bounded on the W. by the Wallkill River is noted for the superior quality of its butter. Pop. of the village in 1900 3546 of the town 4564

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N. C.

Goshon, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 24 miles NE. of Cincinnati on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Cincinnati

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon, 7 miles by rail S of Eugene

Goshon, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. bounded S by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 501

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa.

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn.

Goshon, a post-hamlet of Henderson co. Tex. 45 miles NNW of Palestine.

Goshon, a post-town of Utah co. Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. in 1900 645

Goshon a township (town) of Addison co. Vt. about 6 miles NE. of Brandon. Pop. in 1900 396

Goshon, or **Goshon Bridge**, a post-town of Hookbridge co. Va. on the Culp Pasture River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 33 miles SW of Staunton. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 353

Goshon Creek, Duplin co. N. C. runs southward and enters the North Branch of the Cape Fear River

Goshonville, a post-township of Union co. S. C. Pop. in 1900, 1468

Goshon Springs, a post-village of Hankin co. Minn., 144 miles SE of Canton. Pop. 120

Goshonville, a former village of Chester co. Pa. 32 miles W of Philadelphia, now a station of Westchester Pop. 100

Goslar, *gos'lar* a town of Prussia, in Hanover 37 miles SE of Hildesheim, at the NE foot of the Harz. Its old towers and quaint houses give it so antiquated appearance. Among the numerous interesting buildings are the Marktkirche a late Romanesque church the Romanesque church of the monastery of Newwerk (twelfth century) with fine paintings the Kaiserworth (1494) an ancient guild-house the Frankenberg church and the Gothic town hall. The Domkapelle is all that remains of the beautiful church of St. Simon and St. Jude, founded in 1047. The Kaiserhaus, built by Henry III. is the oldest secular building of Germany. The inhabitants of Goslar are largely employed in the old mines of the Rammelsberg. The town has manufactures of marble-ware, matches, chemicals, playing-cards, hats, starch, glass, and cigars. Goslar is prominent in the early history of Germany figuring frequently as an imperial residence. Pop. in 1900 16,463

Gosnell, a village of Comanche co. Okla. Pop. about 75

Gosnell, a township (town) of DeKalb co. Miss. Pop. in 1900 164

Gosport, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 412 sq. m. The Platte River touches its NE corner. Capital Hiram. Pop. in 1900, 4816, in 1900, 3361

Gospić, *gos'pick*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia, 14 miles E of Carpiaga. Pop. in 1900 10,795

Gosport (**Gosport** and **Alverstoke**), a seaport of England, in Hampshire, on the W shore of Portsmouth Harbor, directly opposite Portsmouth, with which it is con-

noted by a floating bridge. It has works for the manufacture of anchors and chain-cables, naval powder-magazines, the Royal Clarence Victualling yard and the Haslar Naval Hospital. Pop. in 1881, 7414 in 1901 (with Alverstoke) 28,884

Gosport, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. 20 miles N of Jackson and 2 miles from the Alabama River

Gosport, a banking post-town of Owen co. Ind. on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pennsylvania and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 44 miles SW of Indianapolis. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 125

Gosport, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, about 40 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. 60

Gosport, Norfolk co. Va. is a part of the city of Portsmouth

Goss, a post-village of Elbert co. Ga. Pop. about 50

Gossau, *gos'saw* a village of Switzerland canton and 6 miles WSW of St. Gall. Pop. in 1900 6142

Gosseles, *gos'sel* a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 4 miles N of Charleroi. It has manufactures of nails and household utensils. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 10,042

Gossett, a post-village of White co. Ill., 84 miles by rail NE of Cairo. Pop. 80

Göternitz, *gos'ter-nitz*, a town of Germany duchy of Saxe-Altenburg on the Pleisse, 31 miles S of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 3787

Gossville, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. The banking point is Concord or Pittsfield. Pop. 260

Gostyn, *gos'tin*, a town of Prussia, province and 38 miles SE of Posen. Pop. in 1900 4844

Gostynin, *gos'tin-in* a town of Russian Poland 65 miles WNW of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897 6755

Göta, *gö'ta* (Sw. *Göta-Elf* *gö'ta-älf*) a river of Sweden forming the outlet of Lake Vänar, and falling into the Cattegat, in lat. 57° 46' N. lon 11° 50' E. It is navigable through its whole extent. The Göta Canal affords communication by means of lakes Vätter and Vener and the Göta-Elf between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Göteborg See **GOTHENBURG**

Göteborg, a city of Sweden See **GOTHENBURG**

Götern, *gö'ter* a town of Salvador capital of Moravia department, on the Rio Grande, 2100 feet above sea-level. It has a town hall and government-building. Pop. about 2000 chiefly engaged in silver mining and agriculture.

Götha, *gö'ta*, a town of Germany in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Götha, capital of the duchy of (other, 14 miles WSW of Erfurt. It lies on the slope of a hill. The inner or old portion has narrow streets, but the changes due to several configurations have given to it a rather modern aspect. Around it handsome suburban quarters have sprung up. To the S. of it stretches a magnificent park, in front of which is the castle of Friedrichstein containing the state archives, dual library (300,000 volumes and 7000 manuscripts) and one of the most extensive collections of coins in Germany. Other edifices worthy of note are the church of St. Margaret (twelfth century) the Augustinian Church (thirteenth century) the new Museum built of sandstone in Renaissance style with a beautiful facade the town hall a Renaissance building of the sixteenth century and the castle of Friedrichthal. Near the town are an observatory (founded in 1872) and the geographical establishment of Justus Perthes, the most noteworthy in Germany. Lat. of observatory 50° 56' 37' N., lon 10° 42' 38' E.

Götha is one of the most important mercantile towns of Thuringia. It has manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, smoked meats, shoes, rubber hose, machinery, mechanical instruments, pianos, soap, toys, railway-cars, stoves, and woollen stuffs. Götha alternates with Coburg as a residence of the dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Götha. Pop. in 1900 24,651

Götha, a post-village of Orange co. Fla. Pop. about 70

Go'tham, a village of Nottinghamshire England, whose inhabitants at an early period acquired a reputation of being simpletons

Göthenburg (Sw. *Göteborg* *gö'ta-böy'*) a seaport and, after Stockholm, the most important town of Sweden capital of the fis of Gothenburg and Bohus, in western Gothland. It is situated at the head of a fjord on the Cattegat, which here receives the Göta-Elf immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. It is well built, and consists of the old or inner town, surrounded by a moat, practically the only remains of the old fortifications, and of the new town with broad well-shaded streets and handsome houses. Numerous canals, built in the Dutch style, intersect the city. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a modern office, the Kings Church, in English-Gothic style, and the Gothic Church of St. John. There is a fine hotel-

ed garden with a large palm-house. **Göteborg**, because of its situation and its excellent harbor free from ice in winter is the most important mercantile town of Sweden. The principal industries are cotton-spinning and weaving, dyeing, wood-working, ship-building and the making of carpets and upholstery. There are also important manufactures of paper, cigars, shoes, sugar and porter. Pop. in 1895, 12,490 in 1840 23,684; in 1880, 76,401 in 1900 130,619.

Göteborg (or **Göteborg**) or **Bohna**, a lin or province of Sweden, having W the Skagerrak and Kattegat. Area, about 1850 sq m. Capital, **Göteborg**. Pop. in 1901 337,175.

Göteborg, a banking post-village of Davison co. Neb. 24 miles WNW of Lexington, on the Canon Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 819.

Göteborg, an old division of Sweden. See **GÖTTLAND**. **Göthio**, a town of Gunnison co. Colo. Pop. in 1900 30. **Göthio Mountain**, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountain, in lat. 38° 57' N. Height, 12,643 feet.

Göthio Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. N. Y. 4744 feet high.

Göthland (Sw *Götterik* or *Götterikland*), a. the country of the Goths. L. **Göthland** a former division of Sweden comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20' N. It was divided into East, West, and South **Göthland**. None of these appellations however are recognized in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces.

Göthland, an island of Sweden. See **GÖTLAND**. **Göthland**, or **Göthland**, a large island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms, with some smaller islands, the lka of **Göthland**, lat. 56° 55' and 58° 4' N and lon 18° 19' and 19° 16' E. Area, about 1150 sq in its greatest elevation is about 250 feet. The coasts are indented by numerous bays. The soil is fertile and the climate comparatively mild. Fine sheep and horses are raised. There are extensive forests. Timber, marble, sand stone, and huss are exported to Stockholm. The island has a special military organization. Capital Wisby. Pop. of the lin in 1901 52,781.

Goto, **Gotto**, **Gots Islands**, or **The Five Islands**, the westernmost group of Japan, between lat. 37° 40' and 33° 30' N and about lon. 129° E. The largest is about 25 miles long.

Gottenburg, a city of Sweden. See **GÖTTINGEN**. **Gottenburg**, got-ten-burg a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles SW of Breslau. It has coal mining and linen and hosiery weaving. Pop. in 1900 8986.

Gottessgub, got-tes-gub a small (formerly mining) town of Bohemia, district and 17 miles NNE of Elbogen. It is situated at an elevation of 2358 feet and is the loftiest town of Bohemia. Pop. about 1300.

Göttingen, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Leine, 60 miles E by R of Hanover. Lat. of observatory 51° 31' 47' N lon. 9° 54' 34' E. It is situated at the foot of the Hainberg and is surrounded by tree-planted ramparts, which afford pleasant promenades. Among the chief edifices and institutions are the Rathhaus, natural history museum, museum of antiquities picture-gallery anatomical institute, astronomical and magnetical observatory in situ of physical and electrical chemistry and botanical garden. Many of these institutions are directly connected with the famous university which was founded by George II in 1737 and which is one of the foremost of the German universities. It was attended in 1900-01 by 1429 students. The university library had, in 1900 819,040 volumes and 8000 manuscripts. **Göttingen** has also a royal academy of sciences, founded in 1741. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, leather goods, musical and surgical instruments scientific instruments and apparatus, iron- and steel-ware starch soap tobacco-pipes, and manages. Pop. in 1900 30,234.

Göthland, an island of Sweden. See **GÖTLAND**. **Göthlieden**, got-lee-eden a village of Switzerland east of Thurgau, 2 miles W of Constantine. Here is a castle, which was the prison of John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

Gotto Islands, of Japan. See **GOTO ISLANDS**. **Gottoiengo**, got-to-ien-go a village of Italy, in Lombardy 17 miles SE of Brescia.

Gottorp, an old castle at Schleswig, built on an island in the Schlei, noted in connection with the history of Schleswig Holstein.

Gottika Smådd, got-tek-sma-ds, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, lin and 20 miles NNE of **Göthland**. Length 5 miles breadth 3 miles.

Göttweig, got-weig, or **Göttweig**, a famous Benedictine abbey in Lower Austria, district of Krems. Its extensive library is rich in manuscripts and old manuscripts.

Göttsin, got-ts-in, a village of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg, in the district of Feldkirch. Pop. in 1900, 3879.

Goup, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See **KAN**.

Gouda, gō-da, Dutch pron. gōw dā, or **Tor-Gow**, tōr-gōw, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, 11 miles NE of Rotterdam. It is interested in all directions by canals. Among its architectural features are the Grote Kerk, famous for its size and the beauty of its stained-glass windows, a noteworthy late-Gothic town-hall with Renaissance staircase on the exterior and a museum containing antiquities. The principal industries comprise the manufacture of steaming candles, clay pipes, cigars, and wine. There is a trade in butter grain and cheese. Pop. in 1899 22,684.

Gouffre, gō-ffr, a river of Quebec, rises in the Mont-de-Roches, co. of Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the Isle aux Coudres. It is tortuous and full of rapids.

Gough, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. Pop. about 80. **Gough's** (gōf s) Island, or **Diego Alvarez**, dē-go-ā-lv-ā-rē, an island of the South Atlantic Ocean, SSE. of Tristan da Cunha. Lat. 49° 20' S, lon 9° 44' W. It is claimed by Great Britain.

Gouglerville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 650.

Goulburn, gōl-burn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 134 miles by rail SW of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop, and has a cathedral, hospital, jail, mechanics institute, and other public buildings. Pop. in 1901 19,818. Lat. 34° 45' S.

Goulburn, a river of Victoria, Australia, has a generally N and NW course of 330 miles, and joins the Murray 8 miles above Echuca. Its lower portion is navigable.

Goulburn Islands, two small islands off the N coast of Australia, 30 miles SSE of Coburg Peninsula.

Gould, gōld, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 12 miles NE of Robinson. Pop. about 100.

Gould City, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 56 miles WNW of St. Ignace. Pop. 100.

Gouldsboro, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Mo.

Goulds, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Walton. Pop. about 100.

Gouldsboro, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me., is a peninsula bounded by the sea on all sides except the N. It has several good harbors. **Gouldsboro** village is on an inlet of the sea, 24 miles E by S of Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900 1259.

Gouldsboro, a post-horoh of Wayne co. Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900 63.

Gouldsville, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. on the Central Vermont R. 7 miles SSW of Montpelier. It has a manufactory of shannel and granite-works.

Gour, a ruined city of Bengal. See **GACH**.

Gourdin, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co. S. C. 32 miles N of Charleston.

Gordon, gōr-dōn a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lot, 23 miles N of Cahors. It has a handsome church. Pop. in 1901 2358 of the commune, 4351.

Gordis, gōr-dis a village of France, in Morbihan 51 miles NW of Vannes.

Gournay en-Bray, gōr-nā ēn-brā a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Eppe 34 miles E. of Rouen. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901 3616.

Gowrock, gōw-rōk a burgh of Scotland co. of Renfrew on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles by tramway W of Greenock. It is a bathing-place. Pop. in 1901 3244.

Gowrock, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario 4 miles E. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Gowsea, gō-vā-a, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 53 miles ENE of Coimbra.

Gouverneur, gōv'er-noor' often pronounced gōv'er new a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. in Gouverneur township (town) on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 34 miles S of Ogdensburg. It has manufactures of iron machinery, marble, talc, wood-pulp lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900 3489 of the township, 5015.

Goy-lez-Fricton, gōv'lē-pō-tōr' a village of Belgium in Hainaut 9 miles NW of Charleroi.

Gouzaucourt, gōv'zō-kōōr a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles SSW of Cambrai.

Govan, gōv'an a parliamentary burgh of Scotland, on the left bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow of which it forms a suburb. Here are very extensive docks for building iron ships and other large industrial establishments. Pop. in 1901 61,364 in 1901, 76,361.

Govan, a post-town of Bamberg co. S. C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Goyana, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.
Gove, a county in the W part of Kansas. Area 1086 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River and the North Fork of that river. Capital, Gove. Pop. in 1890, 2994; in 1900 2441.

Govo, a banking city, capital of Gove co. Kan. on Hackberry Creek 11 miles S of Grainsfield. Pop. in 1890 169.
Governador, or **Ilha do Governador**, *celai do go-vên-a-dô-r*, an island of Brazil, in the bay and 7 miles N of Rio de Janeiro, about 8 miles in breadth and 26 miles in circuit.

Government's Island, in Rock Island co., Ill. is in the Mississippi River between the cities of Rock Island, Ill. and Davenport, Iowa. It is a United States government reservation has fine armaments, etc.

Governor Run, a post-hamlet of Calvert co. Md.
Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass. lies on the N side of the main ship-channel, opposite Castle Island. Upon it are Fort Winthrop and other defensive works.

Governor's Island, N.Y. is in New York harbor nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile S of the extremity of Manhattan Island and is separated from Brooklyn by Bantam's Channel. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, belongs to the United States, and is fortified by Forts Columbus, Castle William and South Battery.

Govenio, *go-vô-ni*, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, near the Tanaro, 28 miles SE of Turin.

Gowanda, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus and Erie cos. N.Y. is on both sides of Cattaraugus Creek and on the Erie R. 33 miles S of Buffalo. It contains flouring mills, tanneries, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cutlery, canned goods, and glass. Pop. in 1890, 2143.

Gowdoyville, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. S.C.
Gowen, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation. It is the banking point in Hartshorne. Pop. about 150.

Gowen, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich., on the Flat River and on the Pere Marquette R. 64 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Gowen, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles E of Danville. Pop. about 190.

Gowee City, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. 4 miles SSE of Shamokin. Pop. 100.

Gowomerville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co. S.C. 23 miles NW of Spartanburg.

Gower, *gô-w*, a peninsula of southern Wales projecting about 15 miles into Bristol Channel and forming the west extremest part of the co. of Glamorgan. It has bold, rocky and deeply indented shores and much fine scenery and there are quaint old churches with curious massive towers. A colony of Flemings have occupied the SW extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original dress and customs, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

Gower, a banking post-town of Clinton co. Mo. 20 miles by rail ESE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 392.

Gower Island, one of the Solomon group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 43' S.

Gowhatti, a town of Assam. See *GALAVI*.

Gowran, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny 7 miles NNE. of Thomastown.

Gowrie, Scotland. See *CARRS OF GOWRIE*.

Gowrie, a banking post-town of Webster co. Iowa, 21 miles S of Fort Dodge on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 681.

Goya, *go-yâ*, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná 120 miles SEW of the city of Corrientes. It has important cattle and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1903, 6099.

Goyana, *go-yâ-nâ*, a city of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, on the Guyana River 85 miles NW of Olinda. It has various schools, a hospital, convent, numerous factories, is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade in dyewoods, sugar, cotton, etc. Pop. about 15,000.

Goyave, *go-yâ-v*, a town on the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Petit Goyave.

Goyaz, *go-yâ*, a city of Brazil capital of a state of its own name, formerly called Villa Boa. Lat. 16° 15' S. lon. 46° 35' W. The river Vermelho divides the town into two parts. It contains the governor's palace, a Latin school and a school of theology and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 6000 of the commons about 16,000.

Goyaz, the central state of Brazil extending between lat. 8° 16' and 20° S. Area, 288,590 sq. mi. Pop. estimated in 1897 260,395. The principal mountains are the serras of Mato Grosso. The Cordillera Grande, in its center, rises to no great height. The Serra do Paraná forms part of the eastern boundary. Principal rivers are the

Tocantins in the center, the Araguaia, forming its W. and the Paranaíba its E. boundary. The open S. part contains most of the civilized population to the N are vast forest areas (*catingas, campos*). Gold was formerly extensively mined. The rearing of cattle is an important industry. Tobacco, coffee, cacao, and sugar are cultivated. Capital, Goyaz.

Gozo, or **Gozzo**, *go-so* (anc. *Gae los*) one of the Maltese group of islands, in the Mediterranean, 4 miles NW of Malta. Area, 27 sq. m. Rabato its chief town, is situated near the center. Fort Chambray is on its SE coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower a cyclopean building. Pop. about 20,000.

Gorkane, *got-ak nu* (L. *Gardunum*) a town of Italy in Piedmont, 22 miles N by W of Novara. It has a handsome church and the remains of a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Graaf-Reynet (or *-Relant*) *grâf ri net*, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, capital of Graaf-Reynet division, on the Sunday River 165 miles by rail from Port Elizabeth. It is a thriving town, the seat of Graaf-Reynet College, and, being beautifully situated with fine gardens and orchards is called the gem of the desert. It has numerous churches, a town-hall, hospitals, botanical garden etc. Elevation above the sea, 2463 feet. Pop. about 6000. The division of Graaf Reynet is mountainous well timbered, and productive.

Grainebach, *grî-fâk*, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. 34 miles SW of Holland, its banking point.

Grainow, *grî-nôw*, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand 16 miles SW of Bergen-op Zoom.

Graball, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Tex. 4 miles from Courtney station.

Graber, *grâ-ber*, a small town of Bohemia, 38 miles N of Prague.

Grable, a post-village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. The banking point. A Missouri Valley. Pop. about 150.

Grabow, *grâ-bo*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Elbe, 24 miles SSE. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900 5298.

Grabow, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 8 miles NE. of Schildberg. Pop. about 1800.

Grabow, a former town of Prussia, on the Oder now a suburb of Stettin.

Gracay, *grâ-râ*, a village of France, in Cher, 30 miles WNW of Bourges.

Gracedale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Whitehaven. Pop. about 200.

Gracemfield, a post-village of Wright co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. about 250.

Graceland, *grîs-land*, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 36 miles WNW of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 225.

Gruck Hill, or *Ballyhenkedy*, a Moravian settlement in Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2 miles WSW of Ballymena.

Gracerville, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 300. It has manufactories of naval stores.

Gracerville, a banking post-village of Eugene co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern R. 21 miles E of Browns Valley. Pop. in 1900 858.

Gracey, a post-town of Christian co. Ky. on the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900 142.

Gracia, a NW suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Gracias, *grâ-sâs*, a department in the SW part of Honduras. It is traversed by several mountain-ranges. In the valleys cattle-raising is the chief occupation. It has mineral wealth including celebrated opal-mines (Brandiges). Capital, Gracias. Pop. in 1887 27,616.

Gracias, a town of Honduras, capital of Gracias department. It has a government-building, barracks, public schools, etc. It was founded in 1536, and was the seat of the *cederencia* of the Spanish Central American possessions. Pop. about 4000.

Gracias-a-Dios, *grâ-sâs â deo-oo'* (i.e. 'Thanks to God') a headland and port of Nicaragua, on the Mosquito Coast, near the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua. It is at the mouth of the Coco (or Wanks) River and had formerly a spacious and deep harbor which is now largely silted up.

Gracias-a-Dios, a headland of the Argentine Republic, near the mouth of the Gallegos.

Graciosa, *grâ-sâ-ô-sâ*, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, NW of Terceira. Length, 20 miles.

breadth, 6 miles. Principal town, Santa Cruz. Pop. about 9000.

Graciosa, grá-sé-oh, one of the northeasternmost of the Canary Islands, is important.

Gradišćani, grá-dá-chá-si a town of Bosnia, 42 miles NW of Zvornik. Pop. about 3500.

Gradatim, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is McDonald or Carnegie. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 400.

Gradifos, grá-pee-fos, a village of Spain, province and 18 miles E. of Leon in a plain on the Esla.

Gradiška, a town of Austria-Hungary district and 6 miles SW of Ghera, on the Isonzo. Its old castle serves as a penitentiary. The fortifications have been replaced by a promenade. Pop. in 1900 1414 (commune, 3881). The inhabitants are Italian.

Gradiška (Old Gradiška) a fortified town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia, on the Sava, opposite Turkish or Bosnian Gradiška. Pop. about 3000. To the NE is New Gradiška, a station on the railway from Agram to Brod.

Gradiška (Turkish or Bosnian Gradiška) formerly also called Berbar, bér-beer a town of Bosnia, on the Sava, 23 miles NNE. of Banjaluka, and opposite Old Gradiška. Pop. in 1899, 3333. It was formerly a Turkish fortress.

Gradišhak, or Gradiš'háke, a town of Russia, government of Poltava, circle of Kremenchuk. Pop. in 1897 2498.

Grado, grá-dó, a town of Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic, 22 miles SSW of Ghera. Pop. about 4000. It is famous for its cathedral dating from the beginning of the Middle Ages.

Grado, grá-dó a town of Spain in the province of Oviedo. Pop. (commune) in 1900 17 123.

Grady, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T. Pop. about 80. The banking point is Ardmore.

Grady, a post-village of Webster co. Miss. Pop. 60.

Gradyville, a post-village of Adair co. Ky. 35 miles SE. of Cave Run. Pop. 150.

Gradyville, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. The banking point is Vedia. Pop. about 300.

Gräfenberg, a post-village of Shelby co. Ky. 4 miles SW of Benson station. Pop. about 123.

Gräfenberg, a post-village of Adams co. Pa.

Grämany, grá-má an inlet of the Orkneys 1½ miles S. of Stromness.

Grattinger, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 19 miles N by W of Emmetsburg. It has farming and dairying interests. Pop. in 1900 383.

Grat, a post-village of Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Dubuque. Pop. 100.

Gräfenau, grá-fen-áw a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Ill 22 miles NNE of Pomm. Pop. 1200.

Gräfenberg, grá-fen-bé-er a hamlet of Austrian Silesia, among the Sudetic mountains 87 miles N of Hohenstadt. Here is a water-cure, the first ever established.

Gräfenberg, grá-fen-bé-er, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles SSE of Bamberg. Pop. about 1000.

Gräfenhainichen, grá-fen-há-ken a town of Prussian Saxony 9 miles NE of Bitterfeld. Pop. in 1900 2487.

Gräfenort, grá-fen-ort a village of Prussian Pomerania, 4 miles N of Habschwerdt. It has an elegant castle, belonging to the count of Herberstein. Pop. 1500.

Gräfensthal, grá-fen-thá a town of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen, 9 miles SSW of Hainfeld. Here are extensive slate-quarries. Pop. about 2500.

Gräfensteden, grá-fen-té-ná, a town of Germany in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 10 miles N of Gotha. Pop. 2000.

Gräfenwirth, grá-fen-wí-er, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Kamp 8 miles from Krems. Pop. about 1000.

Gräff-Royet, Africa. See GRAPPE ROYET.

Gräfrath, grá-frá, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N of Düren. It has iron foundries and manufactures of iron and steel-ware, silk, etc. Pop. in 1900 1935.

Grafton, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 1891 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Pamlico, Lower Ammonoosuc, and Baker's rivers. The surface is diversified with small lakes extensive forests, and grand mountain-scenery containing some of the lofty summits of the White Mountains. Capital, Woodville. Pop. in 1900, 37 217. In 1900 40 844.

Grafton, a post-village of Henry co. Ala.

Grafton, Yale co. Cal. See KIMBERLY LAVERNE.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River 1½ miles below the mouth of the Illinois and about 15 miles above Alton. It is on the Chicago, Pacific and St. Louis R. Large quantities of

fossiliferous limestone are quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Grafton, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 2 miles from Upton station.

Grafton, a banking post-town of Worth co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 186.

Grafton, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. Kan.

Grafton, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me. 20 miles NNW of Bethel. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Worcester co. Mass., 9 miles ENE of Worcester. The township (town) is drained by the Blackstone River and its tributaries, which afford water power. It has extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton, thread, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4869.

Grafton, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich. 9 miles by rail N of Monroe.

Grafton, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 44 miles WNW of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. in Grafton township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 44 miles NW of Concord. The town has quarries of mica and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Grafton, a post-township (town) and village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. about 15 miles NE of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 1110. of the village, about 800.

Grafton, a banking city capital of Walsh co. N. Dak. 40 miles N by W of Grand Forks on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 2378.

Grafton, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Black River 25 miles by rail SW of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1008. Here are quarries of grindstones. The banking point is Kyria.

Grafton, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 7 miles SW of Huntingdon. Pop. about 200.

Grafton, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Grafton township (town) on the Saxton River about 38 miles SSE of Bethel. It has various mills etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 804.

Grafton, a post-village of York co. Va. Pop. 73.

Grafton, a banking city capital of Taylor co. W. Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 99 miles SE. of Wheeling. It has railroad-shops, foundry and planing mills pump factory etc. A national cemetery and a state reform school are located here. Pop. in 1900 3630.

Grafton, a post-village of Osaukee co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River 26 miles N. of Milwaukee on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 478.

Grafton, a township (town) of Osaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1000.

Grafton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales on the navigable river Clarence, 50 miles from the sea and 540 miles N of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1901 5150.

Grafton, or Haldimand, a post-village of Korkum, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 77 miles E of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

Grafton, Cape, on the NE. coast of Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the E.

Grafton Center, a post-hamlet of Grafton co. N. H. 2 miles NW of Grafton.

Grafton Corner, or Grafton, a village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, 24 miles from Waterville. Pop. about 500.

Graglia, grá-ya, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Ivrea. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2700).

Gragnano, grá-ya no a town of Italy province of Naples, 2 miles E. of Castellammare. Pop. about 9000 of the commune in 1901 14 099.

Graham, grá-gum a county in the SE. part of Arizona. Area, 5500 sq. m., much of which is mountainous. It is intersected by the Gila River. Copper gold, and silver are found. Capital, Solomonville. Pop. in 1900 14,182.

Graham, a county in the NW. part of Kansas. Area, 900 sq. m. mainly undulating prairie. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Solomon River. Capital, Hill City. Pop. in 1900 8173.

Graham, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, is drained by the Little Tennessee River. Area, 303 sq. m. Capital, Robbinsville. Pop. in 1890 3213. In 1900 4342.

Graham, a post-village of Randolph co. Ala. The banking point is Carrollton. Ga. Pop. about 300.

Graham, a post-village of Apping co. Ga., on the Southern R., 87 miles NW of Brunswick. It has turpentine and cotton industries. The banking point is Seale. Pop. about 300.

Graham, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. about 123.

Graham, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo. on the Nodaway River, about 36 miles N by W of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Graham, a post-village of Socorro co. N Mex. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 175.

Graham, a banking post-town, capital of Aiamance co., N.C. on the Haw River and on the Southern R., 58 miles WNW of Raleigh. It has important cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1890, 381. In 1900, 2052.

Graham, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. bounded N by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Graham, a banking city capital of Young co., Tex. on the Brazos River, 86 miles WNW of Fort Worth. It has cotton flouring and lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1890, 878.

Graham, a banking post-town of Tazewell co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. It has bottling works and manufactures of iron, agricultural implements, woodware, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1554.

Graham Island, in British Columbia, is the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands, separated on the N by Dixon Entrance from the S.E. angle of Alaska.

Graham Island, Mediterranean. See *Ferdinandea*.

Graham Lake, a post-township of Noble co., Minn. on Graham Lake, 7 miles NW of Hersey. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Graham Land, a tract of land in the Antarctic regions, lying almost due S of Tierra del Fuego and crossed by the Antarctic Circle. It is probably of an insular character and terminates northward in Louis Philippe Land in about lat. 62° 38' S. Parts of it are known as Danco Land (separated by Belgica Strait from Palmer Archipelago) and King Oscar II Land. It is highly mountainous and ice-bound.

Graham Mine, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va. on the Elk River 8 miles NE of Charleston.

Graham Peak, or **Mount Graham**, a peak in the SE. part of Arizona, near lat. 33° 36' N. Height, 10,516 feet.

Graham's Creek, or **Graham's Fork**, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co. and enters the Muscatatuck River at the N.E. extremity of Washington co.

Graham Forge, a post-village of Wythe co., Va. 6 miles SE. of Max Meadows. Pop. about 75.

Grahamstown, New Zealand. See *THAMES*.

Grahamstown, a municipality capital of Albany division Cape Colony about 40 miles by rail NW of Port Alfred. It is regularly built, with public buildings, a museum, botanical garden, etc. It has manufactures and commerce in colonial wool etc. is the seat of the Eastern Districts Court, and is an Anglican and a Roman Catholic see. It is one of the chief educational centres of the colony. Pop. in 1891, 10,436, of which 6271 were of European extraction. Elevation, 1741 feet.

Grahamville, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. on the navigable Ocklawaha River. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 150.

Grahamville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. near Rondout Creek, 40 miles NW of Newburg. Pop. about 300.

Grahamville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ohio, 35 miles NE of Portsmouth.

Grahamville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles NW of Melton. Pop. 50.

Grahamton, a post-village of Macon co., Ky. on Otter Creek 30 miles SSW of Louisville. Pop. about 275.

Grahamton, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., 2½ miles from Bigler station.

Grahamville, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. 200.

Grahamville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C. 37 miles N of Savannah. The banking point is Beaufort. Pop. about 300.

Graham Alps, a division of the Western Alps, on the borders of southeastern France and northwestern Italy between the Dora Baltea and the Isère on the N and the Dora Riparia and Aro on the S. The highest summits are the Grand Paradis (13,331 feet) and Grivola (13,022 feet).

Grainé, grá, a small town of Ireland, in Queen's co., on the Barrow, opposite Carlow.

Grainéamhagh, or **Grainé**, a small town of Ireland co. of Liffenny on the Barrow, 5 miles E of Gorebridge.

Grain Coast, western Africa, a name formerly applied to that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory Coast, and extending between lat. 4° 30' and 7° N. and lon. 7° and 11° W. It comprises the greater part of the republic of Liberia, and took its name from its former trade in grains of Paradise, or malaguetta pepper.

Graine, Isle of, an island of England, in Koot, formed by the Thames, Medway and Yastlet Creek at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey and 1½ miles W. of Bhoernes.

Grainfeld, a city of Gova co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Wakeeney. Pop. about 110.

Granger, or **Granger**, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 309 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Clinch River and on the S by the Holston River. The surface is diversified by Clinch Mountain. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. in 1890, 13,196. In 1900, 15,512.

Grain Valley, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Oak Grove. Pop. about 250.

Grainville, a village of Williamson co., Ill. in Carterville precinct. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Grainville, grá-ví-á, a village of France, in Hérault, 107 miles BW of Nîmes. It has coal mines. Pop. 2000.

Graviron, grí-ví-rón, a town of Russia, government of Kursk, 46 miles W by S of Bielgorod. Pop. in 1897, 7600.

Grajewo, grá-jé-vo, a small town of Poland, 25 miles SW of Asztowa. Pop. about 4000.

Gramalete, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Santander. Pop. 7500.

Gramat, grá-má, a small town of France, in Lot, 27 miles NE of Cahors, on the Alzon.

Gramercy, a village of St. James parish La., on the Yasco and Mississippi Valley R. It has sugar-industries. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Grammer, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Grammichele, grám-mí-á, or **Grammichele**, a town of Sicily 30 miles SW of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 15,075.

Grammont, grám-món (Flem. *Geeraerdbergen*), a town of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Dender 21½ miles SSE of Ghent. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, woollen fabrics, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,997.

Grampsan, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. It has coal and brick-industries. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Grampsians, grám-pe-gí-an, a mountain-chain of Scotland, separating the Highlands from the Lowlands and extending from the W. coast of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire northeastward across the country to the E. and NE. coast of the sea of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff running on either side of the river Don. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side on the S. the slopes are gentler the pastures fine, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affluents of the Firth of Forth, Spey, Don, and Dee those on the S. join the Forth, Tay and South Esk. Among the loftiest summits are Ben Nevis (the culminating point of Great Britain 4396 feet) Ben Moren (4296 ft.) Cairngorm (4084 ft.) Cairn-tail, Schilhall, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond.

Gramplains, a mountain-range of Australia, in Victoria, stretching westward N. and S. between lat. 36° 50' and 37° 40' S. and lon. 143° 35' and 145° 45' E. bounding eastward the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William its loftiest peak 3827 feet. To the NE. the range merges into another called the Pyrenees.

Grampsund, a decayed town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grampsund*,—i.e. 'great bridge') 14 miles NE of Falmouth.

Gran, grán (Hung. *Garam*, grá-rón, Slavic *Grana*), a river of northwestern Hungary, joins the Danube from the left, opposite Gran Length, about 160 miles.

Gran (Run *Entersom*, grá-tán-gom; L. *Strigom*) a royal free city of Hungary capital of the county of the same name on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 miles NW of Budapest. It is the seat of an archbishop, who is the primate of Hungary. Portions of the city are very handsome, containing numerous fine houses and open squares. The cathedral occupying a commanding position was begun in 1556 in Italian Renaissance style in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. With its huge dome and fine spire-pieces it is the most beautiful church in Hungary. Other edifices of interest are the church of St. Anna, the fine palace of the primate, the former palace of the primates, and the town-hall. There is a fine picture-gallery. The principal industries are agriculture and viticulture. The town has several warm and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 17,999.

Granada, grá-ná-dá (Sp. pron. grá-ná-dá L. *Grona* or *Gronada*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of a

provinces and formerly of a Moorish kingdom of its own name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada and partly on the level land between them. The river Guadil flows past the town and the picturesque Darro through it. Granada is divided into four quarters: Albarracín, occupying one of the hills with the famous fortress and palace of the Alhambra; a suburb, on another hill once the proud abode of Moorish nobles, now the poorest part of the city and the home of gypsies; Antegueruela, another suburb; and on the level ground between the two hills, the town proper divided by the Darro. Granada, in spite of its labyrinth of narrow and dirty streets and its many decayed houses presents, with its numerous gardens its towers and magnificent buildings, a wonderful appearance. Among the many buildings of interest, the most remarkable is the old Moorish palace of the Alhambra, situated on a plateau once surrounded by massive walls and towers commanding an extraordinary view. The Alhambra is plain on the outside, but of most complex and elaborate workmanship within. Its Court of Myrtles, with a great fortified tower and beautiful arcades, the richly ornamented Hall of the Ambassadors, the celebrated Court of the Lions with a remarkable fountain the airy like Hall of the Two Sultans, and many other smaller apartments render the Alhambra the most charming embodiment of Moorish art. Among the other fine edifices of Granada are the magnificent, though unfinished palace of Charles V. the Generalife, or summer residence, of the Moorish princes the cathedral (begun in 1523) is the main the best monument of the Renaissance period in Spain. The Capilla Real (1506-17) in late-Gothic style, the burial chapel of the Catholic Kings, with splendid monuments of marble the Puerta Judiciaria (a Moorish tower gate-way) and the Alcazaba, with its ruins of the old walls and towers, practically all that remains of the original fortress. Granada possesses a university founded in 1531. The chief industries are the manufacture of textiles, paper and hats. There are distilleries. Granada was founded early in the Middle Ages near the site of the ancient Illiberis. About 1235 it became the capital of a Moorish kingdom which attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1492 it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, defending itself against Ferdinand and Isabella who took possession of it at the beginning of 1492. After the expulsion of the Moors from Spain Granada declined rapidly. Pop. in 1900 73,900.

Granada, a province of Spain part of the former kingdom of the same name, in Andalusia, bounded on the E by the Mediterranean. It is traversed by the snow-capped Sierra Nevada and contains part of the mountain region known as the Alpujarras. It is rich in minerals and has a fruitful soil. Area, 4923 sq m. Pop. in 1900 479,010. Capital, Granada.

Granada, or Grenada, grā-nā-dā, a post-town of Provoers co., Colo. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fé R. 17 miles E. of Lamar. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Granada, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 7 miles ENE. of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900 300.

Granada, a post-village of Douglas co., Mo. in a lead- and zinc-mining region, 7 miles S of Cedar Gap.

Granada, a department of Nicaragua, on the W shore of Lake Nicaragua. The N part is traversed by a railroad which connects Granada, the capital, with Corinto, the Pacific port. Pop. about 40,000.

Granada, a city of Nicaragua, capital of a department of the same name, on the NW shore of Lake Nicaragua. It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in dyewoods, indigo, and hides, and is noted for its manufacture of gold wire chains. Pop. about 23,000. It was founded in 1522 and early acquired importance as a port on the lake. It is connected by rail with Managua and Corinto.

Granadella, grā-nā-dē-lā, a small town of Spain 17 miles SE. of Lérida, N of the Ebro.

Granadilla, grā-nā-dē-lā, a small town of Spain provinces and 70 miles N of Cádiz.

Granadilla, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the Tenerife.

Gran'ard', a small town of Ireland, co. of Longford 59 miles WNW of Dublin.

Granadula, grā-nā-dū-lā, a small town of Spain, province and 15 miles SE of Ciudad Real.

Granberry, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

Granborough, or Kell's Corners, a post-village of Bedford co., Quebec, 5 miles S of Granby.

Granbury, grān-bū-ry, a banking post-town, capital of Hood co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 44 miles SW of Fort

Worth, on the Frisco System of railroad. Pop. in 1900, 1410.

Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Granby township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 47 miles N of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 1200, of the village, 175.

Granby, a post village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass. 16 miles NNE of Springfield. The banking point is Holyoke. Pop. of the town in 1900 761.

Granby, a banking city of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 8 miles NE. of Neosho. It has smelting works, lead-furnaces, etc. Lead is mined near here. Pop. in 1900 2315.

Granby, a township (town) of Oswego co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1120.

Granby, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 133.

Granby, a banking post-village and outpost of Sheffield co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River and on the Central R. of Vermont, 19 miles W of Waterville. It has saw and grist-mills, tanneries and manufactures of rubber tobacco, carriage bicycles, horse-collar etc. Pop. in 1901 3773.

Granby Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. 2 miles from Fulton. Pop. 100.

Gran Canaria, grā-nā-ri-ā, an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries. Area, 850 sq m. Pop. in 1900 117,471. The surface is mountainous with ancient volcanic rock-masses, and rising in the Pico del Peñe de las Nieves to about 8400 feet. The soil is very productive, and fruit and vegetables are largely cultivated. There is an important fishing industry. Chief city, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco, El, ē grā-shā-ko a wide region of South America, in eastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and northern Argentine Republic between about lat 18° and 30° S and lon 57° and 65° W bounded E by the Paraguay River and S by the Rio Salado. It is traversed by the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and other tributaries of the Paraguay River. The surface is generally level the N part largely covered with grass, the S portion an arid and desert plain, which is covered with innumerable lagoons in the season of heavy rains, the portions near the rivers Paraná and Paraguay are well wooded, containing many very valuable forest trees, and are inhabited by roving Indians.

Grand, grān, a small town of France department of Vosges 3 miles W of Neufchâteau.

Grand, a county in the N part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. Area, 15 8 sq m. It is drained by the North Platte, Grand, and Laramie rivers. Long's Peak stands on its eastern border. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Gold and silver are found in the county. Pop. in 1890 604. In 1900 741.

Grand, a county in the E part of Utah. Area, 3759 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Green River. The Roan (or Brown) and Book Cliffs are in the N part and the La Sal Mountains in the SE part. The mineral resources include gold silver copper and coal. Capital, Moab. Pop. in 1900 1140.

Grand, a post-hamlet, capital of Day co., Okla. on the Canadian River and about 40 miles (direct) SW by R. of Woodward.

Grand Anse, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Lennox Passage, Cape Breton Island 31 miles E of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 250. The name is also sometimes given to Pleasant Bay.

Grand Anse, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick on the Bay of Chaleur 29 miles NE of Bathurst. It is on the Carquest R. Pop. about 500.

Grand Anse, grān-ān-sē, or L'Anse, a town and commune of the island of Martinique, on the NE coast and on the road connecting Trinité with Basses-Pointes. Pop. about 6000.

Grandas de Salinas, grān-dā-sā-lēn-sā, a village of Spain province and 54 miles WSW of Oviedo.

Grand Anglaise River, Mo. See ANGLAIS.

Grand Bahama, one of the principal islands of the Bahamas group, 67 miles E of the coast of Florida. It is about 70 miles long by 5 miles broad healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited.

Grand Bank, a post-town and port of entry of New Brunswick, on the S side of Fortune Bay 4 miles from Fort Bay village. It has a considerable trade and fishery. Pop. in 1901 1437.

Grand Banks, a submarine plateau extending some 200-300 miles eastward and southward from Newfoundland and covered by waters varying in depth from 16 to 180 fathoms. They constitute the most important cod-fishing ground in the world.

Grand Bassa, a county and town of Liberia, Africa. See BASSA.

Grand Bassam, Africa. See BASSAM.

Grand Bay, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles SW of Mobile and 4 miles from Grand Bay, which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. It has manufactures of turpentine. Pop. 150.

Grand Bay (Fr *Grande-Baie*, grônd-bâ) or **Saint Alexis**, sint 4 lak ses' or **Ha Ha Bay**, a post-village of Chicoutimi co. Quebec on the Saguenay River 64 miles from its mouth. The bay here is over a mile wide and about 100 fathoms deep. The name Ha Ha Bay was given to it by its early discoverers. It is a great source of attraction to tourists during the summer months. Pop. about 200.

Grand Blanc, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on Thread Creek and on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles SSE. of Flint, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Grand-Bornand, grô-bôrnân', a village of France, in Haute-Sevère, 15 miles RNE of Annecy.

Grand-Bourg, grô-bôrs', a small town of France, department of Creuse 12 miles W of Guéret.

Grand-Bourg, the chief town of the French island of Marie-Galante, West Indies. Its roadstead is somewhat difficult of access and is defended by a fort.

Grand Caucos (ki kôes) the largest of the Calicos Islands, is in the centre of the group. Length, 20 miles.

Grand Caillien Bayou (kâh yoo' bi'oo) La., rises near Bouma and enters the Gulf of Mexico, through Lake Caillon after a course of about 45 miles.

Grand Calomet, an island of Canada, in the river Ottawa, 7 miles above Portage du Fort.

Grand Canary Island. See **GRAN CANARIA**.

Grandcane, a post-village of De Soto parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. 32 miles S of Shreveport, its banking point. It has saw and grist-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 363.

Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the deep river-trench of the Colorado River chiefly in northern Arizona one of the most stupendous natural wonders of the globe. It is about 250 miles in length with a width at the top of from 5 to 12 miles, and descends in a series of steps or benches to a depth in places of 4500-5500 feet below the plateau-surfaces which it trenches. It occupies in part lines of rock-faulting but its contours are almost wholly the result of river erosion. The rock strata cut through appear in continuous sections from the basal or Archean granites to the Carboniferous. It dates from the middle or close of the Tertiary period. Its grandest effects as revealed by extreme depth the fantastic carvings of the walls and of cat-tailed buttes rising from the centre, and the brilliancy of the rock-coloring are had from a point opposite the Kaibab Plateau of the Painted Desert about 65 miles N. by W of Flagstaff. Different parts of the Cañon or of its continuations have received special names such as Marble Cañon, Glen Cañon (in Utah) etc. The first full traverse of the Cañon was made by J. W. Powell, in 1895. The border of the Cañon is now reached by a branch of the Atchafalaya Toppas and Santa Fe R. leaving from Williams station.

Grand Caesayedim, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Paspébiac. Pop. about 150.

Grand Cayman (ki man) the largest of the isles called *Caymans*, British West Indies, is 17 miles long and from 4 to 7 broad and surrounded by reefs.

Grand Ceas, a town of Liberia, belonging to the Kru men on the coast. Its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Grand Chain, a banking village of Palauki co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles NNE of Cairo. Pop. about 450.

Grand-Champ, grôr ôbô', a small town of France, in Morbihan 8 miles NNW of Vannes.

Grand Chariton River. See **CHARITON RIVER**.

Grand Chemier (shâ-nôor') a post-village of Cameron parish La. on the Gulf of Mexico, 50 miles ENE of Galveston. Pop. about 450. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Grand Chute (shûte) a township of Outagamie co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1722.

Grand Combe, La. See **LA GRAND COMBE**.

Grand Coteau (kô'tô') a post-town of St. Landry parish, La. about 15 miles E. of Opelousas. It is the seat of St. Charles College (Catholic) and the Sacred Heart Academy. Pop. in 1900 521.

Grandcourt, grôr kôrs', a village of Switzerland, canton of Valand, near the Lake of Neuchâtel, 25 miles NNE of Lausanne.

Grand-Croix, La. See **LA GRAND-CROIX**.

Grand Crossing, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now a southern part of the city of Chicago.

Grand Detour (sh-tôor'), a post-village of Ogle co., Ill. on the Rock River 6 miles (12 miles by water) NE. of Dixon. Pop. about 175.

Grande, a river of Portuguese Guinea, western equatorial Africa, at the mouth of which are the Biogo Islands.

Grande-Baie, Canada. See **GRAND BAY**.

Grande-Chartréuse, La. See **LA GRANDE-CHARTRÉUSE**.

Grande-Eau, a small tributary of the Rhone, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, flows through the Val d'Ormont.

Grande Greve, grônd grâv' a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the N. side of Gaspé Bay 16 miles SE of Gaspé Basin. It has fishing and lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 150.

Grande (grônd) Island, Philippines is at the entrance of Subig Bay.

Grande Isle (Fr *grônd île*) an island in the St. Lawrence River between lakes St. John and St. Francis 4½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. It divides the St. Lawrence into two channels that on the S. side is called the Bernhardt Channel in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Fumelles, and De Rouleau.

Grande Ligne, or **Coitebrook**, a post-village of St. John co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 55 miles SSE. of Montreal. Pop. about 75.

Grande, Rio. See **RIO GRANDE**.

Grande Rivière, a village and commune of the island of Martinique, on its N. side, a short distance W of Macouba. Pop. about 1200.

Grande Ronde, in Union co. Oregon a fertile and pleasant valley, watered by the Grande Ronde River. It is surrounded by well-forested mountains is about 20 miles long and 18 miles wide, and contains a number of villages.

Grande Ronde, a post-hamlet of Yamhill co. Oregon.

Grande Ronde River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co. and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about 12 miles from the extreme NE. part of Oregon. It is about 175 miles long.

Grande-Terre, grônd têrr' a French island of the West Indies, lying E of Guadeloupe, and separated from that island by a navigable but narrow strait, the Rivière Salée. It is 30 miles long and 12 miles broad, low flat, fertile, and based upon coral rocks. Chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre. This island is ordinarily regarded as a part of Guadeloupe.

Grande Vallée, grônd vâl lê' a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, 58 miles E of Ste. Anne des Monts.

Grand Falls, Labrador on the Grand (or Hamilton) River about 250 miles (direct) W by E of Hamilton Inlet, are among the most imposing falls on the North American Continent. Height, 312 feet. Width about 200 feet.

Grand Falls, a post village of Ward co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Grand Falls, or **Coitebrook**, a banking post-town and outpost of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria, on the St. John River (near the great falls of that river), and on the Canadian Pacific R. 202 miles NW of St. John. It contains several saw-grist and lumber mills. Pop. in 1901, 544.

Grandfather Mountain, of North Carolina, is an isolated mass of land in Watauga co. rising NNE of Mount Mitchell to the height of 5664 feet above the sea.

Grand Forks, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota borders on Minnesota. Area 1432 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Red River of the North. Capital, Grand Forks. Pop. in 1890 18 357 in 1900 24 450.

Grand Forks, a banking city capital of Grand Forks co. N. Dak. on the Red River of the North, opposite the mouth of the Red Lake River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 10 miles N by W of Fargo. It has boiler works, flour, lumber and woolen-mills, etc. and is the seat of the University of North Dakota (at University station). St. Bernard's Convent and College, and the Northwestern Normal College. Pop. in 1880 1705; in 1890 4979; in 1900 7652.

Grand Forks, a banking post-village and port of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 36 miles from Kamloops. Pop. in 1901 1012.

Grand Forks, a village and mining camp of the Yukon district of Canada, in the Klondike region and at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Opposite to it is Gold Hill.

Grand Glaise, a post-town of Jackson co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 72 miles NE of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 50.

Grand Goëvo, a town of the southwestern peninsula of Haiti, on Grande Channel 20 miles WSW of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 16,000.

Grand Gorge, a post-village and summer resort of Delaware as N Y. in the Catskill Mountains, 2 of a mile from Grand Gorge station, on the Ulster and Delaware R., and 8½ miles SE. of Stamford. Pop. 250.

Grand Geosier, grôw-ge'-sîr', a minor part of the S. coast of Haiti, 46 miles SE. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 12,000.

Grand Gulf, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss. on the Mississippi River 1 mile below the mouth of the Big Black River and 25 miles by land SSW of Vicksburg. Pop. about 50. It gives its name to the Grand Gulf geological formation.

Grand Harbor, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the island of Grand Manan, 31 miles S by E of St. Andrews.

Grand Haven, a city and summer-resort, the capital of Ottawa co. Mich. is on Lake Michigan and on the S. bank of the Grand River (which here enters the lake) about 86 miles by water E. of Milwaukee and 31 miles W. by N. of Grand Rapids, on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rrs. It is a port of entry with a good harbor formed by the mouth of the river here 20 to 30 feet deep. Large quantities of fruit, grain, and oil are shipped here in steamboats. Grand Haven has important fisheries, large ship-yards, foundries, machine-shops, etc. and various manufactures. It is the seat of the Akroy Institute. Pop. in 1900, 5,023; in 1904, 4,743.

Grandin, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 300.

Grandis, a post-village of Carter co., Mo. on the Kansas City Port Scott and Memphis R. 21 miles SE. of Van Buren. It has lumbering and mining interests. Pop. about 500.

Grandin, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak., 27 miles N. by W. of Fargo on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 150.

Grandique, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury. Pop. about 200.

Grand Island, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal. on the Sacramento River about 22 miles W. of Marysville.

Grand Island, a city, capital of Hall co. Neb. on the Platte River 154 miles W. by S. of Omaha, on the Union Pacific and other railroads. It has sugar and brewing industries, brick and marble works, foundries and railroad-shops, etc. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Nebraska and Grand Island College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 7,354. The river is divided here into two channels by an island nearly 50 miles long.

Grand Island, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N. Y. comprising several islands in the Niagara River above the Falls. Area of Grand Island, 18,500 acres. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1,036.

Grand Isle, in Schoharie co., Mich. is in Lake Superior near the S. shore. Length about 15 miles. Between it and the main land, on the S.E. is Grand Isle Bay on the shore of which are the famous Pictured Rocks.

Grand Isle, the most northwestern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 83 sq. mi. It comprises, besides a small peninsula several islands in Lake Champlain, the largest of which is about 10 miles long. Capital, North Hero. Pop. in 1900, 3,645; in 1900, 4,042.

Grand Isle, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the island of Grande Terre, at the mouth of Barataria Bay. Here are a light-house and a fort (Fort Livingston). Pop. about 200.

Grand Isle, a post-township (town) of Grand Isle co., Vt. is a part of South Hero, an island in Lake Champlain 8 miles S.W. of Plattsburgh, N. Y. and about 13 miles N. of Burlington. This island is connected with the main-land by bridge. Pop. of the town in 1900, 831.

Grand Junction, a banking city, capital of Mesa co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 92 miles SW. of Glenwood Springs. Gold, silver and coal are found in the vicinity. The town is a very rich fruit-region. The city has coal-mining interests, fruit-evaporators, beet-sugar factory etc. It contains a high school and business college, and there is a government Indian school (Teller Institute) near by. Elevation, 4,580 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3,503.

Grand Junction, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, 36 miles S. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and North western and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. It is a shipping point for stock grain and dairy-products. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1,113.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich. 11 miles by rail E. of South Haven. Pop. about 350.

Grand Junction, a banking post-town of Hartman co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central and the Southern Rr., 52 miles N. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Grand Lagoon, a trading post of the Ivory Coast, equatorial western Africa.

Grand Lake, La. See CHEVYCHACHES.

Grand (or Schoodic, shoo'dik) Lake, Me., forms part of the boundary between the United States and New

Brunswick. It is about 25 miles long and 4 miles wide. The St. Croix River issues from its S.E. end.

Grand Lake, a large lake of Washington co., Me., discharging its waters through Big Lake and the Kennebec River into the St. Croix River.

Grand (or Frenchman, frêsh mên) Lake, a lake of New Brunswick, in Queens co. Length, 20 miles. It has its outlet in the river St. John through the Jamseg (a small but deep stream) opposite Gagetown. Its principal affluent is the Salmon River.

Grand Lake, a lake of Nova Scotia, N. of Halifax. It forms the chief source of supply of the St. Lawrence River. Length, about 5 miles.

Grandlake, a post-village of Clinton co., Ark. The banking point is Lake Village. Pop. about 250.

Grandlake, a post-village of Grand co., Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 75.

Grandlake Stream, a plantation of Washington co., Me. at the E. end and outlet of Grand Lake, 15 miles W. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Grand Lake Victoria, a lake of Quebec, on the Ottawa River, in about lat. 47° 40' N.

Grandledge, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich. on the Grand River and on the Pere Marquette R. 12 miles W. of Lansing. It has manufactures of sewer pipe tiles, flour etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2,161.

Grand-Lien, grôw-liên, a lake of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles SW. of Nantes. Length, about 5 miles. It discharges into the Loire. It abounds in fish.

Grand-Lacée, grôw-lî sh, a small town of France, department of Sarthe, 18 miles SE. of Le Mans.

Grand Manan (man-an) or MĒMAN, man-an, an island off the easternmost angle of Maine, near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay and in the co. of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Length 22 miles average breadth, about 5 miles. It abounds with valuable timber, has excellent facilities for ship-building, and has various fishing-stations around the coast. It is a summer and artists resort. Pop. about 2,700. There is a light-house on the island. Lat. 44° 45' N.; lon. 66° 44' W.

Grand Marais (mâ-râ) a banking post-village of Alger co. Mich. on the Manistique R. 50 miles NE. of AuTrain. It has lumbering industries. P. p. about 900.

Grand Marais, a banking post-village, capital of Cook co., Minn. on Lake Superior about 80 miles (direct) NE. by E. of Two Harbors its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Grand Meadow, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles E. by N. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 477. It is a shipping point for grain and dairy produce.

Grandmère, a banking post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. It has manufactures of paper pulp and paper. Pop. in 1901, 2,511.

Grand Metis, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski. Pop. about 240.

Grandmound, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 26 miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Grand Narrows, an outpost and resort of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia on the passage uniting the Great and Little Bras d'Or lakes. Pop. about 350.

Grandola, grân-dô-lâ, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Davina 49 miles SE. of Lisbon.

Grand Pabos (pâ-bôw') a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the sea-coast, 30 miles SW. of Pared. Pop. about 200.

Grand Paez, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. 16 miles by rail WNW of Marshall. Pop. about 138.

Grand (or Grant) Pape, a seaport of the French Guianas coast, W. equatorial Africa, in Dahomey situated at the mouth of the Mono River W. of Whydah.

Grand Portage, a post-village of Cook co., Minn., at the NE. extremity of the state, 156 miles NE. of Duluth. The first settlement was effected here upward of 200 years ago, and it was one of the chief headquarters of the western fur trade for 150 years.

Grand Prairie, a post-township of Hobbs co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Grand Prairie, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 6 miles W. of Eagleford, Tex. Pop. about 200.

Grand Pré, grôw-prê, a small town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aire, 36 miles S.E. of Mézières.

Grand Pré, grôw-prê, or Lower Horton, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Mines Head and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 18 miles NW. of Windsor. The land hereabouts is very rich, mostly reclaimed by dikes. This is the scene of Longfellow's 'Evangelina'.

Grand Rapids, a city of Michigan capital of Kent co., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Grand River, at the junction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It is 66 miles WNW of Lansing. The site is one of much natural beauty. The river here falls 15 feet in a mile. The sawing and planing of pine and head-wood lumber and the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and wooden ware are leading industries; the manufacture of furniture alone employing upward of 14,000 hands. Farm-implements, wagons from goods, wire, leather, floor machinery, beer, chemicals, white bricks, paving bricks, cement, and calcined plaster are also extensively manufactured, there being near the town important gypsum-quarries. The town has numerous fine public and private edifices, various charitable and benevolent institutions and contains the Michigan Soldiers' Home, the State Masonic Home, a United States court-house, public library (of 29,000 volumes) etc. Grand Rapids is the seat of Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal bishoprics. Pop. in 1880 8025; in 1870 16,447; in 1890 23,615; in 1890 26,278; in 1900 37,553.

Grand Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Itasca co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 76 miles WNW of Duluth. Pop. in 1890 1426.

Grand Rapids, a post-village of Lemore co. N. Dak. The banking point is Jamestown. Pop. about 150.

Grand Rapids, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Maumee River 23 miles SW of Toledo, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. It has manufactures of chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900 549.

Grand Rapids, or **Greater Grand Rapids**, a banking city capital of West co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River 96 miles W of the city of Green Bay on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It is connected by bridge with Oostburg, which is now within the city's limits. Grand Rapids contains a court-house, foundries and machine-shops, and has manufactures of lumber, fine paper and wood-pulp, furniture etc. Pop. in 1900 4693.

Grandridge, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. on the Lowryville and Nashville R. 14 miles S by S of Marianna. It has manufactures of naval stores.

Grandridge, a banking post-village of Lucas co. Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 8 miles S of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900 792.

Grandridge, *gru' drach*, a village of France, in Lozère, 30 miles NNE of Mende. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in Grand Lake, Colo. in the NE part of the Middle Park which it traverses, flowing in a WSW direction. It flows through a deep cañon with walls 1600-1800 feet high, and crossing the boundary divides with the Green River in Utah. It is about 350 miles long. Its chief tributaries are the Gunnison and the Dolores.

Grand River, La. communicates with the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Grand River, Mich. called *Washtenong* by the Indians, enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, about 230 miles. Steamboats of large or middle size ascend it to Grand Rapids, about 49 miles from the lake.

Grand River, an affluent of the Missouri, is formed by several branches which rise in the S. part of Iowa and unite near Albany in Geary co. Mo., and enters the Missouri River about 1 mile above Brunswick. It receives from the left a large affluent called Crooked Fork.

Grand River, Mo. rises near the W boundary of the state and enters the Osage River in Benton co., about 6 miles above Warsaw. Length about 160 miles.

Grand River, of Ohio drains parts of Geauga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, and Lake co. and enters Lake Erie about 4 miles below Painesville. In the lower part of its course it runs in a deep and picturesque valley.

Grand River, S. Dak. rises in the W part of the state, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River in about lat. 45° 37' N.

Grand River, of Ontario, rises in Grey co., runs southward and southeastward and enters Lake Erie about 16 miles SE of Cayuga, forming one of the best harbors on the N. shore of the lake. Length about 150 miles. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal.

Grand River, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, flowing into the Bay of Chaleur affords excellent angling for salmon.

Grand River, Canada. See OTTAWA.

Grand River, Labrador. See HAMILTON RIVER.

Grand River, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Grand River, a post-village of Richmond co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Fort Hewitashery.

Grand River, an outpost of Prince Edward Island, under the jurisdiction of Charlottetown.

Grand River, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, near the mouth of Grand River, 16 miles SW of Percé. Pop. about 360.

Grand Rivers, a post-village of Livingston co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 79 miles E. by S. of Paducah. Pop. about 150.

Grand Sabie River, Mich., rises in Lake co. and enters Lake Michigan about 8 miles NW of Ludington.

Grand Saline, a village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. 8 miles from Choteau station. It has manufactures of salt.

Grand Saline, a banking post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. on the Texas Pacific R. 66 miles E. of Dallas. It has large salt-plants. Pop. about 850.

Grande Cénolite (*gru' kee iwa*) = *Pointe des*, a summit of the Grailan Alps in the department of Savoie, France. Height, 12,665 feet. It was first ascended in 1876 by Cordier.

Grande Minette, on the slope of Mont Blanc and on the line of the ascent from Chamouni. Altitude, 10,030 feet. It has hotel accommodations for tourists.

Grandson, or **Graneen**, *gru' shu* (Ger. *Gransse*, *grin sh*) a decayed town of Switzerland in Vaud on the SW shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel 26 miles E of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900 1778. It is memorable for the victory achieved in its vicinity in 1476, by the Swiss over Charles the Bold.

Grand Teton, a summit of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains in northwestern Wyoming. Altitude 13,871 feet. It is also known as Mount Hayden.

Grand Teton, a city of Jackson co. Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Illinois Central R. 27 miles WSW of Carbondale. The name is derived from a high rocky island standing in the river opposite the city. Pop. in 1900 581.

Grand Traverse, a county in the NW part of Michigan has an area of 496 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by Grand Traverse Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is later ceded by the river of the same name. Capital, Traverse City. Pop. in 1890 13,355; in 1900 20,479.

Grand Traverse Bay, Mich. is a part of Lake Michigan from which it extends southward between the coasts of Antrim and Leelanau. It is about 39 miles long. It forms part of the N. boundary of Grand Traverse co.

Grand Traverse City, Mich. See TRAVERSE CITY.

Grand Traverse River, Mich. rises in Kalkaska co. and enters the bay of the same name at Traverse City.

Grand Tunnel, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. 1 mile from Nanticoke station.

Grand Turk, the largest of the Turks Islands group British West Indies. It is 5½ miles long and 1 mile wide, very dry and barren. It has a small town of the same name on the W. shore. Lat. of light-house, 31° 51' N.

Grand Valley, a post-borough of Warren co. Pa. on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. 9 miles NNE of Titusville, its banking point. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 388.

Grand Valley, a banking post-village of Dufferin co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 13 miles W of Orangeville. Pop. about 750.

Grandview, a post-village of Edgar co. Ill. about 18 miles E of Chesham. Pop. in 1900 250.

Grandview, a banking post-town of Spencer co., Ind. on the Ohio River about 36 miles by land (45 miles by water) E. of Evansville. Pop. in 1900 822.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Louisa co. Iowa, 14 miles SSW of Maestline on the Maestline North and South R. Pop. about 350.

Grandview, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ky. 6 miles from Rineyville.

Grand View, a village of Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 30 miles above Marietta.

Grandview, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn. Pop. about 55.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Tex. 14 miles SE. of Cleburne, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 713.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Grandview na Hudson, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Hudson River and on the Erie R. 2 miles E. of Nyack and 26 miles N. of New York. Here are a number of fine suburban residences, villas, etc. Pop. about 100.

Grandville, a post-village of Kent co. Mich., on the Grand River 6 miles SW of the city of Grand Rapids on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of plaster etc. Pop. in 1900 417.

Grandvilliers, *gru'vay-ya*, a village of France, in Oise, 17 miles NNE of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

Grandy, a post-village of Inland co., Minn. Pop. about 75.

Grancore, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the South Branch R. The banking point is Mount Jewett.

Graneros, grā-nā-roos, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 26 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Grangårde, grāz yān āh, a parish of Sweden. Hqs. of Kopparberg, 35 miles SW of Falun. Here, at the village of Grängsberg, are rich deposits of iron-ore.

Grange, a watering-place of Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay. Pop. in 1901, 1998.

Grange, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Grange, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 110.

Grange, a post-village of Coos co., N. H. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 600.

Grange, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N. C.

Grange, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Pottsville. Pop. about 100.

Grange City, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Grangemonth, grānj mōth, a seaport of Scotland, on the Stirling, on the Carron, 11 miles SSE of Stirling, and on the Forth and Clyde Canal. It has recently risen to be one of the principal ports of the country. Near by are the Carron Iron Works. Pop. in 1831, 1155. In 1901, 17,463.

Granger, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. about 110.

Granger, a banking post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 150.

Granger, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. near the Upper Iowa River 10 miles N. of Crook. Pop. about 100.

Granger, a banking post-village of Scotland co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles E. of Moberly. Pop. 200.

Granger, a post-village of Allegany co., N. Y., in Granger township (town) 53 miles SEW of Rochester. The town is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 600.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio, about 34 miles S. of Cleveland.

Granger, a banking post-town of Williamson co., Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 32 miles SEW of Waco. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Granger, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 40.

Grangerville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ga.

Grangerville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. 100.

Granges, grānz, a village of France, in Vosges, 13 miles SW of Saint-Dié.

Granges, a village of Switzerland. See GANGES.

Grange Store, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky.

Grangeville, a post-village of Kings co., Cal. The banking point is Hanford. Pop. about 300.

Grangeville, a banking post-town of Idaho co., Idaho, about 3 miles W of Mount Idaho. It has roller-mills, breweries, distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Grangeville, a post-village of St. Helena parish, La. The banking point is Amite. Pop. about 100.

Grangeville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va.

Grangue, the ancient name of a small river of the Troas, Asia Minor flowing into the Propontis (Sea of Marmora). On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first victory over the Persians in 334 B.C.

Granite, a county in the W. part of Montana. Area, 1543 sq. m., mainly mountainous. It is watered by the Hell Gate and Flint rivers and by Rock (or Stony) Creek. Capital, Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 4322.

Granite, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Granite, a post-town of Chaffee co., Colo. on the Arkansas River about 140 miles SW of Denver and 8 miles NE of Mount Harvard. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Granite, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Rathdrum Wash. Pop. about 200.

Granite, a banking city of Madison co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 6 miles N of East St. Louis. It has steel-foundries, lead- and smelting-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3123.

Granite, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 3 miles from Woodstock station. It has granite-quarries. Pop. about 650. The banking point is Ellicott City.

Granite, a post-village of Granite co., Mont., about 4 miles N by E. of Phillipsburg, its banking point. Pop. 894.

Granite, a banking post-village of Green co., Ohio, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles N. of Mansfield. It has graining- and brewing-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Granite, a post-town of Grant co., Oregon, 44 miles W of Baker City. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Granite, Pa. See GRANTON HILL.

Granite, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River 4 miles by rail above Richmond. It has granite-quarries. Pop. about 500.

Granite Cañon (kān yān) a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R., 30 miles W of Cheyenne. Elevation 7314 feet. Good granite abounds here.

Granite City, a hamlet of Salt Lake co., Utah about 16 miles SE of Salt Lake City. It is in a cañon of the Wasatch Mountains.

Granite Falls, a banking city capital of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs., 70 miles W of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 1314.

Granite Falls, a post-village of Caldwell co., N. C., on the Carolina and Northwestern R. It has manufactures of lumber and cotton yarn. The banking point is Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Granite Falls, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. on the Monte Grant R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 125.

Granite Heights, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. about 150.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N. C. 12 miles S. of Statesville.

Granitehill, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 175.

Granite Mountains, a post-village of Burnett co., Wis. on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Marble Falls. Pop. about 250.

Granite Quarry, a village of Rowan co., N. C. The banking point is Salisbury.

Granite Springs, a post-hamlet of Spotsylvania co., Va.

Graniteville, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal. Pop. 80.

Graniteville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., 30 miles NW of Boston.

Graniteville, a post-village of Iron co., Mo. 24 miles from Middlebrook. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900, 646. The banking point is Ironton.

Graniteville, a banking post-village of Aiken co., S. C. on the Southern R., 6 miles from Aiken. It has a manufactory of cotton goods. Pop. about 1800.

Graniteville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. The banking point is Barre. It has quarries of granite.

Granja, a town of Spain. See LA GRANJA.

Granula, a post-village of Polk co., Ark. The banking point is Mea.

Graneliere, grā nol yāns, a town of Spain 10 miles NNE of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 6755. It is the chief town of the district of Valles.

Gran Sasso d'Italia, the highest summit of the Apennines, 9586 feet in elevation. See MOUNT COSMO.

Grancee, grānz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 43 miles NNE of Potsdam. It has a fine monument to Queen Louise. Pop. in 1900, 4637.

Grancey, a town of Switzerland. See GRANCEY.

Grant, a county in the south central part of Arkansas, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline River and Harrison Creek. Capital, Sheridan. Pop. in 1900, 7785. In 1900, 7671.

Grant, a county in the northeast central part of Indiana, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1900, 31,493. In 1900, 54,693.

Grant, a county in the SW part of Kansas, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is watered by the Cimarron River. Its North Fork and Bear Creek. Capital, Ulysses. Pop. in 1890, 9. In 1890, 1308. In 1900, 423.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 373 sq. m. It is drained by Eagle Creek. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. in 1890, 12,871. In 1900, 13,220.

Grant, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Baline Bayou and on the SW by the Red River and the Rigolet de Bon Dieu. Capital, Cothax. Pop. in 1890, 8370; in 1900, 12,902.

Grant, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 556 sq. m. It is drained by the Poudre de Terre and Marquette rivers. Capital, Elbow Lake. Pop. in 1890, 6675. In 1900, 8235.

Grant, a county in the NW part of Nebraska. Area, 760 sq. m. Capital, Hysania. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Grant, the most southwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. Area, 9327 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande and is drained by the Gila River and the Rio de los Mimbres. Gold, silver, and copper are found. Capital, Silver City. Pop. in 1890 9637 in 1900 12,683.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1004 sq. m. It is watered by the Arkansas River and its affluents. Capital, Ponderosa. Pop. in 1900 17,373.

Grant, a county in the E. part of Oregon is partly drained by the John Day River. Area, 4560 sq. m. The Blue Mountains occupy the northern portion. Capital, Cannon City. Pop. in 1890, 5080 in 1900 5943.

Grant, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota, bounded on the NE. by Big Stone Lake which separates it from Minnesota. Area, 694 sq. m. Capital, Milbank. Pop. in 1890 6814 in 1900 9103.

Grant, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 463 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Branches of the Potomac River and is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mesas. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1890 6802 in 1900 7375.

Grant, the most southwestern county of Wisconsin borders on Illinois. Area, 1167 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Wisconsin River and on the SW by the Mississippi River and is also drained by the Grant and Platte rivers. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890 36,651 in 1900 38,681.

Grant, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation. LT. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Park, Tex. Pop. about 160.

Grant, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Iowa. Pop. about 245.

Grant, a post-village of Boone co. Ky. The banking point is Rising Sun Ind. Pop. about 150.

Grant, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles E. of Newaygo. Pop. in 1900 214.

Grant, a post-township of Washington co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 622.

Grant, a post-village, capital of Perkins co. Neb. 144 miles WNW of Hildreth, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900 162.

Grant, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y. 5 miles NE of Trenton Falls. Pop. 150.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ohio 3 miles by rail N. of Kenton.

Grant, a post-village of Sherman co. Oregon. The banking point is Wasco. Pop. about 75.

Grant, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. 18 miles NE of Indiana. It has a foundry etc. Pop. about 450.

Grant, a post-village of Smith co. Tenn. 12 miles E. of Lebanon.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Va. 24 miles SSE of Marion.

Grant, a township of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1377.

Grant, a post-township of Dunn co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 667.

Grant, a township of Portage co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 657.

Grant, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1169.

Granta, a river of England. See CAN.

Grant Center, a post-hamlet of Monona co. Iowa.

Grantchester, a village of England co. and 24 miles SSW of Cambridge.

Grant City, a post-town of Sac co. Iowa, on the Raccoon River about 44 miles SW of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900 240.

Grant City, a banking city capital of Worth co. Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 19 miles NNW of Albany. Pop. in 1900 1405.

Grant City, in the borough of Richmond, is a part of the city of New York.

Grant Court-House, W. Va. See MARIETTA.

Grantfork, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. 6 miles N. of Highland station. Pop. about 300.

Grantham, grant is a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. and 23 miles SSW of Lincoln, on the left bank of the Witham. It has a fine church that of St. Wulfram is early English style of the thirteenth century with a graceful spire and interesting gargoyles. Among the quaint buildings of the ancient town is the Angel Inn, which belonged to the Knights Templar in the grammar school house Newton was educated. The chief industries are malting, brick-making and the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Grantham is connected by canal with the Trent near Nottingham. Oliver Cromwell won his first success here on May 12, 1643. Grantham returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 16,873; in 1901, 17,893.

Grantham, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Sullivan co. N. H. about 14 miles NE of Claremont. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Grantham, a post-village of Wayne co. N. C.

Grant Isle, a post-village and township (town) of Aroostook co. Me., on the river St. John, 80 miles NW of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900 1104.

Grant Land, the extreme northern portion of Grinnell Land, Arctic America, terminating at about its most northerly point in Cape Columbia, in lat. 83° 17' N.

Grantley, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co. Ala.

Grantley, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario, 17 miles NNE of Morrisburg. Pop. about 160.

Grantley Harbor, an inlet of Bering Strait, in Alaska, at the head of Port Clarence.

Grant Mills, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Margaretville. Pop. about 175.

Gratotoo, a part of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail NW of Edinburgh, on the Forth of Forth.

Gratotoo, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Depoy or Walton. Pop. about 900.

Granton, a banking post-village of Clark co. Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 250.

Granton, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 158 miles W. of Toronto. It has carding and grist-mills and a large trade in grain. Pop. about 400.

Gratonsville, a village of Scotland co. of Elgin near the Spey 23 miles S. of Forres. Pop. in 1901 1489.

Grantpark, a banking post-village of Kanakoo co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 61 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 442.

Grat River, Wis. rises in Grant co. and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles above Dubuque.

Grantsboro, a post-village of Pamlico co., N. C. 13 miles NE of Newbern. Pop. 150.

Grantsburg, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. 7 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 200.

Grantsburg, a post-village of Crawford co. Ind. about 40 miles W. of New Albany.

Grantsburg, a banking post-village, capital of Burnett co. Wis., on the Wood River about 6 miles E. of the St. Croix River and on the Northern Pacific R. 75 miles NE. of St. Paul Minn. Pop. in 1900 612.

Grantsburg, a township (town) of Burnett co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1688.

Grants Lick, a post-hamlet of Campbell co. Ky.

Grant's Pass, the channel between Dauphin Island, Ala. and the main land. Through it vessels may pass from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound.

Grants Pass, a banking city capital of Josephine co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 250 miles S. of Portland. It has gold-mining industries, railroad-shops, etc. and is a shipping point for farm produce. Pop. in 1900 1290.

Grantville, a banking post-town of Garrett co. Md. 35 miles W. by N. of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900 175.

Grantville, a city of Tuolumne co. Cal. about 35 miles WNW of Salt Lake City. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 1058.

Grantville, a post-town capital of Calhoun co. W. Va. on Little Kanawha River about 50 miles NE of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 235.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala.

Grantville, a banking post-town of Cowata co. Ga. on the Atlanta and West Point R. 52 miles SSW of Atlanta. It has saw-mills and other industries. Pop. in 1900 769.

Grantville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Kan., 1 mile N. of the Kansas River and 7 miles E. of Topeka.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co. N. C.

Grantville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. 5 miles NW of Palmyra. Pop. about 375.

Grantville, a post-station of Montgomery co. Tenn.

Grantville, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 600.

Grantville, grow reel, a fortified seaport of France, in Manche, at the mouth of the Risle and at the foot of a rocky promontory projecting into the English Channel 30 miles SW of Saint-Lô. It consists of the lower town lying close to the harbor and the upper town, built on a high rock and surrounded by old fortifications. The principal industries are ship-building, oyster and cod fishing, distilling, and the manufacture of molasses, molasses oil, chains, and chemicals. Grantville is an active seat of trade and is a much frequented sea-side resort. Pop. in 1901 11,629.

Grantville, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is

drained by the Tar River and by small affluents of the Beaneke and Neuse rivers. Capital, Oxford. Pop. in 1890, 24,484; in 1900, 23,261.

Granville, a banking post-village of Putnam co. IU 8 miles SW of Port, on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., on the Miami River, about 63 miles NE of Indianapolis.

Granville, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 361.

Granville, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co. Mass. It has manufactures of toys. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. in 1900, 1650.

Granville, a post-village of Monroe co. Mo. about 44 miles WSW of Hannibal. Pop. 80.

Granville, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y. in Granville township (town) on the Delaware and Hudson R. and on the Pawlet River 60 miles NNE of Albany. It has various manufactures, especially of slate, large quantities of which are worked in the town. Pop. in 1900 2700 of the town, 3217.

Granville, a post-hamlet of McHenry co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles SW of Towser. Pop. about 24.

Granville, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek 6 miles W. of Newark, on the Toledo and Ohio Central Lines. It is an important educational centre, and contains the Denison University (Baptist) which was organized in 1832 the Shepley College for Women Granville Female College, and the Deane Academy. Pop. in 1900 1425.

Granville, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1115.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township, Mills co., Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 66 miles WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 1784 of the village about 100.

Granville, a post-village of Jackson co., Tenn. on the Cumberland River 60 miles E of Nashville.

Granville, a post-township (town) and village of Addison co. Vt. about 25 miles N of Rutland. Pop. of the village, about 134 of the town in 1900 844.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town) Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles WNW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 2267 of the village, about 50.

Granville, Nova Scotia. See GRANTVILLE FERRY.

Granville, a town of New South Wales, 13 miles W of Sydney. Pop. in 1901, 6490.

Granville Center, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. about 245.

Granville Center, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. in Granville township about 30 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. about 204.

Granville Center, a post-station of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Granville Ferry, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia on the W. side of Annapolis Bay opposite the town of Annapolis. Pop. about 460.

Granville Summit, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. in Granville township, on the Northern Central R. 47 miles N by E of Williamsport. Pop. about 104.

Gras de Valencia, a seaport of Spain. See VILLA VALENTIN DE GRAS.

Grão Mogul, a rising town of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Grape Creek, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 604.

Grape Creek, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Grape Grove, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Selma.

Grape Island, a post-hamlet of Pleasant co., W. Va., is near an island in the Ohio River.

Grape Land, a banking post-village of Houston co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 25 miles S of Palestine. Pop. about 350.

Grape Lawn, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va.

Grapeville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Jeannette.

Grapevine, a post-village of Grant co., Ark. Pop. about 75.

Grapevine, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ky.

Grapevine, a banking post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 21 miles NE of Fort Worth. It has cotton and grain interests.

Graphico, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. about 190.

Grappleto, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Conneaut. Pop. about 160.

Grappes Bluff, a post-hamlet of Matchitoches parish, La., on the Red River.

Grasslitz, *gräslitz* (Bohemian *Gratitz*), a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NNE of Eger. It is an important manufacturing town and is especially noted for its lace, embroideries, and wind-instruments. Pop. in 1900 (including the suburb of Glasberg) 11,803.

Grasmere, a village of England, co. of Westmorland, 14 miles NW of Ambleside. It stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, and is noted as having been the home of Wordsworth. Pop. in 1901 781. Grasmere Lake is a picturesque sheet of water little more than a mile in length with mountains rising about 1000 feet above its surface.

Grasmere, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Grasmere Hill (or Fell) a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland E. of Crummock-Water.

Grass, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind. 30 miles E of Evansville.

Grassano, *grasano*, a town of Italy province and 26 miles E of Potenza. Pop. about 6500.

Grass Creek, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind. on the Vendalia Line. The banking point is Logansport or Kewanee. Pop. about 300.

Grasse, *grasse*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Alpes-Maritimes 25 miles W of Nice. It has a medieval cathedral, a hospital containing paintings by Rubens, an interesting town hall, and a library with valuable manuscripts. Grasse is the centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences. Over 2,000,000 pounds of roses are gathered in the vicinity annually and also about 4,000,000 pounds of orange-flowers. In addition to the interminable flower gardens there are olive- and lemon-groves about the town and palm-trees add beauty to the landscape. Pop. in 1901 10,898 of the commune, 15,420.

Grassland, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 1000.

Grass Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. on the Wabash R. The banking point is Antioch. Pop. about 120.

Grass Lake, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 10 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 648.

Grass Lake, a post-village of Kanabec co., Minn. Pop. about 150.

Grassland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va. 1 mile SE of Clarkburg.

Grassmere, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Grass Pond, or Saint Etienne de Montmor, *ant. St. Jean d'Isle de Montmor*, a post-village of Bromo co., Quebec, 11 miles SE of Valerieu. Pop. 125.

Grass (or De Grasse) River, N.Y. rises in the SE part of St. Lawrence co. and enters the St. Lawrence River at the NW extremity of Franklin co. about 3 miles from the mouth of the Raquette River.

Grass Valley, a banking city and health-resort of Nevada co., Cal., 48 miles NNE of Sacramento on the Nevada County R. It is an important gold mining centre, and has quartz-mills, machine-shops, foundries, planing mills, winery distillery etc. Grass Valley is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has a convent and orphanage. Pop. in 1900 4719.

Grass Valley, a post-village of Sherman co., Oregon on the Colorado Southern R. 25 miles SE of The Dalles. The banking point is Wasco. Pop. about 150.

Grassy Cove, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn. on the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg co.

Grassy Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1437.

Grassy Lake, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. The banking point is Memphis, Tenn. Pop. about 125.

Grassy Point, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River 1 mile from Stony Point. The banking point is Haverstraw. It has extensive brick-yards. Pop. about 1000.

Grassypond, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., S.C.

Grassyville, a post hamlet of Eastport co., Tex.

Gratchanits'an (*Grassian*) a town of Bosnia, about 40 miles NW of Zvornik. Pop. about 4000.

Graters Ford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R. 8 miles S. of Perkiomenville. Pop. about 250.

Grate's Cove, a village at the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

Gratiencopolis, an ancient name of Gannonsia.

Gratiot, *grā-shi-ot*, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is interested by

the Plus River and also drained by the Maple River and Beaverdam Creek Capital, Illinois. Pop. in 1890, 28,568; in 1900 29,899

Gratiot, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, on the National Road, 12 miles W of Kanesville. It has many factories of stone-ware. Pop. about 300

Gratiot, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis. on the Pecatonica River, about 48 miles SW of Madison. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 236

Gratiot, a township (town) of Lafayette co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1217

Gratia, a post-village of Walton co., Ga. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. about 90

Gratia, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, about 22 miles SW of Dayton Pop. about 876

Gratiam, a post-village of Keokuk co., Mich., about 18 miles ENE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 130

Gratz, or **Grana**, *grāts* (Slavic, *Nimetschi Gradska*) a town of Austria-Hungary capital of Styria, situated in a beautiful valley on both sides of the Mura. Lat. of observatory 47° 4 37' N lon 15° 27' E The city proper which grew up about the Schlossberg or citadel, lies on the left bank of the river, and has spread beyond the old bastions, which are now practically demolished. Gratz has many handsome and interesting buildings. Among them are the Gothic cathedral dating from the sixteenth century with good altar pieces and new glass paintings; the Mausoleum of Ferdinand II containing the sarcophagi of his parents, the Archduke Charles and his wife the Gothic parish church, with an altar piece by Tintoretto and the small Gothic church dating from the thirteenth century. Among the secular buildings worthy of notice are the Landhaus or meeting place of the provincial diet, built in Renaissance style with a fine portal and a beautiful arcade the Arsenal (1644) the castle, dating from the sixteenth century the Renaissance town-hall, with an interesting staircase and a handsome facade and the Joanneum founded in 1811 by Archduke John, with a natural-history museum a prehistoric collection valuable historical and industrial art collections, a gallery of paintings, and a library of over 150,000 volumes. On the Schlossberg is a quaint clock tower. The University of Gratz, with about 1500 students has handsome new buildings. The industries comprise the manufacture of rails, machinery and iron-ware, paper and labels, perfumery hats, leather and leather-ware, bicycles, and wine. There are a large number of mills. Pop. in 1890 112,047 in 1900, 138,370

Grätz, *grāts* (Pol. *Grodzisk*) a town of Prussia, province and 22 miles SW of Posen Pop. in 1900 3785

Gratz, *grāts*, a banking post-town of Owen co., Ky. on the Kentucky River, 9 miles WSW of Owen and about 44 miles ENE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 246

Gratz, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa. about 26 miles NNE of Harrisburg Pop. in 1900, 489

Grandbünden, a canton of Switzerland. See **GRONINGEN**

Grandens, *grōw dēns* a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 18 miles SSW of Marienwerder on the Vistula. It has iron-foundries, carpet-weaving and dyeing-establishments and manufactures of stoves, brushes, bricks, tobacco, wiggins, etc. Pop. in 1890 24,243 in 1900 32,737

Gratiot, *grā ts*, a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Dedon 11 miles NE of Lavaur Pop. in 1901 5529 (commune, 7900)

Grana, *grōw*, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, 30 miles SSW of Inns, near a lake of the same name and 4500 feet above the sea.

Grappan, *grōw pēn* (Bohem. *Krapfen*) a mining town of Bohemia, about 6 miles NE of Teplice. It has mines of tin and coal. Pop. in 1900 3543

Grana, *grōw*, a small town of Spain, province and 37 miles E of Huesca, on the Segura.

Grave, *grā vā*, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse 20 miles ENE. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1900 2672

Gravedona, *grā-vā-dō-nā*, a small town of Italy in Lombardy, 27 miles NNE of Como. It is picturesque situated on Lake Como.

Graveford, a post-hamlet of Coos co. Oregon, on the Coquille River, 15 miles from the sea and 60 miles W of Roseburg

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 16 miles from Marble Hill

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N C

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn.

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co. Va.

Gravelines, *grā vā* (Flem. *Gravelingen*, *grā-vā-lēng* ea), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, in Nord, on the Ae, near its mouth in the English Channel,

12 miles ENE. of Calais. The principal industries comprise ship-building, herring- and other fisheries, and the manufacture of sail-cloth. There are mills and salt-refineries. Here, in 1568 the Spaniards under Marmont won a victory over the French. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 8000)

Gravella, a post-village of Cosenz co. Ala. 102 miles NE of Mobile. Pop. about 100

Gravelona, *grā-vā-lō-nā*, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles SE of Novara. It has large cotton-mills. Pop. (commune) about 3600

Gravelly, a post-village of Yall co. Ark., 31 miles S by W of Danville. Pop. about 200

Gravelly Springs, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co. Ala. 9 miles N of Cherokee.

Gravelutte, *grā vūt*, a village of Germany in Lorraine, 7 miles W of Metz. Here the French were defeated by the Germans on Aug. 18 1870

Gravelpoint, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo.

Gravelridge, a post-hamlet of Bradley co. Ark.

Gravel Spring, a post-village of Frederick co., Va.

Gravel Switch, a post-village of Marion co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles SE. of Lebanon Pop. about 100

Gravelton, a post-hamlet of Keweenaw co., Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 101 miles E by S of Chicago.

Gravelton, a post-village of Wayne co. Mo. Pop. about 60

Gravelville, a post-village of Morrison co. Minn. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. about 125

Gravendael, *grā-vān-dāl*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S of Dordrecht.

Gravenhag, 's, Netherlands. See **HAGUE**, **TENN.**

Gravenhurst, a banking post-town of Muskoka district, Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, and on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles S. of Bracebridge. It has milling and lumbering industries. Steamers plying on the lake and Muskoka River start from here. Pop. about 2300

Gravenstein, *grā vā-stēn*, a town of Germany, in Schleswig, with a castle, 11 miles NE of Flensburg. It is a watering place. Pop. about 1500

Gravenzande, 's, *grā vā-zān-dē*, a village of the Netherlands 8 miles SW of The Hague, on the mud-dunes near the sea-coast.

Gravrum Mills, a village of Baltimore co. Md. about 30 miles W by W of Baltimore

Graves, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is drained by the Clark River and Mayfield Creek Capital, Mayfield. Pop. in 1890 28,594 in 1900 33,204

Gravesend, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 20 miles SSE of London. The older part of the town has narrow and irregular streets but the new town is handsome and well built. In the vicinity are extensive market-gardens. Gravesend is a favorite watering-place of the Londoners. Ship-building is carried on and there are iron-foundries, breweries, and soap-factories. An important industry is the supplying of ship's stores. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishery. Gravesend returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901 27,100

Gravesend, a former township of Kings co., N Y. now forming part of Brooklyn (New York)

Graves Hill, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Va.

Graves Station, a post-village of Terrell co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Dawson Pop. about 100

Graveston, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Tenn.

Gravesville, a post-village of Hawkins co. N Y. near West Canada Creek, about 14 miles NNE of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 150

Gravesville, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 77 miles V of Milwaukee Pop. about 300

Gravette, a banking post-town of Benton co. Ark. in a fruit, grain, and stock-raising region, 16 miles W by N of Bentonville, on the Kansas City Southern R. and the Frisco System. It has distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900 447

Graville, *grā vā* a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles ENE. of Havre. It has a curious medieval church. Pop. in 1901, 8368 (commune, 12,612)

Gravina, *grā-vā-nā*, a city of Italy province and 25 miles SW of Bari, on the left bank of the Gravina River. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of Poggio Orsini) 18,663

Gravina Islands, Alaska, a group in Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago. The principal islands are Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary

Gravina, Port, in Alaska, indenting the E. shore of Prince William Sound.

Gravity, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 17 miles E. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900 549.

Gravity, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Beranton or Honesdale. Pop. about 100.

Gravois (grá-vi) Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Mo., 28 miles S. of Tipton.

Gravosa, grá-vo'sá, a small seaport of Dalmatia near Ragusa, of which it is the port.

Grawn, a post-village of Grand Traverse co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Gray, grá, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, here bordered by a fine quay 28 miles SW of Vesoul. It has an interesting church and a fine town hall. It carries on an active trade. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Gray, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 852 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital Cimarron. Pop. in 1900 1564.

Gray, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of the Red River. Area, 660 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 203. In 1900 480.

Gray, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 15 miles NE of Macon its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a banking post-town of Audubon co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 180.

Gray, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. The banking point is Barbourville. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township (town) about 18 miles N. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber etc. and is the seat of Pennell Institute. Pop. of the town in 1900 1388.

Gray, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. about 20 miles NE of Utica. Pop. 150.

Grayhill, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 5 miles SW of York.

Grayhill, a post-village of Collins co., Tex. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. about 90.

Graymont, a post-town of Laurens co., S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. in 1900 181.

Grayerock, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 150.

Gray Hawk, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky.

Graying, a banking post-village, capital of Crawford co., Mich. on the Ann Arbor River and on the Michigan Central R., 0.25 miles NW by R. of Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. about 1600.

Graylock, Mass. See GRAYLOCK.

Graymont, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Milton and Southwestern R. 15 miles NE of Stillmore. Pop. about 200.

Graymont, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Pontiac. Pop. about 130.

Gray Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y. has an altitude of 4962 feet.

Grayrock, a post-village of Franklin co., Tex.

Grays, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 150.

Grays Chapel, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala.

Graysorek, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C.

Gray's Ferry, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 3 miles from the initial station.

Grayhat, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va.

Gray's Harbor, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean in Chehalis co., Wash. The Chehalis River enters the western end of the inlet, which extends from the ocean inland nearly 15 miles.

Grayskill, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Grayslake, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R. 12 miles W. of Waukegan. Pop. in 1900 416.

Grays Landing, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River 12 miles WSW of Uniontown.

Grayson, grá-son, a county in the west-central part of Kentucky has an area of 525 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Rough Creek and is also drained by Casey and Nolin creeks. Capital, Leitchfield. Pop. in 1900 18,568. In 1900 18,578.

Grayson, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 1815 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is partly drained by the East Fork of the Trinity River. Capital, Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 53,211; in 1900, 53,601.

Grayson, a county in the SW part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 498 sq. m. It is intersected by the New (or Kanawha) River. A long ridge, called Iron Mountain extends along the N. border of this county. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1900 14,304, in 1900 14,868.

Grayson, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. 7 miles S. of Marion. Pop. 100.

Grayson, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal. on the San Joaquin River 50 miles S. of Stockton. Pop. 0.

Grayson, a banking post-town capital of Carter co., Ky. is on the Little Sandy River 23 miles S. by W. of Riverport. It is on the Eastern Kentucky R. It has coal and tobacco interest. Pop. in 1900 000.

Grayson, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Grayson Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Grayson co., Ky. 44 miles ESE. of Leitchfield.

Gray's Peak, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 60 miles W. of Denver in lat. 39° 38' N. lon. 105° 48' W. It rises to a height of 14,341 feet above the level of the sea.

Graysport, a post-village of Granada co., Minn. on the Yathuske River 12 miles E. of Ironsda. Pop. 15.

Gray's River, a small stream of Pacific co., Wash. enters the Columbia River 15 miles NE of Astoria.

Grays River, a post-hamlet of Wabkiakum co., Wash. on Gray's River.

Grays Thurrock, a town of England, co. of Essex on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 miles NW of Gravesend. It has grown rapidly in recent years and has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901 13,834.

Gray Hammett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Pacific. Pop. 100.

Grayville, a town of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. in 1900 310.

Grayville, a post-town of Catoom co., Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 18 miles ESE. of Chattahoochee, Tex. Pop. in 1900 183.

Grayville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind. 28 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute.

Grayville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo.

Grayville, Herkimer co., N.Y. See GRAY.

Grayville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 25 miles NE of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 14.

Grayville, a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Pa. about 25 miles NE of Altoona.

Grayville, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 375.

Grayville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va. about 0 miles WSW of Lynchburg.

Graytown, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, 18 miles by rail E. of Toledo. Pop. about 200.

Graytown, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 78 miles N. of Melbourne.

Grayville, a banking city of Edwards and White cos. Ill. on the Wabash River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central R. 15 miles NE of Carmi. It has saw and planing mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1948.

Grayscale, grá-thá-lá-má, a town of Spain province and 48 miles ENE of Cadix. Pop. in 1900 5587.

Greensborough, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901 3131.

Greason, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 8 miles WSW of Carlisle. Pop. about 260.

Greasyridge, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio.

Great Abaco, West Indies. See ABACO.

Great Angwhick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co., Pa.

Great Bahama, See GRANT BAHAMA.

Great Barrier Island, Pacific Ocean. See ORMA.

Great Barrier Reef, a vast natural breakwater which skirts the coast of Queensland, Australia, on its NE. side, through a length of nearly 13 degrees of latitude (from Torres Strait on the N. to lat. 23° S.). It is in the main of coral formation, and upward of 1000 miles in length, enclosing a smooth water channel 10-30 miles in width. It is broken by numerous passages (Flinders Passage, Trinity Opening, Cook's Passage, Olinda Entrance, etc.) and is of the type of coral-structure known as 'barrier reef'.

Great Barrington, a banking post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. in Great Barrington township (town) on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles (direct) SEW of Pittsfield. It is situated in the picturesque Berkshire Hills and is a

favorite summer-resort. Many of the private mansions are among the best in the United States. The Congressional church contains a magnificent organ with nearly 4000 pipes. The town has manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, electrical appliances, etc. Quarries of good building-stone are worked here. The Sedgwick Institute is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900 1884. Elevation 720 feet.

Great Basin, plateau, bounded on the E by the Wasatch Mountains and on the W by the Sierra Nevada. It comprises the western part of Utah, nearly all the state of Nevada, and a portion of southeastern California, extending E and W about 450 miles, with a width nearly equal to its length. The surface is diversified by numerous mountain ridges, rising from a table-land, the lowest part of which is nearly 4500 feet above the level of the sea. Fresh water is scarce in this vast basin, the rivers of which except on the immediate SB border send no tribute to the ocean, but either sink in the desert sand, evaporate or flow into some saline lake. Among the remarkable features of this basin is Great Salt Lake. Other lakes are Humboldt, Sevier, Pyramid, Carson, and Walker. The chief streams flowing in this basin are the Humboldt and Sevier rivers. In a recent geological period two vast lakes, with their levels standing at high elevations occupied considerable areas of the basin. Lake Lahontan in the NW and Lake Bonneville, of which the present Great Salt Lake is a relict, in the SE. The mountains of this region being seemingly formed as monoclinical uplifts or through unsuccessional fault-breakages, have been thought to exemplify a new type of mountain construction and have been designated Basin Ranges. The quantity of rain that falls here is small and irrigation is required to render the soil productive. The basin is nearly destitute of timber.

Great Basin, the chief port of Liberia about 50 miles SE. of Monrovia.

Great Batanga, a coast trade and mission-station of Kamerun German west Africa.

Great Bear Lake, in Canada, is intersected by the Athabasca River. Its shape is irregular and it has an area of 11,200 sq. m. Length from N to S nearly 170 miles. Its surplus water is discharged through the Great Bear River into the Mackenzie River. Average depth upward of 270 feet.

Great Belt. See BELT, GREAT and LITTLE.

Greatbelt, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles SE. of Butler. Pop. about 100.

Greatbend, a banking city capital of Barton co. Kas. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific Rrs. 83 miles NE. of Dodge City. It has flouring mills grain-elevators, etc. and ships grain wool and live-stock. The Central Normal College is located here. Pop. in 1900 2470.

Greatbend, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River Rrs. 11 miles above Watertown. It has paper-manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Greatbend, a post-village of Richland co. N. Dak. Pop. about 60.

Greatbend, a post-hamlet of Meigs co. Ohio on the Ohio River.

Greatbend, a post-borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rr. 47 miles N. of Scranton. It has manufactures of leather brushes, cigars, etc. The banking point is Susquehanna or Binghamton N. Y. Pop. in 1900 836.

Greatbend, a township of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1000.

Great Berkhamstead, a town of England. See BERKHAMSTEAD GREAT.

Great Bras d'Or. See BRAS D'OR.

Greatbridge, a post-village of Norfolk co. Va. at the head of the Elizabeth River 10 miles SSE. of Norfolk. Pop. about 150.

Great Britain, or *Britannia*, *Britannia* (L. *Britannia*) the largest island of Europe, containing England Wales and Scotland. Previous to 1707 England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, which for the space of a century had been united under one crown. In that year the legislative union was effected, and thus was formed the kingdom of Great Britain. The legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain dates from 1801. The British Isles constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland frequently called simply the United Kingdom. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover and the North Sea. Lizard Point, its southern extremity is in lat. 49° 07' 53" N., Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most northerly point, in lat. 58° 46' 24" N. The most easterly point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, in lon. 1° 44' E., the most westerly, Airdnamurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyllshire, Scotland, in lon. 6° 15' W. The

distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head is about 606 miles. The greatest breadth of the island from Land's End to the easternmost part of Kent, is about 330 miles. Area (inclusive of islands but excluding the Isle of Man) 82,130 sq. m. (England and Wales, 58,324 sq. m. Scotland 20,796 sq. m.) The eastern coast forms a waving and continuous though not unbroken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous islands. The SE. part of Great Britain is a level alluvial surface, the centre undulating and hilly the W and NW mountainous and irregular. A series of mountain elevations more or less continuous in their ramifications and interlocking spurs, but constituting distinct orographic and geologic systems occupies the greater part of the W and N beginning at Land's End, in Cornwall, and covering a large part of Wales, the western and northwestern counties of England and most of Scotland. Among the better known groups or subdivisions of these mountains are the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, the Cambrian Mountains (in Wales) the Pennine Chain the Cheviot Hills (forming much of the boundary between England and Scotland) and the Grampians (with the Highlands) in Scotland. The highest elevation in England is Ben Nevis, in Cumberland, 9310 feet, the highest in Wales, Mount Snowdon 3600 ft., and in Scotland the culminating point of the British Isles, Ben Nevis, 4406 ft. (For a fuller account of the relief of the land, see *EVORA, SCOTLAND, and WALES*.) The largest rivers are the Severn, the Mersey and Clyde, on the W and the Thames, Trent and Ouse (with their estuary the Humber) Tees, Tyne, Tyne, Forth, Tay, Don (of Scotland) and Spey on the E. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmorland in England, and Loch Lomond, Tay Ness, and Moray, in Scotland. Loch Lomond, noted for its beautiful scenery has an area of about 24 sq. m. A distinctive structural feature of the land is the deep depression known as Glen More, or the Great Glen which in Scotland separates the NW Highlands from the Highlands of the SE and which is in great part occupied by a chain of linear lakes (Ness, Loch, Lochy). The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel Cardigan Bay Morecambe Bay Solway Firth Firth of Clyde, Firth of Lorn and the Merch on the W the estuary of the Thames the Wash the Humber and the firths of Forth Tay Mersey and Cromarty on the E while on the S there are Falmouth, Plymouth and Portsmouth harbors, Spithead, and the broad Lyme Bay.

The *British Isles* or *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, form an archipelago of hundreds of islands and rocks. The principal islands and groups are Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesa, Man the Shetland Islands, Bute, Arran the Outer and Inner Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland. The Channel Islands, lying off the coast of France, belong to Great Britain. All of these parts lie virtually in an area of comparatively shallow water or on a subcontinental plateau or bank and give unmistakable evidence of having at no ancient period been dismembered from the European main. In the N. Scotland was united with Norway and in the E. England with France. A large (or even the greater) part of the North Sea is of (geologically) modern formation perhaps not antedating the first appearance of man. Area of the archipelago 121,021 sq. m. Pop. in 1871 31,029,299 in 1891 37,838,153 in 1901 41,609,330 in 1870, upward of 45,000,000. Being surrounded by the ocean and having the drift of the Gulf Stream washing the W coast, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 48° Fahr. that of Uxet, in Shetland, being 44.5° and of Cornwall in the extreme S 51.5°. The average July temperature of London is 64°. The coldest region in winter is the E. between the neighborhood of London and Shetland, where the January temperature is 39°. The average annual rainfall is about 33.5 inches. On the western edge of the Scottish Highlands the rainfall is about 80 inches in the Lake District of England and in parts of Cornwall and Devon 60 inches and in the region of the Thames, less than 25 inches. Though variable, the climate of Great Britain is markedly subarctic. The indigenous vegetation partakes of the character of that of the oceanic parts of Europe, and contains few or no species peculiar to the archipelago. All the grains and grasses and the common European fruits, grow in almost all situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to great perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are of the best description. Of wild animals the fox, badger, wild-cat, stoat, marten, otter, hare, and rabbit are the principal. The brown bear, wolf wild boar and beaver which inhabited the region in the Roman period, have long since

been exterminated. The stag and fallow deer are still preserved. Many of the mammals occurring in the major island, as the roebuck, polecat, brown hare, certain weasels, and the field mice are wanting in Ireland, where, likewise, there is no serpent of any kind. The viper is the only poisonous serpent found elsewhere in the region. Of the total area of the United Kingdom, 37,156,000 acres (48 per cent.) were under crops and grass in 1903. 23,412,000 acres (30 per cent.) were grazing lands and heaths and 3,638,000 acres, woodland and plantations. The corn crops (excluding Ireland) covered 7,184,200 acres green crops, 3,147,888 acres hops, 48,631 acres and flax 834 acres (9394 in 1874). In Ireland the corn and green crops covered 2,377,000 acres. The average of wheat in Great Britain in 1903 was 1,581,457 (less than one-half of the acreage in 1874) of barley 1,958,484 oats 3,140,942 beans, 238,201, peas, 180,858 potatoes, 584,286 turnips, 1,603,301. For Ireland the figures were wheat, 37,054 (one-fifth of the acreage in 1874) barley 158,688 oats, 1,097,512 beans, 3075 peas, 289 potatoes, 620,594 turnips, 287,556. The annual production of wheat in Great Britain in recent years has averaged somewhat over 50,000,000 bushels in Ireland a little over 1,500,000 bushels. The average annual yield of potatoes in the British Isles is about 0,000,000 tons Ireland raising nearly as much as the whole of Great Britain. The average yield of wheat per acre in Great Britain is about 30 bushels in Ireland it is about 10 per cent. greater. A peculiar feature of the agriculture in Great Britain is the comparatively small number of holdings; this is not the case in Ireland. The number of sheep in Great Britain in 1903 was 25,765,756 cattle, 0,555,976 and swine, 3,209,567. In Ireland the cattle, sheep and swine numbered collectively 16,400,000. The total value of the product of metals from British ores in 1901 was £13,917,433. Of this the iron product was £12,826,622 tin £554,571 (representing 4560 tons of ore) lead £254,599 copper £37,461 (representing 532 tons of ore) gold (£235 ounces) £32,643 and silver, £19,764. The coal product, represented by 218,646,645 tons, was valued at £102,456,153. Of the total coal output, England mined 153,000,000 tons, Scotland, 32,000,000 tons, Wales, 32,000,000 tons and Ireland, 103,000 tons. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom was, in 1901, 639,172.

The manufacturing industries of Great Britain, whose rapid development was due to the large stores and close association of active coal and iron and to the numerous navigable waters surpass in extent those of every country in the world with the exception of the United States. Of first importance is the textile industry the value of the exports of which constitute more than one-third the value of the total exports of the United Kingdom, being in 1902 cotton manufactures and yarn £72,453,217 woollens and worsteds, £20,408,600 linens and apparel, £6,391,775. The centre of the cotton industry is located in Lancashire, England (Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, etc.). Among the great seats of the textile industry outside of England are Glasgow (cottons) Dundee (linens) and Belfast (linens). Paisley manufactures vast quantities of cotton thread and Dublin is noted for its poplins. Among the chief seats of the woolen industry are Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, and Dewsbury. Halifax and Kidderminster are noted for their carpets. Next in importance to the textile industry is the manufacture of metal goods and machinery special distinction having been obtained in the manufacture of steel pens, pins and needles, hardware and ordnance, and locomotives. Prominent in this field are Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Coatbridge, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, Oldham and Stockton. The ship-building industry the chief centre of which is the Clyde, is also of the first importance. Other important manufactures are those of hosiery (Nottingham, Leicester) pottery (the greater number of factories of which are located in the Potteries, a district in Staffordshire) chemicals, paper, leather (which employs 400,000 workers) books, etc. There were, in 1899, 6989 breweries the beer brewed in 1900-01 being valued at £13,940,536. The production of whiskeys and other spirituous liquors is also very large. The total value of British products exported in 1903 was £282,539,969 and of foreign and colonial products, £45,814,813 the value of the imports, £232,860,284. Of the last, the articles of food and drink were valued at £210,000,000 and the raw materials for textile manufactures at £78,570,000. The British fisheries are among the most important in the world. The number of men employed in 1901 was approximately 104,000, and the value of the fish landed was (excluding salmon and shell-fish) £2,044,562. The number of sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade in 1901 was 7036 of steam vessels, 7548; total tonnage, 9,534,406. The total number of vessels entering the

different ports was 251,117 registering 184,410,127 tons. Among the chief seaports are London, Liverpool, New castle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Hull, Southampton, Newport, Dover and Grimsby in England. Cardiff and Swansea in Wales. Glasgow, Greenock, Leith (the port of Edinburgh), Dundee, and Aberdeen in Scotland, and Dublin, Belfast, and Cork in Ireland. The chief naval ports are Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The railroad mileage in 1901 was 22,678; the operating lines having in England and Wales 15,308 miles, in Scotland 3562 miles, and in Ireland 3268 miles. The length of canals was, in 1898, 3907 miles, the traffic-tonnage of which was upward of 39,000,000.

The following cities of the United Kingdom had over 200,000 inhabitants in 1901: London (the capital of England and of the British Empire), Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (the capital of Scotland), Dublin (the capital of Ireland), Bradford, West Ham, Hull, Nottingham, Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leicester.

The government of Great Britain is a limited monarchy. The constitution is a fabric evolved gradually through the course of centuries and is in great part unwritten. The legislative authority is vested in the Parliament (Lords and Commons). The members of the House of Lords comprise peers of the blood royal, English bishops, English peers hereditary and created (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons, all of whom are life peers) Scotch representative peers (elected for duration of parliament) and Irish representative peers (elected for life) numbering in all about 600. The House of Commons consists of 700 members (of whom 277 represent the counties, 284 the parliamentary boroughs and 0 the universities) 495 of whom are chosen by the electors of England and Wales, 103 by those of Ireland and 2 by those of Scotland. Parliament meets in annual session, and the duration of a parliament is limited to seven years. The government is conducted by a prime minister who is always the head of the political party which happens to be in power, assisted by a cabinet. The composition of the cabinet is not always the same, the number of members varying from about a dozen to about 20. The cabinet is generally presumed to include the first lord of the treasury, the lord chancellor, the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the chancellor of the exchequer, the first lord of the admiralty and the five secretaries of state—viz., for home affairs, foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. Among other officials who are likely to be included in the cabinet are the chief secretary for Ireland, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the post master-general, and the president of the board of trade. The president of the local government board and one or two other officials may also be given seats. The Episcopalian form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state-established religion in England, and the Presbyterian form that of Scotland. For the history of Great Britain see BRITANNIA.

The British Empire is the largest in the world, extending into every zone and climate, comprising one-fifth of the land area of the globe, and embracing under its rule about one-fourth of the population of the world. The lands belonging to or controlled by England have an area of about 11,000,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 400,000,000. The area and population of its chief divisions are given in the following table:

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Population
EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS		
United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man and Channel Islands)	121,000	(1891) 41,000,000
Gibraltar	2	(1891) 87,500
Malta (together with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino)	117	(1891) 184,000
ASIAN POSSESSIONS		
Cyprus	2,564	(1891) 237,000
Empire of India (inclusive of native states and dependencies)	1,800,000	(1891) 280,000,000
Ceylon	25,323	(1891) 3,577,000
Maldives	115	30,000
Federated Malay States	28,000	(1891) 678,000
Java	4,850	300,000
Borneo (German colonies and dependencies)	76,000	480,000
Hong Kong (with dependent territory)	600	400,000
Welsh-wal	280	125,000
Bahrain	280	(1880) 68,000
Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca)	1,000	(1891) 478,000

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Population.
AMERICAN POSSESSIONS AND ISLANDS		
Cape Colony (including Giquanaid, East, Griqualand, West, Tembuland, Transkei, and Walfish Bay)	275,500	(Est. 1908) 1,400,000
British East Africa (including the protectorates of East Africa and Uganda)	275,000	(Est.) 4,000,000
British Central Africa (protectorates)	45,000	(Est.) 700,000
Somaland (protectorate)	30,000	(Est.) 150,000
Siambur (protectorate)	1,000	(Est.) 250,000
Siambur	10,800	(Est.) 250,000
Territory of the Bechuanas	250,000	(Est.) 190,000
Rhodesia	400,000	(Est.) 1,200,000
Nigeria (recently extended to the country of Lake Chad)	375,700	(Est.) 20,000,000
Natal	35,000	(1904) 1,100,000
Orange River Colony	45,500	(Est.) 400,000
Transvaal Colony	111,000	(Est.) 1,400,000
Gold Coast (with protectorate)	120,000	(Est.) 1,400,000
Lagos (with Yorubas)	25,970	(Est.) 1,500,000
Sierra Leone	30,000	(Est.) 1,000,000
Gambia (colony proper)	60	(1901) 13,500
St. Helena	47	(1901) 5,000
Ascension	24	(1898) 450
Tristan d'Acunha	45	(1901) 70
Mauritius (with dependencies)	650	(1901) 250,000
Reunion (with dependencies)	190	(1901) 20,000
Antigua, St. John, and other islands		
St. Paul Island, Amsterdam Id and, etc.		
AMERICAN POSSESSIONS		
Dominion of Canada	8,000,000	(1901) 8,372,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,000	(1901) 250,000
Bermudas	20	(1901) 17,500
British West India Islands	12,000	(1901) 1,670,000
British Honduras	7,500	(1901) 37,500
British Columbia	104,000	(1900) 294,242
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500	2,000
AUSTRALIAN POSSESSIONS AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN		
Till Islands	5,045	(1901) 117,870
British New Guinea	50,000	(Est.) 250,000
New South Wales	310,700	(1901) 1,254,840
New Zealand	104,700	(1901) 712,719
Queensland	608,497	(1901) 480,586
South Australia (with N. Territory)	903,960	(1901) 302,644
Tasmania	28,215	(1901) 172,475
Victoria	87,864	(1901) 1,201,070
Western Australia	973,930	(1901) 184,128
Various Pacific Ocean islands or island-groups (including Tonga, Fanning, Phoenix, Gilbert, Ellice, British Solomon, Pitcairn, Ducie, etc.)		

(See the countries named in the above table.)

Great Bette des Morts, a lake in Winnebago co. Wis. an expansion of the Keweenaw River about 3½ miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

Great Cacapon, a post-village and resort of Morgan co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 33 miles NW of Martinsburg. It is on the Potomac River at the mouth of the Cacapon River. Pop. about 200.

Great Cacapon River, W. Va. See **CACAPON**.

Great Captain's Islands, in Long Island Sound, S of Great Neck Conn. with a fixed light.

Great Carimonsa, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, SW of Singapore.

Great Catwick, an island of the China Sea, off the coast of Cochin China. Lat. 10° 6' N.

Great Coco Island. See **COCO ISLANDS**.

Great Cora Island, in the Caribbean Sea, E of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Great Crosby, a town of England. See **CROSBY**.

Great Crosslogs, a post-village of Scott co. Ky. on the North Elkhorn River 2½ miles from Georgetown.

Great Cammois, Hungary. See **CAMMOIS**.

Great Drilling Range, a mountain backbone of southern Australia, forming a westerly extension of the Australian Alps. In a more special meaning, the E.-W. range of Victoria, which unites with the Pyrenees on the W. and with the Hume Range on the E.

Great Doorn, a river of Cape Colony, Africa, an affluent of the Olifant's River. To the east of it is the Little Doorn.

Great Drinfeld. See **DAURFIELD**.

Great Egg Harbor, N.J. an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape May and Atlantic co.

Great Egg Harbor River, N.J. rises in Camden co. runs southeastward through Atlantic co. and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. It is about 60 miles long. Sloops ascend it to May's Landing.

Great E'quianuk Creek, of Wayne co. Pa. flows into the Delaware River.

Greater Grand Rapids, Wis. See **GRAND RAPIDS**.

Greaterville, a post-village of Pima co. Ariz. The backing point is Tucson. Pop. about 150.

Great Falls, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. on the Potomac River 9 miles SW of Rockville. Pop. about 250. The river here falls 80 feet within 1½ miles.

Great Falls, a city capital of Cascade co. Mont., on the Missouri River and on the Great Northern R. 80 miles NE by N of Helena. It has large smelting and reduction works, breweries, flouring mills etc. It is an important shipping point for wool. Pop. in 1900 14,930. The Missouri at this place has a total fall of 500 feet and is contracted from upward of half a mile to 300 yards. Elevation of the city 2300 feet above the sea.

Great Falls, a former post-village of Strafford co. N.H. now coextensive with Somersworth township (town), on the Salmon River and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles N of Dover. See **SOMERSWORTH**.

Great Falls, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va. 7 miles NE of Herndon.

Great Farinodon, England. See **FARINODON**.

Great Fish Bay, southwestern Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 16° 30' S., lon 11° 47' E.

Great Fish River, or **Brick River**, a river of Canada rises near the northern shore of Lake Ayhuac NE of Great Slave Lake, and after a tortuous NE course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 8' N lon 94° 40' W. Length about 500 miles.

Great Fish River, a river of Cape Colony rises in the Sneeuwbergen (Snowy Mountains) flows tortuously SNE through the districts of Somerset, Albany etc., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 35° 57' S, lon 27° E after a SE. course estimated at 230 miles. The mouth is closed by a bar. Its affluents are the Graak, Turke, and Little Fish rivers.

Great Glacier, Canada. See **ISLELLEWANT**.

Great Green Island, in Knox co., Me. lies in the Atlantic Ocean NW of Matinecock Island.

Great Grimby, a town of England. See **Grimby**.

Great Harwood, a town of Lancashire England 3 miles from Accrington. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1901 12,015.

Great Island, an island on the N side of Cork Harbor Ireland. Length, 4½ miles. Queenstown is on its E shore.

Great Island, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor N.H. near the SW side. On it is a light, in lat. 43° 1 34' N.

Great Island, the largest of the Furneaux Islands in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania.

Great Kanawha (ka-new-wa) a river which rises in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina runs northeastward into Virginia, and then changing its course traverses several counties in West Virginia and enters the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va. It receives the Gauley River in Fayette co. W. Va. above which confluence the stream is generally known as the New River. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. It is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Kanawha Falls, a distance of about 100 miles.

Great Marroo, Cape Colony. See **CAPE COLONY**.

Great Mel (or Mui) River, Cape Colony. See **MEL**.

Great Mills, in Richmond co. Va., a post-station of the city of New York.

Great Lake, Tasmania. See **CLARENCE LAKE**.

Great Lakes, a collective name for the 5 large lakes lying on the United States-Canada border, and forming the upper waters of the St. Lawrence system (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario).

Great Linkhov, Siberia. See **LINKHOV**.

Great Lion, a river of South Africa. See **GANKA**.

Great Marlow, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension bridge 5 miles NNW of Maidenhead. Pop. in 1901 4626.

Great Mills, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. Pop. 60.

Great Namaqualand (na-ma-kwa-land) or **Namaqualand**, the S. part of German Southwest Africa, bordering S on the Orange River. It is generally desert, without water, and with but scanty rainfall. Mountain ranges (chiefly of the table variety peculiar to South Africa) run parallel to the coast, attaining altitudes of 5000 feet.

The coast-settlement of Angora Pequella (or Luderitz Bay) was the first African colony of Germany. Other settlements

are the mission stations Bethany and Beersheba, and Stoumen on the Orange River. The region forms part of a protectorate under the name of German-Namaland.

Greentack, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. 14 miles NNE. of Brooklyn, on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Flushing.

Great Ogeechee River, Ga. See **Ogeechee**.

Great Okeechobee River, Fla. See **Okeechobee**.

Great Paradise Key, Bahamas. See **Paradise**.

Great Pedee, S.C. See **Pedee**, Great.

Great (or Sandy) Point, the N. extremity of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a fixed light. Lat. $41^{\circ} 23' N$.

Great Pond, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on the S. shore of Great Pond, 28 miles E. of Milford. Pop. 80.

Great Popo, Guinea. See **Grass Popo**.

Great River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Bayshore. Pop. about 400.

Great Saint Bernard. See **Saint Bernard**.

Great Salt Lake, Utah. It is in the NE part of the Great Basin and at the W. base of the Wasatch Mountains. It is about 80 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 30 miles. The surface is 4218 feet above the level of the sea. This lake has no outlet. Its principal tributaries are the Bear, Jordan, and Weber rivers, all of which enter at the E. side. It encloses several islands, one of which, Antelope Island, is about 18 miles long. The water is a saturated solution of common salt (chloride of sodium) and in 1850 contained 32.4 per cent. of solid matter (chiefly chloride of sodium) in minor quantities, chloride of magnesium and sulphate of soda, etc., an amount which has since been considerably reduced. In 1869 it was but 15 per cent. The greatest depth is about 48 feet. Several species of insects and a brine-shrimp have been found in these waters. The lake is merely a relic of a former much larger body of water in which geologists have given the name of Lake Bonneville, the ancient upper terrace line of which stands nearly 1000 feet above the present surface. The present waters are subject to considerable fluctuations, having at this time an average depth of only 13 feet, the same as 50 years ago, while in 1869 the depth was about 26 feet. The rise of the waters during the wet cycle of 1865-1885 was 13 feet the fall between 1885 and 1904, 11.5 feet. Gardfield Beach, a much frequented bathing resort, is on the E. coast.

Great Shemogue (shem-o'-groe) or **Bristol**, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick 10 miles from Shediac.

Great Slave Lake, a large lake of Canada, lies between lat. $66^{\circ} 40'$ and $63^{\circ} 40'$ N. and lon. $103^{\circ} 30'$ and $118^{\circ} 30'$ W. It is about 300 miles long and 80 miles wide at the broadest part. Area about 10,000 sq. m. Its form is very irregular. It is partly supplied with water by the Great Slave and Hay rivers and other streams. The bulk of its surplus water is discharged through the Mackenzie River, which issues from its W. end. A part of it finds its way into Hudson Bay through the Arctik-Umik River. Elevation, 391 feet.

Great Slave River, of Canada, is formed by the Peace River after it is joined by the Stony River from Lake Athabasca. It enters Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths near Fort Resolution. Total course, 300 miles. Fort Smith is the head of navigation for the sea.

Great South Bay, N.Y. is on the S. side of Long Island, about midway between its E. and W. extremities, and is partly separated from the ocean by a long and narrow strip of land called Great South Beach.

Great Torrington, a municipal borough of Devonshire, England. Pop. in 1901 3241.

Great Valley, or **Killbuck**, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. in Great Valley township (town) on the Allegheny River and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 40 miles SSE. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 500 at the town in 1900 1897.

Great Village, a maritime town of Nova Scotia co. of Colchester near the head of Cheboudi Bay 3 miles from Londonderry. It has a foundry, etc., with a shipping trade. Pop. about 600.

Great Works, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. on the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 11 miles above Bangor. It has manufacturers of lumber and chemical fibre. Pop. about 600.

Great Yarmouth, England. See **Yarmouth**.

Grebenstein, 'grä-ben-stein', a town of Prussia, in Hanse-Nassau, 11 miles NNW. of Cassel. Pop. about 1000.

Greble, 'grä-b'l', a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., about 35 miles W. by N. of Reading.

Grecian Archipelago. See **Ionian Sea**.

Greece (Gr. *Ellas*, *Hellas* L. *Griecia*), a kingdom of southern Europe, occupying the extremity of the east-

ernmost of the three great peninsulas of the continent, the Balkan Peninsula. It is situated between lat. 36° and $46^{\circ} N$ and lon. 18° and $26^{\circ} E$. (including the islands); bounded N. by European Turkey (*Macedonia*), W. by European Turkey (*Epirus*) from which it is separated by the Arta, and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Aegean Sea. Area, 26,614 sq. m. It is composed of a continental portion, which comprises Hellas in the N. and the peninsula of the Morea (anc. Peloponnese) in the S. and of an insular portion consisting of the islands in the Aegean Sea and the Ionian Islands. Hellas and the Morea are almost separated by the gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the W. and the Gulf of Argina (Saronic Gulf) on the E. the connecting strip of land the Isthmus of Corinth, being in its narrowest part, where it is pierced by a ship-canal, only about 4 miles across.

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous, the western portion of Hellas being occupied by prolongations and spurs of the Dinaric Alps, which are continued into the Ionian Islands and through the Morea, whence they are deflected in the direction of Asia Minor. Near the S. extremity of the Morea is Mount Taygetos (or St. Elias) 7910 feet in altitude. Running in a measure parallel with this chain is the range of the Pindus, which enters on the N. from Turkey, divides northern Greece into two nearly equal sections (an eastern and a western) and one of whose arms, Mount Othrys forms the greater part of the S. boundary of Thessaly. In the Peloponnesian branch of the Pindus is Mount Paricemus (or Liki) 8070 feet the culminating point of the kingdom. The heart of the Morea is largely of a ruggedly wild plateau character with deep ravines and valleys and barren limestone plains. The coasts are elevated, irregular and deeply indented the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Patras, Lepanto (or Corinth), Argina, Neopoli, Katakylas, Euboea (or Messana) and Arcadia. Chief capes are Marathon, Colonus (or Sunium) and Skrophis, all in Attica and Skillo, Mafis, Mistapan, Gelle and Klarentza in the Morea. Off the W. coast are the Ionian Islands. The large island of Euboea lies along the N.E. side of the main-land, from which it is separated by a long narrow channel called in its narrowest part Koripus. The other islands are mainly scattered over the Aegean Sea to the two groups of the Cyclades and the northern Sporades. Most of the Grecian islands appear to be disrupted parts of the main land tectonic dislocations having brought about breakages of various kinds. The region has been frequently visited by earthquakes. Volcanic phenomena are most active in the Santorin group of islands. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation and the greater number not permanent. The principal are, in Hellas, the *Aspropotamo* (anc. Achelous) rising in Turkey, an affluent of the Ionian Sea the *Salamvra* (Penios), which flows into the Gulf of Paioniki the *Phidaris* which flows E. to the Gulf of Patras and the *Nedida* (Spercheios) an affluent of the Gulf of Larina and the *Cephissus*, which flows S. to the Gulf of Argina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the *Roipia* (Alpheus) in the W. and the *Evrotas* (Lil) in the E. The extensive lake of Topolus (anc. Copais) in Boeotia has been recently drained. Caverns, sinks and underground pipes or water passages (*catachisms*) are numerous in the limestone regions.

The climate is temperate and generally healthy except in some parts of the coasts. The summer, during which the vegetation of the lowlands in greater part withers, are hot and almost rainless. In some of the interior valleys the temperature not infrequently rises to 100° 105° and even higher at Athens the extreme is 166° . Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains the extreme of lowland cold is about 8° . The vegetable products vary according to the elevation of the soil. The olive, vine, fig, currant, grape, melon, rice, cotton, orange, citron and pomegranate thrive on the coasts and in districts situated at an elevation of 1000 feet, where also the myrtle, mastic and plane-tree flourish. The vegetation of the plains is composed in greater part of evergreen shrubs, with occasional woods of fir and oak. Above 6000 feet in elevation the mountains are in great part covered with pine forests. Agriculture is neglected, only one-seventh of the area being under cultivation. The annual current crop is about 150,000 tons the crop of valonia, the acorn-cup of a species of oak used in tanning was, in 1901 1460 tons. The annual wheat product is about 7,000,000 bushels, barley 3,600,000 bushels and rye 1,000,000 bushels. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats, bees are raised. The wild animals include the stag, roebuck, fallow deer, bear, fox, jackal, wild-boar, ibex, and hare; and it would appear that during the Roman period even the lion (possibly also the hyena) was found among the mountain fastnesses. The bird-fauna is largely developed and in-

stades many forms that are migrant from the African continent. The lake-borders and swamps teem with bird-life, swans, ducks and geese, pelicans, gulls, snipe, etc. Other birds are various herons, partridges the spoon-bill, lammergeier thrushes, and nightingale.

The mineral wealth of Greece is still largely undeveloped, although much ore has from time to time been extracted. The deposits of Laurium (see ENIGMA) a place famed in antiquity for its yield of silver are now worked for manganese, cadmium, iron, lead and silver the manganese-iron product in 1902 having been about 250,000 tons. Sulphur is found on Milo and in some of the volcanic islands. Lignite occurs at a number of localities, as do likewise gypsum, barites, salt, and magnesia. The marbles of Greece have long been famous.

Greece has few manufactures, property so called, but milk, cottons, woollens, chemicals, iron-ware, pottery, paper, soap, leather and beet-sugar are produced for domestic use and to some extent for export. Ship-building is carried on in a minor way. There were, in 1904, 640 miles of railroad in operation and about 300 miles were in course of construction. The chief resource of the inhabitants has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Hydra, Corfu, Nauplia, Hermopolis (Syra), Volo and Kalamata. The exports are currants, valonia, wine, cotton and cotton yarn, olive-oil, tobacco, figs, sponges, emery, metals, etc. Greece is divided into 36 nomarchies—viz. Arta, Trikala, Kardhina, and Larissa, in northern Hellas; Euboea and Phthiotis, in middle Hellas; Magnesia (eastern Hellas) and the northern Sporades; Achaia and Etolia (one nomarchy), Phocia, Boeotia, and Attica, in southern Hellas; Achaia and Corinthia, in the V of the Morea; Argolis, in the E of the Morea; Laconia, Messenia, and Messenia, in the S of the Morea; Triphylia and Elis, in the W of the Morea; Arcadia, in the central part of the Morea; Euboea, the Cyclades, Corfu (Kerkira), Louka, Cephalonia (Kephallonia) and Zante (Zacynthos) embracing most of the islands. The population of Greece in 1896 was 2,433,006 or 97 to the square mile. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Greeks, the most numerous foreign element being the Albanians. The inhabitants of Greece comprise only about one-third of the Greek people. The Greek population of European Turkey is not greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Greek kingdom. Asia Minor the Turkish islands, and Crete contain together approximately as many Greeks as European Turkey. There is a considerable Greek population in Caucasus, Bulgaria, and other countries including the United States.

The government of Greece is a constitutional monarchy. The Greek church is the established religion to which nine-tenths of the people belong and which acknowledges the king as its temporal head. The chief educational institution is the university at Athens. There is an effective and well-sustained system of public instruction. The principal towns (with populations in 1896) are as follows: Athens the capital (pop. 111,426); Piræus 42,162; Patras 37,068; Trikala, 31,149; Corfu, 17,918; Hermopolis, Volo, Larissa, and Zante.

From the remotest historic times Greece was the scene of events of the greatest significance and interest, events which made it the cradle of European civilization. Among the principal facts, incidents, and landmarks of ancient Greek history are: The period of Mycenaean civilization (including the Heroic Age, as sung by the poets) previous to 1000 B.C.; establishment of the Dorians in the Peloponnese, according to the common account, about 1100 B.C.; composition of the Homeric poems (marking the development of Greek civilization in Asia Minor) between 1000 and 900 B.C.; the moulding of Sparta into a military state by the Lycurgus legislation about 800 B.C.; beginning of the Olympiads, 776 B.C.; establishment of Greek colonies along the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, about 750-650 B.C.; Sparta supplants Argos as the leading power in the Peloponnese, about 750 B.C.; migration of Solon at Athens, about 604 B.C.; first Persian invasion, 490 B.C.; invasion of Xerxes, 480 B.C.; the hegemony passes from Sparta to Athens, 477 B.C.; Pericles at the head of the Athenian state, 444-429 B.C.; Peloponnesian War (Sparta becomes dominant) 431-404 B.C.; Theban hegemony 371-362 B.C.; Macedonia imposes her yoke, 338 B.C.; Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire, 334-323 B.C.; rise of the Achæan League, about 286 B.C.; Roman conquest completed, 146 B.C.; Greece part of the Byzantine or Greek Empire, from A.D. 395. The age of the greatest development of Greek art, literature and philosophy was the period from about 600 to about 300 B.C. After the Roman conquest the nobler elements of the Greek character were less conspicuous, and were gradually lost. The Byzantine civilization was essentially Greek, though

essentially Roman; but with the decline of the Byzantine power the Greek nationality entered upon a long period of lethargy and the people were afterwards handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. In 1204 Greece was partitioned among the Latin conquerors of Constantinople. These western invaders established the principality of Achaia and the duchy of Athens. The Turks put an end to the Byzantine Empire in 1453, and a few years later were masters of Greece. A period of the grossest misrule and oppression followed. At last, in 1821, the Greeks declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful when foreign powers interfered and compelled the Turks in 1829 to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. A royal government was instituted in 1832. The Ionian Islands were incorporated in the Greek kingdom in 1863-64. In 1831 the Ottoman dominions were enlarged at the expense of Turkey. In 1897 Greece having resolved to annex the island of Crete, where the Christians had taken up arms against the Mohammedans, engaged in a war with Turkey which ended disastrously.

Greece, a post-village of Monroe co. N.Y. in Greece township (town), 5 miles NW of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 5670 of the village, 200.

Greece City, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. about 8 miles N by E. of Butler. Pop. about 100.

Greeding, a village of a town of Bavaria, 31 miles SSE of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1900.

Greeley, a county in the W part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado has an area of 780 sq. m. Capital, Tribune. Pop. in 1890 1284 in 1900 403.

Greeley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loup River. Capital Greeley. Pop. in 1890 4989 in 1900 5901.

Greeley, a banking city capital of Weld co. Colo. on the Cache la Poudre River 32 miles NNE of Denver on the Union Pacific and the Colorado and Southern R.R. It is situated in a fertile valley and has a delightful climate. It has a state normal school flour, lumber, beet-sugar and cooling industries. Pop. in 1900 8023. Elevation 6633 feet.

Greeley, a banking post-town of Delaware co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. 40 miles W by N of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 488.

Greeley, a banking city of Anderson co. Kan. 44 miles S of Lawrence, on the Missouri Pacific R.R. Pop. in 1900 394.

Greeley, a banking post-town capital of Greeley co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 45 miles NW of Central. Pop. in 1900 552. Greeley Center is the name of the station.

Greeley, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. Pop. about 75.

Greeleyville, a post-town of Williamsburg co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line 14 miles from Kingstree. Pop. in 1900 252.

Greeley Fjord, a western indentation of Grinnell Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 81° N.

Green, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky has an area of 232 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is partly drained by Russell's Creek. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890 11,403 in 1900 12,255.

Green, a county in the E part of Wisconsin bordering on Illinois has an area of 516 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pequot and Sugar rivers. Capital Monroe. Pop. in 1890 22,732 in 1900 22,710.

Green, a banking post-village of Clay co. Kan. on the Lavenworth Kansas and Western R.R. Pop. about 175.

Green, a township of Forest co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1159.

Green, a township of Pa. See GAAR.

Green, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2128.

Green, a township of Pa. See GREENA.

Green, a township of Pa. See GREENA.

Greenback, a station of Northumberland co. Pa., 2 miles E. of Shamokin. Coal is mined here.

Greenback, a post-village of Loudon co. Tenn. The banking point is London.

Greenbackville, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on Chincoteague Bay 15 miles S of Snowhill Md. Pop. about 364.

Greenbank, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Mullica (or Little Egg Harbor) River 7 miles from Egg Harbor City. Pop. about 300.

Greenbank, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa. about 54 miles W of Philadelphia.

Greenbank, a post-village of Pocahontas co. W. Va. about 105 miles E. of Charleston.

Greenbank, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 6 miles S. of Wick. Pop. 200. The banking point is Uzbridge.

Green Bay, a part of Lake Michigan, communicates with the northern end of that lake and extends southwestward into Wisconsin. It is about 194 miles long and from 16 to 20 miles wide. The Fox River enters this bay at the SW extremity.

Green Bay, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., 61 miles by rail WSW of Richmond.

Greenbary, a city port of delivery and capital of Brown co., Wis., situated at the head or SW extremity of Green Bay and on the right bank of the Fox River at its mouth, 65 miles NNE of Fond du Lac and 113 miles N of Milwaukee. It is on the Green Bay and Western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It has a good harbor and great facilities for trade and navigation. The industries comprise extensive breweries, saw and flour mills, cooperages, soap-works and manufactories of canned goods, paper, machinery, furniture, etc. Large quantities of lumber, grain, and ash are exported. Greenbary contains a court-house, various academic institutions, and many elegant residences. Pop. in 1864, 2275; in 1894, 9669; in 1900, 18,664.

Green Bottom, a post-village of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Huntington.

Greenbrier, a county in the SE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 1051 sq. m. It is intersected by the Greenbrier River and is partly drained by the Mingo River. The Alleghany Mountains extend along the SE. border of this county the surface of which is diversified with picturesque scenery of mountains and fertile valleys. White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place, is situated in this county. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,634; in 1900, 20,681.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., 9 miles by rail E. by N. of Decatur.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 13 miles N. of Conway. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 250.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 11 miles SSE of Seebury.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles N. of Nashville. It has a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Greenbrier Mountain, a long ridge, about 3000 feet high, extending through Pocahontas co., W. Va., about 5 miles W. of the Greenbrier River. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW.

Greenbrier River, W. Va., rises in the Alleghany Mountains, near the NE. extremity of Pocahontas co. and enters the Great Kanawha River in Summers co. near Hinton. It is about 175 miles long.

Greenburg, a township (town) of Westchester co., N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River. It contains villages named Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings upon Hudson, Irvington, and Tarrytown, and part of the village of White Plains. Pop. in 1900, 15,544.

Greenburr, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 1 mile E. of Boonsville.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., about 16 miles SW of Dalton.

Greenbush, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., about 50 miles W. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kan.

Greenbush, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Greenbush, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., near the sea-shore, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 2 miles N. of East Marshfield. Pop. about 400.

Greenbush, a post-village of Alcona co., Mich., 5 miles E. of Harrisville. Pop. about 160.

Greenbush, also called **Emst Albany**, a former village of Rensselaer co., N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, with which it is connected by bridge and of which it forms a postal sub-station. It has sawmills and color works.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, 20 miles SW of Dayton.

Greenbush, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 22 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1669.

Greencamp, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 5 miles SW of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Greencastle, a small seaport of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Donagel, on the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 miles NE. of Movilla.

Greencastle, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carrigford Bay near Cranfield Point.

Greencastle, a banking city, capital of Putnam co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 33 miles W. by E. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of De Pauw University (Methodist Episcopal) which was organized in 1835. Greencastle has manufactures of pumps, drag-saws, lightning-rods, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3561.

Greencastle, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, 22 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Greencastle, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Big Barren River, 8 miles below Bowling Green.

Greencastle, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Mo., 15 miles by rail E. by N. of Milan. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Greencastle, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 24 miles W. of Carroll. Pop. 180.

Greencastle, a banking post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek and on the Cumberland Valley R., 11 miles SSW of Chambersburg. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1463.

Greencastle Junction (Limestone post-office), a village of Putnam co., Ind., 2 miles W. of Greencastle. It has large limestone-quarries and lime-kilns.

Green Center, a post-village of Noble co., Ind.

Green City, a banking city of Sullivan co., Mo., 12 miles NE. of Milan on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Greencove Springs, a post-town capital of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles S. of Jacksonville, its banking point. It has warm springs and is a popular winter resort. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Green Creek, Ohio, rises in Seneca co. and enters the Sandusky River 5 miles from its mouth.

Greencreek, a post-village of Cape May co., N. J., 2 miles from Biogrado station.

Greendale, a post-town of Dearborn co., Ind., in Lawrenceburg township. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Kittanning.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 5 miles N. of Abingdon.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Alabama. Area, 861 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Black Warrior and the Tombigbee rivers. Capital, Eufaula. Pop. in 1890, 23,007; in 1900, 24,183.

Greene, a northeastern county of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the St. Francis River and on the W. by the Cache River. Capital, Paragould. Pop. in 1890, 12,908; in 1900, 19,079.

Greene, a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia. Area, 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River, which also forms the SW. boundary, and is bounded on the W. by the Apalachicola River. Capital, Greensboro. Pop. in 1890, 17,051; in 1900, 19,542.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River and intersected by Apple and Macoupin creeks. It has valuable beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Carrolton. Pop. in 1890, 23,791; in 1900, 23,402.

Greene, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 487 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Beech Creek. Beds of bituminous coal are found here. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 24,379; in 1900, 28,530.

Greene, a county in the west-central part of Iowa, has an area of 579 sq. m. It is intersected by the Racoon (or Corn) River. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 15,797; in 1900, 17,820.

Greene, a county in the SE. part of Mississippi bordering on Alabama, has an area of 819 sq. m. It is drained by the Chickasaw and Leaf rivers which unite in the SW. part of the county and form the Pascagoula River. Capital, Leakeville. Pop. in 1890, 5906; in 1900, 8793.

Greene, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is intersected by the James River and also drained by the Sac, the Pomme de Terre and Little Sac rivers. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 48,016; in 1900, 43,713.

Greene, a county in the SE. part of New York, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by Catskill Creek, and is also drained by Schoharie Creek. The surface is rugged and diversified with grand and picturesque scenery of the Catskill Mountains. Capital, Catskill. Pop. in 1890, 81,408; in 1900, 31,478.

Greene, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 546 sq. m. It is intersected by Conestoga Creek, a tributary of the Neuse River, and also drained by

Mohanta Creek. Capital, Greenhill. Pop. in 1890, 10,089 in 1900 12,988

Greene, a county in the SW part of Ohio, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Miami River and also drained by the Mad River, which touches the NW extremity of the county and by Caesar's Creek. Capital, Xenia. Pop. in 1890 29,890; in 1900 31,613

Greene, the most southwestern county of Pennsylvania bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 853 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River and also drained by Wheeling and Ten Mile creeks, and contains valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and sandstone. Capital, Waynesburg. Pop. in 1890, 29,985 in 1900 28,281

Greene, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nolichucky River and also drained by Look Creek both of which enter the French Broad River on the W border. The surface is partly mountainous and covered with extensive forests. The county has valuable beds of iron-ore. Pop. in 1890 26,614 in 1900 39,888

Greene, a county in the north-central part of Virginia, has an area of 150 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Rapidan River and on the NW by the Blue Ridge. It is watered by the North Fork of the Rappahannock River. Capital, Stauntonville. Pop. in 1890 3623 in 1900 6214

Greene, a banking post-town of Butler co. Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 33 miles NW of Cedar Falls. It is an important cattle and produce region. Pop. in 1900 1192

Greene, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co. Me. about 20 miles SW of Augusta, is bounded on the W by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900, 826 It contains a hamlet named Greene, on the Maine Central R. 7 miles NE of Lewiston

Greene, a township of Sumner co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 627

Greene, a banking post-village in Greene township (town) Chenango co. N. Y. on the Chenango River and on the Lackawanna R. 22 miles SW of Norwich. Pop. in 1900 1236 of the town 2153

Greene, a township of Beaver co. Pa., on the Ohio boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1013

Greene, a township of Clinton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1381

Greene, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1406

Greene, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3878

Greene, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 572

Greene, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 20 miles S of Lancaster. Pop. about 150

Greene, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 699

Greene, a township of Pike co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1022

Greene, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles WNW of Providence. Pop. about 400

Greene Center, Noble co. Ind. See GREEN CENTER

Greene Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co. Me.

Greene Landing, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa.

Greeneville, a county of Virginia. See GREENSVILLE

Greenville, or Greenville, a banking post-town capital of Greene co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 36 miles SW of Bristol. It has various manufactures and is the seat of the Greenville College Institute. It has tobacco and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 1817

Greenfield, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. about 100

Greenfield, a banking city of Greene co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 39 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 1903

Greenfield, a banking city capital of Hancock co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, paper glass, gas-engines, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900 4489

Greenfield, a banking post-town, capital of Adair co. Iowa, 21 miles N. of Cronon, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. It is an important stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900 1300

Greenfield, a post-township (town) of Pocahontas co. Me. about 22 miles NE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 169

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mass., in Greenfield township (town) near the W bank of the Connecticut River, 2 miles above the mouth of the Deerfield River, and 30 miles N of Springfield, on the Bos-

ton and Maine R. It contains a court-house, high-school, and public libraries, and is a favorite summer-resort. The town which is intersected by the Green River has manufactures of table and other cutlery tools, boots and shoes, machinery silver-ware, agricultural implements, baby-carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 7927

Greenfield, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. 7 miles NW of Detroit, its banking point. Pop. about 500

Greenfield, a banking city capital of Dade co., Mo. on the Sao River or its West Fork 38 miles WNW of Springfield, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900 1400 Coal, lead, and zinc are mined in the vicinity

Greenfield, a post-village and township (town) of Hillsboro co., N. H. about 25 miles SW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 606

Greenfield, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. about 33 miles WNW of Rondout. Pop. about 150

Greenfield, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Detroit Southern R. 24 miles W of Chillicothe. It has many factories of horse-pads, carriages, cash-registers, novelties etc. Pop. in 1900 2979

Greenfield, a township of Blair co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1427

Greenfield, a post-village of Erie co. Pa. 14 miles E of Erie. Pop. 100 of Greenfield township in 1900 1001

Greenfield, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 681

Greenfield, a village of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 75

Greenfield, Washington co. Pa. on the W bank of the Monongahela River 30 miles E of Pittsburgh. See COAL CREEK

Greenfield, a banking post-village of Weakly co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 40 miles N of Jackson. It has machine-works, manufactures of staves fruit-boxes etc. Pop. about 1800

Greenfield, a township (town) of La Crosse co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 729

Greenfield, a township (town) of Milwaukee co. Wis. 4 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 5814

Greenfield, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 713

Greenfield, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. on the Baraboo River. Pop. in 1900 924

Greenfield, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Alexan-dria. Pop. 150

Greenfield Center, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y. in Greenfield township (town), 6 miles NW of Saratoga Springs, on the Adirondack R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1837

Greenfield Hill, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. about 6 miles W of Bridgeport. Pop. about 125

Greenfield Mills, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co. Ind.

Greenford, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 200

Green Forest, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Ark. on the St. Louis and North Arkansas R. 23 miles ER of Eureka Springs. Pop. in 1900 469

Greengarden, a post-village of Will co. Ill. about 36 miles SSW of Chicago.

Greengarden, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa.

Greengrove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala. on the Tombigbee River 15 miles S of Hontaville.

Greengrove, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Ky.

Greengrove, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. 10 miles N of Scranton

Green Harbor, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 200

Greenhaven, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., about 65 miles N by E. of New York

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co. Ala., 17 miles NNE. of Florence.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Ga.

Greenhill, a post-village of Warren co. Ind. about 12 miles W of Lafayette. Pop. about 160

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ky. 10 miles E. of Bowling Green

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Rutberford co. N. C. about 25 miles SE of Asheville.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio, 2 miles from East Rochester

Greenhill, a village of Washington co. R. I. It has manufactures of woollen yarn. Pop. 100

Greenhill, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. about 20 miles NE of Nashville. Pop. 90

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 35 miles NW of Jefferson.

Green Hill, a post-village of Pitkin co., Fern Scotland, on the E. side of the West River 7 miles from Pitkin.

Greenhithe, a village of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 3 miles ENE of Dartford.

Greenhorn, a post-village of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Greenhorn River, 28 miles SW of Pueblo and 5 miles from the Greenhorn Mountain.

Greenhorn River, Colo., rises near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., 8 miles below the town of Pueblo.

Greenhurst, a resort of Chautauque co., N. Y., on Chautauque Lake.

Green Island, an island and a village in Jamaica, on its W coast and on Green Island Harbor 3 miles SW of Lucua.

Green Island, a small island in the China Sea, about 35 miles SW of the Tambelan Islands.

Green Island, an island of Australia, on the NE coast of Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 44' S.

Green Island, Quebec. See *Île à Vauz*.

Green Island, in Hudson Strait, Canada, 100 miles NW of Cape Chedigh.

Green Island, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles N by W of Clinton. Pop. about 150.

Green Island, a village of Albany co., N. Y., is on an island in the Hudson River opposite Troy with which it is connected by bridge. It has iron foundries, machine-shops, and manufacturing of lumber staves, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4770. The banking point is Troy.

Green Islands, two small islands in the China Sea, on the E coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsung-chow. Lat. 22° 21' N. lon. 114° 40' E.

Green Isle, a post-village of Shiley co., Minn., 10 miles SE of Glenora. It is on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Green Key, one of the Bahamas. See *Cayo Verna*.

Green Lake, a sheet of water 24 miles from Georgetown, Columbia, 10,400 feet.

Green Lake, Wis., is in Green Lake co. and is 5 miles long by 3 miles wide.

Green Lake, of British Columbia, situated between Alexandra and the Thompsons River is about 30 miles in length.

Green Lake, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 364 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Fox (or Menomah) River and is also drained by the Grand and White rivers. Among its remarkable features are Packer and Green lakes. Capital, Dertford. Pop. in 1890, 13,163; in 1900, 15,797.

Greenlake, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. Pop. about 70.

Greenlake, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. about 60.

Greenlake, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the W. side of Green Lake.

Greenlake, a post-township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis., about 24 miles W of Fond du Lac. It is bounded on the NW by a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 1288.

Greenlake, a village and place of summer-resort of Green Lake co., Wis., 1 mile from Dertford.

Greenland (Dan. *Grønland*, *grøn* 'blond') an extensive region NE of North America, after Australia the largest insular land-mass of the globe, extending from Cape Farewell in the south, in lat. 59° 45' N. to the Peary Channel, which separates it from some closely adjoining land masses still farther north in about lat. 82°-83°. The NE apex of Greenland proper is Independence Bay in lat. 81° 37' the extreme northern point of the outlying land-masses (Hazen Melville, and Holstein Lands) which are structurally a part of Greenland, is Cape Morris Jessup, lat. 83° 39' Area, about 850,000 sq. m. Greenland is throughout most of its extent a mountainous country with elevations rising from 3000 to 8000 feet and more above the sea, the rugged mountain-heights descending in abrupt falls to the ocean and presenting a landscape closely similar to Norway and other parts of the Scandinavian peninsula. Deep and tortuous fjords, floating out thousands of icebergs—the debris of the descending glaciers—bight into the coast, extending inward in some cases to distances of 50-100 miles. The deep mountain-valleys of the interior have been obliterated by the accumulation through ages of drifting and fallen snow, which has built up the general level of the country beyond the mountain-crests themselves, so that the eye sees only a vast and uniform snow-mantled as ice-cap, sweeping and undulating between elevations of 4000 and 5000 feet. This

great inland ice is the feeding-basin of Greenland's thousands of glaciers, many of which are among the largest in the world. Seemingly the largest of all known glaciers is the Humboldt, in the NW, which discharges into Kane Basin and is thought to have an ice-front of 45-50 miles. Other well-known glaciers on the W coast are the Petowik, Great Karakak, and Jakobshavn. The highest elevation thus far determined is Petermann Peak near the E coast, in about lat. 73° 45' and seemingly 9000 feet in height. The most extensive indentations of the coast are the Shearard Oboke Fjord, in the extreme NW, Petermann Fjord, Kane Basin, Ingledfield Gulf, Disko Bay, Scoresby Sound, and Fyana-Josef Fjord, the last two on the E coast.

While most of Greenland is eternally buried under snow and ice, much of the coast-strip is freed of its winter mantle during the summer months June-September, and appears covered, where the soil admits of plant growth, with a profuse vegetation of throbis, herbs, and mosses which are mostly of an Arctic character. The flowering plants now prize species of saxifrage, poppy anemone, ranunculus, draba, chickweed, starwort, crowberry, heath bellwort, etc. These are found associated with the Arctic birch and willow and in the S with the alder and other arborescent shrubs. The total number of flowering plants of Greenland is about 400, many of which are found quite to the northernmost extremity of the land. In the central and southern parts the Danes have introduced a minor garden cultivation in the raising of the cabbage, cress, radish, celery, turnip and potato.

The extremes of climate are well accentuated: the winter temperatures being of extreme severity, but in no way comparable to those of the pole of cold of Siberia. The temperature rarely falls over most of the region below -45° F. and the minimum recorded is -55° to -60°. In summer the shade temperature rises to 60° and more, and the sun temperature to about 85°.

The land fauna of Greenland is scanty and the mammals are reduced to hardly more than six Arctic types (lemming hare, fox, Polar bear, reindeer and musk ox, the last-named extending its range to the northern boundary). Among the birds are falcons, the raven, snow grouse, snow bunting, and myriads of little snipe that find refuge among the rock cliffs. The true inhabitants of Greenland are the Eskimos (Eskimoes), the pure stock of whom is now to be found only N of Melville Bay. These Greenlanders or Arctic Highlanders, are about 300 in number and extend their habitations from Cape York to about Etah. See *Esquimaux*.

The greater part of Greenland seems to be constructed of crystalline schists and gneisses, of largely undetermined age. Extensive terrestrial or fluvioterrrestrial deposits containing an abundance of plant remains (beech, oak, walnut, poplar, willow, laurel, vine, sequoia, etc.) of both Cretaceous and Tertiary age, occur in the central region of the F and W coasts, indicating vast changes in the past climatic conditions of the land. Here are also found enormous trap-sheets, bearing evidence of vigorous volcanic activity during the same period of geological time. Politically Greenland or that portion which is officially claimed by Denmark is divided into two inspectorates—the Southern Inspectorate, which extends to lat. 37° 20' and the Northern Inspectorate, the northern limit of which has not yet been defined. Among the better known seats of habitation are Upernivik (the most northern settlement of civilization of the globe) Godhavn (on the island of Diöbo generally recognized as the capital of Greenland) Egedesminde Sukkertoppen, Christianshaab, Jakobshavn Umanak (Udshavn, Frederikshavn, Julianehavn, and Ivigtut, the quarries of the last-named, near the S extremity of the land furnishing nearly all the supplies of commerce. The accumulated population of Greenland does not exceed 12,000, mostly civilized Eskimos, the European number less than 300. The trade of Greenland is a state monopoly directed by the Royal Danish Greenland Company. The principal exports are whale and seal-off for seal and other skins, elderdown, and cryolite. There are extensive fisheries of cod and haddock on the W coast. The Norwegians, Erik the Red, and his followers were the first Europeans to set foot in Greenland, about 982, and soon after a little colony was established there. Davis rediscovered Greenland in 1485-87 but the old Norse colonists had disappeared and only a few traces of their towns remain. The Danes obtained a footing on the W coast in 1721 and shortly afterwards a number of mission stations were established. The more recent exploration of Greenland is associated with the expeditions of Nordenskjöld, Koldewey, Greeley, Knudsen, Nathorst, Ryder and Peary, the last named determining the insularity of the region (1892-1902).

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Colo., on the Beaver and Rio Grande R., 47 miles S. of Denver.

Greenland, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., 35 miles W of L'Anse. Copper has been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Greenland, a post-village in Greenland township (town) Rockingham co. N H on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles SW of Portsmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 607.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Row co. Ohio 12 miles NW of Chillicothe.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa., 5 miles SSE of Lancaster.

Greenland, a post-village of Barnwell co., S C.

Greenland, a post-village of Grant co., W Va., 20 miles SSW of Keyser.

Greenlane, a post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Pecklomen R. 45 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 272.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Berwick, Scotland, 18 miles WSW of Berwick-on-Tweed. Pop. about 650.

Greenlawn, a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y on the Long Island R., about 38 miles E of New York city. Pop. 130.

Greenlawn Wharf, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va.

Greenleaf, a banking city of Washington co., Kan. 7 miles S of Washington on the Missouri Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 918.

Greenleaf, a post-township of Seneca co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 593.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Meeker co. Minn. about 65 miles W of Minneapolis. Pop. about 125.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Brown co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles SSW of Greerby. Pop. 200.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. The banking point is Harmony.

Greenloose, a post-hamlet of McDowell co. N C.

Greenmont, a post-village of Lawrence co. S Dak. The banking point is Lead or Deadwood. Pop. 300.

Greenmont, a post-town of Monongalia co. W Va. in Morgau district. Pop. in 1900 349.

Greenmont, a post-hamlet of Laurel co. Ky.

Greenmont, a post-village of Carroll co. Md., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 100.

Greenmont, a post-village of Adams co. Pa., about 7 miles SW of Gettysburg. Pop. 175.

Greenmont, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. Va. 4 miles N of Harrisonburg.

Green Mountain, Pa., is situated near the N extremity of Schuylkill co.

Green Mountain, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 190.

Green Mountain, a post-village of Yancey co. N C.

Green Mountain Falls, a town and resort of El Paso co. Colo. near Pike's Peak on the Colorado Midland R. Elevation, 7735 feet. Pop. in 1900 40.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains of the Appalachian system, extending through Vermont from Canada (Notre Dame Mountains) to Massachusetts. They are composed of metamorphic slate, gneiss, Huronite, and other Paleozoic rocks. Mount Mansfield the highest peak of this range, 23 miles E by N of Burlington, has an altitude of 4384 feet above the level of the sea. It is ascended to the summit by road. Among the other summits are Killington Peak (4241 ft.) Camel's Hump (4083 ft.) and Equinox (3815 ft.). The Green Mountains are largely covered with forests of fir, pine, hemlock, sugar-maple, beech, birch, oak, and other trees, and afford beautiful views. Their slopes are generally gentle. The names Hoosac Mountain and Taghkanic or Taconic, are applied to parts of the southern extension of this range, which traverses the western part of Massachusetts, entering Connecticut and the state of New York. In Massachusetts the name Green Mountains is, however applied to the whole series (inclusive of the Berkshire) but especially to the eastern range, the name Taconic belonging to the western parallel range.

Greenock, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. about 100.

Greenock, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind. 5 miles S of Rochester. Pop. 40.

Greenock, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N of Ann Arbor. Pop. 40.

Greenock, a resort and parliamentary borough of Scotland, on the Forth, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 20 miles WNW of Glasgow. It stretches for 4 miles on the level strip of land along the water and is built partly on the slopes of the hills which rise steeply behind

it and command fine views. The west end of the town, with its fine houses, broad, well-shaded streets and esplanade, presents a handsome appearance. There are several fine public buildings, among which the principal are the Renaissance town-hall with a tower. Wood's Maritime Aquarium, and the Watt Institution. The town has several parks and a beautiful cemetery. Its harbor works constructed at great expense, render its docks accessible at all states of the tide. The principal industries include ship-building, sugar refining and the manufacture of steam engines, anchors and chain-cables, ropes, sail-cloth, paper wool and worsted, etc. The herring fisheries are important. Greenock returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1801 17 180 in 1851, 36 680 in 1901 67 645.

Greenock, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Macleasant. Pop. about 400.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland co. of Louth 2 miles SE of Carlingford.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Wexford 7 1/2 miles SSE of the entrance into Wexford harbor.

Greenough, a post-town of Western Australia, in Victoria district 24 miles N of Perth.

Greenpark, a post-village of Perry co. Pa., about 20 miles WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Greeneport, a former village of Kings co. N Y on the East River opposite Manhattan Island, about 3 miles NE of Brooklyn proper of which (and of the city of New York) it now forms part. It is bounded on the N by Newtown Creek, which separates it from Hunter's Point. It is the seat of ship-building and of active manufactures.

Greenspond, a post-village of Bibb co. Ala., 28 miles by rail SW of Birmingham.

Green Pond, a post-village of Colleton co. S C. on the Atlantic Coast Lane 39 miles W of Charleston. Pop. about 100.

Greenport, a township (town) of Columbia co. N Y on the E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. in 1900 1101.

Greenport, a banking post-village, port of delivery and summer resort of Suffolk co. N Y, on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 25 miles E by N of Brooklyn. It has a harbor which is completely land-locked and deep enough for the largest ships, boat-yards, oyster and fishing industries, and various manufactures. Steamboats ply hence to Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, New London etc. Pop. in 1900, 2306.

Green Prairie, a post-township of Morrison co. Minn. 8 miles N of Little Falls is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900 299.

Greensbridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Ark. 7 miles E of Waldron.

Greensbridge, a post-village of Macoupin co. Ill. The banking point is Girard. Pop. about 100.

Greensbridge, a banking post-village of Pettis co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 12 miles SW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 389.

Greensbridge, a former post-village of Richmond co., N Y. 13 miles SW of New York city of which it forms a part.

Green Ridge, a station in Northumberland co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Northern Central R. 2 miles W by S of Mount Carmel. Here are coal-mines.

Green River, a branch of the Colorado River rises in the Wind River Mountains, in the W part of Wyoming. After breaking through the Uinta Mountains, in Utah it flows southward into Colorado. Re-crossing the western boundary of this state it re-enters Utah, and unites with the Grand River near lat. 38° 16' N and lon. 100° 45' W. Much of its course is through deep canyons, the grandest of which is the Cañon of Lodore, in the Uinta Mountains. Its entire length is estimated at 650 miles of which nearly half is in Utah. Its chief tributaries are the Yampa and White rivers on the E and the Uinta River on the W.

Green River, Ill. rises in Lee co. and enters the Rock River about 10 miles E. by S of Rock Island.

Green River, Ky. rises near the middle of the state, intersects Adair, Green, Hart, Edmondson and Butler cos. and passes near Mammoth Cave. From the mouth of the Big Barren River the Green River runs northward with a very tortuous course, and enters the Ohio River in Henderson co., about 9 miles above Evansville, Ind. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it for nearly 300 miles. It traverses the western coal field of Kentucky.

Green River, Vt. rises in Windham co., and enters the Deerfield River nearly 2 miles from its mouth.

Greensriver, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. The banking point is Geneseo. Pop. about 100.

Greensriver, a post-village of Columbia co., N Y, 7 miles SE of Otsdham. Pop. about 250.

Green River, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W of Charlotte. It is drained by the Green River, a small stream. Pop. in 1900, 1399.

Greenriver, a post-village of Emery co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo. Pop. 154.

Greensriver, a post-village of Windham co., Vt. Pop. 55.

Greensriver, a banking post-town of Wyoming the capital of Sweetwater co., on the Green River and on the Union Pacific R. 272 miles W of Laramie. It has manufactures of lumber and railroad-ties. Elevation, 6080 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1361.

Green River, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Markham. Pop. about 300.

Greens, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Greensboro, a banking post-town, capital of Hale co., Ala., on the Southern R. 50 miles WNW of Selma and about 88 miles E of Tusculum. It is the trade-centre for a large cotton district, and is the seat of the Southern University (Methodist Episcopal) and of the Greensboro Female College. Pop. in 1900, 2416.

Greensboro, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. about 100.

Greensboro, a banking city capital of Greens co., Ga., on the Georgia R. 84 miles W of Augusta. It has important cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Greensboro, a post-town of Henry co., Ind. 6 miles SW of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Greensboro, a banking post town of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 20 miles NE of Easton. It has canning- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Greensboro, a city capital of Guilford co., N.C., on the Southern R. 48 miles SSW of Danville Va. It contains a court-house, Greensboro Female College, Bennett College (for colored) the State Normal and Industrial College, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored) and has cotton- and tobacco-factories, steel and iron-works and manufactures of furniture, spokes, handles, cotton mill supplies, saw mill machinery, diamonds, carpets, mugs and blinds. Pop. in 1900, 3317. In 1900, 10,035.

Greensboro, a post-borough of Greens co., Pa., on the Monongahela River at the head of navigation, about 56 miles by land or 94 miles by water S. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Greensboro, a post-village of Greensboro township (town) Orleans co., Vt., on a small lake and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., about 28 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. about 650 of the town in 1900, 814.

Greensboro Bend, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt. 28 miles W of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 300.

Greensburg, a banking city capital of Decatur co., Ind., on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 47 miles SE of Indianapolis. It has large stone-quarries and manufactures of flour, carriages, spokes and rims, chairs, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900, 3654.

Greensburg, a banking post-city capital of Elmore co., Kan. 83 miles WSW of Hutchinson on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Greensburg, a banking post-town capital of Green co., Ky., on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 96 miles E of Louisville. It is a shipping point for live-stock, poultry tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Greensburg, a post-town capital of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tickfaw River 79 miles NNE of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Greensboro, a post-village of Trembly co., Ohio, on Mosquito Creek about 64 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 784. The banking point is Warren.

Greensboro, a banking post-borough capital of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 31 miles ESE. of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of glass, engines, nails and bolts, flour etc. It is in a coal and gas region and is the seat of several nondenominational institutions. Pop. in 1900, 6508 (largely increased since the taking of the census).

Greens Cut, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 26 miles E of Augusta.

Greens Farms, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles SW of Bridgeport.

Greensfork, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind. 9 miles by rail WNW of Richmond. Pop. about 325.

Greens Grant, an unincorporated tract of forest-land in Coos co., N.E. Pop. in 1900, 15.

Greenshead, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River about 32 miles SW of Charleston. **Green's Pond**, a post-town port of entry, and island on the N side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland, 200 miles

NW of St. John's by water and 183 miles by land. It is a barren island, but has a good though small harbor and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. in 1901, 1383.

Greenspring, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles N of Dover.

Greenspring, a banking post-village and water-cure resort of Sandusky and Seneca cos., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles SSE. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Greenspring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. 4 miles SW of Newville. Pop. about 300.

Greenspring Depot, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 70 miles NW of Richmond.

Greenspring Furnace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md. about 14 miles W of Hagerstown.

Greensstreet, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co., Wis.

Green Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Summers co., W. Va. 6 miles E of New Richmond. Pop. 30.

Greensville, a county of Virginia. See GRASSVILLE.

Greentop, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo. 45 miles N of Mason, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Greentown, a banking post-town of Howard co., Ind. near the Wildcat River 8 miles R of Kokomo on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. It has glass- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

Greentown, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 9 miles N of Canton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Greentown, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. Pop. about 80.

Greentree, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, 5 miles NW of Davenport.

Greentree, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Post-office, Carnegie. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Greentree, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn.

Greensburg, the most northeastern county of Kentucky has an area of 318 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ohio River and is intersected by the Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. Beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore are found. Capital Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,911. In 1900, 15,432.

Greensburg, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Embury River and on the Illinois Central and the Vandalia Line R. 43 miles WSW of Terre Haute. It has brick- and powder works. Pop. in 1900, 1065.

Greensburg, or **Greensburgburg**, a banking post-town capital of Gretna co., Ky., on the Ohio River 8 miles below Ironton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ma.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 17 miles SSE of Lebanon.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal. about 33 miles ENE of Sacramento.

Green Valley, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton R. 21 miles S of Peoria. Pop. 375.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va.

Green Valley, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Greenview, a banking post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. 25 miles N by W of Springfield. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Green Village, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. 24 miles from Madison and about 15 miles W of Newark. The banking point is Madison. Pop. about 500.

Green Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. about 42 miles WSW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Greenville, a county in the NW part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 745 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Saluda River and is drained by the Ennore, Reedy and Tiger rivers. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 44,310. In 1900, 53,690.

Greenville, a southwestern county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Meherrin River and bounded on the N by the Kottoway River. Capital, Emporia. Pop. in 1890, 8330. In 1900, 9785.

Greenville, a banking city capital of Butler co., Ala., 44 miles SSW of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It contains the South Alabama College and has cotton-gins, lumber mills, a cedar factory etc. Pop. in 1900, 3162.

Greenville, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 400.

Greenville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley about 20 miles NNE of Marysville. Gold has been mined here.

Greenville, a former post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, now a part of Norwich.

Greenville, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 6 miles by rail from Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Greenville, a post-village of Madison co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line and the South Georgia and West Coast R., 41 miles E of Tallahassee. Pop. about 400.

Greenville, a banking post-town capital of Meriwether co., Ga., 50 miles NNE of Columbus, on the Central of Georgia R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 815.

Greenville, a banking city, capital of Bond co., Ill., on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and on the Vandalia Line and the Jacksonville and St. Louis R., 44 miles E of Afton. It has a condensed milk factory, etc. and is the seat of Greenville College. Pop. in 1900 2544.

Greenville, a post-town of Floyd co., Ind., about 12 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. in 1900 309.

Greenville, a post-village of Clay co., Iowa, 9 miles S. of Spencer, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 150.

Greenville, a banking city capital of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 92 miles E of Paducah. It has the Greenville Seminary tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1031.

Greenville, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Greenville township (town) at the S end of Moosehead Lake, about 30 miles NW of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900 1117.

Greenville, a banking city of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Flat River and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles NE of Grand Rapids. It has flouring and saw mills machine-shops, foundries, refrigerator factory etc. Pop. in 1900 3381.

Greenville, a banking post-town capital of Washington co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Southern and the Yacon and Mississippi Valley R., 100 miles NW of Jackson. It has cotton-seed oil and lumber mills, etc. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 7642.

Greenville, a banking post-city capital of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Francis River and on the Williamsville Greenville and St. Louis R., 20 miles SE of Piedmont. It has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900 1051.

Greenville, a post-village and township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 24 miles NW of Ayer Mass. It has cotton mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 1606.

Greenville, a former post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Jersey City.

Greenville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town) about 24 miles SSW of Albany commanding a beautiful view of the Catskill Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900 1051 of the village about 300.

Greenville, or **Mimsunk**, Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town) 3 miles E of Port Jervis. Pop. of the town in 1900 800.

Greenville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 14 miles from Scarsdale station.

Greenville, a banking post-town capital of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River 25 miles above Washington and about 75 miles E by R of Raleigh on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is a tobacco market. Pop. in 1890, 915 in 1890 1937 in 1900 2543.

Greenville, a banking city capital of Darke co., Ohio, on a creek of the same name and on the Cincinnati Northern and other railroads, 33 miles NW of Dayton. It has a foundry and machine-shops etc., and is in a tobacco region. Pop. in 1900 5501.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Washington on Oregon Greenville, formerly West Greenville, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads 27 miles SSW of Mendville. It is the seat of Thiel College (Lutheran). It has railroad-shops, foundries tube-works, and manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, flour etc. Pop. in 1890 3574 in 1900 4874.

Greenville, a township of Somerset co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900 849.

Greenville, a banking post village of Providence co., R.I., 8 miles WNW of Providence. It has woolen and lumber-mills. Pop. about 300.

Greenville, a city and capital of Greenville co., S.C., on the Roanoke River, 141 miles NW of Columbia, and on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Southern R. It is pleasantly situated near the Saluda Mountain. It contains a court-house, several collegiate institutions, including the Furman University (Baptist), which was organized in 1851, the Greenville Female College, the Greenville College for Women, and the Chitlow College

(Presbyterian). It has cotton-factories and cotton-seed oil mills, and is an important cotton market. Pop. in 1890, 3667 in 1900, 11,360.

Greenville, Greene co., Tenn. See **GREENVILLE**.

Greenville, a banking post-town capital of Hunt co., Tex., is on a head-stream of the Sabine River 52 miles NE. of Dallas on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It has extensive cotton-industries and is the seat of Burleson and Hollaess Colleges. Pop. in 1900 6880.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah about 0 miles W of Beaver.

Greenville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles S of Staunton. Pop. about 350.

Greenville, a post-village of Monroe co., W.Va., Pop. 180.

Greenville, a post-township (town) and village of Ontonagon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1342, of the village 70.

Greenville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Acadia Mines. Pop. about 300.

Greenville Center, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town) 12 miles WNW of Coxsack. Pop. 100.

Greenville Court-House, S.C. See **GREENVILLE**.

Greenville Creek, Ohio, unites with Stillwater Creek at Covington in Miami co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Southwest Branch of the Miami River.

Greenville Junction, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Benford. Pop. about 375.

Greenville, a post-village of Washington co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Greenway, a post-town of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Piggott. Pop. in 1900 105.

Greenway, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Roma. Pop. about 100.

Greenwich, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 5 miles below London Bridge. The chief architectural attractions of the town are the splendid buildings of the former Naval Hospital founded by Queen Mary in 1694 on the site of an old palace, for the maintenance of veteran wounded, or unfortunate seamen. One of these structures was designed by Inigo Jones the remainder by Christopher Wren. In 1875, Greenwich Hospital became the College for the Royal Navy the benefactions being now dispensed in the form of out relief. The Royal Observatory of Greenwich (lat 51° 28' 38" N lon 9° 0' 0") from which longitude is generally reckoned, was established by Charles II in 1675. Greenwich has engineering and chemical works, and manufactures telegraphic apparatus. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901 97 305.

Greenwich, a banking post-borough in Greenwich township (town) Fairfield co., Conn., is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound 25 miles NE of New York on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It contains the Greenwich Academy Rosemary Hall and handsome residences. It is a suburban resort for many New Yorkers. The town forms the SW extremity of Connecticut. Pop. in 1900 3430 of the town 12 172.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick on Kan 11 miles NE of Wichita.

Greenwich, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Swift River 30 miles by rail NE of Springfield. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 491.

Greenwich, a post village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohasset Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles WSW of Bridgeton. It has a canning-factory, etc. Greenwich township is bounded on the SW by Delaware Bay. It contains many cranberry-marshes. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1283.

Greenwich, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., bounded on the N by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Greenwich, a township of Warren co., N.J., bounded W by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 909.

Greenwich, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township (town) on the Battenkill River and on the Greenbush and Johnsonville R., 10 miles E. of Saratoga Springs. It has manufacture of lumber, thread, paper wood-pulp knit goods, shirts etc. Pop. of the village in 1900 1800 of the town 4172.

Greenwich, a banking post-village of Haron co., Ohio, on the Haldemore and Ohio and other railroads, 18 miles SE. of Norwalk. Pop. in 1900 849.

Greenwich, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1470.

Greenwich, R.I. See **EAST GREENWICH**.

Greenwich, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 100 miles S. of York station.

Greenwich, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., about 40 miles WSW of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Greenwich Hill, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River 19 miles above St. John. Pop. 150.

Greenwich Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Greenwich township (town) on the Boston and Albany R., 22 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Greenwood, a county in the SE part of Kansas, has an area of 1155 sq. m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and is also drained by the Fall River and Otter Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890 16,305; in 1900 10,196.

Greenwood, a county in the W part of South Carolina. Area, 495 sq. m. It is drained by the Saluda and Savannah rivers. Capital, Greenwood. Pop. in 1900 28,343.

Greenwood, a banking post-town and one of the capitals of Sebastian co., Ark. 16 miles SE of Fort Smith, the other capital on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It is in a cotton raising district and has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 491.

Greenwood, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 175.

Greenwood, a village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Ukiah the post-office, Elk. Pop. about 200.

Greenwood, a post-village of Custer co., Colo. 17 miles NE. of Rosita.

Greenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's R., 3 miles S of Wilmington. Pop. about 240.

Greenwood, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 65 miles WNW of Tallahassee. Pop. about 350.

Greenwood, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill. on the Wapewick Creek about 56 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. about 160.

Greenwood, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati and St. Louis R. 11 miles S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 1583.

Greenwood, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop. about 300.

Greenwood, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. on the Texas and Pacific R. 15 miles W by S of Shreveport. Pop. about 130.

Greenwood, a post township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900 41.

Greenwood, or Rogers, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md. on the Western Maryland R., 10 miles N of Baltimore.

Greenwood, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 9 miles N of Boston. Pop. about 200.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich. 48 miles N of Bay City.

Greenwood, a banking city capital of Leflore co., Miss. on the Yazoo River 24 miles W of Winona, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 3628.

Greenwood, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 28 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 230.

Greenwood, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb. on Salt Creek, 18 miles NE. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 515.

Greenwood, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. in Greenwood township (town), 12 miles S. of Hornellville, on the New York and Pennsylvania R. Pop. 350 of the town in 1900 1129.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C. 8 miles from Cameron.

Greenwood, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. about 60 of the township in 1900 1307.

Greenwood, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1320.

Greenwood, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 563.

Greenwood, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 802.

Greenwood, a banking post-town, capital of Greenwood co., S.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern and the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 14 miles E of Abbeville. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, cotton spoons and bobbins, etc., and is the seat of Lander College. Pop. in 1900 4324.

Greenwood, a post-village of Charles Mix co., S. Dak. The banking point is Wagner or Springfield.

Greenwood, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. The banking point is Deuster.

Greenwood, Va. See GREENWOOD DEPOT.

Greenwood, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 45 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Greenwood, a banking city of Clark co., Wis., on the Black River, 18 miles N of Neillsville, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900 708.

Greenwood, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1637.

Greenwood, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 0 miles NW of Whitby. Pop. about 175.

Greenwood, a banking post-village and outpost of British Columbia, in the Kettle River district. Pop. in 1901 1380.

Greenwood Depot, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 21 miles ESE. of Staunton.

Greenwood Furnace, a post-village of Huntington co., Pa., about 31 miles W by N of Lewistown. Pop. about 250.

Greenwood Lake, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y. on Greenwood Lake and on the Erie R. 49 miles NNW of New York city. Pop. 115. The lake, which is partly in Passaic co., N.J. is about 0 miles long and surrounded by high hills.

Greer, a county in the SW part of Oklahoma, bounded S by the Red River and N and E by the North Fork of that stream. Area, 2393 sq. m. Capital, Mangum. Pop. in 1900 3338 in 1900 17,922.

Greer, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 190.

Greer, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. about 350.

Greer, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Greer Depot, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C., on the Southern R. 15 miles NE of Greenville. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 648.

Greenville, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River, about 25 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Greethland, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles from Heltham. Pop. about 5000.

Greiffrath, grîf'f'rat, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles SW of Kempen. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 4342.

Grege, a county in the NE part of Texas, is intersected by the Sabine River. Area, 237 sq. m. Capital, Longview. Pop. in 1900 12,343.

Gregg, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2063.

Gregg, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 895.

Gregory, a county in South Dakota, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 1004 sq. m. Capital, Fairfax. Pop. in 1890 205; in 1900 2311.

Gregory, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 150.

Gregory, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 275.

Gregory Lake, a large salt lake or basin of South Australia, E of Lake Eyre.

Gregory Landing, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo. on the Mississippi R. 11 miles S of Keokuk, Iowa.

Gregson, a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont. Pop. about 15.

Greider, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle or Newville. Pop. about 125.

Greiffenberg, grîf'f'ên bân, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania 40 miles NE of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. in 1900 5477.

Greiffenburg, grîf'f'ên bân, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 82 miles WNW of Villach, near the Drava. Pop. about 1000.

Greiffendorff, grîf'f'ên-don'f, a village of Moravia, near Brünn.

Greiffenhagen, grîf'f'ên hâ ghen, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles S of Stettin near the Oder. Pop. in 1900 5473.

Greiffensee, grîf'f'ên-sâ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles E of Zürich on the small lake of Greiffensee. Pop. about 300.

Greiffenberg, grîf'f'ên bân, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Queis, about 10 miles SE of Luban. Pop. in 1900 2334.

Greiffenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 45 miles ENE. of Berlin, on the Rega. Pop. in 1900 1354.

Greiffswald, grîf'f'ât, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles SE. of Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth in the Balda. Among the principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas (1300-36), with a high tower, an old library, and some interesting pictures, St. Mary's church,

an early-Gothic town-hall; and an interesting brick structure of the thirteenth century. The university, founded in 1448, has over 800 students. The chief industries comprise the preserving of fruit, the smoking of fish, and the manufacture of machinery, whisky, vinegar, and sugar of lead. The royal railroad-shops are the most important industrial feature of the place. Pop. in 1600 21,950.

Graig, græg, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. in Graig township (town) on the Black River, about 23 miles N. of Rome. It has paper saw and grain-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 1100 of the village, about 300.

Graigville, græg vil, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y. 28 miles SSW of Rochester. Pop. 75.

Graiss, grais, a town of Upper Austria on the Danube 27 miles SSE of Linz. Pop. in 1900 1433.

Graiss, grais, a town of Thuringia, Germany capital of the principality of Reuss of the Elder Line (Reuss-Graiss), on the right bank of the White Elster 46 miles SSW of Leipzig. It has an interesting old castle on a hill a handsome palace (the residence of the prince), a summer palace of the prince, a Gothic town hall, and a parish church with a fine tower. The heavily wooded princely park which is crossed by the Elster is one of the most beautiful in central Germany. Graiss is an important seat of the textile industry. The other industries include dyeing and printing of fabrics, brewing and the manufacture of paper and cigars. Pop. in 1900 22,346.

Graiss, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Napoleon. Pop. about 250.

Graiss, græs bæs gæn, a village of Belgium in East Flanders.

Graiss, a town of Denmark near the E. extremity of Jutland, 33 miles E. of Randers. Pop. in 1901 3257.

Graiss, græs dæ (Fr. *Graiss*, græs-nâ) one of the British West India Islands, having a colonial government and constituting a member of the united colony of the Windward Islands. Lat. (S point) 11° 39' N. lon 61° 45' W. Area, 133 sq. m. Graiss is one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior being traversed from N. to S. by an irregular mass of volcanic mountains which attain elevations of 3000 to (St. Catherine Mountain) 3700 feet above sea-level. In the centre of the island there are a number of crater lakes. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of tropical products. Cotton and sugar were formerly the chief articles of cultivation but cocoa and the spice stand first in the exports. Capital St. George, which is also the seat of government of the Windward Islands Colony. Other towns are Charlotte, Sauters, Graissville, and St. David. Graiss was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498 at which time it was inhabited by Caribs who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized about the middle of the seventeenth century and in whose possession it remained till 1763, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779 and restored to Great Britain in 1783. Carriacou, the largest of the Graiss, is an administrative dependency of Graiss. Pop. in 1876 including Carriacou 46,412 at the close of 1902 65,627.

Graiss, græs-ah dâ, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi has an area of 435 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yazoo River. Capital, Graiss. Pop. in 1890 14,974 in 1900 14,112.

Graiss, a banking post-town capital of Graiss co. Minn. on the Yazoo River and on the Illinois Central R. 113 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is in a cotton district. Richmond Hill Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1900 2568.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 15 miles NNW of Toulouse. Pop. 3909.

Graiss, a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles SSW of Mont-de-Marsan.

Graiss, græs-dæms a group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, between Graiss and St. Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou or Hillsborough (pop. in 1902 6796) and Union besides several smaller islands. They form a dependency in part of Graiss, and in part, of St. Vincent. Area, 18 sq. m. Outlets are extensively raised and some cotton is cultivated.

Graiss, græs-nâ (Fr. *Graiss*, græs-nâ) a village of Switzerland canton of miles SSW of Solothurn. It has manufactures of watches.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a village of Lower Alsace, 16 miles NNW of Schlettstadt. It is a health-resort.

Graiss, græs-nâ a former village of France, now forming a SW quarter of Paris, celebrated for its artesian well, 1794 feet deep, which supplies a part of Paris with water.

Graiss, a banking post-village of Acadia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 293 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1901 452.

Graiss, a town of New South Wales, 287 miles by rail WSW of Sydney with quartz gold-mines. Pop. 1900.

Graiss, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 150.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a small town of Sweden, 114 and 20 miles NE of Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Vetter. Pop. 1800.

Graiss, or **Graiss**, a town of Africa. See **Graiss**.

Graiss, græs-nâ (anc. *Culero* or *Gratiopolis*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isère, beautifully situated in an Alpine valley on both sides of the Isère, 58 miles SE of Lyons. The main portion of the city lies on the left bank of the river. Part of it is irregularly built, but most of it presents a modern appearance. To the right of the Isère rises Mont-Rachas, with numerous quays at its base. The city has many squares and open places. The principal buildings of Graiss are the cathedral, built between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries, with a modern Romanesque portal and a stone tabernacle, the church of St. Laurent, with a crypt dating from the sixth century and the Palais de Justice. In the vicinity is the Carthusian monastery of La Grande Chartreuse. Graiss is the seat of a university. It has a large library and a good art museum. It is a fortress of the first class, and is surrounded by an enceinte and defended by detached forts. The manufacture of gloves is carried on on a vast scale. The other industries comprise tanning, dyeing, and the manufacture of liquors, cement, and watches. Silk-spinning and iron-founding are also carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (communes) in 1901 68,652.

Graiss, a banking city of Elk co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 45 miles W. of Independence. Pop. in 1900 666. Coal is found in the vicinity.

Graiss, a county of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence. Capital, Prescott.

Graiss, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec on the river Ottawa, 87 miles W. of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It is at the head of the Carleton Canal. Pop. in 1901 495.

Graiss, a water way on the coast of British Columbia, separating Pitt Island from the mainland and connecting Douglas Channel with the estuary of the Skeena River. It is about 46 miles in length by a mile or more in width and is shut in on either side by a wall of high mountains.

Graiss, Pacific Ocean. See **ROTCMA**.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a village of France, in Basse-Alpes, 36 miles SW of Digne. It has mineral baths. Pop. 760.

Graiss, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. 16 miles by rail NE of York. Pop. in 1900 297.

Graiss, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Graiss, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 260.

Graiss, a post-village of Greene co. Ga., 19 miles NW of Greensboro. Pop. about 100.

Graiss, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa.

Graiss, græs-nâ, one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, in the department of Isère, traversed by the Isère.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a village of France, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has mines of zinc, lead and iron and establishments connected with the metal and textile industries. Pop. of the commune in 1900 5113.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a Piedmontese valley of the Monte Rosa region also known as the Lys valley, with the villages Graiss, La-Triallé and Graiss-St.-Jean.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a village of France, in Savoy 11 miles N. of Chambéry.

Graiss, græs-nâ, a small town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère, 23 miles E. of Chambéry.

Graiss, a small stream of England, of Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent.

Graiss, a town of New South Wales 3 miles from Braxton. Pop. about 1000.

Graiss, a post-village of Gadsden co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. about 200.

Graiss, a banking post-village, capital of Jefferson parish La. 3 miles from New Orleans. It has cotton-seed oil mills, cooperage, and fertilizer-works. Pop. in 1890, 3332; in 1900 (population not reported).

Grietas, a banking post-village of Barry co., Neb., 31 miles SW of Omaha, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Grietas, a banking post-village and wharf of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain-elevators, flour-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Grietas Green, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfriesshire, on the Firth 9 miles NNW of Carlisle, and on the boundary line between Scotland and England. It was long celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriage to avoid the English marriage law.

Grietas, a town of Germany in Schwarzwald-Gebirge, 10 miles SSE of Soledadhausen. Pop. about 2500.

Grove, gr'vā, a river of Tasmania joins the Arno 2 miles below Florence. Length, about 25 miles.

Grove, a town of Italy in Tuscany 11 miles SSE of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 1700 (communa, about 14,000).

Groven, grā ven, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 28 miles E of Münster on the Rhine. Pop. in 1890, 4300.

Grovenbroich, grā ven broich, a town of Rhinish Prussia, 13 miles SW of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 8410.

Grovenmacher, grā ven mācher, a town of the grand duchy and 15 miles ENE of Luxembourg, on the Moselle. It existed as early as the seventh century. Pop. about 2500.

Groeschem, grā ven schēm, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 miles WSW of Wismar. Pop. in 1900, 4447.

Growing, a volcanic island in Bering Sea, near Bogoslof Island. It rose in 1883, and was first named New Bogoslof Island.

Grey, a county of Ontario bordering on Georgian Bay. It is drained by several streams, and the land is excellent for agricultural purposes. Capital, Owen Sound.

Grey, Ontario. See CHATHAM.

Greybeard, a mountain of North Carolina, in Buncombe co., has an altitude of 5448 feet.

Grey Bull River, Wyo. enters the Big Horn River in Sweetwater co.

Greycourt, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 53 miles NW of New York city. Pop. 100.

Grey Eagle, a post-village of Todd co., Minn. 10 miles from Moline. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Greysa, a town of Switzerland. See GRYSA.

Greylack, Mass. See FANNIS MOUNTAIN.

Greymouth, a seaport of South Island, New Zealand, province of Westland, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the river Grey in lat. 42° 25' S. It has brick yards, etc. and is in a coal- and gold-producing region. It is the terminus of a railway to Repton. Pop. in 1901, 3740.

Greytown, a town of Natal, South Africa, capital of the Umvoti district, 38 miles N by E of Pietermaritzburg. Elevation 3561 feet. Pop. 1700 of whom about 500 are whites.

Grey Town, San Juan de Nicaragua, also known as de la Cruz, or San Juan del Norte (del norte), the principal seaport of Nicaragua, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the navigable river San Juan. Lat. 12° 35' N., lon. 83° 43' W. It has considerable trade in the export of hides, india-rubber, bananas, coconuts, mahogany and tortoise-shell. The harbor once the finest on the coast of Central America, is badly silted up. Looking towards the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal and the improvement of the harbor a vast breakwater has been erected, which has in a measure tended to keep open the water-ways. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country by means of steamers on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua and the railroad from Granada (on the lake) to Corinto. Pop. about 2500.

Greix-en-Bonere, grā-ā-bon-ā, a town of France, in Mayenne 9 miles ENE of Château-Gontier.

Grisevitz, grā-ā-vitz, a small town of Russia, government of 30 miles SSE of Volodga.

Gribingui, a river of central Africa, supposed to communicate at certain times the head-waters of the river Shari rises in the Ubangi country in about lat. 6° 30' N.

Grice, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex. The banking point is Grice.

Grider, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. about 60.

Grider, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky. 24 miles SE of Glasgow.

Gridley, a banking post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles N by W of Marysville. It has a fruit-cannery etc. Pop. about 1000.

Gridley, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 40 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Gridley, a banking post-village of Colby co., Kan., in a grain and stock-raising region, 16 miles by rail SW of Burlington. Pop. about 175.

Grierpoint, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa. about 15 miles WNW of Harrisburg.

Gries (grē) Most an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Lat. 46° 27' N. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli Valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7800 feet. On its S. side the Tross forms a remarkable cataract.

Gries, grēs, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol near Bozen. It is a frequented health resort. Pop. in 1900, 4174.

Griesbach, grēs-bāch, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles SW of Passau. Pop. about 1200.

Griesbach, a village and health resort of Baden, in the Black Forest, 9 miles SE of Oppenheim.

Gries'emer-ville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa.

Griesheim, grēs-hīm, a village of Hesse, 4 miles W of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Griesheim, a village of Prussia, in Basse-Nassau, on the river Main 4 miles from Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It has manufactures of oil-cloth and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 5545.

Grieskirchen, grēs-kīrchen, a small town of Upper Austria, 22 miles SSE of Linz. Pop. 1800.

Griethausen, grēs-hōw-sen, a small town of Rhinish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles NNE of Cleve.

Griffin, a city the capital of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Southern R. 43 miles S of Atlanta. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here, and there are several cotton factories, cotton gins, laundry etc. Pop. in 1900, 4505 in 1900, 6887.

Griffin, a post-village of Posey co., Ind. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is New Harmony or Posey villa. Pop. about 200.

Griffin, a post-village of Perry co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Biloxi. Pop. about 150.

Griffin, a post-village of Hamilton co., N. Y. Pop. about 75.

Griffin, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex.

Griffin Corners, a post-village and summer resort of Delaware co., N. Y., in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, 44 miles WNW of Rondout. The railroad station is Fleischmans on the Ulster and Delaware R. Pop. about 300.

Griffin's Cove, or Anac nax Griffin's, once a grove now a post-village of Ursin co., Quebec, on the coast, 8 miles SE of the Fox River.

Griffins Mills, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. 4 miles SW of Aurora.

Griffinsville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Clinton River 11 miles S of Maquokette.

Griffith, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. The banking point is Crown Point. Pop. about 300.

Griffith, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio. The banking point is Woodfield. Pop. about 100.

Griffith, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. about 250.

Griffith Mountain, Colo., is near Georgetown. Height, 11,273 feet.

Griffithville, a post-village of Lincoln co., W. Va. about 22 miles SW of Charleston.

Griffithville, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Seaway and Deane R. The banking point is Seaway. Pop. about 100.

Grifton, a post-town of Pitt co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Greenville or Kinston. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Grigam, grā-gā, one of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Grigge, a county in the E. part of North Dakota. Area, 730 sq. m. Capital, Cooperstown. Pop. in 1890, 2817; in 1900, 4744.

Grigge Corners, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Griggstown, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Milstone River and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 10 miles NNE of Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Griggville, a banking city of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R. 32 miles W of Jacksonville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1404.

Grignan, grēs-yān, a small town of France, in Drôme, 44 miles S of Valence. It has remains of a splendid castle of the counts of Grignan one of whom married the daughter of Madame de Sévigné. The latter is buried here, and a fine statue has recently been erected in her memory.

Grignano, grēs-yān, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles SW of Novara.

Grisnaw, green'ya, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 4 miles SSE. of Trient.

Grisnais, green'yo', a village of France, in Gironda, 40 miles SSE. of Bordeaux.

Grisaon, green'yow', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Rambouillet. It has a seasonal agricultural college.

Grisnon, in the department of Côte-d'Or France, is the seat of an observatory. Lat. $47^{\circ} 32' 45''$ N lon $4^{\circ} 24' 2''$ E.

Grisny, green yoe', a village of France, in Rhône, on the river Rhône, 22 miles by rail S. of Lyons.

Grigoriopol, gre-go-re-o pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1897 7660.

Grijalva, gra-nál vá, a river of southern Mexico, forms part of the boundary between the states of Tabasco and Chiapas, and discharges through the Tabasco into the Gulf of Campeche, at Frontera.

Grijis, gré'áko, a small town of Portugal 14 miles SSE of Oporto.

Grijota, a river of Mexico. See TARASCO.

Grijota, gre-no'tá, a small town of Spain, province and 4 miles EW of Palencia.

Grijpkerk, grij'p'kérk, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles WNW of Groningen.

Grimaldi, gre-máld'á, a village of Italy province and 11 miles SW of Cosenza.

Grimaud, green'au, a village of France in Var near the Mediterranean 19 miles SSE of Draguignan.

Grimaud, Gulf of. See BALTIC-THEATRA.

Grimberghen, grim bé-g'ghen, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles NE of Brussels.

Grim, Cape, the NW extremity of Tasmania and the S. boundary of the W entrance to Bass Strait. Lat. $46^{\circ} 43' 8''$ S. Grimes, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 776 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Brazos and Navasota rivers. Capital Anderson. Pop. in 1890 21 512; in 1900 26 190.

Grimace, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal. on the Sacramento River 12 miles from Arbutus. Pop. 75.

Grimace, a banking post-town of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 150.

Grimbaland, a post-town of Pitt co. N. C. The banking point is Greenville or Washington. Pop. in 1900 277.

Grimington, Cape, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. $55^{\circ} 55' 5''$ N.

Grimma, grim'at, a town of Saxony picturesque situated in a deep valley 17 miles SE. of Leipzig, on the Mulde. It has a noted school founded in 1456 for which a fine new building was recently erected. The industries of Grimma are varied and important. There are many attractive points in the immediate vicinity. Pop. in 1900 10 692.

Grimmen, grim'men, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles S. of Stralsund on the Trebel R. Pop. in 1900 3616.

Grimma, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. 14 miles by rail W by N of Manitowoc.

Grimma Landing, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W. Va.

Grimsbey, grim'sbe, or Great Grimsby, a parliamentary municipal and county borough and seaport of England within the territorial limits of the county of Lincoln, on the S. bank of the Humber 15 miles SE of Hull. The uniform early English parish church was restored in 1859 in the time of Edward III. Grimsby was of great commercial importance, but the silting up of its harbor has deprived it of some of its trade. It is now the largest fishing port of England, with docks for the landing of fish which cover over 350 acres. The industries comprise ship-building, tanning, brewing, cordage-making, and flax-dressing. The town returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1851 12 363, in 1871 23,543, in 1881 43 351; in 1901 63,138.

Grimsbey, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk R. 17 miles SSE of Hamilton. It has flouring and saw-mills, canneries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Grimmell, grim'el, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the E. extremity of the Hasli Valley. It is crossed by a pass 7163 feet above the sea. A wagon-road now crosses the summit. A corps of Austrians was here dislodged and destroyed by the French in 1799. Nearly a thousand feet below the pass, in a region of past glaciation and extreme desolation is the Grimsel Hospice (now used as an inn).

Grimstad, grim'stád, a seaport of Norway on the Skagerrak 28 miles NE of Christiansund. Pop. in 1900, 3908.

Grimville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles NNE. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Grindall, a post-station of Alaska, at Grindall Point, in the Alexander Archipelago.

Grindelwald, gris del'wáld, a village and tourist spot of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles SE. of Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn and the Wetterhorn 3415 feet above the sea. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald, the former between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg the latter between the Mettenberg and the Eiger,—the two ice-sheets giving their waters to the Black Lutschine. The valley of Grindelwald is one of the most attractive in the whole of Europe and is visited both in summer and in winter. The village is connected by rail way with Interlaken and by mountain railroad with Lauterbrunnen. Pop. of the valley in 1900 3370.

Grindie Creek, of Pitt co. N. C., flows into the Tar River, near its mouth.

Grindstone, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. about 100. See GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

Grindstone, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Grindstone City, a post-village of Barren co., Mich. 94 miles N of Port Huron. It has manufactures of lumber and grindstones. It is on Lake Huron. Pop. about 450.

Grindstone Island, in Jefferson co., N. Y. is one of the Thousand Islands and lies in the St. Lawrence River.

Grindstone Island, an island near the head of the Bay of Fundy Albert co. New Brunswick. On it is a light-house.

Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Grimmell, a banking city of Poweshiek co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 35 miles E by N of Des Moines. It is the seat of Iowa College (Congregational) which was organized in 1843. Grimmell has manufactures of gloves, paints, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 3369.

Grimmell, a post-village of Clay co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 141 miles W of Kilmorth.

Grimmell, Cape, a headland of North Devon, Arctic America, on Wellington Channel. Lat. $75^{\circ} 30' 2''$ N lon $92^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W.

Grimmell Land, a land-mass of Arctic America, lying N of Ellesmere Land (with which it is united) and separated by Kennedy and Robeson channels from the NW of Greenland. Its more northerly portion which terminates northward in Cape Columbia, is generally known as Grant Land. Grimmell Land was discovered in 1868 by the United States Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It is bordered on the E by the Victoria and Albert Mountains, while the United States Range, culminating in Mount Arthur about 4500 feet in elevation traverses the interior in a general SW-NE direction. Most of the region is heavily buried under snow and ice, but during the summer time there is considerable Arctic vegetation and a fair amount of animal life, including the musk-ox, wolf, fox and grouse. In the region of Lady Franklin Bay in about lat. $81^{\circ} 40' 4''$ N are found extensive deposits of Tertiary coal the coal flora being made up chiefly or largely of species of pine, birch, poplar, elm and hazel. This is the most northerly coal deposit known to exist.

Grimmell's Island, one of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River Jefferson co. N. Y.

Grimmell, a former suburb of Vienna, now forming part of that city at the base of the Kalenberg.

Griqualand, (gri'kwá-land) East, a division of Cape Colony Africa, S. of Natal, and separated from Beaufortland by the Quathamba mountains. It is peopled mainly by Kaffirs. Capital Kokstad. Pop. in 1891 153 718.

Griqualand West, a division of Cape Colony Africa, W of the Orange River Colony and lying N of the Orange River. This territory is traversed by the Vaal River. On its NW side is the Kalahari desert. Here are some of the most productive diamond-mines in the world. Estimated area, 15,197 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 63,574, of whom 29 670 were Europeans or whites. The chief town is Kimberley.

Griquatown, a former capital of the division of Griqualand West, 95 miles W of Kimberley. Pop. in 1891 401. Elevation 3660 feet.

Grisagnum, green'ya ná, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 24 miles S of Triest.

Gris-ven (green'vén), Cape (i. e. "gray nose" anc. from Promonto-rium) a headland of France, in Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain (South Foreland). It has a revolving light. Lat. $50^{\circ} 52' 13''$ N.

Grisolva, gre-wis-á, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 25 miles NNW of Paola.

Grisolva, gre-wis-á, a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 18 miles SSE of Castel-Sarrasin.

Grisone, gre-són' (Ger. Gröndinden, grü'bün-dén, Ital. Grigione, gre-jó'nee; Romansh, Grishon, gre-

shelter' the easternmost and in area the largest section of Switzerland. Area, 5776 sq. m. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources of the Rhine and tributaries of the Po and Adige, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. The scenery is magnificent, the mountains being largely covered with glaciers. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. This canton formerly comprised three leagues, or confederations, one of which was known as the *Graus Bund*, or Gray League. Capital, Chur. Pop. in 1900 164,550 somewhat more than one-half being Protestants. Nearly one-half of the people speak German and the rest mostly employ Rumanian dialects or Italian.

Grissich, griss'ah (native, *Gorick*) a town on the island of Java, province of Surabaja, on the Strait of Madura. Here Mohammedanism first took root in the island.

Grissame Landing, Davies co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Evansville, Ind.

Gristle, a post-hamlet of Columbus co. N. C., 54 miles by rail W. of Wilmington.

Griswold, a post-township (town) and village of New London co. Conn. is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. in 1900 2460 of the village, about 120. It has manufactures of cotton, etc.

Griswold, or Pachung, patch'ag, a post-hamlet of New London co. Conn. 3 miles SE. of Jewett City.

Griswold, a banking post-town of Onea co. Iowa, on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 10 miles S. of Atlantic. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. about 900.

Griswold, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 157 miles W. of Winnipeg. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. about 350.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Jones co. Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 10 miles E. by N. of Macon.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the North River 4 miles W. of Shelburne Falls. It has a cotton mill. Pop. about 300.

Gritts, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark.

Grizegnee, grise'vén'ya a town of Belgium, a suburb of Liège. It has blast-furnaces, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,350.

Griзон, or Griзон, gré-son (Fr. pron. gré-ahn) one of the Grandduches British West Indies 8 miles NE. of Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N.

Grixtly Bluff, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. about 150.

Grixtly Flats, a post-village of El Dorado co. Cal. about 60 miles E. of Sacramento. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 100.

Grixtly Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Its altitude is 13,950 feet above sea-level.

Grant's Island, an island on the N. side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland near Green's Pond.

Grätz, grätz a town of Germany duchy of Austria, 10 miles SW. of Vienna. Pop. about 2000.

Greckow, grek'ow, a village of Russian Poland, 3 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. It was the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, Feb. 1831.

Gredok, gre'dök a town of Austrian Galicia, 15 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 17,843.

Gredok, a town of Russia. See Galdok.

Gredok, gréd'ok, or Gardok, gar'dá'ok, a valley of Tyrol about 18 miles SE. of Brion.

Grodno, grod'no, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 80 miles SW. of Vilna. It is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the navigable Niemen, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. It consists mainly of low wooden dwellings. It has two castles and a public library. The manufactures include tobacco, machinery soap candles, fire-arms, etc. There is an active trade in lumber grain, and flax. Pop. in 1897 44,871 more than one-half being Jews.

Grodno, a government of Russia, in Lithuania, bordering on Poland. Area, 14,000 sq. m. Surface generally level hilly in the N. with large swampy tracts. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, and Narva. Much rye, flax and hemp are grown, and the forests are extensive. Principal towns are Grodno (the capital) and Ermit-Litovsk. Pop. in 1897 1,617,850.

Greenin, groon'ín (L. *Gre'ina*) a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles SSE. of Zutphen. Pop. about 3000.

Greenhook, green'hók, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 540.

Greenhook, a banking city, capital of Limestone co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central Rrs., 66 miles S. of Dallas. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Greenhook, green'hók' a village of the Netherlands,

in Gelderland, 9 miles SE. of Nymwegen. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Groß Stern, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Bird in Hand.

Grogan, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Grohn, grón a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser adjoining Vegesack. Pop. in 1900 2472.

Grohnke, grón'keh, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 7 miles SSE. of Harsen.

Groitzsch, gróitsh a town of Saxony 15 miles SSW. of Leipzig. It has large manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900 5498.

Groix, grwá, a small island off the W. coast of Brittany France, department of Morbihan 0 miles SW. of Port-Louis. It has groves, Druidic remains, and baths. Pop. in 1901 5341.

Grojec, groj'et, or Groyzy, a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles E. by W. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1907 5820.

Große, a fishing settlement, Newfoundland on the E. side of Hermitage Bay 16 miles from Harbor Briton.

Grosau, gró'sow a town of Prussia, in Hanover 9 miles SW. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. about 2400.

Grosau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles NW. of Münster on the Diemel. Pop. in 1906 8170.

Grondines, grón'den' (Fr. pron. grón'den') a post-village of Port-au-Prince, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence River 48 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 200.

Grône, grón a river of France joins the Saône 27 miles N. of Mâcon after a NE. course of about 42 miles.

Grönsbach, grón'sá-bá a small town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 46 miles SW. of Augsburg.

Grongar Hill, of Wales, on the Towy so and about 11 miles ENE. of Carmarthen.

Groningen, gró'ning-en (Dutch pron. gro'ning men L. *Gron'ing*) the capital of the province of Groningen and the most important city of the northern part of the Netherlands, 93 miles NE. of Amsterdam. It is regularly built with broad well-paved streets, numerous squares, and many quaint houses of the seventeenth century. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Martin with a high tower the Broeder church, the buildings of the university (1614) and the town hall. There are establishments connected with the textile industry manufactures of tobacco and cigars, and printing and lithographing houses besides a variety of other manufacturing establishments and numerous mills. Pop. in 1899 66,437.

Groningen, the northeasternmost province of the Netherlands, bordering on Friesland the North Sea, and the Dollart. It is flat, low and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pastureage and has fine agricultural land in the N. but is marshy in the SE. The climate is humid and unhealthy. Area, about 900 sq. m. Capital Groningen. Pop. in 1900 299,802.

Groningen, grón'ing-en a town of Prussian Saxony 23 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3500.

Groningen, a post-village of Pine co. Mich.

Gronlund, grón'lund a channel about 6 miles in length, separating the islands of Falster and Møn and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt.

Grooms, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. 16 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. about 110.

Groomsport, a fishing village of Ireland co. of Down, 3 miles NW. of Donaghadee.

Gross, a post-village of Delta co. Mich.

Groote Eylandt, gró'te'ey'lant (L. *great island*) the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia off its W. coast. Lat. 12° 50' S.; lon. 126° 44' E. Greatest length and breadth about 40 miles each.

Groote (gró'te) River, several rivers of Cape Colony, in south Africa, one of which joins the Great Doorn after a NW. course of 84 miles.

Grootfontein, a settlement of Cape Colony, about 85 miles NE. of Swellendam.

Gropello, gró-pé'lo, a village of Italy province of Pavia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4500).

Gros-Morne, gró's-mórn, a town and commune in the N. of Haiti, about 20 miles NNW. of Gonaïves. Pop. about 20,000.

Gros-Morne, a town and commune of the island of Martinique, in its east-central part, SW. of Trinité. Pop. about 7500.

Grosny, gró'sn'ya, or Grosnyl, a town of Cassan, Russia, in the territory of the Terek on the Samara, an affluent of the river Terek. It has refineries of petroleum obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 15,000.

Groze, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb. Pop. in 1900 325.

Grossamerode, *gros-ah-meh-ro-dah*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles ESE of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 3010.

Gross-Anheim, *gros-ah-nihm*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 2 miles from Hanau. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 4345.

Gross-Bockarok, Hungary. See **NAST-BECKAROK**.
Grossbeeren, *gros-bee-ayn*, a village of Prussia, 11 miles ESE of Potsdam, the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the French on Aug. 23, 1813. Pop. in 1900, 1885.

Gross-Bitesch, *gros-bit-esh*, a town of Moravia, 31 miles N of Znaim. Pop. about 2000.

Grossbittersdorf, *gros-bit-ter-dorf*, a village of Germany, in Lorraine. Pop. about 2000.

Grossbottwar, *gros-bott-war*, a town of Württemberg, 5 miles from Marbach. Pop. about 2000.

Grossbreitenbach, or simply **Brötenbach**, *bri-ten-bah*, a town of Germany in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 miles N of Coburg. Pop. about 3000.

Grossdale, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 13 miles from Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Grosse Isle, *gros-ee*, a post-village and summer resort of Wayne co., Mich., an island of the same name in the Detroit River and on the Michigan Central R. 13 miles S by W of Detroit, its banking point.

Grosse Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence River 29 miles below Quebec, opposite the village of St. Thomas.

Grossenhain, *gros-en-hine*, a town of Saxony 10 miles NW of Dresden on the Elbe. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry and a variety of miscellaneous manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 12,664.

Grossenlinden, *gros-en-lin-den*, a town of Hesse 4 miles S of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Grossentliden, *gros-en-ti-den*, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 5 miles NW of Fulda, on the Linder. Pop. 1600.

Gross-Enzersdorf, Austria. See **ENZERSDORF**.

Grosse Pointe, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. about 6 miles NE of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Grosse Pointe Farms, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Grossetête Bayon, *gros-tai-bi-on* of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupee parish and flows SE to Plaquemine Bayou.

Grossete, *gros-tai*, a fortified town of Italy capital of the province of Grosseto, near the Ombrone, 40 miles SW of Siena. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9599. In the vicinity are the hot mineral springs called Bagaldi Roselli and the ruins of the Cyclopean walls of the ancient Etruscan city of Roselle.

Grossete, a province of Italy in Tuscany. Area, about 1750 sq. m. It includes a large part of the Maremma and is in part very barren and unhealthy. Capital, Grosseto. Pop. in 1901, 144,722.

Grosse-Gerau, *gros-ga-row*, a town of Germany in Hesse, 5 miles NW of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4465.

Grossglockner, *gros-glob-nir*, a pyramidal mountain of the North Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, Tyrol and Carinthia, has two peaks (the Grossglockner proper and the Kleinglockner). The former is 12,455 feet in elevation. Its summit affords one of the grandest views in central Europe and was ascended for the first time in July 1809 by Prince Salzu-Relfersched. Elevation of the Kleinglockner, 12,340 feet. The great Pasternak Glacier is fed by the Glockner névé.

Grossglogau, a town of Prussia. See **GLOGAU**.

Grossgraben, a village of Prussian Saxony near Lützen. Here, on May 3, 1813, was fought the battle of Grossgraben better known as the battle of Lützen, in which Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians.

Grossjägerndorf, *gros-ya-jeh-n-dorf*, or **Gross-Jägerndorf**, a village of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen, near the river Pregel. Here the Russians defeated the forces of Frederick the Great in 1769.

Gross-Kikinda. See **NAOY-KIKINDA**.

Grosskottbusch, *gros-ik-top-ah*, a village of Prussia, about 6 miles SW of Berlin. It contains the chief German Cadet School, which was transferred here from Berlin in 1878.

Gross-Meseritsch, *gros-ma-zer-it-esh*, a town of Moravia, 10 miles E. of Igla, on the Olawa. Pop. in 1900, 3235.

Gross-Ottersleben, a village of Prussia, district of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 1608.

Grosotto, *gros-ot-to*, a village of Italy, on the Adda, 18 miles ENE of Sondrio.

Grosspoint, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. in 1900, 689 (largely increased since census).

Grossröhrsdorf, *gros-röas-dorf*, a village of Saxony 3 miles S of Putsna on the Räder. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6799.

Grosssitz, *gros-sit-ah*, a town of Prussia, 10 miles SE of Magdeburg and adjacent to Schönebeck. Pop. in 1900 (with Altitz) 6945.

Gross-Schönnau, a village of Saxony circle of Bautzen, district of Zittau. It manufactures textiles, including famous table-linen. Pop. in 1900, 7190.

Gross-Steffelsdorf, Hungary. See **RIKA-SZOMBAT**.
Gross-Strehlitz, *gros-str-litz*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 5775.

Grossvenediger, a summit of the Eastern Alps, in the Hehe Tauern on the borders of Tyrol and Salzburg about 16 miles W of the Grossglockner. Height, 12,010 feet. Height of the Kleinglockner, 11,420 ft.

Grosswarden, *gros-wa-dine* (Hun. *Naggyerd* and *vár*), a city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Bihar on the Rapid Körös, 197 miles ESE of Budapest. It contains a fortress (now used as barracks) and 4 quarters. It is a well-built and progressive town. Notable edifices are the two cathedrals, the two episcopal palaces, the new theatre, and the town hall. It has a royal academy of law and many other higher educational institutions and an archaeological and historical museum. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. It is the seat of two Catholic bishops—one of the Latin and one of the Greek rite. Grosswarden is one of the oldest towns of Hungary and dates from the middle of the eleventh century. Pop. in 1900, 47,365.

Grosvener Dale, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. on the French River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 50 miles N of Norwich. It has manufactures of cambrics and sheetings. Pop. about 655.

Groton, a post-township (town) and village of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the S by Long Island Sound and on the W by the Thames River which separates it from New London. Here is Fort Griswold, the site of an old fort of the same name, the garrison of which was massacred by the Tory troops under Benedict Arnold in the war of the Revolution. Groton is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. in 1900, 5962 of the village about 800. It has manufactures of gasoline-engines, boats, tallow cigars, etc.

Groton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. in Groton township (town) 31 miles NNE of Worcester on the Boston and Maine R. It has paper mills, etc. and is the seat of the Lawrence Academy and the Groton School. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3952. of the village, about 1600.

Groton, a post-township (town) of Groton co., N. H. about 45 miles NW of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Groton, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y. in Groton township (town) on the Lehigh Valley R. 16 miles NE of Ithaca. It has manufactures of roller- and type-writing machines, iron bridges, fruit-extracts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1344. of the town, 3684.

Groton, a banking city of Brown co., S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. 10 miles E. of Aberdeen. It has grain elevators, flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Groton, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt. on the Wells River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R. 28 miles E. by S of Montpelier. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of lumber bobbins, etc. Pop. of the town ship (town) in 1900, 1050.

Groton City, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N. Y. 5 miles NE of Groton station.

Grottaglie, *grot-tai-ya*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 13 miles ENE of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 11,374.

Grottaminarda, *grot-ta-mee-nar-da*, a town of Italy province of Avellino, 6 miles SW of Ariano. Pop. 3000.

Grottammare, *grot-tam-mar-ah*, a town of Italy in the Marche, 14 miles ESE of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. of commune in 1901, 4017.

Grottau, *gröt-taw* (Bohem. *Hradek*) a town of Bohemia, district of Reichenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4145.

Grotte, *gröt-ta*, a town of Sicily, 11 miles NE of Girgenti, on the side of a rocky hill. Much sulphur is obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,639.

Grotte di Castro, *gröt-tai-dee-kas-tro*, a town of Italy province of Rome, circle of Viterbo. Pop. about 3606.

Grotteria, *grot-ta-rer-ah*, a village of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 8 miles NNE of Gerace. Pop. about 3600 (commune, 6360).

Grottkau, *gröt-kaw*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles W of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4146.

Grottoes, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Harrisonburg or Staunton. Pop. about 700.

Grottole, a village of Italy, on the Adriatic, 31 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Grötzingen, gröt'-zing-en, a village of Baden, 4 miles E. of Karlsruhe, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 3323.

Grötzingen, a town of Württemberg 10 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 800.

Grouse, a post-village of Wallawa co. Oregon.

Grouse Creek, a post-village of Boxelder co. Utah. The banking point is Brigham City.

Grout, a post-township of Gladwin co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 713.

Groww, grōwv a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Grow 8 miles NE of Sneek.

Grova, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Perry. Pop. about 100.

Grove, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation I. T., on the Necho River 14 miles S. of Wyandotte, on the Franco System. Pop. in 1900 314.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ma.

Grove, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. The banking point is Newaygo. Pop. about 100.

Grove, a township (town) of Allegany co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N. C.

Grove, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, 3 miles N. of Garrettsville.

Grove, a township of Cameron co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Grove, a post-village of York co. Va. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Grovehouse, a post-village of Middlesex co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.

Grove City, a post-village of De Soto co. Fla. Pop. about 75.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Christian co. Ill., about 20 miles E. by S. of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Meeker co. Minn. 8 miles W. of Litchfield, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 318.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 3 miles SW of Columbus, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 658.

Grove City, a banking post-borough of Mercer co. Pa. 9 miles SE of Mercer, on the Susquehanna and Lake Erie R. It has various manufactures and is the seat of Grove City College. Pop. in 1900 1599.

Grovedale, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo.

Grovehill, a post-village, capital of Clarke co. Ala. 34 miles N. by S. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Grovehill, a post-hamlet of Bremer co. Iowa, about 20 miles S. of Waverly.

Grovehill, a post-hamlet of Page co. Va. about 28 miles N. of Charlottesville.

Grovelake, a post-township of Pope co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 307. It contains a lake of the same name.

Groveland, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal., 60 miles ENE. of Modesto. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 150.

Groveland, a post-village of Bryan co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. about 275.

Groveland, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 7 miles SSE. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Groveland, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind., about 30 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.

Groveland, a post-hamlet of McPherson co. Kan.

Groveland, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. on the 8 bank of the Merrimack River in Groveland township (town) and on the Boston and Maine R. 34 miles N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2375.

Groveland, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., about 18 miles NW of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Groveland, a post-township (town) and village of Livingston co. N. Y. about 23 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Conesus Lake touches its northeastern part. Pop. in 1900, 1949 of the village, about 200.

Groveland Station, a post-village of Livingston co. N. Y., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Danville or Mount Morris. Pop. about 200.

Grove Level, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga.

Grovener Corners, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y. 2 miles NW of Central Bridge. Pop. 200.

Groveport, a post-hamlet of DeKalb co. Ala.

Groveport, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Reading Valley R., 13 miles SE. of

Columbus. It has a manufactory of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1900, 819.

Grover, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J. The banking point is Flemington or Lambertville. Pop. about 123.

Grover, a post-village of Cleveland co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Grover, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, in Warren township. Pop. in 1900 368.

Grover, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Northern Central R., 25 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. Pop. about 300.

Gruver, a post-village of Dorchester co. S. C. Pop. in 1900, 69.

Gru'werb'ill', a banking post-village of Panicking co., Ohio, 35 miles by rail E. by S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Gruertown, a post-village of Starka co. Ind. on the Pennsylvania Co. R., 11 miles WAW. of Plymouth. Pop. 100.

Groves, grōv, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., 23 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Grove Springs, a village of Wright co. Mo. Pop. about 100.

Grove Springs, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N. Y.

Grove Summit, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Brookwayville. Pop. 100.

Groveton, a banking post-village of Coos co. N. H. on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Maine R. 145 miles NNW. of Concord. It has manufactures of paper and paper-pulp, lumber, etc. Pop. about 1800.

Groveton, a banking post-village, capital of Trinity co., Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 60 miles NW by S. of Livingston. Pop. about 1600.

Grovetown, a post-town of Columbia co. Ga. on the Georgia R. Pop. in 1900 827. The banking point is Augusta.

Groyne, The, an old English name for Cornwall.

Grub, grōb, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NE of Appenzell.

Grub, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall nearly adjoining the above.

Grub, a post-village of Randolph co. Ga. Pop. about 80.

Grubbenvorst, grūb-ben vorst a village of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Venloo.

Grubbs, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Grubbtown, a post-station of Grundy co. Mo.

Grubbsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo.

Grubenhagen, grōb'en-bā-ghen, an old principality of Germany now comprised in the SE portion of Hanover Prussia.

Grubeshow, grōb'-sh-ow (Pol. *Grubieszow*, hro-ba-śch-ow) a town of Russian Poland, 60 miles SE. of Lublin. Pop. in 1897 10 609.

Grudek, grōd-ik or Grudek, a small town of Russia, in Podolia, 34 miles NNW. of Kamenn-Podolsk.

Groetli, grōt'-le, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Tenn. 3 miles SE. of Altamont.

Gruhan, a township of Clinton co., Pa. traversed by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Gruhansee, grōh'-yā'-ko, a town of Italy 8 miles W. of Turin. Pop. about 3000.

Gruinard, Loch, a bay and inlet of Scotland on the NW coast of the co. of Ross between lochs Broome and Ewa.

Gruissan, grū'-sen-nōw a seaport village of France, in Aude, 7 miles SSE. of Narbonne.

Gruitch, grōt'-ik the most eastern town of Bohemia, 42 miles ESE. of Küniggratz. Pop. in 1900 3629.

Grunberg, grōm'-bē-ko, a small town of Moravia, 37 miles NW. of Olmütz.

Gramello, grō-mēl'-lo, a town of northern Italy 9 miles NW. of Gressano. Pop. about 2500.

Gramello, a village of northern Italy 11 miles SE. of Borgano.

Grano, grō'-ma, a town of Italy provinces and 13 miles SW. of Bari. Pop. (comune) in 1901, 12,920.

Grano, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. about 4500.

Grana, grā'-ā, a manufacturing village of Saxony, 2 miles N. of Lössnitz. Pop. in 1900, 5127.

Gräman, grā'-māw a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, 9 miles SE. of Berlin on the Spree. Pop. in 1900, 2485.

Grünberg, grūn'-bē-ko, a town of Hesse, 14 miles E. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Grünberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles ENE. of Crowsen. It has extensive manufactures of cloth and a large trade in wine produced here. Pop. in 1900, 26,002.

Grand, grōnt, a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover 5 miles NW of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. about 2000.

Grundy, a county in the NE. part of Illinois has an area of 443 sq. m. It is intersected by the Illinois River to form which the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers unite in the NE. part. Capital Morris. Pop. in 1890 21,024 in 1900 24,134.

Grundy, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is drained by Black Hawk Creek and other small affluents of the Cedar River. It has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Grundy Center. Pop. in 1890 13,115 in 1900 13,787.

Grundy, a county in the N. part of Missouri has an area of 463 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and also drained by the Weldon River and Indian and Medicine creeks. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890 17,878, in 1900 17,832.

Grundy, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 375 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk and Rock rivers. The surface is elevated and is part of the western slope of the Cumberland Mountain. Mines of coal have been opened here. Capital, Alcatraz. Pop. in 1890 9346 in 1900 7862.

Grundy, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. 6 miles E of Somerset. Pop. 75.

Grundy, a post-town capital of Buchanan co. Va. on the Louisa Fork of the Sandy River about 4 1/2 miles N by W of Abingdon. Pop. 200.

Grundy Center, a banking post-town capital of Grundy co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. 28 miles SE of Iowa Falls. Pop. in 1900, 1322.

Grünhain, grün hain a town of Saxony 8 miles W of Annberg. Pop. about 2000.

Grünhainchen, grün hā nix-en a village of Saxony circle of Chemnitz on the F78ha. It has extensive manufactures of children's toys. Pop. about 2500.

Grünigsmo, grün ing-en a town of Germany in Hesse, 8 miles S of Giessen. Pop. 700.

Grünigen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SE of Zürich.

Grünfeld, grün fält, a town of Baden 15 miles SSE of Wertheim. It is mentioned as early as the eighth century. Pop. about 1400.

Grünstadt, grün städt, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate 15 miles NNE of Landau. Pop. in 1900 3931.

Grünwald, grün tält, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. about 2000.

Gruschni, grōs hāx (Slavia, *Hruscovy* h roo-co-vā nee) a small town of Moravia, 16 miles ESE. of Znojmo. Capital. See GROSZTA.

Grütli, grūt-lee a patch of meadow land in Switzerland canton of Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 miles NNW of Altdorf. Traditionally believed to be the place where Hans Fischer Arnold of Melchthal and Walter Fürst met in 1307 and planned the insurrection against Austria which resulted in Swiss independence.

Grüttli, Tenn. See GRAYVILLE.

Grüyère (grü ym) a district in the Swiss canton of Fribourg, in the upper valley of the Saane. It is noted for its cheese.

Grüyère, grü yāis (Ger. *Gregers*, grī grā) a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSW of Fribourg. It has a remarkable medieval castle. In its vicinity the famous Grüyère cheese is made. Pop. about 1500.

Grybau, grē-bow a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 19 miles ENE. of Alt-Sandec. There are petroleum wells in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3717.

Gryon, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Valais 5 miles from Bex with which it is connected by electric railway. It is a health-resort. Elevation 3770 feet.

Graymorrow, gā-mā-rov a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 22 miles WSW of Ternopol. Pop. in 1900 4207.

Grater, grāt-ee a village of Switzerland in the canton of Bern 8 miles from Saanen. Elevation 3937 feet.

Guacacra, gwā-kā-kā, a town of Venezuela, 6 miles ENE of Valencia.

Guacarhue, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1300.

Guachipe, gwā-ohē-pā, or **Guachipes, gwā-ohē**, is a considerable river of the Argentine Republic, province of Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes about 33 miles S of Salta. It takes the name Salado.

Guacipati, a gold-mining town of Venezuela, state of Bolívar 145 miles SE of Ciudad Bolívar.

Guacubra, gwā-koō-bā, or **Loón, lā-ōn**, a river of the republic of Colombia, after a NW course of about 150 miles, falls into Chocho Bay in the Gulf of Darien.

Guadalajara, gwā-dā-lā mārā (anc. *Arriaco*) a city of Spain capital of a province, on the left bank of the Henares, 34 miles ENE of Madrid. It has a magnificent old

palace, now in a dilapidated condition, a fine stone bridge, and some interesting churches. An engineering school is located here. Pop. in 1900 11,144.

Guadalajara, a province of Spain, in the NE. part of New Castile, traversed by the Tagus. Capital, Guadalajara. Area, 4078 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 200,160.

Guadalupe, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

Guadalupe, or Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-mārā a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Jalisco near the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, 275 miles WNW of the city of Mexico (with which it is connected by rail) and about 125 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 39' N. lon. 103° 25' W. It is a large and handsome city with spacious streets, numerous squares and fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is the cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance was much impaired by the great earthquake of 1818. On the same square is the government-house, in a noble and severe style and with a fine facade. The arcades which line the two sides of the square are very handsome and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops. The town has a bull ring, an open-house hospital, a foundling house, a home for the poor, priests' seminary, mint, university and academy of painting and architecture. The Alameda, or public walk, is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmithing and silver-smithing, and the manufacture of steel wares, pottery, leather, etc. The city has electric power supplied by the fall of Juanacatlan. Guadalajara is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1895 83,934 in 1900 101,208. Elevation 3770 feet.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-ve-as or **Rio Blanco**, river of Spain rises in the Sierra Albarracín and after a SE. course of about 150 miles enters the Mediterranean Sea 3 miles E of Valencia.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā a town of Spain, province and 48 miles NNW of Seville. It was formerly celebrated for its silver mines. Pop. in 1900 5786.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā (formerly *Rp. Guadalupe* gwā-dā-lā-nā) a large (British) island of the Solomon group. Lat. (S point) 10° S. lon. (centre) 160° W. It is covered with densely wooded mountains (extreme altitude, about 8000 feet) and has an active volcano.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā, a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí 50 miles NE of the town of San Luis Potosí. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. about 9000. Elevation 6400 feet.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, after a SW. course of 75 miles enters the Bay of Cadix by two branches.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā, a river of Spain in Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea 6 miles S by W of Malaga.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde and joins the Guadalupe river 14 miles N of Jaén after a SW. course of about 90 miles.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā, a river of Spain in Aragon joins the Ebro 14 miles SW of Mequinenza, after a NE. course of about 90 miles.

Guadalupe, a banking post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. 90 miles S of San Luis Obispo on the Southern Pacific R. It is a shipping point for farm-products. Pop. about 350.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā (Sp. pron gwā-dā-lā-ke-ve-as. Arab. *Wād al-Kabr* wād al-ke-beer) — is the great river and *Baños* a river of Spain, in Andalusia, rises on the slopes of the Sierra de Poso pursues at first a northeasterly course, and after rounding the Sierra de Cazorla, flows generally WSW and enters the Atlantic Ocean 18 miles N of Cadix. Length about 350 miles. Twelve miles below Seville it separates into three branches, forming the islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Menor. Chief affluents on the right, the Guadalupe and the Jandula. On the left, the Guadalupe Menor, Guadalupe, and Guala. It is navigable for large vessels to Seville and for small boats to Cordova.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā a town of Spain province and 58 miles E of Cáceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Guadalupe. It is grouped around a famous monastery formerly the *Loreto* of central Spain whose imposing church although despoiled by the French, still contains rich works of art. Pop. about 3000.

Guadalupe, gwā-dā-lā-nā, on island of the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Lower California. It rises from an oceanic abyss. Length 15 miles.

Guadalupe, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

Guadalupe, commonly pronounced gwā-dā-lā-nā (Sp. pron gwā-dā-lā-nā) an eastern county of New Mexico. Area, 9987 sq. m. In the SE. part is a large tract of the

Llano Estacado The W part contains a long stretch of the Pecos River valley and much land susceptible of irrigation. Capital, **Puerto de Luna**. Pop. in 1900, 8429.

Guadalupe, commonly pronounced *gaw-də-loop* (Sp. *pron gwa-də-loo-pá*) a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 717 sq m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and is bounded on the N.E. by the San Marcos River and on the SW by the Cibola. Capital **Elgin**. Pop. in 1890 15,217, in 1900 21,335.

Guadalupe, a post-village of Victoria co. Tex. **Guadalupe**, or **Guadalupe Hidalgo**, *gwi-dá-loo-pá dā-ló*, a small town 3½ miles N of the city of Mexico. It contains the sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe and the church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, much resorted to in pilgrimages. Here a treaty of peace was concluded Feb. 2, 1848, between Mexico and the United States. By it the territories of Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States. Pop. in 1900, 4834.

Guadalupe, a village and commune of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas 9 miles SE of Zacatecas, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895 8781.

Guadalupe, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of San José. Pop. about 1400.

Guadalupe, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, about 17 miles N by W of Pacasmayo with which it is connected by rail.

Guadalupe Mountains, a group or range of high lands in New Mexico and Texas between the Pecos River and the Rio Grande. They are continuous northward, under various local names, with the eastern chains of the Rocky Mountains.

Guadalupe River, Tex. enters the San Antonio River about 9 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 300 miles long.

Guadalupe (*gwa-də-loo-pá*) **Sierra de**, a mountain range of Spain in Extremadura, extending southward from the Montes de Toledo to the Sierra de Montánchez. It is over 5000 feet in elevation.

Guadalupe y Calvo, *gwa-də-loo-pá y kál vo*, a town of Mexico, state and 173 miles SW of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the gold- and silver mines in its vicinity.

Guadarrama, *gwa-də-rá-má*, a river of Spain joins the Tagus 12 miles below Toledo. Length 70 miles. **Guadarrama**, *Sierra de*, *re-dá dā gwa-də-rá-má* a chain of mountains of Spain in Castile, on the borders of the provinces of Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Pico de la Peñalara attains an elevation of about 9000 feet. The Guadarrama, an affluent of the Tagus and the Manzanares have their sources in this chain.

Guadalupe, *gaw-də-loop* (Fr. *pron gwa-də-loop* Sp. *Guadalupe*) an island of the Lesser Antilles, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 15° 51' and 16° 31' N. It is composed of two distinct islands separated by a narrow channel called *Rivière Salée* (salt river). The W and larger portion Guadeloupe proper or *Basse-Terre* is 27 miles long by about 10 miles broad. *Basse-Terre* is of volcanic formation and is traversed N to S by a ridge of mountain heights with prominent *morasses* and *pitons*. Among the outstanding peaks are the Soufrière, a semi-active volcano, about 5000 feet high. La Grande Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and La Pilon Bonillat, extinct or dormant volcanoes. Grande-Terre, the eastern portion on the other hand, is generally flat composed of coral, hummocks, and oceanic debris, with the highest elevation less than 500 feet. Guadeloupe is watered by small streams which become dry in summer. The principal are the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lesarde. The climate is hot, but not notably unhealthy. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, uncultivated parts, and with mangroves and mangrove trees on the marshy coast of *Basse-Terre*. The chief articles of cultivation are sugar, coffee, cacao for export, and bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco, manioc, etc. for home use. Rum and tafia are largely exported to France. The island is traversed by excellent roads, but modern inventions have made but little headway in the interior. The principal anchorages of *Basse-Terre* are the Bay of Méhault and the roads of *Basse-Terre*. Grande-Terre possesses two anchorages, Moule and Pointe-à-Pitre the latter at the S. entrance to the *Rivière Salée*, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it is situated the important town of Pointe-à-Pitre. Guadeloupe, as a colony has five dependencies, consisting of the minor islands Marie Galante, Désirade, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew (Saint-Barthélemy) and part of St. Martin. Total area, 716 sq m. of Guadeloupe, 618. Pop. of the island in 1901 122,123 (including 15,000 colored), of the colony about 200,000. The island is administered by a governor and is represented in the home government by 1 senator and 2 deputies. Capital, *Basse-Terre*. Guadeloupe was dis-

covered by Columbus in 1493. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who kept it till 1763, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and was finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814.

Guadeloupe, a colony of the French West Indies. See **GRANDE-TERRE** (Island).

Guadiana, *gwa-də-lá ná* or *gwa-də-lá ná* (anc. *A'noa*) a river of Spain and Portugal flowing between the Tagus and Guadalquivir. A little river which rises a few miles NW of Alcazar, in the province of Alentejo, and which bears the name of Guadiana Alto has generally been considered its head-stream. The river Zúñiga, however, which rises in the province of Cuenca, near the parallel of 40° N. and which receives the *Gigüela* from the right and the small stream called *Guadiana Baja* (Lower Guadiana) from the left, should be regarded as the upper course of the Guadiana. The Guadiana flows W through La Mancha and Spanish Extremadura, then S between Extremadura and the Portuguese province Alentejo, then in the same direction through Alentejo and between Algarve and Andalusia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 miles E of Tavira. The length of the river, reckoning from the source of the Zúñiga, is about 600 miles. Among the chief affluents are the *Jabalón*, *Zajar*, and *Ardilla*, all from the right. It is navigable for only about 40 miles. Its name is derived from the Arabic *Wady and Ana*, a corruption of *Anas*, the ancient name of this river.

Guadiana, Mexico. See **DERECHO**.

Guadiana, *gwa-də-lá ná* a bay on the W coast of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is nearly circular with an entrance to the NE, which receives the Guadiana (or *Guano*) River and affords shelter from all winds.

Guadiana Mayor, *gwa-də-lá ná má-yor*, a river of Spain in Andalusia joins the Guadalquivir 4 miles ESE of Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

Guadiana, *gwa-də-lá ná* a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean Sea 11 miles NE of Gibraltar after a generally S. course of 40 miles.

Guadinto, *gwa-də-lá ná*, a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir 17 miles W of Cordova, after a tortuous course of about 75 miles.

Guadiza, *gwa-də-lá ná*, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 45 miles N of Madrid.

Guadix, *gwa-də-lá ná*, a city of Spain province and about 35 miles ENE of Granada, on the Guadix. It contains a cathedral and remains of a Moorish castle and is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900 12,652.

Guadua, *gwa-də-lá ná*, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, near the Magdalena River 45 miles NW of Bogotá and 3300 feet above the sea. Pop. about 10,000.

Guafo, *gwa fo* or *Houfo*, *á ná* fo, an island in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Chile, 20 miles SW of Chiloe. **Guanam**, *gwa gwa*, a town of Pampanga province Luzon, Philippine Islands, is a fertile region on the Guagua River 3 miles from Bacolor. Pop. 10,722.

Guanam See **GUAY**.

Guanaco, *gwa-lá ná* to an island group off the W coast of Chile, in lat. 47° 41' S. lon. 74° 55' W. composed of two principal islands—the westernmost called *Byron Island* and the easternmost *Wager Island* separated from each other by *Sandwich Passage*—and of many smaller islets.

Goutché, a river port of Iran. In the state of Minas Geraes, on the São Francisco River. Pop. about 2000.

Guaibán, or **Guaibana**, *gwa-lá ná*, a small island off the N coast of Cuba.

Gualala, *gwa-lá ná*, a post-village of Neuquén co. Cal. 40 miles W of Cloverdale. Pop. about 100.

Gualán, *gwa-lá ná*, a town of Guatemala, 80 miles ENE of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 2000.

Gualateiri, *gwa-lá ná ná ná* or *Gualatiri*, a lofty mountain peak of the Andes, near the boundary line of Chile (province of Tarma) and Bolivia.

Gualichos, *gwa-lá ná*, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 13 miles E of Motril. Pop. about 3500.

Gualdo Tadino, *gwa-lá ná ná ná* a town of Italy province of Perugia, 22 miles by rail V of Foligno. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901 10,000).

Gualagay, *gwa-lá ná* a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Ríos, 9 miles by rail NE. of Porto Rico (Puerto de Rico) on the navigable Rio Gualagay. It has an active trade, a theatre, library, and slaughter-houses. Pop. in 1903, 5000.

Gualaguayohu, *gwa-lá ná ná ná* a town and river port of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Ríos, and on the navigable Rio Gualaguayohu, 9 miles from its mouth in the Uruguay and 59 miles E by N of Gualaguay. It is on a branch of the Paraná-Corrientes railway and has a large trade in meat-products. Pop. in 1903, 15,000.

Gualfias, gwí-lee'yá, a mountain-pass in the Chilean Andes, South America, 25 miles NE of Temu, in lat 17° 50' S.

Gualtieri, gwí-tí-e-ree, a village of Italy in Fmilia 16 miles N of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. about 1300 (census, 6000).

Guam, gwím, Guahan, gwá-hán. **Guajana**, gwá-ján, or **San Juan**, sán xoo-ján, one of the Ladrone Islands, formerly the property of Spain, acquired by the United States (1898) in accordance with the terms of the treaty terminating the Spanish-American War. Capital, Agaña. It is mountainous (Hiehu 1600 feet) in the S. part low and of coral formation in the N. The soil is fertile and well watered and the island is thickly wooded. The coconut bread-fruit, rice, sugar, and indigo are cultivated. The coast is surrounded by reefs, but has several ports, among them San Luis de Apra (NW coast) the port of Agaña. Slavery was abolished on Feb. 22 1900. Area, about 200 sq m. Pop. about 9000. Lat. 13° 30' N. lon 145° E.

Guama, gwá-má a river of Brazil rises in the SE part of the state of Pará and falls into the Bay of Guajara near the town of Belém or Pará.

Guamanga, a town of Peru. See AVACUOMO.

Guamo, gwá-mo a town of Colombia, state of Tolima, 70 miles SW of Bogotá. Pop. 10,000.

Guana, gwá-ná, several islands of the West Indies, the principal 17 miles in length being off the coast of Abaco, Bahamas.

Guanaabacoa, gwá-ná-ná-ko a city of Havana province, Cuba, 1 mile from the N coast, on high ground about 3 miles E by S of Havana, with which it is connected by rail and high-road. It has a cathedral convents boards of charity education, and mutual relief a market-place, theatre and lyceum and post and telegraph-offices. There are mineral baths in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899 13,965.

Guanaoche, gwá-ná-ká-chá a lagoon of the Argentine Republic in lat. 31° 40' S between the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. It forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with many islands and receives the Desaguadero and other rivers.

Guanaes, or **Parame de Guanaes**, pá-rá-mo dá gwá-ná-ká, a mountain knot of Colombia, South America, in the Andes, where they separate into lateral cordilleras, NE of Popayán and near the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. Lat. 2° N. lon 70° W.

Guanaeste, gwá-ná-ká-té, a province in the NW part of Costa Rica. Its southern portion is the peninsula of Nicoya. The volcanic Sierra de Tilarán forms the NE boundary. The surface is much broken and is intersected by several streams. It has extensive and valuable forests, and open grazing lands upon which cattle are raised. Capital, Guanaeste. Pop. in 1897 24,700.

Guanaeste, or **Liberia**, le-ná-re-dá, a city of Costa Rica capital of the province of Guanaeste, at the base of the Great volcano and 90 miles (direct) WNW of San José. Pop. about 4000.

Guanaevé, a mining town of Mexico, state of Durango in the Sierra Madre, about 135 miles NW of the city of Durango.

Guanaes. See BANANA ISLANDS.

Guanaia, an island in the Caribbean Sea. See BONACCA.

Guanaaju, gwá-ná-ní, a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 30 miles by rail WSW of Havana and about 7½ miles by high-road from the port of Mariel on the N coast. It is of more than local importance. The surrounding country is well cultivated. Pop. in 1899 6483.

Guanaiviva (gwá-ná-ní-ví-vá) River, Porto Rico, rises in the central divide flows generally in an N to W direction, and empties S of Port Mayaguez.

Guanajusto, or **Guanajusto**, gwá-ná-kwá-to, a state of Mexico, bounded N by the states of San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas W by Jalisco, S by Michoacán and E by Querétaro. Area, 10,950 sq m. It is on the central plateau, along its southern border and traversed by lofty volcanic masses, the Sierra Gorda and the Sierra de Guanajusto the latter rising in the Gigante to upward of 11,000 feet. The only important river is the Rio Grande (Lerma). The mines of this state are among the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver lead, tin, iron, antimony etc. the yield of silver being of especial importance. Capital, Guanajusto. Pop. in 1900 1,061,724.

Guanajusto, or **Santa Fé de Guanajusto**, a city of Mexico capital of a state of the same name, in lat. 21° N, lon 101° 20' W, 145 miles NW of Mexico singularly situated in deep, narrow mountain-dalles (Cañada de Mar-til), 6667 feet above the sea. It consists of a number of villages placed round the mines, and, being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep and ter-

tuous. The houses are in general well built and many of them extremely handsome. The town contains a cathedral several elegant churches, numerous chapels and other religious edifices, a state government palace, palace of congress, mint, university, theatres, building the Pantheon and the Castle of Granaditas. The Alhondiga, a large public granary is a remarkable edifice. Guanajusto owes its existence and importance to the gold- and silver mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. It has also important manufactures of cottons, prints, soap, pottery, and chemical. Guanajusto was founded by the Spaniards about 1600. Pop. in 1900 41,486.

Guanaquero, gwá-ná-pí-ro, a river of Venezuela, after an E course of about 230 miles, joins the Portuguesa 30 miles NW of San Fernando de Apure.

Guanaque (gwá-ná-pá) Islands, a group of islets off the coast of Peru about 50 miles SSE of Trujillo. They have afforded much guano.

Guanares, gwá-ná-ná, a town of Venezuela, capital of Zamora, 50 miles SE of Trujillo. Pop. about 13,000. The district produces coffee, cocoa, and sugar-cane.

Guanaquito, gwá-ná-ke-to, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Roca and joins the Portuguesa 154 miles SW of Caracas.

Guanaquito, a small town of Venezuela, on the Guanares River 40 miles E of Guanares.

Guanaquito, Mexico. See GUANAJUATO.

Guanaquibamba, gwá-ná-bám-bá, or **Huancabamba**, wán-ká-bám-bá, a large village of Peru, department of Piura. Lat. 5° 10' S. lon 79° 30' W. Elevation 6600 feet.

Guanaquibamba, a town of Peru. See HUANCABAMBA.

Guanaquibamba, gwá-ná-bám-bá, a valley of the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, between the Andes and the Famatina mountains, in lat. 29° S. It is traversed by the Bermejo and affords rich crops of grain.

Guanaquibamba, a village of the Argentine Republic, in La Rioja, in the centre of the valley of the same name.

Guana, gwá-ná, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is on the Cayaguayo River and 29 miles WSW of Pinar del Rio. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899 1038.

Guanao, gwá-ná-ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure after a SE course of about 100 miles.

Guanaes River, Cuba. See GUADIANA.

Guanaica, Porto Rico. See YUACO.

Guamillos, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá. It exports guano.

Guana, gwá-no, a town of Ecuador on a small river of the same name, 50 miles NE of Guayaquil. Pop. about 5000. It manufactures blankets and carpets.

Guana, a town of Peru. See HUANTA.

Guana, a seaport town of Venezuela, 12 miles NE of Barcelona, with which it is connected by rail. It has a good harbor.

Guanaajaya, gwá-ná-wá, a rich mining district of northern Chile, in the province of Tarapacá.

Guanaajaya, or **Santa Catalina de Guanaajaya**, sán-tá-ká-lá-ná-dá gwá-ná-ná-mo a city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on the Guana River. It is 13 miles by rail N of Calmaera, its port, on Guanaajaya Bay and 40 miles by high road E of Santiago de Cuba. It is in the chief coffee-growing district of Cuba, and exports to the United States much sugar and lumber. It has a theatre, agricultural and industrial commissions, boards of commerce, charity, health and public education and post- and telegraph-offices. Malaria and yellow fever prevail at times. Pop. in 1899 7137.

Guanaajaya Bay, on the S coast of the island of Cuba, in Santiago de Cuba province. It receives the Guana and Guanaajaya rivers.

Guanaajaya (or **Agusta**) River, Cuba, flows generally SSE, receives the Rio Jalbo and empties at the W side of the entrance to Guanaajaya Bay near the sea.

Guanaico, a town of Peru. See HUANTICO.

Guanaico, gwá-ná-tá, a village of Italy 8 miles SSW of Como.

Guap, Caroline Islands. See YAP.

Guapal, gwá-pí, also written **Guapey**, a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Mamoré, which it joins after a winding course estimated at 800 miles. It is the main head-stream of the Mamoré and is frequently designated the Rio Grande. It rises in the department of Cochabamba.

Guapi-Morim, gwá-pae-mo-rim a village of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, between Niteroi and the Serra dos Orgões. Pop. 2000.

Guaporé, gwá-po-rí, a river of South America, rises in the W part of the state of Mato Grosso Brazil forms a part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and unites with the Mamoré after a course of 800 miles. It is navi-

gible for vessels of light draught for most of its course. The river is also known as the Itanes.

Guarambari, gwá-rim-bá-rer', a river of Paraguay joins the Paraguay River 25 miles NW of Concepción after a course of about 150 miles.

Guaramá, gwá-rán dá, a city of Ecuador capital of Bolívar province, about 25 miles (direct) W by N of Riohacha and at the SW foot of Chimborazo. Pop about 8000. Elevation 8720 feet.

Guarapari, a mountain-chain of Brazil, in Espírito Santo, giving origin to two rivers of the same name.

Guarapari, a town of Brazil on the coast, state and 30 miles SW of Espírito Santo.

Guarapiche, gwá-rá-pé-ohá, a river of Venezuela, enters the Gulf of Paria 30 miles W of the N mouth of the Orinoco.

Guarapuaia, gwá-rá-pwá rá, a town of Brazil state and 300 miles SW of São Paulo near the Iguaçu.

Guaratiba, gwá-rá-tee'há, a seaport village of Brazil state and 30 miles WSW of Rio de Janeiro.

Guaratingueta, gwá-rá-teen gá th, a town of Brazil 120 miles ENE of São Paulo, on the Paraíba.

Guarataá, gwá-rá too'á, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Gerais joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco River.

Guaratiaba, a small river of Brazil, state of São Paulo flows into the Atlantic Ocean after a course of 60 miles.

Guarataba, a town of Brazil state of São Paulo, 23 miles SW of Paranaíba.

Guarda, gwán dá (anc. *Lan cis Oppidum*) a fortified town of Portugal in Beira, on the Serra da Estrela, 70 miles ENE of Coimbra. It has a cathedral a bishop's palace, and an old castle. Pop in 1900, 4692.

Guardafui (gwá-rá-fú-ee') or **Guardafui** (gwá-rá-fú-ee') Cape (Arab. *Ras-Jerdan*) lies just off the Horn of Africa at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Lat. 11° 4' N lon. 51° 21' E. It is frequently erroneously designated the most eastern point of the continent (which is Ras-Hafun).

Guardamar, gwán-dá-mea, a small town of Spain 21 miles NW of Alicante, on the Segura.

Guardavalle, gwán dá-rá-lá, a town of Italy province of Lazio, 20 miles of Gaillaco. Pop about 4000.

Guardasvieja, gwán dá-á-grá-lá, a town of Italy province in 113 miles S of Chieti. Pop about 4000 (communes, 9000).

Guardia, Lá, lá gwán dá-á, a small town of Spain province of Almería 13 miles SSE of Victoria.

Guardia, Lá, a seaport of northwestern Spain in the province of Pontevedra. Pop (communes) about 6000.

Guardia, Lá, a small town of Spain province and 23 miles SSE of Toledo.

Guardiafiera, gwán dá-lá-fé-rá, a small town of Italy province and 10 miles NE of Campobasso.

Guardia Lombardi, gwán dá-lá-lon has a town of Italy province of Avellino on the Lombarda 3 miles NE of Sant'Angelo de Lombardi. Pop 2000 (communes, 4000).

Guardia Perticara, gwán dá-lá-pén té-ká-rá, a small town of Italy 24 miles SE of Potenza.

Guarica, gwá-ré-ko, a river of Venezuela, state of Quirico joins the Apurto, a tributary of the Orinoco, 12 miles NE of San Fernando de Apure, after a S course estimated at 200 miles.

Guarico, gwá-ré-ko, a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E extremity.

Guarico, a state of Venezuela, formed in 1901 from a portion of the state of Miranda. Area, about 23 670 sq m. Pop 186,000. Capital Calabozo.

Guaricura, gwá-ré-ko-rá, an island of Brazil state of Pará, in the Amazon, opposite the town of Pará. Length 45 miles.

Guarismay, gwá-rá-lá-má, a mining town of Mexico, state and 65 miles W of Durango.

Guarney, gwán má, a maritime village of Peru department and 158 miles NNW of Lima, at the mouth of the Guarney.

Guaro, gwá-ró, a small town of Spain, province and 33 miles W of Málaga.

Guaro-chiri, a town of Peru. See HUAROCHIRI.

Guarupé, gwá-roo-á-po, two rivers of Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers, the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

Guatancalco, a river of Mexico. See COATANCALCO.

Guatoco, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca. Pop about 3000.

Guatocoma (gwá-há-má) Puñat, a headland of Colombia, department of Cauca, 125 miles W of Popayán, in lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 78° 30' W.

Guatoco, a seaport of Chile. See HUATOCO.

Guastalla, gwá-tá-lá, a city of northern Italy situated on the Po, 10 miles NE of Parma. It has a cathedral a public library and a school of music. It is a bishop's see. Guastalla was formerly capital of a duchy. Pop about 3000 (communes, about 11 000).

Guatavita, gwá-tá-ver'tá, a village of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 30 miles NE of Bogotá. It has mining industries. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep and anciently had on its banks many highly decorated Peruvian temples. Pop about 7000.

Guatemala, gwá-to-mah lá (Sp. pron. gwá-tá-má lá), a republic of Central America, having Mexico on the N and W the Pacific Ocean on the E and British Honduras the Bay of Honduras, and the republics of Honduras and Salvador on the E. Lat 16° 45' to 17° 50' N lon 88° 15' to 92° 12' W. Area, about 48,290 sq m. Guatemala is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful and like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. Except in the marshy forests near the NE coast, the country is wholly mountainous. The main chain or cordillera traversing it from SE to NW at no great distance from the Pacific Ocean, sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic Ocean and forming a great plateau in the interior. This chain attains an elevation in the Sierra Coticac of upward of 11 500 feet. Along the southern slope of the main cordillera are a considerable number of volcanoes, several of which (Fuego, Pacaya, Santa María) are active. The most prominent summits are Tajumulco (12 800 ft.), Tacaná (13 300 ft.), Fuego (12 500 ft.) Agua Santa María and Atitlán. The latest eruption of the new cone of Santa María, in Oct. 1902, proved very destructive. Earthquakes have been at various times of a violent character and are of frequent occurrence. The one of April 1912, which wrecked a large part of the town of Quetzaltenango was of unusual severity. The state is watered by numerous streams, of which the Usulután, flowing NW and forming part of the Mexican boundary and the Motagua and the Poloché continued by the Dulon, both flowing NE to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries are the largest but besides these there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific Ocean. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, Amatitlán, Atitlán and Ixcán the last named about 30 miles long by 9 miles broad near the frontier of Yucatan. On the table land the climate is mild and agreeable, but in more elevated situations the cold at times is considerable. The soil generally is of great fertility producing maize and wheat of superior quality excellent rice and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. The most important cultivated products are coffee, sugar tobacco, cacao, bananas, and indigo. Much rubber is also obtained. The value of the coffee exported in 1902 was \$7 740 000 the greater part of the product going to Germany.

In the altos or high parts of the state sheep are raised the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric called *güya* which again is made into various articles of clothing including long plaids called *ponchos*. The precious metals have thus far been found only in minor quantity the mere remunerative gold workings being along the Motagua River. The total mileage of railways in operation is about 400. The chief executive of Guatemala is a president, who is elected for a term of six years. Capital, Guatemala, or New Guatemala (Guatemala la Nueva). Pop in 1900 1 647 306 of whom about 60 per cent. were pure Indians. The principal ports are Puerto Barrios and Livingston on the Atlantic Ocean, and San José Ocos, and Champurion on the Pacific Ocean.

Guatemala, or **Guatemala la Nueva**, gwá-tá-má lá lá-núv-á, called also **Santiago de Guatemala**, capital of the republic of Guatemala is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4800 feet, 105 miles NW of San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37' N lon 90° 20' W. It is a handsome town well supplied with water by long aqueducts on arches, and extends over a large space, the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built largely of one story. In the great square are situated the old royal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, the archbishop's palace many schools, barracks, and most of the principal shops. Guatemala is the seat of a university and of a polytechnic college, has a museum public libraries numerous churches and hospitals a theatre, building, national palace, etc. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay purposes. The inhabitants manufacture muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery of high excellence. Guatemala is the centre of the trade of the entire republic. The building of the present city which is the third capital of Guatemala (the site of the first being now known as Ciudad

Vieja or Almalonga), was commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which devastated Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Antigua), the second capital. Pop. in 1890 55,728 in 1890 55,796 in 1898 74,000.

Guatemala, gwá-tá-má-lá, a central department of Guatemala. It has the Rio Grande for its N. boundary and is intersected by its tributaries. A railroad traverses part of it and connects Guatemala the capital, with the port of San José. Pop. about 150,000.

Guatemala la Antigua, gwá-tá-má-lá lá té-gwá (i. e., Old Guatemala), called also Santiago de Caballeros, má-té-lá go dá-ká-á-lá yá ruc, lies 30 miles WSW of the city of Guatemala, at the foot of the Volcán de Agua, and near the site of the earlier city Guatemala la Vieja (Ciudad Vieja) which was overwhelmed by a discharge from the Volcán de Agua in 1541. Guatemala la Antigua was devastated by an earthquake in 1773 and was again partially destroyed in 1874. Pop. about 6,000.

Guatiqué, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, about 12 miles SE of Tunja. Pop. 8,000.

Guatunualco, Mexico. See COATEACALCO.

Guaura, a town of Peru. See HICRA.

Guariare, or **Guabiaré**, gwá-vo-lá-rá, a river of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando de Atabapo, is lat. 4° N lon 67° 30' W, after an E. course of several hundred miles.

Guariyá, a meat-packing town of Uruguay in the department and N. of the town of Lavandé.

Guarabá, an island of Cuba. See GRAZABA.

Guayacán, gwá-ká-kín, a village of Chile, on the Bay of Huerfano, 11 miles S. of the port of Coquimbo. It has large copper smelting works. Pop. 14,000.

Guayama, gwá-má, a town of Porto Rico 3 miles W by V of the port of Guayama (or Arroyo) a village on the N. coast, with a good anchorage. The town has a good trade, and exports sugar molasses and rum. Pop. in 1899 5,374.

Guayana, South America. See GUIANA.

Guayana, gwá-lá-ná (Sp. for Guayana) formerly the easternmost and largest division of Venezuela, bounded E. by British Guiana, and now comprised largely in the state of Bolívar. Its capital was Angostura, now Ciudad Bolívar.

Guayana, a town of Venezuela. See ASOERTREA.

Guayaquila, gwá-á-á-á, a town in the S. of Porto Rico near the bay of the same name, 11 miles W of Ponce.

Guayapo, gwá-pá, a river of Honduras, with noted gold washings. It is a branch of the Patuca.

Guayaquil, gwá-kí-á, a city and chief port of Ecuador capital of the province of Guayas, on the W. bank of the river Guayas, 40 miles from its mouth. It is built mainly of wooden structures on a low flat region and has dirty and badly paved streets. Yellow fever epidemics are not uncommon. The residences of the richer classes, with the principal business houses, are in the new town, which is generally well laid out. Guayaquil is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches, a college, technical school, convents, and other institutions. The chief exports are cocoa, Panama hats, hides, cotton, tobacco, rubber, caliche and other barks, coffee, metals, etc. It is the seat of several manufacturing establishments and has large ship-yards. Pop. about 52,000. The city was largely destroyed by fire in Nov. 1896.

Guayaquil, Gulf of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Ecuador mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S and lon 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayas, Daule, and Tumbes rivers and contains the islands of Puna and Santa Clara.

Guayas, gwá-lá, a province of Ecuador on the W. coast, and occupying a large portion of the Pacific slope of that country. It is commercially the most important province of the republic. It is essentially lowland, and agriculture is the chief industry. cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, and rice are raised. The natives manufacture Panama hats. The Galápagos Islands were attached administratively to Guayas province in 1883. Area, 11,004 sq. m. Capital Guayaquil. Pop. in 1893 98,100.

Guaymas, gwá-má, a seaport of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the Rio de Guaymas 250 miles S. of Nogales, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 27° 58' N lon 110° 58' W. Its harbor is one of the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active trade, exporting gold, silver hides and pearls. Pop. in 1900, 8,648.

Guayra Falls, of the Paraná River South America, on the borders of Paraguay and Brazil, in about lat. 24° S. See PARANÁ.

Guayra, La, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAYRA.

Guaytara, gwá-tá-rá, a river in the SW of Colombia, is an affluent of the Patía, which it joins after a course of about 75 miles.

Guaytacas, gwá-tá-ká, a bay and group of islands off the W. coast of Chile, the islands forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

Guazacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATEACALCO.

Guazapare, a mining town of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, state and 133 miles SW of the city of Chihuahua.

Gubat, goo-bát', a pueblo and minor port on the E. coast of Albay province, Luzon Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,309.

Gubbio, goo-bé-ó (anc. Iguvium) a city of central Italy province of Perugia, 27 miles N. of Urbino. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the Apennines and has a quiet, medieval appearance. It is a bishop's see. The chief edifice is the medieval cathedral a massive communal palace of the fourteenth century and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1444, were discovered the famous Etruscan tables, plates of bronze inscribed with Umbrian and primitive Latin characters. The town has valuable art-collections. Gubbio was formerly famous for its manufactures of majolica, and this branch of industry is still carried on. Pop. of the commune in 1901 26,320 of whom about one-fourth resided in the town.

Guben, goo-bén, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Neisse 28 miles SSE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of woolen and linen stuffs yarn cloths, hats, machine-carbonware, dolls, etc. Pop. in 1900 33,122.

Guberville, a village of Santa Clara co. Cal. The banking point (also post-office) is Santa Clara.

Guden, Án, goo-dén-á, the principal river of Jutland, Denmark flows NE and joins the Cattegat about 16 miles NE of Randers. Length 80 miles.

Gudensberg, goo-dén-bén, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles SW of Cassel. Pop. about 2,000.

Guchwiller, a town of Alsace. See GUCHWILLER.

Guegen, ghé-gén', a post-village of Kent on New Brunswick on the Cocagne River 14 miles from Shediac.

Guequetouango, gá-gá-tá-ná-go, a town of Guatemala, 123 miles NW of the city of Guatemala.

Guelagn, gá-lá-go, a village of Spain 28 miles ENE of Granada.

Gelderland, Netherlands. See GELDERLAND.

Guelen, a town of Algeria. See EL-GUELA.

Guelma, ghé-lá, a town of Algeria, department of Constantine, 38 miles SSW of Bône with which it is connected by rail. It has a college, mosque, and fine museum. Pop. in 1896 4,683.

Guelph, gwélf, a post-hamlet of Sumner co. Kan.

Guelph, a post-village of Dickey co. Dak. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Ellendale. Pop. about 100.

Guelph, gwélf, a city of Ontario capital of the co. of Wellington on the Epey and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 44 miles W by S of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills which gives it a picturesque appearance. The Speed here falls about 30 feet furnishing water-power to large flouring saw and planing mills, woollen factories, etc. The town has also manufactures of iron castings, machinery, sewing machines, pianos, organs, leather agricultural implements, soap and candles, boots and shoes, wooden ware, etc. Guelph is an inland port of entry and the seat of Ontario Agricultural College. Pop. in 1891 9,990 in 1901 11,496.

Guéméus, gá-má-ná, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 34 miles NNW of Nantes.

Guéméus, a village of France in Morbihan, 11 miles W of Pontivy.

Guemes, a post-hamlet of Skagit co. Washington.

Guer, gá, a small town of France, in Morbihan 12 miles E of Plozévet.

Guérande, gá-ránd', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure near the sea, 47 miles W by N of Nantes. Pop. about 2,500 (commune, 7,000). It has picturesque old walls and a fine medieval church.

Guerrara, gá-rá-rá, a walled town of Algeria, oasis of Wady Makh 42 miles ENE of Gerdaua. The desert tribes frequent this place, either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, cotton silk, ostrich etc. Pop. about 4,000.

Guerehe-de-Bretagne, I. Á, lá gá-né-dé bré-táñ', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 miles WSW of Laval. Pop. about 2,500 (commune in 1901 3,136).

Guéret, gá-rá, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse, 37 miles NE of Limoges. It has a library and a museum. Pop. in 1901 5,987 (commune, 8,663).

Guérigny, gá-rén-yé, a town of France in Nièvre, on the Nièvre, 7 miles ENE of Nevers. It has large national iron-works. Pop. in 1901 2,965.

Guernville, ghér-né-víl, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. on the Russian River and on the California North-

western R., 20 miles W of Santa Rosa, its banking point. It has wineries, tobacco manufactures, etc. Pop. about 550.

Guernica, *ghe-ne'-ka*, a town of Spain, province of Biscay 17 miles ENE. of Bilbao. Pop. in 1900, 3250.

Guernsey, *gher-ne* (anc. *Sar-nia*), the second in size of the Channel Islands, 31 miles S of Portland, English coast, and 15 miles WNW of Jersey. Area, about 25 sq m. The coast-line is deeply indented with bays, and on the S rises in rugged cliffs to a height of 278 feet. The soil is very fertile. The climate is moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey hilly flourish luxuriantly. Wheat, barley various vegetables, and apples for the making of cider are extensively cultivated. The island is noted for its breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, Weymouth, Alderney and Sark, Charbourg, and Saint-Malo. St. Peter-le-Port, on the SE. coast, is the capital, and except St. Sampson is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages embosomed in orchards. The cattle of the lower orders speak the old Norman French. The island is under a lieutenant-governor who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, which is a kind of local parliament. Guernsey is defended by strong fortifications and has a well-organized militia. Mean temperature for the month of February 45° for July 65°. The annual rainfall is 38 inches. Pop. in 1901 including Herm and Jethou, 48,477.

Guernsey, *gher-ne*, a county in the E part of Ohio has an area of 484 sq m. It is drained by Willa and Seneca creeks. Valuable mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890 28,645 in 1900 34,425.

Guernsey, a post-village of White co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. about 100.

Guernsey, a banking post-village of Poweshock co. Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 100.

Guernsey, a post-village of Laramie co. Wyo. 50 miles NE of Douglas. Pop. about 600.

Guerrara, *Algeria*. See *Grassara*.

Guerrero, *gher-ro*, a state of Mexico bordering on the Pacific Ocean and enclosed by the states of Michoacán, Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, and Oaxaca. Area, 25,600 sq m. The state is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Madre del Sur (rising to about 3000 feet) and is in part watered by the Balsas river (the Rio Mexico). It is rich in mineral wealth, and yields large quantities of agricultural products, among which are cereals and fruit, cacao, coffee, vanilla, cotton, and tobacco. Capital, Chilpancingo. It contains the port of Acapulco. Pop. in 1900 478,305.

Guerryton, *gher-tyon*, a post-village of Bullock co. Ala. 39 miles WSW of Columbus, Ga.

Guertie, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation. I T. The banking point is South McAlester. Pop. about 200.

Guetaria, *ghet-ah-ri*, a small town of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 10 miles W of San Sebastián on the Bay of Biscay.

Guengon, *ghen-yon*, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 41 miles WNW of Mâcon.

Guerydam, a banking post-town of Vermilion parish La on the Louisiana Western R., 12 miles S by W of Crowley. It has rice-mills. Pop. in 1900 370.

Guiffy, a post-village of Park co., Colo. 13 miles from Howbert. Pop. about 300.

Guiffy, a village of Jefferson co., Tex. The banking point is Beaumont.

Guigilmo, *gool-yi-mo*, a mountain of Italy, in Lombardy near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 miles N of Gardone. Height, 6300 feet.

Guilgenom, *gü'-ing-on*, a town of Württemberg 3½ miles SW of Brackenheim. Pop. about 1350.

Guilgenom, *gool-yo-ni-mo*, a town of Italy province of Campobasso 8 miles N of Larino. Pop. about 1000.

Guianá, *gou-gah-ah* or *Bahia Philip*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean about 200 miles N by E of Guam with which it is sometimes confounded.

Guhram, *gou'-ram*, a town of Prussia in Silesia, 44 miles NNW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 4844.

Guiana, *Guyana*, *gho-á-ah*, or *Guyana*, *gwi-á-ah*, a region of South America, in its narrowest sense the territory of British, Dutch and French Guiana (each described under its individual head), but in a wider sense including also a large section of Venezuela and that part of Brazil which lies N of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. It has as a nucleus the Sierra Parima, a system of mountains of low elevation and known to contain deposits of gold. Guiana has a humid climate and a fertile soil, but much of the interior, which as a vast forest-land, remains almost unexplored.

Guiana (*gho-á-ah*) British, a territory on the N coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco, 5° 45' N lat., as far northward as lat. 6° 50' N and from lon. 54° 30' to 61° 50' W (which includes some of the territory claimed by Venezuela and involved in the discussion of the Schomburgk Line). It has on the E. Dutch Guiana, on the S. Brazil, and on the W. Venezuela. Area, 104,000 sq m. The surface of the country near the ocean is a rich alluvial flat, extending in mud banks into the sea and inland from 15 to 40 miles, then ascending by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acaari, on the SW and W frontiers while on the W boundary Roraima rises to an elevation of about 8000 feet. The principal rivers are the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice and Corentyn the last forming the E. border. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthy. Dense forests clothe the interior. There are two rainy seasons on the coast, —one from December to February (heavier rains commencing until May) and another from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season —from April till the middle of August. The temperature ranges from 75° to 90° mean temperature of the year 81°. The vegetation is luxuriant. Rice, sugar-cane, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and sisal are raised. The exports consist chiefly of sugar rum molasses, balsam, timber shingles, gold and diamonds. Gold mining was actively begun in 1886 since which time the product has amounted to several millions of pounds sterling. In 1900-01 the yield of the precious metal was 108,523 ounces in 1902-03, 104,525 ounces. Diamonds valued at \$12,876 were exported in the year 1900-01. In 1902-03 the product was valued at £20,380. The government is vested in a governor an executive council, a legislative body called the Court of Policy and the Combined Court (made up of the Court of Policy and a number of financial representatives elected by the people). The colony is divided into the societies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. There are about 100 miles of operating railway. Chief towns, Georgetown (the capital) and New Amsterdam. Pop. in 1881 252,186 in 1891 294,887 in 1900 394,943 of whom 108,500 were East Indians (chiefly coolies) 99,700 negroes and 2800 Europeans. This region was wrested by the British from the Dutch at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Guiana (*gho-á-ah*) Dutch, also known as *Surinam*, a Dutch colony, having British Guiana on the W. French Guiana on the E. and separated from Brazil on the S by the Acarai range (or more specifically the Tumaco-Mimao mountains) lying between lat. 5° and 6° N and lon. 64° and 57° 40' W. The boundaries on the W and E are formed by the Corentyn and Marowijne rivers, respectively. Area, about 48,000 sq m. Its physical character, climate, and productions are very nearly the same as those of British Guiana. A range of mangrove-covered swamps, mud banks, and sand hills extends along the coast, immediately behind which woody acacia and along the banks of the Surinam lie the plantations. Nine-tenths of the interior is unsettled consisting of moist plains and dense forests intersected by branching rivers. The hilly districts in the interior are still largely unoccupied. The capital Paramaribo stands on the Surinam 10 miles from its mouth. The laws, language, coinage, weights, and measures are all Dutch. The colony is divided into 16 districts and numerous communes and the superior executive authority is vested in a council consisting of a governor a vice-president, and three other members, all nominated by the Dutch sovereign. All religious persuasions are tolerated. The chief productions of the country are sugar, cacao, bananas, coffee, rice and maize. Rum and molasses are extensively manufactured. There are considerable gold washings, and lately crushing plants have been introduced. Pop. in 1901, 76,607 exclusive of the negroes inhabiting the forests.

Guiana (*gho-á-ah*) French (*Fr. Guyane Française*, *gho-á-ah frân-sé*) a French colony in South America, the easternmost division of Guiana, its coast-line extending from the river Marowijne (or Marowijne) on the W. to the river Oyapok on the E., which separates it from Brazil, between lat. 2° and 5° 45' N and lon. 51° 30' and 60° 10' W. Area, 30,450 sq m. This territory much resembles the other Guianas in its physical features and climate. The articles of export are gold, coffee, cacao, sugar rum, cabinet-woods, senotto skins, india-rubber, vanilla, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, phosphates, etc. The coast is low consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior the soil consisting of clay mixed with gold-bearing granitic sand, are also fertile and the whole country is exceedingly well watered, the principal streams being the Mazar, Sinnamari, Cayenne, and Approugon.

The Tumacacum mountains and their continuations form the southern boundary. There is as yet little agriculture in the colony, less than 9000 acres being under cultivation. Rice, maize, coffee, cacao, sugar and indigo are grown in small quantities. Of late nearly every other industry has been superseded by that of gold-washing, an occupation which has proved very profitable. In 1902 the gold export amounted to 140,340 ounces.

The territory includes the island of Cayenne, on which is situated Cayenne the capital of the colony. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council of 7 members, and a colonial council-general composed of 16 members. The colony is represented in the French parliament by one deputy.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1664. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony sent out 12,000 emigrants but, on arrangements having been made for their reception or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate. In 1799 the colony was captured by the forces of the British and Portuguese and restored to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. This colony serves as a place of banishment for criminals and political offenders. The boundary with Brazil, which was for a long time in dispute, was finally settled by the Swiss Court of Arbitration in Dec 1900. Pop in 1901 32,908 of whom 4097 were labor convicts.

Guineaco Islands. See **GUAYANES**.

Gurucowar's Dominions, India. See **BANORA**.

Guidel, ghan dli a village of France, in Morbihan 6 miles WNW of Lorient.

Guiderock, a banking post-village of Webster co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 12 miles E. of Red Cloud. Pop in 1900 416.

Guienne, or Guyenne, ghes an an old province in the SW of France, now distributed chiefly among the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron and Tarn-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bordeaux. Guienne is a corruption of Aquitaine, the name given to this country in the time of the ancient Romans. In the early period of the French monarchy it was called Aquitains.

Guignem, gheen yém a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 15 miles SSW of Rennes.

Guigüe, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Carabobo, near the SW border of Lake Valencia.

Guila, or Guila, ghe-ma, a lake of Central America on the border of Salvador and Guatemala. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and in the middle is a large island containing the ruins of a considerable town.

Guild, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Newport. Pop about 300.

Guilderland, ghil der land, a post-township (town) of Albany co. N.Y. Pop in 1900 3538.

Guilderland, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. in Guilderland township (town) 9 miles WNW of Albany. Pop about 200.

Guilderland Center, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. in Guilderland township (town) on the West Shore R. 12 miles W by N of Albany. Pop about 150.

Guildford, ghil fyrd a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Surrey on the river Wey here crossed by an old bridge of five arches, 17 miles SW of London. It is a picturesque town, consisting principally of one steep street with many quaint old houses. The most interesting building is the old Norman keep of the royal castle (about 1150) with walls ten feet in thickness. Other edifices of interest are a ruined chapel dating from the fourteenth century Trinity Hospital and the guildhall. Guildford is noted as a grain market. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop in 1901 15,938.

Guildford, a town of Australia in Victoria, 84 miles NNW of Melbourne.

Guildhall, ghil hall a post-village, capital of Essex co. Vt. in Guildhall township (town) on the Connecticut River 50 miles ENE of Montpelier. It has lumber-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 435.

Gulford, ghil ford a county in the N part of North Carolina. Area, 874 sq m. It is drained by the Deep River and by the Roanoke Fork of the Haw River. Capital Greensboro. Pop. in 1890 28,032 in 1900, 39,074.

Gulford, a banking post-borough of New Haven co. Conn. in Gulford township (town) on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles E of New Haven. It has a foundry, wagon wheel and canning-factories. Gulford was the birthplace of Fitz-Greene Hallenck. Pop in 1900 1512; of the town, 2755.

Gulford, a post-village of Bradford co. Fla. Pop about 60.

Gulford, a post-township of Je Davien co. Ill. Pop in 1900, 808.

Gulford, a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles NNW of Lawrenceburg. Pop. about 300.

Gulford, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan. on the Verdigris River about 7 miles NE of Fredonia.

Gulford, a banking post-village of Piscataquis co. Me. in Gulford township (town) on both sides of the Piscataquis River and on the Bangor and Aroostook R. 7 miles W of Dover. It has saw and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1544.

Gulford, a post-village of Howard co. Md. about 18 miles SW of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Gulford, a post-village of Nodaway co. Mo. on the Chicago Great-Western R. 23 miles N by E of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Gulford, a post-village of Chenango co. N.Y. in Gulford township (town) on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 35 miles NE of Binghamton. It has a foundry, machine-shop, creamery and manufactures of carriages, etc. The town is bounded on the E by the Unadilla River. Pop. in 1900 2208; of the village, about 325.

Gulford, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3785.

Gulford, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Gulford township (town) about 4 miles SW of Brattleboro. Pop. of the town in 1900 782.

Gulford, a post-hamlet of Accomac co. Va. 25 miles E of Pocomoke City Md.

Gulford Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co. N.Y. in Gulford township (town) 15 miles SSE of Norwich.

Gulford Center, a village of Windham co. Vt. in Gulford township (town) about 14 miles N of Greenfield, Mass. Pop. 70.

Gulford College, a post-hamlet of Gulford co. N.C. on the Southern R. 5 miles W of Greensboro its banking point. It is the seat of Gulford College.

Gulford Court House, a locality a few miles from Greensboro N.C. Here on March 15, 1781 a battle was fought between General Greene and Cornwallis the result of which was the abandonment of the Carolinas by the British.

Gulimmaes, ghee yém, a small town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes 23 miles NW of Nice, on the Var.

Gulimmaes Totti, a colony of Paraguay on the upper Paraná.

Gulimmaes, ghee yém, a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Gail, 10 miles NE of Embrun.

Gulimmaes, Lem, a suburb of Lyons, France.

Gulimmi, ghil mee, a village of Italy province of Chieti, 14 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 2000.

Gulimmar, ghe-mee, a town on the SE coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Pop. about 4000.

Gulimmarões, ghe-má-rões, a town of Brazil, state and 40 miles NW of Maranhão, on the Bay of Cumã.

Gulimmarões, a village of Brazil, state of Mato Grosso, 40 miles NE of Cuiabá.

Gulimmarões, ghe-má-rões, written also Gulimmarões, a fortified town of Portugal in Mocho, 12 miles SE of Braga. Pop. in 1900 8863. It has a handsome collegiate church numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, manufactures of hardware, etc.

Gulimmar, ghe-má-ris, an island of the Philippines, SE of Panay. It is 234 miles long by 104 miles wide with wooded mountains and fertile and well watered valleys. Gulimmar Strait separates it from Negros Island.

Gulimbal, gheem-hil, a pueblo of Iloilo province, S coast of Panay Philippine Islands. The inhabitants are active and industrious exporting dye-woods weaving fabrics, etc. Pop. 10,958.

Gulm, a post-town of Marion co. Ala., on the Kansas City Memphis and Birmingham R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900 249.

Gulm, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 100.

Gulmimán, gheen-dool-mán, a pueblo and bay on the SE coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 8063.

Gulmim, ghe-m (Fr. *Gulmim*) Fort. *Gulmim* ghe-m. Sp. *Gulmim*, ghe-má) an old geographical designation applied broadly to the coast-land of western Africa included between Senegambia on the NW and the Guinea River on the SE and comprising what is to-day known as Portuguese Guinea, French Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Grain Coast, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, Lagos, Nigeria, Kamerun an enclave of the Congo Free State, the littoral of French Congo and Angola. (See these under their respective heads.) The region lying mostly north of the equator and forming

the north shore of the Gulf of Guinea was known as Upper (or North) Guinea, the more southerly part as Lower (or South) Guinea. The region is on the whole, one of insubstantial climate, with intense tropical heat, but tempered pleasantly on the inner highland and mountainous tracts. The loftiest summit of the region is the Peak of Kamerun, upward of 13 000 feet in elevation. Other summits rise to between 8000 and 9000 feet. The chief streams are the Volta, Niger, Old Calabar, Ogunwa, and Congo. The soil is eminently productive and supports the most impressive and luxuriant tropical forests of the continent, which yield large quantities of oils, resins, dye-woods, fruits, and rubber. Animal life is very prolific, and among the faunal types are the gorilla and chimpanzee.

Guinea, French, a territory on the W coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and Portuguese Guinea, with a small, but indefinite extension inland towards the French Sudan, and including the large native region of Futa Jallon. Area, estimated at 85 000 sq m. The surface rises from the coast to the interior and is intersected by numerous rivers. It is very fertile, producing timber, bamboo, fruits, india-rubber (the chief product), millet, rice, sesame, kola nuts, coffee, palm oil etc. Capital, Koulikoro, which is connected by railway with the upper Niger. It was formerly called *Nouveau du Sud*. The colony is administered by a governor.

Guinea, Gulf of, a gulf of the Atlantic Ocean on the W coast of Africa, between about lat. 4° 30' N and 1° S and long. 17° 30' W and 18° E. It forms on the N and E the Bights of Benue and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's (*Principe*) Island, St. Thomas (*São Thomé*), and Annobon.

Guinea, New, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See **PAPUA**.

Guinea, Portuguese, a colony of equatorial western Africa, lying between Senegambia and French Guinea and with the northern boundary in lat. 12° 30' N. It is watered by the Rio Geba and the Rio Grande. It produces rubber, wax, oil-seeds, ivory and hides. Capital, Bissau. The region includes the *Bijagos* (Bijagos) Islands.

Guinegate, *ghen gât*, a village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, arrondissement of Saint-Omer. Here the French were defeated by Maximilian in 1879 and by the English (Battle of the Spurs) in 1513.

Guinea, Gambia, a town of France in Pas-de-Calais 7 miles S of Calais. Pop. in 1901 338. On the plain between Guinea and Andree the meeting between Francis I and Henry VIII on the so-called Field of the Cloth of Gold took place in 1520.

Guinea, gwaná, a city of Havana province, Cuba, on the Mayabeque River 46 miles by rail and 34 miles by high-road SE. by S of Havana. It is intersected by the Atacama River. It is a flourishing city with boards of agriculture, industry, commerce, and charity, civil hospital, casino, and post and telegraph offices. The surrounding country is level, open and rich, producing much sugar-cane and live-stock. Pop. in 1898 8149.

Guineen, Santa Clara province, Cuba. See **QUANAO** and **GUINÉS**.

Guineys, *ghin iz*, a post-village of Caroline co. Va. 49 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Guiney, ghá yó, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côte-d'Or 18 miles WNW of Saint-Brisson. It has a fine medieval church (Notre Dame de Bon Secours), a great resort of pilgrims. Pop. in 1901 9233.

Guineygarán, *ghé-ge-gh-rán*, a pueblo of western Negro province, Philippine Islands, on the coast of Guimaras Strait. Pop. in 1897 8979.

Guinebatán, *ghé-no-á-tán*, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands on the Quinal (or upper Vinzón) River in a very fertile region on the side of Mayón volcano. Pop. 10 500.

Guineu, a post-hamlet of Parke co. Ind.

Guipavas, *ghé-pá-vá*, a village of France, in Finistère, 4 miles NE of Brest.

Guipet, *ghé-pé*, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles SSE of Rennes.

Guipry, *ghé-pré*, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles NE of Redon.

Guipúzcoa, *ghé-pó-thá*, the smallest province of Spain, one of the Basque Provinces, in the NE. bounded N by the Bay of Biscay and E by France and Navarra. Area, 728 sq m. The surface is traversed by wooded slopes of the Pyrenees. The climate is mild and healthy. There are many mineral springs. The district is well cultivated and manufactures are flourishing. The province has extensive iron-mines, which constitute its chief source of revenue. Capital, San Sebastián. Pop. in 1900 195,840.

Guizla, *gwé-zá*, a port town of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Barmiden, 135 miles E of Camaná, on the Gulf of Paria. Pop. 3000.

Guiseborough, *ghis-búr-rah*, a town of England, co. of York, in the North Riding, 5 miles from the North Sea and 40 miles S of York. It is in a rich iron district. It has the ruins of a famous priory founded early in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901 5645.

Guiseville, *ghé-kan*, a village of France, in Oise, 19 miles NNE of Compiègne.

Guiscriff, *ghé-kréef*, a village of France, in Morbihan, 27 miles W of Pontivy.

Guise, *gwé-á*, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 13 miles NW of Vervins. It has an old castle. It is a busy manufacturing place (iron works, etc.), and a workingmen's communistic colony exists here. The family of Guise took its name from this town. Pop. in 1901 7295.

Guilaeley, *ghis-lé*, a town of England, co. of York, 2 miles S of Otley. Pop. in 1901 4558.

Guisona, *ghé-wá-ná* (anc. *Gisauri*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles NE of Lérida. Pop. about 2000.

Gultrea, *ghé-trá*, a small town of France, in Gironde, on the Isle 16 miles NNE of Libourne.

Guinán, *ghé-wán*, a pueblo on the SW side of the small *Chelala* peninsula, E coast of Samar Island, Philippines. Pop. 11 311.

Guise, *ghé-á*, a village of France, department of Gironde with a small port, 30 miles SW of Bordeaux. It has sea-baths and an oyster fishery. Pop. in 1901 3131.

Gujarat, *guh-er-át*, *Gujrat*, or *Gujarat*, also written *Guzerat*, a northern region of the Bombay presidency, British India, embracing the peninsula of Gujarat, or of Kathiawar and an extensive tract to the eastward, bordering on the Rann of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay. Area, about 70 000 sq m. The Western Ghats rise along the border in the extreme S and the Vindhyas mountains and the Satpura range enter the region from the E. The principal rivers are the Tapi, Nerbudda, Mahi, and Sabar. There are extensive forests. Rice, wheat and other grains, sugar and cotton are raised. There are large plantations of date-palms. The climate is unhealthy. Among the feudatory states of Gujarat, the most important is Baroda. Among the towns are Surat, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Broach. The principal language spoken by the people is the Gujarati. Pop. over 9,000 000, mainly Hindus in religion. Gujarat, in a narrower sense is a political division included in this region, under direct British rule.

Gujranwala, a town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of the district of the same name, 44 miles by rail N of Lahore. Pop. about 30 000.

Gujrat, a district of the Punjab, British India, bordering on Kashmir. Capital, *Gujrat*.

Gujral, a town of British India, capital of Gujrat district, 72 miles by rail N of Lahore. It has manufactures of textiles, shoes and articles inlaid with gold and silver. Pop. in 1901 19 048. Here Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs in 1849.

Guich, a post-village of Plitkin co. Colo. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. about 240.

Guldbrandsdalen, *gúld-bránde-dál* or *Gudbrandsdalen*, a valley of Norway commencing at Lillehammer where the Lofsen falls into the Lake of Mjøsen and continues along the course of the stream to the foot of the Dovrefield mountains.

Gulek-Hogheez, *gú-lék-bog-ghé* (the Cilician Gate of antiquity) a pass on Asiatic Turkey through the Bulghar Daghs (Taurus) NW of Tarsus.

Guif, a post-village of Chatham co. N.C., 4 miles from Egypt. Pop. 75.

Gulf Hammock, a post-village of Levy co. Fla. The banking point is Tialmerville. Pop. about 160.

Gulf Mills, a village of Montgomery co. Pa. 4 miles S of Norristown. It has manufactures of jeans. The banking point is Conshohocken post-office, West Conshohocken. Pop. about 125.

Gulfsport, a banking post-town of Harrison co. Miss. on the Louisville and Natchezville and the Gulf and Ship Island R.R. 13 miles SW of Biloxi. It has canning industries, lumber and other mills, machine-shops, manufactures of fertilizers and cotton-seed oil etc., and extensive trucking interests. Pop. in 1900, 1900.

Gulf Stream, an oceanic current of the north Atlantic Ocean formed in part of the westerly trending Equatorial Current, which makes an arm into the basin of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico and another on the outer side of the Antillean islands. The Gulf branch issues through the Strait of Florida and pursues a NE course nearly parallel to the coast of the United States. It is joined by the outer arm, the united stream being the full Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream is about 60 miles wide (3000

feet deep?) at the narrowest part and runs at the rate of 4-5 miles an hour near Florida, lat. 22° N. In proportion as its volume expands, its velocity diminishes, so that the average rate of motion is about 35 miles a day, or 1½ miles an hour. On leaving from the Strait of Florida the color of the water is a dark indigo blue and the temperature is about 81° Fahr. which is gradually reduced as it proceeds, but the temperature of the Gulf Stream is everywhere higher than that of the adjacent part of the ocean. After it has arrived at the Bank of Newfoundland, it turns eastward but the true stream is lost between the meridians of 30° and 40° W or even further west, the drift, however under the influence of the southwesterly winds finding its way to the British Isles and the N.W. coast of the continent of Europe and northward of Franz-Josef Land the climate of which is materially tempered. A portion of the drift or current is sent southward along the W. coast of southwestern Europe to form the Lantianian Current.

Gulf Summit, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. on the Erie R. 33 miles E by S of Binghamton. Pop. about 250.

Gulgong, a mining town and district of New South Wales 18 miles from Mudgee.

Gulick, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1071.

Gulleghem, *gulleghem* a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 2 miles W. of Courtrai.

Gulleys Mill, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C.

Gull Island, in the Race, at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. It has a light in lat. 41° 12' N.

Gull Island, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verde, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay 23 miles from Carbonear.

Gull Lake, Minn. is in the S. part of Cass co. about 10 miles N. of Crow Wing. It is nearly 9 miles long.

Gull Lake, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. a Gull Lake, 20 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. The lake is 6 miles long.

Gulpen, *gūl pen* (Fr. *Gul pen* *gūl pen*) a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg 9 miles ESE of Maastricht.

Culph, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. about 60.

Gumma, a town of Eastern Turkestan about 80 miles SE of Tarkand.

Gumaca, *gum-má ká* a pueblo of Tayabas province, on the S. side of Lamón Bay N. coast of Luzon Philippine Islands. Pop. 7571.

Gumbinnen, *gūm bin nen* a town of East Prussia, 66 miles ESE of Königsberg. It is the capital of the government district of the same name. It is in great measure a modern town and has some fine public monuments. The chief manufactures include cabinet-wares textiles and hosiery. Pop. in 1900 14,000.

Gumbore, *gūm būr rūb* a post-village of Sumner co., Del. 14 miles ESE of Laurel. Pop. about 100.

Gumbrecht, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.C. 36 miles N. of Kingston.

Gumgrove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ky.

Gumiel de Izán, *gūm-é-lí dā-é-lán* a small town of Spain province and 40 miles S. of Burgos.

Gumiel de Mercado, *gūm-é-lí dā-é-mér-ká-dó* a small town of Spain, province of Burgos, 6 miles NW of Gumiel de Izán.

Gumlog, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark. 7 miles NE. of Russellville.

Gummersbach, *gūm mē-rā-bāk* a manufacturing town of Rhineish Prussia, 24 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 12,535.

Gummesek, a post-village of Tyrrel co., N.C. is bounded on the E. by the Alligator River. Pop. about 75.

Gumpoldskirchen, *gūm pōltā kīrān* a town of Austria, 10 miles SSW of Vienna. It is an ancient place its wine is famous. Pop. in 1900 2430.

Gumri, a town of Russia. See *ALXANDROPOLE*.

Gumridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., Minn.

Gum Springs, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala. 5 miles W. of Blountville.

Gum Springs, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Gum Sulphur, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 4 miles SE. of Crab Orchard. Here is a mineral spring.

Gumun, *gūm ūr* (Hindi *Gūmunra* *gūm-ē-rā*) a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, 73 miles W. of Puri.

Gumawamp, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C.

Gumti, *gūm tē* (Hindi *Gumati*, *gū-mā-tē*,—*gū mātī*) a river of British India, a tributary of the Ganges which it joins 17 miles NE. of Benares, after a southeasterly course of about 500 miles. Lucknow is on its banks.

Gumti, a river of Bengal, rises in Hill Tipperah and joins the Brahmaputra 20 miles SE. of Dacca.

Gumtree, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 37 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100.

Günüşirine, *gū-nūsh-jēr-nē*, a town of European Turkey about 75 miles SW. of Adrianople and about 12 miles from the Egean Sea. Pop. about 8500 (?)

Günüşik-Kharah (*gū-nūsh-ik* place of silver) a town of Asiatic Turkey in the vilayet of Trebisond, on the Kharahut, about 100 miles WW. of Erzerum. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine. It is noted for its fruit. Its silver mines have been exhausted. Pop. about 2000.

Gunn City, Mo. See *Gunn City*.

Gundagai, a post-town of New South Wales, 289 postal miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1250.

Gundamuk, *gūn dā-mūk* a village of Afghanistan 28 miles W. of Jalalabad.

Gundava, *gūn-dā-vā*, or **Gandava**, a town of Belukhistan capital of Cutch Gundava, 115 miles SE. of Kolat.

Gundelfingen, *gūn dēl fīng ēn*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 miles NW. of Augsburg. Pop. 3000.

Gunderson, or **Henderville**, a post-village of Silver bow co., Mont. in a silver and copper-mining region about 2 miles from Butte. Pop. about 500.

Gunduk, or **Gaudak**, *gūn dūk* a river of India, rises in the Himalayas, traverses Nepal and Bengal and reaches the Ganges at Patna after a SSE course of 400 miles. Only a small portion of its lower course is navigable. The *LUTIA GERONX* flows parallel to the above, eastward of it, and joins the Ganges opposite Monghyr. It is important as a channel of commerce.

Gundwana. See *GONDWANA*.

Gumli, a small town and fortress of Daghestan in the Caucasus about 5 miles WNW. of Derbent. It is situated on an almost inaccessible height, at an elevation of nearly 8000 feet above the sea. It is famous for having been the last stronghold of the Circassian leader Shamyl who surrendered to the Russians in 1859.

Gum Key, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank with a light. Lat. 25° 34' N.

Gunn City, a post-village of Cass co., Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900 147.

Gunnedak, a post town of New South Wales 56 miles W. of Tamworth. Pop. about 1000.

Günningfeld a village of Prussia in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Unsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900 5184.

Gunnison, a county in the W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Grand Gunnis n. Dolores and Uncomphgre rivers. Area, 3277 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. The county contains many peaks of the Elk Mountains, culminating in Larita Peak 14,250 feet high. Capital Gunnison. Pop. in 1890 4359 in 1900 5331.

Gunnison, a banking post-town capital of Gunnison co., Colo. on a river of the same name, 93 miles E. by N. of Montrose. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rr. It has smelting works etc. Gold, silver, manganese, iron, and coal are mined here. Pop. in 1900 1700.

Gunnison, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi valley R. The banking point is Horedale. Pop. in 1900 477.

Gunnison, a city of Sanpete co., Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. 15 miles SW. of Manti its banking point. Pop. in 1900 829.

Gunnison River, Colo. rises on the W. slope of the Sagamore Range, near Italian Peak. It unites with the Grand River at Grand Junction in lat. 39° 4' N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows in several cañons one of which is about 40 miles long and 2500 feet deep. The walls of this cañon are granitic.

Gunnun, *gūn ūm* an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Gunnong-Agon, a volcanic mountain of the island of Bali, Eastern Archipelago. Height about 10,000 () feet.

Gunnong-Api, **Guenong-Api**, *gūn ūng ā-pē* or **Goenong-Api**, *gūn ūng ā-pū* an island of the Banda group in the Malay Archipelago, 180 miles S. of Buru. Lat. 6° 35' S. lon. 126° 45' E. It contains a volcanic peak which has several times been in eruption. Altitude, 1550 feet.

Gwong Api, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Flores Sea, NE. of Sumbawa. It has a volcano.

Gemong-Tella, or **Guenong-Tella**, a maritime town of Celebes. See *GONATULO*.

Gunpowder Creek, of Caldwell co., N.C. flows into the Catawba River.

Gaspowder River, Md., flows near the northern boundary of the state. It runs through Baltimore co. and enters Chesapeake Bay about 10 miles NE. of Baltimore. The *Little Gaspowder River* enters the *Gaspowder River* about 5 miles from its mouth.

Gass, gass (Hun. *Kass*, *kóss*) a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas), on the Güns River, 10 miles SW of Lake Neumuhl. It has a castle. It heretofore withstood a siege by the Turks in 1533. Pop. in 1900, 1930.

Gastight, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex. The banking point is Breckenridge. Pop. 223.

Gau's Island lies off the E. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 12 miles NE. of Ardglass.

Gunston, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va.

Guntur, a banking town of Grayson co. Tex.

Gunterbunns, *gönn* *gün* *bönn* a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles N. of Worms. Pop. about 2000.

Gunterdorf, *gönn* *gün* *dorf*, a small town of Austria, 24 miles N. by W. of Korneuburg. Pop. about 1500.

Gunterville, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co. Ala., on the E. bank of the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 33 miles SE of Huntsville. Pop. about 400.

Guntown, a post-town of Lee co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 39 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1890, 391.

Guntersdorf, *gönn* *gün* *dorf* a town of Austria, on the Schwäbisch, 15 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Guntur, or **Guntur**, *gün* *toor*, a town of India, capital of Guntur district, 43 miles WNW of Masulipatam. Pop. about 25,000.

Guntur, or **Guntur**, a district of British India, Madras presidency bordering on the Bay of Bengal and having on the N. the river Krishna. Capital Guntur.

Guntur, one of the western group of volcanoes of the island of Java. Elevation about 7400 feet.

Günzburg, *gün* *zönn* a town of Bavaria, 30 miles WNW of Augsburg on the Danube, here joined by the *Günz*. Pop. in 1900, 4328.

Günzenhausen, *gün* *zönn* *hau* *sen* a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles SW of Nürnberg. Pop. in 1900, 4505.

Gur, Lough gur is a lake of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Limerick. It is about 4 miles in circumference and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.

Gurabo, *gür* *ra* *bo*, a town of eastern Porto Rico, about 12 miles (direct) NW by W. of Humacao. Pop. in 1899, 1390 of the jurisdiction, 8700.

Gurage, *gür* *ra* *ge*, an elevated district in Africa, forming a dependency of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Shoa, from which it is separated by the river Bahari. It contains the large lake Zana. The inhabitants are Gallas.

Gurdaspur, *gür* *das* *pur* a district of the Awantine division Punjab, British India. Capital, Gurdaspur a town about 45 miles NE. of Amritsar.

Gurdon, a banking post-town of Clark co., Ark., 15 miles SW of Arkadelphia, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It is a shipping point for lumber and cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Gurda, *gür* *da*, a small town of Moravia, 3 miles N. of Brünn.

Gurgaon, a small town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of Gurgaon district, 18 miles NW of Delhi.

Gurhwal, *gür* *hwal*, *gür* *hwal* or *Tabri*, *hwal* *ree* a native state of British India, situated in the Himalayas, which rise here to a height of over 24,000 feet, and traversed by the head-streams of the Ganges, which river bounds the state on the SE. Area, 4200 sq. m. The climate is so varied that both tropical products and the crops of temperate regions are produced. Gurhwal is subject to a rajah who is under British direction. Pop. in 1901, 265,883.

Gurhwal, or **Gurhwal**, a district of the Kumaon division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, adjoining the state of Gurhwal. It contains peaks of the Himalayas over 25,000 feet in elevation. Capital Haridwar.

Guriet, *gür* *et* or **Guria**, a former district in Asia, now included in Transcaucasia, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. The principal towns are Batumi and Poti. Here was the ancient Colchis.

Guriev, *gür* *et* *iv* a port in the Russian territory of (ruler) on the Ural, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 5214.

Gurk, *gür* *k*, the name of two rivers of Austria-Hungary one in Carinthia, joining the Drava 10 miles E. of Klagenfurt, after a course of 60 miles and the other in Carinthia, joining the Sava, after a course of 40 miles.

Gurk, a small town of Carinthia, on a river of the same name, 40 miles N. of Ljubljana. It possesses an interesting

medieval cathedral. The seat of the bishopric of Gurk has been since 1187 at Ljubljana.

Gurkfeld, *gür* *k* *feld* (Sloven, *Krsko*) a small town of Carinthia, on the Sava, 18 miles NE. of Radolzburg. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4394. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Noridunum.

Gurkhan, a warlike people inhabiting Nepal.

Guriana, *gür* *ian*, a small town of Asia, Khasate and 38 miles N. of Khiva.

Gurley, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern R. 17 miles E. of Huntsville. It has roller mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Gurley, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Waco. Pop. about 150.

Gurleyville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. 7½ miles by rail N. of Willimantic.

Gurnee, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 300.

Gurnee, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 36 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. about 300.

Gurnet Point, at the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth Harbor Mass. bearing fixed lights. Lat. 42° 0' N.

Gurney, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. Pop. 75.

Gurneyville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 5 miles NW of Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Gurnigibad, a health-resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern 9 miles from Thun. Elevation 3800 feet. It has sulphur waters.

Guruk, *gür* *uk*, an island off the W. coast of Norway in lat. 62° 20' N.

Gurten, a long hill, E. of Bern Switzerland, commanding a magnificent prospect. Altitude, 2825 feet.

Gürüm, a town of Asia Minor. See *Gözü*.

Gurapa, *gür* *ra* *pa* a town of Brazil, state and 200 miles W. of Pará, on the right bank of the Amazon.

Gurupatuba, *gür* *ra* *pa* *tub* *ba* a river of Brazil joins the Amazon at Montalaga. Length, 240 miles.

Gurupi, *gür* *ra* *pu* a river of Brazil forming the boundary between the states of Pará and Maranhão, enters the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic Ocean) after a N. course estimated at 250 miles.

Gurubaba, *gür* *ra* *ba* *ba*, a river of Brazil joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco, after a course of 140 miles.

Gurupina, *gür* *ra* *pu* *na*, a commune of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles NW of Cagliari.

Guss, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. about 75.

Gussago, *gür* *sa* *ga*, a village of Italy 5 miles NNW of Brescia.

Güsing, or **Güssing**, *gür* *sen* (Hun. *Nemet-Ujvár* *al* *mét* *cs* *vár* *ja*), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas) 15 miles SW of Stenau. Pop. about 3000.

Gusato, *gür* *sa* *to*, a village of Italy province and 18 miles ESE of Cremona. Pop. about 300.

Gustavin, the capital of the French island of St. Barthelemy West Indies, on its SW coast, with a good harbor.

Gustavsborg, *gür* *sta* *bönn* a village of Hesse, at the junction of the rivers Rhine and Main nearly opposite Mainz. It has extensive machine-shops and copper works and a busy port in the Rhine.

Gustavus, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio 25 miles N. of Youngstown. The banking point is Kinman.

Güsten, *gür* *sten* a town of Germany duchy of Anhalt, 6 miles W. of Bernburg. Pop. in 1900, 4795.

Gustitus, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. about 200.

Guston, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Gutrow, *gür* *trö* a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Nebel 34 miles ENE of Schwerin. Among its buildings are two interesting churches, with fine works of art, a Renaissance castle, a fine town-hall and an old edifice, called the *Wahlhaus*, now used as a wool warehouse. There are iron foundries, machine-shops, (including car works) and a variety of manufacturing establishments. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 15,352.

Gütm, *gür* *tm*, a commune of Hungary co. of Komorn, on the island of Great Schilt, formed by the river Danube. Pop. in 1901, 7701.

Guten, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the junction of the Lubitz and Neisse, 79 miles SE of Berlin. The principal industries are spinning, dyeing, tanning, and the manufacture of cloth, machinery, hats, and dolls. In the vicinity are lignite-mines. The culture of fruit is important. Pop. in 1900, 13,123.

Gutenstein, *gooten-stine*, a small town of Lower Austria, 33 miles SSW of Vienna. It has ruins of an interesting medieval castle.

Guttenstein, *gü'ten-stein*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles SW of Bielefeld. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7160.

Guthrie Mills, a post-village of Charlton co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Guthrie, *gü'th-ri*, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 578 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Middle and South Forks of the Racoon River. Capital, Guthrie Center. Pop. in 1890 17,330, in 1900 18,725.

Guthrie, a post-village of Ford co., Ill. 4 miles by rail NE of Gibson.

Guthrie, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 15 miles by rail S. of Bloomington. Pop. about 100.

Guthrie, a banking city of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 47 miles NW of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Guthrie, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. about 100.

Guthrie, a banking city capital of Oklahoma, and of Logan co., on the Cimarron River and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, 31½ miles N of Oklahoma city. It has a convent, business college, cotton gin, foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, lumber, brooms, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,000.

Guthrie, a post-village, capital of King co., Tex., about 60 miles (direct) SW by S of Quanah. Pop. 100.

Guthrie Center, a banking post-town capital of Guthrie co., Iowa, near the South Coast River, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 50 miles W by N of Des Moines. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1193.

Guthrie's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Jackson co. and flows into the East Fork of the White River near Bedford.

Guthrieville, *gü'th-ri vil*, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 3 miles from Downingtown. Pop. 150.

Guthrieville, a post-village of York co., S O 15 miles by rail N of Chester. Pop. 75.

Guthrie Station, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. 6 miles by rail SW of Catasque. Pop. 75.

Gutman, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. 100.

Gut of Canoe (or *Canoe*, *kan oo'*) is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island leading from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Strait. Length 17 miles.

Gutstadt, a town of Prussia. See **GUTTSTADT**.

Guttenberg, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, 9 miles from Nidwilen. It is situated in the Upper Hasli valley at the foot of the Rithofhorn. Elevation, 2460 feet. Pop. about 350.

Guttenberg, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 35 miles NW of Dubuque. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1020.

Guttenberg, a post-town of Hudson co., N J., on the Hudson River opposite New York and just above Westbank. It has a race-course, manufactures of beer, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900 3335.

Guttentag, *güt-en-täg*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln. Near it is the castle of Guttentag. Pop. in 1900, 2550.

Guttstadt, *güt-stätt*, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 50 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 4563.

Guttau, *gü'tau*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles SE of Stettin. Pop. about 2500.

Guyana, *gü-yä-nä*, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Tolima. Pop. about 2000.

Guyana, a country of South America. See **GUYANA**.

Guyandotte, *gü-yä-dot*, a post-town of Cabell co., W Va., on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Guyandotte River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 4 miles E of Huntington, its banking point. It has woolen, planing and saw mills. Pop. in 1900 1450.

Gwynedd River, W Va. rises in Wyoming co. and enters the Ohio River at Huntington. It is about 150 miles long.

Guye, a post village of Atchison co., Mo.

Guyenne, an old province of France. See **GUYENNE**.

Guyward, *gü-yärd*, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N Y., on the Erie R., 80 miles NW of New York.

Guyton, a banking village of Beaver co., Okla. Pop. about 250.

Guyton, a post-village of Mathews co., Va. The banking point is Lurana. Pop. about 100.

Guyot Glacier, in the Mount St. Elias Alps of Alaska, is tributary to the Malaspina Glacier.

Guyot (*gü-yot*), Mount, Colo., a mountain of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 29' N. Height, 13,565 feet above sea-level.

Guyot, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in Grafton co., N H., about 4 miles S. of Twin Mountain. Altitude 4589 feet.

Guyot, Mount, a peak of the Smoky Mountains, on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, is near lat. 35° 50' N. Altitude, 9036 feet.

Guye, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md. Pop. about 75.

Guyaborough, *gü-yä-bür-rüh*, a county in the NE part of Nova Scotia, extends from the E. end of the co. of Halifax to the Gut of Canoe and is bounded on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the coast the land is rocky and barren, but in the interior there is some excellent tillage-land. Gold-mining has been successfully prosecuted here. The fisheries are also a source of wealth to the inhabitants. Capital, Guysborough.

Guyaborough, an outpost of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Guysborough near the head of Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester and 87 miles E of New Glasgow. It has a safe and commodious harbor. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing; there is also some ship-building. Pop. in 1901 1411.

Guyaborough, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 23 miles S by E of Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Guy's Cliff, a locality in England 1½ miles N of Warwick, on the Avon much visited by tourists, as containing the cave in which the famous Guy Earl of Warwick is fabled to have passed his latter days and to have been buried with his wife.

Goyate, a village of Appling co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross.

Guya Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. 8 miles E of Meadville. Pop. 200.

Guya Squire, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex.

Guyville, *gü-yil*, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hooking River 14 miles E of Athens, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Guyton, *gü-ton*, a post-town of Birmingham co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Central of Georgia R. 30 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. in 1900 500.

Guyton, a post-village of Anderson co., S C.

Gysel-Hisnar, a town of Asia Minor. See **ASIAN**.

Goserat, British India. See **GOSERAT**.

Gusman, *gü-smän*, an *Merida*, *mer-ä-dä*, a former state of Yucatan, now forming a division of the state of Los Andes. The capital was Merid.

Gusman, Ciudad de, Mexico. See **Ciudad Gusman**.

Gwa, a small export of Arakan on the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the river Gwa, 22 miles SSE of Sandway.

Gwalior, *gü-wä-ör* or *Lachkar*, a city of British India, capital of a state of its own name, on an affluent of the Jumna, 60 miles S of Agra. The citadel on a high precipitous rock about 5 miles in circumference, is the grandest native stronghold in India. It is garrisoned by the British. The town has an interesting palace and two Jain temples. In the sides of the rock forming its site are numerous caves with sculptures. Gwalior is the seat of Victoria College. Pop. in 1901 89,154.

Gwallor, a native state of Central India, sometimes called *Sindhia's Dominion*, from its Marhatta ruler, who bears the title of Maharajah Sindhia. It consists of a main portion, bordering on Rajputana, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bundelkund and of several detached portions farther south. Area, about 20,000 sq. mi. The surface is level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna. In the centre it is hilly, in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhya and Satpura mountain-ranges. It is traversed by the Tapti, Nerbudda, Chambal, and Betwa rivers. Capital, Gwalior. Pop. between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, mainly Hindu.

Gweedore, *gü-wä-dä*, a district on the NW coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal. It extends for some miles along the coast, abounding in picturesque scenery.

Gwelo, a gold mining district of south Africa, in South ern Rhodesia, 110 miles NE of Bulawayo.

Gwennap, a parish of England co. of Cornwall, 3 miles ESE. of Redruth.

Gwynedd, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 500.

Gwynedd, a northern county of Georgia, has an area of 510 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NW by the Chatta-

hachee River and is also drained by the Apalachee River and other streams. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop in 1890, 10,899. In 1900 24,585.

Gwinville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Miss. Pop about 75.

Gwydar River (native, *Kiendar ka-gu-dar*, or *A-rucia*, *ka-rav* is) a river of New South Wales, joins the Darling River in lat. 30° 30' S.

Gwynedd, *gwin'ed*, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Landedale or Ambler. Pop about 150.

Gwynn, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark. on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. 20 miles from Greenwood.

Gwynneville, a post village of Shelby co. Ind. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 11 miles WNW of Rushville. Pop 100.

Gy, also a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles SW of Vesoul.

Gyalin, *dyōh loo* a small town of Transylvania 10 miles W of Klausenburg on the Szamos.

Gyangze, *ghang'za*, a walled and fortified town of Tibet on an affluent of the Brahmaputra and on the trade-route between Darjiling and Lhasa. Elevation 12,800 feet. Lat. 28° 50' N. lon 90° 40' E. It has a sacred monastery and manufactures of textiles. It was entered by the British expedition under Macdonald in July 1904.

Cyaron, a Greek island. See *CYRUS*.

Gyékényes, *gyékén'yesh* a village of Hungary co. of Somogy 56 miles W by V. of Pünkösd.

Gyergyó-Ditrő, *dyēu drō dī rō* a commune of Hungary in Transylvania, co. of Cerk. Pop in 1900 4151.

Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós, *dyēs dyō sēnt mik'lōsh* a town of Transylvania, 35 miles E. of Klausenburg, on the elevated plain of Gyergyó. It has an Armenian a Roman Catholic, and a Greek church. Pop about 8000.

Gyefra, a town of Hungary. See *GYEFA*.

Gympie, a town of Queensland Australia, 90 miles N.

by W of Brisbane. Lat 26° 13' S., lon. 151° 30' E. It is a gold-mining centre.

Gyoma, *dyō'mōh* (almost *jo'mōh*) a village of Hungary co. of Békés on the Kőrös, 30 miles by rail NNW of Ócsa. Pop. of the commune in 1900 11,543.

Gyöngyös, *dyōn dyōsh*, a town of Hungary co. of Heves, 44 miles N.E. of Budapest, at the foot of the Mátra. It has a Franciscan monastery. An active trade in country produce is carried on, and excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Near by is the health resort of Mátra-Füred. Pop in 1900 10,442.

Győr, the Hungarian name of *Raas*. **Győrkösz**, *dyōr'kōsh* a village of Hungary co. of Tolna, 4 miles from Paks.

Gypsum, a post town of Eagle co. Colo. 66 miles by rail NW of Leadville. Pop in 1900, 75.

Gypanm, a banking city of Sohne co. Kau, on the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles SE of Salina. Pop in 1900 652.

Gypanm, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 11 miles W. of the city of Sandusky. Pop 200.

Gypanm, a post-village of Smyth co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Marion. Pop 160.

Gypanm Creek, *kau* rises in McPherson co. and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co. about 12 miles E. of Salina.

Gyula, *dyoo'la* (almost *jo'la*) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Békés, 7 miles NNW of Arad divided by the White Airon River into two parts. It possesses a splendid chateau and a monument to the emperor Erkel. The town has oil mills and one of the industries of the place is the catching of turtles in the neighboring swamps. Pop in 1900 22,446.

Gyula-Fehérvár, Transylvania. See *KALASZAS* (*gyula*), *dyoo'la* a village of Hungary co. of Eszék. **Gshatsh**, *ghshék* a town of Russia, government and 128 miles by rail N.E. of Smolensk on the Ghat an affluent of the Volga. Pop in 1891, 6312.

H

Häng, *häg* a small town of Lower Austria, district of Amstetten. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Häng, a small town of Upper Austria district of Ried.

Haakbeengen, *hā'kēnēn* a village of the Netherland in Overijssel 25 miles E. by V. of Deventer.

Haamstedde, *hām stā'pē* a village of the Netherland in the island of Schouwen.

Haan, *hān* a village of Rheinb. Prussia, 9 miles E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. with vicin. in 1900 8115.

Haaren, *hā'ron* a village of Friesland, 22 miles N. of Aiz-la-Chapelle. Pop. abt. 3000.

Haarlem, *Haerlem*, or *Harlem*, *hā'lem* a city of the Netherlands in North Holland seat of the government of that province 14 miles W. of Amsterdam with which city it communicates by canal and railways. It is situated on the Spaarne, which flows through the town. It has remains of its old fortifications, is well built and clean and is one of the most attractive of the Dutch cities. The cathedral of St. Bavo the *Grote Kerk* nearly 400 feet in length with a tower 255 feet high contains the famous Haarlem organ with 5000 pipes, one of the largest organs in the world. Other notable structures are the town hall containing a valuable gallery of paintings, the meat-market (now restored for the national archives) library and several churches. The statue of Corter the reputed inventor of movable printing-types and a statue of this city stands in the market-place (Grote Markt). Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies and collections in art and science the principal of the latter being the Teyler Museum. There are large steam cotton mills, manufactures of velvet, silk and lace fabrics, thread, carpets, rubber etc. bleaching and dyeing establishments, and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. Haarlem is the centre of the Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the Bloemen Tuinen extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated. Near it is the Pavillon, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte, and now containing a colonial museum and a museum of industrial art. South of the Pavillon is the beautiful Forest of Haarlem. Many distinguished painters were natives of Haarlem. In 1578 it capitulated, after a

seven months siege to the Spaniards who, contrary to the terms of the surrender caused upward of 2000 persons to be put to death. Haarlem is the seat of Catholic and Jesuit bishops. Pop. in 1900 65,189.

Haarlem (hā'leim Lake) (Dutch *Hae lem Meer* hā'leim'weir'weir) a river a large shallow body of water in the Netherlands 2 miles E. of Haarlem and between Amsterdam and Leyden communicating through the Y with the Zinder Zee. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the sixteenth century. The stupendous work of draining this lake was accomplished in the middle of the nineteenth century about 9 miles of good land (included in North Holland) being reclaimed.

Haas, a post village of Schleswig co. Pr. The banking point is Ashland. Pop 225.

Haase, *hā'sh* or *Hase*, a river of Germany in Hanover joins the Ems at Meppen after a course of 80 miles.

Haastrecht, *hā'stēcht* a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland 14 miles N.E. of Rotterdam.

Haaville, a post-village of Avoyselles parish La Pop about 75.

Habana, a city of Cuba. See *HAVANA*.

Habaa, *hā'ba* a small town of France, in Landes, 13 miles N.E. of Dax.

Habay-la-Neuve, *hā'bi lā'nev* a village of Belgium in Luxembourg 18 miles W. of Arlon.

Habay-la-Vieille, *hā'bi lā'vay* a village of Belgium in Luxembourg near Hainay-la-Neuve.

Habelschwert, *hā'bel shvērt* a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Neisse, 16 miles S. of Glatz. Pop 6000.

Haberna, *hā'bern* (Bohem *Hairy* I *M* on *Fagi*) a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles SSE of Czeclau, on the Little Sazawa.

Habersham, *hab'er-sham* a county in the NE part of Georgia. Area, 371 sq. mi. The Tugaloo River forms part of the NE boundary and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in this county which is also drained by the Suqueze, Tallulah, and Broad rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mounts Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The county contains gold, iron,

rubies, and carnelians. Some diamonds have also been found. The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in the county. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1900 11,573; in 1900 13,604.

Habeah, *See* **Armenia**.

Habsburg, háps'burg (contracted from *Habsburg* — *See* Owl's Castle) a former castle which stood on the Wülpsberg near the town of Sohlsmach in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland the reputed cradle of the Habsburg or Hapsburg dynasty. The tower is still standing.

Habsheim, háps'hime, a village of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 11 miles NE of Altkirch.

Hacha, Rio, Colombia. *See* **Rio Hacha**.

Hachenburg, hák'en búrg, a town of Prussia, 10 miles NW of Nassau. Pop. about 1700.

Hachijo, an island of Japan. *See* **Japan**.

Hachinohe, a town in the NE part of the main island of Japan SE of Asomori.

Hachioji, a town of the main island of Japan about 25 miles W of Tokyo. It is in a silk district. Pop. in 1890, 23,203.

Hachy, há shee' a village of Belgium in Luxembourg 7 miles W of Arlon.

Hackberry, a post-village of Mohave co. Ariz. in the Prescott Mountains, 30 miles E. of Mineral Park. Pop. about 75.

Hackberry, a post-village of Lavaca co. Tex.

Hackensack, a banking post-town, capital of Bergen co. N. J. on the Hackensack River and on the New York Susquehanna and Western and the New Jersey and New York Rrs. 12 miles N. of New York. It has iron- and carriage-works and manufactures of silk, wall paper and jewelry. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. in 1900 9443.

Hackensack River rises in Rockland co. N. Y. and enters Newark Bay 4 miles SE of the city of Newark. It is about 30 miles long. Sloops can ascend it 10 miles. In the lower part of its course it flows through extensive salt marshes known as the Hackensack Meadows.

Hackers Valley, a post-hamlet of Webster co. W. Va.

Hacketstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Carlow on the Doreen 8 miles SE of Balinglaze.

Hackett, a city of Sebastian co. Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 10 miles S. of Fort Smith its banking point. Pop. in 1900 330.

Hackettstown, a banking post-town of Warren co. N. J. on the Musconegcong River 33 miles W of New York on the Lackawanna R. It has the Connery Collegiate Institute (Methodist) featuring and silk mills, foundries, carriage-factories and manufactures of hats, heaters, etc. Pop. in 1900 2474.

Hackleman, hák'el men, a post-village of Grant co. Ind. 6 miles W of Fairmont station.

Hackness, Cape, a headland of Scotland, co. of Orkney, on the SE coast of the island of Shapinsay.

Hackney, a metropolitan borough of London 3 miles NNE of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 319,372.

Hackneyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co. Ala. 3 miles S. of Alexander City.

Hadamar, há dá mar, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles NW of Lütburg. Pop. about 2250.

Hadar, a post-village of Pierce co. Neb. Pop. about 70.

Haddam, a post-village and one of the capitals of Middlesex co. Conn. in Haddam township (town) on the W bank of the Connecticut River about 20 miles from its mouth and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles S by E. of Hartford. It has granite-quarries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2815.

Haddam, a banking city of Washington co. N. H. 14 miles W by N of Washington on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900 330.

Haddam Neck, a post-village and summer resort of Middlesex co. Conn. in Haddam township (town) on the E side of the Connecticut River about 24 miles SSE of Hartford. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. 700.

Haddington, Haddingtonshire, had ding ton shir, or East Lothian (lo'tee-an) a county of Scotland, having N the Firth of Forth and the North Sea. Area, 267 sq. m. In the S are the Lammermuir Hills. In the centre and N is a beautiful plain gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth and diversified by gentle elevation. The little river Tyne traverses the county. Agriculture is in a highly advanced state. Coal is worked in the W. Capital, Haddington. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 28,662.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Haddington on the Tyne, 16 miles E. of Edinburgh. The town has handsome county buildings, a town-house, the remains of a noble abbey church (the Lamp of Lothian) the nave of which is used as the parish church, a large corn exchange, and the Knox Memorial Institute. It is one of

the largest markets in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh. Pop. in 1901 5126.

Haddington, a village within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa. 6 miles W by N of Independence Hall.

Hedbrook Station, a post-village of Jones co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 19 miles ENE. of Macon. Pop. about 100.

Haddon, a township of Camden co. N. J. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Haddonfield, a banking post-borough of Camden co. N. J. near Cooper's Creek, and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 8 miles SE of Camden. Its industrial establishments embrace a pottery, bottling mills, etc. It has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2770.

Heddon Hall, a splendid baronial seat in Derbyshire, England 2 miles from Bakewell. It dates from the Middle Ages and belongs to the duke of Rutland.

Haddon Heights, a post-village of Camden co. N. J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 150.

Hade, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. about 280.

Hadeln, há deln, a district of Prussia, in Hanover extending for 12 miles along the estuary of the Elbe.

Hadden, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ala.

Hedemerville, a post-village of Todd co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles NE of Clarksville, Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Hadenerville, a post-hamlet of Goodrich co. Va.

Hader, a post-village of Goodrich co. Minn. 21 miles SW of Red Wing. Pop. 75.

Haderleben, há der-lá ben (Dan. *H. derlef*) a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, on an inlet of the Little Belt, 46 miles N. of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900 6201.

Hadhá, a town of Hungary. *See* **HADHÁ**.

Hadleigh, a town of England co. of Suffolk 94 miles WNW of Ipswich. It has many quaint houses and a fine church. Pop. in 1901 3245.

Hadleigh, a parish in Essex, England near the Thames, about 36 miles E. of London. A labor colony of the Salvation Army is established here.

Hadley, a post township of Pike co. Ill. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Hadley, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. 24 miles by rail W of Indianapolis. Pop. 60.

Hadley, a post hamlet of Warren co. Ky. 10 miles W of Bowling Green.

Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. in Hadley township (town) on the E bank of the Connecticut River 3 miles NE of Northampton. It is on the Boston and Maine R. Brooms and tobacco are manufactured in this township which also contains North Hadley. Pop. of the town in 1900 1789.

Hadley, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. 12 miles SW of Lapeer and about 48 miles NNW of Detroit. Pop. about 215.

Hadley, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. in Hadley township (town) on the Hudson River at the mouth of the Sacandaga River and on the Adirondack R. 23 miles N of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900 914 of the village, about 350.

Hadley, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 30 miles W of Franklin. Pop. about 300.

Hadleyville, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co. Wis. 10 miles from Eau Claire.

Hadlock, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. Va. about 30 miles S of Snowhill, Md.

Hedlock, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wash. The banking point is Port Townsend. Pop. about 200.

Hadlow, or **Hadlow-Cove**, a village of Levis co. Quebec 2 miles from South Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Levis.

Hedlyme, a post-village of New London co. Conn. on the left or E. bank of the Connecticut River about 30 miles SSE of Hartford. Pop. about 250.

Hademersleben, há der-lá ben, a town of Prussia, Saxony 18 miles SW of Magdeburg. Pop. about 1009.

Hedel, á del, a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles S. of Epinal.

Hadramaut, há-drá-máwt' (pronounced by the Arabs há-drá-má-oot) a country of Arabia, extending along its S coast from Yemen on the W to Mahra, on the E. or in a more extended sense, stretching as far E as the boun-daries of Oman. For the most part it is a rather narrow belt, not reaching very far into the interior. Much of it is elevated, and the mountain-range known as the Jebel Th-hara rises to a height of about 8000 feet. The region is

Hague, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va. about 45 miles NE of Richmond.

Haguenau, the French name of **HASNAU**

Ha Ha Bay, Quebec. See **GRAND BAY**

Hahira, a post-town of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is in the delta. Pop. in 1900, 602

Hahms (hans) Fank, a post-village capital of Bontt co., Colo. 18 miles N of Steamboat Springs. Gold has been mined here.

Hahuville, hân vîl, a post-village, capital of St. Charles parish, La. in a sugar and rice-producing district and on the Texas and Pacific R. 20 miles W of New Orleans. Pop. about 440

Haid, hîd, a small town of Bohemia, 25 miles W of Pilsen

Haidm, hî dâ, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles NE of Leitmeritz. It is a great seat of the cut-glass industry. Pop. about 3000

Haidarâbâd, India. See **HYDERABAD**

Haidhausen, hîd'hô'wân, a suburb of Munich

Haiduk (hi dâk) County. See **HAZED**

Hai-duong, hî-dsoo ong or **Hai-duong**, a town of Tongking capital of a province, 32 miles ESE of Ha-noi, in the Song-ké delta. Pop. about 8000

Haidfa, hî fâ, a town of Syria, on the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel. Pop. about 10,000. Within recent years it has developed into a place of considerable commercial importance. It exports large quantities of agricultural produce. It is connected by rail with the Jordan valley. There are extensive manufactures of soap. The town is near the site of the old Haida, the ancient Hyacinthinum

Hai-fong, a seaport of Tongking. See **HAIFONG**

Hai-fung, hî fûng, a town of China, province of Shan-tung, near the confines of Chi-li. Lat. 37° 55' N

Hai-fung, a town of China, province of Kwang-tung, about 130 miles E of Canton. Lat. 23° 7' N

Haiser, hî gher, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 34 miles NE of Nassau on the Dill. Pop. about 2000

Haiserloch, hî gher lok, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 8 miles W of Hechingen. Pop. about 1250

Haisler, a hamlet post-village of Deady co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 21 miles W of Benkelman. Pop. about 250

Hai-jai, hî joi, written also **Hai-chun**, a town of Korea, near the W coast, in lat. 35° N about 70 miles NW of Seoul. Pop. about 90,000 (?)

Hail, hâ-lî or **Hayel**, a town of Arabia, capital of Shu'ayb (Shamar) about 3-5 miles NE of Medina. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Hailo Goldmine, a post-village of Lancaster co., S. C. The banking point is Kershaw. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 1000

Haltersberg, hâlt'sbûr ruh, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the Oswegatchie River 24 miles SE of Gouverneur. It has pulp-industries. Pop. 260

Hailey, hî'le, a banking post-town capital of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Wood River and on the Oregon Short Line, 50 miles N of Shoshone. It has lumbering, agricultural and live-stock interests. Pop. about 1000. In the vicinity are the Hailey Hot Springs.

Haileybury, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ont. The banking point is Matthews. Pop. about 150

Haileyville, I. T. See **HALEYVILLE**

Hainan, hî'nân (Chinese, *Hai-lan* hî'âm — i. e., south of the sea) a large island belonging to China, province of Kwang-tung and separating the Gulf of Tongking from the China Sea. Approx. lat. 18° N lon. 110° E. It is separated from the main land by Hainan Strait. Area, about 13,000 sq m. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000. The centre of the island is traversed by bold granitic mountains, which attain an elevation of nearly 7000 feet. There are a number of streams of minor size, and several good harbours on the S coast. The island exports timber, rice, sugar, cotton, coconuts, green-olives, etc. Kiang-show the capital, is near the N coast, having as its port Hou-bow

Hainan, hî'nân, a town of Silesia, Prussia, 9 miles WNW of Liegnitz. Among its industries are the tanning and dying of kid leather iron-founding and the manufacture of agricultural implements and gloves. Pop. in 1900, 10,143.

Hainault, or **Hainault**, hân (Flam. *Henegouwen*, hân neh-go'wem, Ger. *Heinagau*, hân neh gû'w) a frontier province of Belgium, bounded W and S by France. Area, 1427 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 1,143,645. Surface generally level; hilly in the SE. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine rivers and by several canals. Hainaut has large coal-fields. Capital, Mons.

Hainaut, or **Hainault**, hân, a medieval countyship, now included in Belgium and France. It passed to

Burgundy in 1438, and afterwards shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. The parts acquired by France in 1559 and 1678 are now included in the département of Nord.

Hainburg, hân'bûrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles by rail ESE of Vienna. It has an important tobacco-factory the largest in Austria. Pop. in 1900, 6225

Haindorf, hîndorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Friedland, at the foot of the Lugebirge. Pop. about 3000

Haine, in, a river of Belgium after a W course of 40 miles joins the Scheldt in France opposite Condé

Haines, a post-village and mission station of Alaska, on Portage Bay head of Chilkoot Inlet, S of Skagway

Haines, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon 10 miles by rail NNW of Baker City. Pop. 130

Haines, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1460

Haine-Saint-Pierre, in the basin a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 12 miles W of Charleroi

Haineburg, hân'bûrg, a post-village of Warren co., N. J., on the Pauline River 10 miles N of Belvidere. Pop. about 150

Haines City, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. about 75

Haines Creek, Burlington co., N. J., enters the S branch of Rancocas Creek, above Lumberton.

Haines Falls, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N. Y., in the Catskill Mountains on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. about 150

Haines Landing, Me. is on Lake Mooseneagotie

Hainesport, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J., on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 1 mile W of Mount Holly, its banking point. Pop. about 400

Hainestville, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. 12 miles W of Waukegan. Pop. about 150

Hainestville, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J. 9 miles SSW of Port Jervis, N. Y. Pop. about 200

Hainestville, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. Pop. 80

Hainestville, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Staragon Bay. Pop. about 100

Hainewald, hî neh-wâ'deh, a village of Saxony near Zittau.

Hainschen, hî nî-shen a town of Saxony, 40 miles SE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900, 7023

Hainepack, hî nî-pâk, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N of Leitmeritz. Pop. about 3000

Hai-phong, hî fong or **Hai-fong**, the principal seaport of Tongking in the Song-ké delta. It is connected by rail with Ha-noi. The French quarter is well laid out and has substantial buildings. Pop. in 1900, 10,000, of whom 900 were Europeans.

Hairy Bear, a peak of the Black Mountains, in western North Carolina, 6687 feet high

Halterbach, hî tîp-bâk, a town of Württemberg Black Forest, 30 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1700

Haiti, or **Hnyiti**, hâ'tee (Fr. *Haiti* hâ'tee' Sp. *Sancto Domingo*, sâ'n'to de-moong-go, originally *Synotho*, sîn-thô yo'le, L. *Hesperos* (a) a rich and beautiful island the largest in the West Indies except Cuba, from which it is separated by the Windward Passage. The Mona Passage on the E separates it from Porto Rico. The island is nearly 400 miles long and from 60 to 150 miles broad, and comprises two republics Haiti in the W and Santo Domingo in the E. Area, about 29,000 sq m. Area of the republic of Haiti, about 10,750 sq m. Pop. according to an ecclesiastical enumeration in 1901 1,294,000 the great majority being blacks. Area of the republic of Santo Domingo about 18,000 sq m. Pop. estimated at about 600,000. The greater part of the island is ruggedly mountainous, with three or more clearly defined ranges directed WNW-ESE. The axial or Cibao, range attains in the Pico del Yagou an elevation of 9700 feet. The loftiest summit of the land, the Loma Tina, is 800 ft. less WNW of the city of Santo Domingo. The mountains are generally clothed with luxuriant and almost impenetrable forests, and are divided off by deep and long valleys. The principal rivers have their sources in the moist, forested region of the Cibao range and are the Artibonite, flowing W and discharging into the Bay of Gonaves, the Yagou del Norte, flowing NW and discharging into Manzanillo Bay the Juma, flowing E into the Bay of Samaná and the San Juan or Yagou del Sur flowing S into Barahona Bay. Several large lakes occupy the southwestern part of the island, and in their longitudinal disposition define the inner boundary of the long southwestern peninsula which lies south of the Bay of Gonaves. The climate is tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy for Europeans. There are but two seasons the rainy season, May to October or December and the dry season, the spring, April to June, is the finest time of the year. Hur

rice and other crops are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, logwood, cedar and other valuable timber trees. The principal articles exported are mahogany, logwood, hyacinth, rice, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao and sugar. Silver, platinum, tin, manganese, antimony, iron and rock-salt are found in the island, but these minerals are little exploited.

The island was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 6, 1492, and on its coast was planted the first permanent colony established by Europeans in the Western Hemisphere, the town of Santo Domingo being founded in 1494. The Indians were soon exterminated by their greedy task masters, and negro slaves took their place. The island was long an important possession of Spain. In the seventeenth century Frenchmen began to settle on its coast, and in the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 the western part of the island was ceded to France. The French colony grew to be very prosperous but the great mass of the inhabitants were slaves. In 1791 a fierce insurrection of the negroes broke out in the colony which was rent at the same time by war between the whites and mulattoes. The Spaniards and English assailed the power of France. In 1803 the French Convention decreed the emancipation of the slaves. The country was rescued from anarchy and from its foreign invaders by the abilities of the negro leader Toussaint l'Ouverture who was made military commander of the colony. Increased by the annexation of the Spanish portion of the island in 1795 and who ultimately ruled as dictator over the whole island. In 1803 Napoleon made war on Toussaint l'Ouverture who was seized and carried to France. The blacks rose and expelled the French in 1803. After the brief imperial rule of Dessalines (1804-6) there were divisions and wars in the island. In 1844 the Republic of Santo Domingo was constituted. The history of the two states of Haiti and Santo Domingo has been characterized by revolution, usurpation and anarchy. See HAITI, REPUBLIC OF and SANTO DOMINGO.

Haiti, Republic of, a state occupying the western or what is generally known as the French division of the island of Haiti. (See HAITI.) Area about 16,750 sq. m. Pop., according to an ecclesiastical census, in 1901, 1,294,000. It is estimated that about one-tenth of the inhabitants are blacks. The remainder are mainly mulattoes, the pure whites being very few. The industries are mainly agricultural. The most important cultivated product being coffee, of which the crop in 1900 was 73,000,000 pounds. Cacao and cotton are also grown. Other important articles of export are logwood, various hard timbers, goat-skin and wax. The mineral resources are those of the island generally but mining is little prosecuted. Capital, Port-au-Prince. Other important towns are Cape Haytien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves and Fort-de-Paix. The administration of the republic is by a president, elected for 7 years, and two legislative chambers. The present constitution was adopted in 1880. The language of the country is French. The religion of the people is nominally Roman Catholic, but the lower classes are steeped in the superstitions and practices of voodoo.

Hajdú *hoh doo*, a central county of Hungary. It contains the town of Debrecen. It is named from the Haidos, a military title which formerly existed in Hungary and enjoyed peculiar privileges.

Hajdu-Hoezörmeny, *hoh doo hoh ör men*, a town of Hungary. Hajdu is 11 miles NW of Hódmezővásárhely. It is a region rich in corn and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 25,070.

Hajdu Dorog, a town of Hungary. Hajdu is 10 miles NW of Debrecen. Pop. in 1900, 9911.

Hajdu-Hadházi, *hoh doo hoh há*, a town of Hungary in Hajdu is 10 miles N of Debrecen. Pop. in 1900, 8935.

Hajdu-Vásáros, *hoh doo vásh*, a town of Hungary. Hajdu is 24 miles NW of Debrecen. Pop. in 1900, 15,884.

Hajdu-Szabolcs, a town of Hungary. Hajdu is 12 miles SW of Hódmezővásárhely. Pop. in 1900, 15,451.

Hajipur, *hoh joo*, a town of Bengal, British India, on the river Ganges near the confluence of the Hooghly. It has an important trade. Pop. about 20,000.

Hakata, Japan. See FUKUOKA.

Hakkia, a mountain-district of Kurdistan of which Jemberk situated near the river Zab is the capital. It contains a large Nestorian population.

Hakodadi, *hoh koh di*, or **Hakodate**, *hoh koh di*, an open seaport town of Japan at the SW extremity of the island of Yezo. Lat. 41° 46' N. lon. 140° 44' E. It is beautifully situated at the base of a rocky cliff and has a spacious and fortified harbor with extensive docks. The city is strikingly clean, symmetrically laid out, and contains some attractive buildings. It has a naval school,

manufacture of matches, etc. The foreign commerce is unimportant. Pop. in 1899, 78,040.

Hali, *hal* (Piem. *Halle*), a town of Belgium in Brabant, on the Sambre, 9 miles SSW of Brussels. It has an interesting medieval church which attracts many pilgrims. Pop. in 1900, 12,384.

Hala (*hâ la*), Mountains, an extensive and lofty range on the confines of Beluchistan and Sind stretching from N. to S., and terminating in the latter direction at Cape Mousa, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 24° 30' N. lon. 66° 56' E. Two main passes interest these mountains—the Holan and Kula passes each affording a tedious but not very difficult access from the plains on the E. to the western highlands.

Hala, *hâ la*, a town of Hungary, in Little Cumana, 75 miles SSE of Budapest, on Lake Hala (Hun. *Halla*) abounding in fish. Pop. in 1900, 10,806.

Halbau, *hâ bau*, a town of Prussian Silesia 45 miles NW of Iegau. Pop. about 1200.

Halberstadt, *hâ ber stât*, a town of Prussian Saxony district and 29 miles SW of Magdeburg. It is built in an antique style, and has a cathedral of the fifteenth century, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, gymnasium, various educational institutions, public libraries, private museums, picture-gallery, the Illaia Institute, manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather gloves, sugar, liquor, tobacco, soap, etc. with large oil refineries, many breweries, and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 42,810.

Halbturn, *hâ lûr n* (Hun. *Felturny*), a village of Hungary 24 miles NE of Ódenburg.

Halbur, a post-village of Carroll co. Iowa, 9 miles by rail SE of Carroll. Pop. about 100.

Halcott Center, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. in Halcott township (town) 3 miles NE of Halcott. Pop. of the town in 1900, 350.

Haleottsville, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. on the Ulster and Delaware R. 49 miles WNW of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Haleysdale, a post-village of Scriven co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 60 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. about 150.

Haldane, a post-village of Ogle co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 17 miles E. of Freeport. Pop. about 150.

Haldar, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis. The banking point in Mesomalia.

Haldimand, a county of Ontario situated near the E. end of Lake Ontario. It is divided by the Grand River Capital, Cayuga.

Haldimand, a village of Ontario. See GARTYR.

Hale, a town of Cheshire, England 7 miles SW of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 4582.

Hale, a county in the W. part of Alabama has an area of 1,365 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Warrior River. Capital, Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 21,501. In 1900, 31,811.

Hale, a county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plains. Area, 1936 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and Catfish Creek. Capital, Plainview. Pop. in 1900, 721. In 1900, 1880.

Hale, a post-village of Jones co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Union, W. Pop. about 150.

Hale, a post-village of Iowa co. Mich.

Hale, a post-village of Clarke co. Miss. The banking point is Enterprise. Pop. about 200.

Hale, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Mo. 25 miles NE of Carrollton on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 866.

Hale, a post-township (town) of Trempealeau co. Wis. about 25 miles SSE of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 1,73 of the hamlet, 25.

Hale, or **Hale**, a town of Hale co. Ala. The banking point is Enterprise. Pop. about 115.

Haledon, a post-village of Passaic co. N. J. 2 miles from Paterson.

Hale Eddy, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y., on the West Branch of the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 43 miles ESE. of Binghamton. Pop. 260.

Halesboro, *hâ lâr hô*, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. about 20 miles SE of Paris.

Hales Corners, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis., 10 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. 150.

Halescreek, a post-village of Sauto co. Ohio, 23 miles NE of Portsmouth. Pop. 166.

Halesford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va.

Halesite, a village of Suffolk co. N. Y. The banking point is Huntington.

Halesowen, *hâ lû n*, a town of England, co. of Worcester 7 miles WSW of Birmingham. Near by are

some remains of a large abbey founded in the reign of John Pop about 4000

Halespoint, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co Tenn on the Mississippi River, 35 miles W by S of Dyersburg

Hale Springs, a watering-place of Hawkins co Tenn 5 miles N of Rogersville

Halesworth, a town of England, co of Suffolk 7 miles S of Ipswich Pop in 1901 2244

Halewood, a parish of England co. of Lancaster 4 miles S of Preston

Halewood, a post-hamlet of Madison co NC

Haley, a post village of Lincoln co Mo The banking point in Waverly Pop about 200

Haley, a post village of Bedford co Tenn. The banking point in Waverly Pop 90

Haleys, a post-office of Marion co Ala.

Haleys Mill, a post-hamlet of Christian co Ky

Haleysville, a post town of Winston co Ala. on the Northern Alabama R 45 miles S by E of Sheffield. Pop in 1900 165

Haleyville, a banking village of the Choctaw Nation I T Pop about 400 It has coal mining industries

Haleyville, a post village of Cumberland co N J The banking point in Millville. Pop about 300

Halfbreed Creek, of Lee co Iowa, flows into the Des Moines River about 7 miles from its mouth

Halfday, a post-village of Lake co Ill. on the Des-plaines River 25 miles NW of Chicago

Half Dome, or **South Dome**, a granite mountain which stands near the E end of the Yosemite Valley and is separated from the North Dome by the cañon of the Tenaya Fork. It is after El Capitan the most imposing mass of the Yosemite valley above which it rises about 4000 feet. Its altitude is 8944 ft above the level of the sea. The face fronting the lake is nearly vertical for 2000 ft down from the summit, which was first ascended in 1875. It appears like the half of a dome-shaped mountain which has been bisected vertically and one-half removed.

Halfmoon, a post-township (town and village) of Saratoga co N Y about 15 miles N of Albany is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and on the S. by the Mohawk Pop in 1900 1101 of the village, about 150

Halfmoon Bay, a post village of San Mateo co Cal on the Pacific Ocean about 27 miles SW of San Francisco Pop about 450 The banking point is San Mateo

Halfmoon Island, a post hamlet of Rosen co Tenn

Half Moon Islands, a group in the Malay Archipelago Lat. 9° N Lon 115° 10 E

Half Moon Keys, some reefs and islands immediately E of Portland Point, the S extremity of Jamaica

Halfrock, a post village of Mercer co Mo 10 miles E of Mill Grove

Halfway, a post-village of Allen co Ky The banking point is Bowling Green Pop 100

Halfway, a post-village of Maconh co Mich The banking point is Detroit Pop about 300

Halfway, a post-village of Folk co Mo. 27 miles NW of Marshfield

Halfway, a post hamlet of Peaseburg co Va

Halfwayton, a post-village of Peterborough co Ontario at the head of Lake Couchichewing 19 miles NE of Minden It is on the Grand Trunk R. Steamers ply between here and Peterborough Pop about 600

Halibut (hōl-bat) or **Sannagh** (sān-yā) Island, called also **Sannak** and **Sannak Island**, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the SW extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat 54° 37' N Lon 102° 50' W

Halikarnassus (Gr *Ἁλικαρνασσός*) an ancient Greek city of Caria Asia Minor the site of which is occupied by the town of Bodrum Here was the famous Mausoleum a magnificent sepulchral monument erected to Mausolus, ruler of Caria, by Artemisia. This edifice still survived late in the Middle Ages. The town was the birthplace of Herodotus and the historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Halifax, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Dniester 63 miles S of Lemberg. Near by are the ruins of the medieval stronghold which was the seat of the prince of Halicz, from which name that of Galicia was derived. There are brine-springs in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 4350

Halidon Hill, an eminence in Northumberland Eng near Berwick Here the English vanquished the Scots in 1333.

Halifax, a parliamentary and county borough and large manufacturing town of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of York West Riding near the navigable Calder 14 miles WSW of Leeds. It is pleasantly situated on a declivity surrounded by lofty heights. Chief buildings are the Peace Hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing warehouses in which

the manufacturers formerly kept their cloths for sale and which is now used as a wholesale market the parish church a fine structure of the fifteenth century All Souls Church a fine town-hall, opened in 1803; and several museums hospitals infirmaries, etc. The city has several handsome parks (Savile Shroffs, Akroyd and Bankfield parks) libraries picture-galleries, mechanics institute a blue-coat school, and an observatory Halifax is a great seat of the textile industry The woollen-manufacture was introduced here early in the fifteenth century The principal staples are carpets (the city possessing some of the largest carpet-works in the world) and woollen cloths. The city also manufactures chemicals boots and shoes machines, and paper Halifax sends 2 members to the House of Commons Pop in 1891 82 864 in 1901 104 936

Halifax, a county in the V part of North Carolina, has an area of 581 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Roanoke River and on the S by the Fishing River Capital, Halifax Pop. in 1890 28 908 in 1900 39 799

Halifax, a county in the S part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 806 sq m. It is bounded on the N and E by the Staunton River intersected by the Roanoke River and also drained by the Shenandoah and Hycocote rivers Capital, Hounston. Pop in 1890 34,424 in 1900 34,197

Halifax, a post-village of Plymouth co Mass in Halifax township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R 9 miles NW of Plymouth 1 op of the town in 1900 522

Halifax, a post-town capital of Halifax co. N C, on the right bank of the Roanoke River 8 miles S of Weldon and on the Atlantic Coast Line Steamboats ascend the river to this place Pop in 1900 806

Halifax, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R 20 miles N by W of Harrisburg It has various manufactures Pop in 1900 818

Halifax, a township of Dauphin co Pa. Pop in 1900 1120

Halifax, a post-village of Windham co Vt., 12 miles SW of Driftsboro. The township (town) is on the Massachusetts boundary line Pop of the town in 1900 662

Halifax, a city and seaport, capital of Nova Scotia, on the S coast of that peninsula nearly equidistant from its N.E. and S.W. extremities, in lat 44° 40' N lon 63° 35' W It is situated on the W side of Chignecto Bay now called Halifax Harbor. The city is mainly built of wood but there are a number of stone houses. It is dominated by Citadel which crown an eminence 255 feet above the sea. Among the more prominent buildings and institutions are the Dominion Building (with a provincial museum), the Provincial Parliament Building (erected in 1878), the Government House, Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Paul's Church (built in 1660), and Dalhousie College (erected in 1868-9)

the last named a university with faculties of arts law medicine and science Other buildings are the Admiralty House military hospital and barracks The city contains a Common the Point Pleasant Park and the public gardens, the last covering 16 acres. It has a large royal dock and one of the finest in the British colonies with a dry-dock 610 feet in length The harbor is 6 miles long by about 1 mile in width there is excellent anchorage in every part of it and the N end of it is connected by a narrow arm with Bedford Basin, 6 miles by 4 miles in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world Halifax is protected by numerous fortifications and is the chief naval station of British North America.

The city has extensive steam communication with various parts of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States the West Indies, and Great Britain Railways lines connect it with Pictou, Annapolis, St. John the United States and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario Halifax is the western terminus of the Intercolonial and the Dominion Atlantic Rys and is the station of several lines of oceanic cables. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Halifax.

Halifax was originally called Chedabucto or Chedabuto but in 1749, when it was proclaimed the capital of Acadia. It received its present name in 1790 it contained 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants in 1828 the pop was 14,459 in 1861 36,100 in 1891 38 550 in 1901 40 787

Halifax, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Shubenacadie, Musquodoboit, and other rivers, and over its surface are scattered several considerable lakes. The indentations of its coast furnish several harbors capable of receiving ships of the largest size. Gold, lead, and other minerals are found. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. Capital, Halifax.

Haltax, Quebec. See **Saint-Frédéric-de-Haltax**.
Haltax Bay, of northeastern Australia, in lat. 15° S between Rockingham and Cleveland bays, is 45 miles in width, and contains the Palm Islands.

Haltax Court-House, Haltax co., N C See **HALTAX**.
Haltax Court-House, or Banister, Va. See **Houmton**.

Haltax River, a navigable tidal channel of Volusia co. Fla. extending N 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet, and continuous southward with the Hillsboro River. It is about 1 mile wide and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

Halkett, Cape, a headland of Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean in lat. 75° 48' N lon 151° 55' W.

Hall, hall, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the Inn, 6 miles E of Innsbruck. It is a quaint old town, and its interesting churches and other ecclesiastical edifices, its splendid old town hall, and the ruins of its mint attest its former prosperity. Near by are great deposits of salt, which have been worked from antiquity. In recent times Hall has become a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900 6191.

Hall, or Bad Hall, a town of Upper Austria, 18 miles S. of Linz. Its iodine springs are the most noted in Europe. Pop. about 1000.

Hall, or Schwäbisch Hall, schvā'bis hā't, a town of Germany in Württemberg, on the Kocher 25 miles NE. of Stuttgart. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has a fine town hall, various educational institutions, hospitals, etc. It has a large trade in oxen and in salt obtained from the neighboring springs and mines. Pop. in 1900 9225.

Hall, a county in the N part of Georgia, has an area of 449 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by the Ocmulgee River. Gold, lead, and various gem stones have been found in the county. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890 18,047 in 1900 30,742.

Hall, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup Fork and Prairie Creek. Capital, Grand Island. Pop. in 1890 18,513 in 1900 17,204.

Hall, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 868 sq. m. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890 703 in 1900 1670.

Hall, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. 28 miles SW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Hall, a post-village of York co. Pa. about 20 miles S. by W of Harrisburg. Pop. 160.

Hall, a post-village of Barbours co. W Va. Pop. 75.
Hallendale, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, falls into the North Sea.

Hallams, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles E by W of Lincoln. Pop. about 100.

Hallamshire, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding composed of the two extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclefield.

Halland, a lin of Sweden having W the Kattegat. Capital, Halmstad.

Hallendale, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. Pop. about 60.

Hallington, a small town of England, co. of Leicestershire 7 miles NNE of Market-Harborough.

Hallim, hā'lōw Ouse O'ber, and Uppere 56n ter two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland canton and S center W of Schaffhausen.

Hall Basin, a body of water lying off the NW coast of Greenland in about lat 51° 30' N between Kennedy and Robeson channels.

Halle, hā'lēh (L. *Halla Saxorum*) a city of Prussian Saxony on the right bank of the Saale, 20 miles NW of Leipzig. Among the principal buildings are the town-hall dating from the fifteenth century, the Rota Tarn an old clock-tower the church of St. Maurice, the finest in the city, the church of Our Lady and an old stronghold, called the Moritzburg, erected at the close of the Middle Ages. There are numerous houses dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century and there are fragments of the old fortifications. On the site of the old ramparts there are now promenades. The University of Halle, which was founded in 1594, and with which the University of Wittenberg was incorporated in 1815, has handsome buildings, nearly 2000 students and a library of 250,000 volumes. The salt-works have long furnished the chief industry of Halle. The mines are worked by a people known as the Haller, a distinct type which until recently retained its own customs and peculiar characteristics. Other important industries are the distilling of hops, brewing, distilling, milling, smelting, wagon-building, and the quarrying of porphyry.

There are manufactures of sugar, copper-ware, chemicals, dye-stuffs, glass, sherry, chocolate, blankets, soda, soap, perfumery, leather, gloves, paper and machinery. There are iron foundries and in the neighborhood important mines of lignite. Pop. in 1871 52,620, in 1900 110,304.

Halle, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles SW of Minden. Pop. about 2000.

Halleck, a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. 100.

Halleck, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo., 18 miles S of St. Joseph.

Halleck, a post-village of Elko co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 34 miles ENE of Elko.

Hallein, hā'lēn, a town of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary 8 miles SSE. of Salzburg on the Salza. It is famous for its salt-mines. Pop. in 1900 6508.

Hallenberg, hā'lēn-bērg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles SE of Arnsberg. Pop. about 1000.

Hallenmeier, hā'lēn-mē-er, a small town of France, in Soume, 9 miles SSE of Abbeville.

Hallerton, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Quebec 5 miles NE of Hammingford. Pop. 100.

Hallettsville, a banking post-town, capital of Lavaca co. Tex., on the Lavaca River 100 miles W by S of Houston on the San Antonio and Aransas Pam R. It has oil mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Halliday, a post-village of Stark co. N Dak. Pop. 60.

Hallidayboro, a post-village of Jackson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Cashondale. Pop. about 150.

Hallig Islands, a group of small islands along the W coast of Schleswig, Prussia. They barely rise above the level of the sea, and during storms are often under water. The little houses of the Frisian inhabitants being in consequence built on artificial hillocks. The islands are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass which feeds many cattle.
Hallingdal, hā'lēng-dāl, a valley of Norway about 80 miles NW of Christiania, enclosed in its upper parts by mountains about 6000 feet high.

Hall Island, in Bering Sea, off the W end of St. Matthew Island.

Hall Island, in Micronesia. Lat. 9° 47' N lon 153° 20' E.

Hall Land, a portion of the NW of Greenland, bordering on Hall Bay, in about lat 51° 30' N.

Hall's co., a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co. Ga.

Hallcock, a post-township of Peoria co. Ill., about 18 miles N of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1160.

Hallcock, a banking post-village capital of Kaituma co. Mito on the Great Northern R. 71 miles N of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Halloway, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario 11 miles N of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Hallowell, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 2 miles W of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Hallowell, a banking city of Kennebec co. Me. on the W bank of the Kennebec River 2 miles below Augusta on the Maine Central R. It has an iron foundry, machine-shops and manufactures of shoe, glass, soap, cal-cloth and paper etc. Granite is extensively quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 3714.

Hallowell, a village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 66.

Hall Quarry, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 500. It has granite-industries.

Halls, a post-village of Prince George co. Md., 8 miles by rail E. of Bowie Junction. Pop. about 60.

Halls, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo., 11 miles by rail NW of St. Joseph.

Halls, a banking post-town of Lauderdale co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 15 miles N by E. of Ripley. Pop. in 1900 395.

Hallsboro, hā'lē-bōrō, a post-village of Columbus co. N C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 100.

Hallsboro, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. Va. 17 miles by rail W of Richmond.

Halls Corners, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. Pop. 104.

Halls Corners, a post-village of Ontario co. N Y, 14 miles ESE. of Canadawaga. Pop. about 200.

Halls Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Halls Ferry, a post-hamlet of Davis co., N C.

Hall's Harbor, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy 12 miles NNW of Kentville. Pop. about 200.

Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Hall's Islands, Canada, are at the W entrance of Prother Strait, in lat. 45° N, lon. 65° W.

Halls Mills, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N C
Halls Mills, a post-hamlet of Wetsel co., W Va
Hallsport, a post-village of Allegany co., N Y 7 miles SE of Wellsville. Pop. 100

Hall's Stream forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada and falls into the Connecticut River

Halls Summit, a post-village of Coffey co., Kan 14 miles by rail NE of Burlington. Pop. 60

Hallstätt, *häll stätt*, a lake of Upper Austria, in the Saalkammgürt. It is about 6 miles long and is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery. Elevation 1630 feet depth 410 ft.

Hallstätt, a town of Upper Austria, in the Saalkammgürt situated on the Lake of Hallstätt, 16 miles NE of Radstadt. It is noted for its salt-mines. It is a picturesque little place, the various parts of which are connected by stairways instead of streets. Pre-Roman antiquities have been discovered here, the neighborhood presenting a most interesting field to the archaeologist. Pop. about 1000

Hallstetad, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 44 miles N of Scranton. It has a silk-mill, chair factory etc. Pop. in 1900 1404.

Hallsville, a post-village of Dewitt co. Ill 9 miles by rail W of Clinton. Pop. about 100

Hallsville, a banking post-village of Boone co. Mo., on the Wabash R. 9 miles SE of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 167

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N Y 4 miles W of Fort Plain

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Duplin co. N C on Goshen Creek, about 50 miles N by R. of Wilmington

Hallsville, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio 12 miles NE of Chillicothe, its banking point. Pop. about 355

Hallsville, a post-village of Harrison co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 14 miles W of Marshall. Pop. about 250

Halltown, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Ridgway. Pop. about 250

Halltown, a post-village of Jefferson co. W Va., on the Shenandoah River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles SW of Harpers Ferry. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Charlestown.

Halluin, *häll uin*, a commune of France in Nord on the right bank of the Lys 10 miles NNE of Lille. Its inhabitants are largely employed in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901 16 599

Hallum, *häll um*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles N of Leeuwarden

Hallville, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario. The banking point is Kemptonville. Pop. 200

Hallwood, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Onancock. Pop. 100

Hallwyl, *häll wyl*, or **Hallwell**, *häll wile*, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Argau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The castle and village of Hallwyl are near its N extremity

Hallmaborna. See **Girona**.

Hallmstad, a seaport of Sweden capital of the Åm of Halland on an arm of the Cattgat, 78 miles SSE of Gothenburg. It has an important trade. Pop. in 1900 11 343

Halmiross, *häll me'ross*, a town of Greece in Thessaly near the Gulf of Volo, 18 miles SW of Volo. Pop. in 1895 4887 (commune, 6874)

Halo, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. It has salt-works. Pop. about 250

Hals, *hälls*, a small town of Denmark, in Jutland 15 miles E of Aalborg at the entrance of the Lym Fjord

Halsbrücke, *häll brük keb*, a village of Germany in Saxony 18 miles WSW of Dresden. Pop. 1700

Halsellville, a post-hamlet of Chester co. S C

Halsey, *häll se*, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. about 100

Halsey, a post-village of Sussex co. N J

Halsey, a city of Linn co. Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles S of Albany. It is in the fertile Willamette Valley. Pop. in 1900 244

Halsey Valley, a post-village of Tioga co. N Y, about 22 miles E. of Elmira. Pop. about 150

Halsed, a banking post-village of Norman co. Minn., on the Red River and on the Great Northern R. 36 miles N of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900 443

Halsed, a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, 16 miles NNE of Chelmsford. It has a church containing several ancient monuments. The manufactures include silk, crapes, etc. Pop. in 1901 6473

Halsstead, a banking city of Harvey co., Kan., on the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 9 miles SW of Newton. Pop. in 1900 914

Halsteren, *häll's-ten*, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 2 miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom

Haltern, *häll tern*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles SW of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. in 1900, 4123

Haltingen, *häll ting en*, a village of Baden, on the confines of Switzerland, 95 miles S of Baden-Baden

Hallin, a county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario. Capital Milton

Halt's whistie, a small town of England, co. of Northumberland, 34 miles W of Newcastle. In the vicinity is *Leathworthichough Castle*. Pop. in 1901, 5145

Halver, *häll ver*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arensburg, 10 miles S of Münster. It has iron manu factories. Pop. in 1890, 8773

Halya, the ancient name of the *KHEL-IRAK*

Hama, *häm*, a town of France, in Somme, near the river Somme, 14 miles SSE of Péronne. Here is a famous old fortress, used as a state prison. Pop. (commune) about 2500

Hama, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles SSW of Charleroi

Hama, a village of Surrey in England. Pop. in 1901 1466

Hama, East and West. See **EAST HAM** and **WEST HAM**.

Hamad, a maritime town of Japan, on the SW coast of the main island, about 200 miles NE by N of Nagasaki. Lat 34° 53' N

Hamadan, *hå-må-dån*, a city of Persia in Irak-Ajemi 165 miles SW of Teheran. It is situated at the base of Mount Elwand (ancient Orontes) at an elevation of about 8000 feet. It is interspersed with gardens, but is mainly built and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Another object of interest is the reputed tomb of Esther and Mordecai, a structure of black wood. Among the chief industries are carpet-weaving and tanning. The city is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad, Tabriz, Isfahan, and Teheran. Pop. about 25 000. Hamadan is on the site of the ancient *ECBATANA*

Hamamah, *hå må* (the *Hamamah* of Scripture and the *Apollonia* of the classical period) a city of Syria, 116 miles NE of Damascus, on the Orontes. Pop. about 45 000. It presents a most attractive appearance with its inter-spaced gardens and orchards. The principal industry is weaving. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Greeks.

Hamamatsu, *hå-må-må-see*, a town of Japan island of Honshu, on the coast, about 140 miles SW of Tokyo

Hamamake, a port of call on the E coast of the island of Yezo, Japan

Hamar, *hå-mær*, a town and bishop's see of Norway, in the amt of Hedemarken, capital of the amt of Hamar 50 miles by rail N of Christiania. Pop. in 1900 6003.

Hamar, a amt of Norway consisting of the amts of Hedemarken and Christians-Amt. Capital Hamar

Hambach, *håm bår*, a village of Rhénish Bavaria, 2 miles SW of Neustadt. It is noted for the great German Liberal meeting held here in 1832 known as the *Hambacher Fest*. Pop. about 3000

Hambors, *hå bår*, a village of France, department and 9 miles S of Meyence

Hambro, or **Hambye**, *hå bee*, a commune of France, department of Manche 11 miles SE of Coutances.

Hambien, a county of East Tennessee has an area of 165 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Holston River and on the S. by the French Broad River. Capital Morristown. Pop. in 1890 11 415 in 1900 12,728

Hambieton, a post-village of Talbot co. Md 6 miles S of Easton. Pop. 75

Hambieton, a post-village of Tucker co. W Va on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Davis. Pop. about 900

Hambieton, a post-village of Delaware co., N J. The banking point is Deposit. Pop. 100

Hambin, a post-village of Washington co. Utah

Hamborn, *håm bårn*, a rural commune of Rhénish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Rubenort. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 32,597

Hamburg, *håm bårn* (Ger. pron. *håm'bo'rg* L. *Hambur'gum*) a republic and city of the German Empire. The free city of Hamburg is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. Lat. of the observatory 53° 33' N. lon. 9° 55' 20" E. It is the largest of the three Hanseatic towns, the greatest commercial city of the continent of Europe, and after London, Liverpool and New York the greatest seat of maritime trade in the world. It consists of an old and a new town, with St. Pauli and other villages and suburbs, largely enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and by branches of the Alster river. The river forms a large

basin (Anson-Alster) outside of the town and a smaller inner basin (the Binnen-Alster), the latter flanked with palatial hotels and residences and with shaded promenades forming the chief attraction of the city and one of the most beautiful spots in the interior of any city. The port or harbor which sometimes in greater part is free harbor or bonded warehouse district, is one of the most animated of the world, and its quays, which extend to Altona, give accommodation to several hundred sea-going vessels, besides a much larger number of minor craft. Steamers ply to nearly all parts of the globe. Among the more important or striking ecclesiastical, educational, and other edifices and institutions of the city are the churches of St. Peter and St. Michael (the latter with a tower 426 feet in height and accommodating 4000 people) the exchange (with a commercial library of 100 000 volumes) the new town hall (Rathaus) Johanneum (with a college and the city library of 600,000 volumes) Kunstsalles or galleries of paintings, natural history museum, museum of industrial art, and the Weber gallery of paintings. The streets and squares of the city are largely adorned with statues and fountains. Hamburg possesses one of the finest zoological gardens of Europe. In 1842 a great conflagration destroyed St. Nicholas church and a large section of the city.

The chief articles of the commerce of Hamburg are coffee, sugar, spirits, wine and malted liquors, grain, butter, tobacco, leather, smoked fish, hides, and fancy articles. The city has extensive iron and boiler works, ship yards, anchor and iron forges, cotton-mills, printing and dyeing establishments, refineries, breweries, and manufactories of gunpowder, chemicals, locomotives, etc. The city has extensive railway communication with the interior of the country. The state of Hamburg has an area of 157 sq. m. and is composed of the city and the district immediately around it, the districts of Bergedorf, Gensfelde, Marschlande, and Kitzbühler, with Vierlanden, the island of Neuwerk, some islands in the Elbe and some detached portions of territory enclosed by Prussian districts. The Elbe, also, between Hamburg and the sea is entirely under the jurisdiction of the state. The surface is level and is watered by the Elbe, Alster and Bille. The Vierlanden and marsh-lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit- and market-gardens. The government is vested in a senate of 18 members and a house of burgoes consisting of 160 citizens. Previous to 1800 Hamburg was not included in the German customs union. Part of the port has been reserved as a free port, and the so-called New Harbor at Cuxhaven has also been declared a free port. The population of the city in 1898 was 280 350, in 1900 123 921, and with the surrounding communes about 370 000 and in 1900 60 38. About the beginning of the ninth century Charlemagne built a castle at Hamburg as a defence against the Slavs. The place soon rose to importance. In the middle of the thirteenth century Hamburg united with Lübeck and Bremen in establishing the Hanseatic League. It rose to be a powerful republic with the privileges of a free imperial city. In the formation of the German Confederation in 1815 Hamburg, which for some years had belonged to France, was recognized as a free city. In 1871 it became a member of the new empire.

Hamburg, a post-village of Perry co., Ala. 7 miles by rail S. of Marion. Pop. 100.

Hamburg, a banking post-town capital of Ashley co., Ark. on the Mississippi River. Hamburg and Western R. 124 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 1269. It is in a cotton region.

Hamburg, a post-village of Slattery co., Cal. Pop. about 90. The banking point is Lodi.

Hamburg, a post-village of New London co., Conn. about 20 miles SW of Norwich. Pop. about 300.

Hamburg, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill. on the Mississippi River about 42 miles NW of Alton. Pop. in 1893 368.

Hamburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind. The banking point is Brookville.

Hamburg, a banking city of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabotone River about 1 mile from the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 40 miles S. of Council Bluffs. It has a cannery, bottling works, manufactories of hominy, etc. Pop. in 1900 2679.

Hamburg, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. about 60.

Hamburg, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor on the Ann Arbor and the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 250.

Hamburg, a post-village of Carver co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Norcross. Pop. in 1900 136.

Hamburg, a post-town of Franklin co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 31 miles SEW of Vicksburg. Pop. in 1900 322.

Hamburg, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Missouri River about 30 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Hamburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J. on the Walkill River 40 miles NW of Paterson, on the Lehigh and Hudson River and the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. It has manufactories of lime and paper. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Deckertown or Newton.

Hamburg, a banking post-village of Erie co., N. Y. in Hamburg township (town) on the Erie R. 12 miles S of Buffalo. It has manufactories of canned goods, cigars, horse-collars, etc. Pop. in 1900 1883 of the town 4673.

Hamburg, a banking post-borough of Berke co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles N of Reading and 18 miles SE of Pottsville. It has foundries and manufactories of carriages, shoes, ploughs, nails, brooms, silk knitted goods, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1890 2127 in 1900 2315.

Hamburg, a post-village of Alcona co., S. C. on the Savannah River opposite Augusta, Ga. on the Southern R. It has manufactories of bricks. Pop. about 450.

Hamburg, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River 20 miles NE of Corinth, Miss. Pop. 50.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va. It is a lumbering and farming district, 10 miles N. of Wausen. Pop. about 80.

Hamburg, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1070.

Hambury, a town of France. See HAWAII.

Hamden, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 0 miles N of New Haven. Its banking point. It has manufactories of engines and garden implements. Pop. in 1900 4020.

Hamden, a post-hamlet of Charlton co., Mo.

Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y. in Hamden township (town) on the main branch of the Delaware River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 5 miles SW of Delhi. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 138.

Hamden Junction, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Rocking Valley R. 29 miles ESE of Chillicothe. It has an iron furnace, flour mills, etc. Hamden Junction has mineral springs. A large quantity of pig iron is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 838.

Ham, Kent. See EAST HAM.

Hamel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill. 4 miles SE of Worden.

Hamel, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. about 130.

Hamel, a post-village of Mason co., Mo.

Hamelin, a village of town of Prossin, in Hanover 26 miles SW of Hanover on the Weser. It retains in some measure its medieval appearance. The industries comprise sugar refining, spinning, distilling, brewing, milling and the manufacture of paper, machinery, etc. It has considerable river trade. Pop. in 1900 18,965. It is famous through the medieval legend of the Piper of Hamelin.

Hammersville, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio 16 miles ESE of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati Georgetown and Portsmouth R. Pop. in 1900 242.

Hamselown, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Shrewsbury. Pop. about 200.

Hamletown, a town and parliamentary borough of Scotland co. of Lanark situated near the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde, 11 miles by railway NE of Glasgow. It has some fine public buildings and extensive cavalry barracks. The chief object of attraction is the magnificent dual palace of the house of Hamilton which until 1883 (when its art treasures were distributed by sale) contained the largest and choicest collection of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered one of the finest in North Britain. Within it are the castle of Chastellars and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow Castle. The latter stands on a lofty rock washed by the Avon and surrounded by the remnants of the ancient Caledonian oak forest in which feeds a herd of the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle. Hamilton was for a long time the principal seat of imitation-embroidery weaving but its present industries are coal and iron-mining. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland. Pop. in 1901 32,775.

Hamilton, a northern county of Florida, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Suwannee River and is intersected by the Alapaha River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890 8507 in 1900 11,881.

Hamilton, a county in the S part of Illinois, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fork of Saline Creek and other small streams. Capital, McLeansboro. Pop. in 1890 17 800; in 1900 20 197.

Hamilton, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 492 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Cloern and Eagle creeks. Capital, Noblesville. Pop in 1890 26 125 in 1900 29 914.

Hamilton, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is traversed by the Boone River and also drained by the Skunk River which rises in it. Capital Webster City. Pop in 1890 15 310, in 1900, 19,514.

Hamilton, a county in the W part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado. Area, 933 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Syracuse. Pop in 1890 2027 in 1900 1436.

Hamilton, a county in the southeast-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 550 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Platte River, and is also drained by the North Middle and West Forks of the Big Blue River. Capital, Aurora. Pop in 1890, 14 098 in 1900 13,330.

Hamilton, a county in the NE part of New York, has an area of 1747 sq. m. It is drained by the Hudson, Kaquotte, Black and Sacandaga rivers. The surface is mountainous and is diversified with numerous lakes and extensive forests. It has abundance of iron-ore. Capital Lake Pleasant. Pop in 1890 4702 in 1900 4947.

Hamilton, the most SW county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana has an area of 405 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River is intersected by the Miami and the Little Miami rivers, and also drained by the Whitewater River and Mill Creek. Capital Cincinnati. Pop in 1890 3 4 571 in 1900 409 4 9.

Hamilton, a county in the S part of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 427 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River which also forms a great part of the E boundary. The Cumberland Mountains occupy the NW part. Bituminous coal and iron are found. Capital Chattanooga. Pop in 1890 33 482 in 1900 41 696.

Hamilton, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 848 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leon River and also drained by Cowhouse and Lampasas creeks. Capital Hamilton. Pop in 1890 8113 in 1900 13 620.

Hamilton, a post-town of Marion co. Ala. 45 miles NE of Aberdeen Miss. The banking point is Tusculum. Pop in 1900 235.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Louisa co. Ark. 7 miles from Carthage station.

Hamilton, a post town capital of Harris co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 24 miles NNE of Columbus, its banking point. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop in 1900 418.

Hamilton, a banking city of Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk Iowa (with which it is connected by bridge) and 3 miles above Warsaw. It is at the foot of the lower rapids (which afford great motive-power) and on the Toledo Fair and Western and the Wabash R. It has various manufactures. Pop in 1900 1344.

Hamilton, a banking post-village of Steuben co. Ind., about 36 miles NNE of Fort Wayne. Pop about 500.

Hamilton, a post-town of Marion co. Iowa about 16 miles SW of Oskaloosa. It is on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. Pop in 1900 538.

Hamilton, a banking post-village of Greenwood co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop about 200.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Ky. on the Ohio River about 22 miles SW of Covington.

Hamilton, a post-village and summer resort of Essex co. Mass. is Hamilton township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N of Salem. Pop of the town in 1900 1614.

Hamilton, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. on the Rabbit River and on the Pere Marquette R. 14 miles NW of Allegan. Pop about 290.

Hamilton, a post-village of Scott co. Minn. on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 18 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 179.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Miss. 10 miles SE of Aberdeen.

Hamilton, a banking city of Caldwell co. Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 50 miles E of St. Joseph. It is an important shipping point for wheat, coal etc. Pop in 1900 1804.

Hamilton, a banking post-town of Ravalli co. Mont. on the Great Northern River and on the Northern Pacific R. 48 miles S of Missoula. It has saw, flour, and other mills. Pop in 1900 1257.

Hamilton, a post-village of White Pine co., Nev., 31 miles SE. by E of Eureka, its banking point. The sur-

rounding country is sterile, with a scarcity of timber and water. Rich silver mines were discovered here in 1865, and the population increased rapidly (15 990 in the vicinity in 1890) but has dwindled to about 150.

Hamilton, a township of Atlantic co. N.J. Pop in 1900, 1682.

Hamilton, a township of Mercer co. N.J. bounded W by the Delaware River. Pop in 1900 4164.

Hamilton, formerly Shark River, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. The banking point is Ashbury Park. Pop about 100.

Hamilton, a banking post village of Madison co. N.Y. in Hamilton township (town) on the Chenango Canal and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 29 miles SW of Utica. It is the seat of Colgate University (Baptist) which combines the Colgate Academy and the Hamilton Theological Seminary and had, in 1900 340 students and an extensive and important library. Pop in 1900 1627 of the town, 3744.

Hamilton, a post-town of Martin co. N.C. on the Roanoke River about 90 miles R by V of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation for large vessels. Pop in 1900 463.

Hamilton, a banking post town of Pembina co. N.Dak. 2 miles N of Grandin on the Great Northern R. It is a grain-centre. Pop in 1900 224.

Hamilton, a city the capital of Butler co. Ohio, on the Great Miami River and the Miami and Erie Canal. 20 miles (direct) N of Cincinnati. It is on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Its industrial establishments comprise paper and sawing mills, iron foundries, breweries, woolen factory, silk-works and manufactures of farming implements. Pop in 1890 17 565 in 1900 23 914.

Hamilton, a village of Grant co. Oregon. The banking point is Hopper.

Hamilton, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop in 1900 438.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 1251.

Hamilton, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Paxatawny. Pop about 300.

Hamilton, a township of McKean co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 1596.

Hamilton, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1452.

Hamilton, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop in 1900 2292.

Hamilton, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. 1½ miles from Wickford Junction. Pop 100.

Hamilton, a banking post village capital of Hamilton co. Tex., 65 miles W of Waco. It has cotton and live-stock industries. Pop about 900.

Hamilton, a post-town of Loudoun co. Va. on the Southern R. 40 miles NW of Washington D.C. Pop in 1900, 344.

Hamilton, a banking post-town of Skagit co. Wash. 35 miles E of Shannon's Point, on the Seattle and Northern R. Pop in 1900 392.

Hamilton, a city and port of entry of Ontario capital of the co. of Westworth, is situated on Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario 70 miles NW of Buffalo, on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and the Toronto Hamilton and Buffalo R. It was laid out and settled in 1812 on a plateau of slightly elevated ground winding around the foot of a hilly range which here receives the name of the Mountain. The city contains many substantial edifices including a court-house, public library, and government inn and asylum etc. It has many educational institutions and is the seat of varied and important industries such as the manufacture of iron castings, machinery of every description agricultural implements, sewing machines, musical instruments, glass-ware, wooden ware, woolen and cotton goods, soap and candles boots and shoes leather etc. The shops of the Grand Trunk R. are located here. Hamilton is the seat of an Anglican and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It possesses superior commercial advantages being at the head of navigation on the lake and in the centre of a populous region. It is the centre of the fruit district of western Canada. Its harbor is connected with Dundas by the Desjardins Canal. Pop in 1871 26,716 in 1881 35,981 in 1891, 45,980 in 1901 52 084.

Hamilton, an island in the Ottawa River co. of Ottawa, Quebec.

Hamilton, a town of New South Wales near New castle. Pop in 1901 0137.

Hamilton, a town of Australia, the island metropolis of the western district of Victoria, 197 miles by rail W of Melbourne. Pop. in 1901 4026.

Hamilton, a post-town of British western Africa, in Sierra Leone, near Freetown

Hamilton, a post-town of New Zealand, on South Island, 86 miles S. of Auckland.

Hamilton, the chief town and the seat of government of the Bermuda Islands, is situated on the coast of Main Island. Its harbor, which is entered through a long and intricate passage, admits vessels of considerable draught. The town has many attractive gardens and is a favorite tourist-resort. Pop. in 1901 3564.

Hamiltonham, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1890.

Hamilton Beach, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Hamilton.

Hamilton, Cape, on the W coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 30' N lon. 116° 30' W.

Hamilton Harbor, a port on the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 53' N lon. 133° 34' W.

Hamilton, Mount, Cal a peak of the Coast Range, in Santa Clara co., about 25 miles E of San José. It is 4300 feet above the level of the sea. It is surmounted by the Lick Observatory.

Hamilton Pass, Colo., a mountain pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 12,370 feet. Lat. 39° 24' N.

Hamiltona River (and Inlet) Labrador. See *ASU WABIT*.

Hamilton Square, a post-village of Mercer co., N. J., 5 miles E. of Trenton its banking point. It has rubber works. Pop. about 650.

Hamitula, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 57 miles from Brandon. It is a shipping point for grain and flour. Pop. about 600.

Hamirpur, British India. See *HUMAIRA*.

Hamler, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 48 miles W of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900 574.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ill. about 18 miles SSW of Davenport, Iowa.

Hamlet, a post-town of Starks co. Ind. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Pennsylvania Co. R., 60 miles ESE of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 433.

Hamlet, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. about 40 miles SSW of Buffalo. Pop. 250.

Hamlet, a banking post-village of Richmond co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 97 miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 639. It has lumbering interests.

Hamlet, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Hamletsburg, a post-village of Pope co. Ill. The banking point is Paducah Ky. Pop. in 1900 290.

Hamlin, a county in the NE part of South Dakota, is traversed by the Big Sioux River and contains several lakes. Area, 343 sq. m. Capital, Castlewood. Pop. in 1900, 4623. In 1900 1945.

Hamlin, a banking city of Brown co., Kan. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. in 1900 358.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet and plantation of Arrostook an Me. 8 miles from Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Pop. of Hamlin plantation in 1900 574.

Hamlin, a township (town and village) of Monroe co. N. Y. bounded on the N by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1900 2189 of the village, about 500.

Hamlin, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 7 miles NNW of Myerstown. Pop. 70.

Hamlin, a township of McKean co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3484.

Hamlin, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co. W. Va. about 25 miles WSW of Charleston. Pop. about 340.

Hamline, Ramsey co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. between St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is the seat of Hamline University.

Hamlington, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. about 15 miles E. of Scranton. Pop. 260.

Hamma, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles NNW of Arnberg, on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahr. It still retains its old walls, which are, however covered with houses and gardens. Its industries, which are important, are mainly in the metallic line. Near by are frequented thermal brine springs. Pop. in 1900 31 371.

Hamma, a post-village of Escambia co. Ala. Pop. 75.

Hamma, a name given to the rocky and almost waterless tracts of the Saharan region, chiefly in its western section. The Hammada el Homra separates in part Tripoli from Fezzan.

Hammanah, a city of Syria. See *HASAA*.

Hamman-Birra, a frequented watering-place of Algeria, 12 miles NE. of Mistrana. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Aquae Calidae.

Hammanet, ham-ma-met: a seaport of Tunis, 42 miles SE. of the city of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syria. It is connected by rail with Tunis. Pop. about 2000, including a considerable number of Europeans.

Hamman-Lif, ham-ma-leef (anc. *Aquae Calidae*), a locality with hot springs, 26 miles SE. of Tunis.

Hamman-Meskutia, ham-ma-mis-koo'te-ā, or Meskoutia, mis-koo'taw (i.e., 'the enchanted bath') a watering-place in Algeria, province and 38 miles E. of Constantine, on the railroad from Bona to Constantine and near the Saba River. The hot mineral springs here have formed curious calcareous deposits (cones, terraces, etc.). Traces of Roman edifices are discoverable.

Hammanburg, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, about 27 miles W by N of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

Hamman (Fr. pron *hām*; Flem. pron *hām mgh*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 10 miles ENE. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900 12 735 engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of lace, ribbon, etc.

Hamme, hām mgh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Bochum in a coal-mining district. Pop. in 1900, 13,383.

Hammelmberg, hām-mel-bēdas a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 23 miles N of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 2873.

Hammer, a post-village of Granger co. Tenn. 3 miles NE. of Rutledge. The banking point is Norristown.

Hammerfest, hām-mēr-fest, the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, province of Finnmark on the Kvalø (whole island) 60 miles SW of the North Cape, in lat. 70° 40' 11' N. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. The average temperature in January is 35° of July 55°. The sun remains in the heavens from the middle of May to the end of July. Hammerfest has an active trade with Russia and England and extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900 2290.

Hammerley Ferke, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa., on Kettle Creek about 33 miles NW of Lockhaven.

Hammermith, a western quarter of London co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 miles WSW of St. Paul's Cathedral. The parliamentary borough of Hammermith, which returns 1 member had a pop. in 1901 of 112,239.

Hammerstein, hām-mēr-stēn a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 18 miles W of Schkeuchau. Pop. in 1900 3925.

Hammonasset River, Conn., runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Middlesex and New Haven cos., and enters Long Island Sound.

Hammond, a banking post-village of Piatt co. Ill. on the Wabash and the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 26 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Hammond, a city of Lake co. Ind., on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 20 miles ESE of Chicago. It has a large slaughter house and a distillery and manufactures of hardware, steel-springs, nails, carriages, chemical glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 12,370.

Hammond, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 7 miles N of Fort Scott. Pop. 60.

Hammond, a banking post-town of Tuscarora par. lat. La. on the Illinois Central R. 53 miles NNW of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Hammond, a plantation of Arrostook co. Me. Pop. in 1900 116.

Hammond, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 26 miles from Wabasha. Pop. in 1900 258.

Hammond, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. in Hammond township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 11 miles S of Morrisville. The town includes a part of the Thousand Islands. Pop. in 1900, 1764; of the village, about 252.

Hammond, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon. The banking point is Astoria. Pop. about 160.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa. 13 miles by rail NNE. of Wellsboro.

Hammond, a post-village of Alcona, S. C. Pop. 125.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 6 miles S of Bremond.

Hammond, a banking post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 17 miles E of Hudson. It has roller mills, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Hammond, a township (town) of St. Croix co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 844.

Hammond, a post-village of Russell co. Ontario.

Hammond Curriers, N. Y. See *HAMMON*.

Hammond Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon group are in lat. 8° 40' S lon. 157° 20' E.

Hammonds Plains, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 600.

Hammondsport, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N. Y., is pleasantly situated at the head or S. end of Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, on the Bath and Hammondsport R. 8 miles NE. of Bath. It has manufactures of (Catawba) wine and brandies. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Hammondsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. S. R., 35 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Hammond (or Upham, Up'am) Vale, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Sumner.

Hammonsville, a post-village of White co., Ark. The banking point is Bebe. Pop. about 190.

Hammononton, a banking post-town of Atlantic co., N. J. 31 miles SE of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seaboard R. It has nurseries and manufactures of boots, shoes, glass-ware, woodlams, etc. Much fruit is cultivated here. Poultry raising is also extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 3481.

Hammonville, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. 8 miles SE of Uptonville. Pop. about 75.

Hamorton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 12 miles NNW of Wilmington Del. Pop. 175.

Hampton, a county is the SW part of Massachusetts, bordering on Connecticut has an area of 556 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River and is also drained by the Chocopee Westfield and Scantic rivers. Capital Springfield. Pop. in 1800 136,713 in 1900 175,603.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 40 miles SW of Selma.

Hampton, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. in Hampton township (town), on the W bank of the Penobscot River 5 miles below Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2163.

Hampton, a post-station of the city of Baltimore, Md. Hampton, formerly South Wilbraham, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. in Hampton township (town) 10 miles ESE of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 783.

Hampton, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 22 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. about 180.

Hampton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 235 of the township in 1900, 849.

Hampton, a post-township (town) of Columbia co., W. Va., 22 miles NNE of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Hampton Corner, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. in Hampton township (town) on the W bank of the Penobscot River, 6 miles below Bangor. Pop. about 700.

Hampton Sidney, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va. 7 miles from Farmville and about 70 miles WSW of Richmond. Here is Hampton Sidney College (Presbyterian) which was organized in 1775. Pop. about 350.

Hamphire, Hamta, Southampton, or Southamptonshire, a county of England, having the English Channel, with its inlets of Spithead, the Solent, etc. Area, including the Isle of Wight (which has been constituted a separate administrative county) about 1440 sq. m. The ranges of the North and South Downs traverse the county. In the S. are the extensive bay of Southampton water and the harbors of Portsmouth and Langston. In the N., NE. and SW. are extensive heaths. The southern part is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers are the Anton (Test) Itchen, Avon, and Stour. The climate is mild and fine fruit is produced. Large numbers of swine and sheep are reared. Winchester is the capital. Chief supports Southampton and Portsmouth. The county as such exclusive of the Isle of Wight returns 5 members to parliament. Pop. in 1881, 543,470 in 1891 699,066, in 1901 798,766.

Hamphshire, a county in the west-central part of Massachusetts, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is also drained by the Westfield, Chocopee, and Swift rivers. The surface is finely diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains, among which are Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke. Capital, Northampton. Pop. in 1890, 51,859 in 1900, 88,820.

Hamphshire, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 603 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River and is intersected by the Gaopon River and the South Branch of the Potomac. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Capital, Romney. Pop. in 1890 11,419 in 1900 11,806.

Hamphshire, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill. 20 miles WNW of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Hamphshire, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 15 miles WSW of Columbia.

Hamptstead, a NW district of London. Hamptstead Heath is elevated 440 feet above the sea. The parliamentary borough of Hamptstead had a population in 1901 of 22,329. It returns 1 member. Hamptstead is a favorite place of resort of Londoners. On the heath is a house which was once the Upper Flank Inn noted as the meeting place of the Kit Cat Club. Hamptstead is associated with the names of Pope Johnson, Byron, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley.

Hamptstead, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., 26 miles NNW of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Hamptstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. in Hamptstead township (town) 8 miles NNW of Haverhill, Mass. Pop. of the town in 1900, 823.

Hamptstead, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va. near the Potomac River 20 miles E of Brooke station.

Hamptstead, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 60 miles N of St. John. Pop. 250.

Hampton, a village of England, co. of Middlesex on the Thames, about 13 miles WSW of London and 2½ miles W of Kingston. Here are many fine mansions and villas, and on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 mile from the village, is the old royal palace of Hampton Court. This splendid edifice was built in part by Cardinal Wolsey. It contains a fine collection of paintings. The park is 5 miles in circumference. Pop. in 1901, 6813.

Hampton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, bordering on the W. on Georgia. Area, 926 sq. m. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 20,544, in 1900, 22,738.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Colquhoun co., Ariz., about 20 miles ESE of Camden. Pop. 150.

Hampton, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Conn. about 18 miles N of Norwich. Hampton village, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. is 11 miles NE of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900, 629.

Hampton, a post-town of Bradford co., Pa. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Sparks. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Hampton, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 23 miles S. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of knit-goods and carriages. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Hampton, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles from Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Hampton, a banking city capital of Franklin co., Iowa, 29 miles E. of Mason City on the Iowa Central and the Chicago Great-Western R. It has important stock raising interests, manufactures of cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3727.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kan.

Hampton, a post-village of Livingston co., Ky. The banking point is Golconda, Ill. Pop. about 200.

Hampton, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn. 25 miles S. of St. Paul, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Hampton, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo. 18 miles NW of Kansas City.

Hampton, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., 8 miles by rail E by N of Anmore. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H., in Hampton township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 45 miles NNE of Boston. The town is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1200. Haveron Beach is a summer resort.

Hampton, a township of Sussex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Hampton, or Hampton Corners, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., in Hampton township (town) about 9 miles ESE of Whitehall. Pop. of the town in 1900, 689.

Hampton, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Hampton, a banking post-town of Hampton co., S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Hampton and Branchville R. 67 miles SE of Augusta, Ga. It is in a stock region. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Hampton, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn. The banking point is Elizabethton. Pop. about 500.

Hampton, a banking post-town the capital of Elizabeth City co., Va., is on the N. side of Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James River 15 miles NNW of Norfolk. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It contains the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (colored and Indian) which was organized in 1868, a National Soldiers'

Homes, and two National cemeteries. It is connected by tramway with Old Point Comfort. Hampton has various manufactures and is a shipping point for fish and oysters. Pop. in 1900 3441.

Hampton, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles N of Bowmanville, its banking point. Pop. 466.

Hampton, the chief town of Kings co., New Brunswick is situated on the Kennebec River and on the Intercolonial R. 22 miles NE of St. John. It has various manufactures.

Hampton Beach, a post-village and resort of Rockingham co. N.H. The banking point is Exeter or Portsmouth. Pop. about 40.

Hampton Court House, S.C. See HAMPTON.

Hampton Falls, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co. N.H. on an inlet of the sea and on the Boston and Maine R. 7 miles N of Newburyport, Mass. Pop. in 1900 150.

Hampton Roads, Va. a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the James River separating Fortress Monroe from Sewall's Point. It was the scene of a naval action between the Confederate iron-clad Merrimack (Virginia) and the Monitor March 9 1862 in which the latter was victorious. About a mile S of Fortress Monroe is a small fortified island, called the Rip Rap.

Hampton Station, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Tenn. 9 miles by rail SE of Clarksville.

Hamptonsville, a post-village of Yadkin co. N.C. 28 miles N of Stateville.

Hampton Wick a town of England in Middlesex 15 miles SW of London. Pop. in 1901 2666.

Hamrah (hām rā) Cape, or Hamvrah, mār or k (Arab Ras el Hamrah rās el hām rā) on the N coast of Algeria. Lat. 37° N. lon. 7° 50' E.

Hamrick a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Ind. on the Vandalia R. 20 miles ENE of Terre Haute.

Hamm's Fork, a small River of Uinta co. Wyo. unites with the Black Fork of the Green River about 2 miles S of Granger.

Hamm's Prairie a post-hamlet of Callaway co. Mo. Hamm's lake (anc. d'rie Po la) a vast moraine in Sweden, Persia, and Afghanistan. Length about 100 miles. At its N end are two large lakes, which receive the rivers Helmand, Kurrah-Rud and Harud. It is shallow and covered with reeds and only during periods of heavy rain or floods is the water a continuous sheet. It is more generally dry in greater part. The water is in most parts salt and the banks are fringed with forests of tamarisks.

Hamm, West See West Ham.

Hann, a port of entry of the island of Maui, Hawaii.

Hannabunilla, hānā-bū-nī-lā, a cascade (430 feet high) in the Rio Hannabunilla, an affluent of the Rio Arizuma, Cuba.

Hannalei, hā-nā-lā-ē a picturesque town near the head of Hannalei Bay on the N side of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. The bay is fairly commodious but exposed to winds from the N and NW. The district is well watered.

Hannamania Bay, on the B coast of the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Hannamki, a port of call on the E coast of the island of Izo Japan.

Hannau, hānāw a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Kinzig near its junction with the Main as a railway junction 88 miles SW of Cassel. Pop. in 1900 39,847.

It consists of an old and a new town and has a market-place, a royal gymnasium (founded in 1607) a royal school of design, theatre, the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, large hospitals etc. and manufactures of carpets, leather, glass, gold and silver articles, porcelain, paper, tobacco, malted liquor, machinery etc. Diamond cutting is an important industry. Near here are the mineral springs of Wilkheim bad. At Hannau, the French in their retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bavarians, Oct. 30 1813.

Hannau is the birthplace of the brothers Grimm. Near by are government powder works.

Hannoville, a post-village of Blount co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 44 miles S of Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Han-chung, an inland city of China, province of Shensi, on the Han River.

Hancock, a county is the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 523 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the W. by the Oconee River. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890 17,140. in 1900, 18,377.

Hancock, a western county of Illinois, borders on Iowa and Missouri. Area, 785 sq. m. It is bounded on the W and NW by the Mississippi River and is also drained by the La Moine or Crooked Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890 31,907. in 1900, 32,315.

Hancock, a county in the east-central part of Indiana, has an area of 326 sq. m. It is intersected by Sugar Creek and is also drained by the Big River and Swamp Creek. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,529; in 1900, 19,190.

Hancock, a county in the N part of Iowa, has an area of 476 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is also drained by the Boone River. Capital, Concord. Pop. in 1890 7521. in 1900 13,753.

Hancock, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 195 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River. Capital, Hawesville. Pop. in 1890 2716. in 1900, 2914.

Hancock, a county in the SE part of Maine, has an area of 1390 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the Lamoine and Penobscot rivers, the latter of which forms a part of the W. boundary. The county comprises Mount Desert and other islands. The sea-coast has many good harbors. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1890 37,512. in 1900 37,241.

Hancock, the most southern county of Mississippi has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W by the Pearl River. Capital, Bay St. Louis. Pop. in 1890 6318. in 1900 11,836.

Hancock, a county in the NW part of Ohio has an area of 526 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. Capital, Findlay. Pop. in 1890 42,563. in 1900 41,933.

Hancock, a county in the N part of East Tennessee, borders on Virginia. Area, 208 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch River. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital, Caveville. Pop. in 1890 10,322. in 1900 11,147.

Hancock, the most northern county of West Virginia has an area of 84 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W by the Ohio River which separates it from the state of Ohio. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, New Cass. Pop. in 1890 6414. in 1900 6893.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind. 23 miles W by N of New Albany.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 276.

Hancock, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. is on Frenchman's Bay a deep inlet of the sea, about 34 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 900.

Hancock, a post-town of Washington co. Md. on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 122 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 824.

Hancock, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Hancock township (town) on Kinderhook Creek 8 miles WNW of Pittsfield. The town is bounded W by the New York boundary line. The Taconic Mountains afford fine views of the Berkshire and Hudson valleys. Pop. of the town in 1900 451.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Houghton co. Mich. about 1 mile N of Houghton from which it is separated by a navigable water called Portage Lake. It is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal and is on the Copper Range and the Mineral Range R. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of pure native copper. It has a college, smelting furnaces, stamping mills, foundries, machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 4056.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Stevens co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 156 miles W by N of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 415.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Paluel co. Mo.

Hancock, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N.H. in Hancock township (town) about 28 miles W of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900 642.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. on the Delaware River at the junction of its branches and on the Erie and the New York Ontario and Western R. 30 miles (direct) SE of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 1283.

Hancock, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 5 miles from Junction City.

Hancock, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 150.

Hancock, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Hancock, a post-village in Hancock township (town), Addison co. Vt., about 23 miles N of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 258.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Wauwaha co. Wis. in Hancock township (town) on the Wisconsin Central R. 44 miles N of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900 1163. of the village about 500.

Hancock, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the Yellowstone National Park about 13 miles E of Yellowstone Lake and near lat. 44° 8' N. Altitude, 10,235 feet.

Hancock, Mount, Grafton co., N. H., is about 2 miles W of Mount Carrigan. Height, 4430 feet.

Hancock Point, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop 100

Hancock Bridge, a post-village of Salem co., N. J., on Alloway Creek 4½ miles S of Salem. It has a sawing factory. The banking point is Salem. Pop about 250

Hand, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota. Area, 1418 sq. m. Capital, Miller. Pop. in 1890 6546. In 1900 4525

Handak, *bán dák'* a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles SSE of New Dongola (El-Ordab)

Handeck, or **Handegg**, a waterfall of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the Haslithal, about 3½ miles from Guttannen. It is in the river Aar (Aare) and descends 240 feet into an abyss.

Handie's Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 37° 54' N lon. 107° 30' W about 12 miles NE of Silverton. Height 14,089 feet.

Handie, a post-village of Winston co., Miss. The banking point is Natchez. Pop 100

Handley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 8 miles E of Fort Worth

Handley, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop 100

Handshore, a post-town of Harrison co., Miss. 10 miles W of Biloxi, its banking point. It has lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 840

Handschachshaim, *bánt shoos-hime* a former village of Baden, incorporated in 1903 in the town of Haldeberg

Handsom, a post hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Hand Station, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Washtenaw R. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 150

Handsworth, a town of Staffordshire, England N of Birmingham of which it is a suburb and in whose industrial sphere. The Robs works of West and Boniton were located here until 1850. Pop. in 1901 52,921

Handsworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England 3 miles from Rensfield. Pop. in 1901 14,151

Handy, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala.

Handy, a post-village of Loweta co., Ga. Pop 50

Handy, a post-village of Peik co., Minn.

Handzeme, *bánd shésh* a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 15½ miles SW of Brugue

Hanecville, a post-village of Kent co., Md. about 27 miles E of Baltimore

Hanecville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio

Haneys Corner, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind. about 15 miles N of Madison

Hanford, a banking city capital of Kings co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafon Topoka and Santa Fe R. 30 miles W of Visalia. It is a shipping point for agricultural products and is in an alluvial region. Pop. in 1890 2979

Hang-chow (Chin. pron. *neah háng ché*) a city of China, capital of the province of Che-kiang on the Tien-tang River 30 miles from its mouth in Hang-chow Bay near the S terminus of the Grand Canal. It is one of the ports open to foreign commerce. It is walled and garrisoned and is fairly well built. Adj. to the city is Lake Si but a charming little sheet of water with steep mountains rising above it. Hang-chow has extensive manufactures of silk fans, and gold-embroidered stuffs, and a very active trade, the foreign commerce passing through Shanghai. Pop. estimated at about 800,000 including the wide-spreading suburbs.

Hangin Rock, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Trenton and about 60 miles S. by R. of Chillicothe, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 665

Hangin Rock, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va. about 14 miles SE of Romney

Hangin Rock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W. Va.

Hangtip, Cape, on the S extremity of Africa and E side of False Bay

Hangö, a seaport at the NW extremity of Finland, on Cape Hangö. It is the terminus of a railway and has an active trade. Pop. in 1897 3452

Han-kai, the Chinese name for the great interior steppes or desert tract of Asia, extending from the Pamir to the mountains of China, and representing in greater part the bed of an ancient sea, or series of water basins. It is a region of interior drainage and divided by low heights into a western basin (that of the Tarim) and an eastern basin (the desert of Gobi)

Han-kiang, *bán ké-áng*, a river of China, provinces of Shen-si and Hu-peh, after a tortuous SE course joins

the Yang-tze-kiang at Hankow. Length, estimated at 200 miles.

Hankina, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 143 miles NW of New York

Hankinson, a banking post-village of Richland co., N. Dak., 19 miles E. of Rutland, on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. It has grain-elevators, manufactures of flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 713

Hankow, *Hankam*, *bán ków* or *Han-ken*, a treaty port of China in the province of Hu-peh on the Yang-tze-kiang, at the mouth of the Han-kiang, 600 miles from the sea. It is one of the largest cities of the empire and the principal emporium of central China. Its population is estimated at 800,000. On the opposite bank of the Yang-tze-kiang is the great city of Wu-chang, and on the opposite side of the Han-kiang is Han-yang. The combined population of the three cities before the Taping rebellion was estimated at several millions. The narrow crooked streets of Hankow and the rivers present a scene of extraordinary animation. Ocean steamers can reach the city. Many foreign merchants reside here, and the foreign quarter is well laid out. Industrially Hankow is of little importance. A considerable section of the railway which is to connect Hankow with Peking has been built. The line to Canton has been surveyed.

Hanksville, a post-village of Wayne co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop 100

Hanksville, a post-village of Antietam co., Va. The banking point is Vergeron. It has lumbering industries.

Hanley, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent. It has a museum, art school, the Victoria Hall, etc. coal, iron and steel industries and extensive potteries. Pop. in 1901 61,500

Hanley, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn. Pop 15

Hanley Falls, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 6 miles ESW of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900 278

Hanley Mountain, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Middleton. Pop. about 300

Hanlin Station, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. 13 miles by rail W of Pittsburgh

Hanlostown, a banking post-village of Worth co., Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 150

Hanna, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind. 39 miles by rail SE of Chicago. It has manufactures of butter etc. The banking point is Laporte. Pop. about 450

Hanna, a township of Laporte co., Ind. is bounded SE by English Lake and the Kankakee River. Pop 717

Hanna, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 16 miles W of Allen Junction. It is in a coal mining district. Pop. about 800

Hanna City, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. on the Iowa Central R. 13 miles W of Peoria. Pop 70

Hannaford, a banking post-village of Griggs co., N. Dak. It has grain elevators. Pop. 200

Hannash, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 21 miles NW by R. of Langdon. Pop. about 200

Hannash, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa. 11 miles N of Tyrone

Hannash's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River near the S border of Johnston co.

Hannas's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the White-water River in Union co.

Hannastown, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. 300.

Hannawa Falls, formerly *Ellsworth*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Raquette River 4 miles S. of Potsdam. Pop. about 225

Hannibal, a city of Marion co., Mo. situated on the Mississippi River 18 miles below Quincy and 113 miles NW of St. Louis on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy the St. Louis and Hannibal and other railroads. It has an extensive trade in lumber and general agricultural products, and has large flouring mills, iron-foundries, tobacco-factory, lime and cement-works, and manufactures of car-wheels, stoves, sash doors, and blinds. Pop. in 1880 11,074. In 1890 12,867. In 1900 12,780

Hannibal, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N. Y., in Hannibal township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 12 miles SW of Oswego. Pop. in 1900 410. of the town 2475

Hannibal, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 20 miles below Moundville, W. Va. Pop. about 500

Hannibal, three islands off the NE coast of Australia. Lat. 11° 35' S

Hannibal Center, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y., 5 miles SE. of Hannibal. Pop. about 300

Hannuon, a post-village of Barton co. Mo. Pop. 60
Ha-noi, or **Ke-cho**, a town of French Indo-China, capital of Tonking and since 1903 seat of the governor-general of French Indo-China, on the Song ka or Red River about 95 miles from its mouth. It covers a large area and has wide streets, the houses being mostly of mud and timber. There are ruins of a former royal palace which must have been of vast size. Ha-noi is an important commercial centre its trade being mainly in the hands of Chinese and Europeans. It is connected by rail with Haiphong and with Lungchow (China). The river is crossed by a railway bridge, a mile long completed in 1903. The manufactures include silk-ree-work gold and silver wire, inland and lacquered wares, leather articles, mats, etc. There is a large cotton-spinning mill. The population is over 100,000, mostly Annamese, many of whom profess Christianity. Ha-noi has belonged to France since 1882.

Hannover (Ger. *Hannover*) a province of Prussia, bounded N. by the North Sea and by Holstein, the territory of Hamburg and Lauenburg, from all of which it is separated by the Elbe, NE. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. E. by Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, S. by Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia, and W. by the Netherlands. Its territories almost enclose those of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg and of Bremen and surround part of Brunswick. It is of very irregular shape and is divided into several distinct portions. There is a range of sandy islands lying the coast. Area, 14,669 sq. m.

The surface in the SE. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits here attain a height of more than 3900 feet, but the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia. In Hannover this plain subsides into a monotonous flat, with a gentle slope towards the North Sea. In the E. is the Lüneburg Heath. The province is drained by the Elbe, Weser and Rhine. The Harz Mountains are rich in minerals, which have long been worked. They produce iron, lead, copper and silver. Other important mineral products of Hannover are coal and salt.

In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich and here are large stretches of meadow and pasture. On more elevated ground the soil to a great extent is so poor as often to be left in a state of nature with its covering of heath or of deep beds of peat. But there are extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-third of the whole surface. All kinds of grain are cultivated. Other important crops are rape, flax, hops, tobacco, and potatoes. Live-stock is plentiful. Poultry also particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers, and the rearing of bees is extensively carried on upon the moors. The population of the province in 1900 was 2,590,939. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. The northwestern corner of Hannover is East Frisia, where the Frisian language is still heard. The capital of the province is Hannover. The principal seat of learning is the University of Göttingen.

Ernest Augustus a prince of the ducal house of Brunswick-Lüneburg was raised to the dignity of elector of Hannover in 1698. He was the husband of Sophia, grand daughter of James I. and their son George I. inaugurated the Hanoverian dynasty in England to 1714. In 1814 the Congress of Vienna raised Hannover to the rank of a kingdom. On the accession of Queen Victoria to the crown of England the British has placed the Hanoverian crown on the head of the nearest male heir. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland. He died in 1851 and was succeeded by his son, George V. In 1866 the Hanoverians took the Austrian side in the war with Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians deposed the king and annexed the country.

Hannover, a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hannover on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser 53 miles S. by W. of Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22' 16" N. lon. 9° 44' 40" E. Railways connect it with the principal North German towns. It is built on a sandy plain enclosed by planted walks, and divided by the river (here crossed by several bridges) into an old and a new town (with which have been incorporated a number of suburbs) the latter regularly laid out, with many stately edifices and a number of beautiful parks. On the Waterlooplatz is the Waterloo Column 154 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. The principal edifices and institutions are the royal palace, the palace of King Ernest Augustus, the old town hall, several interesting churches, opera-house, arsenal, a splendid theatre, the Hannover Provincial Museum (with collections of paintings and objects of natural history), the Kestner Museum, the polytechnic institute (one of the leading institutions of its kind in Germany) royal and provin-

cial library (with about 200,000 volumes and valuable manuscripts) a veterinary college, and a school of industrial art. It has manufactures of mill-cloth gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chimney, etc. besides machinery, iron bridges, pianos, chemicals and paints, malted and other liquors, etc. About half a mile from the city is a royal country residence with a fine picture-gallery and 1 mile distant is the old palace of Herrenhausen, the favorite residence of George I. II. and V. The city has many public monuments. Hannover has increased rapidly in population since the annexation to Prussia. Pop. in 1900 235,649

Hannover, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony. It is mountainous in the SE. and is intersected by the Zekoe River. Chief town Hanover about 50 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Colesburg. It has sulphur springs. Pop. in 1891 574 (white, 494). Elevation 4500 feet.

Hannover, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 478 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the North Anne and Pamunkey rivers and on the SW. by the Chickahominy River. It is intersected by the South Anne River. Capital, Hanover Court-House. Pop. in 1890, 17,492 in 1900, 17,618

Hannover, a post-hamlet of Cocon co. Ariz.

Hannover, a post-village of New London co. Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles N. of Norwich. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 520

Hannover, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill. on the Apple River about 17 miles SE. of Galena, on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern and the Chicago Great-Western R. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1900 785

Hannover, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ind. about 5 miles WSW. of Madison, near the Ohio River. Here is Hanover College (Presbyterian) which was founded in 1823. Pop. in 1900 377

Hannover, a banking city of Washington co. Kan. on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 12 miles NE. of Washington. Pop. in 1900 987

Hannover, a post township (town) and hamlet of Oxford co., Me. on the Androscoggin River about 40 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 214

Hannover, a post-village of Howard co., Md., 12 miles SW. of Baltimore. Pop. 30

Hannover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. in Hanover township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 25 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of nails, tacks, rubber goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2152 of the village about 400

Hannover, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Chicago and Northern R., 14 miles SSW. of Jackson. It is surrounded by lakes. Pop. in 1900 378

Hannover, a post-village of Hancock and Wright cos. Minn. The banking point is DeSnoe. Pop. in 1900 359

Hannover, a banking post village in Hanover township (town) Crafton co. N. H. is finely situated 4 miles E. of the Connecticut River 55 miles NW. of Concord and opposite Norwich, Vt. with which it is connected by bridge. It is the seat of Dartmouth College (Congregational) which was organized in 1780 and had in 1902-03 about 800 students and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes. Besides its literary department, the college comprises a medical school a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, a (Thayer) school of civil engineering and the Shattuck observatory (lat. 43° 42' 18" N. lon. 72° 17' W.) The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900 1884

Hannover, a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co. N. J. on the Passaic River 4 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. of the township in 1900 4366 of the village, about 200

Hannover, a post-village of Grant co., N. Mex. on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 190

Hannover, a township (town) of Chautauque co., N. Y. on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900 4778 (including Forestville and Silver Creek)

Hannover, Columbiana co. Ohio. See Hanoverton
Hannover, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Licking River near the Ohio Canal and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 41 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 314

Hannover, a township of Beaver co. Pa. bounded W. by the Ohio boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1931

Hannover, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3324

Hannover, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4555

Hannover, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900, 601

Hanover, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1733

Hanover, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland R. 20 miles SW of York. It has an academy, foundries with machine-shops and manufactures of carriages, gloves, cigars, cigar-boxes etc. Pop. in 1890, 3745, in 1900, 6362.

Hanover, Hanover co., Va. See **HANOVER COURSE HOUSE**

Hanover, a post-village of Wyoming co., W. Va. Pop. 60

Hanover, a post-village of Rock co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles SSE of Madison. Pop. about 200

Hanover, a banking post-village of Gray co., Ontario on the Bangor River 5 miles from Walkerton on the Grand Trunk R. It has saw-, grist- and woolen-mills, and various manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 1392.

Hanover Center, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 7 miles SW of Crown Point. Pop. 100

Hanover Center, a post-hamlet in Hanover township (town) Grafton co., N. H., 5 miles N of Lebanon

Hanover Court-House, more properly **HANSEER**, a post-village, capital of Hanover co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 18 miles N of Richmond and 1 mile W of the Pamunkey River. Pop. 100. Henry Clay was born 1 mile from this place. An engagement between the Federals and Confederates took place here on May 27, 1862 in which the former had the advantage.

Hanoverdale, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 75

Hanover Island, W of Chile, in lat. 61° S. is separated from the main land and Chatham Island by the East Channel

Hanover Junction, a post-village of York co., Pa. on the Northern Central and the Western Maryland R. 11 miles S of York. Pop. about 200

Hanoverton, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 3 miles SSE of Cleveland. The banking point is Salem. Pop. in 1900, 399

Hanoverville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa. about 6 miles N of Bethlehem

HANSE (hansa) Towns, called also the **HANSEN** (hän sa) and **HANSENIC** League, a celebrated commercial confederacy which derived its name from the ancient German word *Hansa*, used in the sense of an association for mutual support. In the Middle Ages, Hamburg, Lübeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Danzig, Cologne, Bremen and a great number of other towns entered into an alliance in order to protect their commerce against the pirates who infested the seas bordering on Germany and to safeguard their interests in general. The number of *Hanse* towns composing the league fluctuated at one time it amounted to about 85 among which were Bergen, in Norway and such a far interior town as Cracow. Their alliance was coveted and their hostility feared by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed by them. Lübeck was the place of assemblies. The date of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated as approximately 1630. Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen have retained the name of *Hanseatic* cities.

Hansell, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Hampton. Pop. about 160

Hansen, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop. about 50

Hansen, a post-village of Wood co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200

Hansford, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River. Capital, Hansford. Pop. in 1890, 133, in 1900, 157

Hansford, a post-hamlet, capital of Hansford co., Tex., 40 miles (direct) WNW of Canadian

Hansal, hänsä, a town of the Himar district of the Punjab, British India, about 85 miles NW of Delhi. Pop. about 15,000

Hanska, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 150

Hanson, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota. Area, 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota River. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890, 4287, in 1900, 4947

Hanson, a post-town of the Cherokee Nation, LT on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Sallisaw. Pop. in 1900, 182

Hanson, a banking post-town of Hopkins co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 32 miles S of Henderson. It has tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 543

Hanson, a post-village in Hanson township (town) Plymouth co., Mass. 23 miles S. by E. of Boston. The town has manufactures of bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1455

HANSEVILLE, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 6 miles N of Frederick

HANSEVILLE, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va. 14 miles N of Abingdon

HANTS, a county of England. See **HAMPSTAD**

HANTS, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Minas and Cobequid bays. The surface is much diversified with mountains and valleys. Gypsum is abundant. Capital, Windsor

HANTS HARBOR, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Trinity, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Haast's Content

HANTSPOET, a post-village and export of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Aven River 7 miles N of Windsor on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. in 1901, 713. The banking point is Windsor

HANWELL, a locality in Middlesex, England 7 miles W of Paddington (London). It is noted for its lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1901, 10,438

HAN YANG, hä yäng, a city of China, province of Hu-peh at the junction of the Han-kiang and Yang-tze-kiang rivers and adjacent to Hankow. It has great iron and steel-works. Pop. about 100,000

HAPAI, hä pi Häpi, or Galvez, gäl väs, a chain of the Tonga Islands, Pacific Ocean, consisting of several larger and many smaller islands, connected by coral reefs. Area, 26 sq. m.

HAPURANDA, hä-pi-rä-ä, a town of Sweden, in the N. of Norrbotten on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, on the W. side of the river and opposite the town of Torneå. It is a busy trading place. A meteorological station is established here. Pop. in 1901, 1354

Hapeville, häp vil a post-town of Fulton co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 8 miles S of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 436

HAPPEBURGH, häp-pis-bür-üh, a village of England, co. of Norfolk on the North Sea, 54 miles E of North Walsham

HAPPY CAMP, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. on the Klamath River about 55 miles E by S of Crescent City. Pop. about 150

HAPPY CREEK, a post-village of Warren co., Va. on the Southern R. 24 miles from Front Royal

HAPPY JACK, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La. on the Mississippi River 54 miles SE of New Orleans. Pop. about 125

HAPPYLAND, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala.

HAPPY VALLEY, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo.

HAPSAI, häp-säi (Esthonian *Hapsalaine*) a seaport of Russia, in Esthonia, 56 miles SW of Revel. It is frequented for its sea- and moor baths. Pop. in 1897, 3338

HAPSBURG. See **HANSEBURG**

HAPUR, hä-pur, a town of British India, 20 miles S of Meerut. Pop. about 15,000

HASSETON, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama. Area, 283 sq. m. It is drained by the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Buchanan. Pop. in 1890, 11,310 in 1900, 11,922

HARALSON, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga. 0 miles SE. of Senoia. Pop. about 100

HARAN, an ancient city of Mesopotamia. See **CANNA**

HARAR, Africa. See **HANAR**

HARBESON, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 9 miles by rail from Lewis

HARBIN, or **Kharbin**, a town of Manchuria, on the right bank of the Sungari River at the point where the Siberian railway bifurcates, one line running to Port Arthur with a branch to China proper and the other to Vladivostok. It is situated about 335 miles (in a direct line) NE of Mukden. Previous to the construction of the Siberian railway it was an insignificant place. Within a few years it has risen to be a flourishing city with the appearance of western civilization. It has great steam flour-mills and large breweries. Pop. about 30,000 (?) consisting in great part of Chinese.

HARBIN, a post-village of Krath co., Tex. The banking point is Dalhart. Pop. about 80

HARBINEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. about 200

HARBIN SPRINGS, a village of Lake co., Cal. The banking point is Lakeport the post-office Middletown. Pop. about 100

HARBODOWN, a village of England co. of Kent, 1 mile W of Canterbury. Here is an old hospital founded for lepers, by Lanfranc now used as an almshouse attached to which is the ancient church of St. Nicholas. Pop. in 1901, 971

HARBONNIÈRES, an bon-ne-äir, a small town of France, in Somme, 17 miles NNE. of Montdidier

Harbor, Ashmolea co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, is an independent post-office station of Ashmolea. It is an important shipping point for coal and iron-ore.

Harbor au Bouche (à bouche) a post-village and outport of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay 30 miles N of Antigonish. Pop. chiefly engaged in the fisheries, about 700.

Harbor Beach, a banking post-village and resort of Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron 62 miles N of Port Huron. It has an excellent harbor defended by a government breakwater and is an important gralo mart for the northern peninsula of Michigan. It has important starch and flour manufactures iron works etc. Pop. in 1900 1149.

Harbor Briton, a post-town and port of entry, chief town of Fortuna Bay district, Newfoundland, 240 miles W of St. John.

Harbor Buffet, a fishing village of Newfoundland on Long Island, in Placentia Bay 16 miles from Little Placentia.

Harbor Creek, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1487. See HARBORCREEK.

Harbor Grace, a port of entry and, after St. John's, the most important town of Newfoundland the capital of the district of Harbor Grace is situated on the W side of Conception Bay 30 miles (direct) W by S of St. John's with which it is connected by the Newfoundland R. It has a pretty appearance from the sea and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral a prison convent and court-house. The harbor is about 5 miles in extent, but much exposed to the sea. Harbor Grace is a town of considerable trade, which consists mainly in fur, fish seal skins, and cod oil. It has glue-works oil-refineries tanneries, etc. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 1901 2184.

Harbor Island, one of the Bahamas Islands, just NE of Eleuthera, with the port of Dunmore Town. Pop. 1900 1900.

Harbor le Com, a village in the district of Bayre and La Pote, Newfoundland 14 miles from Rose Blanche. Pop. 250.

Harbor Main, a village the chief town of the district of Harbor Main Newfoundland is situated at the head of Conception Bay. It is a fishing settlement.

Harborside, a village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 1900 1900.

Harbor Springs, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Emmet co. Mich. on Little Traverse Bay 8 miles W of Petoskey on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. It has manufactures of lumber etc. and is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900 1643.

Harborton, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. Pop. 60.

Harbourside, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 150.

Harbourton, a post hamlet of Worcester co. N. J. 4 miles NE of Titusville station.

Harboerville, a post-village and outport of Kings co. Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy 10 miles N of Barwick. Pop. 250.

Harberg, has been a town of Bavaria, on the W side 30 miles NNW of Augsburg. Pop. 1300. Now it is a large medieval castle.

Harberg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 33 miles NW of Lüneburg on the S branch of the Elbe, 6 miles S of Hamburg. The chief object of interest is an old castle on the river. The manufactures include jute, linseed and coconut oil rubber goods, and chemicals. There are machine shops and ship-building is carried on. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900 49 153.

Harboort, as known a village of France, department of Eure 10 miles N.E. of Bernay.

Harboort, a post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 19 miles S of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900 102.

Harboort, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Moncton.

Harb, Harb, a village of Vöckerberg Austria, on Lake Constance. Pop. in 1900 2914.

Hardanger Fjord, has dinger fo-ld a mountain-ridge of Norway, about lat. 60° N, sitting N with the Land-Fjord and S with the Dovrefjord.

Hardanger-Fjord, has dinger fo-nd an inlet on the W coast of Norway SE. of Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous winds, and extends from SW to NE about 75 miles. A long narrow fjord called the Sör-Fjord extends from it due S for a distance of nearly 30 miles. The scenery is magnificent.

Hardaway, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 208. The banking point is Tuskegee.

Hardesville, a post-village of Beaufort co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. 20 miles N by E. of Savannah. Pop. about 250.

Hardesheim, has dē-geen, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles NNW of Göttingen. Pop. about 1100.

Hardemaa, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 668 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Holston River Capital, Bolivar. Pop. in 1880, 21,029 in 1900 22,976.

Hardeman, a county in the N part of Texas, is intersected by the Pecos River. Area, 537 sq. m. Capital Quanah. Pop. in 1890 3904 in 1900 3634.

Hardemaa, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex.

Hardeberg, has den-bērg a town of the Netherlands Overysel on the Vecht, 23 miles ENE. of Zwolle.

Hardenberg, a commune of Rhénish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mettmann. It has manufactures of textiles, machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 11 854.

Hardenburg, a post-township (town) of Lister co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 722.

Harderwijk, has dgr-wijk, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zander Zee 31 miles E of Amsterdam. It has an extensive establishment for curing herrings and a depot for recruits for the East India service. It was a Habsburg town and was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900 7425.

Hardesty, a post-village of Prince George co. Md.

Hardesty, a post-village of Beaver co. Okla. in a grain and stock raising region 18 miles (direct) WSW of Beaver. Pop. 60.

Hardekeim, has dē-keim, a commune of Germany in Baden 44 miles ENE of Mannheim. Pop. about 2000.

Hardin, a county in the E part of Illinois has an area of 194 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Ohio River. Among the minerals of this county are coal iron and lead. Capital Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1880 7234 in 1900 7448.

Hardin, a county in the north-central part of Iowa has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is also drained by Tipton Creek. Capital, Eldora. Pop. in 1880 19 003 in 1900 22,794.

Hardin, a county of Kentucky bordering on Ohio, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River on the NE by the Salt River and is partly drained by Nolin Creek. Capital Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1880 21 304 in 1900 22 957.

Hardin, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio, Area, 461 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and is partly drained by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. Capital Kenton. Pop. in 1880 28 939 in 1900 31 18.

Hardin, a county in the S part of Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, 58 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River which forms part of the northern boundary and is here navigable by aluminum. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1880 1 608 in 1900 19 248.

Hardin, a county in the SE part of Texas, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Neches River and is also drained by Pine Island Creek. Capital Kountze. Pop. in 1880 3956 in 1900 5049.

Hardin, a banking post-village capital of Calhoun co. Ill. is on the W bank of the Illinois River about 30 miles NW of Alton. Pop. in 1900 494.

Hardin, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, about 64 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop. about 100.

Hardin, a post-town of Marshall co., Ky. on the Natchez, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray or Benton. Pop. in 1900 240.

Hardin, a banking city of Ray co., Mo. on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Wabash R. 47 miles S by N of Kansas City and 1 mile N of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900 669.

Hardin, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 5 miles W of Sidney. Pop. 125.

Hardin, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex., about 80 miles NNE of Galveston.

Hardin Factory, a town of Gaston co., N.C. in Dalton township. Pop. in 1900 305.

Harding, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 24 miles from West Pittston.

Harding, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. about 280.

Harding, a village of Natal South Africa, the capital of Alfred co. 68 miles from Port Shepstone. Pop. about 308 (20 whites). Elevation 3700 feet.

Hardingstone, a suburb of Northampton England. Pop. in 1901 7848.

Hardingville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. 100.

Hardinsburg, a post town of Washington co., Ind., about 30 miles WNW of New Albany. Pop. in 1880, 210.

Hardinsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Breckinridge co. Ky., on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R., 70 miles SW of Louisville. It is a shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900 680

Hardin Springs, a post-village of Hardin co. Ky., 8 miles W of Big Clifty station

Hardinville, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill. about 25 miles NW of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. about 80

Hardinxveld, *hard-énx-vêlt*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland on the river Meuse 4 miles W of Gorkum

Hardisons Mills, a post-hamlet of Maury co. Tenn. on the Duck River, 12 miles E. of Columbia.

Hard Labor Crank, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens Creek in Edgefield co.

Hardman, a post-village of Morrow co., Oregon. The banking point is Heppner. Pop. 100

Hardin, a town of British India. See **Huonor**

Hardt, *hant*, a village of Rheinish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. in 1898 2833

Hard Timna Landing, a post-village of Tennessee parish La. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop. about 400

Hardt Mountains, a northern continuation of the Vosges mountains in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany. They are constructed mainly of sandstones and are largely forested. Highest elevation the Kalmst, 2235 feet.

Hardwar, British India. See **Huonor**

Hardwar River, Va. rises in Albemarle co. runs SE and enters the James River in Fluvanna co.

Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township (town), Worcester co. Mass. 30 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 1203 of the village about 600

Hardwick, a banking post-village of Rock co. Minn. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles N of Luverne. Pop. in 1900 250

Hardwick, a post-township of Warren co. N.J. about 15 miles NE of Belvidere. Pop. in 1900 400

Hardwick, a banking post-village in Hardwick township (town), (also called co. Vt. on the Lamunthe River and on the St. Johnbury and Lake Champlain R. 22 miles NNE of Montpelier. The town contains large granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900 2464 of the village, 1334

Hardwick (hard-wik) Bay, South Australia, is an inlet of Spencer Gulf

Hardwicke Island, British Columbia, is in Queen Charlotte Sound

Hardwicke (or *Nundawwas*, *nun-daw-was*) Mountains, eastern Australia, are in lat. 36° S and lon. 150° E

Hardwood, a post-village of Dickinson co. Mich. Pop. about 75

Hardy, a county in the NE part of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area 994 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River and also drained by the Cappon River. The Branch and Short Branch Mountains traverse the county. The Great North Mountain extends along the E. border. Iron-ore is found here. Capital Marlinton. Pop. in 1900 7307 in 1900 8449

Hardy, a banking post-town capital of Sharp co. Ark. on the Black River and on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 62 miles NW of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900 497

Hardy, a banking post-village of Humboldt co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 200

Hardy, a banking post-village of Nuckolls co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 18 miles SE of Nelson. Pop. in 1900 345

Hardy, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo. Pop. about 100

Hardy, Cape, on the V part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Barrow Strait, Arctic America. Lat. 73° 13' N

Hardy Islands, British India, off the coast of Arakan, E. of Cheluba, in lat. 18° 35' N

Hardys Ford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va.

Hardy's Islands, a group of small islands off the NE coast of Australia, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay in lat. 11° 54' S

Hardy's Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, SSE of New Ireland

Hardy Station, a post-town of Grenada co., Minn. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles N of Grenada. Pop. in 1900 146

Hardyeton, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900 3425

Hardyville, a post-town of Hart co. Ky., 6 miles E. of Russell. Pop. in 1900 166

Harid, *hâ-rid*, or **Harvidland**, *hâ-rid-lânt*, an island of Norway, sit of Tromsøen, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 62° 30' N. Length, 11 miles.

Haré Island, Bay of Fundy. See **HAVERILL**

Hare Island, an island of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence River 90 miles NE of Quebec.

Harlebeke, *hâ-ri-bâ-kê*, West Flanders. See **HALEBEKE**

Harém, *hâ-rén*, a commune of the Netherlands, province and 24 miles E of Groningen. Pop. about 4000

Harfleur, *ar-fleur* (L. *Har-fleur* or *Harfleur*), a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Léards, 1 mile from its mouth in the Seine, 3 miles by rail ENE of Havre, and 106 miles NW of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 2612. It has metallurgical works and manufactures of silences-ware.

Harford, a county in the NE part of Maryland bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 388 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Susquehanna River and on the SE by Chesapeake Bay. It is partly drained by Deer Creek. Capital Belair. Pop. in 1900, 28,995 in 1900 28,399

Harford, a post-village of Cortland co. N.Y. in Harford township (town) 25 miles N of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900 753 of the village, about 116

Harford, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. in Harford township 36 miles N of Scranton. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 1488

Harford Furnace, a post-village of Harford co. Md. 27 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. about 160

Harford Mills, a post-village of Cortland co. N.Y. in Harford township (town) 2 miles S of Harford. Pop. about 250

Harg, *harg*, a village of Sweden 60 miles VNE of Stockholm on a lake of the same name near the W side of the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Hargrave, a post-town of New South Wales, 45 miles N by W of Bathurst. Pop. 1264

Hargrove, a post-village of Bibb co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 160

Haringvliet, *hâ-ring-vliet*, a mouth of the Rhine and of the Meuse in South Holland, communicates with Hollands-Diep. Breadth 24 miles.

Hari-Rud, a river of Asia. See **Hewi Run**

Harkány, *hor-kâni*, a village in the co. of Baranya, southwestern Hungary. It is reported to for its warm sulphur springs. Pop. 700

Harkes, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa. The banking point is (easterville) Pop. about 100

Harkness, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y. 14 miles by rail SW of Plattsburg. Pop. 40

Harlan, a southeastern county of Kentucky borders on Virginia. Area 470 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Cumberland Mountains and is drained by the Cumberland River and by the Clover Fork. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Harlan. Pop. in 1900 6107, in 1900 6638

Harlan, a county in the S part of Nebraska bordering on Kansas. Area 642 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital Alma. Pop. in 1900 8156 in 1900 854

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala.

Harlan, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. 14 miles NE of Fort Wayne. The banking point. Pop. about 500

Harlan, a banking post-town capital of Shelby co. Iowa, on the West Northwestern River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 45 miles NB of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of flour, carriages and wagons, ploughs, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 2422

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Smith co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 36 miles WNW of Beloit.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Harlan co. Ky. on the Cumberland River 100 miles (direct) SB of Lexington. Pop. about 350

Harlansburg, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. on Slippery Rock Creek 5 miles E of Newcastle. Pop. 210

Harlaw, a locality in Scotland 18 miles NW of Aberdeen memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the lord of the Isles and the forces under the earl of Mar in 1411

Harlebeke, **Harlebeke**, or **Harlebeke**, *hâ-ri-bâ-kê*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles NE of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900 7386

Harlech, *har-lêk*, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth on the Irish Sea, 6 miles S of Tremadoc. On a height are the ruins of Harlech Castle.

Harleigh, a post-village of Inverness co. Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 250

Harlem, a city of the Netherlands. See **HAARLEM**

Harlem, a post-town of Columbia co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 24 miles W of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 527

Harlem, a village of Cook co. Ill. a residential suburb of Chicago, 8 miles from the centre of that city. It has a race-track. The post-office is Oakpark. Pop. in 1900 4263.

Harlem, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles N.E. of Rockford. Pop. about 100.

Harlem, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River nearly opposite Kansas City from which it is 1½ miles distant. It is on the Wabash R. and the Hurlington Route. Pop. 250.

Harlem, a post-village of Choteau co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. about 200.

Harlem, a former village of New York now a part of New York city. The name is now applied to a large section of the city extending for a distance of about two miles beyond the northern limit of Central Park and having the East River and the Harlem River on the east.

Harlem, a post-village of Sargent co., N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles N. of Britton, S. Dak. Pop. 100.

Harlem, Carroll co., Ohio. See **HARLEM SPRINGS**.

Harlem, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, about 25 miles NNE of Columbus. Pop. 160.

Harlem, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 26 miles WNW of Brockville. Pop. 125.

Harlem River, N. Y., a narrow portion of tide-water which together with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, separates Manhattan Island from the mainland and affords communication in conjunction with a short canal recently constructed, between the Hudson River at the northern end of that island and the East River. Length about 7 miles. It is spanned by a number of fine and costly bridges.

Harlem Springs, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 36 miles SE of Canton. Pop. about 225.

Harlemville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N. Y. 34 miles SSE of Albany.

Harleston, a small town of England, in Norfolk. 7 miles SW of Bungay.

Harleton, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex. It has cotton and lumber mills. The banking point is Marshall.

Harley, or **Derby**, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 14 miles WSW of Brantford. Pop. 100.

Harleyville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 14 miles N of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Harleyville, a post-town of Dorchester co., A.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sumnerville. Pop. about 250.

Harlingen, has'ling-en, a town of the Netherlands the most important seaport of Friesland, near the entrance of the Zuider Zee, 16 miles W by S. of Leeuwarden. It is well built and intersected by canals. The principal edifices are the admiralty a large parish church, and the town-hall. The town has various manufactures and a brisk trade with England and Norway. Pop. in 1900 15 445.

Harlingen, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 26 miles NNE of Trenton. Pop. about 100.

Harlow, a town of England, in Essex 25 miles NE. of London. Pop. in 1901 2619.

Harlow, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 125.

Harlowe, har'lo, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N. C.

Harlowton, a village of Meagher co., Mont. The banking point is White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 125.

Harman, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., 5 miles S by E. of Denver its banking point.

Harman, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 125.

Harman, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. 11 miles by rail N. of Bowie Junction. Pop. about 200.

Harmanville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 250.

Harmeren, har'mer-en, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles W of Utrecht, on the Old Rhine.

Harmerbach, a river of Baden, in the Black Forest, flowing into the Kinzig.

Harmerbach, har'mer-bak, Oxn, o'ber and Unren, 500 ft. two nearly contiguous villages of Baden on a stream of the same name 12 miles SE of Odenburg. Pop. about 5000.

Harmerville, a post-village of Salem co., N. J., 8 miles S of Salem. Pop. 100.

Harmon, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., 12 miles by rail W of Aubrey. Pop. about 130.

Harmonsbarg, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., at the head of Conneaut Lake, 8 miles WNW of Mandeville. Pop. about 200.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., about 35 miles NNW of Aurora.

Harmony, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 26 miles N by N of Terre Haute. It has clay works, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kan.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky.

Harmony, a post-village in Harmony township (town), Somerset co., Me., about 18 miles NE of Skowhegan. Pop. of the town in 1898, 871.

Harmony, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 9 miles NW of Frederick. Pop. about 150.

Harmony, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles S of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Harmony, a post-village of Warren co., N. J. in Harmony township, on the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles NE of Easton, Pa. The township is bounded on the NW by the Delaware River. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1680 of the village, about 200.

Harmony, a township (town) of Chautauque co., N. Y., about 10 miles W of Jamestown. It is bounded on the NE by Chautauque Lake. Pop. in 1900 2088. It contains the village of Panama.

Harmony, a post-village of Iredell co., N. C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. about 300.

Harmony, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 450.

Harmony, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, about 24 miles N by W of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 645.

Harmony, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the Allegheny River. Pop. in 1900 978.

Harmony, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1608.

Harmony, a post-village of Providence co., R. I. Pop. 150. The banking point is Greenville.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hycooke River 25 miles E of Danville.

Harmony, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1112.

Harmony, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1168. It contains Newton.

Harmony, a village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 40 miles SE of Annapolis.

Harmony Grove, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ga., on the Southern R. 18 miles NNW of Athens. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1454.

Harmony Grove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 2½ miles NE of Frederick.

Harmony Hill, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Tex., about 24 miles SW of Marshall.

Harmony Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va., 25 miles E of West Point.

Harrod, a post-village of Breckinridge co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Harrodsville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. 2 miles from Confluence station. Coal is found here.

Harrods, har'rods, a village of France, in Pá-de-Calais, 15 miles ESE of Béthune.

Harrell, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is also drained by the Little and South rivers. Capital, Lillington. Pop. in 1890 13,700. In 1900, 15,538.

Harrell Court-House, N. C. See **LILLINGTON**.

Harney, a county in the SE part of Oregon. Area 9996 sq. m. It contains Malheur and Harney lakes. The Steep Mountains are found in the SE part. Capital, Burns. Pop. in 1900 2598.

Harney, a post-station of Taneytown Carroll co., Md.

Harney, a city and former capital of Harney co., Oregon, in an agricultural and wool- and cattle-growing region, 83 miles (direct) SW by S of Baker City. Pop. in 1900 82.

Harney Lake, Oregon, is in Wasco co. and is about 10 miles long.

Harney Peak, the highest summit of the Black Hills, is in the SW part of South Dakota, near lat. 43° 52' N. Height, 7310 feet.

Harrieh Islands, Red Sea. See **ARABIC ISLANDS**.

Harð, há rð a small island on the W coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 46' N. lon. 6° 50' E.

Haró, á ra, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles WNW of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. in 1900 7914.

Harold, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 22 miles NNW of Belleville.

Haromszék, há rom sék, a county of Hungary, in Transylvania, of which it forms the SE. angle, having Buda on the E. and A. Capital Szepes-Szent-György.

Harp, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Harpanhalli, a town of British India, district and 60 miles SW of Bellary. Pop. about 3000.

Harpender, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from St. Albans. Pop. in 1901 4725

Harper, a county in the S part of Kansas, bordering on Indian Territory. Area, 810 sq. m. It is drained by several tributaries of the Arkansas River. Capital, Anthony. Pop. in 1900 12,366 in 1900 10 310

Harper, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. about 75

Harper, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles W of Washington. Pop. in 1900 269

Harper, a banking city of Harper co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 60 miles SW of Wichita. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 1151

Harper, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Harper, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 5 miles by rail N by E of Bellefontaine. Pop. 269

Harper, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 75

Harper, a post-hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C.

Harper, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles W of Perth. Pop. 70

Harpers Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C.

Harpers Ferry, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles by rail S by E of Lansing. Pop. about 300

Harpers Ferry, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky. on the Kentucky River about 15 miles N of Frankfort

Harpers Ferry, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Va. on the Potomac River at the mouth of the Shenandoah River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 61 miles W of Baltimore. It has a (colored) normal school, called Storer College. The Potomac here passes through a gorge in the Blue Ridge, with the Maryland Heights (1453 feet) on one side and the Virginia (or Loudoun) Heights on the other. The town is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and has been the theatre of memorable events. On Oct. 15, 1862 John Brown, the abolitionist, surprised the place and captured the United States arsenal but he was overpowered and taken prisoner on the next day. At the beginning of the Civil War the arsenal was burned by the United States forces, and the place was held for a short time by the Confederates. On Sept. 10 1862, Stonewall Jackson captured a Union army which occupied Harper's Ferry. Pop. in 1900 458 in 1900 990

Harpersfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. in Harpersfield township (town) 52 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. in 1900 1221 of the village, 150

Harpersfield, a post-village of Ashtabul co., Ohio, 3 miles from Geneva. Pop. 100

Harpers Home, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va.

Harpers Station, a post-hamlet of Ross co., Ohio, 17 miles by rail W of Chillicothe.

Harpersville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala. about 25 miles SE of Birmingham. Pop. 90

Harpersville, N.Y. See **HARPSVILL**

Harpersville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 9 1/2 miles N of Forest. Pop. in 1900 120

Harpeth, a river of Tennessee enters the Cumberland River in Dickson co. Its length is about 90 miles. A small creek called West Harpeth flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another called Little Harpeth enters about 12 miles SW of Nashville.

Harpstedt, **harpstätt**, a town of Friesland, in Hanover 20 miles WNW of Hoya. Pop. about 1200

Harpster, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. Pop. 50

Harpster, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill. 3 miles SW of Gibson

Harpster, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. Pop. about 180

Harpwell, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me. comprising a peninsula and some islands in Casco Bay 14 miles E of Portland. It is a pleasant summer resort. Pop. in 1900 1750

Harpersville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles SW of Afton. Pop. about 350

Harpur, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **KHARPUT**

Hartsh, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is Oklahoma. Pop. about 150

Harrar, a town of southeastern Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, is lat. 9° 18' N. It is situated at an elevation of about 6090 feet, is enclosed by a strong wall, and is for the most part substantially built. It is surrounded by coffee and banana plantations. It was for a time within the Italian sphere of influence, and is a place of great strategic and commercial importance, commanding the caravan routes to Zella and Berbera. The Jibuti Harrar rail way is in operation from Jibuti to within a short distance

of Harrar. The Harrari proper are noted for their love of letters, and their manufacturing trade consists of book-binding weaving, and the making of pottery. The town was occupied by Kismet in 1887. Pop. estimated at 30 000-40 000

Harraldsville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky.

Harralls Store, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. 14 miles W of Duplin Roads station. Pop. about 200

Harrisville, a post-town of Harford co., N.C. about 33 miles N of Plymouth and 3 miles W of the Chowan River. Pop. in 1900 100

Harriseanaw, a river of Canada, rises in a small lake in about lat. 49° 00' N and, after a NW course of some 270 miles, falls into James Bay.

Harristown, a township (town) and village of Franklin co., N.Y. among the Adirondacks. It contains Mount Mansard the Lower Saranac Lake, etc. Pop. in 1900 3300 of the village, about 160

Harristown, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 20 miles N by E of Marietta. Pop. about 300

Harristown, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles S of Dorchester. Pop. 150

Harristown, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich. on the Ann Arbor R. 17 miles W by N of Cadillac. It has timber and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 410

Harrigan Cove, a post-settlement of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 61 miles NE of Halifax. It has lobster and fish-canneries.

Harriman, a banking post-town of Boone co., Tenn. on the Emory River and on the Southern and other rail roads, 50 miles W of Knoxville. It is in a coal and iron-region and has cotton and other mills, machine-shops, plough-handle and tool works, etc. The American University was founded here in 1893. Pop. in 1900 2442

Harrington, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, 5 miles by rail N of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1901 3679

Harrington, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del. 64 miles S of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. in 1900 1242. It has fruit and other industries.

Harrington, a post-village of Washington co., Me. on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean about 22 miles WSW of Machias. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1164

Harrington, a post-village and township of Bergen co., N.J. The township is bounded on the NE by the boundary line of New York and on the E by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900 3224 of the village, about 50

Harrington, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C. about 34 miles SE of Raleigh

Harrington, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash. on the Great Northern R. 25 miles NW of Sprague. Pop. about 300

Harrington, Ontario See **HARRINGTON WEST**

Harrington East a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec 16 miles NW of Granville. Pop. 150

Harrington Inlet, **Kast Australia**, receives the Manning River 34 miles SSW of Port Macquarie

Harrington West, a post-village of Oxford co., Ont. on a branch of the Thames, 7 miles S of Stratford. Pop. about 200

Harris, a district of the Hebrides, in Scotland, comprising the S part of the island of Lewis and small neighboring islands. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait 9 miles in length and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth between Lewis and North Uist.

Harris, a county in the W part of Georgia bordering on Alabama, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by Mulberry Creek. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1890 16 797 in 1900 18 009

Harris, a county in the SE part of Texas, has an area of 1761 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by Galveston Bay is intersected by the San Jacinto River and also drained by Buffalo Bayou and Cypress Creek. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1890 37 249 in 1900 63 768

Harris, a post-village of Barber co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Eufaula or Union Springs. Pop. 100

Harris, a banking post-town of Osceola co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 18 miles E of Sibley. Pop. in 1900 317

Harris, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Garnett. Pop. about 225

Harris, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 600

Harris, a post-village of Chicago co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. 47 miles N of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 710. The banking point is Rush City

Harris, a banking post-village of Seilman co., Mo., 18 miles by rail N of Galt. Pop. in 1900 880.

Harris, a post-village of Jackson co. N. C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. about 100.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Galia co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek about 18 miles NW of Gallipolis.

Harris, a post-village of Lane co. Oregon, on the Corvallis and Eastern R.

Harris, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Harris, a township (town) of Marquette co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 566.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ala. 22 miles NNE of Marion.

Harrisburg, a banking post-town capital of Polk co. Ark., on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 65 miles NW of Memphis, Tenn. It has cotton gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 483.

Harrisburg, a banking post-town capital of Saline co. Ill. 68 miles NE of Cairo on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has flour mills, brick-tile and carriage-facteries etc. Coal and iron are mined. Pop. in 1900 2402.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Fayette co. Ind. about 30 miles WSW of Richmond. Pop. about 160.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Owen co. Ky. 34 miles from Owenton.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Boone co. Mo. 10 miles NW of Columbia. Pop. 125.

Harrisburg, a banking post-village, capital of Banner co. Neb. 20 miles N of Kimball. Pop. about 160.

Harrisburg, a post-township (town) of Lewis co. N. Y. about 10 miles SE of Watertown. Pop. in 1900 76.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co. N. C. 13 miles by rail NE of Charlotte.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. N. Dak. 12 miles S of Lakota.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio on Darby Creek about 14 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 247.

Harrisburg, a post-city of Linn co. Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R. 25 miles N of Albany. It has lumber and flouring mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 604.

Harrisburg, a city capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin co. is pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Susquehanna River 103 miles W by N of Philadelphia and 83 miles N by W of Baltimore. Lat. 40° 16' N. Lon. 75° 50' W. It is on the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading the Northern Central and the Cumberland Valley Rrs. Several railroad bridges here cross the river which is 1 mile wide and flows through picturesque scenery. The city has a government building court house state insane hospital state arsenal opera-house and handsome public monuments, among the latter being the war monument, 110 feet high. The capitol building located in a park of about 16 acres was burned down in 1897 and a new building is now (1904) in course of construction to replace it. The state library has nearly 150,000 volumes. The prosperity of the city is largely derived from manufactures for which its position is very favorable, as it has ready access to coal and iron mines. Here are several blast-furnaces rolling-plant and flour mills machine-shops and manufactories of Bessemer steel railroad-cars, carriages bowler type-writers, beds, cotton and woollen goods silks, boots and shoes, bricks, etc. Harrisburg is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It became the capital of the state in 1812 and was incorporated as a city in 1840. Pop. in 1870 23,104 in 1890 30,762 in 1899 39,394 in 1900 50,167.

Harrisburg, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles N of Canton. Pop. about 300.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Fowler co. Tenn.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Harris co. Tex. on Buffalo Bayou, 8 miles SE of Houston. Pop. about 250.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario 19 miles W of Hamilton, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 130.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. Pop. 75.

Harris Ferry, a post-village of Red River co., Tex.

Harrisgrove, a post-village of Calloway co. Ky. 7 miles SW of Murray.

Harrisville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N. Y. 5 miles S of Clarence Center.

Harris Lot, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River 5 miles SE of Popen Creek station.

Harrismith, a district in the E part of the Orange River Colony. It is mountainous in the S and E, having on the latter side the Drakensberg range which separates it from Natal, and it is intersected by tributaries of the Vaal, which, flowing up the mountains.

Harrismith, a town of the Orange River Colony, capital of the district of Harrismith, is situated in a grazing region of the Drakensberg, at 5250 feet altitude, 170 miles (direct) NW of Durban Natal, with which it is connected by rail. It has a cold and healthful climate and is prosperous. It is an important trading-centre and a leading health-resort of South Africa. In a cave in the vicinity are Bushman paintings. Pop. in 1890 1600 (whites, 942).

Harrison, a county in the S part of Indiana, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Ohio River on the NW by the Elia River and is intersected by Indian Creek. Capital, Corydon. Pop. in 1890 20,785 in 1900 21,702.

Harrison, a county in the W part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Buyer and Soldier rivers. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1890 21,356 in 1900 25,597.

Harrison, a northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of 327 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Licking River and is intersected by the South Fork of that river. Capital, Cynthiana. Pop. in 1890 16,914 in 1900 18,540.

Harrison, a county in the S part of Mississippi has an area of 623 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and is drained by the Dilox and Wolf rivers and Red Creek. Capital, Mississippi City. Pop. in 1890 14,481 in 1900 21,062.

Harrison, a northern county of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, 730 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and also drained by Big Creek and other creeks. Capital, Bethany. Pop. in 1890 21,633 in 1900 24,898.

Harrison, a county in the E part of Ohio has an area of 370 sq. m. It is drained by Stillwater and Conotton creeks. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. in 1890 20,830 in 1900 22,698.

Harrison, a county in the NE part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana has an area of 8,5 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou and on the S by the Sabine River. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890 20,731 in 1900 31,878.

Harrison, a county in the N part of West Virginia, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wood Fork of the Monongahela River and also drained by the Elk River. It has productive mines of coal. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. in 1890 21,910 in 1900 27,690.

Harrison, a banking post-town capital of Boone co. Ark. on the St. Louis and North Arkansas R. 125 miles WNW of Little Rock. It has a collegiate and normal institute for women and is a fruit and mineral district. Pop. in 1890 1551.

Harrison, a post town of Washington co. Ga. on the W. R. R. and Townsboro R. The banking point is Townsboro. Pop. in 1900 322.

Harrison, a banking post-town of Kootenai co. Idaho, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. R. 31 miles NE of Teton, Wash. Pop. in 1900 702.

Harrison, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Pecatonica River about 14 miles NNW of Rockford. Pop. 100.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Jewell co. Kan., 40 miles from Edgar. Neb.

Harrison, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. in Harrison township (town) at the N. end of Long Pond, about 25 miles W of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 960.

Harrison, a banking city capital of Clare co. Mich. 15 miles N of Farwell on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 647.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co. Minn., on Diamond Lake, 5 miles NW of Atwater.

Harrison, a banking post-town, capital of Sioux co. Neb. on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. 54 miles W by S of Chadron. Pop. in 1900 188.

Harrison, a township of Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1509.

Harrison, formerly East Newark, a city of Hudson co. N. J. on the Passaic River and on the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna, and the Erie Rrs., opposite Newark (its banking point) with which it is connected by bridges. It has steel- and iron-works and manufactures of electric incandescent lamps, cotton thread, cutlery wire cloth refrigerator, marine engines, trunks, leather etc. The State Soldiers Home is located here. Pop. in 1900 10,596.

Harrison, a post-village in Harrison township (town), Westchester co., N. Y., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles NE of New York. It has manufactures of bridle, drugs, etc. The banking point is Portchester. Pop. of the town in 1900 2040; of the village, about 1690.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N C.

Harrison, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Whitewater River at the boundary between Ohio and Indiana, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles WNW of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of furniture, drills, canned goods, stone-ware, cash, blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900 1456

Harrison, a banking village of Iowa co., Okla. Pop. about 150

Harrison, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5320

Harrison, a post-village of Douglas co. S Dak. 10 miles N of Armour. Pop. about 200

Harrison, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tenn.

Harrison, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex.

Harrison, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis., bounded S by Winnebago Lake. Pop. in 1900 3923

Harrison, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. traversed by the Platte River. Pop. in 1900 992

Harrison Bay, in Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean is between lat 70° 20' and 70° 40' N and lon 150° and 152° 30' W bounded E and W by Point Beechey and Cape Halkett.

Harrisonburg, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish La. on the W bank of the Ouachita River 28 miles NW of Natchez Miss. Pop. in 1900 303

Harrisonburg, a banking post-town capital of Rockingham co. Va. is situated in the Shenandoah Valley 68 miles SW of Winchester on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has foundries, machine-shops, potteries, etc. Pop. in 1900 3521

Harrison City, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 26 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 700 The banking point is Irwin

Harrison Gulch, a village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Red Bluff the post-office, Kneb.

Harrison Hot Springs, in British Columbia, about 4 miles N of Agassiz

Harrison's Landing, a point on the left bank of the James River in Charles City co. Va. 6 miles below City Point. It was a place of strategic importance during the war of 1861-65

Harrison Square, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass. 34 miles S of the initial station in Boston, of which city it forms part.

Harrison Station, a post-town of Tallahatchee co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 27 miles N of Grenada. Pop. in 1900 189

Harrison Valley, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. 33 miles by rail W of Lawrenceville. It has tanning and other industries. Pop. about 300

Harrisonville, a town of Richmond co. Ga. Pop. in 1900 711

Harrisonville, a post-village of Monroe co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 30 miles below St. Louis. Pop. about 250

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky, 14 miles S of Bagdad.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 60

Harrisonville, a banking city capital of Cass co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 65 miles W of Sedalia. It has a trade in grain produce, etc. Pop. in 1900 1944

Harrisonville, a post-village of Gloucester co. N J. 20 miles SSW of Camden on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 300

Harrisonville, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, about 10 miles NW of Fowery. Pop. 125

Harrisonville, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. on Licking Creek, 28 miles W of Chambersburg. Pop. 75

Harris Springs, a post-village of Laurens co. S C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 35

Harrison, a post-town of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Fayette. Pop. in 1900 235.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo. 14 miles by rail SW of Boonville.

Harrison, a banking post-town of Wellington co. Ontario on a branch of the Mattland River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs. 45 miles NW of Guelph. It has numerous mills, manufactures of furniture, agricultural implements, shoes, pumps, flour etc. It has pork-packing interests. Pop. in 1901 1537

Harristown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 4 miles S of Naas.

Harristown, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the White R., 7 miles W of Decatur. Pop. about 110

Harristown, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., 4 miles E of Salem. Pop. about 75.

Harrisville, a post-village of Randolph co. Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles E. of Winchester. Pop. about 100

Harrisville, a banking post-village and resort, capital of Alcona co., Mich. on Lake Huron about 80 miles NNE of Bay City. Pop. in 1900 463.

Harrisville, a post-village of Simpson co. Miss. The banking point is Jackson

Harrisville, a post-village of Cheshire co. N H. in Harrisville township (town) 40 miles WSW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 791.

Harrisville, a post-village of Lewis co., N Y. on the West Branch of the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 33 miles ENE of Watertown. It has manufactures of wooden ware. Pop. in 1900 628

Harrisville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N C.

Harrisville, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, 13 miles NW of Wheeling W Va. Pop. in 1900 250

Harrisville, a post-borough of Butler co. Pa. on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. about 45 miles N of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 310

Harrisville, a post-village of Providence co. E I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 21½ miles NW of Providence. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. about 400 The banking point is Passacon

Harrisville, a post-village of Weber co. Utah, 5 miles NW of Ogden and 5 miles from the Wasatch Mountains

Harrisville, formerly Hatchie Court House, a banking post-town capital of Ritchie co. W Va. on the North Fork of the Hughes River and on the Pennaboro and Harrisville R. about 25 miles (direct) E of Parkersburg. Asphaltum and petroleum are obtained in the region. Pop. in 1900 472

Harrisville, a post-village of Marquette co. Wis. on the Montello River about 25 miles N of Portage.

Harrity, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. 80

Harrod, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Lima. Pop. in 1900 370

Harrodsburg, a post-village of Monroe co. Ind. on Clear Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 13 miles S of Bloomington. Pop. about 400

Harrodsburg, a banking city capital of Mercer co. Ky. is situated near the Salt River on the Southern R. 22 miles S of Frankfort. It has mineral springs, is a summer resort, and has manufactures of flour, ice, whiskey etc. Beaumont College and Harrodsburg Academy are located here. This place was first settled in 1774, and is the oldest town in the state. Pop. in 1900 28,6

Harrods Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky. on the Ohio River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 8 miles from Louisville.

Harrogate, a municipal borough and fashionable watering place of England, in the West Riding of York shire, 19 miles W of the city of York. It consists of High and Low Harrogate. It has springs of shalybeats sulphur and saline waters. The new baths were opened in 1897. Pop. in 1901 28 423

Merrold, a post-village of Hughes co. S Dak. 42 miles by rail ENE of Pierre. Pop. in 1900 57

Merrold, a post-village of Wilber co. Tex. The banking point is Vernon. Pop. about 250

Harrow, England. See HANNOV-ON-RES-HILL

Harrow, a banking post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Port Marguerite R. 34 miles SE of Sandwich. Pop. about 400

Harrower, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y. The banking point is Amsterdam. Pop. about 260

Harrow-on-the-Hill, a town of England, co. of Middlesex. finely situated on the summit of a high hill 10 miles NW of London. It has a picturesque old church. The Harrow grammar-school one of the most famous in England, was founded by John Lyon a wealthy yeoman in 1571 and is now attended by about 650 students. Pop. in 1901 18 224

Harroway, or Pike's Corners, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte and the Kingston and Pembroke R. 18 miles NW of Kingston. Pop. 300

Harry, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. about 225

Harshaville, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio 28 miles S by E. of Hillsboro. Pop. 100

Harshaville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. 30 miles W of Pittsburgh

Harshaw, a post-village of Oneida co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Tomahawk. Pop. about 150

Harshman, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi-

age and St. Louis R., 5 miles N.E. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Hart, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 287 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and E. by the Savannah River. Capital, Hartwell. Pop. in 1890 10,887. In 1900, 14,482.

Hart, a county in the west-central part of Kentucky has an area of 462 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and also drained by Nolin Creek. Capital, Middlesboro. Pop. in 1890, 16,439. In 1900 16,390.

Hart, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I T. The banking point is Pauls Valley. Pop. about 123.

Hart, a banking post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Mich. on the South Branch of the Pontwater River 46 miles N of Muskegon, on the Pere Marquette R. It has saw, flouring, and mash-mills, cannery factory etc. It is in a great fruit-growing section. Pop. in 1900 1124.

Hart, a post-township of Winona co. Minn. about 12 miles SW of Winona. Pop. in 1900 773.

Hartburg, a post-village of Newton co., Tex. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 150.

Hartemstein, a town of Saxony 9 miles SE. of Zwickau near the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 2723.

Hartfield, a post-village of Chautauque co., N Y., about 16 miles SW of Dunkirk. Pop. about 200.

Hartford, a county in the N. part of Connecticut, bordering on Massachusetts has an area of 877 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River and also drained by the Farmington, Southington, and Hockanum rivers. Capital, Hartford. Pop. in 1890 147,190. In 1900 194,415.

Hartford, a banking post-town of Geneva co. Ala. 13 miles from Dothan. Pop. in 1900 363.

Hartford, a post-town of Sebastian co. Ark. 36 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has coaling industries. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Hartford, a city port of entry and the capital of Connecticut and seat of justice of Hartford co. is situated upon the W bank of the Connecticut River at the head of navigation for large steamboats, 46 miles from Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Rr. 116 miles NE of New York Lat. 41° 45' 49" N; lon 72° 40' 45" W. Most of the residence portion is considerably elevated above the river level and the surface is somewhat broken. The principal streets are Main, which extends through the heart of the city and on which are many public buildings and churches; State Street largely given over to the wholesale business, and Asylum Street. The city's most attractive feature is Bushnell Park, which, including the former site of Trinity College, embraces a tract of about 50 acres and contains upon a commanding eminence, the capitol or state-house, built of white marble in the modern Gothic style. This building is 295 feet long 199 ft. deep, and 254 ft. in height, and was completed for occupancy in 1878 at a cost of \$3,540,000. Other noteworthy edifices and institutions are Trinity College buildings, in the SW part of the city; the Memorial Arch at one of the park entrances; St. Joseph's Cathedral, consecrated in 1837; Homer Hall, the home of the Hartford Theological Seminary, the high-school, post-office, old state-house, Wadsworth Athenaeum (with a gallery of sculptures and paintings, library, and the collections of the Historical Society) the Cas Memorial Library (with, in 1903, 61,500 volumes), public library (with about 60,000 volumes), state arsenal, etc. Trinity College (Episcopal) founded in 1822, had a library in 1903, of 46,000 volumes. The Hartford Theological Institute was founded in 1833 and had, in 1901 64 students. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, founded in 1810 is located here, also a retreat for the insane, a large hospital, old people's home, orphan-asylum blind-asylum, and infirmary-asylum. Hartford is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Charter Oak Place marks the site where, in 1697 the charter of the state is said to have been temporarily concealed. More capital is employed in the insurance (life and fire) business in this city than in any other of its size in the United States, the assets of the united companies being over \$150,000,000. The city's manufacturing industries give employment to several thousand men and women. Among the principal manufactures are those of fire-arms (revolvers, guns, etc.) steam-engines, boilers, bicycles, automobiles, sewing machines, car wheels, hardware, machinists' tools, carriages, silver-plated ware, typewriting machines, belting, hosiery and knitted goods, envelopes, and pumps. Hartford is a central market for tobacco, which is the staple product of the fertile Connecticut Valley. It is the port of entry for the customs district of Hartford.

Hartford was settled in 1635-36 by emigrants from Massachusetts Bay. It was the capital of Connecticut until 1791, when New Haven became joint capital (the legislature holding its sessions alternately in the two towns), and since

1875 it has been again the sole capital. It was incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1890 9789, in 1896, 49,843; in 1899, 55,150. In 1900, 75,340.

Hartford, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, about 13 miles SE of Des Moines and 1 1/2 miles S of the Des Moines River. Pop. about 300.

Hartford, a banking city of Lyon co. Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 14 miles SE. of Emporia. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 483.

Hartford, a banking post-town, capital of Ohio co. Ky. on Rough Creek, 85 miles SW of Louisville. It has wagon, tile and tobacco works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co. Me. in Hartford township (town), on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 55 miles N of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 600.

Hartford, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich., on the Paw Paw River and on the Pere Marquette R. 17 miles NE. of Benton Harbor. It has manufactures of staves, cheese, canned fruits, etc. Pop. in 1900 1077.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Minn. 20 miles S of Motley.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Mo.

Hartford, a post-village of Burlington co. N J. on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles W of Mount Holly. Pop. 200.

Hartford, or North Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., V Y., in Hartford township (town) 14 miles S of Whitehall. Pop. about 706 of the town in 1900, 1290.

Hartford, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, about 1 1/2 miles NNE of Youngstown. Pop. about 400.

Hartford, a banking post-village of Minnehaha co. S Dak. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 13 miles NW of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900 422.

Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township (town), Windsor co. Vt., on the White River about 1 mile W of the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont and the Woodstock Rr. 60 miles S of Montpelier. It has manufactures of furniture, woolen goods, etc. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 2817.

Hartford, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 100.

Hartford, a post-village of Marion co. W Va. on the Ohio River about 3 miles above Pomeroy Ohio. It has manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Hartford, a banking city of Washington co. Wis., on the Koshconong River, 37 miles NW of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has saw-mills, manufactures of lumber, gloves, ploughs, saws, etc. Pop. in 1900 1432.

Hartford, a township (town) of Washington co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Hartford City, a banking city capital of Blackford co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 45 miles S by W of Fort Wayne. It is an oil and gas region and has manufactures of window and other glass, machinery paper and pulp, hubs, etc. Pop. in 1900 5912.

Hartman, a town of Saxony 31 miles SE. of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 5215.

Hartman, a town of Saxony 4 miles S of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 4503.

Hartwegig, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Pa.

Hartington, a village and adjoining parishes of England, in Derbyshire, about 9 miles SSE of Buxton.

Hartington, a banking city, capital of Cedar co. Neb. 73 miles NW of Sioux City, on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 971.

Hartland, a parish of England on of Devon, 13 miles WSW of Bideford, near the Bristol Channel. Near it is Hartland Abbey, now a modern mansion, and about 2 miles to the NW is Hartland Point (anc. Marcella Promontorium) a lofty promontory, at the S entrance of the Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 1' N and lon 4° 31' W.

Hartland, a township (town) of Hartford co. Conn. on the Massachusetts boundary line, 21 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. in 1900 263.

Hartland, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 100.

Hartland, a post-village of Kearney co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Lakin. Pop. about 200.

Hartland, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Me. in Hartland township (town), on the Sebasticook River at the outlet of Moose Pond, about 40 miles W. by N of Bangor. It is on the Sebasticook and Moosehead R. It has

manufacture of lumber, woodens, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1115

Hartland, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., about 44 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. about 300

Hartland, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 12½ miles N by W of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900 317

Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co. N.Y., in Hartland township (town) about 36 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2778. of the village, about 460

Hartland, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 20 miles SW of Oberlin.

Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt., in Hartland township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R. 34 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1340

Hartland, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1182

Hartland, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1442

Hartland, a banking post-village of Waushara co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles W by N of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 639

Hartland, or **Becanaimco**, bá k á gbe mak, a banking post-village of Carlton co., New Brunswick on the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles N of Woodstock. Pop. about 500

Hartland Pear Curners, a post-hamlet of Windsor co. Vt. in Hartland township (town) 2 miles from Hartland station

Hartlebury, a parish with castle, of Wexhamshire, England, 4 miles from Kidderminster

Hartlepool, a seaport and municipal borough of England co. and 19 miles SSE. of Durham. It is situated on the S. side of an almost insulated promontory on the North Sea. The most interesting architectural object is the medieval St. Hilda's church. Hartlepool was a prominent seaport in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901 22,723. Adjoining Hartlepool is West Hartlepool, founded in 1847 and constituted a county borough in 1902. Pop. in 1901 62,614. The Hartlepoles, which are provided with a vast system of docks, have an active trade with the Baltic ports and with Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc. Chief industries are ship-building, iron founding, the construction of marine-engines, the manufacture of paper and pulp and cement-making. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool together constitute the parliamentary borough of the Hartlepoles, represented by 1 member

Hartleton, a post-borough of Union co. Pa. about 22 miles W of Sunbury. Pop. in 1900 237

Hartley, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ miles N. of North Shields.

Hartley, a county in the NW part of the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 1460 sq. m. Capital, Channing. Pop. in 1900 252. In 1900 377

Hartley, a village of Kent co. Del. Pop. about 60

Hartley, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles E. of Sanborn. Pop. in 1900 1006

Hartley, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 75

Hartley, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. 100

Hartley, a post-village of Hartley co. Tex. 30 miles by rail NW of Tascosa. Pop. 60

Hartley a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 7½ miles N of Canby

Hartley Hall, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa.

Hartleyville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 17 miles E of Logan.

Hartline, a post-village of Douglas co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R., 9 miles NE. by E. of Coulee City. Pop. about 100

Hartlot, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 3 miles NE of Auburn. Pop. about 160

Hartly, Del. See **HARTLEY**

Hartmann, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 150

Hartmann, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Benton Harbor. Pop. about 100

Hartmann, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles by rail E. of Portage.

Hartmannsdorf, **Hartmannsdorf**, a village of Sax. on a railway 36 miles SE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900, 4088

Hartmannsville, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va. Pop. 100

Hartney, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain-elevators and flour-mills. Pop. about 300.

Hart's, a river of the Transvaal Colony, south Africa, rises on the S. slope of the Witwatersrand, near Lichtenburg, and flows nearly SW into Griqualand West, where it empties into the Vaal River on the right, about 60 miles from Barkly West

Harts, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C.

Hartsburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 268

Hartsburg, a banking post-village of Boone co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 20 miles S of Columbia. Pop. about 150

Hartsburg, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio 15 miles by rail E. of Defiance. Pop. 250

Hartsdale, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 20 miles N of New York city. Pop. about 360

Hartsel, a post-hamlet of Park co., Colo. on the Colorado Midland R. 49 miles W of Colorado Springs

Hartselle, a banking post-town of Morgan co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles E. of Decatur

Hartselle College is located here. Pop. in 1900 870

Hartsfield, a post-village of Colquhoun co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 250

Hartsfield, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Blossburg. Pop. about 100

Hartsgrove, a post-village of Ashkubula co. Ohio, about 44 miles E by N of Cleveland. Pop. 150

Hartshill, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 2½ miles NW of Wincanton.

Hartskorn, a post-hamlet of Wadena co. Minn. on the Wing River about 20 miles E of Wadena.

Hartshorn, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C. 7 miles SW of Graham

Hartshorne, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. in a coal-mining region 15 miles E. of South McAlester on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. in 1900 2352

Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, near City Island is included within the limits of New York city. It is about 1 mile in length

Hartstown, a post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. 15 miles by rail SW of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 186

Hartsville, a post-village of Popeo III. Pop. about 60

Hartsville, a post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., on City Creek about 48 miles SSE of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 439. The banking point is Hope

Hartsville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. about 30 miles W of Springfield. Pop. about 100

Hartsville, Dutchess co. N.Y. See **MILLSBROOK**

Hartsville, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 787

Hartsville, a post-hamlet of Wake co. N.C.

Hartsville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 19 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Doylestown or Enshorn

Hartsville, a banking post-town of Darlington co. S.C. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 704

Hartsville, a banking post-village, capital of Trousdale co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River 42 miles ENE. of Nashville, on the Chesapeake and Nashville R. Pop. about 650

Hartville, a banking city capital of Wright co., Mo. on the Gasconade River near its source, about 44 miles E of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 445

Hartville, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio 12 miles N of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 300

Hartville, a post-village of Laramie co. Wyo. The banking point is Wheatland. Pop. about 150

Hartville, a village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Windsor. It has lumber- and paper mills.

Hartwell, a banking post-town, capital of Hart co. Ga. 40 miles NE. of Athens, on the Hartwell R. Pop. in 1900, 1073. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries etc.

Hartwell, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 11 miles N of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1833

Hartwellville, a post-hamlet of Shawansee co. Mich.

Hartwellville, Vt. See **HEARTWELLVILLE**

Hartwick, a banking post-village of Poweshiek co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 268

Hartwick, a post-village of Oneida co., Mich. Pop. 58

Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co. N.Y. in Hartwick township (town), about 68 miles W of Albany and 8 miles SW of Cooperstown. The town is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 1900, of the village, about 375

Hartwick Seminary, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y., on the Schoharie River 4 miles S. of Cooperstown, on the Delaware and Hudson R. Here is the Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran) which was organized in 1810. Pop. 75

Hartwood, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R., 5 miles S. of Monticello.

Hartwood, a post-station of Stafford co. Va.

Hartward, a banking city of McHenry co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 63 miles NW of Chicago. It has manufactures of hay tools, land-rollers, hardware, signs, etc. Pop. in 1900 3002

Hartward, a post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Allerton or Corydon. Pop. about 175.

Hartward, a post-village of Harvard township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles NNE of Worcester. The town is bounded on the W by the Nashua River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1139

Hartward, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Cedar Springs. Pop. about 300

Hartward, a banking city of Clay co. Neb. is near the West Fork of the Big Blue River 31 miles W by S of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 549

Hartward, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. on the East Branch of the Delaware River about 44 miles E by S of Binghamton. Pop. about 200

Hartward, Mount, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co. about 108 miles SW of Denver. It has an altitude of 14,375 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the Colgate Peaks

Hartvel, a banking post-village of Christian and Montgomery cos. Ill. 14 miles NNE of Litchfield, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 337

Hartvester, a village of St. Charles co. Mo. The banking point is St. Charles

Hartvey, a county in the south-central part of Kansas Area, 540 sq m. It is intersected by the Little Arkansas River. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890 17,601 in 1900 17,591

Hartvey, a banking city of Cook co. Ill. a suburb of Chicago on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has manufactures of mining and distilling machinery, stoves, railway supplies, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900 4,395

Hartvey, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash R. 10 miles E of Knoxville. Pop. about 300

Hartvey, a post-village of Jefferson parish La. on the Shoreport and Red River Valley R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 350

Hartvey, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. on Lake Superior 5 miles S of Marquette. Pop. about 100

Hartvey, a banking post-village of Wells co. N. Dak. on the Cheyenne River and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and South St. Marie R. 20 miles NW of Fessenden. Pop. about 200

Hartvey, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis.

Hartwick, a post-village and outpost of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy 43 miles SSE of Salisbury with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 200

Hartwick Cedars, a post-borough and resort of Ocean co., N. J. on the Manahawkin and Long Beach Transportation Co. R. The banking point is Tuckerton. Pop. in 1900 30

Hartwick Hill Mines, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, 5 miles SE. of Leeds. It has productive copper-mines. Pop. 130

Hartwicks, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. about 20 miles SE. of Wheeling, W. Va. Pop. about 175

Hartwicksburg, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, on Caesar's Creek about 60 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 435.

Hartwick's Lake, a resort of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh Valley R. 18 miles NW of Wilkes-Barre.

Hartwicks Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va. 4 miles S of Front Royal.

Hartwick Station, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles W of Fredericton Junction (Blissville). Pop. about 300

Hartwicksville, a post-village of Wabunawance on Kan on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Burlington. Pop. about 100

Hartwicksville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 7 miles NW of Schuylkill. Pop. 300

Hartwell, a post-village of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 5 miles E. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. 100.

Hartville, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. about 110

Hartwich, hā'vīdī, a seaport town of England, co. of Essex, on a point of land on the estuary of the Stour, at the confluence of the Orwell, 11 miles by rail E of Manningtree. The harbor is among the best on the E coast of England and is defended by a masked redoubt, strong fort, and battery. The town has a large trade with Denmark, Holland and north Germany, exporting wool, textiles, clothing machinery metal goods and leather. It has large manufactures of cement. Pop. in 1901 10,070

Hartwich, a banking post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. in Hartwich township (town) and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles E of Barnstable. The town is bounded on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900 2334; of the village, about 750

Hartwich, or Mackay's Corners, a post-village of Kent co. Ontario, 24 miles S. of Thamesville. Pop. 100

Hartwichport, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. in Hartwich township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean about 48 miles E of New Bedford. Pop. about 650

Hartwinton, a post-village of Haminton township (town), in Litchfield co. Conn. about 23 miles W of Hartford. The town is bounded on the W by the Naugatuck River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1213

Hartwood, a post-township of Champaign co. Ill. 4 miles E of Rantoul. Pop. in 1900 750

Hartwood, a banking post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 240

Hartwood, a post-village of Gonzalez co. Tex. on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 20 miles E. of Kingsbury. Pop. 200

Hartwood, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, on Rice Lake, 10 miles by rail N of Cobourg. Pop. about 350

Hartwood Island, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Choctaw co., Ark. on the Mississippi River

Hartwood Mines, a coal-mining village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. 200

Hartz, hē'ts, an isolated mountain-system of northwest Germany mostly between lat 51° 35' and 51° 57' N and lon. 10° 10' and 11° 10' E. It comprises parts of Prussia (provinces of Hanover and Saxony) Brunswick, and Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover nearly 1000 sq m. between the Elbe and the Weser. Its culminating point is the Brocken, now ascended by railway in lat 51° 49' N lon 10° 35' E. 3745 feet above the sea, NW of which are several other heights of little less elevation. The region of the Hartz, which is divided into the Okerhau, Unterhartz, and Vorhartz, has singularly picturesque scenery with precipitous and bastion-like mountain masses and numerous dark and heavily forested ravines. Many towns and villages are located in it. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by graywacke and clay-slate, and it affords a great amount of lead, besides much iron and some copper, arsenic, sulphur and silver. See BROCKEN

Hartsburg, hā'ts'būrg, a town of Germany, duchy and 27 miles E. of Brunswick. It has mineral springs and is a fashionable watering place. Near by is the Burgberg with remains of the celebrated old castle of Hartsburg and a splendid monument to Bismarck. Pop. in 1900 3308

Hartsdorf, hā'ts'dorf, Ayr. Sh., and N. H., two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 5 miles from Reichenberg

Hartsgrunde, hē'ts'grūh'ro dēh, a town of Anhalt, 18 miles S. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900 4290. It has an old castle. Near it are the baths of Alexisbad

Hase, E1 See EL-HASA

Hasebrook, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Neversink River, about 33 miles N of Port Jervis. Pop. about 125.

Hastbrough Heights, a post-borough of Bergen co., N. J. on the New Jersey and New York R., 10 miles N of Jersey City. It has a paper-dish factory etc. Pop. in 1900, 1265. The banking point is Hackettstown.

Hase, a river of Germany. See HAASE.

Haskell, a former post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, is a station of Youngstown

Hasselbans, hā'sel-bā'n, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Hase, 5 miles E of Mappen. Pop. about 2900

Hassenpöth, hā'sen-pōt' a town of Russia, in Courland, 27 miles NE. of Libau. Pop. about 3300

Hasser, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. 200

Haskins's Islands (native, *Meher*) a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 43' N, lon 152° 5' E.

Haskinquin, a post-village of Nottoway co., N. H., 18 miles W of Shageluk

Haskett, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 579 sq m. Capital, Santa Fe. Pop. in 1900, 1077; in 1900, 407

Haskell, a county in the N part of Texas. Area, 845 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Clear Fork of that river. Capital Haskell. Pop. in 1880, 1885; in 1900 2537

Haskell, a post-village of Laporte co. Ind., 17 miles S of Michigan City

Haskell, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan. Pop. about 75

Haskell, a village of Passaic co., N.J. The banking point is Paterson

Haskell, a banking post-village, capital of Haskell co. Tex. about 140 miles W by N of Fort Worth. Pop. about 800

Haskell Flats, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co. N.Y.

Haskins, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, near the Maumee River. 17 miles SSW of Toledo on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 449

Haskinsville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. about 40 miles NW of Elmira

Haslach, hás'lák, a town of Upper Austria, on the Mühl, 22 miles NW of Linz. Pop. about 2000

Haslach, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig 16 miles SE of Offenburg. Pop. about 2000

Hastlemere, hást-mer, a town of England, co. of Surrey 8 miles SSW of Godalming. Near by is Tanny son a last house, Aldworth House. Pop. about 1200

Hastlet, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. Pop. 25

Hastlett, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. The banking point is Lansing. Pop. about 160

Haus, há'us, Oberhausli, o'ber há'us, or Hasleim-Weissand, há'sim wéts-lánt, a district of Switzerland. In the canton of Bern, coup using all the upper part of the Aar valley with the glaciers of the Aar (Lactar sar Finsterar) from their sources nearly to the Lake of Brienz. It is surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, and is noted for its natural beauties among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach (Gentebach Hasleek Gletscherbach etc. The chief village of the Haslethal (Hasli valley) is Möringen

Hauslin, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co. N.C. 86 miles ESE of Tarboro.

Hastingden, hást-ing-den a municipal borough of England co. of Lancaster 8 miles N of Bury. It has manufactures of textiles, also foundries and coal mines. Pop. in 1901 18,343.

Hastparrem, há-par-rém, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées 11 miles S of Bayonne. Pop. of the commune in 1901 5735

Hauspe, há'pé, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Hagen. It is a thriving seat of the iron- and steel-industry. Pop. in 1900 16,039

Hauspre, há'p-r, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles SW of Valenciennes. Pop. about 1000

Hausman, a post-township of Oneida co. Minn., on the Crow River about 24 miles W of Muncieville. Pop. in 1900 846

Hausman, a post-station of Hancock co. Ohio.

Hausel, a post-village of Broadwater on Mont. The banking point is Townsend. Pop. about 100

Hauseffelde, há'sel feld, a town of Germany in Brunswick, 8 miles SSW of Blankenburg. Pop. about 3000

Hauseit, há's-ét, a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Limbourg on the Demer 16 miles WNW of Maastricht. It has manufactures of tobacco and gun-dutilleries. Pop. in 1900 15,249

Hauseit, há's-ét, a small town of the Netherlands in Overijssel, 5½ miles N of Zwolle.

Hausewode, a town and summer resort of Prussia. In the governmental district of Magdeburg, in the region of the Harz, 2 miles from Wernigerode. Pop. in 1900 3820

Hausfurt, há's-furt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main 20 miles W of Bamberg. It has old walls and gates and an interesting medieval chapel. Pop. in 1900 2400

Hauseleben, há's-lé-ben, a village of Saxony-Wesmar 17 miles NW of Weimar on the Ger.

Hauselet Island, Alaska, in Behm Canal Alexander Archipelago, off the NW of Kevillagade Island

Hauselet Passage, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, separating Hauselet and Kevillagade Islands.

Hauselet, há's-ét, a village of the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 16 miles VNE of London. Pop. in 1900 6423

Hauselet, há's-ét, a village of Prussia, in Hanover 3 miles SE of Harselt. It is noted for the victory of the French over the duke of Cumberland in 1757

Hauselet, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. about 75

Hastings, hást-ing, a parliamentary and county borough of England, and one of the Cinque Ports, included within the territorial limits of the co. of Sussex, on the

English Channel, 35 miles by rail E. by N of Brighton. It is connected by branch railway lines with London Dover Tunbridge, etc. The town lies mostly in a hollow surrounded, except on the S. by cliffs, and consists of an old and a new town (comprising St. Leonards). It has a zoo park, and among its educational institutions is the liberally endowed Brassey Institute. On an eminence overlooking the place are the ruins of a mediæval castle. The town formerly had an extensive trade, but is now chiefly noted as a watering-place, having large promenade piers and a splendid esplanade. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. William the Conqueror landed near it in 1066, and the battle of Hastings, in which the Anglo-Saxon army of King Harold was overwhelmed, was fought on Oct. 14, 7 miles NW of the town. (See BATTLE.) Pop. in 1891 52,348; in 1901, 66,828

Hastings, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., in a coal-mining region, about 16 miles NNW of Trinidad. It is on the Colorado and Southern R. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 800

Hastings, a banking post-town of Mills co. Iowa on the Northwestern River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 16 miles E of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 464

Hastings, a banking city capital of Barry co. Mich. on the Thornapple River 49 miles W by S of Lansing on the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. It has manufactures of felt boots, furniture, halters, wagons, pumps, flour sash blinds, etc. The river affords motive-power at this place. Pop. in 1900 3172

Hastings, a city the capital of Dakota co., Minn. is situated on the right or SW bank of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Vermilion about 2 miles above the mouth of the St. Croix River and 20 miles SSE of St. Paul on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has four roller saw and planing mills and manufactures of furniture, beer, cigars, wagons, sash, blinds, etc. The state insane asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900 3811

Hastings, a city and railroad centre, capital of Adams co. Neb. 97 miles WSW of Lincoln on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. It has lumber mills and manufactures of agricultural implements, brick and tile, carriages, wire fence, harness, cigars, etc. and is a shipping point for livestock and grain and the seat of Hastings College and the State Asylum for the Chronic Lunatic. Pop. is 1000 7183.

Hastings, a post-village and township (town) of Oswego co. N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 24 miles N of Syracuse. The town is bounded on the S. by the Onondaga River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3203 of the village 150

Hastings, or **Hastings upon Hudson**, a post village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the Hudson River opposite the Palisades, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2 miles from Dobbs Ferry its banking point (also Yonkers). It has many works and manufactures of chemicals, pavements, and plaster. The name of the post-office is Hastings upon Hudson. Pop. in 1900 3902

Hastings, a post-hamlet of Richland co. Ohio

Hastings, a post-borough of (Amherst) co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles S of Latrobe. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 1621

Hastings, a county in the central part of Ontario. Gold is mined here. Chief town Belleville.

Hastings, a banking post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario on the river Trent and on the Grand Trunk R. 39 miles NE of Cobourg. It has flour and planing mills iron-foundries etc. Pop. in 1901, 816

Hastings, a river of New South Wales, the entrance to which is Port Macquarie, 192 miles NE of Sydney

Hastings, a post-town of New Zealand, a North Island 11 miles from Napier. Its industries are chiefly agricultural. Pop. about 6000

Hastings Center, a post village of Oswego co. N.Y. in Hastings township (town) 20 miles N of Syracuse. Pop. 170

Hastings upon Hudson. See **HASTINGS**

Hatboro, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 823

Hatch, a post-village of Donna Ana co. N.Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Deming. Pop. about 175

Hatch's Creek, a post-village of Russell co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 26 miles SW of Columbus, Ga. Pop. about 300

Hatchett Creek, a post-village of Clay co. Ala.

Hatch Hollow, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa. 4 miles N of Union

Hatchie (or **Hig Hatchie**) River rises in Preston co. Miss. and after a short course passes into western Ten

nesses and enters the Mississippi River at Randolph, Tipton co. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Hatcha Bend, a post-village of Lafayette co. Fla. Pop. 75

Hatchville, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass. 3 miles N of North Falmouth.

Hatchers, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., about 20 miles SE. of Lynchburg

Hatchers, a post-hamlet of Converse co., Wyo

Hatchfield, a town of England on and 64 miles WSW of Hertford. Near by is Hatchfield House, the seat of the margrave of Salisbury. Pop in 1901 4784

Hatchfield, a post-village of Polk co. Ark on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Mena.

Hatchfield, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. The banking point is Rockport. Pop. about 150

Hatchfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. in Hatchfield township (town), on the W bank of the Connecticut River 4 miles NNE. of Northampton. It has the Smith Academy. The town contains also North and West Hatchfield, and has tobacco and other interests. Pop in 1900, 1500

Hatchfield, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Mo. Pop. 200

Hatchfield, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 25 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop in 1900 625, of the township, 1497

Hatchfield, a post-village of Mingo co. W Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. about 200

Hatchfield, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Wis 34 miles W of Grand Rapids.

Hatchfield Point, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 200

Hatchway, a post-station of Lake co. Tenn

Hatherton, Cape, the W extremity of Prudhoe Land Greenland, in Smith Sound.

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hathura, a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India, 21 miles E. of Alighur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop in 1901 41 840

Hatchon, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. Pop. about 75

Hatchon, a banking post-village of Traill co., N Dak., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles SSE. of Larimore. It is a shipping point for wheat. Pop in 1900, 480

Hatchon, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 200

Hatchon, a post-village of Adams co., Wash. Pop. 70

Hatchon, a town of Hungary, co. of Hores, 30 miles ENE of Budapest. It has a large castle. Pop. in 1901 7707

Hatchon, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Elbe 8 miles NNE of Biedenkopf. Pop. about 900

Hatchon, a town of Hungary, in Zombolya about 100 miles N of Hungary, in Torontal, 23 miles WNW of Tamasvár. It is a flourishing town. Among the industries is the rearing of horses. Pop. in 1900, 10 152, mainly Germans.

Hatchon, a town of France, in Nord 4 miles SW of Lille. It is the seat of varied manufactures and an active trade. Pop in 1901, 7535

Hatchon, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind on the Evansville and Terra Haute R. 17 miles N of Evansville. Pop. about 200

Hatchon, a town of Germany, in Lower and Upper Saxony, in the Swiss Jura, the former (about 2000 feet high) between Olten and Laufenburg, and the latter (2400 feet) between Baltsch and Waldenburg.

Hatchon, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Barron. Pop. 150

Hatchon, a town of Norway, in the amt of Stavanger. It has a flourishing trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1900 7655

Hatchon, a post-village of Butler parish La. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop in 1900 194

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

Hatchon, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkna 30 miles N of Vienna. Pop. about 2000

important branch of industry. Some coal is mined. Capital, La Paz. Pop. in 1891, 316,736; in 1901, 364,573. **Hauts-Rhodes**, St. Riez, a village of France, in Savoy 11 miles NE of Conflans.

Hauts-Marne, St. mann ('Upper Marne') a department of France, in the SE part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 2407 sq. m. Chief river the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and the Aube, rises in the department. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the basins of the Meuse and Rhone. This department has important iron-mines, and there are mineral springs, including those of Bourbon-lès-Bains. Capital, Champa. Pop. in 1891 243,533 in 1901, 224,553.

Hauts-Alpes, St. alp ('Upper Alps') a department of France, forming part of the SE of Dauphiné and a small part of Provence. Area, 2158 sq. m. It is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of the Alps. Mont Pelvoux (13,000 feet) and the Pic des Corins (13,500 feet) are in this department. Capital, Gap. Pop. in 1891 115,523 in 1901 104,557.

Hauts-Saône, St. sa ('Upper Saône') a department in the NE of France formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2063 sq. m. Surface mountainous in the NE where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges. It is traversed by the Saône. The soil is fertile there are large forests. Coal is mined. There are many mineral springs those of Luxeuil are much frequented. Capital, Vesoul. Pop. in 1891 280,546 in 1901 265,179.

Hauts-Savoie, St. al val ('Upper Savoy') a department in the SE of France, bounded on the N and E by Switzerland and having the Lake of Geneva on its N border. Area, 1607 sq. m. It is an Alpine region containing the summit of Mont Blanc. It has many mineral springs. Capital, Annecy. Pop. in 1891 268,267 in 1901 259,555.

Hauts-Pyrénées, St. pyr al ('Upper Pyrenees') a frontier department of France, composed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 1749 sq. m. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing picturesque and fertile valleys. The Adour and its tributaries, the Arros and the Gave de Pau rise in this department. The mineral springs of Bagneres-de-Bigorre, Barrege and Casterets are much frequented. There are quarries of marble. Capital, Tarbes. Pop. in 1891 235,561 in 1901 212,173.

Hauts-Vienne, St. ve-aa ('Upper Vienne') a department of France, in the W. formed of parts of the old province of Limousin. Area, 2120 sq. m. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne. The principal stream is the Vienne. The soil is infertile. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Fine kins are found. Capital, Limoges. Pop. in 1891 372,818 in 1901 374,312.

Hautville-la-Guichard, St. val la ghe-ah-aa a village in Manche, France, 8 miles ENE of Coutances.

Hautmont, 3 mds' a town of France, in Nord 5 miles SW of Maubeuge. The inhabitants are engaged largely in the iron industry and glass-making. Pop. in 1901, 12,409.

Hauts, ho't a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. 75. **Hautrage**, 3 tsah a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W of Mons.

Haut-Rhin See Elzass.

Hautville, a val' a small town of France, in Eure, 11 miles ENE of Pont-Audemer.

Havanna, a province of Cuba, next to Pinar del Rio the most westerly of the island, bounded E by Matanzas province. Area, 3770 sq. m. The coast has many pines, or beaches, and is indented by estuaries and bays. The geographic features of the interior are not well defined, but they are principally associated with the Sierra de los Orgaños. Havana has a number of small rivers and streams notably the Almendares, Cajalmar and the San Antonio, which disappears underground, continuing its course through subterranean passages; the Ariguanabo is the principal lake. Mineral springs are found at Madruga. This province yields valuable timber coffee, sugar tobacco, rice and other cereals, vegetables, and fruit. The mineral resources include quartz, gold silver copper iron, some coal, asphalt, rock-salt and both black and white marble. Capital, Havana, which is also the capital of the island. Pop. in 1899, 424,804. The province includes the Isle of Pines.

Havanna, ha-van a (Sp. Las Havanas, ha-a-ah-ah, a seaport, capital of a province and of the island of Cuba, the most important commercial city of the West Indies, is situated on the W side of a most capacious and beautiful harbor, in lat. (Morro Castle) 23° 9' 4" N lon 82° 22' W. The entrance to the harbor is defended by the Punta Castle, on the side of the city, and by Morro Castle, on the side opposite. Other strong fortifications defend the city and

harbor. The old, or inner city, which was until 1898 surrounded by walls, is irregular, with narrow streets. The new quarters have fine promenades (or paseos) and squares, such as the central Plaza de Armas. The dwellings are generally low, with heavy walls and barred windows, in the Spanish style of architecture. The principal edifices of the city are the cathedral, governor's palace, the palace of the bishop, admiralty general post-office, exchange, royal tobacco-factory and the Casa Real de Beneficencia (a charitable institution). The city has numerous churches, asylums, convents and schools, a university, theological seminary, public library, museum of natural history, school of painting, botanical garden, theatres (including the large Teatro Tacón), opera-house, ball-ring etc. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; it has also manufactures of chocolate, sugar, woolen fabrics, and straw hats. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, cigars, molasses, beeswax and honey. The number of cigars exported in 1901 was 213,425,609. The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France, and Germany, and there is connection by steamer with ports of the United States, Mexico, England, France, Germany and Spain. The climate of the city is hot and moist, with an annual rainfall of 51.7 inches. The average temperature of July and August, the hottest months, is 82° with a maximum of about 88°. The minimum temperature (December) is 54°. The city underwent an extraordinary change with respect to hygienic conditions during its brief occupation by the United States. Pop. in 1899 235,981. Havana is a bishop's see. The city was founded by Velázquez, in 1619, and was the seat of the Spanish colonial authorities. In 1762 it was taken by the British who restored it to Spain in the following year. In 1898 it was blockaded by the fleet of the United States.

Havanna, a post-village of Hale co. Ala., 5 miles E. of Stewart station. Pop. about 300.

Havanna, a banking city, capital of Mason co. Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River opposite the mouth of the Spoon River 46 miles SW of Peoria, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages, gasoline-engines, metal wheels, cigars, ploughs, grain-drills, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900 3268.

Havanna, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. 20 miles SW of Independence. Pop. about 150.

Havanna, or Havasama, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. 5 miles by rail ENE of Owatonna.

Havanna, a post-village of Sargent co. N. Dak. 9 miles by rail SW of Reiland. Pop. about 100.

Havanna, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 23 miles E. of Sandusky. Pop. about 200.

Havanna Glen, N. Y. 3 miles SE. of Watkins Glen.

Havant, a town of England, in Hampshire, on Langston Harbor 7 miles NE of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1901 3837.

Havre, or Lahavre, a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its SE coast at the mouth of the Hare River 48 miles SW of Halifax.

Havel, ha-val a river of north Germany flows in a semicircular course through Mecklenburg and Brandenburg and between Brandenburg and Prussian Saxony and joins the Elbe near Havelberg. Length about 223 miles. It expands into numerous lakes. Its chief affluent is the Sprée.

Havelberg, ha-val-bek a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island in the Havel 7 miles above its junction with the Elbe. Its old cathedral recently restored, is an interesting edifice. Pop. in 1900, 6549.

Havelland, ha-val-ahnt, a district of Prussia, in the W part of Brandenburg. The river Havel bounds it on the S. E. and W.

Havelsack, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 miles from Pocahontas. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Havelsack, a post-village of Chippewa co. Minn. **Havelsack**, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 5 miles NE of Lincoln. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1480.

Havelsack, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 26 miles E. of Peterborough. The banking point is Norwood. It has extensive lumbering interests. Pop. in 1901, 684.

Havens, a post-village of Tama co. Iowa. Pop. 75.

Havens, a banking post-village of Reno co. Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 15 miles SE of Hutchinson. Pop. about 200.

Havens, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 200.

Havens, a post-township of Sherburne co. Minn. Pop. 119.

Haverhill, a banking city of Pennsylvania co., Pa., on the Lehigh river, between East and West R., 78 miles W of Lehigh. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Haverford, a township of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 3 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 2414.

Haverford, formerly **Haverford College**, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles NW of the initial station is Philadelphia. Here is Haverford College, which is under the direction of the Orthodox Friends and is well endowed. It was founded in 1834, and has a library of 45,000 volumes and an observatory (lat. $40^{\circ} 40' N$ lon $75^{\circ} 15' W$).

Haverfordwest, or **Hwifordd**, a post-village of Wales, capital of the co. of Pembroke, on the Clad-
da 6 miles NNE of Milford Haven. It has a medieval castle and remains of an Augustinian priory. Pop. in 1901, 6907.

Haverhill, a village of a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 18 miles SE of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 4863.

Haverhill, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marshalltown. Pop. about 100.

Haverhill, a village of a city of Essex co., Mass., situated on the left N bank of the Merrimack River about 18 miles below Lowell. It is 33 miles N of Boston by the Boston and Maine R. The city is united with Bradford by bridge. Haverhill contains a number of public buildings and has extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, caps, brooks, and flannel. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the principal business of the place, and employs nearly 10,000 men and women. The river is navigable to this town which is nearly 18 miles from the ocean. Pop. in 1890, 37,415. In 1900, 37,175. The poet Whittier was born near here in 1807 and was a student at the Haverhill Academy.

Haverhill, a post-village (formerly a capital) of Gratton co., N. H., is on the Connecticut River in Haverhill township (town) and on the Boston and Maine R. 64 miles NW of Concord. Pop. about 350, of the town in 1900, 8414.

Haverhill, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 20 miles above Portsmouth, and on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 100.

Haverstraw, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N. Y., in Haverstraw township (town) on the W bank of the Hudson River (here called Haverstraw Bay) 35 miles N of New York and on the West Shore and other railroads. It has dye-works, print-mills, and extensive manufactures of brooks and brick-machines. Pop. in 1900, 5635 of the town. The town is partly occupied by steep and rocky peaks of the Ramapo Mountains.

Havilah, a village of Kern co., Cal., is near the Kern River about 100 miles (direct) N of Los Angeles. Pop. about 125.

Haviland, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan. Pop. about 60.

Haviland, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Paulding. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Havilandville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles S. of Palmouth.

Havirdeville, a post-hamlet of Saluda co., S. C.

Havrè, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles E of Mons.

Havre (*Fr. Le Havre*, *Eng. Havre*; formerly *Le Havre de Grâce*, *L. Portus Gratiae*—i. e., 'haven of grace') a city and seaport of France, in Seine-Inférieure on the N side of the estuary of the Seine, at its entrance into the English Channel, 143 miles WNW of Paris. Lat. $49^{\circ} 29' 16' N$, lon $9^{\circ} 09' E$. It is the seaport of Paris and after Marseilles, the port of greatest importance in France. It is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet and adorned with finely planted *allées*. The fortifications are very extensive and complete, rendering the city a fortress of the first class. The harbor has 3 basins, not including the outer port, of which the Basin de l'Est, which gives accommodation to the transatlantic steamers, covers 70 acres. The oldest of the docks, the Basin du Roi, was excavated in 1600. The entrance to the outer-port or outer port, is between two long and substantially constructed jetties one of which, more particularly the *Jette du Nord* is a favorite promenade. The most remarkable buildings are the church of *Notre Dame*, the exchange or bourse, arsenal custom house, *hôtel de ville* (city hall), palace of justice, Musée Bibliothèque, theatre, barracks, and light-house on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Jauguville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The principal institutions are a school of navigation, a school of geometry

as applied to the arts, public library, lyceum, school of industrial arts, and observatory. The manufactures consist of steam-engines, machine, glass-ware, cotton goods, flax, linen, earthen- and stone-ware, paper, lace, oil, linseed, sugar, cables, and cordage. There are also breweries, numerous brick- and tile-works, and an extensive government tobacco-factory. From the building-yards a great number of sailing-vessels and steamers are fitted out.

Havre imports vast quantities of cotton and cotton goods, coffee, cacao, copper rubber hides, etc. Its exports consist of numerous articles of French manufactures (especially silks, cottons, woollens, and leather) hides, copper coffee, rubber, wine, feathers, liqueurs flour, etc. In its coastwise trade Havre is second among the ports of France only by Marseilles and Bordeaux. Regular lines of steamers communicate with the principal European and foreign ports. Havre was founded by Francis I in the early part of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1881, 74,338. In 1891, 114,664. In 1901, 129,644.

Havre, a village a banking post-town of Chocoma co., Mont. on the Great Northern R., 7 miles E. of Astoria. Pop. in 1900, 1083.

Havre de Grace, a village of a city of Harford co., Md., is at the N end of Chesapeake Bay on the W bank of the Susquehanna River at its mouth, 36 miles NE of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R. both of which here cross the river on iron bridges about 3500 feet long between the shores. The city is an important shipping point for coal and lumber and it has canneries flour and other mills, textile- and ramage-works, and manufactures of shoes tin cans, blinds and maw etc. Pop. in 1900, 3423.

Hawaii, *hā-wai-ee*, or **Hawaiian Islands**, a possession of the United States in the Pacific Ocean officially known as the Territory of Hawaii. The group was named by Captain Cook. The Sandwich Islands after Lord Sandwich of the British Admiralty. The islands are situated on the route from San Francisco and Vancouver to China and Japan, about 2400 miles from the American coast at San Francisco. Lat. $19^{\circ} 14' N$ to $22^{\circ} 15' N$ lon $154^{\circ} 49' W$ to $160^{\circ} 20' W$. The group consists of 8 inhabited islands and several barren rocks, the names and area of the former being Hawaii (the *Owyhee* of Captain Cook) 4015 sq m. Maui 728 Oahu 1800 Kauai 544 Molokai 444 Laysan Island 261 Lanai 145 Nihoa 80 and Niihau 7. The total area is thus estimated at from 6900 to 7000 sq m. but some geographers reduce this figure considerably. The islands are of volcanic origin and here are found some of the largest volcanoes (both active and extinct) in the world. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii (the latter an active volcano) are respectively 13,685 and 12,675 feet in height. Kilauea, with its vast crater, and lake of lava rises from the eastern slope of Mauna Loa and has an elevation of 4400 ft. It is one of the most active craters of the globe. Other mountains traverse this island giving it a rugged and picturesque appearance, its bold cliffs 1000 to 2000 ft. in height in some places fronting upon the sea. On Maui is the famous crater of Haleakala, 25 to 30 miles in circumference 2000 to 3000 ft. deep and 10,000 ft. above sea-level. Though of volcanic origin the group has minor elements of coral formation ledges of compact limestone are due to upheaval. The rocks consist of basalt, lava coral-rock, and sandstone the minerals include sulphur pyrites, common salt sulphur, hematite quartz etc. The soil is composed of disintegrated lava, corals, and volcanic sand. The forests are extensive and the flora includes the candle-nut tree, a species of pandanus, acacia, palms (including the coco-nut), ferns, parasitic plants, etc. sandal wood was formerly important, but has become exhausted. Native and introduced fruits flourish notably the strawberry and raspberry plantain banana tango guava, Malay-apple, semi wild coffee, etc., but is a most important food-plant. The great bulk of the population is engaged in the sugar industry. The climate is malarious, with fresh and pure breezes, the temperature for the year having a mean of about 72° with maxima and minima of 84° and 55° and 65° and 40° . The annual rainfall varies greatly from less than 35 inches in some years and on certain islands to upward of 200 inches in other years and other islands (Oahu Hawaii). The group is connected by steamships with the United States, British Columbia, New Zealand Australia, China and Japan. Interisland communication is also by steam. There are railroads aggregating about 160 miles. The islands are connected by telegraphic cable with San Francisco and with the Philippines. Telephones have been introduced throughout Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii, and partly in Maui; Oahu and Hawaii are connected by telegraphic cable, and the telegraph encircles Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui. The native name is limited, with probably no

Intelligent mammals larger than rats and bats. Live-stock of all ordinary species thrives. The native population, estimated by Cook at 400,000 in 1778, has rapidly decreased, the census of 1900 showing only 31,019 with 8486 of mixed blood, and that of 1900 29,834, with 7835 part Hawaiians. The Hawaiians are intellectually among the most gifted representatives of the Polynesian race. They profess Christianity. The total population of the island group in 1900 was 154,001 including 61,111 Japanese, 28,533 Caucasians, 25,787 Chinese. The Caucasians consist in great part of Portuguese. The value of the exports in 1900 was sugar, \$23,771,344; rice, \$24,077; coffee \$176,748; bananas and pineapples, \$48,039. The exports of sugar to the United States in the year 1902-03 were valued at \$25,318,684. In early times each island had a king, but under Kamehameha I (died 1819) the islands were formed into one kingdom, — a simple despotism, which continued until 1840 when Kamehameha III granted a constitutional government. In Jan 1893 a revolution occurred. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, and in 1894 a republic was organized. The islands were formally annexed by the United States in Aug 1898 and constituted the territory of Hawaii in June 1900. Capital Honolulu.

Hawaii, or Owyhee, the largest and southernmost of the Hawaiian Islands. It is irregularly triangular the W coast trending nearly N and S. Lat of S. point (Ka Iae) 18° 54' 30" N. Lon 154° 49' W. Area, officially estimated at 4015 sq. m. The surface rises gradually to the great volcanic mountains, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa (both nearly 14,000 feet in altitude) Mauna Hualalai, and Mauna Kohala. It contains also the fiery Kilauea. The W side is largely arid and barren while the E side is covered with verdure. The interior is composed of fertile valleys interspersed with arid and lava-covered districts. It has dense forests and pastures of good grass and produces sugar, coffee (kous' coffee) etc. The rainfall has reached 240 inches at Hilo, the capital. Pop in 1900, 44,843. See HAWAII (Archipelago) MAUNA LOA etc.

Hawarden, hā'wā-dən, a town of Wales co. of Flint, 6 miles W of Chester. It has large manufactures of earthenware. Hawarden is noted as having been the residence of Gladstone, whose mansion stands in a fine park. Near the town are the ruins of a medieval castle. Pop in 1901 18,371.

Hawarden, hā'wā-dən, a banking post-town of Illinois co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles W of Orange City. It is an important shipping point for grain. Pop in 1900 1810.

Hawash, hā'wāsh, a river of Africa, which rises on the southern declivity of the great Abyssinian plateau. It flows E and afterwards NE, bounding the territory of Shoa, enters Assa, and empties into Lake Abbebbad, about 60 miles from Tajura Bay after a total course of about 500 miles.

Hawcreek, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop about 65.

Haw'don, a lake of South Australia, near the S coast, in lat. 37° 10' S.

Hawera, a borough of New Zealand, North Island, 36 miles S by E of New Plymouth. Pop about 2300.

Hawes, a town of England co. of York North Riding, 20 miles W of Middlesbrough. Pop about 2000.

Hawesville, hā'wā-vil, a banking city capital of Hancock co., Ky. on the Ohio River opposite Canneltown Ind. and on the Louisville Henderson and St. Louis R. It has a cooperage and manufactures of hub spokes and felloes, etc. Coal and oil are found here. Pop in 1900 1941.

Hawes-Water, a lake of England in Westmorland, 5 miles N of Kendal. Length 3 miles.

Hawick, hā'wīk, a burgh of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, at the confluence of the Tyne and the Eiltryg. 33 miles by rail SSE of Edinburgh. It contains few relics of the past. Among them are the Moat, an artificial mound of large dimensions, and the remains of an old feudal stronghold, now part of an inn. There are fine modern municipal buildings. Hawick has important manufactures of tweeds, hosiery, plaids, etc. Its vicinity comprises much of the beautiful scenery celebrated in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'. The burgh sent with Galarbaird and Solbrick in sending 1 member to parliament. Opposite Hawick is the manufacturing town of Wilson. Pop in 1901 17,365.

Hawke Bay, Labrador, is on the E coast, in about lat. 63° N.

Hawke Cape, eastern Australia, in New South Wales, 43 miles NE of Port Stephens.

Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, is on the E coast of North Island between lat. 39° and 40° S and lon. 177° and 178° E.

Hawke's Bay, a county on the E coast of the North Island of New Zealand.

Hawkesbury, hā'wīk-sb'ry, a banking town of Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 2 miles from Grenville, with which it has communication by ferry. It is on the Canada Atlantic and the Great Northern of Canada R. It contains extensive saw, woolen- and planing-mills and has also large paper mills. Pop in 1901 4150.

Hawkesbury Island, British Columbia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean in lat. 53° 30' N.

Hawkesbury River, Australia, in New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose rivers and enters the Pacific Ocean at Broken Bay 25 miles NNE. of Sydney after a course of upward of 200 miles. It is navigable for vessels of minor draught to Windsor. It is crossed by a large bridge on the line of railway connecting Adelaide with Brisbane.

Hawkeshead, hā'wīk's-hēd, a picturesque little town of England, co. of Lancaster, 11 miles NW of Kirby Ken dal. It has an ancient church and a grammar-school at which Wordsworth was educated.

Hawkestone, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Orillia. Pop about 500.

Hawkeville, hā'wīk-vil, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River 12 miles NNW of Berlin. Pop 250.

Hawkeye, a banking post-town of Fayette co. Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles W of West Union. Pop in 1900 518.

Hawkins, a county of East Tennessee bordering on Virginia, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Holston River, navigable by steamers, and is bounded on the NW by a long ridge called Clinch Mountain. Capital Rogersville. Pop in 1890 22,240 in 1900 24,267.

Hawkins, a post-village of Nowaygo co. Mich. Pop about 10.

Hawkins, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles SE of Pittsburg.

Hawkins, a post-village of Wood co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 23 miles W of Longview. Pop about 325.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Sheppard co. Va., 54 miles WNE of Staunton on the Southern R.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Harbort co. Ala. 4 1/2 miles N of Batesville station.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Shikyo co. Cal. The banking point is Yreka. Pop about 300.

Hawkinsville, a banking post-town, capital of Putnam co. Ga. at the head of navigation on the Oconee River and on the Southern and the Wrightsville and Tallapoosa R. 48 miles S of Macon. It has large cotton and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop in 1890 1765 in 1900 2103.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Black River 60 miles N of Utica. Pop about 125.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co. Tex. on the Carey River about 65 miles SW of Galveston.

Hawkspoint, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo.

Hawkrum, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop about 1500.

Hawkesnest, a post-town of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Great Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 45 miles SE of Charleston. Pop in 1900 100.

Hawley, a mountainous township (town) and hamlet of Franklin co. Mass 10 miles W of Greenfield. It has a mineral spring. Pop of the town in 1900 439.

Hawley, a banking post-village of Clay co. Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. 22 miles E. of Moorhead. Pop in 1900 538.

Hawley, a banking post-borough of Wayne co. Pa. on Lockswaxen Creek and on the Erie R. 6 miles SSE of Honesdale. It has manufactures of silk, knitted goods, glass, lumber etc. It has a large business in the transfer and forwarding of coal. Pop in 1900, 1925.

Hawleys Store, a post-hamlet of Sampson co. N.C.

Hawleyton, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. 6 miles S of Binghamton.

Hawleyville, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles NNW of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Hawleyville, a post-village of Page co. Iowa. The banking point is Clarinda. Pop about 100.

Haworth, hā'wōrth, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding 3 miles SW of Keighley. Pop in 1901 7482.

Hawridge, a post-village of Dale co. Ala. 20 miles SSE of Troy.

Haw River, N.C. a branch of the Cape Fear is formed by two forks which rise in the co. of Guilford and Rockingham and unite in Alamance co. It runs SE and unites with the Deep River near Haywood to form the Cape Fear River. The Haw River, including one branch, is about 130 miles long.

Hawriver, a post-village of Alamogordo co., N.C., on the Haw River and on the Southern R. 44 miles WNW of Raleigh. It has a cotton factory etc. Pop. about 200.

Hawthorn, a post-town of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Hawthorn, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 350.

Hawthorn, a city of Victoria, a suburb of Melbourne, from which it is distant 4 miles E. Pop. about 22,000.

Hawthorn, a glen in Scotland co. and 3 miles SE. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk, celebrated for having been the residence of the poet Dr. James Macdonald.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Greenwich. Pop. about 750.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R., 8 miles W of Chicago. Pop. about 1800.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 54 miles W of Red Oak. Pop. 74.

Hawthorne, a post-village, capital of Esmeraldas co. Nev. near Walker Lake and on the Southern Pacific R. 110 miles SE by E. of Carson, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Hawthorne, a post-borough of Passaic co. N.J. on the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. It is a suburb of Paterson its banking point, from which it is distant 1 1/2 miles. Pop. in 1900, 2094.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. The banking point is White Plains. Pop. about 300.

Hawthorne, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn. 3 miles SW of Shelbyville.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Douglas co., Wisc. on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha and the Hawthorne, Nahawagan and Superior R. The banking point is Superior. Pop. about 400.

Hawtre, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 30 miles by rail W of Cayuga.

Hay, a town of Wales, co. of Brecon on the Wye, 13 miles W of Hereford. Pop. in 1901, 1504.

Hay, or **Frankenston**, a post-village of Haron co. Ontario, 20 miles S of Clinton. Pop. 124.

Hay, a post-town of New South Wales, 70 miles N of Doolindale. Pop. about 3500.

Hayange, the French name of HAYNAN LORRAINE.

Hay, Capt., a headland at the NE. point of Couburn Land, in Lancaster Sound, Arctic America.

Haycock, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Haycock Island, off the W side of Nevaegon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 4' N.

Haycock Island, between the islands of Celebes and Mindanao.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, 41 miles SSW of Great Natunau.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, SSW of South Natunau.

Haycock Island, a rocky islet in the Mergal Archipelago. Lat. 9° 40' N.

Haycock Island, in the Flores Sea, in Pantar Strait, rises in the form of a haystack.

Haycockran, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 74.

Haycock, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 5 miles S of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Haycock, a post-village of Crook co., Oregon. Pop. about 60.

Hayd, or **Hayde**, Bohemia. See HAIN and HADA.

Hayden, in gen., a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 5 miles by rail W of North Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Haydenhill, a post-village of Lamoine co., Cal., 120 miles ENE of Redding. Pop. 75.

Haydon, Mount, a summit of Colorado. Elevation, 1141 feet.

Haydon, Mount, Wyo. See GRAND TETON.

Hayden Row, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 30 miles WSW of Boston. Pop. about 100.

Haydensown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. about 73.

Haydenville, in gen., a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Mill River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles NW of Northampton, its banking point. It has manufactures of straw goods, pearl buttons, and silk. The bursting of a dam on the Mill River destroyed a number of lives and buildings here in May, 1874. Pop. about 800.

Haydenville, a post-village of Hooking co., Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. 45 miles SE of Columbus. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Haydock, a parish and town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles ENE of St. Helens. Pop. in 1901, 6875.

Haydon, or **Charleville**, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 24 miles N of Bowmanville. Pop. 100.

Haye de Puits, a village of France, in Manche, 17 miles N of Coutances.

Hayel, a town of Arabia. See HAIL.

Hayes, a county in the SW part of Nebraska. Area, 726 sq. m. It is interested by affairs of the Republican River. Capital, Hayes Center. Pop. in 1890, 5053; in 1900, 2702.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 4 miles N of Tussola.

Hayes, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., 40 miles NE of Bay City. Pop. about 100.

Hayes, a post-station of Clarke co., Wash.

Hayes, a post-village of Oconto co., Wisc. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 200.

Hayes Center, a post-village, capital of Hayes co., Neb. 13 miles NNE of Palmdale. Pop. 200.

Hayesland, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 11 miles NW of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Hayes, Mount, in Alaska, is about lat. 65° 30' N lon. 147° W. Height, estimated at 14,000 feet.

Hayes, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains in Coos co., N.H., about 3 miles from Gorham station. Elevation, 2400 feet.

Hayes Peninsula, a broad peninsula of northwestern Greenland, extending into Baffin Bay and Smith Sound. The N part is also called Prudhoe Land.

Hayes (or Hill) River, Canada, rises near Lake Wissipog, flows NE, and after a course estimated at upward of 300 miles, enters James Bay at York.

Hayes Sound, a westerly projection of Smith Sound, Arctic America, to the N of Ellesmere Land.

Hayes Store, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Va., on the York River 30 miles SSB of West Point.

Hayesville, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 20 miles NE of Ottumwa. Pop. about 150.

Hayesville, a post-town capital of Clay co., N.C., on the Hinesboro River near its source, about 35 miles WNW of Walhalla, S.C. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Hayesville, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 14 miles E of Mansfield on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Hayesville, Allegheny co., Pa. See HAYESVILLE.

Hayesville, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa. 2 1/2 miles from Oxford.

Hayfield, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. about 140.

Hayfield, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn. on the Chicago Great Western R. 31 miles S by E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Hayfield, a post-township and village of Crawford co., Pa. 4 miles NW of Mendota. Pop. of the village, about 150, of the township in 1900, 1434.

Hayfield, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., about 0 miles WNW of Winchester.

Hayfork, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal. 67 miles NW of Redding. Pop. about 100.

Hayingen, a village of (Fr. *Hopengen*) a village of Germany in Lorraine, 5 miles WSW of Bredebach. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 8510.

Hayingen, a town of Württemberg 10 miles SSW of Murringen, with an old castle. Pop. about 700.

Hayle, hli, a seaport of England, in Cornwall, 9 miles WSW of Redruth on St. Ives Bay. Pop. in 1901, 1084.

Hayling, an island off the S. coast of England, forming part of Havantshire, in Chichester harbor, near the island of Portsea.

Haymarket, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va.

Haymarket, a post-village of Prince William co., Va. on the Southern R. 38 miles W of Alexandria. Pop. about 175.

Hay Meadows, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Haymond, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 7 miles SW of Brookville.

Hayman, a town of Prussia. See HAINAU.

Haynersville, hli, gen., a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y. 7 1/2 miles NE of Troy.

Haynes, a post-village of Lee co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Haynes, a post-village of Chequamegon co., N.Y. Pop. about 60.

Haynes, a post-hamlet of Hooking co., Ohio.

Haynes Wind, a landing of Warren co., Minn., on the Yaseo River, 12 miles NE of Vicksburg. It was a

strategic point of importance during a part of the war of 1861-65.

Haynesville, a post-hamlet of Ohio co. Ky.
Haynesville, a banking post-village of Claiborne parish La. about 36 miles N.E. of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. Pop. about 260.

Haynesville, a post-township (town) of Arcotook co., Me. 15 miles N of Bangor station. Pop. in 1900 515.

Haynesville, hān vil, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co. Ala., 34 miles SW of Montgomery on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 250.

Haynesville, a post-hamlet of Hants co. Ga. 10 miles SE of Perry.

Haynie, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. 30.

Haynie, Whatcom co. Wash. See **BLAINE**.

Hay River, Western Australia, flows southward into the Mairai Lagoon 25 miles W of Albany.

Hay River, Wis., rises in Barron co. and enters the Red Cedar River in Dunn co. 15 miles above Meenocoma.

Hayra, a county in the southwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 647 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Marcos River and also drained by Union Creek. Capital San Marcos. Pop. in 1890 11,352. In 1900 14,142.

Hayra, a banking city capital of Blus co. Kan., on Big Creek and on the Union Pacific R. 222 miles W of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 1130.

Hayra, a post-village of Warren co. Ky. Pop. about 75.

Hayra, a post-village of Choteau co. Mont. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. about 150.

Hayrover, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 125.

Hayra Park, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Homestead.

Hay Springs, a banking post-village of Sheridan co. Neb. 12 miles SW of Rushville, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 245.

Haystack, a post-hamlet of Surry co. N.C.

Haystack, a village of Newfoundland. Pop. about 200.

Haystack, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude 4018 feet. Also a summit of the White Mountains N.H. in the Franconia Range. Elevation, 4620 feet. The latter is also known as Mount Garfield.

Hayville, a post-village of Dubois co. Ind. about 1 mile S of the East Fork of the White River and 54 miles N.E. of Evansville. Pop. 300.

Hayville, a post-hamlet of Sedgewick co., Kan.

Hayville, Ohio. See **HAYSVILLE**.

Hayville, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. a R. 11 miles NW of Pittsburgh. It has coal industries. Pop. about 500.

Hayville, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Tenn.

Hayville, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 3 miles S.E. of New Hamburg. Pop. 100.

Hayt Corners, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. 18 miles S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 150.

Hayti, a banking post-village of Pennsylvania. Mo. on the Frisco System, 6 miles W by N of Carruthersville. Pop. in 1900 418.

Hayti, an island of the West Indies. See **HAYTI**.

Hayton, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles NE of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 200.

Hayward, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co. Minn. 5 miles by rail E. of Albert Lea.

Hayward, a post-village of Pembert co. Mo. Pop. about 100. The banking point is New Madrid or Caruthersville.

Hayward, a post-village of Pennington co., S. Dak. 15 miles S. of Rapid City in the Black Hills.

Hayward, a banking post-village, capital of Sawyer co. Wis. 30 miles SW of Ashland, on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has large saw mills and is the seat of a government Indian school. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 2720.

Hayward, a banking post-town of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles E.E. of San Francisco. It is a shipping point for fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. in 1900 1905.

Hayward's Heath, a town of England in Sussex 10 miles NW of Lewes. Pop. in 1901 3717.

Hayward Strait, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago unites Kretzof and Sitka sounds.

Hayward White Sulphur Springs, a resort of North Carolina, near Asheville.

Haywood, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 541 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon River and is bounded on the NW by the Iron (or Smoky) Mountain and on the W by the Balsam Mountains. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. in 1890 13,246; in 1900 16,222.

Haywood, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 529 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hatchee River and the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Capital Brownsville. Pop. in 1890 23,558. In 1900 25,189.

Haywood, a post-village of Chatham co. N.C., at the point where the Deep and Haw rivers unite to form the Cape Fear River, 30 miles SW of Raleigh.

Haywood's Landing, or **Haywood**, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla. on the Chattahoochee River 15 miles above Chattahoochee.

Hazarra, British India. See **HUZARA**.

Hazara, **Hazareh**, or **Huzareh** (hāz-ā-rāh) a people of Mongolian stock inhabiting mainly western Afghanistan to the SE of Herat. Their number is estimated at 600,000. They speak Persian and are only nominally tributary to the emir. Closely allied to them is the people called Almak or Enmak.

Hazard, a post-village, capital of Perry co. Ky., on the Kentucky River about 100 miles SE. of Lexington. It has a normal school. Pop. about 200.

Hazard, a post-village of Sherman co. Neb. Pop. about 80. It is a shipping point for grain and coal.

Hazardville, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles NNE of Hartford. It has manufactures of gunpowder. Pop. about 750.

Hazarybaugh, hāz-ā-rē-baw or **Hazaribagh**, a town of Bengal British India, in Chota-Nagpur capital of Hazarybaugh district, 60 miles SE of Gaya. There are coal-fields in the district. Pop. about 15,000.

Hazebrouck, hāz-brūk, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord 32 miles WNW of Lille. Among the industries are tanning, flax-spinning and the manufacture of oil and soap. Pop. in 1901, 9194 (communa, 13,261).

Hazel, a post-village of Calloway co. Ky. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray. Pop. about 300.

Hazel, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. contains mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900 15,143.

Hazel, a banking post-village of Hamlin co. S. Dak. Pop. 250.

Hazeldell, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ill. about 20 miles SE of Mattoon. Pop. about 200.

Hazeldell, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co. Miss.

Hazeldell, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. on the Cokesbury Creek 2 miles from Clinton station. Pop. about 300.

Hazeltown, a post-village of Madison co. Ala. 14 miles N of Huntsville. Pop. 50.

Hazeltown, a post-town of Wolfe co. Ky., 10 miles NE of Campton. Pop. in 1900 225.

Hazeltown, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. 19 miles N of Galena, Ill. Pop. in 1900 442.

Hazeltown, a township (town) of Grant co., W. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall, an urban district of Cheshire, England adjoining Stockport. Pop. in 1901 9791.

Hazelhurst, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Mount Jewett. Pop. about 1200. It has manufactures of window-glass, chemicals, hosiery, cigars, etc.

Hazelhurst, a post-village of Oneida co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Hazelhurst and Southwestern R. The banking point is Rhineland. Pop. about 250.

Hazleton, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 140.

Hazleton, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Mo. 11 miles E. of Eads station.

Hazleton, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Va. See **HAZLETON**.

Hazleton, or **Hazleton**, a banking post-town of Buchanan co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles N of Independence. Pop. in 1900 500.

Hazleton, a banking city of Barber co. Kan. 22 miles by rail WNW of Anthony. Pop. in 1900 143.

Hazleton, a post-village of Shawnee co. Mich. about 24 miles S of East Saginaw. Pop. about 100.

Hazel Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ark.

Hazelwood, a post-hamlet of Rice co. Minn.

Hazen, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. Pop. about 70.

Hazen, a banking post-town of Franklin co. Ark. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 41 miles E of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 420.

Hazen, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. about 150.

Hazen, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. The banking point is Belvidere. Pop. about 125.

Hanson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. 190.

Hanson Land, the name of a portion of one of the land-masses lying to the N. of Greenland and bounded E. by De Long Fjord.

Hanserswoude, *hā sən-sū'wā*, a village of the Netherlands province of South Holland, 13 miles S. of The Hague.

Hanslebrook, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rs. The banking point is Hazleton or Fredland. Pop. about 150.

Hansledam, a post-village of Charlton co., Ontario, 2 miles NE. of Bluffs. Pop. 50.

Hansledell, a post-hamlet of Comanche co., Tex., 95 miles WNW of Waco.

Hanslegreen, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, about 32 miles NNE of Cedar Rapids.

Hanslegreen, a post-village of Leodele co. Mo. 5 miles S. of Stoutland station.

Hanslehurst, a banking post-town of Appling co., Ga. on the Southern R. 20 miles W. by N. of Mabley. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Hanslehurst, a banking post-town, capital of Copiah co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 24 miles SSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1879.

Hanslepatch, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky. 6 miles SE of Livingston station. Pop. about 253.

Hanslet, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. about 15 miles by rail NW of Long Branch. Pop. about 150.

Hansleton, a banking post-village of Gibson co., Ind. on the R. bank of the White River and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 13 miles S. of Vincennes. It has manufactures of lumber and poultry packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Hansleton, Iowa. See **HASLETON**.

Hansleton, a city and resort of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 22 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a state miners' hospital, the Hazleton Sanitary machine-shops, silk, knitting, lumber and planing-mills, manufacturers of canisters, etc. Anthracite coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 14,236. Elevation, about 1700 feet.

Hanslettsville, a post-village of Kent co., Del. 64 miles W. of Wyoming station. Pop. about 200.

Hansletwood, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky. 10 miles NE. of Care, W.

Hansward, a post-village of Weebington co., Pa. The banking point is Mowenshoh. Pop. 125.

Hansford, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway 9 miles SW of Tann. Pop. about 700.

Hend Honey Island, a shipping point of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River 40 miles W. of Durant.

Hendingly, a post-village of Manitoba, co. the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg. Pop. 250.

Hendingly with Hurley, a suburban district of Leeds, England.

Hendland, a post-village of Henry co., Ala. 27 miles SW of Fort Gaines, Ga., on the Plant System. Pop. in 1900, 602. The banking point is Dothan.

Hendlee, a post-village of White co., Ind. Pop. about 120.

Head of Barron, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Head of Island, a post-village of Livingston parish, La.

Headquarters, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky. 6 miles NW of Carlsie.

Headsville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex. 8 miles SE of Kewee.

Headsville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va.

Headridge, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. on the Wagon and Quebec R. The banking point is Wagonet. Pop. about 150.

Headwaters, a post-village of Highland co., Va. 10 miles NW of Buffalo Gap.

Heage, *hij* (High Edge) a town of England in Derbyshire, 7 miles from Matlock. Pop. in 1901, 2899.

Healdsburg, *hēld'sbērg*, a banking city of Sonoma co., Cal. on the Russian River and on the California Northwestern R. 64 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is a farming, fruit, and mining region and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1800.

Healdston, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. about 90.

Healdville, *hēld'vil*, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt. on the Central Vermont R., 10 miles SSE of Rutland.

Healing Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss.

Healing Springs, a post-township of Davidson co., N. C., 18 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Healing Springs, a post-village and resort of Bath co., Va. about 20 miles WSW of Staunton. Here are several valuable thermal springs of repute in the treatment of chronic diseases. Pop. 75.

Heamer, a town and parish of Derbyshire, England, in a coal and iron region, 3 miles NE. of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 10,240.

Heard, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 313 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River. It has mineral deposits. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 6567; in 1900, 11,177.

Heardmont, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. on the Savannah River 22 miles SW of Abbeville. S. C. Pop. about 70.

Heard's Island, an island in the South Indian Ocean 220 miles SE. of Kerguelen Island, in lat. 53° 10' S. It is about 20 miles long and 10 miles wide and largely covered with ice and glaciers. It is much frequented by sealers.

Heardville, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 80.

Hearns, born a banking post-town of Robertson co., Tex. 4 miles E. of the Brazos River on the Houston and Texas the International and Great Northern and other railroads, 120 miles N. W. of Houston. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and hides. Pop. in 1900, 2129.

Heart Prairie, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis.

Heart River, in Dak. rises in the W. part of the state and enters the Missouri River near Bismarck. It is about 200 miles long.

Heart's Content, a resort of Newfoundland, on the SE. side of Trinity Bay. Lat. 47° 50' N. lon. 53° 20' W. Several Atlantic cables land here and there are overland wires to St. John's and Cape Ray. It has a good harbor and the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Pop. in 1901, 1079.

Heart's Delight, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland 6 miles SSW of Heart's Content.

Heart's Desire, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland 6 miles SSW of Heart's Content.

Heartstone, a post-village of Barren co., Ga. The banking point is Tipton. Pop. about 200.

Heart's Ease, a hamlet of Newfoundland at the entrance to Random Sound, 15 miles NW of Heart's Content.

Heartwell, a post-village of Kearney co., Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Minden. Pop. about 150.

Heartwellville, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt. 10 miles NE. of North Adams, Mass. Pop. about 175.

Heater, a post-village of Smith co., Miss.

Heath, a post-village and township (town) of Franklin co., Mass. about 15 miles E. of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900, 441.

Heath, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y.

Heath, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. bounded N. by the Clarion River. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Heath, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop. about 95.

Heathcote, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Meaford. Pop. about 150.

Heathcote, a town of Victoria 27 miles E. of Sandhurst, in a rich gold-field. Pop. about 1100.

Heatherton, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Antigonish. Pop. about 600.

Heath Spring, a banking post-town of Lancaster co., S. C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Heathsville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill.

Heathville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N. C. 6 miles NW of Enfield.

Heathville, a post village, capital of Northumberland co., Va., about 50 miles (direct) ENE of Richmond. It is on the Northern Neck peninsula. Pop. about 100.

Heath Town, or **Wednesfield Heath**, a town of Staffordshire, England, a NE. suburb of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901, 9441.

Heathville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. on Red Bank Creek, 9 miles by rail W. of Brookville. Pop. about 10.

Heaton Norris, a town of Lancashire, England, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 9476, in great part engaged in the textile industry.

Heavener, a post-town of the Cheotaw Nation, I. T., on the Fort Arthur Route. The banking point is Poteau. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Heavitree, a town of England, in Devonshire, adjacent to Exeter. Pop. in 1901, 7520.

Hebardville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Roberts. Pop. about 300.

Hebbardsville, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 5 miles SSW of Athens, on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 363

Hebbertsburg, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Tenn. about 50 miles W of Knoxville.

Hebbrownville, a post-village of Duval co. Tex. The banking point is Laredo. Pop. 166

Hebburn, a town of Durham England on the S bank of the estuary of the Tyne 4 miles E of Newcastle. It has ship-building yards and engineering and chemical works. It ships coal. Pop. in 1901 20 901

Hebbville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 166

Hebburn Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding 8 miles W of Halifax. Pop. in 1901 7536

Heber, a banking post-village capital of Cleburne co. Ark. 54 miles (direct) N by E of Little Rock. Pop. about 190

Heber, a post-city, capital of Wasatch co., Utah on the Provo River near the base of the Wasatch Mountains 45 miles SE of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900 1534

Hebertig, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Newville. Pop. 150

Hébertville, or **Labarre**, a post-village of Chicoutimi co. Quebec, 4 miles from Hébertville station, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Chicoutimi. Pop. in 1901 537

Hebrides, *hēbrīd-iz* or **Western Islands** (and *Éir dea*) a series of islands off the W coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 35' and 59° 34' N and lon. 5° and 8° W, consisting of two principal groups the Outer Hebrides — Lewis with Harris North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the co. of Ross and Cromarty and Inverness and the Inner Hebrides — Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canan, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, Colonsay, Jura,Islay, Arran, Bute etc. partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyll, in which counties and in Buteshire they are included. Total number not including the smaller isles, 150, about half of which are permanently inhabited. Total area, about 3000 sq. m. Pop. about 160 000. Arran and Bute are frequently not included in the Hebrides. The climate is moist and chilly in the Outer Hebrides much rain in winter but little snow. The herring fishery formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined. The rearing of sheep is the most profitable branch of industry. The language is Gaelic. The Hebrides in remote times were subject to the kings of Norway, but in 1266 were ceded to Scotland. They were then held by various native chieftains in vassalage to the Scottish monarch, but subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief who in 1544, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles. In the sixteenth century they were incorporated in Scotland.

Hebron (anc. *K'ryath-A* in Arab. *El-K'halil* *El-K'halil*) a town of Palestine, 10 miles SSW of Jerusalem. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills and in the deep, narrow valley of Maure. Around it are extensive vineyards. It has a large mosque, surrounded by walls, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs. Near the town, at Mamra, is the so-called Abraham's Oak. There are manufactures of glass-ware and goat-skin water bags and there is an active trade. Hebron figures as the residence of Abraham and the patriarchs as also of David. Pop. about 15 000 about one tenth of whom are Jews.

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town), Tolland co., Conn. about 20 miles SE of Hartford and 2½ miles from Torrville station, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of cordage and twine. Pop. of the town in 1900 1010

Hebron, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill. about 13 miles N of Woodstock on the Chicago and North-western R. Pop. in 1900, 611

Hebron, a banking post-town of Porter co. Ind., on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 51 miles SSE of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 794

Hebron, a post hamlet of Adams co. Iowa, near the Grand River about 48 miles SW of Des Moines.

Hebron, a post-station of Boone co., Ky. about 6 miles NE of Burlington

Hebron, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. in Hebron township (town) about 14 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 494

Hebron, a post-village of Lawrence co. Miss., 28 miles N of Beauregard. Pop. about 300

Hebron, a banking city capital of Thayer co. Neb. on the Little Blue River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 70 miles (direct) SW of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 1511

Hebron, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N. H. on Newfound Lake about 8 miles SW of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 214

Hebron, a post-township (town) and village of Washington co., N. Y. about 50 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. in 1900 1679 of the village, about 160

Hebron, a banking post-village of Morton co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 90

Hebron, a banking post-village of Licking co. Ohio on the Ohio Canal and on the Ohio Central Lines, near the South Fork of the Licking River 27 miles E. of Columbus. It has a tile-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 455

Hebron, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. about 23 miles NNE of Emporium. Pop. in 1900 915

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S. C. 20 miles S of Spartanburg

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Utah, about 45 miles NW of Tognerville

Hebron, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va. 24 miles W of Petersburg

Hebron, a post-village of Pleasants co., W. Va. 7 miles NW of Pennsboro. Pop. 125

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town) Jefferson co. Wis. on the Bark River, 8 miles N of Whitewater. It has manufactures of shingles. Pop. of the town in 1900 1669 of the village, about 300

Hebron, a port and Moravian mission station on Saigok Bay in the N part of Labrador. Lat. 58° 30' N

Hebron, a post-village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 4 miles from Yarmouth and on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 600

Hebron Station, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. Pop. about 75

Hebronville, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NE of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods and yarn. Pop. about 508

Hebronville, Duval co. Tex. See **HEBBROWNVILLE**.

Hebrus, the ancient name of the **MAESTRA**.

Hechtchakan, *hēch-kan* a town and commune of Mexico, state and 22 miles NE of the city of Campeche.

Henchington, *hēn-ing-ton* a town of Prussia, in Hehen soltern, on the Starzel, 31 miles ESW of Stuttgart. It has a palace with fine grounds, interesting churches, an old town-hall, and a bath establishment supplied by saline and phur springs. Near by on the steep Zollberg is the castle of Hohenzollern recently rebuilt and converted into a splendid edifice. Pop. about 4000

Hecho, a city, a town of Spain province of Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. about 1500. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper and argentiferous lead.

Hecker, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Badville. Pop. in 1900 290

Heckland, a post-hamlet of Vigo co. Ind. 8 miles N of Terre Haute.

Hecklingen, a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg. Pop. in 1900 5785

Heckmondwike, a town of England, co. of York West Riding 7½ miles WNW of Wakefield. It has manufactures of blankets and carpets, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901 9459

Heckscherville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. 6 miles W of Pottsville. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Minersville

Heckston, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario on a branch of the South Railco River 8 miles S of Kemptonville. Pop. 75

Heckton Mills, a post village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 150

Hecktown, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. 8 miles N of Bethlehem. Pop. 300

Hecla, or **Hecl'ia**, a volcano of Iceland, near its SW coast. Lat. 63° 50' N lon. 10° 42' W. Height above the sea, 5110 feet. It has several craters, the largest of which almost circular and about 1½ miles in circumference, has a depth of 200-300 feet. The volcano is composed chiefly of basalt and lava, but slag sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, which is destitute of vegetation. Nearly 20 eruptions have been recorded since the twelfth century, some of which were of marked violence (in 1187, 1200 1607 1656, 1766 etc.) the most recent was in 1878

Hecla, a post-village of Whitely co., Ind., 3½ miles WNW of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 200

Heclia, or **Heclia Works**, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. about 11 miles W of Utica. Pop. 150. The post-office is Vernon

Heclia, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9 miles S. of Tamaguan.

Hecla, a banking post-village of Brown co. S. Dak., is a farming and stock-raising region 3½ miles NE. by N.

of Aberdeen, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Hedra, Cape, on the NE. coast of Grant Land, Arctic America, is about lat. $82^{\circ} 55' N$ lon. $64^{\circ} 35' W$.

Hedra Cove, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the main island, in lat. $79^{\circ} 56' N$ lon. $15^{\circ} 48' E$.

Hector, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. 4 miles E of Portland. Pop. 70.

Hector, a banking post-village of Renville co. Minn. 40 miles E of Granite Falls, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Hector, a post-township (town) and village of Schuyler co. N. Y., about 15 miles W of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4137 of the village, about 200.

Hector, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Hector, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains in Alberta, NW of Laggan. Height estimated at 11,000 feet.

Hedderheim, héd-dér-him, a town of Prussia, in Rhenish-Nassau on the right bank of the Rhine, 6 miles NE of Hocht. It has large copper works. Pop. in 1900, 4561.

Heddesdorf, héd-dés-dorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NW of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900, 5868.

Hédé, á-dé, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles NW of Rennes. Pop. about 800.

Hedel, héd-el, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland on the Maase, 13 miles SW of Thiel.

Hedelingen, héd-el-íng, a village of Württemberg circle of the Neckar.

Hedemärken, héd-má-ken, an amt of eastern Norway still of Håuser bordering on Sweden. It is traversed by the Glommen and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. The northern portion has mountains nearly 6000 feet high. In addition to Lake Mydeen on the western border the largest body of water in the district is Lake Vinumund. Area, 10,021 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 125,850.

Hedemora, héd-má-má, a town of Sweden, 13 miles E of Kopparberg, 23 miles SE of Falun on the Western-Dal. Pop. about 1600.

Hedemünden, héd-mún-dén, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles SW of Göttingen on the Werra.

Hedersleben, héd-dér-lén, a village of Prussian Saxony, 6 miles SE of Heilbrunn. Pop. about 2500.

Hédervár, héd-dé-vá, a small town of Hungary, 13 miles NW of Raab, on the Little Schitt Island, formed by the Danube. It has a castle.

Hedge, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa.

Hedge City, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo.

Hedgehog, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. about 125.

Hedges, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 600.

Hedges, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky., 26 miles E of Lexington.

Hedges, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. The banking point is Paulding. Pop. about 250.

Hedgeville, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. about 23 miles W of Elmira.

Hedgeville, a post-town of Berkeley co., W. Va. on North Mountain, 7 miles NW of Martinsburg. It has lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Hedgman's River, in the NE. part of Virginia, unites with the Thornton River to form the North River.

Hedjaz, Arabia. See HEDJAZ.

Hedleyville, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Quebec. Pop. about 1400.

Hedon, a municipal borough of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles E of Hull. Pop. in 1901, 1610.

Hedrick, a post-village of Warren co., Ind. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Danville, Ill. Pop. about 200.

Hedrick, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 21 miles ESE of Oskaloosa on the Iowa Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Hedwiga Hill, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., 106 miles W by N of Austin.

Hedley, a parish of England, near Sheffield.

Hedemstedt, héd-má-dét, a commune of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 3 miles E of Haarlem.

Hedepem, héd-pém, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SW of Minden.

Heer, hain, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 14 miles E of Maestricht.

Heer Arnhemsekerke, hain á-rém-dé-kér-ke, a village of the Netherlands, in Enschede, 9 miles E of Middelburg.

Heerde, hain-dé, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 30 miles NE of Arnhem.

Heerd, hain, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Nassau. Pop. in 1900, 8003.

Heerenberg, hain-en-bérg, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 14 miles ENE of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier.

Heerenveen, hain-en-vein, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles SE of Leeuwarden. Pop. about 2500.

Heerhugowaard, hain-hoo-go-várd, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland near Alkmaar.

Heerlen, hain-lén, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 13 miles ENE of Maestricht. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Heeze, hái-zeh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles SE of Breda.

Heflin, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ala. 6 miles by rail W by S of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Hegg, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Hegins, a post-village and township of Schuykill co., Pa. 7 miles NW of Tremont. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2177 of the village about 800.

Hegyalia, héd-yá-yá, a chain of mountains in northern Hungary forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extends S between the Bodrog and Hernád rivers, between lat. 48° and $49^{\circ} N$. This is the *Chio-d-Or* of Hungary and produces the wine called Tokay. The highest elevation is about 5000 feet.

Hegyec, Hungary. See KÉK-HÉGYEC and KIS-HÉGYEC.

Heide, héd-el, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, near the North Sea, 21 miles NW of Gillekstadt. Pop. in 1900, 8113.

Heideck, héd-ék, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 23 miles E of Bamberg. Pop. about 800.

Heidelberg, héd-el-bérg, a city of the grand-duchy of Baden formerly capital of the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Neckar, 22 miles NNE of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 40,121, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Königstuhl (1850 feet) and of a lower mountain called the Geisberg and is surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards. The old town consists of a long main street into which open many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares. A newer residential quarter has arisen to the W and a villa quarter has sprung up on the right bank of the river. Among the notable structures are several churches, the university buildings, the town hall, and the vast and imposing castle, crowning a height about 300 feet above the town. This splendid residence of the Electors Palatine, one of the most interesting architectural monuments of its kind, portions of which date from the Middle Ages, is in great part a ruin. The most beautiful portions are the Otto-Henrichs-Bau, a superb example of German Renaissance style dating from the middle of the sixteenth century and the Friedrich-Bau erected half a century later. In one of the cellars of the castle is the great Heidelberg tun which holds 800 hogheads. The University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386, is the oldest university in the German Empire and after the universities of Prague and Vienna, the oldest of the German universities. It has a library of 400,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts and is one of the most celebrated schools in Europe. Its students number over 1300. The town is embellished with numerous sculptural monuments. In the sixteenth century Heidelberg was prominent as a seat of Calvinism. In 1622 Tilly took it by storm and gave it up to pillage. In 1688 the French took the town and partially burned it and in 1693 it again fell into their hands and was destroyed. It has belonged to Baden since 1803. Heidelberg has manufactures of beer, cigars, leather, surgical appliances, machinery, etc.

Heidelberg, héd-el-bérg, a post-village of Lucas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Heidelberg, a post-town of Jasper co., Minn. The banking point is Laurel. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Heidelberg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Heidelberg, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2379.

Heidelberg, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Heidelberg, a municipality of Cape Colony, 23 miles E. of Swellendam in a district of the same name. Pop. 900.

Heidelberg, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

Heidelberg, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 6 miles NW of Berlin. Pop. 400.

Heidelberg, a town, capital of Heidelberg district, of the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, 60 miles SSE of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. It is a gold-mining centre. Pop. 2000. Elevation, 6025 feet.

Heidelberg, héd-el-bérg, a town of Baden, 13 miles ENE of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 2000.

Heiden, hi'den, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles from Appenzel is a favorite health-resort. Pop. 2000. Elevation, 2655 feet.

Heidenheim, hi'den-hime, a town of Württemberg, on the Rhine E of the Rastatt Alb 23 miles NNE of Ulm. It has manufactures of cotton, cigars, machinery, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,501.

Heidenheim, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 21 miles SSE of Ansbach. Pop. about 1500.

Heidenheimer, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point in Temple. Pop. about 250.

Heidingsfeld, hi'ding-felt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 2 miles E of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 4154.

Heidersburg, hi'ders-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Heilbron, hi'l-bron, a town in the V part of the Orange River Colony South Africa, capital of a district of the same name, 190 miles (direct) NE by V of Bloemfontein with which it is connected by rail. Here are coal-mines and in the vicinity iron-ore is found. Pop. about 880.

Heilbronn, hi'l-bron, a town of Württemberg on both sides of the Neckar, 26 miles N of Stuttgart. On the site of the medieval fortifications are fine promenades, but the four-cornered Götz tower in which Götz von Berlichingen was imprisoned still remains. The principal buildings are the medieval church of St. Kilian, in Gothic style, with a finely carved altar; the Gothic church of St. Nicholas, in which in 1523 the first Protestant divine services were held; the town hall with an interesting clock; and the German House, originally an imperial palace, in which the Treaty of Heilbronn between the Swedes and the German Protestants, was concluded in 1633. Near the church of St. Kilian are the medicinal springs to which Heilbronn owes its name. The industries comprise the manufacture of silver articles, soda, engines, steam boilers, machinery, paper, sugar chemicals, cigars, chocolate, etc. There are important salt-works. Viticulture is a very important industry and an active trade is carried on. Pop. in 1900 37,891.

Heiligenbühl, hi'l-ghen-bül, a town of Prussia, 26 miles SW of Königsberg, near the Frische-Haff. Pop. in 1900, 4250.

Heiligenberg, hi'l-ghen-bérg, a village of Baden 13 miles NNE of Constance. The castle of the Fürstentum, located here, is famous for its carved ceiling.

Heiligenblut, hi'l-ghen-blüt, a village of Austria, in Carinthia on the S declivity of the Grossglockner about 4600 feet above the sea. It is a tourist centre for the exploration of the Grossglockner and the Pastern Glacier.

Heiligenhafen, hi'l-ghen-haf, a watering place on the Baltic Sea, in Neukleberg-Schwärz near Dobrosan.

Heiligenhafen, hi'l-ghen-haf, a seaport town of Prussia, in Schleiswig-Holstein on the Baltic 33 miles E of Kiel. Pop. in 1900 2415.

Heiligenkreuz, hi'l-ghen-kroiz, a village of Lower Austria, 8 miles NW of Baden. It has a Cistercian abbey, with an interesting medieval church and a large brewery.

Heiligenstadt, hi'l-ghen-stát, a town of Prussian Saxony 48 miles NW of Erfurt, on the Leine. It has a number of cigar factories and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900 7349.

Heiligenstadt, a suburban district of Vienna in the extreme northern part of the city.

Heilmannsdorf, hi'l-man-dorf, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 4 miles NW of Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Heilprin Land, the name of a portion of the still largely unknown land-masses lying N of Greenland and separated from that island by Peary (Nordvaskjöld?) Channel. It is largely destitute of snow-covering.

Heilsberg, hi'l-bérg, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles SE of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has tanneries and oil and flour mills. Pop. in 1900 5514.

Heilbrunn, hi'l-brun, a town of Bavaria Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 miles NNE of Ansbach. It was once the seat of a celebrated Cistercian monastery some of whose buildings still remain. Pop. about 1900.

Heiltsu-is-Maurup, a small town of France, in Normandy, 28 miles ESE of Cherbourg.

Heimbachheim, hi'm-bach, a town of Württemberg 14 miles W of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1300.

Heimannsdorf, a post-village of Williamsburg co. S C. Pop. 60.

Heino, hi'no, a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 8 miles SW of Zwolle.

Heinrichs, hi'n-riks, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles NW of Schleiswig. Pop. about 2000.

Heinrichshaus, hi'n-riks-haus, a watering-place of Switzerland, in Appenzel Outer Rhodes, adjoining the town of Herlium. Elevation, 2645 feet.

Heinrichsgrün, hi'n-riks-grün, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Glatz, on the S declivity of the Hradecký. It has a fine castle. Lace-making is carried on. Pop. about 1750.

Heinrichswalde, hi'n-riks-wáld, a town of East Prussia, 39 miles NW of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 2357.

Heinberg, hi'n-bérg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Wurm. Pop. in 1900 2254.

Heiðker Island, Heiðker, in Scotland 7 miles W of North Uist. Length from E to W 2 miles.

Heislerville, hi's-ter-vil, a post-village of Cumberland co., N J., about 14 miles E of Millville and 1 mile from Delaware Bay. Pop. about 300.

Heissen, hi's-sen, a village and commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Mülheim an der Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 3568 of the commune, 13,959.

Heistersburg, hi's-ter-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa. about 40 miles E of Pittsburg.

Heisterheim, hi's-ter-hime, a town of Baden 12 miles SW of Freiburg. Pop. about 1250.

Heizer, a post-village of Barton co. Kan.

Hajam, Haidjam, hi-dz (the land of pilgrimage) a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea from the Gulf of Akabah to about the parallel of 26° N lat. It runs in the interior to elevations of over 6000 feet. It is almost everywhere a sandy stony or otherwise unproductive country but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, with the supports of Jiddah and Yanbo al-Bahr. It now forms a vilayet of the Turkish dominions with an area of about 68,900 sq m. Pop. estimated at about 300,000.

Hakia, Iceland. See Hama.

Halbra, a village of Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900 911.

Halburg, hál-búrg, a town of Germany in Saxony-Meiningen, 10 miles E of Hildburghausen. Pop. about 1000.

Helde, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg 0 miles N of Roermond.

Heider, hál-dér (Dutch, *De Heider* dè hál-dér), a strongly fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in North Holland, at the N extremity of that province 41 miles N of Amsterdam and separated by the Marsdijk 2 miles across, from the island of Texel. It is connected by the great North Holland Canal with Amsterdam. About 1 mile from the town, at the entrance to the canal, is the harbor of Nieuwvliet (which see). Heider is protected from the sea by a colossal dyke faced with Norwegian granite. Pop. in 1899, 75,150.

Heiderberg, N Y. a range of hills in Albany and Schoharie cos. rising about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. They give name to a formation of Silurian limestone and to a period of geological history.

Heidenrode, hi'd-ród, a town of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles WSW of Merseburg. Pop. about 3500.

Helena, a post-village of Shelby co. Ala. on the Cahawbe River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles S of Birmingham. It has iron-ore works, etc. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 300.

Helena, a city capital of Phillips co. Ark. on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles below Memphis and 100 miles E. by S of Little Rock on the Arkansas Midland and other railroads. It has cotton-gins and compresses, lumber mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900 5550.

Helena, a post-town of Tazewell co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Macon. Pop. in 1900 604.

Helena, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles S. of Meyersville. Pop. about 100.

Helena, a post-village of Scott co., Minn. 38 miles SW of St. Paul.

Helena, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo. on the Burlington Route.

Helena, hi'l-é-né, a city, the capital of Montana and of Lewis and Clarke co. is Frickley Pear Valley near the Rocky Mountains, about 14 miles W of the Missouri River and 115 miles N of Virginia City. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. Lat. 46° 35' N. lon. 111° 34' W. It has rich gold mines, which were discovered in Sept., 1864; silver, copper and galena are also found here. Helena contains various public buildings, the state capitol, an assay office, smelters and concentrators, breweries, soap, brick, tile and sewer-pipe works, cracker plant, lumber and quartz-mills, etc. It has also an insane asylum and is the seat of the Montana Wesleyan University, St. Vincent's Academy and St. Mary's College. The famous East Channel Gulch, one of the richest gold-deposits, runs through the city. Elevation of the city, 3930 feet. Pop. in 1890, 12,834, in 1900, 10,770.

Helena, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the St. Regis River, at the mouth of the Deer River, 44 miles ENE of Ogdensburg. It is on the Grand Trunk and the New York and Ottawa Rrs. Pop. about 200.

Helena, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio. The banking point is Gibsonburg. Pop. about 450.

Helena, a post town of Newberry co., S. C. on the Southern R. 48 miles WNW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 289.

Helena, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex. on the San Antonio River about 50 miles SE by E. of San Antonio. Pop. about 180.

Helena, or **South Hinckinbrook**, a post-village of Huntington co., Quebec, on the Trout River 14 miles WSW of Huntington. Pop. about 350.

Helena Station, Mason co., Ky. See **HELENA**.

Helena Franconia, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. 3 miles W of Clarion. Pop. about 50.

Helensburgh, hēl-gu-hū-rūh a town and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, beautifully situated on the Firth of Clyde at the entrance of the Garadock 4 miles N of Greenock. Pop. in 1901 8354.

Helenville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. about 360.

Helenswood, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail S by W of Winfield. Pop. about 360.

Helensmatta, hēl-gu-sū-tā a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. 1½ miles from Locust Gap. It has coal and iron.

Helge-A, hēl-ghe-a a river in the S. of Sweden enters the Baltic at Åhus, 12 miles SSE. of Christianstad, after a course of 30 miles.

Heligoland, hēl-gō-lānt, in English often called **Heligoland**, hēl-gō-lānt (holy land) an island in the North Sea belonging to the Prussian province of Schleswig Holstein. It is 45 miles NW of the mouth of the Elbe and Weser. It consists of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea and contains a little town of about 400 houses. It has a light-house, completed in 1902, which throws at intervals of 5 seconds an electric flash of 30 000 000 candle-power. The inhabitants, mostly of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots or in haddock and lobster fisheries. Heligoland is one of the most frequented of the North Sea bathing resorts and is considered an important point in connection with the naval defense of Germany. It was held in high veneration in ancient times, being regarded as sacred to the god Fœnia. It was owned by the English from 1807 to 1890 when it was acquired by Germany. It is the seat of a royal biological station. Pop. in 1904 2307.

Helicon, hēl-ē-hōn a mountain group of Greece in southwestern Boeotia. It was anciently celebrated as the seat of the Muses. The highest summit is more than 5000 feet above the sea. The western portion now bears the name of Pulicorona the eastern, that of Zagora.

Helicon, a post-village of Winston co., Ala.

Heligoland, North Sea. See **HELGOLAND**.

Heliopeilis See **MATAMOROS** and **BALANEX**.

Helix, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. about 75.

Helix, a post-village of Yamhill co., Oregon. Pop. 50.

Helicada, hēl-lā-dā (anc. *Sperda*), a river of Greece, flows E and enters the Gulf of Lemnos, N. of Thermopylae after a course of 50 miles.

Heliam, a post-village of York co., Pa. is Heliam township, on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles WSW of Columbia. It has manufactures of cigars, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900 2057 of the village about 500.

Helias See **GASCON**.

Helibourg, a sanatorium station on the NE. side of the island of Réunion.

Heliehāk, hēl-lēh-bēk a fishing village and watering place of Denmark on the island of Seeland, at the N. on the Sound, 4 miles NW of Elsinore.

Helienoord, hēl-lēn-ōōrd a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 17 miles SE. of Zwolle.

Helien, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 90.

Heliers Corners, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind.

Helierstown, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles E. of Bethlehem. Pop. in 1900 745.

Heliespost See **DARDANELLES**.

Helioetalsis, hēl-lēh-fēt-ā-lē-sis, or **Helioetalsis**, hēl-lēh-fēt-ā-lē-sis a fortified seaport town of the North Atlantic, province of South Holland, on the Haringvliet, co. of the arms of the Meuse, 17 miles SW of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1900 4290.

Hell Gate, N. Y. a narrow rocky part of the East River 7 miles from the Battery or lower end of Manhattan Island. The navigation of this strait was formerly dangerous and difficult, but the rocks which obstructed it have been removed.

Hell Gate River, Mont., is formed by Deerledge Creek and the Little Blackfoot River which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite in Deerledge co. It unites with the Bitter Root River in Montana co. near the town of Missoula. Below this junction the stream is called Bitter Root (or Clark's) River.

Hellin, hēl-yēn a town of Spain in Murcia, 35 miles SSE of Albaceta. It has remains of a Roman fortress Sulphur is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 12,558.

Hellville, the capital of Nomi-Bé island, in the Nomi-Bé group of islands.

Helmer, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 76.

Helmarshausen, hēl-marsh-hā-sen a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 22 miles N of Cassel. Pop. about 1560.

Helmsbrachte, hēlm-brācht a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, NW of München. Pop. about 5000.

Helms, hēlmsh a river of Prussian Saxony joins the Unstrut 2 miles SE of Artern. Length 45 miles.

Helmsend, a river of Asia. See **HELEND**.

Helmsar, a post-village of Stumbe co., Ind. The banking point is Ashley. Pop. 100.

Helmershausen, hēl-marsh-hā-sen a town of Saxony 9 miles W of Meiningen. Pop. about 900.

Helmet Peak, Colo. a mountain in the SW part of the state, near lat. 37° 25' N and lon. 108° 8' W. Height, 12,643 feet.

Helmsertta, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Jamesburg. It has manufactures of snuff. Pop. in 1800 447.

Helmsick, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio 32 miles N of Lancaster.

Helmond, hēl-mōnt (Pr. pron. *hēl-mōn'*) a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant near the Aa 21 miles SSE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1896, 11 430 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Helmsdale, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of South Ayrshire, on the E. coast, 10 miles by rail NE of Galloway.

Helmsley, a town of England co. of York, North Riding on the Ry, 12 miles E by N of Thirsk. Pop. about 1500.

Helmsstadt, hēlm-stādt a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 10 miles W of Würzburg. Pop. about 1100.

Helmsstedt, hēlm-stēdt a town of Germany duchy of Brunswick 21 miles E of Brunswick. It is an old-fashioned town, but its fortifications have been turned into promenades. Among the principal edifices are a Lutheran church, with a splendid mediæval portal the buildings of the university which existed here from 1510 to 1809 and the modern gymnasium. The manufactures include agricultural machines, shoes, earthenware, soap, tobacco and tobacco-pipes. Pop. in 1900 14,329.

Helmsud, hēl-mūd written also **Helmond** and **Helmsud** (anc. *Symon d'us* or *Symon d'ur'*) a river of Afghanistan, runs 55 miles W of Kabul, flows generally SW and near lat. 31° 30' N and lon. 62° E enters Lake Hamun by several mouths after a total course estimated at 550 miles. Its principal affluent is the Argandah, which joins it from the left. Its banks are very fertile, but at a little distance the country on either side is a mere arid waste.

Helmsville, a post-village of Deerledge co., Mont. Pop. 100.

Helotes, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., on Helotes Creek 15 miles NW of San Antonio.

Heloyer, a post-village of Carbon co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo.

Helmsborg, hēl-sing-bōrg a seaport of Sweden 74 n. of Malmö, 33 miles NNW of Malmö on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. It has a good harbor and an extensive trade and its recent growth has been extremely rapid. Pop. in 1900 24,870.

Helmsfors, hēl-sing-fōrs a seaport town of Russia, capital of Finland on the Gulf of Finland 104 miles SSE of Åbo. Lat. of observatory 60° 9' 42" N lon. 24° 57' 17" E. It is connected by railroad with St. Petersburg. The city is the seat of a Lutheran archbishop and contains a fine town-hall, a university, removed here from Åbo in 1837 and having in 1904, 2772 students (including 585 women) with a library of 100 000 volumes various museums a meteorological observatory polytechnical institute etc. Its harbor is defended by the strong fortress of Sveaborg. Pop. in 1900 93,317.

Helmsgrä, a town of Denmark. See **HELENSGRÄ**.

Helston, a borough of England co. of Cornwall, 10 miles WSW of Falmouth. Pop. in 1901 3388.

Helton, hēl-tōw (Hav. *Nagy Dismód* nēj-dī-s'pōd'), a village of Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt.

Helton, a post-township of Ashe co., N. C. Pop. in 1900, 1199.

Haltersville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind., on the Southern Indiana R. 5 miles N.E. of Bedford. Pop. about 400

Helwan, hi-lou-an, a town and watering place of Egypt, about 10 miles E of Cairo and about 2 miles E of the Nile. Pop. about 8000

Helvellyn, one of the highest mountains of England, co. of Cumberland, forming part of the mountain-chain between Kewick and Ambleside. Height, 3118 feet

Helvetia, the Latin name of SWITZERLAND
Helvetia, hel-vet-she, a post-village of Pima co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 400 It has copper mining interests

Helvetia, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., in a coal mining region 14 miles NE by S of Punxsutawney, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. about 300

Helvetia, a post-village and Swiss settlement of Randolph co. W. Va., 58 miles S of Clarkburg. Pop. 300

Helvetia, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 518

Helvoetsluis See HALLVORTSLUIS

Helvoort, hel-voyt a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles SW of Bois-le-Duc

Hemattito, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 24 miles S by W of St. Louis. Pop. about 300

Hemau, ha-mow, a town of Bavaria, 13 miles WNW of Ratibon. Pop. about 1800

Hemel Hempstead, a town of England, co. of Hertford, 23 miles NW of London. It has manufactures of straw, plant, paper, etc. Pop. in 1901 11,204

Hemelingen, ha-meh-ling-en, a village of Hanover, Prussia, 4 miles from Bremen. The inhabitants are largely employed in manufacturing cigars for Bremen houses. Pop. in 1900 6077

Hemet, a banking post-village of Riverside co. Cal. in a fruit-growing region on the Southern California R. 40 miles SE by S of San Bernardino. Pop. about 250

Hemlockford, a banking post-village of Boxburg co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 73 miles WNW of Hyanus. Pop. in 1900 133

Hemlock, a post-village of Howard co. Ind. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. about 100

Hemlock, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Merrill. Pop. 170

Hemlock, a post-village of Livingston co. N. Y. The banking point is Livonia Station. Pop. about 350

Hemlock, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 531

Hemlock, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 927

Hemlock Grove a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio.

Hemlock Hollow, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 115

Hemlock Lake, N. Y. between Ontario and Livingston co. is 7 miles long and nearly 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Housay Creek.

Hemlock Lake, a village of New York See HEMLOCK

Hemming, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. The banking point is Pilot Point. Pop. about 90

Hemmingford, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 36 miles S of Montreal. It is a port of entry and contains saw-, grist- and carding-mills. Pop. in 1901 338.

Hemp, a post-village of Moore co., N. C. The banking point is Sanford or Carthage.

Hempfield, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Hempfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 8236

Hemphill, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E. by Indian Territory. Area, 800 sq. m. Capital, Canadian. Pop. in 1900, 816

Hemphill, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. about 100

Hemphill, a post-village, capital of Sabine co. Tex. 20 miles SE of San Augustine. Pop. about 200

Hemple, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 75
Hempstead, a county in the SW part of Arkansas, has an area of 723 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Little Missouri River and on the SW. by the Red River, which is here navigable. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 22,705 in 1900, 34,101

Hempstead, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Nassau co. N. Y. in Hempstead township (town) on the Long Island R. 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has the Hempstead Institute and various manufactures. The town is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean and

comprises East Rockaway and other villages. Pop. in 1900 27,066; of the village 2582

Hempstead, a banking post-village, capital of Waller co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 90 miles NW of Houston. It is in a cotton and stock-raising region. Pop. about 1800

Hempstead Bay, N. Y. situated on the S. side of Long Island is 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Hema, a town of Byria. See HEMA

Hemad, hem-ad, a Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles NNE. of Hernösund. Length from N to S, 3 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Hemagar, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala.

Hem and Chickens, a group of islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, about 9 miles W of Point Pelee Island. The Hem covers about 5 acres the Chickens are mere rocks.

Hennares, A-ná-rés a river of Spain in New Castile, joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 miles ESE of Madrid, after a SW course of 75 miles.

Hemeh, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is New Bloomfield. Pop. about 135

Mendays, me-da a small seaport of France, department of Basen-Pyrénées, 12 miles SW of Bayonne, on the Bidassoa.

Henderson, a county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 323 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Henderson River. Capital, Oquawka. Pop. in 1890 9670 in 1900 10,830

Henderson, a western county of Kentucky has an area of 414 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the SE. by the Green River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890, 22,136 in 1900 32,907

Henderson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Blue Ridge and on the W. by the French Broad River. Capital, Hendersonville. Pop. in 1890 12,680 in 1890, 14,364

Henderson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is drained by Beech and Big Sandy creeks, affluents of the Tennessee River. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890 10,336 in 1900 14,117

Henderson, a county in the NE. part of Texas, Area, 940 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and on the SW. by the Trinity River. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890 12,293 in 1900 19,910

Henderson, a post-village of Pike co., Ala. 12 miles SW of Troy

Henderson, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. 10 miles from Perry station. Pop. about 250

Henderson, a post-town of Knox co., Ill. 5 miles N of Galzburg, on the Burlington Route. Coal has been mined here. Pop. in 1900 170

Henderson, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail N of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 244.

Henderson, a banking city capital of Henderson co. Ky. on the Ohio River 10 miles below Evansville Ind., and 14 miles N of Hopkinsville, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It has tobacco-factories, cotton- and woolen-mills, foundries and machine-shops etc. It is a cotton and tobacco region. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 8535 in 1900 10,272.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of East Carroll parish, La.
Henderson, a post-village of Piscataqua co. Me. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 200

Henderson, a post-village of Caroline co. Md., 54 miles by rail SSW of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 200

Henderson, a post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich. on the Shiawassee River 9 miles N of Corunna. Pop. 100

Henderson, a banking city, capital of Sibley co. Minn. on the left or W. bank of the Minnesota River about 30 miles below Mankato and 50 miles SW of Minneapolis on the Northwestern Line. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 904

Henderson, a post-village of Webster co., Mo. about 13 miles ESE. of Springfield. Pop. 160

Henderson, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 308.

Henderson, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. in Henderson township (town) about 10 miles SW of Water town and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1900 374; of the town, 1014. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario.

Henderson, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Vance co. N. C. 14 miles N by E of Raleigh on the Southern R. and the Seaboard Air Line. It has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, cotton-seed oil, knitted goods, wagons etc., and is the seat of several academic schools. Pop. in 1900, 8742.

Henderson, a township of Huntington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 915

Henderson, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1041

Henderson, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 11 miles SW of Franklin. Pop. 66

Henderson, a banking post-village, capital of Chester co., Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 16 miles SE. by E. of Jackson. Pop. about 1200

Henderson, a banking post-village, capital of Bush co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 40 miles SW of Marshall. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 1600

Henderson, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1900, 304

Henderson Harbor, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y. on Henderson Bay, 4 miles SW of Sackett's Harbor

Henderson Island, Pacific Ocean. See ELIZABETH ISLAND

Henderson Lake, Essex co., N. Y. is about 24 miles long and is connected with Lake Sandford by the Adirondack River. It is 18.4 feet above tide-water. On its eastern bank were located the Adirondack Iron Works.

Hendersons Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Hendersons Springs, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

Hendersonville, a banking post-town capital of Henderson co. N. C. on the Southern and the Transylvania R. 30 miles NW of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 1917

Hendersonville, a post-village of Colleton co. S. C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. about 275

Hendersonville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 15 miles N by E of Nashville. Pop. about 215

Hendley, a post-village of Furnas co., Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Beaver City. Pop. about 300

Henden, a parish and town of Middlesex co., England 7 miles from St. Albans and 6 miles from the centre of London. Pop. in 1901, 22,450

Hendrick, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala.

Hendricks, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Ellet River and by White Lick Creek. Capital, Davilla. Pop. in 1890, 21,488; in 1900, 21,362

Hendricks, a post-village of Upson co., Ga. Pop. about 80

Hendricks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Minn. Pop. about 400

Hendricks, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 5 miles S of Pottsville

Hendricks, a post-town of Tucker co., W. Va. on the Dry Fork and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Davis. Pop. in 1900, 317

Hendrick's Head, a point at the entrance of the Sheepscott River Me., has a fixed light.

Hendrickson, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 13 miles N of Poplar Bluff.

Hendricks Store, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va.

Hendrix, a post-hamlet of MeLean co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 2 miles S of Bloomington

Hendrum, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 17 miles W of Ada. Pop. about 200

Hendrysburg, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 5 miles N of Barnesville and about 20 miles W of Wheeling W. Va. Pop. about 300

Hendyoreck, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N. Y.

Henner, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 300

Heng-chow, hêng ch'oh co., a city of China, province of Ha-sen, on the Heng kiang

Hengelo, hêng neh lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 34 miles SE of Zwolle. Pop. (commune) in 1892, 14,908 largely engaged in the textile industry

Hengels, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles ENE of Arnhem. Pop. of the commune in 1899, 14,908

Hengersberg, hêng'ers-b'erg, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 25 miles NW of Passau. Pop. 1600

Heng-kiang, a river of China. See SIANG-KIANG

Henin-Liétard, à-ni' le-à'tar', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles ESE of Béthune. It has coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,327

Henley, a decayed post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. on the Klamath River, about 20 miles NNE of Trask. Pop. 99

Henley, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 100

Henley-in-Arden, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the confluence of the Arrow and the Aine, 84 miles W of Warwick. Pop. about 1000

Henley-on-Thames, a municipal borough of Eng. land, co. and 23 miles SE. of Oxford. The town is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Thames, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. It has an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a Gothic church with a lofty spire, and a grammar-school. It is celebrated as the place where the great regatta of amateur oarsmen is held annually in July. Pop. in 1901, 5984

Henleyville, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal. 14 miles W of Tehama station

Henlo'pen, Cape, on the E coast of Delaware, at the entrance of Delaware Bay on the SW side, 13 miles SSW of Cape May. Lat. of light 38° 47' N. lon 76° 5' 30' W

Henne, a minor port of Haiti on the S shore of the NW peninsula.

Henneberg, hên neh b'erg, a village of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen 6 miles SW of Meiningen. Here stood the medieval castle of Henneberg which gave its name to the counts of Henneberg.

Hennebent, hên neh b'ent, a town of France in Mer hiban on the Blavet, 26 miles WNW of Vannes. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. about 6000 (commune, about 6000)

Hen'epin, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 473 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and E. by the Mississippi River on the S by the Minnesota River and on the NW by the Crow River. The surface is undulating and is diversified with numerous small lakes, one of which is Minneapolis. Capital, Minneapolis. Pop. in 1890, 186,394 in 1900, 228,340

Hennessip, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ill. on the left bank of the Illinois River 114 miles SW of Chicago. It is a shipping point for produce. Pop. in 1900, 415

Hennersdorf, hên neh d'orf, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Lauenburg. Here Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons and Austrians on Nov. 24, 1745

Hennersdorf (Bohem. Jandrichow) a town of Austrian Silesia, district of Jägerndorf. Pop. in 1900, 2660

Hennessey, a banking city of Kingfisher co., Okla., 41 miles N of Union City on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1287

Henniker, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N. H. on the Concord River 16 miles W of Concord and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900, 1607

Henning, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. about 200

Henning, a banking post-village of Ottumwa co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R., 55 miles E of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 645

Henning, a banking post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. 9 miles by rail N of Covington. It has cotton in dusters. Pop. about 500

Hennings Mill, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio 28 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. 75

Heno, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 300

Henri-Chapelle, ô-ni' res' chà p'ell, a village of Belgium 17 miles ENE of Liège.

Henrichesmont, ô-ni' res' mônt, a small town of France in Cher, 17 miles W of Sancerre.

Henrico, hên-ri' ko, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 273 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Chickahominy River and on the SW by the James River. The county has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Richmond which is the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 103,544 in 1900, 115,112

Henrietta, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., about 19 miles NE of Jackson. Pop. 300

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Windsor station

Henrietta, sometimes called East Henrietta, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. is Henrietta township (town) about 5 miles E of Rochester. The town is bounded on the W by the Genesee River. Pop. in 1900, 2063 of the village, about 200

Henrietta, a post-town of Rutherford co., N. C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Rutherfordton. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop. in 1900, 1250

Henrietta, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 5 miles NW of Oberlin. Pop. about 190

Henrietta, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 23 miles E by E. of Altoona. Pop. about 340

Henrietta, a post-office of Chatham co. Tenn.
Henrietta, a banking post-town capital of Clay co. Tex. 96 miles NW of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton-gins, grain-elevators, flour and lumber-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1014.

Henrietta, a post-township (town) of Richland co Wis. about 12 miles N of Richland Center. Pop. in 1900 1140 of the village, about 180.

Henrietta Island, one of the outer Lushkov (or New Siberian) Islands in about lat. 77° 20' N lon 137° 25' E, lying N of the coast of Siberia.

Henrietta Maria, Cape, in Canada, the dividing point on the W between Hudson and James Bays. Lat. 55° 10' N lon 82° 40' W.

Henry, the most southeastern county of Alabama. Area, 902 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Chattahoochee River which separates it from Georgia. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1890 24,347 in 1900 38,147.

Henry, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 337 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the South River an affluent of the Ocmulgee. Capital, McDonough. Pop. in 1890 15,220 in 1900 13,692.

Henry, a county in the NW part of Illinois, has an area of 840 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Rock River is intersected by the Green River and is also drained by Edwards Creek. The county has valuable mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890 33,388 in 1900 40,949.

Henry, a county in the E part of Indiana, has an area of 305 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and also drained by Fall Creek. Capital, Newcastles. Pop. in 1890 23,878 in 1900, 25,088.

Henry, a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River and also drained by Cedar Creek. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1890 13,898 in 1900, 20,622.

Henry, a county in the N part of Kentucky. Area, 303 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Kentucky River which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Newmarket. Pop. in 1890 14,164 in 1900 14,620.

Henry, a county in the W part of Missouri, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by Deep Water and Tebo creeks. The Osage River touches the SE corner. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890 23,235 in 1900 28,064.

Henry, a county in the NW part of Ohio, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maumee River and also drained by Beaver Creek. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. in 1890 25,090 in 1900 37,332.

Henry, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 826 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee and Big Sandy rivers and is partly drained by the North and South Forks of the Obion River which rise in it. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890 21,970 in 1900 24,208.

Henry, a county in the S part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 428 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smith's River, an affluent of the Dan River. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. in 1890, 13,293 in 1900 19,265.

Henry, a post-village of Bennecko co. Idaho.

Henry, a banking city of Marshall co. Ill. on the right or W bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 33 miles NNE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1837.

Henry, a post-village of Vermilion parish La. Pop. about 75.

Henry, a post-village of Bay co., Mo. 5 miles N of Lexington. Pop. about 376.

Henry, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 208.

Henry, a banking post-village of Codrington co. S. Dak., 18 miles by rail W of Waterville. Pop. in 1900 191.

Henry, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail S by W of Paris. Pop. 175.

Henry, a town of Clay co. W. Va. Pop. in 1900 239.

Henry, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va. Pop. 75.

Henry, a post-village of Prescott co. Ontario, 41 miles S of L. Orignal.

Henry, Cape, on the coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, on the S side, 12 miles S by W of Cape Charles. Lat. of light, 36° 56' N lon 75° 4' W.

Henry Clay Factory, or Hokeby, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. 24 miles NW of Wilmington. It has manufactures of worsted yarns. Pop. about 300.

Henryville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Henryetta, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I. T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 400.

Henry, Fort. See Fort Henry.

Henry Lake, Idaho, lies among the Rocky Mountains, near the SW border of Montana, about lat. 44° 38' N It is 3 miles long and 645 feet above the level of the sea. Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in the lake.

Henry Mountains, in southeastern Utah chiefly in Garfield co. are of volcanic (laccolitic) formation. They lie W of the Colorado River. Height about 11,000 feet.

Henry's Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Severn co. Teen 11 miles SSE of Strawberry Plains.

Henry's Fork of the Green River rises among the Uinta Mountains, on the slope of Gilbert's Peak near the S border of Uinta co. Wyo. and enters the Green River in Sweetwater co., after a course of about 70 miles.

Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in Henry Lake, Idaho among the Rocky Mountains. It enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 40' N lon 112° W. It is about 168 miles long.

Henryton, a post-village of Carroll co. Md. Pop. 60.

Henryville, a post-village of Clark co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles N of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 350.

Henryville, Monroe co., Pa. 5 miles NW of Stroudsburg.

Henryville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. 25 miles SW of Columbia.

Henryville, or Saint George de Henryville, also known as Rivière de Saint-Jacques, also called Rivière de Saint-Jacques, a post-village of Iberville co. Quebec, on Rivière du Sud 9 miles W of Malmesbury. Pop. about 600. It is on the Quebec Southern R.

Henshaw, a banking post-village of Huron co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles SE of Goderich. Pop. in 1901 820.

Hensel, a post-village of Pembina co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Cavalier. Pop. about 260.

Hensel, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Quarryville. Pop. about 100.

Henshaw, a post-village of Taylor co. Iowa. The banking point is Villisca. Pop. 150.

Hensley, a post-village of Saline co., Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 400.

Hensley, a post-village of Yancey co. N. C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. about 125.

Henson, a post-village of Hinsdale co., Colo. The banking point is Lusk City. Pop. 150.

Hensonville, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y., about 40 miles SSW of Albany. Pop. 225.

Henssda, hèn-sà-dà a town of Burma, capital of the district of Henssda, on the Irrawaddy, 66 miles WNW of Pagan. Pop. about 20,000.

Hepburn, a post-town of Page co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail N. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Hepburn, a post-village of Hardin co. Ohio. The banking point is Kenton. Pop. about 176.

Hepburn, a post-township of Lyscombing co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 187.

Hepburnville, a post-village of Lyscombing co. Pa. The banking point is Williamsport. Pop. about 160.

Hephzibah, a post-town of Richmond co. Ga. on the Southern R. 14 miles SW of Augusta. It has kaolin mines, etc. Pop. in 1900 541.

Hepler, a post-cty of Crawford co. Kan. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 30 miles SW of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Hepler, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. about 20 miles W of Pottsville. Pop. 100.

Heppenheim, hēp-pen-hime (Heppenheim an der Bergstrasse) a town of Hesse, 16 miles S of Darmstadt. It has manufactures of cigars and machinery, quarries, etc. It is said to date from Roman times. Its old walls are still to be seen and near by are the ruins of the Castle of Starkenburg. Pop. in 1900 5779.

Heppner, a banking post-town of Morrow co., Oregon, 55 miles S. by R. of Arlington on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. It is extensively engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, 1146.

Hepworth, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 13 miles WNW of Owen Sound, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 540.

Heraclion, Asia Minor. See Esmirna.

Heraiki, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See Crocker Island.

Herald Island, one of the Wrangel Islands, in the Arctic Ocean, N of Siberia and NW of Alaska. Lat. 71° 26' N, lon 175° 16' W.

Herat, her-āt' a fortified city of Afghanistan near the Herat-Rud, or Hari River, 350 miles W of Kabul. Lat. 34° 25' N; lon. 66° 4' E. Elevation 3000 feet. A battle-

wall with towers, encloses an oblong area, about 1 mile in length, which is entered by five gates. Herat contains many shops, caravansaries, and public baths. On the N side of the city is a strong citadel. The vicinity is very beautiful, irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. Herat was at one time one of the most flourishing places in the East as a grand mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. It has manufactures of silks, carpets, sheepskin caps and shawls, rose-water etc. The soft-textured carpets are especially noted. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindus. The district surrounding the city produces excellent horses and grain and fruit (grapes, etc.) grow in abundance. Situated at a converging point on routes from the Caspian Sea, Persia, Bokhara, and Kandahar it is a post of great military as well as commercial importance, and has consequently been often besieged. It is frequently designated the Key of India. Pop about 45,000.

Hérault, *hêr'ôl'* (acc. Area *ru*) a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, in Gard, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, in Hérault.

Hérault, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc and taking its name from the river Hérault. Area, 2,400 sq. m. The surface is traversed by objects of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Coasts low forming vast *lagunes* (marshy lakes). The soil produces grain, olives and other fruits, and wines in abundance. The mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi. Capital Montpellier. Pop in 1891, 461,551 in 1901 498,385.

Herbecmont, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ind. **Herbera**, *hên'ber'* a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 15 miles S. of Münster.

Herbert, a district of Griqualand West, Cape Colony between the Orange, Vaal and Modder rivers. It produces salt. Pop in 1891 3074 (white, 2434).

Herbert, a post-hamlet of Ohio co. Ky.

Herbert, a post-hamlet of Kemper co. Miss.

Herbert Island, a volcanic island of Alaska, in the group of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Height, 5291 feet.

Herbert Island, off the coast of northwestern Greenland, at the mouth of Legifeld Gulf in about lat 77° 26' N.

Herberton, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, 50 miles by rail SW of Cairns. It has important tin- and other mines. Pop of the town and suburbs, about 1200.

Herbertshöhe, *hên'ber-shô'he* a settlement on Blanche Bay NE. coast of Neopommern (New Britain) Bismarck Archipelago the seat of government of the archipelago and the German Solomon and other islands. It was founded in 1896. Pop about 1000 almost wholly Melanesians.

Herbertsville, a post-village of Cass co. N. J. 24 miles from Allentown. Pop. 60.

Herbenthal, *hên'ber-tâl* a village of Rhénish Prussia, on the Belgian frontier between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

Herbiers, *Les, hêr'êr'* a small town of France, in Vendée, 24 miles NE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Herbignac, *hên'ber-yâk* a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles WNW of Nantes.

Herblay, *hên'blâ* a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles WNW of Paris.

Herbolzheim, *hên'hôlz-hîme* a town of Baden, 13 miles NNW of Freiburg. Pop about 3900.

Herborn, *hên'bôn*, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles NE. of Nassau, on the Dill. It retains in part its old walls and has an old town-hall, a mediæval castle, and a noted Protestant theological seminary. Pop in 1900 3453.

Herborn, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ill.

Herbolsheben, *hêr'ôls'ê-bên*, a town of Germany, in Sax-Coburg-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 miles NE. of Gotha. Pop about 2500.

Herbstheim, *hên'bêr'tîme*, a town of Hesse, 14 miles W of Fulda. Pop about 1700.

Heremim-namm (It. *Ercolano Anko-lâ-nô*) an ancient city of south Italy 7 miles SE. of Naples near the Bay of Naples and at the SW declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which in A.D. 79 it was buried under showers of ashes and a flux of lava-paste (taff. *posuolana*). The lava-covering belongs to eruptions of later date. Its site was discovered in 1718, and although extensive excavations have been made, the greater part of the town is still covered, the enveloping material having a thickness of 40-190 feet. The most valuable relics obtained in the course of excavation are several thousand papyrus rolls, besides some beautiful

bronzes and statues. The location is occupied by the modern *Resina*. A project for the complete excavation of the city is now (1905) under consideration.

Heraclesfürdő, Hungary. See **MENAPIA**.

Herdecke, *hên'dêk'hê* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr 26 miles S. of Dortmund. Pop. in 1904 4560.

Herd's Island, McIntosh co. Ga. is one of the Sea Islands group or chain.

Heredia, *ê-rê-dê-dê*, a province in the central part of Costa Rica. The surface is mainly mountainous, the Desaguadero peak (3208 feet) rising near the centre. It has very fertile valleys, in which coffee is raised (the chief industry), and good grazing lands. Capital, Heredia. Pop in 1897 33,809.

Heredia, a city the capital of the province of Heredia on a plain (altitude, 3708 feet) at the S. base of the hills of Barba and about 5 miles by rail W. of San José. It is well built and attractive, has good streets, electric-lighting system, good water-supply etc. Pop about 5500.

Hereford, *hêr'ê-fôrd* or *Herefordshire*, *hêr'ê-fôrd-shîr* an inland county in the W. of England. Area, 83 sq. m. Surface beautifully undulating and hilly and the soil unusually fertile. Principal hills, the Hattell range (Black Mountains) on the SW border and the Malvern Hills on the E border. Chief rivers the Wye, Lugg, Avon and Monnow. Chief agricultural products, wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. Vast quantities of older are made. The county gives name to a fine breed of beef-cattle. Capital Hereford. Pop in 1881 121,549 in 1891, 115,988 in 1901 114,461. The county as such sends 1 member to parliament.

Hereford, an episcopal city of England, capital of the above county on the Wye, at the junction of several rail ways 10 miles N. of Monmouth. It stands in a richly cultivated and beautiful valley. The houses are in great part ancient. The cathedral, built in the early Norman style and begun in 1079 was restored in 1786 (after the fall of the western tower) and again in 1856-61. It contains many fine monuments and a celebrated map of the world (Mappa Mundi) dating from about the close of the thirteenth century. The episcopal palace is ancient and surrounded by large gardens. Hereford is famous for its charities. Among the notable public structures are the handsome county hall and the corn exchange. Some remains of the castle and city walls are still to be seen. Hereford has the Cathedral Grammar School a Bluecoat and Freeman's Sons School and other educational institutions, and has manufactures of leather and tiles. It has an extensive trade in agricultural produce. The city sends 1 member to parliament. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England. Pop in 1891 30,307 in 1901, 31,302.

Hereford, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md., 22 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop about 200.

Hereford, a post-village of Baker co. Oregon.

Hereford, a post-township (and village) of Berks co. Pa., 12 miles S. by W. of Allentown. Pop in 1900 1303 of the village, about 576.

Hereford, a backing post-village, capital of Deaf Smith co. Tex. on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern and the Deaf Smith County Rr. 46 miles SW of Amarillo. Pop about 530.

Hereford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. W. Va. 7 miles E. of Ripley.

Herefordshire, a county of England. See **HAMPSHIRE**.

Herencia, *ê-rên'ê-dê*, a town of Spain province and 36 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop in 1900 1553.

Hérénthals, *hêr'ên'tâl* a town of Belgium province of Antwerp 12 miles SSW of Turnhout. It has manufactures of cloth, lace, etc. Pop in 1900 7332.

Héréay, the seat of an astro-physical observatory at Szombathely, Hungary. Lat. 47° 15' 47" N. lon. 16° 34' E.

Hereroland, an ill-defined region in German Southwest Africa.

Herford, *hên'fôrt*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Wara, 10 miles SW of Minden. It has manufactures of linen articles of apparel, cigars, confectionary, chocolate, textiles, etc. The trade is extensive. Pop in 1900, 25,109.

Hergiswil, *hêr'gîs-wîl'*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 5 miles S. of Lucerne. It lies at the foot of the Pilatus.

Héric, *hêr'êk'*, a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles NNW of Nantes.

Héricourt, *hêr'êr'kôrt'*, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 6 miles SW of Besançon, on the little river Lâmbre. Cotton spinning, calico-weaving and printing, and the manufacture of hosiery are carried on. Pop in 1901, 4765 (commune, 6236). Here General Bourbaki unsuccessfully attacked General Von Werder on Jan 15-17 1871.

Heringen, hā ring-en, a town of Prussian Posen 50 miles WNW of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 2000

Heringdorf, hā ring-dorf, a much-frequented watering-place on the Baltic, situated on the Frisian island of Usedom. Pop. about 1000

Herington, a banking post-city of Dickinson co., N. Dak., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. 81 miles WSW of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 1817

Hérimmes, ā rī-mē, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 17 miles SW of Brussels.

Hérinnes, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N of Tournai.

Héri-Rud, hēr-ree rood also **Hari-Rud**, and **Huri Rud**, a river of Afghanistan, rises in the ramifications of the Koh-i-Baba and after a W and a N course is lost in the Togh swamp of the Transcaspien Province.

Hertismu, hā re sōw a town of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NW of Appenzel, capital of Appenzel Outer Rhodes. Among the interesting architectural features are an ancient bell-tower and the town hall. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 13,501

Hertschdorf, a town of Silesia, Prussia, adjacent to Hirschberg. Pop. about 3200

Hérisson, ā-rē-sōn a village of France, in Allier, 10 miles NNE of Montluçon

Héristal, a village of Belgium. See **HARSTAL**

Hérjédsalen, hēr-yā-d-sā-lēn a district of Sweden forming the S. part of the Kin of Jamtland and named from the river Hery, an affluent of the Ljusna

Herkimer, a county in the northeast-central part of New York, has an area of 1490 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Mohawk and Black rivers and also drained by East and West Canada creeks and the Moose River. The surface is diversified with high ridges, steep hills, valleys and extensive forests. The long valley of the Mohawk is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Capital **Herkimer**. Pop. in 1900, 48,408 in 1900 61,049

Herkimer, a post-village of Marshall co. Kan. Pop. 180. It was visited by a destructive fire in April 1902

Herkimer, a banking post-village, capital of Herkimer co. N. Y. on the N. bank of the Mohawk River at the mouth of the West Canada Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 14 miles SE of Utica. It contains a court-house, paper and knitting-mills, furniture-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 5336. Cheese is largely made in the district.

Hertouhmann, hēr-tō-hōw-mān, a village of Prussia, in Hano-Nassau circle of Kuchwege

Hertsholm, hēr-tshō-lm a town of Upper Almsa, 4 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. about 800

Hertsholm, a village of Lower Almsa, 13 miles NE of Strassburg. Pop. about 2000

Hervé, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ miles E of Guernsey. Its area is less than a square mile. It is a summer-resort.

Herman, a banking post-village of Grant co. Minn. on the Great Northern R., 10 miles NW of Morris. Pop. in 1900 550

Herman, a banking post-village of Washington co. Veb. on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles N of Blair. Pop. in 1900 321

Herman, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles SE of Butler. Pop. 190

Herman, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Dodge co. Wis. about 25 miles S of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1394

Herman, a township (town) of Shawano co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1111

Herman, a township (town) of Sheboygan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1940

Hermann Menteitz, hēr-mān-mē-tēts, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles W of Chrudin. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900 4868

Hermann, a banking post-town, capital of Gasconade co. Mo. on the S. bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 81 miles W of St. Louis. It has a foundry, machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactures of wine, beer etc. Pop. in 1900 1675

Hermannstadt, hēr-mān-stādt (Hun *Nagy-Szeben* nāgij sē-bēn, L. *Urbium*) a town of Hungary in Transylvania, the chief place in the district called the Szász land, capital of the co. of Hermannstadt, on the Cibio (Seben) near the Rumanian frontier 72 miles SSE of Klausenburg. It consists of an upper and a lower town and several suburbs. It is well built and has a fine public square. The principal edifices are the Brookthal palace, with an extensive library and museum, the theatre, numerous churches, the old town hall and various barracks.

Hermannstadt is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Lutheran superior consistory. The town has a large number of educational institutions conducted by various nationalities and churches. The manufactures comprise cloth, horn combs, blankets, hats, candles, soap, leather goods, cordage, machinery, spirits, etc. There are a number of printing establishments. Pop. in 1900 29,517 mostly Germans. **Hermannstadt** is supposed to have been founded by German colonists in the twelfth century. It was a strong fortress in the time of the Turkish wars and was formerly the seat of an extensive trade with the East.

Hermannes, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Mindoro.

Hermannes, Loo, lōe hēr nā noos ('The Brothers'), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 50 miles NW of Margarita, belonging to Venezuela.

Hermannseifen, hēr-mān-sē-fen a village of Bohemia, 25 miles NE of Bítchov

Hermesville, a post-village of Menominee co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Seattle Sta. Marie R. The banking point is Menominee. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 700

Hermanville, a post-town of Claiborne co. Miss. The banking point is Fort Gibson. Pop. in 1900 230

Hermeskert, hēr-mēs-kērt a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles SE of Trarar. Pop. about 2000

Hermies, hēr-mē a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles SE of Arras.

Hermie, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. about 400. It has coal-mining industries.

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Bradley co. Ark.

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Mandocino co. Cal.

Hermiteage, a post-village of Baton Rouge parish La. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. about 200

Hermiteage, a banking post-village, capital of Riley co. Mo. on the Pomme de Terre River 84 miles N of Springfield. Pop. 300

Hermiteage, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y., 48 miles SSE of Buffalo, on the Bath and Hammondsport R. Pop. about 300

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Pa. 3 miles E of Sharon. It has coal-mines.

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn. 12 miles E of Nashville

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Tex.

Hermiteage, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va.

Hermiteage, or **L'Hermiteage**, hēr-mē-shē a famous vineyard of France, in Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 10 miles N of Valence, where the **Hermiteage** wine is produced.

Hermiteage Cove, a hamlet in the district of Fortunate Bay, Newfoundland, 8 miles from Harbor Briton.

Hermite Island, in the Pacific Ocean about 10 miles NW of Cape Horn. Lat. (W cape) 56° 50' S

Hermite (or Lmf) Islands, a small group in the western portion of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Hermont, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. 16 miles S by E of Hulmeburg. Pop. about 200

Hermont, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. It is intersected by the Maine Central R. Pop. in 1900 1188

Hermont, a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on Hermon township (town) on Elm Creek about 23 miles SE of Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1900 503 of the town, 1542.

Hermont Center, a post-station of Penobscot co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 4 miles W of Bangor

Hermont, Mouet (Arab *Jebel eck-Sheikh* jāh ēl shē-shēk) a mountain of Syria, on the border of Palestine, forming the northern extremity of the chain of Anti-Lebanon, of which it is the most elevated portion. Its height is about 9050 feet and its summit is covered with snow the greater part of the year. The lower slopes are richly covered with vegetation and extensively planted with the vine, almond, plum, cherry and pear. **LITZLA MOUNT HERMON** is a much lower range, 25 miles SE of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E. and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Hermont Pond, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me. in Hermon township (town) on the Maine Central R. 10 miles W of Bangor

Hermontville, hēr-mōn-vēl a village of France, in Maine, 7 miles NW of Rheims

Hermopolis, in the Grecian Archipelago. See **HAMMOUPOLIS**

Hermopolis Magna. See **ASHMUNAM**

Hermopolis Parva. See **DABABUR**

Hermosa, a post-village of Sierra co. N. Mex. Pop. 80

Hermosa, a post-town of Carter co. 9, Dak. 20 miles by rail S. of Rapid City its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 17

Hermansville, a hamlet of Double co., Colo., on the Hermans River, about 25 miles SE of Pueblo.

Hermansville, *hër-mən-sv'yl*, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Sonora, on the Sonora River and on the Sonora R. 110 miles E of Guaymas. It has a mint and is an important trading center. Pop. in 1900 17,613.

Hermanson, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex. It is the seat of Add Ben Christian University.

Hermopolis, or *Hera*, *Byra*, a town of Greece, capital of the island of Syros (Syra) and the seat of the name of the Cyclades, is picturesquely situated on the E. shore of the island, on a beautiful and sheltered bay. It consists of an old and of a new town and has among other buildings an arsenal, custom-house, gymnasium, theatre, etc. It has ship-building and other industries. In the extent of its commerce Hermopolis is surpassed among the towns of Greece only by Athens, the Piræus, and Patras. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1890 18,760.

Hermesdorf, *hër-mə-dorf* a village of Saxo-Altenburg, 33 miles SW of Leipzig.

Hermesdorf, a village of Bohemia, 36 miles NE of Königgrätz.

Hermesdorf, *Grünesmisch* (*grün-sv'ish*) a village of Prussia, government district of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. It is noted for its Cistercian abbey.

Hermesdorf, *Nieder* (*Lower*) a village of Prussian Silesia, government district of Breslau, 2 miles from Waldenburg. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 18,975.

Hermesdorf - *untere* = *Kyanat*, *hër-mə-dorf ün-ter-ke-nat*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SW of Liegnitz. Pop. about 2000.

Hermus, the ancient name of the Ganges-Tonai.

Hermud, *hër-müd* a river of Hungary after an E. and S. course of 120 miles, joins the *Rajó*. Its principal affluents are the *Göllnitz* and *Tarna*.

Hernale, *hër-näl*, a western district of Vizcaya.

Hernando, a county in the W. part of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the E. partly by the Withlacoochee River. Area, 475 sq. m. The surface is nearly level and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Brooksville. Pop. in 1890, 2476; in 1900 3638.

Hernando, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Hernando, a banking post-city, capital of De Soto co., Miss. 21 miles S of Memphis, on the Illinois Central R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Hernani, *hër-nä-ni*, a small town of Spain, in Gallicia, 8 miles SE of San Sebastián on the Ureana.

Hernando, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Oquechee River 90 miles NW of Savannah, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. about 200.

Hernando, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa. The banking point is Junction. Pop. about 150.

Hernando, a banking post-village of Navilas co., Kan. on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Hernando, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Hernando, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 80.

Hernando, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River opposite Port Trevorton, and on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs. 43 miles N of Harrisburg. Pop. about 700.

Hernando, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va. on the Southern R., 23 miles NW of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Herna, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles from Bohum. It has coal-mining and coke-industries and manufactures of machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 27,543.

Herna Bay, a town and watering place of England, in Kent on the estuary of the Thames, 6 miles SSE of Canterbury. Pop. in 1901 6735.

Herna Hill, a suburb of London, in Surrey at a railway junction 4 miles S of St. Paul.

Hernö, *hër-nö* an island of Sweden in the Gulf of Bothnia, 140 of Westernorland, opposite the mouth of the Angermann-Elf.

Hernösand, a town of Sweden. See *Wärmanaustran*.

Hernösand, a maritime town of Sweden, capital of the län of Westernorland on the W. side of the island of Hernö in the Gulf of Bothnia, immediately off the mainland, opposite the mouth of the Angermann-Elf. It is a bishop's see. The town has an active trade, the exports including lumber and iron. Pop. in 1900 7399.

Herna, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Heron, a post-village of Minneca co., Mont. Pop. 76.

Heron Isles, a small group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, E. of the entrance of Mobile Bay.

Heron Lake, *hër-n lāk*, a lake in Jackson co., It is about 25 miles long. Its outlet is a creek which enters the San Mame River. Elevation, 1400 feet.

Heron Lake, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn., is on Heron Lake, near the N. end, 74 miles WSW of Mankato on the Northwestern Line. It has manufactures of furniture, agricultural implements, bricks, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900 225.

Herradura, a port of Chile, in the province of Coquimbo, immediately S of the town of Coquimbo.

Herrfeld, a banking post-village of Campbell co., S. Dak. Pop. about 80.

Herrfeld, a post-village of Mitchell co., N. C. Pop. 75.

Herrnau, *hër-nä-ū* a village and health resort of Württemberg, Germany in the circle of the Black Forest 10 miles from Karlsruhe, with which it is connected by a electric railroad. The famous Benedictine abbey of Herrenau was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. Pop. about 1700.

Herrenberg, *hër-nən-bən* a town of Württemberg 18 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 2587.

Herrnhut, *hër-nən-hüt*, a castle in the out skirts of Hanover (Germany, formerly a favorite residence of the kings of England. It has a park with magnificent fountains, a picture-gallery and a museum of Guelph antiquities.

Herrera, *hër-rä-rä*, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles E of Sevilla.

Herrera del Duque, *hër-rä-rä-döl-doo-kä*, a commune of Spain, in Extremadura, 70 miles E by N of Badajoz.

Herrick, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill. on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Osceola. Pop. about 400.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb. on the Missouri River.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herriek township about 44 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900 810.

Herrick, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 820.

Herrick Center, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa. on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rrs. 13 miles N of Carbondale. Pop. about 200.

Herrickville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. 24 miles E of Owego, N. Y. Pop. about 200.

Herridien, *hër-ned-dien* a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 6 miles SW of Ansbach. Pop. about 900.

Herrin, a banking city of Williamson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles NW of Marion. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1550.

Herting, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y. The banking point is Carthage. Pop. 225.

Herring, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio. The banking point is Lima. Pop. about 350.

Herring Cove, Nova Scotia. See *BROOKLYN*.

Herring Hook, Newfoundland. See *WILLIAMSBURG*.

Herrishberg, *hër-le-bèr* a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles SE of Zürich on the N.E. coast of the Lake of Zürich.

Herrnhut, *hër-n'hüt* a small town of Saxony, 18 miles SE of Bautzen. It is the chief seat of the Moravian Brotherhood. There are large buildings belonging to the Moravians and various manufactures are successfully carried on. Pop. about 1200.

Herrnsdorf, *hër-n'st'f*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles NNW of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Hersbruck, *hër-brük*, a town of Bavaria, 17 miles ENE of Nuremberg. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900 4016.

Herschel, *hër-schəl*, a village of Cape Colony in a district of the same name, on the Orange River, about 23 miles ENE of Aliwal North.

Herscher, *hër-schər* a banking post village of Kankakee co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 71 miles SEW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 334.

Herscamps, *hër-s'p* a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 30 miles S of Bruges.

Hersey, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. 300.

Hersey, a post-village, capital of Oneonta co., Mich., on the Muskegon River at the mouth of the Hersey, and on the Pere Marquette R., 66 miles N of Grand Rapids. It has lumber and other mills. Pop. in 1900 327.

Hersey, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 40 miles W of Eau Claire. Pop. about 300.

Hersfeld, *hër-felt*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles SSE of Cassel, on the Fulda. It retains part of its old walls and has an old town-hall, a church of the thirteenth century and interesting remains of medieval ecclesiastical architecture. The textile industry employs many hands. Pop. in 1900, 7900.

Blackney, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 135.

Bethune, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais 5 miles from Bethune.

Bethune, a post-village of Brown co. Ill. on the Wabash R., 41 miles E of Quincy. Pop. about 150.

Béthune, hén'at (Fr. *Béthune* *Artois*) a village of Belgium 24 miles NE of Liège, of which it is a suburb, on the Meuse. It has important manufactures of iron steel hardware, and fire-arms. Here stood the castle of Pepin of Herstal, great-grandfather of Charlemagne. Pop. in 1900 18,190.

Béthune, hén'stél'ish, an ancient village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles SSW of Minden on the Weser.

Bethune, hén'ten, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Hückinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 12,180.

Bertford (often pronounced *Bartford*) **Bertfordshire**, or **Berts**, an inland county of England, N of Middlesex Area, 532 sq. m. Surface in the N hilly elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations. Chief rivers are the Lea and the Colne. It is in the main an agricultural and pastoral county. Capital, Hertford. Pop. in 1891 226,567, in 1901, 268,625.

Hertford, a municipal borough and county town of Hertfordshire, England, on the Lea, 20 miles N of London. The old castle begun by Edward the Elder, about 905 survives in scanty remains. Hertford has considerable trade in corn, malt, and flour. Pop. in 1901 9,322.

Hertford, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 539 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Chowan River and intersected by the Meherrin River. Capital Winton. Pop. in 1890 13,831 in 1900 14,294.

Hertford, a banking post-town capital of Perquimans co. N.C. on the Perquimans River 60 miles S by W of Norfolk, Va. on the Norfolk and Southern R. Large vms. ascend the river to this place. It has the Perquimans Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1333.

Hertogenbosch, 's, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Hertford, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Honeybrook. Pop. about 200.

Hervas, de vds a small town of Spain province and 53 miles VNE of Cáceres.

Herve, hén'vsh a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles E of Liège. Pop. in 1900 4769.

Hervey Archipelago. See Cook Islands.

Hervey Bay, in Queensland, Australia, is between lat. 24° and 26° S., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

Herwen, hén'vsh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 12 miles SE of Arnhem.

Herrhöfen, hén'hén a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 5 miles SE of Landau. Pop. in 1900 4179.

Herrnberg, hén'hén a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles SSE of Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz. Pop. in 1900 3694.

Herrnberg, a town of Prussian Saxony 12 miles NE. of Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900, 4152.

Herrnberg, hén'hén a district forming the southern part of Bosnia (in the broader sense) and bounded E by Montenegro and W by Dalmatia. Surface mountainous, the highest peak rising to a height of nearly 8000 feet. The principal river is the Neretva. Herrnberg constitutes the administrative district of Mostar (area about 3400 sq. m.) the capital of which is Mostar. The inhabitants number about 200,000 and are mostly Slavs, many of whom are Mohammedans. After four centuries of Turkish dominion Herrnberg was occupied in 1878 by Austria-Hungary under whose administration it has made great progress.

Herrnberg, hén'hén a town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen, 8 miles NNE of Sankt Pölten. Pop. in 1900 2304.

Herrnberg, hén'hén a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900 3633.

Herrnberg, hén'hén a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 14 miles SE of Montreuil. It has a fine town-hall. Until recently it was a fortified place. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 3000).

Herrnberg, an ancient town of Palestine, 35 miles E. of Jerusalem and about half that distance from the Dead Sea. The place now bears the name of Herban.

Heshbon, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek, about 15 miles W of Altoona.

Hesperia, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Speed and on the Grand Trunk R. 12 miles SE of Berlin. It has extensive woollen-ew and grain-mills, tool- and furniture-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2437.

Hesper, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, 15 miles N of Decorah. Pop. about 250.

Hesperia, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. on the Southern California R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 190.

Hesperia, a post-village of Newaygo and Oceana cos. Mich. on the White River about 25 miles N by E. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900 474.

Hesperia, a post-village of La Plata co., Colo. on the Rio Grande Southern R. The banking point is Durango. Pop. about 200.

Hesperia Peak, Colo., a peak of the La Plata Mountains in the SW part of the state. Altitude, 12,135 feet.

Hesse, hén' (Ger. *Hessen*, hén'shén) **Hesse-Darmstadt** or formerly **Hesse-Darmstadt**, hén' dārm'stāt, a state of Germany consisting of two principal portions separated by a strip of Prussian territory, and of a number of small detached fragments. The northern of the two main portions (the province of Upper Hesse, or *Oberhessen*) is surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau. The southern portion comprising the provinces of Starkenburg and Rhenish Hesse, is bounded by Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden. The capital of the grand-duchy and of the province of Starkenburg is Darmstadt. Gießen and Mainz are the capitals respectively of Upper Hesse and Rhenish Hesse. The area is 2665 sq. m. The pop. in 1890 was 992,883 in 1900 1,119,893.

Upper Hesse is mountainous and hilly containing the Vogelsberg which rises to the Taunus to a height of about 2500 feet and part of the Taunus, nearly 3000 ft. In this division is the extensive undulating tract called the Wetterau. Southern Hesse is in great part mountainous, the Odenwald having an elevation of about 2000 ft. but the western portion of this division and a strip to the north belong respectively to the plains of the Rhine and Main. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest on that of the Weser. The Rhine traverses the S. portion. At Mainz it receives the Main which touches the borders of Hesse. Another affluent of the Rhine, the Lahn, flows past Gießen. Another stream in the Fulda, belonging to the Weser system. Most of the territory is arable and the soil is very fertile. The cereals in the order of their sowing are rye barley oats, and wheat. Potatoes are extensively raised and much attention is paid to fruit-raising. The vine is cultivated in all the provinces, but chiefly in Rhenish Hesse. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of rural industry. The chief mineral products are coal, iron and salt. The mineral springs of Nauheim are in Upper Hesse. The chief educational institution is the University of Gießen. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants and most of the remainder Catholics, the Jews numbering about 25,000. Chief towns Mainz, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Worms, and Gießen. The old landgraviate of Hesse was divided into several parts in 1567 and soon after all of the territories were embraced in the two landgraviates of Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel. The former was erected into a grand-duchy in 1806.

Hesse-Cassel, hén'kās'el or **Electoral Hesse** (Ger. *Kurhessen*, kūr'hās'hén), formerly a state of western Germany was incorporated with Prussia in 1866 and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau. The ruler bore the title of landgrave down to 1803, when he was raised to the dignity of imperial elector.

Hesse-Homburg, hén'hóm'būrg, formerly a small state, styled landgraviate, of western Germany. Capital Homburg. It was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt in 1866 but was afterwards, in the same year ceded to Prussia, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hessel, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. 154.

Hesselø, hén'sel'ø a small island of Denmark in the Kattegat.

Hessen. See Hesse.

Hesse-Nassau, hén'nās'au (Ger. *Hessen-Nassau*, hén'nās'au), a province of Prussia, formed of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel the duchy of Nassau, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg the free state of Frankfurt, and parts of Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria. These territories were incorporated with Prussia in 1866. It is bounded on the N by Westphalia and Hanover, E. by Prussian Saxony, Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, and Bavaria, S. by the south part of the grand-duchy of Hesse, W by Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, and Waldeck. There is a small detached territory

to the E. of Bonn-Weimer-Bismarck, containing Schmalkeiden, and there are some other detached fragments. Area, 4900 sq. mi. Pop. in 1890, 1,654,000; in 1900, 1,900,000. It is divided into the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden, the latter corresponding to the former duchy of Nassau. Surfaces elevated and mountainous. The mountains include the Westerwald in the extreme W. the Taunus in the SW. the Thuringian Forest in the extreme E. (attaining a height of about 3000 feet) and the Meassner. The chief rivers are the Weser with its two upper branches, the Wehra and Fulda; the Rhine, which forms the SW. boundary, and the Main and Lahn, affluents of the Rhine. The soil is generally fertile. Chief crops are cereals, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit abundant and excellent. The vine is cultivated in the S. and W. of the province. Excellent wine is produced in the district called the Rheingau and in the vineyards of Stenberg, Bilsbunn, Hochheim, and Johannisberg. Among the minerals are iron, coal, zinc, copper, lead, and manganese. The province has numerous mineral springs, among the best-known being those of Wiesbaden, Homburg, Schwalbach, Ems, Selters, Schlangenberg, and Neundorf. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Marburg. The capital is Cassel, the largest city. Frankfurt.

Hennepin, a post-town of Boulder co. Colo. Pop. in 1900 17.

Hessle, a town of Yorkshire, England, on the Humber 4 miles from Hull. Pop. in 1901 5754.

Heston, a post-village of Harvey co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Hessville, a post-village of Lake co. Ind. The banking point is Hammond. Pop. about 250.

Hessville, a post-village of Sandusky co. Ohn. on the Lakeshore Electric R. about 24 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. about 100.

Hester, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Mo.

Hester, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 175.

Hester Mills, a post-hamlet of Maine co. Tenn. about 40 miles NE. of Chattanooga.

Heston Stone, a post-hamlet of Person co. N.C.

Heston and Isleworth, an urban district of Middlesex, England, in the suburbs of London, about 12 miles W. by S. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 30,883.

Hestonville, a suburb and western district of Philadelphia, 4 miles from the state-house.

Hetzler, hetsler a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg outside of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900 4052.

Het Bildt, Netherlands. See Bildt.

Hetch-hetchy, a deep valley of the Sierra Nevada of California, lying N. of the Yosemite Valley.

Heteren, hetsen, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles WNW. of Arnhem.

Hetherston, a banking post-village of Otsego co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Hettland, a banking post-village of Kingsburg co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles R. by S. of Deadwood. Pop. 300.

Hettlerville, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 150.

Hettick, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill. on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. The banking point is Palmira. Pop. in 1900 359.

Hetton, a town of England, co. of Durham 6 miles ENE. of Durham. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901 13,673.

Hettstedt, hetsstet, a town of Prussian Saxony 30 miles NW. of Merseburg on the Wipper. Copper is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 8024.

Hetzbach, hetsbak a town of Württemberg, 7 miles ENE. of Gmünd. Pop. about 1600.

Hendecourt, hetsdekot, a village of France, department of Somme 6 miles NE. of Péronne.

Henkelsom, hetsenlom or Henckelsom, hetsenlom a small town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland on the Linge, 5 miles NE. of Gorkum. Pop. about 1500.

Hensle, hetsen or hetsen a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles NW. of Courtrai on the Haine. Pop. about 4000.

Hennemar, hetsmar, a commune of Rhemish Prussia, district of Cologne outside of Mülheim-am-Rhein. Pop. in 1900 5582.

Hensden, hetsden, a village of Belgium province of East Flanders, 4 miles SE. of Ghent.

Hensden, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 9 miles NNW. of Hamet.

Hensden, a small town of the Netherlands in North Brabant, on the Old Meuse, 5 miles NW. of Bois-le-Duc, with a strong dike. Pop. about 2000.

Hensyckend, hetsen-het a health-resort in the eastern of Bern Switzerland on the slope of the Niesen, 2 miles SE. of Thun. It has alkalies sulphur waters. Elevation, 2205 feet.

Hensvelt, hetsvelt a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles SE. of Ogdensburg its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Heren, hetsen, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hettlingen. Pop. in 1900 8150.

Héverlé, hetsvél a village of Belgium in Brabant on the Dyle, 12 miles E. of Brussels.

Héves, hetsesh a market-town of Hungary 55 miles ENE. of Budapest. Pop. about 7500.

Héves, a county of north-central Hungary. In the N. it is mountainous, but most of it is level. Capital Eriau (Eger).

Hewet, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 202.

Hewitt, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T. Pop. about 20.

Hewitt, a banking post-village of Todd co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 87 miles NNW. of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900 011.

Hewitt, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N. J. on the Erie R. 40 miles from New York city.

Hewitt, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Hewitt, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 23 miles WNW. of Stevens Point. Pop. about 250.

Hewitt, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 10 miles SW. of Long Island City. Pop. about 280.

Hewitt, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 35 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Hexhase, a town of England, co. of Northumberland on the right bank of the Tyne, here crossed by a nine-arch bridge, 30 miles W. of Newcastle. It has fragments of a fine abbey church of the thirteenth century and the Saxon crypt of St. Wilfrid, part of a monastery founded in 674.

The Seal once the park of the monks is now a public promenade. The chief manufactures of Hexhase are hats and gloves. The town is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. In 1484 the Lollardians were defeated by the Yorkists near Hexham. Pop. in 1901 7071.

Hexham, a post-town of Hertfordshire co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 13.

Heydew, hetsdew a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles NE. of Valence.

Heysham, hetsham a town and sea-side resort of England, co. of Lancaster on a peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Leyre, 44 miles W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1901 3301.

Heyst, hets, a village and sea-side resort of Belgium province of West Flanders, 9 miles N. of Brugge. Pop. in 1900 3431.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, hets op den bēn a town of Belgium province and 17 miles SE. of Antwerp, on the Great Nette. Pop. of the commune about 6000.

Heytesbury, hetshebe a parish and former parliamentary borough of England in Wiltshire, 34 miles ESE. of Warminster. Pop. about 1000.

Heythuisen, hetsuisen, a village of the Netherlands in Limburg 5 miles NW. of Roermond.

Heywood, hetswood, a municipal borough of England in Lancashire, 6 miles NNW. of Manchester. It has cotton-mills, iron- and brass-foundries, boiler works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901 25,456.

Heyworth, hetsworth a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles S. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 683.

Himstville, a post-village of Bourbon co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 15 miles SW. of Fort Scott. Pop. about 175.

Hilwanssee, a post-village, capital of Towns co. Ga., on the Hiwassee River about 100 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. about 300.

Hiwassee (or Hiwassee) River rises in the NE. part of Georgia, intersects Cherokee co. N. C. and passes into the state of Tennessee. It enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles W. of Decatur and is about 150 miles long.

Hiawatha, hetswatha, a banking city capital of Brown co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rr. 32 miles NW. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 2020. It has foundries, machine-shops and grain-elevators and is in a stock-raising region.

Hiawatha, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario, on Rice Lake, 16 miles SSE. of Peterborough. Pop. chiefly Indians, about 100.

Hickman, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 74.
Hickman, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth, Minn. and Northern and the Great Northern R. 86 miles NW of Duluth. It has iron-mining and lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 2481 (largely increased since census).
Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa.

Hibernia, the Latin name of **LABRADOR**.
Hibernia, a post-hamlet and winter-resort of Clay co. Pa., on the St. John River 25 miles S of Jacksonville.
Hibernia, a post-village of Morris co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey, 10 miles N of Morristown. Iron-ore has been mined here.

Hibernia, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 miles NE of Poughkeepsie, on the Central New England R. Pop. about 200.
Hicocot, a hill, a peninsula which forms the NW boundary of Cardenas Bay on the N coast of Cuba. It is about 15 miles long and is terminated by Cape Hicocot. In lat. 23° 9' N.

Hickey's Wharf, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown. Pop. about 150.

Hickman, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 224 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Little Obion River. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 11,637. In 1900 11,745.

Hickman, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 555 sq m. It is intersected by the Duck River. Iron-ore abounds. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890 14,499, in 1900, 16,367.

Hickman, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Wallington. Pop. about 100.

Hickman, a banking post-town, capital of Fulton co., Ky. on the Mississippi River about 35 miles below Carroll and 56 miles SW of Paducah on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of wagons, boxes, hoops, lumber, etc. Hickman is a shipping point for cotton grain and tobacco, and is the seat of Hickman College. Pop. in 1900 1530.

Hickman, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. 14 miles S of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 362.

Hickman, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Hickman, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. in a mining and oil region 19 miles by rail WSW of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 100.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S. C.

Hickman, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn. on the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Gordonsville. Pop. about 250.

Hickman Creek, of Kentucky runs in Fayette co. and flows into the Kentucky River.

Hickman Mifflin, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. 9 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. 40.

Hickmans, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hickory, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri has an area of 496 sq m. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River and is also drained by the Little Niangua River. Capital, Hermitage. Pop. in 1890, 9463, in 1900, 9985.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill.

Hickory, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Davis. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Hickory, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. about 70.

Hickory, a post-village of Ayoche parish, La.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md.

Hickory, a post-town of Newton co., Minn. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 71 miles E of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 626.

Hickory, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Pop. 75.

Hickory, formerly **Hickory Tavern**, a banking post-town and summer resort of Catawba co., N. C. is near the Catawba River and on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern R. 58 miles W of Salisbury. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber, leather, wagons, etc. and is the seat of Lenoir College, Claremont Female College, and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1900 2525.

Hickory, a township of Forest co., Pa. on the E bank of the Allegheny River. Pop. in 1900 895.

Hickory, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. is bounded W by Nesquehoning Creek. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Hickory, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4905. Coal is mined here.

Hickory, Washington co., Pa., about 23 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 300. The post-station is Burgittstown.

Hickory, or **Hickory Grove**, a post-town of York co., S. C., on the Southern R., 14 miles W of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900 329.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va.

Hickory Barren, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. 23 miles NE of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 250.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Georgetown.

Hickory Creek, Gillespie co., Tex., flows NE into the Rio Llano.

Hickory Creek, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. The banking point is Wolfe City. Pop. about 95.

Hickoryflat, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala. Pop. 140. The banking point is Ronoka.

Hickoryflat, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. about 140.

Hickory Flint, a post-hamlet of Simpson co., Ky.

Hickory Flint, a post-town of Benton co., Miss. 22 miles SE of Holly Springs. It is on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 204.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., 14 miles NW of Knoxville.

Hickory Grove, a post-village of Graves co., Ky. 20 miles S of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 250.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N. C. 14 miles from Nemas.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie R. 4 miles E of Great Bend.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va.

Hickory Grove, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 625.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Oola co., Minn. 18 miles SW of Jefferson City.

Hickory Hill, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 43 miles SE of Oxford. Pop. 100.

Hickory Plains, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark. 30 miles ENE of Little Rock.

Hickory Plains, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss. 8 miles E. of Booneville.

Hickory Ridge, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill. 7 miles W of West Point.

Hickory Ridge, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Hickory Run, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. on the Lehigh River 20 miles E of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 60.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark. 12 miles N of Batesville.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Wren parish, La.

Hickory Valley, a post-village of Hardman co., Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles SW of Bolivar. Pop. about 250.

Hickory Witho, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Hicks, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N. Y.

Hicks City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Minn. 13 miles NE of Pleasant Hill.

Hicksville, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. 26 miles E of Brooklyn. It has manufactures of such and blanda, pickles, etc. Pop. about 1550.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N. C.

Hicksville, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles W of Delaware. It has manufactures of lumber furniture, wagons handles harness, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2520.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Bland co., Va. 27 miles N of Wytheville.

Hicks Wharf, a post-village of Matthews co., Va. on an arm of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 100.

Hico, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky.

Hico, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La. The banking point is Ruston or Homer.

Hico, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn. 7 miles W by N of Huntingdon.

Hico, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Tex. 85 miles W of Waco, on the Texas Central R. It has oil- and roller mills. Pop. in 1900 1490.

Hidalgo, a state of Mexico, bounded by Mexico, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Vera Cruz and Tlaxcala. Area, 8917 sq m. It is in part mountainous and poorly watered. Stock-raising and mining are chief industries. The state contains some of the oldest and richest silver mines in the republic. Capital, Pachuca. Pop. in 1900, 645,051.

Hidalgo, a state of Mexico, a county in the S part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, 2325 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Rio Grande. Capital, Hidalgo. Pop. in 1890 4554, in 1900 6837.

Hidalgo, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles N of Newton. Pop. 300.

Highgate, a post-village, capital of Hidalgo co., Tex. on the Rio Grande, 37 miles above Brownsville. Pop 174.
Hidalgo del Parral, Mexico. See PARAGUAY.
Hidalgos, a post-village of Alexander co., N C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop 109.
Hidalgos, hid'den-sá' an island of Prussia, Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W of Rügen. Length, 11 miles. Pop. about 750.
Hielmar, a lake of Sweden. See HIELMAR.
Hierapolis, an ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor situated near the Lycus, 131 miles E by S of Smyrna. Its interesting ruins, among which are many sepulchral monuments, attest its former magnificence. The locality now bears the name of Pamuk Kalesi.
Hierden, heer den, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 2 miles E. by N of Harderwijk.
Hierosolyma, the classical name of JERUSALEM.
Hierro, one of the Canary Islands. See FRASCO.
Hiesfeld, hees'feld, a village of Rhénish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Ruhrort. Pop in 1900, 5423.
Hiesters (hoo sters) Mill, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles NW of Reading.
Hiett, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio.
Hietzing, heet zing, a SW suburb of Vienna.
Higbee, a post-village of Otero co., Colo. The banking point is La Junta. Pop 180.
Higbee, a banking city of Randolph co., Mo. 18 miles SW of Moberly on the Chicago and Atton and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 1151. Coal is mined in the vicinity.
Higby, a post-hamlet of Ross co., Ohio.
Higby, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W Va.
Higdon's Store, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga. The banking point is Blue Ridge. Pop. about 150.
Hig'ganum, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 23½ miles S. by E of Hartford. It has manufactures of farming implements, thread, and hardware. Pop. about 650.
Higgins, a post-village of Yancey co., N C. Pop 100.
Higgins, a banking post-village of Lipscomb co., Tex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles SE. of Lipscomb. Pop. about 300.
Higgins Ferry, a post-village of Highland co., S C.
Higginson, a post-village of White co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 7 miles SW of Jeddou. Pop. about 100.
Higgin's Point, a cape of Alaska, forming the NW point of the N entrance into the channel of Revilleaguelo, in lat. 64° 27' N. lon. 121° 34' W.
Higginson, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River at the mouth of White Oak Creek 45 miles above Cincinnati. It is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900 650.
Higginville, a banking city of Lafayette co., Mo. 12½ miles SE. of Lexington, on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago and Atton R. It is a grain and coal market and has a bee-hive factory etc. Pop. in 1900 2791.
Higginville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N Y on the Erie Canal about 10 miles W of Rome. Pop. about 500.
Higginsville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W Va., 10 miles S of South Branch.
Higginson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Asley. Pop. about 225.
Higli, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop 50.
Higham Ferrers, a town of England co. and 14½ miles by rail RNR of Northampton. It has a richly ornamented church. Pop. in 1901 2540.
Highbank, a village of Falls co., Tex. The banking point is Marlin. Pop. about 100.
High Bluff, a post-village of Marquette co., Manitoba, on the river Assiniboine 15 miles W by S of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 90.
Highbridge, a town of Somerset, England, 7 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901 2233.
Highbridge, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky. The banking point is Nicholasville. Pop. 159.
Highbridge, a banking post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J. on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 43 miles W of Elizabeth. It has forge- and rolling-mills, manufactures of shoes, axles, steel castings, etc. Pop. in 1900 1677.
Highbridge, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 300.
Highcliff, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis. The banking point is Menasha. Pop. about 100.
Highcreek, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Iowa.

Highgate, a town of Cheshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 1540.
Highgate, a post-village of Ulster co., N Y., 2 miles from Rosendale station, which is 8 miles SW of Kingston. Pop. about 575.
Highgate, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S C., 8 miles from Walhalla.
Highgate, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Pennsylvania line. The banking point is Hagerstown.
High Forest, a post-village of Ontario co., Minn. near the Root River, 25 miles ENE of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 139.
Highgate, a suburb of London situated on an eminence, 4½ miles NNW of St. Paul's.
Highgate, a post-village of Highgate township (town) Franklin co., Vt. on the Missisquoi River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 9 miles N of St. Albans and 7 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1920.
Highgate, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Va.
Highgate, a town in the N of the island of Jamaica, 16 miles W of Annotto Bay.
Highgate, a banking post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 25 miles NE. of Oshawa. Pop. about 500.
Highgate Center, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township (town) on the Missisquoi River 10 miles N of St. Albans. Pop. about 180.
Highgate Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Franklin co., Vt. in Highgate township (town), on the Central Vermont R. and on Missisquoi Bay, 13 miles N of St. Albans. Pop. about 100.
Highgrove, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal. on the Southern California and the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Riverside. Pop. about 120.
Highgrove, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 10 miles N of Bardonia.
Highgrove, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo.
Highheath, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn.
High Hill, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss.
High Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Washburn R. 73 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. about 500.
High Hill, a post-hamlet of Muncie co., Ohio, 6 miles SW of Columbus.
High Hill, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. 2½ miles from Schulenburg. Pop. 76.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W of Uniontown. Coal is found here.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky.
High Knob, Pa. See POCOMO MOUNTAIN.
Highlake, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N of Rosendale. Pop. about 200.
Highland, a county in the SW part of Ohio, has an area of 458 sq. mi. It is drained by Paint, Brush, White Oak, and other creeks and is a table-land or hilly upland, its highest hills being about 1300 feet above tide-water. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1900 29 048. In 1900 39 963.
Highland, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 467 sq. mi. It is drained by the Cowpasture River Rock Creek and the South Branch of the Potomac River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW border. Capital, Monterey. Pop. in 1900, 1382. In 1900 5647.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark.
Highland, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. on the Southern California R., 7 miles E. of San Bernar. This is its banking point. It has important fruit-growing industries.
Highland, a post-village of Clay co., Va. Pop. 80.
Highland, a banking city of Madison co., Ill. 31 miles ENE of St. Louis, Mo. on the Vandalia line. It has flouring-mills, a brewery embroidery works, a condensed-milk factory, etc. Pop. in 1900 1770.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 60 miles WNW of Dubuque.
Highland, a banking city of Doniphan co., Kan. about 44 miles NNW of Leavenworth. Here is the Highland University (Presbyterian) founded in 1869. Pop. in 1900, 790.
Highland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. about 44 miles S of Lexington. Pop. 60.
Highland, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 28 miles S of Flint. Pop. 75.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 30 miles SSW of Winona.
Highland, a post-hamlet of Tishomingo co., Miss., about 30 miles SSE of Corinth.
Highland, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N Y., on the Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Highland, a banking post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Poughkeepsie, on the West Shore and the Central New England R. Pop. about 1250.

Highland, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Highland, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Highland, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles SW of Towanda.

Highland, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Highland, a township of Clarion co., Pa., bounded SE by the Clarion River. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn.

Highland, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, in Hughes Canon. Gold is mined here.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Highland, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., about 64 miles W of Madison. It has manufactures of beer and cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900 913. Lead and zinc mines have been opened here.

Highland, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1642.

Highland Center, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 9 miles NNE of Ottumwa.

Highland Creek, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 14 miles NE of Toronto. Pop. about 100.

Highland Falls, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co., N. Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River about 47 miles above New York and adjoining West Point. The banking point is Newburgh. Pop. about 3200.

Highland Lake, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Westbrook. Pop. about 300.

Highland Lake, a resort of Lycoming co., Pa., SW of Eggleston, on the Williamsport and North Branch R.

Highland Mills, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y., 13 miles SSW of Newburgh on the Erie R. Pop. about 523.

Highland Park, a post-town of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Highland Park, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Los Angeles Terminal R. It is suburban to Los Angeles.

Highland Park, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Highland Park, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Highland Park, a banking city of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan 23 miles N by W of Chicago on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is on a bluff 100 feet above the lake. It has the Northwestern Military Academy and other collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900 2360.

Highland Park, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has lumbering interests. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. in 1900 993.

Highland Park, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 6 miles N of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 427.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the country to the N and NW in contradistinction to the Lowlands which occupy the S and SE districts. The division is formed by the Grampians, which extend across the island from Argyllshire on the Atlantic to Aberdeenshire on the North Sea. The region is in the main mountainous and is famous for its grand and rugged scenery, the numerous lakes constituting a most picturesque feature. The highest summit is Ben Nevis, 4406 feet. The region is traversed by the depression known as the Great Glen. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides, or Western Isles.

Highlands, a post-village of Hookingham co., N. H. Pop. 60.

Highlands, or **Navesink Hills**, on the coast of New Jersey extending SE and NW from the vicinity of Sandy Hook to Barlitta Bay. Mount Mitchell the highest elevation is 200 feet above the level of the sea. Here are the Highland Lights, in lat. 40° 23' N, lon. 73° 59' W, which are visible 40 miles.

Highlands, a post-borough and summer resort of Monmouth co., N. J., on the Navesink River 6 miles N of Long Branch and about 25 miles S of New York city. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900 1326.

Highlands, a township (town) of Orange co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 4519. It contains the Highland Falls.

Highlands, a post-town of Mason co., N. C., on the Blue Ridge, 30 miles N of Wallhalla, S. C. Pop. in 1900 249.

Highlands of the Hudson, a mountainous and picturesque region of New York, on both sides of the Hud-

son River constituting nearly the oldest member of the Appalachian system of mountains. They are mostly comprised in the cos. of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, with a generally NE. and SW. trend. Many lofty and precipitous cliffs rise close to the shores of the river. Among the best known summits are Breakneck (1535 feet), Storm King, Crow Nest (1445 ft.) and Anthony's Nose (1445 ft.). See Hudson River.

Highland Springs, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal.

Highland Springs, a post-village of Henrico co., Va., 6 miles E. of Richmond.

Highlands Station, a post-village of Putnam co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles N of Peekskill. Pop. 250.

Highland Station, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Burlington Route 25 miles N of Atchison.

Highland Station, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 28 miles by rail E. of Flint. Pop. about 300.

Highlandtown, a suburb of Baltimore, Md.

Highlandville, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 14 miles NE. of Decorah. Pop. 140.

Highlandville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles WSW of Boston. It has manufactures of knit goods, hosiery and wear, etc. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 1400.

Highlandville, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., 20 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. 100.

High Market, a township (town) and village of Lewis co., N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 593.

Highmore, a banking city, capital of Hyde co., S. Dak., 63 miles W of Huron, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 376.

High Peak, a summit of the Pennine Chain in Derbyshire, England. Height, 1980 feet.

High Peak, a summit of the Catskill Mountains, N. Y., 1 mile SE of Round Top and 54 miles W by S of Palenville. Height, 3660 feet.

Highpeak, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. The banking point is Floyd. Pop. 100.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Chattahoochee.

Highpoint, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, about 60 miles S of Des Moines.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Md.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Monticello co., Mo., 10 miles S of California.

Highpoint, a banking post-village of Guilford co., N. C., on the Southern R. 34 miles NE of Salisbury. It has manufactures of furniture, paper, bagging, bricks, cotton, tobacco, shuttles, etc. Pop. in 1900 4163.

Highpoint, a post-village of Laurens co., S. C. Pop. about 55.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 11 miles NNE of Knoxville.

Highridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 8 miles N of Stamford its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Highridge, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., about 22 miles SW of St. Louis.

High River, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901 156.

Highshoals, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 18 miles SW of Watkinsville. Pop. about 360.

Highshoals, a post-village of Gaston co., N. C.

Highspire, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles SE of Harrisburg its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

High Springs, a banking post-town of Alachua co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Lane, 23 miles NW of Gainesville, its banking point. It lies in a phosphate region. Pop. in 1900 1562.

Hightac, hill, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 3 miles S of Lochmahon.

Hightower, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 26 miles W of Carrollton, Ga.

Hightower, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., near the Etowah River about 45 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop. about 125.

Hightowers, a post-township of Caswell co., N. C. Pop. in 1900 1461.

Hightown, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss. Pop. 79.

Hightown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 40 miles NW of Staunton.

Hightstown, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., N. J., 40 miles NE of Camden and 14 miles E by N of Trenton on the Pennsylvania and the Pumberton and Hightstown R. It has the Puddle Institute (Baptist) brick- and tile-works, counters, manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900 1749.

Highview, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Highview, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 175.

Highview, a post-village of Hampshire co., W. Va. Pop. about 75.

Highville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. about 7 miles SSE. of Columbia. Pop. 150.

Highwood, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. The banking point is New Haven. Pop. about 500.

Highwood, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. about 800.

Highwood, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Englewood. Pop. 300.

Highworth, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles NNE. of Swindon on an eminence, near the tale of White Horse. It has an ancient church.

High Wycombe, England. See Wycombe.

Higley, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 100.

Higuera, a village of Santo Domingo, near the eastern extremity of the island and 78 miles E. of the town of Santo Domingo.

Higuera Bay, a bay of the island of Haiti protected by the island of Saona, in lat 18° 28' N. lon. 68° 40' W.

Higuera, a village of Chile, province and 33 miles N. of Coquimbo (or La Serena). It has silver and copper mines. Pop. about 3400.

Higuera de Vargas, a village of Spain, a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 27 miles S. of Badajoz.

Higuera la Real, a village of Spain in Extremadura, 41 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Higuera, a village of Venezuela, in Miranda, about 60 miles E. of Caracas.

Hii Ho, a river of Korea.

Hijar, a town of Spain, 63 miles NVE. of Teruel. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Hika, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. about 300.

Hiko, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev. in a valley of the Great Basin, about 110 miles SE. of Hamilton. Silver has been mined here.

Hikone, a town of Japan, on the E. shore of Lake Biwa, NE. of Kyoto, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 17' N. lon. 136° 36' E. Pop. about 20,000.

Hikurangi, a summit of the New Zealand Alps, in North Island, near the N. termination of the chain. Height, 5600 feet.

Hilberdorf, a town of Saxony, district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 7117.

Hilbert, a banking post-village of Calumet co., Wis. 27 miles by rail S. of Green Bay and 16 miles SSE. of Menasha. Pop. in 1900 497.

Hilckenbach, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles NNE. of Siegen. Pop. about 2250.

Hilburghausen, a village of Saxony, a town of Germany in Saxony-Meiningen on the Weerra, 17 miles SE. of Meiningen. It has a medieval town-hall, a castle now used as barracks, some fine public monuments, a technological institute, and an agricultural school. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxony-Hilburghausen. Pop. in 1900 1502.

Hildebrand, a post-town of Burke co., N. C. The banking point is Morganton. Pop. in 1900 109.

Hilden, a town of Prussia, district and 6 miles SE. of Düsseldorf. It is a rapidly growing manufacturing town. Pop. in 1900 11,200.

Hilders, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Uster 57 miles NNE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1000.

Hildesheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover 16 miles SE. of Hildesheim. It is a large, old-fashioned town partly enclosed by ramparts. It presents splendid specimens of Romanesque ecclesiastical architecture in the medieval Catholic cathedral and other churches, and nowhere in Germany is the timber architecture of the late-Gothic and Renaissance better represented than here. Among the secular buildings, the old town-hall, recently restored and richly frescoed, deserves mention. The town possesses some venerable schools, interesting museums, and a number of fine monuments. The manufacturing establishments include iron foundries, textile-mills, a ball-foundry, a sugar refinery, etc. Hildesheim is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The bishopric is supposed to have been founded about the beginning of the ninth century. The bishops of Hildesheim figured prominently among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire. The see was secularized in 1803. Pop. in 1900 42,973.

Hildreth, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 19 miles by rail SSE. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900 340.

Hildrethsburg, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn.

Hilgard, a post-village of Union co., Oregon. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. about 125.

Hillham, a post-village of Overton co., Tenn., about 85 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

Hill, a county in the north-central part of Texas has an area of 1046 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Brazos River and is partly drained by Rockland Creek.

Hill, a post-village of Merrimack co., N. H. in Hill township (town) on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 27 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 803.

Hill, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Hillabee (or **Hillabee**) Creek, Ala. rises in Clay co. and enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Hillah, or **Hillah**, hill is written also **Hellah**, **he'llah**, a town of Arabia Turkey 60 miles S. of Bagdad situated amid the ruins of Babylon, on both sides of the Euphrates. Pop. about 30,000, mainly Arabs and Persians.

Hillbarn, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the Erie R. The banking point is Suffern. Pop. in 1900 334.

Hillburch, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles ENE. of Reading. Pop. 125.

Hill City, a banking city capital of Graham co., Kan. 30 miles E. of Hays, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 468.

Hill City, a banking post-village and mining centre of Pennington co., S. Dak. in the Black Hills, 46 miles S. of Deadwood, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 350.

Hill City, Hamilton co., Tenn. is suburban to Chattanooga.

Hille, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 8 miles NW. of Minden.

Hillgass, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 125.

Hillegersberg, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland 6 miles SW. of Haarlem.

Hillegom, a village of the Netherlands, 24 miles N. of Rotterdam.

Hiljerd, a town of Denmark in the island of Seeland, about 20 miles NW. of Copenhagen. Near by is the splendid royal palace of Frederiksborg. Pop. in 1901 4573.

Hillesheim, a town of Rhineland Prussia, in the district of Treves, 6 miles from Gerstein. Pop. in 1900 1183.

Hillgrove, a post-hamlet of Mendon co., Ky.

Hillgrove, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union R. 44 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Hillgrove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Hillgrove, a gold-mining township of New South Wales, on Baker's Creek 380 miles A. of Sydney. Pop. 3000.

Hillham, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind. 44 miles N. of Casselton.

Hillhouse, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio.

Hillhurst, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 14 miles S. of Tacoma. Pop. about 200.

Hillman Store, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala. about 40 miles SE. of Huntsville.

Hilliard, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Hilliard, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles NW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 2,6.

Hilliard, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 13 miles SE. of Evanston. Elevation 7346 feet. Here is a lumber dump upward of 20 miles in length.

Hilliarde, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 22 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 110.

Hilliards, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. 46 miles SE. of Greenville. Pop. about 300.

Hilliardston, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N. C., 11 miles W. of Battleboro. Gold has been found here.

Hilliardville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala.

Hillier, or **Fleasant Valley**, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 18 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Hillisburg, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R. 11 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 350.

Hillman, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Hillmann, a post-village of Montgomery co. Mich. The banking point is Alpena. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Hills, a post-village of Johnson co. Iowa. Pop. 74.

Hills, a banking post-village of Rock co. Minn. on the Great Northern R., 5 miles SSE of Manley. Pop. about 200.

Hills, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio.

Hillsboro, a county of Florida, in the W part of the peninsula, bounded on the W by the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. It is rich in phosphates. Area, 1300 sq m. Capital, Tampa. Pop. in 1890 14,541 in 1900 36,613.

Hillsboro, a county in the S part of New Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 373 sq m. It is intersected by the Merrimac River and also drained by the Contoosook, Souhegan, and Piscataquog rivers which afford abundant motive power. Capital, Manchester and Nashua. Pop. in 1890 63,247 in 1900 112,640.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Lawrence co. Ala. on the Southern R. 12 miles W of Doermer. Pop. in 1900 234.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Union co. Ark. about 44 miles SSE of Camden. Pop. about 125.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Weld co. Colo. about 10 miles SW of Greeley.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga. 26 miles N of Macon. Pop. in 1900 170.

Hillsboro, a banking city capital of Montgomery co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles E. of Litchfield. It has woolen mills wagon-factories, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900 1037.

Hillsboro, a village of Clinton co. Ind. about 36 miles N of Indianapolis. Post-office, Pickard.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town of Fountain co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 14 miles E. of Covington. Pop. in 1900 500.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Henry co. Iowa about 35 miles W of Burlington on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Hillsboro, a banking city of Marion co. Kan. 10 miles W of Marion on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 744.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town of Fleming co., Ky. 90 miles ENE of Lexington. It is on the Corington, Flamingham and Ashland R. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Caroline co. Md. on Trekechoe Creek, 12 miles NE of Boston. Pop. in 1900 186.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Scott co. Miss., 8 miles N of Forest. Pop. 110.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co. Mo. about 36 miles SW of St. Louis and 18 miles W of the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900 264.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N.H. in Hillsboro township (town) 26 miles E. by W of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 2254.

Hillsboro, a post-township of Somerset co. N.J. is bounded on the N by the Bergen River. Pop. in 1900 2439.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village, capital of Sierra co., N. Mex. 16 miles N of Lake Valley. Pop. about 500.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town capital of Orange co. N.C. on the Roan River 40 miles NW of Raleigh on the Southern R. It is engaged in the tobacco trade and contains the Hillsboro Academy. Pop. in 1900 707.

Hillsboro, a banking city capital of Tullahoma co. N. Dak. is a farming district, 39 miles NNW of Fargo, on the Great Northern R. It has grain elevators and is a shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1900 1172.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village, capital of Highland co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Norfolk and Western R. 66 miles E by N of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of foundry products, general furniture, hardware, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 4633.

Hillsboro, a banking city capital of Washington co. Oregon on the Tualatin River 21 miles W of Portland, on the Southern Pacific R. It is engaged in stock-raising. Pop. in 1900 980.

Hillsboro, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa., 14 miles S of Johnstown.

Hillsboro, a village of Washington co. Pa., about 30 miles S of Pittsburg.

Hillsboro, a post-hamlet of Coffee co. Tenn. 5 miles SE of Manchester.

Hillsboro, a banking city, capital of Hill co. Tex. 66 miles SW of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, flour, hay-presses, etc. Pop. in 1900 1346.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., near the base of the Blue Ridge, about 46 miles NW of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 121.

Hillsboro, a village of Pocahontas co. W. Va., 33 miles NNE of Romney. Pop. in 1900 304. The post-office is Academy.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village of Vernon co. Wis. about 68 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 786.

Hillsboro Bridge, a banking post-village in Hillsboro township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H. on the Contoosook River and on the Boston and Maine R. 2 miles W by S. of Concord. It has manufactures of stockings, shirts, woollen cloths, worsteds, chevrons, etc.

Hillsboro Center, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co. N.H.

Hillsboro River, Hillsboro co. Fla., a stream which enters Hillsboro Bay (an arm of Tampa Bay) at the town of Tampa.

Hillsboro River, a salt-water tidal lagoon in Virginia co. Pa. extending SSE 90 miles from Mosquito Inlet. Its northward continuation is called the Halifax River and the whole is often called the Mosquito River.

Hillsborough, hills-bur-ruk, a small town of Ireland co. of Down 3 miles SSW of Lisburn.

Hillsborough, a town and outpost of New Brunswick co. of Albert, on the Petitcodiac River and on the Salisbury and Harvey R. 22 miles SE of Salisbury. Valuable granite-gypsum quarries are worked in the vicinity. Pop. about 990.

Hillsborough, the principal town of the island of Carriacou West Indies.

Hillsborough, Cape, a headland on the NE coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 53' S.

Hillsboro Upper Village, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H. about 25 miles W of Concord. Pop. about 100.

Hillsburg, Nova Scotia. See BEAN RIVER.

Hillsburg, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R. 20 miles N of Guelph. Pop. about 500.

Hillsdale, a county in the S part of Michigan bordering on Ohio has an area of 605 sq m. It is drained by the Kalamazoo River the St. Joseph's River (of the Maumee) and the St. Joseph's River (of Lake Michigan). Capital Hillsdale. Pop. in 1900 29,865.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 24 miles ENE. of Davenport, Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Vermillion co., Ind. on the W bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R., 23 miles N of Terre Haute. Pop. about 250.

Hillsdale, a post-town of Mills co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route 5 miles E of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 244.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Miami co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 36 miles SSW of Kansas City. Pop. 250.

Hillsdale, a banking city capital of Hillsdale co. Mich. near the head of the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 90 miles SW of Detroit. It has manufactures of novelties, screen-doors, furniture, wagons, saws etc. and is the seat of Hillsdale College (Free Baptist) which was organized in 1865. Pop. in 1880 2441 in 1890 3915 in 1900 4161.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Bergen co. N.J. on the New Jersey and New York R. 23 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. about 750.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. in Hillsdale township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 10 miles E by S of Hudson. Pop. about 376. of the town in 1890 1390.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Guilford co. N.C., 10 miles N of Greensboro.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. 29 miles NE of Indiana. Pop. 300.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Macon co. Tenn. 17 miles E. by N of Gallatin.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Laramie co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 20 miles E by N of Cheyenne.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario 7 miles from Elmira. The banking point is Barrie. Pop. about 400.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick, 36 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Hillsford, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio.

Hillsgrove, a post-village of Sullivan co. Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 24 miles NE of Williamsport. Pop. about 550.

Hillsgrove, a post-village of Kent co. R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S by W of Providence. It has iron- and cotton-mills. Pop. about 560.

Hillside, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. The banking point is Maywood. Pop. about 100.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Tishomingo co., Miss.

Hillside, a post-station of St. Louis co., Mo.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 48 miles E. by S of Pittsburgh.

Hills Landing, Prince George co., Md., on the Patuxent River 24 miles from Upper Marlboro.

Hills Prairie, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex.

Hillspring, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., 23 miles by rail NW of Frankfort.

Hills Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Hill States, a name applied to an assemblage of very small native states in the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Himalayas about Simla.

Hill Station, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. 75.

Hillstown, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 100.

Hillstower, a post hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles SNE of Ligonier.

Hillsville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., about 5 miles W of Newmarket. Pop. 200.

Hillsville, a banking post-village, capital of Carroll co., Va., 7½ miles E. of Abingdon. Pop. about 300.

Hill Tip'perah, or **Tip'hara**, a native name of Bengal, bounded N by Assam and E. by the region known as the Lushai Hills. On the SW lies the British district of Tipperah. Area, about 4000 sq. m. It is largely a dense forest, inhabited by hill-tribes. Capital, Agartala, a small town, 20 miles N by E. of Comilla. Pop. about 100,000.

Hilltop, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.

Hill Top, a town of Fayette co., W. Va. Pop. in 1000 363.

Hilltown, a post-township and hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1000 2013.

Hillview, a post-village of Greene co., Ill. The banking point is Broadbous. Pop. about 300.

Hillview, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. on the W shore of Lake George, 4 miles from the town of Lake George (Coldwell). Pop. about 125.

Hillyard, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. about 500.

Hilo, hō'lo, the principal town of Hawaii Island, on Hilo (or Byron) Bay E. coast. It is second in importance and population to Honolulu, alone, among the towns of the Hawaiian archipelago. The surrounding country is very fertile, the humidity and great rainfall (101.59 inches in 1897-98) fostering luxuriant growth and has large sugar plantations on which the prosperity of the town mainly depends. It exports sugar molasses hides tallow goat-horns arrowroot, rice, and some coffee. It has a court-house, custom-house, post-office, and library. Pop. of Hilo district in 1000 10,735. Hilo Bay is the only anchorage on the E. side of Hawaii. It is about 7 miles wide by 3 miles long and is exposed to the NE. trade-wind, but is protected by an extensive shoal.

Hiligones, a town, a pueblo of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Leyte, with Point Hiligones in the NW. Pop. 13,513.

Hilpeltstein, hill-pelt-stein, a town of Bavaria, 19 miles SSE of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1340.

Hilpebach, hill'pach, a town of Baden, 17 miles SSE of Heidelberg. Pop. about 1300.

Hilsehausen, hill-sen-hime, a village of Lower Alsace, Germany 5 miles NE of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1000 1252.

Hilton, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Albia. Pop. about 150.

Hilton, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y. The banking point is Newark. Pop. about 500.

Hilton, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail NW of Rochester. Pop. in 1000 496.

Hilton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles N of Brighton. Pop. 100.

Hiltonhead, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., about 17 miles S of Beaufort.

Hiltons, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Hiltons, a post-village of Scott co., Va. Pop. 75.

Hilton Station, a post-town of Early co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Blakely. Pop. in 1000 144.

Hilversbeek, hill-ver-bek, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 miles SSE of Breda.

Hilversum, hill-ver-sim, a market-town of the Netherlands, 15 miles SSE of Amsterdam. It has manufactures of cotton goods and carpets and is a favorite summer-resort of the people of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899 13,442.

Himalaya (him-a-lay or him-a-lay) or **Himachal** (him-achal) Mountains (i.e. the *abode of snow* or *ice*) a chain or system of mountains, the most ex-

valued on the globe, extending in an irregular curve, with a general direction WNW and SSE, through 26° of longitude, nearly 1500 miles, with a breadth of from 100 to 150 miles, along the N. boundary of India, separating it from Tibet, and traversing Kashmir. The Himalayas are the southeastern-most of the mountain ranges which radiate from the Pamir plateau. They are situated between lat. 27° and 35° N. and between lon. 73° and 95° E. and extend from a point a short distance beyond the river Indus on the W to the region of the great bend of the river Brahmaputra on the E., or, roughly, from the mountain confines of Afghanistan to Upper Burma. The Himalayas are not a single mountain-chain, but a range of rugged snowy peaks depending from or forming a scarp to the high table-land of Tibet, and separated by deep gorges the outlets of rapid streams generated by the melted snow and ice of the interior. The mountains rise on the S. from the plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra in a wall-like range from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up at intervals by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepal and Bhutan. A striking feature of the outer region is the low-lying and marshy but luxuriantly overgrown depression known as the *Tera* or *Tarai*, which borders the British and Nepalese frontiers for a length of about 500 miles. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 10,000 to 18,000 ft. but 40 or more of its peaks are known to exceed 24,000 ft. Mount Everest (or the peak that was until recently 1994 identified with a somewhat minor summit, the *Ganeshankar*) rises to 29,002 ft. and is, so far as is known the culminant point of the globe. Other lofty summits are Nanga Parbat, in the extreme NW (28,629 ft.), Dhaulagiri (28,525 ft.), and Kanchenjunga (28,156 ft.) in the central section and Shemalari or Chamalari (23,033 ft.), in the eastern section. In an inner Trans-Himalayan range, known as the *Mutagh* (or *Karakorum*) and which is frequently reckoned to the Himalayas, is Dapesang or Mount Godwin Austen (Peak A, 28,275 ft.) together with the less-known Mutagh Tower, Masherbrum, Gasherbrum, etc. The high table-land of Tibet forming the N. extension of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain-fronts of the S. There are numerous passes in the Himalayas the greater number of which lie above 17,000 ft. Among the better known are the *Yin-Ganoin* (the loftiest, 20,450 ft. NW of the great *Vanda-Deri*) and the *Mana-Uhet*, between Ghar Khorum and Gurbawal; the *Parang La*, in Spiti; the *Chang La* and *Taklung La*, in Ladakh and the *Bara-Lacha*, the lowest 10,000 ft. The lofty *Mutagh Pass* upward of 10,000 ft. elevation, traverses the main *Karakorum* range. (See *KARAKORUM*.) The nominal snow line is found on the S. or Indian face of the Himalayas at an average elevation of about 18,300 ft. and on the Tibetan side at 17,500 ft. Giant glaciers, some of which descend to the exceedingly low level of 11,000 (and even 10,300) ft., are found in vastness or most parts of the system, the most extensive being those of the *Karakorum* branch (*Hilpar Bictoro*, *Blaf Chogo Lungma*), and after these, perhaps, the glaciers of the *Everest-Kanchenjunga* region. The longest of the *Kun chingjung* glaciers appears to be the *Zemo* 18 miles long. There are practically no lakes in the true Himalayan region and the chain differing from the long American cordilleras, is destitute of volcanoes. The vegetation of the Himalayas is an extremely varied one, and on the deeper southern slopes is of extraordinary luxuriance, the *syzygium* woods of Sikkim and the still lower region having long been famous. A flora with marked tropical elements is found to an elevation of some 3000 ft. beyond which, and continued to some 7000 ft., follows a belt of oaks, chestnuts, and laurels. This belt is succeeded by the central and southern European forest zone (with pines, cedars—*Deodora*) to about 12,000 ft. after which follow the areas of gnarled trees and shrubs, and above these the grass-lands. The limit of tree-growth is found on the northern or Tibetan side at about 14,000 ft. in growths of birch, oak and willow but in the central range trees are rarely met with above 11,000-12,000 ft. In a few exceptional spots flowering plants have been noted at 19,000 ft. Orma (wheat, barley) is cultivated on the Tibetan side at 14,000-15,000 ft. The magnificent growths of giant rhododendron constitute some of the most striking objects of the vegetation of the globe. The animal life of the Himalayas is also very varied, embracing a multitude of types ordinarily associated with the true tropics, such as the tiger, leopard, rhinoceros, and monkey and other types of the temperate and even subarctic regions (bear, wolf, deer, big horned sheep, various deer, marmot, etc.). The tiger and leopard both ascend to the snow-line. In the region be-

dwelling upon Tibet is the home of the yak. The Himalayas may properly be considered to be the home of the pheasant tribe of birds. The higher summits and nuclear mass of the Himalayas appear to be constructed of granites and gneisses, associated with schists of different kinds but the outer and even lofty flanks carry sedimentary deposits of comparatively recent date, showing in the fossils of marine character that the main mass of the system was upheaved in late-Tertiary times. Marine fossils have been obtained from elevations of 20,000-21,000 feet. The delightful climate of a saddle some in the Himalayas has specially fitted the region for positions of summer station and sanatoria. (See *SIMLA* and *DARJILING*.) Among the more noted explorations of the Himalayas are those of Hooker the brothers Schlegelintweit (who in 1858, on the Ibi-Gamli, attained an altitude of 22,250 ft.) Wagh, Godwin-Austen, Graham, Sir William Conway (who, with the Swiss guide Zurbriggen, reached on the Pioneer Peak of the Karakorum range an elevation of about 23,790 ft.) Douglas Freshfield, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter Werkman (the former of whom, in 1903, on a summit of the Karakorum facing the great Chogo Lungma Glacier reached a height of 23,394 ft.)

Himberg, *him bēns*, a small town of Lower Austria, 8 miles SSE of Vienna.

Himeji, *hi-mē-jō*, a town of Hiogo prefecture, Japan, 54 miles by rail NW by W of Kobe. It produces cotton and celebrated stamped-leather goods. Pop in 1899 35,242.

Himeria, the ancient name of the river *Salao*.
Himeria, an ancient town on the N coast of Sicily about 50 miles SE of Panormus (Palermo) famous for the victory of the Syracusans over the Carthaginians achieved there in 480 B.C.

Himrod, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. The banking point is Danville. Pop in 1900 420.

Himrod, a post-village of Yates co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 37 miles N of Elmira and 2 miles W of Seneca Lake. Pop about 250.

Himche *Awah* a town of Haka 44 miles SE of Cape Haystan, on an affluents of the Arthimote.

Hinchinbrook, Cape, the S point of Hinchinbrook Island, Alaska. Lat. 60° 10' N.

Hinchinbrook Island, off the S coast of Alaska, with a port on its SW coast called Port Ketchikan. Lat. 60° 16' N. Lon. 144° 50' W.

Hinchman, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. The banking point is Berrien Springs. Pop 100.

Hinckley, a town of England, co. and 13 miles SW of Leicester situated on the line of the old Roman road known as Watling Street. It has a fine medieval church. It manufactures harness boots and shoes etc. Pop in 1901, 11,304.

Hinckley, a banking post-village of DeKalb co. Ill. 57 miles W of Chicago, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900, 587.

Hinckley, a banking post-village of Pine co. Minn. on the Grindstone River and on the Northern and the Great Northern R. 77 miles N of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 450.

Hinckley, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Poland or Utica. Pop about 350.

Hinckley, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, 5 miles NE of Medina. Pop about 300.

Hinckley, a village of Millard co. Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop about 200.

Hindelang, *hin den-läng*, a small town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 15 miles S of Kempten.

Hindeloopen, *hin den-lōp*, a small town of the Netherlands, Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 24 miles SW of Leeuwarden.

Hinderwell, a town of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles from Whithy. Pop in 1901 1937.

Hindhead, a ridge and tract (common) in the SW part of Surrey, England. Highest point, 943 feet.

Hindley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles SSE of Wigan. It has iron-works, coal-mines, and cotton-mills. Pop in 1901 23,504.

Hindman, a banking post-town of Kentucky the capital of Knott co. near the head-waters of the Kentucky River, about 50 miles SE of Beattyville. Pop. in 1900 521.

Hindmarsh, a post-town of South Australia, a suburb of Adelaide, from which it is 24 miles distant. It is on the river Torrens. Pop about 10,000.

Hindmarsh Lake, a saline body of water in Victoria, Australia, is in the Wimmera district.

Hindø, *hin dō*, the largest of the Lofoten Islands (in the broader sense) off the coast of Norway, one of the group known as the Vesterålen Islands, situated in the Arctic Ocean, between the parallels of 68° and 69°

Length, 45 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is mountainous, rising to a height of over 2500 feet. Portions of it are wooded. Pop. about 10,000.

Hindost, or *Hindol*, *hin'dol*, a small native state of Orissa, British India, one of the Outcaste Mahals.

Hindoo-Koosh. See *HINDU KUSH*.

Hindustan. See *HINDUSTAN*.

Hinds, a county in the southwest-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 847 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Pearl River and on the NW by the Big Black River. Capital, Jackson and Raymond. Pop in 1890 29,379, in 1900 53,577.

Hindshiro, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles E of Arcola. Pop in 1900, 243.

Hindsburg, a post-village of Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 44 miles N of Albany. Pop about 90.

Hindsbrook, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Tenn.

Hindsville, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. about 50 miles N of Ozark. Pop about 200.

Hindus-Kush, formerly called the *Indian Caucasus* (also *Paropamisus*, or *Paropamisus Mons*), a mountain-chain of central Asia, between lat. 34° and 37° N and lon. 63° and 75° E, extending from the upper Indus westward to the Pamir Knot, where it merges into the Koh-i-Baba mountains and the still more westerly extension of the Safed Koh. On the NE. and N. it narrows with the high mass of the Pamir and the Himalaya system and for some distance forms the border-barrier between Afghanistan and British India and separates Badakhshan from Kafiristan. It rises in many parts to upward of 20,000 feet and its culminating point is the Tirin (or Turach) Mir E of the Nukran Pass and NW of Chitral the elevation of which is now assumed to be about 25,000 ft. The more westerly portions of the chain towards Kabul has not the formidable aspect with which it was at one time associated and is easily crossed by passes, in this section where the snow line lies at about 12,500 ft., most of the summits are uncovered during much of the year. The principal passes are the Khawak, Irak Nukran, and Baroghil, the last conducting from Chitral and Kashmir to the upper Oxus valley and Yarkand. Some of the head-streams of the Amu Darya have their origin in these mountains.

Hindur, *his door*, a small native state of British India, in the Punjab traversed by high ranges of the Himalayan foothills.

Hindustan, or *Hindustan* a word of Persian origin applied in a wide sense to the whole peninsula of India proper and sometimes to the country N of the Vindhya mountains, the upper Ganges basin.

Hinesburg, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. in Hinesburg township (town) 12 miles SSE of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1216.

Hinesdale, a post-village of Hart co. Ky. Pop 75.

Hineston, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the Calcasieu River about 30 miles WSW of Alexandria. Pop 100.

Hinesville, a post-village, capital of Liberty co. Ga. 34 miles WSW of Savannah. Pop about 240.

Hinesville, a post-hamlet of Richland co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 14 miles SW of Mansfield.

Hinesville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. Pop about 75.

Hingaghat. See *BISOUHAT*.

Hingham, a small town of England co. of Norfolk, 54 miles WNW of Wymondham.

Hingham, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co. Mass. in Hingham township (town) on Massachusetts Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles (direct) SE of Boston. It has the *Derby Academy*. Pop. of the town (which also comprises West Hingham, South Hingham and Hingham Center) in 1900 5069, of the village, about 1500.

Hingham, a post-village of Sheboygan co. Wis. 14 miles SW of Sheboygan. Pop about 80.

Hingham Center, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. in Hingham township (town) 18 miles SE of Boston. The banking point is Hingham. Pop about 1500.

Hingrahaht, or *Hingrahaht*, formerly also called *Improctin*, a town of the Central Province, British India, 48 miles SW of Nagpur. Pop about 10,000.

Hinks Lake, on the E. border of Manchuria, is partly in Russian territory. Lat. about 45° N; lon. 132° E. It is about 60 miles long and 35 miles wide. It is navigable and drains into the Ussuri a tributary of the Amur.

Hinkles Ferry, a post-hamlet of Brasoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River.

Hinkletown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles SEW of Reading. Pop 200.

Hinkleville, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., 20 miles W of Paducah. Pop. 190.

Hinkleville, a post-hamlet of Upshar co., W Va., 33 miles S of Clarkburg. Coal is found here.

Hinkley, a plantation of Washington co., Md., bounded W by Grand Lake and SE by Big Lake. Pop. in 1900 271.

Hinlopen, or **Hinloopen**, his/18 pop, the strait separating the principal island of Spitzbergen from East Island.

Hintonville, a post-village of Oswego co., N Y, on the Oswego River 10 miles NW of Syracuse. Pop. 60.

Hinojosa de Duero, a-no-no'á dá doo-á ro, a small town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles W of Salamanca.

Hinojosa del Duque, a-no no sá dái doo'ki, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles NW of Cordova. Pop. in 1904 10 073.

Hinojosa de San Vicente, a-no-ro'á dá sán va-thén tá, a small town of Spain in New Castile, 38 miles W by N of Toledo.

Hinojoso, Lusa, loce a-no-me'oce, a village of Spain in New Castile, 60 miles SW of Cuenca.

Hinodale, a county in the SW part of Colorado, is drained by the Rio Grande and by the Lake Fork of the Gueñon. Among its prominent features are Mount Canby, Uncompahgre Peak and Mount Ose. Rich mines of silver have been opened in the San Juan Mountains. Area, 1003 sq m. Capital Lake City. Pop. in 1900 832 in 1900, 1909.

Hinodale, a banking post-village of Dupage co. Ill. 18 miles WSW of Chicago, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1904 2678.

Hinodale, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Iowa, 10 miles NW of Keokuk.

Hinodale, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Hinodale township (town) on the Boston and Albany R. 45 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 1483.

Hinodale, a post-village of Cheshire co. N H. in Hinodale township (town) on the Connecticut River at the mouth of the Ashmeit, and on the Boston and Maine R. 19 miles SW of Keene and about 8 miles below Brettonboro Vt. It has manufactures of woollen goods, paper, moving machines, etc. Its woollen-mills employ several hundred hands. Pop. of the town in 1900 1933.

Hinodale, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N Y. in Hinodale township (town) on Lehigh Creek and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. 43 miles SSE of Buffalo. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 1218.

Hinterrhein, a village of Switzerland, in the center of Grisons, on the San Bernardino route from Splügen to Bellinzona, 6 miles from Splügen. The infant Rhine (Hinter Rhein) has its source near here in the Rheinwald Glacier.

Hinton, a post-village of Plymouth co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central and other railroads 11 miles NE of Sioux City. Pop. 104.

Hinton, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky. 27 miles by rail N of Lexington.

Hinton, a banking city capital of Summers co. W Va., on the New River near the mouth of the Greenbrier and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 94 miles SE of Charleston. It has lumbering interests, railroad-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 3763.

Hintonburg, a post-town of Carlton co., Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. in 1901 3768.

Hinwell, his wíle, a village of Switzerland, center and 15 miles SSE of Zürich. Near it are the Gyres baths. Pop. about 3004.

Hinwun, one of the Comoro Islands. See **Jowanna**.

Hio, ho-o'go, or **Pingo**, fo-o'go, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Hondo and on the Inland Sea, 23 miles by rail W of Osaka. It is on a fine harbor and is adjacent to Kobe with which in reality it forms one town. It is lighted with gas and has a fine town-hall, court-house, government machine-shops, and an extensive foreign and consular trade. Its industries are comprised mainly in paper and cotton manufactures, the building of locomotives and ships, etc. Pop. in 1893 (inclusive of Kobe) 215 780. See **Kobe**.

Hippe, a small island of the north Pacific Ocean W of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia.

Hipperholm, a town of Yorkshire, England, adjoining Halifax. Pop. in 1901 4304.

Hippe Regine, the ancient name of Bona.

Hippo Maritima, Africa. See **Bizanza**.

Hiram, a post-village of Cleburne co. Ark. Pop. 190.

Hiram, a post-town of Paulding co., Ga. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. in 1900 185.

Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. in Hiram township (town) on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 36 miles WNW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 1018.

Hiram, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Erie R. 22 miles SE of Cleveland. Here is Hiram College, which was organized in 1866 (although founded earlier as the Eclectic Institute). Pop. in 1900 639.

Hiram, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. about 100.

Hiramaburg, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 41 miles N of Marietta. Pop. 78.

Hiro'omura, in the main island of Japan near Tokyo. **Hiroenaki**, he-ro-ak'ke, a town of the main island of Japan, in Aomori prefecture as district, 18 miles SSW of Aomori. It manufactures lacquered ware. Pop. in 1899 24,771.

Hiroshima, he-ro-sho'má, a city of Japan in the district or prefecture of Hiroshima, on the S coast of the island of Honshu near its SW extremity. It is on the railroad connecting Kobe with Shimonoosaki. Lat. 34° 23' N. Lon. 132° 27' E. It has an extensive trade in lacquered ware and bronzes. Pop. in 1899 122,366.

Hirsau, hîr-sow, a town of Germany in the Black Forest circle of Württemberg 1½ miles from Calw. The famous Benedictine abbey, founded in 830, was destroyed in 1692. Pop. 800.

Hirschau, hîr-show, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles NE. of Amberg. Pop. about 1900.

Hirschburg, hîr-sh burr, a town of Bohemia, 36 miles NNE of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschberg, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 27 miles SW of Liegnitz on the Beber near the Bohemian frontier. It is an important seat of the linen-industry and has machine-shops and other manufacturing establishments. It is a busy trading centre. Pop. in 1900 17,865.

Hirschberg, a town of Germany in Rhenish-Schlesia on the Saale, 8 miles ESE of Leoben. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschfelde, hîr-sh fîl-dé, a town of Saxony on the Neisse, 6 miles NE of Zittau. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschhorn, hîr-sh horn, a village of Hesse, on the Neckar 32 miles SSE of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Hirshova, hîr-sho'vâ, or **Hirshova** (Ruman Har-ova) a town of Rumania in the Dobruja, 60 miles NE of Silistria. Pop. about 3000.

Hirsingen, hîr-sîng-en, a village of Germany in Upper Alsace, 24 miles SSE of Altkirch.

Hirson, hîr-sow, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise 21 miles NE of Verrieres. Pop. in 1901 7481.

Hirova. See **Hirsonova**.

Hiscoville, a post-town of Barren co. Ky. 10 miles N of Glasgow. Pop. in 1900 178.

Hisingen, hîs-sîng-en, an island of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf on the SW coast of the Rik of Gothenburg. Length 15 miles.

Hispalis, the ancient name of Seville.

Hispania, the Latin name of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

Hispaniola, the Latin name of Haiti.

Hissar, a district of Bokhara, between the Hissar mountains on the N and the Amu-Darya (or Oxus) on the S. It produces large crops of grain and cotton. The capital Hissar is about 260 miles SE of Bokhara. The town which has a population of about 10 000 manufactures articles of steel and textiles.

Hissar, a town of British India, capital of the district of Hissar in the Punjab, 106 miles WNW of Delhi. Pop. about 14,000.

Hissarlik, a locality in the NW corner of Asia Minor near the SW entrance of the Dardanelles, with a great mass of debris of an ancient city in which extensive excavations were carried on by Schliemann who considered the place to represent the site of ancient Troy.

Hit, hit (anc. /o) a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad on the Suphrates, 140 miles NW of Haleb. The bitumen and asphalt pits here were utilized in remote antiquity. Pop. about 5000.

Hitchcock, a county in the SW part of Nebraska. Area, 123 sq m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890 9799 in 1900 4409.

Hitchcock, a banking post-village of Blaine co. Okla. Pop. about 380.

Hitchcock, a banking post-town of Beadle co. S Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles N of Huron. Pop. about 140.

Hitchcock, a post-village of Galveston co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa F6 R. The banking point is Galveston. Pop. about 150.

Hitchin, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles NW of Hertford. It is beautifully situated and has a richly ornamented church containing numerous monuments and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Straw-plaiting is carried on and lavender water is manufactured. Pop. in 1901 10,672.

Hittman, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Albia.

Hites, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles N.E. of Allegheny City. It has a plate-glass factory etc. Pop about 500.

Hitesville, a post-village of Union co. Ky. Pop 100. The banking point is Union.

Hitson, a post-hamlet of Fisher co. Tex.

Hitt, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo. 18 miles NW of Memphis.

Hitteren, hit'ter-en, an island of Norway 44 miles W of Tromsø in the Atlantic. Length, from W to E 30 miles greatest breadth 10 miles. Pop about 5000.

Hivon, ha-vi-o, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of the southern group of the Marquesas. Lat. of the N point, 9° 34' S lon 139° 4' W.

Hiwassee, a post-village of Boone co. Ark. The banking point is Bentonville.

Hiwassee, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. N.C.

Hiwassee College, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Tenn. 48 miles SW of Knoxville. Here is the Hiwassee College founded in 1849.

Hiwassee River, Ga. See Hiwassee River.

Hixburg, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co. Va. 10 miles E of Appomattox.

Hixson, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 831.

Hixton, a post-village in Hixton township (town) Jackson co. Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R. and on the Trempealeau River 90 miles NE of Winona, Minn. Top of the town in 1000 800 of the village, about 130.

Hizen, a province of Japan, in the island of Kishin famed for its kaolin and production of porcelain. Tea and tobacco are largely grown. Chief towns, Nagasaki and Saga.

Hjelmars, jil-mas, a lake of Sweden, about 40 miles W of Stockholm. Length about 40 miles breadth 15 miles. It receives the Svart at its W extremity and discharges it by the Thorshälla into Lake Mälar.

Hjerring, hy'dring a town of Denmark in Jutland, 20 miles N of Aalborg. Pop in 1901, 7907.

Hibokha, hi-jee-bo-ka, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bukovina, 12 miles S of Chernowitz. Pop about 4000.

Hiboko, hi-lia-ko, a town of Bohemia 15 miles S of Chrudin, on the Chrudin. Pop in 1000 4132.

Hluk, h-luk a town of Moravia, 6 miles SE of Hradec. Pop about 2000.

Hoadleys, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. The banking point is Hawley. Pop 160.

Hog, a post-village of Gage co. Neb. Pop 75.

Hog Corners, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y., about 16 miles ESE of Albany. Pop about 225.

Hongland, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. 12 miles by rail S of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Houng-chow, h'ung-ch'ow a city of China, in Hupeh on the Yang-tse-kiang 30 miles E of Hankow.

Houng ho, h'ung ho (i.e. the 'Yellow River' so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters) one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, rises in the Koko-nor territory of Tibet, on the Oden tai plain near lat. 33° N and lon 87° E at an elevation of 14 000 feet. It flows northward, traversing the NW corner of China proper into Mongolia, turns eastward nearly at a right angle in about lat. 41° N lon 107° 30' E re-enters China proper and, after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li in lat 38° after a total course estimated at 3600 miles. The chief affluent is the Wei ho, coming from the W which enters at the final great bend of the river and at the confluence of the provinces of Shen-si Shan-si and Ho-nan. On its banks are many cities of first and second rank the principal being Lan-chow which is at the head of navigation and Kai-fung respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-su and Ho-nan. Previous to 1263 it entered the Yellow Sea by a mouth some hundreds of miles S of its present one. This stream is so turbulent and impetuous that it is scarcely adapted to Chinese navigation, and its frequent overflow is the cause of much destruction despite the dikes and dam-structures which, from the oldest times, have been erected along various parts of the river a course. A connection between the basins of the Houng-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang is formed by the Grand Canal.

Hoback's River, Wyo. rises on the western slope of the Wind River Mountains and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 30' N.

Hobart, a banking post-town of Lake co. Ind. on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 54 miles SE of Chicago. It has manufactures of fire-proofing bricks terra-cotta, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Hobart, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., 6 miles by rail S of Cadillac.

Hobart, a banking post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. on a branch of the Delaware River and on the Ulster and Delaware R. 64 miles WSW of Albany. Pop in 1900, 550.

Hobart, a banking post-village of Kiowa co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop about 2500 (largely increased since census). It has oil-mills, cotton-gins, cotton- and lumber-mills breweries, etc.

Hobart, hō-bart, a city of Tasmania, capital of the colony on the W bank of the river Derwent near the SE coast, 15 miles from the sea and 2 miles E of Mount Wellington which is 4166 feet in height. It has wide and regular streets, which aggregate about 25 miles in length. The public buildings, which are largely of a light freestone quarried near the town, comprise the palatial government house, town-hall and public library parliament buildings museum and national gallery royal theatre, technical school etc. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. A railway 133 miles long connects it with Launceston. The river a deep estuary affords ample and excellent harbor accommodation. Leading articles of manufacture are beer flour, soap jam woolen goods, hats harness etc. Tin-ore is here smelted and tanners bark ground for export. Pop in 1901 24 004. The city is much resorted to owing to its invigorating climate, which has a mean annual temperature of 52° (winter 45°, summer 58°).

Hobbie, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. 10 miles SW of Wilkesbarre. Pop 60.

Hobbierville, a post village of Greene co. Ind. about 18 miles SW of Bloomington. Pop 100.

Hobbs a post-village of Tipton co. Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R. 4 miles E. of Tipton. Pop 150.

Hobbsville, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S.C. Pop 65.

Hobgood, a post-town of Halifax co. N.C. The banking point is Scotland Neck. Pop in 1900 122.

Hobkirk's Hill, a locality near Camden S.C. Here on April 25, 1781 a battle was fought between the Americans under Greene and the British under Rawdon, resulting in a victory for the latter. The engagement is now called the second battle of Camden.

Hoblitzell, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Hyndman. Pop about 100.

Hoboken, a village of Belgium province and 8 miles SW of Antwerp. It contains fine villas of Antwerp merchants and ship-building yards. Pop in 1900 10 262.

Hoboken, a post-village of Pierce co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 43 miles W of Brunswick. Pop 80.

Hoboken, hō-bo-ken a city and port of entry of Hudson co. N.J. on the W bank of the Hudson River opposite New York city (with which it is connected by steam ferry) and immediately N of Jersey City. It is the eastern terminus of the Lackawanna R. Hoboken is an important industrial centre and contains several foundries and machine-shops automobile-works, large silk mills, sugar-factory and a large manufactory of lead pencils. It has an extensive trade in coal being one of the principal depots from which New York and its shipping are supplied. Several lines of European steamships start from this port the principal industries of which are connected with these steamships and the coal docks. Several lines of a metre-railway connect Hoboken with Jersey City and other towns. Here are located the Stevens Institute of Technology with extensive apparatus for teaching the physical sciences and their application to the industrial arts, the Hoboken Academy the Academy of the Sacred Heart, etc. Pop in 1870 20 447, in 1880 30 400 in 1900 43 648 in 1900 50 364.

Hoboken, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles NE of Allegheny City. It has a county workhouse. Pop about 500. It has manufactures of rope and twine etc.

Hobokenville, a village of Madison co. N.Y. The banking point is Oneida. Pop 100.

Hobro, hō'bro a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the head of the Mariager Fjord 8 miles W of Mariager. Pop about 2500.

Hobson, a city of Calhoun co. Ala., in Oxford precinct. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Hobson's Bay, Victoria, is the port of Melbourne.

Hochelaga, hōk'alm'ep'tis a summit of the Eastern Alps of Austria, in the Hohe Tauern the culminating point of the Aokogel group. Height, 11 000 feet.

Hochdorf, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Lucerne, 11 miles from Lucerne. It has a large theatre for popular drama. Pop. in 1000 1643.

Hochelaga, a county of Quebec, forming the E part of the island of Montreal. Capital Montreal.

Hochelaga, in Hochelaga co. Quebec, an suburban station of Montreal.

Hochenschwand, a village of Germany in the Black Forest region of Baden 4½ miles SE of Sankt Blasien. It is a health-resort and lies at an elevation of 2310 feet. Pop about 350.

Hochfelden, hōch'fē-dēn a town of Germany in Altmühl, 13 miles NNW of Straßburg. Pop about 2700.

Hochheim, hōch hīm, a village of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau, near the Main 7 miles SE of Wiesbaden. Pop in 1900 348. It gives name to a well known class of wines.

Hochheim, hōch hīm, a post-village of Dewitt co. Tex., 15 miles N of Castro. Pop. 75.

Hochkirch, hōch kīr, or **Hochkirchen**, a village of Saxony, 7 miles ESE of Bautzen. Here Frederick the Great was defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1735.

Hochspeer, hōch spēr, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 6½ miles E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop about 2500.

Höchst, hōkst, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Main 6 miles W of Frankfurt. It is a rapidly growing place with diversified manufactures. Here, in 1622, Tilly defeated Christian of Brunswick. Pop in 1900 14,121.

Höchst, a market-town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop about 2000.

Hochstadt, hōch stāt, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles NE of Bunnau. Pop about 1600.

Hochstätt, hōch stāt, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube 23 miles NW of Augsburg. Pop about 2250. Here on Aug. 12, 1704, Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French. This engagement is called by English historians the battle of Blenheim.

Hochstadt, hōch stāt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 15 miles SSW of Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop about 2000.

Hochstetter Glacier, an ice-sheet in the Great Tasman group of New Zealand.

Hochstetter, Mount, one of the loftiest summits of the New Zealand Alps, in South Island, in about lat. 43° 35' S. Elevation 11,200 feet.

Hockanum, a river of Connecticut, enters the Connecticut River 2½ miles below Hartford.

Hockanum, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. near the E. bank of the Connecticut 3 miles SE of Hartford. Its banking point.

Hockenheim, hōch ēn hīm, a village of Baden 10 miles SW of Heidelberg. Pop in 1900 6795.

Hockersville, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Houmeltown.

Hockessan, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 15 miles WNW of Wilmington. Pop about 500.

Hocking, a county in the S. part of Ohio has an area of 425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hocking River and also drained by Rn. h. Salt, and Quor creeks. Mines of coal and iron ore have been opened here. Capital, Logan. Pop in 1890 22,058. In 1900 24,308.

Hocking, a post-village of Monroe co. Iowa. The banking point is Okauchon. It has coal mining. Pop about 400.

Hockingport, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Hocking River 14 miles below Parkersburg. Pop about 150.

Hocking River, Ohio, rises in Fairfield co. and enters the Ohio River about 14 miles below Parkersburg. It is about 100 miles long. It is accompanied by the Hocking Canal.

Hockley, an unorganized county in the NW of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 877 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 44.

Hockley, a post-village of Harris co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 36 miles NW of Houston. Pop. 75.

Hochhodkoe Creek, of Georgia, flows into Palawia Creek in Randolph co.

Hoddsdon, hōdā dōn a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles SE of Hertford. Pop. in 1901 4711.

Hodfidm, hō-dā dā, a seaport of Arabia, in Yemen on the Red Sea, 140 miles NNW of Mecca. It is the principal mart for the export of coffee from Yemen. Pop estimated at from 80,000 to 45,000.

Hodon, hō-dōn or **Wadon**, wā-dān' a town and oasis of the western Sahara on the route from Arguin Bay to Timbuktū. Lat 21° N. Lon 11° 20' W.

Hodgdon, hōd' dōn, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. in Hodgdon township (town) 6 miles E of Healdton. Pop of the town in 1900 1130. It has lumber and shingle-mills.

Hodges, a post-village of Lafayette co. Mo. Pop. 60.

Hodgeman, hōd' jē-mān, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, is drained by the Pawnee Fork an affluent of the Arkansas River. Area, 844 sq. m. Capital, Jetmore. Pop in 1900 3795. In 1900 2032.

Hodgenville, hōd' jēn-vīl a banking post-town capital of Larue co. Ky. 11 miles SE of Elizabethtown, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 825.

Hodge, hōj' ē, a post-town of Greenwood co. S. D., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900 257.

Hodges, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Tenn., 19 miles by rail NE of Knoxville.

Hodgkins, a village of Cook co. Ill. in Lyons township. Pop in 1900 105.

Hodimont, a doo mōnt' a suburb of Verviers, Belgium.

Hodmest-Vasarhely, hōd mē est' vā shār hēl' a town of Hungary on the Congrad on Lake Hodos 14 miles NE. of Szegedin. It has several well-frequented fairs.

Hodmest, a large brewery manufactures of oil etc. Pop in 1900, 60,883, largely engaged in wine and tobacco culture.

Hódéngh, hōd éng, a town of Hungary on the Bács-Budrog. Pop about 4000.

Hodnan, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. The banking point is Angels Camp. Pop about 200.

Hooi-ho, a river of China. See Wei ho.

Hooi ngan, a city of China. See Hwai ngan.

Hook van Holland, hook vān hōl lānt, the terminal point of land of Holland, on the N. side of the mouth of the northern arm of the Maas, on the province of South Holland.

Hoon-ho, hōn hō, a river of China, in Chli H which joins the Pe-ho at Tientsin after a SE course of 300 miles.

Hof, hōf a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 30 miles NE of Olmütz. Pop about 2500.

Hof, hōf a town of Bavaria in Upper Franconia on the Saale, 30 miles NE of Bayreuth. It has interesting churches and a gymnasium dating from 1548. Hof is a great seat of the textile industry. Pop in 1900 32,731.

Hoffman, a banking post-village of Grant co., Minn. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop about 275.

Hoffman, a post-village of Richmond co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 85 miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 184.

Hoffman, Mount, Cal., a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, is near lat. 37° 42' N. Height, 10,921 feet.

Hoffmann, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. N. Y. Altitude, 3727 feet.

Hoffmanns, a post-village of Schoenewadco. N. Y., on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 25 miles NW of Albany. Pop. 175.

Hoffmannville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 75.

Hof-Gastein See Gastein.

Hoffershausen, hōf'fēr-hāsen a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on an affluent of the Weser 15 miles NW of Cassel. Pop in 1900, 4621.

Hofheim, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 9 miles E. of Wiesbaden. Pop in 1900 2986.

Hofhuil (hof'hoof) or **Hofuif**, El, a town of Arabia, capital of El Hesa, situated about 40 miles from the Persian Gulf. Pop. estimated at about 40,000.

Hofstede, hōf'stā dēh a village of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Dender 18 miles F. of Ghent.

Hofstede, hōf'stā dēh a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Bochum. Pop in 1900 7443.

Hofuif, El, a town of Arabia. See Herat El.

Hofwyl, hōf'wīl, a locality in Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Bern. It is in connection with the labor of the educationist Fellenberg.

Hogax, a post-station of Caldwell parish La. on the Ouachita River 8 miles from Columbia.

Hogao, a post-village of Iron co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Irwin. Pop about 200.

Hoganeburg, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. on the St. Regis River 2 miles from its mouth and about 22 miles NW of Malone. Pop about 250.

Hogansville, a banking post-town of Troup co. Ga. on the Atlanta and West Point R. 50 miles SSW of Atlanta. It has cotton and cotton-seed mill, etc. Pop in 1900 893.

Hogatzu, or **Hogatzukakat**, a river of Alaska, tributary to the Yukon, in about lat. 156° W.

Hogback Valley, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co. N. C.

Hogestown, hōg'ē-tōwn a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. 9 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop about 250.

Hogganfold, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near Glasgow.

Hoggar, or **Abmaggar**, a large region of the central Sahara, lying between lat. 21° and 26° N. and lon. 3° and 6° E. adjoining the Taah plateau on the SW. It is of a mountainous and plateau character with elevations rising to upward of 6000 feet, which are frequently covered with snow. It is in part well watered and productive. The Ig barga has its source in this region.

Hoggard, a post-village of Baker co. Ga., 14 miles NW of Canalia.

Hog Island, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.

Hog Island, off the W coast of Sumatra, is about 60 miles long.

Hog Island, one of the Bahamas NE of New Providence.

Hog Island, off the coast of Maine near Machias.

Hog Island, off the E coast of Northampton co. Va. has Little Matchepungo Inlet on the N. Great Matchepungo Inlet on the S. and Broad Water Sound on the W. Its light-house is in lat. 37° 23' 18" N. lon. 75° 41' 36" W.

Hog Islands, a cluster of islets off the coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry near the mouth of Benmore River.

Hog Islo, an island of Hancock co. Me.

Hogland, a small island of Finland, in the Gulf of Finland 110 miles W of St. Petersburg.

Hogolem (ho'-go-lén) or **Hogolin** (ho'-go-lín) Isl. ands, called also **Hogols** and **Hng**, a group in the center of the Caroline Pacific Ocean in lat. 7° N. lon. 152° E. The islands are the most densely peopled portion of the archipelago. Pop. about 15,000.

Hog River, a stream of Michigan enters the Coldwater River in Branch co.

Hog Islands, a group of rocky islets of the Bahamas, West Indies 36 miles NW of Inagua.

Hoguo, La., a roadstead on the E side of the northern part of the peninsula of Cotenat France, celebrated for the naval victory of the English and Dutch over the French in 1692. The name is often confounded with that of the cape (La Hague) at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula.

Hogyesz, hód'yész, a town of Hungary co. of Tolna, 33 miles NNE of Fünfkirchen. Pop. about 3500.

Hohenan, ho'-en-aw, a town of Lower Austria, 45 miles NE of Vienna. Pop. about 3500.

Hohenbrunn, ho'-en-brún or **Trebochovice**, tsb' ho'-ko-veet sh, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900 3382.

Hohenelbe, ho'-en-el-bé (Bohem. Vrchlabí) a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles NE of Gitschin. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry and various other branches of manufacture are represented. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Hohenems, ho'-en-ems a town of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg 10 miles NE of Feldkirch. Various branches of the textile industry are represented. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5462.

Hohenfriedberg, ho'-en-frí-de-bérg or **Hohenfriedberg**, a small town of Silesia, 36 miles SW of Breslau. It is celebrated for a victory gained here by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons in 1745.

Hohenfurth, ho'-en-fórt a town of Bohemia 25 miles S of Hedewitz. Pop. about 1500.

Hohenheim, ho'-en-híne a locality in Württemberg 4 miles SE of Stuttgart with a royal school of agriculture.

Hohen-Königsberg, an ancient ruined castle of Germany in Alsace 5 miles from Schlestadt. It is one of the largest castles of Germany.

Hohenleimb. ho'-en-lé-ben a town of Germany in Rhenish-Silesia 7 miles NW of Greiz. Pop. about 2000.

Hohenlimburg, ho'-en-lím-búrg, or **Lamborg-munder-Lenne**, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 5 miles E. of Hagen on the river Lenne. It is a seat of the iron industry and has manufactures of textiles. Near by on a height, is the castle of Hohenlimburg. Pop. in 1900 8111.

Hohenlinden, ho'-en-lín-dén a village of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich. It is celebrated for the victory of the French and Bavarians, under Moreau over the Austrians under the Archduke John. Dec. 3 1800.

Hohenlinden, a post-hamlet of Webster co. Miss.

Hohenlohe, ho'-en-lo-eh an ancient principality of Germany in Franconia, now mostly comprised in the circle of the Jagst, Württemberg but partly in Bavaria.

Hohomantsch, ho'-en-mónt or **Wysoké Myto**, ve'-so-keh mé in a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900 9473.

Hohenschwangau, ho'-en-shwán-gó-w a village and castle in Bavaria, about 3 miles from Füssen. The castle, at first known as Schwanstein belonged originally to the house of Teupha and in 1587 passed into the hands of the dukes of Bavaria. Under the direction of Maximilian II. of Bavaria it was richly decorated and made into a royal residence. Altitude 2930 feet.

Hohen Solms, a post-village of Assenon parish La on the Mississippi River 4 miles above Donaldsonville. Pop. 100.

Hohonestadt, ho'-en-stát a town of Moravia on the Sazawa 25 miles NW of Olmütz. Pop. about 3000.

Hohenstaufen, ho'-en-stó'-fen a mountain near G8p pingen, Württemberg. Here stood the castle from which the Hohenstaufen family took its name.

Hohenstein, ho'-en-sténe a town of East Prussia, 78 miles ESW of Königsberg on the Amelsang. Pop. about 2500.

Hohenstein-Ernstthal, ho'-en-sténe érnst-thál a town of Saxony 12 miles NE of Zwickau. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in the textile and knitting industries. Pop. in 1900, 13,397.

Hobenwald, ho'-en-wáld a post-village and Swiss colony capital of Lewis co. Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 90 miles SW of Nashville. Pop. 125.

Hohenwestedt, ho'-en-wé-tét, a village of Prussia, in Holstein 15 miles SSW of Rendsburg.

Hohensollern, ho'-en-sóol-ern a detached province of Prussia, enclosed by Baden and Württemberg, consisting of the former principality of Hohensollern-Hechingen and Hohensollern-Sigmaringen united in 1930 to Prussia. Area, 441 sq. m. It lies in the Black Forest region and is traversed by the Raabé Alb and other ridges and belongs to the basins of the Danube and Neckar. Capital, Sigmaringen. Pop. in 1900 66,783. Near Hechingen is the splendid castle of Hohensollern of modern construction erected on the site of the medieval castle of Zollern or Hohenzollern, the cradle of the royal dynasty of Prussia.

Hoho Tátra See CARPATHIANS.

Hohé Tanern, a division of the Eastern Alps lying on the confines of Tyrol, Salzburg and Carinthia, and having W the Zillerthal Alps. They contain some of the highest summits of Austria, such as the Grossglockner (12,460 feet) and Grossvenediger (12,016 ft.). The name is also given to a particular summit of the range lying S of Hof Gastein. Elevation 8880 ft.

Hohokua, a post-village of Bergen co. N.J. in Hohokua township on the Erie R. 25 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. about 380 of the township in 1900, 2610.

Höhr-Grenzhausen, hór-grénz how-shen a village of Prussia, in Moselle-Nassau 5 miles NE of Coblenz. It has manufacture of earthenware. Pop. in 1900 3258.

Höhscheid, hó'-shéite, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles SW of Solingen. It has numerous millery establishments. Pop. in 1900 14,172.

Hohwaid, a village and much-frequented resort of Germany in the Vogesen mountains of Alsace. Pop. about 700. Elevation 2000 feet.

Hoi how, a seaport on the N coast of the island of Hainan China. It is the port of Kiong show.

Houington, a banking city of Barton co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles N of Great Bend. Pop. in 1900 789.

Hojo, a town of Japan in Idu. It gave the name to the regents of Hojo.

Hokah, a post-village and resort of Houston co. Minn. 10 miles SW of La Crosse, Wis., its banking point. Pop. in 1900 535.

Hokah (or Root) River, Minn. enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles below the city of La Crosse. Length, about 150 miles.

Hok'endan'gna, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles N by W of Allentown. Here are extensive blast-furnaces producing pig-iron. The banking point is Catasauqua. Pop. about 1000.

Hokeahlo, a post hamlet of Etowah co. Ala., on the Coosa River 8 miles above Cadesden.

Hokiang, ho'-ke-an-gá, a river of New Zealand North Island enters the sea on its W coast near the N extremity.

Hokiang, the northernmost port on the W coast of North Island New Zealand. Lat. 35° 32' S. It exports kauri gum.

Hokien, ho'-én a town of China, in Chih 100 miles SSW of Peking.

Hokitika, ho'-ke-té'-ká, a town and seaport of New Zealand, capital of the county of Westland, on the W coast of South Island at the mouth of the Hukitika River. Lat. 43° 41' S. It has large breweries, tanneries, saw mills, etc., and productive gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 3044.

Hokkaido, one of the administrative circuits into which the empire of Japan is divided. It embraces the island of Yezo and the Kurile Islands.

Hokuto Islands, Japan. See PHILIPPINES.

Hio Kow, a town of northern China, in the province of Shan si about 280 miles W by N of Peking.

Hofbaird, a post-village of Hyde co. S. Dak. Pop. 75.

Ho'tar (Dan. Høtæn ho'tæn) a village of Iceland, about 30 miles S of Akreyri. It became a bishop's see in 1165.

Holbak, hol bák, a seaport of Denmark, island of Seeland, 35 miles W of Copenhagen. Pop about 4500.

Holbeach, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles ENE. of Spalding. It is very ancient and has a fine Gothic church. Pop in 1901, 4355.

Holbeck, a suburb of Leeds, England.

Holborn, ho'börn a quarter of London near its centre. Pop of the metropolitan borough in 1901 39 300.

Holbrook, hól brók, a post-village, capital of Navajo co. Ariz., in the fertile valley of the Little Colorado River 91 miles E of Flagstaff on the Santa Fe Pacific R. It is the distributing point for a large area of northeastern Arizona. Pop 300.

Holbrook, formerly East Randolph, a post village and township (town) of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles S of Boston. The town has a town hall, free public library a bank and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop of the town in 1900, 3229. The banking point is Randolph.

Holbrook, a post-village of Furness co. Neb. in a grain and stock-raising region 25 miles by rail E of Indianola. Pop about 175.

Holbrook, a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y. on the Long Island R. 50 miles E of Rye Point. Pop about 200.

Holbrook, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Pa.

Holbrook, a post hamlet of Bitche co. W Va.

Holbrook, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, 10 miles SSE of Woodstock. Pop 160.

Holcomb, hól kúm, a banking post-village of Ogles co. Ill. 12 miles by rail S of Rockford. Pop 140.

Holcomb, a village of Granada co. Miss.

Holcomb, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Kennett. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Holcomb, a post-village of Ontario co. N Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is East Bloomfield. Pop about 300.

Holcomb, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va.

Holbrook, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N C.

Holden, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles SE of Bangor. Pop in 1900 602.

Holden, a post-village in Holden township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 53 miles W of Boston. It has woolen manufactures, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 3444.

Holden, a post hamlet of Goodhue co. Minn. 13 miles SE of Northfield.

Holden, a banking city of Johnson co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 43 miles W of Sedalia. It is the trade-centre of a large stock region. Pop in 1900 2128.

Holden, a post-village of Millard co. Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop about 400.

Holdeoville, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation 1 T 3 miles SSE of Wewoka, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop in 1900 749.

Holder, a village of Citrus co. Fla. The banking point is Dade City. Pop about 300. It has phosphate and turpentine industries.

Holder, a post village of McLean co. Ill., 10 miles by rail E of Bloomington. Pop 75.

Holder, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, 1 T The banking point is Ardmore or Marietta. Pop about 100.

Holder, a post-village of Brown co. Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop about 90.

Holderness, a level and fertile district of England co. of York consisting of the tongue of land between the North Sea and the estuary of the Humber.

Holderness, a post-township (town) and summer-resort of Grafton co. N H. is on the W side of Squam Lake. It is bounded on the W by the Pemigewasset River which separates it from Plymouth. Pop in 1900, 683.

Holdingsford, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the Bank River. Pop in 1900, 191.

Holdman, a village of Umatilla co. Oregon. Pop 60.

Holdrege, hól dréj, a banking post village, capital of Phelps co. Neb. 55 miles WSW of Hastings on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 3097.

Holo in the Wmfl., a passage in the Bahama Islands, S of Abaco Island. Lat about 25° 50' N.

Holgate, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ohio 13 miles E. of Defiance, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900 1227.

Holguin, ol-gheen' a city of Santiago de Cuba prov. in Cuba, 244 miles by rail SW by E. of Gibara, its sea-port. It is (direct) NNW of Santiago de Cuba. It is of La Vega co. an elevated and hilly region, and is in the Illinois Central R. has a board of education, committees on

charity and prisons, civil and military hospitals, market-place, plaza, park, and post- and telegraph-offices. It is in a sugar and tobacco region. Pop in 1900 8048. In the vicinity is a noted cave.

Holiceong, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Doylestown. Pop 120.

Holles, ho'lish a town of Hungary 46 miles N of Presburg, near the March. It has a fine castle. Pop about 6000.

Holitz, ho'hts, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles NE. of Chrudin. Pop. in 1900 5378.

Holkar's Dominions, India. See INDIAN.

Holmdroma, a town of Lower Austria, 27 miles NW of Vienna. Pop (commune) in 1900 4143.

Holladay, a post-village of Benton co. Tenn. The banking point is Camden. Pop about 110.

Hollam Bird Islands, off the SW coast of Africa, in about lat 24° 30' S.

Holland (Dutch pron hol'lant, originally *Ollant* -- i. e. "muddy" or marshy land. Fr *Hollande* of Lord L. S. and *Hollas* dia) the name sometimes given to the kingdom of the Netherlands though strictly speaking it should be applied only to the provinces of North and South Holland, which represent the mediæval county of Holland. See NETHERLANDS, also NORTH HOLLAND and SOUTH HOLLAND.

Holland, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co. Ark. 14 miles from Conway.

Holland, a post-township of Shelby co. Ill. Pop in 1900 1683.

Holland, a post-village of Dubois co. Ind. 38 miles ENE of Evansville. Pop about 300.

Holland, a post-town of Grundy co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 3 miles from Grand Center, its banking point. Pop in 1900 176.

Hollmod, a post-township of Dickinson co. Kan. Pop in 1900 435.

Hollmod, a post-village of Allen co. Ky. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop 125.

Holland, a post-township (town) of Hampden co. Mass., about 24 miles E by S of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Holland, a city of Ottawa co. Mich. on the S. bank of the Black River and on the Pere Marquette R. 25 miles SW of Grand Rapids. It has large tanneries, grist-mills, breweries, a beet-sugar factory, manufactures of furniture, steam launchers, etc. and is the seat of Hope College (Dutch Reformed) which was organized in 1867, and of the Western Theological Seminary. Pop. in 1890 3945, in 1900, 7749. Black Lake, near by is 6 miles long.

Holland, a banking post-village of Pipestone co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900 255.

Holland, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. Pop 100.

Holland, a post-village of Lancaster co. N J. on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles S of Phillipsburg. Pop 100.

Holland, a post-village of Erie co. N Y. in Holland township (town) on Cazenovia Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop about 350 of the town in 1900 1434.

Holland, a post-village of Lucas co. Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles W of Toledo. Pop 120.

Holland, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. about 20 miles NE of Philadelphia. Pop 150.

Holland, a banking post-town of Bell co. Tex. in a grain and stock raising region 51 miles SEW of Waco on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton gins. Pop in 1900 678.

Holland, a post-township (town) of Orleans co. Va. about 60 miles NE of Montpelier, borders on Canada. Pop in 1900 838.

Holland, a post-town of Nottowood co. Va. on the Southern R. The banking point is Suffolk. Pop in 1900 133.

Holland, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. in Holland township (town) 27 miles NE. of Oshkosh. Pop of the town in 1900 1207 of the village about 175.

Holland, a township (town) of La Crosse co. Wis. bounded N and W by the Black River. Pop in 1900 1000.

Holland, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop in 1900, 3551.

Holland, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 86 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. It is a wheat market. Pop about 400.

Hollandale, a post-town of Washington co. Miss. 83 miles N of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop in 1900 335.

Hollandale, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis. on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles SE. of Dodgeville. Pop. 176.

Holland Bay, a port and harbor at the SE. extremity of the island of Jamaica, NW of Morant Point.

Holland Centre, a post-village of Gray co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Owen Sound. Pop. about 250.

Holland Island, Dorchester co. Md. is an island in Chesapeake Bay W of Tangier Sound.

Holland Landing, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the Holland River and on the Grand Trunk R. 38 miles N of Toronto. Pop. in 1901 446.

Holland, Parts of, a district of England, forming an administrative division of Lancashire, in the SE. and having E. the North Sea. Holland Fen in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained.

Holland Patent, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 13 miles N of Utica. Pop. in 1900 352.

Hollandsburg, a post-hamlet of Porter co. Ind., 9 miles E of Rockville.

Hollandsch Diep, bol latak deep, the main arm of the Meuse between the Dutch provinces of North Holland and North Brabant, from N. Williamsburg to the E. end of Overflakke, a distance of about 15 miles. It is continued by the Haringvliet on the right and the Krammer on the left.

Hollandville, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Del.

Hollandsburg, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio about 38 miles WNW of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 275.

Hollenback, a township (town) of Lusterne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 854.

Hollenberg, a post-village of Washington co. Kan. on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 24 miles WNW of Mayeville. Pop. about 100.

Hollerschau, holl'g-shaw a town of Moravia, 18 miles N of Hradusch, on the Russawa. It has textile manufactures. Pop. in 1900 5385.

Hollery, a post-village of Orleans co. N.Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles WNW of Rochester. It has cider- and vinegar works, canneries and large quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1380.

Hollfeld, holl'fält, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 14 miles W of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1005.

Holliday, a post-village of Shelby co. Ill. The banking point is Cowden. Pop. about 150.

Holliday, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Kansas City Mo. Pop. about 160.

Holliday, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 60 miles WSW of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 565.

Holliday, a post-village of Archer co. Tex. Pop. about 60.

Holliday, a post-village of Salt Lake co. Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. about 700.

Hollidaysburg, a banking post-borough capital of Blair co. Pa. is on a branch of the Juniata River 8 miles S. of Altoona, with which it is connected by the Pennsylvania R. It contains the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary and has machine-shops blast-furnaces, nail-factories, rolling mills foundries, etc. It has an extensive trade in iron. Pop. in 1900 2005.

Hollidays Cave, a post-village of Hancock co. W. Va. The banking point is Steubenville, Ohio. Pop. about 300.

Hollins, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Conestoga River 5 miles SW of Drayton. Pop. about 200.

Hollingsworth, a post-village of Banks co. Ga. 36 miles N of Athens. Pop. 160.

Hollingsworth, a town of Cheshire, England, 2 miles from Stalybridge. Pop. in 1901 2447.

Hollins, a post-town of Clay co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900 338.

Hollins, Md. See LAKE HOLLAND.

Hollinswood, a parish of England co. of Lancaster 14 miles WSW of Oldham.

Hollis, a post township (town) of York co. Me. is bounded on the E by the Saco River. It has several lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 1274.

Hollis, a post-village in Hollis township (town) Hillsboro co. N.H. about 15 miles NW of Lowell Mass. It has milling industries. Pop. of the town in 1900 916.

Hollis, a banking post-village of Tipton co. Ohio. Pop. about 200.

Hollis Center, a post hamlet in Hollis township (town) York co. Me. on the Boston and Maine R. 20 miles W of Portland.

Hollister, a banking post-town capital of San Benito co. Cal. in the beautiful and fertile San Benito valley on the Southern Pacific R. 94 miles SSE. of San Francisco. It has an important trade in live-stock, grain fruit, and wine. Pop. in 1900 1316.

Hollister, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. Pop. about 75.

Hollister, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio. The banking point is Glenaster. Pop. about 260.

Hollisterville, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa., about 14 miles E of Scranton. Pop. about 500.

Holliston, a banking post-village in Holliston township (town) Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R., 26 miles SW of Boston. The town has many factories of boots, shoes, woollens, furniture, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2698.

Hollonville, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ga. 13 miles SW of Griffin.

Holloway, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Holloways, a post-township of Person co., N.C. Pop. in 1905 1778.

Hollowayville, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. 9 miles E. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900 207.

Hollow Rock, a post-village of Carroll co. Tenn. 9 miles by rail NE. of Huntington. Pop. about 275.

Hollow Springs, a post-hamlet of Cassia co. Tenn. 12 miles NE. of Warrenton.

Hollowtown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, 40 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Hollowville, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. about 7 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. 150.

Hollesprie, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. 180.

Holly, a banking post-town of Prowers co. Colo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 6 miles from Coolidge, Kan. Pop. in 1900 364.

Holly, a banking post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 47 miles N by W of Detroit. It has manufactures of flour, pickles, hygienic foods, wire fences, etc. Pop. in 1900 1419.

Holly, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N.C.

Hollybeach, a post-borough of Cape May co. N.J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. The banking point is Cape May or Millville. Pop. in 1900 569.

Hollybrook, a post-village of Bland co. Va. 22 miles W of Dublin station. Pop. 85.

Hollybush, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 20 miles NW of Shelby.

Hollydale, a post-hamlet of Lenoir co., Va. 80 miles SSW of Richmond.

Hollygrove, a banking post town of Monroe co. Ark. on the Arkansas Midland R. 10 miles E. of Clarendon. Pop. in 1900 391.

Hollygrove, a post-village of Franklin parish, La. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. about 180.

Hollyhill, a post-village of Velsna co. Fla. on the Halifax River 1 mile from the ocean and about 60 miles E of St. Augustine.

Hollyhill, a post-station of Whitley co. Ky.

Hollyhill, a post-town of Lerkley co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Lane, 23 miles SE. of Orangeburg. Pop. in 1899 296.

Hollymount, a town of Ireland co. of Mayo, 4 miles ENE. of Rathmore. Pop. 250.

Hollyoak, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Hollypond, a post town of Cullman co. Ala. The banking point is Cullman. Pop. in 1900 144.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark. 20 miles from Arkadelphia. Pop. about 360.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Holly Springs, a banking city capital of Marshall co. Miss. 60 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. and the Frisco System. It is pleasantly situated and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains the Mississippi State Normal School founded in 1879 the Holly Springs Normal Institute, North Mississippi Presbyterian Female College, Epworth Female College, and Rust University. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, manufactures of stone-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900 2215.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Wake co. N.C., on the Cape Fear and Northern R., 18 miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 219.

Hollyville, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. Pop. 69.

Hollywood, a post-town of Jackson co. Ala. The banking point is Scottsboro. Pop. in 1900 116.

Hollywood, a post-village of Clark co. Ark. 10 miles W of Arkadelphia. Pop. 125.

Hollywood, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. Pop. about 1200.

Hollywood, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. Pop. about 75.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co. Md. 48 miles S. of Annapolis.

Hollywood, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss. Pop. about 80.

Hollywood, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900 34.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of Carteret co. N. C. on Bogue Sound 30 miles SSE of Newbern and 5 miles from the ocean.

Holman, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Holman, Wis. See **Holmer**.

Holmans, a post-hamlet of Davis co., N. C. 4½ miles N of Mockville.

Holman's Mills, a post hamlet of Alamogordo co. N. C.

Holmansville, a post hamlet of Robertson co. Tenn. 5 miles from Adams.

Holmdel, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. in Holmdel township, about 7 miles W of Red Bank. Pop. of the township in 1900 1190, of the village, about 300.

Holme, a small town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 417.

Holme-Caltham, home kill tram an urban district of Cumberlond England, on Solway Firth. Pop. in 1900 4376.

Holmes, or **Holman**, hbl man a post-village of La Crosse co. Wis. 2 miles from Midway.

Holmes, hñme a county in the NW part of Florida, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. Capital Watville. Pop. in 1890 4336 in 1900 7162.

Holmes, a county in the west-central part of Mississippi has an area of 825 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Big Black River and intersected by the Yazoo River. Capital Lexington. Pop. in 1890 30 970 in 1900 36 828.

Holmes, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 439 sq. m. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek and is partly drained by the Walhonding River. The surface is diversified with hills about 800 feet high. Coal is found here. Capital, Millersburg. Pop. in 1890 21,130 in 1900 19 611.

Holmes, a post-village of Wright co. Iowa. Pop. 60.

Holmes, a village of Albany co. Wyo. The banking point is Encampment. Pop. about 125.

Holmesburg, a former village of Pennsylvania, about 16 miles NE of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 1 mile from the Delaware River, and now forming part of Philadelphia.

Holmes City, a post village of Douglas co. Minn. 25 miles NE of Morris and at the N extremity of Grant Lake.

Holmes' Hole, Mass. See **WINTERBURY**.

Holmesstrand, hbl mñ-strñd a seaport of Norway on the Drammen-Fjord, 34 miles SSW of Christiania. Pop. about 2500.

Holmesville, a post-village of Pike co. Miss. on the Boston Chitto 10 miles N of Magnolia. Pop. 150.

Holmesville, a post-village of Gage co. Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. about 225.

Holmesville, a post-village of Cheango co. N. Y. on the Unadilla River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 40 miles NE of Binghamton. Pop. about 150.

Holmesville, Oswego co. N. Y. See **SOUTH RICHLAND**.

Holmesville, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio on Fullback Creek 6 miles by rail N of Millersburg, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 304.

Holmfield, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Killarney. Pop. about 150.

Holmfrith, hñm frith, a town of England co. of York 6 miles S of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills and stone-quarries. Pop. in 1901 8977.

Holma, the Latin name of Brockholm.

Holmeland, hñl mñ-land, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, in the Ringkjøbing Fjord about 1 mile NNW of the town of Ringkjøbing.

Holstebro, hñl stñ-brñ a town of Denmark in Jutland 24 miles NE of Ringkjøbing on the Stor. Pop. about 4000.

Holstena, hñl stñe (L. *Holsena*) formerly a duchy of Denmark, included in the old German Empire and later in the Germanic Confederation now constituting the south-west part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. It extends from the Baltic on the E to the North Sea on the W and from the Riber on the N to the Elbe on the S. It is a generally level region. In the W is the low lying and fertile district called *Luthensroben*. In the NE is Lake Plöön. Holstena is noted for its breed of cattle. Among the towns are Altona, Kiel, Glückstadt, and Rendsburg. The population is German. Holstena was incorporated in Prussia in 1864.

Holstein, a banking post-town of Ide co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles N of Idagrove. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900 870.

Holstein, a post-village of Warren co. Mo. on the N bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. about 220.

Holstein, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 15 miles SW of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Holstein, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles N of Mount Forest. Pop. about 300.

Holsterhausen, hñl stñr hñw sen, a rural commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900 6640.

Holsterhausen, a peasant community of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. in 1900, 22 042.

Holston, hñl stñn, a post-village of Washington co. Va., 8 miles NW of Abingdon.

Holston Bridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Va. on the North Fork of the Holston 22 miles W of Bristol. Tenn.

Holston River, a branch of the Tennessee River is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in Virginia and unite in Sullivan co. East Tennessee. It runs generally southward through a beautiful and fertile valley which extends along the SE base of the Cumberland Mountain and unites with the Clinch River (to form the Tennessee) at Kingston, Roane co. It is about 200 miles long, or if we include its North Fork about 350 miles. Small steamboats ascend it to Knoxville in all stages of water.

Holston Valley, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Tenn. 8 miles E of Bristol.

Holeworthy, a town of England co. of Devon on the Tamar 7½ miles WSW of Stratton. Pop. in 1901 1371.

Holl, a borough of Wales on the Denbigh and the Lleida, crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, 5½ miles NE of Wrexham. Pop. about 1900.

Holt, a small town of England co. of Norfolk, 17 miles NNE of Dereham.

Holt, a county in the NW part of Missouri, borders on Kansas and Nebraska. Area, 498 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Neosho River on the S and SW by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Tarkio River. Capital Oregon. Pop. in 1890 15 469 in 1900 17 083.

Holt, a county in the V part of Nebraska, is bounded on the V by the Nebraska River. Area, 2410 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Elkhorn River. Capital O'Neill. Pop. in 1890 13 672 in 1900 12,224.

Holt, a post-village of Santa Rosa co. Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 100.

Holt, a post-village of Taylor co. Iowa 15 miles N of Bedford. Pop. 160.

Holt, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 8 miles SE of Lansing. Pop. about 400.

Holt, a banking post-town of Clay and Clinton cos. Mo. 32 miles N by R. of Kansas City on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 339.

Holt, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont. Pop. 80.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa. 25 miles WNW of Pittsburgh.

Holt, or **Yermakov**, yñr-mñ-loff an island of the Pacific in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20' S. lon. 143° 6' W.

Holten, hñl tñn a village of the Netherlands in Overijssel 21 miles SSE of Zwolle. Pop. about 3000.

Holteboen, hñl tñn-bñ, a village of Schleswig, at the E end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Holton, a post-village of Elkhart co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Holton, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 58 miles W of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Holton, a banking city capital of Jackson co. Kan. on the Leavenworth Keokuk and Western and other railroads 30 miles N of Topeka. It is the seat of Campbell University. Pop. in 1900 7462.

Hollon, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 16 miles NE of Muskegon. Pop. about 190.

Holte Corner, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn., 13 miles from Shelbyville.

Holte Mummitt, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 6 miles N of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Hollsville, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co. N. Y., on the Long Island R. about 58 miles E of Brooklyn.

Holtz, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Holward, hñl wñt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the North Sea opposite Ameland and 6 miles NW of Dijkum.

Holycross, a village of Ireland, co of Tipperary 3 miles SSW of Thurles. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, one of the finest ruins in Ireland.

Holy Cross, a post-town of Dubuque co, Iowa. The banking point is Dubuque. Pop in 1900 115.

Holycross, a post-village of Osnabek co, Wis 3 miles from Fredonia station. Pop about 200.

Holy Cross Mission, a Jesuit station in Alaska, on the N bank of the Yukon River near Ketchikan, in about lat 52° 16' N lon 159° 45' W. It was founded in 1886.

Holy Cross Mountain, Colo a peak of the Sangre Range, about 18 miles N of Meadra Mountain having an altitude of 14 176 (or 14 066) feet. It derives its name from the presence of two huge and snow filled craters which have a coniform disposition. Lat 39° 23' N lon 106° 28' W.

Holyhead, hol-e-had (Welsh *Cer Gyt, hŷ or ghyt*) co, a borough of Wales, in the co of Anglesey, on the island of Holyhead which is off the W coast of the island of Anglesey, and is connected with it by a long causeway. It is 23 miles by rail WNW of Bangor. The island is mostly a barren rock and ends on the N in a huge headland bel- lowed into many caves. The harbor is formed by a noble breakwater over a mile long and is one of the most impor- tant harbors of refuge on the British coast. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dub- lin. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on. Pop in 1901 10 079.

Holy Island, formerly Lindisfarne, an island at low water connected with the main land, on the NE coast of England co of Northumberland, 9 miles SSE of Ber- wick-on-Tweed. It has a village frequented for sea-bath- ing and a fine ancient castle, and is noted for the remains of a Benedictine priory church, erected about the close of the seventh century on the site of the church built by the monks of Lindisfarne Abbey. This monastery was founded in the seventh century and was made famous by the labors of St Cuthbert.

Holy Land, The See PALESTINE.

Holyoke, hŷ-yok a banking post-town capital of Phillips co Colo on the Burlington Route, 136 miles SSE of Cheyenne Wyo. Pop in 1900 451.

Holyoke, a city of Hampden co Mass on the W bank of the Connecticut River 8 miles N of Springfield on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. A dam 1019 feet long has been built across the river which falls 90 feet in the course of a mile and affords immense water-power. Holyoke is finely situ- ated on the side of a hill and is surrounded by the river on all sides except the W. This city is very extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, writing paper, blank-books, cutlery, machinery, glass screws, wash and blinds, tools, bicycles, automobiles, car- riages, etc. The paper industry in which 4000 hands are employed, is one of the largest in the world and the product is 260 tons a day. Upward of 4000 hands are also engaged in the cotton and woolen-mills. Pop in 1880 4997 in 1870 10 733 in 1850 21 515 in 1840 36 637 in 1900, 45 712.

Holyoke, Mount, Mass. in Hampden co about 3 miles E of Northampton and 1 mile E of the Connecticut River. Its top, which is reached by carriage-road and mountain railroad, is 954 feet above the sea (830 feet above the river) and affords a beautiful prospect.

Holyrood See HERNES.

Holyrood, a banking post-village of Ellsworth co Kan on the Atchison Topeka and Santa F4 R. 30 miles SW of Ellsworth. Pop. about 275.

Holyrood, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland 10 miles from St. Marys.

Holyrood, Newfoundland on the S. side of Conception Bay, 23 miles from St. John's. See CONCEPTION BAY.

Holyrood (Roura Awa) a fishing hamlet of New- foundland, 2 miles from Holyrood.

Holyrood, a post village of Bruce co, Ontario. The banking point is Lucknow. Pop about 100.

Holytown, a town of Scotland, co of Lanark, 10 miles N by S of Glasgow with coal-mines. Pop about 1000.

Holywell, a town of Wales, co of Flint, 13 miles NW of Chester. It lies in a glen near the estuary of the Dee and has thriving manufactures of textiles and other articles, smelting-works, foundries, etc. In its close vicinity are coal-, lead-, copper and zinc-mines. It is an ancient well whence its name formerly sent up 20 tons of water every minute but the flow is no longer so copious. Pop in 1901 2652.

Holywood, a NE suburb of Belfast, Ireland, on Bel- fast Lough.

Holzenö, hŷl-zen-ö an island of Norway, 8 miles NNW of Bergen. It is 16 miles in length.

Holzmindeu, hŷl-tzin-den, a town of Germany duchy of Brunswick, on the Weer 56 miles SW of Brun- swick. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of vanilline, etc. Pop in 1900 9857.

Homan, a post-hamlet of Miller co. Ark 7 miles by rail SW of Fulton.

Hombœck, hom-bŷk a village of Belgium 4 miles NW of Mooklin.

Homburg, hom-bŷne a town of Prussia, in Hesse- Nassau, 20 miles SW of Cassel. Pop about 3500.

Homburg, a town of Hesse, province of Upper Hesse, 18 miles NE of Giessen. Pop about 1300.

Homburg, a village of Rhinisch Prussia, 18 miles N of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Pop in 1900 6 704.

Hombourg, ŷw-boos a village of Belgium, 19 miles ENE of Liège, on the Gulpe.

Hornbrach, hom brook Kiern (Lutia Hornbrach) a working-men colony of Prussia in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hörde. Pop in 1900, 7061.

Homburg, hom-bŷne a town of the Palatinate, Ba- varia 6 miles N of Zweibrücken. Pop in 1900 4785.

Homburg (Homburg-von-der-Hörs) hom-bŷn von dŷn bŷ ŷh) a town and fashionable watering place of Prus- sia, in Hesse-Nassau formerly capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg district of Wiesbaden 9 miles NNW of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It has a castle of the landgraves of Hesse-Homburg now a royal castle, a splendid kormal and elegant bath-houses. The mineral springs of Homburg are among the most famous in Europe. Homburg came into the possession of Prussia in 1866. Its famous gambling places were suppressed a few years later. The manufactures include machines, hats, and white-lead. Pop in 1900 9635.

Horne, a post-village of Marshall co Kan. Pop 155.

Horne, a post-village of Indiana co Pa., 44 miles WNW of Altoona. Pop about 125.

Horne Bay, in Arctic America, on the E coast of Raf- in Land, is in lat 68 30' N lon 63° W.

Horne City, a post-village of Hamilton co, Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles W of Cin- cinnati. Pop in 1900 868.

Hornedahl, a post-hamlet of Faribault co, Minn.

Hornel, a town of Russia. See GOSZ.

Horneland, a post village of Polk co, Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow. Pop about 160.

Hornelad, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co Va.

Hornesplace, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La. Pop 30.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Alaska on the SW coast of the Koval peninsula.

Homer, a post-town capital of Banks co Ga. 60 miles NE of Atlanta. Pop in 1900 221.

Homer, a banking post-village of Champaign co Ill on the Wabash E. 20 miles WSW of Danville. Pop in 1900, 1080.

Homer, a post-village of Rush co. Ind, 8 miles by rail WSW of Rushville. Pop 125.

Homer, a post-village of Hamilton co Iowa, 18 miles SE of Fort Dodge. Pop 90.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Logan co Ky 10 miles N of Russellville.

Homer, a banking city capital of Claiborne parish, La., 50 miles ENE of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwest R. It has the Homer Academy and is surrounded by cotton plantations. Pop. in 1900 1157.

Homer, a banking post-village of Calhoun co. Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michi- gan Southern and other railroads, 46 miles S by W of Lansing. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1890, 1083 in 1900 1097.

Homer, a post-village of Winona co Minn on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 3 miles below Winona. The bluffs here are nearly 500 feet high. Pop about 100.

HOMER, a banking post-village of Dakota co Neb. 14 miles N by W of Sioux City. Pop in 1900 341.

Homer, a banking post-village of Homer township (town) Cortland co. N.Y. is finely situated in a valley on the Tioughogloga River and on the Lackawanna R. 23 miles S of Syracuse. It has manufactures of carriages, woodens, hardware, etc. Pop in 1900 2381.

HOMER, a post-village of Licking co Ohio about 35 miles NE of Columbus. Pop about 388.

Homer, a township (town) of Potter co Pa. Pop in 1900 209.

Homer, a post-hamlet (formerly the capital) of Ange- lux co Tex., about 63 miles (direct) ESE of Palestine.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Grant co Wis 0 miles SE of Boocobol.

Homer, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 4 miles E of St. Catharines. Pop. about 125.

Homer City, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles N by R. of Blainville. Pop. in 1900 878.

Homer ville, a banking post-town, capital of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 122 miles SW of Savannah. Pop. in 1900 434.

Homer ville, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Homestead, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles SW of Cedar Rapids. It was founded by the Amana Society. Pop. about 350.

Homestead, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kan.

Homestead, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., about 33 miles NNE of Manistee.

Homestead, a village of Hudson co., N. J., on the Erie R. 4 miles N of Jersey City. The post-office is Christia. Pop. 175.

Homestead, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Homestead, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River 7 miles SE of Pittsburgh, of which it is a suburb, on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Rrs. It has extensive manufactures of steel armor plate, fire-brick etc. The steel-plant gives employment to upward of 6000 men. The borough was the scene of a notable strike in 1892. Pop. in 1890 7911 in 1900 12,554.

Homets Ferry, a post village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Wyalusing. Pop. about 115.

Homewood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 24 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 352.

Homewood, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan.

Homewood, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss. 9 miles S of Forest.

Homewood, a post-village of Berzer co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. Rrs. 35 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 250.

Homeworth, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 6 miles S of Alliance. Pop. about 500.

Hominy Creek, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N. C. 10 miles W of Asheville.

Homochitto River, Miss. runs through Franklin co. forms the boundary between Adams and Wilkinson cos. and enters the Mississippi River.

Homolitz, or **Homolitz**, homolitz a village of Hungary co. of Torontal on the Danube, 6 miles SSE of Pancsova. Pop. about 4000.

Homona, homonah a town of Hungary 20 miles E. of Spieria. Pop. about 4000.

Homona'ssa, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., on the Homosa River, about 3 miles E of the Gulf of Mexico and 40 miles SSE of Cedar Keys. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 100.

Homowack, Ulster co., N. Y. See SPRING GLAZ.

Homs, home, or **Homs** (anc. *Emesa*) a town of Syria, 66 miles NNE of Damascus, near the Orontes and the lake of Homs. It has manufactures of gold and silver thread, textiles, and fine furniture, and is a busy trading place. It has a Catholic (Melchite) archbishop an American Protestant mission and several churches and mosques. Pop. estimated at between 35 000 and 60 000. Here in 1852 the Egyptian forces, under Ibrahim Pasha, gained a great victory over the Turks.

Homsaker, a post-town of Howell co., Va. 30 miles from Saltville, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900 295.

Hong nan, he nan an inland province of China. Its N part is interested by the Hoang he. The soil is highly fertile, producing cereals, cotton tobacco, indigo, hemp etc. and there are extensive deposits of coal, iron lead, tin copper etc. Area, about 65 000 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000 000. Capital, Kai-fong.

Hong-nan, a city of China, in the province of the same name, on an affluent of the Hoang he.

Hong-nawar, or **Honore**, a seaport of British India, on the W coast, in North Canara, about 350 miles SSE. of Bombay. Pop. about 6000.

Honcut, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. on the Feather River 18 miles N of Marysville. Pop. 250.

Honcut Creek, a small stream of California, falls into the Feather River about 10 miles above Marysville.

Honda, on da, a town of Tolima department, Colombia about 60 miles (direct) N W of Bogota, with which it is connected by rail. It is the principal river port of the Magdalena River at the virtual head of navigation and through it passes the commerce of the central region of Co-

lombia. Almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1865 it has never fully recovered. The navigation of the river is here interrupted by rapids, which are circumvented by a railroad. Pop. about 4000.

Honda, a bay on the W coast of Cuba, 60 miles W of Havana.

Honda, a bay on the N coast of the republic of Colombia. Lat. 12° 20' N.

Hon'do, or **Honshin**, hon-sher'oo (i.e. main land, called by many geographers Nippon, Nipon, or Nippon, but that name belongs in strictness to the whole Japanese empire) the largest island of Japan extending from the Strait of Matsunai (Matsunai Sugara) southward for more than 800 miles to the narrow channel which separates it from the islands of Kishiu and Shikoku. It is long narrow and curved in outline, with many bays and subying islands. Its climate and productions vary much with the latitude. The island is by far the most important and populous in Japan (under which head it is more fully described) and contains the capital of the empire (Tokyo) and the highest summit of the realm (Fujyama). Area, about 87 500 sq. m. Pop. in 1899 28,327 935.

Hondo, hon do or on do, a banking post-village, capital of Medina co., Tex. is a farming and stock raising district, on the Southern Pacific R. 50 miles W of San Antonio. Pop. about 400.

Hondo Creek, or **Rio Hondo**, Tex. runs in Bexar co. and enters the Rio Rio in Rio co.

Hondo, Rio, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras. See Rio Hondo.

Hondchoote, or skét (Flam. pron. hontakó téh) a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles SE of Dunkirk. Pop. about 1800.

Honduras, hon-doo'ra (Sp. pron. on-doo'ra) a republic of Central America, lying between lat. 13° 10' and 16° 2' N. lon. 83° and 90° W. and having N. the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Honduras, W. Guatemala, S.W. Salvador and the Bay of Fonseca, and SE Nicaragua. Capital Tegucigalpa. Area, about 46 256 sq. m. with a coast-line of about 360 miles. Estimated population or dwells of uncivilized Indians, in 1900 65,500. The large island of Roatan and its dependencies belong to the state. (See BAY ISLANDS.) The greater part of the surface is mountainous, having numerous more or less parallel ridges with E and W or ESE-WNW trends enclosing intercommunicating plains and elevated plateaus. The ancient volcanic coast-ridge on the N culminates in Congress peak about 6839 feet in height. A younger volcanic series extends in the S, in the Cerro de Soiquie, an altitude of over 9200 feet. Most of the mountains are composed of ancient schists overlaid by newer sedimentary deposits (Tertiary Cretaceous) which are largely metamorphic. There are no active volcanoes on the main land. The principal rivers are the Choluteca Santiago (or Uluá) Motagua (or Agaña) Patuca (Patuca Negro, and Sagura (or Wauke) flowing to the Caribbean Sea, the last forming part of the boundary on the side of Nicaragua and the Choluteca and Goasacón which fall into the Pacific Ocean. Near the sources of the Goasacón and the Humuya there is a low divide in the mountains, permitting of easy inter-oceanic communication. Most of the streams are badly obstructed by rapids and difficult of navigation. The most important is the Santiago. Lake Yucay in the W of the state, 25 miles long by 8 miles broad is the only lake of note. The Bay or Gulf of Fonseca contains numerous islands, one of which (Tigre) is situated Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific Ocean. The principal ports on the N coast are Omoa, Puerto Caballos (or Puerto Cortés), Coma, and Trujillo. The exports consist chiefly of metals (valued at about \$900 000 in 1902) fruits (mainly bananas) horned cattle, coffee (\$750 000) hides and skins, timber tobacco, and indigo. Gold is found in the sands of all the streams, and there are copper mines of great richness. Iron ores, platinum, denabur sile and natron exist, but are not extensively worked. Coal has been discovered in several localities. The valuable timbers, chiefly mahogany and rosewood, constituted at one time a very important article of commerce. Other products are fustic, Brazil-wood, annatto copaliba, copal, ipacatanba, rubber the pitch pine and cedar lime, lemon orange and coconut. The chief culture is that of bananas, Sraapavilla and vanilla of the best quality grow on the N.E. coast. The sugar-cane yields two or three crops a year. The coffee is of excellent quality wheat and other cereals flourish in the elevated districts and melons near the coast. Among wild animals are the deer peccary tapir, various monkeys, racoon, opossum ant-eater armadillo, jaguar coeot, tiger-cat, coyote, and puma. The climate is generally healthy in the mountainous interior but fevers prevail

over the low coast tracts. There are as yet few good roads in the republic, and transportation is mainly accomplished by mules and ox-carts. A single line of railway 57 miles in length connects Tegucigalpa with La Placencia. Mean temperature of year 79° maximum about 92° minimum 62°. Annual rainfall 47 inches. The government of the republic is vested in a president, elected for four years and assisted by a cabinet of ministers, and in a chamber of deputies. Honduras was from 1823 to 1838 one of the states of the republic of Central America, founded after the overthrow of Spanish dominion and on the dissolution of that confederacy became an independent republic.

Honduras, Bay of, a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N and lon 84° and 88° W having S Guatemala and Honduras, and W British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Belize, Macagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the Bay Islands, with a multitude of islets and reefs, termed keys.

Honduras, British See British Honduras.

Honduras, Cape, or Punta del Castillo, point is dñ kha-teel-yo a headland on the N coast of Honduras lat. 16° N lon 84° 16' W.

Honcuttville, hñn up-path a banking post-town of Anderson co, S C on the Southern R. 34 miles S of Greenville. Pop in 1900 617.

Honeycreek, ho-neoey a post-village of Ontario co N Y at the outlet of Honeycreek Lake about 27 miles S of Rochester. Pop in 1900 305.

Honeycreek Falls, a banking post-village of Monroe co N Y on Honeycreek Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rrs 10 miles W by N of Canadawaga. It has milling- and manufacturing industries. Pop in 1900 1175.

Honeycreek Lake, N Y is in Ontario co 8 miles W of Canadawaga Lake. It is 5 miles long. Its outlet, Honeycreek Creek issues from the N and of the lake and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co 4 miles N of Avon.

Honesdale, hñns dñl a banking post-borough capital of Wayne co, Pa. on the Lackawanna River at the mouth of Dyberry Creek about 10 miles E of Carbondale and 33 miles N E of Scranton on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rrs. It is in an important coal-mining region and has large manufactures of glass, woollens, shoes, silks, etc. Pop in 1900 2824.

Honeybend, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co Ill on the Wabash R. 57 miles N E of St. Louis, Mo.

Honeybrook, a banking post-borough of Chester co Pa. 23 miles E by N of Lancaster on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of cigars and leaf-tobacco. Pop in 1900 809.

Honeybrook, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 1265.

Honey Creek, Ind. enters the Wabash River about 8 miles below Terra Haute.

Honey Creek, Iowa rises in Hardin co and enters the Iowa River in Marshall co.

Honey Creek, Mo. runs near the S border of Mercer co and enters the Coated Fork of the Grand River 4 miles N of Chillicothe.

Honey Creek, Wis. enters the Wisconsin River in Sauk co.

Honey Creek, Walworth co Wis. joins Sugar Creek to form an affluent of the Fox River.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Ogile co Ill on the Burlington Route 3 miles E of Oregon. Its banking point. Pop 76.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Henry co, Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles SE of Anderson. Pop 115.

Honeycreek, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co, Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles N of Council Bluffs.

Honeycreek, a township (town) of Sauk co, Wis. Pop. in 1900 903.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Walworth co Wis. on Honey Creek, about 30 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop about 190.

Honeycutt, a post-hamlet of Johnston co. N C.

Honeygrove, a post-village of Juniata co. Pa. The banking point is Lert Royal. Pop about 200.

Honeygrove, a banking city of Bannin co Tex 20 miles E of Braham on the Texas and Pacific and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Rrs. It has oil mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop in 1900 2483.

Honeyhill, a post-village of Berkeley co, S C. Pop 88.

Honey Island, a post-station of St. Tammany parish, La.

Honey Lake, Lassen co, Cal. is about 14 miles W of Pyramid Lake (which is in Nevada). It is surrounded by the Sierra Nevada and has no outlet. It is nearly 30

miles long is irregular in shape, and shallow. Altitude, 3940 feet. Here is Honey Lake Valley with fine farming- and meadow land.

Honeyville, a post-village of Boxelder co. Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Brigham. Pop 150.

Honeyville, a post-village of Page co Va 13 miles SE of Market.

Honfleur, ðñ fñra (L. *Honfleur*) a seaport of France, department of Calvados, on the S or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 miles SE of Havre. Honfleur exports large quantities of eggs, butter, poultry and other produce to England. Large sums have been expended on its harbor in recent times. Males and other fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop in 1901 8863.

Hong-gay, a port of Tongking near the northern end of the delta of the Song-ka. It communicates by a narrow but deep channel with the Bay of Ha-long (Along). Here are productive coal mines.

Hongera, hong'en a town of Shan-shi Province, 5 miles NW of Eschweiler. It has coal mines one of which is worked at a depth of 2000 feet. Pop in 1900 5100 (commune).

Hongg, hong a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles NW of Zurich.

Hong hea, or Hong-hon, a town and capital of a province in Tongking on the Song ka (or Red River) 35 miles WNW of Han-oi.

Hong Kong (i.e., the fragrant streams) an island belonging to Great Britain of the SE coast of China situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton from which it is distant (SE) 53 miles. Together with a small tract on the main land on the peninsula of Kow lung it constitutes the crown colony of Kow Kong, having an area of about 30 sq m. Appended to this is an area of nearly 400 sq m. leased from China in 1898 (see below). Lat. of the observatory 22° 18' 12" N lon 114° 10' 23" E. The island is about 10 miles in extreme length from NW to SE and 7 miles in extreme breadth and is separated from the main land by a strait, which at Ly-a-Mun (Carphus) Pass, is less than half a mile wide. The general appearance of the island is unprepossessing, it being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea to heights of from 1000 to 1825 feet (Victoria Peak or, more properly Mount Tong) and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. Some rank vegetation here and there, and a little herbage and brushwood constitute almost its entire flora, which is, however, rich and varied numbering upward of a thousand species of flowering plants and ferns. The fauna, excepting insects is limited. The climate is enervating with the summer temperature rising to 90°-95° and rarely falling below 75°. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hong Kong) is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, on the N side of the island. It contains the bulk of the population of the colony. The city stretches for 4 miles along the shore portions of it clambering up the steep hillsides while a part consists of boats. It has many stately buildings and all the appurtenances of a well-equipped modern city except in the matter of transportation which is rendered difficult by the precipitous site. Hong Kong is a free port. Its capacious harbor which is strongly fortified, is one of the most animated in the East every day witnessing the arrival of a whole fleet of junk and fishing boats in addition to the steamers which come from all parts of the world. Some of the docks and magazines are on the main-land, and on the S side of the little island, at Aberdeen, there are ship-building yards and graving-docks. Hong Kong is a great centre of the foreign trade of China, and a mart for opium, four mercury ivory, cotton and cotton-goods, hemp, amber oil, petroleum, woollens, silks, salt tea sugar etc. It has manufactures of sugar cotton var millon etc. and various native industries such as ivory carving and metal working, are carried on.

Hong Kong was occupied by the British in 1841 and was ceded to England by the treaty of Nanking in 1842. The government of the colony is vested in a governor aided by a secretary, commandant chief-justice, attorney general, treasurer, harbor master, director of public works, and legislative council. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. For purposes of defense, an area was leased by Great Britain in 1898 including part of the peninsula of Kow lung, Lan-tao Island and two waters of Mire and Deep bays. The population in 1901 including the military and naval establishments was 284,000 of which number 275,000 were Chinese and 6430 European and American foreigners.

Honiton, hñn e-tñ, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter 10 miles ENE of Exeter. It is picturesquely situated and has an interesting old parish church. It has long been celebrated for its lace. Pop in 1901 5271.

Hoojo, a town and port of call of the main island of Japan, on its NW coast, about 115 miles NNE. of Niihau.

Hookey, a town of England co. of York, West Riding, 8 miles S of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1931 4564

Hookey, hon nē, a town of Rhinish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 5337

Hönnigheim, hön nung-en a village of Rhocuh Prussia, 17 miles NW of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 2724

Honolulu, hon-a-loo'loo, a city, capital and principal port of the Hawaiian Islands, on a good harbor of the E coast of Oahu. Lat 21 18 12 N lon 157° 50' 38' W. The surrounding country is a narrow volcanic plain about 9 miles in length, and generally barren. The city is largely laid out, with clean streets, fine public squares and tropical gardens, and has a pleasant and healthful climate. It contains the extensive and handsome government buildings, a (former) palace of the king, schools and colleges, public library, museum, theatre, quarantine and general hospitals, large warehouses, banks, street-railways, electric lights, wharves (with landing facilities for the largest vessels), foundries, ship-yards and manufactories of iron carriages, etc. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic vicar apostolic. Newspapers and magazines are published here in the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, and various European languages. Pop. in 1900 22 997. In 1909 39 306. Honolulu has regular steamship communication with San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Sydney and Chinese, Japanese and New Zealand ports. In the vicinity are the Punch Bowl and Diamond Head Hills, and Waikiki, a sea-bathing resort.

Honor, a post-village of Benzie co. Mich. on the Manistee and Northwestern and the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Benzonia. Pop. about 250

Honorville, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co. Ala. 15 miles E of Greenville.

Honshu, island of Japan. See **Honshu**

Hont, or **Honth**, hont, a county in the NW of Hungary bounded S by the Danube. It is in great part mountainous and is rich in minerals. Chief town Schemnitz.

Hönstrop, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Gelsenkirchen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 5203

Honuaupō, hon-oo'pa, a village and port of entry on the SE coast of Hawaii Island.

Hood, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Among its prominent features is Comanche Peak. Capital, Granbury. Pop. in 1899 7614. In 1900, 9144.

Hood, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. The banking point is Gainville. Pop. about 150

Hood, Mount, Oregon, a volcanic peak bordering the Cascade Range, 50 miles E by S of Portland in about lat. 45° 24' N and lon 121° 40' W. Elevation 11,225 (11 934 ft) feet. It has giant precipices and gives origin to several glaciers. Although reported in activity as late as 1875 the volcano appears to have been for a long time extinct.

Hood River, a banking post-town of Wasco co. Oregon on the Columbia River 70 miles E of Portland, and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. R. Pop. in 1900 765

Hoods, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 190

Hood's Canal (or **Channell**), Wash., a narrow navigable inlet of salt water which extends from Admiralty Inlet southward. It forms the boundary between Kitsap co. on the SE and the cos of Jefferson and Mason on the other side. It is about 44 miles long and has an average width of 2 or 3 miles.

Hood's Island, one of the Galapagos group.

Hood's Island (native name, *Fetoo ha* or *Fetou ga*) one of the Marquesas Islands in lat. 9° 23' S lon 135° 57' W. It is said to be uninhabited.

Hood's Island See **Lons Hood's Island**.

Hoods Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson parish La.

Hoods Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 34 miles W of Baltimore.

Hoodsport, a post-village of Mason co. Wash. The banking point is Shelton. Pop. 189

Hood's River, Canada, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hoodsville, a post-hamlet of Merion co. W. Va.

Hoodville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Ill. 3 miles by rail SE of McLeansboro

Hoogeveen, hō nē-vān one of the ten colonies in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands 19 miles S of Assen.

Hoogveld, a plateau occupying the S part of the Transvaal Colony South Africa connected with the Drakensberg mountains, and forming part of the watershed between the streams flowing into the Indian Ocean and those

flowing into the Atlantic. On it are located some of the richest gold-fields of the continent, including those of the Witwatersrand. Elevation, 4000-4000 feet

Hoogenland, hō nē-land, one of the ten colonies in the province of Groningen, Netherlands 8 miles NE. of Groningen. Pop. 3000

Hoogkarspel, hō-kar-spel a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, NE of Hoorn

Hoogstraeten, hō-strā-tēn a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 17 miles SEW of Bruges. Pop. in 1900 4686

Hoogty See **Hout**

Hoogstraeten, hō-strā-tēn a small town of Belgium, province and 20 miles NE of Antwerp. Pop. 2700

Hooker, a county in the NW part of Nebraska. Area, 725 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Loup River. Capital, Mullen. Pop. in 1900 422

Hooker, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ind. about 10 miles SW of Salem.

Hooker, a post-village of Lawrence co. Miss. The banking point is Hadesburg or Jackson. Pop. about 200

Hooker, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co. Mo.

Hooker, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 200

Hooker, a post-village of Butler co. Ia. 27 miles S of Franklin. Pop. about 100

Hooker, Cape, a headland of Victoria Land, Antarctica, in about lat 79° 35' S

Hooker Island, one of the larger of the eastern group of islands of Franz-Josef Land in about lat 80° 15' N

Hooker, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains on the E. border of British Columbia, near lat 52° 27' N lon 118° 18' W. Elevation 10,500 (?) feet. It was at one time supposed to attain an altitude of 15 000 feet

Hookersville, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co. W. Va., 40 miles NE. of Kanawha Falls station

Hookerton, a post-town of Greene co. N. C. on Moccasin Creek about 40 miles NW of Newbern. It has the Hookerton Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900 139

Hookerville, a post-hamlet of Barren co. Tenn.

Hooksett, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. is Hooksett township (town) on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 11 miles below Concord. It has cotton factories, extensive brick yards etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1655

Hookstown, a post borough of Beaver co. Pa. about 30 miles WNW of Pittsburgh and 2 miles S of the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 239

Hook, a town of Cheshire England, near Chester. Pop. in 1901 5341

Hoo nan, a province of China. See **Hu nan**

Hoonaah, a harbor (with settlements) on the N coast of Chichagof Island, Aleander Archipelago, Alaska, on Icy Strait. Also known as Port Frederick

Hoopa, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. on the Trinity River about 70 miles WNW of Shasta

Hoop, a province of China. See **Hu nan**

Hooper, a banking post-town of Cottle co. Colo. 85 miles by rail S by E of Villavieja. Pop. in 1900 1,7

Hooper, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Neb. on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 15 miles N of Fremont. It is a shipping point for grain and livestock. Pop. in 1900 849

Hooper, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 6 miles W of Binghamton. Pop. 150

Hooper, a post-village of Weber co. Utah near Salt Lake, 7 miles SW of Ogden, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line. It has canneries etc. Pop. about 1800

Hooper's Island, an island in the Sea of Korea, off the S coast of Quelpart Island

Hoopers Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. N. Y., 1 mile from Smithboro

Hoopersville, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md., on Chesapeake Bay and on Hooper's Island, about 23 miles NW of Crutfield. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 800

Hoopston, hoops-ton, a banking city of Vermillion co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie and Western R. 100 miles S of Chicago. It has canning factories, nail-works, etc. and is the seat of Grace College. Pop. in 1900 3823

Hoople, a banking post-village of Walsh co. N. Dak. 12 miles by rail NW of (rafton. Pop. in 1900 174

Hooppole, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. Pop. 75

Hoopstad, hōpe-stād, a district in the NW part of the Orange River Colony separated from the Transvaal Colony by the Vaal River by effluents of which it is intersected. Capital Hoopstad 97 miles (direct) N by E of Bloemfontein. Pop. of the town 240

Hoon, *ham,* a seaport town of the Netherlands, in North Holland on the Zelder Zee, 36 miles NNE. of Amsterdam. It was an important town in the Middle Ages and presents a quaint aspect. It has ship-yards fisheries and trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop in 1892, 10,714.

Hoon, Cape See Hoon (Cape)

Hoonso Mountain, a range or ridge in Berkshire co., Mass. is a portion of the Green Mountains. Altitude, 2500 feet. The Hoonso Mountain is perforated by the Hoonso Tunnel which is nearly 5 miles long being the longest railroad tunnel in the United States.

Hoonso (or Hoonick) River rises in Berkshire co. Mass. runs northward through southern Vermont, and enters the Hudson River about 14 miles above Troy. It is about 90 miles long.

Hoonso Tunnel, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine and the Hoonso Tunnel and Wilmington R. 8 miles E. of North Adams. It is at the E. end of the tunnel through the Hoonso Mountain. Pop 90.

Hoonick, or Hoonick Corners, a post-village of Bennington co. N. Y. on the Hoosick River in a township (town) of the same name, and on the Boston and Maine R. 30 miles NE. of Albany. The town contains Hoonick Falls village. Pop in 1900 8831. of the village about 300.

Hoonick Falls, a banking post-village of Bennington co. N. Y. on the Hoosick River in Hoonick township (town) and on the Boston and Maine (Fitchburg) R. 27 miles NE. of Troy. It has manufactures of reapers, saw ing-machines, woollen goods, malleable iron and paper making machinery. Pop in 1890, 1014. in 1900, 1671.

Hoonickville, or Hoonick vill a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ind., 4 miles SE. of Brazil.

Hootalliqua River, Canada. See TASTIN

Hoover, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. 11 miles by rail NE. of Logansport. Pop 100.

Hooverhill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N. C. on the Cheroke River.

Hooverhurst, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. The banking point is Glen Campbell.

Hooverburg, a post-hamlet of Miami co. Ind. about 18 miles N. of Peru.

Hoovers Run, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Pa.

Hooversville, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. on Stony Creek 14 miles E. of Johnstown. It has flour saw and planing mills and coal-mining. Pop in 1900 465.

Hovertown, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Norristown. Pop about 209.

Hopatcong, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. near Lake Hopatcong 4 miles N. of Drakeville and 50 miles W. W. of New York on the Lackawanna R.

Hopatcong, Lake, N. J. It is the S. part of Sumner co. and touches the W. border of Morris co. It is about 8 miles long. Elevation 728 feet. Its outlet is the Musconoguch River. It is a summer resort.

Hopbottom, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 27 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900 328.

Hope, or Hope City, a mining camp of Alaska, on Turukgait Arm Cook Inlet.

Hope, a banking post-town of Hempstead co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and other rail roads, 33 miles NE. of Texarkana. It has a cotton-compress, manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, lumber and flour and is a shipping point for cotton, lumber and hides. Pop in 1900 1644.

Hope, a post-village of Kootenai co. Idaho, 57 miles NE. of Rathdrum, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop about 390.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co. Ill. 8 miles NNW. of Fishbarn.

Hope, a banking post-town of Bartholomew co. Ind. on Haw Creek 12 miles NE. of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Hope, a banking city of Dickinson co. Kan., 21 miles E. by E. of Abilene, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 537.

Hope, a post-township (town) of Knox co. Me. about 16 miles N. of Rockland and 6 miles W. of Penobscot Bay. Pop. in 1900 599.

Hope, a post hamlet of Midland co. Mich. 13 miles N. by W. of Midland.

Hope, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. about 9 miles NE. of Belvidere. Pop about 490.

Hope, a post-village of Hamilton co. N. Y. on the Secondaga River about 6 miles NW. of Northville. Pop about 200 of the township (town) in 1900 483.

Hope, a banking post-village of Steele co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 36 miles NNW. of Ripon. Pop in 1900 608.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 16 miles NE. of Columbus.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Pa., 8 miles N. of Waynesburg.

Hope, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles SW. of Providence. It has cotton-mills. Pop about 700.

Hope, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. 23 miles NE. of Cuero.

Hope Bay, a village and bay on the NE. coast of Jamaica 7 miles WNW. of Port Antonio.

Hopechurch, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Monongahela River 8 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 800. It has iron and steel-foundries, manufactures of car-wheels, bricks, etc.

Hope City, Alaska. See HOPE

Hopedale, a banking post-village of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 25 miles S. by W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 600.

Hopedale, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass., about 18 miles SE. of Worcester. It has manufactures of looms and spindles. Pop. of Hopedale township (town) in 1890, 2087.

Hopedale, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio about 18 miles WSW. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900 365.

Hopedale (Ger. *Hoffmann* hal' fən tsi) a post and Moravian missionary station on the E. coast of Labrador Lat. 55 30' N.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. N. Y. 8 miles N. of Northville.

Hopefield, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. 2 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn., from which it is separated by the Mississippi River.

Hope Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery.

Hope Island, off the NE. coast of Spitzbergen in the Arctic Ocean. In lat. 76 30' N.

Hope Island, a group off the E. coast of Australia.

Hopeford, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Ephrata or Lincoln. Pop about 275.

Hope Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fayetteville. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Hope Mills, a post-hamlet of Page co. Va.

Hope Point, on the Arctic coast of Alaska about 30 miles S. of Cape Lushan.

Hope River, Jamaica, enters the Caribbean Sea 5 miles SSE. of Kingston.

Hope's Advance Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador in Hudson Strait, a W. extension of Ungava Bay. Lat. 69° 30' N.

Hope's Advance, Cape, a headland of Canada, Hudson Strait, in lat. 61° 45' N. lon. 70° W.

Hopetown, a post-settlement of Roseauville co., Quebec on the Bay of Chaleur. Pop about 200.

Hope Town, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony bounded N. and E. by the Orange River and W. by an affluent. Capital, Hopetown, on the Orange River which is here spanned by a fine bridge, 80 miles SW. of Kimberley. It is on the diamond-fields and has considerable trade in ostrich plumes. Pop. in 1891 751 (white, 369). Elevation 3540 feet.

Hope Valley, a banking post-village of Washington co. N. Y. on the Wood River opposite Locustville, and at the terminus of the Wood River Branch R. 22 miles W. of Newport. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, machinery and printing presses. Pop about 1106.

Hopewell, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish La. on Manchac Bayou 21 miles N. of Donaldsonville.

Hopewell, a post-town of Clarke co. Iowa, about 14 miles SW. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900 145.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Greenville co. Va.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Grant co. W. Va. 38 miles SW. of Keyser.

Hopewell, a post-village of Gray co. Ontario. The banking point is Dundalk. Pop. about 200.

Hopewell, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. The banking point is Hartford. It has manufactures of woolen goods, etc.

Hopewell, a post village of Greenup co. Ky. on the Eastern Kentucky R. 64 miles NNE. of Grayson. Pop about 200.

Hopewell, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 3 miles NE. of Crisfield. Pop 100.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Miss., 32 miles S. of Grenada.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co. N. J. bordering on the navigable Cohamney Creek. Pop. in 1900 1897.

Hopewell, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., N. J. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 40 miles NE of Philadelphia. It is the centre of an orchard and gardening district and has the Hopewell Seminary. Pop. in 1900 980

Hopewell, a township of Mercer co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 380

Hopewell, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y. in Hopewell township (town) on the Central New England and other railroads 6 miles E. by S. of Canandaigua. Pop. of the town in 1900 1550 of the village, about 175

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N. C. 10 miles NW of Charlotte

Hopewell, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. about 200

Hopewell, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 1345. It has beds of coal

Hopewell, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. and on the Rays town Branch of the Juniata River 90 miles NE. of Bedford. It has extensive coal mines. Pop. in 1900 483

Hopewell, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1394

Hopewell, Chester co., Pa. See Hopewall Corros Works

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 892

Hopewell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 610

Hopewell, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 663

Hopewell, a township of York co., Pa. bordering on Maryland. Pop. in 1900 1376

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of York co., S. C. 70 miles N. by W. of Columbia

Hopewell, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 17 miles S. of Pictou. It contains a wool factory, woollen mill, etc. Pop. about 1650. The banking point is Stellarton

Hopewell Cape, the chief town of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the Petitcodiac River at the head of Shepody Bay 29 miles SE of Sackville, on the Sackville and Harvey R. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Moncton

Hopewell Center, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y. 5 miles E. of Canandaigua

Hopewell Center, a post-village of York co., Pa. 22 miles SSW of Lancaster. Pop. 300

Hopewell Cotton-Works, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Lancaster Oxford and Southern R. 3 miles W. of Oxford. Pop. about 250

Hopewell Hill, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay 32 miles SE of Sackville. Pop. about 400

Hopewell Junction, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., on the Newburgh Dutchess and Connecticut R. 13 miles SE of Newburgh. Pop. about 300

Hopewell Springs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn. 15 miles E. of Sweetwater

Hopkins, a river of western Victoria, Australia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows generally southward, and discharges E. of Portland Bay. Length, about 110 miles, of which but a few miles are navigable

Hopkins, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pond River and on the W. by the Treadwater River. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1900 23,503. In 1900 90,993

Hopkins, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 860 sq. m. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and by White Oak Creek. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1899 20,572. In 1900 27,950

Hopkins, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. about 110

Hopkins, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern and other railroads, 8 miles W. by S. of Minneapolis. It has manufactures of threshing machines. Pop. about 1600

Hopkins, a banking city of Modaway co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 60 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 947

Hopkins, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 75

Hopkins Station, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles N. of Allegan. Pop. about 300

Hopkins Township, a post-village of Richmond co., S. C. 13 miles ESE. of Columbia. Pop. 75

Hopkinsville, a banking city capital of Christian co., Ky., on the Little River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central R. 74 miles S. of Henderson. It has a court-house, the Western Kentucky Loma-

sis Asylum, the South Kentucky and the Bethel Female Colleges, and various manufactures. It is an important tobacco market. Pop. in 1890 3833, in 1900 7280

Hopkinsville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio, 2 miles from South Lebanon

Hopkinton, a banking post town of Delaware co., Iowa, on the South Fork of the Maquoketa R. or on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 35 miles WSW of Dubuque. Lenoa College is located here. Pop. in 1900 767

Hopkinton, a banking post-village of Hopkinton township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York New River and Hartford R. about 28 miles WSW of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 2623

Hopkinton, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N. H., on the Contoosook River 8 miles W. of Concord, of which it is a post sub-station. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900 1852

Hopkinton, a post-village of Hopkinton township (town), St. Lawrence co., N. Y., near the St. Regis River about 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 2521. of the village about 25

Hopkinton, a post-village of Hopkinton township (town), Washington co., N. J., 4 miles W. of Woodville station. Pop. 100. The town is bounded E. by the Wood River and S. by the Charles River. Pop. in 1900 2802

Hopland, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., near the Russian River 14 miles W. of Ukiah. The banking point is Ukiah. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 400

Hoppenville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. about 20 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 150

Hopper, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill.

Hopper, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopper Springs, a resort of Lake co., Cal. The banking point is Lakeport

Hop River, a small stream of Tolland co., Conn., falls into the Willimantic River

Hop River, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn. 6 miles by rail W. of Willimantic

Hopton (Upper), a parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Hopwood, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Uniontown. Pop. 100

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hopwood, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75

Hornb, ho'rb, a mountain of Arabia, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N end of the ridge. See SINAI.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Pope co. Miss.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va., 2 miles SW of Liberty.

Hornfield, a small suburb of Bristol, England, situated in the co. of Gloucester.

Horgen, hor'ghen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W shore of the Lake of Zurich 3 miles SSE of Zurich. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1890 6914.

Horicom, or **South Horicom**, a post-village of Horicon township (town) Warren co. N Y., on the Schreder River 20 miles WNW of Whiteshall. The town is mountainous. Pop. in 1900 1130 of the village, about 250.

Horseon, a banking city of Dodge co. Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. at the S end of outlet of Horseon Lake, 54 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has wagon-windmill and farm implement works. Pop. in 1900 1376.

Horseon Lake, N Y. See **Greaser Lake**.

Horseon Lake, Wis. formerly called **Winneshago Marsh**, is in the N part of Dodge co. and touches the S part of Fond du Lac co. It is about 15 miles long and 0 miles wide, and discharges its surplus water by the Rock River which issues from the S end of the lake.

Horsine (hō rin) Station, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 29 miles S of St. Louis.

Hofitz, hor'zitz, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles NE of Bladenow on the Elbe. It has manufactures of textiles and sandstone quarries and a school for the training of sculptors and stone-cutters. The town is noted for its cherries. Pop. in 1900 7771.

Hofitz, a small town in the district of Krametz, Bohemia, which has become noted through the performance by its inhabitants of the Passion Play.

Hormiguero, or **ca-ge-ro**, a town of western Porto Rico, about 7 miles (direct) NW of San German. Pop. in 1899 965.

Hormuz, Persia. See **ORMUZ**.

Horn, horns, a town of Lower Austria, 45 miles NW of Vienna. Pop. in 1900 3727.

Horn, a town of Germany in Lippe 10 miles S of Lönge. Pop. about 2000.

Horn, horns, a village of the Netherlands, in Lamburg 5 miles W by N of Roermond.

Horn (horn) CARL, written also **Hloorn**, the southern most point of South America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago, in lat. 50° 48' 40" S lon 67° 16' W. It is a lofty steep bare black rock, with pointed summit. It was named by Schouten its discoverer in 1616, in honor of his birthplace Horn, in the Netherlands. Twenty miles NW of Cape Horn is **PALLAS CAVE HORN**.

Hornachos, on-ah chos, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 45 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. about 4000.

Horn-Afvan, horn af'van, a lake in Swedish Lapland about lat. 68° N and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length from NNW to SSE about 60 miles breadth 10 miles. It discharges into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skellefte.

Hornbach, horns bā, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Hornbach River 5 miles S of Zweibrücken. Pop. about 1300.

Hornbeck, a post-village of Ohio co. Tenn. The banking point is Ohio. Pop. about 400.

Hornbeck, a post-village of Vernon parish La. The banking point is Leesville.

Hornberg, horn'bēg, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest 23 miles NE of Freiburg with an old castle. Pop. about 2500. It is a summer resort.

Hornbrook, a post-village of Siskiyou co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 400.

Hornbrook, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 3 miles above Towanda.

Hornburg, horn'būrg, a town of Prussian Saxony 45 miles WSW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 2458.

Hornby, a post-village of Hornby township (town) Steuben co. N Y., 8 miles N of Corning. Pop. of the town in 1900 659 of the village, about 150.

Horn, Cape, South America. See **HORN (CAPE)**.

Horncastle, a town of England, so and 18 miles SSE of Lincoln on the river Great Ouse. The town has remains of Roman fortifications and is noted for its horse fair. Pop. in 1901 4438.

Hornoburg, horn'gh-bōburg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 8 miles SSE of Stade. Pop. about 1700.

Hornellsville, a city of Steuben co. N Y., on the Chautauque River and on the Erie and the Pittsburgh, Shaw

mut and Northern R. 60 miles S. of Rochester. It is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region and has commercial and academic schools, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of railway and electric supplies, furniture, leather, woolens, mesh, doors, and blinds, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10 990 in 1900, 11 918.

Hornetstown, a post-village of Ocean co. N J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 16 miles S of Hightstown. Pop. 160.

Horseville, a post-village of Dunklin co. Mo. 60 miles S of Dexter. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Hornhausen, horn'hāusen, a village of Prussian Saxony 21 miles WSW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 3389.

Hornhead, a bold, rocky promontory on the N coast of Ireland, so of Donegal between Dunfinghy Harbor and the Atlantic.

Hornick, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa 26 miles SE of Sioux City on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 284.

Horning's Mills, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario, on a branch of the Nottawaunga River, 20 miles N of Orangeville. Pop. about 300.

Hornitos, horn'itos, a post-town of Mariposa co. Cal. 10 miles NW of Mariposa. Pop. in 1900 160.

Hornos (on nos) Islands, a group of islets in the Rio de la Plata, 31 miles NE of Buenos Aires.

Hornoy, on nō, a commune of France, in Somme, 20 miles WSW of Amiens.

Horneby, a post village of Macopin co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles NE of St. Louis. Pop. about 300.

Horns Corners, a post-village of Ozaukee co. Wis.

Horns Crook, a post-hamlet of Miller co. Ga.

Hornsea, a town of England, co. of York East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 miles NNE of Hull. It is a watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 2281.

Hornsey, a NW suburb of London on the New River 54 miles NW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1901, 72 060.

Horns Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N H. about 40 miles NE of Concord.

Horn Sands, a point, the loftiest elevation of Spitzbergen, near South Cape. Height, about 5000 feet.

Hornstown, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the sea and about 23 miles E of Crisfield, Md. Pop. about 100.

Hornu, on nū, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 6 miles W of Mons. It has coal mines, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 10 330.

Horodenka, ho-ro-den'ka, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles NE of Kolomea. Pop. in 1900 11 616.

Hordle, ho-rod-le, a town of Poland, in Lublin, on the Bug 38 miles ENE of Zamoc. Pop. about 1600.

Hofowitz, hor'cho-witz, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles SW of Bernau. Pop. in 1900, 3570.

Horr, a post-village of Park co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. about 200. It has coal and coke industries.

Horre, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Horre Ranch, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co. Cal., about 23 miles E. of Modesto.

Horry, or'ree, the most eastern county of South Carolina, has an area of 1675 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W by the Little Pedee River and is intersected by the Waccamaw River. The Great Pedee touches its SW border. Capital, Conway. Pop. in 1900 10 250 in 1900 23 964.

Horsebranch, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 95 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. about 140.

Horsecave, a banking post-town of Hart co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 7 miles E of Muncifordville. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Horse Creek, Ill., rises in Marion co. and enters the Skillet Fork in Wayne co.

Horse Creek, Mo., rises in Dade co. and enters the Sac River. It is about 80 miles long.

Horse Creek, Wyo. enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Nebraska, about 2 miles from the W boundary of Nebraska.

Horsecreek, a post-town of Walker co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper. It has coal industries. Pop. in 1900 985.

Horsecreek, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Tenn., 7 miles E of Greeneville.

Horseheads, a banking post-village of Chemung co. N Y., in Horseheads township (town) on the Chemung Canal and on the Northern Central and other railroads, 5 miles N of Elmira. It has manufactures of chemicals, optical goods, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Horse Island, in Lake Ontario and in Jefferson co. N. Y., is 2 miles from Sackett Harbor. It has a light-house.

Horse Island, an island in Lake Huron, SE. of Great Manitoulin Island.

Hörsel, hōrs'el, a small river of Thuringia, an affluent of the Werra. Riensch is on its banks.

Hörselberg, hōrs'el-bērg, a mountain-range of Thuringia, between Eisenach and Haina, about 1600 feet high.

Horsens, hōrs'ens, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 25 miles SW of Aarhus, on the Horsens-Fjord. It has diverse manufactures and an active trade, the exports being chiefly eggs, butter, pork and cattle. Pop. in 1901 27,232.

Horse Pasture, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Va. 22 miles NW of Reidsville N. C.

Horseshoe, a post-hamlet of Henderson co. N. C.

Horseshoe Bend, a post-hamlet of Boise co. Idaho.

Horseshoe Bottom, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Ky., on the Cumberland River.

Horseshoe Corvo, a point of scenic interest on the line of the Pennsylvania R. at Kittanning Point, Pa. 5 miles from Altoona. It is in the Alleghany Mountains, near the water parting between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Elevation above sea-level 1,935 feet.

Horseshoe Falls, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Tenn. on the Casey Fork 10 miles NE. of McMinnville.

Horseshoe Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Park Range, in the South Park. Altitude, 13,912 feet.

Horseshoe Run, a post-hamlet of Preston co. W. Va.

Horsforth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire 5 miles NW of Leeds. Pop. in 1901 7784.

Horsham, hōrs'hām, a borough of England, co. of Sussex 26 miles NE. of Chichester and 27 miles SEW of London. It has a beautiful old parish church recently restored. Among other interesting edifices are the corn exchange and a grammar-school. At Horsham are the new buildings of the vast educational institution known as Christ's Hospital, until recently established in London. Pop. in 1901 9448.

Horsham, a municipal borough of Victoria, on the Wimmera River, 208 miles by rail WNW of Melbourne. Pop. 2500.

Horsham, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 15 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900 1157 of the village, 109.

Horst, hōrst, a village of the Netherlands in Limburg 18 miles N of Roermond. Pop. about 4000.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Holstein 8 miles E of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900 2378.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Hatzagen, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900 5159.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Beckinghausen. Pop. in 1900 11,284.

Horstmar, hōrst'mar, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles NW of Münster. Pop. about 1000.

Horta, on th., a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles SW of Tarragona, on an affluent of the Ebro.

Horta, a village of Spain 4 miles from Barcelona.

Horta, on th., a seaport town of the Azores, capital of the island of Fayal on its SE coast. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out. Pop. in 1900 6734.

Horten, hōr'ten, a town of Norway on the Christiania Fjord, opposite Moss, 32 miles S of Christiania. It is the chief naval port of the kingdom and station of the fleet and has an arsenal and building yards. Pop. in 1900 8480.

Horton, or **Great Horton**, a town of England co. of York West Riding 2 miles SW of Bradford, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1901 52,454.

Horton, a post-village of Bremer co. Iowa, 20 miles SSE of Charles City and 1 mile E of the Cedar River. Pop. 75.

Horton, a banking city of Brown co. Kan. 12 miles S of Hays, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 3398.

Horton, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. The banking point is Beaver Dam. Pop. about 160.

Horton, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. about 400.

Horton, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 75.

Horton, a post-village of Randolph co. W. Va., on the Dry Fork R. 52 miles SE of Elkins its banking point. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 160.

Horton, Nova Scotia, on an arm of Minas Basin opposite Cornwallis, 68 miles NNW of Halifax. See Gassard Pass.

Hortonia, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. bounded N by the Wolf River. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Hortons, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Hortonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 290.

Hortonville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Fall River. Pop. about 300.

Hortonville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y., 2 miles from Callahan Depot.

Hortonville, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. about 15 miles NW of Rutland. Pop. 110.

Hortonville, a banking post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW of Appleton. It has grain-caw and planing-mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 013.

Horwich, hōr'ich, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles WNW of Bolton. Pop. in 1901 15,034.

Hoschton, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ga. on the Gainesville Midland R. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Hosonack, hō'son'ak, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. on the Parkersburg R. 16 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. about 400.

Hosey, a post-village of Jasper co., Minn. The banking point is Laurel. Pop. 100.

Hosharpur, a town of British India, capital of the Hosharpur district, 25 miles NE. of Jullundur. Pop. about 20,000.

Hosharpur, a district of British India, in the Jullundur division of the Punjab, lying between the Beas and the Sutlej. Capital Hosharpur.

Hoshangabad, or **Hoshangabad**, hōshang'ā-bād, a town of British India, capital of the Hoshangabad district, on the Nerbudda River 89 miles N of Baitul. Pop. about 13,000.

Hoshungabad, a district of British India, Central Province, in the Nerbudda division. It is very fertile and so part level but the hill-country is densely timbered. Capital Hoshungabad.

Hoskins, a post-hamlet of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7 miles from Sioux City.

Hoskies, a post-town of Wayne co., Neb. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. in 1900 175.

Hoskinsville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio 30 miles N of Marietta.

Hosmer, hōs'mer, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind. about 24 miles SE of Vincennes.

Hosmer, a post-village of Macon co., Mich. The banking point is Romeo. Pop. 100.

Hospenthal, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri and in the Lucerne Valley 2 miles from Andermatt. Elevation 4870 feet. Pop. about 280.

Hosper, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 60 miles NNE of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 415.

Hospital, a village of Ireland in Munster co. of Limerick 11 miles W of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Hospital, a post-village of Tipperary.

Boothouse, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. NC
Hot Lakes District, an extensive region in North Island New Zealand, extending SW from the Bay of Plenty and abounding in geysers, hot springs, solfataras, and more or less active volcanoes

Hot Spring, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 831 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Onachita River. It has deposits of magnetic iron ore and quarries of excellent oil-stone (novaculite). Capital, Meivern. Pop. in 1890 11,603 in 1900 12,478.

Hot Spring Lake, a lake 3 miles NW of Salt Lake City, Utah. Length, 3 miles.

Hot Springs, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop. about 75.

Hot Springs, a banking city and health-resort, capital of Garland co. Ark., on the Little Rock and Hot Springs and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs., 56 miles WSW of Little Rock and 0 miles E of the Onachita River. It is situated in a narrow valley between two ridges in a spur of the Ozark Mountains, and has numerous (70) hot springs, which are celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and other chronic diseases. The temperature of these springs varies from 76° to 168° Fahr. The water holds carbonic acid and some carbonates and silicates in solution but is clear, tasteless and odorless. Fine novaculite (or oil-stone) is found at this place lead and silver also occur. It has manufacturing of oil-stone. The Army and Navy General Hospital situated here is one of the chief features of interest. Pop. in 1890 8,036 in 1900 9,973. Elevation 425 feet above the sea.

Hot Springs, a post-hamlet of Talara co. Cal.

Hot Springs, a post-village and resort of Madison co. NC on the Southern R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Hot Springs, a banking city capital of Fall River co. S. Dak., 35 miles S by W of Rapid City, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. It is in a stock-raising region and has a Soldiers' Home and thermal waters. Pop. in 1900 1,319.

Hot Springs, a post hamlet and summer resort of Bath co. Va. It is situated in a valley of 2000-2500 feet elevation 16 miles NNE of Covington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery and has several springs which are esteemed efficacious in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula and affections of the liver. Near by are the Healing and the Warm Springs.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand co., Colo. See SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Hottentots, an African race, by some ethnologists thought to be the aboriginal occupants of the S and of that continent. Their limits may be said, in general terms to have been the Orange River on the N and NE and the Kei on the E while on the NW they passed the Orange River and advanced N and NE far into the interior through what is now Great Namaqualand into Damara-land. The Hottentots are generally tall and muscular, of a pale olive complexion with projecting cheek bones. They have thick lips a flat nose with wide nostrils, woolly hair and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but become repulsively deformed. Both sexes are distinguished by excessive inscurvation of the spine. When the Dutch first settled at the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots were a numerous nation of pastoral and partially nomadic habits. At the present day this race, in its pure type, is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it and of the 200,000-300,000 Hottentots, as they are now called, there are few except in the extreme N who understand the true Hottentot language. Of the unmixed pure Hottentots the number is thought not to exceed 13,000. The Koras or Korannas (shoe-wearers) higher up the Orange River still remain a favorable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. The Namas (or Namaquas) dwell towards the mouth of the Orange. The Bushmen are by some regarded as of Hottentot race by others, again they are thought to be the true aboriginal element of South Africa, from which modified by crossings, has developed the Hottentot. The Hottentot language shows in certain directions a marked perfection and is strongly accentuated by the click sounds.

Hötting, hötting, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Inn near Innsbruck.

Hotsenplots, hotsen-plots (Slavic Orosbala, o-sobla ba) a town of Austrian Silesia, 26 miles NW of Tropau, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. about 3,000.

Howat, co. A., a small island off the W coast of Brittany France, in Morbihan 6 miles SE of the peninsula of Quiberon.

Houcktown, houw'town, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio, 23 miles SW of Tiffin. Pop. about 160.

Houdain, co. d'Ar., a village of France in Pas-de-Calais 6 miles SW of Béthune.

Houdan, co. d'Ar., a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise 15 miles SSW of Mantes-sur-Seine. It has a trade in poultry. Pop. about 2,000.

Houdeng-Atmeries, co. d'Ar., a high road, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 10 miles W of Mons. It has iron-works. Pop. about 7,500.

Houdeng-Goegnies, co. d'Ar., a village of Belgium in Hainaut adjoining the above. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900 7,574.

Houffalize, co. d'Ar., a small town of Belgium, in Luxembourg on the Ourthe, 9 miles NE of Bastogne.

Hougaerde, hou-gard or hew-gard a village of Belgium in Brabant, 24 miles SW of Tournement. It has breweries and distilleries.

Houghton, hō'ton a county of Michigan is in the NW part of the upper peninsula and is bounded on the NW by Lake Superior. It is drained by the Sturgeon River and contains Portage Lake which is connected with Lake Superior by ship-canal. The copper deposits of this county are among the richest in the United States. River is also found here. Area, 1077 sq. in. Capital, Houghton. Pop. in 1890, 35,583 in 1900 60,053.

Houghton, a part of southeastern Alaska, in Frederick Sound.

Houghton, a banking post-village, capital of Houghton on Mich. on the E shore of Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by ship-canal. It is about 10 miles from Lake Superior almost adjacent to Hancock, and 25 miles NW of Marquette, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Mineral Range, and the Copper Range Rr. Large steamboats ply to the lake ports E and W. It has highly productive copper-mines, with smelters etc. and is the seat of the Michigan College of Mines. Pop. in 1890 2,362, in 1900 3,350.

Houghton, a post-village of Allegany co. NY, on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Fillmore. Pop. 200.

Houghton, a post-village of Fannin co. Ga. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. about 170.

Houghton, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis., on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Washburn. Pop. 125.

Houghton Center, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario on Lake Erie, 32 miles SW of Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Houghton (or Roscommon) Lake, Mich. in Roscommon co. is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide. The water is discharged by the Manistigon River.

Houghton Lake, a post-village of Roscommon co. Mich. on Houghton Lake 15 miles NW of Bay City.

Houghton 10-Spring, a town of England, co. and 0 miles NE of Durham. It has a large cruciform church, containing the monument to Bernard Gilpin the founder of a well-known grammar-school at this place. It has collieries and iron-works. Pop. in 1901 7,958.

Houghtonville, hō'ton-vil a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt.

Houigate, on-gait a watering place of northern France adjacent to Bouvival. It contains many hand some villas.

Houlka, hōl-ka, a post-town of Chickasaw co. Miss., about 50 miles NW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 104.

Houston, hōl-tun a post-village, port of entry and capital of Aroostook co. Me. in Houlton township (town) on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rr. 12 miles W of Woodstock New Brunswick. It has an iron-foundry machine-shop, grist- and woolen mills, starch factories etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4,686.

Houlton, a post-village of Columbia co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

Houlton, a post village of St. Croix co. Wis. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 400. It has lumbering interests.

Houma, hō-ma, a banking post-town capital of Terrebonne parish La. on Bayou Terrebonne and on the Southern Pacific R. 70 miles SW of New Orleans. It is a cane and rice country and has extensive manufactures of sugar, molasses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3,312.

Houffeld, a township (town) of Jefferson co. NY. Pop. in 1900 including Sacketts Harbor 2,772.

Hounslow, hōn-slow a town of England co. of Middlesex, 24 miles SW of Brentford. Hounslow Heath noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments and in modern times for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder-mills. Pop. of parish in 1901 12,803.

Houplines, hō-plen, a town of France, in Nord, 7 miles N of Lille. It has thriving textile industries. Pop. in 1901 7,166.

Houna, Looh, loo houn, an inlet of Scotland, co. of Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 15 miles.

Hourtin, oo-ah- e village of France in Gironde, 10 miles SSW of Lomparre.

Houatonic, hoo-ah-ton'ik a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Houatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles N of Great Barrington. It has manufactures of paper quilts, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Houatonic River rises in Berkshire co. Mass., runs southward into Connecticut, and enters Long Island Sound about 4 miles E of Bridgeport. It is about 150 miles long. The tide ascends to Derby nearly 14 miles from the Sound.

Houso Harbor, a station of Quebec, on Magdalen Island.

Housser (hōw-er) MHI, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Pa., about 28 miles SSE of Scranton.

Housserville, hōw-er-vil a post-village of Center co. Pa., 7 miles S by W of Bellefonte. Pop. 12.

Houss Springs, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. 25 miles SW of St. Louis.

Houssville, a post-village of Lewis co. N. Y. about 35 miles N of Rome. Pop. about 100.

Houssley, a post village of Dallas co. Tex. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. about 115.

Houssa, hōw-sā written also *Hausa*, a region of central Africa in about lat 12°-13° N and lon. 12°-13° E named from the Houssa people, who founded a confederation of states (empire) which after the Fulah invasion rapidly disintegrated. The people apparently Negroid in relationship (partially of Berber and Tsaang stock) are often spoken of as kindred to the Fulahs. Their speech is the language of trade in most of the region included between Lake Chad and the Guinea coast. The region inhabited by the Houssa extends from the middle Niger to Bornu. It is largely mountainous attaining to nearly 7000 feet elevation and is in part densely forested. The more important separate kingdoms are those of Gando, Sokoto and Nopé. The S. part of the region is under the nominal sovereignty of Nigeria.

Houston, hū-stō a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 591 sq. m. It is bounded in the E by the Ocmulgee River and is also drained by the Ocmulgee and Newer creeks. Capital Perry. Pop. in 1880, 21,013. In 1900, 22,641.

Houston, the most northeastern county of Minnesota borders on Iowa. Area, 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River. It is intersected by the Root River and partly drained by the Houston River. Capital Calmar. Pop. in 1890, 14,653. In 1900, 15,400.

Houston, a county in the NW part of Middle Tennessee. Area, 200 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Cumberland River and on the W by the Tennessee River. Capital Erin. Pop. in 1890, 6590. In 1900, 6476.

Houston, a county in the E part of Texas, has an area of 1102 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Neches River and on the W by the Trinity River. Capital Crockett. Pop. in 1890, 19,360. In 1900, 25,423.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Winston co. Ala., on a branch of Sipsey Creek 55 miles NNW of Birmingham.

Houston, a post-village of Perry co. Ark. The banking point is Merrillton. Pop. about 200.

Houston, a post-village of Suwannee co. Fla. 76 miles by rail W of Jacksonville.

Houston, a post-village of Heard co. Ga. 66 miles W of Atlanta. Pop. about 70.

Houston, a post-village of Custer co. Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 100.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ill. 50 miles by rail SSW of St. Louis.

Houston, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., on Salt Creek about 24 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Houston, a banking post-village of Houston co. Minn. on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 25 miles W of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1890, 642.

Houston, a banking post-town, capital of Chickasaw co., Miss. 18 miles SW of Okoloma. It has a court-house, the Mississippi Normal School, etc. Pop. in 1890, 677.

Houston, a banking city capital of Texas co., Mo., 3 miles E. of the Pinney River and 145 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Houston, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio, 10 miles W of Sidney, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 200.

Houston, a banking village of Washington co., Pa.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn.

Houston, a city of Texas, the second city (in 1900) in population of the state, an important railroad centre on a

capital of Harris co. It is on Buffalo Bayou, 40 miles NW of Galveston on the Southern Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa P. and other railroads. It has the Houston Lyceum, a polytechnic institute, a cotton exchange, mercantile exchange, government building and manufactures of car wheels, engines, machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, etc.; it has also cotton-mills and compresses, cotton seed oil works, foundries and several machine-shops of the railroads. Large quantities of cotton, corn, sugar, and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 21,667. In 1900, 44,833.

Houston, a banking post-town capital of Halifax co. N. A. 45 miles S by E of Rustburg on the Norfolk and Western R. It is an important tobacco market. Pop. in 1890, 587.

Houston Heights, a post-town of Harris co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Houston. Pop. in 1900, 800. It has manufactures of furniture, cotton-seed oil, etc.

Houstonia, hū-stū-ah a banking post-village of Pettus co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 18 miles NW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Houston Station, a post-village of Kent co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 63 miles S of Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Houstonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. 23 miles by rail SSW of Pittsburgh.

Houssau, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. about 100.

Houtdale, hōw-tā-lā, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the New York and Pittsburgh Central Rrs. 26 miles S of Clearfield. Pop. in 1900, 1422. Much coal is mined and shipped here.

Hove, a municipal borough of Essex, England, adjacent to Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 34,335.

Howakel, hō-wā-kēl an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia.

Howard, a county in the SW part of Arkansas. Area, 611 sq. m. It is drained by the Saline Bayou, an affluent of the Little River. The county is extensively mineralized. Capital Center Point. Pop. in 1890, 12, 89. In 1900, 14,046.

Howard, a county in the north-central part of Indiana. Area, 295 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wildcat River. Capital Kokomo. Pop. in 1890, 20,186. In 1900, 28,575.

Howard, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota has an area of 460 sq. m. It is drained by the Upper Iowa River and the head-streams of the Turkey and Wapsipicon rivers. Capital Cresco. Pop. in 1890, 11,182. In 1900, 14,512.

Howard, a county in the central part of Maryland has an area of 240 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Patuxent River and on the SW by the Potomac River. Capital Elliott City. Pop. in 1890, 16,269. In 1900, 18,770.

Howard, a county in the north-central part of Missouri has an area of 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and W by the Missouri River and on the NW by the East Chariton River and is drained by Boone, Femme and Monticau creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Fayette. Pop. in 1890, 17,371. In 1900, 18,337.

Howard, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 374 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle Loup and North Loup rivers, which unite in the E part of this county and form the Loop Fork of the Platte River. Capital St. Paul. Pop. in 1890, 9430. In 1900, 10,343.

Howard, a county in the NW part of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of the Colorado River. Area, 888 sq. m. Capital Big Spring. Pop. in 1890, 1210. In 1900, 3328.

Howard, a post-village of Taylor co., Ga. 10 miles by rail W of Butler.

Howard, a banking city capital of Elk co. Pa. near the Elk River 29 miles S. by E. of Eureka, on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa F. R. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Howard, Montcalm co., Mich. See HOWARD CITY.

Howard, Wright co., Minn. See HOWARD LAKE.

Howard, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 104.

Howard, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. The banking point is Galena. Pop. 100.

Howard, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. about 42 miles WNW of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Howard, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 16 miles E of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Crook co., Oregon.

Howard, a post-borough of Center co. Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, 12 miles N of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It has iron-works and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Howard, a banking post-village, capital of Miner co. S. Dak. 21 miles W of Madison on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 588

Howard, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. The banking point is Waxahachie. Pop. about 110

Howard, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va., 14 miles SSE of Mounds

Howard, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. about 130

Howard, a coal mining town of Queensland, Australia, 18 miles by rail NW of Maryborough. Pop. about 400

Howard City, a banking post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette R. 34 miles WNE of Grand Rapids. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1298

Howard City, a village of Howard co. Neb. Pop. in 1900 183

Howard Lake, a banking post-village of Wright co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 55 miles W of St. Paul. It is a trade-centre and shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1900 737

Howards Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ky., 6 miles NE of Mount Sterling

Howardsville, a post-village of San Juan co. Colo. about 2 miles NE of Silverton

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co. Ill.

Howardsville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. 150

Howardsville, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. about 22 miles S by W of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100

Howardsville, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. on the James River about 46 miles NE of Lynchburg. Pop. 100

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N. Y. 25 miles E of Oswego

Howden, a town of England co. of York. East Riding, on the Ouse, 22 miles W of Hull. Pop. about 2000

Howden-Pannas, a small town of England co. of Northumberland on the Tyne, 2½ miles WNW of North Shields

Howe, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. 7 miles from Wister on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Votava. Pop. in 1900 626

Howe, a banking post-village of Nemaha co. Neb. Pop. about 175

Howe, a township of Forest co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1670

Howe, a banking post-town of Grayson co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 19 miles S of Sherman. Pop. in 1900 531

Howe Brook, a village of Aroostook co. Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 100

Howe, Cape, the S. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 45' S. lon. 156° E

Howecave, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 39 miles W of Albany. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop. about 250. Near by is the famous Howe's Cave, with fine stalactite and stalagmite formations in the Helderberg limestone

Howe Island, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario on an island in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E of Kingston

Howell, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 907 sq. m. It is drained by the Spring and the Eleven Point rivers. Capital, West Plains. Pop. in 1890 18,618. In 1900 21,834

Howell, a post-village of Woodruff co. Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 140

Howell, a post-village of Bohol co. Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 130

Howell, in Vanderburg co. Ind. is a suburb and post-tation of Evansville. Pop. in 1900 1421

Howell, a banking post-village, capital of Livingston co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor R. 23 miles SSE of Lansing. It has manufactures of four condensed milk etc. Pop. in 1900 2518

Howell, a village of St. Charles co. Mo. Pop. 75

Howell, a banking post-village of Colfax co. Neb., 21 miles W by N of Scribner on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 516

Howell, a township of Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 3163

Howells Depot, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 11 miles WNW of Graham. Pop. about 200

Howellsville, a post-township of Robeson co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 1594

Howells Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala. 85 miles SE of Huntsville

Howersville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 200

Howe's Cave, Schoharie co. N. Y. See **Howecave**

Howes Hill, a post-hamlet of Dent co. Mo., 5 miles N of Salem

Howesville, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ind.

Howesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co. W. Va. 5 miles W of Kingwood

Howesville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ky.

Howick, a post-village of Chateauguy co. Quebec, on the English River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canada Atlantic R., 10 miles SEW of Caughnawaga. Pop. about 400

Hewisen, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss. Pop. 75

Hew Kan, an Indian village of Alaska, on Long Island, Alexander Archipelago, and on Cordova Bay. The post-office is Jackson

Howland, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co. Me. in Howland township (town) on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Piscataquis 35 miles N of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 519

Howland, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Mo. 5 miles NE of Fultonville

Howland, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Farm. Pop. about 200

Howland Flat, a village of Sierra co. Cal. about 60 miles NE of Marysville. The banking point is Downsville. The name of its post-office is Table Rock. Pop. about 150

Howland Island, in the Pacific Ocean lat. 0 49' N lon. 176° 40' W. at one time afforded considerable guano

Howlands, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 75

Howrah, a town of Bengal on the Hooghly opposite Calcutta. It is a great railway terminus and has large dock-yards and a number of jute- and cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901 157,847

Howth, a post-hamlet of Waller co. Tex. 65 miles NW of Houston

Howbar, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. Pop. 60

Howie, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ark. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Walnut Ridge. Pop. in 1900 125

Howie, a banking city capital of Sheridan co., Kan. 35 miles E of Colby on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 250

Howler, hdu'ter a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles by rail E by N of Paderborn on the Weser. It is an ancient town and was an important trading place in the Middle Ages. Near by is the former Benedictine abbey of Corvey. Pop. in 1900 7625

Hoxton, a district of London 3 miles NE. of St. Paul

Hoy, an island of Orkney Scotland, 13 miles S. of Stromness. It has fine cliff scenery with a heavily bentling surf and a harbor at Longbush. The Old Man of Hoy is a detached cliff of sandstone, 460 feet in height, is 1 mile from Barry Head.

Hoya, hoi' a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Weser 23 miles SSE of Bremen. Pop. about 2000

Hoyer, hoi' a seaport town of Prussia, in Schleswig on the North Sea, 25 miles SW of Rube. Pop. about 1200

Hoyerwerda, hoi' gr-ô'd-ô' (Wendish, Wogerey) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 84 miles WNW of Liegnitz on the Black Water. Its leading industry is the manufacture of shoes. Pop. in 1900 4637

Hoylake (Hoylake and West Kirby) a watering place of England co. of Chester, on the sea, 7 miles W of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1901 19,011

Hoyland, Yether, a parish and town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles SSE. of Barnsley. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1901 12,484

Hoyland Swayne, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901 594

Hoyleton, hoi'ton, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. on the Illinois Southern R. 10 miles SW of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 352

Hoyms, hoi'm a town of Germany duchy of Anhalt, 14 miles NE of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900 3375

Hoyo Colorado, o'yo ko-lo-rô' do, a town of Havana province Cuba, 17 miles by high-road SW by W of Havana. It produces much tobacco. Pop. in 1899 1046

Hoyo de Pinar, o'yo dâ-pâ-nâ' rds a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles W of Madrid

Hoyos, o'yo's, a village of Spain in Extremadura, 48 miles NNW of Cáceres

Hoyt, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. 125

Hoyt, a post-village of Jackson co. Kan. 16 miles S. by W of Holton. Pop. about 200

Hoyt, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Ambler. Pop. about 100.

Hoytsdale, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co. R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. about 500. It has coal and industries.

Hoytville, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio. 40 miles SSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 421. The banking point is North Baltimore.

Hoytville, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Hoytville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R. 34 miles SSW of Tioga. It has a tannery etc. Pop. about 550.

Hradisch, Moravia. See **HRADISCH**.

Hrubieszow, Russian Poland. See **GRUBIESZOW**.

Huachco, wá cho or hwa cho, a small bay port of Peru, in the department of Lima, about 80 miles NNW of Callao. Extensive salt deposits are found near here.

Huachino, or **Huachin**, hoo-á hoo-á, one of the Society Islands, NW of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 1300.

Huachu Potosí, a mountain of the Bolivian Andes, in the department and 20 miles N of La Paz. Altitude, 20,500 feet.

Huachuapam, a town of Oaxaca, Mexico, 90 miles NW of the city of Oaxaca.

Huailai, hoo-á lá'í, a peak near the W coast of the island of Hawaii, altitude, 8275 feet. The summit is a large crater inactive for some time.

Huailings, wá-yá gá or hwa-yá gá, a river of Peru rises in the Andes in about lat. 10° 40' S. 13,200 feet above the sea. It flows mostly northward and joins the Amazon (or Marañon) near lat. 5° S. and lon. 75° 40' W. after a total course estimated at 700 miles. The towns of Tingo Maria, Yurimagua, and Laguna are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls. It is navigable for light craft for about 250 miles, but for the larger steamers only to Laguna, less than 30 miles above its mouth.

Huallitiri, volcano. See **GUATATIRI**.

Hualliqui, a town of Chile, in the province of Concepcion. Pop. about 1300.

Huamachuco, wá-má-choo'ko or Guamachuco, gwá-má-choo ko, a town of Peru, department of Libertad, capital of a province, 65 miles NE of the town of Trujillo. Elevation 10,500 feet.

Huamanga, a town of Peru. See **AYACUCHO**.

Huamantla, wá-mán-tá, a town of Mexico in the state of Tlaxcala, about 15 miles NE of Puebla.

Huamblin, wám-bloo or **Huamblo**, so-hoo no, an island off the W coast of Chile, in lat. 46° 49' S.

Huancabamba, a town and commune of Peru, department and about 100 miles E by S of the town of Pura.

Huancavelica, wán-ká-vá-le-á, or Guancavelica, gwán-ká-má-le-á, a town of Peru capital of a province and of a department of its own name in the Andes, about 70 miles WNW of Ayacucho. Elevation 11,550 feet. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining and smelting the ores of gold, silver and mercury. Pop. about 4000.

Huancavelica, a department of Peru, lying S of Junín and W of Ayacucho. It is highly mountainous and rich in mineral resources. Area, about 9300 sq m. Pop. in 1896, 223,796. Capital, Huancavelica.

Huancayo, wán-ki o a town of Peru in the department of Junín on the Mantaro river about 125 miles R. of Lima. Pop. about 5000.

Huanchaca, wán-chá-ká, a silver mining town and district of Bolivia, in Potosí, about 85 miles WSW of the city of Potosí on the railroad connecting with Antofagasta. It lies at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea.

Huachinacocha, wán-che-ná-ga, a town of Mexico in the state of Puebla, 40 miles E by N of Puebla.

Huanchimaro, wá-ne-má-ro, a town of Mexico state and 35 miles SSW of the city of Oaxaca.

Huanta, wán-tá or **Goneta**, gwán-tá, called also **Huancayo**, wán-ki o a town of Peru capital of a province of its own name in the department of Ayacucho, and about 12 miles V of the town of Ayacucho.

Huáuco, wá-woo-ko or **Guanuco**, gwá-woo-ko a town of Peru capital of a department of its own name, among the Andes, 170 miles NNE of Lima. Pop. about 7000. Elevation, 6100 feet. It is the see of a bishop.

Huáuco, a department of Peru lying N of Junín and crossed by lat. 12° S. It is traversed by the Cordillera Oriental and by the Huallaga river. The mountains are rich in deposits of gold, silver quicksilver and other metals. Area, about 14,000 sq m. Pop. in 1894, 645,369. Capital, Huáuco.

Huamantla, a tin-mining district of Bolivia, E. of Lake Angaco.

Huaran, a town of the province of Tarapacá, Chile, on a railroad.

Huaran, wá-rán, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ancash, on the river Huaran, 185 miles E by W of Lima. A railway connects it with Chimbote. Pop. about 17,000. Elevation, 10,000 feet.

Huari, wá-ri, a town of Peru capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Ancash, 95 miles E by S of Huancayo. Pop. about 4000.

Huarmey, wá-má, a town and port of Peru in the department of Ancash. Pop. about 1500.

Huaro-chiri, wá-ro-cho-re' or **Gomaro-chiri**, gwá-ro-cho-re' a town of Peru, department of Lima, at the foot of the Andes, 50 miles E. of Lima.

Huascán, wá-kán, a volcano of Peru in the department of Ancash. Elevation, upward of 20,000 (?) feet.

Huasco, wá-ko or **Guanasco**, gwá-ko, a town of Chile in the province of Atacama, about 95 miles SW of Copiapó. It has ore-smelters and is a shipping point for the ore of Valdivia with which it is connected by rail. It is located at the mouth of the river Huasco in which it has a small harbor. It is also called Huasco Bajo to distinguish it from Huasco Alto, a small inland place on the same river.

Huatusco, wá-tou-ko, a town of Mexico state and 50 miles W of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1895, 5299.

Huaura, wá-wá, or **Gomaura**, gwá-wá, a seaport town of Peru, department of Lima, 50 miles NW of Chancay near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some salt-works and remains of ancient edifices.

Huautla, wáut-tá (San Juan Evangelista), a town of Mexico state and 75 miles E by W of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. about 6000.

Huayla, wá-lá, a town of Peru, in the department of Ancash, 250 miles N by W of Lima. Pop. about 6000.

Hwb, a post-hamlet of Thomas co., Ga.

Hwb, a village of Marion co., Miss. The banking point is Columbia.

Hubbard, a county in the N part of Minnesota. Area, 547 sq in. Capital, Park Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 9573.

Hubbard, a banking post-town of Illinois co., Iowa, 10 miles SW of Eldora on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 079.

Hubbard, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn. 4 miles S by E of Park Rapids. Pop. about 350.

Hubbard, a post-village of Dakota co., Neb. Pop. in 1900, 80.

Hubbard, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 8 miles NE of Youngstown, on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. It has powder works. Pop. in 1900, 1230.

Hubbard, a post-city of Marion co., Oregon in the Willamette Valley 20 miles by rail N of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Hubbard, a banking city of Hill co., Tex. 26 miles SW of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1608. It is in a cotton grain and lumber region.

Hubbard Glacier, in SE Alaska, at the head of Yakutat Bay.

Hubbard Lake, a village of Alpena co., Mich. The banking point is Alpena.

Hubbard, Mount, in SE Alaska, N of Yakutat Bay. Height, 12,464 feet.

Hubbarda Cove, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 450.

Hubbard's Creek, Tex. enters the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Stephens co.

Hubbard Springs, a post-village of Lee co., Va. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Jowersville. Pop. about 180.

Hubbardston, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass. 20 miles by rail NNW of Worcester. It has manufactories of woollen-cloth, fire-extinguishers and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Hubbardston, a banking post-village of Clinton and Ionic cos., Mich. on Fish Creek about 35 miles NNW of Lansing. Pop. about 450.

Hubbardston, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va. **Hubbardsville**, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. on the Lackawanna R. 30 miles SSW of Utica. Pop. about 550.

Hubbardton, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. in Hubbardton township (town) at the N end of Bomazeen (or Bombarine) Lake, 8 miles N of Castleton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 488. of the village, about 150.

Hubbardton River, in Addison co., Vt. falls into the Putney River.

Hubbell, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Lake Linden. It has lumber-industries. Pop. about 1200.

Hubboll, a banking post-village of Thayer co, Neb on the Burlington Route, 16 miles SE of Bebron Pop in 1900 375

Hubbleton, a post-village of Jefferson co Wis on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 27 miles ENE of Madison Pop 75

Hub City, a post-village of Richland co Wis Pop about 80

Huberville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co, Pa about 34 miles SE of Altoona

Huberdeau, a post-village of Argenteuil co, Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) R The banking point is Lechute Pop about 140

Hubert, a post-village of Balloch co Ga. Pop about 100

Hubertsburg, hoo-bér-tóó-bóó-ne a locality 24 miles E of Leipzig, Saxony It is the seat of insane asylums and hospitals. The peace of Hubertsburg (Hubertsburg) between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony was signed at the castle here on Feb 15 1873, 5 days after the Peace of Paris

Huberville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co, Tenn 6 miles from Springfield

Hubersburg, a post-village of Center co, Pa. in the beautiful Nittany Valley, about 16 miles SSW of Lock-burn Pop about 160

Hubley, a township of Schuykill co, Pa. Pop in 1900 932

Hubli, hoo'ble, a town of British India Bombay Presi-dency, 13 miles SE of Darwar It is an important cotton mart Pop in 1901 60 114

Huba, a post-village of Marion co, Miss. The banking point is Columbia Pop 109

Huehling, a post-village of Oglethorpe co, Ga. The banking point is Lexington Pop about 100

Huechow, a town of China, in the province of Che-kiang 70 miles NW of Ning po

Hueksabay, a post-village of Erath co Tex The banking point is Stephenville Pop about 175

Huckards, hoo'k-an-deh a village of Prussia, in West-phalia, district of Arzeberg circle of Dortmund. It has coal mines Pop in 1900 3606

Huckawagen, hūk koo-wā ghen, a town of Rhenuh Prussia, 23 miles ESE of Düsseldorf Pop in 1900 3937

Hucknall Tor'kard, a town of England, on and 7 miles W of Nottingham The church contains a monu-ment to Byron, who was interred here in 1834 Pop in 1901 16,356

Hucknall under Hathwalte, a town of England on of Nottingham, 4 miles from Mansfield Pop in 1901 4076

Huddersfield, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co of York, West Riding on the Colne, 16 miles SW of Leeds It is altogether a modern town and most of the principal edifices are of recent construction The spacious cloth-hall however dates from the early part of the reign of George III Huddersfield is noted as a great seat of the woollen manu-facture Other industries are cotton and silk-spinning iron founding and machine-making It is in a rich coal region Huddersfield sends 1 member to the House of Commons Pop in 1861 34,877 in 1901 95,047

Huddiksvall, hoo'dika-sūll a seaport town of Sweden, 124 and 79 miles N of Gēns on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia Pop in 1900 4902

Hudiltz, hōōd litz, or Hudilice, hōōd-leet al, a vil-lage of Bohemia, 4 miles from Beraun

Hudson, a small county in the NE part of New Jer-sey is bounded E. by the Hedron River and New York Bay S by Newark Bay and W by the Passaic River Area, 43 sq m It is intersected by the Hackensack River Capital, Jersey City Pop in 1880 275 126; in 1900 398 648

Hudson, a post-village of Little River co, Ark on the Port Arthur Route The banking point is Texarkana

Hudson, a banking post-town of McLean co, Ill, on the Illinois Central R 9 miles N of Bloomington Pop in 1900 378

Hudson, a post-town of Steuben co Ind, 10 miles SW of Angola, on the Webek R The banking point is Ashley Pop in 1900 658

Hudson, a banking post-town of Blackhawk co, Iowa, on Blackhawk Creek 11 miles S of Cedar Falls Pop in 1900 559 It is on the Chicago Great-Western R

Hudson, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Penob-scot co, Me, 16 miles V by W of Bangor Pop in 1900, 439

Hudson, a banking post-village in Hudson township (town) Middlesex co, Mass. on the Amabot River and on the Boston and Maine R, 35 miles W of Boston It has manufactures of leather, rubber shoes, and webbing, glass-

mer, paper boxes, hats, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5464

Hudson, a banking city of Lenawee co Mich on the Tiffin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan South-ern and the Cincinnati Northern R 17 miles W by S of Adrian It has manufactures of pumps bicycles, voting machines, evaporated fruits etc. Pop in 1900 2403 A sanitarium is located here

Hudson, a post-village of Hulsboro co N H in Hud-son township (town) 3 miles E of Nashua, on the Boston and Maine R The town is bounded on the W by the Mer-rimac River Pop in 1900 1261

Hudson, a former town of Hudson co N J on the E bank of the Hackensack River about 3 miles W of New York city now forming part of Jersey City

Hudson, a city, the capital of Columbia co N Y is finely situated on the E bank of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River the Boston and Albany and the Albany and Hudson R. 28 miles S of Albany It is built in part on the slope of a steep bluff known as Prospect Hill which commands a fine view of the valley of the Hudson Hudson contains a court-house, city hall, public library St. Mary's Academy the State House of Refuge for Women, State Volunteer Firemen's Home, a state armory etc and has extensive manufactures of cloth-ing, paper, car wheels, knit goods, machinery, tobacco, etc. It has also several blast-furnaces and iron-foundries, etc. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city and Albany, which is on the W bank of the river Hudson was settled about 1784, and in the early period of its history was ac-tively engaged in the foreign trade and in the whale-fishery Pop in 1890, 9970 in 1900, 9828

Hudson, a post-village of Caldwell co, N C

Hudson, a banking post-village of Summit co, Ohio, 28 miles SE of Cleveland on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus and the Pennsylvania R It has flouring-mills, creameries and manufactures of a separator etc Here is the Western Reserve Academy Lat of observatory 41° 14' 12" N lon 81° 28' 3" W Pop in 1900 983

Hudson, a post-village of Lenore co Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson R It is in a coal region The banking point is Wilkesbarre Pop about 3000

Hudson, a banking post-village of Lincoln co, S Dak 13 miles S by E of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 1400

Hudson, a banking city capital of St. Croix co Wis. on the E bank of the St. Croix River (here navigable for large steamboats) at the mouth of the Willow River 20 miles E of St. Paul, Minn on the Northwestern Line It has breweries, car repair shops, and manufactures of boxes, brooms furniture, farming implements etc It has a large trade in garden produce, fruits and poultry Pop in 1900, 3269

Hudson, a township (town) of St. Croix co Wis Pop in 1900, 849

Hudson, or Pointe à Cavagnol, pwan-tā kā-shā-yōi a post-village of Val d'Aud co Quebec, on the Ottawa River and on the Canadian Pacific R 7 miles NW of Val-d'Aud Pop about 200

Hudson Bay, North America is an inland sea con-noted with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait. It is comprised between lat 51° and 79° N (inclusive of the arm lying N of Fox Channel) and between lon 75° and 96° W It is about 1300 miles long and its greatest width is nearly 600 miles In the extreme S it narrows into a long arm called James Bay It lies entirely in British territory in a region of rigorous climate, having for its borders chiefly Kewatin on the W and S and Ungava on the E The bay occupies a basin in the ancient Laurentian area, the greater part of which is shallow with low shore-lines especially in the S sloping up to the water parting of the St Lawrence River Sleep bluffs rising to 1000 and 2000 feet are found at a few points on the E and W coasts The general depth of water in the main bay is 70-100 fathoms Navigation is obstructed by ice for 9 or 10 months in the year On the extreme N the bay communicates with the Arctic Ocean through Frob and Hecla Strait and the Gulf of Boothia, and by this passage receives much Arctic ice The most important port on Hudson Bay is York Factory The largest effluents are the Nelson River on the W the Albany discharging into James Bay on the SW and the Main and Rupert rivers on the E

Hudson Bay Territory, a name formerly given to the region in British America which is now included in a portion of what was until recently officially designated the Northwest Territories of Canada and in Kewatin

Hudson Contact, a post-hamlet of Hulsboro co. N H., 2½ miles E of Nashua

Hudson City, a former city of New Jersey, now forms part of Jersey City

Hudsondale, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 7 miles NW of Mauch Chunk Pop 150
Hudson Land, a part of the E coast of Greenland, between Scoresby Land and King William Land. Approx lat. 73° 45' N

Hudson River, called for a short distance above its mouth, North River, a river of the state of New York, rises in its highest source in the small lake Tear of the Clouds on the E of Mount Marcy in the Adirondack Mountains, at an elevation of 4320 feet. It runs southward, with wide deviations from a direct course, and intersects Warren co. At Luzerne, in the S part of this county it falls 60 feet over a nearly perpendicular ledge of gneiss. Below Sandy Hill it runs southward almost continuously with small deviations from a direct line. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland, N Y, and Bergen and Hudson, N J. on the right, and the cos. of Washington, Benezel Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester and New York on the left, and enters New York Bay at the city of New York separating Manhattan Island from New Jersey. It is about 350 miles long. The tide ascends about 150 miles to Troy which is the head of navigation. Magnificent steamboats ply over the entire course, between Troy and New York and the largest ships can ascend to Hudson 11 miles. At Albany and Poughkeepsie railroad bridges have been constructed. The chief cities on the Hudson are New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and Glens Falls. Minor well-known places are Tarrytown, Ossining (Sing Sing), Haverstraw, Peekskill, West Point, and Catskill. The largest affluents are the Mohawk, Walkill, Hoosic, and Sacandaga. The Hudson is perhaps unrivaled among American rivers for picturesque and magnificent scenery. Below Newburgh the river passes through the Highlands of the Hudson, an ancient range of the Appalachian system whose peaks rise abruptly from the shore to the height of 1000-1600 feet. (See *HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON*) Between Rockland and Westchester co. is an expanded part of the river called Tappan Bay which is about 34 miles wide and 13 miles long. Immediately above this is another expansion called Haverstraw Bay. Below Tappan Bay the W bank of the river is a vertical or very steep wall of trap rock 250-500 feet high known as the Palisades. This remarkable bluff extends in a nearly straight line for a distance of about 16 miles. The banks of the Hudson are studded with beautiful villages. The river is a mile or more in width opposite the Palisades and is about a mile wide between New York and Jersey City. In its passage through the Highlands it contracts to about 1000 feet. This river was named in honor of Henry Hudson who explored it in 1609. It was on the Hudson River that steam-navigation was first successfully inaugurated in 1797. It is connected at Troy by means of the Erie Canal with Buffalo on Lake Erie.

Hudsons Mill, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co. Va. 8 miles W of Culpeper.

Hudson Strait, North America, connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean and washes the northern part of Labrador. It is about 400 miles long and from 60 to 130 miles wide. It is largely obstructed by ice and is navigable with steam-power only during the months (in part) of July and October. It was first entered by Henry Hudson. The water exceeds 100-160 fathoms in depth and has tides of from 15 to 60 feet.

Hudsonville, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. 11 miles by rail SW of Grand Rapids. Pop. 173

Hudsonville, a post-village of Marshall co. Miss. 8 miles by rail N of Holly Springs. Pop. 76

Hue (Chinese, *Hsiao-Tsien*, *ts'ui* *ts'ui*) the capital of Annam in French Indo-China, on the Hue River about 10 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 35' N lon. 107° 30' E. Its extensive fortifications were constructed by French engineers in the first half of the nineteenth century. They enclose a large citadel in which are the mandarins and other functionaries of the king of Annam. The town is the seat of a French resident. Hue is of little commercial importance. Pop. in 1894 60,325

Huesfær, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. about 70

Huehuetenango, *wi-wi-ti-oán go* a department in the W part of Guatemala. It is mountainous and is intersected by several large rivers. Coffee and sugar are raised in the lower sections, and wheat, oats, and maize are other products. Some lead is found. Capital, Huehuetenango. Pop. in 1893, 117,127

Huehuetenango, a town of Guatemala, the capital of Huehuetenango department. It is in a fertile plain, where the Chiapas River has its source. Pop. in 1882, 10,279

Huehuetoca, *wi-wi-to'ká*, or *Gueguetoca*, *gwé-gwé-to'ká*, a commune of Mexico state and 30 miles N of the city of Mexico

Huejotzingo, or *Huexotzingo*, *wi-wi-seeng go*, a village of Mexico, state of Puebla, 18 miles NW of the city of Puebla

Huejutim, *wi-noot lá*, a town of Mexico in the state of Hidalgo 49 miles N by E. of Parruca.

Huelgoat, *wéi go-lá* a village of France, in Finistère, 20 miles NE of Châteaulin

Huelma, *wéi má*, a small town of Spain province and 27 miles SE of Jada

Huelva, *wéi lá* (anc. *Onoba* or *Onobis*) a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 49 miles WSW of Seville. It has a large export trade in metalliferous ores. Pop. in 1900 20,921

Huelva, a province of Spain in Andalusia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and on Portugal. Area, 3913 sq m. It is a picturesque mountain-country and is rich in metals. Capital, Huelva. Pop. in 1900 260,880

Huémala, *wá ná lá*, a small town of Spain province and 3 miles E of Granada

Huememe, *wén e-má* (Sp. pron *wá ná-má*) a banking post-village of Ventura co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean about 40 miles ESE. of Santa Barbara. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. about 500

Huerfano Overa, *wéi lá o lá lá*, or *Huerfano-Obera*, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NE of Almería, near the Almanzora. Pop. in 1900 15,774

Huerfano, *wéi fá-no*, a county in the N part of Colorado. Area, 1137 sq m. It is drained by the Huerfano and Cucharas rivers. The county comprises a part of the Sangre de Cristo range of mountains. Capital, Wallaceburg. Pop. in 1890 6882 in 1900 8395

Huerfano, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co. Colo. on the Huerfano River. Huerfano station on the Denver and Rio Grande R. is 146 miles S of Denver

Huerfano Canon, Huerfano co. Colo. on the Huerfano River 25 miles NW of Wallaceburg

Huerfano River, Colo. rises in the Sierra Blanca and enters the Arkansas River about 25 miles below the town of Pueblo. It is about 100 miles long

Huesca, *wéi lá* (anc. *Osca*) a city of Spain in Aragon capital of the province of Huesca, on the right bank of the river Isuela 36 miles NE of Saragossa. It is built on an eminence rising above a fertile valley and is a quaint town still retaining remnants of its old walls. The principal edifice is the cathedral with numerous statues and a magnificent altar piece. Its university founded in 1364 was united in 1845 with that of Saragossa. The town is a bishop's see. Near it are monasteries containing striking works of art. Huesca was an important place under the Romans, the Arabs, and the kings of Aragon. Pop. in 1900 11,978

Huesca, a province of Spain in Aragon bounded on the N by France and E by the province of Lérida. Area, 5848 sq m. Capital, Huesca. Pop. in 1900 244,867

Huescar, *wéi kax* a town of Spain province and 68 miles NE of Granada. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. in 1900 1917

Hueston, Bourbon co. Ky. See *Hovaton*

Huetamo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 70 miles SE of Morelia

Huete, *wéi tá*, a small town of Spain province and 34 miles NW of Cuenca

Huexotzingo, Mexico. See *Huexotzingo*

Huey, *bú* a post-village of Clinton co. Ill. 4 miles by rail E of Carlyle. Pop. in 1900 207

Huey, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. The banking point is Rimerburg. It has coal and industries

Hueyville, *bú* is a post-village of Floyd co. Ky.

Huff, a post-village of Winnetka co. Ga. Pop. about 60

Huff, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. Pop. 65

Huff Church, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 40 miles NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 260

Huffsmith, a village of Harris co. Tex. The banking point is Houston

Huffville, a post-village of Floyd co. Va., 12 miles NE of Floyd. Pop. about 200

Hüfingen, *bü fín-gen* a town of Baden 9 miles S of Villingen. Pop. about 1600

Hughenden, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, on the Flinders River 153 miles by rail SW of Charleville. Pop. about 1600

Hughes, a county in the south-central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the SW by the Missouri River. Area, 766 sq m. Capital, Pierre, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 5444 in 1900 5664

Hughes, a coal mining village of the Cherokee Nation, IT. The banking point is South McAlester

Hughes, a post-township of Nodaway co., Mo., about 35 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop in 1900, 1883

Hughes, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop about 100

Hughesdale, or **Hughes**, a post-village of Providence co., R. I., 2½ miles from Olneyville. Pop 75

Hughes River, W. Va. is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite on the SW border of Ritchie co. It enters the Little Kanawha River at Newark, Wirt co. The North Fork runs southwestward through Ritchie co. The South Fork drains part of Doddridge and Ritchie cos.

Hughes Springs, a banking post-village of Cass co., Tex. 6 miles by rail SE of Dalingerfield. Pop about 400

Hughesstown, a borough of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1548

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md. 54 miles S. of Baltimore

Hughesville, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 11 miles NW of Sedalia. Pop 150

Hughesville, a banking post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Williamsport and North Branch R. 16 miles E of Williamsport. It has feed-mills, machine-shops, woollen and lumber mills, furniture-works, etc. Pop in 1900, 1523

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va. 3 miles from Hamilton station

Hughesville, 80 sq. mi. a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on Wappinger's Creek about 9 miles S of Poughkeepsie. Pop 200

Hugh Town, the capital of the Sully Islands, on St. Mary's, has a good harbor and the Star Castle (erected in the reign of Elizabeth)

Hugli, or **Hoogly**, the westernmost arm of the Ganges, at its delta, known above Yuddan as the Bhagirathi. Total length about 200 miles. Its mouth is nearly 10 miles across. It is the only branch of the Ganges extensively navigated by large vessels and the only one in the delta which is held sacred by the Hindus. Calcutta, which is reached by vessels drawing 24 feet of water is situated on it

Hugli, a town of Bengal capital of Hugli district, on the river Hugli, 23 miles N of Calcutta. The finest edifice is the building of the Umbahra, a Mohammedan institution, with which the Hugli government college a well endowed school was formerly connected, as the great hospital is still. Chinmura now forms part of this town. Pop in 1901 29,282

Hugli, a district of Bengal bounded E by the river Hugli. It is a fine, fertile, and well cultivated region, subject to some extent to overflow. Capital Hugli. Chief town Howrah

Hugo, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Colo. 143 miles by rail SE of Denver. Pop about 150

Hugo, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill. about 20 miles N of Charleston

Hugo, a banking village of the Chectaw Nation, I. T. in the Frisco System. It has cotton and other interests. Pop about 1300

Hugo, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. The banking point is Stillwater. Pop about 100

Hugotown, a post-city capital of Stevens co., Kan. 26 miles WNW of Liberal. Pop in 1900 54

Huguenot, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. Pop about 75

Huguenot, hē ghe-not, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 4 miles NE of Port Jervis. Pop about 150

Huguenot, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va.

Hühnerwasser, hū npr wā sēr, a small town of Bohemia, 12 miles NW of Jung Bunzlau

Huichapan, we-chā-pān, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 48 miles E by S of Querétaro

Huila, we-lā, a vapor-smitting volcano of the Colombian Andes about 60 miles NE of Popayán. Altitude, 18,000-19,000 feet

Huila, a town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in the district of Mossamedes

Huimanguilla, we-mān gū yā, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco on the Uxmal River 300 miles SE of the city of Vera Cruz

Huizen, hō zēn, a village of the Netherlands in North Holland 16 miles ESE of Amsterdam

Hukeri, a town of British India, in Bombay presidency. Lat about 16° 13' N. lon 74° 38' E. Pop about 5000

Hulburton, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y. on the Erie Canal 25 miles W of Rochester. Pop about 300

Hula, a post-village of Concordia parish, La. The banking point is Natchez. Minn

Huletts Landing, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N. Y. on the E shore of Lake George

Hull, or **Kingston-upon-Hull**, a parliamentary, municipal and county borough and river-port of England,

within the East Riding of Yorkshire and on the N shore of the estuary of the Humber where it is joined by the Hull, about 20 miles from its mouth and 34 miles ESE of York. Lat. 53° 44' N; lon. 0° 20' W. The old town about three-fourths of a mile in length, stands on the W side of the river Hull and is enclosed on the N and W by three noble docks. Hull in its modern quarters, is well built, hot is lacking in striking edifices. In the centre of the old town is the beautiful church of the Holy Trinity in Decorated and Perpendicular style 272 feet in length and having a lofty central tower. Among the notable public buildings of the city are the custom-house exchange, royal (old) royal theatre, town-hall (in Italian Renaissance) the modern prison and post-office.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the Trinity House (a nautical school) the Royal Institution, and a grammar-school dating from 1486. There are numerous hospitals and other charities, collegiate and medical schools, mechanics institute, lyceum, sailors institute, zoological garden, botanical garden and several fine public parks

Hull ranks as the third port in the kingdom. It is the outlet for woollen and cotton goods from the midland counties and is the great entrepot for the overseas trade with Germany and Scandinavia. Its docks and basins are very extensive and complete are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses and are crowded with shipping of all nations. The city is the headquarters of a deep-sea fishing fleet of 500 boats. The chief industries comprise ship-building (including the building of iron-clads) the manufacture of boilers and steam-engines, milling, tanning, sugar refining and the making of ropes and chains, canvas machinery chemicals and oils

The town, under the name of Myton Wyke, figures as early as the time of Athelstan but its consequences as a port dates from the time of Edward I who conferred on it the designation of Kingston. It is the seat of a bishop and returns 3 members to parliament. Pop in 1841 65,670 in 1871 121,892 in 1881 105,090 in 1891 199,091 in 1901 238,618

Hull, a post-village of Tusculum co., Ala. 10 miles by rail S of Tusculum, its banking point. Pop about 100

Hull, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill. 10 miles E of Hannibal. Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Washburn R. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain

Hull, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, 10 miles ESE of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 528

Hull, a post-township (town) of Plymouth co., Mass. is a small peninsula in Massachusetts Bay 9 miles SE of Boston. Pop in 1900 1703

Hull, a banking city the capital of the co. of Ottawa, Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads and on the Ottawa River opposite Ottawa. It has paper pulp-mill and other mills. Iron, phosphate and mica-mines are worked in the vicinity. A handsome suspension-bridge connecting Hull and Ottawa spans the Chaudière falls, a magnificent cataract. Pop in 1891 11,265 in 1901 13,993

Hullein, hū lēn, a village of Moravia, Austria, 23 miles by rail S of Olmütz

Hull Prairie, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 16 miles ESW of Toledo. Pop 140

Hull River, a stream in England, co. of York East Riding rising near Great Driffield, flows S. and after a total course of 30 miles enters the Humber at Hull

Hulls, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio

Hulls Cove, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop about 150

Hulle Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N. C.

Hulle Mills, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N. Y.

Hulmeville, hū mē vīl, or **Hulmeville**, hū mē vīl, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa. on Necharany Creek about 8 miles SW of Trumbull, N. J. It has a yarn mill knit-cloth factory etc. Pop in 1900 454

Hulpe, hū pē, a village of Belgium in Brabant 4 miles ENE of Waterloo

Hülle, hū lē, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NW of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop in 1900 6192

Hulst, hū lē, a town of the Netherlands province of Zealand on an affluent of the Scheldt, 15 miles WNW of Antwerp. Pop. in 1900, 2804

Hultschin, hū lē shēn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia on the Oppa, 16 miles E of Troppau. Pop in 1900 3012

Hummeco, hū mē kō, the chief town in the E of Porto Rico, on the Humacao River 4 miles from the coast and 32 miles (direct) SE of San Juan. It had a large and attractive plaza a fine church barracks, hospital town hall and jail but was much damaged by a hurricane in

1899 Pop. in 1899, 4435 of the jurisdiction, 14,313; of the department, 38,501.

Humboldt, a village and fortress of Paraguay, situated on the Paraguay River about 18 miles (direct) NNE. of its confluence with the Paraná. Pop. 4600.

Humboldt, hoo'máns-doup, a division on the SE coast of Cape Colony, bordering on the Indian Ocean. It is bounded N by the Wintarhook range. Capital, Humansdorp, near the coast and 40 miles (direct) WSW of Uitenhage. Pop. in 1899 554 (white, 254).

Humboldt, a banking city of Polk co. Mo., 20 miles S. by R. of Osceola, on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 1055.

Humboldt, hūm'bák, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 9 miles N of Brussels.

Humber, an estuary of the E coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent rivers 8 miles E of Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 miles eastward and then for about 22 miles SE to the North sea. It receives from the N the Forth and Hull and from the S the Ancholme and Ludd rivers. It is navigable for the largest steam vessels to Hull and for its full extent for craft of minor draught. It is connected by means of canals with the principal rivers of England.

Humber, or **Cfairville**, a post-village of York co. Ontario, on the Humber River. Pop. 290.

Humber Bay, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto.

Humberstone, or **Petersburg**, also called **Stone-bridge**, a post-village of Walland co. Ontario on the Welland Canal 1 mile from Port Colborne. Pop. 700.

Humbert, a village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Conestoga. It has lumber-industries.

Humbird, a post-village of Clark co. Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 38 miles SSE of Eau Claire. Pop. about 340.

Humboldt, hūm'bōlt, a county in the NW part of California, is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Eel and Mad rivers. Area, 3498 sq. m. Among its physical features is Cape Mendocino, the westernmost point of California. The surface is diversified with high mountains, fertile valleys, and rolling prairie, and a large part of the country is covered with dense forests of large evergreen trees, among which is the red-wood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 23,460; in 1900 27,104.

Humboldt, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 433 sq. m. It is drained by the East and West Forks of the Des Moines River. Capital, Dakota. Pop. in 1890 9336; in 1900 12,667.

Humboldt, a county in the NW part of Nevada, borders on Oregon. Area, 16,126 sq. m. It is intersected by the Humboldt River and drained by the King, Quinn and Little Humboldt rivers. The Humboldt River enters Humboldt Lake, which is in the S part of this county and has no outlet. Silver, copper and gold are mined. Capital, Winnemucca. Pop. in 1890 3434; in 1900 4443.

Humboldt, a post-village of Colos co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 15 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 319.

Humboldt, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River 16 miles N of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has lime-kilns, bottling works, etc., and is a shipping point for produce. It is the seat of Humboldt College, which was organized in 1893. Pop. in 1900 144.

Humboldt, a banking city of Allen co. Kan. on the E. bank of the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 60 miles SE of Emporia. It has natural gas and oil and various industries. Pop. in 1900 1462.

Humboldt, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. 25 miles by rail W of Marquette.

Humboldt, a banking city of Richardson co., Neb. on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 1216.

Humboldt, a banking post-village of Minnesota co., S. Dak. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 200.

Humboldt, a banking post-town of Gibson co. Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville R. 17 miles N of Jackson. It has cotton-mills and grain flour and planing mills, and manufactures of ploughs, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900 2360.

Humboldt Bay, of Humboldt co. Cal. is about 270 miles N of San Francisco. It is 10 miles in length and from 4 of a mile to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast.

Humboldt Bay, on the N coast of Dutch New Guinea, on the border of German New Guinea.

Humboldt Glacier, a giant ice-sheet of northwestern Greenland, discharging into Kane Basin, between lat. 79° and 80° N. It is thought to terminate in a wall nearly 60 miles across.

Humboldt House, or **Humboldt**, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co. Nev. on the Humboldt River and the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles SW of Winnemucca. Gold has been mined here.

Humboldt Lake (or **Sink**) in Humboldt and Churchill cos. in the west-central part of Nevada, near 40° N lat. and 118° 40' W lon. Length about 20 miles, greatest breadth from 8 to 10 miles. It receives the Humboldt River but has no outlet. It is ordinarily no more than a marshy place, becoming a lake in certain seasons.

Humboldt Mountains, a lofty snow-covered range of Chinese Central Asia, on the northern border of Tibet and meeting the Nan-shan and Altai-Tag mountain systems.

Humboldt Range, a N. and S. mountain axis in Nevada, lying N of lat. 40° N and W of lon. 118° W. See East Humboldt Mountains.

Humboldt (or **Mury's**) River, in the NE part of Nevada, rises in Elko co. and falls into Humboldt Lake. Its length is estimated at 375 miles. Its waters are alkaline.

Humboldt River Mountains. See East Humboldt Mountains.

Humboldt, Clark co. W. Va. See Humes.

Hume, a banking post-village of Edgar co. Ill. 22 miles E of Tuscola, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. It is a large mole-market. Pop. in 1900 598.

Hume, a banking post-village of Bates co. Mo. 6 miles by rail E of Miami, Kan. Pop. in 1900 540.

Hume, a post-township (town) of Allegany co. N. Y. is drained by the Genesee River. Pop. in 1890 149.

Hume, a banking village, 24 miles N of Cuba, has a population of about 300.

Hume, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, 6 miles SW of Lima. Pop. 100.

Hume, a post-village of Fauquier co. Va. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. about 150.

Humboldt, hūm'bōlt, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Iowa, 17 miles SW of Chariton on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 945.

Humirpur, or **Humirpur**, hūm'eer-poor' a town of India, capital of Humirpur district, on the Jamna, near the junction of the Betwa, 155 miles SE of Agra.

Humirpur, or **Humirpur**, a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India bounded NE by the Jamna. It is very level and fertile. Capital, Humirpur.

Hummels Wharf, a post-hamlet of Snyder co. Pa., on the Susquehanna River about 5 miles below Snary.

Hummelo, hūm'elō, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles E. by N of Arnhem.

Hummels Store, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa.

Hummelstown, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9½ miles E of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hosiery and underwear, cigar-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900 1729.

Hump, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho.

Humphrey, a post-village of Arkansas co. Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. about 150.

Humphrey, a banking post-village of Platte co. Neb. 30 miles E of Auburn, on the Union Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 809.

Humphrey, a post-township (town) and village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. about 50 miles S by E of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 764 of the village, about 400.

Humphrey Center, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. The banking point is Ellicottville or Franklinville. Pop. about 300.

Humphrey Peak, a summit of the San Francisco Mountains in Arizona. Elevation 12,542 feet.

Humphreys, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Tennessee River, here navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by the Duck River. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890, 11,720; in 1900 13,398.

Humphreys, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 14 miles by rail SW of Milan. Pop. in 1900 393.

Humphreys, a post-village of Westminster co. Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

Humphreysville, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y., 5 miles E of Hudson.

Hump Isle, in Gaslinek Bay N coast of Papua.

Humpolets, hūm'pō-lēts, a town of Bohemia 25 miles N of Cassau. Pop. in 1900 5832.

Humptlopps, a river of the state of Washington enters Gray Harbor at its N extremity.

Humrick, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. The banking point is Ridgeland. Pop. about 100.

Hu-nan, *hoo' nán* ('south of the lake') an inland province of China, drained by southern tributaries of the Yang-tze-kiang, the principle of which reach that river through the lake called Tung ting hu. Area, about 75,000 sq. m. The province is one of the chief tea-producing regions of the empire, and it also grows in large quantities tobacco, hemp, and rice. It has extensive deposits of coal and iron. Pop. estimated at 22,000,000. Capital Chang-sha.

Hun-chun, a town of Manchuria, 9 miles NE of the Korean boundary near the confluence of the Hun-chun and Tyumen rivers, 35 miles above the mouth of the latter in the Sea of Japan, in lat 43° 45' N. lon. 130° 20' E. It has a considerable trade with Korea.

Hundred, a banking post-town of Watsai W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 33 miles SE of Monroeville. Pop. in 1900 281.

Hundred and Two, a river of Missouri falls into the Platte River in Buchanan co. about 16 miles SE of St. Joseph.

Hundsfeld, *hónts'fált*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 4 miles N. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 1936.

Hünfeld, *hüu'fält* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Kassel, 9 miles NNE of Fulda. Pop. in 1900 1834.

Hungary, *hang'garé* (Hun. *Vagyarország* mid *ván* on *ság* → c. the land of the Magyars. L. *Hungaria* Ger. *Ungarn*, *óng'garn*) a kingdom of central Europe, constituting one of the autonomous halves of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It is situated between lat. 44° 19' and 46° 34' N. and lon. 14° 25' and 26° 36' E. Capital Budapest. From the fact that the little river Leitha forms a part of its W. limit, it is sometimes called *Transleithania*, the country beyond the Leitha, the Austrian division of the monarchy being known as *Cisleithania*, the country on this side of the Leitha. Within these limits are comprised Hungary proper (with Transylvania) the united kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, and the district of Fiume. Croatia-Slavonia has a diet of its own for legislation in its local affairs and is also represented in the Hungarian diet or parliament. The kingdom of Hungary is bounded on the N. by Galicia and, for a short distance, by Austrian Silesia, on the E. by Bukovina and Rumania, on the S. by Rumania, Serbia, *Banata*, and Dalmatia (the rivers Danube and Save forming the boundary on the side of Serbia and Bosnia), on the SW. by the Adriatic on the W. by Carinthia, Styria, and Lower Austria, and on the NW. by Moravia. The area of the kingdom is 123,430 sq. m. of Hungary exclusive of Croatia-Slavonia, 109,010 sq. m. The population in 1890 (close of the year) was 15,750,290. In 1890 17,463,701. In 1900 19,254,559. Among the principal towns of Hungary are Budapest, Szegedin, Eszabadka (Maria-Theresopolis), Debreczin, Presburg, Agram (capital of Croatia-Slavonia), Keszthely, Arad, Temesvár, Grosswardein, Klausenburg, Páskirohen (Pász), Munkács, Kaschau, Fiume, Odenburg, and Stuhlweissenburg. Hungary proper (with Transylvania) is divided into 63 counties.

Hungary is bordered for nearly 800 miles by the Carpathian mountains which in a vast curve, starting from the Danube near Presburg, sweep through the N., the E., and the SE. finally bending westward, till they again reach the Danube at Orsova (the Iron Gate) on the frontier of Rumania and Serbia. The southeastern section of this great natural bulwark is frequently known as the Transylvanian Alps, and is continued in the Balkan Peninsula as part of the Balkan system of mountains. The northern and northwestern Carpathians, the central portion of which is known as the Beskids and the Tatra or High Tatra (Ger. *Hoke Tatra*, Hun. *Magye Tatra*) give out various ramifications and minor mountain associations, which are known under special names as the Little Carpathians, the mountains of Munkács and of Luptes, the Fátres, and the Hungarian Ore mountains, the last-named being particularly mineralised. Transylvania is in great part enclosed and covered by the ranges and ramifications of the Carpathians. The highest summits of all Hungary are found in the Tatra, with elevations reaching 8700 feet. For the general characteristics of the vast mountain range, its scenery, peaks, passes, etc. see CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

A well pronounced although not very lofty series of volcanic heights known as the Tokay mountains and the Hegyalja, and famous for their wine product, occupy the north-central part of the kingdom and have a course directed at right angles to the Carpathians nearest to them. The western part of Hungary S. and W. of the Danube, is broken by spurs of the Noric and Carole Alps and in this section is the forested highland known as the Bakonyer Wald. The lowland tracts of Hungary are comprised almost entirely in what are known as the two Hungarian plains, — the Little Hungarian Plain (or Kis Alföld) which lies chiefly west of the Danube and covers an area of about

4500 sq. m., and the Great Hungarian Plain (the Alföld proper) which lies between the Danube and the Carpathians and covers an area of 25,000–30,000 sq. m. This great plain, a relic of a former oceanic basin and at a still recent geological period made up of a series of large lacustrine areas, appears to the eye as in most part an unending uniformity flat, and monotonous surface, with the horizon relieved here and there by growths of tall shade-trees and the clustered roofs of the village settlements. Although containing much unproductive area, the larger Hungarian plain is in general very fertile and contains vast ploughed fields and pasture grounds filled with herds of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. The large stretches of grazing and farm-land are known as *puszta* a name prominent in literature in association with the types of peasantry to be met with on the Alföld, especially the *Csikós* or *horseherd*, who, however, is no longer the romantic figure that he was before the advent of railways. The southeastern part of the Alföld known as the *Banát*, is considered one of the most fertile districts of Europe, and is famed for its wheat. The heart of Hungary contains large tracts of sandy downs and dunes and there are large morasses which are the home of myriads of wild-fowl. Most of the central plain is elevated only from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea.

The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and its largest affluent the Theiss only one the Poprád breaks northward through the Carpathian barrier and is tributary to the Vistula. The principal river is the Danube (*Duna*) which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg flows SE. and S. to Waizen then S. to Vukovar and again generally E. to Orsova, forming in this line stretch the S. boundary. Its principal affluents in Hungary proper are, on the right the Leitha, Rába, Kapos, and Dráva which last forms the S. boundary W. of the Danube on the left the March (on the W. border) Wang (with the Neutra) Gran Thém (which has a long and exceedingly tortuous southerly course) and the Temea. The larger affluents of the Theiss (*Tisza*) which for 200 miles flows parallel to the Danube, at about 60 miles distance, are the Sajó (which receives the Hernád) on the right and the Szamos, Kőrös, and Maros on the left. The principal lakes are on either side of the Bakonyer Wald and are the Plattensee (or Lake Balaton) the largest lake of southern Europe, which measures about 50 miles in length, and the Vendécker See (*Fertő-Tó*) impregnated with salt and soda, SEW. of Presburg which has a length of about 20 miles. The largest canal is the Franzens Canal in the S. connecting the Danube and the Tholer and the Béga Canal, in the Banat, which unites the lower Theiss with the Temea. The climate varies exceedingly. In the mountainous districts the winters are rigorous. In the great plain the cold of winter is severe and the heat of summer intense. The annual rainfall in the mountains is 40–60 inches over the great plains 20–35 inches. Droughts are not infrequent. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, antimony, lead, cobalt, mercury, salt (which occurs in vast deposits in the region of the northeastern Carpathians), alum, coal, lignite and petroleum. The Hungarian opals are famous for their beauty. Mineral springs are numerous and many of them (Hunyad, etc.) celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Soda lakes are scattered over both the Hungarian plains and nitre exists in vast quantities. Among the chief watering places are Balatonfüred, on Lake Balaton, Schmecks (or Tatrafüred) in the High Tatra and Hercelesfürdő (Baths of Herceles) near Miskolc. The country produces beautiful crops of grain which is exported in large quantities. The leading cereals are wheat and maize. The Hungarian flour is celebrated for its quality. It was exported in 1902 to the value of about \$35,000,000. The exports of wheat in the same year were valued at about half of that amount. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe and the quality of several of its varieties, especially that of Tokay is unrivalled. Fruit is raised in great variety and abundance. In addition to its grapes, the country excels in its melons, plums, cherries and apricots. The various kinds of nuts constitute an important product. Tobacco is extensively grown. The mountains are covered with dense forests and woods (evergreens, oaks, beech). The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. In some districts buffaloes are extensively used in farm labor. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant and bees are extensively reared. Among the indigenous quadrupeds are the wolf, bear, fox, badger, lynx, wild-cat, roe, red deer, boar, chamois, ibex, etc. Among the characteristic birds of Hungary are the nightingale, sky lark and stork. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes and the Theiss is

reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Manufactures are still relatively unimportant, comprising woolens, linens, silks, leather paper tobacco, beer, and iron ware, machinery, coaches, locomotives, and steel rails. The Hungarian mines, many of which have been worked since the Middle Ages, employ a large number of hands. Hundreds of vessels are engaged on the Danube in the transportation of produce and merchandise. The length of railroad lines was in 1901 10,340 miles of telegraph lines 13,770 miles. The economic development of Hungary in the last quarter of a century has proceeded with gigantic strides, and is evidenced by the introduction of all kinds of modern improvements in the cities and their architectural embellishment. Budapest has become one of the finest capitals of Europe.

The sovereign of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is king of Hungary and governs the kingdom through a Hungarian ministry (See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY). The legislative power is vested in a diet (or parliament) of two houses: the upper house, known as the House of Magnates, and the lower house, or house of representatives. The former consists of princes (archdukes) of the reigning dynasty, hereditary peers, nobles, bishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries (representing the various churches), life peers, various state dignitaries, and delegates from Croatia-Slavonia. The house of representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 40 are delegates from Croatia-Slavonia. The language of the diet which until recently was Latin is Hungarian, with the exception that the representatives of Croatia-Slavonia may speak their own language. The suffrage is limited by a property income qualification.

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages. The dominant race is that of the Magyars (or Hungarians) who belong to the Finnic branch of the Uralo-Altaic family of nations and whose language belongs to the so-called agglutinating type. The Magyar language is spoken by about 9,000,000 people, or nearly one-half of the total population of the Hungarian kingdom, but only about three-fourths of this number are Magyars by blood. The Slavic population of the kingdom numbers between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000. Of these somewhat more than half belong to the southern Slavs (Croats and Serbs) who dwell outside of Hungary proper and the remainder to the northern Slavs (Slovaks and Ruthenians) the former who inhabit the region of the northwestern Carpathians comprising four-fifths of the number. Next to the Magyars and Slavs the most numerous element is that of the Wallachs (Rumanians) who number about 3,000,000 and constitute the bulk of the population of Transylvania. There are about 2,000,000 Germans in Hungary. The number of Jews is not far from 1,000,000. There is a considerable Gypsy population. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants of Hungary are Roman Catholics, about one-fifth are Protestants next in order come the Orthodox Greeks, the members of the United Greek Church and the Jews. Of the Magyars more than one-half are Roman Catholics, the remainder belonging mainly to the Reformed Church. The seat of the Catholic primate of Hungary is Gran. The chief educational institution is the university of Budapest.

The southwestern and southeastern parts of Hungary belonged to the Roman Empire, being included in Pannonia and Dacia. At the time of the great migration of nations various Germanic tribes, and the Huns, Avars, and Slavs, made their way into these regions. The advent of the Magyars took place at the close of the ninth century. They came as a barbarous people, and for more than half a century their incursions made them the terror of Europe. After receiving Christianity at the hands of the Germans (933-955) they began to settle down to a more peaceful existence, embraced Christianity and became civilized. Their energetic ruler Saint Stephen, assumed the title of king in 1000 and added Transylvania to his dominions. Under Matthias Corvinus (1458-90) the most enlightened ruler of the closing period of the Middle Ages, Hungary enjoyed great prosperity but little more than a generation after his death the tide of Turkish invasion partly engulfed the country. From 1526 when Ferdinand I of Hapsburg was elected king by part of the nobles, the history of Hungary has formed part of that of Austria. Turkish domination in Hungary was brought to a close by the wars waged by Austria and her allies between 1683 and 1713. In 1687 the emperor Leopold I forced the Hungarians to declare their crown hereditary in the Austrian dynasty. The Hungarians were successful in maintaining their constitutional liberties against the aggressions of the Hapsburg sovereigns until the revolutionary struggle of 1848-49 after which for a time Hungary was a subject province of Austria. In 1867 Hungary recovered its liberties the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy being reconstituted on a dualistic basis.

Hangen, hāng en, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 19 miles SE of Giessen, on the Herfisch. Pop. about 1400.

Hangerford, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 26 miles WSW of Reading. Pop. about 2000.

Hangerford, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich., 7 miles SW of Big Rapids. Pop. 100.

Hangerford, a post-village of Wharton co. Tex. on the New York, Texas and Mexican R. The banking point is Wharton. Pop. about 200.

Hangerford Mills, Ontario. See TWIN.

Hang-yeh, a town of Tongking, on the Song ka 30 miles SSE of Ha-noi.

Haningen, hān ing-en, a town of Germany in Alsace, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2 miles NW of Basel. It was formerly a strong fortress. Pop. in 1900, 2930. Near by is an imperial fish breeding establishment.

Harker Creek, a gold-stream of the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, flows in the mass of Dume Mountain and is tributary to the Klondike River.

Hunkers, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

Hunfick Creek, a post-village of Lenoire co. Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R. 10 miles WSW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 300.

Hunnswell, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 238.

Hunnswell, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. on the Eastern Kentucky R. 10 miles NE of Grayson. Pop. about 300.

Hunnswell, a banking city of Shelby co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 87 miles W of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 473.

Hunze, hūn zeh (see L. sin g i) a river of the Nether lands, province of Drenthe and Groningen enters the Lauwer Zee after a NW course of 50 miles.

Hunzicker, hūn zik-er, a mountain region of Germany covering the S part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S into the Palatinate where it is connected with the Vosges. Its loftiest elevation is the Waldenbühl 2676 feet.

Hunstanton St. Edmunds, a watering place of Norfolk, England, 20 miles by rail from Wells.

Hunsworth, a town of Yorkshire, England 3 miles from Bradford. Pop. about 1350.

Hunt, a county in the NE part of Texas has an area of 888 sq. m. It is drained by the Sabine River. Capital Greenville. Pop. in 1900 31,685 in 1900 47,395.

Hunt, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 300.

Hunt, a post-village of Livingston co. N.Y. The banking point is Nunda. Pop. about 300.

Huntville, a post-village of Mitchell co. N.C. The banking point is Elizabethtown. Pop. about 200.

Hunte, hūn teh, a river of Germany in Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück flows tortuously northward and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Weser 17 miles NW of Bremen.

Hunter, a post-hamlet of Blount co. Ala.

Hunter, a post-village of Woodruff co. Ark. The banking point is Brinkley. Pop. about 150.

Hunter, a post-village and summer resort of Greene co. N.Y. in Hunter township (town) on Schoharie Creek about 40 miles SW of Albany. It is on the Ulster and Delaware R. Pop. in 1900 431. The town comprises peaks of the Catskill Mountains, named Round Top, High Peak and Pine Orchard. Pop. of the town in 1900 3785.

Hunter, a banking post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles W of Casselton. It has grain elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900 407.

Hunter, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, about 20 miles NW of Solon.

Hunter, a banking village of Garfield co. Okla. Pop. about 225.

Hunter, a post-village of Comal co. Tex. The banking point is Braunfels. Pop. 100.

Hunter, a post-village of Mingo co. W. Va. See BAR-JACKY.

Hunterdon, a county of New Jersey bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Musconetcong Creek and on the SW by the Delaware River. It is also drained by the Lamington River and the South Branch of the Raritan. Musconetcong Mountain is in the NW portion of the county. Capital Flemington. Pop. in 1900 33,355 in 1900 24,607.

Hunter Island, in Micronesia, Radack chain.

Hunter Islands, a group in Hunter Channel, a portion of Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, com-

prising Barren Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

Hunter River, in Australia, New South Wales, rises in the Liverpool Range, flows tortuously S and E 300 miles, and enters the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle and Port Hunter.

Hunter River, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Charlottetown. Pop. about 200.

Hunters, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal.
Hunters, a post-village of Abbeville co. S.C. Pop. 76.
Hunters Creek, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. 3 miles S of Lapeer. Pop. 100.

Hunters Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. about 8 miles NW of Bardstown.

Hunters Hill, a town of New South Wales, 4 miles N of Sydney of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 4200.

Hunters Hot Springs, a post-village of Park co. Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 100.

Hunter's Island, a tract of land in Nth. Ontario bounded S. by Minnesota and surrounded by navigable lakes and streams, tributaries of the Rainy River.

Hunters Land, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y. about 30 miles W by R. of Albany. Pop. about 170.

Hunters Lodge, a post-hamlet of Pinawa co. Va. 19 miles S of Coburn station.

Hunters Mills, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va. 13 miles by rail NW of Washington D.C.

Hunters Point, a former village of Queens co. N.Y. on the East River forming the principal nucleus of Long Island City and with it now constituting a portion of Queens borough New York city. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek and is the principal western terminus of the Long Island R.

Hunters Retreat, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Tex.

Hunters Run, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. 8 miles E by V of Pinegrove. Pop. 160.

Hunterstown, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. about 5 miles NE of Gettysburg. Pop. about 300.

Huntersville, a post-village of Maskinonge co. Quebec 17 miles NW of Rivière du Loup en Haut.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Ky. 8 miles S of Albany.

Huntersville, a post town of Mecklenburg co. N.C. on the Southern R. 18 miles N of Charlotte, its banking point. It has cotton-gins and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900 532.

Huntersville, Miami co. Ohio on the Miami River opposite Piqua. See 1900.

Huntersville, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa. about 14 miles ENE of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Huntersville, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C. 14 miles S of Greer.

Huntersville, a post-village of Pocahontas co. W. Va. on a tributary of the Greenbrier River 6 miles (direct) SE by S of Marlinton. Pop. 120.

Huntersville, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 11 miles N of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Huntingburg, a banking city of Dubois co. Ind., 44 miles ENE of Evansville on the Louisville Evansville and St. Louis (Southern) R. It has brick works a pottery brewery etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2637.

Huntingdale, a post-village of Henry co. Mo. 38 miles SW of Sedalia.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire, or Hunts, is a midland county of England, having W and V the county of Northampton. Area, 359 sq. m. Chief rivers are the Ouse and Nene. The eastern portion is included in the Bedford Level. Agriculture is in an advanced state. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1891 57,761 in 1901 57,773.

Huntingdon, a borough of England, capital of Huntingdonshire, on the N bank of the Ouse, connected by bridges with Godmanchester, 17 miles NW of Cambridge. The town has ancient churches, an old grammar school a town-hall theatre, breweries, iron-foundry carriage-works, manufactures of perforated bricks nurseries etc. and considerable trade by the Ouse. Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon in 1599. Pop. in 1901 4361.

Huntingdon, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 949 sq. m. It is intersected by the Juniata River and is also drained by the Raystown Branch of the same and the Little Juniata. The surface is diversified with several mountain-ranges and valleys, which present beautiful scenery. Rich mines of bituminous coal

have been opened in Broad Top Mountain in the SW part of this county, which has also mines of iron-ore. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1890 34,761 in 1900 34,650.

Huntingdon, a banking post-borough, capital of Huntingdon co. Pa. is beautifully situated on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 34 miles E of Altoona. It has important industries, including the manufacture of boilers and radiators, sewer-pipe, fruit goods stationary flour etc. It has tanneries and iron-foundries and is the seat of Juniata College and of a state industrial reformatory. Pop. in 1900 6053.

Huntingdon, a banking post-town capital of Carroll co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 107 miles W by S of Nashville. It has the Southern Normal University and is a large shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1332.

Huntingdon, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S by the state of New York and on the NW by the St. Lawrence River. It is drained by the Chaudière River and other streams. Capital, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of New Westminster.

Huntingdon, a banking village, the capital of Huntingdon co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 47 miles SW of Montreal. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1901 1122.

Huntingdonshire, England. See Huntingdon.

Huntingdon Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 12 miles NE of Philadelphia. Pop. about 400.

Huntington, a county in the NE part of Indiana, has an area of 385 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonis rivers and is also drained by the Little River. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1890 27,644 in 1900 28,601.

Huntington, a banking post-town of Sebastian co. Ark. on the Frisco System 5 miles NNW of Mansfield. It has coal and corking industries. Pop. in 1900 1298.

Huntington, a post-township (town) of Fairfield co. Conn. is bounded on the E and NE by the Housatonic River. It contains a village named Huntington which is 13 miles W of New Haven and the borough of Shelton. It has various manufactures, saw-mills, and distilleries. Pop. in 1900 5372 of the village, 3733.

Huntington, a post-village of Sumter co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. about 160.

Huntington, a city capital of Huntington co. Ind. on the Little River, 1 mile from its entrance into the Wabash and 24 miles SW of Fort Wayne on the Erie and the Wabash R. It has extensive water-power machine-shops and manufactures of lime, staves, spokes, headings and handles, pianos, boots and shoes bicycles, etc. Pop. in 1900 9461.

Huntington, a banking post-village of Emmet co. Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R.

Huntington, a post village of Hampshire co. Mass. in Huntington township (town) on the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R. 21 miles NW of Springfield. It has woolen oil and paper mills. Pop. of the town (which includes Norwich) in 1900 1475.

Huntington, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. Pop. about 80.

Huntington, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co. Mo. 15 miles by rail W of Hannibal.

Huntington, a village of Hamilton co. Neb. in Union product. Pop. in 1900 283.

Huntington, a banking post village of Suffolk co. N.Y. is in Huntington township (town) and on an inlet of Long Island Sound called Huntington Bay. It is about 30 miles (direct) E by N of New York on the Long Island R. The town which is bounded on the S by the Atlantic Ocean, also contains the village of Northport. Pop. in 1900 9488.

Huntington, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio about 48 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. about 100.

Huntington, a banking post-town of Baker co. Oregon 47 miles SE of Baker City on the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900 831. It is a trade-centre.

Huntington, a township of Laurens co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1428.

Huntington, a post-village of Laurens co. S.C. 16 miles ENE of Laurens.

Huntington, a post-village of Angelina co. Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. about 160.

Huntington, a post-town of Emery co. Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. in 1900 653.

Huntington, a post-village in Huntington township (town) Chittenden co. Vt. about 20 miles SE. of Burlington.

ton Camel a Hump is on the E. border of the town Pop. of the town in 1900 723, of the village, about 100

Huntington, a city the capital of Cabell co. W Va., on the Ohio River just below the mouth of the Guyandotte River and 18 miles above Ironton Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio R. It contains Marshall College and a state asylum for incurables, and has manufactures of cars and car-wheels, lumber, glass, iron castings, stoves, and cigars. It is a shipping point for coal, iron, salt, and lumber Pop. in 1900 11,923.

Huntington Bay, a small arm of Long Island Sound, about 20 miles ENE. of New York city

Huntington Center, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. in Huntington township (town) about 24 miles W by N of Montpelier Pop. about 250

Huntington City, Md. See Bowie

Huntington Mills, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Shickahany Pop. about 240

Huntingtown, a post-village of Calvert co. Md. 57 miles S of Baltimore Pop. 60

Huntingville, a post-village of Sherbrooke co. Quebec The banking point is Sherbrooke Pop. about 150

Huntingwood, a post-village of Franklin co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Winchester Pop. about 260

Huntley, a banking post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 55 miles WNW of Chicago Pop. in 1900 406

Huntley, a post-village of Fairbairn co. Minn. The banking point is Winnebago City Pop. about 100

Huntley, a post-hamlet of Yellowstone co. Mont.

Huntley, a post-village of Harlan co. Neb. The banking point is Alma Pop. 100

Huntley, a post-hamlet of Sampson co. N C

Huntley Grove, Ill. See Huntley

Huntly, a town of Scotland, co. and 24 miles NW of Aberdeen Pop. about 4000

Hunty, a county of England See Hertford

Huntsburg, a post-village of Sumner co. N J Pop. 75

Huntsburg, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio 33 miles E of Cleveland Pop. about 250

Hunts Corners, a post-village of Cortland co. N Y 5 miles W of Marathon

Huntedale, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Carlisle Pop. about 600 It has flourishing industries.

Hunt's Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an elevation of 12,333 (14,433) feet.

Huntopur, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. The banking point is Manistique Pop. 100

Huntville, a banking post-town the capital of Madison co. Ala. on the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 98 miles WSW of Chattanooga, Tenn. It contains the Central Alabama Academy, the State Normal and Industrial School (colored), Huntville Female Seminary and the Huntville Female College, and has a foundry, machine-shops, oil works, cotton-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 8008.

Huntsville, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co. Ark. about 140 miles NW of Little Rock. Pop. about 400

Huntsville, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. 37 miles WNW of Hartford

Huntsville, a post-village of Paulding co. Ga. Pop. 50

Huntsville, a post-village of Schuyler co. Ill. 36 miles ENE of Quincy Pop. about 100

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Renss. Co. Kan.

Huntsville, a post-town of Butler co., Ky. Pop. in 1900 120

Huntsville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Miss., 21 miles SE of Winona.

Huntsville, a banking city, capital of Randolph co. Mo. is near the East Chariton River and on the Washburn R. 22 miles S. of Macon City. It has various manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity Pop. in 1900 1905.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Sumner co. N J about 5 miles S of Newton

Huntsville, a post-village of Yadkin co. N C, on the Yadkin River about 30 miles N of Salisbury

Huntsville, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 0 miles N of Bellefontaine Pop. in 1900 408

Huntsville, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa., about 7 miles NW of Wilkesbarre Pop. 150

Huntsville, a post-village capital of Scott co. Tenn. about 44 miles NW of Knoxville Pop. 200

Huntsville, a banking post town capital of Walker co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R., 74 miles N of Houston. It contains the state penitentiary

the Sam Houston Normal School, court-house, etc., and is in a cotton, stock raising, and lumbering region. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, steam engines and boilers, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 2485

Huntsville, a post-village of Weber co. Utah 12 miles NN of Ogden. It has lumber-mills, etc. The banking point is Ogden Pop. about 1000

Huntsville, a post-village of Columbia co., Wash. on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the Washington and Columbia River R. The banking point is Walla Walla Pop. about 235

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W Va., 50 miles S by W of Parkersburg

Huntsville, a banking post-village of Muskegon district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles N of Bracebridge. It has machine-shops, planing saw and woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 2152

Hunucmá, a town and commune of Mexico in the state of Yucatan 0 miles SE. of Sisal. Pop. in 1895 6920

Hunyad, Hunyád, a county in the SW part of Transylvania, Hungary Capital, Déva.

Huron, had on a river of Tasmania, joins D Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across

Huron Gulf, in the E. part of German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelmland). It has good harbors.

Huron Islands, Pacific Ocean a group NW of New Caledonia.

Hu-p'eh, hoo pá (i.e. north of the lake) a central province of China, traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. Area, about 75,000 sq. m. Population estimated at about 33,000,000. The province contains productive mines of coal and iron. Capital, Wu-chang; largest city Hankow

Hurdland, a banking post-village of Knox co. Me. 54 miles by rail WNW of Quincey Ill. Pop. in 1900 322

Hurdles Mule, a post-hamlet of Person co. N C

Hurdell, hür-dee or Hurdson, a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, about 60 miles NW of Lucknow Pop. about 10,000

Hurds, a post-hamlet of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine

Hurdwar, or Haridwar, hürd war (originally *Hari-dwar* gate of Vishnu or *Gangá-dwar* gate of the Ganges) a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, 35 miles E of Saharanpur on the Ganges, where it issues from the Himalayas. The town is small but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by vast numbers of persons, and every twelfth year several hundred thousand pilgrims and dealers congregate here. These biennial gatherings have been regarded potent causes of the spread of cholera. Pop. in 1901, 25,597

Hurville, a post-village of Gloucester co. N J about 13 miles S of Camden Pop. about 200

Huriburt, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. The banking point is Hebron Pop. 125

Hurieton, a post-village of Butte co. Cal. The banking point is Oroville Pop. about 100

Hurley, a post-village of Ulster co. N Y 4 miles W of Kingston and about 54 miles S by W of Albany. It has stone-quarries Pop. about 800

Hurley, a banking post-village of Turner co. S Dak. 9 miles S of Parker on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 444

Hurley, a post-village of Buchanan co. Va. The banking point is Tazewell

Hurley, a banking post-village capital of Iron co. Wis. 48 miles E by S of Ashland, on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is a shipping point for iron (from the Gogebic region) and lumber Pop. about 1800

Hurleyville, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N Y on the New York Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Liberty or Monticello Pop. about 475

Hurlock, hür lock a town of Scotland co. of Ar. 2 miles S of Kilmarnock. It has coal-mines and iron works. Pop. about 4000

Hurlock, a banking post-village of Dorchester co. Md. 17 miles NE of Cambridge on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900 280

Hu'ren, Laka (formerly pronounced hu ron') a body of water of the United States and Canada, the second in size of the five great lakes of North America communicating with the St. Lawrence River lies between 43° and 46° 18' N lat. and between 80° and 84° 40' W lon. being bounded on the SW by the state of Michigan and in other directions by the Canadian provinces of Ontario. It receives its main supplies from lakes Michigan and Superior by the Straits of Mackinaw and St. Mary's River and its outlet is the St.

the Sam Houston Normal School, court-house, etc., and is in a cotton, stock raising, and lumbering region. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, steam engines and boilers, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 2485

Huntsville, a post-village of Weber co. Utah 12 miles NN of Ogden. It has lumber-mills, etc. The banking point is Ogden Pop. about 1000

Huntsville, a post-village of Columbia co., Wash. on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. and the Washington and Columbia River R. The banking point is Walla Walla Pop. about 235

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W Va., 50 miles S by W of Parkersburg

Huntsville, a banking post-village of Muskegon district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles N of Bracebridge. It has machine-shops, planing saw and woolen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 2152

Hunucmá, a town and commune of Mexico in the state of Yucatan 0 miles SE. of Sisal. Pop. in 1895 6920

Hunyad, Hunyád, a county in the SW part of Transylvania, Hungary Capital, Déva.

Huron, had on a river of Tasmania, joins D Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across

Huron Gulf, in the E. part of German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelmland). It has good harbors.

Huron Islands, Pacific Ocean a group NW of New Caledonia.

Hu-p'eh, hoo pá (i.e. north of the lake) a central province of China, traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. Area, about 75,000 sq. m. Population estimated at about 33,000,000. The province contains productive mines of coal and iron. Capital, Wu-chang; largest city Hankow

Hurdland, a banking post-village of Knox co. Me. 54 miles by rail WNW of Quincey Ill. Pop. in 1900 322

Hurdles Mule, a post-hamlet of Person co. N C

Hurdell, hür-dee or Hurdson, a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, about 60 miles NW of Lucknow Pop. about 10,000

Hurds, a post-hamlet of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine

Hurdwar, or Haridwar, hürd war (originally *Hari-dwar* gate of Vishnu or *Gangá-dwar* gate of the Ganges) a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, 35 miles E of Saharanpur on the Ganges, where it issues from the Himalayas. The town is small but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by vast numbers of persons, and every twelfth year several hundred thousand pilgrims and dealers congregate here. These biennial gatherings have been regarded potent causes of the spread of cholera. Pop. in 1901, 25,597

Hurville, a post-village of Gloucester co. N J about 13 miles S of Camden Pop. about 200

Huriburt, a post-village of Porter co. Ind. The banking point is Hebron Pop. 125

Hurieton, a post-village of Butte co. Cal. The banking point is Oroville Pop. about 100

Hurley, a post-village of Ulster co. N Y 4 miles W of Kingston and about 54 miles S by W of Albany. It has stone-quarries Pop. about 800

Hurley, a banking post-village of Turner co. S Dak. 9 miles S of Parker on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 444

Hurley, a post-village of Buchanan co. Va. The banking point is Tazewell

Hurley, a banking post-village capital of Iron co. Wis. 48 miles E by S of Ashland, on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is a shipping point for iron (from the Gogebic region) and lumber Pop. about 1800

Hurleyville, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N Y on the New York Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Liberty or Monticello Pop. about 475

Hurlock, hür lock a town of Scotland co. of Ar. 2 miles S of Kilmarnock. It has coal-mines and iron works. Pop. about 4000

Hurlock, a banking post-village of Dorchester co. Md. 17 miles NE of Cambridge on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900 280

Hu'ren, Laka (formerly pronounced hu ron') a body of water of the United States and Canada, the second in size of the five great lakes of North America communicating with the St. Lawrence River lies between 43° and 46° 18' N lat. and between 80° and 84° 40' W lon. being bounded on the SW by the state of Michigan and in other directions by the Canadian provinces of Ontario. It receives its main supplies from lakes Michigan and Superior by the Straits of Mackinaw and St. Mary's River and its outlet is the St.

Olsh River It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula named Bruce Promontory (terminating in Cabot's Head) and the Manitowish chain of islands. The parts to the N and E are called Manitowish (i. e., the Great Spirit) Bay or the North Channel, and Georgian Bay. With the exception of these bodies of water and Saginaw Bay the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position lengthwise is about SSE and VNW, and the distance from one extremity to the other following the curve, does not vary much from 230 miles. The greatest breadth exclusive of Georgian Bay is 195 miles average breadth 10 miles. Area, 23 000 sq m. The surface of the water is elevated 8 feet above Lake Erie, 334 ft. above Lake Ontario and 581 ft. above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is seemingly greater than that of any other in the chain averaging probably not less than 700 ft. and increasing in a few places to 1500 or even 1700 ft. The waters are remarkably clear especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw and very pure and sweet. This lake is said to contain upward of 3000 islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams and its coast affords some fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain it is subject to fearful storms but its navigation is not generally dangerous. The most important ports are Bay City at the head of Saginaw Bay, in Michigan, and Goderich Owen Sound and Collingwood in Ontario, the last two being on Georgian Bay. The outlet is between Port Huron and Sarnia.

Huron, a county in the E part of Michigan Area, 541 sq m. It is bounded on the NE and E. by Lake Huron and on the NW by Saginaw Bay. It is drained by the Pigeon River and other streams Capital Bad Axe. Pop. in 1900 28 545 in 1900 34,123

Huron, a county in the V part of Ohio has an area of 516 sq m. It is intersected by the Huron and Vermilion rivers Capital Norwalk. Pop. in 1890 31 949 in 1900 33 330

Huron, a post village of Lawrence co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 43 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. about 200

Huron, a banking city of Atchison co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 16 miles NW of Atchison. Pop. about 200

Huron, a post-village of Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron 44 miles ENE of Bay City. Pop. 75

Huron, a post township (town) of Wayne co. Vt. on Lake Ontario, about 28 miles WSW of Oswego. It is deeply indented by Sodus Bay. Here are the Chainey Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 1087

Huron, a banking post-village of Erie co. Ohio, on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 6 miles SSE of Sandusky and about 44 miles by water W of Cleveland. It is at the N terminus of the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It is at the mouth of the Huron River (which serves as a harbor) and is connected with Milan by a navigable canal. Large quantities of fish are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1708

Huron, a banking city the capital of Beadle co. S Dak. 119 miles E. by V of Pierre, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Northern Rs. It has grain elevators, machine-shops, breweries, and various manufactures. It is an important shipping and supply point. Pop. in 1900 2793

Huron, a county in the W part of Ontario bordering on Lake Huron. It is watered by the Mattland and its tributaries. Extensive salt-wells are worked near its chief town Goderich.

Huron City, Mich. See Huron

Huron River, of Michigan rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston cos flows southwesterly to Fortage Lake, and turning thence towards the SE enters Lake Erie 20 miles S of Detroit. It is 90 miles long. In the upper course it is called Woodruff's Creek.

Huron River, of Ohio, rises in the N part of the state and enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Ark.

Hurricane, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. Pop. about 15

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co. Tenn.

Hurricane, a banking post-village of Putnam co. W Va. 25 miles by rail W by N of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 246

Hurricane, a post village of Grant co. Wis. Pop. 60

Hurricane Branch, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Hurricane Creek, Ark. rises in Saline co., runs southward through Grant co. and enters the Saline River.

Hurricane Creek, of Georgia, enters the Satilla River in Ware co. It is also called Telfair Creek. Little Hurricane Creek enters it in the N part of the same county.

Hurricane Creek, in the west-central part of Tennessee, enters the Duck River in Humphreys co.

Hurricane Creek, a post-village of Clarke co. Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100

Hurricane Island, a post-township (town) of Knap co. Me. on Harricane Island in the entrance of Penobscot Bay 4 miles SW of Carvers Harbor. Here are granite-quarries. Pop. in 1900 287

Hurricane Mountain, N Y a peak of the Adirondacks has an altitude of 3687 feet

Hurru, Africa. See HARRAR.

Hurst, a town of Lancashire, England, adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1901 1145

Hurst, a post-hamlet of Colbert co. Ala.

Hurst, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. The banking point is Fort Meade. Pop. about 125

Hurst, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. Pop. 70

Hurst, a post-village of Pictou County, N. S. on the Southern R. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. about 100.

Hurtshero, a banking post-town of Russell co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. and the Seaboard Air Line 20 miles WSW of Seale. Pop. in 1900 407

Husavik, hoo'-vik a village of Iceland on the E. side of Skjalafandi Bay on the N coast

Hush, hooch (Ruman, Hasi) a town of Rumania in Moldavia, 47 miles SE of Jassi. It is a Greek bishop's see and has an old cathedral. Pop. in 1899 15 484.

Husiatyn, hoo'-yah teen a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia adjacent to a small Russian town of Gushatin. Pop. in 1900 6721

Husnetz, hoo'-se-ut-ah, a small town of Bohemia, 75 miles ESW of Prague. It is the birthplace of John Huss.

Husson, a post-village of Missoula co. Mont. Pop. 75

Hustad, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa. The banking point is Jyle, Minn. Pop. about 300

Hustberg, a post village of Humphreys co. Tenn. The banking point is Waverly. Pop. about 100

Husted, a post-hamlet of El Paso co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 13 miles N of Colorado Springs.

Hustedts, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N Y 52 miles NNE of Newburgh.

Husten, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Arnsberg, on the river Ruhr. Pop. in 1900 4715

Hustisford, hoo'-tis-ford, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on the Rock River in Hustisford town ship (town) 44 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1606 of the village, about 550

Hustler, a post-village of Lussan co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is New Lisbon. Pop. about 100

Hutontown, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 25 miles WNW of Chambersburg. Pop. 200

Hustownville, a banking post-town of Lincoln co. Ky., about 45 miles S by W of Lexington. It is the seat of Central Christian College. Pop. in 1900 425

Huam, hoo'-ahm a suspect of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein 23 miles W by S of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900 3388

Husal, hoo'-st a town of Hungary co. of Marmaros at the junction of the Theba with the Nagy Ag 28 miles WNW of Sugat. Pop. about 7500

Hutchins, a post-village of Hancock co. Iowa. Pop. 75

Hutchins, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. The banking point is Wiles. Pop. 100

Hutchins, a post village of Dallas co., Tex. 11 miles by rail S of Dallas. Pop. about 200

Hutchinson, a county in the SE part of South Dakota. Area, 817 sq m. It is intersected by the Dakota River (or Rivière à Jacques, also called James River) Capital, Oliver. Pop. in 1890 10 499, in 1900 11 897

Hutchinson, an unorganized (1000) county of the Panhandle of Texas traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 850 sq m.

Hutchinson, a city the capital of Reno co. Kan. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads 45 miles NW of Wichita. It has a state reformatory flouring and planing-mills, etc. and extensive manufactures of salt, of which large deposits occur here. Pop. in 1900 9379

Hutchinson, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn. on the South Fork of the Crow River 56 miles W of St. Paul on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators, a foundry and machine-shops, manufactures of flour and lumber and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900 2493

Hutchinson, a post-village of Bourbon co. Ky. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 200

Huthera, an island of Africa. See PAKRA

Hutchinsonville, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Wabash River 30 miles below Terra Haute, Ind. and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 743.

Hutt, a post-town of New Zealand, in the district of Wellington North Island, 8 miles NE. of the city of Wellington. Pop. of the borough, about 1600.

Hüttenberg, hüt ten-berg, a W. suburb of Vienna.

Hüttenberg, hüt ten-berg, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 25 miles NNE of Klagenfurt. It has rich iron-mines which have been worked since ancient times. Pop. about 2000.

Hüttenheim, hüt ten-hime, a village of Alsace, cant. of Benfeld. Pop. about 2000 engaged mainly in spinning and weaving cotton.

Hutto, a banking post-village of Williamson co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 27 miles NE of Austin. Pop. about 150.

Hutton, a post-village of Col. co., Ill. 3 miles SSE of Charleston. Pop. about 250.

Hutton, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. about 10.

Huttonsville, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., on the Tygart's Valley River about 100 miles ENE of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Hutton Valley, a post-village of Howell co., Mo. 50 miles S by W of Salem.

Huttiwil, hüt wi, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 22 miles NE of Bern. Pop. in 1900 3912.

Huxley, a banking post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 150.

Huxley Mount, a summit of the St. Elias group of mountains in Alaska. Altitude, 11,907 feet.

Huy, il ee (Flem. *Heuy*) a town of Belgium province of 17 miles SW of Liège, on the Meuse have crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1900 14,644. There are manufactures of paper and tin plate distilleries, etc. Huy has a citadel recently strengthened.

Huyse, hui seh, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 11 miles SW of Ghent. Pop. about 300.

Huyten with Roby, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 4681.

Huzara, hūz ā-rā or Hūzrah, hūz ā-rā, a commercial town of British India, in the Huzara district, Punjab 28 miles E of Attock.

Hvalderne, hūl dā-nēth an island group belonging to Norway in the Skagerrak near the entrance of the Christiania Fjord.

Hvæn, a Swedish island in the Sound 8 miles S of Elsinore. long the roadside of Tycho Brahe, remains of whose observatory exist here.

Hvidding, a village of Denmark, 6 miles SW of Ribe.

Hvidland, the easternmost land parts of the Franz-Josef Archipelago in about lat. 81° 35' N. lon 42° 20' E. The several islands are separated by Michael Sars Sound.

Hwang-he, a river of China. See Hoang-ho.

Hweng-choe, hūw chā-oo a town of China, in Kwangtung 85 miles E. of Canton.

Hwei-yan, hūw yān a town of China, in Kiangsu 100 miles NNE of Nanking.

Hymms, a banking post-village and resort of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 79 miles SSE of Boston. It has a state normal-school. Pop. about 1400.

Hymms, a banking post-village, capital of Grant co., Ark., on the Burlington Route, 60 miles E by S of Alliance. Pop. 200.

Hymms Light, on Point Gammon at the entrance of Hymms Harbor S side of Cape Cod, Mass. Lat. 41° 38' 20" N. lon 70° 16' W.

Hymmsport, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co., Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean 3 miles from Hymms station and about 80 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. about 175.

Hyatt, a post-village of Davies co., Ind. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 100.

Hyatt, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 350.

Hyattstown, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., about 40 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Hyattsville, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky. 3 miles E of Lancaster.

Hyattsville, a post-town of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles NE of Washington. It is adjacent to Bladensburg. Pop. in 1900 1223.

Hyattsville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. about 100.

Hyattsville, a post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo. The banking point is Basin. Pop. about 125.

Hyda Majar See Patavaro.

Hyco, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Hye River 113 miles SW of Richmond.

Hyco, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Hye River 113 miles SW of Richmond. N. C. runs north-eastward into Virginia, and enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles from the junction of the Staunton River with the Dan.

Hydaspes, the ancient name of the Jhelum.

Hyde, a municipal borough of England in Cheshire, 7 miles SE of Manchester. It is an important seat of the cotton manufacture and has coal-mines. It was a mere village at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 32,766.

Hyde, a county in the E part of North Carolina, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by Pamlico Sound and contains Mottamuck Lake and several other lakes. Capital Swan Quarter. Pop. in 1880 8963. in 1900 9278.

Hyde, a county in the central part of South Dakota bounded on the SW by the Missouri River. Area, 875 sq. m. Capital, Highmore. Pop. in 1890 1900. in 1900 1492.

Hyden, a town a post-town capital of Leslie co., Ky. 26 miles (direct) S by W of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 200.

Hydepark, a former post-town of Cook co., Ill. but now a southern suburban section of Chicago, to which city it was annexed in 1889. In it is Jackson Park the site of the Columbian Exposition.

Hydepark, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. is Hydepark township (town) on the Neponset River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles S by W of Boston. It is the seat of the Blue Hill Observatory. The town which also comprises Readville, Clarendon Hills, Haverwood, and Fairmount, has manufactures of cotton, milled hair, machinery, paper, morocco, rubber and woolen goods. Pop. of the town in 1900 13,244.

Hydepark, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. in Hydepark township (town) on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 6 miles N of Poughkeepsie its banking point. It is densely situated and has many country-seats. Pop. of the town in 1900 2806.

Hydepark, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio 4 miles from Cincinnati, with which it is connected by street railway and of which it forms a postal subdivision. Pop. in 1900 1891.

Hydepark, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Leetsburg. It manufactures iron, steel, and bricks. Pop. in 1900 312.

Hydepark, a post-village of Cache co., Id. about 100 miles N of Salt Lake City. It is on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Logan. Pop. about 500.

Hydepark, a banking post-village, capital of Jamnille co., It. in Hydepark township (town) on the Jamnille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 20 miles N of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber, leather, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1472 of the village 422.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 150.

Hyderabad, Haidarabad, Hider ā-bād or the Nizam's Dominion, a native state of India in the Deccan bounded SE by the Madras presidency W by the Bombay presidency N chiefly by Berar and N. K. by the Central Provinces. Area 82,700 sq. m. The country is a fertile though ill-cultivated table-land, traversed by the Godavary in the N and the Krishna in the S with a generally beautiful climate. Wild animals still abound in some parts. The bulk of the people are of Hindu faith but the reigning family is Mohammedan and descends from a viceroy of the former Mogul rule. Among the chief products are rice, wheat, maize, cotton, sugar cane, teak, hides, dyestuffs, indigo, oil and fruits. The lands are generally held by the military tenure. The ruler is called the Nizam. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. in 1901 11,174,897.

Hyderabad, a city of British India, capital of the state of Hyderabad or the Nizam's Dominion, on the Mand a tributary of the Krishna. Lat. 17° 20' N. lon 78° 33' E. It is connected by rail with the railway system of India. The city about 4 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall and irregularly laid out. Among the interesting buildings are the Nizam's palace, the edifice known as the Four Minarets, the British residency and the mosque. The city has extensive water works. Three miles N of Hyderabad are the vast British cantonments of Secunderabad and near by is also Golconda. Hyderabad is a great centre of Mohammedanism. The city with its suburbs had a population in 1901 of 444,291.

Hyderabad, a town of British India, capital of the Hyderabad district and of Sindh near the E. bank of the Indus, opposite Kotri, whence a railway extends to Kar

rach, 105 miles to the SW and northward along the Indus. A great fort commands the place. Hyderabad has manufactures of silks, silver and gold ornaments, arms, lacquered ware, pottery etc. Pop in 1901 91 378

Hydesville, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. on the Bol River, 24 miles S of Eureka. Pop about 300

Hydettown, a post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Titusville. Pop in 1900 337

Hydoville, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson R, 11 miles ENE of Whitehall N Y. Pop about 275

Hydra, hoo'drā (anc. *Hydra*) an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea. Area, about 24 sq m. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side in the city of Hydra. The Hydriotes previous to the Greek war of independence had a large fleet of vessels and carried on an extensive commerce. They played a prominent part in the struggle against the Turks. Since then the population of the island has greatly diminished, being now about 7000

Hydrabad, India. See *Hydrabad*

Hydro, a banking village of Caddo co. Okla. Pop about 300

Hydron, hoo'dron an island between Hydra and the Morea, 4 miles in length by 2 m. across

Hyères, ee-ay a town of southern France in Var 12 miles S of Toulon. It is beautifully situated on a desolately facing the Mediterranean from which it is 2½ miles distant. The town hall has a column with a bust of Mæcenas a native of Hyères. The town has manufactures of silk twist, brandy essences and oil and an active trade in fruits and salt. There are ruins of an old castle. Sheltered from the north winds, Hyères enjoys a mild climate the average temperature being about 66° and is surrounded by subtropical vegetation. It is a noted winter resort. Pop in 1901 6646 (communes 17 459)

Hyères Islands (Fr. *Les Îles d'Hyères*, lāx ee de-ay) a group of small islands of France, in the Mediterranean off Hyères. The chief isles are Porquerolles (for celled) Port Cros, and Île de Levant. The islands are barren and scantily peopled.

Hygiene, a post-village of Boulder co. Colo. The banking point is Longmont. Pop about 100

Hylton, a post-village of Nolan co. Tex. The banking point is Sweetwater. Pop about 180

Hymara, hi-mee'ra, a banking post-village of Sullivan co. Ind., on Bassara Creek about 21 miles S. by E of Terre Haute, and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 700

Hymettus, a mountain range of Greece, in Attica, lying SE of the Athenian plain. It reaches a height of 2370 feet. This range anciently was, and still is, celebrated for its honey. Fine marble is found here. The modern name is Trelo Vuno

Hyndman, hind man a banking post-borough of Bedford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 23 miles S by W of Bedford. It has brick, tannery and other industries. Pop in 1900 1243

Hyndesdale, hindz dale, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ind., on the White River 33 miles SSW of Indianapolis

Hyndsville, hindz-vil, a post-village of Schuylkill co. N Y. on West Kill Creek, 60 miles by rail W of Albany. Pop 175

Hynemansville, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop 75

Hyner, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa. 21 miles NNW of Lockhaven. Pop about 300

Hynes, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop 180

Hynes, a post-village of Monroe co. Iowa. The banking point is Albia. Pop about 400

Hyphasis, the ancient name of the R. Brahmaputra

Hyrcania, hyr-kā-nā an ancient country of Asia, lying SE of the Caspian Sea, now the Persian province of Astrabad

Hyrum, a post-city of Cache co. Utah 8 miles S of Logan, its banking point. Pop in 1900 1652. It has woolen mills etc

Hytergap, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Va.

Hythe, hie a municipal borough of England one of the Cinque Ports, on the Kent, near the English Channel 11 miles WSW of Dover and near the E. end of Romney Marsh. It has many curious old houses, and a venerable cruciform church recently restored. Hythe was anciently a port of great importance, but its harbor has been choked up. It is a resort for sea-bathing. Pop in 1901 5557. Near by is a national School of Musketry. The town is part of the parliamentary borough of Hythe.

Hyttanaham, a station and falls of the Parana River Brazil, at the head of steamboat navigation

I

"I," a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area 1016 sq m. It is watered by the Canadian and Washita rivers and their tributaries

Iaggar, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. Pop 75

Iaguarón, a village of Paraguay about 25 miles from Asunción. Pop 3200

Iamonia, a post-village of Leon co. Fla. Pop about 60

Ianthus, a post-village of Barton co. Mo. on the Hannibal City Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Iamar. Pop 200

Iatan, i-tān a post-village of Platte co. Mo. on the Missouri River 14 miles by rail N of Leavenworth, Kan. Pop 125

Iba, or Yba, a pueblo on the W coast of Luzon, Philip pine Islands capital of Zamboanga province, 80 miles (di rect) NW by W of Manila, and on a river descending from Mount Iba a short distant island. It has a good coral reef, *casa de la comandancia* court-house, parish house, church etc. and post and telegraph offices. Pop 2512

Ibama, ee-nā an a pueblo of Batangas province Luzon Philippine Islands in a very fertile region. Pop 5900

Ibadan, ee-bā-dān a native city of Africa, in Yoruba, 80 miles NNE of Lagos, with which it is connected by rail. It has some wide, straight streets, and a reputed population of 150 000 (a few English residents)

Ibagué, ee-bā-gwā or San Bonifacio de Ibagué, ee-bo-ne-fo-see-dā ee-bā-gwā a town, capital of Tolima department, Colombia, 60 mi. W of Bogotá. It is picturesquely situated on a fertile plain (elevation, 4300 feet) watered by affluents of the Magdalena River in the centre of a rich agricultural region which yields temperate and semi-tropical products. It has an endowed college. Pop. in 1902, 16,800

Ibajay, ee-ah-yi, a pueblo on the N coast of Panay Island, Philippines, in Capiz province near the mouth of the Rio de Ibajay. Pop 11 351

Ibapah, a post-village of Tooele co. Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop about 200

Ibar, a river of Serbia, an affluent of the Morava.

Ibaraki, a district or prefecture on the E side of the main island of Japan

Ibarra, ee-ah-rah, a town of Ecuador capital of the province of Imbabura, 60 miles NNE. of Quito at the N foot of the volcano of Imbabura. It is a bishop's see. It is in a fertile region at an elevation of 7300 feet above the sea-level, is well built, and has woolen, cotton and other industries. Pop about 5000. It was overthrown by the great earthquake of 1868

Ibarra, a hamlet of Cuba, province of 7 miles by rail SSE of Matanzas. The revolutionary standard was raised here first, when the insurrection of 1895 broke out.

Ibbenbüren, ih-ben-bü-ren a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles by rail W of Osnabrück. It has active manufactures of glass, leather linen etc. Pop in 1900 5048

Ibera, or Ybera, ee-bā-rah, a marshy lake or rather series of lakes, in the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay extending from near lat. 28° to near 30° S. It occupies the depression of a former inland sea.

Iburg, ee-bur, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles NE. of Schyr

Iberia, in ancient geography a country between the Caucasus and Armenia, corresponding approximately to the modern Georgia.

Iberia, a parish in the S part of Louisiana bordering on the Gulf of Mexico has an area of 583 sq m. It is in-

connected by Bayou Teche, bounded on the NE. by Choctawhatchee Lake, and on the SW by Vermillion Bay Beds of rock-salt occur. Capital, New Iberia. Pop in 1990 20,997 in 1900 29,015

Iberia, a banking post-village of Miller co. Mo. about 38 miles S of Jefferson City. Pop in 1990 364.

Iberia, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, 53 miles N of Columbus. Pop. about 250

Iberian Mountains, an appellation sometimes given to the mountains in the central and E parts of Spain and specifically to those which form the NE and E. contours of Old and New Castile delimiting the basin of the Ebro on the SW

Iberian Peninsula, the SW peninsula of Europe comprising Spain and Portugal so named from the ancient Iberians, a people who possessed considerable civilization

Iberia, the ancient name of the river Ebro

Iberville, a parish in the E part of Louisiana. Area, 643 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and on the W by Atchafalaya Bayou. The surface is level and low subject to inundation and extensively covered with forests and swamps. Capital Plaquemine. Pop in 1890 21,848 in 1900 3,000

Iberville, a county in the E part of Quebec, bounded on the W by the Richelieu River. Capital Iberville.

Iberville, or Saint Athanase, a banking town of Quebec capital of the co. of Iberville on the river Richelieu and on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, opposite St. John. It has manufactures of earthenware, agricultural implements etc. Pop in 1901 1512

Ibi, a small town of Spain province and 23 miles NW of Alicante

Ibi, a town (and administrative seat) of Nigeria, on the Benue (Sonne) River

Ibiapaba, a-ba-pa-lá, Hibbiapapaba, Hibbiapapaba, ibi-ba-pa-lá, or Ibiapapa, ba-l-pa-lá, a mountain-chain of Brazil stretching from E. to W. in the state of Ceará. It is divided into the mountains of Ibiapapa, Boavista, Bortiana, etc.

Ibicima, a-ba-kwee a river of South America, rises in the SW of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil and joins the Uruguay River at Yapeya, after a course of about 400 miles

Ibi Gamin, ee-be gá min, or Kámet, ká-met, a mountain of the Himalayas, on the Tibetan border NW of Ananda Devi. Lat. 30° 33' N lon 79° 38' E. Height, 25,133 feet. It was ascended by the Schlegelwait brothers in 1905, to a height of 22,236 feet

Ibi Gamin, a name of the Himalayas. Elevation 20,450 feet. See Ibi Gamin (mountain)

Ibiza, one of the Balearic Islands. See Ibiza

Ibo, re, bo, one of the Querimba Islands in Mozambique Channel. Lat. 1° 10' S lon 2° 20' E

Ibo, re, bo, a town on one of the Querimba Islands, is one of the chief ports of Portuguese East Africa. It exports wax, rubber, indigo, resins, and a few ivory

Ibro, or Ibro del Rey, ee-bro del rá, a small town of Spain province and 110 miles NNE of Jaén

Iburg, ee-búren, a town of Prussia, in Hanover. 5 miles S of Osnabrück. Pop. about 1000

Ica, a tributary of the Amazon. See Pitraxa

Ica, or San Geronimo de Ica, ee-ná-roo e-mo dé ee-ká, a town of Peru capital of the department of Ica, 168 miles SSE of Lima and 45 miles by rail SE of Pisco its port. Pop 9000

Ica, a small maritime department of Peru between the departments of Lima and Arequipa. Chief towns, Ica and Pisco. Area, about 8,000 sq m. Pop in 1908 90,662

Icanda, a post-township of Burke co. N. C. Pop in 1900 2150

Icanda, or Hycata, ee-ká-toe, a town of Brazil, state and 52 miles SE of Maranhão on the Mountain

Icbarro, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Mo. Pop about 80

Iceland (called *Island* semikind by the natives. *Land* *Island* *d'ea*) an island subject to the crown of Denmark and situated between the North Atlantic and the Arctic oceans 155 miles SE of the nearest point of Greenland and 670 miles from the coast of Norway extending between lat 63° 24' and 66° 33' N and lon 15° 31' and 24° 30' W. Greatest length, from N to W 290 miles. Area, about 60,450 sq m. The coast-line for a considerable extent on the SE is almost unbroken but in all other directions it presents a continued succession of deep bays, fjords, and jutting promontories. The water along the coast is generally deep, and the bays furnish a great number of harbors, with good anchorage and complete shelter. The interior of the island has for the most part a very wild and desolate appearance, being chiefly a volcanic highland, with an average elevation of about 2000 feet. Many of the higher

summits are crowned with perpetual snow and ice which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys form immense glaciers. The snow line varies in position between about 1300 ft in the NW and 3500-4000 ft in the centre. The low mountains, which take the common designation of Jökull have their culminating point in Örni Jökull near the SE coast, with an altitude of 8241 (8425) ft. The Snæfjall near the W coast, is 4710 ft. Hence the noted volcano, is 5110 ft. in elevation (See Hæcla.) Skaptar Jökull, the eruption of which, in 1783 was one of the most violent in the records of volcanic outbreaks, occupies an immense tract in the SE part of the island. The glaciers cover a surface of about 4000-5000 sq m. They exist on all the mountains above 4000 ft in elevation and extend down to the sea. The greatest mass of ice, known as the Vatnajökull is in the SE. of the island in this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 100 or more volcanoes in Iceland several of which have been active within a century. The island also contains numerous small and volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs or geysers the best known of which is the Geysir (or Great Geyser) which has given the name to the general phenomena represented by these waters. The Strokkur which was initiated by an eruption in the early part of the eighteenth century ceased its activity in 1896. The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers, but the latter owing to the rugged nature of the surface, are more remarkable for their number than for their length. The most noted are the Hvítá (or White River) the Þjórfar and the Jökull the first two being each about 180 miles in length. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur, *surturbrá* or lignite, is also found. The other minerals descending of nature are chalcodony, nickel crystal and the well-known double refracting spar for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur. That of Stappan is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave.

The climate is variable. The temperature is more elevated than that of any other country in the same latitude mean of year at Reykjavik 40° Fahr. of the summer 51° and of the winter 29°. The S. coasts washed by the Gulf Stream drift, are much milder than the N. and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded but the island is now almost destitute of trees. Clumps of small woods of stunted birch and mountain ash occur. The want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally deposit driftwood in these shores and a fine white turf is used. Except a few oats and a kind of wild grass whose seeds are carefully gathered for food no grain can be raised but potatoes and garden-vegetables are cultivated. There are few natural pastures and rich grass-fields surround the farms. The most important domestic animal is the sheep which with the goat, cow, horse, ox, and dog was introduced from Norway. Reindeer introduced in 1770 now exist in large herds but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes seen on the shores from the northern ice-fields. The fox is one of the commonest of the land animals. Flea (cod herring flounder) are very abundant on all the coasts and form an important part of the support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous the most valuable of which is the elder duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are practically no manufactures and most of the inhabitants live by breeding cattle and sheep. Until recently there were no roads in the island and transport was effected almost exclusively over bridle-paths by horses. Good roads are now being constructed, together with bridges over the numerous streams.

The inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Their language is peculiar to the island, it is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other now spoken. They are strongly attached to their country and hospitable to strangers. Domestic education is universal and the intellectual capacity of the people is of a superior order. A university has recently been established in the capital city where there are also a theological school (since 1847) medical school (since 1876, with a four years course) and a general library containing besides other works, a complete collection of works in Icelandic literature. Iceland possesses a rich literature. Parts of the Edda appear to have been composed soon after the colonisation of the island. Many of the most valuable works of European literature have been translated into the native tongue. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric. In 1874 the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's history was celebrated at Reykjavik, the capital on which occasion the island received its autonomy but it still remains subject to the king of Denmark who appoints its

governor. It has its own legislature (Althing) and all its citizens are equal before the law. The trade of Iceland is chiefly restricted to Danub and Icelandic vessels, but the ports are open to commerce. The chief exports are fish, cod-liver oil, sheep and horses, mutton, wool and eider-down.

Iceland was discovered by the Norwegians about 880 and permanently settled in 874 but is believed to have been known to the Irish Seafarers and temporarily colonized by them before this period. The Norse settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and early in the tenth century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for about 350 years. In the latter part of the thirteenth century Iceland became subject to Norway, and through it, in 1380 to Denmark, with which it still remains. Pop. in 1703, 50,444 in 1845, 67,180 in 1890 72,443 in 1900 74,927 in 1901 78,489.

Iohaboe, ik l-bo, an island off the SW coast of Africa, in lat. 28° 18' S. It has afforded guano.

I-chang, ee ch'ang, a town and treaty port of the province of Hu-poh, China, on the N bank of the Yangtze-kiang 165 miles W by N of Hankow. It is at the head of steam navigation on the river. The trade is not important. Pop. estimated at about 25,000.

Iohapur, ieb-4-poor, a village of Bengal, on the Hg-h, 14 miles N of Calcutta.

Ich'awaynooshaway Creek, Ga. enters the Flint River about 15 miles below Newton.

Iohenhansen, ik en bhw 121, a small town of Davaria, on the Gdn 6 miles SE of Grunburg.

I-chow, seuh-oo, a town of China, province of Ch-h, 60 miles SW of Peking.

I-ohow, a town of China, in the S part of the province of Shan tung.

I-chow, a town of Manchuria, about 100 miles W by S of Mukden.

Ichteghem, is to-ohem, a village of Belgium in the province of West Flanders, 12 miles SW of Bruges.

Ichtershausen, is to-bhw 121, a town of Germany in Sax-Coburg-Gotha 13 miles SSE of Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. in 1900 2639.

Iohesburg, ika burg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 10 miles SW of Millertown. Pop. about 250.

Ico, ee ko, or Icco, a town of Brazil, state of Ceará on the Balgado near its junction with the Jaguaribe, about 62 miles NNE of Crato.

Icod, ee-ko, a town on the W coast of Tenerife.

Icolmkill, in the Hebrides Scotland. See Iona.

Iconium, the ancient name of Konya.

Ioonium, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa, about 21 miles WSW of Ottumwa. Pop. about 150.

Ioonium, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co. Mo. 30 miles SSE of Clinton.

Icy Bay, on the SE coast of Alaska, S of Mount St. Elias.

Icy Cape, Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean midway between Cape Lisburne and Point Barrow. Lat. 79° 20' N. lon. 101° 46' W.

Icy Strait, Alaska, connects Chatham Strait with the Pacific Ocean.

Ida, i-da (Turk Kus-Tegh khatly) a mountain range of Asia Minor near the head of the Gulf of Adramytti and 24 miles SE of the plain of Troy. The summit of Mount Olympos its highest peak (5,500 feet) commands a magnificent view extending over the Sea of Marmora, the Aegean with its islands, etc.

Ida, a mountain of Crete. See Psiloratti.

Ida, a county in the W part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maple River and partly drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Idagrove. Pop. in 1890 10,705, in 1900 12,337.

Ida, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. The banking point in Shreveport.

Ida, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles W of Monroe. Pop. about 400.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Dawes co. Neb.

Ida, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Ida, a town of Nigeria, on the Niger is on the border of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

Idagrove, a banking post-town, capital of Ida co. Iowa on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 126 miles NW of Des Moines. It is in a rich agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 1907.

Idaho, i-da-bo, one of the northwestern states of the American Union situated in the Pacific highland and principally in the basin of the Columbia River is bounded N by British Columbia and Montana, E by Montana and Wyoming, S by Utah and Nevada, and W by Oregon and Washington. It lies between lat. 42° and 49° N and lon.

111° and 117° W. The crest of the Bitter Root Mountains forms the boundary on the NE. The W boundary follows for about 180 miles the course of the Snake (Shoshone or Lewis) River. Area, 84,200 sq. m.

Surface.—The face of the country is principally mountainous, but there are several large prairie tracts. In the N lateral spurs (the Kootenai, Clear d'Alene and Lapwai Mountains and others) extend westward from the Bitter Root range. Idaho is roughly divided by the Salmon River Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks exceed in some cases an altitude of 12,000 feet, into two portions sometimes known as Northern and Southern Idaho. In the S and SE respectively are the Goose Creek and Bear River Mountains, which form part of the watershed dividing the Snake River valley from the Great Salt Lake basin in which the N part of the state lies. Northward of these ranges and of the Snake River but SE of the Salmon River Mountains is the fertile Camas Prairie and there are elsewhere great sage-plains and rocky desert. Great desert plains, or fields of basalt cover a large part of the state S of the Bitter Root and Salmon River Mountains, extending to the Snake River and occupying most of the region between the E and W boundaries. These great Snake River Plains are largely covered with drifting sands which support a growth of arborescent artemisia. Towards the middle of this remarkable desert are the detached mountain prominences known as the Three Buttes, which have long served as landmarks to the traveler. The chief rivers of the state are the Snake (a tributary of the Columbia) and its main branch the Salmon. Remarkable points of interest are the Great Shoshone, American and Salmon Falls, all cataracts of the Snake River. The first is, at high water a rival of Niagara in magnificence and the fall or perpendicular descent exceeds that of Niagara. (See Snake River and Snake Falls.) The great canyon of the Shoshone, where the river flows for many miles at the bottom of a vast trough or chasm in the rocks, is another noteworthy feature. There are many lakes and rivers with fertile valleys, and picturesque waterfalls abound in the mountains. Evergreen (coniferous) trees cover some of the hills and mountains with a dense forest. Red cedar especially abounds in the N and pines, fir, spruce etc. are abundant in many districts but hard-wood timber is as a rule, very deficient.

Mineral Resources.—The various geological ages from the Silurian to the Pliocene are poorly all represented in the state, but none of them extensively except the Tertiary and the post-Tertiary when strata and deposits cover large areas. The Asolo rocks are also largely represented. Idaho is one of the most important sources of supply of the precious metals. Gold was discovered on the Fend d'Orville River in 1852. In 1880 placer mining operations were in vogue on the South Fork of the Clearwater and on the forks of the Clear d'Alene River are the famous Clear d'Alene mines rich in gold, silver and lead. Both quartz and placer gold is obtained in nearly all parts of the state, and there has been some dredging in the gold bearing streams. The gold product for the year 1900 was valued at \$1,727,800. The yield of silver was 6,500,000 fine ounces with a valuation of \$3,988,000. Lead 25,000 short tons. The yield of gold in 1903 was valued at \$1,670,400 and of silver \$3,514,000. The copper product during the same period (largely increasing) was nearly 800,000 pounds. Coal (strictly a lignite Tertiary or Cretaceous) is found at various points. Salt, sulphur from ore, and building-stones are abundant.

Agriculture et.—Idaho is in general much better adapted for grazing than for agriculture. It has vast wastes covered with bunch-grasses and with winter fat or white sage (Eucalyptus) which is eagerly sought by cattle and upon it they thrive and fatten well in winter. Notwithstanding the elevated character of the state, the winters are not often severe, considering the latitude; and even in the N cattle may range in the valleys without shelter or foddering. The country where not of a desert character is well watered by rivers, and the soil when irrigated is wonderfully productive. Over 8,000,000 acres are reported as capable of successful irrigation and of this number probably over 700,000 acres are now artificially watered. Among the main crops there are sheltered basins or parks with fine soil and excellent pasturage. The principal agricultural crop for the year 1900 were wheat 1,104,629 bushels, oats 1,449,845 bushels, barley 389,012 bushels, potatoes 684,680 bushels and hay 659,103 tons. There were estimated to be in the state in the same year 2,516,340 sheep which gave wool (washed and unwashed) weighing 19,571,800 pounds. The total railroad mileage of the state was in 1900 1332.

Government.—The state constitution was adopted in 1889. The state officers are elected for terms of two years. The

legislature holds biennial sessions. Idaho has 1 representative in the lower house of the national congress.

Education.—In 1900 there were 756 school-houses, with an attendance of 35,339 pupils. There were 7 public high-schools 2 public normal-schools (at Albion and Lewiston) and a state university (the University of Idaho located at Moscow) with about 185 students. An agricultural and mechanical college is located at Idaho Falls. There are a number of denominational colleges or academies at Caldwell, Lewiston and Boise. There are Roman Catholic and other mission schools, chiefly among the Indians.

Counties and Towns. Population.—Idaho has 23 counties,—viz. Ada, Alturas, Blaine, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Canyon, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Fremont, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lincoln, Logan, Madison, Pondera, Owyhee, Shoshone and Washington. The principal towns are Boise (the capital) with 6951 inhabitants, Pocatello 4446, Moscow, Lewiston, Wallace, Weiser, etc. The total population in 1870 was 20,533 of whom 10,018 were whites. In 1880 the population was 32,610. In 1890 84,336 and in 1900 161,772. The native Indians belong mainly to the Shoshone, Nez Percé, Bannack and Kootenai tribes, the total number located on reservation lands in 1900 having been 4226. There are in Idaho over 15,000 Mormons.

History.—In 1803 the territory of Idaho was formed, being cut off mainly from Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska. It then included Montana and a great part of Wyoming. Idaho received its present limits in 1886, after having parted with a large share of its area in 1864. On July 3, 1890 it was admitted to the Union as a state.

Idaho, a county of Idaho, is bounded on the W by the Snake (or Lewis) River and intersected by the Salmon River. The Lapwai Mountains extend along the N border. The county has gold-mines (quartz and placer). Area, 11,074 sq. mi. Capital, Mount Idaho. Pop. in 1890 2456. In 1900 4121.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. N. C., 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Idaho, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio, on Seneca Creek 26 miles SW of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

Idaho City, a banking city the capital of Boise co. Idaho, is situated in the Boise Basin on Moore's Creek about 35 miles NE of Boise. Its prosperity is derived from rich placer mines of gold. Silver is also found here. It has saw mills, a brewery, quartz mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 390.

Idaho Falls, formerly Eagle Rock, a banking city of Bingham co. Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line 30 miles NE of Blackfoot. It has mining and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1262.

Idaho Springs, a banking post-town and resort of Clear Creek co. Colo. on Clear Creek and on the Colorado and Southern R. 38 miles W of Denver. The hot soda springs attract many visitors. Gold and silver are found near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The town has machine-shops, concentrators, etc. Pop. in 1900 2562. Elevation 7540 feet.

Idaho, a banking post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., 39 miles S of Wray. Pop. about 69.

Idaho, a post-village of Beaufort co. N. C. Pop. about 66.

Idaho, a banking post-village of Clay co. Kan. on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop. about 100.

Idaho, a town, a-din ya & no'v, a town of Portugal in Beira, 13 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. about 5000.

Idar, a town of Germany in the principality of Birkenfeld (belonging to Oldenburg) 3 miles NW of Oberstein. Pop. in 1900 4612.

Idaville, a banking post-village of White co. Ind. 10 miles W of Logansport, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 500.

Idaville, a post-village of Adams co. Pa., 14 miles S of Carlisle. Pop. about 500.

Idaville, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn. 3 miles from Atlanta station.

Idish, a town of Africa capital of Ibo, on the left bank of the Niger about 10 miles NNE of Aba. Lat. 7° S. N.

Idjéle, a town of the Sahara, on the SW slope of the Tassili plateau in about lat. 24° 50' N lon. 5° 10' E. It belongs to the Hoggar territory.

Idell, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Kan. about 18 miles NE of Parsons.

Idembo, a post-hamlet of Labette co. Ken.

Idier, a post-hamlet of Dakota co. Ind.

Idiazabal, a-s-a-thi-shi' a small town of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 27 miles S of San Sebastián.

Idjeng, Id-jeng, an active volcano at the E. end of the island of Java, about 9200 feet high.

Idle, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, after a NE course, joins the Trent 4 miles below Gainsborough.

Idle, a town of England, co. of York in the West Riding, 3 miles NNE of Bradford. It is engaged in the woolen manufacture. Pop. of the census district in 1901 16,129.

Idilewild, a post-hamlet in the township (town) of Cornwall Orange co. N. Y. 55 miles N of New York. Here was the residence of the poet N. P. Willis.

Idilewild, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail NNE of Cincinnati, its banking point.

Idilewild, a post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. 8 miles N of Milan.

Idinwood, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ill.

Idilewood, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. 6 miles W of Pittsburgh, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Idria, a town of Carniola, Austria-Hungary in an Alpine valley 23 miles WSW of Laibach. Its quicksilver mine, next to those of Almadén in Spain is the richest in Europe. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5772.

Idro, a town (anc. Id' / va) a small town of northern Italy province and 18 miles NNE of Brunico, on a declivity on the SE shore of the lake of the same name.

Idro, Lake (anc. Id' / va) in northern Italy is 11 miles N of Brescia, between the lakes of Garda and Isseo. Length from N to S. 7 miles greatest breadth 1 1/2 miles, depth about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiasso, an affluent of the Po and it has on its W side the Rocca d'Anfo. Elevation 120 feet.

Idstedt, Id-stüt, a village of Prussia, 3 miles NNW of Schleswig. A battle was fought here in 1850 between the Danes and the Schleswig-Holsteiners in which the former were victorious.

Idstein, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau 15 miles N of Mainz. It has a fine castle. Pop. in 1900 2664.

Idumma, idu-mee, or Ed'om (Hebrew ed' / red) in ancient geography the mountainous tract S of the Dead Sea, extending to the Gulf of Akabah.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Idro, Id-ro, a town of Italy province and 9 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Igh, or Igheti, a village of the Sahara, 150 miles S by W of Fignig (Morocco)

Igh, or Igh (Ger Neudorf, not doubt) a free town of Hungary, co of Zips, on the Hernád, 7 miles S of Lenti-moh. It has copper- and iron-mines, smelting-works and forges. There are several higher educational institutions. Pop. about 1500

Igho/Iik, a small island of northern Canada in Fury and Hecla Strait Lat 69 31 N

Iguazu (ig ná se-o) Islands, a group in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the Mexican state of Sinaloa

Igo, a post-village and mining-camp of Shasta co. Cal. about 13 miles SW of Shasta.

Igo, a post-hamlet of Rocks co. Kan

Igoes Ferry, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Tenn, on the Tennessee River 18 miles above Chattanooga.

Igruploen, a-grá po-oo'ná, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, near São Jorge dos Ilhoes

Iguayá, Iguazú, a-grá-soo' or Ceritiba, koo-ra-toe-bá, a river of Brazil forms the boundary between the states of Paraná and Santa Catarina, and joins the Paraná in lat. 25° 40 S after a W course of 235 miles. See CHURRUA

Igeocp, or Iguazú, a town of Brazil, state and 21 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Igoito, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 41 miles S by W of Cuernavaca. Pop. in 1885, 6631

Iguinaldo, a-grá-lá ná, a town of Spain, provinces and 33 miles NW of Barcelona, on the Noya. It has manu-factures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 14 470

Igualdad, an agricultural colony of Uruguay, is the department of Minas.

Igualeja, a-grá-lá ná, a small town of Spain prov-ince and 42 miles WSW of Malaga.

Iguapé, a-grá-pá, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 35 miles SW of Santos

Iguapé, a town of Brazil state of São Paulo, on the S bank of the Iguaçu River near its mouth. It has a good harbor and exports rice and timber

Iguaraçu, a-grá-rá-soo' or Iguarassú, a-grá-rá-soo, a town of Brazil the earliest founded in the state of Pernambuco, 20 miles NNW of the city of that name. It stands on a height beside the Iguaraçu, a tributary of the upper Parashiba.

Iguazú, Brazil See Igo 157

Iguaymá, a-grá-soo' a town of Russia, government and 38 miles ESE of Min k on the Barents. Pop. in 1897 4579

Iguaymá, the ancient name of Gussow.

Iham, co-ná a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, enters the Dammsho See, an arm of the Stettiner Hafl, 9 miles N of Stettin Length, 55 miles

Ihringen, co-ring-qu a village of Baden near Breisach

Ijamaerike, a post-village of Wash co. Ind. on the El River about 70 miles ENE of Logansport.

Ijamavilla, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on Bush Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 53 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. 76

Ijlet, Ilet a town of the Netherlands in Friesland, 13 miles WSW of Sneek Pop. about 1500

Ijssel, a river of the Netherlands See Yssel.

Ijsselmonde, or Ysselmonde, I sel-món dph (Yssel mouth) a island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, formed by two branches of the Meuse, opposite Rotterdam Length 13 miles breadth 5 miles

Ijsselmonde, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland on the island of Ijsselmonde

Ijsselsteke, I sel-stu, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles SW of Utrecht, on the Yssel Pop. about 3300

Ijzendijke, I sen-dik eb a small town of the Nether-lands, province of Zeeland, 10 miles ENE of Sluis.

Ik, ik a river of Russia, a left affluent of the Kama.

Ikarma, a-ka-rá-má, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean

Ike-Arai-Nor, a-ka-rá ná nōr or Ike-Arai-Nor, a lake of Mongolia near the E frontier of Dzun garia, between lat. 47° and 48° N and intersected by the meridian of 92° E lon. Length 40 miles. It receives sev-eral rivers but has no known outlet.

Ikegami, a locality in Japan between Tokyo and Yo-kohama, with a Buddhist temple, and having an annual festival.

Ikengul, or Ikungul, a station on the right bank of the lower Congo in the Congo Free State, nearly opposite Matadi.

Ikhrum, a native town of W equatorial Africa, in Yoruba, NE. of Lagos, is about 7° 59 N Estimated pop. 60,000

Ikikishima, a small island of Japan, NW of Kinshin.

Ikrope, a-ko-pá, or Ikrope, a-ko-pá, a river of Madagascar, rises in the province of Ankova and falls into

Bombatuke Bay on the NW coast of the island, being known in the lower part of its course by the name of the Bombatuke. It is navigable to Marow-be (or Maroway) about 35 miles from the sea. Entire length about 270 miles

Ikeno, a town in the SW part of the main island of Japan, about 35 miles from Kobe. It has rich gold- silver- and copper mines.

Ilagán, co-lá-gán a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Isabela de Luzon province, Luzon, on the Rio Grande de Cagayán and 160 miles (direct) N by E. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 10 008

I'lam, a village of England co. of Stafford, 9 miles NNE of Cheddle.

I'lam, a-keto' (Romanish, Ghos; Ital Jante) a town of Switzerland in Grisons on the Vorder Rhein 18 miles SW of Coira. It is situated at an elevation of about 2300 feet and is a quaint little place. Pop. about 800

I' Bessene, a town of Turkey See EL-BASSAN

I'bono, il-bu no a village of Sardinia, 30 miles NNE of Cagliari

I'Chester, or Iv'elcheester (ann. Ischah's) a village of England co. of Somerset, on the line of the old Roman road called the Foss Way and on the little river Yeo, 44 miles SSE of Somerset. I'chester was an important Roman station and a flourishing town under the Saxons.

I'cheester, a post-village of Howard co. Md. on the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 13 miles WSW of Baltimore. It has a Roman Catholic college, or-ganized in 1869 also a convent, cotton- and flour mills Pop. 300

I'ishi, a town of Eastern Turkey See KNOTAN

I'Iderloo, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario 10 miles NW of London on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200

Ile aux Moines, a-é náwín, a small island of France in the Gulf of Morbihan Côtes-du Nord 13 miles N of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Îles (or Seven Isles) and the only one which is inhabited.

Ile d'Arx, a-é náwín a small island off the W coast of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles NW of Rochefort. It has a fort and a fine roadstead

Ile de France, the Indian Ocean. See MAY SERVICE

Ile (Ile) de France, a-é náwín (Ile de France) an old province of France, of which the capital was Paris, now included mainly in the departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Oise. It was called an island because it was included between the rivers Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Ourcq

Ile de la Réunion See RÉUNION

Ile des Fauxans, a-é náwín (Ile des Fauxans) a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the bor-der of France and Spain near Irún Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain Sept. 7 1659

Ile des Roches, a-é náwín (Ile des Roches) one of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean

Ile de Dinis See ÎLES DU SALT

Ile d'Yeu, or Isle-Dieu, a-é náwín a fortified island of France, department of Vendée, in the Bay of Biscay about 10 miles from the coast and 28 miles NW of Les Sables d'Olonne. It is a mass of granite with an area of about 16 sq m. It contains the little town of Yeu Pop. about 3000

Ile d'Yeu, a-é náwín one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Iler, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio. Pop. 60

Ileria, the ancient name of LÉRINA.

Ileboro, Ma See ILLERSON.

Ile d'Institet, a-é náwín a group of islands off the NW coast of Australia, opposite the entrance to Admiralty Gulf respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fénelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille and Condillac

Ile de Silet, a-é náwín a group of three islands off the coast of French Guiana, to which they belong. They have an elevation of from 100 to 200 feet. The climate is salubrious, with refreshing breezes. Here is located a French penal station, with administrative head-quarters on Ile Royale, nearest the main-land. Here are scores, an immense hospital work-shops for convict-labor a cooking-station and a brick-yard. The light-house on the W end is in lat. 5° 16 55' N lon. 52° 54' 31' W To the seaward is the Ile de Double (or Devil's Island) noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, confined here in 1894-99. It is inhabited mainly by transported lepers. Between these two islands is the Isle of St. Joseph the third mem-

ber of the group; it has abundant coconut trees, and manufactures coconut oil.

Illesha, a native town of W equatorial Africa, in the Togo country, 145 miles NE of Lome. Estimated pop 40,000.

Ilitsk, *el-itsk*, or **Ilitsky-Gorodok**, a town of Russia, 78 miles SW of Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ilak and Ural rivers. Pop in 1897 7277.

Ilits'kaya Zashchita, a town of Russia, 40 miles S. of Orenburg. It has large salt-mines. Pop in 1897 11,302.

Ilfeld, *il fält*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover district of Hildesheim. It has a celebrated school dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop about 1250.

Ilford, a town of England, in Essex 5 miles NE of London. It has extensive manufactures of photographic materials and is the seat of a vast lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1891 10,900 in 1901 41,250.

Ilfracomb, *il frak-oom* a town of England co. of Devon on its N coast, 18 miles NW of Barnstaple. It is a picturesque and fashionable bathing-resort and enjoys a delightful climate. It has pleasant promenades, including the famous Torr Walk. Pop in 1901 6367.

Ilha das Boitas, *el yá dsh röl ysh* a small Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, just S. of the island of St. Thomas (São Thomé).

Ilha de Principe See **PRINCE'S ISLAND**.
Ilha dos Ovos, *el yá dsh o'vsh* an island of Brazil, state of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cama. Lat 2° 4' S.

Ilha das Flores, *el yá dsh psh kwsh* a group of islands of Brazil, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, 15 miles NE of the island of São Sebastião.

Ilha Grande, *el yá grán dá* (i. e. great island) an island of Brazil state and 68 miles WSW of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra. Length 15 miles breadth, 8 miles. On its W side is the village of Santa Anna.

Ilha Grande, a town of Brazil. See **AYÇA DO REIS**.
Ilhas Verdes, the Portuguese for CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Ilhavo, *el yá vó*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 4 miles S of Aveiro, near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop in 1900 11,545.

Ilheos, *el-yá ysh* a group of small islands of Brazil close to the coast of the state of Bahia, formerly called the Capitães de Jorge de Figueiredo Correa.

Ilheus, a maritime town of Brazil state and 125 miles SSW of the town of Bahia. Pop about 5000.

Iliz, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tian shan mountains, in Dzungaria, flows generally W and NW and enters Lake Balkhash near its S extremity after a course of about 650-700 miles. It is navigable from its mouth for a distance of 400 miles. Its upper course is known as the Talas. The most important town situated on its banks is Kalja.

Ilizman, *el-iz-mán*, an active volcano of Alaska, W of Cook Inlet and immediately N of the parallel of lat. 60° N. Height, 12,000 feet. It was in eruption in 1901 and 1902.

Ilizman (or **Shch'koff**) Lake, a lake of Alaska, about 75 miles long and 24 miles broad, discharges its waters by the Kwichak River into Bristol Bay.

Iligan, *el-lee-gán* a large bay on the N coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The Iligan River empties into the S.E. corner. Here is Iligan town. Pop 6020.

Iljé, *il e-jé*, or **Ilizé**, a watering-place of Bosnia, a few miles from Sarajevo.

Ilma, *el-im* a river of Siberia, tributary to the Angara. On it is Ilmak a fortified post, 300 miles N of Irkutsk.

Ilmitza, *el-im-tsa*, a sub-equatorial mountain peak of the western Andes, in Ecuador. Height, 17,400 feet.

Ilmon, a banking post-village of Herkimer co., N Y, on the S bank of the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rr. 2 miles W of Herkimer and 11 miles ESE of Utica. It has a large armory for the manufacture of rifles, pistols, etc. also manufacturing of bicycles, typewriters, type-setting machines, farming-implements, and wagons. Pop in 1900 6135.

Ilmou, *el-ilmou* a little stream which skirts Athens on the S. and joins the Cephissus.

Ilmituk Harbor, Alaska. See **USALAKA**.

Ilmston, a municipal borough of England, in Derby shire, 8 miles ENE of Derby. It has an interesting parish church and is noted for its alkaline springs and baths. There are manufactures of silk, hosiery, lace, earthenware, etc. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and iron. Pop. in 1901 25,385.

Ilkley, a town of England, in the West Riding of York shire, 5 miles NW of Leeds, on the Wharfe. It is a popular watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 7435.

Ilkley, East, a town of England, in Berkshire, 2 miles N of Newbury. It has important sheep markets. Pop. about 1400.

Ille, a river of Alsace, rises near Altkirch, flows N passing through Strassburg and joins the Rhine. Length, over 100 miles. It is navigable for 62 miles.

Ille, a river of Vorarlberg Austria-Hungary falls into the Rhine 14 miles S. of the Lake of Constance. Total course, about 50 miles.

Ililabasco, Salvador. See **CAJUTERQUAN**.

Ililapya, *il yán poy*, a name of the loftiest summit of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, in Bolivia, more generally known as Sorata. (See **SORATA**.) In a more accurate sense the name applies to one of the two peaks of this mountain, 21,275 feet in elevation.

Ililana, *el-yá ná*, a small town of Spain. New Castile, province of Guadalajara, 48 miles ESE of Madrid.

Ililana, *el-yá ná*, a bay on the SW coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It is about 40 miles wide at the mouth and contains several harbors.

Ililapel, *el yá-pél*, a town of Chile, province of Coquimbo, on a stream of the same name, 110 miles N by E. of Valparaiso. Pop 3200. Gold has been mined here.

Ililali, *il-lá* see a village of Italy 9 miles ENE of Verona.

Iliz, *il'iz* (Hun *Iliz* *il'iz* *vsh*), a town of Hungary, 10 miles E of Transilvania, on the Waag. Pop 2000.

Ililawara, a post village of East Carroll parish, La. The banking point is Lake Providence.

Ililawarra, a maritime district of New South Wales, 40-50 miles S of Sydney noted for its vegetation and beautiful scenery. It contains a fine lake or salt lagoon of the same name, which is connected with the ocean by a canal. Chief town Wollongong.

Ille, *el* a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the *Monts Roules*, flows S 18 miles, and joins the Vilaine at Rennes.

Ille, a town of France, in Pyrénées Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles ENE of Prades. It is noted for its fruit, especially peaches and olives. Pop about 3000.

Illecliff (or **Gromi**) Glacier, in the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, about 3 miles from Glacier House, on the Canadian Pacific R. having its origin in the snows and ice of Sir Donald. It is in a condition of recession.

Ille-et-Vilaine, *el é vsh élan* a department in the NW of France, bordering on the English Channel forming part of the old province of Brittany. It is named after the rivers Ille and Vilaine. Area, 2697 sq m. The surface is mostly flat but diversified in the N with forests, dunes, and marshes. The chief rivers are the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, and Rance. Grain, tobacco, hemp flax and potatoes are important crops, and cider is extensively made. Fine cattle are reared. There are mines of iron and lead. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. Capital Rennes principal port, Saint-Malo. Pop in 1901 615,507.

Ilir, *il'ir* a river of Germany rises in Tyrol, flows mostly northward through Bavaria and along the frontier of Württemberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm. Length about 100 miles.

Ilirjassen, *il'ir ts sh*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Ilir 23 miles WSW of Augsburg. Pop about 1600.

Illescas, *il yá-kás* (see **ILICEROS**) a small town of Spain, province of Toledo, 22 miles SW of Madrid.

Ililberia, the ancient name of ELAM.

Ililberis, the ancient name of GRANADA.

Ililars, *il yá* or *el yá*, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir on the Loir 15 miles SW of Chartres. Pop about 3000 (commune, 3000).

Ililman, *el yá-mán*, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the Eastern Cordillera (or Cordillera Real) about 50 miles ESE of La Paz, whence its appearance is singularly imposing. It is a serrated ridge with three principal peaks, the loftiest of which is lat. 16° 38' N has an altitude of approximately 21,190 feet. The snowy part of the Eastern Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Ililman and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-capped peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the Coast. The mountain derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N side it has glaciers above the height of 14,000 ft. On it, also, is the Lake of Ililman, nearly 14,000 ft. above the sea. The highest point of Ililman was reached by Conway in 1895.

Ililman, *il'ila-mán* or *il'ila-ola*, a north-central state of the American Union, lying in the valley of the Mississippi River and in that of the Great Lakes, and bounded N by Wisconsin E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana, SE. by Kentucky, SW by Missouri, and W by Minnesota and Iowa.

Lake Michigan washes its northeastern border; the Wabash River separates it in part from Indiana from Kentucky it is divided by the Ohio River and along its whole western limit flows the Mississippi River separating it from Iowa and Missouri. Area, 56,600 sq. m.

Face of the Country—Illinois is generally level, elevated from about 350 to 900 feet above the sea, and gently inclined to the south. Cairo at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is at its lowest point, 207 ft. above the Gulf of Mexico. Silver Creek, one of the highest points of the state, is at an altitude of 1145 ft. Along the principal rivers there are some bluffs, in the NW there is a broken tract of uneven country; and in the alluvial districts there are, in some places, deep valleys eroded by the action of streams. In the extreme S there is a marked elevation which crosses the state from Shawneetown to Grand Tower on the Mississippi, reaching a height of 860 ft. or more above sea-level. Another height of land runs from NNW to SSE, across the state, crossing the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock. The prairie-country is in part very level but more generally gently undulating. It is not very many years since this region was almost destitute of trees but the area of woodland, which is most developed in the S, has extended somewhat as the result of tree-planting. As a rule, the natural forests include but few coniferous trees.

Rivers and Lakes—The Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers afford important means of steam-communication. The principal river of the state is the Illinois, formed by the union of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee, by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, uniting with the Chicago River it receives a supply of water from Lake Michigan and affords communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Its main tributaries have also been fitted to some extent, for navigation. The rivers Sangamon, Kankakee, Fevre, Spoon, Rock, Embarras, and others have a limited extent of navigation. Peoria Lake is a beautiful expansion of the Illinois. In the NE are several shallow lakes in a marshy region considerably resorted to by sportsmen and fowling.

Climate—The climate is quite varied for the state extends N and S through five and a half degrees of latitude (from 37° in 43° 30' N) the northern limit having the latitude of Salem Mass and the southern extremity being farther S than Petersburg Va. The mean annual temperature is, therefore, about 11° Fahr higher in the S than in the N, while the variation is greater in the N. The summers and winters are both apt to be severe, and the extremes of temperature (normal) are about 104° and -10° to -15°. The average rainfall over most of the region is about 38 inches. In the S especially on the Mississippi bottom lands, paludal fivers are apt to prevail during certain seasons of the year.

Mineral Resources—Of the total area of Illinois, about two-thirds belongs to the productive coal-field, but nearly all the state is deeply overlaid by the drift. The extreme S of the state is Tertiary and Post-Tertiary but the greater portion of the area is of Paleozoic age (Silurian-Carboniferous). The coals of Illinois are widely distributed, abundant, and easily accessible; all are bituminous. In 1906 Illinois stood second among the states of the Union in the mining of coal with a production of 24,439,919 short tons. In 1900 there were in operation 920 mines and in 1905 the coal product amounted to 36,567,104 short tons. The iron-ores of the state are mostly of inferior quality but are improved by admixture with ores from other states. The production of pig iron in 1903 aggregated 1,692,375 long tons, of Bessemer steel, 1,366,603 tons, and of open hearth steel, 423,919 tons. Galena-ores are found chiefly in the NW where they are largely associated with alum, the annual product being about 30,000 tons. Copper-ores, gypsum, and marble are found at various points. Saline, sulphur and chalybeate springs occur mainly southward.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—Few states of the Union exceed Illinois in agricultural capabilities. In 1900 81 per cent. of the land area was in farms, of which upward of 84 per cent was improved. Spring and winter wheat, corn and other cereals, live-stock hay, and dairy products are the principal articles of export. The production of the principal crops was, in 1900: corn, 264,175,326 bushels; wheat, 17,982,068 bushels; oats, 133,042,984 bushels; barley, 363,144 bushels; rye, 1,270,684 bushels; potatoes, 16,390,104 bushels and hay, 2,119,419 tons.

Fruit-culture is carried on in nearly every part of the state but the hilly belt of the extreme S. is regarded as the best section for this industry. Here the production of apples, peaches, pears, and the small fruits is the leading pursuit. In the southernmost counties cotton has been successfully grown. Stock-raising is a most important pursuit in the state, which in the number of horses (over 1,000,000)

bullock-oxen (1,000,000), and hogs (upward of 5,000,000) stands nearly first among the states of the Union. The value of the dairy products was, in 1899 \$23,640,900.

Manufactures—Illinois stands next to New York and Pennsylvania as the third manufacturing state of the Union. The leading manufactures are those of iron, steel, steel rails, machinery castings, pig lead and zinc, flour, cement, lime, brick, drain-tile, boots shoes, clothing hardware, glass-ware watches, wooden-ware, cooperage, lumber, furniture, farming-implements, bridge-work of wood and iron, carriages and railroad-cars, electrical appliances, bicycles, automobiles, leather, saddlery, tobacco, lard, lard oil, soap, whiskey malt and malt liquors, woollens, hosiery and the coarse and simpler kinds of manufactured goods, which are largely produced in nearly all parts of the state. Chicago, Peoria, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Jacksonville, Rockford, Dixon, Bloomington, and many other towns have large manufacturing interests. The value of the manufactures of iron and steel was, in 1899 \$30,144,681 of liquors, \$57,941,997; agricultural implements, \$42,033,796 and men's clothing \$37,378,717. Peoria is the centre of the liquor industry and stands first among the cities of the Union in the production of whiskeys and high-wines. The most important industry of the state is that of slaughtering and meat-packing, the centre of which is Chicago, and of which the product in 1900 was valued at \$287,922,377.

Fisheries—The fisheries of the state centre chiefly at Chicago. Lake Michigan produces wall-eyed pike, several kinds of bass, pike, salmon trout, white-fish, sucker, carp, sauger, lake-herring (a white-fish), sturgeon etc. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, paddle-fish, and other species, many of them utilized as food-fishes.

Railroads—Trunk lines connect all the important towns with one another and with the rivers in the adjacent states, extending in every direction, while of the minor or subsidiary roads and branches there are a great number. In 1846 there were 22 miles of railroad in the state. In 1850 111 in 1855 587, in 1860 2790, in 1870 6223 in 1880 7681 in 1890 10,150 in 1900 10,909. The first railroad in the state was the Sangamon and Morgan a part of which was opened in 1839. At present the railroad service is so effective and so cheap that the transportation of freight upon the rivers Ohio and Mississippi formerly very extensive, is greatly reduced. The lake-commerce centring chiefly at Chicago extends on the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports and to Europe (direct).

Education—The leading educational institution of the state is the University of Chicago, which was opened in 1892 and which is attended by upward of 3000 students. The State University (University of Illinois) is situated at Urbana and Champaign and the Northwestern University at Chicago. Among the minor collegiate and technical institutions are the Armour Institute of Technology and Rush Medical College at Chicago, Knox College at Galesburg, and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. There are normal schools at Carbondale, Charleston, Chicago, Dekalb, Dixon, Macomb and Normal. There are institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes at Jacksonville. Insane hospitals at Jacksonville, Elgin, Chicago, Anna, Peoria, and Watertown. Reform schools at Pontiac and Chicago. A state institution for feeble-minded youth at Lincoln. An asylum for insane criminals at Chester. A soldiers' orphan's home at Normal; a soldiers' widows' home at Wilmington, and at Joliet is the state penitentiary where the convicts are instructed and made to earn enough to pay the expenses of the institution.

Counties—Illinois had in 1900 102 counties, as follows: Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, Dekalb, Dewitt, Douglas, DuPage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Mason, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mazon, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Meroux, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Montrose, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Pike, Pope, Pope, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford.

Cities—The principal cities are Chicago, on Lake Michigan (pop. in 1850 503,185 in 1890 1,099,880 in 1900, 1,598,375); Springfield, the capital (pop. in 1860, 24,150); Peoria, on the Illinois River, 60,100 Quincy 36,543, Rockford, 31,051; Joliet, 29,353; East St. Louis, 28,535; Bloom-

ington, 22,226 Aurora, 24,147 Elgin, 26,754; Decatur 22,452. Other places of importance are Belleville, Galesburg, Rock Island, Jacksonville, Moline, Danville, Streator, Cairo, Alton, Freeport, Ottawa, LaSalle, Kankakee, and Galena.

Constitution.—The present constitution was adopted in 1870. Judges are chosen by the people and hold their office for limited terms. The General Assembly consists of a Senate whose members are elected for 4 years and a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. There is a system of minority representation in the election of representatives. Most of the state executive officers, including the governor, are chosen for four years. The state sends 23 representatives to the lower house of the Federal Congress.

History.—The name of the state is derived from that of the Illinois confederacy of Indian tribes, chiefly Algonquians, who once inhabited a large part of this state, although the Sauk, Foxes, Iowas etc. lived in the north. In 1673 the French explorer Joliet descended the Mississippi past what is now Illinois, and in 1675 Father Marquette founded a mission among the Kankakee Indians. In 1679 La Salle entered this region from Canada and founded Fort Crèvecoeur on the Illinois River. A few years later French traders made their appearance. Kankakee was the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi Valley. The French lived at peace with the Indians, but the settlements did not increase greatly in population under their system. In 1783 occurred the cession of Canada to England, and with it the Illinois country was held to have passed under English sway. In 1787 the United States government organized the Northwest Territory and in 1800 the Indiana Territory to each of which in succession Illinois belonged. In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off as extending northward to British America. In 1818 the state was admitted to the Union, with its present limits. A great stream of immigrants poured into the fertile region. The period from 1830 to 1856 witnessed the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal and the rise of Chicago from a small village to a great emporium of commerce. The Mormon troubles occurred in 1840-44. The important landmark of 1856 made by Congress in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad was the means of greatly stimulating the development of the resources of the state. During the Civil War Illinois was the principal granary and feeder of the United States armies. In 1871 occurred the great fire at Chicago. In 1893 the Columbian Exposition was held in that city. Illinois has given two presidents to the United States, Lincoln and Grant.

Population.—The population in 1800 was 2458. In 1810 13,323. In 1820 53,265. In 1830 157,448. In 1840 479,183. In 1850 851,479. In 1860 1,711,951. In 1870 2,141,510. In 1880 2,339,891. In 1890 3,077,671. In 1900 3,826,351. In 1910 4,621,350. The foreign born population in 1908 was 966,747. The Germans constitute the largest foreign element.

Illinois Bayou, Pope co. Ark. runs southwestward and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles SW of Dover. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Illinois Bend, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. The banking point is Salt Jo. Pop. about 100.

Illinois City, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. 8 miles E by S of Muscatine, Iowa, and 1 mile from the Mississippi River. Pop. about 300.

Illinois River rises in Benton co. Ark. and runs nearly southwestward into Indian Territory. It enters the Arkansas River about 22 miles below Tablequah which is on this river.

Illinois River is formed by the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers, which unite in Grundy co., Ill. about 18 miles from Morris. It runs westward through LaSalle co. further on has a generally S and SW course, and enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles above Alton. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is the largest river that traverses the state and is navigable through its whole extent. The chief towns on its banks are Peoria, Ottawa, LaSalle, and Pekin. Its principal tributaries are the Fox and Sangamon rivers. The river is connected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal starting from LaSalle, with a branch of the Chicago River (South Branch) and thus makes uninterrupted water communication with Lake Michigan. The great Chicago Drainage Canal also joins the waters of the Des Plaines (leaving at Lockport) with the Chicago North Branch.

Illinois River, a small river of Oregon, rises in Josephine co. runs NW and enters the Rogue River in Curry co.

Illiopeleia, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill., on the Wabash R., 23 miles E. by N of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Ilkirsch-Grafenhausen, Ilkirsch gräflich d. d. d. a village of Germany, in Alsace, 5 miles S of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Ilmanu, Illaw, Urrua 58a ter and Oana, 58a ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, eastern and 8 miles ENE of Zurich on the Kempt.

Ilmar, cel-yo-ri, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles WNW of Granada, on the Chocón. Pop. in 1900 9488.

Ilmorin, Nigeria. See Ileuru.

Ilmoen, and yoo-A id, a small town of Spain province and 43 miles WSW of Saragosa.

Ilmut, a small town of Bosnia, in Courland, 103 miles ESE. of Mitau.

Illyefaira, Il'yed feli with, a small town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 14 miles NE of Kronstadt.

Illyria, il-ly-ri (Ger. *Illyrien*, il-les re-en), a division and titular kingdom of Austria, comprising Carinthia, Carniola, and the Küstenland (which see). The ancient Illyrians inhabited the region S of the Adriatic Sea. Their country together with an extensive territory to the N extending as far as the Danube, constituted under the Roman emperors the division called Illyricum a name later used also in a much wider sense. The population of Illyria consists of Slavs, Germans, and Italians. The Slavic inhabitants are Slovenes and Serbo-Croats. The name Illyria Province was given by Napoleon in 1809 to a dominion organized from Carinthia, part of Carniola, most of Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria, etc.—territories taken from Austria.

Illyria, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Iowa, 68 miles WNW of Dubuque.

Ilm, ilm, a river of Upper Bavaria, joins the Danube near Nussdorf.

Ilm, a river of Germany rises in the Thuringian Forest, flows past Weimar and joins the Saale 13 miles N of Jena.

Il'men, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 36 miles in length from E to W by 24 miles in greatest breadth. Its chief tributary is the Lovat. It discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov northward into Lake Ladoga. The town of Novgorod is on its shores.

Ilmenau, a small river of Hesse joins the Elbe from the S 15 miles SE of Hamburg.

Ilmenau, il men aue' a town of Saxony-Weimar on the Ilm 27 miles SW of Weimar. It has manufactures of petroleum paper-maché waxen colors, gloves toys, physical instruments, etc. It has recently become a favorite watering place. Manganese and coal are mined. Pop. in 1900 10,416.

Il'milwater, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Lla, 10 miles SE of Taunton. Pop. in 1901 2287.

Ito, or Ito, to-to, a port of Peru, department of Moquegua, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Ilo 63 miles by rail SW of Moquegua.

Ito, a port-village of Nas Perovs co. Idaho.

Ilobu, or Ilobu, a native town of W equatorial Africa, in the Yoruba country about 150 miles NE of Lagos. Estimated pop. 50,000.

Iloos Nerte, oo-lo'koee nor'th, a mountainous coast province of northwestern Luzon Philippine Islands. Area 15 5 sq m. Its peaks are in part volcanic. The valleys are watered by the Pagani and other streams, and are very fertile, yielding tobacco and all kinds of fruit. Livestock is raised. Good roads connect with Manila and points within the province. The climate is especially agreeable to foreigners. Capital Laoag. Pop. of the province, in 1903, 178,935.

Iloos Sur, oo-lo'koee soon, a coast province of northwestern Luzon Philippine Islands. Area 544 sq m. It is rather flat and very fertile, and is watered by the Abra and other large rivers. Vegetables are produced abundantly and cattle and swine are very numerous. Medicinal plants grow in the mountains. Capital, Vigan. Pop. of the province in 1903, 187,411.

Iloilo, or Iloilo, oo-lo'lo, the southwestern province of Panay Philippine Islands, opposite Negros Island. Area, about 5400 sq m. It is level and fertile, watered by many rivers (among them the Iloilo), and produces tobacco, coconuts, sugar-cane, abaca, rice, and molasses. Cattle and horses are raised in the pastures, and fabrics of mannan, pita, jute etc. are manufactured extensively; gold and other minerals are found. Capital Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 410,311.

Iloilo, a seaport, capital of Iloilo province, Panay Philippine Islands, in Iloilo Strait, opposite Galesburg Island. It was an open port and commercially important under Spanish dominion exporting sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, hides, and abaca and manufacturing fabrics, hats, carriages, etc. It has a cathedral seminary, cane mill, and court-house. The anchorage is good. Pop. in 1903, 19,044.

Ilongos, oo-long'oon, a town and pueblo on the SW coast of Leyte Island, Philippines, in a fertile region. Pop. about 14,000.

Hopango, co'-la-pa go, a lake of Salvador SE. of the city of San Salvador, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. A minor volcanic cone was erected in its waters in Jan., 1896.

Horia, or Ilirina, a walled native town of Nigeria, capital of an administrative province, and former capital of an association of states of the Yoruba country W equatorial Africa, about 170 miles NNE. of Lagos. It lies on the Ana, a tributary of the Niger. It has a caravan trade and some local industries. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000.

Hovla, o-lov'la, a river of Russia, government of Saratov and the Territory of the Don Cossacks, joins the Don after a SW course of 100 miles.

Iipendama, ilip-pa-dam, a village of the Netherlands, on the North Holland Canal, 6 miles N by E of Amsterdam.

Iisenburg, il-sen-boose, a town and watering place of Prussian Saxony 16 miles W of Halberstadt. It has iron-works. There is a fine castle. Pop. in 1900 3568.

Iisley, a post-village of Hopkins co. Ky. Pop. 60.

Iiversgehe'fen, a manufacturing suburb of Erfurt.

Pop. in 1900 8411.

Iiwaco, il-wa'ko, a post-town and summer resort of Pacific co. Wash. on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River 15 miles NW of Astoria. It is on the Iiwaco Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. Pop. in 1900 584.

Ila, lla, a small river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Passau.

Ilsa, il-sha, a town of Poland, government of Radom on the Ilsa, 25 miles NW of Ostrow. Pop. in 1900 4200.

Ismakile (o-mak-kia) or **Katmanov (rat-mak-ov)** Island, one of the Diomed Islands in Bering Strait. It belongs to Russia.

Imalaguán, a-ma-lá-gwán, an island of the Philippines, in the Sulu Sea.

Imumdra, e-mán-dra, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel 35 miles S of Kola. Length 50 miles. It drains into the White Sea.

Imataca, e-ma-tá-ka, a river of Venezuela, after a course of about 70 miles, joins the Orinoco on the right about 90 miles above its mouth.

Imataca Mountains, in eastern Venezuela, form part of the NW boundary of British Guiana. The course is NW-SE. They lie S of the lower Orinoco.

Imatra Rapids, Finland, on the Vuoksi, a short distance from its exit from Saima Lake, 39 miles N of Viborg.

Imbabura, e-ma-ba-bu-ra, an inter Andean province in the NW part of Ecuador. Area, 2416 sq. m. It is surrounded by high mountains and has a mountainous surface, intersected by the Mira and Verde rivers and other streams. The soil is fertile. The volcano of Imbabura, 15,000 feet in elevation is within its boundaries. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital Ibarra. Pop. in 1897, 67,940.

Imbituba, a seaport town of Santa Catharina, Brazil, in about lat. $28^{\circ} 16' S$.

Imbuden, a banking post-town of Lawrence co. Ark. on the Frisco System 10 miles NW of Powhatan. It has roller mills a cotton-gin etc. Pop. in 1900 421.

Im'brus, or Im'brin, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey off the entrance of the Hellespont. Its highest summit is about 3000 feet above the sea. Length from E. to W., 10 miles. breadth, 10 miles. Pop. about 6000. Capital Kastor (Castro).

Imérina, or Eimérina, a central town of Madagascar about 30 miles W of Antananarivo.

Imeretia, e-mér-ia-sa, or Imeretia, a district in the Russian government of Katala Transcaucasia, formerly an independent state. The Imeretians belong to the Georgian race.

Imley City, a banking post-village of Laporte co. Mich., on the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Rr. 34 miles W of Port Huron. It has grain-elevators, and is an important shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900 1123.

Imlaystunna, a post-village of Menominee co. N.J. on the Pemberton and Hightstown R. 8 miles S. of Hightstown. Pop. about 400.

Imletown, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Youst station which is 4 miles N of Bedford. Pop. 100.

Immenbäumen, im-men-haw-syn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles NNW of Cassel. Pop. about 1700.

Immenen, im-men, a village of Switzerland on Lake Zug, charmingly situated at the base of the Rigi. Elevation 1618 feet.

Immenstadt, im-men-stätt, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles SW of Kempten. Pop. in 1900 3923.

Imogene, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, 41 miles by rail SE of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Imola, e-ma-lá (anc. *Fo'rum Cornu'ti*), a town of central Italy province and 22 miles by rail ESE of Bologna. It is picturesquely situated on an island in the Sentarone and is enclosed by old walls. It has been the seat of a bishop since the beginning of the Middle Ages. Its cathedral has undergone a modern reconstruction. Pop. of the commune in 1861, 35,210.

Imoschbi, e-mos'bi, Imuschi, or Imutaki, a town of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, about 40 miles ESE. of Spalato. Pop. about 1500 (commune in 1900 36,789).

Imperatriz, Vilin da, vee'lá dá eem-pá-rá-trem, a town of Brazil state of Ceará, on the Serra Uruburama, 78 miles NW of Fortaleza.

Imperial, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles.

Imperial, a banking post-town, the capital of Chase co. Neb., 24 miles (direct) S by E. of Grant, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 268.

Imperial, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. 11 miles by rail WSW of Montour Junction. Pop. about 600.

Isphal, a town of India. See **Masrup**.

Imphy, la-fay', a village of France, in Nièvre, on an affluent of the Loire, 7 miles ESE. of Nevers.

Imst, imst, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the Inn 31 miles W of Innsbruck. Pop. about 2500.

Imana, a pueblo of Cavité province, Luzon, Philippines Islands, in a rich plain. Pop. 14,678.

Immsdale, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal.

Imu, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 217.

Imbangán, e-ma-bán-gán, a pueblo in the NW part of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 967.

Imaeeceebim Island, the westernmost of the Tristan d'Acunha group in the Atlantic Ocean.

Imagua, e-má-gwá, or Great Memengana, one of the Bahama Islands, the most southerly of the group 50 miles in length and 25 miles in greatest breadth. It affords salt and good pasture. Pop. about 1600. The chief settlement is Matthew Town. Lat. of NE point, $21^{\circ} 18' N$. Little IKAGUA or HENAGUA, 10 miles northward, is about 8 miles in length by 6 miles across.

Imambari, e-ma-má-bá-re, a river of South America, the head-stream of the Madre-de-Dios, and recognized, by treaty of Nov. 1901 as forming part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

Imundm, a post-town of Buncombe co. N. C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900 150.

Imuvase, a post-village of Webster co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 8 miles W of Red Cloud. Pop. 125.

Imu, ing'á, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles by rail NE of Palma. Pop. in 1897 7364.

Ince Im-Makerfield, a town of Lancashire, England, adjacent to Wigan. Pop. in 1901 21,202.

Inchmoepe, North Sea. See **Beil Rork**.

Inchcolm (Columba Island) an island of Scotland, co. of M'le, in the Firth of Forth 3 miles E of Aberdeen. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

Inernee, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Tenn.

Inenleem, the Latin name of **Am-ul-las**.

Inia, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Wiggins. Pop. 150.

Indefatigable Island, one of the Galapagos group.

Indeoted Head, a point on the coast of Australia, in Victoria bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on the W side.

Indepew'ence, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas Area, 770 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and is bounded on the E by the Black River. Capital, Batesville. Pop. in 1890 21,961 in 1900 22,557.

Independence, a post-hamlet of Antauaga co., Ala. about 27 miles WNW of Montgomery.

Independence, a banking post-village, capital of Inyo co. Cal. on the Owen River, near the E base of the Sierra Nevada, about 270 miles ESE. of San Francisco and 13 miles NNE. of Mount Tyndall. It is a shipping point for ores grain fruit, and live-stock. Pop. about 400.

Independence, a post-village of Teller co. Colo. on the Florence and Cripple Creek and other railroads. The banking point is Victor. It has mining interests. Pop. about 1500.

Independence, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Rexburg. Pop. about 400.

Independence, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash River on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. and on the Wabash and Erie Canal 10 miles WSW of Lafayette. Pop. about 250.

Independence, a banking city the capital of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapsipicon River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

Ra., 40 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has noted horse-breeding farms, and a race-track. The Iowa state hospital for the insane is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2886.

Independence, a banking city capital of Montgomery co. Kan. on the W bank of the Verdigris River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rr., 38 miles S. by W of Humboldt. It is surrounded by a rich country which is well watered and diversified by meadows, groves, and prairies. It has a court-house, steam-grist and planing mills, brick-yards, etc. and manufactures of ice, crackers, cotton, paper candy and tiles. It is an agricultural trade-center. Pop. in 1900, 4351.

Independence, a post-town, capital of Kenton co. Ky. 12 miles by rail S by W of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Independence, a post-village of Tazewell parish La. 62 miles by rail N of New Orleans. Pop. 254.

Independence, a post-village of Tate co. Miss. 40 miles SSE of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 78.

Independence, a city capital of Jackson co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 10 miles E of Kansas City and 4 miles S. of the Missouri River. It has iron-foundries and machine-shops, various mills and manufactures of flour, sugar, etc. It has fruit-growing and canning industries and is engaged in stock-breeding. Pop. in 1900, 4074.

Independence, a township (town) of Allegany co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1284.

Independence, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, near the W bank of the Cuyahoga River 12 miles SSE of Cleveland, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Independence, a banking post-town of Carter co., Okla. Pop. in 1900, 64.

Independence, a banking city of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific Rr., 12 miles SW of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township Washington co. Pa. 34 miles WSW of Pittsburgh. Pop. of the township in 1900, 772.

Independence, a post-village of Washington co. Tex. 12 miles NE of Brunkam. Pop. 50.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Grayson co. Va. on the New River about 50 miles E by S. of Abingdon. Pop. about 15.

Independence, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. Wash. Pop. about 15.

Independence, a post-town of Prenton co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles ENE of Gratton. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Independence, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis. 30 miles NNE of Wisconsin, Minn. on the Green Bay and Western R. It has flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Independence Bay, at the NE extremity of the mainland of Greenland, discovered by Peary. Approximate lat. 81° 37' N.

Independence Creek, N. Y. rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Black River about 3 miles E of Marburg.

Independence, Mount, in western Vermont, about 2 miles SE of Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

Independencia (san-dá-pén-dén-sha-é) Bay, an inlet of Peru, on the Pacific coast, 40 miles S of Pisco. It was formerly resorted to for guano.

Independencia, a town of Uruguay. See FRAY BARTOL.

Independent Hill, a post-hamlet of Prince William co. Va. 8 miles SE of Briscoe station.

Index, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Mo., 6 miles S. of Grand City.

Index, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Moscow.

Index Peak, Wyo. a volcanic peak near the source of Clark Fork and 1 mile N of Pilot Peak. It has an altitude of 11,740 feet.

India, a vast empire belonging to the British crown, consisting of the great central peninsula of southern Asia, an extensive region to the N of the peninsula, and a narrow strip along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal. A part of this empire (Burma) belongs geographically to Indo-China, and another part, W of the Indus, lies outside of India in the physical sense. In a broader sense, India includes the whole of Indo-China, to which the name Farther India has been applied. The name Hindustan was formerly used as synonymous with India (in the narrower sense), and in a more proper signification (in its original sense) has designated the north-central part of India (the region of the upper Ganges basin, with part of the Punjab), the land *par excellence* of the Hindus. British India is bounded on the N by Matura (Chinese) Tur-

kistan, Tibet (from which it is separated by the Himalaya Mountains), Nepal, and Bhutan on the W by Afghanistan and Beluchistan, on the E by China and Siam; and on the other sides by the Indian Ocean (mainly the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea). The peninsula of India terminates in Cape Comorin in lat. 8° 5' N. On its extremity lies the large island of Ceylon which is not included in the Indian empire. On the N the Indian realm extends to where the Hindu Kush and Karakoram meet, in about lat. 36° 30' N. Its length, from N to S is about 2000 miles, and the extreme breadth from E. to W (if we include all of Beluchistan now under British control) is about equal. India comprises many native states besides the territory directly subject to British rule. Over these the British have control, but they allow the native princes to govern, guaranteeing external protection and internal tranquillity upon payment of an annual tribute. Some of these are required to provide a native force, placed at the disposal of the British. For administrative and political purposes the possessions of the British Empire in India (provinces and native states) are distributed as follows:

Political Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1901.
BRITISH PROVINCES		
Bombay	226,796	10,490,624
Burma	361,243	6,198,543
Bengal	121,148	74,744,808
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	121,148	24,864,708
Agra and Oudh	22,986	12,823,077
Afghanistan	2,711	6,912
Punjab	97,800	20,330,330
Northwest Frontier Province	12,466	2,126,260
British Beluchistan	40,804	808,260
Bombay (with Aden)	123,084	18,558,651
Central Provinces	86,456	9,676,668
Madras	141,726	24,305,436
Berar, Coorg, the Andamans and Nicobar, individual provinces	22,490	2,950,272
Total of Provinces	1,067,249	261,899,507
NATIVE STATES		
Hyderabad	92,666	11,141,342
Barots	6,666	1,438,622
Mysore	23,644	8,530,200
Kashmir	80,800	9,905,578
In Central India	78,772	9,628,781
In Rajputana	127,541	9,725,701
In Bengal	24,652	3,748,544
In the United Provinces	6,079	612,097
In the Punjab	24,328	4,424,398
In the Central Provinces	29,435	1,986,383
In Madras	9,369	4,168,068
In Bombay	65,791	6,904,648
Beluchistan Agency	80,511	
Total of Native States	679,608	61,959,049
Total of British India with dependencies	1,746,857	323,858,556

The peninsula of India has a very regular coast-line of about 6000 miles, the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch on the W, being the only indentations of any extent, and is very deficient in harbors. In physical features India is extremely diversified consisting (exclusive of the regions formerly constituting the kingdom of Burma) of three distinct parts,—a peninsular table-land, a vast circumvallation of mountains, and a series of low plains. The table-land occupies generally the space between the coast ranges and agglomerated hills of what have been designated the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Vindhya Mountains on the N. It has a mean height of 1400 to 2000 feet, and its surface is sprinkled over with isolated conical hills, rising to 2000 ft. above the plain, or 4000 to 5000 ft. above the sea. This table-land is divided into two portions—the Deccan in the N. between the Nerbudda and Krishna (Krishna) Rivers, including the valley of Berar, and the plateau of Mysore, between the Krishna River and the Nilgiri Hills. A large portion of this region (the Deccan) whose general slope, as indicated by the drainage, is towards the S. is occupied by a basaltic trap formation (dating from the Cretaceous period) the thickness of which in some parts is not less than 6000 ft. and to the disintegration of which is due the remarkably fertile soil which has so generously lent itself to the cultivation of cotton and the cereals. Between this and the Himalayas lies the immense Gangetic plain in the E. comprehending the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges and its affluents, the lower part of which is annually submerged for several months. This plain, which is in greater part con-

stratum of the detrital material derived from the denudation of the Himalayas, and seems to have had little or no existence before the uplift (at various times in the Tertiary period) of the great mountain bulwark, is exceedingly fertile and the most thickly populated portion of India. In the W the great sandy desert called the Thuri (Thar) intersected by the Indus, extends from the Punjab to the Runn of Ootah, a distance of about 500 miles with a similar breadth forming part of the generally arid region extending into Central Asia and northern Africa. Gradually rising towards the interior it unites with the 'height of land' (no separating mountain) which forms the low Indo-Gangetic divide. The culminating points of the peninsular portion of India are found in the Nilgiri (Doda-betta, 8758 ft.) and the Anamalli Hills of the Cardamum Mountains, near the extreme south (8768 ft.). The great mountain bulwark of the Himalayas in the N which presents a practically unbroken wall between the Pamir and the headstreams of the Irrawadi, and is penetrated by passes rarely falling below 17,000 ft. and often rising to upward of 20,000 ft., contains the loftiest mountain-summits of the globe (Everest, 29,002 ft., Godwin-Austen or Dapsang, known also as Peak K² Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri etc.) It is broken through by the Indus, Sutlej, Ganges, and Brahmaputra. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS and KANAKS.

The largest rivers of India are the Indus, Sutlej, and Chenab (tributaries of the Indus) Ganges, Jumna (affluent of the Ganges) Brahmaputra, Irrawadi and Salween (both in Burma) Godavary, Krishna, and Nerbudda. The Indus, with its magnificent tributaries which intersect the Punjab and the Ganges (with its effluents the Jumna, Gomti, Gogra, Gandak etc.) and the Brahmaputra derive their chief supplies from the melting of the snows on the Himalayas. The Godavary and Krishna, the principal streams of the peninsular part of India flowing towards the Bay of Bengal originate in the western mountains, and are fed by the rains which fall over these, to the extent of 100 inches or more, during June, July, and August. Whether fed by snow or by rain these rivers are in flood at the same period of the year and their waters are sent to the ocean through tracts of the finest country in the world. Canals for irrigation have been constructed in India on a gigantic scale.

The climate of India is very varied. The temperature varies extremely according to latitude and elevation. On the plains in the S showers are frequent at all seasons in central India the rains are extremely light. In the N there are both summer and winter rains. In Kashmir (on both sides of the lower Indus) there is no rainy season and showers fall only at intervals of years. Near the level of the sea the annual rainfall is at Madras 55, at Bombay 75 and at Calcutta 80 inches. On the highlands, again, the rainfall is immense (at Cherra Panji in the Khasi Hills in Assam, it is 500-600 inches in a year—indeed, has reached the extraordinary figure of upward of 800 inches). At the result of this, the productiveness of the different regions presents the most striking contrasts. In the upper and arid regions of Bengal famine recurs at regular intervals of eighteen or nineteen years, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh at intervals of seven to ten years while in the moist alluvial plains food products are superabundant. The heat is intense in the region of the plains, whereas in the hilly and mountainous regions, 3000 to 7000 feet above the sea, the climate is healthy, and there mountains are established as a refuge from the heat of the lowlands. At Madras the average temperature of the hottest month (May) is 87° and at Calcutta 85° of the coldest month, 75° and 66°. At Darjiling Pass at an elevation of 1100 feet, the July temperature is about 61°. In the N of the Indian Ocean, the SW monsoon blows from March to October; the NE monsoon succeeds, and continues from October to March. The SW monsoon brings foul weather and the wind blows with greater force during the three days of the NE monsoon when the sky is generally clear.

The vegetation of India is exceedingly varied, as would naturally be expected in a tropical region of so vast a latitudinal extent and extending through so many climatic zones. Subarctic types are found in the upper mountain tracts, where stray flowering plants are still met with at elevations of 17,000-18,000 feet. Forests no longer occupy any very large extent of territory except in central India and along the mountain slopes, and much of the remaining forest tract is now under government protection. Among the more useful trees are the teak, mandal blackwood, shorea, disodur and various other odors and conifers, numerous species of palm the oak, etc. The bamboo is one of the most serviceable products of the jungle. Among the remaining vegetable types mention should be made of the magnolia, rhododendron, camphor, and fig (baobab).

Extensive tracts of country are covered with dense jungles, and at the mouths of the rivers, especially in the delta of the Ganges, immense marshes, with a thick rank vegetation, are the resort of formidable wild animals. The fauna of India comprises various apes, the tiger, leopard, lion (in the NW) several species of bear, wild-dog, rhinoceros, buffalo, elephant, numerous large and small deer and antelope birds of brilliant plumage (pheasants, peacocks, trogons, snakes, pigeons) the gharial among crocodiles the cobra and a host of other venomous serpents to whose fatal bite from 18,000 to 22,000 of the inhabitants annually fall victims.

The chief vegetable products of India are wheat, rice, and other cereals, cotton, jute, sugar, indigo, opium, oil-seeds, tobacco, tea, and timber. Wheat is grown in most abundance in the Punjab and in the United Provinces; barley and millet are extensively consumed by the population throughout the peninsula. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants of Bengal and Burma. Cotton is most largely grown in the central area of the peninsula, but is not restricted to it; its cultivation has shown marked advances during the last 50 years. The sugar-cane is grown nearly all over the peninsula and in Bengal and the United Provinces. Indigo is still cultivated in Bengal proper where it is a staple product, but it no longer holds its former importance. Opium is a government monopoly and its cultivation is restricted to certain regions, notably the Gangetic country about Benares. Tea has been grown for years in Assam and lower Bengal, and it is also cultivated over extensive tracts on the slopes of the Himalayas, where it grows at an elevation of 5000 feet. Tea is grown also in the Nilgiris where to a certain extent coffee is also cultivated, and the cinchona plant has been successfully introduced there, at Darjiling, and in other localities.

The total acreage under crops was, in 1900-01 198,800,000, of which 28,165,000 acres were given over to the cultivation of wheat 82,500,000 to other food grains 75,100,000 to rice; 12,050,000 to oil seeds 0,500,000 to cotton; 2,575,000 to sugar-cane 1,000,000 to tobacco 884,000 to indigo and 542,000 to tea.

The mineral resources of India comprise the ores of iron, copper, lead, and tin (southern Burma), seemingly only limited quantities of silver and gold (chiefly in Mysore), fairly extensive deposits of coal (Damodar region of western Bengal, the Nerbudda and Godavary valleys), petroleum, salt, and various precious stones as the diamond (now only recently found) and ruby (Burma). The output of coal was in 1901, 0,685,727 tons, representing the work of 427 collieries.

The exports include cotton, rice, seeds, jute, hides and skins, opium, tea, wheat, lac, coffee, indigo, raw wool, wood, oils, salt-petre, silk, provisions, iron and metals, chemicals and drugs, textile fabrics, metal-manufactures, etc. The exports (including precious metals) in the year 1902-03 amounted to 252,700,000 the imports, to 274,190,000. About one-half of the exports go to Great Britain, the British possessions, and China. Germany, France, the United States, and Egypt together take about one-fourth. The bulk of the remainder goes to Japan, Belgium, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The bulk of the imports come from Great Britain. All but about 4 per cent. of the foreign trade of India is by sea. There were, in 1901-02, 193 cotton-mills in operation 45 jute-mills, 4 woollen mills, and 0 paper mills, employing collectively about 292,000 hands.

Great public works have been executed in India by the British mainly in the way of canals constructed chiefly for irrigation purposes, and of a magnificent system of railways in making which the greatest engineering difficulties have been overcome. The number of miles operated by the railways was, in 1900 26,373.

In consequence of large expenditure for public works famine-relief, etc., the public debt of the empire is large, and taxation, though apparently light, bears heavily upon a people where the rate of wages is so low as in India.

The king of England bears the title of Emperor of India. The administration of the Indian Empire in England is vested in the secretary of state for India (a member of the cabinet) who is assisted by a council. At the head of the government in India is the governor-general and viceroy who is appointed by the crown and is assisted by a council. The various departments of the executive are entrusted to the members of the council, except the department of foreign affairs, which is directly under the governor-general. The governor-general's council is expanded by the appointment of a large number of additional members into a legislative council which is empowered to make laws for India. Of the various provinces of India, two, Madras and Bombay are administered by governors appointed by the crown. The remaining divisions are under lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. These are appointed by the gov-

ever-general, the Hindustani-governments with the approval of the crown. The rulers of the native states have no right to make war or peace or to maintain diplomatic relations with each other or any foreign power. There were, in 1904, 784 municipal towns, embracing a population of 14,500,000. These municipalities enjoy a large degree of autonomy; the local governing bodies in the large towns and in many of the smaller ones being elected by the rate-payers. The capital of India is Calcutta. About 325,000 men (exclusive of about 25,000 volunteers) are employed in the British military service of India, and one-third of them are Europeans.

In this extensive country a great diversity of language prevails. In northern India the numerous and various dialects are of Indo-European stock, allied in roots to the Sanskrit, the most important being Hindi and Bengali, the former spoken by about 90,000,000 people and the latter by upward of 40,000,000. Punjabi, a modern Hindi dialect, is the language of the bulk of the people of the Punjab. In southern India the leading tongues are Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, and other Dravidian languages and Malabar. The Marathi, a mixed tongue, is the language of the Mahrattas (in Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, the Deccan, etc.). Hindustani, the *lingua franca* of India, is an adulterated form of Hindi, having many Persian, Arab, Turkish, and Dravidian words. Brahmanism prevails throughout India proper, the next most important religion being Moham-medanism, which numbers more adherents than are to be found in all the rest of Asia. Buddhism is the religion of Burma and of some of the tribes on the slopes of the Himalayas. Devil worship and fetish-worship prevail among the aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants are partly Sikhs, or disciples of Nanak, who bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans, the most numerous class there. Of the total population of 254,000,000 (census of 1901) the numbers assigned to the various religions are about: Hindus, 207,000,000; Mohammedans, 62,000,000; Buddhists, 9,000,000; Animism (spirit-worshipers), nearly 4,000,000; Christians, 3,000,000; Sikhs, 2,000,000; Jains, upward of 1,000,000. There are about 100,000 Parsis and about 20,000 Jews. The aboriginal races of India have no literature and almost no traditions. The Mohammedan invasions of India began at the beginning of the eleventh century and was completed in the sixteenth century, but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahmanical stock. The Parsis (Zoroastrians) are descended from refugees from religious persecution in Persia. Though small in number they have in Bombay earned a distinguished name for public manifestations, as well as success in commerce, and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The government of India has been devoting much attention to education. English is taught in all schools and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a means towards gaining employment in government and mercantile offices. But a very small fraction of the population, however, has the benefit of school instruction. At the head of the system of higher education are the examining bodies known as the universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab, which have a large number of colleges affiliated with them. In 1901 but 9 cities in India returned a population of over 200,000. They were Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Rangoon (Burma), Benares, Delhi and Lahore. The number of cities having a population exceeding 50,000 was 75. India abounds in magnificent monuments of Mohammedan art (mosques, mausoleums, palaces) in remarkable rock-cut Hindu and Buddhist temples, and in the ruins of great cities. In the regions where resort is had to artificial irrigation the vast water-tanks, in places miles in circuit, excite the wonderment of the traveler.

The invasion of India by the Aryans (Indo-Europeans) of which family the Hindus form a branch occurred in pre-historic times. The sacred books of the Hindus known as the Vedas date from a period antecedent by many centuries to the beginning of the Christian era. At the dawn of history there were many independent Hindu states in India, the most famous of which was Magadha. Buddha lived about 500 B.C. In the third century A.C. Buddhism obtained a firm foothold and it continued to spread until several centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, when Hinduism resuscitated itself. Alexander the Great made a victorious advance into India in 325 B.C. About two centuries later the Greco-Bactrian realm was extended into the valley of the Indus and that of the upper Ganges. The first invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001 inaugurated the period of Mohammedan conquest. The Mohammedan empire of the Great Mogul was established by Babur, a descendant of Tamerlane, in 1526. Under his successors, the most celebrated of whom were Akbar and Aurangzeb,

this realm attained an extraordinary height of splendor, and Agra and Delhi assumed in modern Mohammedan art the place occupied by Bagdad and Cordova in the Middle Ages. In 1498 India was reached by way of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. In 1510 the Portuguese took Goa, which rose to be a great centre of commerce. The English East India Company was chartered in 1600 and the French East India Company in 1664. An English factory was established at Surat in 1612. In 1662 Portugal transferred Bombay to England and in 1686 an English factory was established at Calcutta. The middle of the seventeenth century witnessed the rise of the Mahratta power. The struggle for supremacy between France and England (1745-48) was decided in favor of the English, who soon built up a mighty empire. In 1755 the Mogul emperor made a formal cession of Bengal and other territories to the English East India Company. Warren Hastings was installed as first governor general in 1774, and in 1774 a Board of Control was created for India. In 1792-93 the kingdom of Mysore was destroyed by the British, and in 1801 they annexed the Carnatic, a country on the E. coast of the Indian peninsula, which had been ruled by the nawabs of Arcot. In 1803-18 the Mahrattas succumbed to the British arms. Sind was annexed in 1843, the Punjab in 1849 and Oudh in 1856. The mutiny of the Sepoys (or native soldiers) in the service of the East India Company in 1857-58 came near putting an end to the British domination and in 1858 the government of India was transferred to the crown. In 1870 Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. In 1885-86 Burma was conquered and annexed.

India, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. Pop. 80.
Indiana, a north-central state of the American Union extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan on the E. by Ohio, on the S. by Kentucky and on the W. by Illinois. Its northern limit is the parallel of 41° 40' N. lat. The entire southern boundary is formed by the Ohio River and on the E. the Wabash River separates the state from Illinois. Area of the land-surface, 36,810 sq. m. and of the adjoining waters 440 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The surface is on the whole level and has generally a slight southern slope. In the extreme NW is a sandy tract, covered with dunes, to the southward of which occurs a flat region containing much marsh-land and a number of shallow lakes. The NE also has a number of small lakes and bays. Northward from the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or gently rolling and much of the soil is exceedingly fertile. In the E and SW there is much broken and hilly land especially near the streams where the country is still partially wooded. The highest elevations probably nowhere reach 1500 feet. The timber of the state is very generally of the hard wood kinds. Oak abounds, especially northward. Ash, hickory, maple, whiteoak, black walnut, and other useful trees are plentiful. Of coniferous trees the NW affords pines, tamarack trees abound in many marshy regions, and the cypress grows in the SW.

Rivers.—The chief streams, besides the Ohio, are the Wabash, which, with its tributaries (the White, Tippecanoe, Eel, Miami, etc., and other streams), drains the greater part of the state, the Whitewater tributary to the Ohio, the Little and Big Pigeon also tributary to the Ohio, the St. Joseph, Menominee, Kankakee, etc. The only lake of considerable size is English Lake, which is a part of the upper waters of the Kankakee.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—A large portion of the state is covered by glacial drift. The northwestern and eastern parts belong to the Silurian system. Between these areas that system is mainly overlaid by Devonian and Carboniferous strata, and in the limestone regions of the S. occur some remarkable and interesting caves. In the SW and W there are important coal-fields. The block coal, a valuable coal for steam and for iron, is highly prized for its adaptation to the manufacture of steel and the better grades of iron. There are good coaling gas, and small coals, which together underlie an area of several thousand square miles. The output of coal in 1901 was 5,916,235 short tons. In 1903, 10,794,692 tons. The field of natural gas is one of the largest in the world, but it would seem from the diminution in pressure that before many years the supply of gas might be exhausted. The number of wells in 1903 was 5514. The production of petroleum was, in 1903, 9,154,411 barrels, valued at \$10,474,137. The iron product has become very considerable, but the ores are mainly from the Lake Superior region or from Missouri and Tennessee. Bog-ore and local deposits of higher grades of iron exist, however, and in some places have been wrought. Other minerals are fire-brick and flint, clays, kaolin, limestone, and good sandstone. Salt springs exist, and other

spring yielding medicinal waters are common in the fl. part of Indiana. Spoom salts and saltpetre have been obtained from the earth of some of the caves.

Agriculture etc.—Indiana takes a leading position both as a grain-producing and as a stock-raising state. The cereal crops, hay, live-stock, provisions, flour and meats, potatoes, tobacco, dairy products, fruit, timber and other forest products are the chief articles of export. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 153,300,800 bushels wheat, 6 411 702 bushels oats 44,866 035 bushels barley, 115 633 bushels rye, 485 722 bushels; potatoes, 0 000 520 bushels and hay 1 003,452 tons. Other products of large aggregate value are grass- and clover-seeds, linseed, maple sugar, sorghum syrup, pines, sweet potatoes, honey and wax. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 4,250 064 pounds.

Manufactures—The leading manufacturing industry in that of meat-packing the products of which in 1900 were valued at \$43 863 273. The centres of this industry are Hammond, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne. The flour and grain-mill products were valued in 1900 at \$30 160 765. The manufactures of iron, lumber and cheese are all of importance. To these may be added those of glass, woodwork, machinery, carriages and railway-cars, castings, furniture, starch, bricks, saddlery, cooperage, beer, malt, spirits, textile wares, boots and shoes, clothing, and agricultural implements.

Railroads—The railroad system extends to almost every part of the state, and has greatly limited the navigation of canals and rivers. In 1847 the Madison and Indianapolis R. was opened. In that year there were 43 miles of railroad in the state. In 1850 228 miles in 1855 2163 miles in 1870 3177 miles in 1880 4373 miles in 1890 6106 miles in 1900 6597 miles.

Education, State Institutions—The leading educational institutions are the State University at Bloomington, Purdue University at Lafayette with schools of natural science, engineering, agriculture, etc., De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indianapolis University (including Butler College at Irvington), University of Notre Dame du Lac, at Notre Dame, Manchester College, at North Manchester, Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Vincennes University and Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute. There are state normal schools at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, a normal college at Covington and private normal schools at Angola, Valparaiso, Rochester and Muncie and several schools of law, medicine, and theology. The state has hospitals for the insane at Logansport, Richmond Evansville, and Indianapolis, a state soldiers' home at Lafayette, soldiers' orphan's home at Knightstown, a school for deaf dumb and blind at Indianapolis, a state reformatory at Jellisonville, a state prison at Michigan City etc.

Counties—There were 91 counties in 1900. Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dekalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parks, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tipton, Union, Vanderburg, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

Cities—The principal cities are Indianapolis, the capital (pop. in 1900, 169 184). Evansville, the commercial centre of the SW (\$9 807). Fort Wayne, the commercial centre of the NE (45,115). Terre Haute, on the Wabash River (38 073). South Bend, on the St. Joseph River (33,999). Muncie (20 942). New Albany (20 623). Anderson (30 178). Richmond (18,228).

Constitution, Laws, etc.—The first constitution of the state was framed in 1816 that now in force was adopted in 1851. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. Most of the other important executive officers are elected for two years. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives the members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The judiciary is elective. Thirteen representatives are sent by the state to the Congress of the United States.

History—A French settlement grew up at Vincennes in the first half of the eighteenth century. In 1783 the country came under British sway. In 1787 the Northwest Territory was organized, which included all the United States territories N of the Ohio River. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 it included the present states of Illinois,

Michigan and Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Michigan Territory was set off in 1805. Illinois Territory was detached in 1809. Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state in 1816. Meanwhile the power of the Indians had been crushed by Harrison's victory over the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe (1811). After the war of 1812-15 with England there was a prodigious stream of immigration to this new and beautiful region. A period of great prosperity was interrupted by the financial panic of 1837 but after a few years normal conditions were restored, and the economic development of the state proceeded again with rapid strides. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the manufacturing industries of Indiana rose to large dimensions.

Population—The population in 1800 was 5641, of which 4875 were within the present state limits. In 1810, 24,620 chiefly in the present limits. In 1815 60 014. In 1820 147 178. In 1830 342 831. In 1840, 638 866. In 1850 968,410. In 1860 1 330 428. In 1870 1 660,007. In 1880, 1 978 301. In 1890 2 192,404. and in 1900 2 510 463. Of the total population in 1900 145 205 were foreign-born.

Indiana, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 820 sq. in. It is bounded on the S by the Conemaugh River and is also drained by Mahoning Black Lick and Two Lick creeks. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore, also salt springs. Capital Indiana. Pop. in 1890 43 175. in 1900 42,556.

Indiana, a banking post-borough capital of Indiana on Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 40 miles WNW of Altoona. It has a state normal school a foundry, woolen mills, brick-tile- and glass-works, etc. and is a shipping point for coal and farm-products. Pop. in 1900 4142.

Indiana Harbor, a banking village of Lake Erie on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. about 400. It has steel-mills.

Indianapolis, in-de-an-ap-oh-is a city the capital of Indiana and of Marion on is on the West Fork of the White River 108 miles NW of Cincinnati on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Erie and Western and several other railroads, Lat. 39 49 N. lon. 86° 8' W. The site is nearly level and covers a very extended area. The streets generally cross one another at right angles, and especially in the residence quarter present a fine appearance in their handsome houses and shaded lawns. The city contains a fine court-house, the state institution for the deaf dumb, and blind a hospital for the insane, a state library a public library (with upward of 190 000 volumes) masonic hall the Heron Art Museum and Art School city hospital the University of Indianapolis, medical colleges and various collegiate institutions. The capital building measuring 492 feet in length was erected at a cost of \$2,000 000. Other noteworthy buildings are the new post-office, city hall Commercial Club, the Polytechnic (used for literary purposes) national arsenal the chamber of commerce and an academy of music. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, by Bruno Schwardt, of Berlin having a shaft 285 feet in height, stands in Monument Place. Indianapolis is noted for the beauty of its parks (Riverside, Garfield, St. Clair Brookside, etc.), which together cover an area of nearly 1200 acres. The railroads entering it traverse localities unsurpassed in agricultural resources, and furnish the best facilities for bringing the country products to the city and for distributing the city manufactures through the country. The region is rich in mineral resources, and Indianapolis derives great advantage from the proximity of large natural gas- and oil fields. The city's industries are represented by about 1100 manufacturing establishments employing more than 25 000 people, with an annual output of \$70 000 000 worth of products. Among the leading industrial establishments are agricultural-implement factories, architectural iron works, belting factories, car-works, carriage- and wagon factories, canned-goods factories, chemical works, electric-light machinery factories, numerous foundries, engine- and boiler works, fertilizer-factories, milling machinery works, railroad-frog and switch works, furniture-factories, malleable-iron works, medicinal laboratories, pork-packing establishments, stove-foundries, starch works, stove- and heading factories, brewer's woolen mills, etc. Other manufactures are those of terra-cotta, glass, pianos and organs, sewing-machines, and cotton goods. The rearing yards for live-stock cover upward of 100 acres and the stock-sheds have a capacity for 4000 cattle and 35 000 swine. The grain-elevators have a capacity for 1 000 000 bushels. Owing to its central location and railroad facilities, Indianapolis is a favorite meeting place for organized bodies and is widely known as the Convention City. The place became the capital of the state in 1825. Pop. in 1850 8496. in 1860 18 611. in 1870 43,244. in 1880, 75,060. in 1890 165,455. in 1900, 169,184. Elevation above the sea, 766 feet.

Indianapolis, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 28 miles N of Ottumwa. Pop 150.

Indian Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Indian Arm, a hamlet and harbor in the district of Bonaville, Newfoundland, 63 miles from St. John's.

Indian Bay, a post-village of Moore co., Ark near the White River. Pop 75.

Indian Camp, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 24 miles NE of Zanesville. Pop 80.

Indian Camp, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W Va. Indian Creek, a small stream of Yuba co. towards the N part of California, falls into Dry Creek about 22 miles from its junction with the Yuba River.

Indian (or Big Indian) Creek, Ill. enters the Fox River about 8 miles SE of Ottawa.

Indian Creek, Ill. enters the Illinois River in the W part of Cass co.

Indian Creek, Ind. enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Leavenworth.

Indian Creek, Ind. enters the East Fork of the White River in Martin co. about 2 miles E. of Doverhill.

Indian Creek, Morgan co., Ind. falls into the West Fork of the White River a few miles below Martinsville.

Indian Creek, Switzerland co., Ind. flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

Indian Creek, Tishomingo co., Miss., enters the Tennessee River near Eastport.

Indian Creek, Mo., enters the Maramee from the right, in Franklin co.

Indian Creek, Tenn. enters the Tennessee River in the N part of Hardin co.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., about 30 miles WSW of Hannibal.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Indian Creek, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., 125 miles SW of Fort Worth. Pop 110.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va.

Indian Desert, a largely arid region of northwestern India, chiefly in Rajputana, which separates the valley of the Indus from the plateau of central India.

Indian Falls, a post-village of Genesee co., N Y. on Tonawanda Creek, about 25 miles ENE of Buffalo. Here is a cascade 30 feet high. Pop about 200.

Indian Fields, a post-village of Clark co., Ky.

Indian Fields, a post-village of Albany co., N Y. about 17 miles SSW of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Indian Gap, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex. 15 miles (direct) W of Hamilton. Pop 75.

Indian Grove, a post-hamlet of Chardon co., Mo. 7 miles from Dalton.

Indian Gulch, a post-hamlet of Mariposa co., Cal., about 38 miles SE of Stockton. Gold has been found here.

Indian Harbor, a small fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, 34 miles from Burgeo.

Indian Harbor, a village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 18 miles SE of Sherbrooke.

Indian Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay 30 miles W of Halifax. Pop. about 300.

Indianhead, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles ENE of Conestoga. Pop 60.

Indian Head, a banking post-village of Amelbois, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., it sells from Qx Appelle. Pop in 1901 700.

Indian Islands, two small islands of Newfoundland, 16 miles from Fogo.

Indian Kentucky Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 8 miles above Madison.

Indian Lake, N Y. is in the E part of Hamilton co., and is about 7 miles long. Its surplus water flows through a short outlet into the Hudson River.

Indian Lake, a post-village and resort of Hamilton co., N Y. is a township (town) of the same name and on the shore of Indian Lake, about 10 miles WNW of Whitehall. The town includes Rockford and other lakes, and is a wild mountainous forest. Pop of the town in 1900 1219 of the village, about 300.

Indian Lorette, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Quebec, 9 miles distant. It has manufactures of moccasins and Indian goods. Pop. about 1200.

Indian Mills, a post-village of Burlington co., N J. Pop 75.

Indian Mills, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W Va.

Indianmound, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn, 10 miles NW of Cumberland City. Pop 35.

Indianneck, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va.

Indian Ocean (anc. *Ma ru Indicum* or *Indica Gulf*), a vast sea, separated from the Pacific Ocean on the E by the Malay Archipelago and Australia and from the Atlantic Ocean by Africa on the W, and enclosed by the coasts of Asia on the N. It extends from about lat. 25° N in the Arabian Sea to the Antarctic Circle. Its southern limit is differently stated by different geographers, some of whom consider it to be a line drawn from Bass Strait to the Cape of Good Hope, the body of water S of that imaginary line being spoken of as the South Sea. The N shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas, Arabia, India, and Indo-China, which are separated by the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the China Sea and the various Moluccan waters by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, Strait of Pizarro, the Bali and Lombok Passages, and Timor Sea. Two great nearly land-locked seas project northward from the NW portion of the Indian Ocean—the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf the connecting channels being the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and Ormuz. The other principal seas are the Mozambique Channel, the gulfs of Cutch and Cambray the Gulf of Mannar Palk Strait, and Bass Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar Mauritius, Réunion the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, Socotra, the Laccadives, Maldives, Chagos, Ceylon and the Andaman and Nicobar groups. The main affluents are in Asia, the Salween, Irrawadi Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godavary, Krishna, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates and in Africa, the Zambezi. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N part blowing from the SW between April (or March) and October and from the SE during the rest of the year. Tempests are general at the periods of change and between lat. 10° and 40° S violent hurricanes frequently occur.

In the S part of the Indian Ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E to W with velocities varying from 20 to 60 miles per day and is deflected southward along the coast of Madagascar to be again turned east. A SW current also flows along the African coast through the Mozambique Channel and is known as the Mozambique Current. The Antarctic Drift enters into the more southerly portion of this basin having an E and (along the Western Australian coast) a northerly trend. The average depth of the ocean is assumed to be about 11 000 feet. A depth of 11 000 feet has recently been measured about lat. 18° S. and lon 102° E. The maximum heat of the water occurs seemingly in the Arabian Sea, where it reaches 87.5° F.

Indianola, a post-hamlet of Broward co., Fla.

Indianola, or Chillicothe's, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Little Vermilion River 18 miles by rail SSW of Danville. Pop in 1900 381.

Indianola, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I T. Pop 125.

Indianola, a banking city, capital of Warren co., Iowa, 1 mile N of the South River and 21 miles S of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has various manufactures and is the seat of Simpson College (Methodist), organized in 1867.

Pop. in 1900, 3361.

Indianola, a banking post-town of Mississippi the capital of Secoffee co. on the Southern R., 25 miles E. of Greenville. Pop in 1900 630.

Indianola, a banking city of Red Willow co., Neb., is on the Republican River 22 miles E of Culbertson and on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 620.

Indianola, a former post-village of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W shore of Matagorda Bay, was destroyed by successive cyclones in 1885 and 1886. Its site is occupied by Port Lavaca.

Indian Orchard, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. on the Chocoma River and on the Boston and Albany R. 6 miles NE of Springfield. It has manufactures of yarn worsteds, carpets valves etc. Pop about 3100.

Indian Pass, a defile or gorge in the Adirondack Mountains of New York between Mount McIntyre and Wallace Mountain and containing one of the head-streams of the Hudson River. It is distinguished for magnificent scenery, the great cliff of Wallace Mountain (3800 feet), their 1500 feet in height, rising with stupendous effect.

Indian Point, a post-village of Lauenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the N shore of Malbone Bay 11 miles N of Lunenburg.

Indianridge, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn.

Indian River, of Sumner co., Del., flows eastward into the Atlantic Ocean.

Indian River, a navigable tidal inlet of Florida, on the E side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast in Brevard and Volusia cos. Length, about 100 miles. The breadth is very unequal; in some parts it expands

into extensive lakes or lagoons. It communicates by canal with the Halifax River and by Indian River Inlet with the sea, and is continuous southward with St. Lucie Sound. Rockledge, Georgian, and St. Lucie, winter resorts, are situated on its banks, which are largely clothed with tropical or subtropical vegetation.

Indian River, N Y rises in Lewis co. and enters Black Lake in St. Lawrence co.

Indian River, of the Yukon district of Canada, flows into the Yukon River about 20 miles SW of Dawson. Its chief tributaries are Quartz, Sulphur and Dominion creeks.

Indian River, a hundred of Sussex co. Del. Pop. in 1890 2090. It contains Rehoboth Bay and is bounded S by the Indian River.

Indian River, a post hamlet of Washington co., Md., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean about 10 miles SW of Machias.

Indian River, a post-village and summer resort of Chocoyean co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 18 miles SSW of Chocoyean. Pop. 390.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N Y on the Indian River 30 miles E. of Watertown.

Indian River, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario 8 miles E by N of Peterborough. Pop. about 130.

Indian River, a post-village of Prince co. Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Summerside.

Indianrock, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ms.

Indianrock, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co. Va. on the James River 200 miles above Richmond and 7 miles from the Natural Bridge.

Indianrun, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. about 14 miles SE of Sharon. Pop. 74.

Indian Springs, a post-village of Butts co. Ga. about 60 miles SSW of Atlanta. It has saline sulphur springs. Pop. about 300. It is on the Florida and Indian Springs R.

Indian Springs, a post-village and watering place of Martin co. Ind. 9 miles N of Shoals. Here are chalybeate and sulphur springs. Pop. about 150.

Indian Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Md. 87 miles W of Baltimore.

Indian Springs, a post-town of McDonald co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 55.

Indian Stream, V.H., is one of the head-streams of the Connecticut River. It rises in the N part of Coos co. and runs in a SSW direction until it unites with the East Branch.

Indian Territory, a territorial region of the United States, primarily set apart by the general government as an abode for tribal Indians, is bounded N by Kansas E by Missouri and Arkansas S by Texas and W by Oklahoma. Area, 31,400 sq. m. of which 400 sq. m. belong to water-surfices.

Face of the Country.—The general slope of the land is towards the SE to the lower valley of the Red River. Between the Red and Canadian rivers are several groups of hills, such as the Shawnee and the Sand Hills, which are continuations of the Ozark Mountains from Arkansas. Sugar Loaf Mountain has an elevation of 2604 feet. The rivers have broad and fertile bottom-lands which are separated from the rolling upland prairies by bluffs more or less abrupt. The valleys and southern prairies are especially rich and productive and well adapted for crops of cereals.

Rivers.—Indian Territory is well watered. The principal rivers are the Arkansas, which with the Canadian River and other tributaries, drains the northern and middle portions, and the Red River which, with numerous affluents, drains the southern section and forms the southern boundary.

Climate.—The climate is generally mild and healthful. The summers are hot, but there is an ample rainfall and not the liability to droughts which characterizes some of the neighboring sections.

Geology and Minerals.—Most of the territory is constructed of rocks of Carboniferous age, containing much good coal of a semi-bituminous character which has been extensively mined. The product in 1899 was 1,537,427 (short) tons in 1903 3,017,385 tons. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, asphaltum, petroleum, natural gas, marble, and various building-stones are more or less abundantly found.

Vegetation and Animals.—There are extensive wooded districts in the northern portion of the territory. A belt of forest known as the Crow-Timbers from 5 to 60 miles wide, extends along the border of the Carboniferous formation in the western part of the territory. A large lumber industry has also grown up in the southeast. The native wild animals have very generally disappeared, but some bears and other fur-bearing animals, wild turkeys, and several

varieties of grouse are found. Many portions of the territory, especially the rocky regions in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, are well adapted for grazing.

Agriculture, Industries.—The territory enjoying a rich and fertile soil, with a sufficiency of rain fall, is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. In 1900 36.6 per cent. of the land was included in farms. The principal crops were corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Fruits and vegetables are largely grown and much attention is paid to stock raising. The number of cattle in 1900 exceeded 1,500,000. The most important industry is the milling of flour and corn, with a product, in 1900 valued at \$1,198,472. Cotton-ginning and the making of cotton-seed oil and oak constitute the second industry; the combined products were valued, in 1900 at \$707,467.

Education, Transportation.—The more civilized tribes have their own school laws, and considerable advance has been made in education. There are a large number of day schools, and several boarding, industrial and manual-labor schools. Collegiate or academic institutions are found at Bocene (Indian University), Muskogee (Spaulding Institute, Henry Kendall College), Tahlequah (Cherokee National Seminary), Vinita, Wagoner and Ryan. The school population in 1899 was about 90,000 of whom about four-fifths were whites. Most of the Indians preserve the use of their old languages. There were in 1900 about 1500 miles of rail way in operation.

Nations.—Indian Territory has 5 nations' (Cherokees, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole) and 7 reservations (Modoc, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Sacca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte). The Cherokees and Creek nations comprise most of the northern half of the territory and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations most of the southern half. The Seminole Nation embraces a small district in the W.

History.—This region was purchased by the United States as part of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1800, was selected in 1832 as the abode of the southern Indians E. of the Mississippi River who were to be removed by the United States government from their ancient hunting-grounds, and set apart for that purpose by Congress in 1834. Besides its present limits, the territory thus set apart included the greater part of what is now the territory of Oklahoma, and also portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Between the years 1833 and 1838 the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws were removed thither, and they were followed by the Seminoles in 1845. Together they constitute what are now known as the five civilized tribes. The government covenanted to maintain the exclusive title of the land to the Indians and to protect them from the westward tide of white migration.

In 1860 the area of this grant was stated to be over 185,000 sq. m. but by subsequent treaties the Indians ceded back to the United States the region lying N. of the 37th parallel. In 1866 the western portion of their domain was ceded to the government in consideration of the payment of a fixed valuation for the land thus released. The treaty stipulated that these lands were to be used by the government for the settlement of other Indian tribes or freedmen, but was not to be open to white settlers. This region was known as the Oklahoma district, and the Sacca, Foxes, and Potawatomies were settled here in 1867 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1869 the Iowas and Kickapoos in 1883 and at various other times, both on this land and among the civilized tribes themselves, reservations were established for remnants and parts of other tribes. By further payment to the Creeks and Seminoles in 1866, and to the Cherokees in 1863, the government obtained a removal of the clause in the treaties prohibiting white immigration and was thus enabled to throw open and organize Oklahoma Territory. Under the treaties the Indians were looked upon as wards of the United States government. The lands allotted to each tribe were held in common and each nation regulated its internal affairs according to its own code of primitive laws. Forms of government were organized similar to those of the states of the Union. The civilized tribes were slave-holders, and during the war of 1861-65 took sides with the Southern Confederacy and for a time were considered to have forfeited their lands. By the treaties of 1866 amnesty was granted and the liberated slaves were given certain landed rights. Among the Creeks and Seminoles the amalgamation with the African race has been so great that the characteristics of the latter are predominant. Intermarrying of the white and Indian races has been encouraged by the five nations and in this way the white man readily acquired citizenship. But few full-blooded Indians are found to-day. While the few Indians of pure blood still technically act as legislators, the whites who have become citizens or their half-breed descendants really control the affairs of the nations and receive the benefit of the revenues. The Federal courts have now jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. The United States government in recent years has been directing its efforts to secure

changes in the tenure of land so that it shall be held in sovereignty a medium which would admit of the Indians becoming citizens of the United States.

Population and Towns.—The total population, according to the census of 1900 was 183,498 made up as follows: Indians of the 5 civilized tribes, 53,063; Indians of other tribes, 8780; colored citizens and claimants, 14,224; colored persons not citizens, 3500; whites, 107,987; Chinese, 8. The population was in 1900 391,960. In June, 1901 413,090, of whom about 300,000 were whites and 10,000 negroes. The principal towns are Ardmore (in the Chickasaw Nation) 3881, Muskogee, 4354; South McAlester 3479 Chickasha, 2399 Durant, Coalgate, Vinita, Wagoner, Purcell, Harts-horne, and Tahlequah (the territorial capital).

Indian towns, a township (town) of Washington co. Mo., bounded S. by Big Lake. Pop. in 1900 87.

Indian town, St. John co., New Brunswick, a suburb of St. John.

Indian Trail, a post village of Union co. N. C. 23 miles S.E. of Charlotte. Pop. 75.

Indiana Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Idaho.

Indiana Valley, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va.

Indian Village, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La. 17 miles W. of Monroe. Pop. 75.

Indian Wheeling Creek, of Ohio enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

Indies, East. See East Indies, and India.

Indies, West. See West Indies.

Indigurka, in *de-gurka* hi, or *Zupadnaya-Kolima*, a *pad* of *de-gurka*, a river of eastern Siberia, territory of Yakutsk, rises in the Stanovoi mountains, and, after a N. course estimated at 700 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 71° 30' N. lon. 100° E. by an estuary containing numerous islands. It receives many affluents but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert with a few villages.

Indigo, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1500. It is in a mining district.

Indio, *con-de-o* a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in the republic of Panama, unites with the Picoa to form a considerable stream which enters the Pacific E. of Panama.

Indio, a post-village of Riverside co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Colton. Pop. about 175.

Indo-China, also called Farther India and China-India, the southeastern peninsula of Asia, comprising Tonking, Annam, French Cochins-China, Cambodia, Laos, Siam, the Shan country, Burma, and Malacca. The region differs entirely in character from India proper in great part consisting of forest-clad mountain ridges separated by narrow valleys. The people are almost entirely of the Mongolian stock, and employ languages of monosyllabic character more or less closely allied to the Chinese, except in the Malay sub-peninsula, where the Malay race and language predominate. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. See the different countries enumerated.

Indo-China, French, a name under which the French dependencies of Cochins-China, Tonking, Annam, Cambodia, and Laos have been to an extent incorporated. Annam, Tonking, and Cambodia were united in a customs union in 1893. A portion of Siam E. of the Mekong River was annexed by France in 1893-94, and in 1900 the territory of Kwangchi was on the coast of China, was placed under the authority of the governor-general of Indo-China. The seat of the governor-general is Ha-noi. See the various countries enumerated.

Indore, in *dūr* a native state of Central India, often called Holkar's Dominion, from its ruler a Maharaja chief who is called the Maharajah Holkar. The country is an aggregate of several isolated tracts, of which the southernmost are traversed by the Nerbudda River and the Vindhya Mountains and the more northern are mostly parts of a fertile table-land. Capital, Indore. Among the chief products are wheat and other cereals, opium, cotton, and sugar-cane.

Indore, a town of British India, the capital of Indore, is situated on a wooded table-land, elevation nearly 2000 feet, on a railway 33 miles S. of Ujjain. The massive granite palace of Holkar is its only edifice of importance. Pop. in 1901 28,390.

Indragiri, in *drā-gi-rā*, or *Andragery*, in *drā-gi-rā*, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast in lat. 0° 33' S.

Indragiri, or *Andragery*, a native state in the island of Sumatra, on the SE. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jambi, which enter the sea respectively in lat. 0° 36' N. and 1° 12' N. It is traversed by the river Indragiri, and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. Indragiri is

governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

Indramayu, *con-drā-m'yo*, a cape, river and town of Java: the town near the mouth of the river which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 190 miles E. of Batavia.

Indrapura, in *drā-poo-rā*, a town river state and volcano (about 12,300 feet) of Sumatra the town near the SW. coast, 160 miles NW. of Benkulen.

Indrapura Point, Sumatra, on the SW. coast, is in lat. 2° 4' S. and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapura Islands.

Indre, *And r* a river of France, departments of Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 miles WSW. of Tours after a NW. course of 115 miles. It is navigable from Loches to the Loire 45 miles.

Indre, a central department of France, formed of part of the old province of Berry. Area, 2434 sq. m. The surface is uniformly level. The principal rivers are the Indre and Creuse. The department produces grain, wine, fruits etc. and its shanties are noted. It furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Capital, Châteauneuf. Pop. in 1891 292,548. In 1901 334,973.

Indre, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 54 miles from Nantes.

Indre-et-Loire, *And r* *l'wan*, a department in the NW. of France, formed chiefly of the old province of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire. Area, 2366 sq. m. The surface is level. The soil near the Loire is very fertile but there are large stretches of poor land especially in the south. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers enter its S. portion. Among the chief products are grain, wine, hemp, fruit and sugar beets. The culture of silk is important, as are the silk, woolen, and leather manufactures of Tours. Capital, Tours. Pop. in 1891 337,768. In 1901 334,673.

Indrat, *And r* a small island of France, department of Loire-Inférieure formed by the Loire 5 miles W. of Nantes, with machine-shops and other works belonging to the French naval establishment.

Induno, *in-doo no*, a village of Italy province of Como, near Varese.

Indus (Sanskrit, *Sindhu*), a great river of Asia, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the Kailas (Himalayas) in lat. 31° 28' N. lon. 82° E. near the sources of the Sutlej and Brahmaputra (Sampo) and about 60 miles from the extreme head waters of the Ganges. The stream flows NW. through Ladak acutely to Gilgit (lat. 36° N.), and is then deflected sharply SW., maintaining this general course in its traverse of the Himalaya mountains and beyond (across the Punjab, Sindh, etc.) to the sea. The total course of the river is estimated at 1800 miles and the drainage basin at 375,000 sq. m. The only important tributary of the Indus in its upper course is the Shyok which joins it on the right in British India a short distance above Lakardu. South of the mountains it receives the Kabul, and in lat. 28° 45' N. lon. 70° 25' E. 470 miles from the ocean, it is joined from the NE. by the Paghud or Sura river which brings to it the salted streams of the Punjab—the Sothi (anc. Houdrus) the Beas (anc. Hyphesus) the Chenab (anc. Aswinis) the Ravi (anc. Hydrotas) and the Jhelum (anc. Hydaspes). Below this it has no tributary of much size but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams the principal being the Pulah and Nerra branches and in about lat. 25° 10' N. the delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggara Sath, and Pleyari. The Indus enters the sea by a great number of mouths among which, the Kori properly an arm of the sea, is 7 miles wide and 20 feet deep. The present chief arm is the Hajanro. The delta extends from the ocean to a short distance beyond Hyderabad and from Kurrachi to Luckpat, being about 130 miles in extreme length and breadth. The only important town on the Indus is Hyderabad. The river has a total fall of about 16,000 feet; its bed at Lah is 11,000 ft. above the sea, and at Attock about 900 miles from its mouth it is 1000 ft. and in 800 ft. across and 60 ft. in depth. At this point it has a current of 6 miles an hour. Below this point it runs with great velocity mostly between high cliffs (in one place 700 ft. in elevation) as far as Chulabagh, after which its course is through a level country with a breadth usually varying from one-fourth of a mile to upward of 1 mile, and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 15 miles below Tatta, or 75 miles from the ocean. The mean annual discharge of water is estimated to be 150,000,000,000 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Kabul River, near Attock, about 900 miles, and its tributaries are mostly navigable to the foot of the mountains, but the

channel is so encumbered by shifting banks as to be adapted only for steamers and vessels of comparatively small draught. The gavia, or long-mouthed crocodile, in numerous in the river and the alligator is found in its lagoons. The *boia*, a catfish, is also abundant. Fish especially the *peña*, a species of carp, are very abundant and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to the banks of the Indus, in its delta especially is of high fertility but on either side this region is flanked by a bare desert.

Industry, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., 53 miles NE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Industry, a post-village of Clay co. Kan. Pop. 115.

Industry, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River, 34 miles WNW of Pittsburgh and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. Pop. of Industry township in 1900, 554.

Industry, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. 70 miles WNW of Houston. Pop. about 300.

Indwe, a settlement of Cape Colony, with important coal-mines of the Stormberg region, 25 miles from Dordrecht. Pop. about 800 whites.

Indobli, *en-nib'o-lee*, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, in the vilayet of Kastamuni. 72 miles WSW of Sinope. It has a fair roadstead and exports much wool mohair etc. Pop. about 6000 (?)

Indon, a post-village of Martin co. Ky. The banking point is Louisa. Pop. about 175.

Indon, a post-village of Victoria co. Tex. on the New York Texas and Mexico R. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. 100.

Indolomado, *en-lee-o-ná do*, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes, 12 miles N of Mariana.

Ingallink (*in-gá-le-oh*), **Ingallink**, or **Krusenstern** (*kroo-sen-ster-n*) Island, one of the Diomed Islands, in Bering Strait. It belongs to the United States.

Ingalls, *ing-gá-ls*, a post-town of Madison co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Ingalls, a post-village of Gray co. Kan. The banking point is Cimarron. Pop. 90.

Ingalls, a post-village of Menominee co. Mich. 18½ miles by rail N of Menominee. Pop. about 250.

Ingalls, a post-village of Payne co. Okla. The bank ing point is Stillwater. Pop. 150.

Ingalls Crossing, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y., 16 miles by rail SE. of Oswego. Pop. 130.

Ingallston, *ing-gá-ls-ton*, a post-township of Menominee co. Mich. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Ingallton, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill. on the Chicago Great-Western and the High, Joliet and Eastern R. The banking point is Wheaton. Pop. about 100.

Ingelfingen, *ing-el-ín-gen*, a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 43 miles WNE of Stuttgart. It has two castles. Pop. about 1300.

Ingelheim, **Nieder**, and **Ober**, two contiguous towns of Hesse. See **NIDDERWALDEN** and **OBERSWALDEN**.

Ingelmunster, *ing-el-mun-ster*, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders 1½ miles N. of Courtrai. It has many factories of textiles and large carpet-mills. Pop. in 1900, 6429.

Ingelbohl, *ing-el-böl*, a village of Switzerland canton and 2 miles SW of Schwyz.

Ingemo, *en-ná ne-o*, a town of the Canary Islands on the E. side of the island of Gran Canaria.

Ingerrunland. See **Ingura**.

Ingelshelm, *ing-el-hime*, a village of Alsace, 3 miles NW of Colmar. Pop. in 1900, 2663.

Ingorsoll, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Mich., 8 miles WNW of Lansing.

Ingorsoll, a banking village of Woods co. Okla. Pop. 150.

Ingersoll, a banking town of Oxford co. Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 19 miles NNE of London. It has saw and grist-mills and manufactories of furniture, pianos, agricultural implements, carriage bolts, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4573.

Ingiam, *ing-gem*, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 547 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is partly drained by Red Cedar Creek. Capital, Mason. Pop. in 1890, 37,655, in 1900, 29,518.

Ingiam Mills, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. on East Canada Creek 3 miles from East Creek station. Pop. 120.

Inglesfield, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind. 10 miles N. of Evansville. Pop. about 100.

Inglofield Gulf, in northwestern Greenland, in Prudhoe Land, opens into the North Water (Baffin Bay). Approximate lat. 77° 25' N. It has at its mouth Herby,

Northamberland, and Hakinot Islands. It is largely encompassed by glaciers, especially at its E. end.

Inglosido, a post-village of Dakota co., Ga. Pop. about 65.

Ingleside, a post-village of Queen Anne co. Md., about 15 miles ENE of Centerville.

Inglesido, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. The banking point is Prattburg. Pop. 100.

Ingiewood, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Southern California R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 340.

Ingiewood, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Brampton, 10 miles distant. Pop. about 440.

Ingiewood, a mining town of Victoria, Australia, 130 miles by rail NNW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300.

Ingoda, *in-gó-dá*, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, after a NE course of about 300 miles, joins the Onon to form the Shilka River, one of the constituents of the Amur River. It is navigable E. of Tchita.

Ingogo, a station in Natal south Africa on the Ingogo River near Majobe Hill.

Ingold, a post-village of Sampson co. N. C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 88.

Ingolstadt, *ing-el-stát*, a town and fortress of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 35 miles SW of Ratibon. It has an old castle. Its celebrated university founded in 1472, was transferred in 1800 to Landshut and afterwards to Munich. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, army supplies and cannon. Pop. in 1900, 22,307.

Ingomar, a post-hamlet of Union co. Minn.

Ingomah, *en-go-mah*, a post-village of Victoria co. Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton Island, on the sea-coast, 45 miles NW of Sydney. It has lobster packing industries. Pop. (with Ingouche Island) about 1100.

Ingraham, *ing-gra-em*, a post-village of Clay co., Ill. 14 miles NE of Flora. Pop. about 200.

Ingraham, a post hamlet of Clinton co. N. Y. 9 miles N of Plattsburg.

Ingram, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 5 miles W of Pittsburgh. Coal is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Ingram, a post-village of Kerr co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Ingram, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Ingram River, a village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. 300.

Ingrandon, *in-gránd*, a commune of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 20 miles WSW of Angers.

Ingrim, *in-gro-g* or **Ingermanland**, an ancient district of Russia, now forming part of the government of St. Petersburg. The Ingrams are one of the native Finnic tribes of this region.

Ingul, *in-gool*, a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yekaterograd and flows S. into the Dniester 8 miles NE. of Kherson.

Ingur, *in-goor*, a river of Russia, in Transcaucasia, rises in the Caucasus, and after a southwesterly course of about 110 miles empties into the Black Sea, at Anaklia.

Ingwiller, *ing-el-ler*, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Moder 11 miles NNE. of Zabern. Pop. about 2400.

Inhabun, or **Inhabuno**, *en-im-bán*, a seaport of Portuguese East Africa, at the head of a deep bay, 200 miles NE of Delagoa Bay. It has a fort and a Mohammedan mosque, and exports oil-nuts, India-rubber wax ivory and copal. Pop. 3500. Near it the Inhabun River after a SE. course of 160 miles reaches the sea.

Inlada, *en-é-dá*, a small seaport of European Turkey in Burella, on the Black Sea, 75 miles ENE of Adrianople.

Inveham'man, or **Invehammun**, a town of Ireland, co. and 13 miles ESW of Cork, on the Brandon. Pop. about 600.

Inshmore. See **AMAZ ISLANDS**.

Inistige, *in-is-to-ge*, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Yore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 8 miles NNW of New Ross.

Injo (*in-jó*) Cape (Turk. *Inje-Burun*), the northernmost point of Asia Minor extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 8' N.

Inkerman, *ink-er-mán*, a locality in the Crimea, a few miles E. of Sebastopol. It has numerous cave-dwellings cut in the rock supposed to be the work of the monks in the Middle Ages. Here, Nov. 5, 1854, was fought the battle of Inkerman, between the English and French, on one side, and the Russians on the other.

Inverkeithing, a post-hamlet of Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 23 miles SW of Southampton

Inverkeithing, in-ver-keithing, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N shore of the Firth of Forth, 16 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600

Invermay, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, 18 miles SW of Owen Sound. Pop. 150

Inverness, or Inverness-shire, in-ver-ness-ahir, a maritime and Highland county of Scotland, the largest in the kingdom extending across it from sea to sea, and having N the co. of Ross and Cromarty. It comprises some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4211 sq. m. The surface is mountainous Ben Nevis, the highest point in Britain, being in the extreme S. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulieu. Lakes are numerous among them being Loch Ness, Lochy Archaig, and Laggan. Inverness is chiefly a pastoral county. It is traversed by the Caledonian Canal. The principal town is Inverness the capital. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891 88,262; in 1901 90,182

Inverness, formerly written Inverness, a burgh and seaport of Scotland, capital of the co. of Inverness on both sides of the river Ness, within a mile of its influx into Moray Firth at the NE terminus of the Caledonian Canal 63 miles WNW of Aberdeen. The principal edifices are the county buildings on Castle Hill the modern town-hall and the fine Anglican cathedral. There are remains of a citadel built by Cromwell. The Islands in the Ness constitute a beautiful promenade, and in the environs are many handsome villas. Inverness has manufactures of woollens, tanneries, ship-yards, and considerable trade. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Inverness is very ancient and was for a time the capital of the Pictish kingdom. Pop. in 1901 21,193

Inverness, a post-village of Bullock co. Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Union Springs. Pop. about 180

Inverness, a post-village capital of Citrus co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line 20 miles N of Brooksville. It has phosphate and turpentine interests. Pop. about 400

Inverness, a post-village of Sunflower co. Miss. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. 90

Inverness, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. N. C. 23 miles W of Fayetteville

Inverness, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the WNW portion of the island of Cape Breton. Coal and petroleum are found here. Capital, Fort Hood

Inverness, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, 11 miles SSE of Beauceville station. It contains a tannery, several grist, saw, carding and fuling mills, etc. Pop. about 300

Inverness, a banking village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial (Inverness) R. It has coaling interests

Inverness, a village of British Columbia. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. 100

Inverness, in ver-ness, or Inverness, in ver-ness, a village of Italy 17 miles W by N of Milan

Inverness, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 16 miles NW of Aberdeen at the confluence of the Don and the Ury. Pop. about 3600

Investigator Islands, a group of the SW coast of Australia, in lat. 33° 46' S. lon 154° 30' E comprising Flinders Island and several islets

Investigator Strait, of South Australia, between Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula, 25 miles across, connects Spencer Gulf with the ocean

Iowood, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. 96 miles by rail ESE of Chicago. Pop. about 150

Iowood, a banking post-town of Lyon co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles E by S of Canton, S. Dak. Pop. in 1900 477

Iowood, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. The banking point is Far Rockaway or Lawrence. It has oyster-industries. Pop. about 2000

Iowood, a post-village of Berkeley co. W. Va. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Martinsburg. Pop. 100

Iowood, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Aleniston, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 300

Iayack, in-yak, or Saint Mary, an island of Portuguese East Africa, at the mouth of Delagoa Bay

Iayack, in-yak, a creek rising among the Black Hills, near the W boundary of South Dakota, and enters the Belle Fourche in Laramie co. Wyo.

Iayack, in-yak, a river of the rock, or Black River, rises in Minnesota and enters the Sioux River on the W border of Sioux co., Iowa

Iayo, a county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 16,204 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sierra Nevada, and is traversed by two parallel ranges, called Iayo and Panamint mountains the direction of which is nearly N and S. On the western border are some of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, Mount Whitney, which has an altitude of 14,998 feet, and Mount Tyndall. This county contains extensive plains of sterile sand, in which water and timber are scarce. The largest stream is the Owens River which enters Owens Lake, a body of saline water having no outlet. Among the remarkable features of this region is the 'Death Valley' which is about 40 miles long, is sunk far below the level of the sea, and is destitute of vegetation. Gold and silver are found in this county near the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1899 2544; in 1900 4377

Iazigo, in-az-go (L. Antiochia) a village of Italy, province of Milan 4 miles W by N of Gorgonzola. Pop. about 3500

Iazera-dorf, in-az-er-dorf a village of Lower Austria, 2 miles S of Vienna. It has large brick-yards. Pop. in 1900 5188

Iekka, i-ek-ka, a post-village of Kookuk co. Iowa, 20 miles NE of Ottumwa. Pop. 125

Iola, i-ola, a post-village of Calhoun co. Fla. on the Apalachicola River about 50 miles WSW of Tallahassee. Pop. about 700

Iola, a post-village of Clay co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 52 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. about 200

Iola, a banking city, capital of Allen co. Kan. on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific and other rail roads, 8 miles N of Humboldt. It has cement and carriage-works, a sulphuric-acid plant, zinc-smelters, etc. It is an agricultural trade-centre and is in the heart of the natural-gas region of the state. Pop. in 1900 2791

Iola, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 14 miles N by R of Danville. Pop. 75

Iola, a post-village of Grimes co. Tex. 20 miles R by N of Bryan. Pop. 75

Iola, a banking post-village of Weapapa co. Wis. 44 miles WNW of Appleton, on the Iola and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 558

Iola, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, 20 miles S of Lansing

Iona, i-ona, I-col-mhli, I-kon-khli (i. e. I Columbia) the Isle of Columbus (retract or call) an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll off the SW extremity of the island of Mull. Area, 5 sq. m. Its celebrated abbey founded in the sixth century by St. Columba, long remained the chief seat of learning in the N and the centre of missionary enterprises undertaken by the Culdees. The ruined cathedral dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages when the Benedictines had supplanted the Culdees. Pop. about 200

Iona, a post-village of Knox co. Ind. The banking point is Vincennes. Pop. about 150

Iona, a banking post-village of Murray co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles E of Slayton. Pop. in 1900 358

Iona, formerly Cranetown, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 25 miles E of Camden. Pop. about 200

Iona, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 176

Iona, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on the Canada Southern R. 13 miles SW of St. Thomas. Pop. about 340

Iona Island, an island of Rockland co. N. Y., in the Hudson River amid the Highlands

Iona, i-ona, a banking post-village of Amador co., Cal., 40 miles SSE of Sacramento on the Southern Pacific R. Gold has been found near this place. Pop. about 800

Iona, a post-town of Morrow co. Oregon, in a grain and stock region 17 miles by rail NW by W of Heppner. Pop. in 1900, 223

Ionia, in ancient geography the middle portion of the western coast-land of Asia Minor and neighboring islands, peopled by Greeks of the Ioniae stock. Among the cities were Ephesus, Miletus, Phocaea, Smyrna, and Colophon. The chief islands were Chios and Samos

Ionia, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 573 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Flat, Maple and Looking-Glass rivers. Capital, Ionia. Pop. in 1890 22,601; in 1900, 34,529

Ionia, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles W by S of New Hampton. Pop. in 1900, 308

Ionia, a post-village of Jewell co., Kan., 11 miles SW of Jewell. Pop. 100

Ionia, a banking city, capital of Ionia co. Mich., on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Ionia is noted for its linen residences, and has iron-foundries, wagon works, shirt- and clothing-factories, railroad machine-shops, etc. It is the seat of a state house of correction and the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. Pop. in 1900, 5300.

Ionia, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Canandaigua. Pop. about 200.

Ionia, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co. Va., 18 miles W. of Petersburg.

Ionia City, or **Ionia**, a post-hamlet of Pettus co. Mo., about 61 miles SSW of Sedalia.

Ionian (I-o-ne-an) **Islands**, an insular group, situated in the Ionian Sea, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, and forming the monachies of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and Lefkada in the kingdom of Greece. The political division of the Ionian Islands comprises Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura (Lefkada, Leucadia) Ithaca, Paxos and many smaller islands. Area, 905 sq. m. Pop. in 1884, 253,937, nearly all Greeks. Corfu off the S. coast of the Morea, was formerly included in the political division of the Ionian Islands. The surface of the Ionian Islands is very mountainous and generally covered with heath, but in some of the larger islands there are fertile plains. The greatest elevation, in Cephalonia, exceeds 5000 feet. The islands enjoy a mild climate, but suffer from lack of water. The leading products are cereals, wine, olive oil and fruits. Many of the inhabitants are busily engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The principal towns are Corfu, Zante, Argostoli and Vathi (Ithaca). These islands figured in ancient history but are only spoken of singly. They were subject to Venice from the close of the Middle Ages to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, though forming an autonomous republic. In 1864 they were annexed to the kingdom of Greece.

Ionian Sea (ana. *Ma-re Io-ni-um*) that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E. and Italy and Sicily on the W. The principal gulfs are those of Taranto, Squillac, Arta, and Patras (with its continuation the Gulf of Corinth). It communicates with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains the Ionian Islands.

Ios, **Wios**, or **Nios**, an island of the Cyclades (belonging to Greece) 13 miles SW of Naxos. It is very mountainous. Its highest summit, Pyrgos rising to a height of about 2400 feet. Pop. about 2000.

Iosco, I-o'-ko, a county in the E. part of Michigan, is adjacent to Saginaw Bay and is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron. Area, 569 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ausable River and is also drained by the Au Gres River. Capital, Tawas City. Pop. in 1890, 15,234. In 1900, 10,346.

Iosco, a post-village of Livingston co. Mich. 33 miles SE of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Iota, a post-village of Acadia parish, La. on the Louisiana Western R. The banking point is Crowley. Pop. about 350.

Iowa, I-o-wa (named from the Iowa Indians, a tribe of Dakota stock) a river of the state of Iowa, rises in Hancock co., has a generally SE course, and enters the Mississippi River in Louisiana co. about 20 miles S of Muscatine. It is about 350 miles long and is navigable to Iowa City.

Iowa, a north-central state of the American Union situated in the Mississippi Valley and bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska and South Dakota. Its northern limit is the parallel of 43° 30' N. lat. The Mississippi River washes its E. border. On the S. is the parallel of 40° 30' N. but the Des Moines River, for a little distance, is its southern boundary. The Big Sioux and Missouri rivers on the W. respectively separate it from South Dakota and Nebraska. Area of the land-surface, 55,473 sq. m. of the appertaining waters, 850 sq. m.

Face of the Country—Iowa is for the most part what is called rolling prairie—that is, a country with no marked hills, but with long wave-like elevations of gentle slope. Some of the rivers have bold bluff and rocky banks and in some regions near the larger streams the soil and underlying drift and loess have been deeply eroded by torrents, giving to the country a broken character. This is especially true of some portions of the Missouri Valley. The highest elevation in the state, at Primghar, in O'Brien co., is 1800 feet; the lowest point, the low water surface of the Mississippi at the SE. angle of the state, is 450 feet.

The rivers are all direct or indirect tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Among them are the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapashishon, Cedar, Iowa, Skunk (or Chocomaugus), Des Moines, Chariton, Crooked, Nishnabotom, Boyer, Soldier, Maple, Little Sioux, Floyd,

and Rock rivers. A few of these have had a limited importance as navigable streams—many of them afford water-power at their falls. The principal lakes are in the N., and they are all small. Spirit Lake, Lake Okoboji, Clear Lake, High, Palo Alto, Butler and Storm lakes are beautiful sheets of water and the Walled Lakes, of which there are a number, present the singular phenomenon of a natural wall of loess stones surrounding their waters.

Geology and Minerals—The formations of the state belong almost entirely to the Paleozoic series, but are, as a rule, overlaid by a drift of considerable depth. In point of economic value the most important geological strata are the coal-measures. The lower coal-measures are the most important, and cover an area of about 6000 sq. m. Towards the SW occur the middle coal-measures the upper Carboniferous formation extends into the neighboring states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The coals of Iowa are bituminous, and as compared with the coals of the Allegheny field they are mostly inferior in quality but they are nevertheless of the highest importance to the industrial development of a state so more abundantly supplied with timber and wood than Iowa is. The coal product was in 1900 5,272,979 short tons, valued at \$7,155,341. That of 1903 was 6,410,811 short tons, valued at \$10,563,910. Lead is found mainly in the galena limestone, and Dubuque has a large annual product of this commodity. Limestone, sandstone, limestone, and other building-stones, brick-materials, and bottle clays are abundant.

Vegetation—Less than one-eighth of the state is covered by natural forests, mostly of hard wood and other deciduous trees,—such as the oak, walnut, hickory, o. m., maple, cotton wood, etc. The native or wild grasses serve well as pasture age and afford a large supply of sheep hay. The wild rice of the N. of which the seed was formerly eaten by the Indians, affords a useful paper-stock. The native tanning plant (a *Polygonum*) is collected and employed to tanning leather for which use it is well adapted.

Agricultural Resources, Climate, etc.—There is very little absolutely waste land in the state. The prairies are everywhere covered with a deep friable loam with few stones and stumps, and with but little marsh or slough land. The blind-country of the W. has a very deep soil of good clay water always free from surplus moisture. The climate is generally very healthful although showing extremes of winter cold and summer heat (—40° and 105°-110°). The average annual rainfall is about 30 inches, well distributed in quantity for the purposes of agriculture. In 1900 Iowa took first rank in the states of the Union in the value of its farm-products and likewise in the cultivation of fruits. Corn, oats, wheat, barley and other cereals, potatoes, hay, dairy products, wool, linseed, sorghum are produced very largely. The southern portion is generally well adapted to vine-growing. The leading crops in 1900 were corn, 368,659,948 bushels; wheat, 31,795,225 bushels; oats, 139,572,138 bushels; barley, 11,708,823 bushels; rye, 1,800,870 bushels; buckwheat, 148,800 bu. hals; potatoes, 14,004,176 bushels and hay 5,005,470 tons. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 3,512,186 pounds. Iowa stands next to Texas in the value and extent of its live-stock interests.

Manufactures—The leading industry is that of meat-packing the products of which in 1900 were valued at \$25,695,944. Following this is the making of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, which yielded a product valued at \$16,845,977. Other important articles of manufacture are flour, lumber, furniture, carriages, woollens, soap, saddlery, agricultural and other machinery, bricks, pottery, leather, leather goods, pig lead, metalic wares, brewed and distilled liquors, linseed oil, lime, etc.

The Counties 99 in number are: Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Blackhawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmett, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kosciusko, Lee, Line, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapella, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright.

Cities—The largest are Des Moines, the capital (pop. in 1900, 22,158); Dubuque, on the Mississippi (pop. 50,501); Davenport, on the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, Ill. (36,264); Sioux City (22,111); Council Bluffs (22,602);

Cedar Rapids (24,856) Burlington, a manufacturing and business centre on the Mississippi (23 391) Clinton (23,698), Ottumwa (18,107) Bookbuk, on the Mississippi at the SE. angle of the state (14 641) Muscatine Watocoo

Railroads—Iowa has greatly extended its railroad system so that nearly all the counties are traversed by lines which extend directly or indirectly to every important point within the state. In 1855 there were 63 miles of railroad in 1860 655 in 1870 2096 in 1890 8418 in 1900 9405

Educative—The State University is at Iowa City and provides professional as well as academic instruction for both sexes. Other leading collegiate institutions are Drake University at Des Moines Griswold College, at Davenport Highland Park College, at Des Moines Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant Central University of Iowa, at Pella Humboldt College at Humboldt Iowa College at Grinnell Cornell College at Mount Vernon Burlington Institute, at Burlington Mount St. Joseph Academy at Dubuque and St. Francis Academy at Council Bluffs. The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located at Ames. Normal schools and colleges are at Cedar Falls, Bloomfield Algona, Shenandoah Hamerton and other towns. There is a state college for the blind at Vinson The state institution for deaf-mutes is at Council Bluffs the reform school for boys is at Eldora and that for girls at Salem A school for feeble-minded children is established at Glenwood.

Constitution, *Hi to y*—The governor and other chief executive officers are chosen for the term of two years. The legislature consists of a Senate whose members are elected for 4 years, and of a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. The state sends 11 members to the lower house of Congress.

Iowa was formerly the abode of portions of the Sac, Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians. The region was claimed by the French and was a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. It belonged successively to Missouri Michigan and Wisconsin territories and was organized as Iowa Territory in 1838. Iowa was admitted as a state into the Union in 1846. The French came to Dubuque in 1788 and wrought the lead-mines there but the settlement was not permanent, and no town or settled white population existed here before 1832. The admission of Iowa into the Union was followed by unexampled and uninterrupted prosperity.

Population—The population in 1838 was 22 859 in 1840, 43 112 in 1844, 97 469 in 1850 192 214 in 1860 274, 912, in 1870 1,194 020 in 1875 1 350 644 in 1880 1 634, 915 in 1890 1 911 896 in 1900 2,331 663. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 395 929 composed mainly of Germans and Scandinavians.

Iowa, a county in the southeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and the North Fork of the English River. Capital Marengo. Pop. in 1890, 18 216 in 1900, 19 644.

Iowa, a county in the SW part of Wisconsin, has an area of 763 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Wisconsin River and is partly drained by the head-streams of the Pemuncion River. Lead, copper and zinc are found. Capital, Dodgeville. Pop. in 1890 22 117 in 1900 23 114.

Iowa Center, a post-village of Story co. Iowa, on Indian Creek, 27 miles NNE of Des Moines.

Iowa City, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. about 48 miles E. of Marysville. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 500.

Iowa City, the capital of Johnson co. Iowa, and the capital of the state from 1839 to 1936 is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Iowa River, 64 miles W by R. of Davenport, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. It is the seat of the Iowa State University organized in 1860 which has departments in arts, science, law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy and over 1600 students, about one-fourth of whom are women. The Iowa City Academy is also located here. Iowa City has important meat-packing and manufacturing industries, foundries and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 7987.

Iowa Falls, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 40 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has manufacturing of gasoline-engines store-fixtures etc. Pop. in 1900 2849.

Iowapark, a banking post-village of Wichita co. Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 11 miles NW of Wichita Falls. Pop. about 750.

Iowa Point, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River 31 miles N. of Atchison.

Iowaville, a post-hamlet of Sedgewick co. Kan.

Ipswich, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill., on the Burlington Route, 16 miles WSW of Lewis-town. Pop. in 1900, 748.

Ipek, a town of European Turkey. See Pazar.

Iphofen, *ip'bo fan* a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 22 miles NNW of Ansbach. Pop. about 1750.

Ipiacete, *ee-pe-4-tee* a town and customs station of the department of Cauca, in Colombia, 36 miles SSW of Panto, near the Ecuador frontier. Pop. about 14,000.

Ipoly, *ee'pol* (Ger. *Eipel*, *i'pol*) a river of Hungary, joins the Danube, 16 miles below Graz, after a SSW course of about 120 miles.

Ipolyadg, *ee'pol shag'* a town of Hungary co. of Hont on the Ipoly. Pop. about 3250.

Ips, a town of Austria. See Yps.

Ipsala, *ip'la la*, a town of European Turkey in Rumania, on the Maritsa, at the influx of the river Ipsala.

Ipsambul, *Nobis*, *Sas Abu-Sinazi*.

Ipsara, or **Esara** (anc. *Papra*), an island belonging to Turkey in the Aegean Sea, 9 miles N.W. of Chios. Length and breadth 6 miles each.

Ipeus (Gr. *Ipe*), in ancient geography a town of Phrygia, where in 301 or 300 B.C. the army of Antigonus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes was overwhelmed by Seleucus and Lysimachus.

Ipswich, a parliamentary municipal and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Suffolk on the left bank of the Glypping which here takes the name of Orwell 66 miles NE of London. Lat. of observatory 52° 0' 33" N. lon 1° 13' 57" E. In the older portion of the town near the river the streets are narrow and irregular and with their quaint decorated houses present a picturesque appearance. The newer section of the city contains many handsome buildings. The most interesting edifices are the old Sparrow's House (1567) in which Charles II. is said to have hidden after the battle of Worcester Neptunus Inn (1630) the town hall, in Italian Renaissance style, with a clock-tower the post-office, the corn exchange, the museum containing fine collections of Suffolk Cray fossils and British birds, and the church of St. Mary le Tower. The principal parks are Christchurch Park with two arboreta, and the promenade on the river-side near the docks. The industries of Ipswich comprise the manufacture of agricultural implements artificial manure, soap and paper, and brewing and ship-building. Ipswich returns 2 members to parliament. Cardinal Wolsey was born here. Of the college founded by him in the town only the gateway now remains. Pop. in 1601 11 366 in 1841 25 294, in 1891 57 360 in 1901 68 670.

Ipswich, a banking post-village and township (town) of Essex co. Mass. on the Ipswich River, 3 miles from its entrance into the ocean and 27 miles NNE of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. The river which here affords water power is crossed by several bridges. The town has manufactures of cottons and woollens, hosiery, boots, etc. Pop. in 1900 4538.

Ipswich, a banking post-village capital of Edmunds co. S. Dak. 26 miles W. of Aberdeen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 797.

Ipswich, a town of Australia, in Queensland, 23 miles by rail W. of Brisbane. It is on the Bremer River. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 8000 (with suburbs in 1901 15 245).

Ipswich River, *Mam* traverses Essex co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles SSE of Newburyport.

Iquique, *ee-kee'ka* a seaport town of Chile capital of the province of Tarapacá on the Pacific Ocean 40 miles W. of Tarapacá. It is opposite the island of Iquique (lat. 20° 12' S. lon 70° 14' W). Iquique exports much nitrate of soda (salt-petre) of which there are large deposits in the vicinity and also iodine and ore of silver. The city is well built, of a modern aspect, and extensively connected by railroads with the interior. In 1866 and in 1877 it suffered greatly from earthquakes. Pop. in 1900 42,440.

Iquitos, *ee-kee'toos* a town and river port of Peru, in the department of Loreto on the Upper Amazon 60 miles above the mouth of the Napo. It has a large floating dock, government iron-works, ship-yard, machine-shops saw-mills, etc. It has an extensive trade in rubber straw hats, etc. Pop. about 5000.

Ira, a post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Colfax. Pop. 100.

Ira, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. in Ira township (town) 22 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900 1668 of the village, about 150.

Ira, a township (town) of Rutland co. Vt. 7 miles SW of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 350 of the village, about 150.

Irak-Ajemi, *ee rak' aj shi me*, an extensive region in the west-central portion of Persia, corresponding approximately to the ancient Media. The surface is an elevated table-land, traversed by several mountain-ranges. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade.

Irak-Asabi, or **Irak**, or **Irak**, a district in Asiatic Turkey, village of Bagdad, mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and including the city of Bagdad. It corresponds approximately to the ancient Babylonia.

Iran, the name applied to the great table-land between Turan (Turkistan) and the Arabian Sea, stretching from Mesopotamia to India. It includes Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan. Iran is also the official name of Persia.

Iranghi, a region of German East Africa, NW of the district of Mwapwa. It is bordered by the Iranghi mountains, about 7600 feet high.

Irapuato, or **Irā-puāto**, a town of Mexico state and 21 miles S. by W. of Guanajuato, on the railroad connecting the city of Mexico with Guadalajara. Pop. about 20,000.

Irashburg, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. on Irashburg township (town) on the Blank River 40 miles NW. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 439.

Irawaddy, or **Iravaddy** (originally **Eravati** — i.e. the great river) one of the great rivers of southeastern Asia, rises by two branches on the southern face of the Nam-hui mountain NE of Assam in about lat. 26° 30' N lon 96° E. It flows generally S. traversing Burma, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal) by numerous mouths, E of Cape Negrais, in about lat. 16° N lon 95° E. Its length is estimated at 1200-1300 miles. Its principal affluents are the Khyendwin (Chindwin) and Bhamo rivers. In lat. 17° N it separates into numerous arms, which cover an area of about 20,000 sq. m. with a network of ramifications. The Bhamo and Bassein branches form the E. and W. boundaries of this delta, a region covered with rank forests and grass-jungles, interspersed with rice-grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth, and is navigable for steamers of considerable size for 800 miles. Smaller craft are towed up to Bhamo, and there are considerable stretches available for navigation beyond. There are some rapids which impede navigation 20 miles above Bhamo, where the stream suddenly contracts from over a half-mile width to 500 feet. The mean discharge at the delta is about 600,000 cubic feet per second, which is quadrupled in periods of flood. The principal city on the river is the seaport of Bhamo (which is on the Bhamo branch, near its mouth) in Mandalay.

Irash, or **Irash**, a volcano of Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago. Elevation, about 11,200 feet.

Irbit, a built-up town of Russia, government of Perm 100 miles ENE. of Yakutsk, at the junction of the Irbit and Niva. It is noted for a large annual fair which lasts through the month of February and is attended by a great concourse of European and Asiatic merchants. It is connected by steamboat-lines with the principal towns of the Obi valley. Pop. in 1897, 20,000.

Irby, a post-village of Irwin co. Ga. The banking point in Tifton. Pop. 180.

Iredell, a county in the NW part of North Carolina has an area of 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Catawba River and is drained by several small affluents of the Yadkin River. Capital, Statesville. Pop. in 1890 25,462 in 1900 29,064.

Iredell, a banking post-village of Boone co. Tex. on the Texas Central R. 74 miles NW of Waco. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 570.

Ireg, or **Ireg**, a town of Hungary co. of Torna, 34 miles SSE. of Vasvár. Pop. about 3000.

Ireg, or **Ireg**, a town of Hungary in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S. of Peterwardein. Pop. about 3000.

Ireland (**Eire**, **Eire** & **ru**, usually pronounced **Erin** L. **Hibernia**, or **Erin**, **Erin**) the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25' and 56° 23' N and lon. 10° 29' and 10° 29' W. It has the Atlantic Ocean on all sides except the E, where it is separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. Length, from Fair Head to Mission Head about 300 miles greatest breadth 170 miles. Area, including the adjacent islands, 32,605 sq. m. Pop. in 1841 8,196,000 in 1851 7,895,000 in 1861 5,797,000 in 1871 5,412,000 in 1881 5,175,000 in 1891 4,706,163 in 1901 4,459,775. The extraordinary decrease is the result of emigration, which assumed immense proportions after the great famine of 1846-47, once again upon the potato rot. The Irish and their descendants in the New World probably number about 10,000,000 the great bulk of whom are in the United States. A considerable fraction of the Canadian population is Irish. Australia has also had a large Irish immigration.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, 32 counties, and 2 independent cities (Dublin and Belfast), the populations

and the areas of the provinces of which are given in the following table

	Pop. in 1891	Pop. in 1901.
LEINSTER (area, 7032 sq. m.)		
Carlow	40,360	37,748
Dublin	428,111	457,068
Kildare	69,486	60,565
Kilkenny	37,184	30,189
King's	65,408	60,187
Lancaster	22,543	19,672
Louth	70,858	65,480
Meath	70,616	67,467
Queens	64,529	67,417
Westmeath	65,026	61,029
Wexford	111,536	104,104
Wicklow	61,984	60,834
Total	1,105,718	1,102,829
MUNSTER (area, 9321 sq. m.)		
Clare	123,019	112,324
Cork	430,941	404,611
Kerry	1,61,816	105,728
Limerick	104,565	106,006
Tipperary	172,842	161,222
Waterford	66,180	67,187
Total	1,369,964	1,276,188
ULSTER (area, 8013 sq. m.)		
Antrim	427,968	406,000
Armagh	143,056	128,302
Cavan	111,879	87,541
Donagall	185,211	173,722
Down	288,893	265,889
Fermanagh	74,537	60,430
Londonderry	151,626	164,404
Monaghan	66,080	74,611
Tyrone	173,218	150,567
Total	1,61,877	1,582,820
CONNAUGHT (area, 6645 sq. m.)		
Galway	214,256	198,540
Leitrim	75,378	63,243
Mayo	218,408	190,166
Sligo	114,104	101,701
Total	723,573	654,652
Grand total (area, 32,605 sq. m.)	4,706,162	4,459,775

* Inclusive of Dublin city (290,035)

† Inclusive of Belfast city (349,160)

Religious denominations Roman Catholics in 1891 3,349,745 in 1901 3,308,661 Protestants Episcopalian in 1891 600,830 in 1902 581,080; Presbyterians in 1891 445,687 in 1901 453,173 Methodists in 1901 62,006 Jews in 1901, 2896. The chief cities are Dublin the capital, with a population in 1901 of 457,068 (with the suburbs, 475,179) Belfast, 240,180 Cork 75,078 Londonderry 161,573 Limerick, 66,085 and Waterford, 67,187.

Physical Aspect—Ireland has a wavy continuous outline on the E. coast, but is indented by deep inlets and fjords on its other sides, with rock-bound coasts N and W. The surface is mostly level. Most of its mountains, on the Wicklow Mourne Donagall Mayo, Galway and Kerry mountains are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain comprising a large extent of bog land and traversed by a few low hill ranges. Carraun-tuail in the McGillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, rising to 3414 feet. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same rocks prevail in the Mourne mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim is succeeded by clay-slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway mountains, and the Old Red Sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The axes of most of the mountains are directed NE-SW but in the extreme S where the trends have been determined in post-Carboniferous times their course is nearly E-W. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 350 feet above the sea, is formed of Carboniferous limestone, and contains many bogs, lakes, and green meadows. In this limestone region are the coal basins, the output from which almost wholly of anthracite is not very large. In 1901 the production was only 105,029 tons. Besides coal Ireland possesses two other species of fuel viz lignite and turf (or peat). The former is found in dense strata encompassing the S. half of Lough Neagh; while the turf has been estimated to cover nearly one-seventh of the entire area. Copper and lead are now but

minerals worked, and there are but few places where the mining of iron-ores is actively carried on. A small quantity of silver is found in the various lead-mines. Gold appears to have been at one time abundant, as is attested by the number of gold prehistoric ornaments, but the supply was apparently early exhausted. Ireland is rich in marbles (the black from Galway and Kilkenny the red from Cork and the green serpentine from Connemara) and has also many varieties of fine building sandstones. The total mineral product of 1901 was valued at £244,234.

The country is well watered. The principal rivers are the Shannon (with a length of about 200 miles) Lee, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Brandon, and Ebroe. Lakes—farmed lagoons—are very numerous, and the better known are Neagh, Erne, Allen, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Linn and Derg and the famed Loughs of Kesh, Fanny, and the Loughs of Strangford, Belfast, Foye and Swilly on the N and W coast are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk and Dublin bays, and Wexford harbor on the E. Bantry, Duncannon, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blackhead, Killybegs, Sligo, Donegal and Loughs are bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare rivers on the W and Waterford, Dungarvan and Cork harbors on the E coast. Ireland is so much indented by the sea that no locality is over 60 miles from its shores and this, together with its exposure to the warm winds from the Atlantic Ocean conduces to the general mildness and moisture of its climate. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48° in the N to 52° in the S. At Dublin the average temperature of the coldest month is about 39° of the warmest, about 60°. The annual rainfall is here 29 inches, but the quantity is nearly doubled at many points of the W coast. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that require artificial heat in England flourish here in the open air. The broad leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some southern counties and many plants (arbutus, myrica, etc.) of southern Europe flourish while Alpine plants of the extreme north of Europe are also found on some of the mountains. The generally green-covered surfaces, with their bright and luxuriant growths of grass, have suggested for the island the name of Emerald Isle. The animal life is less abundant than in England or Scotland, and it lacks a number of the more prominent mammalian types that belong to those regions as the roe-buck, polecat, brown hare, and various weasels and field-mice. The wolf and (Irish) elk were formerly a part of the Irish fauna. No serpent of any kind is found in the island at this time.

Agriculture, Fisheries, Manufactures.—Farms are generally very small. The great bulk of the land was confiscated by the government of James I. Cromwell, and William III. and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants most of the Irish property is still possessed. Potatoes long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry till the failure of the potato crop in 1845-1846, and 1847 which led to a famine and to the emigration of many of the people. In 1903 the corn and green crops were grown on 2,376,847 acres. In 1901 the yield of wheat was 1,470,000 bushels of barley and oats, 6,634,000 bushels of oats, 81,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,373,000 tons and of turnips and swedes 4,884,000 tons. Many vessels are employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herring, pilchard, cod, ling and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken and in the estuaries where salmon and eels are abundant. In 1900 the number of persons engaged in the fisheries was 23,316 while the catch of 1901 was valued at £264,735. The leading manufacturing industry of Ireland is the making of linen. The chief seat of this industry is Ulster the city of Belfast being its great centre. There were, in 1898, 225 linen manufacturing employing 72,785 hands. Other textiles are also produced, and the manufacture of paper is important. Brewing and the distilling of whiskey are extensively carried on. Dublin porter is famous. In the north of Ireland many persons are employed in embroidering on muslin. Belfast is the centre of this manufacture, as well as of an extensive ship-building industry. Principal exports are live-stock, brown fish, whiskey, eggs, bacon and salt beef. The exports go almost entirely to Great Britain.

Communication.—All the principal towns are connected with one another by rail, and there is an extensive system of canals, by which the E. is placed in water-communication with the W and many of the lakes united with one another. There were, in 1902, 3268 miles of railroad in operation.

Education.—Among the higher educational institutions of Ireland are the University of Dublin founded in 1592; the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body founded in 1839 and the Catholic University (College) of

Ireland, at Dublin. There are Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. Among the technical institutions the most noteworthy are the Royal College of Science, at Dublin, and the Metropolitan School of Art. The number of elementary schools in operation in 1901 was 5692, having an average attendance of 482,031.

Government, Churches.—Ireland has had no parliament of its own since 1800. It is represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life by the whole body of Irish peers. In the House of Commons it is represented by 103 members, 88 of whom are sent by the counties 16 by the cities and boroughs and 2 by the University of Dublin. The government is vested in the lord lieutenant (viceroy) assisted by the secretary for Ireland and a privy council nominated by the crown. In 1869 an act was passed by which from Jan. 1, 1871 the Protestant church in Ireland was disendowed and ceased to be a state establishment, all religious being placed on the same footing. The Episcopal church comprises 2 archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 11 bishoprics; the Roman Catholic church has 4 archbishoprics (Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam) and 23 bishoprics. The Presbyterian church which in 1902 counted 569 congregations, has two colleges one purely theological at Belfast, and the other (Magee College) with theological library and scientific departments, at London derry. The Roman Catholics comprise about 70 per cent of the whole population. Down to near the middle of the nineteenth century the Irish language was the speech of the great mass of the rural population. At present it is spoken by only about one-eighth of the inhabitants, while the number of persons who cannot speak English is only about one per cent of the total population.

History.—The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the Celts who invaded the island in prehistoric times. Early in the fifth century Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. For many centuries the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. The Northmen who invaded England did not spare Ireland. In 1014 a stop was finally put to their incursions. The English conquest of Ireland was begun in the reign of Henry II. In 1169 this king allowed a number of Norman adventurers to seize portions of the country and to hold them as fiefs of the English crown. The descendants of these Norman chieftains and of their followers were largely merged in the Celtic population. The Anglo-Norman element before long was arrayed, along with the native Irish in opposition to the English crown and for a time the authority of the English kings did not extend beyond a small so-called Pale. At length at the close of the fifteenth century Henry VII. succeeded in repressing the power of the Anglo-Irish lords and the Irish parliament was made dependent upon the English crown. In 1542 Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland. There were two great insurrections in the reign of Elizabeth at whose close Ireland was completely subdued. James I. settled large numbers of English and Scotch in Ulster. There was a great revolt in 1641-42 which was suppressed by Cromwell. There was a rebellion in favor of James II. in 1689-91 and an unsuccessful uprising took place in 1798. In 1801 the parliamentary union of Ireland with Great Britain was consummated. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. In 1843 the Irish repeal agitation under Daniel O'Connell was at its height, and in 1848 an insurrection took place but was speedily suppressed. Gladstone's first Land Act was passed in 1870 and the second in 1881. For the last 35 years a vigorous movement for Home Rule has been carried on.

Ireland, a post-village of Dubois co. Ind. 48 miles NE of Evansville. Pop. about 260.

Ireland, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. W. Va.

Ireland Hill, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Ala.

Ireland Island. See BERMUDA ISLANDS.

Ireland's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chenango co. N. Y., 12 miles NW of Norwich.

Irene, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario. The banking point is Morrisburg 7 miles distant. Pop. 190.

Irene, a post-village of Lexington co. S. C. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 250.

Irene, a banking post-village of Turner co. S. Dak. on the Great Northern R., 22 miles N of Yankton. Pop. about 300.

Irene, a post-village of Hall co. Tex. The banking point is Hubbard. Pop. about 120.

Iretion, Ir'ton a banking post-town of Sioux on Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 13 miles W of Orange City. Pop. in 1900 345.

Irghiz, Ir-ghees or Ulu Irghiz, oo loo' in-ghees' a river of Turkistan falls into lake Tschanka; Tschanka, NE of the Aral Sea.

Irí, the modern name of the river Ebro.

Irigny, se'men'yee' a village of France, in Rhôna.
Irisinga, a station and district in the SW part of German East Africa.

Irion, ir'-on, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 600 sq m. In the S part is the Monument Mount Capital, Sherwood. Pop. in 1900 848.

Iris, the ancient name of the YANNU-IRIAN.
Irisburg, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va. 30 miles W of Danville.

Irishtown, a post-village of St. Mary parish La.

Irish Cove, a post-village of Nova Scotia, on Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton Island, 33 miles SW of Sydney. Pop. 150.

Irishlane, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Shickshully. Pop. 100.

Irish Mapple, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. The banking point is Newcasle. Pop. 250.

Irish Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 53° and 54° 30' N and lon 3° and 6° W having Ireland on the W and England on the E. On the SW it is continuous with St. George's Channel and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean N by the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey with Holyhead and some smaller islands.

Irishtown, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop. 100.

Irkut, in koot a river of Siberia, government of Irkutsk rises near the frontiers of China, and after a NE course of about 220 miles joins the Angara at the town of Irkutsk.

Irkutsk, in kootsk a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Irkutsk on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkut 30 miles from the NW shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17' N, lon 104° 16' E. It is fortified and well built, with numerous stone edifices and broad paved streets. It has a large bazaar an exchange, several banks, a prison, theatre, collegiate schools for both sexes, public library, important geographical society, magnetic-meteorological observatory etc. Several newspapers are published here. Irkutsk is the seat of the imperial cloth manufactories for the Siberian troops, and it has an active general trade, which has received an impetus through the construction of the Transiberian railway. It exports tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silk, porcelain and other Chinese products, with furs and ivory to Russia, in exchange for European goods. Irkutsk is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1897 51,434.

Irkutsk, a government of Russia, in eastern Siberia, bordering on the SE. on Lake Baikal. It has the lofty Sayan mountains on the SW and is also ruggedly mountainous in the interior. It is watered in part by the Lena, Angara, and Tuguska rivers. There is steamboat navigation on Lake Baikal, a portion of which belongs to this government. Irkutsk is rich in mines of gold, iron, salt, and coal. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops. The climate is too cold for fruit-tree. Capital, Irkutsk. Area, about 287,000 sq m. Pop. about 500,000 comprising Russian exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Asiatic Turges and Mongols.

Iris, a town of Lancashire, England, 7 miles W of Manchester on the Manchester Ship Canal. Pop. in 1901 4235.

Iris, a post-village of Lincoln on Wis. The banking point is Merrill.

Irimboe (Sera-mōwōh), Serra do, a mountain-range of northern Brazil is a continuation NE. of the Serra do Piauhy separating the basins of the Parahyba and São Francisco rivers. Height, about 2280 feet.

Iris, a post-town of Lexington co. S C on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900 193.

Iris, the German name of GIRONICO.

Iron, a western county of the northern peninsula of Michigan. Area, 1143 sq m. It is partly bounded S by the Menominee River and is drained by tributaries of that stream. It contains several lakes. Capital, Crystal Falls. Pop. in 1900 8990.

Iron, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 555 sq m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Black River and small affluents of the St. Francis River. Among its prominent features is the Pilot Knob a conical mountain rich in iron-ore. Capital, Ironton. Pop. in 1890 9119. In 1900 6716.

Iron, a county in the S part of Utah is interested by the Colorado River. Area, 3264 sq m. The surface is diversified with mountains and arid plains or table-lands in which water and timber are scarce. The county is traversed by the Wasatch Mountains. Capital, Panguan. Pop. in 1890, 2683. In 1900 3548.

Iron, a county in the N part of Wisconsin. Area, 795 sq m. It is partly bounded N by Lake Superior, into

which flows the Montreal River; it is interested by the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers and other streams. Capital, Hurley. Pop. in 1900 6616.

Iron, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. The banking point is Virginia. Pop. in 1900 118.

Irona, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. N Y, 34 miles E. of Malone.

Ironaton, a post-town of Talladega co. Ala. The banking point is Anniston. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 735.

Ironbelt, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Herley. Iron is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Ironbridge, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Schwenksville. Pop. about 300.

Ironcity, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. about 150.

Iron City, a post-village of Decatur co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Lane. The banking point is Bainbridge.

Iron City, a post-town of Lawrence co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 24 miles SW of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900 331.

Irondale, Iron-dale, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala., 5 miles by rail E by V of Birmingham. Its banking point. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 525.

Irondale, a banking post-village of Washington co., Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 70 miles S by W of St. Louis. Iron-ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. about 200.

Irondale, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 37 miles SSE of Alliance and about 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has manufactures of sewer pipe and fire-brick. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Pop. in 1900 1134.

Irondequoit, a post-village of Monroe co. N Y 4 miles NE of Rochester. It has manufactures of wine. Pop. about 200.

Irondequoit Bay, N Y extends S from Lake Ontario into Monroe co.

Irondequoit Creek, N Y drains part of Monroe co. and enters Irondequoit Bay 6 miles NE of Rochester.

Ironton, a post-hamlet of Haywood co. N C, 25 miles S of Wolfers Creek.

Iron Gate, a name given to a mountain passage and obstructed course of the Danube, between Orava, in Hungary and Gladova, in Servia. The boulder masses impeding navigation were finally removed in 1898 and the river was declared open for navigation on Sept. 27 of that year.

Irongate, a post-village of Alleghany co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Clifton Forge. Pop. in 1900 322. It has iron-industries.

Ironhill, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co. Ky.

Ironhill, a post-hamlet of Columbus co. N C.

Iron Hill, or Bromie Woods, a post-village of Bromie co., Quebec, 8 miles NE of Sweetburg. Pop. 60.

Ironhills, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, on Beaver Creek, 24 miles S of Dubuque. Pop. 75.

Ironin, a-r-n, a post-village of Morris co., N J on the Lackawanna R. 5 miles NW of Chester. Iron has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Iron, Loegh, lōn i grā a lake of Ireland in Leitrim co. of Westmeath 7 miles W of Mullingar.

Iron Mountain, Mo. a hill in St. Francois co. about 30 miles S by W of St. Louis. It rises to 1677 feet above the sea. It consists mainly of porphyry traversed and capped by specular iron-ore, which contain about 70 per cent of metal.

Iron Mountain, Va. is a long ridge, extending between the co. of Grayson and Smyth in the SW part of the state. The highest peak rises about 4200 feet above sea-level.

Iron Mountain, a city of Michigan, capital of Dickinson co. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 51 miles W of Escanaba. It has extensive iron mines and ships great quantities of excellent ore. Pop. in 1900 5242.

Iron Mountain, a post-hamlet of Missoula co. Mont., in a mining region 64 miles NW by W of Missoula, on the Northern Pacific R.

Iron Mountain, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex.

Iron Mountain, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. The banking point is Meyville. Pop. about 300.

Ironson, a post-village of San Augustine co. Tex. The banking point is San Augustine. Pop. 100.

Ironridge, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 47 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. 175.

Iron River, a banking post-village of Iron co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 40 miles NW of Iron Mountain. It has mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1423.

Iron River, a banking post-village and township (town) of Bayfield co., Wis. on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, 25 miles SW of Washburn. It has milling-industries and bottling-works. Pop. of the town in 1900 3439.

Ironshire, a post-village of Worcester co. Md. Pop. 60.

Ironsides, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 38 miles WNW of Danville.

Ironsides, a post-village of Ottawa co. Quebec, on the Gatineau River 6½ miles N by W of Ottawa. Pop. 154.

Iron Station, a post-village of Lincoln co. N C 7 miles E of Lincoln. Pop. 104.

Ironston, a post-town of Outry co. Colo. Pop. in 1900 71.

Ironston, a post-village of Trigg co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Ironston, a banking city capital of Iron co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 88 miles S by W of St. Louis and 3 miles S of Pilot Knob. Good iron-ore abounds near this place. Pop. in 1904 797.

Ironton, a city the capital of Lawrence co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 16 miles from the most southern point of the state and 140 miles SE of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The city is built on a small plain, or bottom at the base of hills abounding in iron-ore and bituminous coal. Here are several rolling mills, iron-foundries, furnaces, wire and nail-works, and other manufactures. The city has also a large lumber trade and an extensive river commerce. Pop. in 1900 11 868.

Ironton, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 7½ miles NW of Allentown. Pop. about 115.

Ironton, a post-village of Bank co. Wis. about 38 miles W of Portage. Pop. about 200 of the township (town) in 1900 1263.

Irontown, a post-hamlet of Taylor co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 8 miles ENE. of Gratton.

Irooville, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Ala.

Irowville, a post-village of Essex co. N Y 8 miles by rail W of Crownpoint. Pop. 206.

Iroewood, a banking city of Gage co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central R. 6 miles SW of Bessemer. It has iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 6795.

Iroquois, *Iro-quois* a name given by the French to an Indian people, consisting of the Confederated Five Nations—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—who dwell in what is now the state of New York. About 1710 the Five Nations were joined by a sixth nation the Tuscaroras, from Carolina. The Iroquois now number between 15 000 and 20 000. More than a half live in Ontario and Quebec, Canada the remainder in New York, Wisconsin, and Indian Territory.

Iroquois, a county in the N part of Illinois bordering on Indiana has an area of 1123 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Iroquois River and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. Capital, Watseka. Pop. in 1890 35 167 in 1900 38 614.

Iroquois, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. on the Iroquois River and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 84 miles S of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 427.

Iroquois, a banking post-town of Kingsbury co. S Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 19 miles E of Huron. Pop. in 1900 270.

Iroquois, or **Matilda**, a banking village of Dundas co. Ontario on the Point Iroquois Canal and on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles SW of Cornwall. Pop. in 1901 1997.

Iroquois (or Pickamink) River rises in Jasper co. Ind. runs westward to Watseka in Illinois and finally enters the Kankakee River about 8 miles SE of Kankakee. It is about 120 miles long.

Irrawaddy, a river of Asia. See **IRRAWADDI**.

Irrain, *Ir-ai-n*, formerly *Meotepelosee*, a town of Italy 24 miles NE of Potenza. Pop. in 1901 7878.

Irthingborough, a town of Northamptonshire, England, 4 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901 4314.

Irish, or **Irish**, *Irish* a river of Asia, rises (as the Black Irtysh) in the Altai mountains, near lat. 47° N lon. 90° E., and flows NW through Dzungaria and western Siberia. It traverses Lake Zaisan (which it leaves as the White Irtysh) and joins the Obi 180 miles N of Tobolsk after a course of about 2300 miles, by far the greater part of which is in the Russian territories and largely between the Kirghis and Bashkir steppes. Its principal affluents on the right are the Bakhtara, Om Tera, Shish Tul and Demyanka, and on the left the Tunduk, Ocha, Ishim, Vagar, Tobol, and Konda. The country around its upper portions is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia. The river is navigable to Lake Zaisan, and is ascended by steamers to Semipalatinsk a distance of 1550 miles. At this town it is frozen from about Nov. 10 to April 15.

Irish, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. S C, 20 miles W by N of Chesterfield.

Irvington, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Va. on the Rappahannock River 60 miles N of Norfolk, with which it is connected by steamer. Pop. 150.

Irvon, a post-borough of Chesterfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles NW of Hallwood. It has coal and coke-industries ear works, etc. Pop. in 1900 722.

Tobolsk, until May. The chief towns on its banks are Omsk, Tobolsk, Pavlodar and Semipalatinsk.

Irkut, *Ir-ku-t*, a town of Spain in Gulyssaco, near the Bidasoa and the frontier of France, 18 miles E. of San Sebastian. Pop. in 1900 9639.

Irvillie, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Irvine, *Irvin*, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W. and after a course of 20 miles, joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary.

Irvine, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 21 miles SW of Glasgow. Among the interesting features of the town are the new town hall the statue of the Lord Justice General Boyle, and the bridge. There are chemical and locomotive-works and foundries, and ship-building is carried on. There is an active trade in coal and wood. Pop. in 1901 6457.

Irvine, *Irvin*, a post-town capital of Estill co. Ky. on the right bank of the Kentucky River about 40 miles SE of Lexington on the Louisville and Atlantic R. It is near Estill Springs a watering-place. Pop. in 1900 280.

Irvine, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. on the Alleghany River at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek 23 miles by rail ESE. of Corry. Pop. about 350.

Irvine, *Irvin*, or **Doblin Range**, a post-village of Megalloway co. Quebec 14 miles ESE. of Beauport Station.

Irvinstown, a small town of Ireland, on a railway 9 miles N. of Enniskillen.

Irving, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. 54 miles by rail ENE. of Alton. Pop. in 1900 675.

Irving, a post-village of Tama co. Iowa, on Salt Creek, 17 miles W of Marengo. Pop. 110.

Irving, a banking post-city of Marshall co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific R. 61 miles W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 268.

Irving, a post-village of Barry co. Mich. on the Thorn apple River 8 miles by rail W by N of Hastings. Pop. about 90.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co. Minn. on the E. shore of Green Lake, 40 miles WSW of St. Cloud.

Irving, a post-village of Chautauque co. N Y. on Cattaraugus Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 29 miles ESW of Buffalo and 4 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. about 300.

Irving, or **Irving**, a post-village of Lane co. Oregon, 7 miles by rail N of Eugene. Pop. 76.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Wis. is Irving township (town) on the Black River 33 miles NNE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900 8 8.

Irving College, a post-village of Warren co. Tenn. Pop. 65.

Irving Park, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill. now a station of Chicago.

Irvington, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. in a farming and wine-making region, 34 miles SE by E of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It is the seat of Curtner Seminary. Pop. about 700.

Irvington, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles S of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 240.

Irvington, a post-town of Marion co. Ind. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles E of Indianapolis. It is the seat of Butler College. Pop. in 1900 1799.

Irvington, a post-village of Kossuth co. Iowa on the East Fork of the Des Moines River 0 miles below Algona. Pop. 50.

Irvington, a banking post-town of Breckinridge co. Ky. on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 385.

Irvington, a post-village of Douglas co. Neb. 2 miles from Warner and 8 miles NW of Omaha. Pop. about 200.

Irvington, a post-town of Essex co. N J 3 miles SW of Newark. It has smelting works and manufactures of steel ropes, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900 5255.

Irvington, a post-village of Westchester co. N Y. on the Hudson River at the expansion known as Tappan Bay 23 miles N of New York and 5 miles S of Tarrytown, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900 2281. Here is Senny Side, the residence of Washington Irving.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. S C, 20 miles W by N of Chesterfield.

Irvington, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Va. on the Rappahannock River 60 miles N of Norfolk, with which it is connected by steamer. Pop. 150.

Irvon, a post-borough of Chesterfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles NW of Hallwood. It has coal and coke-industries ear works, etc. Pop. in 1900 722.

Is., 68 miles NE of Montpelier. It has lumber-mills, a shirt-factory, cannery, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Islands, Bay of, a large, deep, and safe harbor near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand, in lat. 35° 14' S., lon. 174° 11' E. is visited by whale-ships. On its southern side is the port and town of Russell.

Islands, Bay of, a large bay formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, N. of St. George Bay. Lat. 49° 20' N. It receives on the SE the Humber and smoothes a great number of small islands.

Islands, Bay of, Newfoundland. See **BAY OF ISLANDS**.

Islands of the Blessed. See **CADIZ**.

Islay, 114, one of the larger islands of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll immediately SW of the island of Jura, from which it is separated by the sound of Islay and 14 miles W of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 miles long by 17 miles broad and contains an area of about 250 sq. m. Agriculture and dairy farming are extensively carried on and whiskey is manufactured. Iron and lead are found. On the coast are Bowmore, Port Ellen, and Port Askaig. Pop. in 1901 6891.

Islay, see **Isl**, a maritime town of Peru in the department of Arequipa, 10 miles NW of Mollendo, with which it is connected by rail.

Islay Sound, Inner Hebrides between the islands of Islay and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

Isle, see **Is**, a river of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a SW course of 180 miles.

Isle au Carrot, see **Is**, a karst island in the St. Lawrence N. of Crane Island below Quebec.

Isle au Chat, see **Is**, a small island in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, an extension of the river St. Lawrence, off the SW. angle of Grand Isle.

Isle au Haut, see **Is**, at the entrance of Panshacot Bay Hancock co. Ma. is composed of high steep cliffs and bears a fixed light. The township (town) of Isle au Haut comprises this and several other islands. Pop. in 1900 183.

Isle au Héron, see **Is**, a small island in the Lac des Rapides, a little below Chagnawaga, Quebec.

Isle au Haricot, see **Is**, a small island at the entrance of Lake St. Peter between La Pierre and Dumoine islands on the S. side of the S. channel of the St. Lawrence.

Isle au Sépulchre, see **Is**, a small island in the river Chaudière, 4 miles above Portage de l'Enfant.

Isle aux Chats, see **Is**, a settlement in Argenteuil co. Quebec, on the North River 14 miles from Canion. It is connected with the island of the same name.

Isle aux Chênes, see **Is**, a small island and fishing village at the harbor entrance of the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland.

Isle aux Comores, see **Is**, a small island (barrel island) a post-village of Charlevoix co. Quebec on an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence 12 miles SE. of St. Paul's Bay. The banking point is Murray Bay. Pop. about 500.

Isle aux Grues, see **Is**, a small post-village of Montmagny co. Quebec, on an island in the St. Lawrence 5 miles N. by E. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 550.

Isle aux Noirs, a post-village of St. John's co. Quebec. The banking point is St. John's. Pop. about 150.

Isle aux Pommiers, see **Is**, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, off Green Island.

Isle aux Remparts, see **Is**, a small island in the St. Lawrence off the NE end of the island of Orleans, Quebec.

Isle aux Têtes, see **Is**, a small island, an island in the Robahoe River Canada, near the mouth of the Lacolle.

Isle Bellorive, see **Is**, a small island, the largest islet in the mouth of the St. Maurice River Quebec.

Isle Bizard, see **Is**, a small island in the Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec in Jacques Cartier co. 6 miles S. of St. Eustache. Pop. about 1900. The banking point is Montreal.

Isle Bonquet, see **Is**, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Laprairie, Quebec.

Isle Brûlé, see **Is**, a small island in the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River. It is one of the Kamouraska group.

Isle Carillon, see **Is**, a small island in the Ottawa, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains.

Isle de l'Air, L^e, France. See **Is**, L^e, Air.

Isle de Bourdon. See **Is**, L^e, Bourdon.

Isle de France. See **Is**, L^e, France.

Isle de la Vierge, an island of France. See **Is**, L^e, Vierge.

Isle Dupas, see **Is**, a small post-village of Berthier co. Quebec, on an island in the river St. Lawrence, 24 miles SE. of Berthier-on-Haut. Pop. 70.

Isle du Portage, see **Is**, a small island of Quebec, at the NE end of the island of Montreal, below Ste. Thérèse de Mainville.

Isle du Diable, L^e, France. See **Is**, L^e, du Diable.

Isle Jésus, see **Is**, a small island of Quebec, 8 miles NW of Montreal bounded by the Joux and Prairie rivers, branches of the Ottawa before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length 23 miles greatest breadth, 5 miles.

Isle-Jordain, L^e, a small town of France, in Gers, 14 miles NNE of Lombez, on the Save. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Isle-Jordain, L^e, a commune of France, in Vienne, 18 miles SW of Montmorillon on the Vienne.

Isle, L^e, a town of France. See **Is**, L^e.

Isle Lamartin, see **Is**, a small post-township (town) of Grand Isle co. Vt. on an island of its own name, 8 miles long, in Lake Champlain about 30 miles N. of Burlington. There are extensive quarries of marble. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Isle la Pêche, see **Is**, a small island in the St. Maurice River at the NE extremity of the rear of Batiscan Quebec. It is much frequented for its excellent fishing.

Isle Madame, see **Is**, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Nova Scotia, and separated by James Passages, on the N. from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arichat and other towns and is 18 miles long from E to W.

Isle Madame, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the NE point of the island of Montreal.

Isle Moran, see **Is**, a small island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter at the mouth of the Nicolet River Quebec which it divides into two branches.

Isle of Arholme, England. See **Is**, L^e, Arholme.

Isle of Ceres, an island in Lake Huron at the entrance of Georgian Bay.

Isle of Dogs, or Poplar Marshes, a peninsula formed by the Thames, England, co. of Middlesex 34 mi. S. of St. Paul's London. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

Isle of Ely, a district of England. See **Is**, L^e, Ely.

Isle of France. See **Is**, L^e, France.

Isle of France (province). See **Is**, L^e, France.

Isle of Grouse, a small island in the co. of Kent, England, at the mouth of the Thames 14 miles W. of Sheerness.

Isle of Hope, a post-village of Chatham co. Ga. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 100.

Isle of Man. See **Is**, L^e, Man.

Isle of Orleans, Canada. See **Is**, L^e, Orleans.

Isle of Pines. See **Is**, L^e, Pines.

Isle of Portland, a peninsula of England, co. of Dorset extending into the English Channel about 5 miles long and connected with the main land by the Chesil Bank a narrow ridge of shingle 10 miles in length, and terminating in Portland Bill a rocky promontory with two light-houses, one of them over 200 feet above the sea. It forms the W. side of Weymouth Bay. It has quarries of white limestone, extensively worked. Portland has a great convict-prison and a magnificent harbor of refuge formed by the construction of great breakwaters. Strong fortifications have been constructed here. On the peninsula is Portland Castle built by Henry VIII.

Isle of Purbeck, a peninsular district of England co. of Dorset, projecting into the English Channel and cut off by Poole Harbor and the Frome River. Length about 11 miles. The surface rises to a height of about 550 feet. On the S. side is St. Albans Head. Corfe Castle is on this district, which affords much marble, limestone and pipe-clay.

Isle of Serpents, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, about 25 miles E. of the delta of the Don.

Isle of Spruce, a seaside resort of Lincoln co. Ma.

Isle of Whithorn, a maritime village and island of Scotland, co. of Wigton at the head of a small bay 3 miles SE. of Whithorn.

Isle of Wight, England. See **Is**, L^e, Wight.

Isle of Wight, a southeastern county of Virginia, is adjacent to the mouth of the James River. Area, 152 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the James River and on the W. by the Blackwater River. Capital, Isle of Wight. Pop. in 1890 11 813. In 1900 13 102.

Isle of Wight, a post-hamlet capital of Isle of Wight co., Va. about 23 miles W. of Norfolk.

Isle Perrot, see **Is**, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, SW of the island of Montreal between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. Length 7 miles.

Isle Perrot North, a post-village of Vaudreuil co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Isle Perrot South, a post-village of Vaudreuil co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Isle Royale (*Fr.* *pron.* *el ro-yal'*), a group of islands N. of Michigan, in Lake Superior near the international boundary line. They were formerly a county, called Isle Royale after the largest island of the group, but have been annexed to Houghton co. The chief settlement is Minoan.

Isle Saint George, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Ohio, on the island of St. George, one of the Wine Islands, in Lake George.

Isles aux Morts, *seiz* 5 *mon.*, *as* Dead Islands, SW of Newfoundland, 22 miles W. of Burgeo.

Islesboro, a post-township (town) and resort of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 923. It is on Long Island, in Penobscot Bay.

Islesboro, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 31 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 80.

Isles Communes, *cel* *kom mila* a group of islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Isles de Los, *Is de los* a group of volcanic islands off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles NW of Sierra Leone consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Buma.

Islesford, a post-village and resort of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 130.

Isles of Rhé, 10 miles SSE of Portsmouth N. H. consist of several small islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island is a revolving light, in lat. 42° 38' N. They are partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire, and are much resorted to by summer visitors.

Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, *Is'*, *Isle sur la* *song* a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon, picturesque situated on the river Sorgue, an affluent of the Rhone. It has a fine seventeenth century church. Pop. in 1901 3940 (communes 6514) many of them engaged in the textile industry.

Isleta, a post-village of New Mexico on the Atahison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 130.

Islet Jérémie, *es la shá ná me'* an island in the St. Lawrence, 80 miles from Riv. de la Loup on the sea.

Isleton, *Is ton* a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. Pop. about 150.

Isle Verte, *es réet* (green island) a post-village of Temiscouata co. Quebec on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R. 10 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 300. The town is sheltered by an island of the same name, 8 miles long.

Isleworth, *is wóth* a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 miles SW of Brentford.

Islington, *is lington* one of the parliamentary boroughs of London, 2½ miles N. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 334,923.

Islington, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S. by W. of Boston.

Islington, a post-village of York co. Ontario 3 miles from Mimico. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 260.

Islip, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co. N. Y. in Islip township (town) on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R. 2 miles E. of Bay Shore. It has fishing and fruit-canning industries. Islip is opposite Fire Island light-house. Pop. of the town in 1900 12,545 of the village, about 1700.

Isluga, a volcano of the Western Cordillera of Chile-Bolivia, E. of Pisagua. Height about 17,000 feet.

Isly, a small river of Morocco, on the frontier of Algeria, an affluent of the Tafus. On its banks the French leader Bugeaud gained a signal victory over the Moroccans in 1844.

Ismaïl, *is-má-el* a town of Beersheva, in Eusebia, on the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, 42 miles E. of Galatz and 120 miles SW of Odessa. It is the seat of an active export trade. Ismaïl was formerly a Turkish fortress. The massacre which followed the storming of the city by the Russian general Suvoroff in 1799 is one of the bloodiest events in the annals of European warfare. Pop. in 1897 31,293.

Ismaïliya, *is-má-el-yá*, a town of Egypt, on Lake Timnah, on the Suez Canal and on the Freshwater Canal equidistant from the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is connected by railway with Suez and Cairo, and has fine gardens, straight, wide streets, and public squares. Pop. about 7000.

Ismaïliya, a name sometimes given to Gondokoro, in the Sudan, and the district near it.

Ismaïlov, *is-má-lo-vó*, a village of Russia, adjoining Moscow with an imperial palace.

Ismaïlyah, *is-má-el-yá*, a town of Persia, in Khuzestan, on the Karun, 26 miles SW of Ahwaz.

Ismaïd, or **Ismaïd**, *is meed'*, written also **Iskimiid** (*sac.* *Nicomedia*), a town of Asia Minor, capital of the

metamorphosis of Ismaïd, at the head of the Gulf of Ismaïd, 34 miles ENE. of Constantinople (by railway from Bantari). Lat. 40° 47' N.; lon. 35° 53' E. It is finely situated, in the residence of a pasha and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and has a considerable trade (silks, pottery, etc.) and an excellent port. Nicomedia was the capital of Bithynia. There are but scanty remains of the ancient city. Pop. about 25,000.

Ismaïd, **Gulf of** (*sac.* *Antiochia* *S. sac.*) an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmara, 45 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth.

Ismaïl, *is-meel* a large village of Asia Mines 22 miles ENE of Konieh.

Ismir, Turkey. See **Smyrna**.

Ismaïlo, *is-má-lo*, a town of Sicily 6 miles SW of Cefalù. Pop. about 3500.

Isney, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala., about 90 miles N. by W. of Mobile. Pop. about 150.

Isnik, or **Isnik**, *is-neek'* (*sac.* *Nicom'*) a small town at the E. extremity of Lake Isnik, Asia Minor 23 miles SW of Ismaïd and 40 miles ENE. of Bursa. It is enclosed by ancient walls with gates and towers still in a good state of preservation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicaea (Nicom') in 325, on which occasion the Nicene creed was framed.

Isnik, a lake of Asia Minor the ancient *Acacian Lacus* 17 miles E. of the Gulf of Marmara (Sea of Marmara) into which it discharges by a small river. Length 14 miles.

Isny, *is-neo*, a town of Württemberg on the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900 3000. It is enclosed by walls and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has active manufactures.

Isola, *es-olá* a town of Austria, in Istria, 8 miles SW of Trieste, on the SE. shore of the Gulf of Trieste. Pop. of the commune in 1900 1600. It grows the famous Isola wine.

Isola, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on the Yaseo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Belsona. Pop. about 300.

Isola Bella. See **BORROMEO ISLANDS**.

Isola Caporizzento, a town of Italy in Calabria 8 miles S. of Corone. Pop. about 3000.

Isola dell'Isola, *es-olá dell'isla*, a town of Italy 11 miles S. of Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901 6077).

Isola del Liri, *es-olá dell'isla*, a commune of Italy province of Caserta, 3 miles SW of Nola, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. in 1901 8203.

Isola Devarose, *es-olá de-vá-rá-rá*, a village of Italy in the province of Cremona, on the Oglio.

Isola Grossa, *es-olá grossá* or **Isola Lunga** (*es* great or long island *sac.* *Scardona*) an island of Austria, in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, 10 miles SW of Zara. Length, from SE. to NW, 27 miles extreme breadth, about 3 miles. Pop. about 3500. The vine, figs, and olives are cultivated.

Isola Madre, **Isola San Giovanni**, and **Isola Superiore**. See **BORROMEO ISLANDS**.

Isola Fsinghe, *es-olá phá-lá*, an island group of the Mediterranean Sea, between Malta and Tunis comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampion, Linosa, Rabbit Island, etc.

Isoline, a post-village of Cumberland co. Tenn. The banking point is Crossville. Pop. 100.

Isom, a post-hamlet of Manry co. Tenn.

Isone, *is-on* (*sac.* *Sonine*) a river of Austria, rises near Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnio Alps, flows tortuously southward, and enters the Gulf of Trieste 5 miles from Monfalcone. Length, about 75 miles, of which but little is navigable. It has much altered its course since the Roman period.

Isorella, *es-olá-ré-lá*, a village of northern Italy 8 miles SE of Leno.

Ispahan, *is-pá-hán* written also **Ishfahan** (*sac.* *Aspadana*), a famous city formerly the metropolis of Persia, in Irak Ajem on the Zandeh-Rud, 210 miles S. of Tiberan in the midst of an extensive plain and at an elevation of 5500 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by groves and orchards. In the seventeenth century Ispahan was one of the largest and most magnificent cities in the world. Now by the side of the monuments of its former splendor and of beautiful gardens are vast areas covered with ruins. The streets are for the most part narrow and twisting but there are spacious caravanserais and handsome bazars, the latter stretching away for miles, many of them in a state of decay. Famous among the bazars is the Bazaar of the Tailors. The public baths are numerous. A magnificent bridge, consisting of a double row of 34 arches, spans the river and gives access to the once flourishing suburb of Juffa. The chief square of Ispahan

In the Median Shah. Properly regarded as one of its great ornaments. Of the palaces the Tahabul-Simn or "Forty Pillars," built by Abbas the Great, is the finest. Of the scores of mosques the most magnificent is the Masjid Shah, situated on the Median Shah which is frequently stated to be the most sumptuous mosque of the Orient. The body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, considered one of the finest specimens of Persian architecture. Connected with this mosque is a college of high rank. The suburb of Julfa was originally founded for a colony of Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Julfa-on-the-Aras, and who brought their weaving-industry with them. There are still many Armenians, and the city is the seat of an Armenian bishop. The artisans of Isfahan are esteemed the best in Persia; and its manufactures comprise all kinds of woven fabrics, gold- and silver- and leather wares, paper articles, fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, and articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and elsewhere. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Isfahan became the capital of the province of Irak and rose to be a place of great population, wealth, and trade. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was plundered by the Afghans; in 1723 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which time it has not been a royal residence. The number of inhabitants is about 80,000 which is only about one-tenth of the population which Isfahan once possessed.

Ispingli, Isping-lee' or Ispungli, a town of British Beluchistan in the Bolan Pass, 45 miles N of Kelat.

Israel, an ancient kingdom. See **PALESTINE**.

Israel River, of Ohio co., N. H. rises near the foot of Mount Washington and falls into the Connecticut River.

Isaquena, a banking post-village of King co., Wash., in a coal-mining region, on the Northern Pacific R. 40 miles ESE of Seattle. Pop. about 700.

Issaquena, a county in the W part of Mississippi has an area of 473 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and on the SE by the Yazoo River and is intersected by the Sunflower River and Lemnaca Creek. Capital Mayeville. Pop. in 1890 12,318 in 1900, 14,466.

Issaquena (or Deer) Creek, Miss. runs southward divides into the Little Deer Creek and the Rolling Fork, and enters the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers about 15 miles NNE of Vicksburg.

Issaquema, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co. Va. **Issauro**, see **ISSA** a town of France, in Pay-de-Dôme, capital of an arrondissement, on the Gouze, 36 miles SSE of Clermont-Ferrand. The Romanesque church of St. Paul is noteworthy. Pop. in 1901, 5397.

Issoudun, see **ISSODUN'** a town of France, in Indre, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles NE of Châteauroux. It has manufactures of textiles, parchment, etc. and lithographic stone is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 16,794.

Issou, a post-village of Charles co. Md. Pop. 78. **Issum**, see **ISSUM** a village of Bhanish Prussia, 22 miles SSE of Cleve. Pop. in 1900 2490.

Issus, **Issus**, in ancient geography a town of Cilicia, on the gulf now called Iskanderun. Here was fought the battle of Issus in 333 B.C. between Alexander the Great and Darius III., in which the Persians were vanquished.

Issy, on-se' a village of France, in Seine, near the river Seine, 5 miles SW of Paris, with which it is connected by electric tramway. Pop. in 1901 13,404. It comprises many handsome villas and the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois. It has several chemical works and manufactories of silks, all-clothes, etc.

Issyk-Kul, Issyk kool, also called Issikkul, a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Semiretchensk. Lat. 42° 30' N. lon. 77° 30' E. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Elevation 5300 feet. It receives many streams, and at high-water its surplus flows into the river Tobol but the water has been contracting. It is somewhat salt.

Issy l'Évêque, see **ISSY l'ÉVÊQUE** a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Somme, 22 miles SW of Autus. **Issy-l'Évêque**, see **ISSY-l'ÉVÊQUE** a town of Afghanistan, 22 miles NW of Kabul.

Issykhul. See **ISSYKHUL**.

Isuapallia, Greek Archipelago. See **STANFALLIA**.

Ister, an ancient name of the Danube.

Isthmus of Chiquimula, Corinth, Panama, etc. See **CHIQUEMULA**, **CORINTH**, **PANAMA**, etc. (**ISTHMI** or **ISTHMI**).

Islip, or **Islip** (Slav **Slipia**) a town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Kosova, 60 miles SW of Gjakova, on the Bagrakina. Pop. about 15,000. It has the remains of an old castle.

Istres, see **ISTRES**, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the W side of the Etang de Berre, 25 miles NW of Marseilles. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 2500).

Istria, **ist'ra** (Ger. **Istria**, is **tr-ya**) a peninsula projecting into the northern end of the Adriatic Sea, and constituting with Cherso, Veglia, and other islands an Austrian crownland, with the title of margraviate, forming part of the so-called **Küstenland**. Area, 1910 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., being traversed by offsets of the Julian Alps. The highest point is Monte Maggiore, on the E. coast, about 4600 feet. The principal rivers are the Dragogna, Arsa, and Quiseto. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian; those of the rural districts are Slavs. Nearly all are Roman Catholics. Istria is rich in oil, wine, and fruits and has extensive forests. The population of the coast is employed in navigation, ship-building, fishing, and the preparation of salt. Chief towns are Pola and Rovigno. Capital Parenzo. Pop. in 1900, 244,173. The greater part of Istria was included in the dominions of Venice at the time of the extinction of that republic in 1797 the northern portion belonging to Austria, to which power Napoleon gave Venetian Italy.

Istvánfalva, **ist'ván-fal'va** a small town of Hungary in Szeged, 16 miles W by S of Munkács.

Istvanfalva, a town of Bosnia. See **ISTVAN**.

Ita, **it'a**, a small town of Spain province and 11 miles N of Guadalajara.

Ita, a village of Paraguay in a tobacco district, 22 miles SE by E of Asunción.

Itabaimum, **it-it-bi-in-ná**, or **Itabaimum**, **it-it-bi-in-ná**, a town of Brazil state and 50 miles WNW of Serripa.

Itabira, **it-it-bee-ri**, a town of Brazil state of Minas Geraes, on the Valhas 18 miles WNW of Ouro Preto. Ten miles W of the town is the high central mountain of Itabira, which contains auriferous soil.

Itabira de Santa Dentre, **it-it-bee-ri de** **it-it de** **it-it**, a gold-mining town of Brazil in Minas Geraes 60 miles NE of Ouro Preto.

Itabornahl, **it-it-bo-rá-ee** a town of Brazil state and 26 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro.

Itacolumi, **it-it-ko-lee-mee'** (the giant) a mountain of Brazil state and 50 miles NW of Maranhão. Near it is a light-house which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.

Itacolmi, a mountain of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, immediately E of Ouro Preto. Height, 6550 feet.

Itacolmi, a peak of Brazil, in the Serra dos Orgões, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Itaguahi, **it-it-gwá-ee'** a town of Brazil state and 40 miles W of Rio de Janeiro.

Itagui, a town of Colombia, in Antioquia. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Itaipu, **it-it-poo'** a maritime village of Brazil, state and 11 miles ESE of Rio de Janeiro.

Itajubá, **it-it-shé-ee**, a river of Brazil state of Santa Catharina, discharges into the Atlantic Ocean just below the settlement of Itajubá which is the port of the German colony of Blumenau.

Italian Peak, Colo. a granite peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 50' N. It has an altitude of 13,350 feet.

Italian Semitland. See **SMALLER ITALIAN**.

Italy (one. **Ita** for **Ita**) a kingdom in the S of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, or continental portion, the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and a number of small islands. The main-land extends from the extremity of Sicily from which it is separated by the narrow Strait of Messina, to the Alps, between lat. 36° 38' and 46° 40' N. and between lon. 8° 33' and 18° 33' E. It is bounded E by Austria and the Adriatic and Ionian seas (connected by the Strait of Otranto), SW and S by the Mediterranean (the area known as the Tyrrhenian and Ligurian seas) W by France, and N by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea. Previous to 1859, Italy was divided into the kingdoms of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily) the Pontifical States, or States of the Church, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the grand-duchy of Tuscany the duchies of Parma and Modena, and two diminutive states—the principality of Monaco and the republic of San Marino. In 1859 Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, obtained Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and part of the Pontifical States; Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies were annexed in 1860. In 1861 these were all united under the title of Kingdom of Italy. In 1866 Venetia was added and finally in 1870 the sequestration of Italy was completed by the annexation of Rome and its territory. The island of Corsica, whose population is Italian, belongs to France, and the Maltese Islands belong to Great Britain. Area, 110,000 sq. m.

The following table shows the divisions of the kingdom of Italy and the population of the provinces according to the latest census returns

Provinces.	Pop. in 1881	Pop. in 1901.
Alessandria	739,710	813,388
Ancona	267,338	302,172
Aquila	358,037	399,029
Arona	338,744	371,619
Ascoli	309,125	343,112
Avellino	369,019	422,485
Bari	477,499	527,569
Belluno	174,140	198,400
Benevento	238,425	256,504
Bergamo	399,773	459,594
Bologna	457,474	537,357
Brescia	471,568	553,487
Capitoli	325,035	439,548
Calabria	539,279	587,677
Campania	365,434	399,572
Campobasso	174,131	198,567
Caserta	469,477	509,413
Catania	458,975	479,237
Casertano	548,344	570,907
Chieti	513,060	580,214
Como	639,400	634,235
Conegliano	451,183	463,987
Cosenza	302,189	337,388
Cremona	334,877	371,778
Ferrara	794,779	839,054
Florence	434,987	483,450
Foggia	251,110	280,253
Forlì	780,133	834,887
Genoa	312,487	371,033
Grosseto	114,256	144,728
Lecce	353,268	399,550
Liguria (including Elba)	121,512	123,477
Livorno	324,494	370,568
Macerata	236,713	254,429
Mantua	236,720	311,943
Massa e Carrara	109,460	105,065
Medina	460,924	543,800
Milano	1,114,993	1,449,179
Modena	272,364	315,804
Naples	1,001,345	1,151,894
Novara	976,828	1,033,113
Padua	397,729	443,227
Palermo	699,101	794,357
Parma	237,308	254,109
Pavia	402,831	496,969
Perugia	377,090	497,519
Pesaro and Urbino	223,042	263,997
Pescara	224,717	230,338
Pistoia	263,568	295,139
Porto Maurizio	112,351	143,845
Potenza	169,874	190,706
Ravenna	223,764	253,495
Reggio di Calabria	272,725	298,724
Reggio nell'Emilia	244,609	274,409
Rome	903,472	1,190,909
Rovigo	211,700	231,604
Salerno	630,287	684,289
Sassari	361,367	398,206
Siena	193,534	223,450
Sondrio	163,268	183,068
Syracuse	241,526	267,507
Taranto	234,906	267,444
Treviso	235,971	268,069
Turin	375,704	413,267
Udine	1,029,214	1,124,213
Varese	501,745	569,998
Venice	324,708	401,241
Verona	364,065	423,437
Vicenza	369,349	447,369
Total	24,459,636	32,175,808

The provinces are distributed into 16 *compartimenti*,—viz Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia. (See these titles.) The republic of San Marino and the principality of Monaco are Italian, though not connected with the kingdom politically and the same may be said of parts of Austria, Switzerland, and France.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N are low and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat at the foot of the Gulf of Taranto only. The W shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the E, except in the Maremma (in Tuscany) and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, and the Lipari Islands. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Taranto and Squillace; on the

W coast, the bays of Santa Eufemia, Polignone, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta, and the Gulf of Genoa.

Relief of the Land.—The great mass of the Alps forms the N and NW boundary with France, Switzerland, and Austria, and comprises parts of the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Lepontine, Rhaetian, Venetian and other groups, some of the loftiest summits of these are Mount Blanc (on the border of France) 15,782 feet, and Monte Rosa (on the Swiss frontier) 15,215 ft. being partially within Italian territory. Other lofty summits of these northern mountains are Gran Paradiso, 13,324 ft. Piz Bernina, 13,295 ft. Monte Viso 12,568 ft. Diavolada, 12,050 ft. and Adamello 11,080 ft. For the general characteristics of these mountains and for the passes that traverse them (Mont Cenis, Col di Tenda, Great and Little St. Bernard, Simplon, St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernina, etc.) see the articles on ALPS and SWITZERLAND.

Southward and eastward of the great Alpine curve is the fertile bottom-land of Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia, traversed by the Po and other rivers, and made up in principal part of sediment derived from the destruction and disintegration of the bounding mountains. Until a comparatively recent (geological) period this plain formed in part by subsidences constituted an arm of the Adriatic, extending westward. Its general slope is to the E and inward in the direction of the Po. The peninsular mass of Italy conforms closely in trend to its axial mountain-system the Apennines, which join on closely in the NW to the Alps and extend through virtually the whole length of the peninsula, passing out into Sicily and continued geographically as one of the outer ranges of the Atlas mountains in Tunis. Their loftiest summit is the Gran Sasso d'Italia (or Monte Corvo), 9583 feet. A number of other summits exceed 8000 ft. (See APPENDIX.) In Italy, as on the continent of Europe, do we to-day find active volcanism. Mount Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples, about 4366 ft. with long periods of rest, may be said to have been continuously active since its first recorded great eruption in A.D. 79. Etna, on the island of Sicily 10,755 ft. is equally active. Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, is in almost perpetual turmoil. Numerous evidences of past volcanism are found in the Eugeanean Hills of the northern plain in some of the mountains of the Alban region near Rome, and in the Phlegrean fields of the Neapolitan region.

Rivers and Lakes.—The country is generally well watered, but except the Po, the rivers are small and frequently mere torrents, the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Adige, Po, Arona, Sangro and Ofanto in the basin of the Ionian Sea the Bradano and in that of the Mediterranean (Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas) the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno. Italy has some of the largest mountain-lakes in Europe: the chief are Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, only in part in Italy with Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian among the S slopes of the Alps and on the W side of the Apennines the lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, and Bracciano, mostly of classic interest, some of them renowned for the beauty of their scenery. On the low parts of the Adriatic coast are several extensive shallow lagoons formed by the sea, the largest being those of Venice and Comacine.

Climate.—From its position, form and configuration the country enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestiferous marshes, especially the Maremma in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate. Snow lies during the year on the Alps at elevations of 8500 feet and over only. The valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France. Its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter. In the region between lat. 38° and 46° 30' N or S of the line of Naples, snow falls on the slopes of the mountains only and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air and in the S. of Calabria, in Sicily and the neighboring islands the climate permits the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature Milan (lat. 45° 25') 56° Venice (lat. 45° 23') 54°, Florence (lat. 43° 43') 56°, Rome (lat. 41° 54') 60°, Naples (lat. 40° 52') 61°, Palermo (lat. 38° 8') 64°. Fair. The winters are mild, even in the N or on the plains of Lombardy and S. of the Apennines snow rarely falls. Exceptionally however: it has been seen at Naples and also in Sicily. One of the most favored climatic regions of Italy is the Riviera, bordering on the Gulf of Genoa. The prevailing winds of Italy are W and SW during which the air is pure and healthy, but the E portion of the country is frequently visited by the hot, pestiferous winds of Africa, the *Sirocco*.

and Libiola, during which vegetation is arrested and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. In the south the prevailing summer winds are from the N. The average annual rainfall for northern Italy is about 40 inches (rising to 61 inches at Genoa) for central Italy 32 inches and for the south, about 27 inches. The highest fall, about 160 inches, has been registered at Tofino, in the extreme NE. at the foot of the Alps. Fever prevails in marshy districts. It is asserted that one-sixth of the population of Italy suffers from malaria.

Natural Products, etc.—Italy is rich in mineral products, the metals that are worked comprising iron, copper, also, lead, and mercury. Some silver, gold, antimony and man-ganese are also obtained. There were in 1901 719 productive mines of sulphur whose combined product valued at 43,979 718 lire, was 3,736,916 metric tons. The quarries of Italy employed 57,000 men and yielded building sculptural and decorative stone valued at 22,000,000 lire (more than one-half of which was marble). The Apennines supply the beautiful marbles of Carrara. Borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic products are abundant. There are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied. The Alps afford excellent pasture and forests with a great variety of timber. The chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po (which latter also possesses some of the most extensive rice-fields in Europe) wheat, various fruits, and the vine. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit-trees yield abundant crops and in the S cotton, the sugar-cane, orange, lemon, and figs are cultivated. The date and some other palms grow in favorable situations. The culture of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk-worm form an important branch of industry. The flora generally is typically Mediterranean with numerous evergreens (evergreen-oak, pine, cypress) especially fitted to resist drought, and with the myrtle and olive as among the most distinctive forms. The chestnut forests of Sicily at elevations of between 2000 and 3000 feet (where they are succeeded by the beech) are particularly impressive. The fauna resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes but is generally deficient in the higher types, many of which have been exterminated. Lizards are very numerous, as are likewise the land-snails. Many of the African and north European birds pass as migrants. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The tunny anchovy and marine-fisheries in the Mediterranean are very productive. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N and goats and swine in the S. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo.

Manufactures, Transportation, etc.—Manufactures comprise silk (chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont) woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, musical instruments, leather, gold- and silver-ware, jewelry (silversmith-work), mosaics, ivory-carvings, iron, steel, marble and alabaster-products, etc. In 1895 there were engaged in the rearing of silk-worms 550,043 persons and there were 172,000 skilled workmen (mostly women and children) employed in the manufacture and treatment of silk. As a wide-producing country Italy stands only second to France, her vineyards covering about 8800 sq. m. Parmesan cheese and macaroni are noted products. Italy had, in 1901 9852 miles of railway in operation. The mercantile marine comprises numerous steamers and sailing vessels and Italian merchants are extensively engaged both in Mediterranean and oceanic commerce. At the close of 1900 the number of vessels engaged in the fisheries was 23,378, with an aggregate tonnage of 66,645. The naval force consists of battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo-boats, torpedo gun-boats, and torpedo-destroyers, the first two classes comprising about 40 vessels. The strength of the army on the peace footing is about 285,000 enlisted men, with more than 13,700 officers.

Religion, Education, etc.—Throughout the whole of Italy Italian, in different dialects, is almost universally the language of the country. It is spoken in its greatest purity in Tuscany. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state and is professed by almost the entire population. The pontifical hierarchy comprises 49 archbishops and 220 bishops, besides 4 cardinal bishops. The Pope, who continues to enjoy the privileges of a sovereign, is the supreme head of the church. In the installation of archbishops and bishops the royal assent is required. The government has realized enormous sums through the confiscation of the property of monastic institutions. A great part of the funds has been applied to the maintenance of the church and the purposes of education. The Italian government has done much to foster education but notwithstanding that very great progress has been made, a very large proportion of the people are unable to read or write. There are 21 uni-

versities, of which 17 are sustained by the general government. Nine universities are of the first class, viz., those of Bologna, Genoa, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, and Turin, and 8 of the second class viz., those of Cagliari, Catania, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Parma, Sassari and Siena. Cambrino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino have universities supported by provincial governments. The University of Naples is the largest, having over 6000 students. The University of Bologna is the most ancient. There are numerous public schools, gymnasia, and technical schools. The Accademia dei Lincei, whose seat is at Rome, and the Accademia della Crusca, of Florence, are among the foremost learned societies in the world. Italy is surpassed by few countries in the number of books annually issuing from the press. The history of European art since the thirteenth century is in great measure the history of art in Italy.

Government, etc.—The government of Italy is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The reigning house is that of Savoy. The parliament consists of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate, whose members sit for life, is composed of nobles nominated by the king out of 21 categories,—ecclesiastical officers of state, deputies who have served through 3 legislative terms, persons who have rendered great services to their country, persons paying taxes above a certain amount, etc. In addition the princes royal have a seat in this body whose members number about 400. The members of the chamber of deputies 508 in number are elected for a term of 5 years. All male citizens above the age of 21 years who are able to read and write and who pay taxes to the amount of 4 dollars (the payment of a certain amount of rent or a substitute) are entitled to the suffrage. The capital is Rome. The foreign possessions of Italy consist of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, whose combined population is less than 1,000,000.

Italy had in 1901 3 towns whose population exceeded 400,000. Naples 583,540. Milan 401,400. Rome 462,783. **History.**—At the dawn of history the Italian peninsula was inhabited by a number of tribes designated as Italic (belonging mainly to the Latin, Oscan, Umbrian and Sabellic groups) and by the Etruscans. Along the coasts of the southern portion were numerous Greek colonies (Rhegium, Croton, Sybaris, Tarantum, Locri, etc.) whence this part of Italy received the name of Magna Græcia. The region to the north of the peninsula was occupied by Gauls (whence the Roman name of Cisalpine Gaul). By 265 B.C. Rome was mistress of the peninsula part of Italy whose inhabitants were gradually absorbed into a nation of Latin speech. Cisalpine Gaul was subjugated by Rome in 220-222 B.C. The Roman Empire was extinguished by the German invasions, and disappeared in A.D. 476. Soon after an Ostrogothic kingdom was established in Italy which was conquered by the Byzantines in 536-53. The Lombards founded their Italian kingdom in 568-73, and enlarged their state on the ruins of the Byzantine dominion. A papal realm came into existence in the eighth century. In 774 Charlemagne the Great king of the Franks, put an end to the Lombard kingdom and crowned himself king of Italy. This Italian kingdom which embraced the northern half of the country was ruled by his descendants until 961 when Otto the Great king of Germany placed the Lombard crown on his head. His coronation by the pope as emperor in 962 inaugurated the H.R. Roman Empire of the German Nation within which realm the lands of northern and central Italy or portions of them were included throughout the greater part of the Middle Ages. The Byzantine dominions in the S were conquered in the eleventh century by the Normans, who wrested Sicily from the Saracens. In 1194 the German dynasty of the Hohenstaufens (which ruled the Holy Roman Empire for a century) came into possession of the kingdom founded by the Normans (the Two Sicilies). They were dispossessed in 1266 by the French House of Anjou which however succeeded only in retaining hold of the Sicilian dominions on the main-land (the kingdom of Naples) while Sicily itself passed under Aragonese rule, soon to become for a time independent.

During the early centuries of the Middle Ages the republic of Venice from slender beginnings, grew up into a state which developed untrammelled by the yoke imposed upon the neighboring regions by the German emperors. By the twelfth century it had become very powerful. At this time there were two other great maritime republics, Pisa and Genoa. At the close of the thirteenth century Genoa destroyed the power of Pisa, and a century later Venice came off victorious in her long struggle with Genoa. In the twelfth century the numerous city republics of northern Italy began to play an important rôle. In 1167 the Lombard League was formed against the German emperors, whose dominion in Italy waned away completely in the course of the thirteenth century. Milan and Florence

outstripped the other republics of the interior. Florence led Europe in the great revival of the arts and letters. Dante shed lustre upon her at the beginning of the fourteenth century and Giotto was his contemporary. Two centuries later Italian art reached its culmination in Raphael and Michelangelo.

Before the close of the Middle Ages most of the city republics had fallen into the hands of petty tyrants, and the smaller ones had been swallowed up by their neighbors. At the close of the fifteenth century Italy consisted mainly of Piedmont (belonging to the dukes of Savoy), Genoa, the duchy of Milan, Mantua, Venetia, Florence, the Papal States and the kingdom of Naples. Sicily had passed into the possession of Aragon, which also ruled Sardinia. In 1502 the Spaniards became masters of the kingdom of Naples, and before the middle of the century Milan passed under Spanish rule. The duchy of Parma was created in 1545. In 1550 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany. In 1513-14 Lombardy and Naples passed under the rule of Austria. In 1796 Sardinia passed to Savoy whose duke assumed the title of King of Sardinia. In 1734-35 the Bourbon dynasty was established on the throne of the Two Sicilies. The period of the Napoleonic wars wrought great changes in the political complexion of Italy. At their close the former political divisions and dynasties were in a great measure restored. The republics of Venice and Genoa had, however, disappeared, the Venetian dominions having passed to Austria and Genoa being annexed to Sardinia. In 1859-70 the liberation and unification of Italy were achieved (see beginning of article).

Italy, a post-village and township (town) of Yates co. N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 1094 of the village, 100.

Italy, a banking post-town of Ellis co. Tex. In a grain and cotton region 15 miles E. by W. of Waxahachie, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern Rrs. It has a cotton-seed oil mill etc. Pop. in 1900 1061.

Italyville, a village of Yates co., N. Y. 15 miles SW of Penn Yan. Pop. 100.

Itamaracá, *ee-tá-má-rá-ká*, written also Itamaracá, and *Itamaracá*, *má-rá-ká*, an island of Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean state and 26 miles N. of Pernambuco separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length from N. to S. 6 miles greatest breadth 6 miles. It contains the towns of Conceição and several villages.

Itamaracá, *ee-tá-má-rá-ká*, a fine catamaran of Brazil 60 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Itambé, a mountain of Brazil in Minas Geraes SE of Diamantina.

Itanhém, *ee-tán-yá-ém*, formerly Conceição, bon *má-só-ré*, a maritime town of Brazil state and 40 miles S. of São Paulo on a bay of the Atlantic.

Itapocoroyá, *ee-tá-pá-ko-ro-yá*, a bay and headland of Brazil state of Santa Catarina.

Itapavica, *ee-tá-pá-vo-ká*, an island of Brazil in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite Bahia whose harbor it shelters. Length 18 miles.

Itapetumirim, *ee-tá-pé-tú-mé-rim*, a village of Brazil state of Espírito Santo 65 miles SW of Vitória, on the river of its own name, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Itapeturuanga, *ee-tá-pá-tú-neung-gá*, a town of Brazil state and 120 miles W. of São Paulo in a fertile valley. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared which are exported to Rio de Janeiro.

Itapora, *ee-tá-pá-rá*, a market-town of Brazil state and 160 miles W. of São Paulo.

Itapicuru, *ee-tá-pe-ko-roo'*, a river of Brazil state of Bahia, enters the Atlantic Ocean 90 miles NE of the city of Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

Itapicuru de Cima, *ee-tá-pe-ko-roo' dá see má*, a town of Brazil, state and 110 miles NNE of Bahia, near the river Itapicuru.

Itapicuru Grande, *ee-tá-pe-ko-roo' grán dá*, a river of Brazil state of Maranhão, after a northward course of upward of 400 miles joins the river São José SW of Maranhão Island.

Itapicuru Grande, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, about 45 miles from its mouth.

Itapua, or **Ytapua**, *ee-tá-puá*, a town of Paraguay. See **ENCARNACIÓN**.

Itaqueira, *ee-tá-ká-é-rá*, a monial-range of Brazil in the SE part of the state of Mato Grosso stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Paraná.

Itasca, a county in the N. part of Minnesota, bounded on the N. by Rainy Lake and the Rainy Lake River and on the SW by the Mississippi River. Area, 4573 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Big Fork River and contains numerous lakes. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 745; in 1900, 4573.

Itasca, a post-village of DePue co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Itasca, a banking post-village of Hull co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Halldale, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has agricultural and cotton interests. Pop. in 1900 1277.

Itasca, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Superior.

Itasca Lake, Minn. the main source of the Mississippi River. Its E. extremity is at lat. 47° 16' N. It is covered by pine-covered hills and lies at an elevation of 1460 feet.

Itata, *ee-tá-tá*, or **Chilán**, *chee-yán*, a river of Chile, enters the Pacific Ocean 60 miles NNE of Concepción, after a westward course estimated at 150 miles. The name Chilán is more properly applied to the R. and principal branch of the Itata. The small town of Itata is near the river, 20 miles SE of its mouth.

Itati, or **Italy**, *ee-tá-tee'*, a town of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles NE of Corrientes, on the Paraná.

Itatiaia, or **Itatiaia**, a mountain of Brazil in the Serra de Mantiqueira, is generally recognized as the culminating point of the republic. Height, variously estimated at from 9400 to 10,340 feet.

Itavaia, *ee-tá-rá*, a district of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, named from its natives the Itavaia, who raise rice and a fine tobacco. It is intersected by the Rio Chico de Cagayan and its affluents.

Itawamba, a county in the NE part of Mississippi has an area of 528 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Fulton. Pop. in 1890, 11,708; in 1900 13,544.

Itchen, *itsh-én*, a river of England in Hampshire enters Southampton Water S. of Southampton.

Itchen, a river of South America. See **Guayana**.

Itchen, *itsh-én*, **Itchen**, *ee-tsh-én* or **Itchen**, *ee-tsh-én* (Gr. *Itchen*, *itsh-én*) one of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, 2 miles N. of Cephalonia. Length, 14 miles. Area, 371 sq. m. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side, the Gulf of Molos. The surface is wholly mountainous, culminating in the N. in the plateau of Aros 2645 feet in elevation. The highest stephane, in the S. rises to 2200 feet. Olive-oil, currants and superior wine are the chief products. Many of the inhabitants live by maritime trade. The chief town is Valhy (Itchen). On this island are some cyclopean walls and other remains of antiquity. Pop. in 1896 11,400. In the Homeric epic of the Odyssey, Ulysses is king of Itchen.

Itchen, a banking post-village, capital of Grant co., Mich. 61 miles SW of Saginaw on the Ann Arbor R. It has iron works, potteries, manufacturers of butter tubs, staves, etc. Pop. in 1900 2820.

Itchen, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb. on Cottonwood Creek about 35 miles WSW of Omaha. Pop. about 125.

Itchen, a city the capital of Tompkins co., N. Y. is situated at the head of S. end of Cayuga Lake, 87 miles S. of Auburn, on the Lehigh Valley and the Lockport Rr. Three streams, named Cayuga Inlet, Fall Creek, and Six Mile Creek, here enter the lake. Few towns in the state enjoy such beautiful and picturesque scenery abounding in waterfalls and cascades. The celebrated Taughannic (or Taughannock) Fall, with a vertical plunge of 215 feet, is 9 miles N. of the city. The long deep and narrow lake is a link in the chain of the inland navigation of the state, and communicates with the Erie Canal. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and the village of Cayuga. The city has manufactures of flour, paper, barrels, auto-pumps, organs, cigars, carriages, farming implements, iron castings, machinery, traction-engines, guns, clocks, type-writers, etc.

It has also important coal interests. Itchen is the seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian) organized in 1865 and endowed with funds amounting to several millions of dollars. It is open to both sexes, and occupies several fine stone edifices situated on an eminence. It has an attendance of about 3000 students, and libraries containing about 300,000 volumes. A state school of forestry was for some time associated with the university. Pop. in 1890, 11,570; in 1900, 13,136.

Itchen, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 25 miles NW of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Itchen, a post-village and township (town) of Richland co., Wis., 45 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 618.

Itchen, a village of British Guiana, on the left bank of the Berbice River.

Itchen, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Bryn Mawr or Berwyn. Pop. about 200.

Ithome, *ee-thoh-mee*, a mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, 25 miles NW of Kalamata. Altitude, 5038 feet. On the summit are the ruins of a monastery. Ithome was the acropolis of the ancient town of Messene.

Itimbirá, an affluent of the Congo River. See LOBA. **Itimbirá**, *ee-to-be-vee-roo*, a branch of the Casiquiare river in Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 miles below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio Negro 40 miles NW of the influx of the Casiquiare.

Itium Promontorium. See GAZA-NIZ CAPE.

Itou, or **Yton**, *ee-tow*, a river of France rises 5 miles N of Montagne, department of Oran and joins the Eure after a N course of 58 miles. Above Byroux it runs under ground for 3 miles.

Ituri, *ee-tree*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 7 miles NW of Gaeta. Pop. in 1901 5677.

Itumbema, a banking post-town of Ledore co. Minn., in a grain and cotton region 9 miles W by S of Greenwood, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 413.

Ittiri, *it-tee-ree*, a town of Sardinia, 10 miles S of Sassari. Pop. in 1901 6924.

Itú, or **Ytú**, *ee-too'*, a town of Brazil, state and 70 miles WNW of São Paulo, on the Tietê. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital prison, and schools iron- and bronze-foundries, and an extensive trade in coffee. Pop. 11,600.

Itucambira, *ee-too-kám-bee rá*, a river of Brazil joins the Jequitinhonha after a course of about 120 miles.

Itunuma, *ee-too-ná má* or **Tunuma**, *too-ná-má*, a river of Brazil, rises in Mato-Grosso and joins the Guaporé in lat. 12° 30' S. Its principal affluent is the Machado.

Iturza, *1-too-re-á*, a district of ancient Syria, between Lake Tiberias and Damascus.

Iturup, *ee-too-roop*, **Aterika**, *1-ur-koo* **Gortpu**, *port-poo'* or **Statens Island**, the largest of the Kuril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Japan, separated northward by Vries Strait from the Island of Urup, and southward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese Island of Kauschiri. Length, 140 miles average breadth 20 miles. It is mountainous. Principal products are fish and timber with furs.

Itzán, a lake of Central America. See PARÍ. **Itzehoe**, *it-ze-ho*, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein on the Elbe 31 miles NW of Altona. Pop. in 1900, 14,849. It consists of an old and a new town and has several churches and collegiate institutions, an orphan age, manufactures of tobacco chimney sugar beer spirits, netting soap, cement etc., and a flourishing general trade.

Iuka, *1-ya-ka*, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark.

Iuka, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 78 miles E of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 421.

Iuka, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan. 42 miles SSE of Larned. Pop. 100.

Iuka, a banking post-village, capital of Tishomingo co., Minn. on the Southern R. 23 miles SE of Corinth. Pop. in 1900 382. Here occurred an indecisive battle between General Rosecrans and General Price on Sept. 10 1862.

Iuka Springs, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. The banking point is Appleton City.

Iva, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Anderson. Pop. about 250.

Ivahl, *ee-vá-bee'* or **Uvahl**, *oo-bá-bee'*, a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, flows W and joins the Paraíba in lat. 23° 20' S.

Ivaki Shima, *ee-vá-kue shoo-má*, an island of Japan in the Sea of Japan, 31 miles from the W coast of Hondo. It is 15 miles long.

Ivan, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex. Pop. 69. **Ivanhoe**, *1-va-no*, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ga., 3 miles W of the Ogeechee River.

Ivanhoe (formerly **Dean's Corners**) a post-village of Lake co., Ill. 28 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 135.

Ivanhoe, a banking village of Lincoln co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 475.

Ivanhoe, a village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Monongahela. Pop. about 250. It is in a gas and coal region.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 210.

Ivanhoe, a banking post-village of Wythe co., Va. in an iron-mining district, on the Norfolk and Western R. 32 miles SW of Palaski. Pop. about 900. It has iron and coal industries.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 21 miles N of Belleville, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Ivaniv, *ee-vá-niv*, a town and fortress of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, co. of Belovar-Krouta (Belovar-Krouta).

Ivanovo-Voznesensk, a town of Russia, government and 66 miles NNE of Vladimir. It is an important seat of the cotton industry. Pop. in 1897, 23,900.

Iverson, a post-hamlet of Red River parish, La.

Ivesdale, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 28 miles E by N of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 478.

Ivesgreve, a post-hamlet of Radnor co., Wm., 34 miles N of Windsor.

Ivesier, a post-village of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Ivrigint, *ee-vig-oot*, a settlement on the SW coast of Greenland in about lat. 61° 10' N. It was for a long time the seat of an extensive cryolite-mining industry.

Ivinghoe, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles N.W. of Tring.

Iviza, *ee-vith-á*, in modern Spanish orthography **Ibiza** (ana **Ebana**) the smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean 54 miles SW of Majorca. Length 22 miles average breadth, 12 miles. The coast is indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviza. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The valleys are fertile, producing olives, wheat and other cereals, figs, almonds, etc. The product of large salt-works along the coast is the leading article of export. The capital is Iviza. The two islands of Iviza and Formentera were anciently named **Phrynia** from the number of pine-trees which grew on them *ivir* in Greek signifying a pine. Pop. of Iviza is 1900 23,645.

Ivina, a town of Spain capital of the island of Iviza, on its SE coast. It has a good and spacious harbor and exports much sea-salt. Pop. in 1900 6404.

Ivor, a post-village of Southampton co., Va. 45 miles by rail W of Norfolk. Pop. 100.

Ivory Coast, a fast, monotonous coast-region and French colony of Upper Guinea, lying E of the Grain Coast (Liberia) and W of the Gold Coast. It is traversed by the Sassandra Iahou and Akra rivers. Population estimated at 2,000,000 of which number 747,000 in 1901 Europeans. The seat of administration is Bignerville, succeeding Grand Baccam the former capital.

Ivoryville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Ivoryton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. 0 miles S by E of Haddam. It has manufactures of Ivory goods, etc. Pop. about 700.

Ivrum, *ee-vrú* (an *Eporé din*) a town of Medmont, Italy 29 miles NNE of Turin on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, here crossed by a Roman bridge, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. It is overlooked by an old castle now a prison and has a cathedral. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (communes) in 1901 11,528.

Ivry-la-Bataille, *ee-vree lá bá-tá* a small town of France, in Eure 17 miles SE of Evreux. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Henry IV over Mayenne in 1590.

Ivry sur Seine, *ee-vree sū-a sū-a* a village of France in Seine, on a slope near the Seine, 44 miles SSE of Paris. It has a celebrated glass-, porcelain and earthenware-factory and manufactures of chemical products, varnish, soap, wax-cloth etc. Pop. in 1901 25,555.

Ivy, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario 11 miles SW of Barrie.

Ivybridge, a town and parish of Devonshire, England, 10 miles E by N of Plymouth. Pop. in 1901 1675.

Ivy Depot, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 7 miles W of Charlottesville.

Ivylaud, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 19 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Ivy Log, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ga., 10 miles N of Blairsville.

Ivy Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., about 7 miles WNW of Chester.

Ivy Mills, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn.

Iwema, *ee-wá-ná*, a post-hamlet of Cocon co., Ariz., 10 miles W of Goodwater station.

Iwry, *ee-vrwoe'* a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles NE of Cambrai. Pop. about 4000.

Ixmiquilpan, *ee-ká-kee-úth*, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles SE of Puebla with extensive remains of antiquity.

Ixelles, *eez éll* (Flem *Elzève*, *éll-ah-ngh*), a manufacturing suburb of Brussels. Pop. in 1900 58,615.

Ixmiquilpan, *ee-see-keel-pán*, a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo 80 miles N by W of the city of Mexico, with silver mines. Pop. about 3000.

Izamal, *is-ma-a*, a post-village in Ixamal township (town), Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles W by N of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1974, of the village, 90
Ixtaccihuatl, or **Ixtaccihuatl**, *est-tik-est-hwat* I "the white woman, an extinct volcano of the table-land of Mexico, state and 30 miles WNW of Puebla. It adjoins Popocatepetl on the N and is said to that mountain by the saddle of Tlaxcala. Elevation about 16,900' (17,320') feet. It is covered with perpetual snow and ice, and in part by glaciers (Porfirio Diaz Glacier)
Ixtamaxtitlan, a commune of Mexico in the state of Puebla. Pop. about 8000
Ixtapalapa, *est-ta-pa-la-pa* a town of Mexico 10 miles SE of the city of Mexico. It was formerly a place of much importance, but is now greatly declined. Pop. about 6000
Ixtlahuaca, *est-tla-wi-ka*, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles W by N of the city of Mexico. Near it are silver lodes
Ixtlan, *est-tlan* or **Villa Juarez**, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles NE of Oaxaca. Here are located silver mines.
Iza, *es-za*, a village of Hungary co. of Marmaros, about 25 miles from Belget, on the Nagy Ag
Isabal, *is-a-bal*, or **Ysabal**, *es-a-bal*, a department of Guatemala touching on the NE the Caribbean Sea. The surface is low on the coast and is cut by mountain spurs into valleys towards the E in one of which is Lake Isabal (Dulce) emptying into the Caribbean Sea. It has extensive forests and yields timber, sugar-cane, and other forest products, and bananas. Capital Livingston
Isabal, a port of Guatemala, department of Isabal pleasantly situated on the S shore of Lake Isabal (or Golfo Dulce) 20 miles long 15 miles broad; 40 miles from the sea by the beautiful river Rio Dulce (or Isabal)
Izalco, *is-a-lco*, or **Yzalco**, *es-a-lco*, a volcano of Central America, in Salvador 10 miles N of Sonsonate. A town of the same name in the republic is situated about 40 miles W by S of the city of San Salvador. The volcano, which first appeared in 1770 (or 1793) has been active dur-

ing long periods and as late as 1902. Elevation, about 8000 feet.
Izamal, or **Yzamal**, *es-a-mal* a town of Yucatan, 40 miles E of Mérida, with which it is connected by rail. It is a large town and has imposing remains (pyramid, etc.) of antiquity. Pop. about 5000
Izard, a county in the N part of Arkansas, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the White River and is also drained by the Strawberry River, Rock Creek, and other streams. Capital, Melbourne. Pop. in 1890 12,038, in 1900 13,566
Ixel, *es-iel*, a village of Belgium in Luxembourg, on the Semois, 21 miles W of Arlon
Izharsk', or **Izhevsky Zavod'**, an industrial community in the government of Vyatka, European Russia, circle of Kargopol. It has an imperial manufactory of iron-ware including fire-arms. Pop. in 1897, 21,500
Izkna, *es-a-mal* a river of Russia, governments of Volodga and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a northward course of about 200 miles through a desert region
Izioux, *es-iz-uh* a village of France, in Loire, on the Ban 1 mile ENE of Saint-Knuten. Pop. about 6000 (commune, 7500)
Izium, *is-ium* a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SE of Kharkov on the Donets. Pop. in 1897, 12,950
Izmir, a town of Asia Minor. See **IZMIR**
IZMIR See **IZMIR**
Iznajar, with *is-ja-ar* a town of Spain province of Cordova, near the Gual 14 miles SE of Lucena. Pop. of the commune in 1901 7830
Izrael, *est-iz-rah-el* a small town of Spain 11 miles NNE of Granada
Iznatoraf, with *is-za-to-rah'* a small town of Spain province and 45 miles NE of Jaen
Izrail, a town of Asia Minor. See **IZRAEL**
Izeak, *es-iz-ahk* a village of Hungary 40 miles SSE of Budapest. Pop. about 4000
Iztaccihuatl, a volcano of Mexico. See **IZTACCIHUATL**
Izvorik See **IZVORIK**
Izumo, *is-um*, a village of southern Italy 4 miles E. of Crema.

J

Jabalpur, India. See **JABALPUR**
Jabary, *Ja-ba-ry*, *is-a-ry* or **Javary**, *ah-vi-ry* a river of South America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in lat. 8° S and lon 72° W and, after a NE course of at least 450 miles, joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 300 miles.
Jabbeke, *ya-ba-keh* a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 6 miles WSW of Brugge
Jabbok, a river of eastern Palestine, which flows W and empties into the Jordan about 25 miles above the Dead Sea. It is the modern Nahr ez-Zarqa
Jáben, a town of Spain. See **JÁVEN**
Jablunka, *ya-blon-ka* a village of Hungary co. of Arva, 90 miles NE of Neusohl. Pop. about 3000
Jablunoi Mountains, Roubila. See **JABLUNOI**
Jablunkau, *ya-blon-kau* a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles SSE of Teschen on the Olza. It has cattle markets. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3523. Five miles by rail S of the town is the Pass of Jablunka leading across the Carpathians into Hungary
Jabuco, *Rio de, re-vo da na-vo*, a river of Cuba, rises in the east-central part of Puerto Príncipe province, of which it is an eastern boundary flows E then S. and empties on the S coast opposite Tamayo Bay
Jabok, a river of Palestine. See **JABOK**
Jabua, *ja-bua*, a small native state of Central India, bounded N by Banars. Jabua, its capital is a town about 300 miles NNE of Bombay
Jaca, *ja-ka*, a frontier town of Spain, province and 30 miles NNW of Huesca, in the mountain district of Sobrarbe. It has an old cathedral. Pop. about 6000
Jacala, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 52 miles NW of Puebla
Jachia, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 60
Jacinto, *ja-sin*, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal. The banking point is Willow. Pop. 100
Jacinto, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., in a hilly country, about 16 miles SSE of Corinth. Pop. 120

Jack, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River. Capital Jacksboro. Pop. in 1900 9740 in 1900 10,224
Jacksboro, a post-plantation of Somerset co. Me., on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 352
Jacksboro Sound, a harbor in Frobisher Strait, Canada, opposite Sumner Island
Jacks, a post-township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 2543
Jacksboro, a post-town, capital of Campbell co., Tenn. about 33 miles NNW of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 621. Coal is mined near this place.
Jacksboro, a banking post-town capital of Jack co. Tex. near the West Fork of the Trinity River, 80 miles WNW of Dallas. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. It has quarrying, ml, and milling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1811
Jacks Creek, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Tenn.
Jack's Fork, *Mo. rises* in Texas co. and enters the Current River about 10 miles SE of Eminence
Jackson, a county in the NE part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 1163 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River. Capital Scottsboro. Pop. in 1890 28,020 in 1900 30,608
Jackson, a county in the NE part of Arkansas has an area of about 619 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and bounded on the NW by the Black River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 16,179 in 1900 18,383
Jackson, a county in the N part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is drained by the Choctaw River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890 17,544 in 1900 18,383
JACKSON, a county in the NE part of Georgia, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is drained by two branches of the Oconee River called the North Fork and the Middle Oconee. Capital Jefferson. Pop. in 1890 19,176 in 1900 24,039
Jacksob, a county in the N part of Illinois bordering on Missouri; has an area of 558 sq. m. It is bounded on

the SW by the Mississippi River, intersected by the Big Muddy River, and also drained by Bearcamp Creek. This county has rich mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Mir phosher. Pop. in 1890 37,869. In 1900, 39,871.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Driftwood Fork (or East Fork) of the White River and is bounded on the S by the Muscatine River. Capital, Brownstown. Pop. in 1890 24,139. In 1900, 26,633.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Iowa, borders on Illinois. Area, 619 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Maquoketa River. Capital, Maquoketa. Pop. in 1890 23,771. In 1900, 23,615.

Jackson, a county in the NE part of Kansas, has an area of 668 sq. m. It is intersected by Soldier Creek and also drained by Billie and Straight creeks, affluents of the Delaware River. Capital, Holton. Pop. in 1890 14,626. In 1900, 17,117.

Jackson, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky has an area of 351 sq. m. It is drained by several forks or head-streams of the Rock Castle River. Capital, McKee. Pop. in 1890 8361. In 1900 10,501.

Jackson, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is drained by the Dugden River and Bayou d'Arbonne and Bayou Caster. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890 7453. In 1900 9119.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Michigan has an area of 895 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Balaun Rivers. Bituminous coal is mined. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890 45,031. In 1900 43,222.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 726 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River (or its West Fork) and also drained by the Chanyunka River. The surface is diversified with small lakes, the largest of which is Heron Lake, nearly 12 miles long. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 9324. In 1900 14,793.

Jackson, the most southeastern county of Mississippi borders on Alabama. Area, 1073 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers. Capital, Seranton. Pop. in 1890 11,231. In 1900 14,513.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Missouri bordering on Kansas, has an area of 607 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Missouri River and is drained by the Big Blue and Little Blue rivers. The Kansas River enters the Missouri at the NW corner of the county. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890 160,510. In 1900 193,193.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina borders on South Carolina. Area 494 sq. m. It is drained by the Tuckasee River. The Blue Ridge occupies the E. part of this county. Capital, Walhalla. Pop. in 1890 9312. In 1900, 11,833.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 411 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Scioto River and by Symmes Creek. The county has good bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890 23,468. In 1900 34,248.

Jackson, a county in the SW part of Oregon borders on California. Area, 2731 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rogue River and is also drained by Stewart and Applegate creeks. It is bounded on the N by the Rogue River. Mount ten and on the E by the Cascade Range. On the E border is Mount Pitt, which has an altitude of 9768 feet, and the Siskiyou Range extends along the S border. Gold is found here. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890 11,433. In 1900 12,596.

Jackson, a county of middle Tennessee, has an area of 525 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Gainesboro. Pop. in 1890 12,326. In 1900 15,039.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 866 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lavaca River and is partly drained by the Navidad River. Lavaca Bay an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the SW part of the county. Capital, Edna. Pop. in 1890, 3381. In 1900 6994.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River and is drained by Big Mill Creek. Capital, Ripley. Pop. in 1890 19,621. In 1900 22,987.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 978 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River and is partly drained by the Fox River and Morrison and Pigeon creeks. Capital, Black River Falls. Pop. in 1890 15,797. In 1900, 17,466.

Jackson, a banking post-village of Clarke co. Ala. near the Tombigbee and 60 miles N. of Mobile, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1890 1039.

Jackson, a post-office, mine station and trading-post on Long Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska.

Jackson, a banking post-village, capital of Andover co., Cal. on Jackson Creek, about 50 miles SSE of Sacramento. Gold is found in the vicinity in quartz and placer-mines. Pop. 2500.

Jackson, a banking post-town, capital of Butte co. Ga. 45 miles SSE of Atlanta on the Southern R. It is in a cotton region. Pop. in 1900 1487.

Jackson, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind. 12 miles by rail S. of Kokomo. Pop. 100.

Jackson, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Caddo.

Jackson, a banking post-town, capital of Breathitt co. Ky., on the Kentucky River 90 miles SSE of Lexington, on the Lexington and Eastern and the Ohio and Kentucky R. Pop. in 1900 941. It has engine-works and lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900 941.

Jackson, a post town of East Feliciana parish La. on the Jackson R. 33 miles N. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Centenary College (Methodist Episcopal) which was organized in 1823, the Millwood Female Institute, the Louisiana Female Collegiate Institute, and the state asylum for the insane. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Waldo co. Me. in Jackson township (town) 22 miles SW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 439.

Jackson, a city the capital of Jackson co. Mich. is on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads 37 miles S. of Lansing. It contains the state prison and has large flouring and planing mills machine-shops foundries saw- and blind-factories, breweries, and manufacturers of furniture, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons chemicals, pumps cigars, pottery springs, wheels, etc. It has also railroad machine-shops and many minor industries and trades. Pop. in 1890 26,93. In 1900 25,120.

Jackson, a banking post-village, capital of Jackson co. Minn. on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 68 miles SW of Mankato. It has grain elevators and stock yards. Pop. in 1900 1758.

Jackson, a city the capital of Mississippi and a county-seat of Hinds co. on the Pearl River 180 miles N. of New Orleans and 40 miles E. of Vicksburg on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It contains the state-house, a government building state library (about 60,000 volumes), lunatic asylum institutions for the blind the deaf and the dumb Jackson and Millsaps Colleges, Belhaven College for young ladies, the James Observatory etc. Iron-foundries, saw and planing mills cotton seed oil mills and manufacturers of agricultural implements, machinery etc. Cotton is largely shipped here. Pop. in 1890 5629. In 1900 616.

Jackson, a banking city, capital of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 150 miles by rail SSE of St. Louis on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1858.

Jackson, a village of Davison co. Mo. in Jackson township. Pop. in 1900 172.

Jackson, a post-village of Beaverhead co. Mont. The banking point is Dillon. Pop. 225.

Jackson, a banking post-village of Dakota co. Neb. on the Missouri River and on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line, 9 miles W. of Dakota City. Pop. in 1900 339.

Jackson, a post-village and resort of Carroll co. N. H. in Jackson township (town), on the Glen Ellis River 30 miles N. of Ompah and 16 miles SSE of Merrimack. It is on the Maine Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900 622.

Jackson, a township of Ocaso co. N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1595.

Jackson, a township (town) of Washington co., N.Y. bordering to a small extent on the Vermont line. It is mountainous and has several fine lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1659.

Jackson, a post-town capital of Northampton co. N.C. about 16 miles NE of Raleigh and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River, on the Northampton and Hertford R. Pop. in 1900 641.

Jackson, a banking city capital of Jackson co. Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and other railroads 44 miles NE. of Portsmouth. It has blast iron-furnaces, woolen flour and planing-mills, etc. Coal and iron-ore are extensively mined. Pop. in 1900 4672.

Jackson, Licking co. Ohio. See Jacksons.

Jackson, the name of several townships in Pennsylvania. Better co. pop. in 1900 1460; Cambria co. 2608; Columbia co. 796; Dauphin co. 983; Greene co. 1699; Huntingdon co. 1278; Lebanon co. 3620; Luzerne co. 650; Lycoming co. 631; Mercer co. 954; Monroe co. 711; Northumberland co. 1277; Perry co. 981; Snyder co. 719; Tioga co. 1591; Venango co. 554; York co. 1268.

Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jackson township, about 24 miles N of Scranton. Pop. about 200; of the township in 1900 848.

Jackson, a city capital of Madison co., Tenn. on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads 60 miles ENE. of Memphis. It is the seat of the Southwestern Baptist University founded in 1874, Lane College, the Memphis Conference Female Institute, etc., and has planing mills, carriage-works, woolen-cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills foundries and manufactories of spokes, sewing machines, ploughs, etc. Cotton and grain are largely shipped here. Pop in 1890 19,635; in 1900 14,511.

Jackson, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. Pop 66.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va. 38 miles N W of Richmond.

Jackson, a township (town) of Adams co. W. Va. Pop in 1900 569.

Jackson, a post-village of Washington co. W. Va. in Jackson township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles NNW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1890 1700 of the village, 100.

Jacksonboro, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, 22 miles N of Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 77.

Jacksonboro, a post-town of Colleton co. S. C. on the Edisto River 30 miles by rail W of Charleston. Pop in 1900 44.

Jacksonburg, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. 18 miles W of Richmond. Pop about 200.

Jacksonburg, Butler co. Ohio. See JACKSONSOSA.

Jacksonburg, a village of Wetzel co. W. Va. The banking point is New Martinsville. Pop 150.

Jackson Center, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ohio 30 miles N of Dayton on the Ohio Southern R. Pop in 1900 644.

Jackson Center, a post-borough of Mercer co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 8 miles NE of Mervin. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900 276.

Jackson Corners, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. 18 miles by rail NE of Kingston. Pop 75.

Jackson Court House, W. Va. See RIVER.

Jacksonham, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. S. C. 60 miles N of Columbia.

Jackson Hill, a post-village of Davidson co. N. C. 20 miles S of Lexington. Pop 100.

Jackson Junction, a post town of Winnebago co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lawler. Pop in 1900 171.

Jackson, Mount, a summit of the White Mountains, N. H. 1000 on the NE border of Grant co. about 30 miles NNE of Plymouth. Altitude, 4612 feet.

Jacksonport, a post-town of Jackson co. Ark. on the White River at the mouth of the Big Black 33 miles (direct) NE of Little Rock. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop in 1900 365.

Jacksonport, a post-village of Jacksonport township (town) Door co. Wis. on Lake Michigan about 37 miles ENE of Oconto. Pop of the town in 1900 913 of the village about 300.

Jackson, Port Australia. See PORT JARACON.

Jacksons Creek, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. N. C.

Jacksons Gap, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala. 30 miles by rail NW of Opelika. Pop 60.

Jackson's Lake, Wyo. is about 2 miles from Mount Moran and near the western boundary of Wyoming. Its surface is 8200 feet above the sea. It is about 6 miles long. An outlet which issues from it is the main branch of head-stream of the Snake River.

Jacksons Mills, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J. 23 miles E of Bordentown. Pop about 100.

Jackson's River, a branch of the James River. Va. rises by two forks in Highland co. and drains part of Bath co. It unites with the Cowpasture River in the N. part of Botetourt co. Length including one fork about 120 miles.

Jackson Summit, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa. 17 miles SW of Elmira.

Jacksonstown, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio 31 miles E. of Columbus. The banking point is Newark. Pop 250.

Jackson Valley, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co. Pa. 20 miles SSW of Binghamton. N. Y.

Jacksonville, a banking post-town and summer resort of Calhoun co. Ala. 51 miles SW of Rome Ga. on the Southern R. and the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line. It has a state normal school, a cotton seed oil mill etc. and is a shipping point for coal, iron, cotton, and lumber. Pop in 1900 1170.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop 75.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Toulumne co. Cal. on the Toulumne River, about 24 miles ENE. of Stockton. It formerly had rich gold-mines.

Jacksonville, a city port of entry and the capital of Duval co. Fla. is situated on the left W. bank of the St. John's River, about 14 miles from its mouth and 145 miles S by W of Savannah, on the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and other railroads. Lat. 30° 19' N. The river is navigable for steamboats 200 miles above this place. Jacksonville is the largest city and commercial centre of the state. It is a busy shipping point for cotton, phosphates, naval stores, lumber, fruit, vegetables, etc. It has ship-yards, engineering works, iron foundries, cigar, ice, palm-leaf-fiber and other factories, lumber-mills etc. It is the seat of a national marine hospital and of a Confederate Soldiers Home. Its mild winter climate (average temperature, 55°) has made it a much frequented resort. The city was founded in 1822. Pop in 1860 2118; in 1880 17,201; in 1900 28,429.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tellico co. Ga., 1 mile from the Ocmulgee River and about 133 miles W by S of Savannah. Pop 125.

Jacksonville, a city of Illinois and the capital of Morgan co. situated on a fertile undulating prairie, 24 miles W by S of Springfield, on the Chicago and Alton, the Webbs and other railroads. Jacksonville has many handsome buildings and is noted for its educational and charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Illinois College, the Illinois Woman's College, the Jacksonville Female Academy, a state conservatory of music, a state asylum for the insane, an institution for the education of the blind on institution for the deaf and dumb etc. The city has large woolen mills, bridge and machine-works iron and brass foundry and shops, etc. Pop in 1880 12,035; in 1900 13,978.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Iowa.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Towson. Pop about 200.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Kemper co. Miss. 17 miles NW of Lookhart.

Jacksonville, a post-town of Randolph co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 11 miles S of Moon. Pop in 1900 195.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. 15 miles E of Trenton. Pop 75.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. about 7 miles NW of Ithaca and 24 miles W of Cayuga Lake. Pop 250.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Oseola co., W. C. near as in set of the ocean about 50 mi. NE of Wilmington on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop in 1900 300.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, in a coal-mining region, 12 miles N. of Athens on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop in 1900 1047.

Jacksonville, a banking post-town capital of Jackson co. Oregon is in the fertile valley of the Rogue River 25 miles W of the Cascade Range and 180 miles in a direct line E of Salem. It is on the Rogue River Valley R. It is in a gold-mining region and is the seat of St. Mary's Academy. Pop in 1900 653.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lohigh co. Pa. on Madon Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 27 miles N of Reading. Pop about 150.

Jacksonville, a banking city of Cherokee co. Tex. 26 miles ENE of Palestine. It has the International and Great Northern and other railroads, and has cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1608.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. about 20 miles E-E of Bennington. Pop about 175.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lawton co. W. Va. about 65 miles ESE of Parkersburg. Pop 60.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick near the right bank of the river St. John 44 miles N of Woodstock its banking point. Pop 300.

Jacksonwald, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 4 miles E of Reading. Pop 60.

Jacksville, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa. about 10 miles E of Newcastles.

Jacmel, or **Jacquemont**, a town of Haiti on the S. coast, 30 miles SW of Port au Prince, with a good anchorage at the extremity of the Bay of Jacmel. Pop about 8000 of the commune, about 35,000. It exports coffee, logwood, cotton gum-guacum orange-peels and cotton-seeds.

Jac'nabab', a town of British India capital of Jacobabad district, Sind 30 miles NNW of Shikarpur near the frontier of Beluchistan, on the railway to Quetta. It has large cotton-mills. Pop. about 10,000.

Jacobs (Ja-ko-hoe) Island, one of the Sitka Islands, of Alaska.

Jacobin, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 125.

Jacobina, shi-to-lee-ná, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles WNW of Bahia, on the Itapicourá here joined by the Oru.

Jacobshurg, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 14 miles SW of Wheeling. W. Va. Pop. about 150.

Jacob's Creek, Pa. runs westward forms part of the boundary between Fayette and Westmoreland cos. and enters the Youghiogheny River.

Jacobs Creek, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rr., 40 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 300.

Jacobsdal, yá keb-dál, a district in the W part of the Grange River Colony, bordering on Orineland West. It is intersected by the Modder and Riet rivers. Capital Jacobdal, about 100 miles by road W of Bloemfontein. It has an important commerce.

Jacobsdal, a town of Maricao district, Transvaal Colony, 135 miles (direct) W of Pretoria. Here are the Malmani gold-fields, and the village of Malmani is a few miles by road S by W.

Jacobs Fork, a post-township of Catawba co., N. C. 2 miles SW of Newton. Pop. in 1900 1576.

Jacobs Mill, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa. 4 miles NE of Hanover.

Jacobstown, or **Jacobston**, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo. 6 miles from Cuba.

Jacobstown, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J. 15 miles SE of Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Jacobsville, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 300.

Jacobine, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. about 300.

Jacquemet, a town of Haiti. See **Jacmrt**.

Jacquée-Cartier, shik kas-tá, a river of Quebec, after a SSW course of 50 miles joins the St. Lawrence on the left, 23 miles WSW of Quebec.

Jacquée-Cartier, a county of Quebec, in the W part of the island of Montreal, bounded on the S by the river St. Lawrence and on the W and N by the Ottawa.

Jacquet River, a village of Rodrigueshe on New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Dalhousie.

Jacquinet (shí kee-ou) Island, off the N coast of Papua, to lat. 3° 24' S lon. 144° 24' E. It is one of the Schouten group.

Jacuby, shí koo-ee, a river of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul enters the Lagoa dos Patos, at its N extremity after a S and E course of upward of 250 miles.

Jade. See **Jano**.

Jade Mountain, in northwestern Alaska, on the N bank of the Kowak River. Height, about 3500 feet.

Jadraque, xá-drá-ká, a small town of Spain, 15 miles NE of Guadalajara.

Jadwin, a post-hamlet of Doot co., Mo.

Jadón, ná-á, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name in a hilly district, at the foot of the Jabal one, 37 miles N of Granada. But little remains of its Moorish walls and the citadel. It is the seat of a bishop and has a noteworthy cathedral of the sixteenth century. The extensive manufacture of silks which existed here under the Moors has disappeared. Jadón was for a time the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. Pop. in 1900 25,568.

Jadón, a province of Andalusia, Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir. Area, 5200 sq. m. It is mountainous and contains large deposits of lead. Capital Jadón. Pop. in 1900 469,881.

Jaffarabad, a town of India. See **JAFFERABAD**.

Jaffa, jaffá, or yá-fá, Yafa, or Yaffa (anc. Joppa), a town of Palestine on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean 45 miles NNE of Gaza and 31 miles (54 miles by a railway opened in 1922) NW of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 3' N lon. 34° 45' E. It is built on a declivity and has several mosques and churches, some convents, a bazaar, hospitals and hotels, and fine gardens. There is considerable trade. It exports largely oranges and other fruit, corn, sesame, wine, soap, and wool. It gathers annually large numbers of pilgrims (15,000-20,000). In the days of Solomon it was the port of Jerusalem and the landing place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. It figured prominently in the Crusades. In 1799 it was taken by Napoleon. Pop. over 20,000 (by some estimated at nearly 40,000).

Jaffatin (or **Jaffatinc**, jáf-fá-teen) Yelande, a group in the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Suai.

Jafferbabad, jáf-fer-bá-hád, a town of British India, in Gujarat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 miles NNE of Diu Head.

Jaffnapattam, jáf-na-pá-tám, or **Jaffna**, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Jaffna, which is separated

by a narrow channel from the N extremity of Ceylon. It is well built and has a ruined fort dating from Portuguese times. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. Pop. in 1900 33,890.

Jaffnapattam, a district of Ceylon consisting mainly of the island of Jaffna, lying N of Ceylon proper from which it is separated by a narrow strait, fordable on horseback. The island is low dry and of coral formation but affords much palmyra timber tobacco, rice, fruit, etc. Capital Jaffnapattam.

Jaffray, a post-village in Jaffrey township (town) Cheshire co., N. H. 28 miles N. W. of Fitchburg Mass. The Great Monadnock Mountain is in this town. Pop. of the town in 1900 1891 of the village about 560.

Jaganmuth, a town of India. See **JERAMUT**.

Jagdiapur, a town of India. See **JERAMUT**.

Jagorhora, a summit of the Alps, adjoining the Monte Rosa group on the confines of Italy and Switzerland. Elevation 13,642 feet.

Jägerdorf, yá-gher-dorf, or **Krmov**, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles NW of Troppan, at the confluence of the Golden Oppa and the Oppa. It contains a handsome church, a Misericordia monastery, and a castle of the princes of Liechtenstein. There are manufactures of sluth woollen goods, etc. Pop. with suburbs, in 1900 14,875.

Jägerfontaine, yá-gher-fon-tain, a village of Fauro-smith district, Orange River Colony, 13 miles by road SE by E. of Fauro-smith. It has celebrated diamond mines, the product from which (valued at about £500,000 per annum) is only second to that of Kimberley. Pop. about 2,400 (1100 whites). Elevation 4712 feet.

Jaghata, já-ghá-tá, a river of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, rises at Mount Zagros, 40 miles SW of Takhti Soleiman flows northward and enters Lake Urmiah 10 miles WSW of Babak.

Jagodiam, yá-gho-dí-am, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 63 miles SSE of Fennedria. Pop. in 1901 4809.

Jaget, já-gét, or **Jaxt**, a river of Württemberg which joins the Neckar near Wimpfen after a course of over 100 miles. It gives its name to a circle of the kingdom.

Jagthausen, yá-gt-how-zen, or **Jaxthausen**, a village of Württemberg on the Jagt, 18 miles NE of Heilbronn. It has 3 castles, one of which was the birthplace of Götter von Berchtesgaden whose tomb is in a neighboring village. Pop. about 900.

Jagua Bay, or **Bahía de Jagua** (or **Xagosa**) bá-oe á-dá yá-gwá, a bay on the S coast of Cuba, 45 miles NW of Trinidad defended by a strong castle on Cape Los Angeles. Upon it is the town of Cienfuegos.

Jaguarko, shí-gwá-rá, a town of Brazil, on the S frontier in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. about 6000.

Jaguari, shí-gwá-rá, a town of Brazil state of Minas Gerais on the W slope of Serra da Mantiqueira and on the road from Rio de Janeiro to Campinas.

Jaguaripe, shí-gwá-ré-pé, a river of Brazil rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, state of Ceará, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean about lat. 4° 8' S lon. 37° 50' W.

Jaguaripe, shí-gwá-ré-pé, a town of Brazil state and 45 miles WSW of Bahia on a river of its own name.

Jahnobad, British India. See **JANABAD**.

Jahde, yá-dé, officially **Jade**, a river of northern Germany in Oldenburg which after a northward course of 18 miles, enters Jade Bay an inlet of the North Sea, having an area of about 75 sq. m. immediately W of the mouth of the Weser. The bay was formed in modern times by the breaking in of the sea into the East Frisia lowlands. In 1853, Prussia secured from Oldenburg the cession of a small bit of territory at the entrance to the bay, and here the naval station of Wilhelmshafen has been established.

Jahice, shí-ee-koen, a town of Brazil, in Piahy 70 miles SSE of Oitima, near the Itabum.

Jahnsdorf, yáns-dorf, a village of Saxony circle of Zwickau near Chemnitz. Pop. about 3000.

Jaratia (já-tá-á) Helle, a mountainous district of Assam, S of the Brahmaputra River and E of the Khasi Hills. At their southern foot is the town of Jalantapur.

Jaipur, jī-poor, or **Joyपुर**, a Rajput state of British India feudatory to the British. It is situated in the E part of Rajasthan and borders on the SW on Ajmere Area (including feudatory states) 12,879 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 2,558,700. Capital Jaipur.

Jaipur, or **Joyपुर**, a city of India, capital of the native state of Jaipur 148 miles SW of Delhi. It is a modern city handsome and regularly built, with broad streets, gas illumination and municipal water works. It has many architectural attractions, the most striking edifice being the magnificent palace of the maharajah. Jaipur is surrounded by a wall with lofty towers and has a citadel and an arsenal. Among the public institutions are the

covered by Columbus in 1494. It was wanted from the Spaniards by the English in 1655. The native population died out under the Spanish yoke, and the English imported a vast number of negro slaves. In 1833 parliament passed an act abolishing slavery. The fugitive negro slaves and their descendants were known as Maroons. Pop in 1691 (Jamaica proper) 839,491, of whom 433,634 were blacks, 14,802 whites, 121,055 colored or half-breeds, 10,116 East Indians, and 481 Chinese. In 1940 the population was 763,115 (inclusive of the dependencies).

Jamaica, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Fairmount. Pop. about 360.

Jamaica, a banking post-village of Guthrie co. Iowa, 2 miles E of Howard on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 350.

Jamaica, a former post-village of Queens co. N.Y. on the Long Island R., 8 miles E of Brooklyn and now forming a part of New York city is the borough of Queens.

Jamaica, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Jamaica township (town) on the West River about 46 miles S by E of Rutland. It has manufactures of chairs, ax-handles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 800.

Jamaica, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Va.

Jamaica, a suburb of Guantanamo Cuba.

Jamaica Plain, a former post-village of Suffolk co. Mass. now forming part of Boston (on the SW side).

Jamnapur, town of India. See JUMNAPUR.

Jamnicton, a small town, a ruined town of Honduras 20 miles N of Comayagua, with prehistoric remains of much interest.

Jaman, the name of a small lake, mountain peak (Dent de Jaman 1160 feet) and pass of Switzerland in the canton of Valais, about 3½ miles NE of Montreux.

Jambi, a town of Sumatra 136 miles NNW of Palembang extends for ½ of a mile on both sides of the Jambi River. In and around it many Hindu sculptures have been discovered.

Jamboli a town of Eastern Rumelia. See YAMBOLI.

Jamburg a town of Russia. See YAMBURG.

Jambhaur, जम्भहूर a town of Bombay British India, district of Broach. Pop. about 12,000.

Jamen, a county of East Tennessee has an area of 169 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Tennessee River. Capital Ooltewah. Pop. in 1890 4003 in 1900 6407.

James, a post-village of Bullock co. Ala. The banking point is Union Springs. Pop. about 100.

James, a post-village of Joyce co. Ga. The banking point is Alapaha. Pop. about 175.

James, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co. Iowa, 3 miles NE of Sioux City.

Jamesburg, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. 27 miles by rail N by E of Milledge. Pop. about 300.

Jamestown, a banking post-borough of Middlesex co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 20 miles NE of Trenton. It has a shirt-factory etc. and is the seat of the state reform school. Pop. in 1900 1063.

Jamee City, a county in the SE part of Virginia Area, 159 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the York River on the S by the James River and on the W by the Chickahominy. Capital, Williamsburg. The first place at which the English began to settle in the United States was Jamestown in this county. Pop. in 1890 5643 in 1900 5732.

James Creek, a post-village of Huntington co. Pa. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 300.

James Fork of the White River drains parts of Webster, Greene, and Christian cos. Mo. and enters the White River in the S. part of Stone co. It is about 100 miles long.

James Island, in Charleston co. S.C. one of the Sea Islands chain has James Island Creek on the landward side and is bounded N by the Ashley River and Charleston harbor. Pop. of James Island village, 75.

James Island, one of the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean 12 mi. S of Albemarle Island. It is mountainous and has the inlet of James Bay at its W extremity.

Jamesson, जमसोन a banking post-town of Davies co. Mo., near the Grand River and on the Wabash R. 31 miles NW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 535.

James Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat 39° 51' N about 10 miles from Central City. It has an altitude of 11,283 feet.

Jamestert, a banking city of Davies co. Mo., on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 18 miles NE of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900 723.

Jamestert, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. on the NW shore of Great Neck Bay and on the Long Island R., 80 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. about 350.

James River, of Missouri, flows through Greene co.

and enters the White River in Taney co.

James River, N. Dak. See DAKOTA RIVER.

James River, of Virginia, called by the Indians Powhatan and named by the English in honor of James I., is formed by the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, which unite near the N. extremity of Botetourt co. It runs eastward through the S. part of Rockbridge co. and effects a passage through the Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls, the scenery of which is very picturesque. It runs thence southeastward to Lynchburg below which it flows northward and forms the boundary between the cos. of Appomattox and Buckingham on the right and Amherst, Nelson and Albemarle on the left hand. From Scottsville it pursues an SSE direction to Richmond, where it rushes and tumbles over granite rocks and meets the tide about 150 miles from the ocean. Below this city it flows southeastward with a very tortuous course and gradually expands into an estuary which is more than 50 miles long and at some places is nearly 5 miles wide. This estuary communicates with Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads. The main river is about 450 miles long. It is navigable for steamboats of about 150 tons to Richmond. The chief of streams are the Appomattox, on the right, and the Chickahominy on the left.

James River, a post-village of Amherst co. Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. It has a ferry etc.

James (or Jamez) Bay, the southern part of Hudson Bay between lat 51° and 55° N and lon 79° and 83° 30' W. It encloses numerous islands. The water is breakish. The chief tributaries are the Albany River on the W and the East Main River on the E.

Jamestown, a small town on the W side of the island of Barbados.

Jamestown, the capital town of St. Helena, is on the NW coast of the island. It has a harbor well protected by strong batteries a spacious parade lined with official residences and a handsome church. On the heights around the town are the houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation House, occupied by the governor. Pop. about 2500. See SAINT HELENA.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala. Pop. 60.

Jamestown, a post town of Independence co. Ark. Pop. in 1880 130.

Jamestown a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. about 50 miles E of Stockton. It is on the Sierra of California R. and has iron works. Pop. about 800.

Jamestown, a post-town of Boulder co. Colo. is 10 miles from Longs Peak and 15 miles NW of Boyds field and a river have been mined here. Pop. in 1900 164.

Jamestown, a post hamlet of Chattahoochee co. Ga. 2 miles E of the Chattahoochee River and 18 miles SSE of Columbus.

Jamestown, a post-village of Clinton co. Ill. on Big Shell Creek about 30 miles ENE of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Jamestown a banking post town of Boone co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 27 miles WNW of Indianapolis. It has lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1880 640.

Jamestown, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa. The banking point is Davenport. Pop. about 250.

Jamestown, a banking post-city of Cloud co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 11 miles W of Concordia. Pop. in 1890 400.

Jamestown, a banking post-village capital of Russell co., Ky. about 65 miles E of Frankfort. Pop. about 200.

Jamestown, a post-village of Ottawa co. Minn. 18 miles SW of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 150.

Jamestown, a banking post town of Missouri co. Mo. 5 miles W of the Missouri River and about 20 miles SE of Brownville. Pop. in 1900 344.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Dodge co. Neb. 10 miles NW of Fremont.

Jamestown, a city and summer resort of Chautauque co. N.Y. on the navigable outlet of Chautauque Lake, 69 miles S by W of Buffalo, on the Erie and the Jamestown Chautauque and Lake Erie Rrs. It is finely situated on the hill-sides 2 miles from the beautiful Chautauque Lake. It has extensive manufactures embracing, textile fabrics, furniture, washing machines, saws, stained-glass boots and shoes, photographic paper, iron fabric shirts knitted and worsted goods etc. Numerous steamboats ply between this place and the head of the lake. The Chautauque Outlet here furnishes water power which is employed in flouring and other mills. Pop. in 1890 18,938 in 1900 32,302.

Jamestown, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. on the Deep River and on the Southern R. 10 miles SW of Greensboro. It has cotton mills fertilizer works, etc. Pop. about 200.

Jamestown, a banking city of Stanislaus co., N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, 94 miles W of Fargo. It is an agricultural and stock-raising centre, and is the seat of St. John's Academy and of an asylum for the insane. It has grain elevators. Pop. in 1900 2855.

Jamestown, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 28 miles E by S of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 1295.

Jamestown, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rr. 21 miles SW of Meadville. It has manufactures of paints, varnish, and wood-vaneer. Pop. in 1900 854.

Jamestown, a post-village and resort of Newport co., R.I., in Jamestown township (town) on Conanicut Island, 4 miles W by N of Newport. Pop. of the town in 1900 1499.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Feneston co., Tenn. about 79 miles WNW of Knoxville. Pop. 309.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex. 23 miles E of Tyler.

Jamestown, a settlement founded by the English in 1607 in Virginia, on the N bank of the James River and in what is now James City co. about 45 miles NW of Norfolk. It was the first place permanently settled in the United States by the English. It was the capital of Virginia until 1699 when Williamsburg took its place. But slight ruins of it remain.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of James City co., Va.

Jamestown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. in Jamestown township (town) 8 miles NE of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the town in 1900 973.

Jamestown, a village of Cape Colony about 25 miles by road from Durban.

James Town, a post-town of South Australia, 68 miles SE of Port Augusta.

Jamestown, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. on the Lockport R. 7 miles SE of Syracuse. It has manufactures of automobile parts. Pop. 450.

Jamestown, a post-town of Martin co., N.C. on the Roanoke River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 54 miles N of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 235.

Jamestown, a post-village of Yankton co., S. Dak. on the Dakota River 15 miles N of Yankton. Pop. 60.

Jamulpec, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles SW of the city of Oaxaca.

Jamison, a post-village of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Jamison, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Jamison City, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. The banking point is Bloomsburg. Pop. about 400. It has lumbering interests, etc.

Jamnia, India. See **Jannu**.

Jannitz, *yān nitz*, a town of Moravia 35 miles NW of Znojmo. It has a medieval church and a modern castle. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Jannigae, *ihā mān*, a village of Belgium on the Senoy 13 miles W of Arlon.

Jannpur, a town of the Punjab British India, district and 40 miles S of Dera Ghazi Khan. Pop. about 5000.

Jannet, *yān nēt*, a fort, 19 miles W of Panthwar at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Janna, India. See **Jannu**.

Jaco Island, one of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean.

Jacolew, *yān koo*, a banking post-village of Lewis co., W. Va. 16 miles S of Clarkburg. Pop. about 300.

Jacoville, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal. on Honey Lake 12 miles ESE of Susanville. Pop. 75.

Jacoville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Mattoon or Toledo. Pop. about 500.

Jacoville, or **Jayacoville**, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles S of Waverly. Pop. in 1900 311.

Jacoville, a banking post-village of Wascon co., Minn. at the S and of Kuylen Lake, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles E. by S. of Menkato. Pop. in 1900 1254.

Jacoville, a city the capital of Rock co., Wis. is finely situated on both sides of the Rock River and on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 70 miles WSW of Milwaukee. It is mostly built on a small plain or level space between the river and the bluffs which are about 100 feet higher than the river here crossed by dams and affording much water power. It contains a state institution for the education of the blind, large cotton-factories, woollen and flouing mills, machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of reapers and mowers, farming implements, carriages, boots, shoes, fountain-pens, furniture, etc. It has important tobacco- and stock-industries. Pop. in 1890 10,836; in 1900, 13,185.

Janetville, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario. The banking point is Lindsay, 12 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Jangipar, a town of Bengal. See **Jensipur**.

Janina, *yān nā* or *yān nā*, **Janina**, or **Yanina**, a town of European Turkey capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated in the southern part of Albania (Epirus) near the Greek frontier on the Little Lake of Janina (once Pamboctis) 44 miles N by W of Arta. It is a busy commercial, and industrial town although its trade has greatly declined. A hundred years ago, when the strenuous but sanguinary Ali Pasha (the Lion of Janina) lorded it over the city and the surrounding country Janina had some notable architectural features but the lofty Iron Castle is now dissipated and the fort on the lake a ruin and the streets present a mean appearance in spite of the many mosques and churches. The main features include gold woven and silk stuffs and morocco. There are several foreign consulates. The population is estimated at about 25,000 of whom more than one half are Greeks in whose hands is most of the trade and industry. The bulk of the remainder are Mohammedans, mainly Albanians and there are many Jews. Janina rose to be an important place in the latter part of the Middle Ages.

Janjany, *nā-nā*, a pueblo of Rio de Janeiro, Pausa Philippine Islands on the Snagne River 3 miles from Dulo. Pop. 28,758.

Jankau, *yān kōw*, a small town of Bohemia 32 miles S-E of Prague. The Swedes here defeated the Imperialists in 1645.

Jankocze, *yān kō'che*, a town of Hungary co. of Bács Bodrog 49 miles NNE of Zombor. Pop. about 5000.

Jann-Mayce, *yān mā*, *yā*, written also **Jenn-Mayce**, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. (approx.) 71° N lon 8° W Area, about 100 sq. m. (in its N extremity are the Besenbergs mountain an extinct volcano about 8400 feet in height, and the Esk. Some of the glaciers reach the sea. The island is not permanently inhabited. The Wilkes meteorological station was established here in 1892.

Janina, a town of European Turkey. See **Janina**.

Jankocze, *yān kō'che*, a town of Hungary co. of Bácsbodrog (Vas) 12 miles NW of Sümeg. Pop. about 3500.

Jannu, *yā nov*, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 11 miles NW of Lemberg. Pop. about 2,000.

Jannu, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 24 miles ESE of Ternopol.

Jannudorf, *yān dōrf*, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Leitmeritz.

Jannu, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 6 miles NE of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900 271.

Jannu Creek, of Columbia co., N.Y. falls into the Hudson River about 4 miles S of Catskill.

Jannuville, *yān nū-vil*, a district in the SE part of Cape Colony. It is bounded S by the Waterhoek range and is intersected by the Zondag (Sunday) River on which is Jannuville, the capital about 47 miles (direct) S by E of Graaf-Reinet. Pop. in 1891 56; (white, 214).

Jannu, a town of India. See **Jannu**.

Jannu, or **Yannu**, *yān nū*, a river of Bulgaria, after a V course of 75 miles joins the Danube 13 miles E. of Sirova.

Jannuaria, *ihā nō-ā*, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes on the São Francisco River 360 miles N of Ouro Preto.

Jannuier, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 300.

Jannville, *ahō veel*, a commune of France, in Eure-et-Loir 25 miles SE of Chartres.

Janné, *ahō sō*, a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine 13 miles SE of Rennes. Pop. about 4500.

Jannu, *yā nū*, a small native state of Central India, in Malwa. The capital is the town of Jannu, about 80 miles NW of Indore, with a population of about 25,000.

Japan, called **Nippon**, *nip pon* **Nippon**, or **Dai (dai) Nippon**, by the Japanese, an insular empire of Asia, composed of the four large islands of Japan proper, Honshu (Honshin or Nippon), Kiu-shiu, Shikoku and Yezo, together with Formosa, the southern half of Saghalin the Kuril Lis-kia (Loo-choo) Bonin, and other islands. Area, 174,000 sq. m. of which 13,450 sq. m. belong to the island of Formosa. Pop. in Jan. 1904, 49,512,437 of which number 35,450,507 were on the main island (Honshu) 8,187,767 on Shikoku, 1,260,810 on Kiu-shiu 843,717 on Yezo, and 2,899,558 on the island of Formosa.

The islands of Japan proper are included between the parallels of 30° and 45° 30' N lat. and are disposed in crescentic form between the meridians (approx.) of 120°

and 146° E lon. Including its dependencies, the empire stretches on the N to beyond lat. 50° and on the S to lat. 22°, thus having a linear extent of upward of 3000 miles. All the main islands have irregular contours and are deeply indented with bays and harbors. The interior is ruggedly mountainous, various chains of granite and other rocks, associated with a large number of volcanic cones, following axially in the line of the islands and sending off spurs and contraforts to the line of coast, where they abruptly terminate in steep cliffs. Most of the mountains are densely wooded and their included valleys highly cultivated. The loftiest summit of the empire is the non-volcanic Mount Morrison in Formosa (15,565 feet). The most interesting of the Japanese mountains are the volcanoes among which the famous Fujiyama, SW of Tokyo, snow-covered and strikingly symmetrical in outline, holds first position (12,300 ft.). Other noted volcanic summits are Ontake, Tateyama (both about 10,000 ft. in height), Asamayama (about 8200 ft. in violent eruption in 1783), Aso-san (about 6600 ft. whose crater 12 miles in diameter is thought to be, with one exception the largest in the world) and Bandai-san which underwent a paroxysmal eruption in 1888. Most of the volcanoes are extinct or is a condition of dormancy. There are, however, numerous thermal springs and other indications of recent activity. Earthquakes are exceedingly numerous—seemingly more so than in any other country in which the phenomena have been studied—and some of them have been very destructive and productive (as those recurring in the Kiu and Owari provinces in 1891-92) of great topographic changes.

The rivers of Japan are numerous and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short and they are not navigable for many miles inland. Many of them are of a torrential character and spread destruction along their banks. Of the lakes, the principal is Biwa, in the S of Honshu, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence and having shores of striking beauty. It is about 46 miles in length.

Climate and Productions.—The climate of the Japanese Empire partakes of tropical characteristics in the S and of those of the subarctic tract in the N, and is in the central zone considerably influenced by the Japanese Gulf Stream, the Kuro-siwo. In the main islands, over all of which snow falls in greater or less quantity during the winter, the hottest period is usually from the middle of July to the middle of September. The mean annual temperature of Tokyo is 57° with an absolute maximum of 98° and a minimum of 15°. Japan enjoys an abundant rain fall, the mean yearly precipitation (at Tokyo) being 59 inches. Destructive revolving storms, or typhoons, sometimes accompany the rains at the end of the summer heat, or in September. Along the coast of Yezo the sea at times freezes and the land is snow-bound for several months.

The flora of Japan is of marked luxuriance, and combines elements drawn from the tropics as well as from the temperate regions. Among the former are the bamboo and the sago-palm, among the latter some of the most conspicuous are the pine, elm, maple, chestnut, beech, and oak. A variety of cedar the *Cryptomeria japonica*, is one of the largest and most picturesque trees of the land, bordering the ancient highways and the approaches to famous shrines. Other trees are the ginkgo or *Schubertia*, wax-tree (a species of *Rhus*) camphor-laurel, paper mulberry, and the lacquer tree. Many of the commoner fruits of the north such as the apple, pear, peach, and fig are cultivated, but the fruits are generally of an inferior quality, the Japanese orange and persimmon form however an exception to this rule. The cherry and plum are cultivated for their blossoms, and it is difficult to conceive of a landscape of greater beauty than that which is adorned by these magnificent products of the Japanese flora. The tea-plant, which furnishes one of the staples of the Japanese soil, thrives best in the central regions. The staple cereals are rice, barley and rye. The production of rice in 1901 was about 226,000,000 bushels of barley, about 43,000,000 bushels of rye, about 34,000,000 bushels of wheat, and about 20,000,000 bushels. In 1900 the product of the tea cultivated was 73,000,000 pounds, and of sugar, 170,000,000 pounds.

The fauna of Japan is essentially that of south-temperate Asia, with certain well marked American types and an infusion of tropical elements (monkey) in the south. Among the better known quadrupeds may be mentioned the bear, badger, deer, fox, badger, squirrel and hare, the domesticated animals, some of them introduced only at a very recent period include the horse, cow, buffalo, sheep, pig and dog, the animals of draught being the ox and buffalo. Japanese song birds (lark and a species of nightingale) are few in species. Fish abound everywhere on the coast, the salmon and trout are numerous in some of the fresh-water streams.

The mineral productions of Japan are chiefly gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, antimony, and sulphur, the yield of which in most cases is not very considerable. The product of copper in 1899 was 60,000,000 pounds, of iron, 54,000,000 pounds, and of antimony 2,000,000 pounds. Coal was mined to the extent of 0,708,763 tons, the richest coal-fields being those of the islands of Honshu and Yezo.

Manufactures, Transportation.—In its manufactures Japan has taken a significant place among the nations of the world. Its people have long been famous for their handiwork in the making of sword blades and other metallic goods, fine bronzes, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares and paper. Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured in 1900 to the value of about \$25,000,000. There were in the land, in 1900, 59 cotton-spinning mills employing 16,154 men and 54,124 women. The first line of railway was opened in 1872, connecting Yokohama with the capital 18 miles. The mileage of railroads in 1900-01 was 1010 of state railroads and 2005 of railroads owned by private companies, the two together carrying 118,000,000 passengers. Where railroads have not yet been introduced, the horikaba, or high wheeled cart, patterned after a vehicle introduced from the United States, and drawn by natives is the chief form of conveyance. The length of telegraph lines was, in 1901-02, 6377 miles of telephons lines, in 1899 1562 miles.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory. The schools have all the grades from the elementary to the university. In 1900-01 there were 20,837 elementary schools. There are two universities that of Tokyo with colleges of law, medicine, literature, science, engineering and agriculture and that of Kyoto, with colleges of law, medicine, science, and engineering. Both of these institutions as well as the bulk of other schools are supported by the government. The former possesses a library of about 350,000 volumes. The number of books published in 1900 was 18,751 and of periodicals 944.

Government, Defence.—The government of Japan is a constitutional monarchy modelled after the pattern of western nations. The emperor who bears the title of Mikado exercises the executive power with the advice of the cabinet ministers. There is also a privy council. The imperial diet, or parliament, is composed of a house of peers (numbering about 300 members) and a house of representatives, whose membership is fixed at 300. The house of peers consists of princes of the imperial family, nobles, persons nominated by the emperor as a reward for meritorious services to the state, and representatives of the largest tax payers. Suffrage is limited by a tax-payment qualification. The emperor may declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The cabinet has 9 portfolios, those of foreign affairs, finance, interior, justice, war, navy, public instruction, agriculture and commerce, and communications. The capital of Japan is Tokyo. Until recently the actual seat of government was at Kyoto. The total effective force of the Japanese army including the reserves, landwehr, etc., at the time of the outbreak of the war with Russia was about 325,000 men, the personnel of the navy was 35,000 men, including officers. The effective force of the Japanese fleet consisted of 98 vessels, of which 6 were battle-ships, 8 armored cruisers, 47 modern torpedo-boats and 20 torpedo-boat destroyers. Ex-tempera docks, arsenals, and barracks have been located at different ports and there are important ship-building works at Nagasaki.

Commerce.—In 1901 the merchant navy of Japan (excluding Formosa) consisted of 1321 steamers of European type, 3850 sailing vessels of European type, and 911 native craft of various kinds. The following are some of the leading articles of export to foreign countries, rice, other food-stuffs, tea, silk (raw and manufactured, valued in 1901 at 109,000,000 yen, the yen being equivalent to about 40 cents), cotton yarn (21,455,000 yen), textiles, copper (13,904,000 yen), drugs and paints, watches (7,822,000 yen), floor mats, and coal. The largest imports are those of rice, sugar (23,500,000 yen), wool and woollens, cotton and cotton-seed (10,650,000 yen), cotton manufactures from steel and manufactures of these metals (30,008,000 yen), fire-arms, machines, petroleum, etc.

In 1854 a general convention of peace and amity (the Perry Treaty) was signed between Japan and the United States, by which the ports of Shimoda and Hakodadi were opened to the ships of the latter. This was the beginning of a new era in the history of Japan, the policy of non-intercourse with the western world being gradually abandoned. Treaties were successively concluded with nearly all the Christian nations. The extra-territorial rights of foreigners in Japan have been abrogated, such aliens having the same privileges and obligations as the citizens of that country except that they may not own land in Japan; Japanese subjects in foreign countries have as full rights as

any other aliens, and Japan is now entirely open to foreign residents, trade, and industry. The chief ports opened for foreign trade are Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimoda, Hakodadi, and Niigata. An Imperial Commercial Museum for the exhibition of export and import products and the furtherance of trade has been established. A gold standard went into effect in 1897 with beneficial results and there is a national banking system.

Political Divisions, Religion, etc.—Japan is divided (excepting Yom the Kuril Islands, and Formosa) into 3 *fu* (Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka) and 43 *ken*, or prefectures. The subdivisions are *gun* (county), *shi* (municipality), *cho* (small town), and *son* (village). The system of justice is based on modern methods of jurisprudence. All religions are recognized and there is no state religion or any state support. The ancient religion is Shintoism with its numberless deities (some of them human beings) and its worship of nature. The Shinto temples and shrines, scattered all over the empire, number nearly 200,000. The majority of the population are adherents of Buddhism. The educated classes are largely followers of Confucius. There are many thousands of Christians. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race. Their language is altogether different from that of the Chinese. In the island of Yezo dwell the Ainu (Ainu), a small tribe of mountain ethnic affinities who appear anciently to have been spread over a great part of Japan. Ainu blood is supposed to be largely mingled with the Mongolian blood in the veins of the Japanese people.

History.—The Japanese records place the foundation of the reigning dynasty about the year 600 B.C. In the sixth century A.D. Buddhism entered the country where it was received with such favor that in the following century it was proclaimed the national religion. In the course of the Middle Ages the supreme civil power became gradually divorced from the military power. The authority of the head of the state, the mikado, was reduced to a shadow although the traditional honor still clung to his position. The virtual ruler was the shogun who held the military power in his hands. The journeys of Kublucan and Marco Polo to eastern Asia in the thirteenth century brought a knowledge of Japan to the peoples of Europe. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese came to Japan, entering into trade relations, and the Jesuits made numerous converts to Christianity. Before long, however, there was a violent revolution against Christianity. The Portuguese were expelled, after which for a brief period, the Dutch were allowed to have intercourse with Japan. Then for more than two centuries the empire was closed to the western world until in 1854 Commodore Perry succeeded in inducing the government to enter into relations with the United States. In 1867-68 occurred the great revolution in which the shogunate was overthrown and the supreme power restored to the mikado. With the shogunate the system of landed feudal nobility which had prevailed under it, that of the daimyo, came to an end. Japan now went through a process of transformation, regeneration and material and intellectual progress unparalleled in history. The nation embraced the civilization of the West. A great military and naval power on modern lines was built up. In 1889 parliamentary government was instituted. In 1894-95 recreated Japan gave evidence of her strength in a victorious struggle with China. As a result of the war Japan acquired by cession Formosa and the Pescadore Islands. In the Boxer troubles in China, in 1900 her troops took a conspicuous part, in association with the allies, in quelling the insurrection and establishing peace. The years 1904-5 witnessed a war between Japan and Russia, growing out of the encroachments of the latter in Manchuria. In this struggle which was virtually concluded by the treaty of Portsmouth Sept. 5 1905, Japan asserted her position as a military and naval power able to cope with almost any in the world. She forced Russia to withdraw from Manchuria acquired possession of Port Arthur received one-half of Saghalien and was given a free hand in the control of the affairs of Korea. Among the larger cities of the empire are Tokyo, with a population in 1904 of 1,819,655. Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki.

Japan, Sea of.—That portion of the Pacific Ocean situated between the islands of Japan on the E. and the Russian Maritime Province and Korea on the W. It communicates with the main Pacific by Sangar (Tsugaru) Strait on the E. with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Gulf of Tartary and La Perouse Strait on the E. and with the Eastern Sea by Korea Strait on the S. It is generally shallow (about 300 metres) especially on the Japanese side, but seaward of the Gulf of Korea there is a zone of great depth exceeding 10,000 feet. It receives no important tributary.

Japara, or Djapara, ja-pa-ra a Dutch residency on the N. coast of the island of Java. Capital, Japara, on the coast, 39 miles NNE of Samarang.

Japurá, shá-poo-rá or **Yapurá, yoo-poo-rá** (sometimes called, in the upper part of its course, the *Caquetá*, *ká-ká-lá*), a large river of South America. It has its chief sources in the Andes of the republic of Colombia, about 58 miles NE of Pasto, whence it flows E. by S. and then SE forming for some distance the (contested) boundary between Ecuador and Colombia. It traverses the forests of Ecuador and Brazil for many miles. Its lower course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E. to lat. 1° 00' S. and lon. 66° 15' W. when it suddenly takes a S. direction and falls into the Amazon (a short distance from Tefé) in lat. 3° S. and lon. 64° 40' W., having been for more than 300 miles of its course wholly a Brazilian river. Its entire length is upward of 1300 miles. The navigation of the Japurá is interrupted by a great cataract, situated in lat. 1° 10' S. and lon. 72° 20' W., below which it is navigated by steamers.

Jaquemet, a town of Haiti. See **JACMET**.

Jarafruct, ná-rá-fuél' a small town of Spain, province and 52 miles SW of Valencia.

Jaraguá, shá-rá-gwá, a town of Brazil state of Goyas, situated on a small river of the same name, which formerly yielded rich gold-washings.

Jaraguá, one of the best-frequented seaports in the state of Alagoas, in Brazil, near Maceo of which it is a suburb.

Jaralega, ná-rí-thá-sé a small town of Spain province and 40 miles ENE of Cáceres.

Jarama, ná-rá-má, a river of Spain unites with the Henares about 10 miles ESE of Madrid and falls into the Tago a little below Aranjuez.

Jaramilla, ná-rá-má, a small town of Spain in Cáceres, 14 miles E of Plasencia.

Jarbala, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co. Kan.

Jarbaesville, ná-rá-bá-ví-l, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., 50 miles S of Annapolis.

Jardín, a favorite spot of tourist observation in the group of the Mont Blanc Alps, rising as a triangular rock from the Taffre Glacier. Altitude, 9830 feet.

Jardín, a post village of Hunt co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Jardine, a post-village of Park co. Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 225.

Jardines (nan-dee-ná) and **Jardinillos (nan-dee-nel yoo)**, or **Canarones, ná-ná-rá-ná**, the W. portion of an archipelago off the S. coast of Cuba, to which it belongs. It stretches E. from the Isle of Pines. The E. portion of the same archipelago is called *Jardines de la Reina*.

Jardines de la Reina, nan-dee-ná dá lá ná ná, the E. portion of an archipelago off the S. coast of Cuba. It stretches from near Cayo Largo to Cape Cruz and includes the *Libertad de las Dos Lagunas* and the *Buenos Esperanzas* bays.

Jardines del Rey, nan-dee-ná dá lá ná, the E. portion of the chain of islands that stretches for 300 miles along the N. coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Nuevitas. The W. portion is called *Bahacaque* (or *Sabana Camaguey*, etc.). The *Jardines del Rey* include the larger islands of the chain, — *Rebical Romano*, and *Coco Cay*, etc.

Jargeac, shá-rá-sé a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 10 miles ESE of Orleans. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Jarilla, a post-village of Otter co. N. Mex. The banking point is El Paso. Tex. Pop. about 100.

Jarkovác, ná-rá-vá-sé a village of Hungary co. of Torontál, 30 miles SW of Temesvár.

Jarlöberg, ná-rá-ló-bérg and **Laervik (lá-rá-vík)** an amt. of Norway bordering on Christiania Fjord. Capital, Laervik.

Jarmetta, ná-rá-mé-tá, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 18 miles S of Guarda.

Jarmen, ná-rá-mén a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 61 miles NW of Stettin. Pop. about 3000.

Jarmutitz, ná-rá-mú-tí-tz, a small town of Moravia, about 17 miles NW of Zlitz. It has a castle.

Jarnac, shá-rá-sé a town of France in Charente, 7 miles E of Cognac, on the right bank of the Charente. It has broadly 4 distilleries and a trade in fine cognac. It is celebrated for the victory in 1699 of the Duke of Angou over the Prince of Condé who perished in the battle. Pop. about 4500.

Jaro, ná-rá-ro pueblos in the Philippines Island (1) In Iyite Island WSW of Taclobán, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 12,475. (2) In the most important region of Panay Island (Iloilo province) produces sugar and tissues of silk cotton and pills. Pop. 9482.

Jaroměř, ná-rá-mý-ráb a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 68 miles ENE of Prague. It has two technical schools. Pop. about 1000 (commune 7000).

Jarostac, ná-rá-ró-sé a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 17 miles NW of Przemyśl on the railway from

Lemburg to Cranow It has manufactures of textiles, pottery, brandy etc. and an active trade. Pop. in 1906 32,614

Jaroslavl, or Jaroslavl, Russia. See YAROSLAV

Jarotschlu, or Jaroczn, yá-rotsch in a town of Prussia, in Posen 40 miles SE. of the city of Pozn. Pop. in 1900 4355

Jarratt, a post hamlet of Sussex co., Va. 30 miles by rail S of Petersburg. Pop. 55

Jarrettsville, or Jarrattsville, a post-village of Mostgomery co., Pa. about 14 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300

Jarrettsville, a post-village of Harford co., Md. 28 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. 120

Jarrolds Valley, a post-hamlet of Halesign on W. Va.

Jarrow, a municipal borough of England, co. of Dur-ham, on the Tyne, 54 miles ENE. of Gateshead. Until recently it was of little economic importance. Its rapid rise was due to the construction of docks and the establishment of vast ship-building and marine-engine works, blast-furnaces iron foundries a gun-factory etc. The industries also comprise the manufacture of paper and chemicals. Coal is exported in large quantities. The Venerable Bede lived and labored in the Benedictine monastery established here in 682. Pop. in 1871 18,115, in 1901 34,293

Jarroc, ná-roók, a city of Havana province, Cuba about 8 miles from the N. coast and 24 miles by rail SE. of Havana. The city is built of stone and masonry and is comparatively clean and beautiful. It has a hospital post and telegraph-offices, etc. The country is mountainous. Pop. in 1899 1179. Its port to which there is no practicable road, is Los Almocenes de Jarroc about 3 miles from the mouth of the Jurucé River

Jarroc, ná-roók, a town of Paria, province of Fara, 99 miles SSE of Shiraz.

Jarvis, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. Pop. about 70

Jarvis, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Tex.

Jarvis, a banking post-village of Haldimand co. On-tario, on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash R. 14 miles W of Cayuga. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. about 850

Jarvisburg, a post hamlet of Garrick co., N. C.

Jarvis Island, in the Pacific Ocean lat. 6° 23' N lon 156° 34' W. It has yielded guano

Jarvis Store, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Jarzé, jarz, a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 64 miles W of Angers

Jasenovac, já-sén-o-vák, a town of Croatia, at the con-fluence of the Sava and Una. Pop. about 2500

Jashpur, a state of India. See JASHPUR

Jask, jásk, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Arandé Sea, N. of Cape Jask near the entrance to the Strait of Ormuz.

Jaslikova, já-sli-ká, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia 20 miles NW of Znojmo

Jaslo, já-lo, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 30 miles SE of Tarnow. Pop. in 1900 4373

Jason Mountain, in King Oscar II Land, American Antarctic regions lat. 66° S.

Jasonville, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ind. 20 miles SSE of Terre Haute, on the Northern Indiana R. It has a extensive coal industry. Pop. about 1000

Jasper, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by Cedar and Rocky creeks. Capital Monticello. Pop. in 1890 17,879 in 1900 15,633

Jasper, a southwestern county of Illinois, has an area of 503 sq. m. It is intersected by the Embarras River. This county is a part of the coal field of Illinois. Capital Newton. Pop. in 1890 18,188 in 1900 20,190

Jasper, a county in the NW part of Indiana, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Kanawha River and is also drained by the Iroquois River. Capital Bensenville. Pop. in 1890 11,185 in 1900 14,292

Jasper, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 730 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River and the North Fork of that river. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890 24,943 in 1900 26,975

Jasper, a county in the southeast-central part of Mis-sissippi. Area, 647 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Leaf River and by Tallahama Creek. Capital, Paulding. Pop. in 1890 14,785 in 1900 15,394

Jasper, a county in the SW part of Missouri border-ing on Kansas, has an area of 632 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spring River and Centre Creek. Rich lead-mines have been opened in the county which has also iron-mines. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890 50,600, in 1900 84,018

Jasper, a county in the E part of Texas, has an area of 977 sq. m. It is watered by the Neches River and is

partly drained by the Angelina River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890 5522, in 1900 7138

Jaspar, a banking post-town, capital of Walker co., Ala. on the Frisco System and the Northern Alabama R., 35 miles NW of Birmingham. It is in a coal and cotton district. Pop. in 1900 1661

Jaspar, a banking post-village, capital of Newton co., Ark. in 100 miles NW of Little Rock. Pop. about 300

Jaspar, a banking post-town capital of Hamilton co., Fla., 90 miles by rail W. by h. of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Georgia Southern and Florida R. It is in a rice, cotton and sugar district and has lumber and naval-store industries. Pop. in 1890 993

Jaspar, a post town, capital of Pickens co., Ga., 40 miles V of Atlanta and at the southeastern base of the Blue Ridge and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 579

Jaspar, a banking post-town capital of Dubois co., Ind. on Patoka Creek and on the Southern R. 38 miles N of Rockport. It has machine and furniture works etc., and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1803

Jaspar, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 7 miles S of Adrian on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. 275

Jaspar, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn. on the Great Northern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles SSW of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900 459

Jaspar, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo. on the Mis-souri Pacific R. 12 miles N of Carthage. Pop. in 1900 627

Jaspar (often called Jasper Four Corners) a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. in Jasper township (town) 37 miles W of Elmira. Pop. 250 of the town in 1900 1430

Jaspar, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal about 20 miles S of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250

Jaspar, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tenn. on the Sequatchie River about 5 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee and 20 miles W of Chattanooga, on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Jasper has the Pryor Training School and the Sam Houston Academy. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 900

Jaspar, a banking post-village capital of Jasper co., Tex. 125 miles NN of Houston. It has lumber mills etc., and is the seat of the Southeast Texas Male and Female College. Pop. about 450

Jaspar, a post-village of Greenville co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Smith's Falls. Pop. about 250

Jassy, yás-sé or Yassy (Ruman, Iasi yás) a city of Rumania, the former capital of Moldavia, on an affluent of the Pruth near the Ruman frontier about 200 miles NN of Bucharest. It was until recently altogether an unpretentious town but now has a more modern appearance good pavements having been introduced, as well as new treaty for illumination and transportation. Many churches, one or two of which are interesting edifices, and a number of palaces of the boyars stand forth from among the vast collection of low houses. There is a stately government building, facing a square, embellished with an equestrian statue of Stephen the Great, vojvoda of Moldavia. Jassy has a university installed in a recently erected edifice, a school of music, a school of art, etc. The town has little to show in the industrial field, but it carries on an active commerce. It is the seat of a Greek Orthodox metropolitan and of a Roman Catholic bishop. A peace was concluded here between Rumania and Turkey in 1792 by which Russia received Otchakov and extended her frontiers to the Danube. Pop. in 1899 78,069 of whom half were Jews.

Jastrow, yás-tro, a town of West Prussia, 90 miles WSW of Marienwerder. The industries comprise spinning the weaving of cloth and the manufacture of machinery and shiver. Pop. in 1900 5418

Jász-Ápáti, yás-áp-á-ti, a town of Hungary in Jászgh 11 miles E. of Jász-Berény. Pop. in 1900 10,872, employed in agriculture, the cultivation of the vine, and the breeding of horses

Jász-Berény, yás-bér-én, a town of Hungary, in Juszgh, on both sides of the Zagyva, 38 miles E. of Budapest. It has a town hall containing the archives of Jasyg and Cusama. Its principal trade is in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. in 1900 26,761

Jász-Fénékhar, yás-fén-ék-har, a village of Hun-gary on the Zagyva, 18 miles NW of Jász-Berény

Jász-Ladány, yás-láh-dáh, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Jász-Berény. Pop. about 8000

Jász-Nagy-Kén-Szolnok, a county of Hungary See JASYG-GAZAT-CUNANIA-SALNOX

Jászó, yás-ó, a town of Hungary, co. of Abauj Torna, in a beautiful valley on the Bodva, 30 miles SE. of Lenti-

shan. It contains an old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which is one of the finest in Hungary.

Jatibonico, Rio, see *Ja-ti-to-noe-ko*, a river of Cuba, forms the boundary between Puerto Principe and Santa Clara provinces. It rises in the Jatibonico mountains, in the former province flows S and empties on the S coast.

Játiva, *sá-tá-rá* formerly *San Felipe de Játiva* (see *Sarabus*) a town of Spain in the province and 41 miles S by N of Valencia. It is picturesquely situated on the Albufera, an affluent of the Júcar in a fruitful region, at the base of a mountain, on which are two castles. It has preserved in a considerable measure its Moorish aspect. The numerous fountains, fed by an aqueduct are an attractive feature of the town. Among the buildings is a silk exchange. In Roman times the place was celebrated for its linen. *Játiva* is the birthplace of Pope Alexander VI and of the painter El Greco. Pop. in 1900 12,602.

Jaco, Rio, see *o-máw-ko*, a river of Cuba, empties over a sandy bank $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Playa Blanca, on the N coast of Santiago de Cuba province. It is navigable for boats during the rainy season. A rocky point near its mouth has a cavern, *Cueva de Jacon*.

Juner, *yów-er* a town of Prussian Silesia, on the R., at bank of the Neuse 10 miles SE of Hlegnitz. It has interesting churches and an ancient castle. There are manufactures of machinery, leather, cloth, carpet, cigars, and wood-work, carriage-gloves and sugar. It is noted for its sausages. Pop. in 1900 14,024.

Jauerning, *yów-er* a town of Austrian Silesia 52 miles NW of Troppau. Pop. about 3000.

Jaura, *nów-á* or *Atunjujau*, *á-tó-nów-ná* a river of Peru joins the Apurimac 110 miles NE of Huancavelica, after a very tortuous NE and E course of at least 400 miles. In its lower part it is called the *Motacore*.

Jaura, or *Atunjujau*, a town of Peru, department of Junín capital of a province of its own name, 115 miles E by N of Lima, on the P bank of the river of the same name. It has considerable trade in rural produce and in cattle. Pop. about 3000. Silver mines exist in this province. It is a health station. Elevation 11,100 feet.

Jaulon, *jáw-ná*, a town of British India, in Hyderabad, 34 miles SE of Aurangabad. It has a cantonment for troops. Pop. about 6000.

Jaumay, *shá-ná* a commune of France in Vienne, arrondissement of Pontus.

Jaumave, *nów-á*, a town and commune of Mexico in the state of Tamaulipas 38 miles NW of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. about 10,000.

Jaura (Fr. *Alti gérle*) a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg 10 miles E of Bolle. It is the chief settlement in the Jura valley famous for its Gruyère cheese.

Jauande, Kamerun. See *Yauande*.

Jannpur, *yów-poor* a town of British India, capital of the district of Jannpur in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh situated on the Ganges, 35 miles NW of Benares. It was the seat of a medieval Mohammedan kingdom. Pop. in 1901 43,771.

Jaura, *idá*. See *Jaona*.

Jaura, *shów-ree* a river of Brazil rises in the Serra of its own name, in the state of Mato Grosso flows SE and joins the Paraguay after a course of about 320 miles.

Jauziere, *shów-ree* a commune of France, in Basses-Alpes, 5 miles NE of Barcelonnette.

Java, *já-ra* (Sanskrit, *Java* millet) an island in the Malay Archipelago the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, and after Sumatra and Borneo, the largest in the Sundra group. It is bounded N by the Java Sea and S by the Indian Ocean separated W by the Strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E by that of Ball from the island of Ball. Lat. 5° 52' S. 51° 51' E. Lon. 105° 10' 114° 30' E. Its shape somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis lying E and W with a slight inclination N at the W end. The island is 830 miles long by 35 to 120 miles broad. Area, including of the adjoining island of Madura (which has about 2000 sq. m.) 50,554 sq. m.

Physical Aspects—The S coast of Java presents a continuous front of crags and rocks forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country. The N is flat and low and covered in many places with mangrove swamps. The principal capes and bays along its coast are Java Head at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean, Cape St. Nicholas where that strait opens into the Java Sea, Cape Pankas at the W and Cape Semelang at the E, entrance of the Strait of Madura, capes East and South at the SE extremity of Java, Wyneop's Welcome and Pepper bays at the N end of the island, Bantam and Batavia bays, on the NW, Bembang on the N and along the S coast from W to P. Lonsjeng, Pahlissa, Langol

Sambong, Segara-Wadi, Dampar and Gradjegan bays. The chief harbors are those of Batavia and Surabaya, on the N and that of Chilatjap, formed by the small island of Kembangan, on the S.

The island is traversed throughout its whole length by chains of mountains, which are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, varying generally from 6000 to 8000 feet in height, some of them rising to over 12,000 ft. form landmarks to the navigator. About one-half of the 40 or more volcanic peaks are active. Among the most noted summits are Semeru, in the E group of mountains, constituting the culminating point of the island, 12,100 ft. Tengger also in the E group 8930 ft. having a crater about 8 miles in diameter. Galunggung in the western mountains, famous for its destructive eruptions in 1822. Pundaryang about 8000 ft. Gunter and Slamet (11,240 ft.).

The mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys watered by rivers and torrents and covered, for the most part with thick forests. A multitude of rivers flow from the N and S sides of the mountains affording supplies to innumerable artificial water-courses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid shallow and encumbered with sand banks. The only rivers navigable for vessels to any distance inland are the Solo, Kediri, Tji-manuk and Tji-tum, the others are only suitable for canoes or for floating timber. The formation of the island is essentially volcanic but there are areas of Tertiary and Quaternary (basaltic) sediments. Granite is found in some parts of the N but the plutonic rocks are limited. The island has an extensively wrought metallic deposits. The Bantam coal mines yield lignite, naptha and asphalt abundant in various localities and the mines of Kewu SE of Samarang yield a large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful. The volcanoes when in an active state are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphurous vapors they discharge. An extinct volcano near Batavia called Geora Upas, or the Vale of Poison about half a mile around is held in horror by the natives on account of its (assumed) deadly atmosphere of carbonic vapors.

Climate—Java was formerly considered very unhealthy but with the exception of a few marshy districts on the N coast and some parts on the S the climate is an salubrious one that of most intertropical countries and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° and during the night from 73° to 80°. At Batavia (one of the unhealthy places) the daily range of the thermometer is from about 70° to 90°. The average annual rainfall there is about 75 inches (the amount varying greatly from year to year) which is increased to 185 inches on the hill-station of Buitenzorg. Over a large part of the island (not, however in the west where Batavia is situated) there is a dry season from April to October, while the rest of the year is a season of rains. Thunder-storms are common but hurricanes are rare. The island is subject to earthquake shocks.

Animals—The mammalian types of Java are numerous. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir is found in the island but in the N part the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon and in numerous districts the tiger leopard and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in alarm by their depredations. The *Indrius* wild dog deer and several species of ape form part of the larger game. The lemur inspires the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits and this island may be considered the native seat of the largest bats some of which measure several feet across the wings. Civets are common and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond. The wild ox (*Bos sondaica*) a beautiful and graceful animal which has been found unobtainable abundance in the woods and the buffalo date to have been brought from continental Asia in the twelfth century by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice-plant, is the chief animal used in agricultural labor. There are about 2,700,000 buffaloes in the land, and perhaps a smaller number of cows and oxen. Among the birds of Java may be mentioned the peacock, jungle-fowl, partridges, pigeons, fruit-doves, etc.

Vegetation—*Agriculture* etc.—Java possesses a soil of astonishing fertility and a vegetation unsurpassed in its luxuriance. Behind the coast-line which is fringed with coconut-trees the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain-chain and is everywhere cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboo houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees, the banana, and bamboo, contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered and yielding often three harvests annually. The bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of different species of the *Ag-troo* or rubber. At an elevation of 5000 feet are heavy growths

of *Podocarpus neriifolius* (a tree allied to the yew and furnishing the best timber in Java), the *Damar* pine, rhododendrons, and the *Dipteris* or two-leaved fern. *Lauralis* of numerous species, *obtusata*, *calos*, *melastomus eugeniae*, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchids etc., grow still higher up the mountains. At about 7000 feet the vegetation changes its aspect. Many plants of European type (various heaths the raspberry, honeysuckle, St. John's wort, violet, buttercup, cowslip, guelder-rose, cypraea) appear on the higher slopes. The famed poison tree, the *Upas* (*Ashwaria uariorum*) is a noted Javanese plant. Forests of teak cover very extended areas.

Rice forms the staple food of the natives and is raised in enormous quantities. Coffee, sugar tobacco, wax, indigo, copra, pepper and cinchona are among the staples of the island. The cultivation of nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon, pimento, rubber and cacao is carried on with success. The population is almost wholly agricultural. There are but few large towns. Most of the soil is claimed as government property. A system of compulsory labor exists to some extent, the peasants being obliged to give a certain amount of their labor to the government or private land owners in the cultivation of coffee. The yield of sugar in 1899 was 90 000 tons in 1900 710 000 tons. The production of coffee in 1899 was 104,505 033 pounds of tea, 8,636,371 kilograms of tobacco, 21 737 195 kilograms of cinchona, 5 669 695 kilograms of indigo 716,556 kilograms. The chief articles of export include sugar, copra, coffee, rice, tobacco, tea, tannin, cinchona, tin, leaf hives, pepper and cacao, the quantity of the first being in 1901 725,110 000 kilograms. The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese. There were about 1200 miles of railway in operation in 1901.

Government—Java is administered by the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, whose seat of government is at Batavia. He is assisted by a council of 5 members and by the directors of the various departments of the administration. The island (together with Madura) is divided into 17 districts called *residenzen*. At the head of each is a resident, under whom are assistant residents and controllers. The lower administrative offices are filled by natives. In each residency a regent, selected by the government from the old nobility is appointed who is the intermediary between the native officials and the Dutch. The *tanakas* of *Jokjakarta* and *Surakarta* have been allowed to continue their existence the *kepatihan* however retaining not a shadow of power. The administration of law as far as natives are concerned, is in accordance with the old national customs. Among the educational or scientific institutions of the island is the famous botanical garden of Buitenzorg which surpasses all the botanical gardens of the world in the wealth and variety of its tropical productions.

Inhabitant Religion—The Javanese belong to the Malay family. They consist of the Javanese proper the Sundanese, and the Madurese, speaking distinct dialects of the Javanese language. The Javanese early developed a high degree of civilization through commercial contact with India, and in the Middle Ages an extensive Javanese literature came into existence. The ancient literary language is the *Kawi*, which is to the modern dialects of Java what Sanskrit is to the modern Hindu tongues of India. There is a large infusion of Sanskrit words in *Kawi* as well as in modern Javanese. The art of India was transplanted to Java, which has splendid architectural remains, Hindu and Buddhist. The vast temple of Borobudur is the most imposing monument of Buddhist architecture in the world. Hinduism and Buddhism gave way at the close of the Middle Ages to Islam. The great mass of the Javanese profess Mohammedanism, but spirit-worship pervades the population. Pop. with Madura, in 1901 34 133 685 in 1909 23,745 696, of whom nearly 80 000 were Europeans and about 200 000 Chinese. There are between 15,000 and 20 000 Arabs.

History—In the Middle Ages Java became the seat of powerful Hindu realms. These crumbled with the spread of Islam among the people just before the advent of the Europeans. The Portuguese made their way to the island early in the sixteenth century but at its close they were supplanted by the Dutch. At this time the two principal native states were Mataram and Banten, which had arisen on the ruins of the Hindu kingdoms. The Dutch conquest was not completed until the first half of the nineteenth century. About the middle of the eighteenth century the realm of Mataram after having been reduced to vassalage, was divided into the sultanates of *Surakarta* and *Jokjakarta*, which still linger on. The state of Banten disappeared a hundred years ago. The Dutch East India Company was dissolved at the close of the eighteenth century. Java was

in the hands of the English from 1811 to 1816, during which time it was administered by Sir S. T. Raffles.

Jawa, a post-village of Washoe co., Minn. The banking point is Keeton. Pop. about 300.

Jawa, a post-township (town) of Wyoming co., N. Y., about 30 miles SE of Buffalo. It contains the villages of Jawa (pop. 100) and Jawa Village. Pop. in 1900, 1776.

Jawa, a village of Walworth co. S. Dak. The banking point is Selby. Pop. 100.

Jawa Center, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. The banking point is Arcade. Pop. 126.

Javary, a river of South America. See **JARARY**.

Java Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° and 7° S and lon. 106° and 116° E having the Strait of Macassar and the Sea of Flores on the E, Java and Bali on the S, Borneo on the N and Sumatra on the W. It communicates southward with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali and Lombok, and on the NW with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage.

Jawa Village, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. in Jawa township (town) on Buffalo Creek about 23 mi. W. SE of Buffalo. It has manufactures of barrels and cheese-boxes. Pop. about 200.

Jávea, an *ak-k*, formerly *Xávea*, a town of Spain 45 miles NE. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. of the commune in 1900 6604.

Jawana, *ja-wa-na* or *Jonna*, *jo-i-na* one of the largest rivers on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows N. E. to the Java Sea. The town of Jawana, with a population of about 10 000 is situated 23 miles ENE of Jopora.

Jawarow, *ja-wu-ruw* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 30 miles ENE of Przemyśl. The industries comprise the manufacture of pottery, brewing and distilling. Pop. of the commune in 1900 10 000.

Jaworowa, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, district of Chrzanow. Coal and dolomite are mined here. Pop. of the commune in 1900 9206.

Jawarta, a river of Asia. See **Fra DAWA**.

Jaxa, a river of Württemberg. See **JACER**.

Jaxhausen, a village of Württemberg. See **JACER**.

Jay, a county in the F. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 370 sq. in. It is drained by the Salamonie River which rises in it and by small affluents of the Wabash River. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1890 23,478 in 1900 24 818.

Jay, a village of Santa Rosa co. Fla. The banking point is Brawton Ala. Pop. 200.

Jay, a post-village of Franklin co. Me., in Jay township (town) on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R. 39 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 2,68.

Jay, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. in Jay township (town) 28 miles SSW of Plattsburgh. The town is drained by the Ausable River and comprises several high peaks of the Adirondack and Ausable mountains. It affords much iron-ore. Pop. of the town in 1900 1744 of the village about 450.

Jay, a township of Elk co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1043.

Jay, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co. S. C., about 15 miles NE of Kingstree.

Jay, a post-township (town) of Orleans co. Vt. borders on Canada. Pop. in 1900 630. The town comprises Jay Peak.

Jayanca, *ni-ka-ka*, a town of Peru province and 37 miles N by W of Lambayeque.

Jaynesville, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss. about 50 miles SNE of Jackson.

Jazygia, *ja-zy-gia* (Hun *Jászok* *ja-sók*) a district of Hungary between the Danube and Theiss belonging to the basin of the Theiss. The chief town is *Jász-Berény*. In the early part of the Middle Ages a fragment of the tribe of the Jazyges (*Sarmatians*?) who had wandered from their homes on the steppes of southern Russia, settled down in central Hungary. The Hungarian kings made use of them as bowmen (Hun *sákok*) whence the district received the name of *Jászok* which was Latinized into *Jazygia*, as though the Hungarian name had corresponded to the ancient Latin designation of the ancestors of these people. The Jazyges who number about 70 000 are completely Magyarized.

Jazygia, Great-Cannania-Solotnak (*Jász Nagy-Kán-Solotnak*), a county in the centre of Hungary. Capital, Solotnak.

Jean, or *Jean Babel*, *shé-bá-hé* a town of Haiti, near the NW extremity with a harbor NE of Cape St. Nicholas.

Jenamerette, a banking post-town of Iberia parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, about 130 miles W. of New

Orleans and 60 miles above Morgan City. It is on the Southern Pacific R. It has sugar and rice interests. Pop in 1900 1906.

Jamestown, *jame'tvil*, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles S of Hazleton. It has coal and iron interests. Pop about 1300.

Jean-Mayer. See **JAN MAYEN**.

Jeanmette, *jén nèt*, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles W of Greensburg. It has manufactures of flint- and window glass, chemicals, and electrical supplies. Pop in 1900 5965.

Jeanmette Island, in the Arctic Ocean, is an outlying member of the New Siberian Islands. In about lat 74° 48' N.

Jearoldstowe, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. The banking point is Greenville. Pop 200.

Jeha, or **Geba**, *jé'ba*, a river of Senegambia, S of the Gambia. At its mouth in lat. 11° 40' N. It is 15 miles across. See **GEBA**.

Jebba, a station in Northern Nigeria, the former seat of the civil and military administration.

Jebel, or **Jebail**, *jé-bél* (the Biblical *Geba* and the classical *Jebel*) a small town on the coast of Syria, 30 miles W of Tripoli. It has interesting medieval churches, an imposing castle, dating probably from the Crusades, and a vast number of columns belonging to ancient buildings, and near by are extensive necropolises where many sarcophagi have been found. *Jebel* was one of the towns of the Phoenicians.

Jebel-Akhdar, a mountain of Arabia, in Oman. In about lat 23° N. lon 56° 30' E. Altitude 9940 feet.

Jebel-Akrab, *jé'el ak-ráb'*, a mountain of Syria, immediately NW of Antioch bounding the valley of the Orontes on the SE.

Jebel-Arab, *jé'el áráb*, a mountain of Arabia near its SW extremity with a continuous range of peaks (the Chimney Peaks of Hornburgh) extending for 18 miles from NW to SE.

Jebel Aynashin, a summit of the Atlas mountains of Morocco usually considered to be the culminating point of northern Africa, is about len 4 W. Its height is variously placed between 12 000 and 14 000 feet.

Jebel-esb-Sheikh. See **HEKMOV**.

Jebel-es-Soda, a volcanic mountain of Tripoli E of the Hammada-el Horra.

Jebel-et-Tur, *jé'el et-tur*, the Arabic name of the Mount of Olives.

Jebellah, *jé'el la*, the easternmost of the Kuria Kuria Islands off the SE coast of Arabia.

Jebel-Mekattab, *jé'el me-kát-táb*, a mountain of Arabi Petra, 40 miles W of Mount Ras.

Jebel-Mekattom, *jé'el me-kát-tóm*, a hilly range in Egypt, extending for 35 miles outward from the Nile immediately SE of Cairo. It is of nummulitic limestone and commands a magnificent view.

Jebel-Mesa, *Sinaitic Peninsula*. See **SINAI**.

Jebel-Musa, a mountain in the N of Morocco on the Mediterranean nearly opposite Gibraltar, and forming part of the broken chain of which the Rock of Gibraltar is another portion. Altitude, 7700 feet.

Jebel-Nar, *jé'el noor*, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where the Mohammedans believe that the angel Gabriel delivered to the prophet the first portions of the Koran.

Jeb-el-Sham'mar, or **Shomer**, a mountainous region in the interior of northern Arabia traversed by the parallel of 30° N. and situated S of the great Red Sea desert. There are two parallel ranges, extending in a SW and NE direction, which have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea, although their height above the lofty plateau is not great. The region is ruled by the sultan of Shammar whose capital is Hall (Hayel).

Jebel-Soghair, *jé'el so-ghír*, an island in the Red Sea, 35 miles NW of Mocha. Length and breadth, about 14 miles each.

Jebel-Suh'k, *jé'el sooh-k*, a mountain in the W of Arabia, between Yenbo and Jeddah. It is famous for producing the balm of Mecca.

Jebel-Tar, *jé'el tar* (anc. *Cambueta*) a volcanic island in the Red Sea 55 miles WSW of Lohia.

Jebel-Tarik, the Arabic name of **GIBRALTAR**.

Jebel-Tyeh, *jé'el tye*, a mountain-chain in the peninsula of Sinai extending from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Akabah, in lat. 29° N. and bounding southward the desert of Et Tyeh or the wandering.

Jebi, a town of Arabia in Yemen 55 miles SW of Sana.

Jebelend, a territory in the Lagos colony of British Western Africa. The chief settlement is Odo.

Jed, a river of Scotland, rises in the Cheviot Hills and joins the Tyne 3 miles N of Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, *jéd'burg*, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co. S C. **Jedburgh**, *jéd'burg*, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Roxburgh, on the Jed, 38 miles SE of Edinburgh. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique. The remains of Jedburgh Abbey founded in 1118, are among the most beautiful of the ecclesiastical ruins of Scotland. There are also ruins of a noted castle. The town has manufactures of tweeds and blankets. Pop in 1901, 4533.

Jeddo, the former name of **TOKYO**.

Jedde, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. 18 miles NW of Port Huron. Pop 100.

Jeddo, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., 40 miles NE of Buffalo. Pop about 150.

Jedde, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rrs. 7 miles NE of Hazleton. It has coal and iron interests. Pop in 1900 1032.

Jeddo, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co. Tex. 8 miles N of Waver.

Jedde, a post-hamlet of Marquette co. Wis. about 14 miles NNE of Portage.

Jed'darni, a maritime village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on the SE coast, 42 miles ENE of Halifax, its banking point. Its inhabitants are engaged in lumbering and lobster packing. Pop about 1200.

Jeds, a river of the Algerian Sahara discharges into the Shott el-Mehir (Malgair).

Jedleraderi, *yl diers-dent* or **Groenjedleraderi**, a manufacturing village in the northern outskirts of Vienna.

Jeddena. See **JANALWOOD ISLAND**.

Jed Davis, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 1923 sq. m. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains. Capital Fort Davis. Pop in 1900 1150.

Jeffers, a banking post-village of Colliwood co. Minn. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop about 300.

Jefferson, a county in the south central part of Alabama, has an area of 1050 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River or that part of it which some call the Locust Fork and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital Birmingham. Pop in 1900 68 501. In 1800 140 420.

Jefferson, a county in the southeast-central part of Arkansas has an area of 919 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Pine Bluff. Pop in 1890, 40 651. In 1900 40 972.

Jefferson, a county in the north-central part of Colorado, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the South Platte River and is partly drained by Clear Creek. Capital, Golden. Pop in 1890 5450. In 1900 9306.

Jefferson, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 598 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Gulf of Mexico and on the E by the Apalachicola (or Oculia) River. Capital Monticello. Pop in 1890 15 737. In 1900 16 195.

Jefferson, a county in the E part of Georgia, has an area of 854 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River and is also drained by Rocky Comfort and Briar creeks. Capital Louisville. Pop in 1890 17 213. In 1900 18 212.

Jefferson, a county in the S part of Illinois, has an area of 800 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Muddy River which runs in it, by the East Fork of that river and by Horse Creek. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop in 1890 22,500. In 1900 23,132.

Jefferson, a southeastern county of Indiana borders on Kentucky. Area, 563 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Big Creek. The surface is nearly level except some steep hills which occur near the Ohio River. Capital, Madison. Pop in 1890, 24,507. In 1900 25 913.

Jefferson, a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. Skunk River runs through the NE part of this county which is intersected by Big Cedar Creek. Capital, Fairfield. Pop in 1890 16,184. In 1900 17 437.

Jefferson, a county in the NE part of Kansas, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Kansas River and is intersected by the Delaware (or ransopper) River. Capital Oskaloosa. Pop in 1890 16 620. In 1900 17 533.

Jefferson, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 571 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W by the Ohio River and is intersected by Floyd's Creek. Capital, Louisville. Pop in 1890 188,598. In 1900 232 649.

Jefferson, a parish in the SE part of Louisiana has an area of 413 sq. m. It is a part of the delta of the Mississippi River by which it is intersected. It is bounded on the N by Lake Pontchartrain and is contiguous to the city of New Orleans. Capital Gretna. Pop in 1890, 13,221. In 1900 15 521.

Jefferson, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, has an area of 819 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River which separates it from Louisiana. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1890 13,937 in 1900 21,292

Jefferson, a county in the E part of Missouri has an area of 687 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Big River. The Hannibal River forms a part of the northern boundary of the county which is also drained by Platte Creek. This county has rich lead deposits. Capital Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890 22,484 in 1900 26,712

Jefferson, a county in the SW part of Montana, has an area of 1885 sq m. It is bounded on the S. by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri River. This county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Among its minerals are gold, silver etc. Capital, Boulder. Pop. in 1890, 6028; in 1900, 6330

Jefferson, a county in the S part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas has an area of 586 sq m. It is intersected by the Little River and is also drained by Brush, Little Sandy and Muddy creeks. Capital Fairbury. Pop. in 1890 14,840 in 1900 15,196

Jefferson, a county in the N part of New York, has an area of 1552 sq m. excluding Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the NW by the St. Lawrence River and on the W by Lake Ontario and is intersected by the Black and Indian rivers, which afford abundant water power. There are extensive deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Watertown. Pop. in 1890 68,506 in 1900 75,743

Jefferson, a county in the E part of Ohio, has an area of 390 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Ohio River which separates it from West Virginia, and is drained by Yellow and Cross creeks. The county has much of bituminous coal. Capital, Steubenville. Pop. in 1890 39,415 in 1900 44,357

Jefferson, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 620 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Clarion River and is drained by Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. Among its minerals are coal and iron. Capital, Brookville. Pop. in 1890 41,068 in 1900 59,111

Jefferson, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 710 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Holston River and intersected by the French Broad River. There are valuable deposits of tin and iron. Capital, Dandridge. Pop. in 1890 10,478 in 1900 19,500

Jefferson, a county in the SE part of Texas, has an area of 1109 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Neches River and on the S by the Gulf of Mexico. Capital, Tarrant. Pop. in 1890 5552 in 1900 14,379

Jefferson, a county in the W part of Washington, has an area of 1765 sq m. It is bounded on the E by Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is partly mountainous, extensively covered with forests and watered by numerous rivers and streams, among them the Okanogan, Quiet, Raft and Quinnault rivers. The most prominent feature is Mount Olympus which stands near the N. border and has an elevation of 5150 feet. Capital, Port Townsend. Pop. in 1890 8709 in 1900 5713

Jefferson, the most easterly county of West Virginia bordering on Maryland, has an area of 613 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Potomac River and is intersected by the Shenandoah River. It is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge and is a continuation of the Great Valley of Virginia. The surface presents picturesque scenery especially in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Capital, Charlestown. Pop. in 1890 14,553 in 1900 15,945

Jefferson, a county in the SE part of Wisconsin has an area of 548 sq m. It is intersected by the Rock River and is also drained by the Crawford and Bark rivers. In the SW part of this county the Rock River expands into a lake, named Koshongong which is about 8 miles long. Capital Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 33,530 in 1900 34,739

Jefferson, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. 11 miles SW of Demopolis its banking point. Pop. about 250

Jefferson, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. 5 miles S of Rodfield. Pop. about 100

Jefferson, a post-village of Park co. Colo. about 65 miles SW of Denver. Pop. about 100

Jefferson, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ga. 18 miles NW of Athens, on the Gainesville Midland R. It has a court-house, the Martin Institute, cotton mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 728

Jefferson, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind. 23 miles SE of Lafayette and 4 miles W of Frankfort. Pop. 200

Jefferson, a banking city, capital of Greene co., Iowa, on the Racoon River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 65 miles NW of Des Moines. It is in the natural-gas region. Pop. in 1900 2801

Jefferson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. about 30

Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. in Jefferson township (town) on the Damariscotta River 18 miles EBR of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 1155

Jefferson, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. 7 miles SW of Frederick its banking point. Pop. about 325

Jefferson, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Worcester. It has manufactures of textiles and cutlery. Pop. about 650

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich. 8 miles SE of Hillsdale

Jefferson, Jefferson co., Mont. See JEFFERSON CITY

Jefferson, or Jefferson Hill, a post hamlet and summer resort of Coos co., N. H. in Jefferson township (town), 7 miles E of Lancaster. It is situated in the White Mountains and commands a magnificent view of the Presidential Range. Pop. of the town in 1900 1080

Jefferson, a post-village of Worcester co., N. J. 15 miles S by W of Camden on the Atlantic City R. Pop. 100

Jefferson, a township of Morris co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 1341

Jefferson, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y. in Jefferson township (town) 48 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 1400 of the village about 205

Jefferson, a post-town capital of Albino co., Va. a few miles NW of the Rino Ridge and 40 miles SE of Abingdon. Pop. in 1900 730

Jefferson, a banking post-village capital of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern R. 60 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1819

Jefferson, a banking post town of Grant co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 4 miles N of Ponder Creek. Pop. in 1900 500

Jefferson, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon on the Santiam River and on the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles S of Salem. Pop. in 1900 27

Jefferson, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4219

Jefferson, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 800

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1372

Jefferson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 286

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Pa. bounded W by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900 2890

Jefferson, a post borough of Greene co., Pa. on Tonawanda Creek 40 miles W of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 311

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 876

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Pa. bounded on the W by West Virginia. Pop. in 1900 770

Jefferson, a borough of York co., Pa. on the Western Maryland R. 14 miles NW of York. Pop. in 1900 374

Jefferson, a post village of Chesterfield co., S. C. about 8 miles NW of Columbia. Pop. 75

Jefferson, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles NW of Sioux City, Iowa. It is near the Big Sioux River and about 1 mile from the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900 364

Jefferson, a post village of Rutherford co., Tenn. 20 miles SE of Nashville. Pop. 60

Jefferson, a banking city capital of Matamoros, Tex. on Big Cypress Bayou 4 miles fr. its entrance into Cadiz Lake and on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rrs. 162 miles E of Dallas. Steamboats ascend from the Red River through the hick and bayou to this point, and large quantities of cotton, hides and cattle are shipped here. It has iron and steel works, a cotton gin etc. Pop. in 1900 740

Jefferson, a post hamlet of Washburn co., Wis. on the S. bank of the Jousen River 10 miles W by N of Richmond

Jefferson, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. on the Illinois boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1164

Jefferson, a banking city capital of Jefferson co., Wis. on the Rock River at the mouth of the Crawford River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 21 miles NNE of Janesville. It has woolen and driving mill tanneries, foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of furniture, farming implement, boots and shoe chairs etc. Pop. in 1890 2287 in 1900 2384

Jefferson, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1890 1739

Jefferson, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1223

Jefferson, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1648

Jefferson Barracks, a national military post is St. Louis co., Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the St.

Leola, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 10 miles S of the initial station at St. Louis. Here is a government reservation, with an arsenal, powder magazines, and a national cemetery.

Jefferson Center, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 300.

Jefferson City, the capital of the state of Missouri and of Cole co. is situated on the E. bank of the Missouri River here crossed by a steel bridge about 150 miles from its mouth. It is 125 miles W of St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri Kansas and Texas and the Chicago and Alton Rr. The city is built on elevated ground which commands a fine view of the river and contains a state-house, court-house, state prison state library the Lincoln Institute, foundries shoe-factories, breweries and many factories of carriages, brick and tile, brooms, cigars, etc. Coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 6742. In 1900 9664.

Jefferson City, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mont. on the Prickly Pear River about 1 mile S of Helene and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. Gold and silver have been found here. Pop. 125.

Jefferson City, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 8 miles S of Morristown. It has manufactures of woollen goods lumber, etc.

Jefferson Highlands, a post-village and resort of Loosen V. H. It commands a fine view of the White Mountains. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 75.

Jefferson Hill, V. H. See JEFFERSON.

Jefferson Island, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Mont.

Jefferson Lake, Minn. is in the S. part of Le Sueur co. about 5 miles SE of St. Peter.

Jefferson Line, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co. Pa. 20 miles W of Clearfield.

Jefferson, Mount, V. H. a peak of the White Mountains (Presidential Range) in Coos co. about 5 miles N of Mount Washington has an altitude of 5,255 feet.

Jefferson, Mount, Oregon a peak of the Cascade range, on the E. border of Lane co. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Jefferson River, or **Jefferson Fork of the Missouri**, is formed by three branches named Beaver Head River, Big Hole (or Window) River and Pawnee River which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite on the NW border of Madison co. Mont. It runs northeastward and after a course of about 140 miles, unites with the Madison River and the Gallatin fork at Gallatin Mont. about 70 miles NW of Bozeman. The stream formed by this confluence is the Missouri River.

Jeffersonton, a post-village of Calverton Va. on the Rappahannock River about 50 miles WSW of Washington D. C. Pop. about 200.

Jeffersonton, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky. on the Southern R. 10 miles E by S. of Louisville. Pop. about 400.

Jefferson Valley, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. 20 miles SSE of Newburgh. Pop. 150.

Jeffersonville, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co. Ga. 22 miles SE of Macon on the Macon Dublin and Savannah R. It has the Auburn Institute. Pop. 250.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill. 175 miles SSE of Springfield and 5 miles N of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900 280.

Jeffersonville, a city of Indiana, the capital of that co. on the Ohio River opposite Louisville Ky. 5 miles above New Albany and 193 miles S of Indianapolis, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads which here cross the river on imposing iron bridges. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river and of Louisville. It contains the Jefferson depot for army supplies (one of the largest in the United States) the Southern State Prison several iron-foundries and machine-shops, extensive car works hollowware works, steamboat-yard, chain works, etc. Pop. in 1900 18,154.

Jeffersonville, a post town of Montgomery co. Ky. about 40 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 84.

Jeffersonville, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. 35 miles N. W. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 400.

Jeffersonville, a banking post-village of Fayette co. Ohio 40 miles SW of Columbus on the Ohio Southern R. It has canning works. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. near the Schuylkill River about 5 miles NW of Torrington. Pop. 200.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Lamoille co. Vt. on the Lamoille River and on the Central Vermont R. 24 miles ENE of Burlington. It has manufactures of butter, etc. Pop. about 500.

Jeffersonville, Tazewell co. Va. See TAZEWELL.

Jeffrey Creek, of South Carolina, flows into the Pedee River, from the right, in Marion co.

Jeffreys Creek, a post-village of Florence co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Jeffries, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co. Pa. about 30 miles N of Altoona.

Jeffriesburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mo. 12 miles S. by W of Washington.

Jeffria, a post-village of Lincoln co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Rhineland. Pop. about 300.

Jéguin, shé'gün, a commune of France, in Gers, 12 miles NW of Auch.

Jehannabad, or **Jahanabad**, ja-hán-d-bád, a town of Bengal on the Dalkinore, 40 miles NW of Calcutta. Pop. about 8000 formerly much greater.

Jehannabad, or **Jahanabad**, a town of Bengal 31 miles N of Gaya.

Jehol, shé-hol, or **Cheng te**, chéng té, written also **Ching te**, a city of China, in the province of Chi-H. 115 miles NNE of Peking. It is situated in a charming valley in which is a celebrated palace, the summer residence of the emperor. There are many lakes in the vicinity. The town has manufactures of silks and considerable trade.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of. See JERUSALEM.

Jelok, a town of Russia. See YEROK.

Jelny, a river of Paraguay enters the Paraguay in about 24° 12' E. It is partially canalized.

Jekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBURG.

Jekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Jekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGAD.

Jelalabad, jél-lábád, a town of Afghanistan in a fertile plain near the Kabul River, 18 miles ESR of Kabul, on the route to Lahore. Pop. about 3000. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British under Sir Robert Sale, in 1841-42.

Jelalabad, a town of British India district and 20 miles SW of Sheikhpur. Pop. about 7000.

Jeleho, a state of the Malay Federation known as Negri Sembilan.

Jelitz, a town of Russia. See YELITS.

Jellicoe, a town of Whitchy co. Ky. The post-office is Jellicoe. Pop. in 1900 322.

Jellico, a banking post-town of Campbell co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R. 60 miles NW of Knoxville. Coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1283.

Jelloway, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio. The banking point is Jewell or Loudenville. Pop. 100.

Jelitz, yél'tse, a town of Italy province and 10 miles ESE of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Jemeppe, shé'wép, a town of Belgium in Hainant 3 miles W of Mons. It has coal mines. It is noted for the victory of the French, under Dumouriez over the Austrians, on Nov. 6, 1792. Pop. in 1900 12,778.

Jemeppe, shé'wép, a town of Belgium in Liège on the Meuse, opposite Seraing. It has coal mines iron- and glass-works, and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 10,435.

Jemison, a post-town of Chilton co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 51 miles N. W. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900 245.

Jem'seg, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick, on the *Jemseg*, a navigable affluent of the St. John River 40 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Jemtland, yém'tlánt, or **Osternmnd**, östern-mönd, a lan or province of Sweden bounded W by Norway Area, 12,12 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous. Only a very small part of the area is under cultivation. The forests cover about two-thirds of the surface and there are extensive lakes. Capital, Östersund. Pop. in 1900 111,391.

Jem'Hand, a post-village of Arceuthook co., Me., on the Bangor and Arceuthook R. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. about 300.

Jena, yá-ná, a town of Germany grand-duchy of Saxony. It is situated on the Saale, 12 miles ESE of Weimar. Lat. of observatory 50° 55' 36" N. lon. 11° 55' 12" E. The remains of its fortifications, its old inn, the Black Bear at which Luther stopped on his flight from the Wartburg the City Church dating from the fifteenth century and the monuments to distinguished men lend interest to the city. The castle formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxony contains several of the university collections. The University of Jena, founded in 1548 by the Elector John Frederick of Saxony enjoyed its greatest prosperity during the reign of Duke Charles Augustus (1757-1800). Among its pupils were Fichte, Schelling, Hegel and Schiller. The university library, containing 200,000 volumes has a handsome building. Jena is rich in memories of Goethe and

- Schiller** Here, on Oct. 14, 1866, Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians. Pop. in 1866, 20,664.
- Jema**, *je-ma*, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co. Ala.
- Jema**, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish La. 50 miles W of Natchez, Miss.
- Jematz**, *ya náts*, a large village of Switzerland canton of Grisons on the Langgaur, 12 miles SE of Mayenfeld. It has sulphur baths. Elevation 2400 feet.
- Jemdi**, a town of Dagomba, in Togoland western equatorial Africa, in about lat 9° N.
- Jemera**, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ohio on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 237.
- Jeezane**, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá. Pop. about 9000.
- Jemifer**, a post town of Talladega co. Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rr. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. in 1900 531.
- Jemil**, a river of Spain. See *Genil*.
- Jecin**, or **Jennin**, *jan neen* (acc. *Genoa*), a town of Palestine, 17 miles NNE of Nabulus. Pop. about 1300. It has a bazaar, mosques, and schools.
- Jeniser**, a river of Siberia. See *Yenisei*.
- Jenisei**, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles S by E of Grand Rapids. It is on the Grand River. Pop. 150.
- Jenkins**, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ala.
- Jenkins**, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 175.
- Jenkins**, a post-village of Barry co. Mo. Pop. 75.
- Jenkins**, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. 200.
- Jenkins**, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2791.
- Jenkinsburg**, a post-village of Bolivar co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. in 1900 236.
- Jenkinsville**, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C. Pop. about 75.
- Jenkinson**, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles N of Philadelphia. It has railway-supply works. Pop. in 1900 2091.
- Jenks**, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3423.
- Jenksville**, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y. 12 miles N of Owego.
- Jen'me**, or **Jenneh**, *jan néh* written also *Jan'me*, a walled town of western Africa, in French Sudan, on the Niger 265 miles S by W of Timbuktu and 104 miles NE of Segou. It is a place of great commercial activity and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans.
- Jenner**, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1613.
- Jenners**, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Somerset or Staytown. Pop. about 250.
- Jennerstown**, a post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. 15 miles SSW of Johnstown. Pop. in 1900 95.
- Jennersville**, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 18 miles SW of West Chester. Pop. about 100.
- Jennings**, a county in the SE part of Indiana, has an area of 389 sq. m. It is intersected by Graham's Fork and the Vernon Fork of the Mississippi River and by Sand Creek. Capital Vernon. Pop. in 1890 14,693. In 1900 15,757.
- Jennings**, a post-village of Hamilton co. Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Jasper or Valdosta, Ga. Pop. about 400.
- Jennings**, a banking post-village of Deaton co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 17 miles NW of Lenora. Pop. 150.
- Jennings**, a banking post-town of Calcasieu parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. 40 miles W of Lafayette. It is in a frank and lumber region and has rice-mills and manufactures of oil well supplies. Pop. in 1900 1539.
- Jennings**, a post-village of Missaukee co. Mich. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 450.
- Jennings**, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. is near the Mississippi River on the Wabash R. 7 miles N by W of St. Louis. It has a dry plate factory. Pop. about 700.
- Jennings**, a post-hamlet of Iredell co. N.C. 18 miles N of Statesville.
- Jennings**, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Okla., 17 miles (direct) SE of Pawnee. It has lumbering and cotton interests. Pop. about 400.
- Jennings Falls**, a post-hamlet of Tall co., Ark. on a branch of the Fourche la Pave River 5 miles SE of Danville.
- Jennings Gap**, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 13 miles NW of Staunton.
- Jennings Ordinary**, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co. Va., 50 miles by rail WSW of Richmond.
- Jenningsville**, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 30 miles NNW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200.
- Jeney Jump Mountain**, in Warren co., N.J., SE. of the Kittatinny Range. Elevation 1130 feet.
- Jenny Lind**, a post village of Sebastian co., Ark. 11 miles SE of Fort Smith. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 300.
- Jenny Lind**, a post village of Calaveras co. Cal. 25 miles NE of Stockton. Gold has been mined here.
- Jennys**, a post-village of Barnwell co. S.C. The banking point is Bamberg or Barnwell. Pop. about 200.
- Jensenian Caves**, in the Blue mountains of New South Wales, with beautiful stalactitic formations.
- Jensen**, a banking post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. 100.
- Jequitinhonha**, *shá tsen yén yá*, or **Rio Grande de Belmonte**, *roa grán dá do béi-mou'tá*, a river of Brazil rises in the Serra do Espinheiro, flows NE. through the state of Minas Geraes enters the state of Bahia, and shortly after passing the town of Belmonte falls into the Atlantic Ocean.
- Jerash**, Palestine. See *GERASA*.
- Jermuld**, a county in the central part of South Dakota. Area, 648 sq. m. Capital Washington Springs. Pop. in 1890 3495. In 1900 2798.
- Jerba**, or **Gerba**, *jér-ba*, an island of Africa, belonging to Tunis in the Gulf of Cehes 15 miles NW of Zarzis. Length 20 miles. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Marcus Aurelius and Venus and there are other Roman remains. The date and olive thrive.
- Jérémie**, *shá rá mee' as shér g mee* a seaport town of Haiti, on the N. shore of its SW peninsula, 120 miles W of Port-au Prince. It is important commercially and exports coffee, cacao and logwood. It is the birthplace of the elder Dumas. Pop. about 5000.
- Jeréz**, *rá-ráth*, a small town of Spain provinces and 25 miles E of Granada.
- Jeréz**, a town of Honduras. See *Yemas*.
- Jeréz**, Mexico. See *Ciudad García*.
- Jeréz de la Frontera**, *rá-réth dá lá frón tá rá*, or simply **Jeréz**, formerly **Xerez** (Port. *X res*, *shá-ré*) a town of Spain in Andalusia, 15 miles NNE of Cadix. It is pleasantly situated a few miles from the Guadalequiv and presents a modern appearance with its broad streets and fine promenades. Among the prominent structures are the large collegiate church the church of San Miguel the old town hall and the Alcázar an old Moorish castle. Jeréz is noted for its wines, known under the name of sherry the export of which in 1901 amounted to over 20,000,000 gallons. Some of the vineyards in its vicinity are of vast extent. A short distance from the town is the Cartuja a former Carthusian convent, with very interesting architectural features. The great battle in which the Saracens overwhelmed the Visigoths in 711 was fought here. Pop. in 1900 60,846.
- Jeréz** (or **Xerez**) *de los Cebeñeros*, *rá-réth dá los ká-mí vá roes* a city of Spain in Extremadura 40 miles S of Badajoz near the Ardilla. Pop. in 1900 10,095.
- Jérica**, or **Xérica**, *rá-roeká* a small town of Spain in Valencia, 27 miles WSW of Castellón de la Plana (the Palencia). Near by are interesting ruins of a Moorish castle.
- Jericho**, *jér-é-ko* an ancient city of Palestine famed in Scripture history now represented by the miserable village of Erish near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 14 miles ENE of Jerusalem.
- Jericho**, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ala. 15 miles N of Marion.
- Jericho**, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. 100.
- Jericho**, a post-village of Henry co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 32 miles ENE of Louisville. Pop. about 250.
- Jericho**, a post-village of Nassau co. N.Y. 25 miles ENE of Brooklyn. Pop. about 475. It manufactures cider and vinegar.
- Jericho**, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. in Jericho township (town) 12 miles E of Burlington on the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of pumps and woodenware. The town is bounded on the W by the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1373 of the village, about 800.
- Jericho**, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. The banking point is Chilton.
- Jericho Center**, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. in Jericho township (town) 14 miles E of Burlington. Pop. about 400.
- Jerichew**, *yá-re-rov* a town of Prussian Saxony 30 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 1700.
- Jerico**, a banking city of Cedar co., Mo. in a grain and stock region, 18 miles (direct) WSW of Stockton. Cal.

lead, silver, and fire-day are found here. Pop. in 1900 445

Jerico, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia. Pop. about 11,000

Jermya, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. in the Lackawanna Valley on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Ontario and Western Rrs. 13 miles NE of Scranton. It has powder and other mills. Here are rich coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 2567

Jerminan, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Ala. 17 miles SE of Scale station and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Chattahoochee River

Jerome, a banking post-town of Yavapai co. Ariz. on the United Verde and Pacific Rr. 23 miles NE of Prescott. It has copper-mines, smelters etc. Pop. in 1900 2861

Jerome, a post-village of Howard co. Ind. The banking point is Kekoma. Pop. 200

Jerome, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa, 6 miles NW of Numa. Pop. about 250

Jerome, a post-village of Hilldale co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cinnant Northern Rr. 14 miles NE of Hilldale. Pop. about 200

Jerome, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y.

Jerome, a post-town of Bladen co. N.C. Pop. in 1900 51

Jerome, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ohio 20 miles NW of Columbus

Jerome, a post-village of Shenandoah co. Va. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 100

Jeromeville, a banking post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, on a branch of the Mahican River and on the Ashland and Western Rr. 30 miles E by N of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 383

Jerry City, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio, 30 miles S of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 555

Jerry Run, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va.

Jersey, *Jersey* (anc. *Caesarea*) the largest and south easternmost of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain in the English Channel 16 miles W of the coast of France (Cotentin) and 90 miles E by E of the Isle of Portland. Lat. of St. Helier 49° 11' N. Lon. 2° 7' W. Length from E to W 11 miles average breadth 4 miles. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 52,794. The coasts are rocky and abrupt, and the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay on the S side. The whole island appears like a cordon more or less dotted with picturesque villages. The surface is undulating, the hill ranges enclosing fertile valleys. The climate is very mild, the mean annual temperature being 51.5° and the January temperature 42°. The annual rain fall is about 34 inches. Leading articles of export are apples, pears, orchard potatoes, butter and cows of an excellent breed (Jersey or Alderney). On the SE coast are extensive oyster beds, resorted to by a large fishing fleet belonging to the island. The trade is active (with England, France, and Canada) and the people of Jersey engage largely in the Newfoundland fishery. Numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Saint Malo and other ports. The island is the residence of numerous English families but French is the language of the native people. Jersey has its own legislature, the states or insular parliament, consisting of 60 members and of a presiding officer, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the lieutenant-governor, the chief executive of the island. From the decisions of its royal court appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The island has many Norman feudal customs. The principal towns are St. Helier (the capital) and St. Aubin. Jersey is an agreeable place of resort and is somewhat noted as a winter sanatorium, but its climate is less mild and equable than that of Guernsey. The island abounds in old buildings of much antiquarian interest.

Jersey, a southeastern county of Illinois bordering on Missouri, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and on the W by the Illinois River and is partly drained by Macoupin Creek. Picturesque bluffs extend along the Mississippi River. Coal is found here. Capital Jerseyville. Pop. in 1890 14,816 in 1900 14,812

Jersey, a banking post-village of Walton co. Ga. Pop. about 100

Jersey, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 18 miles NE of Columbus. Pop. about 150

Jersey, or **Jersey Mills**, a post-village of Beauce on Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 13 miles SE of St. Francis. Pop. 150

Jersey City, capital of Hudson co. N.J. on the right or W bank of the Hudson River at its entrance into New York Bay and opposite New York city from which it is 1 mile distant and with which constant communication is

maintained by several lines of ferries. It adjoins Hoboken on the N and Newark Bay and the Hackensack River on the W. It is a terminus of several important lines of railroad, — the Pennsylvania the Central E. of New Jersey the Erie, the Lehigh Valley the West Shore, etc. — and it has also the pier of a number of Transatlantic lines of steamers. Immense quantities of iron, coal, produce and general merchandise are brought and shipped from here. Among the more notable buildings and institutions are the city hall, court-house, public library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), various hospitals, etc. Among the educational institutions are Hackensack Institute, St. Peter's College, St. Dominic's Academy and St. Mary's Academy.

Jersey City has many and various manufacturing industries, among which the more important are extensive tobacco manufactories, creosote-works, foundries and machine-shops boiler works, locomotive and railroad-supply manufactories, car works, large sugar-refineries, silk mills, numerous tin-works, glass-works, breweries, planing mills, potteries, manufactories of chemicals, jewelry, fireworks, lead-pencils, automobiles, candles, soap, hydrants, rubber goods, castor and kerosene oils, copper-ware, oakum chains and spikes, car-springs, stoves, steam boilers, etc. Here are located large stock-yards and an extensive abattoir where vast quantities of cattle and sheep are slaughtered for the New York markets. This establishment was opened in 1874 and is one of the largest, most complete, and best appointed in the United States. The slaughtering of hogs is carried on upon the Hackensack meadows, beyond the city limits. The site whereon Jersey City stands was formerly called Peesee Hook. In 1820 the place was chartered as the City of Jersey, which was changed in a subsequent charter (in 1838) to 'Jersey City'. The population in 1850 was 8956 in 1860 29,226 in 1870 82,545, in 1880 120,722 in 1890 153,803 in 1900 208,423

Jersey Harbor, a fishing station in the district of Fortuna Bay, Newfoundland 24 miles from Harbor Briton

Jersey Mills, a post-village of Looming co. Pa. on Pine Creek about 18 miles N of Lock Haven. Pop. 225

Jersey Shore, a banking post-borough of Looming co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 13 miles WSW of Williamsport, and on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rrs. It has a foundry and machine-shop, electric-works etc. Pop. in 1900 3079

Jerseytown, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa., 10 miles by rail N of Danville. Pop. 900

Jerseyville, a banking city, capital of Jersey co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Rrs. 20 miles NNW of Alton. It has agricultural and stock raising interests. Pop. in 1900 5517

Jerseyville, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario 4 miles S of Lynden. Pop. 200

Jeraltis, *Jeraltis*, or **Jersee**, a former town of Prussia, now a suburb of Posen

Jerle, or **Jerle**, also 16 a small town of Spain province and 86 miles NNE of Caceres

Jerusalem, *Jerusalem* (Hebrew *Yerushala'im* Gr. *Ierusalēma*, *Hierosolēma* L. *Ierosolyma* Arab. *al-Quds* the Holy) a city of Palestine the seat of the most important events described in the Bible, now comprised in the Turkish dominions. It is situated in the mountain region between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 35 miles SE of its port, Jaffa, with which it is connected by a railway 54 miles long and 15 miles W of the northern end of the Dead Sea. Lat. 31° 47' N. Lon. 35° 13' E. The city stands on a rocky plateau at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. On the N is the deep-cut valley of Kidron (or of Jehoshaphat) beyond which rises the Mount of Olives and on the W and S is the tortuous valley of Hinnom the two depressions meeting in the southeastern outskirts of the city about 500 ft. below the level of its site. The southern half of the modern town represents roughly the site of the main portion of ancient Jerusalem (the upper city) which was separated on the E. by a long depression, the Valley of Tyropoeon, now largely obliterated by the debris of centuries from the City of David (or Zion) and Mount Moriah (or the Temple Hill) to which the name Zion was afterwards applied. David's City is not included within the present walls. Beyond the walls, mainly on the NW an extensive new quarter has sprung up within the last 50 years. The city within the walls is divided into the Christian quarter in the NW, the Mohammedan in the NE, the Jewish in the SE and the Armenian in the SW. The streets are mostly narrow and there are many arched passages. The dwellings are for the most part massively built of heavy stone and frequently consist of a number of detached apartments. The roofs are flat, but a large number of the houses have low cupolas a single dwelling often having several. The

many establishments that serve the needs of tourists and the various educational and philanthropic institutions detract greatly from the medieval and oriental appearance of the city. The modern walls of Jerusalem were built by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent in the first half of the sixteenth century and rest, except in the S. in great part upon ancient foundations. They are of hewn stone about 40 feet in height and have a moat of about 2½ miles. They are surmounted by numerous towers and pierced by 8 gates (one of them walled up) the principal being the Jaffa Gate, the Damascus Gate, and the Abdul-Hamid Gate.

The most striking and interesting feature of Jerusalem is the Haram ash-Sherif (the distinguished sanctuary) occupying the site of the Temple Hill. It is a rectangle about 500 yards long and about 300 yards wide. This area is still partly enclosed by walls, which on the E side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both here and at the SW corner are portions composed of stones of vast size dating from the early period of the existence of the city. In the centre of the Haram ash-Sherif, upon a platform paved with marble, stands the magnificent mosque called Kabbates-Sakhra (the dome of the rock — i.e. the sacred rock) an outlying structure surmounted by an imposing dome. This adjoins the chief architectural feature of Jerusalem which is generally known as the Mosque of Omar was erected by the caliph Abd el Malik (685-705). On the southern edge of the Haram ash-Sherif is another celebrated ancient mosque the Masjid el-Aksa. A short distance to the north of the temple area extends the Via Dolorosa (Road of Suffering). In the Christian quarter about a third of a mile W of the Kabbates-Sakhra, stands the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on the site of a church built by Constantine. The present edifice dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages but much of it represents restoration and rebuilding at various times. North of the Haram ash-Sherif on the ancient Bezetha, is the medieval church of Saint Anne recently restored by the French. Close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on a large open place called Muristan, is the German Church of the Redeemer consecrated in 1894. Amongst many other ecclesiastical edifices in the city may be mentioned the great Greek monastery the Coptic and Franciscan monasteries, the Armenian monastery of Saint James and the Latin patriarchal church. The Orthodox Greek Church possesses a large number of convents. Just outside of the city on the western declivity of the Mount of Olives is the Gelitumene Church of the Russians and in the north western suburbs, on the Russian settlement, is the Russian cathedral. The Jews have over 10 synagogues. On the Mount of Olives is the Church of the Ascension. Jerusalem has a number of religious and educational establishments: hospitals and other philanthropic institutions belonging to the various churches and religious orders and to different nationalities. There are to a great extent in the suburbs where are also the European consulates. There are about 20 Jewish colonies in the outskirts of the city. Close to the Jaffa Gate is the citadel, with massive walls and towers dating in part from ancient times. The remains of ancient Jerusalem outside of the vast excavations of debris are scanty consisting mainly of portions of the old walls, cisterns, pools, water-conduits, and burial places. Near what was the southern end of the old City of David, about a quarter of a mile away from the modern city wall is the pool of Silwan. The tunnel 1,600 feet in length which was excavated in the time of the kings of Judah to supply this pool has recently been discovered. To the N of the city are the burial places which from the medieval legends that grew up about them, have come to be known as the tombs of the kings and of the judges. The trade and industries of Jerusalem are unimportant. The city is the capital of the autonomous district of Jerusalem. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic, a Greek and an Armenian patriarch, and of an Anglican bishop. The population is about 60,000 of whom about two-thirds are Jews the remainder being about two-thirds Christians and one-third Mohammedans.

Jerusalem is mentioned as early as 1480 A.D. in the Egyptian records. About 400 years later it became the capital of the Hebrew kingdom. On the disruption of the realm after the death of Solomon it was the capital of the kingdom of Judah. In 586 B.C. it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. The Jews were permitted to rebuild it under the Persians. After the Persians it passed successively under the sway of Macedon, Egypt, and Syria. It was the capital again of an independent Jewish state under the Maccabees in the second and first centuries B.C. after whose fall it rose to great splendor under Herod the Great, when Judaea had become a dependency of Rome. In A.D. 70 the city was destroyed by the Romans under Titus. In the following century the emperor Hadrian

founded a new city on its site, which he named *Aelia Capitolina*. This city was the capital of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, established by the Crusaders, from 1099 to 1187. It has been in the hands of the Ottoman Turks since 1516.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ga. 27 miles NNE. of Cartersville.

Jerusalem, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900 35.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Jerusalem, a township (town) of Yates co., N.Y. on the W side of Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900 2775.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Davis co., N.H. 12 miles N of Salisbury. Pop. 50.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of North Dakota, in Ramsey co. 2½ miles N of Devils Lake.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio on the Ohio River and Western R. 12 miles S of Barnesville. Pop. in 1900 241.

Jervis, a small island in Torres Strait.

Jervis Bay, New South Wales. 85 miles SSW of Sydney is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the world. It is 9 miles in length and breadth, and has an entrance 2 miles in width.

Jervis Cape, South Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W side of its entrance.

Jervis Island, Pacific Ocean. See JARVIS ISLAND.

Jesalmir, India. See JAMMALIR.

Jesi, a town of Italy. See JESI.

Jesmond, a parish of England in Northumberland is a suburb of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Jessamine, a county in the central part of Kentucky has an area of 160 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Kentucky River and is drained by Jessamine Creek. Capital, Nicholasville. Pop. in 1900 11,248 in 1900 11,926.

Jessamine, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky. 2 miles by rail W of Nicholasville.

Jessamine Creek, of Jessamine co., Ky. flows SW into the Kentucky River.

Jessies Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va. 20 miles N of Abingdon.

Jessington, a town on the W coast of British North Borneo on Gaya Bay.

Jessen, a town of Prussian Pomerania 50 miles NE of Stettin on the Black Elster. Pop. about 2700.

Jessie, a post-hamlet of Illinois co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Jessieville, a town of Tennessee in Anson co. on the Middle R. 10 miles N of Debusa. Pop. in 1900 4641.

Jesso, an island of Japan. See JESU.

Jessore, or Jessore (Jashore) is a city and called Kusba, lies by a town of Bengal Brit. India, capital of the Jessore district in a marshy region 6 miles NE of Calcutta. It has a college. Pop. about 8000.

Jessore, a district of Bengal in the Ganges delta. It is a fertile plain traversed by numerous navigable water courses and including a part of the Sundarbans. Its forests abound in large game.

Jessulmir, Jessulmer. **Jessulmir**, Jeshmir, or Jessulmir, one of the principal Rajput states of India, subject to the British. It is the westernmost portion of Rajputana and is situated in the great Indian desert. Its sterile soil supports but a scanty population. Area, 15,920 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 115,701 in 1901 only 1,746.

Jessulmir or Jessulmir, a town of British India, capital of the Rajput state of the same name 138 miles WNW of Jodhpur. It has some fine Jain temples. Pop. about 10,000.

Jesup, a post-village of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Jesup, a post-village of Lockawanna co., Pa. It has cooling industries. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 1500.

Jesup, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 595.

Jesups, or Jesups Cut, a post-village of Howard co., Md. The late House of Correction is located here.

Jesup's River, N.Y. rises in Hamilton co. passes through Indian Lake, and enters the Hudson River in Essex co.

Jesterville, a post-village of Wisconsin co., Md. Pop. 75.

Jessie Head, a post-village of Piquetteville parish La. on the Mississippi River. Pop. about 240.

Jesup, a banking post town capital of Wayne co., Ga. 57 miles SW of Savannah on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 835.

Jesup, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles W of Independence. Pop. in 1900 600.

Jesus Maria, an island of the South Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island

Jesus Maria, a town of Colombia in Santander, about 100 miles by road N. of Bogotá. Pop. of the district, about 18,000

Jesus Maria (ná-soor-má-ree á) Cape, in Uruguay N. of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 48 miles NW of Montevideo

Jet, a banking post-village of Woodson Co. Okla. Pop. 100

Jetersville, a post-village of Amelia Co. Va. on the Southern R. 43 miles WSW of Richmond. Pop. 75

Jethon, ship too' mo ul the smaller Channel Islands belonging to Great Britain 24 miles E. of Guernsey

Jethmore, a banking city, capital of Hodgeman Co. Kan. on the Buckner River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 48 miles W by S of Larned. Pop. in 1900 230

Jettacreek, a post-hamlet of Breckitt Co. Ky.

Jenmonst, shu indw a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Arras, on the river Sambre. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1901 4523

Jever, yá ver a town of Germany grand-duchy and 3 miles NW of Oldenburg on the Stettin Canal near the North Sea. Wool-spinning tanning dyeing and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1900 5426

Jewell, a county in the N. part of Kansas bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 sq. mi. It is drained by Jewell and Buffalo creeks and other affluents of the Republican River. Capital Manhattan. Pop. in 1890 11,749 in 1900 19,420

Jewell, a banking post-town of Hamilton Co. Iowa, 14 miles S by E of Webster City on the Chicago and North western R. Pop. in 1900 94

Jewell, a banking post city Jewell Co. Kan. in a fertile valley on Buffalo Creek 33 miles NW of Lincoln City on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 34

Jewell, a post-hamlet of Deschutes Co. Oreg. on the Willamette R. 7 miles NE of Bend.

Jewell, a post-hamlet of Grant Co. Oregon, on the Nehalem River 11 miles S of Astoria

Jewell, a post-village of Eastland Co. Tex. Pop. 80

Jewell, a post-village of Caddo parish La. 4 miles W of Shreveport

Jewell, a post-village of Hancock Co. Ga. on the Ogeechee River 60 miles W by S of Augusta. It has cotton and woolen mills. Pop. about 400

Jewellville, a post-village of Banks Co. Ga. Pop. 100

Jewett, a post-village of Cumberland Co. Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles ENE of Effingham. Pop. in 1900 122

Jewett, a post-village of San Juan Co. N. Mex. Pop. 5

Jewett, a post-village of Greene Co. N. Y. in Jewett township (town) in the Catskill Mountains, 24 miles W of Catskill. Pop. of the town in 1900 1028 of the village about 250

Jewett, a banking post-village of Harrison Co. Ohio in the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 29 miles W of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900 43

Jewett, a banking post-village of Lewis Co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 44 miles SW of Jolietine. Pop. 350

Jewett, a post-village of St. Croix Co. Wis. The banking point is New Richmond. Pop. about 150

Jewett Center, a post-hamlet of Greene Co. N. Y. 25 miles W by S of Catskill.

Jewett City, a banking post-borough of New London Co. Conn. on the Quinebaug River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles NE of Norwich. It has cotton mills. Pop. in 1900 2224

Jeypar, British India. See JATPAR

Jezierma, yá-e-á ná a town of Austria, in Galizia, NW of Tarnopol. Pop. about 5000

Jezireh-Isa Omar, yá-e-rá h no mar' a town of Asiatic Turkey 130 miles ENE of Diarbekr on an island in the Tigris. It has interesting ruins

Jesreel, an ancient town of Palestine, situated on the plain of Jezreel (Endorion) 53 miles N of Jerusalem near Mount Gilboa. In Christian times it was known as Endorion. The village of Zerin is on its site

Jesreel, Plain of See ENDRION

Jhainwan, já á wán a region in Beluchistan between lat. 26° and 29° N. and lon. 65° and 67° 30' E. Area about 10,000 sq. mi. It has only a few productive tracts

Jhainwar, já le-war a native state of India, in the SE corner of Rajputana. The capital is Jhalapatan about 120 miles NW of Bhopal

Jhang-Maghiana, a town of India. See JUNG-MAGHIANA

Jhamsal, ján'see, a town of the native state of Gwalior India, on the boundary of the United Provinces of Agra

and Oudh, 730 miles W of Allahabad. It is an important railway centre. Pop. in 1901 55,288. Adjoining it is the little town of Jhamsal Kachhad, capital of the British district of Jhamsal

Jhamsal, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh division of Allahabad

Jhelum, or Jhel'mam (anc. Hydaspes) the westernmost of the five rivers of the Punjab. It rises in Kashmir traverses the valley of Kashmir in a NW direction, passing Srinagar turns W and then S and finally flows SW through the Punjab, joining the Chenab 60 miles NNE. of Multan. Its length is about 500 miles and it is navigable throughout the greater part of its course for river craft. The town of Jhelum (or Jhelam) the capital of a district in the Punjab is situated on the river near the Kashmir boundary

Jhind, Jhind a small native state of the Punjab, British India in the Strindh pinn. Capital Jhind, a town 75 miles W of Delhi

Jhilmam, a river of India. See JHELUM

Jibara, a village of Cuba. See GINARA

Jibuti, or Jibuti, a French port of Africa, on the E coast of Tajura bay Gulf of Aden. It has a good harbor well protected and has unspoiled Obok. It is important in the handling of goods for Abyssinia. The town is modern being of recent establishment. Native pop. 1500 to 2000 the European population besides the officials and the garrison is very small. Jibuti was made a free port in 1901. It is connected by railway with Harar

Jidra, a town of Bokemia. See GROSCHIN

Jiddah, jid dá, or Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, in Hejaz 65 miles W by N of Mecca, of which it is the port. It has numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom house, and the reputed tomb of Eva. The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions have to be brought from a long distance. Jiddah has a large transit trade with the surrounding countries. It exports mother-of-pearl shells (the industry in which has considerably fallen off) sheep and goat-hides, latex, henna, honey and wax, besides Oriental articles. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. Pop. about 30,000

Jiguani, He gwá nec a town of Santiago de Cuba province Cuba, 51 miles by road NW of Santiago de Cuba. It is picturesque surroundings and an old castle, besides their fortifications. The region is rich agriculturally. Pop. in 1890 850

Jiguay, Río, reo' nee-gwá (Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Cubitas and flows N emptying into the channel between Cayo Romano and the main land.

Jihun, a river of Asia. See ANI DASTA

Jijell, or Gagefils, je-jél los (see. Igilgil) a fortified maritime town of Algeria, in Kabylia, Provence, and 54 miles NW of Constantine. Pop. about 5000. It has a large European quarter and a trade in woollens, metals, and grain

Jijón, a town of Spain. See GUÓN

Jijona, he-mo'ná, a town of Spain province and 18 miles NW of Alicante. It is noted for its honey and honey-cake and has manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 8901

Jililla, ye-lu lá, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí 80 miles E. by N of Jilpan

Jillifrey, jil-le-frí or Jillifrey, a town of western Africa, Senegambia, on the N shore of the river Gambie, near its mouth. It is an old English port of call

Jiloca, no-lo ká, a right affluent of the Jalon in Aragon

Jilolo, Molay Archipelago. See GILLOLO

Jilotepec, he-lo-té-pék, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico 18 miles WSW of Tula

Jimena, or Jimena, no-má ná, a small town of Spain in Andalusia 14 miles from Jaén. Pop. about 3000

Jimena (or Jimena) de la Frontera, he-má ná dá lá fron-tá-rá, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 46 miles E of Cadix. It has an old Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900 7549

Jiménez, a town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 120 miles NE of the city of Chihuahua. Pop. about 6000

Jimpa, a post-village of Bulloch Co. Ga. Pop. 80

Jimotega, he-no-tá-gá, a central department of Nicaragua, NW of Matagalpa. Capital, Jimotega.

Jimotega, a town of Nicaragua, capital of a department of the same name, 13 miles NW of Matagalpa. It is in a coffee region. Pop. of the district about 10,000

Jimotega, he-no-tá-gá, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of Carazo, 10 miles SW of Granada. It is in a sugar region. Pop. about 6000

Jipijapa, he-pe-má-pá, a town of Manabí province, Ecuador on a small coast stream, 60 miles NW of Guaya-

gall It is a handsome and well-built town and manufactures the fine and expensive "Panama hat. Pop. about 6000.

Jiquipila, se-kil-pa, a town of Mexico in Michoacan, 90 miles W by N of Morelia.

Jirón, me-rón a town of Colombia, in Santander, 170 miles N by E of Bogotá, in a tobacco and gold-mining region. Pop. of the district, about 12,000.

Jitomir, a town of Russia. See **Zhitomir**.

Jiu, a river of Rumania. See **Sovyl**.

Jizak, ji'ak a town in the Russian Asiatic territory of Samarkand, 85 miles NE of the city of Samarkand with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1897 10,042.

Joachimthal, yo-A-kims tál (Bohemian *Joachimsthal*), a town of Bohemia, 14 miles ANE of Elbogen. It has manufactures of gloves, clothes, paper lace, tobacco, and cigars. It was formerly an important mining place. The silver pieces called Joachimsthalers were coined here as early as the time of the Reformation, and from this name is derived the word *haler*. Pop. (commune) in 1900 738.

Joachimthal, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles NE of Berlin. Pop. about 1300. Near by is the Schorleke, a great royal hunting ground.

Joanko, jo-án ko a lake of Siberia, within the Arctic Circle, discharges itself through the Anadir, which issues from its W extremity.

Joanna's, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 19 miles S by E. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Joannes, a large island of Brazil. See **Marajó**.

Joannus, wah keen a post-village of Shelby co., Tex. on the Houston, East and West Texas R. 30 miles NE by E of Nacogdoches. Pop. about 150.

Joazeiro, sho-á-sá ro, a town of Brazil state of Bahia on the São Francisco, 85 miles NNW of Jacobina. It is connected by rail with Bahia.

Joh, or **Jobe** joh a post-hamlet of Oregon co., Mo. 54 miles WSW of Poplar Bluff.

Joh, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkinsburg.

Johi, jo'hee, an island of Dutch New Guinea, off the N coast, near Geelvink Bay. Length from W to E 100 miles, greatest breadth 30 miles. The Strait of Johi separates it on the N from Houtouin Island. It is scantily peopled by a race of savages. The village of Aeneas is on the S shore.

Joh's Cove, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verde, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 25 miles from Carbonear.

Johetown, jôh tãw a post-village of Burlington co., N J on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles E of Bordentown. Pop. about 200.

Joekmôck, yok mok, a small town of northern Sweden, 95 miles NW of Piteå.

Jodur, mô'dax a town of Spain 28 miles E of Jaén, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Jo Davies (da vîes) the most northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 636 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Apple and Ferris rivers. Capital, Galena. Pop. in 1800 25,161 in 1900 24,553.

Jodhpur, jôd poor' or Marwar, a native state in the southwestern part of Rajputana, British India. It is the largest of the Rajput states, having an area of nearly 35,000 sq. m. The Aravalli mountains are on the SE border. The country is traversed by the river Luni which flows SW to the Rann of Cutch. Wheat and cotton are raised and there are manufactures of textiles, arms, leather goods, and noted ivory wares. Pop. in 1901 1,936,000. The inhabitants are mainly Jats and Rajputs, and the prevailing religion is Hinduism. The prevailing language is Marwari. Capital Jodhpur.

Jodhpur, the capital of Jodhpur about 140 miles W by E of Ajmere. It is surrounded by an extensive wall and has a fortress on a lofty eminence. It is a progressive town, with fine buildings, electrical lighting, etc. and has an active trade. Near by are the ruins of Mandor, the former capital of the state. Pop. in 1901 60,400.

Jodoigne, sho dweil a town of Belgium in South Brabant, 9 miles SW of Tirlemont. Pop. about 4500.

Joggins (or Joggin) Jîwes, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, 4 miles from River Habert. It has extensive beds of coal. Pop. about 500.

Joahann, called also **Anjoann**, An sho-án, or **Anzuan**, An soo-án the central and most frequented though not largest, of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel. It is 26 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth, and has a central peak 2600 feet above the sea. On the N side is the walled town of Johanne (or Musamandu), the seat of the nominal (native) sultan of the island.

Johannesburg, a gold-mining town of the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, in the famous Witwatersrand gold-field, 50 miles S by W of Pretoria. Pop. in 1896 42,230, of whom 35,888 were whites. The climate is agreeable and healthful, with a nearly rainless winter when dust-storms prevail. It has wide, straight streets, electric lights, telegraph and telephone offices, court-house, theatres, public library, stock-exchange, etc. and it has rail connections with Pretoria and with Cape Colony, Durban and Lourenço Marques. It was built by the enterprisers of the Uitlanders (outlanders or foreigners), who, previous to its acquisition by England, controlled the mines in the vicinity. Elevation 5689 feet. Johannesburg was occupied by the British in May 1900. Pop. in 1904 160,000(?)

Johannesburg, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 100.

Johanngeorgestadt, yo-hân-ge-ôsh-stät't a town of Saxony on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles SW of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 5448.

Johannisdorf, yo-hân-nis-bô't a watering place in Bohemia in the district of Truttenau, on the S slope of the Schwarzwasser.

Johannweiberg, yo-hân-nis-bêes a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau near the Rhine 13 miles W of Mainz. Pop. about 1800. Year by year is the large modern castle of Johannesburg famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest hock wine.

Johannisburg, yo-hân-nis-bô's, a town of East Prussia, 70 miles SW of Trambinnen. Pop. in 1900 3451.

Johannisburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ill. 18 miles W of Nashville.

John Adams, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. The banking point is Chico. Pop. about 150.

John Day, a post-town of Grant co. Oregon on the Columbia River at the mouth of the John Day River 28 miles E of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900 282.

John Day River, Oregon rises among the Blue Mountains in the eastern part of the state, and enters the Columbia River 20 miles above The Dalles. Estimated length 250 miles.

Johnetta, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. The banking point is Ford City. Pop. about 400. It has coal and iron interests.

John Gray River rises in the W part of Wyoming runs northward into Idaho and enters the Snake River in Owyhee co.

John O'Grady's (o-graw's) House, Scotland, co. of Calthness 1½ miles W of Duncastry Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, nearly the northernmost point of Great Britain.

John River, a small stream of Coos co. N H falls into the Connecticut River in the N part of the state.

Joksa, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. about 300.

Joksa, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill. about 24 miles N of Elgin. Pop. about 300.

Joksa, a post-village of Warren co. N Y in Johnsbury township (town which is bounded on the E by the Hudson River) 50 miles N of Saratoga Springs. 1 up of the town in 1900 2774 of the village, about 400.

Jobuaburg, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 20 miles NNW of Cumberland. Pop. 70.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 90.

Johnshaven, a seaport village of Scotland co. of Kin. ardlie on the North Sea, 4 miles by rail SEW of Bervie.

John's Island, one of the Sea Islands chain or group in Charleston co. S C.

Johnson, a county in the NW part of Arkansas, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Arkansas River, here navigable by steamboats, and is drained by Spadra Creek. Coal is found here. Capital Clarksville. Pop. in 1898 16,768 in 1900 17,446.

Johnson, a county in the east-central part of Georgia. Area, 288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Great Ogeechee River and is bounded on the W by the Oconee River. Capital Wrightsville. Pop. in 1890 6129 in 1900 11,409.

Johnson, a county in the E part of Illinois. Area, 349 sq. m. It is drained by the Cache River and Big Bay Creek. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890 10,013 in 1900 15,666.

Johnson, a county in the south central part of Indiana, has an area of 512 sq. m. It is drained by the East Fork and the West Fork of the White River, also by Sugar Creek. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 19,501 in 1900 20,222.

Johnson, a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is partly drained by the Cedar River. Capital, Iowa City. Pop. in 1890 23,682 in 1900 24,817.

Johnson, a county in the E part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri has an area of 480 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Kansas River and is partly drained by the Big Blue River and small affluents of the Oage River Capital Olathe. Pop in 1890 17,385 in 1900 15,104

Johnson, a county in the E part of Kentucky has an area of 266 sq m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Big Sandy River Capital Paintsville. Pop in 1890 11,627 in 1900 18,730

Johnson, a county in the W part of Missouri, has an area of 835 sq m. It is drained in the central and NE portion by the Black River and in the SW part by Big Creek Coal lands in the county Capital Warrensburg Pop in 1890 28,132 in 1900 27,843

Johnson, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, has an area of 382 sq m. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River sometimes called the North Branch of the Nemaha and it is partly drained by affluents of the Little Nemaha. Capital, Tecumseh. Pop in 1890 10,353, in 1900 11,167

Johnson, the most northeastern county of Tennessee, borders on Virginia and North Carolina. Area, 290 sq m. It is partly drained by the Watauga River Iron-ore is found. Capital Mountain City. Pop in 1890 8853 in 1900 10,589

Johnson, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 740 sq m. The Brazos River touches the SW corner Capital, Cleburne. Pop in 1890 22,313 in 1900 35,819

Johnson, a county in the north-central part of Wyoming, has an area of 4166 sq m. It is drained by the Powder River and other streams. The W portion is very mountainous. Capital, Buffalo. Pop in 1890 2357 in 1900 2361

Johnson, or **Johnson City**, a mining camp of Alaska on Seward Peninsula, W of Council

Johnson, a post-village of Cochise co. Ariz. The banking point is Tucson

Johnson, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. Pop 70

Johnson, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, L.T. The banking point is Byars. Pop in 1900 204

Johnson, a post-city capital of Stanton co. Kan. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop in 1900 16

Johnson, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. The banking point is Brooklyn. Pop 100

Johnson, a banking post-village of Nemaha co. Neb. 12 miles from Tecumseh. Pop in 1900 332

Johnson, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. The banking point is Middletown. Pop about 400

Johnson, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop 300

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Kane co. Utah, 2 miles from the S boundary

Johnson, a post-village of Lamoille co. Vt. in Johnson township (town) on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 6 miles NW of Hyde Park. It has manufactures of woollens, butter tubs, etc. It has a state normal school. Pop of the town in 1900 1391 of the village 587

Johnson, a post-village of Whitman co. Wash. The banking point is Pullman. Pop about 200

Johnsonburg, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. about 20 miles WNW of Morristown. Pop about 250

Johnsburg, a post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y. on the Buffalo Athens and Arcade R. The banking point is Athens. Pop about 300

Johnsonburg, a banking post-borough of Elk co. Pa. 8 miles NNE of Ridgway on the Erie and other railroads. It has manufactures of paper pulp, carbon vitrified brick, etc. Pop. in 1900 3894

Johnson City, a post hamlet of St. Clair co. Mo. 22 miles S by W of Clinton

Johnson City, a banking post-town of Washington co. Tenn. 25 miles SSW of Bristol on the Southern and other railroads. It has foundries and machine-shops manufactures of leather blinds, furniture, etc. A national Soldiers Home is located here. Pop in 1900 4545

Johnson City, a post-village of Texas the capital of Blanco co. is situated on a branch of the Colorado River, 45 miles W of Austin. Pop. about 100

Johnson Creek, a post-village of Niagara co. N.Y., 34 miles NNE of Buffalo. Pop. 200

Johnson Creek, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles S of Watertown. Pop about 400

Johnson Junction, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky. 18 miles SW of Mayfield.

Johnsons Bayou, a post-village of Cameron parish, La. near the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles S of Orange, Tex. Pop. 60.

Johnsons Crossing, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind. 8 miles W of Anderson

Johnsons Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. W. Va. 6 miles E of Lowell

Johnsons Grove, a post-hamlet of Crockett co. Tenn., 8 miles NW of Bulls Depot

Johnsons Mills, a post-hamlet of Pitt co. N.C. on Swift Creek NE of Kinston

Johnsons Springs, a post-hamlet of Goodland co. Va., 25 miles WNW of Richmond

Johnsons Station, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. about 20 miles WSW of Dallas. Pop. 120

Johnsonville, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill., 44 miles SE of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900 208

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ind. 11 miles by rail NE of Danville, Ill. Pop 78

Johnsonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y., on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine and other railroads, 164 miles NNE of Troy. Pop. about 650. It has manufactures of bobbins and leather board.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 66 miles E by S of Cleveland. Pop. about 700

Johnsonville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. about 17 miles N of Easton. Pop. about 200

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co. S.C., about 30 miles ENE of Kingstree.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Humphreys co. Tenn. on the Tennessee River 76 miles by rail W of Nashville. Pop. 200

Johnsonville, a post-village of Shoshongan co. Wis. on the Shoshongan River

John's River, N.C. rises in the N part of Burke co. and falls into the Catawba River

Johnston, a county of North Carolina. Area, 688 sq m. It is drained by the Neuse and Little rivers and by Swift and Middle creeks. Capital, Smithfield. Pop in 1890 27,289 in 1900 32,340

Johnston, a banking post-town of Edgefield co. S.C. on the Southern R. 32 miles WSW of Columbia. Pop in 1900 865

Johnston, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew 3 miles SSW of Paisley. It has textile-mills brass- and iron foundries, and machine-shops. Near it are productive collieries. Pop in 1901 10,602

Johnston River, Queensland. See GANADYER

Johnston (or Cornwallis) Islands, a group of British islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 03' N lon 180° 50' W

Johnston Isles, a rocky group in the Pacific Ocean, SW of the Hawaiian Islands

Johnston Station, a post-village of Pike co. Moa., 70 miles by rail S of Jackson. Pop. 80

Johnston Station, a banking post-village of Liberty co., Ga. 49 miles SW by W of Savannah. Pop. about 300

Johnston Strait, British Columbia, separates Vancouver Island from the main land on its N side.

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare 2 miles NE of Naas

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny 14 miles NE of Urlingford. Pop. 500

Johnstown, a city of Williamson co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Central Rs. 5 miles N of Marion. Pop. in 1900 787

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Iowa co. Mich.

Johnstown, a post-village of Bates co. Mo. about 50 miles SW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 75

Johnstown, a banking post-village of Brown co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 100

Johnstown, a city capital of Fulton co. N.Y. on Cayadutta Creek 48 miles WNW of Albany on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. It has extensive manufactures of gloves mittens, shoe-leather etc. Pop. in 1900 1768 in 1900 10,130

Johnstown, a township (town) of Fulton co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 2891

Johnstown, a post-village of Grand Forks co. N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. 29 miles NW by N of Grand Forks. Pop. 30

Johnstown, a banking post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 23 miles NE of Columbus on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900 638

Johnstown, a city of Cambria co. Pa. on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. at the W base of the Allegheny Mountains, 39 miles WSW of Altoona. The city is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery and contains besides other iron-industries, the extensive works of the Cambria Steel Company which give employment to nearly 10,000 men in the manufacture of steel rails and a great variety of other steel products. Johnstown has iron-works, tineries, found-

and planing-mills, manufactures of wall and tar-paper, fire-brick, paints, enamel ware, etc. and extensive coal interests. The town was destroyed by a flood, resulting from the breaking of the Conemaugh dam, on May 31, 1889. Upward of 2000 lives were lost in this disaster. Pop. in 1880, 8380; in 1890, 21,905; in 1900, 35,836. See CONEMAUGH.

Johnstown, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va. Pop. 75.

Johnstown, a post-village of Rock co. Wis. is Johnstown township (town), 54 miles WSW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 632; of the village, 100.

Johnstown Center, a post-village of Rock co. Wis. 40 miles SE of Madison. Pop. 140.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bradley co. Ark. on the Saline River 80 miles ESE of Camden. Pop. 140.

Johnsville, a post-village of Putnam co. Cal. is a mining region, 15 miles S by W of Quincy. Pop. about 300.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bracken co. Ky. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 100.

Johnsville, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 40 miles WNW of Baltimore. It has a coach-factory. Pop. about 300.

Johnsville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio 14 miles W of Dayton. Pop. 224.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 18 miles by rail N of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Johnville, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, 11 miles NE of Compton, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Johore, *Jo-hor*, a state occupying the S part of the Malay Peninsula. It is governed by a sultan; the foreign relations being under the control of the British. Area, about 9000 sq m. Pop. estimated at 200,000. The inhabitants are mostly Malays and Chinese. The capital is Johore Bahru on the S coast, about 15 miles from Singapore. This town has gas, a water supply, etc. Johore was formerly a more extensive state.

Johstadt, *yo-stätt*, formerly *Josephstadt*, *yo-ist*, a town of Saxony 45 miles SW of Dresden. Pop. about 3000.

Joice, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. The banking point is Warsaw. Pop. about 125.

Joligny, *shwa-ye* (L. Joe-ma-na) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne on the Yonne and on the Paris and Lyons railway 11 miles W of Auxerre. It has some interesting old churches (wood wins is produced in the district. Pop. in 1901, 3039; commune, 8274).

Joint, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Pittsburgh or Carnegie. Pop. about 300.

Jouvillois, *shwa-ye* a town of France in Haute-Maine, charmingly situated on the Maye, 27 miles N of Chaumont. Pop. about 3500.

Jouvillois, a colony of Brazil in the state of Santa Catarina, about 90 miles NW of Desterro.

Jouvillois Island, in Antarctica, lies immediately NE of Graham Land in about lat. 63° 20' S. Mount Percy is its most elevated point.

Jouvillois-le-Fort, *shwa-ye* *leh-por* a village of France, in Seine, 6 miles E of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 5673.

Jayuta, *yo-sut-ia*, a town of Mexico in Morelos, 21 miles S of Cuernavaca.

Jekjokarta, *yo-ka-karta*, a Dutch residency of Java on the S coast of the island, near its centre. Area, 1200 sq m. Pop. in 1896, 214,950.

Jekjokarta, a town of Java, capital of the residency of Jekjokarta and the seat of a native sultan, a remnant of the Dutch, situated in the southern part of the island near the coast lat. 7° 47' S. lon. 110° 21' E. It is connected by rail with Batavia and other cities. The sultan's water palace is a town of itself with subterranean approaches, walls and towers. A fort commands the palace and town. Pop. in 1896, 68,299.

Jökulsá, *yo-kü-lá*, a river of Iceland, discharging into the Arctic fjord. On it is the Dettifoss waterfall.

Joliba, a river of Africa. See Nizze.

Joliet, *yo-let*, a city the capital of Will co. Ill. on the Des Plaines River and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal 7 miles SW of Chicago. It is situated on several important railways, including the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe, the Chicago and Alton and the Michigan Central. It contains many handsome buildings, two Catholic academies (St. Francis and St. Mary) high schools, a convent, and a state prison. The last is a magnificent structure, built of the gray limestone quarried in the vicinity. Joliet has extensive flour mills, machine-shops, breweries, brick-yards, manufactures of boots and shoes, cigar factories, Bessemer steel works and rolling mills (employing several thousand men) horseshoe-works (employing 500

men) tin-plate mills, nail and marble-works, carriage-shops, and manufactures of builders hardware, engines, cooperage, farming-implements, stoves, mah. doors, and blinds and cereal foods. The extensive barbed-wire plant, employing upward of 1600 hands is probably the largest in the world. The river affords water power at this place. Here are large quarries of excellent Silurian limestone, called Joliet limestone, which is extensively used in constructions. About 3000 men are employed in these quarries. Pop. in 1890, 23,254; in 1900, 29,353.

Joliet, Hamilton co., Ind. See JOLIETVILLE.

Joliet, a post-village of Carbon co. Mont. The banking point is Billings. Pop. 150.

Joliet, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. 20 miles WNW of Pottsville.

Joliette, shwa-let, a county in the W part of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence. It is drained by the river L. Assomption and several smaller streams. Chief town Joliette.

Joliette, or **Industry Village**, a banking town and outport and capital of Joliette co. Quebec, on the river L. Assomption 40 miles N of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern (of Canada) R. It contains a college and a mechanical institute and has large grist-mill, saw-mill, and paper-mill, extensive foundries, a tannery, etc. An extensive trade is done in grain, saw-trim products and timber. Pop. in 1901, 4230.

Jolietville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ind. 22 miles N of Indianapolis on the Central Indiana R. Pop. about 250.

Jolley, a banking post-town of Calhoun co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Jolly, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 90.

Jollytown, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. about 60 miles SSW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100.

Jolito, Philippine line is *See* *Phil.*

Jolito, *yo-ito* a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal. 30 miles S. of Salinas.

Jolito, *yo-ito* (Ger. *Eitich* ditto) a town of Hungary 48 miles W of Kacschau. Pop. about 2400.

Jonacztepec a town of Mexico in Morelos, 45 miles SE of Cuernavaca.

Jonsaridge, a post-hamlet of Burke co. N. I.

Jonathan, a post-hamlet of Haywood co. N. C.

Jonathan Creek, Ohio rises in Licking co. and enters the Muskingum River in Muskingum co., 3 miles below Lancaster.

Jones, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 377 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by Cedar and Commensurate creeks. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 12,709; in 1900, 13,758.

Jones, a county in the E part of Iowa, has an area of 676 sq m. It is intersected by the Maquoketa and Wapiti rivers. Capital, Ansonia. Pop. in 1890, 20,254; in 1900, 21,954.

Jones, a county in the SE part of Mississippi, has an area of 874 sq m. It is intersected by the Leaf and Bogos rivers and by Tallahatchie and Tallahatchie creeks. Capital, Ellisville. Pop. in 1890, 8333; in 1900, 17,646.

Jones, a county in the SE part of North Carolina, has an area of 403 sq m. It is intersected by the Trent River. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890, 7402; in 1900, 8326.

Jones, a county in the north-central part of Texas has an area of 940 sq m. It is drained by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Capital, Anson. Pop. in 1890, 3797; in 1900, 7053.

Jones, a post-village of Morehouse parish La. The banking point is Bastrop. Pop. 100.

Jones, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. The banking point is Three Rivers. Pop. about 300.

Jones, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co. Okla. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. 125.

Jones, a post-village of Haywood co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brownsville. Pop. 275.

Jonesboro, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 13 miles SW of Birmingham. The banking point is Bessemer. Coal and iron are shipped here. Pop. 150.

Jonesboro, a banking city capital of Craighead co. Ark. 57 miles NNW of Memphis, Tenn., on the St. Louis Southwestern and other railroads. It is a lumber-centre and has large heading and box factories. Pop. in 1900, 4508.

Jonesboro, a post-city capital of Clayton co. Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 20 miles S of Atlanta. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Jonesboro, a banking city capital of Union co., Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 30 miles N of Cairo. Large

quantities of fruit are exported from this place. Near here is a state asylum for the insane. Pop. 16,190 1139

Jonesboro, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind. on the Mississippi River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles S of Marion. It has insulated-wire works etc. Pop. in 1899 1838

Jonesboro, a banking post-village of Jackson parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R. 14 miles SW of Vernon. Pop. about 500

Jonesboro, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles WSW of Machias. Pop. in 1900 606

Jonesboro, a post-hamlet of Tippah co. Minn. 35 miles SW of Raleigh on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton and lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 440

Jonesboro, a banking post-town capital of Washington co. Tenn. is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley on the Southern R. 98 miles ENE of Knoxville. It has flouring and cotton yarn mills, and also wheat, poultry and fruit. Pop. in 1900 854

Jonesboro, a post-village of Carroll co. Tex. on the Leon River 60 miles W of Waco. Pop. about 375

Jonesboro, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va. on the Nottoway River 38 miles SW of Peterburg

Jonesburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. Kan. 11 miles SE of Sedan

Jonesburg, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 58 miles WNW of St. Louis. It has manufactures of wire-fencing and ploughs. Pop. in 1900 497

Jones Chapel, a post-hamlet of Cullman co. Ala.

Jonescove, a post-village of Berke co. Tenn. 13 miles SW of Newport.

Jones Creek, of Delaware, runs southeastward in Kent co. and enters Delaware Bay. Dover the capital of the state, is on this creek.

Jones Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin River at the E. border of Anson co.

Jones Creek, in the northwest-central part of Tennessee, flows into the Harpeth River in Dickson co.

Jonescreek, a post-hamlet of Anson co. N.C.

Jones Mills, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. Pop. about 70

Jones Mills, a post-hamlet of Morrother co. Ga.

Jones Mills, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 44 miles ENE of Pittsburgh

Jonespoint, a post-village of Rockland co. N.Y., on the New York Ontario and Western and the West Shore R.R. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. 200

Jonesport, a post-village of Washington co. Me. in Jonesport township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean 29 miles SW of Machias and about 68 miles ESE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 3124

Jones Prairie, a post-hamlet of Milam co. Tex. 11 miles SW of Calvert.

Jones Sound, a body of water connecting Baffin Bay with the mass Arctic Sea N. of the American Arctic archipelago. It separates North Devon on the S. from North Lincoln (Ellesmere Land) on the N. At its mouth is Coburg Island in about lat. 75° 50' N.

Jones Springs, a post-village of Berkeley co. W. Va. 8 miles SW of North Mountain station. Pop. 60

Jones Switch, a post-hamlet of Antelope co. Ala.

Jonestown, a banking post-town of Oshana co. Miss. 16 miles S by E of Helena, Ark. It is on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900 31.

Jonestown, a banking post-borough of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 7 miles N of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900 571

Jones Valley, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn. 18 miles NW of Columbia

Jonesville, a post-village of Aroha co. Fla. Pop. about 80

Jonesville, a post-village of McIntosh co. Ga. on the South Newport River 8 miles SE of Walhalla.

Jonesville, a post-town of Northumberland co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles S of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 268

Jonesville, a banking post-town of Grant and Owen co. Ky. Pop. in 1900 189

Jonesville, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La. The banking point is Antelope, Miss. Pop. 176

Jonesville, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 68 miles S of Lansing. It has older mills, etc. and has manufactures of viscous flour cement, and harness. Pop. in 1900 1307

Jonesville, a post-village of Saratoga co. N.Y., 23 miles N of Albany. Pop. about 150

Jonesville, a post-village of Yadkin co. N.C. 26 miles N of Statesville. A bridge over the Yadkin River connects it with Elkin. Pop. about 300

Josceville, a banking post-town of Union co. S.C. on the Southern R. 12 miles NW of Unionville. Pop. in 1900 508

Josceville, a post-village of Harrison an Tex. 18 miles by rail E of Marshall. Pop. 75

Josceville, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. 20 miles ESE of Burlington. It has wood-turning industries. Pop. about 250

Josceville, a banking post-village capital of Lee co. Va. near the Powell River 28 miles N. of Rogersville, Tenn. and near the E. base of the Cumberland Mountains. It has various industries. Pop. about 600

Jooangou Lin, a pass in the Himalayas, across a ridge connecting Kanchenjunga with Nepal. Altitude, about 21,500 feet.

Jönköping, jö-n chö-ping a city of southern Sweden. Area, 447 sq. m. The principal towns are Jönköping (the capital) Grannå, and Ekås. Pop. in 1900 203,086

Jönköping, a town of Sweden capital of the lan of the same name, picturesquely situated at the E. extremity of Lake Vetter and on a railway 80 miles E of Gothenburg. It is noted for its manufacture of matches. There are paper mills, establishments connected with the textile industry and machine-shops. The town is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1900 23,143

Jougnedron, jöb-ke-ale a village of France, in Yvelines, 75 miles NNE of Arignon

Jouguères, jöw-ke-ale a post-village of Charente-Maritime co., Quebec, on the Saguenay River and on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. 12 miles W of Châteaui. Its banking point. Pop. 275

Jouxat, jöw-rik a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-leferieure, on the Seigne 22 miles SSE of Salntes. Pop. of the commune in 1901 3366

Joplin, a city of Jasper co., Mo. 16 miles SW of Carthage, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It contains large smelting and white-lead works, foundries and machine-shops, flour mills etc. It is the commercial centre of the southwestern Missouri lead- and zinc-mining region the output from which was in 1902 valued at \$9,500,000. Pop. in 1880 1038 in 1900 9731 in 1900 25,035

Joplin, a post-village of Jack co. Tan. Pop. 75.

Jopps, the ancient name of JARFA.

Jopps, a post-town of Cullman co. Ala. about 18 miles NE from Cullman, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 139

Jopps, a post-village of Monroe co. Ill. on the Ohio River 24 miles above Cairo. Pop. about 200

Jopps, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. Pop. 76

Jopps, a post-village of Granger co. Tenn. Pop. 75

Jorat, jö-rä or jö-rä-jö-jä a town of Switzerland forming the watershed between the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva, and connecting the Bernese Alps with the true Jura. Highest point about 3000 feet.

Jorat is also the name of the height on Lake Geneva on the slopes of which the city of Lausanne is situated.

Jordan (Hebrew *Yerdän* Arab *Shari'at-el-Kebir* the great watering place) the principal river of Palestine. Its head-streams rise on the slope and at the foot of Mount Hermon. It flows S. through lakes Huleh (see Marom) and Tiberias or Tabariyah (Lake of Gennesaret, Sea of Galilee) and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after an extremely tortuous course of about 200 miles. The width of the river at its lower course is between 100 and 250 feet. From Lake Huleh, which is a few feet above the level of the sea, it falls nearly 700 feet in Lake Tiberias, and thence to the Dead Sea about 600 feet. It has many rapids. Its valley is about 5 miles wide, bounded in by precipitous the soil is sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered with a dense vegetation. The principal ailments are the Yezmuk and the Jabbok both from the E.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Jay co. Ind. 36 miles N of Richmond

Jordao, a post-village of Fulton co. Ky. on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Union City Tenn. Pop. about 100

Jordan, a banking city of Scott co. Minn. near the Minnesota River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 39 miles WSW of St. Paul. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1270

Jordan, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. on the Erie Canal the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R.,

17 miles W of Syracuse. It has manufactures of malted liquor, cement, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Jordah, a post-hamlet of Linn co. Oregon.

Jordan, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1284.

Jordana, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 14 miles NW of Allentown. Pop. 240.

Jordan, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Jordana, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Jordan, a post-village of Clarendon co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. 100.

Jordana, a post-hamlet of Green co. Wis. in Jordan township (town) 87 miles SW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 948.

Jordana, a village of Lincoln co. Ontario 1½ miles from Jordan station. Pop. 200.

Jordan Alam Springs, a watering place of Rock-bridge co. Va. 5 miles S of Millboro.

Jordan Bay, an outport of Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, on a bay at the mouth of the Jordan River. See JORDAN RIVER.

Jordan Creek rises in Owyhee co. Idaho, and enters the Owyhee River about 117° W.

Jordao Creek, Pa. enters the Lehigh River at Allentown.

Jordan River, Utah issues from the N end of Utah Lake, runs northward through the co. of Salt Lake, and enters the Great Salt Lake. The direct distance from its origin to its mouth is nearly 40 miles. Salt Lake City is on the bank of this river.

Jordan River, a post-village of Shelburne co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shelburne, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 600.

Jordanville, a post-hamlet of Grant co. W Va.

Jordan Springs, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Tenn.

Jordan Springs, a watering place of Frederick co. Va. 1½ miles from Stephenson which is 5 miles NE. of Winchester.

Jordana Store, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co. Va.

Jordana Valley, a post-village of Mathews co. Oregon. The banking point is Caldwell Idaho. Pop. 95.

Jordana Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 90.

Jordana Village a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind. 34 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute.

Jordauville, a post-village of Herkimer co. N Y, 22 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 150.

Jordauville, a post-village of Horvay co. S C. Pop. 70.

Jorhal, a village of northeastern Assam near the Brahmaputra, about 30 miles SW of Silchar.

Jorhal, Xarhal, or Xorhal, so-called (often pronounced Xor-ro-yo) a volcano of Mexico, state of Michoacan 70 miles SW of Morelia and about 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Elevation about 4300 feet. It is noted for the great eruption of Sept. 28-29 1759 when it came into existence. It has a summit crater.

Jonestadt, yò off-stát a town of Bohemia and until recently a strong fortress 11 miles N of Kóniggrätz on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900 4116.

Joseph, a banking post-town of Wallawa co. Oregon, 40 miles SE. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900 237.

Joseph, a post-village of Berier co. Utah, on the Ein Grande Western R. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 180.

Joseph Henry, Cape, in Arctic America. is the termination of Fjelden Peninsula, in the NE. of Grant Land. Approx lat. 83° 00' N.

Josephino, a county in the SW part of Oregon has an area of 1084 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rogue River and is partly drained by the Illinois River and Applegate Creek. It has gold-mining. Capital Grants Pass. Pop. in 1900 4878. In 1900 7517.

Josephino, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co. Cal.

Josephino, a post-village of Collito co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. 375.

Josephino-Perry Island, off the NW coast of Greenland at the head of Ingfield Gulf.

Josephville, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W Va.

Josephstadt, a town of Saxony. See JESSAR.

Josephstadt, a town of Galicia. See POPORZ.

Josephville, a post-village of St. Charles co. Mo. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. about 200.

Jesgud, a town of Asia Minor. See YERZAR.

Joshua, a post-village of Onondaga co. N Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Joshua, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Osburne. Pop. about 450.

Josilm, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co. Ill., 10 miles by rail E. of Rock Island.

Joslovica, yò-lo-vo-ia or Jaronlovica, yà-ro-lo-vest sh, a town of Moravia, 11 miles SE. of Znaim. Pop. 2000.

Jossolio, shes seh-law a town of France, in Morbihan, 80 miles NNE of Vannes. It has a fine old château and an interesting church. Pop. about 3500.

Jossorod, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Groveton. Pop. about 300.

Jostedal, yòtsh-dál, or Jostedal, a village of Norway, province of North Bergenhus, about 110 miles NE of Bergen. It is on the R side of the Jostedal-Brd, a lofty snow-pineau and the largest continuous ice-mass (glacial field) of all Europe. It covers about 300 sq. m.

Jouarre, shoo-ara a small town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E of Meaux. It has a Benedictine convent behind whose church is an old crypt with columns taken from an ancient edifice.

Joué shoo-à (Joué-le-Tours) a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles SSW of Tours.

Joué (Joué-sar-Erdre) a village of France, department of Loire-Inf. riere, on the Erdre, 15 miles NW of Ancenis.

Joué (Joué de-Bois), a village of France, in Orne 21 miles NW of Alençon.

Jougao, shoo-à a small town of France, department of Dordogne, 9 miles E of Pontarlier.

Jougeoe, shoo-à a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles NE of Aix.

Joure, yò-ryh, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles NW of IJlcraven. Pop. about 3500.

Jourmalin (shoor mál-v) Capo, a headland of New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait. Lat. 46° 10' N. On it is a light-house.

Joux, shoo, a lake of Switzerland, center of Vaud near the Jura and the French frontier. Length 6 miles breadth 1 mile. It is 550 feet above the sea. The valley is remarkable for its three lakes, for the porte de l'Orbe for its romantic scenery and for the industry of its inhabitants.

Joux, Forr na fox dph shoo, an old castle to the department of Doubs, France, commanding the defile of La Cluse one of the principal passes over the Jura from France to Switzerland. It was the prison of Mirabeau and Tassollet L. Overture.

Jouy-sar-Morin, shoo-à shoo-à a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Morin.

Jovellanos, no-vél-yá-ano, or Bombas, bóm-bá a city of Matanzas province Cuba, 18 miles by rail E of Cardenas. It is an important place the streets are lighted with gas drinking water is furnished through an aqueduct. The region is flat and is covered with brush but is naturally fertile. Pop. in 1900 4721.

Jowhar, jo-war a town of British India, capital of the Jowhar state, 44 miles SE of Daman.

Jowhar, or Jawhar, jo-war a native state of Bombay British India, between the Western Ghats and the sea, on the twentieth parallel of N latitude. Area, about 300 sq. m. Pop. about 50 000.

Jowrah, or Jowra, India. See JAWRA.

Joy, a banking post-village of Mercer co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W of Alton. Pop. about 400.

Joy, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co. Minn.

Joy, a post-village of Wayne co. N Y 30 miles E of Rochester. Pop. 60.

Joy, a post-village of Morgan co. Ohio, 12 miles N of Bryan station. Pop. 100.

Joyceville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co. Va. 1 mile from the Roanoke River and 15 miles N of Macon, N C.

Joycone, shwí yue' a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, 7 miles SSW of Largentière. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Joyfield, a post-village of Benna co. Mich. about 2 miles E of Lake Michigan and 1 mile S of Benzonia. Pop. 70.

Joy'ung'gor, Jynugger, or Jainagar, jì ang gop a town of Bengal 28 miles S by E of Calcutta. Pop. about 8000.

Josgad, a town of Asia Minor. See YERZAR.

Jo'mb, a county in the central part of Utah. Area, 3500 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Nebo 11 837 feet high. Capital Nephi. Pop. in 1900 5582. In 1900 10,682.

Joab, a post-village of Joab co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 125.

Juanacatlan, *woo-lá-kvát-lán*, a famous water-fall of Mexico, on the Lerma River, a short distance from Guadalajara. Height, 70 feet, width, about 600 ft.

Juana Díaz, *woo-lá ná de/á*, a village of Porto Rico, about 8 miles (direct) RNR of Ponce, with which it is connected by a high-road. The district contains mineral waters, quarries of lime and gypsum, and a curious cave. Pop in 1899 2246

Juan de Alcantar, *woo-lá ná de/á-kán tá*, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles NR of Alcantara.

Juana de Fuen. See **Fuen**.

Juan Fernandez, *ju an fer-nan/dés* (*Sp pron moo-lán fén-nán dés*), or *Mina-de-Tiern*, *má á tá-da ná*, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean about 400 miles off the coast of Chile of which it is a dependency. Lat 33° 37' S lon 78° 53' W. It is 18 miles long and 0 miles broad rises to 3235 feet above the ocean and has steep shores and a desolate appearance. In its N half is Cumberland Bay. It has a few Chilean inhabitants and is the seat of a small German colony. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foë's tale of Robinson Crusoe. **Mata Fuen** is another rocky and precipitous island lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49' S lon 80° 27' W.

Juan Godoi, *woo-lá go-doi*, a small town of Chile, in the province of Atacama 40 miles S. of Copiapó with which it is connected by rail.

Juan Griego, *woo-lá gree-dá go*, a port of Venezuela, island of Margarita.

Juanita, a banking village of the Checlaw Nation I T. Pop about 200.

Juba (called also **Govind**, **Fumbo**, and **Rogne's River**) a river of E equatorial Africa, after a SE course falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14' S. It rises in Abyssinia and forms for most of its course the E boundary of British East Africa. It is navigable for some distance for stern-wheel steamers.

Jubaland, a region of British East Africa, adjoining the Juba River.

Jubbulpur, or **Jabalpur**, *jáb bill poor'* written also **Jubbulpore**, a town of British India, capital of the district and division of Jubbulpur. 200 miles ESW of Allahabad. It is picturesquely situated near the Nerbudda River at an elevation of about 1600 feet. It is a progressive town a busy seat of trade and industry and an important railway-centre. The chief manufactures are cotton goods and carpets. Pop. in 1901 80,700 nearly three-fourths Hindus and the remainder mostly Mohammedans.

Jubbulpur, the northernmost division of the Central Provinces British India. Area, 19,000 sq m. Pop. in 1901 2,061,060. It is traversed by the river Narmada. Capital, Jubbulpur.

Jubi (*Jo'bee*) Cape, of Africa, on the W coast of the Sahara, opposite Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, is a sandy point. Lat. 27° 51' N lon 13° 56' W.

Jubileo, a post-village of Poona in III. Pop about 100.

Jubins, *chú bíts'* a village of France, 7 miles SE of Mayenne. It is remarkable for its interesting Roman remains among which are the walls and towers of a fort.

Jubrique in Nuova, *woo-bree ká lá nvi tá*, a small town of Spain in Andalusia, province and 35 miles from Malaga.

Júcar, *nen'kás* (anc. **Suerro**), a river of Spain in New Castle and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracín flows successively W. S. and E. and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 miles S of Valencia. Length about 300 miles.

Juchipila, a town of Mexico state and 99 miles S by W of Zacatecas.

Juchitán, or **Xuchitán**, *woo-che-thín'* a town of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, on the river Juchitán. 9 miles NR of Tehuantepec.

Jackow, *jo'ków* sometimes written **Jackum**, *já ków* a seaport of British India, in Cutch 60 miles NW of Mandvi.

Jada, a banking post-village of Green on, W. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles W by S of Janesville. Pop about 480.

Judea, or **Judaea**, *ju-dee'*, the name of the Jewish kingdom in Palestine established by the Hasmoneans (Maccabees). In the Roman period the name came to be applied to the northern division of Palestine, having N Samaria, W the Mediterranean S Arabia, and E the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. In another sense it designated a Roman province, which included much more than the division here described. See **PALÆSTINE**.

Judah (territory of the tribe of Judah) a division of Palestine, between the Dead Sea and Edom on the E and Philistia and Simeon on the W, and bordering on the N on Dan and Benjamin.

Judah, one of the two kingdoms into which the Jewish monarchy was divided on the death of Solomon. It was the southern kingdom, Israel being the northern one. The capital was Jerusalem. The realm of Judah was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B.C. after an existence of three and a half centuries.

Judithaven, a resort of Muskoka district, Ontario.

Jude Corners, a post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich. **Judenburg**, *yoo'den-béno'* a town of Styria, picturesque situated on the Mur, 40 miles WNW of Graz. Its most interesting feature is the so-called Roman Tower 235 feet high, dating from the close of the Middle Ages. There is an old castle, now used as a government building. Near by is the castle of Liechtenstein. Pop. in 1900 4901.

Judge-and-his-Clerk, two islets of the Masquarie group, in the South Pacific, SW of New Zealand.

Judge Daly Foremostery, in Arctic America, in Grinnell Land, bordering upon Kennedy Channel.

Judique, *shí deek*, a post-village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles SSE of Port Head. Pop. 260.

Judith Monstaine, a range in the central part of Montana, a few miles E of the Judith River. Elevation of Judith Peak, 1386 feet.

Judith River, Mont. rises in Meagher co. runs north ward, and enters the Missouri River in Chouteau co. about 45 miles (direct) E of Fort Benton.

Judson, a post-town of Parke co. Ind. on the Vandavia Lane 7 miles NE of Rockville. Pop. in 1900 186.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Smith co. Kan. 70 miles N of Russell.

Judson, a post-village of Rice Parish co. Minn. about 10 miles W of Mankato. Pop. 90.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Mo. 12 miles N by W of Milan.

Judsonia, a banking post-town of White co. Ark. on the Little Red River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 53 miles NE of Little Rock. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for fruit. Pop. in 1900 600.

Jugadra, or **Jagadhri**, *júg á-dree* a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Umballa district.

Jugdispur, or **Jagdispur**, *júg dees-poor'*, a town of Bengal in Shahabad district, 25 miles E by S of Raxar. **Jugdikh**, *júg dík* a village of Afghanistan in the defiles between Jalalabad and Kabul. It was the scene of a massacre of British troops in 1842.

Juggermut, or **Jagannath**, a town of British India. See **PUAT**.

Jugtown, a post-hamlet of Catawba co. N.C.

Juhangirabad, or **Jahangirabad**, *júh-kán gheer á-bád'*, a town of British India, Bahadurshahr district, 03 miles SE of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Jukl, a post-village of Benlue in Mich. Pop. 100.

Juglupm, *awo-gál ph*, a town of Nicaragua, about 11 miles ENE of Lake Nicaragua, in lat. 12° N.

Julliat, *shwe yák* a small town of France in Corrèze, 18 miles NW of Brives-la-Gallienne.

Jullian, *shwe yóm'* a village of France, in Hautes Pyrénées arrondissement of Tarbes.

Juis de Fora, *shoo-á dá fu á* formerly Parahybunga, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes, 54 miles SE of Barbacena. It is connected by rail with Rio de Janeiro. Pop. about 8000.

Juizieux, *shí shí-re-vh'* a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles SW of Yverdon.

Jujuy, *woo-woo'* a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Jujuy on Jujuy River. 40 miles NE of Salta, with which it is connected by railway. It has a custom-house, national college, etc. Pop. in 1895 4159.

Jujuy, the northwesternmost province of the Argentine Republic. Area by latest estimates, 19,000 sq m. It is very rich in minerals, especially gold which are practically unworked, and has immense forests and abundant water. Petroleum and asphalt are also found. Pop. in 1900 54,405.

Jujuy River, or **Rio Grande de Jujuy**, *ree's grán dá dá woo-woo'* a river of the Argentine Republic rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and after a course of about 300 miles first S and then E joins the Vermeje in lat. 23° 0' S. lon 62° 40' W.

Julmsterk, *joo-lá-mérk* a town of Asiatic Turkey capital of the sanjak of Hakkari, in the vilayet of Van 95 miles S of Van near the Greater Zab. It is in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains. In the vicinity are districts inhabited by Nestorians. Pop. about 6000.

Julesburg, a banking post-town of Colorado the capital of Sedgwick co. on the South Fork of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 139 miles E of Cheyenne, Wyo. Pop. in 1900 371.

Julifs, *jool fá*, a suburb of Ipahan (which see).

Jalisco. See JALISCO.

Jali, moe-lee' a town of Peru, department and 44 miles SE of Puno, with which it is connected by rail, on the SW shore of Lake Titicaca.

Jalisco, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. 190.

Jalisco, moe-lee-ah, a village and railway junction of Peru a few miles N of Puno.

Jalisco, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho 23 miles by rail NE of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900 287.

Jalisco, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal about 44 miles NE of San Diego. Pop. about 750.

Jalisco, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb. 8 miles by rail N of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Jalisco, a post-village of Center co., Pa. on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 21 miles NE of Tyrone. Pop. about 250.

Julian Alps, a division of the Eastern Alps of Europe on the borders of Italy and Austria-Hungary and between the Tagliamento and Sava rivers. The highest point is the Frigo or Mont Ter, 9595 feet.

Julianahab, you'-le-ah-high or Julianahab, a maritime station in the Southern Inspectorate of Greenland, on its SW coast, 110 miles NW of Cape Farewell and the principal place of an extensive district. Pop. of the colony about 3500.

Jülich, yü-lia (Fr. Jule = shü-le-ä) a town of Rhineland Prussia, 15 miles NE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has manufactures of paper, leather, sugar, etc. There is a medieval castle. The town was the capital of the duchy of Jülich which passed to the counts-palatines of Neuburg in the seventeenth century and was annexed to Prussia in 1814. Pop. in 1900 4448.

Julier, or Col du Julier, a road-pass of Switzerland in the canton of Valais, on the route from Thun to the Engadine. Height of summit (34 miles from Silvaplana) 500 feet. The road was completed in 1827.

Julier, Fin, a summit of the Alps of the Engadine Switzerland, a short distance N of Silvaplana. Height 11 165 feet.

Juliette, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast line. The banking point is Ocala.

Julietta, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Juliff, a post village of Fort Bend co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Julibona, the ancient name of JULIUM.

Julodunum, the Latin name of LOUDON.

Julimagnus, an ancient name of AUGER.

Julistown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. on the Penn. v. N.Y. R. 7 miles ENE of Mount Holly. Pop. about 200.

Jullander, or Jalandhar, jül lan-dar a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Jullunder division and district, 75 miles E of Lahore in the Jullunder Doab, a fertile plain between the Sutlej and the Beas. It has an extensive cantonment. Pop. in 1901 87,735.

Jullunder, or Jalandhar, a division of the Punjab, British India. Area, 10 460 sq m. Pop. in 1901 4,907,100 (capital Jullunder).

Julpigori, jül-pi go'-ree Jalpaiguri, or Jalpigori, a town of Bengal British India, capital of a district of the same name, about 50 miles SE of Darjiling. Pop. about 10 000.

Jalysse, a post-village of Washington co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Jumalpur, or Jumalpur, jüm-ä-poor a town of Rangoon British India, 5 miles E of Monghyr. Here are extensive railway-shops. Pop. about 20 000.

Jumalpur, or Jumalpur, a town of Bengal British India, on the Brahmaputra, 33 miles NW of Maimunasingh. Pop. about 15 000.

Jumennx, shü-mö, a village of France, in Pay-de-Dôme, 9 miles SSE of Lander.

Jumelles, shü-mö, a village of France in Meuse-et-Moselle, 3 miles S of Bouff.

Jumet, shü-mö, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N of Charleroi. It has noted glass-works and extensive coal mines. Pop. in 1900 25 837.

Jumidgers, shü-mö-ah, a village of France, in Seine-Inferieure, on the Seine, 10 miles W of Rouen. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilhac le-Grand, shü-mö-yä-leh-grä' a small town of France, in Dordogne on the Isle River 33 miles ENE of Périgueux.

Jumilla, moe-mö-yä, a town of Spain provinces and 27 miles NNW of Murcia. Pop. in 1900 14 865.

Jumma, or Jumma-jum-oo a town of Kashmir British India, 75 miles N of Amritur. It is in the southern range of the Himalayas, on an affluent of the Chenab. It is a progressive town. Pop. in 1901 36 130.

Jumma, or Jumma, jüm-nä (also Jumma or Jum-nä-mö-ah the Jum'na of Piloy) a river of British

India, rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, at an elevation of nearly 11 000 feet in lat. 31° 3' N, E. of Srinia and not far from the upper waters of the Sutlej. It flows at first S. breaks through the Siwalik hills, and in three directed SE. joining the Ganges below Allahabad after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 800 miles. It is generally shallow, but its lower part has been rendered fit for navigation. Its chief affluents are the Tons, Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken, and Rind. On it are the cities of Delhi and Agra. It feeds two great systems of irrigation canals.

Jummatra, jum-mö-trä, or Jummatra, a peak of the Himalayas, in India. Lat. about 30° N lon. 13° 20' E. Height, upward of 25 000 feet.

Jummatra, or Jummatra (Hinda, Yamunatara) yä-mö-nä-vä-ä-reo a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage in curwal northern India, near the source of the Jumna, in lat. 30° 52' N lon. 78° 20' E about 11 000 feet above the sea.

Jump River, W. enters the Chippewa River about 27 miles NNE of Chippewa Falls. It is about 100 miles long.

Jumui, or James, jüm-oo-ee a town of Bengal district and 42 miles S-W of Mughyr. Pop. about 10 000.

Jumaghet, or Jumaghar, jüm-ä-gär' a native state of Bombay British India, in the Kathiwar Peninsula. Area, about 3300 sq m. Pop. about 400 000. Capital Jumaghar.

Jumaghar, capital of the native state of Jumaghar British India, about 40 miles N of Somnath on the Arabian Sea, with which it is connected by rail. It is a picturesque, interesting and progressive town. There are noteworthy Buddhist as well as a recent steel the L'parhot. A college of arts has recently been established. Pop. in 1901 24 261.

Jumal, moe-kä a summit of the Chila Argentine Andes, 33 miles N. of Aconcagua. Altitude about 20 15 (19 500') feet. Also a second summit of the same range in about lat. 25° 40' N. Height 17 500 feet.

Juncos, moe-kö, a town and district of eastern Porto Rico, 9 miles by road NW of Manaca. Pop. in 1900 2025.

Junction, a banking post-city of Union co., Ark. on the Arkansas Southern R. 14 miles E of Eldorado. Pop. in 1900 1251.

Junction, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill. The banking point is Shawneetown. Pop. 100.

Junction, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Junction, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nev.

Junction, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J. on the New Jersey Central and the Lackawanna R. 17 miles E of Easton Pa. Pop. in 1900 998.

Junction, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio on the Anglin River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 10 miles SW of Defiance. Pop. about 400.

Junction, a hamlet of Comanche co., Okla.

Junction, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 33 miles WSW of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has cigar tobacco, and coal interests. Pop. about 500.

Junction, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Junction, a post-village, capital of Kimble co., Tex. on two forks of the Llanon R. or 125 miles NW of San Antonio. Pop. about 450.

Junction, a post-village, capital of Piute co., Utah near the Sevier River and 25 miles S of Belpack. Pop. about 200.

Junction, a post village of Portage co., Wis. in the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles N of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 125.

Junction City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal. on the Trinity River about 6 miles NW of Shasta. Gold has been found near this place. Pop. 90.

Junction City, a banking city the capital of Geary co., Kansas, is finely situated on the left bank of the Kansas (or Smoky Hill) River about 1 mile from the Republican River. It is 71 miles W of Topeka on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Union Pacific R. It is an agricultural trade-centre and shipping point for produce, etc. Near by is Fort Riley. Pop. in 1900 4605.

Junction City, a banking post-town of Boyle co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 4 miles S of Louisville. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900 817.

Junction City, a city of California and Union co., Ia. Pop. in 1900 389.

Junction City, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines 34 miles SW of Zanesville. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900 463.

Junction City, a banking city of Lane co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles N of Eugene. Pop. in 1900, 506.

Junction City, formerly Denman, Kimble co. Tex. See Junction.

Jundishi, shoon-de-4'ee, a town of Brazil state and 28 miles N by W of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail.

Juneau, joo-né, a county in the central part of Wisconsin. Area, about 790 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Lemmon, Yellow and Baraboo rivers. Capital, Manistowish. Pop. in 1890, 17,121. In 1900, 90,829.

Juneau, a city of Alaska, on Gastineau Channel. Lat. 58° 17' N. Lon. 134° 18' W. It is the metropolis of Alaska and is the miners' supply point. It has banks, an electric-light plant, newspaper offices, etc. and is connected by steamers with Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Elko, Skagway and Nome. Near it are the famous Treadwell gold-mines of Douglas Island and the Silver Bow mines. Pop. in 1900, 1854.

Juneau, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. about 200.

Juneau, a banking city, capital of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles SSW of Fond du Lac. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Juneda, moo-ná ná, a small town of Spain, 16 miles NE of Lérida.

Junee, a post-borough of New South Wales, 86 miles NE of Albury. Pop. 2000.

Jungbunslan, yóong-búnst lán (i. e. Young Ban-lan) a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 22 miles NE of Prague. It has an old castle, now used for barracks, and other interesting buildings. Among the industrial establishments are several connected with the textile industry, a sugar refinery, various mills, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,479.

Jungfrau, yóong-fráw (the Maiden or the Virgin Mountain) one of the most famous mountains of the Swiss Alps on the boundary line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 miles W of the Finsteraarhorn and over looking Lauterbrunnen and Mürren. Height, 13,666 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by precipices and capped with a heavy mantle of snow and ice. Its summit was attained in 1811 by the brothers Meyer of Aarau and by many since. A tunnel-railway projected to reach the summit of the mountain is in course of construction. The Jungfrau ad joins the Mühleb. Between the two is the saddle known as the Jungfrau-Joch, 11,090 feet.

Jungipur, or Jangapur, jung ghu poor, a town of Bengal, British India, 17 miles NW of Mirchidabad on the Bhagirathi. Pop. about 10,000.

Jung-Maghlana, or Jang-Maghlana, jung má-gá ná, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the district of the same name, 60 miles NNE of Multan. Pop. about 25,000.

Jungwoschitz, yóong-wót shít, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles from Taber. Pop. about 3000.

Junista, ju-ne-á, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the Raystown Branch, in Somerset and Bedford cos. It flows NE then southeast and through Huntingdon co. and again northeastward through Mifflin co. Below Mifflin town it flows southeastward, intersects Perry co. and enters the Susquehanna River above Duncannon. The main stream is about 140 miles long. Some of the most picturesque scenery of the state occurs on the banks of this river which crosses or breaks through several mountain ridges and irrigates several fertile valleys. The Little Junista, which with the Frankstown Branch is sometimes considered to be a head-stream, is a mere creek, which runs southeastward and is 25 or 30 miles long. See FRANKSTOWN BRANCH and RAYSTOWN BRANCH.

Junista, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 298 sq. m. It is intersected by the Junista River and also drained by Tusserora Creek. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. Capital, Millintown. Pop. in 1890, 16,356. In 1900, 18,064.

Junista, a village of Buena Vista co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Stern Lake. Pop. 100.

Junista, a post-hamlet of Turcois co. Mich. 25 miles by rail E of Saginaw.

Junista, a banking post village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R., 103 miles W of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Junista, a township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Junista, a township of Blair co., Pa. bounded W by the main ridge of the Alleghenies. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Junista, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Easton R. Pop. in 1900, 1706.

Junista, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Here the Raystown Branch joins the main stream of the Junista River. Pop. in 1900, 492.

Junista, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Junin, or **Junin**, see Junin. A department in the central part of Peru, traversed by the Andes and extending E into the forest region. It contains the lake of Junin or Chichayococha (elevation 13,000 feet, and drained by the Mantaro River) and has great mineral wealth. Capital, Cerro de Pasco. Pop. in 1895, 394,393.

Junin, or **Reyes**, ri yés, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 168 miles ESE of Lima (with which it is connected by the Oroya railway) on the SE side of Lake Junin. Year it is the Pampa of Junin where, in Aug. 1824, the Spanish were beaten by Bolívar. Elevation, 13,000 feet.

Junior, a post-town of Barbour co. W Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Belington. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Juniper, a post-village of Talbot co. Ga. 26 miles by rail E. by N. of Columbia. Pop. 125.

Junius, a post-township (town) and village of Seneca co., N. Y., 6 miles N of Waterville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1055. Of the village, 40.

Juntrille, shi-né-vé, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 33 miles SSE of Mézières.

Junkreyion, Junk Ceylon, Junk sel on, or **Sungung**, sh-léng, an island in the Indian Ocean belonging to Siam, near the W coast of the northern part of the Malay Peninsula. It contains tin mines.

Junco, a post-hamlet of Dade co. Fla. near the Atlantic coast.

Junco, a post-village of Dawson co. Ga. 7 miles N of Dawsonville. Pop. 70.

Junco, a post-village of Henderson co. Tenn. 20 miles E of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Junco, a post-village of Valverde co. Tex. The banking point is Del Rio. Pop. 100.

Junonia Fromontorum. See TRAFALGAR, CAPE.

Junquera, moon-ká ri, a small town of Spain, 3 miles NE of Gerona.

Jupille, shi-péel (St. John's Villa) a town of Belgium, 4 miles E of Liège, on the Meuse. It is an ancient place. Pop. about 3500.

Jupiter, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. on Jupiter Inlet, 19 miles N of Palm Beach (its banking point).

Jupiter Ammon, Omeis of. See SWAN.

Juquila, moo-keé-shi, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles E by S of Oaxaca.

Jura, jóo-ra (Fr. pron shi-rá) a chain of mountains which separates France from Switzerland extending in France from the department of Ain to the borders of Aisne, and in Switzerland along the cantons of Vaud, Neuchâtel and Bern whence in broken masses it is continued to the Rhine. Beyond this river in Württemberg and Bavaria, a series of irregular elevations, having a largely identical geological structure are known as the Swabian and the Franconian Jura. The main or typical Jura is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 miles in the form of a curve from E to NE with a mean breadth of 10 miles. These are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N and S. The culminating point is the Crêt-de-la-Neige, in France, 12 miles W by N of Geneva, 5450 feet, the highest summit in Switzerland are the Dôle, 8 miles W by N of Neuchâtel 5500 ft. and the Mont Tendre, of nearly the same elevation. The best known passes are those of Pontarlier and the Col de la Faucille, the latter (4355 ft.) a few miles SW of the Dôle, commanding a famous view. The chief geological feature is the Jura limestone. Here are found also Cretaceous gypsiferous, alabaster beds of asphalt (Val Travers) marble abundance of iron and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and steeple craters in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves and the brown bear are occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys and cattle are extensively reared. The Swabian Jura rises in its highest point to about 3300 ft.

Jura, an island one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll immediately NE of Islay. Length 24 miles.

Jura, shi-rá (Fr. pron shi-rá) a department of France, part of the old province of Franche-Comté bordering on Switzerland. Area, 1926 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 281,388. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. The surface is mostly covered with ramifications of the

Jera mountains. Principal rivers are the Oignon, Doubs, Loue, Saône, and Ain. The soil is rich and fertile in the valleys. Cheese is made in large quantities. The wine is of good quality. The mineral products include iron, coal, salt, and marble. Capital, Lons-le-Saunier.

Jeraguu, moo-rá gwá, an iron mining location of Cuba, near Santiago de Cuba, with which it is connected by rail.

Jurançon, shá rú shú, a village of France, in Basse-Pyrénées, 13 miles W of Pau.

Jurbise, shú shú, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 30 miles SW of Brussels.

Jurjura (Júr-joo-rá) Mountains (anc. Ferrus Mons) of Algeria, form a division of the Little or Ceter Atlas 36 miles SE of Algiers. They are bold and precipitous, with deep and richly fertile valleys, and presenting magnificent scenery. Many of the lofty villages of Kabylia are located on their spurs. Highest summit, the Laia Khadida (Khedridje) about 7850 feet.

Jurieu, mountains of Switzerland. See JEMUR.

Juruá (Port. pron shoo-roo-á) a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Para, flows NNE and joins the Amazon on the S between the confluence of the Taffé and that of the Jutahy.

Juruema, shoo-roo-á ná, a river of Paraná state of Mato Grosso rises 50 miles NE of Mato Grosso city and flows N to the Tapajós.

Jushpur, or Jashpur, Jsh-poor' a native state of British India, in Chota-Nagpur Area, 1965 sq m. Pop. about 90,000. The capital of the state is the little town of the same name, 75 miles N by E of Gumtulpur.

Jansey, shú shú, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 23 miles by rail NW of Vesoul.

Juvedalen and Juvedalen-Brd., Norway. See JOEDAL.

Justin, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Denton. Pop. about 450.

Justin, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio 8 miles by rail S by W of Massillon. Pop. 200.

Jutay (Port. pron shoo-á) a river of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, falls into the Amazon in lat. 2° 40' S after a course of nearly 400 miles.

Jüterbog, yú ter bok, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S of Potsdam. Some of its ancient gates are still standing. Among other interesting features are the medieval church of St. Nicholas, the old town

hall, and the Abbot's House, which once belonged to a Cistercian abbey. The industries include spinning, weaving, and dyeing and the manufacture of saws. Pop. in 1900, 7407.

Jathin, Siam. See AYUTHIA.

Jutiapa, moo-tes-á pá, a department in the SE. part of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean and the Rio Paz form the S and SE boundaries. Lake Guizé forms part of the E boundary. Cattle-raising is the chief industry, coffee and sugar-cane are grown. Capital Jutiapa. Pop. in 1893, 37,854.

Jutiapa, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Jutiapa, about 40 miles (direct) ESE. of Guatemala. Pop. in 1893, 11,023.

Juticalpa, moo-te-gá pá, or Juticalpa, moo-te-ká pá, a town of Honduras, capital of Olancha department, 100 miles (direct) ENE of Tegucigalpa. It is in a gold-mining section and has considerable trade in cattle and agricultural products. Pop. about 12,000.

Jutland, jút land (Dan. Jylland, yú'land Ger. Jütland, yút lant) the northern part of the Cimbric Peninsula (anc. *Cimbriæ* or *Cimbria*) embracing the continental portion of Denmark. It is a low flat peninsula, comprised between the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Cattegat. Area, about 9750 sq m. On the S it is attached to Germany (Schleswig Holstein) on the NE it terminates in Cape Skagen (or The Skaw). Its coasts are greatly indented the Lim Fjord, which crosses it, uniting the N part. Jutland has many lakes. The E coast has a number of fine harbors on the W the sea is shallow. The greatest elevation is about 550 feet. The principal river is the Caden. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.

Jutland, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Chilton. Pop. 100.

Jütroschlin, yút ro-shen, a town of Prussia, 54 miles SSE of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Juvavia, or Juvavum. See SALZBURG.

Juvigal, thú ven yee' a commune of France, in Orne, 7 miles ESE of Domfront.

Juxtlahuaca, moo-té-wá há, a town of Mexico, state and 78 miles W by N of Oaxaca.

Jyham, jí hoo or Jaiham, jí hán (anc. Pysgwnu) a river of Ane Minor rises in the Taurus mountains, and, after a S course of 160 miles enters the Gulf of Iskanderan on its W side. Ala Zarba is the chief town on its banks.

K

Kaaden, há dpa, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles NW of Sebnitz, on the Elbe. Among its interesting features are a medieval church founded by the Knights of Saint John, a fine modern town hall, and an ancient gate. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7400.

Kaafjord, ko ka-od, a small seaport of Norway in Finnmark, at the mouth of the Alten River and on the Gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N.

Kaagø, ko'gø' an island of Norway in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length 11 miles breadth, 7 miles. It has a glacier.

Kaarta, há-tá, a native kingdom of western Africa, in the NE of Senegambia, in the French Soudan. It is mountainous, well cultivated, and has a population of about 300,000. It is watered by tributaries of the upper Senegal. Chief towns, Koulikari and Niogo.

Katerskill, a post-village and resort of Greene co. N. Y. in the Catskill Mountains, and on the Unter and Delaware R. 6 miles E by N of Tannersville. Elevation, 2145 feet. Pop. about 150.

Katerskill Creek, N. Y., has its source in one of two branches, in two small lakes near the summit of the Catskill plateau, between the North and South Mountains and joins the Catskill Creek at Catskill. In the early part of its course it forms a series of remarkable falls and cascades the most celebrated, known as the Katerskill Falls (half a mile from its source) having two separate falls of 165 and 80 feet respectively and forming with the rapids immediately below an aggregate descent of over 300 ft. Lower down it traverses the Katerskill Gorge, a noted ravine abounding in falls, cascades, and pools. In a second upper arm of the creek are the Hamm Falls, 150 and 80 feet high.

Katsberg. See CARPILL MOUNTAINS.

Kaba, kób-bó, a village of Hungary 0 miles SW of Szoboniv. Pop. about 6000.

Kabah, há-bá, a ruined city of Yucatan 20 miles SE of Uxmal.

Kabardú, há-ba dí, a district in the Russian territory of the Terek Caucasus. It is named from the Kabardians, a Circassian people.

Kabenda, or Kabin'da. See CAPEWEN.

Kabietown, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. The banking point is Charlestown.

Kabra, há brá, a town of Africa, 10 miles SSE. of Timbuktu, on the left bank of the Niger.

Kabru, a summit of the Himalayas, SW of Kanchenjunga. Altitude, 24,915 feet. The ascent of this mountain is claimed by Graham—the highest point of the earth's surface, apparently that has been reached by a man.

Kabruang, há-bru-ang' an island between the Philip-pines and Gilolo 30 miles in circumference.

Kabakura, há-bá-rá, a town of Africa, in Bornu, on the Yeu, 99 miles WNW of Kuka.

Kabul, há-b-ol' the capital of Afghanistan, on the Kabul River 80 miles NNE. of Chuski. Lat. 34° 30' N, lon. 69° 15' E. Altitude, 7200 feet. The city contains no important public buildings, but is becoming somewhat modernized. It is anemporium of central Asiatic trade being at the junction of routes from Turkistan, Herat, Ghuzni and Jelalabad. Its former mud and brick walls no longer exist. The city is dominated by the dismantled fort of Bala-Hissar. It was partially destroyed at the time of its occupation by the British in 1842. Kabul is famous for its fruit and is well supplied with water. Pop. about 60,000.

Kabul River, or Jal-Shir, you see above the only large tributary of the Indus from the W, rises near lat. 34° 21' N and lon. 68° 20' E, at an elevation of 8400 feet, and,

after an eastward course of 220 miles and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus opposite Attock. The towns of Kabul and Jalsalab are on its banks.

Kabylie, a mountainous region of Algeria, lying between about lon 8° 30' and 5° E and comprising a considerable portion of the Jurjura range. It is divided by the Sahel River into a western section or Great Kabylie, and an eastern section Little Kabylie. The region is inhabited mainly by a Hamitic tribe of Berbers, the Kabyles who distinguished themselves by their obstinate resistance to French domination.

Kachar, a district of India. See **CAORAN**.

Kachemak' Bay, Alaska, a narrow indentation of the SW coast of the Kani peninsula, opening about lon 152° W.

Kadawau, Fiji Islands. See **KAPDAU**.

Kaddo, *ká'do* one of the Dhalak Islands of the Red Sea, about 1 mile long with a rocky islet off its W end. **Kaddo**, a village of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 miles S of Sennar.

Kadiak (written also *Kodiak*) or **Saint Paul**, a post-village on the NE coast of Kodiak Island, Alaska. It has several large trading stores, etc. Pop. about 384.

Kadiak (*ká'dík*) Islands, an Alaskan group separated from Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait. Lat. 60° 30'–58° 45' N. The group has coal and gold and abounds in fish. Kodiak (or Kodiak), about 90 miles long is the largest island. It has good harbors and abundant timber and pasturage. Fish are canned here. Other islands are Afognak (a fish-culture and forest reserve) Shuyak Tugidak (etc).

Kadiköi, a large village in the Asiatic outskirts of Constantinople near Scutari where the Bosphorus opens into the Sea of Marmora. It is on the site of the ancient Chalcedon.

Kadi'mm, a town of South Australia, on Yorke's Peninsula about 10 miles by rail SSE of Wallaroo, a port on Spencer Gulf.

Kad'mikov, a town of European Russia, 28 miles NE of Volodga. Pop. about 2600.

Kadom, *ká'dom* a town of Russia, 128 miles NNE of Tambov on the Moskva. Pop. in 1897 3361.

Ká'dur, a district of India, in Mysore.

Ká'far, a town of Arabia, in Jebel-Shammar 15 miles SW of Hail.

Káferthal, *ká'fer thál* a former village of Baden, now part of Mannheim.

Kafra, a town of Russia. See **FRONOSTA**.

Kaffa, or **Go'mama**, a country of east-central Africa, S of Abyssinia, of which it is a dependency. It is a lofty plateau drained in part by the Omo river. It is by many assumed to be the native country of the coffee-plant (the *koffea* of the Arabs) and much of the coffee exported from Mocha arrives in that market from the N frontier of Kaffa and the S part of Enneke. The language of the inhabitants belongs to the Hamitic group, and they call themselves Christians. The town of Bonga is an important mart.

Kaffaria, a populous and fertile region of southeast Africa, in Cape Colony bordering on the Indian Ocean and now chiefly comprised in the districts or divisions of Pondoland, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Transkei. The region is mountainous, especially in the W, and is traversed or watered by several streams (Dushi Umata, Umamvubu, Kei and Umamvubu). The native inhabitants, called Kaffra or Kaffra before 1785 extended their dominion to the Great Fish River in lat 33° 27' S. The breadth of the territory from the mountains to the sea is from 80 to 90 miles.

The mountains which run parallel to the sea-coast, bounding Kaffaria on the NW, rarely exceed the height of 3000 feet. The level plains terminate about 20 miles from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale extremely varied and picturesque. The chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and watermelons. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50°; in summer it is between 70° and 90° and before storms it frequently rises to upward of 100°.

The Kaffra are tall and well formed. Their color is a dark iron-gray except their lips they have a negro feature. They are hospitable, intelligent, and brave. Polygamy is practiced.

Kafiristan, *ká'fir-istán* (land of the Kaffra, as Arabic name signifying unbelievers) a country on the borders of Afghanistan and British India, constituting a dependency of the former. It lies between lat 35° and 36° N and lon 69° 20' and 71° 20' E and borders on Kabulistan, Khunduz, Badakhshan, and Chitral. Estimated area, 5000 sq m. It is situated on the S. declivity of the Hindu-Kush and is drained by affluents of the

Kabul river. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with barley, wheat, and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, a warlike Aryan people, number between 100,000 and 200,000. They claim descent from the Greeks of Alexander the Great and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans.

Kaffre. See **KAFFRANIA**.

Kafue, a district of Northeastern Rhodesia, South Africa.

Kagera, a river of Africa. See **ALEXANDRA NIL**.

Kagoshima, *ká-go-shé'má*, a town of Japan capital of the province of Satsuma, on a large bay at the S. end of the island of Kiusiu. It was for many years the capital of the feudal prince of Satsuma. It has an excellent harbor with a light-house and manufactures pottery largely in imitation of Satsuma-ware, cotton, silk, and glass. Pop. in 1904 59,001.

Kagot, *ká-goot* a lake of Russia in the SW part of Bessarabia. Greatest length 24 miles breadth, about 9 miles.

Kagni, or **Kaku** (Roman *Foro-rosa*), a town of Russia, in that part of Bessarabia retroceded in 1818 by Rumania, 32 miles N of Galatz. Pop. in 1897 7094.

Kaguyak, a village of southern Alaska, on the SW shore of Kodiak Island. Also, the name of another village, on Shelikof Strait, 25 miles SW of Cape Douglas.

Kahin, *ká'id* a town of Saxo-Alenburg district of Roda. It retains the old walls. Its leading industry is the manufacture of porcelain. Pop. in 1900 5340.

Kahlenberg, *ká'ler bérg* a low mountain on the Danube, a little N.W. of Vienna, commanding a beautiful view. Elevation 1404 feet above sea-level. Its top is reached by a cog railway.

Kakohu, a banking city capital of Clarke Co. Mo. on the Keokuk and Western R., 20 miles W of Keokuk Iowa. It has coal and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1818.

Kahoolawe, *ká-hoo-lá-we*, one of the Hawaiian Islands, SW of East Maui from which it is separated by the Alahakiki Channel. Area, 63 sq m. It is low with an extreme altitude of 1450 feet. Coarse grass is almost the only verdure. The rocks are volcanic, but no craters are known. The soil is poor and is unfitted for cultivation, and the island is used chiefly as a sheep-run.

Kahului, *ká-hoo-loo-ee*, a harbor of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, on the N. side of the isthmus. (See **MAUI**). It is connected by rail with Wailuku and Spreckelsville and exports the produce of the N. part of the island.

Kaiapoi, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 10 miles N of Christchurch. Pop. about 2000.

Kailash Plateau, a portion of the lofty table-land of Armoa, immediately N. of lat 30° N and separated by the deep trough of the Colorado River (the Grand Cañon of the Colorado) from the Colorado Plateau on the S.

Kaiba River, South Africa. See **MOPOER**.

Kairei Waho (*ká-er-á-wá-ho*) Channel, between Kauai and Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, has a width of 64 miles.

Kafeteur *ká'ph-toor* or **Kafeteur**, *ká'ph-toon* a cataract of British Guiana. Lat 3° N lon 56° 19' W. Here, in a short distance, the river Potaro descends 522 feet. The volume of water is large.

Kaifia, a town of Syria. See **KAYIA**.

Kai fung, *ká'fung* or **Kai-fong**, a city of China, capital of Honan near the right bank of the Hoang ho. Lat. 38° 55' N lon 114° 20' E. It is to be a station on the Hankow Peking railway. Its trade is extensive. Pop. estimated at about 199,000. Here are found some Jews, the remnants of an ancient colony.

Kai-hoa, *ká'hoá*, a city of China, province of Yunnan, near the frontier of Tongking.

Kailas, *ká'las* ('paradise') the Olympus of the Hindus, a mountain of the Himalayas, in Tibet, close to Lake Manasarovar near the sources of the Indus and Brahmaputra. Height, over 22,000 feet.

Kailan, a minor port of the island of Hawaii.

Kaina, *ká'na* or **Kain**, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, of the Scheidt, 28 miles WNW of Mons.

Kain, *ká'na* or **Kain**, a town of Persia, in Khorassan 230 miles ENE of Yezd. It was formerly an important place significant strategically but its population has dwindled down to about 5000.

Kainak, *ká'nak*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk on the Om and on the Siberian railway 260 miles WSW of Tomsk. Pop. in 1897 5888.

Kaipara, *ká'pá-ra*, a fine harbor of New Zealand, on North Island, on its W coast, in lat. 36° 40' S lon 174° 75' E. Average breadth from 5 to 8 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wauroa on the N and the Kaipara on the S. extremity.

Kai-ping, *k'í-p'ing*, a town of China, in the province of Chih-li, 72 miles NE. of Tientsin, with which it is connected by rail. There are extensive and largely operated coal-mines in the vicinity.

Kairn, *kí rá*, a town of British India, capital of Kara district, Gujarat, 265 miles N of Bombay. Pop. about 10,000.

Kairwan, *kí-r'wán*, a city of Senegal, 20 miles WSW of Sine, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 37' N. lon. 10° 15' E. Pop. (inclusive of suburbs) about 26,000. It stands on a sandy desert plain and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity and manufactures of morocco-leather boots and slippers, copper wares, etc. It has a large caravan-trade. Kairwan was founded by the Arabs about the close of the seventh century and for several centuries it was a great seat of Mohammedan power and famous as a centre of theological learning. It is the holiest of the Mohammedan cities of Africa. It was occupied by the French in 1881.

Kaisariyeh, *kí-sar-es-eh* (anc. *Mazaca* and *Cesarea*) one of the most important cities of Asia Minor at the N. foot of Mount Argæus 160 miles ENE. of Konia. It is partly enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and has a picturesque old castle and an interesting medieval mosque. There are extensive and well-supplied bazaars. Near by are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Kaisariyeh is the entrepot for a large extent of country. In the vicinity are fine pear and apricot orchards and vineyards and many fine residences. The city is the seat of a Greek bishop, an Armenian archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop. The ancient *Cesarea* figures prominently in the early history of Christianity. In the third century it is said to have contained several hundred thousand inhabitants. Population estimated at about 75,000, the Armenians and Greeks constituting a large fraction.

Kaisariyeh, Palestine. See *Cesarea*.
Kaiser-Eberhard. See *Kaiserpost*.
Kaiser-Franz-Josef Fjord, Greenland. See *Faaz-Josef Fjord*.

Kaiserw-Augusta, *kí-sar-w-áug-usta*, a river of Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Papua (or New Guinea) rises in the mountainous interior near the W. boundary. It flows a tortuous course generally E. and empties on the V coast near lat. 3° 53' S. lon. 144° 34' E. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kaiserin-Augusta Bay, on the SW shore of Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands group.

Kaiserlautern, *kí-sar-láut-ern*, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Lauter 28 miles NW of Lunden. It has printing-works, iron and boiler works, machine-shops, and breweries, and manufactures of sewing machines, artificial manures, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900 46,304.

Kaiserstuhl, *kí-sar-stúel*, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine 20 miles NE of Aarau.

Kaiserwald, *kí-sar-wáld*, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles NNE of Leitmeritz.

Kaiserwerth, *kí-sar-wérth*, a town of Rhineland Prussia, 8 miles NNW of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. It has a model school for dockworkers. Pop. about 2,500.

Kaiser-Wilhelm Islands, in the American Antarctic regions, between Biscoe Island and Graham Land at the outlet of Esmarck Strait. Lat. about 65° 30' S.

Kaseev-Wilhelms (*kí-sar-wí-l-hé-l-m-s*) Land, the major portion of a German protectorate, the NE. portion of Papua (or New Guinea). Area, with some islands, about 79,000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous (Bismarck mountains, etc.) and covered with growths of bamboo, ebony, areca, and sago-palms, and other woods. It is watered by the Kaiserin-Augusta and Rama rivers. Cotton, tobacco, coconuts and coffee are cultivated and horses, cattle, and goats are raised. The natives supply copra, mother-of-pearl and trepang. Gold occurs in the Bismarck mountains, in the SE part. The seat of government is at Stephansmunt and at Herbertshöhe, in Neupommern. Pop. about 110,000.

Kai song, a town and former capital of Korea 35 miles NW of Seoul.

Kaisers, *kí-sar-s*, Once o'ber and Urren, *sá-sar* two contiguous villages of Switzerland canton of Aargau, about 10 miles N of Aarau.

Kaitangata, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 34 miles SW of Dunedin. Pop. about 1,700.

Kairatani, *kí-rá-tá-ní*, a town of the Punjab, British India, 66 miles SW of Umballa. Pop. about 15,000.

Kaiwi (*kí-sá-wí*) Channel, between Oahu and Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, is 32 miles wide.

Kakabik/ka, a cañon of Canada, in the course of the Kaskatchewan, a river which, before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, is precipitated in a vertical fall of 150 feet.

Kake, a village of southeastern Alaska, in the NW part of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Kakebonga (*ká-ke-bong-ga*), Lake, a large lake of Canada, near the head-waters of the Ottawa River.

Kakonda, a station of Angola, SE of Benguela, is situated on one of the head waters of the Kunene.

Kakougo, a minor port of Portuguese West Africa, in the northern part of Angola.

Kakundi, a river of Africa. See *Nreese*.

Kakundi, *ká-kun-dee*, or *Kacunda*, written also *Budda*, a town of Senegambia on the Niger, 100 miles NE. of its mouth.

Kainbagh, a town of the Punjab, British India, on the right bank of the Indus, 68 miles S. of Peshawar. Here are great cliffs of rock-salt. Pop. about 7,000.

Kainbryta, a town of Greece. See *Kalavryta*.

Kainshah, *ká-sháh* (anc. *Taihu*), a village of Szechuan, on the Nile, 40 miles S. of Assuan. Here are the ruins of a great temple, erected by the Roman emperors on the site of an ancient Egyptian one. At a short distance from the village, at Pelt el Walli, are the remains of a temple of Ramesses II with most interesting reliefs. Kainshah is a station of the Nile steamers.

Ka Loe, *ká-lá-l*, the S. point of the island of Hawaii.

Kaimut, *ká-lá-mút*, a fortified town of Rumania, on the Danube opposite Vidin. Pop. in 1890 7,113.

Kalahari (*ká-lá-há-ree*) Desert, a vast sandy plain of south Africa occupying the centre of the continent between the Zambesi and Orange rivers for a distance of about 800 miles, at elevations of 3,500-5,000 feet above the sea. It is almost destitute of water. Lake Ngami itself being now hardly more than a drying marsh. Lagoons and salt-pans encrusted with salt are frequent in some parts, and may be remnants of the vast lacustrine waters which at one time occupied the region. True desert conditions prevail only in distributed areas the surface being mostly overgrown with grass scrub and herb. Sand dunes are found on the borders, and in the interior there are lines of separated hills (t. *gá-er*).

Kalah Sudd, *ká-lá-súdd*, a town of Persia in Fars, 55 miles WNW of Shiraz.

Kalah-Shergat. See *Kilix Saragay*.

Kalamazoo, *ká-lá-má-zoo*, a banking post-town, capital of Kalamazoo co. Mich. is on the Kalamazoo River 40 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, and 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is on the Northern Pacific R. It has fishing and logging industries. Farmers connect here with the railroad tie-up. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Kalamakhi, *ká-lá-má-kí*, a bay, in the S. coast of Asia Minor in lat. 30° 30' N. lon. 28° 28' E. near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of the ancient Patara.

Kalamata, *ká-lá-má-lá*, a resort of Greece capital of Messenia near the head of the Gulf of Messenia (K. rion). The district produces olives, figs, mulberries, oranges and silk. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1896 12,296 (town alone 20,300).

Kalamazoo, *ká-lá-má-zoo*, a county in the SW part of Michigan has an area of 5,5 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo River and is also drained by the Portage River. Capital Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1890 39,273 in 1900 44,319.

Kalamazoo, a city capital of Kalamazoo co. Mich. is situated in a beautiful valley on a river of the same name and on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 68 miles W. of Jackson. Here are the Kalamazoo College (Episcopal) which was organized in 1856 the Michigan Female Seminary organized in 1866 and the state asylum for the insane (with accommodations for about 1,000 inmates). The city is an agricultural centre with an extensive celery industry and has engine and boiler works, beet-sugar factory, paper and planing mills, and manufactures of playing-cards, caskets, wind mills, mill machinery, wagons, automobiles, farm implements, etc. Pop. in 1890 17,863; in 1900 24,464.

Kalamazoo River, Mich. rises in Hillsdale co. and runs northward through (about on its general direction) in WNW. It enters Lake Michigan at Saugatuck. It is about 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river are Marshall, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Allegan (reached by vessels of 50 tons).

Kalamo, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich., 26 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. about 170.

Kalamoo, *ká-lá-má*, on Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, was established in 1865 for the isolation of lepers. It is near the centre of the N. coast, at the base of very precipitous mountains. It has churches, a public hall, houses for boys and girls, and a monument to the missionary, Father Damien.

Kalamoi-Gunga, or *Kalamoi-Ganga*, *ká-lá-moi-gún-gá*, a river of Caylen, between the ocean 3 miles N. of Colombo, after a W. course of 60 miles.

Kalantan, ká-lán-tán, a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E coast, and paying a small yearly tribute to Siam. The products comprise tin and pepper with some gold and lead. Principal town, Kalantan on a beautiful river in lat. 6° 10' N.

Kalatu'a, or **Kalatu'a**, a small town of Bengal 50 miles NE of Calcutta.

Kalau, a town of Beluchistan. See **KELAU**.

Kalaton, ká-lá-to'h, an island in the Flores Sea, between Flores and Celebes.

Kalau, a town of Prussia. See **CALAU**.

Kalavrita, or **Kalabryta**, ká-lá-vrít'a, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, north of Achaea 24 miles SE of Patras. The rising against the Turks in Greece began at this place in 1821.

Katbe, a town of Prussia. See **CALBE**.

Kaldenkirchen, kál-déu kááx-qn, a town of Rhinish Prussia, 10 miles WSW of Kempen. Pop. in 1900 2612.

Kalenberg, Germany. See **CALENBERG**.

Kate-Sutanic. See **TOWANAN KALKAN**.

Kalgan, kál-gán, a town of China, province of Chih-lí, 125 miles NW of Peking lat. 40° 50' N. and near the Great Wall. It is very populous (60,000-70,000 inhabitants) and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town both of which are fortified. It is an important post on the Siberian caravan route, and much tea passes through it. Elevation 2550 feet.

Kalgoorlie, a town of Western Australia 24 miles by rail ENE of Coolgardie. It is the head-quarters of the East Coolgardie gold-field. Pop. of the municipality in 1901 6652.

Kalguyev, an island of Russia. See **KOLMETEV**.

Kalhat, kál-hát, a town of Arabia, in Oman 70 miles SE of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea.

Kalidaya, a banking post-village of Putnam co. Ohio, on the Ottawa River 16 miles N by W of Lima. Pop. in 1900 622.

Kalimanu. See **KALYMAN**.

Kalis'peili, a banking city capital of Flathead co. Mont. on the Flathead River and on the Great Northern R. 95 miles (direct) N by W of Missoula. It has a brewery and manufactures of flour and lumber and in a trading centre. Pop. in 1900 2526.

Kalisz, kál-lsh (for *A. l. h.*), a city of Poland, and the westernmost city in the Russian dominions, capital of a government of the same name on the Vistula, 150 miles WSW of Warsaw. It has breweries and manufactures of textiles, leather etc. Pop. in 1897 21,690.

Kaliss, a government of Russian Poland, bounded W by Prussia. Area, 4301 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 845,719. Capital, Kalisz.

Kalk, kálk, a town of Rhinish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Cologne and adjoining Deutz, of which until recently it formed a part. It has machine-shops, iron foundries, boiler and chemical works, rolling mills, and manufactures of porcelain, agricultural implements etc. Pop. in 1900, 29,600.

Kalkandele, kál-kán-dá, a town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Kossovo 17 miles SE of Pristina. Pop. about 16,000.

Kalkar, a town of Prussia. See **CALCAR**.

Kalkaska, a county in the N. part of Michigan has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Manistee River and is also drained by the Grand Traverse River. Capital, Kalkaska. Pop. in 1890 5160. In 1900 7133.

Kalkaska, a banking post-village capital of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rrs. 24 miles E of Traverse City. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1704.

Kalkan (kál-koon) or **Turkey Isles**, a group of isles in the Tars Sea, NE. of Hongkong. Lat. 0° 30' N. **Kalla Nuddia**, kál-lá nudd-á, a right affluent of the Ganges which it joins about lat. 27° N. and lon. 80° E.

Kallinjari, kál-lín-já, a town and former hill fortress of British India, in Bundelkand, 90 miles WSW of Allahabad.

Kall-Sjön, kál-sjöen, a lake of Sweden, in the NW part of the län of Jämtland, 15 miles long by about 9 miles broad. It is enclosed by lofty mountains and communicates with the larger Stor-Sjön on the SE.

Kallundborg, kál-lóund-borg, a town of Denmark on the W coast of Zealand 58 miles W of Copenhagen. It has an interesting old church. Pop. in 1900 4327.

Kalmar, kál-mar, a län of Sweden extending along the coast of the Baltic. It includes the island of Öland. Area, 4443 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 238,117.

Kalmar, or **Calmar**, a fortified city of Sweden capital of the län of the same name, on Kalmar Sound opposite the island of Öland, 190 miles SSW of Stockholm. The principal objects of interest are the seventeenth cen-

tury cathedral and the medieval castle. The leading manufactures include matches, tile, stoves, and paper. There is an active trade. By the union of Kalmar effected by Queen Margaret in 1397 the crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were to be united under one sovereign.

Kaloor Sound, a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island of Öland from the main-land.

Kalmucke, a Mongolian people inhabiting the Chinese Empire (the NE corner of Tibet and Eastern Turkestan) the eastern part of European Russia and part of Siberia. The majority of them are subjects of China.

Kalna, a town of India. See **CALWA**.

Kalu, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa. The banking point is Fort Dodge. It is on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 400.

Kaloz, ká-lé, a village of Kansas, Hawaiian Islands on Kaloz Bay about 1 mile from the S. point of the island in a country much broken by hills and inactive craters.

Kaluzsa, kál-ló-ssá, a town of Hungary 68 miles S of Budapest, near the left bank of the Danube. It is the seat of an archbishop. The cathedral and archiepiscopal palace are noteworthy edifices. The town possesses an observatory. Pop. in 1900 11,580.

Kaluzia (ká-ló-ssá) Cape, or **Papas**, pá-pás, at the NW extremity of the Morea, Greece, at the S entrance of the Gulf of Laconia.

Kalusa, a banking post-town of Washington on Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles N of Washington. Pop. in 1900 550.

Kalpa, or **Calpa**, kál-pá, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 45 miles SW of Cawnpore, on the Jumna.

Kalpitaya, kál-pé-tee-á, or **Kalpentay**, a small town of Ceylon on the W coast, 98 miles N of Colombo. It was formerly important.

Kaitag, a winter village of Alaska on the left bank of the Yukon River near the E end of the Unalakleet trail. The name is also applied to a range of mountains between Nulato and the coast.

Kalthed, Switzerland. See **RISI KALTRED**.

Kalthrannen, kál-thrón-nen (old springs) a village of Switzerland 23 miles SW of St. Gall.

Kaltenleutgeben, kál-ten-lóit-gá-b, a village of Lower Austria, near Mödling with hydropathic establishments.

Kaltenordheim, kál-ten-ord-bim, a town of Saxony 25 miles SSW of Eupen. Pop. about 1000.

Kaltorn, a town of Austria. See **CALDORN**.

Kaluga, ká-ló-gá, a government of Russia near its centre. Area, 11,942 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 1,180,700. The chief river is the Oka. There are extensive forests. Large quantities of hemp are produced.

Kaluga, capital of the government of Kaluga, Russia, 65 miles SW of Moscow on the Oka. The chief manufactures are leather and sail-cloth. There is a considerable trade. Pop. in 1897 49,100.

Kaluganga, kál-ló-gín-gá, or **Kalu-Ganga**, a river of Ceylon reaching the sea at Kalutara.

Kalunulle, ká-lóo-ul-lí, a small town of Ceylon about 4 miles E of Kalutara.

Kaluzs, kál-ló-ssá, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galizia 28 miles SE. of Etry. It has salt-works. Pop. in 1899 1821.

Kaluzsyn, kál-ló-ssín, a town of Poland, 33 miles E of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897 1371.

Kalutara, or **Calutara**, a resort of Ceylon on the W coast, about 20 miles SSE of Colombo. Pop. about 16,000.

Kalw, a town of Germany. See **CALW**.

Kalwarja, kál-wá-rá, a town of Russian Poland government and 24 miles NE of Suwalki. Pop. in 1897 8420. In great part Jew.

Kaluzia, kál-ló-ssá, a town of Russia about 75 miles N.E. of Tver on the Volga. Pop. in 1897 5497.

Kalyan, or **Kalyan** (anc. *Kalyana*) an island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey 15 miles NW of Cor. The spon-fishery is carried on.

Kalyub, ká-lé-ool', a town of Egypt, at a railway junction 8 miles NNW of Cairo.

Kama, a river of European Russia, which rises in the government of Vyatka, flows through the government of Perm then SW between Vyatka and Ufa and finally W through Kazan and joins the Volga 40 miles S of the city of Kazan after a course of nearly 1200 miles. It is the longest affluent of the Volga. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dvina by a canal 12 miles in length and it forms an important line of traffic between the regions of the south and those around the White Sea.

Kamalan (ká-má-lá-lá) Bay, in Masul, Hawaiian Islands, on the E side of the lathmen between the two sections of the island. Mackerray and Maalaea villages

are on this bay and Wadika is about 6 miles distant. The region produces sugar, wheat, maize, and potatoes.

Kamashiki, a village of Japan on the NE coast of the main island, in about lat. $39^{\circ} 30' N$.

Kamakura, *ká-má-koó-rá*, a fishing village and tourist-spot of Japan on the SE coast of the island of Honshu and 12 miles SW of Yokohama, with which it is connected by rail. It was for many centuries the capital of the Shogunate, but to-day has little to show for its former importance, except the colossal image of Buddha (Dai Butsu), cast in bronze, and measuring nearly 80 feet in height.

Kamali, *ká-má-lí*, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the SW coast of the island of Madura, with a good harbor.

Kamallia, *ká-má-lí-á*, a town of eastern Senegambia, in the Mandingo country.

Kamaram, *ká-má-rán*, an island off the W coast of Arabia, 30 miles S of Lohela.

Kamasa, *ká-má-sá*, a post-village of Summit co. Utah, 27 miles S by E. of Echo City. Pop. 400.

Kambakonam, a town of India. See **COMBACONUM**.

Kambara, *ká-má-rá*, one of the Fiji Islands.

Kambay, India. See **CAMBAY**.

Kambling, a Portuguese island of the Malay Archipelago, lying N of Timor.

Kamchatka, a peninsula of Asia. See **KAMCHATKA**.

Kamenets, or **Kamenetz-Podolsk**, *ká-mé-néts-pó-dólsk* (Pol. *Kamieniec*), a town of Russia, capital of Podolia, on the Smotritsch, an affluent of the Dniester, 235 miles N.W. of Odessa. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Under the Poles it was an important fortress. Pop. in 1897, 34,483, over one-third Jews.

Kamenetz, *ká-mé-néts*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 11 miles E of Igau. Pop. about 2800.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles SSE of Tabor. Pop. about 2000.

Kammenz, *ká-mé-néts*, a town of Saxony on the Black Elster, 30 miles NE of Dresden. It has manufactures of cloth glass earthenware, etc. It is the birthplace of Lessing. Pop. in 1900, 9724.

Kamerun, *ká-mé-rún*, a German colony of western equatorial Africa, bordering on the Bight of Biafra, and extending (to the Hinterland) northward to Lake Chad and to lat. $15^{\circ} E$. Area, estimated at 191,000 sq. m. It is generally low near the coast, except about the Kamerun mountains, which rise to upward of 13,000 feet. The interior is a series of high plateaus 3000-4000 feet in elevation and adapted to cattle-raising. The soil near the coast is of volcanic origin and is exceedingly fertile, producing cocoa, coffee, and tobacco. Palm-oil and kernels, ivory and indiarubber are exported. The rivers of the country, owing to falls and cataracts, are navigable only for short distances. The yearly rainfall is in some parts exceedingly heavy (370 inches at Debouga). The administration of the colony is by an imperial governor whose seat is at Buea. Other trading posts and stations are Duala, Victoria Nyanza, Kribi and Campo. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000 of whom, in 1903, 670 were whites.

Kamerun Mountains, a volcanic group of western equatorial Africa, in Kamerun, close to the Gulf of Guinea and immediately N of lat. $4^{\circ} N$. They contain the loftiest mountain summits of western Africa, and attain in Alibert Peak or Fakou an altitude of 13,370 feet. Several of the summits, as Mount Hooker (12,263 ft.) have terminal craters. The Kameruns are forested to a height of about 3000 ft.

Kamiah, a post-village of New Persia on Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Nesperets. Pop. about 200.

Kamieniec, a town of Russia. See **KAMENETZ**.

Kamikawa, a port of call of Japan, in Yezo. Lat. $43^{\circ} 47' N$ lon. $142^{\circ} 32' E$.

Kamische, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Wash.

Kamin, a town of Prussia. See **KAMIN**.

Kamionka Stramolowa, *ká-mé-on-ká-stróo-mé-ló-wá*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Bug, 27 miles NE of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 7311.

Kamir, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf opposite the island of Kishm.

Kamishin, a town of Russia. See **KAMYSHEV**.

Kamishio, a town of Russia. See **KAMYSHEV**.

Kamloops, a banking village and outpost, capital of the district of Yale British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 233 miles NE of Vancouver at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers. It has machine and railroad-shops and is the trade-centre of an agricultural and mining region. Pop. in 1901, 1894.

Kammerer, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 7 miles W by S of Monaca. Pop. 280.

Kammersee, Austria. See **ATTAU**.

Kammerwaldau, *ká-mé-rá-wáldáw*, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz.

Kamme, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Kamnitz, *ká-m'nítz*, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and a trade in glass-ware. Near by are the ruins of the mediæval castle of Wartenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4958.

Kamoe, a port of call on the W coast of Honshu Japan.

Kamoria, one of the Nicobar Islands.

Kamouraska, *ká-mou-rá-ská*, a county of Quebec, bounded N by the St. Lawrence and watered by the Val-des-Roches, Kamouraska, and St. Francis rivers. Capital, Kamouraska.

Kamouraska, a post-village of Quebec capital of the county of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence River, 44 miles from St. Paul and 90 miles NE of Quebec. It is much frequented during the summer months for its fine salt-water bathing. Pop. about 250.

Kamouraska, a group of small rocky islets of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence River opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River.

Kamouraska River, Quebec, flows NNW through a county of the same name and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. $47^{\circ} 33' N$.

Kampala, a station and for some time seat of the British administration of Uganda British East Africa, is situated NW of the Victoria Nyanza near Mengo.

Kampen, *ká-m'pén*, a town of the Netherlands in Overijssel on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zelder Zee, 9 miles N.W. of Zwolle. It is an attractive town with pleasant promenades on the site of the former fortifications of which some of the gates have been preserved. It has some old churches and an interesting town hall. The town has machine-shops, cigar factories, etc. and manufactures of tiles and brick. In the Middle Ages Kampen was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. It reached the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century, but afterwards, owing to the silting up of its harbor declined in importance. Jetties have recently been constructed to remedy the evil. Pop. in 1900, 18,064.

Kampeska, a post-village of Codrington co. S. Dak. on Lake Kampeska, 8 miles W of Watertown on the Chi. and Northwestern R. Pop. 180. Lake Kampeska is 16 miles in extent.

Kampesville, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ill. The banking point is Hardin. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Kamp'it, or **Kamthi**, a town of British India, district and 9 miles NE of Nagpur. It has a large trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Kamrat, a banking post-town of Hamilton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Kamrat, or **Komrat**, a Bulgarian colony, in the Bessarabian government of Bessarabia circle of Bender. Pop. in 1897, 5760.

Kamrup, *ká-mí-roop*, a district of Assam British India, traversed by the Brahmaputra. Capital, Goalpara.

Kamtschatka, *ká-m'chák-ká*, a peninsula in the NE part of Asia, projecting into the Pacific Ocean and included in the Russian provinces of Primorsky. It extends between lat. 51° and $61^{\circ} N$ and lon. $155^{\circ} 40'$ and $185^{\circ} 40' E$ and bounds the Sea of Okhotsk on the E. Length 750 miles, breadth very irregular—in the middle and widest part, about 280 miles. It terminates S in Cape Lopatka. Pop. estimated at 7500, consisting of Kamtschadales, Korvaks, and Russians. Capital, Petropavlovsk on the E coast. A chain of mountains in two or more nearly parallel ridges, traverses the greater part of the peninsula, forming its axial elevation. South of about lat. $57^{\circ} 30'$ there are a considerable number of active extinct, or dormant volcanoes, the chief of which and the culminating point of the region is Khetakevskaya (or Klutchev) about 15,750 feet in altitude. Its latest eruption was in 1854. Other summits are Shivelynsk Utkinskaya, and Avachinskaya, the last named near the extreme S. Hot springs are abundant and earthquakes are not infrequent. The chief river is the Kamtschka, which rises in about lat. $54^{\circ} N$ and flows northerly through the central valley and E through the mountain range to the sea in lat. $56^{\circ} 38'$. Length 390 miles, chief affluent, the Yelorka, from the N. The principal lake is the Karl near the SW point, length 20 miles. The climate is very severe, winter lasts 8 months and frost is common even in summer. At Petropavlovsk on the E coast, the mean annual temperature is 34° , the January temperature is 17° and July 58° . On the Kamtschatka River in the interior where the country is protected by mountains the climate is milder here the larch grows and small quantities of rye barley and potatoes are cultivated. The country population live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. Among the wild animals are the reindeer, sheep, bear, wolf, fox,

otter, sable, ermine, hare, marmot, and beaver. The exports comprise sable, fur, and other skins, whale oil, fish and eggs. The trade is chiefly with Okhotsk. Kamtschatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians between 1696 and 1706.

Kamyshin, ká-moosh in, a town of Russia, 106 miles SSW of Saratov, on the Volga. It is an important shipping point. Pop in 1887 15,934.

Kamysh'lov, a town of Russia, government of Perm, 65 miles NW of Shadrinsk. Pop in 1897 8064.

Kam'nah', a post-town capital of Kane co, Utah, on the Kanab Wash, about 100 miles (direct) S of Milford. Stock raising and farming are the chief industries. Pop in 1900 710.

Kan'abec', a county in the E part of Minnesota, has an area of 536 sq m. It is intersected by the Snake River and is drained by the Grindstone and Knife rivers. Capital, Mora. Pop in 1900 1579. In 1900 4014.

Kanaga, ká-ná gá, or Konninga, kón-né-gá, one of the Aleutian Islands of the Andrean group in lat. 51° 50' N lon 177° W about 22 miles long and 11 miles wide. Altitude, 1392 feet.

Kanagawa, ká-ná gá wá, a prefectural town of Japan on the W side of the Bay of Tokyo and on the railway from Tokyo to Yokohama, 15 miles SW of Tokyo and 3 miles N of Yokohama, from which it is separated by a lagoon. It has a fort and barracks and is nominally one of the treaty-ports of Japan, but Yokohama is the real seat of its commerce, and since the rise of the last-named town Kanagawa has declined in importance. Pop about 12,000.

Kanaka, ká ná ká, lately called Napaigouville, ná po lá hó veé, a town of the French colony of New Caledonia, on a fine bay on the NE side of the island, about 50 miles NW of Nouméa. It has nickel-mines.

Kanamaru See CANAMARU.

Kanara, India, See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Kanaran'sin, a post-township of Rock co Minn. Pop in 1900 512.

Kanarraville, a post-hamlet of Iron co, Utah.

Kanary (ká-ná ree) Islets, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean at the entrance to the Gilete Passage. The larger (or Grand Kanary) is in lat 1° 40' S.

Kanathia, ká-ná-thá, one of the easternmost of the Fiji Islands.

Kannaga, a post-village of Gallia co, Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Point Pleasant. Pop 100.

Kannauj, ká-nó-j or Kánuj, a ruined city of British India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Farrukhabad district, 40 miles N of Cawnpore, on the Ganges. Near the Ganges. The ruins cover a large area. In the Middle Ages Kannauj was a great centre of Hindu power. The place has now a small poverty-stricken population.

Kanawha, ká-ná wá, a county in the W part of West Virginia, has an area of 872 sq m. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River and is also drained by the Coal Elk, and Pocahontas rivers. Bituminous coal iron and salt are found. Capital, Charleston. Pop in 1890 42,756. In 1900 54,696.

Kanawha, a banking post-village of Hancock co, Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 12 miles S of Britt. It is a stock raising region. Pop about 200.

Kanawha, a post-hamlet of Red River co, Tex. Pop 55.

Kanawha City, a post-village of Kanawha co W Va. on the Great Kanawha River, 4 miles from Charleston on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has manufactures of bedding etc. Pop about 800.

Kanawha Falls, a post-village of Fayette co W Va. on the Great Kanawha River 2 miles below the mouth of the Gauley and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 36 miles SE of Charleston. Pop about 200.

Kanawha Head, a post-hamlet of Upshur co W Va. on the Kanawha River. See GREAT KANAWHA.

Kanawha Station, a post-hamlet of Wood co W Va. on the Little Kanawha River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 19 miles SE of Parkersburg.

Kanayama, a port of call of Japan, in Hondo. Lat. 37° 54' N lon 140° 46' E.

Kanazu'wa, a town of Japan near the W coast of the island of Hondo a short distance S of the parallel of 37° N. It manufactures bronzes and the beautiful porcelain known as Kaga-ware. The silk industry is also represented. Pop in 1890 83,662. In 1904, 99,637.

Kan-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-si on the Koukiang. Lat. 25° 53' N lon 114° 50' E.

Kan-chow-fu, a city of China, province of Kan-su near the NW frontier and the Great Wall. Lat. 35° 10' N lon 106° 40' E. It corresponds to the Kampion of Marco Polo.

Kandabu, kán-dá-boe' or Kanafu, the southwest-ernmost of the Fiji Islands. Lat. 19° 5' S. It is 35 miles long and mountainous. Mount Washington in the SW is 2750 feet high.

Kandahar, kán-dá-har, called by the Afghans Ah-mad Sháh, áh-mád sháh, a fortified city of Afghanistan in a fertile plain about 3500 feet above the sea 280 miles SW of Kabul. Lat. 31° 37' N lon 65° 46' E. It is enclosed by walls and has a citadel. It is well supplied with water. Kandahar is economically the most important town in Afghanistan. Various manufactures (silk, felt, roses) are carried on and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals and produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder etc. Kandahar is reputed to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It has figured prominently in the wars between the English and Afghans. It is the capital of the province of the same name. Pop variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000.

Kandalaska (kán-dá-lá-s'ká) Gulf of, an arm of the White Sea, penetrating deeply into Russian Lapland. Length 130 miles; average breadth 49 miles.

Kandel, kán-dal, a mountain-peak of the Black Forest, in the grand-duchy of Baden. Height, 4075 feet.

Kandel, kán-dal, or Langenkandel, káng en kán-dal, a town of the Palatinate, Prussia, 10 miles SE of Landau. Pop in 1900 3601.

Kander, a river of the Bernese Oberland Switzerland discharges into the S shore of Lake Thun between Knigen and Stutligen. It carries much timber.

Kadern, kán-dern, a town of Germany in Baden 21 miles SW of Freiburg. Pop about 2000.

Kandersteg, a village and resort of the Bernese Oberland Switzerland is situated in the upper Kander valley near the N foot of the Gemmi Pass. Elevation 3633 feet.

Kandiyo, kán-dé-yo, a county in the west-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 814 sq m. It is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. It has an immense small lake, one of which is called Kandiyo. Capital, Willmar. Pop in 1890 13,997. In 1900 18,410.

Kandiyo, a post-village of Kandiyo co Minn. 88 miles by rail W by N of Minneapolis. Pop 100.

Kandiyo Lake, Minn., is in the country of the same name, about 7 miles SE of Willmar. It is nearly 6 miles long.

Kandy, or Candy, kán-des (Sinhalese, Moha Awara great city) a town of Ceylon formerly the capital of the kingdom, near the centre of the island, on the banks of a fine artificial lake 62 miles NE of Colombo, with which it is connected by rail. It stands on an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills. It contains the residence of the British governor agent, the former king's palace now used as government offices, and the Buddhist temple of Dalesa Maligawa. In the vicinity are the cemetery where were deposited many generations of native kings and heroes, and the beautiful botanized gardens of Peradeniya (Peradenye). Pop in 1897 25,522.

Kane, a county in the NE part of Illinois, has an area of 540 sq m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Pishlake) River and is partly drained by the Kishwaukee River. Capital, Geneva. Pop in 1890 65,061. In 1900 78,02.

Kane, a county in the S part of Utah bordering on Arizona, has an area of 4368 sq m. It is intersected by the Colorado River and is also drained by the Rio San Juan. Capital, Kaneb. Pop in 1890 1885. In 1900 1811.

Kane, a banking post-village of Green co Ill, on the Chicago and Allen R. 25 miles hNW of Alton. Pop in 1900 588.

Kane, a post-hamlet of Campbell co, Ky.

Kane, a banking post-borough and summer resort of McKean co Pa. on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 95 miles ESE of Erie. It has glass and chemical works. Pop in 1890 5290. It is in an oil and gas district.

Kane's, kán-dá, Canea, or Khamia, a fortified seaport and the capital of Crete, on the N coast of the island, 54 miles WNW of Candia. Its trade is extensive. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. It is on the site of the ancient Cydonia. Pop in 1900 20,972.

Kane Basin, a broad and deep bay off the NW of Greenland between about lat. 78 and 81° N. It communicates with the Arctic Sea on the N through Kennedy and Robeson channels, and with the North Water on the S through Smith Sound. It receives on the E. the great Humboldt Glacier and is throughout most of the year blocked with ice.

Kanem, kán-ném, a country of central Africa, on the N and E shores of Lake Chad, formerly a vassal state of Wadai, but now forming part of the French Military District of the Chad Area, about 30,000 sq m. It stretches N to the Sahara. Chief town, Maa, in the centre of the state. Pop about 160,000.

Kanaka, *kā-nā-kā*, the principal place on the NE side of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, is situated near the Fall of Nuuanu, back of Honolulu, on a harbor of the same name.

Kanav, *kā-nā-yōv*, a town of Russia, 64 miles SE. of Kiev on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897 8882.

Kanaville, a post-village of Kane co. ID 48 miles W of Chicago and 13 miles WNW of Aurora. Pop. about 300.

Kanaville, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. The banking point is Oil City. Pop. 200.

Kangaroo Island, a large island of South Australia, at the mouth of St. Vincent Gulf. Area, 1740 sq. m. Pop. about 600.

Kangaroo Valley, a post-town of New South Wales, 167 miles E of Sydney. Pop. 1700.

Kangtung, *kāng tūng*, *Kangtung*, *kāng gū-lāng*, or *Camgung*, *kāng gū-lāng*, an island in the Java Sea. It is 25 miles long and 8 miles broad.

Kangley, a post-village of Laramie co. W. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Stratton. Pop. in 1900 1004.

Kangra, *kān grā*, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Kangra district, 124 miles ENE of Lahore. Pop. about 5000.

Kangwha, an island off the W coast of Korea, at the mouth of the Han River, the stream on which Seoul is situated.

Kannin, *kā-neen*, a large barren peninsula of Russia in the Arctic Ocean between the Gulf of Tschukotsky and the White Sea. It terminates in Cape Kanin Nos.

Kanizsa, *Nagy nád község* (a Great Kanizsa), a free royal town of Hungary formerly an important fortress, on the Zala, about 120 miles SW of Budapest. It has manufactures of spirits, liquors, lilies, etc. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. in 1890 23,000.

Kanizsa, *O. község* (a Old Kanizsa), a town of Hungary on the right bank of the Tisza, 14 miles N. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900 23,978. On the opposite bank of the river in the co. of Turócs is the town of Törökkanizsa (Török Kanizsa) or *Kis-Kanizsa* (Little Kanizsa) with about 3300 inhabitants.

Kankas, *kān kī* or *Conki*, *kon kī*, a river of India. It traverses Nepal and joins the Mahanadi in 20 miles E of Purvur. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kankakee, *kāng kē-ke*, a county in the E part of Illinois borders on Indiana. Area 692 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kankakee River and is also drained by the Sangamon River. Capital, Kankakee. Pop. in 1890 23,732 in 1900 1,154.

Kankakee, a city the capital of Kankakee co. Ill. on a river of the same name, 56 miles SSW of Chicago on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has quarries of good limestone and furniture-factories, harness-making and paper mills and manufactures of flour, starch, agricultural implements, etc. It is the seat of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000 and having accommodations for 2300 patients. At Bourbonnais Grove about 3 miles distant is the theological department of St. Vincent's College. Pop. in 1890 9025 in 1900 13,505.

Kankakee River rises near South Bend in the N part of Indiana. It unites with the Des Plaines River to form the Illinois. It is about 270 miles long.

Kankau, *kān-kā*, a town of the French Sudan in the Mandingo country on a tributary of the Joiba (Niger) about 160 miles SSW of Bamako. It is an important art.

Kankari, *kān kār* or more properly *Kyankari*, also called *Changra* (ana. *Gangra*) a town of Asiatic Turkey in the vilayet of Kastamuni about 50 miles NE of Angora. The district produces fine apples. There is an interesting Mohammedan building called the Mejid Tash. Pop. about 15,000.

Kan kiang, *kān kāng*, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation flows through the province of Kiang-ai from S to N, traverses Lake Poyang, and joins the Yangtze-kiang after a course estimated at 350 miles.

Kannatadi, a town of Wittenberg. See *CANNATADI*. **Kano**, a walled town of Africa in Sokoto Northern Nigeria in lat. 12° N lon 8° 20' E. It is built in the Moorish style, and has an extensive trade and manufactures of skins, bone buttons, leather, etc. Population estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000.

Kanokio, a town of India. See *KANAKIO*. **Kanoma**, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y. on the Cohoes River and on the Erie and other railroads, 4 miles NW of Bath. Pop. about 200.

Kanopolis, a post-city of Ellsworth co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Rr. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. in 1900 240.

Kan'mesh', a post-village of Millard co., Utah, about 32 miles SW of Mand. Pop. about 450.

Kanosh, *Kana*, Colo. a depression in the Kanosh range, has an elevation of about 10,300 feet. Lat. 39° 25' N.

Kanosh, *Kana*, Colo., two peaks of the Rocky Mountains each about 12,300 feet high. They are 1½ miles apart. The eastern is in lat. 39° 24' N, lon 105° 45' W.

Kanowra, a country of Africa. See *BORNU*.

Kan-pa, an ancient town of China, province of Che-kiang at the head of a considerable bay 32 miles SW of Cha-pa. It was originally the port of Hangchow, but is now deserted.

Kansas, *kan sas*, a state of the American Union bounded N by Nebraska, E by Missouri, S by Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and W by Colorado. Its northern limit is the 40th degree of N lat. Its eastern limit is partly the Missouri River and partly the meridian of 94° 38' W; the southern boundary is on the line of the 37th degree of N lat., and it extends westward to 101° W lon. Area of the land-surface, 81,000 sq. m. of the upper part of the water 300 sq. m. In this state is the geographical centre of the United States domain exclusive of Alaska.

Face of the Country—The surface is chiefly a gently rolling prairie and there are no water falls with a greater descent than a foot, and few or no dams can be made to give as much as 10 ft. fall. The elevation of the extreme NW is 4000 ft. with the highest point in the state rising to about 4400 ft. that of the extreme SE 3400 ft. and nearly the whole state slopes to the east and south with the average fall of 7½ ft. to the mile. In the SE there are tracts of sand-hill country abounding in native small fruits. There are no mountains no ranges of any extent except a few valuable salt-crocks, almost no bluffs and only a few small and shallow lakes or ponds. The river bottoms throughout most of the state contain more or less timber including ash, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, box elder, bass, walnut, sycamore, pecan, oak, hickory, mulberry, bass, chestnut, maple, and other species, but the western half of the state is very scarcely timbered. The original timber land did not cover more than 5 per cent of the state's area, but a judicious system of planting has considerably increased the extent of the woodland.

Rivers—The Missouri forms a portion of the eastern boundary and is an important commercial highway. Its principal affluent in the state is the Kansas River which, with its largest branch the Pawnee Hill Fork traverses the whole length of the state from W to E. The Kansas River has been navigated as far as Fort Riley by steamers, but the construction of bridges and dams has interfered with the steam navigation. The Republican River on Salina, Morris des Cygnes, Blue, Neosho, Arkansas, and (unimportant) are the other principal streams. Many of these as well as their tributaries afford water power and at some points irrigation has been undertaken, but as yet on a large scale.

Geology and Mineral—The Permian and Carboniferous formations cover the eastern third of the state and have yielded considerable coal. The quantity of coal mined in 1899 was 3,852,567 short tons valued at \$4,478,112. In 1903 the yield was 5,849,976 tons. In the W part of the state there is a region covered by Pliocene deposits abounding in a massive red sandstone. The remainder of the state is mostly of Cretaceous age but some 3000 sq. m. of its high prairies and hills are overlaid by patches of Pleistocene strata. The Cretaceous beds abound in flint, marl and yield much lignite and fossil wood. Other minerals of economic value are barite, gypsum, sandstone, lignite, good chalk (in the W), lead, zinc (the latter mined and smelted at several points), salt (abundant in the saltines and yielding about 2,000,000 barrels annually), fire-clay, ochre, black shales, hyd. sulfur, limestone, etc. Natural gas occurs in the SE section and has become a valuable commercial product. The petroleum wells are largely developed, the yield of oil in 1903 being 932,374 barrels, valued at \$988,336. In 1900 the output of lead-ore was 5059 tons of ore, 57,275 short tons.

Vegetation, Animal Life—The principal trees of the state have already been named. To these may be added certain fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, such as the apple, plum, and cherry which are now extensively cultivated. The native grasses of all parts of the state afford excellent pasturage, which endures throughout the year. Considerable plantations of trees have been made the locust, alder, cottonwood, sycamore, and the more rapidly growing native trees are favorites. The vast plains of Kansas were until comparatively recently the pasture-grounds of great numbers of bison, antelope, and wild horses, but of these practically nothing now remains. The state is still the autumnal resort of many sportsmen, for its wild lands are the breeding-ground of countless grouse and other game-birds. The

river contains some useful food-fishes, including the gar pike, sturgeon, paddle-fish, perch, eel, cat-fish, muskie and river herring. The state has had several visitations of the Rocky Mountain locust as 'hateful grasshopper' (*Coleopterus spretus*). Among the mammals now remaining or only recently driven beyond the boundaries of the state are the panther, lynx, wolf, fox, Texas civet, raccoon, bear, deer, opossum, hare, prairie-dog and many small species.

Climate.—The winters are often severe with high winds, but the air is so dry that the cold is easily endured. The snow fall is slight, especially southward, and the winter is much shorter than in the northern Atlantic states. In the extreme W the rainfall is scanty, but it is ordinarily sufficient for a pastoral country. The E seldom suffers from drought, for the rainfall though relatively small is quite evenly distributed throughout the year. The mean annual rainfall for the state is about 25 inches ranging from 15 inches in the W to 45 inches in the E. The E is quite within the cotton belt, and some attention has been paid to cotton-growing in the SE.

Agricultural Resources.—The bottom-land and table-lands of Kansas are for the most part a rich black loam of the highest agricultural excellence. Winter and spring wheat, corn, rye, oats, and potatoes are the great staples, and large crops of sorghum broom-corn hay hemp flax, flaxseed, castor-beans, tobacco etc. are produced. An immense business is done in fattening and shipping cattle, which are partly native-bred and partly driven in from Texas and the Cherokee country. Sheep-breeding is attracting much attention and to it the state is early adapted. Dairy farming is also largely on the increase. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 163,879,630 bushels wheat, 89,438,665 bushels oats 43,663,943 bushels barley 4,181,302 bushels rye, 1,922,451 bushels potatoes, 7,245,224 bushels and hay, 4,031,461 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,165,728 pounds.

Industries.—Hunting and meat packing is a leading industry of the state, and its products were in 1900 valued at \$77,411,832. The chief seat of this industry is Kansas City. The manufacture of soap and candles and of cheese, butter and condensed milk is very extensive. The boot-making industry is also important. Other important manufactures are those of lumber, dry furniture and cabinet goods, castings, metal in ware, woollens, castor and linseed oils, dressed stone, paleo ground plaster lime, glass salt, syrup, bricks, leather shoes, carriages, machinery, cigars, tobacco, wine, and beer.

Education.—There is a state university at Lawrence and a state agricultural college at Manhattan, both free to youth of either sex. Among the collegiate institutions are the Kansas City University, Baker University at Baldwin, Bethany College at Lindsborg, Leavenworth University at Leavenworth, Friends University at Wichita, Southwest Kansas College, at Winfield, Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina, and the Ottawa University at Ottawa. Normal instruction is given at the state normal school at Emporia, of the state university at the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, at the Central Normal College at Great Bend, and at other institutions. There is an institution for deaf mutes at Olathe, one for the blind at Kansas City, a state insane asylum at Oswatimie, and a state penitentiary near Leavenworth.

Railroads. have received a large development in Kansas. In 1864 there were 40 miles of railroad, in 1870 1501 miles, in 1884, 4237 miles, and in 1900 about 9000.

The Counties are 105 in number named as follows: Alcee, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauque, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Ottawa, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Salina, Scott, Sedgewick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabash, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Kansas City, opposite Kansas City Mo. (pop. in 1900, 51,418); Topeka, the capital (32,000); Wichita, at the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers (24,671); Leavenworth (20,750); Atchison (15,730); Lawrence (14,503); Fort Scott (10,323), etc.

The Constitution of Kansas went into effect in 1861. The governor is chosen for the term of two years, as are also the other executive officers. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 8 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Coronado's exploring party of Spaniards visited this region in 1541, crossing the country from S to N; and in 1719 a party of French traversed it. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 made the greater part of it a portion of the United States domain but a portion of southwestern Kansas was Mexican territory and afterwards part of Texas until 1860. Through the opening of the Santa Fé Trail an important overland trade passed through the region. Kansas was included successively in Louisiana and Missouri territories. In 1854 it was organized as a territory the slavery restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 being repealed by Congress. For some years Kansas was a battle-ground of the party in favor of the extension of slavery and of those who opposed it, the latter finally triumphing. In 1861 the state was admitted into the Union.

Pop. in 1855 8401 in 1860 107,906 in 1870, 264,399 in 1880 596,096 in 1890 1,427,696 in 1900 1,476,496 (foreign-born 136,685).

Kanans, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 100.

Kanawha, a banking post-village of Edgar co., Ill. 13 miles WSW of Paris, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R.R. It has a canning factory etc. Pop. in 1900 1040.

Kanawa, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, 12 miles by rail SW of Fremont. Pop. about 350.

Kansas City, the largest city of Kansas capital of Wyandotte co. created in 1886 by the consolidation of the three villages of Kansas City with the towns of Wyandotte, Armourdale and Armstrong under its present name, is situated at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, adjacent to Kansas City Mo. (from which it is nominally separated by the state line). It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific R.R. This city is noted as the seat of immense stock and meat-packing interests, its yards and packing houses being second only to those of Chicago in the volume of business done. Several million head of stock are handled here yearly and the value of the 'packed' product exceeds \$50,000,000. The city has also a very extensive grain and flour trade, with vast grain-elevators, railroad- and machine-shops, manufactories of soap, fertilizers, engines, locomotives etc. It is the seat of Kansas City University and of a state institution for the blind. Numerous bridges span the Kansas River within the corporate limits of the city. Pop. in 1880 2300 in 1890 38,319 in 1900 51,418.

KANSAS CITY, a city of Missouri, the second in population and importance, is in Jackson co. on the right as S bank of the Missouri River $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the mouth of the Kansas River. Lat. 39° 8' N. Lon. 94° 37' W. It is an important railroad-centre and situated 230 miles (direct) W by N of St. Louis. Among the railroads centering here are the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Washburn etc. Several fine bridges cross the Missouri at this point. The city is mostly built on the top and sides of a steep hill the site having been originally very rough and uneven. Among the most prominent buildings are the city hall, court-house, art-museum, Board of Trade, and custom house. The city has various higher educational institutions (Kansas City School of Law, University Medical College, Searritt Training School) opera-house, theatre, etc. and is adorned with three fine parks—Trocet, Fairmount and Washington. Elevation 730 feet. The centre of a region of extraordinary agricultural resources and bounding in coal, lead, iron etc. It has become an important commercial city doing a very large business in live-stock and grain and in manufacturing railroad-iron furniture, agricultural implements, paints, linseed oil, car-wheels, flour etc. In its vast slaughtering and packing industries it is closely associated with the adjoining Kansas City in Kansas. Pop. in 1860, 4418; in 1870 22,260 in 1880 56,755, in 1890, 122,715 in 1900 163,752.

Kansas (or Kaw) River is formed by two large branches the Smoky Hill Fork and the Solomon River which after traversing the great treeless plains of western Kansas, unite about 10 miles W of Abilene. It runs north eastward through Geary and Riley cos. to Manhattan where the Big Blue River enters it from the N. Below Manhattan it flows generally eastward and enters the Missouri River at the W boundary of the state of Missouri, within the limits of Kansas City, Kan. It is nearly 300 miles long, or if we include the Smoky Hill Fork, about 300 miles. Its largest tributaries are the Republican and Big Blue

stream, which enters it from the left. The chief towns on its banks are Lawrence, Tugela, and Junction City. It traverses fertile prairies, in which bituminous coal abounds. It is not a very important river for navigation.

Kamashville, kam nā-vī, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., 18 miles by rail W of Racine. Pop. 75.

Kamash, kának, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Kama, 260 miles SE of Yeniseisk, on the Siberian railway. Pop. in 1897 7587.

Kam-su, kán soo', the northwesternmost province of China, having on the east the province of Shen-si, on the south Szechuan, and on other sides Mongolia, into which stretches a long tongue of land N of the territory of the Koko-nor. Surface mountainous, with the lofty Nan-shan mountains occupying a part of its southern border. Principal river the Huang ho. The products comprise dyer, gold, mercury, silk, musk and tobacco. Lanchow is the capital. The population of the province is estimated to be over 10,000,000.

Kanavu, one of the Fiji Islands. See KANABU.

Kanāth, kán, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weitz river, 13 miles SW of Breslau. Pop. about 3000.

Kanawer, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 150.

Kanawer', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 12 miles W by N of Mallow. Pop. about 2500.

Kanatz, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 8 miles SW of Samsbury. Pop. 100.

Kanatum, a town of British India, Punjab on the upper Sutlej lat. 31° 37' N lon 75° 28' E, on a table-land, 3000 feet above the sea. It has a celebrated Buddhist temple.

Kanyé, kán'yá, a native village of the Basutoland Protectorate, South Africa, about 75 miles (direct) NNW of Mafeking. It has a Protestant mission-church and conducts an active trade.

Kao, ká o one of the Friendly Islands, Tonga group, with a lofty volcano. Lat 15° 43' S.

Kao-cheng, ká o ching, a town of China, province of Honan lat. 34° 42' N lon 113° E.

Kao-chow, or Kao-chow fu, a city of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, 165 miles SW of Canton.

Kauoko, a littoral region in the V part of German Southwest Africa.

Kauolin, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 3 miles from Avondale. Pop. 100.

Kao-yu, a town of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 69 miles NE of Nanking.

Kapellin, ká-pé-lín, a mountain-range of Croatia, consisting of two distinct parts, the Great and Little Kapellin, having a general direction from NW to NE nearly parallel to the Velebit mountains, which skirt the Adriatic Sea, and forming a continuation of the Dinaric Alps. Highest elevation about 4900 feet.

Kapellin, ká-pé-lín, a village of the Netherlands in South Beveland, 4 miles E. of Goes.

Kapfenberg, káp'fen-bérg, a small town of Styria, 3 miles NNE of Bruck.

Kaplan, a village of Vernalis parish, La. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. about 500.

Kaplitza, ká-plítz, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S of Budweis. Pop. about 2500.

Kapnik-Bánya, káp-ník-bán-yá, a town of Hungary co. of Szatmár 8 miles E of Nagy-Bánya. Gold silver and lead are found here. Pop. about 3000.

Kápolna, ká-pól-ná, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, district of Eria. The Hungarians were defeated here by the Austrians in Feb., 1849.

Káposvár, káp'os-vár, a town of Hungary co. of Somogy to the Kapos, 97 miles SW of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 18,218. It exports wine and tobacco.

Káposztás, ká-pós'tás, a village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 100.

Kappa, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill. on the Mackinaw River and on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles N of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 175.

Kappel, káp'pél, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles SE of Klagenfurt. Pop. about 1000.

Kappel, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 4 miles N of Zug, is noted as the place where Zwingli fell in battle, Oct., 1531.

Kappeln, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein 17 miles from Schleswig, and on the Schlei, 4 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1900 2364.

Kappel-Bodden, káp'pél-bó'dén, a village of Baden, near Aschra.

Kappel-Windisch, káp'pél-wín'dísh, a village of Baden, near Buhl.

Kappe Mill, a post-hamlet of Barry co., N. C.

Kaprosény, a town of Hungary. See KOPROSÉNY.

Kapuas, a river of Dutch Borneo, discharges in the SW part of the island. It flows through a wadi region and is navigable for large vessels for 450 miles.

Kapw'dam, a town of South Australia, 45 miles by rail NNE of Adelaide. Near it marble and copper are obtained. Pop. about 3000.

Kapurthala, ká-poor't há, is a native state of India, in the Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. Area, about 660 sq. m. Pop. about 300,000. The capital, Kapurthala, is 65 miles E of Lahore. The town is the seat of Rurdhir College.

Kapuvár, káp'poo'vár, a town of Hungary co. of Odanburg (Bopron) 46 miles S of Pressburg. Pop. about 3000.

Kara, ká-rá, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains flows N and enters the Kara Sea after a course of 135 miles.

Kara, a gulf or bay on the NW coast of the government of Tobolsk Siberia, constituting a southeastern arm of the Kara Sea.

Kara-Azad, a city of Turkey. See DIARBAKIR.

Karabagh, ká-rá-bág' (black garden) a district of Transcaucasia, between the Kur and Aras rivers, in the government of Yelizavetpol. The chief town is Shusha.

Kara-Boghan, ká-rá-bó-gán, a remarkable gulf of Russia, on the E shore of the Caspian Sea. It is about 90 miles across and nearly circular but the strait connecting it with the sea and penetrating the separating sandpit is only 450 feet wide and 8 feet deep. It is intensely salt, much more so than the main body of the Caspian. Depth unknown.

Karachi, a seaport of Sindh. See KUTACHI.

Kara-Dagh, ká-rá-dág, or Kara-Tagh, ká-rá-tág several mountains of Asia Minor and a chain in Persia, between Khuzistan and Irtan.

Karadagh, ká-rá-dág a district of the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

Kara-Dengie, the Turkish name for the BLACK SEA. **Karadire**, ká-rá-dí-ré, an island on the coast of Ceylon in the Gulf of Manar. Length about 9 miles.

Karaghinski, ká-rá-gín-shí, an island about 26 miles off the E coast of Kamerdaska. Lat. of the N point, 59° 15' N.

Karaghinski, a bay on the S side of the above island. It receives the river Karag.

Karagwe, a native kingdom of Guinea East Africa on the W borders of Victoria Nyman. The German station Sukuta lies on the lake.

Karahisar See AYIN KAHANISAR.

Karahisar-Sharki, or Shabim Karahisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey in the vilayet of Sivas, about 100 miles E. of Tokat.

Karajin-Tagh, ká-rá-já-tág (see. *Kara Jina*) is a mountain range of Asiatic Turkey separating the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Karak, ká-rák or Kharrak, ká-rák, an island of the Persian Gulf is lat. 25° 12' N. It is about 15 miles in circumference, of coral formation and lies on its N side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by Arabs. It has fruit and pearl-industries.

Karakul, a town of Russia. See CASAGAL.

Karakash, ká-rá-kásh' a considerable river of Eastern Turkistan rises on the N slope of the Karakorum mountains flows in a general NE course traverses the main chain of the Hissar Joo and is thought to unite with the Yarangash to form the Khoban.

Karakash, a city of Eastern Turkistan, on the Karakash River 17 miles NW of Khoban.

Karakol, ká-rá-kól a town of Central Asia, in the Russian territory of Semiretchensk E. of Lake Issykkul. Pop. in 1887 7597. It is officially known as Pravevalsk, having been renamed in honor of the great traveller Pravevalski who died here.

Karakorum, ká-rá-kó-rum a mountain-pass of Central Asia, on the route from Eastern Turkistan to Bulistan, descending into the valley of the Sharyk.

Karakorum, or Holim, hó-lím' a ruined city of Mongolia, thought to have been the capital of Genghis Khan near the river Orkhon, about 260 miles SW of Urga.

Karakorum (or Mustang) Mountains, also called Tsung-ling, the central range of the great plateau of Central Asia, separating Kashmir from Eastern Turkistan and traversing a portion of Tibet. It commences at the knot of Pesh-Har, in lon 74° 30' E, as an orographic continuation of the Hind-Kash and extends to about lon. 80° E, with a possible extension eastward in the Gungri mountains to near Lhasa. It forms the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean and those in the

basin of continental drainage. It contains some of the highest summits on the globe—the peak of Godwin-Austen (also known as Dapsang and Peak K2), 28,278 feet (the loftiest of all mountains after Everest), Mustang Tower, Kasherbrum, Gasherbrum, and others of little inferior altitude—and is crossed by several passes (Karakorum, Mustang, and Hsiper passes) of fairly easy ascent and of slight elevation above the surrounding plains, generally 18,000 or 19,000 ft. above the sea. The limit of perpetual snow occurs at 18,600 ft. on its S side and at 18,000 ft. on its N side. Glaciers extend almost continuously W of 30° E. and form one of the most considerable ice regions of the Asiatic plateau. The Baltoro, Bisho Chogo Lungma, and Hsiper glaciers are among the largest of all continental ice-sheets.

Karakul, ká-rí-kool, a town of Central Asia, in Turkistan, on the Zerashan, 38 miles SW of Bokhara, with which it is connected by rail.

Kara-Kul, a lake of Central Asia, in the NE of the Pamir. Altitude, about 12,700 feet.

Kara-Kum, the name given to two desert tracts of Central Asia, in Turkistan, one lying NE of the Sea of Aral and the other also known as the Desert of Khiva, E. of the city of Khiva.

Karamakotán, ká-rá-má-kó-tán one of the Keril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, separated from the island of Onokotan by a channel 8 miles wide. Lat. 40° N. **Karamana**, ká-rá-má-na (anc. *Laranda*) a town of Asia Minor, near the N foot of Mount Taurus 63 miles SSE of Konia. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of the flourishing kingdom of Karamana.

Karamana, **Karamania**, ká-rá-má-na, or **Karamana-Mharidj**, ká-rá-mán ká-rí-j a region of Asia Minor comprising the E portion of its central table-land, mostly in the vilayet of Konia. The principal towns are Konia, Kalamirah Akshahr and Nigdeh. See **KARAKUM**. **Karangholong**, ká-ráng-ho-lóng a district and town of Java, near its centre, on the S coast. The inhabitants export great numbers of edible birds' nests to China.

Kararaja, an island in Bombay harbor about 4 miles in diameter.

Karasebeca, kóh-rón-aké-báh a town of Hungary, co. of Krasnodár on the Temeš, 60 miles SE of Temesvár. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. about 6000 chiefly Wallachs.

Kara Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean lying NE of Russia and having Nova Zembla on the N. On its SW side it is entered by the straits of Kara and Yegor. On the SE side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S the river Kara enters it. It is blocked by ice throughout the greater part of the year but is passable during a few weeks.

Kara-Su, ká-rá-sú (black river) the W upper branch of the Euphrates, which unites with the Murad-Su near Kahan Maden.

Kara-Su, a river of Asia Minor tributary to the Kill Irnak near Karamirah. It is the Melas of Strabo.

Kara-Su, a river of Persia, joins the Aras SE. of Mount Ararat.

Kara-Su, a river of Asiatic Turkey falls into the N shore of Lake Dongus.

Kara-Su, a river of European Turkey. See **STRAMA**. **Kara-Su**, or **Musta** (anc. *Nesrus*) a river of European Turkey on the borders of Ramehia and Macedonia, enters the Aegean Sea, opposite Thess, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Karabazsar, ká-rá-soo-bá-sar a town of southern Russia, government of Taurida, on the Orkuta, 24 miles ENE of Simferopol. It is quite Oriental in appearance, with its mosques and minarets. It is a busy mart and has manufacture of leather goods. The district yields fruit and wine. Pop. in 1897, 12,061.

Kara-Tagh. See **KARA-DAGH**.

Karatchev, ká-rá-shév a town of Russia, 47 miles WNW of Orel. Pop. in 1897, 15,606.

Karategin, ká-rá-tá-gin a river of Central Asia, an affluent of the upper Amu-Darya, in the Pamir table-land.

Karategin, a country of Central Asia, a part of the Pamir plateau. It is subject to the authority of Bokhara.

Karawanken, a division of the Eastern Alps of Austria-Hungary chiefly in Carinthia E. of the Julian Alps, and occupying the region between the Save and the Drava. Highest point, about 7300 feet.

Karbers Bridge, a post-village of Hardin co. Ill. The banking point is Elizabethtown. Pop. about 300.

Karbitz, kaa'bítz (Bohem. *Chabarovice*) a town of Bohemia, 13 miles NW of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 5494.

Karaszag, ká-sá-ság or **Kardaszag**, a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 25 miles SW of Dobruia. Great quantities of melons are raised in the district. Many tur-

lies are caught in the neighboring swamps. Pop. in 1900, 20,895.

Kardash', Cape, on the SE coast of Asia Minor, at the W entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderun.

Kardas-Refice, kaa dásh ráh-dí-té a town of Boshnia, 18 miles SSE of Tabor. Pop. about 2500.

Karditsa, a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Karditsa in Thessaly 15 miles SE of Trikkala. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1896 9446 (commune, 16,003).

Karelia, or **Carelia**, a region in the northwest of Russia, embracing the SE corner of Finland and parts of the modern governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Archangel, and bordering FIN on the White Sea. The Karelians belong to the Finnish stock. In addition to Karels they are found in the governments of Tver and Novgorod.

Karens, ká-rá-ne, a people inhabiting Burma and the W portions of Siam. Large numbers of them have been converted to Christianity by American missionaries.

Karghalik, kár-gá-lók, a town of Eastern Turkistan, 36 miles SSE of Yarkand, at the junction of important trade routes from India to Yarkand and Kashgar.

Kargopol, kár-gó-pol, a town of Russia, government of 185 miles ENE of Olonets, on the Onega. Pop. 2000.

Karikál, kár-rá-kál a town of India, belonging to the French government at Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast, 153 miles E. of Madras, at the mouth of a delta-arm of the Cavary. It has a large trade in rice. Pop. in 1901, 12,323. The district of Karikal has an area of 63 sq. m. and in 1901 contained 68,000 inhabitants.

Karimata Isalanda, a group of over 100 islands in the Billiton Passage W of Borneo. Between Grand Karimata (the largest) and the island of Billiton is the Karimata Strait.

Karitsone, a town of Greece. See **KARYTAINA**.

Karkaraly, a town of Russian Asia, in Semipalatinsk, about 210 miles WSW of the town of Semipalatinsk.

Karl-Alexander Land, an island of Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 81° 50' E. lon. 68° E.

Karlburg, kárl'búrgo (Hung. *Ovárad*) a small town of Hungary near the Decse, 10 miles E of Presburg.

Karli, a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles NW of Poona, famous for its sea-temples.

Karlo, ká-ro, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, 11 miles.

Karlova, ká-ró-vá a town of Hungary co. of Torontál, 11 miles SW of Nagy Kikinda. Pop. about 6000.

Karlowitz, ká-ró-vítz (Hung. *Karlócsa* Crust, *Karlova*) a town of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, near the Danube, 7 miles SE of Peterwardein. It is noted for its wine and plum brandy. Pop. about 5500 mostly Serbs. By the treaties concluded here at the beginning of 1699 the war which Turkey had been compelled to wage against four enemies—Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia—was brought to a close. The Sultan relinquished Hungary between the Danube and Theiss to Austria, which was also secured in the possession of Transylvania. Poland regained possession of extensive territories in the Ukraine, the Morva was ceded to Venice. Russia retained Asov.

Karlowitz, ká-ró-vítz a village of Moravia, 27 miles ESE of Prowau.

Karlshad, kárl'shád (Bohem. *Karlovy Vary*) a town of Bohemia and the most celebrated watering-place in the interior of Europe, situated on the Tepi, near its junction with the Eger 10 miles WNW of Prague. It lies at the bottom of a narrow valley enclosed by wooded mountains, at an elevation of about 1200 feet. The springs, which attract tens of thousands of fashionable visitors annually, belong mainly to the class known as hot, alkaline, Gieseler salt springs, the chief ingredients being sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The most famous is the Sprudel, which has a temperature of 164° and which through its numerous openings, discharges about 2000 quarts a minute. From the incrustations deposited by its waters beautiful fancy articles are manufactured. The Karlshad waters are very efficacious in stomach and liver troubles and in gout. The splendid establishments connected with the springs and baths the park, colonnades, promenades and sculptural monuments, combined with the charming surroundings, render Karlshad one of the most attractive of resorts. The water from the springs and the Karlshad salts are exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1900 14,540. Karlshad began to figure on account of the curative properties of its waters as early as the reign of the Emperor Charles IV (1347-78), from whom it took its name. In 1819 a conference of ministers of the principal German rulers was held here, which resulted in the framing of the reactionary Karlshad Decrees.

Karlshof, a fortress of Sweden, on the W shore of Lake Vetter.

Karlshafen, *kahr'shāfen*, a watering-place of Austria in the district of Friburgthal.

Karlshagen, *kahr'shāgen* (Hun. *Gyalshaher*, *dyo'kshā'shā'ras*, mod. L. *Alba Julia*; called also *Wienburg*), a town and fortress of Transylvania, capital of the co. of Alsd-Fehér on the Maros, 48 miles S. of Klausenburg. It consists of a citadel on a height and a lower town. The principal edifices are a fine cathedral, with the tomb of its founder John Hunyady the building of a university which once existed here, and the mint. In the fortress is the Baththyanyi Institute with an observatory and various collections. The town possesses also a fine archaeological museum. Karlshagen is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The town played an important part in the history of Transylvania. Pop. in 1900, 11,607.

Karlshafen, *kahr'shāfen* a town of Prussia, in Hanse-Nessee, on the Weser 34 miles N of Cassel. Pop. about 1900.

Karlshamn, *kahr'shām*, a town of Sweden 26 miles W of Karlskrona, on the Baltic. It has a school of navigation, large distilleries, and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 7091.

Karlshamn, or **Carlskrona**, *kahr'shām*, a fortified town of Sweden and the principal station of the Swedish navy, capital of the län of Blekinge or of Karlskrona, on several small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with one another and the main-land, 55 miles E. by N of Christianstad. It has a splendid harbor admitting the largest ships and defended by strong forts. There are docks excavated in the granite rock and naval arsenals. The town has various educational institutions connected with the navy and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 22,854.

Karlshruhe, or **Carlsruhe**, *kahr'shūe* (Charles's Rest'), a city of Germany capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, at the junction of several railways, 6 miles E. of the Rhine and 39 miles WNW of Stuttgart. Its principal streets or streets of the old town, converge towards the grand-ducal palace as a centre. The edifice has a tower commanding a fine view the Zähringen Museum and an extensive library. Other notable buildings are the court theatre, the palace of the margraves, the Hall of Art (with collections of paintings), the building of the United Grand-Ducal Collections, palace of the crown prince (erected in 1801-04), the polytechnic school (the oldest institution of its kind in Germany founded in 1825), museums (1894) and museum of industrial art (1900). Karlsruhe is ornamented with several public fountains, an obelisk and a stone pyramid, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise various lycées and seminaries, military medical, and veterinary schools, academies of architecture painting and music, a botanical garden, society of arts, and numerous literary associations. The chief manufactures are those of engines, railroad-cars, plated goods, and furniture. Karlsruhe is a modern city its foundation having been laid in 1715 by Charles William margrave of Baden. Pop. in 1900, 75,954. In 1905, 97,185.

Karlshruhe, a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, 18 miles NNW of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Karlstad, a town of Sweden capital of the län of Värmland (or Karlstad) on the N shore of Lake Vener 100 miles W of Stockholm. It has machine-shops and manufactures of matches and tobacco. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 11,849.

Karlstadt, *kahr'stāt* (Groat. *Karlova*; Hun. *Károlyváros*) a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 53 miles SW of Aggram on the river Kulpa. It has an active transit trade. Pop. in 1900, 7806.

Karlstadt, *kahr'stāt*, a town of Bavaria, on the Main 14 miles NW of Würzburg. It has extensive manufactures of cement. Pop. about 3400.

Karluk, a post-village on Shelikof Strait, NW coast of Kodiak Island, Alaska. Here are some of the most important salmon-caneries of the territory. Pop. about 450.

Karlsund, an island of Norway in the North Sea, 30 miles NW of Stavanger. It is about 30 miles long. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the herring-fishery.

Karmanak, a post-village of Harrison co. Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking-point is Marshall.

Karnak, *kahr'nāk* a village of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near Luxor occupying a part of the site of ancient Thebes. It is noted for its grand remains of a collection of temples, the most famous of which, frequently spoken of as the 'temple of Karnak' is the temple of Amen.

Karnes, *kahr'nēs*, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 940 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio River and partly drained by the Rio Colorado. Capital, Karnes City. Pop. in 1900, 2637; in '04, 3581.

Karnes City, a banking post-village, capital of Karnes co., Tex., 36 miles SE. of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 400.

Karns City, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles SW of Parkers, in an oil region. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Kärnten *See Carinthia*.

Karolinenthal, *kā-ro-lee'nēn-thāl'* (Bohem. *Karlín*) a northern suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 21,094.

Károlyi, a town of Hungary. See *NAER Károly*.

Karunga, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, on the NW shore of Lake Nyassa, at the terminus of the Stevenson Road.

Karotshu, a town of Russia. See *KOROTSKA*.

Karpenision, *kār-pē-nē'si-on*, often written *Karpenisio*, a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Erythraia (formed in 1890 out of part of the nomarchy of Acaresia and Etilia) situated at the foot of Mount Velukhi. Here in Aug. 1825, Botsaris made a gallant attack on the Turkish camp and fell. Pop. about 2500.

Karpen, *kahr'pēn* (Hun. *Körönc*) a royal free town of Hungary n. of Hont, 64 miles N of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Karpuz, Turkish Armenia. See *KARPUZ*.

Karreville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N. Y.

Kars, a province (territory) of the Russian Empire, in the SW part of Transcaucasia, bordering on the Black Sea and embracing a mountain region, which rises to an elevation of 10,000 feet. Area, about 7200 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 297,439. About one-half of the inhabitants are Moham-medans and about one-fourth Armenians. Previous to 1878 the region formed part of Turkish Armenia.

Kars (anc. *Charax*) a strongly fortified town and place of strategic importance of Russia, in Transcaucasia, capital of the province of Kars, 105 miles NE of Kizik. Pop. in 1897, 29,881. It has several mosques and a cathedral dating from the Middle Ages. It was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1828. In 1855 (after a splendid defence) and again in 1877 and was ceded to Russia in 1878. The town lies at an elevation of 6000 feet and is connected by railway with Tiflis.

Kars, or **Wellington**, a post-village of Carlton co., Ontario, on the Rideau River 3 miles from Osgoode. Pop. about 300.

Karvats, a town of Central Asia, in the khesets and 80 miles SE. of the city of Bokhara. Pop. about 40,000. It has an important trade and manufactures woollens, carpets, etc.

Kars, a mountainous region of Austria-Hungary distinguished by its large number of smals, underground water courses, and certain other karst phenomena, and occupying broadly the region between Carniola and the Adriatic Sea. It is a plateau of minor elevation, whose character-istics are shared by some of the adjoining regions.

Karsau, *kahr'sau* a town of Russia, 65 miles WSW of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 4143.

Kartassana, *kahr'tā'shā*, a town of Java, on the Kediri River 60 miles WSW of Surabaya.

Karshawa, *kahr'shāwa* a village of East Prussia, 16 miles W of Danzig. Pop. about 2000.

Karshawa, *kahr'shāwa* a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 34 miles W of Lockhaven on the Pennsylvania R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 575.

Karshawa, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Kartarpur, *kahr'tār-pūr* or **Martarpur**, a town of British India, in the Punjab, district of Jullunder. Pop. about 10,000.

Karun, *kā-roon* (anc. *Eula* or, the *Ulus* of the Scythians), a river of Persia, which has its sources in the mountains of Ahwas, is about lat. 32° 15' N., and falls into the Shat-el-Arab (united Euphrates and Tigris) at Moham-marah. It has lately become a considerable artery of commerce, steamboats ascending it to the town of Ahwas beyond which there is another navigable stretch.

Karwar, a town of Madras, British India, 66 miles N of Colimbata. Pop. about 10,000.

Karwar, a seaport of Bombay British India, capital of the district of North Canara, 50 miles SSE. of Goa. Pop. about 15,000. Old Karwar, 3 miles distant, was formerly a place of importance.

Karwin, a village of Austrian Russia, district of Friedstadt. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 14,323.

Karyes, *kahr'yēs*, a small town of European Turkey, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos.

Karystos [*L. Carystos*], a small seaport of Greece, near the S. extremity of the island of Rhodus. Here are quarries of fine marble.

Karytai'ma, or **Karistoma**, a small town of Arcadia, Greece, near the site of the ancient Megalopolis. It is a

picturesque little place with medieval churches and amid romantic surroundings. On a rocky height above the town towers a castle, an imposing monument of the late medieval French architecture.

Kashan, a post-village of Alaska, on Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago. Pop. about 100.

Kashan, a city and government of Russia. See **KASHAN**.

Kashanlik, a town of Eastern Hamidia. See **KASHANLIK**.

Kashbeer, a post-village of Barren co. Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Kashbek. See **KASHBEK**.

Kashbin, **Kashbin**, or **Kashbin**, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajema, 94 miles NW of Teheran. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards and is largely engaged in the rearing of camels and goats in silk and brocade manufacture, etc. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. Its trade has much increased. Pop. about 40,000.

Kashchuk, **kāshchuk** (Hun. *Kasch*, *kāshch*), Slavak.

Kashchuk mod *L. Casschuk* a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of Abauj-Torna, on the Hernád, 150 miles NE of Budapest. It is the principal town of upper Hungary. The chief edifice is the imposing Cathedral of Saint Elizabeth, erected in the fourteenth century and recently restored. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical structures, and among other buildings the museum and the theatre deserve mention. The educational institutions of Kashchuk are of a high order. There are gunpowder- and paper mills, oil- and sugar refineries, and a number of manufactories of various kinds. The town is the centre of an extensive trade between Galicia and Hungary. Kashchuk is situated among vine-clad hills and there are several attractive watering places in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890 28,984 in 1900 40,102. The inhabitants are mainly Catholic Magyars.

Kashy, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. about 300.

Kashyville, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Mo. about 14 miles SW of Mason.

Kashan, **kāshān**, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajema 83 miles N by W of Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. It is one of the most important towns of the country. It has numerous mosques, hammams, baths, and caravansaries. It is noted for its manufacture of copper goods, brocade, silk stuffs, and gold and silver articles. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. about 30,000. Elevation, about 2450 feet.

Kashgar, **kāshgar** or **Kixit-Daryn**, **kixit daryn**, a river of central Asia, rises in the northeastern mountains of Pamir near Mount Kafirnigan. It joins the Yekand after an easterly flow of about 400 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Artash and Khanarik rivers.

Kashgar, **kāshgar**, a city of Eastern Turkistan about 100 miles NW of Yekand. Lat. 39° 31' N lon 76° E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart and consists of an old and of a new town, the latter founded in 1838. It has manufactures of cotton goods, carpets, and articles of gold and jewelry. It is at the junction of roads to Peking, India, and the Russian Empire, and commands a large general trade. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It was for a time the capital of the dominions of Yakub Beg and after his death it was retaken by the Chinese in 1877. The traveller Adolf Schlegel was murdered here in 1867. Elevation 4490 feet.

Kashin, **kāshin**, a town of Russia, government and 73 miles NE of Tver on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 7408.

Kashura, **kāshūrā**, a town of Russia, 46 miles NNE of Tula, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 4046.

Kashmir, or **Cashmere**, **kāsh-mēr**, a country of northern India, in the trans-Himalayan tract. It comprises, in addition to Kashmir proper, Baltistan (or Little Tibet), Ladakh (or Western Tibet), Gilgit, Poonch, and Jummoo. The sovereign who is a vassal of the British, is called the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir. Total area, 80,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 2,905,878. The region is watered by the Indus and Shyok rivers, and is traversed in the NE. by the Karakorum mountains, which have the lofty summits of Peak K² or Godwin Austen (also known as Dapsang), 28,278 feet (probably the highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest), K¹ or Masherbrum, 25,078 ft. K² 25,119 ft.; K¹ 23,764 ft., and K³ 23,906 ft. It belongs to the basin of the Indus, which traverses it from SE. to NW flowing through Ladakh, Baltistan, and Gilgit. The river Jhelum, which rises in Kashmir forms a considerable distance the W boundary on the side of the Punjab. Kashmir proper (or the Vale of Kashmir), with its surrounding mountains, occupies mainly an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, extending NW and SE, from 8500 to 9000 feet above the sea, and surrounded on all

sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley seemingly the remains of a former sea, is about 90 miles long and 35 miles in greatest width. The mountain ranges which enclose the valley are, on the N., the Darawar and Kishlam mountains; NE., the Haramuk (14,000 ft.) and Sonamur mountains; E. the snow Panjal; S. the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Benihal and W. the Pir Panjal (14,500 ft.). Many of the summits are covered with perpetual snow. The valley is actuated by passes, which are practicable for horses, but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Baramula and Poonch, on the W. frontier Benihal on the S., and Nabor on the E., all practicable at all seasons of the year, and the pass of the Pir Panjal, passable in summer 19,500 ft. The Jhelum flows NW through the centre of the valley, receiving numerous streams from both sides and expanding into the shallow Wular Lake. The whole of the valley is admirably supplied with the means of irrigation. The Vale of Kashmir has long been famous for its delightful climate and fruitfulness. All the grains are cultivated and yield bountiful crops. Among the natural productions is the *Singapura* (or water nut) the seed of *Fragaria bhopala*, on which many of the poorer inhabitants largely subsist. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, etc. Among the trees of Kashmir are the *decidua* (or Himalayan cedar), the *shinar* (*Platanus orientalis*) poplar, chestnut, lime, maple, willow, etc., on the mountains, birch, alder, and pine. Flowers, especially roses, grow in vast profusion. The mineral resources of Kashmir include iron, lead, copper, and plumbago.

Kashmir has long been celebrated for its shawls, the industry in which however has very greatly declined in late years. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the same goat and the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. Paper, saddlery and arms are also manufactured, all of superior quality. The attire of robes made in the Vale of Kashmir is in high repute. The country exports large quantities of butter.

The Kashmirians, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants of Kashmir, represent physically a splendid type of the Hindus. About two-thirds of the population are Mohammedans. Nine-tenths of the remainder are adherents of Hinduism. In 1586 Kashmir was subjugated by Akbar and was incorporated in the Mogul Empire.

The Afghans conquered it in 1752, and held it until 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs of the Punjab. Since 1846 it has been under the protection of the British. Capital Srinagar (Srinagar) situated in the Vale of Kashmir. See **BALTIKISTAN** and **LADAKH**.

Kashimov, a town of Russia. See **KASHIMOV**.

Kashipur, **kāsh-poor** or **Kashipur**, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 45 miles N of Bareilly. It has numerous Hindu temples. Pop. about 15,000.

Kashuk'skin, a river of Illinois, rises in Champaign co. and enters the Mississippi River at Chester. It is about 300 miles long and is navigable to Vandalia.

Kashuk'skin, a former post-village (later destroyed by fire) of Randolph co. Ill. on the W. bank of the Kashuk'skin River about 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River and 40 miles S. of Belleville. It was settled by the French at the close of the seventeenth century and was the first permanent European settlement in the valley of the Mississippi. It was the first capital of Illinois Territory. Pop. in 1890, 177.

Kashuk, a banking post-village and port of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific and the Kootenai and Stenna R. 42 miles from Nelson. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901 1839.

Kashmark, a town of Hungary. See **KASHMARK**.

Kash, **kāsh**, a Turkish island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades, in lat. (SE. point) 35° 19' N, lon 26° 50' E, 15 miles long and 5 or 6 miles broad. It is the ancient *Carus*.

Kashog, **kashog**, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles WNW of Rome. Pop. 160.

Kashota, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Minn. on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and the Northwestern Line, 3 miles E. of St. Peter. It has extensive stone-quarries. Pop. in 1890, 764.

Kash-el-Kebir, or **Alekmur-Kebir** (Sp. *Alekmur-guerr*) a town of Morocco, in Fez, 38 miles S. of Tangier. It is in a fruitful region. Pop. about 26,000. In the vicinity King Sebastian of Portugal was defeated and slain in 1578.

Kashan, **kāshān**, a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles E. by N of Smyrna.

Katowicki, a town of Asia Minor 44 miles SSE of Kaniak.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā*, a river of west-central Africa, one of the chief southern tributaries of the Congo, rises in the E. of Katanga, forms part of the boundary between the Portuguese territory and the Congo Free State, and discharges in about lat. 3° 30' S. Its most important tributaries are the Lufua, Sankuru, and Kwango; below the last-named the stream is sometimes known as the Kwa. Length, about 1800 miles navigable to Wismann Falls, in lat. 5° 50' S.

Katowicki, a town of Nubia (Egyptian Sudan) capital of the province of Kamala, on the Gash, an affluent of the Atbara, 300 miles SSW of Suakin, at the junction of several telegraph-lines. It has a trade in gum-arabic, hides, and ivory and is peopled by Arabs. Pop. about 8000. It is near the base of the Jebel Kamala.

Katowicki, a lake of the Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba River, in about lat. 8° S.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā* (ana. *Pallu's*), a peninsula of European Turkey between the gulfs of Saloniki and Kassandra. It is 25 miles in length terminating in Cape Palluri.

Katowicki, Gulf of (ana. *Torres* *low* *Silva's*) an arm of the Aegean Sea, between the peninsula of Kassandra and the one terminating in Cape Drapazo.

Katowicki, a town of Germany. See *KATOWICKI*.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā*, a town of Russia, 87 miles ENE. of Ryazan on the Oka. Pop. in 1907 13,544.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā*, a state of western Africa, separated from Bembak on the E. and W. by the Senegal River. The French have a station here, at Moudia.

Katowicki, a post-village of Vanderburg co. Ind. 5 miles NW of Evansville. Pop. about 150.

Katowicki, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Iowa, 44 miles SW of Des Moines.

Katowicki, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 65 miles W of Winona. Pop. in 1900 1113.

Katowicki, a post-hamlet of McKean co. Pa.

Katowicki, a post-hamlet of Barbour co. W. Va.

Katowicki, a post-village of Manitowish co. Wis.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā*, a town of Asia Minor capital of the vilayet of Karaman on the Kara-Sea 114 miles NNE. of Angora. Pop. about 15,000.

Katowicki, a vilayet of Turkey in Asia Minor bounded N. by the Black Sea. It forms the northernmost part of Asia Minor and corresponds to the ancient Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia. Area, about 19,500 sq. m. Pop. about 1,000,000. Capital Karaman.

Katowicki (Kastel am Rhein) or Castel, a town of Hesse on the Rhine, opposite Mainz. Pop. in 1900 5093. It is on the site of the Roman Castellum Mattiacorum.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā*, a town of Russian Prussia, 21 miles SW of Coblentz. Pop. about 1500.

Katowicki, *kā-sā-dā* (Turk. *Korrek* and *Calekram*, or *Celekram*), a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, 25 miles S of Monastir on a peninsula in the lake of Kastoria, which is about 5 miles in length and breadth. Pop. about 5000.

Kastri, *kā-sā-dā*, a village of Greece, in Phocia, on the southern declivity of Mount Parion, 7 miles E. of Salona. It occupies a portion of the site of ancient Delphi. Near by is the Castalian spring. Excavations on a large scale have been carried on here since 1892.

Kastri, or **Kastrom**, one of the names of the chief towns of the islands of Mithila (Mithlone) Chios, and Limnos (Lemnos) otherwise known by the names of the islands.

Kastrop, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the rural circle of Dortmund. Pop. in 1900 9335.

Katoba, *kā-tā-bā*, a walled town of Arabia in Yemen 60 miles NNW of Aden.

Katobang, *kā-tā-bāng*, one of the smaller Fiji Islands.

Katogum, *kā-tā-gūm*, a town of central Africa, in Sudan and Sokoto, 126 miles ENE of Kano. Pop. 8000.

Katoh'din, also written **Katoh'din**, **Katoh'din**, **Katoh'din**, a mountain of Ploestakis co. Me., about 130 miles NNE. of Augusta. It is on the most elevated land in the state, being 5200 feet in height. It commands a magnificent view.

Katoh'din Iron-Works, a post-township (town) of Pennsylvania co. Me. on the Pleasant River 54 miles NNW of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 114.

Katoh'din, or **Katoh'din**, *kā-tā-din*, a summer-resort in Edgarstown township (town) Dakota co. Minn., on Martha's Vineyard, near Katama Bay 2 miles S of Edgarstown.

Katchall, *kā-tā-āl*, or **Katchall**, *kā-tā-āl*, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. (N. point) 6° 1' N. It is about 12 miles long.

Kater, Cape, in the SW part of Cooktown Island, Arctic America, on the Gulf of Boothia.

Katernberg, *kā-tā-nā*, a village of Rhineland Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. in 1900 15,874, largely engaged in coal-mining and the manufacture of brick.

Katharinaberg, *kā-tā-rā-nā-bērg*, a small mining town of Bohemia, 10 miles NW of Brax.

Kathay. See *KATHAY*.

Kathawar, or **Kattywar**, a peninsula of India projecting into the Arabian Sea, between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay. It forms part of the region of Gujarat and is sometimes called the Peninsula of Gujarat. Area, about 21,000 sq. m. Ranges of low hills traverse it. Nearly the whole of it is divided among petty native states, of which there are nearly 300. The principal towns include Rajkot, Naravagar Junagarh, and Somnath. Din is off the S. extremity.

Katharaba, mountains of Africa. See *QUATLANABA*.

Katharon, a post-village of Polk co. Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Lakeland. Pop. 189.

Kathleen, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Kathryn, a village of Barren co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Noyan. Pop. 100.

Katli, *kā-tā-lī*, a town of Arabia. See *KAT-LI*.

Katiwar, India. See *KATHIWAR*.

Katibugan, *kā-tā-bū-gān*, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 13 miles ENE. of Ismail. Greatest length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles.

Katmandu. See *KATHMANDU*.

Katowick, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division) 44 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 500.

Katowick, a post town of New South Wales, 68 miles by rail W. of Sydney. Pop. about 2000.

Katragam, *kā-tā-gām*, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Ceylon 116 miles ESE. of Colombo.

Katrin, a post-village and resort of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. about 400.

Katrin, Loch, *kā-tā-rin*, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of the co. of Perth 9½ miles W. of Llandender and 6 miles E. of Loch Lomond. Length 9½ miles; breadth, 3 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and rocky wooded ravines, and discharges at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs) by a stream which flows into Loch Aboyne. The scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake* is in great part laid here. Altitude, 266 feet. Maximum depth, 495 ft.

Katowick, *kā-tā-wīk*, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 4083.

Katowick, a walled town of Sudan in Sokoto, 80 miles NW of Kano. Pop. about 600.

Kat'inkit'etokom, Lake (Fr. *Lac Vieux Deserts*, *Me veth dā mēn*) a lake at the head of the Wisconsin River on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length, about 7 miles.

Kattigat, a strait of North Europe. See *CATTIGAT*.

Kattville, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. 6 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. about 250.

Katt-Margan, a town of Turkistan in Bokhara, 50 miles W. by N. of Samarkand. Pop. 10,000.

Kattowick, *kā-tā-wīk*, a town of Prussian Silesia, at the junction of several railways, 18 miles SE. of Beuthen. It has coal-mines, iron-works and tile-shops. Pop. in 1900 21,745.

Kattakill Bay, a post-village of Warren co. N. Y. The banking point is Glens Falls. Pop. 100.

Kattywar, a peninsula of India. See *KATHIWAR*.

Katung, *kā-tūng*, or *Eyoo*, 1 yō a town of British Sudan, in Yarnba, 80 miles S. of Bura.

Katungwa, *kā-tūng-wā*, a town of central Africa, on the route between Kano and Katagum.

Katwijk-nan-nan, *kā-tā-wīk*, *kā-tā-wīk*, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles NW of Leyden.

Katwijk-nan-nan, *kā-tā-wīk*, *kā-tā-wīk*, a large fishing village and watering place of the Netherlands, 8 miles NW of Leyden, at the mouth of the Aude Rijn (Old Rhine). Here are enormous stone dikes, with gates to exclude the sea at high-tide.

Katy, a post-village of Harris co. Tex. Pop. 74.

Katzbach, *kā-tā-bā*, a river of Silesia, Prussia, which joins the Oder on the left, 20 miles NW of Breslau, after a course of 80 miles. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Katzbachgebirge, a minor mountain-range of Prussian Silesia, in the district of Liegnitz. Highest point, the Kammerberg, 2716 feet.

Katowick, *kā-tā-wīk*, a mountain in Baden, the highest point of the Odenwald. Height, 2045 feet.

Kawakaw, *kā-wā-wā*, a town of Prussia, in the district of Westphalia, 8 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. about 1000.

Kawakaw, *kā-wā-wā*, a village of Schwarzwald-Rheinstadt, 8 of Königsberg.

Kauai, *kā-oi*, *Atami*, or *Atai*, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 64 miles WNW of Oahu, from which it is separated by the Kaiela Waho Channel Area, 590 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin irregularly circular in shape, and has an extreme elevation of 6000 feet at Waialeale, the central peak. It is well adapted to agriculture and is in places very productive, coffee, rice, and sugar doing well. Pop. in 1900 20,662. Kauai was the first island of the group visited by Cook in 1778. Waimea harbor is on the S. coast.

Kau-oi-Kebir, *kā-oi-kabir* (anc. *Antiochia*) a village of Egypt, with the remains of a temple, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles S.E. of Sait.

Kaufbeuren, *kāuf-bay-ran*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach 36 miles S. by W of Augsburg. It has two medieval churches and a fine new town-hall in the Renaissance style. Cotton-spinning and weaving and various manufactures are carried on and there is an immense lithographic establishment. Pop. in 1900 6561.

Kaufman, *kāuf-man*, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 8 miles S. by W of Chambersburg. Pop. 390.

Kaufman, a northeastern county of Texas, has an area of 923 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Trinity River and is also drained by Cedar Creek. Capital, Kaufman. Pop. in 1890 21,698 in 1900 33,374.

Kaufman, a banking city capital of Kaufman co. Tex. on Cedar Creek and on the Texas Midland and the Texas and New Orleans Rrs. 36 miles S.E. of Dallas. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc. and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 2378.

Kaukauna, *kāw-kaw-nā*, a banking city of Outagamie co. Wis. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 miles NE of Appleton. It has manufactures of paper pulp, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1880, 334 in 1890 4667 in 1900, 5115.

Kauai, *kā-oi*, or *Tahira*, *tā-hoi-rā*, a small elevated rock of the Hawaiian Islands, nearly 20 miles WSW of Niihau.

Kaulung, *kāw-lōng*, a peninsula on the S. coast of China. See HONG KONG.

Kaucahaga, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. 100.

Kauwitz, *kāw-witz*, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles NW of Kaserin.

Kauhin, *kāw-shin*, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles EER of Prague. Pop. about 3000. At the neighboring village of Lipka is a splendid monument to the Hussite leader Procopius the Great, slain in battle in 1434.

Kawcoth, *kāw-coth*, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va. 5 miles from Bolton.

Kauth, *kāw*, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles W of Klattau.

Kawala, *kā-wā-lā*, a picturesque seaport of European Turkey, vilayet of Saloniki, on the Aegean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. Pop. about 3000. It has a considerable trade.

Kavaya, *kā-vā*, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, about 3 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 8 miles SEW of Durazzo.

Kavery, a river of India. See CAVAY.

Kavirondo, a region of the Uganda Protectorate, eastern equatorial Africa, NE of the Victoria Nyassa.

Kaw, a banking post-village of Kay co. Okla. The banking point is Ponca or Newkirk. Pop. about 150.

Kawagoe, a railroad town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 25 miles NW of Tokyo. Pop. about 16,000.

Kawahue, *kā-wā-ue*, a bay and village of Hawaii Island on the W. coast. The principal products of the district are hides, tallow and beef.

Kawan, *kā-wā*, a rocky island and resort of New Zealand in the Gulf of Hauraki 30 miles N. of Auckland, 25 miles in circumference.

Kaweah (or *Cawiah*, *kā-wee*) Peak, Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada, near lat 38° 30' N. about 10 miles SE of Mount Shinn. Height about 14,000 feet.

Kawich, a gold-camp of Nye co. Nev. SE of Tonopah.

Kawkawlin, a post-village of Bay co. Mich. on the Kawkawlin River and on the Michigan Central R. 8 miles N. of Bay City. It has dynamite-works, etc. Pop. about 300.

Kawkawlin River, Mich. a small stream which enters Saginaw Bay about 8 miles N. of Bay City.

Kaw River. See KANAWAS RIVER.

Kay, a county in the NE part of Oklahoma, in the famous Cherokee Strip opened to settlement in 1903. Area,

895 sq. m. It is drained by the Arkansas, Salt Fork, and Oklahoma rivers. Capital, Nowkirk. Pop. in 1900, 21,330.

Kayaderos, *seras* Mountains, in the E. part of New York are situated in Warren co., between Lake George and the Schoharie River.

Kaye, Cape, a promontory in the W. part of Cookburn Land, N. of Fury and Hecla Strait, Arctic America.

Kayes, *kā*, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, Alaska, in lat. 49° 49' N., lon. 144° 23' W.

Kayes, capital of French Sudan Africa. It is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Senegal River about 670 miles S.E. by S. of Saint-Louis, at its mouth. It has fortifications and is the head of the railway which now extends 94 miles to Bafoulabé. Pop. over 10,000.

Kaylor, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 55.

Kayserberg, *kā-eyser-bayn*, a town of Alsace, Germany on the Weiser, 8 miles WNW of Colmar. It has some quaint old buildings. Pop. about 3700.

Kayville, a banking city of Davis co., Utah on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. 18 miles S. of Ogden. Pop. in 1900, 1798. It has tanning and other industries.

Kazalinsk, *kā-zā-linsk*, a town of Russian Turkistan on the N. bank of the Syr Darya, about 100 miles from its mouth. It has various public buildings, forts, and barracks. Pop. 1600.

Kazan, *kā-zā*, a government in the E. part of European Russia. Area, 24,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 2,204,027. It is traversed by the Volga and the Kama, which here unite. The surface is level and about one-third is covered with forests. Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. Over one-half of the people are Russians, more than one-fourth Tartars, and the rest in great part of Finnic stock. The extensive Tartar kingdom of Kazan was conquered by Ivan the Terrible and annexed to Russia in 1552.

Kazan, a city of Russia capital of the government of Kazan on the Kama, near its mouth in the Volga, 420 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. of observatory 56° 47' 24" N., lon. 49° 15' E. Pop. in 1897 131,606 (about one-quarter Tartars). It is composed of three parts—the old city (Kremlin) the town and suburbs. It has an electric railway. Kazan has some striking churches and mosques, a park (Kazan Winterland) and a number of monuments. The cathedral, in the Kremlin, contains a famous image of the Virgin. Kazan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university founded in 1804, has an extensive library, an observatory, a botanical garden and several museums. Among other leading institutions are the theological seminary and the veterinary school. The town is the seat of several scientific associations. There are manufactures of leather cloth cottons, soap, steel and iron-ware, bells, wooden articles, etc. Kazan is a leading publishing centre. It has an arsenal and a powder-factory. Kazan is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia and has an extensive trade on the Volga. The town is the seat of an archbishop. It was several times nearly ruined by fire.

Kazanlik, *kā-zā-lik* or *Kezanlik*, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 88 miles NW of Adrianople. It is noted for its manufacture of attar of roses. The valley of the river Tunja, near which the town is situated, is a vast rose-garden. Pop. in 1893, 10,766.

Kazan'skaya Stanitsa, a town of Russia, province of the Don Cossacks on the left bank of the Don, 160 miles SSE. of Voronezh. Pop. 4000.

Kasbek, or *Kasbek*, one of the highest summits of the Caucasus, 90 miles ESE of Elbrus and near the middle of the range. It is an extinct volcano with a conical form. Height, 16,046 feet. Glaciers form in its hollows and yesses, the chief one being that of Devdarak, from which huge avalanches sweep down.

Kashin, a town of Persia. See KASHAN.

Kasembé, *kā-sēm-bé* (more correctly *The Kasembé's Country*—Kasembé being the title of a chief) a country of Africa, lying SE of Lake Moore, with a principal settlement on the Limpopo River. It was formerly of considerable importance.

Kasembé, a town of the Congo Free State, on the upper Lualaba, in about lat. 19° 30' S.

Kaserna, *kā-sā-roon*, a decayed town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W. of Shiraz.

Kasimierz, a small town of Russian Poland, 23 miles WNW of Lublin.

Kasvin, a town of Persia. See KASHAN.

Kasdy, *kā-dē*, a village of Ireland, in Ulster co. and 7 miles SSW of Armagh. Pop. about 1500. It has manufactures of linen.

Kasakakua, *kā-sā-kā-kō-kā*, or *Karakakua*, *kā-sā-kā-kō-kā* ('path of the gods') a bay on the W. coast of the island of Hawaii. At Kasakakua village, a

part on the W. side of Kankakee Cove, is a monument to Captain Cook, killed at Kankakee Bay.

Kearney, a post-village of Macomb co., N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Key port. Pop. 160.

Kearney, Kearney, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 845 sq. m. Capital, Lakin. Pop. in 1890, 1871 in 1900, 1107.

Kearney, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 845 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River. Capital, Minden. Pop. in 1890, 961. In 1900, 968.

Kearney, a banking city of Clay co., Mo. on Fishing Creek and on the Burlington Route, 24 miles SNE of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Kearney, a banking city, the capital of Buffalo co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 195 miles W. by S. of Omaha. It is the seat of a state industrial school, a military academy etc., and has an opera-house, foundry and various manufacturing establishments. It is an important shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1880, 1783 in 1890 8074 in 1900 5534.

Kearney, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 300.

Kearney, a settlement of the Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Parry Sound, 60 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Kearneysville, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. Pop. 100.

Kearny, Kearney, a township (town) of Hudson co. N. J., on the Passaic River, opposite Newark, with which it is connected by bridge. It has foundries and manufactures of yarn, linoleum, small metal goods, chemicals, wire etc. Pop. in 1900 10,896. The post-office is Arlington.

Kearnsburg, a post-village of Houghton co. Mich. on the Mineral Range R. The banking point is Calumet. Pop. about 400.

Kearnsburg, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co., N. H. 1 mile from North Conway. Pop. about 300.

Kearnsburg, Kearney, a mountain of Merrimack co., N. H. about 22 miles NW of Concord. Altitude, 2943 feet. Another Kearnsburg, called also Kikarsburg and Piquawket, is in Carroll co. just NE. of the village of North Conway and is 2251 feet high.

Kearnsburg, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Erie. Pop. 300.

Kearney, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the river Irwell, near Bolton. Pop. in 1891 9717.

Kearney, a post-village of Middlesex co., N. J. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of fire-proofing and fire-brick.

Kearney, or Kearney, Kearney, a post-village of De Soto parish, La. 23 miles S. by W. of Shreveport. Pop. about 300.

Kearney, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. 12 miles SW of Remov.

Kearney, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2845.

Kearney, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Kearney Summit, a village of Potter co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. The banking point is Emporia. Pop. 300.

Keb, a post-village of Wapello co. Iowa. The banking point is Ottumwa. Pop. about 400. It has coal-mines.

Keban-Naden, Kibin mî dên or Kaban-Naden, Kibin mî dên a town of Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan vilayet and 85 miles NNW of Diarbekr, on the upper Euphrates. Its formerly productive lead-mines are no longer worked.

Kebekness, Kibin mî dên the loftiest mountain summit of Sweden, in about lat. 67° 53' N. lon 16° 25' E. Height, 7900 feet.

Kechi, Kechi, a post-township of Sedgwick co., Kan. Pop. in 1900 531.

Kechsburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg or Mount Pleasant. Pop. 150.

Kecskemét, Kécskémait a town of Hungary 10 miles SE of Budapest. It is a large, straggling place. The inhabitants are mostly employed in breeding livestock, tanning, soap- and wine-making, and the growing of fruit. The Kecskemét apples are in high repute. There is a great annual cattle fair. The town has several higher educational institutions. Pop. in 1890 40,000, in 1900 57,522.

Kecskel, Kécskél a village of Hungary 25 miles W of Budapest. Pop. about 6000.

Ked'ak, a small principality in the Malay Peninsula, on the W. coast, adjoining Perak. It is tributary to Siem. It is rich in tin. The capital is Old Kedak, on the coast.

Kediri, Kê-de'ri, a residency in the island of Java, on its S. coast. Rice and coffee are cultivated.

Kediri, a town in the island of Java, capital of the residency of Kediri, 80 miles SW of Surabaya, on the Kediri. It has a hammer and a mosque. Pop. in 1891, 14,967.

Kediri (or Brantas, brân'tas) River, Java, is formed of two streams, about 30 miles S. of Kediri, flows N. and NE. and falls into the Strait of Madura, one arm at Surabaya, the other, 25 miles farther S., at Banjil.

Kedron, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pien Bluff. Pop. 100.

Kedron, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga.

Kedron, a post-hamlet of Millmore co. Nian.

Kedri, Kê-de'ri a central residency of Java. Chief town Magelang (Magelang).

Keddyward, Kê-de-wâ-ward, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great eastern mouth of the Indus. It is one of the main entrances to the river.

Keech, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Conoverport. Pop. 100.

Keechi, Kê-chi, a post-hamlet of Jack co. Tex.

Keechi Creek, Tex. runs southeastward through Leon co. and enters the Trinity River. The Upper Keechi Creek enters the Trinity River in Leon co. about 16 miles above the mouth of the former creek.

Keadyville, a banking post-town of Washington co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles S. of Hagerstown and 1 mile E. of Antietam Creek. Here is the Antietam National Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Keefer, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Keele, a post-village of Grand Isle co. Vt., on Lake Champlain.

Keeleburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 8 miles below Tankhannock.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Haywood co. Tenn.

Keele (or Keele) Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean belonging to Great Britain in lat 12° 5' S. lon 98° 55' E. consisting of Horsburg Keele and a number of minor islands. Pop. in 1898, 190 (mostly Malays). These islands have cable connections with Europe and Australia.

Keele, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on Bonaville Bay, in lat. 45° 30' N.

Keele, a town of Pitt co., N. C., in Carolina township. Pop. in 1900 42.

Keele, a post of Formosa. See Kuluva.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Kan. 13 miles W. by N. of Baxter Springs.

Keele, a post-village of Polk co. Iowa. The banking point is Des Moines. Pop. 100.

Keele, a village of Montgomery co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Coura. Pop. 100.

Keele, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 18 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. about 300.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Kern co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles SE. of Bakersfield.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Wabunsee co. Kan. 20 miles W. by S. of Topeka.

Keele, a post-village of Jessamine co. Ky. 11 miles SW of Lexington. Pop. about 500.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Kearney co. Neb. 24 miles S. of Kearney.

Keele, a city the capital of Cheshire co. N. H. on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R. 50 miles WSW of Concord. It contains a court-house, a city-hall, public library etc., and has railroad repair-shops, manufacturers of furniture, leather toys, chairs, woolen goods, matches, glass, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9168.

Keele, a post-village and resort in Kearns township (town) Essex co. N. Y., on the West Fork of the Ausable River 30 miles SW of Plattsburgh. The town comprises Mount Marcy and other peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. in 1900 1300, of the village, about 250. Elevation, 1000 feet.

Keele, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio 8 miles N. of Coshocton. Pop. 200.

Keele, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex. The banking point is Cleburne. It has food manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Keele, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., 60 miles N. of Portage.

Keele, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario, on Rice Lake, 15 miles SE. of Peterborough, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Keener, a post-village of Blount co. Ala. Pop 75
Keene Valley, a post-village and resort of Essex co., N Y., in Keene township (town) about 5 miles NE of the base of Mount Marcy. It is one of the favorite spots in the Adirondack Mountains region. The valley is watered by a branch of the Ausable. Elevation of the village, 1830 feet. Pop 60

Keeney, a post-hamlet of Cortland co. N Y
Keeneyville, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa., 31 miles SW of Elmira, N Y. Pop 200

Keensburg, a post-village of Webster co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles SW of Mount Carmel. Pop about 150

Keens Mills, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Androscoggin River 14 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. 160

Keenville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Ill. about 27 miles E. by S of Centralia

Keopawa, keep a wa, a river of Quebec, having a number of lakes as tributaries, plunges into the Ottawa River in a magnificent cascade 124 feet in height, below Lake Temiscamingue. Several miles above the falls it expands into the capacious Lake Keopawa

Keoprist, a post-village of Washington co. Md. The banking point is Hagerstown. Pop about 350

Keoprist, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Pa. 14 miles from Albion

Keorbergen, kair-ben chen, a village of Belgium in Brabant, on the Dyke, 14 miles NE of Brussels

Keosauqua, kee-see-wa, a banking post-village and picturesque resort of Clinton and Essex cos. N Y., on both sides of the Ausable River and on the Keosauqua Ausable Cham and Lake Champlain R. 15 miles S of Plattsburgh and 4 miles W of Lake Champlain. It has roller mills and manufactures of nails, etc. Pop. in 1900 2110. Near this place the Ausable River flows through a deep chasm between vertical walls of Potsdam sandstone and falls 95 feet.

Keosauquashop, kât-mah-hop, a station of German Southwest Africa

Keowatin, kee-wah-tin, a district of Canada, bounded on the N by Arctic waters, on the E by Hudson Bay, on the S by Manitoba and Ontario (from which latter it is separated by the Albany River) and on the W by Manitoba and the districts of Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Mackenzie. It is intersected by the Kanan Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Attawapiskat and other rivers. Lake Winnipeg forms part of the SW boundary. Area, about 470,000 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 8446

Keowatin, a banking post-village of the Rainy River District, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 129 miles E. of Winnipeg. It has large lumber and flour mills. Pop. about 1200

Keowaydia, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the Englewood R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. about 150

Keosauquatown, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. about 33 miles NNE of Staunton. Pop. about 150

Kef, a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, a suburb of Suez.

Kef, or El-Kef, a fortified town in the regency and 68 miles SW of Tunis, at the intersection of several trading routes. It has a geographical and archaeological association. Pop. 5000

Kefling (kê'ling) or Keesling (kê'sling) GEAR and LITTLE, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, SE. coast of the island of Ceram. Great Kefling is called to Ceram by a coral reef

Keg Creek, Iowa, enters the Missouri River 5 miles below the mouth of the Platte River, after a course of about 80 miles

Kegonsa Lake, Wis. is in Dane co. about 19 miles SE of Madison and to the most southwestern of the Four Lakes

Kegworth, a village of England on the Leicestershire, on the River of the VNNW of Loughborough

Kehl, kail, a town of Germany in Baden on the Rhine, here crossed by two bridges, near the mouth of the Kinzig and nearly opposite Strasbourg. It was founded as a fortress by the French towards the close of the seventeenth century and figured repeatedly in the Franco-German wars. The modern fortifications form part of the defenses of Strasbourg. The town has varied manufactures and a considerable trade. A new harbor in the Rhine was opened in 1900. Pop. in 1900 3003. Adjoining the town is the rural commune of Kehl with about 4000 inhabitants

Kehl, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Ashland

Kel, Malay Archipelago. See Krr
Kel, in co. Kel, or Great Kel, a river of Cape Colony. It rises in numerous branches on the S slope of

the Stormbergen range, the Black Kel, White Kel, and Indwa being the chief branches. They unite to form the Great Kel, which flows SE and empties into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 33° 40' S. It was formerly the E. boundary of the Colony

Kelifer, kt-fer, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles SSE of Zanesville

Keighley, keeth'lee, a municipal borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 9 miles NW of Bradford. It has manufactures of worsted, paper, sewing- and washing-machines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 41,564

Keighley, a post-village of Butler co., Kas. Pop. 75

Keiser, a village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Carmel. Pop. about 300

Keiskamma, a river of southern Africa, in Cape Colony, enters the ocean 50 miles ENE of the Great Fish River after a SE. course of 80 miles

Keith, keeth, a town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, 20 miles WSW of Banff. It has manufactures of tweeds, blankets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4783

Keith, a county in the W part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. Area, 1113 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and South Platte rivers. Capital, Ogallala. Pop. in 1900, 2654. in 1900 1061

Keith, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 6 miles WNW of Dexter

Keithsburg, keeths-burg, a banking city of Mercer co., Ill. on the Mississippi River 32 miles WNW of Galena, on the Iowa Central R. and the Burlington Route. It has manufactures of pearl buttons. Pop. in 1900 1566

Kel, kâj (anc. Chobdo or Chodda?), a town of Baluchistan, capital of Makran, on the Duri (or Dasht) River in lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 62° 30' E. It stands at the foot of a rock crowned by a fort and had formerly 2000 houses and extensive trade, but has fallen into decay

Kelkokee, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. about 20 miles SEW of Fond du Lac and 1 mile E. of Horicon Lake. Pop. 150

Kelang, kâ-lang, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W extremity of Ceram. It is 20 miles in diameter

Kelat, kel-â, Kholat, or Kalat, a walled and fortified town of Baluchistan situated on a hill, 6000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 66° 33' E. It is the capital of the Khan of Kelat, whom most of the chiefs in the various sections of Baluchistan acknowledge as their overlord, and who himself is a vassal of the British. Pop. with suburbs, about 12,000 (Beluchis, Afghans, Hindus, and others). It is ill built, and has an aspect of poverty although it has some transit trade and manufactures

Kelat-i-Ghulistan, kel-â'-i-ghul, a hill fort of Afghanistan, 78 miles NE of Kandahar on the route to Ghuzni

Kelat-Nadiri, kel-â'-nâ-dee-ree, a natural fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 miles NE of Meshed. Elevation 3400 feet

Kelley, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton

Kelbra, kâl-brâ, a town of Prussian Silesia 12 miles ENE of Nordhausen. Pop. about 1200

Kelford, a post-town of Bertie co., N C, on the Atlantic Coast and Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Windsor. Pop. in 1900 167

Kelheim, kâl-hime, a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the river Altmühl and the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 miles SW of Regensburg. It has interesting churches and some sculptural monuments. On a neighboring eminence is the Befreiungshalle, a fine circular edifice, with rich works of art, erected in commemoration of the War of Liberation. Pop. in 1900 3736

Kell, a post-village of Marion co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 250

Keller, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., in a cotton grain, and stock region 14 miles by rail NNE of Fort Worth. Pop. about 800

Keller, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. 100

Keller, a post-village of Perry co., Wash. 22 miles N of Wilbur. Pop. 50

Kellersburg, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. on Red Bank Creek 48 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100

Kellers Church, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles NE of Pechase station. Pop. about 200

Kellerton, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles E. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 458

Kellerville, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. The banking point is Clayton. Pop. 100

Keller, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind.

Kellottsville, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Sheffield. Pop. about 400

Kellroy, a post-town of Story co., Iowa, 31 miles N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 187

Kelley, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. about 150

Kelleybrook, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. about 200

Kelley's Island, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, is 12 miles from Sandusky and is on the island of the same name in Lake Erie. It has quarries of limestone and manufactures of wine. Pop. in 1900, 114

Kelley's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio on Pine Creek, 5 miles from the Ohio River and 8 miles NW of Ironton

Kellinghausen, *Kelling-hoo-sen* a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 24 miles S of Rendsburg. It has a thirteenth-century church. Pop. in 1900, 4073

Kellis Store, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss.

Kellnersville, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc. Pop. about 240

Kelllogg, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. The banking point is Wallace. Pop. about 800

Kelllogg, a banking post town of Jasper co., Iowa, near the North Snake River, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 44 miles E. by N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 653

Kelllogg, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn. near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles SSE of Wabasha. Pop. in 1900, 278

Kelllogg, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon

Kelllogg Landing, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 20 miles SW of Delta

Kellloggville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y. 16 miles SE of Auburn. Pop. 70

Kellloggville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Ashtabula River 33 miles SW of Erie, Pa. Pop. 78

Kells, *kéls* (anc. *Kéls*) a town of Ireland in co. Meath, on the Blackwater 36 miles NW of Dublin. Among the interesting features of the place are the building known as St. Columba's house, a round tower and several stone crosses. Pop. about 2400

Kelly, a banking post-village of Lemaha co., Kan. Pop. about 175

Kelly, or **Kelley**, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. 8 miles N of Hopkinsville. Pop. 100

Kelly, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 125

Kelly, a post-village of Socorro co., N. Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 275

Kelly, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1080

Kelly Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa. 3 miles W of West Milton

Kelly Point, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa.

Kelly's Cross, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown, 16 miles distant

Kelly's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River 10 miles below Chattanooga

Kelly's Ford, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 0 miles E. of Culpeper

Kelly's Station, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 35 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100

Kellytown, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala. 63 miles NW of Opelika

Kellyville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek 8 miles W by S of Philadelphia. It has quarrying interests. Pop. about 400

Kellyville, a post-village of Marion co., Tex. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 275

Kellm, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 115

Kellman, the German name of **Moscow**

Kellowna, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vernon, 35 miles distant. Pop. about 300

Kelsey, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal. about 5 miles N of Placerville

Kelsey, Lake co., Cal. See **KELSEYVILLE**

Kelsey, a banking post-village of Caldwell co., Ky. Pop. about 200

Kelsey, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y. The banking point is Hancock. Pop. 100

Kelsey River, Cal. rises in Mendocino co. and enters the Red River in Humboldt co.

Kelseyville, or **Kelsey**, a post-town of Lake co., Cal., at the base of **Unsko Sam Mountain**, amidst beautiful scenery 25 miles N.E. of Clearlake and 3 miles E. of Clear Lake. Pop. in 1900, 994

Kelso, a town of Scotland, co. of Banburgh, at the Tweed, which is here joined by the **Tarvit** and named by a handsome five-arch bridge, 25 miles SW of Banburgh. It has fine remains of a mediæval abbey. Pop. in 1901, 4000

Kelso, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind. 20 miles WNW of Coudens. Pop. about 200

Kelso, a post-village of Morris co., Kan. Pop. 76

Kelso, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., about 170 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 100

Kelso, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River 45 miles by rail SE. of Columbia

Kelso, a banking post-town of Cowley co., Wash. is an agricultural and lumbering region, 50 miles N of Portland, Oregon on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 694

Kelso, or **Elgis**, a place, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 84 miles SSW of Huntingdon. Pop. 125

Kelsorbach, *kél-sér-bach*, a small town of Germany, in Hesse, on the left bank of the Main 8 miles WSW of Frankfurt

Keltoc, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 46 miles W by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100

Keltoc, a post-town of Union co., S. C. The banking point is Union. Pop. in 1900, 78

Keltoc, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Southern Pacific R., 68 miles W of Corinne and 2 miles from Great Salt Lake. Pop. 100

Keltich, *kélich*, a town of Moravia, 16 miles E of Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. about 2400

Keltro, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. 260

Kelung, or **Kilung**, a port of Japan on the island of Formosa, 23 miles SSE of Tamsui. Much coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. about 1200

Kelvic, a small river of Scotland, enters the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow

Kelvin, a mining post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson

Kelvin, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario. Pop. about 250

Kelvingrove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N. C.

Kem, a river of Kansas, in the W part of the government of Arhangal. It flows into the White Sea after a course of about 250 miles. Among the lakes which discharge through it is **Ketac**

Kem, a township of Kansas, government and 280 miles W by N of Arhangal at the entrance of the river of its own name into the White Sea. Pop. about 2000

Kema, a port in the NE. part of the island of Celebes, about 20 miles from Manado

Kembangan, *kém-bân-gân* an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S coast of Java, in lon 109° E about 15 miles long by 7 miles broad

Kemberg, *kém-bérs* a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles NE of Merseburg. Pop. about 3600

Kemberville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 15 miles W of Wilmington, Del. Pop. about 200

Kemiyéki, *ká-mé-yé-ki* or **Kemi**, *ká-mé*, a river of Finland. It rises in Lapland and flows in a generally SW direction emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 18 miles E. of Torné, after a course of about 300 miles. It forms **Lake Kemi**

Kemmerer, a banking post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., in a coal mining region 46 miles WNW of Granger, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. about 2000

Kemp, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 60

Kemp, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. 50

Kemp, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. It is the banking point in Denison or Sherman, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 221

Kemp, a banking post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. 11 miles SE. of Kaufman. Pop. about 700

Kempen, *kém-pén* or **Kempno**, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 33 miles S of Kalisz. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5718

Kempen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles NW of Düsseldorf. Among its educational institutions are a royal gymnasium located in the old castle and a Catholic normal school occupying a Franciscan monastery. In 1901 a monument was erected to the memory of Thomas à Kempis, who was born here. There are manufactures of various kinds of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6519

Kemper, a county in the E. part of Mississippi bordering on Alabama, has an area of 794 sq. m. It is drained by the **Escumoochee Creek**. Capital, **Dekalb**. Pop. in 1890, 17,961. In 1900, 26,427

Kemper, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., about 24 miles by rail N of Alton. Pop. 75

Kemper City, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Tex. **Kemp Island** (Lund) in Antarctica, just S of the Antarctic Circle, in about lon 65° E. It lies E of Enderby Island.

Kempner, a post-village of Lampasas co., Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Lampasas. Pop 100

Kemps Creek, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala.

Kemps Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Vt.

Kempston, a town of Bedfordshire, England 3 miles from Bedford. Pop. in 1901 4729

Kempville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala. 13 miles by rail N of Monroeville.

Kempville, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va. 11 miles NE of Norfolk. Pop 100

Kempten, *kempt* *tem*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia on the Iller where it becomes navigable, 51 miles SSW of Augsburg. The principal buildings are the former palace of the abbots of Kempten the ancient abbey church and the town-hall. The town contains a number of establishments connected with the textile industries and various other manufactures are carried on. Kempten is near the site of the ancient *Camptodunum* whence its name is derived. Pop. in 1900 18 864.

Kempt, Lake, a large lake of Quebec, between the head-waters of the Rivières du Lièvre and the Mattawa River and Lake. It is studded with numerous islands.

Kempston, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 409

Kempston, a banking post-village of Tipton co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R., 10 miles W of Tipton. Pop. about 800

Kempston, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 7 miles S of Linton. It has grain-elevators.

Kempston, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 34 miles N of Reading. Pop 115

Kempstown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. 35 miles W by N of Baltimore. Pop 100

Kempstown, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Riverview.

Kemptville, a banking village of Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 22½ miles N of Prescott. It has milling and other industries. Pop. about 1500

Ken, or **Kemt**, a river of England, co. of Westmoreland, flows S through the small lake of Kestmere and past Kendal into Morecambe Bay.

Ken, a river of Scotland, rises on the borders of the co. of Ayr flows S and joins the Dee above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful Loch Ken having at its head Kenmore Castle.

Ken, a river of British India in Beedecund. It joins the Jumna, 23 miles from Banda, after a NE course of 250 miles.

Kenni (*kén* f) **Peninsula**, Alaska, between Cook Inlet on the NW and the Gulf of Alaska on the SE. Lat. 59° 10' to 61° 10' N lon 148° to 152° W. It is a rough mountain-mass, joined to the main land by an isthmus of about 13 miles breadth separating Turnagain Arm and Portage Bay. The coasts are irregular but the NW side (on Cook Inlet) is a broad lowland. Kachamak Bay indents the SW coast. Good coal is mined and gold is found on Turnagain Arm and elsewhere the fish canneries are important. On the NW coast are Kenai (or Fort Kenai) and other villages. Hope City and Sunrise City on Turnagain Arm were gold camps in 1898 and 1899.

Kennansville, a post-town, capital of Duplin co., N. C., 44 miles N of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 271

Kendall, *ken-di-g*, a post-village of Sonoma co., N. Y., 23 miles SW of Auburn. Pop 300

Kendal, or **Kirby Kendal**, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 38 miles SSE of Carlisle, in the beautiful valley of the Kent. It has an ancient Gothic church and a ruined castle in which Catherine Parr was born. The Flemings settled here in 1337 and before long the town was noted for its manufactures of woollens and Kendal-green buckram. There are now extensive manufactures of various kinds of textiles. Pop. in 1901 14,183.

Kendal Green, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Wilburham. Pop. about 300

Kendallville, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va. about 20 miles E. of Charleston. Pop 100

Kendall, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 234 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Flatback) River. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. in 1890, 12,168; in 1900, 11,447

Kendall, a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 813 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. Capital, Boerne. Pop. in 1890, 2230; in 1900 4103.

Kendall, a post-township of Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles SSW of Aurora. Pop. in 1890, 1365 (including Yorkville).

Kendall, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., 15 miles W of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 150.

Kendall, a village of Pergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop 200

Kendall, a post-village and township (town) of Orleans co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 44 miles E of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1818

Kendall, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 685

Kendall, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 80 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 460

Kendall, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 11 miles from Newcastle, its banking point. Pop. about 500

Kendall Mills, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., 23 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. 100

Kendall, *Mount*, Cole a mountain of the San Juan Range, in lat 37° 47' N. Its altitude is 13,490 feet.

Kendallville, a banking city of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. and so an affluent of the St. Joseph River 27 miles N by W of Port Wayne. It has a large trade in grain and manufactures of flour, wooden ware, shoes, gloves, pumps and wind-mills, refrigerators, carriages furniture etc. Pop. in 1890, 2000 in 1900 3354

Kendallville, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 8 miles NE of Cresco. Pop. 100

Kenderes, *kén-dé-rish* a village of Hungary 10 miles from Törek-Szent-Miklós. Pop. about 5000

Kendrapara, *kán-drá-pá-rá* a town of India, district and 25 miles E of Cuttack. Pop. about 18,000

Kendrick, a post-village of Marion co., Ky. Pop. 75

Kendrick, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho in a farming and fruit-growing region about 100 miles SE of Spokane Wash. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 490

Kendricks Creek, a post-hamlet of Bellvue co., Tenn. 15 miles N of Jonesboro

Kenduskong, *ken-dus-keeg*, a small river of Penobscot co., Me., enters the Penobscot River at Bangor

Kenduskong, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the river of its own name, in Kenduskong township (town) about 12 miles NW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 423

Kenedy, a banking post-village of Karnes co., Tex. in a farming and stock-raising region on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 7 miles S of Karnes City. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 550

Kennah, *kén-th* (ann. *Cannap* *elle* and *Leop* *elle*) a city of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Kenah (or Kenah Komeh) near the right bank of the Nile, 150 miles above Shit and 397 miles by rail from Cairo. It is an important mart for agricultural produce and for the trade with Arabia and central Africa. It has extensive manufactures of earthenware, its porous jars or pots, being floated down the Nile in very large quantities. Kenah has several mosques and is much frequented by pilgrims during the Meccan pilgrimages. Pop. in 1897 27,478

Ken'saw, or **Ken'saww**, a post-town of Cobb co., Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 34 miles NW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 539. Near it is Kenesaw Mountain (1900 feet high) which gave name to a battle between the Union forces and the Confederates, June 27 1864

Kenesaw, a banking post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 25 miles E. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900 584

Kenia, an extinct volcano, without crater, of equatorial Africa, in lat. 0° 12' E. lon 37° 30' E. 17,200 feet in height. It supports numerous glaciers and was ascended for the first time by Mackinder, in Sept. 1890. The timber-line is at 15,500 feet. It is also called *Kimjaguta* mount of whiteness.

Kenilworth, a town of England co. and 4½ miles N of Warwick. The castle, immortalized by Scott, is more closely associated with the history of England than almost any other similar building in the kingdom. It was presented in 1563, by Queen Elizabeth to Leicester, who at a later date entertained her regally here. Its ruins are among the noblest in England. There are remains of an old Augustinian priory and an interesting parish church. Pop. in 1901 4544

Kenilworth, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. in 1900, 336

Kenilworth, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. The banking point is Cortland. Pop. about 200.

Kenneth, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Potomac. Pop. 150.

Kerry, a post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Kerry, a town and resort of Ireland, co. of Kerry on the estuary of the Boughy 13 miles SSW of Killybegs. Pop. about 1500.

Kerry, a banking post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 31 miles NW of Minot. It has coaling grain, and lumber interests. Pop. about 850.

Kerry River (or Bay) Ireland, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between the co. of Cork and Kerry, NW of Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance, 5 miles.

Kerry, an island of Ireland. See **VALENTIA**.

Kerry, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Tay 6 miles WSW of Aberfeldie.

Kerry, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. in Tawas township (town). Pop. in 1900 318.

Kerry, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Kerry, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 19 miles SSE of Ottawa. Pop. about 300.

Kerry, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala.

Kerry, a post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Phillips.

Kerry, a post-town of Henry co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Newcast. Pop. in 1900 417.

Kerry, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles SW of Blair. Pop. in 1900 275.

Kerry, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie R. 43 miles NNE of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Kerry, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa. 21 miles SW of Mearsville.

Kerry, a village of Houston co., Tex.

Kerry, a river of New Brunswick, takes its rise near the source of the Petitcodiac and, after a SW course of about 20 miles, enters the St. John through Kennebec Bay a short of water 18 miles long.

Kerry, a post-hamlet and sheet of water of Franklin co., Me.

Kerry, a river of Maine, runs in Moosehead Lake, on the W. border of Plantagenet co. It runs southward through the co. of Somerset, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc, and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 14 miles S of Bath. It is about 175 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Bath, Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville, and Hallowell. In the season of navigation steamboats can usually ascend to Hallowell or Augusta, and large ships to Bath. The navigation is closed by ice for 3 or 4 months in a year.

Kerry, a county in the southeast-central part of Maine, has an area of 884 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kennebec River and is partly drained by the Sebasticook River which enters the Kennebec opposite Waterville. Capital, Augusta, which is also the capital of Maine. Pop. in 1900 67,013 in 1900 59,117.

Kerry, a post-township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 921.

Kerry, a post-village of Quebec, 81 miles SSE of Quebec.

Kerry, a small river of York co., Me., enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Kerry, a banking post-village of York co., Me. in Kennebec township (town) on a river of the same name, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles SSW of Portland. It has manufactures of boots, leatheroid, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 3232.

Kerry, a post-village and resort of York co., Me. on the Boston and Maine R., 1 mile W of Kennebecport. Pop. 123.

Kerry, a post-village and summer-resort of York co., Me. is on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Kennebec River in a township (town) of its own name, about 10 miles S. of Hallowell and 3 miles from Kennebec. It is the Boston and Maine R. and has manufactures of lumber and boats. Pop. of the town in 1900 2123.

Kerry, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Fort Worth. Pop. about 200.

Kerry, a post-town of Lamar co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Fayette. Pop. in 1900 164.

Kerry, a banking post-village of Kittery co., Me. on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 158.

Kerry, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb. The banking point is Valentine. Pop. 154.

Kennedy, a post-village of Chautauque co., N.Y., on the Conewago River and on the Erie R., 3 miles SSE of Jamestown, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Kennedy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 209.

Kennedyville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 36 miles E of Baltimore. It has fruit-industries. Pop. 175.

Kennel, Egypt. See **KENNA**.

Kenner, a city of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 10 miles W of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900 1253.

Kennersdell, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 13 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. about 250.

Kennebec, a river of England in Berkshire, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E and joins the Thames at Reading.

Kennebec, or **Harrington**, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Newport. Pop. 330.

Kennebec, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. about 260.

Kenneth, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Redding. Pop. 100.

Kennett, a banking city capital of Dunklin co., Mo. is near a lake formed by the expansion of the Little River about 190 miles S of St. Louis on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 1509.

Kennett, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1144.

Kennett Square, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 33 miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has paper and flour-mills and manufactures of road machines, agricultural implements, terra-cotta, and phosphates. Pop. in 1900 1616.

Kennebec, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 3 miles SW of Pasco. Pop. about 250.

Kennedy, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalla Line, 36 miles ENE of Springfield. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900 384.

Kennedy, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Brenham. Pop. 150.

Kennington, an extensive southern section of London, co. of Surrey 14 miles SSW of St. Paul.

Kennen, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, 29 miles W by N of Belaire.

Kenneshaw, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 26 miles E of Kenesville.

Kenny, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. 100.

Kennel's, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich. 34 miles NNE of Detroit.

Kennigami (ke-nog'-me) or **Long Lake**, a lake in Chiboutim co., Quebec, is fed by the Chiboutim River from the S and drains into the Saguenay.

Kennigami (or **Long Lake**), of northwestern Ontario, N of Lake Superior is 543 miles long by 13 miles broad. It drains through a river of the same name into the Albany.

Kennison, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. The banking point is Lamar or Golden City. Pop. about 90.

Kenosha, the most southeastern county of Wisconsin, borders on Illinois. Area, 274 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Fox and Don Plains rivers. Capital, Kenosha. Pop. in 1900, 15,581 in 1900, 21,797.

Kenosha, a city capital of Kenosha co., Wis. is on Lake Michigan 34 miles E of Milwaukee, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has a good harbor extensive fisheries, and an active business in shipping. It has academic schools (Kemper Hall) and extensive manufactures of type-writers metal beds, wagons, automobile-lamps, organ-reeds, etc. Pop. in 1900 6532, in 1900, 11,606.

Kenova, a banking post-village of Wayne co., W. Va., 8 miles W by S of Huntington on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 863.

Kenosa Lake, a small lake within the limits of Haverhill Mass.

Kenosa Lake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Monticello or Port Jervis. Pop. 160.

Kensel, a banking post-village of Stanislaus co., N.Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. 100.

Kentucky, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. Pop 75.
Kennett, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 49 miles NE of Little Rock. Pop. 180.

Kennett, a banking post-town of Worth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles S. of Northwood. Pop. in 1900 459.

Kensien, kan se-ko, a post-village of Westchester on, N. Y. 29 miles N by E. of New York. Pop. 115.

Kensington, a western section of London. The most interesting feature of the place is Kensington Palace, in which William and Mary Queen Anne and her consort, and George II. died, and Queen Victoria was born. Surrounded by the palace are the extensive and beautiful Kensington Gardens. Historically interesting is Holland House, with which are associated the names of many of the most famous men of England. Kensington contains also Albert Hall, the South Kensington Museum and the Natural History Museum. Pop. in 1901 176,622.

Kensington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 11 miles SSW of Hartford. It has manufactures of leather hardware, and paper. Pop. about 750.

Kensington, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., on the Chattanooga Southern R. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. 180.

Kensington, Cook co., Ill. is a station of Chicago.
Kensington, a banking post-village of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 14 miles W. of Smith Center. Pop. about 200.

Kensington, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles SE of Rockville. Pop. in 1900 417.

Kensington, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich. 28 miles WNW of Detroit.

Kensington, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sauk Ste. Marie R., 24 miles SW of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 247.

Kensington, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N. H. 14 miles SW of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900 624.

Kensington, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 8 miles E. of Byard. Pop. 240.

Kensington, a northern section of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Delaware River about 2 miles from Independence Hall. Here are extensive ship-yards.

Kensington, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Summerside, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Kensington, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Kent, a river of England. See Kite.

Kent, a county of England forming the SE extremity of Great Britain and adjoining the counties of Essex (from which it is separated by the Thames) Middlesex Surrey and Sussex. The Strait of Dover bounds it on the SE. Area, 1,576 sq. m. Two principal ranges of hills, a continuation of the North Downs of Surrey and Hants extend through the county from W. to E. (terminating in the cliffs of Dover Folkestone, and Hythe) which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the E. are Romney Marshes and the tract termed the Weald, formerly a part of extensive forests and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the islands of Sheppey and Thanet and the mouths of the Medway Stour, and Dart rivers. The products are very varied and generally superior in quality. The cultivation of fruit is an important industry. The stock of sheep is large, and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. The manufacturing industries include paper making the making of tiles, pottery gunpowder hop-bags, tobacco-pipes, etc. Capital Maidstone. In this county are the extensive dock yards and arsenals of Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness the famous cathedral of Canterbury the ports of Dover and Folkestone, and the watering places of Margate, Ramsgate, and Thanbridge Wells (no part). Kent was the country of the Cantii and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy. It has 8 parliamentary divisions, apart from the parliamentary boroughs. Pop. in 1901 1,351,849.

Kent, the most central county of Delaware, has an area of 434 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay and is drained by the Choptank River and Dock and Mispillion creeks. Capital, Dover which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 32,664, in 1900 32,702.

Kent, a county in the NE part of Maryland, has an area of 261 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River on the SE by the Chester River and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital Chantertown. Pop. in 1890 17,471 in 1900 18,790.

Kent, a county in the W. part of Michigan has an area of 842 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Rouge and Thornapple rivers. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890 169,025, in 1900 129,714.

Kent, a county of Rhode Island, bordering on Connecticut has an area of 149 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay and is drained by the Pawtuxet, Moshassuck, and Wood rivers. Capital, East Greenwich. Pop. in 1890 26,754 in 1900 29,976.

Kent, a county in the NW part of Texas. Area, 777 sq. m. It is drained by the Brazos River and its tributaries Capital, Claremont. Pop. in 1890 224 in 1900 809.

Kent, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Buchicote, Cosagu, and other navigable streams. Cosagu, Buctonche and Bichibucto harbors afford excellent facilities for ship-building. Capital Bichibucto.

Kent, a county of Ontario bordering on Lakes St. Clair and Erie. It is intersected by the Thames River. Capital Chatham.

Kent, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. in Kent township (town), on the Housatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 48 miles NNW of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900 1226.

Kent, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 200.

Kent, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago Great Western R. 18 miles W. of Freeport. Pop. about 160.

Kent, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., on Ramsey Creek, 8 miles W. of Madison. Pop. 109.

Kent, a banking post-village of Union co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 8 miles SW of Creston. Pop. 170.

Kent, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Loup co., Neb.

Kent, a township (town) of Putnam on N. Y., about 55 miles N by E of New York. Pop. in 1900 1024.

Kent, a banking post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and on the Erie and other railroads 10 miles NE of Akron. It has machine-shops and manufactures of chains steel fence-posts, etc. Pop. in 1900 4241.

Kent, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. about 160.

Kent, a banking post-town of King co., Wash., 26 miles by rail ESE of Seattle. It has manufactures of cheese, condensed milk saw and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 755.

Kent, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. The banking point is Antigo. It has lumbering interests.

Kentbridge, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Chatham 5 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Kent City, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 10 miles N of Grand Rapids. Pop. 200.

Kent Cliffe, a post-village of Putnam on N. Y. about 50 miles N of New York city. Here is a storage-reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. Pop. 80.

Kentish Town, a northern quarter of London.

Kent Island, Queen Anne co., Md., is the largest island in Chesapeake Bay. It was colonized in 1631 by Claiborne, who here established the first settlement of white men in what is now the state of Maryland. Pop. about 1500. The island is 15 miles long.

Kent Islands, a group at the E. end of Bass Strait, between Tasmania and the colony of Victoria.

Kentland, a banking post-town, capital of Newton co., Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 5 miles W. of Logansport and about 40 miles NW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 1660.

Kenton, a county of Kentucky has an area of 177 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Cincinnati and on the E. by the Licking River. Capital Independence. Pop. in 1890 54,161 in 1900 63,591.

Kenton, a post-town of Kent co., Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 42 miles E. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 122.

Kenton, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 6 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Kenton, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 400.

Kenton, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek 16 miles SSE of Springfield.

Kenton, a city capital of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Erie and other railroads, 34 miles N of Springfield. It has manufactures of iron toys, hardware, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900 6882.

Kenton, a post-village of Beaver co., Ohio, 40 miles SW of Clayton, N. Mex. Pop. 60.

Kenton, a banking post-village of Olney co., Tex., at the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Olney

River and on the Middle and Ohio R., 44 miles N by W of Jackson. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 800.

Kentonsville, a post-village of Robertson co. Ky., 16 miles NE of Cynthiana. Pop. 75.

Kento Hill, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on a hill which commands a beautiful view, 14 miles NW of Augusta. Here is the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. Pop. about 190.

Kento Store, a post-hamlet of East Feliciana parish La., 34 miles ENE of Clinton.

Kento Store, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co. Va.

Kentuck, a post-hamlet of Talladega co. Ala.

Kentuck, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. W. Va.

Kentucky, a south-central state of the American Union, in the Mississippi Valley bounded N by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, E. by West Virginia and Virginia, S. by Tennessee and W. by Missouri and Illinois. The Ohio River separates it from the states on the V. its E. boundary line follows the Big Sandy River and its Tug Fork to the crest of the Cumberland Mountains, which form the SE. limit of the state; the S. boundary to the E. of the Tennessee River is approximately the parallel of 36° 30' N. and thence westward follows that of 35° 30' N. and the Mississippi River marks the W. limit. Area, 40,400 sq. m. of which 400 belong to the water-surfaces.

Face of the Country—The E. and SE. sections of Kentucky are traversed by numerous parallel and often precipitous NE and SW ranges of the Alleghany system with deep and narrow intervening valleys, the mountains not exceeding 3900 feet to extreme height and often crowned by narrow table-lands. Here are forests of beech, cedar, hemlock, laurel and holly, and many other trees, and the whole region abounds in picturesque scenery. Westward, in east-central Kentucky is the beautiful and exceedingly fertile 'blue-grass region' with a soil based upon blue limestone and famous for its immense stock-breeding and grazing interests. A portion of this tract is skirted by regions known as 'barrens', which are, however by no means barren as a rule. Westward there is a large tract which was open prairie within the memory of living men but is now well wooded. In the extreme W. there are hilly and fertile river-bottoms, which in the SW decline into swampy swamps with large shallow lakes.

Rivers—Several affluents large and small of the Ohio are adapted to steamboat navigation. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are important channels of commerce. The Kentucky, Green, Licking and Big Sandy admit of considerable navigation and this has been largely extended by means of slackwater improvements, such as locks, dams, and short canals. The extent of the navigable waters of Kentucky is placed at upward of 3000 miles.

Geology—The Lower Silurian limestone and other Sub-carboniferous strata extend southward from Cincinnati to a wide strip, completely dividing the extensive coal-bearing fields of the E. and W. from each other. This tract is girt about by a wide belt of Sub-carboniferous or cavernous limestone, which supports noble forests and excellent farms, as well as wide barrens. The mountain region of eastern Kentucky abounds in beds of bituminous, black and cannel coals and is plentifully supplied with excellent iron ores. It is also finely timbered and has an abundance of salt-licks and springs, and petroleum is obtained at various points. The area of the eastern coal field is put at 10,000 sq. m. The western coal-field has an area of 4500 sq. m. bordering upon Illinois and Indiana, and containing both block and cannel coals. The quantity of coal mined in the state in 1899 representing the product of 87 mines was 4,607,255 (short) tons, valued at \$3,618,222. In 1901 the output was 6,469,986 tons; in 1903 4,379,000 tons. In the abundance and richness of its iron-ores, Kentucky holds an important position. This source of wealth however has hitherto been but little exploited. The product of the iron-mines in 1893 amounted to 25,327 long tons of red hematite and 8900 tons of brown hematite (total value, \$46,847). Spoons and other nathurite salts are manufactured to some extent from the natural mineral waters, and nitre has been obtained from the cavern-earth. The SW part of the state is of the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations.

Climate—The climate of the state is salubrious and not marked by accidental extremes of temperature. The summer heat rises to about 100° while the cold of winter descends but rarely to zero. The average January temperature is about 35° and the July temperature 78°. Over almost the entire state there is a generous rainfall, which averages for the year about 40 inches.

Agricultural Resources—Kentucky has a high reputation as a stock-raising state. Its splendid herds of short-horn cattle and excellent thoroughbred horses have a world-wide fame. Not less important is the breeding of mules of which many thousands are yearly exported, largely to the

Gulf states, and of swine, chiefly marketed at Louisville and Cincinnati. The blue-grass furnishes pasture throughout the year. The wool product is large and of excellent quality. Wheat of high excellence is a leading crop. Indian-corn, hemp, and tobacco are productions for which the climate is especially adapted. The leading agricultural crops were, in 1900: corn 90,307,224 bushels; wheat, 12,442,848 bushels; oats 3,304,293 bushels; rye, 234,503 bushels; potatoes, 2,607,487 bushels; and hay 280,064 tons. The annual yield of tobacco is from one-third to one-half of that of the entire United States. In 1900 there were upward of 330,000 acres under cultivation with this product. The washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool clip of 1900 was 2,701,878 pounds.

Industries—The leading industry of the state is the manufacture of tobacco, the product of which in 1900 was valued at \$21,622,111. In 1899 there were in the state 643 manufacturing factories of cigars and tobacco, the combined product from which was 64,323,245 cigars and 48,032,452 pounds of plug fine-cut, and smoking tobacco. The manufacture of iron and steel and meat packing are among the leading industries of the state. Whiskey is a leading product of the central belt. In 1900 the value of the produced alcoholic and malted liquors was \$12,973,154. Cooperage, glass-blowing, flour and lumber-milling, and the production of wool, iron and cotton goods, rope, bagging, furniture, carriages, and machinery all employ considerable capital. The lumber and timber-products of the state were in 1900 valued at \$13,749,911. Salt is largely made by evaporation or boiling from the natural saline waters.

Railroads—This state early developed a splendid system of man-made roads, which with her navigable streams for many years gave her a preeminence in point of internal communication. In 1841 it had 28 miles of railroad; in 1848 28 miles; in 1860 574 miles; in 1870 1017 miles; in 1890 2546 miles; in 1900 3127 miles.

Education—In 1793 the Transylvania University (now Kentucky University) was founded at Lexington and other colleges and academies soon followed. With Kentucky University are affiliated the state agricultural college (also at Lexington) and several professional schools. Among the collegiate institutions are the Central University at Richmond, the Berea College, and numerous denominational academies and seminaries at Georgetown, Louisville, Mayville, etc. There are special schools of theology, law, medicine, pharmacy and military science. There are state and other normal schools at Corinth, Bowling Green, Madisonville and elsewhere, and for colored, at Frankfort. There is a state institution for deaf-mutes at Danville. There is a state institution for feeble-minded at Frankfort, state insane hospitals at Lexington, Hopkinsville, and Anchorage, state penitentiaries at Frankfort and Eddyville.

Objects of Interest in To-day—Among these we notice first the Mammoth Cave (which see) and the other numerous caves and sink of the state; the salt-licks; the beautiful pink like forests of the blue-grass country; Redfoot Lake, in the SW; and the numerous mounds, rock houses and fortifications built by some aboriginal people.

Counties—Kentucky in 1900 was divided into 119 counties: Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Davies, Edmonson, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Hart, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, John, son, Kenton, Knott, Knox, Laramie, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, Meade, Mercer, Meigs, Menard, Meserve, Merrett, Metcalfe, Meigs, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley, Wolfe and Woodford.

Cities and Towns—Of these the principal are Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio the commercial metropolis of the state (pop. in 1900 304,731); Covington (42,688) and Newport (28,301) manufacturing cities on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati; Lexington the emporium of the blue-grass country (35,366); Paducah, on the lower Ohio (10,446); Owensboro (12,189) and Henderson (10,372) both large tobacco markets on the Ohio; Frankfort, the state capital (9487); and Bowling Green (8390).

Government, History—The governor and other executive officers are chosen for the term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a Senate, whose members are elected for 4 years,

and a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. The ships send 21 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

In 1799 Daniel Boone established himself in this region, which was claimed by Virginia, and was followed by numerous hardy adventurers from Virginia and North Carolina. The first permanent settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774. In 1775 the settlers organized a local government and gave their new country the name of Transylvania, but in 1776 Virginia declared the whole region a county and afterwards a district, of her own. After a long dispute as to the terms of separation, the people were finally permitted to set up an independent government, and in 1792 Kentucky was received into the Union as a state with its present limits. Kentucky being a slave state, many of her people sympathized with the South during the war of 1861-65, but the Union party sustained by the presence of Federal troops was strong enough to prevent the secession of the state, which was the arena of several active campaigns.

Population.—In 1790 the population was 73,677. In 1800 230,955. In 1810, 406,511. In 1820 554,135. In 1830 687,917. In 1840 779,828. In 1850 932,496. In 1860 1,155,684. In 1870 1,321,011. In 1880 1,643,699. In 1890 1,858,635. In 1900 2,147,174. The negro population in 1900 was 234,700 and the foreign-born 56,249.

Kentucky River is formed by the North South, and Middle Forks which rise in the Cumberland Mountains and unite at Proctor A. It runs generally northward with many abrupt deviations from a direct course, and enters the Ohio River at Carrollton. Its length is about 250 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Frankfort, the capital of the state. Near this place the river runs in a deep channel between perpendicular walls of limestone. It traverses a beautiful and fertile country.

Kentuckytown, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. 4 miles SW of Savoy. Pop. 118.

Kentville, a banking post-town and port of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Kings, on the Cornwallis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R. 80 miles NW of Halifax. It has mills, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1891 1731.

Kentwood, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish La. on the Illinois Central R. 30 miles N of Hammond. It has lumbering and brick making industries, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 1313.

Kenty, kén-tse, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Siles, 35 miles WSW of Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 6478.

Kenvil, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has dynamite-works. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 400.

Kenwood, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. about 150.

Kenwood, a post-town of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Charter Oak. Pop. in 1900 233.

Kenwood, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Oneida. Pop. about 500.

Kenwood Park, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa. The banking point is Cedar Rapids. Pop. 290.

Kenyon, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ark. on the Black River, 25 miles E by N of Batesville.

Kenyon, a banking post-village of Goodhue co. Minn. on the Zumbro River 14 miles E. of Faribault, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900 1202.

Kenyon, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. The banking point is Westerly. Pop. 150.

Kenyonville, a post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. on Oak Orchard Creek, 35 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. 160.

Kenzie, a post-village of Upson co. Ga. Pop. 50.

Kenzingen, kén-tzing-en, a town of Baden on the Rhine 15 miles WNW of Freiburg. Pop. about 3400.

Kee, a post-village of Louisa co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 23 miles SE by E of Little Rock. Pop. about 150.

Keeloch, ke'-loch, a mountain on the W coast of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty between the inlets of Loch Grinnard and Little Loch Broom.

Keokuk, ke'-kuk, a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the SR, part of the county. It is also drained by the South Fork of the English River. Capital, Sigourney. Pop. in 1890 23,863; in 1900, 24,978.

Keokuk, a city and one of the capitals of Lee co. Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River at the foot of the Lower Rapids, about 205 miles above St. Louis and 181 miles SE. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Ele-

vation, 436 feet. Lat. 40° 23' N; lon. 90° 27' W. The largest steamboats ascend the river to this place. The Des Moines Rapids, interfering with navigation at this point, are now circumvented by a canal with locks. The city is built on a stratum of fine limestone, and is connected with Hamilton Ill., by bridge. Keokuk is the seat of the Keokuk Medical College and of St. Vincent's Academy. It has breweries, machine-shops, stove-foundries, flour-mills, lumber mills, and manufactures of soap, glue, starch, paper bags, tin cans, gas-engines, motor-cars, electrical supplies, furniture, sash, doors, baskets, tobacco, etc. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1880 12,117; in 1890 14,701. In 1900, 14,641.

Keokuk Falls, a post-town of Pottawatomie co., Okla. on the Canadian River 20 miles (direct) N.E. of Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900 106.

Keosauqua, ke'-o-sauk-wa, a banking post-town capital of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the left or N bank of the Des Moines River 48 miles W of Burlington, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1117.

Keota, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles W of Washington. Pop. in 1900 998.

Keowee, a post-hamlet of Oconee co. S. C.

Keown, a post village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Allegheny. Pop. about 200.

Keownville, a post-village of Union co. Miss. 10 miles S of Ripley. Pop. 70.

Kephalemia. See CARNALOMIA.

Kepner, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. The banking point is Tanawqua. Pop. 125.

Keppel's Isle, Australia, 6 miles from the E coast of Queensland, off Keppel Bay. Lat. 23° 11' S.

Kerak, El (i. e. the fortress) a town in the Turkish vilayet of Syria, a few miles E of the southern part of the Dead Sea, in the Wady Kerak. It has an imposing castle, erected by the Crusaders, in which a Turkish garrison is now lodged. El-Kerak is the ancient Kir Moab or Kir Hareseth. Pop. about 2000.

Kerang, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 179 miles by rail N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 1400.

Kerasunt, ká-ra-sunt or Kirendin (anc. Pharnaces and Cer'es) a seaport of Asiatic Turkey 70 miles W of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. It stands on a rocky promontory with a spacious bay on its E. side. The neighboring heights are clothed with an exuberant vegetation, conspicuous in which is the wild cherry which Lucullus is said to have introduced hence into Italy (*L. cerasus*, cherry). Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Kernul, ker-ow-lev' a native state of India, in the E. part of Rajputana, NW of the Chambal River. Area, about 1280 sq. m. Pop. about 150,000. The capital, Kernul, is 55 miles SW of Bhurtpore.

Kerubim, ká-bá-lá or Meshad-Hoasem, mésh-ád-ho'-sem, a town of Asiatic Turkey a short distance W of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by an ancient canal about 65 miles SW of Bagdad and about half that distance NW of the ruins of Babylon. It is a growing place and extensive modern quarters have arisen by the side of the old town with its crooked streets. The town is the seat of an active trade. The principal building is the mosque containing the tomb of Hosein a son of the Caliph Ali, which is much venerated by the Shites, who regard Kerubim as a second Mecca and make pilgrimages to it in vast numbers. Pop. estimated at 65,000 mainly Persians.

Kerby, a post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich. The banking point is Corunna. Pop. about 200.

Kerby, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon, 230 miles S by W of Salem and 40 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 100.

Kerempe (ká-rém-pé) Cape (anc. Carum-bis), a headland of Asia, on the N coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 2' N, lon. 33° 20' E.

Keren, a town of the Massawa district of British, eastern Africa, 60 miles W by N of Massawa.

Kerema, a banking post-village of Navarro co. Tex. in a grain and stock region 14 miles E. of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 735. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil mills.

Kerema, a post-village of Randolph co. W. Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 160.

Kerensk, kér-ensk, a town of Russia, government and 91 miles WNW of Pensa, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897 4000.

Kerera, an island off the W coast of Scotland. See KERRERA.

Keresztúr, kér-ét'-úr, a town of southern Hungary, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Francis-Joseph Canal. Pop. about 5000.

Keret, kër-êr', a lake of Russia, in the W part of the government of Arkhangelsk. Lat. 66° N; lon. 33° 30' E. It is about 20 miles long.

Kerguelen (kerg'-yul; Fr. pron kër-gy-ül'm) L. and (Island), or **Island of Desolation**, a volcanic island of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 49' S, lon. 76° E. Area, about 1200 sq m. It is sterile, covered with moss, and inhabited by wild fowl, while the bold coasts are visited by large numbers of sea-lions and sea-elephants. The chief harbors are Christmas Harbor and Royal Sound. Mount Ross rises to 6117 feet and is perpetually covered with snow. The island was discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator about the year 1772. It produces a curious and useful plant, the Kerguelen Land cabbage, and has beds of coal. The island, belonging to France, is uninhabited. It was visited by the German Antarctic Expedition in 1901-02.

Kerhonkson, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Wallkill River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. about 22 miles SW of Rondout. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Ellenville.

Kerina, or **Kerynia**, a small seaport of Cyprus, on its N coast.

Kerka, kër-ká (anc. *Titus*) a river of Dalmatia, enters the Adriatic Sea a little below Sebenico. It has spiced did water-falls.

Kerkoolah, kër-ko-sel', a locality in Mesopotamia, at the junction of the Khabar with the Euphrates. It is at the site of the ancient Ctesiphon.

Kerkhe (anc. *Chaeper*) a river of western Persia. Its principal head-stream is the Gamasah, which rises in the lofty mountain region to the S. of Hamadan. It flows S through Laristan, enters Khuzistan, passes into Turkish territory and joins the Shat-el-Arab a short distance below the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kerkheven, a banking post-village of Swift co. Mine on the Great Northern R. 16 miles SE. of Bacons. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Kerki, a town of Turkistan, in Bokhara, 115 miles S by E. of the city of Bokhara, on the Amu-Darya (Jihne).

Kerkini, or **Kar'kenah** (anc. *Verana*) an island group of the Mediterranean belonging to Tunisia, in the Gulf of Gabes, the principal island being 130 miles SE. of Tunis.

Kerkinit (kër-ke-nit) or **Kerkinet**, Gulf of, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the NW side of the Crimea.

Kerkrade, kër-ká-dak a commune of the Nether lands, in Limburg, 16 miles E. of Maastricht. Pop. about 7000.

Kerkuk, kër-koók a town of Turkish Kurdistan, in the vilayet of Mosul, 166 miles N of Bagdad. It is the see of a Chaldean bishop. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 30,000, mostly Kurds.

Kerkyn, Kër-Kyn See **Conru**.

Kermadec Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 30° S, lon. 176° W consisting of Macaulay, Curtis, Sunday and other islands. They are fruitful and inhabited and belong to New Zealand.

Kerman, kër-mán or **Kirman, kër-mán** (anc. *Ch. ma rta*) a SE province of Persia, bordering on Helandistan and the Persian Gulf, and landward on the provinces of Laristan, Fars, and Khorasan. It belongs in part to the central desert region and is traversed by the Koh-rud mountains. Surface mostly barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial, climate in general unhealthy. A portion of the coast-line, called Moghistan (or *Maghistan*) belongs to the Muscat dominions. Capital, **Kerman**.

Kerman (anc. *Carmena*) a city of Persia, capital of the province of Kerman. Lat. 30° 22' N. Pop. estimated at 45,000 to 70,000. It is the largest town of south-eastern Persia and stands in a plain (5500 feet elevation) commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel and various fine buildings. It was once very flourishing and still has manufactures of silks, shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

Kermanshah, kër-mán'sháh or **Kermisín, kër-me-sen'**, a town of Persia, province of Ardlan, occupying two or three small hills at the W extremity of a broad plain 200 miles WSW of Teheran. Lat. 34° 20' N. Pop. about 30,000. In the vicinity are ancient remains. The city is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 miles in circumference. The routes from Bagdad, Shuster, Ispahan by way of Hamadan, and Sulaimanyah meeting here make it the entrepot of considerable traffic (wines, opium, carpets, etc.).

Kermisín, kër-misín, a town of Bokhara, on the railroad to Samarkand, 55 miles E by N of the city of Bokhara.

Kern, kër-n, a large county in the south-central part of California, is partly drained by the Kern River. Area, 2654 sq m. Tulare Lake touches its N border and the Coast Range of mountains extends along its SW border. This county comprises several high peaks of the Sierra Nevada and an extensive plain or valley lying between the Coast

Range and the Sierra Nevada. The Tejon Pass is in the S. part. Mining (gold, etc.) is one of the industries. Capital, **Bakersfield**. Pop. in 1890, 28,000; in 1900, 15,430.

Kern, a post-city of Kern co., Cal., in a grain, fruit, and stock region. It adjoins Bakersfield. Pop. in 1900, 1291.

Kernham, a post-hamlet of Lassen co. Ill. 8 miles ENE. of Streator.

Kernersville, a banking post-village of Forsyth co., N. C. on the Southern R., 18 miles W of Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Kernersville, or **Kearneysville**, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles WNW of Harper's Ferry. Pop. 160.

Kern Lake (sometimes called **Upper Tule Lake**), Kern co., Cal., is situated in about 35° 10' N lat. and 119° 20' W lon. It is about 15 miles long by 8 miles wide. It receives part of the waters of the Kern River and its outlet communicates with Tule Lake.

Kern River, Cal., rises in the Sierra Nevada and enters Tulare Lake. Most of its waters have been absorbed by irrigation canals. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. Near its source it runs in a cañon of immense depth between Mount Whitney and Kaweah Peak.

Kerns, kérn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden 1 mile NE of Barmen.

Kernstown, a post-village of Frederick co. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 4 miles S by W of Winchester. Pop. about 160.

Kerank, kër-ank, a town of central Africa, on the S side of Lake Chad.

Kernville, a post-village of Kern co. Cal. is near the North Fork of the Kern River, about 12 miles NE of Hanford. Pop. about 250.

Kerwili, Rajpootana. See **Rajpoot**.

Kerpen, kër-pen a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SW of Cologne. Pop. about 3000.

Kerr, a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 1210 sq m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Guadalupe River. Capital, **Kerrville**. Pop. in 1890, 4462; in 1900, 4980.

Kerrera, an island of Scotland co. of Argyll in the Firth of Lorne opposite Oban. Length 5 miles.

Kerrick, a post-village of Pine co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. 100.

Kerrmeor, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 175.

Kerres Creek, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va. 8 miles N of Goshen.

Kerrsville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 8 miles W by S. of Carlisle.

Kerrville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. 20 miles by rail NNE of Memphis. Pop. 75.

Kerrville, a banking post-town capital of Kerr co., Tex. on the Guadalupe River and on the Aransas Pass and San Antonio R. 55 miles NW of San Antonio. Pop. in 1900, 1423.

Kerry, a maritime county in the SW part of Ireland, in Munster having N the estuary of the Shannon and E Limerick and Cork. Area, 1852 sq m. Pop. in 1901, 165,531 (194,095 in 1841). MacGillivuddy Rocks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland (Carran-tual 3484 feet) are in this county. The coast-line is deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head between the two former is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers are the Peale, Maone, Laine (or Lane) and Roughy. The lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Capital, **Tralee**.

Kerry, a village of Wales co. of Montgomery 2½ miles ESE. of Newton.

Kerry Head, a lofty promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, S of the entrance to the Shannon.

Kervey, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is St. Marys. Pop. about 790. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles.

Ker'shaw', a northern county of South Carolina, has an area of 764 sq m. It is intersected in the SW part by the Wateree River and bounded on the E by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 23,361; in 1900, 34,898.

Ker'shaw, a banking post-town of Lancaster and Ker'shaw co., S. C., in a grain and cotton region 18 miles SE. of Lancaster, on the Southern R. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Kertch, kërch (anc. *Paniceopolis*), a fortified seaport and watering-place of Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, picturesquely situated on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud-volcanoes, on the Strait of Yankale, connecting the Sea of

Asot with the Black Sea, 130 miles ENE. of Bimferopol. It has a very ancient church and an archaeological museum. Near by are various remains of antiquity, including the reputed burial place of Mithridates. The manufactures include flour, tobacco and soap. The modern town is of recent growth. Pop. in 1897 20,000.

Kerwood, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Strathroy 6 miles distant. Pop. 250.

Kerners, kènt sers (Fr. Châtres shée-àt) a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N of Fribourg. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin word *carceres* (prisons).

Keshan, ká shán, a small town of European Turkey in Basmia, 20 miles N of Galipoli.

Keshena, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. on the Wolf River 8 miles N of Shawano. Pop. about 200.

Keshla, kásh eon, a small seaport of Arabia, on its SE coast 35 miles SW of Cape Farash.

Késmárk, kásh márk or Kásmárk, kásh márk a royal free town of Hungary se. of Zips, on the Poprad 125 miles NE of Budapest situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet at the foot of the Carpathians. It has interesting churches and an old castle. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. about 5000.

Kessel, kásh eel a village of the Netherlands in Limburg 8 miles NNE. of Boermond.

Kessel-Loo, kásh eel ló an eastern suburb of Louvain Belgium. Pop. in 1900 7414.

Kesselsdorf, kásh eel-dorf, a village of Saxony 5 miles W of Dresden. Here in Dec. 1746 the Prussians defeated the Saxons.

Kessenich, kásh eek níx a village of Belgium in Limburg, on the Meuse 24 miles NE. of Hasselt.

Kessenich, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Bonn near the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 6165.

Kessing, Malay Archipelago. See **Kessing**.

Kessler, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Kestenberg, kásh eek-né (Fr. Châtenet shée-né) a town of Germany in Lower Alsace, 3 miles W of Schlettstadt. It has interesting remains of old fortifications and a medieval church. Pop. about 2750.

Kesteren, kásh eek-rén, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles WNW of Nijmegen.

Kesteven, Keston or the SW subdivision of the Eng. lish co., of Lincoln.

Kewick, kásh wík or kásh ík, a town of England co. of Cumberland, on the Grete, near Derwentwater 24 miles SSW of Carlisle. It is situated in the midst of charming scenery and is a great centre for tourists. The old parish church of Crowthwaite is an interesting edifice. On an eminence in the vicinity of Kewick is Grete Hall, the home of Southey. Shalley also lived in Kewick. There are manufactures of lead-pens and textiles. Pop. in 1891 4454.

Kewick, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 0 miles from Redding. Its banking point. It has copper mines and smelters. Pop. about 1750.

Kewick, a banking post-village of Kewak co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 4 miles W of Webster. Pop. 273.

Kewick, a post-village of Albemarle m. Va. 7 miles E of Charlottesville. Pop. 50.

Kewick, or Medina, a post-village, of York co., Ontario, 10 miles Y of Newmarket. Pop. about 190.

Kewick Lake, England. See **Derwentwater**.

Kewick Ridge, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. 13 miles NW of Fredericton. Pop. 160.

Keszthely, kásh téel a town and watering-place of Hungary co. of Zala, near the W extremity of Lake Balaton 90 miles S of Presburg. It has a medieval church, a castle, and a school of agriculture, styled the *Georgicum*. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures, viticulture, and fishing. Pop. about 6000.

Ket, kásh a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, about lat 53° N flows WNW and joins the Ob on the right about 18 miles above Narym, after a course of about 500 miles.

Ketchikan, kásh eek-kán, a post-village of Alaska in the SW part of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago. Pop. about 400.

Ketchum, a post-village of Blaine co., Idaho on the Oregon Short Line, 13 miles VNW of Hailey. Pop. about 400.

Ketchum's Corners, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N. Y., 8 miles SE. of Saratoga Springs.

Ketchumsteck Hills, Alaska, a minor range immediately N of the Tanana River, it is a continuation of the divide between the Tanana and Yukon waters.

Ketchumville, a post-hamlet of Tugay co., N. Y., about 16 miles NW of Binghamton. Pop. 60.

Kétegyháza, kásh eek há shá a village of Hungary, co. of Bács 13 miles SE. of Csong.

Kettering, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 14 miles NNE of Northampton. Pop. in 1901 23,855, largely engaged in iron-manufactures, boot- and shoe-making, wool-combing, weaving, etc.

Kettleby, a post-village of York co., Ontario 7 miles W of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Kettle Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna about 5 miles above Remov.

Kettle Falls, a banking post-town of Stevens co., Wash. in a mining region, 8 miles (direct) WNW of Colville. Pop. in 1900 267.

Kettle Island, an island in the Ottawa River about 2 miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Kettle River, Minn. enters the St. Croix River near lat 45° 50' N.

Kettleraville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. The banking point is New Bremen. Pop. in 1900 146.

Kettwig, kásh eek, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles NE of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 6328.

Ketzelsdorf, kásh eek-dorf, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N of Kollgrätz.

Kenka, kásh eek, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 160.

Kenka, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y. on Kenka Lake 10 miles NE of Hammondsport. Pop. 150.

Kenka (or Crooked) Lake, N. Y., extends from Hammondsport, Steuben co., northeastward to Penn Yan Yates co., a distance of about 30 miles. It is about 15 miles wide and has an irregular form. The surface is 710 feet above the level of the sea and the depth is about 200 ft. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which issues from the NE. end and enters Seneca Lake, falling 211 ft. in a course of 7 miles. Steamboats navigate the lake in summer. Its shores are noted for vineyards.

Kenka Park, a post-village of Yates co., N. Y. The banking point is Penn Yan. Pop. about 200.

Kenjahar, kásh eek-jar a native state of India, in Orissa. The capital Kenjahar is a village, is 65 miles N by W of Cuttack.

Kenterville, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Grangeville. Pop. about 375.

Kewferry, kásh eek féri a town of Rhenish Prussia, 31 miles NW of Düsseldorf near the Rhine. There are manufactures of shoes and confectionary articles. An image of the Virgin attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually. Pop. in 1900 6176.

Kew, kásh a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey on the Thames, 7 miles W of London. The village is mostly built around a green and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III. The royal botanical garden possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is maintained at the national cost and is open to the public.

Kewanee, kásh eek-né, a post-village of Laurens co., Ga. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 100.

Kewanee, a city of Henry co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NE of Galva and 133 miles WSW of Chicago. It has manufactures of steam-boilers, boilers, wind-mills, pumps, wagons, etc. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 8383.

Kewanee, a post-hamlet of Leerdale co., Minn.

Kewanee, a banking post-town of Fulton co., Ind. about 29 miles N of Logansport, on the Vandalia Line. Pop. in 1900 648.

Keweenaw, a post-village of Washington co., Wis. on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 21 miles SSE of Fond du Lac. It has a large malt-house, etc. Pop. in 1900 679.

Keweenaw, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Keweenaw, kásh eek-né, a county in the E part of Wisconsin, has an area of 337 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Keweenaw River and several creeks. Capital, Keweenaw. Pop. in 1890 10,153 in 1900 17,512.

Keweenaw, a banking city capital of Keweenaw co., Wis. is on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Keweenaw River about 17 miles E of the city of Green Bay. It is on the Ann Arbor and the Keweenaw, Green Bay and Western R. It has various manufactures, foundries, machine-shops, etc. and an extensive lake-shipping trade in produce, canned goods, flour and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1773.

Keweenaw River, a small stream of Wisconsin, enters Lake Michigan at the village of Keweenaw.

Keweenaw, *ke-wi-naw*, a county of Michigan, in the most northern part of the upper peninsula. Area, 576 sq. m. This county has some of the richest copper-mines in the world. Capital, Sault River on Lake Superior. Pop. in 1900 3284; in 1909 3217.

Keweenaw Bay, Mich., an inlet of Lake Superior which extends into the central part of Baraga co. and washes the SE. shore of a peninsula called Keweenaw Point. An inlet named Portage Lake extends from the bay nearly across the peninsula and is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, so that vessels can pass from Keweenaw Bay to Duluth by a direct route.

Keweenaw Bay, a village of Baraga co., Mich. on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Mineral Range Rr. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

Keweenaw Point, a peninsula of Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior is identical with Keweenaw and part of Houghton cos.

Kexholm, *kex holm*, a small town of Finland, 60 and 50 miles NE. of Viborg on the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Key, *kei*, or *Ke*, *kā*, a group of mostly volcanic islands in the Melar Archipelago, about 50 miles W. of the Azores. In lat. 4° 36' S. lon. 123° E. the principal being Great Key which is covered with mountains (about 3000 feet high) and Little Key which is comparatively low. They belong to the Dutch East Indies. A part of the people are Papuans, but others are Mohammedans of mixed descent. There is little trade, except in timber. Pop. in 1905 22,681.

Key, a river of South Africa. See **KIM**.

Key, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Key, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark.

Key, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga. The banking point is Boston. Pop. about 150.

Key, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn.

Keyapaha, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 172 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Nebraska River and is intersected in the NE. by the Keyapaha. Capital, Springview. Pop. in 1900 3074.

Keyapaha (*ke-yā-pā-hā*) or Big Turtle River, a considerable stream of Nebraska and South Dakota, rises in a small lake on the boundary line between those states and falls into the Nebraska, in Nebraska.

Keyeser, *ki sēr*, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis. 24 miles SE. of Portage.

Keyesport, a post-village of Bond and Clinton cos., Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900 500.

Keyesville, *kei-vil*, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis. **Keyesham**, *kān shām*, a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon 5 miles SE. of Bristol.

Keyport, a banking post-town and summer resort of Monmouth co., N. J. on Raritan Bay 23 miles (direct) SW. of New York (with which it is connected by boat and the Central N. of New Jersey). It has ship-building and an extensive water business. Pop. in 1900 3418.

Keys, West Indies. See **CAR**.

Keys, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa.

Keyesburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. 40 miles N. W. of Nashville, Tenn. Pop. 200.

Keyser, *ki sēr*, a post-town of Moore co., N. C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 76 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 180.

Keyser, a banking post-town capital of Mineral co., W. Va. is on the North Branch of the Potomac River at the mouth of New Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Rr. 5 miles SE. of Piedmont and 200 miles W. of Baltimore. It has railroad machine-shops and manufactures of lumber, wagons, furniture, yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900 2336.

Keyser, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kerrwood.

Key Station, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn.

Keystone, a post-town of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Rr., 36 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900 250.

Keystone, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. Pop. in 1900 466.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo. 6 miles SW. of Cameron.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Jackson.

Keystone, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. about 12 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 250.

Keystone, a banking post-village of Panhandle co., S. Dak., 10 miles E. of Hill City. It has quartz-mills and is engaged in gold-mining. Pop. about 1800.

Keystone, a post-town of McDowell co., W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western Rr. The banking point is Wells. Pop. in 1900, 1899. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Keystone Junction, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio Rr. 115 miles SE. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Keyville, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co., Fla., 26 miles SE. of Tampa.

Keyville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Southern Rr. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. 100.

Keyville, a post-station of Crawford co., Mo., 90 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Keyville, a post-town of Charlotte co., Va., on the Southern Rr., 73 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 82.

Keytesville, *kei-tse-vil*, a banking city, capital of Charleston co., Mo. on the W. bank of the Charleston River and the E. bank of the Muscle River and on the Wabash Rr. 109 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has a distillery. Pop. in 1900 1237.

Key West (officially **Keywest**) a city United States naval station and port of entry, the capital of Monroe co., Fla. on Thompson's Island, or Bone Key (Sp. *Cayo Hueso* *ki-wā-so* bone key or islet, whence the name) a small island of coral formation in the Gulf of Mexico or Strait of Florida, about 35 miles SW. of Cape Sable. Lat. 24° 33' N. lon. 81° 48' W. It has a safe harbor the entrance of which is defended by Fort Taylor a large and costly work and by other more modern fortifications. The harbor admits vessels drawing 20 feet or more of water. The city has extensive docks, repair yards, marine railway, hospitals and barracks, and a number of prominent public buildings. Its mild climate has made it a popular health and winter resort. It has extensive manufactures of cigars (which employ upward of 6000 hands) and shell work and important industries in sponges, coral and turtle-shell. Deep-sea fishing is extensively carried on. The range of temperature is from 50° to 97° with a mean for the winter of 60°. Pop. in 1900 18,060 in 1900 17,114.

Key West, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky.

Keywillik, Eastern Russia. See **KASAKH**.

Keyzer Falls, a post-village of York co., Me. on the Ompemuncie River about 36 miles WNW. of Portland. It has manufactures of woollen goods, bobbins, etc. Pop. about 750.

Keydi-vānārhehly, *kei-dee vā-shā-hā*, a town of Transylvania, 35 miles NE. of Krassó. Pop. 6000.

Khabarovsky, a town of Amur Russia, in Siberia, seat of the general government of the Amur and capital of the Littoral or Maritime Province (*Primorskaya*) is situated at the junction of the Amur and the Ussuri and on the Ussuri branch of the Transsiberian railway. Lat. 46° 33' N. lon. 135° 0' E. It has various government buildings, museums, library, etc. Pop. in 1900 14,932.

Average January temperature, -1° July 70°.

Khābur, a river (anc. *Chābūr*) a river of Asiatic Turkey flows S. through Mesopotamia and joins the Euphrates at Kerkuk. Length about 200 miles.

Khābur, a river of Asiatic Turkey flows S. and joins the Tigris 60 miles NW. of Mosul. Length 50 miles.

Khāfān, *khā-fān* or *Khāfān*, a post-village, a town of Sistan at the junction of the Shāyok and Leb rivers, 90 miles NW. of Leb.

Khāfān, a town of Arabia, in Nejd 110 miles N. by E. of Medina.

Khāfān Pasa. See **KUTAY PASS**.

Khāifa, a town of Syria. See **HAIFA**.

Khāfirabad, *khā-fīr-ābād*, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh district of Sitapur. Pop. about 15,000.

Khāsaragurh, *khā-sā-rū*, or **Khāsaragurh**, a town of India, capital of the native state of the same name, 125 miles E. by N. of Nagpur.

Khāsrpur, *khā-sūr*, a native state of India, in upper Sind extending from the Indus to Rappattan. Area, about 0100 sq. m. Pop. about 130,000. The capital is Khāsrpur a town near the Indus, about 16 miles SW. of Rori.

Khāshā (or **Kashan**, *kāi kās*) Country, a region in the N. of Kōngō, inhabited by the Khāshā people, lying between the Gobi desert and Siberia and extending westward to or towards Eastern Turkistan. One of the chief settlements is Urga.

Khāshā (*kāi kās*) or **Copper Island**, one of the Prince Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE. of Constantinople. It has an ancient copper-mine.

Khāshān, *kāsh-ān*, a town of India, district and 28 miles W. of Ahoi. It has a large cotton-market and is a growing place. Pop. about 13,000.

Khāshā, *kā-shā* written also **Khāshā**, *kā-shā*, a city of Eastern Turkistan. Lat. 43° 20' N. lon. 93° 46' E. It

is the centre of a large trade and on the Turfan-Tian-shan spine.

Khams-i-Bad, kâ'nd es bad, a town of Afghan Turkestan, in Kunduz, 13 miles E. of the town of Kunduz. Lat. $36^{\circ} 20' N$.

Khandesh, or Candesh, a region in the northern part of the province of Bombay British India, between the parallels of 20° and $22^{\circ} N$ lat. Area, about 9500 sq m. It is drained by the Tapi River, which traverses it from E to W. It consists in great part of a fertile plain, N of which rise the Satpura mountains. The most important town is Dhanu. Pop. in 1901, 1 480 000.

Khandpava, India. See KANDAPAVA.

Khandwa, kând wâ, or Candwa, kând wâ, a town of British India, Central Provinces, 40 miles NNE of Burhanpur. Pop. about 15 000.

Khamis, Crato. See KAKAI.

Khampar, a town of British India dominion and 78 miles SW of Bahawalpur. It has declined in importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town. Pop. about 7500.

Kham-Tengri, a mountain summit of Central Asia, the culminating point of the Tian-Shan, in about lat. $42^{\circ} 20' N$ and lon. $90^{\circ} 10' E$. Height estimated at 24 000 feet.

Khapa, a town of British India, Central Provinces, district of Nagpur. Pop. about 10 000.

Kharavukotian, an island. See KARAWAKOTAN.

Kharcan. See KIRYA.

Kharqah, Egypt. See EL-KHARQAH.

Khar'kov, a government in the S. part of European Russia, in the Ukraine bounded E by Voronezh S by Yekaterinoslav N by Poltava, and W by Kursk. Area, 21 041 sq m. It is watered by the Donets and its tributaries the Oskol, Surkha and Little Severskiy. Soil for till, producing in abundance grain of all sorts together with wine and tobacco. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers. Pop. in 1897, 2 600 811.

Khar'kov, a city of European Russia capital of the government of Khar'kov 430 miles SW of Moscow. It has a university founded in 1803, with about 1400 students a technological institute, a theological seminary a veterinary school and several learned societies. Its manufactures comprise cigars, tobacco, spirits, soap and sugar. Its trade is very extensive and its fairs are among the most important in South Russia. Pop. in 1897, 177 844.

Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the vilayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, 80 miles NNW of Diarbekir. It is situated at an elevation of more than 4000 feet, near the Murad-Su (Eastern Euphrates). It has a Jacobite convent, with a rich collection of manuscripts, and the College of Armenia, founded by American missionaries. Pop. about 30 000 (?)

Khartoum, kâr'toom, a town of Africa, capital of the Egyptian general government of the Sudan, is situated on the left bank of the Blue Nile close to its junction with the White Nile. Lat. $18^{\circ} 1' N$. It is regularly built and has a number of stately edifices (government houses, Gordon College etc.) quays and a street railway. It is connected by telegraph and steam railway with Lower Egypt. It was formerly the great depot of slaves sent from Sudan and Abyssinia into Egypt. The city fell into the hands of the Mahdi in 1885 here Gordon was killed. It was reduced to ruins by the Dervishes who established their capital at the neighboring Omdurman on the left bank of the White Nile. Kharthum was retaken (1898) by the Anglo-Egyptian troops, who defeated the Dervishes under the Khalifa (successor to the Mahdi) and reconquered the country of which it again became the capital. The population in 1882 (prior to its destruction by the Mahdists) was estimated at 70 000.

Khaseh, a bay of Arabia, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Khasganje, or Khasganj, kâ'gânj, a town of British India, Bah district, 80 miles NE of Agra. Pop. about 15 000.

Khash, kâsh, a town and fort of Afghanistan, on the Khash-Rud. Lat. $31^{\circ} 36' N$.

Khash Rud, kâsh rood, a river of Afghanistan, enters the Hamun Lake, after a SW course of 180 miles.

Khasi Hills, a region of Assam S of the Brahmaputra valley, in about lon. 90° - $95^{\circ} E$. Chief town Shillong. It forms together with the Jaintia Hills, the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the Khasi Hills occurs the heaviest rainfall in the world.

Khasakli, or Khasakovo, a town of Bulgaria in Eastern Rumelia, 55 miles WNW of Adrianople. Pop. in 1900, 14 228.

Khatanga, kâ'tâng gâ, a river of Siberia, issues from a lake in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. $68^{\circ} N$ and lon. $88^{\circ} E$, flows NNE, and falls into the Bay of Khatanga, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course estimated to be 700 miles.

Khatmandu, kâ'tâm'p doo' a town of Asia, capital of the native state of Nepal, in a mountainous region, about 145 miles N of Patna. Lat. $27^{\circ} 45' N$ lon. $85^{\circ} 15' E$. Pop. estimated at 50 000. It is situated at the junction of the Vishnumati and Bagmati rivers and has many Buddhist temples with a palace of the rajah.

Khawak, kâ-wâk, a pass across the Hindu-Kush in Kafiristan, 100 miles NE of Kabul.

Kheildonia, kâ'le-do-ne'â (anc. Chetudo nes), a group of islands of Asia Minor, on its S coast, 60 miles S by W of Adalia.

Kheildonia, Cape, a headland of Asiatic Turkey, forming the SW point of the Gulf of Adalia, near lat. $36^{\circ} 5' N$ lon. $30^{\circ} 28' E$.

Khelema, kâ'mon, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, 6 miles SE of Kalavrita. Elevation about 7700 feet.

Kheri, kâ-râ, a town of British India in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Kheri, 20 miles N by E of Sitapur. Pop. about 6000.

Kheron, a government of Russia, having 6 the Black Sea. Area, 27 823 sq m. It is in great part a wide steppe. Principal rivers the Dnieper the Dniester forming the W frontier and the Bug. Capital Kheron principal town, Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 2 752 832.

Kheron, a fortified town of southern Russia, capital of the government of Kheron on the right bank of the Dnieper near its mouth 92 miles ENE of Odessa. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778. There are monuments to Potemkin and to the philanthropist John Howard, who died here. The town has an active trade with the towns on the Dnieper and with Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 68 219 about one-third Jews.

Khitok, kâ'ok, a river of Asiatic Russia rises in the government of Irkutsk, in the Yablonoi mountains, and, after a course of about 350 miles, joins the Selenge about 20 miles below Selenginsk.

Khimara, a town of Albania. See CHIRWAS.

Khin-gan, kîn gân and Khin-gan-ula are names applied to extensive mountain-chains or table-lands of eastern Asia, which separate Mongolia from Manchuria, extending from the Wall of China, or near Kalgan in about $41^{\circ} N$ lat. to the great bed of the Amur in $53^{\circ} N$ lat.

The main chain is known as the Great Khin-gan. It separates the small or western Gobi Desert from the main desert on the W. Greatest altitude, about 7500 feet.

Khing-yang, kîng yâng, Khin-yang, or Ching-yang, a city of China, province of Kan-su, near lat. $30^{\circ} N$, lon. $107^{\circ} 30' E$.

Khing yuen, kîng yoo' in' Khin-yuen, or Kinyuen, a city of China, province of Kwang-si 320 miles WNW of Canton.

Khiuia, a large village of Turkish Armenia, 55 miles SSW of Erzerum.

Khiva, kâ'vâ, a khansate of Central Asia, in Russian Turkistan mainly between lat. 41° and $44^{\circ} N$ having N the Kirgiz Steppe and the Sea of Aral E the Russian province of Amu-Darya and Bokhara, S the Khiva or Kara-kum Desert (included in the Russian Transcaspien Province) and W the Russian Transcaspien Province. Area about 25 000 sq m. Estimated population 800 000 (by some authorities stated to be less). Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill-ranges in the N and W. The Amu-Darya forms the boundary on the NE and along its banks and the sands connected with it there are many fertile tracts. In these places wheat, millet, rice, barley, melons, fruits, cotton, and flax are grown. The vine also thrives. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden, but the caravan trade has been much reduced since the opening of the Caspian-Bokhara railway. Some cotton and silk stuffs and fine rugs are made. Agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled inhabitants. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being the Uzbeks, who with the Turkomans comprise about half of the inhabitants. There were in 1897 about 4000 Russians. The country was inhabited in ancient times by the Choresmians, and it formed part of the mediæval realm of Khwarezm or Khwarazm (Choresmia) which was swept away by the Mongols. The Uzbeks established their dominion about four centuries ago. In 1873 the khansate became virtually subject to Russia, but it retains a nominal independence. Capital Khiva.

Khiva, the capital of the khansate of Khiva, is in an irrigated plain near the Amu-Darya. Lat. $41^{\circ} 40' N$; lon. $50^{\circ} 13' E$. It is a dirty town, with mosques, hussars, and a diadem. The city was taken by the Russians under General Kaufmann in May 1873. Pop. about 6000.

Khivars. See CAMONTA.

Khmelensk, a town of Poland. See CHMELNIEZ.

Kho-Dahman, Afghanistan. See **KOR-DA-MAN**
Khodavendikyar, *ko-dā-vān-de-kyar*, a village of Turkey, in Asia Minor bordering on the Sea of Marmora. It comprises parts of ancient Phrygia and Bithynia. Area, about 26 000 sq m. It is mountainous with much fertile soil, and produces grain, wool, cotton silk, and fruit in abundance. Capital, Bursa. Pop. estimated at about 1,600 000 of whom perhaps one-fifth are Armenians. The vilayet is also known by the name of its capital.

Khuiz, *soy* a town of northern Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 65 miles NW of Tabriz. Pop. about 25,000.

Khojend, **Khojind**, or **Khojot**, *ko-jind*, a town of Russian Turkestan, on the upper Syr Darya, 69 miles WSW of Khokan with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of silks and cotton and woollen fabrics and a large trade in Russian goods. Fruit is largely exported. Pop. in 1897 30 076.

Khokmu, or **Khokumud**, a former khanate of Central Asia. See **FRANZISKA**.

Khokan, *ko-kān* a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Ferghana, 350 miles ENE of Bokhara, with which it is connected by rail. It has developed into a modern city, with spacious streets and squares. The former palace of the khan is now the governor's residence. The city is the seat of an extensive trade. Pop. in 1897 82,054.

Kholm, *koim* a town of Russia, on the Lovat 110 miles SE of Pskov. Pop. in 1897, 5829.

Kholm, the Russian name of **CANZA**.

Khome, a town of Tripoli, near the Mediterranean Sea, E by S. of the city of Tripoli.

Khomae, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles SSE of Ala-Shehr. It represents the ancient Chama which was built near the site of Colossus.

Khomar, *ko-mar* a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi 63 miles WNW of Isfahan.

Khooper, *ko-per* a river of Russia, rises in the government of Pensa, flows SSW and joins the Don after a course of about 500 miles.

Khorasan, or **Khorassan**, *ko-rā-shān* (i. e. a region of the sun) a north-central province of Persia, bordering on the Russian Transcaspian Province, from which it is separated by the Kopet-Dagh and other mountains (seemingly a continuation of the Caucasus) and E on Afghanistan. Its inner boundaries are not clearly defined. It forms part of the great Iranian desert-plateau with a general elevation probably not exceeding 1500-2000 feet. There are many fertile valleys, alternating with almost barren sand-wastes. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and cereals are grown. The carpets of Khorasan are still adjudged to be among the finest manufactured in Persia. Principal towns, Meshed, the capital, and Nishapur.

Khorol, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles WNW of Poltava. Pop. in 1897 8396.

Khorramabad, *ko-rām-ā-bād* or **Khorram-Abad**, *ko-rām ā-bād* a town of Persia, in Luristan on the Kān 90 miles S by E of Hamadan.

Khorasabad, *ko-rā-ā-bād*, a village of Turkey in Asia, 13 miles in a direct line NE of Mosul. Here Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh. Khorasabad comprises the site of Dur-sharrukin, which appears to have been founded by Sargon II in 711 B.C. Most of the reliefs, etc. discovered here form part of the collections of the Louvre, in Paris.

Khotan, *ko-tān* or **Hitchi**, *coi-chei* a town of Eastern or Chinese Turkestan. Lat. 37° N, lon. 80° E. It is in a fertile district or oasis, lying on the S border of the Tarim basin, at an elevation of about 4600 feet. The Yurung kash, one of the constituents of the Khotan-Darya, flows past the town. It was formerly a large and important place, but its population appears to have dwindled down to a few thousand, many of whom are engaged in silk (Khotan carpets) manufactures. The famous jade implements and objects were formerly quarried here. Khotan lies on the caravan route to Kashgar. Pop. about 40 000 (?)

Khotan-Darya, a river of Central Asia which flows across the Takla-Makan desert and in the wet season joins the Tarim. It is formed by the Kara-kash and the Yurung kash.

Khotia, *ko'tyān* (Pol. *Chocim*), a town of Bessarabia, Russia, on the Dniester, 20 miles SW of Kamenets, near the Austro-Hungarian frontier. Pop. in 1897, 13 126. Here Sobieski defeated the Turks in 1673.

Khozdar, *ko-dar* a decayed town of Belochistan, in the province of Jhalawan 88 miles S by E. of Kalat.

Khrub, or **Kruh**, a town of Algeria, province and 25 miles SE. of the city of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail.

Khulm, or **Khulm**, a district of Afghan Turkestan, formerly an independent khanate, between Balkh and

Kanduz. The capital of the khanate was the town of Khulm, which has decayed and been supplanted by the town of Tashkurgan 4 miles to the S.

Khulna, a town of Bengal, British India, in the Sundarbunds, 77 miles ENE of Calcutta. Pop. about 10 000.

Khum, a city of Persia. See **KUA**.

Khumawar (or **Kumawar**, *ko-nā-wār*) Pass, one of the loftiest passes across the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 40' N; lon. 78° 30' E. Elevation 20,000 feet.

Khundpara, or **Khandpara**, *kūnd-pā-rā*, a small native state of India, in Orissa. Capital Khundpara a village 48 miles W by S of Cuttack.

Khunduz See **KUNDUZ**.

Khard Khul Pass, a defile about 15 miles SE. of Kabul, Afghanistan, on the road to Jalalabad, memorable for the massacre of the English troops (on their retreat from Kabul) by the Afghans in 1842.

Kharja, *ko-rjā*, a town of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Bulandshahr district 64 miles S of Meerut. It has a large trade in cotton. Pop. in 1901 29,277.

Khasar, a town of the Khanate of Bokhara, about 130 miles SE of the city of Bokhara.

Khukistan, *ko-ko-shān* originally **Khoristan**, *ko-ris-tān* the country of estuaries (or *khors*) (see **SAR** a) a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N and lon. 47° and 56° E having N the Bakhtiari mountains separating it from Irak Ajemi, and S the Persian Gulf. The Shat-el Arab forms part of its W. bound. The region is scantily inhabited. Pasturages are extensive. The products are rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar cane, dates, indigo, and silk. The principal towns are Bushahr, Durai, and Mohammerah.

Khvalynsk, a *rk-lesnā*, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles NE of Saratov on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. in 1897 15 465.

Khwarsm See **KHIVA**.

Khyber or **Khaibar** (*kh-bar*) Pass, in Afghanistan is the principal N. pass into that country from India, commencing 10 miles W. of Peshawar and extending for 30 miles N. to the plain of Jalalabad. It debouches at Dhaka, on the Kabul River. It narrows in places to less than 20 feet and is enclosed in part by lofty and nearly vertical cliffs. The pass is considered of great strategic importance being on the military road. Elevation above Dhaka, 1070 feet. It is fortified.

Khyendwin, a river of Burma. See **CANDWIN**.

Khyrgurk See **KHARAGAR**.

Khyrpur, *Sindh* See **KHARPUR**.

Ki, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See **KIR**.

Kiakhta, or **Kiahta**, *ko-ā-tā* a settlement in Siberia government of Transbaikalia, 170 miles SE. of Irkutsk close to the Chinese frontier nearly contiguous to Troitskosavsk, and opposite the Chinese town of Maimachin.

Lat. 50° 20' N lon. 106° 35' E. It has various educational institutions: a museum, library, geographical association etc. Until recently it was the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Since the opening of the Suez Canal it has lost some of its importance as the mart for the overland or caravan tea. Pop. about 5000.

Kim'm, a seaport town of Australia, New South Wales, on the coast, 70 miles PSW of Sydney with an artificial port designed as a harbor of refuge. Near it good coal abounds. Pop. about 2300.

Kinno, a town of west-central Africa, in British Sudan W of the Niger and 50 miles SW of Bama.

Kiang-chang, *China* See **KIANG CHANG**.

Kiang-chow *ko-king chā-oo*, a town of China, in the southern part of the province of Shan-si on an affluent of the Hsueh ho.

Kiang-hung, *ko-king hoong* a town in the Chinese province of Yun-nan near its S extremity on the Mekong.

Kiang-shi, *ko-king see* a province of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N and lon. 113° 20' and 118° 30' E., enclosed by the provinces of Hu-nan, Hu-pe, Ngan-hwei, Che-kiang, Fo-kien and Kwang-tung. Area, about 72 000 sq m. Pop. 20 000 000. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly. The chief river is the Kiang kiang. The province is rich in minerals (coal, iron, copper) and produces tea, tobacco, hemp, silk, etc. Capital Nan-chang.

Kiang-su, *ko-king soo* a province of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N and lon. 116° and 122° E, having N the Yellow Sea and landward the provinces of Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hwei, and Che-kiang. Area, about 44,000 sq m. Pop. about 21 000 000. The surface is mostly level and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provinces of the empire. There are a number of large lakes. The Yang-tse-kiang enters the sea here, as did at one time the Hoang-he. Capital, Nanjing. Shanghai and Su-chow are in this province.

Kiang-tung, ke-ang-t'ing, a town in the Shaa region of Burma. Lat. $21^{\circ} 47' N$; lon. $99^{\circ} 29' E$.

Kian-ning, ke-an ning, a city of China, in Fo-kien. See Kian-ning.

Kiantone, ki-an-ton, a village of Chantung on N. Y., in Kiantone township (town) 5 miles SSW of Jamestown, its post-office. Pop. of the town in 1900 491.

Kiao-shan, ke-shw-shw, a town in the peninsula of Shan-tung China, 5 miles from the bay of Kiao-shan, leased with adjoining territory by Germany in 1898, and soon after made a protectorate. The territory leased has an area of about 200 sq m. with 200 sq m. additional in the bay. Pop. about 30,000. It is near extensive coal fields and is penetrated or traversed by railroads. Surrounding the bay and protectorate is a neutral zone, limited by a line drawn 30 miles from high-water mark.

Kibanga, or Lavergneville, a commercial station of the Congo Free State, on the NW shore of Lake Tan-ganyika.

Kibbe, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. The banking point is Springfield, Mass. Pop. about 126.

Kibbe, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., 3 miles E of South Haven.

Kibo, the highest summit of Kilimanjaro (which see)

Kickapoo, kik-a-poo, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. 10 miles NW of Peoria. Pop. about 230.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex. 20 miles NNE of Palestine.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis. on the Kickapoo River in a township (town) of the same name, about 35 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900 874.

Kickapoo City, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan. on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 7 miles NW of Leavenworth. Pop. about 200.

Kickapoo Creek, Ill. rises in McLean co. and enters Salt Creek in Logan co. about 5 miles SW of Lincoln.

Kickapoo Creek, Peoria co., Ill. enters the Illinois River 4 miles below Peoria.

Kickapoo Creek, Tex. rises in Van Zandt co. and enters the Neches River in Henderson co.

Kickapoo River, Wis. rises in Monroe co. and enters the Wisconsin River 12 miles E of Prairie du Chien. It is about 100 miles long.

Kicking Horse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Eastern British Columbia, on the line of the Canadian Pacific R. Altitude 5236 feet. It is traversed by the Kicking Horse (or Wapta) River amidst magnificent scenery.

Kidder, a county in the central part of North Dakota, intersected by the Northern Pacific R. Area, 1208 sq m. Capital Steele. Pop. in 1890 1311 in 1900 1744.

Kidder, a banking post-village of Caldwell co., Mo. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 43 miles E of St. Joseph. It is the seat of Kidder Institute. Pop. in 1900 337.

Kidder, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 633.

Kidderminster, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Worcestershire, England, on the Stour near its confluence with the Severn, 15 miles N of Worcester. It has a parish church with a fine tower and a Remembrance town-hall. It is noted for its manufacture of carpets. Kidderminster returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1900 24,651.

Kidderpur, a large southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hugli, with a government and private dock yards.

Kidders, a post-village and summer resort of Seneca co., N. Y. on Cayuga Lake, 3 miles from Farmerville. Pop. 76.

Kiddville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. by S of Lexington. Pop. 160.

Kidron, Valley of, a deep depression extending in a N and S direction E. of Jerusalem, between the city and the Mount of Olives. In ancient times a brook flowed through it. In the popular mind it has been identified with the Valley of Jehoshaphat, mentioned in Joel. The Arabic name is Wady Bitti Maryam. Valley of the Lady Mary.

Kidsgrove, a town of England on the Stafford 5 miles N of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has coal and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1901 4552.

Kidwelly, or Cydweli, kid-wel-co, a borough and port of Wales on 9 miles by rail S of Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth near Carmarthen Bay. It has iron- and tin-smelting works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901 2285.

Kiel, a government and city of Russia. See Kiar.

Kieseratzelt, ke-fa-velt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 35 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 1000.

Kieserville, kee-fa-er-ell, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 106.

Kiel, keel, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein (province of Schleswig-Holstein) on a splendid and fortified bay of the

Baltic, 53 miles NNE. of Hamburg at the E. terminus of the Kaiser-Wilhelm ship canal, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea. Lat. of observatory $54^{\circ} 20' 29'' N$ lon. $10^{\circ} 8' 55'' E$. It is the chief naval station of the German Empire and presents a great array of basins, shipways, dry-docks, floating docks, etc. Here are a naval academy, a naval school for officers, a school for engineers, and a great naval hospital. Ship-building is carried on on a vast scale and there are extensive machine-shops and iron works. There are manufactures of masts, electrical apparatus, spirals, etc. Kiel is one of the principal commercial ports of Germany, about 7000 vessels entering the harbor annually. The city is famous as the seat of a university founded in 1685 which has about 1100 students. There is a royal gymnasium, dating from the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the prominent buildings are the church of Saint Nicholas, dating from the thirteenth century the old castle, new a royal palace the new university buildings the new railway station and the buildings of the various museums. There are many sculptural monuments. Pop. in 1847 14,000 in 1880 45,540 in 1900 (including the village of Gardes since annexed) 121,834. Including the immediate suburbs, the inhabitants now (1905) number over 150,000. The village of Ellerbek on the E. side of the harbor is noted for its smoked sprats (*Kieler Sprotten*). By the treaty of Kiel concluded in Jan., 1914, Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden.

Kiel, keel, a post-village of Kingsfisher co., Okla. The banking point is Kingsfisher. Pop. 200.

Kiel, a banking post-village of Monticello co., Wis. on the Sheboygan River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 68 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 924.

Kielce, hyal-keh or Kielety, a government of Russia, in Poland bordering on Galicia. Area, 3900 sq m. Capital Kielce. Pop. in 1897 763,746.

Kielce, a town of Russian Poland capital of the government of Kielce, 64 miles NNE of Cracow. Pop. in 1897 23,389.

Kieldrecht, keel-drecht, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles N of Dendermonde.

Kieler, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. The banking point is Debuque, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Kien-chang, ke-an ch'ang' or Kian-chong, a city of China, province of Kiang-si. Lat. $27^{\circ} 35' N$ lon. $118^{\circ} 2' E$.

Kien-ning, ke-an-ning, a town of China in the NE. part of the province of Fo-kien 90 miles NNW of Fuchow.

Kiewit, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Minn. on the Mississippi River.

Kiew, kee, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Kiewer, kee-er, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 125.

Kiev, kee-yev, a government in the SW of European Russia, in the Ukraine, bounded N by the Dnieper Area, 19,000 sq m. The surface is generally flat or undulating. The soil is very fertile except a small portion in the N which is covered with excellent timber. The chief crops are cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar) and tobacco. Cattle are extensively reared. Pop. in 1897 3,578,125.

Kiev, a fortified city of European Russia capital of the government of Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper 470 miles S of St. Petersburg 490 miles SE of Moscow and 290 miles by rail N of Odessa. Lat. of observatory $50^{\circ} 27' 11'' N$ lon. $30^{\circ} 39' 11'' E$. Its venerable churches and monasteries, its relics of saints, and the part which it played as the cradle of Christianity in Russia render it a holy city in the eyes of the Russians. It is picturesquely situated on and between considerable elevations, having at places steep acclivities and, with its many gilded spires and its towers, presents a striking appearance. It consists of three main quarters. Old Kiev. Podol the old commercial quarter to the N occupying level ground subject to inundation and the Petchersk, crowning an eminence in the extreme SE.

There are, besides a number of suburban sections, the most aristocratic quarter being Luptki, W of the Petchersk. In the Petchersk, or city of caves, is the famous old monastery called the Petcherskaya Lavra, the most venerated in Russia. It is surrounded by a high wall, and with its churches, chapels, cells of the monks, and various structures, constitutes a little town in itself. Here is a labyrinth of caves, excavated in the rock containing the remains of saints, which attract vast numbers of pilgrims.

In Old Kiev are the cathedral of Saint Sophia dating from the eleventh century the splendid modern cathedral of Saint Vladimir and the churches of Saint Andrew and of the Three Saints. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical structures. The principal work of sculpture is the Vladimir monument. Kiev is the seat of the University of Saint Vladimir which has over 2500 students. It pos-

seems a theological academy, a polytechnic institute, a museum of ecclesiastical antiquities, a gallery of paintings, and a large botanical garden. The city has an extensive trade, an exchange, a number of banks, and many manufacturing establishments. It is a great centre of the beet-sugar industry and its preserved fruits are in high repute. The Dnieper is crossed by two great iron bridges. There is an electric railway. The city is the seat of a metropolitan. Until a few years ago it was a fortress. Pop. in 1880 about 60,000, in 1902, 248,830. Kiev is called the mother of Russian cities. Soon after the foundation of the Russian monarchy (second half of the ninth century) it became the capital, and for some time after the division of the realm (middle of the eleventh century) it remained the chief centre of power.

Kifli, *ke-flee*, a village of Asiatic Turkey is the vilayet of Momi. 108 miles NE of Baghdad.

Kikinda, Hungary. See **NAGY KIKINDA**.

Kikunya, a region of the East Africa Protectorate, in its NW part, and lying on the equator. It contains the lofty Mount Kenia.

Kilauea, *ka-lloo-ah*, one of the largest active volcanoes in the world, on the E. slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii Island. Altitude, 4400 feet. circumference of crater about 9 miles with a depth varying from 700 to 1200 ft. depending upon the level of the molten lava, which occupies some portion of the basin. Great eruptions occurred in 1797, 1840, and 1866 and several times since.

Kilbaha, *kil-ha-ha'*, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small bay of the same name.

Kilbarchan, *kil-bar-kan*, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew 54 miles W of Paisley. It has manufactures of Paisley shawls, etc. Pop. about 2800.

Kilbeggan, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, on the upper Brosna 84 miles V of Tullamore.

Kilbrinno, or **Kilburne**, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 17 miles WSW of Glasgow. It has coal mines, manufactures of cotton and linen and chemical and other works. Pop. about 4500.

Kilbourne, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River 48 miles by rail NW of Keokuk. Pop. 66.

Kilbourne City, a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis. on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles WNW of Portage. It has various mills, foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 1134.

Kilbourne, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 36 miles NWW of Springfield. Pop. about 490.

Kilbourne, a post-village of West Carroll parish La. The banking point is Lake Providence. Pop. about 150.

Kilbourne, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. 150.

Kilbowie, a manufacturing seat in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 8 miles from Glasgow.

Kilbrannan Sound, a strait of Scotland, between the NW part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre. It is about 14 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Kilbride, a post village of Halton co., Ontario, 17 miles N of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Kilbride, *keet*, a village and parish of Lanarkshire Scotland 13 miles from Glasgow. Pop. about 1200.

Kilbride, *west*, a village and parish of Ayrshire Scotland 4 miles from Ardrossan. Pop. about 2800.

Kilburn, a suburban quarter of London 5 miles NW of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Kilchberg, *kil-choe*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S of Zurich.

Kildare, *kil-dair*, a county of Ireland having E the co. of Dublin and Wicklow. Area, 654 sq. m. The surface is mostly flat. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Liffey. The soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam, and the carriage of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is noted for its turf and rich verdure. The Bog of Allen lies partly in the N. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas, the capital. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 98,998, in 1901 63,469.

Kildare, a town of Ireland in co. Kildare, 30 miles WSW of Dublin. It contains a cathedral and various ecclesiastical antiquities and a lofty round tower. Pop. about 2000.

Kildare, a banking post-village of Kay co., Okla. 64 miles S of Newark. Pop. about 300.

Kildare, a post-village of Canon Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R., 14 miles N of Jefferson. Pop. about 850.

Kildare, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. about 600.

Kildare, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Alberton.

Kildare, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 4 miles NW of Joliette. Pop. 250.

Kildrumm, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 miles SSW of Huntly. It contains remains of a castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1300.

Kileh-Shergat, *kil-ah-sher-gat* or **Kalmah-Shergat**, a heap of ruins in Asiatic Turkey on the right bank of the Tigris, about 60 miles E of Mosul, marking the site of Ambar, the most ancient capital of Assyria.

Kilemum, a village of the Congo Free State, in the Urva country. Lat. 7° 40' S. lon. 16° 48' E.

Kilston, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Kilvannet, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 5 miles SE of Kilmallock.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Cherry co., Neb.

Kilgore, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 32 miles SE of Canton. Pop. about 200.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa.

Kilgore, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 60 miles NNE of Palestine. It has cotton-gins, manufacture of lumber, etc. Pop. about 600.

Kilim, a town of Asia Minor. See **SARIZ**.

Kilim, *kil-ah*, the name of the north arm of the Danube at the delta.

Kilim, *kil-ah*, or **Kilimnava**, *kil-ah-nava*, a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia on the Kilim, or north arm of the Danube, 12 miles from its mouth. It is a growing and prosperous place. Pop. in 1897 11,700.

Kilif, a town of Russian Turkestan in Bokhara, and on the Amu-Darya, 40 miles NW of Balkh.

Kilimanjaro, or **Kilima-Njaro**, *kil-e-man-já-ro*, an extinct volcano mountain on the NE. boundary of German East Africa, the culminating point of the African continent, consists of two peaks (Kibo and Mawenzi) connected by a saddle of lava. Altitude of Kibo, 19,710 feet of Mawenzi, 17,570 ft. It gives origin to some fairly large glaciers, and Kibo has a summit crater about 800 ft. in depth. The forest line extends to about 11,000 ft. and all vegetation ceases at 14,500 ft. a short distance below the snow line. The mountain was ascended for the first time by Meyer, in 1889, who named the loftiest pinnacle Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze. Some more recent measurements give the altitudes somewhat greater.

Kilkeel, a town and watering place of Ireland so of Clare, on the beautiful bay of the same name, 8 miles by rail WNW of Kilrush. Pop. about 1600.

Kilkeel, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 mile above its mouth in the Irish Sea and 7½ miles SE of Rossvor. Pop. about 1300.

Kilkenny, an island county of Ireland, having R. and SW. Waterford and W. Tipperary. Area, 190 sq. m. The surface is in great part undulating or hilly. The chief rivers are the Nore, Barrow and Suir. The soil is for the most part fertile. Agriculture is the chief industry. Dairy and sheep-farms are numerous. Anthracite coal is mined. Pop. in 1841 282,756, in 1881 99,531, in 1901 78,800.

Kilkenny, a town of Ireland capital of the co. of Kilkenny on the Nore, 52 miles SW of Dublin. It has an Anglican cathedral (an edifice dating from the eleventh century), a modern Roman Catholic cathedral and interesting ecclesiastical remains. On a rock above the Nore is Strongbow's castle. Swift, Congreve and Bishop Berkeley were educated at the Kilkenny grammar-school. The town is the seat of a Catholic and of an Anglican bishop. It has manufactures of blankets, marble-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,493.

Kilkenny, a banking post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 59 miles S. by W of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 245.

Kilkenny, a township (town) of Coos co., N. H. 98 miles N of Concord, traversed by the Pilot Mountain. Pop. in 1900 47.

Kilker's Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway district of Connemara.

Killican, *kil-ig-ah*, a seaport town and Catholic bishop's see of Ireland co. of Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean bearing the same name, 7½ miles NNW of Ballina. Pop. about 750.

Killaloe, *kil-ig-loo'*, a small town of Ireland, co. of Clare, is beautifully situated on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 miles NNE of Limerick. It is the seat of an Anglican and of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Killaloe, a village of Renfrew co., Ontario. The banking point is Evansville, 18 miles distant. Pop. 100.

Killaloe Station, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Evansville, 18 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

Killaney, *kil-ig-ah*, a small bay and village of Ireland, co. of Galway, near the E. end of Arranmore.

Kilmarney, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry 44 miles WNW of Cork. It has a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral and a bishop's palace. Near by are the far-famed Lakes of Kilmarney. Pop. 5540.

Kilmarney, a banking post-village and outport of Turtle Mountain municipality, Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Kilmarney, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on Georgian Bay at the entrance of the strait dividing Manitoulin Island from the main-land. Pop. about 150.

Killarney, Lakes of, three picturesque sheets of water in the SW part of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry. The largest, called the Lower Lake, is about 5 miles long. The river Laine carries the surplus water of these lakes to Dingle Bay. Towering above the lakes are the MacGillendy Reeks, the wildest and loftiest mountains in Ireland (Carran-tal 3414 (3404) feet). The romantic scenery of the region attracts great numbers of tourists.

Killarney, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Royal Canal 4 1/2 miles SSE of Tarmoherry.

Killarney, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y., on the Tioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 20 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. Pop. about 300.

Killarney, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y., on the Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Salamanca. Pop. about 300.

Killbeck, a banking post-town of Holmes co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 6 miles S. of Millersburg. Pop. in 1900 370.

Killbeck, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1203.

Killback Creek, Ind. flows into the West Fork of the White River near Anderson.

Killbeck Creek, Ohio rises near the S. border of Medina co. and enters the Mohican River in Coochecton co. 0 miles NW of the village of Coochecton.

Killcreek, a post-township of Osborne co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 307.

Killduff, a post-village of Jasper co. Iowa. Pop. 60.

Killduff, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on Mill Creek, 7 miles NE of Galt.

Killeen, a banking post-town of Bell co. Tex. 17 miles W. by N. of Belton on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. It has cotton gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 784.

Killiecrankie, a pass through the Grampian Mountains in Scotland co. of Perth 15 miles NW of Dunkeld. Here the battle was fought, 1699 in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee fell.

Killiney, kil-la-ni, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin on Killiney Bay 2 1/2 miles SE of Kingston.

Killingbr, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa., 24 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 175.

Killingly, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. in Killingly township (town) 28 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River and contains a large village, named Danielsonboro. Pop. of the town in 1900 8635.

Killington Peak, Vt. is a peak of the Green Mountains, in Rutland co. about 0 miles E. by S. of Rutland. Its altitude is 4241 feet above the level of the sea.

Killingworth, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Conn. in Killingworth township (town) 22 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 651.

Killisseon, a post-village of Alaska co. or near Killisseon Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Killmaster, a post-village of Alcona co. Mich. The banking point is Hamerlin. Pop. about 300.

Killmore, a post-village of Clinton co. Ind., 5 miles by rail N. of Frankfort. Pop. about 100.

Killmore, a post-village of St. Charles parish La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Killough, kil-lox, or St. Ann's Fort, a small seaport of Ireland co. of Down, on a bay of the same name, 1 1/2 miles WSW of Ardgliss.

Killman, kil-loo-kan, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 5 1/2 miles E. of Mullingar.

Killybegs, a small seaport town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on an excellent harbor 14 miles W. of Donegal.

Killybegs, kil-la-lu, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on Lough Strangford, 10 miles SSE of Belfast. Pop. about 2000.

Killmallock, or Killmallock, kil-mal-luk, a town of Ireland, co. of 10 miles S. of Limerick. It has the remains of antiquity. Pop. about 1300.

Killmarnock, kil-man-uk, a post-village of Huron co. Mich., near Saginaw Bay 35 miles ENE of Bay City. Pop. about 200.

Killmarneek, the largest town in Argyllshire, Scotland, on the Irvine and the Killmarneek-Water, 12 miles KNE

of Ayr. It has extensive manufactures of carpets and woollen cloths, machine-shops, etc. The place is noted for its annual cheese fair. Pop. in 1901 34,181.

Killmarneek, a post-village of Lancaster co. Va. near Chesapeake Bay, 60 miles N. of Norfolk. Pop. about 250.

Kilmartin, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll between its W. coast and Loch Awe. The village stands in one of the most picturesque of the Highland glens.

Kilmawars, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr 5 miles NNW of Kilmarnock. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

Kilmichael, kil-mi-kel, a post-town of Montgomery co. Miss., 5 miles SE of Winona, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 127.

Kilmore, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 42 miles by rail N. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1900.

Kilm, a post-village of Hancock co. Miss. The banking point is Bay St. Louis. Pop. about 250.

Kilmarney, a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife on the NE. shore of the Firth of Forth 5 1/2 miles SSE of St. Andrews. Pop. about 3000.

Kilrush, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon 25 miles SW by W. of Ennis. It has quarries of flagging and slate. Pop. about 4300.

Kilrhyth, kil-rith, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Stirling on the Kelvin, 18 miles by rail NE. of Glasgow. It has cotton-weaving establishments and coal- and iron mines. It is on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In the parish are the ruins of Kilrhyth Castle. Pop. of the municipal burgh in 1901 18,403.

Kilung, a port of Formosa. See KALUNG.

Kilwah, Africa. See KILWA.

Kilwa Kisiwani, a seaport of German East Africa, about 150 miles S. by E. of Dar-es-Salaam. It is situated on a small island and is almost in ruins.

Kilwa Kivwije, a commercial seaport of German East Africa, S. of the Rufiji River and 130 miles S. of Dar-es-Salaam. Pop. in 1901 8000.

Kilwinning, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr 3 miles NNW of Irvine. It has remains of an abbey founded in 1140. It has iron- and engineering works, machine manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1901 4439.

Kimbali, a post-village of Nemaha co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 100.

Kimbali, a county in the SW part of Nebraska. Area, 660 sq. mi. It is intersected by Lodge Pole Creek. Capital Kimball. Pop. in 1900 909. In 1855 758.

Kimbali, a banking post-village of Stearns co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 327.

Kimbali, a banking post-village, capital of Kimball co. Neb. 37 miles W. by N. of Sidney on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 354.

Kimbali, a banking city of Brulé co., S. Dak. in a grain and stock region, 20 miles E. by S. of Chamberlain, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 453.

Kimbali, a post-village of Boone co. Tex. near the Brazos about 50 miles N. by W. of Waco. Pop. 300.

Kimbali, a post-village of Page co. Va. Pop. 75.

Kimbali, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 195.

Kimbali, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 100.

Kimbali, a post-village of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Kimberley, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. The banking point is Ellwood City. Pop. about 400. It has coal-mining interests.

Kimberley, a post-village of Piute co. Utah. The banking point is Richfield.

Kimberley, a division of Griqualand West, Cape Colony between the Vaal and Modder rivers and the Orange River Colony. Capital Kimberley.

Kimberley, a town of Cape Colony, capital of Griqualand West, about 100 miles WNW of Bloemfontein, on the railroad from Cape Town to Bulawayo. It is the centre of the famous diamond-field discovered in 1867 which produces 98 per cent. of the world's output. It has a handsome town hall, post-office, high court, public library, sanatorium, and botanical gardens, is lighted by electricity and has water works fed by the Vaal River. Pop. in 1891 28,718.

Lat. 28° 43' S. lon. 24° 44' E. Elevation 4043 feet. The total yield of diamonds has been about 10 tons, valued at \$20,000,000. Kimberley was the scene of a long siege in the Boer war of 1899-1902.

Kimberley, a gold-field of Western Australia, in Kimberley district and E. of the head-waters of the Fitzroy River about 200 miles E. by S. of Derby, with which it is connected by telegraph. Gold was first discovered here in 1882.

Kimberly, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles NW of Phoenixville. It has graphite-works. Pop. 160

Kimble, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1303 sq. m. It is drained by the Llano River and its North and South Forks. Capital Junction City. Pop. in 1890, 2345 in 1900, 2503.

Kimble, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. on the Erie R. 4 miles E of Hawley. Pop. 130

Kimbleton, a town of England, co. and 11 miles WSW of Huntingdon. Kimbleton Castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, is located here. Pop. of the parish, about 1600

Kimbleton, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 11 miles N of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 245

Kimbrongas (kim'brōs) Store, a post-hamlet of McMinn co. Tenn. 12 miles from Athens.

Kimco, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Kan. 18 miles SW of Waterville.

Kimessville, a post-village of Guilford co., N. C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 100

Kimito, ka-mee'to an island off the SW corner of Finland.

Kimmet, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Stoytown. Pop. about 200

Kimmswick, a post-town of Jefferson co., Mo. on the Mississippi 1 mile below the mouth of the Maramee, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 21 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 212

Kimofa, an island of the Cyclades. See ARGENTIERA

Kimppina, a town of Rumania. See CAMPINA

Kim'poing, a town of Austria-Hungary in the southern part of Bukovina, near the border of Moldavia, on the Moldava, an affluent of the Sireth. Pop. in 1900 2024

Kimppaling, a town of Rumania. See CAMPULUNA

Kimarda, a post-village of Vanhook co., S. C. Pop. 75

Kimbrā, kin brā a banking post-village of Nobles co. Minn. 51 miles N by S of Pipestone, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 137

Kimburn, kin boorn a former fortress of Russia, government of Tanruda, at the mouth of the Dnieper

Kimburn, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario, 7 miles ENE of Pakenham. Pop. about 200

Kimcard, a banking city of Anderson co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 18 miles SE of Garretts. Pop. in 1901 344

Kimcardine, Kimcardine, kin'kar'din-shir or The Meurus (meurus) a county of Scotland, having N. the co. of Aberdeen and E. the North Sea. Area, 333 sq. m. A great part of the region is occupied by the Grampian Mountains. In the E. and S. lies the fertile tract called the How of the Meurus. Principal rivers, the Dee on the northern border the North Esk on the southern border and the Berrie. Capital, Stonehaven. Pop. in 1901 40,000

Kimcardine, kin'kar'din a burgh of Scotland, co. and 25 miles SSW of Perth on the Firth of Forth. It has mill works, woollen factories etc. Pop. about 2600

Kimcardine, or Fowetungore, a banking town and outpost of Bruce co. Ontario, on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R. 35 miles N of Goderich. It contains mill works, iron-foundries, boiler and engine-works, woollen mills etc. Pop. in 1901 2077

Kimchafoona Creek, Ga. enters the Flint River at Albany

Kimchin-Jinga, a mountain of Asia. See KURON-JINGA

Kim-chow, kin'chō co., a town of Manchuria, 8 miles from the N. shore of the Gulf of Liaotung on the railway from Harbin to Peking. Pop. about 25,000

Kindberg, kind beco a town of Styria, 11 miles NE of Bruck. Pop. about 1500

Kindle, a banking post-village of Huron co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 93 miles N of Badaga. Pop. about 200

Kindelbrück, kin del brük' a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1500

Kindler, a post-village of Calaveras parish, La. on the St. Louis Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop. about 140

Kindershook, a post-village of Pike co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 12 miles E of Hannibal, Mo. Pop. in 1900 370

Kindershook, a post-village of Branch co. Mich. 10 miles S of Coldwater. Pop. 100

Kindershook, a banking post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., on Kinderhook Creek, in a township (town) of the same name, 4 miles E of the Hudson River and 20 miles S by E of Albany on the Albany and Hudson R. It

has cotton- and knitting-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1333, of the village, 912.

Kindershook, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., Ohio, 7 miles W of Circleville

Kindershook Creek, N. Y., rises in the Taconic Mountains and enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson

Kinderton, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga. Pop. 75

Kindred, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. Pop. 150

Kindoo, Mount, a promontory on the E. shore of Hecateshead Lake Mo. Elevation 1700 feet.

Kineshew, kin-shēw mī, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles ESE of Kestrons on the Volga. Pop. in 1897 7564

Kingdon, kin a-ton a small town of England, co. and 2 miles SSE of Warwick

King, a county in the NW part of Texas. Area, 928 sq. m. Capital Guthrie. Pop. in 1890 173 in 1900 400

King, a county in the west-central part of Washington, has an area of 2051 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W. by Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound. It is drained by the Snoqualmie, Cedar and Green rivers. Capital Seattle. Pop. in 1895 63,959 in 1900 110,653

King, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind. on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. 100

King, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa

King, a post-village of Stokes co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Winston. Pop. 100

King, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. about 150

King, a post-village of Wetzel co. W. Va. The banking point is New Martinsville. Pop. 100

King, or Springhill, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 22 miles N of Toronto

King and Queen, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 346 sq. m. It is a long and narrow division of territory bounded on the W. by the Metapony and York rivers. Capital, King and Queen. Pop. in 1890 9569 in 1900 9265

King and Queen, a post-village, capital of King and Queen co. Va. on the Metapony River 15 miles NW of West Point. Pop. 25

Ki-ang-shi, kin'gan-shi, a city of China, province of Kiang-si on the left bank of the Han-kiang. Lat. 27° 7' N. lon. 118° 2' E

Ki-ang-shi, or Rufe, a river of German East Africa, discharges into the Indian Ocean immediately N. of Bagamoyo

King-Charles Land, the easternmost islands of Spitzbergen, E. of the entrance to Hjalopen Strait.

King-Charles' South Land, the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. It is mostly low and level but is mountainous in the E. where Mount Sarmiento rises to 6910 feet.

King-chow-fu, kin'chō co fōo a city of China, province of Hu-poh on the left bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 30° 18' S. lon. 111° 27' E

King-Christina IX Land, a name given to the eastern littoral of Greenland, between about lat. 65° and 67° 30' N

King City, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 45 miles SE of Salinas. Pop. about 250

King City, a banking city of Gentry co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 33 miles NE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 945

King-Edward VII Land, in the Antarctic regions, E. of Victoria Land and at the eastern termination of Ross Ice Barrier in about lat. 16° S. lon. 152° 30' W

King Ferry, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. 7 miles S by E. of Aurora. Pop. 275

Kingfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. in Kingfield township (town) about 54 miles NNW of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 892

Kingfisher, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 891 sq. m. It is drained by the Cimarron River and its tributaries. Capital Kingfisher. Pop. in 1890 8333 in 1900 18,501

Kingfisher, a banking city capital of Kingfisher co. Okla. on Kingfisher Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 244 miles N of El Reno. It has cotton-gins, ice-factory various mills, etc. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 2201

King-Frederick VI Land, a name given to the southwestern littoral of Greenland, between about lat. 60° and 65° N

King George, a county in the E. part of Virginia bounded on the N. and E. by the Potomac and on the SW

by the Rappahannock, has an area of 163 sq. m. Capital, King George. Pop. in 1890, 6441, in 1900, 6076.

King George, a post-village, capital of King George co., Va., 46 miles N by E. of Richmond. The banking point is Fredericksburg. Pop. about 300.

King George Archipelago See ALEXANDER KANAL.

King George Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° S., lon. 144° 40' W. were discovered by Byron in 1791.

King George Sound, of Western Australia. Lat. of its entrance, 35° 8' S. It contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbors.

Kingshorn, a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles by rail SSW of Kirkcaldy. It has iron-ship building and manufacture of glue. It is a watering-place. Pop. about 2500.

King Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, 19 miles off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. (S and E) 14° 15' N lon 98° 30' E.

King-ki-tao, king ka tã o, the capital of Korea. See SUW.

Kingman, a southern county of Kansas. Area, 844 sq. m. It is drained by the Chikaskia River and the South Fork of the Niangua River. Capital, Kingman. Pop. in 1890, 11,823, in 1900, 10,663.

Kingman, a banking post-village, capital of Mohave co. Ariz., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line and the Arizona and Utah R. 173 miles W of Flag staff. Pop. about 650.

Kingman, a banking post-village of Fountain co. Ind. in a grain and stock region, 16 miles S. of Veedersburg, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 500.

Kingman, a banking city capital of Kingman co. Kan. 32 miles S of Hutchinson on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has salt-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1785.

Kingman, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me., on the Metawamcook River and on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific R. 66 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 934.

King, Mount, a naked granite peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W border of Inyo co. Cal. near lat. 36° 44' N. Estimated altitude, about 14,000 feet. Mount King breaks off in grand precipitous on the northwest side like the Hall Dome of the Yosemite.

King of Prussia, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 34 miles W of Norristown. Pop. 150.

King-Oscar Fjord, in eastern Greenland in about lat. 72° N. Length, 70 miles.

King-Oscar Land, a land mass or archipelago, described as being in the European Arctic waters, NW of Franz-Josef Land. It appears to be non-existent.

King-Oscar Land, a name given to the southwestern littoral of Ellesmere Land, Arctic America, S of Axel Heiberg Land.

Kinga, a central county of Ireland, in Leinster. Area, 772 sq. m., a portion of which in the N forms a part of the Bog of Allen. The principal rivers are the Shannon on the western border, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. Capital, Tallamore. Pop. in 1881, 72,862, in 1901, 60,100.

Kings, a county in the central part of California. Area, 964 sq. m. It contains Tulare Lake, which gives outlet to the San Joaquin River. Capital, Hanford. Pop. in 1900, 9871.

Kings, a county of New York, in the W part of Long Island and co-extensive with Brooklyn, is now the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York. Area, 77 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,166,382.

Kings, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. It has hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys. Capital, Hampton.

Kings, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and on Minas Basin. It contains rich deposits of iron-ores. Capital, Kentville.

Kings, the easternmost county of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Georgetown.

Kings, a banking post-village of Ogles co. IL, 13 miles S of Rockford. Pop. 166.

Kingsbridge, a town of England co. of Devon on an inlet of the English Channel 33 miles SSW of Exeter. It has some ship-building, breweries etc. It has a remarkably mild climate. Pop. in 1901, 2023.

Kings Bridge, a post-station of New York city, on the Harlem River which separates the locality from Manhattan Island.

Kings Bridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 23 miles SE of Lancaster.

Kingsbridge, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 13 miles N of Goderich its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Kingsbury, a banking post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 100.

Kingsbury, a village of Middlesex England. Pop. in 1901, 157.

Kingsbury, a county in the E part of South Dakota, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota River. Capital, Deuel. Pop. in 1890, 8062, in 1900, 9096.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., 28 miles by rail SW of South Bend. Pop. 300.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co. Me. in Kingsbury plantation 50 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop. of the plantation in 1900, 104.

Kingsbury, a post-township (town and village) of Washington co., N Y., 30 miles N of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 8100, of the village, about 160.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Guadalupe co. Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 83 miles W of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, on Belton Creek 6 miles S of Melbourne. Pop. about 250.

Kingsclere, or Hirstall, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 37 miles above Fredericton.

Kingsclere, a town of England, in Hampshire, 21 miles NNE of Southampton. Pop. about 3000.

Kings Corner, a post-village of Sauk co. Wis., 7 miles S of Baraboo.

King's Cove, a village and fishing port in the district of Bonaville, Newfoundland, 13 miles N of Trinity.

King's creek, Champaign co. Ohio, is an affluent of the Mad River.

King's Creek, York co. S C, runs SW to the Broad River.

Kinga Creek, a post-hamlet of Letcher co. Ky.

Kinga Creek, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. N C 7 1/2 miles WNW of Salisbury.

Kings Creek, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Urbana. Pop. about 300.

Kings Creek, a post-village of York co. S C. Pop. 70.

Kings Creek, a post-hamlet of Rouse co. Tenn.

Kingsdale, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 49 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

King's-da-sing, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co. Pa. now included within the city limits of Philadelphia, 5 miles SW of Independence Hall.

Kingroy Falls, a post-village of Drummond co. Quebec, on the Nicolet 7 miles N of Danville. It has paper and other mills. Pop. 400.

King's Ferry, a post village of Nassau co. Fla. on the St. Mary's River 37 miles NW of Jacksonville. Pop. about 250.

Kingsford, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. Pop. 60.

King's Island, an island in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, in lat 35° 50' S. Length, 35 miles.

King's Island, one of the Maldives Islands in lat. 4° 16' N.

King's Island, a large island of British Columbia, near lat. 52° 10' N.

Kingsland, a banking post-town of Cleveland co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 8 miles SW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Kingsland, a post village of Camden co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 100.

Kingsland, a post village of Wells co., Ind. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. 166.

Kingsland, a post-village of Bergen co. N J on the Lackawanna R. 8 miles NW of New York. Pop. about 350.

Kingsland, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala. on the Alabama River.

King's Langley, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 5 miles WSW of St. Albans. Pop. 3000.

Kingsley, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Fla., 6 miles from Starke station.

Kingsley, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 16 miles NE of Merville, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 720.

Kingsley, a post-village of Grand Traverse co. Mich. 17 miles by rail SE. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Kingsley, a post-hamlet of Wasco co., Oregon.

Kingsley, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Kingsley, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. about 75.

King's Lynn, or **Lynn Regis**, a seaport and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 2 miles from the North Sea (the Wash) and 23 miles NE of Ely. It contains many quaint dwellings. The principal buildings are the church of St. Margaret, dating from the beginning of the eleventh century and recently restored, Red Mount Chapel, St. Nicholas Chapel, and the Guildhall. The South Gate is an interesting relic of the old fortifications. Lynn Regis was an important seaport in the Middle Ages. The town has extensive docks and considerable trade. Ship-building is carried on and there are machine-shops, oil-mills, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1901 20,288.

Kings Mill, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 75.
Kings Mill, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 2 miles S of Abingdon.

Kingemill Group. See **GILBERT ISLANDS**.

Kings Mills, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 500. It has various manufactures.

King's Mountain, a ridge on the borders of North and South Carolina, about 30 miles WSW of Charlotte, N. C. Here in South Carolina, a victory was gained by the American patriots over the British and Tories, Oct. 7, 1780.

Kings Mountain, a banking post-town of Cleveland and Gaston cos., N. C. on the Southern R., 23 miles W of Charlotte. It has cotton mills. It is the seat of Lincoln Academy. Pop. in 1900, 2062.

King's Norton (King's Norton and Northfield) a town and parish of England, co. of Worcester 4 miles from Birmingham. It has rolling and paper mills chocolate-works screw factory etc. Pop. in 1901 57,123.

Kings Park, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 235.

Kings Point, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Fla. 40 miles W of Springfield.

Kingsport, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn. at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Holston River 24 miles W of Bristol.

Kingsport, a post-village and outpost of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Canisling, 4 miles distant. Pop. 300.

King's River, Ark. rises in Madison co. and enters the White River in Barry co. about 3 miles N of the V. boundary of Missouri.

King's River, Cal. is formed by two branches which rise in the Sierra Nevada, to the E. part of Fresno co. One of them rises at the base of Mount Goddard. The river runs southwestward and enters Tulare Lake at its NW side in Tulare co. Most of its waters have been absorbed by irrigation canals. Its upper cañon has been compared with that of the Yosemite.

King's River, a stream in the NW of Nevada, ordinarily disappears about 60 miles NW of Winnemucca.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., on Autauga Creek 25 miles W of Montgomery.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ark. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a banking post-town of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R. 53 miles VW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 513.

Kingston, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. Pop. 75.

Kingston, a banking post-village of DeKalb co., Ill., on the Kankakee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 82 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 308.

Kingston, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. 53 miles SE of Indianapolis. Pop. 250.

Kingston, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 14 miles N by E of Burlington. Pop. 75.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. 23 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. about 150.

Kingston, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 27 miles S of Shreveport.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 10 miles NE of Oriskany. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the Jones River 33 miles SSE of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Kingston township (town) borders on the Atlantic Ocean and has manufactures of docks etc.; pop. in 1900 1065.

Kingston, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 40 miles NE of Flint. It is on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 200.

Kingston, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the North Branch of the Crow River, 60 miles WNW of Minneapolis. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Minn., 13 miles S. by E. of Hatchers.

Kingston, a banking city, capital of Caldwell co., Mass. on Shoal Creek, 9 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 154.

Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H., in Kingston township (town) about 30 miles SE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1132.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Millstone River and on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles NNE. of Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Kingston, a post-village of Sierra co., N. Mex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 275.

Kingston, a city the capital of Ulster co., N. Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, and on the West Shore, the Ulster and Delaware and the Wallkill Valley R., 13 miles S. of Albany. Kingston contains a fine city hall, a court-house, several collegiate institutions, etc. In the Senate House, built in 1676, the state legislature had its first home. The city has iron foundries, brick yards, flour-mills, and manufactures of canvas, linen, beer, cigars, brushes, iron- and bronze-castings, motor wheels and trucks, ash, blinds, soap, candles, etc. Kingston was made a city in 1872, the village of Rondout being a part of the new corporation. Pop. in 1890 21,980 in 1900 24,635. Large quantities of building and flag-stones are shipped from here and there is considerable boat-building used a trade in coal. Kingston was burned by the British in 1777.

Kingston, a township (town) of Ulster co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Kingston, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles NNE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 735.

Kingston, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley R., 1 mile from Wilkes-Barre, with which it is connected by bridge. It contains the Wyoming Seminary and has a cannery, car- and machine-shops, and manufactures of hosiery. Large quantities of anthracite have been opened here. Pop. in 1900 3645. Kingston has a monument in commemoration of the massacre of Wyoming which occurred here.

Kingston, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2061.

Kingston, a banking post-village, capital of Washington co., N. Y. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Narragansett Pier R. 21 miles S. by W of Providence.

Kingston, a banking post town, capital of Roane co., Tenn. at the point where the Clinch and Holston rivers unite to form the Tennessee River about 33 miles WSW of Knoxville. Steamboats ascend the Tennessee to this place. Grain and iron are extensively shipped. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Kingston, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 275.

Kingston, a post-village of Piute co., Utah, 119 miles S of Lark. Pop. 125.

Kingston, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Kingston township (town) on the Grand River 20 miles NE of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 770 of the village about 275.

Kingston, a city and port of entry of Ontario, situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario 172 miles SW of Montreal. Lat. 44° 13' N. Lon. 76° 35' W. It is on the Grand Trunk, the Kingston and Pembroke and the Bay of Quinte R. The city occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac opposite Wolfe Island, and has its harbor at the mouth of the Cataraugus River. Kingston has, after Quebec and Halifax the strongest fortifications in Canada. The city is regularly laid out, with streets crossing one another at right angles. Among the public buildings are the city hall, court-house, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, mechanical institute, the general hospital and house of industry. The harbor has a dry-dock 288 feet in length. Kingston is the seat of the University of Queen's College and has a Royal Military College and an artillery school. About a mile to the W of the city lies the Provincial Penitentiary a massive stone building. Beyond the penitentiary is the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum. Kingston has breweries and manufactories of iron-castings, machinery steam-engines, locomotives, cars, leather, cottons and woollens soap, candles, boots, shoes, wooden-ware, brooms, pianos, etc. Ship- and boat-building is carried on to a great extent and vessels for both lake and ocean navigation are built and fitted out. The Rideau Canal connects it with Ottawa. It is the see of an archbishop. Kingston is a popular summer resort. Pop. in 1891 12,264; in 1901, 17,961.

Kingston, Kent co., New Brunswick. See **Saxton**.

Kingston, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on a navigable affluent of the river St. John, 19 miles W of St. John, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Kingston, the capital and principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on its S. coast and on the W. side of a fine harbor, 10 miles by rail E. of Spanish Town. Lat. $18^{\circ} 55' N$; lon $76^{\circ} 47' W$. It has various charitable and collegiate institutions, a workhouse, penitentiary, theatre, chessman society of arts, etc. Kingston harbor a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed on the S. by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. The harbor and the entrance to it are defended by forts. Pop. about 54,000. Kingston is connected by rail with Montego and Port Antonio.

Kingston, or Port Carleton, a town of South Australia, 293 postal miles SE. of Adelaide. Pop. 756.

Kingston Center, a post-village of Delaware co. Ohio, 30 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 119.

Kingston Mills, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, on Rideau Canal, 6 miles N. of Kingston.

Kingston Mines, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the NW. bank of the Illinois River, 18 miles below Peoria. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 609.

Kingston Springs, a post-village of Chestnut co. Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 23 miles W. of Nashville. The Vanderbilt Preparatory Academy is located here.

Kingston-upon-Henri, England. See Hull.

Kingston-upon-Thames, a municipal borough of England, co. of Surrey on the right bank of the Thames, 14 miles SW. of London. Among the objects of interest in the town is the old coronation stone on which are inscribed the names of the seven Anglo-Saxon kings who are reported to have been crowned here. The town has coconut-press, oil-and other mills brick works, etc. Kingston is a favorite suburban residence and summer resort of Londoners. Pop. in 1901 54,370.

Kingston Village, or Blenheim, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. 44 miles NW. of Halifax. Pop. about 500. It has canning and other interests.

Kingstown (formerly Dunlerry) a town and watering place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin 7 miles SE. of Dublin. It has an excellent artificial harbor and is the main packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. Pop. in 1901 17,358.

Kingstown, a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Vincent, on its SW. coast, on Kingstown Harbor. It is regularly built and has substantial public edifices a botanical garden, etc. Pop. in 1901 4,547. It exports raw sugar and cacao.

Kingstree, a banking post-town capital of Williamsburg co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 64 miles N. of Charleston. It is in a cotton and lumber region. Pop. in 1900 760.

Kings Valley, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Oregon. **Kingville**, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co. Kan. 13 miles W. by N. of Topeka.

Kingville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ky. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. about 400. It has canning industries.

Kingville, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 75. **Kingville**, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 43 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 333.

Kingville, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio on Conneaut Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 66 miles ENE. of Cleveland. It has flouring and lumber mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Kingville, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Pa. **Kingville**, a post-hamlet of Richland co. S. C. 25 miles by rail ESE. of Columbia.

Kingville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. W. Va. **Kingville**, a banking village and outport of Ontario, co. of Essex, on Lake Erie 39 miles SE. of Windsor on the Paris Marquette R. It has manufactures of woollens flour canned goods, tobacco, etc. Kingville is a port of entry. Pop. in 1901 1,587.

Kingwood, a town of Gloucestershire, England, 3 miles NE. of Bristol. The leading industry is the manufacture of shoes. Pop. in 1901 11,961.

King-to-eh-nu, king'-tā-chen' or King-to-eh-nu, a town of China, province of Kiang-si, 84 miles NE. of Nan-chang. It is a noted seat of the manufacture of porcelain. The imperial factories are on a vast scale. Lat. $29^{\circ} 14' N$ lon $117^{\circ} E$. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

Kingtown, a town of England co. and 13 miles NW. of Hereford. Pop. in 1901 1,944.

King-tong, king'-tong' a city of China, province and 115 miles SW. of Yau nan.

Kingwood and Insh, a town and summer-resort of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 25 miles ESE. of Fort Augustus. Pop. about 750.

Kingville, a post-hamlet of Lamar co. Ala., 7 miles SE. of Vernon.

King William, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mattaponi River and on the SW. by the Pamunkey. Capital, King William. Pop. in 1890 9,000 in 1900 8,380.

King William, a post-village, capital of King William co., Va., 38 miles ENE. of Richmond. Pop. 50.

King-William Land, a name given to the eastern littoral of Greenland between about lat. 74° and $77^{\circ} N$.

King Williams Town, a division in the SE. part of Cape Colony. Capital King Williams Town 28 miles by rail W. by N. of East London, on the Buffalo River. It is the chief centre of the frontier Kaffir trade and has a town-hall museum, college, and botanical garden. Pop. in 1901 7,236.

Kingwood, a post-village of Colquhitt co., Ga. The banking point is Monticue. Pop. about 200.

Kingwood, a post-township of Hunterdon co., N. J. is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River and is about 24 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 1,344.

Kingwood, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 40 miles SSW. of Johnstown. Pop. 205.

Kingwood, a banking post-town capital of Preston co. W. Va. on the Cheat River 74 miles SE. of Wheeling, on the West Virginia Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Kingwood, a post-village of Mason co. Ala. Pop. 65.

Kingwood, or Kingwood, a mountain, apparently non-volcanic of British North Borneo, according to recent measurements, 12,043 feet in elevation.

Kingwood, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles SW. of Bordentown. It has brick-yards. Pop. 150.

Kingwood, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario 8 miles N. of Sebringville. Pop. 76.

Kingwood, a sacred island of Japan, off the E. coast and the Bay of Sendai. It has a noted pilgrimage temple.

Kingwood, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ala.

Kingwood, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on Burnt River, 30 miles N. of Bobasagon on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Kingwood, a banking city of Marion co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 23 miles NE. of Centralia. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1,221.

Kingwood's Head, a promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeenshire projecting into the North Sea. Lat. $57^{\circ} 42' N$ lon $2^{\circ} W$. It is encircled by a light-house.

Kingwood's Mill, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, 18 miles ESE. of Beaconsfield station. Pop. 176.

Kingwood, a peak in Grafton co. N. H. has an altitude of 3,477 feet.

Kinney, a county in the SW. part of Texas, has an area of 1,209 sq. m. It is drained by Elm and Las Moras creeks. Capital Brackettville. Pop. in 1890 3,751 in 1900 2,447.

Kinney, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Mich.

Kinney Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N. Y., 8 miles SW. of Oswego.

Kinwickinick, a small river of Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix River (or Lake) 3 miles N. of Prescott.

Kinnickinnick, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co. Wis. traversed by the Kinnickinnick River. Pop. in 1900 670.

Kinnickinnick, a small river of Kentucky, enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Portsmouth, Ohio.

Kinnickinnick, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio, 6 miles NNE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 78.

Kinnross, or Kinnross-shire, kin'-ross-shir, a small county of Scotland, having K. and S. the co. of Fife, and W. and N. the co. of Perth. Area, 73 sq. m. Capital, Kinnross. Pop. in 1901 7,000.

Kinnross, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kinnross, on Loch Leven 14 miles SSE. of Perth. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens and linens. Pop. about 2,200.

Kinnross, a banking post-town of Keokuk co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles NE. of Sigourney. Pop. in 1900 133.

Kinnross, kin'-ross a small resort fishing-town and summer resort of Ireland co. and 13 miles SSW. of Cork on the estuary of the Bandon River. Pop. in 1901 6,605.

Kinnross, kin'-ross a post-village of Westmoreland co. Va. on a navigable creek or branch of the Potomac River, 50 miles ENE. of Richmond. Pop. about 400.

Kinsey, a post-village of Henry co. Ala. The banking point is Dothan. Pop. in 1900 342.

Kinsey, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Kin-shu-kiang. See YANG-PAN-KIANG.

Kin-shu, kin'-shu (literally the 'golden mountain'), an island of China, province of Kiang-su, in the

Yang-tse-kiang, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal. It is covered with temples, pavilions, and gardens, now mostly in decay.

Kinsley, kin'lee, a banking city, capital of Edwards co., Kan., on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 25 miles SW of Larned. Pop. in 1900 780.

Kinsman, kins man, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., 37 miles by rail SW of Joliet. Pop. in 1900 174.

Kinsman, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pymatuning Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 26 miles N of Youngstown. Pop. about 700.

Kinsman, Mount, a peak of Graham co., N H. 14 miles E. of Littleton. Altitude, 4200 feet.

Kinsmon, a banking post-town capital of Lenoir co., N C. on the N bank of the Neuse River and on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 33 miles WNW of Newbern. It has a collegiate institute, manufactures of hosiery yarn shingles, furniture, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton and tobacco. Pop. in 1900 4105.

Kintail, a village of Huron co., Ontario. The banking point is Goderich, 10 miles distant. Pop. about 700.

Kintang, kin tang or Kintong, an island of China, near Chusan. Lat. 30° N. lon. 121° 40' E.

Kintnersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on the Delaware River 12 miles below Easton. Pop. 140.

Kintore, kin-tor', a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, 12 miles WNW of Aberdeen on the Aberdeen Canal. It has many antiquities. Pop. about 750.

Kintore, kin-tor', a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles W of Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Kintyre, kin-tir' or Cantire, kin-tir' a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the E end of the co. of Argyll. Length 40 miles average breadth 64 miles.

Kinvarra, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Connacht, co. of Galway 11 miles SSE of Galway. Pop. 500.

Kin-yang, a city of China. See KIN-YANG.

Kin-yuan, a city of China. See KIN-YUAN.

Kintore, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 54 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Kinzig, kin-tsi, a river of Germany in Württemberg and Baden after a NW course joins the Rhine at Kehl.

Kinzig, a river of Prussia, in Hesse-Cassel joins the Main near Hannau.

Kintow, a post-village of Kinsua township Warren co., Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles above Warren. The railway viaduct over the valley of Kintow Creek is one of the highest in the world, the roadway being at a height of 300 feet. Pop. of the township in 1900 1236 of the village, about 1000.

Kinawa (or Kenuja) Creek, Pa. rises in McKean co. and enters the Allegheny River in Warren co. 12 miles above Warren.

Kio, a town of Japan. See KYO.

Kiøge, a town of Denmark. See KYØGE.

Kiokos, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Ga.

Kiokos Creek, Ga. flows into the Savannah River about 9 miles NE of Appling.

Kiölen. See KYÖLEN.

Kiösmochen, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex.

Kiöte. See KYÖTE.

Kiowa, ki-o-wa, a southwestern county of Colorado. Area, 1780 sq. m. It is intersected N and S. by the Big Sandy Creek and has several other streams. Capital, Shari dan Lake. Pop. in 1900 701.

Kiowa, a county in the S part of Kansas. Area, 720 sq. m. The Arkansas River touches the NW corner and the county is intersected in the S by tributaries of that stream and of the Cimarron. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1900 2345.

Kiowa, a post-village capital of Elbert co., Colo., 45 miles SE. of Denver. Pop. about 80.

Kiowa, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation I. T. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 350.

Kiowa, a banking city of Barber co., Kan. 84 miles SW of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 785.

Kiowa Creek, Colo. enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co., 20 miles below Evans. Length 125 miles.

Kiowee or **Kee-wee** (ka-o-wee) River, a branch of the Savannah rises in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. It unites with the Tugaloo to form the Savannah. Length 90 miles.

Kipling, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Kipp, a post-village of Saline co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Kippen, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, at the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Hamond.

Kippewa, a resort of Ontario, E. of Temiskaminguea.

Kippie, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Kippure, a mountain of Ireland, in Wicklow, 11 miles SW of Dublin. Elevation 2473 feet.

Kiptchak, Khamate of (khanate of the Golden Horde) a great Mongol realm which existed in the latter part of the Middle Ages and which embraced southeastern Russia and a vast region extending thence eastward into Asia. The khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan were fragments of it.

Kipton, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles W of Oberlin. Pop. about 300.

Kirasau, a town of Asia Minor. See KARASUNT.

Kirby, a post-village of Pike co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. about 110.

Kirby, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 25 miles E. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Kirby, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Kirby, a township (town) of Caladonia co., Vt., 19 miles NE of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Kirbyton, a post-village of Carlisle co., Ky. The banking point is Bardwell. Pop. 125.

Kirbyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo.

Kirbyville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa. about 12 miles NE of Reading.

Kirbyville, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 300.

Kirchberg, kessen berg a town of Germany in Saxony 23 miles SW of Chemnitz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900 7924.

Kirchberg, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 30 miles SSW of Coblenz. Pop. about 1200.

Kirchberg, a town of Württemberg south of the Jagst, near Gersbrunn. Pop. about 1000.

Kirchbraun, kessen dröf (Hess. Saepes-Värelpe, sep'eh vär el yeh) a town of Hungary co. of Zips, 23 miles W of Epores. Here are an old castle and an interesting medieval church. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 3000.

Kirchensalmütz, kessen'cu lä müt, a town of Bavaria, on the Leinitz 24 miles NE of Bayreuth. Pop. 2000.

Kirchheim, kessen hies a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 66 miles SW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4175.

Kirchheim, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau, on the Ohm, 8 miles E of Marburg. Pop. about 2000.

Kirchhymn, kirk hün, a post-village of Washington co., Wis. 22 miles NNW of Milwaukee. Pop. 70.

Kirchheim, kessen hies a village of Baden near Heidelberg.

Kirchheim, a town of Württemberg, 10 miles SE. of Stuttgart. It has a royal palace. It is actively engaged in the textile industry and has various other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 8235.

Kirchheimbolanden, kessen bim-bo-län den a town of Bavaria, in the Rhénish Palatinate, at the foot of the Donnersberg 10 miles NNW of Kelserviantern. It has an old castle and a monument to the Emperor William I. Pop. in 1900 5458.

Kirchhörde, kessen hō dēh a commune of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg circle of Hörde. It has tin works and coal mines. Pop. in 1900 11,170.

Kirchwarder, kessen tēn-dēr a commune of Hamburg, 9 miles SE of the city of Hamburg.

Kirgeng, ka-yeh-gel' a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkutsk flows N and joins the Lena at Krasnok, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kirginsk, a town of Siberia, in the government and 410 miles NNE of the city of Irkutsk. It is on the right bank of the Lena river at the confluence of the Kirgeng, in lat. 57° 25' N. Pop. in 1897 2253.

Kirghiz, kir ghees' a people speaking a Turkic language who occupy a territory mainly in Russian Turkistan, between lat. 40° and 55° N. and lon. 55° and 65° E. This region includes the Russian governments of Turgai, Uralisk, Syr Darya, and Terek in Asia, and that of Orenburg in Europe, embracing a large part of the steppes eastward of the Volga as far as the E. end of Lake Balkash. The surface of the country (the more northerly parts of which are known geographically as the Kirghiz Steppe) is traversed by many mountain-chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains abounding in salt lakes. The inhabitants are nomadic, their principal occupation being the rearing of

sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on riverbanks, however, is tilled for millet, rice, and barley. The Kirghis proper, who call themselves *Kazaks*, whom they are known as *Kirghis-Kazaks* (*Kazak-Kirghis*) have pronounced Mongolian affinities. They are divided into the so-called Great, Little, and Middle herds. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. The subjection of the Kirghis-Kazaks to the empire of Russia was effected in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, and they are now active allies of the Russians. They number about 1,500,000. Linguistically related to the Kirghis proper, but inimical to them are the *Kara-Kirghis*, or *Black Kirghis*, who inhabit the mountainous tracts of the eastern part of Russian Turkistan (basin of the Issyk-Kul and the country to the W) and who also dwell in Chinese territory (Eastern Turkistan).

Kirina, *kir'ee* & *ker'ee*, a town of Eastern Turkistan 100 miles E by S of Khotan. Lat. 37° N. Lon. 81° 50' E. It lies at an elevation of 4500 feet.

Kirillov, *ke-ril'ov*, a town of Russia, government and 265 miles ENE of Novgorod. It is surrounded by lakes and owes its name to the convent of St. Cyril, founded in 1398. Pop. in 1897 4304.

Kirina, *kir-in*, a province of Manchuria, is bounded on the N by the Sungari river on the E by the Ussuri and the Russian Maritime Provinces (Primorskye) on the S by Korea and the province of Shing king (Liao-tung) and on the W by the Sungari. Area, 115,000 sq. m. Its surface is level in the NW including the space enclosed within the elbow of the Sungari; the remainder of the province is mountainous, with elevations rising to 8000-10,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Sungari, the Harka, and the Ussuri. Extremes of climate occur in the course of the year, but do not interfere with agriculture. Beans, peas, millet, corn, wheat, barley, opium, and potatoes are produced. The hilly regions are celebrated for their fertility and beauty; the mountains being in many cases clothed to the summit with luxuriant vegetation. Pop. estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, mostly Chinese from the northern provinces of China proper. Capital, Kirin.

Kirina, or *Kirio-Ulin*, a town of Manchuria, capital of the province of the same name, on the navigable river Sungari, or *Kuria Ulin*, about 270 miles W by S of Vladivostok. Numerous boats and junks are built here, and the town has a mist. Pop. estimated at 80,000. Lat. 43° 48' N.

Kirk, a post-village of Chenango co. N. Y. Pop. 75. **Kirk**, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Greenhook. Pop. 175.

Kirk-Agnich, *keerk & gitch*, a town of Ana Minor 32 miles NE of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It has cotton-mills.

Kirkbampton, a town of England in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 2978.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield, a town of England co. of Nottingham, 4 miles from Mansfield. Pop. in 1901 10,313.

Kirkby-Kendal, England. See *Kendal*.

Kirkby-Lonsdale, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Lune, 11 miles SSE of Kendal. It stands in a valley and has a fine old church, a grammar-school, and an antique market-cross. Pop. in 1901 1638.

Kirkby-Moorside, a small town of England, co. of York, North Riding 24 miles NNE of York. Malt is carried on, and near it are quarries and coal-mines.

Kirkby-Stephen, *kir'bee steo'vyn*, a small town of England co. of Westmoreland, 22 miles SE of Penrith.

Kirkcaldy, *kir'kaw'dee*, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 11 miles N of Edinburgh. It is a great centre of the linen industry and has large engineering-works and manufactures of floor cloths and tinware. Kirkcaldy is the birthplace of Adam Smith. Pop. in 1901 23,347; of the police-borough 34,064.

Kirkcaldy-bright, *kir'kaw'breo* or *Kirkcaldy-bright-shire*, a county in the SW of Scotland, forming the E half of the district of Galloway. Solway Firth separates it from Cumberland. Area, 898 sq. m. The surface is generally hilly and in the NW mountainous. Mearick, with an elevation of about 2750 feet, is the highest mountain in the S of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Dea, Fleet, Kew, Urr, Cree, and Nith. Lakes are numerous. The soil is productive. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Kirkcaldy-bright. Pop. in 1901 39,497.

Kirkcaldy-bright, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of its own name, on the estuary of the Dea, 6 miles from Solway Firth and 28 miles SW of Dumfries. Pop. in 1901 3388.

Kirkcaldy, a northern district of Liverpool, England.

Kirkcaldy Caves, England, co. of York, 14 miles WSW of Kirkby Moorside. It was discovered in 1821. It has

yielded an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, pachyderms, etc.

Kirkersville, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, on the South Fork of the Licking River, 23 miles E of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

Kirkfield, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, 78 miles NNE of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Kirkham, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, 8½ miles by rail WNW of Preston. It is handsomely built and has a grammar-school and manufactures of cotton and fax. Pop. in 1901 3593.

Kirkheaton, a town of England in Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 2402.

Kirkintilloch, *kir'kin-ti'lo'ch*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 8 miles by rail NNE of Glasgow. It has iron-foundries, chemical-works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901 10,002.

Kirk-Killesno, *kirk'kiles'no*, a town of European Turkey 22 miles ENE of Adrianople. Pop. about 16,000.

Kirkland, a post-village of Eschschia co. Ala. Pop. 80.

Kirkland, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 68 miles W of Brunswick. Pop. 123.

Kirkland, a banking post-village of DeKalb co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 31 miles W of Elgin. Pop. in 1900 636.

Kirkland, a post-township (town and village) of Onondaga co. N. Y. 8 miles SW of Utica. The town contains the village of Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College. Pop. of the town in 1900 4645; of the village about 130.

Kirkland, a post-village of King co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle. It has woolen-mills. Pop. about 375.

Kirk Lees, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles W of Dewsbury.

Kirklin, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 35 miles SE. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 634.

Kirklington, a post-village of Uppland, a village of the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901 255.

Kirkman, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 203.

Kirkmanville, a post-town of Todd co. Ky. 16 miles S of Greenville. Pop. in 1900 128.

Kirkoswald, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles NNE of Penrith in the Vale of the Eden.

Kirkoswald, in Ayrshire Scotland, near Maybole.

Kirkpatrick, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ind. on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Frankfort or Lafayette. Pop. 100.

Kirkpatrick, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio. The banking point is Caledonia. Pop. 100.

Kirksey, a post-village of Calloway co. Ky. 16 miles E. of Mayfield. Pop. 100.

Kirksey, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co. S. C.

Kirk's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Catabola parish, La., on the Tennessee River.

Kirk's Grove, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala.

Kirk's Mills, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 32 miles W of Wilmington.

Kirkville, a post-village of Meultrie co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is St. Louis. Pop. about 200.

Kirkville, a post-village of Madison co. Ky. 127 miles ESE. of Louisville. Pop. about 100.

Kirkville, a city, capital of Adair co. Mo. on the Wabash and the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. 70 miles NW of Quincy Ill. It contains a state normal school, iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3900.

Kirksey, a post-village of Panoia co. Miss. Pop. 55.

Kirkina, a post village of Huron co. Ontario, 11½ miles WNW of St. Mary's. Pop. 200.

Kirkville, a post-town of Wapello co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 9 miles NNW of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900 403.

Kirkville, a post-village of Itawamba co. Miss. Pop. 70.

Kirkville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 10 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 200.

Kirkwall, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Orkney, on a bay on the NE side of the island of Mainland, 26 miles NNE of John o' Groat. The most conspicuous edifice is the medieval cathedral of St. Magnus near it are the ruins of the castle of the earls of Orkney and of the bishop's palace. Kirkwall has a good harbor and active trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1901 3600.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Newcastle co., Dal., 16 miles by rail SSW of Wilmington. Pop. 60.

Kirkwood, a post-town of DeKalb co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 600.

Kirkwood (formerly Young America), a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 7 miles SW of Mazonia. Pop. in 1900, 1908.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co. Iowa, 5 miles E. of Centerville.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 12 miles W by S of St. Louis. It has smelting works and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 2825.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Camden co. N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 11 miles SE of Camden. Pop. about 400.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. in Kirkwood township (town) on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R. 9 miles SE of Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900 918 of the village, about 150.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R., 4 miles S by W of Sidney. Pop. 190.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., 20 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop. 290.

Kirkwood Center, a post-hamlet of Broome co. N.Y., 5 miles ESE of Binghamton.

Kirman, a province and city of Persia. See KURMAN.

Kirmanshah See KIRMANSHAH.

Kirm, kôen, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 40 miles S of Coblenz on the Rhine. Pop. in 1901 6186.

Kirm, a watering place of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 26 miles W by N of Glasgow.

Kirman, a banking post-village of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles N of Denison. Pop. about 260.

Kirpa (kôr-pah) Cape, on the N coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 41 13 N.

Kirriemuir, kir-re-muir' a police-borough of Scotland, on 5 miles NW of Forfar. The town is finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore. It has manufactures of brown linen. In the vicinity is Inverquharie Castle. Kirriemuir is the Throna of Barrie. Pop. about 4000.

Kirrichach, kîrê-lâ a village of Baden near Philipshaus.

Kirrwolter, kîr-wol-ter a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles WSW of Speyer. Pop. in 1900 4737.

Kirsamoy, kîr-sa-moy a town of Russia, 44 miles ENE of Tambov. Pop. in 1897 1064.

Kirschcherville, kîrsh-cher-vîl a post-hamlet of Lewis co. N.Y. 34 miles S of Watertown.

Kir-Shehr, keer-shêh' (anc. Andrapa) a town of Asia Minor near its centre, on an affluent of the Klall Irnak, 60 miles NW of Kahiariyah. It has a fine mosque. The Kir Shehr rugs are made in the district. Pop. about 3000.

Kirtland, a post-village of Lake co. Ohio, on an affluent of the Chagrin River 21 miles NE of Cleveland. It was formerly occupied by the Mormons, who built a temple here about 1834. Pop. about 100.

Kirunga, or **Kirunga-Cha-Gungo**, also known as **Kowat-Göben**, a volcano of east-central Africa, in the Mfumbiro group. Height, 11,300 feet. See AFRICA.

Kirwin, a banking city of Phillips co. Kan. on the North Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 15 miles SE of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900 684.

Kiryû, a town of the main island of Japan about 64 miles NNW of Tokyo. Pop. in 1899 23,991.

Kirakatch, kîrê-shîchê a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W of Vladimir. Pop. about 8850.

Kissamee, kis-sa-mee' a bay on the NW coast of the island of Crete, having Cape Spada on the E. and Cape Bano on the W.

Kissamos, a small seaport of Crete, on its N coast, on the Bay of Kissamos, 18 miles W of Kanea. E. of it are the ruins of ancient Olympos.

Kis-Becakerak, kîsh-bêch-bê-rêk, or **Little Becs-Becak**, a town of Hungary 18 miles NW of Temesvár. Pop. about 4000.

Kis-Bér, kîsh-bêr a village of Hungary 22 miles SE of Komorn. It is noted for its royal stud.

Kisorton, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Ky., 6 miles S of Paris.

Kishacoquill's, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. on a creek of its own name, 7 miles WNW of Lewistown. Pop. 75. Kishacoquill Valley is 20 miles long and lies between Jack's Mountain and Stone Mountain. Kishacoquill Creek flows into the Juniata River near Lewistown.

Kis-Harta, kîsh-hô-tâ a village of Hungary, on the Danube, 44 miles S. of Budapest.

Kis-Hegyes, kîsh-hêd-yêsh a town of Hungary on the Danube, 30 miles NE. of Bécs. Pop. about 3400.

Kishinev, kîsh'-e-adv (Ruman, Kîshenev), a town of Russia, capital of Bessarabia, on the Byk, 83 miles SW of Odessa. It presents little of interest outside of the busy composition of its population which consists of Rumanians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars, and gypsies. The inhabitants are largely engaged in viticulture and the growing of tobacco. Pop. in 1897 166,799. In 1903 a massacre of the Jews occurred here.

Kishm, kîsh, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 miles SW of Ormuz. It is surrounded by many smaller islands. Length, 70 miles. Estimated pop. 12,500, chiefly Arabs. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat. On the E side is the town of Kishm.

Kishunghur, a town of India. See KASHNAGHUR.

Kish'on, a river of Palestine, flows NW through the plain of Esdraelon and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles SW of Acre. The Arabs name it El-Mekatta.

Kishoreganj, kîsh-o-re-ganj or **Kisoriganj**, kîs-o-rê-ganj' a town of Bengal, British India, Malma-singh district. Pop. about 15,000.

Kishwaukee, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill., on the Rock River near the Kishwaukee 9 miles SW of Rockford. Pop. 150.

Kishwaukee River, Ill. rises in McHenry co. and enters the Rock River in Winnebago co. 8 miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago co. 8 miles SE of Rockford.

Kis-Karassan, Hungary. See KAVAZZA.

Kiskatom, a post-village and resort of Greens co. N.Y. 10 miles W of Catskill and near the E. base of the Catskill Mountains. Pop. about 200.

Kiskiminetas, or **Kiskiminitus**, kîsh-ke-min-e-tas, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the Conemaugh River and Loyalsock Creek, which unites at Saltsburg, Indiana co. It enters the Alleghany River at Freeport.

Kiskiminetas, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1620.

Kis-Mörbe, kîsh-kô-rêb a town of Hungary 25 miles W by S of Fénygháza. Pop. about 5000. It is the birth place of Petöfi.

Kis-Kékés, kîsh-kê-kê (Gm. Kîrê-Akethery) a county of Transylvania, Hungary. Capital Elisabéthstadt (Lombathaus).

Kis-Kun-Félegyháza See FÉLEGYHÁZA.

Kis-Kun-Hollos, Hungary. See HALAS.

Kis-Kunság, a district of Hungary. See CUNANIA.

Kislár, a town of Caucasus. See KISLARI.

Kistovodsk', a Russian watering place in the Caucasus, 30 miles SSW of Gori. Pop. in 1897 1800.

Kis-Marton, a town of Hungary. See ESKENYÁR.

Kismayu, kîsh-mayoo an island and town of British East Africa, on the Somali coast about 72 miles SW of the mouth of the Jub. It carries on a brisk trade with the interior. Pop. in 1898 2280.

Kissanga, Portuguese East Africa. See QUISANGA.

Kissavos, a mountain of Thessaly. See OMA.

Kissco Mills, a post-village of Tazewell co. Mo. about 50 miles from Springfield. Pop. 100.

Kis-Savanne, a banking post-city capital of Ouedo co. Fla. on Toboekaliga Lake and on the Atlantic Coast line 75 miles E by N of Tampa. It has turpentine distilleries and manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1900 1152.

Kis-Savanne' (or **Kis-Savane'**) River, Fla. rises in a lake of the same name, in Bradford co. runs in a SSE. direction and enters the N end of Lake Okechobee. Length nearly 90 miles. The lake is about 12 miles long.

Kissingen, kîsh-ing-en, a town and watering place of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 miles NNE. of Würzburg. It is noted for its mineral springs and is the most popular resort of its kind in Bavaria, there being as many as 20,000 visitors in the course of the season. The water of the principal springs is largely impregnated with carburetted acid. Pop. in 1890 4737.

Kistler, a post-village of Ferry co. Pa. The banking point is New Bloomfield. Pop. 100.

Kistna, or **Krishna**, a river of India, in the Deccan rises in the Western Ghats, near lat. 19° N. lon 74° E. flows generally SE. and E. and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50' N. lon 81° E. Length 600 miles. It receives some large tributaries, as the Krishna and Tambradra. It is navigable only for a short distance. Its waters are utilized by extensive irrigation works.

Kis-Ujendide, kîsh-o-je-n-dîd, a town of Hungary, 28 miles S of Buda-Pest. Pop. in 1900 12,224.

Kis-Várda, kîsh-vâr-dâ a town of northeastern Hungary co. of Szabolcs. Pop. about 6500.

Kita, a town of the French Sudan, in Senegambia, NW of the Niger and 125 miles SE of Bafoulabé. It is a fortified military station.

Kibbi, a town of Bekhar, about 37 miles S. by W of Samarkand.

Kit Carson, an eastern county of Colorado, has an area of 2166 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890 2472 in 1900 1580.

Kit Carson Park, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 14,100 feet.

Kitchinga Mills, a post-hamlet of Aiken co. S.C. **Kite**, a post-town of Johnson co. Ia., on the Wadley and Mount Vernon R. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. in 1900 156.

Kitsap, a county in the W. part of Washington. Area, 487 sq. m. It is a peninsula bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet, on the S. and SE. by Puget Sound, and on the NW. by Hood's Canal. Capital, Port Orchard. Pop. in 1890 4524, in 1900 6767.

Kittanning, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1294.

Kittanning, a banking post-borough, capital of Armstrong co. Pa. on the E. bank of the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 44 miles NE. of Pittsburgh. Iron is largely mined and manufactured here and there are extensive deposits of coal and fire-clay in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3602.

Kittanning Point, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. at the Horseshoe Curve, 5 miles W of Altoona. It is a miners' supply point. Pop. about 600.

Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain, a long mountain-ridge of Pennsylvania and New Jersey is a portion of the Appalachian system. It extends from Orange co. N.Y. (continuing the Shawangunk Range) southwestward through Sussex and Warren cos. of New Jersey. In Pennsylvania it forms the boundary between the cos. of Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill on the NW. side, and Northampton, Lehigh and Berks on the other side, and extends SW. to the Maryland frontier whence it is continued by the Blue Mountains of Maryland and Virginia. The Delaware River passes through a very picturesque gorge in this ridge at the Delaware Water Gap. The Kittatinny Mountain is characterized by an almost level crest and an even outline without sharp peaks or very lofty summits. The highest points rise probably about 2400 feet above tide. This ridge is composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian age, mostly of Medina sandstone and Onondaga conglomerate.

Kittery, kit ter ee, a post-village of York co. Me. on the Penobscot River opposite Portsmouth N.H. and on the Boston and Maine R. about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is in Kittery township (town) which forms the SW. extremity of Maine, and is 61 miles SW. of Portland. It is mainly supported by ship-building, fisheries and the coasting trade. Here is a United States navy yard. Pop. of the town in 1900 2672.

Kittery Depot, a post-village of York co. Me. on the Penobscot River and on the Boston and Maine R. 1 mile N. of Portsmouth. Pop. 400.

Kittery Point, a post-village of York co. Me. in Kittery township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Penobscot River about 3 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 900.

Kittitas, a county of Washington. Area, 2414 sq. m. Capital, Ellensburg. Pop. in 1890 8777 in 1900 9704.

Kittitian Creek, Va. enters the Potomac River near the Point of Rocks.

Kittrell, a post-town of Vance co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line 3 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900 185.

Kittson, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota. Area, 1659 sq. m. Capital, Hallock. Pop. in 1890 538, in 1900 7889.

Kitty Hawk, a post-hamlet of Currituck co. N.C. and a signal-station on the Atlantic coast.

Kitsbühel, kits'bü el or Kitsbüchl, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Kitzbühel Ache, 41 miles ENE. of Innsbruck. Pop. about 3900.

Kitzingen, kit sin gen, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles SSE. of Würzburg. It is a busy manufacturing town and has an active trade. On the opposite bank of the river is the suburb of Eltzhäusen. Pop. in 1900 8489.

Kin-kiang, kyoo kyang a town of Chius, in the province of Kuang-shi on the Yang tsu-kiang, about 139 miles SE. of Hankow. It is a treaty port and has a foreign settlement. Pop. about 62 000.

Kiung-shew, ke-ong shé'oo, a city of China, near the N. coast of the island of Hainan. Together with its port, Hoi how, it constitutes a treaty port. Pop. about 46,000.

Kinkaku, ke-oo'che-oo' the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Korea by the Strait of Korea and from Hondo by the

Strait of Shimonaki and a portion of the Island Sea. Lat. from 11° to 14° N.; lon. from 129° 30' to 133° E. The surface is mountainous and there are a number of active volcanoes. Area, 13 miles in circumference, rises to 5636 feet. The island produces coal, copper, tobacco, etc. Chief town, Nagasaki. Pop. in 1890, 6 811,248.

Kivu, a lake of east-central Africa, draining S. into Lake Tanganyika through the Ruwiri River and having N. a volcanic region. Elevation, about 4650 feet. Length, 40 miles.

Kisers, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 170.

Kizil-Arvat, a town of the Transcaucasus Province, Asiatic Russia, on the railway to Merv 94 miles E. of the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897 4130.

Kizil-Irmak, kis il' 48e'mak or the "Red River" (anc. *Hygie*) the principal river of Asia Minor rises on the frontier of Armenia, flows W. and N. and enters the Black Sea 60 miles SE. of Sinope. Length, over 500 miles. Principal affluent, the Kars-su or Rastamuni River.

Kizil-Kum, kis il' koom an extensive sandy desert of Asia, extending SE. from the Aral Sea, in Russian Turkistan. **Kizil-Uzun**, kis il' oo'zoo a river of northwestern Persia, which rises in the mountains of Ardalan, flows N., traversing part of Azerbaijan turns abruptly SE. about 48° E. loc. usually turns NE. breaking through the Kibura mountains, and, flowing through Ghilan empties into the Caspian Sea E. of Reht. In the lower part of its course it bears the name of Sefid-Rud.

Kizilar, kis il' ar' written also Kiellar, a town of Ciscaucasia, in the Turk territory on the Turk 50 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897 7334.

Kjortemünde, kyoh tsh-mundh a seaport of Denmark on a small bay on the E. side of the island of Fünen, 12 miles ENE. of Odense. Pop. about 2500.

Kjshenhavn, the Danish name of Copenhagen.

Kjøge, ke-5 ghyh a town of Denmark on the E. shore of the island of Seeland 20 miles SE. of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901 3997.

Kjøken, kyh ken, a mountain range of Scandinavia, extending northward from about the parallel of 63° N. on the borders of Norway and Sweden and coinciding in the Khekkalss situated in Sweden near the 66th parallel, which has an elevation of about 7000 feet.

Klamarwater, a town of Africa. See Griqua Town.

Kladno, klád no a town of Bohemia 16 miles WNW. of Prague. It has great iron- and steel works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 15,800.

Kladovo, a town of Servia, on the Danube, 16 miles SE. of Orsova.

Kiedra, klá dröw a small town of Bohemia, 17 miles WSW. of Pilsen. It has a beautiful Gothic church.

Klagenfurt, klá gheo-foot a town of Austria-Hungary capital of Carinthia, on the Glan 41 miles N. by W. of Ljubach. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Among the interesting objects in the town are the cathedral, the palace of the prince-bishops of Gurk the building of the provincial diet the Rudolfinum museum, and the statue of Maria Theresia. Klagenfurt has manufactures of machinery leather tobacco, white lead, and cloth. Pop. in 1900 24 734.

Klamath, klá mat, a county in the S. part of Oregon. Area, 3534 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sprague River. Klamath and Crater lakes are the principal bodies of water. Capital, Klamath Falls. Pop. in 1900 3979.

Klamath, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. Pop. 75. **Klamath Agency**, a post-hamlet of Klamath co., Oregon. Here is an Indian agency.

Klamath Falls, a banking post-town, the capital of Klamath co. Oregon 54 miles N.E. of Astor Cal. Pop. in 1900 447.

Klamath Lake, Oregon, is at the E. base of the Cascade Range and extends across the S. boundary of the state into Shasta co. Cal. The S. part, called Lower Klamath Lake, is connected with the N. by a narrow strait scarcely 3 miles wide. The lake is about 44 miles long and 10 miles wide near the N. end. The surplus water is discharged by the Klamath River which issues from the Lower Lake.

Klamathon, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 660.

Klamath River rises in the S. part of Oregon and flows into Klamath Lake. It issues from the Lower Klamath Lake, runs southwestward into Shasta co. Cal., and enters the Pacific Ocean in Humboldt co. Length 276 miles. It traverses a mountainous region and runs in a deep and narrow cañon.

Klar Elv, klam élv a river of eastern Norway and southwestern Sweden flowing in a southeasterly direction

and emptying into Lake Vener. It flows through Fimund Lake, in Norway, between which and the Swedish border it bears successively the names of Fimund Nil and Tryal Nil.

Klarsund, klars'und (officially Klyt'no, the anc. name *L. Ophione* It. *Charnone* ka-á-réat sh) a seaport at the W extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarsund, 17 miles NE. of Zante. Pop. about 400. It was an important place in the Middle Ages.

Klatten, klát'tw (Bohem. *Klatov*) a town of Bohemia, 68 miles SW of Prague. It has interesting churches and a quaint town hall. There are manufactures of machinery, sherry, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900 12,793.

Klausen, klw'sen, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, district of Bozen, on the river Etsch. It has a Benedictine monastery and a Capuchin monastery with fine paintings. Argentiiferous lead, iron, and copper are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 700.

Klausenburg, klw'sen b'shne (Han. *Klausburg* ko-losh-vik) a city of Hungary in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Klausenburg, on the Szamos, 72 miles NNW of Hermannstadt. It has a large number of educational institutions, among others the Francis Joseph University founded in 1872. The house where Matthias Corvinus, Hungary's great king, was born is still shown. Klausenburg is the seat of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent. The town has manufactures of tobacco, beet-sugar, cloth, paper and machinery. There are distilleries and flour mills. Klausenburg was formerly the capital of Transylvania, and is the centre of the intellectual activity of the Hungarian population of the region. Pop. in 1894 32,756 in 1900 40,295.

Klammath, a town of Prussia. See **CLAUSTHAL**.
Kla'wak', a post-village and fishing-station of Alaska, on the W side of Prince of Wales Island. Here is a mission. Pop. about 130.

Kleburg, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. 164.

Kleckersville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa., 12 miles N. of Allentown. Pop. about 600.

Klein Elger, a mountain of Switzerland. See **MÖRCH**.

Klein Emmen, a river of Switzerland. See **RINER**.

Kleinfeltersville, klín-felt's-vil a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 22 miles W of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Kleinste, klín'ste a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles N by W of Liegnitz.

Klemin, klén, a banking post-town of Hancock co. Iowa, 19 miles by rail S of Forest City. Pop. in 1900 262.

Klerkedorp, klér'k-dorp, a town of Potchefstroom district, Transvaal Colony near the Vaal River and 118 miles by rail SSW of Johannesburg. It is the centre of a small gold field and the oldest town of the Transvaal. Pop. about 6000. Elevation 4690 feet.

Kleve, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See **CLIVEN**.

Klickitat, klík'it, a small river of Washington rises to the Cascade Range, in Skamania co. and enters the Columbia River about 15 miles below The Dalles.

Klickitat, a county in the S. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 2079 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River and is partly drained by the Klickitat River. The surface is diversified with mountains, forests, and prairies. At the NW corner of the county stands Mount Adams, a peak of the Cascade Range. Capital Goldendale. Pop. in 1890, 5167, in 1900 6407.

Klimovitchi, klí-mo-vitch'co, a town of Russia, 79 miles ESE of Mohilev. Pop. about 5000.

Klim, klén, a town of Russia, 40 miles NNW of Moscow, on the Bezhra. Pop. about 4000.

Kline, a post-town of Barrow co. S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Barrow. Pop. in 1900 93.

Klineburg, klín-burg a post-village of York co. Ontario, on the Humber River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 24 miles NW of Toronto. Pop. about 250.

Klines Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Klinas Grove, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles SW of Danville. Pop. about 240.

Klinesville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 20 miles NNE of Reading. Pop. about 100.

Klingenberg, a town of Bavaria, Germany 15 miles S. of Aschaffenburg. It is noted for its pottery and red wine. Pop. in 1890 1328.

Klingenthal, klíng'en-thál a town of Saxony, 13 miles ESE of Plauen. Pop. in 1900, 5066.

Klingenstein, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. 24 miles S. of Danville. Pop. about 50.

Klingmann, klíng'mán a town of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, on the Aar, 15 miles NE. of Aarau. Pop. about 300.

Klinsay, or **Klinsay**, klín'say, a town of Russia, in Tobolskgor 17 miles SSW of Surosh. Pop. in 1897, 11 808.

Klipdrift, Cape Colony. See **RANKLY Wagon**.

Klip River, a district in the NW part of Natal. It is bounded W by the Drakensberg Range, S by the Tugela River and E by the Buffalo River and is intersected by tributaries of both. Elevation, 3300 to 3900 feet. It is fertile and healthful. Capital, Ladysmith.

Klissura, klí-sou'rá, a small town of Albania, on the Vojuna, 40 miles E. of Avlona.

Klinchhof, a volcano of Alaska, on the island of Atka, middle Aleutians. See also **KLYUTCHOF**.

Klisch, klí-sch (Kljus) a town of Bosnia, 30 miles SW of Banaluka. Pop. about 1500.

Klobanek, kló'bánek a town of Moravia, 21 miles ENE. of Hradisch. Pop. about 3000.

Klobucko, kló-búck'o, a town of Poland, 70 miles SE. of Kalisz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Klondike (Indian *Thloodet*, river full of fish), a small and shallow river of the Yukon district, Canada, empties into the Yukon on the E. bank, in lat. 64° 5' N. lon. 136° 30' W. Length, estimated at 150 miles. The famous Klondike placer-gold region includes a portion of the drainage basins of the Klondike and Indian rivers. Between the two rivers lies The Dome, a mountain-mass upward of 4000 feet in height, in which many of the gold-producing creeks (Benares—to which the Klondike is tributary,—Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur etc.) rise. Dawson at the mouth of the Klondike River reached by regular steamboats ascending from St. Michael and by rail and steamboat along the upper course of the Yukon from Skagway, is the distributing point for the region (See **DAWSON**). Gold was discovered here in 1896. The Klondike is a well-wooded region, with warm summers (temperatures rising to 80° or more) and rigorous winters (—50° to —65°). Successful attempts have been made to cultivate certain vegetables (cabbage, lettuce, radish, pease beans) and even, on a small scale, grains. The yield of gold from the low lying placers and the benches is about \$30 000 000 annually.

Klondike, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. The banking point is Adams. Pop. 100.

Klondike, a post-village of Delta co. Tex., on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Cooper. Pop. 150.

Kloppenburg, klóp-pen-b'shne a town of Oldenburg 18 miles SSW of the city of Oldenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Klossner, a post-village of Nicollet co. Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is New Ulm.

Klusteric, klúst'er-ik a town of Bohemia, 16 miles WNW of Saaz, on the Egur. Pop. about 2500.

Klostermann'sfeld, a village of Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg, 5 miles from Kisleben. Pop. in 1900 5123.

Klosterneuburg, kló'ster noi'b'shne a town of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, a few miles above Vienna. It is the seat of the oldest Augustinian monastery in Austria. The medieval monastery church is a very interesting edifice and the modern monastery buildings are palatial. The wine-cellar of the monastery are three stories deep and contain a mass of prodigious size. The monastery library contains a great number of incunabula. Pop. in 1900 11 395.

Klosters, kló'ster a village, parish and resort of Switzerland, in Grisons on the Landquart, 16 miles ENE. of Chur. It consists of the hamlets Klosters-Dürfl, Flak, and Brülke. Elevation, 3940 feet.

Kloster-Zeven See **ZEVAN**.

Kloten, kló'ten a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles ENE of Zürich. Pop. about 1500.

Klukwan, a village of southeastern Alaska, at the mouth of the Chilkat River.

Klundert, klúnd'ert, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant 12 miles NW of Breda. Pop. in 1899 3891.

Klin, klén, a town of Switzerland canton and 10 miles E. of Solera, at the N. extremity of the celebrated saddle of the same name.

Klyasma, klí-la-má, a river of Russia, governments of Moscow and Vladimir an affluent of the Oka.

Klyatchev, klí-o'ch'ev or *Klyutcherskaya*, a volcano mountain of Kamchatka, generally considered to be the culminating point of the peninsula, in about lat. 54° 12' N. Height, 15,750 feet. It was in eruption in 1864.

Knapp, nap, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. The banking point is Wellsboro. Pop. 100.

Knapp, a post-village of Dunn co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R., 37 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. about 450.

Knapp Creek, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. The banking point is Olean. Pop. about 300.

Knappa Creek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis. **Knappston**, new'ton, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on the Columbia River about 9 miles N of Astoria. Pop. about 250.

Knareborough, naars'bör rüh a borough of Eng. land, co. of York West Riding, 3 miles E of Harrogate and 15 miles WNW of York in the valley of the Nidd. Among the objects of interest are the parish church, the grammar-school, the remains of the ancient castle, a Dropping Well, with petrifying properties, and St. Robert's Cave. Pop. in 1901 4979.

Knauern, new'ört, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Knawel, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va. **Knetsgama**, knet'sg'w a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main.

Knickerbocker, a post-village of Tom Green co., Tex. The banking point is San Angelo. Pop. about 175.

Knickelenga, knet'ing-en a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 miles WNW of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 3125.

Knierim, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 350.

Knife River, a village of Lake co., Minn. The banking point is Two Rivers. Pop. 160.

Kniffin, nif'in a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 8 miles E of Allerton.

Knifley, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. The banking point is Campbellsville. Pop. about 125.

Knighton, n'it'yn a town of Wales, co. of Radnor 10 miles NNE of New Radnor. Pop. in 1901, 2138.

Knighte, a post-village of Mason co., Ill. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. about 100.

Knight's Ferry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal. on the Stanislaus River 38 miles E by S of Stockton. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 300.

Knight's Island, an island of Alaska, in Prince William Sound, 20 miles long.

Knight's Island, an island to Lake St. Louis, W of Lachine, Quebec.

Knight's Landing, or Grafton, a post-village of Yelo co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 300.

Knightstown, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ind. on the Blue River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of iron goods, paper carriages and wagon brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 1942.

Knightsville, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ind. on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles ENE of Terre Haute. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900 1171.

Knightsville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Mo. 4 miles S. of Portland. Pop. about 650.

Knismun, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Bensenville. Pop. 125.

Knin, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, near the borders of Croatia and Bosnia.

Kniphausen, knip'höw ren, an old castle at the mouth of the Jade, 30 miles N of Oldenburg. It was once the seat of the lords of Kniphausen, now a part of Oldenburg.

Knittelfeld, knit'tel-felt a town of Styria, on the left bank of the Mar 32 miles NW of Graz. It has railway shops and manufactures of metal-wares. Pop. in 1900 3652.

Knittlingen, knitt'ling-en, a town of Württemberg, 26 miles NW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3000.

Knivskjærodden, the most northerly point of Europe on the island of Magerø Norway, lying a few seconds N of the North Cape, in lat. 71° 13' N.

Knjinevac, a town of Servia. See KRAJINOVAC.

Knob, nöh, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 22 miles NW of Pittsburgh.

Knob, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. near Clinch Mountain, 37 miles NE of Abingdon. Pop. 60.

Knobcock, a post-township of Cleveland co., N. C. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Knobcock, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn.

Knobel, no'bel a post-town of Clay co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 5 miles S. of Corning. Pop. in 1900 302.

Knobloch, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 97 miles S of Louisville. Pop. 160.

Knob Loch, a post-village of St. Francois co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 94 miles S of St. Louis. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Knob Mountain, Pa., in the ENE part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

Knobnoster, a banking city of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 75 miles ESE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 673.

Knobsville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 18 miles WNW of Chambersburg. Pop. about 110.

Knock, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 11 miles WSW of Banf. Height, 1500 feet above the sea.

Knockade, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 22 miles S of Ballycastle.

Knock'mel'edown Mountains, Ireland, in Munster are between the co. of Waterford and Tipperary.

Highest point, 2600 feet.

Knock'to'pher, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny 2 miles ENE of Newmarket.

Knott, a county in the E part of Kentucky. Area, 341 sq. m. It is drained by the Kentucky River and other tributaries of the Ohio. Capital, Hindman. Pop. in 1890 4429. In 1900, 5704.

Knottlingley, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ayr, 32 miles ENE of Pontefract. Pop. in 1901 1809.

Knotts Island, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N. C., on an island of this name in Currituck Sound.

Knotts Mill, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S. C.

Knotts Store, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N. C.

Knottsville, a post-town of Davies co., Ky. 12 miles E. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900 209.

Knottsville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va. 2 miles SE of Grafton.

Knowlhurst, a post-village of Warren co., N. Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 100.

Knowle, a village of England, co. and 10 miles NW of Warwick.

Knowles, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Knowlesville, nle vil, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 55 miles W of Rochester. Pop. 350.

Knowlton, nöl'ton a post-village of Deane co., Ark. The banking point is Roadside. Minn. Pop. about 100.

Knowlton, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. 13 miles VW of Mount Airy. Pop. in 1900 267.

Knowlton, a post-village of Warren co., N. J., in Knowlton township, about 5 miles N by E of Delvidere. Pop. of the township in 1900 1210.

Knowlton, a post village of Delaware co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 4 miles NW of Lancaster. It has a starch factory. Pop. about 200.

Knowlton, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis. in Knowlton township (town) on the E bank of the Wisconsin River 20 miles S of Wausau. Pop. of the town in 1900 435.

Knowlton, a banking village, capital of the co. of Broms, Quebec, is near Broms Lake 10 1/2 miles S of Waterloo on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 700. It is a summer resort.

Knowlton Mills, Pa. See KNOWLTON.

Knox, a county in the NW part of Illinois. Area, 739 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spoon River. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Galesburg. Pop. in 1890, 38 752. In 1900 45,612.

Knox, a county in the SW part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the West Fork of the White River on the S by the White River and on the W by the Wabash River. Capital, Vincennes. Pop. in 1890, 28 044. In 1900 32 746.

Knox, a county in the SE part of Kentucky has an area of 562 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by Highland Creek. Capital, Barbourville. Pop. in 1890 13 762. In 1900 17 572.

Knox, a county in the E part of Maine, has an area of 327 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay and on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. It is partly drained by the Medomac River and comprises several islands. Capital, Rockland. Pop. in 1890, 31,472. In 1900 30 408.

Knox, a county in the NE part of Missouri has an area of 544 sq. m. It is intersected by three rivers, called the North Fabius, Middle Fabius, and South Fabius, and is partly drained by the North Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Edina. Pop. in 1890 13,401. In 1900, 13,479.

Knox, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N by the Missouri River, which separates it from South Dakota. It has an area of 1126 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Niobrara River. Capital, Niobrara. Pop. in 1890 5682. In 1900, 14,343.

Knox, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vernon and Mohican (or Walhonding) rivers and is also drained by the North Fork of the Licking River. Capital Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890 27 600. In 1900 27 768.

Knox, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is intersected by the Holston River bounded on the W by the Clinch River, and also drained by the French

Broad River Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1880, 34,587; in 1900, 74,302.

Knox, a county in the N part of Texas, drained by the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers. Area, 847 sq. m. Capital, Benjamin. Pop. in 1880 1134. In 1900 2322.

Knox, a banking post-town, capital of Starks co. Ind. on the Yellow River and on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rrs. 30 miles SW of South Bend. It is in an iron and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 1468.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Waldo co. Me. in Knox township (town) 17 miles WNW of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 546.

Knox, or Knoxville, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. in Knox township (town) about 20 miles W of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1244. of the village, about 200.

Knox, a post-village of Benson co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 35 miles NW of Minnewaagon. Pop. 100.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Vinton co. O.

Knox, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 334.

Knox, a banking post-village of Clarion co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 20 miles SE of Oil City. It has dynamite-works, numerous oil-wells, mills, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Knox, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 864.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1253.

Knoxboro, or Knox Corners, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. 18 miles SW of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Knox City, a banking post-village of Knox co. Mo. on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. 38 miles WNW of Quincy, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Knoxdale, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. 100.

Knoxhill, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. about 110 miles W by N of Tallahassee. Pop. about 700.

Knox Land, the name given in a portion of the assumed terra firma of the Antarctic region known as Wilkes Land, in about lat 66° 30' S and lon 105° E.

Knox Station, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 150.

Knoxville, a post-village of Greene co. Ala. 12 miles NK of Kataw. Pop. 75.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Maricopa co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Knoxville, a post-village of Johnson co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 250.

Knoxville, a post-village of Napa co. Cal. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 100.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Crawford co. Ga. about 26 miles WSW of Macon. Pop. in 1900 208.

Knoxville, a banking city of Knox co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 5 miles SE of Galena. Pop. in 1900 1887.

Knoxville, a banking city capital of Marion co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 36 miles SE of Des Moines. It has coal mines, stone-quarries, etc. and is the seat of the state industrial home for the blind. Pop. in 1900 3121.

Knoxville, a post-village of Pendleton co. Ky. about 24 miles E. of Cornington. Pop. about 250.

Knoxville, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Potomac River (which here flows through fine scenery) and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 75 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Knoxville, a post-town of Franklin co. Minn. 24 miles SE of Natchez on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900 200.

Knoxville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo. 44 miles NE of Kansas City. Pop. 50.

Knoxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 10 miles NNW of Steubenville and 3 miles W of the Ohio River. Pop. about 300.

Knoxville, or Knoxville Borough, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3511.

Knoxville, a banking post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on the Conango Creek, 60 miles N of Lock Haven on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rrs. It has grist-, saw- and saw-mills, tobacco-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Knoxville, a city the capital of Knox co. Tenn. is on the right or NW bank of the Holston River about 180 miles E. of Nashville and 200 miles by water above Chattanooga. It is on the Southern, the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and other railroads. It is built on a hilly or uneven site and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee, which was reorganized in 1800, of the affiliated state agricultural college, and

of the Knoxville College for colored students. Here are an institution for the deaf and dumb founded by the state, an asylum for the insane, a custom-house etc. Knoxville has an extensive trade in agricultural produce and a large marble-industry iron-foundries, cotton-woollen-flouring- and rolling-mills, and manufactures of car-wheels, cars furniture, saddlery and harness and ash and blinds. The city is located in the heart of a very productive coal and iron region. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. Knoxville was the first capital of the state. Pop. in 1880 9493. In 1890, 22,455. In 1900 32,637.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va.

Knuttsford, Knuttsford (Christ's Ford, Gunter's Ford) a town of England, in Cheshire, 14 miles SW of Manchester. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry and the manufacture of leather goods. Pop. in 1901 5172. It is the Cranford of Mrs. Gaskell.

Knuttsford, Knuttsford a village of Switzerland canton and 9 miles NW of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900 934.

Knyazevskaya, knyaz she-vits, a town of Servia, 25 miles E. of Aleksinac. Pop. about 5500.

Knyazhin, knuzh in (Pul. Angarya) a town of Russia, about 50 miles SW of Grodno. Pop. about 2500.

Knyazna, knaz na, a narrow mountainous division on the E. coast of Cape Colony. It is intersected by the Knyazna River (on which is alluvial gold) and other streams and has valuable forests. The mouth of the Knyazna River forms the port of Knyazna (or Melville) the capital, 140 miles (direct) W by S of Port Elizabeth. It is one of the best harbors on the coast. Pop. 951.

Kobdo, a city of western Mongolia, in the Kobdo region or plateau. Lat 48° N lon 90° E. Pop. 6000. It has a considerable trade with the Russian and Chinese territories.

Kobe, or Kōbē, kō'bē, a seaport of Japan in the southern part of the island of Honshu, on the bay and adjoining Inago, with which it now forms one city. A railway extends hence 22 miles to Osaka. Kobe was founded in 1868. It is the seat of a large foreign trade, is regularly and neatly built, and has docks, railway shops, and an extensive ship-yard. The town has direct steamship communication with China, Australia, and European and American ports. Pop. with Inago, in 1899, 210,780. In 1904, 285,002.

Kobe, or Kōbē, a town of central Africa, formerly capital of Darfur, in lat. 14° N 37 miles WNW of El Fasher.

Kobelya'ki, a town of Russia, 27 miles SW of Poltava. Pop. in 1897 11,938.

Köben, kō'ben, a town of Prussia in Silesia, 38 miles NW of Breslau, on the left bank of the Oder. It has an old castle and the ruins of a cathedral. Pop. 1900.

Köblenz, a city of Prussia. See Coblenz.

Kohrin, kō'rin a town of Russia, 100 miles SE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897 10,565.

Koburg, a town of Germany. See Coburg.

Kobylin, kō'bin a town of Prussia, in Posen 50 miles SSE of the city of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Koch, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 12 miles SE of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Kochens, a town of Prussia. See Cornus.

Kocher, kō'ker a river of W. Prussia joins the Necker 6 miles N of Heilsbronn. Length about 100 miles.

Koch-Hiesar, a village of Ass Minor on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the ancient Tattara Palus in lat 38° 50' N lon 53° 29' E.

Kochi, kō'chi, or Kōtai, kō'tai, a town of Japan capital of Kochi prefecture, on an indentation of the S. coast of Shikoku island and about 125 miles SW by W of Kobe. It is noted for its coral. Pop. in 1899 34,511.

Kocheledt, kō'stēt, a town of Prussia province of Saxony, 21 miles SW of Magdeburg.

Kochville, a post-hamlet of Saganow co. Mich.

Kock, kō'k, a town of Russian Poland, about 40 miles E. of Siedlec. Pop. about 3000.

Kodjak, Alaska. See KADIAK.

Koetztown, kō'zē-tōwn, a post-village of Onaga co. Mo. 20 miles S of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Kornton, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Kressfeld, kō'stēt, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles W of Münster. The manufacture of leather and textiles printing, milling, distilling etc. are among the industries. Pop. in 1900, 7445.

Koeverde, or Koeverdam. See COXVONDER.

Kofu, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz. The banking point is Yuma. Pop. about 100.

Kōfu, kō'fō, a town of Japan, capital of Yamanashi prefecture, 70 miles W of Tokyo. It produces white and red wines and a thin fabric of silk, and has considerable commerce. Pop. in 1899 37,561. It has numerous buildings in the European style.

Kogenheim, ko'gen-bless, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 7 miles NNE of Schlettstadt.

Kohat, ko-hat', a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Kohat district, 25 miles S. of Peshawar. Pop. about 30,000. Petroleum is found in the district.

Kok-chang, ko'chang', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 6 miles long.

Koh-fai, ko fi, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of Siam grouped around Cape Liant.

Koh-fang, ko fang, or Smacori, sin ho-rae, an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-i-Baba, ko i ba ba, a mountain-range of Afghanistan off the SW extremity of the Hindu Kush from which it is separated by the Bannian Pass, leading from Kabul into Turkistan. Westward the mountains are continued in the Safed-Koh. Highest summit, the Shah-fajadi, 16,570 feet.

Koh-i-Daman, or **Koh-i-Daman**, ko i da-man (the mountain skirt) a district of Afghanistan N of Kabul, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindu-Kush.

Kohistan, ko his-tan (the land of mountains) is a name applied to part of northern Afghanistan and to the SE section of Khorasan.

Koh-kai-tai, ko ki ti, a group of small islands in the Gulf of Siam in lat. 11° 57' N. lon. 99° 28' E.

Koh-kuraj, ko ka ri-j, a lofty summit of the Hindu-Kush, in Afghanistan, about 20 miles NNW of Jalalabad.

Kohi-Jamowitz, koi yi na-wits, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles SE of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Kohlsville, koi's-ri, a post-village of Washington co. Wis. about 25 miles S by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 100.

Kok-nok, ko nok, an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Kokren, ko'ren, a town of Saxony 24 miles SSE of Leipzig, on the Spree. Pop. about 600.

Koh-sama, ko sa ma, or Caranin, kar-nam, an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-samet, ko sa-mot, an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-si chang, ko see-chang', a larger and a lesser island, near the head of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. of the larger, 13° 10' N.

Koh si-chang, a harbor in the Gulf of Siam, formed by an island of the same name.

Koiti, a town of India. See **ALGERIA**.

Kolmers Store, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va. 7½ miles from Waynesboro.

Koljetala, ko'yi-tine', a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 10 miles SW of Prazna. Pop. in 1900 6836.

Koljak Pass, Afghanistan, traverses the mountains between the valley of Pishin and Kandahar.

Kokak, ko'kak', a village of Hungary 23 miles ENE of Budapest. Pop. about 3600.

Kokan, or **Kinkand**, Central Asia. See **KOKAN**.

Kokkottav, a town of Siberia, in Akmoinsk, 300 miles SW of Omsk. It exports cattle and hides.

Kokel (Hun *Kuküll*), Gaaar, a river of Transylvania, which after receiving the Little Kokel at Balasfalva, joins the Maros 10 miles N of Karlsburg.

Kokomo, a post-village of Summit co., Colo. on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande Rr. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 100.

Kokomo, a city of Indiana, capital of Howard co. is situated on the Wild Cat River 34 miles N of Indianapolis, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is the principal city in the natural-gas territory of Indiana, and has extensive steel, wire, and plate-glass works, paper and pulp mills, and many factories of nails, pottery, automobiles, electrical appliances, rubber goods etc. Pop. in 1900 4042 in 1890 3261 in 1880 16,600.

Koko-nor, ko ko-nor' **Kuku-nor** (i. e. blue sea) or **Tsing-hai**, being h' a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Tsaidam, W. of the province of Kan-su and lying between the Kun-lun and Nan-shan mountains. Lat. 37° N. lon. 100° E. It receives the Bakhain-gol and other waters, but has no outlet. Length, about 100 miles; altitude, 10,000 feet. The South Koko-Nor mountains, bordering the lake-basin on the S and SW., have an altitude of 16,500 feet.

Kokstad, koi-stad, the principal town of Griqualand East, Cape Colony about 90 miles (direct) SW of Pietermaritzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Kokura, ko-ko-ri, a maritime town of Japan in the island of Kiu-shiu, about 100 miles NNE. of Nagasaki on the Strait of Van der Capellen. Pop. in 1899 27,664.

Kola, ko-la, a town of Russian Lapland (peninsula of Kola), 335 miles NW of Archangel, near the Arctic Ocean. It is situated at the junction of the Kola and Talona rivers. Lat. 66° 42' N. lon. 33° E. Pop. about 600.

Kola, a large peninsula embracing most of Russian Lapland and having NE. the Arctic Ocean and S. the White Sea. It is comprised in the circle of Alexandrovsk government of Archangel.

Kolaba, a district of Bombay British India, on the W coast, just S. of the city of Bombay. It includes the little island of Kolaba, once a Mahatta stronghold.

Kolapur, India. See **KOLHAPUR**.

Kolar, a taluk of India, in Madras, 5 miles E of Rillora. It is about 22 miles long and from 7 to 12 miles broad and is formed chiefly by the overflowing of the Kistna and Godavary. It communicates with the Bay of Bengal distant about 20 miles.

Kolberg, or **Colburg**, ko'benz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 26 miles W of Cöln, on the Petzanta, near its mouth in the Baltic. The most noteworthy buildings are the mediæval cathedral of Saint Mary and the modern church of Saint Nicholas. Kolberg is a frequented watering place. Until recently it was a fortress. The industries include iron-founding and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900 20,200.

Kolberg, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Algona. Pop. about 200.

Kolbunawitz, ko'bo-shor'k, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, about 60 miles ENE of Bochnia. Pop. about 2000.

Kolding, ko'ling, a town of Denmark in Jutland, 10 miles WSW of Fredericia, on an inlet of the Little Belt. It is a busy seaport. Pop. in 1901 12,530.

Kolensk, ko'len'sk, a town of Algeria, in a fertile region, near the coast, 18 miles WSW of Algiers. Pop. 4000.

Ko'leem, a post-village of Greens co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rr. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 250.

Kolgu'yev, written also **Kalguyev**, an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, NE. of the Kania Peninsula. Lat. about 66° N. lon. 49° E. Length and breadth, 40 miles each. It yields large quantities of furs, eggs, and feathers. It is included in the government of Archangel.

Kolhapur, or **Kolapur**, ko'le-poor', a native state of Bombay India. Lat. 16° 58' - 17° 17' N. lon. 73° 47' - 74° 46' E. Area (including dependencies), 2565 sq. m. It is a mountainous region, drained by the Kistna. Capital Kolhapur. Pop. in 1901 310,200.

Kolhapur, or **Kolapur**, a town of India, capital of the native state of the same name 163 miles SSE of Bombay. Pop. in 1901 54,373.

Kokkain, a town of Russia. See **KALYANIN**.

Kokkum, a river of Asia. See **KOLYMA**.

Kolin, or **Nemkolim**, kol ko-len, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe 25 miles E of Prague. Its colonialist edifices are of some interest. Among its various industries the manufacture of sugar takes the lead. Marshal Dann here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18 1757. There is a monument to the Austrian slain. Pop. (common) in 1901 15,025.

Kolleda, a town of Prussia. See **COLLEDA**.

Kolin-an-dor-Elbe. See **COLLA AN DER ELBE**.

Kolman, ko'lam, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 9 miles SE of Dokkum.

Kolmar, a town of Alsace. See **COLMAR**.

Kolmar, formerly **Chedolosen**, a town of Prussia, in Posen 47 miles WSW of Bromberg. Pop. about 3500.

Kolin, a town of Prussia. See **COLON**.

Kol'no, a town of Russian Poland 16 miles NNW of Lomza. Pop. about 5000.

Kolin, ko'lo, a town of Russian Poland 40 miles NE. of Kalin, on an island in the Werthe. Pop. in 1897 8359.

Kolekythia (ko-lo-ke-thee-i), Gulf of (anc. *Lacus virens* *Viridis*) called also the Gulf of Marathonist, a gulf of Greece, indenting the S. part of the Morea.

Kolomen, ko-to-ma'k (Poi *Kolomyia*), a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Pruth 112 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has many potteries. Pop. in 1900 24,188 consisting of Jews, Poles, and Ruthenians.

Koloman, ko-lon-an, a town of Russia, government of 66 miles SSE of Moscow on the Moskva, near its confluence with the Oka. It has machine- and car-shops and establishments connected with the textile industry etc. Ship-building is carried on and there is an active trade. Pop. in 1897 29,970.

Kolosa, ko'loh (Ger *Salsgrub*, *Salzgrub*) a town of Hungary in Transylvania, 12 miles E of Klausenburg. Pop. about 3400.

Kolosavar, a city of Transylvania. See **KLAUSBURG**.

Kolpino, a town of Russia, government of St. Petersburg district of Tserkoye Belo, on the river Ischora. It has extensive government works, producing apparatus and materials for the construction and equipment of war-vessels, etc. Pop. in 1897 8560.

Kokuri, or **Kufuri**, a town of Greece. See **SALAMA**.
Kolva, *kol'va*, a river of Russia, rises in Perm and joins the Volga.

Kolyma, or **Kolima**, *ko-le-ma*, a large river of Siberia, rises by several heads near lat. $51^{\circ} 30' N$, on the N side of the Stanovoi mountains, and, after a N.E. course of 1600 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary near lat. $69^{\circ} 30' N$ and lon. $181^{\circ} 30' E$. It is navigable for about 720 miles and is cleared of ice in the month of May.
Kolyvan, *ko-le-van*, a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 110 miles SW of Tomsk, on the Oh. Pop. in 1897, 11,703.

Kolyvan Lake, in Siberia, in the government of Tomsk.

Kolyvan Mountains, a spur of the Lower Altai.
Kolso, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Komarno, *ko-ma-no*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 35 miles ENE of Sambor. Pop. about 5000.

Komárom, a town of Hungary. See **KOMOR**.

Komati, *ko-ma-ti*, a river of southern Africa, rises in the SE part of the Transvaal Colony, flows E, then N through the N part of Swaziland, and joins the Crocodile to form the Komati Maashina, which pierces the Lebombo range at the Komati Port, and empties into Delagoa Bay near Lourenço Marques. Near its source are the Komati gold-fields.

Komogha, a division on the SE coast of Cape Colony. It is bounded NE by the Great Kei River. Capital Komogha, 34 miles (direct) NE of King William's Town. Pop. in 1891, 423.

Komlos, *kom losh'* (Nagy Komlos, — i. e. Great Komlos), a town of Hungary co. of Torontál, 34 miles WNW of Temesvár. Pop. about 5000.

Kommander Islands, also known as the **Comandorski Islands**, a group belonging to Russia, in Bering Sea, is about lat. $55^{\circ} N$ and lon. $107^{\circ} E$. The largest islands of the group are Bering and Copper. They are seemingly a continuation, in the direction of Kamohatka, of the Aleutian Islands.

Kommenda, a fortified station of British western Africa, 15 miles WSW of Cape Coast Castle.

Komokan, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles W of London. Pop. 250.

Komorm (Hun. *Komárom*, *komáron*) a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of the same name at the confluence of the Wang with the Danube, 45 miles WNW of Budapest. It is on the island called Great Schütt, at its eastern or lower extremity. Close to the town is the old fortress of Komore formerly regarded as a great stronghold. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1848-49. There is a monument to its brave defender Klapha Komora has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900 20,254.

Komotau, *ko-mo-tau* (Bohem. *Chomotov*) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NNW of Saaz. The industries include milling, dyeing, weaving various kinds of manufactures, brewing, mining, etc. Pop. in 1890 18,925.

Komstad, a post-hamlet of Clay co., S Dak. 30 miles NE of Yankton.

Kona, a village a few miles inland from Kaulakakua Bay, Hawaii Island. It is a health-resort.

Konakry, *kon á'kree'* the capital of French Guinea, is on Tombo Island, W coast of Africa. It has a governor's palace, hospital, various agencies, etc. It is connected with the main land by bridge, and is the terminus of a railway to the upper Niger. Lat. about $9^{\circ} 40' N$.

Konbo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, in Lapland, discharges itself into the Gulf of Kandalaksha by two outlets.

Kong, or **Pong**, a town of the French Sudan, in the Mandingo country, is about lat. $8^{\circ} 55' N$, lon. $4^{\circ} W$. It is an important commercial coast and trades in kola, salt, tontine, gold, and horses. Pop. about 15,000.

Königsberg, *könig's-berg*, a village of Württemberg, on the Neckar 5 miles SE of Esslingen.

Kong Mountains, an assumed mountain range of Africa, thought at one time to extend from Sierra Leone up to Ashanti and Dahomey.

Kongsberg, *kong's-berg*, a town of Norway, is the seat of Bævre, 43 miles WSW of Christiania, on the Lagan. It has silver-mines and is the seat of the royal mint. Pop. in 1900, 5585.

Kongsvinger, *kong'ving-er* a town and fortress of Norway, seat of Hedemarken, beside the Glommen 45 miles ENE of Christiania. Pop. about 1500.

Kongun, *kon gon*, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 115 miles SE of Bushire.

Konish, *ko-nish*, or **Konin** (anc. *Joconium*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Konish. It is

connected by railways with Soutari (opposite Constantinople) and with Smyrna. Its walls, now dilapidated, which are from 1 to 2 miles in circumference, were built with materials from the ancient edifice of Iconium by the Seljuk sultans. In and about the city are fine and interesting ruins of Seljuk architecture. Konish contains a celebrated monastery of the dancing dervishes and the tombs of the founder of their order and of his successors. The leading manufactures are carpets and colored leather. Around the town are irrigated orchards and fields of grain and flax. Beyond the walls are extensive suburbs. Pop. estimated at about 45,000. There are many Armenians and there is a Greek suburb. Under the Romans, Iconium was the capital of Lycaonia. The town figures in the early history of the Christian church. About the close of the eleventh century the Seljuks established the sultanate of Iconium or of Rum, which existed for about two centuries.

Königsgrätz, *könig-grätz* (Bohem. *Hradec Králové*), a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 64 miles ENE of Prague, on the Elbe. The chief edifices are the medieval cathedral, a former Jesuit church, and the episcopal palace. The manufactures include machinery, musical instruments, gloves, candles, paints, etc. Pop. in 1900 3772. The town was until recently a fortress. **Königsgrätz** is famous for the battle fought in its vicinity on July 3, 1860 (known also as the battle of Sadova) in which the Prussians overwhelmed the Austrians.

Königsheim, *könig-hime*, a village of Baden 2 miles WSW of Bliesheim.

Königsloos, *könig-loos* (Bohem. *Králov Dvůr*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia 10 miles N of Königsgrätz, on the Elbe. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 10,601.

Königsliche Weinberge, *königliche vin bér-g-eh* (Royal Vineyards, Bohem. *Vinohrady Královské*) a suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900 52,482.

Königslich-Neudorf, *ko-nig-lich neudorf*, a village of Silesia, Prussia adjoining Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 4330.

Königslich-Schmeltz, *königliche schmeltz* a village of East Prussia, circle of Memel. Pop. in 1900 4802.

Königsmaul, *ko-nig-maul* a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 7 miles S of Prague.

Königsbach, *könig-bach* a village of Baden, 10 miles SE of Karlsruhe.

Königsberg, *könig-bérg*, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles WSW of Kibitz on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900 4534.

Königsberg (Hun. *Kőnyvár*, *co-né-vár* 706), a town of Hungary co. of Bors, on the Gran, 34 miles ENE of Neutra. Pop. about 4000.

Königsberg, a strongly fortified seaport of Prussia, capital of the province of East Prussia and of the district of Königsberg. 225 miles SE of Berlin, on the Pregel 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische Haß. Lat. of observatory $54^{\circ} 42' 50'' N$ lon. $20^{\circ} 29' 47'' E$. It consists of three parts, the Altstadt, the Kneiphof (on an island) and Löbenicht, besides various suburban sections. The most interesting edifice is the royal palace the old residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Knights and of the dukes of Prussia. In the palace church Frederick I the first monarch of Prussia who bore the title of king placed the royal crown on his head in 1701 and here also William I. was crowned. The palace contains the interesting Prussia Museum. Other noteworthy structures are the fine Renaissance buildings of the university the Gothic cathedral, adjoining which is the Stoa Kantiana containing the grave of Kant, who was born and spent his life at Königsberg and the exchange. The University of Königsberg was founded in 1544. The industrial establishments include iron foundries, machine-shops, especially locomotive-works, flour mills, and distilleries. There are manufactures of tobacco and cigars, matches, amber articles, pianos, and mineral water. The manufacture of marsh paper (maripax) is celebrated. Königsberg was founded by the Teutonic Knights in the thirteenth century in the region inhabited by the heathen Prussians. Pop. in 1880 160,000, in 1900 189,483.

Königsberg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles N of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has a quaint town-hall, a fine thirteenth-century church, and medieval gates. Pop. in 1900 5933.

Königsberg, a small town of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, in an exclave in Lower Franconia, Bavaria. It is the birth place of the astronomer Regiomontanus (Johann Müller).

Königsbrück, *könig-brück* a town of Saxony, 17 miles NNE of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3248.

Königsbeck, *könig-beck* (Bohem. *Komáň*, *komon chák*), a town of Bohemia, 51 miles SE of Taber. Pop. about 2000.

Königsberg, *könig-berk*, a town of Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 17 miles WSW of Rudolstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3104.

Königsberg, a ruined castle in Württemberg, district of Stuttgart.

Königsfeld, kō'nigs-fēld', a village of Moravia, 2 miles N of Brünn.

Königsheim, kō'nigs-him, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 51 miles W of Liegnitz.

Königsheim, kō'nigs-ho-fen a town of Baden, 17 miles SE of Wehrheim. Pop. about 1800.

Königsheim - im - Grabfeld, kō'nigs-ho-fen im grab-feld, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 44 miles NE of Würzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Königsheim, kō'nigs-hē'tēh, a municipality of Prussia, in Silesia, 54 miles ESE of Oppeln. It has great iron- and steel-works and a large coal-mine. Pop. in 1871 19,538 in 1900, 37,919.

Königsutter, kō'nigs-155'ter, a town of Germany duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles WNW of Helmstedt, on the Lutter. Pop. in 1900, 3352. Near by is a convent, formerly a Benedictine abbey with a magnificent medieval basilica, recently restored.

Königssee, kō'nigs-ē, or Bartholomäussee, a lake in the extreme SE of Bavaria, the most beautiful of the German lakes, with Alpine scenery. It lies at an elevation of 1976 feet and is surrounded by mountains rising 6000-7000 feet above the surface. Length, 6 miles, greatest depth, 616 feet.

Königsstätt, kō'nigs-stätt' (Bohem *Vesetice Králové* - to the king's castle) a small town of Bohemia, 40 miles ENE of Prague.

Königsstein, kō'nigs-stēin (i.e. "king's rock") a town of Saxony 17 miles SE of Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. It has a fortress situated on an almost inaccessible mountain rising 500 feet above the river. This stronghold has had the reputation of being impregnable. Pop. in 1900 4274.

Königsstein, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles NE of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 2200. It is a health-resort. On a height above the town are the ruins of the castle of Königsstein.

Königswald, kō'nigs-wāld s village of Bohemia 10 miles from Tetschen.

Königswald, kō'nigs-wāld' a small town of Prussia, in Brandenburg near Osternberg.

Königswart, kō'nigs-wart (Bohem *Krávart*) s town of Bohemia, 15 miles SSW of Eibogon, with mineral springs. Here is a noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich. Pop. about 2000.

Königswinter, kō'nigs-wīn-ter a town of Rhineland Prussia, 21 miles SSE of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine. From here mountain railways lead up to the summits of the Drachenfels and the Petersberg. Pop. in 1900 3904.

Königswinterhausen, kō'nigs-wōn-ter hōw-sen, a town of Brandenburg Prussia, circle of Teltow in the outskirts of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 3436.

Konin, kō'nin, a town of Russian Poland, province and 35 miles NNE of Kalisz, on the Warta. It has machine-shops, breweries, tanneries, and manufactures of copper. Pop. in 1897 8833.

Königsheide, kō'nigs-hēide s village of Belgium 13 miles SE of Antwerp. Pop. 2163.

Konitz, kō'nits a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 18 miles WSW of Olmütz.

Konitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 58 miles WSW of Marienwerder. It has iron-foundries and spinning mills. Pop. in 1900 16,697.

Koniyeh, Asiatic Turkey. See **Konius**.

Köniz, kō'niz a village and commune of Switzerland canton of Bern 3 miles SW of Bern. Pop. about 4500.

Konkan, or **The Konkan**, a region of Bombay, British India, bounded W by the Indian Ocean and E by the Western Ghats and extending from the Portuguese possession of Goa on the S to Daman on the N. It is remarkable for its enormous rainfall. Pop. in 1901, 3,935,854.

Königsberg, kō'nigs-berg a town of Prussia. See **Königsberg**.

Königsberg, kō'nigs-berg a town of Prussia, government and 94 miles E of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897 10,406.

Konshie, kōnsh'ye, or **Konshik**, kōnshik a town of Poland, 35 miles SW of Radom. Pop. in 1897 8233.

Konstanz, kōn-stān, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 35 miles VNE of Oppeln. Pop. in 1901 3382.

Konstantinshafen, kōn-stān-ten hā-fen, a harbor and town on the SE side of Austro-lake Bay, Kaiser-Wilhelm-land German New Guinea. Cotton, coffee, and cacao are cultivated here.

Konstantinograd, kōn-stān-tee-no-grād, a town of Rumania, government and 40 miles ESE of Plova. Pop. in 1897 6465.

Konstantinov, s town of Volhynia. See **STARCHOV** STARCHOV.

Konstanz. See **CONSTANZ**.

Koochiching, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn., 125 miles NW of Tower. Pop. 80.

Koomassie, Ashanti. See **KUMASSI**.

Koorling, a town of South Australia, 101 miles by rail N by B of Adelaide. Near it are the rich Burra-Burra copper mines.

Koosharem, a post-village of Piute co. Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. about 300.

Kootenai, koo'te-nā, the most northern county of Idaho. It is intersected by Clark's Fork of the Columbia River and also drained by the Kootenai River. Area, 5400 sq m. Capital, Rathdrum. Pop. in 1890, 4108, in 1900, 16,316.

Kootenay Lake, in British Columbia, crossed by lat. 49° N and traversed by the Kootenay River. Length, about 65 miles.

Kootenay (Flat Bow, or MacGillivray) River, rises in British Columbia, on the W slope of the Rocky Mountains, a little to the S of lat. 53° N. It runs southward into Montana and Idaho, then bending NW, returns into British Columbia, in which it flows northward and enters the Columbia River, first passing through Kootenay Lake. Its length is estimated at 450 miles. Various parts of its course are navigable. In the Kootenay district much gold is found and mined.

Ko'pal', a town of Russian Turkistan, government of Semiratschensk about 125 miles NW of Kuja. Pop. 2300.

Köpcány, kōp'chān (Ger. *Köpcen*, *kitt* etc.) a small town of Hungary co. of Wieselburg 4 miles from Pressburg.

Köpenick, a town of Prussia. See **CÖPENICK**.

Kopidino, kōp-idē-no a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles NW of Budachow.

Köping, kōp'ing a town of Sweden, 20 miles SW of Wasterås, at the W extremity of Lake Mälär. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900 4057.

Kopparberg, kōp'par-bēn a lka in the middle part of Sweden bordering on Norway. Area, 11,522 sq m. It is drained by the Dal Elf. It corresponds in part to old Dalecarlia. Capital Falun. Pop. in 1901 230,180.

Kopperel, a post-village of Sonoma co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Morgan. Pop. about 325.

Kopreinitz, kōp'ri-nits (Hon. *Kopreinitz* kōh-prōn-ē) a town of Croatia, Hungary 37 miles ESE of Warasdin. Pop. about 7000.

Köprülü, or **Köprili**, a town of European Turkey. See **VALKEE**.

Koptos, a town of Upper Egypt. See **KOPT**.

Kornogamite Lake, Victoria, Australia. See **CORANGAMITE**.

Koranko, kō-rān kō, or **Karanko**, s territory of west-Africa, NE of Sierra Leone.

Korassam, a province of Persia. See **KHORASSAN**.

Korat, kō-rā', a town of Indo-China, 138 miles NE of Bangkok capital of a small state of the same name.

Korbach, a town of Germany. See **CORBACH**.

Korbel, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Arcata. Pop. 250.

Kordofan, kōr-dō-fān s country of Africa forming a province of Egyptian Sudan, mostly between lat. 13° and 15° N and lon. 28° and 32° E, lying on the E Senaar and on the W Darfur. The Bahy-el Ahud or White Nile forms part of its E limit. Area, estimated at about 100,000 sq m. The country is of a plateau character about 2000-2500 feet in elevation with moderate heights rising above the general level. In some parts there is a rich vegetation, with acacias, tamarinds, etc. Gums, oil-seeds, sesame, durra, and cotton are staple products. Kordofan was subdued by Mehmet Ali in 1821. It separated from Egypt in 1885, and was six many years under the control of the Mahdists. Principal town El-Obeid. The inhabitants consist of Arabs, Berbers, and negroes. Pop. about 300,000 of whom 120,000 are nomads.

Korea, kō-rēa (called by the natives *Kori* and *Chosin*, the latter the Chinese form of which is *Chao-sien*, meaning morning freshness - Japanese, *Ko-ri*, *ko-ri* official designation *Dai Han*) an empire and peninsula country of eastern Asia, bounded E. by the Sea of Japan, SE. by the Strait of Korea, W. by the Yellow Sea, and NW and N by Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Yalu and Tumen rivers and the Pa-shan mountains. Its latitudinal extent is between the parallels of 34° 40' and 43° N with S and E. length of about 560 miles. Korea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and the Strait of Korea and the island of Quelpart, 50 miles S. of the peninsula. Area, about 82,000 sq m. Population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. The number of

inhabitants liable to taxation was officially given in 1900 as 4,608,151

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a mountain-range (known in its northern and southern parts as the Ham-gyong-Do and the Kang-wang-Do respectively) abrupt and precipitous on the E but forming a gentle slope on the W side, which being watered by the principal rivers of the country (none of which is important), is exceedingly fertile. The Pal-shan (Palk ta-san or Palk tan-shan) or 'White Mountain' in the N is an extinct volcano, and rises to 9000 feet. The coasts are for the most part rocky and almost inaccessible yet there are some excellent harbours. The climate is on the whole salubrious, cold in winter and hot in summer, the range of temperature being from near zero to about 90°-95°. The average annual rainfall is about 36 inches the precipitation however being subject to great fluctuations. In the N the grains that can be grown with advantage are barley and oats, but in the S the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, beans, tobacco, and hemp are grown extensively. The glassing root is a product of Korea, greatly valued in China and Japan. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests of pine, fir, oak, maple, birch, ash etc. Fruits are abundant, including the pear, plum, strawberry, mulberry, blackberry, apricot, and grape but, on account of the continual summer rains, all are insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock-salt, iron, and coal are found, but were not wrought to any extent until recent years. Gold mining concessions are now held by Americans (at Wöosan) Russians (at Ham-heung), Germans (Tung Ke Kwi) Japanese (S of Seoul) French and English (Ulsan). The quantity of gold exported in 1900 was 4,101 366 yon, or about \$2,043,000. The principal coal mines are at Ping yang. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited. Oxen almost alone are used for agricultural labor. Sheep are almost unknown owing to the prohibition against rearing them. The royal tiger and panther were until recently very numerous, and their hides formed an important article of commerce. Korean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume.

The manufactures of Korea have greatly declined. They comprise strong and coarse tissues of hemp, cotton silk and green masts, bamboo corsets, mixed wares and especially paper out of which are made hats, umbrellas, doors, sacks, and cloaks. A match factory was established in Seoul in 1901.

The foreign commerce is still mainly with China and Japan but the trade with European countries and the United States has been increasing materially as the result of the commercial treaties which followed rapidly upon that of 1842 with the United States. Seoul (Haeal) and the ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Wöosan (Gensan) Chinnampo Mokpo, Kusan, Memsampo, and Songchön are now open to foreign trade and commerce and this condition is considered to be semi-officially so for the inland city of Ping yang, whose extensive coal fields are operated chiefly by the Japanese. The chief articles of export are rice (\$174,400 yon in 1900), beans, cow hides, ginseng, gold, and copper. The development of internal commerce is greatly retarded by the primitive methods of communication. Transport is by porters, oxen, and pack-horses. The lines of railroad are still extremely limited a railway connects Chemulpo with Seoul and other roads, originated by the exigencies of the Russo-Japanese war are now (1905) in course of construction. There were, in 1900, 3178 miles of telegraph in operation.

Korea is governed by an emperor (title assumed in 1397) whose sway in a measure absolute, is modified by a cabinet and council of ministers, the central government consisting of 10 departments—those of the cabinet, home office, foreign office, treasury, war office, education, justice, agriculture (trade and industry), household, and police. The empire is divided for administrative purposes into 13 to or provinces, and these again subdivided into 339 kūn or districts. The mass of the common people are either believers in Buddhism (which prevails in a degraded form) or else sunk in spirit-worship coupled with all kinds of superstitious Confucian, much esteemed, has many followers among the higher classes, on whom ancestor worship has a strong hold. Korean life presents as a great measure the characteristics of life in China. There is a noble or privileged class. The women live in seclusion. There are many thousand Christians, mainly Catholics. The Koreans are a Mongolian people. Their language is of the agglutinative type, very different from the Chinese, and is written with individual alphabetic characters. Chinese is employed in official documents and business correspondence, and has become the literary language of the country. Korean literature, which is not important, is modelled mainly upon that of China.

In the Middle Ages Korea was a flourishing state under the Wang dynasty. Eventually it was compelled to place

itself under the suzerainty of China, to whose ruler an annual tribute was paid. The western world possessed no knowledge of the country before the middle of the seventeenth century. Until recently the Koreans shut themselves off from foreign nations. In 1877-81 the principal ports were opened to the Japanese. The United States made a commercial treaty in 1882 and other leading foreign powers in 1883, 1884, 1886, 1892, 1899, 1901, and 1902. China continued to claim full suzerainty until 1894-1895 when by the treaty of Shimonoseki (May 1895) closing the disastrous war with Japan this suzerainty was renounced and Japanese influence introduced. Korea was to some extent the theatre of military operations at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war which brought the country virtually under the control of Japan. The capital is Seoul which in 1912 had a population of 196,646. The foreign population of the country comprised in 1902 about 19,000 Japanese, 5000 Chinese, 275 Americans, 140 British, 30 Russians, etc.

Ko'ren, a small native state of India, in Chota Nagpur Lat. 23°-24° N lon 82°-83° E.

Korean Archipelago, in the Eastern and Yellow seas, off the W coast of Korea, and extending from the island of Quelpart to lat. 36° 40' N. They form several groups of which the best-known islands are Port Hamilton, Lyra, Amherst, Huxton and Clifford.

Kore's, Strait of, separates Korea from Japan and unites the Sea of Japan with the Eastern Sea. Width, in the narrowest part, about 115 miles. It contains Tsushima and other islands. The Russian naval power was destroyed here by the Japanese on May 27, 1905.

Korentea, ko-ra-ne'ta, a village of Croatia, 60 miles SSE of Karlovitz.

Korog, kor go, a small island in the Persian Gulf 2 miles N of Narak.

Kori, ko-ra, the easternmost arm of the Indus River, at its delta, dividing Sindh from Cutch.

Korlinga, a small seaport of Madras, British India, in the delta of the Godavary. It was formerly important.

Koritsa (Korona), a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Monastir near Lake Malik which is formed by the Derol River. Pop about 6000 (?)

Koritschaw, kor itshin a small town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 30 miles ESE of Brinn.

Kork, kerk, a town of Baden on the Rhine, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Offenburg. Pop about 1200.

Körts, kü-leen, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles SW of Königs. Pop in 1900 5107.

Körmen, a town of Hungary on the Danube, on the Raab, 15 miles S of Steinamanger. It has a fine old castle. Pop about 6000.

Körmenbánya, the Hungarian name of Karaman, Korma, kor-nu, a town of Anatolia Turkey vilayet of Bagdad at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris 35 miles NW of Basra.

Kornegal, kor-ni-gli or Kurungalli, also Kurungalla, a town of Ceylon 48 miles NE of Colombo. It is one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon and a place of pilgrimage to Buddhists.

Kornelymáster, kor-ni-le-mán-ster a village of Blush Prussia, 4 miles SE of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Kor'net' Spruit (spruit) a district on the SW boundary of Basutoland, southern Africa. It is bounded S and W by the Orange River and NW by the Kornet Spruit (or Makhaleba) River which rises in the Mont ana Sources and is tributary to the Orange.

Kornsburg, kor-ni-bö-sen a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube 6 miles NNW of Vienna, opposite Klosterneuburg. Pop. in 1900 8298.

Korohaus, kor-ni-häus, a small town of Bohemia, 24 miles WNW of Prague.

Kornwestheim, kor-ni-west-him a village of Württemberg circle of the Neckar district of Ludwigsburg. Pop. about 3000.

Koro, a port-village of Carroll co. Ind. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 1900.

Koro, a port-hamlet of Winnebago co. Wis.

Korolit, a town of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles by rail SW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1900.

Koro'ni, or Koroni, a seaport of Greece, in Messenia, on the Gulf of Koroni, 7 miles NW of Cape Gallo. A short distance to the N stood the ancient Korona. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8500).

Koroni (or Kalamata, ká-lá má-th) Gulf of, a gulf on the S coast of the Morea, Greece, having Messenia on the W and Laconia on the E.

Koropi, a town of Russia, government of 86 miles N. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 3368.

Körös, kó-rüs, a river of Hungary which joins the Theiss at Oenagrad. It is formed by the junction of the Rapid Körös (Behes Körös) which rises in Transylvania,

and the Black and White Kőrös (Fekete Kőrös, Fehér Kőrös), which rise on the slopes of the Bihar mountains. The length from the source of the White Kőrös is about 350 miles.

Kőrös, Kis and Nagy, towns of Hungary See Kis-Kőrös and Nagy-Kőrös.

Korosko, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, about 110 miles SSW of Assuan. It is the starting-point for caravans crossing the Nubian Desert.

Körös-Ladány, kö'rah löd äh, a village of Hungary on of Békés, 20 miles NW of Gyula. Pop. about 1000.

Körösmonád, kö'rah-mönd ä, a village of Hungary on of Marmara. Pop. about 7500.

Korotcha, ko-ro-oh or Korotchn, kö-ro-oh, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles SE of Korak. Pop. in 1897, 14,466. Cherries and other fruits are raised extensively in the vicinity.

Korotysak', a town of Russia, government and 48 miles S of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. in 1897, 8501.

Korpo, ko-pö, an island of Finland, 15 and 25 miles SW of Åbo, in the Baltic.

Korramberrra, a town of Victoria, Australia, 68 miles by rail SSE of Melbourne, on Coal Creek. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 4000.

Korumbad, Asiatic Turkey. See Korusan.

Korsör, kor'sh, a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Seland and on the Great Belt, 64 miles WSW of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901, 6881.

Koruma, a town of Russia. See Karsay.

Kortets, an island formed by the Dnieper 40 miles S of Yekaterinograd. It was formerly noted as the place where the Zaporogian Cossacks had their *sowka*.

Kortright, a post village in Kortright township (town) Delaware co., N.Y. about 65 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1475.

Kortrijk, a town of Belgium. See Courtrai.

Korvey See Corvill.

Kos, an island and gulf of Asiatic Turkey. See Cos.

Koschamin, kos'-min or Kosmin, a town of Prussia, province and 47 miles SSE of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4851.

Koschusko, kos'-us-ko, a county in the NE part of Indiana, has an area of 621 sq. m. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Red rivers and Turkey Creek. Capital Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 28,645. In 1900, 29,109.

Kosciuszko, a banking post-town capital of Achaia co. Miss. on the Yockanockee Creek and on the Illinois Central R. 70 miles VNE of Jackson. It has cotton mills. Pop. in 1900, 3078.

Kosciusko, Mount, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Australian Alps, the culminating point of the continent. Altitude, 7308 feet. It is in the Murrumbidgee (or Warrego) Range. It is covered most of the year with snow.

Kosel, a town of Prussia. See Cosel.

Koselak, a town of Russia. See Koselak.

Kösen, a town and watering place of Prussia, in the province of Saxony on the Saale, 42 miles from Naumburg. It has mineral waters. Pop. in 1890, 2901.

Kosrofski, a post village and station of Alaska, on the left bank of the Yukon River, near the mouth of Shageluk along 90 miles SE of St. Michael. Near it is Holy Cross Mission.

Kösfeld, a town of Prussia. See Kosfeld.

Koshima, a small island of Japan, off the SW coast of Yezo.

Koshkoneog, a post-village of Oregon co. Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Thayer. Pop. in 1890, 213.

Koshkonong, a township (town) of Jefferson co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles NNE of Janesville and 1 mile SE of Koshkonong Lake.

Koshkonong Creek, Wis. enters Koshkonong Lake about 12 miles SW of Jefferson.

Koshkonong Lake, Wis. is an expansion of the Rock River. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide.

Koshtantsy, a summit of the main range of the Caucasus. Height, 16,290 feet.

Kosima, Japan. See Kosima.

Köstlin, kö'-lin or Köslin, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, capital of the district of the same name, 7 miles from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12' N. Lon. 10° 10' E. It has iron foundries, paper mills, establishments for the manufacture of mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 30,417.

Koslov, a town of Russia. See Kostov.

Kosmanos, kos'-mä-nö, a village of Bohemia, 5 miles NE of Buntzlau.

Kosmodamiosk, kos-mo-däm'-yösk, a town of Russia, government and 108 miles WNW of Kansas, on the Volga. Pop. about 5000.

Kosce, kö'se, a banking post-town of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 165 miles NNW of Houston. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Kosseir, or Cossair, kö'sär, a seaport of Upper Egypt, on the Red Sea, 45 miles E of Kened. Lat. 26° 8' N. Lon. 34° 15' E. Pop. about 1600.

Kos'ovo, a village (province) of European Turkey, mainly in Old Servia. Capital Pristina. It contains the plain of Kosovo, watered by the Sitnica, which flows into the Ibar an affluent of the Morava. On this plain, near Pristina, was fought, in 1389 the great battle in which the army of the Turkish sultan Amurath I. overcame the Servians. Here, too, the Hungarians, under Hunyady were defeated by the Turks in 1448. The battle-field is known as the Field of the Blackbird (Srb. Kosovo Polje).

Kossuth, kö's-uth, a northern county of Iowa, has an area of 924 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Des Moines River. Capital, Algona. Pop. in 1890, 15,130. In 1900, 22,720.

Kosuth, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 44 miles W of Madison.

Kosuth, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 15 miles N of Burlington.

Kosuth, a post-town of Alcorn co., Miss., 9 miles SW of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Kosuth, a post village of Auglaize co., Ohio, 15 miles SW of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Kosuth, a post-hamlet of Clarton co., Pa. 14 miles SSE of Oil City.

Kosuth, a township (town) of Manitowish co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1780.

Kosuth, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles SE of Bruden.

Kostajnica, kos'tä-nä, a small town of Croatia, 20 miles SE of Petrinja, on the river Una. On the opposite bank of the river is the little Bosnian town of Kostajnica.

Kostel, kö'stäl, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, on the Thaya, 25 miles SSE of Brunn.

Kostelitz, towns of Bohemia. See ANZKOSTELITZ, ELANKOSTELITZ and ROSENKOSTELITZ.

Kostelitz, kö'stäl, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 12 miles SW of Olmütz.

Kosten, kos'ten, a town of Prussia in Posen, 28 miles SW of Posen, on the Odra. Pop. in 1900, 5785.

Kontenblatt, kos'ten-blät, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 19 miles W of Breslau.

Kostendil, or Kisevedil, a town in the SW corner of Bulgaria, near the right bank of the Struma. It has mineral springs. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1901, 12,903.

Kostheim, köst'hä, a village of Hesse, circle of Hana. Pop. in 1900, 5945.

Köstritz, kö'stritz, a village of Germany in Rhenish-Schlesia, on the Elster 4 miles NW of Gera. Pop. about 2000.

Kostroma, kos'trö-mä, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga at Kostroma.

Kostroma, a north-central government of European Russia, near its center. Area, about 52,500 sq. m. It is traversed by the Volga. More than half of the surface is covered with forests. Pop. in 1897, 1,429,338.

Kostroma, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kostroma 200 miles NE of Moscow at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. It has a cathedral. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1897, 41,288.

Koswig, a town of Germany. See Coswig.

Köszeg, a town of Hungary. See Gits.

Kosata, kö'tä, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River 22 miles WSW of Cedar Rapids.

Kotah, kö'tä, a native state of India, in the SE. part of Rajputana. It lies in the upper basin of the Chambal. Area, 3800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 644,350. Capital, Kotah.

Kotah, a town of India, capital of the Kotah state, on the Chambal, 190 miles SW of Agra. Pop. about 40,000.

Kotakota, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, on the W coast of Lake Nyassa, is about lat. 12° 55' S.

Kota-raja, a town of the province of Achen, Sumatra.

Kotahsa', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, on the Atrek about 60 miles NW of Meshed. It is peopled by Kurds.

Koto-Kangra, or Kot-Kangra. See KANNA.

Kotel'mitch, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles SW of Vyatka, near the Vyatka River. Pop. about 4000.

Kotel'moi, kö-tel'-moi, the largest of the New Siberian islands N of Siberia, is crossed by the parallel of lat. 74° N and by the meridian of lon. 146° E. It is a desolate

mass of rocky mountains, 120 miles long and 30 miles broad. It is also known as Kessel Island.

Kotikon, a town of Germany. See **COLOMBUS**.
Kotiki, *ho'tee*, *Kotiki*, *ho'tee*, or *Kotiki*, a former governmental district on the E. coast of the island of Borneo, on the Strait of Macassar subject to Dutch supremacy.

Kotiki, a town of Dutch Borneo, on an island in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 58' S., lon. 117° 10' E. It contains a rajah's palace.

Kotiki, *Kotiki*, or *Mahakam*, a river in the island of Borneo, falls by many mouths into Koti Bay, in the Strait of Macassar.

Kotka, a seaport of Finland, in the Rta of Viborg on the Gulf of Finland. It was founded in 1573. Pop. in 1895, 5412.

Kotoum, the chief seaport of Dahomey French western Africa.

Ko'tri', a village of Sindh, on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad.

Kotrung, or **Kotrang**, *ko trung'* a town of Bengal, on the river Hugh, 7 miles N. of Howrah.

Kotai, Japan. See **KOCHI**.

Kotibus, a town of Prussia. See **COCHUS**.

Ko'trak' Mountains, a small range in SE. Alaska, S. of lat. 50° N. in this chain are the Chilkoot and White Passes, routes to the Klondike gold region.

Kotzebue (*ko'tse-bu*) Sound, in the NW part of Alaska, N. of Prince of Wales (or Seward) Peninsula. The parallel of lat. 67° N. passes through about its centre.

Kotzenau, *ko'tsen* a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Luben. Pop. in 1900 3770.

Kotzmann, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the northern part of Bukovina. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4788.

Köttschenbroda, *köt'schen bro'da*, a town of Saxony, near Dresden. It has many modern villas. Pop. in 1900 6060.

Kötting, *köt'ting*, a town of Lower Bavaria, 26 miles ENE of München. Pop. about 2000.

Kotichonguak, *ko'tee choo'gak'* a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick, on the Kouchibougué River 13 miles from Niohsheta. It has several saw mills and a large lumber-trade. Pop. about 300.

Kountze, a post-village, capital of Hardin co. Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé Rrs. 25 miles NW by N. of Beaumont. Pop. about 225.

Konte, a banking post-village of Porter co. Ind. on the Erie and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 61 miles NE of Chicago. Pop. about 500.

Kovdo, *kov do*, or **Kovdosero**, *kov-do-sero* a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, about 30 miles long by 24 miles broad, contains numerous islands, and discharges itself by the river Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaksa.

Kovel, *ko-vél* a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 97 miles NW of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 17,304.

Kovno, a government of Russia, in Lithuania, bordering on Poland and Prussia, and nearly reaching the Baltic. Area, 15,524 sq. m. It is generally level and well watered and has extensive forests. The Niemen flows in the SW border. Capital, Kovno. The government corresponds approximately to the old Samogitia. Pop. in 1897 1,649,444.

Kovno, *kov na* (Lithuanian, *Kovno*) a town of Russia, capital of the government of Kovno, 38 miles WNW of Vilna, on the right bank of the Niemen at the influx of the Viliya. It is a fortress of the first class. It consists of an old and a new town. Among the noteworthy buildings is the quaint old town-hall now a palace. There are manufactures of wire and wire-nails and breweries. The town has a trade in grain, not so important, however as formerly. Pop. in 1897 75,543, nearly half Jews.

Kovrov, *kov-rov'* a town of Russia, government and 75 miles NE of Vladimir. Pop. in 1897, 14,570.

Kowak (*ko wak'*) River, Alaska, rises in the lakes of mountainous NW Alaska, in about lon. 136° W. flows generally W. and empties into the Hotham Inlet of Kotzebue Sound.

Kowal, *ko-vál*, a town of Poland government and 60 miles WNW of Warsaw. Pop. about 5000.

Kowalega, *ko-wa-ll-ga* a post-village of Emere co., Ala. The banking point is Wetumpka. Pop. 90.

Kowia, a river of Cape Colony flows into the Indian Ocean at Port Alfred.

Kow-lung, or **Kan-lung**, China. See **HOON KANG**.

Koyukuk River, Alaska, is one of the largest tributaries of the Yukon. It rises in the mountains, about lat. 66° N., flows generally SW. and empties into the Yukon about 60 miles above the mouth of that river and a short distance above Nulato. Gold is found sparingly in its basin.

Koyukuk. See **KINAYEV**.

Kozoleto, a town of Russia, 40 miles SSW of Tcher-nigov.

Kozulak', a town of Russia, 35 miles SSW of Kaluga, on the Zhukov. Pop. about 6000.

Kozhan'al, a town of European Turkey in the SW part of Macedonia, 35 miles SSE of Manastir. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Kosciniec, *kon-yá-nit-ed*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom 65 miles NW of Sandomierz, on the Vistula. Pop. about 5000.

Koslov', a town of Russia, government and 65 miles WNW of Tambov. It has manufactures of machinery, tobacco, leather, and tallow and an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 48,347.

Kosmin, a town of Prussia. See **KOCHMIN**.

Kra, *krá*, or **Pulo Kra**, *po'lo kra*, two islands, called the North and South Kra, between the W. shore of Malacca and the island of Penang.

Kra, *krá*, or **Kraw**, Isthmus of, or Lower Siam, Siamese dominions connect the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Indo-China, with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town of Kra.

Kragvåg, *krá gher-d* a seaport of Norway on an inlet of the Skagerrak, 70 miles NE of Christiansand. Pop. in 1900 5223.

Kraguyevatz, *krá-goo-ya-vátz*, a town of Servia, 15 miles W of Zagreb. It has an arsenal and manufactures of arms and munition, and there is a powder mill in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 15,503.

Kraushausen, a town of Württemberg. See **CHAILHAUS**.

Kraus, a province of Austria-Hungary. See **CARMIOLA**.

Kraumburg, *krin'börse* a town of Carantia, 15 miles NW of Laibach on the Save. Pop. about 2000.

Krausova, a town of Rumania. See **CHAILOVA**.

Krakaton, *krá-tá-to*, a more properly **Krakatau**, a volcanic island in the Strait of Sunda, about equally distant from the coasts of Sumatra and Java, in lat. 0° 4' S. lon. 105° 30' E. The island which had an area of about 12 sq. m. and rose in its highest point to 3817 feet, was largely destroyed by one of the most catastrophic volcanic eruptions that has ever been recorded, in the night of Aug. 26-27 1883. The loss of life, incident to the washing of the low lying coasts by a high and rapidly flowing sea-wave, is estimated to have exceeded 50,000.

Krakau, or **Krakow**. See **LAZAR**.

Krakow, *krá-ko* a town of Germany in Mecklenburg Schwerin 33 miles E of Schwerin. Pop. about 2000.

Kralievo, *krá-lye-vo* a town of Servia, on the river Ibar about 35 miles WNW of Kraguyevatz. Pop. in 1901 3399.

Kraliegem, *krá-lye-gem*, a former commune of the Netherlands, now forming part of Rotterdam. It has factories and salmon fisheries.

Kral'ova Har'm (See **K'ungberg**) a mountain of Austria-Hungary, in the Tatra. Height, 6375 feet.

Kralowitz, *krá-lo-vítz* a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles SNE. of Pilsen.

Kralup, *krá-lyup* a town of Bohemia, district of Bohlen on the river Moldau. It has railway-shops and manufactures of sugar, chemicals etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4703.

Kramer, a village of Warren co. Ind. The banking point is Africa. Pop. about 500.

Krasan, a post-village of Pavia co. IT. The banking point is Pavia. Pop. about 100.

Kranichfeld, *krá-nis fält* a town of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Weimar on the Elm 11 miles SW of Weimar. Pop. about 2000.

Kranid'ion, a town of Greece, in Argolia, 23 miles SE. of Nauplia. Its inhabitants are expert divers and sponge-fishers. Pop. in 1896 6984.

Krankensbell, a watering place of Germany in Bavaria, on the Isar, a short distance from Tölz.

Krasewitz, *krá-no-vítz* a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 54 miles SNE of Oppeln. Pop. about 3000.

Kransburg, a post-village of Codington co. S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Watertown. Pop. 125.

Krapivna, *krá-piv ná*, a town of Russia, 25 miles SW of Tula, on the Ura. Pop. in 1897, 8797.

Krapptin, *kráp-pit*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder 15 miles E. of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Krasnik, *krá-nik* a town of Russian Poland government and 28 miles SW of Lublin. Pop. in 1897 8028.

Krasnokutsk, *krá-no-kootsk'*, a town of Russia, government and 41 miles W of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897 6729.

Krasnoyeboduk', a town of Russia, government and 105 miles NW of Posen, on the Moksha. Pop. in 1897, 7378.

Krasno-Ufimsk, *krá'sno-ú-fim-sk'* a town of Bashkiria, government and 110 miles SSE. of Perm, on the Ufa. Pop. in 1897 6497

Kras'novodsk', a town of the Russian Transcaspiian Province, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 40° N It is the starting-point of the Transcaspiian railway Pop. in 1897 6339.

Krasnoyarsk', a town of Siberia, capital of the government of Yeniseisk in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei Lat. 58° N, lon. 92° 48' E It is on the Transiberian railway and is theemporium of a wide region. It has colleges, a library, museum, theatre, etc. Pop. in 1897, 27,300

Krasnoye Selo, *krá'sno-yeh seh-ló'*, a summer-resort, 18 miles SSE. of St. Petersburg. It has fine villas and an imperial palace. Pop. in 1897 3236

Krasny, *krá's-neo* a town of Russia, 18 miles WSW of Smolensk, on the Svinaya. Pop. about 3900

Krasny-Kholm, *krá's-neo' kólm*, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles NE of Tver. Pop. about 2400

Krasnyy-Taw, a town of Russian Poland, 34 miles SE of Lublin on the Wiepra. Pop. in 1897 7111

Krasny-Yar, *krá's-neo' yea* a town of Russia, government and 35 miles ENE of Astrakhan on an island in the Volga. Pop. about 4500

Krasod-Szörény, *krósh o sz'rásh* a county of Hungary bordering on Transylvania, Rumania, and Servia. It is peopled mainly by Rumanes. Capital Legos

Krasznan *krósh nób* a town of Hungary on of Szilagy 40 miles E of Gyorwarden. Pop. about 3600

Kratich, a town of Cambodia, on the left bank of the Mekong, about 120 miles NNW of Saigon

Krotzi, a trading station of Togoland German west Africa.

Kratke Mountains, in German New Guinea, in about lon 146° E. Height, 9000-10,000 feet.

Kratzko, a town of European Turkey vilayet of Kozovo, 37 miles E of Uskup. Pop. about 6000

Kratzau, *krát shw* a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N of Jungbunzlau. Pop. in 1900 3503

Kratzerville, a post village of Snyder co. Pa. 5 miles NW of Sellersville. Pop. 170

Kramschthal, *krá'm-sh'tál* a village of Switzerland, eastern and 9 miles NE of Bern. Pop. about 3000

Kramta, *kráw sh*, a small town of Bohemia, 29 miles from Chudowa

Kramtheim, *kráwt hí'me*, a small town of Baden, near Tauberhohelheim not far from the Jagst.

Krawang, *krá-t'ang*, a former Dutch residency of Java, on the N coast

Kraw, Isthmus of. See Kaa

Kroy, *kri* is common in the rural circle of Koenig, Rhinish Prussia. Pop. in 1900 5315 partly engaged in coal mining

Kremer, **Kremer**, or Smith Grove, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. on Middle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles SW of Sunbury. Pop. 164

Krebe, a banking post village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., in a coal and coke region 3 miles NE. of South McAlester on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 3000

Kreen Islands, Alaska. See RAY ISLANDS.

Krefeld, *krá'fít*, or Crefeld, a town of Rhinish Prussia, 12 miles NW of Düsseldorf. It is the principal seat of the German silk- and velvet-manufacture. Pop. in 1900 100,110. The town quadrupled its population in the second half of the nineteenth century. Here Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1793

Krelbitz, *kri'bitz*, a small town of Bohemia, 29 miles NE of Leitmeritz.

Kreidererville, *kri'ders vil* a post-village of Northampton on Pa. 9 miles N of Allentown. Pop. 250

Kreischam, *kri'sh*, a town of Saxony, 16 miles from Dresden. Pop. about 2900

Kromenets, *krá'm-en-yét'* a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 26 miles WSW of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897 17,618.

Kromenetschug, *krá'm-en-choug* a town of Russia, government and 64 miles SW of Poltava, on the Dniester. It has flour and lumber mills, etc. and manufacture of agricultural-machinery and tobacco. Pop. in 1897 (including Krimkov on the opposite bank of the river) 68,648

Krom'lin, a banking post-village of Garfield co. Okla., in a farming and stock raising region, 12 miles N by R of Enid. Pop. about 300

Krommen, *krá'm men*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles N of Potsdam. Pop. about 2700

Kromnitz, *krá'm'nítz* (Hun *Kromniczskya* *kús* *esth-bén yéh*) a mining town and royal free city of Hungary co. of Bars, 8 miles W of Neusohl. It stands in a deep valley surrounded by hills. It has retained its old

walls and has interesting churches and other noteworthy buildings. Kromnitz is celebrated for its gold- and silver-mines, which have been worked since the Middle Ages. It has a mint. Water is supplied to the mines by an old aqueduct, about 15 miles long, and a long tunnel has recently been excavated for their drainage. Pop. about 16,000

Kremppe, *krá'm'péh*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 4 miles NNE of Gluckstadt. Pop. about 1800

Krems, *krá'm*, a town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 89 miles NW of Vienna. It has a town-hall, with interesting archives, a municipal library, and some special schools. The leading manufactures are those of steel wares, mustard, and vinegar. The town is adjacent to Stein, which is its port. Pop. in 1900 (including several suburbs), 12,657

Kremsier, *krá'm-sier'* (Slavic, *Kromerice*) a town of Moravia, 12 miles SW of Prazan on the March. It occupies the site of the inner town, still surrounded by walls, and a number of suburbs. It has normal, agricultural and industrial schools. The manufacture of machinery iron-founding, brewing and sugar refining are carried on and there is an active trade. The archbishop of Olmutz has a fine summer residence here. Pop. in 1900 13,991

Kremsdörfer, *krá'm shw' dör* a town of Upper Austria, on the Krems, 13 miles W of Steyr. On a height above it is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. This establishment which dates from the latter part of the eighth century possesses a library of 70,000 volumes and an observatory (lat. 48° 3' 23" N lon 14° 1' 55" E). Pop. in 1900 3318

Krenitzin (*krá'm-tseen*) islands, Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Krenitzin the navigator who first saw them. Cape Krenitzin is the W termination of the peninsula of Alaska

Kres'geralt, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. 24 miles NW of Easton. Pop. 200

Kress, a city of Lafayette co. Ark., in Mari Hill township and on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 284

Kresson, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 250

Kreuth, *króit* a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegernsee, 34 miles SE of Muench. Near by is a summer resort called Wildbad

Krewts, *króts* (Hun *Körte*; Croat, *Krievci*) a town of Croatia, 24 miles SSE of Warena. It is the seat of a Greek bishop and has an agricultural and forestry school. Pop. about 4000

Krentanauk, a town of Prussia. See KREVENAU.

Krensberg, *króts'bérs* a small town of Bohemia, 26 miles SE. of Chasau

Krensbarg, *króts'bárg*, a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, 24 miles NNE of Oppeln. Flour-milling iron-founding the manufacture of machinery and sugar refining are carried on. Pop. in 1900 10,250

Krensbury, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles SW of Königsberg. Pop. about 2000

Kronsbarg, or **Kronenburg**, a town of Saxe-Weimar on the Werra, 16 miles NW of Eisenach. Pop. about 2000

Krensbarg, a small town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Dvina, 62 miles W of Reshtin.

Krenslingen, *króts'ling-en*, a town of Thurgau Switzerland on the Lake of Constance, adjoining the town of Constance. Pop. in 1900 4788

Krensmek, *króts'nék* a town and watering-place of Rhinish Prussia, on the Nahe, near its junction with the Rhine, 8 miles S of Bingen. It stands in a fertile and picturesque tract at the foot of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a castle, and is separated by the river into two parts. It is celebrated for its saline springs. The various establishments connected with them are located on and about an island in the river. The manufacture includes tobacco, chemicals, leather, vinegar, comb, glass, etc. The town has a large trade in wine. There are extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1900 31,321

Kribi, a port of call in Kamerun, German western equatorial Africa.

Kricks Hill, a post-hamlet of Berks co. Pa. 14 miles WNW of Reading

Kriegenhauber, *króts'há-bér*, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, near Augsburg

Kriem, *krá'm*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2, 2 miles SW of Lucerne, with which it is connected by electric railway. It has important machine-, boiler-iron and copper works, etc. Pop. in 1900 5927

Kriedorf, *krá'er-dorf*, a village of Bohemia, circle of Jungbunzlau

Krim. See CRIMEA.

Krimmitschau, Saxony. See CRIMMITSCHAU

Krio (*kré'o*) Cape, on the SW coast of Anstolia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cox.

Krie, Cape, the southernmost point of Crete.

Krie, Cape, the W point of Cyprus.

Krippie Bush, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 14 miles S.W. of Rondout. Pop. 100.

Kripps, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. about 150.

Krishna, a river of India. See **KISTNA**.

Krishnagar, or **Krishnagar**, *Krish-nā-gār*, a town of Bengal, capital of the Naddea district, about 60 miles N. of Calcutta, on the Jullangi River. It has noted manufacturers of artistic clay figures. Pop. about 31,000.

Kristiania, a town of Norway. See **CHRISTIANIA**.

Kristiansand, Norway. See **CHRISTIANSD**.

Kristiansstad, Sweden. See **CHRISTIANSTAD**.

Kristiansund, Norway. See **CHRISTIANSD**.

Kristianhamm, Sweden. See **CHRISTIANHAMM**.

Kristiansstad, Finland. See **CHRISTIANSTAD**.

Kritskni (*krit skni*) Iceland, in Hering Strait.

Krivani, *kro-vān*, a mountain of the Carpathians on the frontier of Galicia and in the High Tatra. Elevation, 8190 feet.

Krivitz, *kree vitz*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 10 miles ESE of Schwerin. Pop. about 5600.

Krivonchekovo, a town of Siberia, in Tamak on the Transiberian railway at its crossing of the Ob River.

Krivny' Rag, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles NE of Kherson on the river Ingulets. Great quantities of iron-ore are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 10,000.

Kröbom, a town of Prussia, in Posen, SE of Koeten. Pop. about 2000.

Kruijanke, *kro-yā kh*, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 86 miles WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. 10,1900 3413.

Krok, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Wis. The banking point is Keweenaw. Pop. about 200.

Kroloveti, *kroi yā-vā*, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles ESE of Tokhnigov. Pop. in 1897 10,375.

Krommenie, *krom mā-nōe*, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, 12 miles NE of Haarlem.

Kromy, *kro-mee*, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles SW of Orel on the Kroma. Pop. in 1897 5429.

Kromach, *kro-nak*, sometimes written *Kramach*, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, 22 miles NW of Bayreuth. The painter Cranach was born here. Pop. in 1900 4788.

Kronberg, a town of Prussia. See **CAORNBERG**.

Kroce, *kro-agh* or *Cromo*, a small town of Prussia, 13 miles N.W. of Bromberg.

Kronw, *Deutsche*, Prussia. See **DRUTSCH KRONW**.

Kronenberg, or **Cronenberg**, a town of Rhineland Prussia, 15 miles E of Düsseldorf. It has extensive manufacture of iron and steel. Pop. in 1900 10,220.

Kronenberg, or **Wetlā**, a lake of Sweden, near the S extremity of the kingdom. Capital, Westl.

Kronprinzcnkoog, *kron print-aga kōg*, a village of Prussia, in Dittmarsholten.

Kronstadt, *kron stādt* (Hung. *Brassó*, *brāshō* L. *Brassova*) a royal free city of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Kronstadt, romantically situated in a narrow valley at the base of the Transylvanian Alps, near the border of Rumania, 70 miles ESE of Hermannstadt, and nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The latter town, with the remains of the old fortifications, is interesting and there are noteworthy old churches and other buildings, including the town-hall, the Kaufhaus and the Henters gymnasium whose library was founded by Henters, the initiator of the Lutheran reformation in Transylvania. Kronstadt is the leading commercial and industrial centre of Transylvania. Its manufacturers comprise cloth, leather and leather articles, candles, Portland cement, etc., and there are oil refineries and mills. The town is well supplied with banking institutions. Pop. in 1900, 31,889, made up almost entirely of Magyars, Germans, and Rumanians (Wallachs) in nearly equal proportions.

Kronstadt, a town of Russia. See **CHOSSTADT**.

Kroonstad, *kron stād*, a district in the N part of the Orange River Colony, separated by the Vaal River from the Transvaal Colony. It is intersected by the Vaal River, which rises in the Hange Veld ("high country") in the SW part. Kroonstad, the capital, is on the Vaal and on the railroad from the Cape to Pretoria, 134 miles SW by S of the latter. Pop. of the town, 2000. Elevation, 4480 feet. Coal is mined in the district.

Kröppeln, *kro-pā-lan*, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 miles W of Rostock. Pop. about 3200.

Kroppenstedt, a town of Prussia. See **CAORNBERG**.

Kroonling, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 13 miles ESE of Jaslo, on the Wislok. Pop. about 5000. Petroleum is found in the vicinity. See **ONOSAN**.

Kroosch, a town of Prussia.

Kroteschin (Pol. *Krościn*), a town of Prussia, province and 14 miles ESE of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 12,373.

Kroya, or **Croya** (Turk. *Akhisar* *ak-his-ār*), a town of Albania, 40 miles ESE of Scutari.

Kruagerville, *kru-gār-vīl*, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo.

Kraft, *krafft*, a village of Rhineland Prussia, district of Coblenz, near Mayen.

Krug, a post-village of Garrett co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland.

Krugerdrupp, *kru-gār-drup*, a town of the Transvaal Colony 22 miles by rail WNW of Johannesburg. Elevation, 5500 feet.

Kruiningen, *kroi-nā-gan*, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in South Beveland 8 miles SE of Goes.

Krum, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 325.

Krumau, *kro-māw*, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles SSW of Sedwitz, on an island in the Moldau. It has a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry and the manufacture of paper, celluloid etc. and there is an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 5672.

Krumbach, *kro-m-bāh*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 21 miles WSW of Augsburg. Pop. about 3000.

Krummhörn, *kro-m-hōrn*, a town of Prussia, in Saxony 7 miles SE of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2300.

Krummenau, *kro-m-māw*, a village of Switzer-land in St. Gall 12 miles SW of Appenzel.

Krummenau, *kro-m-māw*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz.

Krummhübel, *kro-m-hū-bel*, a village and summer resort of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, in the Riesengebirge. Pop. about 800.

Krumroy, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 69.

Krumville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading or Kutztown. Pop. 190.

Kruzh'vits, a town of Prussia, province of Posen circle of Gnesen. Pop. about 2000.

Krukenstein (*kro-ken-stēn*) or **Alta** (Iles) Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago. Lat. of the northernmost 16° 3' N. lon. 170° E. See also **IGALIK ISLAND**.

Krooketern, Cape, Alaska, projects from the N coast of Kotzebue Sound. Lat. 67° 6' N. lon. 163° 39' W.

Krook'evats, a town of Serbia, about 90 miles SE of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901 7204.

Kroon Island, Alaska, is one of the larger islands of the Alexander Archipelago, SW of Sitka.

Kroopien, *kro-pīen*, a village of Russian Poland 80 miles ESE of Kalin.

Kuango, a river of Africa. See **KWANGO**.

Kuana, a river of Africa. See **CAWNA**.

Kuba, *koo-bā*, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus government of Baku, 56 miles ESE of Derbend. Pop. in 1897 15,546.

Kubuk, *koo-būn* (anc. *Hippocrene*) a river of Caucasasia, Russia, rises near Mount Elbrus, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain-chain and after a generally W course estimated at 600 miles enters the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea by several mouths. It is navigable for about 125 miles. The chief tributary is the Laha.

Kuban, a territory or province of Russia, in Caucasasia, bordering on the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea and traversed by the river Kuban. Area about 38,000 sq. m. Capital Yekaterinodar. About two-fifths of the people are Cossacks. Pop. in 1897 1,922,773.

Kubang, a river of southern Africa. See **OKAVANGO**.

Kubin, *koo-būn*, a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 65 miles SW of Temesvár. Pop. about 5000.

Kubina, *koo-bē-nā*, a river of Russia, rises in a small lake in the W part of the government of Volozda and discharges into Lake Kubinskaya.

Kubin, *Alsd*, Hungary. See **ALSD-KROIN**.

Kubinskaya, *koo-būn-sā-yā*, a lake of Russia, in the SW of the government of Volozda. Length, 45 miles.

Kuchas', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, about 85 miles NW of Meshed. It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes.

Kuch Behar, *kooch bā-hār*, a native state of India, in the NE corner of Bengal. Area, about 1300 sq. m. The dominant race is called Koch or Rajbanshi. Pop. in 1901, 547,037. The capital, Kuch Behar, has about 12,000 inhabitants.

Kuching, or **Kuchin**, Borneo. See **SARAWAK**.

Kuchuk-Kainarji. See KUTCHUK-KAINARJI
Kuchville, a post-village of Orleans co., N Y 25 miles WNW of Rochester Pop 60

Kudat, a station of British North Borneo in about lat. 6° 41' N

Kuei-chu, a province of China. See KWAI-CHOW

Kuei-ling, a city of China. See KWAI-LIN

Kuen-lun, or Kwen-lun, kwén loon the dominant mountain range of inner Asia, extending between the Himalayas and the Tien-Shan, and with its ramifications forming a considerable part of Tibet, and in a general way separating that country from Yarkand, Khotan and the great Tarim basin. Beginning at the Pamir highland in the W and close to the inner wall of the Kerkorum its course trends eastward and at first is a well-defined single chain but beyond the meridian of 85° E the system is broken up into a vast number of subordinate ranges and lofty plateaus or longitudinal valleys, the relations of which still remain largely undetermined. These extend between lat. 32° and 40° N, the northernmost branch known as the Altai Tagh (with more southerly ramifications designated Hambeid, Prishvalsk, Maroe Pale, and Bayan-Kara ranges) being continued into China as the Van shan mountains. One of the most distinctive southern arms is the Tien-lo or Dan-la, and a central mass is known as the Daplex mountains, the latter containing a summit which has been ascertained to be 26 000 feet in height. The loftiest sum- mit as a rule occurs in the western section where the peak designated K'17 in about lon. 77° 10' E has an altitude of 23 370 ft. and where the general crest is maintained at a height of over 19 000 ft. There are here also a number of passes upward of 10 000 ft. in height. The Kuen-lun mountains are in part extensively glaciated. They are largely constructed of Archean crystalline rocks and schists, with ancient Paleozoic sediments.

Kufa, koo'fá, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey about 60 miles S of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. The ancient Arabic characters called *Cyfe* take their name from this town. Near by is the town of Nejed.

Kufetia, koo'fétia, a town of Tyrol on the Inn and on the Bavarian frontier 43 miles NE of Innsbruck. It was formerly a fortress. Above it towers the old stronghold of Geroldseck, noted formerly as an Austrian prison and now used as barracks. Pop (commune) in 1900 4539

Kufi, koo'fí, Kufet, kufet, or Kufi, a village near the site of the ancient Oxyntes a city of Upper Egypt on the Nile 15 miles NNE of Thebes. The place was still of importance in the time of the caliphs.

Kuilenburg, koo'lyen-búrg or Culemborg, koo'lyem-burg a town of the Netherlands in Gelderland, on the navigable Lek 11 miles SSE of Utrecht. It has tanneries, factories of cigars and ribbons, and 6000 mills. There is a railway bridge across the river with a single span of 492 feet. Pop in 1899 8238

Kuji, a port of call in the NE of the main island of Japan

Kuka, koo'ká, a town of central Africa, the former capital of Bornu near the W shore of Lake Chad. It was an important slave-mart previous to 1894. Pop estimated at 50,000

Kukam, koo'kán a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Liebenau

Kuku-mar, or Kuku mar, lake of Central Asia. See KOKO-SEE

Kúis, koo'íoh, a village of Hungary ss of Bács-Bodrog 36 miles NW of Neuzett. Pop about 5904

Kuladji, or Kuladji, kul'ád-jee' a small town of Bombay British India, 71 miles ENE of Belgaum

Kul Ald, kool'á lee no island in the Caspian Sea, 128 miles SE of Astrakhan

Kulburga, a town of India, state and about 100 miles W of the city of Hyderabad. Pop about 26 044

Kulja, kool'ja, formerly called Ill, al'lee, a district of Chinese Turkistan forming the western portion of Dzungaria. From 1872 to 1881 it was a Russian possession. It is a mountainous region, traversed by the river Il. Capital Kaldja. A small part is still retained by Russia

Kulja, or Ill (Chinese *Nen-Yuen*, nín yoo-án) a town, capital of the Kulja district, on the river Il. Lat. 43° 58' N lon. 81° 25' E Pop about 10 000 Twenty-five miles to the W is the ruined town of New Kulja.

Kulluspeima Lake See PANI OASIS

Kulm, a town of Prussia. See COLM

Kulm, kóóim (Bohem *Chlumec*) a village of Bohemia, 14 miles WNW of Leitmeritz. Here, on Aug 29 and 30 1813, the French, under Vandamme, were defeated by the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Kulm, a banking post-village of Lamoine co., N Dak., 46 miles WNW of Oakes, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sankt Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Kulmbach, or Culmbach, kóóim'há, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 48 miles NE of Nuremberg. It is noted for its beer. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry, manufacturers of glassware, brick-yards, etc. Near by is the old stronghold of Plauenburg long the seat of the margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. It is now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900, 10,641

Kulmece, kóóim'á a town of Prussia. See CULMEE

Kulma, a town of British India. See CULMA

Kulp, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Pa.

Kulpa, kool'pá (anc *Colupae*) a river of Croatia, rises 25 miles NNE of Fiume, flows E, and, after a course of over 200 miles, joins the Save a little beyond Patrinska

Kulpeville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., 10 miles N of Norrisstown. Pop about 300

Kum, or Kóm, a decayed town of Persia, in Irak Ajemi 80 miles SW of Teheran. It has a famous shrine, which attracts many pilgrims. Pop about 25 000 (?)

Kuma, koo'má, a river of Ciscaucasia, which flows NE and then E and for most of the time loses itself in the low lying sandy region on the borders of the Russian governments of Stavropol and Astrakhan near the Caspian Sea. At high water it reaches the sea. Length nearly 400 miles

Kumagaya, a port of call in the main island of Japan, in lat. 36° 0' N lon 139° 23' E

Kumamoto, koo-má-móto, a fortified city of Japan, in the island of Kyushu 36 miles E of Nagasaki. Lat. 22° 48' N Pop in 1904, 69 717 It is an important rice-mart.

Kumauis, Hungary. See CUMARIA

Kumason, koo-má-on or KUMASSA, koo-má-oon, a division of the United Provinces of Agrá and Oudh British India, bordering on Tibet and Nepal. It includes a part of the Himalayas and their foothills as well as a hot and sickly strip of country below. Area, 35 703 sq m. Pop. in 1901 1 156 750. Best-known town Almorá.

Kumara, a mining borough of New Zealand is South Island, 14 miles SSE of Greymouth. Pop about 1200

Kumasi, koo-má-si, the capital of Ashanti, in Upper Guinea 100 miles NNW of Cape Coast Castle. It is connected by railway with Sekondi on the coast. Lat. 0° 34' N It stands in a wooded valley overgrown by swamps and has an active trade with central Africa. It was occupied and partially destroyed by the British in 1817. Pop about 30,000 (?)

Kumbhakurnam, a town of India. See COMBACORUM
Kumi, koo'mi, or Kymti, koo'mi, a town of Greece, in Euboea, near its E coast. Here are beds of lignite. Pop in 1890 4882

Kumler, a post-hamlet of Mecklen co. Ill

Kume, koo'mo a river of Finland flows NW past the town of Kume and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Kumpta, a seaport of Bombay British India. North Canara district, on the W coast, 330 miles SSE of Bombay. Pop about 10 000

Kumukahi, koo-moo-ká'hee, a cape, the W point of the island of Hawaii

Kumukahi Channel, between Nuhan and Kauai, Hawaiian Islands has a width of 17 miles.

Kumur, milled in its upper course Chitral and Kachkar, a river of Chitral and Afghanistan which joins the river Kabul a few miles below Jalabad after a course of about 200 miles

Kunashir, koo-ná-sheer one of the South Kuril Islands, due to the NE coast of Yezo Japan. It is about 70 miles long

Kunchingwaga, koon-chin joong'gá, or Kimehim-jungá, kin-chin jio'gá, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya Mountains and for a long time thought to be the second highest summit of the globe, in E Nepal in lat. 27° 43' N It has two peaks, the W of which is 28 156 feet in height. It lies about 75 miles SSE of Mount Everest. It is extensively glaciated one of the largest of its glaciers being the Lamm. The region about Darjiling affords a magnificent view of this mountain. The Jongsong La, one of the highest passes of Asia, upward of 21 000 feet, crosses a northern ridge of Kunchingwaga into Nepal

Kuskle, a post village of Luzerne co., Pa. 11 miles NNW of Wilkesbarre. Pop 160

Kunda, koon'dá, a town of Russia, in Esthonia on the Gulf of Finland, 10 miles NE of Wesenberg

Kundapuri, a small town of British India, on the Malabar coast 43 miles NNW of Mangalore.

Kunduz, koon-dooz a district of Afghan Turkistan, lying between Khelm and Badakhshan. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain principally wheat and barley while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive produce much rice. Pop about 460,000

Kurdu, a town, capital of the above district, S. of the Amu-Darya. It contains about 600 huts.

Kurme, a river of Africa. See CURME.

Kurmerdorf, koo'-nau-don' a village of Brandenburg Prussia, 4 miles E. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Here on Aug. 12, 1756 Frederick the Great suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Russians and Austrians.

Kung'-chang', a town of China, province of Kan-su, near the parallel of 36° N latitude.

Kungrad, koon grid a town of Russian Turkistan 90 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amu-Darya.

Kungur, koon goor' a town of Russia, about 40 miles SSE of Perm. Pop. in 1897 14,324.

Kun-Hegyes, koon héd yéh a town of Hungary on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Budapest. Pop. about 5500.

Kunkle, a banking post-village of Williams co. Ohio, on the Wabash River. Pop. about 400.

Kunkletown, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa., 20 miles NW of Easton. Pop. about 180.

Kunnersdorf, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles NNW of Janbunden.

Kunnersdorf, a village of Silesia, Prussia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. in 1904, 3741.

Kunrad, See KASARI.

Kunrad, the Hungarian for CUNYAT.

Kun-Szent-Martom, koon sént má-tom' a town of Hungary in Cumania, on the Körös, 70 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 10,769.

Kun-Szent-Miklos, koon sént mik lósh a town of Hungary in Cumania, 33 miles SE. of Budapest, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. about 8000.

Kunwald, kóon vált a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Kálsgrat.

Kunzeles, kúnt séi sów' a town of Württemberg on the Kocher 24 miles NE of Heilbronn. Pop. about 3000.

Kunzendorf, kúnt sén-dorf' a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles SW of Breslau.

Kunzendorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Habelschwerdt.

Kuopio, koo-e pe-o a town of Finland, capital of a fin or government on Lake Kalla, 180 miles E. of Vasa. Pop. in 1897 9089.

Kuopio, a fin or government of Finland, forming part of Karelia and bounded E. by Russia proper. Area, 16,250 sq. m. It has many lakes. Pop. in 1897 311,539.

Kuoping, or Kuoping, koo'-ping' a town and capital of the Dutch residency of Timur near the SW extremity of the island. It is mostly built, in the Dutch style, and has a good harbor. It is a free port and carries on an export trade. Pop. about 7000.

Kupferdreh, kóop'-fey-dreh a commune in the rural circle of Essen, Rhineland Prussia, on the river Ruhr. It has iron-works, a copper-smelting establishment, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 8977.

Kupferzell, kóop'-fey-zell a village of Württemberg, 27 miles NW of Ellwangen.

Kuplinsk, a town of Russia, government and 61 miles SSE of Khar'kov. Pop. in 1897 7797.

Kuppenheim, kóop'-en-hime a town of Baden, district of Rastatt, on the Rhine. Pop. about 3000.

Kupper, kúp'-per a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz.

Kupreanof (koo-pré-á-nóf) Island, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago. Lat. (NW point) 57° N; lon 134° W.

Küpe, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 28 miles NE of Bamberg.

Kur, koor or Kura (anc. Gyros) the principal river of Transcaucasia, flows mostly SSE and enters the Caspian Sea 190 miles SW of Baku after a course estimated at 870 miles, of which about 250 are navigable. The chief affluent is the Alazan. It is joined by an arm of the Aras not far from its mouth. Until recently when the course of the Aras was changed the Kur received the whole of that stream.

Kurdistán (c) the country of the Kurds. In its N part the anc. *Carduene* or *Gerdyne* the country of the *Cardi* (old) an extensive region with ill-defined boundaries, of western Asia, mostly between lat. 34° and 38° N and lon. 39° and 45° E and shared between Turkey and Persia, Turkish Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the vilayets of Diarbekir Bitlis, Mardin-Sin-Ali, and Van, and Persian Kurdistan in the provinces of Ardahan and Aharbajan. The region extends northward to the Armenian highlands (to the sources of the Euphrates) and has largely a mountainous surface with lofty elevations. The principal rivers are the Tigris and the Greater Zab and Lesser Zab its affluents. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the population and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, etc. A large proportion

of the inhabitants wander in hordes over the country and the men are well armed and mounted. The language of the Kurds is of the same stock as the modern Persian. The great body of them are Mohammedans. They are extremely hostile to the Christians. The women unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as sacred. The Kurds are supposed to number somewhat over 2,000,000 of whom about two-thirds dwell in Turkish territory. The principal towns are Diarbekir Bitlis, and Kermanshah.

Kure, an important naval port of Japan, on the Inland Sea, SSE of Hiroshima. Pop. in 1904, 68,006.

Kurg, India. See COONS.

Kurgan, koor gán a town of western Siberia, on the Tobol 200 miles SSW of Tobolsk. Pop. 3000.

Kurim Kuria (koo'-re-á moo'-re-á) Isles, a group of 5 islands off the SE coast of Arabia, Hellenian, the largest, being in lat. 17° 23' N lon 56° 8' E. The islands belong to Great Britain and are administered from Aden.

Kuril (koo-ri) Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamohakke to Japan (Yezo), of which latter they form a part, between lat 43° 40' and 51° N and lon 145° and 156° E. They extend in length more than 500 miles. Area, 6100 sq. m. The surface is very irregular. There are many volcanic mountains, some rising to upward of 6000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants are partly Kamohakke and partly Aino. They live mostly by hunting and fishing the products of which they barter to Russian American Japanese, and other traders. The chief islands are Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, Urop, and Amakutan. They produce iron, copper, sulphur, etc. and are inhabited, among fur-bearing animals by the wolf for sable, beaver and otter. Pop. (of the three southern islands) about 1200.

Kurische Meer, koo'-rishe méer' a lagoon or back water of the Baltic Sea in East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 80 miles S of Memel separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Kurische Nehrung (koo'-rish-eh ná-réng)—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N extremity by a narrow channel called the Memel Deep (Mündel Tief). It receives the Niemen (Memel).

Kuriland, a government of Russia. See COVILAND.

Kurnaul, or Kurnaul, kúr-nawl' a town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of the Kurnaul district, 78 miles by canal N by W of Delhi. Pop. about 20,000.

Kurnik, kóon ník a town of Prussia, 13 miles SSE of Posen. Here is the Bibliotheca Kurnicka, a splendid library of 40,000 volumes, dealing mainly with Polish history and literature. Pop. about 2500.

Kurnul, or Kurnul, kúr-nool' a town of Madras, British India, capital of the Kurnul district, on the Tungbudda, 119 miles SW of Hyderabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Kuro-siwo, or Kuro-shio, the Blue Stream of Japan a current of the Pacific Ocean skirting the Japanese islands on the E. (with a branch entering the Sea of Japan through Korea Strait) trending northward and sending a northeast and east drift to the Pacific coast of North America. It is the counterpart in the Pacific Ocean of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. On the American side the stream follows southward the Californian coast and then merges into the North Equatorial Current. The Kuro-siwo is determinable to a depth of 1300 feet.

Kurrachee, Kurrachi, or Karsachi, kúr-á choe, one of the principal seaports of British India, capital of the division of Sindh Bombay presidency and of the district of Kurrachee, situated on the Arabian Sea, 13 miles NW of the westernmost outlet of the Indus. It is the westernmost city of India. Lat. 24° 47' N lon. 68° 50' E. A railway extending to Kotri, on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad, connects Kurrachee with the railway system of India. It stands on a low sandy shore bordered by extensive mangrove swamps. It has a spacious harbor the principal wharves being on the island of Kismari, 3 miles to the SW to which a mole extends Kurrachee, which when it passed into the hands of the British in 1843, was nothing but a straggling village, presents the features of a modern city and bustling emporium. The population in 1901 was 116,043. Carpets and fine silver-ware are manufactured.

Kur'-ra, or Kuris, koo'-ra a town of Chinese Turkistan 95 miles E. by S of Khotan. Pop. about 15,000.

Kur'-reville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co. Mo.

Kursk, koonak a south-central government of European Russia, lying in the basin of the Dnieper and Don. Area, 17,000 sq. m. The soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1897 2,585,385.

Kursk, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Kursk, 200 miles SSW of Moscow. Tanning and the manufacture of candles, soap, and tobacco are carried on. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 22,908.

Kuruman, *koo-roo-mán*, a district is the central part of Bechuanaland, bordering S on Griqualand West. It is intersected by the Kuruman River which flows N to the Molopo, and on which is Kuruman town, an English mission station, about 90 miles (direct) WSW of Vryburg.

Kurume, a town of Japan in the island of Kishiu 50 miles NE of Nagasaki. Pop in 1899 29,808.

Ku, *koo*, a decayed town of Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, a few miles above Kufi. It was an important commercial centre in the Middle Ages. It stands on the site of the ancient Apollinopolis Parva.

Kuani, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Kusel, *koo'sel* a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria on the Rhine 17 miles NW of Kaiserslautern. Pop in 1890, 3122.

Kush, the ancient name of the region S of Egypt (Nubia).

Kush-Adassi, *kooch á-dá-see* (It. *Scalanzo*) a component of Asia Minor, 40 miles S of Smyrna. Pop about 7000.

Kushana, *koo-shá-ná* a pass across the Hindu Kush in Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 37' N lon 68° 46' E Its summit is estimated to be 14,000 feet in height.

Kushaugun, a resort of the Adirondacks Franklin Co., N Y.

Kushquequa, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Mount Jewett, Kinross and Rittersville R.

Kushito, a town and port of call of Japan on the island of Koso, 200 miles NE of Hakodadi.

Kushak, *koo-shá-k*, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Murghab in lat. 36° 16' N.

Kushak-i-Nankhad, a town of Afghanistan, about 40 miles W of Kandahar near the Argandah. Here on July 27 1880 the British suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Ayub Khan of Herat.

Kushitia, *kooch í-tá*, a town of Bengal Nuddan district, on the Ganges, 100 miles by rail NNE of Calcutta.

Kusi (Hindu, *Kausiki*), a river of Nepal and Bengal, a tributary of the Ganges which it joins about 20 miles SW of Purnea, after a southward course of 300 miles.

Kus'kokwim River, Alaska, rises in the heart of the country SW of the McKinley group of mountains flows generally SW and empties into Kuskokwim Bay in about lat. 60° N lon 162° 36' W. Its course, much of which is navigable, is thought to be 700 miles in length.

Kusanicht, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles SE of Zürich on the lake of Zürich. Pop in 1900 3474.

Kusanicht, *koo'shák*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles WNW of Schwyz, at the N extremity of the Lake of Lucerne and at the foot of the Rigi. It is associated with the myth of William Tell. Pop. in 1900 3572.

Kus'saur', or *Kusaur*, a town of British India, in the Punjab 27 miles SSE of Lahore. Pop about 20,000.

Kustazin, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Targui province and on the Tobol 295 miles SSW of Tobolsk. Pop in 1897, 14,065.

Kustendje, *koo-tén-jeh* Roman Constantia, konstant al (anc. *Constituta*) a seaport of Rumania, in the Dobruja on the Black Sea, about 80 miles SW of the delta of the Danube. It is at the termination of Trajan's Wall of which some traces exist. Vast harbor works have been executed here and the town has become the great maritime port of Rumania. Kustendje is on the site of Tomi, Ovid's place of exile. Pop. in 1899 12,725.

Kustonsland, *kú'stón-lánd*, or *Littorale*, *lú-tó-rá-lá* (i. e., Coastland) a division of Austria (Cislethania) embracing the three crown lands of Glinz and Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste. It is administered by a governor residing in Trieste. Area, 3084 sq. m. Pop in 1900 755,546.

Küstern, *kú-treem* or *Cüstern* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder 17 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It is a for town of the first class. It has machine-shops and manufactures of copper and brass-ware, etc. Pop in 1900, 10,843.

Kutais, *koo-tí-yá* (anc. *Cotyora*) a town of Asia Minor vilayet of Rhodavendikyar, about 75 miles SE of Erzurum. It is connected by rail with Constantinople and Angora. It has numerous mosques but is a mean-looking town. The industries are mainly agricultural. Meerschaum is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000.

Kutnia, *koo-tí-a* a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bounded W by the Black Sea. Area, 14,100 sq. m. It is on the S slope of the Caucasus and is watered by the Rion. It comprises Mingrelia, Imeritia, Abkhazia, and other districts peopled by tribes of the Caucasus. Large quantities of manganese are obtained here. Pop. in 1897, 1,074,561.

Kutais, the capital of the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, 45 miles by rail E of Poti, on the Rion. Pop. in 1897 22,472. The town was formerly the capital of Imeritia.

Kutch, *koo'tch* See *Cutch*.

Kutchuk-Kaimazli, *kú-chook' kí-nar'jee* (Kaimazja) a village of Bulgaria, near Silistria. Here, in 1774, Catherine II., of Russia concluded a peace with the Sultan of Turkey who relinquished his suzerainty over the Crimea and other Tartar territories, which were soon brought under the sceptre of Russia.

Kutno, *koot'no*, a town of Poland, government and 70 miles W of Warsaw. Weaving and dyeing are carried on. Pop. in 1897 11,213.

Kutt'mwa, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Ky. on the Cumberland River and on the Illinois Central R. 31 miles E of Paducah. It has flouring mills, a nub- and spoke-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 848.

Kuttenberg, *kú'ttén-bé-áo* (Bohem *Kutna Hora*) a mining town of Bohemia, 8 miles NW of Omalau. It has some noteworthy buildings, including two mediæval churches, an old royal residence, and a town-hall. Kuttenberg rose to importance in the Middle Ages through its mines of silver the working of which ceased to be profitable at the close of the eighteenth century but which have been reopened recently. Iron-founding, brewing, weaving, tanning, sugar refining, and the manufacture of agricultural implements are carried on. Pop. in 1900 14,799, mostly Czechs.

Kutunok, Cape, on the N shore of the peninsula of Alaska, E of Port Moller.

Kuty, *koo'too*, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 28 miles SE of Kolomea. Pop. in 1900 6702.

Kutstown, *kú'ts-tówn* a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles NNE of Reading. It contains a state normal school and has a foundry, shirt- and shoe-factories, silk mill etc. Pop. in 1900 1228.

Kuwana, a town of Japan on the island of Honshu, 50 miles E. by N of Kyoto. Pop. in 1899 20,751.

Kuyunlik, or *Koyunlik* See *NUKURAN*.

Kuwait, a province of Persia. See *KUWAITAN*.

Kuametek', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles NNE of Saratov. Pop. in 1897 23,565.

Kuametek', a town of western Siberia, in the government and 205 miles SSE of the city of Tomsk. It is on the upper Tom. Pop. about 3000.

Kvalø (i. e. *Whale Island*) *Norve* and *Sorve*, two islands off the coast of Norway near Tromsø. The island on which Hammerfest is situated is also called *Kvalø*.

Kwala Kangas, a town and seat of governmental residence of the British protectorate of Perak, Malay Peninsula.

Kwala Lumpur, the seat of residence of the British protectorate of Selangor Malay Peninsula, in about lat. 3° 12' N.

Kwando, a river of southern Africa, rises in Angola and falls into the Zambezi at Mpaiara, above the Victoria Falls.

Kwang-bhik, a fortified town of Annam 75 miles NW of Hue.

Kwang-chow, *k'wáng ché'oo*, or *Kwang-chow-wan*, a bay on the E coast of the peninsula of Lai-chow which projects southward from the main land of the Chinese province of Kwang tung towards the island of Hainan. In 1898 France obtained from China the lease for 99 years of a considerable territory on this bay. In 1902 the harbor was made a free port.

Kwango, a river of west-central Africa, rises in Angola, forming part of the boundary with the Congo Free State, flows N, and empties into the Kasai (or forms with the Kasai the Kwa). See *KASAI*.

Kwang-ping, *k'wáng píng'* a city of China, province of Chi li 340 miles SSW of Peking.

Kwang-ping, a city of China, province of Kwei-chow 80 miles ENE of Kwei-yang.

Kwang-si, *k'wáng sí* (i. e., the 'western extent, or 'western province') a province of China, between lat. 23° and 26° N and lon 104° and 112° 30' E, and having SW Tougling. Area, about 80,000 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous. Nearly all its rivers join the Chu-kiang (or Si-kiang, which has an E. course through the province. Principal products, cereals, grain metals, and gems. Capital, Kwei lin. Pop. about 5,000,000.

Kwang-si, a city of China, province and 75 miles SE of Yun nan.

Kwang-shin-fu, *k'wáng shín'foo'* a town of China, in the NE part of the province of Kiang-si. Lat. 26° 30' N; lon 118° 10' E.

Kwang-tung, *k'wáng'toong'* (i. e. the "eastern extent," or "eastern province") a southeastern province of

Ohina, having on the west Kwang-si and H and S. the China Sea. Its peninsular portion extends southward towards the island of Hainan, which belongs to the province. Area, about 80,000 sq m. The province is watered by the Si-kiang (or Chu-kiang) near its mouth known as the Canton or Pearl River) Pe-kiang, Tung-kiang and Hsu-kiang. Chief products, tea, camellia, betel, rice, hemp, sugar, iron, silks, cottons, grass cloths, and lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton. The capital, Canton, is famed. Pop. estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

Kwang-tung, a peninsula of Manchuria. See LIANG-TUNG.

Kwang-yen, a town of Tongking 6 miles from the coast on the Song-chong, and 45 miles E of Hanoi. Important coal deposits are mined in the vicinity. Pop. 43,000 (?)

Kwanza, a river of Africa. See COANZA.

Kwei-chow, kwai ch'ow, a province in the SW part of China. Lat 24° 30' to 29° N. Area, about 65,000 sq m. Pop. estimated at upward of 5,000,000. Surface mountainous and well watered. It has deposits of gold, silver, mercury, tin, coal and iron. Capital, Kwei-yang.

Kwei-lan, a city of China, capital of the province of Kwang-si 235 miles NW of Canton.

Kwei-te, kwai té, a city of China, province of Ho-nan 70 miles SE of Kai-fung.

Kwei-yang, kwai yang, a town of China, capital of the province of Kwei-chow. Lat about 22° N. lon 107° E. It has considerable commercial importance.

Kwen-lun. See KREN-LUN.

Kwikpak, kwik pak, a river of Alaska, the northern delta-arm of the great river Yukon. The arm generally used in navigation. It is wide and shallow and its length is about 52 miles.

Kwo-lho, a trading post of Nigeria, British western equatorial Africa.

Kyama, a post-village of Dahomey, Ind. on the S. The banking point is Hantingburg. Pop. 125.

Kyaukp-pye, ke-3wk pe-oo', a seaport of Arakan at the N. end of Raman Island.

Kyburg, or Kyburg, kee-boone, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 3 miles from Winterthur. Here is the interesting medieval castle of the counts of Kyburg.

Kyendwin, a river of Burma. See KENDWIN.

Kyffhäuser, kif'fai-zer, a low range of mountains in the extreme northern part of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Here, a short distance from the Prussian town of Korb, are the ruins of the old castle of Kyffhäuser. Near by is

the splendid Emperor William monument erected by the German soldiers.

Kyger, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio, 9 miles SW of Pomeroy. Pop. 100.

Kyle, kll, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. 125.

Kyle, a banking post-village of Hays co., Tex. 22 miles SSW of Austin on the International and Great Northern R. It has a cotton gin. Pop. about 450.

Kylertown, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., 15 miles E of Clearfield. Pop. about 400.

Kyles Ford, a post-village of Hancock co. Tenn. on the Clinch River 20 miles N of Rogersville.

Kyles of Bute, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the NW part of the Isle of Bute and the main land of the co. of Argyll.

Kyllburg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the Eifel region 15 miles by rail from Gerolstein.

Kymi, Greece. See KRYI.

Kynance Cove, a picturesque bay on the SW coast of Cornwall, England, 15 miles from Lizard Head. It has fine serpentine cliffs.

Kyesville, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 100.

Kynctown, an agricultural and gold-mining town of Victoria, Australia, 58 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. Pop. about 2500.

Kyoto, kee-5, also called Saikio, si kee'o (western capital) a town of Japan and its former capital on the island of Honshu 230 miles SW of Tokyo with which it is connected by rail. Its architectural attractions include an imperial palace, the old residence of the shoguns and the numerous Shinto and Buddhist temples and shrines. It was long the literary centre of the empire. It has extensive manufactures of porcelain, lacquered goods, outlery, silks, enamelled wares, bronzes, etc. It is the seat of a university (established in 1897) Buddhist and Christian academies, and other institutions. Pop. in 1890 279,792. In 1899 353,136. In 1904 380,468.

Kyparissia, ke-pa-ris-see-a, or Arkadia (anc. in the L. form, Cyparissia or Cyparissia) a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 miles N of Navarino. It is the capital of the nomarchy of Tripolyia. It has a trade in currants. Pop. in 1896 9529 (commune, 10,250).

Kyritz, kee-rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 53 miles NW of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 5389.

Kyserike, ki-zer-ik, or Alligerville, a post-village of Litchfield co. N. Y. 6 miles SW of Rosendale. Pop. 200.

Kyte River, a post-village of Ogle co. Ill. Pop. 75.

Kytnal, a town of India. See KATHNAL.

L

Laa, la, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 35 miles N of Vienna. It is an ancient place and retains its old walls. Pop. about 3000.

Laach, lach, a small lake of Prussia, in the Eifel region 15 miles WNW of Coblenz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Altitude, 720 feet. Near it is the splendid Romanesque church of the medieval Benedictine abbey of Laach.

Lage, or Lage, la ghep, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Rostock 13 miles NE of Güstrow. Pop. about 2500.

Lai-lund, la (and, or Lollund, loi lund (i. e. Low land) an island of Denmark in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 58' N. and lon 11° and 11° 52' E. Area, about 450 sq m. Surface low and level and soil fertile. There is much woodland. The chief town is Maribo. Pop. in 1901 70,596.

Lama, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. The banking point is Scranton or Stroudsburg. Pop. about 125.

Lams, la, a village of Tyrol near Schlanders. Fine marble is quarried here.

Lanspeth, la-fet, a town and health-resort of Prussia, in Westphalia, 36 miles SSE of Arnberg on the Lahn. A castle towers above it. Pop. about 2000.

Lahn, la-ha, a river of Cassanania, an affluent of the Rhine.

Labadie, la-ba-dee, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., on the Mousere River 44 miles W of St. Louis.

Labadieville, la-ba-de-vil, a post-village of Awamp-

tion parish, La. on Bayou La Fourche 67 miles W of New Orleans. It is on the Southern Pacific System. Pop. about 400.

La Bale, La Bale du Febvre, or Saint Antoine de la Bale du Febvre, sant de-twan de-là ba-dé-fèvre, a post-village of Yamaska co. Quebec, on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter 63 miles NE of Montreal. Pop. about 800.

Laband, la-bant, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Legnica circle of Tost-Glawitz. Pop. in 1900 4438.

La Barea, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles SE. of Guadalajara, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895 8465.

Labarre, la-ban, Chicoutimi co. Quebec. See HÉZARVILLE.

Lab'asheer'da, a village of Ireland co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon.

La Basée, la-ba-sé, a town of France, in Nord, on the Canal de la Basée 15 miles SE of Lille. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

La Basse Moutère, la-bas-ma-se-an, a village of France in Corrèze, 14 miles SW of Ussel.

Labastida, la-bas-té-dá, a small town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 30 miles from Vitoria.

La Bathie, la-ba-té, a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles NW of Monthiers.

L'Abbaye, la-ba-ye, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud on the Joux.

Labe, or **Labi**, a town of French western Africa, in Futa-Jallon 200 miles NW of Timbo, in lat. $11^{\circ} 15' N$ Pop. about 10 000

La Beauce, *la bœs*, or *Sainte Marie de la Beauce*, *lâ bœs dâ bœs*, a banking post-village of Beauce co. Quebec, on the S shore of the river Chaudière, on the Quebec Central R. 304 miles S of Quebec. It has a college, tanneries, better-factory iron-foundry etc. Pop. about 1500

Labelle, *la-bêl'* a banking post-town of Lewis co. Mo. on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R., 32 miles NW of Quincy, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 945

Labellie, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ohio 6 miles from Huntington W Va

Labette, a post-village of Labette co. Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is St. Jerome, 67 miles distant. Pop. about 500

La Belle-Alliance See **BELLE ALLIANCE**, LA

Labes, *lâ bês* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 42 miles NW of Stettin Pop. in 1900 3009

Labette, *lâ-bet* a county in the NE part of Kansas bordering on the Indian Territory has an area of 649 sq m. The Neosho River flows southward through the eastern part of the county which is also drained by the Labette and by small affluents of the Verdigris River Capital Oswego Pop. in 1880 27 586 in 1900 21,347

Labette, a post-village of Labette co. Kan. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 9 miles S by E of Parsons Pop. about 250

Labette River, a stream of Kansas, rises in Neosho co. and joins the Neosho near Chetopa

Labizana, *lâ-bô-lâ-nâ*, a town of Spain province of Oviedo Pop. (commune) in 1900 8125

Labian, *lâ-bô-ân* a town of East Prussia, 25 miles NE of Königsberg on the Duma Pop. in 1900 444

La Blotie, *lâ-bô-ôl'* (*L. Baudouin*) a village of France, in Sarre 13 miles N of Chambray

La Bisbal, *lâ-bô-bâ-l'* a town of Spain, 10 miles E of Gerona Pop. (commune) about 4500

Labischin, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 13 miles SW of Bromberg Pop. about 2000

La Boea, *lâ-bô-hâ*, a small village and harbor at the mouth of the Jaraco River on the N coast of Cuba, 6 miles by rail N by E. of Jaraco

Laborte, a post-hamlet of Converse co. Wyo

Laboratory, a post village of Washington co. Pa. The banking point is Washington Pop. 100

Laborie, a station of Uganda east-central Africa, on the Nile in lat. $3^{\circ} 36' N$

Labott, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is York Pop. 100

La Bourbouille, *lâ-bôon-bôol* a hamlet of France in Puy-de-Dôme, 23 miles SW of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and baths

Labrador, *lab-râ-dor* or *lab-râ-dôr'* a peninsula on the N coast of British North America lat. from 36° to $62^{\circ} 30'$ N and lon. 54° to $80^{\circ} W$ bounded on the SE. and E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the N and W by Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay and on the SW by the province of Quebec (a considerable portion of which is included within the area of the peninsula) from which it is in part separated by the Rupert River and Lake Mistassini Area, about 500 000 sq m. Blanc Sablon, near the mouth of the North West River is the E. boundary of that portion of the peninsula which belongs to the province of Quebec, or the area which drains into the river and gulf of St. Lawrence The portion belonging to Newfoundland is that which is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean The remaining area, draining into Hudson Bay is frequently called East Main, and forms the unorganized territory of Ungava

The interior of Labrador is still imperfectly known but it consists in great part of an elevated and glaciated plateau of from 1800 to 2000 feet elevation, bordered on the coast by mountains of 3000-5000 ft. in altitude, and reaching in a few places 8000 ft. (between Nachvak and Cape Chudleigh) The surface of this plateau whose area is thought to exceed 200 000 sq m. and on which is found the water parting for the different streams, is largely bare-rock and contains numerous marshes and lakes The coast is deeply indented with fjords the largest on the Atlantic side being Hamilton Inlet On the N is the large and open Ungava Bay The Hudson Bay shore is mainly low although rising between Cape Jones and Portland Promontory to 2000 ft.

The principal rivers are the East Main (or Stude) which flows W into the SE extremity of James Bay, the Big River, and the Great and Little Whale rivers, which flow westward into Hudson Bay the Koksoak which falls into Ungava Bay the Grand (or Hamilton) which joins the Atlantic Ocean in Hamilton Inlet; and the Manicouagan,

which flows southward into the St. Lawrence. The largest of the numerous lakes is Mistassini. The magnificent Grand Falls, on the Grand (or Hamilton) River are among the most imposing water falls of the world.

The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss and mica-slate. Above these, in some parts, is a massive bed of red sandstone, followed by limestone. The Archæan or Aztec rocks seem to constitute the great mass of the interior plateau. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing and form a covert during the summer for deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, otters, etc. till the approach of winter drives them to the coast

The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals. Barley makes excellent fodder, potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables do well. The whole of this vast wilderness is uninhabited by civilized men with the exception of a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts and some widely-separated trading and mission posts. Wandering tribes of Eskimos occupy the N and E coasts of Labrador while Naskapee, Mi'kmaq and Montagnais Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The exports which are chiefly through Newfoundland, are codfish, salmon, seal and whale oil and furs. Once the country was rich in fur-bearing animals and caribou or reindeer, but these are now greatly reduced in numbers.

The Indians who inhabit the interior of Labrador are all of the Algonquin race. Nearly all of them profess the Roman Catholic faith. They bring down furs to the coast and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. The Eskimos extend southward to Hamilton Inlet, those of the Hopedale being of mixed blood. They number about 1000 on the Atlantic coast. They are mild and hospitable. During the brief Labrador summer the whole coast for 500 miles N. of the Strait of Belle Isle swarms with fishermen from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the United States engaged in the capture and cure of seal cod, salmon, salmon-trout, and herring.

The chief European settlements on the E coast consist of Battle Harbor and Rigault and the Mission stations Nauy Okkak, Hopedale, Hebron, Zoar, Makkowik and Ramah. The Hudson Bay Company has several settlements in Labrador and receives valuable furs from it. The total population is thought not to exceed 10 000.

Labrador was probably visited by the Norsemen about the beginning of the eleventh century. The Portuguese navigator Cortereal landed on the coast about 1600. The name Labrador was given to the region because it was thought that the natives would make excellent laborers or, in other words, slaves.

Labrador Coast, that portion of the peninsula of Labrador which drains westward into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a dependency of Newfoundland. See **LABRADOR**.

Labranza-Grande, a town of Colombia, in Boyacá, about 70 miles E of Tunja. Pop. about 7000

La Brea, a town of Honduras, in the department of Choluteca and on the Gulf of Fonseca, 75 miles SW of Tegucigalpa

La Brea, a village of the island of Trinidad, West Indies, on the W coast. It is a shipping point for asphalt from the pitch-lake.

Labrède, *lâ-brâd* a village of France in Gironde, 11 miles E of Bordeaux

La Brenne, *lâ-brên* an old district of France, in Touraine and Berry. The name is preserved in the marshy district between Châteauneuf and Le Blanc, department of Indre.

La Bresse, *lâ-brês* a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont.

La Brevine, *lâ-brâ-ven* a village of Switzerland canton and 15 miles W of Neuchâtel.

Labritt, *lâ-brê* a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles N of Mont-de-Marsan

La Broque, *lâ-brôk* a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié

Lebraguière, *lâ-brî-ghe-nâ'* a village of France, in Tarn 4 miles SSE of Castres

Labuan, *lâ-bôo-ân* an island and British crown colony since 1890 under the government of the British North Borneo Company 6 miles from the NW coast of Borneo, in lat. $5^{\circ} 20' N$. Area 31 sq m. It has a fine harbor thick beds of coal (which are mined) and a railway. Labuan is an important commercial depot for camphor, sugar, wax, India-rubber, rattans, hides, trepang and British goods designed for the Borneo trade. Capital, Victoria. Pop. in 1901 5411 mostly Malays

Labu-Haji, *lâ-bô-bâ-jê*, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok

Labun, a small town of Russia, in Volhynia, 46 miles WSW of Kholm

Laby, a town of western Africa. See **LIAB**.
IPAcadie, *la-ká-dee'* a post-village of St. John a co., Quebec, on the Little Montreal River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R., 26½ miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.
La Caibariena, Cuba. See **CAMARINA**.
Lac à la Tortue, a post-village of Champlain co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Grandmar, 3 miles distant. Pop. about 400.
La Caille, *la kál* or *la kál lá*, the most eastern seaport town of Algeria, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 30 miles E. of Bone. It has a coral-fishery.
La Camargue. See **CAMARGUE**.
La Cañada, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro. Pop. about 3000.
La Casardière, *la ká nas de-ria* a scattered village of Quebec co. Quebec, on the V shore of the river St. Charles, opposite the city of Quebec.
Lacandence, a river of Guatemala and Mexico, is a western tributary of the Usumacinta, which it enters in the E part of the state of Chiapas.
La Camargue, *la ká noong'* a small town of France, in Lozère, 9 miles SW of Marvejols.
La Chapelle, *la ká-pé* a small town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N of Verma, formerly fortified.
La Capesterre. See **CAPSTERRE**, LA.
Lacarne, *la-karn* a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio, near Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 20 miles E by S of Toledo. Pop. 75.
La Carnaille, *la kan'á'* a village of France in Orne, 34 miles NW of Alençon.
La Carullina, *la ká-roles ná*, a small town of Spain 36 miles NNE of Jaén.
La Carolina, a town of Colombia. See **CAROLINA**.
La Carrière, a village of Bagot co. Quebec. The banking point is St. Hyacinthe. Pop. about 200.
Lacassine, or **Lakassine**, *lak as-sen* a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. 150 miles WNW of Morgan City.
Lacause, *la kán* a village of France, in Tara, 28 miles NNE of Caen.
Lacaze, *la kás* a small town of France, in Tara 18 miles NE of Caen.
Lacodivie (*lak ka-div'*) Isles (Sanskrit, *Lakshya* Driva the hundred thousand islands) a group of low coral islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Madras presidency British India and extending between lat. 10° and 12° N and lon. 72° and 74° E about 170 miles W of the Malabar Coast. They consist of 14 principal and many smaller isles. Andrott (or Underott) the largest, is 3 miles long. They had an aggregate population in 1901 of 10 374 nearly all Mohammedans. The principal products are coir, jaguery, cocon, and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle.
Lacchiarella, *lak ka-ré-lá* (L. *Lactocaria*), a village of Italy provinces of Milan 3 miles ESE of Sinesco, on the Olona.
Lacco, *lak ko* a village of Italy in the NW part of the island of Ischia.
Lac de l'Isle à la Croix, *lak deh tes á lá kross*, a lake of northwestern Canada, in lat. 55° 25' N lon. 107° 54' W. It is 60 miles long collects the various sources of the Churchill River and yields good fish both in winter and summer.
Lac des Milles Lacs, *lak dá meel lak* a lake of the NW portion of Ontario, Canada. Its waters flow to Barry Lake through the river La Seine.
Lac du Flambeau, *lak doo flam-bé'* a post-village of Vilas co. Wis. 37 miles SSE of Burley on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 800.
Lacedæmon, *lae-dee mon* (Gr. *Lacedæmon* *Lakida mon*) an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. The territory of Sparta was called Laconia. Part of this district now constitutes the nomarchy of Laconia, having Sparta for its capital. See **LAECONIA**.
Lacedæmia, *la-cha-dé-ne-á*, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 19 miles ESE of Ariano. Pop. in 1901, 6326.
La Ceiba, port of Honduras. See **CEREA**.
La Ceiba, *la ká ná*, a minor port of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Maracaibo, and the terminus of a railway 80 miles V by E. of Mérida.
Lacelle, *la-sell* a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, 10 miles SSW of Osceola.
Laceter, a post-village of Clark co., Wash. Pop. 109.
Lacépède Bay, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N of Cape Barconill.
Lacépède Islands, a group of low sandy islands, NW of Australia, off Dampier.
Lacey, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., 18 miles SW of Collins station. Pop. 75.

Lacey, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 7 miles N of Okaloosa. Pop. 65.
Lacey, a post-village of Barry co. Mich. Pop. 80.
Lacey, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss. The banking point is New Orleans, La. Pop. about 250.
Lacey, a post-village of Thurston co. Wash. Pop. 75.
Lacey Spring, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala. Pop. 75.
Lacey Spring, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. 9 miles NE of Harrisonburg. Pop. 75.
Laceyville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ohio.
Laceyville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 66 miles NNW of Williamsport. Pop. about 450.
La Chaise-Dieu, *la shá de-ri* a village of France, in Haute Loire 26 miles NNW of Le Puy. It has the remains of a medieval abbey.
La Chapelle-aux-Bois, *la shá-péll* 5 km, a commune of France, in Yonne, 10 miles SSW of Epinal.
La Chapelle-aux-Pêches, *la shá-péll* 5 km, a commune of France, in Orne, arrondissement of Beauvais.
La Chapelle d'Algaud, *la shá-péll* 4 km, a commune of France, in Garbhe, arrondissement of La Flèche.
La Chapelle-en-Vercors, *la shá-péll* 5 km, a commune of France, in Drôme, 25 miles E of Valence.
La Chapelle-Jansou, *la shá-péll* 2 km, a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles E of Fougères.
La Chapelle-Saint Mesmin, *la shá-péll* 2 km, a commune of France, in Loiret, arrondissement of Orléans.
La Chapelle-Saint-Sauveur, *la shá-péll* 2 km, a commune of France in Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles NW of Mâcon.
La Chapelle Veland, *la shá-péll* 10 km, a commune of France, in Jura, 12 miles NW of Lons-le-Saunier.
La Charité, *la shá-ree* a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire 14 miles WNW of Nevers. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).
La Chartre-sur-le-Luar, *la shá-ree* 14 km, a small town of France in Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles SE of Le Mans.
La Châtre, *la shá-ree* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre 22 miles SE of Châteauroux on the Indre. Pop. about 5000.
Lachen, *la kén* a town of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SNE of Schaffhausen on the S shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. about 2000.
Lachenais *la shen á* or **Saint Charles du Lac** *shá-shal* du *lak* a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N side of James River 4½ miles E of Terrebonne. Pop. about 100.
Lachevrière, a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is St. Casimir 7 miles distant. Pop. 200.
Lachine, *la shén* a town of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec on Lake St. Louis opposite Caplanawaga and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. 8 miles SW of Montreal. It is the summer residence of many city people and a favorite resort of pleasure-parties during the winter. It has a large tannery, brewery, pickle-factory etc. The Lachine Canal extends from this point to Montreal (9 miles) circumventing the Lachine Rapids. All the water-commerce between Montreal and the west passes through this canal which has 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1551.
Lachine Rapids, on the river St. Lawrence, are situated between Lachine and Montreal. They present a scene of great attraction. Steamers often descend or shoot the rapids, 3 miles in length, an exciting and thrilling feat.
Lachlan, *lak lan* a river of New South Wales, joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River near lat. 34° 20' S lon. 144° 5' E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Length, 700 miles.
Lachute, *la shá-tee'* a banking town, capital of Argenteuil co. Quebec, is situated on the North River 45 miles N of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 2822.
Lachute Mills, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, 1 mile from Lachute, its banking point. It has paper and pulp-mills, a shuntle-factory etc. Pop. about 1000.
La Clotat, *la ses otá* (anc. *Clathra*) a seaport of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the W side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 miles SE of Marseille. Here are extensive ship-yards of the Messagerie Maritime. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and the coasting trade. There is a school of navigation. The neighborhood produces fine wine, olives, and oranges. Pop. in 1901, 10 634.
Lack, a post-township of Juniata co., Pa., bounded SE. by the Tuscarora Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Lackawack, a post-village and summer-resort of Ulster co., N Y 8 miles N by W of Ellenville. It has manufactures of excelsior Pop 100

Lackawanna, a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 470 sq m. It is intersected by the Lackawanna River is partly bounded on the W by the Susquehanna, and on the SE. by the Lehigh River. Anthracite coal is largely mined Capital Scranton Pop in 1890, 143,088; in 1900 192,831

Lackawanna, a township of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna River Pop in 1900 5623

Lackawanna River, Pa. rises in Susquehanna co., and runs southward to Carbondale, below which it runs southwestward in Lackawanna co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Pittston. Rich mines of anthracite occur in the valley of this river. The chief towns on its banks are Scranton and Carbondale. The SW part of the Lackawanna Valley opens into that of Wyoming, so that they form one continuous long, narrow valley. This valley largely coincides with the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal basin, which extends through Lackawanna co. in a SE and SW direction.

Lackawanna Neck Mountains, Pa., extends from the Susquehanna River northward along the NW side of the Lackawanna River for 25 or 30 miles. The average height is about 800 feet. This mountain together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the NW boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal-valley the Wyoming and Moose mountains forming the SE boundary

Lackawaxen, a post-village and resort of Lackawaxen township Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware River at the mouth of the Lackawaxen River and on the Erie E 25 miles SSE of Honesdale. Pop of the township in 1900 1250 of the village, about 375

Lackawaxen Creek, Pa. rises in Wayne co. and runs SE. to Pike co. through which it flows E until it enters the Delaware at Lackawaxen

Lacclair, a post-office of Lee co. Ill.

La Clayette, *la klä tti*, a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles S of Chalon.

Laclede, *la kläd*, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri has an area of 730 sq m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River and also drained by the Osage Fork of the Gasconade and by the Grand Anglaise River which rises in it Capital Lebanon Pop in 1890 14,701 in 1900 16,523.

Laclede, a village of Kootenai co. Idaho. Pop. 75.

Laclede, a post-village of Fayette co. Ill. on the Ill. and Central R. 10 miles SSW of Elginham. Pop about 100

Laclede, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co. Kan. 12 miles NE of Wamego.

Laclede, a banking city of Linn co. Mo. 31 miles by rail E of Chillicothe. Pop in 1900 770

Lac Masson, or *Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson*, *sänt margrät dü läk mä sön*, a post-village of Terrebonne co. Quebec on the W of Lac Masson 57 miles N of Montreal. Pop about 100

Lacolle, *lä köll*, a post-village and outpost of St. John co. Quebec, on the Richelieu River and on the Grand Trunk R. 44 miles SE. of Montreal. In 1812 a battle was fought here between the British and American troops in which the latter were defeated. Pop about 400

Lacombe, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific R. 112 miles from Calgary. Pop. in 1901 450

Lacon, a banking city capital of Marshall co. Ill. on the E bank of the Illinois River about 30 miles above Peoria and 138 miles WSW of Chicago on the Chicago and Alton R. It has manufactures of woollen goods etc. and is a shipping point for produce. Pop in 1900, 1501

Lacoma, a banking post-town of Warren co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 14 miles N by W of Chariton. Pop in 1900 498

Lacoma, a post-village of Oswego co. N Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 44 miles N of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 308.

La Comenptrom, a post-village of Labella co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Montreal. Pop 150

La Concordia, Mexico. See CONCORDIA.

Laconi, *lä-kö nee*, a village of the island of Bardonia, 45 miles N of Cagliari, on a hill

Laconia, or *Laconia* (*Gr. Λακωνία Lakōniē*) in ancient geography a region of Greece, in the SE part of the Peloponnese, constituting the territory of Sparta. Its principal river was the Eurotas. Part of the district now constitutes the nomarchy of Laconia, with Gythium as the capital. The main portion is included in the nomarchy

of Lacedaemon (capital, Sparta) and a fragment in part of the nomarchy of Arcadia.

Laconia, a post-village of Dasha co. Ark. on the Mississippi River about 68 miles below Helena. Pop 180

Laconia, a post-town of Harrison co. Ind., 35 miles SW of New Albany and 2 miles from the Ohio River. Pop in 1900, 135

Laconia, a banking city capital of Belknap co. N H. on the Winnepesaukee River near Lake Winnepesaukee and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles N by E of Concord. It has extensive manufactures of basketry, yare railroad-car, woollen goods, machinery, sash and blinds etc. Six miles distant is Mount Belknap. Pop in 1890 6143 in 1900 8842.

Lacquer, a banking post-town of Skagit co. Wash. on Puget Sound, 8 miles (direct) W by S of Mt. Vernon. Pop in 1900 564.

Lacoste, a post-village of Barren co. Ga. Pop 60

La Cerna, See CORNIA.

Laceta, a post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 32 miles W by N of Kalamazoo. Pop about 200

La Côte-Saint-André, *lä köst sänt ändr*, a small town of France, in Isère, 19 miles ESE of Vienna. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liquor *Rau de la Côte*. It is the birthplace of Berlioz

Lacour, a village of Pointe Coupée parish La. Pop 60

La Croumme, *lä köö ronn*, a commune of France, in Charente, 4 miles SW of Angoulême.

Lac Qui Parle, or *Lac-qui-Parle*, *läk kwi pärl* (*i. e.* talking lake), a small lake of Minnesota, forms part of the SW boundary of Chippewa co. It is an expansion of the Minnesota River which issues from its SE end.

Lac Qui Parle, a county in the W part of Minnesota bordering on South Dakota. Area, 763 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Lac Qui Parle River. Capital Madison. Pop in 1890 10,382, in 1900 14,289

Lac Qui Parle, a post-village of Lac Qui Parle co. Minn. is on the Minnesota River at the mouth of the Lac Qui Parle River 32 miles SE by E. of Ortonville. Pop about 150

Lac Qui Parle River rises near the W boundary of Minnesota and enters the Minnesota River at the lower end of the lake called Lac Qui Parle.

La Crescent, a post-village of Houston co. Minn. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 25 miles SE of Winona. Pop about 400. The banking point is La Crosse Wis.

La Crescenta, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop about 100

La Croisille, *lä krwä seel*, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 20 miles SE of Limoges

Lacrosse, a post-village of Shelby co. Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Americus. Pop 208

La Crosse, *lä kross*, a county in the W part of Wisconsin, has an area of 475 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Black River on the W by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the La Crosse River. Capital, La Crosse. Pop in 1890 38,801 in 1900 42,907

Lacroese, a post-village of Izard co. Ark. 4 miles NE of Mableton. Pop about 125

Lacrosse, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. on the Seaboard Av. Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop about 300

Lacroese, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill., 23 miles NE of Keokuk, Iowa.

Lacroese, a post-village of Laporte co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other railroads 28 miles S of Michigan City. Pop 125

Lacroese, a banking city capital of Rush co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 25 miles S of Hays City. Pop in 1900 536.

Lacroese, a post-village of Mecklenburg co. Va. Pop. 75

Lacroese, a post-village of Whitman co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. The banking point is Colfax

La Crosse, a city the capital of La Crosse co., Wis. is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River just below the mouth of the La Crosse River about 40 miles below Winona and 130 miles SE of St. Paul, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It has a fine city hall, court-house, opera-house, and county jail. La Crosse has manufactures of threshing machines, ploughs, and other farming-implements, engine and boiler-works iron-foundries, and very extensive lumber-mills whose annual product is upward of 800,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. It has also large breweries and cooperages, and is an important

shipping point for grain, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1880 14,400; in 1890, 25,000; in 1900 25,000.

La Crosse River, Wis. rises in Monroe co. and enters the Mississippi River at the city of its own name. It is about 70 miles long.

Lac Saint Jean, Quebec. See BONAVAL.

Lacuna, a kva vā, a post-village of Moravia. N. Mex. about 60 miles NE of Santa Fe. Pop. about 200.

La Cumbre, la koom brā, (the summit) a pass across the Andes, Chile. See CUMBER.

Lacus Asphaltites, Palestine. See DEAD SEA.

Lacygne, la-son, a banking city of Linn co. Kan., on the Osage River and on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 37 miles N. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1037.

Lada (or **Ludda**) Islet, a cluster of high rugged islets and of the W coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 12' N.

Ladakh, la dāk, a country of Asia, in India in the state of Kashmir between lat. 32° and 36° N. and lon. 76° and 79° E. having S and SW the Himalaya Mountains, separating it from main Kashmir and the Punjab N. the Karakoram Range E. Tibet, and NW Bolshetan or Little Tibet, the last being sometimes considered to be a part of Ladakh. The people are mostly Tibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the upper Indus and its affluents. The soil is sterile and the climate severe, but the protected mountain-sides are industriously cultivated and yield crops of wheat, barley and buckwheat. Apples, apricots (to 13,500 feet elevation) the mulberry, walnut, grape, and tobacco are also cultivated. Franges a peculiar kind of fodder is abundant as is rhubarb. Gold, lead, copper, sulphur and salt appear to be abundant, but are as yet little exploited. Borax is an important article of export. This country is a great source of supply of the wool used in the manufacture of Kashmir shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive and is conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. The yak, horse, and Kashmir goat are among the domestic animals. Principal city, Leh.

Ladány, Jász, Hungary. See JÁSZ-LADÁNY.

Ladany, Mórós, Hungary. See KÖSDA-LADANY.

Ladarius, Matto Grosso, Brazil. See CONTINUA.

Ladbergen, lād'ber-ghen, a village of Rheinl. Prussia, 12 miles NNE of Münster.

Ladd, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. in a coal-mining region, 36 miles NW of Streator. Pop. in 1900 1324.

Laddonia, a banking city of Andran co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 14 miles NE of Mexico. It is a shipping point for grain and livestock. Pop. in 1900 619.

Laddeburg, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 16 miles S of Towanda. Pop. 60.

Laddedale, a post-village of Davin co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Lido. Pop. about 350.

Ladensburg, lā dən bōdās (also *Lepidusum*?) a town of Baden on the Neckar 6 miles ESE of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900 3454.

Ladendorf, lā dən dōf, a village of Lower Austria, district of Mistelbach.

Ladensburg, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles NE of Frederick. Pop. 100.

Ladiga, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ala. 26 miles by rail SW of Rome.

Ladignac, lā dēn yā, a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles S of Limoges.

La Digue, an island of the Seychelles group.

Ladik, lā dek, or Yargau **Ladik**, yā gā lā dek' (also *Ladicia Combrata*) a village of Asia Minor 24 miles NNW of Kouleh. It has remains of antiquity.

Ladikim, or **Ladikiyeh**, Syria. See LATANIA.

Ladysmith, a division in the SW part of Cape Colony on the S slope of the Zwartberg. It is intersected by the Groote River on an affluent of which is Ladysmith the capital a little town about 175 miles ENE of Cape Town.

Ladner, a banking post-village and outpost of British Columbia, 12 miles from New Westminster. It has salmon canneries, etc. Pop. about 1900.

Ladé, lā-dō, a village of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Nile, in about 5° S. N. lat. and a short distance below Gondokoro.

Ladoga, lā-dō-gā, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 55' and 61° 46' N. bordering upon Finland. Area, 7900 sq. m. inclusively of a number of islands. Depth very unequal attaining in the N. 600 feet. The shores are generally low; it contains islands and numerous rocks and quicksands. It has about 76 streams and discharges its surplus waters

by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland, the level of which is about 17 feet below it. The Ladoga Canal (Canal of Peter the Great and Alexander II) and the Shuksh and Svir canals form a navigable chain all around its S. and S. sides. The town of Novaya-Ladoga is on the S. shore of the lake.

Ladoga, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ind., on Racoon Creek and on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville and the Central Indiana R. 39 miles S of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 1176.

Ladoga, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis. 12 miles W of Fond du Lac.

Ladoma, a post-village of Polter co. Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. about 125.

Ladonia, a banking post-town of Fannin co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 30 miles ESE of Sherman. Pop. in 1900 1400. It is in a cotton and grain region.

Ladora, a banking post town of Iowa co. Iowa, 91 miles by rail W of Davenport. Pop. in 1900 239.

Ladore, lā-dōr, a post-hamlet of Newbern co., Kan. 5 miles by rail N. W. of Perkins.

Ladromera, lād-rō-mā (Sp. pron lā-dro-nēs) or **Marianus** (or **Muriumme**) Islands, a chain in the Pacific Ocean lat. 13 to 21° N. lon. 144° to 146° E. Area, about 420 sq. m. The islands are divided into 3 groups: those in the N. are volcanic and mountainous, an active crater on Alamagan is 2320 feet high and there are other active and inactive volcanoes on Pagan, Guguan and Ansonia (or Amongsong—3120 feet high). Those in the S. are low and flat (Guam, Rota, Aguijan, Tinian and Saipan). Most are densely wooded and all are very fertile, producing coconuts, sugarcane, rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, etc. The climate is temperate and salubrious. Guam (or Guahan) belongs to the United States (since 1898); the others were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899 and form part of a government district of German New Guinea (with an area of 240 sq. m. and a population in 1901 of 2138). Agaña, the former capital is on (Guam). The seat of the German government is Saipan. —Discovered by Magellan in 1521 the islands were named LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES, i. e. the islands of the thieves because of the dishonesty of the natives. The population is about 10,000 many imported from the Philippines and Caroline by the Spanish. The islands were formerly much more thickly peopled.

Ladrones, a group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River 18 miles S. E. of Macao.

Ladue, a post-village of Henry co. Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 7 miles SW of Clinton. Pop. 115.

Ladybank, a village of Scotland, on the Fife at a railway junction 8 miles SW of Cupar Fife.

Ladybrand, a district on the SE boundary of the Orange River Colony separated from Beaufortland by the Caledon River. It is long and narrow and has a hilly or mountainous surface. Capital Ladybrand near the Caledon and 45 miles (direct) E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. of the town 1900.

Lady Franklin Bay, in Arctic America and in Grant and Ciensell Lands, opposite the NW coast of Greenland. Its northern point is about lat. 82° N. Several Arctic expeditions have used this as a station or for winter quarters.

Lady Franklin, Cape, a headland on the SW part of Wollaston Land in the Arctic Ocean at the entrance of Dolphin and Union Strait. Lat. 68° 30' N. lon. 113° W.

Lady Grey, a village of Cape Colony 36 miles by road from Allwal North. Pop. about 800. Elevation 5300 feet.

Lady Grey, a village of Ipo Colony 12 miles by road from Robertson.

Lady Islet, a rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland co. and 54 miles NNW of Ayr.

Lady Julia Percy Island, off the S coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 36° 35' S.

Lady Lake, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. on the Plant System. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 236.

Lady Smith, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on the Wisconsin St. Paul and Saint Ste. Marie R., 60 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has manufactures of paper, wooden ware, lumber, etc.

Lady Smith, a banking post-village and outpost (under the jurisdiction of Nanaimo) of British Columbia. It has iron works, lumber mills, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Lady Smith, a municipality capital of Klip River co., Natal on the Klip River in the foot-hills of the Drakensberg range and 84 miles (direct) NNW of Pietermaritzburg, with which it is connected by rail. Altitude, 2254

feet. It has an active trade. Pop 4500 exclusive of military. The British army, under command of Sir George White, was, during the Boer war, besieged here from Oct. 1899, to Feb 28, 1900.

Laken, lă-kən, a northern suburb of Brussels. It has a royal park and residence and a Jardin Colonial. Pop in 1900 20 438.

Laer, lā, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, near Bochum. Pop in 1900 6102.

Laerba, lā-ngh, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent.

La Escala, lā-ē-skā, a small town of Spain, 16 miles NE of Gerona, with a port in the Mediterranean.

La Esperanza, Cuba. See **ESPERANZA**.

La Esperanza, lā-ē-pā-rān, a town of Honduras, capital of Intibusa department. It is on an elevated plain, 4950 feet above the sea, and the climate is temperate. Pop about 4000. Near it is an Indian town Intibusa.

Lafarge, lā-furj, a banking post-village of Vernon co Wis on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. Pop in 1900 488.

Lafayetteville, lā-farj-vīl, a post-village of Jefferson co NY on the Champlain River about 17 miles N of Watertown on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop about 430.

Lafayette, lā-fā-tē, a SW county of Arkansas borders on Louisiana. Area, 524 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Red River and is also drained by the Bayou Bodcau. Capital New Lewisville. Pop in 1890 7700 in 1900 10 564.

Lafayette, a county of Florida, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1262 sq m. It is bounded throughout its entire length, on the NE and E by the Suwannee River which enters the gulf at the S extremity of the county. Capital Mayo. Pop in 1900 3688 in 1900 4997.

Lafayette, a parish in the S part of Louisiana, has an area of 256 sq m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River which is navigable. Capital, Lafayette. Pop in 1890 15 986 in 1900 22 323.

Lafayette, a county in the N part of Mississippi, has an area of 673 sq m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River and is also drained by the Lookoutpate (or Look oney) River. Capital, Oxford. Pop in 1890 20 533 in 1900 23 110.

Lafayette, a county in the W part of Missouri, has an area of 673 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Missouri River and is partly drained by Smoky Creek and the Dan s Fork of the Blackwater River. There are extensive beds of bituminous coal and lime stone. Capital Lexington. Pop in 1890 30 184 in 1900 31 49.

Lafayette, a county in the SW part of Wisconsin bordering on Illinois has an area of 614 sq m. It is intersected by the two branches of the Koshong River which unite at the E. border of the county. Among its mineral resources are lead zinc and copper. Capital Darlington. Pop in 1890 20 245 in 1900 20 959.

Lafayette, or Chambers Court-House, a banking post-town capital of Chambers co Ala on the Central of Georgia and the Lafayette R. 86 miles ENE of Montgomery. It has Lafayette College, a foundry oil mill etc and is a shipping point for cotton and grain. Pop. in 1900 1629.

Lafayette, a post-village of Contra Costa co Cal, about 20 miles NE of San Francisco. Pop 75.

Lafayette, a post-town of Boulder co Colo 12 miles SE of Boulder on the Burlington Route and the Colorado and Southern R. It has coal mines. Pop in 1900 979.

Lafayette, a banking post-town, capital of Walker co Ga. 40 miles N of Rome on the Central of Georgia R. It has cotton manufactures. Pop in 1900 491.

Lafayette, a banking post-village of Stark co Ill on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 42 miles NNW of Peoria. Pop in 1900 233.

Lafayette, a city the capital of Tippecanoe co Ind. is pleasantly situated on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and Erie Canal at the junction of the Lake Erie and Western the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St Louis, the Wabash and other railroads, 63 miles NW of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, various denominational and charitable institutions, the St. Ignace Academy etc. The city has manufactures of machinery ploughs, reapers and mowers, and other farming-implements, carriages, electrical machinery woodenware carpets, soap etc. It has important pork packing industries. It is the seat of Purdue University an agricultural college supported by the state. Lafayette is surrounded by interesting scenery and fertile prairie and is an important market for grain. It was settled in 1833. Pop in 1900 16 243 in 1900 18 116.

Lafayette, a post-hamlet of Lura co Iowa, 13 miles N of Cedar Rapids.

Lafayette, a banking post-town of Christian co Ky., 17 miles SW of Hopkinsville. It has tobacco-factories. Pop in 1900 199.

Lafayette, a banking post-town capital of Lafayette parish, La., is situated near the head-waters of the Vermilion River on the Louisiana Western and Morgan a Louisiana and Texas R. 144 miles W of New Orleans. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries, a sugar refinery, etc. Pop in 1900 3314.

Lafayette, a post township of Gretiot co. Mich, 44 miles N of Lansing. Pop in 1900 1497.

Lafayette, a banking post-village of Nicolet co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop about 220.

Lafayette, a post-village of Sussex co N J. in Lafayette township on the Lackawanna R. 5 miles NE of New ton, its banking point. Pop of the township in 1900, 717.

Lafayette, a post-village of Onondaga co N Y in Lafayette township (town) 12 miles S of Syracuse. Pop of the town in 1890 1892 of the village, about 360.

Lafayette, a post-village of Allen co Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. R 8 miles E of Lima. See **HARRIS**.

Lafayette, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio, 23 miles W of Columbus. Pop in 1900 218.

Lafayette, a post-town of Yamhill co Oregon is on the Yamhill River near the junction of its North and South Forks 78 miles SW of Portland, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop in 1900 359.

Lafayette, a township of McKean co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1690.

Lafayette, a post-village of Washington co R I on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles S by W of Providence. It has manufactures of dockins. Pop about 1000.

Lafayette, a banking post-village capital of Macon co, Tenn 30 miles ENL. of Gallatin. Pop about 300.

Lafayette, a post-village of Upshur co. Tex, 35 miles WNW of Jefferson. Pop 200.

Lafayette, a post-village of Montgomery co Va on the Roanoke River 70 miles W by S of Lynchburg. Pop 60.

Lafayette, a post-township (town) of Chippewa co Wis on the E side of the Chippewa River 18 miles NE of Eau Claire. Pop in 1900 1797.

Lafayette, a town-ship (town) of Monroe co. Wis Pop in 1900 428.

Lafayette, a township (town) of Walworth co Wis Pop in 1900 924.

Lafayette Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles NW of Philadelphia. It has a large soapstone-quarry and sewer pipe works. Pop about 600.

Lafayette, Mount, a N. peak of the Franconia Mountains (part of the White Mountains) in Grafton is about 20 miles SW of Mount Washington. Altitude, 5299 feet.

Lafayette Springs, a post-town of Lafayette co Miss 20 miles EE of Oxford, its banking point. Pop in 1900 124.

Lafayetteville, a post hamlet of Dutchess co. N Y 60 miles N of Albany.

Lafeld (Lafeld, Lawfield) a village of Belgium near Maestricht. Here Marshal Saxe defeated the Duke of Cumberland on July 2 1747.

La Fère, lā-fair, a town of France, in Aisne, on an island in the Oise, near its confluence with the Serre, 14 miles NW of Laon. It is a fortress of the second class. It has a school of artillery. Pop in 1901 3983 (commune 4983).

La Fère-Champenoise, lā-fair-shān-pān-wā, a village of France, in Marne 26 miles S of Epervay. Here the forces of Napoleon were defeated by the allies on March 25, 1814.

Laferrier, a post-village of Beraga co, Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop 196.

La Ferté-Bernard, lā-fēr-tā-bēr-nār, a town of France in Sarthe on the Nièvre 30 miles EE of Mamers. It has an interesting church and a town hall built into one of the old gates. Pop (commune) in 1901 5080.

La Ferté-Claucher, lā-fēr-tā-gā-shā, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne near Conlommiers.

La Ferté-Macé, lā-fēr-tā-mā-sé, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles F of Dourfont. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and manufactures of boxwood articles, etc. Pop in 1901 4215 (commune, 6437).

La Ferté Milon, lā-fēr-tā-mī-lōn, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ouse 15 miles NW of Châteaun-Thierry. It has ruins of a castle and of old fortifications. It is the birthplace of Racine. Pop about 1500.

La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, lā-fēr-tā-sānt-ā-būn, a town of France, Loiret, 15 miles SSE of Orleans. It has a castle. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

La Ferté-sous-Jouras, *la fër'té sôz joo'ra'*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 11 miles E. of Meaux. It is noted for its millstones. Pop. in 1901 3782 (commune, 4832).

La Ferté-sur-Aube, *la fër'té sür ôb'*, a small town of France, in Haute-Marne, 16 miles W. of Chaumont.

La Foaille, *la foh yee*, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure.

Laif, a post-village of Tatum co. Ga. Pop. 50.

La Flèche, *la flêch'*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sarthe, on the Loire 24 miles SSW of Le Mans. It has a military school, is stilled in a building formerly occupied by a famous Jesuit college. It has manufactures of gloves and other articles and a trade in country produce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,510.

Laflin, a post-village of Bollinger co. Mo., on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 138 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 125.

Laflin, a post-borough of Leavenworth co. Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Pittston. Pop. in 1900 254.

La Flotte, *la flôt'*, a seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Île de Ré 9 miles WNW of La Rochelle. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Laflotte, a banking post-town of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 338.

Laflottetville, a post-station of Hampshire co., W. Va.

La Fontaine, *lah-fôn tân*, a banking post-village of Webster co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles N. of Marion. Pop. about 508.

La Fontaine, a post-village of Wilson co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Fredonia. Pop. about 300.

La Fontaine, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Penetanguishene. Pop. about 700.

La Fontaine, *la fôn tân*, a village of France, in Loire, 6 miles NW of Saint-Etienne.

La Fourche, *la-fôrch'*, a bayou of Louisiana and an outlet of the Mississippi River from which it takes its name. It flows southward through the parishes of Assumption and Lafourche and enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of the latter. It is about 150 miles long and is navigable for steamboats.

La Fourche, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 981 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bayou Lafourche (which is navigable by steamboats) and is partly bounded on the E. by Barataria Bay. Capital, Thibodaux. Pop. in 1890 22,095; in 1900, 28,382.

La Fourche Crossing, a post-village of Lafourche parish La. on Bayou Lafourche and on the Southern Pacific R. 4 miles E. of Thibodaux. Pop. about 300.

Lafox, *lah-fôx*, a post-village of Kane co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 41 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 60.

La Française, *la frân-sêz'*, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles NW of Montauban.

Laga, *lah-gâ*, a river of Sweden which falls into the Bay of Labholm in the Cattegat.

Lagante, *lah-gâ-tâ*, a village on the W. side of the Gran Canaria Island.

Lagna, *lah-gan*, a river of Ireland in Ulster rises in the Silver-Crook mountains and, after a NE course of 35 miles, enters Belfast harbor.

Lagardie, a post-village of Etowah co. Ala. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. about 300.

La Gardo Freinet, *lah-gand frânê*, a village of France in Var 15 miles S. of Draguignan.

La Garriga, *lah-gar-nê-gâ*, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles VNR. of Barcelona.

Lagartera, *lah-gar-lê-rê*, a small town of Spain, in New Castile 70 miles SW of Avila.

Lagarto, a post-village of Live Oak co. Tex., is on Lagarto Creek 2 miles from the Nueces River and about 120 miles S. by E. of San Antonio.

Lagarto, *lah-gar*, a town of Brazil state of Sergipe, 70 miles WSW of São Cristóvão.

Lage, *lah-gêh*, a town of Germany in Lippe on the Weser, 7 miles SW of Lemgo. Pop. in 1900 5394.

Lage, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. See LAASA.

Lages, *lah-shêh*, a town of Brazil state of Santa Catharina, 80 miles WSW of Desterro.

Laggan, a post-village of Glengarry co. Ontario, 10 miles NW of Lancaster.

Laggan, a station of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 34 miles from Banff. Elevation 4930 feet. Somewhat over 2 miles from here is the beautiful Alpine Lake Louise.

Laghouat, *lah-goo-â*, or **El-Aghunt**, a town and military capital of the Algerian Sahara, in the department of Algiers, 300 miles S. by W. of the city of Algiers, with which it is connected by military road. It is surrounded by gardens and plantations of date-palm, oranges, and figs, and is an important Sahara mart. Pop. in 1901, 5107. Elevation, 2591 feet.

La Gleiue, *lah-gîs*, a village of Belgium 10 miles SE of Liège.

Lagnasco, *lah-yân'ko*, a town of Italy, 4 miles SE. of Salasco. Pop. about 1500.

Lagnieu, *lah-yâ-uh*, a small town of France, in Ain 18 miles N. of Belley near the Rhone.

Lagny, *lah-yee'*, a town of France in Seine-et-Marne 12 miles SW of Meaux on the left bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1901 4945.

Lago, *lah-gô*, a village of Italy province and 10 miles SW of Caserta.

Lagoa, *lah-gô-â*, a town of Brazil on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina.

Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil. See PATOS, LAGOA DOS.

Lagoa Mirim (or **Merim**) *lah-gô-â-me-rem'*, a lagoon of eastern Uruguay and southern Brazil discharging its surplus waters into the Lagoa dos Patos.

Lago di Como. See COMO, LAGO DI.

Lago di Garda. See GARDA, LAGO DI.

Lago di Lugano. See LUGANO, LAGO DI.

Lago Maggiore, *lah-gô-mâ-yô-â*, or **Lake of Locarno**, *lah-kô-no* (anc. *Lacus Cusate*), a lake of the northern Italy enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino being the westernmost of the lakes in this region. Length 37 miles average breadth 3 miles. It is traversed by the Ticino River of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Sironio, Pallanza, Intra, Cannobbio, Locarno, Luino, and Lavico and it contains the famous Borromeo Islands (which see). The lake commands superb views of the Alps. Small steamers ply between the different towns. Elevation 435 feet greatest depth 1220 feet.

Lagonda Creek, Ohio, rises in Champaign co. and enters the Mad River at Springfield.

Lagonegro, *lah-gô-nê-gro*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 75 miles SSE of Salerno. Pop. about 4000.

Lagoney, *lah-gô-nê*, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, inland from the great Gulf of Lagoney. Pop. 8500.

Lagor, *lah-gor'*, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées 15 miles NW of Pau.

Lagorce, *lah-gôr'*, a village of France in Ardèche, 8 miles SE of Laguerrière.

La Gorgue, France. See GORGUE, LA.

Lagos, *lah-gôs*, a fortified seaport of Portugal in Algarve, about 20 miles NE of Cape St. Vincent and 110 miles S. of Lisbon. It has old walls and an aqueduct. It is near the site of the ancient *Lacabriga*. Pop. in 1900, 8208.

Lagos, *lah-gôs*, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco 100 miles ENE of Guadalajara having near it some rich silver mines. It is on the Mexican Central R. and is noted for its churches. Pop. in 1895 14,718.

La'gosa, a British crown colony of western equatorial Africa, extending as a narrow strip of coast-land, with some islands, on the right of Benue, westward of Nigeria. It includes the island of Lagos. Area, about 3460 sq. m. The Lagos Protectorate extends northward over Yoruba Area about 25 000 sq. m. Chief exports are palm-oil, oil, nuts, rubber and cotton. Coffee and cacao are cultivated. The government is invested in a governor and legislative and executive councils. Capital Lagos. The total population is about 1 500 000 of whom 300 were in 1901 Europeans.

Lagos, a town of Africa, capital of the Lagos colony, 100 miles E. by N. of Whydah on the island of Lagos, which is separated from the coast by a narrow lagoon. It is the most important commercial town of Guinea and is a port of call for nearly all steamers plying on the western African coast. In 1851 it was bombarded and taken by the British and in 1861 became British territory by convention with a native chief. It has wide and well-kept streets, brick storehouses, good wharves, markets, government buildings, custom house, fort, barracks, race-course, etc. Besides many Mohammedan and Christian schools. It is connected by railway with Abeokuta. Pop. (inclusive of suburbs) in 1901, 41 874, of whom 235 were Europeans.

Lago (*lah-gô*) Gulf of, an arm of the Aegean Sea, on the coast of European Turkey to the E. of Thessalon.

Lagosta, *lah-gô-â*, the southernmost island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea. Length 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is the village of Lagosta (pop. 1700) with a small port.

Lagrace, a post-village of Campbell co., S. Dak.

La Graciosa, Canary Islands. See GRACIOSA.

La Grand' Combe, la grân kôz, a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 35 miles by rail NNW of Nîmes. It has coal-mines and various metallurgical establishments. Pop in 1901, 6497 (commune, 11,484).

La Grand-Croix, la grân kros, a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Saint-Kittannu. Pop in 1901, 3901 (commune, 4028).

Lagrande, la grând, a banking city of Union co. Oregon, on the Grande Ronde River 45 miles (direct) SE. of Pendleton, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. a R. It is an important commercial centre, in an agricultural fruit, and stock-raising region and has railroad-shops, a beet-sugar factory and the Sacred Heart Academy. It is surrounded by high mountains and beautiful scenery. Pop in 1900, 2901.

La Grande Chartreuse, la grând shân'trux, a famous monastery of France, department of Isère, in the Alps, 14 miles N. of Grenoble, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by mountains, 3265 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded by St. Bruno in 1084. In 1903 it was broken up by the government. The present building which is of vast extent dates from 1578. The cloister is 705 feet long. The mountains of the Grande Chartreuse range yield the aromatic herbs which flavor the famous Chartreuse liqueur.

Lagrange, la-grân, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 593 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pigeon River and is also drained by several small affluents of the St. Joseph River. Capital, Lagrange. Pop in 1890, 15,513, in 1900, 14,284.

Lagrange, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. near the St. Francis River about 12 miles NNW of Helena on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop 150.

Lagrange, a post-village of Stanislaus co. Cal. on the Tuolumne River about 33 miles E. of Modesto. Pop about 350.

Lagrange, a banking city capital of Troup co. Ga. on the Atlanta and West Point and the Macon and Birmingham Rrs. 15 miles NN of West Point. It has cotton and other mills and various manufactures and is the seat of the Southern Female College, the Lagrange Female College, etc. Pop in 1890, 3090, in 1900, 4274.

Lagrange, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 15 miles SW of Chicago. Pop in 1900, 3909.

Lagrange, a banking post-town capital of Lagrange co. Ind. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 45 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop in 1900, 1708.

Lagrange, a post hamlet of Marshall co. Ky.

Lagrange, a banking post-town, capital of Oldham co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 27 miles NE of Louisville. Pop in 1900, 649.

Lagrange, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Lagrange township (town) on the Bangor and Arrowsick R. 32 miles N. of Bangor. Pop of the town in 1900, 574.

Lagrange, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. Pop. about 100.

Lagrange, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co. Miss. about 50 miles ESE of Grenada.

Lagrange, a banking city of Lewis co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, and on the Mississippi River 11 miles above Quincy and 25 miles N. by W. of Hannibal. It contains the Lagrange College (Deptist) and has various industries. Pop in 1900, 1507.

Lagrange, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N. Y. Pop in 1900, 1364.

Lagrange, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. about 33 miles SSW of Rochester. Pop 125.

Lagrange, a banking post-town of Lenoir co. N. C. on the Atlantic and North Carolina R., 14 miles ESE of Goldsboro. Pop in 1900, 853.

Lagrange, a banking post village of Lorain co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 29 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop in 1900, 628.

Lagrange, a post-village of Fayette co. Tenn. on the Southern R., 40 miles E. of Memphis. It has the Lagrange Male and Female College, a plough-factory, etc. Pop in 1900, 355.

Lagrange, a banking city capital of Fayette co. Tex. on the S.W. bank of the Colorado River and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 67 miles SE of Austin. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills, cotton gins and compresses, etc. Pop in 1890, 1325, in 1900, 1025, in 1900, 2392.

Lagrange, a post-village of Grand Isle co. Vt. on Lake Champlain about 10 miles NW of St. Albans. Pop 360.

Lagrange, a post-township (town) of Walworth co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 882.

Lagrange Park, a village of Cook co. Ill. Pop. in 1900, 730. See LAKENAR.

Lagrangeville, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., 17 miles NE of Newburgh. Pop 200.

La Granja, la grân râ, officially San Ildefonso, sîn sêl-dâ-fon sô, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles SE of Segovia and 40 miles NNW of Madrid. The celebrated royal palace of La Granja, about 4000 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V. It has extensive grounds with splendid water works. Pop. about 3500.

La Granja de Torrehermosa, la grân nâ dâ tôr-ri-ân-mô-sâ, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles S. of Badajoz.

Lagrassac, la grâs', a commune of France, in Aude, 22 miles SE of Carcassonne, on the Orbieu.

Lagrave, la grâv', a commune of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 19 miles NW of Briançon.

La Grilla, la grê-lâ, a town or village of Venezuela, state of Bolívar, 65 miles SW of Mérida.

Lagro, a post-town of Washash co. Ind. on the Washash River at the mouth of the Salamons River 37 miles WSW of Fort Wayne, on the Washash R. Pop in 1900, 466.

Laguan, la-gwân, a small island off the NW coast of Samar, Philippine Islands.

Laguan, a pueblo on the SW coast of Laguan island off the NW coast of Samar, Philippine Islands.

La Guardia, See GUARDIA.

Laguado, la-gar-dô, a post-village of Wilson co. Tenn.

La Guayra, or **La Guaira**, la gwî-râ, a town and seaport of Venezuela on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 36' N. lon. 66° 46' W., 6 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains except to seaward. It is connected with the capital by a tortuous mountain railway 23 miles in length. The streets are narrow and ill paved and the houses ill built but there are some good churches and other fine public buildings. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malarial fevers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, sugar and hides. The town is defended by forts and batteries. Pop. about 12,000.

Lagumba, la-gheû-lâ, or **Lakumba**, la-tâm-bâ, one of the Fijî Islands, the largest of the E group. It is of volcanic formation.

La Guerche, la gashê, a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine 24 miles SE of Rennes.

La Guerche, a commune of France, in Oise 28 miles ENE of Bourges.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 35 miles S. of Tours, on the Creuse, with ex old obélisque.

La Guerre, la gash, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Quebec, on the La Guerre River 3 miles from St. Ascut.

La Guila, la gheû-lâ, a town of the Canaries, on the NW coast of Gran Canaria, near Galdes.

La Guila, a village of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Tenerife.

Laguna, la-goo-nâ, a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, having Manila and Cavité on the W. and Laguna de Bay on the E. It is mountainous with Banajao and Maquillan peaks respectively about 6000 and 3500 feet in altitude. The valleys are very fertile, and are watered by many streams and rivers, in one of which is the Batocan cascade, 500 ft. high. Laguna produces rice, coffee, and cacao and has an active trade with Manila. Capital, Santa Cruz.

Laguna, a post-village and Indian pueblo of Valencia co. N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 67 miles W. by S. of Albuquerque. It has a Roman Catholic adobe church nearly two centuries old.

Laguna, la-goo-nâ, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catarina, 60 miles SW of Desterro.

Laguna, la-goo-nâ, a town of Peru in the department of Loreto on the Huallaga, in lat. 6° 10' S. lon. 75° 48' W.

Laguna, or **La Laguna**, a town of the island of Tenerife, formerly capital of the Canary Islands, in lat. 28° 12' N. lon. 16° 24' W. It is a bishop's see and is situated at an elevation of 1800 feet.

Laguna de Bay, la-goo-nâ dâ bi, called by the Tagals Sea of Dagat, a lake (the most beautiful in the Philippines) in the S. part of northern Luzon. It contains the mountainous Tañim Island and is supplied by numerous streams from the surrounding mountains. Its overflow forms the Pang River emptying into Manila Bay.

Laguna del Mañabo, la-goo-nâ dâ mâ-nâ-râ, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S. part of Toxos between the main land and the island of Padre. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Laguna-de Negrities, la-goo-nâ dâ nâ-greel yoo, a commune of Spain, 25 miles from León.

Laguna de Terminos, a seaport town of Mexico. See CACAN.

Laguana de Términos. See **TÉRMINOS**, **LAGUANA DE LA HABANA**, Cuba. See **HAVANA**.

La Hague (la haig) Cape (Fr. pron. la ag) sometimes improperly written Cape La Hague, a headland of France, in Manche, forming the NW extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel, 16 miles NNW of Cherbourg. Lat. of the light-house, 49° 43' 23" N., lon 1° 57' 6" W.

Lahaina, la-hā-se-nā, a seaport village on the W coast of West Maui Hawaiian Islands. It was once the capital of the group and a chief port for whalers, but has greatly declined. The sugar industry is carried on.

Lahaj, la-hā, a town of Arabia, 18 miles NW of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain enclosed by gardens.

Lahajan, la-hā-jān a town of Peru, province of Ghilan near the Caspian Sea, 36 miles SSE. of Rasht. Pop. about 5000.

Laharpe, la-harp, a banking city of Hancock co., Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 29 miles SSE. of Burlington Iowa. It has manufactures of tiles and bricks. Pop. in 1900 1591.

Laharpe, a banking city of Allice co., Kan. 85 miles W by N of Fort Scott, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 610.

La 'harpu', a town of British India, in Oudh district of Sitapur. Pop. about 12,000.

Lahaska, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 30 miles N by E of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 300.

Lahat, la-hā' a village of Sumatra, 33 miles SW of Palembang.

Lahave, la-hāv a river of Nova Scotia, has its source in a chain of lakes that also feed the Gasperaux River and, after a course of 60 miles, discharges into the sea, forming an inner and an outer harbor navigable for vessels of 600-1000 tons. Large quantities of salmon are taken in the Lahave in the months of June and July. Ship-building is extensively carried on at different points on the river. Bridge-water is at the head of navigation.

Lahave, an outpost of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, near the junction of Lunenburg.

La Haye, the French name of **THE HAGUE**.
La Haye-Descarries, la ā dā hānt a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Orléans, 36 miles S of Tours. It is the birthplace of Descartes.

La Hestre, la āt' a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles E of Mous.

Lahjan, la-hoe-jān a plain of Persia, in Azerbajan, SW of Lake Urmiah.

Lahjan a town of Persia. See **LARAJAN**.
Lahmussville, a post-hamlet of Grant co. W Va. 30 miles from Keever.

Lahn, lān, a river of Germany which after a course of about 135 miles, mainly in a SW direction, joins the Rhine on the right, 4 miles SE. of Coblenz. It flows through the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and for a short distance through Hesse. Gießen (Hesse) is on its banks.

Lahn, lān, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles SW of Legnica. Pop. about 1000. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Lahnhaus.

Lahnstein. See **NIENBURG-LAHNSTEIN** and **ONNEBASS** STRIPS.

La Hague, France. See **HOONZ**, **LA**.

La Hague, la hāg, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 18 miles W of Watseka. Pop. 75.

Lahulm, la hōlm, a town of Sweden 15 miles SSE of Halmstad, on the Laga-an near its mouth in Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Cattegat.

Lahoma, a banking post-village of Woods co. Okla. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Lahonda, la-hōn dā, a post-village of San Mateo co. Cal. Pop. 108.

Lahnutan, Lake, the name given by geologists to an extensive lacustrine water which at a recent geological period occupied the NW part of Nevada, and of which lakes Walker Pyramid, and Winnemucca, is the Great Basin are lingering relicts.

Lahore, la-hōr' the chief city and capital of the Punjab, British India, and capital of the Lahore division and district, on an affluent of the Ravi in lat 31° 34' N. lon 74° 18' E. It is situated on a populous and fertile plain surrounded by gardens. It is at the junction of several important railways. In the sixty years that it has been under British rule Lahore has developed into a dual city. By the side of the old town, with its crenelated wall and citadel and its narrow streets, not without the architectural

attractions of by gone ages has arisen an extensive, and progressive European city comprising the quarters of Hallakha, Anarkali, and Donald Town. Near by are the extensive military cantonments of Meeranwar. In the old town are many large and handsome mosques and around for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the tombs and gardens of former potentates. There are also many Hindu temples. The citadel contains the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Lahore is the seat of the Punjab University (an examining body) the Oriental College and the University Law College, both affiliated with the university of the Lahore Medical College, Forman Christian College, Government College Dayanand Anglo-Vedico College, and the Islamia College. The manufactures include carpets, textiles, pottery, arms, gold- and silver-ware etc. There are great railway shops. The city is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Under the Mogul emperors Lahore was one of the proudest and most populous cities of Asia. On the defeat of the Sikhs in 1846 it passed into the possession of the British. Pop., inclusive of the suburbs in 1901 302,664.

Lahore, a post-village of Orange co. Va. The banking point is Orange. Pop. 200.

Lahou (la hoo) Cape, a headland of Africa, on the Ivory Coast, with a town of the same name near it.

La Huya, la dō yā, a village of Mexico at the mouth of a pass of the same name, about 100 miles NW of Vera Cruz. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the United States troops June 19 1847.

Lahr, lā, a town of Baden on the Schutter 53 miles SSW of Karlsruhe. It has a large public park with a fine monument to Bismarck. There are manufactures of shicory tobacco cotton goods, hats, mattresses artificial flowers, leather, vinegar etc. Pop. in 1900 13 57.

La Haine (la hān) Cape, a prominent headland on the E coast of Newfoundland 23 miles E of Burgeo. It forms the point of a bay inlet called La Haine Bay.

Laiibach, li hāk a town of Austria-Ungary capital of Carinthia, situated on the river Laibach 7 miles from its confluence with the Save and 25 miles NE. of Trieste. It has fine churches some handsome palaces, and other noteworthy buildings, including as old castle. Among the sculptural embellishments are a bust of Radetzky and a monument to the poet Anstasius Grün. Laiibach is the seat of a prince-bishop. Cotton-spinning bell-founding and a variety of other industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900 36 547. In the neighboring Laiibach Fen (Laiibacher Moos) once extensive, but now largely drained, relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered, which are exhibited in the provincial museum. Laiibach is the Roman Almona or Hemona. A congress of the European powers was held here in 1821. The town was visited by a severe earthquake in 1895 which did considerable damage. The river Laiibach is interesting as one of the streams traversing the Karst region. For a considerable distance it pursues a subterranean course.

Laiibingen, li āng-gn, a village of Württemberg 18 miles NW of Ulm.

Lai-chow, li chā on a peninsula extending southward from the main land of the province of Kwang-tung China, towards the island of Hainan for a distance of about 100 miles. It has the China Sea on the E and the Gulf of Tongking on the W. See **KWANG-CHOW**.

Lai-chow, or **Lei-chow-fu**, a seaport of China, province of Shan-tung on the S shore of the Gulf of Pechili 280 miles SE of Peking.

Laigne, or **L'Aigle**, lā g' (L. A. g' in) a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 18 miles NE of Mortagne. It has manufactures of needles, glass, hard ware, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5205.

Laigne (Carr) France, between Marseilles and Toulon.
Laigne, lā g' an island of Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence rivers, 11 miles below Montreal.

Laignee, lāi a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or 10 miles W of Châtillon-sur-Seine.

Laigneglia, li-gwā'lyā (L. Lingua) a small town of Italy 6 miles SSW of Albenga, on the Mediterranean.

Lailly, li yee' a village of France, in Loiret, 15 miles SW of Orleans.

Lainate, li nā tē, a town of Italy, in Lombardy 11 miles NW of Milan. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

La Infanta, li ōn fā tā, a central province of Luzon Philippines Islands on the E. coast. Capital Binangonan (or Lampun).

Lainigs, lāng, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ohio, 18 miles SSE. of Barnesville.

Lainigsburg, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 16 miles NE. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 690.

Lening's Nek, a delta in the Drakenberg range, Natal, about 16 miles S of the N point of that country. Altitude, 5300 feet. Here the British were defeated by the Boers, Jan. 28, 1881.

Lainio-Elf, li no-o-elf a river in the extreme N of Sweden, which flows SE and joins the Torne at Tornesund.

Lainio, li no, a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 23 miles NW of Cassano. Pop. about 3500.

Lainz, lins a suburban district of Vienna, with a magnificent imperial villa and a vast imperial zoological garden.

Lair, a post-village of Harrison co Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cynthiana. Pop. 150.

Lairdsville, a post-village of Oneida co NY 11 miles W of Utica. Pop. 65.

Lairdsville a post-village of Lyeoming co Pa., on Little Maney Creek about 22 miles N of Danville. Pop. 200.

Lairg, a village and parish of Sutherland Scotland, at the foot of Loch Shin.

La Isabela, li o-ah-ha li a port and bathing resort of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the N coast, at the mouth of the Sagua la Grande River and 10 miles by rail NE by N of Sagua la Grande, for which it is the port. The harbor is 13 miles long by 6 miles wide and is comparatively shallow. It is protected by islands but is not enclosed. The town has piers, warehouses, ship-offices, railroad repair shops, custom-house, etc. It exports much sugar. Pop. in 1890 2352.

Laukeev, lachiv a town of Russia, 30 miles SE of Kazan on the Kama. Pop. in 1897 3743.

Lassacq, las ak a small town of France, in Aveyron, 28 miles W of Millau.

Laï yang, li yang a town of China, province of Shan tung 50 miles SSW of Chi fu, in lat. 37° N lon. 124° 55' E. Pongee silk is manufactured here and in the city's suburbs. Gold abounds in the district and is obtained by washing.

Laja, a river of Chile. See Laza.

La Janna, li na na, a small town of Spain in Valencia, 40 miles from Castellón de la Plana.

Lajarra, la-ah-ra, a post-town of Conejos co Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 16 miles S of Alamosa. Pop. in 1900 303.

Lajne a river of southwestern Nicaragua, discharges into Lake Nicaragua, SE of Rivas.

Lajatico, li ya too-ko a village of Italy province and circle of Pisa.

Lajone, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop. 300.

Lajoya, a post-village of Socorro co. N Mex. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 350.

La Jumeilhère, li zhd mel le-an a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles ENE of Saumur.

Lajunta (Sp. pron li acou ta) a banking post-town capital of Otero co. Colo. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 04 miles SSE of Pueblo. It has railway-shops, a grain-elevator etc. Pop. in 1900 2513.

Lakassiac, La. See Lacassia.

Lake, a county in the NW part of California. Area, 1128 sq m. The surface is mountainous and consists chiefly of a fertile valley bounded on the W by the Coast Range. The most distinctive feature of its surface is Clear Lake, about 22 miles long. Borax, sulphur and quicksilver are found. Capital Lakeport. Pop. in 1890 7101. In 1900 6017.

Lake, a county in the west-central part of Colorado, has an area of 293 sq m. It is drained by the Arkansas River. It comprises many high peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range among which are Massive Mountain (14,484 feet) Mount Harvard (14,375 ft.) Mount Elbert (14,421 ft.) and La Plata Peak (14,342 ft.) Silver, gold and lead are found in this county. Capital, Leadville. Pop. in 1890 14,663. In 1900 18,944.

Lake, a county in the central part of Florida. Area, 1129 sq m. It contains lakes Furlis, Griffin Harris, and others and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital Tavares. Pop. in 1900 467.

Lake, the most northeastern county of Illinois borders on Wisconsin. Area 465 sq m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Des Plaines River. In the NW part of the county is Pistakee Lake, an expansion of the Fox River. Capital, Waukegan. Pop. in 1890 24,226. In 1900 34,504.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, 466 sq m. It is bounded on the N by

Lake Michigan and on the S. by the Kankakee River and is intersected in the N part by the Calumet River. Capital Crownpoint. Pop. in 1890, 23,886. In 1900, 27,693.

Lake, a county in the NW part of the lower peninsula of Michigan has an area of 576 sq m. It is intersected by the Marquette, Menominee and Pigeon rivers. Capital, Baldwin. Pop. in 1890 5505. In 1900 4957.

Lake, a northeastern county of Minnesota. Area, 2122 sq m. It is bounded on the N by a chain of lakes which separate it from the British possessions and on the SE. by Lake Superior. It is drained by the Manito, Baptism, and other small rivers. Copper and iron are found. Capital, Two Harbors. Pop. in 1890 1299. In 1900 4654.

Lake, a county in the NE part of Ohio, has an area of 242 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Erie and intersected by the Grand and Chagrin rivers. Capital Painesville. Pop. in 1890 18,235. In 1900 21,680.

Lake, a county in the E. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, 7894 sq m. It contains Abert, Goose, Semmer and Christmas (or Warner) lakes. Capital Lakeview. Pop. in 1890 2604. In 1900 2847.

Lake, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, has an area of 249 sq m. It is partly drained by the Vermilion River and contains Herman and Madison lakes. Capital Madison. Pop. in 1890 7508. In 1900 9137.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 128 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and on the E. by Redfoot Lake. Capital Tiptonville. Pop. in 1890 5364. In 1900 7348.

Lake, a post-village of Fremont co Idaho. Pop. 75.

Lake, a post-village of Spencer co Ind. 24 miles E of Evansville on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 350.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Scotts co Mich.

Lake, a post-village of Scotts co Mo. on the Queen and Crescent Route 64 miles E of Jackson. It has the Lake Academy. Pop. 250.

Lake, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co Mo. 15 miles W of St. Louis.

Lake, a post-village of Stark co Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. about 300.

Lake, a post-township of Luzerne co Pa. Pop. in 1900 1347.

Lake, a township of Mercer co Pa. Pop. in 1900 681.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Logan co W. Va. 7 miles N of Logan.

Lake, a township (town) of Milwaukee co Wis. adjoining the city of Milwaukee on the S. Pop. in 1900 6392.

Lake Anna, a post-village of Benton co Mich. 18 miles by rail WSW of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900 241.

Lake Arthur, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. on a lake of its own name, 90 miles W of Morgan City.

Lake Aylmer, or Stratford, a post-village of Wolfe co Quebec 65 miles NP of Lennoxville. Pop. 60.

Lakebay, a post-village of Pierce co Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 200.

Lake Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Lunenburg Co. N. S. W. on a lake of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles E of Brookings, S. Dak. Pop. in 1900 890.

Lake Beulah, a post-village and resort of Walworth co Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Kishwaukee or Burlington.

Lake Bird, a post-village of Taylor co Fla. Pop. 75.

Lake Bluff, a post-village of Lake co Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Waukegan. Pop. in 1900 490.

Lake Butler, a post-town of Bradford co Fla. is on a small lake, about 60 miles NW of Jacksonville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 431.

Lake Charles, a banking post-town capital of Calcasieu parish La. on the navigable Calcasieu River and on a small lake of its own name, 210 miles W of New Orleans, on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. It is the seat of Acadia College and has iron works, manufacturers of threshing machines, and rice- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900 6680.

Lake Church, a post-village of Ouskee co Wis. Pop. 75.

Lake Cleett (at kot) a post-hamlet of Cass co Ind. 8 miles by rail W of Logansport.

Lake City, a banking post-town one of the capitals of Craighead co Ark. on St. Francis Lake and on the Jonesboro Lake City and Eastern R. 12 miles E of Nettleton. It has cotton-gins and saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900 454.

Lake City, a post-village of Modoc co. Cal. on the NW shore of Upper Lake, about 160 miles NE of Shasta. Pop. 180.

Lake City, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Hinsdale co., Colo. is on the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, 53 miles S. by W. of Gunnison, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. It is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan Range. It has sampling-works and ore-concentrating mills and stamps for the rich silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900 799.

Lake City, a banking post-town capital of Columbia co. Fla., 60 miles W. of Jacksonville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida and other railroads. It is a winter health-resort for invalids. It has a state agricultural college, an experiment station, and an extensive trade in fruit, vegetables, lumber, phosphates, and turpentine. Pop. in 1890, 2929 in 1900 4013.

Lake City, a post-village of Montrose co. Ill. on the Vandalla Line, 4 miles WNW of Lovington Junction. Pop. 250.

Lake City, a banking city of Calhoun co. Iowa, on a small lake and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 35 miles SW of Fort Dodge. It has roller mills, brick- and tile-works, machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 2763.

Lake City, a post-village of Barber co. Kan. on the Medicine Lodge River. Pop. about 250.

Lake City, a banking post-village, capital of Milwaukee co., Mich. 16 miles ENE of Cadillac, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. in 1900 810.

Lake City, a banking city and resort of Wabasha co. Minn. on Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 55 miles SE of St. Paul. It has iron- and wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2744.

Lake City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Mo., 9 miles E. of Independence.

Lake City, a banking post-city of Williamsburg co. S. C. in a tobacco and fruit region, 14 miles E. by E. of Kingstree, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 375.

Lake Comfort, a post-hamlet of Hyde co. N. C.

Lake Como, Italy. See Como, Lago di.

Lake Como, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has orange-groves. Pop. about 200.

Lake Como, a post-village of Jasper co. Miss. The banking point is Kilbuck. Pop. 250.

Lake Como, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. See Como.

Lake Como, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa., about 28 miles NNE of Scranton. It is on a small lake. Pop. about 180.

Lake Cormorant, a village of De Soto co. Miss. Pop. 100.

Lake Creek Tex. enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.

Lake Creek, a banking post-village of Williamson co. Ill. 6 miles N. of Marion. It has coal-mining and lumber industries. Pop. about 750.

Lake Creek, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. The banking point is Cooper. Pop. 140.

Lake Crystal, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co. Minn. 12 miles WSW of Mankato, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900 1215.

Lake District, a name applied to a picturesque mountain region studded with lakes, in the NW corner of England, comprised in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Among the lakes are Windermere, Conistone Derwentwater, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Bassenthwaite, Grasmere, Ullswater and Rydal Water. The highest peaks are Ben Fell Pike, Sca Fell, Helvellyn and Skiddaw, which rise to a height of over 3000 feet above the sea.

Lake Elkhorn, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co. Minn., on a small lake, about 90 miles W. of St. Paul.

Lake Elmo, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. Pop. 75.

Lake Etchemin, or Saint Germain, a post-village of Dorchester co. Quebec, on Lake Etchemin, 35 miles SE of St. Henri de Leon. Pop. 190.

Lakefield, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 582.

Lakefield, or North Dearo (doo-ro), a banking post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario at the head of the Otonabee River and on the Grand Trunk R. 9 miles N. of Peterborough. It possesses extensive water-power privileges and has manufactures of lumber, flour, cement, steam-yachts, and canvas. Pop. in 1901 1244.

Lakefield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis.

Lake Forest, a city of Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 28 miles NNW of Chicago, its banking point. Its site is diversified by picturesque ravines and bluffs. It contains the Lake

Forest University and Lake Forest Academy and is largely engaged in the cultivation of roses. Pop. in 1900 2713.

Lake Fork, Ohio, enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Holmes co.

Lake Fork, of the Sabine enters the Sabine River after a course of about 50 miles.

Lakefork, a post-village of Logan co. Ill. The banking point is Mount Pulaski. Pop. about 350.

Lakefork, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio. Pop. 50.

Lake Fremont, a post-hamlet and lake of Sherburne co. Minn., 8 miles S. of Princeton.

Lake Geneva, a banking city and resort of Walworth co. Wis. on Lake Geneva and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 53 miles SW of Milwaukee. It has dairying industries and contains the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2385.

Lake George, a lake of New York. See GEORGE LAKE.

Lake George, a summer-resort of Warren co. N. Y. See CALDWELL.

Lake Grease, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal. The banking point is Susanville.

Lakegrove, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. 45 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 490.

Lake Harbor, a post-village and resort of Muskegon co. Mich., on Lake Michigan, 8 miles S. of Muskegon.

Lake Helen, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Deland. Pop. in 1900 262.

Lake Henry, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. The banking point is New Paysonville. Pop. 300.

Lakehill, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. 16 miles W. of Rondout. Pop. 250.

Lake Hupatcong, a post-village and resort of Morris co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 500. See HUPATCONG.

Lake Huntington, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. Pop. 100.

Lakehurst, a post-village and resort of Ocean co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Toms River or Lakewood. Pop. about 700.

Lake Johnson, a post-township of Pope co. Minn. on a small lake of the same name, about 23 miles ENE. of Benson. Pop. in 1900 410.

Lakeland, a banking post-town and health resort of Polk co. Fla. 83 miles BW of Sanford on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is in a tobacco and orange region. Pop. in 1900 1150.

Lakeland, a post-village of Decatur co. Ga. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. 100.

Lakeland, a post-village of Pointe Coupee parish, La. The banking point is New Roads. Pop. 200.

Lakeland, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a lake) about 16 miles E. of St. Paul. Pop. about 550.

Lakeland, Suffolk co. N. Y. See ROXBOROUGH.

Lake Landing, a post-village of Hyde co. N. C. on Mattamuskeet Lake. Pop. 75.

Lakelet, a post-village of Heron co. Ontario 5 miles WSW of Clifford, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Lake Lillian, a post-village of Kandiyohi co. Minn. on a lake of the same name. Pop. 100.

Lake Lander, a banking post-village of Houghton co. Mich. on Torch Lake, and on the Copper Range and the Mineral Range R. 3 miles S. of Calumet. It has copper-stamping mills smelting works etc. Pop. in 1900 2597.

Lake Marlboro, a post-town of Orange co. Fla. on a small lake, about 8 miles from Orlando. Pop. in 1900 130.

Lake Mary, a post-village of Orange co. Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 135.

Lake Megantic, a banking post-village and outpost of Compton co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Quebec Central R. 60 miles E. by N. of Sherbrooke. It has saw and pulp-mills, ash and door factory etc. Pop. in 1901 1883.

Lakemille, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of Northwood, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has lumber and stock-yards, woolen-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1293.

Lakemille, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Wis. on Rock Lake, 0 miles NW of Jefferson on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has various manufactures and is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 1387.

Lakemille, a township (town) of Jefferson co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1271.

Lakemont, a village of Yates co., N. Y. The banking point is Dundee. Pop. 150.

Lakemont, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 250.

Lakeman, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and on the Salt River, 43 miles W of Marshall. Pop. 120

Lake Nebagamon (or **Nebagamon**) a banking post-village of Douglas co. Wis., on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R., 29 miles NE of West Superior. It has lumber mills. Pop. about 1400

Lake Odessa, a banking post-village of Isola co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 33 miles W by N of Lansing. Pop. in 1000 1937. It is a summer-resort.

Lake of Geneva, etc. See **Geneva**, etc.

Lake of the Woods, an irregularly shaped body of water in the western part of Ontario, on the boundary of Minnesota and adjoining the SE. part of Manitoba. It is about 70 miles in length and 10-50 miles broad, with beautifully wooded shores. It is connected by the Rainy River with Rainy Lake and discharges through Winnipeg River into Lake Winnipeg. Height, 1060 feet.

Lakepark, a post-town of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. in 1900 310

Lakepark, a banking post-town of Dickinson co. Iowa, 13 miles W by N of Spirit Lake on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 541

Lakepark, a banking post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 33 miles E of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900 570

Lake Placid, in the Adirondack Mountains. See **PLACID, LAKE**.

Lake Placid, a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., N.Y. in the Adirondack region, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 8 miles SE of Saranac Lake (23 miles by road from Elizabethtown). It is at the S end of Lake Placid at an elevation of 1850 feet. Pop. about 750

Lake Pleasant, a township (town) of Hamilton co. N.Y. in the northern wilderness. Pop. in 1900 400. It contains Lake Pleasant, a summer resort and the county seat, on Lake Pleasant, about 30 miles (direct) N of Johnston. Pop. about 130. Length of lake, about 4 miles, elevation 1700 feet.

Lake Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Pa., 15 miles SE of the city of Erie.

Lakepoint, a post-hamlet of Tooele co. Utah on Great Salt Lake.

Lakeport, a post-hamlet of Chicot co., Ark.

Lakeport, a banking post-town, capital of Lake co. Cal. on the W shore of Clear Lake, about 100 miles N by W of San Francisco. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery which attracts many tourists. Gold, silver and quicksilver have been mined here. Pop. in 1900 720

Lakeport, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron about 12 miles NNW of Port Huron. Pop. about 125

Lakeport, Railnap on N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. and on Lake Winnepesaukee, adjoining Lebanon, of which it forms a ward. Pop. in 1900 2137

Lakeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y. on Oneida Lake about 10 miles ENE of Syracuse. Pop. 200

Lakeport, a post-hamlet of Yankton co., S. Dak., 8 miles W of Yankton

Lakeport, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario. The banking point is Colborne, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 200

Lake Preston, a banking post-town of Kingsbury co., S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles E of Desmet. Pop. in 1900 700. It has a creamery, grain-elevators, etc.

Lake Providence, a banking post-town, capital of East Carroll parish, La., on the W bank of the Mississippi River near a beautiful lake of its own name and about 40 miles NNW of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. in 1900 1355

Lakeridge, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 12 miles WNW of Ithaca and 1 1/2 miles E of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 100

Lake Roland, a post-station of the city of Baltimore and a near by lake. This lake is one of the sources from which Baltimore derives a supply of water and is a place of summer-resort.

Lake Saint Charles, a lake and settlement of Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles N of Quebec

Lakesarah, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn.

Lakeshore, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me.

Lakeshore, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. about 200

Lakeside, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and on Lake Michigan 18 miles N of Chicago. Pop. 150

Lakeside, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan 20 miles W of Niles. Pop. 100

Lakeside, a post-hamlet of Remond co., Minn.

Lakeside, a post-village of Sheridan co., Neb. Pop. 75

Lakeside, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, 20 miles ENE. of Rochester on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 250

Lakeside, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lakeside and Marshfield R. The banking point is Sandusky. Pop. about 300

Lakeside, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex. on the Cane Belt R. The banking point is Eagle Lake. Pop. 150

Lakeside, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles SE of St. Marys. Pop. 60

Lake Spring, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., 14 miles S by E of Rolla

Lake Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Calumet River and on the Michigan Central R., 35 miles SE of Chicago. Pop. about 200

Lakeville, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 22 miles S of Cambridge. Pop. 100

Laketown, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the El River and on the Wabash R., 33 miles ENE of Logansport. Pop. about 500

Laketown, a post-village of Rich co., Utah. The banking point is Logan. Pop. about 275

Laketown, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 211

Lakeville, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish

Lake Valley, a post-village of Sierra co., N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 210

Lakeview, a post-station of Chicago, Ill.

Lakeview, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles S of Sac City. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 501

Lakeview, a post-village of Douglas co., Kan., 8 miles W by N of Lawrence on a lake.

Lakeview, a post-plantation of Maestquam co., Me., Pop. in 1900 173. The banking point is Dover

Lakeview, a banking post-village of Monticello co., Mich., 14 miles N of Hines and City on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of furniture, novelties and lumber. Pop. in 1900 933

Lakeview, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Minn.

Lakeview, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J. on the Erie R., 1 mile S of Paterson

Lakeview, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. near Lake Erie, and 14 miles S of Buffalo. Pop. about 200

Lakeview, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900 565

Lakeview, a banking post-town capital of Lake co., Oregon near Goose Lake and about 70 miles (direct) E of Klamath Falls. It has saw and flouring mills and exports largely of wool. Pop. in 1900 761

Lakeview, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R., 8 miles S of Tacoma. Pop. about 350

Lakeview, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 10 miles S by W of Madison.

Lake Villa, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R., 15 miles NW of Waukegan. Pop. about 540

Lake Village, a banking post-village, capital of Chester co., Ark., near the Mississippi River and on the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 80 miles SSE of Pine Bluff. Pop. about 500

Lake Village, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., 23 miles N of Kentland. Pop. 70

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on Petaluma Creek 35 miles N by W of San Francisco

Lakeville, a banking post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 10 miles SW of Ousson. It has manufactures of cutlery. Here is Lake Wenonahoppon. Pop. about 1000

Lakeville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., 13 miles S. of South Bend. Pop. about 275

Lakeville, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1900 129

Lakeville, a post-village in Lakeville township (town) Plymouth co., Mass., on a small lake, about 37 miles S by E. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of tanks. The town contains several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 968

Lakeville, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 40 miles N of Detroit. Pop. 100

Lakeville, a banking post-village of Dakota co., Minn., about 24 miles S. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 373.

Lakeville, a post-village of Livingston co., N. Y., at the N end and outlet of Oneida Lake, about 26 miles S of Rochester on the Erie R. Pop. 253

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis.

Lakeville, a post-village of Carlton co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Woodstock Pop. 200

Lakeville, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia 8 miles from Kentville. Pop. about 200

Lakeville Corner, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Fredericton Pop. about 200

Lake Waccamaw, a post-village of Columbus co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wilmington Pop. 150

Lake Washington, a hamlet of Lenoir co., Minn.

Lake Weedon, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 11 miles from D. Israel. Pop. in 1901 512

Lake Wilson, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. 100

Lakewood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill. 8 miles by rail SW of Shelbyville Pop. 150

Lakewood, a banking post-village and resort of Ocean co., N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 50 miles SW of New York city (40 miles in direct line). It has two picturesque little lakes and an extensive pine park. In the last 25 years it has become a fashionable winter resort. The water temperature is 10°-12° higher than that of New York city. Pop. about 3500

Lakewood, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y. on the Erie R. The banking point is Jamestown Pop. in 1900 64

Lakewood, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 7 miles W by S of Cleveland. Pop. about 3500. It has manufactures of wines.

Lakewood, a post-village of Kent co., R. I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 300

Lake Zurich (en rik) a post village and summer resort, on a fine lake of Lake co., Ill. 35 miles NW of Chicago, on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900 215

Lakin, a banking city capital of Kearney co., Kan. on the Arkansas River 22 miles W of Garden City and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa F. R. Pop. in 1900 259

Lakor, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E of Timor. It is about 12 miles long

Lakota, a banking post-village, capital of Nelson co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 25 miles E. by S of Devils Lake Pop. in 1900 376

Lakota, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 80

Lalibonque, a small town of France, in Lot, 8 miles SSE of Cahors.

Laleham, a parish of Middlesex, England, 2 miles from Staines. It was the residence of Thomas Arnold, master of Rugby.

La Libertad, la le-ni-tad a department in the SW part of Salvador. The Pacific Ocean is the S. boundary. The surface is generally mountainous. The Coast Range traverses the central part from E. to W. The valleys are fertile, producing coffee, indigo, rice, sugar, timber, corn and balsam. There is considerable export trade. Capital Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla. Pop. in 1892 49,000

La Libertad, a port of Salvador in the department of La Libertad 15 miles SSW of Nueva San Salvador with which it is connected by rail. It exports coffee, indigo, sugar and rice. Pop. about 2000

Lalín, la-leen a town of Spain in Galicia, province of Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900 17,832

La Lina, a town of Manchuria, 120 miles N of Kirin

La Liza, la le-ni-a, a town of Spain province of Cadix at the Gibraltar boundary line (linea). Pop. in 1900 27,743

Lalla Khadija (or Khedrija) the culminating point of the Jurgura mountains in Algeria, about 65 miles SSE of Algiers. It has a marabout on the summit. Elevation, 7876 (7850) feet.

Lall gungar, or Lalgung, lai gūj a town of Bengal British India, Moumfer district, near the Gurdak. It has an active trade. Pop. about 12,000

La Luggia, la loj-ja, a village of Italy province of Turin 3 miles from Carignano.

La Loude, la loy a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles SW of Rouen

La Loupe, la loy a commune of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles SW of Chartres

Laip'pur, or Lalpur, a town of Afghanistan plain of Jelalabad, on the Kabul River 30 miles W of Peshawar

Lalaua, a post-village of Otara co., N. Mex. The banking point is El Paso Tex. Pop. about 125

La Laya, la loy a town of Mexico, state and 10 miles W by N of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1895, 8318.

Lama, la-ma, a commune of Spain, in Galicia, province of Pontevedra.

L'Amable, la-ma-b'l, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario 70 miles N of Belleville Pop. 75

La Machao, la-ma-ahem' a town of France in Nièvre, 18 miles SSE of Nevers Pop. (commune) about 4500

Lamata, la-ma-ta (Ger. *Blamenuu*) a small town of Hungary near Presburg

La Maddalena, la-mad-da la-ma, an island off the N coast of Sardinia, 10 miles E of Longo-Sardo

Lama del Peligoso, la-ma-dé a pa-leen-yee, a village of Italy, 12 miles S. of Chieti

La Magistère, la-ma-ahs-tair a commune of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles WNW of Moissac.

Lamaflora, la-ma-flor a port in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 40 miles from Burin

La Malmaison, France. See MALMAISON

Lama-miso See DOLANON

La Mancha, la-man-cha, an old province of Spain in the S part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real

La Mancha See ENGLISH CHANNEL and MANCHE

Lamando, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Pasadena. It has wine, fruit-packing and shipping industries. Pop. about 1000

Lamar, formerly Samford, a northwestern county of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi. Area, 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River and Luzzapattilla (or Locomattilla) Creek. Capital, Vernon Pop. in 1890, 14,187 in 1900 16,664

Lamar, a county is the NE. part of Texas. Area 903 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Red River and is intersected by the North Branch of the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890 27,302 in 1900, 48,027

Lamar, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. The banking point is Boaz Pop. 100

Lamar, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ark. in a cotton grain and fruit region 5 miles SE of Clarksville, on the Ft. Leola, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 474

Lamar, a banking post town the capital of Prowers co., Colo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa F. R. 33 miles E of Las Animas Pop. in 1900 987

Lamar, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. The banking point is Rockport Pop. 100

Lamar, a post-village of Franklin parish La Pop. 75

Lamar, a post town of Benton co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 70

Lamar, a banking city the capital of Barton co., Mo. near the North Fork of the Spring River 25 miles N of Carthage, on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. It has manufactures of foundry products flour etc. Pop. in 1900 2737

Lamar, a township (and village) of Clinton co., Pa. about 2 miles E of Lockhaven Pop. in 1900 1508 of the village, about 250

Lamar, a banking post town of Darlington co., S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles SW of Darlington Pop. in 1900 220

Lamar, a post-hamlet of Aransas co., Tex. on a bay which opens into the Gulf of Mexico, 40 miles NE of Corpus Christi

Lamar, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 50

Lamarche, la-ma-ah a village of France department of Vosges, 20 miles S of Neufchâteau

L'Amara, la-ma-rou' a post-village of York co., Ontario, 8 miles NW of Scarborough Pop. about 200

Lamarque, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex. Pop. 55

Lamar's Mill, a post-hamlet of Upson co., Ga.

Lamartine, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo., about 30 miles W of Denver Pop. 200

Lamartine, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles SSE of Canton Pop. about 200

Lamartine, a post-village of Clarendon co., Pa. The banking point is Emlenton Pop. about 300

Lamartine, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 4 miles WSW of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 150, of the township (town) 1223.

Lamartine, a post-village of L. Inlet co., Quebec. The banking point is Montigny 15 miles distant. It has saw and grist-mills Pop. about 1500

Lamascio, a post-town of Lyon co., Ky. 10 miles SW of Princeton Pop. in 1900 124

Lamascio, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham Pop. about 180

Lamastre, la-ma-str a commune of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles SW of Tournon, on the Doux

La Matanza, la-ma-tan-a, a town of the Canaries, on the N part of the island of Tenerife.

Lamb, an unorganized county of the Panhandle of Texas, on the Staked Plain Area, 1091 sq m. Pop. in 1990 51.

Lamb, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. The banking point is Memphis. Pop. 100.

Lambach, lām bāk (L. Lambachus) a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 18 miles SW of Linz. It has an old Benedictine abbey containing a large library. Pop. about 1600.

Lamballe, lām bāl a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord on the Goussan, 12 miles ESE of Saint-Brieux. Pop. in 1901, 4161.

Lambaré, lām hā-rā a village of Paraguay 4 miles from Ammón, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

Lambari, a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais, with springs.

Lambay, a small town of Ireland, co. of Dublin 3 miles SE. of Rush.

Lambayeque, lām-bi-ā-kā, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, 6 miles from the sea. It is connected by railways with Eten, Ferrolfate and Pimental, and has a college, hospital, five cathedral manufactures of cottons, woolens, soap, quinine, etc. Pop. about 8600.

Lambayeque, a maritime department in the VW of Peru Capital Chiclayo Area, about 4660 sq m. It produces sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rice. Pop. in 1898, 124,691.

Lambert-laure, a village and parish of England co. of Sussex and Kent, 5 miles from Tunbridge Wells. Pop. about 2000.

Lambermont, lām bēa mōw, a village of Belgium province and 16 miles E of Liège.

Lambert, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. The banking point is Johnston Station. Pop. 175.

Lambert, a post-village of Red Lake co. Minn. 18 miles E. by S of Red Lake Falls. Pop. 100.

Lambert, a lumbering-village of Quitman co. Miss. The banking point is Marks.

Lambert, a banking post-village of Woods co. Okla. Pop. 123.

Lambert, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Tenn.

Lambert Lake, a post-plantation of Washington co. Me. on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central Rrs. 6 miles W of Vanhook. Pop. in 1900 113.

Lamberton, a banking post-village of Redwood co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 43 miles W by S of New Ulm. Pop. in 1900 424.

Lamberton, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Mactown of Uniontown. Pop. about 700.

Lamberton, a post-hamlet of Racine co. Wis.

Lambertville, a village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Somerset or Elroytown. Pop. 180.

Lambertville, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich., 7 miles NE of Sylvania Ohio. Pop. 150.

Lambertville, a banking city of Hunterdon co. N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. at the S. terminus of a branch railroad which connects it with Flemington 15 miles above Trenton. It has paper, flour and saw mills, manufactures of spokes, and rubber works. A bridge across the river connects it with New Hope. Pop. in 1900, 4637.

Lambese, lām bēk a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles WNW of Aix. Pop. about 2500.

Lambèse, lām bēa or Lambesana, a town of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, 5 miles SE of Béja. Pop. in 1901 1689. It contains extensive ruins (amphitheatre, temples, baths, statuary) of the ancient city of Lambes, which was occupied by the Roman third legion.

Lambeth, a metropolitan borough of London co. of Surrey comprising the greater part of the SW quarter of the metropolis S of the Thames. Lambeth Palace, beside the river is a castellated structure of various dates, which has been the metropolitan residence of the archbishops of Canterbury since the close of the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901 301,873.

Lambeth, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario 8 miles SW of London, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Lambethville, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. Pop. 75.

Lambézellec, lām bēl āl lāk' a northern suburb of Brest.

Lambourn, a parish of England in Berkshire, 63 miles NNW of Hungerford.

Lambrate, lām brā tā, a village of Italy 3 miles ENE of Milan on the Lambro.

Lambricht, lām brīkt, a town of the Palatinato, Bavaria, near Neustadt-an-der-Hardt. It has a church belonging to an old Benedictine abbey and a textile school. Pop. in 1900 3629.

Lambro, lām brō (anc. Lambrus), a river of northern Italy, rises between the two arms of the Lago di Como,

flows SSE., and joins the Po 15 miles S. of Lodi. Total course, about 70 miles.

Lambsburg, a post-village of Carroll co. Va.

Lambas Creek, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa., on the Erie R. 15 miles N of Elmburg. Pop. 176.

Lambshelm, lāmpe'hime, a village of the Palatinato, Bavaria, 5 miles WSW of Frankenthal. Pop. in 1890 4095.

Lambton, lām tōn, a county of Ontario, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. It has petroleum and salt-wells. Capital, Sarnia.

Lambton, a seaport of New South Wales, 76 miles N of Sydney. Pop. 3500. It has coal-mining interests.

Lambton, or Saint Vital de Lambton, lām tōn, a post-village of Beaucaire co. Quebec, 36 miles SW of St. François de la Beauce. It has saw and grist-mills etc. Pop. about 850.

Lambton Mills, a village of York co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Toronto. It has four mills. Pop. about 600.

Lamego, lā-mē-gō (anc. Lamego or Lame) a city of Portugal in Beira, near the Douro 46 miles E of Oporto. It has a cathedral a bishop's palace, and relics of Moorish domination. Pop. in 1900, 9170.

Lameau, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. in a fruit-growing region 11 miles by rail E. by N of San Diego. Pop. about 200.

La Mesa, lā mē-shā, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, 26 miles W by S of Bogotá. Pop. 11,000.

Lamesley, a parish of England, co. of Durham 4 miles S of Newcastle.

Lamia, lā-mē-ā (anc. La wis in modern times until recently *Lerica*) a town of Greece, capital of Phthiotis, near the head of the Gulf of Lamia. It has an old citadel and is a bishop's see. Among the relics of Turkish times is the rearing of camels still carried on here. Pop. in 1890 7414.

Lamia, Gulf of (anc. Mal'urus & nus or Malurus Gulf) an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the SE the Channel of Tenedos and on the NE the Channel of Trifera. It receives the river Helida (anc. Sperchius) and on its S. shore is the pass of Thermopylae.

La Misa River, Me. enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles above Booneville. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Lamington, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. 18 miles SW of Morristown. Pop. about 300.

Lamington River, N. J. enters the North Branch of the Haritan River on the W. boundary of Somerset co.

Lamirre, a post-hamlet of Belmont co. Ohio.

Lamienn, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. Pop. 75.

Lamkin a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. about 65.

Laminab, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the SE side of the Isla of Arran 15 miles SSE of Ayr.

Lamish, a village of Grey co. Ontario. The banking point is Hanover, 7 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Lammermoor (or Lammermoor r) Hilla, a range of mountains in Scotland, extending from the SE extremity of the co. of Edinburgh through the co. of Haddington and Berwick to the North Sea. Highest summit, Lammer Law 1750 feet.

Lamo, west Africa. See LAMU.

Lamoille, lā-mō-ē, a river in the N part of Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain in Chittenden co. in the NW part of the state.

Lamoille, a county in the N part of Vermont, has an area of 430 sq m. It is intersected by the Lamoille River and also drained by the Waterbury River. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the W part of the county stands Mount Mansfield (the highest peak of the Green Mountains) which has an altitude of 4364 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Hyde Park. Pop. in 1899 12,531. in 1900 12,050.

Lameille, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on Bureau Creek and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W of Mendota. Pop. in 1890 578.

Lameille, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 7 miles W of Marshalltown. Pop. about 160.

Lamein Beach, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. Pop. 80.

Lameine, lā-mē-ā a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1890, 594.

La Meis River, Ill. enters the Illinois River about 10 miles S of Rushville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lamokin, a station in Delaware co. Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 1 mile S of Chester on the Delaware River.

Lamone, *la-mo'ne*, a river of Italy enters the Adriatic 10 miles N of Ravenna, after a NNE course of 54 miles. *La'mone'*, Hamilton co. Ind. 12 miles WNW of Noblesville.

Lamoni, a banking post-town of Decatur co. Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 14 miles SW by W of Leon on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1909, 1546.

Lamont, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. 189.

Lamont, a banking post-town of Buchanan co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. 26 miles NE of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Lamont, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich., on the Grand River 13 miles W of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 290.

Lamont, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y. The banking point is Pike. Pop. 125.

Lamont, a banking post-village of Grant co. Okla., 15 miles E of Ponderosa. Pop. about 660.

Lamont, a post-village of Robertson co. Tenn. Pop. 94.

Lamonte, *la-mont*, a banking post-village of Pettus co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 12 miles WNW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Lam'oreck, called also Swede Island, *Lamoret*, and *Namurek*, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Lamotte, a post-village of Rapides parish La. Pop. 45.

La Motte, *la-mot*, a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 5 miles N of Langéac.

La Motte, Lake Champlain. See *LA MOTTE*.

Lamotte, *la-mot*, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, 16 miles E of Dubuque, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Lamotte, a post-township of Sanilac co. Mich. about 44 miles E of Saginaw City. Pop. in 1900, 1034 of the village, 160.

La Motte Saint-Jean, *la-mot sãr' shãn'*, a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, at the junction of the Seine and the Arroux 15 miles WNW of Chartres.

Lamoure, *la-moor'*, a county in the southeast-central part of North Dakota, is intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Area, 1148 sq. m. Capital, *Lamoure*. Pop. in 1900, 3187, in 1900, 6648.

Lamoure, a banking post-village, capital of *Lamoure* co., N. Dak. on the Dakota River and on the Northern Pacific R. 49 miles SSE of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Lamourie, or *Lamourie Bridge*, a post-village of Rapides parish La. Pop. 80.

Lampun, *lãm pũ*, a town of Peru capital of a province of the same name in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles SE of Cuzco. Pop. about 2500.

Lampson, *lãm pũ*, a county in the central part of Texas has an area of 755 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Colorado River and is also drained by Lampson Creek. Capital, *Lampson*. Pop. in 1890, 1584 in 1900, 8025.

Lampson, a banking post-town capital of *Lampson* co., Tex. 86 miles NW of Austin on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has several sulphur springs, cotton and wool interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2107.

Lampson Creek, Tex. unites with the Leon River about 7 miles below Bolton after a course of nearly 125 miles.

Lampson, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León 75 miles SW of Laredo. Tex. Pop. in 1900, 7704.

Lampson, *lãm pũ*, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, about midway between Malta and the coast of Tunis. It is one of the Isole Pelagie. Circumference 15 miles.

Lampertheim, *lãm pũt-hĩm*, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg on the Rhine, 21 miles SW of Darmstadt. The manufacture of cigars, growing of tobacco, and fruit-culture are among the industries. Pop. (with some adjacent places) in 1900, 8025.

Lamp'eter (Walsh, *Lamp'eter*, *lãm'pĩt'et*) a municipal borough of Wales, co. and 23 miles ENE of Cardiff, on the Telf. It is the seat of St. David's College. Pop. in 1901, 1722.

Lampeter, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Lampung, *lãm pũng'* a district and bay at the SE. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement. The native people are called *Lampung*. Pop. of the district in 1895, 137,501 of whom 138 were Europeans.

Lamporechio, *lãm pũr-ĩk-ĩo*, a town of Italy province of Florence, 8 miles E of Pistoia. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3500).

Lamprey River, N. H. enters Grand Bay about 8 miles W of Portsmouth.

Lamp'sawa (or *Lamp'awa*) an ancient town of Asia Minor in Mysia, on the Hellespont, at its NE end. The village of *Lapsaki* is on the site.

Lampun, *lãm pũn'*, the capital of a small Laos state in Siam, 15 miles E of Kiang-mai.

Lamson, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N. Y., 17 miles NW of Syracuse.

Lamsonville, *lãm sũng'vĩl*, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S of Hildesheim.

Lamun, an island bay, and town of British East Africa, of considerable commercial importance, ENE. of Witu. Pop. of the island about 15,000.

Lamun, *lãm nũ*, a village of Tyrol circle of Bozen.

Lamucken, *lãm nũ ken*, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg on the Meuse 12 miles E of Hasselt.

Lamugan, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Lamun, *lãm nũ*, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 74 miles W of West Maui, from which it is separated by Awa Channel. Area, 150 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin. Extremes altitude, about 2400 feet. Pop. in 1900, 2604.

Lanark, *Lanarkshire*, *lãn ark-shĩr* or *Clyde-dale*, an inland southern county of Scotland, embracing most of the basin of the Clyde. Area, 883 sq. m. Along the Clyde and its affluents are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous. Here the Lowther Hills rise to an elevation of 2400 feet. The coal, iron, and lead-mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. It contains the city of Glasgow, Scotland's chief industrial centre. Capital, *Lanark*. Pop. in 1901, 1359,390. The population has increased tenfold since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Lanark, a borough of Scotland, capital of *Lanark* shire near the Clyde 30 miles SW of Edinburgh and 23 miles SE of Glasgow. The most interesting building is the old church in a niche of which is a colonial statue of the patriot Wallace. Near *Lanark* are the Falls of the Clyde. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of oil textiles, and nails. Pop. in 1901, 8440. The adjoining village of New *Lanark* became famous in the early part of the nineteenth century as the scene of Robert Owen's experiment with his model cotton manufacturing colony.

Lanark, a post village of Bradley co. Ark. The banking point is Warren. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 450.

Lanark, a banking city of Carroll co. Ill. 21 miles SW of Freeport on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1205. It is a shipping point for grain and livestock.

Lanark, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co. Pa. 24 miles S of Allentown. It is in the beautiful Nazareth valley.

Lanark, a village of Balclutha W. A. The banking point is Beakley. Pop. about 200.

Lanark, a township (town) of Portage co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Lanark, a county in the E. part of Ontario (individed by numerous small rivers among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi and the Rideau. It has deposits of phosphate of lime, and iron and mica are also found. Capital, *Perth*.

Lanark, a banking post-village of *Lanark* co., Ontario, on the river Clyde, 12 miles NW of Perth. It has flour and woolen-mills. Pop. in 1901, 99.

Lanarkshire, a county of Scotland. See *LANARK*.

Lanarkshire, *lãn ark-shĩr* or *Lanarkshire*, a north western county of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1757 sq. m. The deep indentation of Morecambe Bay cuts off the district known as Furness from the main body of the county. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N. rising in Conistone Fells to over 2400 feet above the sea, and on the E. border along which extends the Pennine Range, elsewhere it is generally level. Principal rivers are the Mersey (on the E. border), Irwell, Wyre and Ribbles. A great artificial waterway has recently been constructed in the Manchester Ship Canal. *Lanarkshire* includes part of the picturesque Lake District. Conistone Lake is within it, as well as part of Lake Windermere. There are rich coal fields and abundant deposits of iron. Copper and lead are also found. *Lanarkshire* owes its wealth to its manufactures, mines, and commerce. It is the great seat of the British cotton manufacture, which is carried on mainly at Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, and Ashton-under-Lyne. Liverpool is in this county. Capital, *Lancaster*. Pop. in 1801, 4,406,787. *Lancashire* is the most populous county of England. The duchy of *Lancaster* nearly coincides in extent with *Lancashire*. Its government rests in the sovereign not as king but as duke of *Lancaster* and it has its own exchequer frequently a member of the cabinet.

Lancaster (*L. Lancast'ria*) a municipal borough of England, capital of *Lancashire*, on the Lune, 30 miles NNW of Preston. The ancient castle overlooking the town is now used as a jail. *Lancaster* has textile-mills, iron-foundries, potteries, breweries, and various other industrial

establishments. It contains the Storey Art Gallery, and near by is the Royal Albert Asylum for Imbeciles. Pop. in 1901, 40,339.

Lancaster, a county in the SE part of Nebraska, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is intersected by Saline (or Salt) Creek and is also drained by its affluents, one of which is called Middle Creek. Capital, Lincoln which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 76,395. In 1900, 64,335.

Lancaster, a county in the SE part of Pennsylvania, borders on Maryland. Area, 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Susquehanna River and is drained by the Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and agreeably diversified with wide valleys and hills of moderate height. Among its mineral resources are iron, nickel, and slate. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 149,095. In 1900, 159,241.

Lancaster, a county in the N part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Catawba River which in the lower part of its course is called the Wateree River and is partly drained by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 20,751. In 1900, 24,511.

Lancaster, a county in the E part of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, 137 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Rappahannock River which enters the Chesapeake at the SE extremity of the county. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 7191. In 1900, 8949.

Lancaster, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 75 miles N of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Lancaster, a post-village of Swansea co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Live Oak. Pop. 260.

Lancaster, a post-village of Webster co., Ill. 11 miles N by W of Mt. Carmel. Pop. about 200.

Lancaster, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind. 10 miles NW of Madison. Pop. about 125.

Lancaster, a post-village of Keokuk Iowa 24 miles NNE of Ottumwa. Pop. 100.

Lancaster, a banking city of Atchison co., Kan. 10 miles W of Atchison on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Lancaster, a banking city capital of Garrard co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 33 miles S of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 1640. It is in a grain and stock region.

Lancaster, a post-village and summer resort of Worcester co., Mass. is finely situated in Lancaster township (town) on the Nashua River near the junction of its branches and on the Boston and Maine R. 18 miles NNE of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton yarns etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2478. of the village, 1490.

Lancaster, a banking city capital of Behayar co., Mo. on the Burlington Route, 60 miles N of Mason. Pop. in 1900, 980.

Lancaster, a banking post-village, summer resort, and capital of Coos co. N.H. in Lancaster township (town) in the White Mountain region on the Connecticut River at the mouth of the Israel River and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R. 135 miles N of Concord. It has machine-shops and various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3190.

Lancaster, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y. in Lancaster township (town) on Cayuga Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads 10 miles E of Buffalo. It has iron and brass-foundries, malleable-iron and glass-works etc. Pop. in 1900, 3750. of the town, 5757.

Lancaster, a city the capital of Fairfield co., Ohio, is situated on the Hooking River and the Hooking Canal, 32 miles SE of Columbus on the Hooking Valley and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. It contains a court-house and railroad-shops, and has important manufactures, including those of agricultural implements, flint- and window glass, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5991.

Lancaster, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Lancaster co., Pa. is situated near the W bank of Conestoga Creek on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 85 miles W of Philadelphia. It is situated in a fertile tobacco and grain region, and has varied and important manufacturing and other industries, which are represented by numerous sugar and cigarette-factories, boiler- and engine-works, cotton mills, manufactures of general machinery, smery wheels, umbrellas, cantraps, watch materials, soap, etc. The city is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College (German Reformed) which was organized in 1853, and of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church. This place was first settled in about 1730 and was incor-

porated as a city in 1818. It was the capital of the state from 1790 to 1812. Pop. in 1890, 24,760; in 1890, 32,011; in 1900, 41,459.

Lancaster, a banking post-town capital of Lancaster co., S.C. on the Southern and the Lancaster and Chester R. 80 miles N by E. of Columbia. It is in a cotton and tobacco region and has extensive cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork River 30 miles ESE of Lebanon.

Lancaster, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Tex. 15 miles S of Dallas, on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has grain and cotton interests, a cotton gin, compress, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1645.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington. Pop. 135.

Lancaster, a banking city capital of Grant co., Wis. in Lancaster township (town) 86 miles W by S of Madison on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Lead-mines have been opened near this place. Pop. in 1900, 2403. of the town, 4062.

Lancaster, a banking post-village of Glengarry on Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 54 miles W of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 533.

Lancaster Bay, England. See MEANACAMER BAY.

Lancaster Court-House, S.C. See LANCASTER.

Lancaster Court-House, Va. See LANCASTER.

Lancaster Sound, a body of water in Arctic America, which connects Barrow Strait with the NW part of Baffin Bay, about lat. 74° V. It extends from lon. 78° to 87° W. and is from 35 to 65 miles wide.

Lancara, lán ká rá, or Langkavi, lán ká vee, an island off the coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Lance-on-Loup, lán-ee ó loo, a fishing hamlet of Labrador on Loup Bay on the Strait of Belle Isle.

Lanceros, Canary Islands. See LANZAROTE.

Lancha Flana, lán chá pín ná, a post-hamlet of Amador co., Cal. on the Mokelumne River 32 miles NE of Stockton.

Lanchow, lán cháh co., a city of China, capital of the province of Kan-su, on the right bank of the Hoang-ho. It is a great centre of trade and manufactures woolen and small-silk stuffs. Pop. estimated at about 500,000 (?)

Lanciano, lán-chá-ee (anc. Aternum), a town of Italy province of Chieti, 5 miles from the Adriatic and 13 miles SE of Chieti. It stands on three hills, two of them connected by a Roman bridge and has an interesting cathedral. It has a trade in the products of the district and manufactures of hemp and linen fabrics. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (communes) is 1901, 18,523.

Lancing, a small watering place of Sussex, England, 8 miles W of Brighton.

Lancing, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. 150.

Lancut, lán-cút, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 12 miles E of Rzeszów. It has a handsome palace. Pop. in 1900, 6843.

Landa, a town of Mexico, in Querétaro, 13 miles E of Júpán. Pop. about 7000.

Landa, a post-village and township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 85 miles N by W of Concord and 3 miles S of Lisbon. It lies among the Western Franciscan Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 600.

Landak, lán dák, a town and district (or native kingdom) of Borneo near the W coast, NE of Pontianak. It is under Dutch control.

Landas, lán-dá, a village of France, in Nord, 17 miles NE of Douai.

Landau, lán-dow, a town of the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria on the Queich 18 miles NW of Karlsruhe. The manufacture of machinery and iron-foundries are carried on and there is an active trade. The town was formerly a strong fortress. Pop. in 1900, 15,824.

Landau, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar 36 miles SE of Ratibon. Pop. in 1900, 5265.

Landau, a small town of Germany principality of Waldeck, on the Watter 10 miles W of Cassel.

Landaur, a station and sanitarium of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and on the Himalayan slopes, about 75 miles E. of Umballa. Elevation, 7450 feet.

Landéau, lán-dá éu, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles NE. of Fougères.

Landeck, lán-dák, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau on the Blau. It has mineral springs and is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1900, 3538.

Landeck, a village of Tyrol on the Inn, 40 miles WSW of Innsbruck. Pop. about 2200.

Landlock, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ohio, 4 miles SW of Delphos.

Landogema, lîn dèh-nêm, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 6 miles W of Ghent.

Landoleum, lîn dèh lô, a village of France, in Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin.

Landolles, lîn dèl a village of France, in Calvados 6 miles NW of Vire.

Landou, lîn dên a small town of Belgium, 19 miles NNW of Huy on the railway from Mechlin to Liège.

Landenburg, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rrs. 20 miles NW of Wilmington Del. It has manufactories of worsted goods and paper. Pop. about 650.

Landier, a county in the N. part of Nevada. Area, 5397 sq. m. It is intersected by the Humboldt River and also drained by the Owyhee and Reese rivers. A range called the Quartz Mountains traverses the middle of the county. Silver, gold, and lead are found. Capital, Austin. Pop. in 1890 2286. In 1900 1554.

Landier, a post-village of Warren co. Pa., 13 miles S of Jamestown N. Y. Pop. 200.

Landier, a banking post-town capital of Fremont co. Wyo. 108 miles (dired) NW of Rawlins. It has mining and grazing interests. Pop. in 1900 737.

Landierman, lîn dên m, a seaport of France, in Finistère, 12 miles ENE of Brest. Pop. in 1901 6779.

Landiron, lîn dèh rîr a town of Switzerland canton and 6 miles NE of Vevey at the entrance of the Thies into Lake Bières.

Landersdale, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ind.

Landersville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ala. 36 miles SSE of Tusculum.

Landes, lîd, a department in the SW of France, formed of part of the old provinces of Gascony bounded N by Gironde E by Garonne and Océan, S by Basses-Pyrénées and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 3615 sq. m. The Adour traverses the southern portion. The surface in the S is covered by effects of the Pyrenean N of the Adour it is occupied by great sandy wastes, called *landes*. The landes extend for about 130 miles along the Bay of Biscay embracing a part of the department of Gironde. They consist in many places of marshy land, interspersed here and there with bits of pasture and tracts covered with conifers. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive dunes, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. These dunes are in places over 200 feet in elevation. Peasants lend their flocks on the landes often mounted on tall stilts. There are noted mineral springs at Dax. The department is very thinly peopled on account of its unproductiveness. Pop. in 1901 291 637. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

Landes, a post-village of Grant co. Ind. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 178.

Landeskunt, lîn dèh-kûnt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Bober 29 miles ESW of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 3241.

Landévant, lîn dâ vên a village of France in Morbihan 11 miles E of Lorient.

Landgraaf, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 1090.

Landgrove, a post-township (town) of Bennington co. Vt. about 25 miles S by E of Rutland. Pop. in 1900 225.

Landring, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 300.

Landringville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Schuylkill Canal, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rrs. 7 miles SE. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900 244.

Landris, a township (town) of Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 4721.

Landriburg, a banking post-borough of Perry co. Pa. on Sherman's Creek about 14 miles NW of Carlisle. Pop. in 1900 700.

Landis Store, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 15 miles ENE of Reading. Pop. 190.

Landis Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 4 1/2 miles NNE. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Landisville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles ENE. of Vineland. Pop. 150.

Landisville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs. 7 miles NW of Lancaster. It has machine-works, etc. Pop. about 700.

Landisvinn, lîn dèh vîn s, a small town of France, in Finistère, 12 miles WSW of Morlaix.

Landivy, lîn dèh vî a village of France, department and 22 miles NW of Mayenne.

Landi, lîd l, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, circle of Bruck.

Land of Promise, a post-hamlet of Princess Anne co., Va.

Landonville, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. The banking point is Princess Anne. Pop. 100.

Landport, an ecclesiastical parish of Hampshire, England is a suburb of Portsmouth.

Landquart, lîn kûr a river of Switzerland rising in the Silvrettaberg, in the NE part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a short course.

Landquart, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons 4 1/2 miles by rail from Ragatz. Elevation, 1730 feet.

Landreches, or **Landrechy**, lîn dèh-âs, a town of France, in Nord, 11 miles W of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Until recently it was a fortress. Pop. about 3000 (communes, 4000).

Landriano, lîn dèr-â n, a small town of Lombardy Italy 16 miles NNE of Pavia, on the Lambro.

Landrum, a post-village of Dawson co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Landrum, a post-town of Spartanburg co. S. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900 263.

Landrus, a post-village of Toga co. Pa. on the Erie R. The banking point is Bloomsburg.

Landsherg, lîn dâ bîr, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech 22 miles S of Augsburg. It has a town-hall, with fine frescoes. There are manufactories of ploughs and machines. Pop. in 1900 5977.

Landsherg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on the Warthe 40 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has machine-shops, iron foundries, lumber-trimming and furniture-making establishments, various other manufactories, brick yards, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900 33,597.

Landshurg, a town of East Prussia, 23 miles S of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 2430.

Landshurg, a town of Prussian Saxony 9 miles NE of Halle. Pop. in 1900 1848.

Landshurg, lîn dâ bîr, a town of Prussia, in Posen 33 miles NE of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. in 1900 1900.

Land's End (one *Male rium Promonto rium*) a head-land forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic Ocean at the W extremity of the co. of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs 60-100 feet in height. About 1 mile W are the dangerous rocks called the Longships. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N. Lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

Landesford, a village of Chester co. S. C. on the Catawba (or Wateree) River about 50 miles N of Columbia. The post-office is Calabaz.

Landshut, lîn dâ hoot, a town of Lower Bavaria, pret. regularly situated on the Isar which makes an island within the town, 39 miles NE of Munich. The principal buildings are the church of Saint Martin noted for its tower 432 feet high, the church of Saint Jodocus the church of the Holy Ghost, the town hall and a beautiful Renaissance palace. Landshut has manufactories of machinery, safes, ropes, chemical products and tobacco and there are important mills and breweries. Pop. in 1900 21 737.

Landshut, a town of Prussia. See **LANDSHUT**.

Landshut, a small town of Moravia, 37 miles SSE of Brinn near the March.

Landeskron, lîn dèh kûr a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 16 miles SW of Cracow.

Landeskron, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles ESE. of Chrást on the Sazawa. It has a textile-school textile-mills and a large tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1900 6113.

Landeskrona, lîn dèh krou nâ, a seaport of southern Sweden lîn of Malmö on the Sound 14 miles NE. of Copenhagen. It has an old castle, now used as an arsenal and prison, a good harbor and manufactories of leather tobacco, sugar and iron-castings. Pop. in 1900 14,599.

Landesort, lîn dèh ort, an island of Sweden in the Baltic Sea, off the E coast. Lat. 58° 44' N., lon. 17° 52' E.

Landstreet, a village of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 89.

Landstuhl, lîn dâ stool a town of the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, 16 miles NE of Zweibrücken. It has the ruins of an old castle of the counts of Hieslingem. Pop. in 1900 4294.

Landusky, a post-village of Chetam co. Mont. Pop. 65.

Lane, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 730 sq. m. Capital Dighton. Pop. in 1890 2460. In 1900 1563.

Lane, a county in the W. part of Oregon is bounded on the E by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W by the Pacific Ocean Area, 4380 sq. m. It is drained by the Willamette River and its branches, which are called the Middle Fork and Mackenzie Fork. Capital, Eugene. Pop. in 1890 15,193. In 1900, 19,664.

Lamo, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., 4 miles SSE of Clinton. Pop. 300.

Lamm, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Kan. 17 miles SW of Paola, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Lamo, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La.
Lamshoro, *lām'shōr ūh* a post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles N of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 780.

Lamshorn, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. on the Root River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 32 miles SW of Winona. Pop. in 1900 1102.

Lamshoro, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson R. 24 miles SE of Binghamton. It has machine-shops, tannery etc. Pop. in 1900 831.

Lamshoro, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt.

Lamson Bottom, a post-village of Webster co., W. Va. The banking point is Sutton. Pop. about 350.

Lam's Creek, N. C. enters the Rocky River in Anson co.

Lanes Creek a post-hamlet of Union co., N. C. about 41 miles SSE of Charlotte.

Lanes Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Brookwayville. Pop. 150.

Lanes Prairie, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo. 10 miles N of Rolla.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn. on the Housatonic River 12½ miles N of Danbury.

Lanesville, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. 17 miles E of Springfield.

Lanesville, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind. about 10 miles WSW of New Albany. Pop. in 1900 324.

Lanesville, a post-village of Webster parish, La. The banking point is Minden or Shreveport. Pop. 200.

Lanesville a post-village of Essex co., Mass. on a harbor in the Atlantic Ocean called Lanes Cove, about 34 miles NE of Boston.

Lanesville, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y. Pop. 150.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va. 3 miles from Lester Manor.

Lanetta, a post town of Chambers co., Ala. on the Western of Alabama R. The banking point is West Point, Ga. Pop. in 1900 7909.

Laney, law no, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. 18 miles NW of Green Bay.

Lanford Station, a post-village of Laurens co., S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. about 150.

Lang, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 43 miles N of Los Angeles.

Lang, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900 87.

Lang, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario. The banking point is Peterborough. Pop. 160.

Langaran, *lāng-gā-rān* or *Langarang*, a pueblo on the N coast of Misamis district, Mindanao Philippine Islands. Pop. 11,779.

Langdale Pike, two summits, 2401 and 2323 feet in height of Westmoreland, England, at the head of the Great Langdale Vale a few miles from Ambleside.

Langdon, a post-village of the District of Columbia, 4 miles NE of the centre of Washington.

Langdon, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 120.

Langdon, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles S of St. Paul. Pop. 160.

Langdon, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. H. in Langdon township (town) 4 miles NE of Hollows Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900 339.

Langdon, a banking city capital of Cavalier co., N. Dak. 70 miles NW by N of Larimore, on the Great Northern R. It is in an agricultural district. Pop. in 1900 1188.

Langdon, a post-village of Lyeonmng co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 200.

Langdon, Mount, N. H. is in Bartlett township (town) Carroll co. near the base. Altitude, 2410 feet.

Langne, a post-village of Nicolet co., Minn.

Langne, *lāng shā*, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier 17 miles SSE of Brioude. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Langneis, *lāng'shā* a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles WSW of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire.

Langenberg, *lāng'gēh bēng ēn*, a mountain-range in the SW part of Cape Colony trending E and W about 30 miles from the S coast. Also, a range in the W part of Griqualand West Cape Colony.

L'Ange Gardien, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Quebec R. The banking point is Quebec, 9 miles distant. Pop. 340.

Langeland, *lāng'ē-lānd* (i. e. long land) an island of Denmark in the Great Belt between Funen and Lolland. It extends 33 miles from N to S by about 3 miles in average breadth. Area, 106 sq. m. It is well cultivated. Principal town, Rudkjøbing. Pop. in 1901 18,061.

Langella Valley, a post-village of Klamath co., Oregon.

Langelsheim, *lāng'ēls-hūm* a town of Germany Brunswick in the Harz, 5 miles NW of Goslar. There are silver mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3393.

Langemuruk, *lāng ēn-māuk* or *Langhemaruk*, a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 5 miles NNE of Ypres. Pop. in 1900 1279.

Langen, *lāng ēn* a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg 9 miles NE of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900 5032.

Langenargen, *lāng ēn-āng ēn* a village of Württemberg 17 miles E of Constanz.

Langnau, *lāng ēn ōw* a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles NE of Lintz.

Langenan, a town of Germany, in Württemberg 10 miles NE of Ulm. Pop. in 1900 3558.

Langenberg, *lāng'ēn bēng* a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N of Eibfeld. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900 827.

Langenberg, a town of Renes, Younger Line, district of Car. on the White Elster. Pop. about 3000.

Langenbieten, *lāng ēn-bēn'biēw* a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau 3 miles SW of Ratibonitz. Pop. in 1900 10,122 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Langenbrück, *lāng ēn-brūk* a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, district of Oppeln. It is a village of Germany in Baden 7 miles NE of Bruchsal. Pop. about 1400.

Langenburg, *lāng'ēn bōm* a small town of Württemberg 46 miles NE of Stuttgart.

Langenburg, a station in German East Africa, at the N end of Lake Nyasa.

Langendebach, *lāng ēn-dē bā* a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau district of Cassel.

Langendorf, *lāng ēn-dōrf* a village of Prussia, province of Rhenia, district of Oppeln.

Langendreef, *lāng ēn-drēf* a village and commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E of Bochum. Pop. of commune in 1900 19,928.

Langenas, *lāng ēn-ās* an island of Schleswig, off its W coast, 2 miles S of Fähr. Length 8 miles.

Langenkorn, *lāng ēn-kōrn* a village of Prussia 30 miles WNW of Schleswig.

Langenkandel, a town of Bavaria. See KANDEL.

Langenleuba, *lāng ēn-lē bā*, a village of Haxe Altburg 9 miles SE of Altenburg.

Langenleuba Oberhain, *lāng ēn-lē bā ō'ber-hūn*, a village of Saxony 20 miles S of Leipzig.

Langenlois, *lāng'ēn-lōis*, a small town of Lower Austria, 6 miles NE of Krems.

Langenlois, *lāng'ēn-lōis* OBER-, MITTEL- and NIEDER- (Upper Middle and Lower Langenlois) three contiguous villages of Prussia Silesia, district of Liegnitz. Combined pop. about 5000.

Langenluis, *lāng ēn-lūis*, a town of Prussian Saxony 19 miles NW of Brieg, on the Balza. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry machine-shops, brick yards and manufactures of tobacco, etc. etc. Near by are sulphur springs. In the vicinity the Hanoverian army capitulated to the Prussians in June, 1866. Pop. in 1900 11,920.

Langenschwalbach See SCHWALBACH.

Langeneck, *lāng ēn-ēk* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles ENE of Hanau. Pop. in 1900 4279.

Langensteinbach, *lāng ēn-stēn'bā* a village of Baden on the Neckar 6 miles SE of Karlsruhe.

Langenthal, *lāng'ēn-tā* a village of Switzerland, canton and 34 miles NE of Bern. Pop. in 1900 4833. Elevation 1580 feet. It has mineral springs and baths.

Langenwedingen, *lāng'ēn-wēd ēng ēn* a village of Prussia, 9 miles SSW of Magdeburg. Pop. 3000.

Langenwettersdorf, *lāng'ēn wē'ts-ōr-dōrf* a village of Germany in Rhenus Younger Line, on the Leube, 5 miles WNW of Greib.

Langenwurm, *lāng ēn-wōrm* a town of Bavaria in Middle Franconia, 17 miles NE of Ansbach. Pop. 2000.

Langoog, *lāng ēn-ōg*, an island of Hanover Prussia, in the North Sea, opposite Esens. Its shape has been

frequently altered by the action of the sea. It is a bathing-resort.

Langerfeld, lāng'fēld', a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Soest. It has machine-shops and manufactures of buttons, lace, etc. Pop. in 1900 11,478.

Langerwehe, lāng'wē-phē a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Langevåg, lāng'vā-son, a seaport of Norway on a small bay of the Skagerrak, 10 miles WSW of Laurvik, with about 1500 inhabitants and considerable trade in timber. **Langevin**, lāng'vān-rā' or **Sainte Justine**, east chū-tōn, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 13 miles NE of Lake St. Charles. It has mills and a large monastery of the Trappist Fathers.

Langeviesen, lāng'vā-sēn a town of Schwarzenburg-Sonderhausen district of Gehren. Pop. in 1900 3192.

Langeford, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. 22 miles S. by S. of Buffalo. Pop. about 250.

Langeford, a banking post-village of Marshall co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles SSW of Britton. Pop. in 1900 239.

Langeford a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Sage's Creek 8 miles ENE of Brantford. Pop. 50.

Langeford, Mount, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. Altitude, 10,779 feet.

Langehals, a suburb of Dauting, Prussia.

Langehol, lāng'hōl a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 581.

Langehmaroc See **LANGHMAN**.

Langehrano, lāng'gh-rā-nō, a village of Italy 13 miles S. of Parma.

Langeholm, lāng'hōm, a market-town of Scotland, co. and 25 miles ENE of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ene rivers. It has manufactures of tweeds. Pop. in 1901 3142.

Langeholm, lāng'hōm one of the islands in Lake Mälaren on which Stockholm is partly built.

Langehorne, formerly **Attlesboro**, a banking post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 23 miles NE of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' School. Pop. in 1900 861.

Langehorne Manor, a borough of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 222. See **LANGHORN**.

Langekat, a town on the NE. coast of Sumatra. It has petroleum-wells.

Lange-khi-tang, lāng'khi-tōng' a village of Tibet, about 216 miles FNE of Lhasa.

Langekoof, lāng'kōf' a mountain-range (and agricultural region) of Cape Colony trending E and W about 10 miles from the S. coast.

Langelade, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin Area, 855 sq. m. Capital, Antigo. Pop. in 1900 12,553.

Langelade, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Langley, a post-village of Filmerworth co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Langley, a post-village of Alameda co., S. C. on the Southern R. 8 miles W. of Albee. It has cotton- and knoll-manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Langley, a post-village of Island co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 100.

Langley, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River 15 miles from New Westminster its banking point. Pop. 300.

Langley Island, or **Little Miquelon** (Fr. *Langlade*, lāng'lad or *Petite Miquelon* pē-tē mē-ghē-lōn') an island S. of Newfoundland, connected with the French island of Miquelon by a long, narrow and sandy isthmus, formed since 1783.

Langley Marsh, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire 3 miles NE of Windsor. Pop. about 3500.

Langley Point, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex extends between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

Langlois, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon. Pop. 50.

Langnau, lāng'nōw a village of Switzerland canton and 16 miles E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal of which valley it is the principal mart. It has manufactures of cheese, thread, and of wooden ware and parts of houses. Pop. in 1900 6221. Elevation 2343 feet.

Langnau, a village of Switzerland canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 1004.

Langöen, lāng'ōn the most northern of the Lofoten Islands, off the coast of Norway. Length, 24 miles.

Langogne, lāng'gōn a town of France, in Lozère, on the Allier 37 miles NE. of Mende. Pop. about 3000.

Langonville, lāng'gōn-vē a village of France, in Gironde, 14 miles SE of Bordeaux.

Langon, lāng'gōn (see *Alto go*) a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, 25 miles SSE. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 15000).

Langonnet, lāng'gōn-nē a commune of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles W. of Pontivy.

Langotto, lāng'gōtō a village of Italy, near Mortara.

Langport, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 13 miles SSW of Bath. Pop. about 1000.

Langreo, lāng'rēō, a town of Spain in Asturias, 10 miles SE of Oviedo. It has iron foundries and large coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1900 18,714.

Langres, lāng'rē (see *Andemantum* afterwards *Lingones*) a town of France, in Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, 21 miles SSE of Chaumont. Its old walls and remains of a Roman triumphal arch are interesting.

Among the buildings worthy of note is the handsome cathedral of St. Mamade in the Transition style of the twelfth century. There is a monument to Diderot, who was born here. Langres has manufactures of celebrated cutlery, leather and vinegar. Brewing is carried on. The town is a fortress of the first class. It has been the seat of a bishop since the earliest times. Pop. in 1901 9780.

Langrune-sur-Mer, lāng'rūn sūr mēn (L. *Langrovin*) a small seaport of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel.

Langsdaile, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 300.

Langside, a southern suburb of Glasgow. Here, in 1568, Mary Queen of Scots was defeated and made prisoner by the regent Murray.

Lang-sen, a town of Tientsin near the Chinese frontier 23 miles NE of Ha-nan. It is on the railway between that city and Lung-chow in the Chinese province of Kwangtung.

Langseth, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Richmond Hill.

Langston, a village of England in Hampshire, at the head of Langston Harbor an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands.

Langston, a post-town of Jackson co., Ala. on the Tennessee River about 25 miles ESE of Hartsville. Pop. in 1900 270.

Langston, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La. Pop. 65.

Langston, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Greenville. Pop. 150.

Langston, a post-town of Logan co., Okla. the seat of Langston University. 12 miles NE by E. of Guthrie.

Langsville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, 54 miles ESE of Chillicothe and 9 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. 168.

Langward, Piz, a peak of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, near Postresia. Height 10,715 feet. It is easily ascended. The summit commands a magnificent panorama, extending from Monte Rosa on the SW., to the Zugspitze on the NE.

Langwedoc, lāng'wē-dōk (see *Arbonensis* Fr. *wa*) one of the old provinces of France embracing an extensive and beautiful region in the S. of the country traversed by the range of the Cévennes. It now forms the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, and portions of the departments of Haute-Garonne and Haute-Loire. The name originated in the Middle Ages as a designation for that part of France where the word (in Provençal) used to express *yw* was *on* (Latin *hoc* this). Langwedoc (Langus d'oc) meaning the

Language of *oc*, in contradistinction to the *Langue d'oïl* the Old French language to which *yw* was expressed by *oïl* (out) derived from *Latine hoc illud* (the [is] it). The powerful counts of Toulouse gradually extended their sway over Langwedoc. Their possessions were united with France in 1271. Later Toulouse was the capital of the province of Langwedoc. The Canal of Langwedoc (or Canal de Midi) commences at the Garonne, near Toulouse and terminates in the Etang de Thau in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

Langwidic, lāng'wē-deek a commune of France, in Morbihan 10 miles NE. of Lorient.

Langville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Langwobly, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, 46 miles SW of Dubuque.

Langham, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md. 11 miles NE of Washington D. C.

Langham, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 26 miles SSW of Beatrice. Pop. 126.

Lang-ho, lāng'ho a river of China, rises in the mountains of Mongolia and falls into the Gulf of Pe-chi-li after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of Shan-tu.

Lamior, lā-nēw' a post-village of Bryan co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Lamier, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Lamior, a village of Cass co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Jefferson.

Lansdown, lā-nēw'hā', a village of France, in Côte-du-Nord, 17 miles WNW of Loudéac.

Lanjaron, *lan-ná-jón*, a small town of Spain, prov. lase and 26 miles SE. of Granada, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Lankoran, *Transcaucasia*. See **LANKARAN**.

Lannomezan, *lana-meh-zón*, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles SE. of Tarbes. Pop. 2000.

Lannepax, *lan-nep-pax*, a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles SSW of Condom. Pop. about 1000.

Lannilis, *lan-ni-lis*, a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. about 1900 (commune, 3500).

Lannion, *lan-na-jón*, a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the G. coast, 6 miles from the English Channel and 49 miles WNW of Saint-Brieux. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6018.

Lannins, a post-village of Kansas co. Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 120.

Lannon, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis. 23 miles NW by W. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, M. & W. & N. St. Paul R. It has stone-quarries.

L'Annonciation, a post-village of Labelle co. Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Lannoy, *lan-nwá*, a small town of France, in Nord 7 miles NNE of Lille.

Lanoka, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Toms River.

Lanoraie, *lá-no-rá*, a post-village of Barthelemy co. Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence 41 miles NE of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

La Norma, a town of Chile in the province of Tarapacá. Pop. 1800.

La Nouaille, *lá-no-á*, a village of France, in Creuse, 9 miles SW of Aubusson.

Lanrivain, *lán-re-váin*, a village of France in Côtes du Nord 14 miles S. of L. (Lamp).

Lansdale, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Stony Creek R. 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of agricultural machinery, silk, shirts, radiators, stoves, iron and brass products, etc. Pop. in 1900 3754.

Lansdowne, an elevated tract of land in England co. of Somerset, 3 miles N. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep. Elevation about 800 feet.

Lansdowne, *lans-dón*, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Baltimore.

Lansdowne, a banking post-borough of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 5 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 2730.

Lansdowne, a banking post-village of Leeds co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 144 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Lansdowne, *Wennt*, in the NW of Canada, W. of the upper Yukon (or Lewis) River. Altitude, 8140 feet.

L'Anse, *lans* (the French for bay or creek) a post-village capital of Usaraga co. Mich. is at the head of the Duluth North Shore and Atlantic R. It has quarries of slate and brownstone and deposits of plumbago. Pop. in 1900 620.

Lansc, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 500.

L'Anse-a-Giles, *lón*, a small post-village of L. Islet co. Quebec on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 50 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. 100.

L'Anse-a-J'Ess, *lón*, a picturesque little harbor of Canada, near Tadoussac and the entrance to the Saguenay River. It is a landing place of the steamers plying between Quebec and Ha Ha Bay.

L'Anse au Goussin, a village of Bonaventure co. Quebec. The banking point is Capdebon, 23 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Lansford, a banking post-borough of Carbon co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey 6 miles NE of Tamaqua. It is mainly supported by coal mining and has several coal breakers, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 4838.

Lansing, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 27 miles S. of Chicago. It has brick yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 830.

Lansing, a banking city of Allenstock co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 81 miles NNW of Dubuque. It has manufactures of pearl-buttons, wagons, etc. It is an important market for grain. Pop. in 1900 1438.

Lansing, a post-village of Leavenworth co. Kan. on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 5 miles S. of Leavenworth. It has manufactures of barbers' supplies. Pop. about 550. Here is the state prison.

Lansing, a city, the capital of Michigan, is situated in Ingham co. on the Grand River at the mouth of the Cedar River 85 miles WNW of Detroit on the Grand Trunk the Michigan Central and other railroads. Lat. 43°

45' N. lon. 84° 22' W. Its site was covered with forests when the seat of government was located here in 1847. Lansing contains a state-capital, state library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), the state reform school, the Michigan State Agricultural College, and the Michigan school for the blind. It has manufactures of iron-castings, automobiles, engines, machinery, show-cases, barrels, agricultural implements, steam-threshers, windmills, pumps, and condensed milk. Lansing was incorporated as a city in 1859. Pop. in 1860 3074, in 1870 5341, in 1880 8319, in 1890 13,182, in 1900 18,484.

Lansing, a post-village of Mower co. Minn. on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles N. of Austin. Pop. 160.

Lansing, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. The banking point is Oswego. Pop. about 230.

Lansing, a township (town) of Tompkins co. N. Y. here on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. in 1890 2550.

Lansing, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 45 miles N. of Lockhaven.

Lansing, a post-village of York co. Ontario 41 miles NE of Weston. Pop. 100.

Lansingburg, a former post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and now (since 1901) forming a part of Troy of which it is a post-substation. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1900 12,900.

Lansingville, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. about 26 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. 120.

Lanslebourg, *lón-lesh-bóor*, a small town of France, in Savoie, 3 miles NW of Mont Cenis.

Lantadilla, *lán-tá-dí-á*, a small town of Spain in Leon 34 miles NNE of Palencia, on the Pisuerga.

Lantau, *lán-tá-o* or *lán-tá-o* or *Lintao*, *lón-tá-o* (Chinese, *Tai*, *ti ho*), an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao and 1 mile from the mainland. It is long narrow and mountainous with numerous bays and headlands. Ty no (or Laimo) village is on the NW coast. Since 1898 it forms part of the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

Lantaro, a town of Chile in the province of Cautín. Pop. about 3200.

Lanterna, *Sierra de la, re-on ná-dí-á lán-tón ná*, a mountain range in the N. of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20' N.

Lantogues, *lán-tók* (It. *Lantos* a *lán-tok*) a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes 20 miles N. of Nice.

Lantz Mills, a post-hamlet of Shawsheen co. Va.

Lanzetta, *lán-zé-tá*, a town of Sardinia, 57 miles NNE of Cagliari. Pop. about 3000.

Lanvillon, *lán-vol-lón*, a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or 15 miles NW of Saint-Brisot.

Lanzarote, *lán-sá-rá-tá*, or *Lanzarote*, the north easternmost of the larger Canary Islands. Area, about 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 17,299. It lies in the Monte Parnaro to 2240 feet and has several times suffered from volcanic outbreak (1730-35, 1824-25). It is recently watered but yields the sweet wine and grapes in the Canary. Other products are barrels and alcohol. On the SE coast is the town of Arrecife, with a good harbor. The largest settlement is Teguise.

Lanzo, *lán-zo* (L. *Lanzara*) a town of Italy 13 miles NNE of Turin on the Stora. Pop. about 2000.

Lao, a river of Italy. See **LAIO**.

Linnag, *lán-ág*, a puebin and capital of Ilocos Norte province near the NW coast of Lason Philippine Islands. Pop. 37,094. Laog River empties near here.

Lase, a post-village of Mercer co. Ill. The banking point is Viola. Pop. 100.

Ladicea, *Asia Minor*. See **ASIA MINOR**.

Ladiera and **Ware**, the ancient name of **LAVAKIA**.

Ladicea Combusta, the ancient name of **LADIK**.

Laon, *lón*, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne picturesquely situated on a high isolated hill 87 miles by rail NE of Paris. The cathedral built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries is one of the most interesting churches in France. Among the other edifices worthy of note are the ancient episcopal palace, now used as a Palais de Justice, the venerable church of St. Martin and the old Benedictine Abbey of St. Vincent just without the town. Some of the medieval city gates have been preserved. There is a fine municipal library with which is connected a collection of Gallo-Roman monies. The town also possesses a museum of arts and antiquities. The artichokes and asparagus of Laon are in high repute. The town is a fortress of the first class. Laon was an important place early in the Middle Ages and was the last residence of the Carolingian kings. It is noted for the victory of Blücher over Napoleon on March 6-10 1814. It was taken by the Germans in 1870. Pop. in 1901 9813.

Leon, li-on' or **Loon, lo-on** a pueblo on the W coast of Bohol Island, Philippines in a mountainous locality Pop 15 365

Leona, a post-village of Chautauque co NY on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R 5 miles S of Dunkirk Pop about 400

Leona, a post-village of Forest co Wis on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Milwaukee Pop 100

Loon, lo-on, the name given to an indefinitely bounded region in the centre of the peninsula of Indo-China, on both sides of the river Mekong (in its middle course) and about the head-streams of the Menam inhabited by the Laos, or Laotians, an Indo-Chinese people of the Thai stock. It has a fertile soil but is thinly peopled its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Its products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, tea, and various nuts and valuable woods (such as teak and sandal). The region is thought to be rich in minerals. Silk and cotton fabrics made from bark leather etc. are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals as mat-makers, embroiderers and potters. A great part of this region covering about 65 000 sq m with a population estimated at about 600 000 has constituted a French protectorate since 1893 Capital Luang Prabang The remaining territory forms part of the Siamese dominions and consists of separate minor states and principalities. Chief towns, Kiang (Xiang) mu

Loon, a post-village of Noble co Ind on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. and the Vandalia Line, 15 miles N of Fort Wayne Pop 250

La Paeoniere, la pa'no'ia a small town of France, in Loire, 13 miles NW of Roanne

Lapak, one of the Galin Islands

La Palice See LA ROCHELLE

La Palma, la pal'ma, a town of Colombia, in Cundi namarca, 40 miles W by S of Tunja, on the Rio Negro Pop about 10 000

La Palma, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba It is 25 miles (direct) NNE of Pinar del Rio Pop in 1899 1240 (with Rio de Perceon)

La Palud, la pa'lu a commune of France, in Val d'Aisne, 13 miles NW of Orange

La Pampa, la pa'm'pa, a territory in the central part of the Argentine Republic. It is diversified and has extensive forests, good pastures and many lakes and streams. The Rio Colorado forms the N boundary Capital Ousterel Acha (or Acha) Pop in 1895 25 914

La Patrie, a post-village of Campton co Quebec, The banking point is Cambridge, 21 miles distant Pop about 300

Lapaz, a post-village of Marshall co Ind on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 81 miles E by S of Chicago Pop about 400

La Paz, a town of the Argentine Republic in Entre Rios on the Paraná R. or 50 miles NE of the town of Paraná

La Paz, la p'az (South American pron p'az) officially **La Paz de Ayacucho**, the capital (since 1826) of Bolivia and of the department of La Paz, is situated about 20 miles SE of Lake Titicaca, in lat. 10° 40' S at an elevation of about 12 200 feet. Pop in 1899 57 015 mostly Indians. It is a bishop's see and has religious establishments with considerable revenue, a university, national college and seminary, two public libraries etc. and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, emeralds, and European goods. A railway connects it with Lake Titicaca, Cuzco and Antofagasta

La Paz, a department in the NW part of Bolivia. The boundaries are not all well defined and the area is variously stated. The most important part is in the Andean region and is the highest part of Bolivia. It includes some of the loftiest summits of the continent and about half of Lake Titicaca and has large forests and good pastoral country. The minerals are abundant and varied and the agricultural products include cereals, potatoes, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco etc Capital La Paz Pop in 1900 425,500

La Paz, a southern department of Honduras. The surface is generally mountainous and is intersected by several rivers. In the valleys agriculture and cattle-raising are carried on Capital La Paz Pop of the department in 1887 18 800

La Paz, a town of Honduras, capital of the department of La Paz, is situated in the valley of Comayagua

La Paz, a town of Mexico, capital of Baja (Lower) California, on the E side of the Bay of La Paz, near its head Lat. 24° 10' N It is well laid out and pleasantly situated on a small and secure harbor suitable for large ships. It has a government-house, town-house, etc. It has

silver-mining and agricultural interests and was formerly extensively engaged in the pearl-fishery Pop. in 1899, 4737

La Paz, a southern department of Salvador bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean. The N part is traversed from E to W by the Coast Range. The products are cereals, fruit, tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. The manufacture of salt in the lowlands is an active industry Capital, Zacatecoluca. Pop in 1892 70 000

La Paz, a town of Nicaragua, on the railroad connecting Leon with Managua, 10 miles SE of Leon

La Paz, a town of Uruguay in the department of Canelones, 14 miles N of Montevideo

Lapeer, la-peer' a county in the SE part of Michigan has an area of 567 sq m. It is drained by the branches of the Flint River and by the Belle River and Mill Creek. Capital Lapeer Pop in 1890, 20 213 in 1900 27 641

Lapeer, a post-hamlet of Douglas co Kan 22 miles SE of Topeka

Lapeer a banking city capital of Lapeer co Mich on the Flint River and on the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Grand Trunk R. 60 miles N of Detroit. It has flouring and lumber mills, machine-shops and manufactures of engines, etc. It is the seat of the state home for the feeble-minded Pop in 1900 3297

Lapeer, a post-township (town) of Portland co N Y 22 miles E of Ithaca Pop in 1900 538

La'pel', a banking post-town of Madison co Ind on the Central Indiana R 8 miles W of Anderson. It has glass-factories saw and flouring mills grain-elevators, etc. Pop in 1900 380

La Péronne (pe-roon) la'mo'ra (Fr *La pal du La f'owar* at the pal d'eh la pa-roon) a group of small islands of the Pacific Ocean near 10° S lat. and between 165° and 170° E lon. The largest is Santa Cruz, hence the group is sometimes called Santa Cruz Islands. La Péronne, the French navigator, perished here about the year 1780

La Péronne, Monat, Alaska, a peak of the St Elias Range near the Gulf of Alaska and SE. of Mount Crillon Altitude, 11 350 (10 400) feet

La Péronne Strait is between the islands of Yezo (Japan) and Saghalien

Lapham, a post-village of Clinton co N Y on the Delaware and Hudson R 8 miles SW of Plattsburg Pop 150

Lapidum, a post-village of Hartford co Md on the Susquehanna River nearly opposite Port Deposit and about 36 miles NE of Baltimore

La Piedad, la pi'e-dad a town of Mexico in the state of Michoacán on the Lerma River and on the Mexican Central R 10 miles SW of Tzucacuan Pop. in 1900 12,123

La Pierre, la pi'e-re an inlet of the English Channel off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine 10 miles NE of Saint-Malo

La Pigeonnière, Napiervillaco, Quebec See SAINT-MICHEL DE NAPIERVILLE

Lapile, la-p'el a post-hamlet of Union co Ark 15 miles from Hillsboro

Lapino, a post-village of Crenshaw co Ala on the Atlantic Coast Line The banking point is Troy Pop 150

Lapio, la-p'io a town of Italy province of Avellino 13 miles WNW of Saint Angelo dei Lombardi Pop 2000

Laplace, a post-village of Menden Co Ala The banking point is Jacksonville Pop 150

Laplance, a banking post-village of Piatt co Ill on the Indiana Decatur and Western R 14 miles E of Decatur Pop 300

Lapine, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has sugar industries The banking point is New Orleans Pop about 300

La Pineda de Carneles See CANALES

Lapland (native, Samiende *la-mo-lu* (la Sw *Leppmark* lapp mark Russ *Laplándiya* l'ap lán de-ya) an extensive territory with no precise limitations in the N part of Europe, between about lat 65° and 71° N reaching from the shores of Norway E to the White Sea. Area, about 160 000 sq m, of which more than one-half, situated E of the Tornea and its tributary the Muonio, belongs to Russia while the remainder is shared between Sweden and Norway Lapland is accordingly not the name of any political division The Norwegian portion is included in the amt of Finnmark the Swedish portion in the lano of Norrbotten and Westerboten and the Russian portion is partly in Finland and partly in the peninsula of Kola. Both from geographical position and from physical conformation Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow or of vast monotonous tracts of moraine wastes. The highest summit of Sweden, the Kebnekaise (7015 feet) lies in this region.

Swedish Lapland has recently risen to economic importance through the exploitation of iron deposits at Gällivare, a short distance N of the Arctic Circle, which are among the richest in the world and which have been made accessible by rail both from the Gulf of Bothnia and from the Norwegian coast. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name but its southern and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes and Finns, till the Lapplanders (Lapps) proper have in a great measure been pressed beyond the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs and follow their favorite modes of life, either as mountaineers, Lapplanders leading a nomadic life and pasturing large reindeer herds, or as shore Lapplanders, who dwell upon the coast and subsist chiefly by fishing. The total population of the region has been estimated to be about 100,000 of which not more than 25,000-30,000 are true or full-blooded Lapps. The Lapps speak a language allied to that of the Finns but between the two nations there is a traditional dislike the result of ages of hostility. The chief characteristics of the Lapps are low stature seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height, great muscular power, a large head, dark, long and glossy hair, small brown eyes, obliquely placed wide mouth with ill-defined lips, a scanty beard and a skin of a yellow dingy hue. The Lapplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or in moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and inclined to practice the duties of Christianity which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia.

Laplanta, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co. Kan. 23 miles S by W of Emporia.

Laplanta, a river of Colorado, rises in the Laplanta Mountains, runs nearly southward into New Mexico and enters the Rio de Chaco. Length 64 miles.

Laplanta, a county at the SW extremity of Colorado borders on New Mexico and Utah. Area, 1848 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Dolores, the Rio Laplanta, and other rivers. The Uncompagnia Peak in the SE part is estimated to be 14,289 feet high. Capital Durango. Mines of gold, silver and coal have been opened in the county. Pop. in 1890 5500. in 1900 7016.

Laplanta, a banking post-village, capital of Charles co. Md. on the Potomac River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 3 miles NE of Port Tobacco. Pop. about 200.

Laplanta, a banking city of Macon co. Mo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Wabash R. 20 miles N of Macon. Pop. in 1900 1345.

La Plata, a city of the Argentine Republic capital of Buenos Aires province, about 54 miles from the coast and 38 miles (direct) SE by R of the city of Buenos Aires with which and the port of Escomada it is connected by railway. It is well laid out, and has government buildings, banks, a university, observatory, public library, theatres, race-course, and a museum of natural history remarkably rich in geological and archeological collections. Founded in 1842 on a barren waste it has grown into a beautiful city with a population in 1901 of 75,000.

Laplanta Mountain, Cule peak of the Saguache Range, about 7 miles S of Mount Elbert. Height, 14,343 feet.

Laplanta Mountains, a small group in the NW part of Colorado the summits of which have an altitude of about 13,000 feet. The highest of them is named Mount Hesperus (13,183 feet). Gold, silver and coal abound here.

La Plata, Rio de, res e dá la plá ta, or the Plate River, a great estuary of South America formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° and draining through its numerous tributaries a great part of the Argentine Republic the whole of Paraguay most of Uruguay with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from this union is 190 miles in length from NW to SE and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean between Maldonado and Cape San Antonio is 135 miles across. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 100 miles from its mouth. The total length of the La Plata, with its longest arm (the Paraná) has been estimated at nearly 2300 miles; and from the ocean to the island of Apopo, in the Paraná at least 1360 miles, there is a continuous navigable waterway. The Aguapey, an affluent of the Paraguay (which is in itself a tributary of the Paraná) in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, near lat. 15° 45' S lon. 59° 20' W, is separated only by a very narrow portage from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guaporé, and a canal made to connect the two streams has been cut. By this canal direct communication is made between the Amazon and La Plata systems of waters. During flood water it is estimated that 2,000,000 cubic feet are passed out of the

estuary per second. The estuary is rapidly silting, the mean depth at Montevideo being now only 15 feet. Of the various estuarine channels the Paraná Guazú is alone available for large ocean vessels. Area of drainage basin about 1,200,000 sq. m.

Laplanta, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Neb. on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, 17 miles S of Omaha.

Laplanta, a post-hamlet of Santa Barbara co. Cal.

Laplanta, a post-borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900 274.

La Poile, a post-village of Newfoundland on La Poile Bay near the SW angle of the island 40 miles W by N of Burgeo.

Lapointe, a post-village of Ashland co. Wis., on Madeline Island in Lake Superior 14 miles NNE of Ashland. Pop. about 100.

Laport, a northern county of Indiana, borders on Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan. Area, 563 sq. m. It is intersected and partly bounded on the SE by the Kankakee River. Capital, Laporte. Pop. in 1890 24,445. in 1900 38,366.

Laport, a post-village of Plumas co. Cal. about 60 miles NE of Marysville. Pop. about 100.

Laport, a post-village of Larimer co. Colo. in a fertile valley on Cule is Poudre Creek 70 miles N of Denver. Pop. 250.

Laport, a city the capital of Laporte co. Ind. is situated on several lakes on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 38 miles W of North Bend. It contains a court-house and a Catholic academy. It has manufactures of carriages, threshing engines, wagon bodies, bicycles, woolen goods, wheels, doors, flour, etc. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 7113.

Laport, or **Laport** city, a banking post-town of Blackhawk co. Iowa on Wolf Creek about 1 mile from the Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 40 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 1419.

Laport, a post-village of Midland co. Mich. Pop. 80.

Laport, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio on the Black River 23 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Laport, a banking post-borough capital of Sullivan co. Pa. 100 miles N by E of Harrisburg on the Williamsport and North Branch R. Pop. in 1900 442.

Laport, a township of Sullivan co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 465.

Laport, a banking post town of Harris co. Tex. 23 miles SE of Houston on the Calverton, Houston and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 537.

Lappa, a treaty port of China at the mouth of the Canton River.

Lapps, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa.

Laprairie, a post-village of Adams co. Ill. on the Lincoln Route 19 mi. on ENE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 182.

Laprairie, a post village of Itasca co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 58.

La Prairie, a township of Rock co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 943.

Laprairie, a county of Quebec bordering on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal. Capital Laprairie.

Laprairie, the capital of the co. of Laprairie, Quebec, is situated on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles E of Montreal. It has canning industries and manufactures of threshing machines, brick, etc. Pop. in 1901 1451.

Laprairie Center, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ill.

La Présentation, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co. Quebec, 6 miles N of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 150.

Lapte, a village of France Haute-Loire 6 miles NW of Brionde.

La Puebla. See PUEBLA.

Lapwai, a post-village of Nez Percés co. Idaho 12 miles E of Lewiston. Pop. 50.

Lar, a river of Peruvia province of Masanderan flows into the Capitan Sea.

Lar, a town of Peruvia, capital of the province of Laristan and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 miles SE of Shiraz. Pop. about 6000. It stands in an extensive plain and has a large and fine bazaar. It is the seat of some manufactures of arms, tobacco and cotton and silk fabrics.

Larva, a V.W. state of Venezuela, lying W of Carabobo. Capital Barquisimeto.

Larabee, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles N of Emporium. Pop. about 250.

La Rabida, a Franciscan monastery near Palos Espin which figures in connection with the career of Co-

lombas. The buildings were restored half a century ago. In 1892 a splendid monument to Columbus was inaugurated here. It consists of a column about 235 feet in height, bearing a globe.

Larache, a town of Morocco. See **EL-AWASH**.
La Rambla, là râm blâ, a town of Spain province and 14 miles S of Cordova. The district produces fine wine. Pop. in 1901 1110.

La Rambla, a town of the island of Tenerife, on the W coast.

Laramie, là râm-ee, a county in the E part of Wyoming borders on Nebraska and Colorado Area, 6986 sq m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and also drained by the Laramie and Niobrara rivers and the head-streams of the Cheyenne and by Cheyenne water and Lodge Pole creeks. Capital, Cheyenne. Pop. in 1890 16 777. In 1900 20 161.

Laramie, a city the capital of Albany co. Wyo. is situated near the W base of the Laramie Range of mountains on the Great Laramie Plain and in the 11th N. Pac. R. 57 miles NW of Cheyenne. It is 7153 feet above the level of the sea and is surrounded by mountain and beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house, penitentiary hospital, public library the Wyoming University state agricultural college, etc. and has large railway and machine-shops rolling mills, and manufactures of glass, leather flour etc. Near by is a fish hatchery. It is an important supply point. Pop. in 1890 6398. In 1900 8707.

Laramie Mountains, a picturesque range of Colorado and Wyoming but in view in the latter state. These mountains bound the Laramie Plains on the E and NE. Laramie Peak their highest point is 9026 feet in elevation. The mountain contains extensive deposits of lignite.

Laramie Peak, Wyo. a peak of the Laramie Mountains or Range of mountains in about lat 42° 20' N. Altitude 9026 feet.

Laramie Plains, Wyo. a fertile plateau or table-land in the co. of Albany and Carbon enclosed on all sides by high mountains, among which are the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Range. The latter forms the boundary on the N and E. The surface is a beautiful and almost treeless plain which is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is dry and pleasant in summer. The soil is alluvial and produces wheat etc. The region is partly irrigated by the Laramie and Medicine Bow rivers.

Laramie River rises in the North Park in Colorado runs northward in Albany co. Wyo. drains part of Laramie co. (in which its direction is nearly eastward) and enters the North Fork of the Platte at Fort Laramie Wyo. It is about 200 miles long.

Laranjeiras, là an zhâ rî h a town of Brazil state of Sergipe on the Cotuiaba 8 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Larantuka, là rân sôo kâ a Portuguese town of the Malay Archipelago at the S end of the island of Flores on the Flores Strait.

Larut, là rât an island in the Malay Archipelago one of the Taumbr group, off the NE coast of Timor. It is 25 miles long by 10 miles broad.

Larut, là rât a river of France, department of Gers joins the Garonne. Total course, 70 miles.

L'Arbreste, lan brî l a village of France department of Rhône, 18 miles N.W. of Lyons.

Larchland, a post-village of Warren co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Monmouth. Pop. 100.

Larchmont, a banking post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 19 miles from New York. It is a fashionable suburb of New York city. Pop. in 1890, 945.

Larchwood, a banking post-town of Lyons co. Iowa, 40 miles W of Sibley on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 450.

Laredo, lan-dâ r a small town of Spain in Old Castile, about 3 miles from Logroño on the Iregua.

L'Ardoise, lan lwaî' a post-village and outpost of Richemont co. Nova Scotia on the SE coast of Cape Breton Island, 8 miles SE of St. Peters its banking point. It has saw and sawing mills.

Laredo, là râ dâ, a seaport and fishing town of Spain in Santander 24 miles WNW of Bilbao. Pop. in 1890 5097.

Laredo, a banking post-village of Grundy co. Mo. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 17 miles NE of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 288.

Laredo, là râ dâ a city capital of Webb co. Tex. on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico, 154 miles SW of San Antonio on the International and Great Northern, the Mexican National and the Rio Grande and

Bagle Pass Rs. It has the Ursuline Academy or convent, the Laredo Seminary concentrating and sampling works, car and machine-shops, iron works brick yards, etc. Coal and iron are extensively worked. Wool and cattle are largely exported. Pop. in 1890, 11 318. In 1900 13,420.

Laredo, a town of Mexico. See **NUOVO LARABU**.

La Reid, là rî, a village of Belgium province and 10 miles SE of Liège.

Lareh, là rî h a small island in the Persian Gulf 5 miles SE of the E end of Kishm.

La Réole, là râ l a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde on the left bank of the Garonne, 30 miles SE of Bordeaux. It has some interesting old structures. Pop. about 4000.

Lares, là rî s, a town and municipal jurisdiction of western Porto Rico 20 miles (direct) SE by E of Aguadilla. It is connected by road with Aguadilla, Arcebo and Mayaguez. It is at an elevation of 1800 feet, and has a good climate. Here are various a municipal library market etc. Pop. in 1898 3514. of the jurisdiction, 20 863.

L'Argent, a post-village of Tennessee parish La Pop 60.

Largentière, has about a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles SW of Pristas. Pop. about 2500.

Largo, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife on Largo Bay a inlet of the Firth of Forth 24 miles ENE of Inverness.

Largo, a post-village of Hillsborough Co. Fla. on the Atlantic coast line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop. about 100.

Largo, a post-village of San Juan co. N. Mex. The banking point is Durango. Colo. Pop. 150.

Largo, a watering place of Scotland co. of Arr on a bay of the same name surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles WNW of Glasgow. Pop. about 2000.

Larzi, là rî s a small town of Italy province and 14 miles SE of Pisa.

Larimer, a county in the N part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming Area 4337 sq m. It is drained by the Cache la Poudre River and Big Thompson (creek. The Rocky Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the western border of this county at the W corner of which is Longs Peak (capital) Fort Collins. Pop. in 1890 9 115. In 1900 12 104.

Larimer, a township (town) of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1890 174.

Larimer, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles E of Pittsburgh. It has a hundred etc. Pop. 1050.

Larimore, a banking city of Grand Forks co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 28 miles W of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1890 1235.

Larino, là rî s a town of Italy province and 22 miles NE of Campobasso. It is a bishop's see. Near by are some remains of the ancient Larinum. Pop. in 1901 904.

La Rioja, là rî nâ a W province of the Argentine Republic bounded by the Andes and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca (Córdoba San Luis and San Juan). It contains the city of Mendoza de la Matanza and is watered by the upper waters of the Rio Bermejo. It is rich in metals. Wheat is raised and wine bread etc. are exported. Capital, La Rioja. Area, about 30,000 sq m. Pop. in 1890 77 63.

La Rioja, the capital of the province of La Rioja Argentine Republic. 180 miles ESW of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895 1611. Elevation 1060 feet.

Larissa, là rî s (Turk) là rî s a town of the E end of the new town. It is a town of Greece in Thessaly capital of the monarchy of Larissa on the Delamania (san) line 20 miles from the Gulf of Salonika. It is a place of considerable commercial and industrial activity. It was the leading city of ancient Thessaly. Pop. in 1890 15 517 including many Turks.

Larissa, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex. about 27 miles NE of Pampa.

Laristan, là rî s a maritime province of Persia having S the Persian Gulf and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area, about 22,500 sq m. It is largely an arid and pestilential waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Capital, Lar.

Larius Lacus, the ancient name of Lago di Como.

Lark, a river of England rises in the SW part of the county of Suffolk and flows into the Ouse near Ely.

Larke, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 200.

Larkhall, a village of Scotland co. of Lanark 9 miles WNW of Lanark.

Larkhana, là kâ nâ a town of British India, in Sindh, 145 miles N of Hyderabad and 7 miles W of the Indus. Pop. about 12 000.

Larkin, a post-village of Jackson co. Kan.
Larkins, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. Pop. 75.
Larkinville, a post-village of Jackson co. Ala. on the Southern R. 36 miles E of Huntsville. Pop. about 200.
Larkspur, a post-village of Marin co. Cal. on the North Shore R. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. about 200.

Larkspur, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 43 miles S of Denver.
Larkville, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. 3 miles W by N of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 475.

Larnaka, or **Larnaca**, *lan ná-ká* (anc. *Chit*) a town and leading commercial place of Cyprus near its S coast, 23 miles SE of Nikosia. Its port, the suburb of Marina, where the British have made great improvements is much frequented and there are the residences of many consuls and merchants. Pop. in 1901 7684.

Larne, *larn* a seaport of Ireland, co. of Antrim on Lough Larn, an inlet of the North Channel 17½ miles NNE of Belfast. Pop. 4000.

Larned, a banking city capital of Pawnee co. Kan. at the junction of the Pawnee and Arkansas rivers 106 miles W of Newton, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fé Rrs. It is an important trade centre and agricultural shipping point. Pop. in 1900 1687.

La Roccella, a town of Italy. See **ROCCIA**.

Laroche, *lá rosh* a village of Belgium in Luxembourg in the Ourthe 14 miles NW of Hestegne.

La Roche, *lá rosh* a town of France in Haute-Savoie, 5 miles WSW of Thonerville. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3001).

La Roche-Bernard, *lá rosh bérn* a small town of France, department of Dordogne 13 miles WSW of Burdigala.

La Roche-Chalais, *lá rosh shá-lá* a small town of France, in Dordogne, 1 mile WSW of Ribérac.

La Rochefoucauld, *lá rosh fó-ka* a town of France in Charente, on the Taxis R. 13 miles NE of Angoulême. It has a splendid castle. Pop. about 2000 (commune 3000).

La Rochelle, *lá roshéll* a fortified seaport of France capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Bay of Biscay nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. The road is protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron and is one of the finest harbors on the W coast of France. A new port has recently been inaugurated at La Flotte where harbor works on a vast scale have been constructed. The city walls were built by Vauban. La Rochelle has stately streets in places lined with arcades and fine squares one of which the Place d'Armes is especially attractive. The principal buildings are the cathedral of the sixteenth-century Hôtel de Ville the Palais de Justice and the arsenal. The Tour St. Nicolas and the Tour de la Chaine, remnants of the medieval fortifications of the city, are the only dry dock date from 1394 and 1470 respectively. There is a fine bathing establishment. The town contains a museum in botanical garden a picture-gallery schools of higher geography and of art, a theological seminary a public library with about 50,000 volumes and several scientific associations. The industries comprise fishing, on tanning, packing iron and copper founding, ship-building, weaving, sugar refining, distilling and the manufacture of acetates, glass and lacquer. The town has considerable trade.

La Rochelle attained great importance as the stronghold of the Huguenots. It was reduced in 1628 by Richelieu, after which time its importance as a Huguenot town was not the town in the coat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 23,611.

La Roche-Poisy, *lá rosh pó-sá* a small town of France, in Yonne at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse 13 miles ESE of Châtelleraux.

La Roche-sur-Yon, *lá rosh sür yón* formerly Bourbon Vendée and Napoléon-Vendée, a town of France capital of the department of Vendée on the Yon 40 miles E of Nantes. It is mainly a modern town built in a regular plan. Pop. in 1901 10,965 (commune, 13,626).

La Rochette, *lá roshétt* a small town of France, in Savoie, 16 miles SE of Chambéry on the Gelon.

La Roque, the chief fishing station of the island of Jersey Channel Islands 2 miles from Gorey.

La Roda, *lá ro dá* a town of Spain province of 24 miles NW of Albacete. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900 7066.

Laroles, *lá-ro-lés* a village of Spain in Andalusia, about 50 miles from Granada.

Larose, *lá-rón* a post village of Somerset co. Me. 8 miles S of Skowhegan. Pop. 65.

La Roque, *lá rok* a headland of France in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary 7 miles NNW of Pont-Audemer.

La Roquebrou, *lá rok bró* a small town of France, in Cantal on the R. 1 mile W of Aurillac.

La Roquebrussanne, *lá rok brús-sán* a small town of France in Var 15 miles N of Toulon.

Larose, a banking post-village of Marshall co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fé Rrs. 23 miles NE of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 146.

Larose, a post village of Lafourche parish La. The banking point is Thibodaux. Pop. about 100.

Larabee, a banking post-town of Cherokee co. Iowa, in a grain and stock region 8 miles by rail N of Cherokee. Pop. in 1900 123.

Larabee, a post-village of Washington co. Me. The banking point is Machias. Pop. about 200.

Larabel, a post-village of Fowler co. N Dak. The banking point is Carrington. Pop. 180.

Larabee, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co. Wis. about 14 miles N of Manitowish.

Larabee, a township (town) of Wisconsin co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1394.

Larabee Point, a post-hamlet of Addison co. Vt. on Lake Champlain nearly opposite Ticonderoga and about 16 miles SE of Middlebury.

Laranga, *lá ná-gá* a small town of Spain in Navarre, 20 miles SEW of Pamplona.

Larry Creek, a post-hamlet of Lyeing co. Pa. 2 miles from Jersey Shore.

Larue, *lá-rón* a county near the middle of Kentucky has an area of 299 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by the Redding Fork of the Salt River and also drained by Nolin Creek. Capital Hindgensville. Pop. in 1880 943 in 1900 10,764.

Larue, a banking post-village of Marion co. Ohio on the Ohio River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 14 miles W of Marion. Pop. in 1900 937.

Larue, a post village of York co. Pa. Pop. 67.

Laruns, *lá-rún* a town of Spain in Baeza-Pyrénées 22 miles S of Baia. Pop. about 2000.

Larvego, *lá-ré-gó* a village of Italy province of Genoa.

Larvik, a town of Norway. See **LARVIK**.

Larwill, a post-village of Whitley co. Ind. on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 27 miles W by V of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500.

La Salette, France. See **SALETTE**.

La Salette, *lá-sá* a village of France, in Gard.

La Salle, *lá-sá* a county in the north central part of Illinois has an area of 1156 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Illinois River and is also drained by the Fox and Vermilion rivers. Capital Ottawa. Pop. in 1890 60,098 in 1900 81,794.

La Salle, a county in the S part of Texas, has an area of 1,07 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Rio Rio and Rio Nueces. Capital Cotulla. Pop. in 1890 2139 in 1900 2101.

La Salle, a city of La Salle co. Ill. on the N bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Memphis and other railroads, 60 miles N of Springfield. Steam boats ascend and descend this place and it is the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It has extensive cotton gin works, a stock and feed market, poultry and a large rolling mills, wire smelting, furnaces, etc. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1890 9961 in 1900 10,446.

La Salle, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y. on the Niagara River 17 miles E of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 661.

La Salle, *lá-sá* a village of France, in Gard.

La Sal Mountains, a volcanic group in the S of the State of New Mexico (Mount La Sal 13,689 feet).

La Salvaia, *lá-sá-lá* a commune of France, in Hérault 8 miles S of Montpellier.

La Salvaia, *lá-sá-lá* a commune of France, in Aveyron 14 miles NW of Lodève.

La Salvaia, *lá-sá-lá* a county in the SE part of Colorado, borders on New Mexico. Area, 4802 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Purgatory River and drained by the Apishpa River. The county is a part of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Capital Trinidad. Pop. in 1890 17,208 in 1900 21,643.

La Salvaia, a banking post town the capital of Santa Fe co. Colo. is on the Arkansas River 37 miles E by S of Pueblo on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 1192.

La Salvaia, a post village of Marion co. Tex. 13 miles W of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

La Sauvagnère, *lá-sá-vá-shín* a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront.

La Seta, *lá-sé-tá* a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary 7 miles NNW of Pont-Audemer.

La Seta, *lá-sé-tá* a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary 7 miles NNW of Pont-Audemer.

La Seta, *lá-sé-tá* a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary 7 miles NNW of Pont-Audemer.

La Seta, *lá-sé-tá* a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary 7 miles NNW of Pont-Audemer.

Las Cahobas, an inland town of Haiti, 33 miles NE of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 12,968.

La Scie, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, 18 miles N by W of Tilt Cove. It has a good harbor.

Las Cinco Villas, the meaning is five villages (Sp. the five towns) — viz., Sagua, Santa Clara, Remedios, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos — a popular territorial division of Cuba, comprising all between Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, or even Holguin.

Las Cruces, the name is a banking post-village, capital of Donna Ana co., N Mex. near the Rio Grande and 43 miles NW of El Paso, Tex. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé R. It is the seat of a state agricultural college and has mining and other industries. Pop. about 1600.

Las Cruces, Cuba. See **Cruces**.

Las Seca, a small town of Spain province and 19 miles SSW of Valladolid.

La Serena, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Coquimbo at the mouth of the Coquimbo River in about lat. 29° 50' S and 7 miles NE of Coquimbo (with which it is connected by rail) its port. It is well built and surrounded by gardens. Pop. in 1895 16,501.

La Serradilla, a small town of Spain, in Extremadura, province and V of Cáceres.

Las'gird', a village of Persia, province of Khorasan 14 miles NW of Sumnan.

Lashkor, a city of India. See **Gwalior**.

Lashley, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. The banking point is Hancock Md. Pop. 100.

Lask, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow. Pop. in 1891 4238.

Lasker, a post town of Northampton co., N. C. The banking point is Weldon. Pop. in 1900 131.

Lasky, a post-village of York co., Ontario on the East Branch of the Humber River 24 miles from King. Pop. about 200.

Las Mangas, the name is a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba on a high road, 14 miles SW of Guanajuato. The town is insignificant, lies flat and barby but cultivable agricultural district. Pop. in 1899 1280.

Las Marías, the name is a village of Porto Rico 10 miles (direct) ENE of Mayaguez. It has theatres, casinos etc. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899 11,249.

Las Noévitae, Cuba. See **Novitas**.

Laad, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the NE coast of Jutland.

Las Palmas, the name is the chief city of the island of Gran Canaria, on the NE coast. It is the largest in the beautiful and most populous town in the Canaries. It has a theatre, the name of two in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition a cathedral, gigantic tower several hermitages and convent hospitals and asylums an academy of design institutes for the higher branches of collegiate and scientific education literary and musical societies boards of commerce and agriculture, etc. The principal branches of industry are ship-building fishing and navigation and the city has some minor manufactures. It (the Puerto de la Luz) is visited by numerous ocean steamers. Pop. in 1897 34,700.

Las Palomas, a post-village of Sierra co., N. Mex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. 130.

Las Pedroleras, the name is a small town of Spain province and 33 miles SSW of Caenon.

Las Piedras, a commercial town of Uruguay in the department of Canelones.

Las Piznas, the name is a quiescent volcano of Nicaragua, NW of Lake Leon. Height, about 4000 feet.

Lassa, the capital of Tibet. See **Lassa**.

Lassan, the name is a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles SE of Stralsund on the Peene. Pop. about 2000.

Lassay, the name is a small town of France, 10 miles NNE of Mayenne.

Lassellville, or **Lassellville**, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y. 30 miles E of Utica. Pop. 208.

Lassen, a county in the NE part of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 4529 sq. m. It is drained by the Pitt and Susan rivers. The surface is mountainous and is diversified by arid plains everywhere with sage or Artemisia, and several lakes, among which is Helen Lake. The SE and SW part of the county is occupied by the Sierra Nevada. Silver is found in the eastern part. Capital Susanville. Pop. in 1890 4239 in 1900 4411.

Lassen's Peak, Cal. a volcanic peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the boundary between Plumas and Shasta cos. in lat. 40° 23' N. A altitude 10,437 feet.

Lasseube, the name is a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles ENE of Oleron.

L'Assomption, the name is a river of Quebec, rises in Joliette co. and, following a serpentine course of

over 100 miles through a mountainous country, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny.

L'Assomption, a county in the W part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. It is watered by the Macounche, Ashigan, and L. Assomption rivers. Capital, L. Assomption.

L. Assomption, a banking town capital of L. Assomption co., Quebec, on a peninsula formed by the L. Assomption River, 24 miles N of Montreal on the Canada Great Northern R. It has saw and grist-mills, manufactures of wine etc. Pop. in 1901 1603.

Lasswade, a village of Scotland, 60 and 8 miles SE of Edinburgh.

Las Tablas, a town of the republic of Panama, 105 miles SW of the city of Panama. Pop. about 6000.

Lastonville, formerly **Madenville**, a station of French Congo, western equatorial Africa, on the Ogowe, about 240 miles SE of Libreville.

Lastra, the name is a village of Italy in Toscana, 6 miles W of Florence, on the Arno. The manufacture of straw hats is extensively carried on here and in the district.

Lastres (las träs) Cape, on the N coast of Spain, Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43° 33' N. lon. 5° 20' W.

Las Tinas. See **Tinas de Azua**.

Las Uñas, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is Gilroy. Pop. 100.

Las Vegas, the name is a banking city capital of San Miguel co., N. Mex. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé R. about 48 miles ESE of Santa Fé. It is in a lumbering and pastoral region and has extensive shipments of wool.

Year by (6 miles) are medicinal hot springs (Las Vegas Hot Springs) with a sanitarium. The springs are about 40 in number with temperatures ranging from 70° to 140° their qualities are largely like those of the Arkansas Hot Springs. Pop. in 1900 5852. Elevation 6380 feet.

Las Vegas Hot Springs, San Miguel co., N. Mex. See **Las Vegas**.

Las Villas, the name is a territorial division of Cuba, comprising a small portion of Matanzas province, all of Santa Clara, and about one-fifth of Puerto Principe.

Las Vueltas, Cuba. See **Vueltas**.

Las'war', a village of India in Rajputana, 66 miles NW of Agra, memorable for the victory gained by the British in its vicinity in 1803 over the Marhattas.

Las Yaguas, Colombia is at the head of navigation of the Magdalena River.

Latacunga, a town of Ecuador capital of the province of Loja, 40 miles S of Quito. It is on one of the main highways and at an elevation of 9118 feet. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. Pop. about 15,000.

Latah, the name is a county in the NW part of Idaho. Area 1114 sq. m. In the north-central part are the Thawata Hills and Cedar Mountain. It is intersected by the Pelouse River Potlatch Creek and other streams. Capital Moscow. Pop. in 1900 17,461.

Latakia, the name is or **Latakiah**, the name is a seaport of Syria in the Turkish vilayet of Beirut, 70 miles N of Tripoli on the Mediterranean is about lat. 35° 30' N. Pop. about 22,000.

It has a well sheltered but shallow harbor. Among the remains of the ancient city is a Roman triumphal arch attributed to Septimius Severus. Principal exports are tobacco of the finest quality cotton wool woadsilk and sponge. Latakia is an American mission station.

Latcha, the name is a lake of Russia, in the SE part of the government of Olonets oval-shaped 23 miles long from N to S and 12 miles broad.

Latchie, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, 9 miles SE of Toledo.

Latera, the name is a small town of Italy 14 miles S of Acquafredda.

Laterina, the name is a village of Italy province of Ancona on the Arno, with mineral springs.

Laterrière, the name is or **Grand Brulé**, the name is a post-village of Châteauguay co., Quebec, 12 miles S of Châteauguay. Pop. 100.

Latares, the name is a village of Italy province of Lecce, 25 miles NW of Taranto. Pop. about 8000.

La Teste-de-Buch, the name is a seaport and sea-bathing place of France (Gironde), in the sandy wastes known as the Landes on the S side of the Bassin d'Arcachon and 30 miles SW of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1901 5371 (commune 6849).

Latham, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles NW of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 429. Coal is mined here.

Latham, a banking post-village of Butler co., Kan. on the Frisco system. Pop. about 350.

Latham, a post-hamlet of Albany co. NY
Latham, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio, 24 miles SW of Chillicothe. Pop. 125
Lathams, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co. NC
Latham Store, or **Latham**, a post-hamlet of Montrose co. Mo. 8 miles S of Clarkburg station
Lathum and **Barnborough**, an urban district of Lancashire, England, 8 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901 7113
Lathrop, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. and on the San Joaquin River 9 miles S by W of Stockton its banking point. Pop. about 250
Lathrop, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. Pop. 75
Lathrop, a banking city of Clinton co. Mo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. and the Burlington Route, 38 miles NNE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 1118
Lathrop, a post-township (and village) of Susquehanna co. Pa. 24 miles N by W of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900 736 of the village, about 60
Latium, *la-ti-oo*, a town of Italy province of Lazio, 14 miles S of Brindisi. Pop. in 1901 7622
Latilicé, *la-tee-yá*, a commune of France, département of Vienne, 12 miles WNW of Poitiers
Latimer, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 450
Latimer, a post-village of Fremont co. Ohio on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Mohican Southern R. 20 miles N of Youngstown
Latimore, a post-township (and village) of Adams co. Pa. about 20 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 1150 of the village, about 300
Latimore Creek, Pa. enters the Conowingo in Adams co.
Latissimus, *la-tee-sid*, a town of Italy 23 miles SSW of Ugento. Pop. about 2500 (commence, 5500)
Latium, *la-tee-um* (the country of the Latins) in ancient geography a region of central Italy extending along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea southeastward from the mouth of the Tiber. Among the most ancient Latin cities were Lanuvium, Lavinium, Ardea, Tusculum and Alba Longa, which was destroyed by the Romans. Other cities were Rome which subjugated the Latins in the fourth century A.C. Tibur, Gaius, Praeneste, Veii, Ardea, and Fidenae. **Latium** (**Lazio**) is the name of one of the *compartimenti* (main divisions) of the kingdom of Italy
Latona, a banking post-village of Fresno co. Cal. on the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley R.
Latona, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill. The banking point is Horton. Pop. about 200
Latona, a post-hamlet of Kiog co. Wash.
Latonia, a post-town of Kenton co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. in 1900 1382
Latopolis, an ancient city of Egypt. See **Havva**
Latortza, *la-tort-sá*, a river of Hungary an affluent of the Bodog
Latour, a post-village of Johnson co. Mo. Pop. 90
La Tour d'Aiguës, *la-toon-dáig*, a small town of France, in Vaunance, 3 miles NE of Pertuis
Latour d'Auvergne, *la-toon-dá-vaiv-á*, a small town of France in Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand
La Tour de Cordouan, *la-toon-deh-kon-doo-doo*, a light-house at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock the remnant of the island of Antrea 40 miles NNW of Bordeaux. The light-house is 212 feet in elevation
La Tour de France, *la-toon-deh-fráns*, a village of France in Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles WNW of Perpignan
La Tour de Peilz, *la-toon-deh-páiz*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud on the N. bank of the lake of Geneva, 1 mile SE of Vevey. Pop. 2500
La Tour du Pin, *la-toon-du-páir*, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Isère, France, 31 miles ESE of Lyons. Pop. about 3500. It has coal-mines and manufactures of silk and leather
Latosrell Falls, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. Pop. 60
La Trappe, *la-trápp*, a famous Cistercian convent of France département of Orne, near Saigny-le-Trappe, 6 miles N of Mortagne. It was founded in 1149
La Trinidad, *la-tre-ne-áin*, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands capital of Benguet district, Leona 120 miles (direct) N by W of Manila. Pop. 2900
Latrobe, *la-trób*, a post-village of Eldorado co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 38 miles E of Sacramento. Pop. 150
Latrobe, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on Loyalhanna Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Ligonier Valley R. 41 miles ESE. of Pittsburgh. It

contains St. Xavier's Academy and has steel-works, brew-eries, etc. and large collieries and coke-furnaces. Pop. in 1900 4814

Latrobe, a post-town of Tasmanian, near the mouth of the Hervey 8 miles SE of East Devonport. Pop. 1800

Latrobe River, the largest stream in Gipps Land, Victoria, Australia, rises in the S. ranges of the Baw Baw Mountains, near lat. 37° 50' S. It flows S. through a mountainous country then E. through a level region and falls into Lake Wellington. Length 130 miles

Latronico, *la-tro-ni-ko*, a town of Italy province and 40 miles SE of Potenza. Pop. about 3000

Latvia, a banking post-town of Marion co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 12 miles N. of Marion. Pop. in 1900 453

Leitch, a banking post-town of Spokane co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. 41 miles S.E. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900 268

Laitai, *la-i-tai* or *Lettie* *la-tee*, one of the Fiji Islands
Lait'ako', or **Lait'aku'**, a town of southern Africa, in the Bechuanaland country near Kuruman. Lat. 27° 10' S., lon. 24° 30' E. Old **LAT'AKU'** is 23 miles northward.

Latta Latta sales, a group in the Malay Archipelago of the W. coast of Borneo

Lattasburg, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio about 10 miles NW of Wadon. Pop. 100

Lattimer, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Hazleton. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 500

Lattimer Mines, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. 160

Lattimore, a post-village of Cleveland co. V.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. 100

Lattin, a post-village of Cosumna co. Mich. Pop. 70

Lattin, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa, 14 miles W of Dubuque

Latty, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co. Iowa, 8 miles N of Burlington

Latty, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 3 miles S of Paulding. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 444

Latzfous, *la-ts-fous*, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol circle of Bozen

Laubach, *low-báx*, a town of Germany in Hesse, 10 miles ESE. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000

Lauban, *low-báo*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 40 miles WSW of Liegnitz, on the Queis. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, railway-shops, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. in 1900 12,793

Laucha, *low-á*, a town of Prussia Saxony 17 miles SW of Merseburg on the Latrat. Pop. about 2300

Lauchheim, *low-hime*, a town of Württemberg circle of Jagst, on the Jagst River. Pop. about 1000

Lauchelsdorf, *low-á-sd*, a town of Prussian Saxony 8 miles S.W. of Halle. Pop. about 2000

Laude, a post-village of Whitley co. Ind. about 20 miles W by S of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 400

Laude, *low-á*, a town of Baden circle of Mosheim on the Tauber. Pop. about 2000

Lauder, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Berwick on Leader Water 23 miles SE of Edinburgh. Near by is the stately castle of Thirlestane, the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. Pop. about 700

Lauderdale (the vale or valley of the Lauder) anciently the western district of Berwickshire. It gives the title of earl to the Melville family

Lauderdale, the most northwestern county of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 702 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable Tennessee River and is drained by Cypress and Shoal creeks. Capital Florence. Pop. in 1890 23,739. In 1900 26,559

Lauderdale, a county in the E. part of Mississippi bordering on Alabama, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chickasaw River and is also drained by several affluents of the same. Capital Meridian. Pop. in 1890 29,661. In 1900 38,150

Lauderdale, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Hatchie River and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is also drained by the Forked Deer Creek. Capital Ripley. Pop. in 1890 18,50. In 1900 21,971

Lauderdale, a post-town of Lauderdale co. Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 18 miles NE of Meridian. Pop. in 1900 288

Lauderdale, a post-village of Walworth co. Wis. Pop. 85

Laudun, *la-dün*, a commune of France, in Gard, 12 miles NE. of Uzes, on the Tave.

Lauenburg, lōw lā-bōōs, Ducar or a circle in the Prussia provinces of Schleswig-Holstein bordering on Lübeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin and bounded S by the Elbe. Area, 444 sq m. Pop. in 1930 51,833. It is a fertile and well wooded region. It contains the towns of Lauenburg and Ratzeburg. The duchy of Lauenburg arose as a fragment of the old duchy of Saxony. It was ruled successively by the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, by the house of Hanover and by the kings of Denmark, and in 1866 became part of Prussia.

Lauenburg, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Lauenburg on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau, 2 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1909 6349.

Lauenburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 88 miles ENE of Kōlin on the right bank of the Loba. Among its industries are weaving, spinning, distilling, tanning, and the manufacture of matches and machinery. Pop. in 1900 10,443.

Lauenburg Islands. See NEULAUENBURG ISLANDS.

Laut, lōw, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles ENE of Nuremberg on the Pegnitz. Pop. in 1900 4084.

Lautbach, lōw fāk, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles ENE of Aachenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Lautfen, lōw fēn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach 10 miles NW of Salzburg. Pop. about 2500. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages.

Lautfen (Fr. *Lautfen* lōw fēn) a town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles NNW of Bern on the Rur. Pop. about 2000.

Laufenburg, or **Grosslaufenburg**, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau on the Rhine, opposite Laufingen (Kleinslaufenburg) in Baden.

Laufenburg, lōw fēn bōōs, or **Kleinslaufenburg**, klīns lōw fēn bōōs, a small town in the SE part of Baden, on the Rhine, opposite the town of Laufingen (Grosslaufenburg) in Switzerland, canton of Aargau, with which it is connected by a bridge just above the cataract of Laufen.

Laufen, lōw fēn, a town of Württemberg on the Neckar 4 miles SW of Heilbronn. Pop. in 1909 4426.

Laugharne, lōw hārn, a small seaport of Wales, on the 9 miles SW of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taf and 10 miles. It has the ruins of a castle.

Laughery, lōw hē, a post-village of Ohio on Ind. The banking point is Rising Sun. Pop. 100.

Laughery Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River 2 miles below Aurora. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Laughlinsville, lōw līn tōwn, a post-village of West moreland on Pa. about 50 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. It is at the base of Laurel Hill. Pop. 125.

Lausingen, lōw īng ēn, a town of Bavaria in Seabie on the Danube, 26 miles NW of Augsburg. Among the noteworthy objects are the church of St. Martin (the burial vault of the old dukes palace of Neuburg) the old dual residence (now used as a hospital) a statue of Albertus Magnus who was born here, and an old tower 180 feet high. There are manufactures of agricultural implements and cloth. Pop. in 1900 380.

Lausar de Aadaraz, lōw nāz dī ān-dī-rā, a small town of Spain province and 18 miles NW of Almeria, on the S slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Lausn, lōw (Hohen Lausn lōw nē) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NE of Saaz on the Eger. It has manufactures of sugar and metallic-ware machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 15,212.

Launceston, lōw nēn or lōn ēn, a town of England in Cornwall, on the Kenney, 22 miles NW of Plymouth. There is an interesting Gothic church and some ruins of an old Norman castle still exist. All that remains of the old Augustinian Priory is a single gateway. Pop. in 1901 4053.

Launceston, the second city in population of Tasmania and the most important business centre of the N. in Cornwall is situated at the confluence of the North and South Esk rivers with the Tamar 133 miles by rail N. of Hobart. It has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria. The principal buildings and institutions are a government house, court-house, barracks, museum and gallery of art, academy of music, mechanics institute, various colleges etc. The city has fine parks and commodious baths. Pop. in 1900 21,046.

La Unión, lā ūn-ōn, a mining town about 5 miles E of Cartagena, Spain. Pop. in 1901 30,275.

La Unión, a town of Chile, in the province of Valdivia. Pop. 2800.

La Unión, a town of Mexico in the state of Guerrero, 140 miles NW of Acapulco.

La Unión, Cuba. See UNION or RYER.

La Unión, a province of the W coast of Lason Philip pine Islands. Area, 741 sq m. It has many streams and

is mountainous. The climate is moist and the province is very fertile, producing much rice, maize, tobacco, sugar cane etc. low-grade gold is gathered in the river-sands. The forests contain valuable timber. Capital San Fernando.

La Unión, an eastern department of Salvador. The Gulf of Fonseca forms the boundary and the Goascorón River the E. It is mountainous in the W part. It has mineral wealth and mines in operation and considerable commerce. Capital La Unión. Pop. about 35,000.

La Unión, a town of Salvador (Central America), capital of the department of La Unión, on the W side of the Gulf of Fonseca and at the foot of the volcano of Conchagua. It has an excellent and spacious port and a good trade. Pop. 3000.

Laupen, lōw pēn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles WSW of Bern on the Rhone. Pop. about 1900.

Lauperswil, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern near the Emmen.

Laupheim, lōw hīm, a town of Württemberg 12 miles NW of Biberach. Pop. in 1900, 4859.

Laura, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Atchafalaya Tepeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. 150.

Laura, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio, 8 miles E of Arcanum on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 378.

Laura, a village of Trigg co. Ky.

Laureguia, lōw gā, a small ancient district of France in Languedoc, now included in the departments of Tarn, Haute Garonne, and Aude.

Laurehütte, lōw hū tē, a rural commune of Prussia in Schleswig, district of Oppeln circle of Kattowitz. It has coal-mine, large iron-works, a manufactory of boilers, bridge-building works etc. Pop. in 1900 13,671.

Lauretown, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ark. 4 miles N. of Pawbston.

Laureville, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Laureana, lōw nā-nā, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria 10 miles ENE of Nicotri. Pop. about 3000.

Laurel, a southeastern county of Kentucky has an area of 448 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Rock Castle River an affluent of the Cumberland River and is partly drained by Laurel Creek. Capital London. Pop. in 1890 73,410 in 1900 17,582.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Somerset co. Del. on Broad Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 60 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a cannery, manufactures of flour, fruit baskets, crates, etc. Pop. in 1900 1925.

Laurel, a post-village of Dawson co. Ga. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Franklin co. Ind. on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 32 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 600.

Laurel, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa. Pop. 200.

Laurel, formerly **Laurel Factory**, a banking post-town of Prince George's co. Md. on the South Branch of the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 22 miles SW of Baltimore. It has a cotton factory etc. Pop. in 1900 2090.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Jasper co. Miss. on the Quemo and Crescent Route, 7 miles NE of Ellisville. It has lumber and cotton industries. Pop. in 1900 3193.

Laurel, a post-village of Yellow Stone co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 10 miles WNW of Billings. Pop. about 250.

Laurel, a banking post-village of Cedar co. Neb. on a farming and stock raising region 18 miles by rail SE of Hartington. Pop. in 1900 514.

Laurel, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co. N. H.

Laurel, a post-village of Franklin co. N. C. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, 3 miles from the Ohio River and 24 miles SE of Cincinnati. Pop. 120.

Laurel, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SE of York. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a post-village of Newton co. Tex. The banking point is Jasper.

Laurel, a post-village of Whatcom co. Wash.

Laurel, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Tenn. 20 miles E of Abingdon Va.

Laurelbranch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. W. Va.

Laurelbrook, a post-village of Clay co. Ky. Pop. 190.

Laurelfork, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Va.

Laurelgrove, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. Pop. 75.

Laurelgrove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va., 15 miles E of Danville. Pop. 100.

Laurel Hill, Pa., a long mountain-ridge of the Allegheny Mountains which forms the boundary between Somerset co. on the E or SE and the co. of Fayette and Westmoreland on the other side. It extends northward into Cambria and Indiana cos. and southward into West Virginia. The part which is in the latter state is called Chestnut Ridge. It is coal bearing.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. on the Yellow River R. 18 miles N of Crestview. It has naval stores industries. Pop. about 600.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ky. 22 miles S of Willard.

Laurel Hill, a post-village of West Feliciana parish La. 18 miles N of Bayou Sara.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Nashoba co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Laurelhill, a former post-village of Queens co. N.Y. 2 miles E of Hunter's Point, on the navigable Newtown Creek. It forms part of the borough of Queens New York city.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Scotland co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Laurinburg. Pop. about 100.

Laurelhill, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Tenn.

Laurelhill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va.

Laurel Hill Creek, Pa. enters the Youghiogheny River at Confluence station.

Laurelin, a lumbering village of Polk co. Tex. The banking point is Livingston.

Laurel Knob, one of the Appalachian summits of western North Carolina. Altitude, 4410 feet.

Laurel Mills, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co. Va. 10 miles NW of Culpeper.

Laurel Ridge, Pa. See CHESTER RIDGE.

Laurel Run, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey 4 miles NE of Ashley. Pop. in 1880 390.

Laurel Springs, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddon field or Camden. Pop. about 300.

Laurelsprings, a post-village of Allegany co. N.C. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop. 100.

Laurelton, a post-village of Union co. Pa. 18 miles W of Lewisburg. Pop. about 770.

Laurelville, a banking post-village of Hocking co. Ohio, at the mouth of Laurel Creek 1 mile from Adelphi. Pop. in 1900 450.

Laurelville, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 35 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 75.

Laurelwick, a village of Scotland co. of Lincolnshire, 10 miles N of Moulton.

Laurens, law'rens, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 791 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Oconee River and is also drained by the Palmetto Creek. Capital Linholm. Pop. in 1890 13,747. In 1900 25,908.

Laurens, a county in the NW part of South Carolina, has an area of 684 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by the Enoree River and on the SW by the Saluda and is partly drained by the Reedy River. Capital, Laurens. Pop. in 1890 31,810. In 1900 31,322.

Laurens, a banking post town of Pocahontas co. Iowa 14 miles NW of Pocahontas on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rrs. Pop. in 1900 853.

Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township (town) Otsego co. N.Y. on Otsego Creek 9 miles N of Oneonta. Pop. in 1900 233 of the town 1487.

Laurens, formerly Laurensville, a banking post-town capital of Laurens co. S.C. in a farming section 35 miles S by W of Spartanburg on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Rrs. It has cotton mills. Pop. in 1900 4029.

Laurens Hill, a post-hamlet of Laurens co. Ga. about 40 miles SE of Macon.

Laurentian (law'ren-shan) Montanus, or Laurentides, a range of highlands or mountains of Canada, extending along the valley of the St. Lawrence, on the N side, from Labrador towards Montreal and passing thence northward into the province of Ontario. At the mouth of the Saguenay they reach the river's shore, at Quebec they are 20 miles distant and at Montreal 30 miles. They form the watershed separating the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson Bay. The general elevation of the Laurentian range is from 1500 to 1800 feet. Among the loftier summits are Cape Tourmente, 1929 feet high; Les Éboulements, 2547 ft. and Trimbaling Mountain (N of Montreal) 2380 ft. The highlands are in part thickly clothed with wood, the prevailing trees on the summits being evergreens, while hardwood sometimes abounds on the lower elevations and in the valleys. The valleys are in general not very wide and many of them

hold ponds and lakes. The number of these sheets of water great and small, is one of the most remarkable features of the region. The rocks are of extremely remote geologic (Laurentian) age.

Laurentides, a banking post-town of L. Assomption co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has various mills a creamery etc. Pop. in 1901 934.

Laurenzana, lōw-rēn-zā-nā, a town of Italy province and 15 miles SSE of Potenza. Pop. about 4000.

Lauria, lōw-rē-ā, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 7 miles SSE of Lagonegro. It consists of an upper and a lower town. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 10,099.

Lauricocha, lōw-re-ko-ohā, a lake of Peru, in the department of Huanuco, in about lat 10 15 S. It is the source of the Huancayo River. Elevation 14,270 feet.

Laurière, lōw-rē-ā, a commune of France in Haute-Vienne 23 miles NNE of Limoges.

Laurin, a post-village of Madison co. Mont. The banking point is Virginia City 12 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Laurinburg, a banking post-town of Scotland co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 30 miles SE of Hockingham. It has manufactures of cotton machinery yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900 1334.

Laurino, lōw-re-no, a town of Italy province of Salerno, on the Calore, 11 miles WSW of Diano. Pop. about 2000.

Laurion, Greece. See LARINUM.

Laurito, lōw-re-to, a small town of Italy province of Salerno 9 miles SE of Vallo.

Laurium, or **Laurion** (Gr. *Laureion* mod. *Laureion*), a promontory and hill range forming the SE portion of Attica in Greece. The ancient silver and lead-mines of Laurium were very important and their working has been resumed within recent times. At present lead, cadmium, manganese, and silver are obtained here. The mines are connected with the port of Ergasteria by a railway 7 miles long. See *ERGASTERIA*.

Laurium, formerly Culmet, a banking post-village of Houghton co. Mich. in the extreme NW of the state, on the Mineral Range and Copper Range Rrs. It has a brewery and is in one of the richest copper-ore regions of the United States. Pop. in 1900 6643.

Laurio, lōw-re, a village of Italy province of Arellino 8 mi. SE of Nola.

Lau'rot' (or Little Palo Laut) Islands, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago off the SE coast of Borneo.

Laurvik, lōw-vik or **Laurvig**, a seaport of Norway on the Skagerrak 55 miles SE of Christiania. It has various industries and sea-baths. Pop. in 1900 10,654.

Laurys Station, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 9 miles N by W of Allentown. Pop. 115.

Lausanne, lōw-shān, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy (its port on the N shore of the Lake of Geneva) is situated on the terraced slopes of Mont Jorat, 470 feet above the lake and 1599 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1900 41,444. It has in the old town narrow and ill-paved streets but in the newer quarters there are many charming streets and promenades commanding fine views of lake and mountain. The city has one of the finest cathedrals in Switzerland (built in 1235-75). It has also the imposing new edifice of the Tribunal Fédéral, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland; a cantonal museum library (with 125,000 volumes); art gallery etc. Its educational institutions comprise a university (with full faculties) a school of agriculture a school for the blind a normal school military and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and minerals. Its manufacturing industries include the manufacture of iron-castings machinery milled and other liquors, tobacco, chocolate, paper, leather etc. The city's numerous private schools attract to it many pupils from foreign countries. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot and Byron resided here and here Gibbon wrote the latter half of his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Lemaître is a Catholic bishop's see.

Lausanne, a post-township of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 242.

Lauscha, lōw-shā, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, circle of Roonberg in the Thuringian Forest. It has glass works manufactures of china, etc. Pop. in 1900 5007.

Lausitz, lōw-sik, a town of Saxony 18 miles SSE of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 3778. Near by is the watering place of Hermannsbad.

Lausitz, Germany. See *LAUSITZ*.

Laussonne, lōw-sōnn, a village of France, in Haute-Loire 10 miles SE of Le Puy.

Laut, an island of the East Indies. See *PAULO LAUT*.

Lautenbach, lōw'ten-bāk a village of Upper Alsace, circle of Guebwiller. Near by is a medieval church in the form of a Roman basilica. Pop. about 2000.

Lauterburg, lōw'ten bōōō, a town of West Prussia, 50 miles SE of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900 3598.

Lautenthal, lōw'ten tēl a town of Prussia, in Hanover 5 miles NW of Clausthal in the Harz. Pop. 2694.

Lauter, lōw'ter a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine below Lauterburg.

Lauter, a village of Saxony circle of Zwickau 4 miles NW of Schwarzenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4479.

Lauteraar Glaciers, Switzerland. See Aas.

Lauteraubühnen, a group of elevations of the Bernese Oberland Switzerland. The Gross-Lauterhorn the loftiest summit, adjoins the Gross-Schreckhorn on the SE. Height, 13,204 feet.

Lauterbach, lōw'ter bāk a town of Germany in Hesse, 14 miles WNW of Fulda. Here and in the immediate vicinity are several castles. Pop. in 1900 3844.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia 8 miles S of Eibogen. Pop. about 2000.

Lautenberg, lōw'ten bēna a town of Prussia, in Hanover 14 miles SE of Clausthal. It is a health-resort. Near by are the iron works of Königshütte. Pop. in 1900 5305.

Lauterbrunnen, lōw'ter-brūn-nen a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles E. of Bern. It is on the Bernese Oberland railway 8 miles from Interlaken. Elevation 2615 feet. It lies on the White Lutschine river in the valley of Lauterbrunnen one of the grandest in Switzerland, and near the foot of the Jungfrau and Schwarze Mönch. The name (*Lauter* *Brünnen* = mere springs) is derived from the numerous springs and waterfalls the most famous of which are the *Bambach* (800 feet in height), *Trümmelbach* and *Schmidbach*. A mountain railway ascends from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. Pop. in 1900 2547.

Lauterburg, lōw'ter bōōō a town of Germany in Alsace, on the Lauter near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles NE of Strasbourg. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 1600.

Lauterbrücken, lōw'ter-bū-kēn, a town of the Rhenish Palatinate Bavaria at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan 17 miles NW of Kaiserslautern. Pop. about 2000.

Lauten, lōw'ten a river of Norway which rises to Mount Hartsogen passes the town of Kongsberg (1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall) and falls into the fjord at Laurvik. In its course it expands into numerous lakes. Length about 200 miles.

Lauwer Zee, lōw'ter-zē, a gulf of the North Sea, to the Netherlands between Friesland and Groningen stretching inland to S about 6 miles. It is about 8 miles broad.

Lauzeville, lōzā-vēl a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles NNE of Nismes.

Lauzet, Le, lōzā-tē a village of France, in Savoie-Alpes, 25 miles NNE of Digne.

Lauzon, lōzā-zōn or St. Joseph de Leris, shō-shō dēph lōzōn a post village of Lévis co., Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R. 5 miles from Lévis its banking point. It has a lumber trade and manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. in 1901 8410.

Lauzun, lōzā-zōn a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles NE of Marmande.

Lavaca, lā-vā-kā, or **Lavacum**, a county in the S part of Texas, has an area of 993 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Capital, Hallettsville. Pop. in 1890 21,887. In 1900 38,121.

Lavaca, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 290.

Lavaca, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark., on the Arkansas Central R. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. 150.

Lavaca Bay, Tex. is principally included in Calhoun co. It is an arm of Matagorda Bay.

Lavaca River, Tex. enters Lavaca Bay. It is about 110 miles long.

Lavadorens, lā-vā-dō-rēn, a town on the coast of Galicia, Spain about 14 miles from Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900 15,685.

Lavagna, lā-vā-nā, a town of Italy 14 miles SE of Chiavari on the Gulf of Genoa. It has great slate-quarries. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901 7047).

Laval, lā-vā a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne on the Mayenne, 46 miles E of Rennes. The old portions are narrow and irregularly built but picturesque viewed externally. The new quarter has wide, regular streets. The most interesting buildings are the huge old castle with a donjon now used as a prison; the Palais de Justice (a portion of the castle known as the New Castle); the episcopal palace, and the cathedral. The

weaving of linen and other textiles is carried on, and there are various other manufactures, tanneries, marble-works, etc. Laval is the seat of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war. Pop. in 1801 25,326.

Laval, or **Sainte-Eugénie de Laval**, shānt brē' chōē' dēph lā-vā a post-village of Montmorency co. Quebec, 18 miles from Quebec. Pop. 75.

La Vallette, a city of Malta. See Valletta.

Lavallette, a city of Ocean co., N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900 21.

Lavallette, a post-village of Wayne co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Ceredo. Pop. 100.

Lavalle, lā-vā a banking post-village of Bank co. Wis. on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and North western R. 80 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 386.

Lavalle, a township (town) of Seneca co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1063.

Lavaltrie, lā-vā tree a post-village of Berthier co. Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 35 miles NE of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Lavaltrie, an island in the St. Lawrence opposite the village of Lavaltrie.

La Vandella, the easternmost of the Admiralty Islands.

Lavasville, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 4 miles W of Somerset. Pop. 175.

Lavant, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, 23 miles NW of Perth. Pop. 100.

Lavardac, lā-vān dāk a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 18 miles W of Agen.

Lavardena, lā-vān dō-vē a small town of France in Gers 5 miles NNW of Auch.

Lavaur, lā-vōr (anc. *Favium*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn, on the Agout, 23 miles SW of Albi. It has a metropolitan cathedral. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the silk industry. At the beginning of the thirteenth century it was a strong hold of the Albigenses. Pop. in 1901 4017 (commune, 6535).

La Vega, lā-vā-gā, or **Concepción de la Vega**, a town of Santo Domingo on the Ynca River about 75 miles NW of the capital. It is connected by rail with the Bay of Banama. Pop. 8000.

La Vela, lā-vā-lā, or **La Vela de Cero**, lā-vā-lā dā kō-rō a seaport of Venezuela in Falcón, and on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles NE of the town of Coro.

Laveinnet, lā-vā-nā a town of France, in Ariège, 12 miles E of Foix. Pop. in 1901 3075.

Lavelle, a post-village of Bobuyll co. Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 500.

Lavelle, lā-vē-lō, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 8 miles NE of Melfi. Pop. in 1901 7445.

La Vendée, France. See Vendée.

Lavender, a post-village of Dufferin on Ontario.

Lavenham, a small town of England in Suffolk 10 miles WNW of Ipswich. It has a fine church.

Lavenir, lā-vē-nēr, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec 11 miles NW of Malboro. Pop. about 300.

Laveo, lā-vā-nō, a town of Italy in Lombardy on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles WNW of Como. Pop. 3000.

Laventie, lā-vē-tē a small town of France, in Pado-Calais, 12 miles NE of Béthune.

Lavergne, lā-vērn a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 300.

Lavergne, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 15 miles SE of Nashville. Pop. 130.

Laverman, a post-village of Wilcox co. Tex. 18 miles SW of Seguin. It is on the valley of the Colorado River and on the San Antonio and Gulf R. Pop. 340.

Laveta, lā-vā-tā, a post-town and summer-resort of Huachuca on Colo. at the Veta Pass on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 191 miles S of Denver. It is at an elevation of 7000 feet. Pop. in 1900 254.

Lavoy, or **Lavay-en-Baïva**, a watering place of the canton of Valais Switzerland in the valley of the Rhone, 14 miles above Saint-Maurice. Elevation 1377 feet.

Lavigeriville. See Kiasoga.

La Villa, Duval co. Fla. is a suburb of Jacksonville.

Lavinia, a post-village of Calhoun co. Iowa. Pop. 40.

Lavine, lā-vē-nō (anc. *Isabrus*) a river of Italy joins the Enochia. Length 30 miles.

Lavis, lā-vē a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 5 miles N of Trent, on the Lavis (Avisio) where it joins the Adige. Pop. about 3000.

Lavit, lā-vē a commune of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles NW of Castel-Martin.

Lavizara (lā-vit-ā-rā) Val, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. It is the upper Val Maggia.

Lawson, a post-village of Colla co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop 176

Lawsonia, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Ga. on the Southern R. 10 miles NE. of Carnaville. It is in a cotton district. Pop. in 1890, 666

Lawson, is vnah a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the mouth of the Mondego River in the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles SW of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 6000

Lawler, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 29 miles E of Charles City. Pop in 1890 948

Lawm, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Corn wall and Lebanon R. The banking point is Elizabethtown or Annville

Lawn, a post-village of Taylor co. Tex. Pop 60

Lawn, a fishing settlement in the district of Barin Newfoundland and 25 miles SW of Barin.

Lawnedale, a post-village of Logan co. Ill. on the Kleokop River and on the Chicago and Alton R. 35 miles NE of Springfield. Pop about 400

Lawnedale, a post-hamlet of Pratt co. Kan.

Lawnridge, a post-village of Marshall co. Ill. 22 miles N of Iosola. Pop about 200

Lawnridge, a post-hamlet of Scotland co. Mo. 7 miles NE of Memphis

Lawrence, a northern county of Alabama has an area of 642 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Tennessee River, has abstracted by the Muscle Shoals and is partly drained by Sipsey and Tawna creeks. Capital, Moulton. Pop in 1890 26 725 in 1900 20 124

Lawrence, a county in the NE part of Arkansas, has an area of 686 sq m. It is intersected by the Black River bounded on the E. by the Cache River and also drained by the Spring River. Capital, Pothatan and Walnut Ridge. Pop in 1890 12 684 in 1900 16 461

Lawrence, a southeastern county of Illinois borders on Indiana. Area, 582 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Wabash River and intersected by the Embury River. Capital Lawrenceville. Pop in 1890 14 693 in 1900 16 523

Lawrence, a county in the S part of Indiana, has an area of 460 sq m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the White River and is also drained by Salt and Indian Creeks. Capital Bedford. Pop in 1890 19 782 in 1900 25 779

Lawrence, a county in the E part of Kentucky borders on West Virginia. Area, 433 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Big Sandy River and is intersected by the West Fork of that river. Capital Louisa. Pop in 1890 17,702 in 1900 19 612

Lawrence, a county in the S part of Mississippi has an area of 638 sq m. It is intersected by the Pearl River. Capital Monticello. Pop in 1890 12 318 in 1900 16 103

Lawrence, a county in the SW part of Missouri has an area of 612 sq m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Sac and Spring rivers. Capital Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890 26 228 in 1900 31 663

Lawrence, the most westerly county of Ohio, has an area of 469 sq m. It is bounded on the SE and SW by the Ohio river and intersected by Symmes' Creek. This county has valuable mines of coal and iron-ore. Capital Ironton. Pop in 1890 39 566 in 1900 36 534

Lawrence, a western county of Pennsylvania, borders on Ohio. Area, 340 sq m. It is drained by the Beaver River and its branches, the Mahoning and Shenango. It is also drained by Nesheannock and Slippery Rock creeks. Coal and iron-ore abound. Capital Newcastle. Pop in 1890 37 617 in 1900 57 042

Lawrence, a county in the W part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 614 sq m. The soil is fertile and well watered by branches of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. Capital, Deadwood. Pop in 1890 11 673 in 1900 17 897

Lawrence, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, 590 sq m. It is drained by Shenal Creek and other creeks. Iron-ore and limestone abound here. Capital Lawrenceburg. Pop in 1890 12 286 in 1900 15,402

Lawrence, a town of Teller co. Colo. Pop in 1900 299. The post-office is Victor

Lawrence, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 65 miles NW of Chicago

Lawrence, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. on the Cleveland (Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis) R. 6 miles NE. of Indianapolis. Pop about 400

Lawrence, a city the capital of Douglas co. Kan. is situated on the S bank of the Kansas River, 29 miles E by S of Topeka, on the Union Pacific and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. It is the seat of the University of Kansas (non-sectarian) which was organized in 1864 and

had, in 1900-61 1181 students. Lawrence has manufactures of paper, carriages and horse-collars, iron and brass, brook and tile, flour, canned goods, etc. It has also large nurseries. The state university is situated on Mount Oread, which commands a beautiful view. The Haskell Institute for the instruction of the Indians is also located here. Lawrence was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and was settled by the friends of free labor. Its citizens opposed the pro-slavery party in several violent contests. On Aug 21 1863 this place was surprised by Quantrell and a band of guerillas, who massacred about 136 persons and burned about 75 dwellings and many other buildings. Pop in 1880 8516 in 1890 9997 in 1900, 10,882.

LAWRENCE, a post-hamlet of Plagecomines parish La. on the Mississippi River 48 miles below New Orleans

Lawrence, a city one of the capitals of Kasar co. Kas. on both sides of the Merrimac River and on several divisions of the Bimton and Maine R. 26 miles N by W of Boston and 18 miles NE of Lowell. It contains a city hall, court-house, public library, theatres, hospitals, a massive temple, various other notable buildings and institutions, and city parks. The river which is here nearly 600 feet wide and is held by a huge dam constructed in 1845-47 falls 28 feet in the course of half a mile, affording immense water power which is employed in cotton mills and other factories. Lawrence is one of the foremost industrial cities of New England and its cotton, woollen and worsted mills are among the largest in the world giving employment to upward of 1 000 heads and producing annually about 170 000 000 yards of cloth one mill alone furnishing about three-fifths of this amount. Lawrence has also large paper mills and manufactures of steam engines, boilers, mill-machinery, hardware, carriages, sewing machines, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, wetting etc. Several bridges cross the river at this place. Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847 and as a city in 1853. Pop in 1880 1 036 in 1870 26 921 in 1880 49 151 in 1890 44,654 in 1900 62 659

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Paw Paw River and on the Paw Marquette R. 6 miles W of Paw Paw and about 26 miles WSW of Kalamazoo. Pop in 1900 508

Lawrence, a post-village of Newton co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route 80 miles E of Jackson. Pop about 150

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Nuckolls co. Neb. on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific R. 64½ miles E by S of Holdrege. Pop in 1900 606

Lawrence, a township of Mercer co. N.J. Pop in 1900 1855

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Hamau co. N.Y., 2 miles from Far Rockaway. Pop in 1900 558.

Lawrence, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. Pop in 1900 1953

Lawrence, a post-village of Edgecombe co. N.C. Pop. 90

Lawrence, a post-township of Washington co. Ohio, about 8 miles NE of Marietta. Pop in 1900 1,128

Lawrence, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop in 1900 3370

Lawrence, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1000

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. 17 miles SW of Pittsburg

Lawrence, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 27 miles E of Dallas. Pop about 175

Lawrence, a post-village of Whatcom co. Wash. Pop in 1900 1953

Lawrence, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1049

Lawrenceburg, a banking city capital of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 22 miles below Cincinnati and 90 miles SE of Indianapolis. It has breweries, distilleries, flour mills and manufactories of pumps, wagons, saws, etc. Pop in 1900 4325

Lawrenceburg, a post-hamlet of Cloud co. Kan.

Lawrenceburg, a banking city capital of Anderson co. Ky. on the Southern R., 14 miles S of Frankfort. Pop in 1900 1263

Lawrenceburg, a post-village of Lawrence co. Mo. 24 miles W of Springfield. Pop 75

Lawrenceburg, a banking post town capital of Lawrence co. Tenn. on Shoal Creek, 74 miles SSW of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop in 1900 823

Lawrence, a type, in Grinnell Land, Arctic America, at the entrance to Kennedy Channel in about lat 60° 20' N

Lawrence Cove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ala.

Lawrence Creek, Middlesex co. N.J., falls into the Raritan River 3 miles below New Brunswick.

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Mercer co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles NE of Trenton. Pop. 360

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. 39 miles N of St. Andrews.

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 12 miles from St. Thomas. Its banking point. Pop. 100

Lawrencestown, a banking post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River and in the Dominion Atlantic R. 22 miles NE of Annapolis. It has saw and other mills and manufactures of barrels and lumber. Pop. about 1400

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Henry co. Ala. about 38 miles SE of Montgomery. Pop. about 150

Lawrenceville, a banking post town, capital of Gwinnett co. Ga. 30 miles NE of Atlanta, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 853

Lawrenceville, a banking city capital of Lawrence co. Ill. on the Embarras River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 9 miles W of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. in 1900 1300

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. about 32 miles WNW of Cincinnati Ohio. Pop. 100

Lawrenceville, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Ky.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Mercer co. N.J. about 6 miles NNE of Trenton. Its banking point. It has the Lawrenceville School. Pop. about 500

Lawrenceville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on the Deer River about 42 miles E of Ugdessburg. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Malone.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio.

Lawrenceville, a post borough of Tioga co. Pa. on the Tioga River at the mouth of the Cowanesque and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles SEW of Corning, N.Y. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 486

Lawrenceville, a banking post-town capital of Brunswick co. Va. on a small affluent of the Meherrin River about 65 miles S by W of Richmond on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 760

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, 31 miles S of Melbourn. Pop. about 330

Lawry, a post-village of Knox co. Me. The banking point is Thomaston or Waldoboro. Pop. 100

Lawrence, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Dubois. Pop. about 100

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Miss.

Lawson, a post-village of Clear Creek co. Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 250

Lawson, a banking city of Ray co. Mo. on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 43 miles ESE of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 635. It is a shipping point for live-stock.

Lawson, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Okla. Pop. 150

Lawson, a post-village of Sullivan co. Tenn. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. about 100

Lawson, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. Pop. 75

Lawsonham, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. on Red Bank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 66 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100

Lawsonville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. N.C. 24 miles NE of Ruffin station.

Lawsonville, a post-hamlet of Buick co. Tex.

Lawsonville Center, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. 14 miles S of Binghamton N.Y. Pop. 5

Lawtey, a post-village of Bradford co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 66 miles SSW of Fernandina. Pop. about 200

Lawton, a banking post-village of Woodbury co. Iowa.

Lawton, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. Pop. 80

Lawton, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette R. 16 miles SW of Kalamazoo. It is a grape-growing region. Pop. in 1900 842

Lawton, a banking post-village of Oklahoma, on the Frisco System and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 49 miles (direct) NE of Hobart. It has grinning, lumbering and milling interests. Pop. about 7000

Lawton, a post-village of Grant co. Oregon, 45 miles W of Baker City.

Lawton, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash.

Lawton Station, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. on the Erie R. The banking point is Gowanda. Pop. 100

Lawtonville, a post-village of Burke co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 48 miles S of Augusta. Pop. 100

Lawyers, a post-village of Campbell co. Va., 11 miles S of Lynchburg. Pop. 100

Lawyersville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y., 2 miles from Cobleskill and about 40 miles W of Albany. Pop. 175

Lax, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 100

Laza, or **Laja**, is a river of Chile, joins the Bio-Bio after a course of nearly 100 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

Laxne, a river of Nicaragua. See **LASNE**.

Laxenburg, **Laxen** or **Laxen**, a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles SE of Vienna. It has a palace, which alternates with that of Schönbrunn as the summer residence of the imperial family. The splendid park belonging to it, containing about 1000 acres is situated upon 17 islands formed by the river Schönbach. Pop. about 1900

Larey, a village of the Iain of Man 7 miles S of Ramsey. It has lead and iron mines.

Lay, a post-village of Knox co. Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 200

Laybach, a town of Austria-Hungary. See **LAIACH**.

Layfield, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Boyertown. Pop. 100

Layhill, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. Pop. 75

Layman, a post-hamlet of West Virginia, Ohio.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Ky.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Sabine co. Tex. on the Missouri River 12 miles SW of Miami station.

Lazare, **Lazak**, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne 2 miles S of Agen on the Garonne near its confluence with the Garonne.

Layana, an island of the North Pacific in a small group lying NW of the Hawaiian Islands. It is frequented by vast numbers of birds.

Layton, a post-village of Sussex co. N.J. 7 miles NW of Branville station. Pop. about 300

Layton, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. 100

Layton, a post-village of Davis co. Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Kayville. Pop. about 500

Layton Corners, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co. Mich.

Laytona, a post-hamlet of Essex co. Va. on the Rapidan River 25 miles E of Midford station.

Laytonville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. about 32 miles W by S of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 148

Laytonville, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. Pop. 70

Lazaroff, Port, a fine harbor of Broughton Bay E coast of Korea.

Lazearville, a post-village of Brooks co. W. Va. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Wellsburg. Pop. about 300. It has glass works.

Lazer Creek Ga. flows into the Flint River in Talbot co. a few miles NE of Talbotton.

Laxie, **Laxie**, see **LAX**, a small town of Italy 13 miles NNW of Verona on the P. N. of Lake Garda.

Lazistan, **Laxistan**, a district of Asia Minor forming part of the Turkish vilayet of Trebizond, near the SE angle of the Black Sea. In 1678 a small portion passed (with Balum its chief port) from Turkish to Russian sway. Its people, called Laxes (and Laxi) speak a language akin to the Georgian. They were once Christians but are now chiefly Mohammedans.

Lé, see **LE**.

Lea, see **LEA**, a river of England rises in the co. of Bedford near Luton and joins the Thames at Blackwall after a course of 40 miles, partly through the city of London. It is famous for its fish.

Leaburg, a post-hamlet of Isaac co. Oregon.

Leachburg, a post-hamlet of Johnston co. N.C.

Leahitown, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va. 4 miles S of Kinsale Falls.

Leacock, **Leack**, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. in Leacock township about 7 miles NNE of Lancaster. Pop. of the township in 1900 2122. The village about 250

Lead, a banking city of Lawrence co. Ark. It is on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern line 34 miles SW of Deadwood. It has one of the largest gold mines in the world, upward of 800 stamps being in operation. Gold jewelry is manufactured here. Pop. in 1900 8210

Leadgate, a mining town of England in Durham 11 miles SW of Newcastle upon Tyne. Pop. in 1901 4657

Leadhill, a post-village of Boone co. Ark. 5 miles from Dubuque landing, on the White River. The banking point is Harrison. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 300

Leadhills, a village (the highest) of Scotland, on and 16 miles S of Lanark in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. It has lead-mines.

Leading (lead'ing) Creek, Meigs co. Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 5 miles below Pomeroy.

Leading Creek, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. W. Va. **Leading Tickle**, a narrow passage, 5 miles in length, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 33 miles from Tilt Cove. Its banks are settled by fishermen.

Leadmine, a post-hamlet of Dallas co. Mo. **Leadmine**, a post-hamlet of Tucker co. W. Va. about 35 miles SW of Piedmont.

Leadmine, a post-village of Lafayette co. Wis. The banking point is Benton. Pop 300.

Leadville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Newport. Pop 150.

Leadville, a banking city capital of Lake co. Colo. 75 miles (direct) SW of Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads. It was founded in 1858 as California Gulch, with important gold washings and in 1877 on the discovery of vast beds of silver-carbonate became one of the most famous mining centres of the world with a population rising to 30,000. Its annual yield of silver is very large. It has smelting-furnaces, reduction works, an opera-house, etc. and is an important trade centre. Altitude, 10,200 feet. Pop in 1890 10,364 in 1900 12,455.

Leaf, a post-village of Greene co. Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg or Mobile Ala. It has lumber and turpentine-industries. Pop about 400.

Leaf Mountain, a post-hamlet and township of Otter tail co. Minn. 28 miles N of Alexandria. Pop of the township in 1900 710.

Leaf River, Minn. enters the Crow Wing River in the SE part of Wadena co. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Leaf River, Miss. unites with the Chickasaw River in the S part of Greene co. to form the Pascagoula. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Leaf River, a banking post-village of Ogle co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles NW of Oregon. Pop in 1900 567.

Leaf Valley, a post-township of Douglas co. Minn. Pop in 1900 672.

League City, a village of Galveston co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern and other railroads 24 miles from Houston. Pop about 150.

League Island, an island in the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. It contains a United States navy yard.

Leagueville, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Pop 80.

Leake, a county in the central part of Mississippi has an area of 561 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pearl River and also drained by the Young Warrior River. Capital Carthage. Pop in 1900 14,863 in 1890 17,350.

Leakeville, a banking post-village of Greene co. Miss. on the Chickasaw River 44 miles NW of Mobile. Pop about 100.

Leakey, a post-village of Edwards co. Tex. Pop 65.

Leakeville, a banking post-village of Rockingham co. N. C. on the Dan R. 24 miles SW of Danville Va. on the Danville and Western R. It has tobacco-factories, etc. Pop in 1900 688.

Leakeville, a post-hamlet of Page co. Va.

Leal, a post-village of Barnes co. Dak. Pop 50.

Leam, a river of England joins the Aven near Warwick.

Leamham Place, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Strasburg R. 12 miles E of Lancaster. Pop about 300.

Leamington, 18m long 1m or Royal Leamington Spa, a town and watering place of England co. and 24 miles E of Warwick. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam an affluent of the Avon and with its broad shady streets presents an attractive appearance. The town owes its growth to the mineral springs (sulphur, sulphurous, and chalybeate) which attract large numbers of visitors. Among the interesting structures are the pump room, Warford Hospital, assembly rooms, music-hall, college, the ban. some Remembrance municipal offices and the church of All Saints. There are fine public gardens. The manufacture of smoking ranges is carried on. It unites with Warwick to send one member to parliament. Pop in 1901 26,888.

Leamington, a banking post-town and sulphur of Essex co. Ontario on Lake Erie, 57 miles SE of Windsor on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette R. It has a large trade in lumber, country produce, and tobacco and contains grist and saw mill, steel and carriage-works, etc. Pop in 1901 2451.

Leam (or Loop Head) Cape, on the W coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon.

Leander, a post village of Williamson co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Austin. Pop about 350.

Leander, a post-village of Van Buren co. Iowa. The banking point is Keosauqua or Sidney. Pop about 500.

Learned, a post-town of Hinds co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Ulen. Pop in 1900 138.

Leary, a post-town of Calhoun co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 23 miles W by S of Albany. Pop in 1900 366.

Leasburg, a post-village of Crawford co. Mo.

Leasburg, a post-village of Caswell co. N. C. about 56 miles NW of Raleigh.

Leaskdale, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, 10 miles N of Uzbridge. Pop 150.

Leasrosville, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. 26 miles NNE of Pittsburgh.

Leather Corner Post, a village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop 100.

Leatherhead, a small town of England in Surrey on the Mole 4 miles W of Epsom. Pop. in 1901 4094.

Leathra Store, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Ky.

Leatherville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ga.

Leatherwood, a post village of Clarion co. Pa. 79 miles NP of Pittsburgh.

Leatharwood, a post-village of Henry co. Va. 30 miles NW of Dunville. It has manufactures of tobacco. Pop 125.

Leatherwood, a post-town of Ohio co. W. Va. Pop in 1900 123.

Leather Water, lake of England. See TRENTHAM.

Leaton, a post-village of Isabella co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop about 100.

Leaven, a village of Belgium. See LEEUW-SALV PANNAS.

Leavenworth, 18v on north, is a county in the NE part of Kansas borders on Missouri. Area 427 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Stranger River an affluent of the Kansas River. Coal is found here. Capital Leavenworth. Pop in 1890 34,455 in 1900 40,940.

Leavenworth, a banking post-town of Crawford co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 58 miles below Louisville and 70 miles W by S of New Albany. Pop in 1900 650. Five miles from this point is the remarkable Wyandotte Cave.

Leavenworth, a city of Kansas and the capital of Leavenworth co. is situated on the W bank of the Missouri River about 33 miles above Kansas City. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 38° 29' N. Lon. 94° 58' W. The city is regular and rectangular and contains a number of fine edifices (Federal building, Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, etc.). A colossal bronze statue of President Grant was erected here in 1889. The Soldiers' Home, on the S. is the abode of upward of 3500 veterans of the Civil War. At Fort Leavenworth on the N. — a regimental head quarter — are garrisoned several companies of United States Infantry and troop of cavalry. Here is also located the United States Infantry and Cavalry School for the instruction of officers of the regular army. The United States military prison for the punishment of violators of the articles of war is located here. A few miles S of Leavenworth is also located the State penitentiary. In consequence of the abundance of cheap fuel manufacturing industries flourish the chief establishments embracing stone-factories, flour mills and manufactures of mill machinery, steam engines, bridges, boilers, pumps, furniture, boots and shoes, woven goods, harness, wagons, buggies, etc. Coal is extensively mined. Apples are shipped from here in large quantities. Iron bridges cross the Missouri at this point. Pop in 1860 7429 in 1870 17,873 in 1890 19,768 in 1900 20,735.

Leavenworth, a banking post-village of Chelan co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. 190 miles ESE of Snohomish. Pop about 500.

Leavitt, a post village of Dodge co. Neb. The banking point is Fremont. Pop 150.

Leavittsburg, 18v its burg a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning River and on the Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles ESE of Cleveland. It has manufactures of brick, etc. Pop about 400.

Leba is a river lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake and the town situated on the channel connecting the lake with the Baltic, 30 miles NE of Stolpe. Pop of the town 2000.

Lebadem, a town of Greece. See LIVANIA.

Lebanon, 18h q-non (a Semitic name meaning the white, L. Zib'ane) a mountain-chain of Syria, extending parallel with the coast of the Mediterranean, at a short distance from the sea, to which it gives project. It stretches for a distance of about 100 miles from the river Litany (Leontes) which empties into the sea near Tyre, northward to the Nahr al-Kebir in the vicinity of Tripoli and

Homa. It is one of two parallel ranges, the other to the E being known as the Anti Lebanon or Anti Lebanon. Between the two is the narrow, fertile valley called El-Baka, the ancient Cais-Syna. The Lebanon rises to the peak Dhor el-Khodh and Jebel-Makmal to a height of a little more than 10 000 feet, being somewhat higher than the Anti Lebanon. The general elevation of the crest is between 9000 and 7000 ft above the sea, the valley of El Baka is elevated about 1800 ft. The Lebanon presents mainly a formation of limestones whose whiteness has given the range its name. The mountains are deeply cleft with ravines and chasms and the upper parts are bare and desolate. The eastern slope, which is more abrupt than the western, is almost barren. There are, however, many fruitful and well watered valleys, nearly all on the western side, and in numerous places the slopes are terraced and brought into a high state of cultivation. Immense plantations of mulberry trees, olive groves, fig and other orchards vineyards and patches of grain attest the unending industry of the sturdy mountain folk. Hundreds of little villages are perched on the steep declivities. The forests of cedars that in ancient times were such a source of riches in the Lebanon are now represented by a few hundred trees. Two rivers flow in opposite directions through the valley of El Baka, the Nahal Asi (the ancient Orontes) towards the N and the Litany towards the S. Snow is found in the ravines throughout the year. A railroad, connecting Beirut with Damascus, crosses the range. The chief industry of the people is the production of silk. Many sheep and goats are reared. The bulk of the inhabitants are Christians, mostly Maronites. The greatest part of the non-Christians are the Druses, who are substantially Mohammedans. Since the massacres perpetrated by the Druses upon the Christians in 1860 the Lebanon has had a Christian governor and has been under the protection of the European powers. The population of the province is in the neighborhood of 250 000.

Lebanon, a county in the SE part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 378 sq. m. It is intersected by the Swatara River and also drained by the Little Swatara and Tulpehook Creek. The surface is mostly a valley of limestone formation bounded on the NW by the Kittatinny Mountains and on the SE by South Mountain. Copper is found in this county which has also mines of good iron-ore. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 48 131. In 1900, 67 827.

Lebanon, a post village of DeKalb co. Ala. The banking point is Fort Payne. Pop. 100.

Lebanon, a post village of New London co. Conn. in Lebanon township (town), near the Central Vermont R. about 27 miles E-N. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 1521.

Lebanon, a post-village of Kent co. Del. about 56 miles S of Wilmington. Pop. about 225.

Lebanon, a banking city of St. Clair co. Ill. on Silver Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern R. 23 miles E of St. Louis Mo. It is the seat of McEadree College (Methodist Episcopal) which was organized in 1828. It is in a farming and coal mining region. Pop. in 1900 1312.

Lebanon, a banking city capital of Boone co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Central Indiana Rs. 25 miles NW of Indianapolis. It has novelty works, manufacturers of washing machines flour etc. Pop. in 1900 4465.

Lebanon, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. It is the banking point in Clintonville Tex. Pop. about 130.

Lebanon, a post-village of Van Buren co. Iowa, 30 miles SE of Ottumwa. Pop. 100.

Lebanon, a banking city of Smith co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles E of Smith Center. Pop. in 1900 590.

Lebanon, a banking city capital of Marion co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 87 miles SSE of Louisville. It contains a court-house, St. Agnes Academy, St. Augustine's College school etc. and has manufactures of whiskey flour furniture, carriages sash etc. Pop. in 1900 3043.

Lebanon, a post-village of York co. Me. in Lebanon township (town) 28 miles W by R of Biddeford. The town is bounded north by the Salmon River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1335.

Lebanon, a banking city capital of Leode co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 54 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 2125. It is an agricultural trade-centre.

Lebanon, a banking post-village of Red Willow co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Lebanon, a banking post-village of Grafton co. N.H. on the Mascota River about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles by rail NW of Concord. The township (town), which is bounded on

the W by the Connecticut River, has manufactures of farm implements, machinery woollens, electrical supplies, watch-makers tools, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4085.

Lebanon, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 38 miles W of Elizabeth. Pop. about 800. It has manufactures of baskets, etc.

Lebanon, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900 2255.

Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town), Madison co. N.Y. on the West Shore R. 38 miles SE of Syracuse. The town is drained by the Chenango River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1248 of the village, 160.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Columbus co. N.C.

Lebanon, a banking post-village, capital of Warren co. Ohio on the Cincinnati Lebanon and Northern and the Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Rs. 22 miles S of Dayton. It has tobacco-works and is the seat of the National Normal University. Pop. in 1900 2867.

Lebanon, a banking city of Lien co. Oregon on the South Fork of the Santiam River 14 miles SE of Albany on the Southern Pacific R. It has flouring and paper-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 423.

Lebanon, a city capital of Lebanon co. Pa. is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley, 28 miles W of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Cornwall and Lebanon and the Cornwall Rs. It is in a rich coal and iron region and has rolling mills iron forges large chain works, etc. and manufactures of railroad-cars, iron castings engines, boilers, bolts and nuts silk machinery carriages farming implements organs, etc. Pop. in 1880 8778. In 1890 14 554. In 1900 17 438.

Lebanon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 548.

Lebanon, a post village of Potter co. S.Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 18 miles NE of Gettysburg. Pop. about 200.

Lebanon, a banking post-town capital of Wilson co. Tenn. 30 miles E by V of Nashville, on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Tennessee Central Rs. It is the seat of Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian) which was organized in 1842 and Lebanon College for Young Ladies. Lebanon has manufactures of iron lead-pencils, hoops etc. Pop. in 1900 1056.

Lebanon, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. 10 miles NW of Plano station. Pop. 270.

Lebanon, a banking post-town capital of Russell co. Va. is about 4 miles S of the Cheat River and 20 miles N by W of Abingdon near the base of Clinch Mountain. Here is the Russell College. Pop. in 1900 323.

Lebanon, a post-township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. intersected by the Rock River. Pop. in 1900 1460.

Lebanon, a township (town) of Waupaca co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 939.

Lebanon Church, a post-village of Sheeandosh co. Va. 14 miles W of Caponroad.

Lebanon Junction, a banking post-town of Ballist co. Ky. is on the Louisville and Nashville R. 30 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 599.

Lebanon Lake, a post village of Sullivan co. N.Y. about 15 miles N by W of Fort Jervis.

Lebanon Springs, a post village and summer resort of Columbia co. N.Y. on the Rutland R. 25 miles SE of Albany. It has mineral springs which are thought to be beneficial to the healing of cutaneous and liver troubles. Pop. about 400.

Lebargy Lake, in the Yukon district Canada, is an expansion of the Yukon (or Lower) River about 15 miles N by W of Bennett and a short distance above the junction of the Teslin (Hootalinique).

Lebbeke, lèb-hà-kèh a commune of Belgium in Flandres 18 miles E by R of Ghent. Pop. about 8000.

Leb'da, the name of the locality bearing the ruins of the ancient town of Leptis Magna in Africa. The site is 64 miles E by S of Tripoli on the Mediterranean. Septimius Severus was born in the vicinity.

Le Hemoacel, lèh br sé a small town of France in Var 8 miles NW of Toulon.

Lebeck, a post-village of Cedar co. Mo. 10 miles SE. of Schell City.

Lebedin, lèb-à-teen a town of Russia, government and 17 miles WNW of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897 14 200.

Lebedyn, lèb-à-dy-àe a town of Russia, government and 1110 miles WNW of Tambov. Pop. in 1897 13 852.

Lebény, lèb-è-ni (Ger. Leber) a village of Hungary on the Wieselburg near Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 3000.

Leberan, lèb-er-àn (Fr. Leberre), a village of Alsace, Germany, 14 miles NW of Colmar. Pop. about 2000.

Le Biot, lèh bi-ot a village of France, in Savoy, on the Drance about 0 miles from Thonon. In the vicinity is a natural bridge over the Drance.

Le Blanc, lèh blân capital of an arrondissement in the French department of Indre, on the Creuse, 22 miles WSW of Châteauneuf. It is an ancient town and was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1901 4788 (commune, 6643).

Lebo, a banking city of Coffey co., Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 18 miles E of Emporia. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 606.

Lebo, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle or Landisburg. Pop. 200.

Leboeuf, lèh bôf, a post-township of Erie co., Pa. about 20 miles E by E of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 1070.

Le Beil, lèh bwa, a commune of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W of La Rochelle, on the île de Ré.

Le Bourget. See Bonnet, Lu.

Le Bourg lea Valence, lèh boor lê vâ lônns a village of France, in Drôme, adjoining Valence, on the Rhone.

Lebriza, lê-bree'zâ, a river of Colombia, joins the Magdalena 120 miles NW of Pamplona.

Lebriza, lê-bree'zâ (also *Nabris'ân*) a town of Spain province and 20 miles SSW of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. It has a tower in imitation of the Giralda, in Seville. The principal church was originally a mosque. Pop. in 1901 16,997.

Lebâ, lê-bô, a town of Ouhla, capital of the province of Aracua near the sea at the mouth of the river Lebâ. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1895 2724.

Le Bugue, lèh big, a small town of France in Dordogne, 14 miles W of Sarlat, on the Vesère.

Lebus, lê boos a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 6 miles N of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000.

Leccano, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla. Pop. 89.

Le Cap, a town of Haiti. See Cape-Haïtien.

Le Cateau, lèh kâ to formerly Cateau-Cambrésis, a town of France in Nord, 14 miles SSE of Cambrai. It has a Renaissance town hall. The manufactures include machinery, sugar oil and textiles. The treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis between France and Spain, was concluded in 1559. Pop. in 1901, 10,341.

Leece, lê et, formerly Terra d'Otranto, the southern part of a province of Italy in Apulia, forming the extremity of the SE fork of the Italian peninsula. Area, about 3000 sq m. Pop. in 1901 704,520.

Leece, a city of southern Italy capital of the province of Lecce 23 miles NW of Otranto. It retains several of the gates of its old walls. Its noteworthy buildings—churches, prefecture, hospital—date mostly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the old Campo Santo (cemetery) is a church dating from the close of the twelfth century. The building of the prefecture originally a convent, contains a collection of vases, terra-cottas, etc. Seven miles from the town on the coast, is the castle of San Cataldo. Lecce has a great tobacco-factory, manufactures of textiles, etc. and is noted for its oil. It is the seat of a bishop. Three stands on the site of the ancient Lupat. Pop. in 1901 32,987.

Leece, lê kô a town of Italy in Lombardy, province of 16 miles ENE of Ceme at the exit of the Adda from the Lake of Lecco the southeastern arm of the Lake of Como. There is a picturesque medieval bridge over the Adda. Lecco has manufactures of silk cotton stuffs, and iron ware. Pop. in 1901 19,735.

Leeelles, lèh-êlî a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles NNW of Valenciennes.

Leeers, lê-thâ'â a small town of Spain in Aragon 36 miles SSE of Saragossa, near the Agua.

Lech, lê, a river of Vorarlberg and Bacteria which after a N course of 100 miles, joins the Danube 26 miles N of Augsburg. It is not navigable. On its banks Otto the Great vanquished the Hungarians in 955 and in 1032 (Gustavus Adolphus forced the passage of this river in the face of the army of Tilly who was mortally wounded).

Le Chapuis, lèh chà pûis a village of France in Charente-Inférieure on the coast of the Bay of Biscay 3 miles NW of Marenes opposite the island of Oléron.

Le Château d'Oléron, lèh chà to' dè lê rôr' a small fortified seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure 6 miles NW of Marenes, on the SE point of the island of Oléron.

Leechesich, lêx en ix a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SW of Cologne. Pop. about 3500.

Leechhausen, lêx hôw sen a town of Upper Bavaria on the Lech constituting a NE suburb of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900 14,172.

Leeblade, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester on the Iux, 10 miles W of Oxford.

Lechnitz, a town of Transylvania. See Lechnitz.

Leck, a river of the Netherlands. See Lek.

Leek Mill, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. about 20 miles S. of Danville.

Leekroon, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 74.

Leclaira, lê-kla'ir a banking post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River 17 miles above Davenport, on the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern and other railroads. It is at the head of the Upper Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 991.

Leclaire, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis. Pop. 13.

Leclercville, lê-klerk vit or Haute-Frannie, lêvî lê-mê-lê, a post-village of Lochbrière co. Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence 51 miles above Quebec its banking point. It has saw and lumber mills. Pop. in 1901 625.

L'Ecône, lê kôn, a fort of France, in Ain above the Rhone 14 miles SW of Geneva. It commands the railway from Switzerland into France between Seyssel and St.-Gouix.

Lécluse, a village of France, in Nord, 6 miles S of Daul.

Lecompte, lê-kôm't, a banking post-village of Rapids parish, La. on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas and the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 256.

Lecompton, a post-city of Douglas co., Kan. on the S bank of the Kansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 10 miles E of Topeka. It was for a time the capital of Kansas Territory. It is the seat of Lane University which was organized in 1800. The Lecompton Constitution was adopted here in 1857. Pop. in 1900 408.

Le Conte, a bay and glacier of southeastern Alaska, E of Mitkof Island.

Lecotes (lê-kôn't) Malle, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 40 miles N by E of Altoona.

Le Coq, lèh kôk a town of Senegambia, in Futa-Toro, at the W extremity of the island of Morfil formed by a branch of the Senegal lat. 10° 38' N lon 15° 3' W.

Le Creusot, lê krrô so or Le Creusot, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles SSE of Autun. Here are the iron and steel works and machine-shops of Schneider and Company one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world located in an iron and coal district. It covers about 750 acres and employs over 15,000 men. Pop. of the town in 1900 17,935 of the commune 30,664.

Le Cruesac, lê krrâ seek a seaport and watering place of France in Loire-Inférieure on a point of land between the mouths of the Loire and Vistaine, 44 miles W of Nantes. It has active fisheries and refineries of salt. Pop. about 2500.

Le Crotoy, lê krrô trô a small seaport of France, in Somme, 18 miles NW of Abbeville at the mouth of the Somme.

Lectoure, lê'toore (also *Lecto ra* or *Civitas Lectorensis*) a town of France, in Gers capital of an arrondissement 20 miles N of Auch. It stands on a steep rock commanding a fine view of the Pyrenees. It has a most venerable church, formerly a cathedral, an old episcopal palace, a statue of Lannès (a native of the place) and a fountain said to date from Roman times. Pop. about 2500.

Leckna, lêk nâ a town of Potowomac province and 15 miles ENE of Lubbock on the Wierpa. Pop. about 4000.

Leclibetter, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 88 miles N of Austin. Pop. 225.

Ledbury, a town of England co. and 13 miles E of Hereford. The old church with a detached tower and a fine altar piece and the market house are interesting structures. Pop. in 1901 3250.

Lede, lê dèh a village of Belgium in East Flanders 64 miles SW of Dendermonde.

Ledeberg, lê dèh bôus a southern suburb of Ghent. Pop. in 1900 about 14,000.

Ledeghem, lê dèh-nêm a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles WNW of Cortical.

Lederachville (Ed or Ede-vil) a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. 12 miles N of Norristown. Pop. 150.

Ledecma, lê dèh mâ (also *Bienca*) a town of Spain, province and 20 miles NW of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. about 3500. Near by are frequented sulphur springs.

Ledevine, lê dèh mâ a town of the Argentine Republic province of Jujuy.

Ledetich, lê dèh (L. *Led etum*) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles SSW of Olomouc on the Bassawa. Pop. 2000.

Ledger a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. 30 miles N of Merion.

Ledger, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Gap. Pop. 200.

Ledgerville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis. 11 miles S of Green Bay.

Ledgewood, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 200.

Le Dorat, lê dô râ a small town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7 miles N of Bellac. It has an interesting medieval church.

Leducs, *le-doo*, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Minn. 8 miles SW of Little Falls.

Ledone, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Strathcona, 18 miles distant. It has grain elevators etc. Pop. in 1901 753.

Ledum Salinarum See Low-Land Saline.

Ledyard, a post-village of New London co. Conn. in Ledyard township (town), 8 miles SSE of Norwich. The town is bounded on the W by the Thames River. Pop. in 1900 1238.

Ledyard, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 25 miles N of Algona. Pop. in 1900 25.

Ledyard, a post-township (town and village) of Cayuga co. N.Y. is bounded on the W by Cayuga Lake and about 16 miles SSW of Auburn. Pop. in 1900 1809 of the village, 80.

Lee, a river of Ireland co. of Cork rises in Lake Gougane-Bohra, flows E. and enters Cork harbor.

Lee, a small river of Ireland co. of Kerry flows into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a southeastern suburb of London in Kent, adjoining Blackheath.

Lee, a county in the SE part of Alabama separated from Georgia on the E by the Chattahoochee River. Area, 871 sq. m. Capital Opelika. Pop. in 1890 29,694. In 1900 31,826.

Lee, a county in the E part of Arkansas. Area, 595 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River is intersected by the St. Francis and is also drained by the L. Anguille River. Capital Marianna. Pop. in 1890 18,846. In 1900 19,409.

Lee, a county in the S part of Florida. Area, 4841 sq. m. It is bounded W by the Gulf of Mexico and is watered by numerous small streams. Important deposits of phosphates are found. Capital Myers, on the Caloosahatchee. Pop. in 1900 26,101.

Lee, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is bounded on the F by the Flint River and is intersected by Kinsbrough and Muchalee creeks. Capital Leeburg. Pop. in 1890 9074. In 1900 16,344.

Lee, a county in the N part of Illinois. Area, 738 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green and Rock rivers. Capital Dixon. Pop. in 1890 24,187. In 1900 29,864.

Lee, the most southeastern county of Iowa. Area, 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Raccoon River on the E by the Mississippi and on the SW by the Des Moines River which enters the Mississippi at the S extremity of this county. Capital Fort Madison and Keokuk. Pop. in 1890 3,150. In 1900 39,715.

Lee, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky. Area, 200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River and is also drained by the South Fork of the same. Coal is found here. Capital Beattyville. Pop. in 1890 6205. In 1900 7908.

Lee, a county in the NE part of Mississippi, has an area of 449 sq. m. It is drained by the Tombigbee River and several creeks which enter that river. Capital Tupelo. Pop. in 1890 20,040. In 1900 21,936.

Lee, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Yegua Creek. Capital Giddings. Pop. in 1890 11,952. In 1900 14,592.

Lee, a county forming the SW extremity of Virginia, borders on Kentucky and Tennessee. Area, 438 sq. m. It is intersected by the Powell River and bounded on the NW by Cumberland Mountain. The surface is partly diversified by Powell Mountain and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Jonesville. Pop. in 1890 18,216. In 1900 19,856.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark.

Lee, a banking post-village of DeKalb and Lee co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 35 miles W of Aurora. Pop. in 1900 287.

Lee, a post-village of White co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Kennelsville. Pop. 230.

Lee, a post-village of Orleans parish, La. Pop. 80.

Lee, a post-village of Leicestershire co. Me. in Lee town ship (town), 48 miles NW of Bangor. It has four and saw mill. Pop. of the town in 1900 801.

Lee, a township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Housatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S of Pittsfield. Here are wire-rope torious large paper mills etc. The town has quarries of fine white marble. Pop. of the town (which includes the villages of East Lee and South Lee) in 1900 3596.

Lee, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town) Stratford co., N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 9 miles SW of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900, 545.

Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town) Oneida co., N.Y. 8 miles NW of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1271. of the village, 165.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N.C.

Lee, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Shickelsbury. It has coal and industries. Pop. about 500.

Leeblain, an outpost of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Port Arthur.

Lee Center, a post-village of Lee co. Ill. near the Green River 14 miles E of Dixon. Pop. about 300.

Lee Center, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. in Lee township (town) 8 miles N of Rome. Pop. about 400.

Leech, a post-village of Cass co. Minn. The banking point is Walker. Pop. 100.

Leechburg, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Kiskiminetas River and on the Pennsylvania R. 38 miles NE of Pittsburgh. It has rolling and other mills and has manufactures of sheet-iron steel shovels and flour. Pop. in 1900 2450.

Leech Lake, in the N part of Minnesota is about 7 miles S of Lake Cass. It is nearly 20 miles long and 15 miles wide. Its surplus water is discharged by a short cut let into the Mississippi River. Elevation 1200 feet.

Leech Lake, a hamlet and summer resort of Cass co. Minn. on a lake of the same name.

Leech Corners, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. 18 miles SW of Meadville. Pop. 100.

Leechville, a post-village of Beaufort co. N.C. on an inlet of Pamlico Sound 55 miles NE of Newbern. Pop. 65.

Lee City, a post-town of Wolfe co. Ky. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900 11.

Lee Creek, a post-village of Crawford co. Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. 106.

Leeds, a parliamentary city and county borough of England within the territorial limits of the West Riding of Yorkshire on the Aire, an affluent of the Humber 21 miles SW of York. It is the first city in Yorkshire and the fifth in England in point of population. It is in a rich coal and iron district and communicates with Liverpool and Hull by canal. Among the prominent buildings are St. Peter's Church with a tower and spire of bells, St. John's Church the town hall with a richly decorated great hall (Victoria Hall) and one of the largest organs in Europe the General Infirmary erected from designs by Mr. Albert Scott, the Royal Exchange, Bankers' Bank, designed by Scott the post-office, the new municipal offices the Strand Theatre, the Yorkshire Penny Bank the Corn Exchange the Mechanics' Institute (with a large lecture hall) the grammar-school the Infirmary Chapel and the building of the Philosophical and Literary Society. The Central Public Free Library contains about 225,000 volumes and the Leeds Old Library founded by Dr. James has a large collection. The university of Leeds, previous to 1904 a part of the Victoria University in body having its seat at Manchester) under the name of Yorkshire College has fine lecture buildings and about 1200 students. In the county of Leeds is Kirkstall Abbey a noble ruin which now belongs to the borough. Among the public pleasure grounds is the beautiful Keston Park in the outskirts of the city. Leeds is the centre of the woollen manufacture in England and the iron industry is almost as important as the woollen. Some of the largest tanneries in the kingdom are located here. There are manufactures of boots and shoes ready-made clothing locomotives agricultural machines, glass, paper, lace, oil, chemicals, fine pottery worked and silk. Leeds sends 5 members to parliament. It was an important place in Saxon times. Pop. in 1801 54,200. In 1851 172,300. In 1891 387,400. In 1901 428,968.

Leeds, a village of England co. of Kent 44 miles SSE of Maidstone. Here are the ruins of Leeds Castle.

Leeds, a post-village of Conocochee co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Leeds, a post-village of Chautauque co. Kan. Pop. 60.

Leeds, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co. Me., about 20 miles W of Augusta, is bounded on the W by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900 1065.

Leeds, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. The banking point is Elkton. Pop. 175.

Leeds, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. on the Mill River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles NW of Northampton. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods. Pop. about 1400.

Leeds, a post-village of Jackson co. Mo. Pop. 80.

Leeds, a post-village of Greene co. N.Y. on Catskill Creek 4 miles NW of the village of Catskill, on the Catskill Mountain R. Pop. about 400.

Leeds, a banking village of Benson co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 30 miles WNW of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900 340.

Leeds, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis. in Leeds township (town), 16 miles N of Madison Pop. of the town in 1900 1214.

Leeds, a county in the E part of Ontario, near the confluence of the St. Lawrence River which forms its E boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes which form the sources of the Cataraqui and Rideau rivers Capital, Brockville.

Leeds, a post-village of Magalloway co. Quebec, 18 miles E. of Benacour station Pop. about 200

Leeds Junction, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Maine Central R., 11 miles NE of Lewiston Pop. 70

Leeds Point, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. 1 mile N of the sea, 9 miles N of Atlantic City Pop. about 250 It has an oyster trade

Leedstown, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Va. See LEEDS.

Leedsville, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. about 60 miles S by E of Albany

Leefdael, half-dijk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 13 miles E of Brussels

Leek, a town of England, co. of Stafford on the Churnet, 12 miles SSE of Macclesfield. The most interesting buildings are the venerable parish church and the ruined (15th century) abbey. Silk-dyeing and weaving are carried on on an extensive scale Pop. in 1901 10 484

Leek, a village of the Netherlands province and 9 miles WSW of Groningen

Leek, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. The banking point is Franklinville Pop. 100

Leelanau, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ohio

Leelanau, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ohio. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E by Grand Traverse Bay and on the NW and W by Lake Michigan Capital Leelanau Pop. in 1890 944 in 1900 10 50

Leemans, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey The banking point is Nanticoke Pop. 100

Leemont, a post-village of Aconecoe co. Va., 25 miles N of Potomac City Pop. 100

Leende, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant 7 miles SE of Eindhoven

Leeper, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. The banking point is Clarion Pop. 100

Leer, a town of Prussia in Hanover 1 mile S of Aurich, near the junction of the Ems and the Leda. It has iron foundries, machine-shops, breweries, mills, and a variety of manufactures. There is an active trade by sea Pop. in 1900 12 301

Leerdam, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland 19 miles NE of Dordrecht. It has large glass-works Pop. in 1899 20 42

Lees, a town of England in Lancashire, a suburb of Oldham Pop. in 1901 3 221

Leesburg, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. Pop. 115

Leesburg, a banking post town of Lake co. Fla. near Lake Harney and Griffin 6 miles S by W of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Line. Orange lemons, guavas etc. flourish here Pop. in 1899 705 It has a large barrel factory

Leesburg, a post town capital of Lee co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 11 miles N of Albany It has a cotton gin Pop. in 1900 415

Leesburg, a banking post town of Racine co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles S of Goshen Pop. in 1900 390

Leesburg, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Ky. 20 miles NNE of Lexington Pop. 75

Leesburg, a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co. Mich.

Leesburg, a post-village of Cumberland co. N. J. on the Maurice River 10 miles S of Millville on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. Pop. about 100 It has canning, packing and fertilizer interests

Leesburg, Carroll co. Ohio See LANSVILLE

Leesburg, a banking post village of Highland co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 34 miles W of Chillicothe Pop. in 1900 783

Leesburg, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. on the Shenandoah Creek 15 miles by rail NNE of Newcastle Pop. 190

Leesburg, a post-village of Camp co. Tex. 43 miles NW of Longview, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 200 It has a cotton gin

Leesburg, a banking post-town capital of Loudoun co. Va. It is situated 5 miles from the Potomac River and on the Southern R. 36 miles NW of Washington, D. C. Pop. in 1900 1013

Lee's Creek, Ark., enters the Arkansas River 2 miles above Van Buren

Lees Creek, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio. The banking point is Sabina Pop. 150

Lees Crossroads, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. 17 miles SW of Carlisle Pop. about 200

Leeslick, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ky. 10 miles from Cynthiana

Leesport, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles N of Reading Its banking town. It has manufactures of iron, leather, wire, fence-roofing materials etc. Pop. about 1200

Lees Summit, a banking city of Jackson co. Mo., in the Missouri Pacific R. 23 miles SE of Kansas City Pop. in 1900 1453 It has large orchards and nurseries and ships grain and fruit.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Colusa co. Cal. 75 miles NW of Sacramento

Leesville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind., 10 miles SE of Bedford Pop. 150

Leesville, a banking post-town capital of Vernon Parish La. 60 miles WNW of Opelousas, on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900 1148

Leesville, a post-village of Henry co. Mo. on the Toledo Creek about 33 miles SSW of Sedalia Pop. 125

Leesville, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 25 miles SSE of Canton Pop. in 1900 209

Leesville, Crawford co. Ohio See LEANVILLE CROSSROADS

Leesville, a post-town of Lexington co. S. C. on the Southern R. 31 miles WSW of Columbia Pop. in 1900 638 It has cotton seed oil and lumber industries.

Leesville, a post-village of Gonzales co. Tex. 20 miles S of Kingsbury Pop. about 250

Leesville, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. on the Staunton River 30 miles SSW of Lynchburg Pop. 60

Leesville Crossroads, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 3 miles W of Crestline Pop. in 1900 178

Leet, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1912

Leete Island, a post-hamlet of New Haven co. Conn. on Long Island Sound 13 miles E of New Haven. Here are granite-quarries

Leeton, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 300

Leetonia, a banking post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 20 miles R of Alliance It has coal- and coke-industries, blast-furnaces, machine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2744

Leetown, a post-village of Tingo co. Pa. The banking point is Wellaburo Pop. about 300

Leetown, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. about 13 miles W of Harpers Ferry Pop. 100

Leetdale, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 15 miles NW of Littleburg. It has brick-yards etc. Pop. about 500

Leetsville, a post-hamlet of Saukaka co. Mich. 141 miles N of Grand Rapids

Leeuwarden, a town of the Netherlands capital of Friesland 70 miles NE of Amsterdam and 18 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. The town is well built and is intersected by numerous canals. Among the noteworthy buildings are the Stadhuys (the royal palace) (originally the residence of the stadholders of Friesland) the government house, the palace of justice the old Kancelary (originally a court of justice) the weigh house, orphanage exchange, and the churches. The benevolent and educational institutions are numerous and there are several learned societies and collections of art and sciences. Leeuwarden carries on an extensive trade in grain, produce and cattle. It has manufactures of gold and silver ware, musical instruments, mirrors etc. Its gold- and silver work was at one time much prized Pop. in 1899 32,102

Leeuwin Cape, the SW point of Australia Lat. 34 32 S lon 115 6 E

Leeuwin Land, a name formerly applied to that portion of the colony of Western Australia S of lat 30° S

Leeuw-Saint Pierre, or **Leen**, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 33 miles E of Brussels. Pop. about 3000

Lee Valley, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. in a fertile valley of the same name 13 miles W of Rogersville Pop. 173

Leeville, a post-village of Wilson co. Tenn. 24 miles E of Nashville Pop. 50

Leeward Islands (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade-winds), a

name used by geographers in various senses. (1) A part of the West India Islands, including Porto Rico and all those islands which lie to the W (or leeward) of it. (2) A chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea, extending westward from Trinidad and Tobago (not including them) along the N coast of South America. Margarita, Buen Ayre, and Curacao are the largest of this chain. They are usually regarded as part of the West Indian Archipelago. (3) A federal colony of Great Britain comprising several islands of the Lesser Antilles and divided into 6 presidencies: Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda. St. Christopher (St. Kitts) with Nevis and Anguilla. Dominica. Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. The principal islands have each a separate local legislature with powers subordinate to a federal executive and a federal legislative council and to a governor appointed by the crown. Area, 781 sq m. Capital, St. John in Antigua. Pop. in 1961 127,434. The name Leeward Islands is also sometimes applied to the northern Lesser Antilles (Virgin Islands to St. Lucia) in distinction from the islands of the southern group (St. Vincent to Grenadines).

Le Faou, lah fa'ou, a small town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles NW of Châteaulin.

Le Faouët, lah fa'ou-è, a village of France, in Morbihan on the Rte 24 miles W of Poutivy.

Leferver Falls, a post-village of Upper co. NY near Rosendale station on the Wallkill Valley R. Pop. about 100.

Leffe, lèf'fè, a village of Italian provinces and 12 miles SNE of Bergamo.

Le Fideleire, lah fèd'èl'èr, a village of France, in Eure, 16 miles WSW of Evreux.

Leffe, lèf'fè, a village of Asia Minor 45 miles SNE of Bursa.

Leftosia, a town of Cyprus. See Nicosia.

Leffore, a county in the NW part of Mississippi. Area, 578 sq m. The Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers unite in this county and form the Yazoo River. Capital Greenwood. Pop. in 1890 16,949 in 1900 23,834.

Leffore, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I T., 54 miles SW of Fort Smith Ark.

Leffore, a post-hamlet of Grenada co. Miss. 17 miles SW of Grenada.

Le Foll, lah fèl' a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles SW of Saint-Brieuc.

Leffroy, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 52 miles N of Toronto. Pop. 204.

Leffroy, Mount, in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada, near Laggan. Altitude 11,660 feet.

Lefflands, a post-hamlet of Boone co. W. Va.

Leffa Island, one of the Tonga group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Leganes, là gá-rés, a small town of Spain province and miles SW of Madrid.

Leganpi, là-gá-pe, a seaport in Albay province, Luzon. Philippines Islands on Albay Gulf. It exports about Pop. 6017.

Legaspi, Mount, the N end of the great eastern range of Mindanao, Philippines I land. Altitude 3899 feet.

Legau, là gôw, a town of Bavaria in Swabia, 13 miles NW of Kempten. Pop. about 2000.

Legazpia, là gá-th'pé, a small town of Spain in Biscay on the Urola 27 miles SW of San Sebastián.

Leger, a banking post-village of Greer co. Okla. It has cotton gins, cotton seed oil mills, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Leggett, a post-village of Folk co. Tex. on the Houston East and West Texas R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 180.

Leghorn (It. *Liorna* la-ror'no) a seaport of Italy capital of the province of Leghorn on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. 43° 32' N. lon 10° 27' E. 50 miles WSW of Florence. A navigable canal extends from the city to the Arno. It is well built with spacious regular and well paved streets and promenades (Via Vittorio Emanuele, Viale Regina Margherita, the latter leading to the suburb of Ardenza). It is of comparatively recent origin and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the cathedral, the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Volterra. Greek churches, a synagogue one of the finest in the world (erected in 1603), a royal palace arsenal and a vast cistern or reservoir for the store, of drinking water. The city has a number of open squares adorned with imposing statues (those of Ferdinand I, Ferdinand III, Leopold II, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel and Cavour). It has an exchange, naval academy public library theatre, museum, etc. The lanterns are remarkable structures, that of San Leopoldo being one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe. The more important industries are ship-building (including armored warships), the

making of iron-castings, copper-work etc. and the manufacture of glass, oil, woolen and silk goods, straw bonnets, paper soap, leather and coral (of which last there are important fisheries).

Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, but is somewhat difficult of entrance. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole. The Porto Vecchio (or Medice) is no longer deep enough for the largest vessels. The roadstead lying WNW of the harbor is protected by a long sandbank from the violence of the waves.

Leghorn possesses various literary scientific, artistic and benevolent institutions. It is the seat of a bishop. It has well-regulated bathing-establishments and has become a favorite watering-place. Leghorn had dwindled down to a fishing village when its great capabilities for commerce were discovered by the Medici family who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor and bestowed upon it valuable privileges. Pop. as a commune in 1901 98,321.

Leghorn (It. *Liorna*) a province of Italy in Tuscany comprising the city of Leghorn and the island of Elba. Area, 133 sq m. Pop. in 1901 121,612.

Legleap (là-géep) or Count Heiden (hí'dén) Island, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in the Marshall Archipelago.

Legnago, lèa yá-go, a town of Italy 22 miles SE of Verona, on the Adige. It is a fortress, constituting the SE member of the so-called Quadrilateral. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 (commune) 14,529.

Legnaja, Bonoce bí bon-go dea lèa yí à a western suburb of Florence.

Legnano, lèa yá-no a town of Italy province and 16 miles NW of Milan on the Olona. One of its churches contains a beautiful altar piece by Luzzi. Near the town the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was vanquished by the forces of the Lombard League. Pop. (commune) in 1901 10,888.

Legnone, Monte, the highest summit of Lombardy Italy E of Lake Como and 9 miles NE of Bellano. Height 8665 feet. A spur of this mountain known as the Legnoneino, has an altitude of 6678 feet.

Lego, a post-village of Perry co. Tenn. Pop. 70.

Legoniel, or Ligoniel, a town of Ireland, 3 miles NW of Belfast of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 4000.

Le Gore, a banking post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Pennsylvania R.

Le Gouier, or Le Gouier, lah go-sé, a maritime village of the island of Guadeloupe 3 miles SE of Pointe-à-Pitre.

Le Grád, là grád, a small town of Hungary co. of Zala, on the Drava, 10 miles N of Koperinitz.

Le Gracé, a post-village of Mead co. Cal. 5 miles by rail from Merced its banking point. Pop. about 205.

Legrand, a post-town of Marshall co. Iowa on the Iowa River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles ESE of Marshalltown. It has limestone-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900 408.

Legrande, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala. Pop. 90.

Le Grand-Serre, lah grôw-sèr a village of France, in Drôme 25 miles NE of Valence.

Leh, là capital of Ladakh in the valley of the Indus, N of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10' N. lon 77° 40' E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers and has several Buddhist temples, the rajah's palace, an ancient lamaserial observatory mint, and bazaar. It has an active trade in shawl wool and its large market is visited by traders from Kashgar Afghanistan India, and Turkish. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000. Elevation 11,535 feet.

Le Havre, France. See Havre.

Lehe, là-eh a town of Prussia, in Hanover at the head of the estuary of the Weser and on the Geeste near Bremerhaven. It has breweries distilleries, saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 24,701.

Lehesten, là-è-tèn a town of Germany in Saxony-Meiningen 7 miles SE of Eichenfeld. Near it are immense slate-quarries. Pop. about 2000.

Lehi City, a banking city of Utah co. Utah on the N shore of Utah Lake and on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line 31 miles S of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900 2719. It has beet-sugar industries.

Lehigh, lèa'h, a river of Pennsylvania, rises near the S. extremity of Wayne co. and runs southwestward to Whitehaven forming the boundary between the cos. of Lehigh and Luzerne on the right and Monroe and Carbon on the left. It flows nearly southeastward from Mauch Chunk to Allentown, and thence northeastward to Easton, where it enters the Delaware. Length about 120 miles. About 16 miles below Mauch Chunk it passes through a

gorge, or gap, in the Kittatinny Mountain. Rich mines of anthracite are worked near this river which traverses a hilly and picturesque region. It has slack water navigation to Whitehaven.

Lehigh, an eastern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of 428 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by the Lehigh River and is also drained by the Jordan and Ramoth crunks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the NW border of this county which comprises a part of the beautiful and fertile Kittatinny Valley. Iron-ore is abundant, and furnishes material for a vast production of pig iron. There are extensive slate deposits. Capital, Allentown. Pop. in 1890 78,631. In 1900 93,893.

Lehigh, a coal mining village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 500.

Lehigh, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, 9 miles NW of Atoka, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It is a trade-center. Pop. in 1900 1,000.

Lehigh, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River. 16 miles SSE of Fort Dodge on the Crooked Creek and the Chicago Great-Western R. It has coal-mines etc. Pop. in 1900 806.

Lehigh, a banking post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 300.

Lehigh, a post-hamlet of Stark co., N. Dak. in a coal mining region about 6 miles by rail ESE of Dickinson.

Lehigh, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3,709.

Lehigh Gap, on the Lehigh River where it passes through the Kittatinny Mountain. 16 miles SE of Mauch Chunk. The scenery is picturesque.

Lehigh Tannery, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 22 miles N of Mauch Chunk. Pop. about 160.

Leighton, a banking post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the W bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. 4 miles SE of Mauch Chunk. Coal is mined here. It has manufactures of silk, wagons, stoves etc. Pop. in 1900 4,629.

Lehman, a township (and village) of Luzerne co., Pa., about 10 miles NW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900 1,120. of the village about 250.

Lehman, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 658.

Lehmetsers, Frankfort co., Pa. See **Lehmetsers**.

Lehmetsers, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Easton. Pop. about 160.

Lehm, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg district and 14 miles WSW of Potsdam. It has ruins of a medieval Cistercian convent. The thirteenth century convent church has been recently restored. Pop. about 3,500.

Le Houme, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles NNW of Rouen.

Lehr, a banking post-village of McKean co., N. Dak. Pop. 125.

Lehrberg, a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia on the Rhine. 25 miles WSW of Nuremberg. Pop. 115.

Lehr, a town of Natuckietau. 30 miles NE of Bang. It is enclosed by walls and has a well-supplied harbor.

Lehrte, a town of Prussia, in Hannover district of Lüneburg, circle of Rintdorf. Pop. in 1900 4,551.

Lehman, a town of Oregon (see **Lehman**). Island, one of the smaller Hawaiian Islands, off the N end of Nihoa.

Leah, a town of the Punjab British India, 57 miles S of Dehra Dun. Pop. 1,000.

Leah, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100.

Leihardt, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. The banking point is Ellenburg. Pop. about 200.

Leibers, a town of Lubeca, 100 miles N of Hamburg on the Elbe near Kismark. Near by are sulphur springs. Pop. about 3,000.

Leibnitz, a town of Prussia, in Hannover district of Lüneburg, circle of Rintdorf. Pop. in 1900 4,551.

Leicester, a town of England, in its centre, having N the city of Derby and Nottingham, E Lincoln and Rutland, S Northampton and Warwick, and W Warwick and Derby. Area, 813 sq. mi. The surface is undulating. The chief river flowing through the county is the Soar, an affluent of the Trent. The latter stream forms part of the N. board dary. Stock raising and dairying are more important than the growing of crops, although the land is nearly all arable. The breed of long woolled sheep is celebrated. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture in England. Coal is mined. Capital, Leicester. Pop. in 1901 436,000.

Leicester, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England, capital of Leicestershire, on the Soar. 26 miles SSE of Derby. It is agreeably situated and well built. It stands on the site of the ancient Ratae, the capital of the British tribe of the Corieltaui, and is one of the oldest towns of England. In various places portions of the Roman pavement have been unearthed. One of the curious relics of the town is the Jewry Wall, a fragment of a Roman structure which formed part of the boundary of the medieval ghetto. Among the noteworthy buildings of Leicester are the assize-hall (all that now remains of the old Norman castle) the handsome clock tower, the old town hall with some good carving and stained glass, the new municipal buildings, and several old churches. Leicester is the centre of the hosiery industry in England. There are also extensive manufactures of boots and shoes and lace-making, worsted-combing and various other industries are carried on. There are iron foundries. Leicester is a very progressive municipality, owning all kinds of public utilities. Pop. in 1881 60,584. In 1891 1,400, in 1901, 211,570. Leicester was an important place at the time of the Danish invasions into England. Its old fortifications were demolished by Henry II. In Norman castle was dismantled after the capture of the town by the Royalists in 1646.

Leicester, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township (town). 8 miles WSW of Worcester. It contains the Leicester Academy, a town hall, etc. The Boston and Albany R. touches the E part of the town which is drained by the sources of the Quinebaug River and has manufactures of cards and woolen goods. Pop. in 1900 3,416. of the village, about 1,150.

Leicesters, a township (town) of Livingston co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1,416.

Leicester, a post-town of Buncombe co., N. C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900 124.

Leicester, a post-township (town and village) of Addison co., Vt. It is bounded on the W by Otter Creek. Pop. in 1900 509. of the village, 125.

Leicester Junction, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Leicester township (town) on the Otter River and on the Rutland R. 22 miles NNW of Rutland. Pop. 150.

Leicestershire, England. See **Leicesters**.

Leichhardt, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales from which it is 3 miles W. Pop. about 15,500.

Leichhardt District, a pastoral region of Queensland, lying W of Port Curtis.

Leichingem, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles NE of Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 9,928.

Leiden, a village of Hungary. See **Leány**.

Leiden, a city of the Netherlands. See **Leiden**.

Leidy, a post-hamlet of Chutes co., Pa. in Leidy township on Kettle Creek, about 22 miles NW of Lookersburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 662.

Leidy Mount, Wyo. a granite peak of the Rocky Mountains is about 16 miles E of Mount Hayden and near lat 43° 44' N and lon 110° 3' W. Its altitude is 11,777 feet.

Leigh, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire. 7 miles SW of Bolton. It has glass-works and manufactures of textiles, agricultural implements etc. In the neighborhood are coal mines. Pop. in 1901 40,001.

Leigh, a banking post-village of Colfax co., Neb. 26 miles NNW of Webster on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 499. It is a shipping point for grain and livestock.

Leighlin, or **Old Leighlin**, a decayed village of Ireland. Leicester co. of Caisle 2 1/2 miles W of Leighlin Bridge. The diocese founded in 632 is now united with that of Ossory and Ferns.

Leighlinbridge, a small town of Ireland co. and 7 1/2 miles SW of Carlow on the Barrow.

Leigh-on-Sea, a resort of Essex England. 2 miles from Southend. Pop. in 1901 3,647.

Leigh Smith Island, in Franz-Josef Land, N of Zichy Land. It is about lat 81° 17' N.

Leighton, a post-town of Colbert co., Ala. on the Southern R. 56 miles W of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900 506.

Leighton, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 7 miles WSW of Oskaheba. Pop. 200.

Leighton (a town) **Buzzard**, a town of England in Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, 38 miles NW of London. It has a fine old cruciform church. Straw-plaiting is the principal industry. Pop. in 1901 4,931.

Leighton Corners, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N. H.

Leimbach, a town of Prussian Saxony. 39 miles NW of Merseburg on the Wipper. Pop. about 3,500.

Leimen, a town of Baden, 4 miles S of Heidelberg. Pop. about 3,000.

Leimersheim, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S of Germersheim.

Leinbachs, Ha'hake, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 7 miles NW of Reading. Pop. 200

Leine, a river of northwest Germany rises in the Harz and after a 4 course of about 115 miles, passing Göttingen and Hannover joins the Aller. It becomes navigable at Hanover.

Leiningen, a line on a former principality of Germany which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Speyer and Worms. The district is now shared mainly between Baden and Bavaria.

Leimingen, Alr Alt and Nei nei two nearby contiguous villages of Bavaria, Rhenish Palatinate, district of Grunstadt.

Leinster, 12th str one of the four provinces of Ireland, embracing the SE portion of the country comprising the cos of Dublin Kildare Carlow Wicklow King's, Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath Westmeath Wexford and 1 Wexford Area, 7622 sq m. Pop. in 1841 1,932,165. In 1901 1,160,480. The SE part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of the same name, the N part having formed the kingdom of Meath.

Leipa, or **Böhmische Leipa**, bo much li pa, a town of Bohemia, 41 miles N by E of Prague. Celico-printing, the manufacture of velvet, sugars refining, brewing and the manufacture of pianos are among the industries and there are railway machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 10,644.

Lesperu (les perz) Fork, a post-village of Williamson co. Tenn. 8 miles NE of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Lesperville, les per vil a village of Delaware co. Pa. on Ridley Creek 12 miles SW of Philadelphia and 2 miles N of Chester. It has stone-quarries.

Lesphelm, lip him, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube 11 miles E of Ulm. Pop. about 1600.

Lespnik, lip nik a town of Moravia, 32 miles NE of Jihlava. Weaving and sugar refining are carried on. Pop. (census) in 1900 5381.

Leipzig, lip'nik (but Leipzig lip tsle L. Lipsia) the largest city in Saxony and the fourth city in size in the German Empire, 64 miles WNW of Dresden in a large and fertile plain, on the river Elster. Pleasure and trade. An observatory at 20 5 N 12 23 30 E. Fine promenades on the site of the former fortifications enclose the old town now the business section which presents a picturesque appearance with its narrow and irregular streets, and which are handsome modern structures venerable edifices and quaint shops. Without the old town lies a broad rug of modern suburban sections, with spacious thoroughfares surrounded by an extended circle of villages still included within the municipal limits and devoted in great part to manufacturing purposes. Large suburban tracts are covered by woods and meadow. Of numerous squares of the old town the most important are the Augustusplatz covering a large area, flanked by the Augusteum (the main building of the university) the post-office the theatre and the museum the Johanneplatz, with the imposing Reformation monument to Luther and Melancthon (unveiled in 1875) and the Marktplatz with a fine monument in commemoration of the war of 18 61-71. The most noteworthy ecclesiastical edifices are the church of St. Thomas, founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the fifteenth noted for its boy choir the University or Institute Church dedicated by Luther the new church of St. John containing the remains of Bach and Gellert the church of St. Nicholas the recently erected church of St. Peter and the Moorish synagogue. Of the secular buildings the most notable are the famous concert house with sculptures by Schilling the old concert house, famous under the name of the Gewandhaus (or Cloth Hall) in which Mendelssohn conducted no longer devoted to musical purposes the splendid structure of the Imperial Supreme Court, the superb Renaissance bookellers' exchange, the stock exchange, the enormous nineteenth-century town hall the new town hall erected on the site of the old castle (Plessenburg) the museum the new theatre the observatory the building of the Imperial bank and the university buildings, including the magnificent new library. Ausbach a Keller a wine-cellar and tavern has been rendered famous through its association with Goethe's Faust.

The university of Leipzig founded in 1409 is the third largest in Germany being attended by over 4000 students. Its library has about 90,000 volumes. Among the other educational institutions are a municipal gymnasium founded in the thirteenth century at which Bach was a cantor the royal academy of art, the school of industrial art, a school of architecture, a commercial high school (the first established in Germany) and the famous Royal Conservatory of Music, with over 900 students. The Grand Museum contains valuable art, industrial and ethnographical collections, and there are a fine historical museum of music, a notable municipal museum a permanent

exhibition of machinery and furniture, a museum of the book-trade, and a municipal library containing over 120,000 volumes. Leipzig stands foremost among the cities of the world in the book-selling and publishing trade, and is a great centre of the music trade of Europe. It is also actively engaged in the metal industry (including iron founding and the manufacture of machinery, mechanical apparatus etc.) in the textile industry in the manufacture of pianos, in the graphic industries in the manufacture of chemicals and food-stuffs, tobacco and cigars, and paper and in milling, brewing etc. The great fairs of Leipzig are world-famous an immense trade in fur leather cloth and glass being carried on. Leipzig is the seat of the Supreme Court of the German Empire. Pop. in 1834, 44,802 in 1852 65,370, in 1880 149,081 in 1890 293,525 (with suburbs, 352,272) in 1900 458,089.

The city of Leipzig dates from about the beginning of the eleventh century. It early obtained great commercial prosperity under the House of Wettin. On the partition of the Saxon dominions in 1485 it passed to the Albertine line. At Breitenfeld in the outskirts of the city Gustavus Adolphus vanquished Tilly the imperial general on Sept. 7 (new style Sept. 17) 1631. The same locality witnessed the victory of the Swedes under Torstensson in 1642. At Leipzig in 1813 (Oct. 16-18-19) was fought the greatest battle of modern times prior to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 the so-called Battle of the Nations in which Napoleon was overwhelmed by the forces of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Sweden under the command of Schwarzenberg, seconded by Blücher, Bismarck, and Bennigsen.

Leipale, lip'alk a post-town of Kent co. Del. 7 miles N of Dover and about 38 miles S of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 305.

Leipare, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Ind. **Leipole**, a banking post-village of Putnam co. Ohio, on the (main) Hamilton and Dayton and other rail roads 27 miles N of Lima. It has stove-mills and ships grain. Pop. in 1900 1728.

Leiria, li-reo a city of Portugal in Estremadura, on the 38 10 miles NE of Lisbon. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral. Near by is a large pine-forest. Pop. in 1900 4486.

Leisenring, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rr. The banking is in Connellsville. It has coke-industries. Pop. about 400.

Leisnig, li-nis a town of Saxony, 25 miles SE of Leipzig on the Mulde Rr. Pop. in 1900 574 engaged partly in the textile industry the manufacture of machinery etc. There is a fine castle on the opposite side of the river and near the town is the watering place of Mildenstein.

Leiston (li-ton-les Firwar) a town of Suffolk England near the coast about 10 miles SSE. of Haverhill. Pop. in 1901 3269.

Leitaville, leit vil a post-station of Pickaway co. Ohio.

Leitchfield, leitch field or **Litchfield**, a banking post-town capital of Grayson co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 38 miles N of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 914.

Leitchfield, a hamlet of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy 5 miles from Annapolis.

Leitereburg, li-ter-burg a post-village of Washington co. Md. on Antietam Creek about 6 miles N. E. of Hagerstown. Pop. about 150.

Leiters (li-terz) Ford, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. Pop. about 250.

Leith, leeth a municipal and parliamentary borough and important seaport of Scotland 12 miles N. E. of Edinburgh of which it is the port and with which it is now connected by continuous streets of houses on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth and at the mouth of the Water of Leith. The town cannot be said to present a prepossessing appearance. Among the principal edifices are St. James Episcopal Church the town hall Trinity House, the exchange, the academy and the building of the financial institutions. Leith Port is the chief mart of the artillery for Scotland. The harbor works of Leith on which vast sums have been expended comprise a large number of docks. There are two enormous parallel piers extending into the firth. There are shipyard machine-shops, munition factories of sail cloth and rope, breweries distilleries, soap-factories etc. The town figures first under the name of Inverleith. Its importance as a seaport dates from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901 76,887.

Leith, leeth, a post-village and lake port of Grey in Ontario, on Georgian Bay 7 1/2 miles NE. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Leitha, li-th, a river of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy which after a course of 110 miles, joins a southern arm of the Danube at Ungarisch Altenburg (Magyar Óvár),

in the Hungarian co. of Wieselburg (Moson). It forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary whence the designation Cisleithania and Transleithania for the Austrian and Hungarian halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Leithsville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Bethlehem. Pop 100.

Leitmeritz, lit'mer its a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 miles NNW of Prague. It has a medieval castle, an episcopal palace on old town house and a fifteenth-century building the Klobouk or Onphouse, so called from its peculiar cup-shaped tower. The leading product of Leitmeritz is beer. The town is at the head of steam boat navigation on the Elbe. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop in 1900 13,075.

Leitomischl, li-to-mishl a town of Bohemia, 24 miles SE of Chrudim. It has a Franciscan church with a fine church. Among the industries are sugar refining, milling, brewing and the manufacture of textiles. Pop (comm. man.) in 1900 8,075.

Leitrim, les-trim a county of Ireland in Connaught touching Donegal Bay on the N. Area 615 sq. m. It is nearly cut in two by Lough Allen, from which issues the Shannon to form the southern half of the W. boundary of the county. The greater part of Lough Malvin is comprised within Leitrim in the extreme N. About half of the county is pasture-land. Capital Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop in 1841 155,300. in 1900 60,300.

Leitkum, lit-skow a small town of Prussian Saxony 9 miles SE of Magdeburg.

Leiva, li-va, a town of Columbia, in the department of Boyard, 10 miles NW of Tunja. Pop 4,500.

Leixlip, leix-lip a small town of Ireland co. of Kildare at the confluence of the Liffey and the Rye, 18 miles WNW of Dublin.

Leiza, li-e-tha a small town of Spain, in Navarra, 17 miles NW of Pamplona.

Lek, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine into the delta of the Waal. It extends from near Arnhem to the Meuse about 7 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Lekenek, lek-en-ek (Ger. Leck) a village of Prussia, 20 miles from Bistritz.

Leki, a trading station of Nigeria, in the Niger delta region.

Lekkert, lek-kenk a village of the Netherlands, south of Hant on the Lek 9 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Leksha, lek-sha, a long and narrow lake of Russia, in the NW part of Olonets. Length 24 miles.

Leksmont, lek-mont a village of the Netherlands, South Holland on the Lek 10 miles NNE of Gorkum.

Leiland, a post-village of Madison co. Pa. The banking point is Valders. Pop 100.

Leiland, a post-village of Nez Percé co. Idaho. The banking point is Lemrick. Pop 100.

Leiland, a banking post-village of Leno co. Ill. on the Burlington R. R., 67 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 634.

Leiland, a banking post-town of Winnebago co. Iowa on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 215.

Leiland, a post-village of Catochou parish La. The banking point is Vidalia. Pop about 250.

Leiland, a post-village, capital of Leelanau co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 18 miles (direct) NNW of Traverse City. Pop about 350.

Leiland, a banking post-town of Washington co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop in 1900 162.

Leiland, a post-hamlet of Itzehou co. Oregon in the valley of the Rogue River 55 miles W of Roseburg.

Leiland, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. Pop 80.

Leiland, a post-village of Sauk co. Wis. The banking point is Prairie du Sac.

Leiland, a town of Hungary co. and 11 miles ENE of Zemplin. Pop about 2,000.

Leiland, a post-village of Coffey co. Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop about 200.

Le Lion d'Angers, le-lion d'ang-sha a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire on the Oudon 13 miles NNW of Angers.

Leiloup, a post-village of Franklin co. Kan.

Le Lut, leh-luk a town of France department of Var 13 miles NW of Dragignan. Pop about 2,500.

Leiland, li-lon-dé a river of Africa in the Portuguese colony of Angola, district of Congo. It flows W and after a course of 200 miles falls into the Atlantic Ocean about 40 miles SSE of the mouth of the Congo River.

Le Maire, leh-mán a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It was discovered in 1816 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

Leima (li-má) islands, a group of small islands near

the entrance to Canton River China. The largest, called Great Leima by Europeans, but Tam-kwun tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long.

Leiman, Lake. See Geneva Lake or

Le Mans, leh-mán (anc. Vindunum and Savennium medieval L. Cosmance) a town of France capital of the department of Sarthe on the Sarthe, 130 miles SW of Paris. The principal building is the medieval cathedral of Saint Julien a splendid Gothic structure with a very old choir. The other edifices deserving of notice are the churches of Notre Dame and L. Anselme Vaucluse, the prefecture, library museums of antiquity and natural history picture-gallery theatre, corn exchange court-house, and orphanage. The city has schools of commerce and medicine, an artillery school etc. It is an important military station. The principal manufactures are chemicals, linen and cloth, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, tobacco, leather and wax candles. The trade in country produce is extensive. Le Mans is the seat of a bishop. It is a place of great antiquity. Many vestiges of Roman times have been found. The town was taken by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century and long continued in the possession of the English whose king Henry II. was born in it. The Vandéens sustained a great defeat here in 1793. An important engagement was fought at Le Mans during the Franco-Prussian War on Jan. 10-12 1871 between the forces under Prince Frédéric Charles and General Chanzy. Pop in 1901 52,902.

Le Mars, leh-mars a banking city capital of Plymouth co. Iowa, on Floyd's River or Willow Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 25 miles NNE of Sioux City. It is the seat of Western Union College, and has roller mills, foundries and machine-shop and a large trade in grain and livestock. Pop in 1900 4,148.

Leinastera, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 4 miles E. of Mercersburg. Pop about 250.

Leimbach, leh-bach a village of Alsace, 30 miles N of Strasbourg.

Leimbach, leh-bach a village of Belgium in Brabant, 11 miles SEW of Brussels.

Leimbach, leh-bach (Pol. Leśna Góra L. Jasp. e) a town of Austria Hungary capital of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district 360 miles NNE of Vienna. Lat. of observatory 49° 50' 10" N. Lon. 24° 1' 15" E. Its old walls have been levelled and converted into walks, and, though founded in the thirteenth century it has all the appearance of a modern town. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic an Armenian and a United Greek archbishop. The buildings most deserving notice are the Greek metropolitan church with its archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style the Roman Catholic and Armenian cathedrals the Dominican church after the model of St. Peter's at Rome the Protestant church a handsome synagogue, one of several the town-hall built on an imposing scale the university the polytechnic institution (established in 1877) technical National Institute with a library of over 100,000 volumes relating mostly to Greek history and literature and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, coins antiquities etc. and the theatre. There are various seminaries and gymnasia, an academy of arts deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary (Invalidenhaus) asylum military and other hospitals, penitentiary extensive barracks, etc. The city has a botanic garden. The university had an attendance in 1902-3 of 2,114. Its library has about 190,000 volumes. The manufactures consist of machinery, matches, candles, woolen and cotton tissues, knitted goods, liquors, tobacco and chocolate. The trade of Leimbach is largely in the hands of the Jews, who constitute about one-fourth of the population. A great fair is held in midwinter. Leimbach is an important military station and an infantry cadet school was located there in 1899. There is a new citadel. It fell to Austria in the partition of Poland in 1772. Pop in 1850 87,100. in 1890 128,419. in 1900 159,618.

Leimbach, leh-bach, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate 3 miles E. of Pirmasens.

Leimbach, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 14 miles SE of Sarreguemini.

Leimbach, leh-bach a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles NE of Pau.

Le Merisau, leh-mén-lá-ré a small town of France, in Orne 15 miles E. of Argentan.

Lemert, a post-village of Foster co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Saint Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Carrington. Pop 100.

Lemert, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio. Pop 80.

Leimförde, leh-mén-för-deh a small town of Prussia, in Hanover 10 miles S. of Diepholz.

Lemgo, lén'gō, a town of the principality of Lippe, Germany on the Bega, 8 miles N of Detmold. It has many quaint old gabled houses and manufactures of linen, meerschaum-pipes, leather etc. Pop in 1900 8840

Lemhöny, lém hāñ (Ger *Lehmen*) a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt

Lemhi, a county of Idaho, borders on Montana Area, 4435 sq m It is intersected by the Salmon River The surface is mountainous and a range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the northeastern border Capital, Salmon Pop. in 1890 1815 in 1900 3446

Lemhi Agency, a post-hamlet of Lemhi co Idaho

Lemington, a village of England co of Northumberland on the Tyne near Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Lemington, a post-township (town) of Essex co Vt. on the Connecticut River Pop in 1880 204

Lemitar, a post-village of Socorro co N Mex Pop 96

Lemium, lém loom or Lemium, lém loom a village of Asiatic Turkey on the Euphrates, 62 miles SE of the ruins of Babylon

Lemmer, lém mer a small town of the Netherlands, in Friesland on the Zuider Zee 14 miles S. of Saak

Lemmongan lém mon gān or Lemmongan lém mon gān a semi-active volcano in Java, about 60 miles E-N of Surabaya. Height 5400 feet

Lemnos (Gr *Λέμνος*) or Lemno, formerly known by the Italian name of *Stalioeene* an island of the Aegean archipelago belonging to Turkey about midway between Mount Athos and the coast of Asia Minor Area about 175 sq m It is divided into two peninsular portions by the bays of Port Paradise and Port Saint Anthony It is hilly and presents volcanic formations It has fertile valleys yielding grain oil wine, fruits, and tobacco The famous Lemnian earth (yellowish gray) was exported in ancient times as a remedy against wounds and snake-bites and preserved this reputation until recent times On the W coast is the little town of Lemnos now usually called Kastor Pop of the island about 30 000 mainly Greeks In ancient times Lemnos was an important possession of Athens

Lemont, a post-township of Butler co Ohio Pop in 1900 1825

Lemont, a post-township (and village) of Wyoming co Pa. 22 miles NW of Gettysburg Pop of the township in 1900 517 of the village 100

Lemont City, a post-village of Dade co Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Miami Pop 125

Lemoncove, a post-village of Tehama co Cal The banking point is Yreka Pop 100

Lemonfair River, a mill stream of Addison co Vt. falls into Otter Creek

Léveson, a banking post village of Cook co Ill on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads 25 miles SW of Chicago. It has quarries of fine limestone called Athens marble, manufactures of aluminum bottle works, etc Pop in 1900 3449

Leeson, a post-village of Center co Pa. 8 miles S of Hollidaysburg Pop about 150

Lemont Furnace, a post-village of Fayette co Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rrs 4 miles NE of Lemontown It has coke-works Pop 150

Lemmon, the ancient name of Potomac

Lemonville, a banking post-village of Putnam co Mo Pop 100

Lemoville, a village of Orange co Tex The banking point is Orange. It has lumbering interests Pop 280

Lemonville, a post-village of York co Ontario 6 miles NW of Stouffville Pop 50

Lemonweir, lém on-weer a hamlet of Junoon co Wis. in a township (town) of the same name, on the Lemon weir River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles WNW of Portage City Pop of the town in 1900 114

Lemonweir Creek, Wis enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles E of Mauston It is 75 miles long

Lemoore, lē-mōr a banking post-village of Kings co Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 12 miles S of Fresno It is in a fruit and agricultural region Pop about 980

Le Moule, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, on Grande Terre

Lemovices, the Latin name of Limoges

Lemoyne, lē-mōin a post-village of Wood co Ohio on the Hoeking Valley R. The banking point is Perryburg Pop 200

Lemoyne, a post-village of Cumberland co Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. It has various manufactures Pop about 800

Lempa, lém pā, a navigable river of Central America, in Salvador, enters the Pacific 35 miles SE of San Salvador

Lempden, lém dēn a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles SE of Clermont-Ferrand

Lempster, a post-village of Sullivan co N H in Lempster township (town) about 36 miles W of Concord Pop of the town in 1900 391

Leesal, lém-sāl a town of Russia, in Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga Pop about 2000

Le May, lē maw, a town of France, in Var 5 miles SE of Draguignan Pop about 2500

Lernvig, a town of Denmark in Jutland on the Lyng Fjord, 32 miles NE of Ringkøbing Pop in 1901 3210

Le'ma (Russ. pron lā mā) one of the principal rivers of Asia and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W and the Yana and Indigirka on the E It rises immediately W of Lake Baikal and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths between lat. 72° and 73° N and lon 125° and 130° E Total course, 2700 miles the whole of which is within the Russian dominions Chief tributaries are the Vitim, Olchika, Aldan and Vilyat the last two being received N of lat 63° At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean it is a noble river 5 or 6 miles in width and it is generally navigable with safety The river is free of ice between Irkutsk and Kirensk along which stretch there is steamboat navigation between the middle of May and the end of October Other towns situated on its banks are Verkhulensk (near the source of the river) Viliinsk Olchinsk and Buluo the last named above the delta-head Navigation upward from the mouth to Irkutsk is occasionally possible Area of drainage-basin about 1 000 000 sq m

Lemna, lē-nā, a banking post-town of Stephenson co Ill on the Illinois Central R. 38 miles E of Galena Pop in 1900 1262

Lema, a post-village of Miami co Ohio 11 miles E of Piqua Pop 150

Lema, a post-village of Oconto co Wis 32 miles by rail N of Green Bay Pop 100

Lennapah, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation IT on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop in 1900 154

Lensape, lē-nāp, a post-village of Leavenworth co Kas on the N bank of the Kansas River, 22 miles by rail W of Kansas City Pop about 90

Lensape, a post-village of Chester co Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles N-W of Wilmington Del

Lenn Station, a post-village of Rapides parish La The banking point is Alexandria Pop 100

Lennawee, a county in the S part of Michigan bordering on Ohio has an area of 742 sq m It is drained in the SE part by the Raisin River and its branches and in the SW part by the Tiffin River Capital Adrian Pop in 1890 48 448 in 1900 48 406

Lennawee Junction, a post-hamlet of Lennawee co Mich 4 miles Y of Adrian

Lencloître, lē-n'kwā' a small town of France in Vienne, 16 miles N of Poitiers

Lencoe, a town in a diamond district of the state of Bahia, Brazil 150 miles NW of Cachoeira

Lennem, lē-nēm, a town of Russian Poland government of Lublin circle of Lubartow Pop about 4000

Lensynow, lē-nēnō, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 80 miles WSW of Warsaw Pop in 1897 8665

Lendefide, lē-n'pē-ēd' a village of Belgium in West Flanders, about 19 miles N of Bruges

Lendinara, lē-n'ē-nā-rā, a fortified town of Italy 9 miles W of Rovigo Pop (canton) in 1901 4718

Lendun, lēnt-sēn a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln circle of Pless

Lemaxe, a post-village of Johnson co Kan on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 14 miles SW of Kansas City Pop 175

Lewey, a town of Floyd co Ga Pop in 1900 63

Lengby, a post-village of Polk co Minn Pop 70

Lengsfeld, lēng'sh'fēlt a town of Saxony 14 miles SE of Chemnitz Pop about 3500

Lengsfeld, lēng'sh'fēlt a town of Saxony 23 miles SW of Chemnitz It has manufactures of textiles etc. Pop in 1900 5423

Lengsch, lēng'sh'rik a town of Prussia in Westphalia 19 miles NNE of Münster at the foot of a mountain Pop about 2500

Lengman, lēng'mān a town of Prussia in Westphalia 19 miles NNE of Münster at the foot of a mountain Pop about 2500

Lengsfeld, lēng'sh'fēlt, a town of Germany in Saxony 16 miles SEW of Chemnitz Pop about 1500

Longeville, a post-village of Bay co. Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Bay City. Pop. 260.

Lenhartsville, a post-borough of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles N. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Lenk, lénk, a village and health-resort of Switzerland, in Bern in the Simmenthal, 22 miles SSW of Thun. It has sulphur springs and baths. Pop. about 2000. Elevation, 3527 feet.

Lenkoran', a town of Transcaucasia, in the government of Baku, at the mouth of the Lenkoranka in the Caspian Sea, about 30 miles from the Persian border. It has a port about 14 miles distant. Pop. in 1897, 8748.

Lenno, lén nòh, a river of Rhénish Prussia joins the Ruhr 18 miles N.E. of Bielefeld. Length 7½ miles.

Lennepe, lén nòp, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 22 miles E. by S. of Düsseldorf on the Lennepe. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry manufactures of iron and steel goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2704.

Len'nik Saint-Quon'tan (Fr. pron lén nek sán kòw tán) a small town of Belgium in Brabant, 9 miles SW of Brussels.

Lenoi Mills, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on Chester Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 17 miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens and upholsters goods. Pop. about 1000.

Lenno, lén ne a village in the NW part of Lombardy province of Como 4 miles from Menaggio.

Lennon, a post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Durand. Pop. 100.

Lennox, the ancient name of a district in Scotland comprising the co. of Dumfriesshire most of Stirling and parts of Perth and Kentfrew.

Lennox, a town of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

Lennox, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. S. Dak., in a farming and stock raising region 16 miles NW of Canton on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Lennox, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario near its outlet. Capital, Napanee.

Lennox Hills, a range in Scotland, extending between the co. of Dumfriesshire and Stirling. Greatest elevation, about 1900 feet.

Lennoxtown, a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. about 3000.

Lennoxville, a post-village of Sherbrooke co. Quebec, attractively situated at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Maine R. 104 miles SE of Montreal. Lennoxville is the seat of Bishop's College and Bishop's College School. Pop. in 1901, 1120.

Léno, lén ne a market town of Italy in Lombardy 12 miles E. of Brescia, near the Mella. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 3500).

Léno, a post-village of Clay co. Pa.

Lenoir, lén-óir, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 438 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Neuse River and also drained by the Trent River. Capital, Kinston. Pop. in 1890, 14,679. In 1900, 18,639.

Lenoir, a banking post-village, capital of Caldwell co. N. C. on the Carolina and Northwestern and the Caldwell and Northern R. 70 miles NW of Charlotte. It has col- legiate institutions, tanneries, planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1295.

Lenoir City, a post-village of Loudon co. Tenn. on the Holston River and on the Southern R. 20 miles SW of Knoxville. It has a foundry machine-shop car works, etc.

Lenola, lén-ò-la, a village of Italy province of Caserta, 16 miles VNW of Gaeta. Pop. about 3000.

Lenora, a banking post-village of Norton co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Lenora, a post-village of Pillmore co. Minn. 37 miles S. by W. of Winona.

Lenover, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Argyle. Pop. 190.

Lenow, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn. Pop. 95.

Lenox, a post-village of Berrien co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 100.

Lenox, a banking post-town of Taylor co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route 18 miles NE of Bedford. It has a large shipping trade in grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Lenox, a post-town of Bracken and Pendleton co. Ky. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Lenox, a banking post-township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass. near the Housatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. about 33 miles SE of Albany.

N. Y. It is picturesquely situated among the Berkshire Hills. It has the Lenox Academy and numerous fine residences. Pop. in 1900, 2942. Lenox is one of the most fashionable of the New England resorts and has annual races. The town includes the villages of Lenoxdale and New Lenox.

Lenox, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Mich. 24 miles SW of Port Huron on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 600.

Lenox, a post-township (town) of Madison co. N. Y. about 24 miles W. of Utica is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and on the E. by Oneida Creek. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R. and contains the large village of Canastota. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1900, 4679. of the village, 100.

Lenox, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, 4 miles S. of Jefferson. Pop. 160.

Lenox, a post-township of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Lenox, a post-town of Shelby co. Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Lenoxburg, a post-hamlet of Bracken co. Ky.

Lenox Castle, a post hamlet of Rockingham co. N. C.

Lenoxdale, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Lenox township (town) and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Lee or Pittsfield. Pop. about 500.

Lenoxville, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 75.

Lenne, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Dender 7 mi. on NW of Mons.

Lenne, lén ne a town of France in Pas-de-Calais 9 miles NE of Arras. It is in the midst of a rich coal-field. It has sugar refineries and various manufacturing establishments.

Lenne, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais 6 miles NE. of Sion. Pop. 2200.

Lent, lén t, a village of the Netherlands in Gelderland, on the Waal opposite Kimmigen.

Lentia, lén t, a village of Italy 12 miles N. of Vercelli on the Po.

Lentini, the Latin name of Liria.

Lentini, lén tén ne (anc. Le nt e) a town of Sicily province of Syracuse on a hill near Lago di Lentini (Biviere) 15 miles SSW of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 17,134. The lake abounds in fish and in winter swarms with water fowl. In summer it emits mephitic vapors.

Lentiner, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Mo. 17 miles E. of Macon.

Lento, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 190.

Lentville, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. 60.

Lenva, a town of Russia, government of Perm, circle of Solikamsk. Here are salines from which immense quantities of salt are obtained. Pop. about 4000.

Lenty, a romantic mountain pass of Scotland, on of Perth 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Tyth near Callander.

Lenz, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Grisons 11 miles SSE of Chur. It is at the junction of the Splügen and Albula routes. Elevation, 4285 feet.

Lenzburg, lén t'z'z' a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Lenzburg, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 17 miles S. by E. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Lenzen, lén tén a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 85 miles NW of Potsdam. Pop. about 3500.

Lenzkirch, lén t'k'k'f'na (Oberlenzkirch) a small town and health resort of Baden 34 miles E. of Neustadt, in the Black Forest.

Leo, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. on the St. Joseph River 14 miles NE of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500.

Leo, a post-station of Stanley co. N. C.

Leo, a post-village of Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 70.

Leo, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Leoben, lén-ò-ben a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, 9 miles WSW of Bruck on the Mur. It is in the midst of a great coal region. It is the seat of a school of mining and metallurgy. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,204. A preliminary treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed here on April 18, 1797.

Leobersdorf, lén-ò-b'ers-dorf a village of Lower Austria, on the Triering 21 miles SSW of Vienna.

Leobersdorf, lén-ò-b'ers-dorf a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles SW of Oppeln. It has manufactures of woollens, machinery mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,629.

Leodham, the Latin name for **Luton**.
Leónmuir, *lā-o-muī*, a town of Haida, 30 miles W of Port-au-Prince on the González Channel.

Leola, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Leola, a banking post-village, capital of McPherson co., S. Dak., about 20 miles N by E of Ipswich.

Leola, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 384.

Leomail, *lā-o-meel*, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 15 miles SE of Lamego.

Leominster, *lēm-in-ster*, a town of England, co. and 12 miles NNW of Hereford on the Lugg. Its old parish church presents an interesting combination of various styles of architecture. Previous to 1886 it was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 5826.

Leominster, *lēm-in-ster*, a banking post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Leominster township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 84 miles WNW of Boston. It has manufactures of combs, paper, pianos, buttons, jewelry, and toys. The town is drained by the Nashua River. Pop. of the town in 1900 12,382.

León, *lā-ōn*, a village of Franco, department of Landes on a lagoon 1st miles NW of Dax.

León (*ḡn* pron *lā-ōn*) an old province, representing a medieval kingdom in the NW part of Spain now divided into the provinces of León, Salamanca and Zamora. The new province of León in the northern portion has an area of 5935 sq. m. with a population in 1900 of 384,083. It is mountainous in the N and W and watered in part by the Esla. The soil is mostly unproductive and there are few industries.

The name of **León** or **León** was given early in the tenth century to the little realm of Asturias, which had straggled into existence soon after the invasion of Spain by the Saracens and whose rulers had gradually extended their dominions by conquest. In 1035 León was united with Castile. In 1111 they became again separate kingdoms but in 1159 they were reunited and henceforth remained a single realm. A territory (larger than the old province) still recognized by geographers and frequently mentioned by writers. León is bounded N by Asturias, E by Old Castile, S by Extremadura, W by Portugal and NW by Galicia. The Cantabrian mountains are in the N and the Sierra de Guadalupe in the S. The chief stream is the Duero (Douro).

León (anc. *León* *ḡn* *ḡn* *ḡn*) a city of Spain capital of the province of León on the Bermeja, at its confluence with the Torio, 14 miles NNW of Madrid. Elevation 2050 feet. Pop. in 1900 17,422. It is built in the form of a *crater* surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by numerous gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular and ill paved, and many of the houses are antiquated. A few streets however are handsome. There are several squares, of which the Plaza Mayor or Plaza de la Constitución focuses the life and business of the city. The fountain, some of them constructed of marble and Jasper with allegorical figures are elegant structures. León is a bishop's see. The principal public edifice are the cathedral (begun in the thirteenth century), a splendid specimen of the purest Gothic with its main facade composed of richly sculptured pointed arches and flanked by two towers set together unlike any of them of remarkable elegance the church of San Isidro, an ancient and massive structure the Ayuntamiento or town hall, hospital, theatre, municipal palace and the convent of San Marcos. The town has a veterinary school.

León, *lā-ōn*, a province in the central part of Ecuador Area, 2395 sq. m. In the extreme NW is the volcano of Cotacachi and the surface being mainly in the Andean plateau is mountainous. It is drained by streams which flow on two principal rivers the Napo and Pastaza rivers (capital Latacunga). Pop. in 1892, 109,600.

León, a department in the W part of Nicaragua bounded to the SW by the Pacific Ocean and to the E and S by Lake Managua. It is drained by tributaries of both these bodies of water and contains a number of semi-active volcanoes. Capital, León.

León, *lā-ōn*, a town of Nicaragua, adjoining a large Indian town called Subitán, in a large and fertile plain nearly equidistant from Lake Managua (or León) and the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25' N. Lon. 86° 57' W. It covers a large area and is laid out on a regular plan in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America and include a large and massive cathedral crowned by a lofty central dome, the episcopal palace, surrounded by fine gardens, a Trinitarian college of San Ramón, government houses, a barracks and hospital. León is the seat of a university bank, connected by rail with the Pacific port of Corinto. Pop. about 34,000.

León, or **León de las Aldamas**, *lā-ōn' dā lās āl* *āl* *āl*, a city of Mexico, state and 20 miles W by N of Guanajuato. It is on the Mexican Central R. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, woollens, saddlery and gold and silver embroideries, and is one of the most thriving towns of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 82,823.

León, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,950.

León, a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W of Trujillo.

León, a lake of Nicaragua. See MANAGUA.

León, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia Area, 730 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Ocklawaha River. Capital Tallahassee, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 17,752 in 1900 19,887.

León, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 1056 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Trinity River and on the W by the Navarro River. Capital Centerville. Pop. in 1890 13,841 in 1900 18,072.

León, a post-hamlet of Crasshaw co. Ala.

León, a banking post town capital of Des Moines co. Iowa, 85 miles S of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 1806. It has a large trade in cattle and hogs.

León, a banking city of Butler co. Kan. in a grain and stock region 32 miles E of Wichita, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 527.

León, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. The banking point is Leavenworth. Pop. 100.

León, a post-village in León township (town) Cattaraugus co. N. Y. about 40 miles NE of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900 1002. of the village, about 300.

León, a post-village of Ashabala co. Ohio, 2 miles NNW of Andover Junction. Pop. 65.

León, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Va. 11 miles SW of Culpeper.

León, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Kanawha River 12 miles by rail E of Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1900 56.

León, a post-village of Monroe co. Wis. in León township (town) 24 miles E. by N of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900 8.

León, a township (town) of Waukegan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 820.

León, or **Rio León**, *re-ō lā-ōn*, a river of Texas rises in Llave co. and enters the Rio Rio 10 miles S of Pecos.

León, a banking post village of Duniphan co. Kan. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 29 miles W of St. Joseph. Pop. 170.

León, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. 23 miles S of Elmira, N. Y. Pop. 100.

León, a post-village of León co. Tex. 42 miles NW of Huntsville. Pop. 15.

Leonard, *lā-ōn*, a post-village of Harlan co. Ky. Pop. 100.

Leonard, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northrup R. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. in 1900 335.

Leonard, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo. about 65 miles W of Hannibal. Pop. 175.

Leonard, a post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Leonard, a banking post-village of Fannin co. Ga. 18 miles NNW of Greenville, on the Marietta, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton and cotton seed oil mills, cotton gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 750.

Leonardsburg, *lā-ōn-ā-berg*, a post-village of Delaware co. Ohio on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 36 miles N of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Leonardsville, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y. on the (Susquehanna River) on the Susquehanna Valley R., 22 miles S of Ithaca. Pop. 375.

Leonardtown, *lā-ōn-tāwn*, a banking post-town capital of St. Mary co. Md. is near the estuary of the Potomac River about 75 miles S of Baltimore. It has a fine court-house, the St. Mary Academy etc. Pop. in 1900 454.

Leonardville, *lā-ōn-vīl*, a banking city of Riley co. Kan. in a grain and stock region 20 miles NW of Manhattan on the Leavenworth Kansas and Western R. Pop. in 1900 335.

Leonardville, a post-village of Menomonee co. N. J. The banking point is Atlantic Highlands. Pop. about 100.

Leonberg, *lā-ōn-bērg*, a town of Württemberg 8 miles WNW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2500.

Leon Creek, Bexar co. Tex. enters the San Antonio River about 12 miles N of San Antonio.

Leonards, *lā-ōn-dā*, a small town of Greece, in Arcadia, near the head of the Ruphis (anc. *Alpheus*) 18 miles SW of Tripoli.

Leoneses, la-on-é-sé, a commune of Italy provins of Aquila 124 miles N of Chiusano, on the Corvo. It consists of an aggregation of villages in a mountain-ravine. Pop in 1901, 6131.

Leonforte, la-on fon té, a town of Sicily 27 miles WNW of Catania. Pop in 1901 18 864.

Leora, la-o-ra, a post-village of Jackson co Mich, on the Michigan Central R., 7 miles E. of Jackson. Pop about 125.

Leoni, a post-hamlet of Cannon co Tenn.
Leonin, le-o-ne-n, a post-borough of Bergen co N J on the Erie R. 12 miles N of New York. Pop. in 1900 864.

Leonidas, le-on e-dés, a post-village of St. Joseph co Mich on Nottawa Creek, 24 miles SSE of Kalamazoo, on the Michigan Central R. Pop about 250.

Leonil, la-o-neel, a village of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, on the Guaporé.

Leonine (le'o-nin) City, that part of Rome N of the Tiber in which stand the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo so called after Pope Leo IV who fortified it.

Leon, Isla de, es lá dd lá-on a long narrow island on the S coast of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean separated from the main land by the channel of Santa Petri. Length 10 miles breadth about 3 miles. On it are the cities of Cadix and San Fernando.

Leon Junction, a post-village of Coryell co Tex. Pop 60.

Leonore, a post-village of Lasalla co Ill. 10 miles NW by W of Streator on the Burlington Route. Pop about 300.

Leon River, Tex rises in a ridge called the Leon River Mountains and unites with Lompasa Creek in Bell co. The stream formed by this confluence sometimes called the Little River runs eastward and enters the Brazos River. The length of the Leon River is estimated at 250 miles.

Leon Springs, a p. st-hamlet of Bexar co, Tex, 19 miles NNW of San Antonio, is visited by many invalids.

Leontes the ancient name of the LEBANT.

Leontion, the ancient name of LEBANT.

Leoville, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. on Bayou Teche. 8 miles E of Grand Coteau. Pop 150.

Leopard, a post-village of Chester co Pa. 9 miles SW of Norristown. Pop 110.

Leopold, lee-o-puld, a cape on the W coast of British Bay lat 75 47 N.

Leopold, a post-village of Perry co Ind. about 20 miles NE of Cannellton. Pop about 200.

Leopoldau, lá-o-pol-áw a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles NNE of Vienna.

Leopoldina, a town of Brazil, near the S extremity of the state of Bahia and connected by rail with the port of Caravelas. It exports coffee, tobacco, and fruits.

Leopoldina, a town of Brazil in the state of Minas Geraes SE of Ouro Preto, is about lat. 21 40 S.

Leopold Island, is Barrow Strait, Arctic America, lat 74° 3 N.

Leopold, Lake, or **Leopold II Lake**, in the Congo Free State discharges by the Muni River into the Kwa (Kassai) a southern tributary of the Congo. Lake Leopold is also another name of Lake Bakwa, in the Nyangwe region in German East Africa.

Leopoldshall, lá-o-polis-hál, a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg. It has a salt-mine. Pop in 1900 7221.

Leopoldstadt, lá-o-polis-stát, an eastern quarter of Vienna.

Leopoldstadt (Hun *Leopold*), a small town of Hungary on the Waag opposite Freistadt.

Leopoldville, a mission station and settlement of the Congo Free State on the left bank of the Congo just below Stanley Pool and 235 miles in a direct line NNE of the mouth of the Congo. It is on the Congo railway and opposite Brazzaville, in French Congo. Pop about 6000 of which in 1901 182 were whites.

Leopold, the Latin name of LEBANT.

Leopolis, le-op-o-lis, a post-village of Shawano co Wis. 35 miles N of New London. Pop 100.

Leota, a post-village of Clare co Mich. The banking point is Harrison.

Leota, a post-village of Nobles co Minn. Pop 80.

Leota Landing, a post-village of Washington co Minn. The banking point is Greenville. Pop about 200.

Leoti, le-o-ti, a banking city capital of Wichita co Kan. 188 miles W of Great Bend on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 131.

Leovardia, the Latin name of LEBWARDEN.

Le Palais, leh pá lá, a small seaport of France, in Morbihan on the N side of the island of Belle-Ile.

Lepanto, lá-pán-to, a province in the N part of Luzon, Philippines Islands. It is mountainous, but very fertile,

and is watered by tributaries of the Rio del Abra. Pop. 19,422. Capital, Cerrantes, 264 miles from Manila.

Lepanto, lá-pán-to, or **Naupaktos**, called also **Epaktos** (anc. *Ναυπακτος*), a seaport of Greece, in the nomarchy of Aetarnania and Aetolia, on the N coast of the Gulf of Corinth (or of Lepanto) 12 miles NE of Patras. It was a seaport of considerable importance. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was a stronghold of the Venetians from whom the Turks wrested it in 1499. On Oct 7 1571 was fought the memorable battle of Lepanto in which Don John of Austria, at the head of the fleet of the Holy League (Spain Venice, and the pope) shattered the naval power of Turkey. The engagement was not fought at Lepanto but off the Cretan Islands, at the mouth of the Aspro Potamo (Aschelos). Pop in 1896 2846.

Lepanto, Gulf of, See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

Lepanto, Strait of, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth at its narrowest part about 1 mile across.

Le Passage, leh pás-sáh, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne on the Garonne, near Agen.

Lepe, lá-pá, a town of Spain province and 11 miles W of Huelva, near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop (commune) in 1890 5125.

Lepel, lep-él, a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk on Lake Bereseta, 62 miles WSW of Vitebsk. Pop in 1897 6310.

Le Polierin, leh pol-eh-rin, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W of Nantes.

Lepere (or *Lépreux*, lá-pruh) Lake, one of the New Hebrides Group Pacific Ocean between Espiritu Santo and Anrona.

Le Petit Quevilly, leh pèh-tè' keh vee-yé' a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 24 miles from Rouen.

L'Épiphane, lá-pèfá-neo' a banking post-village of L'Assomption co Quebec near the river Achigan and on the Canadian Pacific R. 5 miles NW of L'Assomption. It possesses good water power and has grist saw and carding mills. Pop about 1100.

Lepontine Alps, a division of the Alps comprised between the Spilügen and Samplon regions. It contains the St. Gotthard massif. The highest summit is Monte Leone near the valley of the Rhone, 11 088 feet.

Le Portel, leh por-tèl, a seaport of France in Pas-de-Calais, 3 miles from Boulogne. Here in the marine laboratory of the university of Lille. Pop in 1901 6293.

Lepreux, leh pru, a post village of Charlotte co New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy and on the New Brunswick Southern R. 25 miles WNW of St John. It has a light-house lat 45 3 N lon 66° 44' W. Pop 150.

Lepény, lep-é-né, a village of Hungary 17 miles SSE of Vácspuszt.

Lepatolsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Semiretschensk 100 miles SE of the eastern extremity of Lake Balkash. Pop 3000.

Leptis Magna See *LEPIDA*.

Lepton, a town of England in Yorkshire. 4 miles from Huddersfield. Pop in 1901 2771.

Le Puy, leh pwee (medieval *L. Podium*) a town of France capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles SW of Lyons near the left bank of the Loire. The older part of the town occupies a remarkably picturesque site on the slopes of Mont Aupin and presents a very quaint appearance. In its highest partum is the cathedral one of the most venerable in France displaying a variety of architectural styles. In the old town also are the ancient baptistry of St. Jean and the medieval church of St. Laurent with the tomb of Du Guesclin. In the lower or modern town are the prefecture, the palais de justice a museum with valuable collections, the theatre (an octagonal building) and a splendid fountain. Overlooking the town on the Rocher de Cornelle, a basaltic mass rising from Mont Aupin, is a statue of Notre Dame de France, 63 feet high cast from Russian cannon taken at Sebastopol. Le Puy was the capital of Velay. There are manufactures of lace bells etc. Pop in 1901 28 507.

Lequeitio, lá-kei-to, a small seaport of Spain in Biscay 1 miles ENE of Bilbao on the Bay of Biscay.

Le Quessoy, leh ké-sé-wá, a town of France, in Nord between the Reuilien and the Rhonelle, 6 miles SE of Valenciennes. Pop about 3000 (commune 4000). Until recently it was a fortress.

Laquille, leh kéel, a post-village of Annapolis co Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Annapolis. Pop 100.

L'Frahle, la-rab'le, a post-village of Jura co. Ill. 15 miles S of Kankakee. Pop in 1900 136.

Lerado a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio. The banking point is Blancheester. Pop. 100.

Leray, le-ri, a township (town) of Jefferson co, N Y. Pop in 1900 2376.

Lerayville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N Y about 18 miles NE. of Watertown Pop. 70

Lerayville, a banking post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. 16 miles E by N of Towanda. Pop. in 1900 375

Lercara Friddi, lér ká frí-dí-á, a town of Sicily 48 miles SE of Palermo with sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901 13,414

Lerchenfeld, lér-én-féld, a quarter of Vienna, W of the principal section of the city

Lerici, lér-é-é (anc. *Eryx* or *Po-tus Erycis*) a small seaport and fishing town of Italy province of Genoa, on the Bay of Spazio, 6 miles ESE of Spazio. It has an old castle. In the commune of Lerici is another little seaport Portofino. Pop. of the commune in 1901 9026 only about half of whom resided in the town of Lerici

Lérida, lér-á-dá (Catalan, *Lleida* lú-á-dá and *Har'da*) a city and fortress of Spain in Catalonia, capital of the province of Lérida, partly on a citadel-crowned hill on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre and partly in a well-cultivated plain on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge (resting upon Roman foundations) 84 miles WNW of Barcelona. As the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain. It is surrounded by walls and defended by several forts (Gardens El Pilar and San Fernando). The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious mixture of styles, the new cathedral, of the Corinthian order (dating from 1756) the church of San Lorenzo (1270-1300) the church of San Juan (occupying the site of a mediæval church) the episcopal palace, the old palace of the kings of Aragon the town house, and the military hospital. The town has various higher educational institutions. It was long the seat of a university. The manufactures include textiles, glass, etc. Lérida was an important place in antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 21,352. Elevation 495 feet

Lérida, a mountainous province of Spain in Catalonia, bounded N by France and Andorra Area 4698 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 3,4590

Lérin, lér-én, a small town of Spain province of Navarre 34 miles SEW of Pamplona

Lérins (lér-én) lér-é (anc. *Le-nice* in *enile*) a group of islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to France opposite Cannes, chief among which are the islands of Sainte-Marguerite and Saint-Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the man with the iron mask and of Marshal Bazaine, and the second was the seat of the famous mediæval monastery of Lérins

Lerma, or **Zacoloncán**, a river of southern Mexico rises about 18 miles W of the city of Mexico, flows generally westward and discharges into Lake Chapala, from which it emerges as the Rio Grande de Santiago, emptying into the Pacific Ocean NW of San Blas. It is not navigable. Near Guadalupe are the falls of Juanaoatlán

Lerma, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, a few miles E of Toluca. Pop. about 7200

Lerma, lér-má, a small town of Spain, province and 33 miles S of Burgos. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III

Lerna, a banking post-village of Cotes co. Ill. in a grain and stock region, 9 miles by rail SW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 395

Lero, lér-ó (anc. *Leros*) a small Turkish island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Sporades, off the coast of Asia Minor 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N to S 6 miles greatest breadth 4 miles. Pop. about 3000. On the E. side is the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

Le Moere, lér-mó-á, a small town of Italy province and 7 miles N of Cosenza

Leroy, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Mobila. Pop. 100

Leroy, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100

Leroy, a banking city of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles SE of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 1629

Leroy, a post-village of Lehigh co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 3 miles SE of Crown Point. Pop. 150

Leroy, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 100

Leroy, a banking city of Coffee co. Kan. on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 39 miles SE of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 773

Leroy, a banking post-village of Oseola co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 79 miles N by E of Grand Rapids. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900 375

Leroy, a banking post-village of Mower co. Minn. on the Upper Iowa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and

St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western R. 26 miles SSE of Austin. Pop. in 1900 773

Leroy, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop. 70

Leroy, a banking post-village of Genesee co., N Y, in Leroy township (town) on Oatka (or Allen's) Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River the Erie and other railroads, 24 miles SW of Rochester. It has manufactures of patent medicines agricultural implements flour, etc. and has several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900 3144 of the town 4523

Leroy, a post-village of Pembina co. N Dak. The banking point is Neche. Pop. 100

Leroy, a post village of Medina co. Ohio 36 miles S by W of Cleveland. Pop. 100

Leroy, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. in Leroy township on Towanda Creek 32 miles S of Elmira, N Y. Coal is mined near by. Pop. of the township in 1900 980 of the village about 200

Leroy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. W Va. 16 miles N of Jackson

Leroy, a post-township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. 14 miles SEW of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900 1344

Lers, lér, a river of France which after a course of more than 70 miles joins the Arisge above Gitegabelle.

Lerwick, lér-wík, the county town of Shetland Scotland, on the E coast of Mainland and on Bressay Sound 21 miles NNE of Lumburgh Head. It has a fine town-hall. Lerwick is an important seat of the herring fishery. Pop. in 1901 4061

Lesca, lér-sá (L. *Le-sin*) a small town of Italy province of Novara, 7 miles S of Pallanza.

Les Abymes, lér-á-beem a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, on the SW coast of Grande-Terre 8 miles from Pointe-à-Pitre.

Lesaca, lér-sá-ká a small town of Spain in Navarre 28 miles N of Pamplona

Lesage, a post-hamlet of Cabell co. W Va. on the Ohio River 7 miles N of Cabell

Les Allues, lér-ál-lú (L. *Alloues*) a village of France, 12 Favols 5 miles S of Moutiers

Les Andelys, lér-án-dí-er a town of France, formed by the union of Grand- and Petit-Andely in Euro 20 miles NE of Evreux and on the Seine. It is the capital of an arrondissement. Near Petit-Andely are the ruins of the castle of Gaillard built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Les Andelys has venerable churches and a monument to the painter Poussin who was born in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 4539

Les Arce, lér-á-er a town of France, in Var 8 miles S of Draguignan. It has a mineral spring. Pop. about 3000

Les Aubiers, lér-ú-be-á a small town of France, in Deux-Sèvres 9 miles NW of Breuille

Les Avants, lér-á-vó-á a resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valand, about 1½ miles from Montreux. Elevation, 3180 feet

Les Bois, lér-bó-á (Ger. *Rudsholz* rú-dí-shóltz) a village of Switzerland canton and 36 miles WNW of Bern in the Jura mountains

Les Bordes, lér-bó-á a town of France, in Ariège, 12 miles W of Pamiers. Pop. about 1000

Lesbos, called also (from the name of its chief town) **Mytilene**, **Mitylene**, and **Mitsimá**, mít-á-lee-nés (Turk. *Midsin*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago belonging to Turkey. It lies off the W coast of Asia Minor separated by a channel, a few miles wide, from the SW extremity of Trossus Area, 875 sq m. It is divided into two peninsulas by the Gulf of Kalloni. The surface is broken by forest-clad mountains, between which are fruitful valleys. The chief exports are olive oil figs, and almonds. The population is about 25,000 nearly all Greeks. The chief town is Mytilene (Mithini), called also Kastro the next largest is Potamos. The city of Mytilene, colonized by Aeolians early rose to the position of a flourishing state and a naval power. The celebrated tyrant Pittacus ruled here in the first half of the sixth century B.C. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War Mytilene, having rebelled against the supremacy of Athens, was reduced by the Athenians (427 B.C.) and never recovered its importance. The island of Lesbos has belonged to Turkey since 1462. It is famed as the birthplace of Sappho Alcaeus Terpander and Theophrastus

Les Brévetés, lér-bré-vé-á, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles WNW of Neuchâtel on the Doubs which here forms a cascade 85 feet in height. Elevation, 2880 feet.

Lescaz, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles NW of Pau. Pop. about 1500

Les Cayes, a town of Haiti. See **AUX CAYES**.

Leschuits, lér-shúts, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 22 miles SSE of Oppeln. Pop. about 1700

Lescaure, la kûr, a village of France, in Tarn 2 miles NE. of Alby

Lescaure, a village of France, in Ariège 5 miles ENE of Saint-Girons

Les Éboulements, la é bou lôn' a post-village of Charlevoix co. Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 69 miles below Quebec. It is at the foot of Mount Éboulements 2547 feet high. Pop. about 400

Les Echelles, la é shêl (i.e. the stairs) a village of France, in Savoie, 12 miles SW of Chambéry on the Guisiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here and which have been replaced by a road cut in the mountain

Les Ekenenils, la é kû'nil a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 25 miles above Quebec. Pop. 100

Les Escummins, la é koo mîn' a post-village of Saguenay co. Quebec on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Tadoussac. Pop. 100

Les Esnarts, la é san a small town of France, in Vendée 10 miles NE of La Roche-sur-Yon

Les Gets, la shâ (L. Jactus) a village of France, in Savoie, 6 miles NE of Taninge

Lesghians, le'gha-ans a people of the Eastern Caucasus living mainly in Daghestan

Les Grandes Ventes, la grôd vôt, a village of France, in Seine Inférieure, 12 miles SE of Dieppe

Lesignano di Bagni, la-sen-yâ no dee hân yea, a village of northern Italy 14 miles SW of Parma. It is noted for its mineral springs

Lesina, la é-nâ (anc. *Pharos* or *Pharus inula*) an island of Dalmatia, 23 miles SE of Spalato on the Adriatic Sea, between the islands of Brazza and Cresia. Length 40 miles breadth from 2 to 4 miles. It rises in the Monte San Veleto to 2075 feet. Principal products are figs, wine, marble anachovies and rosemary oil. Chief towns, Citavecchia and Lema

Lesina, a town of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, on the SW coast of the island of Lesina. It is a health-resort and hydropneumia, and contains an arsenal observatory etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3620

Lesina, la-sen-nâ a town of southern Italy province of 20 miles NW of Foggia on the S shore of the Lake of Lesina. Pop. about 5000

Lesina, Lake of (anc. *Pentenus*) called also *Salso*, or *Salpe*, in southeastern Italy near the promontory of Monte Gargano, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic into which it discharges. Length from E to W 13 miles

Leskard, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Spring Creek 16 miles N of Newmarket. It has mills. Pop. 100

Leskovatz, a town of Servia near the SE corner of the kingdom, 30 miles N of Vranja. Pop. in 1901 13707

Leslie, a burgh of Scotland co. of Fife 12 miles SW of Cupar Fife. Pop. about 3500

Leslie, a county in the SE part of Kentucky. Area, 267 sq. m. In the extreme S part are the Little Dixie Mountains. It is intersected N and S by the Kentucky River on which is Hyden, the capital. Pop. in 1890 3954 in 1900 6753

Leslie, a post-village of Sevier co. Ark. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 100

Leslie, a post-village of Sumter co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. in 1900 215

Leslie, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ky. 35 miles from Glasgow. Pop. 150

Leslie, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. Pop. 75

Leslie, a banking post-village of Ingham co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 15 miles N of Jackson. It has lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1114

Lesmahagow, la-ma-hâ go, an Abbey Green, a village of Scotland co. and 6 miles WSW of Lanark

Les Mées, la mé a small town of France, in Basse-Alpes, 14 miles WSW of Digne

Lesmo, la mo, a village of northern Italy 15 miles NNE of Milan, near the Lambro

Lesneveu, la-nê-vê a small town of France département of Finistère 16 miles NNE of Brest

Lesparre, la'par a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Gironde, 37 miles NW of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1901 2347 (commune 3959)

L'Esquilade, lâ-kes yâd a small island in the Mediterranean Hydres group near the coast of France

Les Riessys, la ré-sâ three contiguous villages of France, forming together a commune in Aube, on the Laignes, 74 miles S of Bar-sur-Seine

Les Roussees, la roose a village of France in Jura, 20 miles N of Geneva

Les Sables-d'Olonne, la shâ do lonn, a resort, fishing town, and watering-place of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Vendée, 21 miles SW of La Roche-sur-Yon. It is the capital of an arrondissement. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,344

Les Saintes, la sânt, a group of small islands of the French West Indies, off the S extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 9 sq. m. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies, strongly fortified. They were discovered by Columbus, Nov. 4 1495. The principal lists are Terre-de-Haut, Terre-de-Bas, L'Ilot-à-Cabri and Grand Ile.

Lesauy, la-sâ a commune of France, in Manche, 13 miles NW of Coutances

Lessee, la-sê a river of Belgium, which joins the Maase from the right near Dinant. On the borders of the provinces of Luxembourg and Namur it precipitates itself into a chasm and pursues a subterranean course for about three-fourths of a mile

Lessee, la-sê a village of Brunswick 12 miles WSW of Brunswick

Lessen, la-sen a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 17 miles SSE of Marienwerder. Pop. about 2500

Lesser Antilles *See Antilles*

Lesser Slave Lake, a lake of Canada, in Athabasca, about 60 miles long and 8 miles in average width. Area about 475 sq. m. It drains by the Lesser Slave River into the Athabasca River

Lessines, lê-sen, a town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Dender 19 miles NNW of Mons. It has manufactures of matches and porphyry quarries. Pop. in 1900 9775

Lesslie, a post-village of York co. S C. Pop. 75

Lessona, la-sô-nâ, a village of Italy province of Novara, 5 miles from Biella

Lesson Islands, the westernmost of the Schentoo Islands, German New Guinea. Lat. 3° 25' S lon. 144° 48' E

Lester, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Ill.

Lester, a banking post-town of Lyon co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Great Northern Rrs. Pop. in 1900 225

Lester, a post-village of Letcher co. Ky. The banking point is Whitesburg. Pop. 150

Lester, a post-village of Rice co. Minn.

Lester Manor, a post-hamlet of King William co. Va. on the Pamunkey River 26 miles E. of Richmond

Lester Prairie, a banking post-village of McLeod co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles N of Glenora. Pop. in 1900 418

Lestertop, lê-tâp a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles ENE of Confolens

Lesters, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. 42 miles S of Columbia

Lestershire, a post-village of Broome co. N Y on the Erie and the Lehigh Rrs. 2 miles W of Binghamton. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, spoons and bobbins, furniture, paper-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900 3111. The banking point is Binghamton

Lesterville, a post-village of Reynolds co. Mo., 15 miles SW of Ironton. Pop. 150

Lesterville, a banking post-village of Yankton co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 244

Lesueur, la-sue-er a county in the S part of Minnesota, has an area of 475 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Minnesota River and also drained by the Cannon River. Capital, Lesueur Center. Pop. in 1890 19,067 in 1900 20,234

Lesueur, a banking post-borough of Lesueur co. Minn. on the right or E. bank of the Minnesota River 12 miles below St. Peter and 63 miles SW of St. Paul on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900 1937

Lesueur Center, a banking post-village capital of Lesueur co., Minn. 15 miles SE of Lesueur. Pop. in 1900 478

Lesueur River, Mine enters the Blue Earth River about 5 miles SW of Mankato

Léta, Nagy, nêdy la tsh (i.e. Great Léts), a village of Hungary co. of Bihar

Letart, a post-village of Mason co. W Va. on the Ohio River about 54 miles N W of Charleston. Pop. about 200

Letart Falls, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio on the Ohio River 10 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. about 500

Letcher, a county in the SE part of Kentucky borders on Virginia. Area, 848 sq. m. It is drained by the Kentucky River. The SE boundary of this county extends along the summit of the Cumberland Mountains. Capital, Whitesburg. Pop. in 1890, 6920 in 1900 9172

Kirkcaldy Pop. in 1901 5677
Laven, Loch, loch is ven a lake of Scotland in the co
of Kinross Circuit, about 11 miles. It contains several

islands on one of which, near Rincon, are the remains of the castle of Leukleven in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567-68 and from which she made her escape shortly before the battle of Langside.

Leven, Loch, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, Scotland from which it stretches E for 12 miles between the co. of Argyll and Inverness. On its S side is the wide vale of Glencoe.

Levenahulme, a town of England co. of Lancashire 3 miles SE of Manchester. Pop. in 1901 11,425.

Leventina (la-vén tee'ná) Val, a narrow valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from the St Gotthard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Ellegno. Length 20 miles. Chief town Pado.

Levenze, la-vén so (Fr. *Léons*) a village of France, 11 miles N of Nice. It has Roman remains.

Levesque (leh-vák) Cape, on the NW coast of Australia. Lat 10° 20' S.

Levern, lá-vá ná no, a town of Italy province and 10 miles WNW of Lucca. Pop. about 4000.

Leverett, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. in Leverett township (town), on the Central Vermont R. 25 miles N of Palmer. Pop. of the town in 1900 744. The town has manufactures of fruit-boxes, etc.

Levering, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. Pop. 0.

Levering, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio 13 miles NW of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Levey, a post-village of Polk co. Iowa.

Lewick Mill a post hamlet of Randolph co. Mo.

Lewico, lá-é-ko a town of Austria-Bungary in Tyro 10 miles SE of Trent, near a small lake. It has mineral springs and is a frequented resort. Pop. (communes) in 1900 6342.

Lever leh-vé-d a small town of France in Doubs 11 miles WNW of Pontarlier.

Le Vigan, leh-vé-gón a town of France in Gard on the Arre an affluent of the Hérault 36 miles WNW of Nîmes. It is the capital of an arrondissement. The old Gothic bridge is a noteworthy object. Pop. in 1901 4032 (communes 3124) largely engaged in the silk and the horsey in its trees.

Le Vigean, leh-vé-shón a village of France, in Vienne 18 miles SW of Montmorillon.

Levingood, a post hamlet of Pendleton co. Ky 43 miles S of Lexington.

Levis, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 746.

Levis, lá-é-ve or lá-vé, a county of Quebec bounded NW by the river St. Lawrence. Chief town Lévis.

Levis, Lévis Town, or **Point Lévis**, a city and capital of the co. of Lévis Quebec situated on the S shore of the St. Lawrence River opposite Quebec on the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Quebec Central R. It is the landing place of the passengers arriving from Europe by the ocean steamships. It has extensive fortifications, large docks, canals and collages, saw mills and factories and a very extensive shipping trade. Pop. in 1901 7793.

Lévita, lá-é-tá (anc. *Lévia* shov) an island in the Orontes Archipelago belonging to Turkey 30 miles ENE of Amorgos. It is 4 miles long.

Lévita, a post-village of Corvallis co. Tex. Pop. 00.

Levina see *SANTA MARIA* and *ANAXICHI*.

Levon, a post-village of Marion co. Mo. The banking point in Ocala. Pop. about 150.

Levone, lá-vo ná, a village of Italy district and about 4 miles S of Turin.

Levrux, leh-vróo a town of France in Indre 13 miles N of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1901 3131 (communes 4093).

Levuka, a town of the island of Ovalau, on the VE coast, and former capital of the Fiji group. It has a good harbor.

Levy, a county of Florida, is bounded on the SW by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W by the Suwanee River. Area, 1173 sq m. The surface is nearly level and is extensively covered with pine forests. Capital Bronson. Pop. in 1890 6568. In 1900 8063.

Levyville, a post-village of Levy co. Fla. The banking point in Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Lewhensch, a post-village of Sullivan co. N Y. Pop. 75.

Lewens, a town of Hungary. See *Léva*.

Lewes, loo-ú, a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Sussex on the navigable Ouse 44 miles S of London and 7 miles NNW of its port, Newhaven. Among the noteworthy objects are the ruins of the old castle and priory the town-hall and the Fitzroy Memorial Library designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Lewes was a place of importance in the time of the Saxon kings. In the vicinity Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III. in 1264. Pop. in 1901, 11,240.

Lewee, loo'la, a name given to that portion of the Yukon River, Canada, which is above the confluence with the Pelly. It is sometimes considered as one of the streams forming the Yukon.

Lewes, loo-ú, a banking post-town of Sussex co. Del. on Delaware Bay about 4 miles WSW of Cape Henlopen and 104 miles S by E of Wilmington. It is adjacent to the Delaware Breakwater and is on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's R. It has canneries and fishing interests and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2259.

Lewes and Rehoboth, a hundred of Sussex co. Del. Pop. in 1900 2660.

Lewistown, a post-town of Lexington co. S C. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Lewin, lá-wén a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W of Olau. Pop. about 1500.

Lewinsville, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va. 3 miles from Falls Church station.

Lewis, an island of the Hebrides. See *LEWIS-WITH HARRIS*.

Lewis, a county in the NE part of Kentucky borders on the state of Ohio. Area, 470 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River. Capital Vanclevburg. Pop. in 1890 14,503. In 1900 17,863.

Lewis, a northeastern county of Missouri has an area of 300 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Wyaconda, North Potosi and Middle Potosi rivers. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890 16,935. In 1900 10,724.

Lewis, a county in the north central part of New York has an area of 1265 sq m. It is intersected by the Black River and is also drained by the Beaver, Moose, and Oswatchie rivers. Capital, Lowville. Pop. in 1890 29,800. In 1900 21,427.

Lewis, a county of Middle Tennessee has an area of 395 sq m. The Buffalo River drains the southern part of this county. Capital, Hobbsville. Pop. in 1890 2505. In 1900 4455.

Lewis, a county in the SW part of Washington has an area of 2336 sq m. It is drained by the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers which rise in it. The eastern part of this county is diversified with high mountains of the Cascade Range. Capital, Chehalis. Pop. in 1900 11,409. In 1900 15,157.

Lewis, a county in the north central part of West Virginia has an area of 414 sq m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Weirton. Pop. in 1890 10,895. In 1900 10,980.

Lewis, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ala. 0 miles N of Wilsonville.

Lewis a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Lewis, a banking post town of Cass co. Iowa on the East Northwestern River 44 miles E of Council Bluffs on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 613.

Lewis, a banking post-village of Edwards co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 200.

Lewis, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich. The banking point is Flint. Pop. 100.

Lewis, a post hamlet of Lander co. Nev. 15 miles from Battle Mountain station.

Lewis a post-village of Essex co. N Y. in Lewis township (town) about 32 miles S of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 1123. of the village about 400.

Lewis, a township (town) of Lewis co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 917.

Lewis, a township of Livingston co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 839.

Lewis, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1930.

Lewis, a township of Union co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 896.

Lewis and Clarke, a county in the west-central part of Montana has an area of 2,772 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River and on the N by the Sun or Medicine River. The county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains and has fertile valleys. Gold silver lead, and copper are mined. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1890 18,145. In 1900 19,171.

Lewis Bay, a post-settlement of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Sydney.

Lewisberry, a post-borough of York co. Pa. 11 miles S of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 238.

Lewisboro, a post-township (and village) in the NE part of Westchester co. N Y. about 42 miles NE of New York. It is partly drained by the Croton River. Pop. in 1900 1311. of the village 60.

Lewisburg, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

- Lewisburg**, a post-village of Wayne co Iowa, 12 miles W of Corydon. Pop. 69
- Lewisburg**, a banking post-town of Logan co. Ky Pop in 1900 239
- Lewisburg**, Mason co. Ky See North Fork
- Lewisburg**, a post-village of De Soto co Miss. 10 miles E of Hernando
- Lewisburg**, a banking post-village of Preble co Ohio on Twin Creek, 20 miles WNW of Dayton on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop in 1900 500
- Lewisburg**, a banking post-borough capital of Union co Pa., is delightfully situated on the W bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs. 14 miles W of Danville. It is the seat of Bucknell University (Baptist) and has manufactures of flour furniture, nails woollens lumber etc Pop in 1900 345
- Lewisburg**, a banking post-village capital of Marshall co Tenn on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 50 miles S of Nashville. Pop in 1900 1431 It has many factories of lead pencils, hoops and headings.
- Lewisburg**, a banking post-town capital of Greenbrier co W. Va. near the E base of the Greenbrier Mountain and near the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 9 miles W of the White Sulphur Springs Pop in 1900 872
- Lewis Center**, a post-village of Delaware co Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co's R. 16 miles E of Columbus Pop 369
- Lewis Creek**, a river in Addison co drains the S part of Chittenden co and enters Lake Champlain
- Lewiscreek**, a post-village of Shelby co, Ind. 8 miles by rail E of Shelbyville. Pop 90
- Lewisetta**, a post-village of Northumberland co Va. The banking point is Reedville. Pop 110
- Lewis Ferry**, a post-hamlet of Jasper co Tex. on the Angelina River
- Lewis Fork**, a name formerly applied to the Snake River one of the major tributaries of the Columbia.
- Lewisfork**, a post-township of Wilkes co. N. C. 40 miles NW of Statesville. Pop in 1900 1164.
- Lewisham**, loc. ish gm., a suburban quarter of London in Kent, S. of Greenwich. Pop in 1901 127 480
- Lewis Island**, Dampier Archipelago off the NW coast of Australia. Is. lat. 20 3 S
- Lewisport**, a banking post-town of Hancock co Ky on the Ohio River about 10 miles above Owensboro, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 323
- Lewis River**, Idaho See Snake River
- Lewis Run**, a post-village of Michigan co Pa. on the Erie R. about 5 miles E of Bradford Pop about 200
- Lewis Station**, a post-hamlet of Henry co Mo 13 miles SW of Nevada. Coal is found here
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Trinity co Cal on the Trinity River about 10 miles NNW of Sacramento Gold has been found here. Pop about 240
- Lewistown**, a banking city capital of Nez Percé co Idaho, on the E bank of the Snake River just above the mouth of the Clearwater and at the head of navigation It is on the Northern Pacific R. 30 miles S of Moscow It is the centre of a great mining industry and has foundries and machine-shops etc Pop in 1900 2423
- Lewistown**, a city of Androscoggin co Me. is situated on the E (left) bank of the Androscoggin River opposite Auburn 35 miles N of Portland and about 30 miles SW of Augusta. It is on the Maine Central the Grand Trunk and the Portland and Rumford Falls Rs. The river here crossed by several bridges, falls about 40 feet, affords abundant water power and presents picturesque scenery Lewistown is the second city of Maine in population and derives its prosperity chiefly from its manufactures and trade of which the manufacture of cottons and woollen goods takes first position and gives employment to upward of 7000 people. The woollen mills produce fancy cassimeres, beaver cloth, meltons, repensants etc. Among the other articles made in Lewistown are leather belting, looms machinery for cotton mills, carriage, laundry products, etc. Lewistown is the seat of Bates College (Free Baptist) founded in 1863 Pop in 1890 19 063 in 1899 21 701 in 1900 23 761
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Montecenny co. Mich in a farming and lumbering district, 2 1/2 miles NE of Grayling on the Michigan Central R. Pop about 800
- Lewistown**, a banking post-village of Winona co Minn on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles W by S of Winona. Pop in 1900 373
- Lewistown**, Lewis co. Mo See Lexington
- Lewiston**, a post-village of Pawnee co Neb 17 1/2 miles by rail NW of Pawnee. Pop. 100
- Lewiston**, a post-village of Lewiston township (town) Niagara co. N. Y., on the Niagara River at the head of steamboat navigation and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 7 miles below theatarat and 7 miles from Lake Ontario. It is opposite Queenston Canada and is at the N base of a high terrace called the Mountain Ridge. Pop in 1900 697 of the town (including the Tuscarora Indian Reservation) 3231
- Lewiston**, a post-town of Bertie co. N. C. 3 miles from the Roanoke River Pop. in 1900 163
- Lewisten**, a post-village of Cache co, Utah 17 miles (direct) N of Logan.
- Lewistown**, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co Va
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Kanawha co W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 13 miles SE of Charleston Pop 160
- Lewistown**, a post village of Columbia co Wis in Lewiston township (town) near the Wisconsin River and 9 miles NW of Portage Pop. of the town in 1900 931 of the village about 160
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Fremont co Wyo The banking point is Lander Pop 100
- Lewistown Junction**, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co, Me., 29 miles N of Portland
- Lewistown**, a banking city capital of Fulton co Ill on the Burlington Route 39 miles WSW of Peoria. It has manufactures and is a shipping point for grain fruit, livestock and coal Pop in 1900 2504.
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Frederick co Md. 10 miles N of Frederick Pop about 270
- Lewistown**, a banking post-town of Lewis co Mo on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. 6 miles SW of Monticello. Pop in 1900 358
- Lewistown**, a banking post-village capital of Fergus co Mont on Big Trout Creek and 80 miles (direct) SE of Fort Benton Pop in 1900 1098
- Lewistown**, a post village of Burlington co N. J. 10 miles by rail E of Mount Holly Pop 100
- Lewistown**, a post-village of Logan co Ohio, 10 miles NW of Bellefontaine Pop 200
- Lewistown**, a banking post borough capital of Mifflin co Pa. on the Juniata River on the Pennsylvania Canal and on the Pennsylvania R. 61 miles NW of Harrisburg It is at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It has steel works blast furnaces foundries tanneries, and manufactures of pumps, hydrants, edge-tool brooms, etc Pop in 1900 4451
- Lewisville**, a post-village of Lafayette co Ark on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 52 miles WSW of Camden and 7 miles E of the Red River Pop about 250
- Lewisville**, a post-village of Fremont co Idaho The banking point is Idaho Falls Pop 100
- Lewisville**, a banking post town of Henry co Ind on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles E of Indianapolis Pop in 1900 404.
- Lewisville**, a banking post-village of Watsonwan co Minn on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R Pop 130
- Lewisville**, a post-village of Forsyth co N. C. The banking point is Winston-Salem Pop 150
- Lewisville**, a post-village of Monroe co Ohio 10 miles NNE of Marietta. Pop in 1900 170
- Lewisville**, a post-hamlet of Polk co Oregon 2 1/2 miles SW of Salem
- Lewisville**, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 23 miles SW of Westchester
- Lewisville**, a borough of Potter co Pa. near the source of the Genesee River about 60 miles NW of Wilkesport Pop in 1900 019
- Lewisville**, a post township of Chester co S. C. Pop in 1900 4944
- Lewisville**, a banking post-village of Denton co Tex 1 1/2 miles W of Plaza, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. It has cattle-raising interests Pop about 700
- Lewisville**, or **Louiseville**, loc. v. ill. a post-village of Kent co Ontario on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles NW of Catham Pop 50
- Lewis-with-Harris**, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides off the W coast of Scotland, separated from the main land by the Minch 20 miles across Length from N to S 49 miles greatest breadth 30 miles On the S side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay and on the W Loch Roag It is N headland the Berr of Lewis, lat. 58° 31' N lon 6° 14' W rises to 80 feet above the sea. A great part of the island is rugged and it has many low swampy tracts. Much of the surface is covered with peat and with remains of ancient forests The island abounds in Druidic structures and ruined fortresses Stormoray the chief town, is on the E. coast. Area, 777 sq m Pop in 1901, 34,324
- Lexington**, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 435 sq m It is bounded on the NE by

the Congaree River and on the SW by the North Edisto and is intersected by the Saluda. Capital Lexington Pop in 1890, 22,161. In 1900 27,364.

Lexington, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co Ala. 24 miles NE of Florence.

Lexington, a banking post-town capital of Oglethorpe co Ga. 85 miles E. by N of Atlanta, on the Lexington Terminal R. Pop in 1900 856.

Lexington, a banking city of McLean co Ill. 1 mile N of the Mackinaw River and on the Chicago and Alton R. 15 miles NE of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 1416.

Lexington, a banking post-village of Scott co Ind on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 29 miles N by E of Louisville, Ky. Pop about 450.

Lexington, a post-village of Washington co Iowa, 4 miles NW of Washington. Pop 160.

Lexington, a city the capital of Fayette co Ky is on the Louisville and Nashville, the Queen and Crescent and other railroads, 29 miles SSE of Frankfort. Lat. 38° 3' N lon 84° 38' W. It is surrounded by a fertile, undulating country. It is the seat of the Kentucky University and of a state agricultural and mechanical college, and has also the Hamilton and McClelland Female Colleges, St. John's and St. Catherine's Academies, and the Sayre Female Institute. The city contains a state lunatic asylum, state reform school, court-house, public library etc. A fine monument to the memory of Henry Clay has been erected here. The city has extensive manufactures of distilled and malted liquors, flour, foundry products, carriages, soap etc. It is in the centre of the Blue Grass Country and has a large trade in grain and live-stock. The Lexington race-track is famous. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776 and incorporated in 1783. Pop in 1880 16,456. In 1890 21,567. In 1900 26,362.

Lexington, a post-plantation of Somerset co Ma. 50 miles N by W of Augusta. Pop in 1900 231.

Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co Mass in Lexington township (town) 31 miles NW of Boston with which it is connected by the Boston and Maine R. Here occurred on April 10 1775 the first encounter between the British and Americans in the Revolutionary War. A monument has been erected here in the memory of the patriots who fell in that action. Pop of the town in 1900 2631.

Lexington, a banking post-village and former capital of Sanilac co Mich on Lake Huron about 70 miles NNE of Detroit. It has woolen, flouing and other mills. Pop in 1900, 619.

Lexington, a post-village of Lesueur co Minn. 17 miles NE of St. Peter.

Lexington, a banking post-town capital of Holmes co Miss. in 62 miles N of Jackson, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River and on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 1516. It is in a cotton growing region.

Lexington, a banking city capital of Lafayette co Mo. is situated on the right or S bank of the Missouri River about 84 miles below Kansas City by water (42 miles E by the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.). Its site is elevated nearly 300 feet above the river. It contains a court house the Baptist Female College, the Central Female College (Methodist Episcopal) and the Westworth Military Academy. It is in a hemp growing region. Coal is extensively mined. Pop in 1900 4190. Lexington was taken by the Confederates on Sept. 20 1861.

Lexington, a banking post-city of Dawson co Neb on the Union Pacific R. 35 miles W of Kearney. It has various mills and elevators. Pop in 1900 1943.

Lexington, a post-village and resort in the Catskill Mountains, in Lexington township (town), Greene co N Y on Schoharie Creek about 44 miles SEW of Albany. Pop of the town in 1900 1163. of the village, about 407.

Lexington, a banking post town capital of Davidson co N C, on Abbott's Creek and on the Southern R. 10 miles NE of Salisbury. Pop in 1900 1234. It has many factories of cotton furniture foundry products etc.

Lexington, a banking post-village of Richland co Ohio, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles SSW of Mansfield. Pop in 1900, 468.

Lexington, a banking post-town of Cleveland co Okla. about 1 mile E of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. and 17 miles (direct) SE, by S of Norman. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop in 1900 861 (largely increased since the census).

Lexington, a post-village of Morrow co Oregon, 9 miles by rail NW of Heppner. Pop 150.

Lexington, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa. The banking point is Little. Pop about 250.

Lexington, a banking post-town capital of Lexington co S C on the Southern R. 14 miles WSW of Columbia.

It has cotton-lumber and turpentine-industries. The Palmetto College Institute is located here. Pop about 800.

Lexington, a banking post-town capital of Henderson co Tenn on Beech Creek and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 120 miles WSW of Nashville. Pop in 1900 1332. It has lumber and other mills.

Lexington, a post-village of Lee co Tex 10 miles NW of Giddings, on the San Antonio and Aransas Rivers. The banking point is Giddings. Pop about 1200.

Lexington, a banking post-town capital of Rockbridge co Va. is on the North River about 32 miles NNW of Lynchburg on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is situated in the long and fertile Blue Ridge stone valley which is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. Here is the Washington and Lee University reorganized in 1871, before which date it was styled Washington College. Lexington also contains the Virginia Military Institute founded in 1830. Generals Robert B. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson are buried here. Pop in 1900 3263.

Lexington Court-House, Lexington co. S C See LEXINGTON.

Lexovium, the ancient name of Lisieux.

Lexay, a post-village of Bunnell co Ga. Pop 75.

Leyburn, a small town of England, co of York North Riding, 7 miles SSW of Richmond.

Leyden, or **Leiden**, a city (anc. *Lugdunum Batavorum*) a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland 22 miles SW of Amsterdam and 17 miles N of Rotterdam on the Old Rhine 6 miles from its mouth in the North Sea. Lat. 52° 10' N lon 4° 30' E. Its old walls and fortifications have been removed. Leyden is intersected by canals and encompassed by windmills, country-seats, gardens, and fertile meadows. The main thoroughfare is Broad Street (Breestraat) which with its continuations, intersects the whole town. Among the most notable buildings and institutions are the town hall (or *Stadhuis*), with a brooch spire, erected in 1577, the Gemme-Landhuis van Rye land, containing the offices of the superintendent of dikes, the weigh house, butter house, municipal museum (in the hall of the former cloth hall *Jaekenhall*) ethnographical museum, natural history museum (with some of the most important collections in the world), botanical garden observatory the churches of St. Pancras and St. Peter and the university. The university formerly one of the most famous in Europe, is still in excellent repute. It was founded in 1575 and had an attendance in 1903-04 of 1670 students. Its library contains about 200,000 volumes. The city has several learned societies and a fine arts society. The benevolent and charitable institutions of Leyden are numerous. The cloth manufactures for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, have in a measure revived. The former great trade in books, rendered world renowned by the *Klaver*, is represented by a few printing-offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained at the hands of the Spaniards in 1573-4 and the relief of the city by the Prince of Orange, who ordered the piercing of one of the dikes and caused a partial flooding of the besiegers' camp. Pop. in 1902 54,567.

Leyden, an island off the coast of Java, opposite Batavia.

Leyden, a post-village of Franklin co Mass in Leyden township (town) 6 miles N of Greenfield. Pop of the town in 1900 379.

Leyden, a township (town) of Lewis co N Y on the New York Central and Hind on River R. 38 miles N of Utica. The town which is bounded on the E by the Black River contains part of the village of Port Leyden. Pop of the town in 1900 1029.

Leyden, a post-village of Rock co Wis. The banking point is Janesville.

Leyderdorp, a village of the Netherlands on the Old Rhine, about 14 miles E of Leyden.

Leyland, a land, a town of England, in Lancashire, 6 miles S of Preston. Pop in 1901 6865.

Leyre, a river of France, rises in the department of Landes, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the basin of Arrouhon.

Leyte, a city or island, an island province of the Philippines, SSW of Samar Area, 3087 sq m. The coasts are high with good natural harbors. The soil is good the climate hot and moist. It produces abacá, rice, and coconut-oil, and has deposits of gold, magnetite, and sulphur. Capital Taclobán. Pop 270,481.

Leyte, a pueblo on the N coast of Leyte Island Philippines, at the head of a gulf protected by Biliran Island, 30 miles (direct) WNW of Taclobán. The Leyte River discharges in the vicinity. Pop. 6719.

Leyton, a town, a town of England a northeastern suburb of London in Essex. Pop in 1901 98,912.

Les, *la*, a river of France, which, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 3 miles SE. of Montpellier.

Les, a river of France, which joins the Rhone from the left a little below Pont-Saint-Espirit. Total course, 45 miles.

Lesajsk, la-shisk' a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia 25 miles NE of Rzesow on the San. Pop. about 3900 (communa in 1000 5224).

Lésardrieux, la-sar'dre-uh a commune of France in Côte-du-Nord 16 miles ENE of Lannion.

Lesat, leh-sá a small town of France, in Ariège, 17 miles NW of Pamiers.

Lézignan, lá-zen-yán a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles W of Narbonne. Pop. (communa) in 1001 4951.

Lézoux, leh-zoo a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles ENE of Clermont. Pop. (communa) in 1901 3541.

Lexua, lá-heo-thá a small town of Spain 22 miles W of Albacete.

Lexxeno, lé-sá-é a village of Italy 5 miles SW of Bellagio, in the E shore of Lago di Como.

Lgov, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles W of Kark on the Sam. Pop. in 1897 5307.

Lha-rt, lá-reo a village of Tibet, about 180 miles NE of Lhasa, in a gorge among barren and desolate mountains. Near the village are a large Buddhist convent and a handsome temple.

Lhasa, Lassa, lá-sá or **H'Lasaa, h'la-sá** (i. e. land of the divine intelligence) the capital of Tibet and residence of the Dalai Lama (the supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy) on the Utubu an affluent of the Sappe. Approximate lat. 29° 10' N lon 91° 10' E. Elevation about 11,000 feet. It has numerous towers, bazaars and temples. The great temple of Buddha is a vast square edifice, covering with its precincts, many acres; its centre being surrounded by a gilded dais. Contiguous to it are four celebrated monasteries greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy. The palace and monastery of Lotala, a vast pile of buildings constituting the residence of the Dalai Lama are in the neighborhood of the Buddhist La. The city's true walls are in the fastness of Holon Bu lha la. Lhasa has a trade in silk wool goats hair ashwre fabrics, velvet, and other textiles. *scaprida* mink tea bolan and propensities. Its commerce extends to India China and many parts of Central Asia. It is virtually a closed city to Christians but has several times been entered by foreigners and its characteristics described. In Aug 1904 a British force appeared before Lhasa, and in the following month a treaty was concluded which brought Tibet within the sphere of British influence. Pop. about 10,000.

Likhov, lyák (i. e. Likhovskiy) a large island of the Arctic Ocean one of the New Siberian Islands N of Asia. The name is sometimes given to the whole group Great Likhov Island in about lat. 61° N is nearest to the Siberian coast.

Lian-chow, or Lian-chow fu, written also Lien-shaw, a city of China in Kwang tung 240 miles SW of Canton. Lat. 21° 43' N.

Lamersart, le-dér-kean a town of France in Oise 3 miles SE of Clermont. Pop. (communa) in 1901 7999.

Liane, le-an a small river of France, in Pas-de-Calais falls into the English Channel and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Liang-chaw, a city of China, province of Kan-su 140 miles NNW of Lan-chow.

Liao-ha, le-ow-ho' a river of Asia, flowing E along the N frontier of the Chinese province of Chihli and then S through Shing king (Manchuria) and emptying into the head of the Gulf of Liao-tung.

Liao-tung, le-ow-tung a region of Manchuria, consisting partly of a large peninsula in the Yellow Sea, between the Gulf of Liao-tung and that of Korea, at the extremity of which Port Arthur is situated. It forms the greater part of the province of Shing king. The name is now generally used by Europeans to designate the peninsula alone.

Liao-tang, (all of, an arm of the Yellow Sea, forming a northward extension of the Gulf of Pechili. It receives the Liao-ho at its head.

Liao-yang, le-ow-yáng a city of Manchuria, province of Shing king in lat. 41° 18' N lon 123° 10' E on the railway from Mukden to Port Arthur. Much of the area within the walls is occupied by market-gardens, but in the city are many large and excellent shops, and a large amount of trade is transacted. The place and its vicinity witnessed a fierce battle between the Russians and Japanese lasting from Aug 30 to Sept 3 1904, in which the former suffered a great defeat. At the close of the engagement Liao-yang was occupied by the Japanese.

Liard River, a river of Canada, rises in Dense Lake, British Columbia, and after a generally NE. course discharges into the Mackenzie at Fort Simpson in about lat. 62° N. Its course is impeded by rapids. On its banks, a short distance N of the frontier of British Columbia, is Fort Liard.

Lianzominskoi, an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Divna.

Lihadja, Greece. See LIVANIA.

Lihauua, a mountain range of Syria. See LEBANON.

Lihua, le-hwa (Russ. *Lihua le-bá-vá* Lettish *Le-pote le-bá-pá*), a seaport of Russia in Courland on the Baltic Sea, N of Laka l then and 105 miles WSW of Mitau. It has an artificial harbor which has recently been improved by means of works on a great scale. Lihua has risen to considerable importance as a seaport. Its foreign trade is extensive, large quantities of grain and other commodities being shipped hence. There are manufactures of agricultural machinery flour and lumber-mills, and various other industrial establishments. The town is resorted to as a watering place. Pop. in 1907 64,500.

Libby, a post-village of Arizona on Milan. Pop 76.

Libby, a post-village of Flathead co. Mont. in a mining and lumbering region 93 miles WNW of Kalispell, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Libet, a post-hamlet of Jersey on Ind, 1 mile from Portland.

Liberal, a banking city capital of Seward on Kan on the Chicago R. ck Island and Pacific R. 38 miles WSW of Meade. Pop. in 1900 420.

Liberal, a banking city of Barton co. Mo. in a coal mining and agricultural region 14 miles WNW of Lamar on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 532.

Liberia, li-bee-ri-a a republic on the W coast of Africa extending from the English colony of Sierra Leone to the French colony of the Ivory Coast, from which it is separated by the Cavally River. It has a direct coast-line of about 300 miles and extends inland 150 200 miles. Part of the region is mountainous and covered with magnificent tropical forests in which gum is plentiful. The climate is milder than that of Sierra Leone, is extremely hot. Liberia is well watered being traversed by several considerable streams, the most important of which is the St. Pauls. The natural resources are very great, but owing to careless cultivation the products are limited. The chief exports are rubber palm oil and kernels *pinna* fibre castor coffee sugar ginger cassia nut etc. Citrus sugar and numerous fruits are cultivated. Gold and coal are among the mineral resources. A fair export and import trade is now carried on. The principal articles of import are cotton manufactures, spirits iron work petroleum and provisions. Liberia was founded as a colony of free blacks in 1822 by the American Colonization Society with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would return to Africa. The inhabitants have built for themselves many churches, and possess schools and a number of printing presses and there is a local college. The government of the country is on the American model consisting of a president, a vice-president a senate and a house of representatives. There is also a council of ministers. Liberia was declared an independent state in July 1847 and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. The population is variously estimated at between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of which about 200,000 represent the civilized and civilized negroes. The natives of the coast strip are *Krumen*. Liberia is divided into the four counties of Newondo Grand Bassa Sinoe and Maryland.

Liberia, a town of Costa Rica. See th ARACATE.

Libertad, le-bé-tá-d (i. e. liberty) a maritime department in the NW part of Peru. It is traversed by the Western Cordillera Area, about 10,200 sq m. Capital Trujillo. Pop. in 1896 250,071.

Libertad, Salvador San La Llanura.

Liberton, a village in the SE outskirts of Edinburgh.

Liberty, a northern county of Florida, has an area of 725 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Oklawaha River and on the W by the Apalachicola River. Capital Bristol. Pop. in 1890 1452 in 1900 2956.

Liberty, a county in the SE part of Georgia, has an area of 978 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Altamaha River and is partly drained by the Newport and Canoville rivers. Capital Milledgeville. Pop. in 1890 12,887 in 1900 13,093.

Liberty, a county in the SE part of Texas, has an area of 1162 sq m. It is intersected throughout its length, from N to E by the Trinity River. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890 4250 in 1900 8102.

Liberty, a village of Maricopa co., Ariz. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop 100.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Ouchita co., Ark.
Liberty, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 42 miles NE of Franklin and 16 miles N of Bear Lake.
Liberty, a banking post-town of Adams co., Ill. 15 miles S of Quincy Pop in 1900 499
Liberty, a banking post-town capital of Union co. Ind. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 15 miles S by W of Richmond. It has flour mills, manufactures of agricultural implements etc. and is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop in 1900 1440
Liberty, a post-village of Clark co. Iowa, on Otter Creek, 35 miles S of Des Moines Pop 199
Liberty, a post-city of Montgomery co. Kan. on Big Hill Creek and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 47 miles S by W of Humboldt. Pop in 1900 314
Liberty, a banking post-town capital of Casey co. Ky. on the Green River about 66 miles S of Frankfort. Pop in 1900 450
Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Liberty township (town) on the St. George River about 25 miles SNE of Augusta. Pop of the town in 1900 737
Liberty, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. 12 miles S of Jackson Pop ab. at 100
Liberty, a banking post-town capital of Amite co. Miss. is near the Amite River about 50 miles SE of Natchez Pop in 1900 392
Liberty, a banking city capital of Clay co. Mo. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Burlington, ten Route, 14 miles NE of Kansas City and 3 1/2 miles N of the Missouri River. It has a court-house, the William Jewell College (Baptist) the Liberty Ladies College and manufactures of flour etc. Pop in 1900 2407
Liberty, a banking post-village of Oage co. Neb. 20 miles SE of Beatrice, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 450
Liberty, a post-village of San Miguel co. N. Mex. The banking point is Tucuman Pop 190
Liberty, a post-village and summer and health resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. in Liberty township (town) on the New York Ontario and Western R. 10 1/2 miles N. W. of New York and 7 1/2 miles N of Port Jervis. It lies at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet in the region of the Shawangunk Mountains. It has a sanatorium for pulmonary affections Pop in 1900 1700 of the town 468
Liberty, a post town of Randolph co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Greensboro Pop in 1900 304
Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio 6 miles W. W. of Dayton Pop about 200
Liberty, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop in 1900 836
Liberty, a township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1292
Liberty, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1100
Liberty, a township of McKean co. Pa. traversed by the Allegheny River Pop in 1900 1994
Liberty, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop in 1900 537
Liberty, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop in 1900 989
Liberty, a township of Quebec co. Pa. on the New York boundary line. Pop in 1900 785
Liberty, a post-borough of Poga co. Pa. about 24 miles S by W of Williamsport Pop in 1900 287
Liberty, a township of Tigua co. La. Pop in 1900 1204
Liberty, a banking post-town of Pickens co. S. C. on the Southern R. 14 1/2 miles NE of Atlanta Ga. Pop in 1900 368. It has manufactures of yarns, phosphates and tile
Liberty, a banking post-village of Dekalb co. Tenn. about 50 miles E by S of Nashville Pop about 300
Liberty, a post-town capital of Liberty co. Tex. on the E bank of the Trinity River about 22 miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay and on the Southern Pacific R. 40 miles NE of Houston Its banking point. Steam boats ascend to this place in all seasons. It is in a lumber and cotton region Pop in 1900 866
Liberty, a post-village of Putnam co. W. Va. 11 miles NE of Winfield Pop 50
Liberty, a township (town) of Grant co. Wis. Pop in 1900 870
Liberty, a township (town) of Manitowish co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1383
Liberty, a township (town) of Outagamie co. Wis. Pop in 1900 590
Liberty, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis. in Liberty township (town) on the Kishwaukee River about 40 miles SE of La Crosse Pop of the town in 1900 539
Libertyville, a post-village of Marquette co. Wis. 31 miles N of Portage

Liberty Center, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 7 miles by rail SW of Bluffton Pop 300
Liberty Center, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 30 miles S by E of Des Moines Pop 70
Liberty Center, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, near the Maumee River and on the Wabash R. 28 miles WSW of Toledo. Pop in 1900 606
Liberty Corners, a post-village of Somerset co. N. J. 12 miles S by W of Morristown Pop 200
Liberty Corners, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio. Pop 10
Liberty Corners, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S of Tawanda
Liberty Falls, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. in Liberty township (town) 38 miles W of Middletown Pop 100
Liberty Furnace, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co. Va. 12 miles W of Edenburg
Liberty Grove, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 6 miles NE of Port Deposit. Pop 175
Liberty Grove, a township (town) of Door co. Wis. forms the N. extremity of the Green Bay peninsula. Pop in 1900 1530
Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Ala.
Libertyhill, a post-village of New London co. Conn. 25 miles SSE of Hartford Pop about 200
Libertyhill, a post-village of Pike co. Ga. 45 miles S by E of Atlanta. Pop 160
Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Buenville parish La. 54 miles WSW of Monroe
Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co. S. C.
Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Granger co. Tenn. 22 miles N of New Market
Libertyhill, a post-village of Williamson co. Tex. 25 miles N by E of Austin on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop about 400
Liberty Mills, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. on the Rol River and on the Wabash R. 15 miles SW of Columbia. Pop about 300
Liberty Mills, a post-village of Orange co. Va. on the Rapidan River 2 1/2 miles W of Orange Pop 40
Liberty Mount, a peak in Graston co. N. H. has an altitude of 4472 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is 3 miles from the Plunge Mountain
Liberty Peak, Mount in Gallatin co. very near Union Pass Its height is 9162 feet.
Libertyville, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis. 4 miles SW of Viroqua.
Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ill. 3 miles N of Edwardsville.
Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Wis.
Liberty Square, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 15 miles S of Lancaster Pop 200
Liberty Store, a post-hamlet of Guilford co. N. C.
Libertytown, or **Liberty**, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 12 miles NE of Frederick Pop about 600
Libertyville, a banking post-village of Lake co. Ill. on the Des Plaines River about 30 miles NNW of Chicago Pop in 1900 854
Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Vigo co. Ind. 10 miles N by W of Terre Haute.
Libertyville, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route 6 miles SW of Fairfield Pop about 300
Libertyville, a post-village of St. Francois co. Mo. about 70 miles S of St. Louis. Pop 100
Libertyville, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Wallkill River 3 miles from Lake Mohawk and about 15 miles SW of Rondout. Pop 199
Libethen, 利比登 (Hun. *Libetdewye* lib. *li-ban yoh'*) a small town of Hungary on the Suhl 14 miles E of Nausohl
Libimanan, libim-nan a people of Camarines province Luzon Philippine Islands, on the Vinal. It has post and telegraph offices etc. Pop 14,512
Libochowitz, libo-oh-wits a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles SW of Leitmeritz
Libonia, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Pa.
Libourne, lee-boonn a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde on the Garonne, at its junction with the Isle, 20 miles ENE. of Bordeaux Among the noteworthy structures are the church of St. John the Baptist, the Hotel de Ville, and the fourteenth-century clock tower. Liquors, sugar, woollens, etc., are manufactured and there are iron foundries and ship-building yards. Pop in 1901 10,175
LibRARY, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. 13 miles S of Pittsburgh Pop 100
Libreville, lib-ree-vel a town of French Congo, on the N. shore of the Gabon estuary is about lat. 0° 30' N

Lido This is a favorite bathing resort with the Venetians. The principal channels through the islands are those of Lido and Malamocco.

Liebau, lee'bow, a town of Moravia 18 miles NE of Prerau. Pop in 1900, 4577.

Liebau, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles SSW of Legnitz. Pop in 1900, 4842.

Liebensthal, lee'ben-mul, a town of East Prussia, 72 miles SSW of Königsberg. Pop about 2500.

Liebes, lee'bes, a northeastern manufacturing suburb of Prague, adjoining Karolinenthal. Pop (commune) in 1900, 21,200.

Liebesan, lee'ben-nōw (Bohem. *Hodkovic*) a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NE of Jungbunzlau. Pop about 3000.

Liebenstein, lee'ben-stine or *Sauerbrunn*, dōw'gr-broōa, a watering place of Saxe-Meiningen in a beautiful valley 18 miles WSW of Getha. Pop about 1500.

Liebsthal, lee'ben-thal, a town of Prussian Silesia 30 miles SW of Legnitz. Pop about 1800.

Liebeswalde, lee'ben-wāl dēh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 37 miles NNE of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop about 3000.

Liebenwerda, lee'ben-tēr-dā, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles ENE of Merseburg, on an island in the Blank Hiner. Pop about 3000.

Liebenzell, lee'ben-tēl, a small town of Württemberg 20 miles W of Stuttgart, on the Neckar. It has mineral baths.

Lieberose, lee'ber-a-seh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 33 miles SSW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop about 1500.

Lieherowkowitz, lee'ber-wōk-witz, a town of Saxony 64 miles SE of Leipzig. Pop in 1900, 4034.

Liebstadt, lee'b'tāt, a town of East Prussia, 84 miles SSW of Königsberg on the Memel. Pop about 2000.

Liechtenstein, lee'khten-stine, a principality with the exception of Monaco and San Marino the smallest state in Europe. It is bounded on the NE and E by the Austrian crown land of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, S by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and W by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. Greatest length from N to S 15 miles; average breadth about 5 miles; area, 65 sq. mi. Pop in 1901, 947. The Alps here reach an elevation of about 8000 feet. Vaduz is the capital. The state is a constitutionally monarchy ruled by the house of Liechtenstein, a princely house of Austria. There is a Landtag. There is no army and there are no direct taxes. The prince resides for the most part in Vienna. The principality is included in the Austro-Hungarian customs union. The supreme judicial authority is vested in the court at Innsbruck, Austria-Hungary. The house of Liechtenstein traces its origin back to the twelfth century. The principality was constituted in 1719 out of the principalities of Vaduz and Schellenberg. It was a member of the Germanic body till 1806.

Liedolsheim, lee'dōls-hime, a village of Baden, 10 miles N of Karlsruhe.

Liege, lee'zh (I. *Leodun*, *Leigis*, Dutch *Luik*, *luik*, *luik*) a city of Belgium, capital of the province of Liege, 54 miles N by S of Brussels. It is picturesque, situated on the Meuse, at the influx of the Ourthe, and is surrounded by a circle of forts. The Meuse divides the city into the old town on the left bank, in which are the citadel and principal public buildings, and the new town on the right, containing the numerous manufacturing establishments and the homes of large numbers of the artisans. The newer sections are well built and even in the old and cramped quarters of the city many improvements have been made. Of the numerous open places the most attractive is the Square d'Avroy. The most noteworthy edifices are the magnificent church of St. Jacques (seventh century), the church of St. Paul, now the cathedral, founded in the tenth century and rebuilt in the thirteenth with five chimneys, the church of Sts. Cross (founded in the tenth century) with an octagonal tower, the church of St. Barthélemy with an interesting twelfth-century font, the imposing Gothic church of St. Martin, the church of St. Denis, the handsome Aedemijn des Beaux Arts, the Théâtre Royal built after the model of the Odéon at Paris, the splendid Palais de Justice, and the town hall. Liege has a university founded in 1817 which has over 1800 students, among them many foreigners. The university library contains about 200,000 volumes. Affiliated with the university are the School of Mines, Arts and Manufactures and the School of Electricity. The city possesses a notable conservatory of music and an academy of art.

Liege owes its great industrial prosperity to its situation in the center of a rich coal district. Some of the mines actually extend under the streets and houses. The oldest and

most important branch of industry is the manufacture of arms, including cannon. There are extensive manufactures of machinery and articles of steel and iron and the textile industry is also well represented. Among other articles produced in Liege are watches, gold and silverware, leather, paper, oil, tobacco, and shoeing. Year by year is famous with its vast machine-shops. Liege is the seat of an active commerce. The town is the center of the Walloon country. The population has nearly tripled since the middle of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 173,706. Liege has since Frankish times been the seat of a bishop. The bishops of Liege were among the princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire and ruled a large territory. They were engaged in interminable conflicts with the barons of Liege. The French conquered the region at the close of the eighteenth century and after that it shared the fortunes of Belgium.

Liege, a province of Belgium bounded E by Prussia, Area, 1117 sq. mi. It belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed from SW to NE. The province has great mineral wealth and extensive manufactures, and is finely cultivated. Capital, Liege. Pop. in 1901, 820,175. The inhabitants are mainly Walloons.

Liegnitz, lee'gnitz, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Katsbach at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser 40 miles WNW of Dresden. Among the notable buildings are the royal castle now used as a government building, the medieval church of Saints Peter and Paul recently restored, the old Catholic church and the town hall. There are manufactures of cloth, leather, tobacco, oil, woollens, machinery, pianos, hats, carriages, etc. In 1700 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here. Pop. in 1900, 54,802. Near by at a place which received the name of the Wahlstatt (battle field) the Mongols in 1241 vanquished the Slavians, Poles, and Teutonic Knights. On this site is the village of Wahlstatt.

Liegnitz, the waterment district of the province of Silesia, Prussia, bordering on Bohemia and Saxony.

Lienau, lee'ng, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3684.

Liene, lee'ne, a town of Tyrol picturesquely situated on the Drava, near the confluence of the Isel and opposite the Liens Dolomites, 48 miles ENE of Bruneck. Pop. in 1900, 4778. Elevation, 2210 feet.

Lierganez, lee'gā-nēz, a village of Spain 10 miles from Santander.

Lierpenx, lee'pēnz, a village of Belgium province and 25 miles SSE of Liège.

Lierre, lee'le (Flem. *Lier*) a town of Belgium province and 10 miles SE of Antwerp at the confluence of the Croet and Litten Nethe. The most noteworthy edifice is the church of St. Gommardine, built in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The town has a belfry of the fourteenth century. It possesses a municipal museum. There are manufactures of silk lace, etc. and brewing is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 22,054.

Liebling, lee'ling, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles SSW of Vienna. It has manufactures of candles, soap, glycerine, and beer. Pop. in 1900, 6990.

Lieze, lee'ze, a village of France in the department of Aube 8 miles from Lang. It is a pilgrimage spot.

Liesenthal, or *Liesetal*, lee'etl, a town of Switzerland, capital of the half canton of Basel Land 8 miles SE of Basel. It has a town hall, barracks, etc. and in the vicinity are several springs. Pop. in 1900, 5488.

Lieret, lee'et, a small town of Spain province of Albacete, on the Júcar, 62 miles NW of Murcia.

Liez, lee'zh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud on Lake Joux, 19 miles WNW of Lausanne.

Lienrey, lee'vri, a commune of France, in Eure, 8 miles S of Pont-Audemer.

Lieuwert, the Frisian name of Lissawarden.

Lévin, lee'vā, a town of France in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles SE of Béthune. It has large coal mines. Pop. in 1856, 3075. In 1901, 17,000.

Liezen, lee'zen, a town in the NW part of Styria, near the river Enns. It has iron-mines and iron-works. Pop. about 2000.

Liffey, a river of Ireland in Leinster rises in the mountains of Wicklow and after a course of 50 miles enters Dublin Bay.

Lifford, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster capital of the county of Donegal on the Foyle, 14 miles SSW of Londonderry.

Lifford, a post-village of Durham, Ontario 5½ miles W by N of Bethany.

Lifu, lee'fo, the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands in the Pacific Ocean. It is 37 miles long, from N to S, and from 10 to 20 miles broad and belongs to France. Pop. about 3000.

Ligne, le-gñ'o, a pueblo of Alhuy province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinal River and W of Mayón (or Alhuy) volcano. Pop. 17,900.

Liguanasán, le-gwá-shán, a large lake in the S part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Into and from it flows the Mindanao River.

Liger, the ancient name of the Loxos.

Lightstreet, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. on Fishing Creek 3 miles above Bloomsburg on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop. about 200.

Lightsville, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. The banking point is Greenville or Union City Ind. Pop. 100.

Ligitán, lee ghe-tán, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the S'n Sea.

Liguzano, leen yá-shá, a village of Italy province of Novara, 3 miles from Verelli.

Ligné, leen yá, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles NE of Nantes.

Lignères, leen yá-shá, a town of France, in Cher, 28 miles SW of Bourges. Pop. about 3000.

Lignères, in Dombelle, leen yá-shá, a village of France, department of 23 miles NW of Mancy.

Lignite, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va. The banking point is Newcasale. Pop. 200.

Lignol, leen yó, a village of France, in Morbihan 14 miles W of Pontivy.

Lignum, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va. 7 miles from Brandy station.

Ligny, leen yó, a village of Belgium province and 14 miles WNW of Namur, celebrated for an engagement between the Prussians and French June 16 1815 (two days before the battle of Waterloo) in which Blücher was defeated by Napoleon. Pop. in 1900 1831.

Ligny-en-Barrois, leen yó-shá, a town of France, in Meuse, on the Orain 10 miles SE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1901 5370.

Ligny-le-Châtel, leen yó-shá, a small town of France, in Yonne, 11 miles NE of Auxerre.

Ligon, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga. Pop. 30.

Ligonier, lig-o-nier, a banking city of Ohio on the Rihbar River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 15 miles SE of Cleveland. It has carriage-factories, lumber and flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2231.

Ligonier, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. on Loyalhock Creek at the SE terminus of the Ligonier Valley R. 44 miles ESW of Pittsburgh. It has lumber-mills, wood works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1399.

Ligonier, a town hip of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 204.

Ligor, le-gor' (Burmese *Yahor sh'kor*) a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province of the same name on the R. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17' N lon 100° 10' E.

Ligua, lee-gwá, a town of Chile, province of Aconcagua, 50 miles NNE of Valparaiso. Pop. about 2200.

Liguamer, le-gel-nair, the tidal swamp (Sp. *laguna*) that extends E and W across the Isle of Pines (Cuba).

Ligneul, lee-gu', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 23 miles S of Tours.

Liguria, in ancient geography a region between the Ligurian Sea (Gulf of Genoa) and the river Po. The Ligures were subjugated by the Romans in the second century B.C. The name is now applied to a compartment of the kingdom of Italy comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio. The name Ligurian Republic was borne by the republic of Genoa in the last years of its existence, 1797-1805 after the reorganization by Napoleon.

Ligurian Sea. See Genoa Gulf or

Likona, lee-on', a small town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles WSW of Péronne.

Lika, lee-ká or Lecca, a small river in the Karst region of Croatia, which discharges into the Canale delle Morlacche, in the Adriatic. Part of its course is subterranean.

Lika-Krbava, a county of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary bordering on Bosnia, Dalmatia, and the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Gospić.

Likawa, lee-wá, a small town of Russia, 30 miles S of Kaluga on the Oka.

Li-kang, lee-ko-ang' a city of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 26° 45' N lon 100° 20' E.

Liliedown, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. The banking point is Stateville. Pop. 123.

Lille-d'Yeu, a town of France. See Isle d'Yeu.

Lilleville, lee-vill' a post-town of Anson co., N.C., 37 miles ESE of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 213.

Lilietown, lee-town, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 24 miles from Owens.

Lilliam, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson or Meridian. Pop. about 500.

Littenfeld, lee-le-pn-felt, a town of Lower Austria, 37 miles WSW of Vienna. It has a rich Cistercian abbey. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Liffard, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Seacrest. Pop. 250.

Lillard's Mills, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn. 12 miles E of Hurricane station.

Lille, or Loos, lee' (L. *lille* Flem. *Bijssel*, ris-sh), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord (French Flanders) situated on the Doule, 28 miles NNE of Arras and 155 miles by rail N by E of Paris. It is well built and in great part regularly laid out and has many open places and public squares. The principal structures include a number of handsome churches, the exchange, the Renaissance town hall and the Porte de Paris built in the seventeenth century in the form of a triumphal arch to commemorate the union of French Flanders with France. The Palais des Beaux Arts contains some of the most important collections in France outside of Paris and is rich in pictures by Flemish and Dutch masters. Lille is the seat of a university (with about 1200 students) of a Catholic university (with over 600 students) of an institute of technology and of a Pasteur institute. The municipal library has about 100,000 volumes and there are museums of natural history and archaeology. Lille holds a prominent place in the textile industry of France. Its mills work up vast quantities of flax and cotton. There are also machine-shops, sugar-refineries, chemical works, etc. Lille is a fortress of the first class. The circuit of its walls is about 10 miles. Pop. in 1856 75,000 in 1891 201,212 in 1901 210,601.

Lille was wrested from Spain by Louis XIV in 1667. It was fortified by Vauban and its citadel was regarded as his masterpiece. The town made a heroic defense under Bonaparte against Prince Eugene in 1806 but finally succumbed. It was restored to France in 1713.

Lillebonne, lee-hoon' (L. *lillebonne*) a town of France in Seine-Inférieure 22 miles E of Havre. It has a castle which figured in the career of William the Conqueror. There are various manufacturing establishments and an active trade. A few miles to the west are the imposing remains of the castle of Tanquerville. Pop. in 1901 5583 (commune 4425).

Lillehammer, lee-hám-mer a town of Norway, 80 miles NW of Christiania, at the NE extremity of Lake Mjøsen near the mouth of the Møsa. The town is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. about 1800.

Lillers, lee-lá, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles NW of Béthune. It has an interesting medieval church. It is reputed to possess the oldest arlesian well. Interesting Roman remains have been found here. Pop. in 1891 5179 (commune 747).

Lilley, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Lillie, a post-village of Union parish, La. on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Bernice.

Lillie, Mewat, Colo a mountain in lat. 40° 17' N lon 105° 39' W. Height, 11,433 feet.

Lilington, a post-town capital of Harnett co., N.C. on the Cape Fear River about 20 miles S by W of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 65.

Lilington, a village of Pender co., N.C. 8 miles NW of Rocky Point. Pop. in 1900 87.

Lillo, lee-yó, a small town of Spain province and 37 miles ESE of Toledo.

Lillect, lee-le-ct, a post-village of British Columbia, 63 miles from Ashcroft its banking point. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Lilloet (or Lilloet) Lake, British Columbia, in about lat. 50° 10' N. It is nearly 20 miles long and is connected by the Lilloet River with Harrison Lake, which is about 30 miles ESE of Lilloet Lake.

Lilly, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles E of Pekin. Pop. 150.

Lilly, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 300.

Lilly, a post-borough of Cambridge co., Pa. on the Penn sylvanian R. 5 miles SW of Crescon. It has mauling, lumbering and farming industries. Pop. in 1900 1276.

Lilly Chapel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ohio, 10 miles W by S of Coleraba.

Lillydale, a post-village of Perry co., Ind.

Lillydale, a post-village of Chautauque co., N.Y. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R.

Lillypond, a post-hamlet of Gordon co. Ga. 8 miles S of Oakham.

Lillyville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. The banking town is Ellwood City. Pop. 100.

Lillooap, lo-lo-ān, a pueblo of the E. coast of Calif., Phillips Islands on the Lillooap River. Pop. 3880 including Dapdep.

Lily, a post-village of Laurel co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 350.

Lily, a banking post-village of Day co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 80.

Lilybæum, the ancient name of MARAΛA.

Lilydale, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 24 miles by rail N.E. of Melbourne. Pop. 1000.

Litytæke, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Bismarck. Pop. 180.

Lima, lee mā, a river of central Italy tributary to the Serchio.

Lima, lee mā (ana. Zam'ia), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows SW for about 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Vienna. It is navigable only for 12 miles.

Lima, lee mā, a city the capital of Peru and also of a department and province of its own name, is situated about 1 mile from its port, Callao, on the Pacific Ocean with which it is connected by railroad. Lat 12° 3' S. lon 76° 6' W. It stands at the foot of granite hills and on both banks of the Rímac here crossed by two bridges, which divide the city into two unequal portions. The larger division of the town on the S or left bank of the river was formerly walled but is now surrounded by boulevards and the smaller or suburb of San Lázaro, is on the right bank. The streets of the city are narrow generally badly paved and intersect one another at right angles. The numerous domes and spires give to Lima an imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. The grand square Plaza Mayor or Plaza de Armas, together with the adjoining streets, is the central point of its life and business. It is a regular quadrangle and has two sides occupied by the Portales. On the sides of the square stand the palace and offices of the government, the archbishop's palace, the cathedral (begun about 1535) and the senate-house and town hall. There are in all upward of 10 squares or plazas in the city. Among the numerous buildings and institutions, other than those of a religious character are the mint (founded in 1555) institute for industrial arts military school schools of engineering and navigation national museum and library museum of antiquities geographical society (1898) and university the last, founded in 1551 being the oldest institution of its kind in South America. There are various other technical and collegiate institutions and numerous charitable associations. The city has zoological and botanical gardens, exhibition palaces, and a vast ball ring. Its monumental works include statues of Bolívar (in the Plaza de la Independencia) and Columbus.

Lima was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W coast of South America and it still has a considerable trade through its port Callao. Its exports consist of silver copper-ore, cinchona, soap viscous wool chinchilla skins nitre sugar etc. The manufactures are in general unimportant. The climate is very agreeable. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from about 67° in winter to 87° in summer. From April to October a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence. Thunder and lightning are practically unknown. Lima is somewhat subject to earthquakes. The most destructive on record occurred in Oct. 1746 when many houses and public buildings were destroyed.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535. It was at first called Ciudad de los Reyes, in commemoration of the festival day of the kings on which the site was chosen. It was the seat of the Spanish viceroys of Peru and when the rule of Spain came to an end it became the capital of the republic. It was taken by the Chileans in 1881. Pop. in 1878 100,073, in 1891 103,056 and in 1903 120,000 of whom the whites, creoles, and foreigners constituted about a third.

Lima, the metropolitan department of Peru, extending from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the Andes. Area, about 13,800 sq. m. Its principal streams are the Rímac Chancay Mal, and the Rio Grande. Capital Lima. Pop. in 1890 298,100.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ark. 10 miles N of Pocahontas.

Lima, a post village of Adams co. Ill. 18 miles N of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 280.

Lima, a banking post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 80 miles E. of Elkhart. Pop. about 575.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Iowa, on the Velje River 4½ miles NE of Fayette.

Lima, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich. about 10 miles W of Ann Arbor. Pop. 75.

Lima, a post-village of Beaverhead co. Mont. on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Dillon. Pop. about 360.

Lima, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N. Y., in Lima township (town), 18 miles S of Rochester on the Lohigh Valley R. It is the seat of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The town is bounded on the E. by Honey Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900 2370 of the village, 949.

Lima, a city, capital of Allen co. Ohio on the Ottawa River 71 miles N of Dayton, on the Erie the Pennsylvania Co. and other railroads. It is in the centre of the Ohio oil field, with numerous oil wells and refineries in the vicinity and has locomotive and car works, manufactures of engines and boilers, torpedoes, mgars, straw board, etc. Lima College is located here. Pop. in 1870 4500 in 1890 7,887 in 1900 15,981 in 1900 21,723.

Lima, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. 7 miles NW of Chester. Pop. about 500.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S. C.

Lima, a township (town) of Grant co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Lima, a township (town) of Pepin co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 743.

Lima, a township (town) of Rock co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1036.

Lima, a township (town) of Sheboygan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 2551.

Lima Center, a post-village of Rock co. Wis., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 40 miles SE. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Limache, le-mā-chā, a town of Chile, province of 25 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 3500.

Limagus, lee mā, an old district of France in Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy de Dôme.

Limalouges, lee mā-lō-jā, a village of France, in Deux Sèvres 10 miles ESE of Maille.

Limara, le-mā-rā, a river of Chile, province of Coquimbo enters the Pacific Ocean 8 miles ESW of La Serena, after a W course of 100 miles.

Limassol, lee mā-sol or Limassoo, a seaport of Cyprus, the second in importance on the island on the S coast, 38 miles SW of Larnaca. It has a large trade in wine. Pop. in 1901 8298. It is near the site of the ancient Amathus.

Limatola, le-mā-tō-lā, a small town of Italy on the Volturno, province of 5 miles NE of Caserta.

Limavaddy, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ENE. of Londonderry on the river Roe. Pop. about 3000.

Lima ville, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, on Deer Creek and on the Cleveland C. & E. 52 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. 160.

Limay, lee-mā, a river of the Argentine Republic (Patagonia) tributary to the Rio Negro.

Limay, lee mā, a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine 3 miles ENE of Mantes.

Limbach, lie-bā, a town of Saxony 7 miles NW of Chemnitz. It has important manufactures of hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 12,247.

Limbé, lān-bā, a town of Haiti near the N coast and W of Cape Haytien. Pop. (commence) about 15,000.

Limbiate, lān-bā-tā, a village of Italy province and about 10 miles N of Milan.

Limbours, lān-bōr or Limburg (Flam. pron. līm-būz) the NE. province of Belgium having N and E Dutch Limburg and on other sides the provinces of Antwerp Brabant, and Liège. Area, 931 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 240,798. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E boundary. The province is almost exclusively an agricultural region. Capital, Hasselt.

Limbours, a town of Belgium province and 10 miles E of Liège. Pop. in 1900 4609.

Limburg, a medieval duchy of Europe, included within the Holy Roman (German) Empire. It passed in Burgundy in 1430 and in the following century was united with Spain. In the seventeenth century a part of the territory was annexed to Holland. In 1839 the region was divided between Belgium and Holland.

Limburg (Dutch pron. līm-būz) the SE province of the Netherlands, having on the east Rhénish Prussia, and on other sides the provinces of North Brabant, in the Netherlands, and the provinces of Liège and Luxembourg in Belgium. Area, 860 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 281,061. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Mass),

which here receives the Roar, in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh, the Peel. The land is to a high state of cultivation. The manufacturing industry is confined mainly to Maestricht and Roermond. Capital, Maestricht.

Limborg, *lim bōrg* (Limborg-an-der-Lahn) a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn near its confluence with the Rhine, 23 miles NNW of Wiesbaden. It has a splendid cathedral with seven towers, dating from the seventeenth century. A medieval bridge crosses the Lahn. Limborg has manufactures of tobacco, machine-tools, breweries, and large railroad-shops. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 8485. The famous Limborg Chronicle is in the possession of the town.

Limborg (Limborg-an-der-Leane) a town of Prussia. See *Königsberg*.

Lime City, a post-village of Cedar co. Iowa. The banking point in Wilson Junction. Pop. about 200.

Lime City, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio a few miles S of Toledo. Pop. 300.

Lime Creek, Iowa, rises in Winnebago co. and enters the Shell Rock River at Rockford. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Lime Dale, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Ind.

Limehill, a post-station of Bradford co. Pa. 42 miles W of Scranton.

Limehouse, an eastern quarter of London, in Middlesex on the Thames.

Limehouse, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 3½ miles W of Toronto. It has lime-hills. Pop. 150.

Limekiln, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 60 miles W of Baltimore. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 175.

Limekiln, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 7 miles E of Reading. Pop. 200.

Limekiln, a seaport of Scotland co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth 1 mile E of Dunfermline. Pop. about 750.

Lime Lake, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 28 miles N of Olean.

Lime Point, Marin co. Cal. is on the N. side of the Golden Gate.

Limeport, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 7 miles S of Allentown. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. 130.

Limeray, less correctly a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles NE of Amboise.

Limerick, an inland county of Ireland so named after N. the Shannon separating it from the county of Clare. Area, 1064 sq. m. The surface to the centre and N. is mostly flat and the soil remarkably fertile especially on the Shannon and in the Golden Vale or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers the Shannon, Mulkeena, Maig, and Dool. In the W. is a bulgy district with coal fields. Capital Limerick. Pop. in 1841 331,000 in 1901 148,000.

Limerick, a city the capital of Limerick co. Ireland, constituting a civic county on both banks of the Shannon at the head of its estuary and on an island formed by the river called King's Island, 10½ miles SW of Dublin. It consists of three portions Englishtown, situated on King's Island, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of Thomond Gate in co. Clare Irishtown and Newtown Pery the modern and handsomest district. It contains a Protestant cathedral (St. Mary's) a Roman Catholic cathedral (St. John's) and a Norman castle. The bridges are a notable feature of the town. Among the industries of Limerick are flour-milling, bacon-curing, ship-repairing, lace-making, and the manufacture of fish-bones. There is an extensive trade by sea, the Shannon being navigable for large ships to Limerick. There are important canal connections. The town is the seat of a Protestant and of a Catholic bishop. It is a military station. Limerick is supposed to occupy the site of the Regia of Ptolemy. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It was the last stronghold of James II. in Ireland (1691). Pop. in 1901 39,873.

Limerick, a banking post-village of York co. Me. in Limerick township (town) 30 miles W of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 874.

Limeseck, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. 100.

Limerick, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. in Limerick township 13 miles NW of Harrisburg. The township is bounded SW by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900 2250 of the village, about 500.

Limeridge, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Leckwanna R. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 260.

Limeridge, a post-village of Sauk co. Wis., about 54 miles NW of Madison. Pop. about 250.

Lime Ridge, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Sherbrooke, 27 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Limerock, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on Salmon Creek about 45 miles WNW of Hartford and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Car wheels, castings etc. are made here. Pop. about 600.

Limesock, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. 8 miles NNW of Providence. It has limestone-quarries, producing excellent lime. Pop. about 500.

Lime Spring, a banking post-town of Howard co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles NW of Orono. Pop. in 1900 605.

Limestone, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area 806 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Elk River. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890 21,201 in 1900 22,387.

Limestone, a county in the northeast central part of Texas has an area of 987 sq. m. It is drained by the Navarro River which rises in it. Capital Groesbeck. Pop. in 1890 21,078 in 1900 12,512.

Limestone, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 800.

Limestone, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. about 200.

Limestone, a post-township (town) of Armstrong co. Me. about 80 miles N of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 1131.

Limestone, a post-village of Lataungon co. N. Y. on the Erie and other railroads 12 miles E by F of Salamanca. It has a large tannery etc. Petroleum is found here. Pop. in 1900 732. The banking point is Salamanca or Bradford Pa.

Limestone, a post-township of Buncombe co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 1301.

Limestone, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio. The banking point is Oak Harbor. Pop. 100.

Limestone, a post-village of Clevelon co. Pa. in Limestone township about 32 miles SE of Oil City 1 up of the township in 1900 1381 of the village, about 900.

Limestone, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1118.

Limestone, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 620.

Limestone, a township of Union co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 864.

Limestone, a township of Warren co. Pa. on the E. bank of the Allegheny River. Pop. in 1900 302.

Limestone, a post-village of Washington co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 11 miles E-W of Jonesboro. Pop. about 280.

Limestone, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va.

Limestone Cove, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tenn. Limestone Creek, here enters the Solomon River about 12 miles above Deft.

Limestone Springs, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S. C. about 90 miles WNW of Columbia.

Limestone Springs, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Tenn. 10 miles E of Greeneville.

Limestoneville, a post-hamlet of Montour co. Pa. 10 miles NW of Danville.

Lime Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 10 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop. 90.

Lim-Fjord, in the N. an inlet or arm of the sea extending across the northern part of Jutland Denmark from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat. westward to the North Sea. It stretches far into the peninsula and there expands into a large, irregular and shallow lagoon. Its whole length is about 100 miles. The breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lim Fjord is in many parts shallow and of difficult navigation but elsewhere it has a considerable depth reaching in the maximum about 50 feet. Several canals have been constructed to facilitate the navigation of its waters. It receives several small rivers and contains the island of Mors and several smaller islands.

Limington, a post-village in Limington township (town) York co. Me. about 26 miles W by N of Portland. The town is bounded on the N. and E. by the Saco River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1001.

Limmat, *lim māt*, a river of Switzerland cantons of Zurich and Argau leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity and after a rapid NW course of 18 miles, joins the Aar 2 miles E. of Brugg. Its upper course is known as the Linth. See *Luzern*.

Limno, or **Limni**. See *Limnos*.

Limocro, *le-mō-dē-ro* a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles NW of Pernambuco with which it is connected by rail. It is in the centre of a sugar region.

Limoges, *lee mōzh* (also *Auguston*; *tun Lemni* now or *Lemon*), a city and military station of France capital

of the department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill washed by the Vienne, 89 miles W of Clermont-Ferrand. The houses of the old quarters are largely of the timbered construction and the streets are narrow and tortuous. The old walls and towers which formerly surrounded the town have been levelled and their sites converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral commenced in 1273, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroy. The city has a fine Hôtel de Ville (1878-81) a public library containing 40 000 volumes, a lyceum, theological seminary, a preparatory school of medicine, normal schools, a ceramic museum, gallery of paintings, etc. There are extensive manufactures of porcelain, woollen fabrics, candles, paper, gloves, shoes, umbrellas, leather, etc. and numerous book-printing and book-binding establishments. The number of porcelain manufactories is about 35 which employ upward of 5000 hands. The exquisite enamel work for which the city was for a long time famous has declined. Limoges is the centre of an anti-trade. It is the seat of a bishop. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Lemovici. It was a place of importance under the Romans. It was the capital of the old province of Limousin. Pop in 1881 69 338 in 1891 72,597 in 1901 70 591

Limon, or Puerto Limon, *puerto lee mon*, often called **Port Limon**, a seaport town of Costa Rica, on the E coast. Lat. 10° N lon 83° 2' W. It has a good harbor and is the E terminus of the Costa Rica railway. It is surrounded by forests and exports coffee, rubber, dyewoods, and bananas. Pop about 4000

Limonas, a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla.

Limonade, a town of Haiti near the N coast and SE of Cape Haytien

Limonar, a town of Cuba, near Matanzas with invigorating climate

Limone, *lee-mo-né*, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles S of Genoa

Limonés, a Pacific port of Colombia, in the department of Cauca

Limon Station, a post-village of Lincoln co. Colo on the Union Pacific R. 13 miles NW by W of Hugo. Pop 40

Limonasno, *lee-mo-né-no*, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles NNW of Campobasso. Pop about 3500

Limours, *lee-moon*, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E of Rambouillet

Limousin, *lee-moo-say*, an old province of central France now forming the department of Corrèze and part of Haute-Vienne. The capital was Limoges.

Limoux, *lee-moo*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aude on the river Aude 13 miles SSW of Carcassonne. Pop in 1901, 5458 (commune, 7094)

Limpopo (or Crocodile) River, an important river of Africa, forming for many miles the NW and N limit of the Transvaal Colony. In which region it rises. It flows in a somewhat semicircular course, reaching the Indian Ocean (after traversing Portuguese East Africa) at lat. 25° 16' S lon 33° 43' E. It has a bad bar at its mouth but vessels of 200 tons can navigate it for 69 miles. It is navigated by light stern-wheel steamers in reaches beyond this point. Large deposits of copper are found near its course. Chief tributary the Orange

Limrock, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala. The banking point is Scottsboro. Pop 150

Linné, *Pis*, a mountain of the Lower Engadine region Switzerland, 4 miles from Lavin. It is the highest of the Silvretta group. Elevation 11 300 feet

Linares, *lee-né-rés*, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles NE of Jaén in a fertile plain. It has rich mines of argentiferous lead and copper and great works for extracting the metals. There are foundries and manufactures of explosives. The mines were worked in ancient times. Pop in 1900 25 566

Linares, *lee-né-rés*, an inland province of Chile. Area, 3489 sq m. It is intersected by the headwaters of the Maipo and has several volcanic peaks. It is very fertile in the N hot and in the centre. Capital Linares. Pop in 1895 101 868

Linares, a town of Chile, capital of Linares province, of which it is the commercial centre. It is connected by rail with Santiago. Pop about 9000

Linnron or **Sun Felipe de Linares**, *sin fá-leo-pá-dá lee-né-rés*, a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo León 65 miles SE of Monterrey with which it is connected by the Monterrey and Mexican Gulf R. It gives name to a bishop's see. Pop in 1900 20 690

Lincecum, a post-village of Grant parish, La. The banking point is Colfax. Pop 150

Linsclaeen, or **Linsclaeo**, *link'laa*, a post-village of Chenango co., N Y. In Linsclaeen township (town) 32 miles SSE of Syracuse. Pop of the town in 1900 647 of the village about 350

Linsclaeen Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N Y 5 miles S of Deuryter

Lincoln, *link'ee*, or **Lincolnsheire**, *link'ee-shir*, a county of England, the second largest in the country extending along its E coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area, 2646 sq m. It is mainly a low lying and level region. In the NE, parallel to the coast, at a distance of about 10 miles from it, stretches a long low range of hills, called the Wolds. In the SE bordering on the Wash is a district called the fens protected from the sea by embankments. Lincolnshire is divided for administrative purposes into 3 sections: the Parts of Lindsey comprising the northern half of the region, the Parts of Kesteven in the SW and the Parts of Holland, in the SE. Chief rivers (in addition to the Humber) are the Trent, Welland, and Witham. Lincoln has a very fertile soil and is a great agricultural county. Stock raising is extensively carried on and the fisheries are of importance. There is comparatively little manufacturing. Among the chief towns are Grimsby, Lincoln, Grantham, Gainsborough and Boston. The county as such sends 7 members to parliament. Pop in 1891 473 778 in 1901, 488 780

Lincoln (anc. *Lincon*, the name *Lincoln* derived from the combination of *Lincon* and *Coler*) a parliamentary municipal and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lincolnshire on the Witham 47 miles NW of Derby. It is one of the most ancient towns of the kingdom and vies with Chester in the interest attaching to its remains of the past. The most striking feature is its cathedral (480 feet in length and 80 feet wide) crowning the hill above the town both externally and internally one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in England. Among the other structures of interest are the church of St. Mary le Wigford, stonebow gate-house, dating from the fifteenth century with the guild-hall above it; the mediæval Kexchequer Gate, the Jew's House, one of the most ancient specimens of domestic architecture in England, the old castle, the bishop's palace, in which the mediæval episcopal residence is embodied. High Bridge with a row of buildings on one side and Newport Cylce, the only specimen of a Roman city gate in England. Lincoln carries on an active trade in grain and wool and there are manufactures of machinery, iron foundries, and flour mills. The town is noted for its spring horse-fair. The city returns 1 member to parliament. Lincoln was commercially important at the time of the Norman conquest. Pop in 1801 48,784

Lincoln, a county in the SE part of Arkansas has an area of 560 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Arkansas River and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. Capital, Star City. Pop in 1890 10 255 in 1900 13 869

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Colorado. Area, 2553 sq m. It is drained by the Big Sandy and other rivers. Capital, Hugo. Pop in 1900 926

Lincoln, a county of Georgia bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 290 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Savannah River and on the S by the Little River. The Broad River also touches its N. extremity. Capital, Lincolnton. Pop in 1890 6146 in 1900 7156

Lincoln, a county in the S part of Idaho. Area, 3270 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Snake River in which are the Shoshone Falls and is intersected by the Big and Little Wood rivers. Capital, Shoshone. Pop in 1900 1784

Lincoln, a county in the north-central part of Kansas, has an area of 713 sq m. It is intersected by the Saline River and also drained by Spillman Creek. Capital, Lincoln. Pop in 1890 9709 in 1900 9886

Lincoln, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky has an area of 326 sq m. It is intersected by the Juke River and also drained by the head-streams of the Green River. Capital, Stanford. Pop in 1890 16 963 in 1900 17 060

Lincoln, a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, drained by Bayou d'Arbonne and some of the head-streams of the Bayou de la Riviere and of Bayou de la Riviere. Area, 465 sq m. Capital, Ruston. Pop in 1890 14,753 in 1900 15 898

Lincoln, a county in the S part of Maine, borders on the Atlantic Ocean by the inlet or bay of which it is deeply indented. Area, 520 sq m. It is partly bounded on the W by the Kennebec River and is intersected by the Sheepscot and Demaroon rivers. Capital, Wiscasset. Pop in 1880 21 996 in 1900 19 660

Lincoln, a county in the SW part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 623 sq m. It contains several lakes. Capital, Lake Benton. Pop in 1890, 6491 in 1900, 8066

Lincoln, a county in the SW part of Mississippi, has an area of 844 sq m. It is drained by the Homochitto and Boggs Chitto rivers, which rise within it. Capital, Brookhaven. Pop in 1890 11,912. In 1900 21,552.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 813 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Osage (or Copper) River. Capital, Troy. Pop in 1890 18,346. In 1900 18,352.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Nebraska has an area of 2379 sq m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River and intersected by the Republican River. Capital, North Platte. Pop in 1890 19,441. In 1900 11,416.

Lincoln, a county in the SE part of Nevada, borders on Arizona and California. Area, 10,437 sq m. It is bounded on the S. by the Colorado River and comprises part of the Great Basin. It has rich mines of silver. Capital, Pioche. Pop in 1890, 2466. In 1900 3284.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of New Mexico. Area, 4984 sq m. It contains gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. Capital, Lincoln. Pop in 1890 4983.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of North Carolina has an area of 396 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. Mines of iron-ore have been opened in this county. Capital, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1890, 12,588. In 1900 15,488.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, 951 sq m. It is drained by a fork of the Canadian River. Capital, Chandler. Pop in 1900 27,907.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of Oregon. Area, 1608 sq m. It is intersected by the Yaquina, Rileys, and Alsea rivers. Capital, Toledo. Pop in 1900 3575.

Lincoln, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, borders on Iowa. Area, 579 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Canton. Pop in 1890, 9143. In 1900 12,161.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Middle Tennessee has an area of 597 sq m. It is intersected by the Elk River and is also drained by Flint Creek. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop in 1890 27,782. In 1900 20,364.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Washington. Area, 2399 sq m. It is bounded on the V. by the C. Umbra River and is drained in the S. by Crab Creek. It has numerous small lakes. Capital, Davenport. Pop. in 1900 11,969.

Lincoln, a county in the SW part of West Virginia, has an area of 441 sq m. It is intersected by the Guyan, Little River. Capital, Hamlin. Pop in 1890 12,246. In 1900 15,454.

Lincoln, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin has an area of 885 sq m. It is drained by the Wisconsin River and by the Pelican and Tenhawk rivers. It contains many lakes. Capital, Merrill. Pop in 1890 12,009. In 1900 15,289.

Lincoln, a county of Ontario, on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. Capital, St. Catharines.

Lincoln, a post-village of Talladega co. Ala. on the Southern R. 13 miles W. of Anniston. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a banking city of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 29 miles NE of Sacramento. It has large pottery works. Pop in 1900 1061.

Lincoln, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. 16 miles S. of Wilmington. It has brick-yards basket-work etc. Pop. about 300.

Lincoln, a city capital of Logan co. Ill. is situated near Salt Creek on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central R. 28 miles NE of Springfield. It has the Lincoln University (Cumberland Presbyterian) which was organized in 1864 the state institution for feeble minded children, and the Illinois Old Fellows Orphan Home. There are manufactures of mattresses horse-drawn carriages cigars, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1890 8962.

Lincoln, a small post-village of Cass co. Ind. on Deer Creek 13 miles by rail SE of Logansport. Pop about 215.

Lincoln, a post-township of Grundy co. Iowa. Pop in 1900 878.

Lincoln, a banking city capital of Lincoln co. Kan. on the Saline River 25 miles N. of Ellsworth, on the Union Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop in 1890 1263.

Lincoln, a plantation of Oxford co. Me. Pop in 1900 73.

Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. in Lincoln township (town) on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 45 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop of the town in 1900 1731. of the village, 888.

Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town) Middlesex co. Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. 17 miles WNW of Boston. The Sudbury River touches the W. border of the town. Pop of the town in 1900 1157.

Lincoln, a post-village of Alcona co. Mich. The banking point is Hartsville. Pop. about 300.

Lincoln, a post-village of Morrison co. Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a banking post-village of Benton co. Mo. 24 miles E. by W. of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 187.

Lincoln, a post hamlet of Lawie and Clarke co. Mont.

Lincoln, a city the capital of the state of Nebraska and of Lancaster co. is situated on Salt Creek, about mid way between Chicago and Denver 54 miles SW of Omaha on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. about 40° 50' N. Lon. 96° 45' W. Lincoln is located in the midst of a net-work of railroads, and is surrounded by beautiful undulating prairie-land. It contains a state capitol Federal building, state asylum for the insane, a penitentiary state library etc. and is the seat of the Nebraska State University and Agricultural College, with (1903-04) upward of 2500 students, all departments of which are open to both sexes the Nebraska Wesleyan University Center University (Christian) Union College (Adventist), and other denominational collegiate institutions. In the vicinity of Lincoln are abundant saline springs and a beautiful salt lake. This place was selected as the seat of government in 1867 since which for some time it increased rapidly. It has a thriving wholesale trade and many flourishing manufactories, including those of threshing machines straw board and paper steel ranges and boilers, shirts and overalls, pottery wagons and carriages brick and tile, etc. There are large canning and packing houses and machine-shops, and the city ships large quantities of grain. Pop in 1890 13,993. In 1900 55,491. In 1900 40,169.

Lincoln, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N. H. contains some of the most attractive scenery of the Franconia Mountain group and is much visited in summer. Pop in 1900 541.

Lincoln, a post-village of Middlesex co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Bound Brook. Pop. about 200.

Lincoln, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co. N. Mex. on the Rio Bonito about 150 miles S. by E. of Santa Fe. Pop. about 1000.

Lincoln, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y. 17 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a post hamlet of Galia co. Ohio.

Lincoln, a post hamlet of Polk co. Oregon on the Willamette River about 7 miles above Salem. Pop. 40.

Lincoln, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 694.

Lincoln, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop in 1900 618.

Lincoln, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 29 miles WSW of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 550.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Providence co. R. I. Pop. in 1900 8937.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tenn. 7 miles S. of Elizaville station. Pop. 5.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lee co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Giddings. Pop. 190.

Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co. Vt. in Lincoln township (town) about 30 miles NNE of Burlington. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1152. of the village about 500.

Lincoln, a post-village of Loudoun co. Va., 2 miles from Purcellville station. Pop. 150.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Wash.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. Pop in 1900 478.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Buffalo co. Wis. Pop in 1900 489.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Eau Claire co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1731.

Lincoln, a post-township (town) of Kewanee co. Wis. about 23 miles SE of Oconto and 8 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop in 1900 1250. of the village, about 100.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Monroe co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 867.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Polk co. Wis. Pop in 1900 7010.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Trempealeau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 786.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Wood co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1128.

Lincoln Center, a post-village of Penobscot co. Minn., on the Maine Central R. and on the Penobscot River, 46 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. about 300.

Lincoln City, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind. on the Southern R. The banking point is Cherry Pop 264
Lincoln Falls, a post-village of Sullivan co. Pa. Pop 80

Lincoln Green, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill.
Lincolnia, or **Lincolina**, lin-ko'-ni-a, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co. Va.

Lincoln Mount, in the Park Range, Rocky Mountain of Colorado. Altitude, 14,297 feet.

Lincoln Mount, a summit of the Franconia Mountains N. H. near Mount Lafayette. Altitude, 5098 feet.

Lincoln Park, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. 8 miles W of Paterson Pop 78

Lincoln Park, Monroe co. N. Y. 3 miles from Rochester

Lincoln Place, a village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is McKeesport. Pop about 360

Lincolnhurst, England. See **LINCOLN**

Lincolnton, a post-town capital of Lincoln co. Ga. 48 miles WNW of Augusta and 5 miles from the Savannah River. Gold, silver copper and lead are mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Washington. Pop in 1900, 221

Lincolnton, a banking post-town capital of Lincoln co., N. C. on the Little Catawba River and on the Carolina and Northwestern R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 32 miles NW of Charlotte. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop in 1900, 823

Lincoln University, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 50 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Here is Lincoln University (Presbyterian) for the education of colored men. Pop about 250

Lincolntown, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. about 40 miles SW of Fort Wayne. Pop 200

Lincolntown, a post-village of Marion co. Kan. 44 miles W of Emporia. Pop 125

Lincolntown, a post-township (town) of Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot Bay about 38 miles E of Augusta and 10 miles SSW of Belfast. Pop in 1900, 1223

Lincolntown, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. 18 miles NNW of Titusville. Pop 175

Lincolntown, a post-town of Berkeley co. S. C. on the Southern R. Pop in 1900, 400

Lincolnton, Fairfax co. Va. See **LINCOLN**

Lincolnton, a post village of Monmouth co. N. J. The banking point is Redbank. Pop about 100

Lincoln, a banking post-village of Adams co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop about 400

Lincoln, a post-village of Wapaca co. Wis. in Lind township (town) 33 miles NW of Onitaska. Pop of the town in 1900, 1006. of the village, 78

Lindale, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia and the Southern R. 4 miles from Rome its banking point. It has cotton-mills. Pop about 2500

Lindale, a post-village of Cleveland co. Ohio, 17 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 260

Lindale, a banking post-village of Smith co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 11 miles S of Mincoia. It has lumber and sawing industries. Pop about 750

Lindam, lin'dam a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 25 miles ESE of Constance, on an inlet in the Lake of Constance. It has a fine medieval town hall recently restored. The inhabitants carry on an active trade and fisheries. Lindam is an ancient town and was one of the free Imperial cities of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 3355

Lindam, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover 11 miles NE of Göttingen

Lindam, a small town of Anhalt, circle of Zerbst.

Lindam, lin dā or Lindenberg, lin dā-bēn a small town of Sweden 20 miles N of Örebro

Lindam, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Va.

Lindam, Lake, Yukon district, Canada, is SW of Lake Bennett, with which it is connected by a winding river. It lies on the N side of the Chilkoot Pass and is the virtual source of the Yukon (here called Lewis) River

Lindam, lin dām a town of Hanover Prussia, immediately W of the city of Hanover of which it is a suburb and from which it is separated by a narrow stream called the Ihme, here discharging into the Leine. It has iron foundries, machine-shops, textile-mills, rubber and chemical-works, etc. Pop in 1900, 50,628

Lindam, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, circle of Hattungen. It has iron foundries and machine-shops. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900, 7123

Lindam, a post-village capital of Marango co. Ala. 62 miles W by S of Selma. Pop about 200

Lindam, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal., 14 miles E. of Stockton. Pop. 160

Lindam, a post-village of Hamilton co. Pa. Pop. 70

Lindam, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 18 miles S of Lashette. Pop in 1900, 672

Lindam, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa, 15 miles W of Adel on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900, 314

Lindam, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md. 9 miles N of Washington D. C.

Lindam, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles S by W of Flint. Pop in 1900, 543

Lindam, a post-township of Brown co. Minn. about 24 miles W of Mankato. It contains several lakes. Pop in 1900, 753. of the village, 50

Lindam, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. Pop 55

Lindam, a post-borough of Union co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles SW of Elizabeth. Pop in 1900, 402

Lindam, a township in Union co. N. J. Pop in 1900, 619

Lindam, a post-village of Genesee co. N. Y. on the Erie R., 38 miles E of Buffalo. Pop 200

Lindam, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 8 miles above Williamsport. Pop about 200

Lindam, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co. Tenn. about 80 miles SW of Nashville and 9 miles E. of the Tennessee River. Pop about 350

Lindam, a post-village, capital of Cass co. Tex. 20 miles N of Jefferson. Pop about 450

Lindam, formerly Mammassau Gap, a post-village of Warren co. Va. on the Southern R. where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles E of Front Royal. Pop 100

Lindam, a post-hamlet of Boone co. W. Va. 40 miles from Charleston

Lindam, a banking post-village of Iowa co. Wis. 7 miles NW of Mineral Point and about 50 miles WSW of Madison. Lead is mined here. Pop in 1900, 543

Lindam, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1153

Lindemann, lin dē-mā a village of Bohemia, ENE. of Leitmeritz

Lindemann, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln

Lindemann, a former village of Saxony now included in Leipzig

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Linden, a post-village of Hamilton co. Pa. Pop. 70

Linden, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 18 miles S of Lashette. Pop in 1900, 672

Linden, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa, 15 miles W of Adel on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900, 314

Linden, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Md. 9 miles N of Washington D. C.

Linden, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles S by W of Flint. Pop in 1900, 543

Linden, a post-township of Brown co. Minn. about 24 miles W of Mankato. It contains several lakes. Pop in 1900, 753. of the village, 50

Linden, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. Pop 55

Linden, a post-borough of Union co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles SW of Elizabeth. Pop in 1900, 402

Linden, a township in Union co. N. J. Pop in 1900, 619

Linden, a post-village of Genesee co. N. Y. on the Erie R., 38 miles E of Buffalo. Pop 200

Linden, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 8 miles above Williamsport. Pop about 200

Linden, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co. Tenn. about 80 miles SW of Nashville and 9 miles E. of the Tennessee River. Pop about 350

Linden, a post-village, capital of Cass co. Tex. 20 miles N of Jefferson. Pop about 450

Linden, formerly Mammassau Gap, a post-village of Warren co. Va. on the Southern R. where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles E of Front Royal. Pop 100

Linden, a post-hamlet of Boone co. W. Va. 40 miles from Charleston

Linden, a banking post-village of Iowa co. Wis. 7 miles NW of Mineral Point and about 50 miles WSW of Madison. Lead is mined here. Pop in 1900, 543

Linden, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1153

Lindemann, lin dē-mā a village of Bohemia, ENE. of Leitmeritz

Lindemann, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln

Lindemann, a former village of Saxony now included in Leipzig

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

Lindenberg, lin dē-nēn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop in 1900, 3082

Lindenberg, a town and resort of Germany in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop in 1900, 1484. Elevation 1170 feet

Lindenberg, a post-village of Custer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles SW of Lockhaven. Pop 100

Lindenham, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop about 1200

Lindenham, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. 75

Lindenham, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop 250

Lindenham, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. about 18 miles S by E of Rockford. Pop. 150

Lindenham, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo. about 30 miles NNW of Macon

Lindenham, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation 4084 feet

Lindenberg, a town of Sweden. See **LINDA**

Lindenberg, a cape of Norway. See **NASA**

York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles S of Corning. Pop. of the town in 1900 1386 of the village, about 200

Lindo, lin de a village of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E coast, 23 miles S of Rhodes, with interesting remains of the ancient town of Lindos.

Lindow, lin dō a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 36 miles NNW of Berlin. Pop. about 2500

Lindsay, lin as, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Exeter or Visalia. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 200

Lindsay, a banking post-village of the Chickaw Nation, IT. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 1000

Lindsay, a banking post-village of Platte co. Neb on the Northwestern Line, 23 miles W of Columbus. Pop. about 300

Lindsay, a post-village of Cook co. Tex on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Galena. Pop. 100

Lindsay, a port and the chief town of the co. of Victoria, Ontario, on the navigable river Scugog and on the Grand Trunk R. 76 miles NE of Toronto. It has an extensive trade in lumber and grain, grist- and saw-mills, a tannery and manufactories of agricultural implements, vases, carriages, leather, wooden goods, wooden-ware, beer, boots and shoes etc. Pop. in 1901 7603

Lindsborg, line borg, a banking city of McPherson co. Kas on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. 26 miles E of Salina. It was settled by Swedes. It is a shipping point for stock and is the seat of Bethany college. Pop. in 1900 1279

Lindsay, lin se a post-village of Clark co. Ill. The banking point is Mertonville. Pop. 100

Lindsay, a post-village of Ottawa co. Kan on the Solomon River 2 miles SE of Minneapolis

Lindsay, a post-village of Sandusky co. Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 2 miles NW of Fremont. Pop. in 1900 614

Lindsay, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. in a coal-mining region, on the Pennsylvania R. 31 miles SSW of Ridgway. It has machine-shops, foundry, manufactures of brick etc. Pop. about 2500. The banking point is Pennsylvanew

Lindsay, a post-village of Mingo co. W. Va.

Lindsay, a post-village of Wood co. Wis on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Nellville. Pop. 100

Lindsay, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. W. Va. 23 miles SW of White Sulphur Springs

Lindstrom, a banking post-village of Chicago co. Minn on the St. Paul and Duluth R. 33 miles N of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 385

Lindus, the ancient name of Lindus

Lindus, an ancient town of Rhodes. See Lindos.

Linea, lin, a town of Spain. See La Linea

Linebrough, lin bur rūb a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec, adjacent to North Derby

Linecreek, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. Pop. 75

Linekin, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Bath or Wiscasset. Pop. 100

Line Lexington, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 13 miles NNE of Norristown. Pop. about 500

Line Mountain, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co. Pa. 15 miles SE of Sanbury

Linespring, a post-hamlet of Sevier co. Tenn

Linesville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania Co. and the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. 43 miles SSW of Erie. It has lumber, shingle and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900 601

Lineville, a post-town of Clay co. Ala. 23 miles SE of Talladega. Pop. in 1900 211

Lineville, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Iowa, on the S boundary of the state and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles NE of Princeton, Mo. It has medicinal springs. Pop. in 1900 800

Linfield, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Roy ersford or Spring City. Pop. about 400

Linga, lin gā the name of two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland between Mainland and Yell also an islet of the Hebrides, W of Mull

Lin'gah, a seaport of Persia, in Laristan on the Persian Gulf about 300 miles SE of Bushire. It has a large trade, pearls constituting the leading item. Pop. about 15,000 about half being Arabs.

Lin'gan, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles NE of Sydney its banking point. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 400

Linganore, a village of Frederick co. Md about 35 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop. 60

Linganore Creek, Md., enters the Monocacy River 4 miles E of Frederick

Lingayen, leon-gá-yen a pueblo, capital of Pangasinan province, Luzon Philippine Islands, on Lingayen Gulf and 22 miles (direct) NNW of Manila and 8 miles W of Dagupan. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. 18,886

Lingayen Gulf, on the W coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is about 30 miles long and about 20 miles wide at the entrance. Port Bolinao is the W limit lat. 16° 24' N lon 119° 54' E. It receives the Agno Grande River and contains Santiago and Cabarruyan Islands

Lingen, ling'ee a town of Hanover Prussia, 36 miles WNW of Osnabrück. It has an iron foundry and machine-shops, railway-shops, and considerable trade. Pop. in 1900 7848

Lingen, ling ghen on Lingga, ling'gā, an island of the Malay Archipelago off the E coast of Sumatra 100 miles SSE of Singapore. Length 40 miles breadth 20 miles. It produces rice timber and is governed by a native rajah under a Dutch assistant resident. Pop. about 8000 Lingga Peak rises to 2020 feet.

Lingenfeld, ling en fält a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, W of Speyer

Linglostown, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. 8 miles NE of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400

Lingiville, a post-village of Erath co. Tex. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 250

Linga, a post-village of Macon co. Mo. on the Earhart Route, 20 miles W of Macon. Pop. about 300

Lingones, an ancient name of Lanes

Lingua, ling'wa a town of Sicily 23 miles N of Catania. Pop. in 1901 13 121

Linguetta (lin gwā'tā) Cape, a headland of European Turkey about 40 miles ENH of Oranto, on the Strait of Oranto lat. 40° 26' N lon 19° 17' E

Linhaires, leon-yā-rā, a small town of Portugal province of Beira, 15 miles WNW of Guarda

Linhayes, a town of Brazil in Espírito Santo on the Doce 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean

Linhart, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. 50

Linière, a village of Bonaventure Quebec. The banking point is St. George East, 10 miles distant. Pop. 200

Lin-kiang, or Lin-kiang-fu, lin kō-āng fū a city of China, province of Kiang-si on the Nan he lat. 25° N lon 115° 24' E

Linköping, a city of Sweden. See Örebro

Linköping, lin chō pōg, a town of Sweden capital of the län of Östergötland, on Linköping on the Stång, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, and on the Eide Canal 108 miles SW of Stockholm. It has a splendid cathedral (Doms kyrka) begun in 1150 with a tower completed in 1886, 345 feet in height, an old castle, a library of upward of 100,000 volumes, and museum. Pop. in 1900 14,552. The leading industry is the manufacture of tobacco. There is an active trade. The town is a Lutheran bishop's see.

Linkville, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. Pop. 80.

Linkville, a post-village of Huron co. Mich. on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. The banking point is Pigeon. Pop. 100

Linkville, a post-village of Platte co. Mo.

Linkwood, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 9 miles E of Cambridge. Pop. about 300

Linthgow, a post-village of Columbia co. NY near the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles SSW of Hudson. Pop. about 250

Linthgow, lin-lith go, Linthgowshire, or West Lathian (to the N) a county of Scotland lying on the N the Firth of Forth, on the E and S the co. of Edinburgh and on the West the co. of Lanark and Stirling

Area, 120 sq. m. The surface is for the most part undulating and hilly. There is a level tract in the E with moorland and swamps. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon on the SE and the W border respectively. The soil is generally fertile. Coal is mined. Capital Linthgow. Pop. in 1891 52,805, in 1901 56,700

Linthgow, a town of Scotland capital of the co. of Linthgow 17 miles W of Edinburgh and 28 miles ENE of Glasgow. The principal structures are the old palace in which Mary Stuart was born the noble St. Michael's Church the Crown Well and the town hall. Pop. in 1901 420

Linn, a town of Rhondda Prussia, 19 miles NNW of Düsseldorf. Pop. about 2500

Linn, a county in the E part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapamung rivers and is also drained by Ruffalo and Prairie creeks. Capital Marion. Pop. in 1890 45,383 in 1900, 50,392.

Linn, a county in the E part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 687 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oage River and also drained by Big Sugar Creek and North Sugar Creek. Capital, Mound City. Pop. in 1890 17,115; in 1900 18,689.

Linn, a county in the N part of Missouri, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is intersected by Locomot and Yellow creeks and is also drained by the Musella River and several affluents of the Grand River. Capital, Linn. Pop. in 1890 24,121; in 1900 25,503.

Linn, a county in the W part of Oregon has an area of 2311 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the North Fork of the Santiam River and on the W by the Willamette. Mount Jefferson a high peak of the Cascade Range, covered with perpetual snow is on the eastern border of this county. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890 10,265; in 1900 12,607.

Linn, a post-village of Wabash co. Ill. Pop. 75.

Linn, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Madill. Pop. 100.

Linn, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Linn, a banking post-village, capital of Oage co. Mo. about 100 miles W of St. Louis and 8 miles S of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900 491.

Linn, a township (town) of Walworth co. Wis. on the Illinois boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1032.

Linnburg, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 100.

Linn Creek, a banking post-village capital of Camden co. N. on the Oage River about 50 miles S of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900 740.

Linnco, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co. Me. 9 miles NW of Houlton. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900 874.

Linnco, a banking city capital of Linn co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 20 miles S of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 818.

Linnport, a post-village of Nassagdoches co. Tex. Pop. 100.

Linn Grove, a post-village of Adams co. Ind. on the Wabash River 5 miles W of Berne. Pop. about 200.

Linn Grove, a banking post-village of Boone Vista co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles W of Sioux Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Linnloch, Loch, loch lin nœ, a large inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland between the coasts of Argyll and Inverness joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 miles breadth 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Elvie, Crean and Leven.

Linnich, lin nœ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roor. Pop. about 2000.

Linn Mills, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo.

Linnston, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon on the Northern Pacific and the Astoria and Columbia River R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 200.

Linnville, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio 36 miles N of Columbus.

Linnville River, Burke co. N. C. flows into the Catawba River.

Linnun, lin-nœ (anc. *Lynea*) a small island of the Mediterranean 100 miles NW of Sicily and 61 miles W of Malta. It is of volcanic formation and lies NE of Lampedusa. It belongs to the Italian province of Sicily.

Linnco, a post-hamlet of Athens co. Ohio.

Linnco, lin-nœ a small town of France in Nord 6 miles W of Lille.

Linnestad, a town of Rugland, in Buckinghamsire, 10 miles NE of Aylesbury. Pop. in 1901 2137.

Linnth, lin, a river of Switzerland enters the Olarus enters the Walensee after a N. E. course of about 20 miles. It leaves the lake at Weesen and passing through the Linn Canal 0 miles long, enters Lake Zürich. See Linnthar.

Linnthut, lin-tal a village of Switzerland 9 miles SEW of Glarus, on the Linnth. Elevation 2239 feet.

Linnthwaite, a town of Yorkshire, England 4 miles NW of Huddersfield. It has textile mills. Pop. in 1901 6870.

Lintin, lin-tœn an island of China in the Canton River about 18 miles NE of Macao and 0 miles N of Lantau, with a remarkable coral peak.

Linton, a parish of England, co. and 10 miles SE of Cambridge.

Linton, a post-village of Hancock co. Ga. about 100 miles SSE of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Linton, a banking city of Greene co. Ind. 32 miles NE of Vincennes, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 3071.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Lee Poline co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles N of Burlington.

Linton, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 30 miles SW of Hopkinsville.

Linton, a banking post-village of Emmons co. N. Dak. 23 miles from Raddock. Pop. 125.

Linton, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 16 miles N of Steubenville.

Linton, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 17 miles W of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Linton Mills, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Williams Creek about 24 miles NE of Zanesville.

Lia tsing, lin tsing' or Lin-ching, a city of China, province of Shan-tung on the Yu-he Canal 70 miles W of Tai-nan.

Linia See LINX.

Linvillo, a post-village and resort of Mitchell co. N. C. The banking point is Elizabethton. Tenn. Pop. about 300.

Linville, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 82 miles NNE of Staunton.

Linville River, N. C. rises in the Rino Ridge, in the NW part of Burke co. and enters the Catawba River about 8 miles W of Morgantown.

Liswood, a village of Scotland co. of Renfrew 34 miles W of Paisley.

Liswood, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 13 miles SE of Pico Bluff and 14 miles S of the Arkansas River. Pop. 100.

Liswood, a post-village of Madison co. Ind. Pop. 80.

Liswood, or Loring, a post-city of Leavesworth co. Kan. on the Kansas River at the mouth of the Stranger and on the Union Pacific R. 11 miles E of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900 349.

Liswood, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 43 miles NW of Paltitown.

Liswood, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. The banking point is Whitinsville. It has granite quarries and a cotton mill. Pop. about 600.

Liswood, a post-village of Bay co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Bay City. Pop. 200.

Liswood, a post-hamlet of Anoka co. Minn.

Liswood, a banking post-village of Butler co. Neb. about 80 miles W by N of Omaha and 2 miles S of the Platte on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 317.

Liswood, a post-borough of Atlantic co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. The banking point is Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900 495.

Liswood, a post-village of Dorchester co. N. C. 10 miles by rail NE of Salisbury. Pop. 100.

Liswood, Delaware co. Pa. See LISWOOD STATION.

Liswood, a post-hamlet of Wilson co. Tenn.

Liswood, a post-village of Poughkeepsie co. N. Y. The banking point is Lawlessburg. Pop. 200.

Liswood, a township (town) of Portage co. Wis. about 5 miles SW of Stevens Point. Pop. in 1900 877.

Liswood, a post-village of Walpole co. Ontario, 18 miles from Berlin. It has various mills. Pop. about 500.

Liswood Station, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 18 miles SW of Philadelphia. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 500.

Lix (anc. *Lynea* or *Lentum*) a fortified city of Austria-Hungary, capital of Upper Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 98 miles W of Vienna. Of the public square the most attractive is the handsome Franz-Josef Plate rising up from the river and adorned with a marble column erected in 1723. The principal buildings are the Museum, Franz-Josef Carolinum in late-Renaissance style, the house of the provincial diet with a beautiful marble portal the old castle now used as barracks the seventeenth-century cathedral the new cathedral and the parish church. The industries of Lix comprise ship-building, brewing, book printing iron foundry and the manufacture of machinery, lamps, matches, copper wares, leather, woollens, vinegars and liquors. The town is an active trade-centre. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 50,000.

Lix, a town of Rhenish Prussia 18 miles NNW of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. about 3500.

Lion, Golfo de See LYONS GULF.

Lion Mountain, a mountain of Cape Colony over looking Cape Town. Height (Lion's Head) 2190 feet.

Lions, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 250.

Lion's Head, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario. The banking point is Warton 20 miles distant. Pop. about 450.

Lion-sur-Mer, a sea-side resort of France, in Calvados, 16 miles by steam tramway from Caen.

For the church of São Roque and Santa Maria de Belém. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The most famous of these is the Hieronymite convent of Belém, founded by Prince Henry the Navigator. The palace of the Cortes, or house of parliament, is the secularized convent of São Bento. The royal theatre of São Carlos, or Italian opera-house, is a large and splendid edifice. The city is supplied with water by means of two vast aqueducts, — the Aqueducto das Águas Livres and the Aqueducto de Alvela.

The scientific, educational and literary institutions comprise the royal academy of sciences, royal marine academy, royal academy of artillery and engineers, royal military college, school of music, national library containing upward of 400,000 volumes, polytechnic institute (with natural history museum, botanical garden, astronomical observatory and meteorological station), medical college, archaeological and ethnographic museums, museum of fine arts, artillery museum, colonial museum and geographical society. The city has many hospitals and institutions of charity.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbor is one of the finest in the world and the quays which extend several miles along the bank of the river attest the extent of its trade. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, salt, cork, and fish. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, soap, cottons, woollens, machinery and chemicals. There are also sugar refineries, glass-works, and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed. There are government manufactures of artillery, small arms, and ammunition. The city and its surroundings have recently been converted into a great fortress. Lisbon is the seat of a Catholic patriarch.

Lisbon was originally called by the ancients Olisipo or Illypsio. Felicitas Julia was its name as a Roman municipality. It was captured by the Saracens in 716 and remained under Mohammedan rule till 1147, when it was taken by Alfonso I. In 1755 it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city and destroyed about 30,000-40,000 of its inhabitants. Of this calamity traces are still visible. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia. Pop. in 1900 457,000.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ark. 22 miles S by E of Camden.

Lisbon, a township (town) of New London co. Conn. Pop. in 1900 497.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ga. on the Savannah River 17 miles NNE of Washington.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kendall co. Ill. 24 miles SSW of Aurora. Pop. in 1900 373.

Lisbon, a post-village of Noble co. Ind. 20 miles N by W of Fort Wayne. Pop. 59.

Lisbon, a banking post-town of Linn co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 1 mile E of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 989.

Lisbon, a post-village of Claiborne parish La. 55 miles WNW of Monroe. Pop. 100.

Lisbon, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 7 miles SE of Lewiston. It has cotton-mills, etc. The town is bounded on the S by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900 3693.

Lisbon, a post-village of Howard co. Md. about 37 miles W by N of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kent co. Mich. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. in 1900 187.

Lisbon, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co. Minn. 15 miles WSW of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900 677.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Mo. 19 miles from Glasgow.

Lisbon, a banking post-village of Grafton co. N.H. in Lisbon township (town) on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R. 103 miles N by W of Concord. It has manufactures of wire, bobbing, shoe-pgts, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2231.

Lisbon, a post-township (town) and village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. 6 miles E of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 5206 of the village 215.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Sampson co. N.C. on the Black River 39 miles W of Magnolia.

Lisbon, a banking city capital of Ransom co. N.Dak. on the Sheyenne River and on the Northern Pacific R. 543 miles SW by W of Fargo. It has iron works and manufactures of shoes, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 1045.

Lisbon, a banking post-village, capital of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Pittsburgh, Lisbon and Western R., 25 miles W by S of New Galilee. It has coal industries and manufactures of sewer pipe, etc. Pop. in 1900 3330.

Lisbon, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Lisbon, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. 24 miles from Bedford Gap station.

Lisbon, a township (town) of Juneau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 870.

Lisbon, a township (town) of Waukesha co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1519.

Lisbon, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 7 miles NW of Baden.

Lisbon Center, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. The banking point is Lisbon Falls. Pop. about 400.

Lisbon Center, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. 9 miles E of Ogdensburg.

Lisbon Falls, a banking post-village of Androscoggin co. Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R. 13 miles SE of Lewiston. It has manufactures of cottons, flannels, and woollens, etc. Pop. about 1800.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, co. of Down and Antrim on the Lagan 6 miles SSW of Belfast. The parish church serves as a cathedral for the Anglican bishopric of Down, Connor and Dromore. There are manufactures of linens and damasks. Pop. in 1901 11,460.

Lisburn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek 9 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Lisburna, Cape, on the NW coast of Alaska, has deposits of coal. Lat. 68° 50' N. lon. 160° 9' W. Height, 849 feet.

Lischanna, Piz, a summit of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, 4 miles SE of Scharis. Height, 10,280 feet.

Lischau, Meh. Sw. a town of Bohemia, 7 miles ENE of Budweis. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Liscia, Ish. a, a town of Italy, province of Chiasso 13 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 1500.

Liscomb, Liscomb, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R. 13 miles ANW of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 338.

Liscomb, an airport of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on the sea, 12 miles NE of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 400.

Lisgar Station, a post-village of Drummond co. Quebec on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Richmond 7 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Litchas Kill, a post-hamlet of Albany co. N.Y. 10 miles NW of Albany.

Lisieux, Lisieux (anc. *Lisieux*, *Notomagus*), a town of France, in Calvados on the Touques 27 miles SSE of Caen. The principal buildings are the medieval cathedral of St. Pierre, the episcopal palace now used as a court-house, and the church of St. Jacques, with some fine old paintings. There are many quaint old houses. There are extensive manufactures of textiles. The town is the capital of an arrondissement. Pop. in 1901 35,859.

Liskeard, Lis'ard, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 18 miles WNW of Plymouth. It is situated in a mining region. It is irregularly built on a rocky site, and has a notable old church (St. Martin's) and a handsome modern town-hall. Down to 1885 Liskeard was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 4010. Near by is the parish of St. Keyne, with the well made famous by Southey.

Liske, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 8 miles SE of Sanok on the San. Pop. in 1900 4410.

L'Isle, Isle, a town of France, in Vendée, 14 miles E of Angoulême. It is situated on an island formed by the Sèvre. Its inhabitants are busily employed in the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1901 3940 (commune, 6514).

Lisle, Isle, a commune of France in Dordogne on the Dronne 10 miles NW of Périgueux.

Lisle, Isle, a city of France. See LILLE.

Lisle, Isle, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill., on the Burlington Route, 14 miles E by N of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Lisle, Isle, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. in Lisle town ship (town) in a beautiful valley on the Tioga River and on the Lackawanna R. 25 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900 302 of the town 1719.

Lisle, Isle, a village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Alliston 19 miles distant. Pop. 150.

L'Isle-en-Dodon, Isle, Isle, a commune of France, Haute-Garonne, 20 miles NNE of Saint-Gaudens.

L'Islet, Isle, Isle, a county of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence River on the NW to the state of Maine on the SE. Capital, St. Jean Port-Joli.

L'Islet, Isle, Isle, a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the International R. 63 miles below Quebec. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. about 600.

Lisman, Isle, Isle, a post-town of Webster co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Dixon. Pop. in 1900 438.

Lismore, Ma-nōr, an island off the W coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linze 7 mi S NW of Oban. It has remains of a castle and of a cathedral. It was for a long time the seat of the bishops of Argyll.

Lismore, a town of Ireland co. of Waterford 111 miles SSW of Dublin near the Blackwater. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland. Another noteworthy edifice is the former cathedral now the parish church. Pop about 1500.

Lismore, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish La.

Lismore, a banking post-village of Nobles co. Minn on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop 100.

Lismore, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia on Northumberland Strait, 24 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Lismore, a town and township of New South Wales, 570 postal miles from Sydney at the head of the Richmond River.

Lismuckee, *lis-muck*, a small town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh 10 miles SE of Enniskillen.

Lispitz, *lis-pitz*, a small town of Moravia, 10 miles NW of Znaim.

Lissa, *lis-sa* (Slavic, *Lissa*), an island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary in the Adriatic, 63 miles SW of Spalato. Area, 40 sq m. Pop in 1900 9918. Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. Chief towns Lissa or San Giorgio. Off the island the Austrians defeated the Italians in a great naval battle on July 20 1866.

Lissa, or **Sao Giorgio**, the chief town of the island of Lissa. It has a fortified harbor. Pop in 1900 5261.

Lissa, *lis-sa* (Pol. *Leszno* 16th co.) a town of Prussia, province and 42 miles SSW of Posen. It has manufactures of machinery alcohol etc. It was the original seat of the Leszcynski family. Pop in 1900 14,352.

Lissa, formerly **Neu Lissa**, a town of Bohemia 21 miles NE of Prague, co. of the Elbe. Pop in 1900 4415.

Lissa, a village of Prussia in Silesia district of Breslau circle of Neumarkt. Pop about 3000.

Lissac, *lis-sak*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland 16 miles SW of Amsterdam.

Lissaweghe, *lis-sah* (Irish) a village of Belgium in West Flanders 2 miles N of Brugge.

Lissitz, *lis-sitz*, a small town of Moravia, 18 miles NNW of Brünn.

Lissone, *lis-sone*, a town of Italy in Lombardy NW of Monza. Pop in 1901 9261 (commune 7806).

Lissus, the ancient name of *Altesse*.

Lister og Mandal (*Lister* and *Mandal*) the south arm of the fjord of Norway bordering on the North Sea and the Skagerrak. In it SW coast is an indentation called *Lister Fjord*. The chief towns are Christiansand and Mandal.

Listie, a post village of Somerset co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Addison. Pop 180.

Listonberg, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. Pop 120.

Listowel, *lis-to-el*, a town of Ireland co. of Kerry on the Fens, 18 mi S N E of Tralee. Pop in 1901 3805.

Listown, a banking town and outport of Perth co. Ontario on the East Branch of the Mattland River end on the Grand Trunk R. 8 miles SW of Palmerston. It has saw grist, box and woollen mills, foundry, tannery, furniture and piano factories, etc. It is a large cheese market. Pop in 1901 2063.

Listrac, *lis-trak*, a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles NNW of Bordeaux.

Lissa, *lis-sa*, a village of Hungary 23 miles NNE of Trebeschin.

Litany, *lis-tan-ee* (anc. *Leon tes*) a river of Palestine rising near Basbek 61 mi S between Lebanon and Anti Lebanon and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles N of Tyre. Near its mouth it is called *Nahr el Kamalyeh*.

Litchfield, the most northwestern county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts and New York. Area, 931 sq m. It is intersected by the Housatonic River and is also drained by the Farmington and Naugatuck rivers. Capital is Litchfield. Pop in 1900 63,872.

Litchfield, a banking post-village and one of the capitals of Litchfield co. Conn. in a town ship (town) of the same name 30 miles W of Hartford on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and commands a view of Hantam Lake. Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe were born here. The town is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck River and also drained by the Shepaug River. Nickel is found here. Pop of the town in 1900 3214, of the village 1120.

Litchfield, a banking city of Montgomery co. Ill. on the Wabash and other railroads, 45 miles S. of Springfield.

It has coal and oil industries, a foundry and manufacturers of four mine-engines, windmills and tanks, brick and tile, bottles, etc. Pop in 1900 5918.

Litchfield, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop 100.

Litchfield, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co. Me. about 40 miles NNE of Portland. Pop in 1900 1967.

Litchfield, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River 53 miles S by W of Lansing on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop in 1900 645.

Litchfield, a banking post-village capital of Mooker co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 78 miles W of St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile, undulating country diversified with numerous small lakes. It has iron works, a glove-factory, flour and woollen-mills, creamery, etc. Pop in 1900 2280.

Litchfield, a banking post-village of Sherman co. Neb. 48 miles WNW of Grand Island on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900 240.

Litchfield, a hamlet in Litchfield township (town) Hillsboro co. N.H. on the E. bank of the Merrimack River 7 miles N of Nashua. Pop of the town in 1900 243.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township (town) Herkimer co. N.Y. about 10 miles SE of Utica. It has manufactures of cheese. Pop of the town in 1900 931 of the village, 160.

Litchfield, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, about 30 miles SSW of Cleveland. Pop about 300.

Litchfield, a post hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. in Litchfield township 5 miles E of Athens.

Litchfield, a post township of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River about 20 miles ESE of Elmira, N.Y. Pop in 1900 950.

Litchfield Corners, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. about 18 miles SSW of Augusta. Pop about 300.

Litchfield Piquette, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. about 14 miles SSW of Augusta. Pop 100.

Litchfield, a SE suburb of the town of Derby Eng. and within the parliamentary borough.

Litchville, a banking post-village of Barnes co. N. Dak. Pop 275. It is on the Northern Pacific R.

Literberry, a post-village of Morgan co. Ill. 6 miles by rail N of Jacksonville. Pop about 200.

Lithada (*le-ta-da*) Cape, a headland of Greece, forming the NW extremity of Euboea.

Litherland, a town of England co. of Lancaster 6 miles N of Liverpool. Pop in 1901 10,692.

Lithgow, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. 20 miles NE of Poughkeepsie.

Lithgow, a town and township of New South Wales, 96 miles by rail W of Sydney. It has iron works, a pottery etc. Pop of the municipality 4500.

Lithia, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. Mass.

Lithia, a post-village of Boffcourt co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Buchanan. Pop 100.

Lithia Springs, a post-town of Douglas co. Ga., on the Southern and the Piedmont Lithia Springs R. The banking point is Douglasville. Pop in 1900 350.

Lithium, a post-village of Perry co. Me. Pop in 1900 93.

Lithenia, a banking post-town of Dekalb co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 24 miles E of Atlanta. It has granite and other quarries. Pop in 1900 1208.

Lithopolis, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio 16 miles SE of Columbus and 2 miles S of Winchester station on the Hocking Valley R. Pop in 1900 358.

Lithuania, *lit-hoo-ee-ah* (Lat. *Lithuania* lit-wa) a region of Europe which in the Middle Ages constituted an independent realm (grand principality) was united in 1569 with Poland (with which a dynastic union had already for some time existed) into a single commonwealth and on the dismemberment of Poland (1773 1795) passed to Russia. Its area at the time of the partition of Poland was approximately 100,000 sq m. This territory is comprised in the Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mohilev and Suwalki (the last constituting the northwestern portion of Poland). The region belongs to the basins of the Dnieper, Niemen, Bug (an affluent of the Vistula) and Dniester. Lithuania is a level country with much swampy land, bogs, and forest. In the government of Grodno several hundred specimens of the sunbush (European birch) may still be seen. The Lithuanians constitute, with the Letts (who inhabit Courland, Livonia, and part of Lithuania) a separate division of the Aryan (Indo-European) peoples. The old Prussians belonged to the Letto-Lithuanian stock. The Lithuanians, a simple rustic folk number about 2,000,000 and are found mainly in the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and

Swalki, and in the Prussian province of East Prussia. They are for the most part Roman Catholics.

Little, is-teen, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles NE of Kamenez-Podolsk. Pop in 1897 9423

Littleitz, it is a banking post-borough and summer resort of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 27 miles SW of Reading. It is the seat of Linden Hall Seminary and has knitting mills, candy factories, and manufactures of flour, coaches, cigars, etc. The Little Springs attract many visitors. Pop in 1900 1637

Litornale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND

Littau, it is a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 10 miles NW of Olmütz. Pop in 1900 4343

Little Archat (A-re-shik'), a maritime town of Nova Scotia, on Isle Madame, a short distance W of Arichat. The island has beds of coal and is several miles in length. See ARICHAT

Little Arkansas River, Kan. enters the Arkansas River in Sedgwick co. at Wichita. It is about 125 miles long.

Little Barren, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn.

Little Bassa, a maritime settlement of Liberia, between Grand Bassa and Cape Mesurado.

Little Bataanga, a port of call of Kamerun, German western colonial Africa.

Little Bay, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camdoo or Pine Bluff. Pop 260

Little Bay, a fishing settlement on La Pêche Bay Newfoundland, 2 miles from La Pêche.

Little Bay, a fishing hamlet on the W side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Barin.

Little Bay Island, an island and fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo Newfoundland at the entrance to Hall's Bay 15 miles SSW of Tilt Cove.

Little Bays, two fishing hamlets in Newfoundland, 51 miles from Harbor Briton.

Little Bear, a post-hamlet of Laramie co. Wyo.

Little Beaver, a post hamlet of Douglas co. Minn.

Little Beaver, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. on the Ohio boundary line. Pop in 1900 733

Little Beaver River, Ohio rises in Mahoning co. and enters the Ohio River 2 miles above East Liverpool.

Little Belt See BELTZ, GASAR and ITTLE

Little Berger, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co. Mo. 6 miles SE of Hermann.

Littleblack, a post village of Taylor co. Wis. Pop 30

Little Black River, Kan. rises in Republic co. and enters the Little Blue River.

Little Black River, Mo. enters the Current River in Randolph co. Ark.

Littleblue, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Mo. on the Little Blue River, 17 miles SE of Kansas City.

Little Blue River, Ind. rises in Rush co. and enters the Big Blue at Shelbyville.

Little Blue River, Mo. enters the Missouri.

Little Blue River, Neb. rises in the S part of the state, passes from Jefferson co. into Kearney and enters the Blue River in Marshall co. about 1 mile above Blue Rapids. It is about 200 miles long.

Little Bonaventura, a post village of Bonaventura co. Quebec. The banking point is Paspébiac 14 miles distant. Pop 300

Littleborough, a town of Lancashire, England, a suburb of Rochdale. It has cotton and woollen industries. Pop in 1901 11 104

Little Bras d'Or, a strait of Cape Breton Island communicating at the NE end with the sea and on the SW with the Bras d'Or. See BRAS D'OR

Little Bras d'Or, a post-village and outpost of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the Little Bras d'Or 4 miles from Sydney Mines and 20 miles from Baddeck. Pop about 300. It has a lobster packing industry.

Little Brassa, Tex. a stream which enters the Brazos River 6 miles SW of Bryan.

Little Brewster Island, at the N side of the entrance to Boston harbor Mass. with a light-house. Lat. 42° 19' N. lon 70° 53' W.

Little Britain (brit-an) a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. Pop 70

Little Britain, a post township (and village) of Lancaster co. Pa. about 20 miles SSE of Lancaster. Pop in 1900 1454, of the village, about 150

Little Britain, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario 18 miles SW of Lindsay on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 350

Little Buctoche (buk-toosh) a village of Kent co. New Brunswick 2 miles from Buctoche.

Little Bushkill Creek, Pa. falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co. On it are the picturesque Bushkill Falls.

Little Cacapon, a station of Hampshire co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 34 miles SW of Hancock, Md. and on the Little Cacapon River near the Potomac.

Little Carimonsa, an island of the Malay Archipelago in the Strait of Malacca, near Great Carimonsa. See CARIMONS

Little Cascapedia, a post-village of Bonaventura co. Quebec. The banking point is Paspébiac, 37 miles distant. Pop 150

Little Catalina, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay Newfoundland, 3 miles from Catalina.

Little Catawba River, N.C. See CATAWBA

Little Cedar, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa, on the Little Cedar River 10 miles N by E of Osgo. Pop 100

Little Cedar River, Iowa, enters the Cedar River at Nashua, Chickasaw co.

Little Chazy River, Clinton co. N.Y. falls into Lake Champlain.

Little Chereky, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Tenn.

Littlechute, a post-village of Ouinganda co. Wis. on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles NE of Appleton. It has manufactures of pulp and flour. The banking point is Appleton. Pop in 1880 944

Little Clearfield Creek, Pa. falls into Clearfield Creek in Clearfield co.

Little Coal River W. Va. enters the Coal River in Kanawha co. about 6 miles S of St Albans.

Littlecub, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co. Minn.

Little Compton, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Mo, 1 mile W of the Grand River and about 10 miles NW of Brunswick. Coal abounds near here.

Little Compton, a post-township (town) of Newport co. R.I. is on the Atlantic Ocean about 7 miles E of Newport. It is the SE extremity of the state. Pop in 1900 1172 of the village, about 700

Little Cooley, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. 13 miles NW of Titusville. Pop 200

Little Cottonwood River, Minn. enters the Minnesota River in the NW part of Blue Earth co.

Littlecreek, a post-office of Footscray co. Tenn.

Littlecreek, a post-town and hundred of Kent co. Del. the hundred is bounded E by Delaware Bay. Pop in 1900 1829 of the village, 250

Littlecreek, a hundred of Somerset co. Del. It contains a part of Laurel. Pop in 1900 5172

Littlecreek, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N.C.

Little Cumana, Hungary. See CUMANIA

Little Cumberland Islands are on the S side of the entrance to the Galilee River Georgia.

Little Curacao, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, about 6 miles SE of Curacao, in lat. 12° 2' N.

Little Current or Manitowish, a banking post-village and outpost of Ontario, Canada on Great Manitowish Island in Lake Huron 148 miles NW of Collingwood. The banking point is Gore Bay. It is a landing of the mail steamer and has a light-house. Lat. 45° 59' N. Pop in 1891 723. It has saw, planing, sash and other mills.

Little Cuyahoga (ki-ho'ga) River, Ohio, joins the main stream of the Cuyahoga River in Summit co. near Akron.

Little Cypress, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ky. 12 miles E of Paducah.

Little Darby Creek, Ohio, enters Darby Creek in the W part of Franklin co.

Little Deersale, a post village of Hancock co. Mo. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop about 300

Little Don, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Tenn.

Little Eau Claire (k-lair) River, a stream of Manitowish co. Wis. flows SW into the Wisconsin River.

Little Egg Harbor a township of Ocean co. N.J. on Great Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. Pop in 1900 1855

Little Egg Harbor Bay, on the SE coast of New Jersey between Old Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles. greatest breadth 3 1/2 or 4 miles.

Little Egg Harbor River, N.J. is formed by several small branches which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a southeasterly course it forms the boundary line between Burlington and Atlantic cos. and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by schooners 25 miles from its mouth.

Little Elkhart Creek, Ind. enters the St. Joseph River at Bristol.

Little Elm, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. 35 miles N by W of Dallas. Pop 190

Littlefalls, a banking city capital of Merrimon co. Minn. on the E. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Northern Pacific R., 106 miles NW of St. Paul. It has vast saw, pulp and paper-mills, machine-shops, iron- and

magnum-works, etc. Pop. in 1888, 469 In 1890, 2344 In 1900, 5774.

Littlefalls, a post-village in Littlefalls township, Pa. on the N.J. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and Erie R. 4 miles SW of Paterson, its banking point. The township has silk-dyeing and finishing-works and manufactures of felt. Pop. of the township in 1900 2908.

Littlefalls, a mty of Hackensack co. N.Y. on both sides of the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads 2½ miles E by S of Utica. The river here passes through a narrow rocky gorge and falls about 44 feet in the course of two-thirds of a mile, affording abundant water power. The dwellings are built on steep declivities commanding a view of picturesque scenery. Littlefalls contains machine-shops, a manufactory of knitting machinery, a tannery, bicycle-works, knitting woolsen and paper-mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 10 381.

Littlefalls, a township (town) of Herkimer co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 718.

Littlefalls, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. about 30 miles N of Kalama. Pop. 100.

Littlefalls, a township (town) of Monroe co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1222.

Littlefalls, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Wis. on the Apple River 6 miles E. of Deer Park station.

Little Ferry, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J. on the Hackensack River and on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, 11 miles N of Jersey City. It has brick-yards. Pop. in 1900 1240.

Littlefield, a village of Oxford co. Me. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Rumford Falls.

Little Fogo Islands, a group of small islands 6 miles N of Fogo Island, Newfoundland.

Littlefork, a post-village of Itasca co. Minn. The banking point is North Horna. Pop. 180.

Little France, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. 5 miles SE of Central Square. Pop. 120.

Littlegap, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. about 18 miles N by W of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Little Genesee, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. about 75 miles W of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Little Glass (glass) Bay, a post-village of Cape Breton co. No. a Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles E of Sydney. Coal is largely mined here. See GLASS BAY.

Little Grant, a township (town) of Grant co. Wis. 28 miles N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. in 1900 580.

Little Green Lake, Marquette co. Wis. lies about 4 miles S of Green Lake. It is 1½ miles long and 1 mile wide.

Little Guyandotte (ghy-an-dot), a river in West Virginia, falls into the Ohio River after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell cos.

Littlehampton, a seaport and watering place of England, in Sussex 3 miles S of Arundel. Pop. in 1901, 7365.

Little Harbor, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. Nova Scotia. It has a lobster packing house.

Little Harbor, a hamlet of Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne.

Little Hickman, a post-village of Jeannette co. Ky.

Little Hooking, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7 miles W of Belpro. Pop. about 300.

Little Horn River rises in the Big Horn Mountains in the N part of Wyoming and enters the Big Horn in Montana, 40 miles from its mouth.

Little Horse Creek, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Wyo.

Little Hulton, a town of Lancashire, England near Bolton. Pop. in 1901 7204.

Little Humboldt River, a stream of Humboldt co. Nev. joins the Humboldt River about Winnemucca.

Little Indian, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Ill. 11 miles N of Jacksonville.

Little Jamaica, Pa. See JONATA.

Little Kanawha (ka-naw wa) River, W. Va. enters the Ohio River at Parkersburg after a course of about 140 miles.

Little Lake, in the SE part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length about 7 miles.

Little Lever, a town of Lancashire, England, near Bolton. Pop. in 1901 5119.

Little Loran (lor-an) or Loran, a post-hamlet of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 31 miles SE of Sydney.

Littlelot, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn.

Little Loyalsack Creek, an affluent of Loyalsack Creek in Sullivan co., Pa.

Little Ma'hemo'y, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Little Mahoning Creek drains the N part of Indiana co., Pa. runs westward, and enters Mahoning Creek.

Little Marsh, a post-village of Tingo co., Pa., 10 miles SW of Corning, N.Y. Pop. 100.

Little Meadows, a post-borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. 45 miles NNW of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Little Metis, a village and favorite summer-resort of Blountsico Quebec 8 miles from the Intercolonial R. station of Little Metis, on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. 294.

Little Mi'am'i River, Ohio rises in Clark co. and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Cincinnati. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Little Miquelon See LANGUY ISLAND.

Little Missouri River, Ark. enters the Ouachita River about 16 miles N of Camden. Length 150 miles.

Little Missouri River, on affluent of the Missouri, rises in the NE part of Wyoming runs northward, touching Montana and South Dakota, finally traversing North Dakota in a northeasterly direction and enters the Missouri River in the last named state near lat. 47° 40' N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles.

Little Mount, a post-village of Spencer co. Ky. 12 miles S of Shelbyville.

Little Moestale, Pa. in the SE part of Columbia co., S. of and parallel to Catawamus Mountain.

Little Mountain, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Ohio 5 miles S of Palmyra.

Little Moestana, a post-town of Lexington and Newberry cos. S.C. on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. The banking point is Prosperity. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Little Muddy Creek, Ill. enters the Big Muddy about 8 miles N. of Carbondale.

Little Muncy Creek, Lycoming co. Pa. flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennabero.

Little Muskegon River, Ohio rises in Monroe co. and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Marietta.

Little Narrows, a post-hamlet of Victoria co. Nova Scotia, on St. Ives Strait. Ch. chan on Cape Breton Island, 10 miles N.P. of Whitefish.

Little Neck, Queens co. N.Y. is now a part of New York city, in the borough of Queens. It is 5 miles E by N of Flushing.

Little Neuhaka River, Neb. enters the Missouri River 7 miles S of Brownville. Length 90 miles.

Little Neungue River, Me. rises in Dallas co. and enters the Neungue River in Camden co. about 5 miles from its mouth.

Little Oak, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ala. 7½ miles SW of Troy.

Little Obispo (ob-is-o) River, Ky. rises in Graves co. and enters the Mississippi River in Fulton co. 5 miles above Hickman.

Little Ocmulgee River, (s) enters the Ocmulgee at Lumbert City.

Little Oley, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 7 miles N of Pottstown. Pop. about 350.

Little O'Leary, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Little Osage River 11 miles N of Nevada.

Little Osage River rises in Kansas, passes into Ver non co. Mo. and enters the Osage River 14 miles N by E of Nevada.

Little Otter, a post-hamlet of Braxton co. W. Va.

Little Pabon (pa-hon), a village of (asp) on Quebec Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 4 miles E of Grand Pabon. Pop. 100.

Little Paternosters See SALABALAW.

Little Pigeon Creek, Ind. enters the Ohio River in Warwick co.

Little Pinerock, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N.C.

Little Plesley Creek, Pulaski co. Mo. enters the Osage from the right.

Little Placentia, a post town on an arm of Placentia Bay Newfoundland 5 miles N of Placentia.

Little Plymouth, a post-village of King and Queen cos. Va. 7 miles N of West Point.

Little Point, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ind.

Little Popo, a district and coast station of Togoland, German western equatorial Africa.

Littleport, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Volga River 7 miles S of Eldorado and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Little Powder River rises in Albany co. Wyo. and enters the Powder River in Big Horn co. Mont.

Little Prairie, a post-hamlet of Walworth co. Wis. 35 miles WSW of Milwaukee.

Little Prairie Run, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Mich. 7 miles SE of Decatur.

Little Raccoon Creek, Ind., enters Raccoon Creek about 10 miles S of Rockville.

Little Raisin River, a stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe co.

Little Rapids, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Little Rock, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark.

Little Red River, Ark. is formed by two branches, which unite in Van Buren co. and joins the White River. The main stream is about 120 miles long.

Little Rock, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. about 15 miles ENE of Poughkeepsie.

Little Rideau (re du) a post-village of Prescott co. Ontario, Canada, on the Long Sault Rapids, Ottawa River 5 miles below Hawkesbury. Pop. 40.

Little River, Ala. enters the Coosa River 6 miles SSE of Center.

Little River, Ala. flows into the Alabama River at the SW extremity of Monroe co.

Little River, Ark. drains part of the Indian Territory runs southward into Arkansas, and enters the Red River about 4 miles above Fulton station.

Little River, Ga. enters the Savannah River at the N. extremity of Columbia co.

Little River, Lowndes co. Ga. a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

Little River, the an affluent of the Oconee enters that river about 10 miles N of Milledgeville.

Little River, Ind. enters the Wabash River 2 miles SW of Huntington.

Little River, Ky. rises in Christian co. and enters the Cumberland River about 10 miles W of Paducah.

Little River, La. is formed by the Dugdemona River and Bayou Ca. which unite on the E. border of Winn parish. It runs southward into Lake de Cade, from which it receives, and after it has traversed Ouachita parish enters the Ouachita River.

Little River, a small stream of Emery co. Minn. joins the Merrimack at Haverhill.

Little River, N. C. enters the Cape Fear River on the E. border of Harnett co.

Little River, Vt. an affluent of the Laddie River enters that river near the NW extremity of Richmond co.

Little River, Vt. runs in Wake co. and enters the Neuse River 2 miles W of Goldsboro. It is about 80 miles long.

Little River, S. C. enters the Savannah River at the S. extremity of Abbeville co.

Little River, S. C. rises in Chester co. and flows S. through Fairfield as into the Broad River.

Little River, S. C. rises in Laurens co. and flows into the Saluda River.

Little River, eastern Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky Mountain in Blount co. and enters the Holston River 12 miles SW of Knoxville.

Little River, Tex. is formed by the Leon River and Lampasas Creek which unite in Ball co. It enters the Brazos River about 5 miles SW of Hearne.

Little River, a southwestern county of Arkansas, borders on Texas. Area, 556 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S. by the Red River and on the NE by the Little River which enters the Red River at the E. extremity of the county. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890 8003 in 1900 13,731.

Little River, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on the Little River. The banking point is Mobile.

Little River, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean 70 miles NW of Cloverdale. Pop. about 300.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Conn.

Little River, a banking city of Rice co. Ken. 11 miles NE of Lyons, on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 457.

Little River, a post-township of Alexander co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 1080.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Henry co. S. C. is 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 40 miles E of Whitewater, N. C.

Little River, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 125.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Va.

Little River, a post-village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie, 15 miles distant. Pop. 280.

Little River Academy, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. N. C. on the Little River 18 miles N of Fayetteville.

Little River East, a village of Gaspé co. Quebec. Pop. about 150.

Little River Harbor, Me. is E. of Machias Bay.

Little River West, a village of Gaspé co., Quebec.

Little Rocker, a post-village of Alberta, New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy 13 miles S. of Hopedale Cape. Pop. about 200.

Little Rock, a city the capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski co. is situated on the right or southern bank of the Arkansas River here crossed by several bridges about 280 miles from its mouth. Lat. 34° 43' N. Lon. 92° 16' W. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 134 miles W. of Memphis. Little Rock, the most populous city in the state and is pleasantly situated on a high bank or rocky bluff which commands an extensive view and is the first high land that touches the river above its mouth. Large steamboats ascend the river to this point during 8 months of the year. Little Rock is the seat of the United States District Court for the state, and contains the state-capital state library United States arsenal, a music temple, etc. It is the seat of the Arkansas Industrial University, the Phillips Smith College (Methodist Episcopal), Arkansas Baptist College (for colored), Arkansas Military Academy and the Maddox Seminary. The state penitentiary is located here, as are also the state lunatic asylum, the school for the blind and the deaf-mute institute. The city has manufactures of cotton and cotton seed oil, cooperage-works and railroad-repair shops. It is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1860 3727, in 1870 12,380, in 1880 13,138, in 1890 25,374, in 1900 28,307.

Little Rock, a post-hamlet of Kendall co. Ill. about 14 miles WSW of Aurora.

Little Rock, a banking post-town of Lyon co. Iowa, 8 miles by rail WNW of Sidney. Pop. in 1900 200.

Little Rock, a post-village of Bourbon co. Ky. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 200.

Little Rock, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Mo.

Little Rock, a post-town of Marion co. S. C. 22 miles N of Marion. Pop. 90.

Little Rock, a post-village of Thurston co. Wash. 11 miles by rail SW by S of Olympia. Pop. 90.

Little Rock Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co. N. C. Pop. in 1900 542.

Little Rock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn. 15 miles SW of White Bluff station.

Little Russia, that part of Russia lying S of Great Russia. It comprises the governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Tchernigov. The Little Russian language (also called Molo-Rumanian) is substantially identical with that of the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary.

Littleton, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Little Sac River rises in Greene co. Mo. and enters the Sac River in Cedar co.

Little Saint Joseph's River, Mich. enters the St. Joseph's River.

Little Saint Lawrence, a fishing settlement, with a fine harbor on the W. side of Placensis Bay Newfoundland, 35 miles SW of Burin.

Little Salmon, an eastern tributary of the Upper Yukon (Lewen) River in Canada, emptying just N of lat. 63° N.

Little Salt Creek, Ind. enters Salt Creek in the SE part of Monroe co.

Little Sanda, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Charlottetown.

Little Sandusky, a post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio on the Sandusky River 28 miles S of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900 181.

Little Sandy, a post-hamlet of Elliott co. Ky.

Little Sandy Creek, Oswego co. N. Y. falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Little San Salvador, a name of Cat Island, of the Bahamas.

Little Satilla (or Santilla) River, Ga. enters the Satilla River in Wayne co.

Little Sauk, a post-hamlet of Todd co. Minn. on the Sauk River 10 miles N of Sauk Center.

Little Schuylkill River, Pa. rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Schuylkill River at Port Clinton.

Little Seneca River, Ohio, rises in Jackson co. and enters the Ohio River 8 miles above Portsmouth.

Little Sewer Mountain, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co. W. Va.

Little Shasta, a post-village of Shastiyon co. Cal. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 300.

Little Shemogue (she-mog) a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on the Little Shemogue River 9 miles N of Baie Verte.

Little Silver, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R.

The banking point is Radbank. Pop. about 150.

Little Sioux (see) a banking post-town of Harrison co. Iowa, on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Little

Sioux, about 44 miles N by W of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1890, 427.

Little Sioux River, Iowa, rises very near the N border of the state and enters the Missouri River about 18 miles S of Osawa. It is about 300 miles long. Its West Fork enters the main stream about 5 miles S of Osawa.

Littles Mills, a post-village of Richmond co. N C about 65 miles E by S of Charlotte.

Little Sodas Bay, an inlet extending from the S shore of Lake Ontario about 34 miles into Cayuga co. N Y. It receives the Little Soda River.

Littles Springs, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. Pop. about 200.

Littletown, a banking post-borough of Adams co. Pa. in the Conowingo Valley and on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SE of Gettysburg. It has cigar factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Littlesurgeon, a post-hamlet of Door co. Wis. on Green Bay 15 miles E by S of Oconto.

Little Sunnisco (swan-e-ko), a village and township (town) of Oconto co. Wis. on the Little Sunnisco River at its entrance into Green Bay and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles N of the city of Green Bay. It has extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 244. of the village, about 250.

Little Sugarloaf, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N C on the Cape Fear River.

Little Tallapoosa River rises in Carroll co. Ga. and enters the Tallapoosa River about 6 miles W of Wetlowee.

Little Tancook, an island in Chester Basin, London bay, on Nova Scotia.

Little Tennessee River rises near the N border of Georgia, passes through Macon co. N C into eastern Tennessee, and enters the Holston River about 7 miles above London. It is about 150 miles long.

Little Tibet. See **BURWAS**.

Little Toby's Creek, Elk co. Pa. is an affluent of the Clarion River.

Littletown, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. It has coal mines. Pop. about 600.

Littletown, a banking post-town of Arapahoe co. Colo. on the South Platte River and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 11 miles S of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Littletown, a post-village of Schuyler co. Ill. about 50 miles ENE of Quincy. It has manufactures of drapery. Pop. about 250.

Littletown, a post-village of Buchanan co. Iowa. The banking point is Independence or Jessup. Pop. 166.

Littletown, a post township (town) of Aroostook co. Me. Pop. in 1900, 660. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R.

Littletown, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 31 miles W of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1170. of the village, about 600.

Littletown, a banking post-village and resort in Littleton town ship (town) (rafton) on NH on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R. 113 miles N of Concord. It is on the outskirts of the White Mountain region. It has manufactures of gloves, shoes, oil-stoves, stereoscopic views, etc. The town is bounded N by the Connecticut River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4085.

Littletown, a banking post-village of Halifax co. N C on the Seaboard Air Line, 70 miles NE of Raleigh. It has a history mill. Pop. about 500.

Littletown, a post-hamlet of Sussex co. Va. on the Nottoway River 32 miles SSE of Petersburg.

Littletown, a banking post town of Wetzel co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. about 30 miles NW of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Littletown Common, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. about 4 miles E of Littleton station. It has manufactures of elastic w. bling etc. Pop. about 600.

Littletown Island, on the NW coast of Greenland in lat 78° 20' N.

Little Traverse, a hamlet of Emmett co. Mich. on the N shore of Lake Michigan (an inlet of Lake Michigan) 10 miles NW of Petoskey and near Harbor Springs.

Little Utica, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N Y about 20 miles S by E of Oswego.

Littles Valley, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co. Minn. about 16 miles E by N of Rochester.

Littles Valley, a banking post-village, capital of Cattaraugus co. N Y. in Little Valley township (town) on the Erie R. 38 miles ESE of Dunkirk. It has cutlery works, etc. Pop. of the village in 1900, 1065. of the town, 1335.

Little Verdigris (or **Camey**) River rises in Elk co. Kan. runs southward into Indian Territory and enters

the Verdigris River near lat. 36° 13' N. The part which is in Kansas is called **Camey River**.

Little Vermilion River rises in Vermilion co., Ill. and enters the Wabash River at Newport.

Littleville, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. 4 miles from Huntington station.

Little Wabash River, Ill. rises near Mattoon and enters the Wabash River 8 miles from its mouth. It is about 180 miles long.

Little Walnut Creek, Ohio enters the Seneca River in Pickaway co.

Little Warrior, a post-hamlet of Blount co. Ala. 38 miles NNE of Birmingham.

Little Watte Island, Chesapeake Bay is old, at the W extremity of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a lighthouse.

Littleswolf, a post-village of Wascones Wis. on the Little Wolf River in a township (town) of the same name, about 30 miles WNW of Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 1421. of the village, 75.

Little Wolf River, Wis. rises in Marathon co. and enters the Wolf River 4 miles below New London.

Little Woolton, a town of Lancashire, England, adjoining Mush Woolton. Pop. about 1000.

Littleyork, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ill. on the Henderson River 12 miles NNE of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900, 334. It is on the Iowa Central R.

Littleyork, a post-town of Washington co. Ind. 30 miles N of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Littleyork, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N J. 9 miles SE of Phillipsburg. Pop. about 500.

Littleyork, a post-village of Cortland co. N Y. 30 miles by rail S of Syracuse. Pop. 120.

Littleyork, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio 9 miles NNE of Dayton. Pop. about 150.

Littoralis, Austria. See **KIUFENLACH**.

Littoral Province, Siberia. See **PRIMORSKYA**.

Littry, loc. tree' or **Litry**, a commune of France in Calvados 0 miles WSW of Bayeux.

Lituya Bay, in southeastern Alaska is about lat. 53° 20' N. It lies SW of Mount Fairweather.

Lituya (le-too ya), **Mount**, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias Range near the Gulf of Alaska and S of Mount Fairweather. Altitude about 10,000 feet.

Litwiltown, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Va. 05 miles ENE of Richmond.

Litzberg, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. 9 miles SW of Catasauque. Pop. 25.

Liu-chow, a town of China, in Kwang-si about 100 miles SW of Kwei ling.

Liu-kun (or **Loo-choo**, *ok as in child*) **Islands**, written also **Liu-kun**, *ree as kee oo'* a group in the North Pacific Ocean between Japan and Formosa, consisting of 6 great islands (the Okinawa-china) about 65 miles in length by 15 miles in average breadth and about 55 small islands the whole between lat. 24° 10' and 29° 40' N. They are divided into several groups the most important of which belong to the Japanese prefecture of Okinawa. The islands are mostly non-volcanic. They have a pleasant and healthful climate with an average annual rainfall of about 80 inches, and a fairly productive soil. Chiu-pu Kafa, former residence of the kings Shun. The islands were formally annexed to Japan in 1810. Pop. in 1900, 453,550.

Livadia, *liv a-lee'a*, a name applied to middle Greece under Turkish rule.

Livadia, or **Livaden** (anc. **Lebade'**) a town of Greece, capital of the municipality of Boeotia on the Ileryna, 52 miles NW of Athens. It was in ancient times renowned for its oracle of Trophonius. It flourished in the latter part of the Middle Ages and was an important place under Turkish rule. Pop. in 1898, 6444.

Livadia, *le-va-de'* an estate of the Imperial family of Russia situated amid charming surroundings on the S coast of the Crimea, near Yalta.

Livadeiro, *liv a-lee-ro* a small seaport of Greece on the Bay of Livadeiro, 15 miles NNW of Megara.

Livadeiro, **Bay of**, Greece, is the NE termination of the Gulf of Corinth 14 miles in length by 9 miles in average breadth.

Livari, *lee va-ri'* a commune of France in Calvados, on the Via 10 miles ESW of Lisieux.

Lively Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ill. about 34 miles SE of Belleville.

Livenza, *le-ven-za* (anc. **Liquen**) a river of Italy, after a course of 70 miles enters the Adriatic 23 miles NE of Venice. It communicates by canal with the Piave.

Live Oak, a county in the S part of Texas has an area of 1123 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nueces River and also drained by the Atascosa River and Rio Frio. Capital, Oakville. Pop. in 1890, 2065; in 1900, 2268.

Liverak, a post-hamlet of Greenhaw co. Ala.
Liverak, a post-village of Sutter co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 63 miles N of Sacramento. Pop. 300.
Liverak, a banking post-town capital of Sawano co. Fla. on the Liverak and Gulf the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads 82 miles W of Jacksonville. It has cotton interests and grows early vegetables for the northern market. Pop. in 1880 1858.

Liverak, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Tenn. 12 miles S of Park.

Livermore, a banking post-town of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 48 miles E of San Francisco. Pop. in 1900 1493. It is in a grain, grape, and oil region.

Livermore, a post-village of Larimer co. Colo. 25 miles SW of Cheyenne, Wyo. Pop. 150.

Livermore, a banking post-town of Humboldt co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 10 miles N of Dakota. Pop. in 1900 618.

Livermore, a banking post-town of McLean co. Ky. on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles S of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900 869.

Livermore, a post-village in Livermore township (town) Androscoggin co. Me. about 30 miles N of Lewiston. The town is bounded on the R. by the Androscoggin River and contains another village, named Livermore Center. Pop. of the town in 1900 1125.

Livermore, a post township (town) of Grafton co. N. H. in the White Mountain region. Pop. in 1900 191.

Livermore, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 23 miles in a direct line E of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 175.

Livermore Center, a post-village in Livermore township (town) Androscoggin co. Me. on the Androscoggin River 24 miles W by N of Augusta.

Livermore Falls, a banking post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles N of Lewiston and 25 miles WNW of Augusta. It has manufactures of paper and wood-pulp. Pop. about 1000.

Liverpool, a city and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Lancashire, the third city of Great Britain and after London the leading commercial port of Europe, is situated on the E bank of the Mersey estuary 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 175 miles NW of London. Lat. of observatory 53° 24' 4" N. lon. 3° 4' 20" W. Pop. in 1881 82 000. In 1881 375 000. In 1891 532 425. In 1891 629 348. In 1901 inclusive of Walton-on-the-Hill, Wavertree, West Derby and Toxteth Park united suburbs, 694,968. Liverpool has a pre-eminently commercial aspect. It extends several miles in length over gently rising ground the highest point within the border being about 250 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad streets, light and hand some thoroughfares. The busiest of these is Castle Street, the 'embellishment of Liverpool's character and the centre of its system. Along the shore there is a line of dock and basins over 6 miles in length having an aggregate water area of 390 acres and a quay space 76 miles in extent, reclaimed from the river. The warehousing room attached to these docks is very extensive grain cotton and tobacco, especially are stored in great quantities. The principal docks are the Mersey, Alexandra (with a water area of 44 acres), Langton, Canada, Waterloo, Prince's, King's, Queen's, and Stanley Docks. The huge Canada Graving Dock measures 925 ft. in length. Other large docks are found at Birkenhead opposite Liverpool and connected with that city by the Mersey Tunnel 2 miles in length. The great Landing Stage of Liverpool a vast quay serving as the starting point of ocean steamers is 2455 ft. in length and rises on about 80 piers. The old public building of the city is the town hall erected in 1754 and nearly adjoining it is the exchange, the construction of which was begun in 1864. Other buildings of note are the municipal offices (erected in 1860), custom-house, public library, Free Public Museum, Walker Free Art Gallery, Royal Institution and St. George's Hall—the last named erected in 1838-54 in the form of a Graeco-Roman temple, 690 ft. in length being the finest architectural feature of the city. It contains a public meeting hall, courts, and public offices. The more advanced educational institutions are the University of Liverpool, Liverpool Institute, Liverpool College, Government School of Art and the Medical School. Botanical gardens and public parks form with the private grounds open at times to the public, an almost continuous band of open spaces on the landward side of the city. In the extreme S is Sefton Park covering an area of about 400 acres, and elaborately laid out. Other parks are Prince's and Stanley. Among the municipal undertakings recently executed is an aqueduct 63 miles long which

brings water from Wyrnwy Lake, in Wales. The municipal authority has erected many dwellings for the working people. The leading industries of Liverpool are milling iron and steel working, sugar refining, ship-building and the manufacture of ropes and chemicals. The city has also important manufactures of watches and jewelry, glass works, brass-foundries, distilleries and breweries and there are extensive works for making steam engines, machinery, chains, cables, anchors, etc. But the city owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade. It is the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire and carries on the principal part of the trade of England with Australia, America, India, Africa and the Mediterranean. The Mersey at high water may be entered by the largest ships, vast sums having been expended on the river in securing safe anchorage and dock accommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought to Liverpool. The entire foreign commerce of Liverpool in 1900 was valued at £227 350 000. The imports in 1899 were £118 000 000 of which the value of the raw cotton was £22 500 000 and of grain and flour £14,800 000. The exports during the same year amounted to £8 300 000 84 per cent of which represented British products. In the value of its exports Liverpool surpasses London. The merchant marine consisted in 1890 of 1060 steamers and of 1925 sailing vessels, registering together 2 260 000 tons. Liverpool is connected by steamship lines with the principal ports of the world. The borough is divided into 28 wards and governed by a mayor, 28 aldermen and 84 councillors. It sends 6 members to the House of Commons. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of an Anglican bishop. Liverpool was still a village in the time of Queen Elizabeth and in 1700 the population was only about 6000. It rose to great commercial importance in the course of the eighteenth century the active participation of its merchants in the slave-trade serving to lay the foundations of its prosperity. The first important line of steam railway in the world that connecting Liverpool with Manchester was opened in 1830.

Liverpool, a mountain range of New South Wales, stretches from W. to E between the county of Brumbies and the Liverpool Plains and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoi on the N and W and the Hunter on the S. and E. Highest summit, Orley's Peak 4500 feet.

Liverpool, a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. on the Illinois River, 26 miles below Pekin.

Liverpool, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. in the E shore of Oneida Lake, on the Oswego Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 6 miles NW of Syracuse, in banking point. Pop. in 1900 1193.

Liverpool, a banking post-village of Medina co. Ohio on the Rock River 22 miles by rail SEW of Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Liverpool, a post-borough of Ierty co. Ia. on the W bank of the Squaghebania River and on the Northern Central R., 23 miles above Harriburg. Pop. in 1900 657.

Liverpool, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 678.

Liverpool, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co. on the E bank of the river Mersey in its entrance into Liverpool Harbor 5 miles (direct) NW of Halifax. It is well and regularly built and is the centre of an important trade. Liverpool has good country buildings, ship-yards, and manufactures of lumber, castings, leather, etc. It is the seat of a large fishery, gold is mined in the district. Pop. in 1901 1037.

Liverpool, a post town of New South Wales on the George River 7 miles SE of Parramatta. Pop. about 2500.

Liverpool Capo, the name of a headland on the S side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound Arctic America, and of another bounding Liverpool Bay Arctic Ocean in northwestern SW of Cape Bathurst.

Liverpool Plains, a picturesque and well watered pastoral region of New South Wales, Australia lying N and NW of the Liverpool Range. It contains about 10 000 000 acres.

Liverpool River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, enters the sea near lat. 12° S lon. 134° 10' E.

Liversedge, a village and town of England co. of York 6 miles NNE of Huddersfield. It has machine-shops, textile mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 13,900.

Livsey, a village, a parish of England in Lancashire mainly included within the parliamentary borough of Blackburn.

Livin, a post-village of Daviess co. Ky.

Living Spring, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, 10 miles N of Malvern.

Livingston, a county in the northeast-central part of Illinois has an area of 1636 sq. m. It is drained by the

Vermilion River Capital, Pontiac. Pop in 1890, 38,443; in 1900, 42,033

Livingston, a western county of Kentucky has an area of 822 sq m. It is bounded on the N and W by the Ohio River and on the S. by the Tennessee, and is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital Smithland. Pop in 1890, 9474 in 1900 11 354.

Livingston, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of 828 sq m. It is bounded on the S and W by the Amite River and on the SE by Lake Macrepas, and is intersected by the Tuskaw River. Capital Springville. Pop in 1890 5,69 in 1900 8100

Livingston, a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan has an area of 5,5 sq m. It is drained by the Red Cedar and Shiawassee rivers, which rise in it and by the Huron River. Capital Howell. Pop in 1890 30,848 in 1900 19 064.

Livingston, a county in the NW part of Missouri, has an area of 532 sq m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and by Medicine and Shoal creeks. Capital Chillicothe. Pop. in 1890 20 668 in 1900 22,302

Livingston, a county in the W part of New York has an area of 636 sq m. It is intersected by the Genesee River and is also drained by Cassadaga and Honeya creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly and diversified with Genesee and Hemlock lakes. The deep impression of the Genesee valley is one of the striking features of this county. Capital, Genesee. Pop in 1890 37,801, in 1900 37 030

Livingston, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Sumter co., Ala. on Escumecoches Creek and on the Queen and Crescent Route 61 miles SW of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of the Alabama Normal College for girls. Pop in 1900 361

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Merced co. Cal.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Ga. about 15 miles W by S. of Rome

Livingston, a post village of Appanoose co. Iowa, 45 miles SW of Ottumwa. Pop 100

Livingston, a post-town of Rockcastle co. Ky. on Rockcastle River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 146 miles SE of Louisville. Pop in 1900 605

Livingston, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. 10 1/2 mi. 75

Livingston, a post-village of Madison co. Miss. 2 1/2 miles N of Jackson

Livingston, a banking city capital of Park co. Mont. in the Yellowstone River on the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles E. of Bozeman. It has shops of the railroad and mining interests. Pop. in 1900 27 8 Elevation 4485 feet

Livingston, a post-village in Livingston township Essex co. N. J. 5 miles WNW of Newark. The banking point is Orange. The township is bounded on the W by the Passaic River. Pop. of the township in 1900 1412

Livingston, a township (town) and village of Columbia co. N. Y. on the Hudson River about 8 miles below Hudson. Pop in 1900 170 of the village about 200

Livingston, a post-village of Orangeburg co. S. C. Pop in 1900 79

Livingston, a banking post-village, capital of Overton co. Tenn. about 35 miles E. by N of Nashville. Pop. about 300

Livingston, a banking post-village, capital of Polk co. Tex. on the Houston East and West Texas R. 45 miles N of Liberty. It has saw mills. Pop. about 900

Livingston, a banking post-village of Grant co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 69 miles W by S of Madison. Pop 200

Livingston, a maritime town of Guatemala, capital of Isabel department at the mouth of the Dulce River on the Gulf of Amatique. It ranks third among the ports of Guatemala and has a large trade in bananas, coffee and sugar. Pop. in 1893, 1078

Livingston Cove, a post-hamlet of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia, on the N side of Cape George, 41 miles from New Glasgow

Livingston Mountains, a lofty range in German East Africa, bordering the NE. shores of Lake Nyasa. Highest peak the Damwe, 9840 feet

Livingstonia, an English station in Nyasaland south-central Africa.

Livingston Manor, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 13 miles NW of Middletown. It has manufactures of furniture, iron-castings, etc. Pop. about 800

Livingstonville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y., about 23 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 600

Livno, Livno, a fortified town of Bosnia, 34 miles NW of Mostar on the Bistrica. Pop. about 6000

Livny, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles SE of Orel, on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. in 1897, 20 874.

Livonia, la-vo'ne-a (Ger *Livland*) a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, having W the Gulf of Riga. It comprises the island of Oesel. Area, 18 840 sq m. The surface is mostly undulating and hilly but there are level stretches along the Gulf of Riga and elsewhere. Principal rivers are the Dvina, Aa, Pernau and Embach. Lake Peipus is on the eastern border and there is a considerable lake within the government called Wirajärvi. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of cereals, potatoes, flax, etc. Stock raising and dairying are extensively carried on. The population is very mixed and mostly Lutheran. The aristocracy and the burgher class are mainly Germans. The peasantry is composed in great part of Letts and Esths. The Russians form only about 5 percent of the population. There are a number of Jews. The capital is Riga. There is a famous university at Durpat (Yuriev). Pop in 1897 1 300 840. In the thirteenth century the heathen Letts dwelling on the shores of the Baltic were subjugated by the knights Swordbearers and Teutonic Knights, who introduced German civilization. In 1561 the grand master of the knights Swordbearers ceded the region to Lithuania. It then became a part of the Polish realm but in the course of the seventeenth century passed by conquest to Sweden. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Peter the Great of Russia wrested it from the Swedes. The Livs from whom the province takes its name are a Finnish people. They have been almost entirely absorbed in the other nationalities of the Baltic region and now there are fewer than 3000 persons speaking the Liv language. These live in Courland.

Livonia, la-vo'ne-a, a post town of Washington co. Ind. 32 miles NW of New Albany. Pop in 1900 200

Livonia, a post-village of Pointe Calapre parish La. 24 miles by rail WNW of Baton Rouge. Pop 75

Livonia, a post hamlet of Wayne co. Mich. 18 miles W by N of Detroit

Livonia, a post township of Sherbourne co., Minn. about 44 miles NW of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 561

Livonia, a post-hamlet of Palisemo co., Mo. on the Chariton River about 80 miles N by W of Macon

Livonia, a post-village in Livonia township (town) Livingston co. N. Y. 30 miles S of Rochester on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is bounded on the W by Cayuga Lake. Pop in 1900 2 83 of the village 605

Livonia Center, a banking post-village of Livingston co. N. Y. 31 miles E by N of Genesee. Pop. about 50

Livonia Station, Livingston co. N. Y. See LIVONIA

Livorno, la-vo'ne-a, a town of Italy in Piedmont, province of Novara, 1 1/2 miles WNW of Verelli. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6000)

Livorno, a town of Tuscany. See LIVORNIO

Livron, la-vo'ne-a, a small town of France in Drôme 10 miles S of Valence.

Livry, la-vo'ne-a, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles E of Paris. Livry is also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

Liviana, la-vo'ne-a, a considerable river of eastern Africa enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Lixia, lix-ee-see or Lixia, a report of Cephalonia on its W. limb 5 miles N of Argostoli. Pop in 1890 5484. It is a Greek husband and is the rival of Argostoli in commercial importance.

Lisna, la-vo'ne-a, a village of Turkish Kurdistan on the Zab, about 40 miles NE. of Mosul.

Lisard, an island on the NE coast of Australia, N. H. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41' S. It has a peak 1150 feet above the sea-level.

Lisard, a post-township of Pocahontas co. Iowa. Pop. in 1900 885

Lisard Head, a bold headland of England co. of Cornwall the most southern point of Great Britain 23 miles SSE. of Looe. Head in lat. 49° 57' 40" N. lon. 5° 12' 6" W. Near by is Lisard Town a small village frequented for summer quarters.

Lisard River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River at Fort Dodge.

Liselia, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Lisemore, a post-village of Clay co. W. Va. 18 miles N of Kanawha Falls. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. about 500

Liston, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 22 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300

Lisy-sur-Ouroq, la-see' sur ou'roq, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles NE of Meaux

Lissanello, *lîs-sî-nêl lo*, a town of Italy province and 5 miles SE. of Lecce. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 2560).

Lissane, *lîs-sî na*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 14 miles ESE. of Taranto. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Ljane, *lîe na*, a river of Sweden issues from a lake of the same name, flows SE into the lake of Godeborg where it forms several lakes and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, at the large iron works of Ljane, about 34 miles N. of Gede, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much enumbered by rocks.

Limonas, *lî-mo-nâ*, a small town of Spain in Catalonia, about 80 miles from Barcelona.

Lindo, *lî-do*, a village of Spain in Catalonia, 20 miles from Gerona.

Llagnatera, *lî-ga-tâ-râ*, a town of Spain province and 10 miles SSE. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Llallial, *lî-li or lî-lai-lî-lai*, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso. Pop. about 2000.

Llanberis, *lî-n-bê-rîs*, a village and tourist-resort of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the foot of Snowdon and close to the romantic Llanberis Pass, 9 miles ESE. of Carnarvon. State is extensively quarried here.

Llandaff, *lî-n-daff* (i.e. the church of the Taff), a small town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan on the Taff 2 miles NW. of Cardiff. It is the seat of an important and ancient bishopric. The medieval cathedral has undergone a modern restoration.

Llanddilo, *lî-n-dî-lo*, a town of Wales co. and 14 miles RNE. of Carmarthen on the Towy. Pop. in 1901 1934.

Llandovery, a borough of Wales co. and 24 miles RNE. of Carmarthen. It is pleasantly situated between the Towy and Brann rivers. Pop. in 1901 1899.

Llandrindod Wells, a village of Wales co. of Radnor 9 miles NNE. of Builth. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901 1827.

Llandudno, a town and watering-place of Wales co. of Carnarvon on the Irish Sea, 4 miles NNW. of Conway. The bracing air the fine sea-bathing the neighboring wild cliffs, with their magnificent views of mountains and sea, the long marine drive and other attractions have recently made this a great summer resort. Pop. in 1901 629.

Llandysul, *lî-n-dî-sul* is a parish of Wales, co. of Llan-gan in the Telf 12 miles SW. of Lampeter.

Llanelli, *lî-n-dî-lee* a seaport of Wales on a creek of Carmarthen Bay co. and 15 miles SE. of Carmarthen. It has large copper-smelting works iron foundries plate works, potteries, etc. and ships large quantities of coal from the neighboring mines. Pop. in 1901 25,617.

Llanerch, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Media.

Llanerchymedd, *lî-n-er-ê-mê-d* a parish of Wales co. of Anglesey 7 miles S. of Amled.

Llanes, *lî-nê* a seaport of Spain in Asturias 60 miles E. by V. of Oviedo. Pop. in 1900 18,781.

Llanfair Caerbywn, *lî-n-vîr-kâr-by-wn* on a small town of Wales co. and 10 miles NW. of Montgomery.

Llanfairfechan, a small sea-side resort of Wales, 7 miles SW. of Conway, at the base of Pannanmawr. Pop. in 1901 2769.

Llanfarches, a town of England in Monmouthshire, 4 miles from Newport. Pop. in 1901 29,9. Adjoining it is the village of Lower Llanfarches.

Llanfyllin, *lî-n-vîl-lîn*, a town of Wales co. and 18 miles NNW. of Montgomery on the Cain. Pop. in 1901 1032.

Llangadcock, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen on the Towy 5 miles SW. of Llanedery.

Llangefne, *lî-n-gê-fnê* a town of Wales, co. of Anglesey 15 miles ESE. of Holyhead. Pop. in 1901 1751.

Llangollen, *lî-n-gô-lên* a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a beautiful fourteenth-century bridge, 24 miles NW. of Shrewsbury. The picturesque Vale of Llangollen attracts many tourists. In the vicinity are interesting remains of medieval structures. Pop. in 1901 3303.

Llangorse Pool, a small lake in Wales 6 miles from Brecon.

Llandilo, *lî-n-dî-lo*, a town of Wales, co. and 19 miles WSW. of Montgomery on the Severn. It possesses an interesting old parish church recently restored. It has extensive manufactures of shawls. In the vicinity are important lead mines. Pop. in 1901 2779.

Llano, *lî-no*, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 977 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River and intersected by the Llano River. Capital, Llano. Pop. in 1890 6772. In 1900 7301.

Llano, a banking post-village, capital of Llano co. Tex. on a river of the same name, 20 miles W. of Burnet

on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop. about 2000. It has farming and grazing interests.

Llano Estacado, *lî-n-ê-tâ-kâ-dô*, or Staked Plain, a large plateau in northwestern Texas and in the E. part of New Mexico said to be named from the stalks of yucca plants growing on it. It is dry and nearly treeless. In the N. its general elevation is about 5000 feet, but in the S. it is not over 1000 feet high. It falls abruptly on the W. to the plain of the Pecos River and on the E. to that of the Canadian. Many of the Texas streams head up into its eastern part.

Llano River, Tex., enters the Colorado River about 15 miles SW. of Burnet. It is about 175 miles long.

Llanos, *lî-nô*, vast steppes or plains of South America, chiefly in the basin of the Orinoco, Venezuella, and occupying in part the basin of an ancient sea. They are largely covered with luxuriant grass, in places by forest and are grazed by immense herds of cattle. The inhabitants are herdsmen called *Llaneros*.

Llanquihue, *lî-n-kê-wâ* a province of southern Chile between the Andes and the sea. Area, 7223 sq. m. The N. part is a considerable plain but the S. bordering on the channels between the main land and the Chiloe and Lbonos archipelagoes is rugged and grand and is cut up by narrow fjords. It produces timber wheat barley etc. and grazing is an important industry. Capital, Puerto Montt. Pop. in 1895, 18,315. Llanquihue Lake, occupying a valley in this province, is the largest fresh water body in Chile. Area about 225 sq. m. Elevation 170 feet above sea-level. It is very deep and clear. Steamboats ply upon it. The Osorno and Calbuco volcanoes, respectively 7800 feet and 8550 feet in altitude, rise above the lake, from which the province derives its name.

Llornau, *lî-n-roo* a town of Wain in Denbighshire, 12 miles S. of Conway on the Conway over which there is a fine bridge. Pop. in 1901 2045.

Llanos, *lî-nô* a small seaport of Spain in Catalonia 32 miles NE. of Gerona on the Mediterranean.

Llantarnum, *lî-n-târ-nûm* a town of England in Monmouthshire, near Pontypool. Pop. in 1901 5267.

Llantrisant, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan 8 miles NW. of Cardiff. Pop. about 2000.

Llanwellyn, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 160.

Lleroc, *lî-râ-dâ* a town of Spain province and 62 miles SE. of Badajoz. It has a tower in imitation of the Giralda of Seville. Pop. in 1901 7049.

Llors, *lî-lô*, a small town of Spain in Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona.

Llewellyn, *lî-ê-lî-n* a post-village of Sahnyikili co. Pa. 5 miles WSW. of Pottsville on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Llobregat, *lî-brê-gât* a river of Spain in Catalonia enters the Gulf of Roses near the French frontier. Length 65 miles.

Llobregat, a river of Spain in Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles S. of Barcelona after a course of 90 miles.

Llorç, *lî-rê*, a small seaport of Spain province and 20 miles S. of Gerona on the Mediterranean Sea.

Lloca de Rance, *lî-lô-dâ-râ-dê*, a village of Spain province and 25 miles S. of Valencia.

Lloyd, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the Sea board Air Line. The banking point is Tellehassie. Pop. 2-0.

Lloyd, or **Loyd**, a township (town) of 1 later co. N. Y. about 18 miles N. of Newburgh is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900 2608.

Lloyd, a post-village of Teiga co. Pa. on Pine Creek about 30 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. 150.

Lloyd, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. Pop. 135.

Lloydell, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 250.

Llyods, a post-village of Essex co. Va. 25 miles E. of Milford station. Pop. 75.

Lloyd's Neck, a peninsula on Long Island between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

Lloydstown, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 8 miles N. of Kilmory. Pop. about 200.

Llunmynydd, *lî-n-mî-nô* or **Lluchmynydd**, a town of Manxra, 17 miles ESE. of Palma. Pop. in 1901 8839.

Lon, a river of Chile, falls into the Pacific Ocean in about lat 21° 30' S.

Lon, a post-town, capital of Wayne co. Utah on the Fremont River and 38 miles (direct) RR. of Richfield. Pop. about 250.

Loachapoka, or **Lo'chapo'ka**, a post-village of Leona. Ala. 53 miles ENE. of Montgomery. Pop. about 200.

Loand, w post-village of Greenup co., Ky The banking point is Greenup Pop. about 150

Loang, 18g, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa. 17 miles W of Phoenixville

Loanda, lo-am i a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. 15 miles SW of Springfield on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 481

Loanda, lo-an dā, a district of the Portuguese colony of Angola western Africa, bounded N by the district of Cuango and S by the district of Benguela. Its capital is Loanda (São Paulo de Loanda) which is the capital of the colony See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA

Loanda, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola and opposite the town of São Paulo da Loanda. Length, 18 miles breadth 1 mile.

Loango, lo-ang'go a country of Africa, antedating the coast of the Atlantic from about lat 3° to the Congo Free State, which separates it from the river Congo on the S. but a better name restricts the name to a relatively small district in the SW corner of French Congo. The region exports palm oil gums wax, arbol copper ivory etc. (San Corren Furber.) Loango an important port (connected with Ensenaville by telegraph) is on the coast, in lat. 4° 59' S. The population in 1900 comprised 41 Europeans. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous

Loango, a post-village of Covington co. Ala. Pop. 66

Loang'wa, a river of Africa, rises in the highlands NW of Lake Nyasa, flows SW and joins the Zambezi at Zauk. Length about 400 miles

Loonhead, a police burgh of Scotland, co. and 6 miles SSE of Edinburgh Pop. about 3000

Loonoo, lo-ā no, a small seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 6 miles NE. of Albenga. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4003

Loay, lo-ī a people on the S coast of Bohol Island, Philippines, E of the mouth of the Lohoe River. Pop. 7169

Lobachavillo, lo-bā-ka-vīl a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 12 miles ENE of Reading Pop. 200

Lobata, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 150

Lobau, lo-bāw an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles ESE of Vienna.

Löbau, lö-bāw a town of Saxony 12 miles ESE of Bautzen Pop. in 1900 441

Löbau, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 23 miles ESE of Marienwerder. It has considerable manufactures and an active trade. Pop. in 1900 9637

Lobberich, lob-er-ik a town of Rhenuish Prussia district of Düsseldorf, 6 miles of Kaupen. It has several establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 7784

Lobbes, lob or lob'ba, a village of Belgium 10 miles SW of Charleroi on the Sambre Pop. about 3000

Lobdell, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 160

Lobdell, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. Pop. 69

Löbda, lö-bē-yio' a town of Prussian Saxony 20 miles NW of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900 3332

Löbville, a post village of Perry co. Tenn. on the Buffalo River about 15 miles N of Linden Pop. 200

Lobendau, lo-bē-dāw a village of Bohemia, 36 miles NNE of Leitmeritz

Lobenstein, lö-bē-nīn a town of Reuss-Schleien (Reuss, Younger Line) Germany on the Leunitz here joined by the Reuss, 12 miles SSW of Schleien. On a height are the ruins of the old castle of Lobenstein. The place is a health resort. Pop. about 3000

Lob Nor, a lake of Central Asia. See Lor-Nor.

Lobo, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Or Bow River 11 miles WNW of London Pop. 104

Lobombo, a chain of mountains in southern Africa, in the Transvaal Colony and Swaziland. It runs nearly N and S between the Pongolo and Olifants rivers, N of which it extends (as the Longwa range) to the Limpopo. It is a part of the so-called Coast Range.

Lobos, lo-bā a small town of Spain in Extremadura 18 miles E of Badajoz

Lobos, lo-bōe, an island of South America, off the S coast of Uruguay on the N side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of California coast of Mexico. Lat. (SW point) 27° 18' N

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of Mexico province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 30' N

Lobos, one of the smaller of the Canaries near the N point of Fuerteventura

Lobos, a small island in the Atlantic, near Cape Blanco NW coast of Africa. Lat. 31° 20' N

Lobos Islands, Peru See SEAL ISLANDS.

Lobositz, lo-bō-sitz, written also *Lewositz*, lo-ro-sitz a town of Bohemia, 4 miles WSW of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Here Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians in 1756. Pop. about 4000

Lobos, Point, Cal. See POINT LOBOS.

Lobos, lob-sēn (Pol. *Lobosko*, lo-bāh-ōse'ko) a town of Prussia, in Posen, 34 miles WNW of Bromberg. Pop. about 2000

Löbtau, lö-bāw a western suburban section of Dresden

Löbtau, lö-bāw a town of Prussian Saxony 18 miles E of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 2000

Locana, lo-kā-nā, a village of Italy province of Turin 25 miles W of Ivrea

Locarno, lo-kā-no (Ger. *Lugarno* loo-gā-roo) a town of Switzerland east of Ticino, of which it was for a time one of the three capitals on the Lago Maggiore, near its N extremity 8 miles by rail SW of Bellinzona. It has a number of interesting buildings and is a busy little place on account of its location on the St. Gotthard route. Pop. about 3000. Elevation 630 feet.

Locate, lo-kā-tā a commune of Italy 8 miles S of Milan

Loccum, loh-kōōm a village of Prussia, 10 Hanover 25 miles WNW of Hannover

Lochaber, loh-ā-ber a wild and mountainous district of Scotland so of Inverness in the vicinity of Lochs Linne, Larn and Kil

Lochaber, a post-village of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish 18 miles distant. Pop. 200

Loch Awe, a lake of Scotland. See AWR

Loch'broom, a settlement of Pictou co. Nova Scotia on the SE side of Pictou Harbor 8 miles from Pictou

Lochcarron, loh-kā-rōn a parish of Scotland co. of Ross on an inlet of the ocean having, the name seems about 3 miles WNW of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds

Loch Earn, a lake of Scotland. See EARN LOCH

Lochearnhead, a village of Perthshire Scotland on Loch Earn 14 miles from Callander

Lochee, loh-ee, a NW suburban section of Dundee.

Lochem, loh-ēm a town of the Netherlands in Gelderland 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. in 1890 4081

Loches, loh a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre-et-Loire on the Indre, 24 miles SE of Tours. Pop. in 1901 3,922. Commune, 5161. It stands on a declivity crowned by its old castle the statue on under Lochs XI

Loch Elive, a lake of Scotland. See ELIVE LOCH

Loch Fyne, a lake of Scotland. See FINE LOCH

Loch Garry, a post-village of Glenelg co. Ontario 8 miles from Alexandria. Pop. 60

Lochgillic, loh-gel-lee, a police burgh of Scotland co. of Fife, 7 miles ENE of Dundee with coal-mines. Pop. in 1901 5472.

Lochgilp Head, loh-gilp-hēd a police burgh of Scotland co. of Argyll, on Loch Gilp a branch of Loch Fyne 17 miles WSW of Inverary

Lochiel, a post-village of Benton co. Ind. The banking point is Fowler. Pop. 100

Lochiel, a post-village of Union co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles W of Lewisburg. Pop. 180

Lochiel, a post-hamlet of Dunn co. Wis.

Lochlovar, a small lake of Scotland, in Kirkcaldy-shire 6 miles from New Galloway

Lochlovar, a village of Scotland in Sutherland on Loch Laver

Loch Katrine, loh-kā-trīn a lake of Scotland. See KATRINE LOCH

Loch Leven, a lake of Scotland. See LEVEN LOCH

Lochleven, a post-hamlet of Leoben co. Va.

Loch Lomond, a lake of Scotland. See LOMOND LOCH

Loch Lomond, a post-village of Richmond co. Nova Scotia, on Loch Lomond 37 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 200

Lochloosa, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 160

Lochmaben, loh-mā-ben a royal burgh of Scotland co. and 8 miles ENE of Dumfries. It is beautifully situated amid a chain of small lakes. It has ruins of the castle of Robert Bruce and in front of the new town hall is a statue of the liberator of Scotland. Pop. about 1500

Loch-Na-lar, loh-nā-gar' a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen in the Grampian range. Height, 3770 feet.

Loch Ness, a lake of Scotland. See NESS LOCH

Lochrutton, loh-rūt-tōn, a parish of Scotland 5 miles WSW of Dumfries. It has a fine lake

Loch Sheldrake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N Y, 3 miles from Hurleyville. Pop. 160

Lochsides, lok'sid, a post-hamlet on Loch Lomond Lake, Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, 69 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Loch Tay, a lake of Scotland. See **TAY**. **Loch** **Lochwinnoch**, lok'win-nok, a village of Scotland co. of Renfrew, 9 miles WSW of Paisley.

Lochy (lok'oo) **Loch**, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of the co. of Inverness. It forms part of the waterway of the Caledonian Canal.

Lock, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ohio, 34 miles NE of Columbus.

Lock Berlin, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Clyde River, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. and on the Erie Canal, about 22 miles NW of Auburn. Pop. 200.

Lockbourne, lok'burn, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Norfolk and Western R., 14 miles S of Columbus. Pop. about 350.

Locke, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., about 18 miles E of Lansing. Pop. about 150.

Locke, a banking post-township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y., 21 miles S of Auburn on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the Oswego Inlet, which flows in a deep valley. Pop. in 1900 1079 of the village about 300.

Locke, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. 70.

Lockeford, or **Lockford**, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River 13 miles NNE of Stockton. Pop. about 300.

Lockeport, or **Locke's Island**, a banking post-town and seaport of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Ragged Island Harbor 37 miles ESE of Shelburne. It is a port of entry and has an extensive trade in foreign produce and in the fisheries. Pop. about 1000.

Locker, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 100.

Locker, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 100.

Lockhart, a town of Scotland on of Dumfries, 10 miles NNW of Ayr. It is noted for its great lamb fair held in August. Pop. in 1901 2350.

Locksburg, or **Locksburg**, a post-town, capital of Sevier co., Ark., about 140 miles WSW of Little Rock. It is in a cotton and fruit region. Pop. in 1900 550.

Lockes Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R. 65 miles NNW of Portland. It has a manufactory of spools. Pop. 140.

Lockhart, a village of Covington co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville R. It has lumbering interests. The banking point is Andalusia.

Lockhart, a post-village of Grange co., Fla. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 100.

Lockhart, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 12 miles NE of Meridian. Pop. 150.

Lockhart, a post-village of Union co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Union. Pop. about 140.

Lockhart, a banking post-town, capital of Caldwell co., Tex., 30 miles S by E of Austin, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has cotton, grain and live-stock interests. Pop. in 1900 2300.

Lockhart, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va.

Lockhart, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Va. 25 miles S of Parkersburg.

Lockhart's Run, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va.

Lockhaven, a city the capital of Clinton co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the right or S. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River R., 25 miles WSW of Williamsport. It contains a state normal and other academic schools, and has large lumber mills, steam tanneries, planing mills and manufactures of paper, fire-brick, alkali, sewer pipe, etc. Pine lumber is the chief export. Pop. in 1880 5845, in 1890 7358, in 1900 7210.

Lockington, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal about 1 mile W of the Miami River and 6 miles N of Piqua. Pop. in 1900 310.

Lockland, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads 12 miles N of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of paper, wadding and batting, floor and asbestos. Pop. in 1900 2695.

Lock Lynn Heights, a town of Garrett co., Md., in East Oakland district. Pop. in 1900 215.

Lockney, a banking post-village of Floyd co., Tex., 12 miles W of Floydada. Pop. about 180.

Lock No. 4, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River 24 miles S by E. of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 300.

Lockport, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River on the Illinois and Michigan Canal and on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 5 miles N by E of Joliet. It is surrounded by attractive scenery and has valuable quarries of limestone. Pop. in 1900 2650.

Lockport, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and Erie Canal about 12 miles W by S of Logansport. Pop. 100.

Lockport, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River about 20 miles N by W of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900 165.

Lockport, a banking post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche 47 miles W by S of New Orleans with which it is connected by canal. Pop. in 1900 401.

Lockport, a city the capital of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 25 miles NNE of Buffalo. It is partly built on the declivities of a terrace or long ridge, called the Mountain Ridge. The canal here descends about 50 feet from the level of Lake Erie to the tonnage level by 5 locks of massive masonry. The abundant hydraulic power thus obtained is one of the main sources of the prosperity of the city and is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The canal passes through a deep channel which has been cut in solid limestone and is several miles in extent. Lockport has important industries which include iron foundries, machine-shops, pumping machinery works, pulp, paper and fibre-mills and manufactures of bedsteads, cotton- and woolen-battings, carriage flour, brooms, etc. Here are extensive quarries of Niagara limestone, an excellent material for building. Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1885. Pop. in 1900 16,581.

Lockport, a township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 2583.

Lockport, a borough of Erie co., Pa., about 20 miles SW of Erie. Pop. in 1900 225. The post-office name is Platan.

Lockport, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River 34 miles ENE of Nashville.

Lockport Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 50 miles E of Pittsburgh. It has coke and cooling interests. Pop. 225.

Lockridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 40 miles WSW of Burlington. Pop. 180.

Lockspring, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 65 miles W of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lock Springs, a banking post-town of Davies co., Mo., on the Wabash R. 12 miles W of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 240.

Locks Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N by E. of Springfield.

Locktown, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.J., 7 miles SW of Flemington.

Lockville, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., is on the Deep River (which here falls 24 feet and affords water power), 32 miles SW of Raleigh.

Lockville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Hocking Valley R. 20 miles ESE of Columbus. Pop. 80.

Lockville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Lockville, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 10 miles NNW of Iroquoia. Pop. 100.

Lockwood, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich.

Lockwood, a banking city of Dade co., Me., in a grain, fruit and coal mining region 20 miles ESE of Lamar on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900 740.

Lockwood, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 200.

Lockwood, Cape, a promontory in Greeley Fiord Grinnell Land, Arctic America. Lat. (approx.) 59° 12' N.

Lockwood Island, in Lincoln Sea, off the NW coast of Hasen Land (off Greenland) in lat. 83° 24' N. The island was reached by Lockwood and Brannard in May 1882 — Lockwood's Farthest of the Greely Expedition.

Loole, or **Lo Loole**, loh'loh, a town of Switzerland and canton and 10 miles WNW of Neuchâtel in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied 3035 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, hospital for old men, college, industrial and mechanical schools, botanical garden, natural history and archaeological museum and gallery of paintings. The town has important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry and lace. Near Loole, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm about 100 feet deep. Pop. in 1900 12,080.

Loemariquer, loh'mä'ree kah'lee, a village of Fran., in M. ribien 23 miles SE of Lorient. Here are interesting megalithic remains.

Locminé, lok'mi-né', a small town of France, depart-
ment of Morbihan, 14 miles SSE of Pontivy

Loco, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. IT
The banking point is Comanche. Pop 300

Locoretondo, lo-ko-ro-ton-do, a town of Italy, prov-
ince and 38 miles SSE of Bari. Pop about 3000 (com-
mune, 3000)

Locori, an ancient Greek town of Italy in Bruttium.
The town of Gerace is near its site.

Locris (Gr. *Asopos*). In ancient geography the name
of three districts of Greece, bordering respectively on the
Bosporus, Mælas and Corinthian gulfs and inhabited respec-
tively by the Opuntian, Epionemidian and Onolias Locrians.

Lócsó, a town of Hungary. See **Lutracsau**
Lócsó, a town of Hungary (Ger. *Luttmannsburg*) a small
town of Hungary 8 miles NE of Güns.

Locust, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop in 1900,
1200

Locust Bayou (bi so) a post-village of Calhoun co.,
Ark. 8 miles E of Camden. Pop. 70

Locust Branch, a post-hamlet of Bretil co. Ky. 15
miles E-E of Harris station

Locust Corner, a post hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio
18 mi. - ESE of Cincinnati.

Locust Cottage, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ark.

Locust Creek rises in Wayne co. Iowa, runs south-
ward into Missouri and enters the Grand River at the NW
extremity of Charleston co. It is about 160 miles long.

Locustcreek, a post hamlet of Louisa co. Va.

Locustdale, a post village of Schuykill co. Pa. on
the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 miles W of Ashland
its banking point.

Locustdale, a post hamlet of Madison co. Va. 4 miles
from Rapidan

Locustgap, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa.
on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley
Rrs. 6 miles E of Shamokin. Coal is mined near it. Pop
about 1650

Locustgrove, a banking post-town of Henry co. Ga.
18 miles SSE of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop in
1900 44.

Locustgrove, a post-station of Williamson co. Ill.

Locustgrove, a post hamlet of the Cherokee Nation
IT 17 miles from Choctaw station

Locustgrove, a post-village of Kent co. Md. about
40 miles E of Baltimore. Pop 75

Locustgrove, a post-village of Lewis co. N Y 2 miles
from Port Leyden

Locustgrove, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio, about
28 miles NW of Portsmouth. Pop 130

Locustgrove, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Pa.

Locustgrove, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Va.

Locusthill, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Mo. on the
North Fork of the Salt River 22 miles NNE of Macon

Locustkill, a post-township of Caswell co. N C 60
miles NW of Raleigh. Pop in 1900 1790

Locustkill, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Va.

Locustlano, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Va. 25 miles
WVW of Abingdon

Locustmount, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on
a small inlet of the sea, 30 miles S of Franklin station.
Pop 150

Locust Mountain, a ridge in Schuykill co. Pa. is a
continuation of Broad Mountain. It contains extensive
deposits of coal.

Locustpoint, a post-hamlet of Harpers co. Ind.

Locustpoint, a post village of Ottawa co. Ohio, on
the Tuscarawas River 12 miles W of Port Clinton. Pop
about 200

Locustridge, a post village of Brown co. Ohio, about
30 miles P by R of Cincinnati. Pop 100

Locust Spring, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Locust Valley, a post village of Nassau co. N Y
near an inlet of Long Island Sound and on a branch of the
Long Island R. 30 miles ENE of Brooklyn. Pop about 500

Locust Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 9
miles S. by E. of Allentown. Pop 126.

Locustville, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. 5 miles
S of Accomac. Pop 100

Loda, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. on
the Illinois Central R. 4 miles NE of Paxton. It is an
agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 668

Loddon, a river of England, flows into the Thames
near Wargrave. Length 30 miles.

Loddon, a river of England co. of Hereford, tributary
to the Frome.

Loddon, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows NW and
joins the Murray. Length 150 miles.

Lodden, a village of England so of Norfolk, 10 miles
SE. of Norwich

Lodokinsart, lod'ok-ha-sar', a village of Belgium in
Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. in 1900 6681
It has extensive glass-works.

Lodomer, a post-hamlet of Livingston co. Ill.

Lödorburg, a town of Prussia, in Saxony district of
Magdeburg. Pop in 1900 4921

Lodève, lo-dav' (anc. *Lutetia* and *Forum Nervæ*)
a town of France, capital of an *arrondissement* in the
département of Hérault, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the
Largue, 53 miles WNW of Montpellier. It has an old
cathedral. There are manufactures of woollens, army
clothing etc. Pop in 1901 8734 (commune, 8200)

Lodge, lodj, a post-village of Platt co. Ill. on the Illi-
nois Central R. 8 miles N of Monticello. Pop 150

Lodgeo, a post-village of Colleton co. S C. on the At-
lantic Coast Line. The banking point is Walterboro.
Pop 100

Lodgegrass, a post-village of Rosebud co. Mont. in
the Crow Reservation. The banking point is Billings. Pop
150

Lodgepole, a banking post-village of Chayenne co.
Neb. on Lodge Pole Creek and on the Union Pacific R. 20
miles NW of Julesburg, Colo. Pop about 275

Lodge Pole Creek rises in the SE. part of Wyoming
runs eastward into Nebraska and enters the South Fork of
the Platte River on the N. boundary of Colorado, at Jules-
burg. It is about 150 miles long.

Lodi, lo'de-a, a city of Italy in Lombardy on the Adda,
31 miles by rail SE of Milan. It was founded even after
the middle of the twelfth century by the Emperor Frederick
Barbarossa. It has some notable edifices, the chief among
them being the cathedral and the church of the Incoronata.
Lodi is a great market for Parmesan cheese. The textile
industry is well represented. On May 10 1796 Nepo-
leon gained a victory over the Austrians at the bridge of
Lodi. Pop in 1901 30 730 (commune, 27,811). See **Loni**
Vacanze

Lodi, a banking post village of San Joaquin co. Cal.
on the Southern Pacific R. 12 miles N of Stockton. It
has manufactures of lumber. It is in a farming and fruit-
raising district. Pop about 1500

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co. Mich. 8 miles E
of Kalkaska

Lodi, a post-town of Montgomery co. Miss. 15 miles
ENE of Winona. Pop in 1900 29

Lodi, a post-borough of Bergen co. N J. on the New
York Susquehanna and Western R. 7 miles SE of Paterson.
The banking point is Hackensack. It has dye- and
chemical works. Pop in 1900 1017

Lodi, a township of Bergen co. N J. Pop in 1900 448

Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co. N Y. is Lodi town-
ship (town) about 20 miles NW of Ithaca and 2½ miles
E of Seneca Lake, on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is
bounded on the W by Seneca Lake. Pop in 1900 1836
of the village about 600

Lodi, a banking post-village of Medina co. Ohio on the
Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rrs.
20 miles N of Wooster. Pop in 1900 846

Lodi, a post-village of Marion co. Tex. Pop 150

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Va.

Lodi, a banking post village of Columbia co. Wis. on
the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles NNW of Madi-
son. It has brick yards, flouring mills, etc. Pop in 1900
1968

Lodi, a township (town) of Columbia co. Wis. Pop in
1900 750

Lodi Center, a post-village of Seneca co. N Y. in
Lodi township (town) 32 miles N of Elmira. Pop about
200

Loding, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. The
banking point is Moline. Pop 200

Lodi Vecchio, lo'de-vek' lo-o or Old Lodi (anc.
Laus Pompeia) a village of Italy 4 miles W of Lodi. It
was founded by the father of Pompey the Great.

Lodokory, a post-village of DeHout co. Miss. Pop 75

Lodoro, lo-dor', a cascade of England in Cumberland
on a small affluent of the Derwent-Water near its mouth in
the lake, 3 miles S. of Keswick

Lodoro, a post-hamlet of Amelia co. Va.

Lodosa, lo-de'sa, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, on
the Ebro, 40 miles SSW of Pamplona.

Lodrick, a village of Randolph co. Ga. The banking
point is Dawson. Pop. 150

Lodwick, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Tex.

Lodz, lodz, or **Lódź**, a town of Poland government
of Piotrkow 75 miles WSW of Warsaw. It is the second
city of Poland in size and ranks among the leading centres
of the cotton manufacture in the world. It is also the chief
seat of the woollen manufacture in Poland. Since the
beginning of the nineteenth century it has grown from an

insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian Empire. Its rapid development has been due to the industry and enterprise of its German and Jewish residents. Pop in 1880 32,800 In 1885 113,413 In 1897 314,130

Loche-le-Bains See Leva

Loenen, loo'nen, a village of the Netherlands province and 14 miles WNW of Utrecht, on the Vecht.

Loenhout, loon'hoût, a village of Belgian province and 10 miles NE. of Antwerp

Loevenstein, loo'ven-stên, a castle of the Netherlands, in Gelderland on the Waal 10 miles W of Bommel

Lofer, a village and summer resort of Austria-Hungary in Salzburg 22 miles SW of the city of Salzburg Pop about 500

Löffingen, löff'ingen, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles WNW of Constance Pop about 1100

Lofley, Cnpo, in Franz-Josef Land, in Alexandra Land Lat. 80° 25' N

Lofoten, or **Lofodon**, a group of islands off the NW coast of Norway (to which country they belong), between lat 67° 30' and 69° 30' N and lon 12° and 16° E and stretching from SW to NE about 160 miles The largest are Andø, Langø, Hinnø, East and West Vaagø, Neakenø and Flakstadø The first three are often placed in a separate group the Vesteraalen the remainder being in the group of the Lofoten proper They have almost all bold precipitous rugged and deeply indented coasts, and an elevated and very fertile interior several of them containing mountains which though not very lofty (the loftiest summit, in Hinnø, having an elevation of about 4000 feet) are covered with perpetual snow The coasts only of the islands are inhabited and contain some tracts under cultivation The waters about the Lofoten Islands constitute one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. Immense shoals of cod and herring frequent these The annual yield of the cod-fishery is which about 30,000 fishermen and 6000 boats are engaged, is about 20,000,000 fish reaching at times to 25,000,000 The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W and violent currents set in between them near the S end of the group is the whirlpool called Mælström Pop in 1900 42,811

Löfsta, löf'stä, a village of Sweden 140 and 40 miles N of Uppsala on the Löfsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay and about 20 miles N of Danesness. Here are great iron-rolling works.

Lofcha, a town of Bulgaria. See Lovren

Loften, a post-village of Nassau co. Fla. The banking point is Fernandina. Pop. 100

Loftue, a town of England in Yorkshire, 7 miles RNE of Guisborough Pop in 1901 6508

Lofty, a post-village of Delawarville in Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rr. The banking point is Mahanoy City Pop about 300

Lofty Mount, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles SE of Adelaide. Height, about 2400 feet above the sea.

Logan, a county in the W part of Arkansas, has an area of 697 sq m It is bounded on the N by the Arkansas River and drained by the Petit Jean The surface is hilly or undulating and is diversified by a ridge called Magazine Mountain Bituminous coal is found here Capital, Paris Pop in 1890 20,174 in 1900 20,543

Logan, a northeastern county of Colorado Area, 1773 sq m It is intersected by the South Platte River The surface is well watered Capital Sterling Pop in 1890 3076 in 1900 3392

Logan, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 610 sq m It is intersected by Salt and Sugar creeks and is also drained by Kickapoo Creek Coal is largely mined Capital Lincoln Pop in 1890 25,469 in 1900 28,686

Logan, a county in the W part of Kansas. Area, 1672 sq m It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and its tributaries Capital Russell Springs Pop in 1900, 1902

Logan, a county in the S part of Kentucky borders on Tennessee Area, 683 sq m It is drained by the Red and Muddy rivers Capital, Russellville. Pop in 1890 23,812 in 1900 25,994

Logan, a county in the W part of Nebraska. Area, 576 sq m The South Loup River rises in the table-lands of the S part of the county Capital, Gandy Pop. so 1900 960

Logan, a county in the S part of North Dakota. Area, 984 sq m Capital Napoleon Pop in 1900 1625

Logan, a county in the west-central part of Ohio, has an area of 476 sq m. It is intersected by the Miami River and also drained by the Mad River and by Muhl and Rush creeks Capital, Bellefontaine Pop in 1890, 27,386 in 1900 30,420

Logan, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 748 sq m Capital, Guthrie, also the capital of Oklahoma. Pop. in 1890 12,770 in 1900 26,563

Logan, a county in the SW part of West Virginia, borders on Kentucky Area, 494 sq m It is intersected by the Guyandotte River The surface is diversified with mountains or high hills and extensive forests Capital Logan Pop in 1890 11,101 in 1900 10,655

Logan, a post-hamlet of Benton co Ark 10 miles SW of Bentonville

Logan, a post-hamlet of Edgar co. Ill 25 miles S of Danville

Logan, a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Whitewater River Pop 30

Logan, a banking post-town capital of Harrison co Iowa, on the Poyar River and on the Chicago and North western and the Illinois Central Rr. 30 miles N by E of Council Bluffs Pop in 1900 1377 It is a shipping point for grain live-stock, and walnut lumber

Logan, a banking city of Phillips co. Mo on the Missouri Pacific R. 18 miles SW of Phillipsburg Pop in 1900 449

Logan, a post-village of Lawrence co. Mo. on the Santa Fe Pacific R. 24 miles SW of Springfield Pop 80

Logan, a post-village of Gallatin co, Mont. Pop 65 It is on the Northern Pacific R.

Logan, a village of Union co. N Max The banking point is Liberty Kan Pop 100

Logan, a post-village of Schuyler co., N Y 2 miles E of Saecoe Lake and 8 miles SW of Watkins Pop 100

Logan, a banking post-village, capital of Hocking co Ohio, on the Hocking Rr or the Hocking Canal and the Hocking Valley R. 50 miles SE of Columbus It has manufactures of furniture, iron and steel, fire-brick wool lens, sewer pipe, etc Pop in 1900 3430

Logan, a post-station of Philadelphia, Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R

Logan, a banking city capital of Cache co Utah, on the Oregon Short Line 97 miles N of Salt Lake City It is in the fertile Cache Valley situated at an elevation of 4507 feet above the sea-level The state agricultural college, a government experiment station Brigham Young College, and the New Jersey Academy are located here. Pop in 1900 5451

Logan, a banking post-village, capital of Logan co W Va. 60 miles ESW of Charleston It is on the Guyandotte River Pop about 300

Logan Creek, Veh rises in the NE part of the state and enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co 3 miles E of Heeper It is about 130 miles long

Logania, a post-hamlet of Perry co Pa.

Logan Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co Pa. on Fulmer Creek 10 miles E by E of Lockhaven

Logan, Mount, in the NW part of Canada, near the Alaskan frontier (141° W lon) is about 26 miles N.E. of Mount St Elias Its height is seemingly about 18,000 feet although claimed by some to be nearly 19,000 feet At the base runs the Alsek River

Logan Mountains, Australia, in Queensland separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan a navigable river which enters the Pacific Ocean behind Strathmore Island

Logans Ferry, a post village of Allegheny co Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles NE of Pittsburgh Pop 200

Logansport, a city the capital of Cass co. Ind. is on the Wabash River at the mouth of the El River 75 miles N by W of Indianapolis, on the Wabash and other railroads This city is an important shipping point for grain lumber pork etc and has large manufacturing of water wheels, automobiles car trucks, various castings and machinery baskets etc. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane Pop in 1890 13,328 in 1900 18,204

Logansport, a post-hamlet of Butler co Ky 120 miles SSW of Louisville

Logansport, a banking post-town of De Soto parish, La. on the Sabine River and on the Houston and Shreveport and the Houston East and West Texas Rr. 49 miles SSW of Shreveport. Pop in 1900 688

Logansport, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Allegheny River 57 miles NE of Pittsburgh

Logans Store, a post-village of Rutherford co, N C 15 miles NW of Shelby Pop 65

Logansville, a post-hamlet of Morris co N J 2 miles from Basking Ridge

Logansville, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Pictou, 16 miles distant Pop. 300.

Loganton, a post-borough of Clinton co, Pa. 16 miles SE of Lockhaven, its banking point. Pop in 1900 433.

Loganville, a banking post-town of Walton co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 12 miles NW of Monroe. Pop in 1900 437.

Loganville, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Degraft. Pop 200.

Loganville, a post-borough of York co., Pa. 8 miles E. of York. Pop in 1900 343.

Loganville, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis. The banking point is Reedsburg. Pop 200.

Loggloville, a post village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Chatham 5 miles distant. Pop about 350.

Loggum, log-goon a country of Africa. See Loacoe.

Loglick, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Ky.

Lognins, log yee nee a small seaport on the E coast of Sicily 6 miles SSW of Syracuse.

Logo, lo-go, or Logo, is the adjectival of western Africa, in "Guerre Logo." The capital is Logo (or Porto Logo) in lat. 9° 20' N. lon. 12° 32' W.

Logono, a native state of central Africa, vassal to Bornu, but since 1894 forming part of the Kamerun Hinterland. It borders on the Shari and on Baghirmi. Population estimated at 250,000. Chief town Karnak (Karnak). Logono with about 13,000 inhabitants.

Logroño, lo-grō-ñō a province of Spain in Old Castile. Area, 1044 sq. m. It belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N boundary. Pop in 1900 187,378.

Logroño, a fortified town of Spain capital of the province of Logroño on the Ebro, 90 miles E of Burgos. Among its churches is the very ancient Santa Maria de Palacio. It is the centre of the Rioja wine district. Pop in 1900 18,866.

Logrosán, lo-grō-sān a town of Spain province and 45 miles ESB of Cáceres. Pop in 1900 4465.

Logtown, a post village of Ouchitah parish, La., on the Ouachita River 12 miles below Monroe.

Logtown, a post-village of Hancock co. Miss., on the Pearl River 20 miles W of Bay Saint Louis. Pop about 250.

Logy Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of St. John, Newfoundland 5 miles from St. John's.

Lohardaga, lo-hat-dā-gā a small town of Bengal British India, in Chota-Nagpur 4 miles W of Ranchi.

Loheia, lo-hā-yā, a seaport of Arabia, on Yemen on the Red Sea, 130 miles WNW of Sana. It has a mosque, governor's residence, and custom-house, and a trade in coffee. Pop about 8000.

Lohmen, lo-mēn a village of Saxony 11 miles ESE of Dresden. Pop about 2000.

Lohr, loh, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop in 1900 4325.

Lohrville, loh-ŕ-vīl a banking post-town of Calhoun co. Iowa, in a farming and stock raising region on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 87 miles NW of Des Moines. Pop in 1900 597.

Lo hui, a town of China, in the eastern part of the island of Hainan in lat. 19° 15' N.

Loigny, loh-yee' a hamlet of France, in Eure-et-Loir 29 miles SSE of Chartres. Here on Dec. 2 1870 the Germans defeated the French.

Loika River, a northern tributary of the Congo enters that river in about lon. 23° 10' E.

Loing, loh-īng a river of France rises near Sainte-Colombe department of Yonne and joins the Seine on the left. It feeds canals, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire. Length 93 miles. From Montargis the course is made navigable by the Loing Canal.

Loir, loh, a river of France, rises in the department of Eure-et-Loir and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N of Angers. Length 180 miles.

Loire, loh-ī (anc. *Li-gēr*) the longest river of France. It rises on Mont Gerbier-de-Jonc department of Ardèche, at an elevation of upward of 4000 feet, flows NNW and W and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below Saint-Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length 650 miles. Area of drainage basin which occupies a large part of the heart of France about 46,000 sq. m. The chief affluents on the right (few of which are of importance) are the Lignon, Semois, Furens, Coise, Sornin, Arnon, Aron, Nièvre, Authion, and Maine (formed by the Mayenne and Sarthe) on the left, the Borne, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loir-et-Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Vourie and in ascending to Roanne department of Loire. The tide is perceptible about 20 miles beyond Nantes. The current of the Loire is generally rapid and navigation is interrupted during five or six months in the year from want of water over flowing or freezing. Dikes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course. The estuary has been steadily silting and in some parts the water is very

shallow. The Loire is connected by canals with the Seine, Saône, and Vienne, and with Brion. The chief towns on its banks, in ascending order are Nantes, Tours, Blois, Orléans, Gien, Nevers, Moulins, St. Germain, Roanne, and La Puy.

Loire, a department in the SE of France formed of the old province of Lyonnais. Area, 1737 sq. m. Pop in 1901 647,633. It is traversed in the SE by the range of the Cévennes and is partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez. The highest point is Mont Pilat (4705 feet) in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire and watered by its affluents the Furens, Lignon and Sornin. The Rhone forms the boundary in the SE. Soil generally infertile. Potatoes and hemp are important crops. Chestnuts are a valuable product. Wines are largely produced and are of good quality. Silk-worms are extensively reared and fine silk is produced. The department contains some of the richest coal fields in the country. In 1897 the output of coal was 8,767,477 tons. The other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry and quartz. There are numerous mineral springs. The wool and silk industries are on a large scale. Capital, Saint-Etienne.

Loire, Maine, France. See Maine-Loire.

Loire-Inférieure, loh-ī-inf-ē-ryō (Lower Loire) a department in the W part of France, formed of part of the old province of Brittany bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2653 sq. m. Pop in 1901 664,911. Surface level or undulating. Chief rivers are the Loire which traverses the department from E to W, Vilaine, Erdre, Brée, Sèvre-Nantaise, Alloue, Maine, Authion and Ouen. The department contains numerous lagoons, the largest being the Etang de Grand Lieu. Soil generally fertile. Carrots, potatoes, and wine are produced in large quantities. Live-stock is extensively reared and bee-keeping is a considerable industry. The fisheries are extensive. The minerals include coal, iron and salt. Among the lead and iron manufactures are those of iron wares, machinery, pottery, woolen goods, oil-cloth, glass, leather, paper and spirituous and other liquors. Capital, Nantes.

Loiret, loh-ī-rā a river of France, joins the Loire on the left near Orleans.

Loiret, a department in the north-central part of France forming part of the old province of Orléanais. Area, 2613 sq. m. Pop in 1901 356,660. Surface 961. The N portion is watered by the Loing and Essonne, affluents of the Seine and in the S it is traversed by the Loire and watered by its affluents, the Loire, Cosson and Beuvron. There are large forests. Soil fertile N of the Loire, but poor to the S of that river. Chief products are grain, fruit, wine, cotton, flax and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Sheep and cattle are numerous and bees are abundant. The manufactures comprise for ties, paper, leather, china, porcelain, wares, liquors, sugar, etc. Capital, Orleans.

Loir-et-Cher, loh-ī-shēr a north central department of France formed of part of the old provinces of Orléanais and Touraine. Area, 2451 sq. m. Pop in 1901 275,538. Surface level with numerous streams (navigable) and is partly heavily forested. The department is traversed by the Loire. Loir and Cher. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality. Cider is largely manufactured. Cattle and sheep are numerous and of good breeds. Horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and cowbreeds are important branches of industry. Capital, Blois.

Loiron, loh-ī-rōn a commune of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon 7 miles N of Laval.

Loisach, loh-sāx a river of Bavaria, which rises in Tyrol and joins the Isar near Wolfrauthausen after a course of 70 miles.

Loitz, loh-ī, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles S of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop in 1900 3008.

Loux, loh, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles WNW of La Rochelle.

Loiza, loh-ī-sā, a town near the N coast of Porto Rico on the Loiza River and 10 miles E by S of San Juan. There are a large canal and a noted water fall in the vicinity. Pop of the jurisdiction in 1899 12,523.

Loiza River, or Rio Grande de Loiza, loh-ī-grān-dā-dā-lo-ē-ŕ-ā, of Porto Rico rises on the N slope of the Sierra de Cayey in the SE part of the island runs generally northward and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the port of Loiza. It is called Cayeyana in the first part of its course.

Loja, loh-ī, a town of Spain province and 25 miles WSW of Granada, near the Genil. It ranked with Alhama as one of the two keys of Granada. It has remains of a Moorish castle and two interesting churches. There are manufactures of cloth and paper. Pop in 1900 19,143.

Loja, an inter Andean province in the SW part of Ecuador, bounded S by Peru. It is rich in metals. There are extensive growths or forests of cinchona. Area, 7250 sq m. Pop about 80 000. Capital, Loja.

Loja, or **Loxa**, lo'já, a town of Ecuador capital of the province of Loja. Lat. 4° S. lon. 79° 24' W. It is noted for its cinchona. It has woolen- and other industries. Pop 10 000. Elevation 6800 feet.

Lokeren, lo'ker en, a town of Belgium in East Flanders on the Dender, 12 miles ENE of Ghent. The church of St. Lawrence contains some interesting works of art and a famous pulpit. There are manufactures of textiles, chemicals, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20 593.

Lokhvita, lok-vit á, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles NW of Pultava. Pop. in 1897 8917.

Lo-kiang, lo-ko-ang, a river of China province of Hu-nan after a N and E course of 300 miles enters Lake Tug-tung on its S side.

Lo-kiang, a town of China province of Szechuen 55 miles NNE of Cheng tu.

Loko, a district of west Africa. See **Loko**.

Lokoja, an important station and military post of the British colony of Northern Nigeria, on the Niger River 3 miles above the mouth of the Benue. Lat 7° 45' N. Pop. about 7000.

Lola, a post-village of Livingston co. Ky. The banking point is Marion. Pop 100.

Lola, a post-village of Pennsylvania co. Va. The banking point is Chatham. Pop 150.

Loleta, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. on the San Francisco and North-western R. 14 miles S of Eureka, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Loleta, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Tieneta Valley R. The banking point is Sheffield. It has lumbering interests.

Lolo, a post-village of Minnesota co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Lomami (or **Boinco**) River, a southern tributary of the Congo, rises in about lat 6° 45' S runs northward nearly parallel with the Luabala, and empties 60 miles WNW of Stanley Falls.

Lomando, a post-village of Woodson co. Kan. The banking point is Yates Center. Pop 100.

Lomardara, a post-hamlet of More co. N. Mex.

Loma Tama, a mountain of Santa Domingo, 45 miles NW of the city of Santo Domingo. Elevation 10 200 feet.

Lomax, a post-hamlet of Chittoo co., Ala. 43 miles NW of Montgomery.

Lomax, a post-village of Henderson co. Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. 21 miles N of Carthage. Pop 150.

Lomazzo, lo-mát so, a village of Italy province of Como, 2 miles S by R of Appiano.

Lombard, a post-village of Dupage co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western R. 20 miles W of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 590.

Lombardore, lom-ban-do-rá, a village of Italy province and 11 miles N of Turin.

Lombardville, a post hamlet of Stark co. Ill. on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. 40 miles N of Peoria. Pop 150.

Lombardville, a post hamlet of Seneca co. Ohio 12 miles NW of Portsmouth.

Lombardy, lom-bar-de (It. *Lombardia* lom-ba-ria) a division of Italy as called from the Lombards (or Longobards) a Germanic people, who took possession of a large part of Italy in the second half of the sixth century. It now constitutes a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy comprising the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. Area, about 9374 sq m. Pop. in 1901 4 282 723. It is bounded on the N by Switzerland and Tyrol and lies between Piedmont on the W and Venetia on the E. It consists mainly of a rich plain traversed by the Po, Ticino, Adda, Oglio, and other rivers abundantly irrigated and supplied with navigable canals but the N is covered by the Alps. Lago Maggiore and Lago di Garda are on the W and E borders respectively. Lakes Como and Inco are within Lombardy and part of Lago di Lugano projects into it. Among the principal products are maize, wheat, rice, silk, wine, and cheese. Fruit thrives and there are rich pastures. With respect to manufactures, Lombardy is the leading division of Italy. The principal city is Milan.

The Lombard kingdom in Italy endured only about two centuries. In 774 it was overthrown by Charles the Great, ruler of the Franks. Two centuries later Lombardy became part of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. The flourishing cities grew to be little republics and having formed the Lombard League successfully contended, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries against the domination of

the German emperors. Before the close of the Middle Ages the dukes of Milan had established their sway over the greater part of Lombardy. In the first half of the sixteenth century the duchy of Milan became a possession of Spain. At the beginning of the eighteenth century this territory passed by conquest to Austria, which at the same time took possession of the duchy of Mantua. Austrian rule was interrupted by the conquests of Bonaparte. In 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was constituted as a part of the Austrian Empire. In 1848 there was an unsuccessful rising against Austria. In 1859 Lombardy was wrested from Austria and annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1862 it became part of the new kingdom of Italy.

Lombardy, or **South Elmsey**, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 7 miles S of Smith's Falls. Pop. about 225.

Lombars, lom-bain, a village of France, in Tarn arrondissement of Albi.

Lombes, lom-bá, a small town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 10 mi. SE of Auch.

Lomb'bleu, or **Lomb'bleu**, an island of the Malay Archipelago E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Length, about 50 miles.

Lombok, lom-bok, an island of the Dutch East Indies, between lat. S. 12 and 8° 8' and lon. 115° 50' and 116° 40' E. separated from Sumatra on the E by the Strait of Alas and on the W from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 2800-3100 sq m. Two mountain chains extend along the N and S coasts in the former of which is a volcanic peak the Peak of Lombok 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, almost wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and a spice. The principal port is Ampenan on the W coast. Capital Mataram. Lombok is governed by a rajah under the Dutch resident of Bali and Lombok. The dominant class are of Mohammedan faith but the mass of the people are Malays (called Sasakas) and Mohammedans. Pop. estimated at 325 000. The island exports cattle, buffalo, and horses in considerable numbers.

Lombrasco, lom-bre-ás-co, a village of Italy province of Turin 3 miles from Isonzo, on the Po.

Lome, lo-má, a coast-village of west-central Africa on the Guinea coast the capital and chief port of German Togoland. It has considerable trade, factories, etc. and is a union station. Pop. in 1901 3664 natives and 50 whites.

Lomellina, lo-mé-lé-ná, a district of Italy province of Pavia, in the plain of the river Po. Chief town Mortara.

Lomello, lo-mé-lo, a commune of Italy, province of Pavia, 25 miles SSE of Novara. Pop. in 1901 3292.

Lumeta, a post-village of Lampasac co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Lampasac. Pop. about 300.

Lomira, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 17 miles S of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900 402.

Lomira, a township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1660.

Lommateich, lom-mítsh, a town of Saxony 21 miles WNW of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 3263.

Lomze, lom-zá, a small town of France in Nord 3 miles W of Lille.

Lomzeel, lom-mel, a village of Belgium in Liège province 20 miles N of Hasselt.

Lomzita, lom-zít, a town of Bohemia district of Semlitz. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3540 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Lomzitz, a town of Bohemia, district of Wittingau, on the Goldbach. Pop. about 2000.

Lomzitz, a small town of Moravia, 6 miles NNE of Brunn, on the Elabach.

Lomzitzer Spitze, a summit of the Carpathian mountains of Hungary in the High Tatra. Altitude, 8442 feet.

Lomond, Hen. See **Ben Lomond**.

Lomond, Loch, for lo-mond, the largest lake of Scotland, in the co. of Stirling and Dumfries 10 mi. SE of Glasgow. Length N to S 24 miles greatest breadth 7 to 8 miles. Area 40 sq m. It is dotted with islands and presents scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Fudrick, Lure, Fruin and other streams and discharges its surplus waters into the Firth of Clyde by the river Lorn. Elevation above the sea, 193 feet. greatest depth 620 feet.

Lom-Palanka, or **Lom**, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles SE of Vidin on the Danube, near the influx of the river Iom. Pop. in 1893 8810. It has a large trade.

Lompoc, a banking post-town of Santa Barbara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 50 miles W by N of Santa Barbara. Pop. in 1900 972.

Lomza, lom-zá, a government of Russia, in Poland, having East Prussia on the NW and the government of

Grodno on the E. Arm, 4565 sq m. Capital, Lompa. Pop. in 1897, 688,781.

Lompa, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Lompa, on the Narer, 73 miles SW of Suwalki. Pop. in 1897, 21,466.

Lompa, a banking post-village of Allegany co. Md. on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania and the George's Creek and Cumberland Rr. 22 miles WSW of Cumberland. It is in a mountainous region and supported by rich coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 2181.

Lompa, la-nà th, a village of Italy, in Lombardy 23 miles WNW of Milan. Pop. about 3500.

Lompa, lo-nà to, a town of Lombardy Italy 13 miles ESE of Brescia 2½ miles SW of Lago di Garda. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 7000). It is noted for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

Lompa, lo-nà th, a village of Tuscan provinces and 17 miles ENE of Florence.

Lompa, a town of Greece. See LOMPA.

Londerzeel, lōn der zell, a town of Belgium in Brabant, 11 miles NW of Brussels. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Londborough, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, on the river Matland and on the Grand Trunk R. 6½ miles N of Clinton. Pop. about 500.

Londmaires, lōn dō mē-ā, a town of France, in Seine-Inferieure, 7 miles N of Nonchâtel. Pop. 1000.

London, lōn dōn (L. Londinium. Fr. Londres; Sp. Londres. It. L. adre) the capital of England and the seat of government of the British Empire, and the most populous city of the world situated on both banks of the Thames, 69 miles from its mouth in the estuary of the Thames, Essex, and Kent. The metropolis consists of the so-called City comprised within an area of a little more than one square mile (which has an individual administration and is presided over by the Lord Mayor) and 28 metropolitan boroughs, as follows: Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Lambeth, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Holborn, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, South West, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, City of Westminster and Woolwich. The City proper sends 2 members to parliament, the metropolitan boroughs send 67 members and the University of London has a single member. In 1839 the administrative county of London was organized, consisting nearly with the collective area of the parliamentary boroughs. This comprises 117 sq m. Beyond this is a five-fold area included, together with London County, in the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts. The area of Greater London is about 700 sq m. but even beyond this there is a large array of towns some of them of great size, whose activities are in great measure merged in those of the capital. Lat. of St. Paul's Cathedral 51° 30' 49" N. lon. 0° 5' 43" W of Greenwich.

Metropolitan London extends from Woolwich on the E to Kew on the W over a length of about 16 miles. It comprises upward of 600,000 buildings. Unlike what prevails in the great cities of the Continent, the dwelling houses of London are mostly small, a large proportion of them being occupied by a single family. The very poor however live in great part in crowded tenements, vast numbers of families having dwelling places consisting of only a single room. The rate of mortality is remarkably low. London may be conveniently divided into the City and the East End, or that portion of the metropolis which lies E of the law-buildings of the Temple and in which is centred the commercial activity of the city and the West End that portion of the metropolis lying W of the Temple.—London of the clubs, museums, galleries of art, theatres, government offices, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey the main scene of the aristocracy and the royal palace. In a further subdivision we have well-defined districts lying on opposite sides of the Thames: those of Whitechapel, Houndsditch and the Minories (quarters of the Jews), Bethnal Green and Spitalfields (centres of the furniture, and boot- and shoe-industries), Clerkenwell (a district of metal workers), Paternoster Row (the scene of the book trade) and Chancery Lane and Inns of Court (the domain of members of the legal profession)—all on the left or W bank of the river. South-west and Lambeth (with numerous potteries, glass-works, and breweries), Bermondsey (celebrated for its tanneries and wool warehouses), Rotherhithe (inhabited by shipping men), Deptford (a great cattle-mart), Greenwich (with its renowned observatory and Greenwich Hospital no longer used as an asylum) and Woolwich (with its royal arsenal, the Military Academy and dock yards)—all on the right bank of the Thames. Adjoining the metropolitan district on the E, at the N side of the Thames, is the great manufacturing quarter (a county borough in itself) called West Ham. T

the E of this is East Ham and a little beyond is Barking. Among the southern suburban quarters, proceeding from W to E, are Putney, Wimbledon, Tooting, Streatham, Croydon, Norwood, Dulwich, Sydenham (near which is the Crystal Palace), Bromley, and Chislehurst. In the northern suburban section are Highgate, Harnsey and Tottenham. Among the places situated on the tortuous Thames immediately above the metropolis are Brentford, Richmond, Twickenham, and Kingston, near which last is Hampton Court. In the north-western outskirts of London is Harrow on the Hill. The Thames is crossed by numerous bridges among which the most noted are the London Bridge, connecting the City with Southwark, replacing the older bridge that was removed in 1832 and measuring 926 feet in length, the Waterloo Bridge, one of the finest bridges in the world measuring 1380 ft. in length, Westminster Bridge, 1160 ft. in length, Blackfriars Bridge and the Tower Bridge, opened in 1894 with a footway 143 ft. above high-water to be used when the regular highway is raised for the passage of vessels. The famous Thames Tunnel, which unites Wapping with Rotherhithe, was completed in 1843 and is 1200 ft. in length. The Blackwall Tunnel opened in 1897 connects Blackwell with East Greenwich and has a length of 4470 ft. and with the open approaches of 6210 ft. There are several other tunnels constructed or in course of construction.

Of the comparatively recent and most important improvements of the metropolis are the Thames embankments—the Victoria Embankment between Westminster and Millers Bridge, on the N side of the Thames, constructed in 1864-70 and measuring 1½ miles in length, the Albert Embankment, on the opposite side of the river, between Westminster and Vauxhall bridge and completed in 1869, and the Chelsea Embankment, opened in 1873. London is well supplied with squares, gardens and parks, many of which are adorned with imposing monuments. Among the most noted of these are Trafalgar Square, immediately adjoining Charing Cross, embellished with a granite column 145 feet in height erected to the memory of Nelson, Waterloo Place, with the Crimean monument, Berkeley Square, Cavendish Square, and Russell Square. Lincoln's Inn Fields surrounded by lawyers' offices, St. James's Park adjoining the royal residence, Buckingham Palace (on the site of the older Buckingham House), Hyde Park covering 350 acres, one of the centres of life of the metropolis, and during the season the rendezvous of fashion and elegance, the Kensington Gardens, covering 260 acres, and noted for their exquisite expanses of turf. Regent's Park embracing 4½ acres, and containing the fine zoological gardens, among the best cared for gardens of their class in the world. Letterman Park, on the E side of the Thames and Victoria Park at the E end covering 21½ acres.

The streets that most intimately reflect the life, growth and history of the metropolis are Pall Mall, a street of palaces and the centre of high life containing the Marlborough House, residence of the Prince of Wales; Piccadilly on which is the Burlington House, the home of the Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Society and various other scientific associations, Regent Street, containing a large number of the finest shops of the city, St. Strand one of the busiest thoroughfares connecting the centre of the city with the West End, Fleet Street, a continuation of the Strand, also remarkable for its booksellers, Whitehall, Chancery, a street lined with handsome shops and rich in historical associations, Lombard Street the most noted street for banking and finance, Cornhill, Oxford Street the main artery of traffic between the NW quarter and the City, High Holborn one of the streets that survived the great fire of 1666 of which the Holborn Viaduct, bridging a deep depression is a continuation, and Chancery Lane, traversing the quarter occupied by members of the legal profession.

No city of the world, with the exception of Paris, has so many structures and institutions of historical literary scientific, and artistic moment or importance as London. Foremost among these are St. Paul's Cathedral designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected in 1676-1710 and measuring 346 feet in length and 384 feet in height to the top of the cross on its vast dome. Westminster Abbey the Walhalla of the English nation dating in its present form (in part) from the latter half of the thirteenth century, and measuring 513 feet in length one of the most famous churches of the world, the House of Parliament, a vast Gothic pile dating from 1346, which extends along the left bank of the Thames for a distance of 940 feet and whose square Victoria Tower is 346 feet high, the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor, the Guildhall or Council Hall of the City, the Royal Courts of Justice, a magnificent Gothic edifice with a frontage of 500 feet, opened in 1832, Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of

Canterbury: the British Museum with a vast collection of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman antiquities, the famous Elgin Marbles, British prehistoric remains, an unrivalled collection of original drawings, engravings, and etchings, and a library of upward of 3 000 000 volumes; the Natural History Museum containing the natural history collections properly belonging to the British Museum and occupying a building (erected in 1873-80) the largest in the world devoted to collections of its class; the South Kensington Museum (or Victoria and Albert Museum) containing magnificent collections of ornamental or applied art, Oriental and other collections, the National Art Library, etc.; the National Gallery one of the great galleries of painting in the world; the Bank of England (the only bank in London issuing paper money) founded in 1694, and occupying a building which covers about 4 acres,—a huge but dreary edifice, in whose vaults are usually housed 20 million pounds sterling in gold and silver; Christ's Hospital which until recently housed a famous school for boys (Bluecoat Boys) and girls (now at Farnham Common) founded in 1553; the Charterhouse, an asylum for poor old men and until recently also the seat of a celebrated grammar school, now located at Godalming; Surrey St. Bartholomew's Hospital (1 mile in 12) and the Tower (dating back to William the Conqueror); the latterly the most interesting structure of old England,—at first a royal palace and a stronghold, and afterwards a gloomy dungeon or state prison of London and now containing the crown jewels and a large collection of old armor. The most famous monument of the city is the Albert Memorial erected to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, and adorned with reliefs in marble of 178 figures.

London stands pre-eminent in the number of its higher institutions of learning, its associations for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and its special technical schools. In this class may be enumerated the University of London founded as an examining body in 1328 and reorganized in 1900-1901 into a body which in addition to its examining functions has control of the higher education in the metropolis; the principal institutions including most of the medical schools, being subject to it. University College, opened in 1828; King's College, opened in 1531; Royal College of Science founded as the Royal School of Mines in association with the Geological Survey of Great Britain; Central Technical College; Grosvenor College; St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College; London Hospital Medical College; Guy's Hospital Medical School; Royal College of Surgeons (one of the famous Hunterian Museums); Royal College of Music; the schools of art of the Royal Academy and South Kensington Museum; the Inns of Court; Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom (the Colonies and India with a large building erected in 1873-83); Royal Institution; British Academy (founded in 1901); British Association for the Advancement of Science; Institute of Architects; Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers; Royal Geographical Society; Royal Astronomical Society; the Geological, Botanical, Linnæan, and Astronomical Societies; the Chemical and Physical Societies; the Society of British Artists; the Society of Painters in Water Colors; the Society of Arts, etc. The theatres and music-halls embrace the Royal Albert Hall, a vast amphitheatre, constructed in 1867-71 and having a seating capacity of 8000; Covent Garden Theatre or Royal Italian Opera, with accommodation for 3500 persons; Drury Lane Theatre, Haymarket Theatre, etc. It is estimated that the theatres and music halls (of which latter there are about 500) are visited by 325 000 people nightly. There are about 600 newspapers published in London and its immediate environs.

The manufacturing industries of London are on a vast scale, and embrace an immense range of products. There were engaged in the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel in 1901 303 000 men and women; the construction of machinery employed 53 791 persons; the manufacture of furniture 50 000 of chemicals, 25 433 glassware 8700. Other important manufactures are those of silk, very refined sugar, paper, carpets, surgical optical, and mathematical instruments, cutlery, watches and jewelry, hats, boots and shoes, tobacco, malted and other liquors, etc. London is the greatest commercial and financial centre and the foremost port in the world. The city commands one-third of the imports of the United Kingdom. The value of the imports in 1900 was £175,000 000 of which South African and Australian wool made up £17 000 000 grain £12,000 000 tea, £10 000 000 and sugar £8 000 000. The exports in the same year amounted to £31 502 000 of which home-manufactured cottons were valued at £5 500 000 clothing at £3 000 000 woollens (including carpets and yarns) at £4,000 000 and iron-manufactures at £5,000 000. The merchant marine, which is only second to that of Liverpool, consisted, in 1901 of 1730 steamers and 1299 sailing vessels,

together registering 1 718 816 tons. The docks of the Port of London, with which are associated vast warehouses, magazines, and cellars for storage, packing, loading, etc. are the property of private joint-stock companies. They are the London Docks constructed in 1800 and covering 100 acres; the St. Katharine Docks, covering 23 acres; the Surrey Commercial Docks, covering about 350 acres; the West India Docks; the East India Docks; the Millwall Docks covering 100 acres; and the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, covering 600 acres (of which 180 are water) and measuring 22 miles in length.

London is supplied with a vast network of surface railroads (in addition to a host of omnibuses and cabs) and with underground railways known as the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, besides several lines of underground electric railway recently constructed. The chief railroad lines of England have terminal stations within the city with offices, hotels, etc. constituting some of the largest buildings of the city (Charing Cross, Paddington, Euston Square, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Marylebone, Liverpool Street, Waterloo Victoria, etc. stations).

The population of the parliamentary boroughs of London in 1901 was 4 538,541 of which number 28 923 belonged to the City of London or City proper. Of the total population there were about 200 000 of Irish descent, 123 000 Scotch, 110 000 Poles and Russians (mostly Jews), 80 000 Germans, 26 000 French and Belgians and 20 000 Americans and Canadians. Three-quarters of the population belong to the Anglican church. The population of the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts, or of what is known as Greater London in 1901 was 5 680 818. The average annual temperature is 50.5°; the temperature of summer 62°; temperature of winter 39°. Mean annual rainfall, 23.0 inches.

London was a busy trading place under the Romans by whom it was named with a wall. The city asserted its importance in Anglo-Saxon times. About the beginning of the seventh century when it was included in the realm of the East Saxons, it was made the seat of a bishop. It grew in prominence in the time of the wars with the Danes, to whom its sturdy inhabitants offered heroic resistance, and finally became the capital of Saxon England. William the Conqueror gave London a charter. The city flourished under the Plantagenets. The expansion of England under the Tudors and Stuarts gave a great impetus to the growth of London which in the seventeenth century overtook Paris in population. It was visited by the plague in 1665 and in the following year a conflagration (the Great Fire) destroyed about 10 000 houses. The new London that rose from the ashes exhibited a great architectural transformation. A large array of splendid edifices testified to the genius of Christopher Wren. The census of 1801 gave London a population of 864 000 far exceeding that of any city in Christendom. By 1841 the figure had more than doubled through natural increase and the absorption of circumjacent towns and parishes. In 1851 the year in which the first international exposition (World's Fair) was held in Hyde Park London counted 2 352 000 inhabitants. In the next half century the population doubled.

London, a port-town of Popean Ar. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop in 1900 238.

London, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. on Sugar Creek 10 miles by rail SE of Indianapolis. Pop 100.

London, a banking post-town capital of Laurel co., Ky. 70 miles SSE of Lexington on the Louisville and Nashville R. Coal is found here. Pop in 1900 1147.

London, a post-township of Fremont co. Minn. on the Iowa boundary line. Pop in 1900 783.

London, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo. 60 miles NNW of St. Joseph.

London, a banking post-village capital of Madison co. Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 25 miles W by R of Columbus. It has extensive shipments of grain, produce, and live-stock. Pop in 1900 3511.

London, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. 16 miles NE of Newcastle. Pop 100.

London, a post-village of Kimble co. Tex.

London, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. on the Chicago and Lake Superior and the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Lakemills. Pop 200.

London, a city and port of entry of Ontario, Canada, capital of the co. of Middlesex on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific and other railroads 121 miles W of Toronto. It has a fine appearance, and contains a number of truly edifying including the public buildings, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, various hospitals and asylums, an opera-house, etc. It is the seat of the Western University established here in 1878 of Huron and Hall with Colleges, and of other collegiate institutions. The town

has extensive iron-foundries and machine-shops, car works, breweries, chemical-works, petroleum-refineries, tanneries, and manufacturers of agricultural implements, brick and tile, furniture, carriages, soap and candles. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural region and has a large trade in grain and other produce, and live-stock. London is largely visited for its sulphur springs. Pop in 1891 37,971 in 1901 37,981.

Londonbridge, a post-hamlet of Princess Anne co. Va. 18 miles E of Norfolk.

London Britain, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 497.

Londonderry, lin don-dér-ree, or Derry, a county of Ireland in Ulster having on the N the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle on the E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Lough Neagh and Bag on the SW. Tyrone, and on the W Donegal. Area, 816 sq. in. Surface in the N and centre mountainous, a few low, mostly lowland, with a fertile soil. Chief rivers, the Foyle, in the NW and the Bann on the E border rich in salmon. The linen industry is extensively carried on. The county was granted to a number of London companies by James I. Hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Capital Londonderry. Pop. in 1841 223,460. In 1901 144,330.

Londonderry, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland capital of the co. of Londonderry finely situated on the Foyle 3 miles above Lough Foyle and 123 miles NNW of Dublin. It is connected by a bridge with the extensive suburb of Waterside. A portion of the town is still surrounded by the old walls, which now serve as promenades. The principal buildings are the handsome Roman Catholic Cathedral, the court-house, and the gilded hall. A triumphal arch commemorates the defense of the town against James II. The industries of Londonderry comprise distilling, brewing, tanning, the manufacture of linen from flax and ship-building. The salmon fishery is extensive. Londonderry is the seat of an active trade by sea. Pop. in 1901 39,674. Londonderry is an ancient town. It acquired importance in the seventeenth century after the region in which it stands had been made over to the London companies. It was a stronghold of the Orangites, and in 1690 heroically and successfully held out against the forces of James II.

Londonderry, a post-village in Londonderry township (town) Rockingham co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles SE of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900 1498.

Londonderry, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, 44 miles ENE of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Londonderry, a township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1441.

Londonderry, a post-township (and village) of Chester co. Pa. 49 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 643 of the village, about 250.

Londonderry, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1385.

Londonderry, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. in Londonderry town ship (town) on the West River about 30 miles S by E of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 901 of the village about 250.

Londonderry, an outpost of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester on the N side of Cobequid Bay and on the Intercolonial R. 17 miles W of Truro. Near by are the Acadia Mts.

Londongrove, a post-village in Londongrove and West Marlboro townships Chester co. Pa. about 33 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. of Londongrove township in 1900 1828 of the village, about 150.

London Mills, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill. 20 miles S by E of Galesburg on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900 523.

Lonedecar, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. W. Va.

Lone Cone, Co. a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the SW part of the state, has an altitude of 12,761 feet.

Lonedell, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mo.

Lone Elm, a post-village of Anderson co. Kan.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Cooper co. Mo., 38 miles NW of Jefferson City.

Lonegrove, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Armers. Pop. about 215.

Lonegrove, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Va. Pop. 160.

Lonejack, a post-village of Jackson co. Mo. about 30 miles SE of Kansas City. Pop. about 110.

Lone Mountain, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. about 238.

Lone oak, a post-village of Meriwether co. Ga. The banking point is Hagarville or Newnan. Pop. 490.

Lone oak, a post-township of Bates co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 854.

Lone oak, a banking post-town of Hunt co. Tex. 56 miles ENE of Dallas, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 498.

Lonepamo, a post-village of Lays co. Cal. The banking point is Independence. Pop. about 200.

Loneplino, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. 8 miles E of Washington. Pop. about 225.

Lonepinn, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va.

Lonepine, a post-hamlet of Portage co. Wis.

Lonerock, a post-village of Baxter co. Ark. The banking point is Mountain Home. Pop. 100.

Lonerock, a banking post-village of Kossuth co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 100.

Lonerock, a post-village of Gilliam co. Oregon. Pop. 60.

Lonerock, a banking post-village of Richland co. Wis. on the N bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 43 miles W by N of Madison. Pop. in 1900 512.

Lonestar, a post-hamlet of Gentry co. Mo. 60 miles NNE of St. Joseph.

Lonestar, a post-village of Orangeburg co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Lonestar, a post-village of Cherokee co. Tex. about 15 miles N of Rank. Pop. 250.

Lonetree, a post-station of Bureau co. Ill. 12 miles S of Princeton.

Lonetree, a banking post town of Johnson co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 22 miles W of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900 600.

Lone Wolf, a banking post-village of Kiowa co. Okla. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 290.

Loog, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation I. T. The banking point is Tahlequah. Pop. 100.

Loong, loong, an islet of the Hebrides, 14 miles NE of Scalpa.

Loongacre, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 350.

Loogano, loog-á-no, a small town of Italy in Campania, 6 miles E of Ischia.

Loogano, loog-á-no, a village of Italy, 10 miles NNE of Belluno on the Isonzo.

Loogbeech, a banking city and summer resort of Los Angeles co. Cal., on the Pacific coast, 20 miles N of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rrs. Pop. in 1900 2752.

Loogbeech, a post-village and resort of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Far Rockaway. Pop. about 100.

Long Bottom, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 14 miles by land N of Pomeroy. Pop. about 230.

Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Tattnall co. Ga.

Longbranch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Mo. on a creek of the same name, 44 miles SW of Hannibal.

Long Branch, a banking post-town and fashionable bathing resort of Monmouth co. N. J. is on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 19 miles E of New York and 170 miles ENE of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff and broad plateau 20-35 feet above the level of the sea, and has wide views lined with costly private cottages (many of the finest of which are at E. Berlin) and several handsome hotels.

Long Branch, the name of greatest and most varied life, is 5 miles in length. About 7 miles S. of Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove. Long Branch derives its name from the long branch of the Shrewsbury River the original site having been 1 mile inland. The summer population is at times 60,000 or more. Resident population in 1900 8872. Prudent races are held here.

Long Branch, a borough of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 272.

Longbranch, a post-village of Pierce co. Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 150.

Longbridge, a post-village of Avoyelles parish La. Pop. 80.

Longcann, a post-village of Troup co. Ga. 78 miles SW of Atlanta and 2 miles E of the Chattahoochee River.

Long Cann Creek, Ga. flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee a few miles below West Point.

Long Cane Creek, S. C. enters the Little River in the S part of Abbeville co.

Long Creek, Mackensburg co. N. C. flows into the Catawba River from the NE.

Long Creek, Stanley co. N. C. runs southward and enters the Rocky River.

Longcreek, a post-village of Macon co. Ill. 6 miles E of Decatur. Pop. about 175.

Longcreek, a post-village of Pender co. NC The banking point is Wilmington. Pop about 200

Longcreek, a post-town of Grant co. Oregon, 60 miles SE of Hopper. Pop in 1900 123

Longcreek, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. SC

Longcreek, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Tenn

Longdale, a post-village of Alleghany co. Va. 62 miles W-W of Staunton. It has iron- and coal-industries. Pop about 800

Long Eaton, a town of Derbyshire England near the river Trent, 7 miles W of Nottingham. Pop in 1901 13,045 largely engaged in the textile industry

Longeddy, a post-village of Sullivan co. NY on the Erie R. The banking point is Port Jervis. Pop about 375

Longeville, a town of Lorraine. See **SANCTA AVOLA**

Longford, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster having an area of 421 sq. m. Lough Ree and the river Shannon are on its W border. Much of the district is pasture. It is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. Pop. in 1841 110,500 in 1901 46,408

Longford, a town of Ireland capital of co. Longford, on the Camitin 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon and 68 miles WNW of Dublin. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise and has a handsome modern cathedral. Pop in 1901 5747

Longford, a post-village of Clay co. Kan. about 20 miles N of Abilene.

Longford, a municipality of Tasmania, on Lake River 18 miles by rail S of Launceston. Pop about 1100

Longford Mills, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Orillia, 9 miles distant. Pop 250

Longglade, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. The banking point is Staunton. Pop 128

Longgreen, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md

Longgrove, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. 27 miles NNW of Chicago. Pop 80

Longgrove, a town of the Chickasaw Nation, IT. Pop in 1900 315

Longgrove, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles N of Davenport. Pop 125

Longgrove, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ky

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement in the district of Forten Bay Newfoundland 47 miles from Harbor Briton. The harbor is about 1 mile wide and runs inward for 12 miles

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement on the E side of Placentia Bay Newfoundland 9 miles from Little Placentia.

Longhill, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles N of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of underwear, cigars, etc. Pop about 450

Longhill, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 1 mile from Westing station. Pop 175

Long Hollow, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn.

Longhollow, a post-hamlet of Smyth co. Va.

Long Island, a name applied to a group of the Bahamas, Scotland comprising Lewis with Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist etc. which are supposed to have been formerly united

Long Island, Suffolk co. Mass. is in Boston harbor. It is a summer-resort.

Long Island, Carroll co. N.H. is in Lake Winnepesaukee. Length 3 miles width $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is a summer-resort.

Long Island, an island in the Atlantic Ocean constituting the southeasternmost part of the state of New York. It is separated from the main part of the state of New York by a strait called the East River which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide and is bounded on the N by Long Island Sound which separates it from Westchester co. N.Y. and Connecticut. On the W in addition to the East River it has New York Bay and the Narrows, the latter separating it from Staten Island. It is about 114 miles long measured on a line extending nearly E and W the greatest width being about 20 miles. Its outline is indented by numerous bays and inlets, among which are Great Peconic, Oyster and Jamaica bays. The surface is moderately uneven or nearly level in large part made up of glacial drift. The soil is fertile, large quantities of potatoes and other vegetables being raised for the New York market. The island is divided into 4 counties—Kings, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk. The city of Brooklyn is situated on its W end and the E extremity of the island is known as Montauk Point. Along the south shore are numerous lagoon islands and spits which (as well as the shore line) are much used for bathing resorts (Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Babylon, Bayshore, Islip, etc.) The battle of Long Island in which

the British defeated the Americans on Aug 27 1776 was fought at the W extremity of the island

Long Island, a lofty island in Placentia Bay S coast of Newfoundland. It contains Harbor Burdet.

Long Island, an island in Minas Basin 2 miles from Grand Pré, in Kings co., Nova Scotia

Long Island, an island of Canada, in Hudson Bay. Lat. 55° 5' N

Long Island, one of the Bahamas. lat. (N point) 23° 41' N is about 70 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, SE of the W coast of Biliton

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, SE of Madara.

Long Island, an island off the S coast of New Zealand at the SE entrance to Foveaux Strait. Lat. 47° 17' S

Long Island, an island off the N coast of Papua. Lat. (N point) 0° 43' S lon 154° 50' E.—The name also of another Papua Island N of Kaiser Wilhelm Land from which it is separated by Vitulias (Bittis) Strait

Long Island, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound Cook Strait, New Zealand. Lat. 41° 6' S. It is about 4 miles long

Long Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala. 30 miles W by S of Chhattanooga.

Long Island, a banking post-village of Phillips co. Kan. on the Burlington Route, 24 miles NW of Phillipsburg. Pop about 450

Long Island, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on an island in Casco Bay 6 miles from Portland. Pop of the island, about 200

Long Island, a plantation in Hancock co. Me. on one of an island in Bluehill Bay. Pop in 1900 174

Long Island, Digby co. Nova Scotia. See **FRANCONIA**

Long Island City, a former city of Long Island N.Y. in Queens co. It is on the East River opposite Manhattan Island and forms part of the borough of Queens, in the city of New York. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek. Pop in 1900 48,222

Long Islands, a group of small islands in Bonaville Bay Newfoundland

Long Island Sound, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending between Connecticut and Westchester co. N.Y. on the N and Long Island on the S. It is nearly 110 miles long and is 20 miles wide near the middle. The sound is connected with New York Bay by a strait called East River

Longiméan, lew-shu-mi', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles SW of Paris. A prison was established here between the Catholics and Huguenots in 1568. Pop about 2000

Long Keys, three islands in the Bay of Honduras.

Long Keys, Bahamas, on the F side of the F-W entrance to Crooked Passage. Lat. 22° 35' N

Long King Creek, Polk co. Tex. flows into Trinity River from the N

Long Lake, Cheboygan co. Mich. is about 6 miles S of Lake Huron. It is nearly 10 miles long and is an extension of the Cheboygan River

Long Lake, N.Y. is in the NE part of Hamilton co. and lies among the Adirondack Mountains. It is 14 miles long, about 1 mile wide and is situated 10 miles E-W of Mount Saward, at an elevation of 1615 feet above the level of the sea. It is supplied with water from Raquette Lake, and its surplus water is discharged through the Raquette River which issues from the N.E. end of Long Lake.

Longlake, a post-hamlet of Clare co. Mich. 8 or 9 miles W of Traverse City. Near by is a lake of the same name, 4 miles long. There are saw mills located here.

Long Lake, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 28 miles W of St. Paul and 2 miles N of Lake Minnetonka. Pop 150

Long Lake, a post township (town) in the N part of Hamilton co. N.Y. comprises part of the Adirondack Mountains with several beautiful lakes among which are Long Lake and Raquette Lake. Pop in 1900 1023

Longlake, a post-village and resort in the Adirondack region of Hamilton co. N.Y. on Long Lake, 40 miles NW of North Creek station

Longlake, a post-village of McPherson co. S.Dak. The banking point is Leola. Pop 160

Longlake, a post-village of Dallas co. Mo. 37 miles NNE of Springfield. The Enterprise Community holding property in common was established here.

Longlevel, a post-village of York co. Pa. 8 miles SE of Wrightsville. Pop about 900

Longlier, low-le-ah, a village of Belgium in Luxembourg 76 miles NW of Arlon

Long Loch, a branch of Loch Ailsh co. of Ross, Scotland, between Loch Ailsh parish and Kistail

Long Meadow, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. in Long Meadow township (town) on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 811.

Long Melford, England. See Melford.

Longmires Store, a post-hamlet of Edgelyield co. S.C.

Longmont, a banking post-town of Boulder co. Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. and the Burlington Route, 36 miles NNW of Denver. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery and in its vicinity gold and lignite are found. Pop. in 1900 3201.

Longni, *l'île Noe*, a small town of France in Orne, 13 miles E. of Mortagne.

Longobardi, *longo-bar-dee*, a small town of Italy in Cosenza, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean.

Longobacco, *longo-b55* ko a town of Italy province and 21 miles NE of Cosenza. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4000).

Longos, *longos* (anc. *Ythassa*) the middle one of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice projecting into the Aegean Sea. It terminates in Cape Drepana. It is about 40 miles long.

Longpine, a banking post-village of Brown co. Neb. 9 miles E. of Amesworth on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 436.

Longplaine, a post-hamlet of Anson co. N.C.

Longplain, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. 9 miles N by E of New Bedford. Pop. about 220.

Long Point, or **Long Point Shmoo**, Mass. within Cape Cod near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Provincetown is a lighthouse. Lat. 42° 2' N. lon 70° 10' W.

Longpoint, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 96 miles SW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 284.

Longpoint, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Tex. 9 miles NW of Brenham.

Long Point, a post-hamlet of Kings co. New Brunswick on Bellefleur Bay 27 miles from St. John.

Long Point, a post-settlement of Loversness co. Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Port Hastings. Pop. 230.

Long Point, a fishing village of Chicoutimi co. Quebec on the N. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles SW of Mingan. See also *Long Point*.

Longpoed, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Long Pond, a village of Newfoundland on Conception Bay 10 miles from St. John.

Longport, a post-borough and resort of Atlantic co. N.J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Atlantic City 6 miles N. Pop. in 1900 80.

Long Prairie, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ill.

Long Prairie, a banking post-village capital of Todd co. Minn. on the Long Prairie River 46 miles NW of St. Cloud on the Great Northern R. It is surrounded by fertile prairie diversified with beautiful small lakes. Pop. in 1900 1335.

Long Prairie River, Minn. issues from a small lake near the middle of Douglas co. and enters the Crow Wing River 2 miles from Motley.

Longpré, *l'île pré* a commune of France, in Somme, 10 miles SE of Abbeville.

Long Rapids, a post-village of Alpena co. Mich. Pop. 100.

Longreach, a post-hamlet of Tyler co. W. Va., on the Ohio River.

Longridge, a town of Lancashire, England 6 miles NE of Preston. Pop. in 1901 4364.

Longridge, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. about 24 miles W by S of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ky., 19 miles E of Louisville.

Longrun, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 60.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co. S.C.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 19 miles W of Clarksburg.

Long Sault Rapids, in the St. Lawrence River between Ontario and Long Sault Island, 12 miles above Cornwall. They are about 6 miles long.

Long Savanah, a post-hamlet of James co. Tenn.

Long Gap, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Va.

Longshore, a post-village of Newberry co. S.C. Pop. 60.

Longside, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen 8 miles by rail WNW of Peterhead.

Longs Mills, a post-hamlet of McKean co. Tenn.

Long's Peak, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, at the SE extremity of the North Park and about 54 miles NW of Denver. Height, 14,271 feet. Its top is covered

with perpetual snow and its sides are clad with forests of fir and pine. Lat. 40° 19' N. lon 105° 36' W.

Longspur, a post-village of Blaine co. Va. The banking point is Wytheville. Pop. 100.

Long Stand, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa.

Long Stare, a post-hamlet of Union co. N.C.

Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Palaski co. Ga.

Longstreet, a post-village of Do Sono parish La.

Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Tex.

20 miles SW of Huntsville.

Long Switon, a town of England in Lincolnshire, 12 miles E. of Spalding. Pop. in 1901 4524.

Longwamp, a post-township (and village) of Berks co. Pa. about 18 miles NN of Reading. Pop. in 1900 2507. 1/2 of the village, about 475.

Long Tm, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon 12 miles W of Eugene.

Longtom, a post-village of Fairfield co. S.C. Pop. 75.

Longton, a town of England co. of Stafford 2 miles SE of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has coal and iron mines, potteries and manufactures of rhum. Pop. in 1901 35 815.

Longton, a banking city of Elk co. Pa. on the Elk River 25 miles NW of Independence, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 564.

Longtown, a small town of England, co. of Cumberland on the Esk 3 miles N of Carlisle.

Longtown, a post-hamlet of Panois co. Miss.

Longtown, a post-village of Perry co. Mo. 18 miles NW of Grand Tower. Pop. in 1900 108.

Longtown, a post-hamlet of York co. N.C.

Longue, *l'île* a small town of France in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles E of Saumur.

Longue Pointe (*Fr. pron. long-pwaint*) the chief town of Hochelaga co. Quebec on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 6 miles E. of Montreal its banking point, with which it is connected by electric railroad. Pop. about 900.

Longueuil, the chief town of the co. of Chambly Quebec on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Montreal on the South Shore R. It is the summer residence of many Montrealers. Pop. in 1901 2835. The banking point is Montreal.

Longueuil, *l'île* a small town of France, in Manche-et-Meuse, 20 miles NW of Bricey.

Long Valley, or **Constantine**, a post-village of Lassen co. Cal. 45 miles NNW of Chico, Nev. Pop. 75.

Longview, a post-village of Shelby co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Longview, a post-village of Ashley co. Ark. on the Saline River 64 miles S of Pine Bluff.

Longview, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 300.

Longview, a post-village of Ithaca co. N.Y.

Longview, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Tenn. The banking point is Shelbyville.

Longview, a banking post-town capital of Gregg co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas, Eastern Valley and Northwestern Rrs. 34 miles W of Marshall. It has a plough factory ice-plant cotton-seed oil mill, etc. It is a shipping point for lumber cotton live-stock and hides. Pop. in 1890 1525 in 1900 2934 in 1900 3591.

Longville, a post-hamlet of Illinois co. Cal.

Longwa Mountains, South Africa. See Loonwa.

Longwood, an estate near Jamestown the little capital of St. Helena, occupied by Napoleon. Elevation about 1500 feet.

Longwood, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath 9 miles SSW of Trim.

Longwood, a post-village of Orange co. Fla. 11 miles from Sanford on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. about 900.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ind. 5 miles W of Connersville.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish La. 18 miles W of Shreveport.

Longwood, a post-village of Washington co. Miss. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 175.

Longwood, a post-village of Pettis co. Mo. 16 miles N by W of Sedalia. Pop. 75.

Longwood a post-hamlet of Custer co. Neb. 70 miles NW of Grand Island.

Longwood, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Kennett Square or Watchtower. Pop. 100.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co. Va.

Longwood, a post-village of Clark co. Wis. 2 miles E of the Black River and 35 miles N of Hatfield station.

Longwood Station, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 21 miles WSW of London. Pop. 60.

Longwy, *l'île* a fortified town of France, department of Manche-et-Meuse, on the Belgian frontier 40 miles

NNW of Metz. It consists of an upper town on a steep rock and a lower town in which are porcelain-works and various other manufacturing establishments blast-furnaces, etc. Near by are iron mines. Longwy was called by Louis XIV the 'Iron Gate of France.' Pop in 1901, 6175 (commune, 0285).

Longyear, a post-hamlet of Ulster co. N Y.

Lomigo, lo-ne'-go, a town of Italy province and 13 miles SW of Vicenza, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. Pop of the commune in 1901, 16,403 of whom more than one-half dwelt outside of the town.

Löningsen, lö-nin'-en, a village of Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles SW of the town of Oldenburg.

Lomlax l'Abbaye, löm-lä-läb-bä, a commune of France, in Orne, 5 miles NW of Domfront.

Lone, a post-hamlet of Hot Spring co. Ark.

Loneka, lö-nä-ka, a county in the central part of Arkansas. Area, 784 sq. m. It is drained by Cypress, Mingo, and Watauga rivers. Capital Loneka. Pop in 1890, 10,263. In 1900, 22,544.

Loneka, a banking post-town, capital of Loneka co. Ark. 22 miles E of Little Rock on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop in 1900, 601.

Lonedale (the Valley of the Luns'), a district of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire.

Lonedale, a post-village of Garland co. Ark, on the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western R. The banking point is Benton or Hot Springs. Pop 250.

Lonedale, a post-village of Providence co. N. H. on the Blackstone River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 2 miles N of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton prints. Pop about 3700.

Lonedale, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario on the Salmon River, 4 miles from Marysville. Pop 150.

Lons le Saunier, löm-lä-sö-ne-ä or Löns-le-Saulnier (and *Lodun Salutaris*), a town of France capital of the department of Jura, 40 miles SE of Dijon. It is situated in a picturesque basin enclosed by steep heights. The town hall has a scientific and archaeological museum and art collections. There is a monument to Roguet de Lude, who was born here. There are lumber and grain mills and breweries. Lons-le-Saulnier is an ancient place. It grew up around the salt springs which are now used for baths. Pop in 1901, 10,308.

Lontar, löm-tas or Pulo Lontar, pon-lo löm-tas, an island off the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long by about 8 miles broad.

Lontar, a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Neira.

Loos, a town of Belgium in West Flanders, on the Lee Canal 7 miles SE of Furnes. Pop 18000.

Loos Choo Islands, See Liu-tzu Islands.

Looschristi, lö-sä-kris-ti, a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 5 miles NE of Ghent.

Loos, lö, a small river of England co. of Cornwall enters the English Channel at Helston. Its estuary is a beautiful lake, called Loos Paul.

Loos, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Loos.

Loos, East and West two small fishing places in Cornwall, England, at the entrance of the river Loos, 21 miles SW of Looe. East Loos was an important seaport in the Middle Ages and a parliamentary borough until 1837. Pop of Loos in 1901, 2048.

Long, lö-b'g, a part on the W coast of Taklar Island, Philippines. Long pueblo is on the N shore.

Loogootee, a post-village of Fayette co. Ill. 8 miles S of Brownstown. Pop 125.

Loogootee, a banking post-town of Martin co. Ind, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 34 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 1382. It is in a stock-raising region.

Lookingglass, a post-hamlet of Platte co. Neb.

Lookingglass, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon, 3 miles SW of Roseburg.

Lookingglass River, Mish, rises in Shiawassee co. and enters the Grand River at Portland, in Iowa co. It is about 70 miles long.

Lonkont, a post-village of Modoc co. Cal. Pop. 70.

Lonkont, a post-village of Skagit co. Wash. The banking point is Whatcom. It has lumbering industries.

Lookout, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. W. Va.

Lookout, a post-hamlet of Albany co. Wyo. 23 miles N by W of Laramie.

Lookout, Cape, N O. 85 miles SW of Cape Hatteras. Lat. 34° 37' N. lon 76° 31' W.

Lookout, Cape, Yamhill co., Oregon, about lat. 45° 24' N., lon. 124° W.

Lookout, Cape, in Hudson Bay. Lat 50° 30' N. lon about 84° 10' W.

Lookout, Cape, a headland on the E coast of Patagonia, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

Lookout Creek rises near the S end of Dade co. Ga. passes into Tennessee, and enters the Tennessee River about 3 miles below Chattanooga. It runs along a narrow valley between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and at the SE. base of the former.

Lookout Mountain, a ridge which traverses Dade co. Ga. in the extreme NW part of the state and extends northeastward into Tennessee to the Tennessee River and southwestward into Alabama, in which state most of the ridge lies. Its NE extremity is 24 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn. It is remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery. The Confederate positions on the portion of the ridge near Chattanooga were stormed by the Federals on Nov. 24, 1863. The highest point of this ridge is 2126 feet in elevation. The summit of the mountain is now reached by railway.

Lookout Mountain, a post-town and summer resort of Hamilton co. Tenn. 3 miles from Chattanooga. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop in 1900, 402.

Loomis, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. The banking point is Auburn or Sacramento. Pop about 200.

Loomis, a post-village of Isabella co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 44 miles WNW of East Saginaw. Pop about 160.

Loomis, a banking post-village of Phelps co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop about 200.

Loomis, a post-village of Delaware co. N Y. The banking point is Walton. Pop 150.

Loomis, a post-village of Okanogan co. Wash. The banking point is Concoquity. Pop abt 170.

Looneyville, a post-hamlet of Erie co. N. Y. 10 miles E of Buffalo.

Looneyville, a post-hamlet of Roane co. W. Va.

Loonlake, a post-village and resort of Franklin co. N. Y., in the Adirondack region, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Rrs. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop about 260.

Loonlake, a post-village of Stevens co. Wash. Pop 75.

Loon-op-7and, löm-op-ränt, or Venloön, ven-lön, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles SW of Boile-due. Pop (commune) about 7600.

Loop Head, a promontory of Ireland on the N end of the entrance of the Shannon estuary. Elevation, 232 feet.

Loos, löce, a town of France in Nord constituting a W suburb of Lille. It has manufactures of chemicals, textile mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 8285 (commune 0517).

Loos's hatch'ec, a small river of Tennessee, enters the Wolf River about 1 mile N of Memphis.

Loos's creek's Creek, Miss. rises in Pontotoc co. and enters the Yazoo River in Grenada co. 4 miles above Grenada. It is about 80 miles long.

Loosecreek, a post-village of Cango co. Mo. 15 miles E of Jefferson City. Pop 75.

Loosing Creek, N C. flows into the Chowan.

Loos'who'ms, a post-hamlet of Tals co. Miss. 8 miles E of Senosha. Pop 65.

Loos, löa or Borhloos, boom loon, a small town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles S of Hasselt.

Lopaticong, a township of Warren co. N J. Pop in 1900, 1862.

Lopatka (lo-pä-tä) Cape, in Asia, forming the S extremity of Kamchatka. Lat. 51° 2' N. On it is a mountain which bears the same name.

Lopera, lö-pä-rä, a town of Spain 22 miles NW of Jefe near the Guadalquivir. Pop (commune) in 1901, 4517.

Lopna, a post-village of Blinn co., Ala. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop 160.

Lopes, a post-village of Sullivan co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Dunbars. It has coal and lumbering industries. Pop about 1200.

Lopez, a post-hamlet of San Juan co. Wash. on Lopez Island.

Lopez, Cape, on the W coast of Africa. Lat 0° 36' S.

Lopienne, lö-pe-en-no, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 14 miles NNW of Gnesen. Pop about 1000.

Lop-Nor, löp-nos or Löb-Nor, a lake of Chinese Turkistan is about lat. 39° 30' N and lon 90° E surrounded by a desert country. It receives the river Tarim and through it a large part of the drainage of Chinese Turkistan but has no known outlet. The investigations of Przhevskii and Sven Hedin show the boundaries to be shifting. The lake is undergoing desiccation. It is divided into two sections (Kara-baran and Chon-kai) and is but a few feet in depth. Elevation, 2680 feet.

Loggessum, *Loggessum*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 11 miles NW of Groningen. Pop. with environs, 2000.

Lora, a district in the E. of Afghanistan, near Ghazni. **Lora del Rio**, *lorá del río* a town of Spain province and 32 miles ENE of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. in 1900 7043.

Lorah, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 100.

Lorain, *lorain* a county in the N part of Ohio, has an area of 494 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Erie and is drained by the Black and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Elyria. Pop. in 1890 40 295. In 1900 54,837.

Lorain, a city of Lorain co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Black River 25 miles W of Cleveland on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the New York Chicago and St. Louis Rr. It has a good harbor with shipments of coal grain lumber and iron ore, and has extensive ship-yards, railroad-shops, vast steel-works, shovels and stove-works etc. Pop. in 1900 14 025.

Loraine, a post-village of Adams co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 21 miles NE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 349.

Loraine, a township (town) of Polk co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 267.

Loralas, *lor-lá* a town of British Baluchistan about lat. 30° 25' N. lon. 65° 33' E.

Loramie, *lor-t-me*, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ohio about 6 miles N by W of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 444.

Loramie's Creek, Ohio, rises in Shelby co. and flows into the Miami River about 3 miles above Piqua.

Lorain, a post-township of Stephenson co. Ill. about 40 miles W of Rockford. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

Loraine, *lor-rais*, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ind. 5 miles NW of Columbus.

Loraine, a village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 150.

Lorca, *lor-ká* (ana. *Elviroca*, *Elviroate*, *Horcum*) a city of Spain in Murcia, 43 miles SW of the city of Murcia on the S slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a Moorish castle. It consists of two parts, an upper old town with narrow and crooked streets, and a modern section. There is an old Gothic cathedral. The manufactures consist chiefly of textiles, salt-petre, and powder and there are oil mills, lead-smelting works, etc. In the vicinity are mines of lead. Lorca is a very ancient place and figures in the wars of the Moors. By the bursting of an immense dam, constructed here for irrigation purposes in 1502, several thousand persons lost their lives. Pop. in 1900 69 910. Elevation 1150 feet.

Lorch, *lor-k* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 20 miles WSW of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. about 2000.

Lorch (ana. *Laureacum*), a town of Württemberg 23 miles SW of Ellwangen. Near by is a church formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey in which most of the Hohenstaufen princes are buried. Traces of the old Roman walls have recently been unearthed. Pop. about 3000.

Lorch (ana. *Laureacum*) a village of Upper Austria, district of Linz. The place was an important military station of the Romans. From the earliest times it was the seat of a bishopric. The see was raised to the rank of an archbishopric and in the eighth century was transferred to Passau.

Lörchingen, *lor-jen-jen* (Fr. *Lorquina*) a village of Germany in Lorraine 5 miles SW of Saarburg.

Lord Hood Island, or *Maratea*, *mar-roo-tá* i. Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30' S. lon. 135° 33' W.

Lord Howe Island, one of the Society Islands lat. 16° 50' S. lon. 154° 21' W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad. It was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

Lord Howe Islands, Pacific Ocean form a part of the British Solomon Islands. Pop. about 8000.

Lord Howe Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Sydney. Highest point about 3000 feet. Lat. 31° 30' S. lon. 160° 19' E. Pop. 100. The islands are administered by New South Wales.

Lord Howe Islands, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 30' S. lon. 159° 31' E.

Lordsburg, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchafalaya, Tepeka and Santa Fé Coast Line, 35 miles E. of Los Angeles. The banking point is Pomona. Pop. about 700.

Lordsburg, a post-village of Grant co., N. Mex., 69 miles W of Deming on the Southern Pacific, the Arizans and New Mexico and the Lordsburg and Hachita Rr. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 300.

Lords Valley, a post-station of Pike co. Pa.

Lordville, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 35 miles NW of New York. Pop. 100.

Loreauville, *lor-s'vil*, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is New Iberia. Pop. about 350.

Lore City, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles E. of Cambridge. Pop. 150.

Lorelei, *lor-eh-lé* or *Lorelei*, a rocky height on the right bank of the Rhine, a short distance above Sankt Goarshausen. Elevation 430 feet above the river. It figures in German poetry as the abode of a siren whose song lures the passing boatman until his craft is dashed upon the rocks.

Loreley, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Lorena, a village of Oneida co. N.Y. The banking point is Rome, the post-office is Vernon. Pop. 160.

Lorena, a post-station of Lexington co. S.C.

Lorena, a banking post-village of McLennan co. Tex., 12 miles S. of Waco on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 325.

Lorena, *lor-ná*, a town of Brazil state and 130 miles NE of São Paulo (with which it is connected by rail) on the Paraíba.

Lorena, a post-hamlet of Upshur co. W. Va. 6 miles W of Buckhannon.

Lorena, *lor-ná-thé ud*, a small town of Spain province and 31 miles NNE of Lugo.

Lorena, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co. Miss. 4 miles W of Rolling Fork.

Lorena, a post-hamlet of Willco. Ill. 16 miles S by W of Joliet.

Lorenzo Marquez. See *Lorenzo Marquez*.

Lorco, *lor-ká* a small town of Italy province of Ravenna, 26 miles SEW of Venice, on the Canal of Lorco.

Loreto, *lor-á* is a town of Italy in the Marche, province of Ancona 15 miles NE of Macerata and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. It is one of the leading pilgrimage places of the Roman Catholics who are attracted by the Santa Casa, or reputed house of the Virgin which according to the tradition was brought thither from Nazareth by the angels at the time that the Christians lost their last foothold in the Holy Land. Over it a fine church with a dome, has been built while around it has grown up the town. The Santa Casa is a small stone building surrounded by a marble screen designed by Bramante and representing the work of several illustrious artists. There is a palace designed by Bramante. Great treasures have been accumulated at this shrine. Loreto has a large trade in rosaries and ribbons. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7843.

Loreto (Loreto Aprutino) a town of Italy province of Teramo 5 miles SE of Pescara. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Loreto, *lor-á* is a town fort, and mission of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California. Lat. 28° N. lon. 111° 25' W. It has a good port and is the oldest Spanish post in the region that was originally California.

Loreto, a northern department of Peru, in the Amazon valley and containing a great part of the northeastern forests and plains. It is traversed by the Huallaga and Ucayali rivers. Area, about 200 000 sq. m. Capital Moyobamba. Pop. estimated in 1890 100 500.

Loreto, *lor-á* is a village of Iru in the department of Loreto, on the Amazon, near the Brazilian border.

Lorette, *lor-á* a town of France in Lore, on the Gier 2 miles SW of Rive-de-Gier. It has coal mines iron furnaces etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4522.

Lorette, or *Antenne* *Lorette*, more properly *Saint Ambroise*, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec, on the river St. Charles and on the Quebec and Lake St. John Rr., 8 miles NW of Quebec. It has saw and flour mills and manufactures of moccasins and gloves. The Falls of Lorette about 100 feet in height, are an object of much admiration. Pop. in 1901 1555. Nearly opposite is the Huron settlement of Indan (or Jévan) Lorette.

Lorette, a post-village of Marion co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 57 miles S by E. of Louisville. Pop. 175. Here is the mother house of the nuns of Lorette and a Catholic academy for young ladies.

Lorette, a post-village of Dickinson co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 350.

Lorette, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. Pop. 00.

Lorette, a post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. 2 miles W of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It contains the St. Francis College (Catholic) St. Aloysius Academy for ladies, a Franciscan monastery convent, etc. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Lorette, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn., 20 miles E of Lawrenceburg. Pop. 80.

Lorette, a post-village of Essex co. Va. is near the Rappahannock River 48 miles NNE of Richmond. Pop. 50.

Loretto, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario. Pop 160

Lorquian, long, a town of France, in Var, 7 miles SW of Draguignan. Pop about 2600 (commune, 3690)

Lorica, a town of Columbia in the department of Bolivar 60 miles S by W of Cartagena. Pop (commune) 11,000

Lorient, or **L'Orient**, in *re-bre*, a fortified seaport and military and naval station of France, department of Morbihan (Brittany) at the mouth of the Soud in the estuary of the Blavet, a river emptying into the Bay of Biscay the town is 32 miles W of Vannes. Its harbor is safe and commodious, surrounded by stately buildings and lined with handsome quays. It is divided into a commercial and a naval harbor. The naval harbor contains great establishments for the equipment of vessels of war. The ship building yards are on a large scale. There are schools of naval engineering artillery and hydrography and an observatory. In addition to the government establishments, the town has extensive industries. There are iron foundries, engine and chemical works etc. The fisheries are important, especially those of mackerel. Lorient has grown up since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Pop in 1901 39,334.

L'Orignal, *la sen yal*, a post-village of Ontario, capital of Prescott co. on the Ottawa River 64 miles W of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, grist- and saw mills, etc. Pop in 1901 1025

Lorillard, a village of Macomb co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Keyport. Pop about 150

Lorillard City, a ruined prehistoric city of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, on the upper Usumacinta River and near the Guatemalan frontier. It lies S of Palenque, near to the existing hamlet of Menché.

Lorimore, a banking post-town of Union co. Iowa, in a farming and stock raising district, on the Chicago Great Western R. 45 miles SW of Des Moines. It has dairy industries. Pop in 1900 587

Loring, a post-settlement on the W side of Remy Island, Alaska, in lat. $52^{\circ} 32' N$. It has a large salmon-cannery. Pop about 170

Loring, a post-station of Wyandotte co. Kan.

Loriot, *la re-ol*, a town of France, in Drôme, 12 miles SEW of Valence. Pop about 1600 (commune 3690)

Loris, a post-village of Henry co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Conway. Pop 109

Lormes, *lorm*, a town of France, in Yèvre, 18 miles SE of Clamecy. Pop about 2000 (commune, 3690)

Lormont, *lorm*, a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 miles NNE of Bordeaux

Lorne, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyll bounded E by Broadbaird (co. of Perth) and W by Loch Linnhe.

Lorne, Mount, a summit of the Yukon district of Canada, immediately W of the Yukon (Lewes) River, in about lat $60^{\circ} 32' N$ Height, 6400 (?) feet

Loroville, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Woodville, 2 miles distant. Pop about 200

Lorget, *lor-lee*, a small town of Spain, province and 10 miles N of Murea.

Lörrich *la nla*, a town of Baden on the Rhine 28 miles SEW of Freiburg. There are various establishments connected with the textile industries and manufactures of chocolate, watch-springs, etc. Pop in 1900 10,347

Lorrais, *Marquise*. See **GUAYANA**.

Lorraine, a region comprising about 9000 sq m. belonging about three-fourths to France and one-fourth to Germany. It constituted one of the administrative divisions or provinces of the French monarchy at the time of the Revolution under the official title of Lorraine-et-Barrois. French Lorraine is included in the departments of Meuse (capital, Verdun), Meurthe-et-Moselle (capital, Nancy) and Vosges (capital, Epinal). The part belonging to Germany constitutes the district of Lorraine (Lotharingen) in the Reichsland (imperial territory) of Alsace-Lorraine (capital, Metz). The province of Lorraine-et-Barrois, created only a quarter of a century before the Revolution (when it was divided up into departments) was formed out of the old duchy of Lorraine the duchy of Bar the bishoprics of Toul, Metz and Verdun French Luxembourg (Thionville now Diedenhofen Montmédy Longwy) the duchy of Bouillon, and German Lorraine (district watered by the Saar). The name Lorraine is from the Latin *Lotharingia* (*Ger Lotharingen*) a designation which in its original form (*Lotharii Regnum*, i. e. the Kingdom of Lothair) was given to the country inherited in 846 by Lothair II, the great-grandson of Charles the Great. This realm, a fragment of this mighty Frankish empire, embraced an ex-

tensive region between the Rhine on the R. and the Meuse and Scheldt on the W. and reaching from the head-waters of the Saône to the North Sea. This state soon disappeared but the name was revived. At the time of the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation in the tenth century there were two Lotharingen duchies included in it,—Upper Lorraine and Lower Lorraine. These became gradually disintegrated. About the close of the twelfth century the name of Brabant supplanted that of Lower Lorraine, and Upper Lorraine became simply Lorraine, a name which thus came to designate a very small region by the side of the original Lotharingen. The dukes of Lorraine whose capital was Nancy, continued to rule as members of the Germanic body (though the connection with the empire was at the end very loose) down to 1766, when on the death of Stanislas Leszczyński ex king of Poland, the duchy passed in virtue of the treaties of Vienna of 1735 and 1738 to France. The Lotharingen bishoprics of Toul, Metz, and Verdun had been severed from the German Empire and annexed to France in 1552. In 1871 France was compelled to cede German Lorraine and Metz (with its district) to Germany.

Lorraine (*Ger Lotharingen* *lör ring en*) a district in the German Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, bordering on Rhenish Prussia, the Palatinate, Alsace, and France. Area, 2400 sq m. It is rich in coal and iron and there are a number of large iron-works. Large quantities of salt are obtained. Much wine is produced. Capital Metz. Pop in 1900 464,110 about seven-eighths Catholics. The French language predominates in the circles of Metz and Château-Salins.

Lorraine, *lör-rin* a post-village of Ellsworth co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Holly road. Pop 175

Lorraine, a post village of Harrison co. Miss. The banking point is Holly. Pop. about 200

Lorraine, a village of Union co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking town and post-office is Elizabeth. Pop 300

Lorraine, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. in Lorraine township (town) about 16 miles S of Watertown. Pop of the town in 1900 1019 of the village, about 150

Lorris, *lor-lee*, a town of France in Loiret, 13 miles SW of Montargis. Pop about 1800

Lorsch, *lörsh*, a town of Germany grand-duchy of Hesse, 10 miles S of Darmstadt. It was once the seat of one of the richest abbots in Germany founded as early as the eighth century. Fragments of the old buildings remain. Louis the German and his son Louis were buried here. Pop in 1900 4042

Lorrica, *lor-lee*, a village of Italy province of Genoa, 6 miles from Genoa.

Lorton, a banking post-village of Otse co. Mich. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop about 250

Lorton Valley, a post-station of Fairfax co. Va.

Lorway Micoe, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Sydney with which it is connected by rail. It has coal-mining industries.

Los Alamos, a post-village of Orange co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Long Beach. Pop about 200

Los Alamos, *los a la-moo*, a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Santa Maria. Pop. about 500

Los Alamos, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co. N. Mex.

Los Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. See **ALABAMA**.

Los Amatecos de Jarocho, Cuba. See **JARUCHO**.

Los Andes, a town of Chile. See **ANDAM**.

Los Andes, *los a la-nde*, a former state of Venezuela, now comprised in the states of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo.

Los Angeles, *los a la-je-las* or *a la-je-las* (Sp. pron *los a la-je-las*) a county in the S. part of California, has an area of 4202 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers. The surface is diversified with high mountains (Sierra Madre and Santa Sumatra) and fertile valleys and plains. In the NW part stands Mount Pinon, a peak of the Coast Range. The climate is dry, mild, agreeable, and very salubrious. The county is one of the chief orange districts of the state. Figs and lemons also flourish here. The county has important silver-mines. Among its other minerals are gold, copper, limestone, marble, petroleum, and asphaltum. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop in 1890 101,454 in 1900 170,798

Los Angeles, a city, the capital of Los Angeles co. Cal., on a river of the same name, about 14 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 845 miles in a direct line SE of San Francisco. Lat. $34^{\circ} 5' N$. It is the commercial metropolis and the most populous town of southern California, and is

noted for the amenity of its climate, the beauty of its flowering gardens and walks (embowered in a subtropical vegetation of pepper-trees, acacias, live-oak, India-rubber, Norfolk pine, palm-trees, etc.) and the excellence of its fruits. Oranges, lemons and figs flourish in the open air and it has extensive vineyards, the product of which is converted into wine. Fruits, wine, and wool are the chief articles of export, petroleum and gold are obtained in the vicinity. The city is provided with several parks, of which Griffith Park covers 3000 acres. It is the seat of Baptist, Catholic, and Presbyterian colleges of the University of Southern California, and of a state normal school. Among the more notable buildings are the Federal building, court-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, and the Blanchard Art Building. It possesses a public library of over 100,000 volumes. The refining of petroleum is an important industry. Los Angeles is the centre of the Southern California railroad systems (Southern Pacific, the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake) and is in steamship communication with San Francisco. The mild climate has made it a favorite resort with invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary affections. Pop. in 1880 11,183. In 1890 30,385. In 1900 103,479.

Los Angeles, locs ang'-a-lies or Los Angeles, a town of Chile, capital of the Bio-Bio province, 88 miles E of Concepcion on a railroad. Pop. in 1894 7308.

Los Angeles River, a small stream of Los Angeles co. in southern California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is on its left bank.

Losantville, a post-village of Randolph co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 22 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Losar, locs-ars, a small town of Spain in Retrenaderra, 61 miles NNE of Cáceres.

Losorcos, locs-ars koo, a town of Spain, in Navarra 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2000.

Los Broun, locs br-oo, a post-village of Merced co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles SW of Merced. Pop. about 600.

Los Buenos Jardines. See FRANKENBERG ISLAND.

Louch, locs, a town of Moravia, 4 miles NNE of Brünn. Pop. (common) about 5000.

Louche, a post-village of Jamaica co. Pa. The banking point is Millintown. Pop. about 200.

Louchwitz, locs witz, a village of Saxony on the right bank of the Elbe 2 miles above Dresden and opposite Blawitz with which it is connected by a fine suspension bridge. It has many villas, several churches, and monuments to Richter, Blumack and Schiller. Pop. in 1900 5824.

Los Colorado, locs kol-ah do, a cluster of rocks and islets off the NW side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15' N.

Los Catos, locs gá too, a banking city of Santa Clara co. Cal. 70 miles SW of San José on the Southern Pacific R. It has wine and fruit industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1915.

Los Islands, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off the coast of French Guinea. Africa.

Louisa, locs'loo, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 53 miles SSE of Oppeln. Pop. about 3000.

Los Lunas, locs loo'-nah, a post-village, capital of Valenciana co. N Mex. 20 miles SSW of Albuquerque, on the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Los Nietos, locs ne'-too, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. 12 miles SE. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line.

Los Olivos, a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Santa Maria. Pop. 150.

Losonez, locs'ohnts, a town of Hungary co. of Neograd, 63 miles NNE of Endspert, on the Euphr. It is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloth, etc. Pop. in 1890 9530.

Los Palacios, locs pal'-ah-see, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, on the Havana-Pinar del Rio railway 32 miles (direct) N by N of the latter. It has post- and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899 1549.

Los Rios, a province of Ecuador. See Rios.

Lossie, a river of Scotland, is Eglisburgh issues from a small loch of the same name and flows N and NE to Lossiemouth, on the Moray Firth. Length 28 miles.

Lossiemouth, a seaport of Scotland, at the mouth of the Lossie, on and 5 miles NE of Elgin. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of Branderburgh, a modern village) 2004.

Lossmitz, locs'mitz, a town of Saxony 17 miles SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 6415.

Lostant, a banking post-village of Lenoire co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles E of Lenoire. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1890, 480.

Lost Creek, Ala. enters the Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River about 7 miles from the mouth of that fork.

Lost Creek, Ark. enters the Salina River.

Lost Creek, Ind. unites with Lick Creek. It flows for a few miles in a subterranean channel from which it returns to the surface.

Lost Creek, a post-village of Maheshia co. Iowa. The banking point is Okaloosa or Eddyville. Pop. about 1000. It has coal-mines.

Lost Creek, a post-village of Breckinridge co. Ky.

Lost Creek, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 24 miles W of Shenandoah. It hasinery and other mills.

Lost Creek, a post-village of Union co. Tenn. Pop. 100.

Lost Creek, a post-village of Harrison co. W Va. Pop. 100.

Lost Creek, a post-hamlet of Pierce co. Wis.

Lostine, a post-village of Wallawa co. Oregon in Wallawa Valley. Pop. 250.

Lost Mountain, a post-hamlet of Cobb co. Ga. 8 miles W of Marietta.

Lost Nettle, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Iowa on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 42 miles E of Marion. Pop. about 500.

Lostorf, a village of Switzerland 18 miles NE of Solera. It has sulphur baths. Elevation 1040 feet.

Lost Park Mountain, Colo. a peak in lat. 30° 18' N. lon. 105° 25' W. It has an altitude of 11,000 feet.

Lost River, Ind. unites with Lick Creek on an affluent of the White River in Martin co. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles.

Lost River, a post-village of Hardy co. W Va. 45 miles S of Keyser. Pop. 100.

Lost Springs, a banking post-village of Marion co. Kan. on the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Lostwithiel, locs-with-ee, a small parish borough of England, in Cornwall on the Fowey 3 miles SE of Bodmin. About 1 mile N are the fine ruins of Restormel Castle. Pop. in 1901 131.

Lot, loc (anc. *Lotus*) a river of France, rises in the department of Lot, passes Verde and Enlhalgues where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length 280 miles. Chief affluents, the Trevoire and Cèze.

Lot, a department in the SW part of France, formed of part of the old province of Quercy. Area 2012 sq. m. Surface generally hilly and to part mountainous. Chief rivers the Lot and Dordogne. The soil is fertile, producing grain, wine, flax, tobacco, etc. Capital, Cahors. Pop. in 1891 253,886. In 1901 226,720.

Lot, a post-station of Marshall co. Ala.

Lot, a post-village of Whitley co. Ky. Pop. 100.

Lota, or **Lota Baja**, locs'ba ad, a seaport town of Chile, on the bay of Arica, province and 3 miles S of Concepcion. It has coal-mines, smelting works, and hives for fire-brick. Pop. about 4500.

Lotbinière, locs'bee-nee, a county in the E part of Quebec on the S shore of the St. Lawrence. The Rivière du Chêne and the Beauvilliers flow through it. Capital, Lotbinière.

Lotbinière, the capital of Lotbinière co. Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence, 47 miles WSW of Quebec. Pop. about 500.

Lot-et-Garonne, locs'gá rom, a department in the SW of France forming part of the old province of Guyenne and Gascony. Area 3687 sq. m. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents the Deyre and Lot. The soil is very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but there are considerable barren tracts, including a portion of the Landes. The chief products include grain, wine, flax, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. Pop. in 1891 295,560. In 1901 278,740. Capital, Agen.

Lothair, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. about 150.

Lothine, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. 14 miles SW of Annapolis. Pop. 110.

Lothians (locs'ne-ans) TW, a division of Scotland, comprising the co. of Haddington Edinburgh and Linlithgow respectively called East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian.

Lothringen and **Lotharingia**. See LORENAISE.

Lothrop, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Iowa, on the Middle River 10 miles S by W of Des Moines.

Lothrop, a village of Cass co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 28.

Lothrop, a post-village of Missoula co. Mont. Pop. 90.

Lot's Wife, a rock in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of Japan. Lat. 25° 25' N. lon. 140° 30' E.

Lott, a banking post-village of Falls co., Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 28 miles S. by E of Waco. It has cotton-gins, mills, etc. Pop. in 1890, 614.

Lottbridge, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 30 miles SW of Marietta.

Lottsburg, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va. at the mouth of the Potomac.

Lotte Creek, a post-township of Kearns co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 663.

Lottville, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 11 miles E. of Corry. Pop. about 225.

Lotus, a post-village of Eldorado an Cal. The banking point is Placerville. Pop. 155.

Lotus, a post-village of Union co., Ind. 15½ miles E. of Connersville. Pop. 75.

Lotus, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario on Pigeon Creek 9 miles SW of Bethany. Pop. 125.

Lötzen, 16½ mi., a town of East Prussia, 42 miles SSW of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 5833.

Lourguet, loc-as-ga, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles W of Saint-Brieux.

Loubréac, loc-bré-ak, a commune of France, in Lot, 21 miles NNW of Figeac.

Loudéac, loc-dé-ak, a town of France in Côtes-du-Nord capital of an arrondissement, 15 miles S of Saint-Brieux. It has important linen manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 2199 (commune, 5782).

Loudenville, a post-village of Marshall co., W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 25 miles S by E of Wheeling. Pop. 180.

Loudon, loud-on, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 239 sq m. It is intersected by the Holston River bounded on the N by the Clinch River and also drained by the Little Tennessee. Capital Loudon. Pop. in 1890, 2773. In 1900 10 833.

Loudon, a post-village of Merrimack co., N H. in Loudon township (town) on the Suncook River, 7 miles NNE of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 981 of the village 275.

Loudon, a banking post-town capital of Loudon co., Tenn. on the Tennessee (or Holston) River and on the Southern R. 23 miles SW of Knoxville. It is an important shipping point and steamboats ply between this place and Chattanooga. Pop. in 1900 875.

Loudon Center, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N H. about 14 miles NE of Concord.

Loudon Ridge, a post-village of Merrimack co., N H. 12 miles VNE of Concord.

Loudonville, loud-on-vil, a post-village of Albany co., N Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 300.

Loudonville, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Ohio on the Black Fork of the Mohican River and on the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles SE of Mansfield. It has large flouring mills and grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 1562.

Loudoun, loud-on, a parish of Bonded on, of Ayr 4 miles ESE of Kilmarnoch. Here are remains of antiquities. Besides the magnificent castle of the Earl of Loudoun. Loudoun, or Loudoun, loud-on, a county in the N part of Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, 619 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Potomac River and is partly drained by Goose Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW border of this county the surface of which is finely diversified with hills and valleys. Capital Leesburg. Pop. in 1800 23,274. In 1900 21 945.

Loudenville, loud-on-vil, a post-village of White co., Ga. 80 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop. 190.

Loudun, loc-dun (L. Julius) a town of France, in Vienna, capital of an arrondissement, 33 miles NNW of Poitiers. It is a quaint little town with interesting churches, the keep of a medieval castle, and some remains of the old fortifications. There are manufactures of lace and paper-mongers. Pop. in 1901 3999 (commune, 4516).

Loudville, loud-vil, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. 5½ miles W by S of Northampton. Pop. about 200.

Loué, loc, or Louve, loc, a river of France, which after a course of about 85 miles joins the Doubs a little below Dole.

Loué, a small town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles W of Le Mans, on the Végre.

Louèche, a town of Switzerland. See Lucx.

Louella, a post village of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Loughborough, luff-bor-rough, a municipal borough of England, co. and 10 miles NNW of Leicester. The Decorated parish church dates from the fourteenth century. The town has a noted bell foundry and there are manufactures of hosiery lace, etc. Pop. in 1901 21,568.

Loughbrockland, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down 10 miles NNE of Newry. See Corran.

Lough Corrib, a lake of Ireland. See Corran.

Lough Derg, a lake of Ireland. See Derr.

Lough Foyle, a lake of Ireland. See Foyle.

Loughgall, a parish of Ireland in Ulster, on and 5 miles NNE of Armagh.

Loughman, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Lough Neagh, a lake of Ireland. See Neagh.

Loughrea, loc-ra, a town of Ireland co. of Galway, picturesquely situated on a small lake 2½ miles E by S of Galway. Loughrea contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. in 1901 2557.

Loughton, a town of Essex England, 7 miles NW of Romford. Pop. in 1901 4730.

Louhaue, loc-haw, a town of France, in Seine-et-Leire, capital of an arrondissement, 35 miles NE of Mâcon. Pop. in 1901 3260 (commune 4469).

Louisa, loc-i-na, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. on the Tallapoosa River 75 miles NE of Montgomery.

Louisa, loc-as-is, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 386 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Iowa River Capital Wapello. Pop. in 1890 11 873. In 1900 13,518.

Louisa, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 629 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the North Anna River and is intersected by the South Anna River Capital Louisa. Pop. in 1890 16,007. In 1900 18 517.

Louisa, a banking post-town capital of Lawrence co., Ky., on the E boundary of the state, is on the Big Sandy River at the confluence of the Tug Fork and the West Fork. It is 33 miles E of Ironton Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has coal and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1099.

Louisa, a banking post-town, capital of Louisa co., Va. is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 62 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 281.

Louisa Fork, Ky. See Sandy River.

Louisburg, loc-i-burg, a banking city of Miami co., Kan. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 15 miles ENE of Paola. It has large warehouses. Pop. in 1900 665.

Louisburg, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo. 35 miles W of Lebanon.

Louisburg, a banking post-town capital of Franklin co., N C. on the Tar River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 24 miles NE of Raleigh. It is a trade-centre for cotton and tobacco and has the Louisburg Female College. Pop. in 1900 1178.

Louisburg, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. The banking point is Matfield. Pop. 130.

Louisburg, loc-i-burg, an outpost of Cape Breton Nova Scotia, on the NE shore of the island 39 miles SE of Sydney in the Sydney and Louisburg R. The French erected a fortress here at an expense of 34 000 000 livres and while Louisburg remained in their occupancy it exported 800 000 quintals of cod annually and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. The fortress was taken by the British and the American colonists in 1745 and again in 1758 and after its final capture the British government demolished the fortifications. Since then the harbor has been largely deserted and the old town is almost in ruins but the place has in a measure revived and become a rail way terminus and a port of call for steamers. Louisburg has a fine harbor open the year round. Pop. in 1901, 1568.

Louis Cornets, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 5 miles from Kiel.

Louise, loc-es, a post village of Wharton co., Tex. in a cotton grain and stock region 24 miles by rail SW of Wharton. Pop. 100.

Louise Lake, an Alpine lake of Canada, in Alberta, near the line of the Canadian Pacific R. about 2½ miles from Laggan. It lies near the foot of the great glacier-covered Mount Victoria, at an elevation of 5800 feet above sea-level and in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Louiseville, a banking town of Mashonoge co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 74 miles NE of Montreal. Near by are Mt. Loue Springs. Pop. in 1901 1655.

Louisa, (loc-as-se-4d) Archipelago, an extensive group of islands, belonging to British New Guinea in the Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S lat. and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E lon. The principal islands are Bougainville, the main island, Pagan, and St. Ignace. There are mountain elevations rising to 2800 and 3400 feet. The islands are composed of ancient rocks and some gold has been found and worked. They are inhabited chiefly by savage Papuans.

Louisiana, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, is bounded N by Arkansas and Mississippi, E by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico S by the Gulf of Mexico, and W by Texas. On the N it is limited partly by the 31st and partly by the 33d parallel of N lat. The rivers Mississippi and Pearl wash its eastern borders, and the Sabine forms the greater part of the western boundary. Area of the land-surface, 46,420 sq m. of the adjoining waters, about 3300 sq m.

Face of the Country.—There are few peaks in the state the elevation of which above sea-level much exceeds 200-250 feet (elevation of New Orleans, 363 ft.). In the central and northern sections there are extensive tracts of undulating or even hilly ground. Farther southward the country is more level with extensive forests and swamps, and in the SW there are wide grassy prairies. The great delta of the Mississippi is largely made up of swamp-lands slightly elevated above the sea-level and subject to occasional overflow and erode the habitable and cultivable lands are only measurably protected from the freshets of the Mississippi through the system of dikes and levees that have been constructed at a great expense for the restraint of the river within its banks. The marshy portions of the state are in many parts traversed by *bayous* or elevated dry ridges which are very generally inhabited. Most of the bayous which formerly flowed out from the Mississippi and made the southern part of the state a true delta have been cut off from their connection with the parent stream by the levees. The Great Pine Belt enters Louisiana from southern Mississippi, and with some interruptions, extends westward across the state, terminating in eastern Texas. On the W and NW of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi extends a low but precipitous range of sandstone hills.

Rivers, etc.—The state has a copious water-supply and the number of rivers, creeks, bayous, lakes and sloughs is very large. The principal river after the Mississippi is its affluent the Red River which traverses the northern half of the state. Steam navigation is carried on upon the Mississippi and Red rivers, the Atchafalaya, Ouachita, Teche, Sabine, and several smaller rivers and bayous. Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne afford steamboat communication with Mobile on the almost landlocked Mississippi Sound. There are required in this state for the Mississippi alone several hundred miles of levees, the entire W bank being protected by these constructions.

Geology.—Nearly the whole of the state belongs to the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary formations, with the strata dipping generally in the direction of the Gulf and overlying the normal Cretaceous deposits of the Gulf slope. The area of the Mississippi delta itself covers hardly less than one-third that of the entire state and the deposits which compose it are many hundred feet deep. The mineral resources of the state are unimportant but there are extensive deposits of rock-salt, iron and iron-ore, petroleum, gypsum, sulphur and lignite, besides fertilizing marls.

Climate, Flora and Fauna.—A large part of the state enjoys a semi-tropical climate the average January temperature in the delta region being about 50°. Frosts are not infrequent in the N and they are at times destructive to agricultural products. The average annual rainfall is 50-60 inches. Pines and oaks (including the live-oak) of several kinds, cypresses, black and sweet-gum, several magnolias, hickory, cotton-bolls, are, cotton-wood, honey, yellow and black locust, several elms, ash, plane, and numbers of other useful timber trees abound in many sections of the state. The abundant native cane is utilized as a material for paper-making and the *Tillandsia* or Spanish moss which drapes the forest trees affords a substitute for the horsehair employed by upholsterers. The *lynx rousseau* *spumosa* deer, and other game animals, and at rare intervals the black bear and the panther or American lion, are still met with in certain parts. Many species of birds make this state their winter home. Venomous and other serpents and large alligators are found in the swamps, especially southward.

Agricultural Resources.—The inexhaustible fertility of the soil of a very large portion of this state must always render it attractive to the agriculturist. This is the only state where the culture of the true sugar-cane has proved remunerative upon a large scale. The production of cane-sugar in the year 1899-1900 amounted to 132,660 long tons. The quantity of molasses produced in 1899-00 was 24,953,168 gallons or nearly five times that produced by all the other southern states collectively. There were 1,378,254 acres in 1900 given over to the cultivation of cotton the average yield of which was 234 pounds of lint cotton per acre. 276,960 acres to the cultivation of the cane, 201,683 acres to rice and 1,343,756 acres to corn. In 1899-1900 the cotton crop was 899,476 bales. The other main agricultural crops were for the year 1900. Corn 24,702,598 bushels, oats 614,142 bushels, potatoes, 539,639 bushels and hay 64,662 tons. Market-gardening and horticulture are profitable occupations near New Orleans.

The chief manufacturing industries of the state are the manufacture of sugar and molasses. Lumber and forest products (including naval stores such as oil of turpentine, rosin and tar) are obtained in the pine woods. The shipments of yellow pine in the year 1900 amounted to about 384,089 000 feet. Cotton-seed oil, oil-oaks, and the oils of

the piñaz, gopher or ground-nut, and castor-bean are valuable materials. The tobacco industry of the state has acquired considerable importance. In 1899 there were registered 200 cigar and tobacco factories, whose combined output was 46,337,956 cigars 45,472,160 cigarettes, and 1,052,154 pounds of tobacco.

Commerce and Railroads.—New Orleans is the principal seaport on the southern coast of the United States and is connected by steamship lines with the ports of the Old World. The number of ship arrivals at this port in 1900 was 1230; the clearances, 1187 the combined tonnage being 2,365,442. Railroads have not been constructed in Louisiana on a scale of such magnitude as in most of the other states, because her rivers have all along furnished ready and cheap communication. In 1846 there were 40 miles of railroad in 1850 90 miles in 1855 203 miles in 1860 335 miles in 1870 470 miles in 1890 1750 miles; and in 1900, 2833 miles.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 69 parishes, corresponding to the counties of the other states via Acadie, Assumption, Assumption, Arroyales, Iberville, Bossier, Cadeo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemine, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Calcasieu, West Feliciana, Winn.

Cities and Towns.—The principal are New Orleans, the metropolis of the Gulf States (pop. in 1900 287,104). Shreveport, the commercial centre of northwestern Louisiana (pop. 16,613). Baton Rouge, the state capital (pop. 11,266). Other places of note are New Iberia (p.p. 6315), Lake Charles (pop. 6680), Alexandria (pop. 5648), Monroe (pop. 5428), Crowley, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Houma and Morgan City.

Education.—Normal school instruction is provided at the state normal school at Natchitoches, at the New Orleans normal school and in some of the colleges and private schools. New Orleans is the seat of Tulane University which takes first rank in the educational institutions of the state, of New Orleans University, Southern University and Straight University. The state university and agricultural and mechanical college is at Baton Rouge. Industrial colleges are located at Ruston and Lafayette. There are in the state several colleges of the liberal arts, with a number of professional schools and colleges for women.

Government.—The present constitution of the state was adopted in May 1898. The governor together with the principal officers, and the members of both houses of the legislature, are elected for a term of four years. Louisiana is represented by 7 members in the Federal Congress.

History.—The region constituting Louisiana was traversed by the followers of De Soto in 1542. In 1682 the French explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi and took possession of its valley naming the region Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. In 1699 a French colony was founded by Iberville at Delcôt, on the coast of what is now Mississippi. Other settlements were made soon after, among them one at Mobile, in what is now Alabama. In 1717 the Scottish financier and adventurer John Law secured from the French government for his Compagnie d'Occident the right to exploit the region about the Mississippi and in the following year New Orleans was founded. Law's schemes for the development of Louisiana bore little fruit. In 1763 the region became a crown colony. Louisiana was transferred to Spain in 1763 was retroceded to France in 1800 and in 1803 the whole province was purchased by President Jefferson for the United States. This purchase included nearly all the present territory of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of Texas and the eastern part of New Mexico. It did not include that part of the present state of Louisiana which has the Pearl River on the E, the Mississippi River on the W., and the rivers Iberville and Atchafalaya and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain on the S; for this tract was a portion of the Spanish province of West Florida, and although it was ceded by act of Congress in 1812 to Louisiana, it was not definitively United States territory until after the Florida purchase of 1819. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was constituted with nearly the present limits of the state, and in 1812 the state of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. The state seceded from the Union in 1861. The work of reconstruction was completed in 1868.

Population.—There still remain thousands of descendants of the French colonists, and the French language is habit-

ually spoken by many of the people. Pop. in 1810 78,556; in 1820 153,407, in 1830 211,790 in 1840 365,411 in 1850 517,702 in 1860 706,042 including 323,728 slaves and 18,537 free colored people in 1870 730,915; in 1880, 939,946 in 1890 1,118,587 in 1900 1,881,625 The negroes in 1900 numbered 900,804

Louisiana, a banking city of Pike co. Mo. on the Mississippi River, about 37 miles below Hannibal and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It has steam flouring mills, tobacco factories, machine-shops, planing and lumber-mills, foundries, etc. Large quantities of tobacco, wheat, pork, etc. are shipped here. Pop. in 1880 5121

Louis Napoleon, Cape, in Grinnell Land, Arctic America. Lat. about 79° 38' N

Louis Philippe, Cape, in the S. part of Wellston Land, to Coronation Gulf. Lat. 83° 30' N, lon 169° 45' W

Louis Philippe Land, the N. portion of a tract of land (ordinarily designated Graham Land or Graham Island) in the Antarctic Ocean off South Shetland (SE of Tierra del Fuego) about lat. 63° 36' S lon 67° W. It is covered with mountain-peaks covered with perpetual snow

Louisville, a banking post-town of Barbour co. Ala. 9 miles SW of Clayton. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900 412

Louisville, a banking post-town of Boulder co. Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. 8 miles SE of Boulder. Pop. in 1900 944

Louisville, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co. Ga. on Rocky Comfort Creek near the Ogeechee River about 46 miles SSW of Augusta. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804. Pop. in 1890 1009. It is on the Louisville and Wadley R.

Louisville, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Ill. on the Little Wabash River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 100 miles SSE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 644

Louisville, a city of Pottawatomie co. Kan. on Rock Creek 40 miles WNW of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 336

Louisville, loc. avil or loc. u-vil the principal city of Kentucky capital of Jefferson co. beautifully situated at the falls (rapids) of the Ohio River 400 miles from its mouth and 130 miles below Cincinnati on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, the Illinois Central and other railroads. Lat. 38° 12' N lon 85° 42' W. The town is built on a plateau about 50 feet above the river on an ordinary stage of water and about 25 feet above the highest flood mark. It has 7 miles of river front and the even surface extending southward from the river affords ample space for the growth of the city in that direction. Three fine bridges, varying from 1 to 1 mile in length connect the city with New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the right bank of the river in the state of Indiana. A canal has been constructed at the rapids. Louisville is a city of attractive homes and beautifully shaded streets. It has a number of imposing buildings, among which the most conspicuous are the custom-house, court-house, and city hall. Among the educational institutions are the University of Louisville and the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, the latter possessing a museum, a gallery of paintings, and a library of over 50,000 volumes. There are, besides, medical law, and other schools. Iroquois, Cherokee and Shawnee Parks, laid out since 1890 add to the attractiveness of the city. On its eastern margin is Cave Hill Cemetery. The state blind asylum containing a printing house for the blind is located here. Louisville is commercially one of the chief gate-ways to the SW and its commerce has developed very rapidly as the result of its facilities for transportation. Besides the Ohio River which is usually open for navigation during the entire year there are 11 lines of railroad having their termini or connections at this point. The city is the largest leaf-tobacco market in the world. The Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, with a capacity of about 7,000 hogheads selling 30,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco annually. One-third of all the tobacco raised in America, or about 300,000 hogheads is handled here. The city has also an extensive trade in pork, wheat, and corn.

Though Louisville may be said to be a commercial city its manufactures are extensive. Among the principal establishments are the iron foundries, tanneries, agricultural implement works, wagon and furniture-factories leather and cement-works, and factories for the manufacture of gas-pipes and water pipes. Louisville is one of the greatest whiskey marts in the world. The Kentucky whiskeys, largely distilled here, having a wide reputation. Pork packing is extensively carried on. The place was settled in 1779 and was named in honor of Louis XVI of France. It was incorporated as a city in 1825. Pop. in 1860 98,833, in 1870, 108,753, in 1880, 128,756, in 1890 161,125, in 1900 204,731

Louisville, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 50

Louisville, a post-town, capital of Winston co., Miss., 95 miles NE of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 506

Louisville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. about 22 miles S. by W of Louisiana. Pop. 100

Louisville, a banking post-village of Cass co. Neb. on the S. bank of the Platte River 18 miles W of Plattsmouth on the Burlington Route and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 738

Louisville, or **Millerville**, a post-village in Louisville township (town) St. Lawrence co. NY on the Gram River 10 miles N of Norwood. Pop. of the town in 1890 1621 of the village 180

Louisville, a banking post-village of Stark co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NE of Canton. It has manufactures of heating-apparatus, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 1374

Louisville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn. on the Hobart River 25 miles below Knoxville. Pop. about 310

Louisville Landing, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co. NY on the St. Lawrence River, about 36 miles below Ogdensburg

Loulé, la-lá a town of Portugal in Algarve, 6 miles N of Faro. It has retained in part its Moorish walls. The principal industry is that of basket-making. Pop. in 1900 22,511

Loonp, kop, a county in the central part of Nebraska. Area 274 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loonp and Calamus rivers. Capital Taylor. Pop. in 1900 1305

Loonp, a banking city capital of Sherman co. Neb. on the Middle Loonp River 42 miles N of Kearney on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900 836

Loonp Fork, or **Pawnee Loonp Fork**, of the Platte River rises in Nebraska about lat. 42° 13' N runs north eastward and eastward and enters the Platte River in Platte co. about 5 miles SE of Columbus. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. It has a branch or affluent called North Loonp, and the main stream is often called Middle Loonp

Lourchea, loun-cha a town of France, in Nord, 17 miles NNE of Cambrai. It has coal mines and glass-works. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5368

Lourdes, loud, a town of France, in Hautes Pyrénées 6 miles NNE of Argutès on the Gare de Pau. It has recently become one of the chief places of Catholic pilgrimage in France, being visited annually by 300,000 pilgrims. It has an old castle. A magnificent church has been erected on the spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared to a child in 1858. Pop. in 1901 7690 (commune, 8708)

Lourenço (or **Lourenço**) Marques, loo-ren-so mee-ké, one of the chief ports of Portuguese East Africa, in Mozambique, on the N. side of Delagoa Bay capital of a district of its own name. It is the terminus of the Delagoa Bay railway which penetrates to Pretoria, with branches to various mines. The town has a good harbor and a number of steamy edifices. Pop. in 1901 6370

Lourigal, loo-ree-shal a town of Portugal district of Leiria 18 miles SSW of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 6600

Lourinhão, loo-ren-yo-wa a town of Portugal in Estremadura 10 miles N of Torres-Vedras. Pop. about 6000

Louriston, a post hamlet of Chippewa co. Minn.

Louth, lo-wa a county of Ireland, in Louth having on the E the Irish Sea. Area, 510 sq. m. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carrigford, with the Carrington Lough on the NE. The river Boyne is on the S. border. The county is one of the seats of the linen industry. Chief towns, Drogheda and Dundalk the capital. Pop. in 1841 128,340, in 1901 65,740

Louth, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 54 miles SW of Drogheda

Louth (as in this) a town of England, in Lincolnshire, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds 15 miles S of Grimsby. It has a beautiful parish church in Perpendicular style, with a noble octagonal spire. In the vicinity are ruins of Louth Abbey. Pop. in 1901 3518

Louise (or **Ottor**) River, Mo. flows through Montgomery co. and falls into the Missouri River at Louisa Island.

Louvain, loo-vā (Flam. *Leuven*, 16 ven Ger. *Löwen*, 16 tēn L. *Louvanum*) a city of Belgium, in Brabant and on the Dyle, 10 miles E by N of Brussels. Its old ramparts have been levelled and turned into a promenade several miles in extent. A large part of the area enclosed by this promenade is now cultivated land. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, erected in 1447-53, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate

church of St. Peter (began in 1423), a vast cruciform edifice rich in works of art, the churches of Notre Dame, St. Joseph, St. Michael, and St. Gertrude, whose stalls are splendid specimens of late-Gothic wood-carving, the pentastyle and the Salle de Francisc. The old university of Louvain, founded in 1430 was in the sixteenth century perhaps the foremost university of Europe, being attended by over 6000 students. Its existence terminated by the separation of Belgium from Holland but a new university was established at Louvain soon after in 1835. This institution has an attendance of about 1900. It has a most valuable library of 150 000 volumes. The building occupies the former Halls of the Clothmakers Guild. Louvain has also an institute of science, philosophy, economics, sociology, etc. founded by Pope Leo XIII, an academy of fine arts, botanical garden anatomical hall, etc. In the fourteenth century Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns of Europe, and in broadcloth alone employed about 15 000 workmen. There is little now of the textile industry. Brewing and distilling are carried on and there are manufactures of tobacco, lace, starch etc. Pop in 1900 42,070

Louvain, a post-town of Stewart co., Ga. Pop. in 1900 51

Louvo, a river of France. See Louva.

Louviciennes, loo se-lun a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise 4 miles N. of Versailles.

Louvignot, loo vin ya a village of Belgium province and 12 miles SE of Liège.

Louven, loo ven, a river of Norway which after a SSE course of 100 miles enters the Skagerrak near Larvik. It traverses several lakes.

Loovière, La, loo vya a commune of Belgium, le Hainaut, about 10 miles WNW of Charleroi. It has coal mines and manufactures of railway material porcelain and glass. Pop in 1900 17 570

Louviers, loo ve-a a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 17 miles N of Rouen. It has an interesting medieval church with a splendid portal. Louviers is actively engaged in the woolen industry and there are manufactures of leather machine-shops, and tanneries. Pop in 1901 2342 (commune, 18 218)

Louvigné de Bais, loo veen sa dzh ba, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles SW of Vitre.

Louvigné du Désert, loo veen ya dzh sa a village of France in Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 miles NNE of Fougères.

Looza, lo sa, a town of Portugal in Beira, 12 miles ESE of Coimbra, at the foot of Serra de Louza. It has large paper-mills. Pop (commune) about 5000

Louvanium, the Latin name of Louvain.

Lovaa-Berény, lo vsh ber-ai a town of Hungary 9 miles NE of Stehlweisburg. Pop about 4000

Lovatz, lo vat a river of Russia, government of Vitebsk Pskov and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen 22 miles S. of Novgorod after a N course of about 300 miles.

Lovetz, a town of Bulgaria. See Lovrich.

Lovedale, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. The banking point is Maywood. Pop about 500

Lovedale, a post-village of Sullivan co. Tenn. The banking point is Bristol. Pop 100

Lovedale, an educational and mission station of Cape Colony 30 miles WNW of King William's Town. Elevation 1720 feet.

Lovejoy, a post village of Saint Clair co. Ill. The banking point is East St. Louis. Pop. 100

Lovejoy Station, a post-village of Clayton co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 29 miles S of Atlanta. Pop about 250

Lovelace, a post-village of Troup co. Ga., 6 miles from Lagrange

Lovelace, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. NC 15 miles E by S of Wilkesboro.

Lovelace, a post-village of Hill co. Tex. Pop. 80

Lovelaceville, a post-village of Ballard co. Ky. on Mayfield Creek about 20 miles SW of Paducah. Pop about 200

Loveland, a banking post-village of Houston co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 21 miles N of Houston. It has cotton-gins and mills. Pop about 500

Lovelock, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Me., 15 miles by rail N of Mason

Lovelock, formerly Big Thompson, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Larimer co., Colo. on Big Thompson Creek and on the Colorado and Southern R. 69 miles N of Denver. Pop in 1900 1091. It has milling, fruit-growing and farming industries.

Lovelock, a post-village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 15 miles E of Council Bluffs. Pop about 300

Lovelock, a banking post-village of Clermont, Hamilton and Warren co., Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles NE of Cincinnati. It has a tin ware factory, etc. Pop in 1900 1280

Lovelock, a post-station of Barron co. Wis.

Lovell, lov el, a post-village in Lovell township (town), Oxford co. Me. on Kears Pond about 52 miles WNW of Portland. Pop of the town in 1900 693.

Lovell, a post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio. Pop 70

Lovells Station, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Pa. 3 miles W of Corry

Lovelock, a post-hamlet of Butte co. Cal.

Lovelocks, a post-village of Humboldt co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. in a fertile valley, 97 miles NE of Reno. It is near the Humboldt River and in a mining region. Pop. about 1900

Lovelton, lov el-ton a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa., 33 miles WNW of Scranton. Pop 160

Lovendeghem, lo-ven de-ghem a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 5 miles NW of Ghent.

Lövenach, lö ven-ach a village of Rhénish Prussia, 21 miles NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 2500

Lövenich, a commune of Rhénish Prussia circle of Cologne. Pop in 1900 4019

Lovero, lö ver-i, a village of northern Italy 21 miles ENE of Bergamo on Lake Inno. The church of Santa Maria in Valvendra has fine frescoes, and the Palazzo Tadini contains a collection of paintings by great masters. There are extensive iron works. Pop in 1901 3344

Lovering, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario. The banking point is Coldwater 6 miles distant. Pop about 350

Loves Lake, a post hamlet of Red River parish, La.

Loveslevel, a post hamlet of Union co. N.C.

Loves Mills, a post hamlet of Washington co. Va.

Lovo Station, a post-village of De Soto co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 5 miles S of Hernando. Pop in 1900 131

Lovetch, sometimes written Lovatz (Turk. Lovt ha) a town of Belgarin 20 miles SSE of Pleven on the Ouma. It has an active trade. Pop in 1903 912.

Lovett, lov et, a village of Madison co. Fla. The banking point is Madison. Pop 100

Lovett, a post-town of Laurens co. Ga. on the Wrights ville and Jennille R. The banking point is Dublin. Pop in 1900 114

Lovett, a post-village of Jennings co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 47 miles N by E of Jeffersonville

Lovett, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio 22 miles SW of Chillicothe

Lovettville, lov et-vill a post-town of Loudoun co. Va. about 15 miles FW of Frederick Md. and 2 miles S of the Potomac River. Pop in 1900 9

Loverville, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. The banking point is Leonardtown. Pop 175

Loverville, a post-hamlet of Custer co. Pa. 25 miles NE of Altoona

Lovisin, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Iowa, on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 0 miles NW of Albia. Pop about 300

Loving, an unorganized county in the W part of Texas Area 875 sq. mi. It is bounded SW by the Texas River. Pop in 1900 33

Lovington, or Lovington, a post-village capital of Nelson co. Va. 30 miles N by E of Lynchburg. Pop about 300

Lovington, a banking post-village of Monticello co. Ill. on the Wabash R. and the Vandalia Line 21 miles ESE of Decatur. Pop in 1900 815. It is a shipping point for live-stock grain and produce.

Lovisa, lo-vee-sa a small seaport of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles NE of Helsinki.

Lovrana, lo-rra-na, a sea-side health resort of the so called Austrian Riviera, in Istria, near Abbazia. It is situated at the foot of Monte Maggiore, about 4500 feet high. Pop about 3500

Lovrich, a town of Bulgaria. See Lovetz

Low Archipelago, Pannosia, or Tsamnos, an extensive series of islands in the Pacific Ocean is about lat. 20° S lon 140° W E of the Society Islands and S of the Marquesas and comprising numerous groups, including the Gambier Islands in the RR. Clamont, Tonnerre, Kreuzstern Island, etc. Pitcairn Island is sometimes included in them. Most of the group is composed of lagoon (coral) islands and have pearl-shells and coconuts as their product. They are mostly under French protection. The seat of administration is at Rokoara, on the island of Fakarava. Pop about 7000

Lowbanks, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario. Pop. 46.

Low Countries. See **NEVERLANDS**.

Lowden, a banking post-town of Cedar co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 48 miles W of Clinton. Pop. in 1900 544.

Lowdens Ranch, a post-hamlet of Trinity co. Cal.

Lowder, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NW of Virden Junction. Pop. 100.

Lowd'ham, a parish of England, on and 7½ miles NE of Nottingham.

Lowe, a post hamlet of Jackson co. Ark.

Lowe, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. Kan. 45 miles W of Independence.

Lowell, a post-village of Benton co. Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rogers. Pop. 160.

Lowell, a post-village of Laramie co. Wyo. The banking point is Torrington. Pop. about 200.

Lowell, a banking post-town of Lake co. Ind. on Cedar Creek 10 miles SSW of Crown Point, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. in 1900 1275.

Lowell, a post-village of Henry co. Iowa on the Skunk River 18 miles W of Burlington. Pop. 160.

Lowell, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. on the Spring River 4 miles NE of Baxter Springs. Pop. about 160.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Garrard co. Ky., 14 miles by rail B of Lancaster.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Peachot co. Ma. in Lowell township (town) about 33 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 300.

Lowell, a city of Massachusetts and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is situated on the Merrimack River at the mouth of the Concord 25 miles NW of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine R. Lat. 42° 39' N. Lon. 71° 19' W. The site is uneven and picturesque and from the heights of Belvidere, on the right bank of the river the whole panorama of the city the long curving line of the Merrimack, the distant peaks of Wachusett and the New Hampshire mountains come grandly into view. The city in the center of which is Monument Square with the city hall and Memorial Hall is chiefly on the S. side of the Merrimack. Among its educational institutions are a public library of over 60,000 volumes, a state normal school the Lowell Textile School, and Roger Hall School. Its charitable institutions comprise various hospitals the Theodore Edison Orphanage, etc.

The prosperity of Lowell is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and the industries by electric power afforded by the Merrimack, which here falls 33 feet. It is the largest producer of cotton goods in the United States. The annual product of the textile-mills, which employ about 30,000 hands is valued at upward of \$40,000,000 and comprises cotton sheetings, shirtings, prints, drillings, flannels, carpets, coverings, carpets, heavy, shawls, hosiery etc. Lowell has also extensive manufacturers of machinery boilers paper chemicals and tridgers, edge tools elastic goods files screws, belts, patent medicines, carriages furniture, saw and blinde, turbine-wheels, pumps hydraulic presses, bobbins and machine tools. The city has one of the largest bleacheries in the country employing several hundred operatives. Lowell was incorporated as a town in 1826 and as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1840 20,790 in 1860 46,827 in 1875 49,698 in 1890 59,475 in 1900 77,696 in 1906 94,969.

Lowell, a banking post-village of Kent co. Mich. on the Grand River at the mouth of the Flat River and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R. 19 miles E by S of Grand Rapids. It has foundries and various mills, a cutter factory, etc. Pop. in 1900 1730.

Lowell, a post-village of Kearney co. Neb. on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route, 18 miles W of Janetta. Pop. 75.

Lowell, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. about 14 miles WNW of Utica. Pop. 160.

Lowell, a post-town of Gaston co. N.C. on the South or N. The banking point is Gastonia. Pop. in 1900 390.

Lowell, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 391.

Lowell, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Lowell township (town) on the Missisquoi River about 50 miles ENE of Burlington. It has mills and various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 962.

Lowell, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. on the Great Northern and other railroads. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 400. It has paper-mills.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Summers co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio E. and on the Greenbrier River, 108 miles SE. of Charleston.

Lowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. on the Beaverdam River, 8 miles S of the city of Beaverdam. Pop. in 1900 233.

Lowell, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1713.

Lowell Hill, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. 6 miles from Dutch Flat. Pop. 50.

Lowellville, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio on the Mahoning River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Western R. 8 miles SE. of Youngstown, its banking point. It has iron and boiler-works, grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1137.

Lowe, Mount, in southern California, about 0 miles from Pasadena, ascended in part by a mountain railroad. Elevation about 8000 feet.

Lowen, 18° 29' N a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SE. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. about 3000.

Lowen, the German name of Louvain.

Lowenberg, 16° 46' N or Lem'berg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 26 miles WSW of Liegnitz, on the Bober. The inhabitants are engaged largely in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 5298.

Lowenstein, 18° 29' N a town of Württemberg, 34 miles NNE of Stuttgart. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. about 1500.

Lowrie, a township of Cape May co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 1141.

Lower Allen, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1592.

Lower Alloways Creek, a township of Salem co. N.J. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1242.

Lower Alps, France. See **BANNE-ALPES**.

Lower Ammonoosuc, a river of New Hampshire. See **AMMONOOSUC**.

Lower Ancover, an outport of New Brunswick under the jurisdiction of Woodstock.

Lower Angosto, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 497.

Lower Austria (Ger. *Niederösterreich* see *deh-ter-ah*, or *Österreich-unter-der-Enns* *der-ter-ah* *den-ter-dar-iss*) a crown land of Austria-Hungary in Clatskanie, constituting with Upper Austria the so-called arch-duchy of Austria. It is bounded N. by Moravia, E. by Hungary S. by Styria, and W. by Upper Austria (from which it is separated in part by the river Enns) and Bohemia. It is traversed by the Danube and is mainly a mountainous region, with offshoots of the Alps (Schnabel-Wienerswald, etc.) About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. Area, 7864 sq. m. It produces much grain and wine, and cattle are extensively reared. Manufactures are on a great scale. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890 2,661,799. In 1900 3,100,493.

Lower Bank, a post-hamlet of Burlington co. N.J. on the Egg Harbor River, about 66 miles SE. of Camden.

Lower Barney's River, a post-settlement of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Barney's River, 18 miles from New Glasgow.

Lower Bartlett, a post-village of Carroll co. N.H. near the Seacoast, about 5 miles N. of North Conway.

Lower Bavaria (Ger. *Niederbayern*) one of the main administrative divisions (government districts) of Bavaria in the E. part of the kingdom, on both sides of the Danube Area, 6456 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 1,323,888. Capital Landshut.

Lower Bebington, a town and parish of Cheshire England 3 miles S of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1901 8396.

Lower Boies (bo'is) a post-station of Canyon co. Idaho.

Lower Brailé (bro'la) a post-station of Lyman co., S. Dak. on the Missouri River near Chamberlain.

Lower Burgeo, Newfoundland. See **BURGO**.

Lower Cabot, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. about 16 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. about 200.

Lower California. See **CALIFORNIA**.

Lower Canada, Nova Scotia. See **CANADA**.

Lower Chancetford, a township of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2345.

Lower Chichester, a township of Delaware co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1425.

Lower Cove, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Cumberland Basin 15 miles from Mason. Griststones are manufactured here.

Lower Gilmanton, a post-village of Belknap co. N.H. The banking point is Laconia or Milton. Pop. 160.

Lower Grant Isle, a post-village of Arcoslook co. Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 460.

Lower Graville, or Goat Island, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on an island in Annapolis Basin 8 miles SW of Annapolis.

Lower Gullay, a fishing hamlet in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 30 miles from St. John's.

Lower Heidelberg (H'del'berg), a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 8 miles W of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 3894; of the village, about 143.

Lower Ireland, a post-village of Megans co., Quebec, 18 miles SE. of Beauséjour station.

Lower Lake (lâ hâv) a post-village of LaSalleburg co. Nova Scotia, on the Lake River 0 miles from LaSalleburg.

Lower Lake, a post-village of Lake co. Cal. near the SE extremity and outlet of Clear Lake, about 80 miles (direct) N of San Francisco. It is surrounded by a picturesque country and has mining industries. Pop. about 450.

Lower Loire, France. See LOIRE-LARÉNAIS.

Lower Macungie (ma-kun-joo) a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2929.

Lower Mahanoy, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1653.

Lower Miffield, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1152.

Lower Marlboro, a post-village of Calvert co. Md., about 45 miles S of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Lower Merion (mêr-a-on), a post-township in the S part of Montgomery co. Pa. It is bounded by the Schuylkill River which separates it from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 13,271.

Lower Milford, a township of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Lower Mount Bethel, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1335.

Lower Nazareth, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Lower Newcastle, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick 0 miles from Chatham.

Lower Newport, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 0 miles E of Marietta.

Lower Oxford, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

Lower Paxton, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1431.

Lower Peachtree, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala., on the Alabama River 180 miles above Mobile and 20 miles SW of Cumden. Pop. about 450.

Lower Pease Neck, a township of Salem co., N J on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Lower Prince William, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the S side of the river St. John 2½ miles above Fredericton.

Lower Providence, a post-township and village of Montgomery co. Pa. about 20 miles NW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1425; of the village, about 300.

Lower Pyrenees, France. See BASSES PYRÉNÉES.

Lower Ramparts, a range of low elevations in central Alaska, on the S bank of the Yukon River NE of the confluence of the Tanana. They have yielded many tusks of the mammoth.

Lower Rhine, a circle of the old German Empire on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse, Bavaria (Palatinate), and Rhineland Prussia.

Lower Saint Clair, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4431.

Lower Salem, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Lower Safford, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1763.

Lower Saucon (saw-kon) a post-township and village of Northampton co. Pa. about 4 miles E. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 4141; of the village, about 60.

Lower Seine, France. See SEINE-LARÉNAIS.

Lower Southampton, a post-hamlet of York co. New Brunswick on the N side of the river St. John, 40 miles above Fredericton.

Lower Squamham, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. 8 miles S by E of Freshfield. Pop. 100.

Lower Stewiacke, a post-village of Colechester co., Nova Scotia, on the Stewiacke River, near its confluence with the Shubenacadie, and on the International R. 44 miles NNE of Halifax. Pop. 254.

Lower Swatara, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1993.

Lower Tarryall Peak, Colo., a mountain in the South Park, in lat. 39° 9' N lon 105° 26' W. Height, 10,350 feet.

Lower Towamensing, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2507.

Lower Turkeyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Lower Waterford, a post-village of Caledonia co. Vt., 31 miles E by N of Montpelier. Pop. about 100.

Lower Windsor, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2648.

Lower Woodstock, a post-village of Charleston co. New Brunswick, 7 miles from Woodstock.

Lowera, in *Libria* a village and lake of Switzerland: canton and 3 miles WNW of Schwyz, at the foot of St. Rensberg. Pop. in 1900, 423. The village was partially destroyed in the landslides of Goldau, in 1800. The lake has an elevation of 1475 feet and is 3 miles long.

Lowes, la, a banking post-village of Graves co., Ky. 8 miles W of Viola. Pop. about 300.

Lowes Crossroads, a post-station of Sussex co. De. Lowestoft, a municipal borough and rapidly developing fashionable bathing resort of England, in Suffolk, 4 miles NNE of Ipswich. The older part of the town is on a cliff overlooking the sea on the height is a high house and at its base is another which occupies the eastern most point of land in England. The new town, separate from the old by the harbor and Lake Lothing has many some orphanages, a fine Perpendicular church, and a tower hall containing some rich stained glass. Ship-building: carried on and there are various industrial establishments.

Lowestoft has from ancient times been an important fishing town. Here is located one of the laboratories of the Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 29,850.

Lowesville, a post-village of Lincoln co., N C, 10 miles N of Tuckersboro.

Lowesville, a post village of Amherst co. Va., on the Placy River 10 miles from Tye River Depot. Pop. about 152.

Loweswater, la wâ ter a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 8 miles SSE of Cockermouth.

Lowgap, a post-station of Surry co., V C.

Low Hill, a township of Lehigh co. Pa. 13 miles WNW of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Lowick, lo wî ch, a town of Poland 44 miles WSW of Warsaw. Pop. in 1907, 12,434.

Low Isles, a group of islets on the NE coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay. Lat 16 25 S.

Lowmans, a post-village of Chemung co. N Y. Pop. 100.

Lowmansville, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Ky.

Lowmoor, a banking post village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 94 miles W of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Lowmoor, a post-village of Allegheny co. Va. or the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 7 miles E of Cornington. Iron-ore is mined and worked here. Pop. about 075.

Lowndes, a county in the south-central part of Alabama, has an area of 747 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Alabama River and is partly drained by Big Swamp and Patcha creeks. Capital, Hayneville. Pop. in 1890, 31,550. In 1900, 35,851.

Lowndes, a county in the S part of Georgia borders on Florida. Area, 455 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E by the Allapaha River and on the W by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Valdosta. Pop. in 1900, 15,102. In 1900, 20,036.

Lowndes, a county in the E part of Mississippi borders on Alabama. Area, 604 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by the Okilbeke River and Luxapetula Creek. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 27,047. In 1900, 29,695.

Lowndes, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Mo.

Lowndesboro, lōwndr bôr-rôh a post-village of Lowndes co. Ala. 30 miles W by S of Montgomery. Pop. about 450.

Lowndesville, a post-town of Abbeville co. S C, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 110 miles WNW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 241. It has phosphate-industries.

Lowosita, a town of Bohemia. See LOZOWITZ.

Lowpoint, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 144 miles from Chicago. Pop. 60.

Low Point Shore, or Victoria Mines, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, at the entrance of Sydney Harbor (S side) 0 miles N of Sydney. The Victoria coal mines are here. There is a light-house on Low Point.

Lowry, lōw're, a banking post-village of Pope co. Miss. 0 miles by rail NW by W of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Lowry, a post-village of Teton co. Mont. Pop. 80.

Lowry City, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Mo. on the Frisco System and the Hannas City, Clinton and Springfield Rrs. 8 miles N of Osceola. It is in a grain and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Lowryville, a post-village of Chester co., S C, on the Carolina and Northwestern R. 60 miles N of Columbia. Pop. about 375.

Lowryville, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn.

Lowville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va. 7 miles N of Fairmont.

Lowville, a post-township of Murray co. Minn. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Lowville, a post-village, capital of Lewis co. N. Y., in Lowville township (town) on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 58 miles N by W of Utica. It contains the Lowville Academy and has drying interests. Pop. in 1900 2343 of the town, 8746.

Lowville, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., on French Creek, 15 miles SE of Erie. Pop. 139.

Lowville, a township (town) of Columbia co. Wis. about 22 miles N of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Lowville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ontario, on Twelve-Mile Creek, 9 miles NNW of Wellington Square. Pop. 75.

Loxa, towns of Spain and Ecuador. See **LOXA**.

Loxa, a post-village of Ohio co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 126.

Loyal, a post-village of Clark co. Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. 16 miles NE of Neillville. Pop. in 1900 645.

Loyal, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 925.

Loyalhanna, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 767.

Loyalhanna, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 1 mile E of Latrobe. Pop. 175.

Loyalhanna Creek, Pa. runs northward through Westmoreland co. and unites with the Conemaugh River at Shickling, to form the Kiskiminetus.

Loyalok, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 9 miles SW of Akron. Pop. 150.

Loyalsock, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. contiguous to Williamsport. Pop. in 1900 3468.

Loyalsock, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa., on Loyalsock Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles NE of Williamsport. Pop. 110.

Loyalsock Creek, Pa. rises in Sullivan co. runs southward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Lycoming co. about 6 miles below Williamsport. It is about 79 miles long.

Loyalton, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. in a fertile valley on the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles in a direct line NE of Sacramento. Pop. about 606.

Loyalton, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakdale station. Pop. 36.

Loyalty Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean E of New Caledonia, consists of 1 large and many small islands, all belonging to France. Area, about 1000 sq. m. Lifu (or Chacou) is the largest (N. and in lat. 20° 27' S. lon. 167° 5' E.) 37 miles long and 10 to 20 miles broad. It is of coral formation and has no harbor. The other larger islands are Maré (Maré) and Oé. Bananas are largely cultivated and the islands export sandal wood. The islands are an administrative division of New Caledonia. Pop. about 15 000.

Loyal Valley, a post-village of Mason co. Tex. about 100 miles W by N of Austin.

Loyalville, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 176.

Loynt, loyá a village of France, in Morbihan 29 miles NE of Vannes.

Loyd, a post-village of Rapids parish La. Pop. 70.

Loyd, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Central New England R. The banking point is New Paltz or Poughkeepsie. Pop. 200.

Loyd, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. on Wilcox Creek about 56 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. 100.

Loydeville, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio 16 miles W by N of Bolivar. Pop. about 175.

Loyce, loá a village of France, in Ain 22 miles E of Trévoux.

Loyeburg, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Landisburg. Pop. about 300.

Loyeston, a post-village of Union co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Loyeville, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. 37 miles WNW of Harrisburg on the Newport and Sherman Valley R. Pop. about 450.

Lozère, loáin a department in the S. of France a part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1999 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by the Cévennes and other ranges. The mountain mass of Lozère, in the Cévennes, attains an elevation of about 8000 feet. An interesting feature is the limestone plateau called Causses. Chief rivers are the Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile. Sheep raising, the rearing of silk-worms,

and the manufacture of cheese are prominent industries. Chestnuts are important products. The minerals of the department include lead, silver, copper, and antimony. Pop. in 1890 132,161 in 1901 138,866. Capital Mende.

Lua, loo (L. Luca), a town of Italy in Piedmont, 9 miles NW of Alessandria. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Lualaba, a river of Africa, one of the head-streams of the Congo River rises near the southern border of the Congo Free State, in lat. 11° 45' S. and flows generally northward to its confluence with the Lukuga, in about lat. 5° 45' S. Beyond lat. 4° S. the stream is generally known as the Congo. Its most important tributary is the Lualaba, which joins it from the E. in lat. 6° 40' S. The Lualaba and Lualaba are properly the forks of the Congo. The Lualaba is interruptedly navigable.

Lualaba-Kasai, one of the administrative districts of the Congo Free State.

Lucea, a post village of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 19 miles W of McGregor. Pop. about 175.

Lucea Point, on the E. coast of the island of Jamaica, in lat. 18° N.

Luceo, loo-án a small airport of Spain on the Bay of Biscay province and 15 miles N of Orreaga.

Luang, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Sumatra.

Luang Prabang, loo-lag prah-bang, the chief town of Laos French Indo-China, in lat. 19° 56' N. lon. 102° E. on the Mekong. It is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. about 15 000 (?)

Luanen, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. Pop. 75.

Luanen, one of the head-streams and the longest arm of the Congo River rises from the SW extremity of Lake Bangweulu (at times of high-water is the continuation of the (Zambesi) in about lat. 12° 30' S. flows northward, passing through Lake Mweru (Mweru) and then NW, in the Congo Free State, to its junction with the Lualaba, in lat. 6° 40' S. Beyond Lake Mweru the stream is also known as the Luana, and for almost its entire course it is sometimes designated the Eastern Luana. Where it issues from Lake Bangweulu, at an elevation of about 3800 feet, it is 600 feet wide. See **BANGWEULU** and **CAMEROON**.

Luarca, loo-án a small airport of Spain province and 37 miles WNW of Orreaga.

Lubaczew, loo-bá chuy a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 40 miles WNW of Zolkiew.

Luhang, loo-bang a group of islands off the SW coast of Luzon Philippines. Also Lubang Island the largest of the group. It is about 18 miles long and high in the centre. Ports Llig on the NE coast, and Luk on the E. side, sheltered by Ambil Island are good harbors.

Lubao, loo-bá a town of Pampanga province, Luzon Philippines Island, near Bacolor on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. 21,175.

Lubartow, lyoo-ban tyv a town of Russian Poland, 15 miles NNE of Lublin, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1897 5249.

Lubbecker, lübbé-eh a town of Prussia in Westphalia, 15 miles W of Minden. Pop. in 1900 8638.

Lubben, lübbén a town of Prussia in Brandenburg, 40 miles SW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, on several islands formed by the Spree. Pop. in 1900 4619.

Lubben, lübbé-eh a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles SEW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder on the Spree. Pop. about 4000.

Lubbock, a county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain Area, 983 sq. m. Capital Lubbock. Pop. in 1900 293.

Lubbock, a banking post-village, capital of Lubbock co. Tex. on the Brazos River 95 miles (direct) S of Canyon. Pop. in 1905 about 500. It has a cattle-raising industry.

Lubec, a post-village and watering place of Washington co. Me. in Lubec township (town) on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 4 miles S of Knapport and about 30 miles SSE of Calais. It has a good harbor and is connected with Newport by steamer. Pop. of the town in 1900 3005. A strait about 1/2 mile wide separates Lubec village from the island of Campobello.

Lübeck (L. Lebecum), one of the three city-states of the German Empire, comprising a territory of 115 sq. m. It borders on Lübeck Bay a southwestern arm of the Baltic, its main portion being bounded by Mecklenburg-Franco (Holstein) and Oldenburg. There are a number of enclaves in the surrounding countries. The governing bodies in the republic are a senate, presided over by a burgomaster and a house of burgesses. Lübeck has one vote in the imperial Bundesrat and is represented by one member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1900, 90,775, nearly all Protestants. The free city or Hanse town of Lübeck, which contains five-sixths of the population of the little state, is situated

on the Trave, at the junction of the Wakenitz, 10 miles from the Baltic and 36 miles NE of Hamburg. Lat. of observatory $53^{\circ} 51' 31''$ N lon. $10^{\circ} 41' 36''$ E With its lofty towers, quaint gabled houses in late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, fortified gateways, venerable churches, and ancient town-hall, Lübeck still wears in great part a distinctively mediæval aspect. Among the many notable edifices are the mediæval brick town-hall, whose quaint exterior is adorned with paintings, and whose interior contains interesting chambers, including the so-called War Chamber; the church of St. Mary a grand specimen of low-German brick architecture, having three naves and two towers about 400 feet high and containing many valuable paintings; the church of St. Peter the cathedral founded by Henry the Lion in the twelfth century and containing a fine altar-piece by Memling; the fourteenth-century churches of St. Catherine and St. James; the museum, the buildings of the Seefuhrer-Gesellschaft (Seamen's Association), the Chamber of Commerce, and the hospital of the Holy Ghost with an early-Gothic chapel. The municipal library contains over 100,000 volumes. Ship-building is carried on and there are manufactures of machinery, metallic wares, chemicals, brushes, cigars, etc. The channel of the Trave has been deepened so as to permit of the entrance of large steamers, and Lübeck carries on an extensive and long established trade with Sweden, Denmark, and Russia (including Finland). Lübeck was founded about the middle of the twelfth century. It soon rose to considerable importance receiving the privileges of a free imperial city and took a leading part in the foundation of the Hanseatic League, of which it became the head. After the time of the Reformation the city declined rapidly in importance. Pop. in 1906 82,000.

Lübeck, a principality of Germany belonging to the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, but entirely detached from the main body of that state. It is bounded by Holstein to the north, the city of the city of Lübeck and by an inlet of the Baltic called Lübeck Bay. Area, about 200 sq m. Capital, Ratin. Pop. in 1900 37,340.

Lübeck, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. is near the Ohio River 5 miles SW of Parkersburg. Pop. about 200.

Lüben, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900 6,162.

Lubersac, la bē-sak, a small town of France, department of Corrèze 26 miles NW of Tulle.

Lubina, loo-bē-sā, a village of Hungary co. of Neutra.

Lubinau, loob'leu (Hen L. 1/2 loob'le) a small town of northern Hungary co. of Zala, on the Poprad 15 miles NE of Késmárk.

Lublin, lyoo-blin, a government of Russian Poland having E the Russian government of Volhynia and on the S Galicia. Area, 4503 sq m. Pop. in 1897 1,169,463. Principal rivers the Wieprz, Bug and Vistula.

Lublin, loob'lin, or Lublitz, loob'leek, a city of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Lublin, 95 miles SE of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897 50,152. It is one of the handsomest towns of the country. It has preserved interesting fragments of its old fortifications. The principal edifices are a town-hall, several old palaces, cathedral, several other interesting churches, and a large military hospital. It has various technical schools and extensive manufactures of woolen cloth, tobacco, etc. It is the seat of a considerable trade.

Lubimitz, loob'le-nit, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles ENE of Oppeln on the Maas. Pop. in 1900 3,491.

Lubna, loob'na, a village of Bosnia, circle of Chovim about 12 miles from Leito-muchl.

Lubnag, Luck, loo-lub'ag' (the Crooked Lake) a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the NE base of Benledi, 5 miles NW of Cullader. It is formed by a branch of the Teith.

Lubny, loob'ny, a town of Russia, government and 89 miles WNW of Poltava. Pop. in 1897 10,108.

Lubrin, loo-breen, a town of Spain province and 20 miles NE of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6,593. It has quarries of marble, etc.

Lübben, lübb'tan, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 10 miles SEW of Hagenow. Pop. about 2,700.

Lubudi, a river of the Congo Free State, a tributary on the W of the Lualaba.

Lübz, lübz, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Elbe, 8 miles ENE of Parchim. Pop. in 1900 3,149.

Luc, Le See Le Luc-NE Province.

Lucanema, du las Torres, loo-kā-nē-pi-dā-lā-ton, a commune of Spain, in Andalucía, 20 miles ENE of Almería. It has iron-mines.

Lucena, a post-town of Wilcox co. NC on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900 236.

Lucena, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, 62 miles W of Dublin.

Lucena, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 17 miles NW of London. Pop. in 1891 848.

Lucania, an ancient division of Italy between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Gulf of Tarentum. It is included in the modern provinces of Potenza and Salerno.

Lucas, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 433 sq m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and by Whitebreast Creek an affluent of the Des Moines. Capital Chariton. Pop. in 1890 14,563. In 1900, 16,128.

Lucas, a northwestern county of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of 366 sq m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Maumee River which enters Maumee Bay on the NE border of the county and is drained by the Ottawa River. Capital Toledo. Pop. in 1890 162,526. In 1900 163,569.

Lucas, a banking post town of Lucas co., Iowa on the Burlington Route 55 miles W of Albia. Pop. in 1900 1,132. It has coal mines.

Lucas, a banking city of Russell co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 277.

Lucas, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Cassico. Pop. 180.

Lucas, a post hamlet of Henry co. Mo. 40 miles SSE of Kansas City.

Lucas, a post village of Richland co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 6 miles SE of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 306.

Lucas, a post village of Collin co. Tex. The banking point is McKinney. Pop. 230.

Lucas, a post-township (two) of Dunn co. Wis. 7 miles W of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900 885.

Lucasville, a post village of Kenosha co. Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal 10 miles N of Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Lucay-le-Mâle, lū-kā-lē-mā-lē, a small town of France in Indre, 20 miles NW of Châteauroux.

Lucayna, See KANANA ISLANDS.

Lucena, loob'le-nē, a pueblo of Teyabas province, Luzon Philippine Islands on a tributary of Laguna de Bay. Pop. 12,755.

Lucena, loob'le-nē, a city of Italy in Tuscany capital of the province of Lucena, situated on the Serchio, 18 miles NE of Pisa with which it is connected by rail 1 y. in 1901 30,634 of the commune, 74,971. It has a fine cathedral (San Martino) partly of the eleventh century several other churches mostly built of Carrara marble the Palazzo Provinciale (formerly the ducal palace) royal lyceum library (with 200,000 volumes) and the Royal Academy of Lucena. The town contains the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a short distance to the S is an aqueduct of over 450 arches. It is an archbishop's see and has many benevolent institutions. Lucena is a busy industrial centre (Lucena industriale). The manufacture of textiles, especially silk employs many hands. There is an active trade. First an Etruscan then a Ligurian town, Lucena was afterwards a Roman *munici-pium*. The city became flourishing in the Middle Ages and was prominent among the petty states of Tuscany retaining its independence down to Napoleonic times. In 1805 Napoleon created his sister Elisa Bonaparte Princess of Lucena. Ten years later the duchy of Lucena was erected for the Spanish Infanta, Maria Louisa ex queen of Etruria and her son Charles Louis. In 1847 the city and territory were awarded to Tuscany. Near Lucena are the noted baths of Lucena. See Bagni di Lucena.

Lucena, a province of northern Italy in Tuscany bordering on the Gulf of Genoa Area, 557 sq m. Pop. in 1901 319,821. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio and is one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Capital Lucena.

Lucena, a village of Sicily province of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castromoruto.

Lucena, a post-village of Barnes co. N. Dak. Pop. 85.

Lucas, a county in the E. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior Area, 915 sq m. It is drained by the Big Two Hearted Snooker and Tahquamenon rivers, and contains several lakes. Capital Newberry. Pop. in 1890 2,465. In 1900 2,963.

Lucua, loo-see, a village of the island of Jamaica, on its NW coast, on a Corwell 17 miles W by N of Montego Bay.

Lucena, lū-kā, a village of France department of Sarthe 31 miles SW of Saint-Léon.

Lucas Bay, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, SW coast of Scotland co. of Wigton. Breadth of the bay at its entrance, about 20 miles. It receives the small river Lucas.

Luceo, loo'ko (Luce no' Mard) a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 3 miles S of Avezzano. Pop. about 4000.
Lupone, lu'pon, a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles W of Fontenay-le-Comte, about 8 miles from the Bay of Biscay, to which it is united by a canal 14 miles in length. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large medieval cathedral. Pop. in 1901 6121.

Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. See Luzon.
Lucinan, Lago, lu go loo-kra-no, a small lake of the Neapolitan region of southern Italy 2½ miles W by N of Pozzuoli and at the foot of Monte Nuovo. An ancient embankment, the Via Hercules, may still be traced under the water.

Luce-sur-Mer, a sea-side resort of France, in Calvados, 15 miles by tramway from Caen. It has a laboratory of natural history. Pop. about 1200.

Luceus Augusti, the ancient name of Luceo.

Lucey, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 200.

Lucey, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles NNE of Memphis. Pop. 150.

Ludd, lood, a village of Palestine, 2 miles N. of Ramleh. It lies near the railroad connecting Jaffa with Jerusalem. It is on the site of the ancient Lydda (called for a time Diospolis).

Luddeu, a post village of Dickey co. N. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Oakton. Pop. 250.

Luddeuden Foot, a town of England co. of York. West Riding near Halifax. Pop. in 1901 3366.

Lude, loe, leh lud, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loire 10 miles ESE of Le Mans. It has a Renaissance château. Pop. about 2000.

Lüdenscheidt, lu den-shite a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 23 miles SW of Arnsberg. It has machine-shops etc. and manufactures of various kinds of metal articles. Pop. in 1901 25,500.

Lüderitz Bay, in German Southwest Africa, now known as ANONA BAY.

Ludgvan a town of England, in Cornwall 2 miles from Penzance. Pop. in 1901 2274.

Ludhiana, loo de-ah na, a town in the Jullundur (Jalandhar) division of the Punjab, British India, capital of a district, 110 miles ESE of Lahore. It has extensive manufactures of shawls and other articles of apparel, etc. Pop. in 1901 48,642.

Lüdinghausen, lu ding how sen a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 16 miles SSW of Münster. Pop. about 3000.

Ludington, a city capital of Mason co. Mich. is on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Marquette River and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads 34 miles N by W of Muskegon. It has a good harbor and has salt and iron works, canning and wood-industries, etc. Lumber is largely exported. Pop. in 1900 165.

Ludingtonville, a post village of Putnam co. N. Y. about 20 miles E of Newburgh. Pop. 130.

Lühitz, lu ditz, a town of Bohemia, 35 miles W of Prague. It has the ruins of a castle struck by lightning a century and a half ago. Pop. about 2000.

Ludlow, lud lo, a municipal borough of England, in Shropshire at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 miles S of Shrewsbury. It was formerly the seat of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh Marches and a massive Norman keep still bears witness to the magnificence of the castle in which they resided. The collegiate church of St. Lawrence is a notable edifice with a lofty perpendicular tower. One of the old city gates has been preserved. The grammar-school is perhaps the oldest in England. Pop. in 1901 4552.

Ludlow a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles N by E of Champaign. Pop. in 1900 306.

Ludlow, a post-township of Allamakee co. Iowa, about 75 miles NNW of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 807.

Ludlow, a banking post town of Kenton co. Ky. on the Ohio River below Covington and opposite Cincinnati. It is nearly surrounded by high hills and is on the Queen and Crescent Route. It has coal and lumbering industries. Many merchants who do business in Cincinnati reside here. Pop. in 1900 3774.

Ludlow, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., about 5 miles NW of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 594.

Ludlow, a post township (town) and village of Hampden co. Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 7 miles NE of Springfield. It has manufactures of cranberry, grain-bags, etc. The town is bounded S by the Chicopee River. Pop. in 1900 3336.

Ludlow, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., 35 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Ludlow, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 15 miles SW of Chillicothe, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Ludlow, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio. The banking point is West Milton. Pop. about 200.

Ludlow, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 20 miles SE of Warren. It has lumber-mills, leather works, and manufactures of carbon black. Pop. about 500.

Ludlow, a banking post-township (town) and village of Windsor co. Vt. on the Black River and on the Rutland R. 25 miles SSE of Rutland. It has manufactures of woollen goods, shoddy, minette chairs and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1454, of the town 2042.

Ludlow, a post-settlement of Northumberland co. New Brunswick on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, 51 miles from Fredericton.

Ludlow Center, a post hamlet of Hampden co. Mass. 2 miles from Ludlow.

Ludlowville, a post village of Tompkins co., N. Y. on Salmon Creek 10 miles N of Ithaca and 1 mile E of Cayuga Lake. Pop. about 300.

Ludville, a post village of Pickens co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Ludwick, a borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 24 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 991.

Ludwigshurg, lood wus-börs a town and the second royal residence of the kingdom of Württemberg 1 mile W of the Neckar and 9 miles N of Stuttgart. It has a splendid royal palace with a valuable picture-gallery and beautiful gardens. A great artillery depot is established here. The industries of the town comprise weaving, organ building, brewing and the manufacture of chicory and metal and lacquered wares. Pop. in 1900 19,438.

Ludwig's Canal, Bavaria unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz, thus establishing a communication between the Danube and the Rhine (thru the Main).

Ludwigshafen, lood wus hā-fen a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine opposite Mannheim with which it is connected by an iron bridge. It is a rapidly growing manufacturing town with very diversified industries. There are chemical works on a vast scale. Ludwigshafen has an active trade, facilitated by a fine harbor in the river. Its quays are among the finest on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 61,914.

Ludwigslust, lood wus-lost a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 21 miles E of Schwerin. It is the summer residence of the grand duke. There are manufactures of cloth, chemicals, chocolate etc. Pop. in 1900 6834.

Ludwigstadt, lood wus-stāt a town of Bavaria, 39 miles N of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1700.

Luebu, a station of the Congo Free State on the Lualaba River in about lat. 5° 26' N. lon. 21° 40' E.

Lucella, a post village of Henry co. Ga. Pop. 80.

Lucina, loo-ah-se-ah, a small town of Spain in Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa on the Arba de Loeza.

Lufira, a river of the Congo Free State, rises in the SE. part of Lower NW to its junction with the Lualaba, a short distance S of lat. 8° S.

Lufken, a banking post-town capital of Angolia co. Tex. on the St. Louis southwestern and other railroads, 20 miles SSW of Nacogdoches. It has a saw mill and machine-shop manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1537.

Luga, loo'gā a river of Russia which enters the Gulf of Finland about 75 miles WSW of St. Petersburg. The little town of Luga is on its banks.

Lugagnano, loo-gān-vā no a small town of Italy 10 miles SE. of Piacenza, on the Arda.

Lugan, a town of Russia. See LUGANAX.

Lugano, loo-gā no a town of Switzerland formerly one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 10 miles E of Bellinzona, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1900 6543. It is most picturesquely situated and has with its arcades and open workshops a wholly Italian aspect. It contains a public garden, promenades, a broad quay, municipal palace, theatre, library with collections the San Lorenzo and other churches, and a fountain-station of Tell. It has manufactures of silk, tobacco, paper, leather and iron goods and various printing and bookbinding establishments. It is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are Monte San Salvatore and Monte Onsero, both affording magnificent views of the Alps. Elevation 905 feet.

Lugensu, Lago di, lu go do loo-gā no (also Lago di Lugano) a lake of Switzerland and northern Italy between Lago Maggiore and Lago di Como. The shape is very irregular. Greatest length 20 miles, average breadth, 15 miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great depth, and discharges its surplus waters by

the river Treas into Lago Maggiore. Its scenery is very imposing. Between the two villages of Malide and Blomona a handsome bridge has been thrown over it. Elevation of surface, 875 feet. Greatest depth, 944 feet. The town of Logano is situated on its banks.

Loganaki, a town of Russia, government of Yokstar inoslov 55 miles E of Bakhmut. It has machine-shops, locomotive-works, and a cannon-foundry. Pop. in 1897, 30,400.

Loganskia Stanitsa, a town of Russia, territory of the Don Cossacks, on the Donets, a few miles NE of Logansk.

Lugar, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr near Auchinleck. It has iron works.

Lugan, loo gŭw a village of Saxony 4 miles E of Lichtenstein. It has spinning mills and manufactures of mining implements. Pop. in 1900 7681.

Lügde, lü'gdə a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 27 miles SSE of Minden, on the Emmer. It retains its old walls. Pop. about 2600.

Lugdunum, the ancient name of Lyons.

Lugdunum Batavorum, ancient name of LUGDUN.

Lugenbeel, a county in the S part of South Dakota. Area, 1666 sq. m. It is intersected E and W by the South Fork of the White River. It is included within the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations.

Lugg, a river of England and Wales rises in the co. of Radnor Wales flows SSE for about 60 miles and joins the Wye 5 miles below Hereford.

Luguy, lü' yue' a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire 11 miles N of Macon.

Lugo, loo' go a town of Italy 14 miles W of Ravenna. It is important as a place of trade and has a large annual fair. Pop. (communa) in 1901 27 415.

Lago, loo go (anc. *Luca Augusti*) a town of Spain capital of the province of Logo, on the Minho 48 miles NNE of Santiago. It is partly enclosed by lofty walls, with many towers and has a large square, surrounded by arcades a cathedral of the twelfth century and manufactures of leather stockings, hats, and cream of tartar. Pop. in 1900 23 024. It is a bishop's see.

Lugo, a province of Spain in Galicia, bounded on the N by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital Lugo.

Lugos, loo gŭb a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Kraus-Esztergy 35 miles by rail ESE of Temesvár. The river Temea divides it into two towns called German and Wallach (Buman) Lugos. It has an active trade in wine, produced in the district, and is the seat of Greek and Latin bishops. Pop. in 1900 18 126.

Lugraw, lü grŭw a village of France, in Savoy on the S shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Lugvalium, the Latin name of CANTINUM.

Luhatschowitz, a village of Moravia, Austria-Hungary in the district of Logauisch Brod. Pop. about 1100. Near by are the baths of Luhatschowitz.

Lakrig, a post-village of Athens on Ohio. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 500.

Luing, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on its W coast, separated from Seil Island on the N by a narrow strait. Length 7 1/2 miles. Pop. about 600.

Lulio, loo-ee'no a town of Italy 24 miles NW of Como, on the E shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. of the commune in 1901 6890.

Luis de la Paz, a town of Mexico. See *SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ*.

Luján, or **Luxán**, loo-nán a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Plata estuary from the W. 23 miles NW of Buenos Aires.

Luján, or **Luxán**, a town and place of pilgrimage of the Argentine Republic province and 45 miles by rail W of Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1895 13 416.

Luján, or **Luxán**, loo-san a village of Spain in Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada.

Luke, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. The banking point is Piedmont, W Va. Pop. about 300.

Lukfita, lŭk-fŭ-tah a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, IT.

Luk-kiaug, a river of Tibet and the Chinese province of Ynn nan. It is a portion of the upper course of the Salween.

Luk ki' (or **Lukhi**) Mountains, a range in Sindh, British India, connected with the Hala mountains of Beluchistan. They contain numerous hot springs.

Lakmuculus Pass, in the Lepoigne Alps with the exception of the Maloja the lowest of the passes between Switzerland and Italy is on the route between Disentis and Blazen. Altitude, 6290 feet.

Lukolela, a station of the Congo Free State on the left bank of the Congo about 60 miles below the confluence of the Ubanghi.

Lukow, loo'kov a town of Poland, province and 17 miles S of Stedec. Pop. in 1897 8317.

Luktochna, a depressed area or basin of central Asia, lying SE. of the Burdo-Ola Mountains, in about lat. 43° 41' N and lon 89° 30' E. It lies in part from 360 to 420 feet below sea-level and has a temperature in summer rising to 118°. Length 25 miles.

Luknga, a river of the Congo Free State the outlet of Lake Tanganyika (from about its middle point) flows westward into the Lualaba (Congo system) in lat 6° 35' S and lon 28° 45' E. Its course is much obstructed by vegetable growths.

Lula, a post-town of Hall co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900 217.

Lula, a post-village of De Soto parish La.

Lula, a post-town of Cookman co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarkdale. Pop. in 1900 174.

Lula, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co. Va. 6 miles S of Keyesville station.

Lulinton, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jessup.

Luleå, loo-las or *Luleå-Eff*, a navigable river of northern Sweden. It enters the Gulf of Bothnia 80 miles SW of Torned after a S course of 200 miles. On one of its head-streams is a great cascade.

Luleå, a seaport town of Sweden in co. of Norrbotten, at the mouth of the Luleå Riv in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles WSW of Torned. The town has a good harbor and is connected by rail with central and southern Sweden and with Gollivare, great quantities of whose iron are shipped from this port. Luleå also exports the products of the forests, as well as reindeer skins and salmon. Pop. in 1900 9464.

Luling, a post-village of St. Charles parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. 20 miles W of New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Luling, a banking post-town of Caldwell co. Tex. on the San Marcos River and on the Galveston, Harrison and San Antonio and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 71 miles W of Columbus. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 1349.

Lulin, lŭ lŭw' a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 10 miles from Thonon.

Lulitpur, **Lulatpur**, lŭ lŭt-poor' or **Lulatpur**, a town of British India capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 66 miles S of Jhansi. Pop. about 10 000.

Lulworth Cove, England co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea 16 miles W of Swanage, surrounded by lofty cliffs.

Lutunge, a southern tributary of the Congo, in the Congo Free State, formed by the Lopor and Maringa branches. It discharges in about lat 6° 40' N lon 18° 30' E.

Lulu, a post-village of Columbia co. Fla. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 300.

Lulu, a river of the Congo Free State, is a right-hand tributary of the Kasai.

Luma, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. Pop. 76.

Lumardo, loo-man dŭo a village of Italy province of Genoa, near Cicagna.

Lumavista, a post-village of Zavalla co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Lumber, a township of Cameron co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 389.

Lumber, a post-village of Darlington co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Lumber Bridge, a post-town of Robeson co. N. C. 15 miles SSW of Fayetteville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 101.

Lumber City, a banking post-town of Telfair co., Ga. on the Ocmulgee River at the mouth of the Little Ocmulgee, and on the Southern R. 63 miles SE of Macon. It has a trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900 769.

Lumber City, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 34 miles N by W of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 224.

Lumberdale, a village of Cumberland co. N. C. The banking point is Southern Pines. It has lumber mills.

Lumberland, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N. Y. on the Delaware River. It has flagstone-quarries. Pop. in 1900 809.

Lumberport, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va., on Ten Mile Creek, 9 miles N of Clarkburg. Pop. about 100.

Lumber River, mainly in North Carolina, unites with the Little Pedee on the E. border of Marion co. S. C. It is about 160 miles long.

Lumberton, a post-village of Pasco co. Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. 160.

Lumberton, a post-town of Pearl River co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles S. by W of Hat-

tiesburg. It has lumbering- and naval-stores industries. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Lumberton, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J., in Lumberton township, on the South Branch of Raccoon Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles S. of Mount Holly. Sloops ascend the creek to this place. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1624 of the village, about 600.

Lumberton, a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop. about 200.

Lumberton, a banking post-town capital of Robeson co. N.C. on the Lumber River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 68 miles WNW of Wilmington. It has manufactures of cotton yarn and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Lumberton, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio, on Anderson Fork, 8 miles N of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

Lumberville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware River 33 miles N by E of Philadelphia. It has lumber mills. Pop. about 900.

Lumbier, *loom-bo-ria*, a commune of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles SSE of Pamplona.

Lumbrales, *loom-brá-lés*, a town of Spain provinces and 48 miles WSW of Salamanca. Pop. about 3060.

Lummen, *loom-mes*, a village of Belgium in Limburg 8 miles WNW of Hasselt.

Lummi River, Wash. a deep and rapid river rises in the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co. runs westward, and enters Bellingham Bay.

Lumville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. N.Y.

Lumpkin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 382 sq. m. It is drained by the Chetula and Stowah rivers, which rise in it and run southward. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW border. Gold, granite, and iron-ore are found. Capital, Dahlonega. Pop. in 1900, 6867. In 1960, 7433.

Lumpkin, a post-hamlet of Butte co. Cal. 25 miles NE of Oroville.

Lumpkin, a banking post-town capital of Stewart co. Ga. 22 miles N of Cuthbert, on the Seaboard Air Line. It is in a mineral region and has manufactures of buggies, floor etc. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Lumpkin's Creek, Ga. enters the Flint River in Dooley co.

Lummond, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 9½ miles from Alford.

Lummedon, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Regina, 20 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 331.

Luma, a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 200.

Luma, a post-village of Freestone co. Tex. The banking point is Mexia. Pop. 140.

Luma-Lumding, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ark. on the Mississippi River 7 miles NE of Lake Village, its banking point. It is on the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western R.

Lunawara, *loo ná-wá-ra*, one of the petty native Ravalakata states of Gujarat, India. The capital Lunawara, has a population of about 10,000.

Lunay, *lú ná*, a village of France, in Lou-et-Cher 6 miles W of Vendôme.

Lund, *loond*, a city of Sweden. Jan. of Malmö in an extensive plain about 8 miles from the Sound and 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place and in pagan times had risen to great importance. In medieval times it is said to have contained upward of 20 churches. It has a cathedral, a large, irregular and beautiful structure, consecrated in 1145. It is a Lutheran bishop's see. Lund is the seat of a famous university founded in 1668 occupying splendid buildings erected in 1878-82, and possessing a library of 180,000 volumes, an observatory (lat. 55° 41' 52" N. lon. 13° 11' 15" E.), museum, physical cabinet, etc. It is attended by 700 students. A ethnographical society and an extensive historical museum further attest the intellectual activity of the town. Pop. in 1900, 15,021. In the Middle Ages Lund was long the largest city of Scandinavia. After having been for centuries in the possession of Denmark it was reunited with Sweden in 1658.

Lund, a post-village of Hanneck co. Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. about 175.

Lund, a post-village of White Pine co. Nev. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 150.

Lunden, *lúen den*, a parish of Prussia, in Holstein 67 miles NW of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 4188.

Lundenburg, *lúen den búene* (Slavic, *Breslau*) a town of Moravia, 28 miles SSE of Brünn on the Taja. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 6776.

Lundy, a post village of Mono co. Cal. The banking point is Bodie. Pop. about 300.

Lundy, *Lundi*, or *Landi*, a river of India, which joins the Kalai River from the N. 12 miles NNE. of Peshawar.

Lundy Island, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel 9 miles NNW of Hartland Point. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates. Pop. about 50.

Lundy's Lane, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., 2 miles E of Albion. Pop. 150.

Lundy's Lane, a locality near Drummondville, Ontario, the scene of a battle between the British and Americans, fought on July 26, 1814, known also as the battle of Bridgewater.

Lun, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point by a broad estuary. Length 50 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

Lüneburg, *lú neh-búes*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the left bank of the Ilmenau 68 miles NNE of Hanover. The church of St. John with a lofty tower the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Michael and the town-hall are the principal buildings. There are many quaint and interesting dwellings. The industries comprise iron founding, the weaving of hair cloth and the manufacture of carpets, chemicals, artificial minerals, etc. There are saline springs from which large quantities of salt are obtained and important gypsum-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 24,603.

Lüneburg, a government-district of Prussia, forming the E. portion of Hanover and embracing the territory of the old principality of Lüneburg prominent in the history of the House of Brunswick. It contains the Lüneburg Heath (Lüneburger Heide) about 50 miles long between the Elbe and Aller. This is in great part an unproductive tract, although the area under cultivation is being gradually extended. Large numbers of sheep are pastured here and there are fields of buckwheat, whose blossoms feed many bees. There is a large yield of various kinds of berries. Petroleum is found here.

Lunel, *lú ná*, a town of France in Hérault, 14 miles ENE. of Montpellier on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal of Lunel. It manufactures alumina and is noted for the wine produced in the district. Lunel was largely peopled by Jews in the Middle Ages and had a famous synagogue. Pop. in 1901, 6712.

Lunenburg, *lú-nen*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles W of Göttingen on the Lippe. It has iron works, a manufactory of agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8315.

Lunenburg, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, bordering the river Nuttaway on the N. and the Meherrrie on the S. Area 471 sq. m. Capital, Lunenburg. Pop. in 1860, 11,372. In 1900, 11,055.

Lunenburg, a post-hamlet of Inver co. Ark. 7 miles N of the White River and about 5 miles S of Melbourne.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township (town) Worcester co. Mass. 4½ miles E of Fitchburg and 42 miles WNW of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1432.

Lunenburg, a post-village and township (town) of Essex co. Vt. 84 miles E of Burlington on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Maine Central R. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, bobbins and coffins. The town is bounded on the N. by the Connecticut River and had a pop. in 1900 of 968. Lunenburg station on the White Mountains (Boston and Maine) R. is on the New Hampshire side of the river about 8 miles S by W of Lancaster.

Lunenburg, a post-village, capital of Lunenburg co. Va. 60 miles SW of Richmond. The banking point is Blackstone. Pop. 95.

Lunenburg, a county of Nova Scotia, bordered on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The soil is good and the climate very fine. Capitals, Lunenburg and Bridgewater.

Lunenburg, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, 4 miles N of Dickinson's Landing. Pop. 150.

Lunenburg, or *Minisagunish*, a banking resort town of Nova Scotia, one of the capitals of Lunenburg co. on a fine bay of its own name opening into the Atlantic Ocean 45 miles SW of Halifax, on the Halifax and Southwestern R. The harbor affords good anchorage and at its entrance are light-houses. Lunenburg owns a large fleet of vessels, fitted out for the fishery on the coast of Labrador. A large trade is done with the West Indies. The town has several mills, ship-yards, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2916.

Lunenburg Court-House, Va. See **LUNENBURG**.

Lunville, *lú ná-véel*, a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the junction of the Vesouze with the Meurthe, 15 miles ESE of Nancy. The principal buildings are the church of St. Jacques and the old palace of the dukes of Lorraine, a large and imposing edifice. The

industries comprise wool- and cotton-spinning, tanning, and the manufacture of gloves, silences, and linen. Lunaville is noted for the peace which was signed here between France and Austria and the German Empire on the other, on Feb. 9, 1891. All of Germany W of the Rhine was relinquished to France. Pop. in 1901 18,104.

Lunga, an inlet off the W coast of Scotland co. of Argyll, 1 mile N of Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

Lunga, an island in the Adriatic. See ISOLA GIROSA. Lun'gan', Lun-gan', or Lun-gan-fu, a town of China, in the southern part of the province of Shan si. Lung-chow, a city and treaty town of China, in the province of Kwang-si, 112 miles NNE of Ha-nai (in Tong king) with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 25,000.

Lungern, 1026m high, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden on the Brünig Pass, 8 miles SW of Sarnen. Pop. in 1900 1936. Elevation, 2480 feet. It is near the lake of Lungern in part drained by a channel into the lake of Sarner.

Lung-king, loong ka-king, a river of China, province of Kwang-si after a tortuous SE course of 300 miles joins the Si-king.

Lungro, loon gro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles SW of Castrovillari. Pop. about 4000.

Luni, loo nee, a river of Rappitana, flowing SW into the Runn of Cutch.

Lunigiana, loo-ne-já ná, a district of Italy, watered by the little river Magna (see Marna) which flows into the Gulf of Genoa. It derived its name from the ancient town of Luna, which still existed in the latter part of the Middle Ages and remains of which are to be found near Sarzana.

Lunus Store, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Tenn.

Lunusford, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Lunseman, lönt sgh-nöw, a town of Saxony on the Mulde, 12 miles NW of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 2642.

Lupsa, loop shökh, a small town of Transylvania, 27 miles NW of Karlsburg.

Lupton, a post-village of Ogemaw co. Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is West-branch. Pop. 150.

Lurque, loo'kú, a small town of Spain, province of And 30 miles SE of Cordova.

Lurque, a town and district of Paraguay, 8 miles E by N of Asunción, on the railroad to Villa Rica.

Lurquillo, loo-kool'yo, a town on the N coast of Porto Rico, 18 miles direct NNE of Humacao. Gold is found in the sands of neighboring rivers.

Lurage, loo-ra'go, a village of Italy, province of Como, 6 miles E of Orba.

Luras, loo'ra, a village of Sardania, NE of Temple.

Lurate-Abbate, loo-ra tá á-bá tá, a village of Italy in Lombardy, 8 miles E of Como.

Luraville, a post-village of Suwanee co. Fla. 12 miles SW of Liveoak on the Liveoak and Gulf R. It has manufactures of turpentine. Pop. about 400.

Luray, lu-ra' a post-hamlet of Henry co. Ind. about 9 miles S of Muncie.

Luray, a banking post-village of Russell co. Kan. on the Linn Pacific R. Pop. about 160.

Luray, a banking post-village of Clark co. Mo. 24 miles by rail W of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 194.

Luray, a post-village of Hampton co., S C. The banking point is Hampton.

Luray, a banking post-town and pleasure-resort, the capital of Page co. Va., in an arm of the Shenandoah Valley bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge, 90 miles NW of Richmond, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has the Luray College for Young Ladies, four and a half miles etc. Here are the famous Luray Caverns, noted for their fine stalactites and stalagmites structures. Pop. in 1900 1147. Elevation 820 feet.

Luray-le-Hourg, lu-see' lgh boon, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 25 miles SE of Cessen.

Luray-Levy, lu-see' lgh voo, a small town of France, in Allier, 20 miles NW of Moulins.

Lure, lür, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon 10 miles ENE of Vesoul. It was formerly the seat of a famous abbey. Until 1880 it belonged to Germany its German name having been Lützel. Pop. in 1901 5178 (commune, 6662).

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles ENE of Armagh. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 11,777.

Lurgan, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1171.

Lurgan, or Alma, also called Pine River, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, 23 miles N of Godfrich.

Luri, loo ree, a small town of Cordoba, 16 miles N of Bahia.

Lurich, a post-village of Giles co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pearisburg. Pop. 100.

Luristan, loo-ra tán, a mountainous province or region of western Persia, bordering upon Arilan and Khuzestan. It is watered by the Kerkha. The inhabitants are chiefly Bakhtyars, part of the Iranian people called Luri.

Luro, loo ro, a river of Albania, which enters the Gulf of Arta after a S course of 40 miles.

Lus, or Lws, a province or district of Beluchistan, in the SE bordering on the Indian Ocean.

Lusumbo, a station of the Congo Free State, on the Sankuru River in about lat 5° S and lon 23° 20' E.

Lusutia, lu-shé-shé-g (Ger. Lusifer 16w site) a district of Germany, between the Elbe and the Oder lying N of Bohemia. It comprises upper Lusutia, divided between the kingdom of Saxony and the Prussian provinces of Silesia, and lower Lusutia, included in Brandenburg. Its name is derived from that of a Slavic people who inhabited the region in the early part of the Middle Ages. Among the towns are Bautzen and Görlitz. Lusutia passed from the possession of Brandenburg to that of Bohemia in the fourteenth century and in 1635 was annexed to Saxony which had to surrender a large part of it to Prussia in 1816.

Lus Helm, a town of Baluchistan. See ELIA.

Lushy, a post-hamlet of Owen co. Ky. on Eagle Creek 10 miles SE of Sparta.

Lushech, loosh jh, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Hohenmauth.

Lushe rf, loos donf, a village of Bohemia, near Friedland.

Luserna, loo-sé-ná, a commune of Italy 8 miles SW of Pinerolo.

Luserna (Ger. Lusera) a German-speaking village in the Italian part of Tyrol in the district of Borgo.

Lushton, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Lushunke, Lushunke, Lushunke, forms of the Chinese name for Fou An-tai.

Lusignan, lu-sen yoh, a town of France, in Vienne, on the Vienne, 14 miles SW of Poitiers. Pop. about 2000. Here originated the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus. Some vestiges may be seen of their castle, failed to have been built by the fairy Melusine.

Lusigny, lu-sen yoh, a small town of France, in Aube, 8 miles SSE of Troyes.

Lusitania, in ancient geography, a region in the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, inhabited by the Lusitani who were finally subdued by the Romans in the second century B.C. In the time of the Roman Empire the name was applied to one of the three provinces of Hispania. This province included most of Portugal R. of the Douro, together with Spanish Estramadure and part of León.

Lusk, a village of Ireland co. of Dublin 3 miles W of Rush.

Lusk, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 8 miles N of Galesburg.

Lusk, a banking post-town of Converse co. Wyo. in a grain and stock region, on the Northwestern Line, 65 miles E. of Douglas. Pop. in 1900 180.

Luska Springs, a post-hamlet of Parks co. Ind. about 20 miles SW of Crawfordsville.

Lussac, lu-sák, a commune of France, in Gironde, 24 miles ENE of Bordeaux.

Lussac-Jes-Chatenay, lu-sák lá shá té, a commune of France, in Vienne, 7 miles W of Montmarillon.

Lussac-Jes-Eglises, lu-sák lá shá té, a commune of France in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles NNE of Bellac.

Lusina, lü-sen (anc. Apennine) an island of Austria-Hungary belonging to the crown land of Istria in the Gulf of Quarnero SW of the island of Cherso, from which it is separated by the channel of Osicco crossed by a draw bridge. Length 23 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It contains the towns of Lusigniccola and Lusignigra. The former is the principal seaport of the Quarnero Islands. It has a nautical school and the splendidly equipped Manora Observatory and is a health resort. The population of the commune of Lusigniccola in 1900 was 7207 and of the commune of the quaint Lusignigra, 2349.

Lustenau, löse tgh-nöw, a village of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg on the Rhine, 7 miles SEW of Brezgen. It has manufactures of embroideries. Pop. in 1900, 6221.

Lutcher, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is New Orleans. It has lumber interests. Pop. about 1500.

Lutesville, a banking post-village of Bollinger co. Mo., near Crooked Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain

and Southern R., 134 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 525

Lutetia, or **Lutetia Parisiorum**, the ancient name of Paris.

Lutetia, the Latin name of Louisa.

Lüt'gendurt'mund, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, rural circle of Dortmund. It has coal mines and saw mills. Pop. in 1900 11 698

Luther, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis. The banking point is Perry. Pop. about 400

Luthar, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ga.

Luthar, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Madrid. Pop. 125

Luthar, a post-village of Lake co., Mich. 43 miles ESE of Marquette, on the Marquette and Grand Rapids R. It has manufactures of lumber laths, shingles, and flour. Pop. in 1900 837

Luther, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 4 miles SW of Well ton. It has a cotton gin. Pop. about 260

Lutharburg, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 20 miles W of Clearfield on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. Pop. about 400

Luthar's Mills, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa. 8 miles W of Towanda.

Luthers Store, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala.

Luthersville, a post-town of Meriwether co., Ga. 40 miles SSW of Atlanta. Pop. 1900, 209

Luthersville, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 100

Lutherville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Northern Central R. 11 miles N of Baltimore. It contains the Maryland College for Young Ladies. Pop. about 450

Lutomerz, loo-to-mo-erz, a small town of Russian Poland, government of helin, on the Ner 27 miles NE of Siemiatyca. Pop. 229

Luton, a municipal borough of England, co. and 19 miles SE of Bedford on the Lea. It has a beautiful parish church and a fine Plant-Mill. Luton is the chief seat of the straw plaiting industry in England. Pop. in 1901 36 404

Luton, a banking post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100

Luton, or **Centerville**, a post-village of Elgin on Ontario 43 miles from Aylmer

Lutry, id tree' a small town of Switzerland, in Val d'au on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles ESE of Lausanne

Lutichine, lüt-eh-ee-né, a river of Switzerland, eastern of Bern formed by the White and the Black Lütichine, the former of which drains the Lauterbrunnen valley. It falls into the Lake of Brienz

Lutsk, or **Lutsk** (Pol. Luck, 1894) a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 40 miles E of Vladimir. It was an important place in the Middle Ages and the capital of a principality. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1897 18,245

Luttenberg, lüt-en-bérg a small town of Styria, an affluent of the Mur noted for its wine.

Lutter-am Havenberge, lüt-er-ám-há-vén-bér-gé, a town of Germany duchy and 33 miles SW of Brunswick. Pop. about 1750 Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV of Denmark

Lutterbach, lüt-er-bák a village of Germany in Alsace, 16 miles N of Altkirch. Pop. about 200

Lutterworth, a small town of England co. and 14 miles SSW of Leicester. In the fine old parish church is preserved a part of the pulpit used by Wycliff who was rector here.

Lütich, the German name of Lizes

Luttrell, a post-village of Union co., Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. about 300

Lüttringhausen, lüt-tring-háw-sen a town of Rhineland Prussia, 17 miles SE of Düsseldorf. It has establishments connected with the textile industry iron- and steel-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 11 261

Lützelburg, the former name of the town of Luxembourg

Lützelstein, lüt-sel-stéin (Fr. La Petite Pierre) a town of Lower Alsace, Germany circle of Zabern. It was a French fortress prior to 1870. Pop. about 1900

Lützen, lüt-sen a town of Prussian Saxony 9 miles SE of Merseburg. It is memorable for the battle of Nov 6 (new style 16) 1613, between the Swedes and the Imperialists, in which the former purchased an indecisive victory with the loss of their king, Gustavus Adolphus, and for that of May 2 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. in 1900 3535

Lutsk, a town of Prussia. See Lutsk.

Lutsville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 5 miles by rail E. of Bedford.

Luverna, loo-vern', a banking post-village, capital of Crenshaw co., Ala. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 33 miles S of Sprague Junction. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Luverna, a banking post-town of Humboldt and Keweenaw cos., Iowa, 15 miles SE of Algona, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rrs. It is in a farming and grazing section. Pop. in 1900 534

Lwyrne, a banking post-village, capital of Rock co., Minn. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 33 miles W of Worthington. Pop. in 1900 2223.

Lwyrne, Italy. See Lwyrne

Lwyrne, a native state in the island of Celebes, lying on the N part of the Gulf of Boel

Lux, a post-village of Covington co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 200

Luxapattin (or **Loo'apattin**) Creek drains part of Fayette co., Ala. and runs nearly westward through Lamar co. into Mississippi. It crosses the Tombigbee River about 3 miles below Columbus

Luxemburg (Fr. pron. lüz-ém-búrg) or **Luxemburg**, a province of Belgium bounded N by the province of Liège, E by the grand-duchy of Luxembourg S by France, and W by the province of Namur. Area, 1708 sq m. It is watered by the Ourthe and Semois and occupied in greater part by the Ardennes. Pop. in 1900 210 200 Capital, Arlon

Luxembourg, a banking post-village of Keweenaw co., Wis. Pop. about 95

Luxembourg (Ger. pron. lüz-ém-búrg) a grand duchy bounded N and E by Rhineland Prussia, S by German Lorraine and France, and W by Belgium. Area, 908 sq m. It has mostly a mountainous surface and includes part of the region of the Ardennes, the greatest elevation being about 1800 feet. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle. The southern portion is very fertile. Cereals, fruit, and wine are produced extensively. Forests cover a large area. Luxembourg which is iron and the iron and steel industry is on a large scale. The inhabitants speak a corrupt German and are Roman Catholics. The country is a constitutional monarchy. Pop. in 1900 236 543 Capital, Luxembourg. The little state of Luxembourg a county down to 1344 and after that a duchy a member of the Holy Roman (German) Empire played a conspicuous rôle in the latter part of the Middle Ages. The house of Luxemburg occupied the imperial throne of Germany from 1308-13 from 1344-1400 and from 1411-3 and the royal throne of Bohemia from 1316-143. In 1443 the duchy came by marriage to Burgundy and in 1516 it passed with the rest of the Netherlands to Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659 part of it was ceded to the French and took the name of French Luxembourg. In 1713 Spain ceded Luxembourg to Austria, from whom it was wrested by the French in 1795. In 1815 it was wrested into a grand duchy and given to the king of the Netherlands. In 1830 it was divided in two one part becoming a Belgian province and the remainder continuing under the rule of the king of the Netherlands as grand-duke. The grand-duchy was neutralized in 1867 by the action of the Great Powers. In 1890 the connection of Luxembourg with the Netherlands was severed. The grand-duchy is included in the German Zollverein

Luxembourg (formerly **Lützelburg**) capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg 117 miles SE of Brussels. The town is strikingly situated partly on a rocky plateau descending precipitously on three sides to the little Petrus and the Alzette and partly in a narrow valley about 200 feet below traversed by these streams. The valley is spanned by fine viaducts and there are also flights of steps and zigzag streets cut out of the rock ascending to the upper town. The fortifications, which made Luxembourg one of the greatest strongholds in Europe, were raised in pursuance of the treaty of London of 1687 but a few fragments remaining. On their site are handsome promenades and parks. The principal buildings are the town hall containing valuable collections of paintings the church of Notre Dame, and the handsome grand-ducal palace, recently reconstructed. The chapel of St. Quirinus, hewn out of the solid rock has an altar-stone with Renaissance sculpture. The town has a library of 75 000 volumes an observatory a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and an institute for the deaf and dumb. The public squares are embellished with fine sculptural monuments. There are manufactures of textiles and dyestuff tanning and brewing are carried on. Luxembourg is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 29 928.

Luxembourg, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa. The banking point is Dyersville. Pop. 250

Luxemburg, lū'z'burg (anc. *Luxovium*) a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 18 miles NW of Lux, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. It is noted for its mineral baths, which were known to the Romans. It contains a number of interesting old buildings. Pop. in 1901 4993

Luxor, loo'xor (Arab. *El Kuar* the castles) a town of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 12 miles S of Karnak on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes. Here is one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant. It measures about 250 yards in length. It was built by Amenophis III of the eighteenth dynasty on the site of a still more ancient sanctuary. One of the obelisks of Luxor erected by Ramesses II. is in the Place de la Concorde of Paris. Luxor is on the Nile railway. Pop. about 11,000

Luxora, a banking post-town of Mississippi on Ark. on the Mississippi River and on the Frisco System, 4 miles N of Osceola. Pop. in 1899 945

Luyne, loo'yen a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles W of Tours. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock on which stands an old castle. There are remains of an ancient aqueduct

Luz, lūz, a town of France in Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain called the Pic de Bergons, 35 miles S of Tarbes. It is much frequented for its delightful location and the thermal baths of Saint-Sever. Pop. about 1500. Minaretum 2425 feet. Between the town and Pierrefitte is the Gorge du Luz

Luxemburg, lū'z'burg a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. about 1200

Luxern, Switzerland. See **Luxerna**

Luxerne, lū'z'en a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 910 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Lehigh River and Nesquehoning Creek. Among its notable features is the long, rich and beautiful valley of Wyoming which is bounded on the SE by a high ridge, called Wyoming (or Mooses) Mountain. This ridge extends nearly through the middle of the county in a NE and SW direction. The county has rich and extensive coal-fields. Capital Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1899 201,203 in 1900 257,121

Luxerne, a post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 30 miles W by S of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 169

Luxerne, a put-village and summer resort of Warren co. N Y on the Hudson River 22 miles N of Saratoga Springs. It has leather works. Pop. about 500

Luxerne, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna R. 5 miles N of Wilkesbarre. It has a foundry drill-factories, flour and feed-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3817

Luzon, (Sp. pron. loo'zon) an island belonging to the United States in the Malay Archipelago, according to official Spanish data the largest of the Philippine Islands between the China Sea on the W and the North Pacific Ocean on the E and between lat. 15° 30' and 18° 38' N (Cape Bojeador) and lon. 119° 43' and 124° 10' E. It is the northernmost of the large islands of the group and is separated by narrow channels from Mindoro and Samar Areas, about 44,400 sq. m. including various outlying islands. It is very irregular in shape, an elongated and deeply indented peninsula stretching out in the SE and connected with the main body of the island by a isthmus only about 5 miles across in its narrowest part. The surface is very diversified, the Caraballo mountains being the principal chain. It is divided into several branches, the chief of which are Caraballo (or Cordillera Occidental) Caraballo Central (or del Norte) in the NW portion Caraballo da Balat (or Cordillera Oriental or Sierra Madre) along the E coast from the centre to the NE point and a branch running towards the S into the SE. portion. They are largely of a volcanic character and there are many active and inactive craters in Luzon. Mayón (with a violent eruption in June, 1899 elevation about 5400 feet) and Binalud in the SE Cagua (3940 ft.) in the NE. Tael in Lake Bumbón in the S of the main portion of the island, and others. Many disastrous eruptions have taken place. The mountain of Data in the Caraballo Central is, after Mayón, seemingly the loftiest summit of the island. Granite and other crystalline rocks enter largely into the construction of the northern mountains. The hydrographic system includes six chief rivers, with numerous other streams and several lakes. The Rio Grande de Cagayan is the longest river. It has a northerly course of about 300 miles, emptying into the China Sea. The other rivers are the Agno Grande, Abra, Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Vico (or Bolo) and Pasig which last overflows by several mouths from Laguna de Bay into Manila Bay passing through Manila. The lakes include Laguna de Bay, Bom-

bon, Cagayan, etc. The vegetation of Luzon is exceedingly luxuriant. Dense forests crown the loftiest heights and rich verdure and abundant cultivated crops cover the plains and valleys. Among the crops are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane which is extensively grown abroad, or manila hemp, various species of palm cotton, coffee, cinchona, maize, and tobacco. The minerals include gold, iron, copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians, some of which (including gold) are mined. Cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, plain and varnished leather, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, carriages, etc. are manufactured, and boats, canoes, and large vessels are built. Capital Manila. Pop. in 1890 3,708,850 composed in its native elements of Tagala, Vicol, Igorota, Pampango, Negritos, etc. mainly derivatives from Malay stocks. The only railroad (120 miles) in the islands is in Luzon between Manila and Dagupan. The Batanes and Babuyan islands groups are dependencies of Luzon. See **PHILIPPINES**

Luzon, a pueblo of Davao district, Mindanao Philippines Islands. Pop. 7477

Luzens, looz'enz a village of Hungary on of Liptan about 4 miles from Neosohl

Luzzy, lū'zzy a small town of France in Nièvre, 19 miles S of Châteauneuf

Luzzara, looz'arā a small town of Italy province of Parma, 4 miles N of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. Pop. of commune in 1901 9253

Luzzi, looz'ee a town of Italy 11 miles N of Cosenza. Pop. about 2000 (commune 5000)

Lwow, the Polish name of **Lwov**

Lyara, a small town of Beluistan on the Parali, 20 miles from the Indian Ocean and 35 miles S of Bela.

Lybster, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 11 miles SW of Wick

Lycaonia, in ancient geography a country in the south-central part of Asia Minor having the Taurus mountains on the southern border. The capital was Iconium the modern Koniah

Lychee, lee'chee a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 48 miles N of Berlin. Pop. about 2500

Lydia, lī'di-ə, in ancient geography a maritime country in the SW corner of Asia Minor. Among its towns were Xanthia, Patara, Myra, Teios, and Phocaea.

Lyctippus, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 35 miles ESE of Pittsburgh

Lyck, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S of Gumbinnen, on Lake Lyck. On an island in the lake is an old castle of the Teutonic Knights. The town has manufactures of machinery, mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900 11,366

Lycoming, lī'kōm-ing a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania has an area of 1290 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Lycoming, Leysbrook, Muncy and Pine creeks. The county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Bituminous coal, iron-ore, and limestone are abundant. Capital Williamsport. Pop. in 1890 70,579 in 1900 75,603.

Lycoming, a post-village of Oswego co. N Y. The banking point is Cawaga. Pop. about 500

Lycoming, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 578

Lycoming Creek, Pa. enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Williamsport

Lycopolis, an ancient city of Egypt. See **Suez**

Lycurgus, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co. Iowa, about 22 miles E of Decorah

Lycus, an affluent of the Tigris. See **Zar**.

Lyda, a post-station of Mecon co. Mo.

Lydd, līd, a town of England in Kent near the English Channel, 3 miles SSW of Romney. Pop. in 1901 2475

Lydda, an ancient town of Palestine. See **Ludd**

Lydenburg, a town of the Transvaal Colony capital of the Lydenburg district, on a tributary of Olifant's River 144 miles (direct) ENE of Pretoria. It has a good market. Dutch and English charabees and a government school and in the vicinity are rich gold deposits, largely of an alluvial character. Pop. about 800

Lydia, lī'di-ə, in ancient geography a kingdom in the W of Asia Minor bounded on the W by Ionia and traversed by the river Hermus. The capital was Sardis. It was conquered by the Persians about 546 B.C.

Lydin, a post-village of Scott co. Minn. about 33 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. 190

Lydim, a post-village of Darlington co. S C. 13 miles W of Darlington. Pop. about 140

Lydim, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. Pop. 60

Lydney, a town of England, co. and 16 miles WSW of Gloucester on the Severn. Pop. about 3000

Lye and Wollescote, an urban district of England, in Warratashire, nearly adjoining Stourbridge. Pop. in 1901 10 976.

Lyon Land, in E. Greenland is about lat. 75° 46' N. Lyell, Mount, a summit of the Sierra Nevada, Cal., 13,642 (13,317) feet high. It is in the Yosemite region.

Lyerly, a post-town of Chatooga co. Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Summerville. Pop. in 1900 234.

Lykons, or **Likons**, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio, about 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. about 200. It is on the Northern Ohio R.

Lykons, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. at the foot of Bear Mountain, 35 miles NNE. of Harrisburg on the Northern Central and the Williams Valley R. It has rich mines of good anthracite coal and is chiefly supported by the coal business. Pop. in 1900 2762.

Lykons, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1255.

Lyte, lit, a post-hamlet of Deane co. N. H.

Lyto, a banking post-village of Mower co. Minn. on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 11 miles E. of Austin. Pop. in 1900 488. It is a shipping point for grain and hogs.

Lytle, lit, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 100.

Lynam, a county in the south-central part of South Dakota, is bounded N. and E. by the Missouri River and is partly bounded S. by the White River. Area, 3466 sq. m. The NE portion is part of the Lower Brulé Indian Reservation (Capital Oglala). Pop. in 1900 233. In 1900 2632.

Lynam, a post-village of Fremont co. Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 300.

Lynam, a township (town) of York co. Me. about 7 miles W. of Biddeford. Pop. in 1900 687.

Lynam, a post-township (town) of Grafton co. N. H. about 18 miles N. by E. of Haverhill. Pop. in 1900 426.

Lynamville, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. It has worked mills. Pop. about 300.

Lynce, a township (town) and post-village of New London co. Conn. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 34 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 750.

Lynce, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. in Lynce township (town) on the Connecticut River about 58 miles NW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 1080.

Lynce, a township (town) of Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 2200.

Lynce, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. 24 miles W. of Plymouth.

Lynce-Regis, lit. regis, a seaport, watering-place, and fishing town of England in Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel 23 miles W. of Dorchester. It is an ancient place. The Roundabout Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1901 2945.

Lynce-Fjord See Lin Fjord.

Lymington, a seaport and watering-place of England, in Hampshire, in the New Forest, on the river Lymington 12 miles SW of Southampton. Yacht building is carried on. Pop. in 1901 4163.

Lynna, a town in the N. part of Cheshire, England near Warrington. Lancashire. Pop. in 1901 4707.

Lynna, or **Lynna**, lit. a parish of England, co. of Kent, 24 miles W. of Hythe, on the Channel coast. Near by is Lynna Castle.

Lyn, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario on Coleman Creek and on the Grand Trunk R. 129 miles WSW of Montreal. It has manufacturing of cheese, flour and lumber. Pop. about 750.

Lynbrook, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y., on the Long Island R. 14 miles from Rockville Center its banking point. Pop. about 1800.

Lynch, a banking post-village of Boyd co. Neb. 35 miles E. of Butte. Pop. in 1900 231.

Lynch, a post-hamlet of Madison co. N. C.

Lynch, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. The banking point is Marionville. It has chemical-works.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Lynchburg, a banking post-village of Highland co. Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 53 miles ENE of Cincinnati. It has a distillery etc. Pop. in 1900 907.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Ramer co. S. C. on Lynch Creek 60 miles E. of Columbia. Pop. about 200.

Lynchburg, a banking post-town capital of Moore co. Tenn. 15 miles E. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900 417.

Lynchburg, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex. on Buffalo Bayou at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, 20 miles E. of Houston.

Lynchburg, a city of Virginia, situated on the right or E. bank of the James River on the James River Canal and on the Southern the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western R. 124 miles W. by S. of Richmond. The site is hilly and the streets in some places are very steep. Lynchburg has several iron and brass-foundries, rolling mills, tobacco-factories cotton and flouring mills and manufactures of farming implements and furniture. Tobacco is the chief article of export, that produced in this part of the state having a high reputation. Lynchburg was founded in 1796. The Randolph Mason Women's College is located here. Elevation, 526 feet. Pop. in 1900 18,801.

Lynch's (or **Lynches**) **Creek**, S. C. rises very near the N. boundary of the state and enters the Great Pedee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Lynch Station, a post-village of Campbell co. Va. on the Southern R. 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 250.

Lynch, had the upper course of the Mitchell River in Queensland.

Lynch, had a post-township and hamlet of Lyon co. Minn. on the Redwood River about 108 miles W. of St. Peter. Pop. of the township in 1900 488. The hamlet is 8 miles SW of Marshall.

Lynedale, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. Pop. 75.

Lynedboro, had but rth a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co. N. H. about 25 miles SSW of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 686.

Lyneden, a banking post-town of Whatcom co. Wash. about 110 miles N. of Seattle. Pop. in 1900 365.

Lyneden, a banking post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 16 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Lynchhurst, a village of England in Hampshire, beautifully situated in the New Forest, 8 miles WSW of Southampton. Here is the King's House or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. There is an interesting modern church. Lynchhurst is a frequented resort.

Lynchhurst, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. The banking point is Rutherford. Pop. about 300.

Lynchhurst, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario on the Ganarquo River and on the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern R. 6 miles ENE of Morton. Pop. about 250.

Lyniden, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill., on the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles WSW of Sterling. Pop. in 1900 430.

Lyniden, a banking city capital of Omege co. Kan. on Salt Creek 8 miles E. of Omege City on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1004.

Lyniden, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ky.

Lyniden, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 699.

Lyniden, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 176.

Lyniden, a banking post-township (town) and village of Caledonia co. Vt. on the Passumpsic River about 36 miles ENE of Montpelier on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of wood, shoe leather. Pop. in 1900 2955.

Lyniden, a township (town) of Juneau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 672.

Lyniden, a township (town) of Sheboygan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1792.

Lyniden Center, a post-village in Lyniden township (town) Caledonia co. Vt. on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900 230.

Lyniden Station, a post-village of Juneau co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Mauston. Pop. about 250.

Lynidenville, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 42 miles NE of Buffalo and 3 miles E. of Lake Ontario. Pop. about 650.

Lynidenville, a banking post-village in Lyniden township (town) Caledonia co. Vt. on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900 1274.

Lynedock, lit. dock a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on Big Creek 11 miles WSW of Simcoe. Pop. about 250.

Lynghy, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, 7 miles NNW of Copenhagen. It has a royal summer palace. Pop. about 604.

Lynmouth, lit. mouth a picturesque village of Devonshire, England, on the N. coast, 12 miles E. of Ilfracombe. It is situated at the base of a lofty cliff, and 400 feet above

It is the village of Lynton. The two places attract numerous tourists.

LYNN, a town of England. See **KINN** a **LYNN**
LYNN, an unorganized county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain Area, 821 sq m Pop in 1890 24 in 1900 17

LYNN, a post-village of Winston co Ala. on the North-ern Alabama R. The banking point is Jasper Pop 100

LYNN, Henry co Ill See **LYNN CENTER**
LYNN, a banking post-town of Randolph co. Ind. 16 miles N of Bloomington, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 765

LYNN, a post-village of Greenup co Ky, on Tygart's Creek, 7 miles W of Greenup Pop. 200

LYNN, a city and seaport of Essex co Mass. is pleasantly situated on Massachusetts Bay 10 miles N.E. of Boston on the Boston and Maine and the Boston Kennebec and Lynn R. It is about 2 miles from the peninsula of Nahant. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of women's and children's boots and shoes which employs the labor of over 200 factories and produces upward of 15 000 000 pairs annually valued at nearly \$30 000 000. The manufacture of leather (moccasins) is an other large industry as is likewise that of electric appliances the value of the product in dynamos lamps motors, car-equipment, etc. amounting annually to many millions of dollars. The city contains a public library a handsome city hall, and a soldiers monument. It has many handsome residences, especially on the east (or shore) side. The scenery in the vicinity is varied and picturesque. It has one of the largest natural pleasure grounds in the country (more than 2000 acres) known as Lynn Woods. Pop. in 1870 28,233 in 1880 33 774 in 1890 55 727 in 1900 68,513

LYNN, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. 28 miles WNW of Port Huron

LYNN, a township of Lehigh co Pa. Pop in 1900 2346

LYNN, a post-village of Susquehanna co Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 24 miles NW of Scranton Pop 175

LYNN, a post-village of Clark co Wis. in Lynn town-ship (town) 10 miles E. of Nollerville, on the Chicago, Mil-waukee and St. Paul R. Pop of the town in 1900 711

LYNNHAMPTON, a post-hamlet of Marshall co W Va. 6 miles S of Glen Roston

LYNN CANAL, a long fjord of the Pacific Ocean in Alaska, extends nearly N from Admiralty Island, about lat 58° 15 to 59 35 N lon 135° W. It divides (lat 58° 5' N) into the Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets, on the latter of which, near its head are situated Skagway and Dyea. On the peninsula separating the inlets is Chilkat village. Lynn Canal is an important gate-way into the Klondike region. It shows evidences of strong glaciation

LYNN CENTER, a post-village of Henry co Ill 27 miles by rail SE of Rock Island Pop 100

LYNN, a post-village of Marion co Fla. The bank-ing point is Ocala. Pop about 250

LYNNFIELD, a post-village of Essex co Mass. in Lynn field township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles W of Salem. Pop of the town in 1900 888

LYNNFIELD CENTER, a post village of Essex co Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles N of Boston.

LYNNHARBOUR, a post-village of Princess Anna co Va., on the Norfolk and Southern B. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop 150

LYNNPORT, a post-village of Lehigh co Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 29 miles V by E of Reading. It has a manufactory of siles, etc. Pop about 300

LYNN ROGIE, a town of England. See **KINN** a **LYNN**

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co Ill 8 miles WSW of Jacksonville. Pop in 1900 176.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Warren co. Ind. about 24 miles NE of Evansville. Pop about 340

LYNNVILLE, a banking post town of Jasper co Iowa, on the North Shout River about 46 miles E of Des Moines on the Iowa Central R. Pop in 1900 247

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Graves co Ky about 40 miles S of Paducah. Pop in 1900 55

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co Pa. 16 miles W by N of Allentown. Pop about 100

LYNNVILLE, a banking post-village of Giles co Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 66 miles S by W of Nashville. Pop about 600. It has flourishing industries.

LYNNWOOD, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co Va.

LYNTON, a village of Devonshire, England 12 miles E of Ilfracombe. It is built on the steep cliffs about 400 feet above Lynmouth. Pop in 1901 1841. See **LYNNWOOD**

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co Wis. on the Mississippi River 18 miles below Lansing Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 322.

LYON, a river of Scotland, co of Perth, flows, after a course of 83 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

LYON, the most northwestern county of Iowa borders on South Dakota and Minnesota. Area, 600 sq m. It is intersected by the Root River bounded on the W by the Sioux River and also drained by the East Fork of the Root River. Capital Rock Rapids. Pop in 1890 8680, in 1900 13,165

LYON, a county in the east-central part of Bonnes, has an area of 858 sq m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and is also drained by the Osage River and Cottonwood Creek. Capital, Emporia. Pop in 1800 23 100 in 1900 26,074.

LYON, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 226 sq m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and bounded on the W by the Tennessee River. Capital Eddyville. Pop in 1890 7828 in 1900 9319

LYON, a county in the WSW part of Minnesota. Area 714 sq m. It is drained by the Redwood, Big Cottonwood and Yellow Medicine rivers. Capital, Marshall. Pop in 1890 9501 in 1900 14 581

LYON, a county in the W part of Nevada is traversed by the Carson River. Area 1267 sq m. The surface is mountainous. Silver is found here. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890 1987 in 1900 2268

LYON, a post town of Coahoma co Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop in 1896 166

LYON, a post-township of Franklin co Mo. Pop in 1900 2224.

LYONNA, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. 9 miles N of Miller station

LYON FALLS, a post-village of Lewis co N.Y. on the Black River at the mouth of the Moose River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 45 miles N of Utica. It has paper-mills. Small steamers ascend the Black River to this place where the navigation is obstructed by a fall of 63 feet. Pop in 1900 476

LYONIA, a post hamlet of Hancock co Ky 12 mi as S by E of Harroville.

LYON MOUNTAIN, a post-village of Clinton co N.Y. on the Chateaugay R., 34 miles W by N of Plattsburg. Here are iron works. Pop about 300

LYONNAIS, *lee de na* an old province of France, now included in the departments of Rhône and Loire. Capital Lyons

LYONS, *li ons* (Fr *Lyons* *lee on'* and *Lugdunum*) the third city in population and second in industrial importance of France a fortress of the first class, capital of the department of Rhône and seat of an archbishop, 250 miles (direct) ESE of Paris and 160 miles N of the Medi-terranean lat. of observatory 45° 40' 40" N lon 4° 47' 40" E. It is situated at the confluence of the Rhône, flow-ing from the N and the Rhône, coming from the E, and the main part of the city is built on the tongue of land formed by the two rivers although it extends to the oppo-site banks of both streams, the communication being main-tained by many bridges. On the right bank of the Rhône the hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre and are par-tially occupied by streets. From the hill of Fourvière a grand panorama is presented to the eye embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the S. The city is of striking appearance, and its modernization has given it many fine quarters, among which may be men-tioned the magnificent quay: flanking the river for several miles the open squares and promenades (Place Carnot, Place Bellecour the fashionable city centre *Place des Ter-reaux*) many of them adorned with monumental sculp-tures the stately Rue de la République and Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Parc de la Tête-d'Or embracing 250 acres and containing zoological and botanical gardens and an ob-servatory

Several of the public edifices of Lyons are remarkable for their antiquity as well as for the beauty of their architec-ture. The cathedral of St. Jean on the slope of the Four-vière is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI and is one of the most interesting churches of France. Higher up the acclivity stands the church of *Notre Dame de Four-vière*, in modernized Byzantine style, which was conse-crated in 1896. Among the other ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Nizier (the ancient cathedral) and the church of Ainay the oldest in Lyons portions of whose orig-inal structure of the sixth century—columns from a Roman temple that entered into its construction—still survive. The archiepiscopal palace situated near the cathedral is a large edifice. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though very irregular in its style.

The municipal library is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 200 006 volumes and has besides a

rich collection of 1888. The Palais St. Pierre (or des Arts), facing the Place des Terrenes, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which is a fine, majestic edifice. It contains galleries of paintings and sculptures, a cabinet of medals and antiquities, natural history collections, and a library. The chief educational institutions are the university (having in 1904, 3600 students) the academy the *lycée* (or college) medical school and school of pharmacy school of fine arts schools of industrial art (*École de la Martinière*) and forestry etc. The Bourse is one of the most striking buildings of the city. It contains a museum of the textile industry. The Palais de Justice and the building of the prefecture, erected in 1880-90 are notable edifices. The most important charitable establishments are the *Hôtel-Dieu* (hospital) the *Maison de la Charité* (a very extensive almshouse) the *Mont de Piété* and the *Hospice de l'Antiquaille*.

As a manufacturing town Lyons early acquired a high rank. Its silk manufactures are the most important in the world. This constitutes its great specialty and employs 85 000 looms in the city and its near neighborhood, besides 25 000 others in the adjoining departments. The silk industry with its allied industries, gives employment to and near Lyons to over 200 000 hands. The annual exports of pure silk amount to \$30 000 000 and of manufactured articles (articles of apparel umbrellas etc.) to \$30 000 000. Lyons has also manufactures of hats books, jewelry paper machinery perfumes, Jacquard looms, shoelace hardware, bristles, soap candles, shawls lace, and liquors, besides dye-works, foundries glass works, pottery, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. The city is admirably situated for trade and is a great entrepôt both for the N and the S. As a financial centre it occupies the leading place in France after Paris.

History.—When Caesar invaded Gaul, Lyons (Lugdunum) was already a place of importance. It became the principal Roman colony in Gaul and gave its name to one of the divisions of the country *Gallia Lugdunensis*. Several emperors made it their occasional residence vying with one another in adorning it. It was the birthplace of Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, and Crispinus. Various Roman remains exist. Lyons early received Christianity and at the end of the second century when it was already the seat of a bishop contained thousands of Christians. Many of its noblest Roman structures disappeared in the invasions of the barbarians. In the Middle Ages the counts of Lyons and of Forez held sway for a time in the city and subsequently it was ruled by a succession of archbishops. From the fourteenth century it was under the direct sway of the French kings. Louis XIV did much for Lyons by the construction of quays and the erection of beautiful edifices. In 1793 the troops of the Convention perpetrated wholesale butcheries in the city which had taken up arms against the Reign of Terror. Pop. in 1852 156 108 in 1901 459 099.

Lyons, a banking post-town of Boulder co. Colo., on the Burlington Route, 48 miles NW of Denver. It is in a gold and coal region. Pop. in 1900 347.

Lyons, a banking post-town of Tattnall co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 534.

Lyons, a post-village of Cook co. Ill., on the Dan Plaines River 12 miles SW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 951.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Greene co. Ind., 82 miles by rail SW of Indianapolis. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. about 1000.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, a suburb of Clinton is situated on the Mississippi River opposite Fulton 73 miles below Dubuque. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 140 miles W of Chicago. It has flouring mills, large saw mills, and manufactures of lumber, locks, shoe-stretchers, etc. The river here flows through flood country and is bordered by high bluffs.

Lyons, a banking city and railroad centre, capital of Rice co. Kan. 28 miles NW of Hutchinson on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has grain-elevators, salt-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1738.

Lyons, a village of Larue co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Newhaven. Pop. about 300.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Ionia co. Mich., on the Grand River and on the Pere Marquette R. 34 miles NW of Lansing. It has abundant water power and manufactures of caskets, farm-implements, gas-engines, and fur. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 656.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Burr co. Neb. on Logan Creek 40 miles E of Fremont, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 847. It has grain-elevators.

Lyons, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 24 miles by rail W of Newark. Pop. 75.

Lyons, a banking post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.Y., in Lyons township (town) on the Erie Canal and on the Clyde River at the confluence of Canadagosa Outlet with Mud Creek. It is also on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R., 30 miles E by S. of Rochester. It contains a fine court-house and has several flour-mills, extensive distilleries of peppermint oil, a beet-sugar factory and manufactures of silver ware, barrels, and farm-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4300 of the town, 5324.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ohio, 30 miles W of Toledo. Pop. 360.

Lyons, a post-village of Lyons co. Oregon on the Corvallis and Eastern R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 150.

Lyons, a post-village of Burleson co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. about 275.

Lyons, a post-village of Welworth co. Wis. in Lyons township (town), on the outlet of the Geneva Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles E. of Elkhorn. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 1200.

Lyons, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, 12 miles S of Dorchester station. Pop. 100.

Lyons Creek, has enters the Kansas River about 3 miles above Junction City.

Lyonsdale, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. on the Moose River about 40 miles N of Utica. It has paper mills. Pop. of Lyonsdale township (town) in 1900 1371 of the village 250.

Lyons Falls, N.Y. See LYON FALLS.

Lyons Farms, a post-village of Union co. N.J. 2 miles from Elizabeth. Pop. about 300.

Lyons, Gulf of (anc. *Gulfus Sionis* Fr. *Golf du Lion* gulf du lion) — a gulf of the Med. Fr. a wide bay of the Mediterranean washing most of the S coast of France, and extending from the Spanish frontier to Toulon. Along some parts of the coast there are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orbe, Arde, and Tiviers. On it are the towns of Marseilles and Cetta.

Lyons Landing, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N.C.

Lyons Station, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles NE of Reading. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Lyonsville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mass. 6 miles N of Shelburne Falls.

Lyons Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 12 miles W of Allentown. Pop. 110.

LYON, a post-hamlet of Scioto co. Ohio.

LYE, (from *Lyte* N. ch.) a river of France and Belgium joins the Scheldt at Obent after a N.E. course of 120 miles. It is navigable for about 100 miles.

LYE GORN (i. e. bald mountain) a mountain of southern Poland, in Kielec Height, 1850 (2000?) feet.

LYE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of a post-village in Lyander township (town) Oneida co. N.Y. about 18 miles S of Oswego. Pop. about 350. The town is bounded on the S and E by the Seneca River and on the N.E. by the Oswego River. Pop. of the town in 1900 4838.

LYSEKILL, a seaport and watering place on the SW coast of Sweden, 10 miles WSW of Uddevalla. Pop. in 1900, 3194.

LYSEKARNEN, a mountain of the Swiss-Italian Alps lying immediately W of the Monte Rosa group from which it is separated by the Lyjoch (14 030 feet). Elevation 14,890 feet.

LYSKOVO, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Volga, 45 miles SE of Nizhni Novgorod. It has manufactures of metal-ware. Pop. in 1897, 7000.

LYSTON, or *Sainte Anastasio de Nelson*, a village of the Saguenay Fjord on the Saguenay River on the Grand Trunk and the Lethbridge and Saguenay R., 28 miles W of Quebec. Pop. about 330.

LYSTON STATION, a post-village of Saguenay co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Plattsburgh, 15 miles distant. Pop. 175.

LYTHAM, a watering place of Lancashire, England on the Irish Sea, 5 1/2 miles WSW of Kirkham. Pop. in 1901, 7195.

LYTLE, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Wayneville. Pop. 180.

LYTLE, a post-village of Atascosa co. Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 120.

LYTTEN, a post-village of La Crosse co. Wis. **LYTLEVILLE,** a post-village of Malheur co. Ill. Pop. 30.

Lytleton, a seaport town of New Zealand, on Port Cooper 7 miles by rail SE of Christchurch of which it is the port. It has extensive harbor improvements, a hospital, orphanage, jail banks, etc. Pop. of the borough 4000.
Lytleton, a banking post-village of Sac co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.
Lytleton, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 162 miles from its mouth, and on the Canadian Pacific

R., 54 miles from Yale. It has gold-mining interests. Pop. about 150.
Lytleton Springs, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. Pop. 75.
Lytleton, a town of Sumia, 54 miles NE of Yaroslavl Pop. about 3400.
Lytleton, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 162 miles from its mouth, and on the Canadian Pacific of Vitolak Pop. about 4000.

M

Maad, a town of Hungary. See **Mád**.
Maas, a river of Europe. See **Maas**.
Maaseyk, or **Maaseyk**, a town of Belgium in Limbourg, on the Maas, 17 miles NNE of Maastricht. Pop. in 1900 4421. The famous painters the brothers Van Eyck were born here.
Maasia, mǎ-á-si or mǎ-si, a pueblo on the S. coast of Leyte Island, Philippines. Pop. 13 449.
Maasia, a town in the interior of Iloilo province, Panay Philippine Islands, on a small river. Pop. 2874.
Maasland, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles W of Rotterdam.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, or **Maasland**, mǎ-á-si, a fishing town of the Netherlands South Holland 10 miles W of Rotterdam on the New Maas. Pop. in 1899 802.
Maasland, Netherlands. See **Maasland**.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, an interior pueblo of Pangasinan province, Ilocos, Philippine Islands. Pop. 10 600.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, a town of central Africa, in Bornu, 70 miles SSW of Kuka.
Maasland, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Kemp or Kaufman.
Maaslandville, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. about 63 miles E of Albany. Pop. 175.
Maasland, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles SE of Preston. Pop. in 1900 494.
Maasland, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon.
Maasland, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. Pop. 150.
Maasland, a post-village of Oklahoma co. Okla., on the Southern R. The banking point is Westport. Pop. in 1900 252.
Maasland, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, on Fall River 21 miles WSW of Perth. Pop. 90.
Maasland, a post-village of Randolph co. W. Va. on the Roaring Creek and Charleston R. The banking point is Bilkas. Pop. 100.
Maasland, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 19 miles ESE of Louth. Pop. about 1600.
Maasland, a post-village of Cobb co. Ga. The banking point is Austell. Pop. about 200.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, a river of Nova Scotia, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the NW coast of the island of Cape Breton. Its principal courses are South West, South-East and North East rivers.
Maasland, a banking post-village and outpost of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Inverness R. 19 miles NE of Fort Hood. It has coalmines and other mills. Pop. about 600.
Maasland, a post-village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7 miles from Mahon. Coal is mined here.
Maasland, a post-village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 3 miles from Mahon.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, a town of central Africa, in the Sahara, 200 miles N by E of Timbuktu, on the road to Tuat.
Maasland, a post-village of Isikima co. Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is North Yakima. Pop. 100.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a very fertile region and connected by rail and road with Bacolor, a few miles distant. Pop. 10 400.
Maasland, mǎ-á-si, a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ mountains and flows into the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.
Maasland, a town of Brazil, in the state and NE of the city of Rio de Janeiro.
Maasland, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Macadam Junction, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. 81 miles NW of St. John.
Macadenville, a post-village of Gaston co. N.C. The banking point is Gastonia. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1144.
Macadoo, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. It is in a coal-mining region. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. in 1900 2123.
Macael, mǎ-á-si, a small town of Spain in Andalusia, 35 miles NE of Almería.
MacAfee, a post-village of Mercer co. Ky., on the Southern R. The banking point is Harrodsburg. Pop. 100.
MacAfee Valley, a post-hamlet of Sumner co. N.J. 6 miles N by E of Franklin.
Macagua, mǎ-á-si, a town of Matanzas province Cuba, 41 miles (direct) SE of Cardenas, with which it is connected by rail. It is a railroad junction and the centre of a great sugar producing district, and has post and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1890 1467.
Macabe, mǎ-á-si, a seaport town of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macaba River in the Bay of Santa Anna, 40 miles NNE of Cape Frio.
Macajinar, mǎ-á-si, an extensive bay on the N coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It receives the Cagayan River.
MacAlistar, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 60 miles S by W of Muskogee. Pop. in 1900 846.
MacAlester, a post-village of Hamilton co. Pa. 14 miles WNW of Lewistown. Pop. 150.
MacAlester, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. 40 miles NW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.
Macallah, or **Macalla**, Arabia. See **Macallah**.
MacAlister, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn.
Macalon, mǎ-á-si, or **Macalon**, mǎ-á-si, a pueblo of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the SW coast, near Illegos. Pop. 6146.
MacAlpin, a post-village of Sumner co. Fla. Pop. 75.
Macane, mǎ-á-si, two contiguous villages of Portugal, in Estremadura, Macane de Caminha being 27 miles and Macane de Dona Maria 18 miles NE of Thomar.
Macane, mǎ-á-si, a town of Portugal in Estremadura 85 miles NE of Lisbon. Pop. about 3000.
Macane, mǎ-á-si, a seaport and dependency of the Portuguese in China, on a peninsula of the island of Macao (prefecture of Hwang-shan) on the W side of the entrance to the Canton River 70 miles (direct) SEB of Canton and 35 miles W of Hong Kong. Lat. 22° 11' N. The peninsula, which is about 24 miles in length and very hilly is connected with the main-land by a narrow sandy isthmus. Macao contains a cathedral and a number of other churches, a theatre, hospitals, and various educational institutions. At the end of the town is a grotto where Camões is said to have composed a great part of his 'Lusid'. Forts defend the harbor which is fit only for small vessels, large ships being compelled to anchor several miles from shore. Macao was for a long time the great entrepot of the East-Asian commerce. Since the acquisition of Hong Kong by the British it has lost much of its importance. It has still a large trade, however, and exports tea, silk, indigo, opium, oil, rice, and sugar. The climate is salubrious. With some neighboring islets Macao forms a province, with a pop. in 1896 of 78,627 of whom 74,548 were Chinese. Macao was settled by Portuguese merchants in the latter part of the sixteenth century but full title was only recently acquired. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 80 000.
Macao, or **Macan**, a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, about 160 miles WNW of Natal. It has salt-industries. Pop. about 6000.

Macapa, mǎ-kǎ-pǎ, a town of Brazil, in Grão Pará, on the left bank of the estuary of the Amazon, 3 miles N of the equator. It has a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

Macaracas, a town of the republic of Panama, 118 miles SW of the town of Panama. Pop. of the district, 5000.

Macareca, mǎ-kǎ-kǎ, a small seaport of Delémnia, 34 miles SE of Spalato, on the Adriatic. It is picturesquely situated on a small bay. Fine wine is produced here. Pop. of the commune in 1909, 11,016.

MacArthur, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Murrumbidgee.

MacArthur, a river of the Northern Territory of South Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its SW side.

MacArthur, a banking post village, capital of Vinton co. Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R., 33 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1900, 941.

MacArthur Isles, Pacific Ocean, are off the NW coast of Australia, near Bird Is., about lat. 11° 40' S.

MacArthur's River, Idaho, rises near the Salmon River Mountains and enters the Malade River 14 miles from its mouth.

Macassar, mǎ-kǎ-sǎ, **Makassar**, or **Mankassar**, **mǎ-kǎ-sǎ** (native, *Makassar*) the chief town of Celebes and a Dutch settlement on the SW peninsula of the island, lat. 5° 19' S. lon. 119° 30' E. It is admirably clean and has a good roadstead. It was made a free port in 1946 and has an extensive trade, it being after the cities of Java, the most important commercial town of the Dutch East Indies. Pop. about 20,000. The department or residency of Macassar includes at present only a small part of the island of Celebes.

Macassar, Strait of, a channel separating the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 80 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Pale Lant, and Pacmarung islands.

Macato, mǎ-kǎ to a pueblo on the N coast of Pansy Island, Philippines, in Capiz province. Pop. 16,136.

Macana, mǎ-kǎ, a small town of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N of Bordeaux.

Macaye, Brazil See **Macaré**

MacBain, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Mich. in a farming and lumbering district, on the Ann Arbor R. 10 miles ESE of Cadillac. It has stove- and lumber factories etc. Pop. in 1900, 709.

MacBain Depot, a post-village of Richmond co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 29 miles S of Augusta. Pop. about 200.

MacBee, a post-village of Chesterfield co. S. C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Cheraw. Pop. about 100.

MacBriden, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 4½ miles N of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 239.

MacBurg, a post-village of Lincoln co. Tenn. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 100.

MacCabe, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 350.

MacCall, a post-village of Ascension parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. 125.

MacCalla, a post-station of Jefferson co. Ala. 17 miles by rail NW of Birmingham.

MacCall Creek, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Minn. 16 miles W of Brookhaven.

MacCall Ferry, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 45 miles SE of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

MacCallisburg, a banking post-village of Storey co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 13 miles N of Nevada. Pop. about 150.

MacCallum, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5121.

MacCallum, mǎ-kǎ-lǎu-bǎ, a mod-volcano of Sicily of low height, 8 miles N of Girgenti.

MacCameron, a post-township of Martin co. Ind. about 42 miles ENE of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 1356.

MacCammom, a post-village of Hancock co. Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 100.

MacCam, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on the Macana River and on the Intercolonial R. 9 miles S of Aegherst. There are coal mines in the neighborhood. Pop. 250.

MacCandless, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1034.

MacCandless, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. 6 miles N of Butler. Coal is mined near here. Pop. 100.

Maccan River, a small river which falls into the Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy Nova Scotia.

MacCarley, a post-village of Carroll co. Miss. Pop. 90.

MacCarter, a post-station of Greenville co. S. C.

MacCarthy (or M^cCarthy, mak-kar-thay) Island (native, *Jangon Buré ján-ján boo-rá*) an island of western Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River 127 miles from its mouth. Area, 8 sq. mi. Pop. mostly liberated Africans.

MacCartney, a mining post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield.

MacCartyville, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

MacCauleyville, a post-hamlet of Wilkin co. Minn. on the Red River of the North about 30 miles S of Moorehead.

MacCamelaud, a banking post-village of Scott co. Iowa, on the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. 100.

MacCaye, a post-village of Polk co. Tenn. on the Atlanta Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Bluewidge. Pop. about 375.

MacCannahan, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. Pop. 75.

MacCleary, a post-village of Nehalem co. Ohio. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. 200.

MacCleary, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa. about 25 miles WNW of Pittsburgh.

MacClellandville, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co. Del., about 2 miles N of Newark.

MacClellandtown, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. 8 miles W of Uniontown. Coal is found here. Pop. 100.

MacClellan, Mount, Cole a peak of the Front Range, about 9 miles from Georgetown. Altitude 13,473 feet.

MacClellandville, a post-village of Charleston co. S. C. about 40 miles NE of Charleston. It has saw mills, tar-pine distilleries, etc. Pop. about 400.

MacCleary, a post-town capital of Baker co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 28 miles W of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 350.

MacCleffield, a municipal borough of England, in Cheshire, 17 miles S. of Manchester. The principal buildings are the 2nd old church of St. Michael and the town hall. The town owes its importance to the silk-industry and there are manufactures of cotton, thread, etc. and bleacheries, dye-works, and breweries. In the vicinity are slate and stone-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 34,624.

MacCleffield, a post-village of Edgecombe co. N. C. Pop. 75.

MacClintock Island, in Franz Josef Land is crossed by lat. 86° 30' N. and lon. 56° E. It lies to the W of Hall Island. Highest point 1024 feet.

MacClund, a post-village of Big Horn co. Cal. on the McCloud River. The banking point is Yreka. It has lumbering interests.

MacClare, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 29 miles NW of Toledo. It has lumber and flouring mills. Pop. in 1900, 580.

MacClure, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles NE of Lewistown. Pop. about 300.

MacClure, a post-village of Anderson co. S. C.

MacClure Settlement, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. 4 miles from Deposit. Pop. 100.

MacClary, a post-station of Taney co. Mo.

MacColl, a banking post-town of Marlboro co., S. O. 9 miles ENE of Bennettsville on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

MacCullum, a village of Walker co. Ala. Pop. 100.

MacCumb, mak-kūn, a banking post-town of Pike co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 105 miles N of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 4477. It has railroad-shops, cotton mills, etc. and is the seat of McCumb Female Institute.

MacCumb, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles E by W of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 1195. It has furniture- and tile-works.

MacCombe (or Macomb) Mountain, N. Y. a peak of the Adirondacks in Warren co. about 7 miles NE of Dix Lake near the source of the Schoon River. Its altitude is 4371 feet.

MacCundy, a post-village of Chickasaw co. Miss. Pop. 75.

MacCunnell, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ga.

MacConnell, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 140.

MacConnells, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

MacConnellsburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Fulton co. Pa. in a fertile valley at the base of Cove Mountain, about 20 miles W of Chambersburg. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 274.

MacConnells Mills, a village of Washington co., Pa., 3 miles from Houtsville station. Pop. 100.

MacConnellstown, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 5 miles SW of Huntingdon. Pop. about 200.

MacConnellsville, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 27 miles WNW of Utica. Pop. 150.

MacConnellsville, a post-village of York co. S.C. 13 miles by rail N of Chester. Pop. 125.

MacConnellsville, or **MacConnellsville**, a banking post-village, capital of Morgan co. Ohio, on the E bank of the Muskingum River about 27 miles below Zanesville and 30 miles WNW of Marietta. It contains cash-and-door factories tobacco-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1825.

MacCook, a county in the SE part of South Dakota. Area, 875 sq. m. It is intersected by the East and West Forks of the Vermillion River. Capital, Salsam. Pop. in 1890, 6448. in 1900, 8880.

MacCook, a banking city capital of Red Willow co. Neb. near the Republican River and on the Burlington Route 11 miles E by S of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900, 2445.

MacCool, a post-village of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 60.

MacCool, a post-town of Adams co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Kosciusko. Pop. in 1900, 317.

MacCool Junction, a banking post-village of York co., Neb. 9 miles by rail S of York. Pop. in 1900, 36.

MacCordville, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 18 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

MacCormick, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Shenandoah. Pop. about 400.

MacCormick, a banking post-town of Abbeville co. S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 9 miles SE of Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 237.

MacCormick, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. The banking point is Chehalis or Centralia. Pop. 100.

MacCoy, a post-village of Polk co. Oregon. Pop. 15.

MacCoy, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop. 60.

MacCoyburg, a post-village of Jasper co. Ind. Pop. 74.

MacCoyville, a post-village of Juniata co. Pa. 12 miles S of Lewisburg. Pop. 100.

MacCracken, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 241 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio and Tennessee rivers the latter of which enters the former at Paducah. It is partly drained by Mayfield Creek. Capital, Paducah. Pop. in 1890, 21,031. in 1900, 28,733.

MacCracken, a banking city of Rush co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 11 miles NW of Lecombe. Pop. in 1900, 112.

MacCraw, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. The banking point is Marienville. Pop. about 200.

MacCredie, a post-village of Callaway co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 8 miles N of Fulton. Pop. 75.

MacCready, a post-town of Woodruff co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 225.

MacCallers, a post-village of Wake co. N.C. on the Raleigh and Cape Fear R. The banking point is Hargeth.

MacCallum, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Colorado River and is partly drained by the San Sabá River and by Brady's Creek. Capital, Brady. Pop. in 1890, 3217. in 1900, 3960.

MacCallum, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. Pop. 85.

MacCano, a banking city of Crawford co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 15 miles E. of Parsons. Pop. in 1900, 957.

MacCannville, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 41 miles S by E of Newark. Pop. 100.

MacCartain, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I.T. The banking point is Spiro. Pop. about 200.

MacCutcheonville, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co. Ind. 7 miles NNE of Evansville.

MacCutcheonville, a post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Ohio Central Lines 12 miles S of Tiffin. Pop. about 325.

MacDado, a post-village of Bastrop co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 36 miles E. of Austin. Pop. about 260.

MacDaniel, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. The banking point is Kerton. Pop. 100.

MacDaniel, a post-hamlet of Galia co. Ohio.

MacDaniels, a post-village of Breckinridge co. Ky. Pop. 70.

MacDavid, a post-village of Escambia co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 350.

MacDill, a post-village of Portage co. Wis. 1½ miles from Stevens Point. Pop. 175.

MacDonald, the most southwestern county of Missouri, borders on Arkansas. Area, 523 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk (or Cowan) River and contains lead and zinc deposits. Capital, Pittsburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,283. in 1900, 13,574.

MacDonald, a small post-village of Coffee co. Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 150.

MacDonald, a post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 4 miles S of Bangor. Pop. 150.

MacDonald, a banking post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 18 miles WNW of Pittsburg. It has large coal and oil interests and bottle-works. Pop. in 1900, 2475.

MacDonald, a post-station of Bradley co., Tenn. 21 miles by rail ENE of Chattanooga.

Macdonald, in Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is a post-station of Thurmoel.

MacDonald Island, in the Southern Ocean in about lat. 33° S. S. by E of Kerguelan Island.

Macdonald, Lake, Mont. near Benton station.

MacDonalds Hall, a post-station of Montgomery co., Va.

MacDonalds Mills, a post-station of Perry co. Miss.

Macdonalds Point, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick, on the river St. John 6 miles from Wickham.

MacDonaldsville, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio about 8 miles NW of Canton. Pop. 100.

MacDonaldson, a village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 300.

Macdonnell Range, in South Australia immediately S of the Tropic of Capricorn gives rise to the Finks River. It contains gold, rubies and other minerals.

MacDonough, mak don-uh, a county in the W part of Illinois, has an area of 574 sq. m. It is drained by Crooked Creek and other creeks. Many miles of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Macomb. Pop. in 1890, 27,487. in 1900, 28,412.

MacDonough, a post-village of Nawacota co. Del. about 20 miles SEW of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

MacDonough, a banking post-town capital of Henry co. Ga. 27 miles SSE of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It is in a cotton region and is a health resort. Pop. in 1900, 683.

MacDonough, a post-village in MacDonough township (town), Chenango co. N.Y. on the Ganaruet Creek about 40 miles NNE of Binghamton. Pop. about 350. of the town in 1900, 967.

Macdonoughville, a post-village of Jefferson parish La. The banking point is Gretna. Pop. about 2,500.

MacDongall, a post-village of Seneca co. N.Y. Pop. 90.

MacDowell, a county in the W part of North Carolina, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is drained by the Catawba River which rises in it. The Blue Ridge, here nearly 6000 feet high extends along the W border of this county. Capital, Marro. Pop. in 1890, 10,978. in 1900, 12,507.

MacDowell, the most southern county of West Virginia has an area of 538 sq. m. It is drained by the Tug Fork of the Sandy River. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital, Welch. Pop. in 1900, 18,747.

MacDowell, a post-station of Sumter co. Ala. on the Southern R. 5 miles W of Demopolis.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Marietta co. Ala.

MacDowell, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Vermilion River and on the Wabash R. 4 miles SE of Pontiac. Pop. 100.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mo. 14 miles S of Verona station.

MacDowell, a post-town of Highland co. Va. 36 miles W by N of Staunton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 136.

MacDowell, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. 180.

MacDuff, a seaport of Scotland, 1 mile E of Banff, on the Deveron. Pop. in 1901, 3429.

MacDuffie, a county in the NE part of Georgia, is bounded on the N. by the Little River and is also drained

by Elder Creek. Area, 258 sq. m. Capital, Thomson. Pop. in 1900 5789 in 1900 9000.

Mace, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ind. 8 miles SE. of Crawfordsville, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Macedon, a country. See **MACEDONIA**.

Macedon, *ma-se-don* a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y., in Macedon township (town) on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 13 miles ESE of Rochester. Pop. in 1900 592 of the town 2488.

Macedon, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio, 26 miles NW of Piqua. Pop. 80.

Macedon Center, a post-village in Macedon township (town) Wayne co., N. Y. about 15 miles N of Canandaigua. Pop. 160.

Macedonia, *ma-se-do-ne-ja*, in ancient geography a country lying N of Greece, between Illyria on the W and Thracia on the E and bordering on the Aegean Sea. It later included the peninsula of Chalcidice. Among the cities inclusive of those in Chalcidice, were Pella (the capital) Pydna, Thessalonica (Therma) Philippi Amphipolis, Potidia (Casandria), and Gynethos. On the border of Thessaly was Mount Olympus. Macedonia became powerful under Philip (father of Alexander the Great) whose victory at Chorosce, in 333 B.C. secured to him the overlordship of Greece. Alexander conquered the vast Persian Empire, 334-337 B.C. and then built up a mighty Macedonian realm in three continents, extending from the Adriatic in India, and embracing Egypt. It fell to pieces on his death in 323 B.C. and Macedonia became again a kingdom by itself Greece remaining partially subject to it for a time. Not long after the overthrow of King Persius in 168 B.C. Macedonia became a Roman province. The Macedonians have not usually been regarded as true Greeks (their country was not included in Hellas) but their language has been shown to have been a Greek tongue. The name Macedonia has been revived as a modern designation. The region is now a part of Turkey and embraces a perfect medley of peoples the chief elements being Slavs, Osmanlis, and Greeks. A large fraction of the Slavs (Bulgarians and Serbs) are Mohammedans.

Macedonia, a post-village of Columbia co. Ark. The banking point in Macedonia.

Macedonia, a post-station of Miller co. Ga.

Macedonia, a post-village of Hamilton and Franklin cos. Ill. 10 miles W by S of McLeansboro. Pop. in 1900 315.

Macedonia, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Nebraska River 26 miles E of Council Bluffs on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 295.

Macedonia, a post-station of Yosemite co. Cal.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. N. C. about 60 miles E of Charlotte.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa., on the Susquehanna River 4 miles E of Towanda.

Macedonia Depot, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania C. & P. R. 20 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop. about 125.

Macleo, *ma-ah-yo* a seaport town of Brazil capital of the state of Alagoas in lat 9° 40' S. It has a protected harbor and an extensive export trade in cotton, sugar and rum. Pop. about 10 000.

MacElhattan, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles E. of Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Macleo, *ma-chi-to* a village of Italy 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chiese.

Macquenece, Portuguese East Africa. See **MAU KNER**.

Macerata, *ma-chi-ra-ta*, a town of Italy the capital of a province of the same name 21 miles E of Ancona, picturesquely situated on an eminence between the Potenza and Chienti rivers. It has retained via old walls and has a cathedral, a medieval town hall and a number of old palaces. It was formerly the seat of a university of which only the faculty of law survives. Pop. in 1901 22,764.

Macerata, a fertile province of Italy in the Marches traversed by the Apennines and bounded E by the Adriatic. Area, about 1699 sq. m. Capital, Macerata. Pop. in 1901 259,429.

Macerata-Feltria, *ma-chi-ra-ta fel-tria*, a village of Italy 11 miles NW of Urbino.

Mace's Bay, a post-village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick on Mace's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy about 60 miles W by S. of St. John.

MacEwen, a banking post-village of Humphreys co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 37 miles W of Nashville. It has various mills. Pop. about 500.

MacEwenville, a post-borough of Northumberland co. Pa. 10 miles NW of Danville, on the Central Pennsylvania and Western R. Pop. in 1900 208.

MacFall, a post-town of Calhoun and Talladega cos. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. in 1900 830.

MacFall, a banking city of Gentry co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 13 miles ESE of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 544.

MacFann, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. 200.

MacFarlan, a post-town of Anson co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wadesboro. Pop. in 1900 112.

MacFarlan, a post-village of Ritchie co. W. Va. The banking point is Cairo.

MacFarland, a post-village of Wabunsee co., Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Alma. Pop. about 225.

MacFarland, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. on the Catfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles SE of Madison and 4 miles from Lake Kegonsa. Pop. about 180.

MacFarland, a post-station of Inacaburg co. Va.

MacGahyville, *mak-ga-hu-vil*, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. 18 miles from Harrisonburg, on the Chesapeake Western R. Iron-ore abounds here. Pop. about 350.

MacGavock, a post-station of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

MacGlen, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, L. T. 20 miles NE of Pank Valley. Pop. in 1900 200.

MacGless Hills, a post-village of Cleburne co. Pa. The banking point is Carversville. It has saw mills. Pop. about 500.

MacGill, a post-station of Paulding co. Ohio.

MacGillivray, *Hecke*, the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland in Munster on the E of Kerry extending for about 10 miles, between Lake Killarney on the E and Lake Carra on the W. Height of Carran (the highest peak 3424 (3404) feet.

MacGillivray, Ireland, or Flannigan's, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario 20 miles NW of London.

MacGillivray River. See **KOOTENAY RIVER**.

MacGirk, a post-village of Missouri co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 6 miles E of California, Mo.

MacGinn, a post-village of Center co. Ky. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. 200.

MacGonigle, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, 8 miles NW of Hamilton. Pop. 75.

MacGovern, a village of Washington co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 100.

MacGowan, a village of Pacific co. Wash. The banking point is Astoria. Pop. 100.

MacGraw, a post-village of Cortland co. N. Y., about 33 miles S of Syracuse. It has a cement-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 750.

MacGraw, a post-station of Warren co. Pa.

MacGrawville, a post-village of Miami co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles ESE of Logansport. Pop. about 200.

MacGregor, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. Pop. 50.

MacGregor, a banking city of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River (here crossed by bridge) opposite Prairie du Chien 63 miles NW of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1498.

MacGregor, a post-village of Atkin co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Aubin. Pop. 200.

MacGregor, a banking post-town of McLean co. Tex. 20 miles W by S of Waco, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has cotton-compress and gins, cotton-seed oil mills wagon works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1436.

MacGregor, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central and the Para Marquette R. The banking point is Essex 8 miles distant. Pop. 200.

MacGregor, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 21 miles from Portage La Prairie. It ships grain lumber and flour. Pop. about 500.

MacGregor, Mount, a summit of the Gopur Range, British New Guinea. Height, about 10 000 feet.

MacGuffey, a post-village of Hardin co. Ohio on the Erie R. The banking point is Keeton. Pop. in 1900 422.

MacGuffey, a peak of the Meloppe (or Maluti) mountains, Basutoland, about 30 miles E of Maseru and the Caledon River. Altitude, about 11 000 feet.

MacHala, *ma-chi-la* a town of Ecuador, capital of El Oro province, 70 miles S of Guayaquil. In the vicinity is produced a fine cacao.

Mackinac, *mish kool'* (L. *Machius-Nem*) a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles SSW of Nantes, on the Falleson. It was the capital of the old duchy of Retz.

Machen, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 310.

MacHenry, a county in the NE. part of Illinois borders on Wisconsin. Area, 609 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox River and also drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890, 26,114. In 1900, 29,750.

MacHenry, a county in the N. part of N. Dak., has an area of 1468 sq. m. It is intersected by the Souris (or Mouse) River. Capital, Towner. Pop. in 1890, 1564. In 1900, 6253.

MacHenry, a banking post-village of MacHenry co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and North-western R. 50 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

MacHenry, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Ill. and Central R. 21 miles NE. of Greenville. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 550.

MacHenry, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md.

MacHenry, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Miss., in a farming and lumbering region, 24 miles N. of Gulfport, on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 500.

MacHenry, a banking post-town of Foster co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 110.

MacHenry, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Machiana, *má-shá-ná*, a small island of Brazil at the mouth of the Amazon.

Machias, *match í-as*, a banking port of entry and the capital of Washington co., Me., is on the Machias River in a township (town) of the same name, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 70 miles E. by S. of Bangor. It has a Federal building, a United States marine hospital, etc., and is mainly supported by the coast trade, the lumber business, and ship-building. Machias has manufactures of lumber and carriages, granite-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2082.

Machias, a post-village and summer resort in Machias township (town) of Cattaugus co., N. Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Rs. 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900, 1557.

Machias, a post-village of Seaboard co., Wash., 5 miles by rail N. of Snohomish. Pop. 100.

Machiasport, *match í-as-port*, a post-village of Washington co., Me., is in a township (town) of its own name, at the mouth of the Machias River about 4 miles SE. of the village of Machias. It has a good harbor and some trade and is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1218.

Machias River, *Me.*, enters the Atlantic Ocean through a small inlet called Machias Bay.

Machias, La., France. See LA MACHIAS.

Machodine, a post-station of Westminster co., Va.

Machaca Rapids, on the San Juan River Nicaragua, about half-way (direct) between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Nicaragua.

Machynieth, pronounced almost *má-hünt leth*, a borough of Wales, co., and 32 miles W. of Montgomery on the navigable river Dorey. Pop. in 1901, 2039.

Machonwice, *má-shá-o-vest sh*, a town of Poles, province and 45 miles SW. of Siedles, on the Vistula. Here in 1794 Rosensko was defeated and made prisoner by the Russians. The battle was soon followed by the final dismemberment of Poland.

MacIlhenny, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Macin, *má-chen*, a small town of Roumania, near the N. and of the Dobruja, on the Danube.

Macinac Falls, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 600.

MacIntire, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. 17 miles NE. of Osgo. Pop. in 1900, 427.

MacIntosh, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 429 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. by the Altamaha River. Capital, Darien. Pop. in 1890, 6470. In 1900, 6337.

MacIntosh, a county in the S. part of North Dakota, Area, 1000 sq. m. The surface is prairie, level to hilly. Capital, Ashley. Pop. in 1900, 4818.

MacIntosh, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Citronella.

MacIntosh, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 300.

MacIntosh, a post-town of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 342.

MacIntosh, a banking post-village of Polk co., Miss., on the Great Northern R. 28 miles E. by S. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 160.

MacIntyre, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rs., 20 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

MacIntyre, a post-township (and village) of Lycoming co., Pa., about 25 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 1700. Coal is extensively mined.

MacIntyre, Mount, N. Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 12 miles W. of Mount Marcy. It is separated from Wallace Mountain by a narrow gorge called the Adirondack (or Indian) Pass. It is partly formed of hypersthene (or granite) rock and is 5112 feet high.

MacK, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

MacKail, a post-village of Calvert co., Md. Pop. 80.

MacKay, a village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 400.

MacKay, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio, 15 miles E. by S. of Mansfield.

MacKay, a municipality and seaport of Queensland, on the S. bank of the Pioneer River, 110 miles SE. of Bowen. It is in a sugar region and is the port for several important gold- and copper-fields. Pop. 4000.

MacKay's Lake, in the district of Algoma, Canada, near the N. shore of Lake Superior is about 12 miles long and 2½ miles wide.

MacKay's Point, a post-village of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island on St. Patrick's Channel (S. side) 2 miles from Baddeck.

MacKean, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 978 sq. m. It is intersected by the Allegheny River and is also drained by the Clarion River and by Keating, Potomac and Tonawanda creeks. It has deposits of coal, petroleum, iron and salt. Capital, Smithport. Pop. in 1890, 45,863. In 1900, 51,243.

MacKean, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in McKean township 10 miles S. by W. of Erie. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1247. Of the village, about 200.

MacKean Island, in the Pacific Ocean (lat. 3° 35' S. lon. 174° 17' W.) is uninhabited. It has yielded guano.

MacKeesburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 11 miles E. of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 800.

MacKee, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ky., about 50 miles (direct) SSE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 106.

MacKee, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon. The banking point is Woodburn. Pop. 100.

MacKee Gap, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. 160.

MacKee, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 11 miles W. of Terra Haute. Pop. 180.

MacKees Half Falls, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River about 32 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 80.

MacKeesport, a city of Allegheny co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River at the mouth of the Youghiogheny and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 14 miles SE. of Pittsburgh. Its prosperity is partly derived from operations to coal which is mined near the place. It has large blast furnaces, vast tube-works (which employ several thousand hands) iron- and glass-manufactures, railroad-construction works, etc. Natural gas is found here. It is the seat of Dequenne Industrial College. Pop. in 1900, 34,227.

MacKees Rocks, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pittsburgh Chartiers and Youghiogheny R., 5 miles SW. of Pittsburgh. It has steel and iron works, saw shops, etc. It ships coal and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 6352.

MacKenney, a village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg.

MacKenzie, a district or territory in the northern part of Canada, bounded N. by Arctic waters, E. by Keewatin district, S. by Athabasca, and W. by Yukon. The Rocky Mountains, trending SE. and NW. are partly on the western boundary. It contains the Great Slave Great Bear, Felly Clinton Golden and other lakes and is intersected by the Mackenzie River issuing from Great Slave Lake, running near to and parallel with the Rocky Mountains, and emptying into Mackenzie Bay on the Arctic coast. The Great Fish River has its source in this territory. The climate is severe, although with cold and even warm summers. The region is largely forested, the tree-growth extending quite to the Arctic waters. Wheat, barley and garden vegetables are grown. Area, over 500,000 sq. m. The territory is but sparsely inhabited.

MacKenzie, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rr., 113 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has saw and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

MacKenzie Islands, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands.

MacKenzie Point, a cape in Cook Inlet, Alaska.

MacKenzie River, a large river of Canada, which in the upper part of its course is called the AVERASCA (which see). This rises near Mount Brown and enters Lake Athabasca, from which Great Slave River runs nearly northward to Great Slave Lake. The water accumulated in this lake issues from its western end and runs northward. The name of MacKenzie is applied to that part of the river which is between its mouth and Great Slave Lake. In the lower part of its course it runs near the N.E. base of the Rocky Mountains, and in some portions in a valley between parallel chains, 3600-4600 feet in height. It enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 68° 50' N and lon. 135° W. in a delta with many arms, and over a large alluvial flat, in which the depth of water is reduced to 12 feet and less. The length of the river from Great Slave Lake to the ocean is nearly 900 miles; navigation is uninterrupted as far as Fort Smith on the Great Slave River a distance from the mouth of 1100 miles. The chief tributaries are the Liard, Great Bear and Peel. The more important posts on its banks are Forts Chipewyan, Smith, Resolution, Providence, Simpson, Wrigley, Norman and Good Hope. The river is a mile wide at many places. The northern part of it is closed by ice nearly 9 months in the year. The MacKenzie including the Athabasca and Great Slave rivers, is about 2300 miles long.

MacKenzie River, Queensland, Australia, has a long direct course and flows into Keppel Bay in about lat. 23° 30' S. Coal is found along its course.

MacKenzie's Corners, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick 10 miles S.W. of Woodstock.

Mackey, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind. Pop. 80.

Mackey, a post-village of Boone co. Iowa. Pop. 60.

Mackey's Ferry, a post-village of Washington co. N.C. 1 mile S. from Albemarle Sound. Pop. 80.

Mackeyville, a post-village of Clinton co. Pa. on the Central R. of Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Mackford, a township (town) of Green Lake co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Mackinac, mak-e-naw sometimes written Mackinaw, a county of Michigan in the N. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. It is separated from the lower peninsula by the Strait of Mackinac. This county comprises the beautiful Mackinac Island, which is a favorite summer resort of tourists. Area, 1146 sq. m. Capital, Saint Ignace. Pop. in 1890, 7936. In 1900, 703.

Mackinac (Mackinaw) Island, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. on a small island at the N.W. extremity of Lake Huron about 320 miles by water N.W. of Detroit. It is a popular place of summer resort and is commanded by Fort Mackinac. Pop. in 1900, 465. The original name of the place was Michilimackinac.

Mackinac (or Mackinaw) Strait of, connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron at the N. extremity of the lower peninsula of Michigan. It is about 4 miles wide and is a channel through which an extensive commerce is carried on.

Mackinaw, a banking post-town of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Mackinaw Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. and the Vandalia Line, 20 miles W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Cheboygan and Emmet cos. Mich. on the S. side of the Strait of Mackinac 30 miles N. by E. of Petoskey. It has a good harbor and is surrounded by attractive scenery. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Mackinaw Creek, Ill. enters the Illinois River 2 miles below Pekin. Length about 100 miles.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Marengo co. Ala. 38 miles W.S.W. of Selma. Pop. about 300.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 300.

Mackinaw, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. on the Duluth and Iron Range R. The banking point is Biwabik. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Mackinaw, a village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jockintown.

Mackinlay, Munnat (known to the Russians as Bulshaya-i-e great) Alaska, the assumed origin of the point of the North American continent, in the Alaskan Range, is in lat. 65° 4' N and lon. 151° W on the Bushitzna-Kukukwina divide. It appears to be extensively glaciated. Height, 30,464 feet.

MacKinney, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal.

MacKinney, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Hustonville. Pop. 250.

MacKinney, a banking city, capital of Collin co. Tex. is near the East Fork of the Trinity River and on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rr., 42 miles S. of Denison. It has cotton-seed oil and other manufactures and is the seat of McKinney College Institute. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

MacKinney, a post-village of Houston co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

MacKinzie Bredge, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon.

MacKittick, a post-village of Montgomery co. Me. Pop. 73.

MacKnightstown, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. 8 miles NW of Gettysburg. Pop. 250.

MacKownville, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y., 4 miles from West Albany.

Mackney, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. about 200.

Mackburg, a banking post-town of Madison co. Iowa, about 15 miles S.W. of Winterest. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Mackburg, a banking post-village of Washington co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Mackville, a banking city of Stafford co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Mackville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. W. Va.

Mackville, a banking post-town of Washington co. Ky. about 35 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Mackville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Mo.

Mackville, a post station of Outagamie co., Wis.

MacLain, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. The banking point is Muskogee.

MacLain, a village of Greene co. Miss. The banking point is Mobile, Ala. Pop. 100.

MacLallans Corners, a post-village of Erie co. Pa. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 120.

MacLane, a post-village of Erie co. Pa. 14 miles S. of the city of Erie. Pop. 50.

MacLaurin, a post-village of Perry co. Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 300.

MacLean, mak-lain a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 1168 sq. m. It is drained by the Kikeepoo, Mackinew, Fall and Sugar creeks. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1890, 63,096. In 1900, 84,743.

MacLean, a county in the W. part of Kentucky has an area of 253 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is bounded on several sides by the same. It is also drained by the Pond River and Cypress Creek. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. in 1890, 968. In 1900, 12,748.

MacLean, a west-central county of North Dakota. Area, 3348 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. It has several small lakes. Capital, Washburn. Pop. in 1890, 860. In 1900, 4791.

MacLean, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 15 miles S.W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 532.

MacLean, a banking post-village of Pierce co. Neb. on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

MacLean, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y. on Fall Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R. 13 miles N.E. of Ithaca. Pop. about 400.

MacLeansboro, mak-lan-sb-rū a banking city capital of Hamilton co., Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 102 miles E.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flour and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 168.

MacLeansville, mak-lan-sv-ll a post-village of Guilford co. N.C. 8 miles E. of Greensboro.

Macleay River, in New South Wales, flows into the Pacific Ocean about 40 miles N. by E. of Port Macquarie.

MacLemoreville, mak-le-mōr-vīl a post-village of Carroll co. Tenn. 33 miles N.E. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

MacLennan, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1059 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and is also drained by the Brazos River and Middle Brazos Creek. Capital, Waco. Pop. in 1890, 39,204. In 1900, 59,772.

MacLeod, mak-lōd' a lake and fort of British Columbia. Lat. 65° N. lon. 123° W.

MacLeod, a county in the south-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mazon and South Fork of the Crow River and is also drained by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Glencoe. Pop. in 1890, 17,136. In 1900, 19,898.

MacLeod, a post-village of Noenbee co. Minn.

MacLeod, a banking post-village and outpost of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the Old Man River about 100 miles S of Calgary. It is in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1901 790.

MacLeod, a banking post-town of Pottawatomie co. Okla. 36 miles E by S of Oklahoma, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 408.

MacLeouth, a banking city of Jefferson co. Kan. in a grain and stock region 7 miles by rail ESE. of Oklahoma. Pop. in 1900 229.

MacLevey, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio.

MacMahon, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. Pop. 60.

MacMartin, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks in Essex co. N. Y. is about 6 miles W of Mount Marcy. It rises boldly from Avalanche Lake. Estimated height 5000 feet.

MacMacham, mak-māk ŋn, a post-town of Marshall co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles S of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 1465.

MacMichaelis, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. about 80.

MacMillan, a post-village of the Chukaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. 100.

MacMillan, a post-station of Knox co. Tenn.

MacMillan, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 35 miles SW by W of Wausau. Pop. in 1903 200.

MacMillan River, in the Yukon district of Canada, joins the Pelly near lon 136° W. It is bordered by the MacMillan Mountains.

MacMillan, a post-station of Spartanburg co. S. C.

MacMillan, a post-village of Pierce co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 100.

MacMinn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hiwassee River and is partly drained by the Lost Creek. Capital Athens. Pop. in 1890 17,890. In 1900 19,163.

MacMinn, a post village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Canonsville or Oakdale. Pop. about 300.

MacMinnville, a banking city capital of Yamhill co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 50 miles ESW of Portland. It has a Baptist college, flour and planing mills, saw and door factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1420.

MacMinnville, a banking post-town capital of Warren co. Tenn. 0 miles SE of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has cotton flour and woolen mills, etc. It is the seat of Cumberland University Training School. Pop. in 1900 1900.

MacMinn, a county in the S. part of Texas has an area of 1180 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Frio and the Rio Nueces and also drained by the San Miguel Creek. Capital Tilden. Pop. in 1890 1048. In 1900 1024.

MacMurdo Bay, Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in about lat. 77° S and lon 105° E. It lies SE of Mount Stead.

MacMurray, a post-village of Blount co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sedro Woolley. Pop. about 300.

MacNabb, a banking post village of Putnam co. Ill. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. 100.

MacNair, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. Pop. 75.

MacNairy, a county in the S. part of West Tennessee, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is drained by the Hatfield River and several small affluents of the Tennessee River. Capital Selmer. Pop. in 1890 15,010. In 1900 17,160.

MacNairy, a post-village of McNairy co. Tenn. 37 miles SE of Jackson.

MacNary, a post-village of Muhlenberg co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles W of Greenville. Pop. about 100.

MacNeals, a post-village of Boyd co. Ky. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 150.

MacNeen, mak-neen (Uppur and Lowa) two lakes of Ireland Ulster and Connaught, one of Fermanagh Cavan and Leitrim, about 2 miles SW of Enniskillen.

MacNeil, a post-town of Columbia co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Louisiana and North western R. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. in 1900 200.

MacNeill, a post-village of Travis co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Austin. Pop. 195.

MacNeill Harbor, an inlet on Vancouver Island in lat. 50° 35' N.

MacNeill, a post-village of Pearl River co. Miss. The banking point is Poplarville. Pop. about 300.

Macnider, a village of Rimouski co. Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski 52 miles distant. Pop. 200.

MacNitt, a post-village of Leflore co. Miss. about 100 miles N of Jackson.

Macolite, a resort of Switzerland, canton of Bern, and on the slopes of the Jura mountains, 8 miles from Bienna. Elevation 2950 feet.

Macomb, mak-ōm' a county in the SE. part of Michigan has an area of about 480 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Lake St. Clair and is drained by the Clinton River and several creeks. Capital Mount Clemens. Pop. in 1890, 31,813. In 1900 33,244.

Macomb, a banking city the capital of McDonough co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 59 miles NW of Quincy. It contains the Western Illinois State Normal School and has manufactures of earthenware, drain-pipes, etc. Pop. in 1900 5375.

Macomb, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. 24 miles V by E. of Detroit. Pop. about 150.

Macomb, a post-township (town and village) of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. about 14 miles S of Ogdensburg. It is bounded on the W. by Black Lake. Pop. in 1900 1374 of the village, 75.

Macomb, a post-station of Grayson co. Tex.

Macomer, mak-ōm-er a village of Sardinia, ENE of Cagliari.

Macoon, mak-ōon (anc. *Matis*), a town of France capital of the department of Saône-et-Loire (Burgundy) on the right bank of the Saône, here spanned by an ancient bridge of 13 arches 40 miles N of Lyons. The principal objects of interest are the Romanesque church of St. Pierre and the remains of the cathedral of St. Vincent. There are manufactures of watches, metallic wares, etc. The town has a large trade in Burgundy wine. Pop. in 1901 15,810.

Macoon, mak-ōon a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Tallapoosa River and is drained by Calabee and Llanes creeks. Capital Taskagee. Pop. in 1890 18,430. In 1900 23,124.

Macoon, a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 392 sq. m. It is intersected by the Flint River and is drained by Whitewater Creek. Capital Oglethorpe. Pop. in 1890 13,187. In 1900 14,093.

Macoon, a county in the central part of Illinois has an area of 605 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sangamon River. Coal is abundant and largely mined. Capital Decatur. Pop. in 1890 38,083. In 1900 44,001.

Macoon, a county in the S. part of Minnesota has an area of 820 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and is also drained by the Muncie River the East Fork of the Chariton and the Middle Fork of the Salt River. Coal is abundant and mined. Capital Macon. Pop. in 1890 30,575. In 1900 33,018.

Macoon, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area 531 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this county. Capital Franklin. Pop. in 1890 10,102. In 1900 10,104.

Macoon, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee borders on Kentucky. Area, 250 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Big Harren and Cumberland rivers. Capital Lafayette. Pop. in 1890 10,873. In 1900 12,381.

Macoon, a post-station of Calhoun co. Ala.

Macoon, a post-station of Pulaski co. Ark.

Macoon, a post-station of Pasco co. Fla.

Macoon, a city the capital of Bibb co. Ga. is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River and on the Central of Georgia and other railroads, 103 miles SSE of Atlanta. Macoon contains a fine court-house, an academy for the blind, etc. and is the seat of the Wesleyan Female College, the Mercer University (Baptist) which was organized in 1838 the St. Stanislaus College (Roman Catholic) and the Mount Da Sales Academy. Its industrial establishments comprise iron and brass-foundries, machine-shops, repair shops of the railroads, manufactures of wash and blinds and extensive cotton and knitting mills. Pop. in 1890 12,740. In 1900 22,740. In 1900 23,273.

Macoon, a banking post-village of Macon co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles S by W of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 705.

Macoon, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. 50 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Macoon, a banking town capital of Nantuxee co. Miss. on the Nantuxee River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 35 miles S by W of Columbus. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 2057.

Macoon, a banking city the capital of Macon co. Mo., is on the dividing ridge between the East Chariton River and the Middle Fork of the Salt River, about 2 miles from each, and on the Burlington Route and the Washburn R. 70 miles W of Hannibal. It has foundries and machine-shops.

manufactures of farming-implements, steam, wagons, etc. Rich coal-mines have been opened in Macon co. Pop. in 1900, 4066

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co, Neb. 46 miles S of Kearney Junction. Pop 50

Macon, a post-town of Warren co. NC on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Warrington Pop in 1900 167

Macon, a post-village of Fayette co, Tenn about 36 miles E of Memphis. Pop about 125

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co Tex Pop 60

Macon, a post-station of Powhatan co. Va.

Macon Bayou (bi co) originates near the NE extremity of Louisiana, near the Mississippi River and unites with the Tensas River on the W border of Tensas parish. It is about 160 miles long and the greater part of it is navigable.

Maconville, māk-kon-ā an old district of France, in Burgundy which now forms the arrondissement of Macon in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Macon River, a small stream of Michigan enters the Raisin River in Monroe co about 12 miles above Monroe.

Macoris, a minor sort of Santo Domingo on the N coast, 35 miles NE of Santiago

Macorka, māk-kō-ā-rā, a town of Spain province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop (commune) about 3000

Macoupin, māk-kōo-pin a county in the SW part of Illinois, has an area of 663 sq m. It is drained by Macoupin Cahokia, and Otter creeks. Coal is found. Capital, Carlinville. Pop in 1890, 40 880 in 1900 42,256

Macoupin, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co. Ill on the Chicago and Alton R. 27 miles NNE of Alton

Macoupin Creek, Ill enters the Illinois River at the SW extremity of Greene co. Length about 90 miles

MacParr, a post-village of Fremont co, Iowa, 30 miles by rail S. of Council Bluffs. Pop 75

MacPherson, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 680 sq m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill and Little Arkansas rivers. Capital, McPherson Pop in 1890, 21,614 in 1900 31 421

MacPherson, a county in the W part of Nebraska. Area, 1665 sq m Capital Tryon Pop in 1890 491 in 1900 617

MacPherson, a county in the N part of South Dakota. Area, 1146 sq m Capital Lead. Pop in 1890 5940 in 1900 6327

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Orange co Cal

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Coler co Ill 4 miles E of Charleston

MacPherson, a banking city capital of M Pherson co Kan, 36 miles S of Salina on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. It has grain elevators and manufactures of carriages, flour etc Pop in 1900 2496

MacPherson's Ferry, Nova Scotia See Bear Island

MacQuady, a post-village of Breckenridge co Ky The banking point is Hardinsburg Pop about 150

Macquarie, māk kwā-ee (called by the natives Waa booi) a considerable river of New South Wales formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, flows NW to lat. 36° 45' S., lon 147° 30' E where it passes through marshes to the Darling River Length about 388 miles. It is largely obstructed by rapids and falls.

Macquarie, a river of Tasmania, flows N through the co of Somerset and joins Lake River Affluents, the Blackman Elizabeth, and Ida

Macquarie, an inlet of Foveaux Strait, New Zealand at the southern extremity of South Island

Macquarie, New South Wales See Port Macquarie

Macquarie Harbor, Tasmania, is on its W coast, between lat. 42 12 and 42° 30' S and lon 143° 15 and 145° 35' E

Macquarie Island, in the South Pacific. Lat. 44° 30' S lon 159° E. Length, N to S 20 miles breadth, 4 miles It is largely covered with vegetation and resorted to for its sealeries It belongs to New Zealand

Macquarie Lake, New South Wales, Australia, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid e Munka.

MacQueen, a post-village of Kane co IU Pop. 60

Macra, the ancient name of the Masia

Macroom, a town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles W of Cork on the Ballina. Pop about 3000

Macsherrytown, a post-borough of Adams co, Pa. 22 miles SW of York. It has cigar factories, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1490

MacSparran, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Oxford or Quarryville Pop 100

Macian, māk-tān a small low coral island of the Philippines, province and off the E coast of Cebu Here Magellan was killed in 1621

Maclean, a post-village of Harford co, Md

Macugnaga, māk-kōn-yā-gā, a parish and village of Piedmont, Italy, has a short distance E. by N of Monte Rosa near the Swiss frontier It lies in a valley enclosed by an imposing amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Altitude, about 4350 feet

Macoma, a post-village of San Augustine co. Tex The banking point is San Augustine. Pop 140

Macomb, māk-kōn-jen (formerly Millersburg) a banking post-borough of Lehigh co Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles SW of Allentown It has iron-works cigar factories, foundry etc Pop in 1900, 692

Macomama, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco 30 miles E. by S of San Juan Bautista.

Macoveigh, a post-station of Van Buren co. Iowa.

MacVaytown, māk vā-tōwn a banking post-borough of Mifflin co, Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R 12 miles SSE of Lewistown. It has glass- and works etc Pop in 1900 530

MacVill, a post-village of Armstrong co Pa 1/2 mile from Loganport. Pop 100

Macville, a post-village of Dodge co. Ga. 81 miles SE of Macon Pop 160

Macwahoc, a post village of Aroostook co Me 7 miles N of Kennebec. Pop of Macwahoc plantation in 1890, 153

MacWilliams, a post-village of Wilcox co Ala on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Camden Pop. about 200

Mac, a banking post-town of Miami co Ind in a grain and stock region 15 miles N of Peru on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop in 1900 314

Mac, a post-hamlet of Brazos co Tex

MacKenna, a post-village of Ashland co Ohio 22 miles E by S of Mansfield. Pop 75

Mad, mād a town of Hungary co of Zemplin in the Hegyölse mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles NW of Tokay Pop about 3500

Madagascar, mād-gā-lār a great island and French colony in the Indian Ocean lying on the E coast of Africa, and forming it is thought, part of a land mass (Lemuria of some naturalists) which at a recent geological period united that continent with the Indian peninsula. It extends from Capa Amber its west N point lat 11° 57' S to Capa St Mary its most S point, lat. 25° 35' S a distance of 975 miles The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles Area, estimated at 230 000 sq m The Strait of Mozambique which separates Madagascar from the African coast, is at its narrowest point about 240 miles in width

A tract of elevated land rising by successive terraces, extends N and S throughout the island The N half assumes a mountainous character It is only at the SE extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad strip of level land. This tract of low land here on the E end of Madagascar a width varying from 20 to 50 miles on the W it is double that extent it is overgrown with marshes which breed malignant fevers The central table-land is supposed to lie from 3000 to 5000 feet above sea-level and is largely in the form of steppes or prairie, in greater part destitute of trees and carved up into castellated forms pyramids and spires. The highest elevation of the land appears to be in the Ankaratra mountains, in the east-central part of the island, and is probably in part, of volcanic origin, elevation 8860 feet. The rugged character of the country is such as to have allowed it to remain without roads. The central plateau is in great part surrounded by a belt of thick forest which reaches down to the maritime plains and in a few places extends even to the sea-shore.

The rivers of Madagascar are very numerous but few of them are available, even to a moderate extent, for the purposes of navigation They fall rapidly from the high land of the interior and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, reaching the sea-shore with slow currents, so that their mouths particularly on the W coast, are barred. On the NW side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers are often accessible and navigable in boats for some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betanoka, which falls into the

Bay of Bombetoka in about lat. 18° S. Boats can ascend it for a distance of 160 miles. Other streams are the Mangoka, Onilaky and Tziribihina.

The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, and pure quartz, with abundant volcanic masses and a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinated ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights. Iron is abundant, the chief deposits lying in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. Among other minerals are gold (found principally in the basin of the Betaluka) lead copper manganese, plumbago rock-salt (an important article of inland trade), nitre, and sulphur and there are also large lignite (coal) deposits. The value of the gold export in 1901 was about \$350,000.

Climate, Flora, and Fauna.—The heat on the coasts is often intense, but on the highlands of Ankova and elsewhere the thermometer rarely rises above 85°, and in the winter it often sinks to 40° (even lower on the Ankaratra mountains) and is often very frequent. On the coasts the rains are nearly constant beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night. In the interior there is a hot and rainy season comprising the months November–April and a cool and dry season embracing the balance of the year. The average annual rainfall at Tananarivo is 63 inches at Tamatave, 90–100 inches. The average mean temperature at these two localities is 62° and 75° respectively.

Although the interior of Madagascar remains still largely unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to attest their richness and variety. The most important trees are the baobab (*Adansonia*) the ravenala (*Uruba speciosa*), filao (*Cuscuta equisetifolia*) raphia palm ambavavai (*Topia edulis*) feeding the native silk-worm areas, pandanus acacia, yielding a gum greatly valued as a cement, ebony and ravintsara (*Agathophyllum urticatum*), which produces a highly fragrant spice besides these there are numerous dyo-woods varieties of Indian fig tamarind trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, copal and other gums, and the sosoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Cigoe, pepper and indigo grow wild in the woods cotton coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp are cultivated. Except in the NW and W where the Sakalavae subsist chiefly on arrow root, the principal food of the Malagases is rice. The coconut (on the coast) the plantain and banana, yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans potatoes etc. add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange peach citron mulberry and even grapes introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island.

The fauna of Madagascar is of the African type, but is lacking almost entirely in the caninure and ungulate forms that belong to that continent and is distinguished by the number of genera and species that are peculiar to the island. This is the home, *par excellence* of the ungulate group of the lemurs, or half-apes, and it alone has the remarkable aye-aye. The only native predatory animal is the fox like *Eupropithecus*. The birds are as distinctive as the quadrupeds, a recently exterminated form is the giant *Apornis*, a struthious bird of nearly twice the height of the ostrich. Among fliers the chameleons are particularly numerous. Many domestic animals have been introduced. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Malagasy are of the humped kind, like those of India. There are, however, in the forests wild cattle which have no hump.

People, Government, History.—The bulk of the Malagases (Fr. *Malgaches*) or inhabitants of Madagascar are by no means African, the Malayan element predominating in their greatly mixed blood. The principal peoples are the Hovas (the dominant race, numbering about 550,000 who may be regarded as belonging to the Malayan stock) the Sakalavae (whose negro affinities are very pronounced) the Betalimarakas, Betalioes, Baras and Antankaras. There are on the coasts and in the large towns many people of Arab East Indian, and South descent. Of the Malagasy dialects, which belong to the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages, the most highly developed is that of the Hovas, in which books and newspapers have been printed. The administration of the colony is vested in a governor-general, assisted by an administrative council, whose seat is at Tananarivo which has a population of about 55,000. The chief port is Tamatave, on the E. coast the chief port on the NW is Majunga.

The Portuguese appear to have discovered Madagascar within two or three years after the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama. In the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the colonial nations of Europe attempted to obtain a foothold on the island, but unsuccessfully. The principal effort was made by the French in the reign of Louis XIV, but their cruel

treatment of the natives brought on failure. Early in the nineteenth century however the French were planted in a few places. Radama, the ruler from 1810 to 1828 of the powerful state of the Hovas, a prince who learned much on British soil established many reforms and instituted numerous improvements and opened his realm to British influence. He was poisoned, in 1828, by his queen, Ranaivalona, who in a short time united as far as possible all that he had accomplished. France assumed a protectorate over the island in 1830 but it was not officially recognized as a colony until 1894, after a war of occupation in the preceding year. Pop. in 1901 estimated at 2,500,23 of whom 18,544 were Europeans.

Madalena, mál-dá-lá ná, a small island of Chile, near the S. coast of Chile.

Madalin, a post-village of Dutchess co. NY near the Hudson River 50 miles S. of Albany. Pop. about 750.

Madame, Isle, sel má-dám an island in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Nova Scotia, and separated by Lennox Passage on the N. from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arishet and other towns, and is 16 miles long from N. to W. by 5 miles broad. Pop. about 2500.

Madame, Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the NE. point of the island of Montreal.

Madappollam, má-dá-pol-lám' a decayed town of British India, in Madras, 43 miles ENE of Masulipatam on the Coromandel coast.

Madaras, with dák mák, a village of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog 41 miles SW of Szeged. Pop. about 5000.

Madarasz, a village of Hungary co. of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, a few miles SE. of the Tisza. Pop. about 8000.

Madetach Glacier, in the Eastern Alps Tyrol near Franzenshohe, on the St. John route.

Mad'awwas'kwa, a township (town) of Aronson co. Mo. about 100 miles N. of Houston is bounded on the N. by the river St. John, which separates it from Canada. Pop. in 1860 1869.

Madawaska, a northwestern county of New Brunswick adjoining Quebec. Capital Edmundton.

Madawaska River Ontario, rises in Haliburton co. and, after a course of 250 miles, enters Chate Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa, 25 miles above Ottawa City.

Madawaska River rises in Lake Umbagog and, running S. falls into the river St. John at Edmundton New Brunswick. It is 30 miles long.

Madbury, a township (town) of Stratford co. NH on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles S. of Dover. Pop. in 1900 336.

Madalena, La, lá má-dá-lá ná, one of the Bocanarian Islands off the N. coast of Sardinia. Length about 5 miles. It is connected by a causeway with the island of Caprera. Strong fortifications have been erected by the Italian government on these islands and on the neighboring shores of Sardinia.

Madalonis, má-dá-lá-nis a city of Italy province of Caserta, 15 miles NNE of Naples. Near by is a noble aqueduct built by Charles III. to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Madalonis is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Benevento. Pop. in 1901 20,682.

Madden, a post-village of Laurens co. S. C. Pop. 00.

Maddensville, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. 23 miles NW of Chambersburg. Pop. 125.

Madding, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the Pine Bluff and Arkansas River R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 160.

Maddock, a banking post-village of Benson co. N. Dak. Pop. about 200.

Maddy, Loch, loe má-dá, a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides on the E. side of the island of North Uist.

Madeira, má-dé-á (Port. pron má-dá-rá) an island in the Atlantic Ocean belonging to Portugal about 440 miles from the coast of Morocco, between lat. 32° 36' and 32° 55' N. and lon. 16° 40' and 17° 20' W. It is 55 miles long and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak the Pico Ruivo, reaches an elevation of 6060 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge about 5000 ft. high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul da Serra, and from which steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices 1000–2000 ft. high (Cabo Girao, 1935 ft.). These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays which are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The Curral das Freixas near the centre of the island is a vast urno or amphitheatre, enclosed by the foot of the mountain summits (Ruivo, Cidrio, Canario, Torres). The road round the island is in many places exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain-steeps of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably

rich and luxuriant verdure. In the lower portions of the island groves of orange- and lemon-trees are mingled with the vineyards, higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, etc., are seen, and still higher apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised. The richest vine-district, and the part where grows the Malmsay grape, is the valley of the Oama da Lobos, on the S side of the island. Formerly its famous wine was the staple export of Madeira, but a disease of the vines for a time nearly suspended all wine-making. At present, however, considerable wine is produced, the annual shipments from the island amounting to between 5000 and 6000 pipes. The fauna of Madeira is a component of the faunas of Europe and northern Africa. Beyond possibly some rats and bats, there were at the time of the discovery of the island no mammals. The climate is very equable and is famed for its salubrity. The mean temperature at the level of the sea is 65° and the ordinary extremes 74° and 53°. The absolute maximum and minimum temperatures are 85° and 40°. The annual rainfall which is represented by about 90 days of precipitation is 24-30 inches. Snow is sometimes seen on the higher mountains. Madeira is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Transportation is rendered slow and difficult by the steepness of the acclivities, and sleds drawn by oxen often handsomely fitted up take the place of wheeled vehicles. Capital Funchal. The language is Portuguese. Pop. in 1906 148,172.

The group of islands called the Madeira Islands (or Madeira Group) consists of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo and the three islets called the Desertas in lat. 32° 2' to 33° 7' N lon. 16° 13' to 18° 38' W. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1418. The name Madeira was given to the principal island from the magnificent forests of timber (in Portuguese, *madeira*) which then covered it. (See *Desertas* and *Porto Santo*.) The islands form a district of the kingdom of Portugal with an area of about 315 sq m.

Madefira, or **Cayari**, **Hi-ree** a river of Brazil is formed in the Bolivian frontier by the junction of the Beni and Mamoré in lat 16° 30' S. lon 65° 25' W. whence it flows NE 700 miles (in a direct line) and joins the Amazon (of which it is the largest tributary) in lat 3° 30' S. Including the Mamoré its principal branch which some consider as the true Madefira, it has a length of about 2000 miles, for nearly 1000 of which it is navigable. For about 550 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet above tide, between lat. 8° 50' and 11° S. The navigation is interrupted by numerous cataracts, beyond which the river is again navigable for small steamboats for several hundred miles. Continuous navigation properly extends to Santo Antonio, at the foot of the rapids of the same name. In the lower 600 miles of its course the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet, and at its junction with the Amazon it has a width of nearly two miles. The Madefira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (*woodra*) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. See *Wamooé*.

Madefira, **ma-de-wi-ra**, a port-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 17 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

Madefira, **mid-ri** a river of Gaspe co., Quebec, enters the S. shore of the St. Lawrence at Cape Madefira, about 180 miles below Matane.

Madefira, **Ma**, **mid-lin** a town of France, in Nord a suburb of Lille. The industries include sugar-refining, weaving, hosiery, iron founding etc. Pop. in 1901 12,339.

Madefira, a parish of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn 14 miles E-E of Shrewsbury. It has coal- and iron mines and iron-works.

Madefira, a banking port-village of Walnawan co. Minn., on the Watonwan River and on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 110 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1906 1272.

Madefira, **ma-dá-ra**, a county in the central part of California, lying N of the San Joaquin River. Area, 2055 sq m. It includes some of the most fertile land in the state. Capital Madefira. Pop. in 1906 6364.

Madefira, a banking port-village capital of Madefira co. Cal. in a farming sheep-raising and fruit district, 13½ miles ESE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has extensive lumbering industries, etc. Pop. about 3000.

Madefira, a port-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on Clearfield Creek, 24 miles N of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 600.

Madefira, a quiescent volcano of Nicaragua, on the island of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua. Elevation, about 4400 feet.

Madefira, **ma-de-wi-ra**, a picturesque valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, is watered by the Kesseltal back end is tributary to the valley of the Reuss. It is about 12 miles in length and terminates at Amsteg.

Madefira, **ma-dés** no a village of Italy 20 miles NE. of Brescia.

Madefira, **ma-deen ya no**, a village of northern Italy near Crema.

Madefira, a banking village of the Chickasaw Nation I T. It has cotton and lumbering interests. Pop. about 900.

Madefira, or **Madefira**, **ma-de-on** a Dutch roadway of the island of Java, on its S coast, with a town of the same name.

Madefira, **ma-de-wi-ra**, a commune of France, in Haute-Pyrénées 23 miles NNW of Tarbes.

Madefira, Africa. See *Megadono*.

Madefira, a county in the N part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 806 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Tennessee River and is intersected by the Flint River. Capital Huntsville. Pop. in 1800 38,110 in 1900 42,782.

Madefira, a county in the NW part of Arkansas has an area of 859 sq m. It is drained by the King and War Eagle rivers and by the Main Fork of the White River. Capital, Humsville. Pop. in 1890 17,402, in 1900 19,864.

Madefira, a county in the N part of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 893 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Suwannee River and on the W by the Ocala River. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890 14,316 in 1900 16,446.

Madefira, a county in the NE part of Oregon has an area of 278 sq m. It is drained by the Broad River and its North Fork. Among its minerals are granite, gold and iron ore. Capital, Danielville. Pop. in 1890 11,024 in 1900 13,224.

Madefira, a county in the SW part of Illinois, has an area of 748 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is adjacent to the mouth of the Missouri River. It is drained by Laboku and Silver creeks. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of the surface. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1890 61,636 in 1900 64,864.

Madefira, a county in the east-central part of Indiana has an area of 460 sq m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and Fall Creek and is partly drained by Pipe Creek. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1890 38,467, in 1900 70,470.

Madefira, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 568 sq m. It is intersected by the Grand River and by two affluents of the Des Moines called the Middle and North rivers. Capital, Winterset. Pop. in 1890 15,011 in 1900 17,710.

Madefira, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 436 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Kentucky River and is partly drained by Silver Creek. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890 24,348 in 1900 26,607.

Madefira, a parish in the NE part of Louisiana, has an area of 666 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and on the W by Macon Bayou and is intersected by the Tenness River. Capital, Tallulah. Pop. in 1890 14,185 in 1900 12,322.

Madefira, a county in the central part of Mississippi has an area of 714 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Pearl River and on the NW by the Big Black River. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890 27,321 in 1900 32,403.

Madefira, a county in the SE part of Missouri, has an area of 495 sq m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River and is also drained by Cestor Creek. Copper, silver and iron are found. Capital, Fredericktown. Pop. in 1890 9288 in 1900 9973.

Madefira, a county in the SW part of Montana, is intersected by the Madison Fork of the Missouri River and is bounded on the NW by the Jefferson Fork. Area, 4443 sq m. The surface is partly mountainous with grand and beautiful scenery. Gold, silver lead and coal are mined. Capital, Virginia City. Pop. in 1890 4682 in 1900 7095.

Madefira, a county in the NE part of Nebraska, has an area of 876 sq m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by the North Branch of that river and by Taylor Creek. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890 13,650 in 1900 16,976.

Madefira, a county in the central part of New York has an area of 640 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Oneida Lake, on the NE by Oneida Creek, and is drained by the Chenango and Oneida rivers and by Chittenango, Canastota, and Oriskany creeks. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys. Capital, Morrisville. Pop. in 1890 42,992 in 1900 40,346.

Madefira, a county in the W part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, 431 sq m. It is intersected

by the French Broad River Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 17,800 in 1900 20,644

Madison, a county in the southwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 461 sq m. It is drained by Darby, Deer and Paint creeks Capital, London Pop. in 1890, 20,057, in 1900 20,590

Madison, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 545 sq m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River and is also drained by the Middle Fork of that river Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890 20,427 in 1900, 24,333

Madison, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 488 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Trinity River and on the W by the Nevasota River Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1890 8512 in 1900 10,433

Madison, a county in the N part of Virginia, has an area of 320 sq m. It is bounded on the SE and SW by the Rapidan River and on the NW by the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain scenery Capital, Madison Pop. in 1890 10,225 in 1900 10,216

Madison, a post-village of St. Francis co. Ark. on the St. Francis River and on the Cheatah Oklahoma and Gulf R. 41 miles W by S of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 190

Madison, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 244 miles N of Vacaville. Pop. about 150

Madison, a post-village in Madison township (town) New Haven co. Conn. on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles E of New Haven. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 1218

Madison, a banking post-town capital of Madison co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Valdesota Southern R. 35 miles E of Tallahassee. It has cotton factories etc. Pop. in 1900 349

Madison, a banking city capital of Morgan co. Ga. on the Georgia and Central of Georgia R. 67 mi. S E by S. of Atlanta and 104 miles W of Augusta. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1993

Madison, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads. The banking point is Granite. Pop. in 1900 1079

Madison, a city of Indiana, the capital of Jefferson co. 1 pleasantly situated on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 83 miles below Cincinnati. Its site is a valley which is elevated above the highest flood and is enclosed on the N by steep hills nearly 400 feet high. Milling is an important industry, a town which is the construction of steamboats, engines, boilers etc. It has several flouring mills and breweries, cotton and woolen mills, cooperage establishments, starch factories, chemical works, and manufactures of hubs and spokes, axles and doors, pigskin saddles, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 1735

Madison, a banking city of Greenwood co. Kan. on the Verdigris River and on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. 20 miles S of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 633

Madison, a banking post-village of Somerset co. Me. in Madison township (town) on the Kennebec River and on the Somerset R. 8 miles NW of Norridgewock. It has manufactures of lumber, woolens, paper, paper pulp, sawblades, etc. Pop. in 1900 1850 of the town 2754

Madison, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 150

Madison, a post-village of Livingston co. Mich. 36 miles E of Lansing. Pop. 75

Madison, a banking post-village, capital of Lac Qui Parle co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 52 miles E by N of Watertown S Dak. Pop. in 1900 1346

Madison, a banking city of Monroe co. Mo. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 10 miles WSW of Paris. Pop. in 1900 635

Madison, a banking city, capital of Madison co. Neb., on Taylor Creek, 35 miles N of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1479

Madison, a post-village in Madison township (town), Carroll co. N. H., on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles N of Ompawa. Pop. of the town in 1900 029

Madison, a township of Middlesex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 1671

Madison, a banking post-borough of Morris co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles SE of Morristown. Here is the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal). Madison contains also a large convent. It has an extensive rose-culture. Pop. in 1900 3754

Madison, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y. in a township (town) of the same name, about 20 miles SW of Utica. The town is drained by Oriskany Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900 2234; of the village, 351.

Madison, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N. C., on the Deep River at the mouth of the Mayo, about 36 miles WSW of Danville, Va., on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900 513

Madison, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 48 miles RNE of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 788

Madison, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1604

Madison, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1674

Madison, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1620

Madison, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. 24 miles SE of Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900 464

Madison, a banking city, capital of Lake co. S Dak., 30 miles W of Flandreau on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in a farming region and has stock-raising interests. It is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900 2550

Madison, a post-borough of Davidson co. Tenn. 7 miles by rail N of Nashville.

Madison, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., Va. about 80 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. about 350

Madison, a post-village, capital of Boone co. W. Va. 25 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. about 175

Madison, a city the capital of Wisconsin and seat of justice of Dane co. is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between lakes Mendota and Monona, 82 miles W of Milwaukee and 122 miles NW of Chicago on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads in lat. 43° 5' N lon 89° 30' W. Elevation about 800 feet. It stands in the centre of a broad valley surrounded by heights, from which the city can be seen at a distance of several miles. The capital is a beautiful structure standing on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes and in the centre of a public park. On College Hill 1 mile W of the capital and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin open to both sexes, which was instituted in 1848 and had in 1902-03 28,0 students. With it are associated the Washburn Observatory (lat. 43° 4' 36" N lon 89° 24' 28" W) and a library containing 80,000 volumes. Other institutions of the city are the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters the Wisconsin Biological and Natural History Survey and the State Historical Society the first with a museum and a library of 136,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets. The city is the seat of an asylum for the insane. It has stereotype and other foundries, machine-shops, carriage-factories, and manufactures of farming implements, tools, boots and shoes dynamo, saws, doors, hinds, etc. Lake Mendota, which lies on the NW side of the town is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. Its depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats. Lake Monona, on which are held the Monona Assemblies is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836 it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. Pop. in 1880 5671 in 1870 9175 in 1860 10,324 in 1850 13,475 in 1900 19,164

Madisonburg, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio 4 miles N of Wooster. Pop. 100

Madisonburg, a post-village of Center co. Pa. in a fertile valley 15 miles E of Lock Haven. Pop. 250

Madison Center, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. about 40 miles N of Augusta. Pop. 150

Madison City, Ohio. See Haro

Madison Court-House, Madison co. Va. See MADISON

Madison Lake, a banking post-village of Blaine co. Mont. in a farming and lumbering region 15 miles by rail E by N of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 300

Madison Mills, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio, 10 miles NE of Washington on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 250

Madison Mills, a post-station of Madison co. Va.

Madison, Mount, N. H. = peak of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, in Coos co. Its altitude is 5880 feet. It is a few miles N of Mount Washington.

Madison Pass, or **Raynolds Pass**, a depression in the Rocky Mountains near the boundary between Madison co. Mont. and Owyhee co., Idaho, leading from the Snake Valley by way of Henry's Lake, over a smooth grassy lawn into the Lower Madison Valley. This pass is at an elevation of 6911 feet above the sea.

Madison River, or **Fork**, Mont. one of the head-streams of the Missouri River rises to the Rocky Mountains near lon 111° W at an elevation of 6306 feet above the sea-level runs nearly northward through Madison co., passes through several deep cañons interspersed with pictu-

resque valleys, and unites with the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri at the Three Forks, on the W border of Gallatin co. It is about 230 miles long.

Madison Run, a post-hamlet of Orange co Va. 35 miles by rail NE. of Charlottesville.

Madison Springs, a post-station of Madison co, Ga. 6 miles from Franklin Springs.

Madison Station, or **Madison**, a post-town of Madison co Ala., on the Southern R., 10 miles SW of Huntsville. Pop in 1900, 412.

Madison Station, a banking post-town of Madison co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles NNE of Jackson. Pop in 1900 323.

Madisonville, a banking city capital of Hopkins co, Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles S of Henderson. It has coal-mines, tobacco-factories, lumber mills, etc. Pop in 1900 3638.

Madisonville, a post-town of St. Tammany parish, La. on the navigable Choctaw River about 1 mile N of Lake Pontchartrain and 33 miles N of New Orleans. It has a ship-yard, saw mills, etc. Steamboats ply between this place and New Orleans. Pop in 1900 779.

Madisonville, a post village of Ralls co Mo. on Spencer Creek, 22 miles SSW of Hannibal. Pop 75.

Madisonville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 6 miles NE. of Cincinnati. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of blankets etc. Pop in 1900 3144.

Madisonville, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. 15 miles SSE. of Scranton. Pop. 60.

Madisonville, a banking post-village, capital of Monroe co. Tex. 45 miles SW of Knoxville, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop about 400.

Madisonville, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co. Tex. 26 miles W of Huntsville. Pop about 500.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co Va. 5 miles S of Pamplin City.

Madiswyl, **Madiswyl**, a commune of Switzerland canton and 22 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. about 3000.

Madoc, or **Hastings**, a banking post-village of Hastings co. Ontario on Deer Creek and on the Grand Trunk R. 27 miles W of Belleville. It contains flooring and woolen mills, etc. Pop in 1901 110.

Madonian Mountains, a group in Sicily extending for about 16 miles NW and NE between the rivers Grano and Pollina. The highest summit is the Pizzo Antenna, 6470 feet.

Madonna, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. The banking point is Belas. Pop about 125.

Madonnville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ill. about 25 miles S of St. Louis, Mo.

Madras, a maritime city of British India capital of the province of Madras, on the Bay of Bengal (Coromandel Coast). Lat. of observatory $13^{\circ}4'8''$ N lon $80^{\circ}14'50''$ E. It is situated on an open shore, exposed to the heavy swell of the sea. Great breakwaters have been constructed to render the harbor more secure, and engineering works are still in progress. The commercial quarter of Madras is located in what is called the Black Town which is very closely and irregularly built on low ground. The public offices (court-house, admiralty building custom house) and business houses which line the beach are stately structures. South of the Black Town is the old Fort St. George, which may be considered the nucleus of the city. It is garrisoned by native and British troops. Here are the offices of the civil and military administration. St. Mary's Church, the oldest English church in India, government house cathedral of St. George, etc. South of Fort St. George is an island formed by the Cooum River which serves as a military parade ground. Beyond this to the S and W are thickly peopled residential quarters succeeded by suburban sections bearing native names. Back of the Black Town are also extensive suburbs. In the extreme S is the former Portuguese town of São Thomé. On the outskirts of the city are great tanks. The mansions of the Europeans are largely located in park like places called compounds. Madras has a number of handsome edifices, such as the Government House, St. George's cathedral, the Scottish church of St. Andrew, the university buildings, the new law courts, Panchasappa's Hall Memorial Hall and the Chepauk Palace. There is a large arsenal. Besides the university (an examining institution) Madras possesses Presidency College, schools of law medicine, agriculture, engineering and art, Victoria Technical Institute, a teachers college, the Madras Christian College, a botanical garden, a valuable museum physical observatory, etc. Madras is an Anglican bishop's see and São Thomé has a Roman Catholic bishop. There are a number of Christian churches. The city is supplied with water from reservoirs fed by the Corvelhar River. It

has a large public park. Madras carries on an extensive commerce. It exports coffee, rice, cotton indigo, hides, etc. Its manufacturing industries are unimportant, except in the production of the well-known cotton Madras. There are dye-works tanneries, potteries, breweries, glass-works, etc.

The English began establishing themselves at Madras in 1639. It soon became their chief station on the Coromandel Coast. In 1746 it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749 when the place was restored to the English. In the latter year São Thomé founded by the Portuguese as early as 1504, was annexed. In 1768-69 the place was successfully besieged by the French. Pop in 1901 600 397 nearly four-fifths Hindus one-eighth Mohammedans and nearly one-tenth Christians.

Madras, one of the great provinces of British India, formerly styled a presidency. It comprises the extreme southern part of the peninsula of India and the eastern part as far N nearly as the parallel of 21° N lat. together with a narrow strip extending northward along the W coast as far as the parallel of 14° . About the middle of the province there is a projection which extends W to within 100 miles of the Arabian Sea. Part of the coast-land on the Bay of Bengal is known as the Coromandel Coast and that on the Arabian Sea is part of the Malabar Coast. The province embraces the old Carnate (in the SE.) Madras borders on Bengal (Orissa) the Central Provinces Hyderabad, Mysore, and Bombay Area, exclusive of the native states, 141,728 sq m. Area of the native states 9969 sq m. These states are Travancore, Cochin, Pudukota Karul and Bellary. Pop of the province in 1901 exclusive of native states 38 209 426 of the native states, 4 188 968. A large part of Madras belong to the great South Indian interior plateau of the Deccan. This is flanked on the E. by the range of the Eastern Ghats, between which and the Bay of Bengal is the broad Coromandel lowland. Along the Malabar Coast extend the Western Ghats. In the S where the two ranges converge, are the Nilgiri Hills, forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers of Madras are the Godavary and Krishna, with their tributaries and the Pennar Palur and Cavery and Coimboor (an arm of the Cavery). The rivers pour their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The principal crops are millet and rice, a great part of the artificially irrigated land which is very extensive, being devoted to the latter. Oil seeds cotton and pulse are extensively raised. Among other crops are sugar, indigo tobacco coffee, tea, and cinchona. There are extensive forests, yielding teak ebony and other valuable timber trees. Among the minerals are gold and diamonds. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the Telugu and Tamil branches of the Dravidian (non Aryan) stock. The governor of Madras receives his appointment from the Crown. The seat of the administration is the city of Madras.

Madras, a village of Coweta co. Ga. Pop 75.

Madras, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. Pop 10.

Madre de Dios (mad. ri dá. de. oos) Archipelago, western Patagonia (Chile) is between lat. 50° and 51° S and about lon 75° W separated from the main land and from Hancock and Chatham islands by Cook's Strait.

Madre de Dios River, South America, rises in southeastern Peru flows NE through Bolivia, and joins the Beni with a width of three-quarters of a mile a short distance above the confluence of the latter with the Mamoré. Length estimated at about 800 miles. The stream is in most parts navigable.

Madrid, **ma-drid** (Ep. pron. má-dreeen almost má-dreeen) the capital city of Spain and the seat of the captain general of New Castile. In a province of its own name on the Meseta, in the centre of the peninsula, lat. (observatory) $40^{\circ}24'29''$ N lon $3^{\circ}41'15''$ W. 2160 feet above sea-level. The city which is one of the finest capitals of Europe, is built on several low and irregular sand-hills and is surrounded by a barrow and extensive plain, which, except on the SW, has no visible limit but the horizon. The streets of the old town are narrow crooked, and dingy but the newer quarters which extend into the heart of the city are laid out in fine boulevards spacious squares, and promenades. The focal point of life and commerce is the Puerta del Sol one of the old gate-ways, and the principal place in Madrid. Other squares are the Plaza Mayor (or Plaza de la Constitución) containing the equestrian statue of Philip III. probably the finest monumental work of the capital and in which were for a long time conducted spectacular and other shows tournaments, and executions the Plaza de Oriente, with an equestrian statue of Philip IV, on one side of which is the royal theatre, accommodating 2400 persons, and on another the royal palace, a massive granite building 500 feet in length—containing a library of upward of 100,000 volumes and a rare collection of tapestries,

the Plaza de la Independencia, surrounded by stately private edifices and the Plaza de Toros, occupied by the huge bull-ring which has a diameter of 335 feet and gives accommodation to 14,000 spectators. The most famous promenades, which are among the finest in Europe and exhibit the life of fashion and wealth of the capital in a way seen in but few miles are the Prado, the Paseo de Recoletos, and the Paseo de la Castellana, which are flanked by palatial residences and by some of the most renowned institutions of the city. Among these are the Museo del Prado, or national museum of paintings and sculptures, containing one of the finest collections of the world, especially rich in the treasures of the Spanish school of painting and particularly the works of Velasquez; the palace of the national library (with about 1,000,000 printed volumes) and of the museums of natural history, national ethnology and of modern art, the mint, and the Bank of Spain. Towards the eastern limits of the city is the Park of Madrid, formerly known as Buen Retiro, a pleasure ground of 266 acres adjoined on one side by the botanical garden. The gardens of the royal palace, known as the Campo del Moro, which were first laid out by Philip II in 1560 cover the space between the palace and the Manzanares River. Among the remaining notable institutions and buildings of Madrid are the Casa de Ayuntamiento (or city hall), the palace of the Cortes, exchange, naval museum, armory (with a world renowned collection of arms and armor founded by Charles V and placed in Madrid by Philip II), artillery museum and the royal stables. Foremost among the educational institutions is the university formerly at Alcalá de Henares but removed to Madrid in 1830. It contains a library of upward of 200,000 volumes. In 1900-01 its courses were attended by 5118 students. Madrid possesses schools of music, architecture and industrial arts, a royal observatory, a military institute, geographical and technical institute, and various other learned associations. Among the ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral, the church of St. Francis the Great, partially modelled after the Pantheon at Rome and recognized as the national Pantheon, and the church of San Jerónimo.

Madrid has one of the worst climates of any city in Europe being visited by frequent cold and almost icy blasts sweeping off from the Sierra de Guadarrama, which have given rise to various forms of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Throughout many months of the year the range of temperature is within a few hours 35 degrees. The average annual temperature is 58°, with extremes in winter of 9° and in summer of 110°. The city is supplied with water from the Sierra de Guadarrama, from a locality Losoya, 43 miles distant. The chief industrial establishments are the manufactures of tobacco (National Tobacco Factory with upward of 2000 hands), carpets, tapestry, jewelry, leather, musical instruments, pottery, etc.

Madrid was made the capital of Spain by Philip II. in 1561. Pop. in 1900, 639,385.

Madrid, a province of Spain in New Castile. Capital Madrid. Pop. in 1897, 737,444.

Madrid, a banking post-town of Boone co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 35 miles NW of Des Moines. It has brick- and tile-works etc. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Madrid, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Me. about 56 miles NW of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Madrid, a banking post-village of Perkins co., Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Madrid, a banking post-village in Madrid township (town) St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on the Grass River and on the Rutland R. 17 miles E of Ogdensburg. It has a woolen factory and manufactures of better etc. The river here affords water power. Pop. in 1900 about 800 of the town 1608.

Madriddejos, mād-re-ni goos, a town of Spain province and 40 miles SE of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 7168.

Madrid Springs, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. 17 miles E of Ogdensburg. Pop. 100.

Madrigal, mād-re-gāl, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E of Avila. Pop. about 3500. It is memorable as the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Mad River, Cal., rises in Trinity co. and enters the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N of Berkeley.

Mad River, N.H. a small stream in Grafton co. enters the Penobscot River 8 miles above Plymouth.

Mad River, Ohio rises in Logan co. and enters the Miami River at Dayton. Length about 100 miles.

Mad River, Vt., rises in the Green Mountains and enters the Winooski River 7 miles below Montpelier.

Madriver, a post-station of Clark co. Ohio.

Madron, a town of England in Cornwall nearly adjoining Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 3486.

Madrona, mā-dro-nā, a post-station of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Madruca, mā-droo-gā, a city and watering place of Havana province, Cuba, 47 miles by rail SE by E of Havana. Its mineral springs include some of the best of value. It lies in a beautiful valley with high hills, and produces much rice and sugar-cane but little tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 2004.

Madura, mā-doo-rā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately NE of Java with which it is closely connected under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S. Area, about 1700 sq. m. With some dependencies it constitutes a residency having an area of about 2600 sq. m. Principal settlements are Bankalan, Sumenap and Pannakhan. Pop. of the residency in 1895 1,830,510 including 578 Europeans. The Madurese is a dialect of the Javanese language. The Strait of Madura a narrow channel separates the island of Madura, at its W end from Java.

Madura, mā-doo-rā (anc. Madura) a city of India, capital of a district of its own name 270 miles SW of Madras. It was until recently enclosed by strong walls. Here are some of the most remarkable of Hindu edifices. They include a great temple an extraordinary architectural complex with its pyramidal gate-towers and its structures supported by numerous sculptured piers and columns and a magnificent palace. The town is the seat of successful Christian missions. Madura figures prominently in the ancient history of India and was known to the Greeks and Romans. Pop. in 1901, 105,501.

Maander, a river of Asia Minor. See Menderes.

Maebashi, mā-ā-bā-shā, a town of Japan, capital of Gumma prefecture, 69 miles by rail NW by N of Tokyo. It is an important centre of the silk trade. Pop. in 1890, 33,209.

Maella, mā-ō-l-yā, a town of Spain province and 68 miles SE of Saragossa. Pop. (common) about 3500.

Maestricht. See Maastricht.

Maentwrog, a village of Merionethshire Wales 3 miles by road from Ffestiniog.

Maestia Palace, the ancient name of the Sea of Azov.

Maesteg, mā-tēg, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire 8 miles SE of North. Pop. in 1901, 15,013 mainly engaged in coal-mining.

Maastricht, mā-strīkt (Dutch. *Maestricht*, mā-strīkt see *Troy* c. *two* ad *Mo* *sum*, *Trojer* *sum* *Super* *in*) a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, 56 miles E of Brussels and 53 miles W by S of Cologne. Lat. 50° 51' N. lon. 5° 41' E. Among the noteworthy buildings are the town-hall the church of St. Servatius (Hoofdkerk) founded in the second half of the seventh century and dating back in some part of its present structural form to the eleventh century the oldest church in the Netherlands the church of St. John with a fine tower and the church of Our Lady. Maastricht has whiskey distilleries and breweries and manufactures of cloth, arms, soap, earthenware and glass. The town is especially noted for its immense (former) quarries of onyxous tufa (or chalk) already worked in ancient times forming a labyrinth 15 miles long beneath the neighborhood of Petersburg. Pop. in 1900, 34,399.

Maasjck, a village of Belgium. See MAASTRICHT.

Maestown, mā-tōwn a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 200.

Mafeking, mā-fē-king, a town of British Bechnana-land, south Africa on the Molopo River and on the railroad from the Cape, about 86 miles (direct) NE by N of Teyburg. Elevation, 4194 feet. Mafeking was closely but ineffectually besieged by the Boers in 1899-1900.

Mafeteng, mā-fē-tēng, a village in the SW part of Bechnaland, south Africa about 38 miles (direct) SSW of Maseru.

Maffersdorf, mā-fē-ters-dorf, a manufacturing place of Bohemia, on the Neisse 57 miles NNE of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 8370.

Mafta, mā-fā, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles NW of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings erected by John V. in 1717-31 in imitation of the Escorial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle measuring 820 feet by 120 ft. and includes a splendid church a royal palace, a college with a library of about 30,000 volumes, and a monastery. Pop. in 1900, 4794.

Magadino, mā-gā-dee-oo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino 54 miles SW of Bellinzona. Pop. about 800.

Magadoxo, mā-gā-dox-oo (Port. pron mā-gā-dō-shā), written also Magadoxa, Mākdishā, māk dō-shā, and Mogdishā, a maritime and commercial town of eastern Africa, Italian Somaliland, between Cape Guardafui and the river Jubā, on the Indian Ocean. It has an active

export trade is the products of the region, but the place is much less important than formerly. There are remains of medieval Mohammedan architecture. Pop. 6000-8000.

Magaguadavic, má-gá-wá-dá-vek, a river of New Brunswick, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay 4 miles below the town of St. George. It is about 100 miles long.

Magalang, má-gá-láng, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, 19 miles from Bacolor. Pop. 8262.

Magalhães, Strait of See MAGELLAN.

Magalia, má-gá-ya, a post-village of Bolinao co. Cal. about 55 miles N of Marysville. Pop. 100.

Magalliesberg, a mountain-chain of the Transvaal Colony N of the Witwatersrand. It trends nearly E and W., to the W of Pretoria. Here rise tributaries of the Limpopo.

Magallanes, má-gá-yá-ná, a territory in the extreme S of Chile, comprising all S of lat 47° S to Cape Horn and including a multitude of islets, all of the Strait of Magellan, the W half of Tierra del Fuego and the greater part of the rest of the Fuegian Archipelago. Area, 75,000 sq. mi. The islands are separated by very deep channels with rocky coasts the coasts are penetrated by deep fjords, which remain inland. The scenery is grand and varied somewhat resembling that of Norway. Numerous glaciers are found. There are a few settlements on the coast, the most important being Punta Arenas, the capital. Pop. in 1895, 5170.

Magallanes, Strait of See MAGELLAN.

Magallón, má-gá-yón, a small town of Spain in Aragón 35 miles WNW of Saragossa.

Magalloway River See MAGALLOWAY RIVER.

Magana, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Magametauwa, má-gá-mé-tá-wá, a river of Ontario, rises about lat. 45° 10' N. lon. 79° W. and falls into Georgian Bay through Byng Island. Length, 100 miles.

Magangué, má-gá-gá, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar 100 miles SE of Cartagena. Pop. about 4000. Large fairs are held here.

Magazine, a banking post-village of Mobile co. Ala. Pop. 75.

Magazine, a post-town of Logan co. Ark. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles SW of Paris. It has cotton gins. Pop. in 1900, 897.

Mag'dala, a fortified town of Abyssinia, in Efiop, on the plateau of Talaata, lat. 11° 20' N. It was stormed by the British April 13, 1868, and completely demolished. The new town has acquired some importance. Altitude 5110 feet.

Magdalen (roq-dá-én) Channel (or Sound) Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan between Clarence and Dawson Islands. Off its S. coast is Mount Serravallo.

Magdalena, an island off the coast of Sardinia. See MAGDALENA LA.

Magdalena, a bay of Lower California, in which is the island of Santa Margarita.

Magdalena, má-gá-lé-ná, or má-gá-lá-ná (Fr. and native name, Futuvia fú-tú-va) the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side.

Magdalena, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S of Cape Verde.

Magdalena, má-gá-lé-ná (Sp. pron. má-gá-lá-ná) the principal river of Colombia, rises at the frontier of Ecuador lat. 2° N. lon. 78° W. flows N. and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° N. lon. 75° W. Total course, estimated at 958 miles. Principal tributaries are the Cauca on the left and the Bogamota on the right. Above Mompox it divides, to enclose the island of Morates, 49 miles in length. Its current is very rapid and its navigation difficult, but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of Colombia and the sea. River steamers ascend regularly from Barranquilla to Honda, about 600 miles, where navigation is arrested by a series of rapids, around which a railroad has been constructed. The upper Magdalena is again navigable to Neiva. The delta-arms are much obstructed and the chief entry of merchandise is made via Sabanailla and a connecting railroad to Barranquilla.

Magdalena, the most northern department of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, into which the Guajira peninsula projects NW of the Gulf of Venezuela. Area, 27,600 sq. mi. On the W. boundary is the Magdalena River and on the N. boundary the Andes stretch from S to N. In the N. is an independent mountain-system with the lofty Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, estimated to be from 17,000 to 19,000 feet in height. The central and western portions are low plains, with forests, llanos and some swamps. The chief industries are grazing and agri-

culture; maize, sugar, cacao, and coffee are produced. Capital, Santa Marta. Guajira peninsula was awarded by arbitration to Colombia in 1891 and was incorporated with the department of Magdalena.

Magdalena, a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 300.

Magdalena, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Buenos Aires, 20 miles E by S of La Plata, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 4000.

Magdalena, a town of northeastern Bolivia, in the department of Beni and on the San Miguel River.

Magdalena, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of the Sonora River and on the Sonora R. 110 miles S. of Tucson, Ariz. The stationary population is about 1500, but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.

Magdalen Islands, a group near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 54 miles NW of Cape Breton and 100 miles WSW of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Coffin Island the largest of the group is 25 miles long but very narrow. Other islands are Amherst, Miscou, and Bonaventure. Gyrfalcon is found in considerable quantity. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod-fishery, herring and seal fisheries. The Magdalen Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government, constitute an outpost, and belong to the district of Gaspé.

Magdeburg, má-gá-búrg (Ger. pron. má-gá-dá-búrg L. *Magdeburgum*) a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Saxony and of a government district, on the Elbe, 76 miles WNW of Barthe. The river here divides into two arms between which is a third narrow channel. Magdeburg is one of the strongest fortresses of the German Empire. The main portion of the city, the Altstadt, with the suburbs of Wilhelmstadt, Neustadt, Sudenberg and Buckau lies on the left bank of the Elbe. On the large island formed by the river are the quarter called the Werder and the Altstadt, and on the right bank is the suburb of Friedland. The fortifications consist of the Citadel, the double and a circle of detached forts. The old town is intersected from N. to S. by a broad thoroughfare, the Breiter Weg lined with fine shops and quaint seventeenth century houses. The principal street is the Kaiserstrasse running parallel with the Breiter Weg and the chief open places are the Domplatz (or Neumarkt) with the cathedral the Altes Markt with a monument to the emperor Otto the Great erected by the municipality in the thirteenth century and recently restored, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Platz with a statue of William I. Among the ecclesiastical buildings, the most noteworthy are the cathedral of Saints Maurice and Catherine begun in the thirteenth century and completed in the sixteenth; a superb edifice with many tombs and monuments, including the tomb of Archbishop Ernst of Saxony (died in 1535), a masterpiece of Peter Vischer and those of Otto the Great and his wife Editha the eleventh-century Romanesque cruciform church of Our Lady the church of St. Sebastian containing the tomb of Otto von Guericke the inventor of the air pump the Gothic church of St. Ulrich and the new synagogue. The most interesting secular structures are the seventeenth-century town-hall the old royal palace, now a museum the various government buildings, the Exchange and the imperial bank. The educational institutions comprise a pedagogical seminary an industrial art school and a technical school. There are a municipal library of about 30,000 volumes a valuable collection of Saxon archives and a museum of art.

Magdeburg has large and very diversified industries. There are immense steel works and machine-shops, forming part of the great Krupp establishment, among whose products are plates and other parts of battleships and projectiles, other establishments turning out iron and steel products and machinery extensive distilleries and many factories of chemicals, confectionery, chocolate, tobacco and cigars, ribbon, leather gloves, and musical instruments. The town is a great centre of the beet sugar industry. There is a large trade in fine fruits and vegetables. The increase in population has been due in part to the annexation of suburbs. Pop. in 1849, 56,181; in 1890, 202,214; in 1900, 229,663. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants.

Magdeburg became the seat of an archbishop in the tenth century. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it rose to great commercial importance and was a prominent member of the Hanse. It was one of the first cities to adopt the Reformation; the archbishops were succeeded by administrators. In 1631 in the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg was stormed by the Imperialists under Tilly and Pappenheim, who burned the city to the ground (the cathedral, however, escaping) and slaughtered the inhabitants.

Later in the century Magdeburg was united with the dominions of Brandenburg.

Magdesprung, a village and rock-pinnacle of the Harz region of Germany in Anhalt, 3 miles from Alextsbad. It has laundries. Pop. about 400.

Magdunum, the Latin name of Menno.

Magé, mǎ-shǎ, a town of Brazil state and 19 miles ENE of Rio de Janeiro on the river Magé near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

Magens, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Andite. Pop. 100.

Mague, a banking post-village of Simpson co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 850.

Magelang, mǎ-gǎ-láng, a town of Java, capital of the residency of Kediri, 40 miles SW of Samarang 1377 feet above sea-level.

Magellan, mǎ-jel-lan (Sp. *Magallán*; mǎ-gǎ-lǎn) Port. *Magalhães* mǎ-gǎ-l-yah) Strait of, divides the continent of South America from the islands of Tierra del Fuego. The E. entrance is formed by Cape Virgin, on the main land and by Cape Espíritu Santo (Queen Catherine's Foreland) on one of the largest islands composing Tierra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 30' and 55° S. The Pacific termination is opposite Cape Pillar on Desolation Island. The strait is upward of 300 miles long between 24 and 11 miles in width and is of difficult navigation. The harbor of Punta Arenas is on Brunswick Peninsula. The strait was discovered in 1520 by Magalhães, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain.

Magenta, mǎ-ján, a town of Italy 15 miles by rail W of Milan. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinian army June 4, 1859 in which the allies were victorious. Pop. (comm.) in 1901, 974.

Magerö, mǎ-gér-ö, an island in the Arctic Ocean belonging to Norway terminating N in the North Cape, in lat. 71° 12' N lon. 24° 40' E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lapp families.

Magersfontein, a locality near the western border of the Orange River Colony N of the Modder River and E of Kimberley. The British forces were here defeated by the Boers in Dec. 1898.

Maggia, mǎ-gǎ, a village (and river) of the canton of Ticino Switzerland about 6 miles NW of Lugarno. It is in the picturesque Val Maggia.

Maggie, a post-hamlet of Logan co. Ark.

Maggiore, Lake, Italy. See Lago Maggiore.

Maghara, mǎ-gǎ-rǎ, a small town of Ireland, on of Londonderry 20 miles E of Coleraine.

Magherafelt, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry 20 miles E of Coleraine.

Magherao, mǎ-gǎ-rǎ, a village of Italy 4 miles ESE of Parma.

Magila, a mission station of German East Africa. Lat. 0° 9' S, lon. 33° 43' E.

Magione, mǎ-gǎ-nǎ, a village of central Italy 8 miles WNW of Perugia.

Maglaj, mǎ-gǎ, a town of Bosnia, circle of Dobruja Tuzla, on the river Bosna. Pop. about 3500.

Maglans, or **Magliana**, mǎ-gǎ-lǎn, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 11 miles ESE of Bonneville.

Magliano, mǎ-lǎ-yǎ, a village of Italy 20 miles W of Rieti.

Magliano (Magliano de' Marsi) a village of Italy, province of Aquila, circle of Avezzano.

Magliano (Magliana Alpi) a village of Italy Piedmont, 3 miles NW of Mondovì.

Maglie, mǎ-lǎ-yǎ, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 19 miles ENE of Gallipoli. Pop. in 1901, 8633.

Maglód, mǎ-gǎ-lód, a village of Hungary 12 miles from Budapest.

Magna Charta Island, an inlet in the river Thames about 4 miles below Windsor. The Magna Charta was signed here by King John.

Magnao Laval, mǎn-yǎ-lǎ-vǎ, a small town of France in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles NE of Bellac.

Magaogo, mǎn-yǎ-gǎ, a village of northern Italy province and W of Milan.

Magna Graecia. See ITALY (section on History).

Magliano, mǎn-yǎ-nǎ, a village of Italy province of Novara, 9 miles S of Biella.

Maganvaca, mǎn-yǎ-vǎ-kǎ, a village of Italy 30 miles ESE of Ferrara, on the Adriatic Sea.

Magacé, mǎn-yǎ, a commune of France, in Deux-Sèvres 4 miles W of Niort.

Magacina, in ancient geography a coast district in the eastern part of Thessaly, including the peninsula which forms the Gulf of Volos. It contained Mount Pelion and on its NW borders was Mount Ossa. A part of it, together

with some islands, constituted a monarchy in the kingdom of Greece.

Magacina and Syllum. See MARAZSA.

Magaree Mills, a post-hamlet of DeKalb co. Tenn. 17 miles from McMinnville.

Magaret, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. The banking point is Cannelton. Pop. 100.

Magaret, a banking post-village of Cedar co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line.

Magatowas, a post-village of Perry Sound district, Canada. The banking point is Burk's Falls 10 miles distant. Pop. about 350.

Magatlo City, a post-village of Mitchell co. N. C. The banking point is Elizabethton. Tenn.

Magnetic Island, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Hellen Bay. Lat. 19° S.

Magnetic Island, an island on the S. coast of Guatemala.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village of Union co. Ohio. The banking point is Richwood. 1 up in 1900, 194.

Magnus, mǎn-yǎ, see a promontory on the E. coast of Sicily (barbar of Agostus) 6 miles N of Syracuse.

Magnolia, a post-village of Murang co. Ala. about 45 miles WSW of Selma. Pop. 150.

Magnolia, a banking post-town capital of Columbia co. Ark. 38 miles SW of Camden, on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. It has cotton industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1814.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Boulder co. Colo.

Magnolia, a post-town of Kent co. Del. about 60 miles S of Wilmington and 3 miles from Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Magnolia, a post-station of Mitchell co. Ga.

Magnolia, a post-station of Nez Perce co. Idaho.

Magnolia, a post village of Putnam co. Ill. 40 miles NNE of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Ind. about 33 miles W of New Albany.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harrison co. Iowa, on Willow Creek 6 miles W of Logan. 1 up about 300.

Magnolia, a post station of Caldwell co. Kan.

Magnolia, a post-village of Lucas co. Ky. 68 miles S of Louisville.

Magnolia, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish La., 12 miles E of Baton Rouge. Pop. 100.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 19 miles ENE of Baltimore and nearly 2 miles from an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 70.

Magnolia, a post-village and summer resort of Yuma co. Ariz. on the sea coast and on the Lovett and Maine R. 4 miles SW of Glenaville. Here the *W. J. n. l. a. glauca* grows wild and it is believed that this is the northernmost natural habitat of any American magnolia.

Magnolia, a banking post-village of Rock co. Wisc. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Magnolia, a banking post-town capital of Pike co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 98 miles N of New Orleans. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Magnolia, a post-village of Johnson co. Mo. Pop. about 50.

Magnolia, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 500.

Magnolia, a post-town of Duplin co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 48 miles N of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Magnolia, a banking post-village of Carroll and Stark cos. Ohio 18 miles by rail NE of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Magnolia, a post-village of Sumter co. S. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Bishopville. Pop. about 45.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co. Va. 12 miles by rail SW of Norfolk.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. W. Va.

Magnolia, a post-village of Rock co. Wisc. in Magnolia township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 27 miles S of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1051 of the village, about 200.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 700.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village and resort of Clay co. Fla. on the St. John's River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 28 miles from Jacksonville. It is surrounded by pine- and orange-groves.

Magnolia Springs, a post-village of Jasper co. Tex. 43 miles N of Beaumont. Pop. 100.

Magny, *mā'nyē'* a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N of Mantes.
Mágoos, *mā'gōōs* a village of Hungary co of Baranya, 15 miles from Fünfkirchen.

Magoona, a county in the E part of Kentucky has an area of 360 sq m. It is intersected by the Licking River. Capital Salyersville. Pop in 1890 9196 in 1900, 12,006.

Magog, a stream of Quebec flows from Lake Memphremagog and after a rapid course of 17 miles, joins the St. Francis at Sherbrooke.

Magog, a banking post-village and resort of Stanstead co., Quebec, at the N end of Lake Memphremagog and on the Canadian Pacific R. 21 miles ESE of Hatfield. It has good water power cotton, saw and grist-mills, etc. Pop in 1901 3516.

Magog Lake, a lake formed by the Magog River midway between its source and its discharge, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide.

Magoona Point, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog 5 1/2 miles S of Georgeville.

Magothy, a post-village of Anne Arundel co Md. Pop 5.

Maggie, a rapid river of the co of Saguenay Quebec rises near the source of the East Branch of the Maine and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N shore, 6 miles W of the mouth of the river St. John.

Magra, *mā'grā* (anc. *Vercora*) a river of northern Italy which after a course of 35 miles, enters the Gulf of Genoa 3 miles E of the Gulf of Spezia.

Magrath, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the St. Mary River R. The banking point is Lethbridge, 22 miles distant. Pop in 1901 424.

Magstadt, *mā'gštāt*, a village of Württemberg, 11 miles WSW of Stuttgart.

Maguari (*mā'grā-rē*) Cape, South America the NE point of the island of Marajó at the mouth of the Amazon.

Maguelone, *mā'gēh lōn* a peninsula of France, in Hérault, about 1 mile long about 5 miles from Montpellier. It was the site of an episcopal town of the same name of some celebrity in the medieval history of Languedoc.

Maguelone, a lagoon near Montpellier France.

Maguire's Bridge, a town of Ireland co of Fermanagh on Colebrook River 7 miles SE of Enniskillen.

Magwe, a town of Sarawak, on the left bank of the fringed about 100 miles N of Putau. Pop about 7000.

Magyurovazag, *mā'g'vōr* or *sāg* the Magyar (Hungarian) name of Hixarav.

Magyar-Ovár, a town of Hungary. See ALTASSUNG UYEGHIS.

Mahabalespuram, *mā'hā hā-le-pōo-rām* a village of British India 35 miles S of Madras, on the Carnatic coast. Near it are remarkable Hindu temples and excavations.

Mahabaleswar, *mā'hā-bīsh wār* or **Mahabaleshwar Hills**, a hill-station of British India, 70 miles SE of Bombay in the Ghats of the Konkan. It has an excessive high annual rainfall averaging 200 inches and exceptionally rising to 500 inches.

Mahadiah, a town of Tunis. See MAANTA.

Mahaffey a post-borough of Clearfield co Pa., on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 21 miles SW of Clearfield. Pop in 1900 741.

Mahafica, *mā'hī fā*, a town of British Guiana (Demerara) 22 miles SE of Georgetown to which a railroad extends.

Mahakkan, a river of Borneo. See KORI.

Mahalsville, *mā'hā lē-vīl*, a post-village of Morgan co. led about 35 miles SSW of Indianapolis. Pop about 225.

Mahan, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ala.

Mahanadi, a river of India. See MAHARUDRY.

Mahananda, or **Mahanunda**, a large river of Bengal rises near Darjiling and after a generally S course of 150 miles, joins the Ganges.

Mahanoro, a port on the E coast of the island of Madagascar.

Mahanoy, a post-village of Northumberland co Pa. on Mahanoy Creek about 12 miles E of Sunbury. Pop 200.

Mahanoy, a township of Schuylkill co Pa. is drained by Mahanoy Creek. A ridge called Mahanoy Mountain extends along its NW border. Pop. in 1900 6216.

Mahanoy City, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. in a valley bounded on the SE by the Broad Mountain, 13 miles NNE of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading R. Its prosperity is derived from operations in anthracite coal. It has iron and other industries. Pop in 1900 13,564.

Mahanoy Creek, Pa. enters the Susquehanna River about 12 miles below Sunbury.

Mahanoy Mountain, Pa., a long ridge in the N part of Schuylkill co., from which it extends westward into Northumberland co. It forms the northern boundary of the Mahanoy Coal Basin which is bounded S. by Broad Mountain. Here are rich mines of anthracite.

Mahanoy Plains, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 20 miles WNW of Tamaqua and 6 miles NW of Mahanoy City. Coal is mined near this place. Pop about 2800.

Mahantango, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 30 miles N of Harrisburg.

Mahantango Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Susquehanna River at the SW extremity of Northumberland co.

Mahanango Mountain, Pa. extends from the Susquehanna River along the northern border of Dauphin co.

Mahanuddy or **Mahanadi**, *mā'hā-nūd dē*, a river of India, which rises in Raipur district, Central Provinces and pursues a very devious course of first flowing north eastward and then southeastward finally through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous arms, the divergence of which begins just below Cuttack. The river in connection with canals, is largely used for irrigation purposes. It has many mouths. Length 520 miles.

Maharg, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa. 22 miles N of Pittsburg.

Mahaska, a county in the southeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 976 sq m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the North and South Forks of the Skunk River. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital Okalooza. Pop in 1890 28,905 in 1900 34,273.

Mahaska, a banking post-village of Washington co Kan 19 miles by rail NE by E of Belleville. Pop 110.

Mahavilly Ganga *mā'hā-vīl gāṅgā* or **Mahavila Ganga**, the principal river of Ceylon rises in the centre of the island flows N past Kandy and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S of Trincomali.

Mahderm-Mahran, a town of Abyssinia. Pop about 4000.

Mahé, *mā* the largest island of the Seychelles, covered with high granite mountains. It is 17 miles long. Chief town, Port Victoria (or Mahé).

Mahé, *mā* a town of India, belonging to the French on the Malabar coast, 38 miles NNW of Calicut. Pop with adjoining district about 10,000.

Mahébourg, *mā* a town of the island of Mauritius, on a fine bay called Grand Port, on the SW coast 35 miles by rail SE of Port-Louis. It is also called Grand Port but that name properly belongs to a village on the opposite side of the bay.

Mahedira, a town of Tunis. See MAANTA.

Maherville, a post-hamlet of Burton co Kan.

Mahs, a river of India, flows into the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

Mahim, *mā* haum a seaport of India, on the W coast, 50 miles N of Bombay.

Mahim, a northern suburb of Bombay.

Mahl, a village of Nacogdoches co Tex. The banking point is Nacogdoches. Pop 100.

Mahlton, a post-station of Polk co Neb.

Maholm, *mā'hōm* a post-village of Perry co Ohio. Pop 199.

Mahomet (formerly **Middletown**) a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 36 miles ESE of Bloomington. Pop in 1900 515.

Mahomet, a post-hamlet of Burnett co., Tex. about 45 miles NNW of Austin.

Mahon, Port, Minorca. See PORT MAHOR.

Mahons Bay, a bay on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, about 25 miles WSW of Halifax.

Mahons Bay, or **Kimbura**, a post-village and outport of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles by rail N of Lunenburg. It has milling and boat-building industries. Pop about 600.

Mahoning, a county in the E part of Ohio borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 413 sq m. It is intersected by the Mahoning River and is also drained by the Little Beaver River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Youngstown. Pop. in 1890 56,979 in 1900 70,174.

Mahoning, a post-hamlet of Portage co Ohio, on the Erie R. 11 miles W of Warren.

Mahoning, a village of Armstrong co Pa. at the mouth of Mahoning Creek, 55 miles NNE of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop about 150.

Mahoning, a township of Armstrong co Pa. Pop in 1890 1457.

Mahoning, a township of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2561

Mahoning, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2617

Mahoning, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2310

Mahoning Creek, Pa. enters the Allegheny River in Armstrong co., about 10 miles above Kittanning

Mahoning Mountain, Pa. in Carbon co. is situated on the SW side of the Lehigh River and on the SE of Mahoning Creek

Mahoning River rises in Ohio, runs southeastward in Pennsylvania, and unites with the Shenango River in Lawrence co. about 4 miles SW of Newcastle, to form the Beaver River. It is nearly 100 miles long

Mahopac, a post-village and summer-resort of Putnam co., N. Y., on Lake Mahopac, a pretty little sheet of water and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 56 miles N by E of New York Elevation 641 feet. Pop. about 400

Mahopac Falls, a post-village of Putnam co., N. Y. 11 miles SE of Peekskill and 1 mile from Lake Mahopac. Pop. 116

Mahra, mā-rā, a state or territory on the S coast of Arabia, lying E of Hadramaut. It is the country of the Mahra tribes

Mahrattas, mā-rā-tās, a people of mixed blood, speaking a Hind language, the Marathi who live in the western part of the peninsula of India, and whose number between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000. Their religion is Hinduism. They rose to great power under a prince named Shivaji in the second half of the seventeenth century at the expense of the Mogul Empire, to whom decline they greatly contributed. Before long the chief power in the Mahratta state was usurped by the prime-minister (or Peshwa). Early in the eighteenth century we find 5 Mahratta states, whose rulers for a time collectively held a dominant position in India—Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Nagpur and the Peshwa's dominions (capital, Poona). In 1761 the power of the Mahrattas was shattered by the Afghans, and in the course of the next sixty years they succumbed to the British. The states under Mahratta rulers (vassals of the British) are at present Baroda, Gwalior and Indore.

Mähren, the German name of Moravia

Mährisch-Neustadt, mair'uh-ndstätt (Slavic, Ueetz) a town of Moravia, 14 miles NNW of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900 5090 engaged in the textile industry and in distilling brewing the manufacture of sugar etc.

Mährisch-Ostrow See OSTROW MÄHRISCHE

Mährisch-Schönberg See SCHÖNBERG, MÄHRISCHE

Mährisch-Trübau See TRÜBAU MÄHRISCHE

Mahetawa, a post-hamlet of Carlton co. Minn.

Mahukona, mā-hoo-kō-nā, a village of Hawaii Island about 6 miles S of Lipoa Point. It has a convenient landing-place and ships anchor from the Koloala district.

Mahwah, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 30 miles from New York. Pop. 100

Maiche, mīsh an industrial town of France, in Doubs near the Swiss frontier 7 miles from Saint-Hippolyte.

Maida, mī-dā a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 7 miles SE of Bivastro. Pop. (communa) about 5000

Maidanpek, a mining town of Serbia, in the valley of the Pek 70 miles SSE of Belgrade. There are rich deposits of copper and iron here. Pop. about 1500

Maidlee, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewinstown

Maidlee, a post-town of Catawba co. N. C. on the Carolina and Northwestern R. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900 014

Maidlee Creek, Pa. enters the Schuylkill 1 mile N of Reading

Maidlee Creek, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. in Maiden Creek township on a stream of the same name and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles Y of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900 1039 of the village, about 180

Maidenhead, a municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, beautifully situated on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 26 miles W of London. It is an ancient town. Pop. in 1901 13 980

Maiden Rock, a banking post-village of France co. Wis. on the N shore of Lake Pepin at the mouth of the Rush River, about 15 miles E of Red Wing. Minn. on the Burlington Route. Here is a rocky bluff about 400 feet high. Pop. in 1900 364

Maiden Rock, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1187

Maiden's, a cluster of rocks off the E coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, 6 miles ENE of Larne. Lat. of light, 54° 54' N., lon. 6° 44' W

Maidstone, mīd'stōn a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Kent, attractively situated on the Medway here crossed by a fine bridge, 7½ miles SSE of Rochester. The principal buildings are the medieval church of All Saints the College of All Saints and the curious sixteenth-century manor house, which contains a valuable museum. The former palace of the archbishops of Canterbury is now used as the home of the schools of art and music maintained by the municipality. There are breweries and oil- and paper-mills. Pop. in 1901 33 610

Maidstone, a post-township (town) of Essex co. Vt. 75 miles NE of Montpelier is bounded E by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900 208. Here is Maidstone Lake, a summer-resort, 7 miles NW of Guildhall

Maidstone, or **Maidstone Creek**, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 13 miles SE of Windsor. Pop. about 200

Maidville, a post-hamlet of Monongahia co. W. Va. 20 miles NNE of Fairmont

Maienfeld, mī-en-fēld, a village of the canton of Grisons Switzerland 1 mile from Ragatz. Pop. about 1250 Elevation 1735 feet

Mailingem, mī-ing-en, a village of Bavaria, district of Swabia, near Wallerstein. Here is a library of the princess of Ottingen Wallerstein, supposed to number 160,000 volumes

Maiko, a fashionable seaside-resort of Japan near Hiroshima

Maikop, mī-kop a town of Russia, territory of Kuban Ciscaucasia. Pop. in 1897 34,191. It is a rapidly growing trading place

Mailferraye, Lm, jā mīrā (L. Mesp Ferrum) a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles WNW of Rouen on the left bank of the Seine

Mailferraye, mī-dā a small town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte

Maimachun, mī-mā-chūn a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and an entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia

Maimasangh, British India. See MYNUSANGH

Maimsee, or **Maimsema**, a town of northern Afghanistan about 70 miles SSW of Andkhui. It was until recently the populous capital of a khanate. Pop. about 2000

Mais, mān (Ger. pron mān and Maese), a river of Germany rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelgebirge northern Bavaria, flows very tortuously W and joins the Rhine opposite Minna with a width of 700 feet. Length 300 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz to the Rhine (240 miles) and is canalized between Minna and Frankfurt. Chief affluents, on the left, the Regnitz (which with the Ludwig Canal connecting it with the Altmühl secures communication with the Danube) and Tauber and on the right, the Saale. The principal towns on its banks are Würzburg and Frankfurt

Main, mān a river of Ireland co. of Antrim enters Lough Neagh after a S course of 30 miles

Main, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 052

Maine, mī-nā, or **Mama**, mī-nā a district of Greece, in the Moron, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kulokythia, comprising the greater part of the nomarchy of Laconia. The inhabitants, called Mainotes were never fully conquered by the Turks

Main à Diez, mīr ā-dēz-uh' also called Mee'm-dōz', a post-village and outpost of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles SE of Sydney. Pop. about 500

Mainau, mī-nōw an island in the Lake of Constance, belonging to the grand duke of Baden. It has a castle and park

Mainbernheim, mīn-blan-hīne, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles SSE of Würzburg. Pop. about 1200

Mainberg, mīn-bērg a town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2500

Maine, mān a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise about 4 miles above Nantes. Length, 80 miles

Maine, a river of France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, falls into the Loire on the right near Angers, after a navigable course of 7 miles

Maine, mān a river of Kerry co. Ireland after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlebar Harbor

Maine, an ancient province of France bounded N by Normandy E by Orléannais, and S by Anjou and Touraine. With Perche it constituted a general government. Its capital was La Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne

Maine, one of the New England states and the northeasternmost state of the American Union bounded N by Quebec E by New Brunswick, S by the Atlantic Ocean, and W by New Hampshire and Quebec. Its NW boundary follows for some distance the crest of a range of low moun-

tain, a parallel outlier of the Canadian Notre Dame range. Leaving this crest, the line follows the SW branch of the river St. John for some distance northward, and then takes a direct NE course to near lat. $47^{\circ} 30' N$ the most northerly portion of the eastern United States. Thence eastward the rivers St. Francis and St. John bound the state on the N. The eastern boundary ascends the river St. Croix to its source, and thence strikes directly N until the river St. John is reached. The coast of Maine (about 250 miles long in a direct line) is indented deeply by many bays and inlets, which increase the actual coast-line to a yard of 2000 miles and afford unrivalled harbor facilities for shipping. Off the coast there are numerous islands belonging to the state. Area of the land surface, 29 385 sq. m. of the appertaining waters about 3100 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The northern portion of the state consists largely of a wilderness of forest-land covered with pine, spruce, hemlock fir and deciduous trees of various species, the shade of the moss (or true elk) the black bear and various fur-bearing and game animals, and the resort of the trapper, the sportsman, and the lumberman. Until recently the primeval forest covered three-fourths of the state's area, but extensive lumbering has materially lessened the woodland thinned the forest into second and third growths and introduced extensive clearings, many of which have been put to agricultural uses. In the more largely forested sections the permanent inhabitants are few except in the A. R. where the fertile soil of Aroostook co. has attracted settlers and developed a hardy and prosperous class of farmers and mechanics. All parts of the state abound in beautiful lakes famed for their trout, pickerel, and pike. In the N and NW are groups of detached mountains, which belong to the Appalachian system and are in part more or less directly connected with the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Mount Katahdin, the highest peak in the state, situated in its north-central part, reaches an elevation of 5266 feet. Other noteworthy elevations are Mars Hill on the E. line Sugar Loaf on the river Schoodic Saddleback, Bigelow (3440 ft.) Bald, Kinsale (see Moosehead Lake 1768 ft.) Spooner, Abraham (3387 ft.) Calvee Menahan White Cap, and the Aroostook and Travellers' mountains. The southern half of the state is of varied character, solidus meek broken in surface, but with tracts of great fertility and others of small agricultural value, the latter found especially southward.

Rivers, Lakes, etc.—The Penobscot is the largest river and is navigable for ships except in winter to Bangor (10 miles from the sea) while its upper waters are navigable by small steamboats. Parallel with the lower course of the Penobscot is the Kennebec, which is navigable as far as Waterville, 68 miles from the sea. Various other rivers as well as lakes afford steam navigation. The Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, St. Croix, Aroostook, and Wolfscotook (or St. John) are important streams. The water power of the principal streams is constant and is extensively employed by manufacturers. Of the hundreds of lakes which are scattered over the greater part of the area of the state, and which are so the main of glacial origin, the principal or better known are Moosehead, Chasanceau, Sebasticus, Grand Rangely, Eagle, and Sebago. The fresh waters of Maine are estimated to cover one-tenth of its area.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The waterfalls, mountains, wild forests, and countless lakes of Maine, with the cool summer climate of the north afford attractions to the tourists which are more and more widely appreciated every year and the charms of its bold and rocky sea-coast, with its thousand bays, its bold promontories, and its picturesque islands, are well known to artists. The fishing and hunting-grounds about Moosehead Lake, the grand solitudes of Mount Katahdin and the varied combinations of beauty and sublimity on the coast at Mount Desert Island (on which is the summer-resort of Bar Harbor) Kennebec port, and Casco Bay (on which is situated Portland) are especially noteworthy.

Geology, Mineral Resources.—Seemingly the greater part of the surface strata of Maine are of Archæan age, but Silurian rocks cover a large part of the N and NE with smaller areas in the SE and SW and elsewhere. Overlying the Silurian there are in places wide belts of Devonian strata. A vast section is covered with glacial drift or bears evidence of having undergone extensive glaciation. The mineral wealth of the state has so far been but imperfectly developed. Thomaston Rockland, Camden and other counties burn and export large quantities of lime of excellent quality and there is much good building stone. The granites of Hallowell Bath Rockland, Thomaston Dix Island Calais, and many other points have long been noted for their excellent or superior quality and have contributed materially to the resources of the state. Roofing-slates are found in abundance. The metallic minerals

include iron (much of it magnetic) lead, zinc, and silver, but the deposits are not so rich as to have prompted large mining enterprises. The granite output in 1899 amounted to \$1 221 080.

Climate, Soil, and Agriculture.—The great drawback to agriculture in Maine is the shortness of its summers, but the heavy snows prevent the ground from freezing deeply and in the spring vegetation advances with exceedingly rapid steps. The hay and potato crops are of especial excellence in point of quality and quantity and both afford a large surplus for export. Maine does well southward and in the NE winter wheat is a favored crop. The oats are of a superior quality. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were oats, 5,357 012 bushels buckwheat, 719 700 bushels corn, 440 244 bushels barley 815 519 bushels wheat 40 755 bushels; rye, 17 880 bushels potatoes, 4 200 208 bushels and hay 843 937 tons. The apple-tree is hardy and productive in Maine, and much attention is given to its cultivation. The state breeds many horses, and cattle for the markets of other states, and its dairy products are of great value. The wool-clip is large and of good quality, the quantity of washed and scoured wool obtained in 1900 amounting to 1 433 068 pounds. The aggregate value of the blueberries and huckleberries gathered from the waste lands and exported both in the fresh and canned state is very large, the value of the canned product alone amounting to upward of \$100 000. The production of sugar from beets has been undertaken with profit.

Forest Products.—Maine has afforded very large quantities of the noble white (or Weymouth) pine so highly prized by house- and ship-builders, but the reduction of this timber is now comparatively small and Maine has fallen from her rank as the first timber-producing state of the Union. But the lumber industry is still very large and the state cuts saws and sells immense amounts of planks, deals, boards, scantlings, palings, laths, clep-boards, shingles, shooks, heading, ship-timber, furniture- and chair-stock, wooden ware, carriage-stuff and the like. Spruce, hemlock, cedar, birch, hard maple and black and white ash are the most abundant of the useful timber trees. The forest products include potash charcoal, firewood, tanners bark (principally hemlock) and maple sugar, the last three being a large aggregate value. Oak timber is found near the coast but is not especially abundant in the interior. The total woodland still covers nearly 80 per cent. of the area of the state, the largest forest tracts are of spruce especially in the regions drained by the Androscoggin, Penobscot, and St. John rivers. The lumber products of the state in 1899 were valued at \$13 429 403. The rivers afford excellent facilities for the floating, rafting, sawing and shipping of logs and lumber.

Fisheries and other Marine Products.—Maine has naturally been precluded to a great extent here, on account of the excellent harbor facilities presented by the deeply convoluted coast-line and the numerous navigable rivers and estuaries. The principal food fishes taken are cod and mackerel, herring, haddock, halibut, etc., and a great number of unmarketable or oil-producing fishes (chiefly the menhaden) are taken and utilized in the manufacture of oil and fish guano. Salmon are caught quite largely in the Penobscot and some of the other waters. The lobster-catch of Maine is very important and canned lobster is extensively prepared for the general market. About 20 000 persons were in 1900 engaged in the sea- and shore-fisheries, bringing in an aggregate product of several million dollars. More than one-half of the amount is returned by the canned-sardine industry. Ship building is still a leading pursuit in the coast towns whose population is largely engaged in maritime pursuits and especially in the coasting trade. Maine owns many vessels employed in her own proper commerce as well as in that of the other Atlantic states and in trade with the West Indies. The total tonnage launched in 1900 was upward of 58,000 tons.

Manufactures.—The important manufactures of lumber and lime, the building-stone industry, ship-building, etc., have already been alluded to. The great seats of the lumber trade are Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Calais, Eastport, Fairfield, and Lewiston, those of ship-building are Bath, Bangor, Belfast, Calais, and other maritime towns. The cotton manufacture has its chief seats at Lewiston, Augusta, Biddeford, Brunswick, Waterville, etc., and is one of the leading industrial interests of the state. Woollens are manufactured at many points, chiefly for domestic use. The leather manufacturers have assumed large proportions. Other considerable industries are the manufacture of scythes axes, farming implements, boots and shoes, paper and wood pulp, bagging cordage, spars, ship's furniture, glass, pottery, bricks, machinery, fish oil, fish guano, pork, charcoal, starch soap, and countless articles of wood, such as pags, spools, stave, household wares, shuttles,

lards, furniture, barrels, shooks, kegs, small joinery and turners' work. The canning of lobsters, fish, green corn, fruits, and vegetables for food is an extensive business and now ranks as one of the first industries of the state. Almost every community has its manufacturing pursuits and, although they are in many cases conducted upon a small scale, the total result is very great.

Commerce.—The exports of Maine include, in addition to lumber and the product of the fisheries and canning establishments, a large proportion of the miscellaneous manufactured products of the state, as well as cattle, hay, potatoes, wool, and dairy products. Ice is also gathered on a very large scale, and its collection, storage, and export afford profitable employment. During the fiscal year ending June 30 1900 the value of the exports passing through the different ports was \$10,203,120.

Railroad.—Maine is traversed by railroads which form important links in the great chain of communication extending from Halifax Nova Scotia and Montreal southward to central Texas and westward to the Pacific coast. Portland is the great railroad centre of the state. In 1841 there were only 11 miles of railroad. In 1844 62 miles. In 1850 243 miles. In 1860 473 miles. In 1870 786 miles. In 1870 980 miles. In 1880 1377 miles and in 1900 1921 miles.

Counties, Cities and Towns, etc.—Maine has 16 counties as follows: Androscoggin, Arden, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. The chief cities and towns are Portland the principal seaport, on Casco Bay (pop. in 1900 50,145). Lewiston a principal seat of the cotton manufacture (pop. 23,761). Bangor on the Penobscot, a centre of the lumber business and the seat of important trade and manufactures (21,850). Hallowell (10,145). Auburn (12,951). Augusta, the capital, on the Kennebec (11,863). Bath a seaport near the mouth of the Kennebec (16,477). Waterville (9,477). Hallowell (8,150). Calais (765). Westbrook (7,283). South Portland (6,387). Orono, Gardiner, Westport, Ellsworth, Brewer, Belfast, Skowhegan.

The legislature whose members are elected biennially consists of a House of Representatives (from the towns) and a Senate (representing districts bounded by county lines). The governor of the state is elected biennially. Maine sends 4 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

Education.—There are normal and training schools at Castine, Farmington, Gorham, Lewiston and Springfield besides a practice school at Portland and private training schools. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, is the oldest and most largely endowed college in the state. Lewiston is the seat of Bates College and Waterville of Colby College. At Orono is the University of Maine and state agricultural college. Theological schools exist at Bangor and Lewiston and a medical school at Brunswick with a subsidiary or affiliated school at Portland. There are many academies and denominational schools some of them of high reputation.

The Population of Maine is chiefly of New England stock most of its original settlers having gone there from Massachusetts and New Hampshire after the war of independence (1775-83) but there has been a large immigration from the British provinces mainly of French-speaking people, while the populous settlements of Acadian French in the extreme N.E. date from 1755. Pop. in 1790 95,540. In 1800 151,719. In 1810 228,705. In 1820 298,335. In 1830 399,455. In 1840 501,707. In 1850 683,109. In 1860 928,270. In 1870 1,026,315. In 1880 1,448,936. In 1890 1,661,080. In 1900 1,904,400.

History.—In 1604 a French colony was planted on an island in the St. Croix River but soon abandoned. An English colony established in 1607 by Sir John Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges at the mouth of Kennebec River fared no better. In 1622 Gorges and Sir John Mason received a grant of the southwestern corner of the region with port of what is now New Hampshire. A few years later permanent settlements were established. Eastern Maine was a portion of the French colony of Acadia. In 1635 the French expelled the English colonists from the Penobscot region and in 1665 they took led Castine. Soon after the middle of the seventeenth century Massachusetts brought the English settlements under her dominion. France had to surrender Acadia to England in 1713 and the limits of Maine were greatly extended. In 1820 the district of Maine was severed from Massachusetts and was admitted to the Union as a state. The boundary on the side of the British possessions was not clearly established until 1842, when it was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty.

Maine, a post-township of Ottertail co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 701.

Maine, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y. in Maine township (town) on Nanticoke Creek, 11 miles NW of Binghamton. The town is diversified by high ridges and narrow valleys. Pop. of the town in 1900 1534 of the village, about 400.

Maine, a township of Columbia co. Pa. See MAINE.

Maine, a township (town) of Marathon co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1119.

Maine, a township (town) of Outagamie co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 016.

Maine Avenue, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. 3 miles NE of Vineland. Pop. 190.

Maine-et-Laire, main a lwau a department in the NW part of France, formed mainly of the old province of Anjou. Area, 2749 sq. m. Chief rivers are the Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, Maine, and L'air. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The soil is mostly very fertile, producing wheat and other grains, flax, hemp, wine, fruits, and vegetables. Capital, Angers.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Solano co. Cal. about 18 miles NE of Suisun City.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. 13 miles SW of St. Cloud. Pop. 100.

Mainesburg, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 38 miles N of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Mainesville, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio. 24 miles NNE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 268.

Mainland See POMONA and HAWAII ISLANDS.

Mainland, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 4½ miles SW of Hethfield station. Pop. 100.

Mainpuri, main-poor-ree, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. 8½ miles SSW of Bareilly. Pop. about 18,000.

Mainesburg, Tioga co. Pa. See MAINESBURG.

Mainescheschen, main shok huna, a village of Bavaria in Lower Franconia, on the Main.

Mainstem, main-igh-nor' (I. Montrose) a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir 10 miles NNE of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Vonne. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles and a noble castle dating from Capetian times, in which he espoused Princesse d'Anjou, marquise de Maintenon. Pop. about 2000.

Mainvill, main-vé, a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 21 miles NW of Mons. Pop. about 2000.

Mainville, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. on Catawba Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles E of Danville. Pop. 140.

Mainz, main (anc. *M. pincetum* or *Mayentia* from *Er. Mayence*) also written in English *Mainz* and *Mayence*, the largest city of the grand-duchy of Hesse, capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine opposite the mouth of the Moselle 20 miles WNW of Frankfurt. The older portion of the city, with its numerous Gothic buildings and its narrow and irregular streets, presents a picturesque appearance, but with the extension of the lines of circumvallation a fine modern section has sprung up to the NW. Where the new city adjoins the old town the Kaiserstrasse, a splendid park avenue with a width of 200 feet, has been laid out. A one-planed with immense flights of stone stairs extends along the Rhine. The most noteworthy building is the venerable cathedral on the Marktplatz dating in its present form from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, having six towers and containing the handsome brazen doors of the tenth century church and the tombs of many of the archbishops. Much work was expended on this edifice in the way of restoration and rebuilding in the course of the nineteenth century. Among other ecclesiastical structures are the mediæval church of St. Stephen (occupying a commanding position above the Rhine, with beautiful cloisters) the church of Our Lady and the church of St. Peter. The most interesting secular structures are the former archiepiscopal and electoral palace, now a museum containing a superb collection of Roman and Germanic antiquities the municipal library of about 200,000 volumes a picture-gallery, and the Gutenberg Museum, the recently constructed city hall (Stadthalle) on the Stadtplatz the grand-ducal residence, formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Knights on the Schillerplatz and the central railway station. The great quadrangular citadel on the site of the Roman *castrum* contains a circular mass of concrete in the form of a tower known as the *Drausturm* (or *Bligstein*) and supposed to have been erected to the memory of Drusus. There is a monument to Gutenberg a native of Mainz east from designed by Thorwaldsen, on the Gutenbergplatz and the Schillerplatz is adorned with a monument to the poet Schiller. In addition to the citadel the fortifications of Mainz consist of bastions, detached fortifications on the island of Petersberg in the Rhine, and the strong de-

fences of Kastel on the opposite bank of the river, reached by a handsome bridge. Mainz has manufactures of leather goods, furniture, musical instruments, chemicals, etc. It is an important commercial centre, figuring prominently in the trade between Germany on the one side and Belgium and Holland on the other.

Maine was a place of great importance under the Romans. The barbarian invasions brought ruin upon it, but it revived under the Franks. Under its archbishops who held the primacy in Germany it rose into prominence and by the tenth century it was a considerable city. About the middle of the thirteenth century it became autonomous, but about two centuries later the archbishops brought the city which had become a flourishing centre of trade again under their dominion. Maine witnessed the birth of the art of printing with movable types shortly before the middle of the fifteenth century. The archbishops of Maine possessed the dignity of imperial electors and were archbishops of the Empire. Their temporal sway extended over considerable territory. The principality was swallowed up in the wars of the French Revolution the city remaining for many years in the hands of the French. The secularization of the archbishopric took place in 1803 and about the same time the see was degraded from the rank of an archbishopric to that of a bishopric. In 1818 Mainz was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt and was constituted a fortress of the German Confederation. On the organization of the new German Empire in 1871 it became an imperial fortress. From 1877 down to the close of the eighteenth century Mainz was the seat of a university. Pop. in 1890, 110,000; in 1901, 84,251.

Maioresa, mi-oa-ká, a town of Portugal 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. about 3000.

Maipo, mǎ-po often written **Maipú**, or **Maypú**, a river of Chile, rises in the Andes and, after a W course of 150 miles enters the Pacific Ocean 40 miles S of Valparaiso. The principal affluent is the Mapoilla, which joins the Maipo 40 miles E of the Pacific Ocean. The course of the Maipo is so impetuous that it can only be spanned by suspension bridges. The victory of the Chileans on its banks, in 1818, secured the liberation of the country from Spain.

Moipó, a volcanic peak of the Andes, in the Argentine Republic on the Chilean frontier in lat. 32° 50' S. Height, 17,800 feet.

Maipo, a town of Chile, in the province of O Higgins. Pop. 1400.

Maipures, or **Maypures**, a village of Colombia, on the Orinoco River in about lat. 5° 12' N. which gives name to the rapids or cataract of that river SW of the Atures rapids.

Maquetilla, mi-há-tó, a town and watering-place of Venezuela, on the coast, a short distance W of La Guayra.

Malra, mǎ-lá, a river of Italy joins the Po 3 miles SW of Carmagnola.

Maira, a river of Switzerland and Lombardy. See *Mrea*.

Marenda del Alcor, mǎ-rá-dé-ál-kón, a town of Spain in Aedalus, 13 miles ENE of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4470.

Maral, Cape, at the E end of Cuba, with a lighthouse in lat. 20° 15' N. lon. 74° 1' W.

Maisons-Alfort, mǎ-són-ál-fór, a village of France, 4 miles SE of Paris. It adjoins Alfortville. Pop. in 1901 10,248.

Maisons-Lafitte, or **Maisons-sur-Seine**, mǎ-són-ál-rá-fít, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 18 miles N of Versailles. It has many beautiful villas and a chateau and near by a race-course. Pop. in 1901 8739.

Mausur, India. See *Mysore*.

Matten, mǎ-tá, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E of Tahiti.

Mattland, a post-village of Huerfano co. Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. about 200.

Mattland, a post-village of Orange co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 125.

Mattland, a banking city of Holt co. Mo., on the Burlington Route 53 miles NNW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 805.

Mattland, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania E. 5 miles NE of Lewisburg.

Mattland, a suburban village of Cape Town, Cape Colony. Pop. about 3000.

Mattland, a town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland on the Hunter River at its junction with Waller Creek and at a railway junction, 14 miles NW of Newcastle. The creek divides it into East and West Mattland. The town contains a jail, court-house, town hall, mechanics' institute, school of arts etc. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity. Mattland is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. of East Mattland, 3260; of West Mattland, 7550.

Mattland, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Annapolis, 27 miles distant. Pop. 350.

Mattland, a banking post-village and outpost of Hants co. Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River, in Chignecto Bay and to the Halifax and Southwest R., 30 miles N of Shubenacadie. It contains several ship-yards. Pop. about 600.

Mattland, Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia. See *Pour Mattland*.

Mattland, a post-village of Grenville co. Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 120 miles WSW of Montreal. Pop. 150.

Mattland River, a small stream of Ontario, Canada, enters Lake Huron at Goderich.

Mattlandville, a village of Heron co. Ontario, on the river Mattland, 1 mile from Goderich.

Mau, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, about 40 miles E of Cerritos.

Mau, a post-village of Sedgwick co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Colwich. Pop. 150.

Majamba, a town of Madagascar on its NW coast, at the head of the Bay of Majamba 70 miles NE of Bemahaka.

Majestic, a post-village of Huntington co. Ind. 8 miles E of Huntington. Pop. about 300.

Majestic, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 100.

Majicoolma (mǎ-jé-ko-sé-mǎ) **Intimado**, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean between Formosa and the Lian-kin Islands. Principal islands, Typinan and Pachengan.

Majorca, mǎ-jór-ka (Sp. *Mayorca* mǎ-yón-ká) **L. Dohar** *Vejor* and *Majorca* is an island in the Mediterranean Sea belonging to Spain the largest island of the Balearic group about 115 miles SSE of Barcelona between lat. 39° 16' and 39° 57' N. and lon. 2° 18' and 3° 27' E. Greatest length 58 miles area, 1330 sq. m. It is deeply indented and possesses a number of good natural harbors. The coasts on the W and N facing Spain are lofty and steep. The interior is diversified with mountains, valleys and plains. The culminating point of the island *Puig de Siles de Toreda*, has a height of about 3200 feet. The climate is temperate and healthful. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile producing in considerable abundance grain, oil, wine and fruits. Silk is raised. There are a number of mineral springs and mines, and several beautiful caves the most famous of which is the *Cueva de Arta*. The minerals include alabaster, agates, jasper, serpentine, rock-crystal etc. A railway unites Palma with Inca and Manacor. Capital Palma. Pop. in 1900 251,920.

Majorca, a borough township of Victoria Australia, 120 postal miles NW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1000.

Majors, mǎ-yó-rés, a maritime town of Italy 6 miles WSW of Salerno. Pop. about 3500 (commune 5500).

Majors, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co. Neb.

Majors, a post-village of Anderson co. S. C. Pop. 85.

Majorsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va. 13 miles E of Moundsville.

Majon, mǎ-jón (his-Kón-Majon) a large village of Hungary, Little Cumana, 15 miles from Fegyvács.

Majon Hill, an eminence of the Drakensberg range, in the N angle of Natal, just S of Charlestown. Here the British suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Boers on Feb. 27, 1881.

Majunga, mǎ-jún-gǎ, a town of Madagascar on its NW coast, at the entrance of Bemahaka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here in cattle-products. It has a good harbor.

Makadiehru, a town of Africa. See *Macanoxa*.

Makahoena, on the SE. coast of the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Makallih, mǎ-kǎ-lí, a town of Arabia, on its S coast and on a small bay 300 miles ENE. of Aden. Lat. 14° 31' N. lon. 40° 0' E. It is, after Aden the chief port of Hadramaut. Pop. about 18,000 (?)

Makallé a town of Abyssinia, 160 miles NE of Gondar.

Makamoda, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 40 miles N of Cairo. A large quantity of fruit is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 528.

Makapuu Head, the SE extremity of the island of Oahu Hawaiian Islands.

Makarsky, mǎ-kǎ-rý-sý, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles ESE of Nizhni Novgorod, on the Volga. It was formerly noted for its fairs. Pop. about 1600.

Makarsky, a town of Russia government and 110 miles E of Kertrome. Pop. in 1897 6068.

Makawili, mǎ-kǎ-wee-lá, a village of Kauai Hawaiian Islands, is about 1 mile E of Waima. It has a good anchorage and a better landing than Waima, and is the place of call for the local steamers.

Makelyville, mǎ-ké-ví-lí, a village of Hyde co. N. C., on the Pungo River 4 miles from Shadaville. Pop. 70.

Makona, a bay and settlement on the SW coast of Maui Hawaiian Islands.

Makian, mǎ-ko-ko, a small volcanic island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W coast of Golo.

Makimak, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Dauphin 30 miles distant. Pop. 120.

Makkam, mǎk-kūm, a small town of the Netherlands, in Frisland, on the Zuider Zee, 9 miles S of Harlingen.

Mako, mǎh-kò, a town of Hungary, capital of the co of Csana, on the Maros, 20 miles E. by S of Szeged. It has a fine palace of the bishop of Csana. Its interests are largely agricultural and pastoral. The fishing in the Maros is very productive. There are a number of oil-mills. Pop. in 1900 33,732, the majority Protestant Magyar.

Mako'kubatan, a lake on the Albany River Canada, N of Lake Superior.

Makololo, a region of Nyasaland in the British Central Africa Protectorate, constituted at one time part of an independent or native kingdom (that of the Makololo).

Makow, mǎ-ko-w, a town of Poland, government of Lomza, 63 miles ENE of Plock. Pop. in 1897 7232.

Makowar, mǎ-kō-w, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Naha, near a small port of the same name.

Makowar, or **Emerald Island**, an island of the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat 23° 50' N.

Makri, mǎ-kree, a seaport of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Smyrna and on the Gulf of Makri 52 miles ENE of Rhodes. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Here are remains of the ancient Tilmessus. Pop. about 1500.

Makri, a small seaport of Turkey in Rumelia, on the Aegean Sea, 75 miles SW of Adrianople.

Makroklisi, an island of Greece. See **MACROKLISI**.

Makula, a town of Arabia. See **MAKALEA**.

Makung, or **Makung**, mǎ-kūng, a fortified town of Japan on the largest of the Pheng-hu or Pescadore Islands. It has a good harbor.

Makushin, a cape and native village of Alaska, on the northern shore of Makushin Bay Island of Unalaska.

Makushin, an active volcano of Alaska, on Unalaska Island Eastern Alutians. Height, 5671 feet.

Mala, mǎ-lá, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Mala.

Mala, a village of Peru 50 miles SE of Lima about 4 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. about 2000.

Malabar, mǎ-lá-bar, a district of British India, Madras presidency on the Malabar Coast. Capital Calicut.

Malabar, Cape, at the SE extremity of Massachusetts. Lat 41° 34' N.

Malabar Coast, the southern part of the W coast of British India, washed by the Arabian Sea. It is included in the province of Madras (district of Malabar and native states of Cochin and Travancore). It is a long narrow strip walled in by the Western Ghats and their continuation southward. It is a productive region. Among the towns are Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin.

Malaboyeo, mǎ-lá-bo-yō, a pueblo on the W coast of Cebu Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,115.

Malacca, mǎ-lá-ká, or **Malaya**, mǎ-lá-yá, formerly an independent country of southeastern Asia consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. See **MALAY PENINSULA**.

Malacca, a town of the Straits Settlements in the district or province of Malacca is situated on both sides of the Malacca River near its mouth 120 miles NW of Singapore. Lat. 2° 10' N. It was an importantemporium of commerce previous to the rise of Singapore. The town was taken by the Portuguese in 1511 by the Dutch in 1641 and by the English in 1795. Pop. about 20,000.

Malacca, Strait of, a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length 500 miles breadth, from 30 miles near Malacca, to 190 miles at its N entrance. It contains a number of islands, on one of which is the settlement of Singapore.

Malacka, mǎh-lá-ká, a town of Hungary, co and 31 miles NW of Presburg. Pop. about 4000.

Malad (or **Malade**, mǎ-lád) City, a banking post-village, capital of Owyhee co, Idaho, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N of Corinne. It has stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900 1050.

Malade River, Idaho rises in the Salmon River Mountains and enters the Snake River.

Malade River, an affluent of the Bear River rises in Oneida co, Idaho, runs southward into Utah and enters Bear River about 10 miles above Corinne. Length about 120 miles.

Maladetta, a group of mountains in the Central Pyrenees, on the border of France and Spain. It contains the salminating point of the entire range, the Pic

Neihou or Pico de Aneto, sometimes also known as the Maladetta. Elevation 11,655 feet.

Malaga, mǎ-lá-gá (Sp. *Málaga*, mǎ-lá-gá and *Melaca*), a seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, in Andalusia, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean 55 miles NE of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 43' N, lon 4° 28' W. Pop. in 1900 131,063. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosed by mountains and is overlooked by a fine old Moorish castle called the Gibralfaro. The streets are in the main narrow with high houses built around courts. There is a fine promenade (Paseo de la Alameda) on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief buildings include an imposing cathedral with a spire 280 feet high the episcopal palace, several hospitals, the opera-house, and the bull-ring. There are several suburbs the most attractive being La Caleta and Limonar. The principal manufactures are textiles, rope, paper, leather, and soap. There are also a royal cigar-factory sugar mills and iron foundries. The harbor formed by several moles, is capable of holding hundreds of merchant ships and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wine, the finest of which are the Muscatel wines Dulce and 'Lá-grima. The cultivation of the vine is now confined chiefly to the Axarquía district and to the Montes de Málaga and Colmenar. The other productions, which are largely exported are olives (from which fine olive-oil is produced) figs almonds, raisins, grapes orange-peel apricots and lemons, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The climate is noted for its equableness and mildness. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Phoenicians. It became a possession of Carthage and was an important place under the Romans. The Christians took it from the Moors in 1487.

Malaga, a province of Spain in Andalusia, bounded S by the Mediterranean Area 2812 sq m. Pop. in 1900 511,989.

Malaga, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100.

Malaga, a post-village of Gloucester co. V. J. on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 28 miles S of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Malaga, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio 11 miles S of Barnesville. Pop. about 150.

Malaga, a lake of Nova Scotia, in the co of Queens, is about 12 miles long by 8 miles wide. It is connected with Greenfield or Port Medway Lake by a small stream called the Wild Cat River.

Malaga, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Santander 165 miles NE by N of Bogotá. Pop. of the district 11,000.

Mal'agash, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles from Wallace.

Mal'agawatch, a post-village of Inverness co. Cape Breton Island, 20 miles N of Port Hawkesbury. It has marble-quarries and a deep land-locked harbor.

Malagun, mǎ-lá-gūn, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles from Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Malagunash, Nova Scotia. See **LOXLEYBURG**.

Ma'lahide, a watering place of Ireland on a bay of the Irish Sea, 6 miles NNE of Dublin. The inhabitants are partly employed in the oyster-fishery.

Malaita, or **Malaita**, Solomon Islands. See **MA LAITA**.

Malakoff, a post-village of Henderson on Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 350.

Malakoff, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario, 8 miles NW of Kemptville.

Malamocco, mǎ-lá-mo-ko, a small town of Italy 5 miles SSE of Venice on the Lido di Malamocco a long sandy island separating the lagoon from the Adriatic Sea.

Malans, a resort of the catons of Grisons in the district of Lower Landquart, 12 miles from Landquart. Elevation, 1770 feet.

Malansac, mǎ-lá-sák, a village of France, department of Morbihan arrondissement of Vannes.

Malao. See **BANANA**.

Malär, mǎ-lär, an extensive lake of Sweden stretching inland from the Baltic Sea for 81 miles. Breadth from 2 to 23 miles. It contains 1260 islands. It has deep and clear water (greatest depth 170 feet) and at its W end receives the river Arboga, by which and by a canal it is connected southward with Lake Hjelmars. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic. Elevation 2 feet above the Baltic.

Malasina, mǎ-lá-she-a, a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago.

Malasiqui, mǎ-lá-see-ke, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Manila Baguio railway 10 miles from Lingayen. Pop. 0000.

Malaspina, má-lá-spe-ná, the westernmost of the Comandore Islands in the Mediterranean Sea. **Malaspina**, má-lá-spe-ná, or **Camataán**, ká-lá-zu a peak of the central range of Cebu, Philippine Islands. Altitude, about 4400 feet.

Malaspina Glacier, one of the largest glaciers of the northern regions, in Alaska W of Yakutat Bay and immediately S of lat. 60° N. It is fed by the snows of the St. Elias Range.

Malatya, má-lá-tse-tá, a town of Asiatic Turkey viçayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz (Kurdistan) 100 miles NE. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It lies at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet. It is an important trade-centre, has bustling bazaars, and is noted for its orchards and vineyards. The population is estimated at 30 000 about four fifths Turkish and one-fifth Armenians. There was a fearful massacre of Christians in 1895. There are Catholic and Protestant missions. Five miles to the NE is the decayed town formerly known as Melitua (the ancient Melitane) now called **Kah-Shehr** whose inhabitants, about the middle of the nineteenth century removed to Aahsen, their summer residence which developed into the new town of Malatya. The district produces opium of fine quality.

Malatya, má-lá-tse-tá written also **Malatativo**, má-lá-tse-tá, a small seaport of Ceylon, on its E coast 62 miles NNW of Trincomalee.

Malasémé, má-lá-sen a town of France, in Vanduse, 16 miles ENE of Orange. Pop. about 2000.

Malasmay, má-lá-má a village of France in Seine-Inférieure, 34 miles N. of Rouen.

Malay Archipelago, má-lá-er-ka-pé-lá-go called also **Indian, Asiatic, and Eastern Archipelago**, and **Malaisia**, the most extensive group of islands on the globe situated to the SE of Asia, and washed on the W by the Indian Ocean, and on the E by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are largely of the Malay race. The archipelago, which is rather a political than a geographical unit, comprises Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas and the chain of islands (Holl., Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba, Timor, Tuor Laut, Ara group) which stretch eastward from Java nearly to the island of Papua (New Guinea). The latter are frequently designated the Lesser Sunda Islands. With the exception of the Philippines which belong to the United States, the islands of Penang, Singapore, and Labuan and North Borneo which belong to Great Britain and the NW portion of the island of Borneo (containing the states of Sarawak and Brunei under British protection), practically the whole of this vast archipelago is either really or nominally under the sway of the Netherlands. The Portuguese have a few small possessions there. Within the limits here pointed out lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Luzon, etc. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands, many of them of great beauty and fertility, but they are still imperfectly known and some of them even avoided by Europeans on account of the putrid habits of the natives.

The Malayan islands are geographically divisible into two groups—the islands lying W of the Strait of Lombok (Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo and the Philippines) which rise mainly from shallow water and have Asiatic affinities in their faunas, and the islands E of the strait which are in the main deep-water islands and which with respect to their faunas are Australian or Papuan. It is assumed that the islands of the first group were in a comparatively recent geological period united with the Asiatic continent, while those of the second group were part of a greater Australia. The line of separation (Strait of Lombok) is frequently designated Wallace's Line, named from the naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace. The island of Celebes which is largely constructed of ancient schists and crystalline rocks, seems to hold a transitional position between the two groups. The geology of the region is still imperfectly known, but the most marked feature is the large number of active and extinct volcanoes, which are directed in almost linear series through the larger Sunda Islands, and then deflected northward through the Philippines. There are vast volcanic deposits covering strata of Tertiary Age on some of the islands, the region is probably the most extensively volcanically of the earth's surface, or was so until the recent developments in the Caribbean region. Among the most famous or distinctive of the volcanoes may be mentioned, **Korinchi** (or **Indrapura**) in Sumatra, **Papandayan**, **Bemera**, and **Tenggor** (Tenggar) in Java, **Krakatau** in the Strait of Sunda, **Tambora**, in Sumbawa, and **Mayón** in the Philippines. Some of these attain to 12 000 feet or more in elevation. The lofty mountain of Borneo, **Kinabalu**, which is the dominating point of the archipelago, is seemingly not volcanic. For the physical characteristics,

faunas, etc. of the different islands, see the special articles **Borneo**, **Sumatra**, **Philippines**, etc.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E are the **Gilels Passage** and **Dampier Strait**, off the coast of Papua, and the **Molucca Strait** while the straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W and the straits of Lombok, Alor, Ombai, etc. from the S. The archipelago lies for the most part close to the equator which passes through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Gilels (Halmahera). This entire region is excepted from the general law of the trade-wind. Within the archipelago, and thence W to the coast of Africa, the monsoons prevail blowing alternately from the SE and NW. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place, and E of Celebes the seasons are reversed. The northern Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

Inhabitants.—The two dominant aboriginal races of the Malay Archipelago are the Malays, a people of brachycephalic short stature and dark black hair, and the Papuan (or Negritoid) race, an inferior people of a sandy black color whose chief home is Papua. The Philippines are inhabited by peoples of black and Malay stock, the ethnologic affinities of many of the tribes being still undetermined. An unusually large proportion of the whole population have maritime habits. Their chief houses are in many instances built on or over the water, the bamboo houses being constructed on stilts. The natives are skilful boat-builders and their prahoes often of 60 tons burden are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Malay Peninsula, called also **Malacca** (see **Chersonese** and **Anren**) the most southern portion of continental Asia, forming the S part of the peninsula of Further India and extending from Indo-China south and southeast towards Sumatra. The peninsula begins geographically at the head of the Gulf of Siam in lat. 13° 30' N. and extends to lat. 1° 10' N. a distance of about 850 miles. The width varies from 50 miles at the Isthmus of Kra (where the elevation has been reduced to about 80 feet) in the north-central part to 210 miles at Penak in the south. The area is about 90 000 sq m. The physical features consist of magnificently wooded mountain ranges in the interior running parallel to the coast rising to 7000-8000 ft and flanked on either side by low fertile plains which in turn are flanked by mangrove swamps extending to the sea. **Gunning-Taban** in the N.E. has an altitude of about 7850 ft. Numerous islands lie along the coast, among them the **Mergu Archipelago**, **Salang**, **Penang**, **Singapore**, and **Bintang** (the last belonging to Sumatra). The rivers are short and of little use for navigation. The Malay Peninsula is noted for its valuable woods, among which are camphor, cinnamon, coccol-palm, ebony, rattan, sandal wood, teak, etc. It has vast riches in its tin, exporting more than one-half of the world's annual product of this metal. It is also rich in iron and coal also abundant. The wild animals embrace the tiger, rhinoceros, tapir, elephant, hog, buffalo, monkeys, etc. and there are many beautiful birds. Rice, pepper, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, coffee, coconuts, betel, yams, betelnut, and the areca are the chief cultivated crops. Gums are exported in large quantities. The population is variously estimated at from 1 000 000 to 2,000 000. The inhabitants are mainly Siamese in the north, civilized Malays along the coast and in the south and uncivilized Malays mixed with aboriginal Negritoid tribes in the interior. There are many Chinese in the coast districts. Initially Malacca was divided between Elum and the British territories and protectorates or dependencies embracing half of Tenasserim, the **Federate Settlements** (Singapore, Penang, Malacca) the **Federated Malay States** (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang) and **Johore**.

Malay States, Federated, a group of states in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula under British protection and in political connection with the **Federate Settlements**. They include **Perak**, **Selangor**, **Negri Sembilan**, and **Pahang**. **Negri Sembilan** is a federation of several states (**Remet**, **Ujong**, **Johor**, **Jelebu**, etc.). The **Federated Malay States** have a total area of about 28 000 sq m. Pop. in 1901, 678 584, including 312,468 Malays, 299 739 Chinese, 55,211 natives of India, and 1422 Europeans and Americans. The Chinese and natives of India come and go in great numbers. These regions yield vast quantities of the end are rich in gold. The vegetable products include pepper, coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, rubber and gambur. The forests yield valuable timber. The commerce is very extensive and is facilitated by several hundred miles of railway. The largest town is **Kuala Lumpur** in Selangor. (See the articles on the various states.)

Malaya, **Malaita**, má-lá-tá, or **Malaitia**, má-lá-tá, one of the Solomon Islands, is SE of San Isabel Island. Area, 3306 sq m. It has an interior mountain-

chain (extreme altitude, 4277 feet), but the coasts are low.

Mal Baie, mál bá, a bay on the E. coast of Gaspé co., Quebec, about 6 miles wide by 4 miles broad.

Mal Baie, a river of Quebec, rises in Charlevoix co. and falls into the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay.

Mal Baie, a river of the co. of Gaspé, Quebec, midway between Gaspé Bay and Percé, empties into Mal Baie.

Mal Baie, a village of Charlevoix co. Quebec. See MURRAY BAY.

Malberg, mál bérn, a town of Baden, 2 miles NE. of Eitenheim. Pop. about 1060.

Malbodinium, the Latin name of MAUNSVEN.

Malborgeth, mál bor ghét, a village of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 21 miles SW. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella.

Malcham, mál kám, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the river Peene, between lakes Malchin and Kummerow 24 miles SSE. of Cöthen. It is in a picturesque district, and near by are several châteaux. Pop. in 1908 7449.

Malchow, mál kó, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Lake Malchow 11 miles WSW. of Waren. Pop. in 1900 4035.

Malco, a post-village of Scott co. Miss. The banking point is Forest. Pop. about 206.

Malcoquina, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Citrendella. Pop. about 176.

Malcolm, a post-village of Charles co. Md. The banking point is Washington D. C. Pop. 160.

Malcolm, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 11 miles NW. of Lincoln. Pop. 175.

Malcom, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 64 miles E. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 404.

Malda, a town of Bengal Malda district (bordering on the Ganges) on the Mahananda. Pop. about 5000.

Maldeghem, mál deh-ghém, a village of Belgium in East Flanders 17 miles NW. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900 9017. It has tobacco-factories, cotton printing works, etc.

Malden, mawl den, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900 360.

Malden, a banking city of Middlesex co. Mass. on a small river of the same name and on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles N. of Boston of which it is a postal station. It has manufactures of rubber boots and shoes, glue, corrie and tassels and paper, cutlery paper, laces, etc. Pop. in 1900 33,664.

Malden, a banking post-village of Dunklin co. Mo. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. and the Frisco system 27 miles W. of New Madrid. It is in a cotton growing district. Pop. in 1900 1482.

Malden, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson River 2 miles above Saugerties and 42 miles below Albany on the West Shore R. Blue-stone is quarried here. Pop. about 560.

Malden, a post-village of Kammwa co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Ohio Central Lines R. 5 miles SE. of Charleston. It has coal industries and many factories of salt and bromine. Pop. 350.

Malden Branch, a post-village of Bryan co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Malden Bridge, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek 18 miles SSE. of Albany. It has a pump-factory. Pop. 100.

Malden Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. (S. point) 2° 58' S. lon. 155° W.

Maldivé (mál div) Islands (Thousand Isles) a chain of islands in the Indian Ocean between lat. 6° 45' S. and 7° 6' N. and lon. 72° 33' and 73° 42' E. about 300 miles SW. of the peninsula of India. They are of coral formation and arranged in 17 atolls surrounded and protected by other coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, etc. and produce millet, coir, coconuts, excellent roots and fruits. The smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit. Area of the land-surface, about 115 sq. m. Pop. of the whole, about 30,000. The inhabitants are Mohammedans and live under a sultan who resides on the island of Malé and is tributary to the government of Ceylon.

Malé di Ventre, mál dé vên tré, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, off the W. coast of Sardinia 6 miles SW. of Cape Mannu.

Maldon, mál dón, a municipal borough of England, in Essex, on the Chelmer 16 miles E. of Chelmsford. It has an interesting old town-hall (or moat-hall) and a grammar school dating from the reign of Edward VI. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of crystallized

salt, iron-founding, and oyster-fishing. There are numerous Roman remains. Pop. in 1901, 6663.

Maldon, a town and shire of Victoria, Australia, 20 miles SW. by S. of Sandhurst. It is in a gold district. Pop. about 3600.

Maldonado, mál-do-ná-do, a department in the S. part of Uruguay along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 1584 sq. m. The soil is fertile and is adapted to agriculture. Capital Maldonado. Pop. in 1900 25,972.

Maldonado, a fortified seaport town and naval station of Uruguay, on the NE. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island (fort), which shelters its harbor 34° 57' S. lon. 54° 57' W. It is largely built and has a large public square. Pop. about 2500.

Malé, mál-é, a small town of Tyrol 50 miles from Trent, on the Inno.

Malen Promontorium. See MALIA.

Malémort, mál mén, a village of France, in Vaucluse 5 miles SE. of Carpentras.

Malémort, a village of France, department of Corréze, arrondissement of Brive.

Malésovitze, mál-lá-ne vitz, a small town of Meravia, 12 miles NNE. of Bradisch.

Malco, mál-lá, a town of northern Italy 17 miles SE. of Lodi. Pop. about 3000 (communes 4000).

Malér Kotia, a small native state of India, in the Punjab on the Sirhind plain. The capital Malér Kotia, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, is situated about 20 miles S. of Ludhiana.

Malsherbes, mál sháib, a small town of France, in Loir-et, on the Beauce, 11 miles NE. of Pithiviers. Here is the fine chateau of Malsherbes.

Malši, mál shé, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles SW. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. of the commune, about 5000 of the village, 600.

Malgara, mál gá-rá, a town of European Turkey 33 miles NAK. of Gallipoli. Pop. about 2500.

Malgrat, mál grát, a small seaport of Spain, 37 miles NE. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3700.

Malguénac, mál gá-nák, a village of France, in Merbihan 4 miles W. of Fontenay.

Malheur, mál-oor, a river of Oregon rises near the SE. base of the Blue Mountains, drains part of Baker co. and enters the Snake River on the boundary between Idaho and Oregon.

Malheur, a county in the SE. part of Oregon. Area, 9784 sq. m. It is drained by the Owyhee and Malheur rivers. Capital Vale. Pop. in 1900 4203.

Malheur, a post-village of Malheur co. Oregon. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 100.

Malin (mál-lá) or Saint Angelo, Capri (anc. *Malis* *P. paucis* (in 1)) is the PE. extremity of the Mæna. Lat. 36° 27' N.

Malincus Sinus, Greece. See LAMIA GULF or MALICORNO, mál-lé kón, a small town of France in Sarthe 8 miles N. of La Flèche on the Sarthe.

Malignant Cove, a post-village and outpost of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia on Northumberland Strait, 8 miles NE. of New Glasgow. Pop. about 400.

Malipot, mál-lé-jé-pót, a pueblo of Albay province Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 5995.

Malin, a village of Ireland co. of Donegal 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry.

Malinco, mál-lé-ná-co, a pueblo of Albay province Luzon, Philippine Islands near Lagonoy Gulf. Pop. 12,477. Near by is the extinct Malinco (Bulu, or Taki volcano, with mineral springs).

Malinco, a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7571.

Malinche, or Malintzi, a quiescent or extinct volcano of the Mexican plateau in the state of Tlaxcala, NE. of the city of Puebla. Altitude, 13,460 feet. Its Aztec name is Malineyotl.

Malindi, a seaport of British East Africa, at the mouth of the Sabaki River in lat. 3° 14' S. Pop. about 6000.

Malines, a city of Belgium. See MECHELIN.

Malin Head, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 23' N.

Malinta, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Napoleon. Pop. in 1900 357.

Malitbog, mál-léet-bóg, a pueblo on a gulf of the S. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7000.

Mallard, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Ark.

Mallard, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 232.

Mallard, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. N. C.

Malhawi, a town of Egypt. See MALAWI EL-ANIAN.

Malleco, mál-yá-co, an island province in the S. part of Chile. Area, 2657 sq. m. It is intersected by the Malleco

River. The centre is a plain of rich lands fitted for agriculture. Wheat and cattle are the chief products. Capital Angol. Pop. in 1895, 95,032.

Mallomort, *mál mon*, a village of France in Bouches du Rhône, 28 miles ENE of Arles.

Mallón, *mál yén*, a small town of Spain in Aragón, 29 miles NW of Saragosa.

Mallets Creek, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio 4 miles by rail NW of Medina. Pop. about 250.

Malluciole, *mál lo kol lo*, on island of the New Hebrides, 80 miles long and 28 broad, E.E. of Espiritu Santo. It is fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

Malling, *Wést*, a small town of England, in Kent, 5½ miles W.W. of Maidstone.

Mallorca, an island of Spain. See **Mazorca**.

Mallory, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 21 miles N of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Mallorya, a post-station of Owen co. Ky.

Malloryville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. Ga. 70 miles W.W. of Augusta.

Mallorytown, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 133 miles W.W. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Mallow, a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and 17 miles N.W. of Cork on the Blackwater. Its popularity as a resort is due to its tepid mineral springs. The principal building is Mallow Castle. Tanning is carried on. Pop. about 4600.

Mallwyd, *mál mýd*, a resort of Merionethshire, Wales, near Dinas Mowddwy. Pop. in 1901, 885.

Malmanson, *mál mál sóx*, a château in France, department of Seine, 4 miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the residence of the Empress Josephine. It now belongs to the government.

Malmanson, *mál mál sóx*, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va. 10 miles N. of Danville. Tobacco of superior quality is grown in the vicinity.

Malmanson, Quebec. See **Des Rivières**.

Malmesbury, *mál mál sóx*, a town of Wiltshire, 25 miles S. of Ais la-Chapelle. It was until the close of the eighteenth century the seat of a Benedictine abbey whose abbot was one of the petty ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 4680. In great part Malton, largely engaged in the making of leather.

Malmesbury, *mál mál sóx*, a town of England, in Wiltshire, picturesquely situated on an eminence a nearly enclosed by the Avon in 19½ miles N.W. of Bath. There are remains of a church which was connected with the famous ancient story and an interesting Gothic market-cross. William of Malmesbury was a monk in the abbey. Hobbes was a native of the town. Pop. in 1901, 2854.

Malmesbury, a municipality of Cape Colony in a district of its own name, 35 miles (direct) N.E. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1897, 2461 (white 1145). It has sulphur and thermal springs.

Malmö, *mál mál sóx*, a seaport and important naval port of Sweden, capital of the lan of Malmöhus, on the Sound and in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, 18 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 36' N. lon 13° E. It is an important railway terminus. The principal buildings are several churches, the old castle (or Minnetorps) still surrounded by walls and ditches and occupied partly as barracks and as a dwelling, the governor's house, the old town hall, hospital and theatre. There are large iron-works and manufactures of gloves, cotton, tobacco, and cars. The city has an important trade in grain, whiskey, etc. Pop. in 1900, 60,857. In 1850 the town had only about 10,000 inhabitants.

Malmö, a banking post-village of Saunders co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Malmöhus, *mál mál sóx*, a lan of Sweden at its SW extremity having 9 the Baltic Sea and W the Sound Area, 1827 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 409,304. It is a fertile plain. Capital Malmö.

Malmshurst, a municipal township of Victoria, 63 miles by rail N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300. It has mining interests.

Malmshurst, a town of Russia, government of Vyatka, 80 miles NE of Kazan. Pop. about 3500.

Malmstede, *mál mál sóx*, a village of northern Italy, 13 miles ENE of Como.

Malmshausen, *mál mál sóx*, a town of Prussia, government and 88 miles SE. of Orel. Pop. in 1897, 7799.

Malai, or **Malay**, one of the New Siberian Islands, about 45 miles S.E. of Kotelnik. Much fossil ivory is found on it. **Malaja**, *mál lo yá*, or **Maloggia**, a mountain peak of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, the lowest of the passes

between Switzerland and Italy descends into the Val Bregaglia and is the virtual beginning of the Engadina. Height, 1943 feet. The chief settlement of the district of Malaja is Silvaplana.

Malai, *mal lo yá*, a sea-side resort of northern France, E. of Dunkirk with which it is connected by tramway.

Malolos, *mál lo lo*, a pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon, Philippines Islands, on the Manila-Dagupan railway, 16 miles from Manila. The region is very fertile, the chief crop being rice. Pop. 14,599.

Malone, *mál lon*, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail W. of Clinton. Pop. 64.

Malone, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co. N.Y. in Malone township (town) on the Salmon River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 57 miles W. of Rome Point. The river here flows in a deep and narrow valley and affords extensive water power. Malone is pleasantly situated in a rich farming country. It has an iron foundry, machine-shops, broom- and woollen-factories, paper and flouring mills, etc. Here are the Franklin Academy and the Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mute. Pop. in 1890, 4956. In 1900, 5035 of the town in 1900, 10,000.

Malone, or **Powell's Mills**, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on the river Mohawk, 20 miles KNW of Belleville.

Malometon, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Portsmouth Ohio. Pop. 150.

Maloney, a post-station of Day co. S. Dak.

Maloney, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. Pop. 65.

Malonne, *mál lon*, a small town of Belgium 3 miles SW of Namur on the Sambre.

Malonno, *mál lon*, a village of northern Italy, 42 miles NE of Bergamo.

Malott Park, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. 0 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 80.

Malouinca, Atlantic Ocean. See **PALELLA ISLANDS**.

Maloy, a post-village of Ringgold co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. about 250.

Maloyarslavetz, *mál lo yá ro-sid vèts*, a town of Russia, 38 miles N. of Kaluga, on the Lumba. Pop. about 2500.

Malpartida de Cáceres, *mál par-ti-da dá dá dá*, a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 7 miles W. of Cáceres.

Malpartida de la Serona, *mál par-ti-da dá dá dá*, a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 65 miles ESE of Badajoz.

Malpartida de Plasencia, *mál par-ti-da dá dá dá*, a small town of Spain, in Extremadura, 61 miles N. by E. of Cáceres.

Malpas, a small town of England in Cheshire, 14 miles SE. of Chester.

Malpeque, a post-village, seaport, and resort of Prince co. Prince Edward Island on Richmond Bay, 10 miles from Kenilington. It has lobster packing industries.

Malpique, *mál píl ká*, a village of France, in a military stronghold of Artois, memorable for the victory of Marborough and Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

Malisch, *mál ish*, a town of Germany in Baden 6 miles ENE of Rastatt. Pop. in 1900, 3918.

Male-Ell, *mál ell*, a river of Norway falls into the Mulunger Fjord about lat. 69° N. Length 50 miles.

Malstatt-Burbach, *mál stát búr-bák*, a town of Rhinisch Prussia, on the Saar opposite Saarbrücken. It has great iron works. Pop. in 1900, 31,195.

Malström, or **Mälström**, *mál ström*, a whirlpool or rapid current of the NW coast of Norway immediately SW of Hokenäso, the southernmost of the Lofoten Islands. It is at times, with the NW wind blowing against the tide, dangerous for ships.

Malta, *mál-tá* (It. from *mál-tá* sea N. of /ra) an island in the Mediterranean 56 miles S. of Sicily and 187 miles N. of Africa. It is the principal member of the Maltese group of islands (comprising Gino, Comino and some islets) which has an area of 117 sq m. and which belongs to Great Britain. Lat. about 35° 56' N. lon 14° 30' E. Greatest length 17 miles, central breadth about 9 miles. Area, 95 sq m. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides except the S. The largest bays are those of Marsa-Mrocca on the SE, and Mela and St. Paul on the NW, but the most important in every respect is the double bay formed by the up-pointed sides of the peninsula on which the capital, Valletta, stands. The SW coast is very bold. The surface is very much broken by rocks. The culminating point, near the NW coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified and consist of limestone, fossiliferous sandstone, and clays. There are numerous caverns. The

climate from the middle of October till January is delightful, but in summer the heat becomes extreme and the reflection from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. The air is usually dry and clear and the island is much frequented as a health-station. There are no lakes or real running streams in the island, but the springs are numerous and copious. The natural soil is very thin and sandy but through the industrious energy of the inhabitants in powdering up the surface-rock much adapted soil has been constructed and about two-thirds of the former barren lands are now under beautiful cultivation. The staple products are corn and cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs, lemons, and oranges, are abundant and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depot and a valuable naval station. It has in consequence received great attention from the British government and been provided with excellent docks and strong fortifications. The natives are of mixed descent. The language of the country people is largely made up of Arabic elements, though the grammatical construction resembles that of the Italian. The educated classes speak Italian and English is spoken by many. Malta belonged successively to the Phoenicians, Greeks and Carthaginians, and became a possession of Rome during the second Punic War. In the fifth century it was seized by the Vandals, Goths and Greeks and in the ninth century it was taken from the Greeks by the Saracens. From the last it passed to Sicily whose fortunes it followed till 1530 when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights of Malta). In 1565 the knights under La Valette withstood a tremendous siege at the hands of the Turks. In 1798 the grand master surrendered Malta to Napoleon. In 1800 it fell into the hands of the English. The island is administered by a governor who is assisted by an executive council of 5 official and 13 elected members. Pop. in 1900 183,679.

Malta, a post-station of Lake co. Colo.

Malta, a post-village of Castle co. Idaho. The banking point is Ogden. Utah. Pop. about 150.

Malta, a banking post-village of Dekalb co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 64 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 507.

Malta, a post-village of Valley co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. 66 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. about 260.

Malta, a post-township (town) of Saratoga co. N. Y. about 6 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It is bounded on the NE by Saratoga Lake. Pop. in 1900 1322 of the village, about 70.

Malta, a banking post-village of Morgan co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Muskingum River opposite McConville, and about 30 miles WNW of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 845.

Malta, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 60.

Malthead, a banking post-village of Saline co. Mo. 2 miles S. of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 30 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 431.

Malthead, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. in Malta township (town) 10 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 90.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle.

Malthead Range, in the South Island of New Zealand forming part of the central lofty mass of the New Zealand Alps opposite Mount Cook.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Malthead, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Kingston. It has iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

co. and 8 miles SSW of Worcester on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Its popularity as a resort is due to its bracing climate and the quality of its chalybeate, saline and alkaline springs. The eleventh-century priory church recently restored, is a beautiful structure. Pop. in 1901 16,449.

Malvern, a village of Geneva co. Ala. Pop. 75.

Malvern, or **Malvera Junction**, a banking post-town of Hot Spring co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 43 miles WSW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 1582.

Malvern, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill. 7 miles NE of Moline. Pop. 80.

Malvern, a banking post-town of Mills co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route and other railroads, 7 miles E. of Glenwood. It is a trade-centre and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1106.

Malvern, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ohio on Seely Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 77 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 709. It has manufactures of sewer pipe tiles, etc.

Malvern, a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 976.

Malvern, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 3 miles NW of Highland Creek.

Malvern, a suburb and shire of Melbourne, Victoria 5 miles distant by rail. Pop. of the shire, about 10,000.

Malvern, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, 2 miles distant.

Malvern Hill, a battle-field in Henrico co., Va., about 1 mile from the James River and 11 miles SSE of Richmond. Here occurred an engagement between the armies of McClellan and Lee, in which the Confederates were repulsed, on July 1, 1862.

Malvern Hills, England, are on the borders of Wiltshire and Herefordshire and are about 10 miles in length from N. to S. Womersley Beacon and Hereford shire Beacon are respectively 1595 and 1300 feet high.

Malvito, mal'-ve-to, a small town of Italy province of Cosenza, 16 miles SSW of Castrovillari.

Malwa, mal'-wa, (i.e. the mountainous country), an old province of India, mostly between lat. 23° and 26° N. and lon. 74° and 78° E. lying N. of the Vindhya mountains. It is a table-land, drained by the Chambal and other tributaries of the Jumna. The region is divided between Bhopal, Indore, and other native states. It is noted for its production of opium. Malwa was formerly an important kingdom.

Malwa, mal'-wa, a town of Bombay British India, on the coast, 50 miles N.W. of Goa. Pop. about 17,000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Malville, mal'-vil, a town of France in Morbihan, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Mammola, mām'mō-lā, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7½ miles N of Gerace. Pop in 1901, 6200 (commune, 5442).

Mammoth, a post-village of Pinal co. Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop about 200.

Mammoth, a post village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop about 600. It has coke-industries.

Mammoth, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. about 1200.

Mammoth Cave, Calaveras co., Cal. 12 mi. S. from San Andreas and 19 miles from the Big Trees. Here is an extensive cavern with more than 20 large halls and a subterranean lake.

Mammoth Cave, a great cavern in Edmondson co. Ky., on near the Green River 6 miles from Cave City and about 28 miles ENE of Bowling Green. The cave which is perhaps the largest of all known caverns extending inward for about 9-10 miles, consists of a remarkable succession of irregular chambers, situated in different levels or strata, some of which are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Many of the halls are of great size and others of remarkable beauty. Mammoth Dome is 540 feet in length, 700 feet wide and 120 feet high. Great Insects attaches to the blind fishes, crustaceans and insects found in the cave which is a noted place of resort. The cave was discovered in 1869.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo. in the Yellowstone National Park, remarkable for their calcareous deposits, chiefly terraces which cover an area of nearly 200 acres. There are about 70 active springs, with temperatures varying from 60° to 15°. Altitude, 6400 feet. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mammoth Spring, a banking post town of Fulton co. Ark., on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 10 miles N. by E. of Fulton. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Mamofada, mā-mō-yā-dā, a village on the island of Sardinia, SSE. of Nuoro.

Mamoré, mā-mō-rē, called Rio Grande (see egrān-jā) by the Spaniards in part of its course, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of a number of streams rising in the Cochabamba Mountains which after a tortuous and largely navigable course of several hundred miles unites with the Beni to form the Madeira. Its chief affluent is the Guaporé (or Itenez). Some geographers regard the confluence of the Beni (the Rio Grande) as the upper portion of the Mamoré.

Mampawwa, mā-pā-wā, or Mampawa, mā-pā-wā, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the island Mampawa.

Mamuret-ul-Aziz, a village of Asiatic Turkey, mainly included in Kurdistan. Capital, Meserit.

Man, mā, or (see M) a p., an island in the Irish sea, 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, and 10 miles S. of Scotland. Lat. about 54° N. Extremes length about 32 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 miles. Area, 22 sq. m. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island and culminate in the S. of 2030 feet. The island is well watered. The principal streams are the Neb at Peel, the Colv near Ramsey and the Black and Grey Waters, near Douglas. Some of the valleys have rich pastures, and where the land is somewhat level grain is cultivated. Copper, lead, and zinc are mined, the lead-mines of Laxey being very productive in silver.

The island is chiefly peopled by the Manx (*Menae*), of the Celtic race. In the Middle Ages it had for long periods kings of its own first a Welsh and then a Scandinavian dynasty. At the beginning of the fifteenth century it was reeled into a feudal principality for the Stanley family (from which have sprung the earls of Derby). Early in the sixteenth century the island reverted by purchase to the English crown. The legislative authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-perpetuating body. The governor is named by the crown. The Manx language is still in common use, although the inhabitants speak English. The island forms the Anglican diocese of Sodor and Man. Principal towns are Douglas (the capital) Castletown, Lel and Ramsey. Pop. in 1901, 24,758.

Manabi, mā-nā-bē, a coastal province of Ecuador.

The surface is rather low and much broken. It is watered by several small tributaries of the Pacific Ocean and is partially clothed with dense forest. It produces cacao, sugar, etc. Capital, Puerto Viejo. Area, 1590 sq. m. Pop. about 65,000.

Manabi, a town of Ecuador. See PUERTO VIEJO.

Manacor, mā-nā-kōr, a town of Spain, island of Mallorca, 20 miles E. of Palma. It has several spacious

squares, wide, well kept streets, and some substantial buildings. Pop. in 1900, 12,548.

Manadabitt, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 11 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

Manado, a town of Celebes. See MANADO.

Managua, mā-nā-gwā, a town of Havana province, Cuba. It is the terminus of a high-road from Havana, from which it is distant about 15 miles S. by E. Pop. in 1899, 1063.

Managua, a department in the SW. part of Nicaragua. It is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean and on the N. by Lake Managua. Coffee is the chief product and much is exported. A railroad traverses the NE. part. Capital, Managua.

Managua, a city of Nicaragua, capital of the republic and of Managua department. It is situated on Lake Managua. It is connected by rail with Granada. Lat. 12° 7' N. It has a national palace, city hall, museum, etc. Pop. (with the district) about 30,000.

Managua (or Leon) Lake, in Nicaragua, connecting with Lake Nicaragua (a short distance to the SE.) by the Tipitapa River which has a fall of about 40 feet. Elevation of surface above the sea, 164 feet. Length of lake, 40 miles.

Manahawkin, or Manahocking, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J. on the Tuckerton and other railroads, 26 miles S. of Toms River and 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 600.

Manalapan, a post-township of Monmouth co., N. J. about 24 miles E. of Trenton is bounded on the SW. by the Manalapan River. Pop. in 1900, 1455. Manalapan village with a population of about 350 is 3 miles W. of Freehold.

Manalapan River, or South River, N. J. enters the Raritan River 4 miles below New Brunswick. It is a navigable tidal stream in its lower course.

Manama, mā-nā-mā, or Manamah, mā-nā-mā, a town the commercial capital of the Bahrain Islands Persian Gulf. It extends along the N. shore of Bahrein Island for about 3 miles. Pop. about 20,000 (?)

Manamabatu (mānām-bā-tū) Cape, on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 13° S.

Manamushkin, or Manamushkin, a post-station, Cumberland co., N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 6 miles SSE. of Mill Hill.

Manana, see GARDNANAN.

Mananah, mā-nā-nā, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn. on the North Fork of the Crow River near Lake Superior 32 miles W. of Ft. Cloud. Pop. about 120.

Mananjara, or Manankari, mā-nā-jā-rā, a town on the E. coast of Madagascar at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 21° 20' S.

Mananico Creek, Cumberland co., N. J. flows into the Susquehanna River.

Manbos, mā-bō, see formerly Barra do Rio Negro a town of Brazil capital of the state of Amapá, on the Rio Negro 10 miles from its mouth in the Amazon. It is the seat of a large trade in the products of northern Brazil. It has a fine cathedral an industrial school a lyceum a normal institute, museum library etc. There is direct steamer communication with Europe and the United States via the Amazon River. The exports include india-rubber, cacao, Brazil nuts, dried fish etc. Pop. variously stated to be from 30,000 to 45,000.

Manara, a post-station of Egypt on the Nile.

Manar (or Manaar) Gulf of, an arm of the Indian Ocean between Ceylon and the N. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance and separated northward from Palk Strait by the islands of Ramisseram and Manar and a reef termed Adam's Bridge. It has pearl fisheries.

Manar Island, immediately N. of the N. part of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length by 2½ miles across.

Manasarovar, mā-nā-sā-rō-war, or Tso-Mapham, tso-mā-fā-m, a lake of Tibet noted in Hindu sacred legends, 280 miles E.N.E. of Delhi lat. 30° 30' N. lon. 81° 30' E. at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,000 feet above sea level. It forms nearly a circle about 15 miles in diameter and is at times one of the best sources of the river Satley pouring its waters into Lake Rakas-Tal.

Man'nequan, formerly Squan, a banking post-borough and bathing place of Monmouth co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. 12½ miles S. of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Manaquean River, N. J. rises in Monmouth co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean on the boundary between Monmouth and Ocean cos.

Manassas, a post-town of Conejos co., Colo., in a farming and stock raising region and on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 20 miles S.W. of Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Manassas, a post-village of Tattall co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 106.

Manassas (formerly **Manassas Junction**) a banking post-town capital of Prince William co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern Rr. 33 miles SW of Washington, D. C. and 26 miles W by R of Alexandria. It is in a farming section and has various manufacturing. Pop in 1909 817. Here were fought the two actions of the Civil War known as the battles of Bull Run July 21, 1861 and Aug. 29-30 1862.

Manassas Gap, Va. See **Lienoe**.

Manataway, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 11 miles ENE of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 120.

Manataway Creek, Pa. enters the Schuylkill River at Pottstown.

Manatee, a large county in the peninsula of Florida is bounded on the W by the Gulf of Mexico and intersected by Peace Creek. Area, 1275 sq. m. Charlotte Harbor an inlet of the sea (or gulf) extends far into the interior of the county. Capital Bradenton. Pop in 1890 2895 in 1900 4063.

Manatee, a post-town of Manatee co. Fla. on the Manatee River near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, about 43 miles SSW of Tampa. Pop in 1900 254.

Manati, má-ná-ta, a raucous town of Porto Rico 17 miles E by S of Arecibo. Pop. 1899 4494.

Manati, Río, río má-ná-ta, Porto Rico, rises in the Sierra Grande flows generally NNW and empties into the Atlantic Ocean to the NW of the town of Manati.

Mananag, or Mananag, má-ná-o-á-g, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon Philippine Islands on a tributary of Lingayén. Pop. 17 500.

Mananaghat, má-ná-gá-tá or **Mananaghat**, a small place in Assam (Assyria) 14 miles N of the town of Lohit (Assam). 40 miles NW of Alivá.

Manawa, má-ná-wá, a banking post-village of Waupaca co. Wis. on the Little Wolf River 30 miles W of Green Bay on the Green Bay and W. & N. R. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 144.

Manawa-Tawi Islands See **Tulu River**.

Manawatu, má-ná-wá-tu, a river of New Zealand North Island rises on the W slope of the highest mountain range in the island and enters Cook Strait.

Manayunk, a northwestern suburb and post-station of Philadelphia, Pa. is on the left (west) bank of the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rr. about 1 mile W of the Philadelphia city hall. It is just above the mouth of Wissahickon Creek. It has various mills and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carpets, paper glass etc.

Manbeck, a post-village of Jamaica co. Pa. The banking point is Millstown. Pop. 100.

Manbham, a district of Bengal British India, in the N. N. Capital Patna.

Manccelom, a banking post-village of Antrim co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Jackson R. 10 miles N of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 1226.

Manacac, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish La. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 125.

Manacaca, a post-village of Travis co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Manacac Bayou, man-shak bí-co La. a stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W and the Atchafalaya on the E.

Mancha, La. Spain See **La Mancha**.

Mancha-Real, má-ná-rá-ál, a town of Spain province and 7 miles E of Jaén. Pop. in 1901 6207.

Man'chang, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. about 14 miles E by E of the city of Worcester. It has manufactures of shingles. Pop. about 1500.

Manche, La. the French for the English Channel.

Manche, La. is called a maritime department of France, on the English Channel (La Manche) formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area 2289 sq. m. It consists in part of the peninsula of Cotentin which projects northward into the English Channel and terminates in the NW in Cap de la Hague. Principal rivers the Vire, Douve, and Sélune, all navigable. Among the chief crops are grain flax hemp and apples which are extensively raised for export. The horses in this department are highly prized. Capital Saint-Lô. On the W coast is Cherbourg. Pop. in 1891 613 815 in 1901 491 373.

Manchester, a city municipal parliamentary and county borough and inland port of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire on the Irwell a tributary of the Mersey here joined by the Medlock and the Irk, 154 miles NNW of London. Manchester proper lies on the left bank of the Irwell, but the borough of Salford on the opposite side is practically a portion of the city. The vast manufacturing industries are rapidly being relegated to

the suburbs, the main portion of the city being now devoted to trade and finance. The business streets of Manchester present a stately architectural appearance. The principal ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral, dating mainly from the early part of the fifteenth century, and the Catholic church of the Holy Name. St. John's Catholic cathedral is located at Salford. The secular edifices of most interest are the Gothic town-hall one of the most superb modern buildings in England with a tower 260 feet in height the Royal Infirmary, Latham College, the new buildings of Victoria University the Royal Institution the Free Trade Hall, containing an immense auditorium the Assize Courts, and the Exchange, with a Corinthian portico and a campanile. Among the public monuments are a memorial to Prince Albert in Albert Square, a bronze statue of Richard Cobden in St. Anne's Square and statues of Queen Victoria and Cromwell. At the head of the educational institutions of Manchester is Victoria University (formerly Owens College) the number of whose students is about 1150 including about 200 women. Other educational institutions are an ancient grammar school of which De Quincey was an alumnus, Chetham College or Hospital a Blue Coat school with what is reputed to be the oldest free library in Europe (containing 40 000 volumes) and a public library with 500 000 volumes Ryland a library, containing 10 000 volumes, the Manchester Art Museum the Royal Manchester College of Music, and technical and industrial schools for the most part under the direction of the municipality. Manchester has an extensive system of parks among which are Heaton Park some miles from the city and Peel and Whitworth parks, both in Salford. The municipality of Manchester has long been noted for its progressiveness. The city owns the oldest municipal gas-works in the world. Among the municipal activities may be mentioned the erection of dwellings for workmen and the establishment of great public bathing places. The water-supply of Manchester is in part drawn from Lake Thirlmere, distant about 100 miles. In 1854 a gigantic undertaking was brought to completion in the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal connecting Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham and thus making of the city a port accessible to the largest ocean steamers. This magnificent artificial water way constructed at a cost of \$75 000 000, is 35 1/2 miles in length and 26 feet in depth and is wider than the Suez Canal. It has 4 locks. Manchester is the greatest industrial town of England and the centre of the cotton manufactures of the kingdom. In addition to the establishments connected with the textile industry there are manufactures of every description including machine-shops, iron steel and chemical works, and paper mills. Manchester returns 4 and Salford 3 members to parliament. The city is noted as the cradle of the Anti-Slavery and Free Trade movements in England.

Manchester grew to be a flourishing little town in the Middle Ages. An influx of immigrants from the Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries promoted its prosperity. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it had still only about 10 000 inhabitants. By 1801 the population had risen to 75 000. In 1830 the Manchester and Liverpool railway the first railway in which passenger transportation on a large scale was inaugurated was opened for traffic. With the rapid development of the cotton industry the population grew at an extraordinary rate. In 1851 it amounted to 303 000 in 1891 it had reached 605 368 and in 1901 it was 543 272. The population of Salford in 1901 was 220 056.

Manchester, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. The banking point is Ukiah. Pop. 160.

Manchester, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co. Conn. on the Hockanum River 6 miles ENE. of Hartford on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the South Manchester Rr. The town contains paper and cotton mills woollen silk ginghams and stockinet-factories electric-light and power machines soap works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 10 001.

Manchester, a banking post-town of Scott co. Ill. 1 mile SSW of Jacksonville, on the Chicago and Alton R. Pop. in 1900 430.

Manchester, a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. 26 miles W of Cincinnati Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Manchester, a banking city capital of Delaware co. Iowa, on the Megonketa River 47 miles W of Dubuque, on the Illinois Central R. It has machine-shops, woollen mills and manufactures of carriages, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 2587.

Manchester, a post-village of Dickinson co. Kan., 15 miles by rail NNW of Abilene. Pop. about 260.

Manchester, a post-town, capital of Clay co. Ky., on Collins or Goose Creek about 80 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 398.

Manchester, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co. Me. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. in 1900 518.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore and 9 miles N.E. of Westminster. Pop. in 1900 609.

Manchester, or **Manchester-by-the-Sea**, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. in Manchester township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles N.E. of Boston. It has manufactures of furniture, etc. It is a popular sea-side resort and has several fine beaches (including a slinging beach) and hold prominent forges. Pop. of the town in 1900 2622. Here is a noted mass of rocks in the sea, called Norman's Woe.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co. Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 55 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It has a brewery bottling works, flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Manchester, a post village of Freeborn co., Minn. a few miles W. of Albert Lea. Pop. 60.

Manchester, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 22 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Manchester, a city one of the capitals of Hillsborough co. N.H. is situated on the Maritime River 18 miles S. of Concord on the Boston and Maine R. It is the most populous city of the state. Its site is a plain, elevated about 60 feet above the surface of the river which here falls 54 feet (Amoskeag Falls) affording great hydraulic power which is employed in extensive manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, the chief mills employing upward of 13,000 hands. These manufactures include sheetings, drillings, delaines seamless bags, etc. The city's minor manufactures embrace steam-engines, locomotives, linen goods, hosiery paper edge-tools, carriages, beer soap machinery leather, etc. Manchester is the seat of a state reform school and of various collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1850 13,957 in 1860 20,101 in 1870 23,536 in 1880 31,030 in 1890 44,120 in 1900 66,397.

Manchester, a post-township of Ocean co. N.J., 30 miles S.W. of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900 1033.

Manchester, a township of Passaic co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 3068.

Manchester, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. in Manchester township (town) on the Canandaigua Outlet, 17 miles N.W. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900 711. The town contains Shortsville and part of Chilton Springs. Pop. in 1900 4733.

Manchester, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. N.C. in Manchester township (town) on the Canandaigua Outlet, 17 miles N.W. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900 711. The town contains Shortsville and part of Chilton Springs. Pop. in 1900 4733.

Manchester, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 40 miles below Portsmouth and 72 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has flouring mills, a foundry machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 2603.

Manchester, a banking post-town of Grant co. Okla. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 17 miles N.W. of Wetford. Pop. in 1900 158.

Manchester, a suburb of Allegheny Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River 2 miles below Pittsburgh.

Manchester, a township of Wayne co. Pa. on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 1190.

Manchester, a post-borough of York co. Pa. in Manchester township and on the Northern Central R. (Mount Wolf station), 8 miles N. of York. Pop. in 1900 507.

Manchester, a post-village of Kingsbury co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Dismal. Pop. about 270.

Manchester, a banking post-village, capital of Coffee co. Tenn. on the North Fork of the Duck River 66 miles S.E. of Nashville on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 600.

Manchester, a post-village of Red River co. Tex. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 140.

Manchester, a post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co. Vt. is in Manchester township (town) on the Battenkill River, 30 miles S. by W. of Rutland, on the Rutland R. It is about 2 miles E. of Equinox Mountain and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house and the Burr and Burton Seminary. Fine marble is quarried near this place, on Mount Ellas. Pop. of the town in 1900 1950. of the village, about 850.

Manchester, an independent city of Virginia, on the S. bank of the James River opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. It has a beautiful situation and contains a number of elegant residences, railroad-shops several flouring mills and manufactures of cotton, iron paper mills, tobacco, etc. It has also coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900 9715.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township (town) Green Lake co. Wis., about 23 miles E.N.E. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 1001.

Manchester, a township (town) of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 680.

Manchester, a seaport of Nova Scotia. See **Boston**.

Manchester, Huron co., Ontario. See **Aurora**.

Manchester, a post village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 14 miles N. of Whitby. Pop. about 200.

Manchester Bridge, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. on Wappinger's Creek, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

Manchester Center, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y., 19 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. Pop. 100.

Manchester Center, a banking post-village of Bennington co. Vt., 1 mile from Manchester, its railroad station. Pop. about 550.

Manchester Depot, a post-village of Bennington co. Vt. 30 miles S. of Rutland. It has granite works, manufactures of butter-boxes, etc. Pop. about 350.

Manchester Green, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. in Manchester township (town). The banking point is Hartford. It has manufactures of mineral waters, knitted goods, and candles. Pop. about 800.

Manchuria, *man-choo re-a* (Chinese *Tung-see-sheng*, i.e. the Three Eastern Provinces) an extensive region of eastern Asia, forming the northeasternmost division of the Chinese Empire, between (approx.) lat. 39° and 53° 20' N., and having broadly Korea and the Yellow Sea on the S. Mongolia and the Russian territories on the W., and the Russian Amur province and Primor'ka on the N. and E. Area, about 300,000 sq. mi. The western boundaries have not been precisely fixed, but are now generally placed so as to include the main Khingan mountains within the territory. The greater portion of the N. boundary is formed by the Amur and Argun rivers. From Korea the region is separated by the Yalu and Tumen rivers and the Pal-shan mountains (rising to 8000 feet). The chief interior stream is the Sengari (an affluent of the Amur) which with its tributary the Nenki, is freely navigated by Russian steamers. Most of the Manchurian region is mountainous, but a portion on the N. has a steppe character. The climate is on the whole healthy and invigorating although showing extremes of temperature, from -20° or even -50° in winter to 90° and more in summer. The soil is highly productive and yields most of the Chinese crops (millet, wheat, barley, rice, corn, beans, peas, potatoes, tobacco, rhubarb, growing cotton, hemp, etc.). Forests of pine oak elm, and walnut cover a large part of the region. The fauna includes a number of the far-bearing animals (sable, etc.) the bear and tiger. Among the mineral resources gold and coal are attracting considerable attention. The region is traversed by the Transiberian railway. Manchuria consists of three provinces: Liao-tung (or Shing king) Kwin, and Tientsin (Hsiao tung) in the last two of which the inhabitants are largely Manchurian. The population is variously estimated at from 5,500,000 to 10,000,000. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Chinese. The Manchus are a Tungusian race. Since the middle of the seventeenth century the Manchus dynasty has reigned in China, and the Manchus tongue otherwise little spoken and almost extinct, has become the court and the official language. Principal towns Mukden Kwin Argun Harbin Kien-chow Feng hwang sheng Niu-chung and Port Arthur at the extremity of the peninsula of Liautung. In 1898 Russia obtained from the Chinese government a lease of the harbors of Port Arthur and Ta-hon was together with the neighboring district. At Port Arthur a great fortified naval station was established and at the port of Ta-hon was the town of Delny was founded, intended to be a great outlet of Russian commerce. The revolutions in China often beg the Russian movement of 1900 invited an advance of Russian into Manchuria. Her forces occupied the country from which she refused to withdraw. The encroachments of Russia involved her in a disastrous war with Japan in 1904. Delny with its costly harbor works, Port Arthur and Mukden fell into the hands of the enemy. By the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth Sept. 5 1905 Russia was obliged to withdraw from Manchuria.

Manoet, now called a village of France, in Gers 20 miles S.W. of Condom.

Manoos, a banking post-town of Montezuma co. Colo. 40 miles W. of Durango, on the Rio Grande Southern R. Pop. in 1900 383. About 20 miles distant are the famous cliff-dwellings of the Manos Caves.

Manda, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, belongs to British East Africa.

Mandal, *man dal*, the southernmost town of Norway 23 miles W.S.W. of Christiansund, on the Skagerrak with a port 17 miles E. of the Naar. Pop. in 1900 3032.

Mandalay, a city of Upper Burma, capital of a division and district, on the left bank of the Irrawadi about

distance above Amarapura and Ava and 336 miles N of Rangoon with which it is connected by rail. It was the last capital (for a quarter of a century) of the kingdom of Burma. It consists of a walled town and of an open city. There are many temples, pagodas, and monasteries. The leading industry is silk-weaving. The city is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1901 132,498. The bulk of the inhabitants are Buddhists.

Mandan, a banking city capital of Morton co. N Dak. near the Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R. 5 miles W of Bismarck. It has railroad-shops and a trade in live-stock wool, etc. Pop. in 1900 1658.

Mandara, *mán-dá-rá*, a state or native kingdom of central Africa tributary to Bornu but now in the zone of British and German influence. The surface is mountainous. It produces much fruit and abounds in forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornu. Doin is the principal town and the residence of the chief.

Mandarin, a post-village of Duval co. Fla. on the E bank of the St. John River 16 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has large orange-groves.

Mandau, *mán-dá-u*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles S. of Cagliari. Pop. about 2000.

Mandaua, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Herndon. Pop. about 350.

Mandawe, *mán-dá-wé*, or **Mandave**, *mán-dá-rá*, a pueblo on the E coast of Cebu Philippine Islands a few miles NE of Cebu city. Pop. 15,307.

Mandol, *mán-dól*, an island on the E coast of Sumatra, 70 miles SW of Singapore.

Mandelio, *mán-dé-ló*, a small town of Italy 14 miles NE of Como, on the E shore of Lake Lecco.

Manderville, *mán-dé-ví-l*, a post-village of Miller co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 6½ miles NE of Texarkana.

Manderville, a post-town of St. Tammany parish La. on the N shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N of New Orleans, on the East Louisiana R. The banking point is Corington. Pop. in 1900 1029.

Mandeville, a post-village of Carroll co. Mo. 24 miles S of Chillicothe.

Mandeville, a village of the island of Jamaica, in Middlesex co. 47 miles W by N of Kingston.

Mandhar, *mán-d-hér*, a small native state on the W coast of Celebes.

Mandi, a small native state of India in the NE part of the Punjab, on the S slope of the Himalayas. The capital Mandi, is 45 miles NW of Amritsar, on the Beas.

Mandingo, *mán-ding-gó*, or **Sau Ebiat**, *sáu-bí-át*, a bay of the Caribbean sea, on the S side of the Isthmus of Panama.

Mandingos, *mán-ding-gó*, an important negro people (comprising a number of tribes) in western Africa, inhabiting the region about the upper courses of the Senegal and Niger and the country to the southward. They have shown considerable capacity for civilization. Most of them profess Mohammedanism. Their language is widely diffused in western Africa.

Mandú, *mán-doo*, a river of Brazil rises in a lake of its own name in Espírito Santo and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escondidas.

Manda, *mán-doo*, a ruined city of India, domitums and 35 miles SW of Indora. Manda was the capital of the kingdom of Malwa.

Mandani, *mán-dá-ní*, a village of France, in Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes.

Mandaria, *mán-dou-rá*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 64 miles NNW of Otranto. Some vestiges remain of the ancient Manduria. Pop. in 1901 (with Uggiano Monteleone) 13,113.

Mandurao, *mán-doo-rá*, a pueblo of Panay Island Philippines province and near Iloilo. Pop. 6,449.

Mandvi, *mán-dé-ví*, a seaport of Cutch India on the Gulf of Cutch about 35 miles SW of Bhuj. It was formerly an important emporium of commerce. Pop. in 1901 14,683.

Manerbio, *mán-ná-bé-o*, a town of Italy 13 miles NW of Brescia, on the Meia. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3,449.

Manero Range, in New South Wales forms a portion of the Dividing Range. Highest point, the Head of Kyvan River 4010 feet.

Manetia, *mán-ná-té-ní*, a small town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNW of Pilsen.

Manfalut, *mán-fá-lút*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 29 miles NW of Elut. It is enclosed by walls and has Coptic churches, woolen manufactories, public schools, etc. Pop. 13,000.

Manfred, a post-village of Wells co., N Dak. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 6 miles NW of Pessenden. Pop. about 150.

Manfredonia, *mán-frá-dó-ná*, a seaport of Italy province of Foggia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles NE of Foggia, at the foot of Monte Gargano. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong fort. It was founded by Manfred, king of Sicily in the thirteenth century near the site of the ancient Sipontum whose old cathedral Santa Maria Maggiore, has survived. It is the seat of considerable trade. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and in obtaining salt from the neighboring lagoons. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,188.

Manfredonia, Gulf of (*see, Uras Seas*) an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in southern Italy provinces of Foggia and Bari, about 15 miles in length and 30 miles wide at its entrance S of the Garganic Promontory.

Manga, *mán-gá*, a town of Brazil state of Maranhão at the confluence of the river Igaraú with the Monte Murim.

Mangata, *mán-gá-tá*, or **Mangha'n**, one of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is of volcanic origin and about 30 miles in circumference.

Mangalaren, or **Mangatarén**, *mán-gá-lá-rén*, a pueblo of Langunán province Luzon Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Agoo Grande. Pop. 12,896.

Mangaldán, *mán-gá-lán*, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon Philippine Islands, NNE of Dagupan with which it is connected by high road. Pop. 15,841.

Mangalia, a small seaport of Rumania, in the Dobruja, on the Black Sea, 68 miles SE of Silistria.

Mangalore, *máng-gá-lór* or **Mangalar**, a town of Madras, British India capital of South Kanara district, on the Malabar Coast, 80 miles NNW at Cannanore. The natural portion is pleasantly situated and presents an attractive appearance with its groves of coconut palms. The town is the seat of a government college and of a Jesuit college. It exports coffee pepper etc. Pop. in 1901, 44,108.

Mangaratiba, *mán-gá-rá-té-bá*, a town of Brazil, state and 55 miles WSW of Rio de Janeiro on the Bay of Angra dos Reis.

Mangarova Islands. See GAMBIE ISLANDS.

Mangataran, Philippine Islands. See MANOALAN.

Mangham, a post-village of Richland parish La. The banking point is Delhi. Pop. about 120.

Mangshiak, or **Mangshiak**, *máng-shí-ák*, a large peninsula on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, terminating in the promontory of Tyndaragan about lat 44° 30' N. near which is the little settlement of Port Alexandrovsk.

Manglos (*Sp. Jelas de Manglos* or *la dá máng glós*) a chain of islets and keys off the S coast of Cuba, between it and the Isle of Pines.

Manglieux, *máng-lyé*, a village of France, in Pay-de-Dôme 18 miles SE of Clermont-Ferrand.

Mangoalde, *mán-gá-lá-dé* or **Asturán de Beira**, *á-sú-rán-dé-bé-á*, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 8 miles from Viseu.

Mango'hick, a post-hamlet of King William co. Va. about 20 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Mangola, *mán-gó-lá* or **Mangoli Xella**, *mán-gó-lé*, a small one of the Xella Islands in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram. Lat (N point) 1° 4' S. It is about 80 miles long by 10 miles broad and is separated at the W end from the island of Tuluva by a narrow strait.

Mangonia, a post-village of Duda co. Fla. The banking point is West Palm Beach. Pop. 100.

Mangoro, or **Mangura**, *mán-gu-roo'*, a river of Madagascar on the E coast, formed by several head-streams. It falls into the sea in lat 20° 8' S. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Mangrol, a seaport of India, on the SW coast of Kathiawar. Pop. about 15,000.

Manguera, *mán-gá-rá*, a lake of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul between Lago Mirim and the ocean. It is 60 miles long and only 4 miles broad. It discharges itself into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

Mangum, a post-station of Richmond co. N.C.

Mangum, a banking post-village capital of Greer co. Okla. on a fork of the Red River and 40 miles N by E of Quasah Tex. It has cotton gins a brewery flour and lumber mills, grain-elevators etc. Pop. about 2750.

Mangura, a river of Madagascar. See MANGORO.

Manhaect, a post-village of Nassau co. N.Y. is on Montauk (or Cow) Bay an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island R. 18 miles ENE of Brooklyns. Pop. about 600.

Manhattan, a banking post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 593.

Manhattan, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind., 28 miles E by N of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

Manhattan, a banking city, capital of Riley co., Kan. on the N. bank of the Kansas River at the mouth of the Big Blue, and on the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 53 miles W. of Topeka. It is the seat of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Pop. in 1900 3438.

Manhattan, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Bessemer 10 p. 150.

Manhattan, a borough of the city of New York. It comprises Manhattan Governor's Island, Ellis, Oyster Bay, Blackwell, Randall's, and Ward's islands—that is, the SW. part of New York co. It contains more than half of the population of the municipality of New York and constitutes (with the borough of Bronx) what in common parlance is designated New York city in the narrower sense. The boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond making up the rest of the municipality of New York.

Manhattan, a post-village of Tloga co., Pa. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 200.

Manhattan Beach, a watering place of Kings co., N. Y. on Coney Island the westernmost portion of the Atlantic coast of Long Island, about 8 miles S. of Brooklyn with which it is connected by railroad.

Manhattan Island, N. Y. is at the mouth of the Hudson River which forms its western boundary. It is bounded on the N. by Spuyten Duyvil Creek (or more strictly speaking by the Harlem ship canal) and on the E. and SE. by the Harlem and East rivers. It is about 13 miles long and 2½ miles wide and contains the principal business and residential sections of the city of New York. It is constructed of ancient rocks (gneisses and schists) and rises to an elevation of about 250 feet in its northern section. It is almost built over with the exception of the extreme northern portion which contains woods, groves, and meadows and which offers some exquisite bits of scenery.

Manhattanville, former name of a northern section of New York city about 4 miles N. of the city hall.

Manickia Island, Me. See **MORGAN**.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1111.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1111.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1111.

Manheim, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 14 miles N. E. of Columbia. It has manufactures of lumber mill supplies, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900 2019.

Manheim, a township of York co., Pa. on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900 1325.

Manhu-ken, a river of 4000 ft. long, a river of Brazil, par. 10° N. E. course for about 220 miles and joins the Amazon.

Mani, a village of an Indian village of Yucatán 90 miles W. of Campeche.

Manila, a village of Italy 23 miles W. W. of Udine. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Manila, See **MAYRA**.

Manila, southeastern Africa. See **MAYMALAN**.

Manicouagan (mā-ne-kā-rā-gwā; mā-mōnā (lā-mōnā)) in the Valley (lā-vā-dā) or Young and Old Manicouagan two villages of Santa Clara province, Cuba respectively 52 and 45 miles by road NW. by W. of Sancti Spiritus. They are in the Manicouagan Valley which is celebrated for its mineral wealth and its fertility. It is watered by the Rio Arimao. At Manicouagan is a large iron mine and a fine tobacco.

Manicouagan (or King George) River, a river of eastern Africa, flows S. and falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay.

Manicouagan, mā-ne-kā-gwā, a river, lake, and bay of Canada, the river (also called Black River) bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 100 miles, to Manicouagan Bay in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 77 miles below Berthier.

Manidowish, a river of Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi River.

Manifatt, a post station of Catahoula parish La. 10 miles SW. of Harrisburg.

Manigod, mā-ne-gō, a village of France, in Haute-Pyrénées between lofty mountains ESE. of Annecy.

Manikiki, mā-ne-ee-lee, a village of New Zealand (administratively to New Zealand) in the Pacific Ocean ranging westward from the Marquesas. The largest of the group is Penrhyn Island.

Manikiana, a region of southeastern Africa, partly in Rhodesia and partly in territory claimed by the Portuguese. The principal settlement is Umtali. It yields gold, etc.

Manikganj, or **Manikganj**, mā-nik-gānj, a small town of Bengal Decca district.

Manikpur, a small town of British India, on the Ganges, 44 miles SSE. of Rai Bareilly.

Manila (Sp. pron mā-nē-lā) the capital of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and one of the great emporiums of the East, situated on the W. coast of the island at the head of Manila Bay (see **MANILA BAY**) at the mouth of the river Pasig. Lat. of observatory 14° 34' 41" N. Lon. 120° 58' 39" E. The island is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating the one in a small fort the other in a light-house. On the S. side of the river stands the city proper (called *marina* or *walled town*) strongly fortified, sombre and dull, without places of recreation except the gardens in the public squares. Here reside the authorities and here are located the cathedral, the principal institutions of learning, etc. The streets are straight, well paved, and lighted by electricity; the main street is the Calle Real. The city and suburbs are served by tram-cars. A railroad connects Manila with Dagupan. The water supply is pure and abundant. The best houses have usually but one story above the ground floor the upper portion owing to earthquake destructions being built generally of wood. On the N. side of the Pasig is the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself. It is the great centre of trade. Bridges connect it with the city proper. The chief street is the Escolta, much improved of late years, having good European shops and the central post office and telegraph station. In Binondo Chinese half-castes and Indians do boot-and-shoe-making, book-binding, painting and engraving, gold- and silver-smithing, etc. In the Tondo ward live the poorest working classes—fishermen, day laborers, cannermen, weavers, etc. San Miguel is a fashionable residence quarter. Other suburbs have distinct characteristics. Good bridges facilitate their connection with the city. San Luis and San Pedro Macati are health resorts for convalescents. The principal public buildings of Manila are the cathedral, palace of the governor and the archbishop, the town house, churches of the different religious orders, barracks, arsenals, military hospitals, and custom-house. There are no theatres of importance, but there are cock pits, cafes, riding school and race-course, etc. The city has several public squares with gardens the foremost of which are the Prado which has a bronze statue of Charles IV. and the Plaza or Plaza de Magallanes, with an obelisk erected in the memory of Magellan. The Luneta is a favorite promenade. A telephone system is established in the city and the environs.

The educational institutions include the University of San Tomas, under the Dominican, attended by about 1200 students, the Jesuit college of San Joé, the Dominican college of San Juan de Letran, colleges for girls, the municipal gymnasium with a physical laboratory, natural history museum and fine astronomical apparatus, etc. There is a meteorological observatory. New educational institutions and bureaus are being established under the American government. Manila is the commercial and industrial metropolis of the Philippine Islands. It has steam communication with the principal maritime ports of the world. The exports are sugar, abaca, aspen wood, coffee, cigars and tobacco, hides, indigo, gun mastic, cordage, mother-of-pearl, abalone, etc. amounting to about 80 per cent. of the whole trade of the Philippines. The leading industry is the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, in which many thousands of hands are employed. Other manufactures are cordage, fabrics of abaca (manila) etc. also apple-leaf fibre (piña) and pure or mixed cotton goods, mats, carpets, metal goods, and cigar-cases. There are also sugar refineries, breweries and manufactures of machinery. The climate of Manila is unvaryingly tropical, and generally uniform in temperature, which is a mean for the year is about 80°.

Manila was founded by Legazpi in 1571. In 1762 it was taken by a British fleet and held for 15 months. The bay was the scene of the first naval battle of the Spanish American War of 1898, in which Dewey destroyed a Spanish fleet (May 1). The city surrendered to the United States forces on Aug. 13 of the same year. Pop. in 1900 190,714 in 1903 (official census) 219,928. The bulk of the inhabitants are Tagalogs. The Chinese number about 60,000. The city was largely wrecked by an earthquake on June 3, 1903 when upward of 1000 buildings were destroyed.

Manila, a banking village of Mississippi co., Ark. on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern R. Pop. 150.

Manila Bay, an inlet of the China Sea, on the W. coast of Luzon extending inward for a distance of about 25 miles. Its entrance is 11 miles wide and is divided into two channels by Corregidor and Caballo islands. At the head of the bay is Manila, to the SW. of which is the port of Cavite. The harbor is exposed to typhoons.

Manilla, a banking post-village of Rock co. Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles W by E. of Rushville. Pop about 400.

Manilla, a banking post-town of Crawford co. Iowa, in a grain and stock region 90 miles SE. by E. of Sioux City on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 773.

Manilla, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario 8½ miles SE of Cannington on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 250.

Manilla, *ma-neo-pa*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago off the W and of Ceram. It is mountainous and about 20 miles in circuit.

Manipur, a native state of British India, between Assam and Burma, a dependency of the former. Area, about 8300 sq. m. It is in an elevated valley flanked by densely wooded mountains. It produces tea, cotton, rice, tobacco, opium, indigo and silk. The bulk of the inhabitants are Manipuris, akin to the Burmese who profess Hinduism. Other tribes are the Nagas and Kukis. The Burmese call the country *Kashá* (or *Kashá*). Capital, Manipur. Pop in 1901 283,957.

Manipur, or *Imphal*, the capital of the native state of Manipur British India, about 235 miles NW of Manipal. It is a vast village. Pop in 1901 67,093.

Manisacas, a former name of Block Island.

Manisacas, *ma-neo-pa*, a small town of Spain, 7 miles WNW of Valencia, on the Guadalquivir.

Manis, Isle of. See *Man*.

Manisaca, *ma-neo-pa* or *Manisa*, *ma-neo-pa* (anc. *Ma-neo-pa* or *Ma-neo-pa*) a town of Asia Minor on the N side of Mount Sipylus 20 miles NE of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It has great many mosques, a number of Christian churches, and several synagogues. The town was important in the Middle Ages. Among notable edifices are the palace of Kara Osman Pasha, the komak (government house) the Tekke of the Mevlana dervishes the Khan of Sultan Amurath II and a lunatic asylum. Manisaca is a busy trading place. Pop about 4,000 one-half Christians (Greeks and Armenians). At Manisaca the Romans conquered Antiochus the Great in 190 B.C.

Manisaca, a county of Michigan in the NW part of the lower peninsula. Area, 647 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manistee River and is also drained by the Menominee and Pigeon rivers. Capital, Manistee. Pop in 1890 24,230 in 1900 27,806.

Manistee, a post-village of Manisaca co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop abt 125.

Manistee, a city the capital of Manisaca co. Mich. is on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Manistee River and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads 40 miles SW of Traverse City. It has machine and boiler works, lumber-mills etc. and a fruit-raising industry. Pop in 1900 14,280.

Manistee River, Mich. enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manistee. Length 150 miles.

Manistee, *man-is-tee* a banking post-village capital of Sobolofsky co. Mich. on Lake Michigan and on the Manistee, Marquette and Northern and other railroads 100 miles WSW of Sault Ste. Marie. It has chemical works and manufactures of lumber, lath, sash doors and blinds, lime and pig-iron. Pop in 1900 412.

Manistee River, in school and Lucerne. Mich. **Manistee**, a banking post-village of Mason co. Ill. on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. 12 miles SW of Pekin. Pop. in 1900 581.

Manistee, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. The banking point is Latrobe. Pop 100.

Manitoba, a province of Canada, is bounded on the S by Minnesota and North Dakota, NE by Keewatin E by Ontario, and W and NW by Assinibou and Saskatchewan. Area 71,950 sq. m. A considerable part of the province is prairie land perfectly level and diversified by groups of elm ash oak poplar basswood and ash leaf maple. The Pembina Mountains occupy the SW and W portions. The soil which in great part is derived from the alluvium of the (outlying bed) Quaternary Lake Agassiz is among the richest of the world and magnificently adapted to the cultivation of wheat.

The principal rivers are the Red River which falls into the N extremity of Lake Winnipeg and its affluent, the Assinibou. The largest lakes (only a part of whose area however is in Manitoba) are Winnipeg, 230 miles long and 5 to 50 miles wide; Manitoba 110 miles long and 20 miles wide and Winnipegosis.

The climate of Manitoba though very severe in winter is occasionally hot in summer. The mean for the three winter months of December, January and February is 5° below zero, and for the summer months of June, July and August, 65°. The low temperatures of the winter is offset by a clear dry atmosphere and the season is very healthy. The extremes are -40° and 95°. Wheat ripens in 110 days

and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes and other root-crops, are easily raised. The chief agricultural crops were in 1901 wheat, 83,077,267 bushels and oats 34,478,160. The grassy savannas of the Red River afford magnificent pasturage. Lignite coal is found and the Archæan mountains give promise of considerable mineral wealth. The public affairs are administered by a lieutenant-governor an executive council and a legislative assembly elected by the people. Capital, Winnipeg. Pop. in 1871 25,228 in 1881 62,800 in 1891 154,442 in 1901 264,947.

This section of North America was first visited by the French. The Chevalier de la Vérandrye built a fort at the mouth of the Assinibou in 1731. The French traded there alone for many years, but in 1767 the first English traders visited the region and soon several rival companies were in operation. The Hudson Bay Company having in 1811 sold a tract of land to the earl of Selkirk on both sides of the Assinibou and of the Red River he planted there in 1812 a colony known by the name of Selkirk Settlement, Red River Settlement or Assiniboula. In 1820 the Hudson Bay Company repurchased the land from the heirs of Lord Selkirk. This colony the seat of whose administration was Fort Garry became the nucleus of the province of Manitoba. In 1869 the Hudson Bay Company transferred to the imperial government their territorial rights and governing responsibilities, and in 1870 England handed over the whole to the Canadian government. The entry of Manitoba into the Confederation was effected in 1870.

Manitoba Lake is in Manitoba, SW of Lake Winnipeg into which it drains by the Little Saskatchewan River. It receives from the NW the waters of the Winnipegosis Lake. Length about 110 miles.

Manitowick, *man-e-to-wick* a river of Quebec falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on its N side, a short distance below the Bay of Seven Islands. About a mile and a half from its mouth it precipitates its waters over a precipice 118 feet high forming a beautiful cascade.

Manitowick, or *Manitowick Springs*, a banking post town tourist and health resort of El Paso co. Colo. is situated at the base of Pike's Peak 80 miles S of Denver and 5 miles NW of Colorado Springs on the Colorado Midland and other railroads. Elevation 5300 feet above the level of the sea. Manitowick, which is situated at the mouth of the Little Pass and surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery is noted for its iron and soda spring which have various medicinal qualities. A mountain (cog) railway conducts from near here (Manitowick Iron Springs) to the summit of Pike's Peak. Pop in 1900 1363. In the vicinity are Monument Park and the Garden of the Gods.

Manitowick, a post-village of Hopkins co. Ky. Pop 70.

Manitowick, a village of Comanche co. Okla. The banking point is Lawton. Pop 100.

Manitowick, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 102 miles SW of Winnipeg. Pop in 1901 617.

Manitowick Creek, Colo. runs about 8 miles N of Pike's Peak and enters the South Platte River in Douglas co. It is 27 miles long.

Manitowick Iron Springs, Colo. a station on the Colorado Midland R. 1 mile from Manitowick. It is the starting point of the Pike's Peak R. Elevation 5550 feet.

Manitoulin, *man-e-to-wick* a group of islands stretching from E to W along the N shore of Lake Huron and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin (or Sacred Isle) Little Manitoulin (or Cockburn) and Drummond. Great Manitoulin 80 miles long is deeply indented by numerous bays and has an elevated and very rugged surface. Little Manitoulin has a length of about 7 miles and in its general features resembles Great Manitoulin. Drummond Island, in Michigan is 24 miles long and has an irregular surface covered with large masses of rock. It is separated from the shore on the W by a strait, called the True Detour which is scarcely 1 mile wide and which forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior. Except Drummond the islands belong to Canada. Pop about 2000 largely Ojibway Indians.

Manitoulin Lake. See *Georgian Bay*.

Manitow Park, in Teller co. Colo. 7 miles from Manitow Park station on the Colorado Midland R. Elevation 7500 feet.

Manitou River, Brown co. Wis. falls into the Fox (or Neenah) River a little above the town of Green Bay. **Manitowishong**, a post-village on Great Manitowishong Island, Ontario on a deep bay on the N shore 100 miles from Collingwood. Pop about 500.

Manitowick, *man-e-to-wick* a lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, forms one of the sources of the Michipicoten River which enters Lake Superior.

Manitowoc, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 599 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manitowoc River and is partly drained by the Sheboygan River. Capital, Manitowoc. Pop. in 1890 37,831 in 1900 42,361.

Manitowoc, a city the capital of Manitowoc co. Wis. is on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rrs. 77 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a good harbor with shipping docks. Its industries comprise manufactures of machinery iron stoves, leather, lumber, edge-tools, hay-presses, etc. It has a large lake trade. Ship building is carried on here on a large scale. The county insane asylum and a Polish orphan asylum are located here. Pop. in 1880 10,367 in 1890 17,710 in 1900 11,786.

Manitowoc, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. on Lake Michigan, contiguous to Manitowoc city. Pop. in 1900 702.

Manitowoc Rapids, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. is in a township (town) of the same name, on the Manitowoc River 3 miles from Lake Michigan and 2 miles W. of the city of Manitowoc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,117.

Manitowoc River, Wis., is formed by two branches which rise in Calumet co. and unite at the boundary between the cos. of Calumet and Manitowoc. It enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manitowoc.

Maniwaki, post-village of Wright co. Quebec, at the confluence of the Deserret and Gutierrez Rivers 90 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. about 800.

Maniyan-Göl, a lake of Asia Minor about 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus. It abounds in fish. To the S. is a place called Maniyan.

Mamualen, má-ne-ah-lá, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia, 75 miles S. of Medellin. It commands the transit trade from the Magdalena to the Cauca River. Pop. about 15,000. Elevation 7800 feet.

Manjuyod, má-noo-yón, a coast pueblo of East Negros province, Philippine Islands. Pop. 484.

Manikato, a banking city capital of Jawall co., Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rrs. 25 miles NW by W. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900 800.

Manikato, man há to, a city the capital of Blue Earth co. Minn., is on the right bank of the Minnesota River at the head of navigation, nearly 3 miles below the mouth of the Blue Earth (or Mankato) River, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 80 miles SW of St. Paul. It is the seat of a state normal school and has breweries, carriage-factories, flouring mills, foundries with machine-shops, agricultural implement works, knitting mills, furniture-factories, creameries, etc. There are several beautiful lakes in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880 4,550 in 1890 8,838 in 1900 10,393.

Manikato River. See BLUE EARTH RIVER.

Manley, a post-village of Cass co., Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking town is Weeping Water. Pop. 100.

Manlius, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. 12 miles NW of Princeton.

Manlius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. in Manlius township (town) on Limestone Creek and on the West Shore R. 12 miles ESE of Syracuse. The town has a machine-shop lime-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3,774, of the village, 1,219.

Manlius Center, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. in Manlius township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the West Shore R. 8 miles E of Syracuse. Pop. 129.

Manliu, má-li-yó, a town of Spain in Catalonia, 40 miles NNE of Barcelona, on the Tós. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5,822.

Manly, a banking post-town of Worth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 11 miles S. of North wood. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Manly, a post-village of Moore co. N. C. on the Beaufort A. L. Line. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 176.

Manly, a post-town of New South Wales, 7 miles NE. of Sydney. Pop. 3800.

Manlyville, a post-village of Henry co. Tenn. 90 miles W. of Nashville.

Mannboro, a post-hamlet of Amelia co. Va. on the Appomattox River 22 miles W. of Petersburg.

Manndorf, má-nob-dorf, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich canton and 11 miles SE of Zurich. Pop. about 3600.

Manning, a village of Mercer co. W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. 160.

Manndorf, má-nob-dorf, a town of Austria, 20 miles SSE of Vienna. Pop. about 3250.

Manndorf, má-nob-dorf, a wooded mountain-range of Austria-Hungary, terminating near the Danube about 25 miles WNW of Vienna.

Manndorf, a post-village of Mercer co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Manndorf, má-nob-dorf, a town of Baden the third largest city on the Rhine, on a tongue of land between the Rhine and the Neckar where these rivers meet 45 miles SSW of Frankfurt. Lat. of observatory, 49° 29' 11" N., lon 8° 27' 38" E. It lies on low ground and is protected from inundations by a dike. It is laid out with extreme regularity the streets crossing each other at right angles and at regular intervals, the blocks being distinguished by letters and numbers. Among the chief objects of interest are the grand domed palace, originally a palace of the Elector Palatine, one of the largest buildings of its kind in Germany (containing a fine picture-gallery, natural history and antiquarian collections and a public library) the town hall the observatory the national theatre, and a botanical garden. There are numerous public monuments, among others those to William I. and Bismarck. Mannheim is connected with Ludwigshafen on the opposite side of the Rhine by an iron bridge, and the Neckar is spanned by a chain bridge. There are manufactures of chemicals, agricultural machinery, cigars, varnish, rubber, carpets, and leather. Mannheim is the chief commercial centre of Baden carrying on an extensive trade facilitated by a fine new harbor. Mannheim was a city of the Palatinate until 1802 when along with the neighboring Heidelberg it was annexed to Baden. Pop. in 1886 61,273 in 1900 140,884.

Manndorf, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario 7 miles SW of Berlin. Pop. 75.

Manndorf, a post-village of Wayne co. Tenn. The banking point is Clifton. Pop. about 200.

Manndorf, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 15 miles NE of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 1160. It is a trade-centre.

Manndorf, a post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. Pop. 75.

Manndorf, a banking post-town capital of Clarendon co. S. C. on a branch of the Black River 50 miles SE of Columbia, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has manufactures of cotton seed oil, turpentine, etc. and turpentine distilleries. Pop. in 1900 1,430.

Manndorf, a northwestern suburb of Bradford England.

Manndorf, a post-village of Butler co., Ala. about 48 miles SW of Montgomery. Pop. 80.

Manndorf, a navigable river of New South Wales rises about lon 151° 30' E. flows E. and falls into the sea, by several outlets, to let 53 E.

Manndorf, a post-village of Christian co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Madisonville. Pop. 190.

Manndorf, a township of Salem co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1745.

Manndorf, a banking post-town of Marion co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles SE of Wheeling. It has tool-works, flour mills, glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1681.

Manndorf, a small town of England, in Essex on the navigable river Stour 94 miles SEW of Ipswich.

Manndorf, a post-village of Quebec. See FAARLÉN.

Manndorf, má-nob-dorf, a mountain of the Bernese Oberland Switzerland, near the Little Schindig, and commanding a famous view. Height, 7695 feet.

Manndorf, a post-borough of Bedford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles SW of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Manndorf, a post-hamlet of Dare co. N. C.

Manndorf, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. 11 miles (direct) WSW of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900 198.

Manndorf, a post-town of Taylor co., Ky. 87 miles ESE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 104.

Manndorf, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles SSW of Watertown. Pop. in 1900 352.

Manndorf, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 18 miles N. by W. of Carlisle.

Manndorf, a river of the island of Sardinia, after a S course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari.

Manndorf, a post-hamlet of Santer co. S. C., about 20 miles N. of Santer.

Manndorf, má-nob, a small island of Denmark in the North Sea, 10 miles WSW of Ribe.

Manndorf, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Media or Philadelphia. Pop. about 400.

Manoel-Alves, *má-no-êl' ál-vê*, a small river of Brazil joins the Tocantins from the right, in the state of Goyaz near the confluence of the Bonine.

Manoel-Alves, *Septentrional*, *má-no-êl' ál-vê sêp-tên-tri-ô-nál'*, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the states of Pernambuco and Piahy and proceeds WNW, and, after a course of about 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right above São Pedro d'Alcantara.

Massomet, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop about 500.

Manone Island, one of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Manopelle, a small town of Italy 9 miles SW of Chieti.

Manor, a post-village of Ware co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Waycross. Pop 100.

Manor, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md.

Manor, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop in 1900 2583.

Manor, a post-township of Lancaster co. Pa., about 5 miles SW of Lancaster city, is bounded on the SW by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 4700.

Manor, a banking post-village of Travis co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 12 miles NE of Austin. It has a cotton gin etc. Pop about 600.

Manor, a village of Avalon, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Arvola 22 miles distant.

Manorbeer, a village, with a castle dating from the twelfth century of Pembrokehire, Wales, about 8½ miles from Tenby.

Manorville, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 22 miles E by S of Pittsburgh. Pop 60.

Manor-Hamilton, a small town of Ireland, co of Leitrim 12 miles E of Sligo.

Manorville, a post-village of Bantingden co. Pa. 30 miles ENE of Altoona. Pop 100.

Manorkill, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co. N Y about 35 miles SW of Albany.

Manor Station, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 44 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. It has coal and other industries. Pop in 1900 684 (largely increased since census).

Manorville, a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y on the Long Island R. 64 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop about 325.

Manorville, a post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 2 miles S of Kittanning. Pop in 1900 453.

Manosque, *má-nôsk* (L. *Manica*) a town of France, in Basses Alpes, 30 miles SW of Digne. Pop in 1901 3037.

Manotick, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario, on the Rideau River 16 miles S of Ottawa. Pop about 450.

Manow, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Monongahela City. It has coal and industries.

Manquin, a post-village of King William co. Va.

Manresa, *má-n-rá*, a town of Spain province and 30 miles NNW of Barcelona, charmingly situated on the Cardener. Pop in 1900 33416. Among the notable edifices are the collegiate church (Santa Maria de la Seo) and the convent of Santo Domingo, for a time the residence of Loyola, to which pilgrimages are made. The leading manufactures are textiles. Elevation 695 feet.

Manset, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop about 200.

Mansefeld, *má-ne fêlt*, a town of Prussian Saxony 30 miles NW of Merseburg. It has a school in which Luther studied. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of the counts of Mansfeld. Much copper is obtained in the district. Pop about 2700.

Mansfield, a municipal borough of England, co. end 14 miles NNW of Nottingham, on the borders of Sherwood Forest. It has an ancient church a grammar-school founded in the sixteenth century modern municipal buildings, a free library and a mechanics' institute. Mansfield is in a large mining and manufacturing region. There are manufactures of lace, cotton and hosiery and iron founding is carried on. Pop in 1891 15 900 in 1901 21 445.

Mansfield, a banking post-town of Sebastian and Scott cos. Ark 32 miles SSE of Fort Smith on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop in 1900 368.

Mansfield, a post-township (town) of Tolland co. Conn. is intersected by the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of cotton goods sewing silk etc. Pop in 1900 1827.

Mansfield, a banking post-village of Platt co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs, 22 miles SE of Bloomington. Pop in 1900 708.

Mansfield, a post-village of Parke co. Ind. on Bacon Creek, about 25 miles NE of Terre Haute. Pop about 300.

Mansfield, a banking post-village, capital of De Soto parish, La. about 38 miles S of Shreveport, on the Texas and Pacific and the Kansas City Southern R. It is situated in a fertile country of which cotton is the staple product. It contains the Mansfield Female College. Pop. in 1900 847.

Mansfield, a banking post-village in Mansfield town ship (town), Bristol co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles S by W of Boston and 20 miles NNE of Providence. It has manufactures of cutlery, jewelry, straw goods, baskets, electrical supplies, ranges, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4006.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Fraeborn co., Minn. about 14 miles SW of Albert Lea.

Mansfield, a banking city of Wright co. Mo. in a farming, mining and lumbering district, 47 miles E by S of Springfield on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop in 1900 494.

Mansfield, a township (and hamlet) of Burlington co. N J. Pop in 1900 1618.

Mansfield, a township of Warren co. N J. Pop in 1900 1324.

Mansfield, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co. N Y. Pop in 1900 008.

Mansfield, a city of Ohio the capital of Richland co. is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads 34 miles S of Sandusky. It is in the heart of a fertile and long-settled agricultural district, and contains a court-house, many elegant residences, several iron foundries and manufactures of machinery, stoves, boilers, carriages, street cars, electrical supplies, paper, cigars, watch cases, farming implements, brass goods etc. It is the seat of the Ohio State Reformatory. Pop in 1880 9859 in 1890 15 473 in 1900 17 640.

Mansfield, a banking post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on the Tioga River and on the Erie R. 10 miles N of Blossburg. It has a state normal school and manufactures of foundry products and novelties, etc. Pop in 1900 1847.

Mansfield, a post-village of Henry co. Tenn. 11 miles SE of Paris, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop 100.

Mansfield, a banking post-town of Tarrant co., Tex. 26 miles SW of Dallas, co the Houston and Texas Central R. It is in a cotton region. Pop in 1900 694.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va. 50 miles NW of Richmond.

Mansfield Center, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. 4 miles N by E of Williamstown, on the Central Vermont R. It has silk and cotton-factories. Pop about 350.

Mansfield Depot, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. on the Williamstown River 26 miles NNW of Norwich. It has a manufactory of organ-pipes. Pop about 200.

Mansfield Island, in Hudson Bay Canada, is about 70 miles in length.

Mansfield, *Menst*, Vt. the highest of the Green Mountains is in the W part of Lamoille co. about 24 miles E by N of Burlington. It presents three peaks, called the Chin the Nose, and the Forehead. The highest peak has an altitude of 4364 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect and is ascended by a road from Stowe.

Mansfield Woodhouse, a town of England co. of Nottingham, 1 mile N of Mansfield. Pop in 1901 4677.

Mansilla de las Mulas, *má-n-sêl' yá dá lá moo'lá*, a village of Spain 11 miles EE of León on the Kala.

Mansiram, a mission station of Dutch New Guinea, on Geelvink Bay.

Mans, La, a city of France. See La Mans.

Mansic, *má-ni* a town of France, in Charente 10 miles N of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. about 1500.

Manson, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Ind. 21 miles NE of Crawfordsville.

Manson, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rs 18 miles W of Fort Dodge. It has manufactures of flour better brick and tile etc. Pop in 1900 1424.

Manson, a post-hamlet of Warren co. N C 54 miles NNE of Raleigh.

Mansonville, or **Munsonville** *Petton*, otherwise **South Petton**, a post-village and port of Breton co. Quebec on the Musquiqui River near the Canadian Pacific R. 80 miles ESE of Montreal. Pop about 300.

Manasra, *má-n-soo'rá*, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish, La. 7 miles S of Marksville, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop in 1900 408.

Manusrah, *má-n-soo'rá*, a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Dakailah at a railway junction, on the

Damietta, branch of the Nile, 34 miles SW of Damietta. It has an important trade in cotton and manufactures of silk-cloth and flannels, and is the chief depot of the broad-stuffs, tobacco, hemp, etc., produced in this portion of the Nile delta. Pop. in 1897, 56,131.

Mansurich, *mân-soo-vee'ch*, a town of Anatolia Turkey near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris 48 miles NW of Basra.

Mansurak, *mân-soon'ak*, a village of Siberia, government and 170 miles NE of Irkutsk.

Manta, *mân'tâ*, a seaport of Ecuador province of Manabí, on the Pacific coast, lat. 0° 50' S.

Mantlingosse, *mân'tal-goo'se*, a lake of Canada near 48° N lat. and 75° W lon.

Mantao, *mân'tâ-o*, a considerable river of Madagascar flowing into the sea on its E coast.

Mantura, a river of Peru, unites with the Apurimac to form the Huá. Length, 375 miles.

Mantchara, *See VASCHURIA*

Manteigne, *mân-tâ-gâ*, a village of Portugal in Beira, 17 miles WSW of Guarda.

Manteno, a banking post-village of Kanebake co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 47 miles S by W of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 932.

Mantee, a port town capital of Dare co. NC is on Roanoke Island about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 60 miles E. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 312.

Mantes-sur Seine, *môn'tân-sân* (anc. *Medunus*) a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement on the Seine, 36 miles WNW of Paris. It is adorned with fountains and has a Gothic church of the twelfth century and other interesting old structures. It is connected by bridges with Limy. It is a busy little town which had a population in 1901 of 7368. It was taken in 1067 by the forces of William the Conqueror who here received his mortal wound.

Manti, *mân'ti* a banking city capital of Sanpete co. Utah is on the Sanpete River and on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pote Valley Rr. 120 miles E by E of Salt Lake City. It is in a long beautiful and fertile valley. Manti has an imposing Mormon temple and manufactures of flour, lumber, etc. and a trade in wool. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2488.

Mantinea, *mân'te-ne'*, an ancient city of Greece, in the eastern part of Arcadia. Its site, which bears the name of Mantinea, is a few miles to the N of Tripolitas. Recent excavations have brought to light remains of the ancient ruins. In its history it is sought a battle in which the Macedonians defeated the Lacedaemonians and Athenians and received its death-wound 362 A.C.

Mantiquerra, *mân'ti-ku-er'ra*, a mountain range of Brazil containing the highest summits in the interior of that country. It stretches from NE to SW along the borders of St. Paulo and Minas Geraes and culminates in the peak of Itatiaia about 9850 feet in height. The range is continued by the Serra de Espinhaço.

Mantloking, a post-village of Ocean co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Manassas. Pop. 154.

Manton, a bathing post-village of Wexford co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 109 miles N of Grand Rapids. It has saw planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 895.

Manton, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles W by N of Providence, of which city it is a suburb. It has woollen mills. Pop. about 600.

Mantorville, a banking post-village, capital of Dodge co. Minn. on the South Branch of the Zumbro River 30 miles S of Faribault on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rr. Pop. in 1900 662.

Mantua, *mân'tû* (It. *Mantova*, *mân'tô-vâ*) a strongly fortified city of Italy capital of a province on the Minio, 22 miles SSW of Verona. Pop. in 1901 29,143. It is surrounded by swamps and lake-like tracts of water (Lago Superiore, Lago di Mezzo Lago Inferiore) and connected by artificial dams with several fortified suburbs and outworks. The principal public buildings are the cathedral of Sant Andrea, the church of Sant Andrea (with a white marble facade), various private palaces, the Corte Reale, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas (with splendid interior decorations including frescoes by Giulio Romano), the Palazzo Vecchio, in which Napoleon held his court the Castello di Corte, or castle of the Gonzagas (with frescoes by Mantegna) and (just outside the walls) the Palazzo del Te designed by Giulio Romano. Mantua possesses a large public library a lyceum various museums, a botanical garden and a Vergilian Academy of Arts and Sciences. The town is not an important industrial or trading centre. Mantua is said to have been founded by the Etruscans before

the building of Rome. It became a Roman municipality in the first century A.C. In the neighboring village of Andes Vergil was born. Mantua rose to importance at the time when the cities of northern Italy began successfully to assert their independence of the German emperors, and was a member of the Lombard League. The Gonzagas ruled the city and its territory from the early part of the fourteenth century for nearly 400 years. In the fifteenth century their little state became a marquise and from 1550 the rulers bore the title of dukes. The Gonzagas died and grieved themselves by the splendor of their court and their patronage of literature and art. Upon the death of the last duke, in 1708, the duchy was annexed to Austria. Bonaparte took Mantua in 1797 after a memorable siege. Austria recovered possession of it in 1814. In 1866 the city and district were united with Italy.

Mantua, a province of Italy in Lombardy having Emilia on the E and Verona on the N. Area, about 600 sq. m. It is low level and fertile. Capital Mantua. Pop. in 1901 311,942.

Mantua, *mân'too-â*, a river of Cuba flows in the Sierra de las Orguillas, flows W by E and empties on the W coast of Pinar del Rio province.

Mantua, a town of Pinar del Rio province (Cuba) 8 miles from the W shore and near the Mantua River 13 miles (direct) NW of Guana. Pop. in 1899 802 (with Mantuazo).

Mantua, a post village in Mantua township, Gloucester co. N.J. on a creek of the same name 1 mile W of Weymouth. Pop. of the township in 1900 2101 of the village, about 600.

Mantua, a post village of Portage co. Ohio 22 miles NE of Akron. Pop. about 100.

Mantua, formerly a suburban village of Philadelphia co. Pa. is the northern part of West Philadelphia.

Mantua Creek, a N. J. river northward through Gloucester co. and enters the Delaware River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Mantua Station, a banking post village of Portage co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and on the Erie R. 30 miles ESE of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 143.

Mantua, a post village of Schuylkill co. Pa. The banking point is Tamqua. Pop. about 500.

Mantua, *mân'too-â* or *Omanum*, a small group of the Samoan Islands, the largest being Tau Island, a single mountain 2499 feet high. The W and NW shores are fertile. Samoan tradition makes Mantua the cradle of the race. The group was annexed by the United States in 1899.

Mantua, *mân'too-â*, a village of Spain province and about 25 miles from Valencia. It has brick-works.

Mantua, a post-village of Mahoning co. N. Mex. in the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe Coast Line. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 160.

Mantua (or Symonds') Harbor, a fine harbor of New Zealand North Island, on the W coast. Lat. 37° S.

Mantua, N. J. See MANASSAS.

Mantua, a station of Warren co. N.J. on the Delaware River and on the Lackawanna R. at its junction with the Pennsylvania R. 98 miles E of Philadelphia.

Mantua, a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 200.

Mantua, a post-village of Grand Forks co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 30 miles NW of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Mantua, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 175.

Mantua, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. Pop. 80.

Mantua, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ind. 1 mile ENE of Madison.

Mantua, a post-village of Providence and Cumberland cos. R.I. on the Blackstone River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles E by W of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods, valises and plumes. The banking point is Woonsocket. Pop. about 1500.

Mantua, *See MAE*

Mantua, *mân'tû*, *kish*, and *Naor* *nôdj* two villages of Hungary 33 miles NE of Stuhlweiszenburg.

Mantua, a banking post-town capital of Hubla parish La. on the Kansas City Southern R. 73 miles S by E of Shreveport. Pop. in 1900 354.

Mantua, Lake, in German East Africa, N of the parallel of 4° S lat. and 34° W of Kilimanjaro.

Mantua, a post-township of Martin co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 621.

Manytch, a depression or river valley of south-eastern Russia, extending from near Rostov on the Don to the mouth of the Kuma, on the Caspian and representing an ancient water connection between the Arax and Caspian seas. It

measures the waters of the two Yegorlyks and the Kalas, main branches of the Manyto, but during much or most of the year the valley is dry. By many geographers the valley of the Manyto is considered to be the dividing line between the continents of Europe and Asia.

Manzanar, mán-thá ná-rá, a river of Spain, New Castle, joins the Henares, after a S course of 40 miles, 12 miles SSE. of Madrid, which is on this river.

Manzanar, a town of Spalu province and 27 miles E of Ciudad Real on the Anad. Pop. in 1909 11 181. It has an old castle. The surrounding district, a part of the elevated plain of La Mancha, yields alfalfa and wine. There are manufactures of cloth.

Manzanar, mán-ná ná-rá, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N course of 40 miles.

Manzaneda-de-Tribes, mán-thá ná ná dí tré, a small town of Spain 42 miles E of Grenia.

Manzanilla, mán-ná-neel-yá, a high and projecting point or promontory on the Isthmus of Panama, on the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 9° 39' N lon 79° 33' W.

Manzanilla, a bay in the island of Haiti on the NW coast, has excellent anchorage.

Manzanilla, or **Manzanillo**, a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea 30 miles NE. of Coro. Lon 69° 22' W.

Manzanilla, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. coast.

Manzanilla Litoral, mán-ná-neel-yá le-mtu or Navy Bay, Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful and secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and upon it is the town of Aguadilla. It is also known as Limón Bay.

Manzanillo, mán-ná-neel-yá, a seaport city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on an open bay (protected by the Bay of Manzanillo) of the S coast and 37 miles by high-road W of Bayamo. The district is rich in sugar and Manzanillo has several sugar mills with an important trade in lumber and an extensive coast-wise traffic. It has straight but poor streets, churches, hospitals, colleges, market-places, post-telegraph and telephone-offices. The famous Yara tobacco is grown in the vicinity. The region is low and flat uninteresting and unhealthy with endemic yellow fever. Pop. in 1899 14,444.

Manzanillo, a seaport town of Mexico on the Pacific Ocean is the state and 45 miles WSW of the city of Colima. It is very beautifully situated, with a deep and safe harbor but the location is unhealthy owing to the proximity of stagnant and drying lagoons (Cuyaditas lagoon). The town is connected by rail with Colima.

Manzano, mán-ná, a village of Italy in Udine, on the Natoune, about 6 miles from Palma.

Manzanola, a banking post-village of Otero on Colo in a fruit, grain and stock region 30 miles WNW of La Junta, on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 260.

Manon, mán-ná, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W of the island of Pago. Length about 5 miles.

Maori Hill, a municipality of New Zealand forming a suburb of Dunedin. Pop. about 1000.

Maoris See **Nuw Zealans**.

Mapello, mápé-llo, a village of Italy province and W of Bergamo.

Mapica, mápé-ká, a village of Mexico state of Vera Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

Mapimi, mápé-mee, a town of Mexico, state and 130 miles NNE. of Durango. It gives name to a large desert tract the **BOLSON DE MAPIMI** which lies northward of it.

Mapimi Lake, called also **Cayman**, kí-mán (i.e. Alligator lake) a lake of Mexico, in the SW of the state of Coahuila, near the borders of Durango and in the northern portion of the tract known as the Bolson de Mapimi.

Mapiri, mápé-ree, a considerable river of Bolivia, unites with the Chuquesa to form the Beni.

Maple, a post-hamlet of Iowa co. Mich.

Maple, a post-station of Brown co. Ohio.

Maple, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop. 79.

Maple, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles from Toronto. Its banking point. Pop. about 360.

Maplebay, a post-village of Polk co. Minn. Pop. 75.

Maple Bay, a post-hamlet on Vancouver Island 45 miles from Victoria, on Maple Bay a beautiful land-locked bay, surrounded by hills and mountains.

Maple City, a post-hamlet of Cowley co. Kan., 70 miles SE of Wichita.

Maple City, a post-village of Leesaw co. Mich. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 125.

Maple Creek, Neb. enters the Elkhorn River 0 miles N of Fremont. It is 60 miles long.

Maplecreek, a post-village of Dodge co. Neb. on Maple Creek, about 50 miles NW of Omaha.

Maplecreek, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 800.

Maple Creek, an outpost of Alberta, Canada under the jurisdiction of Lethbridge.

Maple Creek, a banking post-village of Ashtabusa, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 308.

Maple Cypress, a post-hamlet of Craven co. N. C.

Maplefalls, a village of Whatcom co. Wash. The banking point is Bellingham. It has shingle and saw mills.

Mapleglen, a post-station of Scott co. Miss.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co. Ala., 8 miles W by S of Center.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, 8 miles W of Winterset.

Maplegrove, a post-station of Trigg co. Ky.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Arcotook co. Mo. on the Bangor and Arcotook R. The banking point is Fair field. Pop. about 600.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mich.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 14 miles NW of Minneapolis.

Maplegrove, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y. about 44 miles E of Utica. Pop. 80.

Maplegrove, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Va.

Maplegrove, a post-township (town) of Manitowoc co. Wis. 17 miles WNW of Manitowoc. Pop. in 1900 1214.

Maplegrove, a township (town) of Shawano co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1814.

Maple Grove, a village of Stormont co. Ontario, on the Cornwall Canal 4 miles from Cornwall.

Maple Grove, a post-village of Maguic co., Quebec, at the head of Lake William 16 miles SE of Somerset. Pop. 125.

Maplehill, a post-village of Wabunsee co. Kan. The banking point is Topoka. Pop. about 275.

Maplehill, a post-village of Montclair co. Mich., 32 miles N by E of Grand Rapids.

Maplehill, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co. Pa. about 6 miles E of Williamsport.

Maplelake, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn. on a small lake 40 miles WNW of Minneapolis on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 470.

Maple Landing, a post-station of Musons co. Iowa, on the Maple River.

Maplepark, a banking post-village of Kaucau Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 891.

Mapleplain, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 22 miles W of Minneapolis. Pop. about 225.

Maple Rapids, a banking post-village of Chuton co. Mich., on the Maple River 14 miles NW of St. Johns. It has lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 579.

Maple Ridge, a post-village of Arcosa co. Mich. Pop. 100.

Mapleridge, a post-village of Isanti co. Minn. Pop. 100.

Maple River, Iowa enters the Little Sioux in Monona co. Length, 120 miles.

Maple River, Mich. rises in Shiawassee co. and enters the Grand River in Ionia co. at Lyons. Length about 75 miles.

Maple River, Miss. unites with the Lowneur River about 7 miles ESW of Markato.

Maple River, Mont. enters Flathead (or Selkirk) Lake.

Maple River, a post-station of Carroll co. Iowa 80 miles NE of Omaha, Neb.

Maples, a post-village of Limestone co. Ala. Pop. 80.

Maples, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co. a R. 10 miles ESE of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 200.

Mapleskade, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. about 300.

Mapleskade, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 200.

Maples Mill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill. 7 1/2 miles E of Lewistown.

Maplesprings, a post-station of Wilkes co., N. C.

Maplesfront, a post-hamlet of Niagara co. N. Y., 3 1/2 miles from Wilcox station.

Maplesville, a post-village of Chilton co. Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern R. 82 miles N by E of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Mapleton, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 8 miles SW of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 375.

Mapleton, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr., 45 miles SE of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 1699.

Mapleton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan. near the Little Osage River, about 16 miles NW of Fort Scott. Pop. 175. It is on the Missouri Pacific R.

Mapleton, a post-village (town) of Arcoscook co., Me., 18 miles from Fort Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay, 12 miles NE of Traverse City.

Mapleton, a banking post-village of Bina Earth co., Minn., on the Maple River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles S of Mankato. It has milling industries. Pop. in 1900, 1088.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N. Y.

Mapleton, a post-village of Hartford co., N. C. Pop. 60.

Mapleton, a post-village of Cass co., N. Dak., 12 miles W of Fargo on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Mapleton, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 9 miles SE of Canton. Pop. 150.

Mapleton, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 30 miles WNW of Milwaukee. Pop. 100.

Mapleton Depot, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River amid picturesque scenery and on the Pennsylvania R., 43 miles E by S of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Mapletown, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 40 miles S of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100.

Maplevalley, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., 5 miles E of Knightstown.

Maplevalley, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y., 12 miles E of Cooperstown. Pop. 60.

Maplevalley, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound Rr. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 160.

Maplevalley, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., in Maplevalley township (town). The banking point is Oconto. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900, 84.

Maple Valley, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Collingwood, 18 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Mapleville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 66 miles WNW of Omaha.

Mapleville, a village of Providence co., R. I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles NW of Providence. It has manufactures of warsteels etc. Pop. about 900.

Maplewood, formerly a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now forms part of the city of Chicago.

Maplewood, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 19 miles by rail WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. 125.

Maplewood, a post-village of York co., Me., Pop. 75.

Maplewood, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Me., on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles from St. Louis. Pop. about 450.

Maplewood, a post-hamlet and resort of Gratton co., N. H., in the White Mountain region, 3 miles from Bethlehem Junction. Elevation 1490 feet.

Maplewood, a residential post village of Essex co., N. J., on the Lackawanna R., near South Orange. The banking point is Orange. Pop. about 800.

Maplewood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 160.

Maplewood, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Maplewood, a post-village of Deer co., Wis., 5 miles S by W of Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 75.

Mapoche, *má-pó'cho*, or *Mapocho*, *má-pó'cho*, a river of Chile, after a course of 75 miles joins the Maipo about 32 miles SW of Santiago.

Mapsville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 125. It is on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R.

Maputa, *má-poo-tá*, a navigable river of southeastern Africa, flows in a general NE direction and falls into Delagoa Bay S. side, in about lat. 26° S.

Maquedá (*má-ká ná*) Bay, on the W coast of Samar, Philippine Islands, S of Catbalogan.

Maquililing, *má-ko-leeng*, a minor mountain-chain of Luzon, Philippine Islands, contains the extinct volcano Maquililing (3720 feet) NE of Taal volcano. It has mineral springs, hot baths, and lakes in extinct craters.

Maquoketa, a banking city capital of Jackson co., Iowa, is near the S bank of the Maquoketa River, 41 miles N of Davisport, on the Chicago and Northwestern

and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. It has flouring-mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of foundry products and lime. Pop. in 1900, 3777.

Maquoketa River, Iowa, rises in Fayette co. and enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles below Bellevue. Length, about 175 miles.

Maquon, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Spoon River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles SE of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Mar, an ancient district of Scotland co. of Aberdeen between the Don and the Dea.

Marabastad, *má-rá-bá-stát*, a town of Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal Colony on the Sand River and near Pietersburg. It is the centre of a gold-field.

Marabios, a group of minor partially active volcanic cones of Nicaragua, in the region about the lake and volcano of Masaya.

Maracaibo, or *Maracaybo*, *má-rá-ki* to a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Zulia, on the W shore of the strait connecting Lake Maracaibo with the sea. Lat. 10° 40' N. lon. 71° 42' W. It is the principal seaport of Venezuela, has a deep harbor and many fine buildings, a university theatre, chamber of commerce, hospitals and asylums, a monument to Bolívar etc. and manufactures of earthenware, soap etc. It ships much coffee from the interior also told casahuate, cacao timber fustic hides, cres, etc. It stands in a sandy tract and has a hot but not unhealthy climate. Maracaibo is a port of transit for merchandise destined for Colombia and is the starting point for railways to the states of Trujillo and Táchira. Pop. in 1889, 34,234. in 1905 about 50,000.

Maracaibo, Gulf of. See VENEZUELA, GULF OF. **Maracaibo, Lake**, chiefly in the state of Zulia, Ven. exclave, communicates with the sea (Gulf of Venezuela) by a short channel. It is deep but large vessels cannot enter on account of the bar at its outlet. Its waters are generally fresh but are somewhat brackish at times especially near the outlet. It is navigated by small craft and receives the Catatumbo, Motán, Bravo, Chama, Zulia, and other rivers some of them navigable. Length 137 miles breadth 75 miles.

Maracalagonis, *má-rá-ká-lá-gó'nes*, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinal.

Maracandá, the ancient name of SAMARKAND.

Maracay, *má-rá-ki*, a town of Venezuela, 56 miles WNW of Caracas with which it is connected by rail and close to the N border of Lake Valencia. Pop. about 6000.

Maragha, *má-rá-gá*, a city of Persia on Azerbaijan 30 miles S of Tabriz. It is situated about 20 miles E of the southern end of Lake Urmiah at an elevation of over 6000 feet. Hulaku Khan grandson of Genghis Khan whose tomb is pointed out here, founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain rendered famous by the labors of Nasir-ed-Din. Beautiful marble is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000.

Maragogeipe, *má-rá-gó-á-pe'*, a town of Brazil state of Bahia, 25 miles SW of Cachoeira.

Mar'rahtak'ka, a lake of Minnesota 19 miles NW of Mankato. Length about 10 miles.

Marais des Cygnes. See CANAL RIVER.

Marais, Le, *lèh má-rá*, a fertile district in the department of Vendée, France, comprising a part of the coast formerly covered by the sea.

Marajó, *má-rá-sho* or *Jornama*, *zhó-in-né*, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean on the N coast of Brazil state of Pará between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará rivers and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20' S. Length, about 180 miles width 150 miles. It is intersected by the rivers Anajas and Mapua.

Máramaros, a county of Hungary. See MARMAROS.

Máramaros-Sziget, *má-ró-mósh rosh szig'et* or simply *Sziget*, often written *Szigeth* (Hun. *Siget* island) a town of northeastern Hungary, capital of the co. of Máramaros (Marmaros) on the Theiss, at the foot of the Carpathians, 216 miles ENE of Budapest. It is a depot of the salt mined at Rónaszk, Salsitza, and Sziget. It is a busy centre of the lumber trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,445 of whom one-third were Jews.

Marambaya, *má-rám-bi-á*, an island of Brazil, state and 27 miles W of Rio de Janeiro in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, about 28 miles in length.

Maramée (often pronounced and written *Merrimée*), a river of Missouri, rises in Dent co. flows NE, and joins the Mississippi 10 miles below St. Louis. Its whole length is estimated at 150 miles is considerable part navigable.

Maranacook, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., noted as a location for conventions. The banking point is Wintthrop.

Marand, a town of Persia. See MERRAND.

Maranhão, a river of Brazil. See MARAHO.

Maranhão, or **Maranhão**, a maritime state in the N of Brazil, so called from Maranhão, the name originally given to the river Amazon. It is bounded on the N by the Atlantic, E and SE by Piahy, SW by Goyas, and NW by Pará. Area, 177,500 sq. m. The E half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude. The W half contains several bays, among which are São Marcos and São José forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Mearim on the opposite sides of the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cultivated crops are rice, coffee, cacao, cotton, bananas, and the sugarcane. Much of the sugar product is converted into spirits. Capital, Maranhão. Pop. in 1900 (estimated) 640,000.

Maranhão, *mā-rā-yōw*, **Maranhão**, or **São Luis**, *sāw-loo-see*, a city of Brazil, capital of a state of its own name, on the W side of the island of Maranhão, in São Marcos Bay opposite the mouth of Itapicuru River in lat. 2° 31' S. It has a moderately good harbor which is accessible to vessels of fairly deep draught. The town itself is built on uneven ground, but with considerable regularity. The principal edifices and institutions are the cathedral and the episcopal palace, the government buildings, town house, prison, custom-house, treasury, lycæum, museum, public library, botanical garden, marine arsenal, the richly endowed hospital of Misericórdia, other hospitals and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade, which was formerly of great importance, has somewhat declined. Maranhão is the see of a bishop. Pop. about 40,000.

Maranhão (or **Maranhão**) Islands, Brazil, is between the bays of São José on the E and São Marcos on the W. Greatest length from NE to SW 28 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles.

Marmore, *mā-rā-no* (Marano di Napoli), a town of Italy, province and 5 miles NW of Naples, circle of Poseno. Pop. of the commune in 1901 10,817, of whom about two-thirds lived in the town.

Maranon, a river of South America. See **Amazon**.

Marana, *mā-rā-no* (L. *Marantian*), a river port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, 11 miles NE of La Rochelle. Pop. about 3000.

Marash, *mā-rāsh* (Armenian *Kermanshah* and *Germanshah*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sanjak in the vilayet of Aleppo, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Agir Teph (belonging to the Taurus) above the Jihun 45 miles NW of Aleppo and about 80 miles NE of Alexandretta its port. It is well built and can boast of fine bazars, but has no architectural interest. It is a market for Kurd carpets and embroidered articles of apparel. Hittite antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. estimated at about 50,000, perhaps two-fifths Christians (Armenians, Greeks, etc.).

Maratea, *mā-rā-tā*, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, on the Mediterranean, 11 miles SE of Policastro. Pop. about 1500 (commune 3500).

Marathon, in ancient geography, a small town of Attica, near the shores of the Gulf of Marathon, about 20 miles NE of Athens. On the adjoining plain of Marathon, bordering on the sea, Miltiades the Athenian general defeated the army of the Persian king Darius and saved Greece, 490 B.C. Not far from the site of the ancient town is the inviting little village of Marathon.

Marathon, a county in the N part of Wisconsin, Area, 1532 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Big Eau Claire, the Rib, the Plover, and other rivers. Capital, Wausau. Pop. in 1890 30,309; in 1900, 43,266.

Marathon, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. 24 miles W by N of Holle. Pop. in 1900 639.

Marathon, a banking post-village in Marathon township (town) Cortland co. N.Y. on the Tioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 30 miles N of Binghamton. It has tanneries and manufactures of road-machines and furniture. Pop. in 1900, 1002; of the town 1864.

Marathon, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 28 miles E by N of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Marathon, a post-village of Brewster co. Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is El Paso or San Antonio. Pop. 200.

Marathon, a township (town) of Marathon co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 478.

Marathon, a post village of Marathon co. Wis. on the Rib River 15 miles W of Wausau, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 528.

Marathonisi, *mā-rā-tho-no-see*, an islet in the Gulf of Kolokythia, Greece, connected by a mole with the town

of Sythium. It is supposed to be the ancient Granae, whither Paris is fabled to have first carried Helen when he abducted her. The Gulf of Looonia is sometimes called Gulf of Marathonisi.

Marathonisi, Gulf of. See **Kolokythia**.

Maratuba (*mā-rā-too'bā*) Isles, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E coast of Borneo.

Maravatio, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, on the Mexican National R. 42 miles ENE of Morelia. Elevation, 6610 feet.

Maravi, *mā-rā-vee*, a port of Cuba, on the N coast, near its E end at the mouth of the river Maravi.

Marazion, or **Market Jew** (L. *Lozan Joia*), a small town and watering place of England in Cornwall on Mounts Bay, 18 miles WNW of Falmouth.

Marbach, *mā-bāx*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SW of Lucerne, 2860 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1600.

Marbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ESE of St. Gall. Pop. 1109.

Marbach, *mā-bāx*, a town of Württemberg on the Neckar 15 miles S of Heilbronn. It is the birthplace of Schiller. There is a statue of the poet by Rau and the Schiller Museum was dedicated in 1903. Marbach is a very ancient town. Pop. about 2500.

Marbais, *mā-bā*, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 23 miles SE of Brussels.

Marbella, *mā-bē'l-yā*, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles SW of Málaga on the Mediterranean. It is now a mining district and is surrounded with olive groves and orchards. It has iron-foundries and sugar refineries. Pop. in 1900, 90,5.

Marble, a post-station of Madison co. Ark.

Marble, a mining post-town of Gunnison co. Colo. 25 miles NW of Crested Butte. Pop. in 1900 101.

Marble, a post-village of Colquitt co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Marble, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co. Wis.

Marble Canon, a section of the Grand Canon of the Colorado bounding the Kaibab Plateau on the E.

Marblecliff, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles WNW of Columbus. Pop. 150.

Marble Corner, a post-hamlet of Ripley co. Ind. 8 miles ENE of Depot station.

Marbledale, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. about 21 miles N of Danbury. Pop. about 200.

Marble Falls, a banking post-village of Burnett co. Tex. on the Colorado River and on the Houston and Texas Central R. 15 miles SSW of Burnett. Pop. about 600.

Marblehead, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 7½ miles S of Quincy.

Marblehead, a banking post-village of Essex co. Mass. on Massachusetts Bay in a township (town) of its own name, 18 miles NE of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. Its site is a small peninsula, very rocky and uneven. It is one of the oldest and quietest towns of New England, with many colonial buildings. It has a narrow deep and safe harbor which admits the largest vessels. It has numerous manufactures of boots and shoes and a seed-growing industry. Marblehead was formerly one of the most important maritime towns of New England. Pop. of the town in 1900 7582. Marblehead Neck is a popular bathing place.

Marblehead, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio on Lake Erie, 7 miles N of Sandusky its banking point, on the Lakeland and Marblehead R. It has wine-industries. Pop. in 1900 997.

Marblehead, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. The banking point is Fond du Lac. Pop. about 250.

Marblehead Lights, on the SE side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 30' 18" N. Lon. 70° 50' 30" W.

Marblehill, a post-village of Pickens co. Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 150.

Marblehill, a post-village capital of Bollinger co. Mo., on Crooked Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 135 miles S of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 295.

Marble Island, in Hudson Bay, Canada is in lat. 42° 30' N.

Marble Rock, a banking post-town of Floyd co. Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 41 miles NNW of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Marbleton, a post-village of Wolfe co. Quebec, 29 miles NNE of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 600.

Marbletown, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ill. 14 miles SW of Havana.

Marbletown, a post-township (town) of Ulster co. N.Y., about 80 miles N of New York city. It is intersected by Esopus and Rondout creeks. Marbletown village,

with a population of about 200 is 7 miles SW of Kingston
Pop of the town in 1900 \$311

Marble Valley, a post-station of Cocon. Co., Ariz.
Marble Valley, a post-station of Augusta Co., Va.
Marbous, man bo', a commune of France, in Ain 10 miles N of Bourg

Marburg, man bönn a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, on the Drave 35 miles SSE of Graz. It has a castle, a cathedral some fine modern buildings, and several sculptural monuments. There are a number of educational institutions including schools affording instruction in farming fruit-growing viticulture and the industrial arts. There are railway machine-shops carriage establishments, and manufactures of leather furniture etc. The Drave is here spanned by a splendid lofty railway bridge. Marburg is the seat of the bishop of Lavant. Pop in 1900 24,501

Marburg (ans *Mariacum*) a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn 48 miles SW of Cassel Lat. of observatory 50° 48' 40" N lon 8° 44' 15" E The larger portion of the town is picturesquely situated on a series of terraces rising from the river the height being crowned by a vast medieval castle, once the residence of the land-graves of Hesse and later a state prison. One of its apartments the Ritteraal (or Knights' Hall) was the scene of the famous disputation between Luther and Zwingli in 1529 Among the other objects of interest are the church of St Elizabeth built in the thirteenth century and recently restored a splendid specimen of early-Gothic architecture containing the beautiful sarcophagus of St. Elizabeth and the tomb of many of the Hessian landgraves, the Lutheran church, the town hall, the museum and the university buildings, including the new library The university of Marburg, founded in 1527 had in 1903 over 1360 students and its library contains about 200,000 volumes. The industries of Marburg comprise the manufacture of pottery, leather surgical instruments, and tobacco, and iron and tin-founding are carried on. The terraced hills are remarkably picturesque Pop in 1890 14,522 in 1900 1,587

Marburg, a post-village of York Co., Pa. Pop 75

Marbute, a post-station of Illinois Co., Tenn

Marcarina, man-ká-ree-á, a commune of Italy 13 miles WSW of Mantua, on the Oglio

Marcelleuve, man-sé-káv a village of France department of Somme arrondissement of Amiens

Marcellena, a post-village of Wilson Co., Tex. The banking point is Floresville. Pop 00

Marcelline, a banking city of Lynn Co., Mo. on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fé R. 22 miles SE of Lincoln Pop in 1900 2638 Coal is mined in the vicinity

Marcelline, a post-village of Lawrence Co., Tenn 14 miles W of Lynchville station Pop about 150

Marcelline, Mount, Colo. an isolated peak in lat 38° 56' N lon 107° 14' W Height 11,349 feet

Marcelline, man-sé-leen a post-village of Adams Co., Ill 13 miles N of Quincy Pop 135

Marcelline, a post-hamlet of Columbia Co., Wis. in Marcelline township (town) on the Fox River about 10 miles E by N of Portage Pop of the town in 1900 882

Marcelline, a banking post-village of Cass Co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles NE of Cassopolis and 40 miles SW of Battle Creek Pop in 1900 1025 It is a shipping point for live-stock

Marcelline, a post-village of Onondaga Co., N.Y. in Marcelline township (town) on Nine Mile Creek 12 miles SW of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has woollen paper and flour mills Near here are quarries of gypsum and limestone. Pop in 1900 539 of the town 2581

Marcelline Falls, a post-village of Onondaga Co., N.Y. on Nine Mile Creek 17 miles W by S of Syracuse It has a paper mill Pop 120

Marcelline, man-sé-ná, a commune of France in Cantal 13 miles N of Murat

Marcho, man (Gyula, *Mora* a) a river of Austria-Hungary the chief river of Moravia flows E and joins the Danube at Theben 8 miles W of Pressburg Length 210 miles. It is navigable from Göding to its mouth over a distance of 78 miles. Olmütz and Kremsier are situated on the river, which for part of its course, forms the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary

March, a town of England co. and 25 miles NW of Cambridge, on the navigable river Non in the district of the Fens. Pop in 1801 7565

March, a district of Scotland See Mearns

Marchand, a post-village of Indiana Co., Pa., 44 miles NW of Altoona. Pop 150

Marche, mansh, an old province of central France, now forming the department of Creuse and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

Marche, mansh, a town of Belgium in Luxembourg on the Marchette, 44 miles NNW of Arlon. Pop (communes) about 3600

Marchegg, man-ég a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 26 miles ENE of Vienna. Pop about 2000

Marchena, man-shá-ná a town of Spain province and 29 miles ESE of Seville (with which it is connected by rail) on the Guadalquivir In its neighborhood are well-frequented sniffer baths. It retains vestiges of its mediæval walls and has some interesting churches and an old palace of the dukes of Arcos. It has some manufactures. Pop in 1900 12,256

Marches, in mediæval history the portions of England bordering on Scotland and on Wales

Marches (It. *Marche* man-shá named from the March of Ancona) a compartment of Italy representing a part of the former Papal States. It comprises the four provinces of Ancona, Ascoli Piceno Macerata and Pesaro e Urbino Area, about 3,500 sq. mi. It is mostly E. of the Apennines and is bounded E. by the Adriatic. It is a fruitful region producing much silk wine, timber wool, and grain. Pop in 1901 1,060,155 The Marches ceased to be a possession of the pope in 1860 when they were annexed to the territories of Victor Emmanuel to become soon a part of the kingdom of Italy

Marches, Lea, man-shá a village of France, on the Yèvre, 6 miles ESE of Chembéry

Marchfeld, man-shé, an extensive plain in Lower Austria extending northward from the Danube at Vienna and westward from the March. It has figured as a battlefield. The engagement known especially as the battle on the Marchfeld was that between Radolph of Hapsburg and Ottokar of Bohemia in 1278 in which the latter was defeated and slain. The plain contains the battle-fields of Aspern and Essling and of Wagram famous in the history of the Napoleonic wars.

Marchiennes-au-Font, man-shé-fon 5 pörs a town of Belgium province of Hainaut on the Sambre 4 miles W of Charleroi. Pop in 1900 18,938 (with Monseur sur Sambre, 27,246) It has iron and glass-works and coal mines

Marchiennes-Ville, man-shé-fon vöf (L. *Marchiennes*) a commune of France, in Nord 10 miles ESE of Lille

Marchin, man-shá a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles SW of Liège on the Moyaux Pop (communes) about 5000

Marchmont, a post-village of Simcoe Co., Ontario 8 miles from Orillia. Pop 150

Marchuc, man-shé-uk a commune of France, in Lot 13 miles W of Mirande

Marchiana, man-shá-ná, a small town of Italy island of Elba, 8 miles E of Porto Ferraio Near it, on the N coast of the island is the little seaport of MARCHIANA MARIANA

Marchianise, man-shá-ne-á a commune of Italy province and 3 miles SW of Caserta

Marchiano, man-shá-no, a village of Italy 25 miles E of Siena

Marchignago, man-shé-ná-go, a village of Italy province of Pavia E. of Borgomaro

Marchigny, man-shé-né a small town of France, in Seine-et-Loire on the Loire, 14 miles SW of Chartres

Marchillac, man-shé-yák a village of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles NW of Rodez

Marchillac, a village of France in Lot 24 miles E of Cahors In its vicinity is a beautiful stalactitic cave

Marchillac-in-Croisillon, man-shé-yák lá-cró-wá see a village of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles E of Tulle

Marchillac-Lauvillan, a village of France, in Charente, 15 miles NW of Angoulême

Marchillat, man-shé-yák a village of France, in Ailier 11 miles S of Montluçon

Marchinelle, man-shé-né a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles E of Mons. It has coal mines and steel works. Pop in 1900, 14,224

Marco, a post-village of Lee Co., Fla. The banking point is Myers. Pop 100

Marco, a post-village of Greene Co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles NP of Vincennes. Pop about 250

Marco, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La Pop 75

Marcedunum, the ancient name of Durnm

Marching, man-shé-né a village of France, in Nord 5 miles ESW of Cambrai

Marché, man-shé a village of France, in Cantal 11 miles SW of Aurillac

Marçon, man-shé a village of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles SW of Saint-Calais

Marcourt, *mar koon*, a town of Belgium, in Luxem-
bourg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles NNW of Arlon.

Marcoevre, *mar koo'veer*, a village of France, in
Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SSE of Versailles.

Marco-en-Barrois, *mark 6n' bā ro*, a town of
France, in Nord, 3 miles N of Lille. Pop in 1921 7449
(commune, 11 142).

Marous, a banking post-town of Cherokee co Iowa
on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles ENE of Sioux City.
Pop in 1900 718.

Marous, a post-village of Stevens co Wash. The
banking point is Colville. Pop about 250.

Marshallhook, a post borough of Delaware co Pa. on
the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. The bank-
ing point is Chester 7 miles distant. It has petroleum and
ship-supplies industries. Pop in 1900 1289.

Marous (or Weeks) Island, in the Pacific Ocean
was occupied by Japan in 1900. Lat 24° N lon 163°
30' E.

Maroy, a post-station of Oneida co, N Y. in Maroy
township (town) 6 miles N of Utica. The town is bounded
on the SW by the Mohawk River. Pop in 1900 1308.

Maroy, a post-village of Waukegan co., Wis. about 14
miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop 175.

Maroy, Mount, N Y. in Essex co. is a peak of the
Adirondack Mountains and is the highest mountain in the
state its altitude being 5446 feet above the level of the sea.
It is composed chiefly of hypodermis rock. It is about 22
miles W of Lake Champlain. The Indian name of the
mountain is Tebawna, the cloud splitter.

Mardella Springs, a post-village of Wisconsin co
Md. on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. The
banking point is Calverly. Pop about 250.

Mardel Plata, a village and fashionable sea-side resort
of the Argentine Republic, 230 miles S by R of Buenos
Aires with which it is connected by rail. It is near Cape
Corrientes.

Mardin, *mar deen*, a town of Asiatic Turkey capital
of a sanjak in the vilayet of Diarbekir 57 miles SE of
Diarbekir. It is picturesquely built on the S declivity of
a steep conical hill which is in great part girt by old walls
and which is surmounted by the ruins of a castle, once a
famous stronghold. The town has a number of ecclesiastical
edifices—mosques, churches, monasteries. The inhabitants
are about one-half Kurds and one-half Christians (Armen-
ians, Chaldeans, Jacobites, Protestants, Roman Catholics).
There is an active American mission. Pop about 16 000.

Mare, *mā rā*, an island of Brazil off the E shore of
the Bay of Bahia, opposite the mouth of the Pitanga, and
14 miles N by R of Bahia.

Mare, one of the Lofoty Islands.

Mareb, *mā rēb*, a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara,
at times of high-water near lat. 17° N lon 35° E after
a NW course estimated at 250 miles. Its waters are mostly
used up in irrigation canals. The lower course is known as
the Gash.

Mareb, *mā rēb*, a town of Yemen Arabia, 80 miles
NE of Sana. It is walled and has remains of antiquity.

Marocchia, *mā-rēk hē-kā*, a river of central Italy rises
in the Apennines, flows ENE and, after a course of 38
miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N of Rimini.

Marce, *Loch*, *lēm mā-rē*, a lake of Scotland, co of
Ross near the W coast. It is encircled with islands and is
surrounded by the wildest mountain scenery. It discharges
through the Ewe into Loch Ewe, an inlet of the sea.

Mare Island, Cal. is in the Bay of San Pablo and is
separated from Sausalito, Solano co. by a strait about 3 mile
wide. Here is an extensive United States navy yard, with
large dry docks.

Maremma, *mā-rēm mē* (plural of Maremma), a marshy
coast-land, a marshy region in the S part of Tuscany ex-
tending along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, from Orbi-
tello to Piombino. Anciently the seat of flourishing Etruscan
cities it is now in great part desert. The area of the
malaria tract is, however, being gradually reduced. Farther
S are similar districts, the Roman Maremma (Pontine
Marshes, Campagna di Roma).

Marema, a post-station of Hodgeman co. Kan.

Marema, a post-village of Payne co Okla. in a farm-
ing district, 9 miles (direct) WSW of Stillwater.

Marema, *mā-rā mē*, a small town of Italy in Piedmont,
4 miles NE of Savigliano.

Marengo, *mā-rēngō*, a locality in Piedmont Italy 3
miles SE of Alessandria, near the Bormida. It is memo-
rable for the battle of June 14 1800 between Napoleon and
the Austrians in which the latter were defeated.

Marengo, *mā-rēngō*, a county in the W part of Ala-
bama, has an area of 978 sq m. It is bounded on the W
by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by Chicka-
saw Creek. The Black Warrior River touches the N part

of the county. Capital, Liden. Pop. in 1890 33 095 in
1900 38 315.

Marengo, a banking city of McHenry co Ill., on the
Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R.
68 miles WNW of Chicago. It has plucking and canning
establishments, stove-works etc. Pop in 1900 2909.

Marengo (formerly Big Springs) a post-town of
Crawford co Ind., on the Southern R. 30 miles W of
New Albany. It has saw and flouring mills, canning
factories etc. Pop in 1900 700.

Marengo, a banking city capital of Iowa co Iowa, on
the S bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago Rock
I land and Pacific R. 30 miles WNW of Iowa City. Pop
in 1900 3607.

Marengo, a post-village of Calhoun co Mich. on the
Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R. 7 miles
E of Marshall. Pop 150.

Marengo, a post-village of Wayne co N Y. 5 miles
SSW of Clyde. Pop 80.

Marengo, a post-village of Morrow co, Ohio 27 miles
NNE of Columbus on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop in
1900 242.

Marengo, a post-station of Necklenburg co Va.

Marengo, a post-station of Columbia co Wash.

Marengo, a post-station of Ashland co Wis. on the
Wisconsin Central R. 13 miles SE of Ashland.

Marenisco, a post-village of Gage co Mich. on the
Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is
Boussier. Pop. 100.

Marennes, *mā-rēn* (L. *Marenne*) a seaport of France,
capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde-
Inférieure, on the Atlantic Ocean 24 miles E of La Re-
cholelle. It is surrounded by salt-marshes whence large
quantities of salt are extracted. The oyster fishery is very
important. Pop in 1901 2224 (commune 6468).

Mareotis, or *Birket el-Marin*, *bēkēt el mī-*
ro-ot, a lake in the NW part of Lower Egypt of
Alexandria. It had become nearly dry for several centuries
when the English in 1801 in their operations against the
French cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the
lagoon from the Lake of Abekir a bend the sea-water flowed
in and covered an extent of 30 miles in length and 15 miles
in breadth. The isthmus was afterwards restored but the
water which is evaporated for its salt still covers about
100,000 acres of cultivable land.

Maresfield, a village of Sussex England 9 miles
NNE of Lewes. It has an observatory lat 51° 0' 59" N
lon 0° 17' E.

Marettimo, *mā-rēt-tō-mē* (anc. *Hyera*) an island in
the Mediterranean one of the *Agade* off the W coast of
Sicily. Length 34 miles breadth 2 miles. It rises to an
elevation of about 2250 feet.

Marets, *mā-rēt*, a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles
SE of Cambrai.

Mareuil, *mā-rūy*, a commune of France in Chér 17
miles SW of Bourges.

Mareuil, a commune of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles
SW of Nontron.

Mareuil, a commune of France, in Vendée 14 miles
SE of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Maria, a banking post-village capital of Presidio co
Tex. on the Southern Pacific R. 22 miles SW of Fort
Davis. Pop about 500.

Margalloway (or *Magalloway*) River rises in the
NE part of New Hampshire, in Coos co. and running into
Maine returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the
waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called
the Androscoggin River.

Margalong, a river of Victoria and New South Wales,
Australia, rises in the Australian Alps of Gippsland Dis-
trict.

Margam, a town of Wales in Glamorganshire. Pop
in 1901 9014.

Margaret, a post-village and outport of Inverness
co Cape Breton Island on a harbor at the mouth of Mar-
garco River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 40 miles NE of
Halifax. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop about
1000.

Margaret, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian
Northern R. The banking point is Wawanesa, 12 miles
distant.

Margaretville, a post-town of Northampton co
N. H. on the Boston Air Line, 17 miles ENE of Weldon.
Pop in 1900 123.

Margaretville, a seaport town and outport of Nova
Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy 8 miles NE
of Wilket. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Mid-
dleton.

Margaretville, a banking post-village of Delaware
co N Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about

60 miles SW of Albany near the Ulster and Delaware R. It is picturesquely situated in the western part of the Catskill Mountains and is a summer resort. Pop. in 1909, 646.

Margarita, *mar-ga-ree'ta*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and lying N of Cumaná. Length, 45 miles; breadth from 5 to 30 miles. It was constituted in 1901 the renewed state of Nueva Esparta, but since 1904 forms part of the Federal District. It consists of two mountainous portions, united by a low isthmus. The highest point is over 4000 feet above sea-level. The coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton and bananas. Poultry and live-stock are reared. The production of salt is carried on extensively and there is an active fishery. The name of the island is derived from the pearls (*margarita* meaning pearl in Spanish) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Principal towns, Asunción (the capital) in the center, and Pampatar with a pretty good harbor on the S coast. The channel of Margarita, between the island and the main land, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumaná, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Pop. about 40,000.

Margarita, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of California. Lat. 24° 14' N. Length, 30 miles S of Alcedon.

Margarita, a small town on the island of Majorca 23 miles S of Alcedon.

Margarita, *mar-ga-ree'ta*, a small town of European Turkey. Spina, 5 miles S of Delvino 5 miles N of Parga.

Margate, a municipal borough and one of the most popular watering-places of England, in Kent, on the Isle of Thanet (in the North Sea), a few miles from the North Foreland and 80 miles ESE of London. It has an interesting and venerable parish church. Its fine beach, excellent bathing facilities, and varied artificial attractions make it a favorite resort of Londoners. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. in 1891, 18,609; in 1901, 23,118.

Margate, a post-village of Prince Co. Prince Edward Island 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Margaux, *mar-ga'*, a village of France, in Gironde, 19 miles N of Bordeaux. Near by is the famous vineyard of Chateau Margaux.

Margelan, *mar-ghe-lan* or **Margilan**, *mar-ghe-lan*, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Turganua, 20 miles E of Khokan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts and has several mosques. Pop. in 1897, 36,992, mainly Sarts, Tajiks, and Jews. About 10 miles distant is New Margelan, founded in 1876 which is connected by rail with Samarkand. Pop. in 1897, 8977. It is the seat of an active trade. Silk is produced in the district.

Margeride, *mar-ghe-ree'*, a chain of mountains of France between the basins of the Allier and the Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

Margrabowa, *mar-gra-bo'va*, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles SSE of Gumbinnen on Lake Olsko. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Margina, in ancient geography a region in Asia, SW of the Mid He Oz.

Margata, *mar-ga-ta*, a town of Hungary co of Bihar 35 miles ESE of Debrecen. Pop. about 4000.

Margita, *mar-gi'ta*, a village of Hungary co. of Torontál, W of Temesvár.

Margonisa, *mar-go-neen*, a town of Prussia, 40 miles WSW of Bromberg. Pop. about 1700.

Margueritten, *mar-ghe-rit*, a town of France in Gard 4 miles NE of Viviers. Pop. about 1500.

Maria, *ma-ree'*, a town of Spain province and 51 miles N by E of Almería. Pop. about 3500.

Maria, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The backing point is Bedford or Martinsburg. Pop. 100.

Maria, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec on the Bay of Chaleur and on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. 45 miles E by N of Campbellton New Brunswick. It has considerable fisheries and saw, grist and carding mills. Pop. about 2000.

Maria (or **Marie**) Creek, Ind. enters the Wabash River about 4 miles above Vinsennes.

Mariadahl, *ma-ree-dahl*, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co. Kan 12 miles S of Irving.

Mariager, *ma-ree-gar*, a small seaport of Denmark in Jutland, 14 miles N by W of Randers, on the S coast of the Mariager Fjord.

Mariakilf, *ma-ree-kilf*, a southwestern quarter of Vienna.

Mariakill, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind., about 40 miles ENE of Evansville. Pop. 100.

Maria Island, Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W coast. Lat. (N point) 14° 50' S.

Maria Island, Tasmania, off the E. coast, lat. 42° 30' to 42° 50' S. consists of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus and has the village of Darlington at its N extremity.

Maria Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean in the Low (Tasmanian) Archipelago.

Mariampol, Russian Poland. See **MARYAKPOL**.

Marianna Islands. See **LADRONEN**.

Mariannao, *ma-ree-a-nao*, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 7 miles by rail and high road SW by W of Havana. It is a summer resort, including a *playa* (or beach) and is clean and attractive, well built, with broad streets and good natural drainage. It is healthful and has an asylum for children. Pop. in 1899, 5416.

Marianna, *ma-ree-na*, a banking post-town, capital of Lee co. Ark., at the head of navigation on the Lan guille River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 25 miles NNW of Helena. Pop. in 1900, 1787. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries.

Marianna, a banking post-town capital of Jackson co., Fla. on the Chipola River 70 miles WNW of Tallahassee, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Marianna, *ma-ree-na*, a formerly important episcopal city of Brazil state of Minas Geraes 7 miles NE of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail. It had a large cathedral. Important gold fields were at one time worked here.

Mariano, *ma-ree-na*, a town of northern Italy 9 miles SSE of Como. Pop. about 4000.

Mariachtein, *ma-ree-tshin* (Bohemian *Mariachtein*) a village and place of pilgrimage in Bohemia 17 miles NW of Leitmeritz, with an image of the Virgin held to be miracle-working. The Jesuits have a college here. Pop. about 4000.

Marias, *ma-ree'*, the three islands of the Pacific Ocean off the W coast of the territory of Topical Mexico, between lat. 21° and 22° N. the middle or largest being 18 miles in length by 8 miles in breadth. They were named *Islas de la Magdalena* by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Maria's River, Mont., rises on the E slope of the Rocky Mountains and enters the Missouri River about 14 miles below Fort Benton. It is about 300 miles long.

Maria-Stein, *ma-ree-stine*, a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Solothurn, 8 miles SW of Basel with a Benedictine abbey and an image of the Virgin. Elevation 1686 feet.

Maria Stein, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio 16 miles W of Anne station on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. 200.

Mariaville, a post-hamlet of Venango co. Pa.

Maria-Tafel, *ma-ree-tafel*, a place of pilgrimage in the district of Amstetten, Lower Austria. Its church is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims.

Maria-Theresien. See **TAHERSTOFF**.

Mariaville, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. 14 miles N of Ellsworth. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Mariaville, a post-village of Chonodectady co. N.Y. 20 miles NW of Albany. Pop. 110.

Mariaville, *ma-ree-tell*, a small town and place of pilgrimage in Styria, 56 miles SW of Vienna, with a church and a famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Austrian Loreto. The number of pilgrims in a year is said to reach 200,000.

Marihel, a post-village of Pamelu co. N.C. Pop. 10.

Marihus, volcanoes of Nicaragua. See **MARASION**.

Marihus, *ma-ree-hus*, a small town of Denmark near the centre of the island of Lolland.

Marihujo, *ma-ree-ho*, or **Marihujo**, *ma-ree-ho*, a town of the SW coast of Bohol Island Philippines on the small and foul bay of the same name. Pop. 10,862.

Marien, *ma-ree-na*, a town of Brazil state and 20 miles E of Rio de Janeiro on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It has a considerable trade in manioc, flour, rice, and millet. Sugar and rum are exported.

Mariemo, *ma-ree-mo*, a municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, on the Rio del Rosario and 10 miles (direct) E of Mayaguez, with which it is connected by wagon road. Pop. in 1900, 8313.

Marico, *ma-ree-co*, a river of the Transvaal Colony, an important affluent of the Limpopo rises in the Witwatersrand, flows N and NE, and joins the Limpopo in lat. 24° 10' S. It is formed by two branches—the Great and Little Marico.

Marico, a district in the W part of the Transvaal Colony bounded W by the Marico River and S by the Molopo River (here a dry water-course) and the Witwatersrand, and intersected by tributaries of the Limpopo and

Molopo rivers. It contains the Makman and Zeerust goldfields, besides deposits of copper and argentiferous lead.
Maricopa, má-ré-pá, a county in the south-central part of Arizona, is drained by the Gila, the Rio Verde and Saltina (or Salt) rivers. Area, 8816 sq. m. Silver is found in it. Capital Phoenix. Pop. in 1890 10 088 in 1900 28,487.

Maricopa, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. on the Southern Pacific R. 37 miles ENE of Globe.

Marie, má-ré, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles from Charlottetown.

Mariefred, má-ré-gh-féd, a small town of Sweden, in Södermanland, 37 miles NE of Nyköping on a bay of Lake Mälaren.

Marie-Galante, má-ré-gá-lá-nt, one of the French West India Islands, SSE of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency 20 miles N of Dominica. Estimated area, 60 sq. m. Principal products are coffee, sugar, cotton and cacao. Shores rocky with no good harbor. Principal town Grand Bourg, on the SW side. Pop. about 17 000.

Marie Joseph, má-ré-ah-józ, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast. Pop. 200.

Maribel, má-ré-bél, a seaport town on the NW coast of Cuba, in 12 mi. del Rio province, 23 miles by high-road W by S of Havana. The harbor is well sheltered and of the first class, but is not of commercial importance. Sugar and cattle are raised.

Maribad, má-ré-bád, a town and watering place of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 49 miles NW of Pilsen, close to the Bavarian frontier. It is picturesquely situated amid hills clad with evergreen forests at an elevation of 2000 feet. Its main waters (like those of Karlsbad, but cold) and strong chalybeate waters attract about 20 000 invalids annually. The establishments connected with the springs and baths and the beauty of the surroundings render Maribad a very inviting health resort. Large quantities of water and salts are exported. Pop. in 1900 4588.

Marientberg, má-ré-en-bé-rg, a town of Saxony 17 miles SSE of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 7108.

Marientberg-hausen, má-ré-en-bé-rg-háw-sén, a village of Rhénish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummerbach.

Marionbohm, má-ré-bó-ém, a small town of Belgium 30 miles SW of Namur.

Marionburg, má-ré-en-bó-rg, a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles SE of Danzig. In the fourteenth century and the first half of the fifteenth it was the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic knights who held sway over a large region along the Baltic. Their castle is a vast and imposing collection of structures. The place fell into the hands of the Poles in 1457. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900 10 432.

Marionburg, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles SW of Pskov. Pop. about 2000.

Marionburg, Transylvania. See FÖLNYÁN.

Mariedorf, má-ré-gh-dó-rg, a village of Brandenburg Prussia, district of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. in 1900 5764.

Marionville, a banking post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Western R. 18 miles E of Tionesta. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. about 1100.

Mariewerder, má-ré-gh-wér-der, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, capital of a government district of its own name on the Little Netze, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles SSE of Danzig. It has a cathedral of the fourteenth century and a castle built by the Teutonic knights. It is in a fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 9688.

Maries, má-rés, a county in the south-central part of Missouri has an area of 530 sq. m. It is intersected from S to N by the Gasconade River and is drained by Gasconade Creek and the Marais River. Iron, lead, and copper are found. Capital Vienna. Pop. in 1890 8800 in 1900 9016.

Marie Saline, a shipping point of Ashley co., Ark., on the Ouachita River at the mouth of the Salina River.

Maricestad, má-ré-gh-stád, a town of Sweden in the län of Skaraborg on Lake Vener at the mouth of the Tida, 150 miles WSW of Stockholm. Pop. 3200.

Maricestad, a län of Sweden. See SKARABORG.

Marietta, a post-village of Duval co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 100.

Marietta, a banking city, capital of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic and the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. 20 miles NW of Atlanta. Its site is elevated and is 24 miles from Kennesaw Mountain. It contains a court-house, several collegiate institutions, and has

various mills, marble-works, foundry, manufactures of paper chairs, etc. It is a winter resort for northern invalids and a summer resort for southern people. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1890 3384, in 1900 4460.

Marietta, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill. 32 miles S of Galena. Pop. 100.

Marietta, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind. on the Big River about 28 miles SSE of Indianapolis. Pop. about 275.

Marietta, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. 20 miles N of Gainesville, Tex. Pop. in 1900 842.

Marietta, a banking post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 11 miles W of Madison. Pop. in 1900 144.

Marietta, a post-village of Prentiss co., Miss. Pop. 65.

Marietta, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y., on Nine Mile Creek, at the outlet of Otisco Lake about 12 miles E of Auburn. Pop. 160.

Marietta, a lumbering village of Rochester co., N. C.

The banking point is Lumberton.

Marietta, a city the capital of Washington co., Ohio is finely situated on the N bank of the Ohio River at the mouth of the Muskingum and on both sides of the latter river 12 miles above Parkersburg, W. Va., and 80 miles SE of Zanesville on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery and contains many handsome residences. This is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788 by General R. Putnam and other emigrants from New England. Marietta has manufactures of shawls, furniture, spokes, glass, carriage-supplies, boilers, oil-well tools, bicycles, boats, lubricating oil, etc. and an extensive production of and trade in petroleum, which is obtained in the vicinity. It has also brewing and distilling industries. The city is the seat of Marietta College founded in 1835. Here are found some earthworks of the ancient mound-builders. Pop. in 1894, 9216, in 1900 13 348.

Marietta, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River 3 miles above Columbia, and on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles SE of Harrisburg. It has foundries, rolling mills, iron furnaces, manufactures of fens and motors, hollow ware, cigars, silk, etc. Pop. in 1900 2469.

Marietta, a post-village of Greenville co., S. C. 16 miles N of Greenville. Pop. 150.

Marietta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. 125.

Marietta, a post-village of Whetstone co., Wash. The banking point is Bellingham. Pop. about 160.

Marietta, a township (town) of Crawford co., Wis. about 70 miles W of Madison. It is bounded on the SE by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 1262.

Mariéville, a banking post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont R. It has butter and cheese-manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1901 1808.

Marigliano, má-ré-gh-lá-no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 24 miles W of Nola. It has a castle. Pop. in 1901 5018 (commune 12 491).

Marigot, má-ré-gh-yán, a small town of France in Bouches-du-Rhône 14 miles SW of Aix.

Marigot, a town of Italy. See MELISSANO.

Marigot, má-ré-gh-dón, a pueblo of Cavité province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, not far from Manila Bay on one of its tributaries.

Marigot, a village and commune on the NE coast of the island of Martinique, SE of Lorrain. Pop. about 2000.

Marigot, or Le Marigot, leh má-ré-gh, a village of St. Martin West Indies on its N coast and capital of the French portion.

Marigot des Roseaux, má-ré-gh-dá-ro-sé, a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W coast.

Marigot, Le, a town of Guadeloupe. See CAPE-VERDE LA.

Mariguana, má-ré-gh-wá-ná, or Mayaguana, má-á-gh-wá-ná, one of the southernmost of the Bahama Islands, about 35 miles in length and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. Lat. 23° 23' N. The MARIGUANA PASSAGE is between Mariguana and Acklin Island 50 miles westward.

Marikelt, má-ré-gh-lé, a small town of Russia, government of Kasan.

Marinek, a town of Siberia, capital of a district government and 120 miles E of Tomsk. It is in a gold region and on the Transiberian railway. Pop. in 1897 8300.

Marilla, a post-village of Manitowish co., Mich. about 22 miles ENE of the city of Marquette. Pop. 60.

Marilla, a post-village in Marilla township (town) Erie co., N. Y. about 20 miles ESE of Buffalo on the Erie R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1441 of the village, about 500.

Marlborough, *mā-ril-lā-tli* (Hun *Marlborough*) a health-resort in the Hungarian co. of Krasz-Sebeny near Oravica.

Marilegium, the Latin name of *Marvazota*.

Marin, *mā-reen* a small town of Spain, 5 miles SW of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean.

Marin, *mā-reen* a county in the W part of California has an area of 549 sq m. It is bounded on the E by San Pablo Bay and on the S and W by the Pacific Ocean. The Golden Gate separates it from San Francisco. The surface is diversified by high hills, one of which called Tabo Mountain (or Tamalpais) has an altitude of 2600 feet. Much fruit is grown in this county including the grapes, oranges, apricots, figs, peaches and pears. Capital, San Rafael. Pop. in 1890 13,972 in 1900 15,792.

Marin, a village of Mexico in the state of Nueva Leon about 25 miles NE of Monterrey.

Marin, *mā-rāw* a town of the island of Martinique, on its S coast at the head of a bay 16 miles SE of Fort-de-France. Near it is the extinct volcano of Merin. Pop. about 4400.

Marina, *mā-reen*, an immediate suburb of San Juan, Porto Rico. It contains the wharves, warehouses and custom house, and has beautiful parks and gardens.

Marindale, a post-town of Jackson co. S. Dak.

Marinduque, *mā-reen* *to ká*, one of the Philippine Islands S of Luzon. Lat 14° 30' N. It is nearly circular, 24 miles in greatest diameter, mountains covered with forest and has the San Antonio and other peaks. It is very fertile, producing rice, abraded of very long fibers, some sugar-cane and tobacco etc. and exports also cattle, hides, coconuts, etc. Timber 100 in 1903 59,601 (all civilized).

Marine, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 25 miles S.E. of Alton. Pop. in 1890, 666.

Marine, or **Marine Mills**, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on the St. Croix River 12 miles above Stillwater and 24 miles NE of St. Paul on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Seattle R. Pop. in 1900 562.

Marino, a post-village of Tarrant co. Tex. The banking point is Fort Worth.

Marine City, a banking city of St. Clair co. Mich. on the St. Clair River at the mouth of the Belle River and on the Detroit and River St. Clair R. on an is. of Detroit. It has large salt-works and ship yards. Pop. in 1900 769.

Marino, *mā-reen* a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 9061.

Mariner Harbor, Richmond co. N.Y. is on the V shore of Staten Island and on New York Bay.

Marines, *mā-reen* (*L. Maunary*) a village of France in Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles NW of Pont de.

Marquette, *mā-rēt* a county in the NE part of Wisconsin. Area, 1990 sq m. It is bounded E. by the Menominee River and Green Bay into which drains the Peshigo River intersecting the county from NW to SE. Capital Marquette. Pop. in 1890 20,304 in 1900 30,822.

Marquette, a city capital of Marquette co. Wis. at the mouth of the Menominee River on Green Bay and on the Chicago and Northw. term on other railroads, 20 miles NE of Oconto. The river is here spanned by bridges which connect the city with Menominee, Mich. The city has a court-house city hall numerous saw mills (the lumber interests being among the most important in the North-west) paper and pulp-mills, iron works flour mills wash and door factories, bus factories, and large agricultural implement works, etc. Pop. in 1880 2760 in 1890 11,523 in 1900 16,195.

Marionville, *mā-rāw* *gwāw* a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupée parish and flows southward through Iberville parish into the Grand River.

Marionville, a village of Iberville parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop. about 300.

Marignac, *mā-rāw* a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles WNW of Thiers. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Marinba-Grande, *mā-reen* *yā* *grān* *dā*, a village of Portugal in Setúbal, 6 miles NW of Leiria. Pop. about 4000. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

Marinella, *mā-re-nel* *yā* a town of Colombia in Antioquia, 50 miles SE of the town of Antioquia, on a plateau 8745 feet above sea-level. Gold is obtained in the vicinity.

Marino, *mā-reo* *no*, a town of Italy 13 miles SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901 8177.

Marion, *mā-r* *o-on*, a northwestern county of Alabama, has an area of 744 sq m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Suwanee rivers. Capital Hamilton. Pop. in 1890, 11,347 in 1900 14,404.

Marion, a county in the N part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 628 sq m. It is intersected by the White

River (which also forms part of the E boundary) and is partly drained by Crooked Creek. Capital Yellville. Pop. in 1890 10,390 in 1900 11,577.

Marion, a county in the north-central part of the peninsula of Florida. Area, 1640 sq m. It is intersected by the Ochlocknee River and partly bounded on the N by Orange Lake and on the SW by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Ocala. Pop. in 1890 20,796 in 1900 24,403.

Marion, a western county of Georgia, has an area of 344 sq m. It is drained by the Kinchafosse Creek and other small affluents of the Flint River. Capital, Buena Vista. Pop. in 1890 7,28 in 1900 10,080.

Marion, a county in the south central part of Illinois has an area of 570 sq m. It is drained by the East Fork of the Kaskaskia River the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, and Crooked Creek. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890 24,541 in 1900 36,446.

Marion, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 450 sq m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by Eagle and Fall creeks. Capital Indian apolis, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 141,150, in 1900 197,227.

Marion, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has an area of 570 sq m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the South Fork of the Skunk River and also drained by Cedar and Whitebreast creeks. Coal is found here. Capital Knoxville. Pop. in 1890 24,568 in 1900 24,169.

Marion, a county in the southeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 954 sq m. It is drained by Cottonwood Creek and its branches which rise in this county. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890 20,639 in 1900 20,816.

Marion, a county of Kentucky is near the middle of the state. Area, 290 sq m. It is drained by the Rolling Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890 15,843 in 1900 16,220.

Marion, a county in the S part of Mississippi borders on Louisiana. Area, 1095 sq m. It is intersected in the W part by the Pearl River and is also drained in the NE part by Black Creek. Capital, Columbus and Irvins. Pop. in 1890 9,332 in 1900 13,501.

Marion, a county in the W part of Missouri has an area of 623 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the South Fama and also drained by the North and South rivers. The North Fama also drains the N.E. part. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890 26,233 in 1900 26,331.

Marion, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio has an area of 502 sq m. It is intersected by the Seneca and Whetstone rivers and is also drained by the Little Seneca River and Tymochtee Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890 24,27 in 1900 25,818.

Marion, a county in the NW part of Oregon has an area of 110 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Willamette River and is also drained by the North Fork of the Santiam River which forms part of the S boundary and by Butte and Mill creeks. The E boundary extends along the summit of the Cascade Range. Capital, Seaside which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 22,934 in 1900 27,113.

Marion, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 993 sq m. It is intersected by the Great Pedee River and is bounded on the E by the Little Pedee and on the SW by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890 29,976 in 1900 35,181.

Marion, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Alabama has an area of 504 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Sequatchie River. The surface is diversified with high ridges or table-lands connected with the Cumberland mountain-system. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 16,411 in 1900 17,281.

Marion, a county in the NE. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 364 sq m. It is bounded on the S by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890 10,863 in 1900 10,754.

Marion, a county in the V part of West Virginia, has an area of 357 sq m. It is intersected by the Monongahela River which flows in a NE direction and also drained by the Tygart's Valley River which unites with the Monongahela in this county. Bituminous coal iron-ore and pottery-clay are mined. Capital, Fairmont. Pop. in 1890 20,721 in 1900, 23,450.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of Perry co., Ala., on the Southern R., 28 miles NW of Selma. It is in an agricultural region and is the seat of the Judson Institute, Marion Female Seminary Marion Military Institute, and the Lincoln Normal School (for colored). Pop. in 1900, 1695.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ark. 4 miles W of the Mississippi River and 10 miles NW of Memphis, Tenn. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. about 350.

Marion, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. 20 miles N of New Haven. It has manufactures of bolts. Pop. 300.

Marion, a banking city capital of Williamson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rrs. 18 miles E. of Carbondale. It is a shipping point for grain, tobacco and live-stock. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2510.

Marion, a city of Indiana, the capital of Grant co. is situated on the Mississippi River at the convergence of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads 40 miles SE. of Logansport. It has a National Soldiers Home. It is an important natural-gas field; among its industries are iron-foundries rolling-mills, machine-shops, and glass-factories. Pop. in 1880 3182, in 1890 3769, in 1900 17 337.

Marion, a banking city capital of Lien co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles NE of Cedar Rapids. It has railroad-shops and manufactures of flour, cigars, dairy products, and brooms. Pop. in 1900 4103.

Marion, a banking city capital of Marion co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Rrs. 10 miles NW of Florence. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 1824.

Marion, a banking city capital of Crittenden co. Ky. 40 miles NE of Paducah and 13 miles from the Ohio River on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 1664.

Marion, a post-village of Union parish, La. 23 miles by rail N of Monroe. Pop. about 400.

Marion, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me., 15 miles NE of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 91.

Marion, a post-village and summer resort of Plymouth co. Mass., in Marion township (town) on Buzzard's Bay 16 miles ENE of New Bedford, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. of the town in 1900 602.

Marion, a post-village of Osceola co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor R. 10 miles NE of Haverly. Pop. in 1900 741.

Marion, a post-village of Olmsted co. Minn. about 9 miles SE of Rochester.

Marion, a post-hamlet of Coleco co. Mo. on the Missouri River about 18 miles above Jefferson City.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township (town) Wayne co. N.Y. 5 miles N of Palmyra and about 24 miles E of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 3010.

Marion, a resort on Lake George, N.Y.

Marion, a banking post-town capital of McDowell co. N.C. on the Southern R. about 80 miles WNW of Charlotte and 10 miles E. of the Blue Ridge. Pop. in 1900 1118.

Marion, a city of Ohio the capital of Marion co. is 15 miles WSW of Mansfield on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages, farming-implements (threshers, etc.) furniture steam-engines, machinery, steam shovels and dredges, chairs, sash and blinds etc. It has also notable lime- and stone-industries. Pop. in 1890 8327, in 1900 11 883.

Marion, a post-village of Marion co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 14 miles SSW of Salem. Pop. 190.

Marion, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 380.

Marion, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1182.

Marion, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 878.

Marion, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 536.

Marion, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 8 miles S by W of Chambersburg. Pop. about 400.

Marion, a banking post-town capital of Marion co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Carolina Northern R. 110 miles E by N of Columbia. It is a trade-centre in a cotton district and has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 1831.

Marion, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 7 miles W by N of Parker. Pop. in 1900 332.

Marion, a post-village of Guadalupe co. Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 10 miles W by S of Seguin. Pop. about 300.

Marion, a banking post-town, capital of Smyth co. Va. on the Middle Fork of the Holston River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 20 miles E. by N of Abingdon. It has iron and barry mines and manufactures of wagons and agricultural implements, and is the seat of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum and the Marion Female College. Pop. in 1900 2048.

Marion, a post-station of Wiscot co. W.Va.

Marion, a township (town) of Grant co., Wla., on the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Marion, a township (town) of Janesville co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Marion, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wla., 43 1/2 miles NW of Appleton, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 662.

Marion, a township (town) of Waushara co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Marion and Cronet Islands. See CROCKET ISLANDS.

Marion Center, a post-borough of Indiana co. Pa. 14 miles N of Indiana. Pop. in 1900 394.

Marion Junction, a village of Dallas co. Ala. on the Southern R. 14 miles W of Selma.

Marion Station, a banking post-village of Somerset co. Md. on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. 130.

Marion Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio and the Southern R. 5 miles NE of Meridian. Pop. about 300.

Marionville, a banking city of Lawrence co. Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 24 miles SW of Springfield. It has the Marionville Collegiate Institute, fruit cannery, flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Marut, Egypt. See MAREOTTA.

Mariposa, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1510 sq. m. It is mostly drained by the Merced and Mariposa rivers. The Sierra Nevada extends along the NE border of this county, the eastern of which presents mountain-scenery of exceeding beauty and sublimity. Among its remarkable features are the famous Yosemite Valley and its surrounding lofty peaks (See YOSEMITE). It also contains a grove (the Mammoth Tree Grove) of the famous sequoias (*Sequoia gigantea*). Some of these measure 300 feet in height and 70 feet in diameter. This is one of the great gold-producing counties of California. Capital Mariposa. Pop. in 1900 3787, in 1900 4720.

Mariposa, a post-village, capital of Mariposa co. Cal. is situated in a mountainous region about 90 miles ESE of Stockton. Pop. about 500.

Mariposa River, Cal. rises in Mariposa co. near the Yosemite Valley and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. It is about 120 miles long.

Mariquez, má-re-ke'z, a people of Luzon Philip pine Islands, 8 miles (direct) E by N of Manila, on an affluent of the Pang River. It has sugar mills. Pop. 10 313.

Mariquita, má-re-ke'z, a town of Colombia, in the department of Tolima (formerly the capital of a province) 10 miles W of Honda.

Marissa, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 23 miles SSE of Belleville. It has coal-gas-industry. Pop. in 1900 1985 (largely increased since census).

Maritime Alps (anc. *Montes Alpes*), the name of a division of the Alps on the frontiers of France and Italy and extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa northward to the Alps of Dauphiné having to the R. and NE the Cottian and the Ligurian Alps. The highest summit is the Cima del Geas 10 280 feet. See also ALPES-MARITIMES.

Maritime Province, Siberia. See PAIKOROKATA.

Maritime. See MARITIME.

Maritz, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio. The banking point is Edison. Pop. 100.

Maritz, má-riz má (acc. *He'brei*) the principal river of European Turkey. It rises on the slopes of the Bilo Daghi. It first traverses the western half of Eastern Rumelia from W to E. Sowing past Philippopolis, and then flows S. through the territory of Turkey emptying into the Aegean Sea at its NE corner after a course of about 300 miles. Adrianople is on its banks about 100 miles from its mouth. Its principal affluent is the Tanga. The Maritza drains most of Eastern Rumelia. Boats can ascend as far as Adrianople.

Maritopol, má-re-opol a town of Russia, government and 140 miles SE of Yekaterineslav on the N shore of the Sea of Azov. It is a busy seaport. Pop. in 1897, 31 000. Half the inhabitants are Greeks, descendants of emigrants from the Crimea.

Mariveles, má-re-vé-lé, a good minor port on the N side of the entrance to Manila Bay Luzon, Philippine Islands. Sierra de Mariveles, an extinct volcano to the N., is 1395 feet high.

Mariveles Island, Philippines. See CONNECORON.

Marjelee-See, a small lake of Switzerland, dammed by the Aletsch Glacier. Elevation, 7710 feet.

Mark, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish La. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 100.

Mark Center, a post-village of Deane co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles W of Deane. Pop. about 216.

Markdale, or **East Glen's**, also called **Corn-husa**, a banking post-village of Gray co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles SE. of Owen Sound. It has grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 892.

Markdorf, mark'dorf, a town of Baden 11 miles ENE of Constanz. Pop. about 2500.

Marked Tree, a banking post-town of Pointsett co. Ark. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. It has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900 352.

Markelo, mark'lo, a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 15 miles ESE of Deventer. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Markelsville, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport or New Bloomfield. Pop. about 300.

Marken, man'ken on island of the Netherlands, prov. of North Holland in the Zuider Zee 10 miles NE of Amsterdam. It is inhabited almost exclusively by fisher men and is much visited by tourists.

Markness, a banking post-village of Green Lake co. Wis. on the Grand River, 28 miles ENE of Portage on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 794.

Market Deeping, a town of England co. of Lincoln, 93 miles NNE of London. Pop. about 1000.

Market Drayton, or **Drayton-in-Hales**, a town of England in Shropshire, 13 miles S of Nantwich. It has a twelfth-century church. It was an important place of the Britons. Pop. of the parish about 5000.

Market Harborough, a town of England, co. and 15 miles SSE of Leicester on the Watling. It has a fine Gothic church said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It is in a frequented hunting region. Pop. in 1901 (with Little Bowden) 7735.

Marktoft, a small town of Ireland co. and 6 miles SE. of Armagh.

Market-in-Hales. See **MARKET-DRAYTON**.

Market Jew, a town of England. See **MAEASIOX**.

Market Lake, a post-village of Fremont co. Idaho on the Snake River near a lake of its own name and on the Oregon Short Line, 19 miles N of Eagle Rock. Pop. about 100.

Market-Rasen, a town of England 15 miles NE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 2180.

Market Weighton, a small town of England, 19 miles E S of York.

Markgröningen, a town of Württemberg circle of the Neckar district of Ludwigsburg. Pop. in 1900 3101.

Markham, a banking post-village of Matagorda co. Tex. on the New York Texas and Mexican R. It has rice-mills.

Markham, a post-village of Fauquier co. Va. 63 miles by rail W of Alexandria. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. 160.

Markham, mark'ham, a banking post-village of York co. Ontario 23 1/2 miles NNE of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactures of woollen lumber four etc. Pop. in 1901 907.

Markham Island, off the NW coast of Greenland, from which it is separated by Peary Channel.

Markham Sound, in Franz-Josef Land, separates Eibby Land from McClintock and Hall islands.

Markhamville, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex 12 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Markinch, mark'inch, a small town of Scotland co. of Fife, 7 miles Y of Kirkcaldy.

Markirch, mark'kirch (Fr. *Sainte-Marie-sur-Meuse*, saint ma'rie s' meuse) a town of Alsace, 13 miles W of Schlettstadt. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons. Other textiles are also made. Productive silver mines were formerly worked here. Pop. in 1901 12,372.

Markisch-Friedland, a town of Prussia, in the district of Marienwerder circle of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. about 2350.

Markland, a post-village of Switzerland co. Ind. on the Ohio River 75 miles below Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Markle, a banking post-town of Huntington co. Ind. on the Wabash River and on the Erie R. 10 miles SE of Huntington. Pop. in 1900 729.

Marklo, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. 100.

Markle, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa., 4 miles W of Apollo.

Markloville, a post-village, capital of Alpine co. Cal. is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles E by N of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Marklesburg, mark'l-s-burg, a borough of Huntingdon co. Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 11 miles SSW of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900, 360. Post-office, James Creek.

Markleton, a post village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. about 300.

Markleville, a post-village of Madison co., Ind. 10 miles S by E. of Anderson, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 175.

Markleyburg, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa. 19 miles SE. of Uniontown. Pop. in 1900 210.

Marklissa, mark'lisha, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 42 miles WSW of Liagnitz on the Queis. Pop. 2500.

Markneukirchen, mark'noi k'cher on a town of Saxony 23 miles SSW of Zwickau. It is noted for its manufacture of musical instruments. It has a school for the benefit of those who intend to engage in this industry, and there is a valuable collection of musical instruments of every sort. Pop. in 1901 7847.

Marköbel, mark'k'bel, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Hannau, on the Kasselbach.

Markoldendorf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover on the Ilme opposite Oldendorf 21 miles NNW of Göttingen.

Markstein, mark'stein, was kols-hime a town of Lower Alsace, circle of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2250.

Markramstadt, mark'ram'stadt, a town of Germany, in Saxony 7 miles SSW of Leipzig. Pop. in 1901, 3860.

Markree, in the co. of Sligo Ireland. An observatory is located here in lat. 54° 16' 31" N lon 8° 27' 4" W.

Markus, a banking post-village of Quitman co. Minn. on the Yacco and Mississippi Valley R. It has saw mills.

Markshoro, mark'sh'ro, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. on the Passunkill River 15 miles NE of Belvidere. Pop. about 200.

Markus Creek, N. C., flows into the Yadkin River near the N boundary of the state.

Marksville, a banking post-town capital of Atchafalaya parish, La. 3 miles E of the Red River and about 44 miles N of Opelousa, on the Texas and Pacific R. It is in a cotton, sugar and rice region. Pop. in 1900 83.

Marksville, a post-village of Page co. Va. 9 miles S by W of Lenoir. Pop. 100.

Marktsreit, mark't'sreit, a town of Bavaria, on the Main 13 miles SE of Würzburg. Pop. about 2500.

Markt-Erlbach, mark't'eri-bach, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles NW of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1000.

Marktscheidfeld, mark't'sch'ei-feld, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 18 miles NE of Würzburg. It has a large trout-hatchery. Pop. about 3000.

Marktlouken, mark't'lo-ken, a small town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, near Wunsiedel.

Markt-Hedwika, a town of Bavaria in Upper Franconia, 23 miles E of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1901 425.

Marktsfeld, mark't'sfeld, a small town of Bavaria, on the Main 45 miles WNW of Nuremberg.

Mark West, a post-station of Sonoma co. Cal. 62 miles N of San Francisco.

Maribank, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario. The banking point is Napanee, 15 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Mariboro, mar'bi-ro, a county in the NE part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Great Pedee River. Capital Summerville. Pop. in 1890 23,500 in 1900 27,659.

Mariboro, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. in Mariboro township (town) 17 miles SE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 322.

Mariboro, a city of Middlesex co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 25 miles W of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, also manufactures of shoe-machinery, automobiles, home-pipe, tires, lamps, electrical appliances, etc. Pop. in 1900 13,600.

Mariboro, a post-village of Cheshire co., N. H., in Mariboro township (town) about 44 miles WSW of Concord and 3 miles from Mariboro Depot, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of blankets, toys, etc., also a granite-quarry. Pop. of the town in 1900 1524.

Mariboro, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. in Mariboro township on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles N of Freehold. Pop. of the township in 1900 1747 of the village about 300.

Mariboro, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. in Mariboro township (town) on the Hudson River and on the West Shore R. 45 miles N of New York. It has manufactures of buttons, yarn, and flour. Large quantities of fruit are shipped here. Pop. about 1400 of the town in 1900, 3078.

Mariboro, a village of Pitt co. N. C. about 75 miles E by N of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 111.

Mariboro, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 30 miles SE of Akron. Pop. about 270.

Marlboro, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1129

Marlboro, a post-village in Marlboro township (town) Windham co. Vt. about 24 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 448

Marlboro (formerly Cedar Creek) a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., on Cedar Creek, 14 miles SW of Winchester

Marlboro Depot, a post-village in Marlboro township (town) Cheshire co. Vt. on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles SE of Keene. It has manufactures of wooden ware. Pop. about 200

Marlborough, marl bŕh or marwŕh a town of England in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles ENE of Salisbury. It has numerous quaint houses, an old Norman church a college, occupying the site of the old castle, grammar-school, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3048

Marlborough, one of the provincial districts of New Zealand, in South Island.

Marle, marl, a small town of France in Aisne, 14 miles NE of Laon.

Marlenheim, mar len-hims a village of Germany in Alsace, 12 miles WNW of Strasbourg

Marlotte, mar lot a banking post-village of Saranac co. Mich. 30 miles W of Lexington on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of windmills floor and woollens etc. Pop. in 1900, 996

Marley, a post-village of Will co. Ill. Pop. 75

Marleya Mills, a post-station of Randolph co. N.C. 23 miles W of Pittsboro

Marlin, a banking post-town and health resort, capital of Falls co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 160 miles WNW of Houston and about 2 miles E of the Brazos River. It is in a cotton and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 4092

Marlinton, a banking post-village, capital of Pocahontas co. W. Va. on the Greenbrier River 19 miles SSE of Fickens, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 111

Marlow, mar'lo, a small town of Mecklenburg Scherria, 10 miles ENE of Rostock

Marlow, GREAT England. See GREAT MARLOW

Marlow, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 100

Marlow, a post-village of Etowah co. Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 26 miles NW of Savannah. It is near the Ogeechee River. Pop. 150

Marlow, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles N of Duncan. It is a shipping point for cotton and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 1010 (largely increased since census)

Marlow, a post-village in Marlow township (town) Cheshire co. N.H. about 38 miles W by S of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 488

Marlow, or Saint Come, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the Kennebec River 72 miles from Quebec

Marlton, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. 6 miles E of Haddonfield, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 700

Marly-le-Roi, mar lee lŕh aw, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise 4 miles N of Versailles, on the Seine celebrated for the chateau of Louis XIV. destroyed at the time of the Revolution, and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Modern pumping works have been established and an aqueduct built for the same purpose. Pop. about 1800

Marquette, a post-village of Greene co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Paragould. Pop. about 225

Marmagno, mar mŕl a village of France, 6 miles V of Bourges

Marmado, mar mŕd (L. *Marmada*) a town of France in Lot-et-Garonne, capital of an arrondissement, on the Garonne, 30 miles NW of Agen. It has a fine medieval church. Pop. in 1901, 9137 (communes, 9873)

Marmaschac, mar mŕk' a village of France, in Cantal 7 miles NNE of Aurillac

Marmaros, mar mŕr or Marmarico, mar mŕ-reco, a village of Asia Minor at the head of the Bay of Marmaros 27 miles N by E of Rhodes. It has a fine harbor. Near it are some remains of the ancient Phrygia. CLARE MARMAROS is at the entrance of the bay. Lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 28° 20' E.

Marmara, Sea of. See MARMORA

Marmaros, mar mŕrŕh (Bun *Marmaros*, mŕrŕh mŕh roŕh) a county of Hungary in the NE, bordering on Galicia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. The Carpathians here attain an elevation of about 7500 feet. There are extensive forests. The county is famous for its vast deposits of rock-salt. Capital, Marmaros-Sziget.

Marmaros-Sziget. See MARMAROS-SZIGET

Marmatan, a post-village of Bourbon co. Kan. on the Marmaton River and the Missouri Pacific R. 7 miles WSW of Fort Scott. Pop. 100

Marmenar, mar-mŕ-nŕ, a lagoon of eastern Spain in Murcia, extending N from Cape Palos about 14 miles. Greatest breadth about 6 miles

Marmet, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston

Marmirolo, mar-mŕ-ro-lo a village of Italy 5 miles NW of Mantua

Marmiton, a small river of Kansas and Missouri, enters the Little Osage River about 12 miles N of Nevada

Marmolada, a mountain of southern Tyrol Austria-Hungary the loftiest summit of the Dolomites is about 6 miles W of Capria. The summit, which commands one of the finest views in the Alps is 11,020 feet in height (Punta di Penia)

Marmolejo, mar-mŕ-lŕ a village of Spain province and 28 miles NW of Jaen on the Guadquivir

Marmora, mar mŕ-rŕ (or MARMARA, mar-mŕ-rŕ) SEA OF (anc. *Propontis*) is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the arm of the Mediterranean known as the Egean Sea (Greenland Archipelago) by the Strait of the Dardanelles (Hellespont) and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus (Strait of Constantinople). Its extreme length is about 100 miles, its greatest breadth nearly 50 miles. Greatest depth in the eastern section 4410 feet. It contains a number of islands, the best known being the Princes' Islands, and presents picturesque scenery. The sea receives its appellation from the island of Marmora (or Marmara) the ancient *Proconnesus*, situated towards its western extremity which has long been celebrated for its marble-quarries whence it is supposed to derive its name *mar-mar* (in the plural *mar-mar*) being the Latin word for marble

Marmora, an island of Turkey. See MARMORA, SEA OF

Marmora, a post-village of Cape May co. N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 150

Marmora, a banking post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on the Crow R. or 28 miles NW of Bollinger, on the Central Ontario R. It has mining and milling interests. Pop. in 1901, 981

Marmot Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 38° 50' N. lon. 106° 6' W. Altitude, 11,600 feet

Marmoutier, mar mŕ-to-ŕ (L. *Mars* = *Monsieur*) a town of Germany in Alsace. See MARMONDY STRAS

Marne, mar (anc. *Matrona*) a river of France, rises to the plateau of Langres and after a generally NW course largely through the vine region of Champagne, joins the Seine on the right at Charenton near Paris. Chief affluents on the left, the Petit Morin and Grand Morin on the right, the Ourain Saula and Ourcq. Length about 810 miles, of which 220 are navigable downward from Saint-Dizier. Several canals run along part of its course and it is connected by canal with the Rhine. Chief towns situated on its banks are Charenton, Joinville, Saint-Dizier, Châlons-sur-Marne, Chateau-Thierry and Meaux

Marne, a department in the NE part of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 3180 sq. m. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. Its large stretches of chalky land constitute the great champagne region of France. In some parts the soil yields bountiful crops of grain. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne. Other towns are Reims and Epernay. Pop. in 1891, 434,502 in 1901, 432,882

Marne, mar neh a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe. Pop. about 3000

Maroo, marŕ a banking post-town of Cass co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 64 miles W of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900, 410

Marne, Haute. See HAUTE-MARNE

Maron, a banking city of Macon co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line, 18 miles N of Decatur. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1213

Marolles, mŕr wŕl' a village of France, in Nord 64 miles by rail SE of Lille

Maroim, mŕ-ro-ŕm' a town of Brazil in the state of Sergipe, on the navigable river Cotiguiaba, 20 miles from the sea and 15 miles above Aracaj

Marolles-lès-Braux, mŕr lŕl lŕ brŕ a commune of France, in Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers

Maromanga, a town of southeastern Madagascar in about lat. 24° 18' S

Maromme, mŕr romm' a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles NW of Rouen

Maroue, mŕ-ro-ŕne, or Marowynae, a river of South America, forming the boundary between Dutch and French

Quilana. Length about 350 miles, of which the lower 50 miles (below the Hermina Falls) are navigable. The major part of the stream is much obstructed by rapids.

Maroon Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Elk Mountain, in lat. $36^{\circ} 4' N$ lon. $105^{\circ} 56' W$ Height, 14,003 feet.

Maros, mō'rosh (anc. *Marisus*), a river of Hungary the largest affluent of the Theiss. It rises in the Carpathians, in Transylvania, near the frontier of Moldavia, flows SW and W and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin. Length about 500 miles. It is navigable for more than half its length for small craft.

Marostica, mā-ro-te-kā, a small town of Italy 15 miles NE of Vicenza.

Maros-Torda, mō'rosh toe dōh, a county in eastern Transylvania, Hungary. Capital Marosvásárhely.

Maros Ujvár, mō'rosh oo'e-vja or **Maros-Akna-Ujvár**, a town of Transylvania, Hungary on the Maros, 26 miles ENE of Karlsburg. It has large salt-mines. Pop. in 1900 4,051.

Marosvásárhely, mō'rosh vā-shā-hēi, a town of Transylvania, Hungary capital of the co. of Maros-Torda, on the Maros, 54 miles NNE of Hermannstadt. It has an old castle (connected with which is a large and venerable Protestant church), a technical school an industrial museum and a valuable library of 60,000 volumes. The industries include sugar refining distilling brewing the refining of petroleum and the trimming of lumber. Maros Vásárhely is the chief town of the Székler Land. It is the seat of the royal court of appeals for Transylvania. Pop. in 1900 19,091.

Marovoay, a town of northwestern Madagascar about 210 miles NW of Tamatave.

Marowynne, a river of South America. See **Maror**.

Marple, a town of Cheshire, England 4 miles SE of Stockport. Pop. in 1901 5,595.

Marple, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa. about 16 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 812 of the village, about 300.

Marquess, mar'kesh a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 20 miles direct S by W of Oregon City. Pop. 60.

Marquand, a post-village of Madison co., Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 113 miles S of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Marquesas (mā'ki-shē) or **Moudamā** (mō-dān yā) Islands (Fr. *Les Marquises*), mā'kee, a volcanic group in the Pacific Ocean, between about lat. 8° and $11^{\circ} S$ and about lon. $140^{\circ} W$ comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukahiva and Hiraoa. Area, about 480 sq. mi. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous (greatest elevation on Nukahiva, about 3,900 feet) but in the interior the soil is fertile. The chief products are tropical fruits coconuts and mother-of-pearl. Resolution Bay in Tahiti, and Port Jarvis in Bougainville, are good harbors. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595 by Mendoza, who saw only the southern portion of the group. In 1791 the islands to the N were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842 the Marquesas acknowledged the sovereignty of France. The official seat of the French commissioner is at the minor port of Taihou (or Taihou) on Nukahiva. The natives greatly resemble the Tahitians and are now all Christianized. Pop. in 1900 about 4,500. The population has dwindled down from a number many times larger than the above figure.

Marquette, māu kēt, a village of France, department of Nord 3 miles from Lille.

Marquette, mar'ket, a county of Michigan, is a part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1839 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by Lake Superior and is drained by the Escanaba and Michigan rivers, with many lesser streams. The county has immense deposits of iron-ore, besides gold, silver and lumber. Capital Marquette. Pop. in 1900 28,521 in 1900 41,239.

Marquette, a county in the south-central part of Wisconsin has an area of 451 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Fox River which here expands into a long lake, and is also drained by the Monona and Monticello rivers. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1900 8,078 in 1900 10,509.

Marquette, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 1,000.

Marquette, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan. on the Smoky Hill River about 25 miles SW of Salina, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 489.

Marquette, a city and summer resort, capital of Marquette co., Mich. is situated on the S shore of Lake Superior, about 500 miles by water from Detroit and 430 miles N of Chicago, on the Duluth, South Shore and

Atlantic R. It has a good harbor and several extensive iron-docks for the shipment of ore from Marquette co. Among the more notable buildings are the Federal building city-hall, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, and the Northern Normal School. The city has machine- and railroad-shops wood-working factories, foundries, iron blast-furnaces, engine-works and quarries of brown-stone. The upper peninsula state prison and the house of correction are located here. Pop. in 1880 4,000 in 1890 9,093 in 1900 10,458.

Marquette, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 11 miles N of Aurora. Pop. in 1900 210.

Marquette, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis. in Marquette township (town), on the S shore of Pannock Lake (an expansion of the Fox River) about 22 miles NE of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 872 of the village, about 350.

Marquette River, Mich. rises in Newaygo co. and enters Lake Michigan at Ludington. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Marques, or **Marquis**, a post-village of Leon co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 36 miles NE of Harma. Pop. about 400.

Marquise, mā'kee, a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles NNE of Boulogne.

Marquisville, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa. The banking point is Des Moines. Pop. 200.

Marr, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio.

Marra, properly **Maaroten-Noman**, a town of Syria, 70 miles SW of Aleppo. Pop. about 6,000.

Marradi, mā'ā-dē, a village of Italy 28 miles NE of Florence.

Marrackville, a borough of New South Wales, 3½ miles SW of Sydney. Pop. about 18,000.

Marriott's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Lunenburg.

Marristown, a post-station of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 27 miles W of Baltimore.

Marston, a post-station of Clearfield co., Pa. 23 miles N by W of Altoona.

Marrowsbone, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Ky. 30 miles SSE of Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Marrua, a region of central Africa, S of Bornu and now included in the Kamerun hinterland. Pop. estimated at 250,000-300,000. The town of Marrua is an important rubber mart.

Marrubiu, mā'roo'be-oo, a village on the island of Sardinia near the large lagoon of Roma.

Mars, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 20 miles S of Pittsburgh. Pop. 77.

Mars, a post-village of Ven Zandic. Pop. 80.

Mars, western Africa. See **Pertuis**.

Marsac, mā'sāk, a commune of France, in Puy de Dôme 37 miles SE of Clermont-Ferrand.

Marsaglia, mā'sā-lā, a village of Italy province of Cuneo ENE of Mondovì. Here the French defeated the forces of Savoy in 1693.

Mar'leal, a town of Germany in Lorraine, circle of Châtea-Salza. Previous to 1874 it was a fortress. Pop. about 550.

Marsala, mā'sā-lā (anc. *Lilybæum*), a fortified seaport of Sicily on its W coast, 20 miles SSW of Trapani. It is an interesting city. The most noteworthy edifice is the cathedral. Marsala is a great wine-making and wine-exporting place. Much of the Marsala wine is sold under fictitious names (Madeira, Port, etc.). There is a large trade in grain oil, etc. Pop. of the commune in 1901 57,567 of whom a large fraction resided outside of the actual town. It was at Marsala that Garibaldi made his landing in Sicily with his patriot band, May 11, 1860 when he undertook the liberation of the Two Sicilies from the Bourbons.

Marsa Suen, a town of northern Africa, in Barca, and on the Mediterranean Sea, in lat. $32^{\circ} 55' N$. It is on the site of the ancient Apollonia, the port of Cyrene.

Marsberg, mā'sbēas, Uru, o'ber and Marsberg, two der two contiguous towns of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles E of Arnsberg. United pop. in 1900 5,082.

Marsblau, a post-station of Florence co., S. C.

Marschendorf, mā'shen-dōf (Bohem. *Marsesco*), a village of Bohemia 23 miles N of Königgrätz.

Marsciano, mā'shā-ne, a commune of Italy in Umbria, 14 miles SW of Perugia.

Marsden, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding 7 miles WSW of Huddersfield, on the Colne. Pop. in 1900 4,570.

Mars Diep, mā's dēep, a strait separating the island of Texel from the main-land of the Netherlands, 2 miles across. It is the principal entrance from the W into the Zuider Zee. The town of Helder is on its S shore.

Marcellian, *mar-si'yan'* a small town of France, in *Hérault*, 18 miles E. of Béziers, on the *Rhône* de Thau. **Marcellian**, *mar-si'yan'* (Fr. *Marcellia*, *mar-si'yan'*; L. *Marcellia* Gr. *Marcellia*, *Marcellia*) a city of France, capital of the department of *Bouches-du-Rhône* (Provence), the second city in population and the most important seaport of the republic, is situated at the head of a finely sheltered bay on the N.E. side of the Gulf of Lyons, 200 miles SE of Lyons. Lat. of observatory $43^{\circ} 18' 18''$ N, lon $5^{\circ} 23' 40''$ E. It is built at the foot of a hill around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance leaving the view open to the sea. Two main lines of imposing boulevards intersect near the centre of the city in the *Cours St. Louis*, bearing, as in Paris different names in different parts. The longest of these is part the *Rue de Rome*, and continued beyond the *Place de Castiglione* as the magnificent *Prado* has a length of over 3 miles and traverses the *Place d'Alx*, *Cours St. Louis*, *Place de Rome*, and *Place de Castiglione*. The most attractive of the streets are the *Rue Canabière* and *Rue Neuille* (continued as the *Boulevard de la Madeleine*) whose ends rival those of Paris. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral (St. Marie Majeure), a large neo-Hellenic structure erected in 1358-93 and measuring 440 feet in length the episcopal palace, the *Palais de Justice*, the church of St. Victor of great antiquity erected on the site of a grotto or cavern in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship; the *Hôtel de Ville* the prefecture, a large edifice, erected in 1861-67 the bourse, with a fine meeting hall of the chamber of commerce the *Palais de Longchamp* (1862-69) with museums of paintings and natural history the post-office (1883-81) the observatory library and theatre. The triumphal arch is a notable structure. The quays, lined with commodious warehouses have a length of over 13 miles and flank the several basins (*Basin National*, *Luxemb.*, *Joliette*, *Arant-Port*, *Basin Sud*, *Vieux-Port*, etc.) which unite to form the busy harbor.

Marcellian possesses facilities of science and of medicine (university of Aix-Marseille) a naval observatory and emies and societies of sciences, belles-lettres arts and of medicine, a school of hydrography schools of art, industry and music, a municipal library of over 100,000 volumes, botanical garden, museum of natural history zoological garden etc. Its luxuriance is one of the highest in the world. **Marcellian** has manufactures of soap (much more extensive than in any other city of the world) furniture, spirits, leather chemicals, and tobacco, oil and four mills sugar-refineries ship-building yards, naval equipment establishments, machine-shops, petroleum refineries, etc.

The harbor which is one of the finest in France, is secure in all weather and possesses extensive anchorage for vessels in from 12 to 24 feet of water. It is defended by fortifications. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, *Marcellian* holds the first rank among the ports of the republic. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France and its coast-wise trade is very great. The chief articles of export include cereals soap, wine fruits oil seeds coal textiles, sugar, coffee, hides, candles, wool and silk and sheep from Algeria. The trade is mainly with the Mediterranean countries but extends to all parts of the world. There are steamship lines to Asia the E. and W. coasts of Africa, and to South America.

Marcellian appears to have been founded by the Phoenicians, but about 600 B.C. the Phoenician settlement was supplanted by a colony from the Greek city of Phoenicia, in Asia Minor. **Marcellian**, as the Greek city was called (L. *Marcellia*) rose to be a great commercial commonwealth and a centre of intellectual activity. In the first century B.C. it was swallowed up in the Roman world. During a great part of the Middle Ages it was more or less independent. In 1461 Provence, and with it **Marcellian**, were united with the French crown. Pop. in 1802 280,910; in 1881 289,349; in 1891 403,749; in 1901 491,181. Nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants are Italians.

Marcellian, *mar-si'yan'* a banking city of *Louisiana*, on the *Mississippi* River and on the *Chicago, Rock Island* and *LaSalle* R. 76 miles WSW of *Chicago*. It has sawing and paper mills and manufactures of farming implements, etc. The rapids of the river here afford extensive water-power. Pop. in 1900 2650. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Marcellian, a post-village of *Wyandot* co. Ohio, on *Tymochtee* Creek 14 miles NE of *Kenton*. Pop. in 1900 251.

Marcellian, a minor mountain range of *Austria-Hungary* in *Muravia*, a continuation of the *Carpathian* system.

Marsh, a post-village of *Chester* co., Pa. about 20 miles SSE of *Reading*. Pop. 146.

Marshall, a county in the NE. part of *Alabama*, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is intersected by the *Tennessee*

River bounded on the NW by the *Paint Rock* River, and partly drained by the *Loosest* Fork of the *Black Warrior* River. Capital, *Guntersville*. Pop. in 1890 18,336; in 1900 23,269.

Marshall, a county in the north-central part of *Illinois*, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the *Illinois* River and is also drained by *Sandy Creek*. It has deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, *Lacon*. Pop. in 1890 13,663; in 1900 16,379.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of *Indiana*, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is drained by the *Tippecanoe* and *Yellow* rivers. Capital, *Plymouth*. Pop. in 1890 25,818; in 1900 25,119.

Marshall, a county in the central part of *Iowa*, has an area of 478 sq. m. It is intersected by the *Iowa* River and is also drained by the *North Skunk* River and *Timber* Creek. Capital, *Marshalltown*. Pop. in 1890 26,842; in 1900 29,991.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of *Kansas*, bordering on *Nebraska*, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the *Big Blue* River and is also drained by the *Little Blue* River and *Vernon* Creek. Capital, *Marshall*. Pop. in 1890 23,913; in 1900 24,355.

Marshall, a county in the W. part of *Kentucky*, has an area of 322 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and E by the *Tennessee* River and is intersected by *Clark's* River. Capital, *Beenton*. Pop. in 1890 11,287; in 1900 13,092.

Marshall, a northwestern county of *Minnesota*, has an area of 1784 sq. m. The *Red* River of the North forms its W. boundary. It is intersected by *Snake*, *Middle* and *Three* rivers. Capital, *Warren*. Pop. in 1890 9130; in 1900 15,698.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of *Mississippi*, bordering on *Tennessee*, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the *Tallahatchee* River and is also drained by the *Coldwater* River on *Tippecanoe* Creek. Capital, *Holly Springs*. Pop. in 1890 28,943; in 1900 27,674.

Marshall, a county of *South Dakota*, Area, 880 sq. m. Capital, *Britton*. Pop. in 1890 4544; in 1900 5042.

Marshall, a county of *Middle Tennessee*, has an area of 15 sq. m. It is intersected by the *Duck* River. Capital, *Lewisburg*. Pop. in 1890 18,906; in 1900 18,703.

Marshall, a northern county of *West Virginia*, borders on *Pennsylvania*. Area, 417 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the *Ohio* River and is drained by *Grave* and *Warrior* creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, *Monteagle*. Pop. in 1890 20,735; in 1900 26,444.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of *Marshall* on *Ala.* 16 miles SE. of *Guntersville*.

Marshall, a banking post-village capital of *Searcy* co. Ark. about 95 miles N by W of *Little Rock*. Pop. in 1890 280 (largely increased since census).

Marshall, a post-village of *Marin* co. Cal., on *To* *males* Bay 45 miles NW of *San Francisco*. Pop. about 154.

Marshall, a village of *Boulder* co. Colo. 22 miles by rail NW of *Denver*. Coal is mined here.

Marshall, a banking city capital of *Clark* co. Ill., on the *Landale* Line and the *Cleveland, Cincinnati* *Chicago* and *St. Louis* R. 17 miles WSW of *Terre Haute*. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900 2077.

Marshall, a banking post-village of *Perke* co., Ind. on the *Cincinnati, Hamilton* and *Dayton* R., 7 miles N of *Rockville*. Pop. about 575.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of *Beth* co. Ky. 20 miles RNE of *Mount Sterling*.

Marshall, a banking city the capital of *Calhoun* co. Mich. on the *Kalamazoo* River and on the *Michigan* Central and the *Detroit, Toledo* and *Milwaukee* R., 108 miles W of *Detroit*. It contains a court house and has many factories of caskets school furniture, furnaces, ploughs pumps, and wind-mills. Here are large railroad workshops. **Marshall** was incorporated in 1859. Pop. in 1900 43,800.

Marshall, a banking post-village capital of *Lyon* co. Minn. on the *Redwood* River and on the *Chicago* and *Northwestern* and the *Great Northern* R., 108 miles W of *St. Peter*. It has a brewery, large flour mills, and grain elevators. Pop. in 1900 2668.

Marshall, a banking city capital of *Saline* co. Mo. near the *Salt* Fork of the *Black* River and on the *Chicago* and *Alton* and the *Missouri Pacific* R., 85 miles E. of *Kansas City*. It has the *Missouri Valley* College, a Roman Catholic academy opera-house, and manufactures of carriages, dairy products, etc. Here are salt springs. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 5088.

Marshall, a township (town) of *Onondaga* co. N.Y., about 10 miles SW of *Utica*. Pop. in 1900 1804.

Marshall, a post-town capital of *Madison* co., N.C. on the *French Broad* River 24 miles NNW of *Asheville*, on the *Southern* R. Pop. in 1900 337.

Marshall, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 53 miles WSW of Chillicothe, on the Erie R. Pop. 125.

Marshall, a banking post-village of Logan co., Okla. 2 miles (direct) NNW of Guthrie. It has lumber and flour-mills. Pop. about 700.

Marshall, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 799.

Marshall, a city, capital of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Southern R. 40 miles W of Shreveport. It has car wheel works, a foundry, ice-factory, cotton-gins, oil-mills, etc., and is the seat of Bishop College (for colored) the Wiley University (Methodist Episcopal) and other educational institutions. Large railroad-shops are located here. Pop. in 1900 7854.

Marshall, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. 290.

Marshall, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on Watrous Creek and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles ENE of Madison. It has flour-mills, creameries, etc. Pop. about 400.

Marshall, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 912.

Marshall Hall, a post-village and summer-resort of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River 10 miles S of Washington, D.C. Pop. 160.

Marshall Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprising the Radeck and Radeck chains and composed of about 33 atolls, having together an area of 158 sq. m. They extend between about lat. 4° 30' and 12° N. lon. 170° E. Copra is the chief product. The island group belongs since 1935 to Germany; the seat of administration being Jaluit Island. Pop. about 18,000 of whom in 1901, 150 were Europeans.

Marshall Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me. between Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut.

Marshall Pass, in Aguachico co., Colo., on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande R. 16 841 feet in elevation.

Marshall's Cove, or Port Williams, Nova Scotia. See **Port Louis**.

Marshall's Creek, a village and summer resort of Monroe co., Pa. 5 miles NE of Stroudsburg. Pop. about 150.

Marshall's Point, E of the entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Me. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 43° 58' N., lon. 69° 4' W.

Marshallton, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 8 miles N of Wilmington. It has iron and steel works, etc. Pop. about 400.

Marshalltown, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. 4 miles W of Westchester. Pop. about 330.

Marshalltown, a city, the capital of Marshall co., Iowa, is situated on high ground 3 miles S of the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central and other railroads about 50 miles (direct) NB of Des Moines. It is a distributing centre for wheat and other produce and has an extensive glue-coke manufacturing, packing establishments, manufacturers of engines and machinery soap and tallow works, etc. The Iowa Soldiers Home is located here. Pop. in 1890, 5246; in 1900 8914; in 1900 11 544.

Marshallville, a banking post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 30 miles SSW of Macon. Pop. in 1900 879.

Marshallville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 59 miles S of Cleveland. The banking point is Orrville. Pop. in 1900 337.

Marshallbrook, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Marsh Creek, Pa., rises in Adams co. and enters the Monocacy River in Maryland.

Marshden, a post-village of Raleigh co., W. Va., about 16 miles NW of Raleigh.

Marshfield, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E of Bristol.

Marshfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 13 miles NE of Danville, Ill. Pop. 100.

Marshfield, a township (town) of Washington co., Me., contiguous to Machias on the N of the latter. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Marshfield, a post-township (town and village) of Plymouth co., Mass., about 28 miles SE of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. is bounded on the NE. by Massachusetts Bay. It is a summer resort. Pop. of the town in 1900 1810 of the village, about 400.

Marshfield, a banking city, capital of Webster co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 24 miles ENE of Springfield. It has various mills and is a shipping point for live-stock, grain, fruit, and dairy products. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Marshfield, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7 miles W of Athens. Pop. about 290.

Marshfield, a banking post-town of Coos co., Oregon, on Coos Bay 4 miles from its mouth and about 6 miles E of Empire City on the Coos Bay Roseburg and Eastern R. It has large saw and box mills, tannery, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1391.

Marshfield, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Pa. 44 miles N. of Lock Haven.

Marshfield, a post-village in Marshfield township (town) Washington co., Vt., on the Winooki River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R. 15 miles ENE of Montpelier. The town, in which there are several fine water falls, has saw-mills and various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 1633.

Marshfield a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1892.

Marshfield, a banking city of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads, 36 miles WNW of Menasha. It has manufactures of bee-supplies, wood-veneer furniture, excelsior springs and mattresses, etc. Pop. in 1900 5240.

Marshfield Hills, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Hingham or Plymouth. Pop. about 500.

Mars Hill, Arcotook co., Me., about 1 mile W of the New Brunswick boundary line. It is an isolated eminence, with two peaks, rising respectively about 1250 and 1500 feet above the St. John's River.

Mars Hill, a post-township (town) of Arcotook co., Me., 31 miles N of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 1183.

Mars Hill, a post-town of Madison co., N.C. 18 miles N of Asheville. Here is Mars Hill College. Pop. in 1900 230.

Mars Island, at the entrance to Vermilion Bay La., with a revolving light.

Mars Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me.

Mars Lake, an expansion of the upper Yukon (or Lewis) River in Canada, N of Lake Tagish.

Marsland, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River 35 miles above Astoria. Pop. 70.

Marsland, a post-station of Buffalo co., Wyo., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles E. of Winona, Minn.

Marsland, a village of Piase co., Pa. The banking point is Wellsboro. Pop. 150.

Mars Market, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. Pop. 55.

Mars River, a small stream of Polk co., Minn., on the Red River of the North.

Marsrun, a post-village of Perry co., Pa.

Marsview, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Marsville, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Machias. Pop. about 376.

Marsville, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich. 6 miles W of Shelby.

Marsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 50 miles WNW of Albany. Pop. 125.

Marsville, a post-town of Union co., N.C. 10 miles E of Monroe, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 349.

Marsville, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Port Colborne or Welland.

Marshwood, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Marshy Hope, a small river rises in Kent co., Del., and enters the Nantuxco on the boundary line between Dorchester and Somerset co., Md.

Marsico Nuovo, *mar-si-co nuo-vo* a city of Italy 18 miles S of Potenza. (Pop. in 1901 3321).

Marsico Vetere, *mar-si-co vet'-e-ra* (anc. *Abellum Marsi*), a small town of Italy province of Potenza, 4 miles ESE of Marsico Nuovo.

Marsiliargne, *mar-si-arg-ne* a small town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles ENE of Montpellier.

Marsivan, *mar-si-van* **Mersivan**, or **Mersifan**, a town of Asia Minor vilayet of Sivas 24 miles WNW of Amasia. It is a thriving and attractive place, surrounded by vineyards and gardens and having picturesque views of nearby and distant mountains. It is well supplied with water. There are several Christian schools at Mersivan the principal being Anatolia College and it is among the leading centres of American missionary work in Asiatic Turkey. Silver is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 15 000.

Marsko-by-the-Sea, a watering place near the northernmost point of the coast of Yrkshira, Finland.

Marsland, a post-village of Dawes co., Neb. Pop. 65.

Mars-la-Tour, *mar-si-la-tour*, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles W by R. of Metz. A great battle between the French and Germans was fought near here, Aug. 15 1870 known also as the battle of Vionville.

Marstal, *mas tál*, a small seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the island of Årø in the Baltic Sea.

Marston, a village of Carroll co, Md. Pop 75.
Marston Moor, a locality in Yorkshire, England 7 miles W of York, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I. on July 2, 1644.

Marstons Mills, a post-village of Barnstable co, Mass. The banking point is Hyannis or Yarmouthport. Pop 200

Marstrand, *mas stránd*, a seaport and bathing resort of Sweden 20 miles NW of Gothenburg on an island in the Kattegat. Pop in 1900 1814.

Marvillia, a post-village of Dufferin co, Ontario. The banking point is Orangeville. Pop 100

Mart, a banking post-village of McLennan co Tex on the International and Great Northern R 11 miles (direct) E by S of Waco. It has graining industries. Pop about 1400

Marta, *mas tá*, a small river of Italy, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean

Martabana, *mas tá-bán*, a small town of Lower Burma on the Salween River near its mouth 10 miles NW of Mandalay. It has several conspicuous temples. It was formerly a place of importance, at one time the capital of Pegu

Martaban, *Gulf of*, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal between lat. 14° and 17° N and lon 94° and 96° E having Pegu (Burma) on the N and Tenasserim on the E. It receives part of the waters of the river Irrawaddy and the Sitang and Salween rivers. On its E coast is the town of Amherst

Martana, *mas-tá-ná*, a small island in the NW part of Lake Bolsena.

Martiana, *mas-tá-ne* a town of Italy province of Lecce, 13 miles WNW of Ugento. Pop about 4500

Martapira, a town of Burma in the extramural S on a river of the same name and is about lon 114° 50' E. There are extensive coal fields in the vicinity

Martel, *mas tá* (L. Martellus) a small town of France, in Lot, 36 miles VNE of Cahors

Martel, a post-village of Marion co Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop 180

Martel, a post-village of Marion co Ohio, 14 miles F by N of Marion on the Erie and other railroads. Pop 200

Martell, a post-village of Pierce co Wis. In Martell township (town) on the Knab River about 23 miles SE of Hudson. Pop of the town in 1900 1277 of the village 190

Martella, *mas tál*, a banking post-town of Jones co Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 13 miles E of Marion. Pop in 1900 135

Martella (*mas-tál-lo*), Capri, the 8th point of the island of Euboea lat. 37° 50' N lon 24° 33' E

Martina Farmaco, a post-house of Center co Pa. on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 31 miles NNE of Altoona.

Martinian, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles VNE of Zurich

Martinaville, a banking post-village of Warren co Mo on the Missouri River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 50 miles W of St. Louis. Pop about 350

Martin's Vineyard, *Mam*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 4 miles S of the main-land. It is separated from Barnstable co by Vineyard Sound and forms the chief part of Dukes co. It is 25 miles long. It is much frequented by summer visitors a portion of the western end is an Indian reservation. The island has much fine scenery especially in the W where the variegated cliffs of Gay Head rise to about 200 feet. Chief settlements are Cottage City in the NE. Edgartown (the county-seat) Vineyard Haven and West Chop. Pop in 1900 4681

Martinsville, a post-town of Natchitoches parish La on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop in 1900 228

Martic, a township of Lancaster co Pa. Pop in 1900 1831

Martleville, a post-village of Lancaster co, Pa. on Pequea Creek, about 9 miles S of Lancaster. Pop 250

Martigné-Brinard, *mas téen yá bré ón*, a commune of France, Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W of Saumur

Martigné-Farchand, *mas téen yá fá shá*, a commune of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles SSW of Vitré

Martigny, or **Martigny-Village**, *mas-téén yé' veí* (anc. *Ootodurum*) Ger *Martignac* *mas-té-nák* a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais 16 miles SW of Sion, on the Drans, about 14 miles S of the Rhône and on the Jura-Simplon railway. It is the starting-point of routes over the Great St. Bernard and the Col de la Forclaz. It has some Roman remains. Pop. in 1900 1819. Elevation, 1600 feet.

Martigny-Bourg, *mas-téén yé' boos* a town of Switzerland, 1 mls from Martigny. Pop. about 1300. Its vineyards yield excellent wine.

Martigues, *mas-téng* (L. *Martius* Colonia *Austro-*rum) a seaport of France, Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles SW of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. It is built on 3 islands, connected by bridges, and has some interesting old structures. Pop in 1901 4680 (commune, 6280)

Martin, a county in the SW part of Indiana, has an area of 840 sq m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the White River and is also drained by Indian and Lick creeks. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, iron, copper, silver and lead. Capital, Westfield. Pop in 1890, 13,973. In 1900 14,711

Martin, a county in the E part of Kentucky borders on West Virginia. Area, 224 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Tug Fork of the Sandy River. Capital, Inas. Pop. in 1890, 4,009; in 1900 5789

Martin, a county in the S part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa. Area, 752 sq m. It is drained by the Chazyka River (or Elm Creek) and Centre Creek. Capital, Fairmont. Pop in 1890 9403. In 1900 16,936

Martin, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 438 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Roanoke River, which is navigable. Capital, Wilmamton. Pop in 1890 15,221. In 1900 15,283

Martin, a county in the NW part of Texas. Area, 900 sq m. It is intersected by the Concho River and also drained by Sulphur Creek. It is mountainous in the NE and SW parts. Capital, Stanton. Pop in 1890 264. In 1900, 352

Martin, a post-town of Franklin co Ga. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop in 1900 180

Martin, a post-village of Allegan co Mich on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 31 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop about 300

Martin, a post-town of California co Minn. on the Yaseo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Utica. Pop in 1900 751

Martin, a post-village of Ottawa co Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 13 miles SE of Toledo. Pop about 380

Martin, a banking city of Weakley co Tenn on the Illinois Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St Louis R. 142 miles W by N of Nashville. It has tobacco interests. Pop in 1900 1790

Martin, a post-village of Chippewa co Wis. Pop 75

Martina, a post-station of Mimouna co Mont.

Martina Fracaso, *mas-té-ná frá há* a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles NNE of Tarento. Pop in 1901, 25,007

Martindale, a post-station of Mooklenburg co NC

Martindale, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa. The banking point is Ephrata. Pop 200

Martindale, a post-village of Caldwell co, Tex. 12 miles W of Lockhart. Pop about 300

Martindale Creek (or *Fork*) Ind enters the White-water River at Milton

Martindale Depot, a post-village of Columbia co NY on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 116 miles N of New York. Pop 180

Martinengo, *mas-té-néng* go a town of Italy 18 miles SSE of Bergamo. Pop about 8500 (commune, 8500)

Martinez, a post-village of Yarepall co. Ariz. Pop 75

Martinez, *mas-té-né*, a banking post-town, capital of Contra Costa co, Cal. on the S shore of Suisun Bay at the E end of the Strait of Carquinez about 36 miles by water NE of San Francisco and 3 miles S of Soudier. It is on the Southern Pacific R and in a small valley enclosed by high hills. It is an important shipping point for fruit and grain. Pop. in 1900 1380

Martinica Island, Mo. See **MATINICA**

Martinique, *mas-tin-ék* formerly called by the natives *Madrana*, *má-dá-ná* (Sp. *Martinica*, *mas-té-ne'* ko) one of the French West India Islands, 30 miles S by W of Dominica and 20 miles N of St. Lucia. It is of irregular shape, high and rocky about 39 miles long and 10 to 15 miles broad. Area, 380 sq m. It is almost entirely of volcanic construction with several well-marked groups or knots of volcanic mountains (mornes, pitons) as the Diamond, Vauchan (1555 feet), Piton de Carbet (3655 ft.) and Mont (or Montagne) Pelée (lat. 14° 48' N), the loftiest peak of the island which before the catastrophic eruption of May 8 1902 (which destroyed the city of Saint-Pierre and about 30,000 inhabitants) had an altitude of 4436 (or 4250?) ft. rose in 1903 in the extended tower of rock to a height of 5200 ft. and has now an altitude of about 4500 ft. (See **PAIX**.) Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the

coast. Between the volcanic rocks occur broad irregular valleys of great fertility. There are some raised beaches, dating back to a comparatively recent period. About two-fifths of the island is under cultivation. The mountain slopes are in some parts still covered with nearly virgin forests. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few (Lamantin) are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths. The productions are sugar, coffee, cacao, and tobacco, the principal resources of the colony being the cultivation of the cane. The island, which is traversed by excellent roads, was formerly infested by serpents (*fer-de-lance*). The most distinctive element in the indigenous mammalian fauna of the island is the opossum. The climate is on the whole equatorial and the heat is measurably tempered by the steadily blowing trade-winds. Annual precipitation about 90 inches.

Martinique has several good harbors, the best of which is at Port-de-France, the capital on the SW side. The principal town prior to May 1902 was Saint-Pierre, on the NW side of the island. Other towns are Marin Galloo, Robert, Trinité, Marigot, Grand Anse, Basse-Pointe, Grande Rivière, etc. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a general council. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French, whose cruel treatment eventually exterminated the aboriginal race. It was taken by the British in 1794 and restored in 1802. It was again taken by the British in 1809 and restored a second time to France in 1814. The island has been at different times visited by tornadoes and earthquakes. In 1902, by the catastrophic eruptions of May 8 and Aug 30. Pelée established a record of volcanic destructibility perhaps not surpassed by any other volcano. Pop. in 1903 about 175,000, chiefly blacks or mixtures of blacks, Creoles and Indians. The island is represented in the French legislature by 1 senator and 3 deputies.

Martinsberg, *mas-tun-bé-as* (Hun. *Győr-Szent-Márton* dyér-sánt-má-ton) a town of Hungary and 11 miles SE of Raab. It is famous for its Benedictine abbey located on a height (Hun. *Pannonsátság* L. *Sacer Mons Pa-non-tis*). It represents the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in Hungary, having had an existence of nine centuries. It contains a library of over 100,000 volumes and a rare collection of archives. The abbey is a bishop's. Pop. about 3000.

Martinsberg, Transylvania. See MANTONBERG.

Martinsburg, a post-hamlet of Pike co. 10 8 miles S. by W of Pittsfield and about 38 miles WSW of Jacksonville.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Washington co. Ind. about 17 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. 150.

Martinsburg, a banking post-town of Keokuk co. Iowa, about 16 miles NE of Ottumwa, on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Cent. & R. Pop. in 1900 332.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Monroe co. Ky. on the Cumberland River 50 miles SE of Glasgow. Pop. in 1900 148.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. 140.

Martinsburg, a banking post-town of Andranco Mo. on the Wabash R. 95 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 245.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Dixon co. Neb. 8 miles from Ponca. Pop. 150.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Martinsburg township (town) Lewis co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 54 miles N by W of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 1845, of the village, about 230.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio 16 miles N of Newark. Pop. in 1900 238.

Martinsburg, a banking post-borough of Blair co. Pa. in a fertile valley called Morrison's Cove, 13 miles S of Hollidaysburg on the Pennsylvania R. It has a foundry. Pop. in 1900 550.

Martinsburg, Butler co. Pa. See BAVIN.

Martinsburg, a post-town, capital of Berkeley co. W. Va. It is near the W. border of the long fertile valley which is bounded on one side by the Blue Ridge. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cumberland Valley R. 100 miles W of Baltimore, Md. It has carriage-factories, a foundry, distillery, manufactures of flour and furniture, iron, canned-goods, woolens and worsteds, etc. Pop. in 1900 7564.

Martins Corner, a post-station of Chester co. Pa. Martin's Creek, Northampton co., Pa., flows into the Delaware River.

Martins Creek, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Bangor. It has cement-works. Pop. about 550.

Martinsdale, a post-station of Meagher co. Mont.

Martins Ferry, a banking city of Belmont co. Ohio on the Ohio River 2 miles above Wheeling on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads. It has a blast-furnace,

large glass-works, stove-foundry, engine- and machine-works, tin-mills, etc. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 7780.

Martins Mills, a post-station of Montgomery co. N.C. 6 miles from Troy.

Martins Mills, a post-village of Wayne co. Tenn. 33 miles NNW of Florence, Ala.

Martins Mills, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. Pop. 55.

Martins Point, a post-village of Charleston co. S.C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Martin's River, a river of Nova Scotia, falls into Chmir Bay, on the sea-coast, W of Halifax.

Martins Station, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 31 miles SW of Selma. Pop. 50.

Martins Store, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ill.

Martins Store, a post-station of Halifax co. Va.

Martinstown, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Me. 12 miles W of Queen City.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Clark co. Ill. on the Vendula Line, 28 miles WSW of Terra Haute. Pop. in 1900 1900.

Martinsville, a banking city capital of Morgan co. Ind. 11 miles E of the West Fork of the White River 70 miles SW of Indianapolis on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. It has saw and flour-mills, foodstuffs and machine-shops, many factories of wooden ware, etc. Its artesian mineral waters are noted for their curative powers. Pop. in 1900 4038.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Me. on the sea, 13 miles S of Timonium.

Martinsville, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. about 26 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Martinsville, a post-village of Copiah co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 145 miles N of New Orleans. Pop. 125.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Harrison v. Mo. about 15 miles NE of St. Joseph. Pop. or 1900 108.

Martinsville, a post-village of Somerset co. N.J. about 10 miles NW of New Brunswick. Pop. about 250.

Martinsville, a post-village of Niagara co. N.Y. on Tonawanda Creek 15 miles N by E of Buffalo, on the Erie R. It has manufactures of brilling-iron.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 30 miles ENE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 338.

Martinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 10 miles SSE of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Martinsville, Northampton co. Pa. See MARTIN'S CROSS.

Martinsville, a post-station of Spartanburg co. S.C.

Martinsville, a post-station of Macomb co. Tex.

Martinsville, a banking post-town capital of Henry co., Va. on a branch of the Dan River 60 miles W by N of Doaville, on the Danville and Western and the Norfolk and Western R. It has extensive lumbering and tobacco-rotteries. Pop. in 1900 2384.

Martinsville, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 10 miles N of Watseka. Pop. in 1900 319.

Martintown, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 00.

Martintown, a post-village of Greene co. Wis. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Martintown, a post-village of Glengarry co. Ontario 12 miles from Leamater. The banking point is Cornwall. Pop. 375.

Martin Vaz, a group of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean in the Brazilian Basin E of Trinidad. Lat. about 20° 17' S. lon. 28° 30' W.

Martinville, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, on the Salmon River 8 miles NNE of Compton. Pop. 160.

Martirano, *mas-ti-rá-na* a small town of Italy prov. Inco of Catanzaro 8 miles N of Minotro. It was wrecked by an earthquake in September 1905.

Martires, small low islands of the Caroline group.

Martissan, *mas-tis-sán* a suburb 4 miles distant, of Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Martock, a parish of England co. of Somerset, on the Parrot, 64 miles WNW of Yeovil.

Martola Mariani, *mas-to-lá má-re-án* a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, SSE of Gondar. Lat. 10° 51' N. lon. 37° 49' E.

Marton, a post-town and municipality of New Zealand in North Island, 133 miles by rail NNE of Wellington. Pop. of the municipality about 1200.

Martoukhegy, *mas-tou-bé-gy* (Ger. *Martinsberg* *mas-tun-bé-as*) a village of Transylvania, 13 miles from Seem-bath.

Martorell, *mas-to-ré-l* a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 12 miles NW of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge

and triumphal arch of Roman construction Pop. (commune) about 8000

Martes, mas toos a town of Spain in Andalusia, 10 miles WSW of Jaén. It was formerly a place of some importance but is now known principally for its wines, oil and sulphur waters Pop of the commune in 1900 10 682

Martres, mas-tré, a commune of France in Haute-Garonne 24 miles SW of Murat

Martres-de-Veyre mas-tré dèh vâz a commune of France, on Puy de Dôme, 8 miles SE of Clermont Ferrand

Martville, a post-village of Cayuga co. N Y. on the Lehigh Valley R., 23 miles N of Auburn. Pop about 400

Marts, a post-village of Clay co. Ind. 22 miles SE of Terre Haute. Pop about 350

Marus, mâ-rook, **Marusu**, mûw rook', or **Manupeti**, mûw pee-té, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean

Marygarnie, a seaport town of Japan on the island of Shikoku, 80 miles SW of Kobe Pop in 1899 24,977

Marusus, mâ-ris a village of the Netherlands, 17 miles SW of Groningen. Pop (commune) 4060

Martus, Pacific Ocean See Losu Hoon Islans

Martvô, mas-vôwvô' a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Spanish frontier 11 miles NE of Pontalaga

Martvô, mas-vôwvô' a town of Brazil state of Piahy on the Martvô, 80 miles ENE of Teresina. Pop 3000

Martvôle, mas voh-shôl' (L. *Martingum*) a town of France in Lozère, capital of an arrondissement on the Cologne, 10 miles WNW of Mende. Pop. in 1901 3436

Martvôll, a banking post-town of Phillips co. Ark. on the Arkansas Midland R. 21 miles W of Helena. Pop. in 1900 560

Martville, mas-vôvô' a village of France in Moselle 5 miles SE of Montmédj

Martvin, a post-village of Phillips co. Kan on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Phillipsburg Pop about 200

Martvin, a post-station of Texas co. Mo. 9 miles W of Clinton

Martvin, a post-village of Chautauque co. N Y about 9 miles NNW of Corry Pa. Pop 100

Martvin, a post-village of Grant co. S Dak 14 miles W by N of Milbank, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop about 100

Martvin, a post-station of Russell co. Ala.

Martwar, India See Jopora

Martville, a post-village of Dana co. Wis. The banking point is Masonville

Martvampel, mâ-ré-âm-pôl a town of Russian Poland, 35 miles NE of Suwalki. Pop in 1897 6798, composed in great part of Jews

Martborough, a town of Ireland capital of Queens co., 51 miles SW of Dublin Pop in 1901 3907

Martborough, mâ-ré-bôr-rôh an important town of the northwestern gold-fields of Victoria Australia, co of Talbot, 112 miles by rail NW of Melbourne It contains numerous public offices and a general hospital is the centre of traffic and is surrounded by gold-workings. Pop of the borough about 5000

Martborough, a municipal township of March co. Queensland, on Mary River in lat 23 30 S and 150 miles by rail N of Brisbane Pop in 1901, 10 169 It has gold- and copper mining and coaling industries

Martdale, a post-station of Tennessee parish, La.

Martdale, a post-village of Antigonish co. Nova Scotia 10 miles SE of Antigonish

Martdell, a post village of Caroline co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 30 miles NE of Easton It has a fruit-canning factory twelve miles etc Pop 200

Mary Esther, a post-station of Santa Rosa co. Fla 45 miles E of Pensacola

Mary Harmerwerth, Cape, the western extremity of Franz-Josef Land in Alexandra Land. Lat. 80° 30' N lon 42° E

Maryhill, a northwestern suburb of Glasgow

Mary Island, Alaska, is in lat 56° 3' N lon 131° 15' W and is surrounded by Revillagigedo Channel It is small and low with densely wooded shores and has mines of gold and copper It has a salmon-cannery

Mary Island, in the Pacific See CANNON ISLAND

Maryland (named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I.) one of the Middle Atlantic states of the American Union and one of the original thirteen states, is bounded N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean and S, SW and W by Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, from the two former of which it is for the most part separated by the Potomac River It is of very irregular outline, and Ches-

apeake Bay and the Susquehanna River divide the main body of the state into two portions,—the Eastern and the Western Shore. There are some small islands in the bay and off the Atlantic coast, nearly all in close proximity to the Eastern Shore. Area, of the land surface 9640 sq m of the appertaining waters, about 2460 sq m The N limit is Mason and Dixon's line, 39° 43' 30" N lat

Face of the Country.—The Eastern Shore is a level sandy, but mainly fertile region, nowhere of great elevation though in the N there are finely rounded hills, while southward there are swampy tracts and patches of woodland, consisting largely of red-cedar, cypress, and white-oak, and the streams, though not large, are to a remarkable degree deep and navigable. W of the bay the surface is in general similar to that just described, but more uneven and varied in character as far NW as the low ridge which extends SW from the Susquehanna at the Pennsylvania state line to a point near Rockville on the Potomac. This is the southeasternmost geographical (although not geological) representative of the parallel ridges of the Alleghany system, numbers of which cross the W half of the state for the most part in steep and bold ridges, with wide and exceedingly fertile intervening valleys. In the extreme W the beautiful elevated valleys are known as glades. The principal of the traversing heights and ridges, passing from E to W are known locally as Catoctin South North Green Warrior, Mottin, Nicholson, Pilegy Great Savage, Great Backbone, Meadow Negro, and Winding ridges or mountains, the more defined of which have direct continuations NE in Pennsylvania and SW in Virginia and West Virginia (South Mountain at the extension of the Blue Ridge and North Mountain at the continuation of the Alleghany or Blue Mountains). The highest elevations of the state exceed but little, if at all 3000 feet. Semon Rock lies at an altitude of 2942 feet. Dora a Rock W of Cumberland, is 2882 feet high. The western section is traversed by the great valley, which has its continuation to the N in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania and to the E in the Shenandoah Valley of West Virginia and Virginia.

Rivers and Navigable Waters.—The Potomac is navigated by sea-going vessels as far as Georgetown D C. from which point the navigation on internal waters was extended in the first half of the nineteenth century by the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the western parts of the state. This canal was at one time of great benefit to the whole Atlantic seaboard bringing down much coal and iron etc at very cheap rates. The Chesapeake Bay affords a great extent of safely navigable water and into it flow the Patuxent Patuxent, Severn Gunpowder Elk Chester Choptank Nantuxet, Pocomoke, and other navigable streams, besides the Susquehanna, only a few miles of whose course is within the state and which is not extensively navigated. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal connects the navigable waters of the state with Delaware Bay and the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal follows the W bank of the Susquehanna

Geology.—The E. half of the Eastern Shore is alluvial and Post-Tertiary in central and north-central portions are Tertiary and the N is of Cretaceous age, the narrow Cretaceous belt extending southward to the District of Columbia and having on its SE flank a wide area of the Tertiary NW of the Cretaceous appears a wide belt referred to the Laurentian or Eocene age, but overlaid along its centre by a strip of the Triassic crossing the state all these belts and stripes having more or less of the general NE and SW direction of the mountains and the Atlantic coast. The Alleghanies proper are constructed of Silurian Devonian and Carboniferous strata, and carry in their newer members important deposits of coal. Practically all the coal of the state is mined in but two counties, Allegany and Garrett, and from the three basins known as the Cumberland, George's Creek and Frontburg. The output in 1903 was 4,245,155 short tons. The measure also yield useful clay ironstones and black band ores and iron shales of fair quality. Brown hematite and various other ores of iron are found. The state has large deposits of excellent fire-clays and is noted for the fine quality of its manufactured bricks. Marble granite (Port Deposit) serpentine, and other building stones, limestone for burning, and roofing-slates are among the quarry products. Kaolin lignite, iron pyrites amber elum, ochres ores of chromium home stone, millstones, cements, breccia, valuable (glauconitic and other) marls, barytes, gypsum, magnesian etc occur in varying degrees of abundance.

Agricultural Resources etc.—Wheat corn oats, tobacco, live-stock wool pork sweet and other potatoes, various fruits (especially peaches), garden produce, and butter are the staple products. The chief agricultural crops of the state in 1900 were corn 15,232,602 bushels wheat, 15,187,848 bushels oats 1,763,416 bushels; rye, 408,622 bushels pota-

tees, 1,269,465 bushels; and hay, 943,303 tons. The Eastern Shore has particularly developed into a region of fruit cultivation. The climate of eastern Maryland is singularly mild for its latitude and most parts of the state are healthful, except that malarial fevers prevail near the marshy tracts.

Manufactures. *Forest Products.*—The manufacturing interests of the state are varied and have their chief seat in the city of Baltimore and its vicinity. Boots and shoes, bricks, cement, lime, chemicals, clothing, barrels, cotton and woolen goods and other textiles, canned goods (fruits, vegetables, meats, and oysters) flour, furniture, leather, lumber, machinery and metalware are leading articles of manufacture. The manufacture of iron steel and tobacco, and slaughtering have risen to be leading industries. Ship building is still carried on on a fairly extensive scale. The value of the products of some of the leading industries was in 1900: Fruit and vegetables (canned and preserved) \$11,090,245; tobacco, \$9,896,928; slaughtering, \$8,645,389; flouring and grist mill products, \$1,557,722; iron and steel, \$8,739,495; fertilizers, \$5,481,905. There were, in 1900, 43 grain and fruit distilleries in operation.

The forest products are mainly oak for ship-timber and hickory, cedar and cypress shingles, cypress bark, sumach leaves for tanning, charcoal and firewood.

Fisheries, etc.—The oyster fisheries of Maryland are more extensive than those of any other state. The somps, mules, bays, and estuaries of the coast being a favorite habitat of the oyster, and so extensive is this business that the state has been obliged to enact a series of statutes and to maintain a fleet of armed vessels for its regulation. The shad, and other fisheries are also important and lucrative. The canvas-back duck hunts the marshes of this state, where its special food, a species of *Tallinnaria* gives to the bird a flesh its peculiar celery flavor so much esteemed by epicures. Red-birds, wild-geese, rails, snipe, and grouse haunt the waste lands, old fields, and marshes and afford autumnal occupation for the sportsman. The soft-shelled crabs and terrapins of the Baltimore markets are celebrated for their excellence.

Railroads.—The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio R. the pioneer of the great railway lines of America, was begun in 1828. In 1830 the state had 15 miles of railroad. In 1846 (including the District of Columbia) 254 miles. In 1855 527 miles. In 1860 386 miles. In 1870 671 miles. In 1880 1046 miles. In 1890 1270 miles and in 1900 1359 miles.

Counties.—Maryland has 23 counties besides the independent city of Baltimore. They are Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities and towns in old Maryland, the metropolis (pop. in 1900 508,917) Annapolis, the state capital (8402). Cumberland (17,128). Hagerstown (13,401), Frederick (9298). Cambridge (6747). Frostburg, Salisbury, Westminster, Havre de Grace, Crisfield, and Eaten.

Education.—The public school system of Baltimore was first legally established in 1827. There is a state normal school in that city and another at Frostburg and training schools elsewhere. There are colleges at Baltimore, Frederick, Chestertown (Washington College), Emmittsburg (Mount St. Mary's College, St. Joseph's Academy), New Windsor, Westminster (Western Maryland College), Annapolis, Ellwood City (Book Hill and St. Charles Colleges) and other points. The leading institution of learning of the state and one of the foremost centers of higher education in the United States is the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. The national naval academy and St. John's College are located at Annapolis and the state agricultural college at College Park. The Jacob Tunn Institute at Fort Deposit is a secondary school on a splendid scale. The city of Baltimore contains the University of Maryland, the Maryland Institute, the Peabody Institute, Woman's College, and Bryn Mawr School.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates. The senators are elected for 4 years and the delegates for 2 years. The state sends 6 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—The population in 1660 was 12,000. In 1671, 20,000; in 1753 154,188; in 1790 319,738; in 1800 341,943; in 1810 389,546; in 1820 407,350; in 1830 447,646; in 1840, 479,019; in 1850 563,034; in 1860 687,049; of whom 115,918 were white, 23,941 free colored, and 87,189 slaves. In 1870 780,894; in 1880 934,943; in 1890 1,042,399; in 1900 1,190,640 (235,064 colored). The foreign-born population numbers less than 19 per cent.

History.—Maryland had its first settlement on Kent Island in 1631 and was colonized in 1634 by English Roman Catholics under Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, the patentee and proprietor. The first settlement under the patent was at St. Mary's. In 1649 religious toleration was enacted for members of all Christian sects and churches excepting those who denied the Trinity. For many years the colony was distracted by contests between the proprietary party and turbulent Puritan settlers and others. The Roman Catholics were long debarred from the suffrage and not permitted to worship in public. Baltimore was founded in 1729. In 1770 Maryland constituted itself a state. Maryland remained a slave state until the final abolition of slavery in the United States, but she did not follow the Southern States in their attempted secession that step having been presented as much by the strength of the Union party in the state as by the presence of federal troops. Since the Civil War there has been a large immigration from the North and the peach-growing and market-gardening industries of the Eastern Shore have been immensely developed.

Maryland, one of the counties of Liberia, in Africa.

Maryland, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Forreston. Pop. 180.

Maryland, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y. in Maryland township (town) on the Delaware and Hudson R. 79 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 1998, of the village about 150.

Maryland Line, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. 34 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Marylebone (properly pronounced mār-eh-n) or Saint Marylebone, a borough in the NW quarter of London having B the borough of Finsbury and St. Westminster. It consists of great part of elegant streets and comprises Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish Square, Marlborough and Piccadilly squares, the splendid quarter between Regent's and Hyde parks, the Colosseum, Middlesex Hospital, etc.

Maryport, a seaport and watering-place of England co. of Cumberland, on the Ellen at its mouth in the Irish Sea, 26 miles WNW. of Carlisle. It has ship-building yards, iron foundries, etc. and ships large quantities of coal. Previous to the middle of the eighteenth century the town was called Kilmorant. Pop. in 1901 11,896.

Marysburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Minn. 10 miles ENE. of Mankato.

Mary's Creek, Tex. flows into Stewart's Fork in Tarrant co.

Marystown, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn. 24 miles SW. of Minneapolis.

Marytown, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex.

Marysville, a post-village of Pinto co., Cal. 45 miles S. by W. of Eureka. Pop. about 400.

Marysville, a banking city capital of Yuba co., Cal. is situated at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, and on the Southern Pacific R. 52 miles N. of Sacramento. It is at the head of navigation and has an extensive trade. It contains Notre Dame College, a massive hall, public library, an iron-foundry, a winery, fruit-canneries, woolen-mills, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Sacramento. Pop. is 1900 2497.

Marysville, a post-village of Colquhoun co., Fla. The banking point is Apalachicola or Marianna. Pop. about 300.

Marysville, a village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 30 miles E. of Rantoul. Here is Potomac post-office. Pop. in 1900 764.

Marysville, a post-village of Clark co., Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 14 miles N. of Charlestown. Pop. 180.

Marysville, a post-town of Marion co., Iowa, about 50 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 323.

Marysville, a banking city capital of Marshall co., Kon. on the E. bank of the Big Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Union Pacific R. 110 miles W. of St. Joseph Mo. The river here affords water power. It is a trade-center and has hundreds of machine-shops, cigar factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 2096.

Marysville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. on the river St. Clair 6 miles below Fort Huron. Pop. about 300.

Marysville, a banking post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont. in a mining region and on the Northern Pacific R. 214 miles NW. of Helena. It has quartz-mills. Pop. about 1600.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb. 10 miles NW. of Seward.

Marysville, a banking post-village, capital of Union co., Ohio on Mill Creek and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Ohio Central R. 23 miles

NW of Columbia. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, cabinet-work, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2643.

Marysville, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River 7 miles above Harrisburg, and on the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania R.R. It has shalworks. Pop. in 1900 1443.

Marysville, a post-village of Cook co., Tex. 50 miles W of Sherman. Pop. 235.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., is near the Staunton River and about 24 miles S of Lynchburg.

Marysville, a banking city of Snohomish co., Wash. 30 miles N by S of Seattle, on the Great Northern R. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900 723.

Marysville, a post-town of York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashua River 4 miles from Fredericton, on the Intercolonial R. It has manufactures of cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 1892.

Marysville, or **Tyendinaga**, ti-en-de-ni-ga, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 34 miles W of Kingston.

Marytown, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 18 miles NE of Fond du Lac. Pop. 100.

Maryville, a village of Madison co., Ill. The banking point is Collinsville. Pop. 160.

Maryville, a banking city capital of Nedaway co., Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. 45 miles N of St. Joseph. It has various mills, a foundry carriage factory etc. and is the seat of Maryville Seminary. Pop. in 1900 4577.

Maryville, a village of Charleston co., S. C. in St. Andrew's township. Pop. in 1900 545.

Maryville or **Marysville**, a banking post-village, capital of Blount co., Tenn. on the Southern R. 16 miles S of Knoxville. It contains the Maryville College (Presbyterian) which was organized in 1819 and the Freedman's Normal Institute which is under the care of the Friends. It has woolen and planing mills and a cotton-factory. Pop. 1800.

Mas-a-Terra, mas-a-twa-rá, a lofty rocky island in the Pacific Ocean belonging to Chile, 110 miles W of Mas-a-Tierra (Juan Fernandez). Lat. 33° 49' S. lon. 89° 54' W.

Masagau, a town of Morocco. See **Masagan**.

Masailand, or **Masailand**, an indefinitely defined region of British East Africa and German East Africa, lying E. of the Victoria Nyanza, and inhabited by a Nilotic and warlike people known as the Masai.

Masampho, or **Masampo**, a free port of foreign commerce of Korea, on the SE coast, about 180 miles SE of Seoul.

Masarah, má-dá-rá, a village of Egypt on the right bank of the Nile, 10 miles S of Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with celebrated quarries, which appear to have furnished part of the material for the Pyramids, and whose product is extensively used in Egypt for the floors of houses. The ancient excavated galleries deep into the rock.

Masardis, a post township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. is on both sides of the Aroostook River 44 miles NW of Houghton on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. in 1900 438.

Masaruui, a river of South America. See **Masaui**.

Masatenango, Guatemala. See **Masatenango**.

Mas-a-Tierra Island. See **Juan Fernandez**.

Masaya, má-a-á, a town of Nicaragua, capital of Masaya department, 13 miles by rail WNW of Granada. It is near the small lake of Masaya and as the foot of the volcano of the same name (in activity in 1903). Pop. about 20,000.

Masaya, a small department of Nicaragua, adjoining the department of Granada. It contains the volcano of Masaya (about 3000 feet high) and the small lake of the same name. Capital, Masaya.

Masbate, mas-bá-tá, one of the Philippine Islands, S of Luzon and W of Samar. Length, from E. to W. about 60 miles. average breadth 20 miles. It is very fertile and yields tobacco, gums, resins, etc. and contains gold. Capital Masbate (about 2400 inhabitants). Here are the ports of Barrera and Catayagan.

Mascati, mas-ká-tá, a small town of Sicily 18 miles NNE of Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna.

Mascatulcin, mas-ká-to-ohá, a small town of Sicily 5 miles N of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna.

Mascesra, mas-ká-rá (Fr. pron mas-ká-rá) or **Victoria**, a town and military post of Algeria, province and 45 miles SE of Oran, on a branch railroad. It was the residence of Abd-el Kader and was ruined by the French in 1832 and occupied in 1841. Pop. in 1901 20,992.

Mascearene, mas-ke-reen, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy

Bay, near the mouth of Megaguarie River, 1 mile SW of St. George.

Mascearene Isles, a collective name of the islands of Mauritius, Réunion, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascearene, who discovered Réunion in 1645.

Mascearene Peninsula, a headland in Charlotte co., New Brunswick on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Mascat, Arabia. See **Muscat**.

Maschito, mas-ke-to, a town of Italy in Potenza, SE of Melfi. Pop. about 3000.

Mascomm, or **Mascomy**, a small river of Grafton co., N. H. is the outlet of several small lakes, one of which is called Mascoma Pond. It enters the Connecticut River.

Masette, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leesburg.

Masconche and **Masconche** (mas-kooch) **Rapids**, a post-village of L. Assumption co., Quebec, on the river Masconche, 8 miles from L. Epiphane, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 500.

Mascontuk, mas-koo-tá, a banking city of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles E. by S of Belleville. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900 2171.

Mas d'Azi, mas-dá-zi, a small town of France, in Ariège 12 miles WSW of Pamiers. Here is a grotto with interesting prehistoric remains.

Maseya, má-dá-ya, a walled town of Africa, capital of Baghirmi, 190 miles SE of Lake Chad. It has considerable trade but is decaying on account of its unhealthiness.

Maseru, mas-er-oo, a district of Basutoland. In the W part, near the Caledon River is the town of Maseru chief settlement of the district and of Basutoland. Pop. about 900 (Europeans, 100). About 20 miles (direct) S in Maseru the oldest mission station in Basutoland, founded in 1833.

Mashae, a small town of England co. of York. North Riding, on the L.R. 18 miles SSE of Richmond. Pop. in 1901 1035.

Masham Mills, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec. Pop. 50.

Mash'apang', a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. about 26 miles ENE of Hartford. Pop. about 150.

Mankema, a walled town of Africa, in Borneo, 130 miles NE of Lano. Pop. about 10,000.

Mashike, a resort town and port of call of Japan on the W. coast of Izo 120 miles NNE of Hakodate.

Mashkudens Lake, Mins is in Russia on and is about 8 miles N of the Mississippi River. Length about 10 miles. An outlet issues from the S. end and runs into the Mississippi River.

Maske's Island, South Africa, a large tract and one of the two provinces of Southern Rhodesia, within British southern Africa. It is mountainous, with a mean elevation of about 3300 feet and is intersected by the tributaries of the Sabi and lower Zambesi rivers. The soil is very fertile and is rich in gold and other mine. Maske's is the most beautiful of all South Africa, with constant cool breezes. The region contains many ancient ruins, associated with early gold-digging, 12 miles S of the township of Victoria. See **Ziasawa**. Pop. about 370,000 of whom in 1901 4021 were Europeans. Chief settlement, Salisbury. See **Konouria**.

Maskepe, or **Mashepe**, a post-township (town) of Earnstable co., Mass. bounded on the S by the Atlantic Ocean about 25 miles E of New Bedford. Pop. in 1900 503.

Mashulville, a post-village of Norwobee co., Miss. 12 miles W of Nacon. Pop. about 100.

Masindram, a town on the E coast of Madagascar in about lat. 21° 15' S.

Masint, Arabia. See **Muscat**.

Maskegon River. See **Muskegon River**.

Maskeonge, mas-ke-nong, a river of Berthier co., Quebec, rises in Lake Maskeonge and flows SSE into the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth are the Great Rapids, where there is a fall of more than 300 feet.

Maskeonge, a county in the W. part of Quebec having Lake St. Peter an expansion of the St. Lawrence for its S. boundary. The NW part is drained by the Gatiouan and Du Lièvre rivers and some of their tributaries and the SW part by the Maskeonge and De Loup rivers and other streams. Capital Rivière de Loup on Mont.

Maskeonge, a post-village of Maskeonge co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence 30 miles SW of Three Rivers. Pop. 75.

Maskeonge Bridge. See **Port au Maskeonge**.

Maske, Lough, a lake of Ireland, co. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles E of Castlebar. Length 5 miles.

Mammunster (Fr. **Mammunster**) a small town of Alsace, Germany situated in the Vosges 11 miles NE of Belfort. Pop. in 1900 3987.

Masón, a maritime town of Spain 19 miles from Barcelona, on the railway to Mataró Pop (commune) about 2500

Masón, a county in the west-central part of Illinois, has an area of 570 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Illinois River and on the S by the Sangamon River which enters the Illinois at the SW extremity of the county and by Salt Creek. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Havana. Pop in 1890 16 027 in 1900 17 491

Mason, a county in the NE part of Kentucky has an area of 204 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Ohio River and is intersected by the North Fork of the Licking River. Capital Maysville. Pop in 1890 29 773 in 1900 28 455

Mason, a county in the W part of Michigan has an area of 501 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Muskegon and Grand Staircase rivers. Capital Ludington. Pop in 1890 16 383 in 1900 18 885

Mason, a county in the central part of Texas has an area of 953 sq m. It is intersected by the Llano and San Saba rivers. Capital Mason. Pop. in 1890 1518 in 1900 5572

Mason, a county in the W part of Washington has an area of 893 sq m. It is bounded on the E by Hood's Canal and Puget Sound and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. It is partly drained by the Nisqually and Skokomish rivers. Capital Shelton. Pop. in 1890 2526 in 1900 2810

Mason, a county in the W part of West Virginia, borders on the state of Ohio. Area 457 sq m. It is bounded on the N and W by the Ohio River and intersected by the Great Kanawha River. The county has beds of coal and iron-ore and valuable salt-springs. Capital Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1890 22 863 in 1900 24 142

Mason, a post-town of Effingham co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles SSW of Effingham. Pop. in 1900 349

Mason, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Ky. 40 miles S of Cincinnati, Ohio

Mason, a township (town) of Oxford co. Me. Pop. in 1900 67

Mason, a banking city capital of Ingham co. Mich. on Sycamore Creek and on the Michigan Central R. 25 miles N of Jackson. It has manufactures of wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 1823

Mason, a post-village of Hillsboro co. N.H. in Mason township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 18 miles W of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900 358

Mason, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ohio, 22 miles NNE of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 529

Mason, a banking post-town of Tipton co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 26 miles NE of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 448

Mason, a banking post-village, capital of Mason co. Tex. about 110 miles WNW of Austin. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 900

Mason, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Ohio River opposite Pomeroy Ohio its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 904

Mason, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Ashland. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 1200

Mason and Dixon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 16 miles S by W of Chambersburg. Pop. 50

Mason City, a banking city of Mason co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central R. 30 miles N of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain and livestock. Pop. in 1900 1890

Mason City, a banking city capital of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, on Lamo Creek and on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 82 miles N by W of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 6746. It has marble-quarries, foundry and machine-shops, and has various manufacturers. It is the seat of the National Memorial University and of an Odd Fellows' Orphans Home

Mason City, a banking post-village of Custer co. Neb. in a farming and stock-raising district, 23 miles SE of Broken Bow on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 241

Masonville, a post-village of Ohio co. Tenn.

Masonville, a banking post-borough of Fayette co. Pa. 1 mile from the Monongahela River and about 41 miles N of Pittsburgh. It has coal, coke and wine-industries. Pop. in 1900 466

Masonville, a post-village of Prentiss co. W. Va. 14 miles W of Morgantown. Pop. 100

Mason Valley, a post-station of Benton co. Ark.

Masonville, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 54 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. about 350

Masonville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky. 8 miles SSE of Owensboro. Pop. 75

Masonville, a post-village of Delta co. Mich., on the Little Bay de Noquet, 12 miles NNE of Escanaba. Pop. 75

Masonville, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles E of Camden. Pop. 200

Masonville, a post-village in Masonville township (town) Delaware co. N.Y. on Bennett's Creek, about 31 miles NNE of Binghamton. Pop. about 350 of the town in 1900, 1245

Masovim, formerly a district in Poland containing Warsaw. In the Middle Ages it had for a time its own dukes.

Maspeth, Queens co. N.Y. 6 miles E of Brooklyn on the Long Island R. is now a part of the city of New York borough of Queens.

Masa, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co. Mich. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. Pop. about 300

Massa, mda ed., a town of Italy capital of the province of Massa e Carrara 26 miles NW of Pisa, near the Gulf of Genoa. Previous to 1829 it was the capital of the little duchy of Massa-Carrara. The ducal palace is now the pretoria. Near by are quarries of Carrara marble. The silk manufacture is actively carried on. Pop. of the commune is 1901 26 413 of whom only about half lived within the town

Massa and Carrara. See MASSA E CARRARA

Mas'se-de'sic, a post-station of Hillsboro co. N.H.

Massey, a county in the N. part of Illinois, borders on Kentucky. Area, 238 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Ohio River. Capital Metropolis City. Pop. in 1890 11 313 in 1900 15 110

Massachusetts, one of the New England states and one of the original thirteen states of the American Union is bounded on the N by Vermont and New Hampshire, E by the Atlantic Ocean S by the Allantio Ocean and by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W by Rhode Island and New York. There are several islands within the state limits (Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands, etc.) and in the SE the peninsula of Cape Cod extends into the sea forming Cape Cod Bay and from its shape, is sometimes called the right arm of the commonwealth. Area, 8016 sq m. of which the land area is 8040 sq m.

Face of the Country.—In the extreme W between the sharp and somewhat precipitous elevations of the Taconic Mountains, stretching along the New York boundary line, and the more easterly parallel range of the Hoosac Mountain and Green Mountains proper (highest elevation Spruce Hill, 2485 feet) extends the beautiful Berkshire Valley (with the Berkshire Hills) containing the Housatonic and Hoosac rivers which flow S and N respectively (See Berkshires Hills and Otsego Mountains). The Green Mountains region affords good pasturage and is well adapted to the dairy-business and to stock raising. East of this belt lies the fertile and beautiful valley of the Connecticut River. The western slope of the broken and hilly country E of the Connecticut Valley is a dissected plateau of 1000-1100 feet elevation and affords excellent farming tracts. When the western slope of these hills is reached we find a tract which, though not materially fertile has under shifful culture, developed generous qualities as a farming region. The southwestern part, the 'Old Colony' as it is called is very level with a sandy and generally stony soil covered naturally with pine forests. This part of the state abounds in shallow lakes, many of which especially those upon Cape Cod have no connection with the sea but are filled with pure fresh water. This SE section abounds in swamps, which produce much cedar lumber and here the cranberry is profitably grown upon a very large scale. The salt marshes, which extend along a part of the eastern coast of Massachusetts afford much hay of which the quality is often very good. The highest elevation in the state is Graylock (or Saddle) Mountain (3535 feet) in the NW corner in Berkshire co. In this section there are a number of peaks exceeding 2000 ft. in height, but no others reaching 3000 ft. E of the Connecticut River the highest point is Mount Wachusett, a detached elevation in Worcester co. 2108 ft. high. Other noteworthy elevations are Mount Everett in the SW (2824 ft.), and Mount Tom (2124 ft.). Nantucket Holyoke (554 ft.) Sugar Loaf and Metawamp and Pocumtuck in the Connecticut Valley.

Coast-line. *Harbor Rivers.*—The Massachusetts coast-line which extends from Salisbury Beach on the N to near Narragansett Bay on the S is indented by numerous large bays, of which the most important are Massachusetts Bay (terminating in Boston Harbor) Cape Cod Bay

and Buzzard's Bay. Less prominent inlets and harbors are those (beginning at the N.) of Newburyport, Ipswich, Annisquam (or Squam), Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Nahant, Lynn, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Wellfleet, Provincetown, Chatham, Cotuit, Hyannis, Woods Hole, New Bedford and Westport. Mount Hope Bay in the SW. an extension of Narragansett Bay receives the navigable Taunton River. Plum Island is remarkable as being the northernmost of the asedepses that are so characteristic of the Atlantic coast. Cape Ann is a bold and rocky promontory whose inhabitants are largely engaged in the fisheries and in granite-quarrying. The Connecticut River which has been dammed at Turner Falls and Holyoke and furnishes immense water power traverses the state in an almost due N. and S. course. The Merrimack, Housatonic, Hoosac, Deerfield, Mill, Westfield, Millis, Chuaque, Ware, Swift, Nashua, Blackstone, Concord, Charlestown, Amherst, Shawhees, Spicket, Powow, Womantic and Taunton rivers and countless smaller streams, afford water power which is very extensively utilized. The Connecticut, Merrimack, and some of the smaller streams have, in their seasons, important fisheries of shad and alewives.

Geology and Minerals.—The surface of Massachusetts is largely overlaid with drift materials, and the underlying rocks show quite generally strong marks of glacial action. The peculiar lenticular hills associated with glacial action and known as drumlins, kames, eskers, and "short hills" are largely distributed over the state. Most of the state's area is of Azoic or Archean formation. The extreme W. is Silurian and Cambrian and just W. of the Connecticut River another Silurian belt crosses the state from N. to S. The immediate valley of the Connecticut is mainly Triassic, abounding in fossiliferous and other interesting fossils. Mount Holyoke, Nonotuck and Tom are parts of a remarkably precipitous barrier of trap rock, through which the Connecticut River has burst its way. To the N. and NE. of Worcester a Cambro-Silurian belt extends into New Hampshire and in the vicinity of Boston and southward there is an irregular area of Cambrian and Cambro-Silurian age. The Carboniferous strata are a northeastward continuation of the Rhode Island coal field. All the Massachusetts coals thus far found are of the anthracite class, exceedingly hard and igniting with great difficulty. In the W. part of Martha's Vineyard there is an interesting fossiliferous tract of Miocene age and the Cape Cod region is Post Tertiary. The principal rock formations of Massachusetts are of gneissoid character with occasional dikes of true granite. This is largely quarried at at Rockport, Granville, Mount Fall River and Quincy and is an important article of export. The marbles and limestones of Berkshire are extensively wrought for building-stones and for lime-burners use. The Connecticut Valley affords a handsome brown sandstone. Soapstones (Andover) graphites (Star bridge) ochre (Way Head) corundum (Chester) feldspar, potter's clay and mica are among the other mineral products of economic value. Iron-ore of the best quality is mined and smelted in Berkshire co. The lakes of Plymouth and Bristol co. contain interesting deposits of limonite, formerly much utilized in the manufacture of iron. Quartz-sand for glass-makers use is a product of Berkshire. Lead has been mined in Mount Tom (Easthampton). Small quantities of gold and copper have been found in the Green Mountain tract and argentiferous galena has been mined at Newburyport and elsewhere. The granite quarried in 1905 was valued at \$2,720,000.

Climate.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe and at all times of the year the climatic changes are liable to be sudden and extreme. The pre absence of chilling E. winds along the coast is a marked feature. The average annual rainfall is about 46 inches and severe droughts are uncommon.

Forests.—All the original or primeval forest has now been removed from the state. The western counties furnish birch and maple timber for chair stuff and beech for tool making in the central region chestnut timber is cut for fencing, railroad-ties, joinery etc. and the SE. affords hard and white pine and cedar largely cut for the general lumber trade for box-making etc. Much of the waste land of the state is covered with copse-wood, which is frequently cut over with profit, for fuel etc. The state has still remaining considerable areas covered with oak, ash and hickory. The total area of forest-land is about 1,500,000 acres.

Agricultural Resources.—Although the soil of Massachusetts is accounted in general somewhat sterile, the cultivated lands rank high in productiveness. There is much absolutely waste land in the state, at principally for copse-woods, or at best for pasturage, and the area of abandoned farm-lands is fast increasing, especially in the hill-country of the west. The beautiful and easily cultivated Connecticut Valley is hardly excelled in fertility by any region in

the eastern United States, and even its outlying elevated sandy plains give remunerative crops. In Berkshire on much of the soil is generous and well adapted to dairying and general agriculture. Western Franklin co. makes a specialty of live-stock and butter. The Connecticut Valley, of tobacco, broom-corn and the cereals; Worcester co., of cheese and butter. Essex and Norfolk of market garden products. Middlesex of garden products and milk. Hay and forage crops are everywhere important productions. The principal agricultural crops were, in 1900: corn 1,545,046 bushels, oats, 560,786 bushels, barley 42,854 bushels, rye, 133,747 bushels, buckwheat, 77,149 bushels, potatoes, 1,261,464 bushels, and hay 550,067 tons. Near the coast the salt marshes, hitherto useful for their course hay only have been diked in some instances and have given excellent farming lands. Of the orchard fruits the apple is the most important. Cranberries are extensively grown in Barnstable and Plymouth cos. The value of the dairy products in 1900 was \$12,885,774. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1899 was 237,792 pounds.

Manufactures. constitute by far the most important industrial interest of Massachusetts and her large towns are all busy seats of productive enterprises of this kind. The state ranks first among the states of the Union in the manufacture of textiles especially of cotton, the product of which is in value about one-third that of the entire United States. After cotton goods the largest industry of the state is the manufacture of worsteds and woollens. Massachusetts also holds first rank in the manufacture of boots and shoes and in that of paper and wood pulp. Boston is the centre of the American boot and shoe-leather and wool trades and is the seat of a large array of miscellaneous manufactures. Boots and shoes are made extensively at Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton and many other towns. Leather at Peabody etc. cotton goods at Fall River, Lowell, Adams, Lawrence, Pittsfield (biscopes), Holyoke, New Bedford, etc. paper at Holyoke, Lee, Northampton etc. woollens at Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, and elsewhere. Iron and other metallic goods and machinery at Worcester, Taunton, Fitchburg and Springfield. Fish-canning and preserving constitute the main industry of Gloucester while New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Chelsea, Andover, Somerville, Amherst, Woburn, Waltham, Everett, Wakefield, Middleboro, and Attleboro, and many other manufacturing towns employ numerous hands and much capital in a great variety of industrial pursuits. Prominent among these is the manufacture of nails, tacks, stoves, shoe-making machinery, carriages and wagons, sewing machines, electrical appliances, rubber goods, clocks and watches, musical instruments, fire-arms, jewelry, hardware and cutlery, glassware, linseed and fish oil, fertilizers, hats, clothing, screws, wire goods, boxes, rattan, willow and basket-work, chairs and other furniture, shoe-thread, sewing-silk and cotton bags and bagging, carpets, chemicals, verminicides, soap, rum, refined sugar, brick, small wares, straw goods, etc. The pork packing business and its accessory pursuits are at present largely carried on in and near Boston. Ship-building is carried on mostly at Boston, Newburyport, and Salem. The value of the textile product in 1900 was \$214,500,890, clothing \$15,632,604, leather boots and shoes, \$135,364,165, foundry and machine-shop products \$56,790,159, iron and steel \$15,491,159, paper and wood-pulp \$22,141,461, rubber (including elastic goods and rubber boots and shoes) \$30,375,074. The tobacco and cigar manufacturers, in 1899 numbered 663, yielding a product of 113,216,313 cigars and 5,550,546 cigarettes.

Commerce.—The principal exports do a large coasting business, both eastward and southward and the construction of railroad lines and grain-elevators has given Boston a large export-trade to Europe, in addition to her former extensive business in that line. The exports are largely grain, cattle, flour, beef, pork and other products of the West, with iron, granite, and the manufactured goods of the state. The sea-trade and the harvesting and storage of ice for commercial purposes are of great importance in the western part of Massachusetts.

Fisheries.—Gloucester, Yarmouth and Provincetown are the principal fishing ports, but Newburyport, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Plymouth, and the minor ports do considerable deep-sea fishing, bringing in fares of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, sea-trout, fish oil etc. from the banks and coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, the Nanuet, Shetland, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur. The coast-fisheries are extensive, taking mainly cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, bluefish, bass, porpoise, etc., besides menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The shad-awards and smelt-fisheries in the rivers are lucrative. Lobsters, oysters, clams, and other shell-fish are taken along the coast. New

Bedford was at one time more extensively engaged in the whale-fishery than any other place in the world, furnishing upward of 400 vessels to the whaling fleet. Provincetown is likewise extensively engaged in the whale-fishery. Nan-tucket was also formerly very prominent in this field. This occupation although still continued with vigor, has very materially declined. Great attention has been given to the stocking of the fresh waters of the state with trout, salmon and alewives, black and striped bass and other useful food-fishes and to the erection of fish ways surmounting obstructions in the streams. There are state or national hatcheries at Woods Hole, Wilkesville, and Winchester.

Towns.—There are 14 in number viz. Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. The principal towns and cities are Boston (the capital) (pop. in 1900 560,892), Worcester (115,421), Fall River (104,883), Lowell (94,960), Cambridge (91,836), Lynn (68,513), Lawrence (62,669), New Bedford (51,443), Springfield, Somerville, Holyoke, Brockton, Salem, Chelsea, Haverhill, Malden, Newton and Taunton.

Education.—The free public school system of Massachusetts is almost coeval with her history and has long been recognized as one of the most efficient in this country. All the towns of any size have graded schools including primary, intermediate, grammar and high schools. There are state normal schools at Salem, Westfield, Worcester, Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Hyanus, Lowell, North Adams, and Framingham and a normal art school at Boston. There are many excellent private denominational and parochial schools and academies. The chief seat of learning is Harvard University at Cambridge with professional schools of science, law, divinity, medicine, dentistry, mining and agriculture, the last (the Bussey Institution) being to some extent a state institution. There is a state agricultural college at Amherst, which town is also the seat of Amherst College (Congregational). At Williamstown is Williams College (Congregational). Worcester is the seat of Clark University. Tufts College at Medford, is under Universalist auspices. The Boston University is a Methodist institution offering a wide range of special and professional instruction. Wellesley College at Wellesley, Smith College at Northampton, Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley and Radcliffe College at Cambridge (the last named in affiliation with Harvard University) are for women. Theological training is given at Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational), Newton Theological Institute (Baptist), Boston University Tufts College, and at Cambridge. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute hold high rank. Important schools of music are the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston and the Boston University College of Music. The Bates Museum furnishes an advanced school in art. Among the leading charitable and benevolent institutions are the Calkins Institute for deaf-mutes at Northampton, the Perkins Institute for the Blind and the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, the Massachusetts School for Deaf-Mutes at Haverhill, the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded at Wal-tham, the state primary school for pauper children at Monmouth and various state reformatories.

Railroad.—The first railroad in the United States (used for hauling granite for the Bunker Hill Monument) was constructed in Massachusetts. The state was one of the first to enter largely in railroad construction. In 1833 it had over 100 miles of railroad. In 1844 626 miles. In 1850 1070 miles. In 1865 1297 miles. In 1870 1490 miles. In 1890 1915 miles. In 1899 2097 miles and in 1900 2111 miles.

Government.—The governor and the general state officers are chosen annually. The governor is assisted by an executive council of 8 members. The legislature styled the General Court, is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives elected annually. The state senate is 14 members to the lower house of the federal Congress.

Population.—The original white population of Massachusetts was almost entirely of English descent, but since 1840 there has been a large immigration mainly of Irish and French Canadian. (Crest 175 the population was estimated at 260,000. In 1790 it was 378,787. In 1800 422,845. In 1810 419,040. In 1820 523,287. In 1830 610,406. In 1840 737,699. In 1850 994,514. In 1860 1,231,696. In 1870 1,457,551. In 1880 1,784,980. In 1890 2,238,943. In 1900 2,805,345. The foreign born population in 1900 was 846,424.

History.—The first permanent settlement within the present state of Massachusetts was made in 1620, when the colony of Plymouth was founded by the Pilgrim fathers, Puritan separatists from the Church of England. The colony of Massachusetts Bay was established in 1630—

30, its original leaders being members of the Puritanical party of the Church of England, which they sought to reorganize without prelacy but which they did not wish to abandon. Boston founded in 1630 was the capital of the colony. Harvard College was founded within a few years after the coming of the first settlers. The Massachusetts Bay Colony absorbed the Plymouth Colony in 1691. The Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies developed the system of democratic local self-government in which the towns originally based upon the congregation was an autonomous unit. The colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut were offshoots of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The harsh yoke of whose theocracy early led to emigration. The island counties were from 1641 to 1686 under the separate governance of the Mayhew family who held from the Earl of Stirling and later from the Duke of York. In the middle of the seventeenth century Massachusetts extended her authority over the English settlements in Maine, which region remained subject to her until 1820.

In 1694 the charter of the Massachusetts Bay colony was declared forfeited by Charles II. and in 1696 the province was placed under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1680 on the eve of the revolution in England the people rose and drove out Andros. A new charter was issued by William and Mary in 1692 by which the governor was appointed by the crown but under which Massachusetts managed as formerly her own affairs. Massachusetts took a leading part in the events preceding the war of independence, the first contests of that struggle taking place upon her soil. A state constitution was adopted in 1780. For many years Massachusetts was a stronghold of the Federalist party. In the Civil War under Governor John A. Andrew, Massachusetts distinguished herself by her efforts in behalf of the preservation of the union. The state has always occupied a prominent position in respect to benevolent, educational and humanitarian efforts and reforms.

Massachusetts, mā-sā-shōok kō-lā, a small lake of Italy 8 miles W of Lucera. It is 2½ miles in length and discharges its waters into the Melfore.

Massena, mā-sā-nā, a post-village of McIntosh co. Ky. Pop. 75. **Massena Carrara, mā-sā-kā-rā,** a province of Italy in the NW corner of Tuscany having the main ridge of the Apennines on the NE and the Mediterranean for a short distance on the SW. Area, about 650 sq. in. Pop. in 1901 195,631. Capital, Massa.

Massena, mā-sā-nā, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 10 miles NW of Taranto. Pop. in 1901 (with Borgo Santa Caterina) 11,026.

Massena Lombarda, mā-sā-lōm-bā-rā, a town of Italy 30 miles SSE of Ferrara. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Massafrense, mā-sā-frē-nē, a small town of Italy on the Bay of Naples 19 miles S of Naples.

Massa Marittima, mā-sā-mar-tī-tā, a town of Italy province of Grosseto 38 miles W of Siena. It is the seat of a bishop. It has mineral springs. Lead and other minerals are found here. The town possesses a large public library and a museum of antiquities etc. Pop. of the commune in 1901 18,462 of whom the great bulk resided outside of the town.

Massa Martana, mā-sā-mar-tā-nā, a commune of Italy in Umbria, 12 miles W of Spello.

Massanetta (or Taylor) Springs, mā-sā-nē-tā, a town of Virginia near the base of Massanetta Mountain 4 miles from Harrisonburg. The medicinal virtues of these springs are highly commended.

Massanetta, mā-sā-nē-tā, a post-village 1½ miles on the Massanetta Mountain and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River about 40 miles NNE of Shenandoah.

Massapequa, mā-sā-pē-kā, a village and resort of Nassau co. N.Y. The bathing point is Amityville.

Massard, mā-sā-rd, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark.

Massarosa, mā-sā-rō-sā, a commune of Italy province of Lucca 8 miles W of Lucca.

Massa Superiore, mā-sā-sū-pē-ri-ō-rā, a village of Italy 27 miles SSE of Mantua, in the Po.

Massat, mā-sā-tā, a small town of France in Ariège, 12 miles SE of Saint-Thérens.

Massawippi, mā-sā-wī-pī, a town of New Brunswick, Canada, on the St. Lawrence River about 3 miles long by 3 miles wide and 75 miles E by N of Montreal. Thin Lake has its outlet in the river St. Francis by the Massawippi River which falls into the St. Francis at Lennoxville.

Massawippi, mā-sā-wī-pī, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec on Massawippi Lake, 10 miles S by W of Sherbrooke. Pop. 250.

Massay, mā-sā-yā, a small town of France, in Cher 10 miles WNW of Bourges.

Masses, mā-sēs, a post-village of Berrien co. Ga., on the Nash and Sparks R. The banking point is Sparks. Pop. 240.

Masse di Siena, *màs di des-sà-nà*, a commune of Italy province of Siena.

Massee'ma, a banking post-town of Cass co, Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles SE of Atlantic. Pop in 1900 476

Massee'ma, a banking post-village in Massee township (town) St. Lawrence co N Y on the Grass River about 38 miles ENE of Ogdensburg. The river affords extensive water-power. It has paper pulp and saw mills. The town is bounded on the NW by the St. Lawrence River and is intersected by the Grass and Raquette rivers. Pop in 1900 3004 of the village 2032

Massee'ma Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co N Y on the Grass River about 38 miles WNW of Malone

Massee'ma Springs, a post-village and watering place of St. Lawrence co N Y in Massee township (town) on the Raquette River 1 mile from Massee village and about 37 miles ENE of Ogdensburg on the Grand Trunk and the New York Central and Hudson River Rr. Pop about 599

Massee'ma, central Africa. See **Massey**

Massee'ma, *màs-eh-rà*, an island off the SE coast of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. Length 40 miles

Massee'ma, *màs-sà-rà*, a small town of Italy 8 miles NW of Boile

Massee'ma, *màs-sub'*, a small town of France, in Gers, 11 miles SE of Marmande, on the Gers

Massey, a post-village of Kent co Md on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Rr 29 miles SSW of Wilmington Del. Pop 125

Massey, a post-station of Wake co N C

Massey, a post-village of Hill co Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop about 160

Massey, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Sudbury 68 miles distant. Pop about 456

Masseyburg, a post-station of Huntington co Pa. 10 miles from Petersburg

Massey's Creek, Greene co Ohio flows into the Little Miami River

Masmino, *màs-ah-à'*, a small town of France, in Cantal 15 miles NNE of Saint-Flour on the Allier

Masmo, *Monte*, *mon-tà-màs-ah-à'* (anc. *Mons Maser*), a mountain on the W coast of Italy about 20 miles ESE of Genoa. Elevation about 2800 feet. The wine from the vineyards on the S slope of the mountain was famous in Roman times

Masmo, *Masmo*, a post-station of Nelson co Va.

Masmo, *Masmo*, a town of Portuguese East Africa, 143 miles WNW of Beira

Masmo, *Masmo*, a post-village of Cedar co Iowa, on the Wapashank River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr 40 miles WNW of Davenport. Pop about 100

Masmo, a city of Stark co Ohio on the Tuscarawas River on the Ohio Canal 8 miles W of Canton and on the I. & N. R. It has large industries including several iron foundries and machine-shops rolling paper and flouring mills glass-factories agricultural and brick works, sandstone-quarries, manufactures of iron bridges, engines, pumps, saws, bladders. Coal is mined near this town where there are also deposits of iron and large quantities of wheat, corn, butter and wool are shipped here. Masmo is the seat of the state hospital and asylum for the insane. Pop in 1900 11,944

Masmo, *màs-rà-rà*, a village of France, in Haute-Loire 3 miles from Rully

Masmo, *Maunt*, a peak of the Saguache Range of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co Colo. Height 13,424 feet

Masmo, a post-village of Isabelle co Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Buckingham 3 miles distant. Pop in 1901 1012

Masmo, *màs-ah-à'*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 miles ENE of Stettin. Pop about 2700

Masmo, *màs-sà-là*, *Masmo*, or *Masmo*, a seaport of Africa, formerly belonging to Egypt, now capital of the Italian colony of Fiume, on small sterile islands and peninsular projections in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36' N lon 39° 25' E. It has a good harbor and an active import trade with the Arabian ports, Bombay and Suez. Here carried on Caravans start hence for Abyssinia, for which and the Egyptian Sudan the place is the chief port. Exports are pearls, ivory, ostrich-feathers, precious stones and metals, wax, coffee, tobacco, honey and hides. Pop in 1903, 7770, of whom (exclusive of the garrison) 600 were Europeans. It became an Italian possession in 1886. Masmo is one of the hottest places in the world

Masmo, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa. Pop 75

Masmo, a post-village of Quebec co Quebec. The banking point is Quebec 3 miles distant. Pop about 200

Masmo, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa., about 12 miles N of Columbia. Pop. 200

Masterton, a post-village of Monroe co, Ohio. The banking point is Woodfield. Pop. 150

Masterton, a borough-town of New Zealand, in North Island, 72 miles by rail NE of Wellington. Pop about 3500

Masthope, a post-village of Pike co, Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 29 miles NW of Port Jervis. Pop about 125

Mastodon Dena, Alaska, an elevation in the district of the Birch Creek gold diggings S of the Yukon River in about lat 65° 10' N lon 145° 30' W. Elevation about 3500 feet.

Mastuch, *màs-tooth'* or *Mastuj*, a town of Chitral, Lat. 34° 15' N lon 73° 31' E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan. Elevation, 7400 feet

Mastyard, a post-station of Merrimack co N H on the Contoocook River

Masulipatam, *màs-soo-lip-pà-tàm*, a town of Madras India, the capital of the district of Kistna on the Bay of Bengal and on the northeastern borders of the Kistna delta, 220 miles NNE of Madras. The trade of the town long famous for its cloth manufactures, has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 39,597

Mata, *mà-tà*, a lake of Brazil state and 170 miles SSW of Maranhão

Mata, a river of Africa, enters Mozambique Channel (narrow) between the rivers Sofala and Save

Matabeleland, or **Matabilliland**, a large tract in British southern Africa, constituting one of the two provinces of Southern Rhodesia. It is traversed by the Matopos and Inyanga mountains in which the principal rivers (tributaries of the Zambezi, Lundi, and Limpopo) have their sources. The country has rich and fertile plateaus and plains producing cereals, cotton and sugar and immense forests. Cattle and sheep thrive wherever the tsetse fly is not found. Minerals especially gold are abundant on the slopes of the mountains. Chief settlement, Bulawayo which is connected by railway with Cape Town and Salisbury (the S. port of the projected Cape to Cairo railway). Pop. estimated in 1902 about 176,000

Matabele, a river port of the Congo Free State on the left bank of the Congo below the lowest falls, and the starting point of the Congo railway. Pop. in 1901 about 1600 of whom 157 were whites

Matabele, a post-village, capital of Motley on Tex. 55 miles (direct) SW of Childress. It is in a stock raising region. Pop. about 125

Matabele, *mà-tà-gà-pà*, a department in the central part of Nicaragua. It is intersected by the Rio Grande or Matagalpa River which forms part of the S. boundary. Sugar, tobacco and coffee are extensively cultivated. Capital, Matagalpa.

Matagalpa, a town of Nicaragua, capital of Matagalpa department, about 12 miles SE of Jinotega. It is situated on a high plateau in an agricultural region. Pop. about 9000

Matagorda, a southeastern county of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1185 sq m. It is bounded on the S by Matagorda Bay and intersected by the Colorado River which runs from N to S and empties into the above-named bay. Capital, Bay City. Pop. in 1890 3835 in 1900 6107

Matagorda, a banking post-village of Matagorda co Tex. on a bay of the same name about 2 miles E of the mouth of the Colorado River and about 5 miles (direct) SW by W of Galveston. Pop. about 400

Matagorda Bay, Tex. is at the mouth of the Colorado River and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long, narrow peninsula or spit of sand. This bay is more than 50 miles long, including the W part called Lavaca Bay

Matagorda Island, a long coast-land of Calhoun co Tex. dividing San Antonio Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. At its N. end is a light-house on Pass Cavallo, a channel which separates it from Matagorda Peninsula. The S end of Matagorda Island closely approaches Mustang Island from which it is separated by Cedar Bayou

Matala (*mà-tà-là*) Cape, the southernmost headland of Crete. Lat. 34° 55' N lon 24° 45' E

Matala, or **Matala**, a small town of Ceylon 15 miles N of Kandy

Matam, *mà-tàm*, a village and French station of Senegambia, in Futa-Djallon, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 44' N lon 13° 0' W

Matamoras (*mà-tà-mà-no'*) Gulf of, between Cuba and the Isle of Pines washes the whole S shore of Havana province. Many groups of keys belonging to the Canarreos, emerge in this gulf of which the E part, bounded on the S by Zapata peninsula, forms Broc Bay. It receives the Guazabo and Güines rivers

Matamoros, Washington co Ohio. See **NW MATAMOROS**

Matamoros, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. on the Delaware River, opposite Fort Jervis N.Y. and 8 miles N by E of Milford. Pop. about 600.

Matamoros, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the S bank of the Rio Grande, 28 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Tex. It has some trade and exports hides, wool and horses. It is not accessible for large ships, but in good weather vessels of some size pass the bar and come up to the town. The town is well built. Pop. in 1900 8347.

Matamoros, or **Matamoros Encarn**, a town of Mexico, state and 36 miles SW of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1890 7134.

Matan, *mā-tān* a native state on the island of Borneo, on the SW coast of the Carimata Strait.

Matane, *mā-tān* or **Saint Jerome de Matane**, a post-village and outpost of Humberston co. Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Matane River 33 miles ENE of *Matas*. It contains saw and grist-mills. Pop. in 1901 1176.

Matanzas, *mā-tān* (local Sp. pron *mā-tān*) a fortified city capital of Matanzas province, Cuba, on Matanzas Bay (N coast) 56 miles by rail ESE of Havana. Lat 23° 3' N lon 81° 40' W. It is situated on the San Juan and Yumuri rivers, which bring down large quantities of mud materially impeding navigation. The houses generally are built substantially of stone and the streets are fairly wide and good. The chief edifices are the Real Gobierno castle, the church, the academy, hospital, theatre and extensive barracks. In commercial importance Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas and other principal towns in the island. Among the exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, honey, wax and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the NE, which bring in a heavy swell. Matanzas has organizations of science, art, and literature. In the vicinity are Mesocera, a famous shrine, the fine white limestone caverns of Bellamar and the beautiful tropical valley of the Yumuri River. The full name of Matanzas is San Carlos de Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 34,374.

Matanzas, a province of Cuba, between Havana on the W, Santa Clara on the E and S and Florida Strait on the N. Area 5700 sq. mi. The chief height of the land lies towards the shore. Rocky ranges appear in the N.E. and NW continuing in the Pinar de Matanzas (1300 feet high) and there are hills and elevations throughout the centre of the province. The Gran Ciénaga Occidental de Zapata, an immense swamp lies on the Rio Higuasuco or Gocoale the S boundary. Other important rivers are the Yumuri, San Juan, Palma, Sagua, etc. The province is noted for its product of sugar which is the best of the island. Other products are corn, rice, fruits, honey and wax, tobacco, cotton and timber. There are distilleries, cattle-farms, and lime-kilns, and mines of copper, gold, silver, rock-salt and coal. The commerce is extensive. Capital, Matanzas. Pop. in 1898 232,444.

Matapan (*mā-tā-pān*) Cape (anc. *Toroneus* or *Tenarion* *Protonotrium*) the S extremity of the Morea, Greece, and, except the S point of Spain the southernmost point of continental Europe. Lat 36° 22' N lon 22° 39' E.

Matapas, *mā-tā-pā* a market-town of Guatemala, 85 miles ESE of the city of Guatemala.

Matapédia, a lake of Quebec, about 21 miles E of the S shore of the St. Lawrence. Length about 16 miles greatest breadth, 8 miles.

Matapédia, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, at the confluence of the Matapédia and Restigouche rivers, on the Intercolonial and the Atlantic and Lake Superior Rrs 96 miles SE of St. Flavia. Pop. of the district, about 2000.

Matapédia (or **Musical**) River, one of the chief tributaries of the Restigouche, takes its rise in Lake Matapédia and enters the Restigouche 9 miles above Campbellton.

Matarah, Arabia. See **Mittara**.

Mataram, a town of the East Indies, capital of the island of Lombok near its W coast, 4 miles from Ampenan its port.

Matariyeh, *mā-tā-ree-yeh* (often written **Mataria**) a village of Lower Egypt, 9 miles NNE of Cairo, with which it is connected by rail. It is on the site of the ancient city of On (Gr. *Heliopolis* the City of the Sun), famous for its temple of the sun and as a seat of religious learning. Near here are the Tree and Well of the Virgin and the obelisk of Heliopolis. The two obelisks called *Cleopatra's Needles*, one of which is in London and the other in New York originally stood here.

Matariyeh, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 26 miles SE of Damietta, on the S shore of Lake Menzaleh. **Matarr**, *mā-tā-r* a maritime city of Spain, 15 miles NE of Barcelona. It stands on the slope of a hill and consists of an old and a new town. There are fine squares and promenades. It has a notable parish church and a college. The manufactures include textiles, colour chemicals, glass etc. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900 18,780.

Matawamkeag, Me. See **MATTAWANAG**.

Matawan, *mā-tā-wān* a banking post-borough of Monmouth co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Rrs 29 miles SSW of New York. It has manufactures of brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 1611.

Matawan, a township of Monmouth co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 1319.

Match, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. 150.

Matchaponix Brook, N.J. rises in Monmouth co. and falls into the South River in Middlesex co. near Spotswood.

Matchin, a town of Rumania. See **MACIA**.

Matchwood, a post-village of Ontonagon co. Mich. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Ontonagon. Pop. 100.

Matichuala, *mā-tā-wā-lā*, a city of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosi and on a branch railroad, 20 miles E by S of Ocotlán. Pop. in 1895, 13,101.

Matelica, *mā-tā-lā*, a town of central Italy in the Marche 23 miles WSW of Macerata. Pop. about 2500 (communa, 7000).

Matern, *mā-tā-rā*, a town of Italy province and 4 miles E of Potenza, on the Gravina. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (communa) in 1901 17,237.

Maté-Haika, *mā-tā-ai-kā* a small town of Hungary co. of Szatmar.

Matewan, a post-village of Mingo co. W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 200.

Matfield Green, a post-village of Chaco co. Kan. about 32 miles SW of Emporia. Pop. about 200.

Matha, *mā-tā*, a village of France, in Charente-Inferieure, 11 miles SE of Saint-Jean-d'Angely.

Mathay, a post-village of Juneau co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles NE of Tomah. Pop. 115.

Mathay, a village of Manitoba on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Crystal City.

Mathertown, a post-village of Ionia co. Mich. on the Maple River 30 miles NNW of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Mathews, a county in the E part of Virginia is a peninsula, bounded on the N by the Pamunkey River on the E by Chesapeake Bay and on the S by Mobjack Bay. Capital Mathews. Pop. in 1890 7458 in 1900 8239.

Mathews, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 21 miles ESE of Montgomery. Pop. about 100.

Mathews, a banking post-village, capital of Mathews co., Va. 45 miles N of Norfolk. Pop. about 250.

Mathewson, a post-station of Labette co. Kan. 11 miles E of Parvane.

Mathias Point, a post-station of King George co. Va. on the Potomac River about 30 miles S of Washington, D.C.

Mathis, a post-village of San Patricio co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Alice. Pop. about 230.

Mathiston, a post-town of Webster co. Miss. on the Southern R. The banking point is Eupora. Pop. in 1900 170.

Matin, *mā-tā-tā*, or **Mitia**, called also **Anioma**, one of the Society Islands.

Matignons, *mā-tā-yōn* a commune of France, in Côte-d'Or Nord 16 miles NNW of Dijon.

Matijija, or **Matijaja Springs**, a post-station and resort of Victoria co. Cal.

Matina, *mā-tā-nā*, a river of Costa Rica, formed by the union of the Obirripo and Barbilla, flows E. and enters the Caribbean Sea near Limón. Upon it is the village of Matina, 10 miles by rail from Limón. It is the chief centre of the cacao-industry.

Matineuse, a post-plantation of Knox co. Me. consists of small islands in the ocean about 20 miles S by E of Rockland. Pop. of the plantation in 1900 184.

Matinicos Rock, an islet a few miles S of Matinicos Island, Me. with light-house, in lat. 43° 47' N.

Matisco, the ancient name of **MACON**.

Matrya, a town of Upper Egypt, in the province of Siut and on the left bank of the Nile, 129 miles by rail S of Cairo. Pop. about 6000.

Matia, a town of India. See **PORT CANNING**.

Matlock, a town and watering place of England, co. and 15 miles NNW of Derby picturesquely situated on the Derwent 13 hot springs. Among the attractions of the place, in addition to the mountain scenery are stalactite caves Pop in 1901 5960 Adjoining it is the town of **MATLOCK BATH AND SCARBOROUGH NICK** with about 2000 inhabitants

Matlock, a post-station of Tazewell co. Ga.

Matlock, a banking post-town of Sioux co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 94.

Matlock, a post-village of Mason co., Wash. The banking point is Shelton

Matlock, a post-village of Chesterfield co. Va., 4 miles W of Petersburg

Matlock, or **Matton**, a post-station of Amelia co. Va., 27 miles WSW of Richmond.

Matotchkim (má-tóch-keen) (Shar), a strait of the Arctic Ocean extends E and W for nearly 60 miles by 3 miles in breadth and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts.

Matour, má-tóo, a commune of France, in Rhône-et-Loire, 16 miles W of Mâcon

Matra mátró, a mountain range of Hungary an outlier of the Carpathians extending between the Tamas and the Danube for 36 miles culminating point (Sankó or Eagle Rock) about 3300 feet high

Matrona, the ancient name of the Maava

Matsumi, mátsu-mi or **Pakymama**, a city of Japan on the island of Yezo at the mouth of a river on its S coast, lat 41° 32' N lon 140° E It extends along the margin of so open bay and has a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

Matsumi, a post-village of Hill co. Tex. Pop 86

Matsumi, mátsu-mi, a town of Japan on the island of Honshu capital of Shimane prefecture, at the E extremity of Matsue Lake and near the W coast, 130 miles NW by W of Kobe. It has celebrated manufactures of paper Pop in 1904 75 001

Matsumoto, mátsu-mo, a town of Nagano prefecture, Japan about 116 miles WNW of Tokyo Pop in 1899 31 324

Matsumoto, a princely archipelago of Japan E of the main island is lat 36 20' N (Sendai Bay)

Matsumoto, mátsu-mo, a chief town of Ehime prefecture (Shikoku Island) Japan near the Inland Sea and about 200 miles NE of Nagasaki Pop in 1904 47 842 It is connected by rail with Matsuyama, its port, 4 miles distant. Near here are the thermal baths of Dogu

Matsumoto Lake, mátsu-mo, is in Hyde co near the coast. It communicates with Pamlico Sound.

Mat'tapan, Suffolk co Mass, is a postal substation of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R 6 miles SW of the initial station

Mat'tapan, a post-village in Mat'tapan town-ship (town) Plymouth co Mass on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R 7 miles E by N of New Bedford It is partly supported by the fisheries Pop of the town in 1900 1961

Mat'tapan, mátsu-pa, a river of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co runs southeastward through Caroline co and unites with the Pamunkey at West Point to form the York River It is about 125 miles long It is formed by 4 main head-streams the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny

Mat'tapan, or **Mat'tapan**, a river of Ontario takes its rise in Trout Lake, runs in a W direction to the line dividing the watershed of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence rivers on the border of Lake Nipissing and enters the Ottawa 308 miles from Montreal Length 44 miles

Mat'tapan, a banking post-town and resort in the district of Nipissing Ontario, at the confluence of the Mat'tapan with the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific R. 94 miles NW of Pembroke. Pop in 1901 1400

Mat'tapan/keag, a small river of Maine, rises by two branches in Arrowscook co runs SW and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co at Mat'tapan/keag

Mat'tapan/keag, a post-village of Penobscot co Me. In a township (town) of its own name, on the Penobscot River at the mouth of the Mat'tapan/keag It is on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific R. 59 miles N by E of Bangor Pop of the town in 1900 527

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Van Buren co Mich on the Michigan Central R, 12 miles SW of Kalamazoo Pop about 200

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles ESW of Lewisburg Pop about 300

Mat'tapan, a post-station of Charles co Md. 14 miles N by E of Port Tobacco.

Mat'tapan, a banking post-village of Dutchess co NY on Fishkill Creek, about 1 mile E of the Hudson

River and 3 miles E of Newburgh on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R. It has abundant water power and manufactures of hats, rubber and saw blades. The State Hospital for the Criminal Insane and other hospitals are located here. Pop in 1900 5807

Mat'tapan, one of the villages constituting the town of Interlaken, Switzerland.

Mat'tapan, or **Mont Cervin**, mátsu sá-vá, a famous mountain of the Alps, on the confines of the nation of Valais Switzerland and Piedmont, Italy about 6 miles SW of Zermatt, whence it is most readily approached. The peak is in the form of an immense rock-pinnacle or horn upward of 3000 feet in height, supporting comparatively little snow and exceedingly difficult of ascent. Altitude 14,780 feet. It was first ascended in 1865 by Whymper Lord Douglas, Hudson, and others. The Lurra Mat'tapan (Fels Mont Cervin) 12,750 feet, is the same group of mountains is easily reached from the Théodule Pass

Mat'tapan, See **THEODORE PASS**

Mat'tapan, mátsu-pa, a town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles WNW of Ödenburg Pop about 3500

Mat'tapan, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. The banking point is St. Louis

Mat'tapan, or **Mat'tapan**, a post-hamlet of Branch co Mich. about 12 miles W of Coldwater

Mat'tapan, a township (town) of Wapasha co Wis. Pop. in 1900 857

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Graham co Ariz. The banking point is Safford. Pop 160

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ga. The banking point is Louisville Pop about 120

Mat'tapan, a banking post-village of Grant co Ind. on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern R. 7 miles W of Hartford City It has manufactures of lumber, glass, etc. Pop about 2200

Mat'tapan, a post-town of Mecklenburg co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line 16 miles SE of Charlotte Pop in 1900 378

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. Pop 7

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Colorado co Tex. on the Cause Belt R. The banking point is Ragsdale. Pop 120

Mat'tapan, Mat'tapan co. Va. See **MAT'TAPAN**.

Mat'tapan, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Pa.

Mat'tapan, a post-station of Rome co W. Va.

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Brockenridge co. Ky. Pop 75

Mat'tapan, or **Mat'tapan**, a banking post-village of Cook co Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads 28 miles S of Chicago. Pop in 1900 449

Mat'tapan, Branch co Mich. See **MAT'TAPAN**

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on Great Peconic Bay on the Long Island R. and on Mat'tapan Creek 54 miles E by N of Brooklyn Pop about 850

Mat'tapan, mátsu-pa, a state of Brazil bordering on Bolivia. Area, 152,200 sq m. Its boundaries are formed in part by the Guaporé, Madera, Tapajós, Araguaia, Paraná and Paraguay rivers, and it is also drained by the Xingú. It is traversed by several low mountain-chains but is in great part a plain portions of which are open but large areas are densely wooded. The province is rich in minerals (gold iron diamonds salt, etc.) some of which have been exploited Capital Cuyabá Pop in 1890 92 837

Mat'tapan, or **Mat'tapan**, a city of Brazil in the state of Mato Grosso (of which it was for a time the capital) on a height above the right bank of one of the head waters of the Guaporé, about 2.0 miles W by N of Cuyabá. It was formerly of considerable importance, in connection with the gold-diggings but the population has dwindled from about 20,000 in 1900

Mat'tapan, mátsu-pa, a river of southeastern Africa, rises in a salt-water marsh in the interior and falls into Delagoa Bay

Mat'tapan, a small river of Humboldt co., Cal. enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S of Cape Mendocino

Mat'tapan, a city of Illinois, on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 12 miles SE of Peoria. Mat'tapan is at the center of the great broom-corn belt of central Illinois and has extensive railway repair shops, foundries and machine-shops carriage- and wagon works, broom and tile-factories, etc. Pop in 1900 8022

Mat'tapan, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. 19 miles S by E of Antigo, its banking point. It has shingle and other mills

Mat'tapan, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ind.

Mat'tapan, a health-resort of Peru department and 50 miles NE of the city of Lima, on the Oroya railway Elevation, 6000 feet.

Matuku, one of the Fiji Islands.

Matumana, or **Motomana**, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 86 miles NNE of Khartoum. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

Matumuck, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. Pop. 60.

Matupi, a small island and commercial station of the Bismarck Archipelago, NE of Neupommern in Blanche Bay. It has a Wesleyan mission. Also known as Hamer son Island.

Maturna, mǎ-too-rd, or **Matarna**, mǎ-th-rd, a town and port of Ceylon, on its S coast, 24 miles ENE of Galle.

Maturin, mǎ-too-reen, a town of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria. Lat. 9° 38' N. lon. 69° 54' W. Pop. about 4000.

Maturin, a former state of Venezuela, in the E. extending from the Orinoco northward to the Gulf of Carac and constituted from the state of Bermudez, of which (1905) it again forms a part.

Matville, a post-village of Raleigh co. W. Va. Pop. 70.

Matzdorf, mǎts-dorf, a small town of Hungary co. of Zala, on the Puprad, 6 miles SW of Késmésk.

Mau, or **Mau Mathamajau**, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Azamgarh district. Pop. about 15,000.

Mauá, or **Porto do Mauá**, pos-ta-dá-mô-wá, a town of Brazil at the N. end of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro 12 miles by ferry N of the capital. A railway extends hence to Petropolis.

Mambán, mǎw-sán, a people of Tayabas province, Luzon Philippines islands on the coast of Lamon Bay. Pop. 3268.

Maubert-Fuataune, mǎ-bair-fō-wā-tān, a small town of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles SW of Rocroy.

Maubenge, mǎ-buh (L. *Methodius*), a town of France and a fortress of the first class, in the department of Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Armentis. It has a large arsenal. The industries comprise the manufacture of hardware, other metallic articles, marble products, etc. Pop. in 1901 12,970 of the commune, 30,534.

Mauburguet, mǎw-bōo-gǎ (L. *Mahburgum*), a small town of France, in Haute-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 15 miles N of Tarbes.

Muchechnuk, mǎw-chūn-k, a post-station of Alaska co. Iowa, 11 miles NE of Oskaloosa.

Muech Chunk, a banking post-borough, capital of Carbon co. Pa. on the W. bank of the Lehigh River 89 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley or ravine between steep hills which rise about 1500 feet above tide-water and contain rich deposits of anthracite coal. The names of these hills are Mount Pisgah, Mount Jefferson and Bear (or Muech Chunk) Mountain. A railroad called the Switchback 9 miles long extends from Muech Chunk to Summit Hill affording fine views of the surrounding scenery which attracts numerous visitors in summer. Muech Chunk is an important distributing point for coal and has several iron works and foundries. It is connected by bridge with East Muech Chunk. Two miles distant is the picturesque Glen Onoko. Pop. in 1900 4029. Elevation 530 feet.

Muech Chunk, a township of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2894.

Muechline, mǎw-līn (Celtic, *Mugh*, a meadow lake), a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire 8 miles SE of Kilmersock on the Ayr. It is noted for its mann factories of snuff boxes and other woodie articles. It has memorials of *Mac-na-lop* about 1400.

Muech, a post-village of Page co. Va. The banking point is Port Royal. Pop. 109.

Muechport, a post-town of Harrison co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 40 miles below Louisville and 30 miles SW of New Albany. Pop. in 1900 290.

Muech, a post-village of Washington co. Ky. Pop. 66.

Muech, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio 22 miles by rail N of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Muech, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. about 300.

Muech, a post hamlet of Cherokee co. S. C. Pop. 65.

Muech, a post-village of Bowie co. Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Muech, mǎw-er, a village of Lower Austria, in the SW suburbs of Vienna.

Muechkirchen, mǎw-er-kē-sā-qn, a small town of Austria, 8 miles from Braunau.

Muechene, mǎw-er-d, a lake of East Prussia, about 30 miles S. of Insterburg. Area, about 40 sq. m.

Muegenville, a post-village of Washington co. Md. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Hagerstown. Pop. 126.

Muegerville, a post-village of Sanbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 12 miles SE of Fredericton.

Mueguin, mǎ-ghee-o' (L. *Maigorium*) a small town of France, in Hérault, on the lagoon Mueguin, 6 miles E of Montpellier.

Maul, mǎw-oo-ee, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 28 miles NW of Hawaii, across Aiea Channel. Lat. (SE point) 20° 44' N. lon. 155° 58' W. It is divided into two oval peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus of constantly shifting sand. The peninsulas, East Maul and West Maul, the former in Haleakala (or Kelekele) to a height of 10,036 feet, terminating in a crater upward of 30 miles in circumference, 2780 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea. The latter to an elevation of 5783 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges divided by deep valleys, which in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. The island has large sugar plantations and some coffee lands. On the W. side is Lahaina the chief town once a whaling resort. Area, about 730 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 25,410.

Mauku (or **Perry**) Island, one of the Cook Islands Pacific Ocean.

Maulbronn, mǎw-brōn, a town of Württemberg Germany in the Neckar district 51 miles from Heidelberg. It has a theological seminary and a fine abbey church, consecrated in 1187. Pop. in 1900 1244.

Mauville, mǎw-ild, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 21 miles WNW of Mons. Pop. 1100.

Mauldin, a post-village of Greenville co. S. C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 90.

Mauldin's Mills, a post-village of Hall co. Ga. The banking point is Buford. Pop. about 115.

Maulé, mǎw-lā, a river of Chile enters the Pacific Ocean near the village of Constitución 100 miles NE of Concepcion after a W. course of 180 miles.

Mauile, a province of Chile bounded N by the Maipo River and intersected by its tributaries. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief resources. Capital, Cauquenes which has superseded Constitución. Area, 2930 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 119,791.

Mauléon, mǎw-lōw (Mauléon-Ichasse) a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées capital of an arrondissement, 35 miles N. W. of Pau. Pop. about 3000.

Mauilán, mǎw-lōw-reen, a village of Chile province of Llanquihue, on a large bay at the mouth of the Maullín (a considerable river) 40 miles N. of Ancud.

Mauilmán, or **Mauilmán**, a town of Lower Burma capital of the district of Amherst and of the Tanasserim division 30 miles N of Amherst. It is situated at the point where the Salween Altarian and Gyauing rivers discharge into the Gulf of Martaban close to Martaban. It is an attractive place and the neighboring hills with their wooded ravines and pagodas form a charming background. Although lying well within the tropics Mauilmán enjoys a comparatively temperate climate. The town has a good port, but it is only at the spring tides that vessels of great draft can approach the shore. The commerce is extensive the exports including teak rice cotton and a variety of other products of the region. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901 55,444, including in considerable part of various foreign elements—Chinese, Malays, Hindus Europeans, etc.

Maumee, a banking post-village of Lucas co. Ohio is on the left bank of the Maumee River on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Toledo St. Louis and Western and the Wabash R. 9 miles SW of Toledo. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It contains paper and flouring mills glass-works etc. Pop. in 1900 1856.

Maumee River is formed by the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It runs northward into Pontiac on Ohio and enters Lake Erie at it W. end about 4 miles NE of Toledo. It is about 150 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Toledo Fort Wayne Defiance and Napoleon. At the rapids of the Maumee not far from the present town of Defiance General Wayne, on Aug. 20, 1794, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Indians. The battle is generally known as that of Fallen Timbers.

Maunabu, mǎw-nā-ne, the chief town of a jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 11 miles (direct) SEW of Manacoa. Pop. in 1900 1277.

Maunaloa, mǎw-nā-hi-lā-kā-lā (temple of the sun) an extinct volcano of Maui Hawaiian Islands. Altitude 10,032 feet. It is clothed with forest between 2000 and 6500 ft. altitude. The crater is elbow shaped and is perhaps the largest in the world, being upward of 20 miles in circumference. The bottom is 2753 ft. below the summit.

Mauna Ika (ee'ka), a mountain, the highest point in West Maui, Hawaiian Islands. Altitude, 5788 feet.

Mauna Kama (ka'ka) a mountain of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands overlooking the SW coast. It has an even ridge, with an altitude of 4030 feet, and is the highest point in the island.

Mauna Kea (ka'ka) (white mountain) a volcano in mountain of Hawaii the highest peak of that island and in the Pacific Ocean. It is a vast mound 13,679 feet in height, surrounded by several cones, inactive for a great number of years. It is clothed with vegetation to within 1000 feet of the summit, which is snow-capped in winter.

Mauna Loa, ma'oo-na' lo'a, or **Mauna Loa** (ro'a) (great mountain) an active volcano on Hawaii Isl. and Altitude, 13,679 feet. In form it is a smooth flattened dome with a very low gradient and without vegetation within 4000 feet of the summit. Its crater has a diameter of 12,400 feet. On its eastern slope is the volcano of Kilauea, with its crater surface 4400 feet above the sea. The eruption of Mauna Loa have been distinguished for the large quantities of lava discharged some of the streams, as that of 1880-81 being 50 miles in length.

Maunaloa, a post-village of White co. Ill. Pop 75

Maun, mōwa a village of Switzerland canton and 7 miles SE of Fribourg on the SW side of the Greifensee.

Maunepan, mu-ro-pa a lake situated in the E part of Louisiana, at the mouth of the Amite River communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is oblong and its greatest extent 13 miles.

Maunepan, a post-station of Livingston parish La. at Catfish Landing Bluff.

Mauney, a post-village of Middlesex co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop about 400. It has fire-brick works.

Maunetown, a post-village of Shenandoah co. Va. on the southern R. 5 miles N.W. of Woodstock. Pop 150.

Mauretania, in ancient geography the northwestern most part of Africa embracing the modern Morocco and part of Algeria. It was the country of the Mauri (from which name comes the name *Mora*). The kingdom of Mauritania figured prominently in the second and first centuries A.D. Soon after the beginning of the Christian era the region was made a Roman province.

Mauricio mo-ro-ak (L. *Maur*) a small town of Fran. in a central capital of an arondissement 36 miles W.W. of Saint-Florent. It has a notable medieval church and an old college.

Maurice, a banking post-town of Sioux co. Iowa 8 miles by rail W. of Orange City. Pop in 1900 280.

Maurice, a post-village of Vermilion parish La. Pop 75.

Maurice River, N.J. rises in Gloucester co. and enters Delaware Bay. Schooners ascend it to Millville, about 20 miles.

Maurice River, a township of Cumberland co. N.J. on Delaware Riv. Pop in 1900 2132.

Mauricetown, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J., on the Maurice River about 9 miles S by E of Millville. It has ship-yards, saw mills etc. Pop about 600. Mauricetown station is on the West Jersey and Seashore and the New Jersey Central R.R. 16 miles SSE of Bridgeport.

Mauritania see *MARNETANIA*

Mauritania, mau-ree-ni-a formerly *Île de France*, an island of the Indian Ocean forming with its dependencies a crown colony of Great Britain about 530 miles E. of Madagascar and 65 miles NE of Réunion. Lat. of Port Louis, the capital 20° 10' N. Area, 705 sq. m. It is surrounded by coral reefs and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising generally into points or summits of conical shape height the highest, the Black River Peak (or Piton la Plaine Rivière Noire) having an elevation of 2710 feet, and the singular insulated rock Piton la Fourche 2600 feet. Between the mountains and along the coast there are several large well watered and exceedingly fertile plains and valleys. The climate is unhealthy and the island is subject to frequent hurricanes. The annual rainfall is frequently 150-180 inches. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and many other beautiful trees of the tropics are to be met with in Mauritania. Plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar and India are acclimated and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, manioc and vegetables, coffee pepper and the mulberry for the production of silk are grown to a limited extent. The native fauna of the island is an impoverished one and nearly all of the domestic animals have been introduced. The extinct dodo is the most interesting type of the island's past avifauna. Sugar, rum, drugs, and fibres are the staple exports. Mauritania is traversed by lines of railway

having a length (1902) of 165 miles. The government of the island, with its dependencies Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, etc. is vested in a governor and an executive council, assisted by a council of government composed of 28 members. The largest town is Port Louis, the capital. Mauritania was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch obtained possession of it in 1598 and named it Mauritius in honor of Maurice of Nassau. Having been abandoned by the Dutch the island was appropriated early in the eighteenth century by the French who retained it till 1810 when it was captured by the British. It is well known as the scene of Saint-Louis's tale of 'Paul and Virginia'. French is the language chiefly spoken. Many of the people are of African blood Chinese, and Malay-Guray race. Pop in 1901 278,195 of whom the whites numbered about 3600.

Mauritius, Cape, the NE extremity of Nova Zemba.

Maurus, mo-ro' a commune of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles N.E. of Ploerme.

Mauve, mōv (L. *Martina*) a town of France, in Cantal, 30 miles SW of Aurillac. Pop 1500 (commune, 3600).

Mauvefontaine, mōv-fōn-tān (Fr. *Marmoutier*) L. *Mauve* *Marmoutier* a town of Alsace, 17 miles NW of Strasbourg. It is noted for its Benedictine abbey abolished at the time of the Revolution after an existence of over 1000 years. The oldest portion of the buildings dates from the twelfth century. Pop about 2000.

Mauve, mau-ree, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 932 sq. m. It is intersected by the Duck River Capital Columbia. Pop in 1890 38,112 in 1900 42,783.

Mauve City, a post-village of Crockett co. Tenn. The banking point is Ball's. Pop 150.

Mauve, a banking city capital of Jonson co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. 36 miles W.W. of Portage. It has various mills, a machine-shop foundry pickle-factory etc. Pop in 1900 1,118.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Austria-Hungary in Styria, 20 miles W. of Bruck with iron works.

Mauve, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Vienna 46 miles W.W. of Vienna. Pop 700.

Mauve, mōv, a small town of Bohemia, 21 miles SW of Beran.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Mauve, mōv-tān a small town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles N.W. of Enns.

Maxon, *má'xon*, a village of Saxony, 16 miles SSE of Dresden, with a castle. In 1759 the Austrians here captured a large Prussian force.

Maxeys, *má'zís*, a post-village of Ogishthorpe co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 26 miles SE of Athens.

Maxfield, a post-hamlet of Bremer co. Iowa, 10 miles E. of Waverly.

Maxfield, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. about 36 miles N of Bangor. It is intersected by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Maximo, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio on the Penn.sylvania Co. R. The banking point is Alliance. Pop. 180.

Maxenknuckee, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. about 33 miles N of Logansport. Pop. 100.

Max Meadows, a post-village of Wythe co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 126 miles WSW of Lynchburg. It has iron, coal and coke industries. Pop. 150.

Maxonville, a post-village of Mcracken co. Ky. on Massack Creek 7 miles W of Paducah. Pop. 150.

Maxton, a banking post-town of Robeson co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines 21 miles WNW of Lumberton. It has lumber-mills and manufactures of mule doors and blinds. Pop. in 1900, 933.

Maxtown, a post-station of Delaware co. Ohio.

Maxville, a post-station of Duval co. Fla. 53 miles WSW of Fernandina.

Maxville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. 18 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Maxville, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio about 30 miles SSW of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Maxville, a post-hamlet in Maxville township (town) Buffalo co. Wis. on the E. bank of the Chippewa River about 28 miles E of Red Wing. Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 666.

Maxville, a banking post-village of Glengarry co. Ont. on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. in 1901, 49.

Maxwell, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala.

Maxwell, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. about 5 miles N of Colusa Junction. The banking point is Colusa. Pop. about 400.

Maxwell, a post-village of Jasper co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Maxwell, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 176.

Maxwell, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. Pop. 60.

Maxwell, a banking post-town of Story co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 29 miles NE by N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Maxwell, a post-village of Lincoln co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 150.

Maxwell, a post-station of Franklin co. Tenn. 8 miles SW of Winchester.

Maxwell, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Lockhart. Pop. about 140.

Maxwell, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario 21 miles SSW of Collingwood. Pop. 250.

Maxwelltown, a small town of Scotland co. of Kirk cumbria, on the Vith opposite Dumfries, of which it forms a suburb.

May, an islet of Scotland at the mouth of the Firth of Forth 6 miles ESE of Fife Ness, 1 mile in length with a light in lat. 56° 11' N. lon. 2° 33' W.

May, a river of Scotland co. of Perth joins the Earn.

May, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

May, a post-station of Allegany co. Mich.

May, a post-station of Lancaster co. Pa. 13 miles SE of Lancaster.

May, a post-village of Brown co. Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. about 300.

Maya, *má'á*, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk and Yakutsk joins the Aldan after a N course of 500 miles.

Mayaguana, West Indies. See **MAYAGUANA**.

Mayaguez, *má'á-gwéz'*, a port of the island of Porto Rico in the centre of the W coast. It is of considerable commercial importance, clean lighted by gas, and has a street railway, banks, telegraph lines, and a good water supply. Sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, hides, fruit, and turtle-shell are leading exports. Pop. in 1899, 15,187.

Mayari, *má'á-rí*, a town of Santiago de Cuba prov. in Cuba, on the Mayari River, about 5 miles S. of Nipe Bay and 43 miles (direct) NNE of Santiago de Cuba. In the vicinity are unworked mines of magnetic iron-ore and good tobacco is grown. Pop. in 1899, 1831.

Mayari River, Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, flows into the sea at Nipe, on the N coast.

Mayas, *má'á*, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of

Yucatan. They attained a high stage of civilization and built massive and imposing structures, whose ruins remain. By many they are assumed to be a branch of the great Mexican or Aztec nation whose wanderings were directed southward. A large territory adjoining Yucatan was peopled by civilized tribes akin to the Mayas. The existing Mayas of Yucatan who constitute the bulk of the population of the peninsula, are descendants of the people conquered by the Spaniards. A number of tribes of southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador speak languages of the Mayan stock.

Maybet, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Detroit Southern R. 34 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Mayberry, a village of Carroll co. Md. Pop. 150. The banking point is Taneytown.

Mayberry, a post-village of Pawnee co. Neb. Pop. 90.

Mayberry, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Mayberry, a post-hamlet of Patrick co. Va. 40 miles S. of Christiansburg.

Maybury, a post-village of Min. Dowell co. W. Va. in a coal-mining and lumbering district on the Norfolk and Western R. 30 miles E. of Welch. Pop. about 2000.

Maybinton, a post-hamlet of Newberry co. S. C. 45 miles NW of Columbia.

Maybole, a town of Scotland co. and 7 miles S of Ayr. It has an old castle, a town hall and a fine Roman Catholic church. Shoemaking is the principal industry. Pop. in 1901, 5822.

Maybrook, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Central New England and the Lehigh and Hudson River R. The banking point is Goshen. Pop. about 260.

Mayburg, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. The banking point is Tionesta. Pop. about 200.

Maycaliza Creek, Ark. enters the Arkansas River near the line of Johnson co.

May, Cape, on the Atlantic coast with a light, at the entrance of Delaware Bay and about 2 miles N. of the city of Cape May is the most southern point of New Jersey. Lat. 38° 58' N. lon. 74° 5' W. See **Cape May Point**.

May Day, a post-station of Riley co. Kan. 16 miles NE of Clay Center.

Maybashi, or **Maibashi**, a town of Japan on the main island, 70 miles NW of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It has an important silk trade. Pop. in 1899, 34,493.

Mayen, *má'én*, a town of Rhinisch Prussia 15 miles W of Coblenz. It has breweries and manufactures of cloth leather etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,061.

Mayenne, a town of Germany. See **MAINE**.

Mayenfeld, or **Maunfeld**, *má'én-féld*, a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, near the Rhine 11 miles W of Chur.

Mayenne, *má'yén* (f. *Medwana*) a river of France rises in the department of Orne flows E. and joins the Sarthe near Angers to form the Maine, which empties after a course of a few miles into the Loire. Total course about 126 miles, of which about 75 miles are navigable.

Mayenne, a department in the NW of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Poche. Area, 1996 sq. m. Surface generally flat. Chief river the Mayenne (runs easterly for easterly) flax and hemp are important products. Coal and iron are mined. Pop. in 1891, 332,38.

in 1901, 313,203. Capital, Laval.

Mayenne (L. *Medanna*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Mayenne 17 miles NNE of Laval on both banks of the Mayenne. Among the interesting structures are a twelfth century church recently restored and the ancient castle, now used as a prison. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry etc. and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 10,125.

Mayer, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. on the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 100.

Mayer, a post-village of Carver co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lester Prairie. Pop. 150.

Mayerling, *má'ér-ling*, a village of Lower Austria, district of Baden, in the picturesque valley of the Schwarzbach. At the hunting-seat located here Crown Prince Rudolph was found dead in 1889. There is a monument to his memory.

Mayerville, a post-town capital of Imaquena co. Miss. on the Mississippi River 70 miles above Vicksburg. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Mayesville, or **Mayaville**, a banking post-town of Sumter co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line 51 miles E. of Columbia. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Mayet, *má'yé* (L. *Mayetum*), a small town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles ENE of La Flèche.

Mayetta, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Mayetta, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J., on the Tuckerton R., 8 miles N. of Tuckerton. Pop. 300.

Mayfield, a small town of England, in Sussex, 8 miles S. of Tumbidge Wells. It still retains some of its old timbered houses and a palace, long the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury.

Mayfield, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles SSE. of San Francisco. It is contiguous to the Leland Stanford Jr. University and is an educational centre. Pop. about 800.

Mayfield, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Georgia R. 61 miles W. by S. of Augusta. Pop. 80.

Mayfield, a post-village of Sumner co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Wellington. Pop. 130.

Mayfield, a banking city capital of Graves co., Ky. is near Mayfield Creek and on the Illinois Central R. 26 miles S. of Paducah. It has woolen and flour-mills and is in a tobacco and grain region. Pop. in 1900 4881.

Mayfield, a post-plantation of Somerset co., Ma. Pop. in 1900 89.

Mayfield, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 14 miles N. of Traverse City. Pop. 90.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Winona.

Mayfield, a post-village in Mayfield township (town) Fulton co., N. Y. on the Tonawanda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. 44 miles NW. of Albany. It has manufacturing of leather gloves, and mittens. Pop. in 1900 529 of the town 2134.

Mayfield, a post-station of Rockingham co., N. C.

Mayfield, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. 106.

Mayfield, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western R. 14 miles NE. by N. of Scranton. It has coal-mining industries. The banking point is Jermya. Pop. in 1900 2500.

Mayfield, a post-station of Jackson co., Tenn.

Mayfield, a post-village of Sanpete co., Utah. The banking point is Manti. Pop. about 480.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis.

Mayfield Creek, Ky. rises in Graves co. and enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles below Cairo, Ill. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Mayflower, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark. 20 miles NW. of Argenta. Pop. 80.

Mayger, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon on the Astoria and Columbia River R. The banking point is Portland.

Mayhew, a post-station of Benton co., Minn.

Mayhew, a post-station of Walworth co., Wis. 8 miles N. of Elkhorn.

Mayhews, a post-station of Sacramento co., Cal. 10 miles E. of Sacramento.

Mayhew Station, a post-town of Lowndes co., Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 89 miles N. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900 139.

Mayhill, a village of Otero co., N. Mex. The banking point is El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 180.

Mayhill, a post-station of Adams co., Ohio.

Mayhew, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Maynard, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ark. in a cotton grain and live-stock region about 13 miles NNE. of Pocahontas. Pop. in 1900 358.

Maynard, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 22 miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900 490.

Maynard, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. in Maynard township (town) on the Assabet River and on the Boston and Maine R. 16 miles ESE. of Marlboro. It has large woolen and powder mills. Pop. in 1900 3145.

Maynard, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. 7 miles SE. of Montevideo. Pop. in 1900 240.

Maynard, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N. Y. 3½ miles NW. of Utica.

Maynards Cove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala. 8 miles NW. of Bellefonte station.

Maynardville, a post-village, capital of Union co., Tenn. is in the fertile Reelfoot valley 24 miles N. by E. of Knoxville. Pop. about 400.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 15 miles WNW. of Dublin. It has remains of a castle formerly the seat of the Geraldines and the College of St. Patrick

founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy with a fine chapel. Pop. about 1400.

Maynooth, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. The banking point is Beaufort 16 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Mayo, m'a, a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California 100 miles SE. of Guaymas, after a SW. course of 130 miles.

Mayo, or Maio, m'o, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of Santiago. It is 15 miles long. Chief port, Pinaça.

Mayo, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Manado.

Mayo, m'o, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connacht, having E. the co. of Sligo and Roscommon and S. the co. of Galway. Area, 2126 sq. m. The coast is extremely indented and fringed with islands. Lough Conn, a large sheet of water is within the county and Lough Mask enters in the S. The largest river is the Moy. The surface is in part mountainous and in part level, with large unproductive areas and many fertile tracts. Cattle-raising is more important than agriculture. The fisheries are valuable. Capital, Castlebar. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 589,260 in 1901, 202,430.

Mayo, a parish of Ireland in Connacht, in the county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 10 miles SE. of Castlebar.

Mayo, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North Mayo and South Mayo in Patrick co. of the former state and, flowing southward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

Mayo, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Fla. 21 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Live Oak on the Sawtooth and San Pedro R. Pop. about 900. It has a cotton-gin.

Mayo, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. 200.

Mayo, a post-township of Rockingham co., N. C. Pop. in 1900 1017.

Mayo, a post-station of Halifax co., Va. 35 miles E. of Danville.

Mayedman, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. C. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Madison. Pop. in 1900 204. It manufactures cotton yarn and hosiery.

Mayemba, m'a-yem-b'a, Mayumbha, or Majumbha, m'a-jum-b'a, a small part of the African coast, in French Congo, in about lat. 5° 30' S. at the mouth of the Mayemba, on Mayemba Bay. The region is rich in copper ivory and gum.

Mayomba (m'a-yum-b'a) Cape, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 5° 35' S.

Mayon, m'a-yon or Albay, I-bi the most active volcano of the Philippines in Albay province, southeastern Luzon. It is a perfect cone of 8274 (8900?) feet in altitude. Frequent disastrous eruptions have taken place, one of the latest being that of June 23-25 1897. Other eruptions were those of 1816 1814, 1881-82, and 1900. The volcano was ascended in 1903. The crater has a diameter of about 600 feet.

Mayorga, m'a-yon-g'a, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles NW. of Valladolid, on the Lea. Pop. 2500.

Mayorga, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, the chief of which is Vao.

Mayotte, m'a-yot' or Mayotta, one of the Comoro Islands, forming with adjacent islets a French colony. Area, 131 sq. m. It lies 20 miles SSW. of Johanna, is mountainous but fertile, and exports cattle, sugar, vanilla, rum, coffee, coconut oil etc. The natives are Mohammedans of mixed African, Arab, and Malagasy stock. The island is under a French administrator appointed by the governor of Réunion. Pop. in 1898 11,640.

Maypearl, a banking post-village of Ellis co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. Pop. 350.

Mayport, a post-village and bathing place of Duval co., Fla. on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the St. Johns River 25 miles ENE. of Jacksonville, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. about 400.

Maypu See MAIPO.

Maypures Rapids, Orinoco. See MAIPURES.

Mayres, m'a-i, a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles NW. of Largentière.

Mayrfield, a post-village of Miami co., Tex. 17 miles WSW. of Calvert. Pop. 125.

Mayr, Cape, Cuba. See MAIRI, CAPE.

May's Landing, a post-village, capital of Atlantic co., N. J. is on the Great Egg Harbor River at the head of navigation, on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 4½ miles NE. of Camden. It has manufacturing of cotton goods. The banking point is Atlantic City. Pop. about 1500.

May's Luck, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ky. 54 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 337.

Maya Mill, a post-village of Yates co., N Y, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Poughkeepsie. Pop 100

Maya Springs, a post-village of Granger co., Tenn.

Mayaville, a post-village of Madison co., Ala. 13½ miles E. of Huntsville. Pop about 200

Mayaville, a post-village of Benton co., Ark. about 35 miles NW of Fayetteville. Pop about 200

Mayaville, a banking post-village of Banks and Jackson cos., Ga. on the Southern R. 27 miles N by W of Athens. It has cotton-seed oil mills etc. Pop in 1900 453

Mayaville, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R.

Mayaville, a city the capital of Mason co., Ky. is finely situated on the Ohio River 65 miles above Cincinnati on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashvilles R. A range of bold and verdant hills, rising near the S. border of the city renders its appearance, as viewed from the river very attractive. It has various collegiate institutions, flouring and planing mills distilleries of whiskey a foundry and machine-shop a cotton-factory manufacturing of farming-implements and sugar, carriage shoe and furniture-factories, etc. Large quantities of tobacco and wheat are shipped from here. Mayaville was incorporated as a city in 1833. Pop in 1900 6433

Mayaville, a banking city capital of Dakota co., Mo. 36 miles ENE of St. Joseph, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Pop in 1900 925

Mayaville, a post-village of Jones co., V C. Pop 35

Mayaville, a post-village of Grant co., W Va. 46 miles SSW of Cumberland. Md. Pop 150

Mayaville, a post-town of Morgan co., Ky. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900 100

Mayaville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 3 miles NW of Marietta. It has cigar factories. Pop about 750

Mayaville, or **Mayumbha**, Africa. See **Mayumba**.

Mayvew, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill. 24 miles W of Danville.

Mayvew, a post-station of Jewell co., Kan.

Mayvew, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 7 miles W of Higginsville. Pop. in 1900 423

Mayville, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich. 12 miles SE of Vassar on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop in 1900 423

Mayville, a banking post-village, capital of Chautauque co., N Y. It is beautifully situated at the head of north-west end of Chautauque Lake and on the Pennsylvania and the Jamestown Chautauque and Lake Erie R. 20 miles NW of Jamestown. Pop in 1900 945

Mayville, a banking city of Trall co., N Dak. on the Great Northern R. 60 miles NW of Fargo. It has flour mills and is a shipping centre. Pop in 1900 1106

Mayville, a banking city of Dodge co., Wis. on the Rock River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles E by W of Fond du Lac. It has a foundry iron and lime-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop in 1900 1815

Maywood, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western R. and on the Des Plaines River 10 miles W of Chicago. It has steel-works. Pop in 1900 4533

Maywood, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles WSW of Indianapolis. Pop 135

Maywood, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. Pop 75

Maywood, a post-village of Benton co., Minn. 20 miles ENE of Sauk Rapids.

Maywood, a banking post-village of Lewis co., Mo. on the Fabis River and on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. 11 miles W of Quincy. Ill. Pop 100

Maywood, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb. 7½ miles W by N of Holdrege, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 330

Maywood, a post-borough of Bergen co., N J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 15 miles N of Jersey City. It has chemical works, a manufactory of perfumery etc. Pop in 1900 576

Maywood, a post-station of Fayette co., W Va.

Mayzac, or **Mayzac**. See **Kaisarvan**.

Mayzac, **may-sa-ga**, a fortified airport of Morocco, lat. 33° 15' N. lon 8° 26' W, 120 miles SW of Rabat. It exports grain, almonds, wool wax oil, and hides has a custom-house and large granaries, and is a port of call for steamers. Its roadstead is sheltered to some extent by a reef. It has a Catholic church and a mosque. It was built by the Portuguese about 1519 and held by them till 1770. Pop. about 6000

Mayzac, a suburban section of Bombay, largely inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese

Mayaltanugo, Guatemala. See **Mayaltanugo**.

Mayama, **Mayama**, a name given to the volcanic cone which formerly overtopped the mountain in southern Oregon whose summit is now occupied by Crater Lake.

Mayamet, **may-ma**, a town of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 12 miles SE of Castres. The church of St. Sauveur has some interesting paintings. There are extensive manufactures of cloth hannel and leather. Pop in 1901 10,883 of the commune 13,978

Mayan, **may-ma**, a small town of France, in Vaucluse, 5 miles E of Carpentras

Mayandern, **may-sa-dern**, a province of northern Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, and bounded on the S by the Elburz chain. It has an unhealthy climate, but an extremely fertile soil, and grows cotton sugar fruit, and rice. Silk is largely produced and there is an extensive trade in horses, mules and asses. Capital Sari

Mayapil, a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 65 miles SW of Saltillo

Mayaraga, **may-sa-ra-ga**, a volcano of Camarines province, Luzon Philippine Islands, between Babi Lake and the coast of Lagonoy Gulf. Altitude, 4840 feet

Mayar-i-Sharif, a town of Afghan Turkestan SEB of Balkh. It has manufactures of swords and other weapons.

Mayarrón, **may-sa-rón**, formerly **Almarrón**, a town of Spain in Murcia, 18 miles W of Cartagena and 3 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, on which it has a port. It has mines of iron and argentiferous lead. Pop in 1900 23,384

Mayaruni, **may-sa-runi**, a river of British Guiana, with a tortuous course, forming part of the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana and discharging into the Essequibo. Length about 350 miles

Mayatemango, **may-sa-tan-go**, a town of Guatemala capital of the department of San Jutipequez. Pop about 16,600

Mayatlán (local Sp. pron. **may-sa-tán**), a seaport of Mexico in Sinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlán into the Gulf of California, 125 miles SSE of Culiacán lat. 23° 11' N. It is built on the crest of some heights and has a clean and healthy appearance. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N winds but exposed to the W and S. Mazatlán is the seat of considerable foreign and domestic commerce and is the distributing point for the important mining regions of its state. Among its exports are gold and silver (orn and bullion) ox-hides dyewoods, etc. Pop in 1900 17,352

Mayé, **may-sa**, a commune of France, in Maine-et-Loire on the Authion 8 miles SW of Saumur

Maye, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop 100

Mayeppa, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn. on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 22 miles E of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 566

Mayeppa, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. about 150

Mayeura, **may-sa**, (L. *Maecura*) a town of France, in Ariège, on the L. 10 miles N of Pamiers. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3096)

Maye, **may-sa**, a town of the island of Palmae Canary Islands on its E coast

Mayomunke, **may-sa-mun-ke**, a banking post-village of Deane co., Wis. on Black Earth Creek and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles WNW of Madison. Pop in 1900 603

Mayomunke, a township (town) of Deane co., Wis. Pop in 1900 493

Mayon, **may-sa**, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 28 miles SW of Joliet. Coal is mined near here. Pop in 1900 447

Mayon Creek, Ill. enters the Illinois River at Morris, in Grundy co.

Mayzara, **may-sa-ra**, or **Mayzara del Valle** (anc. *Mayzara* and *Emporion*) a town of Sicily 26 miles S of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop in 1901 20,130

Mayzarino, **may-sa-ri-no**, a town of Sicily province and 14 miles SE of Caltanissetta. Pop in 1901 15,264

Mayzun River, a partially dry water-course, forming a portion of the northern boundary of the Congo Free State, and tributary through the Bengamo to the Ubanghi.

Meacham, **may-sa-ham**, a post-station of Dupage co., Ill. 23 miles WNW of Chicago

Meade, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T. Pop 75

Meade, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles E of Wahoo. It is in a grain and stock region. Pop in 1900 320

Meade, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1490

Meads, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 975 sq m. It is a gently rolling plateau drained by the Cimarron River and Crooked Creek. Capital Meads. Pop. in 1900, 1681.

Meads, a county of Kentucky, borders on Indiana. Area, 304 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Ohio River. Capital, Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900, 4484; in 1900, 10,533.

Meads, a county in the W part of South Dakota. Area, 3003 sq m. It is partly bounded by forks of the Cheyenne River by tributaries of which it is drained. Capital Sturgis. Pop. in 1900, 4440; in 1900, 4907.

Meads, a banking city capital of Meads co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 22 miles (direct) S by W of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Meads, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. about 23 miles N by E of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Taylor co. W Va., 4 miles N of Newington station.

Meads, a post-village of Millard co. Utah about 12 miles S of Fillmore. Pop. 350.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W Va. 14 miles N of Alderson station.

Meads, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Meads, a post-village of Harrison co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Clarkburg.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Whitley co. Ky.

Meads, a post-station of Madison co. Mo.

Meads, a post-station of Grayson co. Va.

Meads, a post-station of Summers co. W Va. on the New River road on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 134 miles SSE of Huntington. Pop. 75.

Meads, a post-village of Albany co. N Y. Pop. 75.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Highland co. Va. about 40 miles N of Millboro.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Tenn.

Meads, a post-village of Huntington co. Pa. Pop. 80.

Meads, a banking post-village of Madison co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Meads, a post-station of Caldwell co. N C.

Meads, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

Meads, a post-station of Jefferson co. Ky. 15 miles SW of Louisville.

Meads, a post-station of Frederick co. Va. 14 miles SW of Winchester.

Meads, a post-village of W Va. forms the boundary between the co. of Payette and Nicholas until it enters the Gauley River.

Meads, a post-village of Washington co. Idaho. The banking point is Welder. Pop. 250.

Meads, a post-village of Meigs co., Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 11 miles E. of El Paso. Pop. 100.

Meads, a post-village of Coos co. N H. Pop. 80.

Meads, a post-village of Stokes co. N C. Pop. 75.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Patrick co. Va.

Meads, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario on the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R. 8 miles S of Brampton. It has various mills. Pop. 150.

Meads, a post-station of Plumas co. Cal.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Janesville co. Wis. 21 miles NE of Tomah.

Meads, a post-village of Washington co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 7 miles E by N of Abingdon. Pop. 115.

Meads, a post-hamlet of Rich co. Utah, 60 miles N of Evanston.

Meads, a post-village of Barbour co., W Va. about 24 miles S by E of Grafton. Pop. 175.

Meads, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Miss. on the Natchez River about 60 miles SEW of Jackson. Pop. about 150.

Meads, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 90 miles E of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Meads, a city, the capital of Crawford co., Pa. is pleasantly situated on French Creek and on the Erie and the Susquehanna and Lake Erie R. 36 miles S. of Erie. It is an important market of a fertile and populous county among the products of which are lumber, butter, and grain and which is rich in petroleum and natural gas. It is the

seat of the Meadville Theological College (Unitarian), with an extensive library, and of Allegheny College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1815 and also has a valuable library. Meadville has various machine-shops, oil refineries, foundries, iron- and boiler works, manufactures of engines, farming implements and carriages, and extensive a railroad-car works and machine-shops. It received its city charter in 1860. Pop. in 1900, 10,291.

Meadville, a post-village of Halifax co. Va. on the Roanoke River, about 28 miles NE of Danville. Pop. 100.

Meadville, formerly Saint Vincent, a banking post-village and port of Grey co. Ontario, at the mouth of the Big Head River, in Georgian Bay and on the Grand Trunk R. 22 miles WNW of Collingwood. It contains flour and saw mills, manufactures of woollens, furniture, woodenware, leather, carriages, wagons, canned goods, etc., and has a large export trade. Pop. in 1901, 1916.

Meadville, a county in the central part of Montana. Area, 4253 sq m. It is partly drained by the Musselshell River. In the western part of the county is a range called the Belt Mountains. Gold and silver are mined. Capital White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 4749. in 1900, 2524.

Meadville, a post-village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie, 18 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Meadville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River, 6 miles N by E of Gainsboro.

Meadville, mak-ai-see-ma, a name of some islets of Japan W of the S part of Kishibu.

Meadville, mak-ai-see-ma, a mountain of Scotland, so of Inverness, on the W side of Loch Ness. Elevation, 2700 feet.

Meadville, a hill-chain in Labrador near its E coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Elevation, about 1500 feet.

Meadville, mak-ai-see-ma, a village of the island of Sardinia, 60 miles N of Cagliari.

Meadville, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio. The banking point is Niles. Pop. 150.

Meadville, a village of Sindh. See MIAMI.

Meadville (mak-ai-see-ma) isles, a group in the Malay Archipelago, about 90 miles SE of Mindanao.

Meadville, a post-station of Harrison co. Ohio.

Meadville, a post-village of Pike co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Zebulon. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Mearim, a river of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão falls into the bay of São Bento opposite the island of Maranhão, in about lat. 2° 30' S.

Mearns, a post-village of Oceana co. Mich. on the Port Marguerite R. 7 miles S of Portwater. Pop. 250.

Mearns, a post-township of Watauga co. N C. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Meath, a county of Ireland, in the center having E the co. of Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area, 908 sq in. Surface mostly flat. Principal river the Boyne. The title soil is mostly in pasture. Capital, Trim. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest the King of Meath exercised an overlordship over the petty kings of Ireland. Pop. in 1841, 133,830. in 1901, 87,460.

Meauwatika, me-wat-ika, a post-village of Wexford co. Mich. on Lake Meauwatika, about 30 miles S by E of Traverse City. Pop. 60.

Meaux, mō (anc. lat. 'maam or Jett' men, afterwards Meud) a town of France department of Seine-et-Marne 27 miles ENE. of Paris on the Marne. It has a handsome cathedral in which are the remains of Bonnet, who was long bishop of Meaux, and an episcopal palace. There are manufactures of textiles, sugar steel, etc., flour mills, and a large trade in grain and dairy produce. Pop. in 1901, 13,090.

Meaux, a post-town of Alamance co. N C. on the Southern R. 50 miles WNW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Me'ca, a small river of Wisconsin enters the Fox River 5 miles ENE of Montello.

Mecca, a township (town) of Marquette co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Mecca, or Mekka, mak-ka (anc. Makra ba Arab. Makka) a city of Arabia, the most holy place of the Mohammedan world, capital of the Turkish province of Hejaz, 96 miles E of Jiddah. Lat. 21° 28' N. lon. 40° 8' E. It stands in a narrow sandy valley enclosed by barren hills from 200 to 500 feet or more high, and is supplied with water. In its centre are the sacred precincts, or mosque (El Haram) embracing a large area, enclosed by colonnades, and enclosing the Kaaba, or sacred house, a small cubical structure, erected on foundations that are attributed to Abraham. The streets of the city are wider than is usual

in Eastern towns, and the houses are of stone, often three or more stories high, and well lighted. A newer city, built to the SE. of the sacred quarters, has a somewhat European aspect. The castle, near the Sherif's house, is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable. Mecca, which is the birth place of Mohammed, is annually filled at the time of the Haj (or pilgrimage) when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the foundation of Mecca's fame and the only source of her wealth. The number of pilgrims in a year is estimated at about 100,000 and by some much higher. It has materially lessened of late years. The kissing of the black stone of the Kaaba is the great object of the pilgrimage. Near the Kaaba are the pulpit of the Imam and the famous well of Zamzam alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael.

The colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. During the period of the pilgrimage the city is for three or four months one of the greatest marts in the East. Its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes. The Sherifs, or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely spread body. The Grand Sherif nominally exercises authority in the name of the sultan, but there is now a wali (or governor) in his stead. The stationary population of Mecca is estimated at between 40,000 and 60,000. Only Muslims are permitted to enter the city, which however has been visited by a few Europeans. A railroad is in course of construction between Mecca and Damascus.

Mecca, a banking post-village of Bucks co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 8 miles SW of Rockville. It has coal mining and clay industries. Pop. about 800.

Mecca, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio on Musquito Creek, 23 miles N by W of Youngstown. Oil has been extensively tapped here. Pop. 150.

Meckanic Falls, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co. Me. on an affluent of the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk and the Portland and Rumford Falls R. 36 miles N by W of Portland. It has extensive manufactures of paper, wood, novelties, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900 1097.

Meckanic Grove, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 18 miles SSE of Lancaster.

Meckanickburg, mek-kan-iks-burg, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 14 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. is 1900 478.

Meckanickburg, a post-village of Henry co. Ind. 12 miles NW of Newmarket. Pop. about 200.

Meckanickburg, a post-village of Yazoo co. Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. 100.

Meckanickburg, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 8 miles WSW of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of drop-forgings, spokes, wheels, carriage-hardware, etc. It is the seat of the Irvine College. Large quantities of iron-ore are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 3841.

Meckanickburg, a post-town of Bland co. Va. at the NW base of Walker's Mountain about 100 miles (direct) W by S of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900 113.

Meckanicktown, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 300.

Meckanicktown, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio, 30 miles NE. of Canton on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R. Pop. 350.

Meckanick Valley, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 21 miles from Doylestown. Pop. 100.

Meckanickville, mek-kan-iks-vill, a post station of Lee co. Ala.

Meckanickville, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 33 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. about 350. It has manufactures of woollens.

Meckanickville, a post-station of Jasper co. Ga. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 24 miles E by S of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 83.

Meckanickville, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. 44 miles SSW of Annapolis, on the Washington Potomac and Chesapeake R. Pop. 200.

Meckanickville, a post-station of St. Charles co., Mo., 33 miles WNW of St. Louis.

Meckanickville, a banking post-village of Saratoga co. N.Y. on the W. bank of the Hudson River and on the

Boston and Maine and the Delaware and Hudson R. 30 miles N of Albany. It has manufactures of mah. blinds, paper-boxes, straw, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 4995.

Meckanickville, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

Meckanickville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 30 miles NW of Trenton, N.J. Pop. 260.

Meckanickville, a post-village of Sumter co. S.C. 12 miles E of Sumter. Pop. 150.

Meckanickville, a post-hamlet of Cannon co. Tenn. 16 miles E. of Woodbury.

Meckanickville, a locality 7 miles N by E of Richmond, Va. on the Chickahominy River near where it is joined by Beaver Dam Creek. Here a bloody battle was fought on June 25 1862, between a part of McClellan's army and a part of Lee's forces. The engagement is also known as the battle of Beaver Dam Creek.

Meckanickville, a post-village of Carleton co. Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa, immediately adjacent. Pop. about 850.

Meckanick Valley, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. Pop. 75.

Meckelen, mek-eh-len, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg on the Meuse, 14 miles ENE. of Hasselt.

Mecklin, Quebec see *Mecklin*.

Mecklin, mek-lin (Flem. *Mecklin*), a town of Belgium in the province and 14 miles SSE of Antwerp. It is almost circular in shape and is intersected by several arms of the Dyle. It is surrounded by a canal and a wide boulevard. Among the noteworthy edifices are the fine medieval cathedral of St. Rembold, with a lofty unfinished tower, fine paintings and carvings, and an altar piece which is one of the masterpieces of Van Dyck. The church of St. John and of Our Lady containing paintings by Rubens, the fifteenth-century town hall (or *Beeld*) the cloth-hall dating from the fourteenth century, the handsome modern archiepiscopal palace, and the Palais de Justice, once the palace of Margaret of Austria. Mecklin has an academy of painting, a museum and a botanical garden. The principal manufactures include caps, woollen goods, "gobelin" tapestries and starch. Flax and hemp-spinning and brewing are carried on and there are extensive railway-shops. The town was formerly famous for its lace. Mecklin is the seat of the cardinal primate of Belgium. Pop. in 1900 26,012.

Mecklin, mek-lin, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and on a small river of its own name, 10 miles W. of Charlottesville. Pop. 75.

Mecklin, mek-lin, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 4 miles SE. of Dürkheim.

Mecklin, mek-lin, a town of Rhénus Prussia, 23 miles SSE. of Cologne. Pop. about 2000.

Mecklin, mek-lin, a village of Baden on the Elsenz, 8 miles SE. of Heidelberg.

Mecklenburg, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River. Among its mineral resources are gold and granite. Capital Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 42, 073. In 1900 55,288.

Mecklenburg, a county in the S. part of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area 640 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River and intersected by the Roanoke River which is formed in the SW. part of the county by the union of the Dan with the Staunton River (Capital) Boydton. Pop. in 1900 25,350. In 1900 26,551.

Mecklenburg, a post-village of Schuyler co. N.Y. 12 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. about 270.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mek-len-burg shv-reen (Ger. *provinz mek-len-burg shv-reen*), a grand duchy of the German Empire bounded A. by the Baltic Sea and bordering on Pomerania Mecklenburg-Strelitz Brandenburg Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein. Area 5157 sq. m.

The surface is generally flat and consists in part of heath. There is a ridge of low hills which forms the watershed between the Elbe and the Baltic Sea. The sea-coast is low and has a deep indentation in the Bay of Wismar. Lakes form one of the characteristic features of the country. The largest are the Mürits See and the Schweriner See. The soil is fertile and produces grain in sufficient abundance to leave a surplus for export. Live-stock is extensively reared and the dairy and wool growing industries are important. The government is a limited monarchy with a constitution feudal in its character and is intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. There is a common parliament (*Landtag*) for the two grand-duchies, consisting of members of the landed aristocracy (*Entscheidung*) and of the burgomasters of 40 towns (42 in Mecklen-

burg-Schwerin and 7 in Mecklenburg-Straita) Mecklenburg-Schwerin has 3 votes in the federal Bundesrat and sends 6 members to the Reichstag. Capital, Schwerin. Largest town, Rostock. Pop. in 1900 607,770 nearly all Protestants. Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Straita were duchies down to 1814, when they were erected into grand-duchies.

Mecklenburg-Straita (Ger. pron. mäk'len-bössa strä'ta), a grand-duchy of the German Empire, intimately connected with the above, consisting of the lordship of Stargard and the principality of Rostock, separated by the interposition of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1181 sq. m. The physical features of this state do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Mecklenburg-Straita has 1 vote in the federal Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Capital, Neu-Straita. Pop. in 1900 102,602.

Meckling, a post-village of Clay co. N. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles E. of Yankton. Pop. 100.

Meckville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Myerstown. Pop. 500.

Meconata, a county in the west-central part of Michigan has an area of 567 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and is partly drained by the Chippewa River. Capital, Big Rapids. Pop. in 1890 19,907. In 1900, 20,002.

Meconata, a banking post-village of Meconata co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 53 miles N. of Ionia. It is a thriving trade-centre and contains extensive manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. in 1900 410.

Mecon Bay, a small bay on the S. end of Suffolk co. N. Y. (Long Island) E. of Buzzards Bay.

Medea, a small town of Italy 9 miles NW of Monza.

Medak, a village of Croatia, 12 miles from Gospić.

Medan, a town of Sumatra, on the NE coast of the island. Pop. about 12,000 of whom about 400 are Europeans and 6000 Chinese.

Medaryville, a banking post-village of Pulaski co. Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 46 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. about 800. It is a local trade-centre.

Meddybemps, or **Medyhepms**, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me. 38 miles NNE of Machias, bounded N. by a large lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900 184.

Mede, mē dā, a town of Italy province of Parma diocese of Modena. Pop. in 1901 4766 (commune 6373).

Medem, mē dā & (Fr. pron. mē dā & ane, Lom. da) a town of Algeria, department and 40 miles SW of Algiers. It is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct and has a considerable wine-industry. Pop. of the commune in 1901 15,154. Elevation 1015 feet.

Medebach, mē dek bā, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SE of Arnsberg. Pop. about 3000.

Medellin, mē dē lē yon, a small town of Spain, province and 53 miles E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. It is the birthplace of Cortes.

Medellin, a city capital of Antioquia department Colombia, 40 miles NE of Antioquia. It is large and well built, with wide and straight streets and a park. has a high school theological seminary school of art and technology library museum etc. and is the commercial centre of the Antioquia gold mining industry. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 50,000. Elevation 4300 feet.

Medellin, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of Vera Cruz after an E. course of 25 miles.

Medellin, a village of Mexico, 5 miles by rail from Vera Cruz.

Medellina, a pueblo of Cebu Philippine Islands. Pop. 8221.

Medelpad, a district in the N. of Sweden in Västernorrland, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Capital, Sundsvall.

Medemblik, mē dēm blīk, a town of the Vether lands, in North Holland, on the Zelder Zee, 9 miles NW of Enkhuizen. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Medemence, mē dē mē nē, a village of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor on the Ietnienka.

Mederville, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, 48 miles NW of Dubuque.

Medesano, mē dē sā nō, a village of Italy 10 miles SW of Parma, on the Po.

Medfield, a post-village in Medfield township (town), Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles SW of Boston. It has manufactures of straw goods. The town is drained by the Charles River. Pop. in 1900 3928.

Medford, a post-station of Decha co. Ark. 33 miles NW of Arkansas City.

Medford, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., about 30 miles N. of Bangor. The town is intersected by the Piscataquis River. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Medford, a city of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Mystic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles KNW of Boston. It has several parks and contains a number of historical buildings including the Craddock House, dating from 1634. The city has large print-works, a rum-distillery and manufactures of felt boots, woollen goods, chemicals, etc. Tufts College (University) founded in 1862, is located here. Pop. in 1900 18,344.

Medford, a post-village of Steele co. Minn. on the Strait River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles S. of Faribault. Pop. about 375.

Medford, a banking post-village in Medford township Harrington co. N. J. on Haines Creek, about 7 miles S. by W. of Mount Holly on the Pennsylvania and the West Jersey and Seaboard R. It has large glass-works and cranberry industries. Pop. about 1000 of the township in 1900, 1900.

Medford, a banking post-town of Grant co. Ohio, 11 miles NNE of Ponderock, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 151.

Medford, a banking post-town of Jackson co. Oregon 6 miles E. of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific and the Rogue River Valley R. Pop. in 1900 1701. It has distilling and refining industries.

Medford, a banking city capital of Taylor co. Wis. on the Black River, near its source, and on the Wisconsin Central R. 67 miles NW of Stevens Point. It has a foundry and machine-shop manufactures of lumber sash etc. Pop. in 1900 1758.

Medford, a township of Taylor co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1364.

Medford Center, a post-village of Piscataquis co. Me. on the Piscataquis River, about 40 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. 275.

Medgyes, mē dē yeh (Ger. Mediasch mē dē sh) a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, on the Great Kékai, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. It has an interesting fortified church. It is an important centre of the wine trade. Pop. in 1900, 7853 the bulk of them German Protestants.

Media, mē dē ā, in ancient geography a country of Asia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, N. of Persia. It comprised the N. and W. provinces of modern Persia,—viz. Irak Ajam, Mazanderan, Gilan and Aserbayan with part of Luristan. Media formed part of the Assyrian Empire rose to be an independent monarchy in the eighth century B.C. had a great share in the overthrow of the Assyrian monarchy towards the close of the seventh century B.C. and in the sixth century B.C. was merged in the Persian monarchy.

Media, a banking post-village of Henderson co. Ill. in a grain and stock region, 27 miles WSW of Galesburg on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 275.

Media, a post-village of Douglas co. Kan. The banking point is Baldwin. Pop. 150.

Medin, a banking post borough and residential town capital of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 14 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It contains a fine court-house several collegiate institutions, and the Delaware County Institute of Science. Pop. in 1900 39,650. Elevation 350 feet.

Mediana, mē dē ā nā, a small town of Spain in Aragón 21 miles SSE of Saragossa, on the Gine.

Mediapolis, a banking post-town of Des Moines co. Iowa on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 725.

Medical Lake, a post-town of Spokane co. Wash., 10 miles WSW of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 516. It has salt-works.

Mediciana, mē dē obee nā, a town of Italy 15 miles E. of Bologna. Pop. about 3000 (commune 12,000).

Medicine Bow, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R., 74 miles NNW of Laramie.

Medicine Bow Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. It extends from Long's Peak Colo. northwestward into Wyoming. The North Fork of the Platte flows between these mountains and the main range (or divide) of the Rocky Mountains. Among the highest peaks of the Medicine Bow Range are the Elk Mountain (11,511 feet) and Big Horn, which are in Wyoming. This range of mountains, which is extensively covered with forests of pine, fir, and spruce, forms the SW boundary of the Laramie Plain.

Medicine Bow River rises in the mountains in the S. part of Wyoming runs northwestward in Carbon co. and enters the North Fork of the Platte 30 miles NNE. of Rawlins. It is about 120 miles long.

Medicine Creek, Mo., rises in Mercer co. and enters the Grand River 10 miles SE of Chillicothe. It is about 100 miles long.

Medicine Hat, a banking post-town and outpost of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the South Saskatchewan River 650 miles W of Winnipeg. It has coal-mines, gas-wells, and railroad machine-shops. Pop. in 1901 1975.

Medicine Lodge, a banking city capital of Barber co. Kan. on Medicine Lodge Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 45 miles SW of Kingman. It is an important distributing centre. Pop. in 1900 917.

Medicine (or Sun) River, Mont. rises in the Rocky Mountains runs eastward forms the N boundary of Lewis and Clarke co. and enters the Missouri River in Chouteau co. about 10 miles above the Great Falls. It is about 150 miles long.

Medill, a post-village of Clarke co. Mo. Pop. 60.

Medina, a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, entering the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to Newport, 4 miles inland.

Medina, *ma-dee-na'* (Arab. *Medīnat en-Nabi*, *ma-dee-na'* *en-Nabi*), the Prophet's city and *Yashrib* *Jash-rippa*, or *Jathrib*), a holy city of Arabia, in Hejaz containing the tomb of Mohammed, 248 miles N by W of Mecca. Lat. 24° 07' N lon. 39° 55' E. It stands about 5000 feet above the sea-level, at the E side of the mountain ranges running parallel to the Red Sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall about 40 feet high flanked by numerous towers, while on a rock at its NW side stands the Castle. The houses are of stone and many of them betoken opulence and comfort. Beyond the walls of the city W and S are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations. The canal which supplies Medina with water from a valley a few miles to the S is the greatest of its kind in Arabia.

The mosque of the Prophet (El-Haram) erected on the reputed spot where Mohammed died stands at the E side of the city and though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at Mea. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the Prophet's tomb, a considerable proportion of the Mecca pilgrims going on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The business of Medina is all done by the merchants of Yambu (or Yembo) a port on the Red Sea, about 120 miles to the SW. The stationary population is assumed to be about 40,000. Entry into the city is permitted only to Mussulmans. The flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina, known as the *Hijra*, in the year 622, is the event from which the Mohammedan era is reckoned.

Medina, a city of Malta. See CITTA VECCHIA.

Medina, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca 30 miles N. by S. of Bogotá.

Medina, a French station of west-central Africa, in Bambo, on the left bank of the Senegal 10 lat. 14° 21' N. lon. 11° 30' W. It is connected by rail with Kayes.

Medina, a county in the N. part of Ohio has an area of 423 sq. m. It is drained by the Black and Rocky rivers and Chippewa Creek. Capital, Medina. Pop. in 1890 21,743. In 1900 21,658.

Medina, a southern county of Texas, has an area of 1284 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Hondo, bounded on the W. by the Medina River and also drained by Saco Creek. Capital, Hondo. Pop. in 1890 9730. In 1900 7785.

Medina, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. on the Tiffin River about 14 miles SW of Adrian. Pop. about 225.

Medina, a post-station of Stevens co. Minn.

Medina, a banking post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. on Oak Orchard Creek on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 41 miles W of Rochester. It has manufactures of iron furniture, pumps, pipes, sinks, and general hardware. It has also fruit-ventilators, vinegar and pickling works and quarries of Medina sandstone. The picturesque Medina Falls are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 4716.

Medina, a banking post-village of Statman co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Medina, a banking post-village, capital of Medina co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern Ohio R. 20 miles W by N of Akron. It has heading works and manufactures of foundry products. Pop. in 1900 2235.

Medina, a banking post-village of Gibson co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles E of Milan. Pop. about 500.

Medina, a post-village of Bandera co. Tex. The banking point is Kerrville. Pop. about 100.

Medina, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1494.

Medina, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles W of Appleton. Pop. 125.

Medinaceli, *ma-dee-na'-tha'-lee*, a small town of Spain, province and 22 miles S of Sorio. It was a Moorish stronghold. It contains tomb of members of the family of Is. Carda, dukes of Medinaceli.

Medina de las Torres, *ma-dee-na' dā lāa ton nā*, a town of Spain, 45 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Medina del Campo, *ma-dee-na' dā lāa po* (ana. *Medina Campesina*), a town and important railroad centre of Spain, in León, on the Zapardiel 20 miles SSW of Valladolid. It has a collegiate church. There are ruins attesting the former importance of this place, which once had over 50,000 inhabitants. It was at times a royal residence. Isabella the Catholic died here in 1504. The campo is one of the finest wheat regions of Europe. Pop. in 1900 5971.

Medina de Pomar, *ma-dee-na' dā po-man*, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles NNE of Burgos.

Medina de Rioseco, *ma-dee-na' dā ree'-sa'-ko*, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles NW of Valladolid, on the Segulla. Pop. in 1900, 5007. It was at one time an important centre of Spanish commerce.

Medina River, Tex., rises near the N. border of Bandera co. and unites with Salado Creek about 10 miles S of San Antonio. The stream formed by this junction is the San Antonio River.

Medina-Sidonia, *ma-dee-na' se-dee-na'*, a town of Spain in Andalucía on the Segulla River province and 19 miles SE of Cadix. It stands picturesquely on the brow of a rocky eminence. It is an ancient town. Here is the ruined castle of the dukes of Medina-Sidonia. Pop. in 1900 11,003.

Medinet-Ahn. See MEDINET-HABU.

Medinet el-Fayyum, *ma-dee-na' dā fā-yūm'* (ana. *Grocodiopolis* afterwards *Aris* of) a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Fayyum on the Bahr Yusuf 52 miles SSW of Cairo with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. about 40,000.

Medinet-Habnu, *ma-dee-na' dā hā'-no'*, a locality on the Nile, opposite Karnak (the site of Thebes). Here are imposing remains of ancient Egyptian structures.

Mediofennum, the ancient name of MILAN.

Mediomatris, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean Sea (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterraneum* Fr. *Mer Méditerranée*, *ma-dee-na' dā fā-yūm'* (ana. *Grocodiopolis* afterwards *Aris* of) a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Fayyum on the Bahr Yusuf 52 miles SSW of Cairo with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. about 40,000.

Mediterranean, *ma-dee-na' dā fā-yūm'*, a locality on the Nile, opposite Karnak (the site of Thebes). Here are imposing remains of ancient Egyptian structures.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MILAN.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

Mediterranean, the ancient name of MAY.

into the basin the salinity of the Mediterranean is greater than that of the Atlantic Ocean, and this disparity is progressively increasing to which is added a lowering of the surface-level. Hence, there is a steady inflow of the lighter waters of the ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar. The surface waters of the Mediterranean which are famed for their blue color and transparency have at times a markedly high temperature, but below 100 fathoms, or somewhat lower than the mean depth of the Gibraltar passage, to the greatest depth the temperature remains uniformly at 55°. The prevailing winds are from the SE and SW in spring and from the NE and NW during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Eora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco from the African Desert. Waterspouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Italy (Vesuvius) in the Lipari Islands (Stromboli) in Sicily (Etna) and the Cyclades (Island of Santorini). The Mediterranean abounds in fish and also furnishes fine coral and sponges.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews the Great Sea. The Phoenicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts. The Greeks afterwards disputed it with them and with the Carthaginians. After the destruction of Carthage the Romans were sole masters of its shores. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Pisa, Genoa, and Venice were great maritime powers in the Mediterranean. At their close the Venetians almost monopolized its commerce.

Medirran, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ridgway. Pop. about 300.

Medjerda, a river of north Africa. See **MEDJERDA**.

Medjide, med-jed-je or Medjida, a small town of Rumelia in the S. part of the Dobruja, on the railway from Bucharest to Kustendje.

Medley, a post-hamlet of Grant co. W. Va. 26 miles S. of Keyser.

Medo, mado a small island of Brazil in the Bay of São Marcos state and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.

Medo, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co. Minn. 80 miles SSW of St. Paul.

Medec, mado an old district of France along the Gironde. It now forms the NW part of the département of Gironde. It is famous for its wines.

Medec, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 16 miles NW of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Medomak, a post village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 250.

Medon, a post-village of Madison co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 11 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Medora, a banking post-village of Macoupin co. Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 20 miles N. of Alton. Pop. in 1900 440.

Medora, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Ind. on the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern R. 86 miles E. of Vincennes. It has flouring mill. Pop. about 600.

Medora, a post-station of Warren co. Iowa.

Medora, a post-hamlet, capital of Billings co., N. Dak. on the Little Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R. 156 miles W. by N. of Bismarck. Pop. about 30.

Medonna, the Latin name of **MARINA**.

Medonta, the Latin name of **MARSA-SUA-SARA**.

Medusa, me-doo-sa, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. about 25 miles SW of Albany. Pop. 100.

Meduxnickang, me-doo-ne-kang a broad rapid river

running into the St. John a few miles above Woodstock, New Brunswick. It takes its rise in the state of Maine.

Medvedjy-Ostrov, med-ved-joo ost-rov (Bear Islands) two groups of islands in Arctic Russia. one in Bering Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kalyma River.

Medveditsa, med-ved-it-sa, a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, 15 miles below the influx of the Khoper.

Medway, a river of England rises by several branches in Surrey, Sussex, and Kent cos. and joins the Thames at Sheerness, above which it forms a great and important estuary extending to Rochester. It is navigable to Fenchurch.

Medway, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic Ocean 25 miles E. by W. of Savannah.

Medway, or **Port Medway**, a river of Nova Scotia, takes its rise in Queens co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean through the harbor of Port Medway. Length about 106 miles.

Medway, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. on the Penobscot River about 64 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 297.

Medway, a post-village in Medway township (town) Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New

York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles SW of Boston. The town has manufactures of casimere, wadding, and straw goods. Pop. in 1900 2761 of the village, about 1360.

Medway, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. about 23 miles E. by W. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Medway, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio, 14 miles NE of Dayton and 1 mile W. of the Mad River. Pop. about 400.

Medyampa, Washington co. Me. See **MEDEYAMPA**.

Medyn, madya a town of Russia government and 40 miles NNW of Kaluga, on the Medynka. Pop. about 4600.

Meedon, madya a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen 9 miles NW of Delfzijl.

Meekhan, a post-station of Portage co. Wis. 5 miles W. of Plover.

Meeker, a county in the central part of Minnesota. Area, 613 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crow River or its North Fork. Capital, Litchfield. Pop. in 1900 15 456 in 1900 17 753.

Meeker, a banking post-town, capital of Rio Blanco co. Colo. about 43 miles NW of Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900 567. Coal is mined near here.

Meeker, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Meeker, a post-village of Washington co. Wis. about 18 miles NW of Milwaukee.

Meekers Grove, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co. Wis., 18 miles NE of Duqueno, Iowa.

Meekerville, a post-station of Wilcox co. N. C.

Meemee, a post-village in Meeme township (town) Manitowish co. Wis. about 35 miles NNE of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1482 of the village about 150.

Meerane, mair-ah-nah a town of Saxony 21 miles W. of Chemnitz. It has important manufactures of woollen stuffs, bombazines, and silk and cotton goods. Pop. in 1900 23,707.

Meerangspitze, or **Meerangen Spitze**, a summit of the High Tatras, Carpathian mountains of Hungary. Height, 2210 feet. It commands a superb panorama.

Meerbeke, mair-ha-keh a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles SSE of Ghent.

Meerendree, mair-rö-dree or mair-rö-dreeh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders 6 miles WNW of Ghent.

Meerhout, mair-höwt a village of Belgium in the province of Antwerp 15 miles SE of Turnhout. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Meerle, mair-lee a village of Belgium province and 23 miles SE of Antwerp on the Maas.

Meersburg, mair-börs a town of Baden 5 miles SSE of Constance, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. about 2600.

Meerseen, mair-seen a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg 4 miles NE of Maastricht. Pop. about 5000. Here in 870 Louis the German and Charles the Bald concluded a treaty by which the bulk of Lorraine was secured to Germany.

Meerut, mair-rüt or Mirat, a town of British India, capital of a division and district of its own name in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 36 miles NE of Delhi, on an affluent of the Ganges. It is an unattractive town but has many remains attesting former magnificence. It is the seat of Meerut College. It is noted as the place where the Sepoy mutiny first broke out. Pop. in 1901 119,642.

Meeteetse, a banking post-village of Big Horn co. Wyo. 28 miles SE of Red Lodge. Pop. about 250.

Meetingcreek, a post-station of Hardin co. Ky.

Meeting Street, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co. S. C.

Megalokastro, a city of Crete. See **CANDIA**.

Megalopolis, an ancient city of Arcadia, founded by Epaminondas in 370 a. c. as the capital of the Arcadian confederacy. It lay on both banks of the Heziron. On its site is the little town of Megalopolis (or Stann). Remains of the ancient city have recently been excavated, the most precious of which are those of the theatre.

Meganihi, mair-gi-nah-see, one of the Ionian Islands, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length from N. to S., 6 miles.

Megantic, a lake of Quebec, about 40 miles SE of Sherbrooke. Length, 16 miles average breadth 2 miles. This lake gives rise to the Chaudière River.

Megantic, a county in the E. part of Quebec, adjoining the co. of Beauce. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Capital, Leeds.

Megara (Gr. **Μεγάρα**) a town of Greece, nomarchy of Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Argos opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. about 6600. It is on the site of the ancient city of the

same name, the capital of Magaria, and the colonizer of Brumalia.

Megaspheon, the largest and most important monastery in Asia, 3 miles N of Kalavria. It is one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece and occupies a vast cavern in an almost inaccessible rock above 300 feet in height. Ibrahim Pasha besieged this convent in July 1827 but was repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has about 180 monks and a picture of the Virgin resorted to in pilgrimages.

Megon, *mā shen*, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 15 miles NE of Bois-le-Duc.

Mégève, *mā shen*, a small town of France, Hautes-Alpes, 5 miles S of Briançon. Elevation, 3690 feet.

Megiddo, in ancient geography a city of Palestine on the plain of Esdraelon, near the SE. end of Mount Carmel. Here, about 609 a.c., Josiah king of Judah, was overwhelmed by the army of Necho king of Egypt.

Megon, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, runs 48 miles NW of Dacca and, in about lat. 22° 25' N joins the united Brahmaputra and Ganges, to which it gives its own name for the rest of the course. It is navigable at all seasons for the largest river steamers but has a violent bore. See **BEAHMARA**.

Mehadia, *mā hā de ā*, a town of Hungary 15 miles N of Orsova. Pop. in 1900 2407. The Baths of Mahadia, or *Haraulas Baths* (*Haraulas-Pudis*), near this town, pleasantly situated on the Cerne, near the western end of the Transylvanian Alps not far from the Iron Gates of the Danube, were known to the Romans and are annually frequented by many visitors. The thermal waters have a temperature of 125°-145°. Elevation, 435 feet.

Mehallet el-Kebir, *mā hā de ā* or *Mehala el-Kebir, *mā hā de ā*, a town of Lower Egypt, in Gharbiyah, 45 miles SW of Damietta. It is a commercial town and has manufacturing of cotton. Pop. in 1907, 31,100. It is connected by rail with Damietta.*

Mehama, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

Mehdia, *mā de ā*, **Mahadian**, *mā hā de ā*, or **Mehedia**, called also **Africkah**, a town of Tunis, 115 miles SSE of the city of Tunis, on the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. about 5000.

Mehdiah, *mā hā de ā*, or **Mammurah**, *mām mūrā*, a resort of Morocco, on the Jebel, 1 mile from its mouth, and 21 miles NE of Rabat.

Meherrin, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Va.

Meherrin River runs near the E. border of Charlotte co. Va. enters Hertford co. N.C. and about 5 miles N of Winton it enters with the Notoway River to form the Chowan. Length 160 miles.

Melito, *mā lī*, a town of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, 20 miles S of Gotha. It has manufactures of various kinds of metallic wares, etc. Pop. in 1900 4799.

Melitzsch, *mā lī*, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles SSW of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 4152.

Melville, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. Pop. about 100.

Melhopany, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. in Mahopany township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 44 miles NNW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township in 1900 794 of the village, about 400.

Melhopany (or **Mahopany**) Creek, Pa. enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Melhopany Mountain, Pa. in the W part of Wyoming co. near Mahopany Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions—Big Melhopany near the SW and Little Melhopany in the NW part of the county.

Melrand, *mā rān*, written also **Merend** and **Melrand**, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan 40 miles SSE of Khn.

Melun, *mā nū*, a town of France, in Cher 5 miles NW of Bourges. Pop. in 1901 5581 largely engaged in the manufacture of porcelain and textiles. It has a castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death.

Melapontic, *mā pōn*, a people of Balaon province, Luzon Philippine Islands. Pop. 8119.

Melodun, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 43 miles from St. La. Elevation 5900 feet.

Meldorich, *mā dōr*, a town of Rhanish Prussia, a short distance N of Danzig. It is an important seat of the iron and steel industry. Pop. in 1900 33,090.

Melding, *mā dōg*, **Onas o'ber** and **Urnah**, *ōnā tōr*, formerly two contiguous villages of Austria, in the south western outskirts of Vienna. They are now within the corporate limits of the metropolis.

Melgig, *mā gī*, a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles NNE of Perth.

Meliga, *mā gī*, a county in the S part of Ohio, borders on Kentucky. Area, 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River which also forms part of the southern boundary, and it is partly drained by Landing and Shade creeks. Bituminous coal and salt are abundantly developed. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop. in 1890 30,815. In 1900 28,630.

Meliga, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 210 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Tennessee River which the Hiwassee River enters at the SW an tributary of this county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890 2820; in 1900 2491.

Meliga, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles (direct) NNW of Thomasville. Pop. in 1900 817.

Meliga, a post-station of Morgan co., Ohio.

Meliga Creek, Ohio enters the Muskingum River in Morgan co.

Meliga, a post-township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 1878.

Melje, *mā jē*, a summit of the Bernina group of the Dauphiné Alps, France. Height 13,088 feet.

Melkijelehn Pass, in Alaska between the Copper and Tanana basins. It lies between Tok River and Wagner Lake.

Mellen, *mā lēn*, a village and commune of Switzerland on the Lake of Zürich, canton and 8 miles SE of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 2232. It has important silk and wine-in industries.

Melhan, *mā hā*, a commune of France department of Lot-et-Garonne 7 miles W of Marmande.

Mellant, *mā yā*, a commune of France in Cher 20 miles SSE of Bourges.

Melina, *mā lī*, a village and resort of northern Italy on Lago Maggiore.

Mel-Nam, a river of Asia. See **MEYAN**.

Melnberg, *mā lēn*, a village and watering place of Germany in Lippe.

Melchhausen, *mā lēh*, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg circle of Altena. Pop. about 5000.

Melrhards, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 190.

Melmingen, *mā mīngēn*, a town of Germany capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles SNE of Fulda. It is well built. Its chief attraction is the beautiful park known as the English Garden. The principal buildings are the ducal palace containing a picture-gallery, library, etc., the town-hall, and the theatre, which is noted throughout Europe for the excellence of its performance. Brewing the manufacture of textiles and book printing are carried on but the industries are not important. Pop. in 1900 14,518.

Mel-Omid, *mā o-mēd*, a village of Persia, province of Khorassan 35 miles S of Shehrud.

Melre, *mā rē*, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 10 miles SE of Ghent.

Melregrave, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. 5 miles S of Melrose. Pop. in 1900 185.

Melreboke, *mā rē bōkē* or **Meerleboke**, *mā lē bōkē*, a village of Belgium in East Flanders 2 miles E of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Melringen, *mā rīngēn*, a town of Switzerland canton and 39 miles SE of Bern on the Aar. It is a station on the Brünig railway and the chief village of the Haslikhal. It has various industries, especially in woodwork. Pop. in 1900 3678. Near by are the falls of Reichenbach. Elevation, 1968 feet.

Meisenheim, *mā sēn hīme*, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 45 miles S of Coblenz. It has an old castle.

Meiserville, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. 190.

Meissen, *mā sēn*, a town of Saxony picturesque, situated on the Elbe, 15 miles NW of Dresden. On the Felsenberg (Castle Hill) 160 feet above the city are the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. The former the erection of which was begun in the thirteenth century is a handsome pile with an elegant open work spire, many fine monuments and tombs of Saxon rulers, and a noteworthy altar piece. The Albrechtsburg, which for a century and a half previous to 1809 was the seat of the electoral and later royal porcelain factory contains fine modern frescoes. At the Fünftenschele Gellert and Lessing were students. Meissen has long been famous for its porcelain, the first factory for its manufacture in Europe, established to utilize the invention of Böttger having been removed hither from Dresden in 1710. This establishment, now the royal porcelain-factory where the famous Dresden china is produced, situated in the valley of the Triebisch, a little stream which here joins the Elbe, employs

over 700 persons. In addition there are several other factories for the manufacture of porcelain, foundries, machine-shops, textile mills, and manufacturers of sewing machines, pianos, furniture, etc. The town is in a fruit-growing district. Pop. in 1900 (including China) 39,123. Meissen arose in the tenth century as the seat of margraves who had to contend with the Slavic tribes of the region. In 1123 the margrave of Meissen (Meisa) passed into the possession of the house of Wettin which in the course of the next 300 years extended its sway over a large part of the present kingdom of Saxony as well as over Thuringia. In 1423 Frederick the Warlike, margrave of Meissen acquired the territories of Saxe-Wittenberg and was made one of the seven imperial electors. The name of Saxony was henceforth extended to the Meissen territories.

Mejerda, mèi jér dà (anc. *Sag radas*) a river of Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and, after a NE course of nearly 300 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis in the Mediterranean, 24 miles N of Tunis.

Mejion See Mexico

Mejillones, mèi-wol-yo'nds or *Mejillones del Sur*, a maritime town of Antioquia province, Chile, 35 miles (direct) N of Antofagasta with which it has rail-connection. The harbor is large, is well protected and has good anchorage, and is one of the ports for the important silver mines of Caracoles. In the vicinity are extensive beds of guano. Mejillones was ceded by Bolivia to Chile in 1881. In Tarapacá province is Mejillones del Norte, 25 miles from Iquique, ceded by Peru in 1883. It ships salt-petre.

Mekines, mèk e-nds sometimes written *Mekines*, *Mekina*, or *Mequinez*, a city of Morocco, province and 34 miles WSW of Fez. Pop. 60,000 (?). It stands in a fertile valley is large, better built than Morocco and has a palace considered the finest in Morocco, which is often the residence of the emperor.

Mekinock, a post-village of Grand Forks co. N Dak on the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles NW of the town of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Mekka See Mecca

Meklung, mèi klung' a town of Siam at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W estuarine arm of the Menam 40 miles SW of Bangkok. The region about it furnishes much salt.

Mekong, mèi kang' (or *Cambodjia*) River, one of the principal rivers of southeastern Asia, rises in Tibet (where it has the name of *Lan tsang kiang*) intersects the Chinese province of Yunnan traverses the Shan country Laos, and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by number one mouth in Cochinchina, near lat. 10° N. lon. 105° 40' E. It constitutes the greater part of the boundary between Siam and French Indo-China. Its upper course is in a valley running parallel with that of the Yangtze-kiang from which it is separated by a narrow ridge. It receives numerous tributaries but none of any very great extent. At Pnom-penh in about lat. 11° 30' N. it sends an arm to the Tonlé-Sap (or *Sten hon*, the Great Lake). Total length, about 2500 miles. Throughout most of its course navigation is obstructed by rapids. It is at all seasons navigable for large vessels to Pnom-penh about 200 miles from the sea.

Mekran, mèk ran a maritime district of Belucistan and southeastern Persia, bordering on the Indian Ocean. It is a wild plateau region and suffers severely from drought. It is divided into petty districts under separate chiefs. Chief town, Kej.

Mekunsky, a post-station of the Seminole Nation, LT.

Mel, a commune of Italy 9 miles SW of Belluno on the Piave.

Melania, mèi-là dè, an island of Austria-Hungary coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 15 miles WNW of Zara.

Melakniri, mèi-là-koo ree, a town of western Africa, French Sudan on a river of the same name, about 53 miles N by E of Fria Town Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the river is navigable.

Melane'sia (from Gr. μέλας, black, and νῆσος, island) a name applied by some geographers to Australasia, but in a more restricted sense the collective designation of those islands of Oceania which lie between the equator and the Tropics of Capricorn and between Papua and the Fiji group (Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, etc.). The aboriginal tribes are mostly of the black or negrito race, a branch of the Papuan division.

Melara, mèi-là rà, a village of Italy province of Reggio, district of Massa Superiore.

Melawi el-Arish, a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 183 miles by rail S by W of Cairo. Pop. about 10,000.

Melny, mèi-là', a commune of France, in Sten-et-Leire, arrondissement of Charolais.

Melangerd, mèi-là-gèrd, or *Mannikert*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles SE of Erzerum on the Kaphrales. Under the name of *Manavassard* the place was an important town of ancient Armenia.

Melassina, mèi-là-sin, a village of Italy about 3 miles S of Acqui.

Melassina, a town of Sicily. See *Milazzo*.

Melbora, a post-village of Williams co. Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles WSW of Bryan. Pop. 175.

Melbourne, mèi-bùrn a small town of England on and 5 miles SEK. of Derby. It is noted for its market gardens.

Melbourne, mèi-bùrn the capital of the British colony of Victoria, southeastern Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra 8 miles from its mouth at the head of Port Philip. Lat. of observatory 37° 49' 53" S. lon. 144° 58' 32" E. It was actually founded and named in 1837. The river is accessible for vessels draught 22 feet of water but some of the largest ships anchor at Hobson's Bay near the mouth of the harbor to which (at Port Melbourne) there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, with two piers projecting into deep water. There are large docks, ship-repairing yards, foundries, etc. along the river. The town is chiefly laid out on the right bank of the river which is crossed by several bridges. It has been a municipality since 1842. South Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipal districts. Among the city's most prominent buildings are the houses of parliament, treasury, law-courts, the public library (with upward of 300,000 volumes), the town hall, stock exchange, exhibition buildings, the royal and other theatres, opera-house, etc. Its educational and scientific institutions comprise a university (with Trinity, Ormond and Queen's Colleges), zoological and botanical gardens, museum of natural history and observatory. Melbourne is the most important city and the greatest emporium of trade in Australia. The chief exports include gold, wool, cereals and flour, hides, skins and leather, live-stock, frozen meat and butter. The city has steam rail and telegraph communication with the chief towns of Victoria and the adjoining colonies. It is the see of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Mean temperature Jan. 73.4° July 66.4°. Pop. of the city proper in 1881 65,860 or including suburbs 282,907 in 1901 (city proper) 68,835 or as *Greater Melbourne* (with suburbs) 480,800.

Melbourne, a banking post-town capital of Isard co. Ark about 110 miles N by E of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 256.

Melbourne, a banking post-town of Bradford co. Pa. on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900 131.

Melbourne, a banking city of Marshall co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles SW of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 365.

Melbourne, a post-village of Campbell co. Ky. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 26.

Melbourne, a post village of Harrison co. Mo on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. The banking point is Gilman City. Pop. in 1900 139.

Melbourne, a post village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Gloucest.

Melbourne, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec, 25 miles NNW of Sherbrooke. A bridge spans the St. Francis at this point connecting Melbourne and Richmond East. Pop. about 300.

Melbourne Island, in the Pacific Ocean, forms with Bedford and Minto islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Melbourne, Mount, a mountain summit of Antarctica, on Victoria Land in about lat. 74° 25' S. assumed to have an altitude of about 7300 feet. It is probably an extinct volcano.

Melbourne Ridge, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec, 9 miles SW of Melbourne.

Melchthal, mèi-tàl, a valley of Switzerland canton of Unterwalden, SE of Sarnez traversed by the Misch River.

Melcombe-Rogie See *Weymouth and Melcombe-Rogie*.

Meldal, mèi-dàl a village of Norway 30 miles SW of Trondheim. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Melden, mèi-dèn, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles SEW of Ghent.

Meldi, a Latin name of MNAUS.

Meldola, mèi-tò-là a small town of central Italy, 7 miles S. of Forlì.

Meldorf, mèi-dorf a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 13 miles NW of Hamburg. In the Middle

Agas it was the chief town of Dikemah. Pop. in 1904, 3681

Melchior, a post-village of Edgemoor co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Central of Georgia R. 17 miles NW of Savannah

Melchior, Old, Scotland. See Old Melchior

Melchior, mē-lā-dā (anc. Mēlita), an island of Ancona-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 19 miles WNW of Ragusa. Greatest length 23 miles mean breadth not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, mostly of an arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo (Porto Palazzo) on the N side, is one of the best on the Dalmatian coast.

Melchior, mē-lā-yā no, formerly Marignano mē-lā-yā no, a town of Italy 14 miles SE of Milan. It is noted for the victory gained here in 1515 by Francis I of France over the Swiss auxiliaries of the duke of Milan. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6666.

Melchior, mē-lā-sur, mē-lā-nā dē soon, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 37 miles by rail SSE of Havana. It raises stock and sugar-cane. Pop. in 1900 5010

Melchior, mē-lā-sz, a village of Hungary, co. of Toronto 28 miles NE of Peterwaradin

Melchior, mē-lā-ka, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SSE of Vladimir. Pop. in 1897 8904

Melchior, mē-lā-fo, a town of Italy in the province of Potenza, on a volcanic peak the Monte Vulture, overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S of Foggia. It has a castle dating from Norman times and a medieval cathedral. Melchior was a place of great importance under the Normans. Pop. (commune) in 1901 14,449

Melchior, or Long Melchior, a village of England in Suffolk on the Stour 3 miles N of Sudbury. It is beautifully situated and has a fine church

Melchior, mē-lā-ka, the northernmost town of Portugal, 38 miles NE of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress. Pop. about 2600

Melchior, mē-lā-gā, a town of Brazil, state and 163 miles SW of Pará

Melchior, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, 40 miles SW of Bogotá. Pop. about 6000

Melchior de Fernamental, mē-lā-gā dā fā-nā-mēn tā, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles WNW of Burgos near the Pisuerga. Pop. (commune) 3000

Melchior, Algeria. See Melchior

Melchior, mē-lā-dā, a village of Spain province and about 3 miles from Valencia

Melchior, mē-lā-yā, or Milla, mē-lā is a seaport town and commercial port (since 1907) on the N coast of Morocco, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35° 20' N. lon. 3° W. The island, on a rock contains large magazines and casemates and is garrisoned. Pop. in 1900, 16,183 (including the garrison of about 1000)

Melchior, mē-lā-lee, a town of Sicily 34 miles NW of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901 6463

Melchior, a seaport of east Africa. See Malindi

Melchior, or Miling, a chain of mountains in the S part of China, 200 miles N of Canton

Melchior, mē-lā-pēl yā, a town of Chile, province and 36 miles SW of Santiago on the Maipo. Pop. about 4300

Melchior, mē-lā-dā, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles NNE of Luxe

Melchior, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 37 miles N of Dallas. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. 260

Melita, the ancient name of MĒLEA

Melita, the ancient name of MALTA

Melita, a banking post-village and outpost (under the jurisdiction of Brandon) of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 560

Melitene See MALATIA

Melito, mē-lā-lee, a village of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria

Melito, a village of Italy province of Naples, district of Casoria

Melitopol, mē-lā-tō-pōl, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles NNE of Simferopol. It is a modern place. Pop. in 1897 15,120

Melittota, a post-village of Kent co. Md. Pop. 60

Melk, or Mēlk, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W of Sankt Pölten. It is situated at the foot of a granite height, on which is a Benedictine abbey. This, one of the wealthiest establishments of the kind dates from 1080. Its church is a splendid edifice and the abbey library contains 60,000 volumes. Pop. about 2360

Melkham, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 10 miles ENE of Bath. Pop. in 1901 2458

Melma, mē-lā, a river of northern Italy joins the Oglio 12 miles SE of Cremona. Length 50 miles

Melle, mē-lā-ah, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 4 miles SE of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Melle, mē-lā (L. Melanion), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles ESE of Niort. It contains two twelfth-century churches, that of St. Hilare with some interesting sculptures. There is a large trade in mules. Pop. in 1901 3026

Melle, mē-lā-ah, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 13 miles ESE of Osnabrück on the Elbe. Pop. about 2000

Mellen, a banking post-village of Ashland co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 26 miles SE by S of Ashland. It has saw-mills, a tannery, etc. Pop. about 1000

Mellenville, a post-village of Columbia co. NY on the Boston and Albany R. 6 miles E by N of Hudson. It has a paper mill and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. about 550

Mellera, mē-lā-rā, a post-station of Dubuque co. Iowa, 12 miles SW of Dubuque. Here is a Trappist abbey

Mellville, a banking post-village of Spink co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles N of Radfield. Pop. in 1900 354

Mellie, a post-village of Lake co. Minn. The banking point is Two Harbors. Pop. 150

Mellika, mē-lā-ka, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady Mub 3 miles S of Gardafui

Mellingham, mē-lā-ŋ, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 1 mile S of Baden on the Reuss

Mellet, a banking post-village of Fountain co. Ind. on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. 15 miles E. of Covington. Pop. about 550

Mellin, a village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 100

Mellon Valley, a post-hamlet of Clay co. Ala. about 75 miles NNE of Montgomery

Melrichstadt, mē-lā-rā-stāt, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 43 miles NNE of Würzburg. It has a great malting establishment. Pop. about 2000

Melmore, mē-lā-mōr, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, on an affluent of the Sandusky River 8 miles SSE of Tiffin. Pop. 200

Melnik, mē-lā-nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe 21 miles N of Prague. It has several interesting old structures and is noted for its wine and apricots. Pop. in 1900 492 mostly Czechs

Melnik, a town of Turkey 6 miles NE of Saloniki. Pop. about 5000 (?)

Melo, mē-lā, a town of Uruguay capital of the department of Cerro Largo 200 miles NE of Montevideo in lat. 32° 35' S. Pop. 6000

Melochville (Fr. pron mē-lōsh vīl) or Teehante, tā-hānt, a post-village of Beauharnois on Quebec, at the outlet of the Beauharnois canal in Lake St. Louis, 30 miles SE of Montreal. Pop. about 300

Melodunum, the ancient name of MELUN

Melones, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. The banking point is Angels Camp. Pop. about 200

Melonia, mē-lā-nā, a small island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Italy 4 miles W of Lefkada. Near here in 1284 the Genoese overwhelmed the Pisan fleet.

Melona (Gr. Mēlon) or Mēlonē, an island of Greece, one of the Cyclades, in the SE part of the group. Area, about 60 sq. m. It is divided into two peninsular portions by a deep bay on the N side, which affords one of the best harbors in this part of the Mediterranean. The island is mountainous and of volcanic origin. The highest peak Mount St. Elias (Ilygros Iliak) rises to a height of 2240 feet. Sulphur is found in large quantities and there are hot mineral springs. Obsidian occurs abundantly and was a source of wealth in ancient times. The principal town is Plaka on the N side, near the site of the ancient Melos. Among the remains of ancient art which have been found on the island is the Venus of Melos in the Louvre, discovered in 1890. Valuable finds of prehistoric antiquities have been discovered at Phylakopi. Pop. in 1890 5510. Ant. Melos (Ant. Mēlo) is a small islet 6 miles to the NW. The eparchy of Melos has a pop. of about 13,000

Meloni, or Melonikankat, a river of Alaska, a northern tributary of the Yakon River below the Koyukuk

Melrose, mē-lā-rō, a small town of Portugal 12 miles N of Oporto, on the Douro.

Melrith, or Melrigh, a depressed salt lake or basin of Algeria, in the department of Constantine and in the Saharan region 55 miles S by E of Biskra. It lies about 63 feet below the Mediterranean and represents the former extension westward of the Gulf of Gabes

Melrose, a town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh on the Tweed 11 miles NNW of Jedburgh. Here are the beautiful ruins of Melrose Abbey. What now remains is the greater part of the church of that famous Cistercian establishment. The erection of this edifice was begun in the

early part of the fourteenth century. About 3 miles distant is Abbotford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott. Pop. in 1901, 2104.

Melrose, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 4 miles SE of Oakland. It has many factories of blasting-fuse.

Melrose, a village of Hartford co. Cons. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles NE of Hartford. Pop. 60.

Melrose, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. on Santa Fe Lake 9 miles SE of Welco. Pop. 280.

Melrose, a post-station of Lowndes co. Ga.

Melrose, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. about 26 miles S of Paris. Pop. about 150.

Melrose, a banking post-town of Monroe co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 16 miles SW of Albia. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Melrose, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. The banking point is Baxter Springs or Columbus. Pop. 128.

Melrose, a village of Carroll co. Md. Pop. 80.

Melrose, a city of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 7 miles N of Boston. It has manufactures of boots shoes, and rebbers. Pop. in 1900, 12,663.

Melrose, a banking city of Stearns co. Minn. on the Bank River and on the Great Northern R. 34 miles W by N of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 1706. It is a shipping point for grain and flour.

Melrose, a post-station of St. Louis co. Mo. 30 miles W by S of St. Louis.

Melrose, a banking post-village of Silverbow co. Mont. on the Oregon Short Line 30 miles SW by S of Butte. Ores of gold, silver lead, and copper are mined in this region. Pop. about 600.

Melrose, a station within the city limits of New York 6 miles N of the New York Central and Hudson River R. terminals.

Melrose, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Fitchburg R. 8½ miles N of Troy. Pop. 300.

Melrose, a post-station of Robeson co. N. C.

Melrose, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Poulding. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Melrose, a post-station of Morgan co. Tenn.

Melrose, a post-village of Vacogoches co. Tex. 75 miles E by S of Palestine.

Melrose, a post-station of Rookingham co. Va.

Melrose, a post-village in Melrose township (town) Jackson co. Wis. on Douglas Creek near the Black River 6 miles N of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1533. Of the village, about 300.

Melrose, a post-village of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on the St. Mary's River 88 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop. 100.

Melrose, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario 6 miles NE of Shannonville.

Melrose, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Sackville 28 miles distant. Pop. 600.

Melrose Highlands Middlesex co. Mass. a village and independent post-station of Melrose of which city it forms a part on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of silver ware and leather. Pop. about 4900.

Melrose Park, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 11 miles W of Chicago. It has steel works, etc. The banking point is Maywood. Pop. in 1900, 2592.

Mels, mäs a village of Switzerland canton of St. Gall 1½ miles SW of Sargana. On a neighboring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Melsele, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 27 miles NE by R. of Ghent.

Melsenungen, mēl'sūng on a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Fulda, 15 miles S of Cassel. It has remains of old fortifications an interesting medieval church an old town hall and a castle. Pop. in 1900, 3638.

Meltham, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles SSW of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 5000.

Melton-Mowbray (mō bree) a town of England, in Leicestershire, on the navigable Wreake, 14 miles ENE of Leicester. It is the centre of a great fashionable hunting region. It has a handsome cruciform church. The town is noted for the manufacture of pork pies and Stilton cheese. There are iron-ore quarries and smelting furnaces. An important cattle market is held here. Pop. in 1901, 7454.

Meltons, a post-station of Louisa co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 73 miles NW of Richmond.

Meltons Hill, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co. Ala. about 40 miles NE of Montgomery.

Meltonsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., 40 miles SE of Huntsville.

Meltonville, a banking post-village of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 80.

Melitzer, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. Pop. 78.

Melun, mēl-lūn' (anc. Melodunum) a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on both banks of the Seine and on an island in the river 27 miles SSE of Paris. It has interesting medieval churches and a handsome Renaissance town hall. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 10,662. of the commune, 13,060.

Melvale, a village of Baltimore co. Md., on the Northern Central R. 5 miles N of Baltimore. It has a distillery. Pop. about 250.

Melvorn, or **Malvern**, a banking city of Oage co. Kan. on the Oage River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. about 48 miles S of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Melvere Square, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the S side of the North Mountains, 4 miles from Wilmet.

Melville, a post-station of Pickens co. Ga.

Melville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill. 6 miles N. W. of Alto.

Melville, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish La., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Melville, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. 30 miles E by N of Brooklyn. Pop. about 225.

Melville, a post-township of Alameda co. N. C. about 44 miles NW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Melville, Cape Colony. See KURRA.

Melville Bay, an inlet of northwestern Greenland included between Bed Head and Cape York and forming the N. head of Baffin Bay. It is crossed by the parallel of 76° N lat. It receives many Greenland glaciers and is largely blocked with stationary and floating ice. Among its numerous islands are Metemite Bushnao Helprin and Balgont.

Melville Island, an island off the coast of northern Australia, lat. 11° 28' S lon. 131° E. Length 70 miles breadth 30 miles.

Melville Island, the largest of the Parry Islands, in Arctic America, separated from Prince Patrick Island by Fitzwilliam Strait lat. 75° N lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry who wintered here in 1819-20.

Melville Land, the name given to one of the land-masses lying immediately N of Greenland, from which it is separated by Peary Strait or Channel. It is largely free of snow and ice.

Melville Peninsula, in Northern Canada, within the Arctic Circle, has Boothia Gulf on the W. Fury and Hecla Strait on the N. and Fox Channel on the E. It is 240 miles long and 100 miles in breadth.

Melvra, a post-village of Chetaw co. Ala. The banking point is Shubuta. Miss. Pop. 100.

Melvin, a banking post-village of Ford co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 62 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Melvin, a banking post-village of Osceola co. Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Melvin, a banking post-village of San Jacinto co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 200.

Melvin, a post-village of Monroe co. Wis.

Melvina, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Tenn. about 50 miles N of Chattanooga.

Melvin Hall, a post-station of Polk co. N. C.

Melvin Mills, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H., 2½ miles W of Concord. Pop. 60.

Melvin Village, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, about 40 miles NNE of Concord. Pop. 160.

Mélykút, mēl'koot (deep well) a town of Hungary co. of Bács Bodrog 110 miles S by E of Budapest.

Melso, mēl'so a small town of Italy in Lombardy 13 miles ENE of Milan.

Membriella, mēm-bree-llā, a town of Spain province and 20 miles E of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 5400.

Membrio, mēm-bree-o, a village of Spain in Extremadura, 37 miles WNW of Cáceres.

Memel, e river of Prussia. See NEMEN.

Memel, mēl' mēl a seaport of Prussia, the northernmost town of the German Empire situated at the N. end of the Kurisches Haff a lagoon of the Baltic, 12 miles NE of Königsberg close to the Russian frontier. It has a spacious harbor which is defended by a fort. The town contains a school of navigation. It is the seat of an active commerce. Great quantities of lumber and other products of western Russia (Lithuania) are shipped from Memel. There are manufactures of machinery chemicals etc. Iron founding, ship-building and brewing are carried on and there are lime and brick-kilns. Pop. in 1900, 20,174.

Memleben, *mém lā ben*, a village of Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg, circle of Eckartsberga. It has remains of an interesting church, which belonged to a celebrated medieval Benedictine abbey.

Memmate, the Latin name of *Manx*.

Memmingen, *mém ming-en*, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller 4½ miles SW of Augsburg. It is still partly enclosed by its old walls. The principal buildings are the church of St. Martin, the Roman Catholic church (containing some fine frescoes) the sixteenth-century town hall (with a rich collection of armorial, a library and a collection of antiquities) and the old Fuggerhaus. The industries of the town include iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery leather textiles cordage, soap etc. It is in a hop-growing district. Memmingen was a free city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900 10,890.

Memphoele River, Mich. rises in Lake co. and enters the Manistee River at the village of Manistee, which is on Lake Michigan.

Memphis (anc. Egypt. *Mén-nefer*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, the remains of which are about 12 miles S by W of Cairo. It was said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt, and was long the capital of the kingdom in the time of Abulafia early in the fourteenth century its remains were still very extensive. At present comparatively little is left to attest the greatness of Memphis beyond the pyramids and tombs of Sakkara. Among the surviving relics are colossal statues of Ramesses II. The modern village of Mitrahineh occupies part of the ancient site.

Memphis, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River about 60 miles W of Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 100.

Memphis, a post village of Clarke co. Ind. on the Pittsburg Chautauque Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles N of Louisville Ky. Pop. about 350.

Memphis, a banking post-village of Macomb and St. Clair cos. Mich. on the Belle River 42 miles NNE of Detroit on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 565.

Memphis, a banking city capital of Scotland so. Mo. near the E bank of the North Pecos River and on the Burlington Route, 44 miles W of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900 2195. It has various mills and manufactures and is a trade-centre. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Memphis, a banking post-village of Saunder co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Memphis, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. about 225.

Memphis, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio 40 miles W of Chillicothe.

Memphis, a city and capital of Shelby co. Tenn. is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River just below the mouth of the Wolf River and on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff 209 miles WSW of Nashville and 320 miles above New Orleans. Lat. 35° 8' N. lon. 90° 5' W. It is an important railroad centre, the Illinois Central, the Louisville and Nashville the Southern and several other roads converging here. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. The bluff on which it stands is elevated 40-50 feet above high-water mark and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles. The city which is beautifully park-like has a number of imposing or conspicuous public buildings as the cotton exchange, merchants exchange, custom-house, hospital, opera-house auditorium etc. and among educational institutions the Christian Brothers College St. Agnes Academy Convent Free Library La Moynie Normal Institute, the Memphis Hospital Medical College, etc. Memphis is the most important cotton mart in the interior of the United States distributing a million bales annually. Its cotton-seed oil industry is also of the first importance and the city holds an important position as a distributor of groceries, grain and produce, shoes, and lumber. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of clothing tobacco agricultural implements cars chemicals, etc. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this place to its mouth and the navigation is open in all seasons of the year. It is crossed by a magnificent iron railroad bridge, completed in 1892. Pop. in 1854 8841 in 1860 22,623 in 1870 49,226 in 1880 85,592 in 1890 104,405 in 1900 102,320. Elevation above the sea, 200 feet.

Memphis, a banking post-village capital of Hall co. Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. 34 miles NW of Childress. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 850.

Memphis Junction, a post-station of Warren co. Ky. **Memphremagog** (*mém fré-mā gog*) Lake, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length and varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth. About

7 miles only of its S. extremity lies in Vermont; the rest is in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog Outlet into the St. Francis River in Canada. It is much visited by tourists. Elevation 476 feet.

Memramcook, a post-village of Westmorland co. New Brunswick on the Memramcook River and on the Intercolonial R. 19 miles from Moncton. The banking point is Dorchester. It has saw and grist-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Mema, *mā mā*, a small town of Romania, 48 miles S of Tchernigov on an affluent of the Dniester.

Mema, a banking post-town of Polk co. Ark. in a mining, lumbering, and farming region and on the Kansas City Southern R. 52 miles S by E of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900 2423. It has manufactures of slate.

Memado, *mā-nā do* or **Memado**, *mā-nā do* an attractive Dutch town, capital of Memado residency on the coast of Celebes near its NE extremity. Lat. 1° 28' N. It exports large cargoes of coffee raised in its vicinity and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust. Pop. of the town in 1895, 8996, of the residency 550,000.

Memaggio, *mā-nā dō*, a town of Lombardy Italy 16 miles NNE of Como, at the mouth of the Sonagra, on the W. bank of Lake Como. Pop. 1200.

Memahga, a banking post-village of Wadena co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 22 miles N of Wadena. Pop. in 1900 413.

Mema (*mā mā*) Bridges, a town of Wales, in Anglesey on Mema Strait, nearly opposite Bangor. Pop. about 1700.

Mema Strait, a narrow channel of Wales separating the island of Anglesey from Carnarvon. It is about 11 miles long and its navigation is in some places difficult. It is crossed by two great structures the Mema suspension bridge and the Britannia tubular bridge, about a mile apart.

Memallen, a post village of Adams co. Pa. in Mema township about 30 miles NW of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900 1645 of the village 125.

Memallen, a township of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 209.

Memam, *mā-mām* or **Mei nam** (mother of waters) a river of southern Asia, rises in the Phan Mountains, near the frontier of Burma in about lat. 23° N. traverses the centre of Siam and after a S course estimated at 750 miles enters the Gulf of Siam by several mouths, the most westerly of which the Ta-ching is connected by several canals with the eastern branch. The chief tributary is the Meping Bangkok which marks the limit of navigation for large vessels is situated on one of the narrow mouths.

Memam, or **Little Memam**, a stream of Maine, off Steuben Harbor with light-house. See GRAND MANAN.

Memem, a post-village of Fremont co. Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 300.

Memard, *mā-nārd* a county in the west-central part of Illinois has an area of 914 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sangamon River and is bounded on the N. by that river and Salt Creek. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital Petersburg. Pop. in 1890 13,120 in 1900 14,356.

Memard, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 889 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Saba River. Capital Memardville. Pop. in 1890 1213 in 1900 2011.

Memardville, a banking post-village, capital of Memard co. Tex. on the San Saba River 150 miles WNW of Austin. Pop. about 350.

Memarrilba, *mā-nā-dī-bā*, a small town of Spain, province and 28 miles SSW of Toledo.

Memekha, a banking city of Winnebago co. Wis., is at the N. end of Winnebago Lake and on the Government Canal 14 miles NNE of Oshkosh on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. It has flour and woolen mills, machine-shops, a foundry and manufactures of paper staves, sash doors, blinds, wooden-wares, pulleys, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900 3589.

Memasha, a township (town) of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 645.

Memat, *mē-mā* a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles NW of Miom.

Mendado Island. See MANQUERAN.

Mendavia, *mā-nā-dā-vā*, a town of Spain, in Navarra, 48 miles SW of Pamplona.

Mende, *mānd* (L. *Memmate*) a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, at the foot of the Causse de Mende, which rises over 1000 feet above the town, 75 miles NW of Avignon. The chief object of interest are the cathedral built in the fourteenth century and rebuilt in the seventeenth, and a bronze statue of Pope Urban V. In the vicinity is the Hecatage de St.

Privat, a noted place of pilgrimage. The manufacture of textiles is carried on. Pop. in 1901 3361 (commune, 1219)

Mendols, a mountain of Greece. See PEXTRALICS

Mendols, mên-dô-lô, a town of Asiatic Turkey 65 miles NE of Bagdad. It has naphtha-wells. Pop. about 6800

Mendolascio, a post-village of Alleghany co. Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg

Mendow, mên-dên a town of Prussia in Westphalia, 12 miles W of Arnberg. It has iron works and manufactures of metallic wares. Pop. in 1906 8908

Mendonhall, a village of Simpson co. Miss. The banking point is Magee

Mendonhall, Capo, the southernmost point of Kuniak Island, Alaska, in Bering Sea

Môn'deres, Mendere, or Mender (anc. *Mæda der*) a river of Asia Minor is formed by two streams 30 miles SW of Afium-Karhisar flows generally WSW and enters the Aegean Sea 32 miles SSW of Afium near the site of ancient Miletus, after an extremely tortuous course of upward of 200 miles

Mendéres, a river of Asia Minor which rises on Mount Ida, and after a NW course of about 60 miles past the site of Troy enters the Dardanelles at its Mediterranean end. It is held to be the Scamander of antiquity

Mendham, mên-dâm a post-village of Morris co. N. J. in Mendham township, 7 miles W of Morristown, on the Rockaway Valley R. It is situated in a hilly region of great picturesque Pop. of the township in 1900 1800

Mendogorra, mên-dô-gô-râ, a small town of Spain in Navarre 10 miles SW of Pamplona

Mendoland, a region of Sierra Leone inhabited by the Mendi people

Mendyp Hills, England in the north-central part of the co. of Somerset. The highest point is Blackdown, 1067 feet

Mendocino, mên-dô-si-nô a northwestern county of California. Area, 3625 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the Russian, Pot and Navarro rivers. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the N border. This county has extensive forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Capital Ukiah. Pop. in 1900 17 012 in 1000 20 465

Mendocino, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Big River 130 miles N of San Francisco with which it is connected by steamer. It has a good harbor accessible to large vessels and a large saw mill. Pop. about 500

Mendocino, Cape, on the Pacific coast, is the most western point of California. It is in Humboldt co. in lat 40° 26' N lon 124° 24' W and has a light

Mendota, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ill. on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy R. 15 miles NNE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 627

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town) Worcester co. Mass. 6 miles SW of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 811

Mendon, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the St. Joseph R. and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 1 mile S of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 777

Mendon, a banking post-village of Charlton co. Me. 10 miles N of Brunswick on the Aroostook, Topsham and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 252

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town) Monroe co. N. Y. 13 miles SSE of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 2700 of the village, 250

Mendon, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio on the St. Mary's River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 4 miles ENE of Mercer. Pop. in 1900 599

Mendon, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 20 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100

Mendon, a city of Cache co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line, 7 miles S of Logan. Pop. in 1900 494

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township (town) Rutland co. Vt. 4 miles NE of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 392

Mendon Center, a post-village in Mendon township (town) Monroe co. N. Y. about 12 miles S by E of Rochester. Pop. 75

Mendota, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100

Mendota, a banking city of Leaslie co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 84 miles WNW of Chicago. It contains the Mendota College (Lutheran) and has manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages etc. Pop. in 1900 3735

Mendota, a post-village of Dakota co. Minn. on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minnesota, and on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and

Omaha and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles SW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 253. Philo Knott, near the village, commands an extensive view

Mendota, a banking post-village of Putnam co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles NE of Unionville. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 800

Mendota, a post-village of Washington co. Va. Pop. 76

Mendota, a post-station of Skamania co. Wash. Mendota, or Westport, a post-village of Dana co. Wis. on the N shore of Lake Mendota and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles N of Madison. It has a hospital for the insane

Mendota Lake, Wis. is in the middle of Dana co., and is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is the largest of the Four Lakes and was formerly called Fonrth Lake. Madison the capital of Wisconsin is on the SW shore of this lake, which is navigable by steamboats and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. See MEVURA LAKE

Mendota, mên-dô-tâ or mên-dô-thâ, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the E side of the Andes, near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into Lake Guanaescho, lat. 32° S. Length about 200 miles

Mendoza, a province of the Argentine Republic, having N and E the provinces of San Juan and San Luis W the Andes, and S an unsettled region. It is mountainous in the W (containing the highest summit of the Andes, Aconcagua) but level and very fertile in the centre and E. producing maize, wheat, incense, silver, and fruits. Cattle are exported. It contains the lakes Beredador and Silveiro and is traversed in part by the Salado (or Desagadero) River. It is rich in minerals and has important copper mines. Capital Mendoza. Pop. in 1900 141 421

Mendoza, a city in the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Mendoza, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E declivity of the Paramillo range about 2500 feet above sea level in lat 32° 53' S lon 68° 43' W about 60 miles SE from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact well built and has convicts a college school of agriculture, banks, etc. In 1881 it was overthrown by an earth quake. Mendoza is an entrepot for the trade between Buenos Aires with which it is connected by rail and (chile), with which it communicates by the mountain passes of Tupiza and Portillo. Pop. in 1900 28 692

Mondrasio, mên-dra-siô a town of Switzerland canton of Ticino 8 miles NW of Como. Pop. in 1900 3364

Menekaunee, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. on Menominee Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River 21 miles NE of Oconto

Ménex, mên-êx a village of Hungary co. and 12 miles ENE of Arad. It is noted for its wine and its luxurious grapes are sent to distant parts. Pop. 1300

Ménexon-Bellon, mên-êx-on-bê-lôn a small town of France in Cher 10 miles NNE of Bourges

Mênê, mên-ê, or Mênfrick, mên-frê-chen a town of Flioty 8 miles NW of Solera. Pop. (commune) in 1901 10 291

Mengen, mên-gên, a town of Württemberg on the Danube, 8 miles SE of Signauingen. Pop. about 2500

Mengeringhamston, mên-gê-rîng-hôw-sên a small town of Waldeck 12 miles N of the town of Waldeck

Mengon (wên-gôn) Mills, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles SW of York. Pop. 100

Mengo a village of British East Africa, in Uganda, near the N shore of the Victoria Nyansa

Mên-g-têx, or Mên-g-tên, also written Mên-g-tên, a town and treaty port of China province and about 130 miles (direct) SE of Yun-sen. Pop. in 1900, 12 000

Mênre, or Seymour East, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario 24 miles NW of Belleville. Pop. 200

Mênstô, a county in the E part of Kentucky is drained by the Licking and Red rivers. Area, 199 sq. m. Capital, Frankburg. Pop. in 1890 4806 in 1900 6818

Mênstô, a post-village of Conway co. Ark. Pop. 75

Mênz, mên-nâr (Klém Mênz, mên-nâr) a town of Belgium in West Flanders on the Lys and on the French frontier 7 miles SW of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900 18,011. It has a brewery and manufactures of lace, cottons, tobacco, etc

Mênz, mên-jêl or Mênz, mên-jêl a village of Peru, 40 miles SSW of Raibit

Mênlo, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 45 miles W by S of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 428

Mênlo, a post-village of Thomas co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Hoxie

Menlo Park, a post-village of San Mateo co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 33 miles SSE of San Francisco. Pop. about 540

Menlo Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles E. of New Brunswick. Pop. 175.

Menlow, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 76.

Menne-ton-sur-Cher, *mén-né-ton-sür-shair*, a small town of France, in Loir-et-Cher on the Cher.

Menneveret, *mén-né-vrét*, a town of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins. Pop. 2000.

Mennighüffen, *mén-né-hüf-fen*, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles WSW of Minden. Pop. in 1900 3656.

Mennone, a post-township of Missis. co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Menne, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 48 miles W by S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900 550.

Mén-ô-ken, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 4 miles NW of Topeka.

Menominee, a county of Michigan, is the most southern part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1644 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Green Bay and on the SW. by the Menominee River. It is also drained by the Cedar River. Capital, Menominee. Pop. in 1890, 33,038. In 1900 27,046.

Menominee, a post-station of Jo Daviess co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. and on the Mississippi River 8 miles WNW of Galena.

Menominee, a city capital of Menominee co., Mich. is on Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 52 miles NNE. of the city of Green Bay. Its chief industry is the sawing and shipping of lumber of which product it is one of the largest shipping points of the United States. The city has also manufactures of electrical appliances, stained glass, mining machinery, shoes, sugar etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,616.

Menomonee, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Menomonee Falls, a banking post village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of boilers, stout, beet-sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900 687.

Menomonee (or Menominee) River is formed by the Michigamme and Bois Brûlé rivers, which unite on the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It runs in a SSE direction and enters Green Bay. The main stream is about 125 miles long.

Menomonee River, a small river of Wisconsin enters the Milwaukee River at its mouth at Milwaukee.

Menomonic, a banking city capital of Dunn co., Wis. on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs. 25 miles W by N of Eau Claire. It has the Stout Manual Training School, large lumber and shingle-mills, brick yards, foundries, and machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 5053.

Menomonic, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1848.

Menona Lake, Wis. is one of the chain of Four Lakes in Dane co. and was formerly called Thurd Lake. It touches the SE. part of the city of Madison and is less than a mile distant from Lake Monota. It is about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide. A short outlet or creek issues from it and enters Lake Waubesa.

Memorca, an island of Spain. See MINORCA.

Mème, *mém*, a town of France, in Isère 23 miles S of Grenoble. Pop. about 2000.

Menshikoff, Cape, the SE. point or extremity of Nova Zembla.

Menshiyeh, *El, el mén-shé-yeh* or *Minehat*, a town and railway station of Upper Egypt, 10 miles NNW of Girgeh on the W bank of the Nile. Pop. 8040.

Menstrie, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles ENE of Stirling.

Mentana, *mén-tá-ná*, a village of Italy 12 miles NE of Rome. Here on Nov. 3, 1867 Garibaldi was defeated by the French and Papal forces.

Mentavi Islands, a group off the W coast of Sumatra.

Monteith, *mén-téith* or *Monteith*, a district in the SW part of Perthshire, Scotland, watered by the Teltch Loch. Monteith is a small sheet of water close to the border of Strathgairn.

Monthon, a village of southeastern France, in Haute-Savoie, near Lake Annecy. Near by is the chateau in which St. Bernard of Monthon, founder of the St. Bernard hospices was born.

Mentone, *mén-to-né* (Fr. *Menton* *món-tón*) a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, situated on the Bay of Mentone, in the Mediterranean Sea, 14 miles ENE. of Nice. It is a favorite winter- and health-resort and one of the most charming localities on the Riviera, being surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation (oranges, lemons, carobs, etc.) and

backed by an amphitheatre of mountains. Mean temperature of winter about 56°. Near by are the caverns of Mentone, or Bonaussé Rouse, in which remains of Paleolithic man have been found. Pop. in 1901, 6917.

Mentone, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. on the Southern California R. The banking point is Redlands. Pop. 100.

Mentone, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind. in a stock raising district, 49 miles W of Fort Wayne on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of flour etc. Pop. in 1900 737.

Mentor, a post-station of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles NE of Waverly.

Mentor, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 350. It has lumber mills.

Mentor, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. 23 miles ENE of Cleveland. It has knitting mills. Pop. in 1900 624.

Mentor, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1009.

Mentow, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. 125.

Mentrida, *mén-trí-dá*, a small town of Spain, province of 27 miles NW of Toledo.

Menta, a city of Germany. See MAINE.

Menta, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1914.

Mennaf, *mén-af*, a town of Lower Egypt, in Mennaf yab province on the canal which connects the Hoastia and Damietta branches of the Nile, 36 miles NNW of Cairo. It has indigo-works, etc.

Mennafiyeh, *mén-af-í-yeh*, a province of Lower Egypt bounded E. in part by the eastern arm of the Nile and traversed by the western arm. Chief towns are Monof and Sheybin (or Shibilin), the capital. Pop. in 1897 864,206.

Mennafieh, *mén-af-í-eh*, the largest of the lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately SE. of Damietta, separated by a narrow and bank from the Mediterranean with which it communicates by 3 openings. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth 20 miles. It occupies one of the most fertile areas of ancient Egypt and covers about 1000 sq. m. Its waters are frequented by flocks of wild birds and by herds of buffaloes. It receives the Pelusian and Tanitic branches of the Nile. The Suez Canal extends along its eastern margin.

Mennafek, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of the lake of the same name, 20 miles SSE of Damietta. Pop. about 5000.

Mennafinsk, a town of Russia, on an affluent of the Kama, 135 miles NW of Ufa. Pop. in 1897 1642.

Mennales, a municipality of Western Australia, 460 miles by rail NE of Perth. Pop. 2300.

Menningen, *mén-ín-én*, a small town of Baden 10 miles NE of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 1500.

Menningsen, *mén-ín-én*, a town of Switzerland, canton of 4 miles ENE of Zug. Pop. (communes) about 2300.

Meppel, *mép-pél*, a town of the Netherlands province of Drenthe, on the Hevelter 26 miles SW of Assen. Pop. in 1899 10,154. It manufactures mill-cloth and has an important butter trade.

Meppen, *mép-pén*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 44 miles SW of Osnabrück on the Ems. Pop. in 1900 4492.

Meppen, a post-village of California co., Ill., 15 miles W of Jerseyville. Pop. 100.

Mequinenza, *má-ke-nén-thá* (anc. *Octogesa*) a commune of Spain, province and 50 miles SSE of Huesca on the Ebro, at the influx of the Segre. Pop. about 3000.

Mequon, a township (town) of Ocaskee co., Wis. Mequon village is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles S of Ocaskee. Pop. of the town in 1900 2792, of the village, 100.

Mer, *már*, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher 11 miles NE of Blois. Pop. in 1901 3149.

Mer and Sery, two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in Kashmir in lat. 34° N. lon. 76° E. Elevation, about 25,400 feet.

Mera, *má-rá*, or *Maira, *má-rá*, a river of Grisons and Lombardy which discharges into Lago di Menzola, a small lake situated at the N. extremity of Lago di Como and communicating with it. The valley of the stream from Malga down to Chiavenna is known as the Val Bregaglia (Gr. *Bergell*).*

Meranichky. See MINERICH.

Meran, *má-rán* a town and noted health-resort of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary 15 miles NW of Bozen, on the Passer an affluent of the Adige. It lies at the base of the vine-clad Kuefelfberg, in a sheltered situation, and is much frequented for its mild and equable climate by persons

afflicted (especially) with pulmonary complaints. It has charming promenades, an old castle and some interesting ecclesiastical edifices. Among the many castles in the vicinity is Schloss Tyrol, the earliest residence of the counts of Tyrol. Pop. in 1900 9284. Elevation 1000 feet.

Merapi, mē-rā-pē, a volcano of Java, district of Kediri. It was in violent eruption Sept. 14-17 1849.

Merapi, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W coast, 55 miles NE of Padang. It is about 9500 feet high.

Mer'sheen's, a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S portion of an island of the same name, 18 miles WNW of Placentia. The island is 21 miles long.

Merate, mē-rā-tē, a town of northern Italy, 18 miles SE of Como, with a magnificent palace. Pop. about 2000.

Merbes-le-Château, mērb lē chē lō, a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 13 miles SE of Mons, on the Sambre.

Mercadati, mēn-kā-dā, a commune of Minorca 13 miles NW of Port Mahon. Pop. about 4000.

Mercara, a town of India. See **MAUSARA**.

Mercatello, mēn-kā-tē-lō, a town of Italy 15 miles WSW of Urbino on the Metauro.

Mercato-Sarracene, mēn-kā to mēn-nā-chē nō, a commune of Italy province and 21 miles SSE of Forlì.

Merced, mē-rād, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1938 sq m. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, which runs NW and also drained by the Mariposa and Merced rivers, and is bounded on the SW by the Coast Range of mountains. Capital, Merced. Pop. in 1890 8485. In 1900 9215.

Merced, a banking city capital of Merced co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafonso Topoka and Santa Fe Rrs., 67 miles SE of Stockton. It is in the great Sacramento Valley. It has a foundry planing and flour-mills, and manufactures of wagons etc. Great quantities of wheat and other produce are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1009.

Mercedario, a summit of the Andes, on the frontier of Chile and the Argentine Republic, in about lat. 32° 20' S. Altitude, about 12 270 feet.

Mercedes, mēn-sā-dē, a town of the Argentine Republic, 40 miles by rail W of Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1891, 5541. It carries on an active trade with Montevideo.

Mercedes, a town of Uruguay capital of the department of Soriano on the Rio Negro, 160 miles NW of Montevideo. It has many elegant buildings and a large trade in wool and cattle-products, and is noted as a resort for invalids. Pop. about 9000.

Merced Falls, a post-village of Merced co. Cal. on the Merced River 6 miles above Snelling. Pop. 60.

Merced River, Cal. rises in the Sierra Nevada and is formed by two branches, called respectively the Merced and the Tenaya Fork. It runs through the Yosemite Valley for a distance of about 8 miles. In the upper part of the valley or cañon it descends more than 2000 feet in a distance of 2 miles. A little above the mouth of the Tenaya Fork the Merced forms two cascades, called the Nevada Fall and Vernal Fall the first of which has a vertical descent of about 600 feet, and the latter of 350 feet. After it issues from the Yosemite Valley the river runs nearly westward through Mariposa and Merced cos. and enters the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus co. Its length is estimated at 160 miles. See **YOSEMITE VALLEY**.

Mercembeco, mēn-chē-nā kō, a village of Italy province of Turin 6 miles from Ivrea.

Mercer, a northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Iowa. Area, 368 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Edward and Pope creeks. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Alton. Pop. in 1890 18 545. In 1900 20,245.

Mercer, a county in the central part of Kentucky has an area of 264 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Kentucky River and also drained by the Dick and Chapman rivers and the East Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Harrodsburg. Pop. in 1890, 19 034. In 1900 14,429.

Mercer, a county in the N part of Missouri bordering on Iowa, has an area of 451 sq m. It is intersected by the Weldon River and also drained by Medicine Creek and the Crooked Fork of the Grand River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 14,561. In 1900 14,795.

Mercer, a county of New Jersey is near the middle of the state. Area, 228 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Delaware River and on the NE by the Millstone River and is partly drained by Assanpink Creek. Capital, Trenton, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 76,978. In 1900 93,363.

Mercer, a county in the west-central part of North Dakota, has an area of 1930 sq m. It is bounded on the

N and E. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Knife River Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890 426. In 1900, 1778.

Mercer, a county in the W part of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, 446 sq m. It is intersected by the Wash and St. Mary's rivers. Capital, Celina. Pop. in 1890, 27,320. In 1900, 28 021.

Mercer, a western county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 686 sq m. It is intersected by the Shenango River and also drained by Neeshanock French Pymatuning and Sandy creeks. This county has abundance of good bituminous block coal iron-ore, etc. Capital, Mercer. Pop. in 1890 25 744. In 1900, 27 387.

Mercer, a county in the S part of West Virginia, has an area of 437 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the New (or Kanawha) River and is intersected by the Blue Stone River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890 16,902. In 1900 23 023.

Mercer, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. in Mercer township (town) about 20 miles N by W of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 493.

Mercer, a banking post-town of Mercer co. Me., on the Chignau Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles NE of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Mercer, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 21 miles NNE of Delphos. Pop. about 300.

Mercer, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 864.

Mercer, a banking post-berough capital of Mercer co. Pa. on Neeshanock Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co. and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Rrs. 68 miles N by W of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1890 1804.

Mercer, a post-village of Madison co. Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Mercer, a post-village of Hancock co. W. Va. The banking point is East Laverpool Ohio. Pop. about 200.

Mercer, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 200.

Mercer Salt-Works, a post-hamlet of Summers co. W. Va. 22 miles SEW of Hinton.

Mercers Bottom, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W. Va.

Mercersburg, a banking post-berough of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 15 miles SW of Chambersburg. It contains the Mercersburg Academy etc. and has a carriage-factory and tannery. Pop. in 1900 956.

Mercers Gap, a post-station of Comanche co. Tex.

Mercer Station, a post-village of Muhlenburg co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 3 miles NW of Greenville. Pop. 75.

Mercerville, a post-village of Mercer co., N. J. 4 miles ENE of Trenton. Pop. 160.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Galia co. Ohio 12 miles S by W of Gallipolis.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co. Va. 12 miles ENE of Louisa.

Mercersville, a post-berough and residential town of Camden co. N. J. 4 miles E of the city of Camden on the Pennsylvania and an electric railroad. It has manufactures of mercer. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1900 1608.

Merschtem, mēn-tēm, a commune of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles SE of Dendermonde.

Mertin, mē-rēn, one of the kingdoms of the Saxons heptarchy occupying the centre of England, between Northumbria on the N and Wessex on the S and between the kingdoms of East Angles and Essex on the E and Wales on the W. It was founded by the Angles in the sixth century and for a while in the eighth century was the dominant state in England. Early in the ninth century it passed under the sway of Wessex. After this it constituted an earldom.

Merckem, mēn-kēm, a commune of Belgium in West Flanders 18 miles SEW of Bruges. Pop. about 4000.

Mercœur, mēn-kūr, a commune of France, in Corrèze, 17 miles SE of Tulle.

Mercogliano, mēn-kōl-rā nō, a small town of Italy province and 3 miles W of Avellino.

Mercour, a post-station of Bradford co. Pa.

Mercour, a banking city of Tooele co. Utah in a gold- and silver-mining region, 23 miles SEW of Salt Lake City on the Salt Lake and Mercur R. Pop. in 1900 2551.

Mercurago, mēn-kō-rā gō (L. *Mercurius*), a village of Italy in Piedmont on Lago Maggiore, 1 mile from Arosa.

Mercury, a post-station of Sonoma co. Cal.

Mercury, a post-village of McCallen co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 160.

Mercury Bay, New Zealand, on the NE. side of North Island, in lat. $38^{\circ}48' S$

Mercury-Gemilly, mâr-kî-ree' shah-mee'yee a village of France, in Savoy, 3 miles W of Albertville

Mercury Island, a small island belonging to Great Britain off the coast of Damaraland, German Southwest Africa

Mercury Islands, a group off the NE. coast of the North Island of New Zealand Lat. $36^{\circ}36' S$ Great Mercury and Red Mercury are the largest but all are small

Mer de Glace (see of ice) the best known of the Alpine glaciers is formed on the N. side of the Mont Blanc massif by three branches, the Tacul (or Géant) Talifra and Lénard (Leschaux) glaciers The ice-tongue proper has a length of 5 miles and descends to an elevation of 5,700 feet Below the Montanvert it is known as the Glacier des Boies It gives origin to the Arveiron River

Merdivin, a town of Anatolia Turkey See Mander

Merdingen, a village of Baden near Altheim

Merdrignac, mâr-drem-yâk a commune of France, in Côte-du-Nord 15 miles E of Loudéac

Meré, a small town of England, in Wiltshire 22 miles WNW of Salisbury

Meredith, a post-hamlet of Clond co. Kan. about 33 miles N of Salina

Meredith, a post-village and township (town) of Belknap co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 31 miles (direct) N of Concord Pop. of the town in 1900 1713 The village is situated on the western shore of Lake Umbagog and is surrounded by beautiful scenery

Meredith, a post-village in Meredith township (town) Delaware co. N. Y. 66 miles WSW of Albany Pop. of the town in 1900 1503 of the village 100

Meredith Center a post-village in Meredith township (town) Belknap co. N. H. 28 miles N of Concord Pop. 200

Meredith Village, N. H. See Merrimack

Meredithville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co. Va. 22 miles NW of Hickford

Meredonia, mâr-ô-dô-ah a banking post town of Morgan co. Ill. on the E. bank of the Illinois R. and on the Wabash R. 54 miles W of Springfield Pop. in 1900 700

Mervand, Ferns See Mervan

Mervet, mâr-êch a small town of Unadilla, grown meat and is miles SW of Vilos on the Niemen

Mervéville, mâr-vee a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise 37 miles S of Paris It has a noteworthy park

Mercuani, mâr-râ-wâ-ro, or Mureguare, mâr-râ-gwâ-râ a river of Guiana rises about lat. $4^{\circ} N$ and unites with the Sreva to form the Laura, an affluent of the Orinoco

Mergentheim, mâr-ghent-hime originally Marienthal, mâr-ree-go-tâl a town of Wurtemberg on the S. N. E. 56 miles N. E. of Stuttgart It has several venerable ecclesiastical buildings, a hospital dating from the Middle Ages, and a castle with a fine park There are frequent mineral springs From the time of the Reformation down to the beginning of the nineteenth century Mergentheim was the residence of the grand master of the Teutonic Knights Pop. in 1900 4373

Mergheim, mâr-ghen a town of Manchuria, 110 miles SW of Baghain ulu

Merguzze, mâr-got-so, a village of Italy province of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza

Mergui, or Mergui, mâr-ghée' a town of Lower Burma, in Tenasserim capital of Mergui district, on an island in the delta of the Tenasserim (Mergui) River near the sea. Lat. $12^{\circ}27' N$. It has a good port for small vessels and as export trade in trepang, ivory, sapan wood, tortoise-shell fruits and vegetables Pop. in 1891 10,731

Mergus Archipelago, a group of islands lying off the coast of Tenasserim in the Gulf of Bengal between about lat. 9° and $13^{\circ} N$ forming part of the British district of Mergui. They are largely infected by serpents and wild animals (tiger, rhinoceros, etc.) On one of the islands is the town of Mergui

Mérida, mâr-ê-dâ (anc. Emerita Augusta) a town of Spain province of Badajoz on the Guadiana. The chief interest of the town attaches to its numerous Roman remains. The most noteworthy structure is the magnificent Roman bridge which crosses the river in 64 arches and has a length of about half a mile. There are remains of the old Roman gates and walls, scanty ruins of the amphitheatre, a theatre with walls of immense thickness, the circus, a fine triumphal arch and an aqueduct. The Alcazar, the Provincial Museum are notable edifices. Pop. in 1900 5124

Mérida, a city of Mexico, the capital of Yucatan lat. $20^{\circ}40' N$ lon. $89^{\circ}44' W$ 26 miles E of the port of Pro-

greso, with which it is connected by railway It is well built of stone with many pleasant open squares, and has good legislative buildings, a cathedral dating from 1598, university etc., and a large and growing trade. It is a bishop's see. The exports are sisal hemp, hides, sugar, indigo, logwood, etc. There are manufactures of rope, hammocks, cigars, soap, straw hats, leather coatings, etc. Pop. in 1900 43,630

Mérida, since 1901 a state of Venezuela, in its western part in the Sierra Nevada region Area, about 5,300 sq. m. Pop. about 60,000 Capital Mérida

Mérida, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Mérida, on the Chama, 310 miles SW of Caracas. Before its destruction by an earthquake in 1812 it was the largest city in Venezuela and it is again flourishing having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, a university etc. and manufactures of woollens, straw hats, candles, etc. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 12,000 Elevation 5300 feet Mean annual temperature, 61°

Meridale, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Delhi Pop. 150

Meriden, mâr-î-dên a city of New Haven co., Conn., in Meriden township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles S by W of Hartford The city sometimes known as the "Silver City" is situated partly in a valley and partly on a hill and is one of the most enterprising of New England and a center with important manufactures which include electro-plated and solid silver ware, brass and bronze goods, lamps, chandeliers, clocks, tinware, cutlery, steel and malleable iron goods, groceries, organs, woollen goods, hardware, steel pens, harness and leather goods etc. Hubbard Park contains about 900 acres Meriden contains the state reform school the Curtis Home for Orphan Children and Aged Women and the Curtis Memorial Library It was a part of Wallingford from 1725 to 1806 when it was incorporated as a town It was made a city in 1867 Pop. of the town in 1900 28,695 of the city 24,396

Meriden, a post-village of LaSalle co. Ill. 60 miles by rail WSW of Chicago Pop. 75

Meriden, a banking post town of Cherokee co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 432

Meriden, a banking city of Jefferson co. Ken. 11 miles by rail NNE of Topeka Pop. in 1900 433

Meriden, a post-village of Steele co. Minn. 36 miles E by S of Mankato Pop. 90

Meriden, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. H. about 45 miles WNW of Concord Pop. about 500

Meridun, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. on the Sacramento River 60 miles above Sacramento Pop. about 100

Meridun, a banking post-village of Ada co. Idaho on the Oregon Short Line Pop. about 200

Meridian, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. on the Lake Michigan R. 9 miles E of Lansing Pop. about 200

Meridian, a city capital of Louisiana co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads, 96 miles E of Jackson It is the most important manufacturing centre of the state, and has railroad repair shops, foundry and machine-shop and manufactures of furniture, cotton, cotton seed oil, fertilizers, sack bladders etc. The First Mississippi Female College, the Meridian Academy (for colored) and Lincoln School are located here Pop. in 1890 10,364 in 1900 14,660

Meridian, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. 18 miles N of Auburn Pop. in 1900 345

Meridian, a banking post town capital of Bosque co. Tex. on the Bosque River and on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 130 miles N of Austin Pop. in 1900 523 It is a shipping point for cotton

Meridian, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. on the Chippewa River 14 miles below Eau Claire. Pop. about 100

Meridianville, a post-village of Madison co. Ala. about 9 miles N of Hartselle. Pop. abt 100

Merigold, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Cleveland Pop. 115

Merigomish, an outpost of Nova Scotia, Pictou co. on Northumberland Strait, 13 miles E of New Glasgow on the Intercolonial R. Timber is shipped from this port. Coal and iron are found in extensive beds in the vicinity Pop. about 750

Merim, a lake of South America See Mirim

Merron, Pa. See Manton Station

Merioneth, mâr-ee-on-eth or Merionethshire, a maritime county of North Wales having W. Cardigan Bay Area, 658 sq. m. It is a picturesque mountainous region principal summits, Arvon, Mawddwy and Cader Idris which are nearly 3000 feet in height. There are fine valleys. Principal rivers are the Dee, Mawddach, and Dovey. Small lakes are numerous, that of Bala being the largest in North

Wales Soil mostly poor and suited only for pasturage. The mineral products include slate, limestone, and manganese. Capital Dolgelly. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 49 190.

Merion Station, a post- and residential-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. about 150.

Merit, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. R. has a glassery. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. about 300.

Mertwether, a county in the W part of Georgia has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Flint River and is drained by several creeks. It contains many medicinal springs. Capital Greenville. Pop. in 1890 20,740 in 1900 23,330.

Mertwether, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ga. 8 miles NW of Milledgeville. Pop. about 100.

Mery-Ibn Amir, Palestine. See **Emes**.

Mervkah, mē-kā, or **Markah**, a seaport town of east Africa. Italian Somaliland 45 miles SW of Magadexo. Pop. about 4000.

Merkara, a town of British India, capital of Coorg 65 miles NW of Seringapatam. It has a beautiful climate.

Merkel, a banking post-village of Taylor co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 17 miles W of Aberdeen. Pop. about 450.

Merkingen, mēk-ing-en a village of Württemberg 13 miles W of Stuttgart.

Merkingen, a village of Württemberg 16 miles NW of Ulm.

Merlora, a village of Italy 28 miles SW of Padua.

Mérlée, mē-lā-ā, a small town of France, in Côte du-Nord 9 miles NW of Loudéac.

Merlora, mē-lā-ā, the most northerly of the Ionian Islands, 7 miles NW of Corfu. Area 3 sq. m.

Merlingen, a village of Switzerland, on Lake Thun 20 miles from Spiez.

Merrill, a post-village of Josephina co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Grants Pass. Pop. about 100.

Merrill, a banking post-village of Kent co. Ontario 8 miles from Charing Cross on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. Pop. 200.

Merrimenton, or **Mermonteen**, a lake in the S part of Louisiana, in Cameron parish about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is also called Grand Lake.

Merrimenton, a post-village of Acadia parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. 5 miles E of Jennings. Pop. about 300.

Merrimenton River, La. a navigable stream formed by the Neapique and Piagecous Brûlé which unite in the SW part of Acadia parish. It runs NW passes through the NW part of Merrimenton, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Cameron parish.

Merna, a post-hamlet of Melean co. Ill. Pop. 60.

Merna, a banking post-village of Carter co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NW of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900 141.

Merna, a post-village of Laurens co. S. C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. about 110.

Meroa, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co. Iowa, 18 miles NW of Charles City.

Meroë, mē-rō, or **Mérawe**, mē-rā-wā, a lake or a name applied to a wide tract in South (or Upper) Nubia, between the Nile, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara. What are supposed to be the ruins of the ancient Meroë the later capital of Ethiopia, are in its N part, on the E bank of the Nile 28 miles NE of Shendi.

Merom, a post-town of Sullivan co. Ind. finely situated on the Washab River and on a bluff 200 feet high and on the Illinois Central R. about 30 miles N of Vincennes. Here is the theological department of Union Christian College. Pop. in 1900 478.

Merriam, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill. on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. 100.

Merriam, a post-village of Noble co. Ind. 22 miles NW of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Merriam, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Kansas City Mo. Pop. 125.

Merrick, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska. Area, 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Platte River and intersected by Prairie Creek. Capital Central City. Pop. in 1890 8758 in 1900 9253.

Merrick, a post-village of Polets Coulee parish La. The banking point is New Roads. Pop. 100.

Merrick, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 36 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. 125.

Merrick, Mount, the lowest elevation of the South-eastern Uplands of Scotland. Height, 2760 feet.

Merrickville, a post-station of Delaware co. N. Y. 27 miles W of Delhi.

Merrickville, a banking post-village of Greenville co. Ontario, on the Rideau Canal and on the Canadian Pacific R. 26 miles E of Perth. It has saw grist- and shingle-mills, iron foundries malleable-iron works a woolen factory, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Merrickfield, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 120.

Merrill, a banking post town of Plymouth co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 18 miles N of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 389.

Merrill, a banking post village of Saginaw co. Mich. in a farming and lumbering region, 18 miles W of Saginaw, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 459.

Merrill, a post-village of Greene co. Mo. on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Mobile Ala. Pop. about 300.

Merrill, a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. about 360.

Merrill, a post-village of Klamath co. Oregon. The banking point is Klamath Falls.

Merrill, a city capital of Lincoln co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles N by W of Wausau. It has lumber, saw- and other-mills, a tannery etc. The city has an opera-house. Pop. in 1900 5637.

Merrillville, a banking post village of Jackson co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 44 miles ESE of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900 739.

Merrillville, a post-station of Madison co. N. Y.

Merrilltown, a post-station of Travis co. Tex.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lassen co. Cal.

Merrillville, a post-village of Thomas co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 100.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lake co. Ind. 5 miles N by E of Crown Point. Pop. 150.

Merrimac, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Iowa, on the Skunk River about 42 miles NW of Burlington.

Merrimac, a post-village of Taylor co. Ky. about 12 miles NE of Campbellsville. Pop. 75.

Merrimac (formerly **West Amesbury**) a banking post village in Merrimac township (town) Essex co. Mass., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles NE of Haverhill. It has manufactures of carriage. Pop. in 1900 2131.

Merrimac, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co. N. H. is bounded on the N by the Merrimac River and is intersected by the Southerness River and the Boston and Maine R. Merrimac station is 7 miles N of Nashua. Pop. in 1900 1234.

Merrimack, or **Merrimac**, a county in the south central part of New Hampshire, has an area of 921 sq. m. It is intersected by the Merrimac River and is also drained by the Contoosick Black and Suncook rivers. The surface is hilly and mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Kearsarge, which rises 2943 feet above the level of the sea. Capital Concord which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 49 435 in 1900 62 430.

Merrimack, a post village of Sauk co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 26 miles NW of Madison. Pop. about 350.

Merrimack, a township (town) of San Jo. Wis. Pop. in 1900 615.

Merrimacport (formerly **South Amesbury**) a post-village of Essex co. Mass. finely situated on the Merrimac River in Merrimac township (town) 8 miles NE of Haverhill.

Merrimac River rises in New Hampshire among the White Mountains and runs nearly southward through the co. of Merrimack and Hillsboro from the latter of which it passes into Middlesex co. Mass. Below Lowell it runs eastward and northeastward intersects Essex co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 2 miles below Newburyport. Its length is about 160 miles, exclusive of the Pemigewasset, which is its largest branch. Vessels of 200 tons can ascend it to Haverhill about 17 miles. The chief cities on its banks are Lowell Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport in Massachusetts and Manchester Nashua, and Concord, in New Hampshire. It affords abundant water power which is employed in numerous manufactures.

Merrimac, a post-station of Carteret co. N. C.

Merritt, a post-village of Scott co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 4 miles S of Chapin. Pop. about 200.

Merritt, a village of St. Louis co. Minn. in Brainerd township. Pop. in 1900 74.

Merritton, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk R. 34 miles E. by S of Hamilton. It has cotton paper, pulp and other

mills, wheel and carbide-works, iron- and brass-foundries, etc. Pop in 1901, 1719

Merritts Bridge, a post-hamlet of Aiken co. S.C. on the South Edisto River 14 miles NE of Aiken

Merrittstown, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on Dunlap Creek about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg Pop 75

Merrittsville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co. S.C. 24 miles N. of Greenville

Merrouge, a banking post-town of Morehouse parish La. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 7 miles E. of Bastrop Pop in 1900 486

Merrrow, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. on the Willimantic River and on the Central Vermont R. 27 miles NNW of Norwich Pop 75

Merryall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. on the Wyalusing Creek 40 miles NW of Scranton

Merryhill, a post-township of Bertie co. N.C. Pop in 1900 1609

Merryman's point, a post-village of Warren co. N.C.

Merrywaka, a post-station of Chatham co. N.C. 26 miles SW of Raleigh

Merrypoint, a post-station of Lancaster co. Va.

Mers, a small seaside resort of Normandy France, forming a suburb of Le Tréport

Merscheld, the former name of Ohligs Prussia.

Mersa, or **Marsa**, a fertile district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

Merses, a finely wooded island of England, in Essex in a bay of the North Sea, connected with the main land by a long causeway.

Mersburg, *Merseburg*, a town of Prussian Sax. on the left bank of the Elbe, 66 miles SSW of Magdeburg.

The medieval cathedral has one of the largest organs in Germany and interesting tombs and monuments.

Among the other buildings worthy of note are the government building, formerly the residence of the bishops of Magdeburg, the town hall and the chapter house. There are machine-shops and iron foundries and manufactures of leather, iron wares, toys, textiles, etc.

Mersburg is one of the best towns of Germany and figures in early medieval times as the residence of German sovereigns and as the place where assemblies of the German princes were held.

The bishops of **Mersburg** were founded in the tenth century and assisted down to the Reformation. In the vicinity of the town Henry the Fowler won a great victory over the Hungarians in 953. Pop in 1900 19,119

Mers-el-Kebir, *mers el kabreen* (Sp. *Mar almuir*) a port of Algeria, 8 miles NW of Oran.

It is strongly fortified and has a good harbor. Pop about 2000

Mersey, *owrsee* a river of England runs in the N. part of Derbyshire and flows W. mostly between Chebire and Lonsdale, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea (about 18 miles long) which forms Liverpool harbor. Length 70 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

Width between Liverpool and Birkenhead about 5000 feet.

Mersey, a river of Teutmannia, emptying into Basu Strait.

Mersin, a post-hamlet of Laurel co. Ky. 8 miles SE. of Livingston

Mersina, *mer-sin-na* a seaport of Asia Minor on the Mediterranean vilayet and 36 miles SW of Adana, with which it is connected by rail and of which it is the port. It has an extensive trade. Pop. about 10,000

Mersivan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See **MARSIVAN**

Mertendorf, *mer-ten-dorf* a village of Bohemia, 13 miles from Auscha.

Mertome, a banking post-village of Hill co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern and the International and Great Northern R. 16 miles E. of Hillsboro. Pop about 300

Merrthyr-Tydfil, *mer-ther-tyd-il* or *tyd-vil* a town of Wales co. of Glamorgan on the Taf 22 miles NNW of Cardiff. It is surrounded by steep hills of a rather forbidding aspect and does not present a cheerful appearance although there are good public buildings. It consists mainly of a vast assemblage of small workmen's dwellings generally inhabited by a single family. The town which in recent growth is the great centre of the iron and steel industry of South Wales. It has huge collieries whose product is noted for its excellence as a steam-producing coal. The parliamentary borough of **Merrthyr-Tydfil** which in 1848 Aberdare, returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop in 1801 7700 in 1891 60,000 in 1901 69,228

Mertola, *mer-to-la* (anc. *Myrtis*) a town of Portugal in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 65 miles S. of Evora.

Merton, a village of England in Surrey 3 miles E. of Wimbledon. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a famous Augustinian abbey.

Merton, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., about 12 miles SE. of Fairbault.

Merion, a post-village in Merion township (town), Washoe co. Wyo. on the Bark River 38 miles WNW of Milwaukie. The town contains several small lakes and hamlets. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1830, of the village, about 200

Meristown, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 21 miles NE of Reading. It has manufactures of paints and lumber. Pop about 850

Meru, a mountain of German East Africa, in Mamm. land, lying W. of Kilimanjaro. Altitude about 15,500 feet. It is not perpetually snow-clad. It has a summit crater.

Méru, *ma-ri* a town of France in Oise 15 miles S. of Compiègne. It has manufactures of damson, boards and pieces for shoes, toys, files and sugar. Pop in 1901 4688

Merv, *ma-ri* a town of Russian Turkistan in the Trans-Caspian Territory situated in the large oasis of Merv 350 miles by rail SW of Samarkand. It is on the Murghab River whose numerous ramifications water the oasis, and lies about 18 miles to the westward of ancient Merv which was accounted one of the oldest of Asiatic cities and was a great centre of Mohammedan culture in the Middle Ages.

The inhabitants of the oasis of Merv are mainly Turkmen. The town of Merv is the capital of a district of its name. It is connected by rail with the Caspian Sea and the principal towns of Russian Turkistan and is the starting-point of a railway which extends to the borders of Afghanistan. The **Tokk Turkmen** submitted to Russia in 1884. Lat. of the town S. 40 N. lon. 61 50' E. P. P. in 1897 8727

Merville, *ma-vel* (L. *Menerivian*) a town of France in Nord, on the Lys 22 miles W. of Lille. It has manufactures of table linen and embroidery. Pop in 1901, 3077 (commune 875)

Mervede, *ma-ved* a water-course of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Maase and the Waaal.

Mervin, a post-village of Anish co. Minn. The bank is gravel. Pop 125

Mervin, a banking post-town of Bates co., Mo. on the Kansas City Southern R. 35 miles NW of Butler. Pop in 1900 250

Merkem, *ma-ker* a commune of Belgium province and 2 miles N. of Antwerp, of which it forms a suburb. Pop in 1900 11,648.

Merkxplas, *ma-ks-plas*, a commune of Belgium 24 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop about 5000

Méry-sur-Seine, *ma-ri-sur-sen* a town of France, in Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable 11 miles WSW of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop about 1250

Mertzig, *mer-tsig* a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Trier on the Saar. It has a very ancient church, recently restored and a fine old town hall. The industries include wool-spinning, tanning, the manufacture of turbot, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4548.

Mesa, *ma-sa* a county in the W. part of Colorado. Area, 3369 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River with the Canon del Dorado, and other tributaries. It is mountainous, ascending a portion of the Isonopalgne Plateau in the N. part, Grand and Battlement Mesas etc.

Capital Grand Junction. Pop in 1900 9267

Mesa, a banking post-town of Maricopa co. Ariz. in a grain and stock region on the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix and the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles SE. of Phoenix. Pop in 1900 722

Mesa, a post-village of Mesa co. Colo. The banking point is Grand Junction. Pop about 200

Mesaba, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. Pop in 1900, 62

Mesabi (or **Mesabi**) Range, a series of heights of moderate elevation in northeastern Minnesota and chiefly in St. Louis co. It is largely metalliferous and the Mesabi iron region is probably the largest iron-producing district in the world the annual output being (1904-05) upward of 12,000,000 tons. Height, 2400 feet.

Mesa Encantada, or **Enchanted Mesa**, an isolated and precipitous butte or table-mountain of Valencia co. N. Mex., 3 miles from Laguna, on the Santa Fé Pacific R. Elevation, 430 feet above the valley. It gives evidence of an aboriginal habitation on the summit.

Mesagrie, *ma-san-ya* a town of Italy province and 27 miles NW of Lecce. Pop (commune) in 1901 12,101

Mesa Verde, *ma-sa-ver-de*, an elevated plateau in southwestern Colorado noted for its cliff dwelling remains.

Mesenia River, a name of the Rio de las Balmes, southern Mexico.

Mexeniero, a post-village of Otero co. N. Mex. The banking point is Alamogordo. Pop about 600

Meschede, *ma-sched* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles ESE of Arnberg on the Ruhr. Pop in 1900 3058

Mesem'bria, or **Misivria**, a small town of Eastern Russia, on the Black Sea, between Burgas and Cape Halki. It is an ancient place.

Mesem, a river and town of Russia. See **Meser**.

Mesena, a post-town of Warren co. Ga. on the Georgia R. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. in 1900 124.

Meseritsch, Gmoe, Moravia. See **Gmoe-Meseritsch**.

Meseritsch, WALLACAMER. **Wál-lák-ich** má-se-ritsh, a small town of Moravia, 25 miles NE of Prerau.

Meserits, má-se-rits' a town of Prussia, in Posen, 55 miles W of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. in 1900 5060.

Meservey, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, 24 miles by rail SW of Mason City. Pop. in 1900 193.

Meseta of Spain, a name given by geographers and geologists to the ancient plateau or block of the earth's crust which forms the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula N of the Guadalquivir River and E of Portugal. Its abrupt edges look down upon the plains of Andalusia in the S and those of Aragon in the N. It is extensively covered with comparatively recent lacustrine deposits.

Meshahtani, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 250.

Mesha'di, **Mushed**, or **Mash-had**, a walled and holy city of northeastern Persia, capital of the province of Khurasan in lat. 36° 17' N lon 59° 25' E. It stands in a fertile plain and has the superb mausoleum of the Imam Riza the magnificence of which is scarcely equalled in Persia, and which is visited annually by about 100,000 pilgrims. The city has also a fine mosque, one of the richest in the world, and the remains of several early colleges. It has manufactures of velvet and an active trade with Bokhara, Kandahar, Herat, etc. Pop. about 60,000.

Mesha'di, or **Najef**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 29 miles S of the ruins of Babylon. It is famous as containing the tomb of Ali, a splendid mausoleum within the enclosure of a mosque, and is a place of Shiite pilgrimage. The town is surrounded by a lofty wall. Pop. about 5000. **Mesha'di** is on the site of the ancient Hira.

Mesha'di-Hossein, Turkey. See **KARABELA**.

Mesha'di-Ser, a town of Persia, in Mamasderan on the Caspian Sea, 11 miles N by W of Barfush.

Meshepppen, a banking post-borough of Wyoming co., Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 47 miles N by W of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900 600.

Meshepppen, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 664.

Meshepppen (or **Mesheppen**) Creek falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in Wyoming, Pa.

Meshtchovsk, **mysh chovsk** a town of Russia, 40 miles SW of Kaluga. Pop. about 3500.

Mesick, a post-village of Westford co. Mich. The banking point is Cadillac. Pop. 190.

Mesilla, má-seel-yá, a village of Donna Ana co. N. Mex. on the Rio Grande, about 40 miles above El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 350.

Mesilla Valley, or **La Mesilla**, lá má-seel-yá, a tract or strip of fertile bottom-land 10 miles long in the S part of New Mexico and on the W side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying little plateau (from the Spanish mesa a table) to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. In this valley or tract is the village of Mesilla.

Mesjid-Ali, Asiatic Turkey. See **MASHAD-Ali**.

Meskenek, a minor river port on the Euphrates reached by steamers in high water, about 60 miles SSE of Aleppo.

Mekkhoutin, or **Mekhtin**, Algeria. See **HANNAN MESKUTIA**.

Mesocco, a village of the canton of Grikons, Switzerland, in the valley of the Moesa, 10 miles NW of Chauxvenna. Near by are extensive ruins.

Mesola, mé-só-lá, a village of Italy 31 miles ENE of Ferrara.

Mesolenghi, a town of Greece. See **MISULONGHI**.

Mesopotamia, mé-só-pó-tá-mé-á (Arab *Al-Jazira* or *Al-Jazirah*, the island) the name given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to the greater part (the northern portion) of the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris now comprised in the vilayets of Bagdad, Mosul, Aleppo and Diarbekr. The region is mostly a great plain. In ancient times a large portion of it was brought under a high state of cultivation by means of irrigation canals. Now it is mostly a barren expanse except along the rivers. Mesopotamia was successively under the sway of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Parthians, and Romans. The name Mesopotamia (from the

Gr. *potos*, *mesos*, and *potamos*, *potamos*) signifies literally 'between the rivers'. In the Old Testament the region figures as Aram of the Two Rivers (Aram Naharaim) and the Plain of the Two Rivers.

Mesopotamia, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Grand River 42 miles E of Cleveland.

Mesquite, mes-keet' a banking post-village of Dallas co. Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. 12 miles E. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900 406.

Mesquitilla, mé-ke-tí-lá, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles WSW of Guarda.

Messac, mé-sák', a village of France in Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles NE of Redon.

Messenia, the ancient name of **MESSINA**.

Messenay, mé-sé-né-ay' (Gr. *Meting* mé-tis) a commune of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles NNE of Longwy. Pop. 2000.

Messelbach, mé-sé-lák-ná, a small town of Portugal in Algarve, 28 miles SW of Beja.

Messene (Gr. *Messene*) an ancient city of Greece, the later capital of Messenia, after the re-establishment of that state by Epaminondas. It was situated at the foot of Mount Ithome. Its great walls have been preserved in part and various ancient structures have recently been unearthed. On the site is the village of Mavromati. About 10 miles to the SE of the ancient city is Nisi, a village of about 5000 inhabitants, now officially called **Messene**.

Messeneville, a post village of Cortland co. N. Y. on the Lackawanna R. 35 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Messenia, a country of ancient Greece consisting of the SW portion of the Peloponnese and enclosed in great part by the sea. Its chief river was the Pamisos. Among the towns were Pylae, Methone, and Messene the later capital. The region constituted a democracy in the kingdom of Greece, with Kalamata as the capital.

Messenia (or **Meroni**) Gulf of. See **KORINTH**.

Messer, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Messick, a post-village of York co. Va. Pop. 75.

Messis, mé-sis' a former district of France which belonged to the province of Lorraine and had Metz for its capital. It now forms a part of German Lorraine.

Messina, mé-sé-ná (anc. *Zancle* afterwards *Messene* or *Messana*) a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles SSE of Naples. It is situated on a splendid harbor formed by a peninsula in the shape of a sickle (whence the original Greek name of Zancle) with mountains towering in the immediate background and its streets command superb views of the Gallician main-land. There is little in the appearance of Messina to reflect the great antiquity of the town, which has been a sufferer by earthquakes and other calamitous visitations. It is well laid out with broad thoroughfares paved with blocks of lava. A fine esplanade or Marina (Corso Vittorio Emanuele, skirts the sea. The principal open spaces are the Piazza del Duomo (Cathedral Square) with a handsome fountain and the Piazza dell' Annunziata, with a statue of Don John of Austria. Among the interesting edifices are the cruciform Norman cathedral of whose original structure little now remains, the church of Santa Annunziata dei Catalani the oldest Norman church of the city, the church of Santa Maddalena, the fine Palazzo Municipale, the villa Rocca Guelfonia and the municipal hospital a vast and venerable pile. The old citadel which defended the harbor has just been demolished. The university dating from the sixteenth century has about 650 pupils. Messina is, next to Palermo, the most important commercial city of Sicily and its harbor presents a scene of extraordinary animation. Messina has enjoyed a reputation for its silk fabrics. The fisheries are important.

About the beginning of the 6th century A.C. a colony of Messenians was introduced into Zancle and the name of the town was changed to **Messene** (L. *Messana*). Owing to the advantages of its site the place has been commercially important since early times. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. of the city proper in 1901 98,072 of the commune 149,773.

Messina, Strait of (It. *Faro di Messina* *la rocca* mé-sé-ná and *Frattino Siciliano*) a strait which separates Sicily from Italy and connects the Tyrrhenian with the Ionian Sea. Length, about 20 miles. The width where it is narrowest does not exceed 2 miles, the broadest part being about 12 miles. The depth is very great and a strong tidal current makes the navigation somewhat difficult. In ancient mythology two female sea-monsters kept guard over the passage. On the Italian side was the one called Scylla, stationed where the rock Scylla stood forth from the waters. On the Sicilian side Charybdis engulfed the ships by sucking them down within the depths.

Messines, *més-één'* (Flam. *Moesen*, *má-één'*), a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles S of Ypres.

Messia, *més-sá*, or **Misale**, *mís-séer'*, a village of Asia Minor, 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhan (anc. Pyramus), on the site of the ancient Mopsus, of which remains are to be seen.

Messkirch, *més-kísh*, or **Möskirch**, a town of Baden, 24 miles N of Constantine. Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1809. Pop. about 2000.

Messolonghi, a town of Greece. See **MISOLONGHI**.

Messungu, a post-station of Accra, 100 miles N. of Accra.

Mestaczn, *més-tán-thá*, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SSW of Ciudad Real.

Mestre, *més-trá*, a town of Italy, 9 miles NW of Venice. Here is an immense viaduct on the railway to Venice. Pop. in 1901, 2561 (commune, 11,589).

Mesurado, *més-oo-rá*, de one of the counties or divisions of Liberia.

Mesurado, Cape, in Africa, is on the W coast of Liberia, near the town of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19' N. lon. 10° 50' W.

Mesurata, *més-oo-rá-tá* or **Misrata**, a maritime town of Tripoli, 112 miles ESE of the city of Tripoli, on the W side of the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It is noted for its carpets and was formerly an important caravan station. Pop. about 8000.

Mesa, *má-tá*, a town of Italy, on the sea-coast, province of Naples, 4 miles NE of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine situation and has 2 small ports. Pop. about 800.

Mesa, *má-tá*, a river of Colombia, rises about 40 miles S of Bogotá and joins the Guineo after a NE course of 600 miles, about a third of which is navigable for light steamers at times of high water.

Metabetchonan, *met á-bét-shoo-an*, a river of Quebec, navigable for many miles for large boats and farther up for bark canoes, discharges its waters on the S side of Lake St. John.

Metabetchonan, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Roberval, 23 miles distant. Pop. about 800.

Metaghna, *met á-gá-ná*, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 40 miles SSW of Digby. Pop. about 500.

Metal, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. In Metal township. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1482, of the village, 300.

Metalum, the Latin name of **MILUS**.

Metam'ech, a small town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, opposite Abendi. General Stewart here defeated the Mahdists in 1895.

Metamora, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles ENE of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Metamora, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 17 miles S of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

Metamora, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 93 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Metamora, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, is on the V boundary of the state, 20 miles WNW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Metapa, *má-tá-pá*, a town of Nicaragua, in the province and 18 miles SW of the town of Matagalpa. Pop. 3069.

Metapán, a town of western Salvador, in the department of Santa Ana and 10 miles E. of the Guatemalan frontier.

Metapedin, a town and resort of Restigouche co., Quebec, at the head of Chaleur Bay on the International R. Near by is Metapedin Lake, 12 miles in length.

Metauro, *má-tú-ro* (anc. *Metavrus*), a river of central Italy in the Marches after an ENE course of 58 miles enters the Adriatic 9 miles SE of Pesaro. On its banks the army of the Carthaginian general Hannibal was overwhelmed by the Romans in 297 B.C.

Metaxata, *má-tá-tá*, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 8 miles SE of Argostoli.

Metalif, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz. The banking point is Morenci. Pop. about 500.

Metalif, a post-town of Thomas co., Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Metalif, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 13 miles W of Champaign. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Metcalf, a county in the S part of Kentucky has an area of 238 sq. m. Capital, Edmonton. Pop. in 1900, 9571.

Metcalf, a post-station of Middlesex co., Mass., 7 miles S. by W of South Framingham.

Metcalf, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Winchester.

Metcalf, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 9 miles NNE of Logansport.

Meteleconk, or **Meteleconk**, a small river of New Jersey enters Barnegat Bay in Ocean co.

Meteoghma, a post-village and outpost of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Weymouth. Pop. about 600.

Meteleu, *má-té-léu*, a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles NW of Münster.

Meterin, *má-té-rín*, a village of France in Nord, 5 miles ENE of Hazebrouck.

Meteorsette, or **Metjarmette**, *met-shér-mét*, a river of Quebec, rises in the Metjarmette Mountains on the Maine line, co. of Beauce, and, after receiving its NW branch, joins the Rivière du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the Chaudière River.

Methal, a small seaport of Scotland co. of Fife on the Firth of Forth 1 mile SW of Leven. Its fine harbor has recently been greatly improved.

Methamne Campestris. See **MIRANDA DEL CAMPO**.

Methley, a town of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 421.

Methol, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y., Pop. 75.

Methol's Mills, a post-village of Lethbridge co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Quebec or Lévis. Pop. about 500. It has saw and pulp mills.

Methone, an ancient city of Greece. See **MONON**.

Methow River rises in the N part of Washington and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 2' N. It is about 120 miles long.

Methuen, a banking post-township (town) of Essex co., Mass., on the Spruce (or Spig.) River and on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles NNW of Lawrence. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, knitted goods, organ hats, and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Methven, a village of Scotland, 10 and 6 miles WNW of Perth.

Methye (*má-thí*) **I lake**, a small lake of Canada, 160 miles E of Lake Athabasca. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles SW.

Metija, or **El Metajah**, *má-té-já*, a plain of Algeria, between the mountains and the sea about 85 miles long by 18 miles in mean breadth. On it stands the city of Algiers. It is noted for its fertility although formerly very unhealthy and is extensively colonized by Europeans.

Metis, two rivers of Quebec entering the E shore of the St. Lawrence. One called Grand Metis, takes its rise to the NW angle of the co. of Bonaventure and, running N, discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Saules. The other Little Metis, rises in the rear of the seignior of Metis and falls into Little Metis Harbor.

Metia, a post-village of Rumunski co., Quebec. See **GRAND METIS**.

Metkovic, or **Met'kovitch**, a town of Herzegovina, at the head of navigation on the Neretva, 24 miles SSW of Metar. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. in 1900, 4878.

Metlakatla, or **New Metlakatla**, a post-station and Indian reservation on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, with about 800 Christianized Indians. See **METLAKATLA**, British Columbia.

Metlakatla, a decayed village on the W coast (54° 20' N.) of British Columbia. It was formerly inhabited by Christianized Chinaman natives since removed to Annette Island, Alaska.

Metlatoyuca, a village of Mexico in the state of Puebla, 90 miles W of Jalapa. The district is noted for its coffee.

Methil, *mét-lee-léu*, a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, in Msab, 30 miles EW of Gardais. Pop. 2000.

Metc Bayou, Ark. drains parts of Loneke and Prairie cos. runs in a SSE direction and enters the Arkansas River in the S part of Arkansas co. It is about 100 miles long.

Meto'men, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomene township (town), about 20 miles W by S of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1194.

Metompink, *met-ou-kin*, a post-hamlet of Accomac co., Va., is near the Atlantic Ocean (with which it communicates by a navigable inlet) 23 miles S of Pocomoke City, Md.

Metropolis City, a banking city capital of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 38 miles above Cairo on the Illinois Central R. It has various industries including flooring and saw mills, plough-works, potteries, manufactures of fruit-boxes and barrels, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4099.

Metropolis, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba or Iron Mountain. Pop. about 400.

Metropolitan, a post-station of Queens co NY
Metsovo, or **Mesovo**, a town of European Turkey in Epirus (vilayet of Janina) in the region of the Prindus mountains Pop about 8000 It is the principal town of the Tzintars (Wallachs or Rumanas) Its position is strategically important.

Mettschachts, a post-village of Ulster co NY The banking point is Ellenville or Kingston Pop about 250
Mettau, a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe
Mettelhorn, a summit of the Swiss Alps, in the Zermatt region It commands a magnificent view Height, 11,188 feet.

Metten, a village of Bavaria, near the Danube and on the southern border of the Bavarian Forest 2½ miles from Deggenhof It has a Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne

Mettenberg, a mountain of the Bernese Alps in the Grindelwald region Height 10,193 feet.

Metter, a banking post-village of Bulloch co Ga. on the Central of Georgia R Pop about 400

Mettert, mét tã, a commune of Belgium province and 12 miles SSW of Amon R Pop about 4000

Mettlach, mét lãk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Trèves 29 miles by rail from Saarbrücken It has extensive potteries. Pop in 1900 1959

Mettmann, mét mãn, a town of Rhenish Prussia 9½ miles NE of Düsseldorf, on the Düsseldorf It has many factories of cotton and silk goods, buttons, brassware, etc. Pop in 1900 8615

Mettray, mét trã, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles N of Tours with a celebrated reformatory (agricultural colony) for boys

Metuchen, me-túch on a post-herong of Middlesex co N J on the Pennsylvania and the High Valley R. 5 miles NE of New Brunswick It has rubber works Pop in 1900 1790

Metz, métz (Fr pron méz and *Metz* or *Metz*) a city of Lorraine capital of the district of Lorraine part up to 1871 the capital of the French department of Moselle, at the confluence of the Moselle and Meuse 90 miles NW of Strasbourg and 170 miles E of Paris The old part, which has narrow streets and quaint houses lies in sloping ground between the Meuse and the Moselle while the newer portion is built in a plain and is flanked by the arms of the Meuse There are several fine open places and a handsome esplanade adorned with statues of Marshal Ney and Emperor Wilhelm I and with a beautiful fountain The cathedral of St. Stephen a magnificent cruciform pile, built on the highest ground of the city and containing fine paintings was begun in the thirteenth century and finished in the sixteenth century In 1871 and 1918 complete restoration Among the other edifices of interest are the garrison church the church of St. Vincent the church of St. Genes the court house, the town hall the municipal museum and the railway station The educational institutions of Metz include schools of music and art and an artillery school The municipal library contains over 80,000 volumes and some manuscripts dating from the early part of the Middle Ages The industries comprise the manufacture of leather shoes hats and artificial flowers etc Metz is one of the strongest fortresses in the world its defenses having been originally constructed by the French and enlarged by the Germans A dozen fort encircle the city Pop in 1900 58,424 Metz was an important military station of the Romans Under the Franks it was the capital of Austrasia. After the disruption of the great Frankish realm it was included in the kingdom of Germany and from the beginning of the thirteenth century was a free imperial city It was at Metz that the Emperor Charles V. issued the famous Golden Bull in 1350 In 1552 the town was occupied by Henry II of France, whom general Francis of Valois immediately followed successfully with a siege by the Emperor Charles V. From that time to 1871 Metz belonged to France. On Oct 27 1870 after a siege of two months, the French general Bazaine surrendered here with a vast army to the Germans Already in Roman times Metz was the seat of a bishop The bishops belonged, not to the ecclesiastical princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, ruling over a considerable district. In 1552 their see was seized by Henry II of France.

Metz, a post-village of Steuben co Ind 4½ miles NNE of Fort Wayne. Pop about 300

Metz, a village of Presque Isle co Mich. The banking point is Rogers.

Metz, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo 14 miles NNW of Nevada Pop in 1900 150

Metz, a post-village of Marion co W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R The banking point is Mannington Pop 100

Metzenseifen, mét zen zã fen, a town of northern Hungary, 18 miles W of Kaposvár. Pop about 5000

Metzingen, mét zing-en a town of Württemberg on the Neckar 18 miles SE of Stuttgart. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry Pop in 1900 5460

Meizler, a post-village of Somerset co Pa Pop 05

Meitilán, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 37 miles N by W of Pachuca.

Mein, with a river of France, joins the Vienne about 3 miles above Pontreux Length about 50 miles

Mendon, mên dôw' (L. *Mendon*) a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise 2 miles SW of Paris Lat of observatory 48° 43' 18" N lon 2° 13' 54" E The palace in which Maria Louisa resided was in great part destroyed during the siege of Paris in 1870-71 but has been partially restored Near the town is the extensive Forest of Meudon a favorite resort of the Parisians The town has a variety of industries, including the manufacture of glass There is a monument to Rabelais who was a curate of the place Pop (commune) in 1901 9762

Meulan, mih lôw' a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise on the Seine, 8 miles WNW of Puteaux Pop about 2000

Meulebeek, mo leh-bêk, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 1 mile N of Brussels

Meulebeke, mih leh-bêk a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 10 miles N of Courtrai Pop in 1900 3183 It has manufactures of lace and cotton goods.

Meung-sur-Loire, mih sũr lôw' (L. *Magdun*)

a town of France in Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 11 miles WSW of Orléans It is an ancient town A fine twelfth-century church and an old gateway are interesting relics of its past Pop about 3000

Meurs, the French name of Mons

Meursault, mih sũ a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 27 miles SEW of Dijon It is noted for its wines.

Meurthe, murt (L. *Murtia*) a river of France, rises in the Vosges SE of Saint-Dié and joins the Moselle on the left at Frouard 5 miles N of Nancy Length about 100 miles

Meurthe-et-Moselle, murt et mih sũ a department of France bordering on Germany comprising part of old Lorraine, formed in 1871 of portions of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle remaining to France after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany Area, 2025 sq m It is traversed by the Moselle, which receives the Meurthe. It has fine scenery much fertile soil, extensive vineyards great mineral wealth (among the richest iron-deposits of the republic) and varied and extensive manufactures Capital Nancy Other towns are Lunéville and Toul Pop in 1891 444,150 in 1901 454,722

Meuse, mih sũ (Fr pron mih sũ Dutch *Maas* and *Wes*) a river of Europe rises in France department of Haute-Marne, NE of Langres traverses the department of Vosges where it disappears underground near Bazilles reappearing at the end of 4 miles near Neufchâteau it then flows through the department of Meuse and Ardennes passing Verdun (near which place it becomes navigable) Sedan Mézières and Clermont it then enters Belgium in a NE direction passing Dinant Namur Huy and Liège it then flows N and W through the Netherlands passing Maastricht Roermond and Venlo and near Gorkum joins the Waal (the left branch of the Rhine) The united stream bearing the name of Merwede, after traversing the marshy expanse of the Biesbosch again separates into several branches (the southern one for some distance bearing the name of Hollandsch Diep) forming a number of islands and entering the North sea by several mouths, the principal of which are the Meuro (Dude Maas), together with the more northerly Nieuwe Maas or lower Lek on the N the Flakke (or Haringsdijk) in the middle and the (reversing) (Kromme) on the S These estuarine water-courses represent in reality in great part the outflow of the Rhine through the Waal and Lek branches, the Rhine and Meuse having a combined delta Chief estuaries on the left are the Bar Ambre, and Dommel on the right the Somoy Lomme Ourthe Roer and Niers Length of the Meuse, 515 miles navigable for about 400 miles Various canals unite it with the Moselle, Oise and other streams

Meuse, a department of France in the NE formed of part of the old province of Lorraine and bounded N by Belgium Area, 2045 sq m Pop in 1901 283,480 It is traversed from S to N by the Meuse parallel with which extends a range of low hills called the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Marne. The region is a productive one, yielding grain beets (for sugar wine, etc) The forests are extensive Capital, Bar-le-Duc

Meuselbach, meiz sã hãk a village of Germany in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S of Künigssee

Muenzelwitz, *moi sei-tilt*, a town of Germany duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Gera. It has establishments connected with the textile industry, foundries, machine-shops, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 8754.

Mewaglessey, a small fishing town of England, in Cornwall, on the coast, 5 miles S. of St. Austell.

Mewar, a Rajput state. See **UNAJRUS**.

Mewe, *má wéb*, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles NW of Marienwerder on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900 4105.

Mexborough, a town of England in Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. of Rotherham. It has iron-works and pottery. Pop. in 1901 10 417.

Mexicoac, *máx-ho-ák*, a village of Mexico, 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

Mexia, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. Pop. 50.

Mexia, *má h-w*, a banking post-town of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the Trinity and Brazos Valley Rrs. 54 miles S. of Dallas. It has cotton mills and gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 3393.

Mexico (*Sp. Méjico méh ne-ko*) a republic in the southern part of North America, lying between lat. 14° 30' and 33° 40' N. and between the meridians of longitude of 86° 45' (northern Yucatan) and 117° 5' W. Area (inclusive of the small outlying islands) 767 050 sq. m. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the N.E. by Guatemala (from which it is partly separated by the Suchiate and Usumacinta rivers) and British Honduras, and on the N. by the United States. The Rio Grande forms the boundary with Texas. The boundary with the United States has a length of 1833 miles of which 1174 are constituted by the Rio Grande. The general contour of the country is very irregular the land extending southward between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean as a peninsular extension of the United States and rapidly narrowing in that direction. In the extreme S.E. the peninsula of Yucatan projects northward between the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. On the isthmus of Tehuantepec the distance separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean is hardly 130 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western parts on the United States boundary where the distance from the Gulf thence to the Pacific is not far from 1500 miles. The peninsula of Lower (Baja) California extends into the Pacific about 700 miles, and is separated from the main land by the Gulf of California.

Relief of the Land.—Mexico is pre-eminently a region of mountain elevations consisting in the main of a vast central plateau or table-land, of bounding or flanking ridges to this plateau (Sierra Madre Oriental and Sierra Madre Occidental with the Sierra Pacifica, as they and their ramifications are vaguely designated) of mountains of inferior height rising above the plateau and of the low lands (*tierras calientes*,—i.e. hot lands) which lie at the foot of the plateau-borders and make up the rich coastal strips on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The plateau which is a southward continuation of the elevated regions of the southwestern United States, attains its greatest altitude (8000-9000 feet) S. and E.W. of the city of Mexico (7400 ft.). It is constructed largely of volcanic and sedimentary sands and ashes, which have filled up ancient mountain valleys to the brim and thereby masked the nuclear orographic relief,—the internal mountain ridges many of which rise in crests, knobs, and islands far above the true plateau-surface. Just what relation the Mexican Cordilleras bear to the main mountain systems of the western United States has not been absolutely determined but it seems probable that the Rocky Mountains proper have no direct continuation in Mexico. The Sierra Nevada, on the other hand can almost positively be assumed to be continued in the axial chain of Lower California, whose elevations in the south reach 8000-10,000 ft. The highest summit of Mexico not of a volcanic character appears to be *Compositelap*, in the state of Oaxaca, about 10 000 ft. which marks the divergence of the mountain systems whose determining lines were formed in Central America.

Volcanoes.—The more distinctive mountain forms of Mexico are the volcanoes, of which there are hundreds scattered over the plateau and at various points of the southern lowlands. Many of these have only recently become extinct, others are semi-active or dormant. The more prominent ones are the Peak of Orizaba, or the Citlaltepetl (Star Mountain) the culminating point of the republic, about 18 250 feet in elevation Popocatepetl (Smoky Mountain), 17,500 ft. Ixtaccihuatl (White Woman) 18 950 (17 200?) ft. Nevado de Toluca, about 14,950 ft. Malinche 13 460 ft. Cofre de Perote, or Neuhéurapatpetl, 13,400 ft. Nevado de Colima, 14,100 ft. Volcán de Colima, 12,750 ft. now active for a period of about 10 years. Tancitaro 12,550 ft. Texila Jorullo (famed for its great eruption in 1759) 4300 ft. and Ceboruco, also active. Most of these are situated near the southern border of the plateau or on the low

land immediately S. of it. The three summits first named are covered with perpetual snow; Ixtaccihuatl alone has glaciers of any extent (Porfirio Diaz Glacier). The snow line is found at about 14,500-15 000 ft. 1000-1500 ft. above the timber-line.

Coast-Lines, Rivers etc.—The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps around the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico causing sand banks and barring of the river mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico there is no bay of any importance, no good natural harbor easy of access, and but little well-sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco lies the Laguna de Términos 45 miles long and 30 miles wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Farther W. on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within is quite inaccessible to shipping. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero (or Alvarado) Tamiagua, and Tampico. Beyond the last-named place N. extends a long succession of sand-banks, fringing the shore, and exhibiting in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the lagoons Miralles, Madre, Santander, and a few others all difficult of approach and rapidly filling up with mud. On the W. coast of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. 16° 40' N. the harbor of which is landlocked, deep and capacious, to Guaymas far up the Gulf of California, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. 21° 33' N. at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago is the noble harbor of San Blas and in lat. 23° 15' N. is the harbor of Mazatlán. This is difficult of access and inferior to most respects to the harbor of Guaymas in lat. 27° 50' N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side towards the ocean is less indented.

Mexico is in general sparingly watered and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. The streams, descending from the elevated interior to the sea assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest and greatest of the Mexican rivers is the Rio Grande del Norte, called also Rio Bravo del Norte, which as has already been seen, forms the greater part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and the waters of which belong to both countries. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Pánuco with the Teja or Monteruma, flows NE. to the Gulf of Mexico and at its mouth is the port of Tampico. Total course about 200 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oaxaca, forms the great lagoons of Tequapa and Embaradero, and reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero. The Coahuacoles issue from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N. forms part of the boundary between the states of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, and winding round to the N. and E. falls into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 16° 8' N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific might be effected by joining the Coahuacoles and the Chetopa or Chimalapa, which latter rises close to the sources of the former and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Extensive harbor works are now being constructed at the mouth of the Coahuacoles which will materially aid in the service of transportation across the isthmus, in connection with the railway traversing that region. E. of the Coahuacoles are the Grifolva and Usumacinta rivers. The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S. all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio de las Balas or Zacatula, descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. About the middle of the Pacific coast is the Rio Grande de Santiago, or Rio Teotitlán (also known in its upper course as Rio Lerma) discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers.

The lakes of Mexico are numerous but unimportant. The largest is Chapala, mostly in Jalisco covering an area of some 1500 sq. m. Other lakes are Cutzaco and Patzcuaro, both in the state of Michoacán the Laguna de Pánuco in the state of Coahuila, and the lakes of the valley of the city of Mexico,—Chalco Xochimilco, Texcoco San Cristóbal Xalisco and Zumpango, the overflows from which formerly at various times penetrated into the capital but which have recently been connected with a vast system of drainage canals and tunnels.

Climate.—Mexico has great diversities of climate within a relatively narrow compass. The Mexicans divide their country with respect to climate, into *tierras calientes* (hot lands) which extend from the sea to about 3000 feet above

tion; *terres templadas* (temperate), ranging between 3000 and 5000-7000 ft.; and *terres frías* (cold) above 7000 ft. The coasts are hot, humid and in many parts unhealthy. The more elevated tracts of the middle zone are usually healthy and enjoy an agreeable temperature. The same is true of the great plateau, where however, owing to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, many persons are never acclimated. The principal high plains in the vicinity of the city of Mexico are the valleys of Toluca, 6600 ft. of Tenochtitlán 7400 ft. of Actopan 6450 ft. and of Ixtla, 3200 ft. above sea-level. The maximum temperature recorded at Mérida (Yucatan) Mamitlán, and Colima is 100°. On the central plateau the summer heat rarely rises above 88°-90° in winter the temperature only exceptionally falls much below the freezing point. Snow although in small quantity is not absolutely infrequent in the city of Mexico. The rainfall over a considerable part of the plateau does not exceed 25 inches at Montecrey it has risen as high as 130 inches. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oaxaca and near the capital but they are generally slight and do little damage. One of the most violent and destructive recorded was that of Jan 1902, when the town of Chilpancingo in Guerrero, was in great part destroyed.

Vegetable Products.—Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable products hardly equalled in any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coast display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation among which may be enumerated a vast variety of palms and acacias, the giant wild fig (or rubber) tree, the rosewood, mahogany, Brazil wood, Champacho-wood, ebony yellow and iron wood, intermingled with elegant giant ferns and a wealth of orchidaceous plants. A zone of 4,000-6000 feet elevation is largely that of evergreen oaks and mistletoe to which succeeds the region of the temperate flora, with pines, firs, and spruces, which form magnificent forests at elevations of 9000-10,000 ft. and continue to the timber line at about 12,500 ft. Mexico is pre-eminently the home of the cactus, which occurs in an almost endless variety of forms from the night-blooming cereus in the lower tierra caliente to the giant organ-cactus of the mountain-slopes of 6000 ft. elevation. Among the favorite fruits of Mexico are the mango, sapote, anone, pomegranate, papaw, orange, pineapple, coconut, and banana. The special products of cultivation are the sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla, all in the region comprised between the seashore and elevations of 3000-4000 ft.—and agave, or American aloes, the last named in Yucatan cultivated for its fibre (Sisal hemp) and in major Mexico (plateau) for its milk which is fermented into the beverage known as pulque. Corn is very extensively grown on the plateau, and the cultivation of wheat has assumed large proportions. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were stated in kilograms (the kilogramme = 2.2 pounds): wheat, 338,263,002 pure sugar 76,950,788 molasses, 52,827,473, maize, 32,492,489 rice, 26,777,917 henequen (Sisal fibre) 87,013,966, cotton 21,795,896 coffee, 21,088,123 cacao 1,973,252 and tobacco, 9,243,631.

Animal Life.—The fauna of Mexico is extremely varied comprising both temperate and tropical forms and stands geographically between the faunas of North and South America. Its mammalian forms include the jaguar puma, bear wolf tapir deer antelope sloth armadillo, possum and numerous monkeys. Birds of fine plumage are very abundant (parrots, toucans, trogons, chachalates, jays, humming-birds) as are also serpents (boa, anaconda, rattlesnake) and saurians (lizards, alligator, crocodile).

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Mexico is prodigious and its silver and gold mines have been worked with varying degrees of energy although with much interruption almost from the days of the Spanish conquest. The other minerals include copper lead, iron, quicksilver tin cobalt, antimony and sulphur (vast deposits of the last named being found more particularly in the state of Popocatepetl). The total value of the ore output in the year 1902 was upward of \$103,700,000 (Mexican money the Mexican silver peso, or dollar being equal to about 40 cents United States money). The quantity of silver obtained from the mines in 1902 was valued at \$58,700,000 (Mexican) of gold, \$14,352,106, of copper \$24,381,289. Among the more famous mining districts are those of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Choloro, to which must be added the extraordinarily rich region of Parral in Chihuahua. A fairly extensive industry is carried on in opals (Querétaro) and in the exceedingly beautiful steatite marble known as Mexican onyx (state of Puebla).

Manufactures.—The leading manufactures of Mexico are those of distilled liquor, sugar rum and molasses, cotton and other textile fabrics, pottery, hats, boots and shoes, saddlery, jewelry, and tobacco. There were in 1901 2211

distilleries and 721 tobacco-factories. The product of the latter was upward of 350,000,000 cases of cigarettes, besides 130,000,000 cigars and cheroots and 4,000,000 kilograms of tobacco. The cotton manufacture is rapidly becoming an important industry. In 1902 there were 185 cotton-spinning and weaving-mills, which consumed nearly 60,000,000 pounds of raw cotton.

Population, Government, etc.—The population of Mexico comprises persons of white descent, Indians, and mestizos or people of mixed race. In parts of the coast-country there is some admixture of African blood. The Spanish language is everywhere prevalent, but many of the Indians retain the use of the ancient languages. The great bulk of the people are of the Roman Catholic faith, but all religions are tolerated and there is no state church. Among the Indians there are some pagan tribes. Before the advent of the Spaniards some tribes, commonly designated Aztecs (with whom most ethnologists to-day unite the Toltecs) who spoke the Nahuatl language and the Mayas, of Yucatan had attained to a high degree of civilisation. They were good smiths and masons, and had made some advance in the arts of design: they raised great edifices (palaces, temples, pyramids) and constructed vast works (roads, aqueducts, bridges, etc.) they had an accurate calendar and, finally, they had a system of picture writing. Monuments remain attesting their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction. There are extensive remains of the city of Tenochtitlán near the modern Mexico with its dikes, aqueducts, and extraordinary pieces of sculpture. Oaxaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotecas at Mitla. Another pyramid, or *teocalli*, is to be seen near Cholula. Near Villahermosa, in Yucatan are the remarkable ruins known as Los Roldados. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla built of colored masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque and Toniná in Chiapas are well known but they are equalled or surpassed by those of Uxmal and Chichenitza, in Yucatan where also are found the remains of hundreds of villages and temple (?) sites (Isamal, Lahuata, etc.).

Mexico is a federal republic, framed largely upon the model of that of the United States. Its chief executive is a president, who is elected for a term of six years (the term was four years previous to 1904) by electors chosen by the people. His is assisted by a council and a cabinet of seven members. The departments are foreign affairs, interior, justice and public instruction, justice (colonisation and industry), communications and public works, finance and public credit, and war and marine. The legislative branch of the government is vested in a congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate. In the latter each state is represented by 2 members. The representatives and senators are chosen by indirect election for terms of 3 years and 4 years respectively. Each state elects its governor and has its own legislature. The names and population of the states (1906), together with their capitals, are here appended.

State.	Pop. in 1900.	Capital.
Aguascalientes	102,418	Aguascalientes.
Baja California (territory)*	47,024	La Paz.
Campeche	86,642	Campeche.
Chiapas	340,790	Tuxtla-Gutiérrez.
Chihuahua	327,784	Chihuahua.
Coahuila	286,038	Saltillo.
Colima	60,117	Colima.
Durango	370,294	Durango.
Guanajuato	1,061,724	Guanajuato.
Guerrero	478,503	Chilpancingo.
Hidalgo	600,051	Pachuca.
Jalisco	1,103,891	Guadalajara.
México	904,468	Yolotlán.
México (federal district)	541,616	México.
Micrócala	490,031	Morelia.
Moravia	180,131	Querencia.
Nuevo León	921,937	Monterrey.
Oaxaca	948,635	Oaxaca.
Puebla	1,021,193	Puebla.
Querétaro	286,388	Querétaro.
San Luis Potosí	57,452	San Luis Potosí.
Sinaloa	229,701	Colima.
Sonora	221,682	Hermosillo.
Tlaxcala	150,834	San Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas	278,948	San Juan Bautista.
Tejic (territory)	101,008	Tejic.
Tlaxcala	172,815	Tejic.
Vera Cruz	861,030	Jalapa.
Yucatán	814,067	Mérida.
Zacatecas	462,190	Zacatecas.

* Now divided into northern and southern territorial districts. The territory of Quintana Roo was organized in 1902.

The population of the republic in 1909 was 13,504,922, of which number about 32 per cent were Indians and less than 20 per cent pure whites. There are numerous normal, professional, and technical schools, supported by the federal government or the individual states.

Commerce.—The foreign trade of Mexico has exhibited a rapid growth in recent years. The value of the exports in the year 1902-3 was about \$97,000,000 (reckoned in gold dollars) and that of the imports about \$76,000,000. The precious metals constitute on an average about half of the total exports. Among the other leading exports are copper, lead, Simi fibre, coffee, tobacco, wool, and various vegetable products, animals, and animal products. Nearly three-fourths of the exports in the year 1902-3 went to the United States, which contributed about one-half of the imports. Of the European nations the English trade most largely with Mexico. There are more than 9,000 miles of railroad in operation. The cities are supplied with tramways.

History.—Yucatan was visited by Cortés and Pizarro in 1508 and major Mexico was discovered in 1515 by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba who sailed westward along the coast from Cape Catoch. In 1519 Cortés having conceived the project of conquering Mexico, landed where the Cruz now stands and ascended the table-land, the inhabitants of which the Aztecs, he found united under a sovereign called Montezuma. After two years of warfare Cortés succeeded in overthrowing the power of the Aztecs and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortés having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated from Spain to Mexico, and then acquired great wealth in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. In 1520 Antonio de Mendoza was appointed first viceroy of Mexico or, as the region was officially called, New Spain. The viceroyalty of New Spain came to include a vast territory to the N. of the present Mexico. The viceroy continued a Spanish possession for nearly three centuries. The first revolutionary rising took place in 1810 and was chiefly fomented by the clergy under the leadership of Miguel who was executed in 1811. The struggle was continued by Morelos, who met a similar fate in 1815. The patriots soon found a brave leader in Guerrero. In 1821 the royalist commander Iturbide united with Guerrero in the so-called 22 of September, by which Mexico was constituted an independent monarchy under a prince of the royal house of Spain. Nothing came of this scheme and the independence of Mexico was declared in 1821. In 1821 it was proclaimed emperor of Mexico and interested in the opportunity that he resigned in 1823. The experiment of monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, framed in many particulars upon that of the United States, and a constitution was proclaimed in 1824. The first president was Guadalupe Victoria. From 1828 the country was distracted by an endless succession of revolutions and civil wars. In 1835 there was a revolution in Texas against Mexican authority and in 1836 its people achieved their independence. A dispute regarding the boundary of Texas led in 1845 during the presidency of Santa Anna, to a war between Mexico and the United States. In 1848 General Scott entered the city of Mexico. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo concluded in 1848, Mexico ceded to the United States the present Arizona and New Mexico, all of Utah and Nevada and part of Colorado and Wyoming, and Upper California. In 1854 the United States purchased from Mexico a large strip of territory the Gadsden Purchase included in the present Arizona and New Mexico. In 1858-61 a French army invaded Mexico and occupied the capital. Under the auspices of Napoleon III an imperial government was inaugurated with Maximilian of Austria, brother of the emperor Francis Joseph, at its head. The republicans gathered under the banner of the noble Juárez an Indian by blood. Maximilian was emperor from 1864 until 1867, when he was shot and the republic was again proclaimed with Juárez as president. The remarkable recent development of Mexico as a nation is chiefly the history of the administration of Porfirio Díaz who has been at the head of the government since the election of 1876 with the exception of the period from 1890 to 1894.

Mexico, a state of the republic of Mexico having 5,000,000 inhabitants and 11,000,000 inhabitants. The states of Michoacán, Querétaro, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, and Puebla, nearly enclosing the federal district of Mexico, Area 88,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 934,483. The major portion which is productive and well cultivated is comprised within the great central plateau and it contains part of the lofty summits of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl and the Nevado de Tolosa. It is watered by the Balsas and Lerma rivers. Silver and other metals are found. Capital, Tolosa.

Mexico, the capital of the Mexican republic, the finest and most imposing city of Latin America, and one of the most attractive cities of the Western Hemisphere, forms part of the Federal District, and is situated on the plain of Anahuac, at an elevation of about 7,350 feet. Lat. 19° 26' N. lon. 99° 8' W. It is the emerging point of several trunk-lines of railways and is 26 miles by rail almost due W. of Vera Cruz and 112 miles N.W. of El Paso, Tex. Its lofty position in a tropical region insures to it a climate of marked equality and no very really pleasant to those who are not affected by the rarity of the atmosphere. The average annual temperature is about 58° and of mid-winter 55°. The extreme heat of summer is never excessive, while in winter the thermometer almost exceptionally marks below 40—42. Light falls of snow occasionally take place. The average annual precipitation is about 20 inches.

For centuries of the world occupies a strategic location than Mexico with its high central plateau of the great snow-capped Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl in the N. and the rugged Ajusco Mountains to the S. At the foot of the Spanish conquest the city (then known as Tenochtitlan) occupied part of a lake in the extensive granular part of the modern lakes Texcoco and Ximilco and was surrounded by canals. The present city is a continuation of the lake-waters has long since disappeared. The city of its present character and plan is the result of several times of intervention between the Aztec and Spanish. The first of the Aztec Texcoco. The completion in 1498 of the great drainage canal one of the most remarkable in the engineering works by which the city was freed of the threatening lagoons of the vicinity (Texcoco, Chalco, Ximilco, San Cristóbal, Xaltocan, and Ximilco) are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico by artificially freed the city from all danger of back water which at several times in the past had proved so destructive to both life and property and has vastly improved its healthfulness by providing an outlet for its sewage.

The focus of the city is the Plaza Mayor (or Plaza de Armas) the great square on whose sides are the Spanish Renaissance cathedral one of the largest and most sumptuous ecclesiastical structures of America, begun in 1533 and measuring 496 feet in length, the masterpiece of the National Cathedral, 577 ft. in length, and the Alameda Municipal (city hall). The cathedral with its choir and altar piece and choir of more by gift of the city of the Aztecs. A portion of the Plaza Mayor is occupied by the National Museum. The buildings of the city in the main of the city are of the Aztec and Spanish architecture. A marked contrast is exhibited by the heavy and mean houses of the old quarters and the modern almost palatial edifices of the newer section where the stores and store-fronts partake of the architectural form of the similar structures of the European capitals. The principal arteries of traffic are the Via (or Calle) San Francisco continued by the Calle de la Terma, and the Calle (or Calle) de Mayo. Leading out from the attractive park and promenade known as the Alameda the gathering place of the fashion and aristocracy of the capital is the Jardín de Reforma a magnificent boulevard and somewhat over 2 miles in length richly decorated with sculptural groups (the 13 of the 13th century, the 14th, and the 15th) and continuing to the hill palace and military school of Chapultepec. Among the city's more notable public buildings and institutions are the national museum with an extensive private collection of Aztec antiquities, the national picture-gallery and a library of San Carlos national library (with upwards of 100,000 volumes) school of arts, and school of medicine and engineering. Theater: the magnificent new national theatre and the Monte de Piedad (a national pawn shop). Mexico is the seat of numerous scientific and literary societies. It gained to the New World the first newspaper, the *El Mercurio*, in 1763. The first public school and the first railway of the city. The manufactures of the city are still not very important, although they comprise a fairly wide range of articles—cottons, linens, silk, paper, pottery, gold and silver wares, hats, leather, feather work, carriages, brick and tile, etc. Among the better known resorts and suburbs of the immediate vicinity many of these readily reached by an admirable system of electric and other tramways, are Tacubaya, San Ángel, Chapultepec, Guadalupe, and Santa Anita (on the Vera Cruz Canal). Pop. in 1900 344,721.

Mexico, FEDERAL DISTRICT or consists of the city of Mexico and some surrounding territory in all covering about 578 (or 463) sq. m. Pop. in 1900 541,516. Capital, Mexico city.

Mexico, a post-village of Miami co, Ind. on the Bel River and on the Wabash R, 8 miles N of Peru. Pop about 800

Mexico, a post-village in Mexico township (town) Oxford co, Mo on the Androsoggon River about 40 miles NNW of Lewiston. Pop of the town in 1908 818

Mexico, a city capital of Andromed co Mo is on a branch of the salt River and on the Wabash and other rail roads 50 miles N by E of Jefferson City. It contains the Hardin College for Women and the Missouri Military Academy and has flour mill carriage-factories and manufactures of stove-linings brick ploughs, etc. Pop in 1900 5089

Mexico, a banking post-village in Mexico township (town) Oswego co N Y on Salmon Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 18 miles E. of Oswego. It has manufactures of flour cash and blades, and has a canning factory. Pop in 1900 1249 of the town, 3081

Mexico, a post-village of Janata co Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 44 miles VW of Harrisburg. Pop 350

Mexico, mé-ne-ko a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon Philippines islands, on a tributary of Manila Bay 5 miles from Bacolor. The region is very fertile yielding two crops of rice annually. Pop 17 089

Mexico, mé-fo, a large indentation on the E coast of N with America washing the shores of Mexico and the United States measuring about 1100 miles from E to W and 800 miles in greatest width from N to S. It is partly formed by the peninsula of Florida and Yucatan nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba leaving a communication on its N with the Atlantic through the Florida Straits or Channel and on its S with the Caribbean Sea through the Channel of Yucatan. It receives a number of important rivers the principal of which are the Mississippi the Rio Grande Colorado of Texas, Brazos Sabina Nueces, and Apalachicola. The gulf excepting in the shallows which to the 200 fathom line contains the coasts of Florida, Yucatan and Louisiana far into the area of the basin is free from banks and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coast of Yucatan with the Florida Reef near its E extremity. The shores are low and generally lined with flat sandy and coral islands—not far from the land—and numerous lagoons. There are few really good harbors the most important harbor (except being those of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Pensacola Mobile Galveston, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coahuila and Havana and the rivers which fall into the gulf are obstructed by bars at their mouths, which render them all except the Mississippi nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea is soon divided into two portions the one running E along the coast of Cuba, the other W in a curved line through the midlle of the gulf and around towards the Florida Channel where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream. (See GULF STREAM) The greatest depth is about 12,500 fathoms. The deeper ocean plain or floor of the gulf has been designated Sigsbee Deep.

Meximieux, mé-see-ue-th a small town of France, in Ain 30 miles ESE of Trévoux

Mexitlan, mé-see-lan a town of Mexico state and 100 miles NE of the city of Mexico

Meyenburg, mé-en-burg a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 73 miles N of Berlin. Pop about 2000

Meyer, mé-er a county in the E part of South Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, 1407 sq mi. It is drained by affluents of the White River. The census of 1900 gives no returns of the population for that year

Meyer, a post-village of Adams co Ill. The banking point in Canon Mo. Pop 100

Meyersdale, mé-er-dale a banking post-borough of Somerset co Pa on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 37 miles NW of Cumberland, Md. Coal is mined near this place. Pop in 1900 3024

Meyers Falls, a post-village of Stevens co Wash on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. 4 miles NW of Cliville. Pop about 200

Meyersville, a post-village of Duwitt co Tex. The banking point is Cuero. Pop 150

Moyance, mé-mak a small town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles W of Ussel

Meyon, mé-yon an island of the Malay Archipelago between Celebes and Gilolo

Meyraux, mé-raux a small town of France, in Lozère, 12 miles ESW of Florac, on the Yonne

Meyssac, mé-sak a commune of France in Corrèze, 10 miles SE of Brives-la-Gaillarde

Meyssieux, mé-se-ue, a commune of France, in Lozère, 17 miles N of Vienne

Mexido Frio, mé-sé-foe, a small town of Portugal in Tras-os-Montes, 12 miles ESW of Vila Real

Mescalapa, a river of Chiapas, Mexico, is the middle course of the Grigalia. It traverses a coffee and agricultural region

Méze, mé-ze, a seaport of France, in Hérault, on the étang de Thau 19 miles SW of Montpellier. It has salt-works. Pop in 1901 5646

Mézi, mé-zé a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand

Mézer, mé-zé a river of Russia, rises in the S part of the government of Volodga, flows NW and falls into the bay of its own name in the White Sea. Length about 500 miles

Mézen, a town of Russia, government and 160 miles NE of Archangel situated on the Mézen River about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It carries on a trade in fur tallow whale and seal oil fish etc. Pop in 1897 2037

Mézenc, mé-sen a volcanic summit of the Cévennes in southern France department of Haute-Loire. Elevation 5755 feet

Mézeret, or **Mézeret**, called also **Yeni-Kharput** ('New Kharput') a town of Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan, capital of the vilayet of Maasret-El Azis 4 miles SW of Kharput. Pop about 5000 (?)

Mézères, mé-zé-er (J. Maceris *Maceris* *Maceris*) a fortified town of France capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse 4 miles NE of Reims. The old parish church is a fine Gothic edifice. Mézères communicates by a bridge of many arches with the busy manufacturing place of Charleville on the opposite bank of the Meuse, with which it may practically be said to form one town. In 1678 the town was heroically and successfully defended by the Chevalier Bayard against the forces of Emperor Charles V. It was taken by the Germans in 1815 and 1870. Pop in 1901 3873 of the commune, 484

Mézères-en-Brenne, mé-zé-er-en-brén a commune of France, in Indre, 10 miles KR of Le Blanc

Mézie, mé-zé (L. Meunier) a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne 7 miles ESW of Nérac, on the Gélise

Mézhérey, mé-zé-er a commune of Hungary 60 and 7 miles NW of Békés on the railway from Budapest to Arad. Pop in 1900 12,875

Mézé-Ér, mé-zé-er a commune of Hungary 60 of Borsod 13 miles from M. Koles. Pop about 5000

Mézékcsye, mé-zé-hé-yeh a commune of Hungary 60 of (annual district of Batorna. It has immense studs belonging to the government. Pop in 1900 751

Mézékvesd, mé-zé-hé-yeh a commune of Hungary 60 of Borsod on the railway from Budapest to Munkacs. Pop in 1900 16,224

Mérotur, mé-ro-tur a town of Hungary 60 of Jassy-Gra-At-Cumania-dolnok on the Berettyó 57 miles SW of Doroszló. It is noted for its manufactures of pottery and is a rich agricultural and pastoral country. Pop in 1900 20,383

Mexovo, a town of Lipurze. See **Mexovo**

Mexotul, mé-he-tul a town of Mexico in the state and 21 miles S by E of the city of Durango

Mexzana-Bigil, mé-zé-ná-beel-yen a village of Italy in Lombardy province of Pavia, circle of Mortara, on the Po

Messana, mé-té-nen, a commune of northern Italy 14 miles NNE of Iarna

Messinello, mé-té-né-lé, a village of Piedmont, province and 23 miles NW of Turin

Meszo, mé-so or mé-so or **Lopud**, lo-pood an isl and of Austria-Hungary on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 miles NW of Ragusa, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad

Mexzojuso, mé-zé-yo-so a town of Italy in Sicily 18 miles SE of Palermo. Pop in 1901 4898

Meszo-Lombardo, mé-zé-lo-m-bar-do (Ger. *Welsch Hetz*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 16 miles from Innsbruck near by an old castle and a large cavern in the steep side of a mountain. Pop in 1900 449

Mexovo, a town of Epirus. See **Mexovo**

Mfumbiro, a chain or group of volcanic mountains in east-central Africa, lying between lakes Kivu and Albert Edward in about lat. 1° 20' S and containing several active peaks (Kirunga-Cha-bungu, 11,500 feet sometimes known as Mfumbiro proper and Mount Gidzau Kirunga-Cha-Moto Karibumbi 13,000 (?) feet)

Mglan, m-glén a town of Russia, government and 128 miles NE of Tchernigov. Pop in 1897 7631

Mhow, m-how a town of India, doonidone and 12 miles ESW of Inlore. It is important as a military station. Pop about 30,000

Mingao, me-ā-gā'o, a pueblo of Iloilo province Panay Island, Philippines, in an elevated locality near the SE coast. It produces woven fabrics. Pop 23 180

Mingie, Dôme de, a summit of the Mont Blanc group of the Alps. Height, 12,100 feet. The middle or Col de Mingie has an elevation of 11 365 ft.

Mimahuatán, me-l-wā-lān, a town of Mexico, in the state and 42 miles S by E of the city of Oaxaca.

Mimajama, me-ā-jā-mā, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles SE of Cáceres. Pop (summer) about 5000

Mizako, a town of Japan. See Kuroto

Mizellet, me-ā-lā, a commune of France, in Dordogne, 15 miles E of Nontron.

Miami, mi-ā-mī, a county in the N part of Indiana, has an area of 375 sq m. It is intersected by the Wabash and El rivers and is also drained by the Muscatine River and Pipe Creek. Natural gas is tapped in the south. Capital, Peru. Pop in 1890, 25 823, in 1900 28 244

Miami, a county in the E part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 585 sq m. It is intersected by the Marais des Cygnes (or Oage) River and also drained by Salt, Wea, and Potawatomi creeks. Capital, Paola. Pop in 1890 19 614, in 1900 21 641

Miami, a county in the WSW part of Ohio, has an area of 417 sq m. It is intersected by the Miami River and the west branch of that river. Capital, Troy. Pop in 1890 39 754, in 1900 43 108

Miami, a post-station of Maricopa co, Cal. **Miami**, a banking city of Dade co, Fla, at the mouth of the Miami River and on the Florida East Coast R. Pop in 1900 1681. It has steamship connection with Havana, Nassau, and San Juan

Miami, a post-village of Miami co Ind on Dear Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R. 63 miles N of Indianapolis. Pop about 400

Miamas, a banking post-town of the Ottawa Nation I T on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 18 miles SW of Baxter Springs Kan. Pop in 1900 1527

Miamas, a banking city of Saline co, Mo, on the S bank of the Missouri River, about 9 miles above Brunswick and 44 miles N of Sedalia, on the Wabash R. Pop in 1900 681

Miami, a post-village of Hamilton co Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop about 775

Miami, a banking post-village capital of Roberts co Tex 65 miles NE by E of Wickenburg on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop about 500

Miami, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R

Miami Creek Bates co, Mo, enters the Oage River about 6 miles SSW of Butler

Miami River, a small stream of Dade co Fla rises in the Everglades and flows southward into Biscayne Bay

Miami (or Great Miami) River, Ohio, rises in Bar dia co, and enters the Ohio River at the SW extremity of the state, about 3 miles above Lawrenceburg Ind. It is about 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river (ascending) are Hamilton, Dayton, Troy, Piqua, and Sidney. The Miami and Erie Canal, which affords communication between the Ohio River (at Cincinnati) and Lake Erie, follows for a long distance the course of the Miami River

Miamisburg, mi-ā-mī-sburg, a banking city of Montgomery co, Ohio on the E bank of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles SW of Dayton. The river here affords water power. It is the centre of an important tobacco district and has flouring, pulp and plecing-mills, twine-factories, carriage-works, manufactories of wheels hubs and spokes, folding boats, etc. Pop in 1900 3941

Miami Station, a post-station of Carroll co Mo about 1 mile N of the Missouri River and 10 miles SW of Brunswick

Miamitown, Hamilton co Ohio. See Miami

Miamiville, a post-village of Clermont co, Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop 300

Mimae, me-ā-nā, a small town of Italy province of Treviso, district of Valdobbiadene

Mimmi, me-ā-nā, a village of Sindk on a branch of the Indus, 5 miles N of Hyderabad. It is noted for the two victories of Sir Charles Napier over the Mohammedan Emirs in 1843, which established the British dominion over Sindk

Mimma, or **Mimma**, me-ā-nā, or **Mimneh**, a town of Persia, in Azerbajan on the Seid Rod, 80 miles SE of Tabriz

Mimma, mi-ā-nā, a post-village of Fairfield co, Conn, 26 miles WSW of Bridgeport and 3 miles from Long Island

Sound. It has manufactories of street-sweepers, etc. Pop. about 950

Miao-ta-e, me-ā-tā-e, a non Chinese people living in the mountainous regions of southern and southwestern China proper

Miarim, a river of Brazil. See MARIAM

Miarim, or **Mangrim** a town of Brazil. See VICTORIA

Miava, me-ā-vā or me-ā-vā, a town of Hungary co. of Votora, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles NNE of Presburg. It has manufactories of textiles. Pop in 1900 10 639

Mica, a post-station of Cherokee co Ga.

Mic'me'py, a post-town of Alachua co Fla, on the Gainesville and Gulf R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 12 miles S of Gainesville and 3 miles W of Orange Lake. Pop in 1900 645

Micaville, a post-village of Yancey co, N C. Pop 160

Micocanberg, mik-ā-ā-ā, or **Mick'asnek'ie**, a post-village of Leon co Fla 23 miles NE of Tallahassee. Pop 100

Michael, a post-station of Grant co, Ind

Michaniasville, a post hamlet of Hartford co Md. 3 miles from Ferryman

Michaux, me-ā-shū, a post-station of Powhatan co, Va. **Michel**, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Fernie, 25 miles distant. It has coaling interests

Michelet, mish-lā, a village of Algeria, near Fort National about 60 miles E by S of Algiers

Micheleberg, mish-ā-ā-ā, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles WNW of Pilsen. Pop about 1900

Michelstadt, mish-ā-ā-ā, a town of Germany in Hesse, 21 miles SE of Darmstadt. Pop in 1900 3224

Michie, a post-station of Bay co Mich.

Michiels-Geestel, mish-ā-ā-ā, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant, on the Dommel 43 miles S of Bois-le-Duc

Michigamaw, mish-ā-gā-mā, a banking post-village of Marquette co Mich. on a lake of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. 87 miles W of Marquette. It is supported by iron-mines. Pop about 1600

Michigamaw (or Michigaming) River, Mich. rises near the E border of Houghton co and unites with the Bon Brulé River to form the Menominee

Michigan, mish-ā-gā-mā, one of the north-central states of the American Union, consisting of two detached peninsulas of which the northern (the Upper Peninsula) has Lake Superior on the N. Whitefish (or Toquamenon) Bay and St. Mary's River (separating it from Ontario) on the E. and Lake Huron and Michigan and the state of Wisconsin on the S. while the southern (the Lower Peninsula) is bounded on the E by Lake Huron, St. Clair and Erie, and the St. Clair and Detroit rivers (forming part of the boundary with Ontario) on the W by Lake Michigan and on the S by the states of Ohio and Indiana, its northern angle reaching the Strait of Mackinac, which separates it from the Upper Peninsula. The state includes numerous islands, of which the largest are Isle Royale and Grand Island in Lake Superior. Drummond and Bois Blanc islands in Lake Huron and the Munton group in Lake Michigan. Michigan extends through nearly 6 degrees of latitude, from the parallel of 41° 43' N to that of 47° 32' N. Area of the land-surface, 57 430 sq m.

Face of the Country—The Lower Peninsula is the principal seat of wealth and population. Its characteristic features are the extensive forests of white pine and deciduous timber trees in the N. the sand-dunes of the western lake-coast, the bluff shores of Lake Huron, with its deeply indenting Saginaw Bay and the picturesque oak openings or natural parks of the center and S. This peninsula is a very fertile fruitful region abounding in lakes and streams the latter (Assable, Cheboygan, Grand Huron, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Raisin) not large, but in many cases navigable to a considerable extent, while others afford much water power. The streams of the northern forests are much resorted to in the season for the trout and grayling which here abound. The undulating surface culminates in a ridge or water-shed which hardly rises 300 feet above the lake-level (580 feet) and there are occasional conical hills or knolls. The Upper Peninsula has in general a rough or mountainous surface, a markedly temperate or even cold climate, and a ruggedly mill but its mineral wealth is remarkable. Its mountains (Porcupine and Mineral ranges) though rugged, have not a great absolute elevation (Porcupine Mountain, 2023 feet, the culminating point of the state) and in some portions the forests are a source of wealth. The largest streams in this section are the Kalamazoo, Ford, Manistique, Ontonagon, and Toquamenon

Geology and Minerals—The Upper Peninsula consists of a central area of Archean or Laurentian and Huronian age,

flanked to the E. and SE on the one hand and to the W. and NW on the other by extensive fields of Silurian and Cambrian strata. The Archæan region, or that which has been more recently designated Algonkian, affords immense beds of rich magnetite and red hematite (Penokee-Geoghe and Marquette-Monomie series) of unrivalled purity and excellence. This is quarried and shipped by lake and by rail and is largely smelted in the iron works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc. and is also wrought in the furnaces erected on the spot. Michigan holds second place among the states of the Union as a producer of iron, the product in 1903 having been 19,600,330 long tons, of which 10,592,933 tons were red hematite and 7,297 tons magnetite. The product in 1901 was 9,654,057 tons. The value of the iron product of 1903 was \$25,483,075, averaging \$2.40 per ton (about 16,500,000 tons). In the northwestern Cambrian district, upon the Keweenaw peninsula, which projects into Lake Superior and to the SE, extend the Mineral Mountains (or Copper Range) where large masses of pure and nearly pure native copper are mined, with occasional veins richly alloyed with silver. These are among the most valuable copper mines in the United States. The copper-mines of Isle Royale belong to this geological formation and on the Canadian side of Lake Superior the Algonkian country affords not less rich deposits of this same mineral. Abundant evidence exists in the copper region that the mines were wrought in prehistoric times and the native copper implements of the old mound-builders were very probably derived from this source. The production of copper in the Upper Peninsula, in 1901 was 69,772 long tons.

The geological features of the Lower Peninsula are very different from those of the Upper. Devonian and Carboniferous strata sever most of this, the main, part of the state. The coal measures extend over an area of several thousand square miles and furnish much valuable mineral. The quantity of coal mined in 1903 was 1,897,819 short tons, virtually all bituminous. Salt is extensively manufactured from the waters of artesian wells. The product of the state in 1904 somewhat exceeded 5,400,000 barrels. Petroleum has been obtained to some extent especially northward, and inflammable oil-bearing shales, both Devonian and Carboniferous, are abundant at various points. Useful mineral waters are reported in nearly all parts of the Lower Peninsula. Gypsum for land-plaster and for stucco-work, lime, glass-sand, grindstones, fire-clay and building stones (sandstones and marbles) are among the useful mineral products. A large portion of the surface of the Lower Peninsula is covered with glacial drift.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the famous Plotted Rocks of wind and wave-worn sandstone in Lake Superior, the iron- and copper-mines, the canal and rapids of Sault Ste. Marie on the St. Mary River, the outlet of Lake Superior and the remarkable artificial channel and works for the improvement of navigation through the Straits in Lake St. Clair. Mackinaw, Mount Clemens, Ottawa Beach and Petokey are favorite resorts.

Agricultural Resources.—Few sections of the United States excel the Lower Peninsula of Michigan as a farming region. The oak openings and dry prairies were first settled, the wet prairie-lands followed, their drainage proving easy, profitable and advantageous to public health. The forest lands when subdued proved to be among the best wheat lands in the world. In the W. and SW. occurs the great fruit-belt of the state, where the proximity of Lake Michigan so tempers the west winds that even the peach succeeds admirably. As far N. as Grand Traverse the climate is not too cold for successful agriculture. The winter wheat, oats and potatoes of the state are of excellent quality and are produced abundantly. The yield of the chief crops cultivated in 1900 was: corn 38,683,400 bushels, wheat 9,271,764 bushels, oats 33,669,536 bushels, barley 904,806 bushels, rye, 1,041,098 bushels, potatoes, 10,630,941 bushels and hay 1,737,517 tons. Other leading products are butter, cheese, wool, beef, pork, brock, wheat, hay, beans, peas, hops, flax, flaxseed, clover and grass-seeds, maple sugar, wax, honey, sorghum and maple syrup, etc. Excellent horses and cattle are bred for the Eastern markets. Grape-culture is successful in the S. and wine is a noteworthy product. Of the Upper Peninsula the resources are comparatively undeveloped.

Climate.—The climate of Michigan is marked by extremes of winter temperature, the thermometer in some sections not infrequently marking -30° to -35° . The summers are warm but not excessively hot, the maximum temperature being about 100° . The mean annual rainfall is about 30 inches.

Lumber and Manufactures.—Besides pine, Michigan cuts much oak, maple, and other hard timber as well as spruce, hemlock, hemlock, and other kinds of coarse lumber.

The S. side of the Upper Peninsula is admirably adapted to the lumber-business, having unlimited water-power and waters available for navigation, with large forests as yet comparatively untouched. The state holds after Wisconsin the first place among the lumber-producing states of the Union. The production of pine-lumber in 1900 was 1,124,491,000 feet of hemlock, 732,999,000 ft. of hard-wood, 512,201,000 ft. The output of shingles alone was 1,155,723,000. The total area covered by forest lands in 1900 was 58,000 sq. m. Among the forest products are tanners' bark, bark-extract, eucalypt and potash. Manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, and other similar goods are carried on upon an immense scale in the cities of Michigan. References has already been made to the important manufactures of iron, salt, etc. To these must be added the manufactures of farm-implements, leather and leather goods, woollens, cottons, machinery, bellows, castings, etc. The manufacture of beet-sugar is now an important industry of the state. In 1890 there were 1355 cigar- and tobacco-factories in operation, turning out a product of 164,576,350 cigars and 15,129,215 pounds of tobacco. The values of the products of the chief industries in 1900 were: lumber and timber products, \$83,121,969; flouring products, \$22,779,829; foundry and machine-shop products, \$13,363,030; furniture, \$10,707,638; carriages and wagons, \$5,699,941; and iron and steel \$5,879,341.

Commerce.—The extent of lake coast is far larger than that of any other state. Good natural harbors exist on the shores of all three lakes and many of the river mouths and coast-lagoons have been converted by artificial means into safe and excellent harbors. Notwithstanding the existence of numerous railroads the lake commerce still thrives and is especially adapted to the shipment of coal, iron-ore, lumber and other bulky freights. Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry and Superior, Ashland and Gladstone subports of entry. The catch of white-fish, trout, grayling, herring (so called) pickerel, sturgeon, and other fish is very important.

The railroads of Michigan in 1846 measured 238 miles; in 1850 342 miles; in 1860 779 miles; in 1870 1938 miles; in 1880 3635 miles; in 1890 7190 miles and in 1900 8240 miles.

Counties, etc.—There are 83 counties. Alcona, Alger, Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Benzie, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cam, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hilledale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Iron, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Leelanau, Leelanau, Leelanau, Livingston, Lapeer, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Muskegon, Montcalm, Montcalm, Montmorency, Mackinac, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Oshtemo, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford.

The principal cities are Detroit (pop. in 1900 285,704), Grand Rapids (87,505), Saginaw (42,345), Bay City (27,628), Jackson (25,180), Kalamazoo (24,404), Muskegon (20,819), Port Huron (19,159), Battle Creek (18,568), Lansing the capital (16,456), Manistee, West Bay City, Ann Arbor and Flint.

Education.—The state maintains normal schools at Mount Pleasant, Marquette, and Ypsilanti, and there are normal training and collegiate institutions in other cities and towns. The state university or University of Michigan with full facilities in science and art, law and medicine, is located at Ann Arbor and is one of the leading educational institutions of the country. The state agricultural college is near Lansing and the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton. Other collegiate institutions are Adrian, Albion, Alma, Detroit, Hilledale, Kalamazoo, etc. colleges, in the towns indicated by their names. At Coldwater is a state school for the children of paupers, a reform school and school for the blind at Lansing, one for deaf-mutes at Flint and an industrial home for girls at Adrian. Other public institutions are the state prison at Jackson and the state insane asylum at Kalamazoo and other asylums at Pontiac, Traverse City and Newberry.

Government.—The governor and the members of the legislature are elected every two years. The state has 12 representatives in the lower house of the federal Congress.

Population.—In 1810 the population was 4763; in 1820 8896; in 1830 31,639; in 1840 212,267; in 1850 397,654; in 1860 749,115; in 1870 1,164,959; in 1880 1,936,637; in 1890 2,993,689; in 1900 2,496,962. About one-fifth of the inhabitants are foreign born, the Canadians and Germans being the most numerous of the foreign-born inhabitants.

History.—In the second half of the seventeenth century the French established mission stations and posts on the shores of Michigan, and in 1701 they made a settlement at Detroit. The country passed, with Canada, into English hands in 1763. Then followed the conspiracy of Pontiac, the destruction of Mackinac, and the siege of Detroit. As a result of the Revolutionary War the English relinquished possession of the region although they did not evacuate it until 1796. In 1805 the Michigan Territory was constituted out of the old Northwest Territory. Its boundaries at one time extended westward to the Missouri River. In 1837 the state of Michigan was admitted to the Union with its present limits. The territory was the scene of active operations during a part of the war of 1812-15.

Michigan, a banking post-village of Nelson co. V Dak. on the Great Northern R. 10 miles E. of Lehigh. Pop. in 1900 369.

Michigan Bar, a post-village of Sacramento co. Cal. on the Cosumne River 23 miles E. by S of Sacramento. Pop. 60.

Michigan Bluff, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. on the Middle Fork of the American River about 50 miles ENE of Sacramento. Pop. about 350.

Michigan Center, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 4 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 120.

Michigan City, a city of Laporte co. Ind. on Lake Michigan about 35 miles (direct) ESE of Chicago, on the Michigan Central and other railroads. It contains the Northern State Prison and has manufactures of railroad cars, chairs, furniture, lumber, shirts, barrels, gloves, hosiery, etc. Here are workshops of the railroads which converge at this point. Pop. in 1890 5855. In 1890 10,770. In 1900 14,950.

Michigan City, a post-village of Benton co. Miss. 4 miles by rail SW of Grand Junction Tenn. Pop. in 1900 70.

Michigan, Lake, the largest lake which is entirely included within the United States. It is one of the five Great Lakes the waters of which enter the sea through the St. Lawrence River. It forms the E. boundary of Wisconsin and the W. boundary of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and touches parts of Illinois and Indiana. It extends from lat. 41° 35' to 46° N. and is about 330 miles long. The broadest part which is opposite Milwaukee is nearly 90 miles wide. Elevation 581 feet above sea-level. Area about 22,500 sq. mi. The greatest depth is 900-1000 ft. Green Bay extending into Wisconsin is a long arm of the lake in the NW. The shores are generally low. This lake is connected at its NE extremity with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinac, which is its outlet. The principal cities on its shores are Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowish, Menominee, Marinette and Green Bay in Wisconsin; E. Canada, Marquette, Ludington and Grand Haven in Michigan; Chicago and Evanston in Illinois; and Michigan City in Indiana. The lake encloses but few islands (Monitoir Islands) which are in the northern part. The largest rivers that flow into the lake are the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand Marquette, Manistee, Menominee, and Fox. The waters of Lake Michigan are placed in communication with those of the Mississippi system by means of the Chicago and Illinois rivers and connecting canals. See CHICAGO RIVER.

Michigantown, a banking post-town of Clinton co. Ind. on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 31 miles E. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 417.

Michigan Valley, a post-village of Osgood co. Kan.

Michipicoten, misch-ep-ko-ten, a bay of Lake Superior on its N. side, in Canada. In it is an island of the same name.

Michipicooten, a river of Ontario falls into Lake Superior on the N. shore about 125 miles N. of Sault Ste. Marie. It has its source from lakes on the E. side of the Height of Land dividing the waters of the Hudson Bay and Lake Superior.

Michipicooten River, a post-village and outpost in the district of Algoma, Ontario 120 miles NNE of Sault Ste. Marie.

Michle, mis-ld, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague.

Miohmash, an ancient city of Palestine. See MEKONASH.

Michoacán, me-oh-á-kán or Mechoacán, mí-oh-á-kán, a maritime state of Mexico between lat. 19° and 20° 25' N., having SW the Pacific Ocean. Area, 22,974 sq. mi. The Rio de las Balsas with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries form its principal rivers. Surface greatly diversified. Mountains traverse its N. and central parts, and in it are the volcanoes of Jorullo, Tancitaré and Patzcuaro. The state contains the lakes Patzcuaro, Cutcio, and a portion of Chapala, the last named being on the Ja-

lisco frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, agave, coffee, vanilla, and tobacco. The mountain-sides are clothed with forests of fine woods and gold, silver and lead are obtained in considerable quantities. Capital Morelia. Pop. in 1900 935,849. The region anciently constituted an Indian kingdom.

Mickleham, a parish of Surrey, England 2½ miles from Dorking. It was for some time the residence of Lady Burney (Maiana d'Arbely).

Mickleton, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 14 miles SW of Camden. Pop. 200.

Mickleys, a village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 80. The post-office is Allentown.

Mico, a post-town of Isona co. Mi. s.

Miconi, an island of Greece. See MYKONOS.

Micronesia (Gr. μικρός, small, and νῆσος, island) a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific Ocean—namely the Ladrones and Carolinas islands, the Radack and Jalick chains, the Marshall and Gilbert groups and other smaller looser sporadic islands, no single island of the whole extent being of large size. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language but employ dialects kindred to one another and more remotely so to the Malay.

Middaghe, mid-dag-eh, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa.

Middelburg (Dutch from mid-del-burg 1. Media-burgum 2. Med. = the town) a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Zeeland near the middle of the island of Walcheren 4½ miles SW of Rotterdam and 4 miles NNE of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal bordered by a planted boulevard and encircled by fine gardens and rich meadow. It has numerous squares of which the great market is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid town hall, built from the early part of the sixteenth century. Another notable edifice is the old abbey of St. Nicholas now the seat of the provincial government. Middelburg was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages and a member of the Hanse. At present it is not important commercially or in dominantly. Pop. in 1890 16,851.

Middelburg, a division in the central part of Cape Colony. Capital Middelburg about 60 miles E. of Port Elizabeth, which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1,000.

Middelburg, formerly called Nazareth, an electoral district in the central part of the Transvaal (Colony). It is intersected by the Olifants River and its tributaries and is a fine pastoral and agricultural country. It has copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., and petroleum. Capital Middelburg about 94 miles by rail N. of Pretoria, on an affluent of the Olifants River. White population about 2,000. Elevation 5,000 feet. It has several collieries.

Middelfart, mid-del-fart, a seaport town of Denmark on the NW coast of the island of Falster 26 miles WNW of Odense. Pop. in 1901 4,469.

Middelharne, mid-del-har-ne, a village and commune of the Netherlands in the island of Goeree on Overflakkee. Pop. about 5000.

Middelstam, mid-del-stam, a commune of the Netherlands in Groningen 5 miles WNW of Appingedam.

Middendorp, mid-del-dorp, a town on the NE coast of Nova Zembla, in about lat. 75° 40' N.

Middie, a township of Cape May co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 2191.

Middlebush, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio, on a small island in Lake Erie, about 39 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 250.

Middle Bright, a fishing hamlet on the E. side of Long Point Bay, New Brunswick 17 miles fr. in St. John's.

Middleboro, mid-del-bor-oh, a banking post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. in Middleboro township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 34 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has a town hall, public library, etc., and manufactures of boots and shoes, lumber, woollens, varnish, tiles, etc. The town is bounded on the NW by the Taunton River. Pop. of the town in 1900 6,885.

Middleborough, a post-village of an island or Nova Scotia, on the Wallace River 5 miles SW of Wallace. Pop. about 375.

Middlebourne, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio 30 miles W. of Bolivar. Pop. 160.

Middlebourne, a banking post-village, capital of Tyler co. W. Va. on Middle Island Creek about 44 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. Pop. about 300.

Middle Branch, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, 1½ miles N. of Canton.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Randolph co., Ark. The banking point is Maynard. Pop. about 100.

Middlebrook, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md. 8 miles W of Rockville.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Iron co., Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 5 miles N of Ironton. Pop. 150.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Augusta co., Va. about 15 miles SW of Staunton. Pop. 200.

Middleburg, Netherlands. See MINNEAPOLIS.

Middleburg, a post-village of Clay co., Fla. on Black Creek about 28 miles SW of Jacksonville. Pop. about 300.

Middleburg, a post-village of Knox co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Middleburg, a post-town of Casey co., Ky. 20 miles S of Danville. Pop. in 1900 182.

Middleburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md. on the Western Maryland R. 48 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Middleburg, a post-station of Richardson co., Neb. about 15 miles S of Nebraska City.

Middleburg, a banking post-village in Middleburg township (town) Schuylkill co., N.Y. on Schoharie Creek and on the Middleburg and Schoharie R. 30 miles (direct) W by S of Albany. It has a foundry etc. Pop. in 1900 1135 of the town 238.

Middleburg, a post-town of Vance co., N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles E by E of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 189.

Middleburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 40 miles WNW of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Middleburg, a banking post-village, capital of Snyder co., Pa. on Middle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles FNE of Lewistown. It has various mills etc. Pop. in 1900 513.

Middleburg, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn. 15 miles S of Dover.

Middleburg, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va. about 40 miles W by N of Washington D.C. Pop. in 1900 216.

Middlebury, a post-village in Middlebury township (town) New Haven co., Conn. 6 miles WNW of Waterbury. It has various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 116.

Middlebury, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind. 10 miles N of Elkhart on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. It has saw mills etc. Pop. in 1900 573.

Middlebury, a township (town) of Wyoming co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1400.

Middlebury, a banking post-village, capital of Addison co., Vt. in Middlebury township (town) on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R. 35 miles E of Burlington. It is the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational) which was organized about 1800 and of the Sheldon Art Museum and Library. Middlebury has a foundry, flour mills, manufactures of marble, lime, wood-pulp, lumber etc. and marble-works. Pop. in 1900 1997 of the town, 3045.

Middlebury Center, a post-village in Middlebury township, Dodge co., Ia. on the New York Central and Western River R. 32 miles SSW of Corning N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900 1340.

Middlebush, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles W of New Brunswick. Pop. 100.

Middlecane, a post-station of Watauga co., N.C.

Middle Coon River, Iowa, a branch of the Racoon River.

Middle Creek, Snyder co., Pa. runs E and enters the Susquehanna River 6 miles below Sunbury.

Middlecreek, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill. 6 miles E of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Middlecreek, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 30 miles N of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Middlecreek, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 734.

Middlecreek, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa.

Middlecreek, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 702.

Middledam, a post-station and resort of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Rumford Falls.

Middlefield, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. on the Batten Kill 3 miles from its mouth and 14 miles from Greenbush station which is 82 miles NNE of Troy. It has paper and pulp mills and manufactures of leather hardware. Pop. about 450.

Middlefield, a post-village in Middlefield township (town) Middlesex co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 19 miles NNE of New Haven. It has manufactures of paper, gun-sights, and webbing. Pop. of the town in 1900 845.

Middlefield, a post-township of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 32 miles E of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 656.

Middlefield, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 23 miles WNW of

Springfield. The town has manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1900 410.

Middlefield, a post-township (town) and village of Otsego co., N.Y., bounded on the W by Otsego Lake. Pop. in 1900 2100, of the village, about 200.

Middlefield, a banking post-village of Geauga co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles E of Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Middlefield Center, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y. 7 miles NE of Cooperstown and about 32 miles SE of Utica. Pop. 175.

Middleford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. on the Nantuxco River 3 miles above Seaford and about 36 miles S by W of Dover. Pop. about 100.

Middle Fork of the Big Blue River rises in Hamilton co., Neb. and unites with the North Fork in Seward co. It is about 100 miles long.

Middlefork, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind. 28 miles E of Lafayette, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Middlefork, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky.

Middlefork, a post-station of Hocking co., Ohio.

Middlefork, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Middlefork, a post-station of Randolph co., W. Va. 16 miles NW of Beverly.

Middle Grantville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 66 miles N by E of Albany. It has manufactures of slate. Pop. about 700.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill. on the Iowa Central R. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. 100.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo. 67 miles WSW of Hannibal. Pop. about 225.

Middlegrove, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. 7 miles W of Saratoga Springs. It has a paper mill. Pop. 300.

Middle Had'sdam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. on the E bank of the Connecticut River about 20 miles below Hartford. Pop. about 600.

Middleham, a small town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the T. & N. 8 miles SSW of Richmond.

Middle Hope, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. 4 miles SSW of Newburgh. Pop. 275.

Middle Island, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. 100.

Middle Island, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. 10 miles NE of Litchburg. Pop. about 280.

Middle Island Creek, W. Va. enters the Ohio River in Pleasants co. It is about 100 miles long.

Middle Lancaster, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. 15 miles W of Butler. Pop. 160.

Middlemass, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Glencoe, 11 miles distant. Pop. 160.

Middle Masquodouche, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie 17 miles distant.

Middle Park, Colo. a beautiful and fertile plateau or basin composed of a number of narrow valleys in Grand co. between the North and South Parks, environed on all sides by high mountains, several peaks of which rise more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. This park is about 80 miles long and 30 or 40 miles wide. It is irrigated by the Grand River. The surface is diversified with forests, valleys, and verdant prairies, which produce good natural pasture together with mountains in its central part. A large elevation about 500 feet.

Middle Paxton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1265.

Middlepoint, a post-station of White co., Ill. 21 miles NNW of Shawneetown.

Middlepoint, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. 20 miles NNW of Lima. Pop. in 1900 664.

Middleport, a banking post-village of Kugara co., N.Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 16 miles ENE of Lockport. It has a cheese factory, flouring mill, a can factory etc. Large quantities of apples are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1431.

Middleport, a banking post-village of Mulga co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 2 miles below Pomeroy on the Hocking Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines. It has deposits of coal, salt, oil and gas and manufactures of brick, boilers, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 2709.

Middleport, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9 miles ENE of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900 540.

Middle River, Iowa, rises near the N border of Adair co. and enters the Des Moines River about 15 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is about 110 miles long.

Middle River, Va. enters the South Fork of the Shenandoah at Port Republic.

Middle River, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Middle River. Pop. 100.

Middle River, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is New Glasgow. It has brick manufactures.

Middle Saint Francis, an outpost of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of Woodstock.

Middle Salada, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C. Pop. 60.

Middlesboro, a banking post-town of Bell co., Ky., near the Tennessee boundary line, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R.R. about 40 miles N of Knoxville Tenn. It has distilling coal-iron and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900 4102.

Middlesbrough, mid dets-b'rh, a county and parliamentary borough and seaport of England within the territorial limits of the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees at its mouth 3 miles ENE. of Stockton. It is well laid out with broad streets and has a handsome park and fine municipal buildings. Its importance is due to its being the centre of the Cleveland iron district. In addition to the smelting and founding of iron, which is carried on to a vast scale, its industries include the manufacture of rails, locomotives, boilers etc. Chemicals and pottery are manufactured and salt is procured by boring. Ship-building is also carried on. Middlesbrough has an extensive system of docks, and the harbor is protected by a large breakwater. The town has arisen since 1830. The borough sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 91 302.

Middlesex, a county in the southeastern part of England. The ancient county of Middlesex the southeastern corner of which has been taken to form part of the county of London has an area of 283 sq. m. It has Hertsford on the N., Essex on the E. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey) on the S. and Buckingham on the W. The principal part of London is within this territory. Surface generally undulating and in parts hilly flat in the SW. Principal rivers, besides the Thames the Brent and the Colne and Lee, which form respectively the W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal and the New River cut intersect the county. Grass-lands for the supply of London with milk and hay greatly exceed in extent the tilled land. Market-gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. The county of Middlesex, as such sends 7 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 2,585,130. The administrative county of Middlesex (Middlesex without London) has an area of 232 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 792,314. The county town is Brentford.

Middlesex, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of 373 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound and partly drained by the Housatonic and Salmon rivers. Capitals, Haddam and Middletown. Pop. in 1900 36,224 in 1900 41,760.

Middlesex, a northeastern county of Massachusetts has an area of 804 sq. m. It is intersected by the Merrimack and Nashua rivers and also drained by the Charles Concord Sudbury and Assabet rivers, which afford abundant water power. Capitals, Lowell and Cambridge. Pop. in 1890 431,167 in 1900 565,696.

Middlesex, a county of New Jersey borders on Raritan Bay a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 312 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by Staten Island Sound, is intersected by the Raritan River and also drained by the Millstone and Scotch rivers. Capital New Brunswick. Pop. in 1890 91,704 in 1900 79,762.

Middlesex, an eastern county of Virginia borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, 156 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rappahannock River and the Pamunkey River forms its W. and SW. boundaries. Capital, Saluda. Pop. in 1890 7458 in 1900 8220.

Middlesex, a county in the W. part of Ontario, intersected by the Thames River. Capital London.

Middlesex, the central county of the island of Jamaica.

Middlesex, a post-village of Yates co. N.Y. in Middlesex township (town), 15 miles S. of Canandaigua, on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1233 of the village about 400.

Middlesex, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1541.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township, Cumberland co., Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. and on the

Comedogwin Creek, 4 miles NE. of Carlisle. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1303 of the village, about 180.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township (town) Washington co. Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. 5 miles WNW of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 885.

Middlesex Village, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., forms part of Lowell.

Middle Simonds, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick near the St. John River 17 miles N by E of Woodstock.

Middle Smithfield, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1967.

Middle Southampton (with amp ten) a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 47 miles above Fredericton.

Middle Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. 2½ miles from Shippensburg and about 13 miles NNE. of Chambersburg. Pop. 90.

Middle Spruce, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. 11 miles N. of St. Johnsville. Pop. about 150.

Middle Stawianke (sta-wah-ke) a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, 8 miles WNW of Brookfield.

Middleworth, a post-station of Shelby co. Ill. 4 miles E. of Shelbyville.

Middletown, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles NNE. of Manchester. The grammar-school dates from the sixteenth century. There are manufactures of textiles and chemicals and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1851, 5740 in 1901 25,178.

Middletown, or **Middletown**, a town of Ireland co. and 14 miles E. of Cork on a navigable stream flowing into Cork harbor. Pop. about 3400.

Middletown, a post-station of Elbert co. Ga.

Middletown, a post-village of Canyon co. Idaho about 40 miles W. of Boise. Pop. about 150.

Middletown, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. in Middletown township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles NW of Salem. It has electric works. Pop. of the town in 1900 639.

Middletown, a post-village of Grant co. Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. about 450.

Middletown, a post-township (town) of Stratford co. N.H. 30 miles ENE. of Concord. Pop. in 1900 308.

Middletown, a post-village of Washington co. Oregon 16 miles SSW of Portland. Pop. 75.

Middletown, a post-town of Hardeman co. Tenn., on the Mobile Jackson and Kansas City and the Southern R. It has a cotton-gin. The banking point is Bolivar. Pop. in 1900 237.

Middletown, a post hamlet of Leon co. Tex. about 30 miles WSW of Crockett.

Middletown, a post-village of Dana co. Wis. in Middletown township (town) on the W. shore of Lake Menota and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles W. of Madison. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900, 1550.

Middletown, a banking post-village and port of entry of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic and the Halifax and Southwestern R. 101 miles W. of Halifax. It has wood-working and patent-medicine factories. Pop. about 600.

Middletown, a post-village of Prince co. Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Summerside.

Middletown-in-Teesdale, a parish of England co. of Durham, 10 miles NW of Barnard Castle.

Middletown, a banking post-village of Lake co. Cal. 10 miles N. of Calistoga. Lincahar (quicksilver) has been mined near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has considerable fruit-culture. Pop. about 500.

Middletown, a city of Connecticut, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co. in Middletown township (town) is pleasantly situated on the right or W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles S. of Hartford. Lat. of observatory 41° 33' 16" N. lon 72° 39' 18" W. The more elevated parts of the city are occupied by elegant residences, with fine gardens and highly ornamented grounds. The city contains a court-house, an industrial school for girls the Berkshire Divinity School (Protestant Episcopal) and the Wesleyan University (Methodist) which was organized in 1831 and had an attendance in 1900-01 of 360 students. Its library contains 60,000 volumes. On a high bluff 1½ miles SE. of this city are the large and imposing buildings of the State General Hospital for the Insane. Middletown has manufactures of pumps and other hydraulic machinery, woollens, cottons, silk, rubber, plated-ware, hardware, bicycles, automobiles, etc. On the opposite side of the river is Portland, connected by drawbridge, where the cele-

brated Portland sandstone is quarried. Middletown was settled in 1800 and incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop in 1900 9539 of the town, 17,436

Middletown, a banking post-town of Newcastle co. Del on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 30 miles SSW of Wilmington. It has manufactures of harness, etc. Large quantities of fruit are canned and shipped here. Pop in 1900 1567

Middletown, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ill on the Chicago and Alton R. 22 miles N by S of Springfield. Pop about 400

Middletown, a banking post-town of Henry co. Ind on Fall Creek and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 40 miles WNW of Richmond. It has tin plate works, a woollen mill etc. Pop in 1900 1301

Middletown, a post-village of Des Moines co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W of Burlington. Pop. 120

Middletown, a post-station of Wilson co. Kan 25 miles W by S of Humboldt.

Middletown, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky 13 miles E of Louisville. Pop about 250

Middletown, a banking post-town of Frederick co. Md. in the fertile Catoctin Valley, near the E. base of the Bina Ridge, 8 miles W by N of Frederick. Pop in 1900, 565

Middletown, a banking city of Montgomery co. Mo. on the Cuivre (or Copper) River about 44 miles E. of Hannibal. Pop in 1900 375

Middletown, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles S by W of New York city. The township is bounded on the N. by Raritan Bay. Pop of the township in 1900 5470 of the village, 150

Middletown, a township (town) of Delaware co. N. Y. Pop in 1900 3519

Middletown, a city of Orange co. N. Y. in the Wallkill Valley and on the Erie, the New York Ontario and Western and the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 24 miles WSW of Newburgh. It has several collegiate institutions, theatres, car-shops, iron works and manufactures of hats, saws, wood-type, condensed-milk, etc. The state homeopathic asylum is located here. Pop in 1870 6049 in 1880 2494 in 1890 11 977 in 1900 14,572

Middletown, a post-village of Hyde co. N. C. Pop 75

Middletown, a city of Butler co. Ohio, is situated on the E. bank of the Miami River and on the Miami and Erie Canal 34 miles N of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. It has large paper mills, tobacco-factories and manufactures of agricultural implements, bicycles, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5213

Middletown, Queens co. Ohio. See MIDDLETOWN

Middletown, a township of Bucks co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1393

Middletown, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Swatara Creek 9 miles SE of Harrisburg. It is on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R's. An electric railroad extends hence to Harrisburg. Middletown has extensive iron-ore, stone and boiler-works, planing and other mills, machine-shops, furniture-factory, tannery, etc. Pop in 1900 5508

Middletown, a township (town) of Newport co. R. I. on the island of Aquidneck. Pop in 1900 1457

Middletown, a township (town) of Rutland co. Vt. Pop in 1900 746. It contains Middle-town Springs.

Middletown, a post-town of Frederick co. Va. in the Shenandoah Valley on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 13 miles SSW of Winchester. Pop in 1900 423

Middletown Center, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 20 miles SSW of Binghamton N. Y.

Middletown Springs, a banking post-village and summer resort of Rutland co. Vt. in Middletown township (town) 8 miles SE of Postroy and about 14 miles SW of Rutland. It has mineral springs containing iron. Pop about 400

Middle Valley, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho. The banking point is Water. Pop 100

Middle Valley, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey, 9 miles NE of Highbridge. Pop. about 300

Middle Village, Queens co. N. Y. 24 miles from Brooklyn. It has stone-cutting and gardening industries.

Middleville, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mich. on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R. 21 miles SE of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 329

Middleville, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J., on the Pauline River, 1 mile W of Newton. Pop 75.

Middleville, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. on West Canada Creek, 14 miles E by N of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has cheese-manufactures. Pop in 1900 687

Middleville, a post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, 7 miles N of Lanark. Pop 200

Middleway, a post-town of Jefferson co. W. Va. on Opequan Creek about 13 miles E. of Martinsburg. Pop in 1900 480

Middlewich, a town of England, co. and 21 miles E. of Chester on the Grand Trunk Canal. The making of salt from brine-springs is carried on an industry which was formerly important. Pop 1901 4669

Middle Yuba, a river of Yuba co. Cal. rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada and flowing in a general WSW course falls into the Yuba River 75 miles above Marysville.

Midgley, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles WNW of Halifax. Pop in 1901 2359

Midhurst, a small town of England, in Sussex 11 miles NNE. of Chichester on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It has a grammar-school.

Midhurst, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on Oliver's Creek 6 miles NW of Barrie. Pop about 250

Midiah, a small seaport of European Turkey on the Black Sea, about 80 miles E. of Adrianople.

Midia, Cape, in Rumania, on the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 22' N. lon 28° 50' E

Midj, Aiguille du. See AIGUILLE DU MIDJ

Midj, Dent du, Alps. See DENT DU MIDJ

Midj, Pic du, a bold granitic peak of the Pyrenees, in southern France, S of Bagneres-de-Bigorre. Altitude 9465 feet. Lat. of observatory 42° 55' 35" N; lon 0° 8' 33" E

Midland, a county in the central part of Michigan has an area of 518 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee River and is also drained by the Chippewa and the Pine rivers. Capital, Midland. Pop in 1890 10 057 in 1900, 14 439

Midland, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 972 sq. m. The Concho River cuts the NE corner. Capital, Midland. Pop in 1890 1033 in 1900 1741

Midland, a post-village of Folk co. Va. The banking point is Fort Meade. Pop 170

Midland, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. on the Southern Indiana R. The banking point is Bloomfield.

Midland, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Pauls Valley. Pop about 750

Midland, a city of Crawford co. (Sheridan township) Kan. Pop in 1900 164.

Midland, a banking post-village of Allegany co. Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. 8 miles N of Lonaconing. It has coal-mines. Pop about 500

Midland, a banking city capital of Midland co. Mich. on the Tittabawassee River at the mouth of the Chippewa or Pine river and on the L. re Marquette and the Michigan Central R. 20 miles NW of East Saginaw. It has chemical-works and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop in 1900 2353.

Midland, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio. The banking point is Blanchester. Pop in 1900 338

Midland, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn. Pop 55

Midland, a banking post-village and health resort, capital of Midland co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 94 miles ENE of Pecos. Pop about 800

Midland, a post-hamlet of Pasquot co., Va. 44 miles W by S of Alexandria

Midland, a banking post-town and port of entry of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. and on Georgian Bay, 37 miles N of Barrie. It has iron mines, factories and numerous mills. It ships extensively of grain and lumber. Pop in 1901 3174

Midland City, a post-village of Dale co., Ala. on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has a cotton-gin. The banking point is Osark or Dothan. Pop in 1900 364.

Midland City, a post-village of Dewitt co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line 24 miles from Hallsville. Pop about 300

Midlandpark, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 25 miles N. W. of Jersey City. It has manufactures of silk and woollens. The banking point is Paterson. Pop in 1900, 1348.

Midlothian, Scotland. See EDINBURGH

Midlothian, a banking post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 12 miles NW of Waxahatchie, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the Houston and Texas Central R's. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Midlothian, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., about 13 miles W of Richmond

Midnapur, *mid-nep-oor'* a town of Bengal capital of Midnapur district, on the Haldi River 68 miles W by S of Calcutta. It has brass and copper works and an active trade. Pop in 1901 35,140

Midões, *me-dosh* a small town of Portugal in Beira, 38 miles WSW of Guarda.

Midouze, *mee-dooz* a navigable river of France, in Landes, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right. Length 28 miles or including the Midou, 50 miles.

Midsummer Norton, a town of England, co of Somerset, 8 miles SW of Bath. Pop in 1901 5899

Midvale, a post-hamlet of Passaic co N J on the Erie R. 20 miles N of Montclair. Pop 66

Midvale, a post-village of Tuscarawas co Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is New Philadelphia. Pop in 1900 491

Midville, a post-village of Burke co Ga. on the Central of Georgia and the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R. 44 miles NW of Savannah. Pop in 1900 275

Midway, a post town of Bullock co Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 53 miles ESE of Montgomery. Pop in 1900 470

Midway a post station of Drew co. Ark

Midway, a post hamlet of Alameda co. Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 64 miles E by S of San Francisco

Midway, a post-hamlet of Gadsden co, Fla. 12 miles NW of Tallahassee.

Midway, a post hamlet of Edgar co. Ill

Midway, a post-village of Spencer co. Ind about 25 miles E of Evansville.

Midway, a village of the Choctaw Nation I T. Pop 75

Midway, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop 400

Midway, a banking city of Woodford co Ky on the Southern and other railroads 14 miles WNW of Lexington. It has a distillery and is a trade shipping point. Pop in 1900 1045

Midway, a post-village of Hyde co, Miss on the Atchafalaya and Vicksburg R. 22 miles W of Jackson

Midway, a post hamlet of Boone co Mo

Midway, a resort on Lake Chautauque, N Y

Midway a post-township of Davidson co, N C 10 miles S of Raleigh. Pop in 1900 1213

Midway, a post-hamlet of (Carmay) co Ohio

Midway, a village of Madison co Ohio 33 miles SW of Columbus. Pop in 1900 4

Midway, a banking post-village of Washington co Mo on the Illinois and Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles W of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop about 2000

Midway, a post-village of Bamberg co SC on the Southern R. 2 miles from the Edisto River and 72 miles WNW of Charleston. Pop in 1900 138.

Midway, a post-town of Greene co Tenn on the Southern R. 63 miles E by N of Knoxville. Pop in 1900 8

Midway, a post-village of Madison co Tex, 25 miles WNW of Huntsville. Pop 135

Midway, a post-town of Wasatch co Utah, about 30 miles SE of Salt Lake City on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop in 1900 719

Midway, a post-station of Halifax co Va.

Midway, a post village of La Crosse co Wis on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 11 miles N of La Crosse. Pop about 100

Midway, a post village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. in the Boundary Creek Mining District, 8 miles from Greenwood. Pop. 250

Midway (or Brooks) Islands, a group in the North Pacific Ocean NW of the Hawaiian Islands. It is surrounded by a reef open only on the W side. Welles Harbor is roomy and safe. The largest of the group is Sand Island, an atoll. Lat. (near the SW end) 28° 12' N, lon 177° 22' W

Midway Mills, a post-station of Nelson co Va.

Midwoude, *mid-wol-doh* a village of the Netherlands province of Groningen 5 miles NW of Winshoten. Pop of the commune, 5000

Miechow, *me-i-ayv* a town of Poland, province and 44 miles SW of Kielce. Pop in 1897 4159

Miechowitz, *me-ko-witz* a village of Prussia in Silesia, district of Oppeln circle of Beuthen. Zinc, lead and iron are obtained here. Pop in 1900 5959

Miechyznan, *me-ehd sheer-zhch* a town of Poland province and 25 miles SE of Siedlce, on an affluent of the Bug. Pop in 1897, 13,081

Miélan, *me-i-lan*, a small town of France, in Gers, 20 miles SW of Auch

Miesen, *me-i-äis*, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 55 miles NE of Tarnow on the Wislok. Pop. in 1900 4914

Mier, a post-village of Grant co. Ind on Pipe Creek and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 31 miles ESE of Logansport. Pop 200

Mier, near a district in the W part of Buchanansland, between the bed of the Hygag River on the E and Garman Southwest Africa on the W. It lacks water but raises large and small stock. Capital Mier a village. It has also the mission-station of Heitfontein

Mier, *me-äis*, a commune of Mexico in the state of Tamaulipas, 95 miles ENE of Monterey on the Rio Grande. Pop in 1895 7114

Mieresa, *me-i-räe* a town of Spain in Asturias 10 miles SE of Oviedo. Here are mines of coal, iron and cinnabar. There are iron works. Pop in 1900, 17,867

Mies, *mees* (Bohemian) a village of Bohemia, 15 miles W of Pilsen. It has a town hall, a park and an interesting bridge over the little river Miesbach. Pop in 1900 3905 mostly employed in coal and argentiferous lead mines

Miesbach, *me-i-bach* a town of Bavaria, 14 miles SW of Munich. Pop in 1900 7479

Mieuassy, *me-u-see'* a village of France, in Haute-Savoie arrondissement of Bonneville

Miera, *me-i-thä*, a small town of Spain in León province and about 54 miles from Salamanca

Mifflin, a county of Pennsylvania, is near the middle of the state. Area 411 sq mi. It is traversed in the S part by the Juniata River. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery. Among its mineral resources are iron-ore and limestone. Capital Lewisburg. Pop in 1890 10,908 in 1900 23,160

Mifflin, a post-station of Crawford co Ind about 42 miles W of New Albany

Mifflin, a post-village of Ashland co Ohio, 9 miles ENE of Mansfield. Pop in 1900 185

Mifflin, a township of Allegheny co Pa. Pop in 1900 12,306

Mifflin, a township of Columbia co. Ia. Pop in 1900 1043

Mifflin, a township of Dauphin co Pa. Pop in 1900 534

Mifflin, a post-village of Juniata co Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop abt 800

Mifflin, a township of Lycoming co Pa. Pop in 1900 618

Mifflin, a post-village of Chester co Tenn. Pop 75

Mifflin, a post-village in Mifflin township (town) Iowa co Wis about 30 miles NE of Dubuque. It has a flour mill, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 1564 of the village 250

Mifflinburg, a banking point on the Juniata R. Pa. on Buffalo Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles W by N of Lewisburg. It has carriage-works, etc. Pop in 1900 1430

Mifflin Crossroads, a post hamlet of Columbia co Pa. 18 miles E of Danville

Mifflintown, a banking post-borough capital of Juniata co Pa. is beautifully situated on the left or N bank of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. (opposite side of the river) 49 miles NW of Harrisburg. It has lumbering interests, and manufactures of carriages, hosiery, etc. Pop in 1900 953

Mifflinville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co Ohio

Mifflinville, a post-village of Columbia co Pa. in the North Branch of the Susquehanna River about 20 miles ENE of Danville. Pop about 400

Migliarina, *meel-yä-ree-nä*, a village of Italy province and 7 miles WNW of (Cianzano)

Miglioraco, *meel-yä-ree-nä* a market-town of Italy in Potenza, 9 miles SW of Matera. Pop in 1901 4099

Mignanago, *meen-yä-nä-gö*, a village of Italy province of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico

Migné, *meen-yä* a village of France, in Vienne, on the Angoules.

Miguelturra, *me-ghel-toon-rä*, a town of Spain New Castle, 2 miles E of Ciudad Real. It has several hermitages, one of which is remarkable for the richness of its architecture. Pop (commune) 9560

Migaine'skaya Stanitsa, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks lat. 51° 40' N on the right bank of the Don. Pop in 1896 28,146

Mikhalysalva, *me-häl-säl-vah* (for *Mikhalysalva*) a village of Transylvania, at the confluence of the Great Kokel with the Maros.

Mihla, *me-i-lä*, a village of Germany in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles N of Kitznach

Mijares, *me-äis-rä*, a river of Spain enters the Mediterranean 4 miles S of Castellón de la Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

Mijas, *mee'ah*, a town of Spain province and 15 miles SW of Malaga. Pop (commune) 8500

Mikeseville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Fla. 18 miles S of Lake City

Mikhailov, *me-khi'lov* n town of Russian government and 32 miles SW of Ryazan. Pop in 1897 9149

Mikhailovsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the E shore of the Caspian Sea 40 miles SE of Arasnovodsk. It is the starting point of the Transcaspien railway

Mikindani, a town and port of call in the SE part of German East Africa, on the Indian Ocean and about 45 miles NW of Cape Delgado. Pop. 3000

Mikola, *mik o-lah* a village of Hungary co of Szatmar, 4 miles from Szatmar-Nemet

Mikolajow, *mee-ko-lah yuv* a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 20 miles NNE of Stry

Mikra Dili, an island of Greece. See Dileos.

Mikulince, *me-koo-lin-ah*, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia 15 miles S of Tarnopol

Mila, or **Milah**, *me-lah*, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles NW of Constantine, surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. about 2000

Milnen, a banking post village of Milwaukee co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 18 miles NW of Princeton. It has lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 1204.

Milagro, *me-lah gro* n small town of Spain in Navarre 40 miles S of Pamplona, on the Aragon

Milam, *mil lam* a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1044 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Brazos River and intersected by the Lavaca (or Little) River Capital Cameron. Pop. in 1900 24,732, in 1900 39,668

Milam, a post-hamlet of Sabine co. Tex. about 75 miles S of Shreveport, La. Pop. 60

Milano, *mill an* or *mil an* (It. *Milano* *me-lah no* Cer. *Milano* *mil lant* auc. *Mediola* num) the largest city of Lombardy and the second city in size of Italy, capital of a province of its own name, 7½ miles ENE of Turin. Lat. of the Pons observatory 45° 27' 59" N. Lon. 9° 11' 30" E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain on the navigable Olona, between the Adige and Ticino which in this part of their course, feed three separate canals one of which the Naviglio Grande or Great Canal encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city divides it into two unequal parts while the other two on the outside are available both for irrigation and traffic. Milan is built in the form of an irregular polygon and is surrounded by canals, which were once flanked with massive bastions. These have been almost entirely removed and the place occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into a shaded promenade. The city is 7 miles in circumference and is entered by several gates. The Piazza d'Armi a large space obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks has in greater part been converted into a public park.

The focus of the busy life of the city is the Piazza del Duomo in which stands the celebrated cathedral (*du mo*) *la cattedrale* the largest church of Europe after St. Peter's at Rome and the cathedral of Seville and one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture. The edifice constructed of white marble the erection of which was begun in 1387 covers an area of 14,000 square yards and is capable of accommodating 40,000 people. The interior measures 488 feet in length. The exterior presents a unique appearance with its more than 2000 statues, its many pinnacles and its exquisite carvings. The other remarkable structures are the church of Sant'Ambrogio erected in the site of a church founded by St. Ambrose about 387 which contains so many ancient crypts and other relics as to form a rich museum of Christian antiquities the church of Sant'Eustorgio with interesting monuments the church of Santa Maria della Grazie belonging to the abbey and monastery of Santa Maria della Grazie in whose refectory is the celebrated Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie with a magnificent museum the church of San Lorenzo the most ancient church of Milan the Palazzo Reale the archiepiscopal palace (dating from 1665) adjoining the cathedral the Palazzo Marino the seat of the municipality the former Palazzo della Ragione now the coin exchange, situated in the Piazza del Verment, the central point of the medieval city the Palazzo di Giustizia the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a beautiful and costly arcade building occupied by shops, and measuring 320 yards in length the market the barracks forming a long and elegant range of buildings capable of holding 4000 men the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind the house of correction at Porta Nuova the vast arena and a great number of theatres, among which that called La Scala, dating from 1778 and one of the most famous of Europe, takes precedence, accommodating 3000 spectators.

The chief scientific and educational institutions are the Brera, now known as the Palazzo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti dating from 1651 and containing a library of about 230,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the old Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory considered the finest in Italy and an archaeological museum the Museo Poldi-Pezzoli the Ambrosian Library with 18,000 volumes and 8500 manuscripts the Trivulzio Library the royal cabinet of coins, the municipal museum of natural history the royal scientific and literary academy royal technical institute, schools of medicine, agriculture, and veterinary science, a higher commercial institute several learned societies and a military geographical institute. Among the benevolent endowments is the Ospedale Maggiore, one of the largest hospitals in the world. The city is ornamented with a number of monumental sculptures, the best known of which is the equestrian statue, on the Piazza del Duomo of Victor Emmanuel II erected in 1886. Milan is the seat of an archbishop.

From its position on the great routes across the Alps and its connection by canals with the principal rivers of Italy Milan is favorably situated for trade. Its manufactures comprise silk, velvet, ribbons, lace, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, jewelry, glass, paper, porcelain, pipes, carriages, art-furniture, and machinery. It is the chief publishing centre and book mart of Italy.

Milan is very ancient. It rose to great importance under the later Roman emperors. In the latter part of the fourth century when it was occupied by Saint Ambrose, the bishopric of Milan was one of the most important of the episcopal sees. In the twelfth century Milan was the most powerful of the city republics of northern Italy which waged war against the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. About a century and a half later the city fell under the rule of the powerful family of the Visconti. In 1395 Milan with its territory was erected into a duchy for this house, whose dominions finally embraced a great part of Lombardy. The Visconti dynasty ended in 1447 and in 1450 the ducal house of Sforza was established. During the period 1498-1535 the duchy was repeatedly in the hands of the French. In 1545 on the extinction of the Sforza dynasty it was taken possession of by the emperor Charles V. who united it with the crown of Spain. The Milanese (territory of Milan) was ceded by Spain to Austria in 1714 (see LOMBARDY). Milan was the capital of the short-lived kingdom of Italy established by Napoleon (1805-14). Pop. in 1901 491,480.

Milam, a post-village of Telfair co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is McKee. Pop. about 250.

Milam, a banking post town of Rock Island on Ill. on the Rock River opposite South Rock Island, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 5½ miles S of that point. Iowa. It has flouring mills. a. Pop. in 1900 719.

Milam, a banking post town of Ripley co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern R. 4½ miles W of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of handles etc. Pop. in 1900 423.

Milam, a banking post village of Sumner co. Kan. 45 miles SEW of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. 225.

Milam, a banking post-village of Monroe and Washita cos. Mich. on the Ann Arbor and the Wabash R. 10 miles S of Ann Arbor. It has manufactures of registers, stoves, scales, etc. Pop. in 1900 1141.

Milam, a banking post-village of Chippewa co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles NW of Monticello. It has grain elevators etc. Pop. in 1900 395.

Milam, a banking post-town capital of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. 32 miles N of Leola. It is between the Middle and East Forks of Locust Creek and is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900 1757.

Milam, a post-village in Milan township (town) Cook co. N.H. on the Androscoggin River about 100 miles NW of Portland Me. Pop. of the town in 1900 1135.

Milam, a post township (town) of Dickinson co. N.Y. about 12 miles E of Kingston. Pop. in 1900 958 of the village about 190.

Milam, a banking post-village of Erie co. Ohio on the Huron River 4 miles N of Norwalk on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Lake Shore Electric R. It is connected by a canal with the lake. Pop. in 1900 364.

Milam, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Loblolly Valley R. 4 miles S. of Athens. Pop. 200.

Milam, a banking city of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South (or Rutherford) Fork of the Obion River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rrs., 28 miles N of Jackson. It has cotton-gins, saw-, planing- and floor-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1863.

Milam, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. 190.

Milano, a town of Italy. See MILAN.

Milano, mē-lā no, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Rrs. 20 miles WSW of Hearna. Pop. about 400.

Milansville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 16 miles NE of Homestead. Pop. 204.

Milass, mē-lās, or **Milassus**, a town of Asia Minor, 23 miles NE of Budras. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a steep mountain amid orange and lemon groves. It is on the site of the ancient Mylasa, an important city of Caria.

Milazzo, mē-lā-zō (anc. *Mylos*) a fortified seaport on the N coast of Sicily province and 17 miles W by N of Messina. It has a convenient harbor and an export trade in tunny wine, silk fruit, etc. Here Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans on July 20 1860. Pop. in 1901 10 432.

Milazzo, Cape, a headland on the N coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 17' N, lon. 16° 10' E.

Milazzo, Gulf of, Sicily extends 16 miles E of the town of Milazzo and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

Milborne Port, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 24 miles ENE of Sharnbourn.

Milbridge, Me. See MILLBRIDGE.

Milburn, Ill and N.J. See MILLBURN.

Milburn, a banking village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 100.

Milburn, a post-town of Carroll co., Ky. The banking point is Arlington. Pop. in 1900 22.

Milburn, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex. 25 miles NE of Brady. Pop. about 250.

Mildenham, mil-dēn-hām, a village of Saxony circle of Zwettau.

Mildenhall, mil-dēn-hāl a small town of England in Suffolk, on the navigable Lark 9 miles SSW of Brandon. It has a handsome church with a rich carved roof.

Mildmay, or **Mermersville**, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles S of Walkerton. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 1100.

Mildred, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley F. The banking point is Dushore.

Mildred, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Mildura, an irrigation settlement and post-town of Victoria, Australia, 375 postal miles NW of Melbourne. Pop. of the district, about 2500.

Mile End, Quebec. See SAINT LOUIS.

Mileran, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa.

Miles, a post-station of Talladega co., Ala.

Miles, a banking city of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles W of Sabala. Pop. in 1900 385.

Miles, a banking post-village of Beaville co., Minn. Pop. about 100.

Miles, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1347.

Milesburg, a post-borough of Center co., Pa. on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 45 miles NE of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 594.

Miles Cañon, Canada, a narrow passage of the Yukon (Lewes) River between lakes Marsh and Lehigh, on about lat. 60° 45' N.

Miles City, a banking city capital of Carter co., Mont. on the right (S) bank of the Yellowstone, 2 miles below the mouth of the Tongue River and on the Northern Pacific R. 150 miles NE of Billings. It is the centre of the Eastern Montana cattle district. Pop. in 1900, 1933.

Milneses, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Deposit or Port Jervis. Pop. 100.

Milnesgrove, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 16 miles WSW of Erie. It has manufactures of farming implements, etc. Pop. about 900.

Miles Pass, Alaska, between the head waters of the Copper and Tanana rivers.

Milespoint, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo. on the Missouri River, 13 miles below Lexington.

Milespond, a post-station of Essex co., Vt., 15 miles E. by N of St. Johnsbury.

Miles River, Talbot co., Md. is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

Miles Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 14 miles N of Alton.

Miles Station, a banking post-village of Russell co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 450.

Milertown, a post-town of St. Mary co., Md. near the Potomac River about 50 miles S by E. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 60.

Milertown, a post-station of Philadelphia co., Pa. 7 miles N of Independence Hall.

Milistrip, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y. 2 miles from Peterboro. Pop. 80.

Miliclin, mē-lēh-lēn, a small town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschew 47 miles NE of Prague.

Miloto, mē-lō-tō, a town of Italy, province of Catania 47 miles NNE of Bagglioli Calabria. Pop. about 3500 (common, about 6000).

Milētus (Gr. *Μίλετος* *Miletos*) an ancient city on the W coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Mæander the chief city of Ionia. A large number of important cities on the coasts of the Hellespont, Propontis, and Buzine were Milesian colonies. Extensive excavations have recently been conducted on the site of the city by the Berlin Museum.

Milford, Athens co., Ohio. See MILLFIELD.

Milford, a village of England, co. of Derby on the Derwent and on the North Midland railway 2 miles E. of Belper.

Milford, a seaport of Wales. See MILFORD HAVEN.

Milford, a post-village of Lamon co., Cal. on Honey Lake, 65 miles NW of Reno Nev. Pop. 79.

Milford, a banking post-township (town) and seaside resort of New Haven co., Conn. on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Wopewang River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles SW of New Haven. It contains the Taylor Library, a fine memorial bridge, and a soldiers' monument, and has manufactures of straw goods silver plated ware, electrical supplies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3783.

Milford, a banking post-town partly in Milford hundred Kent co., Eng. on the N bank of Mimplithon Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 62 miles S of Wilmington. It has phosphate-works, fruit-packing houses, flooring mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2505 of Milford hundred 3118. Ship-building is carried on here.

Milford, a post-village of Baker co., Ga. 8 miles S. of Leary. Pop. 100.

Milford, a banking post-village of Itasca co., Ill. on Sugar Creek and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 35 miles N of Danville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1677.

Milford, Decatur co., Ind. See CLIFT.

Milford, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind. on Turkey Creek and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 12 miles S of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 903.

Milford, a banking post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, 35 miles E of Shelby on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 435.

Milford, a post-village of Geary co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. about 13 miles NNW of Junction City. Pop. about 250.

Milford, a banking post-village of Bracken co., Ky. on the North Fork of the Licking River about 22 miles WSW of Maysville. Pop. about 200.

Milford, a post-station of Rapides parish La.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town) Penobscot co., Me. on the E bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 13 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 536.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany and other railroads, 34 miles WSW of Boston. The town has manufactures of boots and shoes, straw and silk goods machinery needles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 11 376.

Milford, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich. on the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R. 40 miles NW of Detroit. It has foundries, manufactures of farming implements, etc. Pop. in 1900 1168.

Milford, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. 20 miles S of Nevada. Pop. 120.

Milford, a post-village and summer resort of Seward co., Neb. on the Big Blue River 22 miles W by S of Lincoln on the Burlington Route. It is the seat of the State Industrial Home for Women. Pop. in 1900 643.

Milford, a banking post-village in Milford township (town) Hillsboro co., N.H. on the Seaboard River and on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles NW of Lowell. It has cotton mills, granite-quarries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3739.

Milford, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles NNW of Trenton. Pop. about 750.

Milford, a banking post-village in Milford township (town), Otsego co., N. Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 8 miles S of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2007, of the village 853.

Milford, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles ENE of Cincinnati. It has a carpet-sweeper factory. Pop. in 1900 1149.

Milford, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2431.

Milford, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1204.

Milford, a banking post-borough capital of Pike co., Pa. on the Delaware River, 8 miles below Port Jervis and about 60 miles E by S of Scranton. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery and has become a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Milford, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 172.

Milford, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 835.

Milford a banking post-town of Ellis co., Tex., 50 miles S. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 653. It has cotton gins, etc.

Milford, a post-village of Beaver on Utah on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 266.

Milford, a post-village of Caroline co., Va. on the Mntapony River and on the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac R. 40 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town) Jefferson co., Wis., on the Crawford River about 27 miles E of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 1271 of the village, about 225.

Milford, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo. Pop. 75.

Milford, a village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia 14 miles from Annapolis.

Milford, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 35 miles N of Halifax. Pop. about 250.

Milford, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Black River 10 miles S of Preston. Pop. about 400.

Milford Center, a banking post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Darby Creek and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 632.

Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of South Wales co. of Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. On the NW side of the entrance is St. Anne's Head. Length, about 15 miles, breadth from 1 to 3 miles. The harbor is completely landlocked and has very deep water. It is defended by fortifications. On it are the towns of Milford Haven and Pembroke.

Milford Haven, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the N side of the splendid harbor called Milford Haven, 6 miles ENE of St. Anne's Head and 6 miles WNW of Pembroke. Large sums have been expended in order to make Milford Haven a great seaport, but its development has not answered expectations. Pop. in 1901 5103.

Milford Mills, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 11 miles NW of Westchester. Pop. 75.

Milford Square, a post-village in Milford township Bucks co., Pa. 3½ miles W of Quakertown. It has cigar factories, grist-mills, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900 2431, of the village, about 700.

Milford Station, a post-village in Milford township, Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Bare Rock R. Pop. 100 of the township in 1900, 633.

Milfordton, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ohio.

Milham, a town of France. See MILHAM.

Milham, mes lã a small town of France, in Gard, 4 miles SW of Nîmes.

Milhurst, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. The banking point is Freshhold. Pop. 125.

Miliana, me-le-nã, a town of Algeria, department and 66 miles SW of Algiers (with which it is connected by rail) on a mountain-slope 2900 feet above sea-level. It has numerous mosques and various manufactures. Roman remains, comprising columns, statues, bas-reliefs, medals, etc., have been found here. Pop. in 1901 3714.

Milis, me-le-son, a village on the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N of Oristano.

Military Frontier (Ger. *Militärgrenz*, me-le-tã grãt sãh) a name formerly applied to a belt of country in the Hungarian kingdom stretching along the frontier of the Turkish Empire (Rumania, Servia, and Wallachia) from the Adriatic Sea and Dalmatia to the Transylvanian Alps.

Militello, me-le-tel lo, a town of Sicily province and 21 miles SW of Catania, with which it is connected by rail. It has a trade in wine, silk and fruit. Pop. in 1901 11 539.

Militello, a town of Sicily province and 49 miles WSW of Messina. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Militisch, mil'fich, a town of Prussia 61 miles, 33 miles NNE of Breslau on the Bartsch. Pop. in 1900, 3718.

Milk River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises near the N boundary of Montana and drains part of Canada, from which it passes into Choteau co. Mont., and enters the Missouri River near lat. 45° N. Its length is estimated at 600 miles.

Milnadern, a post-village of Wood co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Stevens Point. Pop. 125.

Milán de la Cogolla, meel-yán dã la ko-gol yã, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles SW of Logroño, on the Cardenas.

Millard, a western county of Utah, borders on Nevada. Area, 5654 sq. m. It is partly traversed by the Sevier River which enters Sevier Lake in this county. The seat comprises a part of the Great Basin. Capital, Fillmore. Pop. in 1900 4633 in 1900 5678.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kan. 20 miles N by W of Great Bend.

Millard, a post-village of Adair co., Mo. on the Wabash R., 27 miles N of Macon. Pop. 125.

Millard, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 21 miles W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Millard, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis. 7 miles NW of Birkhorn.

Millas, meel lã, a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales on the Tet, 10 miles W of Perpignan.

Milham, mes lo' or Milham (ana. *Milham*) a town of France, is Aveyron capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn 40 miles SE of Rodez. The chief buildings of interest are the fine church of Notre Dame, the modern church of St. François, and a Gothic bellry. There are large manufactures of kid gloves. Milham was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901 37 029.

Milham, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon at Meyersstown. Pop. 260.

Milham, or **Milbank**, a banking city capital of Grant co., S. Dak., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 37 miles E by S of Aberdeen. It has flour mills, grain elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900 1426.

Milbank, a post-station of Prince Edward co., Va.

Milbank, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 16 miles N by E of Stratford, on the Grand Trunk R. It contains various mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Milboro, Pa. See MILLABORO.

Milboro, a post-village of Bath co., Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 39 miles WSW of Staunton. Pop. about 300.

Milboro Spring, a post-village of Bath co., Va. on the Cowpasture River about 35 miles WSW of Staunton. Pop. 50.

Milbrat, mil'bra, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 17 miles S of San Francisco. Pop. about 150.

Milbridge, a post-village in Milbridge township (town) Washington co., Me. on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Narragansett River about 56 miles ESE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1921.

Milbridge, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N. C. 6 miles W of China Grove.

Milbridge, or **Jordan**, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 45 miles N by W of Belleville. Pop. 75.

Milbrig, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Milbrook, a post hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn. about 30 miles WNW of Hartford.

Milbrook, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles SW of Aurora. Pop. 125.

Milbrook, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 250.

Milbrook, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn. 46 miles NNE of Grand Rapids, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 250.

Milbrook, a post hamlet of Warren co., N. J. 7½ miles N of Blairtown.

Milbrook, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on the Newburg Dutchess and Connecticut R., 15 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 1077.

Milbrook, a post-station of Wake co., N. C. 6 miles NE of Raleigh.

Milbrook, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ohio 6 miles SEW of Wooster.

Milbrook, a post-village of Morrow co., Pa. on the Western Maryland R., 15 miles SW of Franklin. Pop. about 100.

Milbrook, a banking post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles from Port Hope. It has various mills. Pop. in 1901 917.

Milburg, a post-village of Barren co., Mich., 5 miles NE of Benton Harbor. Pop. 290

Milburn, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. 12 miles WNW of Waukegan. Pop. 100

Milburn, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. 89

Milburn, or **Milburn**, a post-village in Milburn township, Essex co. N.J. on the Lackawanna R. 9 miles W of Newark. The township is bounded on the W by the Passaic River and is in part a picturesque hilly district. Within its limits is the charming little village of Short Hills, inhabited by New York business men. There are handsome public-school buildings. Milburn has manufactures of paper and bankers' heard. Pop. of the township in 1900 2837

Milbury, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany R. 6 miles SSE of Worcester. The town contains several cotton- and woolen-mills, a foundry etc. and has manufactures of edge-tools, tickings, thread etc. Pop. in 1900 4460

Milbury, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 8 miles SE of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 284

Mill City, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 28 miles SW of Winnemucca.

Mill City, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon on the Corvallis and Eastern R. The banking point is Albany or Seio. Pop. 100

Mill City, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. about 14 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. about 500

Mill Creek, a river in Hendricks co. and enters the Bel River in Putnam co. It is about 65 miles long

Mill Creek, a river enters the Kansas River 20 miles W of Topeka

Mill Creek, Mich. enters the Black River in St. Clair co., about 10 miles NW of Port Huron

Mill Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River at Cincinnati

Mill Creek, Ohio, an affluent of the Scioto enters the Scioto River in Delaware co.

Mill Creek, Marion co., Oregon enters the Willamette River at Salem

Mill Creek, Tex. enters the Brazos River in Austin co.

Mill Creek, Wis. enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles NW of Stevens Point.

Mill Creek, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del. on the Pennsylvania boundary line. Pop. in 1900 2,223

Mill Creek, a post-village of Union co., Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 23 miles N of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 772

Mill Creek, a post-village of Lafayette co., Ind. on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles WNW of North Bend. Pop. 100

Mill Creek, a banking, post-village of the Chesapeake and Potomac R. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. P. p. about 700

Mill Creek, a post-village of Sabine parish, La.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rs. 4 miles N of Grand Rapids. Pop. 300

Mill Creek, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C.

Mill Creek, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 820

Mill Creek, a township of Erie co., Pa. on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900 3891

Mill Creek, a post-village of Huntington co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. and on the Juniata River 6 miles below Huntington. Pop. about 300

Mill Creek, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2811

Mill Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 714

Mill Creek, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah on the Rio Grande Western R., 6 miles S of Salt Lake City

Mill Creek, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. The banking point is Elkins. It has lumber-mills

Mill Creek, a post-village of Richland co., Wis.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick 4 miles from Buctouche.

Mill Creek Center, Lebanon co., Pa. See MILLBACH.

Milledale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 190

Milledale, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles N of New Haven. It has manufactures of bricks and hardware. Pop. about 500

Milledale, a post-village of Nebraska co., Miss., 40 miles NW of Meridian

Milledale, a post-village of Warren co., Va. near the Shenandoah River 6 miles NNE of Front Royal. Pop. 60

Milledgeville, a banking city the capital of Baldwin co., Ga. on the Oconee River and on the Georgia and the Central of Georgia R. 32 miles NE of Macon. It was formerly the capital of the state. It is the seat of the Georgia Military College and of the State Normal and Industrial College. Two miles distant is the State Lunatic Asylum. Milledgeville has grist- and cotton seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 4319

Milledgeville, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill. 15 miles N by W of Sterling on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 633

Milledgeville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 7 miles S of East Macon

Milledgeville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., 42 miles S by W of Lexington. Pop. 150

Milledgeville, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Washington Court-House. Pop. in 1900 201

Milledgeville, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. 15 miles S by E of Mendonville. Pop. 7

Milledgeville, a village of McNairy co., Tenn., 20 miles SSE of Henderson station. Pop. 50

Milledgeville, or **Milledgeville**, a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick 4 miles from St. John

Millers, a post-village of Argonne co., Quebec, 16 miles from Lachute. Pop. 110

Millers, a lake a lake of Minnesota, forms the N. boundary of Miller's co. and touches the E. part of Crow Wing co. The N. part of it is in Aitkin co. It is about 16 miles in diameter

Millers, a county in the east-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Millers and on the E. by the Rum River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1900 2,445 in 1900 2006

Miller, a banking, post-village of Fayette co., N. Y. on the Central of Georgia and the Atlanta and Southwestern R. 79 miles W of Savannah. It has manufactures of yarns and cotton seed oil. Pop. in 1900 411

Miller, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va.

Miller, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, borders on Texas and Louisiana. Area 965 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Red River and is intersected by the Sulphur Fork of that river. Capital, Texarkana. Pop. in 1900 14,144 in 1900 17,558

Miller, a southwestern county of Georgia has an area of 275 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900 4275 in 1900 6310

Miller, a county in the south central part of Missouri has an area of 50 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by Tavern Creek. Capital, Turkey. Pop. in 1900 14,162 in 1900 15,187

Miller, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ala. The banking point is Down point.

Miller, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal. on the Pacific Ocean. It has manufactures of firewood lumber.

Miller, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles SSE of Chicago. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 350

Miller, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 10

Miller, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 60

Miller, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo. on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. 3 miles N of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 148

Miller, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb. in farming and stock raising region 25 miles W of Kearney on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 194

Miller, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 5

Miller, a town of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 568

Miller, a banking city capital of Lincoln co., Neb. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 78 miles E by N of Pierre. Pop. in 1900 544

Millerboro, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ark.

Miller City, a post-village of Linn co., Ohio. The banking point is Continental. Pop. in 1900 181

Millersville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. The banking point is Comby. Pop. 110

Millersville, a post-village of Starnum co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 1 mile from Moultonville. The banking point is Cornwall. Pop. about 500

Millersville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Jefferson. Pop. 140

Millers, Lake co., Ind. See MILLER

Millers, a post-village of Carroll co., Md. on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 125

Millers, or **Millersport**, Ohio. See MILLER

Millers, a post-station of Blount co. Tenn.

Millersburg, a post-village of Mercer co. Ill. on the Edwards River 5 miles NW of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Millersburg, a post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles SE of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Millersburg, a post-village of Iowa co. Iowa near the English River 20 miles S of Marengo. Pop. about 808.

Millersburg, a banking post-town of Bourbon co. Ky. on Hinkston Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 25 miles NE of Lexington. It contains the Millersburg Female College. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Millersburg, a banking post-village of Presque Isle co. Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. 21 miles (direct) SE of Sheboygan. Pop. about 700.

Millersburg, a post-village of Rice co. Minn. 4 miles W of Dundas and about 40 miles S of Minneapolis.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Callaway co. Mo. about 24 miles N of Jefferson City.

Millersburg, a banking post-village capital of Holmes co. Ohio, on Kribnek Creek and on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 28 miles S of Wooster. It has foundries and machine-shops and various mills, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1908.

Millersburg, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa., on the F bank of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Wisconsin Creek and on the Northern Central R. 27 miles W of Harrisburg. It has wheel works, foundries and machine-shops, carpet- and shoe-factories, lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1675.

Millers Camp Branch, a post-station of Raleigh co. W. Va.

Millers Creek, a post-station of Wilkes co. N. C.

Millers Falls, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Miller River near its mouth and on the Rutland and Maine and the Central Vermont R. 21 miles E of Stratton. It has manufactures of hardware and paper. Pop. about 900.

Millers Ferry, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. The banking point is Marietta.

Millers Mills, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. on the Lackawanna R. 25 miles E. of Luzerne. Pop. 15.

Millersport, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. The banking point is Tunkwanda.

Millersport, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal about 27 miles E by S of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Line. Pop. about 230.

Millersport, Lawrence co. Ohio. See **MILLER**.

Miller's River, New river in the N. part of Worcester co. and enters the Connecticut River in Franklin co. about 6 miles E of Greenfield. It is about 60 miles long, and affords extensive water power.

Miller's River, a mill-stream in Caledonia co. Vt. falls into the Passumpsic River.

Millers Station, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. on the Erie R. 11 miles NE of Meadville. Pop. about 200.

Miller Station, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ohio 23 miles W of Steubenville.

Millers Tavern, a post-station of Essex co. Va.

Millerstown, a post-village of Grayson co. Ky. on Nelson Creek about 64 miles S by W of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Millerstown, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio 20 miles E of Piquette. Pop. 76.

Millerstown, a banking borough of Butler co. Pa. on the Puttburgh and Western R. 13 miles NE of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 950. See **CLINTON**.

Millerstown, a post-borough of Perry co. Pa. on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Millersville, a post-village of Christian co. Ill. 37 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. about 200.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. 11 miles NW of Annapolis.

Millersville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo., about 50 miles NW of Cairo. Ill. Pop. 150.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co. Ohio, 144 miles N by W of Tiffin. Pop. 55.

Millersville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 4 miles SW of Lancaster. It has the Millersville State Normal School, manufactures of cigars and carriages, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Millerton, a post-village of Sumner co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Millerton, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La. The banking point is Homer. Pop. 100.

Millerton, a banking post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and

other railroads, 28 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Millerton, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa., on the Erie R. 12 miles SW of Elmira, N. Y. Pop. about 500.

Millertown, a post-station of Rowan co. N. C.

Millerville, a post-village of Clay co. Ala. 13 miles NE of Goodwater station. Pop. 150.

Millerville, a post-village of Douglas co. Minn. Pop. 75.

Millésime, mill à se-mo, a town of Italy in the province of Genoa, 5 miles SW of Carru on the Formida. It is noted for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, in April 1790. Pop. about 1500.

Millett, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. Pop. 100.

Millett, a post-village of Lassen co. Cal. The banking point is Colusa. Pop. 125.

Millettville, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co. S. C. 87 miles SE of Augusta, Ga.

Millie Vaches, meal dish a bay on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence about 30 miles below the mouth of the Saguenay.

Millie Vaches, a post-village of Saguenay co. Quebec, 45 miles NE. of Tadoussac. Pop. 100.

Millfield, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio on Sunday Creek about 18 miles W of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Millgap, a post-hamlet of Highland co. Va., about 45 miles W of Staunton.

Millgreen, a post-hamlet of Harford co. Md. 33 miles NNE of Baltimore.

Millgrove, a post-village of Blackford co. Ind. 7 miles by rail SE of Hartford. Pop. 00.

Millgrove, a post-village of Mercer co. Mo. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles S of Princeton. Pop. about 200.

Millgrove, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. 18 miles E. by N of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Millgrove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio on Meigs Creek, about 24 miles NW of Marietta.

Millgrove, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 150. The banking point is Catawissa.

Millgrove, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario 54 miles N of Dundas. Pop. about 200.

Millhall, a post-borough of Clinton co. Pa. on Fishing Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads 14 miles SW of Lockhaven. It has saw-factories, brick yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Millhaven, a post-station of Berens co. Ill.

Mill Haven, a post-village of Lennox co. Ontario on the Bay of Quinte, 13 miles W by S of Kingston. It has a good harbor. Pop. 100.

Millheim, mill bins a banking post-borough of Center co. Pa. on Penns Creek about 15 miles E of Lockhaven. It has knitting and other works. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Millheim, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. Pop. 100.

Millhill, a post-hamlet of Osage co., N. C. 10 miles NW of Concord.

Millhill, a post-station of Greenbrier co. W. Va.

Millhome, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co. Wis.

Millhomee, a village of Scotland co. of Forfar 3 miles N of Dundee, in the manufactures of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

Millhomee, mill how again a post-town of Denair co. Ind. about 36 miles N of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Millman, a post-village of Brazos co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. 80 miles AW of Houston. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400.

Millman, a post-village of Santa Rosa co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 47 miles NE. of Pensacola. Its banking point. It has lumbering, fruit- and turpentine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Millman, a banking post-village of Willmore co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 29 miles NNE of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Millman, a post-village of Carter co. Tenn. The banking point is Johnson City. Pop. about 300.

Millmike Bend, a post-village of Madison parish La. on the Mississippi River 25 miles above Vicksburg. Pop. about 300.

Millington, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Conn. 5 miles E of Colchester.

Millington, a banking post-village of Kendall and Lassen cos. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 23 miles SW of Aurora. It has water power and valuable beds of white flint sand. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Millington, a banking post-town of Kent co. Md. on both sides of the Choptank River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 45 miles E of Baltimore. It has flour mills and manufactures of cottons. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Millington, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 40 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop 150

Millington, a banking post-village of Tuscola co. Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles SSE of Bay City. Pop in 1900, 638.

Millington, a post-village of Morris co., N J on the Lackawanna R. 25 miles W of Newark. Pop 250

Millington, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. The banking point is Memphis. Pop about 200

Millington, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va. 15 miles W of Charlottesville.

Millinocket, a lake of central Maine, on the borders of Piscataquis and Penobscot cos., a few miles SE of Mount Katahdin. Elevation 500 feet.

Millinocket, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 80 miles from Bangor. It has manufactures of paper. Pop about 1200

Millie, a banking post-township (town and village) of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles SW of Dedham. Pop of the town in 1900 1053

Millmont, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles WSW of Lewisburg. Pop 256

Millmoock, a post-station of Nassau co. N Y

Millmott, a parish and town of Cumberlandshire, England 9 miles V by W of Barrow. It has large red hematite mines, smelters, etc. Pop in 1901, 10 426

Millpleasant, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. 4 miles W of Danbury. Pop about 335

Millpoint, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y. Pop 100

Millpoint, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Tenn. 10 miles W of Bristol

Millpoint, a post-hamlet of Pocomoke co. W Va.

Millport, a burgh and watering place of Scotland co. of Duta, on the S side of the Isle of Great Cumbrian. It has a good harbor a library and a collegiate episcopal church. Pop about 2000

Millport, a post-town of Lamar co., Ala., on the South R. 10 miles E by N of Columbus, Miss. Pop in 1900, 357

Millport, a post-station of Washington co. Ind. on Muscatatus River 12 miles N of Salem

Millport, a post-village of Knox co. Me. on the Mad die Fabus River about 44 miles VNE of Macon.

Millport, a post-village of Chemung co. N Y on Cethamus Creek and on the Northern Central R. 13 miles N of Elmira. Pop about 300

Millport, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 23 miles SSE of Alliance. Pop 100

Millport, Carbon co. Pa. See AQUASICOLA

Millport, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. on Oswayo Creek, 30 miles SE of Otisco, N Y. Pop 200

Millray, a post-village of Bullock co. Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop about 160

Mill River, a small stream of Fairfield co. Conn. enters Long Island Sound.

Mill River, a small stream of Hampshire co. Mass. enters the Connecticut River about 2 miles SE of Northampton

Mill River, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. about 40 miles W of Springfield. Pop about 250

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio, about 11 miles KNE of New Lisbon

Millrun, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. 48 miles SSE of Pittsburg. Pop about 200

Millie, a county in the SW part of Iowa, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River and is intersected by the West Nishnabekuna River and Keg Creek. Capital, Glenwood. Pop in 1890 16,548 in 1900 10 784

Millie, a central county of Texas has an area of 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Colorado River Capital, Goldthwaite. Pop in 1890 5493 in 1900, 7851

Millie, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Smithsburg. Pop 100

Millie, a post-station of Kaysabe co. Neb.

Millie, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop about 300

Millers, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop about 250

Millersboro, a post-town of Sumner co., Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. near an inlet of the sea, about 90 miles S of Wilmington. Pop in 1900 391

Millisboro, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Monongahela River 36 miles S of Pittsburg. It has a distillery etc. Pop about 350

Mills Center, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., 9 miles NW of Green Bay. Pop about 250

Mills Corners, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 49 miles S. by E of Fort Wayne.

Mills Corners, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N Y. Pop. 50

Millsfield, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N H. Pop in 1900 41

Millsboro, a banking post-town of White co., Ill. on the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 10 miles S. of Fair field. Pop. in 1900 669

Mills Mills, a post-hamlet of Allegany co. N Y. 20 miles S. of Warsaw

Millspring, a post-village of Wayne co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 31 miles VV of Poplar Bluff. Pop 150

Millspring, a post-village of Polk co. N C. The banking point is Hoodsontonville. Pop 100

Millspring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn. 4 miles from Mays Creek station

Millspring, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Ky. on the Cumberland River about 60 miles S of Lexington. Here the Union forces under Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden, on Jan 19 1862

Millie River, a post-township of Henderson co., N C. Pop in 1900 1340

Millstadt, mul stat a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 14 miles SSE of St. Louis, Mo. It has creameries a brewery, flouring mills, etc. Pop in 1900 11 2

Millston, a post-village in Millston township (town) Jackson co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. about 10 miles SE of Black River Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900 408 of the village, about 100

Millstone, a post-village of New London co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New London. Pop 200

Millstone, a post-village of Washington co. Md. The banking town is Hagerstown. Pop 100

Millstone, a township of Monmouth co. N J. Pop in 1900 1508

Millstone, a post-town of Somerset co. N J on the Millstone River and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal 8 miles W of New Brunswick. Pop in 1900 200

Millstone, a post hamlet of Elk co. Pa. in Millstone township on the Clarion River 16 miles N of Brookville. Pop of the township in 1900 1944.

Millstone River, N J. rises in Monmouth co. and enters the Raritan River 3 miles below Somerville

Millstream, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick, 5 miles from Apohuqui. Pop 400

Millstreet, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork 20 miles E of Kilmarnock. Pop about 1600

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. end 2 miles SSE of Dublin

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kerry 8 miles S. of Tralee. In the vicinity is Kilmullen Abbey

Milltown, a post-village of Chambers co. Ala. Pop about 90

Milltown, a post-village of Barron co. Ga. on the Allapaha River about 90 miles ESE of Albany. Pop about 260

Milltown, a post-village of Crawford co. Ind. on the Blue River 23 miles W by V of New Albany on the Southern R. Pop about 350

Milltown, a post-village of Adair co. Ky. 6 miles SW of Columbia. Pop 75

Milltown, a post-village of Washington co. Me. on the St. Croix River opposite Milltown New Brunswick and on the Washington County R. 2 miles NW of Calais. It has manufactures of pumps, staves, carriages etc. Pop about 1500

Milltown, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N J. 4 miles S of New Brunswick on the Raritan River R. Pop in 1900 161

Milltown, a hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 4 miles E of Westchester

Milltown, a post-village of Hutchinson co. S Dak., about 15 miles (direct) N by W of Olney. Pop about 100

Milltown, a village of Skagit co. Wash. The banking point is Mount Vernon. It has saw and shingle-mills.

Milltown, a post-village of Polk co. Wis. Pop 70

Milltown, a post-village and outport of Charlotte co. New Brunswick on the St. Croix River 24 miles from St. Stephen, its banking point. It has cotton mills, etc. Several bridges span the river here, connecting this village with Milltown in the state of Maine. Much lumber is shipped from this port. Pop in 1901 2044.

Miltown-Malbay, a town of Ireland in Munster co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay 18 miles W of Ennis Pop about 1400

Milvale, a banking borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, and on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. It is contiguous to Allegheny City and is connected with Pittsburgh by bridge. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of saws boxes etc. Pop in 1900, 9736 The name of its post-office is Bennett.

Mill Valley, a village of Marin co. Cal. on the North Shore and the Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais Scenic Rts. 11 miles from San Francisco The banking point is San Rafael Pop about 1000

Millview, a post-village of Escambia co. Fla. on Perdido Bay 8 miles W of Pensacola, and on the Pensacola, Alabama and Tennessee R. It has lumbering industries Pop about 650

Millview, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Pa. on Loyalsock Creek, about 34 miles NE of Williamsport.

Millview, a post-village of Queens co. Princes Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop 150

Mill Village, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. H. about 38 miles W by N of Concord Pop about 350

Mill Village, a post-berough of Erie co. Pa. on the Erie R. 18 miles W of Corry Pop in 1900, 321

Mill Village, a post-village of Queens co. Nova Scotia, on Medway River 9 miles from Liverpool It has lumber saw, pulp- and paper-mills Pop about 400

Millville, a post-village of Ouachita co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden Pop about 250

Millville, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal. on Cow Creek 16 miles E of Redding Pop about 200

Millville, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. The banking point is Georgetown Pop about 200

Millville, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. Pop 76

Millville, a post-village of Henry co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 21 miles W by N of Richmond Pop about 200

Millville, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Turkey River about 1 mile from the Mississippi River and 30 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop 60

Millville, a post-village of Woodford co. Ky 11 miles SE of Frankfort. Pop 120

Millville, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles NNW of Providence. It has manufactures of felt and rubber Pop about 2500

Millville, a post-village of Wabasha co. Minn. on the Zumbro River, about 20 miles NE of Rochester Pop in 1900 140

Millville, a post-station of Madison co. Miss.

Millville, a post-village of Bay co. Mo 10 miles NNE of Richmond Pop 150

Millville, a banking city of Cumberland co. N. J. on the Maurice River at the head of navigation, and on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 40 miles S by E of Philadelphia It has manufactures of glass and glass-ware, cotton goods, etc. bleacheries and iron works, and is a shipping centre for fish and produce. The city has a public park at Union Lake Pop in 1870 9181 in 1900 10 533.

Millville, a post-village of Orleans co. N. Y. 38 miles W of Rochester Pop 200

Millville, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, on Indiana Creek, 9 miles W of Hamilton Pop about 250

Millville, a banking post-berough of Columbia co. Pa. on Little Fishing Creek 19 miles by rail NNW of Bloomsburg Pop in 1900 593 It has manufactures of flour, yarns, wagons, etc.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Tenn 68 miles S of Nashville.

Millville, a post-village of Cache co. Utah 4 miles S. of Logan and about 35 miles NE of Corinne. Pop about 500

Millville, a post-township (town) and village of Grant co. Wis about 8 miles E of Prairie du Chien Pop. of the town in 1900 368; of the village, 100

Millville, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick on the Nackawick River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 38 miles from Fredericton

Millville, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia near Wallace

Millway, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 23 miles SW of Reading Pop about 400

Millwood, a post-village of Ware co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line 73 miles W of Brunswick. Pop 100

Millwood, a post-village of Leavenworth co. Kan on the Stranger River, 12 miles NW of Leavenworth Pop 115

Millwood, a post-village of Grayson co. Ky on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles W of Litchfield. Pop 125.

Millwood, a post-village of Essex co., Mass.

Millwood, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. Pop 60

Millwood, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio, on the Vernon River, 12 miles S of Mount Vernon. Pop 106

Millwood, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 48 miles E by S of Pittsburgh Coal is mined near here. Pop about 350

Millwood, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. 20 miles NE of Dallas. Pop 86

Millwood, a post-village of Clarke co. Va. on the Shenandoah River 12 miles SE of Winchester on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop about 400

Millwood, a post-village of Jackson co. W. Va. The banking point is Ravenswood Pop 100

Milly, mee yee' (L. *Millicopus*) a small town of France in Seine-et-Oise, 16 miles E. of Etampes It has an old Gothic castle.

Milly, a village of France in Oise, 8 miles NNW of Beauvais

Milmay, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Vineland Pop 150

Milmine, a banking post-village of Pitts co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 10 miles E by N of Decatur Pop 196

Milna, mil-nā a seaport of Dalmatia, 13 miles S of Spalato, on the W coast of the island of Brazzo, with an excellent harbor Pop about 2500 (commune, 4000)

Milnathort, a town of Scotland, co. and 2 miles NNE of Kinross. Pop about 1000

Milner, a post-station of Randolph co. Ala. 10 miles NW of Widows

Milner, a post-village of Pike co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 54 miles S by E of Atlanta. Pop in 1900 440

Milner, a post-village of Cass co. Tex. The banking point is Atlanta. It has cotton-gins etc.

Milners Corners, a post-village of Henneock co. Ind Pop 150

Milnersville, a post-village of Cnemsey co. Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge Pop 150

Milneville, mil-ne vil a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 2 miles W of Ebervale. Coal is mined here. Pop about 2200

Milngavie, mil-ghl a village of Scotland co. of Starling, 7 miles W of Glasgow Pop about 3000

Milner, a banking post-town of Sargoot co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop in 1900, 322

Milner, a village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Greensboro Pop 200

Milnarrow, a town of England in Lancashire, 2 miles ESE of Eockdale. Pop in 1901 8941

Milnethorpe, mil-thorp, a small town of England co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles SSW of Kendal

Milio, an island of Greece See Milos

Mile, a post-village of Pike co. Ala. 8 miles SE of Troy Pop 75

Mile, a post-village of Ashley co. Ark Pop 75

Mile, a post-hamlet of Bureau co. Ill 35 miles N of Peoria.

Mile, a banking post-town of Warren co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route 12 miles SE of Indianola. Pop in 1900 680

Mile, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kan 42 miles N of Elsworth

Mile, a post village in Mile township (town) Piscataquis co. Me on the Seboc River near its mouth and on the Bangor and Arundel R. 49 miles NNW of Bangor It has manufactures of thread, excelsior etc. The town is intersected by the Piscataquis and Pleasant rivers and has abundant water power Pop. of the town in 1900 1150

Mile, a post-station of Barry co. Mich

Mile, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Nevada. Pop about 120

Mile, a township (town) of Yates co. N. Y. is bounded on the E by Seneca Lake and on the W by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900 6318

Mile, a post-station of Franklin co. Ohio

Mile, a post-village of Calhoun co. W. Va

Mile Center, a post-village in Mile township (town) Yates co. N. Y. on the Northern Central R. 28 miles SSE of Canandaigua. Pop about 110 of the town in 1900 6318

Mileokaw, mee in-slāv a town of Prussia, 20 miles SE of Posen Pop about 2500

Milipitas, mil-pet-as, a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles N of San José. Pop about 350

Milroy, a banking post-village of Rush co. Ind on Little Flat Rock Creek 8 miles S of Rockville, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop about 700.

- Milroy**, a banking post-village of Radwood co. Minn on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 160
- Milroy**, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles N of Lewisburg. It has sawy mills, etc. Pop. about 800
- Milstead**, a post-village of Macon co. Ala. Pop. 68
- Miltensberg**, mil ten-bé-er a town of Bavaria, on the Main 31 miles W of Würzburg Above it towers the castle of Miltensberg. Pop. in 1900 3802
- Milton**, or **Royal Milton**, a former town of England on the Kent on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the main land near the mouth of the Medway, 11 miles WNW of Faversham. It is now a part of the borough of Gravesend
- Milton**, a county in the N part of Georgia, has an area of 14 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE and intersected in the S part by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Alpharetta. Pop. in 1900 4208 in 1900 6743.
- Miltinn**, a post hamlet of Antigua co. Ala
- Miltinn**, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 30 miles E. by N of Stockton. Pop. 290
- Milton**, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn on the Shepaug River about 34 miles W of Hartford. It has manufactures of shoes. Pop. 300
- Milton**, a banking post-town of Sussex co. Del about 77 miles S of Wilmington and 10 miles W of Lewes on the Queen Anne's R. Pop. in 1900 948
- Milton**, a banking post-town capital of Santa Rosa co. Fla. on the Blackwater River about 3 miles from the entrance into Pensacola Bay and 25 miles NE of Pensacola, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has saw mills, etc. and has a ship-yard. Pop. in 1900 1204
- Milton**, a banking post-village of Pike co. Ill about 38 miles WNW of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 420
- Miltinn**, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Ind on the Whitewater River and on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 682
- Milton**, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation IT The banking point is Spinn. Pop. 100
- Milton**, a banking post-town of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 16 miles SSE. of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900 649
- Milton**, a post-hamlet of Senner co. Kan 40 miles SW of Wichita.
- Milton**, a banking post village of Trimble co. Ky on the Ohio River opposite Madison Ind. and about 40 miles NNE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 324.
- Milton**, a post-village of Vermilion parish La. Pop. 70
- Milton**, a banking post-village in Milton township (town) Norfolk co. Mass on the Neponset River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles S of Boston. It has paper-mills manufactures of ceiling and cement wallow etc. Fine granite is quarried here. Pop. in 1900 6610
- Milton**, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., about 30 miles NNE of Detroit. Pop. 100
- Milton**, a post-hamlet of Atchison co. Mo. 4 miles NE of Corning station
- Milton**, a post-hamlet of Gosper co. Neb 26 miles W of Holdrege.
- Milton**, a post-village in Milton township (town) Stratford co. N H on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles NNW of Great Falls. It has manufactures of shoes leather and box boards and paper. Pop. of the town in 1900 1625
- Milton**, a post-village of Morris co. N J about 10 miles N of Morristown.
- Milton**, a township (town) of Saratoga co. N Y. It includes part of Ballston Spa village. Pop. in 1900 6926
- Miltinn**, a post-village of Ulster co. N Y on the Hudson River 4 miles below Poughkeepsie, on the West Shore R. It has manufactures of slider down cloth. Pop. about 630
- Miltinn**, a banking post-village of Caswell co. N C (near the northern boundary of the state) on the Dan River at the mouth of County Line Creek and on the Southern R. 14 miles E by S of Danville, Va. Pop. in 1900 490
- Milton**, a banking post-village of Cavalier co. N Dak has a farming and stock raising district, on the Great Northern R. 18 miles SE by S of Langdon. Pop. in 1900 384
- Milton**, a post-township of Mahoning co. Ohio, about 16 miles W of Youngstown. Pop. in 1900 657
- Milton**, a banking post town of Umatilla co. Oregon in a wheat- and fruit-growing region 37 miles NE of Pendleton on the Walla Walla River and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co's R. Pop. in 1900 864. It has an important fruit-industry
- Milton**, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles above Sanbury. It has steel and iron works, iron furnaces, car and knitting factories, saw and planing mills, and manufactures of nails, nuts, and washers, and various forms of machinery. Pop. in 1900 6175
- Milton**, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn about 32 miles SSE of Nashville
- Milton**, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex about 15 miles SE of Paris. Pop. 60
- Milton**, a post-village in Milton township (town) Chautauque co. Vt. on the Lamotte River 14 miles S. its mouth and on the Central Vermont R. 14 miles S. of St. Albans. The river here falls about 150 feet and affords abundant water power. Pop. of the town in 1900 1804, of the village about 50
- Milton**, a post-town of Cabell co. W Va on the Chemung and Ohio R. 18 miles E of Huntington. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900 582
- Milton**, a township (town) of Buffalo co. Wis on the Wisconsin R. or Pop. in 1900 363
- Milton**, a banking post village in Milton township (town) Rock co. Wis on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles N of Janesville. Here is Milton College, which was organized in 1861, and is under the direction of the Benedictine Day Brothers. Pop. of the village about 150 of the town in 1900 2032
- Milton**, a post village of Queens co. Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River 2 1/2 miles from Liverpool the banking point. It has a large lumber trade. Pop. about 1000
- Milton**, a banking post-town capital of Milton co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. 32 miles SE of Trenton. It has tanneries and brick works, a sawmill and manufactures of shoes etc. Pop. in 1901 13,5
- Milton**, a borough of South Island New Zealand 36 miles SW of Dunedin. Pop. about 1500
- Miltinn**, a post township of Douglas co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 399. It contains Wilt na Lake
- Milton Abbe**, a town of England co. of Dorset 19 miles NE of Dorchester. Pop. of the parish about 800
- Milton Abbey** is a noble structure, occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 913
- Milton Center**, a post village of Saratoga co. N Y 13 miles from Ballston and 7 mi. SE of Saratoga Springs
- Milton Center**, a post village of Wood co. Ohio on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 30 miles SE-W of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 82
- Milton East**, a post village of Shuford co. Quebec 9 miles N of Granby. Pop. about 200
- Milton Grove**, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 10 miles WNW of Lancaster. Pop. about 200
- Milton Junction**, a banking post-village of Rock co. Wis on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 2 miles W of Milton. Pop. about 800
- Milton Mills**, a post village in Milton township (town) Stratford co. N H on a branch of the Salmon Falls River about 24 miles N of Dover. It has manufactures of blankets and soap
- Milton-next Sittingbourne**, a town of Kent, England, 10 miles ENE of Chatham. Pop. in 1901 7098
- Milton Plantation**, a post-plantation of Oxford co. Me. Pop. in 1900 202
- Miltoneburg**, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio 14 miles E of Barcosville. Pop. in 1900 130
- Miltonvale**, a banking city of Chautauque co. Kan on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Leavenworth Kearney and Western R. 28 miles SE of Concordia. Pop. in 1900 390
- Miltonville**, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 75
- Milton West**, Ontario. See Milton
- Miltoschin**, mil-tsheen a small town of Bohemia, 47 miles SSE. of Prague.
- Miltinn**, mil-tsheen a mountain of Morocco one of the higher peaks of the Atlas range, is situated about 30 miles SE of the city of Morocco. Lat 31° 15' N. Height about 11,400 feet. It was at one time thought to be the culminating point of the entire Atlas chain
- Milverton**, a small town of England co. of Somerset, 13 1/2 miles SW of Bridgwater
- Milverton**, a banking post-village of Perth co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles from Stratford. Pop. in 1901 698
- Milwaukee**, the most populous county of Wisconsin has an area of 236 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root rivers. The surface is undulating. Capital Milwaukee. Pop. in 1840 230 101 in 1900 330 017

Milwaukee, a post-village of Northampton co., N C. The banking point is Suffolk, Va. Pop. about 175.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon on the N bank of the Willamette River and on the South side Pacific R 7 miles S by E of Portland Pop 200.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. about 6 miles WNW of Scranton Pop 100.

Milwaukee, the most populous city of Wisconsin a port of entry and county seat of Milwaukee co. is situated on the W shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Milwaukee River 89 miles N of Chicago on the Chicago and Northwestern the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wisconsin Central and the Pere Marquette R. Lat. 43° 3' N lon 87° 57' W Milwaukee harbor is now one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes and the largest vessels can approach quite to the warehouses. The city is advantageously situated along the banks of the Milwaukee River and the Menomonee and Kinnickinnick tributaries and the transportation facilities afforded by these water ways have made it one of the chief manufacturing and commercial centres of the north-central section of the Union. The chief articles of its extensive commerce are grain (wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye) flour and lumber. Its grain elevators have a capacity of over 4 000 000 bushels. The product of the flouring mills, whose capacity ranks immediately after those of Minneapolis, is frequently 16 000 barrels per day. One of the most prominent industries is that of beer brewing the Milwaukee lager beer being known throughout the entire United States, the annual production of this beverage being between 2 000 000 and 2 500 000 barrels. Other important industries are represented in vast rolling mills and machine-shops slaughtering and packing establishments, and manufacturing of engines, knit goods, leather, lumber, carriages, furniture, agricultural implements, tobacco, bricks, etc. The residence portions of the city on high ground above the busy valleys along the streams are noted for their beautiful shaded avenues (Graced in Prospect Avenue Waverly Place etc.) and elegant homes. Milwaukee contains many fine public and educational edifices, among the most prominent of which are the Federal building (erected in 1896-98) the city hall, a city court-house, chamber of commerce, exposition building (with a museum and state fish hatchery) Layton Art Gallery and the state new Public Library and Museum (containing about 150 000 volumes). The city has a state normal school, an industrial school for girls, and various collegiate institutions (Concordia, Marquette, and the Milwaukee Divinity College) and in the vicinity is a Naval Soldiers Home. The city has a number of attractive parks (Lake, Washington, Juniper, Heuboldt, Riverside, etc.) some of which contain fine monumental works. The Forest Home Cemetery ranks as one of the most beautiful burial grounds of the United States. Milwaukee was settled in 1835 and incorporated as a city in 1846. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. The population in 1850 was 20 001 in 1870 71 440 in 1890 115 567 in 1890 204 468 in 1900 283 315. A number of thriving industrial suburbs are pin to only a part of the city but they are not counted in the census figures for the city. See below Milwaukee North Milwaukee and Liberty.

Milwaukee River, Wis. rises in Food du Lac co. and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Milwaukee, where it receives the Menomonee and Kinnickinnick tributaries. It is about 100 miles long.

Mimbres, min-bres, a post-hamlet of Grant co. N Mex. 25 miles SE of Silver City. Here are hot springs.

Mimico, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto, 7 miles distant. Pop 200.

Mimosa, min-seo, a considerable town of the Moroccan Sahara, 190 miles SE. of the city of Morocco.

Mim, or Min-kiang, min-kiang, a river of China, province of Fo-klan flows generally SE into Ho-sien Bay lat. 26° 8' N lon 119° 40' E. It is the entire Kien-chang, Yon-ping and Fu-chow. — The name also of an other stream in Szechuan a tributary of the Yangtze-kiang.

Mina, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. N Y. In Mina township (town) about 24 miles W of Jamestown. Pop of the town in 1900 1035.

Mina, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. on the Conduport and Port Alleghe R. The banking point is Conduport. Pop about 500. It has lumbering interests.

Mina, min-eh, or Min-moon, a river of Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf near the town of its own name.

Mina, a town and oasis of Persia, in Keruan 53 miles E. by N of Bender Abbas. Pop about 10 000.

Mina, min-eh, (native, *mi-mahsa*, 'con-federation'), a district in the Dutch residency of Menado,

Celebes, forming the extreme NE. point of the island. It is composed of numerous little states under Dutch control. It is a very rough and volcanic region, but is one of the finest coffee-districts in the world and it has been largely converted into a garden. Its people, lately savages, have become civilized chiefly through the labors of Dutch missionaries. Capital, Menado. Pop about 130 000.

Mimard, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. The banking point is Jackson. Pop 100.

Mina, min-nas, a department in the SE part of Uruguay. Area, 4800 sq. m. The surface is broken. Cattle-raising and agriculture are the only industries. Capital, Minas. Pop in 1900 23,203.

Mina, a town of Uruguay capital of Minas department about 70 miles (direct) NE by E of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 6000.

Mina, a city of Brazil. See BRILLO HORIZONTE.

Mina (min-nas) Bay (or Basin) a body of water in Nova Scotia, the E arm of the Bay of Fundy penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Chignecto Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity and at the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor on the opposite coast the spring tides rise only from 5 to 6 feet. Mina Bay receives a great number of small rivers the principal of which called the Aven is navigable.

Mina de Oza, a town and mining district of Honduras in the department of Comayagua.

Mina de Estímulo, min-eh dá ree o-ti-to, a town of Spain, in the province of Huelva, 53 miles by rail NE of the town of Huelva. It is famous for its mines of copper which are among the most productive in the world, yielding annually about 20 000 tons of metal. Upward of 10 000 persons are employed in the mines. Pop in 1900 9058.

Mina Geras, min-nah-shi, a rich and fertile inland state of Brazil situated between lat 14° 25' and 22° 40' S Area, 221 894 sq. m. It is the most populous of all the states. It is an considerable part a forward plateau traversed or bordered in the S by the loftiest mountain ranges of the republic. The head waters of the São Francisco River are found here. The gold and precious stones (diamonds etc.) of Minas Geras are important but stock raising and grazing are now the leading industries. The soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of tropical products. Pop in 1890 3 181 099 including several thousand Botocudo Indians. Capital, Belo Horizonte.

Mina Nova, min-eh-shi, formerly Bom Sucesso das Minas de Farnado, min-seo-shi, a town of Brazil, 230 miles NNE of Ouro Preto. Pop about 3000.

Minatitlán, min-ni-ti-lán, or La Fabril, a town of Mexico on the left bank of the Tehuantepec, state and 140 miles SE of Yon Cran. It is on the left bank of the navigable river Coahuila, 20 miles from its mouth and is an important shipping point for the products of the region. Pop about 3000.

Minville, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. The banking point is Kansas City. Pop 100.

Minville, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y. 23 miles NW of Albany. Pop 15.

Minaya, min-eh, a town of Spain province and 51 miles NW of Alhambra. Pop about 3000.

Mimbura, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 27 miles WNW of Des Moines. Pop in 1900 317.

Minora's, one of the Sully Islands, 4 miles W of St. Mary's.

Minch, or Minch (Stormy Sea) the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides from the W coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, in the ESW called the Little Minch separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

Minchinhampton, a town of England, co. of Gloucester on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles SE of Stroud. Pop of the parish about 4000.

Minchinmaddira, min-eh-min-eh, written also Minchinmaddira, a mountain-peak of the Andes in the province of Chilo, Chile. Lat 42° 50' S. Height, about 7900 feet.

Mincia, min-eh (anc. *Mincia*) a river of northern Italy emerges from the S extremity of Lago di Garda, flows S and E, passes Mantua, and joins the Po near the circle. Length 115 miles. It is navigable to Mantua.

Minea, a banking post-village of the Chukaw Nation IT on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles S of Elroy Okla. Pop about 800. It is a shipping point for cattle.

Minicy, a post-station of Taney co. Mo.

Mindanao, min-dā-nā', the southernmost, and, according to official Spanish data, after Luzon the largest of the major Philippine Islands extending between about lat. 8° 33' and 9° 55' N. Greatest length, 898 miles. Area according to United States Census Report, 1897 36,792 sq. m. Pop. in 1903, 499,631, of whom 252,946 were wild. This island is very extended and irregular with a long peninsula stretching out to the W. Iligan Bay on the N and Ilanón (or Ilan) Bay on the S. nearly divide it into two parts. The line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms. The mountains are of great altitude and are clothed nearly to their summits with forests of teak and other large trees. The loftiest summits are volcanoes (Apo near the W. shore of Dávao Bay 10,300 feet; Malindang 8,000 feet). Two rivers the Río Grande do Mindanao and the Batuan drain the greater part of the island. There are numerous lakes. The soil is exceedingly fertile and produces as staples rice, sugar-cane, cotton, cacao negro, corn, tobacco, indigo, coffee, cacao, coconuts, casava, etc. Little is as yet known regarding the mineral wealth of the island, but gold, copper and coal seem to be fairly abundant. Sulphur and platinum are also found. Zamboanga was the residence of the Spanish governor. A large proportion of the inhabitants (perhaps a third) are Christianized Malays (Iloanos). The remainder are Moros (Mohammedan Malays), Mamanuas (or aboriginal Negritos), Chinese and various pagans. The chief towns or posadas are Zamboanga, Surigao, Misamis, Cagayan, Dávao and Cotabato.

Mindanao, a pueblo on the SW. coast of the island of Mindanao, near the mouth of the river Palangy in the Bay of Ilanón.

Mindanao River, or **Río Grande do Mindanao**, a river of the island of Mindanao the largest stream of the Philippine Islands enters the sea in the S. part of Ilanón Bay, 6 miles below Cotabato.

Mindobahina, min-dō-bā' hīna, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel 30 miles SW of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900 4184.

Mindelho, Cape Verde Islands. See **PONTO GRANDE**.
Minden, min-dēn, a town of Prussia in Westphalia, on the Weser 60 miles ENE of Münster. On the site of the old fortifications suburbs have sprung up. The most interesting edifices are the handsome thirteenth-century cathedral in early Gothic style, with rich treasures of art, the town hall, the government building, and the gymnasium containing a fine collection. Minden is a busy manufacturing place, cigars, glass, chemicals, and chocolate being among the leading products. The bishopric of Minden founded by Charlemagne was reunified by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 its territories being annexed to the dominions of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900 24,327.

Minden, a banking post-town of Pettawattamie co. Iowa, on Key Creek and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 23 miles NE of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 328.

Minden, a banking post-town capital of Webster parish, La. 30 miles ENE of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. It has a cotton compress, a cotton seed oil mill etc. Pop. in 1900, 1561.

Minden, Sanilac co. Mich. See **MIXEN CITY**.

Minden, a banking city capital of Kearney co. Neb. on the Burlington R. 30 miles SW of Hastings. It has manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900 1338.

Minden, a post-township (town) of Montgomery co. N. Y., about 30 miles SE of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900 4341 of the village, about 160.

Minden, a post-village of Rock co. Tex. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. about 200.

Minden, a river-port of Haliburton co. Ontario, 30 miles NNW of Bobcaygeon. Pop. 366.

Minden City, a banking post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 30 miles N by E. of Sanilac Center. It is in a fruit region. Pop. in 1900 408.

Mindenmines, a post-village of Barton co. Mo. The banking point is Pitzburg, Kan. Pop. in 1900 335.

Mindoro, min-dō-ro, one of the Philippine Islands, E. of Luzon, from which it is separated by a channel only a few miles across, in about lat. 13° N. Area, with varying isles and islets, 4108 sq. m. The coast is rugged and dangerous, marshy, and very unhealthy. The mountains interior is but little known and is covered by a dense forest, inhabited by a low Malay race. The summit of Hala-bon rises to 8800 feet. Short streams abound. Pop. in 1903, 28,561 (7264 wild). Chief settlement Calapagan.

Mindoro, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis. The banking point is West Salem. Pop. 160.

Mindoro, Sea of. See **SULU SEA**.

Mindoro Strait, Philippine Islands, separates Mindoro from the Calamianes Islands. It is divided by Apo Reef into Apo East Pass and Apo West Pass.

Minebrook, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Morristown or Somerville. Pop. 200.

Minehead, a small seaport and watering place of Eng. land, co. of Somerset, on Bristol Channel, 22 miles WNW of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901 2811.

Minehead, a promontory of Ireland co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic Ocean 6 miles NE of Ardmore.

Minehill, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 900.

Mine Hill Gap, Schuylkill co., Pa. 2 miles N of Mineville. It has important coal-mines.

Mine La Motte, a post-village of Madison co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 102 miles S of St. Louis. It has valuable mines of lead which have been worked for upward of 190 years, and cobalt and nickel are extensively produced. It has a smelting furnace. Pop. about 1000.

Mineo, me-nō-s (ano. Me no) a town of Sicily 90 miles SW of Catania. It is situated on an eminence near a little lake Lago dei Palati (Lago Nafisi) which emits exhalations of carbonic acid gas. Pop. (commune) in 1901 9828.

Mineola, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 150.

Mineola, a post-village of Mills co. Iowa, on the Wabash R. The banking point is Council Bluffs. Pop. about 300.

Mineola, a post-town of Montgomery co. Mo. The banking point is Montgomery City. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Mineola, a banking post-village, capital of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 24 miles from Hempstead. Pop. about 500.

Mineola, a banking post-town of Wood co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads 77 miles E of Dallas. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900 1125.

Mineo, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 369 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River and also crossed by Red Stone Creek. Capital, Howard. Pop. in 1890 6165, in 1900 5984.

Mineral, a southern county of Colorado. Area, 880 sq. m. It is mountainous, bordered on the N. by the La. Carle Mountains and having the San Juan Mountains (a branch of the Continental Divide) in the S. part. The Río Grande and other streams intersect it. Capital, Creede. Pop. in 1900 1913.

Mineral, a county in the extreme NE. part of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, 332 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and NE by the North Branch of the Potomac River and is intersected by Patterson's Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Bituminous coal is abundant. Capital, Keyser. Pop. in 1890 12,085, in 1900 12,883.

Mineral, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 43 miles W of LaSalle. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Mineral, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 100.

Mineral, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 250.

Mineral, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 50 miles E of Chillicothe. Pop. 290.

Mineral, a post-village of Bee co. Tex. The banking point is Beeville. Pop. 150.

Mineral, a post-village of Louisa co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charlottesville. Pop. about 300.

Mineralbluffs, a post-village of Fannin co. Ga., on the Atlanta Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Blairsville. Pop. in 1900 158.

Mineral City, or **Mineral Point**, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 12 miles NE of New Philadelphia. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 1230.

Mineral Hill, a village of Enoka co. Nev., about 60 miles S by W of Elko. Pop. 190. The post-office is Enoka.

Mineralpark, a post-hamlet of Mohave co. Ariz., about 130 miles WNW of Prescott. Silver has been mined here. **Mineralpoint**, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Kun about 13 miles W of Garnett.

Mineralpoint, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R., 61 miles SSW of St. Louis.

Mineral Point, Tuscarawas co. Ohio. See **MINERAL CITY**.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NE. of Johnstown. Coal is found here. Pop. 190

Mineral Point, Somerset co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 101 miles SE of Pittsburgh.

Mineral Point, a banking city of Iowa on Wm. 43 miles WSW of Madison on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has important lead- and zinc-works. Pop. in 1900 2991

Mineral Point, a township (town) of Iowa co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1131

Mineral Ridge, a post-village of Boone co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River about 10 miles NW of Boone. Coal is found here. Pop. about 250

Mineral Ridge, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 3 miles S of Niles. It has manufactures of miners supplies, etc. Coal abounds near this place. Pop. in 1900 831

Mineral Springs, a post-hamlet of Garrett co. Md. 9 miles from Confluence, Pa.

Mineral Springs, a post-town and summer-resort of Howard co. Ark. 25 miles WNW of Fulton. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900 378.

Mineral Springs, a post-station of Pickens co. Ga. 15 miles N of Canton.

Mineral Springs, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y. 8 miles W of Schoharie. Pop. about 75

Mineral Springs, a post-station of Union co. N.C.

Mineral Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Adams co. Ohio 20 miles N of Rome. Pop. 190

Mineral Springs, a summer resort of Marlboro co. S.C. 7 miles S of Bennettsville

Mineral Wells, a banking post-town of Palo Pinto co. Tex. 20 miles WNW of Weatherford, on the Weatherford Mineral Wells and Northwestern R. It is in a coal cotton and fruit region has a number of mineral springs, and manufactures mineral water products. Pop. in 1900 2048.

Mineral Wells, a post-station of Wood co. W.Va. 1 miles from Parkersburg. It is a summer resort.

Minerbo, me-nér-bó, a small town of Italy 20 miles EE of Verona.

Minerbo, me-nér-bó, a small town of Italy 11 miles NE of Bologna.

Mine Ridge, in the SE part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co. Pa. derives its name from its copper mines which were at one time worked.

Minersville, a post-village of Allegany co. Mich. The banking point is Allegan. Pop. 190

Miners Mills, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Central of New Jersey and other railroads. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. It has coaling industries. Pop. in 1900 2224.

Minersville, a post-hamlet of Trinity co. Cal. on the Trinity River about 13 miles ENE of Weaverly.

Minersville, a post-station of Otsego co. Neb. on the Missouri River 6 miles below Nebraska City.

Minersville, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 2 miles above Pomeroy.

Minersville, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Schuylkill River 4 miles W of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. It is situated in a valley near the base of Broad Mountain in an important anthracite region. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in coal. It has manufactures of shirts and underwear etc. Pop. in 1900 4815.

Minersville, a post-village of Beaver co. Utah about 129 miles SSW of Manti. Silver iron and lead are found near this place. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. about 500.

Mimerton, a post-village of Vinton co. Ohio on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 190

Mimernan, a post-village of Orange co. Va.

Mimerna, a post-town of Mason co. Ky. about 10 miles WNW of Maysville. Pop. in 1900 195

Mimerna, a post-township (town) of Essex co. N.Y. about 40 miles NW of Whitehall, is traversed by the Hudson River and connected with Saratoga Springs by the Adirondack R. Here are beds of iron-ore. Pop. in 1900, 1083, of the village of Mimerna, about 200

Mimerna, a banking post-village of Carroll and Stark cos. Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 72 miles SSE of Cleveland. It has manufactures of lumber china, paving-brick, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 1200

Mimervine Murge, me-nér-vee'no moor-jé, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 16 miles SW of Andria. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,358

Mines, a post-village of Blair co. Pa., 20 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. It has charcoal- and other industries. Pop. about 500

Minesing, a village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Barrie, 9 miles distant. Pop. about 200

Minetto, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the Oswego River and on the Lackawanna R. 5 miles S of the city of Oswego. Pop. about 400

Minerville, a post-village of Essex co. N.Y. on the Lake Champlain and Moriah R. 7 miles NW of Fort Henry. Iron-ore is found here. Pop. about 700

Minewithen, one of the SCILLY ISLANDS

Mingala, or Mingalay, an island of the Hebrides near their S extremity about 2 miles SSW of Pabbay. Length, 3 miles. Pop. 150

Mingan, a post-village of Quebec, in Labrador, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Mingan River opposite the Mingan Islands 298 miles below Quebec. It is a Hudson Bay Company post.

Mingan Islands, a group of isles of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N of Anticosti, extending 45 miles along the Labrador coast.

Mingan River, a river of Quebec, in Labrador enters the N shore of the St. Lawrence at Mingan.

Minglandilán, ming-lá-nol-yá, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 44 miles SE of Cuenca. Pop. 2000

Mingo, ming-go, a county in the SW part of West Virginia. Area, 424 sq. m. The county is watered by a fork of the Big Sandy River by the Guyandotte River and by various creeks. It has coal and gas deposits. Capital Williamson. Pop. in 1900 11,250

Mingo, a banking post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. about 250

Mingo, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, 45 miles NNE of Dayton, on the Erie R. Pop. about 200

Mingo, a post-village of Randolph co. W.Va. Pop. about 100

Mingo Junction, a banking post village of Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, 3 miles S of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900 2954. It has large steel- and iron works.

Mingrelia, ming-gré-lé, a region included in the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, between the Black Sea on the W and the Caucasus on the N. It formerly constituted a principality. It came under the authority of Russia early in the nineteenth century but for about 60 years the native princes were allowed to govern. The Mingrelians, who number about 200,000 are allied to the Georgians and belong mostly to the Greek Church.

Mingus, a post-village of Palo Pinto co. Tex. The banking point is Gordon. Pop. 200

Minho, meen-yó (Sp. *Minho*, meen-yó and *Minho*) a river of Spain and Portugal rises in northern Galicia, bounds Portugal on the N and enters the Atlantic Ocean near Caminha, 52 miles N of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 150 miles. It is navigable only for a short distance and for light craft. Chief affluent the *Sil*

Minho, or properly *Estro-Douro-e-Minho*, é-n-trá do-ro & meen-yó (i.e. between the Douro and Minho) the most northern division or province of Portugal having W the Atlantic Ocean and N the Minho. It is in part occupied by lofty mountains, some of which are snow capped for most of the year. This division comprises the districts of Viana, Braga and Porto (Oporto). Area, 2700 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 1,173,100

Minish, or *Minyeh*, meen-ye-gh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 152 miles by rail SSW of Cairo. It has earthenware manufactures a sugar-factory and a government cotton factory. Pop. in 1897 30,404.

Minter, minter, a banking post-village of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Vandalia Line 17 miles WSW of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 745

Mining City, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Ky. on the Green River 16 miles from Hickport station.

Minimata, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Hamiota, 15 miles distant.

Minish, an island off the W coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W of the centre of Kilkerran Bay.

Minisink, an Indian name for a portion of the valley of the upper Delaware River beginning a short distance above the Delaware Water Gap Pa.

Minisink, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. The banking-point is Port Jervis. Pop. about 250

Minicreack, a post-village of Oneida co. Idaho. The banking point is Malad City. Pop. about 250

Min-Kiang, a river of China. See *Min*

Minkton, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville.

Minimil, a post-town of New South Wales, 111 postal miles N of Sydney. It is in a coal-mining district. Pop about 6500.

Minneapolis, a banking city, capital of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Solomon River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Union Pacific Rrs. 23 miles NW of Solomon City. Pop in 1900 1737.

Minneapolis, the first city of Minnesota in population and importance and the capital of Hennepin co., is situated on both banks of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony just above St. Paul, the wide-spreading suburbs of the two cities being contiguous. Lat 44° 58' N., lon 93° 18' W. Elevation above the sea, 740-800 feet. The number of railroads entering or centering here is about 20. Its invigorating climate, marked by an extreme of dry winter cold, with the mercury at times descending to -30° and mild summer temperatures, has given Minneapolis great reputation as a health resort. It is laid out with regularity and many of its intersecting streets are from 80 to 190 feet or more (Kimwood Boulevard) in width and contain a number of imposing edifices. The most prominent of these is the new court-house and city hall, completed in 1896 at a cost of \$4,000,000. Other public buildings are the chamber of commerce, the Union depot, lumber exchange, Masonic temple, public library and art gallery (with about 100,000 volumes and collections of paintings and natural history) etc. Here is the seat of the University of Minnesota, neo-sectarian and providing free tuition and equal privileges for both sexes. It was founded in 1851 and has several colleges, faculties of arts, chemistry, engineering, agriculture, mining, medicine, etc. a library of 50,000 volumes, a vast campus and, connected with its agricultural college an experiment farm. The attendance at the university in 1903-04 was 3325, including 108 graduate students. Here are also the Augsburg Theological Seminary and the medical department of Hamline University (St. Paul). There are in addition many private and parochial schools, a conservatory of music, and the Minnesota Normal School. Besides its opera-houses and first-class theatres, Minneapolis has several music and assembly halls. The city covers an area of 54 sq m and is embellished with upward of 30 parks of which Minnehaha Park, about 6 miles S embraces the famous Minnehaha Falls. Lake Minnetonka, a few miles away and accessible by several lines of railroad is a favorite summer-resort. For its electric-car system complete within its own limits, Minneapolis has frequent communication with St. Paul. With its magnificent water power it now ranks as one of the leading manufacturing cities of the country. In deer and lumber products it is the foremost city of the world, its numerous saw-mills having a daily capacity of 80,000 barrels. The quantity of lumber cut by the Minneapolis mills in 1901 was 578,000,000 feet. The city is one of the largest wheat-marts in the world, upward of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat having been received in the course of a single year. Its general manufacturing industries include car building and the making of machinery, iron goods, malted liquors, etc. Pop in 1870 13,066 or including St. Anthony (incorporated with Minneapolis in 1873), 18,979. In 1880 46,887. In 1890 144,738. In 1900 202,718. Minneapolis which in 1854 had only about 500 inhabitants was incorporated as a town in 1858 and as a city in 1867.

Minnetonka, a banking post-town of Kenton co., on the Canadian Pacific R. 75 miles NW of Portage La Prairie. Pop in 1901 1052.

Minnehaha, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, borders on Minnesota. Area, 862 sq m. It is watered by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Sioux Falls. Pop in 1890 21,879. In 1900 3,928.

Minnehaha Falls, of the, a picturesque water fall in a small glen about 6 miles S of Minneapolis, Minn. and embraced within a town park belonging to that city. Height 50 feet. The fall has been immortalized by Longfellow.

Minnetonka, a river of Minnesota, enters the Mississippi River at the village of Minnetonka.

Minnetonka, a post-village of Wahaska co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. at the mouth of the Minnetonka River 16 miles NW of Winona. Pop in 1900 372.

Minnetonka, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Terver and Gulf R. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop 190.

Minnetonka, Tex. See **Minnetonka**.

Minnetonka, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles NW of Marshall. Pop in 1900 777.

Minnetonka, min-ne-kaw' a post-station and summer resort of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. 41 miles N by E. of Williamsport. Here are mineral springs

Minnesotia, a state of the American Union in the N part of the Mississippi valley bounded on the N by Manitoba and Ontario, on the E by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin on the S by Iowa, and on the W by the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. Its extreme northern limit is lat 49° N (except that there is a small detached area NW of the Lake of the Woods, with a few islands in that lake, lying N of the Lake of the Woods) eastward from the Lake of the Woods the line ascends Reddy Lake River and a chain of lakes and streams to Mountain Lake, whence it passes by a short portage to the headwaters of the Arrow River which stream it follows to Pigeon River down which it passes to Pigeon Bay Lake Superior. The rivers St. Croix and Mississippi constitute the principal portion of the eastern line, S of the point where it leaves Lake Superior. The southern limit is lat 43° 30' N. On the W the state has the Red River of the North with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, southward from which the boundary line follows the meridian of 90° 25' W. Area of the land-surface, 78,205 sq m. of the appertaining waters, 4160 sq m.

Face of the Country—The surface of the state is in the main composed of undulating plains diversified by knolls and an abundance of lakes and rivers. There are no true mountain elevations except in the NE where the Mesabi (or Mesabi) Range attains 2100 feet. Brule (or Brule) Mountain in the extreme NE rises to 2044 feet. Conspicuous features are the great marshes of the NE covered by a small growth of tamarack and fir with low parallel pine-clad ridges of dry land, the great white-pine belt which covers nearly one third of the state chiefly northward of the Mississippi River and extends indefinitely northward the Big Woods, a strip of forest-land covered with oak, elm, maple, ash and other deciduous trees stretching southward from the Crow Wing River to within about 60 miles of the Iowa boundary line, the productive and beautiful rolling country in the SE, the great undulating prairie of the S and SW, gradually ascending to the north-west-central Height of Land or Laurentian Trench. From the remotest sources of the Mississippi (height 1600 feet) the country is somewhat rapidly northward the Lake of the Woods being only 1000 ft in elevation and the Red River at St. Vincent is 100 ft. Much of the lower valley is a dead level. The most remarkable natural feature in the state is Lake Superior (1600 ft) to the crest edge of its surrounding plateau (1500 ft) the ascent of 100 ft being made in a few miles. The lowest point on the Mississippi is on an elevation of 600 ft.

Hydrography—A remarkable feature of Minnesota is formed by its myriads of clear lakes, arising in great numbers from a few acres up to great basins of water like Leech, Red, Millelacs, Cass, Vermilion and others take some of them singly covering hundreds of square miles. The lake are said to exceed 7000 in number. They are conspicuously frequent along the divides or water-sheds. Lake Itasca (1460 ft) is the receptacle of the streams that give birth to the Mississippi. The northeastern border of the state is in the St. Lawrence basin the N and NW in that of Hudson Bay the extreme SW in the valley of the Missouri but the greater part of the state is in the valley proper of the upper Mississippi. Many of the lakes especially in the western part, have no outlets. The principal streams of the state are the Mississippi and its tributaries, direct or indirect—the Crow Wing, Rain, Crow, St. Croix, Minnesota, Mankato, Elk etc. the St. Louis and the numerous other affluents of Lake Superior, the Red River with its tributaries, in the NW, the Itasca Lake River with its Big and Little Forks, and other affluents. The larger streams of those part named although but little used in navigation are all navigable to a greater or less extent at high water except in winter and the lake-channels and swift streams of the N are the principal highways of that lonely region being traversed by canoe, a conveyance which in winter is replaced by sledges drawn by dogs. Many of the streams have rapids and falls, affording abundant water power, and the lakes and rivers abound in valuable fishes.

Climate—The winter is severe and in the N is intensely cold with the mercury in many parts of the state not infrequently descending to -40° but it is a matter of frequent remark that the dry and steady cold of Minnesota is much more endurable than the climate of a New England winter. The winters throughout most of the state are short and spring and autumn are long and pleasant seasons. The summer heat is high in the interior and western parts, a shade temperature of 100° and more being recorded. The rainfall is not very copious but it is well distributed throughout the year and its waters are well husbanded in the numerous lakes of the state. The annual precipitation ranges from 10 inches in the NW to 30 inches in the SE.

mailed at 475 miles. Small steamboats ascend about 50 miles from its mouth during high-water. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, diversified with prairies and small lakes.

Minnetonka, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 2 miles E. of the lake of the same name, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles WSW of Minneapolis. Pop. about 180.

Minnetonka Beach, a post-village and resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop. in 1900 101.

Minnetonka Lake, Minn., is in Hennepin co. about 10 miles WSW of Minneapolis. It is about 15 miles long diversified with fine scenery and is an attractive summer resort.

Minnewanka (or Devil's) Lake, in the Canadian National Park about 4 miles from Banff. It is 11 miles in length and 300 feet in depth. Elevation 4300 feet.

Minnewanka, min-neo-wa'ka, a popular summer resort of Ulster co. N.Y. about 8 miles W by S of New Paltz, picturesquely situated on a lake of the same name. The elevation of the latter is 1800 feet above sea-level.

Minnewankan, or **Minnewankon**, a banking post-village capital of Benson co. N. Dak. 56 miles N of Carrington on the Northern Pacific R. It is a supply point for an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 432.

Minnich, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 90.

Minni Wakkan, a name formerly applied to Devil's Lake, in North Dakota, in the NE part of the state. Length about 40 miles. The water is saline. Its surface is 1430 feet above the level of the sea.

Min no'ra, a post-station of Calhoun co. W. Va.

Minno, a river of Spain. See **Mirna**.

Minno, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. about 421.

Minnoqua, a banking post-village of Vilas co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles NW of Rhinelander. It is a summer resort and has lumbering interests. Pop. about 500.

Minong, a post-village of Washburn co. Wis. Pop. 60.

Minonk, mi-nunk, a banking city of Woodford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe Rs. 29 miles N of Bloomington. Coal is mined here, and there are various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2545.

Minook, a minor gold stream of Alaska and southern tributary of the Yukon discharges in about lon. 150° 16' W., at Kamport city.

Minooka, a banking post-village of Grundy co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs. 10 miles WSW of Joliet. It is a trade-center. Pop. in 1900 424.

Minooka, a post-village of LaSalle co. Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 3 miles SW of Beranton. It has coal and industries.

Minore, min-or'ra (L. *Balearie* *minor* and *Minor*). Sp. *Menorca*, mi-non-ka named from its being the smaller of the two principal islands of the group to which it belongs, in contradistinction to *Majorca*, the larger one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain between lat. 39° 47' and 40° 5' N. and between lon. 3° 45' and 4° 20' E., length 35 miles average breadth about 10 miles area, 293 sq. in. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S. and generally presents a succession of bold headlands enclosing small creeks and bays. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, on which is Mahon or Port Mahon the principal town of the island, a fortified place. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre where it becomes mountainous attaining in El Toro the height of about 1175 feet. The principal products are cereals, oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead are found, and superior marble, porphyry and alabaster exist in several districts. There are numerous limestone caverns. Many Celtic and other remains have been found on the island. *Minore*, in common with the other islands of the Balearic, was anciently noted for its sailors who distinguished themselves in the Carthaginian ranks of Hannibal. During the greater part of the eighteenth century it belonged to the British who finally relinquished it to Spain at the peace of Antwerp in 1803. Pop. in 1897 38,358.

Minori, me-no'ree, a small town of Italy 7 miles WSW of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno.

Minortown, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. about 8 miles WNW of Waterbury.

Minot, mi-not, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. in Minot township (town) about 38 miles N of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 808.

Minot, a banking city of North Dakota, the capital of Ward co. on the Missouri River and on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Great Northern Rrs. 200 miles W of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 1277. It is a shipping point for grain and coal.

Minokola, a post-village of Atlantic co. N.J., on the Central of New Jersey and the West Jersey and Seashore Rrs. The banking point is Vandalia. Pop. 175.

Minot's Ledge, or **Cohasset Rocks**, Massachusetts Bay an extensive reef off Cohasset Bay about 16 miles ESE of Boston. It has a light-house whose construction offered great engineering difficulties.

Minow (now now) Islands, a group of eastern Africa, in Mosambique Channel off the NW coast of Madagascar. Lat. (N point) 12° 49' S.

Minpuri, see **Maipuri**.

Minsh, see **Miner**.

Min-shan, min-shan a mountain of China, province of Szechuen in about lat. 31° 34' N.

Minis, Mount, Pa. See **Delaware Water Gap**.

Minok, a government of western Russia, in Lithuania, bordered for some distance on the E. by the Dnieper and drained mainly by its tributaries, the Zrpt and Niessina, and to some extent by the Niessina. Area, 29,293 sq. mi. Surface mostly level and in many places marshy. The forests are very extensive and are largely utilized. Capital, Minik. Pop. in 1897 2,161,123.

Minok, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Minok, on an affluent of the Beromna, 430 miles SW of St. Petersburg. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Catharina, the theatre, and the museum. There are manufactures of leather, agricultural implements, tobacco, spirits, etc. Minok is the seat of a Greek orthodox and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1897 91,494, of whom about 60,000 were Jews.

Minster, a banking post-village of Anglaise co. Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal about 20 miles NNW of Piqua, on the Lake Erie and Western R. It has manufactures of machinery, lumber, woolens and malted liquors. Pop. in 1900 1465.

Minster-in-Shepper, a parish of England in Kent, 34 miles from Sheerness, with an abbey-church founded about 654.

Minster, a post-station of Dallas co. Ala. 25 miles S of Selma.

Minster, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop. about 65.

Minster City, a post-village of Lenoir co. N.C. Pop. 60.

Minthill, a post-hamlet of Otago co. N.S. 12 miles SE of Chamon station.

Minthill, a post-town of Mecklenburg co. N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 192.

Minio, a banking post-village of Welsh co. N. Dak. 9 miles S by E of Grafton on the Great Northern R. It has fouring mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 860.

Minio, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Hartney 24 miles distant. **Minio Island**, in the Pacific Ocean forms with Bedford and Melbourne Islands a group of the Dangerous Archipelago and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23' S. lon. 156° 32' W.

Minton, a post-station of Worth co. Ga. 20 miles E of Albany.

Mintonsville, a post-township of (also co.) Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1401.

Mintonville, a post-village of Casey co. Ky. 64 miles E. of Lexington.

Minturn, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ark. 113 miles NE of Little Rock.

Minturn, a post-station of Madera co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 38 miles NNW of Fresno.

Minturn, a post-village of Eagle co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. about 350.

Minuociano, me-noot-sha-ne a village of Italy 27 miles NNW of Lucca.

Minudie, me-noo-dee, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles SW of Amherst. Pop. about 500.

Minuluan, me-non-loo-an, or **Minuluan**, me-noo-lan, a court-village and pueblo of West Negro province, Philippines Islands, 5 miles from Bacolod. Pop. of the pueblo, 11,338.

Minusinsk, me-ni-sink a town of Siberia, government of Yamsinsk, in a district of its own name, on the Yenisei River 310 miles S of Yeniseisk. Pop. in 1897, 10,255. The town has a female gymnasium, meteorological station and a valuable museum.

Minyeh, a town of Egypt. See **Misra**.

Mio, mi-o a post-village, capital of Onondaga co., Mich., on the Annapolis River and 8 miles (direct) W of McKinlay. Pop. about 175.

Mies, me-oh' a small town of France, in Gironde, 23 miles SW of Bordeaux, on the Leyre.

Miesen, a lake of Norway See **Mjøsaen**

Mies Vand, a lake of Norway See **Mjøsaen**

Miquelon, mik'eh-lon (Fr. pron. mee'keh-lon) two united islands off the S coast of Newfoundland forming with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 93 sq m (Miquelon group, 83 sq m). Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4' N lon 56° 20' W and immediately S of it is Little Miquelon. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants. See **Saint Pierre**

Mira, mee-rah, a river of South America in Ecuador rising in the Andes flows NW and enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths near lat. 1° 36' N. It is navigable for steamers for about 30 miles and forms part of the boundary with Colombia.

Mira, mee-rah, a commune of Italy 16 miles W of Venice, on the Brenta River.

Mira, mee-rah, a town of Portugal near the Atlantic Ocean 24 miles NW of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 7000

Mira, mee-rah, a small town of Spain, provinces and 46 miles SE of Cuenca.

Mirabel **una Barroquien**, mee-rah-bel' o ba'ron nee' a village of France, in Drôme 4 miles SW of Nyons.

Mirabello, mee-rah-bel' la, a town of Italy province of Avellino 14 miles SW of Benevento. Pop. about 2000

Mirabella, a town of Sicily province of Caltanissetta 8 miles NNE of Caltanissetta. Pop. about 5000

Mirabelle, mee-rah-bel' le, a town of Italy province of Alexandria, 8 miles SSE of Cambré. Pop. about 3000

Mirabelle, a village of Italy 3 miles N of Paris. Here the battle of Pavia was fought in 1525.

Mirabelle, a town of Italy province and 3 miles S of Campobasso. Pop. about 2500

Mirabile, mee-rah-be' le, a post-village of Caldwell co. Mo. about 46 miles NNE of Kansas City. Pop. about 125

Miracle Run, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co. W. Va. 13 miles E of Burton

Miracreek, a post-station of Valley co. Neb.

Miradoux, mee-rah-doo' a commune of France, in Gers, 7 miles NE of Lectoure

Miraflores, mee-rah-flo-rah, a small town of Spain, prov. 1200 and 17 miles WNW of Madrid

Miraflores, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 60 miles NE of Bogotá. Pop. about 12 000

Miraflores, a seaside-resort of Peru, in the department and 4 miles S of the city of Lima. Pop. about 6000

Mirafork, a post-station of Floyd co. Va.

Mirage, mee-rahb' a post-station of Saguenay co. Colo.

Mirage, a post-hamlet of Sheridan co. Neb.

Miragoune, mee-rah-gwin' a town and commune of Haiti, on the S coast of the Bay of Gonave 60 miles W by R of Port-au-Prince. It is a bishop's see, has a good harbor and ships logwood, coffee, honey, lemons, etc. Pop. about 13,000

Mira Gut, **Mira Bay**, or **Mira River**, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia at the mouth of the Mira River in the Atlantic Ocean 7 miles from Albert Bridge. Pop. about 200

Miraj, mee-rahj' a town of Bombay India, capital of a small native state, 70 miles W of Bhopal. Pop. about 25,000

Mirammar, mee-rah-mar', a splendid Austrian imperial castle, charmingly situated on the Adriatic, 4 miles NW of Trieste. It belonged to the Emperor Maximilian and after his death his widow Carlotta resided in it. It is now a pleasure-resort and is connected with Trieste by a tramway.

Mirambeau, mee-rah-bay' a small town of France, in Charente-inférieure, 8 miles SW of Jonzac

Miramichib, mir' a-mee-shew', a bay on the NE coast of New Brunswick lat. 47° 10' N, lon. 63° W being the estuary of the Miramichi River. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage islands.

Miramichi, a river of New Brunswick one of the largest in the province, rises in two main branches, flows generally eastward, and empties into Miramichi Bay. Total length about 230 miles of which about 40-50 miles are navigable for craft of small size. Nelson, Newcastle, Douglastown and Chatham are the principal villages and towns on the river which abounds in fish.

Miramont, mee-rah-mont' a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of Saint-Gaudens.

Miramont, a town of France in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles NE of Marmande. Pop. about 3000

Miranda, mee-rah-dah, a state of Venezuela, lying W of Surinam and bordering on the Caribbean Sea on the N. It is mountainous in the N. embraces parts of the pastoral

and agricultural zones of the republic, and is one of the richest of its regions. Capital, Cumare.

Miranda, mee-rah-dah, a small town of Spain in Navarre, 24 miles SSW of Pamplona.

Miranda, a post-village of Rowan co. N.C.

Miranda, a post-village of Montserrat co. Quebec 4 miles from Saint-Armand

Miranda de Ebro, mee-rah-dah dah' e-bro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NE of Burgos on the Ebro. It has old walls, a castle, and an ancient church.

Miranda del Castañar, mee-rah-dah del' kah-stah' nan' a small town of Spain province and 40 miles SSW of Salamanca.

Miranda de Corvo, mee-rah-dah do' kor-vo' a town of Portugal 12 miles SE of Coimbra. Pop. about 6000

Miranda de Douro, mee-rah-dah do' do-oro, a small town of Portugal, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles SE of Bragança

Mirande, mee-rond' (L. *Miranda*) a town of France, in Gers capital of an arrondissement, 13 miles SW of Auch, on the Baïse. Pop. (commune) about 4000. It has an interesting old church.

Mirandella, mee-rah-dell' lah, a small town of Portugal in Trás-os-Montes, on the Tua, 38 miles SW of Bragança

Mirandola, mee-rah-doh' lah, a town of northern Italy province of Modena, 18 miles NNE of Modena. The most interesting buildings are the cathedral the Jesuit church the old palace of the dukes of Mirandola, and the citadel. Pop. in 1901 3274 (commune, 13 731)

Mirano, mee-rah-no' a small town of northern Italy 12 miles NE of Padua, on the Musone.

Miravalles, a volcano of Costa Rica, 60 miles WNW of San José. Elevation 4665 feet

Miravet, mee-rah-vet', a small town of Spain in Catalonia, 30 miles SW of Tarragona.

Mirebalais, mee-rah-bah' lah, an old district of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne and named after its chief town Mirebeau

Mirebalais, or **Le Mirebalais**, l'oh' mee-rah-bah' lah' a town of Haiti on the Arthénie, 30 miles NE of Port-au-Prince. Pop. (commune) 26 000

Mirebeau, mee-rah-bo' (L. *Mirabellum*) a town of France, department of Vienne, 10 miles NNW of Poitiers. Pop. about 2700

Mirebeau, a small town of France, department of Côte-d'Or 13 miles ENE of Dijon. It has a castle.

Mirecourt, mee-rah-koot' (L. *Miracourum*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vosges, 16 miles NW of Épinal. It has interesting old market-halls. There are manufactures of musical instruments and lace. Pop. in 1901 4544

Mirefleur, mee-rah-fleur', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier 9 miles SE of Clermont-Ferrand

Miremont, mee-rah-mont' a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles SE of Muret.

Miremont, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme WNW of Clermont-Ferrand

Mirepoux, mee-rah-poo' (L. *Mirapocum*) a town of France, in the department of Ariège, on the Léz 14 miles ESE of Pamiers. It was formerly the seat of a marquise and a bishopric and has a castle and an interesting old cathedral. Pop. about 2500

Mirfield, a town of England, in Yorkshire West Riding 5 miles NE of Huddersfield. It is a busy manufacturing place, various branches of the woollen industry being represented. It is an important railway junction. Pop. in 1901 11 341

Mirgorod, mee-rah-gorod' a town of Russia, government and 50 miles NW of Poltava. Pop. in 1897 10 023

Miribel, mee-rah-bell' (L. *Miribelum*) a town of France, in Ain 12 miles SE of Trévoux. Pop. about 2000

Miribel, a commune of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble.

Mirik (mee-rik) or **Mirk** (meerk) Cape, a headland of western Africa. Lat. 19° 22' N

Mirna, mee-rah-neh' a lake of South America See **Lagoa Mirna**

Mirmande, mee-rah-mond' a small town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles S. of Valence.

Miropele, mee-rah-poh' leh' a town of Rumania, government and 85 miles SW of Kunk, on an affluent of the Danube. Pop. in 1897 10 893

Mirostetz, mee-rah-to-etz' a small town of Bohemia, on the Leznitz 50 miles SSW of Prague.

Mirov, mee-ro, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles WSW of Neustrelitz. It has a grand-ducal palace. Pop. about 1650.

Mirowitz, mee-rah-witz' a small town of Bohemia, 43 miles SSW of Prague.

Mirror Lake, in the Adirondack region, N Y near Lake Placid. Length, 1 mile Elevation 1858 feet

Mirror Lake, a small lake of Alberta, Canada, 2 miles from Lake Louise. Elevation 8400 feet

Mirror Lake, a post-village of Carroll co. N H The banking point is Wolfboro Pop about 120

Mirna Toubrik, a minor port of Barotsi, Africa, in lat 32° N lon 24° E

Mirs (meers) Bay, on the SE coast of China, E of Kang lung peninsula, is about 60 miles wide by about 140 miles long Lon (Mire Point, on the E side) 114° 30' E It was leased by Great Britain in 1898 China retaining the N shore.

Mir'na, a town of India, state and 76 miles NE of Jodhpur

Mirzapur, meer-ah-poor' a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, in the United Provinces of Agra and Gudeh on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles SW of Benares It presents an attractive appearance, with its Hindu temples, fine ghats (staircases) along the river and stately European residences The town is noted for its carpets and rugs and has also manufactures of shellac and metallic wares It was formerly the great interior grain and cotton emporium of India, but the declining importance of the Ganges as an artery of trade since the building of railways has made the town commercially much less important. Pop in 1901 8101

Misabhe, a government station of Togoland, German western equatorial Africa

Misamis, mis-ah-mee' a district of the N coast of Mindanao, Philippines, including also Camiguin Island. The coast line is irregular and contains the great Iligan Bay The surface is mountainous and is covered with forest The fertile soil yields much rice cacao and abaca. There are some unworked gold mines Chief settlements Cagayan and Misamis

Misamis, a pueblo of northwestern Mindanao 55 miles (direct) WNW of Cagayan on an inlet of Iligan Bay, the anchorage is sheltered from sea and all winds Pop 6075

Misamis, mis-ah-mee' a town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 30 miles N by E of Jalapa on an isolated plateau It contains numerous ancient remains—pyramids, streets, walls, and cemetery Pop (commune) abt 5000

Mischabelhorn, mis-ah-bel' on near lofty summit of the Velestino Alps of Switzerland, forming a rather projection of the Monte Rosa group Highest point the Dom 14,942 feet

Mischabel-Joch, a pass or saddle of the Velestino Alps of Switzerland between the Tschoborn and Alphubel and on the route from Fetz to Zermatt Height 12,610 feet.

Misco, a village of Perry Co Ohio on the Kansasville and Western R. The banking point is Crooksville Pop about 500

Miscoon, mis-koon' an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off Shippen Island New Brunswick It possesses a fine harbor, which is much frequented by fishing craft.

Miscoonche, mis-kouch' a post-village of Prince's co. Prince Edward Island on the Prince Edward Island R 5 miles from Summerside. Pop 200

Misda or **Mizda**, a town of Tripoli 100 miles S of the city of Tripoli

Misdroy, a frequented watering place of Prussia, on the island of Wollin Pop in 1900 1971

Miseno, mis-eh-no (anc. Misenum from forum) a promontory of southern Italy province and 6 miles SW of Naples Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum

Misor, a post-station of Blount co Tenn

Misery, Mount, a volcanic mountain of the island of St. Kitts, Lesser Antilles Height about 3700 feet.

Mishawaka, mish-ah-wah-ka, a banking city of St. Joseph co Ind, on the St. Joseph River and on the Grand Trunk and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R 4 miles E of Sunbend. It has flouring mills and manufactures of gas-engines and launches, furniture, pulleys, ploughs windmills wagons paper pulp felt etc Pop in 1900 5560

Mishawaka, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co Oregon on the Nehalem River 34 miles S of Astoria.

Mishawaka, a post-village of Manitowish co Wis in Manitowish township (town) on the East Two River about 10 miles N by E of Manitowish It has water power and carious mills Pop about 150 of the town in 1900 1578

Mishler, a post-village of Portage co Ohio Pop 75

Mish'tagayoc' River, Mish, enters the Flint River 5 miles from its junction with the Shawano.

Misilmers, mis-ill-mers, a town of Sicily 8 miles SE of Palermo Pop (commune) in 1901 12,619

Misimabe, or **Misimabe**, a lake of Canada, 60 miles NE of Lake Superior Moose River issues from the lake and flows NE about 250 miles to James Bay

Misato, a commune of Italy province of Milan

Misiones, mis-ee-nas a territory in the NE part of the Argentine Republic, having on the NW the river Paraná which separates it from Paraguay and on the SE the Uruguay which separates it from Brazil Area about 11,300 sq m. The surface is diversified but has no high mountains. It has tracts of forest and of pasture-land and produces cattle yerba mate (Paraguay tea) and timber Chief town Posadas. Pop in 1895 33,163 The Jesuit missionaries founded here numerous establishments of converted Indians previous to their expulsion in 1672

Misthro see **Misra**

Mistria, a town of Eastern Rumania. See **Misra**

Miskumom, a post-village of Northumberland co Va The banking point is Irvington It has lumber mills

Miskolcz, misch-kits' a town of Hungary capital of the co of Borsod 24 miles N of Ercs It is pleasantly situated in a mountainous region in the little river Sajó. Among its churches is one dating from the thirteenth century The town has a number of schools of a higher grade for both sexes a fine hospital and public baths A monument to Kossuth was erected here in 1908 Miskolcz has an active trade especially in wine Great wine-cellars have been excavated in a neighboring mountain the Ártas There are manufactures of pottery About 5 miles W of Miskolcz is the town of Dányó picturesquely situated on a small lake with the ruins of a castle Here are great go-fermenting and steel works and many factories Near by is the romantic valley of the Hámor In 1874 Miskolcz was visited by a cyclone which caused the death of several hundred persons Pop in 1900 34,096

Mislin, mis-lin' or **Mislin**, a small town of Moravia, 16 miles from Olmütz

Mislin, the Latin name of **Mislin**

Mislin, a town of France. See **Mislin**

Mislin, a post-village of St. John's New Brunswick on the Bay of Fundy 9 miles from St. John

Mislin, mis-lin' a hundred of Kent on Del Pop in 1840 464

Mislin, a town of Africa in Tripoli on the Neill terranoon coast, 120 miles E by N of the city of Tripoli It is noted for its carpets Pop about 5000

Mislin, mis-lin' a small town of northern Italy 19 miles N of Milan

Mislin, a county in the NW part of Michigan has an area of 506 sq m It is drained by the Muskegon and Manistee rivers the last of which touches the NW corner of the county Capital Lake City Pop in 1900 5048 in 1900 9708

Mislin, mis-lin' a town of Nubia, on the Nile at Asak 60 miles N of Senar with a market.

Mislin, a post-village of Chelan or Wash in the Spokane Fall and Northern R The banking point is Wenatchee Pop 100

Mislin, a ridge extends along the SE border of Dade co Fla. and is partly comprised in Hamilton co Tenn On this ridge near Chattanooga an important battle was fought between the forces of General Grant and those of General Bragg on Nov 25 1863 in which the former were victorious

Mislin, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R The banking point is Vancouver 42 miles distant Pop 150

Mislin, a tributary of the Yukon which it enters from the S about 5 miles below the international boundary line. Gold is found in its basin. Each is situated at its mouth

Mislin, a post-station of Pine co Minn

Mislin, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co Neb 12 miles N of Beatrice, Kan

Misiones, Argentine Republic. See **Misiones**

Mislin, a post-village of Yankton co S Dak Pop 75

Mislin, a post-village of Bonaventure co Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R The banking point is Campbellton New Brunswick Pop 200

Mislin, a post-village of Walker co Ga The banking point is Chattahoochee Pop about 200

Mislin, a small stream of Texas flowing through Refugio co into Aransas Bay

Mislin, a post-village of Alameda co Cal about 35 miles SSE of San Francisco It has a wine industry Pop about 700

Mislin, a post-village of Victoria co Tex, on the Guadalupe River 15 miles NW of Victoria. Pop about 75

Mislin, a town of Asia Minor See **Mislin**

Missisquoi, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded S. by Vermont and Lake Champlain. Capital Bedford. **Missisquoi Bay**, Quebec. See **PRINCE-GEORGE BAY**. **Missisquoi** (or **Missisquoi**) River, Vt., rises in Orleans co. runs northward into Canada from which it passes into Franklin co. Vt. and enters a part of Lake Champlain called **Missisquoi Bay**. It is about 90 miles long. **Missisquoi River** rises in Durke co. Ohio runs westward through Randolph co. Ind. and enters the Wabash River about 3 miles above Peru. It is about 140 miles long.

Mississippi, mis-sis-ipp-ee (Missi Sip-ee), the Great Water, the largest and most important river of the United States rises in the N. part of Minnesota, at an elevation of about 1600 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake (lat. 47° 10' N. lon. 95° 12' W.) which is 1440 ft. above sea level and about 2500 miles from the mouth of the river. It takes an initial easterly course, expands into Lake Cass and other lakes and below Crow Wing Falls Vt. and SE. to St. Cloud and Minneapolis At Minneapolis 2160 miles from the mouth the Falls of St. Anthony constitute the head of navigation for large vessels. The river here descends 60 ft. to less than 1 mile. It passes by the city of St. Paul and a few miles lower strikes the boundary of Wisconsin and expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin bordered by vertical limestone bluffs, which are about 400 ft. high and very picturesque. Below La Crosse its general direction is southward and it forms the boundary between the states of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the right and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the left. After an extremely sinuous course it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths (as at) the SE. extremity of Plaquemine parish La. in lat. 30° N. and lon. 90° 12' W.

Its largest affluents are the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red rivers, besides which it receives the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, and St. Francis from the right, and the St. Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kaskaskia, Yazoo and Big Black rivers from the left. The total output of the stream from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico is computed to be 4200 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The area drained by this river and its tributaries is approximately 1,240,000 sq. m. It is computed that the mean volume of water discharged by it in a second is 970,000 cubic feet. It is so gaged by large steamboats from its mouth to St. Paul a distance of about 2150 miles. Steamboats can ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton which is about 900 miles from its mouth or about 3500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The chief cities on the Mississippi prior to descending downward, are Minneapolis, St. Paul, La Crosse, Dubuque, Alton, Hannibal, Davenport, Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. The river is about 3500 ft. wide at St. Louis 4000 ft. wide at the mouth of the Ohio and about 2500 ft. at New Orleans. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about 60 miles per day. The Mississippi valley comprises a vast extent of very fertile land, which is nearly level or gently undulating. As the river runs southward and traverses 18 degrees of latitude, the climate and productions of the lower part differ greatly from those of the upper part of the valley. The middle and upper courses of the river are bordered by bluffs 100-400 ft. in height the margins of the prairie-lands that extend far into the interior. The valley between these bluffs frequently measures several miles in width. In Louisiana and Mississippi the river is bordered by alluvial plains and swamps which are lower than the surface of the water and are often inundated though partly protected by artificial embankments called levees. The high level of flow is maintained as the result of the river's own sedimentation the accumulation of silt in the stream a channel. In its lower course the Mississippi frequently shifts its bed here and there for a stretch of several miles as the soft bank on one side is worn away by the force of the current or the waters cut a passage through a peninsula formed by a loop in the river. The greatest floods occur in the spring after the snow and ice of the upper Mississippi have been melted. The water begins to rise about the 1st of March and increases until June. The levees are sometimes burst or overcome by the violence of the flood which rushes through crevasses and devastates large tracts of arable land of which cotton and sugar are the staple products. The greatest variations between extreme flood water and the lowest stage have been noted at Cairo to be 53 ft. and at Vicksburg 55 ft. At the mouth of the river a large delta has been formed by the mud and detritus carried down by the current. This delta is intersected by a number of outlets or water-courses called bayous, which issue from the Mississippi or derive from its supply

of water in time of a flood. The area of this delta is about 12,360 sq. m. one-third of which is sea-marsh. The amount of silt or sediment carried to the Gulf of Mexico by this river is about 1-15000th the weight of the water and the new soil deposited in an average year would cover an area of nearly 270 sq. m. with the thickness of one foot. The water enters the Gulf by six channels called the Northern Pass, the Southeast Pass, South Pass, etc. The navigation of these passes is partly obstructed by sand-banks, which are continually formed or shifted, and to obviate this difficulty a remarkable system of jetties (the *Batou Jetties*) has been constructed in the South Pass by means of which a depth of water 30-34 feet has been maintained. The importances of the Mississippi River as a commercial highway has suffered greatly through railroad construction and has been reduced to a mere fraction of its former extent. The river is crossed by numerous bridges at Memphis (elevation of river-surface 196 feet) by the only bridge between St. Louis and New Orleans (St. Louis elevation 580-400 ft. depending upon the stage of the water) Hannibal (470 ft.) Quincy, Keokuk, Rock Island, Clinton, Dubuque (505 ft.) La Crosse (540 ft.), St. Paul (58-702 ft.) Minneapolis etc. The Mississippi River was discovered by the Spaniard De Soto in 1541. In 1682 the Frenchman La Salle descended it to its mouth.

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the American Union bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Arkansas and Louisiana, from which two states it is separated by the Mississippi River. In the extreme S. the state is separated from Louisiana by the Pearl River and for its northern limit it has the 35th degree of N. lat. Area of the land-surface, 46,540 sq. m. of the appurtenant waters about 470 sq. m.

Face of the Country—Along the Mississippi above Vicksburg a vast and partially swampy tract of timbered and cultivated land extends northward beyond the state line and eastward beyond the Tennessee River and is protected from frequent overflows through the erection of strong levees. Several hundred miles of the Mississippi front in this state are thus protected. In the NE. there is an exceedingly fertile region formerly prairie, bounded on the W. by the St. Louis woods, a densely wooded tract. The north and north-central portions are rolling and in most parts fertile. Eastward of the Yazoo there are high bluffs of drift (or loess) which approach the Mississippi at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other points. These bluffs (the *loess hills*) are deeply broken with *valleys* and water worn ridges and are often composed of more fertile soil. The great level pine region (or *cow-country*) of Mississippi, which at one time covered the greater part of the southern third of the state, affords much natural pasture and large amounts of timber and naval stores. No elevation in the state can be dignified with the name of mountain and the highest point of land does not appear to exceed greatly 600 feet. Apart from the Mississippi the more important rivers of the state are the Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, Tombigbee (upper course) and Pascagoula (formed by the Leaf and the Little Catwaba).

Geology—In the N. the Alabama coal measures occupy a small area of this state, but are represented only by their lower or unproductive strata, and Mississippi has no true coal although deposits of good lignite (of Tertiary and Cretaceous age) are not wanting. The northeastern plains are Cretaceous and are very fertile. The most widely prevailing formation is the Tertiary. The lowlands along the Mississippi and the Gulf are of Tertiary and alluvial character and in fact the greater part of the state lies within the ancient embayment-area of the Mississippi River. The orange or tawny Quaternary sands with their curious conical knolls or *trikins*, physiographic features. Lime rough sandstone, shale, clay, phosphatic rock, etc. are obtained but no ore of any consequence is mined in the state.

Vegetation—The marshy regions abound in cypress, bay, black gum and other timber trees. The pine forests have already been alluded to. In the hilly country there are still valuable woodlands of oak, hickory, locust, walnut, hickory, etc. The native fruits include the persimmon, pawpaw, Chickasaw plum, Ogechee lime and excellent grapes. The *T. floridana* (or Spanish moss) affords a fibre much used by upholsterers and the abundant cane (*Arundo donax*) yields a useful paper stock.

Climate—The greater part of the state lies in the sub-tropical belt and has thus a climate marked by high summer and annual temperatures and by mild winters. The average January temperature to the extreme N. is about 50° and in the northern sections 40°. A minimum temperature of 15° (or exceptionally even 10°) has been noted. The average annual rainfall is somewhat over 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The NE. Cretaceous districts and the low Mississippi bottom-lands are of almost inexhaustible fertility and support a large agricultural population. Through out the pine region there are fertile tracts of cotton land. Southward there is considerable rice and sugar-cane culture. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. The chief agricultural crops were for the year 1899 corn 25,351,998 bushels oats, 2,596,652 bushels wheat, 44,781 bushels potatoes 347,094 bushels and hay 99,922 tons. The commercial crop of cotton was 1,293,736 bales, the state ranking third among the cotton producing states of the Union. The total area given over to the cultivation of cotton was estimated to be 2,896,000 acres. Grazing is a fairly important industry the small cattle finding abundant pasturage in the wide forests. Meat pork is produced and the annual wool-clip is considerable. Honey wax, butter sweet potatoes, sorghum, pulses, tobacco, etc., are products of minor importance. The climate is well adapted for agriculture and vine-growing. The orange flourish in the south the pomegranate and fig grow in most parts without protection and the peach is found in a half wild state.

Manufactures.—The most extensive manufacturing interest is the cutting and sawing of lumber. The chief seats of this occupation are the lower valleys of the Pascagoula and Pearl rivers and the products are shipped both by rail and by water. The shipments of yellow pine lumber during eleven months of 1900 amounted to 2,018,183 feet, while the output during the same period was 366,343,802 feet. The total value of the lumber and timber products was in 1900 \$15,656,116. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil-cakes (valued in 1900 at \$4,631,121) and of naval stores has acquired some importance. Other manufactures are chiefly local.

Commerce.—The river-towns and the railroad centres do a large forwarding and distributing business. The sheltered sound, with its diverging bays and lagoons, affords safe and untroubled passage for coasting vessels, although the state has no harbor with sufficient water for large shipping. Besides the Mississippi, steam navigation ascends the Yesso, Tallahatchee, Yazoo, Pascagoula, and Tombigbee rivers, and is to some extent practicable upon the Big Black Sunflower and Pearl rivers.

Railroads.—In 1846 there were 42 miles of railroad in 1850 6 miles in 1860 862 miles in 1870 990 miles in 1880 117 miles in 1890 2470 miles and in 1900 2932 miles.

The counties number 76 as follows: Adams, Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Landerdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Nottoway, Oktibbeha, Osage, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchee, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Toulon, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Wilkinson, Winston, Yazoo, and Yazoo.

Principal Towns.—These are Vicksburg (pop. in 1900 14,834) Meridian (14,650) Natchez (12,218) Jackson the capital (816) Greenville (7642) Columbus (6434) Dubuque (3467) Yazoo City, McComb, and Aberdeen.

Government.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both bodies being elected for 4 years. The state has 6 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Education.—There are normal schools and colleges at Holly Springs, Louisville, Troy, Walthall, Walnut Grove, and elsewhere. Oxford is the seat of the state university and the state agricultural and mechanical college is situated at Agricultural College. Tongue University with normal industrial model, intermediate and primary departments, instructs colored students. Other collegiate institutions are the Mississippi College, at Clinton, the North Mississippi Presbyterian Female College and Holly Springs Normal Institute, at Holly Springs, Millsaps College, at Jackson, Whitworth Female College at Brookhaven, and the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College (for colored) at Watkins.

Population. In 1806 8850 in 1810 49,362 in 1820 75,448 in 1830 136,621 in 1840 375,851 in 1850, 665,948 in 1860 791,306 of whom 436,631 were slaves in 1870, 827,222 in 1880 1,131,587 in 1890 1,299,800 in 1900 1,551,270. The negro population in 1900 numbered 607,630. In some sections the negroes are many times more numerous than the whites. The foreign born population in 1900 was only 7981.

History.—De Soto in 1539 entered the northern part of what is now the state of Mississippi. In 1682 the French

explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi River to its mouth. He took possession of the region on both sides of the river for Louis XIV and the name of Louisiana was given to it. In 1686 Iberville established a colony not far from the present site of Biloxi. This was soon abandoned, but in 1718 a permanent settlement was made where Biloxi now stands. Vatches (originally Beaulieu) was founded in 1716. In 1763 the region included within the present state, part of which had belonged to Spain, passed to the English. In 1783 most of it became a possession of the United States, part again becoming Spanish (included in West Florida). Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798 and then included a wide strip whose N line ran westward from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Yazoo, no part touching the Gulf. In 1804 Congress annexed to Mississippi a great tract embracing three-fifths of the present area of Mississippi and Alabama, a region which had formerly belonged to Georgia and South Carolina. In 1813 the United States Congress added the Gulf counties taken from Spain to Mississippi, but Spain did not cede them until the purchase of Florida by the United States in 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1817 with its present limits. From 1861 to 1865 Mississippi was one of the Confederate states. Reconstruction was completed in 1876.

Mississippi, a northeastern county of Arkansas borders on Missouri. Area, 842 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Little River and partly bounded on the W. by the Ft. Francis River. Numerous lakes are found in this county the largest being Big Lake. Capital Osceola. Pop. in 1890 11,835 in 1900, 16,384.

Mississippi, a southeastern county of Missouri has an area of 427 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mississippi River which separates it from Kentucky. Capital Charleston. Pop. in 1890 10,134 in 1900 11,837.

Mississippi City, a port village capital of Harrison Co. Mississippi is on the Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi Sound) and on the Louisville and Natchez R. 71 miles E. by N. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1890 524.

Mississippi River, a river of Ontario, rises in Mississippi Lake, Lanark Co. and flowing northerly 100 miles, enters the Ottawa 7 miles above Arnprior. A good part is navigable for small steamers.

Missouri, a town of Eastern Russia. See Muzassun.

Missolonghi, mis-sol-long-gee, written also Meno-longhi, a town of Greece, capital of the monarchy of Avarania and Etolia, situated on a lagoon which forms part of the Gulf of Patras, about 16 miles E. of the Aspro-Potamo (Achelous) at the base of the Aitolian mountains, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is an unimportant place, but carries on considerable trade, although the lagoon is too shallow to permit large vessels to approach the town. It is the seat of an archbishop. Missolonghi was the great stronghold of the Greeks in Western Hellas in the war of liberation heroically withstanding the Turks until 1826, when it fell. Byron closed his career here in 1824. His heart is kept in a mausoleum and a statue of the poet and his likeness adorns the town. Just outside of the place is the tomb of Marou Botzaris, who fell in a sortie from the fortress in 1823. Pop. in 1896 6394.

Missoula, mis-sou-la, a northwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. Area, 6385 sq. m. It is intersected by Clarke's River a branch of the Columbia. The surface is mostly mountainous and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other evergreen trees. The Bitter Root Mountains extend along the SW. border of this county. Gold silver and copper are found. Capital, Missoula. Pop. in 1890 3426 in 1900 13,964.

Missoula, a banking city the capital of Missoula Co. Mont. is on a river of the same name near the confluence of the Bitter Root and Hell Gate rivers and on the Northern Pacific R. 54 miles (direct) WNW of Helena. It is in a fertile valley near the Rocky Mountains, in a mining agricultural and fruit-growing region, and is the seat of the University of Montana. The city has bottling works a brewery etc. Pop. in 1900 4366.

Missoula River, Mont. See Bitter Root River.

Missouri, mis-soo-ree (i. e. the "Mind River") a great river of the United States is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson Gallatin and Madison rivers or forks which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite at Gallatin City. Mouth. This point (lat. 45° 54' N., lon. 111° 24' W.) is 40.2 feet above the level of the sea. The source of the Madison Fork is 8300 feet above sea-level and about 2 miles from one of the head streams of the Snake River. From Gallatin City the river runs nearly northward through a mountainous region and in a valley 20 to 25 miles in width. About 16 miles E. of Helena it passes through a deep and narrow cañon or gorge 6 miles long called the "Gates of the Rocky

Mountains. The scenery here is very sublime and imposing. About 350 miles from the junction of the three forks at Great Falls city (elevation 3500 feet) are the Great Falls, where the river descends 400 feet in about 15 miles by a series of cataracts, the highest of which presents a perpendicular fall of nearly 90 feet. At this point the river is narrowed from upward of a half-mile to 300 yards. Forty miles below the Great Falls is Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation. From this place the Missouri runs eastward through Chouteau and Dawson cos. Mont. and pursues the same general direction for 500 miles or more beyond.

Near Fort Buford it crosses the eastern boundary of Montana and enters North Dakota in lat. 49° N. Here it is joined by its largest affluent, the Yellowstone, which is about 800 yards wide at its mouth. After reaching the meridian of 105° 30' W. on the Missouri runs southeastward to Bismarck, below which it flows nearly southward for several hundred miles, and through the middle of South Dakota, and traverses vast prairies or grassy plains almost destitute of forest trees. After it has passed the mouth of the Cheyenne (a large affluent which comes from the W.) it changes its course to the SE. forms the N.E. boundary of Nebraska, and strikes the boundary line of Iowa near Sioux City. From this place it flows nearly southward forming the boundary between Iowa and Arkansas. Pursuing next a S.E. direction it forms part of the boundary line between Kansas and the state of Missouri until it reaches Kansas City where it receives another large affluent, the Kansas River. From this point the general direction is eastward across the state of Missouri. It enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below Alton Ill. and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is a turbid stream noted for the rapidity of its current which encroaches on the land and often carries away its banks. It is, including the Jefferson nearly 3000 miles long and exceeds in length as well as in volume the part of the Mississippi above their junction.

The area drained by the Missouri is probably in the neighborhood of 800,000 sq. m. and the average quantity of water discharged by it in a second is said to be 120,000 cu. ft. During high water steamboats can ascend it to Fort Benton which is about 2300 miles from its mouth. Fort Benton is the head of navigation during low water which is in summer and early autumn.

The chief towns on its banks are (in descending order) Great Falls, Fort Benton, Bismarck, Pierre, Yankton, Sioux City, Musselshell, Milk, Little Missouri, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City (kan.) Kansas City (Mo.) and Jefferson City. The largest affluents of the Missouri besides those already mentioned are the Niobrara, Platte, Big Cheyenne, Dakota (or James) Grand, and Osage.

Missouri, a north-central state of the American Union, bordered on the E. by the Mississippi River and traversed by the great stream whose name it bears. On the N. it is bounded by Iowa, on the S. by Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, on the S. by Arkansas and on the W. by Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory. Its southeasternmost counties form a projection which is bounded westward by Arkansas. The mean southern boundary line is the parallel of 36° 30' N. lat. and the northern limit is the parallel of 40° 30'. Area of the land-surface, 68,735 sq. m. of the appertaining waters about 630 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—N. of the Missouri River the surface is a very level or more frequently rolling region diversified by timber and open prairie land. S. of that river there are three well-characterized regions: the open and comparatively treeless plains of the W., continuous with those of Kansas; the Ozark Mountains (Hills) a rough but not greatly elevated country well timbered and continuous southward with the mountains of Arkansas; and the south-eastern marshy tract of exceedingly fertile and well-timbered country which sank to nearly its present level during the earthquakes of 1811-12. From Cape Girardeau southward the Mississippi front is diked or leveed. The highest elevation of this state appears to be less than 2000 feet (Cadagap Wright on 1892 feet). Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are respectively 1877 and 1913 feet in elevation.

Rivers.—By means of its two great rivers and their navigable branches, Missouri has direct water-communication with almost every state in the Mississippi Valley and of its own minor streams the Osage, Grand, Marmou, Salt, Gasconade, White, St. Francis, and Current, and others have, or have had, some utility as navigable streams but the great extension of railroads has impaired their usefulness in this respect.

Geology. Mineral Wealth.—The two prominent features of Missouri geology are (1) the great Cambro-Silurian Ozark region whose highly metalliferous strata are much broken by dikes and outcrops of Azoic rocks, and (2) the coal-field of

the N. and centre, continuous northward and westward with the coal measures of Iowa and Kansas. The S.E. section of the state lies in the alluvial tract of the Mississippi River. The metalliferous ores of Missouri are very rich and abundant. Prominent illustrations of their value are afforded by the Pilot Knob Iron Mountain, Shepherd Mountain, and other mountain like masses of excellent hematite and magnetite ores. The Mine La Motte, with its rich ores of lead and nickel the lead- and zinc-mines of Galena and Joplin and the Vellé and Perry lead-mines of St. Francois co. Missouri has for upward of 150 years produced a great amount of lead, and in some years the product exceeded 50,000,000 pounds. Millions of tons of iron-ores have been mined in years of active iron trade but the product from the once seemingly inexhaustible deposits of Iron and Pilot mountains has of late years been so far diminished as the result of competition with more favored mining centres as to be almost insignificant. The production of zinc holds a leading place in the mining economy of the state and in 1903 the production of spelter was 9994 short tons. The Mine La Motte deposits furnish the main supply of nickel and cobalt production in the United States. Coal mining carried on in 36 counties yielded in 1903 4,233,366 short tons. Most of the Missouri coals are either cannel or bituminous. Besides lead- zinc- iron and nickel-ores good copper-ores are abundant. cadmium exists in considerable quantities, some gold and silver have been obtained while marble, limestone, glass-sand, kaolin, fire-clay, barium sulphate, and other useful mineral substances exist plentifully.

Climate.—The position of the state in the far interior of the national domain gives it a climate of marked continental type, with accentuated summer temperatures and locally rigorous winters. At St. Louis, where the summer heat at times reaches 105°-110° the winter cold falls to -10° and even -20°. The state lies in the path of cyclonic storms. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 60 inches.

Agriculture.—Missouri affords every variety of soil from the fruitful corn lands of the Mississippi bottom the wide rolling prairies of the N. and the inexhaustibly productive loess of the NW. to the rocky and inarable hill sides seen in parts of the S. and the cold and refractory black clays occurring upon some belts of the coal field. Corn is the great staple of Missouri but winter wheat, barley, hay, oats, hemp, tobacco, fruit, sweet and true potatoes, market and dairy products, wool, wine, beef and pork are all produced in large excess over home demands. Sorghum and castor-oil beans are important crops and cotton is grown in the S. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 150,710,404 bushels, wheat, 18,840,713 bushels, oats 24,555,373 bushels, potatoes, 19,104,961 bushels and hay 2,765,010 tons. The commercial crop of cotton was in the same year 17,270 bales. Grazing and stock breeding are a leading farm interest and great numbers of cattle, horses, mules, etc., are forwarded hence to eastern and foreign markets. The official returns give Missouri a very respectable rank as regards the value of its lumber and forest products, yet it is largely supplied with lumber from the upper Lake States. The outlings of yellow pine amounted during eleven months of the year 1900 to 145,168,236 feet.

Manufactures.—Missouri, as the leading manufacturing state W. of the Mississippi River has large and varied industries, comprising the making of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, bridges, cars, carriages, drain tiles, door casings, chemicals, leather, lumber, cooperage, machinery, musical instruments, castor oil, lard oil, oleomargarine, paints, tobacco, snuff, spirits, wine, sugars, woollens, candles, soap, etc. The number of sugar and tobacco factories exceeds 600 while the annual product is over 70,000,000 sugars, a somewhat larger quantity of sugar, and nearly 70,000,000 pounds of cut and smoking tobacco. The tobacco industry ranks second in importance in the state. In 1904 there were in the state 83 fruit and grape distilleries, the product of which in fermented liquors was 2,401,268 barrels. In the brewing of malted liquors the state holds an important position. The product of oleomargarine in 1890 was 4,107,696 pounds. Slaughtering and pork packing are the most important interest of the state, the valuation of the product from this source in 1900 having been \$43,040,885. The hogs packed and marketed in St. Louis and Kansas City in the year ending March 1, 1900 numbered 4,476,411.

Railroads.—In 1832, when the first railroad of Missouri was opened there were 38 miles of track. In 1854 179 miles in 1860 817 miles in 1870 2000 miles in 1880 9142 miles and in 1890 49422 miles. Several iron railroad bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and the roads connect with all important points in the W. S. and SW. as well as eastward. The steam navigation of the rivers is now quite subsidiary to the railroad business.

Education—There are state normal schools at Kirksville, Warrensburg, and Cape Girardeau, a training-school (Lancaster Institute) for colored teachers at Jefferson City and a state university at Columbia, to which is affiliated a normal college, and a school of mines at Rolla. There are two universities at St. Louis—Washington University (non-sectarian) and Saint Louis University (Roman Catholic)—and one at Canton, besides colleges at Cape Girardeau, Fayette, Fulton, Glasgow, Palmyra, Independence, Lillard, Liberty, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield, sons of them well end wed and embracing professional and other departments of instruction. There are several law medical and theological schools.

Counties, Cities, Government—The counties, including St. Louis city which was made independent in 1820 are 115 in number.—viz. Adair Andrew Atchison Audrain Barry Barton Bates Benton Bollinger Boone Buchanan Butler Caldwell Callaway, Camden Cape Girardeau Carroll Carter Cass Cedar Chariton Christian Clark Clay Clinton, Cole Cooper Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Davie, De Kalb, Dent Douglas Dunklin, Franklin Gasconade, Gentry Greene, Grundy, Harrison Henry Hickory, Holt, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson Jasper Jefferson, Johnson, Knox Lafayette Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln Linn Livingston McDonald, Macou Madison, Marion, Mercer Miller Mississippi Missouri Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Andrew Oregon, Osage, Osceola, Pettis, Phelps Pike Platte Polk, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francis, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Louis city, Saline, Schuyler Scotland, Scott, Shannon Shelby, Toddard Stone, Sullivan Taney, Texas, Vernon Warren Washington Wayne, Webster Worth and Wright.

The principal cities are St. Louis, the metropolis on the Mississippi River (pop. in 1900 515,238) Kansas City (103,782) St. Joseph (102,000) Joplin (24,023) Springfield (23,267) Sedalia (15,231) Hannibal (12,780) Jefferson City the capital (10,645) Carthage (9,410) Moberly (8,012) Nevada (4,481) Chillicothe (3,945) and Independence (3,904).

The governor and state officers serve for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 16 representatives to the national Congress.

Population—The original white stock of Missouri was principally of French origin and the early English-speaking immigrants were principally from the northern tier of slave states. There is at present a large and thrifty German element in the population. Many thousands of people of the old Missouri stock migrated long since to the Pacific coast, and California and Nevada, and especially Oregon were very largely peopled by them. Pop. in 1810 29,435 in 1820 66,486 in 1830 140,145 in 1840 281,022 in 1850 532,044 in 1860 1,132,012 in 1870 1,212,295 in 1880 2,168,380 in 1890 2,000,184 in 1900 3,106,075. The negro population in 1900 numbered 181,334 the foreign-born 210,379.

History—The territory included in the present state of Missouri formed part of the French colony of Louisiana. Little was attempted in the way of settlement before the transfer of Louisiana to Spain in 1763. St. Louis was founded in 1764. The region came into the possession of the United States in 1803 having been purchased as part of the Louisiana province from France, to whom the province had been retroceded by Spain. It formed a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812 when it took the name of Missouri. The state of Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821 after a protracted and exciting political struggle, growing out of the question of the extension of slavery which ended in the Missouri Compromise of 1820 by which the new state was permitted to retain slavery. That part of the former territory which was not made a portion of the state retained the name of Missouri Territory until 1854. It extended northward to British America and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The state did not receive its exact present limits until 1835. Missouri early monopolized the eco-inerative Santa Fé trade and became also the head-quarters of the hunters and trappers of the Far West. In the Kansas troubles which broke out in 1855 the citizens of the western border took an active part against the free-state movement. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 the people of Missouri were divided with regard to secession but the Unionists finally prevailed. The state was the theatre of several active campaigns. A World's Fair was held in St. Louis in 1904 in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase.

Missouri City, a banking post-town of Clay co. Mo. on the N. bank of the Missouri River and on the Wabash R., 21 miles ENE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 398.

Missouri Valley, a banking city of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 31 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has stock-yards, railroad machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 4010.

Mist, a post-village of Columbia co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Mistassina, a river of Quebec falls into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many miles and farther up for bark canoes.

Mistassina, mis-tas-si-na, a lake of Canada, close to the height of land which divides the waters of the Saguenay from those flowing into Hudson Bay. In lat. 61° N., lon. 72° to 75° W. This lake forms the head-waters of Rupert River flowing into James Bay. The lake is about 100 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles wide. Elevation 1350 feet.

Mistassini (The Large Rock) River, a river of Quebec, is formed by the junction of the Washliamoon and the Kaklagon and runs into the NW end of Lake St. John, about 5 miles from the river Ashapepouchouan. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth including a group of islands but is extremely shallow. It is also called the Rivière de la Rivière (or Sand River).

Mistek, mis-ték, a town of Meravis 50 miles ENE. of Omitz. Pop. (commence) in 1900 5804.

Mistelbach, mis-tel-bach, a town of Lower Austria 27 miles N. of Vienna. It has an old fortified church, a barnabite abbey and a hospital. Pop. in 1900 410.

Misterhain, mis-tér-hain, a commune of Sicily 4 miles NW of Catania.

Misti, mis-ti, a volcanic mountain of Peru also known as the volcano of Arequipa, a few miles N. of Arequipa. Height, about 15,500 feet. Near its summit was established the loftiest meteorological observatory in the world (station now discontinued). The name Misti is also less correctly given to the volcano of Ilabaya Putina SE of Arequipa.

Mistiv, a town of Tunis. See MASTIV.

Mistra, or Misthena, a deserted town of Greece, in the Morea, about 3 miles from Sparta. Above it on a spur of Mount Taygetus, tower the ruins of the mediæval stronghold of Mulbra.

Mistretta, mis-trét-tá (anc. *Amistris*, *Amistris* and *Vytrostrum*) a town of Sicily 68 miles W. of Messina on the Regium. Pop. (commence) in 1901 37,481.

Mitau, mis-tow (L. *Mitav* or *Latvian Jelgava* or *Elgava*) a town of Riga in capital of Courland in a fruitful plain on the Aa, 25 miles SW of Riga and 350 miles NW of St. Petersburg. It has broad streets lined with low houses. The principal architectural features of the town are the splendid palace built by Baron Duke of Courland now used as a go-ernment building and the provincial museum. One of the two gymnasiums has a library of about 45,000 volumes. The town has a valuable collection of archives. Mitau is the seat of the Courland Society of Literature and Art. The industries are not on a large scale. Pop. in 1897 35,011.

Mitcham, a suburb of London in Surrey about midway between Wimbledon and (Troy) a. It has extensive flower gardens, whose product is used in the manufacture of perfumes and essences.

Mitcham, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. about 2000.

Mitchell, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 542 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Flint River, Capital, Camilla. Pop. in 1890 10,006 in 1900 14,167.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River and is also drained by the Little Cedar River and the West Branch of the Wapamunio. Capital, Omaha. Pop. in 1890 13,239 in 1900 14,910.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is intersected by the Salween River the North and South Forks of which unite in the NW part of the county. It is also drained by the Little Salween and Salt creeks. Capital, Point. Pop. in 1890 15,037 in 1900 14,847.

Mitchell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina borders on Tennessee. Area, 362 sq. m. It is drained by the Nolichucky River and bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. Iron-ore, mica, and asbestos are abundant. Capital, Bakerville. Pop. in 1890 12,801 in 1900 15,221.

Mitchell, a county in the NW part of Texas, Area, 807 sq. m. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Colorado River. Salt is found here. Capital, Colorado. Pop. in 1890 3059 in 1900 2855.

Mitchell, a post-village of Glascock co. Ga. on the Southern R. 21 miles NE of Sandersville its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Mitchell, a banking post-town of Lawrence co. Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville and the Balch-

more and Ohio Southwestern R. 51 miles NW of New Albany. It has flouring, planing, and saw-mills, hime-kills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1772.

Mitchell, a banking post-town of Mitchell co. Iowa, on the Red Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 5 miles NW of Osgo. Pop. in 1900 245.

Mitchell, a post-village of Rice co. Kan. Pop. 60.

Mitchell, a post-station of Antrim co. Mich.

Mitchell, a post-town of Wheeler co. Oregon 54 miles NE of Pineville. Pop. in 1900 135.

Mitchell, a banking city capital of Davison co. S. Dak., 70 miles NW of Yankton on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It is the seat of the Dakota University (Methodist Episcopal) and has railroad repair-shops, machine-shop, grain elevators, brick-yard etc. Pop. in 1900 443.

Mitchell, a post-station of Roberts co. Tex.

Mitchell, a post-village of Cupeper co. Va. Pop. 85.

Mitchell, a banking town of Perth co. Ontario on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R. 32 miles S.E. of Goderich. It contains saw, grain, woollen, flax and oat meal mills, several factories, etc. Pop. in 1901 134.

Mitchellcreek, a post-village of Trego co. Ia. The banking point is Winfield or Blomberg. Pop. 100.

Mitchell Islands, a minor group of the Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Mitchell, Meant, a summit of the Darling Downs, eastern Australia. Height, about 4100 feet.

Mitchell River, a stream of Australia, in the SE part of Victoria, is formed by the Dargo and the Wannon gullies, flows E and SE and reaches Lake King a sea tide lagoon. Length to the head of the Dargo 105 miles.

Mitchellsburg, a post-village of Boyle co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 85 miles SE of Louisville. Pop. 225.

Mitchell Mills, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. 100.

Mitchell's Peak, N.C. is a peak of the Black Mountain in Yadon co. about 3 miles W of the Blue Ridge. It is sometimes called the Black Dome. Its altitude is 611 feet above the sea level. The mountain being the first elevation of the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains.

Mitchell Station, a post village of Hallack co. Ala. on the central of Georgia R. 25 miles SE of Montgomery. Pop. 300.

Mitchell Station, a post-village of Drummond co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Drummondville, 12 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Mitchellville, a post-village of Saline co. Ill. on the Saline River 6 miles N of Herricksburg. Pop. 100.

Mitchellville, a hamlet of Steuben co. N.Y. about 14 miles NW of Elmira.

Mitchellville, a banking post town of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 17 miles ENE of Des Moines. It is in a coal mining farming and stock raising section. Pop. in 1900 788.

Mitchellville, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. The banking point is Washington D.C.

Mitchellville, a post-village of Sumner co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Franklin Ky. Pop. 100.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland co. and 25 miles N.W. of Cork. Here is Mitchelstown castle. About 7 miles from the town is the co. of Tipperary are Mitchelstown caves stalactite caverns. Pop. about 2000.

Mitchie, a precinct of Monroe co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 40 miles below St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 1078.

Mitlenus (mā-tel-e-us) River, Oregon rises in the Cascade Range runs northward in Wasco co. and enters the Deschutes River.

Mitso, or **Mytho**, a town of French Cochinchina, on the principal delta-branch of the Mekong River 23 miles from the sea. It is the seat of a large trade.

Mitia, or **Matia**, one of the Society Islands.

Mitiaro, me-tē-ro, or **Mitiaro**, mit-tē-ro, one of the Cook Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Pop. 170.

Mitla, mit-lā, a village of Mexico, state and 25 miles from Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mitteopan and in the district of Tlaxcala. It has extensive remains of ancient tomb and other edifices, many of them with fine architectural decorations.

Mito, me-to, a town of Japan capital of Ibaragi prefecture, near the E coast of the main island about 6 miles (direct) NE by Y of Tokyo with which it is connected by rail. It exports fish and manufactures cloth paper and cigarettes. Pop. in 1890, 33,778.

Mitrovica, me-tro-vi-ka, or **Mitrovitsa**, mit-ro-vi-ka, a town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia-Slavonia 24 miles SW of Peterwardein on the left bank of the Sava, in a

vine region. It has a trade in grain. Here are remains of the Roman Etruria. Pop. in 1900 11,513.

Mitrovitsa, me-tro-vest-ka, a town of European Turkey vilayet of Kosovo 75 miles by rail NNW of Üsküp. Pop. about 4000.

Mittaghorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland Switzerland in the region of Lauterbrunnen. Height 12,750 feet.—Also, the name of a summit of the Volcanian Alps, in the region of Sane-Fee. Height 10,330 feet.

Mittagong, a post-town of New South Wales, 7 miles S of Sydney in a coal and iron district. Pop. 1100.

Mittagong Range, a range of hills in New South Wales, on of Camden.

Mittelberg, mit-tel-bērg, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, in the Brezgenwald.

Mittelberg, an ancient volcanic region of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the upper Elbe. Highest point the Mieschauer or Donnersberg 2740 feet. The region contains the mineral springs of Pilsna, Bilitz and Tepitz.

Mittelwald, mit-tel-wald, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Naissa, 30 miles SW of Neisse. Pop. about 600.

Mittenwald, mit-ten-wald, a town and health-resort of Bavaria, on the Isar 51 miles SEW of Munich. It is noted for its manufacture of musical instruments. Pop. about 2000.

Mittenwalde, mit-ten-wald, a town of Prussia, 23 miles ESE of Potsdam. Pop. about 3000.

Mitterberg, a town of Istria. See Pizure.

Mitterteich, mit-ter-tēch, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, E of Ratisbach. Pop. about 2000.

Mittineague, mit-tē-nēg, a post-village of Hamilton co. Mass., on the Westfield River about 3 miles W of Springfield on the Boston and Albany R. It has paper mills. Pop. about 2000.

Mutton, a village of England, co. of Lancaster 3 miles SEW of Cuthbert.

Mutton, Lower and Upper two adjacent parishes of England in Worcestershire, on the Severn at the mouth of the Stour 4 miles SEW of Kidderminster.

Mittweiden, mit-tē-wē-dē, a town of Saxony circle of Zwacken 35 miles SE of Leipzig, on the Zschoppan an affluent of the Mulde. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry machine-shops etc. Lead and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 16,119.

Mitylene, an island of the Aegean Sea. See Lesbos.

Mitylene, a town of Lesbos. See Mitylene.

Mixersville, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. 30 miles S of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Mixstadt, mix-tadt, a town of Prussia province and 80 miles ESE of Posen. Pop. about 1400.

Mixtecapan, mix-tā-kā-pān, a table land of Mexico occupying the greater part of the state of Oaxaca, between the plains of Mexico and Puebla and the sierras of Tehuantepec. Average elevation 5000 feet. On it is the city of Oaxaca, also the ruins of Mitla.

Miyajima, a moral islet in the Inland Sea of Japan near Hiroshima. It has an ancient temple, dating from the sixth century.

Miyakejima, a small islet port of call and volcano off the coast of Japan 99 miles S of Yokohama.

Miyake, a village and port of call of the main island of Japan is lat 36° 38' N lon 141° 59' E. Miyake is also a former name for Kyoto.

Miyadab, me-yā-dāb, a highly-cultivated plain in Persia, Azerbaijan on the SE side of Lake Urmia.

Miyamashita, a fashionable mountain resort of Japan with mineral waters, about 45 miles SW of Tokyo.

Miyra, me-yā, a river of Eastern Russia and Siberia, which joins the Tobol at Yalutorovsk.

Miysek, me-yāsk, a town of Russia government of Orenburg circle of Tselizynsk on the Miya. Pop. in 1897, 16,100.

Miyazaki, a town of Japan in the island of Kishin capital of the province of its own name 100 miles SE of Nagasaki.

Mizen Head (anc. *Natum Promontorium*) a cape of Ireland, co. of Cork. Lat 51° 27' N lon 9° 50' W.

Mizpah, a post-village of Atlantic co. N.J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Atlantic City or Vineland. Pop. 100.

Mizpah, a post-village of Stokes co. N.C. Pop. 75.

Mizque, meek-kā, a town of Bolivia department of Cochabamba, 52 miles SE of the city of Cochabamba.

Mjosen, me-l-jen, the largest lake of Norway 40 miles NNE of Christiana. Length 55 miles; greatest breadth 12 miles. It receives the Longan River and discharges its surplus waters S by the Wormen into the Glommen. Greatest depth 1450 feet.

Mjos Vand, *mee-je' vand*, a lake of Norway, in Bransburg and in the Fillefjeld, at the N foot of the lofty Mount Grindalen. Length, about 24 miles; breadth, not more than 1 mile.

Mimbeje, a plateau-mountain of Portuguese East Africa, S. of Lake Shirwa.

Miawa, *m'la va*, a town of Russian Poland, provinces and 46 miles NNE of Ploek. Pop in 1897 13,448.

Moa, *mo'a*, an island of Cuba, on its N coast, 49 miles NW of Baracoa.

Moa, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, NE. of Timor.

Moa, or **Sierra de Moa**, *se-ja si da mo'a*, a mountain range of Cuba, 39 miles W of Baracoa.

Moaib, in ancient geography, a country situated on the high plateau E of the Dead Sea. The Moabites were a Semitic people, whose language was closely akin to Hebrew. **Moaib**, a post-village, capital of Grand Co. Utah on the Grand River and 26 miles (direct) S of Thompsons. It is a supply point for a mining district. A natural bridge of rock crosses the Grand River at this point. Pop about 350. **Moaibonai**, *mo-ai bo-ai* or **Moaibonai**, *mo-ai ha-ai*, a people of the W coast of Cebu, Philippine Islands, near Badian Gulf. Pop 9509.

Moomma, a post-town of New South Wales 57½ postal miles SW of Sydney. Pop about 1600.

Muar, *mo-ar*, a river of the Malay Peninsula, enters the Strait of Malacca after a course of 136 miles.

Moa, *Rio*, *ree'o mo'a*, one of the largest rivers of Cuba, in the NE of Santiago de Cuba province, empties near Baracoa, on the N coast. It forms a cascade 360 feet high in a cave of the Sierra de Moa.

Mosark, a post-village of Clay Co. Ark. on the Missouri boundary line 20 miles S of Poplar Bluff Mo.

Mosate, *mo-i*, a small town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath 9 miles ESE of Athlone.

Mosata, a post-village of Dodge Co. Ohio. Pop 60.

Moschotte, *mo-see'tee* a post-village capital of Wheeler Co. Tex. about 15 miles (direct) SE. of Miami. Pop about 125.

Moberly, a city of Randolph Co. Mo. on the Wabash and the Missouri Kansas and Texas Rr 2½ miles S of Macon. It has manufactures of carriages, flour and tobacco and railroad machine and car shops. It is an important shipping point for farm produce, live-stock tobacco, wool, lumber etc. Pop in 1909 8012.

Mobile, *mo-beel*, the southwesternmost county of Alabama, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1278 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mobile River and Mobile Bay and on the W by the state of Mississippi. It is partly drained by the Rootawapa River. Capital Mobile. Pop in 1870 49,311 in 1880 43,633 in 1890 31,587 in 1900 62,40.

Mobile, a city port of entry and capital of Mobile Co. Ala. is situated on the W bank of the Mobile River at its entrance into the bay of the same name, 39 miles N of the Gulf of Mexico and 140 miles ENE. of New Orleans. Lat. 30° 42' N lon 88° W. It is the leading city of the state in commerce and occupies an important position in the cotton market of the United States. The site is a level sandy plain sufficiently elevated for convenient drainage being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The city is not compactly built, except the portion occupied by the commercial houses, and the abated streets of magnolia and live-oak together with the numerous gardens give it a pleasingly rural appearance. On the S and W sides of the city are dry sandy pine hills, which afford agreeable retreats during the hot season. The most prominent buildings are the Federal building, cotton exchange, court-house, marine hospital Southern Market, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls and the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Among the city's educational institutions are Barton Academy, the Medical College of Alabama, Academy of the Visitation, and St. Mary's School.

Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of one of the greatest cotton regions in the United States. Steamboats ply between this port and Montgomery on the Alabama River and Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior. During winter and spring they ascend as high as Columbus on the Tombigbee River. Other steamers run to New Orleans via Lake Borgne and Pontchartrain. The city is on the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes and is approached by the Louisville and Nash ville, the Mobile and Ohio, and other railroads. The harbor has been greatly improved and now admits vessels drawing 23 feet of water. From 250,000 to 300,000 bales of cotton pass through the port of Mobile annually and there are also exported large quantities of lumber, staves, shingles, and naval stores. The export trade of the city is largely with the South American states, Cuba, and the British

West Indies. The industrial establishments are represented by numerous cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, flouring, lumber, sack and blind factories, and manufacturing of ships and boats, cordage, tobacco and cigars, bear cedar pencils, etc.

Mobile was founded by the French about 1719 (their settlement further V on the Mobile River having been removed hither). For a number of years it was the capital of their incipient colony of Louisiana. From 1763 to 1769 it belonged to England and then to Spain until 1813. In the latter year the forces of the United States took possession of it, but the place almost immediately fell into the hands of the English who relinquished it to the United States in the Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 1814. It was incorporated as a town in 1814 and a city charter was granted in 1819. In the Civil War the city held out against the Federals until April 1865 (See **MOBILE BAY**). Pop in 1880 29,258 in 1870 32,084 in 1890 29,132 in 1900 31,076 in 1900 38,469, of which about 13,000 were colored.

Mobile Bay, in the SW part of Alabama, extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward about 36 miles to the mouth of the Mobile River. The width varies from 8 miles to 18 the widest part being nearest the Gulf. The main channel by which vessels enter the bay is between Dauphin Island on the W at the E extremity of which is Fort Gaines, and Mobile Point on the E on which is Fort Morgan an important fortress. Farragut won a victory in Mobile Bay on Aug. 5 1864.

Mobile River, Ala. is formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers which unite at the S extremity of Clarke co. It runs southward and, after a course of about 6 miles, divides into two channels, the Mobile and the Tombigbee, the former of which is the larger and more western. It forms the boundary between the co. of Mobile and Baldwin and enters Mobile Bay. It is about 45 miles long and is navigable for large steamboats.

Mobiley, a post-village of Rowen Co. Ga. about 50 miles SSE of Augusta. Pop 100.

Moema, *mo ka*, a village of Porto Rico 4 miles by road SE of Aguadilla. Pop in 1899 1470.

Mocaniquas, a village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Shickelamy. Pop about 600. It has coal-mining industries.

Mocassin, a post-village (and township) of Emmet Co. Ill. 63 miles SE of Springfield. Pop of the township in 1900, 898.

Mocassin Creek, N C. eastern Confederate Creek.

Mocchie, *mo-kye*, a village of Italy province of Turin on the Dora Riparia.

Mocillon, *mo-the-mon*, a village of Spain in New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo.

Mocha, *mo'che*, an island off the coast of Chile. Lat. of S summit, 33° 34' S. Length, 8 miles.

Mochas, *mo ka*, or **Mekhas** (Arab *pron mo ka*), a fortified seaport of Arabia, in Yemen on the Red Sea, 65 miles NNW of the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb. Lat. 13° 26' N lon. 43° 12' E. Pop about 5000. It has a small bay accommodating vessels of 10 or 12 feet draught. It formerly exported large quantities of the finer grades of coffee and of other produce, but its importance has greatly declined.

Mochkan, *mo-ke-w*, a village of Saxony a suburb of Leipzig. Pop in 1900 5097.

Mosker, a village of Prussia, province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder Kreis of Thorn. It has various manufacturing establishments. Pop in 1900 11,078.

Moskern, *mo-ke-ern*, a town of Prussian Saxony 13 miles E. of Magdeburg on the Elbe. Pop about 2000. Here the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Moskern, a village of Saxony in the northwestern outskirts of Leipzig. Pop in 1900 9593. It figured in the battle of Leipzig in 1813.

Moskewitz, a post-hamlet of Lawrence Co. Tenn. 30 miles SW of Pulaski.

Moskühl, *mo'ke-mu'*, a town of Württemberg on the Jagst, 10 miles NE of Neckarsulm. Pop about 2000.

Moskewitz, a banking post-town capital of Davie Co. N C. 50 miles NNE of Charlotte, on the Southern R. It has planing and lumber mills, a chair-factory etc. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Moslin, *mo-lee-n*, a small town of Spain in Andalusia, 20 miles NW of Granada, on a river of the same name in the Middle Ages it was a Moorish stronghold.

Moslinges, *mo-lee-no*, a village of Spain in Andalusia, 10 miles from Málaga.

Moson, a town of Colombia, capital of the territory of Caguet, 34 miles E of Putumayo.

Mocomoco, a town of the department of La Paz, northwestern Bolivia, about 30 miles from the border of Lake Titicaca.

Mosomoco, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W coast.

Mosorito, mo-ko-re-to' a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 79 miles NW of Culiacan. Pop in 1895 9971.

Moosa, mo'obsh a small town of Hungary co and 7 miles SSE of Komorn.

Moctezuma, a town of Mexico, in Sonora, 60 miles NE of Hermosillo.

Mo'dain, El, a locality in Asiatic Turkey 20 miles SE of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient Ctesiphon.

Modalo, a banking post-town of Harrison co Iowa, on the Northwestern Line 31 miles N of Omaha and 2 miles from the Missouri River. Pop in 1900, 383.

Modano, me dan, a small town of France in Savoie, on the Ave, 17 miles SSE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, 3500 feet above the sea.

Modbury, a small town of England, co. of Devon on the Erme, 114 miles SSE of Plymouth.

Modder, or Kaiba, k'ibā, a river of South Africa rises in the Orange River Colony, near the E boundary flows W enters Griqualand West S of the Kimberley diamond-fields, and empties into the Vaal about 31 miles above its junction with the Orange. Length 186 miles. The banks of the Modder River were the scene of important military operations during the Anglo-Boer war of 1899-1900.

Modersville, a post-village of Milwaukee co Mich. Pop 60.

Modo, a post-village of Shelby co Ill about 24 miles SW of Mattoon. Pop 78.

Modotown, a post-village of Niagara co NY. The banking point is Niagara Falls. Pop 166.

Modena, mod-en-ā (It. pron. mò dā n ā anc. Yu (na) a city of northern Italy capital of a province in the compartment of Emilia, situated in a fertile plain between the Panaro and Secchia (affluents of the Po) 24 miles WNW of Bologna. Pop (commune) in 1901 64, 843. It is regularly laid out, with some of its streets bordered by arcades. The chief objects of interest include the former local palace (a splendid building now a military school) the Albergo Aril with a picture-gallery and the famous library known as the Biblioteca Estense, containing 130,000 volumes and 8000 manuscripts (a cathedral in the Piazza Grande began in 1099 and recently restored), with various sculptures and a fine campanile (335 feet in height) a theatre, fine sculptural monuments, public baths, etc. There are beautiful public gardens and fine promenades occupy the site of the former ramparts. The University of Modena, founded in 1683, was attended in 1860-61 by 711 students. The city has an observatory (lat. 44° 38' 56" N lon 10° 55' 53" E) rich cabinets, an art school botanical garden and important scientific associations and institutes. There are manufactures of textiles, hats, glass, and leather. The silk manufacture, once important, has declined. There is a trade in grain, wine, fruit, liquors, and cattle. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Under the name of *Magna* it was an important place under the Romans. From the close of the Middle Ages down to 1859 it was the capital of the duchy of Modena, which down to the Napoleonic wars, was ruled by the house of Este, and subsequently for nearly half a century by a Hapsburg dynasty. The region was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1859 and in 1861 became part of the new kingdom of Italy.

Modena, a province of Italy in Emilia, and a part of the former duchy of Modena. Capital Modena. Area about 986 sq m. Pop in 1901 515,644.

Modona, mo-de'ng or med-e-na a post-hamlet of Stark co Ill, on the Spoon River about 36 miles N by W of Peoria.

Modena, a post village of Mercer co Mo. 44 miles N by W of Chillicothe. Pop 156.

Modona, a post-village of Ulster co, N Y 13 miles NNW of Newburgh on the Central New England R.

Modena, a post-village of Chester co Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 38 miles W of Philadelphia. It has paper mills. Pop. about 200.

Modona, a post-township (town and village) of Buffalo co Wis. 30 miles ENE of Wausau, Minn. Pop in 1900 872, of the village, 100.

Modor, me der a river of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany rises on the E side of the Vosges Mountains flows SSE and after a course of 36 miles joins the Rhine 17 miles below Strasbourg.

Modorn, mo'dorn (Han *Modor* mo dor) a town of western Hungary co and 16 miles NR of Presburg. Pop about 5000.

Modosto, a banking city capital of Stanislaus co Cal, on the Southern Pacific R in the San Joaquin Valley

near the Tuolumne River 30 miles S. of Stockton. It has fruit-packing and other industries. Pop in 1900 2024.

Modosto, a banking post-village of Macoupin co. Ill. on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 299.

Modostown, a post-village of Accomac co Va., about 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 22 miles SE of Crisfield, Md. Pop 75.

Modica, me de-kā (anc. *Mutice*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles WSW of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop in 1901 48,962. It is ill built, but has a large square, some handsome mansions, a castle several churches and convents, and technical and other schools. In its vicinity is the valley of Igea (or Ispica) remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

Modigliana, mo-deel yā'nā, a town of Italy province and 48 miles NE of Florence, on the Marengo. Pop in 1901, 2495 (commune, 8174). It is the seat of a bishop.

Modlin, a fortress of Russian Poland. See NOWOGRÓD.

Modling, mōd'ling a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles SSW of Vienna. It is at the entrance to the romantic valley called the Brühl. There are manufactures of metallic products, including articles for railway construction shoes, etc. Pop (commune) in 1901 15,204.

Modoc, a county forming the NE extremity of California, borders on Oregon. Area 2741 sq m. It is drained by the Pitt River which runs SW and contains several lakes. Goose Lake a large body of water is partly in this county. Capital, Alturas. Pop in 1900 4186. In 1905 5070.

Modoc, a post-station of Phillips co Ark on the Mississippi River.

Modoo, a post-village of Emanuel co Ga. on the Middle River, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R. The banking point is Swainsboro. Pop 100.

Modoc, a banking post-town of Randolph co Ind on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 221.

Modoc, a village of Athens co Ohio. The banking point is Gloucester. Pop 150.

Modoc, a post-town of Edgefield co SC on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop in 1900 77.

Modotia, the ancient name of Moesa.

Modon, me don (anc. *Methone* which is the present official designation) a town of Greece, on the SW coast of the Morea in the nomarchy of Messenia, 6 miles S of Navarino. Pop in 1896 1711 (commune 5118).

Modor, a town of Hungary. See *Modos*.

Modos, mo'dosh a village of Hungary co of Toronto 27 miles SW of Temagami on the Thos.

Modugno, mo-doo'yo a town of Italy province and 6 miles SW of Bari. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop (commune) in 1901 11,586.

Modum, mo'doom a village of Norway on the Drammen, 25 miles W of Christiania. Near it are important cobalt-mines.

Modura, the ancient name of MAURVA India.

Modo, me a post-station of Deogias co. Minn 30 miles NE of Morris.

Moen, me en (L. *Wona* *Wiron* in *Dan* *ron*) an island of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, separated on the NW from Zealand by the Ølsund and on the S from Falster by the Grønsund, each where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area, 80 sq m. Pop in 1901, 15,786. Its E coast presents a precipice of limestone rising about 500 feet above the sea and termed the Mønsklint. Chief town Stege, with a harbor on the NW coast.

Moena, me nā, or more correctly, *Muna* (called also *Pangasinan*, or *Pangasinan*, *pān yā-shing*) an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the SE. extremity of Celebes, about lat 6° S. Length from N to S. 60 miles.

Moorsko, moor-bā kēh a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles E.E. of Ghent. Pop about 5000.

Moerdijk, moor'dik a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Holland-Diip, 110 miles NW of Breda.

Moorgestel, moor-nē tēl, a village of the Nether lands, 18 miles ESE. of Breda.

Meris, Lake, a large lake of ancient Egypt, of which Birket-Kerun is a hugging part. See BIRKET KERUN.

Moero, Lake, Africa. See *Mwero* LAKE.

Moorsko, moor-sā kēh a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 10 miles E. of Ghent on the Scheldt.

Moesa, mo-ā sā, more properly *Mosococo*, and also known as *Cremeo*, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, on a river of the same name (tributary of the Tirolo) and on the San Bernardino route from Spilügen to Bellinzona, 9 miles from San Bernardino. Near by is the extensive vein of Mosococo or Mnex, destroyed in 1526. Elevation, 2696 feet.

Moesia, *mooshe-s*, a Roman province in the Balkan peninsula, bounded on the N by the Danube and the Sava, between the Black Sea on the E and Illyricum on the W. It was divided into Moesia Inferior (comprising the greater part of the present principality of Bulgaria, together with a small part of Rumania) and Moesia Superior (corresponding approximately to Servia).

Moesola, *moos-la*, a summit of the Alps of the canton of (Gronse) Switzerland near the summit of the San Bernardino Pass. Height 9330 feet. Near by is the small lake of Moesola.

Moe's (*mis*) River, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, on a stream of the same name, 3 miles from Compton. Pop 150.

Mevoran, *Grand* a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, near the valley of the upper Rhone, E of Ex. Height, 10 040 feet.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, east of Dumfries and Lanark on the Annan 19 miles NNE of Dumfries. Pop. about 2500. It is a much frequented watering place.

Moffat, a post-village of Saguache co., Colo. on the Denver and Rint. route. The banking point is Saguache. Pop 100.

Moffat a post village of Bell co. Tex. The banking point is Bell co. Pop 130.

Moffat Hills, a mountain chain of Scotland between the co. of Dumfries on the S and the co. of Lanark and Peebles on the N. Elevation of Horfield the principal summit, 2631 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have their sources here.

Moffatts Creek, a post village of Augusta co. Va. about 23 miles SSW of Staunton. Pop 100.

Moffettville, a post-station of Anderson co. S C 16 miles S of Anderson.

Moffitt a post-station of Randolph co. N C 60 miles W by S of Raleigh.

Moffittville, a post village of Clinton co. N Y. Pop 100.

Mogador, or **Mogodora**, *mog-dor* (called *Swirah*, or *Sairah*, *swair*), the beautiful —by the Moors) a fortified city and seaport of Morocco on the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles W by S of the city of Morocco. Pop. about 12 000 is 000 (including Christians and Jews). It stands on a rocky promontory surrounded by a barren and sandy region but in close proximity to the fertile interior. It dates only from about 1700 and is a well built town its white edifices giving it an attractive appearance as seen from the sea. It has no canal within which are the residences of the Moorish officials and the foreign consuls. Most of the Jews dwell in a separate quarter. Its port, S of the citadel is sheltered by an island off the shore but it is not very deep. Mogador has considerable commerce and importance and exports goat-skins, hides, olive oil, almond is eggs, rubber wax and wool.

Mogadore, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio 8 miles ESE of Akron on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It has manufactures of clay products and insulators. Pop. about 250.

Mogawng, *mo-gawng*, a town of Burma, at the junction of the Mogawng and Namyang rivers, 70 miles NNE of Bhamo.

Mogdishu, a town of Africa. See **Madanoxo**.

Mogelsberg, *mo-gheis-bes* a town and commons of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles WSW of St. Gall with several cotton factories and considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

Mogento, or **Mojento**, *mo-nen-ta*, a small town of Spain province and 45 miles SW of Valencia.

Moggio di Sotto, *mod-joe-doe* a small town of Italy 24 miles N of Udine, on the Fella.

Moghilev, Russia. See **Mosiliv**.

Mogi (*Mogy*) *das Cruzes*, *mo-abee-dah-kroo-sab* a town of Brazil state and 35 miles ENE of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail. It has some trade and manufactures.

Mogi-Guaçu, *mo-thee-gwa-ssu* a village of Brazil state and 170 miles N of São Paulo on a river of the same name.

Mogilno, *mo-gil-no* a town of Prussia, in Posen 33 miles SSW of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900 3512.

Mogi Miran, *mo-shee-toe-roan* a town of Brazil state and 115 miles NNE of São Paulo on a river of the same name, with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton sugar and rum.

Mogliano Veneto, *mogli-ya-no-va-na* a commune of Italy province and 6 miles S of Treviso.

Mogador, a town of Morocco. See **Mogador**.

Mogollon, a post village of Pecos co. N Mex. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 150.

Mogollon (*mo-go-yon*) Mountains, a range or group in the E. part of Arizona between the Little Colorado and

Galado rivers. Elevation of the Mogollon Mesa or tableland, about 8000 feet.

Mogontiacum, or **Moguntiacum**, the Latin name of Mainz.

Mogoro, *mo-go-ro* a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles NW of Cagliari.

Mograt, an island of Arabia, to the Nile at Abu-Ham-med, between the 4th and 5th cataracts.

Moguer, *mo-gu-er* a town of Spain, province and 3 miles E of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto, an affluent of the Odiel. Pop. in 1900 8400 partly engaged in viticulture and the distilling of brandy.

Mogul (*mu-gul* a corruption of *Mongol*) **Empire**, the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindustan in the early part of the sixteenth century by Baber a descendant of Timur or Tamerlane. That conqueror after establishing his sway in Aghalun defeated Ibrahim Lodi the Mohammedan emperor of Delhi in 1526 and became master of northern India. His successors extended their dominions until they finally ruled over nearly the whole of the Indian peninsula. The seat of the Great Mogul as the ruler came to be known was long at Agra and later at Delhi. Among the most distinguished rulers of this dynasty to which are due many of the most magnificent monuments of Oriental architecture were Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb. From the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 may be dated the decline of the Mogul Empire, which was extinguished by the British at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1857 at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny a futile attempt was made to revive the empire of Delhi.

Moham, *mo-a* a village of Belgium province and 10 miles NW of Lille.

Mohács *mo-hatch* a town of Hungary co. of Baranya, on the west arm of the Danube 25 miles ESE of Elnök. It is a busy station for steamers plying on the Danube. On Aug. 29, 1848, the Turks, under Pashan the Magnificent, here achieved a great victory over the Hungarians which paved the way for Turkish domination in Hungary and here the Turks sustained a defeat at the hands of the Imperials under the Duke of Lorraine, in 1686. Pop. in 1900 15 82.

Mohamet-Abad *mo-ha-met-abad* a village of Persia province of Azerbaijan 80 miles SW of Tobra.

Mohammedabad, *mo-ham-met-abad* a village of Persia, province of Khorasan 12 miles S of Turbat with vestiges of former fortification, a citadel and a tower.

Mohammurah, *mo-ham-mur* a town on the frontier of Persia and Anatolia Turkey, to Khusistan, and near the junction of the Euphrate and Tigris (the stream formed by the confluence of the Euphrate and Tigris) and the Karun about 30 miles SE of Basra. It exports wheat, dates, wool, cotton and horses.

Moharek, the capital of the Bahrain Island situated on a little island of the same name, off the N end of Bahak or Bahrain.

Mohave *mo-ha-va* a county in the NW part of Arizona. It is intersected by the Colorado and is partly drained by the Bill Williams River. The surface is mountainous and presents great diversity. Among its remarkable features is the Grand Cañon or the Colorado. A large part of the soil is sterile. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are found. Area 13 421 sq. m. Capital Kingman. Pop. in 1900 1444 in 1900 3426.

Mohave City, a post-village of Mohave co. Ariz. on the Colorado River about 170 miles WNW of Prescott.

Mohave Desert, an elevated plateau or basin chiefly to San Bernardino co. Cal. northward of the San Bernardino Mountains. It is watered with salt pans and lakes and supports scanty vegetation of sage-brush, yucca and juniper.

Mohave (or **Mojave**) River, a water course of San Bernardino co. Cal. which after a generally NNE course, disappears in the Mohave Desert.

Mohawk, a post-village of Yuma co. Ariz. Pop. 80.

Mohawk, a post-village of Hancock co. 101. Pop. 60.

Mohawk, a village of Kownaw co. Mich. The banking point is Calumet.

Mohawk, a banking post-village of Herkimer co. N Y. on the S bank of the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal and on the West Shore R. 14 miles ESE of Utica. It has manufactures of paper boxes, knit-goods, farming implements etc. Pop. in 1900 2028.

Mohawk, a township (town) of Montgomery co. N Y. It contains Fonda. Pop. in 1900 2711.

Mohawk, a post-hamlet of Lane co. Oregon 13 miles NE of Eugene.

Mohawk, a post-village of Greene co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 500. It manufactures sewer pipe.

Mohawh, or Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Brant co Ontario, on Spring Creek and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rrs 6 miles SW of Brantford. Pop about 300

Mohawk Hall, a post-station of Lewis co N Y 8 miles NW of Boonville.

Mohawk River, a N Y rises near the S border of Lewis co runs nearly southeastward to Utica and intersects the co. of Onondaga Herkimer, Montgomery and Schenectady and enters the Hudson River at Cohoes, about 9 miles above Albany Its general direction is ESE Near Cohoes are the Falls of the Mohawk River (Cohoes Falls) 70 feet in height. The Mohawk is about 160 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rome Utica Little Falls Ponda, Amsterdam Schenectady and Cohoes Its valley is remarkable for beauty and fertility

Mohawkn, an Iroquoian tribe of Indians who formerly had their principal seat in the Mohawk Valley New York and who now live in Canada.

Mohawh Village a post-village of Coshocton co Ohio, 12 mi W of Coshocton. Pop 80

Mohogun, a post-station of New London co Conn 3 miles S of Norwich

Mohogan, a post-village of Westchester co N Y Pop 86

Mohogan Mountains, the name formerly applied to the Adirondack Mountains.

Mohican, mo-hik an post-village of Ashland co Ohio 15 miles E by S of Mansfield. Pop 100

Mohican (or Whilohding) River, Ohio is formed by the Black Fork and Clear Fork which unite in Ashland co It unites with the Muscawana River at the village of Coshocton to form the Muskingum

Mohilev, mo-hel-yev a government of Russia, mostly between lat 52° and 55° 15' N and lon 23 30' and 35° 36' E enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk Smolensk Tchernigov and Vinsk Area, 18,022 sq mi. The surface is mostly a wide plain. It is traversed from N to S by the Dnieper River The soil is generally fertile and agriculture is the main pursuit. Large quantities of timber and meat are floated down to the ports of the Black Sea. 1 op in 1897 1,704,041

Mohilev, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Mohilev on the Dnieper 35 miles NW of Smolensk It is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic archbishop and has a fine Greek cathedral a town hall with an octagonal tower and a museum There are manufactures of leather harness oil flour and tobacco and a trade in fruit, vegetables and fish Pop in 1897 43,100, of whom over 20,000 were Jews.

Mokilev or Moghilev, a town of Russia in Podolia on the Dnieper 53 miles ESE of Kamenets Podolsk It has an active trade 1 op in 1897 22,100 a large proportion Jews

Mohill, a small town of Ireland co of Leitrim 9 miles ESE of Carrick-on-Shannon

Mohilla Island See COVANO ISLES.

Mohior, a post-village of Val Perte co Idaho The banking point is Lewiston

Mohior, a post-village of Lincoln co Wash Pop 65

Möhtlin, mö-hin a town of Switzerland canton of Argau 11 miles E of Basel

Mohn, an island of the Baltic. See MOON

Mohn Cape, in Hasen Lend (reveland) immediately S of De Long Fjord Lat 33 10 N

Mohna (mona) More, a post-village of Berks co Pa, 4 miles SSW of Reading It has manufacture of cigars, hosiery hats, etc. Pop about 1500 The banking point is Reading

Mohon, mo-on a village of France, department of Ardennes on the Meuse 1 mile from Mézières

Mohon, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles NNE of Vannes

Mohonk Lake, a popular summer resort of Ulster co N Y on the Shawangunk Mountains, about 8 miles from New Paltz. The lake is a small sheet of water surrounded by wild rocky scenery Elevation 1200 feet (near the summit of Sky Top)

Möhra, mö-rä, a village of Saxe-Meiningen on the Mohrbach It was the home of Luther's family A monument has been erected to the Reformer

Möhringen, mö-rin-gen, a town of Baden on the Danube 29 miles NW of Konstanz. Pop about 1200

Möhringen, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar district of Stuttgart Pop est 2000

Mohrsville, mö-rä-vil a post village of Berks co Pa on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs 10 1/2 miles N of Reading Its banking point. Pop about 1000 It has manufactures of paper-boxes and underwear

Mohrungen, mö-röng-en, a town of East Prussia, 62 miles SSW of Königsberg It is the birthplace of Herder to whom there is a monument. Pop in 1900 4025

Mohunbhani, or Mohbhani, mō-hōnī, a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat 21° 17' -22° 34' N lon. 85 43-87° 14' E

Moldart, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 4 miles long on the SW coast of Inverness-shire.

Moldart, a wild and rugged district in the SW part of the co of Inverness Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean of the same name, about 10 miles SE of the island of Eigg

Molich, a valley of Egypt, on the route from the Fayum to the Little Oases

Molmenta da Beira, mo-mên-tä dä bë-erä, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 21 miles SE of Lamego

Molinee, ile-mux-, France. See ILE AUX MOINES.

Molingua, Iowa, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines River

Molingana, a post-village of Boone co Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern Rr where it crosses the Des Moines River 5 1/2 miles SW of Boone. Coal is mined at this place. Pop about 400

Moltra, a small town of Ireland co of Down 14 miles SW of Belfast

Moltra, a river of Ontario, flows into the Bay of Quinte at the town of Belleville, after a rapid course of about 30 miles

Molra, mo-l-rä, a post-village in Montgomery township (town) Franklin co N Y on the Rulien and the New York and Ottawa Rrs 14 miles W of Malone. Pop of the town in 1900 2484 of the village about 400

Molra, a post-village of Hastings co Ontario 16 miles N of Belleville Pop 100

Morais, mō-rä, a town of France, in Isère on the Morge, 16 miles NW of Saint-Marcelin Pop about 3500

Morais, a town of France in Jura 8 miles NW of Saint-Claude. Pop about 1300

Moisie, mō-see, a post-village of Saguenay co Quebec, at the mouth of the Moine River, on the N shore of the St Lawrence, 202 miles E of Tadoussac Here are deposits of black iron sand. Pop about 450

Moisie (or Mistishipi, mis-tish-i-pi) River, Canada, takes its rise in some of the lakes and swamps of the highlands of eastern Quebec and enters the Gulf of St Lawrence in lon 66 10 W This river has been one of the leading lines of communication from the interior to the coast. It is celebrated for its wild scenery

Moisina, mō-see-nä, a town of France, in Somme, 5 miles NE of Péronne Pop about 1400

Missac, mō-sä-k, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn 17 miles WNW of Montauban It has an interesting church once part of a celebrated abbey. It is the seat of a considerable trade 1 op in 1901 4538 (communes, 8407)

Mojácar, mo-nä-kar a town of Spain province and 30 miles ENE of Almería near the Mediterranean. It has a famed castle. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488. Pop (commune) about 5000

Mojados, mo-nä-dos, a small town of Spain in León, 18 miles S of Valladolid

Mojamba, Madagascar. See MAJAMBA

Mojamba Bay, on the NW coast of Madagascar in about lat. 15° 10 S

Mojanga, a town of Madagascar on the NW coast, at the mouth of the Betaninka River 230 miles NW of Antananarivo It has a fine harbor and some trade Pop about 6000

Mojeve, mo-hä-vä, a village of Kern co Cal on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé Pacific Rrs 4 1/2 miles S of Caliente. Pop about 400

Mojents, a town of Spain. See MOJENTA

Mnja, a town of Japan on the island of Kinsiu and on the Kiushiu railway opposite Shimomachi There are large coal deposits in the vicinity. Pop in 1899 26,374

Mojola, mo-yō-lä, a village of Italy province of Cuneo, on the Stura.

Moha, or Mokha, a town of Arabia. See MOCHA

Mokameh, or Mukama, a town of Bengal, Patna district on the S bank of the Ganges. It has a large trade.

Mokame, a banking post-village of Callaway co Mo on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop in 1900 331

Mokelumne, a river of California, rises near the base of the Sierra Nevada, and enters the San Joaquin River 20 miles NW of Stockton. Length about 200 miles

Mokelumne Hill, a post-village of Calaveras co, Cal is situated on a high hill, nearly 2 miles S of the Mokelumne River, and 68 miles ESE of Sacramento. It

has agricultural, stock raising and gold mining interests. Pop. about 800.

Mokoma, a post-village of Will. co., Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles S. of Joliet. Pop. in 1900 281.

Mokpo, a river and a treaty port (opened in 1894) of Korea.

Mokrim, a large village of Hungary co. of Torontál 42 miles WNW of Temešvár.

Moksha, mok shá, a river of Russia, government of Penza and Tambov joins the Oka 15 miles SE. of Yelatom, after a NW course of 300 miles.

Mokshan, mok shá, a town of Russia, 29 miles NNW of Penza. Pop. in 1907, 19,972.

Mola di Bari, mol'á de bá ree (L. *Turris Juliana*) a seaport of Italy province and 12 miles ESE of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 13,962. It stands on a low point, and on either side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms of water. The district produces wine and olives.

Mola di Gaeta, the former name of Formia.

Molalla, a small river of Clackamas co. Oregon enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Oregon City.

Molalla, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon about 49 miles S. of Portland. Pop. 109.

Moland, a post-station of Clay co., Minn.

Molango, a town of Mexico in the state of Hidalgo, 47 miles N. of Pachuca.

Molar, mol-án a small village of Spain in New Castile, 23 miles N. of Madrid.

Molara, mol-á-rá a town of Italy 10 miles SSE of Aagni, on the Orbe. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Molassena, mol-á-sá-ná, a village of Italy in the province of Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno.

Molasses Harbor, or Port Felix, a post-settlement of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay 36 miles from Guysborough.

Mold, a mining town of Wales, capital of Flintshire, 16 miles WSW of Chester. There is a fine fifteenth-century church with some good stained-glass. Pop. in 1901 4263.

Moldau, mol dōw (Bohem. *Vltava*, ří-tá-řá) a river of Bohemia, an affluent of the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are Prague and Budweis. It is navigable as far as the latter. Length, about 250 miles.

Moldau, mol dōw (Hun. *Sáposz sörétes*) a small town of Hungary co. of Abauj-Torda, on the Bodva, 15 miles from Kacsau.

Moldautown, mol dōw tūn' (Bohem. *Tyn nad Moldau*) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. It has a mediæval church and there is an archiepiscopal palace, the town having formerly belonged to the Archbishops of Prague. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4922.

Moldavia, mol-dá-rá a river of Galicia and Moldavia, joins the Sereth 36 miles S.W. of Jassy, after a south-easterly course of 110 miles.

Moldavia, mol dá-rá (Ruman. *Moldova*, L. *Moldavia*, Ger. *Moldau*, mol dōw) one of the former so-called Danubian Principalities now a part of Rumania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Russia (from which it is separated by the Pruth) on the S. by Wallachia on the W. by Transylvania, and on the NW by Bukovina. Area, 14,668 sq. m. Pop. in 1909 1,632,165. Except along the W. frontier the country is level forming part of the vast Rumanian plain, a great grain-producing and grazing region. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys belonging to the realm of the Carpathians. Moldavia is traversed from N. to S. by the river Sereth an affluent of the Danube. The boundless pastures feed vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. Swine are bred in the forests. Large game abounds in the region of the Carpathians. The Moldavians are Rumanians. The Jews form a considerable part of the urban inhabitants and the gypsies are a picturesque element in the population. The chief cities are Jassy formerly the capital of the principality of Moldavia, and Galatz. The Wallach (Ruman) principality of Moldavia arose towards the close of the Middle Ages. Its dominions were before very long extended over Bukovina and Bessarabia. To the W. the sister principality of Wallachia arose and struggled almost simultaneously into existence. First Wallachia and then Moldavia became tributary to the Turkish sultans who, however, for a long period did not actually bring the principalities within their grasp. In the course of the seventeenth century however, the autonomy of the two states was to a great extent extinguished. From the early part of the eighteenth century Moldavia and Wallachia were ruled by hospodars belonging to the Greek families known as Phanariotes. In the first half of the nineteenth century Russia sought to bring the Danubian Principalities under her control. The

Crimean War (1854-56) had as one of its results the emancipation of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose union was consummated in 1859-61 a new state, Rumania, being formed. See RUMANIA.

Molde, mol'dəh a seaport town of Norway in Rom-dal and on the Bay of Molde 32 miles SW of Christian-sund. It has a good harbor and a trade in timber tar and fish. Pop. in 1900 1678.

Moldova, mol do-vəh' Lj (New) and Ó (Old) two villages of Hungary co. of Krasó-Szörény 56 miles E. of Belgrade.

Mole, a river of England rises in the co. of Sussex and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Môle, a mountain of Savoy France, near Bonneville, 15 miles ENE of Geneva, Switzerland. Height, 6132 feet.

Molehill, a post-station of Richkie co. W. Va.

Moloo, a post-village of Emery co., Utah.

Molambeek Saint-John, mol-lā-hā-ā-sā-eh-ā a suburban section of Brussels. Pop. in 1900 58,445.

Molo-Saint-Nicholas, a cargo port of Haiti on a deep bay and near the NW extremity of the northwest peninsula of the island. Also the name of the projecting peninsula.

Molésou, a mountain of the Fribourg Alps, Switzerland, about 3 miles from Bulls. Height, 6810 feet.

Molfetta, mol fōt-tā, a seaport of Italy 15 miles WNW of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901 49,135. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace and college, ship building yards and some trade.

Molkom-Bellebeek, mol hām bol hēh bēk' a village of Belgium in Brabant, 8 miles NW of Brussels.

Molieres, mol-é-ā, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne 11 miles N. of Montauban. Pop. about 1090.

Molina, mol-é-ná, a town of Spain province and 8 miles NW of Marra, situated in a fruitful district. Pop. in 1900, 5615.

Molina, a small town of Spain, 72 miles ENE. of Guadalajara, on the Galia.

Molina, a banking post-village of Pike co. Ga. on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 194.

Mollito, mol-é-ná, a town of Chile, province of Talca and on the Valparaiso railway 8 miles SW of Curicó. Pop. 3800.

Mollisera, mol-é-sá-rá, a town of Italy province and 14 miles NE. of Benevento. Pop. about 3600.

Mollre, mol-erā a city of Rock Island co., Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. the Burlington Route and other railroads 173 miles W. of Chicago and about 4 miles above Davenport, Iowa on the opposite side of the river. Moline is separated from the island of Rock Island by a narrow channel affording a fine water power which is used by Moline manufacturers. It has important manufacturing industries which are represented by steel works, iron foundries, flouring and saw mills, machine-shops, and by manufacturing of ploughs and cultivators, butters, pumps, saws, wagons, carriages, milling machinery, corn planters, planes, organs, elevators etc. Pop. in 1900 17,248.

Molise, a banking city of Elk co. Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 8 miles S. of Howard. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Moline, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. 17 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Molinella, mol-é-nē-lā, a town of Italy province and 39 miles NE. of Bologna, formerly on islands in the Po but that river now flows many miles from it. Pop. in 1901 3662 (commune, 12,051).

Molico, mol-é-ā a post-village of Escambia co., Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 24 miles N. of Pensacola. Pop. about 550.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Union co. Minn. 13 miles S. of Ripley.

Molino, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa., 3 miles N. of Port Clinton. Pop. 60.

Molino, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn. on the Elk River about 68 miles S. by E. of Nashville. Pop. about 60.

Molino del Rey, mol-é-nū-dēl-rā a range of massive stone buildings about 2 miles SW of the city of Mexico, celebrated as the scene of a battle between the Mexican troops and the United States forces Sept. 8, 1847 resulting in the defeat of the former.

Mollon, mol-é-nō, a small town of Spain in Aragon, 83 miles SSE of Saragossa.

Moline, a village of Switzerland, co. of Grisons, on the Jaller route from Thusis to the Engadine, 5 miles from Stalla. Elevation 4793 feet.

Molins del Rey, mol-é-nū-dēl-rā, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles SW of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. about 2500.

Molirke, mo-le-rūwē, a village of Brasil, state of Rio de Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Rio Grande an affluent of the Paraíba.

Molise, mo-le-sā, a province of the old kingdom of Naples now constituting the province of Campobasso in the kingdom of Italy.

Moliterano, mo-le-tā no, a town of Italy in Potenza, 10 miles NNE of Lagonegro. Pop in 1901 5245.

Molivo, mo-le-vā (anc. *Methymna*), a small seaport on the N coast of the island of Lesbos.

Mölk, a town of Austria. See *Melt*.

Molkweram, molk-wā-rūm, a small seaport of the Netherlands, in Friesland 3 miles NE of Stevoren.

Möll, a small river of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, is a tributary of the Drava. It flows through the picturesque Möll Thal.

Möll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 miles E of Antwerp. Pop of the commune in 1900 7560.

Mollendo, mol-yā do, a seaport of Peru, on the open coast and in a desert 10 miles SE of Islay. It is the terminus of a railway to Arequipa and Puno, has a fine railway station, etc and exports copper ore, salt and tin ores, gold and silver articles, alpaca, borax, coca and cocaine wool etc. Pop about 2300.

Mollina, mol-yā-nā, a small town of Spain in Andalusia, 36 miles from Málaga.

Möllis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N of Glarus. Pop (commune) about 3000.

Mölin, a town of Prussia, in the district of Schleswig, 10 miles NNE of Lauenburg. Pop in 1900 4583.

Molltown, a post-town of Berks co. Pa. about 11 miles N of Reading.

Mollwitz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau circle of Riege. It witnessed the first victory of the forces of Frederick the Great over the Austrians, achieved on April 10 1741. A commemorative obelisk was erected in 1873.

Molo, a pueblo of Davao province, Pannay Philippine Islands on an inlet off the SE coast. Pop 9547.

Mologa, mo-lo-gā, a river of Russia, governments of Tver, Novgorod and Yaroslavl joins the Volga on the left, near Mologa, after a N and E course of over 300 miles.

Mologu, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles WNW of Yaroslavl on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop in 1907 4258.

Molokai, mo-lo-ki (properly mo-lo-lā-ee) one of the Hawaiian Islands, 43 miles N of Lanai across the Palolo Channel Area, 270 (261) sq m. It is mountainous, attaining a height of 2000-3000 feet, the mountains are broken by deep ravines and water-courses which are well covered with vegetation. The W portion is barren but the high lands in the E are fertile. Pop in 1900 2364, mainly on a narrow strip of very fertile ground on the S. side. The larger settlement is in the middle of the N coast.

Molokini, mo-lo-ke-nee, a small barren island in Aloakeiki Channel Hawaiian Islands, SW of Maui.

Molong, a town of New South Wales, 173 miles by rail WNW of Sydney. It is a copper and gold region. Pop about 1150.

Molopo, a river of southern Africa, a northern tributary of the Orange River forms the boundary between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and British Bechuanaland.

Molotch'naya, a river of Russia, about 100 miles long which discharges into the lake called Melotchanzky Liman which communicates with the Sea of Azov.

Moleheim, mel-hime (L. *Moleheim*) a town of Germany in Alsace 12 miles WSW of Strasbourg. Pop in 1900 3061.

Molisee, a post-village of Okanogan co. Wash. The banking point is Cusconung.

Molton, South, England. See *South Molton*.

Moluccas, mo-luk-ka, or Spice Islands, a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Buru, Amboyna, Ternate, the Banda and Sula Islands, Bachian, Waigeu, Morota, Ombara, Misol, and (in a broader extension) Timor, Lant, and the Aru and Key (Kel) Islands. They are mostly volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sugar, rice, indigo, coffee, cacao, tobacco, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl- and trepang fisheries. The Moluccas have been for centuries successively in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch. At present nearly the entire group is held by the last-named nation and is divided between the residences of Ternate (whose jurisdiction extends over Dutch New Guinea) and Amboyna. The general language on the coast is the Malay. The population consists of Afluras, Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The *Molucca Passage* lies between Gilolo and the northern peninsula of Celebes. The chief centres

of trade are Ternate, Amboyna, and Banda. Area, about 21,500 sq m. Pop in 1900 450,850.

Molvizar, mol-ve-thaz, a village of Spain in Andalusia, 25 miles from Granada.

Molyvaux, a river of New Zealand. See *CAUTIA*.

Mombacosa, a post-station of Ulster co. N. Y.

Mombach, mom-bāk, a village of Hesse on the Rhine circle of Mainz. Pop in 1900 5278.

Mombacho, a volcano of Nicaragua, near the NW shore of Lake Nicaragua. Elevation, about 6000 feet.

Mombarnza, mom-bā-rest, a town of Italy province and 14 miles SW of Alessandria. Pop about 3000.

Mombasa, mom-bā-sā, or *Mombaz*, mom-bās (in the language of the natives, *Mpasa*) the capital of British East Africa, is situated on a small island of the same name, in lat. 4° 5' S lon 80° 40' E. When the Portuguese first arrived here, at the end of the fifteenth century the town was large and flourishing but subsequently fell into decay and not until the latest British occupation did it begin to show signs of recovery. The island is connected by a causeway with the main-land and the town by rail with the lake region of Uganda. The town which has a fine harbor has a population of about 37,000 and carries on an active export trade in ivory, hides, horns, rubber, copra, copal, grain etc. Mombasa was a possession of the sultan of Zanzibar from 1824-68.

Mombasiglio, mom-bā-sē-lyo, a village of Italy 6 miles from Mondovì, on the Monca.

Mombello, mom-bē-lō, a village of Italy province of Alessandria, 13 miles ENE of Turin.

Mombeltran, mom-bē-trān, a small town of Spain in Old Castile, 33 miles SW of Avila.

Mombroscil, mom-bō-chē-lē, a village of Italy province and 7 miles ENE of Asti. Pop about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Mombasen, a port of call on the NE coast of the island of Yezo Japan in about lat 44° 22' N.

Mombro de Tarragona, mom-bro-dā tan-rā-go-nā, a small town of Spain in Catalonia, on the Salado.

Momai, mo-māi, or *Ting yuen-ling*, a town of China, in Yun-nan about 135 miles ENE of Bhamo (Burma).

Momence, mo-mēnce, a banking city of Kankakee co. Ill. on the Kankakee River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rrs. 50 miles S of Chicago. It has railroad repair-shops, manufactures of enamelled brick etc. Pop in 1900 2026.

Momignies, mo-mēn-yē, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 35 miles SSE of Ypres.

Morab, mo-mā, a town of Italy 8 miles WNW of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop about 100.

Momotom, the Latin name of *MUSSTEN*.

Momotombo, a village of Nicaragua, at the W extremity of Lake Managua, connected by rail with Chinandega. Adjacent is the active volcano of Momotombo with an altitude of 4250 (5200) feet. The volcano was in eruption in 1902 and 1900.

Mompelgard, the German name of *Montreuil*.

Mompes, or *Mompox*, a town of Colombia, in Bolivar on the left bank of the Magdalena River 116 miles SE of Cartagena. Pop about 11,000. It has considerable river traffic and was at one time of much commercial importance.

Mona, the ancient name of *ANNUSTAY*.

Mons, mo-nā, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across which separates Haiti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. NW of it is the islet of *Monte*.

Mons, a post-village of Junb. on Utah 8 miles SSW of York. The banking point is Kyrby. Pop about 500.

Monses, a banking post-borough of Beaver co. Pa. on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. Pop in 1900 2008. It has glass and furniture-factories, steel-wire works, etc.

Monschiuni, the Latin name of *MUSICA*.

Monaco, mon-ā-ko, an Italian principality the small port state of Europe surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, except on the S, where it borders on the Mediterranean Area, 8 sq m. It consists mainly of the town of Monaco (anc. *Portus Monaci* or *Portus Herculis Monaci*) and its suburbs (La Condamine and Monte Carlo) on a promontory overlooking the sea, 0 m. ENE of Nice. The town has a fine palace, cathedral, college, oceanographic museum, etc. and manufactures of spirits, fine pottery, bricks, perfumery and objects of virtu. The noted casino, where gambling is licensed and the profits from which are placed to the payment of all state expenses, is at Monte Carlo. The state is virtually under French control. Monaco is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and is a frequent health-resort. Pop. of the town, about 3300 of the principality in 1894, 15,180.

Monsadnock, or **Grand Monsadnock**, an isolated mountain in Cheshire co. N. H. about 11 miles S.E. of Keene. It is about 5 miles long and has an altitude of 3180 feet.

Monaghan, mon-ə-gən (Irish pron. mon-ə-gən) an island county of Ireland, in Ulster Area, 497 sq. m. The surface is hilly or undulating. There are many big and small lakes. The North Blackwater River is on the N. boundary. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Capital Monaghan. Pop. in 1841 208,500. In 1901 75,800.

Monaghan, a town of Ireland capital of the co. of Monaghan 68 miles. N.W. of Dublin. Pop. about 1000.

Monaghan, a post township of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 84.

Monahans, a post-village of Ward co. Tex. Pop. 85.

Monaster, a banking post-village of Dickeys co. S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 125.

Monapia the ancient name of the Isle of Mar.

Monarat, a post-village of Carroll co. Va. The banking point of Hillville. Pop. 125.

Monard, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 200.

Monashan, a post-village of Louisa co. Va. on the Rappahannock River about 65 miles S. by N. of Richmond.

Monasterium, or **Monasterium**, a town of Ireland on and 6 miles W.W. of Kildare on the Barrow and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. about 1000.

Monasterium, the Latin name of Mithras.

Monastero Barmida, mon-ā-tā-rē-dee-vā, a village of Italy 7 miles W. of Acqui on the Barmida.

Monastero di Vascio, mon-ā-tā-rē-dee-vā, a village of Italy 4 miles S. of Mondovì.

Monastero di S. Salvatore, mon-ā-tā-rē-dee-vā, a village of Italy 8 miles S. E. of Bolzano.

Monastero di S. Maria, mon-ā-tā-rē-dee-vā, a town of Austria-Hungary in the district of Vienna by N. of Bismarck. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4023.

Monaster, Le, le-mō-nā-tē, a town of France, in Haute Loire 9 miles S.E. of Luzy. It has a industrial church which belonged to a very ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 2000. (commune) 350.

Monaster, mon-ā-tē, or **Monaster**, a seaport town of Tunis on the Gulf of Hammamet, 11 miles S.E. of Sousse. Pop. about 6000. It is a large port.

Monaster, in the district of Batavia, a town of the Dutch East Indies capital of the district of Madoera. It is about 50 miles S.W. of Salatiga. It is built on a basin of fruit. It is a quiet town and is situated by a river crossed by numerous bridges. It presents an attractive appearance, with its minarets and the foliage of cypresses and other trees and has a large and fine bazaar. It is an important military center. It is a busy place with a trade in wheat, tobacco etc. grown in the district and manufactures of gold and silver ware in carpet. It is the seat of several consuls. The population which is estimated at 45,000 is a medley of all the nationalities to be found in Macassar. The Christians numbering about half of the total.

Monaster, a post-village of Ontario co. N. C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. 100.

Monaster, a small town of Spain province of Valencia in the Moneida.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a town of Italy in Piedmont on the P. 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. in 1901 1,000 (commune 11,561). It has a royal palace with a fine collection of portraits. Lat. of observatory 44° 53' 51" N., lon. 12° 12'.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a town of Italy in Piedmont province and 22 miles W.W. of Alexandria. Pop. about 3500.

Monasteri, or **Monasteri**, mon-ā-tē, a small town of Portugal in Vinho 23 miles S. of Braga in the Vinho.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a mountain of Spain about 55 miles W. of Barcelona, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile, and commanding a fine view. Elevation 7600 feet.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles S.E. of Tulle.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, (the monk) one of the most famous Alpine heights of Switzerland in the Bernese Oberland, 8 miles N. of the Jungfrau and adjoining the Eiger Height 7368 feet. It is covered with magnificent snow and ice-fields and was first succeeded by Forster in 1857. The Monasteri has an altitude of 11,385 feet.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a small town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg.

Monasteri, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis. about 20 miles W.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 68.

Monasteri, mon-ā-tē, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 15 miles N.E. of Lagos. Pop. in 1899 6784. This brings the

teen miles to the S. are the baths called Caldas de Monchabo, effluents in numerous diseases.

Monchabo, mon-ā-tē, a small town of Burma, 27 miles N. of Ava. It was formerly important.

Monckton, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, on a branch of the Rivière aux Râbles and on the Canadian Pacific R. 13 miles N.W. of Cornwall. Pop. 125.

Monclar, mon-klar, a commune of France in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles S.E. of Montauban. Pop. about 1600.

Monclar, a commune of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. about 1500.

Monclova, a post-village of Linares on Ohio on the Ottawa River about 14 miles S.W. of Toledo, on the Wabash R. Pop. 100.

Monclova, a town of Mexico in Coahuila 105 miles N. by W. of Saltillo on the Mexican International R. Pop. in 1900, 6884.

Moncontour, mon-kōn-tōn, a town of France in Orne 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Brieux. Pop. about 1250.

Moncontour, a small town of France, in Vienna 9 miles S.W. of Loudun. Here the Huguenots under Collignot suffered a defeat in 1569.

Moncorro, a village of Mexico. See Tuxtepec.

Moncreiff Hall, Scotland 24 miles S. of Perth is 725 feet above the sea.

Moncrivello, mon-kro-vē-lo, a village of Italy in Piedmont province of Asti, 22 miles W. of Verelli.

Moncton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick on the Westmoreland 89 miles N.E. of St. John on the Intercolonial and the Moncton and L'Acadie R. It is at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac River has a fine harbor and manufactures of lumber, staves, wooden ware, cotton and wool goods, etc. Here is the principal workshops of the Intercolonial R. Pop. in 1901 9026.

Moncoeco, mon-kō-kō, a village of Italy in Piedmont province of Alessandria 14 miles N.W. of Asti.

Monodre, a post-village of Chatham co. N. C. 10 miles S.W. of Raleigh. Pop. 75.

Monda, mon-dā, a small town of Spain province and 23 miles N. of Malaga.

Mondamin, a banking post town of Harrison co. Iowa on the Northwestern Line 37 miles N. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 284.

Monday, a post-village of Hickocking co. Ohio on the Hickocking Valley R. The banking point is Vandalia. Pop. about 400. It has a coal industry.

Monday Creek, Ohio enters the Hickocking River in Athens co.

Mondogo, mon-dō-gō, a navigable river of Portugal runs 14 miles S.W. of Fátima and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Mondogo. Length 140 miles.

Mondogo, a navigable river of Brazil state of Mato Grosso joins the Parana on the left at Miranda. Length 240 miles.

Mondogo, Cape, on the W. coast of Portugal at the mouth of the Mondogo River. Lat. 40° 12' N.

Mondogay, mon-dō-gā, a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles S. of Madrid.

Mondim, mon-dē-m, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 12 miles S.E. of Lamego on the Terceira.

Mondolfo, mon-dō-lō, a town of central Italy in the Marche 15 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. (commune) about 4300.

Mondofed, mon-dō-fē-d, a small town of Spain province and 8 miles S.W. of Lugo. It has a medieval cathedral. Pop. of the commune (much larger than that of the town) in 1900 about 10,000.

Mondoublet, mon-dō-blē, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 14 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. about 1800.

Mondovi, mon-dō-vē, (1) W. of Mondovi, a Heughebaert town of Italy in Piedmont 14 miles S.W. of Cuneo near the Ellero. It commands an upper town on a steep height commanding a beautiful view and a lower town. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace. There are manufactures of textile machinery etc. From 1550 to 1719 the town was the seat of a university. Here, in April 1798 Bonaparte defeated the Sardinians. Pop. of the commune in 1901 19,265 of whom only about one-half resided in the town.

Mondori, or **Mondoro**, a banking city of Buffalo co. Wis. on the Buffalo (or Beef) River 25 miles S.W. of Eau Claire, on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has flouring-mills and a brewery. Pop. in 1900 1208.

Mondragon, mon-dra-gōn, a town of France, in Vasconie, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Mondragon, mon-dra-gon, a small town of Spain in Guipúzcoa 33 miles SW of San Sebastián. It has iron works. Near by are sulphur springs.

Mondragone, mon-dra-go'ni, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 17 miles SE of Gaeta. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6125.

Mondsee, mon-té, a lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, about 6 miles long, and less than 2 miles broad, is 1670 feet above sea-level and surrounded by mountains.

Mondsee, a town of Upper Austria on the N bank of a lake of the same name 16 miles ENE of Salzburg. Pop. about 1300.

Moneague, a town of the island of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex 17 miles SW of Port Maria. Pop. about 2600.

Monroe, a post-village of Willamette on the Tillamook Central R. 34 miles S by W of Clatskanie. Pop. in 1900 462.

Monongaw Springs, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mo. Pop. 65.

Monongia, mon-ni-yá, a village of Italy on the E shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles ESE of Chiavari.

Monreale, mon-ré, a small town of France, in Landes Pyrénées, on the Garonne, 11 miles W of Pau. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4118.

Monemvasia, or **Monembasia**, mon-em-ba-si-á, or **Napoli di Malvasia**, ná-po-li-dee-ma-lí-á, a small town of Greece, in Laconia, on the Argolic Sea 20 miles NNW of Cape Mada. It stands on a small island, reached by a narrow cause from the main land. Led to the Venetians, and later under the Turks. Monemvasia was a strong fortress and a busy seaport. The wine exported from it came to be known as *Malmsey*, corrupted in English into *Malmsey* or *Malmsey*. It was carried in English into *Malmsey* or *Malmsey*. It was carried in English into *Malmsey* or *Malmsey*.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Moner, a village of Italy, in the province of Aosta, 10 miles S of Aosta. Pop. about 100.

Mongiardino, mon-jan-dee'co, a village of Italy province of Genoa 12 miles from Novi.

Mongibello, a name of Mount Etna. See *Etna*.

Mongo, a post-village of Lagrange co. Ind. on the Pigeon River about 40 miles E of Elkhart. Pop. 125.

Mongolia, a vast region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat 37 and 50 N and lon 88 and 120° E having Manchuria, from which it is in part separated by the Great Khingan Mountains on the E. China and Chinese Turkestan on the S and SW and Russian Asia, on the frontiers of which are the vast bulwarks of the Altai Khangai, Sayan and other mountains on the N. Area roughly estimated at 1,200,000 sq. m. In a broader interpretation the region of Drungaria in the NW is included in Mongolia. It is mostly a vast desert, lying at an elevation of from 2500 to 5500 feet. Its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi though here and there this stony and sandy region has productive tracts, feeding herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and some wheat, barley, and millet are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly tributaries to the Amur (through the Argun) and Yenisei (Selenge) systems of water, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the NW the principal being the Uba-Kar and Uba-Aral-Nor (Kara-Uzun). The great bend of the Huang Ho is in the S. The trade is chiefly with China proper to which the Mongols send live-stock of all kinds, silk, soda, hides, and skins receiving in return brick tea, silk cotton and woolen fabrics, boots, metalware etc. A less important trade with Russia has recently developed. Among the numerous trade or caravan routes crossing the region is that from Peking to Maimashin and Hsichia. The Mongols are of the Buddhist religion and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor. Mongolia is divided into numerous aimaks or *chieftains* these again into *banner* or military tribes, further subdivided into *regiments* etc. The supreme administration is vested in the colonial department at Peking. The chief city is Ulaan, in the N. The population is estimated at about 2,000,000 by some much higher. The Mongol constitution has been taken by ethnologists (in a classification now not generally accepted) as the type of one of the main divisions of mankind (the Yellow Race) comprising in a broad sense, the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Indo-Chinese, Tibetans, the Uralo-Altaic people (Tatars, Turks, Finns, Magyars) etc. to which some would add the Malayo Polynesian.

Mongolia, a post-village of York co. Ontario 3 miles from Stouffville.

Mong-tse, a town of China. See *Mong-tse*.

Mongul, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 90.

Monhegan, or **Manhegan**, man-hee-gan, an island of Maine, off the coast of Hancock co. with a light. Lat. 45° 45' N.

Monhegan, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. Pop. about 90.

Monheim, man-hime, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia 35 miles SSE of Ansbach. Pop. about 1200.

Monheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia 10 miles SSE of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Pop. about 1200.

Monroe, a post-village of Charlton co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 400.

Monica, mo-ni-kab, a banking post-village of Peoria co. Ill., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. and the

Burlington Route, 20 miles NW of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200

Monico, *mo-ne'-ko*, a post-village of Oneida co. Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles E by S of Rhinelander. Pop. 125

Monio, *mon-e*, a post-village of Somerset co. Md. 16 miles N of Oriskany. Pop. 79

Monisteth, a parish of Scotland, co. of Forfar 18 miles SSW of Arbroath

Moniquira, *mo-ne-ke'-ra*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, on the Moniquira River 118 miles N by E of Bogotá. Near it are rich copper deposits. Pop. about 12,000

Monistigue (*mon-ist'-ig*) River, a name sometimes given to the Manistigue River in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Monistrol, *mo-ne-tról'* a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 30 miles NE of Le Puy. Pop. (commune) in 1861 4931

Monistrol de Monserrat, *mo-ne-tról' dâ mon-sâ-râ'* a small town of Spain in Catalonia, 27 miles NW of Barcelona, at the foot of the mountain of Monserrat.

Moniteau, *mon-e-tô* a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Missouri River and is intersected by Monticau and Mowea creeks. Extensive coal, iron, zinc, and lead are found in the county. Capital, California. Pop. in 1900, 15,639 in 1900 15,931

Moniteau, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa., 12 miles N of Butler

Moniteau Creek, Howard co. Mo. enters the Missouri River about 18 miles E of Booneville.

Moniteau Creek, Montana co. Mo. enters the Missouri River at the NW extremity of Cole co.

Monitor, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the Middle Fork of the Wild Cat River 7 miles E of Lafayette. Pop. 120

Monitor, a post-station of McPherson co. Kan. 20 miles S by E of Hutchinson

Monitor, a post-township of Bay co. Mich. Pop. in 1900 2154

Monitor, a post-station of Marion co. Oregon about 22 miles NE of Salem

Monjos (or **Monzos**), *Los, tocs mong zoon* (The Monks) small low islands in the South Pacific Ocean lat 0° 57' S. lon. 145° 41' E

Monk-Bretton, a small town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire 3 miles NE of Batley. Pop. in 1901 3266

Monkey Hill, a station of the Panama railway in the republic of Panama, 14 miles from Colon

Monks Corner, a post-town capital of Berkeley co. S C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles N of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 202

Monketown, a post-village of Fauquier co. Tex. The banking point is Honeygrove. Pop. about 175

Monkton, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md.

Monkton, a post-village of Monkton township (town) Addison co. Vt. about 16 miles S of Burlington. Kachin is found and worked here. Pop. of the town in 1900 912 of the village, about 275

Monkton, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 104 miles NNE of Mitchell. Pop. 150

Monktonridge, a post-village in Monkton township (town) Addison co. Vt. about 18 miles S by E of Burlington. Pop. about 300

Monk-Wearmouth, a former town of England now a part of Sunderland

Monmouth, or **Monmouthshire**, *mon-mûth-shîr* a county of England having S the Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn. Area, 535 sq. m. Surface mostly unevenly varied with hills and vales, the highest elevation being about 1850 feet. Along the Bristol Channel it is in parts flat. The woodland is extensive. The county is traversed from N to S by the Ux and has the rivers Monnow and Wyre on its eastern border. Coal, iron, and limestone abound and are extensively worked. The Welsh language is still to be heard in some parts. Principal towns are Monmouth (the capital) Abergavenny and Newport. The county is celebrated for the number of its British Roman and mediæval remains. Pop. in 1891 252,480 in 1901 302,500

Monmouth, a town of England, capital of the co. of Monmouth, situated in a picturesque vale at the confluence of the Monnow and the Wyre, 21 miles WSW of Gloucester and 17 miles S of Hereford. The principal objects of interest are the fourteenth-century parish church with a lofty spire (recently restored), the ruins of the castle of John of Gaunt in which Henry V. was born, and remains of a Benedictine monastery, the thirteenth-century

bridge, and (in the vicinity) a Norman chapel. Pop. in 1901, 5095

Monmouth, a county in the E part of New Jersey has an area of 479 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Burlington and Sandy Hook bays and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the Nerorunk and Manasquan rivers. Capital Freehold. Pop. in 1880 60,128, in 1900 82,067

Monmouth, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Warren co. on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R. 18 miles W by S of Galesburg. It contains Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) which was organized in 1858 and has manufactures of pottery and sewer pipe soap, cigars, ploughs, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 7480

Monmouth, a post-village of Adams co. Ind. on the St. Mary's River 20 miles SSE of Fort Wayne

Monmouth, a post-town of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 50 miles WNW of Clinton. Pop. in 1900 261

Monmouth, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 7 miles W of Cherokee. Pop. 180

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township (town) Koonseeb co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 16 miles NE of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1234 of the village, 312

Monmouth (Monmouth Court House) N. J. a locality memorable for a battle in the Revolutionary War fought on June 28 1778. See **PARANOL**.

Monmouth, a banking post-town of Polk co. Oregon 12 miles SW of Salem, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 660

Monmouth, a post-village of Rockbridge co. Va. 3 miles from Lexington

Monmouth Beach, a summer resort of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey 28 miles S of New York city and 5 miles N of Long Branch

Monmouth Court-House, N. J. See **PARANOL**

Monmouth Junction, a post-village of Middlesex co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles NE of Trenton. Pop. about 200

Monmouthshire, England. See **MONMOUTH**

Monnaix, *mon-nâ* a town of France in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles NNE of Tours. Pop. (commune) about 2000

Monnetier, a village and resort in the department of Haute-Savoie France, on a col of the Ecluse mountains connected by steam and electric tramway with Geneva Switzerland. Elevation, 2336 feet

Monnikendam, *mon-nîk-dâm* (L. *Monnekendam*) a town of the Netherlands province of North Holland with a harbor on the Zuider Zee, 8 miles NE of Amsterdam. Pop. (commune) 2800

Monnow, or **Monnow**, a river of England joins the Wyre near Monmouth

Mono, a county in the E part of California borders on Nevada. Area 3070 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Owens River and is bounded on the SW by the Sierra Nevada. On the SW border of this county stands Mount Dana 12,992 (or 13,225) feet high. It contains Mono Lake, 14 miles long the water of which is alkaline or saline and intensely bitter. Gold and silver are found here. Capital, Bridgeport. Pop. in 1890 2002 in 1900 2107

Monoc'mey, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. on the Potomac River at the mouth of the Monocacy about 15 miles S of Frederick. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery

Monocacy, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill River about 11 miles below Reading. Here is an iron-ore. Pop. about 368

Monocacy Creek, Pa., enters the Lehigh River in Northampton co.

Monocacy River rises in Adams co. Pa. by three branches called Marsh Middle, and Hook creeks. It runs southward through Frederick co. Md. and enters the Potomac River about 5 miles below the Point of Rocks and 15 miles S of Frederick. The main stream is about 80 miles long. On the Monocacy River a few miles from Frederick the Confederates under Early defeated a force of Federals on July 9 1864.

Monocacy Station, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 104 miles SE of Reading. Pop. about 600

Monoban, a post-village of King co. Wash. Pop. 60

Monok, *mon-ek'* a small town of Hungary co. of Zemplin

Mono Lake, Cal. is in Mono co., near the E base of the Sierra Nevada and about 7 miles NE of Mount Dana. It

is about 14 miles long and 9 miles wide. The water is strongly saline and alkaline and has no outlet. It contains a large proportion of common salt and carbonates of soda, and is practically destitute of animal life. Elevation 6730 feet.

Momo Mills, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario on the Humber River 6 miles E of Orangeville. Pop. about 400.

Monomotapa, *mon o-mo-ta-pa*, a former native empire of eastern Africa, in the Mesembrie-Zambezi region the limits of which are not precisely known.

Monom, a banking post-town of White co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 31 miles N of Lafayette. It has quarrying interests. Pop. in 1900 1180.

Monona, a western county of Iowa, borders on Yabaska. Area, 432 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River and intersected by the Little Sioux and Soldier rivers, and also drained by the Maple River. Capital, Onawa. Pop. in 1890 14,515 in 1900 17,980.

Monona, a banking post-town of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles NW of McGregor. Pop. in 1900 674.

Monongah, a post-town of Marion co. W. Va. in a coal and coke region 0 miles SW of Fairmont on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 1788. The banking point is Fairmont.

Monongahela, a township of Greene co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 742.

Monongahela, a banking city of Washington co. Pa. on the W bank of the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 32 miles S of Pittsburgh. It has coal-mines, foundries and machine-shops, distilleries, etc. and manufactures of glass and grating wheels and bones. Pop. in 1900 5173.

Monongahela River, a branch of the Ohio is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley rivers, which rise in West Virginia and unite in Marion co. of that state, about 3 miles above Fairmont. It intersects Monongalia co. from which it passes into Pennsylvania and runs generally northward, uniting with the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh where it is about 400 yards wide. It is about 150 miles long, excluding its branches, and is navigable by means of locks from Fairmont to its mouth. This river traverses a fertile country in which bituminous coal abounds and is exposed on its banks so as to be easily accessible. The chief tributary is the Youghiogebay. The West Fork rises near the W. border of Upsher co. W. Va. (See Tygart's Valley River). On the banks of the Monongahela River a few miles above its junction with the Allegheny the army of Braddock was defeated on July 9, 1755.

Monongalia, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 308 sq. m. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat rivers. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. Bituminous coal, iron-ore, oil, and gas are found in the county. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. in 1890 15,701 in 1900 19,049.

Monon'omy Point Light, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Mass. Lat. 41° 33' N. Lon. 70° W.

Monopase, Cal. a pass of the Sierra Nevada, on the SW border of Mono co. near lat. 39° N. The highest part of the pass is 10,765 feet above the level of the sea.

Monopoli, *mo-nop-o-li*, a seaport of Italy 27 miles SSE of Bari on the Adriatic. It is situated on an eminence. It has retained its old walls and has a castle dating from the sixteenth century and a cathedral. There is a good harbor. The town carries on trade in woolen and cotton cloth (both extensively manufactured in the place) wine, and olives. Pop. (commune) in 1901 22,545.

Monor, *mo-ne'*, a town of Hungary and 20 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. about 7900.

Monostorszeg, *mo-noah to-sag*, a town of Hungary on the left bank of the Danube, 41 miles SE of Eufunkirchen. Pop. about 5000.

Monóvar, *mo-no-vaa*, a town of Spain province and 28 miles NW of Alcala, on the Ebro. Pop. in 1900 10,673.

Monowi, a village of Boyd co. Neb. Pop. about 100.

Monpazier, *mon-pa-az*, a commune of France, in Dordogne, 24 miles SSE of Bergerac.

Monpont, *mon-pont*, a town of France in Dordogne on the left, 10 miles SSW of Ribera. Pop. about 2500.

Monreale dei Campi, *mon-ra-ál dèi kám-pi*, a small town of Spain in Aragon 24 miles NNW of Teruel.

Monreale, *mon-ra-ál*, a town of Sicily in the province and 4 miles SW of the city of Palermo with which it communicates by electric road. Pop. (commune) in 1901 23,778. It stands on a steep hill (royal mount, 1150 feet) and has a cathedral (a splendid specimen of Norman-Sicilian architecture) erected in 1174-89, and a former Benedictine monastery a beautiful edifice. There is an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit raised in its vicinity.

Monreale was founded in the twelfth century by William the Good, king of Sicily. It is the seat of an archbishop. Outside the town picturesque situated among steep rocks is a royal summer residence.

Monroe, *món-ro'*, a county in the SW part of Alabama, has an area of 1037 sq. m. It is intersected and bounded on the W by the Alabama River which runs in a SW direction and is partly drained by Limestone Creek. Capital, Monroeville. Pop. in 1890 18,990 in 1900 23,680.

Monroe, a county in the E part of Arkansas has an area of 622 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River (which also forms the SW boundary) and is drained by the Cache River. Capital, Clarendon. Pop. in 1890 15,336 in 1900 16,816.

Monroe, a county in the extreme S part of Florida, has an area of 1125 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is mostly occupied by swamps, lakes, forests and everglades. This county contains many small coral islands called keys. Capital, Key West. Pop. in 1890 18,786 in 1900 18,006.

Monroe, a county in the west-central part of Georgia has an area of 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by the Keheconnee, Tobacco, and Towaliga creeks. Amongst minerals are granite, iron-ore, and plumbago. Capital, Forsyth. Pop. in 1890 19,137 in 1900 20,682.

Monroe, a southwestern county of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, 335 sq. m. It is bounded on the W and SW by the Mississippi River. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. in 1890 12,948 in 1900 12,847.

Monroe, a county in the southwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is intersected by Bean, Blount and Salt creeks. The East Fork of the White River touches its NW corner. Capital, Risington. Pop. in 1890 17,873 in 1900 20,673.

Monroe, a county in the S part of Iowa has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by Cedar and Soap creeks of streams of the Des Moines River which touches the SE extremity of this county. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Albia. Pop. in 1890 13,665 in 1900 17,985.

Monroe, a county in the S part of Kentucky borders on Tennessee. Area, 531 sq. m. It is intersected in the extreme SE part by the Cumberland River and is also drained by the Big Barren River. Capital, Tompkinsville. Pop. in 1890 10,959 in 1900 13,065.

Monroe, a southeastern county of Michigan bordering on Ohio, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Erie and on the NE by the Huron River and is intersected by the Raisin River and Stony Creek. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890 32,337 in 1900 32,754.

Monroe, a northeastern county of Mississippi borders on Alabama. Area, 702 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Buttahatchee rivers. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. in 1890 20,720 in 1900 31,216.

Monroe, a county in the NE part of Missouri has an area of 660 sq. m. It is intersected by the Salt River and also drained by the Middle and South Forks of that river and by a creek called Long Branch. Coal is found here. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890 20,790 in 1900 10,116.

Monroe, a western county of New York has an area of 643 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, is intersected by the Genesee River and is also drained by Irondequoit, Honeyoy, and other creeks. The county contains extensive deposits of gypsum. Capital, Rochester. Pop. in 1890 189,582 in 1900 217,854.

Monroe, a county in the SE part of Ohio borders on West Virginia. Area, 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and SE by the Ohio River and is also drained by the Little Muskingum River and Smith Creek. Coal, iron, oil and gas are found in the county. Capital, Woodfield. Pop. in 1890 25,176 in 1900 27,981.

Monroe, a county in the E part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the SE by the Delaware River and on the NW by the Lehigh River and is also drained by Brodhead's, Bushkill and Tobyhanna creeks. The Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain extends along the SE border of this county which presents beautiful scenery at the Delaware Water Gap. Capital, Stroudsburg. Pop. in 1890 20,111 in 1900 21,161.

Monroe, a county of East Tennessee borders on North Carolina. Area, 658 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Little Tennessee River and on the SE by the Unaka (or Smoky) Mountain and is intersected by the Tallon River. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1890 10,329 in 1900 18,583.

Monroe, the southeasternmost county of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, 464 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Kanawha (or New) River and is partly

drained by the Greenbrier River Capital, Union. Pop in 1890 12,439 in 1900 13,130

Monroe, a county in the W part of Wisconsin has an area of 915 sq m It is drained by the Lemonweir Klokopoo and La Crosse rivers Capital Sparta. Pop in 1890 29,311 in 1900 28,103

Monroe, a post-station of Mendocino co. Cal

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Fairfield co. Conn about 10 miles N of Bridgeport. Pop of the town in 1900 1643

Monroe, a banking city capital of Walton co Ga about 45 miles E of Atlanta, on the Monroe and Gainesville Midland R. It has cotton mills and is a shipping point for cotton Pop in 1900 1848

Monroe, a post-village of Adams co Ind., 6 miles S of Decatur Pop 200

Monroe, a banking post-town of Jasper co Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 33 miles E. by S of Des Moines It has coal-mining and stock-raising interests Pop in 1900 917

Monroe, a post-village of Hart co Ky 12 miles SE of Rowlett Pop 150

Monroe, a city capital of Ouachita parish La on the E bank of the Washita River and on the Queen and Cracut Routes and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 4 miles W of Vicksburg It has machine-shops, cotton-seed oil mills, cotton compresses, etc and is an important shipping point for cotton Large steamboats navigate the river from this place to its mouth nearly nine months in the year and the river is also navigable above Monroe during high-water Pop in 1900 5438

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Waldo co Me. about 20 miles SW of Bangor Pop of the town in 1900 653

Monroe, a post-township (town) of Franklin co Mass 9 miles ENE of North Adams, is drained by the Deerfield River Pop in 1900 365

Monroe, a city, the capital of Missouri. Mich is situated on the Roubidou River 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie and 31 miles E of Adrian on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads It contains the St. Mary Academy and the mother house of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and has flouring- and woolen mills foundries large nurseries and manufacturers of fish and blind paper tile, lumber tobacco and wine. Pop in 1900 5043

Monroe, a post station of Martin co Minn 12 miles W of Fairbairn

Monroe, a post-station of Perry co Miss

Monroe, a banking post-village of Platte co Neb on the Loup Riv of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 14 miles WNW of Columbus. Pop in 1900 163

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township (town), Crawford co N H on the Connecticut River about 17 miles N of Haverhill Pop of the town in 1900 645

Monroe, a township of Middlesex co N J Pop in 1900 1892

Monroe, a post-village of Sussex co N J on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh and Hudson River R. 8 miles N. of Newton Pop 150

Monroe, a post-village of Orange co N Y in Monroe township (town) on the Erie R. 10 miles SE of Gowhen Pop in 1900 706 The town comprises part of the High lands of the Hudson and several lakes Pop in 1900 1784

Monroe, a banking city capital of Union co N C on the Seaboard Air Line, 22 miles NE of Charlotte. It has cotton-mills and iron-works Pop in 1900 2437

Monroe, a post-village of Butler co Ohio 23 miles N by E of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop about 35

Monroe, a post-village of Benton co Oregon, 9 miles N of Junction City Pop 150

Monroe, a township of Bedford co Pa. Pop in 1900 1630

Monroe, a township of Bradford co Pa. Pop in 1900 1377

Monroe, or **Monroeville**, a post-village of Clarion co Pa. 9 miles E of Embleton It is in an oil region Pop about 700

Monroe, a township of Clarion co Pa. Pop in 1900, 933

Monroe, a township of Cumberland co Pa. Pop in 1900, 1891

Monroe, a township of Juniata co Pa. Pop in 1900 1973

Monroe, a township of Snyder co Pa. Pop in 1900 1215

Monroe, a township of Wyoming co, Pa. Pop in 1900 993

Monroe, a banking post-village of Turner co. S Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles NW of Parker Pop about 125

Monroe, a post-village of Overton co Tenn about 60 miles ENE of Nashville Pop 100

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Rusk co Tex 12 miles S of Longview

Monroe, a post-town of Sevier co Utah on the Sevier River about 180 miles S of York Pop in 1900 1037 The backing point is Richfield

Monroe, a post-village of Snohomish co Wash on the Great Northern R. 7 miles SE of Snohomish, the backing point. It has saw and shingle-mills.

Monroe, a township (town) of Adams co Wis Pop in 1900 195

Monroe, a banking city capital of Green co Wis 34 miles W by S of Janesville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central R. It has manufacture of dairy products lumber farming implements etc Pop in 1900 392

Monroe, a township (town) of Green co Wis Pop in 1900 942

Monroe Bridge, a post-village of Franklin co Mass

Monroe Center, a post-village of Ogle co Ill about 10 miles SE of Rockford on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop about 300

Monroe Center, a post station of Waldo co Me. 14 miles N of Belfast

Monroe Center, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co Mich 12 miles SW of Traverse City

Monroe Center, a post-village of Ashtabula co Ohio about 25 miles NW of Meadville, Pa Pop 15

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co Ill about 28 miles SW of Belleville

Monroe City, a post-city of Knox co Ind 11 miles SE of Vincennes Pop in 1900 698

Monroe City, a banking city of Monroe co Mo on the Burlington Route and other railroads 22 miles W by S of Hannibal It has flour-mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1929

Monroe field, a post-village of Monroe co Ohio The backing point is Woodsfield Pop 100

Monroe Mills, a post-hamlet of Knox co Ohio 2 1/2 miles from H. war station

Monroe, **Mount N** a peak of the White Mountain in Coe co about 3 mi SW of Mount Washington in the Presidential Range Height, 5390 feet

Monroeton, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co N C 85 miles WNW of Raleigh

Monroeton, a town borough of Bradford co Pa on Tiawanda Creek and on the Berquesona and New York and the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles S of Towanda Pop in 1900 33

Monroeville, a banking post-village capital of Monroe co Ala about 80 miles NNE of Mobile Pop in 1900 422

Monroeville, a banking post-town of Allen co Ind on the Peenyl and R. 15 miles ESE of Fort Wayne. It has tile-works brick yards etc Pop in 1900 690

Monroeville, a post-village of Salem co N J on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 24 miles S of Camden Pop about 300

Monroeville, a banking post-village of Huron co Ohio on the Huron River and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 4 miles W of Norwalk It has manufactures of organs and pianos, brick and tile, bundle etc. Pop in 1900 1211

Monroeville, a post station of Allegheny co Pa about 12 miles E of Pittsburgh

Monroeville, Clarion co Pa See **Monroeville**

Monrovia, a post-village of Africa, capital of Liberia, on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the St. Paul River Lat 5 15 N lon 10 45 W It is the seat of Liberia College and has an export trade in coffee palm oil and yams nuts, dyes-woods and rubber Pop about 5000

Monrovia, a post station of Madison co Ala

Monrovia, a banking city of Los Angeles co Cal on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines and the Southern Pacific R. 19 miles ENE of Los Angeles It is a health resort and is in a fruit-growing region Pop in 1900 1203

Monrovia, a banking post-village of Morgan co Ind 28 miles WSW of Indianapolis It has mineral springs Pop about 400

Monrovia, a post-village of Atchison co Kan 15 miles W by N of Atchison

Monrovia, a post-village of Frederick co Md on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 50 miles W of Baltimore. Pop about 190

Monse, **mène** (Flam *Bergen*, *ben men* L *Montes* *Bernensis*) a town of Belgium capital of the province of

Hainsout, 27 miles SSE of Tournai. It has a prosperous appearance its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep, and some of its squares are lined with handsome structures. The most stately edifice is the cathedral of Sainte Vaudru (St Waltrude) which was begun about 1450 and measures 366 feet in length. Other structures and institutions are a Gothic town-hall (dating from 1468) court-house arsenal theatre, a school of arts, library (with over 70 000 volumes) academy of music mineralogical architectural and horticultural societies, archaeological museum picture-gallery and a school of mining and engineering. The manufactures include textiles and iron and other metallic products. Mons is in a rich coal district and has an active trade, which is facilitated by canals. Pop. in 1900 27 01. The mining district of Mons is called Borinage and the miners are called Borains. The town was formerly fortified and figured in the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mons, *mōns*, a village of France, in Var 10 miles NE of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

Mons Albanus, the Latin name of Montebianco.

Monastio, *mōn-ā-siō*, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 43 miles SE of Guarda.

Monstera, *mōn-ā-rā*, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo on the Alentejo 28 miles SW of Évora.

Mons Desiderii, the Latin name of Mersin.

Monseigneur, *mōn-si-gñ*, a town of France in Gironde, 7 miles NE of La Réole. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Monastice, *mōn-ā-si-siō*, a town of Italy 13 miles SW of Padua, on the Canal of V. medice which extends from Padua to Este. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 3557 (commune 11 571).

Monasterri, a mountain mass and monastery of Spain. See **Montserrat**.

Monsiey, *mōn-si*, a post village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 10 miles W. of Pleasant. Pop. about 200.

Mönshausen, *mōns-hūse*, a village of Würtemberg circle of the Neckar on the Krausbach.

Mons Muriani, the Latin name of Mors on Marhar.

Mons Mirabilis, the Latin name of Montebail.

Monécou, *mōn-siō*, a village of France, in Rhône, 18 miles NW of Villefranche.

Monsion, *mōn-siō*, a post village in Monsion township (town) Lancaster co. Pa. on Lebanon Pk. about 24 miles NW of Lancaster. The town has several stone-quarries etc. Pop. in 1900 1116.

Monsion, a banking, a township (town) of Hampden co. Mass. on the Central Vermont R. 15 miles E. of Springfield. It contains the Monsion Academy and has manufactures of woollens and straw goods, etc. Fine granite is quarried here. The town is bounded by the V. Ry. the H. Ry. and the H. Ry. Pop. in 1900 3402.

Mons Pesciolmoda, the Latin name of Monteviale.

Mons Regalis, the Latin name of Monteviale.

Monstera, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland 12 miles WNW of Rotterdam.

Monsummano, *mōn-sūm-mā-no*, a town of Italy 15 miles E. of Lucca, situated in a beautiful valley of the Apennines. There are natural vapor baths in a grotto near the town. Pop. in 1901 3643 (commune 8027).

Mons Vici, the Latin name of Montevic.

Monsweiller, *mōns-wi-lér*, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, near Zabern.

Monta, *mōn-tā* (1. *M. neta*) a village of Italy province of Cuneo immediately NW of Casale.

Montabaur, *mōn-tā-bāur*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau 8 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. in 1900 3005.

Montafon, or **Montavau**, a romantic valley of Austria Hungary in the SE of Salzburg traversed by the Ill. Its chief town is Schruns.

Montagnac, *mōn-tān-yāk*, a town of France, in Hérault, on the R. rail 24 miles WNW of Montpellier. Pop. in 1901 3580.

Montagnana, *mōn-tān-yā-nā*, a town of Italy 23 miles SW of Padua, on the Frassinus. It still retains its picturesque medieval wall and towers. There are some interesting edifices including a cathedral with paintings. The town has a trade in the materials and products of the textile industry. Pop. of the commune in 1901 10 384, of whom only about one-third resided within the town proper.

Montagno, *mōn-tā-gū*, a county in the N. part of Texas has an area of 970 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Denton Fork of the Trinity River. Capital, Montague. Pop. in 1890 18 883. In 1900 24 800.

Montague, a post village of Siskiyou co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Trask R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 300.

Montagno, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The banking point is Bangor.

Montague, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Mass., on the Central Vermont R. 62 miles W. of Fitchburg. The town is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River includes Turners Falls and other villages and has extensive manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 6150.

Montague, a banking post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 17 miles WNW of Muskegon and 6 miles E. of Lake Michigan. It is on the N. shore of the navigable White Lake, which is 7 miles long. It has iron works, saw and shingle-mills, manufactures of wooden ware and an extensive fruit-raising industry. Large steamers come from Lake Michigan to this place. Pop. in 1900 908.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township Sussex co. N. J. on the Delaware River 8 miles SW of Port Jervis N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 710.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township (town) Lewis co. N. Y., about 45 miles ENE of Oriskany. Pop. of the town in 1900 768.

Montague, a village of Essex co. Tenn. The banking point is Chattanooga or Dayton. Pop. 100.

Montague, a post-town capital of Montague co. Tex. 88 miles NW of Dallas. Pop. in 1900 50.

Montague, a post hamlet of Essex co. Va. about 46 miles ENE of Richmond.

Montague, or **Montague Bridge**, a post-village and outlier of Kings co. Prince Edward Island 26 miles E. of Charlottetown. Its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Montague, a post village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia. Its banking point is Halifax.

Montague and Bristol Islands, in the Southern Ocean. Lat. 58 S. lon. 27 W.

Montague City, a post-village in Montague township (town) Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 56 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean Alaska. Prince William Sound. Lat. 60 N. length about 50 miles.

Montague Island, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1 20 S.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of New South Wales. Lat. 36 18 S.

Montague Sound, in the Indian Ocean NW coast of Australia. Lat. 14° 30' S. lon. 125° 30' E.

Montaigne, *mōn-tā-gñ* (Flem. *Montaigne*), a town of Belgium the significance of both names being the same — sharp mountain. A town of Belgium in Flanders, 23 miles NE of Brussels. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montaigne, *mōn-tā-gñ*, a town of France in Vendée, 20 miles NNE of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. about 2000.

Montaigne, *mōn-tā-gñ*, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles NW of Riom. Pop. about 2000.

Montafono, *mōn-tā-fō-no*, a commune of Italy province of Florence.

Montalbán, *mōn-tā-lbān*, a town of Spain, province of Cádiz 18 miles S. of Cádiz. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montalbán, a market town of Spain province of Cádiz 18 miles S. of Cádiz. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Montalbán, *mōn-tā-lbān*, a town of Venezuela, 30 miles SW of Valencia. Pop. about 7500.

Mont'Albanus, *mōn-tā-lbā-no*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 26 miles SW of Matera. Pop. about 3600.

Montalcino, *mōn-tā-lchē-no*, a town of Italy province of Siena 20 miles SSE of Siena. It has a modern cathedral. Pop. in 1901 2600 (commune 5943).

Montaldo di Mondovì, *mōn-tā-lō-dee-mōn-dō-vi*, a commune of Italy in Cuneo, 6 miles S. of Mondovì.

Montaldo-Rero, *mōn-tā-lō-rō-ro*, a commune of Italy province of Cuneo 6 miles from Alghero.

Montaldo-Scarampè, *mōn-tā-lō-skā-rām-pes*, a commune of Italy province of Asti.

Montale, *mōn-tā-lē*, a commune of Italy province of Pisa 6 miles E. of Pistoia.

Montalegre, *mōn-tā-lē-grē*, a small town of Portugal in Trás-os-Montes 12 miles SW of Chaves.

Montalegre, *mōn-tā-lē-grē*, a village of Brazil state of Para on the Amazon about 80 miles below Santarém.

Montalengho, *mōn-tā-lēn-ghā*, a village of Italy province of Turin 8 miles S. of Ivrea.

Montalto, a small town of Italy 8 miles NNE of Avigli. It is a bishop's see.

Montalto, a town of Italy province of Cosenza 8 miles NW of Cosenza. Pop. about 4000.

Montalto, a village of Italy 12 miles from San Remo.

Montalto, a village of Italy, in the province of Turin, 2 miles N of Ivrea, on the Doce.

Montalto, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. about 544.

Montalvão, mon-tál-vôw', a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 27 miles NNW of Portalegre.

Montalvo, a post village of Ventura co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 260. It is a shipping point for orchard produce.

Montana, mōn-tā'ng, one of the northwestern states of the American Union bounded N by British Columbia, Alberta, and Assiniboia, E by North Dakota and South Dakota, S by Wyoming and Idaho, and W by Idaho. Its northern limit is 49° N lat. Its eastern, 104° W lon. Its southern is defined principally by the 45th degree of N lat., and its western line for the most part follows the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Area of the land-surface, 145,210 sq m of the superlating waters 770 sq m.

The face of the country is gently rolling in the E with elevations of from 2000 to 3500 feet, and mountainous in the W. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the state from the N runs 260 miles in a SSE course, and then curves westward till it reaches the western line of the state at the junction of the Bitter Root Mountains with the parent chain. To the eastward are found the Little Rocky Little Bear Bear Paw Kayyon Powder River Gallatin and other mountain ranges. Through these the rivers often flow in deeply eroded and picturesque cañons. A number of the higher summits are crowned with perpetual snow. Mount Douglas, the highest elevation of the state, rises to 11,200 feet. Mount Delaney 10,300 ft. Many parts of the state have a remarkably rough surface, with peaks of basalt, tuff and other volcanic rock. Pine, cedar and fir trees clothe many of the mountain-sides and many of the river-bottoms have much cottonwood and other timber. Along the Three Forks of the Missouri and elsewhere in the state there is much gently undulating prairie of the finest agricultural capabilities.

Rivers—The Missouri River with its three head waters, —the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin—has its source in this state. The Yellowstone, its largest tributary flows in this state throughout nearly its whole course. The Maria, Milk, Musselshell, Big Horn, Rosebud, Powder, Tongue, Sun, Stinking Water and Beaverhead rivers are tributary to the Missouri (which is navigated by steamboats as far as Fort Benton) directly or through the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone, with some of its branches, is also navigable in good stages of water. In the NW Clark's Fork of the Columbia issues from the large Flathead Lake. Some of the mountain-streams have an exceedingly rapid descent and being fed by mountain-snows their waters afford unflinching motive-power and unexcelled facilities for irrigation.

Geology and Minerals—The geological strata, especially in those districts which have been very greatly disturbed by volcanic action are much broken along the deep river cañons are exposed the strata of the greater part of the geological series. The Cretaceous formation occupies most of the state, but in the western mountainous region the Paleocene and Asio formations are well developed. The Carboniferous strata are thick and there are abundant and well-distributed lignitic coals of Cretaceous or Tertiary age. The coal output for the year 1903 was 1,488,810 short tons, valued at \$2,440,848. In 1900 it was valued at nearly \$7,000,000. But the great mineral wealth of Montana consists principally in its deposits of gold silver lead and copper. The production of copper is greater than that in any other state. The mineral product of 1899 was as follows: copper 245,003,314 pounds, valued at \$40,941,906; silver 18,859,725 ounces having a commercial value of \$10,180,000; gold 233,124 ounces, having a coinage value of \$4,810,100 and lead 20,344,730 pounds valued at \$900,410. In 1903 the copper product was 2,255,854 pounds; silver 12,642,306 fine ounces; gold (coinage value) \$4,411,970.

Agricultural Resources, Climate—The prairie-lands, river bottoms bench-lands and many of the mountain valleys offer a wide extent of excellent wheat-land to the agriculturist. No other part of the United States offers greater advantages to the stock raiser and the wool grower than Montana, whose rich and nutritious bunch buffalo and grama grasses are eagerly fed upon by all the domestic grazing animals. Very little hay making or winter foddering is required and in the sheltered valleys horses, cattle, and sheep are allowed to range all winter without artificial protection. In unusually severe winters, however many animals perish. Much of eastern Montana appears to be too dry for successful general agriculture and in the mountains and valleys, although the rainfall (which for the entire state is only about 12 inches per

annum) is often ample, irrigation has proved exceedingly advantageous. The winter climate is in general much milder than would be expected, considering the latitude and elevation of the state but there are occasionally seasons when the cold is intense and the mercury not rarely falls to -36° and even -46° F. But in the greater number of winters the cold is not excessive, being tempered by the warm and dry winds known as the chinooks, which sweep across the mountains storms are unfrequent. The summer heat frequently rises to 100°. The snowfall is never large, except on high mountain peaks. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 1,929,968 bushels; oats, 2,468,735 bushels, barley 201,527 bushels, potatoes, 640,654 bushels and hay, 390,658 tons. In sheep-farming and the yield of wool Montana leads all the other states. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 26,026,120 pounds. The number of horned cattle in that year was 668,000 and of horses 330,000. Not many swine are reared in the state.

New Agricultural Industries—At present the tanning industries, in addition to stock raising and farming, are mining the smelting and refining of ores stamping and milling of quartz, lumbering and the manufacturing of flour. The water power of the state is abundant and not much interrupted by freezing or drought. In 1880 there were only 106 miles of railway in Montana, but in 1887 the number had increased to 1664 miles and in 1900 to 3023 miles.

Objects of Interest—A portion of the Yellowstone National Park at the head of the Yellowstone lies within the boundaries of this state. This region is celebrated for its wonderful geyser and other thermal and mineral springs, and for its generally striking scenery. Within this state are also the Great Falls of the Missouri.

Educational—The state university is located at Missoula. Other collegiate institutions are the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Bozeman, the school of mines at Butte, the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, and the College of Montana at Deer Lodge. There is a state normal college at Dillon.

Courtesies etc.—The state contains the following counties — viz. Beaverhead, Broadwater, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Madison, Meagher, Mineral, Park, Ravalli, Blaine, Sweet Grass, Teton, Valley and Yellowstone. The state also contains the Crow Indian Reservation.

The principal towns are Helena, the capital (pop. in 1900 16,770); Butte (39,470); Great Falls (14,630); Anaconda (9453); Missoula and Bozeman.

Government—The governor and other state officers are elected for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 1 representative in the national Congress.

Population—In 1890 the population was 20,595. In 1880 39,159. In 1890 132,189 and in 1900 243,339. The Indians on the different reservations represent the remnant of several once powerful tribes and nations, such as the Piegan, Crow, Flathead, Nez Percé (Kalispel), Kootenai, Flathead, Assiniboin, Gros Ventre, Sioux, and Cheyenne.

History—This region until well into the nineteenth century was frequented by as whites except the trapper the cowboy and the fur trader. Its eastern mountains were the abode of wild Indians, like the Crow and Blackfoot, while in the west dwelt the peaceable Flatheads (or Salish) with the Bananaks and other inoffensive tribes. In 1864 Montana was organized as a territory and within a few years the Northern Pacific R. route was surveyed across it. Gold had been discovered in this region as early as 1852, but it was not till many years later that the greater discoveries of the precious metals occurred. The wonderful mineral resources soon attracted a superior class of settlers. Montana was admitted to the Union as a state in 1889.

Montana, a post-village of Johnson co. Ark. The banking point is Clarksville.

Montana, a post-village of Labette on Kan. 12 miles SE. of Parsons. Pop. about 150.

Montana, a post-village of Warren on N. J. 6 miles S of Belvidere. Pop. 200.

Montana, a post-township (town) of Buffalo co. Wis. about 20 miles N of Winona. Minn. Pop. in 1900 707.

Montanaro, mon-tā-nō', a town of Italy province and 15 miles NNE of Turin. Pop. in 1901 4720.

Montánchez, mon-tān-eh-eh', a town of Spain province and 20 miles SE of Cáceres. It is noted for its hams. Pop. in 1900, 4700.

Montandon, a post-village of Northumberland on Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles above Sunbury. Pop. about 260.

Montanvert, a famous point of view on the E side of the valley of Chamouni, commanding a magnificent prospect embracing the Mont Blanc mountains and their glaciers. Altitude, 6367 feet.

Montargis, *mon tar zhe'* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in Loiret, on the Loire, at the junction of canals connecting the Seine and Loire, 38 miles E of Orleans. It has remains of its old fortifications and of one of the largest castles in France, frequently a royal residence, which was erected in the fourteenth century and existed down to the time of Napoleon. Among the notable structures is the medieval church of La Madeleine. There is a bronze sculptural group commemorating the Dog of Montargis, who according to tradition revealed his master's murderer. The manufactures include textiles, paper, india-rubber goods, and cutlery. Montargis was the capital of the old district of Gâtinais. It figured prominently in the wars between the French and English in the sixteenth century. Near by is the extensive Forest of Montargis. Pop. in 1901 10 617 (commune, 12 351).

Montastruc, *mont as trik'* a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles NE of Toulouse.

Montataire, *mon ta tai'* a village of France, department of Oise 9 miles from Senlis. It is overlooked by a medieval church and an old castle. There are iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 6762.

Montauban, *mon to ban'* (anc. *Mons Albani*), a town of France capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne on the Tarn 110 miles SE of Bordeaux. It is a well built and interesting town. Among the notable edifices are the cathedral and the town hall. It has a Protestant faculty of theology connected with the University of Toulouse, a Catholic priest's seminary, archaeological museum, gallery of paintings and sculptures, and a public library. The town is the seat of a bishop. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile and other industries. Montauban was a stronghold of the Huguenots. Pop. in 1901, 30 566.

Montaudin, *mon to da'* a small town of France 17 miles W of Mayenne.

Montauk, a post hamlet and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. The banking point is Sag Harbor.

Montauk Point, N.Y. a bold promontory at the E extremity of Long Island in lat. 41° 4' N lon. 71° 51' W with a light.

Mont-nax Sources, *mont d'ax* one of the highest summits of the Drakensberg (or KwaZulu) mountains of southern Africa. Altitude generally stated to be 10 000-11 000 feet (possibly higher). It is near the boundary of northwestern Natal and Basutoland.

Montavilla, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. s. R. 7 miles (direct) E of Portland its banking point.

Montaxuoli, *mon-tak-so-lo* a town of Italy province of Chieti, 17 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 2566.

Montbard, *mon bar'* (L. *Mont Barrois*) a town of France in Côte-d'Or on the Burgundy Canal 11 miles N of Semur. Pop. about 3500.

Montbarry, *mon bar no'* a resort of Switzerland in the canton of Fribourg and at the base of the Moléson 3 miles from Bulle. It has sulphur baths.

Montbason, *mon ba son'* (L. *Mons Bassens*) a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles E of Tours.

Montbéliard, *mon bi lo-an* (L. *Mons Pyliger* Ger. *Münzberg*, *mün pel-gant*) a town of France, in Doubs, 48 miles ENE of Besançon, at the confluence of the A. leane and Laine and on the Rhine-Rhone canal. The most noteworthy objects are the castle built in the fifteenth century and rebuilt in the eighteenth which situated on a height, was a stronghold of the Germans in the battle of Héricourt (1871) a handsome modern Roman Catholic church and the statue to Carrier a native of the place. The chief manufactures are of watches and textiles, and there is an active trade. From about the close of the Mid. dis. Ages down to 1793 Montbéliard was a possession of the House of Wurtemberg. Pop. in 1900 10 034.

Mont Blanc, *mon bla'* (L. *Mons Blanc* mon ta be-an'ko, L. *Mons Albus* a e. white mountain) a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy and of Piedmont, Italy the highest in Europe (if the Caucasus is excluded) in lat. 45° 49' 58" N lon. 6° 51' 54" E. The elevation as generally accepted is 15 782 feet, but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of compacted snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line, 8000-9000 feet above the sea. The summit (which is wholly in French territory) is shrouded in a vast perpetual snow field from which descend numerous glaciers, the most famous of which is the Mer de Glace (Sea of Ice) the lower part of which called the Glacier des Bos (glacier of the woods) gives

rise to the river Arveyron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard (accompanied by the guide Balmat), Aug. 8 1788. It is constructed almost entirely of the granitic crystalline rock and has on the summit the observatory established by Janssen in 1893. The mountain is now ascended almost daily in the summer season. Among the principal summits of the Mont Blanc group of mountains are the Dôme du Gouter (14,219 feet) and the Aiguille du Midi (12,008 ft.)—both adjoining the main summit—the Grandes Jorasses (13,797 ft.), Aiguille du Dra (12,330 ft.), Aiguille Verte (13,540 ft.) and the Aiguille d'Argentière (12,820 ft.) An electric railway planned to ascend the greater part of the way to the summit is now (1906) under consideration.

Mont Blanc du Tacul, a summit of the Mont Blanc group of the Alps. Height, 13 940 feet.

Montblanch, a town of Spain province and 17 miles NNW of Tarragona. It has manufactures of textiles and brandy. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5338.

Montbréham, *mon bré am'* a commune of France in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin.

Montbrison, *mon bree zion'* (L. *Montbrisonum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire, on the Viozay 234 miles SSE of Paris. The principal buildings are the church of Notre Dame du l'Espérance, dating from the thirteenth century and an old chapter house known as the Duane, recently restored and now containing an archaeological museum. Pop. in 1901 6333.

Monthron, *mon btron'* a small town of France in Charente, 10 miles E of Angoulême.

Montbrook, a post-village of Levy co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Cammerville. Pop. 450.

Monthron, *mon btron'* a commune of France, in Haute-Garonne, 33 miles SW of Toulouse.

Montcalm, *mont-kalm* a county in the west-central part of Michigan, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Flat and Pine rivers and Fish Creek. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890 32,337. In 1900 32,761.

Montcalm, a post-station of Fayette co. Ala.

Montcalm, a post-station of Lincoln parish La.

Montcalm, a village of Mercer co. W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell.

Montcalm, a county in the W part of Quebec, bounded on the NE by the co. of Johette. It is drained by the Gatineau, Du Lièvre, Rouge, North and Lac Ouarenn rivers. Capital, Ste. Julie.

Montcalm, a post-village of Montcalm co. Quebec, 10 miles WSW of Johette on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 150.

Montcornet-les-Mines, *mon kor lé mien* a town of France, in Seine-et-Loire arrondissement of Chalon-sur-Saône. It has coal-mines iron-works and machine-shops. Pop. in 1901 9327 of the commune, 28 170.

Mont Cenis, *mon sh nes'* (L. *Mont Cenis* men ta ché-nés-sen) a famous mountain and pass of the Alps, on the borders of France and Italy. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 8" N lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis made by order of Napoleon in 1805-16 was, before the construction of the Mont Cenis railway one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point, 8560 feet above the sea. Length of road from Modane to Susa, 36 miles. About 13 miles distant is the Col de Fréjus under which passes the tunnel of Mont Cenis (constructed in 1857-70) 7 miles in length.

Mont Corvin, a peak of the Alps. See MATTANON.

Montcornet-les-Mines, *mon sh nes'* a town of France, in Seine-et-Loire 21 miles SW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4514.

Montclair, a post-town of Arapahoe co. Col. 4 miles E of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Montclair, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. Pop. 60.

Montclair, a banking residential post-town of Essex co. N.J. on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rrs. 5 miles NNW of Newark. It is situated at the base and on the slope of Orange Mountain. It contains many beautiful dwellings of New York and Newark business men located on shaded streets rising one above another and affording beautiful vistas. The town has a large public library and the Montclair Military Academy. Pop. in 1900 13,962.

Montclair, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River opposite Phoenixville, on the Penn.sylvania R. It has a needle-factory etc. Pop. about 600.

Montcontour, a village of France, in the department of Côte-du-Nord 19 miles from Lamballe. Its parish church is a favorite resort of Breton pilgrims.

Montcornet, *mon kor né'* a small town of France, in Aisne.

Montoux, mōn tūh a town of France in Lot, 15 miles SW of Cahors.

Mont-Dauphin, mōn də'fān', a small fortified town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles NE of Embrun.

Mont-de-Marcen, mōn də' mār sēn (L. *Mons Marti* see) a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the Midouze, 70 miles S of Bordeaux. It has a museum of natural history and archaeology. There are establishments for the production of oils and essences. Pop. in 1901 8785 (commune 11 804).

Montdidier, mōn də' dī (L. *Mons Domini* see) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme 21 miles SE of Amiens. The mediæval church of St. Pierre the church of St. Sépulchre and the Palais de Justice are interesting edifices. Pop. in 1901 4137.

Mont Dore, mōn don a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne department of Puy-de-Dôme. The principal summit with a signal station is the Pic (or Puy) de Sacy 6183 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dur and Dognas have their sources here and the celebrated mineral baths of Mont-Dore are situated in the N. of the mountains.

Mont-Dore (Mont-Dore-les-Bains) a watering place of France in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 30 miles SW of Clermont-Ferrand. It is picturesquely situated amid the heights of Mont-Dore, at an elevation of about 3400 feet. It has hot mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Monte, a post-village of Emmanuel or Ga. on the Millen and Southwestern R. Pop. about 250.

Monteagle, a post village of Monroe co. Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Tracy City. Pop. about 700. It has lumbering industries.

Montalegre, mōn tā' lē grā a town of Spain province and 30 miles N.E. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Monte Argentaro, Italy. See ARGENTARO.

Monte Baldo see BALDO MONTA.

Montebello, mōn tə' bē lō a small town of Italy province of Vicenza, 10 miles SW of Vicenza. It has 2 castles and several churches.

Montebello, a village of Italy province of Parma, 10 miles N. of Piacenza. Here the Alatrians were defeated by the French in 1800 and by the French and Sardinians in 1859.

Montebello, a post village of Labrador co. Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. 24 miles from Buckingham its banking point. Pop. in 1901 750.

Montebelluna, a district and commune in the province of Treviso. It is a town of France in Manche 15 miles SSE of Cherbourg. Pop. about 2000.

Montecalvo Irpino, mōn tā' kāl vō' cē' pō' nō a town of Italy province of Avellino 14 miles ENE of Benevento. Pop. about 4000.

Montecarlo, mōn tā' kār lō a commune of Italy in Tuscany 30 miles WNW of Florence.

Monte Carlo, a small town in the principality of Monaco 1½ miles from the town of Monaco. It enjoys a charming climate and is noted for its gaming tables and has a casino and gardens. Pop. about 4000.

Montecarlo, mōn tā' kār lō a commune of Italy province and 24 miles WSW of Ancona.

Monte Cassino, mōn tā' kās sē' nō a mountain of Italy province of Caserta, 50 miles NW of Naples. Here was founded about A.D. 529 a famous abbey in which originated the order of the Benedictines. The monastery which was declared a national monument in 1908 is continued as an educational establishment. Monte Cassino contains a remarkable collection of manuscripts and parchments and a large library. The buildings date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It commands a magnificent prospect.

Montecatini, mōn tā' kās tē' nī a commune of Italy in Umbria, 14 miles from Terni.

Montecatini, mōn tā' kās tē' nī (Montecatini di Val di Corno) a village of Italy in Tuscany 29 miles W of Florence. It has mineral springs.

Montecatini, mōn tā' kās tē' nī (Montecatini di Val di Nievole) a small town of Italy in the province of Florence, SE of Pisa. It is noted for its warm baths.

Montecchia, mōn tā' kē' o a village of Italy 7 miles SW of Vicenza. Pop. about 4500.

Monte Celio, mōn tā' chē' o a town of Italy 19 miles NE of Rome. Pop. about 3000.

Monte Cenere see COENAR MONTA.

Monte Ceniso, the Italian name of MONT CANA.

Montecorbelli, mōn tā' kē' bē lī a locality of Italy in Tuscany province and 40 miles SSE of Pisa. It is famous for its boracic-acid works.

Montech, mōn tē' ch (L. *Montium*) a small town of France in Tarn-et-Garonne 7 miles WSW of Montauban on an affluents of the Garonne.

Montechiaro d'Asia, mōn tā' kē' o dās iā a town of Italy 27 miles WNW of Alessandria. Pop. about 2000.

Montechiaro sul Chiese see MONTICHIARO.

Montechiarugolo, mōn tā' kē' o rō' gō a commune of Italy province and 10 miles SE of Parma, on the Enza.

Monte Christi, or **Monte Cristi**, mōn tā' kris tē, a seaport town of Santo Domingo on the N. coast, in lon. 71° 38' W near the mouth of the Grand Yaque River and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte Christi. Pop. 3000.

Monte Christi, or **Monte Crviti**, mōn tā' kris tē, a town of Ecuador 88 miles NW of Ibaqui. Pop. 2000.

Monte Christi, Cape, on the N. coast of Haiti. Lat. 19° 54' N. Lon. 110° 45' W.

Montecito, a post village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. The banking point is Santa Barbara. Here is a famous grape-stock 4 feet in diameter which produces 2000 pounds of grapes annually. Pop. about 500.

Monte Compatri, mōn tā' kōm pā tē a town of Italy in the province of Rome 1½ miles N.E. of Frascati. Pop. about 4000.

Monte Corvo, mōn tā' kō' vō or **Monte Cavallo**, mōn tā' kā' vā lō called also **Gran Sasso d'Italia** grān sās o dā' tē' lō' (the Great Rock of Italy) a mountain of Italy 11 miles ENE of Rome lat. 42° 2' N. lon. 13° 46' E. It is the highest peak of the Apennines its summit being 9003 feet above sea-level. Snow lies on it nine months in the year.

Montecorvino Pugliano, mōn tā' kō' rē' vō pool jā nō a commune of Italy province and 17 miles E of Salerno with mineral springs.

Montecorvino Rovelli, mōn tā' kō' rē' vō rō' vē lī a commune of Italy province and 11½ miles E of Salerno.

Montecosaro, mōn tā' kō' sār o a village of Italy near Macerata.

Montecrestese, mōn tā' kē' sē' lā a village of Italy in Novara, 5 miles from Domodossola.

Monte Cristofano (M. Cristofano) a island of Italy in the Mediterranean 26 miles E of Elba.

Montecristo, a post-village of San Luis Obispo Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Everett.

Montedoro, mōn tə' dō' rō a village of Sicily 5 miles W by S of Terra di Falco.

Montefalcone, mōn tā' fāl fō' nō a village of Italy province and 15 miles N.E. of Avellino.

Montefalco, mōn tā' fāl fō' a village of Italy province of Perugia, 24 miles N.W. of Spoleto. Pop. in 1901 (commune) 5709.

Montefalcone, mōn tā' fāl fō' nō a town of Italy in Campania 14 miles NW of Idris. Pop. about 1500.

Monte Fano, mōn tā' fā' nō a village of Italy province and 18 miles N. of Ancona.

Montefascone, mōn tā' fās fō' nō a town of central Italy 9 miles N.W. of Viterbo. It takes in a hill commanding a magnificent view and is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient Etruscan city. It has an unfinished cathedral designed by Bramante and just outside of the town is the church of San Flaviano dating from the eleventh century. The town is famous for its Montefascone wine. Pop. abt 1500 (commune in 1901 471).

Montefurto, mōn tā' fūr tō' nō a commune of Italy province of Modena 15 miles S.W. of Parma.

Monteforte, mōn tā' fō' tē a town of Italy 14 miles E of Verona. Pop. about 3000.

Monteforte, a town of Italy province of Avellino 5 miles WNW of Avellino. Pop. abt 2500.

Montefrè, mōn tā' frē' o a town of Spain province and 22 miles WNW of Granada. Pop. in 1900 10 25.

Montefusco, mōn tā' fūs fō' a small town of Italy province of Avellino 9 miles N.W. of the city of Avellino.

Monte Generoso, mōn tā' jēn' ēn' o sī a mountain on the borders of the Swiss canton of Ticino and the Italian provinces of Como. Elevation 5590 feet. It commands a magnificent view of the Alps the Italian lakes and the plain of Lombardy. A mountain railway ascends to within a short distance of the summit.

Monte Genaro, Italy. See GENARO.

Monte Giorgio, mōn tā' jō' rjō a small town of Italy in the Marche 20 miles NW of Fermo.

Montegnée, mōn tē' nē a commune of Belgium, province of Liège. Pop. in 1900 8330.

Montego (mon-tse-go) Bay, a seaport town of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall on the N coast. Lat. 18° 38' N., lon. 77° 56' W. Much sugar rum ginger and coffee are produced in the vicinity. Pop. about 6000.

Montegrano, mon-tà-grà-nò, a village of Italy in the Marches 6 miles NW of Fermo.

Montegrosso d'Asti, mon-tà-gròs-so d'as-tà, a commune of Italy in Alessandria, 8 miles SE of Asti.

Montegut, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La. Pop. 75.

Montehermoso, mon-tà-er-mo-so, a small town of Spain province and 82 miles N of Cáceres.

Montelith, a district of Scotland. See MONTERRA.

Montelith, a post-town of Guthrie co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Guthrie Center. Pop. in 1900 87.

Montelith, a post-station of Allegan co. Mich. 32 miles S of Grand Rapids.

Montejuno, mon-tà-uk-kà, a small town of Spain province of Málaga 4 miles W of Ronda.

Montejicar, mon-tà-ek-kan, a small town of Spain province and 27 miles NE of Granada.

Montela, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. The banking point is Ballenville. Pop. 100.

Monteleone, mon-tà-lé-on-à (also *Hippocrisium* and *V. to lentin*) a town of Italy near the W coast of Calabria province of Catanzaro 11 miles E of Tripi. Pop. in 1900 3086 (commune 1244). The town was wrecked by an earthquake in September 1905.

Monteleone (M. ut leon e in longis) a town of Italy in Avellino 7 miles NW of Isernia. Pop. in 1901 4452.

Montelepre, mon-tà-lè-prè, a town of Sicily 13 miles W of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 5118.

Montellimar, mōn-tà-lé-mā-r (L. *Montium Adle mar*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Drôme on the Roubin 28 miles S of Valenç. There is an oil refinery now used as a prison. The town contains a number of establishments connected with the silk industry and a novel alcohol candy is manufactured. Pop. in 1901 8999 (commune 1341).

Montella, mon-tè-là, a commune of Italy province and 13 miles SSE of Avellino.

Montellano, mon-tè-là-nò, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles SE of Seville.

Montello, a banking post village, capital of Marquette co. Wis. in Montello township (town) in the Fox R. or at the mouth of the Montello River near the head of Buffalo Lake about 45 miles W of Fond du Lac on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 900. (The town in 1900 1327; rapidly is largely quarried for.

Montelupo, mon-tà-lo-po, a town of Italy 1 mile WSW of Florence, in the T. It is noted for its earthenware. Pop. about 1500 (commune of Montelupo Fiorentino 7000).

Monte Lepone, mon-tà-lé-po-nà, a commune of Italy 8 miles NNE of Macerata. Pop. in 1901 4315.

Monte Maggiore, a mountain of Austria, SW of Alpbach. Height 4580 feet—also a summit of the Julian Alps. Height 5305 feet.

Montemaggiore Belsito, mon-tà-mà-dj-rà-bè-sì-to, a town of Italy 29 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 6438.

Montemagao, mon-tà-màn-yo, a town of Italy 15 miles WNW of Alessandria. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Montemarano, mon-tà-mà-rà-nò, a small town of Italy 10 miles E of Aversa.

Monte Marciano, mon-tà-màn-chà-nò, a town of central Italy 18 miles WNW of Ancona. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5000).

Monte Mayor, mon-tà-mà-y, a small town of Spain province and 14 miles SSE of Cordova.

Montemilette, m-tà-mè-lèt-to, a commune of Italy province and 9 miles NE of Arellino.

Montemilano, mon-tà-mè-là-nà, a small town of Italy province of Potenza, 9 miles SE of Venosa.

Montemolin, mon-tà-mò-lin, a town of Spain in Extremadura, 60 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. about 3500.

Montemoriles, or **San Mateo del Pinar**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León 46 miles SE of Monterrey on the Monterrey and Mexican Gulf R. Pop. about 3000.

Montemor Novo, mon-tà-mò-rò-no-vò (New Montemor) a town of Portugal in Alentejo 22 miles WNW of Évora. Pop. about 5000.

Monte Moro Pass in the Pennine Alps, between Monte Rosa and the Fleischhauer. Altitude 9390 feet. It has the Monte Moro mountain on one side 10 523 feet.

Montemor Velho, mon-tà-mò-vêl-yò (Old Montemor), a town of Portugal in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles WSW of Coimbra. Pop. about 2500.

Montematro, mon-tà-mòk-so, a town of Italy province and 24 miles SSE of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Montesandré, mōn-tè-sandrè, a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S of Jonzac.

Montenegro, mon-tà-nè-gro (an Italian name meaning black mountain, which is also the signification of the Turk *Kuradagh*, kà-rà-dàğ, and of the Russian *Чёрная гора*, eger-nà-go-rà, a misnomer the name not being derived from the color of the mountains) a small independent country of Europe mainly between lat. 42° and 43° N. bounded on the NE by the Turkish sanjak of Scutari on the SE by Albania, on the SW by Dalmatia and on the W and N by Hungary. It borders for a short distance on the Adriatic Area, about 3600 sq m. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks with lofty mountain peaks, one of which Durmitor in the N rises to a height of over 8000 feet. The features of the limestone formation known as the Karst are here present in a remarkable manner the rivers in places hollowing out their subterranean channels in which they disappear for long distances. The principal streams are the Maritsa and Zeta, whose united waters fall into the Lake of Scutari which is partly in Montenegro and partly in Albania. The lofty mountains in the north are clad with fine forests. The cultivation of the soil except in tiny patches is impracticable throughout the great part of this rocky little country. Cereals, tobacco and potatoes are raised the vine and the fig are cultivated and there are olive groves in the part nearest to the sea. The inhabitants tend numerous flocks of goats and sheep and there are considerable numbers of large cattle. Fish (from the Lake of Scutari and elsewhere) constitutes an important resource in the food supply of a part of the people and smoked fish are a prominent item in the limited exports of the country. There are rich deposits of iron. Communication is mainly by means of bridle paths but there are now some fine stretches of carriage road and a railroad is projected from the coast into the interior. The Montenegrins are a Slavic people on whom from the old Serb stock with an admixture of Albanian blood, and speak a Serb dialect. They are a well formed sturdy and brave mountain folk honest and moral in their sympathies and poverty. In religion they are Orthodox Christians their church being in a measure dependent upon the Russian Church. There are considerable numbers of Albanians and heretics the latter Mohammedans. The government is a nominal y. limited monarchy under a prince (Dopodul) there being a council of state partly elected by the people but in reality the monarch is bound to possess absolute power. The expenses of the military and educational establishments are partly met by the Russian government. The population of Montenegro is estimated at about 225,000. The capital is the little town of Cetinje. Other places of importance are Loga, Ruzica, Nikitch, Dubrovnik and Antivari.

The principality of Montenegro arose in the close of the Middle Ages as a fragment of the Serbian realm destroyed by the Turks. The Montenegrins in their almost inaccessible fastnesses offered a heroic resistance to the Turks and virtually maintained their independence through the centuries. From the early part of the sixteenth century down to the close of the seventeenth the country was ruled by an elective prince bishop (Vladika). Then for a century and a half the dignity of Vladika was held in hereditary succession by the dynasty of Petrovitch Negosh. In 1858 Danilo Petrovitch divorced the ecclesiastical from the secular supremacy proclaiming himself prince. Montenegro took up arms against Turkey in 1876 and after the close of the Russo-Turkish conflict (1877-78) received a large accession of territory.

Montesoro, mon-tà-nò-ro, a town of Italy province of Campobasso 11 miles NW of Larino. Pop. 6000.

Montenoite, mon-tà-nò-it, a village of Italy in Alessandria, 35 miles W of Genoa, in the Apennines. Hero Bonaparte gained his first victory over the Austrians in April 1796.

Montedurro, mon-tà-dò-rò-ro, a town of Italy province of Chieti 3 miles WSW of Vasto. Pop. about 2500.

Montepagano, mon-tà-pà-gà-nò, a village and commune of Italy near the Adriatic, 16 miles E of Terni.

Montepulciano, the former name of INTRA.

Monte Perdisio, the Spanish name of MONTE PERD.

Montepulciano, mon-tà-pool-chà-nò, a town of Italy province of Siena, 35 miles SW of Arezzo. It stands on a mountain and with its old walls, steep streets and venerable buildings, presents a most picturesque appearance. The most notable edifice is the church of Madonna di San Biagio dating from the sixteenth century. Montepulciano is famous for its wine. Pop. in 1901 6299 (of whom only half resided in the town proper) of the commune, 15 399.

Monterea, mon-ti-ri-á-lá, a small town of Italy province and 14 miles NW of Agui.

Monterea, mon-ti-ri-á-lá (also, *Conda* or *Conda la Sema*) a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 30 miles SSE of Melun. The castle of Barville rises above the town and there is a fine medieval church. The Yonne is spanned by an ancient bridge on which John the Fearless duke of Burgundy was assassinated in 1419. On the same bridge is an equestrian statue of Napoleon in commemoration of the victory over the Allies which he gained in the immediate vicinity of Monterea in 1814. There are iron-foundries and sugar refineries and manufactures of pottery and machinery. Pop. in 1901 1675.

Monteregglione, mon-ti-ré-jó-ná, a town of Italy in Tuscany 8 miles from Siena. Pop. (commune) 3389.

Monterey, mon-ti-ri-á, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon and the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop on the small river Santa Catalina, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 45 miles E by N of Saltillo, on the Mexican National R. Altitude, 1790 feet. Lat. 25° 40' N lon 100° 35' W. Monterey has a civil college, seminary cathedral government house, etc. and some important manufacturing industries (woolen-mills, breweries, etc.). It was first settled by the Spaniards about 1569 and was made a metropolitan city in 1899. Near it are lead-copper and silver mines. It is a winter resort. Pop. in 1900 22,266. It was taken Sept. 24, 1846 after severe fighting by the United States army under General Taylor.

Monterey, mon-ti-ri-á, a county of California, borders on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 3349 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by the Coast Range of mountains and is intersected by the Salinas River and also drained by the Carmel and San Benito rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains and three long fertile valleys named Salinas San Juan and Carmel. Gold, silver copper lead, and quick silver are found. Capital Salinas. Pop. in 1890 16,637 in 1900 19,368.

Monterey, a post-village of Butler co. Ala. Pop. 140. The banking point is Greenville.

Monterey, a banking city and sea-side resort of Monterey co. Cal. on Monterey Bay 94 miles S by E of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. Its harbor has good anchorage and is protected against the S wind, but is exposed on the N. Monterey was the capital of California when the latter was a Mexican province, and contains many specimens of picturesque Spanish architecture. Pop. in 1890 1748. The region one of the most delightful in southern California, is noted for its balmy climate (mean January temperature, about 56° June, July and August, 60-64°). A university biological station is located here.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ill. 8 miles ESE of Canton.

Monterey, a post-town of Polaski co. Ind. on the Tippecanoe River 12 miles NE of Winamac, on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900 361.

Monterey, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa, 12 miles SW of Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Monterey, a banking post-town of Owen co. Ky. on the Kentucky River 18 miles N of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900 370.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township (town) Berkshire co. Mass. 36 miles W by N of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 455.

Monterey, a post-village of Allegany co. N. Y. about 27 miles SSW of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 170.

Monterey, a banking post-village of Martin co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. 125.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Rankin co. Miss., 13 miles SE of Jackson.

Monterey, a post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y., about 20 miles NW of Elmira. Pop. 160.

Monterey, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 26 miles E by N of Cincinnati. Pop. 160.

Monterey, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 20 miles NNE of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. about 175.

Monterey, a post-station of Abbeville co. S. C. 13 miles WNW of Abbeville.

Monterey, a banking post-village of Putnam co. Tenn. 9 miles NNE of Corinth, Miss. on the Tennessee Central R. Pop. about 200.

Monterey, a banking post-town capital of Highland co. Va. near the Alleghany Mountains, 40 miles WNW of Staunton. Pop. in 1900 246.

Monterey, a post-village of Waukesha co. Wis. on Achippun Creek, about 13 miles E of Watertown. Pop. 160.

Monterey Springs, a summer mountain resort of Franklin co. Pa., about 10 miles WSW of Gettysburg.

Monteroduni, mon-ti-ro-dó-nice a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 4 miles S of Isernia. Pop. about 2500.

Monteroni, mon-ti-ro-nice, a town of Italy 5 miles WSW of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4588.

Montoroni, a village and commune of Italy 10 miles SE of Siena.

Monte Rosa, mon-ti-ro-sá, a mountain of the Pennine Alps inferior in elevation among the Alps only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 miles ENW. on the boundary between the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont. Lat. 45 56 1 N lon 7° 52' 18 E. Height of its principal summit, the Dufour- or Hochste-Spitze (which is wholly in Swiss territory) 15 217 feet. It is a magnificently snow-capped mountain, having on one side the great Gorner Glacier. It was first ascended in 1855 by the Smythe, Hudson, Lauchner and Taugwald. Other summits of the Monte Rosa group are the Nord End (15,132 ft.), Zermatt-Spitze (15,064 ft.) Signal-Kuppe (14,965 ft.), and Balmenhorn (14,185 ft.). An observatory was established on Monte Rosa in 1904 at an altitude of about 15,000 feet.

Montorosso, mon-ti-ro-só a town of Italy 27 miles WNW of Symone. Pop. in 1901 3388.

Montorosso, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 10 miles ENE of Monteleone. Pop. about 2500.

Montorosso, a town of Italy province of Genoa, 4 miles from Lavagna. Pop. about 1500.

Monte Rotondo, one of the loftiest mountains of Cordoba, 25 miles NE of Ajacore. Height 8775 feet. The crater shaped summit is snow-capped.

Monte Rotondo, mon-ti-ro-ton-do a town of Italy 26 miles SSW of Rieti. Here, in Oct. 1867 Guelbaldi defeated the Papal forces. Pop. about 5000.

Monte Rabbiano, mon-ti-roo-bi-á-no a small town of Italy 5 miles S of Fermo.

Monterbio, mon-ti-roo-be-o a small town of Spain province and 78 miles ESE of Badajoz.

Montesa, mon-ti-sá, a small town of Spain province and 28 miles S. of Valencia.

Monte San Giovanni Campano, mon-ti-sán jo-á-nice ká-ni-pá-no, a commune of Italy province of Rome, 9 miles SE of Frosinone.

Monte San Giuliano, mon-ti-sán joo-li-á-no or Old Trapani (trá-pá-ni) a town of Sicily province of Trapani 27 miles NNE of Marsala. It stands on a mountain of the same name about 200 feet high the ancient Eryx which commands a superb view. It presents a decaying appearance. There is a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 about 3500 of the commune 29,970. On the mountain Eryx once stood a temple of Venus, of which some vestiges remain.

Montesano, mon-ti-sá-no, a town of Italy province of Salerno 11 miles SE of Dianu. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Montesano, mon-ti-sá-no, a banking post-town capital of Chehalis co. Wash. on the Chehalis River 12 miles from its mouth and about 43 miles W by S of Olympia, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1194.

Monte San Savino, mon-ti-sán sá-ve-no a small town of Italy in Tuscany 12 miles SSW of Arezzo.

Monte Sant' Angelo, mon-ti-sánt-án-jó-lo a town of Italy on the S slope of Monte Vesuvius, province and 28 miles NE of Foggia. The church of St. Michael attracts many pilgrims. Pop. in 1901 1,142 (commune 21,873).

Monte Santo, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles NW of Bahia. A famous meteorite, weighing 5 tons, was discovered here in 1874.

Monte Sante (mon-ti-sán-to) Cape (Gr. Hagia Oros) in Turkey the SE extremity of Athos. Lat. 40° 15' N, lon 24° 23' E.

Montesarchio, mon-ti-sar-ke-o a town of Italy in Benevento, 13 miles NNW of Avellino. Pop. about 5000.

Montescaglioso, mon-ti-ská-li-so, a town of Italy in the province of Potenza, 9 miles SSE of Matera. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7327.

Montesodolice, mon-ti-sko-dó-li-ce a village of Italy province of Pisa, 23 miles SE of Leghorn.

Montesilvanom, the Latin name of Mons.

Montospertoli, a village of Italy province of Florence, SW of the city of Florence.

Montesquieu-Lauragais, mon-ti-ke-u-á-lá-rá-gá a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 38 miles SSW of Toulouse, on the Arns.

Montesquieu-Volvestre, mon-ti-ke-u-á-val-vé-stré, a town of France, in Garonne, 20 miles S of Toulouse. It has woolen mills. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Montesson, mon-ti-són, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, nearondissement of Versailles.

Monteux, mon-ti-úh (L. Montibet) a town of France, in Vaucluse, 11 miles NE of Avignon. Pop. about 2000 (commune 4000).

Montevago, *mon-tà-và go*, a town of Sicily province of Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 miles NW of Salina. Pop about 3000.

Montevallo, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ala. on the Southern R. 55 miles N by E. of Selma. It has various mills and is in a cotton region. Pop about 575.

Montevallio, a post-village of Vernon co. Me. about 34 miles S by E of Fort Scott. Kan. Pop in 1900 157.

Montevarchi, *mon-tà-van'koe*, a town of Italy province and 34 miles SE of Florence on the Arno. Pop about 5000.

Montevardo, *mon-tà-vàr dā*, a town of Italy province of Avellino on the Ofanto, 10 miles ENE of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop about 2500.

Montevardo Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean Caroline Islands in lat 3° 37' N lon 150° E.

Montevideo, a department in the S part of Uruguay along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 256 sq. in. The surface is undulating. Capital, Montevideo. Pop estimated in 1912, 276,034.

Montevideo, *mon-tà-vì dē-o* (Sp. pron *mon-tà-và-dē-o* Port. *Monte Vêo* *mon-tà-và-o*) a resort city and capital of the republic of Uruguay and of a department of its own name, on a peninsula in the Rio de la Plata, 120 miles ESE of Buenos Aires. Lat. 34° 54' S lon 66° 12' W. It is the terminus of railway lines, and has street railways, gas- and water works, dry-docks, etc. with a number of striking public buildings (exchange, custom-house, library, etc.). It also has a casino, the government building, a university, national museum, cathedral, hospitals and several theatres. The principal square and focal point of the city is the Plaza de la Independencia. The climate is damp, the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the SW, is partially obstructed by reefs, and admits only insecure anchorage. The city exports hides, beef hides, fur, feathers and other animal products, beef extracts, etc. Pop in 1899 (latest official census) 139,800 with suburbs 122,241.

Montevideo, a banking post-village capital of Chipewee co. Minn. on the Minnesota River at the mouth of the Chippewa R. or end on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 83 miles W of Glenwood. It is in a farming and dairying district. Pop in 1900 2146.

Montevideo, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co. Va. 5 miles E of Pleasant Valley.

Monte Viso, a mountain of Italy. See Viso, MONTA.

Montevitz, a banking post-town of Rio Grande co. Colo. in a mining farming and stock raising region on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 18 miles NW of Alamosa. Pop in 1900 536.

Montevista, a post-station of Webster co. Miss. **Montevista**, the southwesternmost county of Colorado. Area, 2113 sq. m. It is watered by the Dolores and Mancos rivers and other streams. The mineral resources include gold, copper, silver, lead and coal. Capital, Cortez. Pop in 1900 3058.

Montezuma, a post-town of Summit co. Colo. in the Middle Park about 65 miles W by S of Denver. Pop in 1900 40.

Montezuma, a banking post-town of Mason co. Ga. on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R. 49 miles SW of Macon. It has cotton-ginning and shipping interests. Pop in 1900 719.

Montezuma, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ill. on the W bank of the Illinois River 25 miles NW of Jacksonville.

Montezuma, a banking post town of Parks co. Ind. on the Wabash River 25 miles N of Terra Haute, on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R. Pop in 1900 1172.

Montezuma, a banking post-town capital of Poweshiek co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. 72 miles E of Des Moines. Pop in 1900 1213.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township (town) Cayuga co. N.Y. on the Seneca River and on the Erie Canal about 10 miles NW of Auburn on the West Shore R. The Seneca River here flows through a large swampy tract called the Cayuga (or Montezuma) Marshes. Pop about 800 of the town in 1900 991.

Montezuma, a post-village of Mitchell co. N.C. The banking point in Elizabethton Tenn. Pop in 1900 210.

Montezuma, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 30 miles SW of Lima. Pop in 1900 317.

Montezuma, a post-village of Chester co. Tenn. The banking point is Henderson. Pop 1900.

Montezuma's Needles, a name given to amulet or needle-shaped rock masses in the Garden of the Gods, Colorado.

Montfaucon, *môn-fô kôr*, a village of France, in Lut., 17 miles NNE. of Cahors.

Montfaucon, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 30 miles ENE of Le Puy.

Montferrat, *môn-fêr-ât* or *mont-fên-ât*, a mediæval marquisate and later a duchy in Piedmont. Its capital was Casale. Montferrat passed to Mantua in 1536. A part of it was acquired by Savoy about a century later and the remainder at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Montferrate Hills, in northern Italy between Turin and Alexandria. They rise in La Superga to 2140 feet.

Montferrier, *môn-fên-êr*, a village of France, in Artois, 11 miles SE of Folx.

Montferriex, a village of France, in Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

Montfoort, *môn-fôrt*, a town of the Netherlands, province and 8 miles WSW of the city of Utrecht, on the Rijn. Pop 1600.

Montford, a post-village of Flathead co. Mont. Pop 75.

Montford, a town of Hancock co. A.C. in Asheville township. Pop in 1900 195.

Montfort, *môn-fôr*, a village of France, in Landes, 11 miles E of Dax.

Montfort (L. Mont Fortin), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in Ille-et-Vilaine 13 miles WNW of Rennes on the Men. Pop about 1500.

Montfort, a banking post-village of Grant co. Wis. 20 miles WNW of Mineral Point, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 627.

Montfort, a village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) R. The banking point is St. Jerome, 23 miles distant.

Montfort-L'Amaury, *môn-fôr lā mōr* (1. *Mont Fortin Amaury*) a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles WSW of Versailles. Pop. about 1500.

Montfrin, *môn-fên*, a town of France, in Gard 11 miles ENE. of Nîmes. Pop about 2000.

Mont-Genevre, a mountain pass between the Cottian and the Graian Alps, in the borders of Italy and the department of Hautes Alpes, France, connecting the valleys of the Dora-Borpio and the Durance. It is one of the easiest of the trans-Alpine passes and was frequently used in the passage of armies. The present road was constructed in 1802-07. Height, 6180 feet. The village of Mont-Genevre is on the pass.

Montgiscard, *môn-shêr kan'*, a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles NW of Villafraanche, on the Canal du Midi.

Montgomery, *môn-gûm-gêr*, or **Montgomeryshire**, *môn-gûm-gêr-shîr*, a county of Wales lying W of Shropshire, England. Area 797 sq. m. Surface very mountainous with some fertile vales, and well wooded. Plynlimmon is partly in this county. The Severn rises in the county. The rearing of sheep is extensively carried on and Welsh ponies are bred. Flannels are largely manufactured. Capital, Montgomery. The county as such sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop in 1891 58,003 in 1901 54,000.

Montgomery, a municipal borough of Wales, capital of the co. of Montgomery on the Severn 22 miles SW of Shrewsbury. Here are ruins of an old castle. Pop in 1901 1024.

Montgomery, a district of British India, in the Multan division of the Punjab. Its capital is the little town of Montgomery formerly called Sahiwal, about 90 miles SW of Lahore.

Montgomery, a county in the SE part of Alabama, has an area of 809 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Alabama and Tallapoosa rivers and is partly drained by Coloma and Pontalusa creeks. Capital, Montgomery which is also the capital of the state. Pop in 1890 56,172 in 1900 72,847.

Montgomery, a county in the W part of Arkansas, has an area of 918 sq. m. It is drained by the Washita River and by Caddo Creek and other small affluents of that river. The surface is hilly diversified by ridges called the Crystal Mountains and extensively covered with forests. Capital, Mount Ida. Pop in 1890 7923 in 1900 9444.

Montgomery, a county in the southeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River is bounded on the S by the Ocmulgee River and on the SW by the Little Ocmulgee, and is also drained by Fendleton's Creek. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop in 1890 9348 in 1900 16,359.

Montgomery, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 702 sq. m. It is drained by the East and West Forks of Shoal Creek. This county has valuable deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop in 1890 30,905 in 1900 30,930.

Montgomery, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 508 sq. m. It is intersected by Sugar

Creek, which runs southwestward, and is also drained by Raccoon Creek. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1890 23,035 in 1900, 26,388

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq m. It is intersected by the Nodaway River and the North (or East) Branch of the Nishnabotom River and is also drained by the Larko River and Walnut Creek. Capital, Red Oak. Pop. in 1890 15,848 in 1900 17,803

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas has an area of 447 sq m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and is also drained by the Elk and Fall rivers. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890 23,104 in 1900 29,038

Montgomery, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky has an area of 201 sq m. It is drained by small affluents of the Licking River. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1890 12,387 in 1900 12,834

Montgomery, a county of Maryland borders on Virginia. Area, 400 sq m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River and on the S.W. by the Potomac and is partly drained by the C&C and Rock creeks. Capital, Rockville. Pop. in 1890 3,135 in 1900 30,451

Montgomery, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi has an area of 391 sq m. It is intersected by the Big Black River. Capital, Winona. Pop. in 1890 14,459 in 1900 10,336

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Missouri has an area of 314 sq m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Cuivre (or Copper) River and the Loure River. Coal is found here. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890 10,350 in 1900 16,571

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of New York has an area of 309 sq m. It is intersected by the Mohawk River and is also drained by the Schoharie River. This county comprises a great part of the long fertile, and beautiful Mohawk Valley. Capital, Fonda. Pop. in 1890 45,099 in 1900 41,463

Montgomery, a county of North Carolina is near the middle of the state. Area, 469 sq m. It is bounded on the W. by the Lenoir River. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890 11,239 in 1900 14,187

Montgomery, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of 489 sq m. It is intersected by the Miami River and is also drained by the Mad River, the Southwest Branch of the Miami and Twin Creek. It has extensive deposits of gravel (Davton) building stone. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890 100,652 in 1900 130,140

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 501 sq m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River and is intersected by Perkiomen Creek and also drained by Wissahickon Creek. It has mines of iron-ore and quarries of marble and limestone. Copper and lead are also found here. Capital, Norristown. Pop. in 1890 123,290 in 1900 138,995

Montgomery, a county of Middle Tennessee borders on Kentucky. Area, 546 sq m. It is intersected by the navigable Cumberland River and also drained by the Red R. or Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1890 29,097 in 1900 30,017

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Texas has an area of 1000 sq m. It is drained by the San Jacinto River, the Caney Fork of that river and Spring Creek. Capital, Conroe. Pop. in 1890 11,705 in 1900 17,067

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of 394 sq m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the New (or Kanawha) River and is drained by the Staunton River. Capital, Christiansburg. Pop. in 1890 17,742 in 1900 19,190

Montgomery, a city of Alabama the capital of the state and the seat of justice of Montgomery co. is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River at the convergence of several lines of railroad (the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville and Nashville, the Central of Georgia, etc.) 120 miles N.E. of Mobile. Lat. 32° 21' N. Lon. 86° 23' W. It is the third city of the state in population and has great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama is one of the best rivers in the Union for navigation and large steamers ascend from Mobile to Montgomery (200 miles) at all seasons of the year except in periods of unusual drought. The city contains a handsome capitol, or state-house (in the grounds of which the confederate government was organized) a Federal building, court-house, city hall, a state normal school for colored students etc. and many old-time residences with spacious and beautiful gardens. It is an important commercial and jobbing centre and a great shipping point for cotton. Montgomery has manufactures of iron furniture, cottons, cotton-seed oil chemicals, fertilizer, etc. as well as car-construction works. It is in a coal and iron region and in a cotton-growing district. The seat of government was established in Mont-

gomery in 1847. Pop. in 1880, 16,713, in 1890 21,863 in 1900 33,346.

Montgomery, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 3 miles S.W. of Aurora. Pop. about 300

Montgomery, a banking post-town of Davison co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 10 miles (direct) E. of Washington. Pop. in 1900 016

Montgomery, a banking post-village of Dickinson co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100

Montgomery, a post-hamlet of Trigg co. Ky. 14 miles W. of Hopkinsville.

Montgomery, a post-town of Grant parish La. on the Red River 300 miles below Shreveport and 16 miles S.E. of Natchitoches. Pop. in 1900 165

Montgomery, a post township (town) of Hampden co. Mass. in the Boston and Albany R. about 16 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 273

Montgomery, a post village of Hillside co. Minn. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 1 mile from Clear Lake and 42 miles S.W. of Jackson. Pop. about 375

Montgomery, a banking post village of Lenoire co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 22 miles W.W. of Farhamit. Pop. in 1900 94

Montgomery, a post-station of Lima co. Miss. 50 miles E. of Jackson

Montgomery, Me. See MONTGOMERY CITY

Montgomery, a post township (and village) of Somerset co. N.J. about 15 miles N.W. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900 1263 of the village about 60

Montgomery, a post village in Montgomery township (town) Orange co. N.Y. on the Walkkill River and on the Walkill Valley and the Erie Rr. 33 miles S.W. of Ithaca. Pop. in 1900 94. The town also contains a village named Walden. Total pop. of the town in 1900 599

Montgomery, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati on the Cincinnati Lebanon and Northern R. Pop. about 450

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co. Ia. Pop. in 1900 4020

Montgomery, a township of Iodonia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1289

Montgomery, a banking post borough of Lycoming co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rr. 14 miles E.E. of Williamsport. It has manufactures of furniture, wood-working machinery, shoes etc. Pop. in 1900 1003

Montgomery, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 24

Montgomery, a post village of Montgomery co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rr. 20 miles W. of Comstock. Pop. about 500. It has saw mills and cotton gins.

Montgomery, a post village in Montgomery township (town) Franklin co. Vt. about 50 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 1876 of the village about 250

Montgomery, a post village of Washington co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 6 miles S.W. of Abingdon. Pop. 160

Montgomery, a banking post town of Fayette co. W. Va. is a coal mining region 26 miles S. of Charleston on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 1094

Montgomery Center, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. in Montgomery township (town) about 28 miles S.E. of St. Albans

Montgomery City, a banking city of Montgomery co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 82 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It is an important trade-centre and shipping point. Pop. in 1900 3026

Montgomery Creek, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co. and enters the South Fork River about 7 miles W. of Nevada

Montgomery Creek, a post-station of Shasta co. (a

Montgomery Islands, a group of small rocky islets off the N.W. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay

Montgomerya Ferry, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. on the Susquehanna R. or 22 miles above Harrisburg

Montgomeryshire, Wales. See MONTGOMERY

Montgomery Springs, a post-station and summer resort of Montgomery co. Va. 81 miles W. of Lynchburg. Here are sulphur and chalybeate springs amidst fine mountain-scenery

Montgomery Square, a post-station of Montgomery co. Pa. about 23 miles N. of Philadelphia

Montgomery Station, Lycoming co. Pa. See MONTGOMERY

Montgomeryville, a village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Landale or North Wales. Pop. 190

Montguyon, more gu yon, a commune of France, in Charente-Inférieure 29 miles S.E. of Jonzac.

Monthermé, mōn'tēr-mā, a town of France in Ardennes on the Meuse 8 miles N of Mézières. Pop (commune) in 1901 4272

Monthey, mōn'tē, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais at the entrance of the valley of Ida near the Rhona, 21 miles W of Evion. Pop of the commune, about 3000

Monthureux, mōn'tū-ruh, a small town of France in Vosges, 20 miles SSW of Mirecourt, on the Sâine.

Monti, a post-village of Buchanan co Iowa. The banking point is Masonville. Pop 100

Monticelli, mon'te-chē-lē, the former name of Moritz Cilio

Monticelli d'Origina, mon'te-chē-lē dān jōr'jā, a small town of Italy province and 14 miles E by N of Piacenza.

Monticello, mon'te-chē-lō, a village of northern Italy province and 14 miles SE of Como

Monticello, mon'te-sē-lō, a banking post-town capital of Drew co Ark about 90 miles S by E of Little Rock on the St Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton compresses and oil mill and extensive orchards in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 1379

Monticello, a post-village of Napa co Cal about 42 miles W of Sacramento. Pop 100

Monticello, a banking post-town capital of Jefferson co Mo on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 31 miles ENE of Tallahassee. Pop in 1900 1076

Monticello, a banking post town capital of Jasper co Ga, 34 miles N of Macon on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil etc. Pop in 1900 1106

Monticello, Madison co Ill See Godfrey

Monticello, a banking city capital of Pratt co, Ill about 1 mile SE of the Sangamon River and on the Washburn and the Illinois Central R. 149 miles SW of Chicago. Pop in 1900 1982

Monticello, a banking post town capital of Whiteside co on the Tippecanoe R. and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St Louis and the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 21 miles W of Loganport. Pop in 1900 2107

Monticello a banking city of Iunes co Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. 43 miles WSW of Dubuque. It has creameries etc. Pop in 1900 2164

Monticello, a post village of Johnson co Kan about 24 miles S by E of Leavenworth. Pop 60

Monticello, a banking post-town capital of Wayne co Ky about 9 miles E by W of Lexington and 7 miles S of the Cumberland River. Pop in 1900 346

Monticello, a post village and township (town) of Armstrong co Mo 11 miles N of Moulton. Pop of the town in 1900 1332

Monticello, a banking post-village of Wright co Minn on the NW bank of the Mississippi River about 35 miles WNW of Minneapolis, on the Great Northern R. It has flouring and other mills, a starch factory etc. Pop in 1900 418

Monticello, a post village, capital of Lawrence co Miss on the Pearl River 50 miles (direct) N of Jackson. It is in a fruit and corn region. Pop about 600

Monticetto, a banking post town capital of Lewis co Mo on the North Missouri River about 11 miles W of Canton. Pop in 1900 267

Monticello, a post-village of Sierra co N Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop about 150

Monticello, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Sullivan co N Y on the New York Ontario and Western R. 24 miles N of Port Jervis. It is finely situated about 1350 feet above the sea-level and is surrounded by hills. It is in a dairy region and has several taneries. Pop in 1900 1160

Monticello, a post-village of Washington co N C

Monticello, a post-village of Van Wert co Ohio, on the Cleveland Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Spencerville. Pop 100

Monticello, a village of Armstrong co Pa on the Allegheny River 3 miles N of Kittanning. It is in a coal region.

Monticello, a post-village of Fairfield co, S C, about 36 miles NNW of Columbia. Pop 100

Monticello, a post-village of Titus co Tex.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of San Juan co Utah on Montezuma Creek and 89 miles S by E of Thompson. Pop. about 150

Monticello Albemarle co Va. 3 miles SE of Charlottesville, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson. It is beautifully situated and commands a fine view of the Blue Ridge and the Rappahannock River. Jefferson is buried in a private graveyard almost adjoining the roadway

Monticello, a village of Cowille co, Wash on the Columbia River at the mouth of the Cowilla River 8 miles NNW of Kalama

Monticello, a banking post-village of Green co Wis 16 miles N of Monroe, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. It has a large cheese industry. Pop in 1900 850

Monticello, a township (town) of Lafayette co Wis. Pop in 1900 313

Monticello, a post-village of Kings co Prince Edward Island 42 miles from Charlottetown

Montichiara, mon'te-ki-ā-rea, a town of Italy, in Lombardy 12 miles SE of Brescia, on the Chiasso. Pop about 3000 (commune, 8000)

Monteleano, mon'te-chā-lō, a small town of Italy 18 miles from Siena

Mont Ida, a post-village of Anderson co Kan on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Barnett. Pop 140

Montiérender, mōn'tē-rōn-dān, a small town of France, in Haute-Marne, 8 miles WSW of Vassy

Montieri, mon'tē-ri, a small town of Italy 10 miles SW of Siena.

Montiers sur Sanix, mōn'tē-sā-rin-sū, a town of France in Meuse 10 miles S of Ligny. Pop about 700

Montiglio, mon'te-ig-lō, a small town of Italy in Piedmont, 23 miles WNW of Alessandria.

Montignac, mōn'te-ni-yāk, a town of France in Dordogne, 15 miles N of Sarlat. Pop (commune) about 3000

Montigny mōn'te-ni-yē (Montigny les Metz) a commune of Germany district of Lorraine circle of Metz. Pop in 1900 8633

Montigny le-Roi, mōn'te-ni-yē lē-rōi, a town of France in Haute-Marne, near Langres. Pop about 1000

Montigny- (or) Montignies le Tillieu, mōn'te-ni-yē lē-tē-ye, a village of Belgium in Namur, on the Namur. 24 miles E of Mons. Pop (commune) about 3200

Montigny (or) Montignies sur Sambre, mōn'te-ni-yē sūn-sāmb-er, a suburb of Charleroi Belgium on the E side of the town. Pop (commune) in 1900 18 449

Montijo, mon'te-jo, a town of Spain 16 miles E of Madrid on the Guadiana. It has a castle of the counts of Montijo. Pop in 1900 1844

Montijo Bay, on the E coast of Panama.

Montlita, mon'te-lit-ā, a town of Spain province and 23 miles SE of Cordoba on the railway to Málaga. The chief object of interest is the palace of the dukes of Medinaceli in which Gonzalo de Cordova was born. The town is noted for its white wine. Pop in 1900 12 943

Montillana mon'te-llā-nā, a village of Spain in Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada.

Montlatat, mōn'te-lā-tā, a village of France in Tarn arrondissement of Albi

Mont Iséran, mōn'te-issē-rān, or more properly Col d'Iséran, a mountain pass of France in the Grind Alps on the route between Mont-Lenis and the Little St Bernard. Height, 9085 feet

Montvilliers, mōn'te-vē-lē-ri-ā (T. Montvilliers V. l'arr) a town of France in Seine Inférieure, 1 mile NE of Havre. Pop (commune) in 1901 5301

Montjean, mōn'te-jeān (L. M. de J. Jean) a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E of Beaupré. Pop about 1500 (commune 3000)

Montjost, mōn'te-jošt, a town of Rhénus Prussia, 16 miles SE of Aix-la-Chapelle on the Roor. Pop about 2000

Montjovoy, a delta of Piedmont Italy on the route from Courmayeur to Ivrea, a short distance from Chablillon. Above the pass in the ruin of Montjovoy or Saint-Germain

Montjuch mont-nō-uch, an isolated mountain or ridge in Spain adjoining the city of Barcelona on the NW. Its E end is occupied by the Castillo de Montjuch a strong fortress. Height, 550 feet

Montlhéry, mōn'te-lā-ri, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SW of Paris on the slope of a hill crowned by a tower of an old castle, commanding a good view of Paris and its environs. Pop about 2000

Montlieu, mōn'te-li-uh, a small town of France in Charente-Inférieure 15 miles SE of Jonzac

Mont-Louis, mōn'te-loo-ē, a small fortified town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles WSW of Perpignan. It is perched on an isolated rock at the foot of the Ipiraces

Montlouls, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire 8 miles E of Tours

Montlouis, mōn'te-loo-ē, a post-village of Gaspé co Quebec, on the S shore of the St Lawrence, 41 miles W by N of the Fox River. Pop 150

Montingom, mōn'ti-nōm, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the département of Allier, on the

right bank of the Chér, close to the Canal du Berry, 48 miles WSW of Moulins. Pop in 1901, 22,661. It is overlooked by a ruined castle. There are glass-bottle and iron-works, and manufactures of mirrors, copper wares, chemicals, etc.

Montmieu, mônt-mi-ô (L. *Mons Lupelli*) a town of France, in Ain 16 miles NE of Lyons. Pop 2500.

Montmagny, mônt-mân-yô' a county in the SE. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its N. boundary and the state of Maine for its S. Capital Montmagny (or St. Thomas).

Montmagny, or **Saint Thomas**, a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Montmagny, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R. 49 miles NE of Quebec. The banking point is Lévis. It has saw and carding mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 1919.

Montmarault, mônt-mâr-ô' a town of France in Allier, 10 miles E. of Montluçon. Pop. about 1500.

Montmarin-sur-Mer, mônt-mâr-sûr-mêr a village of France, in Manche, on the English Channel, 8 miles SW of Coutances.

Montmartre, mônt-mârt'r, a northern section of Paris situated on an eminence overlooking the city. It is a favorite pastime resort for the Parisians and contains numerous places of amusement, factories and mills and quarries of gypsum. Here is the cemetery of Montmartre, the oldest burial-ground of modern Paris.

Montmédy, mônt-mâ-dô' (L. *Mons Medes* and *Mons Medetius*) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. The upper town is a strong fortress. Montmédy was repeatedly taken by the French from the Spaniards in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was relinquished by Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. In 1816 it was taken by the Germans. In 1876 it offered a heroic resistance to the Germans who finally retook it in December. Pop. about 2000.

Montméliant, mônt-mâ-lê-dô' (L. *Mons Emeliantus*) a small town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Isère, 7 miles SE. of Chambray. It was a stronghold under the old dukes of Savoy.

Montmerle, mônt-mêr-lê' a village of France, in Ain 9 miles N. of Trévoux on the Saône.

Montmirail, mônt-mêr-râ (L. *Mons Mirabilis*) a town of France, in Marne, 22 miles SW of Épernay. It has a fine castle and a medieval church. Here Napoleon defeated the Prussians and Russians in 1914. Pop. about 2000.

Montmorency, mônt-mô-rên-sê, a post-village of Aiken co. S. C. on the Southern R. 5 miles ENE of Aiken. Pop. about 300.

Montmorency Falls, a post village of Quebec co. Quebec, on the Quebec R. 8 miles from Quebec its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Montmorency, mônt-mô-rên-sê (L. *Mons Morencium*) a town of France in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles ESE of Paris. It is a quaint old place beautifully situated on an eminence covered with orchards. Here is the large forest of Montmorency much frequented by Parisians. Near by is the site of Rousseau's Hermitage. Pop. (communes) in 1901 5419. About 24 miles from Montmorency is the little town of Nargen with sulphur springs.

Montmorency, mônt-mô-rên-sê or mônt-mô-rên-sê a river of Quebec, rises in Snow Lake and enters the St. Lawrence 64 miles NE of Quebec, after forming a cataract 265 feet in height and 150 feet wide. The river is a torrent from its source to its mouth and the falls are a great attraction to tourists.

Montmorency, mônt-mô-rên-sê, a county in the NE. part of the Eastern Peninsula of Michigan has an area of 581 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Thosier Bay River and its branches. Capital, Atlanta. Pop. in 1909 2254.

Montmorency a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R. 9 miles NW of Lafay. Pop. about 300.

Montmorency, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence. Capital Châteaue Richer.

Montmorillon, mônt-mô-rê-yô' (L. *Mons Mourmion*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vienne, 38 miles ESE of Poitiers. It has a curious medieval edifice called the Octagon with souterrains, the purpose of which is unknown. Pop. (communes) in 1901 5176.

Mont-Monnier, mônt-mô-nô' an observatory station of southeastern France, near Nice. Altitude, 9245 feet.

Montodine, mônt-dô-dî-nê, a town of Italy province of Cremona, 10 miles ESE of Lodi, on the Serio, 2 1/2 miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. about 2000.

Montoir-de-Bretagne, mônt-vân-dê-brêh-tân' (L. *Mons Aureus*), a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 miles WNW of Nantes. **Montoir**, mônt-vân a town of France, in Loire-et-Cher 24 miles WNW of Blois. It is a quaint little place, with an interesting old church and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (communes) about 3000.

Montolieu, mônt-to-lê-ô a small town of France, in Aude, 10 miles WNW of Carcassonne.

Montone, mônt-to-nê, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 21 miles S of Trieste.

Montone (anc. *Uca*) a river of Italy falls into the Adriatic 8 miles NE of Ravenna. Length 45 miles.

Montongu, a post hamlet of Drew co. Ark. about 40 miles S by E. of Pine Bluff.

Montooth, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 755.

Montopoli, mônt-top-ô-lê, a small town of Italy in Tuscany, 24 miles WSW of Florence.

Montorio, mônt-to-rî-ô, a town of Italy province of Campobasso, 34 miles SE of Larino. Pop. about 2700.

Montorio, a town of Italy province of Teramo, 8 miles SW of Teramo. Pop. about 2250.

Montoro, mônt-to-rô, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 35 miles ENE of Cordova, on a peninsula formed by the Guadalquivir here crossed by a fine old bridge. It exports olive oil of fine quality. Pop. in 1900 11,375.

Montoro Inferiore, mônt-to-rô-în-fê-rî-ô-rê a commune of Italy province of Avellino, 11 miles N of Salerno. Adjacent to the commune of Montoro Superiore.

Montour, mônt-tôor' a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania has an area of 142 sq. m. It is drained by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and by the Little Susquehanna River. The surface is diversified by several high ridges one of which is called Montour's Ridge. Iron ore is abundant. Capital Danville. Pop. in 1890 15,640 in 1900 15,528.

Montour, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 11 miles ENE. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 902.

Montour, a township (town) of Schuyler co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1623.

Montour, a township of Columbus co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Montour Falls, a banking post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y. on the Northern Central R. 3 miles S of Watkins. It has bridge-works, knife-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1193.

Montour Ridge, Pa. is in the co. of Columbia and Montour and is nearly parallel with the North Branch of the Susquehanna River which runs along its base. It is about 20 miles long.

Montoursville, mônt-tôor-vîl a post borough of Lycoming co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek and on the 1 h. b. d. of Reading R. 4 miles E of Williamsport. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, etc. and has a place of importance. Pop. in 1900 1665.

Montowese, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles NE of New Haven. Pop. about 500.

Montpelier, mônt-pêl-yêr a banking city of Bear Lake co. Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 80 miles N. W. of Brantton. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1444.

Montpelier, a banking city of Blackford co. Ind. on the Salamon River and on the Lake Erie and Western R. 38 miles S by W of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of oil-well supplies, steel castings, steam boilers, shovels and tools, etc. Pop. in 1900 3465.

Montpelier, a post-village of Muscatine co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 180.

Montpelier, a post-station of Adair co., Ky.

Montpelier, a post-station of Clay co. Minn.

Montpelier, a banking post-village of Williams co. Ohio, on the St. Joseph River and on the Wabash R. 60 miles W of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 1860. It has various manufactures, a foundry, iron furnaces, etc.

Montpelier, the capital of Vermont and of Washington co. situated on a plain on the Winooski (or Onion) River, at the mouth of its N. branch 46 miles ESE of Burlington on the Central Vermont and the Montpelier and Wells River R. Lat. 44° 17' N., lon. 72° 25' W. It is surrounded by a hilly country which is fertile and highly cultivated. The city has a number of stately edifices, including the handsome state-house with a dome 124 feet high, a court-house, the Montpelier Seminary, etc. Its industries are represented by several flour mills, tanneries, manufactures of wood-working machinery, leather, hardware, etc.

and marble and granite-works. This town became the capital of Vermont in 1805. Pop in 1860 2411, in 1870, 3032; in 1880, 3219; in 1900, 3617. In 1900 0265.

Montpellier, a post-hamlet of Hanover co. Va. on the South Anna R. 24 miles NW of Richmond.

Montpellier, a post-township (town) of Keweenaw co. Wis. about 27 miles N of Manitowish. Pop in 1900 1547.

Montpellier, mōn'pē-lē (L. *Mons Pessulani*) a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault (Languedoc) finally situated on the Léz, about 8 miles from the Mediterranean and 76 miles NW of Marseille, lat. 43° 36' N lon 3° 54' E. It is noted for the mild salubrity of its sunny climate and for the richness and beauty of the surrounding district, which is studded with handsome villas, gardens, orchards, vineyards and olive-groves. The town rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which is occupied by the fine Place de la Loi, adorned with a triumphal arch and commanding a magnificent prospect. At one of its extremities is the Château d'Eau a fountain temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct, 1/2 mile long and 70 feet high, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier is in the main irregularly built and most of the streets are steep and narrow. Boulevards have been laid out on the site of the old fortifications. The old citadel still exists, and the medieval Tour de la Babotte has been preserved. The principal buildings deserving notice are the cathedral (dating from the fourteenth century) the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the School of Medicine, the theatre exchange and the Palais de Justice. The most important public establishments and institutions are the university whose medical school (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain) is famous in the history of the healing art and possesses valuable anatomical collections and a splendid amphitheatre; a botanical garden, the oldest in France; the public library (with about 120,000 volumes); the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery rich in works of the great masters; several large and well managed hospitals (among which may be specified the General Hospital and the Hôpital Dieu Saint-Eloi); deaf and dumb institute, special schools of law agriculture and pharmacy; an institute of physics, archaeological and other scientific associations, schools of painting and sculpture; observatory etc. The university founded in 1299 was attended in 1901 by 1602 students. Montpellier is the seat of a bishop. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, wax-candles, soap, chemicals, chemical products, carles, liquors, perfumes, brandy and spirits. The harbor of Juvenal formed by the Léz, gives great facilities for trade. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Montpellier was under the sway successively of Aragon, Majorca, and Navarre. The town was a Huguenot stronghold. The estates of the province of Languedoc generally assembled at Montpellier. Pop in 1901 65,001.

Montpessier, mōn'pē-sē-lē a village of France, in Pyr.-de-Orne, 10 miles NNE of Riom.

Mont Perdu, mōn'pēr dū (Sp. *Monte Perdido*) mōn'pēr dōo both names signifying lost mountain) one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees situated in Aragon Spain. Lat 42° 46' N lon 0° 2' E. It has an elevation of 10,994 feet.

Montpeyroux, mōn'pē-rū a village of France, in Hérault 9 miles ESE of Lodève.

Montpeyroux, a village of France, in Aveyron arron. diocesis of Rodez.

Montpézat, mōn'pā-zā (L. *Mons Pessat*) a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles NNW of Ardèche.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles NNW of Agen.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles NNE of Montauban.

Montpont, mōn'pōn a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire 25 miles NE of Mâcon.

Montra, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio, 24 miles S of Lima. Pop 150.

Montréal, mōn-trē-dōk a town of Dutch Borneo, 85 miles NW of Pontianak. Copper is mined near here.

Montréal, mōn-rā-lē a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles W of Carcassonne. Pop about 1600 (commune, 2360).

Montréal, a commune of France, in Gers, 29 miles NW of Auch.

Montréal, a village of Iron co. Wis. The banking point is Hurley.

Montréal, mōn-trē-awl (Fr. *Montréal* mōn-rā-lē) L. *Mons Regis* i.e. Mount Royal) a city and port of entry of the province of Quebec, Canada, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, situated on the S. side of the Island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River (here over 2 miles wide) 180 miles (by water) SE of Quebec, and 420 miles N of New York. Lat of McGill Ob-

servatory 45° 39' 17" N lon. 73° 34' 38" W. It is at the head of deep-water navigation and has railway communication with the chief cities of Canada and the United States. The Island of Montreal is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long by about 16 miles broad at the widest part.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land about 2 miles wide between a beautiful elevation, called Mont Royal or Mount Royal (elevation 900 feet) and the river. The principal streets have large well built edifices, constructed chiefly of limestone quarried near the city. These buildings, combined with the effect of the lofty towers and spires, give Montreal an imposing appearance. Dominion Square is the finest square in the city and has at one corner the arch bishop's palace. Among the resident streets may be mentioned Sherbrooke Street. Montreal has numerous imposing and noted public edifices and institutions and many devoted to charitable purposes. Among the principal buildings are the city hall, court-house, post-office, custom-house, the building of the board of trade (1892-93) seminary of St. Sulpice, church of Notre Dame, general hospital Gray Nunnery (with upward of 500 professed sisters) Montreal College, McGill University, Academy of Music, Theatre Royal and other theatres, Victoria skating-rink, Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Royal Victoria Hospital (opened in 1894) the Hôtel Dieu (a large hospital in which 3000 patients are annually treated) the Villa Maria Convent, Bonsecours Market art gallery etc. Among the educational institutions McGill University founded in 1821, holds first position. It has several faculties, and was attended in 1900-01 by 1111 students. It has associated with it the Redpath Museum of Natural History the Redpath Library the Royal Victoria College (for women) and other institutions. The Laval University (branch) was attended in 1901 by 605 students. Montreal has also a Society of Natural History a Mechanical Institute Canadian Institute, Fraser Institute etc. The suburb of Notre Dame is 250 feet long and 135 ft. broad, with two towers 227 ft. in height. In the NE tower is a fine obelisk of hells, and in the SW is a bell weighing 29,400 pounds, the heaviest bell in America. Christchurch cathedral (Episcopal), a very fine example of Gothic architecture is built of Montreal limestone. A magnificent pile is the Roman Catholic Bishop's Church the Cathedral of St. James (better known as St. Peter's Cathedral) founded in 1808, which measures 333 ft. in length, and is surmounted by a dome 250 ft. in height.

The harbor of Montreal which is deep enough for the largest vessels, and the Lachine Canal present for several miles a succession of masonry quays and wharves. The canals which have their outlet at this point afford, with the natural waters, uninterrupted navigation from the Strait of Belle Isle to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior or over a distance of 2200 miles. The river is here crossed by the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, constructed in 1898-99 at a cost of \$50,000,000 and which replaces the more famous Victoria Tubular Bridge, built in 1854-56 at a cost of \$5,300,000. The city is entered by the Grand Trunk the Canadian Pacific the Intercolonial, and the New York Central and Hudson River R.R.

Among its manufactures are iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, sugar refineries, soap and candle-works, and manufactories of hardware, carriages and sleighs, woodenware, glass paints and drug edge-tools locomotives steam-engines boilers, general machinery tanneries rubber goods printing presses, agricultural implements musical instruments, paper rope, sewing-machines, types, pins, tobacco, woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes clothing etc. The city has large saw and flouring-mills, rolling mills, lead-works, brass-foundries, and many other industrial establishments.

The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 90° in the shade, and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging very often from zero to 10° and even 30° below it. The mean annual temperature is 42°. Pop in 1844, 44,003; in 1851, 57,775; in 1861, 90,323; in 1871, 107,225; in 1881 (area increased) 155,237; in 1891 216,650; in 1901 287,730—composed chiefly of French Canadians, English, Irish and Scotch the inhabitants of French extraction constituting more than one-half of the entire population.

In 1535 Jacques Cartier landed here and found an Indian village called Hochelaga. Cartier named the place Mont Royal. In 1642 the French laid out a city which was named Ville Marie de Montréal. In 1700 the place was taken by the English.

Montréal. See MONTREAL.

Montréal Island, Canada. (See MONTREAL; It forms a county of the Dominion of Canada.)

Montreal River, a small stream which forms part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. It

enters Lake Superior at the W extremity of Ontonagon co., Mich.

Montreal West, a ward of the city of Montreal Quebec, 3 miles from the heart of the city, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. Pop about 360

Montredon, mōn-trē-dōn' a small town of France, in Tarn 17 miles E of Albi.

Montrejone, mōn-trā-jōn' a town of France in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 8 miles W of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. about 3500

Montreuil, mōn-trē-uh' a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 12 miles E of Angoulême

Montretout, mōn-trē-tōt', an extensive modern suburb of St. Cloud, near Paris. Here is the large reservoir of Montretout.

Montreuil-Bellay, mōn-trē-uh' lā' a town of France in Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S.W. of Saumur. Pop. about 3000

Montreuil-le Châtel, mōn-trē-uh' shā-tel' a village of France, in Sarthe 19 miles W.W. of Mamers

Montreuil-sous-Bois, mōn-trē-uh' sōo-bōi' (L. Montreuil) a town of France, in Seine, an eastern suburb of Paris, near Vincennes. It is noted for its peaches and has manufactures of porcelain etc.

Montreuil-sur-Mer, mōn-trē-uh' sūr-mā-rah (L. *Brugna Mona terris*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth and 20 miles S.E. of Boulogne. It is an ancient place and has preserved in part its old fortifications. In great measure the work of Vauban. There are some interesting buildings including an old church and a hospital. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 1664.

Montreux, mōn-trē-uh' or **Montreux-Vorsey**, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. It is charmingly situated and contains numerous villas, gardens and quays. The district known as Montreux with a population of about 15,000 includes Clarens, Chaux-de-Fonds, Coligny, Vevey and other villages.

Montrevil, mōn-trē-uh' vil' a small town of France in Ain, arrondissement of Bourg on the Rhodan.

Montrieux, mōn-trē-uh' shā' a town of France, in Jura et Cher on the Cher 18 miles S.W. of Dijon. Pop. about 3000

Montrozier, mōn-trō-zī' a small town of France, in Tarn at Gaillac, on the right bank of the Aveyron 13 miles N.E. of Montauban.

Montrozier, mōn-trō-zī' a village of France in Doubs, 23 miles N.E. of Valentigney.

Montrose, mōn-trōs' a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 14 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. It lies on a sandy peninsula at the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea and has an excellent harbor well equipped with quays and well and dry dock. The town is connected by a fine suspension bridge with Howie Island which is again connected with the mainland by a draw bridge. There are various manufacturing industries flax spinning taking the first place. Pop. in 1901 12,469.

Montrose, mōn-trōs' a county in the N. part of Colorado. Area 2390 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Miguel Dolores and Uncompaghe rivers and forms part of the Uncompaghe Plateau. Mining, fruit-growing and stock raising are the chief industries. Capital Montrose. Pop. in 1900 4535.

Montrose, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. Pop. about 15.

Montrose, a banking post-town capital of Montrose co. Colo. is situated on the Uncompaghe River and on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 63 miles W. of Gunnison. It has farming, grazing, mining and fruit growing industries and ships largely of cattle. Pop. in 1900 1217.

Montrose a banking post-village of Birmingham co. Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. by N. of Bingham. Pop. in 1900 300.

Montrose, a post-town of Lee co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River at the head of the lower rapids, 11 miles N. of Keokuk, on the Burlington R. Pop. in 1900 743.

Montrose, a post-village of Jewell co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Iowa R. The banking point is Mankato.

Montrose, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. about 146.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich. about 20 miles N.W. of Flint, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900 1512.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Wright co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 35 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 343.

Montrose, a post-village of Jasper co. Miss., about 36 miles W.W. of Meridian. Pop. about 260.

Montrose, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 53 miles S.W. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 613.

Montrose, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 30 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 225.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Summit co. Ohio about 9 miles N.W. of Akron.

Montrose, a banking post-borough capital of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 42 miles N. of Wilkes-Barre, on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley R. It has manufactures of wood-working machinery, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 1827.

Montrose, a banking post-town of McCook co. S. Dak. 12 miles E. of Sisseton, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900 375.

Montrose, a post-village of Randolph co. W. Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 230.

Montrose, a post-village of Lane co. Wis. in Montrose township (town) 14 miles W.W. of Oregon station. Pop. of the town in 1900 907.

Montrose, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on the Welland River 4 1/2 miles from Port Robinson.

Montrose, a post-village of Prince George Island, 47 miles from Georgetown.

Montross, a post-village capital of Westmoreland co. Va. on the Northern Neck 6 miles S. of the Potomac River and about 60 miles N.E. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Montrouge, mōn-trōosh' a village of France, in the arrondissement of Sceaux in Seine forming a southern suburb of Paris. Pop. in 1901 16,833. It has chemical and other works. A neighboring section of Paris is called Petit-Montrouge.

Mont Saint-Anbert, mōn-sānt ān-bert' a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 3 1/2 miles W.W. of M. n.

Mont Saint-Hilaire, mōn-sānt hī-lāir' a post-village of Rouville co. Quebec 3 1/2 miles S. of St. Hilaire station. It contains a Roman Catholic church serving Rox and St. Hilaire. Pop. 200.

Mont-Saint-Jean, mōn-sānt shōn' a village of Belgium in Brabant 11 miles S.E. of Brussels. It is the site of the field where was fought the battle of Waterloo called by the French the battle of Mont-Saint-Jean.

Mont Saint-Martin, mōn-sānt mārtān' a village of France in the department of Morbihan or Morbihan, near the Belgian frontier. It has steel works.

Mont Saint-Michel, mōn-sānt shēel' a picturesque and steep rock with ancient fortifications on the coast of Normandy 1 1/2 m. in the bay of Saint Michel 7 miles S.W. of Avranches. On its summit (160 feet high) is an abbey founded in 664 clustered around which is a regular little town. The rock the town, fortifications, and abbey together displayed in a pyramidal form present a remarkable appearance. The rock is connected with the mainland by a causeway. Pop. about 200.

Montsange, mōn-sāng' a village of France in the department of Nièvre in the Cure 23 miles from Autun.

Montaena, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 100.

Montserrat, mōn-tēr-nāt' or **Montserrat**, a mountain near of Spain province and 10 miles N.W. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat 11,407 feet in height (Toró da San Jerónimo) and is serrated consisting of a great number of isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. On its E. side stands the famous monastery of Montserrat at an elevation of 2010 feet, now reached by a mountain railroad. It was founded in the ninth or the eighth century. It possesses an image of the Virgin whose alleged miraculous powers formerly attracted vast numbers of pilgrims and perched on the surrounding rock are numbers of hermitages, several of which were occupied by distinguished saints.

Montserrat, or **Montserrat** a British West India island colony of the Leeward Islands lat. (about) 16° 40' N. lon. 62° 10' W. is 12 miles in length and 8 miles in maximum breadth. Area 33 sq. m. It is mountainous and much broken with a volcanic soil and is well adapted to sugar and coffee-culture. The population rises to about 3000. The manufacture of lime juice is an important industry. Montserrat was visited by a destructive hurricane in Aug. 1899. Capital Plymouth. Pop. in 1901 12,210.

Montserrat, a post-town of Johnson co. Mo. The banking point is Warrenburg. Pop. in 1900 184.

Mont-sur-Marchienne, mōn-sūr mārchē-ān' a place 2 miles from Charleroi Belgium with coal mines and iron works. Pop. in 1900 8046.

Montsurs, mōn-sūr', a town of France, in Mayenne, 12 miles E.W. of Laval. Pop. about 1600.

Montsweng, a post-village of Segadahoo co. Ma. The banking point is Wismat or Bath. Pop 120

Mont-Tendre, mōn' tãndr', one of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the SE side of Lake Joux, 15 miles NW of Lausanne. Height 8510 feet.

Month-Bocario, mōn'-tō' bōk-kā-ree-kā, a small town of Italy 10 miles ENE of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po

Montufri, mon' twōs-ras, a small town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 miles E of Palma.

Montvale, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J. on the New Jersey and New York R., 25 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900 410

Montvale, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Mount co. Tenn. is at the foot of Chilhowee Mountain, 25 miles S of Knoxville. Here are mineral springs.

Montvale, a post-hamlet of Colerain co. Tex.

Montvale, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop 150

Mont Valerieu, mōn' vā-lā-rē-ō, a fortified eminence in the western outskirts of Paris on the left bank of the Seine. At its foot is the town of Suresnes

Montville, a post-village of New London co. Conn. in Montville township (town) about 34 miles SE of Hartford. The town is bounded on the E by the Thames River and is intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the town in 1900 2195. The village, about 950. Montville has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, twine, and rope

Montville, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Montville township (town) 17 miles W of Belfast. Pop. of the town is 1900 983

Montville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W of Springfield. Pop 160

Montville, a post-township of Morris co. N.J. on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R. 12 miles W of Luzerne. It has print-works etc. Pop. in 1900 1905

Montville, a post-village of Cengage co. Ohio, 38 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. about 200

Monument, a post town of El Paso co. Colo. on Monument Creek and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. 56 miles S of Denver. Pop. in 1900 158

Monument, a post-village of Logan co. Kan.

Monument, a post-village of Grant co. Oregon. The banking point is Heppner

Monument Beach, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co. Mass. on the sea-coast and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Nahant or Lymouthport. Pop. about 250

Monument City, a post-village of Huntington co. Ind.

Monument Creek, Colo., runs southward in El Paso co. and enters Fountain Creek at Colorado City

Monument Park, 9 miles by road from Colorado Springs, Colo. and 1 mile from Edgerton station named from its curiously eroded sandstone formation

Monument Settlement, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick. The banking point is Woodstock, 20 miles distant. Pop. 200

Monville, mōn' vā-l', a village of France, in Savoie province, 10 miles N of Russin

Monza, mōn' zā, a town of northern Italy province of Milan (with which it is connected by electric road) and on the Lambro which divides it into two parts. Among the noteworthy edifices are the cathedral of San Giovanni occupying the site of a church founded by the Lombard queen Theodelinda about 590 and rich in curious and interesting objects, including the famous iron crown of Lombardy, the church of San Gerardo in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches, the town hall (or municipality), an Italian Gothic structure, dating from the thirteenth century, and the royal palace. Monza is in a busy industrial district. The town and its neighborhood carry on the weaving of cotton goods, the manufacture of hats, leather, bricks, silk, etc. dyeing and the making of sausages for which Monza has long been famous. Monza called in early medieval times Mediolan (also Mediolan) was the seat of the Lombard king King Humbert was assassinated here in July 1900. Pop. in 1901 33 685 (commune 42 599)

Monzambano, mōn' zā-m-bā-nō, a small town of northern Italy 18 miles NNE of Mantua

Monso (mon' sōb) or **Monso** (mon' sōb) (mon' sōb) a headland forming the W extremity of Sindh. Lon. 66° 47' E

Monson, mōn'-thōn, a town of Spale province and 33 miles SE of Hoesen, on the China. It is situated in a smiling region and has a castle. Pop. about 4000

Moore, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Keokuk. Pop. about 300

Moore, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. about 10 miles N of New York City. Pop. 75

Moore, a post-village of Middlesex co. Conn. on the Salmon River near its mouth in the Connecticut River 24 miles ENE of Hartford on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has several cotton factories which make duck and twine. The banking point is West Haddam. Pop. about 1200

Moody, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 517 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Flandreau. Pop. in 1890 5941. In 1900 8326

Moody, a post-village of Howell co. Mo. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is West Plains. Pop. 100

Moody, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 190

Moody, a banking post-village of McFadden co. Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. 195 miles S of Fort Worth. It has cotton-gins etc. Pop. about 550

Moorea, mōr-ā, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y. in Moore township (town) on the Chazy River and on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads 20 miles N of Plattsburg. Pop. in 1900 527. The town 352

Moorea Forks, a post-village of Clinton co. N.Y. in Moore township (town) on the Chazy River and on the Rutland R., 42 miles E by R. of Malone. Pop. about 300

Moork, mōk, a village of the Netherlands in Limburg, 30 miles NNE of Venlo

Moork-Heldre, mōr' k' hēldr', a locality in Holland, on the Meuse, on the borders of Gelderland and Limburg. Here, in 1574 Louis of Nassau, brother of William of Orange, was defeated and slain by the Spaniards

Mooleyville, a post-village of Ryeckensbridge co. Ky. 60 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. 125

Moore, mōr, an island of Russia in the Baltic between the island of Oesel and the main-land of Rethuon. Length and breadth about 14 miles

Moore, a post-township of Allegheny co. Pa. about 12 miles W of Pittsburgh is bounded on the N by the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 1371. It contains a post-village named Moon (pop. about 300), and has coal beds

Moore, a township of Denver co. Pa. bounded E and W by the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 1085

Moore, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind.

Moore, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. It has coal-mining industries

Moore, a post-village of Chautauque co. N.Y., on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R., 18 miles S of Dunkirk. Pop. 10

Moore, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio 18 miles E of Wilmington. Pop. 160

Moorea, a mining municipality and township of South Australia on Spencer Gulf 134 miles by rail NW of Adelaide

Moos, a town of Hungary. See Mós

Moos, a post-office of Fairfax co. Va.

Moosburg, mōs' bōrg, a village of Germany in the territory and 4 miles E of the city of Hamburg

Moorrecht, mōr' rēcht, a village of the Netherlands in South Holland 9 miles NE of Rotterdam

Moore, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area 98 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep Little and Lumber rivers. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890 20 479. In 1900 25 623

Moore, a county in the S part of Tennessee. Area 165 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Elk River. Capital, Lytleburg. Pop. in 1890 5975. In 1900 6706

Moore, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, is traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 866 sq. m. Capital, Dumas. Pop. in 1890 15. In 1900 209

Moore, a banking post-town of Cleveland co. Okla., on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 200

Moore, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 1293

Moore, a post-village of Spartanburg S.C. Pop. about 60

Moore, a post-village of Erie co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Pearsall. Pop. 270

Moorea Island, in the Society group Pacific Ocean. Area, 50 sq. m. Pop. about 1300

Mooredale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 300

Moorefield, a post-town of Switzerland co. Ind., 14 miles ENE of Madison on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Indiana, Decatur and Western R. Pop. in 1900 118

Moorfield, a post-village of Nicholas co. Ky. about 40 miles NE of Lexington. Pop. about 204.

Moorfield, a post-village of Frontier co. Neb., on the Hartington Route. The banking point is Curtis. Pop. 160.

Moorfield, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 28 miles WNW of Wheeling W. Va. Pop. about 200.

Moorfield, a banking post-town capital of Herdby co. W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, 44 miles S by W of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900 460.

Moorfield, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the river Conestogo and on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles WNW of Elora. Pop. about 600.

Moorhead, Minn. See **MOORHEAD**.

Moorhead, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 000.

Moorhead, a banking post-village of Woodward co. Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Moorhead, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 20 miles S of Kalamazoo. Pop. 90.

Moor Point, Western Australia, is in lat 28° 47' S lon 114° 37' E.

Moore, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 8 miles SE of Media. The banking point is Chester.

Moore, a post-village of Cleveland co. N. C. 8 miles SW of Shelby on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 144.

Moore's Bridge, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co. Ala.

Mooreburg, a post-station of Pulaski co. Ind.

Mooreburg, a post-village of Montour co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 miles WNW of Danville. It has post-offices. Pop. about 200.

Mooreburg, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. 8 miles NW of Whitesburg. Pop. 100.

Moore's Creek, Boise co. Idaho, is an affluent of the Boise River.

Moore's Creek, a post-station of Jackson co. Ky. 18 miles NE of Livingston.

Moore's Creek, a post-hamlet of Pender co. N. C. 20 miles NNW of Wilmington.

Moore's Flat, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. 80 miles NE of Sacramento.

Moore's Hill, a post-town of Dearborn co. Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 40 miles W of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 338. Moore's Hill College (*Methodist Episcopal*) was organized here in 1854.

Moore's Hill, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., 21 miles NE of Newburgh. Pop. 170.

Moore's Mills, a post-village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. 7½ miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 350.

Moore's Store, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co. Va. 6 miles N of Timberville station.

Moorestown, a post-village of Missenke co. Mich. Pop. 60.

Moorestown, a banking post-village of Burlington co. N. J., on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles E. by N of Camden. Pop. about 3600.

Moorestown, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. about 14 miles NW of Boston. Pop. about 200.

Mooreville, a post-town of Limestone co. Ala. 17 miles SW of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900 150.

Mooreville, a banking post-town of Morgan co. Ind., on White Lick Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles SW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 974. It is a shipping point for grain live-stock and lumber.

Mooreville, a post-station of Washington co. Ky.

Mooreville, a post-village of Livingston co. Me. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW of Chisholm. Pop. about 250.

Mooreville, a post-town of Ireddell co. N. C. on the Southern R. 41 miles N of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 1333. It has cotton manufactures.

Mooreville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn. about 45 miles S of Nashville.

Mooreville, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. 20 miles S. of Waco. Pop. about 175.

Mooreville, a post-station of Monongalia co. W. Va.

Mooretown, a village of the island of Jamaica, co. of Surrey 30 miles NE of Kingston.

Mooretown, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario on the river St. Clair and on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. 67 miles from St. Thomas. Pop. about 400. Steamship ply between here and Detroit, etc.

Mooreville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Minn. 9 miles E of Tupac.

Moorhead, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa 18 miles ESE of Onawa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 200.

Moorhead, or **MOORHEAD**, a banking city capital of Clay co., Minn. on the Red River of the North and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 253 miles W of Duluth. It is situated in a level and fertile region. It has large flouring mills and grain-elevators, foundry and machine-shop, breweries, etc. and is a trade-centre for a large agricultural section. Pop. in 1900 3730.

Moorhead, a post-village of Soudawer co., Minn. on the Southern and the Yanco and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. in 1900 437.

Moorheadville, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 11 miles ENE of Erie. Pop. about 175.

Mooringsport, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. on Caddo Lake, about 22 miles RW of Shreveport. Pop. 00.

Moorland, a banking post-village of Webster co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 160.

Moorland, a post-village of Rapidid parish, La. Pop. about 00.

Moorland, a post-hamlet of Mackinac co., Mich.

Moorland, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio 8 miles S of Wooster. Pop. 60.

Moormans River, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va., 4 miles N of Mechem river station. Pop. 150.

Moosroopna, a wine-growing district of northern Victoria, Australia.

Moore, a mixed Arabic-speaking people, who constitute an important element in the population of Morocco and are found in other parts of northwest Africa. They are Moham medans and dwellers in the cities. See **MOOROC**.

Moore, a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles W of Courtrai. Pop. 4000.

Moore, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 18 miles ESE of Ghent. Pop. (commune) about 4900.

Moorslede, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles NE of Ypres. Pop. (commune) about 7600.

Moosborg, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar 2½ miles NE of Munich. Pop. in 1900 3135.

Moore, a river of Canada, enters James Bay in con junction with the Abitibi after a NE course estimated at 250 miles.

Moosaboo (moos-bōō) or **Moosapeek** (moos-peek) Light, on Nash Island at the entrance of Machias Bay, Me. Lat. 44° 32' N lon 6° 22' W.

Moore Creek, a post-hamlet of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin 28½ miles from Newport.

Moore Creek, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Avonmore 8 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

Moore Factory, a trading post and outpost of the Hudson Bay Company on James Bay at the mouth of the Moose River. Lat. 51° N lon 81° W. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Monrovia.

Mooshead Lake, Me. forms part of the boundary between the co. of Piscataquis and Somerset. It is about 35 miles long and 10 miles wide at the broadest part, but in some places it is scarcely 2 miles wide. Elevation above sea level about 1000 feet. The water is deep and navigable for steamboats. The outlet is the Kennebec River which issues from the W side of the lake. On its E shore rises Mount Kineo, 1700 feet high. The lake abounds in fish and attracts many summer visitors and sportsmen.

Mooso Hillock, N. H. See **MOOSULATKA**.

Mooso Island, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles SE of the Great Bahama Island.

Mooso Jaw, a banking post-town and outpost of Anishnola, Canada on the Canadian Pacific R. 298 miles W of Winnipeg. It is in an agricultural and ranching district. Pop. in 1901 2042.

Moosloko, a banking post-village of Carlton co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 110 miles N of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 354.

Mooselungatic Lake, in Oxford and Franklin co. Me. is one of the Rangeley Lakes. Length, 8 miles. Elevation, 1496 feet.

Mooso Meadow, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., about 15 miles N of Wilmamantic.

Mooso River, Me., rises in Franklin co. and enters Mooshead Lake.

Mooso River, N. Y. rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Black River in Lewis co. at Lyons Falls.

Mooso River, Vt. rises in Essex co. and enters the Passumpsic at St. Johnsbury.

Mooso River, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. on a river of the same name, 75 miles NNW of Skowhegan. Pop. of Mooso River plantation in 1900 230.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y. on a river of its own name, about 35 miles N. of Utica.

Moosehanger, a post-station of Moore co., N.C.

Moose, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Central of New Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson R. 6 miles S. of Scranton its banking point. It has powder-works and manufactures of glass, fertilizers, and chemicals. Pop. in 1900 1237.

Moose Mountain, Pa., is a long ridge in Luzerne co. forming part of the SE. boundary of the Wyoming Valley. It rises about 1200 feet above the river which runs in that valley (elevation above the sea, 2120 feet). The southwestern part of this ridge is called the Wyoming Mountain.

Moose Lake (incorrectly **Moose Hillock**) a mountain of Gratton co., N.H., about 20 miles N.W. of Plymouth Height, 4810 (4790?) feet. It affords a fine prospect.

Moosemin, a banking post-village of Amnibola, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 219 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is a trade-centre for a farming district. Pop. in 1901 898.

Moosep, a small river rises in Rhode Island runs W. and enters the Quinnipiac River in Windham co., Conn.

Moosep, a post-village of Wiedham co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 32 miles W.W. of Providence R.I. It has cotton-wool and yarn mills. Pop. about 1500.

Moosep Valley, a post village of Providence co., R.I. about 18 miles W.W. of Providence. Pop. about 350.

Mogogua, mo-ká gwá, a town of Peru capital of the province of the same name, connected with the port of Ilo by railway. It is the market for wine and brandy made in its district. Pop. 10000.

Mogogua, a maritime end in part, fertile province in the S. of Peru. Area, 5458 sq. m. It is traversed by ridges of the Andes in the E. The vine is largely cultivated. Capital Mogogua. Pop. in 1896 47,694.

Moguelum, Cal. See **Mokelum**.

Mogai (mo-koo) Indians, a tribe of Indians in the N.E. part of Arizona. They are Pueblo Indians living in stone-built villages.

Mór, mór a town of Hungary on and 16 miles V.W. of Stuhlweissenburg at the foot of the Carpathians. It has two castles. Pop. in 1900 10,200. Here the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrians in Dec. 1848.

Mora, mo-rá, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa 3 miles above Troppau after a course of about 30 miles.

Mora, mo-rá (Mora de Ebro) a town of Spain province and 30 miles W. of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro. Pop. of the commune in 1900 4565.

Mora (Mora de Rubielos) a town of Spain province and 15 miles ESE of Teruel. It has cloth factories and mineral springs. Pop. of the commune in 1900 3091.

Mora, a town of Spain province and 30 miles SE of Toledo. It has a ruined castle. It was once famous for its swords. Pop. of the commune in 1900 7795.

Mora, a county in the N.E. part of New Mexico is intersected by the Canadian River and is also drained by Mora Creek. Area, 2532 sq. m. A range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the W. border. Capital Mora. Pop. in 1890 10,018. in 1900 10,364.

Mora, a banking post village, capital of Hennepin co., Minn. on the Snake River and on the Great Northern R. 48 miles N.E. of St. Cloud. It has manufactures of flour etc. Pop. in 1900 735.

Mora, a post-station of Benton co., Mo.

Mora, a post-village, capital of Mora co., N. Mex. about 40 miles ENE. of Santa Fé. It is in a fertile and beautiful valley, almost surrounded by mountains. Pop. about 800.

Mora, a settlement in Chatham co., Wash. It has a salmon-cannery.

Mora (or **Moro**) Creek, N. Mex., rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Canadian River.

Moradabad, mo-rá-dá-bád' or **Moradabad**, a town of British India, capital of the district of Moradabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on a ridge between the Ranganga and the Ganges, 30 miles NE. of Delhi. It is the seat of a thriving trade. It has manufactures of metallic wares, which are in high repute and of textiles. There are cotton-mills here. Pop. in 1901 75,123.

Moral, a post-township of Shelby co., Ind. about 18 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 1034.

Moral, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. Pop. about 80.

Moral do Calatrava, mo-rá-dá-ká-lá-trá-vá a town of Spain, province and 20 miles ESE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. of the commune in 1900 6168.

Moraleja, mo-rá-lá-vá, a small town of Spain in Extremadura, 48 miles NNW. of Cáceres.

Moraleja del Vino, mo-rá-lá-ná-dá-vá-vé-no, a village of Spain, in León 14 miles from Zamora.

Morales, mo-rá-lés, a post-village of Jackson co., Tex. 34 miles NE. of Victoria. Pop. 80.

Morales de Toro, mo-rá-lés-dá-to-ro a small town of Spain in León, 23 miles E. of Zamora.

Morales de Zamora, mo-rá-lés-dá-thá-mo-rá, or **Morales del Vino**, mo-rá-lés-dá-vé-no a village of Spain in León, 4 miles E. of Zamora.

Morana, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind. on the Van della Line 20 miles S. by W. of Logansport. Pop. about 200.

Moran, a banking city of Allen co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 13 miles E. of Iola. Pop. in 1900 464.

Moran, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C. on the Durham South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. 150.

Moran, a post-village of Shackelford co., Tex. on the Texas Central R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 400.

Moran, Isle, cel mo-rá an island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter at the mouth of the Nicolet River Quebec, which it divides into 2 branches.

Moran, Mount, a peak of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains in Uinta co., Wyo. near lat 43° 52' N. and lon 111° W. Height, 12,800 feet.

Morancu, mo-rá-ná a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers.

Morano, mo-rá-ná a town of Italy province of Alessandria, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. about 2000.

Morano Calabro (see **Mora nun**) a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 6 miles NW. of Castrovillari. It is prettily situated on the Coselle. It has manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. in 1901, 6205.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

Morant, mo-rant a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles ESE. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island in lat 17° 56' N. lon 76° 11' W. a light-house has been erected. Twelve miles WSW is the Inlet Port Morant.

the Carpathians NW the highlands of the Moravian Plateau and on the NE the Sudetic Mountains. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E. where the Oder rises. Moravia produces cereals abundantly. Large quantities of flax and of beets (for sugar) are raised, and fruit is plentiful. Much wine is made. Live-stock of all kinds is numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, graphite, etc. Moravia holds an important place in the manufacture of textiles, especially of woollens. The best-sugar industry is on a large scale. Beer, brandy and alcohol are produced in large quantities. The iron and steel industry is represented and the government tobacco-factories employ many thousand hands. The government of the province is under a governor and a diet consisting of the archbishop of Olmütz, the bishop of Brunn and deputies from the landed gentry, the towns, industrial centres, rural communes and chambers of commerce and trades. At the close of the ninth century soon after the introduction of Christianity into the region, a powerful Moravian realm arose embracing (in addition to the present province) Bohemia and other territories. This state soon fell as a result of the Hungarian invasion. From the eleventh century Moravia was generally more or less closely united with Bohemia. For a time it had its own manufactures, who held the country as a fief of the Bohemian crown. The rule of the house of Austria dates from 1526. Pop. in 1900 2,437,000 of whom 71 per cent were Slavs (Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks) and the bulk of the remainder Germans. About 95 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The capital is Brunn.

Moravia, a banking post-town of Appanoose co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central and other railroads, about 24 miles WSW of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900 632.

Moravia, a banking post village in Moravia town ship (town) Cayuga co. N. Y., on the Oswego Inlet and on the Ichig Valley R. 17 miles S by E of Auburn. It has manufactures of flour, canned goods, etc. The town is contiguous to Oswego Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 233 (the village, 1442).

Moravia, a post village of Lawrence co. Pa. on the Beaver River and in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and other railroad, 16 miles S of New Castle. Pop. 150.

Moravia, a post-village of Lassen co. Cal. The banking point is Richlandburg. Pop. 100.

Moravian Falls, a post-village of Wilkes co. N. C. **Moraviansburg**, a settlement, capital of the North-east district of British Guiana, in about lat. 5° 15' N. lon. 59° 10' W.

Murray, a county of Scotland. See FLETH.

Murray (or Murray) Firth, an arm of the North Sea, which indents the coast of northwestern Scotland. Its entrance is between Tarbat Ness, in Ross-shire, and Burghead in Elgin-shire covering a distance of about 17 miles. Its length reckoning its arms (Inverness Firth and Fens Firth) is about 40 miles. On the W it opens off Cromarty Firth. Sometimes in a broader sense, the name Murray Firth is applied to the whole broad arm of the North Sea enclosed by a line drawn from Duncairn Head in (with) near to Kinnaird's Head in Aberdeenshire.

Moravia, a department in the NE part of Salvador formerly called Götter. In the N it is traversed from E to W by a mountain range. The products are rice, corn, fruits, indigo, and sugar. Mining is carried on and it has an active trade. Capital, Götter. Pop. in 1892 35,000.

Moravone, a village of Italy province of Como. **Morbacque**, a village of France in Nord, 3 miles S of Hazebrouck.

Morbegno, a town of Italy in the Val tellina, on the Adda 33 miles SE of Como. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Moruya, a river of Morocco enters the Atlantic Ocean at Azamor in lat. 33° 17' N.

Morbhanj, a state of India. See MOUNPUR.

Morbier, a village of France, in Jura, 24 miles ESE of Lons-le-Saunier.

Morbihan, a department of France, in Brittany, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area 2624 sq. m. The coast is much indented, the chief bay being that of Morbihan. There are several islands off the coast, the largest being Belle Isle. The surface is hilly in the N but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pastures. There is some very fertile land. Grain, hemp, flax and apples (for cider) are among the principal products. Horses, cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Vannes. Pop. in 1891, 544,470, in 1901 603,468.

Morceaux, a village and commune of France, in the department of Landes.

Morchestera, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles NE of Juchunslau. It has glass-works. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6944.

Mörchingen, a village of Germany in Württemberg, 10 miles S of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 7084.

Moreles, a town of Mexico, one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland between the cantons of Valais and Fribourg. Elevation, 9778 feet. At its base is the village of Moreles.

Morcone, a town of Italy in the province of Benevento 20 miles S of Capri. Pop. about 3000 (commune 8000).

Mordantville, a post-station of Columbia co. Pa. about 10 miles NE of Denville.

Morden, a banking post-town and outpost of Manitoba on the Canadian Pacific R. 81 miles SW of Winnipeg. It is in a grain region. Pop. in 1901, 1522.

Mores, a town of Greece, the ancient Peloponnesus (Gr. Πελοπόννησος) a peninsula the S portion of the kingdom of Greece, separated from Hellas by the Gulf of Patras, Corinth and Argolis and attached to it by the Isthmus of Corinth about 4 miles in width. Its length from NW to SE is nearly 160 miles. Its breadth about 100 miles.

Mores, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Ill. about 60 miles S of Paris.

Mores Colliery, a coal mining post village of Schuyler co. Pa. The banking point is Mahanoy City. Pop. about 800.

Morristown, a township (town) of Saratoga co. N. Y. on the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900 2999. It contains South (Glenn Falls) village.

Morristown Creek, a tributary of the Missouri River about 4 miles below Jefferson City. Length 8 miles.

Morristown River, a tributary of the Missouri River about 45 miles S of the mouth of the Missouri River about lat. 45° 23' N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Morristown, a post-village of Avonelles parish, La. about 10 miles W of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 250.

Morristown, a watering place of England in Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay 7 miles W of Lancaster. Pop. in 1891 6500, in 1901 11,000.

Morecambe Bay, a inlet of the Irish Sea, separating the main body of Lancashire (England) from the Fylde. Length 16 miles across, breadth 10 miles. It receives the Ribblesdale and Wyre rivers.

Morice, a post-town of New South Wales, 413 miles by rail from Sydney. It is an agricultural and stock raising region. Pop. about 2000.

Morichend, or **Moorehead**, a post-village of New South Wales, 18 miles NE of Liverpool. Pop. 40.

Morichend, a banking post-town capital of Raven co. Ky. in the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 40 miles S of Maysville. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Morichend City, a banking post-town of Carter co. N. C. on the Old Topsail Inlet near the Atlantic Ocean about 5 miles WSW of Lenoir, on the Atlantic and N. C. Carolina R. Pop. in 1900 1319. It has a fish and oyster trade.

Morichouse, a parish in the V part of Louisiana bordering on Arkansas. Area 899 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by Bayou Bayou on the W by the Manchita River and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. Capital, Bartrop. Pop. in 1890 16,786, in 1900 16,784.

Morichouse, a banking post-village of New Madrid co. Mo. on the Frisco R. 10 miles S of the Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has manufactures of lumber, handles, staves, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Morichouse, a post-village of Hamilton co. N. Y. in the Adirondack region. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Morichouseville, a post-village of Hamilton co. N. Y. about 15 miles NE of Littleton. Pop. about 175.

Morichouse, a post-station of Fayette co. Ark.

Morichouse, a post-town of Cretaceous co. Ill. on the Atlantic and West Point R. Pop. in 1900 229. The banking point is Newnan.

Morichouse, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Houstonville. Pop. 250.

Morichouse, a post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y. 41 miles S of Watkins Glen.

Morichouse, a post-township and hamlet in the SE part of Lycoming co. Pa. about 14 miles N of Danville. The township is drained by Muncy Creek. Pop. in 1900 712.

Moreland, a township of Montgomery co Pa. Pop 2207

Moreland, a post-village of Collin co Tex. Pop 60
Morelia, mo-ri-ya, formerly Valladolid, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Michoacan on the Mexican National R. 125 miles WNW of the city of Mexico. It is finely situated and has a grand cathedral, a college, private summary and a substantial aqueduct and many fine public and private buildings. It is an archbishop's see. There are cotton and tobacco-factories. Pop in 1900 37,273 Elevation 4396 feet

Morell, a post-village of King co, Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Charlottetown 27 miles distant. Pop about 500

Morella, mo-ri-ya, a town of Spain in Valencia, province and 40 miles N of Castellón de la Plana. It is an old fortress perched among the mountains. Pop in 1900 7335 largely engaged in the textile industry

Morelos, mo-ri-lo, a state of Mexico bounded by the states of Mexico, Puebla, and Guerrero. Area, 2778 sq m. It is chiefly on the E descent of the great plateau and comprises some of the most productive land extending to the lower level of the coffee, sugar and grains are extensively cultivated. Capital Cuernavaca. Pop in 1900 161,591

Morelos, a town of Mexico. See CHAUTLA

Morelos, Nuevo León Mexico. See MATRANCOS

Morena, Sierra, Spain. See SIERRA MORENA

Morenci, a banking post-village of Graham co Ariz. It has copper mining industries. Pop about 2,000

Morenci, a banking post-village of Leavenworth Mich. on the Tiffin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 18 miles SW of Adrian. It has manufactures of lumber, ferrous, brick and tile, and jelly etc. Pop in 1900 1234

Moreno, mo-rä-no, a town and commune of Colombia, in the intendencia or territory of Cauca. Pop 5000

Moreno, mo-rä-no, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles WNW of Oleri

Morenby Island, in British New Guinea E of the SE point of the main land

Morenoet, mo-rä-nä, also called Kleinis and Altenberg, a town with a territory of about 14 sq m on the borders of Belgium and Prussia, 4 miles SW of Aix la Chapelle. It is an autonomous little republic under the protection of the two states between which it is wedged. The natives are free from military service. Pop about 5000. The German language predominates

Morestel, mo-rä-tel, a small town of France, in Loire, 8 miles N of La Tour de Pin

Moret, mo-rä-t, a small island of Honolua, in the Bay Islands, group

Moreton (m-r-ton) Bay an inlet of the Pacific Ocean in Queensland. Lat. 27° 30' S. Long. 150° 10' E. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke islands, contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers

Moreton District, in the extreme SE of the colony of Queensland, watered by the Brisbane and other streams

Moreton Hampstead, a small town of England in Devonshire 13 miles WNW of Exeter

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a small town of England co and 26 miles ENE of Gloucester

Moretown, a post-village in Moretown township (town) Washington co Vt. on the Mind River about 10 miles N of Montpelier. Pop of the town in 1900 602

Moret sur Loing, mo-rä-sur-loäng, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing 7 miles WSW of Montargis. Pop about 2000

Moretz, a post-station of Hants co N C

Moreuil, mo-ri-ü, a town of France in Somme 12 miles SE of Amiens. Pop about 3000

Morewood, a post-village of Dundas co Ontario, 27 miles N of Morrisburg. Pop about 300

Morey, a post-station of Nye co Nev. 70 miles S of Eureka

Morex, mo-rä (L. Morecium), a town of France, in Jura, on the Bienne, 30 miles ESE of Lons-le-Saunier. It has manufactures of metallic wares, clocks, watches, lenses, etc. Pop in 1901 5440

Moreasco, mo-rä-sä, a village of Italy on the Adriatic, 23 miles S of Piacenza

Morfelden, a village of Hesse, 14 miles SW of Frankfurt

Morelia, mo-rä-fo, a town of the island of Cyprus 20 miles SW of Kormira

Morgan, a county in the N part of Alabama, has an area of 589 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Tennessee River. Capital Decatur. Pop in 1890, 24,090 in 1900 28,820

Morgan, a county in the NE part of Colorado has an area of 1264 sq m. It is intersected by the South Platte River. Capital, Fort Morgan. Pop in 1890 1861 in 1900 3280

Morgan, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 246 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Appalachian and Oconee rivers. Capital Milledgeville. Pop in 1890, 16,841 in 1900 15,813

Morgan, a county in the west-central part of Illinois, has an area of 582 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Illinois River and is also drained by Apple, Sandy and Indian creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Jacksonville. Pop in 1890, 32,836 in 1900 35,000

Morgan, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 476 sq m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by Mill and White Lick creeks. Capital, Martinsville. Pop in 1890 18,043 in 1900 20,446

Morgan, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 375 sq m. It is intersected by theinking River. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and iron. Capital, West Liberty. Pop in 1890 11,240 in 1900 12,793

Morgan, a county in the central part of Missouri has an area of 612 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Osage River and is also drained by the Lamine River and Gravois Creek. Coal, iron, copper and iron are found here. Capital Versailles. Pop in 1890 17,111 in 1900 12,170

Morgan, a county in the SE part of Ohio has an area of 296 sq m. It is intersected by the Muskingum River and is also drained by Morgan and Wolf creeks. Limestone and salt are produced in this county. It has also large beds of bituminous coal. Capital McConnellsville. Pop in 1890 19,143 in 1900 17,980

Morgan, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 540 sq m. It is drained by the Knott and Clinch rivers. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland plateau. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Warburg. Pop in 1890 6,639 in 1900 950

Morgan, a county in the N part of Utah has an area of 369 sq m. It is intersected by the Weber River. Capital, Morgan. Pop in 1890 1,686 in 1900 2045

Morgan, a northwestern county of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area 230 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Potomac River and is intersected by the Cacapon River. Capital Berkeley Springs. Pop in 1890 6,444 in 1900 294

Morgan, a post town capital of Calhoun co Ga. on the Savannah River about 22 miles SE of Columbus. Pop in 1900 240

Morgan, a post-township of Decatur co Iowa. Pop in 1900 608

Morgan, a post-station of Chase co Kan

Morgan, a banking post-village of Pendleton co Ky. on the South Fork River 48 miles S by E of Cincinnati

Morgan, a post-village of Barry co Mich. 14 75

Morgan, a banking post-village of Redwood co Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles SE of Redwood Falls. Pop in 1900 502

Morgan, a post-station of Laclede co Mo

Morgan, a post-village of Allegheny co Pa. The banking point is Carnegie. Pop about 200

Morgan, a township of Greene co Pa. Pop in 1900 294

Morgan, a banking post-village of Bosque co Tex. on the Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rrs. 7 miles W of Meridian. It is in a cotton and stock raising region. Pop in 1900 768

Morgan, a city capital of Morgan co Utah on the Union Pacific R. 25 miles SE of Ogden. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop in 1900 600

Morgan, a post-village of Orleans co Vt. in Morgan township (town) on Seymour Lake about 11 miles R of Newport. Pop of the town in 1900 510 of the village, 150

Morgan, a post-village of Ontario co Wis. The banking point is Oswego. Pop 100

Morgan Center, a post-village of Orleans co Vt. The banking point is Derbyville. Pop about 350

Morgan City, a banking city of St. Mary parish La. on the E bank of the navigable Atchafalaya Bayou 20 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico and on the Southern Pacific R. 75 miles WSW of New Orleans. It has sugar, fish and oyster interests. Its harbor admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water. There is steamship communication with civilization. Pop in 1900 2522

Morganfield, a banking city capital of Marion co Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles WSW of Henderson. Pop in 1900 2046. It is in a wheat, corn and tobacco region

Morganhill, a post-village of Santa Clara co Cal. in a fruit and grain region 20 miles SE of San José on the Southern Pacific R. Pop about 350

Morganhill, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N. C. 15 miles N of Asheville.

Morgan Mill, a post-village of Brath co., Tex. The banking point is Stephenville. Pop. about 146.

Morgan, Mount, in Queensland, 28 miles SSW of Rockhampton. Elevation 4500 feet.

Morgan Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles S of Chicago. The banking point is Chicago on Blue Island. Pop. in 1900 2330.

Morgans Glade, a post-station of Preston co., W. Va.

Morgans Mills, a post-station of Union co., N. C.

Morganspring, a post-village of Perry co., Ala. 10 miles N of Merina. Pop. 60.

Morganville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 30 miles S of Zanesville.

Morgansville, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 66 miles E of Parkersburg.

Morganton, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga., near the Oconee 6 miles E of Blue Ridge. Pop. 170.

Morganton, a banking post-town, capital of Burke co., N. C. on the Catawba River and on the Southern R. 64 miles NW of Charlotte. It has cotton and flouring mills, a tannery etc. and contains the state hospital for the insane and the state school for the deaf and dumb. Pop. in 1900 1938.

Morganton or Morgantown, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn. on the Little Tennessee River about 32 miles S-W of Knoxville. Pop. 90.

Morgantown, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles S by W of Indianapolis. Pop. about 600.

Morgantown, a banking post-town, capital of Butler co., Ky. on the Green River about 24 miles NW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 887.

Morgantown, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio 19 miles SW of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Morgantown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 12 miles S. of Reading. Pop. about 750.

Morgantown, a banking post-town, capital of Monongalia co., W. Va. on the Monongahela River about 66 miles (direct) S of Pittsburgh. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has large glass-works, woolen-factories, manufactures of furniture, cigars, etc. and is the seat of the West Virginia University organized in 1868 and now attended by about 700 students. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900 1843.

Morgan Valley, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. The banking point is Swan. Pop. about 200.

Morganville, a post-station of Lowndes co., Ala. 17 miles SSW of Montgomery.

Morganville, a post-hamlet of Deacon Co., 13 miles SW of Chattanooga.

Morganville, a banking city of Clay co., Kan. 10 miles NW of Clay Center on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 350.

Morganville, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. on the Central of New Jersey R. 9 miles N of Freehold. Pop. about 400.

Morganville, a post-village of Genesee co., N. Y. about 26 miles WSW of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Morganna, a post-village of Polina Coupee parish, La. The banking point is New Roads.

Morganna, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md. about 44 miles E by E of Washington D. C.

Morganna, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa. 30 miles SW of Pittsburgh.

Morgarten, *mon-gan'ten* a mountain of Switzerland on the boundary of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, 5 miles N of Schwyz. Here, on Nov. 15 1315 the Swiss gained a great victory over the Austrians.

Morgos, *moesh* (*Ger Morgos mon-ah*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Valand, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W by S of Lausanne. It has an old château, now used as an arsenal, and near by is the château of Vufflens. Pop. in 1900 4438.

Morgex, a village of Piedmont, Italy 4 miles SE. of Courmayeur. Elevation 3017 feet.

Morgue, a post-village of Kent co., Md. The banking point is Chestertown. Pop. 100.

Mori, *mo're*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol about 3 miles from Rovereto on the Adige. Near by evidences may still be seen of a prodigious landslide which took place in the ninth century. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4553.

Morishah, a post-village in Moriah township (town) Essex co., N. Y. about 51 miles N of Whitehall and 4 miles W of Lake Champlain which forms the eastern boundary of the town. It has rich mines of magnetic iron-ore and several furnaces. It contains Port Henry.

Pop. of the town (which includes Port Henry village) in 1900, 4447; of the village, about 400.

Morishah Center, a post-village in Moriah township (town) Essex co., N. Y. near the Adirondack Mountains, 3 miles from Port Henry. Pop. about 400.

Morishah, Mount, N. H., a peak of the White Mountain range, in Coos co. Altitude, 4065 feet.

Morishah, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., Long Island, N. Y. on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean about 14 miles SW of Riverhead. Pop. about 250.

Moringen, *mo'ring-en*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 35 miles SSW of Hildesheim. Pop. about 2500.

Morinville, a post-village of Alberta, Canada. The banking point is Edmonton 21 miles distant. Pop. in 1901 398.

Morioka, *mo-ro-ka*, a town of Japan capital of Iwate prefecture, about 65 miles by rail S by E of Aomori. Pop. in 1899 22 937. It has manufactures of cotton textile, silk, etc.

Mortolauna, the Latin name of Mortain.

Mortenberg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover adjoining Hildesheim. Near by an eminence is a church in the form of a basilica, dating from the eleventh century. Pop. in 1900, 4176.

Morkowitz, *mo-ko-witz* a small town of Moravia, 12 miles from Winohau.

Morvane, *man-va* a small town of France, in Basses Pyrénées, 6 miles NE of Pau.

Morlaca (*mon-lak-ah*) Strait of, in the Adriatic a long narrow channel which separates the islands of V. egha, Arbe, and Pago from Croatia. It takes its name from the Morlaks, the Slav-speaking people of these regions.

Morlaix, *mon-lá* (*L. Morlaix*) a seaport of France on the N coast of Brittany capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, 33 miles ENE of Brest. The harbor is the estuary of two small rivers. This estuary is crossed by a fine railway viaduct. The principal buildings are the church of St. Malo the church of St. Mathieu, and the Hôtel de Ville. There are many quaint medieval houses. The town possesses a school of hydrometry. There are manufactures of tobacco and paper and an active coastwise trade is carried on. Pop. in 1901 13,950 (commune, 16 696).

Morland, a banking post-village of Graham co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R.

Morlanwelz, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles E of Mons. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7809.

Morley, a municipal borough of England in Yorkshire, West Riding 4 miles SSW of Leeds. It has woolen mills, manufactures of machinery and coal mines. Pop. in 1901 23,438.

Morley, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Olin. Pop. 125.

Morley, a post-village of Neenah co., Wis. on the South Branch of the Menominee River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 41 miles N by E of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 334.

Morley, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System 23 miles W of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 437.

Morley, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Grass River about 15 miles E by S of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 300.

Morley, a post-station of Langlade co., Wis.

Mormono, *mon-món* a town of Italy in Cosenza 12 miles NW of Castrovillari. Pop. about 4500.

Mormoires, *mon-mwá-rô* (*L. Mormoires*) a small town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Avon 7 miles E of Carpentras.

Mormonogrove, a post-station of Grayson co., Tex.

Mormon River, Idaho rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the West Fork of the Salmon River.

Mormonro, *mon-mo-gro* the principal part of the territory of Goa Portuguese India.

Mornant, *mon-nô* a town of France, in Rhône, 12 miles SW of Lyons. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Morne, a name used in many of the Lesser Antilles to designate mountain and occurring in combination as Morne Diablotin on the island of Dominica. See DIA-BLOTIN, etc.

Morne-a-l'Eau, *mon-lá* is a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, West Indies, near the centre of the island of Grande-Terre, a few miles from Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. (commune) about 6600.

Morne-Garon, *mon-gá-rô* St. Vincent. See BOR-TRIX.

Morne-Rouge (*le 'red mountain*) a village and commune of the island of Martinique situated on a spur of about 1400 feet elevation, 5 miles northward of

Saint-Pierre, of which city it was a summer resort. It was almost completely annihilated by the eruption of Pelée in the evening of Aug 30 1902. The loss of life is estimated at from 1000 to 1600.

Mornese, *mon-na-eh*, a village of Italy in Alessandria, 0 miles from Novi.

Mormex, a village and resort of Haute-Savoie, France, on the R. slope of the Petit-Salève, connected by steam and electric tramway with Geneva, Switzerland. Altitude, 2230 feet.

Mornico, *mon-ne-ko*, a village of Italy province of Bergamo.

Morningside, a post-station of Nicholas co. Ky.

Morningside, a southern suburb of Edinburgh.

Morning Sun, a banking post-town of Louisa co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 23 miles N by W of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 948.

Morning Sun, a post-village of Preble co. Ohio, 40 miles NNW of Cincinnati. Pop. 140.

Mornington, a suburban municipality of Dunedin New Zealand. Pop. (borough) about 4000.

Mornington, a watering place of Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay 39 miles S of Melbourne. Pop. 920.

Mornington Island, the largest of the Waiheke Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, in lat. 16° 26' S.

Morningview, a post-village of Kenton co. Ky.

Morningview, a post-station of Belmont co. Ohio, 2 miles NW of Marietta.

Moro, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Washita at the NW extremity of Bradley co.

Moro, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. about 85 miles E of Little Rock. Pop. 70.

Moro, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 28 miles N of St. Louis Mo. Pop. 160.

Moro, a post-village of Aronson co. Mo. about 26 miles W of Houlton. Pop. about 300.

Moro, a banking post-town, capital of Sherman co. Oregon. 23 miles (direct) SSE, of The Dalles, on the Columbia Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Moro, a coal mining village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. about 400.

Morobay, a port village of Bradley co. Ark. on the Moro River at its entrance into the Washita River about 40 miles SE of Camden.

Morocco (Arab. *Magreb el-Akhs* *ma-geb' el ak-ah*), —a. The Extreme West.) a sultanate or empire in the NW part of Africa, bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean N by the Mediterranean Sea E by Algeria and S by the Sahara (or Great Desert). Most of its area within defined limits is included between the parallels of 28° and 36° N latitude and the meridians of 1° and 11° W longitude.

The Saharan frontier is still largely unsettled. The area is roughly placed at about 300,000 sq. mi. The country is traversed diagonally from NE to SW throughout its whole extent by the chain of the Atlas Mountains on the NW side of which lie the old kingdoms of Fez and Morocco and on the opposite side the territories or minor kingdoms of Tadilat, Draa, El Harah, Adrar Gersah, S. of Adna, and Fez el-Akhs (that is, the extreme or farthest limit).

Relief of the Land.—Physically considered Morocco may be divided into four regions. 1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of several more or less parallel chains, which send their ramifications throughout the greater portion of the country even into the peninsular projection of Tangier and are in their main divisions conveniently divided into the Southern (or Anti Atlas), the High Atlas and the Central Atlas. The loftiest or better known summits are the Jebel-Mulain, Tui-Tamjurt (both SE of the city of Morocco), Tizi Likhump, and Jebel-Ayashin, all of which exceed 11,000 feet in elevation and two, perhaps, 14,000 ft. 2. El Rif or the northern maritime district comprising the chain of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea (Outer Atlas). 3. The wide belt of fertile plain intermixed with hill and valley which lies between the two preceding ranges and extends from the Mulwiya (Muluya) River to Mogador a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys SE of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert. The summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks but their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests than by rugged and precipitous forms. The higher elevations are covered with snow during many months of the year and they appear to carry signs of ancient glaciation. There are no modern glaciers. See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.

In the extreme N. near Ceuta, the Jebel Musa (Mountains of Musa) rises the rock of Gibraltar with an elevation of about 2700 feet. The two are parts of the same

mountain-chain served in the comparatively modern period of the formation of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Rivers.—Morocco has the largest rivers in northern Africa W of Egypt. Those flowing from the N side of the Atlas have their channels well filled with water but those flowing from the S are dry in summer. The Muluya, or Mulwiya, rising in a knot of the Atlas, about lat. 32° 30' N flows NE. to the Mediterranean with a course of some 350 miles. The Sebou descends from Mount Biliou westward to the Atlantic, in a course of 160 miles. The Un or Rebnah (or Morbaya) which enters the sea at Asamor lat. 33° 17' N has a course of about 230 miles and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco has a length of about 100 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Gurr (Ghir or Ghir) the most easterly seems to have a course SSE, occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Ziz, which with its numerous affluents waters a very fertile and populous country, is spent before it attains half that length. The Draa (or Darra) rising in the central and most elevated portion of the Atlas first flows S for nearly 250 miles, forms a lake called Ed Delays, and then, turning W, enters the ocean about lat. 28° 15' N, after a course estimated to be 700 miles the lower portion of its bed however and the lake are periodically dry. The bed of the Draa is by many geographers assumed to be the southern boundary of the empire. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbors. Of these Tangier and Mogador are the best the rest, as El-Arrouch (or Larache) Salee Rabat, Maragan, Asamor etc. are but open roadsteads, mostly at the mouths of rivers.

Minerals.—Little is as yet known of the mineral resources of the country, but they would appear not to be very important, some rich ores (copper iron lead, antimony), however occurring in the mountains but remaining practically unworked. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the mountains.

Climate Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—The climate is generally fine and on the whole salubrious for Europeans. Towards the seaboard the extremes of temperature lie with in moderate limits and the general temperature as at Mogador and Tangier is kept between 60° in the coldest month and 70°-85° in the hottest month (August). The extremes are much more accentuated in the interior where the nights are frequently disagreeably cold and the days intensely hot. In the city of Morocco the thermometer has been observed to mark 118°. The rainfall varies considerably according to the region. The flora of Morocco is essentially of the Mediterranean type. The forests of the coast mountains contain among other species of oak, that which yields cork. In the higher regions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon and many varieties of oxycedrus and of juniper yielding fragrant gums. The date-palm and the dwarf palm form extensive woods E and S of the Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Elaeagnus argentea* from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil. Among the wild plants of the southern provinces may be mentioned the asper and archil the latter an important article of commerce.

The agriculture of Morocco is still in a primitive condition although large crops are frequently produced. The cereal crops are wheat, barley, maize, and durrah (or millet). The last constitutes the chief support of the population though beans, the sweet bean and canary-seed are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated near the towns for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. Most of the fruits of southern Europe and the Canary Islands are to be found here in sufficient abundance. The date is an important resource. A large portion of the population leads a pastoral life. The wealth of the Arab tribes consists chiefly in their herds and flocks. Horses of an excellent breed are numerous and still more important are the sheep the wool of which is frequently of the finest possible description.

Animal Life.—The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of the Atlas, where the leopard is also met with. The wild boar inhabits the forests. Gazelles and several species of large antelope enter the country from the desert. More formidable than beasts of prey are the locusts which come from the desert in countless multitudes, spreading desolation over the fields. The ostrich is found on the S frontiers and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce.

Industries Commerce.—The industries of the land are few and are in the main represented by the manufacture of cloth, caps, leather, carpets, pots, silk stuffs, ornaments in gold, silver, copper and brass, and jewelry. Fez makes and exports great quantities of the *fez* cap. The tanners of Mequinez, Fez, and Tadilat have a high reputation. The Moroccan carpets called by the Moors *Sherbink* and *Ayatah*, and much esteemed in Europe largely under the name of

Turkey carpets, come in great part from Rabat. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers. Morocco has considerable commerce with the East, much of which is carried on by caravan service. It also has an extended caravan trade with the Sudan across the Sahara, Thuktu being an important mart for the sale of salt, woollen mantles, saffers, daggers, tobacco looking-glasses, etc., for which ivory horns, incense, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, gums indig, casamom, malingbetta pepper and other articles are received in exchange.

The population of Morocco is variously estimated the data presenting wide discrepancies. According to an estimate made in 1904 by the German statistician Supan based upon the figures presented in the recent work of the *Blasques de Segouane*, it would be in the neighborhood of 7,900,000. The inhabitants are divided into several distinct races the Berbers and Arabs constituting the great bulk of the population. The Berbers who represent the ancient inhabitants of the country are divided into Aunsiys and Shillahs the latter of whom inhabiting the high plains of the Atlas, devote themselves to agriculture. The Arabs, who together with the Moors, probably constitute about one-half of the total population form the bulk of the rural inhabitants in the plains. In the towns along the coast are found the Moors. The Moors are a mixed race representing an admixture of the blood of the Arabs, who conquered the country 1200 years ago with that of the Hamitic Berbers and other ancient inhabitants, descendants in part of the Mauri (whence the name Moors). They speak an Arabic dialect and are Mohammedans. There are many negroes. A considerable number of Jews are to be found in all the commercial towns. The Europeans number about 4000-5000. The education given at the schools in the chief towns and completed at the university of Fez does not go beyond the theology of the Koran.

The overlord or sultan of Morocco styled by Europeans emperor bears the title of *Emir el Muminin* or 'Lord of the true Believers'. His power is absolute. He has a cabinet, or council of state, of the head of which is a grand vizier. He is the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the state. The law is administered according to the teachings of the Koran. There are two cities which are the Sultan's residence,—Fez (which is the chief capital) and Morocco. These are both situated in the interior. Another large inland city is Mequinez. The most important maritime town is Tangier. Other busy seaports are Casablanca (Dar-el-Baida), Massagan, El Arach, Rabat, Safi, Mogador and Tetuan.

History.—Morocco corresponds nearly to the Mauritania Tingitana of the Romans peopled by the Mauri (or Mauri). The Roman dominion lasted from the first century A.D. until the early part of the fifth century A.D. when it was extinguished by the Vandals whose African kingdom after an existence of a hundred years, was overthrown by the Byzantines. At the beginning of the eighth century the Saracens (Arabs) had made themselves masters of the whole of northern Africa, whence, in 711 they crossed over into Spain which they conquered. Among the dynasties that arose in what is now Morocco in the course of the Middle Ages were the Edrisides the Almoravides (who founded the city of Morocco in the second half of the eleventh century and established their sway over Mohammedan Spain, the Almohades (who, in the twelfth century supplanted the Almoravides in Morocco and Spain) and the Merinides. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Morocco was a great seat of Mohammedan learning. The expulsion of the Jews from Spain, and later of the Moriscos added a large and intelligent element to the population of Morocco. From the middle of the sixteenth century the chief power was in the hands of the Sherifs of Teflet, under whom the dominions of Morocco were extended eastward and southward. In the second half of the seventeenth century a side branch of the Sherifs came into possession of the throne. This dynasty has continued to rule until the present day.

Morocco (Arab. *Ma al-akh*) one of the capitals of the sultanate or empire of Morocco situated on an elevated plain on the NW slope of the Atlas Mountains about 99 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 4 miles from the left bank of the river Tensift, which is crossed by an old stone bridge of over 30 arches. Morocco as approached from a distance, in its environment of palm groves and smiling gardens, presents an attractive aspect, but seen from within it has to a great extent the appearance of a city in ruins. It is surrounded by a lofty dilapidated wall, with towers at frequent intervals and with a number of huge gates. Much of the enclosed area consists of gardens and open spaces. The streets are narrow and crooked and lined with mean, low houses. The most prominent object is a lofty tower of the Kutubia mosque. The imperial residence

embraces a vast area, consisting of an agglomeration of houses, mosques, gardens, lanes, and open places. Near it is the Jewish quarter (El-Millah) which is surrounded by a wall. The population of Morocco is estimated at about 60,000. About one-seventh of this number are Jews, who carry on most of the trade of the place. In former times the town was industrially important through its manufactures of morocco leather. Morocco was founded in the second half of the eleventh century by the sect of the Almoravides and rose to be one of the most populous cities of Islam famous as a seat of learning. Centuries of decline have left nothing of its former splendor.

Morocco, a banking post-town of Newton co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 52 miles NNW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 820.

Moroleón, a pueblo of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato 22 miles N by R. of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 6685.

Morón, mor-on or Morón de la Frontera, mor-on dá-lá from tá-rá, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 35 miles ENE of Seville, with which it is connected by rail. It is on the Andalusia River at the foot of the Sierra Morón in a region rich in cattle and olive groves. On the hill E of the town are the ruins of an old castle, a great Moorish stronghold, blown up by the troops of Napoleon. Chalk is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 14,459.

Morón, mor-on, a seaport of Pinar del Rio province Cuba near the timarone River about 5 miles from the N coast and 77 miles by highway NW by W of Puerto Príncipe. It is commercially important and exports tobacco, sugar, cedar, mahogany and ebony. It has barracks, marine telephone, telegraph and post office etc. Pop. in 1899 2084.

Moróng, capital of Ríol province Luaro is on the Ensenada de Moróng a large gulf in the N of Laguna de Ilay and 16 miles (direct) E by S. of Macia. It has a telegraph-station. Pop. 6430.

Moroni, mor-o-ne, a city of Fantopeo Liah is in a fertile valley on the San Pete River and on the San Pete Valley R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1900 1224.

Moro River, Ark. rises in Dallas co. and enters the Washita River. It is about 90 miles long.

Moros, a people. See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Moros, mo-roo, a village of Spain in Aragon 60 miles from Huesca.

Morotai, mo-ro-ll written also Moroty, an island of the Malay Archipelago off the NE extremity of Iliu Lat. 2° N. long. 128° 30' E. Length 60 miles breadth 25 miles. Chief product sugar. The YNAT or MOROTAI between it and Gulo is 30 miles across.

Morotai, or Morotai, Hawaiian Islands. See N-LOCAL.

Morotto, Morottu, or Morawna, a town of Ceylon, on the W coast 10 miles E of Colombo.

Morovin, mo-ro-vee a town of Porto Rico, 22 miles (direct) ENE of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899 1064.

Morozzo, mo-ro-zo in a small town of Italy 8 miles ENE of Cuneo on an affluent of the Tanaro.

Morpeth, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles N by W of Newcastle. It has remains of a castle and a medieval gate-way, a fine parish church, a grammar-school dating from the sixteenth century and a town hall built by Sir John Vaubrough. There are iron foundries, collieries, and quarries and manufactures of flannels. Top of the municipal borough (which is but a small part of the parliamentary borough) in 1901 6159.

Morpeth a town and river port of New South Wales co. of Northumberland at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River 78 miles NE of Sydney. Pop. about 1800.

Morpeth, a post-village of Kent co. Ontario, near Lake Erie, 15 miles SSE of Thamesville.

Morra Ispasso, mor-rá see pee-no, a small town of Italy province of Avellino 3 miles ENE of Sant Angelo de Lombardi.

Morral, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. 8 miles SSW of Marion. Pop. about 150.

Morra, La, a small town of Italy province of Cuneo, 7 miles SW of Alba, on the Tanaro.

Morrell, or Morrell, a post village of Ashley co. Ark. Pop. 75.

Morrell, a hamlet of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. about 20 miles NE of Altoona. There is a large lime-kiln.

Morrellgunge, or Morrellganj, mor-rel-günj a town and port of Bengal district of Jessore, 100 miles E of Calcutta, among the Sunderbunds, 45 miles from the sea.

Morrellton, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. 125.

Murrice, mor'ris, a banking post-village of Shlewassee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles SSW of Corunna. Pop in 1900, 470

Morrill, a banking post-city of Brown co. Kan. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 11 miles NW of Hiawatha. Pop in 1900 400

Morrill, a post-station of Jackson co. Ky. Morrill, a post-township (town) of Waldo co. Me. 7 miles W of Belfast. Pop. in 1900 420

Morrill, a post-village of Cherokee co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Rusk. Pop 200

Morrilton, a banking city capital of Conway co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 60 miles NW of Little Rock. It has cotton gins, oil mills, etc. and is a shipping point for cotton live-stock and produce. Pop in 1900 1787

Morris, a county in the east-central part of Kansas, has an area of 870 sq m. It is drained by the Neosho River, which rises in it and by small effluents of the Kansas River. Capital, Connelley Grove. Pop in 1890 12,321 in 1900 11,987

Morris, a county in the N part of New Jersey has an area of 470 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Pequannock River on the SE and E by the Passaic River and on the NW by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the sources of the Raritan and by the Luckaway River. The county has iron mines. Capital Morristown. Pop in 1890 54,101 in 1900 65,180

Morris, a county in the NE part of Texas has an area of 278 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and also drained by Big Cypress and White Oak bayous. Capital, Danglerfield. Pop in 1890 5880 in 1900 8220

Morris, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles N of Birmingham. Pop in 1900 187

Morris, a post township (town) of Litchfield co. Conn. about 20 miles W by S of Hartford. Pop in 1 00 535. Morris station is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.

Morris, a banking city the capital of Grundy co. Ill. on the N bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 61 miles SW of Chicago. It has various mills, tile-works and manufactures of hardware and paper car wheels. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900 423

Morris, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 51 miles WNW of Cincinnati Ohio. Pop about 400

Morris, a banking post-village capital of Stevens co. Minn. near the Porcupine de Terre River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. 26 miles ANW of Benson. Pop in 1900 1934. It has large elevators lumber yards, etc.

Morris, a township of Morris co. N. J. Pop in 1900 2571

Morris, a banking post-village in Morris township (town) Otsego co. N. Y. on Rattentown Creek about 40 miles S of Utica. Pop in 1900 553 of the town 1690

Morris, a post-station of Cassia co. Chin

Morris, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop in 1900 4460

Morris, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1427

Morris, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop in 1900 419

Morris, a post-village of Tiege co. Pa. on the Erie R., 33 miles WNW of Williamsport. Pop about 200 of the township in 1900 1811

Morris, a township of Washington co. Pa. has beds of coal. Pop in 1900 1000

Morris, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop 100

Morris, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Rs. Pop in 1901, 400

Morrisania, mor-ti-ne-a, a former village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the E bank of the Raritan (Rapid) du Plat Canal 92 miles SW of Montreal (and opposite Washington N. Y.) on the Grand Trunk R. It has water power saw, grist and other mills etc. and a large export trade in farm produce. Pop in 1901 1692

Morris Branch, a post village of Gillespie co. Tex. Pop 75

Morristown, a port of entry of Dundas co. Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River at the foot of the Rivière (Rapide) du Plat Canal 92 miles SW of Montreal (and opposite Washington N. Y.) on the Grand Trunk R. It has water power saw, grist and other mills etc. and a large export trade in farm produce. Pop in 1901 1692

Morris Church, a post-station of Campbell co. Va.

Morris Crossroads, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa., about 65 miles S of Pittsburgh

Morrisdale, or **Morrisdale Mines**, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. 36 miles NNE of Altoona, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has mines of coal. Pop about 500

Morrisgap, a post-station of Roane co. Tenn

Morris Island, S. C. is on the S side of the entrance of Charleston harbor and borders on the Atlantic Ocean

Morris Jesup, Cape, a promontory of the United States Coast (N of Greenland), the most northerly point of land known. Lat. 33° 30' N. lon (about) 33° 20' W. Named by Peary

Morrison, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1126 sq m. It is intersected by the Munsiepi River is partly bounded on the N by the Crow Wing River and also drained by the Pine and Swan rivers. Capital Little Falls. Pop in 1890 13,325 in 1900 23,891

Morrison, a post village of Jefferson co. Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. 16 miles SW of Denver. Pop about 250

Morrison, a post-village of Bryson co. Ga. Pop. 75

Morrison, a banking city capital of Whiteside co. Ill. on Rock Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 124 miles W of Chicago. It has manufactures of carriages, etc. Pop in 1900 2305

Morrison, a post-town of Grundy co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 5 miles E of Grundy Center. Pop in 1900 178

Morrison, a banking post-town of Graceland co. Me. on the Munsiepi River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 92 miles W of St. Louis. Pop in 1900 270

Morrison, a post-village of Warren co. Tenn. 10 miles SW of McMinnville. Pop 75

Morrison, a post-village of Wernick co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Newport News. Pop 125

Morrison, a post-village in Morrison township (town) Brown co. Wis. about 14 miles S of the city of Green Bay. Pop of the town in 1900 1893 of the village, 100

Morrison Bluff, a post village of Logan co. Ark. on the Arkansas River about 60 miles E of Fort Smith. Pop 100

Morrison, Mount, a lofty mountain of the island of Formosa the continuation point of the Japanese empire. Altitude, 13,505 feet. It is non-volcanic. was secured in 1890 by Saito and Honda. The official name is Nitsaka-Yama

Morrisonville, a banking post village of Christian co. Ill. on the Webash R. 40 miles SW of Decatur. Pop in 1900 934

Morrisonville, a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. on the Seneca River 5 miles W of Plattsburg. It has a woolen mill machine-shop etc. Pop about 300

Morrisonville, a post station of Loudoun co. Va.

Morrisonville, a banking, post-village of Duna co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles N of Maunien. Pop about 200

Morris Plains, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 24 miles N of Morristown. It has paper and grist-mills. Here is located the Tate lunatic asylum one of the grandest institutions of the kind in the country. Pop about 2200

Morris Run, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. 32 miles N of Williamsport, on the Erie R. Coal is mined here. Pop about 3200

Morris Station, a post-village of Quitman co. Ga. on the Central Georgia R. 30 miles W of Culbert. Pop 70

Morriston, a post village of Levy co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop 200

Morriston, a post-village of Perry co. Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop 100

Morriston, a post village of Wellington co. Ontario, 10 miles SE of Guelph. Pop 300

Morristown, a post-village of Marietta co. Ala. Pop 60

Morristown, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. about 20 miles ESW of Decatur, Iowa

Morristown, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Ind. on the Blue River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 25 miles SSE of Indianapolis. Pop in 1900 565

Morristown, a banking post-village of Rice co. Minn. on the Casson River 16 miles WSW of Faribault, on the Chicago (ret. Western R. Pop in 1900 589

Morristown, a post-town and the capital of Morris co. N. J. on the Whippany River and on the Lackawanna and other railroads 30 miles W by N of New York. It is situated on a table-land about 400 feet above tide-water,

surrounded by picturesque ranges of hills. Near the centre of the town is a steep eminence, the site of Fort Mifflin, constructed by Washington. It has many handsome residences of New York business men, a fine public square or park, on which stands a Soldiers' Monument, and a large public library occupying a beautiful edifice. The purity of the air and the attractive scenery render this place a favorite summer and health resort. Morristown has manufactures of carriages, straw-board etc. It possesses historical interest as having been twice the headquarters of the American army during the Revolutionary War (1777-1779-80). The house occupied by General Washington is still standing. It has been purchased by the State Historical Society and contains an interesting collection of relics. A short distance from Morristown, at Morris Plains is the state lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1900 11,307.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township (town) St Lawrence co. N.Y. on the St. Lawrence River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 11 miles SW of Ogdensburg. It is opposite to Brockville Canada. Pop. in 1900 466 of the town 1798.

Morristown, a banking post-village of Belmont co. Ohio about 22 miles W of Wheeling W.Va. Pop. in 1900 350.

Morristown, a banking post-town capital of Hamilton co. Tenn. is on the left or S. bank of the Holston River and on the Southern and the Knoxville and Bristol R. 42 miles NE. of Knoxville. It has stove and machine-works, carriage and tobacco-factories, etc. It is the seat of Morristown Normal College. Pop. in 1900 2972.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township (town) Lamotte co. Va. about 22 miles N of Montpelier. The town is drained by the Lamotte River and contains also a larger village named Morristown. Pop. of the town in 1900 2583 of the village 150.

Morristown, a banking post-village of Polk co. Mo. 23 miles N of Springfield, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 300.

Morristown, a banking post-village capital of Madison co. N.Y. 30 miles ESE of Syracuse on the New York Ontario and Western R. Pop. in 1900 634.

Morristown, a post-village of Wake co. N.C. on the Southern R., 13 miles WNW of Raleigh. Pop. about 100.

Morristown, a post-village of Clinton co. Ohio, about 44 miles ENE of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Morristown, a post-borough of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River opposite Trenton, N.J. 30 miles above Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Robert Morris and the French Marshal Mordaunt resided here for several years. It has manufactures of automobiles, carriages, vulcanized rubber tires, etc. Pop. in 1900 1371.

Morristown, a banking post-village in Morristown township (town) Lamotte co. Va. on the Lamotte River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. about 23 miles N of Montpelier. It has manufactures of granite, fibre-board, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1263.

Morristown, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co. Va., about 30 miles N by W of Richmond.

Morro, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean about 13 miles NW of San Luis Obispo.

Morro-Grande, *mor-ro-grán-dá*, a mountain-range of Brazil, forms part of the boundary between the states of Goyas and Minas Geraes.

Morro-Grande, a village of Brand in Minas Geraes, 15 miles SE. of Cabete.

Morrono, *mor-ro-ná*, a town of Italy in Campobasso, 8 miles SW of Larino. Pop. about 3500.

Morropo, *mor-ro-pá*, a town of the department of Lambayeque, Peru, 125 miles NW of Trujillo.

Morropón, a town of Peru, department and 54 miles E of the town of Pinar.

Morrosemian, a post-station of Robeson co. N.C.

Morroquillo, *mor-ro-keel-yo*, a gulf of the republic of Colombia, NE of the Gulf of Darien.

Morrow, a county in the north-central part of Ohio, has an area of 285 sq. mi. It is drained by the Vermilion River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Whetstone River and by Walnut Creek. Capital Mount Gilead. Pop. in 1890 18,120 in 1900 17,879.

Morrow, a northern county of Oregon. Area, 2021 sq. mi. It is drained by the Willow and Butter creeks. The Blue Mountains in the S. part, contain gold and timber. Capital Heppner. Pop. in 1900 4151.

Morrow, a post-village of Clayton co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. 175.

Morrow, a post-village of Nez Percés co. Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Morrow, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La. The banking point is Eunice. Pop. 125.

Morrow, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 9 miles SE of Lebanon. It has brewing and packing industries. Pop. in 1900 869.

Morrowville, a post-station of Dallas co. Ala.

Murrowville, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Mors, *mons*, or **Morsø**, *mons* is an island of Denmark, Jutland in the Lyng Fjord. Length 23 miles. Principal town, Nykøbing on its E. shore.

Mors (Fr. *Mours*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NNE. of Düsseldorf. It has an old castle, which has under gone a modern restoration. Pop. in 1900, 6340.

Mörtsch, *mürsch*, a village of Baden, NW of Ettlingen.

Morschach, *mon-shak*, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz a short distance from Brunnen. Elevation, 2130 feet.

Morio, a post-village of Johnson co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 22 miles SSE of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 100.

Moroso, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. Pop. 55.

Morso, a post-village of Acadia parish La. Pop. 00.

Morrobahn, a banking post-village of Saunders co. Mo., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 177.

Morso Hill, a post-station of Jefferson co. Mo. about 50 miles S of St. Louis.

Morthauk, *mon-shänk*, a town of Russia, govern. meat and 55 miles NNE of Tambov, on the Tma. The making of tallow and soap and distilling are actively carried on and there is a large trade. Pop. in 1897 27,756.

Morsø, an island of Denmark. See **Mors**.

Mortagne, *mon-täh*, a small town of France, in Nord arrondissement of Valenciennes.

Mortagne, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Orne, 25 miles E of Alençon. It stands on a steep hill and has a fine Gothic church whose lofty tower fell in 1890. There are manufactures of textiles, gloves, etc. Pop. about 4000.

Mortagne, a town of France, in Vendée on the Sèvre, 31 miles NE of La Roche-sur-Yon, with mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Mortagne-sur-Meuse, *mon-täh sùr shèr rôn*, a small town of France, in Charante-Inferieure, arrondissement of Saintes.

Mortain, *mon-täh* (L. *M. rithem*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche, 34 miles SSW of Saint-Jo. Pop. about 2000.

Mortara, *mon-tär-ä*, a town of Italy province of Pavia, on the Arona, 25 miles NNE of Alessandria. It has a church with paintings. Pop. in 1901 about 5000 (commune, 8831).

Mortara, *mon-tär*, a town of France, in Doubs 16 miles NE of Pontarlier. Pop. about 2000.

Mortefontaine, *mon-tè-fân* a village of France, in Oise, arrondissement of Compiègne. Here the treaty of peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

Morter, *mon-tair* on island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles SE of Zara. It is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Colentum. Pop. in 1890 5504.

Mortersack Glacier, in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland 3 miles to the S of Upper Postrenna.

Mortersack, Piz, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, about 6 miles S by E of Pontresina. Height, 12,515 feet.

Mortes, *Rio das*, a river of Brazil in Mato Grosso is a tributary of the Aragua.

Mortier, *mon-tè-ä* a village of Belgium province and 9 miles NE of Liège. Pop. about 2000.

Mortier, Mely Archipelago. See **Moria**.

Mortimer, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Findlay. Pop. 150.

Mortlach, *mon-tläk* a parish of Scotland, on and 20 miles WSW of Banf. There was formerly a bishop of Mortlach.

Mortlake, a parish of England in Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles WSW of London. In the seventeenth century the place was noted for its manufactures of tapestry. The Cambridge-Oxford boat-races are rowed between Putney and Mortlake.

Mortlock Islands, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N of the Solomon Islands. Lat. about 4° 55' S. lon. 157° E. There is another group of this name in Micronesia, about lat. 5° 30' N. lon. 168° E.

Morton, a parish of England on of Lincoln 2 miles from Gainsborough.

Morton, a county in the SW part of Kansas. Area, 729 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and several of its affluents. Capital, Richfield. Pop. in 1890, 724; in 1900, 304.

Morton, a county in the SW part of North Dakota. Area, 4740 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River and watered by the Cannonball and Heart rivers. Capital, Mandan. Pop. in 1890, 4723; in 1900, 8049.

Morton, Cook co. Ill. See **Moscon Grove**.

Morton, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Vandallia Line and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 12 miles ENE of Pekin. It has potteries and tile-works. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Ind. about 30 miles NE. of Terre Haute.

Morton, a banking post-village of Benton co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 4 miles E. of Beaver Falls. It has granite-quarries, brick yards etc. Pop. in 1900, 789.

Morton, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 34 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Morton, a post-village of Ray co., Mo. 30 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. Pop. 100.

Morton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point in Brockport or Holley. Pop. 120.

Morton, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio.

Morton, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 9 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Morton, or **White Fish Falls**, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal 25 miles NE. of Kingston. Pop. 254.

Morton, Cape, a headland of Petermann Peninsula northwestern Greenland. Lat. about 81° 8' N.

Morton Corners, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 27 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 150.

Morton Grove, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis R. 13 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Morton Grove, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Mortonpark, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 400.

Mortons Gap, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 7 miles S. of Madisonville. Rich coal mines are worked here. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Morton's Harbor, a fishing village of Newfoundland, 3 miles from Twillingate.

Mortons Store, a post-station of Alamance co., N.C.

Mortonsville, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., 18 miles WSW of Lexington. Pop. 200.

Mortonville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles SE of Coatesville. Pop. 173.

Mortrée, *mon tré* a commune of France, in Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon.

Morumbidgee, Australia. See **MORUMBIDGEA**.

Moruya, a seaport of New South Wales, at the mouth of Moruya River 170 miles SSW of Sydney in lat. 35° 55' S. The port is open to the NE. Silver-gold quick silver and lead are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

Morvan, *mon vōr* an old division of France, in Normandy and Burgundy, now partitioned among the departments of Nièvre, Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire. It is covered with mountains, the Montagnes du Morvan which rise to an elevation of about 2000 feet and are clad with forests of beech and chestnut.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles N. by W. of Balcaster. Elevation 2980 feet.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland co. of Caithness, 10 miles N. of Helmsdale. Elevation 2313 feet.

Morven, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga. 13 miles N. of Quitman.

Morven, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wadesboro. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Morven, a post-village of Amelia co., Va. about 45 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

Morvi, *mor'vō* a small native state of British India, in the Kathiawar peninsula. The little town of Morvi is 125 miles W. by S. of Ahmedabad.

Morvin, a post-station of Clarke co., Ala.

Morvenastow, or **Moorvenastow**, a parish of England, in Cornwall, 17 miles from Bideford.

Morwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. 100.

Morsevoil, Alaska, a native village at the western end of Alaska peninsula.

Mos, the ancient name of the Mæzus.

Mosbach, *mo'shā* a town of Baden, on the Rh. 22 miles ESE. of Mannheim. It has remains of its medieval walls, an interesting old church, an ancient castle, and a sixteenth-century town-hall. Pop. in 1800, 3667.

Mosca, a post-village of Cosilla co., Ohio, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 16 miles N. of Alamosa. It has sawing mills. Pop. about 500.

Moscha, the ancient name of Moscar.

Moschin, *mo-sheen'* a town of Prussia, in Posen circle of Behrmin. Pop. about 1750.

Moschopols (Turk *Moskopolje*) a decayed town of eastern Albania, a few miles S. of Lake Malik (through which the river Dravot flows). In the eighteenth century it was a seat of Greek literary activity.

Mosclana, *mo-shā nā*, a small town of Italy province and 10 miles ENE of Terame.

Moskiska, *mosh-tass kā*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 18 miles E. of Przemyśl. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4675.

Moscow, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50' and 56° 40' N. and lon. 24° 50' and 28° 50' E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimir, Ryazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area, 12,875 sq. mi. Its surface is a plain. It belongs to the basin of the Volga, which flows for a short distance on its northern border. The Oka, an affluent of the Volga, flows along the southern border, and drains a great part of the government through its affluents, the Moskva and Klyazma. About two-fifths of the surface is covered with forests. Coal is mined in considerable quantities. Moscow takes the lead among the governments of Russia in manufactures, the textile industry having grown to vast proportions. Pop. in 1897, 2,433,356. Capital, Moscow.

Moscow, *mo'skō* (Russ. *Moskva*, *mosk-vā* L. *Mosqua* Fr. *Moscou*, *mos-koo* Ger. *Moskau*, *mos-kāv*) a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow and formerly of the Russian empire, situated on the Moskva, 408 miles SE. of St. Petersburg. Lat. of observatory 35° 45' 19" N. lon. 37° 34' 18" E. Although superseded 200 years ago by St. Petersburg as the political centre of Russia, Moscow has remained in a way the focus of the Russian people, venerated as the great centre about which the most sacred traditions of the nation cluster and as the coronation city of the czar. It is here that the national life of Russia may be said to pulsate (the popular saying being that St. Petersburg is the brain and Moscow the heart of Russia) while commercially and industrially Moscow is the leading city in the empire. Its population it is not greatly inferior to St. Petersburg. Moscow with its hundreds of churches, whose cupolas and walls are resplendent with gold and varied hues, with its venerable monasteries encircled with walls and towers and with its stately modern edifices, contrasting with the diminutive dwellings of its humbler classes, presents a strikingly picturesque appearance. The city is built on and between several eminences. The Moskva pursues a tortuous course through it and is joined near the centre of the city by a little stream called the Yauza. The nucleus about which Moscow has grown up is the famous Kremlin the holy place of the Russians, which rises like a citadel in the middle of the city on the left bank of the Moskva. Adjoining the Kremlin on the E. is the Kitai Gorod (a name commonly rendered by Chinese City), the main business quarter closely and irregularly built. This constitutes with the Kremlin the inner city or the City (Gorod). The Kitai Gorod is shut off from the rest of Moscow by an ancient massive and lofty whitewashed wall with numerous towers and turrets, gleaming with bright colors. About the Gorod extends, fan-like, the so-called White City (Belyi Gorod) bounded by a great belt of boulevards. This is the most elegant quarter of Moscow built in modern style, with fine public buildings, palaces, and handsome shops. Beyond the White City extending in a broad zone is the section known as the Earth City (Zemlynoi Gorod) so called from the enclosing earthen wall of the seventeenth century on whose site is a belt of boulevards stretching for a distance of about 9 miles, and bearing in part the name of Garden Street (Sadovaya). Beyond the Earth City come the faubourgs, greatly exceeding in area all the rest of Moscow. These outlying sections are mainly the abode of the laboring classes. Here are numerous factories and extensive railway yards. Outside of the business sections and the quarters of the wealthier classes, Moscow contains in great part dwellings of one or two stories.

The Kremlin with its lofty uncompassing walls and towers its imposing gateways, and its churches soaring aloft with their clusters of gilded cupolas presents a spectacle unique among the architectural displays of the world. It occupies a hill rising steeply from the banks of the Moskva to a height of about 125 feet, and is roughly triangular in form. The wall is over a mile in circuit and about

55 ft. high, and is surmounted by 21 towers. There are 5 gateways leading into the sacred precincts. From the Red Square, which is between the Kremlin and the Kitai-Gorod, the gate of the Redeemer and the Nicholas gate, both of them monumental structures, conduct into the Kremlin. The former, which is 200 ft. high leads to the Square of the Czar. To the NW of this is a great group of structures consisting of the convent of the Ascension, the Little Palace and the Ichudoi monastery (Monks' monastery) called the Monastery of Weavers formerly the residence of the metropolitan of Moscow. In the southeast of the Ascension (a convent for women) is a cathedral with 5 gilded cupolas the burial place of many Russian princes. At the SW end of the Square of the Czar towers the remarkable Ivan the Great belfry about 40 ft. high, containing about 30 bells, the largest of which is supposed to weigh 70 tons. In this huge bell tower is the treasure of the patriarchs of Moscow. At the foot of the belfry on a granite pedestal stands the famous great bell of Moscow (the Bell of the Czar), the largest casting of its kind in the world. It is about 36 ft. high and weighs over 200 tons. It was cast in 1735 and has never been surmounted. To the SW of the Square of the Czar is the Cathedral Square. Here are the cathedrals of the Ascension of the Assumption and of the Archangel Michael. The first-named (the Uspensky) standing near the centre of the Kremlin dates from the fifteenth century and was designed by an Italian architect. This is the coronation church. It has a great dome and cupolas at the corners. The cathedral of the Archangel Michael likewise designed by an Italian, contains the tomb of the czar down to Peter the Great. The cathedral of the Assumption, which is the Imperial church of the czar, has 9 cupolas and a gilded roof. To the SW of the Cathedral Square is the mass of buildings constituting the Great Palace comprising several palaces and churches, and containing magnificent apartments. In one part of it, detached from the main structure is the treasure-chamber containing in its various halls an extraordinary collection of regalia of priceless value and products of the gold and silver-smiths art of different nations, weapons, glass ware, and miscellaneous curiosities. To the N of the Great Palace is the building of the Holy Synod in which are the church of the Twelve Apostles and the library of the synod (formerly the library of the patriarchs) containing rare treasures in Greek and Slavonic manuscripts. Adjoining this edifice are the Kremlin barracks at one corner of which is the great Czar Cannon. The N end of the Kremlin is occupied by the vast arsenal and the Palace of Justice (formerly the building of the senate).

Adjoining the N end of the Kremlin is the handsome building of the Historical Museum. Close by is the Kamennaya Chertva. These two edifices are at the NW end of the Red Square. At the opposite end is the cathedral of St. Basil which, with its many cupolas and towers in manifold shapes and hues is the most striking edifice of Moscow. On the side of the Red Square opposite the Kremlin and extending farther towards the Moskva are vast ranges of buildings the so-called Commercial Blocks recently erected, with their great glass-covered arcades. In the streets the central thoroughfares of the Kitai-Gorod, hued with wholesale business surround the handsome exchange. To the W of the Kremlin are the Alexander Gardens. A little farther to the W are the extensive buildings of the university of Moscow the edifice containing the principal archives of the foreign office and the Rumyantsev Museum a fine Renaissance building. Near by is the new Alexander III Museum of Fine Arts. A short distance to the S on the bank of the Moskva, stands the splendid modern church of the Redeemer with its 5 gilded cupolas the largest having a diameter of about 100 feet. This is the finest of the churches of Moscow.

From the N end of the Kremlin extends the Tverskaya Ulitsa (Tver Street) is a NW direction with its many beautiful shops. On it is the palace of the governor-general. About 1/2 of a mile N of the Kremlin is the large Theatre Square adorned with a monumental fountain. Here are the imperial Great Theatre, a sumptuous edifice, and the imperial Little Theatre. From the square the Petrovka, a fine and animated business thoroughfare, runs northward. About 1/2 of a mile to the E of the Theatre Square is the Lubyanskaya Square flanked on the E side by the building of the Conservatory. In the NE corner of Moscow is the beautiful Sakharin Park, the principal pleasure-ground of the people of Moscow with its countless diminutive summer-dwellings. Among the many monastic establishments of Moscow in addition to those already mentioned, are the historically interesting convent of the Virgin, in the SW corner of the city the Donskoy monastery, within whose great encompassing walls, painted red are 7 churches the Vozneseniye-Petrovsky monastery, dating

from the fourteenth century; and the Simonovskiy monastery. The city has a number of fine public monuments, such as the triumphal arch in commemoration of the year 1812, the Pushkin monument, and the monument erected to the memory of the patriots Muzin and Pashkevich.

At the head of the educational institutions of Moscow is the university founded in 1755 with about 4500 students. Its library contains 300 000 volumes. Among other institutions are the Polytechnic Institute, the Imperial School of Engineering the Agricultural Academy the Imperial Lyceum the Imperial Academy of Oriental Languages, and the ecclesiastical academy. Among the public collections are the Rumyantsev Museum, containing a vast library and valuable ethnological collections the Natural History Museum with a library of 150 000 volumes the Historical Museum the Museum of Art Industries and the Tretyakov Gallery containing the largest collection of the works of modern Russian painters. Moscow is the seat of the Imperial Society of Naturalists and many other learned societies. About 100 newspapers are published in the city. The Imperial Foundling Hospital is the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The manufacturing industries of Moscow are on a vast scale. The textile industry is the most important cotton silk and woollen fabrics being all produced in immense quantities. The manufacture of artificial waxes and machinery comes next in importance. Light clothing shoes and carriages are extensively manufactured and among other important industries are tanning the preparation of food products and the making of wooden articles. The city is one of the leading commercial centres of Europe. It is the principal tea-distributing centre of the continent. The population of Moscow in 1812 was estimated at 250 000 in 1864 it was 384 000 in 1874 480 000 in 1903 1 991 79 (inclusive of suburbs 1 174 427). The average temperature of the month of January is 12° of July 66°.

Moscow rose to importance about the close of the thirteenth century. It became the chief seat of sovereignty in Russia in 1325, superseding Vladimir. About two centuries later its sway was extended over the whole of the Russian dominions the Muscovites remain becoming synonymous with Russia. The most important event in the modern history of Moscow is the entry of Napoleon and his army into the city and its burning by the Russians Sept. 1812.

Moscow, a banking town capital of Latah co. Idaho in the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. s. 8a. 95 miles S by E of Spokane. It contains the University of Idaho and State Agricultural College and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2484.

Moscow, a post-station of Union co. Ill. **Moscow**, a post-village of Rush co. Ind. on Flat Rock Creek, 40 miles NE of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Moscow, a post-village of Mammoth co. Iowa, on the Cedar River 28 miles W of Des Moines on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 225.

Moscow, a banking post-village of Hickman co. Ky. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 13 miles S by E of Columbus. Pop. about 450.

Moscow, a township (town) of Somerset co. Me. on the left bank of the Kennebec River 30 miles WNW of Hiram. Pop. about 378.

Moscow, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. 12 miles N of Hillsdale, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 250.

Moscow, a post-township of Freeborn co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 745.

Moscow, a post-village of Kemper co. Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Moscow, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. 9 miles NE of Kansas City. Pop. about 110.

Moscow, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. Y. about 32 miles SW of Rochester and 2 miles W of the Genesee River. Pop. 350.

Moscow, a banking post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 30 miles above Cincinnati. It has a distillery, flouring mill etc. Pop. in 1900 45.

Moscow, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 13 miles SE of Scranton. Pop. about 500.

Moscow, a post-village of Amherst co. Va. **Moscow**, a post-village of Fayette co. Tenn. on the Wolf River and on the Southern R. 19 miles E of Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Moscow, a post-village of Polk co. Tex. 120 miles N of Galveston on the Houston East and West Texas and the Moscow Canadian and San Augustine R. Pop. 300.

Moscow, a post-village of Lenoire co. Va. The banking point is Hyde Park or Waterbury. Pop. about 150.

Moscow, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. 12 miles N of Staunton.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Moscow township (town), Iowa co., Wis. about 30 miles SW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1142

Moscow, a village of Addington co. Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R. 17 miles from Napanee, its banking point. Pop. 100

Moscow Mills, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. The banking point is Loeaconing. Pop. 200

Moscow Mills, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Mo. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 300

Moscow Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio

Mosdok, a town of Russia. See MOZDOK

Mosse, moss, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor Laut. Lat. 6 20 S., lon. 131 34 E.

Mosell, a river of Europe. See MOSELL

Mosell, or **Moselle**, moss-el, a post-township (town and hamlet) of Shaboygan co. Wis. on Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 885

Moslem, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 13 miles NNE of Reading. Pop. 175

Moslem Springs, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 2 miles N of Fleetwood station which is 1½ miles NE of Reading

Mosley, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. S. C. Pop. 50

Mosley Hall, a post-station of Madison co., Fla.

Moselle, moss-el (Ger. *Mosel* moss-el and *Moselle*) a river of France and Germany runs in the SE. part of the department of Vosges France, passes Remiremont Epinal Toul Roncourt Pont-à-Mousson Metz and Diedenhofen (Thionville) separates Luxembourg from Rheinish Prussia, and after passing Treves and Kochem joins the Rhine on the left at Coblenz. It is navigable from its confluence with the Moselle near Bressard. Chief affluents in France are the Meurthe and the Seltz on the right and in Germany the Saare on the right and the Moser Kyll and Salm on the left. Total course, tortuously VNE 320 miles. The valley of the Moselle is in most part occupied by fertile fields and meadows, presenting quiet and picturesque scenery while the hill slopes are terraced into vineyards. The famous Moselle wines come from this region

Moselle, France. See MOSELLE

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. on the Meramec River on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 49 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 141

Moselle, Wis. see MOSER

Mosell, moss-el, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moselle, a post-village of Jensen co. Minn. The banking point is Killbuck. Pop. about 250

Moskondab, moss kah nã-s the southernmost of the larger Lofoten Islands, Norway. Lat. 67° 50' N. Length, 15 miles breadth, 3 miles. Immediately S of it is the current called the Malström

Moskonisi, moss-kon-see an island of Asia Minor in the Gulf of Adramytti, 10 miles NE of Lesbos. Length 4½ miles. It is mountainous. On its S side is the village of Mosko

Moskva, moss-vl a river of Russia which traverses the government of Moscow from W to E passing Moscow and Moskau and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course, nearly 300 miles. The battle of Borodino called by the French the battle of the Moskva, was fought on the Roluta, an affluent of the Moskva on Sept. 7, 1812. It was a French victory

Mosley, a town of England. See MOSLEY

Moson, the Hungarian name of Wieselentz

Mosqueroela, moss-k-roo-ã-lã, a small town of Spain in Aragon 36 miles ENE of Teruel

Mosquito, a village of Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Harbor Grace

Mosquito Creek, Ga. enters the Ocmulgee River in Pelahatchee

Mosquito Creek, Ind. enters the Ohio River in Harpersburg

Mosquito Creek, Iowa, enters the Missouri River about 13 miles below Omaha. Length 90 miles

Mosquito Creek, Ohio runs in Ashland co. and enters the Mahoning River about 6 miles above Youngstown

Mosquito Lagoon, off the E coast of Florida, in about lat. 28° 45' N. Mosquito Lake is in its northern part

Mosquito Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Elevation 13,168 feet

Mosquito (mosk-roo) Territory (or Reserve) a maritime region of Nicaragua occupying the E part between about lat. 11° 30' and 14° N. and extending inland about 40 miles. It is traversed by the Rio Grande. The soil is fertile, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber dyewoods drugs etc. The climate is hot humid, and unhealthy. The region which is the median portion of the more extensive Mosquito Coast is inhabited chiefly by the Mosquito Indians, for whom it was laid apart by convention between the United States Great Britain and Nicaragua as a semi-independent tract. By free resolution of the Indians the region was reincorporated into the territory of the republic in 1904 and forms the department of Zelaya. Chief town Bluefields

Moss, moss a seaport of Norway in the province of Smaalenene, on the E side of the Christiania-Fjord 32 miles S of Christiania. Pop. in 1900, 8941. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines

Moss, or **Moss Landing**, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. The banking point is Watsonville. Pop. 100

Mossamedes, moss-ã-mã-dẽs a district of the Fouta djallon slope of Angola, western Africa about 170 miles E of Benguela. Mossamedes the capital is a well built town with a fine harbor having telegraph communication with Cape Town Lourenço, and Lisbon. It has a government house, hospital and fort. Pop. of the town about 4500. The district is in large part fertile and produces cotton sugar bananas oranges etc. Pop. in 1898, 177,108

Mossblain, a post-station of Marion co. Fla. about 60 miles SSE of Gainesville

Mossel Bay, a division on the E coast of Cape Colony bounded W by the Groote River. It is mountainous in the N. Capital Mossel Bay (formerly Ahwal South) 25 miles WNW of Georgetown. It is well built and ranks third among the ports of the colony. The bay is open to the SE winds. Pop. in 1891, 2051 (white, 907)

Mossend, a town of Scotland co. of Lanark 10 miles by rail SE of Glasgow. It has steel and iron works. Pop. about 3500

Mosserville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 31 miles N of Reading

Mosset, moss-el, a small town of France, in Pyrénées Orientales 5 miles NNE of Prades

Mossloggen, moss-log-gen a village of Württemberg Black Forest, on the Steinlach 8 miles SW of Reutlingen

Mossesford, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va. on the Southern R. 84 miles WSW of Richmond. Pop. 100

Mosskirch, a town of Baden. See MOSKIRCH

Moss Landing, Cal. See MOSS

Mossley, a municipal borough of Lancashire, England, 3 miles SE of Oldham. It has cotton and woolen mills and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1901, 13,450

Mossneck, a post-station of Robeson co., N. C., 76 miles WNW of Wilmington

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mossneck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock River

Mosato, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Norte, 150 miles WNW of Natal. Pop. 3000.

Mosopot, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn. on the Pequot River at the mouth of the Escanaba, 4 miles N of Beraneton. It has a foundry and planing mills, manufactures of naval stores, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Mosotun, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio, 4 miles E of Caywood.

Moss Side, a manufacturing town and southern suburb of Manchester England. Pop. in 1901, 26 677.

Moss Vale, a post-town of New South Wales, 88 miles by rail E of Sydney. Pop. about 1600.

Mossville, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on Peoria Lake and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 9 miles N of Peoria. Pop. 150.

Mossy Creek, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., is near the Holston River and on the Southern R. 29 miles ENE of Knoxville.

Mossy Creek, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. about 18 miles N of Staunton.

Mossyrock, a post-station of Lewis co. Wash.

Mosogonem, *mos-ta-gon-em* a fortified town of Algiers department and 47 miles ENE of Oran (with which it is connected by rail) and about 14 miles from the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade in horses, cereals, flour, carpets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 17 483.

Mosatar, *mos-tar* ('old bridge') the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Neretva, about 50 miles SW of Sarajevo. It is situated in a narrow valley in the midst of a district of great fertility. It has numerous mosques and a Greek cathedral. Among the educational institutions are a school of agriculture and fructiculture and a commercial school. The principal manufactures are those of tobacco and weapons. The town is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. There is a foot-bridge across the Neretva consisting of a single span of 95 feet, which is frequently spoken of as a Roman bridge, but whose origin very likely does not antedate the Turkish period. Pop. in 1895, 17 629. Mosatar has prospered under Austrian rule and is assuming a more modern appearance.

Mosotola, *mos-to-la*, a commune of Spain in Navarre, 10 miles SW of Madrid.

Mosotollax, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Mosuly, a village of North Wales on of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4 miles NW of Holywell.

Mosul, or **Mosaul**, *mos-sul* a town of Asiatic Turkey in the heart of ancient Assyria, capital of the vilayet and suzerain of Mosul on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles NNW of Bagdad. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The houses are built with flat roofs, on which the inmates sleep in hot weather. The town presents little of architectural interest. The most noteworthy of the many ecclesiastical edifices, Mohammedan and Christian is the Great Mosque, with a leaning minaret. Mosul is no longer the busy emporium of commerce which it once was, but it has still a considerable trade, mostly by caravans. The trade is mainly in galls and gum (the chief item of export) cotton, wool, hides, wax and gum. The town has greatly declined from its former position as an industrial centre. Among the products for which it was once noted were the stuffs called muslins from the name of the town. But little of the textile industry now remains. The climate is extremely hot in summer and the winters are mild. Near by on the E bank of the river, which is crossed by a long bridge, partly of masonry and partly of boats, are the remains of ancient Nineveh. Wild bears, gazelles, and other game are found in the surrounding district. Mosul has been a prominent centre of Roman Catholic missionary activity. Pop. estimated at 60 000 mostly Arabs by speech. There are several thousand Christians of various sects and many Jews. The vilayet of Mosul has an area of about 33,000 sq. m. and a population estimated at about 350 000.

Mosul'in, a small town of Persia, province of Gilan, 25 miles W of Rasht.

Mota del Cuervo, *mo-ta del kwah-ro*, a small town of Spain, province and 48 miles SSW of Cuenca.

Mota del Marqués, *mo-ta del mar-ka*, a village of Spain in León, 27 miles W of Valladolid.

Motagana, *mo-ta-ga-na* or **Rio Grande**, a river of Guatemala, rises near Quetzaltenango flows ENE, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles SW of Orma. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts, lower part navigable for about 120 miles.

Motala, *mo-ta-la*, a town of Sweden, in Östergötland, 25 miles WNW of Linköping at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Vättern. It has in the vicinity large machine-shops, cannon-foundries, bridge and engine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3047.

Motafan, a river of Venezuela, discharges on the E side of the lagoon of Maracaibo.

Mother and Daughters, or **Stappen**, a group of islands of Norway not far from the North Cape, and of the NW coast of the island of Magerø.

Motherbank, of the coast of Hampshire, England, is a shoal between the main land and the Isle of Wight, forming the NW boundary of Spithead.

Motherwell, a town of Scotland in Lanarkshire, 12 miles SE of Glasgow. It has extensive iron- and steel works and coal-mines. It is a progressive municipality. Pop. in 1841, 720. In 1901, 20 483.

Motherwell, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 8 miles NNW of St. Mary's.

Motte-Saint-Héray, La, *la motte-saint-héray* a town of France, département of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niort, 17 miles ENE of Niort. Pop. about 2500.

Motiers-Travers, *mo-ti-ers-travers* a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles WSW of Neuchâtel inhabited largely by watch and lace-makers. It has important wine- and liquor-industries. Elevation 2436 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1046. In the vicinity are the important asphalt-mines of the Val de Travers and the cavern of Grotte des Motiers.

Motihari, *mo-ti-ha-ree*, a town of Bengal British India, Patna division capital of the district of Champaran, in lat. 26° 40' N. lon. 84° 57' E. on Lake Motihari.

Motilla del Palancar, *mo-ti-ya del pal-lan-kar* a small town of Spain, 39 miles SSE of Cuenca.

Motir, *mo-ti-er* or **Mortier**, *mo-ti-er* a small fertile island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago S of Tidore.

Motley, a county in the NW of Texas, traversed by some of the head-branches of the Red River. Area, 994 sq. m. Capital, Mauder. Pop. in 1890, 139. In 1900, 1257.

Motley, a banking post-village of Mortmain co. Minn. on the Crow Wing River and on the Northern Pacific R. 137 miles W of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Motleya, a post-village of Pennsylvania co. Va. on the Southern R. 22 miles S of Lynchburg. Pop. 70.

Motricoo, *mo-ti-ko*, a small town of Spain in Gruzia, on and on the Mediterranean, 29 miles NE of Bilbao.

Motril, *mo-ti-er* a town of Spain, in Andalucía, province and 23 miles S by E of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, etc. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, situated about 6 miles together with the shallow roadstead of Beradeno. Silk and sugar are produced in the region, and lead and antimony mined. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18 598.

Mott, a post-hamlet of Angelina co. Tex. on the Angelina River about 16 miles NW of Jasper.

Motta, *mo-ta*, a small town of Italy, 30 miles NE of Treviso on the Livenza.

Motta, a town of Sicily in the province of Messina, 4 miles NW of Mistretta. Pop. about 2000.

Motta, a small town of Italy, 7 miles SE of Reggio di Calabria.

Motta Carnarosa, *mo-ti ka-na-ro-sa* a town of Sicily province and 36 miles SW of Messina, near the NE side of Mount Etna. Pop. about 2000.

Motta de' Conti, *mo-ti di di-kon-tee* a village of Italy 8 miles from Vercelli.

Mottarous, **Mouta**, a mountain of northern Italy the highest of the Mergasole group of hills, lies off Lago Meggiora, a few miles from Strona. The summit, 4890 feet, commands a superb view of the Alps, from the Col di Tenda on the W to the Orlier on the E.

Motta Sant'Anastasia, *mo-ti di-sa-nt-a-na-sta-sa*, a town of Sicily, 6 miles WNW of Catania. Pop. about 4000.

Motta Santa Lucia, *mo-ti di-sa-nta lu-cia*, a small town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 9 miles NW of Nicastro.

Motta Visconti, *mo-ti di-vis-ken-tee*, a town of Italy province of Milan, circle of Abbiategrasso near the Ticino. Pop. about 7600.

Motters, a post-station of Frederick co. Md.

Motte-Saint-Martin, La, *la motte-saint-martin* or **La Motte-lez-Bains**, a watering place of France, in the département of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. It has saline thermal springs.

Mottete, Les, *la motte* a hamlet of Savoy France, near the Italian frontier a few miles from Courmayeur. Elevation, 6277 feet.

Mott Haven, a former village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the E. bank of the Harlem River 3 miles NNE of the New York city hall now forming part of the city of New York.

Mottling, *mo-ti-ling* (L. *Motilium*), a small town of Carroia, on the Kupis, 15 miles SSE of Neuchâtel.

Mot'ola, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 18 miles NW of Taranto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9270.

Mottram in Longdendale, a town of England, in Cheshire, 18 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 3120.

Motts Mills, a post-station of Lee co., Ala. 14 miles WNW of Columbus Ga.

Mottville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich. on the St. Joseph River about 40 miles S of Kalamazoo Pop 75

Mottville, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake and on the Skaneateles R. 24 miles from Skaneateles and about 7 miles ENE of Auburn. Pop about 300

Motueka, a borough of New Zealand in South Island, 20 miles NW of Nelson. Pop about 1000

Motul, a town of Mexico state of Yucatan, 30 miles NE of Mérida. Pop. in 1895, 17,985

Mutupo, mo-too'pá, a town of Pohn department of Lambayeque, 30 miles N by W of the town of Lambayeque. Pop about 5000

Moudon, moo-don' (Ger. *Milden* milder, L. *Mild* dunn), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud 14 miles NNE. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900 3674

Moulo, Le, ləh mool, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe with a port on the NE. coast of Grande-Terre. Pop (commune) 11,000. It exports large quantities of sugar rum coffee, and logwood

Moulinetto, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario The banking point is Cornwall 6 miles distant. Pop 175

Moulins, moo-lin' (L. *Molien*) a town of France, capital of the department of Allier on the Allier 160 miles SE of Paris. It is well laid out and has broad, shady boulevards. The most interesting buildings are the splendid cathedral founded in the fifteenth century and completed in the sixteenth the Palais de Justice, formerly a Jesuit college, containing a scientific and archaeological museum the Lycée originally a convent the church of the Sacred Heart and of St. Pierre the Hôtel de Ville, containing a valuable library parts of an old ducal castle and an old belfry Moulins has textile mills and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. The town was the capital of the old duchy of Bourbonnais. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 19,196 (commune, 22,344)

Moulins Engelbert, moo-lin' 3w shoo'ham, a town of France, in Nièvre on the Nièvre, 36 miles E of Nevers. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000)

Moulins, Burma. See MacLure

Moulins, moo-ton a post-town capital of Lawrence co., Ala. 22 miles WSW of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 290. It has cotton-gins

Moulton, a former village of Shelby co. Ill. now a part of Shelbyville.

Monitum, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route 35 miles SW of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900 1420. It is in a grain district and has various mills and manufactures

Monitum, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 18 miles SW of Lima, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop 150

Monitum, a banking post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. 8 miles SW of Flatonia, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has a cotton gin. Pop about 400

Monitumboro, moo-ton-bor-rih a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. in Monitumboro township (town) about 42 miles N by E. of Concord. The town is bounded on the S. by Lake Winnepesaukee and on the W. by Squam Lake. It presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900 901

Monitumville, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. 5 miles NW of Osmore.

Monitrie, moo-tree, a county in the southeast-central part of Illinois, has an area of 354 sq. m. It is traversed in the S. part by the Kaskaskia River. Capital Sullivan. Pop. in 1890 14,481. In 1900 15,224.

Monitrie, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop 100

Monitrie, a banking post-town, capital of Colquitt co., Ga. on the Ocmulgee, near its source, 48 miles SSE of Albany, on the Georgia Northern and the Atlantic and Birmingham Rr. Pop. in 1900 2221. It has manufactures of lumber turpentine, and yarns.

Monitrie, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 65 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop 50

Monitrieville, a post-town of Charleston co., S.C. is on Charleston harbor about 8 miles ESE of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 611

Mound, a post-town of Brown co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 33 miles E by N of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 178

Mound, a post-village of Medina parish La. 6 miles W of Delta. Pop 100

Mound, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop 125

Mound, a post-station of Coshocoma co., Ohio.

Mound Bayou, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 28 miles ESW of Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 337

Mound City, a banking city, capital of Polaski co., Ill. on the Ohio River and on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr., 6 miles above Cairo. It has best-building establishments, a marina railway lumber-mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 2705

Mound City, a banking city capital of Linn co., Kan., 22 miles N by W of Fort Scott on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 800

Mound City, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop 80

Mound City, a banking city of Holt co., Mo. on the Burlington Route 43 miles NNW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 1651

Mound City, a banking post-village, capital of Campbell co., S. Dak. about 40 miles NW of Roscoe. Pop. about 300

Mound Landing, a post-station of Bolivar co., Miss.

Mound Prairie, a post-township of Houston co., Minn. about 22 miles SSE of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 778

Moundridge, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 19 miles SE. of McPherson. It is in a farming and grazing district. Pop. in 1900, 557

Mounds, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 500

Mounds, Vernon co., Mo. See Moundville.

Mound Station, Brown co., Ill. See Mound.

Moundville, a banking city capital of Marshall co., W. Va. is on an alluvial plain on the Ohio River at the mouth of Grave Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 12 miles below Wheeling. It has glass and brick works, manufactures of whips, cigars, etc. and is in a coal mining district. Here is a remarkable artificial mound which is nearly 75 feet high and as supposed to be the work of the ancient mound builders. The state penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1900 5322

Mound Valley, a banking city of Labette co., Kan. 18 miles SW of Parsons, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rr. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 535

Moundville, a post-village of Hale co., Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Tuscaloosa or Eutaw. It has a shingle-mill. Pop. about 475

Moundville, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo. 9 miles SW of Nevada, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 287

Moundville, a post-township (town) of Marguerite co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 552. Moundville post-office is 10 miles N. of Portage, on the Fox River

Mount Adams See Adams Mount

Mount Adams, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark. on the White River 105 miles from its mouth

Mount Aerial, a post-village of Allen co., Ky., 16 miles E of Franklin. Pop 75

Mount Astin (8:nd) a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 24 miles WNW of Reading. Pop. about 300

Mountain, a post-station of the Choctaw Nation I.T.

Mountain, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 80

Mountain, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y.

Mountain, a post-village of Pontiana co., N. Dak. The banking point is Cavalier. Pop 100

Mountain, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa. near the Kittatinny Mountain 24 miles N. of Reading

Mountain Ash, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan 4 miles SE. of Aberdare. It has coal mines and iron-works and is a place of recent growth. Pop. in 1901 31,993.

Mountain Ash, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Jellico Tenn. Pop. about 500. It has coal-mining interests.

Mountainburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. 12 miles from Alma. Pop 100

Mountain City, a post-village of Elko co., Nev. 83 miles N of Elko. Pop 100

Mountain City, a banking post-village capital of Johnson co., Tenn., 33 miles (direct) E by S of Bristol on the Virginia and Southwestern R. Pop. about 400

Mountain Coast, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va. 40 miles ESR. of Charleston. Bituminous coal is mined here.

Mountain Creek, a post-station of Chilton co., Ala. 27 miles NNW of Montgomery

Mountain Creek, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1367

Mountain Creek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C.

Mountaindale, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Elmville. Pop. about 350

Mountaindale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon about 20 miles NW of Portland

Mountaineale, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. Pop 75

Mountain Eagle, a post-village of Center co. Pa. 18 miles SW of Lookhaven. Pop about 200

Mountain Falls, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Mountainfork, a post-station of Polk co. Ark

Mountain Glen, a hamlet of Garland co. Ark on the Washita River 8 miles from Hot Springs.

Mountain Grove, a banking city of Wright co. Mo on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 68 miles E. by 9 of Springfield. It is in a farming fruit raising and mining region and has the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station. Pop in 1900 1004.

Mountain Grove, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles E of Catawissa. Pop 200

Mountain Grove, a post-station of Bath co. Va.

Mountainhome, a post-village and summer resort of Lawrence co. Ala. 20 miles W of Decatur

Mountainhome, a banking post-town capital of Baxter co. Ark about 60 miles NW of Batesville and a few miles N of the White River. Pop in 1900 364.

Mountainhome, a banking post-town capital of Elmore co. Idaho in the valley of the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 60 miles SE of Caldwell. Elevation 3445 feet. It is in a fine wheat-growing and stock raising section. Pop in 1900 529

Mountainhome, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. about 32 miles SE of Scranton. Pop 175

Mountainhome, a post-station of Kerr co. Tex

Mountain Island, a post-town of Gaston co. N C on the Catawba River 14 miles NW of Charlotte. It has manufactures of twine and netting. Pop in 1900 450

Mountain Lake, a banking post-village of Cottonwood co. Minn on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 81 miles WNW of Mankato. A colony of Menominee from Russia was established here. It has grain elevators, a brewery etc. Pop in 1900 939

Mountain Lake, a post-station of Bradford co. Pa. 30 miles S by E of Elmira, N Y

Mountain Lake, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Gliss co. Va. 33 miles NW of Christiansburg. It is on Gliss Knob Mountain at an elevation of 4000 feet.

Mountain Lake Park, a post-town of Garrett co. Md on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland. Pop in 1900, 260

Mountain Park, a post-village of Kiowa co. Okla. The banking point is Savier. Pop about 200

Mountain Peak, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex 30 miles from Dallas. Pop 150

Mountain Ranch, a post-station of Calaveras co. Cal

Mountain Rest, a post-station of Oconee co. S C

Mountain Ridge, N Y the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the shore of Lake Ontario on which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach

Mountain Road, a post-station of Halifax co. Va.

Mountain Scene, a post-station of Towns co. Ga.

Mountainville, a post-borough of Union co. N J Pop in 1900 387

Mountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Martin co. Ind 60 miles SE of Terre Haute.

Mountain Spring, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex

Mountain Station, a station on the Lackawanna R. in South Orange, N J. The locality (which is known as Montrose) contains attractive residences of New York business men

Mountain Station, a post-village of Dundas co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Kempton, 9 miles distant. Pop 150

Mountain Sunset, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop 100

Mountainville, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Whitehaven

Mountainview, a post-village of Gilmer co. Ga. flows into the Coosawattee River

Mountain Valley, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Va. 20 miles W of Chatham

Mountainview, a banking post-town capital of Stone co. Ark about 90 miles N of Little Rock. Pop in 1900 236

Mountainview, a banking post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal on the Southern Pacific R. 38 miles NE of San Francisco. It is an important shipping point for wines and fruits and has distilleries, etc. Pop about 1600

Mountainview, a post-village of Howell co. Mo on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R., 23 miles NW of West Plains. Pop about 300

Mountainview, a post-village of Passaic co. N J on the Pompton River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie R. 6 miles W of Paterson. Pop 166

Mountainview, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles SE of Clondohet. It is in a stock raising and agricultural region and has cotton-gins. Pop about 800

Mountainview, a post-station of Stafford co. Va.

Mountain View, a post-village of Alberta, Canada. The banking point is Cardston, 23 miles distant. Pop in 1901, 632

Mountainville, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop about 250

Mountainville, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N J, 35 miles V of Trenton. Pop about 300

Mountainville, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co. N Y on the Erie R. 9 miles SW of Newburgh. Pop about 300

Mountainville, a village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point and post-office is Allentown. Pop about 850

Mountainville, a post-station of Monroe co. Tenn

Mountain, a post-town of Humberston co. (a. 80 miles NE of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop in 1900 310

Mountain, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Md on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 43 miles W by N of Baltimore. Pop in 1900 332

Mountain, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Mo about 30 miles N by E of Booneville

Mountain, a hamlet of Hunterdon co. N J 3 miles NE of Lambertville.

Mountain, a banking post-town of Barry co. N C on the Ararat River about 90 miles N of Charlotte on the Southern R. It has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, and furniture and is a summer resort. Pop in 1900 2640

Mountain, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop in 1900 400

Mount Airy, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 9 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia, of which city it forms a part

Mountainary, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. 36 miles E of Lynchburg. Pop about 300

Mount Albert, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 11 1/2 miles V of Newmarket, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 6,0

Mount Albert, a post-town of New Zealand in North Island 7 miles by rail from Auckland. Pop 1000

Mount Albion, a post-village of Westworth co. Ontario, 1 miles SE of Hamilton. Pop 75

Mount Alton, a post-village of Mechen co. Pa. The banking point is Bradford. It has chemical works. Pop about 600

Mount Andrew, a post-village of Barber co. Ala. about 60 miles ESW of Montgomery. Pop 100

Mount Angel, a post-town of Marion co. Oregon on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Milwaukie or Woodburn. Pop in 1900 637

Mount Arlington, a post-borough of Morris co. N J on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Dover. Pop in 1900 275

Mount Athos, a post-station of Campbell co. Va.

Mount Auburn, a banking post-village of Christian co. Ill 24 miles E by S of Springfield. Pop in 1900 235

Mount Auburn, a post-town of Shelby co. Ind on the East Fork of the White River 15 miles N of Columbus. Pop in 1900 163

Mount Auburn, a banking post-village of Benton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 32 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 360

Mount Auburn, a station of Watertown Middlesex co. Mass on the Boston and Maine R. 6 miles W of Boston. The beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery contains the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Everett, Motley, Josiah Quincy, Rufus Choate, Channing, Prescott, Phillips Brooks, and Oliver Wendell Holmes

Mountayr, a banking post-village of Newton co. Ind on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop about 300

Mountayr, a banking post-town capital of Kingold co. Iowa, 76 miles ESW of Des Moines on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 1729. It is in a farming region.

Mountayr, a post-hamlet of Osborn co. Kan 35 miles V by W of Russell

Mount Bethel, a post-station of Alexandria co. N C

Mount Bethel, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. on the Bangor and Portland and the Lehigh and New England R. The banking point is Bangor or Portland. Pop 275

Mount Blischoff (bliss off) a post-town of Russell co. Tasmania, 60 miles W of Launceston. Pop in 1900, 2300

In the vicinity are noted tin-mines

Mount Blanchard, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ohio, on Blanchard a York of the Auglaize River

and on the Northern Ohio R., 28 miles SW of Tiffin. Pop in 1900 466

Mount Blanco, a post-station of Macon co. Ohio
Mount Braddock, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 11 miles SW of Connelville. It has manufactures of coke. Pop. about 400

Mount Brydges, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles WSW of London. Pop. about 600

Mount Bullion, a post-village of Mariposa co. Cal. is near a mountain of the same name, about 95 miles ESE of Stockton.

Mount Calm, a banking post-village of Hill co. Tex. 20 miles NF of Waco. It has cotton gins and oil mills. Pop. about 600

Mount Calvary, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. The banking point is Fond du Lac. Pop. 200

Mount Carbon, a borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 1 mile S of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900 252

Mount Carbon, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 425

Mount Carmel, Palestine. See **Carmel**

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala. Pop. 150

Mount Carmel, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles N of New Haven. Its banking point. It has manufactures of sails, sewing-milk and carriage-hardware. Pop. in 1900 2000

Mount Carmel, a banking city capital of Wabash Co. Ill. on the Wabash R. at the mouth of the White River and on the Southern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 24 miles NW of Vincennes. It has railroads, shops, flour and saw mills and manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, box board, and paper. Pop. in 1900 4111

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Franklin co. Ind. 17 miles W of Hamilton. Ohio. Pop. in 1900 153

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Carroll co. Iowa, 7 miles N of Carroll. Pop. 150

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Fleming co. Ky. about 13 miles S of Mayfield. Pop. in 1900 144

Mount Carmel, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md. 30 miles N of Baltimore

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Covington co. Miss. about 56 miles SE of Jackson. Pop. about 225

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio on the Cincinnati Georgetown and Portsmouth R. 13 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. 200

Mount Carmel, a post borough of Northumberland co. Pa. 6 miles E of Shamokin on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. Coal is very extensively mined and shipped here and the borough has a manufacture of mining machinery, miners' supplies, etc. Pop. in 1900 13,179

Mount Carmel, a town ship of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 4321

Mount Carmel, a post-town of Abbeville co. S. C. 15 miles from Abbeville on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. Pop. in 1900 318

Mount Carmel, a post-station of Smith co. Tex. about 60 miles WSW of Jefferson

Mount Carmel, a post station of Kane co. Utah

Mount Carmel, a post hamlet of Halifax co. Va. 6 miles S of Nova Ferry station.

Mount Carmel Center, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn. See **Mary Carmel**

Mount Carrick, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio

Mount Carrie, a village of Columbia co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. It has manufactures of turpentine etc. Pop. 100

Mount Carroll, a banking city capital of Carroll co. Ill. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 34 miles SE of Galena. It is so grain and stock raising region and has the Franco-Swiss Academy. Pop. in 1900 1945

Mount-Charles, a town of Ireland co. on a 4 miles N of Donegal on the N. side of Donegal Bay

Mount Charles, a post-village of Lee co. Ontario 2 miles from Malton

Mount Chaso, a township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. Pop. in 1900 208

Mount Chestnut, a post-hamlet of Kotler co., Pa. about 22 miles N of Pittsburgh

Mount Clare, a post village of Nuckolls co. Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Lawrence. Pop. 125

Mount Clara, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va. 54 miles S. of Clarksburg

Mount Clemens, a city and health-resort, capital of Macomb co., Mich. on the Clinton River at the head of navigation 3 miles from Lake St. Clair and 25 miles NNE of Detroit on the Grand Trunk R. Steamboats ply daily between Detroit and this place, which is at the head of steam navigation. It has mineral springs, efficacious in gout and rheumatism and manufactures of cigars, lumber wagons and sleighs, caskets etc. Pop. in 1900 8570

Mount Clifton, a post-village of Shenandoah co. Va. about 14 miles SW of Woodstock. Pop. 60

Mount Clinton, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. 6 miles NW of Harrisonburg. Pop. about 100

Mount Colvin See **Colvin Mount**

Mount Comfort, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. Pop. 100

Mount Cory, a post village of Hancock co. Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. 20 miles NE of Lima. Pop. in 1900 312

Mount Crawford, a post-town of Rockingham co. Va. on the North River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 18 miles NNE of Staunton. Pop. in 1900 130

Mount Croghan, a post-township of Chesterfield co. S. C. Pop. in 1900 2055

Mount Cress, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va., 8 miles N of Danville.

Mount Cuba, a post village of Newcaslin co. Del. 11 miles W of Wilmington. Pop. 50

Mount Defiance, a high eminence in Essex co. N. Y. overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

Mount Desert (de-seert or dê-ert) an island in the Atlantic Ocean partly in Frenchman Bay is a part of Hancock co. Me. and is nearly 1 mile from the main land. It is 15 miles long and from 4 to 12 miles wide, with an area of about 100 sq. mi. It has several good harbors, is noted for picturesque scenery and is a popular summer resort. The mountains rise abruptly from the sea and attain in Green Mountain (or Mount Green) an elevation of 1527 feet. Nearly the entire surface bears evidence of past glaciation. The island contains a number of lakes (Hagie, Jordan Great Pond) and mountains (Tara). The best-known resorts are Bar Harbor Seal Harbor Southwest Harbor Northeast Harbor and Bass Harbor.

Mount Desert, or **Somosville**, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on Mount Desert Island, 7 miles W by S of Bar Harbor. Population of Mount Desert township (town) in 1900 1600

Mount Desert Ferry, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 6 miles N of Bar Harbor. Its banking point. Pop. 150

Mount Desert Rock, in the Atlantic Ocean 20 miles SSE of the island of Mount Desert, with a light in lat. 43° 58' 7" N., lon. 68° 7' 22" W.

Mount Diablo See **Diablo**

Mount Dora, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. 200

Mount Eaton, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio about 13 miles SW of Massillon. Pop. in 1900 232

Mount Eden, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. 24 miles ESE of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has manufactures of salt. Pop. 100

Mount Eden, a banking post-village of Spencer co. Ky. about 18 miles SW of Frankfort. Pop. about 110

Mount Elgin, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario 7 1/2 miles SE of Ingersoll. Pop. 200

Mount Enterprise, a post-village of Rank co. Tex. 30 miles SSE of Overton. Pop. 80

Mount Ephraim, a post-village of Camden co. N. J., 5 miles SSE of Camden on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 200

Mount Ephraim, a post-village of Noble co. Ohio on the Ohio River and Western R. 32 miles N of Marietta. Pop. 200

Mount Erie, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill. about 50 miles E of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 308.

Mount Etna, Sicily. See **Etna**

Mount Etna, a post-town of Huntington co. Ind. on the Salammia River about 56 miles SW of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900 15

Mount Etna, a post village of Adams co. Iowa, on the Nodaway 10 miles N of Corning. Pop. about 300.

Mount Everest See **Everest**

Mount Forest, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 17 miles SW of Chicago. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 200

Mount Forest, a banking town of Wellington co., Ontario on the E. branch of the Gaugan River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 87 miles WNW of Toronto. It has saw, flouring, grist and woolen mills, furniture-factory brick-kilns etc. Pop. in 1901 2014.

Mount Freedom, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 3 miles from Ironia station. Pop. 180

Mount Gallagher, a post-hamlet of Laurens co. S.C.

Mount Gaynor, a post-station of Hays co. Tex.

Mount Gilsum (gill-sad), a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ky., 11 miles SSE of Mayfield.

Mount Gilsum, a post-town of Montgomery co. N.C. about 50 miles E of Charlotte, on the Aberdeen and Ashboro R. Pop. in 1900 399

Mount Gilsum, a banking post-village, capital of Morrow co. Ohio, on the East Branch of the Cuyahoga River and on the Ohio Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 34 miles W of Mansfield. It has manufactures of hydraulic presses, earthenware, etc. and ships large quantities of grain and produce. Pop. in 1900 1525

Mount Gilsum, a post hamlet of Loudon co. Va., 0 miles S. of Hamilton station

Mount Greenwood, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Chicago or Blue Island. Pop. in 1900 190

Mount Grana, a post village and resort of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Cornwall and Lebanon R. The banking point is Lebanon. Mount Grana is the seat of a Chautauqua Assembly

Mount Hamill, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa. The banking point is Salem or Dowselton. Pop. 100

Mount Hamilton. See **HAMILTON**

Mount Harmer, a post-hamlet of Calvert co. Md. about 24 miles S of Annapolis

Mount Harmony, a post-station of Marion co. W. Va.

Mount Harvard. See **HARVARD**

Mount Healthy, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 1354. It has brick and tile-works.

Mount Henty, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ontario, on the Grand River, 3 miles N of Cayuga. Oypum abounds in the neighborhood.

Mount Hebron, a post-village of Greene co. Ala. 8 miles N of Gainsville.

Mount Hermon, a post-station of Monroe co. Ky.

Mount Hermon, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles from Greenfield. Pop. about 250

Mount Hermon, a post hamlet of Warren co. N.J. 11 miles SSE of the Delaware Water Gap

Mount Horon, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio 1 miles N.W. of Greenville. Pop. 100

Mount Horeby, a post-station of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Hilliard (hill yard) a post-village of Bullock co., Ala. 12 miles W of Union Springs.

Mount Holly, a post-village of Union co. Ark. about 24 miles S by W of Camden. Pop. 100

Mount Holly, a banking post-village, the capital of Burlington co. N.J. is situated on the North Branch of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 19 miles E by N of Philadelphia. It is the centre of an agricultural region and has various industries represented by foundries, several shoe-factories, canneries and manufactories of hammocks, etc. It is the seat of the Burlington County Hospital, the Children's Home and the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences. Pop. about 6000

Mount Holly, a post-town of Oanton co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 630. It has cotton and yarn-mills

Mount Holly, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio. The banking point is Batavia. Pop. 180

Mount Holly, a post-station of Berkeley co. S.C. 19 miles N. of Charleston

Mount Holly, a post-village in Mount Holly township (town) Rutland co. Va. on the Rutland R. 15 miles S by E of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 999 of the village, 200

Mount Holly a post-village of Westmoreland co. Va. Pop. 200

Mount Holly Springs, a post-borough and summer resort of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rr., near the NW base of South Mountain 7 miles S by E of Carlisle. It has paper mills. Pop. in 1900 1328

Mount Hooker. See **HOOVER**

Mount Hope, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ala. about 50 miles SSE of Florence. Pop. 100

Mount Hope, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn. 94 miles N by E of Willimantic.

Mount Hope, a post-station of DeKalb co., Ind. about 24 miles NNE of Fort Wayne

Mount Hope, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan. 28 miles NW of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 227

Mount Hope, a station of Baltimore co., Md. on the Western Maryland R., 8 miles NW of Baltimore.

Mount Hope, a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 34 miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass. Here is Mount Hope Cemetery

Mount Hope, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 12 miles N by W of Morristown

Mount Hope, a post-village in Mount Hope township (town) Orange co., N.Y. 6 miles W of Middletown. The town is intersected by the Shawangunk River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1236 of the village, 100

Mount Hope, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. about 300

Mount Hope, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., about 2 miles S of Lebanon. Pop. 80

Mount Hope, a banking post-town of Fayette co., W. Va. The post-office is Thurmond. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. in 1900 351

Mount Hope, a post-village in Mount Hope township (town), Oran co. Wis., about 35 miles N by W of Debuque. Pop. of the town in 1900 871 of the village, 150

Mount Hope Bay, the northeastern arm of Narragansett Bay, extending through Bristol co. B. I. into Bristol co. Mass.

Mount Hor, a post-station of Bracken co. Ky. 15 miles SSE of Falmouth

Mount Horeb, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Tenn., 44 miles SE of Mow Creek station

Mount Horeb, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis. 25 miles WSW of Madison on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 864

Mount Ida, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co. Ala. 55 miles S of Montgomery

Mount Ida, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co. Ark., is near the Brumby Fork of the Washita River about 85 miles W by S of Little Rock. Pop. about 300

Mount Ida, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. about 33 miles N of Dodge, Iowa. Pop. 100

Mount Idaho, a post-village, capital of Idaho co. Idaho 80 miles SE of Lewiston near a branch of the Clear water River. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 300

Mount Iron, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Virginia. It has iron mining industries. Pop. in 1900 470

Mount Ivy, a post-village of Rockland co. N.Y. Pop. 85

Mount Jackson, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. 6 miles SW of Newcastle. Pop. 155

Mount Jackson, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co. Va. on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R. 61 miles NNE of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Mount Jewett, a banking post-borough of McKean co. Pa. on the Erie and other railroads, 13 miles SW of Smithport. It has a tannery and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1553

Mount Johnson, or Saint Grégoire le Grand, also grigwan, lgh grbr, a post-village of Therville co. Quebec, situated at the foot of a mountain, 3 miles from Versalles on the Quebec Southern R. It has cheese-factories and granite-quarries. Pop. about 1900

Mount Joy, a post-village of Scioto co. Ohio 30 miles N by W of Portsmouth

Mount Joy, a township of Adams co. Ia. Pop. in 1900 1368

Mount Joy, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 23 miles SE of Harrisburg. It has foundries and manufactures of embroideries, cottons, woollens, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 2018

Mount Joy, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2252

Mount Joy, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C. 10 miles E of Jonesville.

Mount Joy, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. Pop. 80

Mount Judas, a post-station of Newton co. Ark.

Mount Jailer, a post-village of Wilson co. Tenn. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Mount Kisco, a summer resort of Pecosquaque co. Me. on the E shore of Moosehead Lake. Here is a promontory composed almost entirely of hornblende, 1764 feet in height.

Mount Kisco, a banking residential village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River R. 38 miles N of New York city. Pop. in 1900 1348

Mount Landlog, a post-hamlet of Essex co. Va., on the Rappahannock River about 80 miles NE of Richmond

Mount Laurel, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J., about 15 miles E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 180

Mount Laurel, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., 46 miles NE of Danville.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Jessamine co. Ky. Pop. 108.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 50 miles E. of Shreveport. Pop. about 240.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., 1 mile from New Lebanon and about 22 miles SE. of Albany. Here is a community of Shakers, who manufacture brooms, chairs, extracts, medicines, clocks, etc. Pop. 175.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. about 5 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 125.

Mount Leonard (see ard), a post-village of Saline co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 11 miles W of Marshall. Pop. 125.

Mount Levi, a post-station of Johnson co. Ark. Pop. 125.

Mount Liberty, a post-station of Brown co. Ind. 11 miles W of Columbus.

Mount Liberty, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 33 miles NNE of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Mount McKinley (McKinley) See **McKINLEY**.

Mount Mansfield, Marcy, etc. See **MANSFIELD**, Marcy etc.

Mount Maigs (máigs) a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. on the Western of Alabama R. 13 miles E of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Mount Mellick, a town of Queens co. Ireland 0 miles NW of Maryborough. Pop. about 2500 partly engaged in the woolen and iron industries, tanning, brewing and the manufacture of tobacco.

Mount Meridian, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. 24 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. 160.

Mount Meridian, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va. 5 miles E of Weyer (see station).

Mount Mitchell See **Mitchell**, a PAID.

Mount Moriah, a post-village of Nevada co. Ark. 12 miles W of Camden.

Mount Moriah, a post-station of Brown co. Ind. 25 miles S of Indianapolis.

Mount Moriah, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Mo. on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River about 44 miles N by W of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 412.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village of Ogle co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 24 miles SW of Rockford. It contains the Mount Morris College. Pop. in 1900 1048.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles N of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 1470.

Mount Morris, a banking post-village in Mount Morris township (town) Livingston co. N. Y. on the Danville and Mount Morris, the Erie and other railroads, 30 miles S by W of Rochester. It has sawmills and manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements etc. Pop. in 1900 2410 of the town 3715.

Mount Morris, a post-borough of Greene co. Pa. on Dunkard Creek about 66 miles S of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 345.

Mount Morris, a post-hamlet in Mount Morris township (town) Waukegan co. Wis. about 30 miles W by N of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900 658.

Mount Mourne (moorn) a post-village of Iredell co. N. C. on the Southern R. 27 miles N of Charlotte. Pop. 75.

Mount Nebo, a post-town of Yall co. Ark. Pop. in 1900 27.

Mount Nebo, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co. N. C. 30 miles WNW of Winston.

Mount Nebo, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 12 miles S of Lancaster city. Pop. about 300.

Mount Nebo, a post-village of Utah co. Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Payson.

Mount of Olives See **JERUSALEM**.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Coosa co. Ala. about 54 miles N of Montgomery.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Izard co. Ark. is on the White River 35 miles NW of Batesville.

Mount Olive, a banking post-village of Macon co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 68 miles SW of Decatur. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900 2935.

Mount Olive, a banking post-village of Corning co. N. C. 44 miles ESE. of Jackson on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has a cotton-compress, planing-mills, and manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. about 600.

Mount Olive, a post-village in Mount Olive township Morris co. N. J. 15 miles WNW of Morristown. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1221 of the village, about 120.

Mount Olive, a banking post-town of Wayne co. N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 70 miles N of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Mount Olive, a post-station of Clermont co., Ohio, 36 miles ESE. of Cincinnati.

Mount Olive, a post-village of Shenandoah co. Va. 3½ miles from Tombsbrook. Pop. 108.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Mason co. W. Va. 40 miles WNW of Charleston.

Mount Oliver, a post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. 1 mile S of Pittsburgh its banking point. Pop. in 1900 2295.

Mount Olivet, a banking post-town, capital of Robertson co., Ky. on the North Fork of the Licking River 24 miles SW of Mayville. Pop. in 1900 352.

Mount Orab, a banking post-village of Brown co. Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. 30 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 561.

Mount Oscar, a post-village of Vandeventer co. Quebec, 5 miles from Rigaud. Pop. 125.

Mount Palatine, a post-village of Putnam co. Ill., about 13 miles SW of LaSalle. Pop. about 150.

Mount Patrick, a post-station of Perry co. Pa.

Mount Petrus, a post-hamlet of Winkley co., Tenn. 68 miles N of Jackson.

Mount Penn, a village and resort of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Mount Penn or Penna Mountain, 1040 feet in height, is ascended by railway.

Mount Perry, a post-village of Perry co. Ohio on the Zanesville and Western R. 13 miles WSW of Zanesville. Pop. 125.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of White co. Ark., about 24 miles S of Batesville. Pop. 125.

Mount Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co. Ind., 8 miles S of Lagrange.

Mount Pisgah, a post-station of Harrison co. Iowa.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of Wayne co. Ky., 40 miles from Somerset.

Mount Pisgah, a post-station of Alexander co. N. C.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 20 miles ESE of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. about 66 miles NNE of Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 21 miles ESW of Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Mount Pleasant, a suburban quarter of Washington D. C.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Gadsden co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 33 miles NW of Tallahassee. Pop. about 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 100.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Leno co. N. C. 31 miles N by E of Caro.

Mount Pleasant, a post-station of Perry co. Ind. about 20 miles NE. of Cannelton.

Mount Pleasant, a banking city capital of Henry co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 28 miles WNW of Burlington. It is the seat of the Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal) the (rman Coll., a (Methodist Episcopal) and of a state hospital for the insane and has manufactures of strung sorghum-evaporators, etc. Pop. in 1890 4309.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town of Trimble co. Ky., 18 miles from Madison Ind. Pop. in 1900 557.

Mount Pleasant, a post-station of Caldwell parish La.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. about 44 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Mount Pleasant, a banking city capital of Isabella co. Mich. on the Chippewa River 48 miles W of Bay City on the Ann Arbor and the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of lumber brick and tile, flour, woollens, baskets, etc. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce. Pop. in 1900 3662.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town of Marshall co. Miss. about 15 miles N of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900 139.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. 23 miles N of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. 150.

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Westchester co. N. Y., on the Hudson River. It contains Pleasantville and North Tarrytown villages. Pop. in 1900 8698.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Cabarrus co. N. C. 30 miles NE of Charlotte. It contains the North Carolina College (Lutheran) and the Mount Antona Female Seminary and has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Mount Pleasant, Hamilton co., Ohio. See **Mount HALTBY**.

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 10 miles NW of Wheeling, W. Va. Pop. in 1900 626.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2005.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1890, 712

Mount Pleasant, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1890, 1551

Mount Pleasant, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1488

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 32 miles SE. of Pittsburgh. It has glass-works, coke- and brewing industries, etc. and is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900 4745

Mount Pleasant, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 16 228

Mount Pleasant, a post-town and favorite resort of Charleston co. S. C. is delightfully situated on Charleston Harbor 3 1/2 miles E. of the city of Charleston. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 2282

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-town of Maury co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 11 miles SE. of Columbia. It has phosphate-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 2007

Mount Pleasant, a banking post-village, capital of Titus co. Tex. about 45 miles NW. of Jefferson on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has cotton gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. about 430

Mount Pleasant, a banking city of Sanpete co. Utah is near the W. base of the Wasatch Mountains and on the Rio Grande Western R. 9 miles N. by E. of Mantz. It has a sheep-raising industry. Pop. in 1900 3372

Mount Pleasant, a post hamlet of Spotsylvania co. Va., 48 miles NW. of Richmond

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Green co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 761

Mount Pleasant, a township (town) of Racine co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 2011

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vancouver

Mount Pleasant, a post village of Durham co. Ontario, 8 miles N. of Millbrook. Pop. 300

Mount Pleasant House, a post station and resort of Coca co. N. H. in the White Mountain region and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R. about 1 mile from Fabyan House

Mount Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. The banking point is Selin Grove. Pop. 250

Mount Pleasant, a post village and resort of Vernon co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop. about 450 See also POCOMO MOUNTAIN

Mount Princeton Hot Springs, a resort of Colorado near the base of Mount Princeton. Elevation 8170 feet

Mount Pulaski, a banking city of Logan co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 21 miles NW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 1643

Mount Rialler See RAINIER

Mount Rath, a small town of Queen's co. Ireland, 14 miles ENE. of Roscrea

Mount Repose, a post-station of Clermont co. Ohio

Mount Rign, a post-station of Dutchess co. N. Y. 4 miles N. of Millerton

Mount Rock, a post village of Cumberland co. Pa. 7 miles WSW. of Carlisle. Pop. 100

Mount Roan, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. N. J. about 12 miles N. of Trenton

Mount Rose, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N. Y. 30 miles S. by E. of Albany

Mount Roxell, a post-station of Limestone co. Ala.

Mount Royal, or **Mont Réal** (whence the name of the city) an isolated and imposing hill adjoining the city of Montreal, Canada, on the W. W. and now constituting a city park (400 acres). Height above the sea, 800 feet. At its base are the buildings of McGill University and on the adjacent slope is the male city reservoir. Mount Royal which is a mass of limestone traversed by trap intrusions, is ascended by road and mountain railway

Mount Royal, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 150

Mount Royal, a post-hamlet of York co. Pa. 10 miles NW. of York

Mount Royal, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind. The banking point is Owensville. Pop. 100

Mount Saint Elias See SAINT ELIAS

Mount Saint Marys, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. The banking point is Emmitsburg, where is located Mount St. Marys College. Pop. 80

Mount Saint Vincent, a station on the New York Central and Hudson River R. on the Hudson River 1 1/2

miles below Yonkers, N. Y. and now forming part of the city of New York. Here is the mother-house of the principal congregation of Sisters of Charity for the United States, also a large Catholic academy

Mount Salem, a post-station of Lincoln co. Ky. 12 miles SW. of Stanford

Mount Savage, a post-station of Carter co. Ky. 28 miles S. of Riverton

Mount Savage, a banking post-village of Allegany co. Md. is near the mountain of the same name and on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. 8 miles NW. of Cumberland. Coal is mined near this place and scammed bricks are made here. Pop. about 2000

Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the extreme SW. coast of England co. of Cornwall between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall) respectively terminating in Land's End and Lizard Head. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

Mount Soliman, a post-village of Cherokee co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 125

Mount Sora See SORA

Mount Sherman, a post-station of Larue co. Ky. 83 miles S. of Louisville

Mount Sidney, a post-town of Augusta co. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles N.E. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900 101

Mount Sinai See SINAI

Mount Siam (1100) a post-village of Suffolk co. Long Island, N. Y. on Long Island Sound, 2 miles E. of Port Jefferson. It has a large trade in shell fish. Pop. about 200

Mount Union, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. about 110 miles W. W. of Richmond. Pop. 100

Mount Sorrel (properly **Mount Soar Hill**) a small town of England, co. of Hereford on the Soar and on a branch railway 7 miles N. of Leicester

Mount Sterling, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala. about 40 miles SSW. of Demopolis. Its banking point. Pop. about 300

Mount Sterling, a banking post town capital of Brown co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 39 miles E. by N. of Quincy. It has various mills and manufactures, distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1900

Mount Sterling, a post village of Switzerland co. Ind. 13 miles N.E. of Madison. Pop. 150

Mount Sterling, a banking post village of Van Buren co. Iowa on the Fox R. and on the Burlington Route 65 miles W. by S. of Burlington. Pop. 200

Mount Sterling, a banking city capital of Montgomery co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 34 miles E. of Lexington. It has planing and other mills, machine-shops, a distillery, etc. Pop. in 1900 3561

Mount Sterling, a post station of Gasconade co. Mo.

Mount Sterling, a post station of Haywood co. N. C.

Mount Sterling, a banking post village of Madison co. Ohio on Deer Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 24 miles SSW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 906

Mount Sterling, Washington co. Ohio See HORNWILL

Mount Sterling, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis., about 40 miles SSW. of La Crosse. Pop. 150

Mount Stewart, a post-village of Queens on Prince Edward Island, on the Hillsborough River and on the Prince Edward Island R. 18 miles N.E. of Charlottetown. Its banking point. Pop. about 500

Mount Storm, a post-station of Grant co. W. Va.

Mount Summit, a post village of Henry co. Ind. on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R. 5 miles N. of Newcastle. Pop. about 300

Mount Snapeer, a post-village and resort of Merrimack co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Newport

Mount Sylvia, a post village of Smith co. Tex. 5 miles SW. of Lufkin station. Pop. 180

Mount Taber, Palestine See TABOR

Mount Taber, a post station of Columbia co. Fla.

Mount Taber, a station on the Lackawanna R. in Morris co. N. J. between Morris Plains and Denville

Mount Taber, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 1000

Mount Taber, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Newville. Pop. 150

Mount Taber, a post-hamlet of Union co. S. C.

Mount Taber, a post-station of Vernon co. Wis.

Mount Tiram, a post-township of Person co. N. C. about 44 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 1603

Mount Tom See TOM MOUNT

Mount Tom, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R.

2 miles S of Northampton It has saw and pulp-mills. Pop. about 300

Mount Top, a post-hamlet of York co Pa. 5 miles SE of Dilleburg

Mount Ulla, a post-station of Rowan co N C, in Mount Ulla township about 30 miles N of Charlotte Pop. of the township in 1900 1109

Mount Umanke, a post-village of Hants co Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R 28 miles N of Halifax Pop. 80

Mount Union, a banking post-village of Henry co Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 13 miles NW of Mediapolis. Pop. 200

Mount Union, a post-station of Alliance Stark co Ohio

Mount Union, a banking post-borough of Huntingdon co Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the East Broad Top R 12 miles SE of Huntingdon It has tanneries brick-plants etc. Pop. in 1900 1084

Mount Upton, a post-village of Chenango co N Y on the Unadilla River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 32 miles NE of Binghamton Pop. about 500

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Mobile co Ala. on the Southern R 23 miles S of Mobile and 2 miles W of the Mobile River The banking point is Citronella It has lumbering and other interest

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Faelzner co Ark. about 45 miles N of Little Rock Pop. 175

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co Ga. 100 miles W of Savannah, on the Seaboard Air Line Pop. in 1900 873

Mount Vernon, a banking city capital of Jefferson co Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville, the Wabash and other railroads, 71 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of rail-ware, saw handles, flour and lumber Pop. in 1900 5264

Mount Vernon, a city capital of Posey co Ind. on the Ohio River about 34 miles below Evansville on the Evansville and New Britain and the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Pop. in 1900 5142 It has several flour and saw mills, a foundry, cooperages and manufactures of straw board, herring etc.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town of Linn co Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R 16 miles E by S of Cedar Rapids It has the (Curtis) College (Methodist Episcopal) which was organized in 1857 and is a farming district Pop. in 1900 1629

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town capital of Rock castle co Ky. in the Louisville and Nashville R. 129 miles E-SE of Louisville Pop. in 1900 422

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Mount Vernon township (town) Hancock co Me. 20 miles NW of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 900

Mount Vernon, a post hamlet of Somerset co Md. 8 miles W of Princess Anne

Mountvernon, a post hamlet of Macomb co Mich. about 32 miles E of Detroit

Mount Vernon, a post-township of Winnebago co Minn. Pop. in 1900 526

Mount Vernon, a banking city capital of Lawrence co Mo. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. 30 miles E of Northburg It has large flour-mills and is a mining, farming stock and fruit-raising section Pop. in 1900 1206

Mount Vernon, a post-village and resort in Mount Vernon township (town) Illinois co N H. about 50 miles from Boston and 24 miles S by W of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 453

Mount Vernon, a residential city of Westchester co N Y. on the Bronx River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. and the Harlem division of the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles NNE of the Grand Central Station in New York city It has grown up from a small village within the space of 85 years. Pop. in 1900 20,746

Mount Vernon, Chatham co N C. See MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Rowan co N C. 15 miles NW of Salisbury

Mount Vernon, a city the capital of Kent co Ohio is beautifully situated on the Akron River and on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles NE of Columbus It has important manufacturing industries represented by iron foundries, bonding works, a large steel plant, engine works, etc. The river affords ample water-power Pop. in 1900 6633

Mount Vernon, a hamlet of Chester co Pa. in Lower Oxford township, on Octorara Creek, about 24 miles SE of Lancaster

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village of DeWitt co S Dak. 11 miles W of Mitchell, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has several grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 222

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Monroe co. Tenn. 15 miles SE of Sweetwater station.

Mount Vernon, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co Tex. 35 miles S of Clarksville, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It is in a cotton region and has groceries and various mills. Pop. about 650

Mount Vernon, memorable as the residence of George Washington is in Fairfax co Va. on the right or W bank of the Potomac River 15 miles below Washington The river here with its broad expanse and verdant shores, presents a highly picturesque appearance. In 1859 the manor of Washington and 8 acres of land were purchased for \$200,000 by the Ladies Mount Vernon Association in order to secure it as a national possession The mansion stands on an eminence 200 feet above the river

Mount Vernon, a banking post-town capital of Skagit co Wash. on the Skagit River and on the Great Northern R. 63 miles N of Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles Pop. in 1900 1120

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Dene co Wis. 17 miles SW of Madison Pop. 150

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Brant co Ontario on White Man's Creek 7 miles WSW of Bradford on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 150

Mount Vernon on the Potomac, a post-station of Fairfax co Va. See MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon Springs, a post hamlet and resort of Chatham co N C. 18 miles W of Lenoir

Mount Victory, a banking post-village of Hardin co Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles NE of W. Belmont. Pop. in 1900 734

Mountville, a post-town of Troup co Ga. about 52 miles SSW of Atlanta, on the Macon and Birmingham R. Pop. in 1900 324

Mountville, a post-station of Shelby co Miss.

Mountville, a post-village of Morgan co Ohio The banking point is McConnahaville or Multa Pop. 100

Mountville, a banking post-village of Lancaster co Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles W of Lancaster city It has manufactures of tobacco, earthenware, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. about 600

Mountville, a post-town of Laurens co S C. 60 miles WNW of Columbia on the Seaboard Air Line Pop. in 1900 120

Mountville, a post-village of Loudoun co Va. 8 miles from Purcellville station

Mount Vance, a post-station of Buckingham co Va. 5 miles N of Weyersville

Mount Vision, a post-village of Otsego co N Y. on Otsego Creek about 40 miles SSE of Utica Pop. about 160

Mount Washington, White Mountains See WASHINGTON MOUNT

Mount Washington, a banking post-town of Bullitt co Ky. on Floyd's Creek about 20 miles SSE of Louisville Pop. in 1900 1093

Mount Washington, Md. on the Northern Central R. a post-station of the city of Baltimore Here are picturesque suburban residence quarters

Mount Washington, the southwesternmost township (town) of Berkshire co Mass. on the New York and Connecticut boundary line It contains Mount Everett, which is 2624 feet high Pop. in 1900 122

Mount Washington, a post-station of Coos co N H. on the mountain of its own name

Mount Washington, a post-village of Hamilton co Ohio 10 miles E of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati Georgetown and Portsmouth R. It has a cannery-factory Pop. in 1900 781

Mount Washington, a former borough of Allegheny co Pa. on a high hill now constituting part of the city of Pittsburgh This place commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and river

Mount Willing, a post-village of Loudoun co Ala. The banking point is Montgomery or Greenville. Pop. about 230

Mount Willing, a post-station of Saluda co S C.

Mount Winans, Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. a post-station of the city of Baltimore Pop. 900

Mount Wolf, a post-village of York co Pa. on the Northern Central R. The banking point is York Pop. about 700

Mount Zion, a post-village of Carroll co Ga. Pop. 89

Mount Zion, a post-town of Macon co Ill. on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line 1 mile SE of Decatur Pop. in 1900 210

- Mount Zion**, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 10 miles NW of Madison. Pop 300
- Mount Zion**, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles ESE of Ottumwa. Pop. about 100
- Mount Zion**, a post-station of Wisconsin La.
- Mount Zion**, a post-station of Simpson co., Miss.
- Mount Zion**, a post-station of Henry co., Mo.
- Mount Zion**, a post-village of Wilkes co., NC. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop 114
- Mount Zion**, a post village of Lebanon co., Pa., 5 miles N of Lebanon its banking point. Pop about 900
- Mount Zion**, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va. 12 miles E of Concord station
- Moura**, mō'oo-rā, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, 32 miles ESE of Évora. Pop (commune) about 5000
- Moura**, a town of Brazil state of Amazonas on the Rio Negro, 42 miles WNW of Ayritā.
- Mourão**, mō-o-rōw, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo 29 miles ESE of Évora
- Monroville**, moon koo, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles WNW of Mons
- Mourice**, mōo-re-ā, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles ESE of Saint Remy. Pop about 1500
- Moore Mountains**, Ireland, in Clister co. of Down extend about 11 miles from E to W between Newcastle, on the Irish Sea and Larlingford Bay. Their highest summit is the Slieve Donard 2796 feet in elevation
- Mouroux**, mōo-roo, a small town of France in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles WNW of Coulommiers
- Mourum**, mōw-rum, a small river of York co., Me falls into Kennebec Harbor
- Mouacrou**, mōo-kro- or **Moekroon**, mōo-kro-n, a village of Belgium East Flanders, near Menin. Pop (commune) in 1900 18 909
- Moushole**, mōw-s-l, a fishing village of England, in Cornwall at the foot of a hill on the sea-shore, opposite to St. Clement's Id., about 2 mi. E of Penzance
- Mouso Island**, a post-station of Lincoln co., Mo.
- Mouso Island**, a small island and fishing settlement of Newfoundland 3 miles from Chamel
- Mousse River**, a river of Canada, which enters North Dakota and is tributary to the Assiniboia. Its length is estimated at 500 miles
- Mousetail**, a post-village of Perry co. Tenn on the Tennessee River 40 miles above Johnsonville. Pop 60
- Moustiers-Sainte-Marie**, mōo-tā-āst mā-re, a town of France, in Dances-Alpes 16 miles S of Digne, pretentiously situated at the foot of precipitous rocks. Pop about 2000
- Mouta**, mōo-tā, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 miles SE of Lisbon
- Mouthard**, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky. 75 miles NW of Saltville, Va.
- Mouth of James**, Queens co. New Brunswick. See James
- Mouth of Kenwick**, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick on the St. John River at the mouth of the Kenwick River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 10 miles above Fredericton
- Mouth of Seneca**, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W Va. 65 miles E by W of Hays
- Moutk of Willaco**, a post-village of Grayson co. Va on the New River 30 miles ESE of Marlon. Pop about 100
- Mouth Saint Francis River**, a post-station of Phillips co. Ark on the Mississippi about 13 miles above Helena
- Montier**, or **Montier-Grandval**, mōo-tā-ā grō-vā (Ger. *Münster*) a village of Switzerland canton and 22 miles N of Bern. Pop of the commune in 1900 3994. It has glass-works. It is the capital of a district of its own name and of the valley of Montier (*Münsterthal*)
- Montiers**, mōo-tā-ā, a town of France, department of Savoy, capital of an arrondissement, on the Isère, 30 miles ESE of Chambéry. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral. Montiers was the capital of the district of Tarentaise. Pop about 2000
- Moutaux**, mōo-v, a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles NE of Lille. Pop in 1901 4941 (commune, 6566)
- Moux**, mōo, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 13 miles NE of Châteauneuf
- Moy**, mōo-ē, a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles SE of Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop about 1500
- Mozay**, mōo-ā (L. *Mosmaga Remmum*) a village of France, in Meuse, 9 miles WNW of Verdun
- Mouzon**, mōo-zōw, a town of France, in Ardennes on the Meuse, 9 miles SE of Sedan. Pop about 1500
- Moville**, a seaport and watering-place of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles NNE of Londonderry. It is a port of call for Transatlantic steamers. Pop. about 1500
- Moville**, a banking post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles E. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 507
- Mowbray**, a municipality of Cape Colony 3 miles ESE of Cape Town
- Mowesque**, or **Mowesque**, mō-wē-kwē or mōw-g-kwē, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 34 miles ESE of Springfield. It is in a stock raising, agricultural and coal-mining region. Pop in 1900 1478
- Mower**, mōw-er, a southeastern county of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 700 sq. mi. It is intersected in the W. part by the Cedar River and also drained by the Upper Iowa and Root rivers, which rise in it. Capital Austin. Pop in 1890, 18 919 in 1900 20 335
- Mowerville**, mōw-er-vil, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. about 13 miles N by E of Chambersburg. Pop 175
- Mowrytown**, mōw-rī-tōw, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio on the Norfolk and Western R. about 45 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop about 400
- Mozacar**, a town of Spain. See **Mozacan**
- Mozabata**, mōz-ā-bā, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines 8 miles SE of New Lexington. Pop. about 400
- Mozio**, a post village of Wilcox co. Tenn
- Mozley**, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ga. The banking point is Louisville. Pop 100
- Moy**, a river of Ireland enters Killala Bay. Length 40 miles. It is navigable to near Ballina.
- Moy**, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles WNW of Armagh
- Moya**, mōy-ā, a small town of Spain provinces and 30 miles N of Barcelona
- Moya**, a commune of the island of Gran Canaria
- Moyamenu'aling**, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa. in its 8 part
- Moye**, a post village of Clay co. Ga.
- Moyenmoutier**, mōy-yā-mōo-tā-ā, a village of France, in Vosges 6 miles N of Saint-Diz. Pop about 2500 (commune, 5000)
- Moyenneville**, mōy-yēn-vēl, a village of France in Somme, 4 miles SW of Abbeville
- Moyenrie**, mōy-yā-riē, a small town of Germany in Lorraine, 4 miles SE of Chateau Salles. Salt is obtained in the vicinity
- Moyer**, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on the Penn. syriac R. The banking point is Connelleville. Pop about 500
- Moyenne-la-Grande**, mōy-yū-r' lā grōnd, now officially called in German **Großmoyenne**, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Orne, 5 miles SW of Diedenhofen. It has iron-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900 8792
- Moylo**, a post-village of British Columbia, in the East Kootenay district, on the Canadian Pacific R., 19 miles from Cranbrook. Pop. in 1901 582
- Moylan**, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. Its banking point is Media
- Moyne River**, a river of Victoria, Australia, falls into Port Fairy at Belfast
- Moyobamba**, mōy-o-bām-bā, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Loreto, 129 miles ENE of Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba River an affluent of the Huallaga. Pop. about 10 000. It is noted for its fine Panama hats
- Moyock**, mō'yōk, a post-village of Carrituck co. NC on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Elizabeth City or Norfolk, Va. Pop 100
- Mox**, or **Porto de Mox**, mōx-pō-tā dā mōx, a town of Brazil, state and 230 miles WSW of Pará, on the Xingú River about 16 miles above its junction with the Amazon
- Moussambique**, mō-sām-bēk (Port. pron. mō-sām-bēk called by the natives *Mossambik*) a city on the E. coast of Africa, formerly the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter on an island in Moussambique Channel Lat 15° 3' S. Lon 40° 44' E. The harbor is an inlet of the sea in the main-land reaching inward a distance of 5 miles and 1/2 miles wide, across whose entrance extend three small islands, which with reefs and shoals render the anchorage within perfectly safe. On the middle island, which is about 1 1/2 miles long and hardly a quarter of a mile wide, stands the city. Moussambique contains a governor's palace, custom-house, several churches and chapels, etc. The quays and wharfs are constructed in a style of solidity far beyond the present importance of the place. At

the head of the bay stands the village of Menril the favorite place of residence of the Europeans. Pop. of the island, about 6000, of which, in 1901 333 were Europeans, the remainder being Cameroons (Portuguese Creoles from Goa) Arabs, Banyans, and blacks.

Mozambique Channel, a strait of the Indian Ocean, separating Madagascar from the main-land of eastern Africa. Length, from N to S about 1800 miles breadth 250 miles in its centre and about 600 miles at each outlet. It receives the Zambezi River and in its N outlet are the Comoro and Quirimba island groups.

Mozambique, Territory of. See PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Musdok, a town of Ciscaucasia, Russia, territory of the Turk on the Turk, 50 miles N of Vladikavkaz. Pop. in 1897 14,583.

Musot, mo-si, a village of Belgium, 4 miles E. of Namur, on the Sambre.

Musshiek, mo-shiek, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles WSW of Moscow on an affluent of the Moskva. Pop. in 1897, 4339.

Musaffergurh, Musaffergurh, or Musaffargur, mäs-äf fər gur, a district of the Punjab, British India, in the Multan division. Capital, Musaffergurh, a small town 30 miles SW of Multan.

Musaffernagpur, or Musaffarnagar, mäs-äf fər nög'gur, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Meerut division. Capital, Musaffernagpur, a town 70 miles NW of Delhi.

Musafferpur, Musafferpur, or Musaffarpur, mäs-äf fər poor, a district of Bengal Patna division bounded S by the Ganges. Capital Musafferpur, a town 35 miles NNE of Patna, with a population in 1901 of 46,617.

Mosyr, or Mosir, mo-säen, a town of Russia, government and 146 miles SE of Minsk on the Pripiet. Pop. in 1897 10,762.

Mosquito, mo-tä, a village of Italy province of Como, near the Bosente.

Mpala, or Makowiri, a mission station of the Congo Free State, on the W shore of Lake Tanganyika. Lat. about 6° 45' S.

Mpwapwa, a town mission and military station of German East Africa, is about lat. 8° 20' S and lon. 36° 31' E.

Mroschen (Pol. Mrosze, mrosch-en) a town of Prussia, in Posen, 19 miles WNW of Bromberg. Pop. about 2800.

Muskie, or Meisie, a native kingdom of central Africa in the Congo Free State, between the upper waters of the Lunaba and the Lupula.

Muslie, mäs-lä, a town of Algeria, in the department of Constantine, 119 miles SE of Algiers, intersected by the Wady Mulla. Pop. about 4000.

Msta, mäs-tä, a river of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous course of 250 miles, for most part of which it is navigable. A canal connects it with the Tvertsa, an affluent of the Volga, thus establishing a communication between the Baltic and Caspian seas.

Mstislavl mäs-lävl a town of Russia, government and 64 miles ENE of Mohilev. Pop. in 1907 3467.

Musconow, mäs-shon-ov, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles SW of Warsaw. Pop. about 5000.

Mtwa, a village of the Congo Free State, on a peninsula of the W coast of Lake Tanganyika, about 12 miles NW of Ujiji.

Mtsenak, a town of Russia, 30 miles NE of Orei. It is an active industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1907 9355.

Mtkhet, mtskët, a village of Transcaucasia, 10 miles NW of Tiflis, at the junction of the Aragva with the Kur. It represents what survives of the proud city of Mtkhet, the ancient capital of Georgia. There is a fine cathedral on the site of a very ancient one. In it are the tombs of many Georgian rulers.

Muar, a river of the Malay Peninsula.

Mus'barakpur, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Ammbar district.

Mus'harrar, a fortified town of El Ham, Arabia (in the Turkish dominions) about 16 miles N of El Hofuf.

Muskeachameek, mäs-kä-kämäk, a post-village of Mahaska co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles S of Okaloosa, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1800.

Muschnick, moo-shä-mä-shi, a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles NE of Alcantara.

Müschels, müs-shin, a town of Prussia Saxony 15 miles WSW of Merseburg, on the Geissenbach. Pop. about 1500.

Muck Woolton, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Liverpool, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 4731.

Muck, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, 5 miles SW of Big. Length about 3 miles.

Muckalee Creek, Ga., enters the Kinchafons Creek about 3 miles N of Albany. It is about 75 miles long.

Muckatawaganing, a long narrow lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the Whitefish River which flows to the N side of Lake Huron in lat. 46° 21' N.

Muckish, a mountain of Ireland in Ulster co. of Donegal, 5 miles S of Dunlough.

Mucklo Rue, or Meikle Rhoe, an island of the Shetland group, in St. Magnus Bay.

Muckross, a peninsula of Ireland, in Munster co. of Kerry between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney with ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

Mueury, moo-koo-ree, a river of Brazil rises in Minas Geraes, forms part of the boundary between Bahia and Espírito Santo and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 18° 8' S.

Mudania, moo-dä-nä, a town of Asia Minor on the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles NW of Bursa, of which it is the port. Pop. about 1500.

Mud Creek, Fulton co., Ind. joins the Tippecanoe.

Mud Creek, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala.

Mudcrack, a post-village of Portorico co. Mrs. Pop. 30.

Muddy Branch, Quebec. See SAINT PHILIPS D'ANGLAIS.

Muddy Creek, Ky. enters the Green River on the W boundary of Butler co.

Muddy Creek, Mo. enters the Lamine River about 19 miles NNE of Sedalia.

Muddy Creek, Mo., flows into the Crooked Fork of the Grand River in Grundy co. a few miles S of Trenton.

Muddy Creek, Neb. enters the Nemaha River 3 miles E. of Falls City.

Muddy Creek, Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie.

Muddy Creek, Pa. enters the Susquehanna River in the SE part of York co.

Muddy Creek, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 199.

Muddyrook, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Reading or Ephrata. Pop. about 225.

Muddy Creek, a post-village of Prince's co. Prince Edward Island 8 miles from Summerside. Pop. 160.

Muddyrook Fork, a post-village of York co., Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 23 miles SE of York. Pop. 200.

Muddy Fork, Ohio enters the Walhonding River in Holmes co.

Muddyfork, a post-station of Howard co., Ark.

Muddyfork, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Ind. 14 miles N of New Albany.

Muddy Lane, a post-station of Livingston co., Mo.

Mudgee, a gold-mining town of New South Wales, on the Cudgegong River, 190 miles by rail NW of Sydney. Pop. about 2000.

Mud'hamut'ti (or Madhamutti, mäd-hoo-mät tee) River, one of the principal streams of the Ganges delta traversing the Sunderbunds. Its estuary is often called Haringhata. It is an important channel of steam navigation.

Mudka, a village of British India in the Punjab, 64 miles ESE of Lahore. Here in 1845 the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

Mud Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. The banking point is Binghamton N.Y. Pop. 100.

Mudlick, a post-station of Monroe co., Ky.

Mudlick, a post-station of Chatham co., N.C.

Mudriver, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Central City or Rochester. Pop. about 400.

Muene Pato Kasongo, a settlement of the Congo Free State, is about lat. 6° 30' S and lon. 17° 12' E near the borders of Angola.

Muonster, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Garrettsville. Pop. about 450.

Mugardos, moo-gar-dos, a seaport of Spain in Galicia, NE of Corunna, on the S shore of the Bay of Ferrol.

Muge, moo-shä, a small town of Portugal in Kuzema-dura, 11 miles S. of Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus.

Mügelin, mü-shäin, a town of Saxony 20 miles ESE. of Leipzig. Near it is a fine castle. Pop. about 3000.

Muggendorf, a small town and resort of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia circle of Ebermannstadt. It is situated

in the most picturesque part of the Franconian Jura, in a district abounding in stalactite caverns.

Muggensturm, mûg'ghen-stûm' a village of Baden 11 miles from Baden-Baden. Pop. about 2000.

Muggia, mood-jâ, a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria, on the Gulf and 5 miles SSW of Trieste. It has a splendid harbor for war vessels. Pop. of the commune in 1800 8721 of whom only one-half lived within the town.

Mühlitz, mûg lîts (Slovak, Múšavec mû-hâi-near sk) a town of Moravia, 19 miles NW of Olmütz on the March Pop. (commune) in 1800 4359.

Mugnano, moon yâ no, a town of Italy province and circle of Arezzo. Pop. about 2500.

Mugnano di Napoli, moon yâ no de ná-pô-le, a town of Italy province and 0 miles VVW of Naples. Pop. about 2000.

Muhlitch, moo-hâ-litch or Mikhallitch, a town of Asia Minor 37 miles W of Brusa. Pop. about 7000.

Mühlsdorf, a port of Pernau. See MOHNSDORF.

Mühlstein, mûl stûw a village of Saxony circle of Leipzig, 9 miles VV of Chemnitz.

Mühlbach, mûl bîk (Hun. Sâd-â-bek also of both) a town of Transylvania, Hungary 28 miles WNW of Ilor mannstadt on the Mûhlbach (=beek). It has a venerable and splendid Protestant church. The district is rich in wine. Pop. in 1800 7170 mainly Remans (Wallachs) and Germans.

Mühlbach, a village and resort of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol near Braxen at the entrance to the Pusterthal. Near it is the old castle of Rodeneck.

Mühlberg, mûl bîng a town of Prussian Saxony 53 miles E of Merseburg on the Elbe. It has a thirteenth century church. The town is famous as the scene of the battle in which the elector of Saxony John Frederick the Magnanimous was overwhelmed by Charles V. in 1547. Pop. in 1800 3463.

Mühlberg, a town of Prussian Saxony 11 miles SW of Erfurt. Pop. about 1300.

Mühlburg, mûl bûrg a former town of Baden, now forming part of Karlsruhe.

Mühlthurm, mûl thûr a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 40 miles ENE of Munich. It is noted for the battle fought near it (also known as the battle of Ampfing) in 1329 in which the Emperor Louis the Bavarian overthrew his 11 al Frederick the Hound-dog of Austria. Pop. in 1800 1517.

Mühlentberg, mûl en berg a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1800 2083.

Mulbenburg or **Mulkenburg**, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 438 sq. in. It is bounded on the NE by the Green River on the E by the Muddy River and also drained by the Pound River. Coal is found here. Capital Greenville. Pop. in 1800 1 455 in 1800 20 41.

Mulkenburg, a post village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Shickelshury Pop. 175.

Mühlhausen, mûl hûw sên a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony 39 miles NW of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. The churches of St. Mary and St. Blasius and the medieval twin-towered are noteworthy edifices. There are manufactures of textiles and elgins and dyeing, tanning, and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1800 33 433.

Mühlhausen (Bohem. M. Jeseň) a town of Bohemia, 15 miles VVW of Teboř. Pop. about 2500.

Mühlhausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia circle of Preussisch Holland. Pop. about 2300.

Mühlheim, mûl hîm a village of Germany in Hesse, circle of Offenbach near the Main.

Mühlheim, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, not far from Tuttlingen. Pop. about 1000.

Mühlhingenhausen, mûl hîng sên a village of Prussia, in Westphalia district of Arnsberg circle of Schwelm.

Mühltrif, mûl trîf a town of Saxony 10 miles WNW of Plauen. It has a picturesquely situated castle. Pop. about 1700.

Mûr, a river of Austria-Hungary. See MAA.

Muiden, mûl dea a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Holland 5 miles ESE of Amsterdam at the mouth of the Voort in the Zander Zee. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Muilre, or **Muilra**, mûl râ a mountain range of Ireland, co. of Mayo screening the N side of Kilfary Harbor. Elevation of highest summit, 2698 feet.

Muir, mûre, a post-village of Fayette co. Ky. Pop. 70.

Muar, a banking post-village of Iowa co. Mich. on the N bank of the Grand River opposite the village of J yons, and on the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles E of Ionia. Pop. in 1800 544.

Muir, a post-village of Sebnysk co. Pa. The banking point is Lykens. Pop. about 08.

Muiravonside, mûr-â-von-side, a village of Scotland, co. of Shilling 5 miles ESE of Falkirk. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

Muir Glacier, a large and extremely picturesque ice-sheet of Alaska, discharging into Glacier Bay in about lat 58° 45' N lon 136° 4' W. Its trunk is furnished of about 9 main streams of ice and occupies an amphitheatre 30-40 miles in width. Prior to 1899 when earthquake disturbances dislodged a considerable part of its front wall it terminated in an ice-cliff 1 1/2 miles in width and 150-220 feet in height. The most rapid summer movement is about 7 feet per day. The glacier has receded about 25 miles since 1794.

Muirkirk, mûr-kîrk a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles ENE of Ayr. It has extensive iron works and coal mines. Pop. about 4000.

Muirkirk, mûr-kîrk a post-village of Prince George co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 24 miles SW of Baltimore. It manufactures pig-iron. Pop. 90.

Muitzeshal, mûi-see-shâl a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y. 2 1/2 miles from Hoback Landing. The banking point is Castleton. Pop. 175.

Mujeres, an island of Mexico, off the coast of Yucatan. **Mukden**, mook-dên **Shên-yang**, shên yâng' or **Fang-thian**, fang t'he-an a town of Manchuria, until recently (under Chinese administration) capital of the country and of the province of Liao-tung (or Shing king) about 400 miles NE of Peking. It is situated on an eminence on the Hun ho about 110 miles NE of Niu chwang. Its port (near the city of Liao-tung) and on the Manchurian branch of the Transsiberian railway (diverging from the Vladivostok line at Harbin) which affords communication with Port Arthur and Peking. Lat. 41° 50' N lon 125° 40' E. It is surrounded by a brick wall and is pretty well built. The demonstration buildings are in a separate quarter walled off from the rest of the city. There is a considerable trade in furs, agricultural produce etc. Here are the tombs of the founder of the reigning Manchurian dynasty of China and of some of his descendants. The population at the outbreak of the Russo Japanese war according to Russian estimates was about 160 000. About Mukden were fought in 1904-05 the greatest battles of modern times, which placed Japan in the front rank of military powers. The city was occupied by the Japanese in March 1905.

Mukdinka, a town of Africa. See MANAKOZO.

Mukhmas, muk-mâs or **Makhmas** (probably the M. habash of Scripture) a village of Palestine, 7 miles NE of Jerusalem surrounded by fig and olive-plantations.

Mukilteo, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. on Puget Sound 48 miles N of Tacoma.

Mukran See MUKRAV.

Mukwan, a township (town) of Washtenaw co. Wis. Pop. in 1800 956.

Mukwonago, a post village and summer resort of Waukegan co. Wis. in Mukwonago township (town) 26 miles SW of Milwaukee, on the Wisconsin Central R.

Pop. of the town in 1800 1201 of the village about 550.

Mula, moo-lâ a town of Spain province and 20 miles N of Murcia. In its neighborhood are warm mineral baths. Pop. (commune) in 1800 12 773.

Mula (moo-lâ) or **Gundamin** (gûn dâ) a Pass, Belu chutan leads from Gundara to Kelat along the valley of the Mula, an affluent of the Indus. Its altitude is about 5000 feet.

Mulhacén, moo-lâ-tên or **Mulhacén**, moo-lâ-tên in the Sierra Nevada SE of Granada is the highest mountain summit in the Spanish peninsula and with the exception of the Alps and the Caucasus (if the latter is considered to be not wholly in Asia) the highest in Europe having an elevation of 11 426 feet. Lat. 37° 10' N lon 3° 28' W. The snow line is found at about 10 000 feet. See SIERRA NEVADA.

Mulberry, a post-station of Antauco co. Ala. 18 miles ENE of Selma.

Mulberry, a banking post-town of Crawford co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 28 miles N of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1800 361.

Mulberry, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line 10 miles from Bartow its banking point. Pop. about 300. It has phosphate works.

Mulberry, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ga. about 54 miles NE of Atlanta.

Mulberry, a banking post village of Clinton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 16 miles ESE of Lafayette. Pop. about 800.

Mulberry, a banking post-village of Crawford co. Kan. on the Kansas City Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. about 350.

Mulberry, a post-village of Lawrence co. Mich. Pop. 80.

Mulberry, a post-village of Bates co., Mo. 14 miles SSE of Lacy, Mo.

Mulberry, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C. 48 miles NNW of Stateville. Pop. in 1900 1811.

Mulberry, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is Millford. Pop. 100.

Mulberry, a post-village of York co., Pa. 12 miles W of York.

Mulberry, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn. about 62 miles S by E of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Mulberry Corners, a post-village of George co., Ohio, about 22 miles E by N of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

Mulberry Creek, Ala. rises in Baker co. and enters the Alabama River about 10 miles ENE of Selma.

Mulberry Creek, Ga. enters the Ochatlahee River in Harris co.

Mulberry Creek, Kan. enters the Saline River in Saline co., about 3 miles N of Salina.

Mulberry Creek, N.C. enters the Catawba River in Burke co.

Mulberry Fork (or River), Ala. enters the Black Warrior River on the W boundary of Jefferson co. It is about 130 miles long.

Mulberry Gap, a post-village of Hancock co., Tenn. on the Powell River about 52 miles NNE of Knoxville. Pop. 70.

Mulberry Grove, a post-station of Harris co., Ga. about 20 miles N of Columbus.

Mulberry Grove, a post-village of Bond co., Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 16 miles W by E of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900 632.

Mulberry Island, a post-village of Warwick co., Va. Pop. 60.

Mulberry River, Ala. is one of the head forks of the Tusculum River.

Mulberry River, Ark. enters the Arkansas River in Franklin co.

Mulchén, mul-chén, a town of Chile, province of Bio-Bio, 26 miles SSE of Los Angeles, on the railway to Concepción. Pop. in 1902 434.

Mulde, mul-deh, a river of Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt, rises in the Erzgebirge and after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Elbe, on the left, at Dessau.

Muldou, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss. 10 miles SW of Aberdeen.

Muldoon, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Muldrough, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. near the Ohio River and on the Illinois Central R. 26 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. about 60.

Muldrow, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. 14 miles NW of Fort Smith, Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 465.

Mulege, a village of Baja California, Mexico, on the E coast, in about lat 26° 30' N. Pop. about 2000.

Muletas Islands, a small group in the Caribbean Sea close to and N of the isthmus of Panama.

Mullet, mul-tet, a small seaport of Ceylon, 52 miles NW of Trincomalee.

Mulgrave, a cape on the NW coast of Alaska, N of Kotzebue Sound. Also, a port on the coast, on Yakutat Bay, in about lat 59° 33' N. It has anchorage for large vessels.

Mulgrave, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury, 1 mile distant. Pop. about 400.

Mulgrave, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 15 miles S of Port Robinson.

Mulgrave Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in Miocene, comprises various groups between lat 3° and 12° N and lon 185° and 172° E, including the Radaik, Balch, Marshall, and Mulgrave islands. The greater portion constitutes the Marshall group, a possession of Germany.

Mulgrave Islands, a group in the North Pacific Ocean in the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat 0 14° N and lon 171° 56' E.

Mulhausen, a mountain of Spain. See MULHACEN.

Mulhall, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ohio, in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 14 miles N of Guthrie, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 564.

Mulhausen, mul-how-sen (Fr. *Mulhouse*, mul-ooz) a town of Germany in Alsace-Lorraine, 61 miles SSW of Strasbourg, on the railway to Basel. It is divided into the old and the new town and in addition there is a working man's colony which has come into existence in recent times. The old town stands on an island formed by the Rhine, which here divides into several branches and contains the old town hall. The new town, SE of the old, extends from the right bank of the Rhine to the Rhine-Rhone Canal, which has here a spacious basin. Mulhausen and its dis-

trict (including Dornach, etc.) constitute one of the leading seats of the cotton industry in continental Europe. Other branches of the textile industry are also represented and there are machine-shops, foundries, chemical-works, breweries, etc. The trade is very important. Mulhausen has a so-called Industrial Society which possesses a natural history museum, art collections, technological museum, etc. There are also a museum of antiquities, picture-gallery, public library, technological schools, etc. In the thirteenth century Mulhausen became a free city of the German Empire. Early in the sixteenth century it attached itself to the Swiss Confederation and at the time of the French revolutionary wars it was incorporated with France from which it was severed in 1870. Pop. in 1875 68,463; in 1890 70,862; in 1900 80,118.

Mulheim-am-Rhein, mul-hime-am-rhin, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the Rhine, nearly opposite the city of Cologne. It has a fine modern church and a textile school. The industries comprise brewing, tanning and dyeing and the manufacture of velvet, silk, machinery, chemicals and carriages. Pop. in 1890 30,096; in 1900 45,685.

Mulheim-am-Ruhr, mul-hime-am-roon, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the Rhine, nearly opposite the city of Cologne. It has a fine modern church and a textile school. The industries comprise brewing, tanning and dyeing and the manufacture of velvet, silk, machinery, chemicals and carriages. Pop. in 1890 27,903; in 1900 38,268.

Mulhousen, the French name of MULHACEN.

Mulkeystown, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill. 8 miles SSE of Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Mull, mull, one of the largest of the Hebrides, off the W coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll. Length 30 miles, breadth 25 miles. Pop. in 1801 4111. Surface rugged and chiefly moorland. The highest elevation is Ben More, 3169 feet. Chief town, Tobermory. The Sound of Mull, 18 miles long, breadth 1-2 miles, separates this island from the district of Mervan and connects Loch Linnhe and Fheart. **Mullaghmore**, Ireland, a promontory of Connought, 13 miles N of Sligo projecting N into Donegal Bay with a harbor and a fishing village on its E side.

Mullan, a post-village of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. 8 miles S of Wallace, its banking point. Gold and silver are mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Mullen, a post-village, capital of Hooker co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 30 miles W of Bedford. Pop. about 100.

Müller Glacier, in the New Zealand Alps, is fed by the mounds of the Mount Cook group of mountains.

Müller Range, in the northeastern part of Western Australia, in the Kimberley division. Height, about 2300 feet.

Mullet, a peninsula of the W coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, connected with the main-land by a narrow isthmus.

Mullet Lake, a post-village of Choboygan co., Mich. on a lake of the same name, 25 miles NE of Petoskey. Pop. 100. The lake is 13 miles long and 5 miles wide.

Mullet River, Wis. enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Mullett's Creek, Mich. enters the Huron River 3 miles from Ann Arbor.

Mulley's Cove, a fishing village of Newfoundland, 12 miles from Carbonear.

Mullgrove, a post-station of Catawba co., N.C.

Mulhheim, mul-hime, a town of Baden, 18 miles SW of Freiburg. Pop. about 3000.

Mullica, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900 550.

Mullica Hill, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. 17 miles S by W of Camden, with which it is connected by rail. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. about 600.

Mulliken, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 15 miles N of Charlotte. Pop. about 300.

Mullin, a post-village of Mills co., Tex. The banking point is Goldthwaite. Pop. about 325.

Mullinavat, a small town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S by E of Killybegny.

Mullingar, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Westmeath, on the Broome, 50 miles NNW of Dublin. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, important horse and cattle fairs are held here annually. Pop. in 1901, 4500.

Mullinix, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. 100.

Mullins, a banking post-town of Marion co., E.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 116 miles E of Columbia. It has lumber, cotton and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 823.

Mullinsville, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky. The banking point is Ludlow. Pop. 100.

Mullinsville, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Mulloy's, a post-halmet of Robertson co., Tenn.

Müllrose, müll rō sh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles SW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 3000.

Mulroy Bay, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N coast of Ireland, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length, about 12 miles.

Mülten Sankt Jakob, müll sən shakt yā kōp, a village of Saxony 4 miles E of Zwickau. Pop. about 4000.

Mülten Sankt Niklas, müll sən shakt nīk lās, a village of Saxony contiguous to Mülten Sankt Jakob 4½ miles E of Zwickau. Pop. about 3000.

Multan, mool-ān, a city of the Punjab British India, capital of a division and a district, 164 miles SW of Lahore and about 4 miles from the left bank of the Chenab. Lat. 30° 8' N lon 71° 28' E. It is surrounded by a wall in a ruinous condition and overlooked on the N by an old fort. The streets are narrow some of them lined with tall houses. The bazaars are extensive and bustling. The principal manufactures include various kinds of textiles, brocades, etc. Multan has an extensive trade, being an important railway centre, and a large banking business. It has some imposing mediæval tombs. All around are ruins dating from various ages. The country about Multan is fertile and abounds in fruit. There is a military cantonment here. Pop. in 1901 87,394. The inhabitants are pretty evenly divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Multnomah, a county of Oregon has an area of 420 sq m. It is in the NW part of the state, bounded on the N by the Columbia River and intersected in its W part by the Willamette River which enters the Columbia in this county. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1900 74,834. In 1000 163,167.

Muluya, or **Mulwiya** (anc. *Malen*), the principal river of Morocco, rises in the Atlas near 32° 30' N lat. and about 4° 30' W lon. and flows NE to the Mediterranean Sea. Length 350 miles.

Mulvane, a banking city of Sedgewick and Sumner cos., Kan., on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 15 miles S of Wichita. Pop. in 1900 887.

Mumble Head, Wales, co. of Glamorgan bounds Swansea Bay on the W and has a lighthouse in lat. 51° 34' N lon. 3° 58' W.

Mumford, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. on Allegany Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 18 miles SW of Rochester. Pop. about 475.

Mumford, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern and the Harris and Grimes Valley Rrs. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 150.

Muntiswil, mün la-wēel, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NNE of Solothurn. Pop. about 3000.

Munnsburg, moon naps-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. 3 miles NW of Gettysburg. Pop. 125.

Munnsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 161.

Munua, an island of the East Indies. See *Mouva*.

Munsey, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles SE of Mount Brydges. Pop. 100.

Munichberg, münx bērg, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Palenitz 13 miles NNE of Bayreuth. It has remains of its old walls. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 5631.

Müncheberg, münx ph bērg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 21 miles NW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 3642.

München, a city of Germany. See *Munich*.

Münchenbernsdorf, münx en bēns dōrf, a town of Germany in Raza-Walmar 8 miles WSW of Gera. Pop. 2000.

Münchenbuchsee, münx en-būts sē, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles V of Bern. Pop. about 1800.

München-Gladbach. See *GLADBACH*.

Münchengrätz, münx en-grätz, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NNE of Jungbunzlau on the Iser. It has a handsome palace. In the church of St. Anne are the remains of Wallenstein. Here, on June 22, 1866 the Prussians defeated the Austrians and Saxons. Pop. in 1900 3700.

Münchlingen, münx ing-en, a village of Württemberg, 7 miles NW of Stuttgart.

Muncks, mün sē, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles W of Danville. Pop. in 1900 324.

Muncks, a city the capital of Delaware co., Ind., is situated on the West Fork of the White River 54 miles NE of Indianapolis on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads. It has large manufactures of iron, steel, glass, engines, machinery silverware, novelty articles, agricultural implements, lawn mowers, carriages, etc. Muncks is the seat of Palmer University and has railroad

repair-shops. Natural gas abounds in the region. Pop. in 1890 11,845; in 1900, 20,643.

Muncks, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kan. on the N bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles W of Kansas City.

Muncie Creek, Ind., enters the White River in Delaware co.

Muncy, a banking post borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in a valley on Muncy Creek and on the Susquehanna River, 14 miles E by S. of Williamsport, on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rrs. It has important industries, represented by lumbering, saw-, flouring and woolen mills and manufacturers of flour-milling machinery, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 1934.

Muncy Creek, Pa. rises in Sullivan co. and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Muncy in Lycoming co.

Muncy Creek, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1381.

Muncy Station, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles from Muncy.

Munsey Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. on Muncy Creek about 27 miles V of Danville. Pop. about 460.

Munda, an ancient town of southern Spain near where the town of Ronda now stands. Here Caesar defeated the Iacopians in 45 A.C.

Mundaca, moon dā'kā, a village of Spain in Biscay 13 miles N of Bilbao with a small port.

Mundale, a post station of Delaware co., N.Y.

Munday, a post-village of Knox co., Tex. The banking point is Seymour.

Mundelsheim, mōñ dēls-hīne, a village of Württemberg, 9 miles S. of Heilbronn on the Neckar.

Münden, mün'den, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 15 miles WSW of Göttingen at the confluence of the Fulda and the Werra, which here form the Weser. The most interesting buildings are the old church of St. Blasius and the castle, containing a museum. There are manufactures of confectionery, hats, chemicals, and cigars and in the vicinity there are millstone-quarries and coal mines. Pop. in 1900 9716.

Munden, a post-village of Republic co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Munder, mün dēr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Hamel 12 miles WNW of Hildesheim. Pop. in 1900 3073.

Munderkingen, mōñ dēr king en, a town of Württemberg 5 miles SW of Ebingen on the Danube. Pop. about 2000.

Mundl, or **Mundla**, mūn dē, a hill-state of India, near the Burmese on the SW slope of the Himalayas. Capital, Mundl 45 miles NNW of Simla.

Mundin, or **Mundin**, mūn dīn, a small town of British India, capital of Mundla district, Central Provinces 55 miles SE of Jabalpur.

Mundo, moon dō, a river of Spain falls into the Segura in the district of Llobet. Total course, about 60 miles.

Mundy, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich. about 6 miles SSW of Flint. Pop. in 1900 1568.

Munera, moon nā'ā, a town of Spain province and 31 miles WNW of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Munville-le-Bisard, mūn vūē' lē bīz' gār', a village of France, in Manche, arrondissement of Coutances.

Munford, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala. on the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville Rrs. 76 miles SW of Rome, Ga. Pop. 150.

Munfordville, a banking post-town capital of Hart co., Ky. on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 73 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 444.

Mungen, mūn jēn, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central R. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. about 350.

Munger, mūng' gēr, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 7 miles SE of Bay City. Pop. 200.

Munger, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla. Pop. 70.

Munglour, or **Munglaur**, mūng lōw' a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 50 miles N of Meerut. Pop. about 10,000.

Munhall, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Homestead.

Munich, mūn' nīk (Ger. *München* mūn sēn L. *Mona chium*) the capital of Bavaria and of the district of Upper Bavaria on the Isar 25 miles SE of Augsburg. Lat. of observatory 48° 8' 45" N lon 11° 35' 12" E. Elevation above the sea, 1700 feet. The city is locally situated in a plain at a distance of about 20 miles from the Alps the proximity to which renders the climate subject to sudden changes. The mean temperature for the year is 45° the mean for January 28° and for July 64°.

The centre and focus of the life of the city is the Max Joseph Platz, adorned with the monument of King Max Joseph and containing the royal palace (with the Königsbau in the style of the Pitti Palace of Florence, the Alte Residenz, and the Festsaalbau) and the national theatre. From this central square the Maximilianstrasse 1 mile in length, containing the government buildings and the Bavarian national museum (with rich collections illustrating the progress of civilization and art) leads directly to the Isar here crossed by the Maximiliansbrücke (340 feet long) on the opposite side of which is the Maximilianeum an institution designed for the higher instruction in studies pertaining to the civil service. The handsome Ludwigstrasse, 40 yards in width leads from the Hofgarten to the Siegesthor (or Gate of Victory) dedicated to the Bavarian army and constructed in the style of the arch of Constantine in Rome. On this stately avenue are the Feldherrnhalle (Commander's Hall) the Odeon war office royal library (with upward of 900,000 volumes) Ludwigskirche, academy of art, and the university. The last, founded in 1472 was attended in 1903-04 by 4600 students.

Munich is rich in institutions of all kinds. Among the most famous of these are the Old Pinakothek (erected in 1826-36) the New Pinakothek (erected in 1842-53)—both containing vast collections of paintings, the Glyptothek or museum of sculptures (1816-36) the Kunstgewerbemuseum (industrial art building), ethnographical museum and academy of science, with extensive collections of natural history physical apparatus etc. botanical garden and the Polytechnic Institute (with an attendance in 1901-02 of 2368). Among the ecclesiastical buildings the first place is occupied by the Frauenkirche the cathedral of the Archdiocese of Munich and Freising dating from 1488 and having a length of 320 feet. Other buildings and monuments of note in the city are the Old Rathaus the New Rathaus, the Residenz, the Isarbror Propyläen (a magnificent gateway completed in 1662) and the Ruhmeshalle (or Hall of Fame) near which is the colossal statue of Bavaria by Schwanthaler, 63 feet in height. Munich has extensive military establishments, including hospitals barracks, artillery workshops, a military academy, royal arsenal and military museum.

Among the industries of Munich brewing occupies the leading place. Immense quantities of beer being exported to foreign countries. There are manufactures of leather gloves machinery rubber goods, artificial flowers, furniture, paper, cars, carriages, etc. The optical and mathematical instruments of Munich are celebrated throughout the world as are likewise the products of its photographic, lithographic, and book-printing establishments. Among the art-industries is also glass-painting. The history of Munich dates from 1158. Pop. in 1900, 499,932. The number of inhabitants has trebled since 1870.

Munichna, moon-ne-ah, a village of Spain, in Aragon 60 miles from Teruel.

Munilla, moon-neel-ya, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles SSE of Logroño.

Munions Range, Australia, on the borders of New South Wales and Victoria, constituting a portion of the Great Dividing Chain. The highest point which is also the culminating point of the Australian continent, is Mount Kosciuszko, 1508 feet.

Munipar. See MAURIPAR.

Munieluk, a banking post-village of Alger co., Mich. on the Munising R. 12 miles SSE of AuTrain. It has a tannery and paper and lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 2014. It is on Grand Island Bay Lake Superior and has a good harbor.

Munith, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 300.

Munkács, moon-katch, a town of Hungary on the Latorca, 80 miles NE. of Debrecen. About 2 miles from the town is the celebrated fortress of Munkacs, perched on a high rock dating from the Middle Ages, and now used as a penitentiary. Iron, alum and crystals are obtained in the surrounding district. Pop. in 1900 14,416, comprising Jews (the most numerous element) Magyars Germans, and Ruthenians.

Munsterlym, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 46 miles S of Augusta. Pop. 150.

Munsterstadt, mun-ster-stadt, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 33 miles NNE of Würzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Munuppar. See MAURUPAR.

Munaville, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. on Oneida Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 9 miles S of Oneida. Pop. about 425.

Munuppar, India. See MAURUPAR.

Munro, mu-nro, a village of Belgium in the province of Luxembourg 33 miles WNW of Arlon. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Munroe Falls, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. 200.

Münzingen, mün-sing-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles SE of Bern. Pop. about 2300.

Münzingen, mün-sing-en, a town of Württemberg, 23 miles W of Ulm. Pop. about 2000.

Munau, a post-village of Nassau co., N. Y.

Munau, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio. The banking point is Medina. Pop. 100.

Munson Station, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Phillipsburg. Pop. about 500.

Munsonville, a post-village of Cheshire co., N. H. 18 miles NNE of Keene. Pop. about 170.

Munsonville, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y. Pop. 125.

Munster (L. Momo'sia) the southernmost and largest of the four provinces of Ireland having N Connanght, NE Lannster and on other sides St George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 6481 sq m. The surface is very diversified. The western portion contains the highest mountains in Ireland. The principal rivers are the Shannon Suir and Blackwater. The Lakes of Killarney are the largest bodies of fresh water entirely in the province. Munster is divided into the cos of Cork Clare, Kerry Limerick Tipperary and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest it comprised the kingdoms of North and South Munster. Pop. in 1841 240,460 in 1891 173,643 and in 1901, 127,575.

Münster, mün-ster (L. Momo'sia) a town of Prussia, capital of Westphalia and of a government district of its own name, on the Aa, 78 miles NNE of Cologne. With its arcades, quaint gabled houses and irregular streets it has preserved an old-time appearance. On the site of the old fortifications are now promenades. The principal buildings are the cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century, the graceful church of St. Lambert, recently restored, the fourteenth-century church of Our Lady with fine stained glass, the Ludgerikirche, the castle formerly the episcopal residence and now used for administrative purposes, the town hall containing a room known as the Friedensaal in which the Peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648, the Renaissance Vogh-House and the Stadtkeller containing the museum of the Society of Arts. Among the educational institutions are a university (constituted in 1902 by the addition of a faculty of law and political science to those of theology and philosophy in the former Academy of Münster) with a Pauline library containing 150,000 volumes and a royal pedagogical school. The town possesses a zoological garden. The industries of Münster comprise the sculpture of marble, brewing distilling and the manufacture of linen cotton goods paper and leather. Pop. in 1871 24,815 in 1901 63,776.

Münster rose to great commercial prosperity in the Middle Ages and contended successfully for its liberties against the prince-bishops of Münster to whose power it finally succumbed in the seventeenth century. It was here that John of Leyden the Anabaptist leader set up in 1534 his Kingdom of Zion which collapsed in 1535 leaving behind a record of foul excesses. The bishopric of Münster which ranked among the larger ecclesiastical states of the old German Empire, and which at the end was ruled by the archbishops of Cologne had a territory of about 3800 sq m. It was secularized in 1803.

Münster, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg near Offenbach.

Münster, a town of Germany in Alsace 10 miles SW of Colmar. Its textile industries are extensive. Pop. in 1900, 6083.

Münster, a village of Württemberg circle of the Neckar district of Cannstatt.

Münster, Switzerland, canton of Bern. See MOURIZAN.

Münster, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of the upper Rhone, 5 miles NE of Visp.

Münster, a post-village of Lamoille on the Chicago and Alton R. 4 miles W of Stramtor.

Münster, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. in Münster township, 19 miles by rail WNW of Altoona. Pop. of the township in 1900 420.

Münster-am-Stein, a village and bathing resort of Rhenish Prussia 3 miles from Kreuznach. Pop. about 800.

Münsterberg, mün-ster-berch, a town of Prussia, in Silesia 35 miles S of Breslau on the Ohlau R. It has manufactures of clay products, etc. Pop. in 1900 8199.

Münsterberg, mün-ster-berch, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles SSW of Cologne, on the Rft. Pop. about 4000.

Münstermaifeld, mün-ster-mai-felt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles SW of Coblenz. Pop. about 1500.

Münsterthal, mün-ster-tal, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton of Glarus (S of the Lower Enga-

dise, with Santa Maria and Münster as the principal places) the other in the NE. part of the canton of Bern.

Munsterthal, a valley of the Vosges mountains, in Alsace, Germany with Münster as its chief settlement. It is famous for its cheese.

Munste, münst, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles E. of Ghent.

Muterville, a post-village of Wapello co. Iowa. Pop 75.

Muntok, a fortified seaport of the island of Banca, capital of a Dutch residency on the SW coast.

Munio, moo-o-ne-o, a river of Lapland which joins the Torne after a S course of 200 miles. It forms part of the boundary between Russia and Sweden.

Munota-Thal, moo-o-tä (ä) a lofty secluded valley of Switzerland canton of Schwyz, traversed by the river Munota and having for its chief place the village of Munota (2000 inhabitants) 4 miles ESE of Schwyz. Elevation 2000 feet.

Mur moor a river of Austria-Hungary rises in Salzburg traverses Styria and joins the Drava on the left, in Hungary 25 miles E of Warasdin after a SE course of 250 miles. It is navigable for about 120 miles.

Muradabad, a town of India. See MURADABAD.

Murad-Chai, moo-rä-d chä or Murad-Su, a river of Asiatic Turkey, the eastern branch of the Euphrates rises about 50 miles SW of Mount Ararat, flows westward and joins the Kar-Su about 85 miles NNW of Diarbekir.

Murano, moo-rä-no a town of Italy on an island 1 mile N of Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has been celebrated for the products of its glass-works since the eleventh century. After a period of decline this industry has recently revived. Murano has a cathedral and a basilica. Pop (commune) in 1901 3140.

Murasson, mü-rä-sön a commune of France, in Aveyron 14 miles SW of Saint-Affrique.

Mural, mü-rä a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cantal on the Allagnon 30 miles NW of Aurillac. It stands at the base of a lofty basaltic cliff on which is a colossal statue of the Virgin. Pop about 3000.

Murât, a commune of France, in Tarn 30 miles E of Castres.

Murau, moo-räw a town of Styria, on the Mur 23 miles W of Judenburg. It has iron works. Pop about 1100.

Muravera, moo-rä-vä-rä, a village on the island of Sardinia 15 miles NE of Cagliari.

Murazano, moo-rä-zä-nä, a town of Italy province of Cuneo 11 miles NE of Mondovì. Pop (commune) about 2500.

Murbach, mü-rä-bä a village of Upper Alsace Germany circle of Colmar. It is noted as having been the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded in the eighth century. The remains of the abbey buildings are interesting relics of Romanesque architecture.

Murchison, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Pop 80.

Murchison, Cape, a promontory of Grant Land Arctic America, off the N entrance of Lady Franklin Bay.

Murchison Falls, on the upper Nile (Somerset Nile) east-central Africa, a short distance before that stream reaches the Albert Nyanza. Height 120 feet.

Murchison Goldfield, Western Australia, in about lat 2° 30' S and lon 118° 11' E south of Lake Austin.

Murchison River, Western Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in about lat 27° 45' S.

Murcia, mü-rä-shä (Sp. pron. moo-rä-shä) and Fr. prou) a city of Spain capital of a medieval Moorish kingdom and modern province of its own name on the Segura, 30 miles NNE of Cartagena. Lat 38° N lon 1° 16' W. The city which is situated in the exceedingly beautiful and fertile valley (or heta) of Murcia, has a generally semi-Oriental aspect but it contains few objects of interest. The most notable of these is the cathedral a fine edifice, begun in 1356 and having a tower 480 feet in height. The seat of the bishop was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which place he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the splendid episcopal palace. The public institutions comprise the colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore, the College of St. Leandro which is an academy of music connected with the cathedral, the Hospital of St. John, an institute founded in 1837 with academic chairs in many departments, normal school, school of design, and a botanical garden. The town has manufactures of silk stuffs and other textiles, hats, gloves, powder soap, medical instruments, etc. Considerable commerce is carried on.

Murcia was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand of Castile about 1240. Pop in 1900 111,693. The climate is liable to great variations, the summer heat occasionally

rises to 116° and in winter a temperature of 10° is not uncommon.

Murcia, an old kingdom in the SE part of Spain bordering on the Mediterranean comprising mainly the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete. With the exception of a small district near the coast the region consists of plateau land and mountains, the highest elevation being about 5000 feet. There is a general appearance of aridity, the precipitation being inadequate and the forests having disappeared. Amidst the arid districts however are smiling valleys rendered fertile by irrigation. In the coastal region the climate is subtropical and southern fruits thrive. The principal river is the Segura. Zinc iron and other minerals are mined. The province of Murcia has an area of 4465 sq. m. Pop in 1900 517,187. Chief cities Murcia and Cartagena. The kingdom of Murcia was one of the Moorish realms which arose in the eleventh century on the ruins of the caliphate of Cordoba. It succumbed to the arms of Castile shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century.

Murcia, a pueblo of West Negro province, Philippine Islands. Pop 8000.

Mur de Harrez, mü-rä-dä har-rä a commune of France, in Aveyron 34 miles NE of Rodez.

Murder Creek, Ala. near the Conasauga River about 5 miles E of Pollard. Length nearly 8 miles.

Murderkill, a creek in the S part of Kent co. Del. flows E. into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for small vessels.

Murdoch, a post village of Warren co. Ohio 3 miles from Loveland.

Murdock, a banking post village of Douglas co. Ill. on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 4 miles E of Decatur. Pop 150.

Murdock, a post township of Butler co. Kan. Pop in 1900 55.

Murdock, a banking post village of Swift co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles SE of Benson. Pop in 1900 25.

Murdock, a banking post village of Custer co. Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop 200.

Murdockville, a post village of Washington co. Ia. about 24 miles W of Pittsburg.

Mure, mü-rä, a town of France department of Yonne 23 miles S of Sens. Pop about 3750.

Murelle, moo-rä-lä a village of Italy province of Cuneo about 7 miles from Saluzzo.

Murel, mü-rä (1. du elwe) a town of France capital of an arrondissement in Haute-Garonne 10 miles SW of Toulouse. It has manufactures of branny woollen cloth, etc. Pop about 2500 (commune in 1901 3111).

Muretto, a mountain 1019 feet and pass (6344 feet) of the Upper Engadine Switzerland on the route from Maloja to Chiusa.

Murfreesboro, mü-rä-fres-bör-ä a post town capital of Pike co. Ark. on the Little Missouri River about 11 1/2 miles WSW of Little Rock. Pop in 1900 200.

Murfreesboro, a post-town of Hertford co. N.C. on the Meherrin River at the head of steam navigation about 80 miles WNW of Norfolk Va. on the Seaboard Air Line.

It is in a tobacco and cotton region and is the seat of Chowan Baptist Female Institute. Pop in 1900 657.

Murfreesboro, a banking city capital ofutherford co. Tenn. is situated on a plain on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 30 miles SE of Nashville. It contains State College and the Moore School and has flouring and planing mills, taneries, cooperage and cotton gin works.

It was the capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826. Near this place was fought a great battle (called also the battle of Stones River) Dec 31 1862-Jan 2, 1863 between the Union forces commanded by General Rosecrans and the Confederates under General Bragg. Pop in 1900 3099.

Murg, mürg a river of Germany in Württemberg in 1 Baden rises in the Black Forest and after a N course of 55 miles joins the Rhine 4 miles N of Rastatt. It is not navigable.

Murg, a river of Switzerland canton of Thurgau joins the Ther 14 miles N of Frauenfeld.

Murg, a village of Switzerland in the canton of St. Gall on the Walensee (at the mouth of the Margthal) 8 miles NE of Glarus.

Murghab, moo-räb written also Murghab, a river of Afghanistan and Turkistan rises in the Safed Koh flows NW into the region of Merv and is lost in the desert.

Another river of the same name rises in the Pamir and falls into the Amu Darya.

Murghab, moo-räb a town of Persia province of Fars, 70 miles NE of Shiraz. Ruins a short distance to the N are generally supposed to represent the site of Pasargadae.

Muri, *moo-ree*, a village of Switzerland *canton* and 2 miles SE of Bern Pop (commune) 1300

Muri, a village of Switzerland *canton* of Aargau 18 miles SE of Aarau It had formerly a rich Benedictine abbey which was suppressed in 1841 and whose buildings were burned in 1899 There are some silk manufacturers Pop in 1900 3074

Muri, or **Hamarun**, a town of Nigeria western Africa, in Sokoto, about 15 miles from the Benue Lat. 12° 12' N lon 10° 48' E

Muriabé, *moo-re-á*, a river of Brazil rises in the Serra do Pico state of Rio de Janeiro and joins the Paraíba on the left

Murillo de Rio de Leza, *moo-reel-yo dá ree-dá lá thá*, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 7 miles NE of Logroño on the Leza

Muriscengo, *moo-re-sén-go*, a village of Italy 14 miles from Casale on the Stura

Muritz (*mú-rits*) Lake (Der Mär-see and rit-si) a lake of northern Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin immediately N of Wernitz length from N to S 19 miles It communicates on the N with Lake Havel

Morio di Vescovado, *moo-ri-dí vés-ko-vá-dó* a commune of Italy 13 miles from Siena, with a castle

Murnau, *mú-núw*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 38 miles SW of Munich 1 up about 2000

Muro, a commune of Spain, in Alicante Pop about 4000

Muro, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles NE of Palma Pop (commune) in 1900 405

Muro Lucano, *mú-ri loo-ká-nú*, a town of Italy province and 19 miles NW of Potenza Pop in 1901 926

Muroni, *mú-ro-ní*, a town of Sardinia, government and 70 miles NW of Cagliari on the Oka It is one of the oldest towns of the empire and has a cathedral of the sixteenth century and many other churches It is a busy market for vegetables and other products of the region Pop in 1897 52,249

Muroran a port of call and of export in the island of Iwo Jima

Murro, *mú-roo*, a commune and town of Spain province of Guipuzcoa 30 miles WSW of Santiago Pop (commune) in 1900 9130

Murphree Valley, a post-hamlet of Blount co Ala. about 46 miles NNE of Birmingham

Murphy, a post-village of Calaveras co Cal The banking point is Angel Camp Pop about 600

Murphy, a post-village of Colquhoun co Ga The banking point is Mauleira Pop 100

Murphy, a banking post-town capital of Cherokee co NC in the Hiwassee River at the mouth of the Valley River 10 miles N of Knoxville Tenn on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and the Southern Rs Pop in 1900 604

Murphy, a post station of Josephine co Oregon

Murphy, a post-village of Cullin co Tex The banking point is Plain 1 up 80

Murphysboro, a banking city capital of Jackson co Ill on the Illinois River and in the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio Rrs 57 miles N of Cairo It has foundries machine shops etc Coal and lead are mined near this place 1 up in 1900 6463

Murphysville, a post-village of Nelson co Ky about 8 miles NW of Maysville Pop 10

Murray, the principal river of Australia, is formed by the junction of numerous streams W of the Australian Alps, in Victoria whence it proceeds very tortuously westward through 9 degrees of longitude, and after passing through Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, enters the Indian Ocean (Emancipator Bay) in lat 33° 40' S lon 139° E The chief affluents are the Murrumbidgee, with the Lachlan and the Darling (which is the main stream) It is important for its fisheries and is navigable in a great part of its extent, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships For about 600 miles it forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales Total length, about 1400-1500 miles

Murray, a county of Scotland See Foris

Murray, a county in the N part of Georgia, borders on Tennessee Area, 352 sq m It is bounded on the W by the Congaree River and on the SE by the Coosawatie Gold silver lead and zinc are mined in the county Capital Springplace Pop in 1890 8451 in 1900 8623

Murray, a county in the SW part of Minnesota has an area of 786 sq m It is drained by the Des Moines River and by the Chippewa River and Otter Creek This county contains Lake Shetek and other lakes Capital, Slayton Pop in 1890 6892 in 1900 11,911

Murray, a post-village of Jefferson co Ala The banking point is Birmingham Pop 100

Murray, a post-village of Shelby co Ga on the Atlantic and Birmingham R The banking point is Americus Pop 140

Murray, a post-village of Eschschau co Idaho, 15 miles (direct) N of Oshana Pop about 300

Murray, a post-village of Wells co Ind, on the Wabash River 21 miles S of Fort Wayne Pop 160

Murray, a banking post-town of Clarke co Iowa on the Burlington Route, 26 miles W of Chariton Pop in 1900 549

Murray, a banking city capital of Callaway co Ky on the Clark River about 46 miles SE of Paducah on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St Louis R It has tobacco-factories, etc Pop in 1890 1822

Murray, a banking post-village of Cass co Neb on the Missouri Pacific R P p 300

Murray, a post-township (town) of Orleans co NY 24 miles WNW of Rochester It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R and contains the villages of Holley and Murray Pop in 1900 3650

Murray, a banking city of Hocking co Oh on the Hocking Valley R 7 miles NE of Vinton Pop in 1900 1118

Murray, a banking post-village of Salt Lake co Utah on the Rio Grande Western R and the Oregon Short Line, 7 miles S of Salt Lake City It has smelting and refining works, an iron foundry, etc It is connected by street-railway with Salt Lake City 1 up about 2900

Murray, a post-village of Ontario on the Lake of Ontario It is interested by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R and contains the villages of Holley and Murray Pop in 1900 3650

Murray, a banking city of Hocking co Oh on the Hocking Valley R 7 miles NE of Vinton Pop in 1900 1118

Murray, a banking post-village of Salt Lake co Utah on the Rio Grande Western R and the Oregon Short Line, 7 miles S of Salt Lake City It has smelting and refining works, an iron foundry, etc It is connected by street-railway with Salt Lake City 1 up about 2900

Murray, a post-village of Northern Ireland co Ontario on the Ontario R at the head of the Lake of Quatre 4 miles E of Brighton 1 up about 200

Murray Bay, or **Mailbore**, a banking town in the waterway place of (batteries) on the Lower St Lawrence River (N shore) 90 miles NE of Quebec It is picturesque situated at the mouth of a rapid stream of the same name which affords good fishing and water power The town is reached by ferries from Quebec It has various mills Pop in 1901 126

Murray Firth, (Scotland) See Monay Firth

Murray Harbor, a post-village and upper of Kings co Prince Edward Island on the Murray River 39 miles SE of Charlottetown It has a lobster packing industry and a mill co

Murray Harbor Road, a post-village of Queens co Prince Edward Island 20 miles from Charlottetown

Murray Hill, a post-village of Union co Md on the Lackawanna R 4 miles SW of Summit, its banking point Pop about 200

Murray Island, one of the Thousand Islands, in the St Lawrence River

Murray Islands, a group in Torres Strait

Murray River, a post-village of Kings co Prince Edward Island 15 miles from Georgetown Pop about 500

Murraysburg, a division in the central part of Cape Colony partially surrounded by mountains The surface is a well watered plateau The village of Murraysburg is about 52 miles (direct) WNW of Grahamstown 1 up of the village in 1891 1045 (white 450) Elevation 385 feet

Murray's Corner, a post-village of Western Ireland co New Brunswick 16 miles from Bellefleur 1 up 200

Murray Sound and Harbor are among the Amberst Islands, off the SE extremity of Korea

Murrayville, a village of Westmoreland co Pa The banking point is Irwin Pop 150

Murrayville, a post-village of Jackson co W Va on the Ohio River about 24 miles below Larksburg

Murrayville, a post-hamlet of Hall co Ga Pop 85

Murrayville, a banking post-village of Morgan co Ill on the Chicago and Alton R 11 miles S of Jacksonville Pop in 1900 47

Murrell, a post-village of Lancaster co Pa Pop about 50

Murren, a village and famous resort of the Bernese Oberland of Switzerland 3 miles S by W of Lauterbrunnen with which it is connected by cable and electric railway It occupies a mountain ridge 1000 ft at an elevation above sea-level of 6785 feet opposite the Jungfrau and Schwarze Mühli and overlooks a magnificent panorama

Murthard, a town of Württemberg north of the Neckar on an affluent of the Neckar 24 miles NE of Stuttgart Pop in 1900 4100

Murrietta, a post-village of Riverside co Cal on the Southern California R The banking point is Elmore Pop 200

Murrinville, a post hamlet of Butler co Pa about 45 miles N of Pittsburgh

Murrumbidgee, *mú-rúm-bí-jé*, a river of New South Wales, rises under the meridian of 149 38 E lon, at n

distance of about 40 miles from the sea. It flows in a westerly direction is joined by the Lachlan in lat. 34° 25' S. and shortly afterwards falls into the Murray in lat. 34° 40' S. Its whole course is 1350 miles and it is navigable for upward of 500 miles.

Murrumburrah, a post-township of New South Wales, 80 miles W by N of Goulburn. Pop 1500.

Murrumbidgee, a town of New South Wales, 217 postal miles NW of Sydney. Pop about 1250.

Murry, a post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. The banking point is Ladysmith. Pop 170.

Murrysville, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 18 miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop 150.

Murs, *murs*, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire 5 miles S of Angers on the Loire.

Murs, an ancient town of Pannonia. See **Razek**.

Murshidabad, *moor she-dá-bád*, originally **Makshadabad**, *mák shá dá-bád*, called also **Lal Bagh**, a city of British India, formerly capital of Bengal, in the Murshidabad district, on the Bhagratli arm of the Ganges, 115 miles N of Calcutta. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Asimgunge, which virtually forms one city with Murshidabad. It was anciently a place of great splendor. In 1825 the population was still about 150,000. Since then it has steadily decayed. In 1901 it numbered only 15,168 inhabitants. Asimgunge had a population of 13,382. The most notable building is the splendid palace of the titular nawab of Bengal, dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. Murshidabad is the seat of an extensive silk industry. Among other industries are ivory-carving and the making of gold and silver lace.

Murina, *moon íla*, a commune of Spain in Andalusia 48 miles SE of Granada. Pop about 3500.

Murten, a town of Switzerland. See **Morat**.

Murten See, the German for the Lake of Morat.

Murru, *moor roo*, a seaport of Japan on the island of Bando and on the Strait of Matsushima, opposite the island of Shikoku.

Murvale, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke and the Bay of Quinte R.R. The banking point is Kingston 12 miles distant. Pop 200.

Murvaui, a post-village of Panois co. Tenn. The banking point is Carthage.

Murviendu, the former name of Sagunto.

Murviel, *múra va-í*, a small town of France in Hérault, 8 miles NW of Béziers.

Murzik, *moor zook* (near the ancient Garama) a town and semi-island of Tripoli, capital of Fezzan in lat. 35° 34' N, lon 14° 12' E. Pop estimated at 6500. It is built of brick cemented with mud, and has a citadel. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the Garamantes. The town has a good trade chiefly in medicinal drugs, salt, soda, and slaves. The climate is intensely hot.

Murkschling, *mürks cho-schíld*, a town and health resort of Styria, on the Mürz, 24 miles NE of Bruck on the railway between Vienna and Trieste, amid the magnificent scenery of the Semmering. It has steel and iron-works and various manufactures. Pop in 1900 4856.

Mus, *moor sh*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles NE of Mecca.

Muscadine, a post-town of Cleburne co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop in 1900 132.

Muscapatá, a mining camp of Peru a little off the route of the Oroya railway. Altitude 16153 feet.

Muscat, **Muskat**, or **Maseat** (Arab pron *más-kát* and *mos-chá*) the chief city of Oman capital of the dominions of the imam (or sultan) of Oman and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the S shore of the Gulf of Oman a short distance from the open waters of the Indian Ocean near the E angle of Arabia. Lat. 23° 34' N lon 58° 50' E. The harbor (or cove) of Muscat is an inlet about three-quarters of a mile long with half that width, opening NW and completely sheltered from the prevailing monsoons. The city of Muscat which is partially fortified, stands at the S. side of the cove and rises in terrace-form along cliffs 400 or 500 feet high. It is a meanly built town the sultan's palace the governor's house and a few muscates, alone rising above the mass of low flat-roofed houses. The streets are extremely narrow. Muscat is one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer in the shade rarely descends below 80° and occasionally rises to 115°-120°. The excellence of the port, and its convenient position not far from the entrance of the Persian Gulf make it important as a station for shipping. A few miles to the W is the considerable town of Mátra, little inferior to Muscat in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping and the quarters of the smiths. Muscat is the entrepot of eastern Arabia, the bulk of the commerce

of Oman passing through it. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. The combined population of Muscat and the adjoining villages is thought to be about 60,000 (Arabs, Persians, Syrians, East Indians, Afghans etc. chiefly the first-named).

Muscataituck (or **Muscataituck**) River, Ind on the Driftwood Fork of the White River about 10 miles SW of Brownstown.

Muscat, **Imamats of** See **OWAN**.

Muscataine, *mús-ka-teen* a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Mississippi River and traversed from the N to the SW border by the Cedar River. Capital Muscatine. Pop in 1890 24,564 in 1900 28,242.

Muscataine (Indian name, *Muscatheke*) a city the capital of Muscatine co. Iowa, is finely situated on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 30 miles below Davenport. It is at a great bend of the river which, after running westward many miles, here resumes a southward direction. The city is mostly built on the top of rocky bluffs, which form the bank of the river. Its industries are varied and important and are represented by planing and flouring mills, saw-door and furniture-factories, putteries, boiler engine and turn-cotta works and manufactories of malleable iron, steel buttons etc. The vicinity is especially noted for its delicious melons and sweet potatoes. Muscatine was first settled in 1836 and incorporated as a city in 1853. Pop in 1890, 14,073.

Muscat Fork, a post-station of Charleston co. Mo. 10 miles N of Keytesville.

Muscle Ridge, a plantation of Knox co. Me. Pop in 1890 72.

Muscle River, *Mo riss* in Sullivan co. and enters the Chariton River in Chariton co. about 2 miles S of Keytesville. It is about 100 miles long.

Muscleshell River, *Mont. See Muscleshell River*.

Muscle Shoals, Ala. a series of rapids in the Tannewoo River on the S border of Lauderdale co. between Florence and Decatur, and extending over about 25 miles. Navigation has been established around them by means of a canal with locks.

Muscoda, a banking post-village of Grant co. Wis. on the S bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 55 miles W of Madison. Pop in 1900 743.

Muscoda, a township (town) of Grant co. Wis. 10 p in 1900 464.

Muscogee, *mús-ko-ghee*, a county in the W part of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, 265 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and on the SE by Upatoi Creek. Capital Columbus. Pop in 1890 27,761 in 1900 29,836.

Muscogee, a post-village of Escambia co. Fla. 20 miles N of Pensacola. Pop 200.

Muscogee, *IT See Muscogee*.

Muscouctong River, *NJ* issues from Lake Hopatcong near the S border of Sussex co. and enters the Delaware River at the SW extremity of Warren co. about 7 miles S of Easton. It is about 10 miles long.

Muscogus Island, in the Atlantic Ocean in Muscogus Bay belongs to Lincoln co. Me.

Muscotah a banking city of Atchison on Kan on the Missouri Pacific R. 25 miles W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Mus'covy, a name sometimes given to Russia, derived from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire.

Muse, a post-village of Wine co. Tex. Pop 50.

Musella, a post-village of Crawford co. Ga. Pop 75.

Museros, *moos-er-ee*, a village of Spain 8 miles N of Valencia and about 1 mile from the sea.

Muses Bottom, a post-station of Jackson co. W. Va. on the Ohio River about 23 miles SEW of Parkersburg.

Muses Mills, a post-station of Manning co. Ky.

Muserville, a post-station of Muskingum co. Ohio.

Muserville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va.

Musgrave Range, in British New Guinea, NW of the Albert Victor mountains. One of its highest summits is Mount Bruney (8000 feet).

Musgu, *moos-goo'* a country of central Africa, bordering on Bornu and Baghirmi.

Mush, *moosh* a town of Asiatic Turkey in Armenia, 63 miles SSE of Erzerum N of the Niphates mountains. It has several mosques and churches and carries on an active trade. It is the seat of a Gregorian and of a Roman Catholic Armenian bishop and a field for Protestant missionary activity. The town has a reputation for filthiness.

Mushanann (or **Meshanann**) Creek, Pa. enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Musico, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. Pop 76.

Musical River See MATAPEDIAC RIVER

Musajid-Ali, Asiatic Turkey See MUSKUN-ALI

Musajid-Hosseini, Asiatic Turkey See KANSAI

Munkan, mûn-kân a town of Prussia, in Bielea, 47 miles WNW of Lignitz. It is noted for the beautiful park laid out by Prince Pückler. Here are the baths of Harmanbad. Pop in 1900 3081

Muskego, a township (town) and village of Waukesha co., Wis. 15 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1920 1349

Muskegon Lake, Wis., in the SE part of Waukesha co. is about 4 miles long. Its outlet is a creek which runs into the Fox River

Muskegon, a county in the W part of Michigan has an area of 522 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Muskegon and White rivers, the former of which runs through its central and the latter through its northwestern part. Capital Muskegon. Pop. in 1890 40,613, in 1900 37,036

Muskegon, a city of Michigan, the capital of Muskegon co. is situated on the S bank of the Muskegon River 4 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 38 miles W of Grand Rapids. The portion of the river between its mouth and this town is about 2 miles wide and is called Muskegon Lake. It forms the best harbor on the E shore of Lake Michigan. Muskegon has varied and important industries which are represented by several foundries and machine-shops, numerous saw planing, flouring, knitting and paper mills, tin plate works and manufactories of steam-engines and boilers, refrigerators, pianos, shade-trunks, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1880, 11,262 in 1890 22,702 in 1900, 20,818. Large steamers ply daily between this city and Chicago

Muskegon Heights, a village of Muskegon co. Mich. is a post-station of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900 1012

Muskegon River, Mich. rises in Koughten Lake in Roscommon co. runs generally southward and enters Lake Michigan below the city of Muskegon. It is about 200 miles long. The part of the river below Muskegon is about 2 miles wide and is called Muskegon Lake

Muskerry, a mountainous district of Ireland, is the co. of Cork

Muskil'lo, Namu, ná-moo or Odru, a-do, an island group in the North Pacific Ocean belonging to the Malgrave Archipelago

Muskungum, a river of Ohio is formed by the Walhonding and Tuscarawas rivers, which unite at Coshocton and enters the Ohio River at Marietta. It is about 120 miles long excluding the branches. The Ohio and Erie Canal follows its course as far as Zanesville.

Muskungum, a county in the southeast-central part of Ohio has an area of 656 sq m. It is intersected by the Muskingum River and also drained by the Licking River and by Wilk, Jonathan and Tomoka creeks. Coal, iron ore and salt abound. Capital, Zanesville. Pop. in 1890 51,210 in 1900 53,135

Muskoda, a post-village of Clay co. Minn. on the Buffalo River and on the Northern Pacific R. 18 miles E of Moorhead

Muskogee, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, IT, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 117 miles S of Parsons. It is the seat of Harry Kendall College, has cotton gins, compresses, flour mills etc. and is one of the chief trading places in the territory. The Commissioner of Indian Territory is located here and there is an Indian agency. Muskogee has several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900 4254

Muskoka, a beautiful lake and place of summer resort on Muskoka River Ontario, about lat. 45° N lon. 78° 30' W. Length about 20 miles breadth 2-3 miles. Elevation, 800 feet. The Muskoka lake region covers an area of about 10,000 sq m. and contains between 800 and 1000 lakes and ponds (in which are hundreds of islets) surrounded by beautiful forest scenery. The connected Muskoka, Rosseau and St. Joseph lakes are in Muskoka district proper. Chief settlement, Bracebridge on the Grand Trunk R. 125 miles N of Toronto

Muskoka, a river of Ontario, rises in the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, in the highlands separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of Georgian Bay, lat. 45° 40' N lon. 78° 40' W flows through a heavily wooded country, and after traversing Lake Muskoka, falls into Georgian Bay. About 8 miles from its entrance into Lake Muskoka it divides into two branches. On the E branch about 2 miles up are the High Falls of about 100 feet descent. It is navigable to Bracebridge

Musone, moo-so-ná a small river of Italy enters the Venetian lagoon 3 miles W of Venice, after a SE. course of 35 miles. One arm of it joins the Brenta Canal.

Musone, a small river of central Italy enters the Adriatic 12 miles SE of Ancona after an E course of 35 miles.

Musquash, a post-village and outpost of St. John co. New Brunswick at the mouth of a river of the same name in the Bay of Fundy 17 miles SW of St. John. It has a fine harbor. Pop. about 200

Musquod'oboit, a river of Nova Scotia, rises near the head-waters of the Stewiacke and discharges into the sea a short distance E. of Lawrencestown

Musquodoboit Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles SE. of Halifax, its banking point. Pop. about 850

Mus-Ali, a mountain of European Turkey one of the loftiest summits of the Rilo-Dagh. Elevation about 10,000 feet

Musbach, müß-bach a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 19 miles S of Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards.

Muscelburgh, müs-ehl-bür-rih a seaport of Scotland, co. and 0 miles E of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth at the mouth of the Fok. There are manufactories of sail cloths, nets, and leather and tanning is carried on. Pop. in 1891 8838 in 1901 11,764

Muscelkell River, Mont. rises in Meagher co. among the Belt Mountains, and runs first eastward. It finally flows nearly northward and enters the Missouri River near lat. 47° 30' N lon. 108° W. It is about 300 miles long but its volume of water is small. In the dry season it is lost almost entirely before reaching the Missouri.

Museldom (müs-ehl-döm) Museldom (müs-ehl-döm) or Musadom (moo-säl-döm) Cape, a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf lat. 26° 24' N lon. 56° 34' E

Museldom, müs-ehl-döm a town of France, in Dor dogne, 10 miles SW of Pérignac on the lake. Pop. about 2250

Muselmeh, a town of Sicily province and 10 miles WNW of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901 11,262

Musson, müs-sön a commune of Belgium, in Tennesbury 11 miles SSW of Arlon

Musson, a post-station of Iowa parish La.

Mussey-sons-Dun, müs-sen-soo-dün a village of France, Seine-et-Loire, 14 miles E of Charolles.

Mussey-sur-Seine, müs-sen-soo-sän a small town of France, in Aube, 10 miles SSE of Bar-sur-Seine.

Mustagh Ata, a lofty summit of Central Asia, in the mountains forming the E wall of the Pamir. It is generally considered to be the highest point of the continent N of the Himalayas. Lat. 38° 15' N lon. 75° 7' E. Altitude, 24,400 or according to other measurements 25,780 feet

Mustagh Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the Karakorum Range of Asia. See KARAKORUM

Mustagh Pass, across the main range of the Karakorum Range of Asia. Altitude upward (?) of 18,000 feet.

Mustang, a banking post-village of Canadian co. Okla. Pop. 200

Mustang, a post-village of Deacon co. Tex. Pop. 90

Mustang Bayou (bi-co) Brasoria co. Tex. flows through Chocolate Bay into the Gulf of Mexico

Mustang Creek, Tex. enters the Navidad River about 8 miles N of Tassara.

Mustapha, or Mustapha Supérieur, a suburb of the city of Algiers

Mustapha Pashu, müs-tä-fä-pä-shü a small town of European Turkey on the Maritza, 20 miles W of Adrianople.

Mustinka River, Minn. rises in Lightning Lake, and enters Lake Traverse at its N. end.

Mustique, an island of the Grenadines group Lesser Antilles, belonging administratively to Grenada

Mustung, müs-thag a town of Beluchistan 7 miles NE of Kelat, on the route to Quetta.

Muswellbrook, a town of New South Wales, on Muske Creek about 115 miles (direct) N by W of Sydney. Pop. about 1600

Musynia, moo-shoo-nä, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 18 miles SSE of Sandec on the Poprad. Pop. about 2000

Mut, moot, a village of Asia Minor on the Ghuk-Su 22 miles W of Söfke on the site of the ancient Claudiopolis remains of which still exist. Banned mosques and baths attest its prosperity in the Middle Ages

Mutapilly, or Mutupalli, a village of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel Coast, 41 miles S of Gontor

Muthil, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth 4 miles S of Crieff. Near it are the fine remains of Drummond Castle.

Mutignans, moo-tem-yä-nö, a commune of Italy province and 31 miles SSE of Turano.

Mutina, the ancient name of Modena

Mutla, a town of India. See PORT CANNING

Mutova, one of the Kuril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtschatka. Length, 20 miles

Muttonhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, immediately S. of the Park. Height, 10,184 feet.

Mutterdorf, müt'ter-dorf a village of Bohemia, 27 miles WNW of Kiettau.

Mutterstadt, müt'ter stätt a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 6 miles SW of Mannheim.

Mutton Island, a fortified islet in Galway Bay Ireland, 60 and 14 miles S of Galway. It has a light-house.

Muttra, müt'trā, Muttrah, müt'trā, or Mutarrah, müt'tā-rā a town of Arabia, a few miles W of Muscat, of which it is a suburb. See Muscat.

Muttra, or Muthura, a town of British India, capital of Muttra district. Agra division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the Jumna, 35 miles NW of Agra. It has fine old temples and mosques. It is prominent in connection with the early history of Buddhism. The Hindus regard it as the birthplace of Krishna and make pilgrimages to it. Among the objects of interest is an observatory erected two centuries ago. The town has a museum and botanical garden. There is a military cantonment in the outskirts. Pop. in 1901 60,642. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus.

Mutuat, a post village of Champaign co. Ohio, 8 miles E. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900 167.

Mutwal, müt wāl (Hindu *M. A. mutwal*, müt hāt wāl) an island of India, in the Gulf of Mannar, separated from Ceylon by a narrow strait about 10 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles broad.

Mutzing, müt'zng a town of Alsace in Germany 13 miles WSW of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 1443.

Mutzig, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Allegheny. Pop. about 100.

Mutzechen, müt'shen a town of Saxony 22 miles ESE of Leipzig. Pop. about 1600.

Mutjen, müt'sen a village of Belgium, province of Brabant on the Dyle 13 miles N of Brussels.

Mutillac, müt'zāk a small town of France, department of Morbihan 14 miles SE of Vannes and about 3 miles from the mouth of the Vilaine.

Muxo, a town of Colombia in the department of Santander 50 miles W by S of Tunja.

Muxon (moo-xon) Cape, Dall Island Alaska, is one of the southern points of the Alexander Archipelago and of the territory. Lat. 54° 46' N.

Muzafferabgar, India. See Muzafferabad.

Muzaffurabad, müs'fūr ā-bād a town of British India in the Punjab at the confluence of the Ravi and the Rukhanga, commanding the entrance of the Ravi into the Arabian Sea.

Mwanza, a station at Mwanza Lake Africa, on the S shore of the lake.

Mwana, or Mwana, mō'ā-ro a lake of south-central Africa in the SE border of the Congo Free State and traversed by the Luapula River. Lat. about 9° S. Lon. 29° E. Altitude according to the International of Lemaire in 1901, 3180 feet. It is navigated by a small steamboat.

Mworonge, a walled town and seaport of German East Africa in the Usambara country on Tanganyika Bay 65 miles NW of Zanzibar.

M'wutan N zige, Africa. See M'wutan N zige.

Myanang, myā-nwag a town of Burma, on the W bank of the Irrawadi 38 miles below Prome.

Myatta Mills, a post-station of Wake co. N.C. 16 miles SW of Raleigh.

Mycale (Gr. *Μύκη*) in ancient geography a mountain on the W coast of Asia Minor opposite Samos. Here the Greeks won a great victory over the Persians in 479 B.C.

Mycenae, mī-sōe-nōe (Gr. *Μυκῆναι*), an ancient city of Greece situated in the Peloponnese 3 miles NNE of Argos. Its ruins, with those of Tiryns, only a few miles distant, present some of the most remarkable Peloponnesian remains extant. Important archaeological discoveries have been made here by Schliemann. Mycenae was one of the most important cities of Greece in what is known as the Epic period preceding the dawn of authentic history. It was the birthplace of Agamemnon.

Myconus, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. Pop. 120.

Myconus, mīk-o-nūs (Gr. *Μύκονος*), an island of the Aegean Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 5 miles SE of Tinos. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. about 4500 chiefly in the seaport of Mykonos on its W side. The island is of granite and gneiss formation and is mountainous and mostly barren. Many of its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Myers, formerly Fort Myers, a post-town capital of Lee co. Fla. is situated on the Caloosahatchee River 15 miles from its mouth in San Carlos Bay (an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico), 23 miles overland or 75 miles by water S

by E. of Punta Gorda. It has a cannery and cultivates tropical fruits. It is a favorite place for winter homes and is noted for its tarpon fishing. Pop. in 1900, 843.

Myers, a post-village of Bullock co. Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 90.

Myersburg, a post village of Bradford co. Pa. about 5 miles NE of Towanda. Pop. about 100.

Myerstown, a banking post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 21 miles W of Reading. It contains the Albright College (United Evangelical) and has iron- and other industries and is engaged in stock raising. Pop. about 1400.

Myersville, a banking post-village of Frederick co. Md. about 12 miles NW of Frederick. Pop. 150.

Mylos, the ancient name of Milazzo.

Mylian, mī-ō'w a town of Saxony 10 miles NNE of Plauen. It has an old castle perched on a high rock. Pop. in 1900 7669.

My'mansingh', or Maimansingh, mī mūn'sing a district of Bengal British India bordering on Assam and bounded W by the Brahmaputra. Capital Nasirabad (formerly called Maimansingh).

My'mansingh, a town of India. See NAIMANINGH.

Myonok, Alaska. See Myonok.

Myonok, India. See Myonok.

Mynddyalwyn, a parish in Monmouthshire, England near Llantysilio.

Myo, mī-ō an island of the Malay Archipelago between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 30' N.

Myoma, a post-village of Luster co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Evans City. Pop. 100.

Myos-Hormon, mī-ō hor'mon an ancient seaport of Egypt on the Red Sea nearly opposite its bifurcation into the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. It was an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India. Its harbor is now silted up. The place now bears the name of Abu Far el Khib.

Myra, an ancient town in Lycia, on the S coast. There are interesting remains. Lat. 36° 17' N. Lon. 30° 3' E.

Myra, a village of Cambodia. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 100. It has cooling interests.

Myra, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 200.

Myra, a post hamlet of Washington co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River 13 miles W of Oshkosh.

Myricks, a post village of Franklin co. Me. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 42 miles N of Boston. Pop. about 150.

Myrtle, a post-village of Johnson co. Mo.

Myrtle, a post-village of Lincoln co. N.C. on the Friesco system. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. in 1900 165.

Myrtle, a post-station of Lincoln co. Neb.

Myrtle, a post village of McKean co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Myrtle, a post-station of Sacramento co. Ca.

Myrtle Bayou (bi-co) St. Mary parish La. flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Myrtlecreek, a post town of Douglas co. Oregon at the mouth of Myrtle Creek 17 miles S of Roseburg on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 189.

Myrtlegrove, a post village of Laquemes parish La. on the New Orleans Fort Jackson and Grand Isle R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 350.

Myrtlepoint, a banking post town of Union co. Oregon on the Coos Bay, Reuben and Eastern R. 57 miles SW of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900 530.

Myrtle Springs, a post village of Van Zant co. Tex. 17 miles N of Wills Point. Pop. about 200.

Myrtlewood, a post village of Marengo co. Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 150.

Myria, mī-ri-ā, in ancient geography by a division of Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean Sea the Hellespont, and the Propontis.

Myrience, mī-ri-ēn-sē a town of Austria Hungary in Galicia 18 miles S of Cracow. Pop. about 2500.

Myriowitz, mī-ri-ō-wītz a town of Prussia in Silesia on the Polish frontier 116 miles SE of Breslau. It has flax-spinning mills and works etc. Near it are mines of coal. Pop. in 1900 13,358.

Mysof, or Mysol, mī-sol an island of the Malay Archipelago 60 miles N of Ceram. Lat. 2° S. Lon. 130° E. Length 56 miles breadth 15 miles. It has several villages.

Mysore, mī-sōr' (Hindu *Mahā* *Ma* *Ma* *Ma*) or *Māyā*, a native state of India, consisting of a table-land nearly 200 miles long from N to S and extending nearly the same distance from E to W between lat. 11° 35' and 16° N and lon. 74° 45' and 78° 45' E. It is bounded by Madras, which pretty nearly encloses it, Bombay, and Coorg. Area,

29,444 sq m. The plateau, which is buttressed on the W by the range of the Western Ghats, has a general elevation of over 2000 feet. The surface is mostly undulating, broken in places by great masses of rock. The N part belongs to the basin of the Kistna and the S part to that of the Cauvery. The chief products include grain, oil-seeds, coffee, cotton, rice, sugar, betel nuts and coconuts. Some gold is mined in the S near Kolar. There are large forests in the region of the Ghats. Mysore is ruled by a Hindu maharajah who is a vassal of the British. The capital is Mysore, the largest city. Bangalore. Pop. in 1931 5,538,482. All but about 6 per cent. of the inhabitants are Hindus. The British had formidable antagonists in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, and his son, Tipu Sahib. On the death of the latter at the storming of his capital Seringapatam in 1799 Mysore came under the control of the British, who incorporated part of it in their dominions.

Mysore, capital of the native state of Mysore, 240 miles WSW of Madras and 16 miles S by W of Seringapatam. It is an attractively built town. The maharajah's palace (the principal one within a fort) are notable structures. There is a British residency. The town is the seat of Maharaja's College. The leading industry is carpet-weaving. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1931 68,111.

Mystic, a banking post-village of New London co., Conn. embracing the former villages of Mystic Bridge and Mystic River is on both banks of the Mystic River a tidal stream 2 miles from its mouth in Fisher's Island Sound, and on the New York Bay Haven and Bedford R., 11 miles E of New London. It has woollen and velvet-mills and manufactures of machinery, spools, gas-engines, extracts etc. Ship building is also carried on. Two miles above Mystic, at the head of tide-water in the Mystic River is the post-village of Old Mystic, which was known as Mystic until 1890 and 1 mile below the present Mystic is the post-village of West Mystic. Pop. of Mystic, about 2600.

Mystic, a post-town of Irwin co., Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. in 1930 97.

Mystic, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 36 miles SW of Ottumwa. Coal mining and stock-raising are the principal industries. Pop. in 1930 1758.

Mystic, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich. Mystic, a post-village of Montpelier co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Bedford 2 1/2 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Mystic Lake, Galloway co., Mont. at the head of Bearman Creek and lying 12 miles S of Fort Ellis is 2 of a mile long and 1/2 of a mile wide. Elevation, about 5500 feet.

Mystic River, New London co., Conn., runs southward and enters Fisher's Island Sound 4 miles W of Stonington. See also MYSTIC.

Mystic River, a stream of Middlesex co., Mass. enters Boston harbor by a wide estuary between Chelsea and Charlestown. The river is navigable to Medford. It is an outlet of the Mystic Lakes.

Mythen (Little and Great) two mountains of Switzer land almost adjoining the city of Schwyz on the NE heights respectively 5935 and 6245 feet.

Mythe, a town of Cochin China. See MYRE.

Mythelmroyd, a town of Yorkshire, England 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1930 4159.

Mytichy, me-teechen, a village of Russia, government and 14 miles NE of Moscow.

Mytilene, an island of Greece. See LESBOS. Mytili'ne, or Mytilene (Turk. Mithlik) called also Mithli, the capital of the island of Lesbos, situated on the E coast. The ancient Mytilene played a considerable rôle in Greek history. (See LESBOS.) The acropolis is crowned by a large castle. The town is an important seaport. It is the capital of a Turkish sanjak and the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

N

Naab, nâh or Nab, a river of Bavaria, joins the Danube 3 miles W of Ratibon after a S course of 96 miles.

Namldwârk, nâle'wîk a village and commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland 15 miles WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. about 5000.

Naardun, nâ du a town and commune of the Netherlands in North Holland 12 miles ESE of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899 3436.

Nase, nâs or nâs, the chief town of the co. of Kildare, Ireland 9 miles SW of Dublin. It was at one time the capital of the kings of Leinster. Pop. about 3750.

Nasau, nâs a village and commune of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 16 miles NE of Mons. Pop. 1900. Nasau Poort, or Nasauwpoort, a village of Cape Colony 25 miles N by W of Middelburg, on the Port Elizabeth railway. It was the scene of considerable military operations in the war of 1899-1902. Elevation 4834 feet.

Naba, Japan. See NAPA.

Nabat, nâ bî a town and resort of Tunisia, 46 miles SE of the city of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient Neapolis.

Nabby, a post-village of Clark co., Ind. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Nabburg, nâ'bûrg a town of Bavaria, on the Naab 31 miles N of Ratibon. Pop. about 2000.

Nabha, nâ bâ, a small Sikh state in the eastern part of the Punjab, in the Sirhind plain traversed by the parallel of 30° 30' N lat.

Nab-Light-Vessel, a floating beacon in the English Channel off the E end of the Isle of Wight.

Nabulus, nâ blûs or Nabulus, a town of Palestine, 33 miles N of Jerusalem. It is situated in a narrow ravine valley between mountains Ebal and Gerizim and is well built. The leading industry is the making of soap in which large quantities of olive oil are consumed. There is an active trade with Judea and the region E of the Jordan. Nabulus is the capital of a marjak in the vilayet of Beirut. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. The population is about 25,000 but a small fraction of the inhabitants being Christians. Nabulus is near the site of the ancient Shechem, in post-exilic times the centre of the Samaritans. There is a quarter in the town inhabited by their descendants. In the 21st century

and the place received the name of Neapolis whence the modern name is derived. Near the town is the so-called Jacob's Well.

Nabon, nâ bon a river of Persia, province of Fars enters the Persian Gulf opposite Cape Habon 186 miles SE of Bushire, after a S course of over 100 miles. On it near its mouth is the village of Nabon (or Nahend).

Nabon (or Nahend) Cape, a headland of Persia, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27° 33' N lon. 52° 39' E.

Nabua, nâ bûa, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon Philippines Islands, on the Bubu River. Pop. 17189.

Nacayuca, nâ-kâ-mo'kâ, a mercantile town of Mexico, in Tabasco on the Coatzacoatz River 18 miles N of San Juan Bautista.

Nacome, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Choluteca.

Nace, a post-village of Rotolout co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. 100.

Naces, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop. 100.

Nachang, or Natchang, nâ-chang' a small river of Connecticut unites with the Willimantic River at Willimantic. The stream formed by this confluence is the Shetucket.

Naches, nâ'ches (or Natchesse) River, Wash runs in the Cascade Range near Naches Pass, and enters the Yakima River near lat. 46° 40' N. It is about 100 miles long.

Nachod, nâ'od a town of Bohemia, 15 miles NE of Klatzko, on the Motlau. It has an old castle a fourteenth-century church and a textile school. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. (commune) in 1900 1899.

Nachusa, a post-village of Lee co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles E of Dixon. Pop. 200.

Nacimiento, nâ-the-me-â'n'to, a commune of Spain in Andalusia, 24 miles from Almería.

Nacimiento, nâ-se-me-â'n'to a town of Chile, in the province of Bio-Bio, 17 miles SW of Los Angeles. Pop. 1600.

Nackenheim, ná-kas him, a village of Hesse, in Rhenish Hesse, near Oppenheim.

Naco, a banking post-village of Cochise co. Ariz., on the El Paso and Southwestern R. It has copper-mining and lumbering industries. Pop about 500.

Nacogdoches, ná-ko-dó-ohs, a county in the E part of Texas has an area of 962 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atchafalaya River and on the SW by the Angelina River. Capital, Nacogdoches. Pop in 1890 15,984. In 1900 24,663.

Nacogdoches, a banking city, capital of Nacogdoches co. Tex. 60 miles E. by S of Palestine on the Houston East and West Texas R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries and a trade in hides. Pop in 1900 162.

Nacoochee, ná-ko-oh-see, a post village of White co. Ga. in Nacoochee Valley 90 miles NNE of Atlanta. Pop 200. Gold has been mined here.

Nadavah, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Camden co. Monroeville. Pop about 305.

Nadema, a post-village of Menominee co. Mich. 36 miles N. of Menominee, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop about 250.

Näddedal, ná-dan-dál a small town of Finland, 12 miles NW of Åbo.

Naditya, a town of Bengal. See **NADIMA**.

Nádudvar, ná-doo-vár, a commune of Hungary 21 miles WSW of Debrecen. Pop about 8000.

Nádudvarna, ná-doo-vár-na, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 22 miles S. of Stanislaw. Pop. in 1900 7391.

Nafin, Láin kiu Islands. See **NAPA**.

Näfels, ná-fels a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop in 1900 2525. It has manufacturing and other industries. Here the Swiss gained a memorable victory over the Austrians in 1388.

Nafis, a port-hamlet of Franklin co. Va. 11 miles E of Big Lick station.

Nafia, Lago. See **MIVNA**.

Naga ná-gá, a pueblo of Cebu, Philippines Islands. It has a handsome charoeb. Pop 10,926.

Nagaba, ná-gá ná, a pueblo of Iloilo province Panay Philippines Islands. Pop 8000.

Naga (ná-gá) Hills, a district of Assam in the eastern part, comprising an area of about 4000 sq. m. Its people are of the wild Naga race and of various semi-savage tribes.

Nagano, ná-gá-no, a town of Japan, capital of Nagano prefecture about 37 miles (direct) WNW of Marbachi with which it is connected by rail. It is of commercial importance and has a Buddhist temple with magnificent carvings in wood. Pop in 1904, 3,202.

Nagapattam, a town of India. See **NEGAPATAN**.

Nagar Myora. See **MYORA**.

Nagara, a town of Borneo in Banjarmasin.

Nagara River, in Banjarmasin Borneo is an affluent of the Banjar which it joins about 35 miles NNE of the town of Banjarmasin, after a SEW course of 108 miles.

Nagerote, a town of Nias, 20 miles SE of Lefén with which it is connected by rail.

Nagasaki, ná-gá-sá-ki, improperly written Nangasaki, a seaport and commercial city of Japan on the SW side of the island of Kyushu in lat. 35° 44' N. lon. 139° 51' E. Pop in 1904 153,293. It stands on a hill-slope facing the harbor is regularly built, and clean. The chief public edifices are the palace of the governors and other grandiose, around several theatres, and many temples, enclosed by gardens, which with numerous tea-houses form the favorite public resorts of the population. The city has hospitals, college, meteorological station, dry-dock, ships for shipping, engine-works, and ship-yards. The harbor is several miles in length by 1 mile in breadth and ships lie securely anchored in water of 4-5 fathoms. The entries of vessels in 1900 were 1075 of which 987 were steamers. Previous to the treaty which was concluded in 1854 between the United States and the Japanese, this was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders and the Dutch and Chinese who resorted to it were confined, under strict supervision to the artificial island of Desima. The shops are numerous and well supplied. Nagasaki has a large European and Chinese trade, exporting coal, rice, tobacco, sugar, flour, camphor, etc. It is an important coal-mining station and is the chief outlet for the large coal-mines of the island of Takashima.

Nagasaki, ná-gá-sá-ki, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon Philippines Islands in a plain N of Majayjay volcano. Pop in 1903 18,212.

Naglesay, a post-village of Milford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Redbank. Pop 100.

Nagold, ná-golt, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Nagold, 16 miles W of Tübingen. Pop in 1900 3695.

Nagore, ná-gór or Nagar, a decayed town of Bengal, district of Birhum, 117 miles NW of Calcutta.

Nagore, or Nagar, a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Nagore River a branch of the Cavary, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean. The place is now included within the municipal limits of Negapatam.

Nagore, a town of India, dominions and 70 miles NE of Jodhpur.

Nagowicka Lake, Wis., in Waukegan co. Length 2½ miles breadth ½ of a mile.

Nagoya, ná-go-yá, a city of Japan island of Honshu capital of the prefecture of Aichi on the bay of Owari, 170 miles WSW of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It is regularly built and has a castle (dating from the seventeenth century) many temples and monasteries, a college, and manufactures of fine porcelain, lacquered, enameled and carved wares, cottons, silks and embroideries. It is one of the largest cities of the empire. Pop in 1904, 288,639.

Nagpur, ná-goor or Nagpore, ná-goor (native, Nagpur, a town of serpents) a city of British India capital of the Central Provinces and of the Nagpur division and district, 160 miles E. of Ellichpur and 440 miles by rail ENE of Bombay. It has some fine Hindu temples erected by the Maharajas. It is the seat of Hishop College. There are manufactures of textiles and metallic wares, and the trade is considerable. Soon after the middle of the eighteenth century Nagpur became the capital of a Maratha principality which was extinguished by the British in 1817. Pop in 1901 127,734.

Nagpur, a division of the Central Provinces, British India, bordering on Berar and Hyderabad. It is for the most part a great and fertile plain. Area, 24,127 sq. m. Capital, Nagpur. Pop in 1901 2,716,748.

Nagunabo, ná-guá-bo, a town in the E part of Porto Rico about 7 miles by wagon road NE of Humacao. It is of local importance.

Nagollán, ná-ghe-le-an a pueblo of La Unión province, Luzon Philippines Islands on a tributary of Lingayen Gulf. Pop 10,405.

Nagy-Ag, nádj-ag, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad.

Nagy-Almás, nádj ál-más, a small town of Hungary in Transylvania, co. of Hunyad. Near by are gold and silver mines.

Nagy-Bajom, nádj bá-jom a village of Hungary co. of Somogy.

Nagy-Bánya, nádj bán-yá (i.e. the Great Mines) a town of eastern Hungary, with the title of royal free city 32 miles ENE of Szatmár-Németi near the Transylvanian frontier. Here are mines of gold, silver and copper. The town has a mint. Pop in 1900 11,183. The place arose as a German colony far back in the Middle Ages but is now thoroughly Hungarian.

Nagy-Becskerek, nádj bétsch ké-rek (i.e. Great Booskerak) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Torontál on the left bank of the Béga, 45 miles SW of Temesvár with which it communicates by canal. It has a castle, a theatre, banks, printing-establishments, etc. It is the seat of an extensive trade in grain and other products of the region. There are several annual fairs. Pop in 1900, 26,407. The inhabitants are mainly Germans and Slavs.

Nagy-Bocskó, nádj boch-ko or simply **Bocskó**, a village of Hungary co. of Marmaros. It has large chemical works. Pop in 1900 5294.

Nagy-Dizsárd, Transylvania. See **HAUTAU**.

Nagy-Enyed, nádj én-yéd, a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles NNE of Karlsburg. It has a Protestant college, a museum barracks, and a public library. Pop about 6000.

Nagy-Ida, nádj á-dá, a small town of Hungary co. of Abauj-Torna 9 miles SEW of Kaschau.

Nagy-Kálló, nádj kál-lo a town of Hungary co. of Szabolcs, 23 miles NNE of Debrecen. Pop in 1900 1325.

Nagy-Kanizsa, Hungary. See **KANIZSA**.

Nagy-Károly, nádj ká-rol a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Szatmár 37 miles ENE of Debrecen. It has a fine château. Pop in 1900 15,382.

Nagy-Káta, nádj ká-tá a town of Hungary 32 miles E by S of Budapest, with a castle and large cattle-markets. Pop about 6000.

Nagy-Miskolc, nádj mik in dásh a town of Hungary co. of Torontál 35 miles W by N of Temesvár. Its inhabitants are engaged mainly in agriculture and stock-raising. Pop in 1900 24,843, more than one-half Serbs.

Nagy-Körös, nádj kór-ös (i.e. Great Körös) a town of Hungary 49 miles SE of Budapest, in a productive agricultural and cattle-raising region. Its unions are in high repute. Pop in 1900, 26,612.

Nagy-Küküllő, nōdj kù kùl lō (Ger *Gross-Küküllő*), a county of Transylvania, Hungary Capital Székelyburg

Nagy-Kúnaag, a district of Hungary See **CUNANIA**.
Nagytek, nōdj tēk a commune of Hungary, co of Csanád on the Maros Pop in 1900 13 031

Nagy-Lévard, nōdj lē vurd (Ger *Gross-Schlossen*) a small town of Hungary 20 miles N.W. of Pressburg

Nagy-Magyar, nōdj mōdj yōn (Ger *Gr. Magyar*) a village of Hungary 13 miles from Pressburg

Nagy-Margita, a town of Hungary See **MARGITA**.

Nagy-Márocs, nōdj mōr'ōch (Ger *Gross-Márocs*), a town of Hungary on the Danube, 22 miles NNW of Budapest Pop in 1900 4175

Nagy-Marton, Hungary See **MATYÉNDORF**.

Nagy-Mihály, nōdj mē hā' a town of Hungary co. of Zemplén. Pop about 5000

Nagy-Miklós, nōdj mē lōs (Ger *Gross Miklós*) a town of Hungary co. of Gömör Pop about 3000

Nagy-Szolnoka, nōdj sol on tōh a town of Hungary co. of Bihar 22 miles SW of Grosswarden Pop in 1900 14,107

Nagy-Szabcs, the Hungarian name of **HERNANDEZ**

Nagy-Szent-Miklós, nōdj sēnt mēk lōsh (Serb-Nagy-Szent-Miklós) a town of Hungary co. of Torontál. Pop in 1900 10,120

Nagy-Székely, nōdj sē'ōsh a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Ugocsa, 24 miles SE of Munkács. Pop in 1900 5750

Nagy-Szombat, the Hungarian name of **TYNMAN**

Nagy-Váradi, the Hungarian name of **GROESWADTIX**

Naha, Nā hā (Haw.) a small rocky island. See **NAPA**

Nahant, a post-township (town) and sea-side resort of Essex co. Mass. 10 in Massachusetts Bay on a small rocky peninsula, connected with Lynn township (town) by a narrow isthmus. It is 12 miles (by water) NE of Boston and 4 miles from Lynn. Here are numerous cottages and villas, in which many of the people of Boston and Cambridge pass the summer. Pop in 1900 1152

Nahcotta, a post-village of Pacific co. Wash., on the Irons Railway and Navigation Co. R. The banking point is Astoria Oregon. Pop 100

Nahle, nā hē (new Vaka) a river of Germany joins the Rhine from the left at Blegen after a NE. course of 60 miles partly through a vine-clad region

Nahcota, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala.

Nahma, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Nahr el-Kebir, nā hē' kē' bē' a river of Syria, enters the Mediterranean 30 miles N. of Tripoli, after a westward course of 45 miles

Nahuel-Hampi, a lake of western Argentina, giving source to the Limay River. Lat. 41° S. It is about 30 miles long. Elevation 2000 feet.

Nahumata, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jessup. Pop 175

Naiad, a group of low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 3° 39' N., lon 155° 33' E.

Naiac, nā-ēek or Nāig, nā-ēeg a pueblo of Carite province, Luzon Philippine Islands on an affluent of Manila Bay 17 miles from Cavite. Pop in 1903 8245

Naiagata, nā gwa' tā a summit of the western Caribbean border-chain of mountains in Venezuela. Altitude 9130 feet.

Naihati, nā hā' a town of Bengal, British India, 24 miles N. of Calcutta, on the river Hugh. Pop about 30 000

Naila, nā lā, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop about 3600

Nailhoux, nā'ōō' a village of France 10 Haute-Garonne, 18 miles S. of Toulouse.

Nailham, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles WSW of Bristol

Nailsworth, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester 2 miles WSW of Minchinhampton. Pop in 1901, 3023

Naila, nā lā, an ancient town of Galilee, about 25 miles SE of Acre. The name is preserved in that of a hamlet on its site.

Naima, a coast-town and Moravian mission station of Labrador on a good harbor, 70 miles NW of Hopedale, in lat. 59° 40' N.

Naimi Tal, nā tē tāl a small town and summer resort, or sanatorium, of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, in the district of Benares, 73 miles N. of Bareilly. It is picturesquely situated among the spurs of the Himalayas beside a lake, at an elevation of about 6500 feet, and is reached by rail. It is the summer head quarters of the provincial government, and is visited by many thousands in the season.

Naima, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala.

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Naima, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 400

Nairai, nā rē one of the Fiji Islands South Pacific Ocean, famous for its manufacture of mats, baskets etc.

Nairn, or **Nairnshire**, a county of Scotland, having Moray Firth on the N. Area, 196 sq. m. The surface rises from the coast southward finally attaining an elevation of over 2000 feet. Principal rivers are the Nairn and Findhorn. It unites with Elgin in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Nairn. Pop in 1901, 9291

Nairn, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland capital of the co. of Nairn on the small river Nairn at its mouth in Moray Firth 15 miles NE of Inverness. It is a frequented watering place. Pop in 1901 5100

Nairn, a post-village of Plaquemines parish La. Pop 75

Nairn, a post hamlet of Solotoy co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of Smootville station

Nairn, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Rivière aux Sables, 5 miles from Anles Craig and 22 miles WNW of London. Pop 160

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

Nairn, a lake of British East Africa, about 80 miles E. of the Victoria Nyansa. Elevation, 6200 feet. It is shallow has an outlet, and abounds in hippopotami

trade in fruits, hides, and sheep. Cotton-ginning is carried on. Pop. in 1897, 51,000.

Namagoland (ná-má-gól-land), or **Nama-Land**, a maritime division in the NW part of Cape Colony. Chief town Springbokfontein about 175 miles NNW of Clan-william and a few miles from the copper-mines of Ookiep. Pop. of the division about 17,000. This is also called Little Namaqualand, to distinguish it from Great Namaqualand a region lying the Kalbari Desert on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and reaching from the Orange River N. to the latitude of Walflah Bay. The latter is peopled by Namaquas, a Hottentot tribe, and is in German Southwest Africa.

Nam-dinh, a fortified town of Tongking, on the Songka, 45 miles SE. of Ha-noi.

Namalakagan River, W. I., enters the St. Croix River in Burnett co. It is about 100 miles long.

Namanki, ná-má-ki, a post village of Madison co. Ill. on the Wabash and other railroads, 10 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 75.

Namanto, ná-má-to, a small town of Hungary, co. of Ábra, 16 miles NNE. of Alsó Kápolna.

Namiet, ná-mé-et, a village of Moravia, 37 miles NNE. of Zlín on the Olava.

Namiet, the ancient name of Namet.

Namocum Creek, in the SE. part of Virginia, enters the Appomattox River.

Namog, a banking post-village of Canyon co. Idaho, in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 9 miles SE. of Caldwell on the Oregon Short Line and other railroads. It has foundries and sawmills. Pop. in 1900 799 (largely increased since census).

Namolan, ná-má-lá, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles E. of Breslau on the Wenda. It has an old castle and a quiet town-hall. Pop. in 1900 6361.

Namona, a seaport of Norway in the amt of Nordre Trondhjem at the mouth of the river Namna about 85 miles NE. of Trondhjem. Pop. in 1900 2287.

Namona, a post-station of Jackson co. Minn.

Namunika, a small group of islands in the Tonga Archipelago.

Namunili Mountains, in Portuguese East Africa, N. of the Zambezi River. Altitude, about 8000 feet.

Namur, ná-má (L. *Namur* from *Namur*) a strongly fortified city of Belgium capital of the province of Namur at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse, 36 miles SE. of Brussels. The cathedral a Renaissance edifice of the eighteenth century is notable for its statues, paintings and carvings, and the church of St. Louis is rich in marbles and decorations. Among other objects of interest are the bells, begun in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the seventeenth, the town hall and the citadel built on a rocky height, supposed to have been the site of Caesar's camp. The town has a theological seminary a royal academy of sciences of art, and museums of natural history and archaeology. Namur is noted for its manufactures of cutlery and there are iron foundries, tanneries, etc. It has contained numerous sieges, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1692 by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1693, and again by French armies in 1793, 1794, and 1795. Pop. in 1900 35,333.

Namur, a province of Belgium bounded on the S. and SW. by France, and intersected by the Meuse. Area, 1790 sq. m. It is rich in mines of iron, lead, and coal. Capital Namur. Pop. in 1900 306,412.

Namur, a post-village of Door co. Wis. 27 miles NE. of Green Bay. Pop. 100.

Namunika, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. on the Tombigbee River, 70 miles WSW. of Selma.

Namunika, ná-má-má, a city and port of entry on the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 74 miles N. of Victoria, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. It owes its growth and importance mainly to the mines of lignite coal which are largely worked in the vicinity. The town contains sawmills, carriage and powder works, machine-shops, etc. and has various manufactures. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 6130.

Namun, a port of the main island of Japan, in the prefecture of Ishikawa, opposite the Noto Islands. Pop. about 12,000.

Namun, a town of Hungary. See **HÁNDÓ NÁMÁ**.

Namun, ná-má, a river of Peru an affluent of the Amazon, which it joins below Iquitos.

Namocum, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1300.

Namoc, ná-má, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, traversed by the Loup River. Area, 454 sq. m. Capital, Fullerton. Pop. in 1890 5773. In 1900, 8222.

Nam-chang, ná-má-chang, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si, on the Kan kiang, is about lat.

26° 34' N. lon 116° E. It has important porcelain manufactures.

Namocwry, ná-má-wá, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It has a good harbor.

Nancy (Fr. pron ná-má) L. *Nancium* or *Naves* (see) a town of France capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle and formerly of the duchy of Lorraine, 55 miles S. of Metz on the left bank of the Moselle. It is one of the finest and best-built towns of France. Several of the streets are entered by splendid gate-ways. Of the ancient fortifications of the town only the citadel has been preserved. In the Place Stanislas is the town-hall or Hôtel de Ville (containing a museum of paintings) bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislas Leszcynski ex-king of Poland, the last duke of Lorraine, who greatly embellished the town. Among the chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bonsecours the Franciscan church the church of St. Eptre, the old ducal palace, and the theatre. Nancy has a university with faculties of medicine, law, science, philosophy and pharmacy and with electrotechnical agricultural and colonial institutes. The city also possesses a school of forestry a public library (with 120,000 volumes), museum of natural history and a botanical garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, paper, cotton goods, oil, candles, metallic warm boots and shoes, chemicals, musical and physical instruments, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Charles the Bold of Burgundy was overwhelmed and slain by the Swiss auxiliaries of the duke of Lorraine while besieging Nancy in 1477. Pop. in 1861 73,208 in 1891 87,110 in 1901 90,524.

Nancy, a post-village of Palawan Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 100.

Nanda Devi, a lofty summit (or group of mountains) of the western Himalayas lying close to the source of the Ganges. Height, about 25,000 feet.

Nam-gan (ná-má-gán) or **Nam-gan**, a city of China, province of Kiang in 170 miles NNE. of Canton.

Nanga-Parbat, a mountain of Baltistan lying close to the valley of the Indus. Height 26,622 feet. It is in the extreme NW. of the Himalayas.

Nangie, ná-má, a town of France in Seine-et-Marne, 13 miles W. of Provins. Pop. about 3000.

Nanjing, ná-má-jing, a post-hamlet of Charles co. Md. near the Potomac River, about 60 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Nanka Islands, in the Malay Archipelago between Biliton and Banca.

Nam-han, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si on Lake Po-yang 60 miles N. by E. of Nan-chang.

Nankin, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Mich. about 20 miles W. of Detroit.

Nankin, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio 4 miles from Ashland, on the Erie R. Pop. about 300.

Nanking, ná-má-king or **Nankin** (the Southern Capital as distinguished from Peking the Northern Capital) called also **Kiang-ming**, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si and anciently of southern China, situated on the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 130 miles (direct) from its mouth and about 580 miles SSE. of Peking. Lat. 32° 2' N. lon 118° 49' E. Its ancient walls can be traced over a distance of many miles, but the modern walls are of much less extent. The part of the city occupied by the Manchus is separated by a wall from the Chinese town. The most remarkable structure in Nanking was formerly the Porcelain Tower built in the early part of the fifteenth century and destroyed by the Tai-ping rebels during whose occupation the city suffered much. This magnificent and fantastic edifice, said to have been erected at a fabulous cost, was of an octagonal form 261 feet high and had 9 stories. Among notable objects may be mentioned the tomb of the king, supposed to be of the Ming dynasty with gigantic armed figures on the eaves leading to it, the government palace, a marine school, royal printing house, arsenal, and observatory. Nanking has many factories of crapes, satin, paper, artificial flowers, cannon and other materials of war and China (or Indian) ink and gives its name to the well known Nankin cotton cloth which is also made throughout the whole province. Nanking has recently been made a treaty port, but it has little foreign commerce. By the Grand Canal which crosses the Yang-tse-kiang about 50 miles to the E. it communicates directly with Peking. Nanking is the residence of a viceroy with authority over the provinces of Kiang-si, Kiang-su, and Ngan-hwei and is a great military depot. It is the chief seat of literature in the empire. The treaty between China and the British, which terminated the Opium War was signed at Nanking in Aug. 1842. In 1853 the Tai-ping attacked Nanking, took it, and made it their capital. It was captured by the Imperials in 1864. Pop. estimated at 254,000.

Nan-ling, nán líng, a name given to the irregular mountain elevations in southern China which separate the basins of the Yang-tze-kiang and Kan-kiang northward from that of the Si-kiang and its affluents southward and the Kwang provinces from those of Kwei-chow and Hu-nan. Another name for the same is **NAN-SHAR**.

Nan-ogran, a city of China. See **NAN-GAR**.

Nanonic, a post-station of Floyd co. Ga.

Nan-onig, nán eling, a city and open port of China, province of Kwang-shi, 70 miles N of the Gulf of Tong King, on the Yu-kiang.

Naphio, an island of the Aegean Sea. See **ANAPHI**.

Nansomond, a southeastern county of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, 593 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Hampton Roads and is drained by the Nansomond River. It comprises a part of the Dismal Swamp Capital, Suffolk. Pop 1900, 19,692 in 1900, 23,878.

Nansomond River, Va. rises in Nansomond co and enters Hampton Roads. Sloops can ascend it about 20 miles.

Naseo, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. The banking point is Kane.

Nao-shan, China. See **NAN SHAN**.

Nao-shan (Hills) a range of heights in the Liaotung peninsula, Manchuria, NE of Port Arthur.

Nant, eant a town of France in Aveyron 11 miles SSE of Millas. Pop. (communes) 2000.

Nantasket Beach, Plymouth co. Mass. is a narrow peninsula which extends from Cohasset township (town) into Massachusetts Bay and is about 5 miles long. On it is the town of Hull a good bathing-place and much frequented. Nantasket village is a resort on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles SE of Boston.

Nantasket Head, Mass. one of the main entrances to Boston Harbor.

Nanterre, nân-tan, a town of France in Seine, 7 miles by rail WNW of Paris. Pop in 1901 2214 (communes) 14,140.

Nantes, nants (Fr pron eant) and *Condrieux* (eant, afterwards Nantes) a city of France capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the river Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, 215 miles SW of Paris. The city is built partly on several islands in the Loire, communication being maintained by means of numerous bridges. The banks of the river for a distance of several miles are lined with spacious quays, along which extend rows of stately buildings. The principal public edifices are the cathedral of St. Pierre a portion of which dates from the twelfth century with a richly sculptured portal the castle of the old dukes of Brittany an enormous mass of irregular buildings, the Hôtel de la Préfecture, the exchange, the Palais de Justice, Hôtel de Ville church of St. Nicolas, museum of natural history museum of paintings, the Dubuffé Museum and theatres. Among the open places are the Place Royale and Place Louis XVI the latter adorned with a monument 90 feet high. There is a splendid promenade in the eastern part of the city extending from the Place Cours de Saint André to the Place Deschamps Anne. Nantes is distinguished by its many beautiful sculptural monuments. The city is the seat of a bishop and possesses medical law and hydrographical schools, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial societies a public library of 150,000 volumes, observatory a splendid botanical garden natural history and archaeological museums, and a naval arsenal. The hospitals are on a vast scale. Merchant-vessels are built here, besides which the town has numerous manufactories of textiles, machinery, soap glass metallic wares chemicals, etc. also canoes foundries, sugar refineries potteries distilleries etc. Tobacco sundries, and preserved meats are also among the leading industrial products. A ship-canal has recently been constructed to enable large vessels to approach the city which has an extensive foreign commerce. The trade is facilitated both by the Loire and by canals, which communicate with Brest and elsewhere, and by the railways which meet here.

Nantes was the capital of the Celtic tribe of the Namnetes. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the duchy of Brittany. The most memorable event connected with its history is the famous Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV in 1598 securing to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. Its revocation by Louis XIV in 1685 was a calamity to the kingdom. Pop in 1891 122,750 in 1901 117,505.

Nanten-le-Haudouin, nân-tô' lèh e dno' le a town of France in Oise, 10 miles SE of Senlis. Pop. about 1500.

Nanticoke, a hundred of Sussex co. Del. Pop in 1900 1900.

Nanticoke, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md. about 15 miles WNW of Salisbury, its banking point. Pop about 300.

Nanticoke, a township (town) and village of Broome co., N. Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900 554 of the village, about 100.

Nanticoke, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River 8 miles WSW of Wilkesbarre, opposite West Nanticoke, on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central R. It has important mines of anthracite coal in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 12,116.

Nanticoke, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario on Nanticoke Creek, 8 miles from Port Dover. Pop about 200.

Nanticoke Mountain, Luzerne co. Pa. a long ridge which forms the NW boundary of the valley of Wyoming.

Nanticoke River rises in Sussex co. Del. enters Maryland, and empties into Chesapeake Bay on the borders of Wisconsin and Dorchester cos. It is about 75 miles long.

Nantmeal Village, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Pottstown. Pop about 200.

Nantua, nân-tu' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain 24 miles E. of Hurg on the S side of the Lake of Nantua, in a romantic valley of the Jura. Pop. (communes) in 1901 2989.

Nantuxet, a county of Massachusetts, consists of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 20 miles SE from the main land from which they are separated by Nantuxet Sound. Area, 51 sq m. Nantuxet Island, the largest of them lying E of Martha's Vineyard is nearly 15 miles long, with a surface of undulating knolls mainly of glacial drift and devoid of trees terminating SE in a line of bluffs, on which is Sankaty Head light-house. The towns of Nantuxet, on the N coast, and Sumner, on the SE, are well known summer resorts. The island is traversed by a railway. Capital, Nantuxet. Pop in 1890 2305 in 1900 3000.

Nantuxet, a banking post-town capital of Nantuxet co. Mass. is on the N shore of the island of the same name, about 55 miles ESE of New Bedford. It has a good, deep harbor which is nearly landlocked. It is picturesque in aspect and has an ethnium in which are a museum of marine curiosities and a library of several thousand volumes. Nantuxet was formerly celebrated for its extensive whaling fisheries. It is now principally noted as a summer-resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3000.

Nantuxet Island See **NANTUXET** (county).

Nantuxet Shoals, situated 5 R. of Nantuxet Isl and, cover an area of about 45 by 50 miles.

Nantwich, nant'ich a town of England in Cheshire, 18 miles ESE of Chester on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal 5 miles SW of Crewe, and on the river Weaver. It is an ancient place and has preserved some of its quaint houses. The parish church is a notable edifice. It was formerly famous for its salt-works and was known as Halon Gwyn (Welsh for White City). There are manufactures of shoes, textiles, etc. Pop in 1901, 7732.

Nant'glo, or **Nant' Y Glo**, a village of Cambria co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. It has coal and coke-industries and manufactures of chemicals. Pop about 1000.

Nant'glo (nant' y-glo) and **Bliss**, an urban district of Monmouthshire, England, 7 miles from Abergavenny. Pop in 1901 13,489 engaged in coal mines and the iron industry.

Nant'et, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Erie and the New Jersey and New York R. 28 miles N of Jersey City. The banking point is Spring Valley. Pop about 600.

Nan-yang, nân yáng a town of China, province and 110 miles S of the city of Ho-nan.

Nao (nâ o) Capn, on the coast of Valencia Spain is 47 miles NE of Alicante. Lat 38° 44' N.

Nao, a post-station of Walker co. Ga.

Nao, a post-station of Marion co. Mo. about 24 miles NW of Macon.

Nao, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop 150.

Nao, nâ o, a part of the Canary Islands on the SE coast of Lanzarote and a cape on the S side of the island of Ferro.

Nao, nâ o, a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N of Amiens. Pop about 1150.

Napa, nâpâ, Napa, or Napa, a town of Japan capital of Okinawa prefecture, Lau-ku Islands, on Great Lau-ku Island, in about lat 25° 10' N. The anchorage is obstructed by reefs but the port is much frequented. It exports sugar, cotton, and silk. Pop in 1904 43,153.

Napa, nâ'pâ, a river of Napa co. Cal. rises in the N part of Napa Valley and falls into San Pablo Bay. It is

navigable for vessels of 5 feet draught 12 miles from its mouth.

Napa, a county of California, is adjacent to San Pablo Bay. Area, 789 sq. m. It is drained by the Napa River and Putch Creek. On the NW border, Mount Helena rises 4548 feet above the level of the sea. The county has rich deposits of quicksilver, copper, and silver and also medicinal sulphur springs. Capital Napa. Pop. in 1890, 16,411, in 1900, 18,451.

Napa, a banking city, capital of Napa co. Cal. on the Napa River about 11 miles N of the Bay of San Pablo. It is 39 miles N by E. of San Francisco, with which it is connected by the Southern Pacific R. It contains the state insane asylum and has tanneries, woolen and planing mills and large wineries. The Napa Soda Springs and other springs are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 4395, in 1900, 4836.

Napajedi, ná-pá-yé-dí, a town of Moravia, 5 miles NNE. of Iredrob on the March. Pop. in 1900, 3769.

Napa Junction, a post-station of Napa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 33 miles NNE. of San Francisco.

Napa-kiang, Lin kin Islands. See **Yara**.

Nap'amee, a port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lennox, situated on the Napanee River and on the Grand Trunk and the Bay of Quinte R. 26 miles W. of Kingston. It has foundries, saw, woolen and flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3143.

Nap'ameoch, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N. Y. on Rondout Creek and on the New York Ontario and Western R., 14 miles from Elizaville, its banking point. It contains a paper mill and a factory etc. Pop. about 500.

Nap'awine, a village of Lewis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 43 miles N of Kalama. Pop. 150.

Naper, a banking post village of Boyd co. Neb. 18 miles from Butte. Pop. in 1900, 54.

Naperville, a banking city of Dupage co. Ill. on the West Branch of the Dupage River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles E. of Aurora. Here is the Northwestern College, which was founded in 1861 by the Evangelical Association. Naperville has stone-quarries and manufactures of furniture and dry nets. Pop. in 1900, 2629.

Napha, Liu-kin Islands. See **Yara**.

Napiet, ná-pi-er, a post-village of Holt co. Mo. The banking point is Mound City.

Napiet, a post-township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1663. Napiet station is on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles W. of Bedford.

Napiet, a town of North Island, New Zealand, on a peninsula of the N. side of Hawke Bay. It has a good roadstead, is the terminus of a railway into the interior and has fine public buildings, a museum etc. It is in a wool and grazing region, and exports large quantities of tanned and frozen meats. Pop. of the borough in 1901, 8715.

Napiet, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the river Rydenham 11 miles S. of Kewwood. Pop. 125.

Napierville, ná-pi-er-vi, a county in the S. part of Quebec intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Capital, Napierville.

Napierville, or Saint Cyprien, ná-sen-pree-á, a banking post-village of Quebec capital of the co. of Napierville, situated on the Montreal River 37 miles SE. of Montreal. It has saw, grist and flax mills better factories, and a tannery. Pop. about 900.

Napinka, a post-village of Manitoba on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Melita, 9 miles distant. Pop. about 235.

Naples, ná-pis (It. *Napoli* ná-po-la, and. *Napoli* ná-pis) the most populous city of Italy capital of the province of Naples and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Naples, situated on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 118 miles SE. of Rome. Lat. of observatory 40° 51' 8" N. lon 14° 15' 5" E. The mean temperature of the year is 51° Fahr. winter 47° 5" summer 76° 1". The extreme range is between about 26° (January) and 104° snow occasionally lying on the ground. The city is beautifully situated on the curving shores of the large and picturesque bay to which it gives its name. It extends partly along the shore and partly amphitheatrically up the acclivity of the adjacent hills, being bounded on the W. by the picturesque height of Posillipo. On the E. rise the lofty tops of Vesuvius and Somma. The charms of the surrounding country are enhanced by the numerous villas and other objects with which art has embellished it. The city is divided into two very unequal sections by the heights and connecting ridges of the Capodimonte (crowned by the royal Palazzo di Capodimonte) and Sant' Elmo (with the old Castello Sant' Elmo, now used as a prison) and Pizzafalcone, at whose extremity projecting into the sea, is the Castello dell'Ovo, near which

is the swarming quarter of Santa Lucia. Eastward and southeastward of this line of heights to the major part of the city the old quarters and the business centre, which has been largely reconstructed since 1884. Westward of this section is the smaller Naples in which are located the greater number of the hotels and the beautiful pleasure ground known as the Villa Pausanias, containing the famous aquarium and zoological station, the most perfectly organized institutions of their kind in the world.

The modern streets of Naples are regular, clean and well paved with square blocks of lava, but the older ones are for the most part inconveniently narrow. Some of the most congested sections have recently been reconstructed through government activity with great gain to public health and morals. Vast sums have also been expended by the city and state on a great system of sewerage, and extensive new quarters have sprung up to accommodate the overflowing population. The houses are large, substantial, and lofty averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, to which the inmates often resort. The street which forms the chief thoroughfare is the Via Roma formerly known as the Toledo, which traverses the principal portion of the city from N. to S. Among the other great thoroughfares are the Strada del Duomo and the Corso Garibaldi, both abutting on the Strada Nuova, near the harbor. The Corso Vittorio Emanuele is a long, tortuous street in the western part of the city winding along the slopes of Sant' Elmo, and affording magnificent views. There are numerous squares, among the principal being the Piazza del Plebiscito, on which are the royal palace and the church of San Francesco di Paola, the Piazza del Municipio with the handsome town-hall and the Piazza del Mercato or market-place. The most prominent of the newer thoroughfares is the Corso Umberto Primo, which was constructed in 1888-94 through the most densely populated portion of the city and the Galleria Umberto Primo built after the style of the famous Victor Emmanuel arcade in Milan and measuring 160 yards in greatest length. Westward from the Castello dell'Ovo (castle of the egg so named from its oval form) stretches the corring strand (Spiaggia). Here is the celebrated Riviera di Chiaia, lined with stately edifices, the fashionable promenade of Naples. Between it and the shore is the Villa Nazionale, in front of which is a splendid quay the Via Caracciolo.

Among the buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral a large Gothic building begun in 1212 and dedicated to St. Januario for the preservation of whose relics a magnificent chapel was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the church of Santi Apostoli the church of San Paolo Maggiore, internally faced with marble the churches of Santa Maria del Porto (Chiesa del Annunziata) San Domenico Maggiore the Annunziata, San Fevere San Filippo Neri and other churches, to the number of 400 several of them of architectural merit and almost all of them richly decorated. Among the buildings devoted to secular purposes are the Palazzo Reale, or royal palace an immense pile measuring 185 yards in length richly fitted up and adorned with paintings, the Palazzo di Capodimonte, already referred to commanding magnificent views, and adorned with fine sculptures, paintings and articles of art, the Old Palace and the Museo Nazionale, erected in 1586 as cavalry barracks, made over to the university in 1615 but afterwards converted into a great national museum unrivalled in its collection of antiquities consisting of gems, bronzes, vases, etc. chiefly obtained from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The Museo contains the famous Pompeian frescoes, a general gallery of sculptures, collection of engravings the Herculaneum papyri a picture-gallery with masterpieces of Italian and Spanish art the royal library with nearly 400,000 volumes, etc. There are numerous theatres, of which that of San Carlo (founded in 1737) is remarkable for its magnificence and is one of the largest opera-houses in the kingdom. Among the interesting ruins of the city a part, in addition to the buildings already mentioned are the Porta Capuana (one of the old gates) the Castello Nuovo S. of the Piazza del Municipio, and among the military harbor and several palaces. The city is embellished with fountains and sculptural monuments. Naples is the seat of an archbishop. At the head of the institutions of learning is the university founded in 1224 which has an attendance of more than 5000 students. The city possesses a royal school of engineers veterinary college, military school royal institute for oriental studies, various medical schools, more or less in association with the university and schools of design music, etc. Among the literary and scientific institutions are a society of arts, sciences and antiquities (Royal Society) an observatory a botanical garden one of the richest in Italy the zoological station already noticed an agricultural society physical chemical, and mineralogical cabinets and several public libraries.

The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, among which may be named the hospital for incurables and the Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings. The Beclaria (or Albergo dei Poveri) an orphan asylum or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale and a Monte di Pietà or public loan establishment. An aqueduct, completed in 1885 supplies the city with excellent water. Street railways traverse the city and extend into the country in all directions.

The manufactures of Naples include a great variety of articles. Among those of leading importance are macaroni and vermicelli constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Other leading articles are silk, cotton and woolen goods and other textiles, fire-arms, porcelain, majolica-wares, articles in terra-cotta, tobacco, chemical products, perfumes, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins and other musical instruments, hats, boots and shoes, etc. There are also extensive machinery plants, large ship-building works, foundries, blast-furnaces, glass-works, and type-foundries. Naples is the second seaport of Italy. Genoa ranking first. About 6000 steamers and sailing vessels enter the port annually. There is steam communication with America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. A great portion of the Italian emigration sails from this port. Several long motor projects into the bay.

Naples (Nepolis, — *i. e.*, the New City) was founded as a colony of the Greek city of Cumæ (in Campania) by the rule of an older colony called Parthenope which came to be known as Paleopolis (*i. e.* the Old City). The Romans established their dominion here at the beginning of the third century A.C. Under the Romans Neapolis flourished, retaining the character of a Greek city. It was a luxurious retreat for the wealthy Romans. After the fall of the Roman Empire Naples was for a short time under the rule of the Ostrogoths, from whom it was wrested by the Greeks (Byzantines) about the middle of the sixth century. It became the capital of a Greek dukedom which existed for several centuries. This dukedom was swallowed up in the course of the eleventh and twelfth centuries by the Norman conquerors of southern Italy and Sicily. The city was afterwards the capital of the kingdom of Naples and of the realm of the Two Sicilies. The kingdom of Naples comprised all Italy S. of the Papal States (See SICILY, THE TWO). Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are Vesuvius, Pompeii, Herculaneum, the Phlegrean Fields, Baia (Bææ), Pozzuoli, Capri and Ischia at the entrance to the bay. Pop. in 1901 563,340. Inclusive of suburbs about 700,000.

Naples, a province of Italy in Campania. Area, 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 1,151,834.

Naples, Bay of, a semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the SW coast of Italy adjacent to the city of its own name. It measures at its mouth between Cape Miseno on the NW and Cape Campanella on the SE about 22 miles. On its shores, besides the city of Naples are Positano, Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre del Annunziata (near the site of ancient Pompeii), Castellammare di Stabia, Sorrento, and Mass. eastward Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and southeastward is Monte Sant' Angelo (the highest point near the bay 4735 feet) while at its entrance are the islands of Ischia and Procida on the NW and Capri on the SE. The bay is unsurpassed for the beauty of its scenery.

Naples, Kingdom of. See NAPLES, and SICILY, THE TWO.

Naples, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane Wash. Pop. about 150.

Naples, a post-town of Scott co., Ill. on the E bank of the Illinois River and on the Wabash R., 22 miles W of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 398.

Naples, a post-village in Naples township (town), Cumberland co., Me. on Long Lake, about 33 miles NW of Portland. Steamboats ply between this place and several points on Long and Sebago lakes. Sebago Lake touches the S part of the town. Naples is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900 813.

Naples, a banking post-village in Naples township (town), Ontario co., N.Y. about 42 miles S by E. of Rochester on the Lehigh Valley R. It has manufactures of wines, baskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1042 of the town 2370.

Naples, a post-village of Clark co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Clark. Pop. 100.

Naples, a banking post-village of Morris co., Tex. in a cotton growing region, 43 miles WSW of Texarkana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. 300.

Naples, a township (town) of Buffalo co., W. Va. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Napo, nâ'po, a large river of South America, Ecuador rises on the N side of Cotacachi, flows SSE, and joins the Amazon lat. 3° 40' S lon. 73° 30' W after a course estimated at 700 miles. Affluents, the Coca, Aguarico and Curaray. On its near its source, in the village of Napo, 130 miles SE of Quito. It is navigable for steamers for several hundred miles.

Napeleon, a banking post-village of Ripley co., Ind. about 84 miles N of Madison. Pop. about 400.

Napeleon, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ky. about 33 miles SW of Covington.

Napeleon, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. and on a branch of the Raisin River 16 miles SE of Jackson. Pop. about 400.

Napeleon, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 30 miles E of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 132.

Napeleon, a banking post-village, capital of Logan co., N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 156½ miles W by N of Hankinson. Pop. about 25.

Napeleon, a banking post-village, capital of Henry co., Ohio on the left bank of the Muscogee River and on the Miami and Erie Canal 35 miles SW of Toledo, on the Wabash and the Detroit Southern R. It has manufactures of woollens, engines, threshing-machines, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 3439.

Napoleon-Vaudé, a former name of LA ROCHE-SUR-YON.

Napoleonville, a name borne for some time by Pontivy, a town of France.

Napoleonville, a banking post-town capital of Assumption parish, La. 16 miles S of Donaldsonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 945. It is in an agricultural and cotton region.

Napoleonville, New Caledonia. See CAMAILA.

Napoli, a city of Italy. See NAPLES.

Napoli, a post-village in Napoli township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y. about 50 miles S of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 907 of the village 100.

Napoli di Malvasia, Greece. See MONEVASTA.

Napoli di Stabia, Greece. See NADPLIA.

Naponee, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River 7 miles W of Bloomington on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Nappan, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Amherst, 6 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Nap'pance, a banking post-town of Ekharth co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 13 miles SW of Goshen. It has various mills and manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 2208.

Napton, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Nelson or Marshall. Pop. about 150.

Nara, nâ'ra, a town of Japan, island of Honshu 25 miles SSE of Kyoto. Pop. in 1904 33,735. It has an ancient Buddhist temple a gigantic statue of Buddha several monasteries, etc.

Narainjunge, or Narainjunge, na rin-günj, a town of Bengal, in Dacca, on the Larkhina, in lat. 23° 37' N, lon. 90° 35' E. Pop. about 20,000.

Narandera, a municipal town of New South Wales, 350 miles by rail SW of Sydney. Pop. (borough) 1900.

Naranjito, nâ-rin-jee-to, a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 12 miles (direct) SW of San Juan. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899 8161. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Narwanju, nâ-rân-ju, a village of Costa Rica, 20 miles from San José. Pop. 1600.

Narwanje, Narwanje, Cuba. See PUERTO NARANJO.

Naranjos, nâ-rân-noes, a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, South America.

Narajon, nâ-rân-noes, a cluster of small islands in the Philippines, near the E. extremity of Luzon.

Narajon, a river of Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Narasin, a town of Russian Turkistan, 79 miles S of Bokhara, on the Amu-Darya.

Narbacá, or Narvacá, nan nâ-lân, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W coast. Pop. 16,000.

Narbada, a river of India. See NARAVUDA.

Narberth, a small town of Wales, on and 11½ miles NNE of Pembroke.

Narberth, a residential post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 19 miles SE. of Norris-town. Pop. in 1900 847.

Narbonne, nan bonn (anc. Narbo or Va de Maritima), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the depart-

ment of Aude, 35 miles N of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. It has an interesting old cathedral (now the church of St. Just) and a few other notable edifices, a hydrographic school, museum library, and numerous remains of antiquity. A canal connects Narbonne with the Mediterranean (its port being La Nouvelle, about 5 miles distant) and with the Canal du Midi. It has trade in honey, for which it is celebrated, grain, olive oil, wine, and vegetables. There are distilleries, tanneries, potteries, manufactures of verdigris, etc. Narbonne received a Roman colony in the latter part of the second century A.D. and was made the metropolis of southern Gaul, the Provincia Romana, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis. At that time it was a seaport. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the town was ruled by the hereditary viscounts of Narbonne. It was formerly the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1901 24,007.

Narborough Island. See GALÁPAGOS.

Narborough Islands, a group in the South Pacific, off the W entrance of the Strait of Magellan about lat 52° S and lon 75° W.

Narcondam, nar kon-dām, a small island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles E of the N point of North Andaman Island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 26' N lon 94° 18' E.

Narcoossee, a post-village of Oconee co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Klammee. Pop. 190.

Nardias, a banking post-village of Kay co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 9 miles W of Blackwell. It is in a stock region. Pop. about 400.

Nardò, nas-dò, a town of Italy province of Lecce 8 miles NNE of Gallipoli. It has a cathedral. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 11,863 (commune, 14,381).

Naré, ná-rá, a river of Colombia, after an E course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 miles NNE of Honda.

Narenta, ná-rén-tá (Slavic, *Varéta* and *anc Aaro*) a river which rises in the Dinaric Alps in Herzegovina, passes Moeter traverses the S part of Dalmatia, and enters the Adriatic by a number of channels. Length, 140 miles navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Metkovich.

Nares Land, a tract in the NW part of Greenland, about lat 83° 40' N bounded N by Nordenskiöld Inlet.

Narwé, ná-rév, a river of Russia and Poland rises in the government of Grodno traverses the government of Lomza, and joins the Bug at Stierock 18 miles N of Warsaw after a W and SW course of more than 200 miles. Chief affluent, the Bube.

Nargen, nas-ghen, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 13 miles NW of Revel 5 miles in length.

Nariad, Nerlad, nar-á-lá, or Nariad, a town of Bombay British India, Bharu district, 30 miles SE of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 50,000.

Narim, a town of Asiatic Russia. See NARYN.

Narvik, a banking city of Republic co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles NE of Belleville. Pop. in 1900 238.

Narkher, nar-ker, a town of British India, Central Provinces division of Nagpur. Pop. about 8000.

Narml, nar nec (anc. *Nar'na* or *Nepa'sum*) a town of Italy province of Perugia, on a height above the Nara, 45 miles NE of Rome. It has been a seat of a bishop since very early times and has a mediæval cathedral in the form of a basilica. There are Roman remains. Pop. about 3000 (commune 13,000).

Naro, the ancient name of the NARARVA.

Naro (anc. *Hypso*) a river of Sicily rises 16 miles SW of Caltanissetta and after a SW course of 23 miles enters the Mediterranean 7 miles SSE of Girgenti.

Naro, ná-ro, a town of Sicily near the Naro 12 miles E of Girgenti. It has a castle. There is a trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs and other antiquities. Pop. in 1901 12,866.

Narova, ná-ro'rá, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peipus flows between the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the village of Narovskaya. Length 50 miles.

Narrabri, a post-town of New South Wales, 351 miles by rail NW of Sydney. Pop. 2408.

Narracortie, a town of South Australia, 246 miles by rail NE of Adelaide. Pop. about 1000.

Narragansett Bay, R.I. is an inlet of the sea, from which it extends northward nearly to Providence. It forms the E boundary of the co. of Kent and Washington and encloses a number of beautiful islands, the largest of which are Rhode Island and Conanicut. It is about 28 miles long including the N part, called Providence Bay. A north eastern arm, called Mount Hope Bay extends for a short distance into Massachusetts. The city of Newport, on

Rhode Island, is on the shore of this bay near its entrance or S. end, and Narragansett Pier is on its W shore. Large vessels can ascend it from the sea to Providence.

Narragansett Pier, a banking post-village and fashionable summer-resort of Washington co. R.I., on the W shore of Narragansett Bay, about 26 miles S. of Providence and 8 miles WSW of Newport, on the Narragansett Pier R. Here are numerous hotels, an excellent beach fine residences, and a beautiful drive along the shore. The scenery is extremely picturesque. Pop. of Narragansett district, in 1900 1523.

Narragansett, a small river of Maine, rises in Hancock co. flows southeastward into Washington co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Narriman, nar'-mán or *Narumak*, ná-roo-mák, a town of Anatic Turkey, in Armenia, near the Russian frontier 12 miles SW of Otil. It was once a place of importance but has fallen into decay.

Narrows, a post-hamlet of Brevard co. Fla., on the peninsula between the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean 13 miles S of Titusville.

Narrows, a post-station of Sullivan co. Ind.

Narrows, Nar N Y a short strait which connects New York Bay or harbor with the Lower Bay and separates Long Island from Staten Island. The narrowest part is about 1½ miles wide and 6 miles from the lower extremity of Manhattan Island. It is defended by Forts Hamilton Tompkins, Lafayette and Wadsworth.

Narrowsburg, a post-village and summer resort of Sullivan co. N.Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 35 miles NW of Port Jervis. Pop. 350.

Narrows Creek, a post-station of Mason co. Mo.

Narusa, a post-station of Burnet co. Tex. 20 miles N of Burnet.

Narva, nas-rá, a town of Russia government and 81 miles WSW of St. Petersburg in the Narva, 9 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. The main town surrounded by strong walls, is connected by a bridge with the suburb of Irangorod on the opposite side of the river. The principal buildings of interest are the cathedral the old castle, the so-called Peterhaus, with a museum and the town hall. The falls of the river here have attracted textile mills. Lumber is carried on and there is considerable trade. Here on November 20 1700 Charles XII of Sweden defeated a vastly superior force of Russians under Peter the Great. Pop. in 1897 16,377.

Narwar, or *Narwar*, ná-rwár' a decayed town of India, dominions and 45 miles S of Gwalior on a tributary of the Ganges.

Nary, a post-village of Hubbard co. Minn. The banking point is Bemidji. Pop. in 1900 94.

Naryn, a river of Siberia, tributary to the Irtysh.

Naryn, or *Narim*, ná-rim, a town of Asiatic Russia Siberia, in the government of Tomsk on the Ob 200 miles NW of the city of Tomsk.

Narsotti, nas-dò-tá, a village of Italy province of Cuneo, 16 miles N of Mondovì, on the left bank of the Tanaro.

Nasbinals, nas-bee'nál, a village of France, in Lozère, 16 miles NW of Marvejols.

Nase, a part of all of Japan on the island of Oshima.

Naseby, nás-bes, a parish of England, co. and 12 miles NW of Northampton. The troops of Charles I were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

Naseby, or *Mount Ida*, a municipality and town ship of New Zealand, on South Island 80 miles NW of Dunedin. It has gold- and coal-mining interests. Pop. (borough) about 500.

Nasewau'pee, a township (town) of Door co. Wis. bounded N by Green and Sturgeon bays. Pop. in 1900 1349.

Nash, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 564 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Fishing River and intersected by the Tar River Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1900 20,707 in 1900 25,478.

Nash, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. 7 miles S of Waxahatchee. Pop. 300.

Nashawana, the second in size of the Elizabeth Islands in Duke of Cornwall.

Nashawn (or *Nashawana*) Island. See NAWASO.

Nash Island, in Pleasant River Bay about 20 miles W by S of Natchez Bay Me. It contains a light-house. Lat. 44° 25' N lon 67° 37' W.

Nashland, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tex. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 250.

Nashoba, a county of Mississippi. See NUSOMA.

Nashoba, a post-station of Middlesex co. Mass.

Nashotah, a post-village of Washago co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 26 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. 90.

Nashport, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and the Licking River 13 miles NW of Zanesville. Pop. about 170

Nash Stream, Coos co., N.H. flows into the Upper Acemoseosuck River

Nashua, a post-station of Putnam co. Fla. on the St. John's River 15 miles S. of Palatka.

Nashua, a banking post-town of Chocomauc co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 29 miles N of Cedar Falls. It has woolens and other mills and important stock raising and creamery industries. Pop. in 1900, 1268

Nashua, a city one of the capitals of Hillsboro co. N.H. is situated on the W bank of the Merrimack River at the mouth of the Nashua River 14 miles NW of Lowell on the Boston and Maine R. It has abundant water power and extensive manufactures of cotton iron steam-engines, hardware, shoes and slippers, refrigerators, carpets, cards, lined-paper, etc. The church of St. Francis Xavier erected in 1896 is one of the handiwork in the state. Nashua was chartered as a city in 1853. A United States fish hatchery is located here. Pop. in 1890 19,311 in 1900 22,899

Nashua, a post-station of Lawrence co. Pa. 7 miles NNW of Newcastle.

Nashua River rises in Worcester co. Mass. by two branches, one of which is called the South Nashua and the other the Nashua. These unite in Lancaster from which the river rises in a NNE direction through Middlesex co. into New Hampshire and enters the Merrimack River at the town of Nashua. Length about 80 miles.

Nashville, a banking post-town of Howard co. Ark. 27 miles N of Fulton, on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop. in 1900 923. It has a cotton-compress and gun, bottling works, etc.

Nashville, a post-station of Eldorado co. Cal.

Nashville, a banking post-village, capital of Berrien co., Ga. about 70 miles ESE of Albany. Pop. in 1900 293

Nashville, a banking city capital of Washington co., Ill. on the Ivesville and Nashville R. 18 miles SW of Centralia. It has flour mills, coal mines, etc. Pop. in 1900 2184

Nashville, a banking post-town capital of Brown co. Ind. on the North Branch of Salt Creek about 40 miles S by W of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 392

Nashville, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 27 miles E of Anamosa. Pop. 100

Nashville, a post-village of Kiegan co. Kan. Pop. 90

Nashville, a banking post-village of Barry co. Mich. on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R., 44 miles SE of Grand Rapids. It has saw and flour mills, a cooperage, etc. Pop. in 1900 1164

Nashville, a post-village of Barton co. Mo. 20 miles NW of Carthage. Pop. 130

Nashville, a post-village of Cheateague co. N.Y. about 14 miles E of Den Kirk

Nashville, a banking post-town capital of Nash co. N.C. on Stoney Creek about 40 miles ENE of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 479

Nashville, a post-town of Holmes co. Ohio, about 24 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 755. The banking point is Londonville.

Nashville, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is York. Pop. 100

Nashville, a city capital of the state of Tennessee and of Davidson co. is situated on the Cumberland River mainly on the left bank, 192 miles from its mouth and 184 miles SSW of Louisville, Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville the Tennessee Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rr. Lat. of observatory $36^{\circ} 0' 34''$ N lon $86^{\circ} 48' 5''$ W. Elevation above the sea, 560 feet. It is the most populous city of Tennessee after Memphis. The most prominent public building is the state capitol erected on a commanding eminence, with a tower 265 feet high. Other buildings of note are the Federal building, courthouse, custom-house, blind asylum, the state penitentiary and the Parthenon. Many of the private residences are stately mansions.

Nashville is noted for its system of public schools and is one of the foremost educational centres in the South. The city is the seat of Nashville University founded in 1806 (with a medical department the academic department is now the Peabody Normal College) of the Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal South) founded in 1873 (also with a medical department) which had an attendance in 1904 of 725. The Fish University founded in 1857 for the training of colored teachers the medical and dental departments of the University of Tennessee the Central Tennessee College (for colored) founded in 1866 and the

Roger Williams University (also for colored). Other colleges or academic institutions are the Belmont College, Beasobell College, the Nashville College for Young Ladies, Saint Cecilia's Academy and the Ward Seminary. Nashville is the seat of the Tennessee Historical Society located in the Watkins Institute. The city has a large wholesale trade and extensive manufactures, which include flour and grist-mill products, cotton and woolen goods, fertilizers, soap, saddlery, caskets, engines and threshers, carriages, boots and shoes, iron products, lumber, etc. It is one of the leading lumber markets of the United States.

The river is navigated during high water by large steam boats from its mouth to this point. Among the points of interest near Nashville are the National Cemetery and the Hermitage (the home of Andrew Jackson). Pop. in 1860 10,948 in 1870 including Edgefield, 30,260 in 1880 43,350 in 1890 70,169, in 1900 80,865. Nashville was settled in 1730. General George H. Thomas gained here a decisive victory over the Confederate general Hood, Dec. 15-16 1864.

Nashville Center, a post-village of Martin co. Minn., 32 miles SW of Mankato.

Nashwaak, *nash wák*, or **Nashwaak Bridge**, a post village of York co. New Brunswick on the Nashwaak River and on the Intercolonial R. 14 miles N of Fredericton. Pop. 200

Nashwaakie, *nash wák sie*, a post village of York co. New Brunswick at the outlet of a river of the same name, opposite the city of Fredericton. Pop. 200

Nashwaak Village, a post village of York co. New Brunswick on the river Nashwaak, 2 miles N of Fredericton. Pop. 200

Nashwaak, a banking post-village of Itasca co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 1000

Nasiefak, *ná se-dák*, a town of Poland 20 miles N of Warsaw. Pop. about 8000

Nasirabad, a town of Bengal British India capital of Mymensingh (Maidmanagh) district, 75 miles N of Dacca. Pop. about 20,000

Naskeng, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 150

Naskov, a town of Denmark. See **Naxos**

Naso, *ná so*, a town of Sicily 44 miles WSW of Messina, on the Naso near its mouth. Pop. about 5000 (own muna, 12,000)

Nasoro, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Va. 5 1/2 miles E. of Orange.

Nasoville, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. 2 miles from Tenth station. It has a woolen-mill. Pop. 200

Nassagwaya, *ná sa-gá-wá yá*, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, 10 miles E of Guelph

Nassarawa, a town of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, capital of a province or district of its own name. Pop. about 10,000

Nassau, a town of Prussia, in Nassau-Nassau on the Laht. 25 miles NW of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 2000

Nassau, *nás saw* (Ger. pron. ná-saw) Ducar or a former state in the W part of Germany bounded S by the Rhine and Nass which separated it from the grand-duchy of Hesse, and partly W by the Rhine, separating it from Rheinhessen. Its capital was Wiesbaden. Previous to 1806 Nassau was a county it was then erected into a duchy. In 1866 it was incorporated in Prussia and was united with the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Frankfurt, and Homburg to form the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Nassau, *nás saw*, the northernmost county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 643 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the St. Mary's River and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Fernandina. Pop. in 1890 8294 in 1900 9854.

Nassau, a county in the W part of Long Island N.Y. formed in 1898 from the E. parties of the old Queens co. Area, 232 sq. m. Capital, Mineola. Pop. in 1900 55,448

Nassau, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. 4 miles W of Lewes. Pop. 15.

Nassau, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa.

Nassau, a banking post-village of Lac Qui Parle co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 47 miles WSW of Benson. Pop. in 1900 134.

Nassau, a post-village in Nassau township (town) Remondet co. N.Y. 12 miles SSE of Albany and about 6 miles E. of the Hudson River on the Albany and Hudson (electric) R. It has a creamery foundry, manufactory of piano-actions, etc. The surface of the town is diversified with lakes and high hills. Pop. of the town in 1900 2073 of the village, 418.

Nassau, formerly also known as **New Providence**, a city of New Providence Island, port of entry and capital of the Bahamas Islands, on a deserty near the N coast. Lat. of light-house, $25^{\circ} 5' 6''$ N lon $77^{\circ} 21' 2''$ W. It is

regularly and well built, defended by forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, government house, a public library, hospital, and agricultural society. Its harbor is sheltered southward by Hog Island and permits the entry of vessels drawing 18 feet. The town has a large trade in sponges, cotton fruit, and salt. It is an Anglican bishop's see and is a much-frequented winter resort. Pop. about 10,000.

Nasau River, Fla., a small river which enters Nassau Sound on the boundary between the cos. of Duval and Nassau.

Nasau River, northern Australia, enters Nassau Bay Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter.

Nasau Sound, on the E. coast of Florida, is at the E. extremity of Amelia Island, 10 miles S. of Fernandina.

Nasauwadox, a post-village of Northampton co. Va. on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Eastville.

Nasack, or **Nasik**, a town of Bombay India, capital of Nasick district, on the Godavary near *Wanawar*, 55 miles by rail NE of Bombay. Its copper and brass-wares are in high repute. The town is great place of Hindu pilgrimages. It is noted for the ancient cave-temples in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 21,490.

Nasatatten, a still lca. a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Milfbach, 19 miles W of Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. about 1500.

Nastved, or **Nestved**, a town of Denmark on the island of Zealand 13 miles W of Præstø and on the Saa-Aa near its mouth. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 7162.

Nasagbu, *na-song'boo*, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a small bay of the W coast. Pop. 662.

Naszed, *nasédd* a town of Hungary in Transylvania, on the (r. *rest* *ssama*). Pop. in 1900 3143.

Nata, *na'ta*, a town of the republic of Panama, on the W side of the Isthmus 64 miles W of the town of Panama.

Natagassama, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, and on the Magdalena River 20 miles W of Paríthosón.

Natal, *na'tal* a colonial possession of Great Britain on the SE coast of Africa, adjoining Cape Colony on the SW and the Orange River and Transvaal colonies on the NW. On the SW it borders on Basutoland, Griqualand East, and Pondoland. The Drakenberg mountains are on the W border. Until recently the Buffalo and Tugela rivers formed the NE boundary, but within the last few years Zululand (with Tongaland or Amatungaland) and a large tract formerly belonging to the Transvaal republic have been annexed to Natal, which thus extends northward to the borders of Portuguese East Africa and Swaziland. Total area about 34,600 sq. m. Pop. estimated in 1904 at 1,100,000 of whom about four fifths were Zulu Kaffirs. The European number between 5,000 and 100,000 and the East Indians and other Asiatics together are about equally numerous. The level of the country rises in successive terraces from the sea to the highland of the Drakenberg range. The surface is well watered and a great part of it is covered with tall grass. The climate is subtropical but healthful. The products of the low lying coast being those of the tropics, while those of the cool highlands of the interior are such as are grown in temperate climates. Timber in the interior of Natal proper grows only in clumps but Zululand possesses valuable forests. The sea-coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Cotton and indigo grow wild. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans and tobacco are important crops. Tea-planting has been recently introduced. There are extensive deposits of coal the product of the mines in 1902 having been 592,821 tons. The chief exports of the colony are gold, coal, wool, sugar, hides and skins, and bark. The only good harbor is that of Durban (or Port Natal). The colony is administered by a governor assisted by a minister, a legislative council and a legislative assembly. Vasco de Gama landed at Port Natal in 1487 on Christmas Day whence the name Natal (*Nativity*). The Boers of Cape Colony who had emigrated in order not to have to endure British rule, organized the Republic of Natal in 1839 but in 1843 the British annexed the country to Cape Colony. Natal was erected into a separate colony in 1856 and had an annexed to it the province of Zululand in 1897, and the Transvaal districts of Vryheid and Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom in Jan. 1903. Capital, Pietermaritzburg.

Natal, *na'tal* (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*, *sa-dá'di dok'riah*), a town of Brazil capital of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Rio Grande in the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and has a harbor, a governor's residence, etc., and an export trade in sugar and cotton.

Natal, or **Natar**, *na'taa*, a town of Sumatra, on its SW coast. Near it are some gold-mines and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, etc.

Natallie, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Carmel. Pop. 200.

Natchang, Conn. See *NALBAC*.

Natchez, *natch'is*, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., 7 miles SE. of Shoals.

Natchez, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. 120.

Natchez, a city of Mississippi and the capital of Adams co. is on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi valley and the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 180 miles SW of Jackson. It is pleasantly situated on and along a bluff which is elevated nearly 200 feet above the river and affords an extensive view of the immense reach of fertile lands of Louisiana. The city contains a Catholic cathedral, court-house, orphan asylum, state hospital, the Natchez Institute, St. Joseph's Academy, Stanton College, Fisk Library, etc. Its industries are represented by cotton and oil mills, compresses and gins, foundries, and manufacturing of bricks and ice. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. A national cemetery adjoins the city. The name of this city is derived from a tribe of aborigines who formerly lived here. Pop. in 1880 7658, in 1890 10,101, in 1900 12,210.

Natchitoches, *nák-aché* a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, has an area of 12,5 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River and partly bounded on the E by Calcasieu Bayou. Capital Natchitoches. Pop. in 1890 25,836 in 1900 33,216.

Natchitoches, a banking post town capital of Natchitoches parish La. is on the Cane River which is navigable for large steamboats 4 miles from the Red River and 75 miles SE of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwestern and the Texas and Pacific R. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has the St. Mary's Academy and a state normal school. Steam-jackets ply between this place and New Orleans. Cotton is the chief export. Pop. in 1900 2,308.

Naters, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais 1 mile from Brig. Elevation 2235 feet.

Natham, a post village of Johnson co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Nathans Creek, a post-station of Ashe co. N. C.

Natsek, a post-town of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 17 miles WSW of Boston. It is at the S end of Cochichewick Lake. It has public library (Morris Institute Deacon Public Library), the Walnut Hill School and extensive manufacturing of boots and shoes, brass-balls, wooden ware, clothing, etc. Pop. in 1890 1486.

Natiek, a post-village of Kent co. Ct. on the New York and New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles SSW of Providence. It has large cotton mills. Pop. about 3500.

National, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa, 50 miles NW of Des Moines. Pop. 60.

National City, a banking city of San Diego co. Cal., on the Pacific Ocean adjoining San Diego on the National City and Otay and other railroads. It has lumber interests and fruit-packing houses. Pop. in 1900 10,000.

National Home, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis. 3 miles W of Milwaukee. Here are public buildings erected by the United States for a soldiers' home.

National Military Home, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio 34 miles W of Dayton. Here are several buildings erected by the national government for the accommodation of disabled soldiers.

National Park, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the Delaware River. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. about 70.

National Soldiers' Home, a post-station of Elizabeth City co. Va. on the N shore of Hampton Roads, 15 miles from Norfolk. Here is a home for disabled volunteers.

National Stock Yards, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Ill., on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis. Here is a great market for cattle, sheep, etc. Several great railroads converge to this point.

Natividad, *na'te-ve-ná'* a small island of Lower California Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso about lat. 27° 40' N.

Natividad, *na'te-ve-dá'* a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. about 104 miles SSE of San Francisco.

Natividad, a village of Mexico, state of Mexico, near Toluca.

Natividad, *na'te-ve-dá'*, a town of Brazil, state of Goyas, on the river Lulo Antas, 100 miles NNE of São Paulo.

Nat Moore, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N. C. 3 miles from Brinkley station.

Natoma, a banking post-town of Osborne co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Natrons, a central county of Wyoming. Area, 5306 sq. m. It is drained by the Platte River. Oil, coal, iron,

and other minerals are found Capital Casper Pop in 1900 1785

Natramm, a post-village of Mason co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 30 miles SW of Bloomington Pop. 160

Natramm, a banking post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles NE of Pittsburgh It has manufactures of mineral acids carbonate of soda, copperas salt, etc Pop. about 1500

Natram Lakes of Egypt are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert, called the Natron valley about 80 miles WNW of Cairo and consist of several pools, many of them rich in natron

Natore, or Nator, ná-tor' (native Ná-tor ná-tá-r) a town of Bengal, British India, Rayshahi district, 30 miles E. of Daulah Pop. about 10 000

Natunns, ná-too ná, several groups of islands off the NW coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natunns Island is about 40 miles in length

Natunns, ná-toon, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajam, 60 miles WNE of Isfahan

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Winston co. Ala. on the Northern Alabama R. The banking point is Jasper Pop. 100

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. The banking point is Panama Pop. 100

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the Indian River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles ENE of Watertown The river here flows under a stratum of limestone Pop. about 375

Natural Bridge, a post-village and resort of Rock bridge co. Va. about 120 miles W of Richmond and about 2 miles from the James River on the Norfolk and Western R. Here is the celebrated natural bridge over Cedar Creek one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state. The arch is 210 feet high 50-100 ft. wide, and with a span in its broadest part of 90 ft. Elevation above sea-level 1600 ft.

Natural Canal, St. Lawrence co. N.Y. connects the Oswego with the Great River Length, about 6 miles

Natural Dam, a post-station of Crawford co. Ark

Natural Dam, a post-station of St. Lawrence co. N.Y.

Naturaliste (ná-oo-rá-ist) Cape, a headland of Western Australia, forming the W side of Geograph Bay Lat. 33° 31' 46" S

Naturans, ná-toon, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol circle of Bozen in the valley of the Adige

Nauclaway, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. The banking point is Newberry Pop. in 1900 8

Naubun, ná-buk a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. 5 miles ESE of Hartford Pop. about 500 It has manufactures of paper cutlery and silver ware. The banking point is Hartford

Naucleritis, an ancient city of Egypt, on the Canopic branch of the Nile. Greeks settled here and made this place a busy trade-centre

Naucleris, ná-der, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Swiss frontier 15 miles NW of Glarus

Nauens, ná-en, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 17 miles WNW of Potsdam It is a busy manufacturing place with very diversified industries Pop. in 1900 8605

Naugard, ná-gast, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles NE of Stettin It is situated on a lake abounding in fish Pop. in 1900 4063

Naugart, ná-gart a post-hamlet of Marathon co. Wis. 14 miles NW of Wausau

Naugatuck, ná-gá-tuk a post-borough of New Haven co. Conn. coextensive with Naugatuck township (town) on a river of the same name, 5 miles S of Waterbury on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has the Whittemore Memorial Library Whittemore High School etc. There are manufactures of underwear machinery brass, malleable iron paper-boxes, etc. Large rubber works are located here. Pop. in 1900 10 541

Naugatuck River, Conn., rises in Litchfield co., runs southward through New Haven co. and enters the Housatonic River at Derby It is about 65 miles long

Naughtlight, ná-rit, a post-hamlet of Morris co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey about 15 miles W of Morristown

Naucampatepetl, mountain of Mexico. See Cozaco de Zamora

Nauchelm, ná-wá-lis, or Bad Nauchelm, a town and watering-place of Hesse, beautifully situated on the NE slope of the Taunus mountains, 13 miles NNW of Hanau Its saline springs attract large numbers of invalids, for whose accommodation there are splendid establishments Large quantities of salt are obtained from the brine springs Pop. in 1900, 4665

Nauján, ná-wá-ná, a people of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, on the NE coast, at the mouth of a river that drains Lake Nauján Pop. 6312

Naumburg, náwn bóon, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles SSW of Merseburg, on the Saale The cathedral is Late-Romanesque and Early-Gothic style, with four towers and many works of art, and the old castle are the principal buildings. There are manufactures of woollens combs, leather and soap, and glass- and porcelain-painting is carried on From the eleventh to the sixteenth century Naumburg was the seat of a bishop Pop. in 1900 23 167

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder 16 miles WSW of Cassel Pop. 1300

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles W of Liegnitz, on the Glatze Pop. 2000

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles W of Liegnitz on the right bank of the Bober Pop. 800

Naumburg, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. 64 miles N. of Luzerne

Naumburg, náwn búf a town and summer-resort of Saxony 10 miles ESE. of Leipzig, on the Parthe Pop. about 3000

Naupactus, the ancient name of LEPANTO.

Nauplia, náw-plá (Gr. *Nephele* or *Aegleus* called by the Italians *Napoli* or *Romana*), ná-pó-lis deo ná-má-ná) a seaport of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the monarchy of Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 miles SSW of Argos. Its harbor is defended by almost impregnable fortifications, medieval and modern in part reared on the precipitous heights of Palamidi. The town is beautifully situated and is attractive, with its many modern buildings, squares, clean streets, and promenades along the shore. It carries on a considerable trade. Nauplia was an important place in the Middle Ages and has preserved many memorials of Venetian rule For a few years after the liberation of Greece it was the capital of the kingdom Pop. in 1900, 5955 (communa 10 907)

Nauplia, Gulf of (anc. *Argolicus Sinus*) an inlet of the Aegean Sea Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea Length 50 miles breadth 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands the chief being Sperma, at its mouth It receives the Xeris River on which Argos is situated

Nauset Beach, the E. side of Cape Cod, Mass. in Barnstable co. 18 miles SE of Provincetown About 4 miles S is the entrance to Nauset Harbor an inlet of the Atlantic

Nauhausen, the largest of the Elisabeth Islands, in Duke of Mass. 7 1/2 miles long is a summer resort.

Nauta, ná-tá a town of Peru on the Amazon a little above the confluence of the Ucayali

Nauvoo, náw-voo, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. The banking point is Jasper Pop. 150

Nauvoo, a banking city of Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi River 14 miles above Keokuk It is finely situated on high ground. It was founded in 1840 by the Mormons who built here a large and costly limestone temple, which is now a ruin After the Mormons had been driven away a company of French Benedictines occupied the place for some time It has the St. Mary's Academy of Benedictine Sisters and farming and grape growing interests. Pop. in 1900 1321

Nauvoo, a post-village of Togo co. Pa. about 20 miles N by W of Williamsport Pop. 200

Nauvoo, ná-vá-kon ná-no, a village of Spain in Extremadura, province and HNE of Cáceres

Nauvoo de la Asunción, ná-vá-dá lá-á-son the-ná, a town of Spain in Old Castile 23 miles NW of Segovia. Pop. (communa) 2000

Nauvoo del Rey, ná-vá-dél-rá, a town of Spain province and 40 miles SW of Valladolid. Pop. (communa) in 1900 6148

Nauvoo, ná-vá-bo, a county in the E part of Arizona. Area, 9836 sq. m. about one-half reserved for the Mogul Navajo, and White Mountain Indians Capital, Holbrook. Pop. in 1900 8820

Nauvoo, a post-village of Greer co. Okla. 26 miles SE by S of Mangum. The banking point is Leger Pop. 100

Navajo Indians, a peaceable, industrious tribe occupying a reservation embracing the NW corner of New Mexico and the NE corner of Arizona.

Naval, ná-rá a town of Spain in Aragon province and E of Huesca. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works. Pop. (communa) 1300

Navalica, ná-vá-kán, a town of Spain, in New Castile, W of Toledo. Pop. (communa) about 2000

Navalcarnero, ná-vá-kan-ná-ro, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles WSW of Madrid. Pop. (communa) 4900

Navalmoral de la Mata, ná-vál-mo-rá-dí ná-má-tá, a town of Spain, 53 miles NE of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 4500

Navalmillos, Los, locs ná vá loo-thel yooe, a town of Spain in New Castile, 33 miles SW of Toledo. Pop. (commune) 4056

Navalvillar de Pela, ná-vál-veel-yar dá pá-lá, a town of Spain province and 67 miles ENE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3509

Navan, a town of Ireland, co of Meath at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater 26 miles NW of Dublin. Pop. about 3800

Navan, a post-station of Winnebago co. Iowa

Navarino, ná-vá-roo-no or Neukastro, ná-o-ká-í-ro (now officially called Pylos) a seaport of Greece in the Morea, nominally of Messenia, on a bay of the Mediterranean 6 miles N of Modon. Near it, on the N are the ruins of the ancient Pylos (Palaeokastro). The spacious harbor one of the finest in the Mediterranean, is sheltered by the island of Sphagis (ancient Sphaeroteris). On Oct 29 1827 the English French Russian fleet annihilated the Turkish Egyptian fleet in the harbor of Navarino. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000)

Navarino, nev-a-ree-no a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. about 19 miles SW of Syracuse. Pop. about 260

Navarre, ná-var' (Sp. *Navarra* ná-van-sá) a province of Spain bounded by France, Aragon, Old Castile, and the Basque Provinces. Area, 4955 sq. mi. Pop. in 1900 367,569. It is traversed by the Pyrenees, whose summits are generally bare, but whose lower slopes are covered with wood and afford excellent pasture. Chief river the Ebro, whose valley is very fruitful. There are extensive unproductive districts. About half of the population speak the Basque language. Capital, Pamplona. Navarre, which was never completely subjugated by the Arabs appears as an independent kingdom about the beginning of the tenth century. In 1035 Aragon was detached from it, becoming a separate kingdom. It was united with Aragon from 1076 to 1134. From 1234 to 1323 Navarre was united with Champagne, the king of France being at during the latter part of this period. Towards the close of the fifteenth century Béarn was united with it. The bulk of the kingdom was seized by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1512 and united to Spain. The part N. of the Pyrenees (Béarn and Lower Navarre) continued to exist as a petty kingdom. In 1545 Jeanne d'Albret queen of Navarre married Antoine de Bourbon. Their son Henry of Navarre became king of France, as Henry IV, in 1589.

Navarre, a banking post-village of Stark co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River about 19 miles by rail SW of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 963

Navarro, ná-vá-roo' a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées 20 miles W of Pau. Pop. about 1259

Navarro, ná-van-sá' a village of Spain, province and 88 W of Valencia.

Navarrete, ná-van-sá-tá a town of Spain province and 0 miles W of Logroño. Pop. (commune) about 1706

Navarro, a small river of Mendocino co. Cal. runs northward and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Navarro, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 1150 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE by the Trinity River and is also drained by Chambers and Rimbald creeks. Capital, Corsicana. Pop. in 1900 26,373 in 1900 43,374

Navarro, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. on the Pacific coast, 25 miles (direct) W of Ukiah

Navas del Madroño, ná-vás-dél má-dro-ná-yo a town of Spain 10 miles WNW of Cáceres. Pop. about 3000

Navas del Marqués, ná-vás-dél mar-kés a town of Spain 24 miles ESE of Avila. Pop. about 2500

Navas de San Antonio, ná-vás-dá-sán-án-tá-sá-o, a village of Spain in Old Castile, 20 miles from Segovia.

Navas de San Juan, ná-vás-dá-sán-núo-án (almost swan) a town of Spain in Andalusia, 35 miles from Jerez. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4628

Navas de Tolosa, ná-vás-dá-to-ló-sá, a small village of Spain in Andalusia, province and 39 miles N of Jerez. Here, in 1212 a great victory was won by the Christians over the Moors.

Navasink Monmouth co. N. J. See **NAVESINK**

Navasota, a banking post-town of Orange co. Tex. on the Navasota River near its mouth in the Brazos, and on the Houston and Texas Central and other railroads, 70 miles NW of Houston. It has a cotton-gin, compress, cottonseed oil mill, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and grain. Pop. in 1900 2357

Navasota River, Tex. enters the Brazos River near Washington. It is about 170 miles long.

Navassa, or **Navassa**, ná-vá-sá, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the W coast of Haiti at the SW entrance

of the Windward Passage. It was formerly a source of guano.

Navia, ná-vá, a village of Italy, in Lombardy 5 miles NE of Brera. Pop. about 2600

Navelli, a post-hamlet of Union co. Tenn., 29 miles N by E of Knoxville

Navelli, ná-vél-lee, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles SE of Aquila. Pop. about 1400

Narar, Lonh, lok ná-var a lake of Scotland, co of Sutherland near its centre. Length 4 miles

Naves, náv a village of France, in Corrèze, 3 miles N of Tulle.

Navesink, a post-village and resort of Monmouth co., N. J. 1 mile S by W of Atlantic Highlands, its banking post. Pop. about 700. The station Navesink Beach, is on the Central R. of New Jersey.

Navesink Hill, N. J. See **HIGHLANDS**

Navesink (Navesink) River, a small stream of Monmouth co. N. J. which after a NE course discharges into Sandy Hook Bay at the Highlands.

Navia, ná-vá a river of Spain rises in Galicia, province of Lugo flows NNE, and enters the Bay of Biscay. Length, 65 miles. It has an excellent salmon fishery.

Navia, a town of Spain on the river Navia about a mile from its mouth. It has Roman antiquities. Pop. (commune) about 6000

Navia de Suarna, ná-vá-dí-suar-ná or soo-ná-ná, a town of Spain province and 40 miles NW of Oviedo on the Navia. Pop. (commune) 5000

Navidad, a small river of Texas, enters the Lavaca River about 10 miles below Texarkana.

Navidad, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Tex. on the Navidad River 28 miles NE of Victoria.

Navidad, a town of Chile in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1600

Navigator's Islands See **SANDWICH ISLANDS**

Navina, a banking post-village of Logan co. Okla. Pop. 125

Navotas, or **Nabotas**, ná-bo-tás a pueblo of Iloilo, Philippines islands 6 miles from Manila. Pop. 9154

Navua, a settlement and river of Viti Levu Fiji Islands

Navy Cliff, a promontory in the NE part of Ireland, overlooking Independence Bay. Lat. 51° 37' N.

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj**, ná-ná-b-gún-j a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh district of Gonda. It is a mart for grain. Pop. about 19,000

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj**, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh capital of the district of Bareilly. Pop. about 15,000

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj**, a town of Bengal on the E. bank of the Hugli 13 miles N of Calcutta. Pop. about 15,000

Nawanganar, a town of India. See **NOWANGANAR**

Nawillwili, ná-wee-wee-lee a village on a small harbor of the same name on the SE side of Kauai Hawaiian Islands. The soil in the vicinity is rich producing sugar-cane, taro, beans, sweet potatoes, etc. The harbor is fairly protected from the trade-wind.

Naxos, or **Naxia**, ná-sá-sá (anc. *Naxos*) an island of the Cyclades the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades. Length 19 miles breadth 15 miles. Area, about 175 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 2500 feet. Emery is obtained and exported in large quantities. Chief products, wine, fruits, grain, olive oil and cotton. In antiquity Naxos was noted for its wine, which is still in high repute. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the island formed with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the sixteenth century. The chief town is Naxos, with a port on the NW coast. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Latin bishop. The sparsely of Naxos includes also Paros and other islands. Total pop. in 1896 23,144 of which 15,608 belonged to the island. The town of Naxos has about 2000 inhabitants.

Naxos See **NAXOS**

Nay, ná, a town of France in Hautes Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau 19 miles SSE of Pau. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1901 3450

Nay Damski, ná-yá-doom-ká, a small town of Bengal British India, capital of the Santal Parganas.

Nayattapint, a post-village and watering place on the E shore of Narragansett Bay Bristol co. R. I. and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 0 miles S of Providence. Pop. 200

Nayaug, ná-yawg a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Lackawanna and the Erie R. 6 miles E of Scranton. Pop. 160

Naye, ná a hotel-station of Switzerland in the canton of Vaud, 4½ miles by mountain railway from Gllou. Alt-

tude, 6485 feet. A short distance above are the Eochers de Noye (8716 ft.), commanding one of the most magnificent views in Switzerland.

Naylor, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ga., near the Alabama River and on the Atlantic Coast line, 13 miles NE. of Valdosta. Pop. about 275.

Naylor, a post-village of Ripley co. Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Doniphan. Pop. in 1900 202.

Naylors, a post-station of Richmond co. Va.

Nayon, or **Nayun**, n. e. a group of four or five islands Mulay Archipelago, V coast of Celebes off the Bay of Manado.

Nazareth (Arab *Nazareth*, in *na-see'ra*) a town of Palestine, in ancient Galilee 17 miles SE. of Acre. Pop. about 11,000 mostly Christians. It stands on a declivity in a region of great picturesque quality, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses and hedges of cactus fig and olive. Its principal edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly-decorated church. This church is reputed to be on the site which was the scene of the Annunciation and where the house of the Virgin stood. It was completed in its present form in 1730.

Nazareth, n. e. a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 8 miles SW. of Ghent. Pop. 8600.

Nazareth, n. e. a town of Brazil state of Bahia, on the left bank of the Jaguaripa, 44 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Nazareth, a town of Brazil in the state of Pernambuco, 33 miles NW. of the city of Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Nazareth, a banking post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. about 7 miles NW. of Easton, on the Bangor and Portland and the Lehigh and New England R. It was founded in 1741 by a colony of Moravians under George Whitefield. Here is a Moravian academy founded in 1785. Nazareth has manufactures of hosiery, knit goods and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 2304.

Nazareth Islands, Indian Ocean. See **CARADORE**.

Nazara, n. e. a town of Mexico, state and 98 miles N. by E. of the city of Durango. It is on the Namas River which discharges into the Laguna de Parais in Chihuahua.

Naze (nase) *Tas* (New *Lundene*) a cape at the S. extremity of Norway on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skagerrak. Lat. 57° 57' N. lon. 7° 2' E.

Naze, *Tas* a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. of Essex, 5 miles E. of Harwich.

Naze, *Tas*, a headland of Senegambia, 36 miles SE. of Cape Verde.

Ndago, a town of Senegambia 12 miles N. of Saint-Louis.

Ndolo, a railroad station of the Congo Free State, on the Congo River near Leopoldville.

Né, n. (L. *Nen*) a village of Italy province of Genoa, 8 miles from Chiavari, on the Graviglia.

Neahco Mills, a post-station of Prince William co. Va.

Neandmore, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. Pop. 75.

Neaflu, n. e. a village on the island of Varao one of the Friendly Islands.

Neagh, *Lough*, 168 n. e. a lake of Ireland, on the SW. border of the co. of Antrim. Length, 17 miles breadth 16 miles. It receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater and discharges into the Atlantic through the Lower Bann. Greatest depth about 166 feet.

Neahbay, a post-village of Clallam co. Wash. on the Strait of Juan de Fuca about 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Neal, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ill. The banking point is Neoga. Pop. 160.

Neal, a post-village of Greenwood co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Nealeys Corner, a post-station of Penobscot co. Me. about 6 miles W. of Hampden.

Neals Landing, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 125.

Neal Springs, a post-station of Berler co. Ark.

Neame, a post-village of Vernon parish La., on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri and Louisiana R. The banking point is Leesville. It has lumbering interests.

Neamtu, *nyamtu*, or **Neamtu**, a town of Rumania, in the N. part of Moldavia, 30 miles NW. of Roman. Pop. in 1899 8578.

Neanderthal, a small valley of Prussia in the district of Düsseldorf near Mettmann, whence was obtained the famous Neanderthal skull of anthropologists.

Néant, n. e. a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles NE. of Ploërmel.

Neapolis, an ancient name of **NAPLES**.

Neapolis, an ancient name of **NAPLES**.

Neapolis, an ancient name of **KYRRE**.

Neapolis, a post-village of Lucas co. Ohio, on the Wabash R. 21 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. 108.

Neath, *neeth*, a river of Wales, rises SW. of the Brecon Beacons and, after a SSW. course of 20 miles enters the Bristol Channel 24 miles S. of Neath.

Neath, a municipal borough of Wales co. of Glamorgan 7 miles NE. of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath. It has remains of an old castle. There are copper and iron works and stone-quarries. The town is believed to occupy the site of the Roman station of Aldum. Pop. in 1900 13,720.

Neath, a post-station of Bradford co. Pa. about 22 miles SW. of Binghamton.

Nebo, *Jebel*, a mountain a few miles E. of the N. end of the Dead Sea. Elevation, about 2650 feet. It commands a magnificent view. It is believed by many to be the Mount Nebo whence Moses, according to Deuteronomy viewed the Promised Land.

Nebo, a post-hamlet of Paniding co. Gt.

Nebo, a banking post-village of Pike co. Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. 14 miles E. of Louisiana, Mo. Pop. in 1900 808.

Nebo, a banking post-town of Hopkins co. Ky. 10 miles W. of Madisonville on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has tobacco-industries. Pop. in 1900 237.

Nebo, a post-hamlet of Laclede co. Mo.

Nebo, a post village of McDowell co. N. C. Pop. 100.

Nebo, *Mount* *Res Naba* *JEREL*.

Nebr, n. e. a town of Prussian Siamy 19 miles WSW. of Mersberg, on the Unstrut. Pop. about 2500.

Nebraska, a river of North America. See **PLATTE**.

Nebraska, a northwest-central state of the American Union bounded N. by South Dakota, E. by Iowa and Missouri, S. by Kansas and Colorado, and W. by Colorado and Wyoming. Area, 76,846 sq. m. Its N. line is formed by the 43d parallel of N. lat. and the Missouri River which stream also washes its whole eastern border. The southern line strikes westward along the parallel of 40° N. to the meridian of 102° W. lon. and beyond that follows the parallel of 41° N. lat. to the meridian of 104° W. lon. which is the western limit of the state.

Face of the Country—The greater part of Nebraska is gently undulating, monotonous plain or prairie, rising progressively towards the W. where the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains are reached. The state is but scantily supplied with timber. The interesting *Manzanita* *terres* (or *Red Lands*) occupy but a relatively small area in Nebraska, being situated in the NW. in a basin whose surface is carved out into fantastic cliffs and buttes, with narrow labyrinthine passages between. This strange and desolate tract abounds in interesting fossil remains. Eastward of this region and S. of the Nebraska, there is a tract covered with mud hills, but capable of affording pasture in the proper season. The western part of the state attains a considerable elevation, generally from 2000 to 3000 ft. or more and in *Osage* *Rock* in Banner co., reaches 5000 ft. and in *Nebraska* *Summit* 5325 ft. In the upper Nebraska valley there is some forest-land with yellow pine timber while elsewhere, especially eastward, the water courses are fringed with cottonwood, hackberry, boxelder elm, white elm, ash, oak, and other trees. Berry-bearing shrubs wild grapes, vines, and the wild plum are abundant.

Rivers—Besides the Missouri, the principal rivers are the Nebraska, the broad and shallow Platte with its North and South Forks the North Platte, and South Platte, the Elkhorn, Lodge Pole Creek, the Republican the Saline, and the Big and Little Blue rivers. Owing to their shallowness and lack of water the streams are not navigated except the Missouri.

Geology—Southeastern Nebraska is underlain by the coal measures, but its coals are mostly pinched out, and lie in very thin layers, which cannot be worked to advantage. They have, nevertheless, afforded a scanty supply of fuel of a tolerable quality. Peat is abundant and there are workable beds of lignite or brown coal. A large part of eastern Nebraska is covered by Cretaceous strata and of the western section by Tertiary (largely Miocene and Pliocene) deposits and along the Missouri there are bluffs of the loess. The glacial drift deposits are extensively distributed. There are many richly fossiliferous strata in the state, largely in areas of a comparatively recent lacustrine formation. Good limestones, sandstones, and gypsum exist in abundance and afford building-materials. Fossils and other clays are common. There are numerous salines in the state, some of which already afford a good supply of salt, mainly obtained by evaporating the brines.

Climate—The climate of the state is of a markedly continental type, with extremes of summer and winter temperature, the range of the mercury being between about -40° and 115° (in the shade). The mean January temperature

to 20° The rainfall is very unequal, ranging from 20 inches, or even considerably more, in the eastern sections to less than 15 inches in the W where irrigation is made a necessary condition of successful agriculture The average annual rainfall for the state is about 23 inches

Agricultural Resources etc.—Nebraska occupies a prominent place as an agricultural state The eastern counties have everywhere a deep and fertile soil naturally covered with a tough sod The blue-joint of the prairies and the tule grass of the bottoms are excellent wild pasture and hay grounds Those lands which are broken by draws or ravines are especially prized by the grazier because they almost always afford water while in winter the draws shelter the stock from the severe winds Droughts are frequent in the W Indian corn spring wheat, rye, oats bar sorghum, butter sorghum tobacco and wool are leading products The product of the crops for 1900 was corn 210 450 064 bushels wheat 48 401 900 bushels oats 37 7 8, 572 bushels barley 55 382 bushels rye 867 237 bushels potatoes, 9 664,444 bushels and hay 1 639 484 tons The wool-crop yielded 2 448 463 pounds of washed and unwashed wool The cultivation of the sugar beet has developed into a considerable industry as likewise that of orchard fruit Stock raising is extensively carried on The live-stock in addition to cattle and horses, includes large numbers of swine Cattle do not require much protection or much hard feeding in winter and often receive no at all

Manufactures have greatly increased but are carried on chiefly as yet, for the supply of local needs Among the articles produced may be specified farm implements wagons cars boots shoes lumber cooperage furniture bricks, tiles, salt, lime, flour meal syrup harness, soap condensation tobacco cigars, metallic wares etc Smelting and meat-packing (chiefly of hogs) brewing and the manufacture of grist-mill and dairy products (butter cheese) are among the notable industries of the state

Railroad—In 1865 the first railroad trains were run in the state and there were reported 123 miles of track In 18 0 there were 65 miles in 1930 1953 miles in 1950 5407 miles and in 1900 5740 miles Omaha is the principal railroad centre

The **Cities** are 90 in number—viz Adams, Antelope, Banner Blaine, Boone, Boxhills, Boyd Brown Buffalo, Burr, Butler Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cherry Cheyenne, Clay Colfax, Cuming Custer Dakota, Dawes, Dawson Deuel Dixie Dodge, Douglas Dundy Fillmore Franklin Fremont Furnas Gage, Garfield, Cooper Grant, Greeley Hall Hamilton Harlan, Hayes Hitchcock Holt, Hooker Jew and Jefferson Johnson Kearney Keith Kearney Kimball Knox Lancaster Lincoln, Logan Loup McPherson Madison Merrick Nemaha, Nemaha, Nuckolls Otoe, Pawnee Perkins Phillips Pierce, Platte Polk Red Willow Richardson Rock Saline, Sarpy Saunders Scotts Bluff Seward Sheridan Sherman, Sioux Stanton, Thayer Thomas Thurston Valley Washington Wayne, Webster Wheeler York

The **principal towns** are Omaha, on the Missouri, the railroad centre and metropolis of the state (pop in 1900 107 555) Lincoln the capital (40 189) South Omaha (26 801) Beatrice (7875) Nebraska City (7 90) Grand Island (354) Fremont (7241) Hastings (188) etc

Ed. Univ.—Lincoln is the seat of the state university the University of Nebraska, with which the state agricultural college and the school of fine arts are affiliated The number of enrolled students in 1903-04 was 2513 Other institutions are the University of Omaha, at Bellevue, Cotter College at Bethany Duane College, at Crete, and Nebraska Wesleyan University at University Place The state has a normal school at Peru There is a state penitentiary at Lincoln an asylum for the blind at Nebraska City an asylum for the insane at Lincoln a school for deaf mutes at Omaha, an industrial school at Kearney a girls industrial school at Omaha, etc

Government—The governor and the chief state officers are elected for terms of 2 years The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both serving for 2 years The state sends 6 members to the lower house of Congress

The **population** in 1900 was 28,841, at which time the territory had an area nearly greater than the present state in 1870 123 993 including but very few of the 7529 Indians in 1880 452,402 in 1900 1 058 010, with 3751 Indians on reservations in 1900 1 068 599 The foreign born population in 1900 was 177 347

History—Nebraska formed successively a part of the Louisiana and Missouri territories until 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and the famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill, creating territorial governments was passed by Congress The general interest in the political destinies of Kansas for some years drew the stream of immigrants to

that quarter rather than to Nebraska, which was not admitted as a state until 1867 Since that time the progress in wealth and population has been remarkable

Nebraska, a post-village of Jennings co, Ind., 62 miles W of Cincinnati, on the Baltimore and Ohio South-western R. Pop 150

Nebraska, a post-village of Pickaway co Ohio, about 20 miles S by E of Columbus

Nebraska, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. on Tioga Creek, 6 miles E of Tioga, with lumber mill. Pop 250

Nebraska City, the capital of Neb co., Neb is situated on the W bank of the Missouri River in the midst of a remarkably fertile agricultural district and on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 57 miles E by S of Lincoln Large steamboats navigate the river above and below this place The city contains the Nebraska State Institution for the Blind and the Academy of the Annunciation and has large starch-works cereal mills packing houses a brewery stock yards manufacturers of grain-drills and other agricultural implements etc. Pop. in 1880 4183 in 1890 11,494 in 1900 7880

Necaxa, a river and waterfall of Mexico, in the state of Puebla

Necoda, or **Necedah**, a river of Jackson co Wis enters the Yellow River about 3 miles from its mouth

Necedah, a post-village in Necedah township (town) Jackson co Wis on the Yellow River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul and the Chicago Northwestern Rs 12 miles NNE of New Lisbon Here are valuable cran berry marshes Pop in 1900 1209 of the town 1821

Nechamitz, nek-knits a village of Bohemia, 9 miles WNW of Abniggnite

Nechamitz, nek-an its or **Nechamitz**, nek-an its, a post-village of Fayette co Tex

Nenhe, a banking post-village of Pembina co N Dak on the Great Northern R. 17 miles W of Pembina Pop about 360

Neeches, a post-village of Anderson co Tex on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Palestine 12 miles distant Pop 100

Neeches (nech is) **River**, Tex rises in Von Zandt co runs generally southward and enters Sabine Lake about 3 miles from the mouth of the Sabine and 15 miles from that of Mexico Length about 350 miles

Neck, or **Neck City**, a post-city of Jasper co Mo 5 miles from Oranago Pop in 1900 374

Neckar, nek-lor a river of Germany rising in the mountains of the Schwarzwald in Württemberg on the frontiers of Baden flows generally N and W (crossing a portion of the Odenwald) to Mannheim where it joins the Rhine on the right Length 210 miles (chief affluent the Jagt Heidelberg Heidelberg Ledwighurg and Cannstatt are on its banks the river being navigable to the last-named towns The Neckar gives its name to one of the main divisions (circles) of Württemberg

Neckarau, nek-kar-ow a former village of Baden on an island in the Rhine, now incorporated in Mannheim

Neckarbleichhofheim, nek-kar-bleich-hof-him, a town of Baden circle of Heidelberg near Sinsheim Pop about 1600

Neckargemünd, nek-kar-geh-münd a town and health resort of Baden at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar 17 miles ESE of Mannheim. Pop about 2000

Neckarsteinach, nek-kar-stin-ach a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg 6 miles E of Hiesenberg Pop 1600

Neckarsulm, nek-kar-sulm a town of Württemberg circle of the Neckar at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar 30 miles N of Stuttgart. Pop in 1880 3707

Necochea, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Quenque River and near the Atlantic Ocean 290 miles S by W of Buenos Aires

Nectarine, a post village of Venango co Pa. The banking point is Chintown Pop about 360

Necum Tench, a village of Halifax co Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 30 miles SW of Sherbrooke

Nedde, nedd, a village of France in Haute-Vienne, 28 miles ESE of Limoges

Nedensle, nedd-ek-als an amt of Norway having 88, the Skagerak Among the towns are Arendal and Grimsdal **Nederbrakeel**, neder-brak-el a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 17 miles SSE of Ghent. Pop about 4000

Nederhasselt, neder-hass-elt, a village of Belgium in East Flanders on the Molenbeek 22 miles SSE of Ghent **Nederland**, a post-village of Boulder co Colo. near the Snowy Range, 18 miles SW of Boulder Pop. 65

Nederland, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Tex **Nederlandsen**, the Dutch name of the **Norman-Lays**

Nederweert, ná'dér wáist, a village of the Nether lands, in Limburg 12 miles WNW of Roermond. Pop (commune) about 5000

Nedjed, Árabiá See NAJN

Nedrigailov, ná-dri-gáil'ov, a town of Russia, gov ernment and 100 miles WNW of Kharkov on the Sula Pop in 1897 7121

Ned's Point, the E side of Matapouset Harbor, Bna sard e Bay Mass. It has a fixed light.

Nedde, ná dēb e village of the Netherlands, in Gelder land 18 miles E of Zutphen

Needham, a post-village of Ware co. Gs. The bank ing point is Waycross. Pop about 125

Needham, a post-village of Johnson co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop 100

Needham, a post-village in Needham township (town) Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles SW of Boston. It has manufac tures of hosiery knit goods, blind bliges etc. Here are fine gardens and beautiful scenery. The town is bound ed on the S and the NE by the Charles River. Pop of the town in 1900 4010 of the village, about 2400

Needham, a post-village of Granger co. Tenn

Needham Market, a town of England co. of Suffolk, 9 miles NWN of Ipswich. Pop about 1300

Needles, Tux a cluster of three pointed rocks in the English Channel W of the Isle of Wight. The Nararals Light on the W extremity of the Isle of Wight, is in lat. 50° 30' N lon 1° 34' W

Needles, a banking post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé C. and 1 inn 250 miles N.E. of San Bernardino. It has railroad machine shops. Pop about 1200

Needmore, a post-village of Brown co. Ind. about 38 miles S by W of Indianapolis. Pop 100

Needmore, a post-village of Livingston parish La.

Needmore, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. Pop 100

Needmore, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. Pop 66

Needwood, an ancient royal forest of England co. of Stafford

Needy, a post-station of Clackamas co. Oregon

Neely's Landing, a post-station of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. on the Mississippi River about 9 miles below Grand Tower

Neelyville, a post-town of Butler co. Mo. 15 miles S. of Poplar Bluff. Pop in 1900 114

Neelyville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ill. on the Warsaw R. 14 miles W of Jacksonville. Coal is mined here

Neelyville, a post-village of Morgan co. Ill. on the Warsaw R. 14 miles W of Jacksonville. Coal is mined here

Neembach, Paraguay See PILAR

Neenah, a city of Winnebago co. Wis. on the left (or S) bank of the Fox River which here issues from Lake Winnebago and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 30 miles N of Fond du Lac. It has machine shops plough factories, stove-foundries large flouring and paper mills beet- and shoe-factories, etc. The river here affords great water-power. Steamboats ply between Neenah and Fond du Lac. Pop in 1900 5954

Neenah, a township (town) of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop in 1900 533

Neepawa, a banking post-town and outport of Mani toba on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. 17 miles SE of Minnedosa. It is in an agricultural region. Pop in 1901 1418

Neepaw, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Mo. 10 miles SW of Cahoka

Neer, near a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg on the Meuse 4 miles N of Roermond

Neerheyliessen, néir hē'ts-ym a village of Belgium in Brabant, 31 miles ESE of Brussels

Neerlinter, néir'lín'ter a village of Belgium in Brabant, 30 miles E of Brussels. Pop (commune) 2500

Neerosteron, ná roo'th-rón, a village of Belgium in Limbourg 60 miles NE of Hasselt

Neerpelt, néir pēlt, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg on the Dommel 55 miles N of Hasselt

Neers, a river of Prussia and the Netherlands. See NIEHS

Neersville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co. Va. 5 miles S of Harper's Ferry

Neerwinden, néir wīn'den, a village of Belgium prov ince of Liège, 2 miles NW of Landen memorable for the victory gained by Marshal Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, July 29 1693, and for the defeat of the French by the Austrians March 18, 1793

Nefis, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, on the Bal timore and Ohio R. The banking point is Belshire. Pop about 200

Nefis, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop about 350

Nefis Mills, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa., about 25 miles ENE of Altoona. Pop about 125

Nefisville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 4½ miles N of Lancaster its banking point. It has manufactures of mfgs. Pop about 500

Nefit, néft or Nefta, néft'a, a town (collection of vil lages) in Tunis, on the N shore of the Shett-el-Jerd, 20 miles SSW of Tozer. Lat. 34° 13' N lon 7° 55' E

Nefitenbach, néft'en bā a village of Switzerland, easton and NNE of Zürich on the Töss. Pop 1600

Nefud, né food' (Great Nefud) a great desert (semi-desert region) in the interior of the northern half of Ara bia. Its general elevation is supposed to be about 3000 feet. To the NE of it is the Little Nefud

Negapatam, or Nag'apatam, also called Naga-pattanam, ná-gá-pát-tā-pām a town of Madras British India, on the Coromandel Coast, district and 48 miles E of Tanjore, in the delta of the Cavery. It has manufactures of oil and textiles and a large trade by sea. There are large railway-shops. Negapatam passed from the possession of the Dutch into that of the English in 1761. Pop in 1901 57 190

Negaunee, a city of Marquette co. Mich. on the Du-luth South Shore and Atlantic and other railroads 12 miles W of Marquette. It is on a ridge called Iron Mountain about 1450 feet above the level of Lake Superior. It has large iron mining interests the deposits of good ore being very extensive. Pop in 1900 4935

Negley, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio on the Pittsburg Union and Western R. The banking point is Lubon. Pop about 500

Negley, a post-station of Allegheny co. Pa.

Negombo, a town of Ceylon on its W coast, 18 miles N by W of Colombo. Pop about 20 000

Negotin, né-gó-tin a town of Serbia, near the Danube 10 miles NW of Vahin. It is a trade-center. Pop in 1901 6521

Negrals, neg rice' an island and harbor of Burma, at the mouth of the Bassein River an arm of the Irrawadi

Negrato, Cape, a headland on the coast of Burma. Lat 16° 1' 30' N lon 94° 12' E

Negrar, ná-gra a village of Italy province and N of Verona

Negresco, ná-grá-e-see, a town of Chile, in the prov ince of Tarapacá. Pop in 1895, 4837

Négrepelasse, ná-grē-pā-las a small town of France in Tam-et-Garonne on the Aveyron 0 miles ENE of Montauban

Negril, né-gril North and South two headlands of Jamaica, 8 miles apart, the latter in lat. 18° 16' N lon. 78° 22' W forms the W extremity of the island

Negril Bay, a port and village of Jamaica, between the Negril headlands at the W end of the island

Negra Bombellan See MAJAY STAVAS, PEDERSEN

Negro (ná-gra) Cape on the NW coast of Tunisia. Lat 37° 8' N lon 9° 5' E

Negrohill, a post-station of White co. Ark.

Negropont See BONA and CHALYS

Negro, Rio, né-o ná-gra, a river of the Argentine Rep ublic tributary to the Vermeje

Negro, Rio, or Saucos, só-w-see, a river of South America, new in the Argentine Republic, but formerly a portion of the boundary between it and Patagonia. It is formed by the junction of the Aseguen and Limay rivers which have their sources in the Andes and after an E course of some 400 miles enters the Atlantic Ocean in at 41° 4' E 90 miles SW of the mouth of the river Colorado. Its bed ascends in shoals and islands its current is rapid, and the soil of its banks in the lower part of its course, is fertile. Length to its farthest sources, 650 miles

Negro, Rio, a river of Colombia flows SW and falls into the Magdalena in lat. 2° 28' N

Negro, Rio, a river of Colombia, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins at Porto Marayal. Lat 4° 8' N

Negro, Rio, a river of South America, chiefly in Co lombia and Brazil is the principal tributary of the Amazon on the N side. Under the name of Guainia, it rises in Colombia near lat. 2° N lon 72° W. It flows generally ESE forms for some distance the SW boundary of Vene zuela, and joins the Amazon in the state of Amazonas, a few miles below Manaus, the most important city on its banks in lat. 3° 10' S lon 59° W. Its total course is 1400 miles. The principal affluents are the Uaupés, Cohaburi, Padaviri, and Rio Branco (or Paricos). At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ miles in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 0 miles, and opposite Barcellos 15 miles, across. It contains numerous islands and has a remarkable communi cation with the Orinoco by the navigable Casiquiare. See CASIQUIARE.

Negro, Rio, a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay River 35 miles N of Buenos Aires, after a W course of 300 miles. Its source is in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Negros, *ná grocs*, formerly *Engines*, *boogids*, an island of the Philippines, between Panay and Cebu. Area, about 4854 sq m. The coasts are difficult of access except a portion on the W. It is volcanic, with Malsapina (or Casalañ 8190 feet in elevation) still active and is crossed by several densely wooded mountain-chains. The surface is uneven but the soil is fertile. Tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, and wheat are raised under irrigation. The streams (Ilog Danno, etc.) are short and of little volume. Fabrics of abaca and canonero are manufactured. The chief towns are Bacolod and Dumaguete the capitals respectively of the provinces of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental. Pop. in 1903 460 76.

Negundo, *nag oo ák*, or *Neg'owac'*, a post-village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick on a river of the same name, 30 miles NW of Chatham.

Negunda, a post-station of Webster co. Neb. **Negyed**, *néd'yéd* a village of Hungary co. and 30 miles from Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. about 4000.

Nehalem, a small river of Oregon, enters the Pacific Ocean at the SW extremity of Clatsop co.

Nehalem, a post-town of Tillamook co. Oregon, on the Nehalem River near the mouth of the South Fork, about 18 miles N of Tillamook. Pop. in 1900 59.

Nehavend, *ná h-vánd'* a small town of Persia, about 50 miles S of Hamadan. The victory achieved here by the Sassanids about 642 brought Persia under their dominion.

Nehawka, a banking post-village of Cass co. Neb. 15 miles NW of Nebraska City on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 275.

Nekem, *ná hime*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles NW of Arnshagen, at the confluence of the Meuse and Ruhr. It has manufactures of lamps, metallic wares, etc. Pop. in 1900 9118.

Nelkeheim, *alpe hime*, a village of Baden, near Bretten.

Nelkenburg, *ní dən bōssac* a town of East Prussia, 24 miles S of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 443.

Nelhart, *ní hart*, a banking post-town of Cascade co. Mont. In a mining region, 66 miles E of Great Falls, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 833. It has silver and lead-mining interests.

Nelkerry Hills. See *VILLAGES HILLS*.

Nellsville, needs till a banking city capital of Clark co. W. Va. on the Black River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 60 miles NNE of La Crosse. It has manufactures of furniture, wagons, malted liquors, and flour. Pop. in 1900 2104.

Nells Creek, a post-hamlet of Steuben co. N.Y. 4 miles W of Wallace station.

Nellston, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew 5 miles S of Paisley. Pop. about 2000.

Neliv, *Palovina*. See *NARV*.

Neloidm, a post-village of Jones co. Tex. The banking point in Anson. Pop. 130.

Nelral, or *Nairai*, *ní ri* written also *Nirio*, an island of the Fiji group.

Nelroce, *ná-e-ra ná*, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles from Chioggia.

Nelisse, *ní syh* (Lautitzer or Gölitzner *Nelisse*) a river of Silesia and Brandenburg, Prussia, flows N and joins the Oder 21 miles SSE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Length 135 miles.

Nelisse (Gölitzner *Nelisse*) a river of Prussia, in Silesia, flows NE and joins the Oder 10 miles NW of Oppeln. Length about 120 miles.

Nelisse, a fortified town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Gölitzner *Nelisse* 30 miles SW of Oppeln. The principal churches are the parish church of St. James, the Renaissance church of saints Peter and Paul the fifteenth-century town hall (with a lofty tower) and the former episcopal residence now used for municipal offices. There are manufactures of furniture, lace, blankets, machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 24,267.

Neliva, *ná e-vá*, a town of Colombia, in Tolima, on the Magdalena River at the head of navigation for light craft, 120 miles SW of Bogotá. It has some manufactures and is noted for its cacao. Pop. about 10 000.

Nelive, *ná e-vá*, a village of Italy province of Cuneo, 4 miles NE of Alba.

Neld, *ný d*, or *Nedjed*, *néd'yéd* (a elevated country), the general name applied to the central portion of the Arabian peninsula to the Y of the Tropic of Cancer. A great part of its surface is an elevated sandy desert, broken by deep water-courses generally dry during the greater part of the year, and interspersed with numerous fertile

spots. The climate, in spite of the great heat, is salubrious. Large numbers of sheep, camels, and horses are reared. The Wahab, a heretical Mohammedan sect, subjugated the tribes of Neld at the close of the eighteenth century and established a powerful state which for a time included Mecca. They were subdued by Mehmet Ali of Egypt in 1818, but afterwards they reasserted themselves and again built up a Wahabi state, which still survives. Among the cities of Neld are Riad, Onesa, and Beraida.

Nefes, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See *Messuk-ALI*. **Nekimi**, *ne-ki mi* a post-township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis., on the W side of Lake Winnebago is intersected by the Chicago and Northwestern R. and is 7 miles SW of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900 990.

Nekoda, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. about 30 miles NNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

Nekoma, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Br.ington Route 5 miles W of Galva. Pop. 100.

Nekosm, a post-village of Wood co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 745.

Neligh, *ne lig*, a banking city capital of Antelope co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line 45 miles WNW of Stanton. It contains the Gates Academy (Congregational) and is a shipping point for produce and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 1135.

Nellietown, *néliz twn* or *Nelle's Corners*, a village of Haldimand co. Ontario, 2 miles from Cayuga.

Nellie, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 135.

Nellie Juan, a port of Alaska, indenting the W shore of Prince William Fennel.

Nellieville, a post-town of Richmond co., Ga. Pop. in 1900 476.

Nellieton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va. The banking point is Fort Plain. Pop. about 600.

Nellora, *nél lór'* or *Nellur*, a town of Madras, British India, capital of a district of its own name on the Pennar 124 miles from the Bay of Bengal and 98 miles N by W of Madras. Pop. in 1901 12,040.

Nelliwood, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 100.

Nellyford, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va. 11 miles NW of Rockfish Depot.

Nelton, a municipal borough of England in Lancashire, 4 miles NNE of Burnley. It has manufactures of textiles and coal mines. Pop. in 1871 5600 in 1901 32 815.

Nelson, a city of New Zealand, capital of the provincial district of Nelson on Tasman Bay near the N end of South Island. Lat. 41° 15' S. It has a fine harbor, a railway terminus, and is handsomely built, with wide streets shaded with trees. It has a masonic hall, art-gallery, royal theatre, etc. and various manufactures. It is an Anglican bishop's see and has a college connected with the university of New Zealand. Pop. in 1901 7000.

Nelson, a county of Kentucky near the middle of the state. Area, 634 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Rolling Fork of the Salt River and intersected by the Beech River. Capital Bardotown. Pop. in 1880 16 41 in 1900 16,587.

Nelson, a county in the NE part of North Dakota. Area 990 sq m. It is partially drained by the Sheyenne and Goose rivers and contains Goose Lake. Capital Lakota. Pop. in 1890 7316.

Nelson, a county of Virginia, near the middle of the state. Area 473 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Blue Ridge and on the SE by the James River and is partly drained by Rockfish Creek. Capital Lovington. Pop. in 1890 15 336 in 1900 10 075.

Nelson, a post-village of Drew co., Ark. The banking point is Kenticello. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. on the South San Francisco R. 82 miles E by W of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-town of Pickens co., Ga. on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Canton. Pop. in 1890 254.

Nelson, a post-village of Lee co., Ill. on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 64 miles SW of Dixon. Pop. 100.

Nelson, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 50.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Mahlenberg co., Ky., 6 miles NE of Owensboro Junction.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich.

Nelson, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 150.

Nelson, a banking post-city of Ballou co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 14 miles SE of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Nelson, a banking post-village capital of Nuckolls co., Neb., 18 miles S of Fairbairn on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a farming and stock-raising region Pop. in 1900 978

Nelson, a post-township (town) of Cheek co. N.H., about 10 miles NE of Keene Pop. in 1900 295

Nelson, a post-village in Nelson township (town) Madison co. N.Y. about 22 miles ESE of Syracuse Pop. of the town in 1900 1296 of the village, about 100

Nelson, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, about 36 miles NE of Akron Pop. about 100

Nelson, a post-borough and summer resort of Tioga co. Pa. on the Cohanessing River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. 23 miles SW of Corning N.Y. Pop. in 1900 642

Nelson, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 66

Nelson, a post-village of Ferry co. Wash.

Nelson, a post-village of Buffalo co. Wis. in Nelson township (town) on the Chippewa River and on the Burlington Route, 36 miles SW of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900 1505 of the village, about 250

Nelson, a banking post-town and port of British Columbia, on the Kootenay River and on the Canadian Pacific, the Spokane Falls and Northern and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard R. 115 miles S of Revelstoke. It has mining interests and smelters Pop. in 1901 6373

Nelson, a river port of New Brunswick co. of Northumberland on the right bank of the Miramichi about 50 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay and on the International R. opposite the town of Newcastle

Nelson, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, 6 miles from Hamilton.

Nelson, an island of the Chagos Archipelago, in the Indian Ocean.

Nelson Cape, South Australia, bounds Portland Bay westward Lat 35° 25' S lon 141° 28' E

Nelson Channel, between Tasmania and King Island 40 miles across connects Bass Strait with the South Sea Ocean

Nelson Island, one of the South Shetland group South Atlantic Ocean

Nelsonpoint, a post-station of Plumas co., Cal. 13 miles SE of Quincy

Nelson River, Canada, the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, discharges into Hudson Bay at York Factory through the estuary known as Port Nelson. It is navigable for river steamers for about 80 miles from its mouth. See SAGINAW

Nelsonville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo. about 23 miles NW of Hannibal

Nelsonville, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. The banking point is Allentown Pop. 100

Nelsonville, a post-village of Putnam co. N.Y. 1 mile from Cold Spring its banking point. Pop. in 1900 624

Nelsonville, a banking post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Hocking Valley R. 14 miles NW of Athens. Mining coal is the main business of this place. It has a foundry and machine-shops and several mills. Pop. in 1900 5421

Nelsonville, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. 18 miles S of Brenham Pop. 100

Nelsonville, a banking post-village of Portage co. Wis. 14 miles from Amherst Junction station Pop. 140

Nemadit, ne-may'e, a small river of Douglas co. Wis. enters Lake Superior at the town of Superior

Nemaha (nem a-haw) or Big Nemaha, a river of Nebraska, enters the Missouri River 2 miles below Rulo and very near to the SE extremity of Nebraska. It is about 150 miles long

Nemaha, a county in the NE part of Kansas bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 720 sq m. It is drained by the Nemaha and Delaware rivers and by Illinois and Vermilion creeks. Capital Benewa. Pop. in 1890 19 349 in 1900 20 370

Nemaha, a county in the SE part of Nebraska, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 407 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River is traversed from NW to SE by the Little Nemaha River and also drained by Muddy Creek Capital Auburn. Pop. in 1890 12 926 in 1900 14 902

Nemaha, a banking post village of Sac co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 125

Nemaha, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb. on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Little Nemaha, 27 miles E. by E of Nebraska City on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 400

Nemaha, Little See LITTLE NEMAHIA RIVER

Nemauose, the ancient name of NEMO

Nembro, nem'bro, a town of northern Italy 5 miles NE of Bergamo, on the Serio Pop. about 8000

Nem'os, a valley of Greece, in Argolis, 10 miles SW of Corinth with the remains of a temple of Jupiter and other antiquities. Here anciently the Nemean games were celebrated.

Nemetes, an ancient name of SPATER

Nemet Karesztur, né met kár'st'oor (Ger. Dexterkreutz) a town of Hungary co. of Udenburg (Sopron) Pop. about 3000

Nemet-Lipese, né mét lip'sé (Ger. Lipose) a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 21 miles NNW of Brix Pop. about 3000

Nemet-Ujvár, a town of Hungary See GINAWA

Nemi, né'meo, a lake and village of Italy between Albano and Tivoli 17 miles SE of Rome. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano and surrounded by thick woods which were in ancient times famous for the worship of Diana. It discharges its waters by a tunnel of very ancient origin. The village of Nemi, on its border is overlooked by a feudal castle

Nemichingwe (nem'e-ke-shin kwé) Lake, in Mackinac co. Quebec, between Lakes Culotte and Goldfish, forms part of the chain of lakes at the NE source of the Rivière de la Vére

Nemours, neh moon, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the river Loing 10 miles S of Fontainebleau. It has a fine old castle now used as a prison Pop. (commune) in 1901 4361

Nemours, a town of Algeria, in the department of Ouan and arondissement of Tiemane near the Moroccan frontier Pop. in 1901 2342

Nemuro, a maritime village and port of call of Japan on the island of Yezo. Lat. 43° 20' N

Nem, or Neme, neh, a river of England rises in the W part of the co. of Northampton flows NE and enters the North Sea at the Wash. Length 90 miles. It communicates by the Wisbech Canal with the Ouse.

Nemagh, ne-agh or ne-ah, a town of Ireland co. of Tipperary, near the Nenagh River, an affluent of the Shannon, 13 miles NE of Newport. It has remains of a Norman castle Pop. about 4700

Nendax, né d'ax, a village of Switzerland canton of Valais, 3 miles SW of Sion. Pop. (commune) about 2500

Nenelaw, a small river of Michigan, enters the Thunders Bay River about 7 miles from its mouth

Nenndorf, or Nand Nenndorf, a village and watering place of Prussia, district of Cassel circle of Rinteln. It has sulphur-springs.

Nenoo, a post-station of Washington co. Wis. on the Rock River

Nenoken, a small seaport of Russia, government and 40 miles W of Archangel Pop. about 1000

Nenning, né't'ing, a village of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg, 2 miles E by E of Feldkirch

Nennessawun, the ancient name of NUNAWA

Nenotches, né-o-de-shah, a banking city of Wilson co. Kan. on the N bank of the Fall River 14 miles N of Independence on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. It has mining, smelting and brick-making industries Pop. in 1900 1772

Nengra, a post village of St. John co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is St. Augustine.

Neoga, a banking post-village of Cumberland co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 12 miles S by W of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900 1125

Neograd, né o-grát (Hun. Négrad, né grád), a county in the NW part of Hungary Capital Balassa-Gyarmat

Neograd, or Négrad, a town of Hungary co. of Neograd 27 miles N of Budapest. Pop. about 1500

Neokastro, a town of Greece See NAWANNA

Neola, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa near Mosquito Creek and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 31 miles NE of Council Bluffs Pop. in 1900 921

Neola, a post-hamlet of Stafford co. Kan.

Neola, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. Pop. 60

Neomegus, the ancient name of LISIUX

Neosho, a county in the SE part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and contains many gas- and oil wells Capital, Erie. Pop. in 1890 13,551 in 1900 19 254

Neosho, a banking city capital of Newton co. Mo. on the Frisco System and the Kansas City Southern R. 22 miles S of Carthage. It has foundries and machine-shops, flouring mills wagon and plough-factories, etc. A government fish-hatchery has been established here and in the vicinity are mineral springs Pop. in 1900 2725

Neosho, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. on the Babcock River, about 38 miles WNW of Milwaukee. Pop. about 200.

Neosho Falls, a backing city of Woodson co. Kan. on the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rr., 45 miles SE. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Neosho Rapids, a post-village of Lyon co. Kan. on the Neosho River 3 miles from Neosho Rapids station and 8 miles SE. of Emporia. Pop. about 300.

Neosho River rises in Morris co. in the east-central part of Kansas, flows generally southeastward, enters the Indian Territory and joins the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Its length is about 400 miles.

Nepal, or **Nepaul**, ne-paw (Hinda *Nepal* na-pa-lá) an independent country of India, situated in the Himalayas on their S slope, between lat 26° 36' and 30° 30' N and lon 80° and 88° E. having 9 and W Bengal and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, E Sikkim and the Darjiling district (Bengal) and N Tibet. Length from W to E 450 miles. Average breadth about 125 miles. Area, estimated at about 54,000 sq. m. Nepal contains some of the highest mountains in the world. Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and Kunchingaga (26,156 ft.) are in the NE corner and Dhaulagiri (26,836 ft.) is near the centre. Nearly the whole region consists of a succession of lofty mountains and narrow valleys in which many of the peaks of the Gogri Gundok Himal and other tributaries of the Ganges which drain the whole of Nepal have their sources. Along the base of the Himalayas stretches an undulating and in part densely wooded tract called the *terai*. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, tea, and tobacco are among the chief crops. Fruits, drugs and dyeing materials are important products and timber is abundant. An immense amount of labor is expended upon the terracing of hill-sides and irrigation. The native animals comprise horses, large dogs, shawl goats (which yield the Cashmere wool) and sheep. Copper, iron and lead are among the mineral products, but the mining industry is on a small scale. The manufactures include textiles, metallic goods, paper (from bark) and pottery. Among the exports are rice and other grains, timber, hides, oil-seeds, tobacco, cattle, and spices. The exports to British India in recent years have amounted to \$4,000,000 or \$7,000,000 annually. The population consists of several tribes: Mongol, Tibetan and Aryan elements being represented, probably underlain by aboriginal (Dravidian) elements. The dominant tribe is that of the Gorkhas, a martial race, recent immigrants from Rajputana, who are Hindu in faith, are the bulk of the Nepales. There are many adherents of Buddhism. The population of Nepal is estimated at 3,000,000-4,000,000. The country is ruled by a monarch called Maharajah. The governing power is the prime minister. There is a large standing army. Capital, Kathmandu. The British waged a successful war against the Gorkhas in 1814-15 since which time the tribe has been on friendly terms and has tolerated the presence of a British resident at the capital.

Nepaung, a post-village of Lithfield co. Conn. about 21 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. 200.

Nepaun, ne-pa-un, an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 2' S lon 161° 45' E.

Nepena, an island in Torres Strait.

Nepena, a bay on the W coast of Canada. Lat. 53° 33' N.

Nepena, a river of Australia, New South Wales flows northward and joins the Warrumbungle to form the Hawkesbury.

Nepena Bay, South Australia, is on the NE end of Kangaroo Island 70 miles SW of Adelaide.

Nepena, Westchester co. N.Y. See **HAWKESBURY**.

Nepena Park, a post-station of Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River Rr. See **LOWKANA**.

Nepena, a post-station of Pueblo co. Colo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific Rr. 28 miles E of Pueblo. Pop. 60.

Nepena, a township (town) of Wisconsin co. Wis. about 22 miles WNW of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Nephi, a banking city, capital of Utah, on 90 miles S of Salt Lake City on the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake and the San Pete Valley Rr. Pop. in 1900, 3208. It has gypsum salt- and marble-industries and is in a sheep-raising region.

Nephila, né-fí-la and **Nephilimberg**, two mountains of Ireland, co. of Mayo, the former about 6 miles SSW of Croaghmoine (height above the sea, 2045 feet) the latter 9 miles NW of Newport (height, 2045 feet).

Nepes, né-pes (the Etruscan *Nepes* or *Nepes*) a town of Italy, province of Rome, 18 miles SNE of Viterbo. It has retained its medieval walls and has a venerable cathedral and a handsome town hall. Nearby is a fine castle. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 2000.

Nepesin, a lake of Canada. See **NIPESIN LAKES**.

Nepoko, a river of central equatorial Africa, is a right-hand tributary of the Arwimi, which it enters in about lat 27° 30' E.

Nepomuk, né-p-mook, a town of Bohemia, 55 miles SW of Prague, famous as the birthplace of St. John Nepomuk the patron saint of Bohemia. Pop. about 3000.

Nepomset, a small river of Norfolk co. Mass. runs northward and enters Boston harbor about 4 miles S of Boston.

Nepomset, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 124 miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Nepomset, Suffolk co. Mass. within the limits of Boston at the mouth of the Nepomset River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles S of the centre of Boston.

Nepton, a post-town of Fleming co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Flemingsburg. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Neptune, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. The banking point is West Palm Beach. Pop. 150.

Neptune, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 7943.

Neptune, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio 5 miles NE of Celina. Pop. 150.

Neptune, a post-station of Richmond co. Wm.

Neptune City, a borough of Monmouth co. N.J. or named since 1800 from Neptune township. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Neptune Islands, a group of islands of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf 45 miles NW of Kangaroo Island. Lat. 35° 20' S lon 136° 1' E.

Nequasset, a village of Sagadahoc co. Me. on Nequasset Lake, 2 miles NE of Bath.

Nequitum, an ancient name of Narni.

Nera, ná-rá (anc. *Nero*) a river of Italy, passes Terni and near Narni joins the Tiber on the left. Length 60 miles. On its affluents the yellow is the cataract called Cascate del Marmore. See **NARNI**.

Nérac, ná-rák, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne 15 miles SSW of Agen on the Baïse. It has ruins of a castle of Henry of Navarre and there is a museum containing Roman antiquities. Cloth, cork, liquors and machines are manufactured. Pop. in 1901, 4056 (commune 5415). Nérac is the capital of an arrondissement.

Nerbudda, ná-rá-bá-dá or **Narbadra** (anc. *Noma* *dru*) a river of India, rises in Gondwana near the sources of the Son (or *Rome*) flows through the Central Provinces then between the Central Provinces and Central India then through Central India, and finally through the native territories included in Bombay its general direction being WSW and enters the Gulf of Cambay 25 miles W of Daboch. Length about 750 miles. It is a broad stream, but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows and cataracts.

Nerbudda, a division of the Central Province, British India, comprising the districts of Narsinggar, Bhopal, Baital, Chhindwara and Nimar.

Nerchinsk, Nerchinsk, Russia. See **NERCHINSK**.

Nereheim, ná-ré-him, a town of Württemberg on an affluent of the Danube 30 miles NNE of Ulm. Pop. about 1250.

Nersei, ná-rá-se, the principal town of the island of Brasa, Dalmatia, 12 miles S of Spalato. Pop. abt 1500.

Nereto, ná-ré-to, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 13 miles NNE of Teramo. Pop. 2000 (commune 3,000).

Nerz, a post-village of Hood co. Tex. The banking point is Granbury. Pop. 90.

Nerind, a town of British India. See **NARIND**.

Nérin, ná-ré-in, a small town and watering place of France, department of Allier 4 miles SE of Montluçon.

Nerja, né-rá, a town of Spain at the mouth of the small river Nerja in the Mediterranean province and 27 miles E of Malaga. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 112.

Nero, ná-ro, a lake of Russia, in the government of Yaroslavl, about 10 miles long and nearly 5 miles broad. The town of Rostov stands on its shore.

Nero, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. on Lake Michigan, about 16 miles NNE of Manitowoc.

Nero Deep, an extensive submarine depression in the vicinity of the Ladrone Islands Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 40' N lon 145° 40' E. Depth 31,014 feet—the deepest sounding that has as yet been obtained. It was discovered in 1890, during the survey for a cable route from Manila to Guam.

Nerola, ná-ré-la, a village of Italy on a small affluent of the Tiber 23 miles NE of Rome, with an old castle of the Barberini family.

Néronda, ná-ré-nda, a small town of France, in Loire, 16 miles SE. of Roanne.

Nerondes, *nâ'ron*, a town of France, department of Cher 20 miles ESE of Bourges. Pop. about 1500.

Nerome, *Monte*, a summit of the Umbrian (or Central) Apennines of Italy. Height, 5008 feet.

Nerstrand, a banking post-village of Rice co., Minn. on the Chicago Great Western R. 19 miles SE. of Dundas. Pop. in 1900 260.

Nertchinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, on the Transiberian railway and on the river Neretsha, near its confluence with the Shilka, 540 miles E of Irkutsk. It has a trade in furs and tobacco and rich mines of lead and silver. It contains a museum, public library and gymnasium. Pop. in 1897 8713.

Nertchinski, a district (with town of the same name) in Transbaikalia, Asiatic Russia, between the Onon, Shilka, and Argun rivers. It has gold placers and other mineral deposits.

Nervi, *nân'ee*, a town of Italy 6 miles SE of Genoa on the Riviera. It is a frequented winter resort. Pop. about 4000.

Nerviano, *nâu-vâ-ne* a town of Italy province and 11 miles NW of Milan on the Olona. Pop. about 3503.

Nervión, *nân-vô-n* a river of Spain province of Biscay flows NW and falls into the Bay of Biscay. Length 50 miles. Bilbao is situated on it, a few miles above its mouth. See Bilbao.

Nes, *nâ*, a village of the Netherlands in Friesland, island of Ameland.

Nesbitt, a post village of Duval co. Fla. Pop. 65.

Nesbitt, a post-town of De Soto co. Miss. The banking point in Hernando. Pop. in 1900 102.

Nescopeck, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Nescopeck Creek, 26 miles WSW of Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania R. A bridge across the river connects Nescopeck with Berwick. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Nescopeck, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 703.

Nescopeck Creek, Luzerne co. Pa., enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

Nescopeck Mountain, Pa. a ridge in the S part of Luzerne co. Elevation 1644 feet.

Neshaminy, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 20 miles N by E of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 150.

Neshaminy Creek, Pa. runs nearly southeastward in Bucks co. and enters the Delaware River about 2 miles below Bristol.

Neshamist, a post-village of Somerset co. V. J. on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 8 miles E of Flemington. Pop. about 325.

Neshanic Station, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. N. J.

Neshannock, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1090.

Neshannock, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. 7 miles E of Sharon on the Sharpsville R. Pop. 130.

Neshannock Creek, Pa. enters the Shenango River at New castle.

Neshannock Falls, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. on Neshannock Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co. E. 10 miles NNE of Newcastle. Pop. 200.

Neshkoro, a post-village in Neshkoro township (town) Marquette co. Wis. on the White River 14 miles W of Berlin. It has manufactures of flour, ploughs, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 638 of the village 130.

Neshoba, a county in the S part of Mississippi has an area of 543 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pearl River and also drained by many of its tributaries, including the Kentawha Creek. Capital, Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890 11,146, in 1900 12,726.

Nesio, *nâi*, a town of France, in Somme, on the Tugon 20 miles ESE of Amiens. It has an old collegiate church. Pop. about 2600.

Nesmith, a post-station of Callman co. Ala.

Nesquehanna River, V. J. a branch of the Little Egg Harbor River rises in Camden co. flows in a SE course, and unites with other branches near Pleasant Mills.

Nesquehanna, or *Nesquehanna*, a river of Washington, flows into the SE extremity of Puget Sound.

Nesquehoning, a post village of Carbon co. Pa. on Nesquehoning Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey 4 miles W of Manch Chunk. It has manufactures of explosives. Pop. about 1850.

Nessa, a county in the west-central part of Kansas. Area, 1080 sq. m. It is intersected by Walnut Creek and the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River. Capital, Ness City. Pop. in 1890 4944 in 1900 4555.

Ness City, a banking city capital of Ness co. Kan. on Walnut Creek 43 miles S of Wakeenay on the Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 505.

Nesse, *nâ'sch*, a river of Germany, rises W of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony and joins the Werra.

Nessem City, a post-village of Benzie co. Mich. on the Manistee and Northeastern R. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 115.

Nesslau, *nâs lôw* a village and commune of Switzerland canton and 16 miles SSW of St. Gall. Pop. about 8000. Elevation 2470 feet.

Ness, *Loch*, *lo' nâs* a lake of Scotland, on, and 6 miles SW of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length about 23 miles average breadth 1 mile. It discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river Ness, 8 miles in length.

Nesso, *nâ'so*, a village of Italy province of Como, near the E shore of Lago di Como, in a wild ravine in which is a lofty water-fall.

Nesto, *nât*, a river of France, in Haute-Pyrénées joins the Garonne near Maestres after a course of about 45 miles.

Nestockton, a post-hamlet of Tillamook co. Oregon.

Neston and **Parkgate**, a town and watering place of England, on and 12 miles NW of Chester on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. in 1901 4154.

Nestor, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal., on the National City and Otay R. Pop. about 200.

Nestoria, a post-village of Benzie co. Mich. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 400.

Nestorville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co. W. Va. 12 miles S of Thornton station.

Nestved, a town of Denmark. See Næstved.

Nesvizh (Pol. *Nieszwitz*) a town of Russia, government and 58 miles SW of Minsk on an affluent of the Niemien. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1897 9448.

Neszmély, *nâs mál* (Ger. *Neszmély*) a small town of Hungary co. of Komorn district of Tóts (Tata). It is noted for its wine.

Nesmaria, a post-station of Tillamook co. Oregon on the Pacific Ocean 5 miles W of Lileola.

Nesmawka, a banking city of Jackson co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 36 miles W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 330.

Netsong, a post-borough of Morris co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. (Stanhope station) 8 miles NE of Hackensack. It has iron-works and a manufactory of mineral wool. Pop. in 1900 941.

Neth, *nâ*, or **Netho**, *nâ'th*, a river of Belgium in the province of Antwerp formed by the Great and Little Neths which unite at Lierre whence the united stream which is navigable, has a WSW course of 8 miles, and joins the Rupel 3 miles SW of Boven.

Netham, *nâ'th* a village of Belgium in Brabant, 18 miles ESE of Brussels.

Netherby, a post-village of Walledale co., Ontario, 19 miles S of Port Robinson.

Netherland, a post-hamlet of Overton co. Tenn. 50 miles NNE of McMinnville.

Netherlands, *nêr's lands* or the Low Countries (Dutch, *Nederlands*, *nâ'dêr lân'den*; Fr. *Pays-Bas*, *pâ's bâ*; Ger. *Niederlande*, *nâ'dêr lân'den*) formerly a country in the W part of Europe, comprising the present kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium. The surface of a large portion of the region is a dead level and much of it lies actually below the level of the sea. (See next article also *Belgium*.) At the time when the Romans established their dominion in this region in the first century A.C. the bulk of it was inhabited by the Batavi (in the Rhine-Meuse delta), Frisians, and other Germanic tribes, and the SW portion was peopled by Belgian Gauls. By about 400 A.D. the S portion had become subject to the Franks while the Frisians retained their independence until in the course of the eighth century they likewise succumbed to the Frankish power. At this time Christianity was introduced among them. After the disruption of the Frankish realm the greater part of the country was included in the kingdom of Germany (or from 962, in the Holy Roman Empire, as the dominions of the king of Germany came to be known) the SW corner forming part of the realm of the Western Franks. As a result of the feudal system a number of principalities arose,—Flanders, Brabant (the title of Duke of Brabant supplanted that of Duke of Lower Lotharing), Artois, Hainaut, Holland, Zealand, Gelderland, Luxemburg, etc. The bishoprics of Utrecht and Liège became important ecclesiastical principalities. The cities of Flanders, Brabant, and Holland grew flourishing by trade and manufactures, and some of them finally attained virtually the position of independent republics. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp especially rose to great power and splendor and these and other cities of the Netherlands played an important

role in the renaissance of the arts. Between 1284 and 1443 the dukes of Burgundy acquired possession of Flanders, Artois, Namur, Brabant, Limburg, Hainaut, Holland, Zealand and Luxembourg. Thus arose the powerful but short-lived Burgundian realm for a time the most potent in Europe. By the marriage in 1477 of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria, the fortunes of the Netherlands were united with those of the house of Hapsburg. The marriage of their son Philip with Jeanne, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, brought about the union of the Netherlands with Spain which was effected in 1516 when Charles (the future emperor Charles V) ascended the Spanish throne on the death of Ferdinand. The efforts of Philip II the son of Charles V to extirpate Protestantism brought about a revolt from Spain in 1568. The Union of Utrecht, effected in 1579 by William of Orange between the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Utrecht, Overijssel, Gelderland and Groningen laid the foundations of the Dutch Republic. The struggle continued with slight intermission until the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648 when Spain finally recognized the independence of the Dutch who were under the rule of the House of Orange. It was not until now that the connection of the Dutch Netherlands with the Holy Roman Empire was formally declared severed. Spain retained possession of the Belgian Netherlands. Louis XIV of France wrested part of Flanders (French Flanders) from Spain in 1667-78. Spain was compelled in 1713-14 to cede the Netherlands to Austria, whose rule came to an end in 1794. For subsequent history see BRITAIN and the article on the kingdom of the NETHERLANDS.

Netherlands, called also **Holland**, a maritime kingdom on the western border of continental Europe lying between lat 50° 45' and 53° 32' N and lon 3° 24' and 12° 12' E. On the W and N it is bounded by the North Sea, on the S by Prussia, and on the E by Belgium. The greatest extent from N to S is about 199 miles, with a breadth from W to E of 124 miles. Area, 12,050 sq m (exclusive of the large area that is covered by the Zuider Zee).

Surface Character.—The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of northwestern Europe. From the middle of Belgium the country N.E. becomes an almost dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. The lowest part of this immense level is the country between the mouths of the Scheldt and Rhine, the region comprised in the Netherlands within this distance the Rhine-Meuse (or Maas-) level and other rivers, enter the sea through a number of arms and sluggish winding channels, the border land of which is in great part depressed below sea-level. It is estimated that nearly a fourth of the land area occupies a position extending from sea-level to 8 feet below it and one-eighth from sea-level to 3 ft. above so that were it not for the protection afforded by dikes and artificial embankments, nearly 40 per cent. of the surface would be subject to desolation by the sea. The lowest-lying lands fall to 12-15 ft. below the ocean surface. A long line of sand-dunes, rising to 30-100 ft. and more extends along the ocean front and is in part paralleled by lines of dunes in the interior. The central, eastern, and northern sections of the country occupy general elevations of from 10 to 35-50 ft. with gravel and sand-hills rising to 150-350 ft. The latter are largely of moraine or drift origin. In the region of the older rocks, SE of Limburg a maximum elevation of 1050 ft. is attained.

Polder Dikes.—The soil of the Netherlands shows all most everywhere the proof of a struggle between the ocean and the river in the alternation of salt- and fresh water deposits. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the North Sea paved roads traces of villages and of cultivation are found beneath the morasses of the interior. The major portion of the country is divided by dikes some of them 60 feet high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes or rivers. These enclosed lands, usually of extreme fertility are called *polders*. On the chief dikes are roads and canals, the latter join the rivers and are generally large enough to be navigable. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward, and it may be said that more than one-third of the cultivable area of the land is represented by polder reclamation. Among the most noted of the polders are those of Haarlem, covering an area of 72 sq m (reclaimed 1540-43) of the Y, of Beemster (1608-12), Soestermeer and Purmer. The project of converting the Zuider Zee into a vast polder and interior lagoon one of the most important of modern engineering works, is now in course of execution.

Estuaries and Bays.—Among the more striking features of the Netherlands are the wide estuaries of the Scheldt

and of the Maas, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine and the Zuider Zee which was formed by an eruption of the sea in the thirteenth century and which in its fullest extent covered 1400 sq m. Among the islands in the Scheldt-Maas-Rhine delta are Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Schouwen, Goeree-on-Overflakkee (until recently two islands) and Vorne-on-Putten (formerly two islands). Between the mouths of the Maas and the entrance to the Zuider Zee the coast is chiefly formed of sand hills or dunes separating the low fertile meadows from the ocean. In a line with these dunes, beyond the entrance to the Zuider Zee runs a chain of islands—Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, etc.—which mark the original line of coast. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen owes its origin to an eruption of the ocean as does likewise the Dollart, a gulf at the mouth of the Ems on the borders of Hanover whose formation is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people.

Rivers and Canal.—The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Maas, Scheldt, Yssel, Vecht, and Hooft. The Rhine after entering the Netherlands soon divides the S and principal arm, which takes the name of Waal uniting with the Maas while the N arm which communicates with the Yssel proceeds parallel with the Waal under the name of Lek. A branch from the latter named the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine) winds by Utrecht to the Zuider Zee, while another very diminished stream called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwijk. Of the Scheldt, only the estuaries the E and the W (Old) Scheldt, are within the Dutch boundary. The Yssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany both enter the Zuider Zee at no great distance asunder. The Hooft, rising in the Beersanger Moor flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. (See *RAIJS, SCHMIDT, etc.*) The canals of the Netherlands are numerous and important, the principal being the North Sea Canal (16 miles in length and accommodating the largest ocean steamers) running W from Amsterdam to the sea, the North Holland Canal (constructed in 1816-25 130 feet broad and 10 feet deep) for ships passing between Amsterdam and the Delder a distance of 46 miles, the Willems Canal 18 miles long connecting the Dollart with Groningen, the Wilhelms Canal, in North Brabant, and the Damster Diep extending from Groningen to the sea at Delfzijl. The *Nieuwe Rijn* unites Utrecht with Amsterdam while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague.

Climate.—The climate of the Netherlands is humid and changeable, violent winds are frequent and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The winters and summers are both tempered by proximity to the sea. At Utrecht (lat 52° 5' N) the average annual temperature is about 56° the mean temperature of winter being 34.5° and of summer 66°. The average annual rainfall is only about 30 inches but rain falls during about 300 days of the year. Low fogs visit the marshy districts in autumn.

Rural Industry.—Gardening and agriculture have attained in this naturally unproductive country a high degree of perfection. The agricultural and grazing lands together make up nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the country. About 20 per cent. of the surface is still waste-land, while 7-8 per cent. is woodland. Wheat of excellent quality is grown in some portions of the southern provinces. Rye, oats, potatoes, beets and peas are among the leading crops. The cultivation of the sugar-beet is an important industry and large quantities of flax are produced. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on but has declined that of madder formerly important, has nearly ceased. Cullinary vegetables are raised not merely for supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds. It is in live-stock and dairy produce, however, that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch horses are remarkable for size and strength and the excellence of the Dutch horned cattle is almost unrivalled. The total number of cattle in the country in 1900 was about 1,650,000 of horses, 300,000 of sheep 770,000 and of pigs, 1,279,000. Immense quantities of butter and cheese are marketed. The poultry yard as well as every object of husbandry which demands care is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-keeping is actively carried on. The mineral resources of the Netherlands are wholly unimportant and are limited to deposits of coal (in Limburg), iron-ores, clays and building-stones.

Fisheries, Manufacturing Industries, Commerce.—Living along the estuaries of great rivers and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch early became a

seafaring people. The number of vessels belonging to the merchant navy in 1901 was 417 sailing vessels and 235 steamers. In the same year 6861 vessels of all kinds were engaged in the fisheries the product of the herring-fishery alone being valued at 7,890,345 guilders. The oyster product is very large. Manufactures have flourished to a remarkable degree, though never a predominating interest. The linen and paper of the Netherlands have long held a high rank. The manufacture of woollen cloth contras in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known. Other leading industries are found in the preparation of leather, sugar refining, and the manufacture of chemicals and tobacco-pipes. The absence of coal and the prevalence of strong winds cause windmills to be extensively employed as a motive-power in all kinds of work. The Netherlands belong to the leading trading countries of the world. The value of the imports for home consumption in 1903 was 2,172,000,000 guilders or florins (about \$806,000,000) and that of the exports of domestic products 1,935,000,000 guilders (about \$750,000,000). The foreign trade is mainly with Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, the Dutch East Indies, the United States, and Russia. The bulk of the commerce by sea is carried on through Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Flushing. Rotterdam is one of the principal seaports of continental Europe. The length of railroads operated in 1901 was 1730 miles.

Colonies.—The Netherlands possess a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia and America with which an extensive commerce is carried on contributing materially to the greatness of the kingdom. They are the Dutch East Indies (or Netherlands Indies—separately noticed), the West Indian islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, etc., and the South American colony of Dutch Guiana (or Surinam).

Government.—The Netherlands possess a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia and America with which an extensive commerce is carried on contributing materially to the greatness of the kingdom. They are the Dutch East Indies (or Netherlands Indies—separately noticed), the West Indian islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, etc., and the South American colony of Dutch Guiana (or Surinam).

Government.—The Netherlands possess a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia and America with which an extensive commerce is carried on contributing materially to the greatness of the kingdom. They are the Dutch East Indies (or Netherlands Indies—separately noticed), the West Indian islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, etc., and the South American colony of Dutch Guiana (or Surinam).

Provinces	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1909
North Brabant	1,980	555,848
Gelderland	1,928	545,548
South Holland	1,104	1,144,448
North Holland	1,070	909,181
Zeeland	620	315,596
Utrecht	484	284,024
Friesland	1,391	340,306
Overijssel	1,361	328,374
Groningen	780	229,679
Enschede	1,030	148,544
Linzburg	850	281,934
Total	12,648	5,104,187

The following 6 cities had a population of more than 50,000 at the close of 1902:

Amsterdam	538,800	Groningen	69,800
Rotterdam	348,500	Haarlem	68,000
The Hague	228,500	Arnhem	55,000
Utrecht	108,500	Leyden	66,000

About three-fifths of the inhabitants of the Netherlands are Protestants and about one-tenth of the remainder Roman Catholics. At the close of 1899 there were 2,471,000 persons belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, 528,000 other Protestants, 1,790,000 Roman Catholics and 104,000 Jews. The sect of Jansenists numbers about 9000. All religious sects and persuasions are politically on a perfectly equal footing. There are 4 universities in the Netherlands at Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen and Amsterdam. The Dutch language is related to the Platt-Deutsch of northwestern Germany and is nearly identical with the Flemish. The Dutch literature is very rich and extensive, and in the history of the fine arts especially painting the people of the Netherlands occupy a prominent place.

History.—(For the history prior to 1579 see the preceding article.) In 1579 the people of the northern Netherlands, united in the defense of their liberties against Spain

laid the foundations of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht, into which 7 states entered,—namely Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijssel, Groningen, and Friesland. Under the leadership of William of Orange (succeeded 1644) and his son, Maurice of Nassau (died 1625) the Dutch achieved their independence, which was recognized by Spain in 1648. Their country constituted a federal republic which was ruled by stadtholders of the House of Orange. At the end of the sixteenth century the Dutch gained possession of the Molucca Islands and secured a monopoly of the spice-trade. At this time they supplanted the Portuguese in Java, of which they gradually made themselves masters in the course of the seveneenth and eighteenth centuries. Early in the seventeenth century the Dutch West India Company established settlements in Surinam (Guiana) and New Netherland. About the middle of the century they ousted the Portuguese from Ceylon and began colonizing the region about the Cape of Good Hope. At this time, when they owned more shipping than any other nation of Europe they waged fierce wars with the English, in which for a moment they triumphed. In 1664 the English took New Netherland from them. From 1689 to 1702 Holland and England were united under one sovereign, William III. In the course of the eighteenth century the Dutch lost their commercial pre-eminence. In 1794-95 their country was conquered by the French, who established the Batavian Republic. In 1806 the kingdom of Holland was constituted for Louis Bonaparte brother of Napoleon. In 1810 his realm was incorporated with the French Empire. In the mean time the commerce of Holland was nearly annihilated and the Dutch colonial possessions were seized by the British. The French were expelled at the close of 1813. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna united Holland and Belgium into a single realm the kingdom of the Netherlands for the House of Orange. By the acts of the congress England was allowed to return Cape Colony, Ceylon and a large part of the Dutch possessions in Guiana. Luxembourg was erected into a grand-duchy for the king of the Netherlands (to continue part of the Germanic body). In 1830 a revolt took place in Belgium whose inhabitants had not willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbors. The French came to the assistance of Belgium and in 1839 the liberation of the country was achieved. A final settlement between the Netherlands and Belgium was effected in 1839. Limburg and Luxembourg being divided between the sovereigns of the two countries. The dynastic connection between the Netherlands and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg was severed in 1890.

Netherlands Indies. See **Dutch East Indies**.
Netter Providence, a township of Delaware co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2055.

Netters, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Va. 30 miles from Calpeper.

Netherthong, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. in 1901 709.

Netherwood, a village and resort of Union co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Plainfield (also its post-office). Pop. about 600.

Nethou, Pic. Pyrenees. See **MALANUTTA**.

Netley, a village of England, in Hampshire, 3 miles SE. of Southampton noted for the ruins of a Cistercian abbey and for a splendid military hospital which stands near it.

Neto, ná to (succ. Veritas) a small river in the S of Italy falls into the Gulf of Taranto.

Netolitz, ná to-litz a town of Bohemia, 14 miles NW of Budweis. Pop. about 2,000.

Nettice, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. The banking point is Lakeland. P. p. 100.

Netticeboro, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. about 175.

Nettle Carrier, a post-hamlet of Craven co. Tenn.

Nettlecreek, a post-hamlet of Grundy co. Ill. 10 miles NW of Morris.

Nettinhill, a post-station of Greene co. Pa.

Nettleknob, a post-station of Ashe co. N. C.

Nettelake, a post-village of Williams co. Ohio.

Netteridge, a post-station of Patrick co. Va.

Nettleton, a post-town of Craighead co. Ark. on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern and other railroads. The banking point is Jonesboro. It has shingle and other mills. Pop. in 1900 618.

Nettleton a post town of Lee and Monroe cos. Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Tupelo. Pop. in 1900 570.

Nettleton, a post-village of Caldwell co. Mo. 22 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Nettetal, ett stál a town and commune of Switzerland, 3 miles N. of Olten, on the Leth. Pop. 2500.

Nettuno, nê-tsoo'no, a seaport of Italy, province of St. Maria SS. of Rome. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name). It is the seat of an artillery school. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1881 5500).

Netze, nê-tzê, a river of Posen and Brandenburg joins the Warthe, 6 miles E of Landsberg. Total course, about 200 miles. It is navigable 16 part.

Netzschnau, nê-tz kôw a town of Saxony 13 miles SW of Zwickau. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Iron foundries, paper mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 7428.

Neubabelsberg, a residential district of Prussia in the district of Potsdam and included in the commune of Neundorf.

Neuberg, nê-bêr, a village of Austria-Hungary in Styria, near Murtschlag. It has extensive iron- and steel-works. Pop. of commune about 2500.

Neubistritz, nê-bî-tî-tz, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles SE. of Tabor. Pop. about 3000.

Neubourg, nê-bûr, a market-town of France, in Eure 13 miles NW of Evreux. Pop. about 2000.

Neubrandenburg, nê-brân-dên-bûr-nô a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on Lake Tollense, 17 miles NNE. of Neustrelitz. Its old walls are still standing and there are four fine Gothic gates. The principal buildings are the church of St. Mary the church of St. John, the grand-ducal palace, and the town-hall. There are manufactures of machinery and pianos, and distilling and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900 10,550.

Neubrenschach, nê-bî-rî-tâk (Fr. *Neuf-Brisach*, nêf brî-tâk) a town of Alsace, Germany near the Rhine, on the Colmar Freiburg railway and on the Rhine-Rhone Canal. Pop. in 1900 3307. Near by on the opposite side of the Rhine, is Bressach.

Neuburg, nê-bûr, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, formerly capital of a principality of its own name on the Danube, 20 miles NNE. of Augsburg. The former residence castle is now a prison. Pop. in 1900 8036.

Neuburg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near the Rhine, 16 miles SE. of Landau.

Neubrückow, nê-bûr-ôw, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles ENB. of Prague. It manufactures sugar and leather etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7348.

Neuchâtel, or Neuchâtel, nê-shâ-têl (Ger. *Neuchâtel*, nê-shâ-têl) a frontier canton in the NW part of Switzerland, having on the SE. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons of Bern and Val de Aargau. Area, 312 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 125,864 mostly Protestants. The Jura mountains, rising in the Creux du Vent to 4500 feet, traverse it from SW to NE and the river Doubs bounds it on the NW. Except wine, kitchen vegetables and hay the vegetable products are not important. Many cattle are reared and cheese is an important export. Many of the inhabitants are employed in watch making in both the urban and rural districts. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, liquors, chocolate, electric appliances, cutlery and metallic wares generally are the other chief manufactures. Asphalt is obtained from the famous deposit of Val de Travers. The principal towns are Neuchâtel the capital, Chaux-de-Fonds, Le Locle, and Yverdon. The French language is prevalent. From the beginning of the eighteenth century until 1848 Neuchâtel was under the sovereignty of Prussia.

Neuchâtel, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton on the NW shore of Lake Neuchâtel, 25 miles W of Bern. Lat. of observatory 46° 00' 50" N. lon. 6° 57' 28" E. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral of the twelfth century, a town hall, orphan and insane asylums, several hospitals, an academy (Collège Latin) with four faculties, a museum of natural history (founded by Louis Agassiz) and a public library of 100,000 volumes, a museum of fine arts, ethnographic museum, observatory etc. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton and has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 21,044. Elevation 1433 feet.

Neuchâtel, Lake of (anc. *Lacus Eboracensis*) one of the larger lakes of Switzerland in the W part, 18 miles N of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neuchâtel, Vaud, Fribourg, and Bern. Length 24 miles; average breadth 4 miles. Estimated area, 90 sq. m. height above the sea, 1424 feet depth 500 feet. It receives several rivers. The Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own northward by the Thüle through the Lake of Bièvre into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neuchâtel, Estavayer and Yverdon.

Neundamm, nê-dâm a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 26 miles NNE. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of hats, cloth, dextrine, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7062.

Neudeck, nê-dêk a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N of Sibbogen on the Rohlau. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 4743.

Neudenau, nê-dên-nôw a town of Baden, on the Jagst, 7 miles NE of Wimpfen. Pop. about 1100.

Neudorf, nê-dorf a small town of Lower Austria, 0 miles S. of Vienna.

Neudorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, district of Hradisch.

Neudorf, a town of Hungary. See IGLÉ.

Neudorf, a town of Silesia, Prussia, circle of Kattowitz, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 5004.

Neudorf, a town of Saxony in the Erzgebirge, and district of Zwickau. Pop. about 3000.

Neuenahr, nê-n-â-n a town and watering place of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N of Bonn. It consists of the former villages of Hammesheim, Wadenheim, and Bohl. The carbonated thermal waters resemble those of Ems and have a temperature of 86°-104°. Pop. in 1900 2991.

Neuenburg, nê-n-bûr a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia 11 miles SW of Marienwerder on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900 5005.

Neuenburg, a town of Baden on the Rhine, 10 miles SW of Freiburg. Pop. about 1500.

Neuenburg, the German name of Neuchâtel.

Neuenburg, nê-n-bûr a town of Württemberg on the Enz 21 miles WNW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2004.

Neuendorf, nê-n-ê-dorf a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N of Coblenz, on the Rhine.

Neuendorf, a village of Prussia in the outskirts of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900 4700 mainly engaged in the textile industry.

Neuenack, or **Neuenegg**, nê-n-êk a village and commune of Switzerland canton and 8 miles SW of Bern.

Neuenhaus, nê-n-hâw a town of Prussia, in Hanover 50 miles WNW of Oesebrück. Pop. about 1200.

Neuenkirchen, nê-n-kêr-kên a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 37 miles SW of Miedes.

Neuenrade, nê-n-râ-dê a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles SW of Arnberg. Pop. about 2000.

Neuenstadt, or **Neuenstadt-am Kocher**, nê-n-stât-âm-kô-ker a town of Württemberg on the Kocher 8 miles NE of Heilbronn. Pop. about 1300.

Neuenstadt, the German name for Neuviller.

Neuenstein, nê-n-stê-n a town of Württemberg on the Elbach 31 miles NW of Ellwangen. Pop. about 1300.

Neuenburg, nê-n-bûr a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NW of Trever. Pop. about 1250.

Neuenahrwasser, nê-n-â-wâ-ter a seaport of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W arm of the Vistula, 4 miles N of Dantz. It is an outlier port of Dantz and has been a free port since 1899. It has a granite breakwater a half mile long and is defended by the fort of Weichselmünde. Pop. in 1900 8512.

Neuf-Brisach, a town of Alsace. See NEUBRISACH.

Neufchâteau, nê-shâ-tô a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Vosges, at the confluence of the Meuse and Meurthe 30 miles NW of Epinal. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3963. It has considerable and varied manufactures.

Neufchâteau, a town and commune of Belgium in Luxembourg 10 miles SW of Bastogne. Pop. about 2000.

Neufchâtel-en-Bray, nê-shâ-têl-ên-brî a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 25 miles NE of Rouen on the Béhune. It is famed for its cheese. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4119.

Neukien, nê-kên a town of Württemberg 0 miles NE of Reuthingen. Pop. about 1700. Near by are the imposing ruins of the castle of Hohenneuffen.

Neugedeln, nê-gê-dên a commune of Bohemia, 14 miles W of Klattau. Pop. about 2500. It is noted for its woolen manufactures.

Neugersdorf, nê-gêr-dorf a village of Saxony near Lobau. It has foundries, textile mills and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900 18,018.

Neuhaldensleben, nê-hâ-dên-lâ-bên a town of Prussian Saxony on the Obere about 15 miles NW of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of stone-ware, majolica, earthenware, glass, soap, starch, copper wares etc. Pop. in 1900 10,120.

Neuhannover, nê-hân-nôw an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean (about lon. 150° E). It is separated from Neumecklenburg (or New Ireland) by Byrre Strait. Area, with neighboring isles about 540 sq. m. It is mountainous, with well wooded and fertile coasts. Pop. (not natives) in 1900 5 (3 whites).

Neuhäus, nê-hâw (Bohem. *Hradec Jindřichov*,—i.e. 'Henry's castle') a town of Bohemia, 23 miles SSE. of Tabor. It has a castle of Count Germin, dating from the

thirteenth century, and two medieval churches. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry, distilleries, breweries etc. Pop in 1900 5316.

Nunhaua, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 48 miles SSW of Minden on the Lippe. Pop about 2500.

Nunhausen, a town of Hanover Prussia, 24 miles NW of Stade, with a port on the Oker. Pop about 1500.

Nunhaus, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, district of Königsee. Pop about 2000.

Nunkäusel, a town of Hungary. See **KAZAK CIVAN**.

Nunhausen, a town of southern Baden, Germany on the Rhine, about 2 miles from Schaffhausen Switzerland and immediately above the Falls of the Rhine.

Nunhausen, not how seen a village of Württemberg 5 miles SSW of Kailingen. Pop. about 2500.

Nunhausen, a village of Württemberg, on the Erma, NW of Urach. Pop about 1500.

Nunhausen, a village of Württemberg 5 miles E. of Tuttlingen.

Neuhäuslein, not hi dook a village of Silesia, district of Oppeln. Pop in 1900 6443.

Neuhäuselmann, not h r a sen köw a village of Moravia, district of Wallachisch Meseritzsch.

Neuhäuselwagen, not hück as-ä gen a commune of Rheinland Prussia, circle of Lennep, enclosing the town of Hückswagen. It has extensive machine-shops and manufacturing of textiles. Pop in 1900 5408.

Neuilly-Pont-François, not yä pör pa-ä, a village of France, Indre-et-Loire 13 miles NNW of Tours.

Neuilly-en-Thelle, not yä pör dör till, a village of France in Oise 13 miles W of Senlis.

Neuilly-le-Réal, not yä pör lah rääl a village of France in Allier, 18 miles SSE of Moulins.

Neuilly-le-Vendin, not yä pör lah vör dör, a village of France 18 miles NE of Mayenne.

Neuilly-l'Évêque, not yä lah rék a village of France, in Haute-Marne, 8 miles from Langres.

Neuilly Saint-François, not yä pör dör fröw a town of France, in Aisne, 11 miles NW of Château-Thierry. Pop (commune) about 1500.

Neuilly-sur-Marne, not yä säs mann a village of France department of Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles E of Paris.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, not yä säs sän a town of France department of Seine on the right bank of the river Seine, adjoining the W extremity of Paris and on the road to Saint-Germain. It is the residence of many Parisian merchants. The palace built by Louis XV a favorite resort of Louis Philippe, was destroyed during the revolution of 1848 and the beautiful park in which it stood was divided up into building lots. Pop in 1901 35 297.

Neu-Isenburg, not isen bödöc a town of Germany grand duchy of Hesse 13 miles N of Darmstadt. Pop in 1900 8045 engaged in furniture-making the preparation of rabbit-skins etc. It was founded by French Huguenots in 1700.

Neunkirch, not ká'ten a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 miles E of Güstrow. Pop about 2500.

Neunkirch, not ká'ten a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 9 miles ESE of Leisnig. Pop about 1500.

Neunkirch, several small villages and communes of Switzerland the largest in the canton of Thurgau.

Neunkirch, a commune of Saxony consisting of Vitzna and Garschütz, in the district of Bautzen. Pop in 1900 6488.

Neunkirchen, not ká'ten a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel on the Greif 6 miles SE of Ziegenhain. Pop about 1600.

Neunkirchen, a town of Rheinland Prussia, circle of Bismarck. Pop about 2000.

Neunkirchen, a village of Saxony near Chemnitz. Pop in 1900 4546.

Neukloster, not kles'ter a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 10 miles ESE of Wismar.

Neuland, not löw en-böde formerly Duke of York Island, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, lying off the NE coast of Newpommern. Area, about 21 sq m. Pop. in 1900 3369 natives and 26 foreigners (8 whites).

Neuland, Austria. See **LEICHTENFELD**.

Neuland, not löw, a village of France, department of Loire 7 miles SE of Roanne.

Neuland, Bohemia. See **LUZKA**.

Neumagen, not mä-gen (see *Neomagus*) a town of Rheinland Prussia, 14 miles NE of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop 1600.

Neumarkt, not mark a town of West Prussia, 35 miles SE of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. in 1900 3144.

Neumarkt, not markt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 19 miles WNW of Breslau. Pop in 1900 6487.

Neumarkt, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 21 miles SE of Nuremberg. Pop in 1900 6941.

Neumarkt, Transylvania. See **MAROS-VÁRAD**.

Neumarkt (Pol. *Nowy*), a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, situated at the base of the Carpathians, at the junction of the Black and White Dunajec. Pop (commune) in 1900 6546.

Neumarkt (It. *Agno*, *En yä*) a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, 12 miles S by W of Bosen on the Adige.

Neumayer, Cape, in Victoria Land, Antarctica, in lat. 75° 51' S.

Neumeklenburg, not mäh len bödöc formerly New Ireland, an island in the Bismarck Archipelago, Pacific Ocean NE of Neopommern (formerly New Britain). Area, about 4600 sq m. It is high and mountainous in the S, sloping to the N and is entirely flat in the E. It is unhealthful and has never been permanently settled by Europeans. Pop in 1900 (exclusive of natives) 23, of whom 12 were whites.

Neumünster, not min stier a town of Prussia, in Holstein (province of Schleswig-Holstein) 17 miles SSE of Kiel. It has textile mills, tanneries machine- and railway-shops, foundries, breweries manufacturing of paper goods etc. Pop in 1900 27 336.

Neumurg-vor-dem-Wald, not bödöc vor dem wält, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate 27 miles NNE of Regensburg. Pop about 2000.

Neuedorf, a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg.

Neukirch, not ká'ten a town of Switzerland canton and 6 miles W of Schaffhausen. Pop about 1200.

Neukirchen, not ká'ten en, a town of Rheinland Prussia, 38 miles SE of Treves. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop in 1900 27 684.

Neukirchsee, a town of Lower Austria 10 miles SW of Wiener Neustadt. It has manufacturing of textiles and metallic wares, boiler works, etc. Pop. in 1900 10 871.

Neuossig, a town of Bohemia. See **OSERN**.

Neubitz, not bitz a town of Upper Saxony near Albitz. Pop about 2000.

Neupaka, a town of Bohemia. See **PANA**.

Neupast, not past (Hung. *Újpest* or *Újpest*) a commune of Hungary on the left bank of the Danube, forming a northern suburb of Budapest. Pop in 1900, 41 858.

Neupommern, not pom mern formerly New Britain, a large and irregular island in the Bismarck Archipelago Pacific Ocean off the NE coast of Papua. Extending mainly in a W and E direction, it has a long projection toward the NE, terminating in the Gazelle Peninsula. Area about 10 300 sq m. The coasts are low rising gradually to a chain of mountains of some little height. It has several volcanoes some still active. At the N extremity of the Gazelle Peninsula is Blanche Bay on which is situated the port of Herbertshöhe (the seat of administration). Pop in 1900 (exclusive of natives) 299 (74 whites).

Neuquén, not öö kén a territory in the W part of the Argentine Republic. Area 420 350 sq m. It is bounded on two sides by the Colorado and Limay rivers. It is generally mountainous, with volcanic peaks and has many lakes in the SW part. Capital Chumal. Pop of the territory in 1895 14,517. A railway connecting this territory with Chile is in course of construction.

Neuquén River, in the territory of Neuquén Argentine Republic. It is tributary of the Limay.

Neureich, not rich or **Neureuseh**, not rosh (Slavic *Novo R*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia district of Znojmo. It has a Franciscan abbey with a library and picture-gallery. Pop about 1100.

Neurede, not ro'deh a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles SE of Breslau at the foot of the Enkeberg. It has an ancient castle. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. There are chrome-lithography establishments. The town has coal-mines. Pop in 1901, 7282.

Neuruppin, not röpp-peen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg on the W side of Lake Ruppiner 39 miles NW of Berlin. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry and the manufacture of starch and machinery and brewing are carried on. Pop in 1900 17 130.

Neusalz, not slitz a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles KNW of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Flax-spinning is carried on and there are iron works, manufacturing of machinery and paper boxes, etc. Pop in 1900 12 880.

Neusandee, Austria-Hungary. See **SARNEC**, **NEU**.

Neustatz, not slitz (Hung. *Újváros* or *Újváros*) a royal free city of Hungary on the right bank of the Danube opposite Peterwardein with which it is connected by bridge. It exports large quantities of agricultural products. The town is the seat of an Oriental Greek bishop. Neustatz is a focus of Serb culture in southern Hungary. Pop in 1900 29 293.

Neuschwanstein, noi'shtshvahnsteyn, a magnificent royal castle near the little town of Füssen, Bavaria, in the vicinity of the royal castle of Hohenschwangau. Its erection was begun by Louis II. in 1869. It is not yet completed.

Nenise, nahn, a river of North Carolina, rises by two branches in Person and Orange cos. flows generally south eastward and enters the W. part of Pamlico Sound through an estuary which is about 30 miles long and 3-4 miles wide. It is about 300 miles long and is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Goldsboro. Newbern is situated at the head of its estuary.

Nenise, n post-village of Wake co. N. C. on the Neuse River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles NE of Raleigh. Pop. 100.

Nenauddi-am-See, noi' naid' am' sa' (Hun. *Nemő-dí-az-é-see*) a town of Hungary on the Neusiedler See, 10 miles SW of Presburg. Pop. about 3000.

Nenauddi-See, noi' naid'-ler sa' (Laka of Neusiedler See, *Nemő-tó*) a shallow lake of Hungary near its western frontier 19 miles SSW of Presburg. It covers an area of about 130 sq. m. depth, from 9 to 13 feet. On the E. the country is low and marshy and here the waters during its sudden and irregular inundations are carried to the Danube on an affluent of the Raab by means of a canal. The lake has been girted at different periods, revealing ancient remains scattered over its floor. Elevation 370 feet.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (Hun. *Nemőváros*) a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of Szolnok (Zolym) on the Gran, at the influx of the Danube 80 miles N. of Budapest. It has an old castle, an interesting cathedral and an episcopal residence. Copper and iron are mined here and the town has smelting works and forges. There are a number of manufactures of various kinds. Pop. in 1900 9264.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (anc. *Nemővár*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW of Düsseldorf on a canal which joins the Rhine. It contains the parish church of St. Quirinus begun in 1209 and a town-hall with some paintings. There are manufactures of machinery various kinds of metallic products, textiles, paper, food products etc. Brewing, milling, distilling, and tanning are carried on. Nenauddi was so important in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1890 22,635 in 1900 28,472.

Nenauddi, Lower Austria. See **Wien**.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube 22 miles SW of Regensburg. Pop. about 1700.

Nenauddi, a town of Baden 18 miles ESE of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900 327.

Nenauddi, a town of Germany Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the Rida, 18 miles SSE of Schwerin. It has a grand castle. Pop. about 3000.

Nenauddi, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia 24 miles NW of Danzig. It is a great place of Catholic pilgrimage. Pop. in 1900 6720.

Nenauddi, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 17 miles E of Marburg. Pop. about 2000.

Nenauddi, a seaport and watering-place of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic Sea, 18 miles NNE of Lübeck. Pop. in 1900 4400.

Nenauddi (Pol. *Przednik*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 miles SSW of Oppeln. It has the remains of a castle. There are manufactures of textiles and shoes, and dyeing, tanning, brewing, and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900 20,130.

Nenauddi, or **Bergnenauddi**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles E of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 3415.

Nenauddi, a former town of Prussian Saxony now a part of Magdeburg.

Nenauddi, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 9 miles NE of Coburg. It has manufactures of toys and china. Pop. in 1900 6250.

Nenauddi (Pol. *Łowoski*) a town of Prussia, in Posen 20 miles W of Poznań. Pop. about 2000.

Nenauddi, a town of Saxony 21 miles E. of Dresden on the Polana. Pop. in 1900 4524.

Nenauddi (Hun. *Keresztényfalva*) a town of Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. about 2500.

Nenauddi, a small town of Prussia, district of Hildesheim, in the Harz. Near it is the noble castle of Hohnstein.

Nenauddi, the German name of **Villefrance**.

Nenauddi, n' naid', a post-village of Grey co. Ontario, on a branch of the Georgian River 16 miles SW of Durham on the Grand Trunk R. It has saw-grist, carding, and flax mills, a foundry, brewery etc. Pop. about 600.

Nenauddi-nau-Mettan (Bohem. *Nova Metná*) a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NE of Klatzko. It retained its old walls and towers. Pop. in 1900 3015.

Nenauddi-am-Rubenberge, noi' naid' am' ru'ben-ber'g, a town of Prussia, 15 miles NW of Hannover, on the Leine. Pop. about 2250.

Nenauddi-am-der-Aisch, noi' naid' am' der' ish a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 29 miles NNE of Ansbach. Pop. in 1900, 3370.

Nenauddi-am-der-Hardt, noi' naid' am' der' hart, a town of Bavaria in the Palatinate, 12 miles N of Landau. Its fourteenth-century abbey church contains the tombs of many of the Counts Palatine. The Stadthaus was formerly a Jesuit college. There are manufactures of cloth, paper, tobacco, etc. The town is in a rich vine-growing region. Pop. in 1900 17,705.

Nenauddi-am-der-Orla, noi' naid' am' der' o' rla, a town of Germany grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles SE of Weimar on the Orla, an affluent of the Saale. It has a grand-ducal residence. Among the leading industries are tanning, weaving, and iron founding. Pop. in 1900 6522.

Nenauddi-am-der-Saale, noi' naid' am' der' sa' le, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Saale 40 miles NE of Würzburg. In the vicinity are the extensive ruins of the ancient castle of Falkenberg. Pop. about 3000.

Nenauddi-am-der-Waldnaab, noi' naid' am' der' val'tnaab, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate 31 miles SE of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1700.

Nenauddi-Eberswalde See **Karlsruhe**.

Nenauddi-in-Bachsch, noi' naid'-in' bakhsh, a town of Saxony 11 miles SE of Zwickau. It has mines of cobalt, blende, etc. and manufactures of lace etc. Pop. in 1900 4719.

Nenauddi, noi' naid', a town of Bohemia, 13 miles NE of Reichenberg. Pop. in 1900 5400.

Nenauddi (Slavic. *Nova M* etc.) a town of Moravia, 24 miles NE of Igla. It has a castle. Pop. about 2500.

Nenauddi, Hungary. See **WALL-NEWBURY**.

Nenauddi-in-Mohlesheim, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 40 miles NW of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1600.

Nenauddi, Mährisch. See **Mährisch Neustadt**.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 39 miles SSE of Anklam. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, dyeing establishments, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,024.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a town of Germany capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz situated between lakes Zierker and Glömbek 60 miles NNW of Berlin. It is regularly laid out with streets radiating in eight directions from the Marktplatz. The principal buildings are the grand-ducal palace containing a library of 80,000 volumes, the town hall and a theatre. There are manufactures of machinery, vinegar and textiles. Pop. in 1900 10,340.

Nenauddi (Fr. *Nemours*) a name which was given in the time of the early Merovingian kings to the western half of the land of the Franks, the eastern division being known as Austrasia. It was subsequently applied at times to Normandy.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (Pol. *Nitka*, noo'tia) a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 21 miles SE of Danzig. Pop. about 2700.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (Slavic. *Nova S* etc.) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 26 miles ENE of Pilsen. It has some notable edifices including a church in the Byzantine style, an old castle, and the town hall. There are schools of agriculture and forestry. Pop. in 1900 11,891.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (Hun. *Nemő*, noo'tia) a river of Hungary flows tortuously SSW and joins the Waag on the left. Length about 160 miles.

Nenauddi, a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Neutra, on the Neutra, 48 miles ENE of Presburg. It is situated at the foot of vine-clad hills. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral and an old fortress. Pop. in 1900 13,169.

Nenauddi, a county of Hungary bounded N and NW by Moravia. Capital, Neutra.

Nenauddi, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. 44 miles S of Fort Scott. Pop. 75.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube, opposite Ulm in Württemberg. Pop. in 1900 9215.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a commune of France, in Central 9 miles SW of Saint-Flour.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' (Ger. *Neustadt*) a town and commune of Switzerland canton of Bern, on the NW shore of the Lake of Bienna 9 miles SW of Bienna. Pop. about 2000.

Nenauddi, noi' naid' a commune of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles S of Ussel.

Nenauddi, a commune of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 miles SE of Limoges.

Newville, ah'vael e town of France, in Vienne, 6 miles NW of Poitiers. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Newville-sous-Montreuil, neh vael' soumahr'tru r, a village of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles from Montreuil-sur-Mer. It has a large Carthusian monastery.

Newville-sur-Saône, nuh'vael sün sön, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 10 miles N of Lyons. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Newvilly, nuh vye yea, a town of France, in Nord, about 12 miles ESE of Cambrai. Pop. about 2500.

Newvy-le-Roi, nuh vey'leh roy, a commune of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 15 miles NW of Tours.

Newvy-Sautour, nuh vey s'toon, a commune of France, in Yonne, 16 miles NW of Tonnerre.

Newwarp, not wamp, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles NNW of Stettin. Pop. 2000.

Newwedel, not w'del, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 73 miles NE of Frankfurt-on the Oder. Pop. about 3000.

Newwerk, not w'ek, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Gladbach. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1890 8780.

Newwied, not w'et, a town of Rhenish Prussia 8 miles NNW of Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine. Its old princely castle situated in a beautiful park contains a collection of Roman antiquities. Tobacco cigars, chicory soap and starch are manufactured. Pop. in 1900 11 011.

Neuzen, a town of the Netherlands. See **TRANSNEZAR**.
Neva (Russ. from n'á-vá) a river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland, into which it discharges by several arms, by which a number of islands (within St. Petersburg) are formed. Length 40 miles, from Schliusselburg on Lake Ladoga, to St. Petersburg. Breadth between 800 and 3000 feet (exceptionally much broader) depth in the channel about 60 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the interior parts of northern Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from the middle of November to near the end of April. A system of canals and natural waters maintains communication between it and the Caspian and White seas.

Nevá, a post-station of Anderson co. G.
Nevada, ne-vá dá (Ep. snow clad) one of the western states of the American Union bounded N by Oregon and Idaho, E by Utah and Arizona, SW and W by California. The northern border of the state is in lat. 42° N, the eastern limit is for the most part, the meridian of 114° W. and southward for more than 200 miles from the NW angle of the state the boundary lies close to the meridian of 120° W. Excepting small areas in the N which are drained by affluents of the Columbia and a small section in the S whence the water flows into the Colorado River all the state belongs to the so-called Great Basin (or Fremont Basin) a region whose southerly waters do not flow to the sea. At the extreme SE the Colorado River for some distance separates Nevada from Arizona. Area of the land-surface, 109 740 sq. m.

Face of the Country—The Great Basin is in reality a series of long, narrow basins, running N and S and separated from one another by rugged, steep, and in some cases, lofty mountains. Such are the East Humboldt Mountains, the Goebate, Ungewash White Pine, Piñon Tryabé, Humboldt, Santa Rosa, Quinn's River Lookout, Trinity Aetolope, Rabbit Hole, Panola, Pine Nut, Desert, Opal Spring, Las Vegas, Quartz Sedars, Toiyas, Diamond Piquop, Granite Shell Creek Torcarr and other ranges mostly short, and in many cases traversed by deep and convenient passes, while the intermediate valleys are frequently broad deserts, where grow the grama-wood and sage-brush and other scanty herbage in other cases they are narrow canyons or again they are the basins of shallow lakes, fed by the mountain snows. (See **Great Basin**). The general elevation of the surface is 4000 feet or more above sea-level. Wheeler Peak, near the eastern boundary attains an altitude of 13 068 feet. Piñon Mount attains an altitude of 11 977 ft. Other elevations are Tryabé Dome, 11 770 ft. Mount Stillman 11 623 ft. Davis Mountain, 11 666 ft. and White Pine Mountain 11 277 ft.

Hydrography—Dividing diagonally the mountain ranges and valleys sweeps the small river Humboldt in a general SW course for some 375 miles. It is remarkable as far as the only E. and W. valley in the state available for the passage of a railway and this valley determines the course of one of the transcontinental lines of railroad. This river is also remarkable for its alkaline waters. All the streams of the state are small and excepting the Bruner Owyhee, etc., in the N, which flow into the Snake River north and the Virgin, Beaver Dam, Muddy, and

Vegas rivers in the S, which are tributaries of the Colorado, all the rivers of Nevada end in lakes or sinks, the latter being marshy spots in the desert sands. Such rivers are the Walker, Carson, and Truckee, the last-named flowing from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake. Most of the lakes are either alkaline or saline, and some are composed of highly complex and even caustic solutions, but a few are salt. Of the fresh lakes many are shallow and overgrown with the tule, or reed (*Scirpus validus*). The chief saline waters are those of Pyramid, Winnemucca, Humboldt, Walker and Carson lakes, which in part occupy the position of a vast outflowing lake of the Quaternary period and known to geologists as Lake Lahontan. The beautiful Lake Tahoe with a depth of 1500 feet, whose surface is elevated 8700 feet, is on the California boundary.

Climate—The climate of the state is dry and healthful with summer and winter temperatures well accentuated (maximum about 115° minimum -30° to -35°). Violent winds are rare, and there is but little snow in the non mountainous regions. The average annual rainfall for most parts is 10 inches or less.

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources Vegetation etc.—It is its scanty rainfall rather than poverty of soil that gives Nevada the reputation of being a desert, for in cases where irrigation is practicable, even the alkaline plains in many instances have proved very productive. In the better settled districts considerable quantities of spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, wool, garden vegetables, etc. are produced. Much hay is cut upon the marshy river bottoms and in some of the splendid valleys, whose bottom lands afford excellent blue-joint and red top for hay, while the uplands and plains have excellent sand grass and bunch-grass for grazing. The valued white sage (or winter fat) affords the best of winter pasturage. The most extensively irrigated sections of the state are in the western central and Humboldt River regions. Somewhat less than 4 per cent. of the area of the state is included in farms. The product of the chief agricultural crops in 1900 was wheat 991 190 bushels, potatoes, 273 486 bushels and hay 375 023 tons. In spite of its sharp winter climate and its parched and arid soil Nevada has proved a profitable region for the stock raiser, herded cattle fattening readily without grain, so rich in the winter herbage. The wool-clip in 1900 yielded 4 592 903 pounds of washed and unwashed wool. In the extreme S cotton and sub-tropical fruits, like the orange do very well. The flora of the state is of a very marked character. Timber trees are nowhere very abundant. The white pine (a fir entirely distinct from the Eastern white pine) is extensively cut for timber and the great advance of mining and smelting operations has already stripped many of the mountains of their scanty forest growth.

Geology, Minerals etc.—Many of the geological ages, from the Eocene to the Tertiary and Quaternary are here represented, the outcrops of the older formations (chiefly Azoic and Cambrian (or Silurian) appearing in and upon the mountain ranges. The main uplifting of the mountain-ranges appears to have been accomplished in the Jurassic period. Not a few evidences of comparatively recent volcanic action are present in almost every part of the state, besides which the strata are extensively disturbed by much more ancient dikes of plutonic rock.

For years Nevada was the leading state in the value of its metallic products, and in 1875 it yielded somewhat more of the precious metals than all the rest of North America. In that year the product (mainly silver) was valued at \$49 473 369. The gold and silver product in 1900 was gold 113 681 fine ounces (valued at \$2 350 000), and silver 1 229 760 fine ounces (valued at \$750 151). Under Virginia City and Gold Hill lies the famous Comstock Lode of silver and gold bearing quartz once the most profitable mining deposit in the world. The recent discoveries in Nye (Tonopah) and Esmeralda (Goldfield) counties have largely increased the state's output of the precious metals. In 1903 the gold product was valued at \$3 070 350 silver \$2 098 612. Copper, lead, quicksilver and nickel are also found. There are extensive deposits of native sulphur, borax, soda, potash, rock salt, pyritic compounds, uranous iron, marble, granite, alabaster, slate, and other valuable minerals. Lignite and other forms of coal have been mined sparingly in the Elko River region and elsewhere. Mineral and thermal waters abound.

The milling and smelting of ore and the sawing of lumber are as yet the only important industries. Lumber sawing has been largely carried on in the mountains, but has declined, owing to the swift consumption of all available timber. The Carson River and other mountain-streams furnish water power.

Counties, Towns, Railroads—Nevada is divided into 14 counties as follows: Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda,

Baraka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and White Pine. The principal towns are Reno (pop in 1900 4800), Virginia City (1895) and Carson City the capital (2100). Some towns which a few years since were thriving are now abandoned on account of the failure of mining enterprises. In 1867 there were 30 miles of railroad in Nevada. In 1870 693 miles. In 1890 729 miles. In 1890 923 miles and in 1900 1027 miles.

Constitution etc.—The governor and state officers are chosen for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 1 member to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—There are a few public high-schools. The state university (or University of Nevada) a educational institution with about 300 students, is located at Reno.

The Population in 1860 was 4637 in 1876 42,491 in 1890 62,266 in 1890 92,761 in 1900 122,330.

History.—The region included within the present state of Nevada was acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848. Most of it was included in the territory of Utah as originally constituted. Nevada was organized as a territory in 1861 and admitted as a state into the Union in 1864. The present boundaries were established in 1866.

Nevada, a county in the SW part of Arkansas. Area, 410 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Little Missouri River and drained by Cypress Bayan and Terre Rouge Creek. Capital Prescott. Pop in 1890 14,822 in 1900 16,669.

Nevada, a county of California, borders on the state of Nevada. Area, 972 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Middle Yuba River and is also drained by the South Yuba and Bear Creek. The Sierra Nevada traverses the eastern part of this county and presents grand mountain-scenery. Among its beautiful features is Donner Lake, a favorite summer-resort. Gold mining and lumbering are important industries. Capital Nevada City. Pop in 1890 17,300 in 1900 17,789.

Nevada, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 81 miles SW of Chicago.

Nevada, a post-village of Tipton co. Ind. on Wild Cat Creek 23 miles SSE of Logansport. Pop 75.

Nevada, a banking city capital of Story co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 32 miles N by E. of Des Moines. It has silk- and other works and ships livestock. Pop in 1880 24,2.

Nevada, a post-village of Mercer co. Ky. about 40 miles S of Frankfort. Pop 100.

Nevada, a city the capital of Veracoz co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific R. 90 miles SW of Sedalia. It has lumber and flouring mills, zinc-works, iron and carriage-works, etc. and is the seat of a constant school the Cotter College, and of a state lunatic asylum. Pop in 1900 7461.

Nevada, a banking post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles E of Upper Sandusky. Pop in 1900 882.

Nevada, a banking post-town of Collier co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 17 1/2 miles W of Greenville. Pop in 1900 356.

Nevada City, a banking post-town and health resort capital of Nevada co. Cal. in a hilly region, about 60 miles NNE of Sacramento on the Nevada County R. It has various mills and breweries and is extensively engaged in fruit-culture. Here are rich mines of gold. Nevada City has a healthy climate and is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery. Pop in 1900 3250. Elevation, 2550 feet.

Nevada Fall, Cal. a cataract of the Merced River near the upper end of the Yosemite Valley ranked as one of the finest water falls in the world. It is about 1 mile above the Vernal Fall and has a sloping descent of 600 feet.

Nevada Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind. 22 miles N of Waterloo. Pop 78.

Nevada, Sierra. See SIERRA NEVADA.

Nevadaville, Gilpin co. Colo. See BALD MOUNTAIN.

Nevada y Motilonen, ná-vá pá se mó-to-ló-né, a former national territory of the republic of Colombia, in Magdalena.

Nevel, név-ál a town of Russia, government and 64 miles N of Vitebsk. Pop in 1897 9958.

Nevéle, ná-vé-lé a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 6 miles W of Ghent. Pop about 3500.

Nevilleton, a village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 100. The post-office is Cornopolis.

Nevers, név-váir (ana. *Nevroda* was) a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Nivère, 35 miles SSE. of Bourges. It rises steeply on the slope of a

hill is irregularly built, and has a few remains of its old fortifications. The most interesting buildings are the medieval cathedral of St. Cyr recently restored the Romanesque church of St. Etienne, dating from the eleventh century the former castle of the dukes of Nevers, now the Palais de Justice, with a museum; and the lyceum. The town has a theological seminary a technical school, and various other educational institutions. There are important manufactures of porcelain and faience, foundries, etc. Nevers was the capital of the mid province of Nivernais. It is a bishop's see. Pop in 1806 27,873.

Neversink, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. in Neversink township (town) on a river of the same name, about 34 miles N of Port Jervis. Pop of the town in 1900 2039 of the village, 276.

Neversink, a station of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles SE of Reading.

Neversink Hills, N. J. See HUNGERFORD.

Neversink River, N. J. See NAVEEN RIVER.

Nevez, név-vá a village of France, in Finistère, 15 miles SE of Quimper.

Neviane, ná-vé-á no, a village of Italy in the commune of Soriano degli Ardenni 10 miles S by E of Favia.

Neviges, ná-ve-ges, a village of Prussia, district and E of Düsseldorf. Pop in 1900 4147.

Nevil Bay, Canada, is an inlet on the W side of Hudson Bay.

Néville, ná-veel a village of France in Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles NW of Rouen.

Neville, név-ll a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio on the Ohio River 33 miles above Cincinnati. Pop in 1806 265.

Neville, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop in 1900 758.

Neville Port, an inlet of British Columbia N of Vancouver Island. Lat. 50° 32' N.

Neville's Cross, a locality near Durham England. Here David Bruce, king of Scotland was defeated and taken prisoner by the English in 1346.

Nevin, a fishing town and watering place of Wales, on and on the Bay of Carnarvon 64 miles WNW of Pwllheli. Pop about 2000.

Nevins, a post-station of Edgar co. Ill. 7 miles SE. of Paris.

Nevinville, a post-village of Adams co. Iowa, 64 miles WSW of Des Moines. Pop about 306.

Nevia, a British West India island in about lat. 17° 10' N lon 62° 38' W. It belongs to the Leeward Islands colony and has an executive and a legislative council in common with St. Kitts, which it closely adjoins. It is 4 miles long and 6 miles in breadth. It forms a single mountain 3200-3500 feet high and is one of the most beautiful and fertile of the Antilles. It produces much sugar. Capital Charlestown. Pop in 1891 12,774.

Nevia, a post-village of Hubbard co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Park Rapids. Pop. 130.

Nevie, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. Pop 65.

Nevie, Ben. See BEN NEVIA.

Nevie, Loch, a narrow inlet of the sea, indenting the W coast of the co. of Inverness, Scotland. Length 14 miles.

Nev-Shehr, név-shéhr a town of Asiatic Turkey about 110 miles NE of Kermah. Lat. 38° 37' N. It is situated at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. In the vicinity are dwellings, chapels and tombs excavated in the rock.

Nevyansky Zavod, név-yánsk as ná-vod' a place in the government of Perm Russia, on the eastern side of the Ural mountains, on the railway from Perm to Tchelyabinsk. It has large iron and steel-works and gold-washeries. Pop in 1897 18,066.

New Albany, a city of Indiana, the capital of Floyd co., is situated on the Ohio River nearly opposite Louisville, Ky., and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and other railroads. It is the seat of De Pauw (Rumale) College (under the Indiana Methodist Conference) which was organized in 1855. Its industrial establishments are varied and important and embrace pork packing establishments, manufacturing of cutlery and edge-tools, engines and boilers and window and plate-glass, woolen- and cotton factories, tanneries, rolling furniture, sawing and planing mills etc. Bridges across the Ohio River connect New Albany with Louisville. There is a national cemetery in the vicinity. Pop in 1880 16,423 in 1890 21,659 in 1900, 20,635.

New Albany, a post village of Wilson co. Kan on the Fall River 35 miles SW of Humboldt, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop 230.

New Albany, a banking post-town capital of Union co., Miss on the Tallahatchie River, 34 miles SE of Holly Springs, on the Frisco System and the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests etc. Pop in 1900, 1683

New Albany, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio, 16 miles NE of Columbus. Pop in 1900 224.

New Albany, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. 15 miles N of Bernice. Pop in 1900 426

New Albion, a banking post-town of Allamakee co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Mississippi River 26 miles S of La Crosse, Wis. Pop in 1900 543

New Albion, the name formerly given by Sir F. Drake to California and part of the coast of Oregon limited to that part of the coast extending from lat 43 to 43° N

New Albion, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. in New Albion township (town) about 44 miles S of Buffalo. It has saw and planing mills and manufactures of cheese. The town is traversed by the Erie R. and contains Cattaraugus. Pop in 1900 2375 of the village, 296

New Alexander, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio, 22 miles E of Canton

New Alexandria, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 1/2 miles SW of Steubenville. Pop about 120

New Alexandria, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on Loyalhanna Creek 7 miles N of Lethbridge, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop in 1900 364

New Almaden, a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal 15 miles S of San José on the Southern Pacific R. Quicksilver (cinnabar) has been extensively mined here

New Almclo, a post hamlet of Norton co. Kan near the headwaters of the Solomon River about 20 miles SW of Horton

New Alsece (Alsam) a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. about 44 miles NNE of Madison. Pop about 600

New Amsterdam, the name of the city of New York under the Dutch

New Amsterdam, a post-town of Harrison co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 30 miles by land SW of New Albany. Pop in 1900 200

New Amsterdam, a post-village of La Crosse co. Wis. on the Black River 14 miles N by W of La Crosse.

New Amsterdam, a town of British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice, where it is joined by the Canje River 62 miles SE of Georgetown in lat 6° 14' N lon 57° 31' W. It was originally founded by the Dutch. The houses are built of wood and the town is intersected by canals. Pop about 9000

New Anna, a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, on the French River 14 miles from Folly Lake. Copper-ore is found in the vicinity and freestone-quarries are worked to a large extent. Pop. about 500

New Antioch, a post village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 30 miles ENE of Cincinnati. Pop 180

New Antwerp, Congo Free State. See BANGALA

Newara Eiliya, a hill-station and sanatorium of the island of Ceylon 26 miles SSE of Kandy. Altitude, 4200 feet. The mean annual temperature is 53°

Newark, or **Newark-upon-Trent**, a municipal borough of England, on and 17 miles NE of Nottingham on the Newark River a navigable branch of the Trent. It contains a fine parish-church and a grammar-school founded in 1529. There are ruins of a twelfth-century castle in which King John died. The town has great melting establishments, breweries, plaster-of-Paris works brass- and iron-foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, boilers, etc. Pop in 1901 14,993

Newark, a banking post-town of Independence co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop in 1900 315

Newark, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. Pop 200

Newark, a banking post-town of Newcastle co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles WSW of Wilmington. It contains the Delaware State College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1870, and the Newark Academy and has machine-shops and paper and fibre-mills. Pop in 1900 1213.

Newark, a banking post-village of Kendall co. Ill. 23 miles SW of Aurora. Pop in 1900 410

Newark, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. about 44 miles SE of Terre Haute. Pop. 150

Newark, a post-village of Worcester co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. at Quapone station 8 miles NE of Snowhill and about 3 miles from Chincoteague Sound. Pop 200

Newark, a post-township of Gratiot co. Mich. about 46 miles N by W of Lansing. Pop in 1900, 1261.

Newark, a banking post-village of Knox co. Mo., near the South Fabius River about 44 miles WNW of Hannibal. Pop in 1900 265

Newark, a city port of entry and capital of Essex co.

N. J. on the W. bank of the Passaic River about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay and 9 miles W. of New York city with which it is connected by the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna, the Erie, and other railroads. Lat. 40° 45' N. lon 74° 10' W. It is the largest city in the state. It is regularly laid out with straight, rectangularly-growing streets, the principal thoroughfares,--Broad Street and Market Street,--intersecting near the centre of the city. Broad Street is bordered for long distances by public squares, adorned with stately elm trees. Newark contains few notable public buildings (government building, Free Library etc.) but a number of business establishments are housed in imposing and stately edifices. There are some handsome churches. Among the educational institutions are Newark Academy, Newark Seminary, Newark Technical School, St. Elizabeth's Academy and St. Benedict's College. The New Jersey Historical Society with a library etc. has its seat here. The charitable and benevolent associations are numerous.

The prosperity and rapid growth of Newark are due to its manufactures, which embrace every variety and find markets in all parts of the world. Among the most extensive of these are cotton thread, chemicals, jewelry, leather, machinery, trucks and bays, clothing, harness, carriages, boots and shoes also and iron, electrical apparatus, sewing machines, india-rubber callion and paper besides the products of a large number of extensive breweries. The value of the manufactured product is \$20,000,000-\$30,000,000 annually. Many of the business men of Newark have their homes in the adjoining towns--Elizabeth, the Oranges, Montclair and others--to which in addition to the steam railways, access is had by a great network of electric roads. On the opposite bank of the Passaic is the manufacturing town of Harrison. An extensive system of public parks to embrace large stretches of the charmingly diversified country in the vicinity has been inaugurated. Newark was settled in 1666 by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Pop in 1840 10,950 in 1850 38,963 in 1860 71,014 in 1870 106,059 in 1880 135,608 in 1890 181,830 in 1900 246,670

Newark, a banking post-village of Wayne co. N. Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 30 miles SE. of Rochester. It has railroad-shops, canneries and nurseries, and manufactures of tin, gloves, paper boxes, cigars etc. Pop in 1899 3374, in 1900 4378

Newark, a city the capital of Jackson co. Ohio, is situated at the confluence of the three forks of the Licking River 33 miles E by N of Columbus, on the Ohio Canal and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It is in a grain, wool and live-stock region and has railroad and locomotive-shops and extensive manufacturing industries represented by manufactories of engines and boilers, of glass-ware, railroad cars, agricultural implements, etc., boatwood works, several iron-foundries, and machine-shops. Extensive works of the mound builders are found here. Pop in 1860, 14,779 in 1900 18,157

Newark, a post-village of Marshall co. S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking post is Dillion. Pop about 250

Newark, a post-village of Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Decatur. Pop 175

Newark, a post-township (town) forming the NE extremity of Calcasieu co. La. Pop in 1900 600

Newark, a post-hamlet of Wirt co. W. Va. on the Little Kanawha River, 10 miles SSE of Parkersburg

Newark-upon-Trent, England. See NEWARK

Newark Valley, a post-village in Newark Valley township (town), Tioga co. N. Y. on East Owego Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R. 9 miles NNE of Owego. It has a cannery, etc. Pop in 1900 518 of the town 2164

Newarthill, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark 1 mile from Holytown. It has coal-mines.

New Ashford, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co. Mass. 12 miles N of Pittsfield. Mount Greylock (Yadillo Mountain) is on its NE. border. Pop in 1900 107

New Athens, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Kankakee River and on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles SE by S of Belleville. Pop. in 1900 866

New Athens, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, 7 miles S of Cadiz. Here is the Franklin College (Presbyterian) which was organized in 1825. Pop in 1900 485.

New Auburn, a banking post-village of Sibbey co. Minn., 9 miles SW of Glouster. Here is a hot lake, 2 miles long. Pop. in 1906 274.

New Auburn, a banking post-village of Chippewa co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 400.

New Augusta, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 208.

New Augustine, a post-city of St. John co. Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. in 1900 693.

Newaukum, ne-wau'kum a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 51 miles SW of Tacoma.

Newaygo, ne-wa'go, a county in the W part of Mich. has an area of 361 sq. m. It is interested in the S part by the Muskegon River and is partly drained by the Marquette and White rivers. Capital Newaygo. Pop. in 1890 20 476 in 1900 17 673.

Newaygo, a banking post-village, capital of Newaygo co. Mich., on the Muskegon River (which affords great water-power) and on the Pere Marquette R. 35 miles N of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles, floor bricks, and cement. Pop. in 1900 1172.

New Baden, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Ill., on the Southern R. 14 miles E of Hallettsville. Pop. in 1900 519.

New Baltimore, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Mich. on Lake St. Clair 33 miles NNE of Detroit, on the Detroit and River St. Clair R. It has manufactures of lumber headings, staves, etc. Pop. in 1890 923.

New Baltimore, a post-village in New Baltimore township (town) Greene co. N Y. on the W bank of the Hudson River 16 miles below Albany on the West Shore R. Pop. of the town in 1900 2285 of the village, about 950.

New Baltimore, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, about 14 miles NNE of Canton. Pop. 206.

New Baltimore, a post-borough of Somerset co. Pa., about 36 miles N of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900, 201.

New Baltimore, a post-village of Fauquier co. Va. about 46 miles W of Alexandria. Pop. 100.

New Baltimore Station, a post-village of Greene co. N Y. The banking point is Coxsack or Albany. Pop. about 150.

New Brandon, a post-village of Gloucester co. New Brunswick on the Bay of Chaleur 22 miles NE of Bathurst.

New Barbadoes (bar bá dos) a township of Bergen co. N J. Pop. in 1900 9443. It is contiguous with Hackensack.

New Bavaria, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. 4 miles S of Holgate. Pop. 123.

New Bay, a fishing haven of Newfoundland in the Bay of Notre Dame, 30 miles from Tilt Cove.

New Beacon, otherwise called Grand Sackum, a northern spur of Breakneck the highest summit of the Highlands is situated in Dutchess co. N Y. and has an elevation of 1635 feet. It commands a very extensive view and is ascended by mountain railway.

New Bedford, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Green River about 26 miles S of Sterling. Pop. 100.

New Bedford, a city and port of entry of Massachusetts one of the capitals of Bristol co. is situated on the W bank of the Acushnet River near its mouth in New Bedford harbor, an arm of Buzzard's Bay 66 miles S of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Lat. 41° 38' N lon 70° 56' W. New Bedford which is connected by bridges with Fairhaven, is noted for the elegance of its private residences while its public buildings present a large array of handsome structures. Its public library is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the country. Its industrial establishments, of which there are upward of 700 are mainly represented by cotton and yarn-mills, some of which are among the largest in the world and which have given to the city the leading position in the United States as a producer of fine cotton goods. Other industries include the manufacture of cordage, shoes, lubricating oils, glass paper soap pianos, palette, candles, silverware, machinery etc. Down to the middle of the nineteenth century New Bedford was largely engaged in the whale-fishery. At one time about 400 whaling-ships belonged to the port. This business is still carried on to some extent. Much coal is shipped here. New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847. Pop. in 1890 26,845 in 1900 46 723 in 1900 62 442.

New Bedford, a post-village of Menomonee co. N J. near Ocean Beach 18 miles SW of Long Branch. Pop. 260.

New Bedford, a post-village of Coshoot co. Ohio, about 34 miles SW of Canton. Pop. 135.

New Bedford, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. 10 miles NW of Newcastle. Pop. 300.

New Bellefonte, a post-village of Brown co., Ind. about 45 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 180.

New Benin, a trading station of Nigeria, in the delta region of the Niger.

Newberry, a banking city of Yamhill co. Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles SW of Portland. It has the Pacific College, a creamery, grain-elevators fruit-evaporators saw and grist-mills, manufactures of sash doors, bricks, tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 945.

New Berlin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the St. Johns River, 15 miles below Jacksonville. Pop. 100.

New Berlin, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill., on the Wabash R. 16 miles SW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 653.

New Berlin, a banking post-village in New Berlin township (town) Chenango co. N Y. on the Unadilla River and on the New York Ontario and Western and the Unadilla Valley R. 34 miles S by W of Utica. It has flour-mills and tanneries, and manufactures of condensed-milk and cheese-boxes. Pop. in 1900 1156 of the town, 2525.

New Berlin, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 5 miles N of Canton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 500.

New Berlin, a post-borough of Carbon co. Pa. in a fertile valley on Penn. Creek 10 miles SW of Lewisburg. Pop. in 1900, 616. The banking point is Lewisburg or Mifflinburg.

New Berlin, a post-station of Gendelup co. Tex.

New Berlin, a post-hamlet in New Berlin township (town) Waukegan co. Wis. about 12 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1579.

New Berlin Center, a post-village of Chenango co. N Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R., 42 miles NNE of Binghamton.

New Berlinville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Bryertown. Pop. about 400.

Newbern, a post town of Hale co. Ala. on the Southern R. 43 miles WNW of Selma. Pop. in 1900 564. The banking point is Greensboro.

Newbern, a post-village of Jersey co. Ill. 12 miles NW of Alton. Pop. 200.

Newbern, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co. Ind. on City Creek 9 miles ENE of Columbus.

Newbern, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, 36 miles SSE of Des Moines. Pop. 126.

Newbern, a city the capital of Craven co. N C. is situated on the right or W bank of the Neuse River at the mouth of the Trent, and on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. and the Atlantic Coast Line 88 miles NE of Wilmington. The Neuse River is here nearly 2 miles wide and is navigable for steamboats. Newbern contains a government building a court-house, the Newbern Academy etc. has manufactures of lumber cigars, turpentine, fertilizers, cotton-seed oil, etc. and ships large quantities of grain cotton lumber naval stores and market-garden produce. It has also important fisheries. The town was formerly the capital of the state. Pop. is 1900 1843 in 1900, 9096.

Newbern, a banking post town of Dyer co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles NE of Dyersburg. It has cotton-gins and flour and lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 1433.

Newbern, a post-town (formerly the capital) of Pulaski co. Va. near the New River and 2 1/2 miles E of Dublin station. Pop. in 1900 132.

Newberry a county in the northwest-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 594 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Broad River and on the S by the Saluda, and is also drained by the Enoree River. Capital Newberry. Pop. in 1890 26 424 in 1900 39 182.

Newberry, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 200.

Newberry, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. on the West Fork of the White River 35 miles ENE of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 350.

Newberry, a hamlet of Weyna co. Ky. about 66 miles S of Danville.

Newberry, a banking post-village capital of Ince co., Mich. on the Tahquamenon River and on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. 59 miles W by S of Sault Ste. Marie. It has a state hospital for the insane and manufactures of lumber pig iron and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Newberry, a post-village of Looming co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 2 miles W of Willamport.

Newberry, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2101

Newberry, a banking post-town capital of Newberry co., S. C., on the Southern and the Columbia. Newberry and Laurens R. 47 miles WNW of Columbia. It contains the Newberry College, has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilisers etc. and is an important market for cotton. Pop. in 1900 4667

Newberry River, Canada, a name of the Tamar River

Newberrytown, a post-village of York co., Pa. 12 miles SSE. of Harrisburg. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. about 300

New Bethlehem, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa. on Red Bank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles SSE. of Oil City. It has tile and brick-works, pottery glass-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1269

Newbiggin, or **Newbiggin-by-the-Sea**, a watering place of England, in Northumberland, on the North Sea, 7 miles by rail NE of Morpeth. Pop. in 1901 2032

Newbliss, a small town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan 4 miles ESE of Clones.

Newbliss, a post-hamlet of Leeds co., Ontario, on Irish Creek 3 miles from Irish Creek station

New Bloomfield, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 10 miles NNE of Jefferson City. Pop. about 300

New Bloomfield, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co., Pa. on the Perry County R. 24 miles NW of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. about 800

New Bloomington, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio 10 miles W of Marion. Pop. in 1900 399

Newbold and Dunston, a town of England, in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901 5988

Newborn, a banking post-town of Jasper and Newton cos., Ga. 52 miles SSE of Atlanta, on the Central Georgia R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. in 1900 695

Newboro, nī bū-rāh a banking post-village of Ontario, co. of Leeds on the Rideau Canal, 23 miles W by N of Brockville. Pop. in 1901 432

New Boston, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. on the Quinebaug River 64 miles WSW of Boston, Mass. It has manufactures of wire. Pop. about 350

New Boston, a banking city of Mercer co., Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route, 20 miles S of Muscatine Iowa. It has manufactures of pearl buttons, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 703.

New Boston, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 14 miles N by W of Keokuk

New Boston, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Farmington River about 30 miles W of Springfield. Pop. about 350

New Boston, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R. 13 miles N of Monroe. Pop. about 300

New Boston, a post-village of Linn co., Mo. on the Muscle River 23 miles WNW of Mason. Pop. 100

New Boston, a post-village in New Boston township (town) Hillsboro co., N. H. about 30 miles SSW of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. It has various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 1002

New Boston, a post hamlet of Lewis co., N. Y. on the Deer River 12 miles W of Lowville.

New Boston, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mahanoy City. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. about 800

New Boston, a banking post-village of Bowie co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 22 miles W by N of Texarkana. Pop. about 375. It is in a cotton and lumbering region

New Braintree, a post-village in New Braintree township (town) Worcester co., Mass. about 20 miles W by N of Worcester. The town is bounded on the NW by the Ware River. Pop. of the town in 1900 600

New Braunfels (brōw fēls) a banking city, capital of Comal co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 52 miles NE of San Antonio. It has flour, cotton, and cotton-seed oil mills, ice-factory tannery etc. Pop. in 1900 2087

New Bremen, a post-village in New Bremen township (town) Lewis co., N. Y. about 5 miles NE of Lowville. It has saw- and blind-mills and excelsior-works. The town is bounded on the W by the Raab River. Pop. in 1900 1775, of the village, about 500

New Bremen, a banking post-village of Anguise co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Lake Erie and

Western R. 29 miles SSW of Lima. It has woolen- and flour mills, a plough factory etc. Pop. in 1900 1318

Newbridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles NNE. of Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. about 3000

Newbridge, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Ga.

Newbridge, a post-station of Union co., Oregon

Newbridge, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa.

New Bridge, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 8 miles SW of Harriston

Newbridgeville, a post-village of York co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River, 15 miles SW of Lancaster. Pop. about 500

New Brighton, a resort of Cheshire, England, on the Mersey 5 miles NW of Rirkenshead. It has a strongly fortified Rock Battery a Winter Garden, promenade and pier

New Brighton, a post-village of Ramsey co., Minn. about 10 miles from Minneapolis. It has a trade in hides. Pop. in 1900 350

New Brighton, a former post-village of Richmond co., N. Y. is on the NE shore of Staten Island 6 miles SW of the Battery, in New York city of which it forms a part, in the borough of Richmond. It is beautifully situated on New York Bay at the E end of the Hill van Kull. It contains many handsome residences of New Yorkers. The site is elevated and commands beautiful views. Steamboats run at frequent intervals to New York

New Brighton, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa. on the E bank of the Beaver River 8 miles from its entrance into the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 23 miles NW of Pittsburgh. It is connected by bridge with Beaver Falls. The river here affords abundant water power. It has manufactures of engines, carriages, machinery, flour, lumber, fire-bricks, toys, nails, chains, pottery, rivets, wire, twine, wall paper, kags, bath tubs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5616. In 1900 0920

New Britain, a city of Hartford co., Conn. in New Britain township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles SW of Hartford. It contains the Connecticut State Normal School the New Britain Institute a Roman Catholic cathedral, etc. and has extensive manufactures of builders' cabinet, and harness hardware, cutlery, hosiery, knitted goods, hot-air registers, etc. Ellen Burritt, the learned blacksmith was born here. Pop. of the city in 1900 25 008 of the town 23 203

New Britain, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 29 miles N of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 150

New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago. See Neuros.

New Britton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 17 miles NNE of Indianapolis. Pop. 160

New Brookland, a post-village of Lexington co., S. C. 11 miles E of Lexington. The banking point is Columbia.

New Brunswick, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N by the province of Quebec, from which it is partly separated by the Saguenay River and by the Bay of Chaleur E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island S.E. (for a short distance) by Nova Scotia, S. by the Bay of Fundy and on the W by the state of Maine, from which it is partly separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers, and by Quebec. It extends from lat. 45° 3' (exclusive of Grand Menan Island) to 48° N and from lon. 63° 55' to 69° 3' W. Area of the land-surface, 28,190 sq. m. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length interrupted at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus not more than 11 miles in breadth connects the two provinces and separates Northumberland Strait from the Bay of Fundy. The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating in the form of a plain with some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Saguenay. The highest summit is Bold Mountain a granitic mass 2470 feet in elevation. Bold Mountain is 1600 feet high. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship harbors (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented are the Bay of Chaleur, on the N coast, with many excellent harbors on the N. Miramichi, Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, and Shediac; on the S.W. Passamaquoddy Bay on the borders of Maine, and on the S. St. John Harbor and Chignecto Bay (with Shediac Bay and Cumberland Basin)

The lakes are numerous, but of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 36 miles long.

Along the shores of the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence gray sandstone and gray clay-slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the S coast, limestone clay-slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap and granite. Coal and iron-ore are abundant. The Albert Coal Mine, at one time thought to contain some of the most valuable deposits of bituminous matter on the continent (the product, called Albertite) has been exhausted. Copper, antimony, nickel, and manganese are found but the general mining industry has not been extensively developed.

The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the range of temperature being from -24° to 36°. The prevailing summer winds are from the WSW and S when from the SW dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy and extend from 15 to 20 miles inland.

A large portion of the province is covered with dense forests of pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar etc. which furnish immense quantities of timber for export and ship building. Potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive abundantly but agriculture has made only indifferent progress. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were oats 2,251,850 bushels, potatoes, 4,797,059 bushels, hickory, 1,537,616 bushels, and spring wheat, 504,301 bushels. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound in fish of almost every variety. The Bay of Chaleur and Bay of Fundy are celebrated for their fisheries. The salmon-fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Bretonne Caracassette and Cognac oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion. Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews at various coasts and harbors on the Bay of Fundy along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Kuchibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the N shore. The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawed lumber, cotton and woolen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill-machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, boots and shoes, canned goods, refined sugar, rope and cordage, etc.

The province is traversed by three or four important trunk lines of railway and by several minor lines and branches, the whole affording communication with the principal towns of Canada and the United States. There were in 1900 1439 miles of railroad in operation.

The province is divided into 15 counties or districts, as follows: Albert, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Madawaska, Northumberland, Queens, Restigouche, St. John, Sanbary, Victoria, Westmorland and York. Pop. in 1901 331,130. Capital, Fredericton. The largest city is Saint John.

A large majority of the inhabitants are descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. There are a number of French Acadians, settled chiefly in the counties on the N shore and in the valley of the Madawaska and there are also a few Micmacs, Maliseets, and other Indians in the northern part of the province and on the St. John River.

The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor aided by an executive council and a legislative chamber of 46 members. The most important educational institution is the University of Fredericton.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It formed part, with Nova Scotia, of Acadia, which was ceded by France to England in 1713. Boundary disputes regarding New Brunswick continuing however till the peace of Paris in 1763. The first British settlers in the province emigrated from Scotland to the Miramichi in 1764. In 1764 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and constituted a separate colony. In 1867 New Brunswick became part of the Dominion of Canada.

New Brunswick, a post-village of Boone co. Ind. 6 miles SSW of Lebanon.

New Brunswick, a city the capital of Middlesex co. N. J. is on the right bank of the Raritan River at the head of navigation on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and on the Pennsylvania and the Raritan River R. 31 miles SW of New York. It is the seat of Rutgers College (Reformed) which was organized in 1764 and connected with which is a state agricultural and mechanical college, and a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church (with a library of 45,000 volumes) and of the Sage Library. It has vast laboratories and extensive manufactures of india-rubber goods, plaster, paper-hangings, carpets, hosiery, boots

and shoes, harness, boilers, surgical supplies, elegant, buttons, metal screws, fruit-jars, needles, knitting machines, coal-oil stoves, fertilizers, mauls and blinks, etc. The Pennsylvania R. here crosses the Raritan River on a magnificent stone bridge recently completed and is carried through the city on a viaduct. Pop. in 1890, 18,603. In 1900 20,008.

New Brunsvista (du na-ris-ta), a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. about 14 miles W of Bedford, its banking point. Pop. 235.

New Buffalo, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Gales River about 48 miles by water E of Chicago, Ill. The village is on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900 629.

New Buffalo, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, 2 miles from Leveland station. Pop. 100.

New Buffalo, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa. on the W bank of the Susquehanna River 18 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. in 1800 171.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Isard co. Ark. 36 miles NW of Batesville.

Newburg, a village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Eureka. post-office, Fortuna. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a hamlet of Clay co. Ind. 16 miles E by N of Terra Haute. The name of the post-office is Turner.

Newburg, a banking post-town of Warrick co. Ind. on the Ohio River and on the Evansville, Suburban and Newburg R. 18 miles E of Evansville. It is in an extensive tobacco district and has coal mining. Pop. in 1900 1271.

Newburg, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I T. The banking point is Calvin. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 14 miles N of Grinnell. Pop. 100.

Newburg, a post-village in Newbury township (town) Penobscot co. Me. about 16 miles WSW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 734.

Newburg, a post-station of Charles co. Md. near the Potomac River and near Pope's Creek station about 88 miles S of Washington D. C.

Newburg, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. about 12 miles NNE of Adrian.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. about 36 miles SSW of Winona.

Newburg, a post-village of Phelps co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rolla. Pop. in 1900 481.

Newburg, a manufacturing village (hamlet) of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the Erie, the Pennsylvania and other railroads 8 miles SE of the centre of Cleveland of which city it now constitutes a part. It has important iron and steel industries. Pop. in 1900 5909.

Newburg, a borough of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 314.

Newburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. 16 miles NNE of Shippensburg. Pop. in 1900 340.

Newburg, a post-village of Lewis co. Tenn. about 60 miles (direct) SW of Nashville.

Newburg, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Newburg, a banking post-town of Preston co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 18 miles ENE of Grafton. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. in 1900 761.

Newburg, a hamlet of Ritchie co. W. Va. 12 miles S of Toggate station.

Newburg, a post-village of Washington co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River about 33 miles SE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 200.

Newburg Centre, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me., about 16 miles SW of Bangor. Pop. 125.

Newburgh, a post-village of Lewis co. Tenn. about 60 miles (direct) SW of Nashville.

Newburgh, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. is finely situated on the W bank of the Hudson River, 50 miles N of New York and 83 miles S of Albany on the Erie, the West Shore and other railroads. The ground on which it is built rises as it recedes from the river to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and of the river which is here 12 miles wide. The most elegant residences are on a plateau in the highest part of the city. A steam ferry connects Newburgh with Poughkeepsie. Newburgh contains several academic institutions, a public library etc. and has important industries, represented by several tanneries, foundries, plaster mills, ship-yards, and large manufactories of cotton goods, woolen goods, hats, felt, carpets, leatherette, machinery, and flour. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies and

the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Large quantities of dairy products, grain, flour and coal are shipped here. Newburgh was the theatre of important events in the Revolutionary war. Here, at Washington's Headquarters, a stone mansion (the Harbrouck Mansion) now owned by the state, the American army was formally disbanded, June 23, 1783. The city was incorporated in 1865. Pop. in 1890 23,087. In 1900 24,943.

Newburgh, a township (town) of Orange co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 4246.

Newburgh, a post-village of Addington on Ontario on the Napanee River, 22 miles from Kingston, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. in 1901 614.

Newburgh Junction, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick, 55 miles from Fredericton.

Newbury Village, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 75.

New Burlington, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Ind. 7 miles SE of Muncie.

New Burlington, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on Cass: Creek 20 miles SE of Dayton. Pop. about 400.

Newburn, a town of England, in Northumberland 5 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901 12,500.

New Burnside, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 50 miles NE of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 463.

Newbury, an bur-a, a municipal borough of England, in Berkshire co. the Kennet, 10 miles WSW of Reading. The principal holdings are the Duns Perpendicular church the Corn Exchange and the municipal offices. Malt is carried on and there is a trade in agricultural produce. The suburban parish of Speen is on the site of the Roman Spina. Two indecisive battles took place here between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, the first in Sept. 1643, and the second in Oct. 1644. Pop. in 1901 11,041.

Newbury, a township (town) of Essex co., Mass. It has woolen and felt-mills and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. in 1900 1601.

Newbury, a post village in Newbury township (town) Merrimack co. N. H. at the S. end of Sunapee Lake and on the Boston and Maine R. 34 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 424.

Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town) Orange co. Vt. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles S. of the Wells River and about 30 miles ESE of Montpelier. The town presents beautiful scenery and contains the Village of Wells River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2126. of the village about 730.

Newbury, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 30 miles SW of London. Pop. in 1901 454.

Newbury Center, a post village of Orange co. Vt. in Newbury township (town) Pop. 350.

Newbury Park, a post-station of Ventura co., Cal.

Newburyport, a city port of entry and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass. It is situated on the S. bank of the Merrimack River 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles NNE of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. Lat. 42° 48' N. lon 70° 52' W. It stands on a gentle declivity commanding a beautiful prospect. The harbor is spacious. The city contains a court house, custom house, city hall, a marine museum, a public library, homes for aged women and destitute children, the Putnam Free School etc. and has cotton and woolen-factories, targe saw and planing mills and extensive manufactures of machinery, boots and shoes, combs, celluloid goods, cordage, cars and carriages, silver ware, hair brushes, etc. Some ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1880, 13,638. In 1890 13,947. In 1900 14,478. Newburyport is the birthplace of William Lloyd Garrison. George Whitefield is buried in the Old South Church.

New Calabar, an estuarine river of the Niger coast, probably a channel of the Niger River discharges in lon 9° E.

New Caledonia, ka-le-do-ne-a (Fr. Nouvelle Calédonie, non villi ka lé do nee) an island in the South Pacific Ocean belonging to France and containing a penal settlement, between lat 20° and 22° 30' S. and lon 154° and 167° E. Length, from NW to SE 220 miles breadth 20 miles. Surface mountainous rising in the centre to 5400 feet elevation (Humboldt Mountain) and is largely covered with luxuriant forest, of which the araucaria (or southern pine) is a prominent component. The indigenous mammalian fauna consists almost wholly of bats. The island produces cattle, wheat, maize and other cereals, coffee, sugar, coconuts, cotton, vanilla, fruits, etc. coal and other minerals are mined, and rough ores of nickel, chrome, cobalt, and copper are exported. The Isles of Pines, Loyalty Archipelago, Huon Islands, and Wallis Archipelago are dependencies of New Caledonia. Total area, 7550 sq. m.

Pop. in 1901, 11,615. The bulk of the inhabitants are Papuans. In 1901 there were 12,263 free Europeans and 10,856 convicts. New Caledonia was discovered by Cook in 1774. Capital, Nouméa.

New California, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ohio, 4 miles NE of Plain City.

New Cambria (kam'bra-a), a post-village of Saline co., Kan., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 7 miles ENE of Salina. Pop. 200.

New Cambria, a banking post-town of Mason co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 86 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 362.

New Campbellton, an outpost of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Baddeck. It has coaling interests.

New Canaan (ka nan) a post-borough in New Canaan township (town) Fairfield co., Conn. 44 miles NE. of New York city on the New York and Harlem and Hartford R. It has manufactures of clothing, shoes and wire-cloves. Pop. of the town in 1900 2689. of the borough, 1304.

New Canaan, a post-township of Ramsey co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 1644.

New Casey, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex. Pop. 75.

New Canton, a banking post town of Pike co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 27 miles SE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 470.

New Canton, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn. on the Holston River about 70 miles ENE of Knoxville.

New Canton, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., on the James River 55 miles W. of Richmond.

New Carlisle (kar ill) a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 14 miles W. of South Bend. Pop. in 1900 597.

New Carlisle, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 14 miles W. of Springfield on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. It has large nurseries and various mills. Pop. in 1900 993.

New Carlisle, a post-village of Quebec, in Bonaventure co., on the Bay of Chaleur and on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Lat. 48° 3' N. Pop. of the district about 1009.

Newcaslet, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. 16 miles SSE of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 400.

New Castle See CASTLE.

Newcastle, a watering place of Ireland co. of Down 11 miles SEW of Downpatrick. Pop. about 1000.

Newcastle, a small town of Ireland, co. sed 25 miles SW of Limerick.

Newcastle, the northernmost coast of Delaware, border on Pennsylvania. Area 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River and Bay and is drained by the Brandywine, Christina, Red Clay and Duck creeks. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. in 1890 97,122. In 1900 100,697.

Newcastle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles N. of Birmingham. Coal is mined here. Pop. 190.

Newcastle, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark. The banking point is Forest City. Pop. 190.

Newcastle, a banking post-village of Placer co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 31 miles NE of Sacramento. The principal industry is the cultivation of fruit. Pop. about 500.

Newcastle, a post-town of Garfield co., Colo. in a coal-mining district 12 miles W. of Glenwood Springs on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland R. Pop. in 1900 431.

Newcastle, a banking city and port of delivery of Newcastle on Del. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 6 miles below Wilmington. It has manufacturing, fishing and other industries. Pop. in 1900 3380.

Newcastle, a banking post-town, capital of Henry co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 20 miles S. of Muncie. It has manufactures of furniture, carriages, brick, lumber and shovels, iron- and brass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3498.

Newcastle, a banking post-town capital of Henry co., Ky. It is situated in the beautiful valley of Drecon's Creek, 29 miles NW of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900 463.

Newcastle, a banking post-village in Newcastle town ship (town) Lincoln co., Me. on the Damascocott River opposite to the village of Damascocott and on the Maine Central R. about 15 miles from the sea and 48 miles NNE. of Bath. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1075.

Newcastle, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo. on an affluent of the Grand River 50 miles NE of St. Joseph.

Newcastle, a banking post-village of Dixon co., Neb. about 3 miles W. of the Missouri River and 24 miles WNW

of Sioux City, Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 331

Newcastle, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co. N. H. about 3 miles E by S of Portsmouth. It is a small island in Portsmouth harbor. Pop. in 1900, 521

Newcastle, a township (town) and village of Westchester co. N. Y. about 38 miles N by E. of New York. The town contains part of Mount Kisco. Pop. in 1890, 2401

Newcastle, a post-township of Wilkes co. N. C., about 70 miles N of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 1241

Newcastle, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio, about 55 miles NNE of Columbus. Pop. 160

Newcastle, a city capital of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Schoenung River, at the mouth of Neeshanock Creek and on the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and other railroads, 60 miles NW of Pittsburgh. It has a large shipping and supply trade and extensive manufacturing industries, represented by car and tin-plate works, blast-furnaces, large rolling mills, nail factories, manufactories of window glass and dynamite, paper and shoring mills, iron foundries and -furnaces. Pop. in 1880, 8419, in 1890, 11,600 in 1900, 38,339

Newcastle, a village in Newcastle township Schuykill co. Pa. 7 miles N of Pottsville. It is at the base of Broad Mountain. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1390

Newcastle, a banking post-town, capital of Craig co. Va., on Craig's Creek near Walker Mountain and about 65 miles W of Lynchburg on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 294

Newcastle, a post-village of Kings co. Wash. on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. 26 miles from Seattle. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 650

Newcastle, a banking city capital of Western co. Wyo., on the Burlington and Missouri River R. 54 miles NW of Edgemont, S. Dak. It has coal, iron and oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 756

Newcastle, or Miramichi, mir-a-mee-shoo, a port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of northern beach on the left bank of the Miramichi about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay and on the Intercolonial R. 78 1/2 miles from Moncton. A large trade is done here in fish and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2507

Newcastle, a banking village of the co. of Durham, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 47 miles E of Toronto, with a harbor on Lake Ontario (formerly called Bond Head). Pop. in 1901, 645

Newcastle, a city and important shipping port of New South Wales on Port Hunter 70 miles N of Sydney with which it is connected by rail (103 miles). It has a great trade in the shipment of coal, wool, and frozen meats, has excellent docks, steam-cranes and harbor-works and is the terminus of a railway. The berthing wharves extend over 2 1/2 miles, and the tonnage is frequently above that of Sydney. The city is guarded by forts, has various public buildings and institutions a technological museum, etc. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 54,991

Newcastle, a town of Natal at the foot of the Drakensberg 132 miles (direct) N by W of Pietermaritzburg with which it is connected by rail. Altitude, 2900 feet. Petroleum and coal are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1714

Newcastle Bay, Australia, on the NE coast, at the N end of Cape York Peninsula, 13 miles in width and about 8 miles in depth inland.

Newcastle Bridge, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick on Grand Lake, 35 miles from Sheffield

Newcastle Creek, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick at the head of Grand Lake, 38 miles from Sheffield.

Newcastle Emlyn, a town of Wales, co. of Carmarthen on the Taff 9 miles ESE of Cardigan. Pop. in 1901, 855

Newcastleton, a village of Roxburghshire, Scotland 7 1/2 miles from Langholm

Newcastle-under-Lyme, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, co. and 15 miles NNW of Stafford. Its principal buildings are a town-hall, high-school, and parish-church rebuilt from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. There are manufactories of army clothing. The surrounding district has famous potteries and there are coal-mines. The town sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 19,014

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (anc. Pons Ælfrici the Monk-chester of Anglo-Saxon times) a parliamentary borough, municipal county and episcopal city of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Northumberland, situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Tyne, about 8 miles above its mouth in the North Sea and 80 miles NE of Liverpool. It is connected with the town of Gateshead on the opposite bank of the river by three bridges—the High Level Bridge, a

splendid work of Robert Stephenson, a suspension bridge, and a swing bridge. The city is well built and modern in appearance. Among the notable buildings are the fine church of St. Nicholas, used as a cathedral; the Guildhall, the handsome Moot-hall, the spacious modern town-hall, the huge central railway station, the large jail and the splendid building of the postal and telegraph company. Of the eleventh-century castle all that remains is the keep. The principal sculptural monuments are a column surmounted by a statue of Earl Gray, and a bronze statue of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive engine. The educational institutions of Newcastle comprise a medical school and a college of science, both forming part of Durham University, a Mechanics Institute, an Institute of Mining Engineering, a natural history museum and a public library of about 120,000 volumes. There are numerous learned societies. Newcastle is the centre of the great coal-field of Northumberland and Durham. Vast quantities of lead products are turned out here. There are immense locomotive- and engineering works, and ship-building. Including the building of men-of-war is carried on on a large scale. The foundry products are of great importance and include heavy ordnance. Among the manufactures are chemical products, earthenware, hardware, anchors, rails, fire-brick, glass, machinery, gas-retorts, pipe, cement, etc. Glass-staining is carried on and grindstones are exported in immense numbers. There are a large number of mills of all kinds. Both banks of the Tyne are lined for 10 miles with quays, docks, etc., and the despoiling of the river by dredging has rendered the city accessible to large vessels. Newcastle returns 2 members to parliament. 1 up in 1801, 28,460 in 1851, 87,650 in 1891, 188,300 in 1901, 215,328

New Centerville, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. 6 miles E by S of Plattsburgh. Pop. about 200

New Centerville, a post-borough of Chester co. Pa., 4 miles WSW of Norristown. Pop. in 1900, 105

New Centerville, a village of Somerset co. Pa. 2 1/2 miles NW of Mineral Point. Here is Glade post-office.

New Centerville, a post-village of St. Croix co. Wis. Pop. 100

New Chambersburg, a post village of Columbiana co. Ohio, about 20 miles E of Canton. Pop. 75

Newchester, a post village of Adams co. Pa., on Conewago Creek, about 23 miles W by E of York. Pop. 290

Newchester, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. about 28 miles NNW of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 397 of the village of Newchester about 150

New Chicago, a post-hamlet of Granite co., Mont.

New Chillicothe's, a post-station of Dickinson co., Kan.

New-chwang, a town of Manchuria. See NIC CHWANG

New City, a post-station of Rensselaer co. Ill.

New City, a post-village capital of Rockland co. N. Y. 12 miles N of Jersey City on the New Jersey and New York R. Pop. about 375

New Conlin, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee.

New Columbia, a post-hamlet of Massac co. Ill. about 38 miles NE of Cairo

New Columbia, a post-village of Union co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles WNW of Danville. Pop. about 400

New Columbus, a post-town of Owen co. Ky. The banking point is Corieth. Pop. in 1900, 129

New Columbus, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. 40 miles WSW of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 202

Newcomb, an town a post-township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 854

Newcomb, a post-township (town) of Essex co. N. Y. is drained by the Hudson River and contains Lake Sandford and other lakes. Several high peaks of the Adirondack Mountains occur in this town. It has forests of pine, cedar and hemlock, deposits of good iron ore, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 307

Newcomb, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 51 miles NNW of Knoxville. Pop. about 500

Newcomb, a post-station of Elliott co. Ky.

Newcomerstown, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River on the Erie Canal, and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 83 miles ENE of Columbus. It has pipe-works, brick-yards, etc. Coal is mined. Pop. in 1900, 2659

New Conception, a village of Nodaway co., Mo., 8 miles W of Clyde.

New Concord, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 10 miles E of Murray. Pop. 80

New Concord, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y., about 23 miles SSE of Albany. Pop 134

New Concord, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles SNE of Zanesville. It contains the Muskingum College. Pop. in 1900 555

New Corydon (kor'-don), a post-village of Jay co. Ind. on the Wabash River about 4 miles N of Richmond

New-Cross, a post-station of Mineral co. W. Va.

New-Cross, a district in the SE part of London about 3 miles SE of St. Paul

New Cumberland, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Conotton Creek about 20 miles S by E of Canton. Pop 150

New Cumberland, a post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R. 2 miles below Harrisburg. It has manufactures of carpets, hosiery, woollen goods, and tobacco. Pop. in 1900 1035

New Cumberland, a banking post-town capital of Hancock co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 11 miles N by E of Steubenville Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. It has extensive manufactures of fire-bricks, sewer-pipe, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900 2193

New Danville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 4 miles E of Lancaster. Pop. about 100

New Decatur, a banking city of Morgan co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 1 mile S of Decatur. It has cotton-compresses, oil mills, spoke and handle factories, wagon works, iron foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900 4467

New Dekalb, a village of Buchanan co. Mo., in Bloomington township. Pop. in 1900 242

New Denmark, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1474

New Denver, a banking post-village of British Columbia co. the Canadian Pacific R. 60 miles from Nelson. Pop. about 300

New Derry, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 40 miles E by N of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 200

New Design, a post-station of Monroe co. Ill., about 25 miles N of St. Louis. Mo.

New Digging, a post village of Lafayette co. Wis. in New Digging township (town) near the Fèvre River about 17 miles N of Dubuque Iowa. Lead has been mined here. Pop. of the town in 1900 1123. of the village about 330

New Dongola, or **Maraka**, ma'-ra-ka, a town of Nubia, a part of the province of Dongola on the W bank of the Nile is lat 16° 10' N. lon 30° 23' E. It is populous and important both as a military depot and as a place of trade.

Newdorp, a former post-village of Richmond co. N. Y. on the States Island R. 11 miles NW of the centre of New York city of which it forms a part in the borough of Richmond

New Douglas, a post-village of Madison co. Ill., about 30 miles ENE of Alton, on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900 469

New Dover, a post village of Union co. Ohio. Pop 119

New Dublin, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Bridgewater 14 miles distant. Pop. about 400

New Dublin, or **Dublin Corners**, a post village of Leeds co. Ontario 12 miles E of Fairfield East.

New Duluth, a banking post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 150

New Dun'dee, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario 12 miles SSW of Berlin. Pop 353

New Dungeness, Wash. See Dungeness.

New Durham, a post-village of Stratford co. N. H. in New Durham township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 24 miles NW of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900 625

New Durham, a post village of Hudson co. N. J. on the Erie and other railroads, 6 miles N of Jersey City. It has manufactures of chemicals and rubber. Pop. about 700

New Durham, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario, on Big Creek and on the Grand Trunk R. 19 miles W of Brantford. Pop 200

New Durham, Quebec. See SOUTH DURHAM

Newdyquoddy Head, on the SE. coast of Nova Scotia in lat 44 50' N

New Eagle, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. The banking point is Monongahela City. Pop. about 400. It has manufactures of window glass and brooks.

New Eagle Mills, a post-station of Grant co. Ky. on Eagle Creek 40 miles E by W of Cincinnati

New Edinburg, a post-village of Cleveland co. Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop 260

New Edinburgh, a town of Ontario on the Rideau and Ottawa rivers, adjoining Ottawa.

New Egypt, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 20 miles NE. of Mount Holly. It has a canning factory and manufactures of shirts, baskets, etc. Pop. about 1000

Newell, a post-village of Randolph co. Ala. Pop 60

Newell, a post-village of Vermillion co. Ill., on the Wabash R. Pop. 70

Newell, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co. Iowa on the Illinois Central R. 43 miles W by N of Fort Dodge. It has dairying and stock raising industries. Pop. in 1900 762

Newell, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. S. C., 14 miles SW of Greenville

Newell Island, an island in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland 1 mile from Green's Pond.

Newell Run, a post-station of Washington co. Ohio

Newellton, a post village of Tensas parish La. The banking point is Vicksburg Miss. Pop 125

New England, the name applied collectively to the six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Area 87 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 5 582 000. The name was first suggested by Captain John Smith. It was used officially soon after. As early as 1643 Massachusetts Bay Plymouth Connecticut, and New Haven entered into a confederacy under the style of the United Colonies of New England

New England, a post-village of Aitkin co. Minn. 30 miles W by N of Marquette. Pop 100

New England, a post station of Wood co. W. Va.

New England City, a post-city of Dade co. Ga., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 133

New England Range, in northeastern New South Wales a portion of the Great Dividing Range. Lon 152° E. Highest point is Ben Lomond, about 6000 feet.

Newenham, Cape, Alaska, is the northern point of the entrance to Bristol Bay Bering Sea.

Newent, a small town of England co. and 9 miles NW of Gloucester

New Enterprise, a hamlet of Linn co. Mo. about 35 miles NE of Chillicothe

New Enterprise, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. about 24 miles S of Altoona. Pop 200

New Era, a post hamlet of Dakota co. Ind. 16 miles N of Fort Wayne

New Era, a post-station of Concordia parish La. on the Black River 12 miles from its mouth

New Era, a post village of Osceola co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 17 miles S of Postwater. Pop. about 100

New Era, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon, on the Willamette River 5 miles E of Oregon City. Pop 50

New Era, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. 5 miles NE of New Albany station

Neweri, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. The banking point is Smithport. Pop 150

New Fairfield, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. in New Fairfield township (town) 6 miles NAW of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900 364

Newfane, a post-township (town) of Ingersoll co. N. Y. is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario and is traversed by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900 3248

Newfane village has manufactures of woollen felts, textiles, and fruit-packages

Newfane, a post village capital of Windham co. Vt. in Newfane township (town) on the Central Vermont R., 13 miles NW of Brattleboro, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900 000

Newfane, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. 18 miles SSE of Fond du Lac. Pop 70

Newfield, a post village in Newfield township (town) York co. Me. about 32 miles W of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 616

Newfield, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 30 miles E by E of Camden. It is a fruit district and manufactures rags and rattan goods. Pop. about 600

Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township (town) Tompkins co. N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 6 miles SSW of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900 1902. of the village 778

Newfields, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Exeter or Newmarket. Pop. in 1900 647

New Florence, a banking city of Montgomery co. Mo. on the Wabash R., 77 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 424

New Florence, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. is near Conamansh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 64 miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 800

New Forest, a royal forest and hundred of England, in the SW part of Hampshire, W of Southampton-Water. Circumference, about 50 miles. It is under a court of Verderers whose seat is at Lyndhurst. It abounds in hogs and seal wild ponies and yields excellent timber. It is extensively used as a pleasure-ground.

Newfoundland, a post-station of Bunscombe co. VC Newfoundland, an island (La. Terra Nova Fr. Terre Neve, test nov) a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence between lat. 46° 37' and 51° 39' N and lon 52° 35' and 58° 25' W. Its SW point approaches Cape Breton. NW are the shores of Labrador, from which it is separated by the strait of Belle Isle. It is the Atlantic Ocean and W the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies nearer to Europe than any other part of America. Its extreme length is about 330 miles. Area estimated at 42,200 sq. m. It is exceedingly irregular and is indented by deep bays and harbors (St. George Bay in the SW, White, Notre Dame, and Bonaville bays, in the N. Trinity and Conception in the E. St. Mary Placentia, and Fortune, in the S.) many of which are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered. The interior of the island has never been thoroughly explored, but appears to be a rocky undulating plateau of no great elevation much intersected by rivers and lakes and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. Ridges or isolated hills known as table-tops, rise from this plateau to heights of 1000-1500 feet. There are districts called barrens, occupying the summits of the hills and elevated tracts, covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation with patches of gravel and boulders and scrambling fragments of rock. In the W a short distance from the coast and continued into the North Peninsula are the Long Range Mountains 1500-2000 feet high. The sea-cliffs are for the most part bold and lofty (Blomidon a Cliff or the Blomidons, on the Bay of Islands, 2125 feet) with deep water close to the shore.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, but the majority are small. The largest are the Humber River of Exploits, Gander Terra Nova, and Salmon. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound in excellent salmon. Fresh water lakes and ponds are also numerous, the surface covered with fresh water being estimated at one-third of the whole island. The principal lakes in this island are Gander, Deer, Grand and Red Indian. The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate representing the Laurentian and Haronian periods, with areas of Cambrian and Silurian (principally in the W.) and a considerable development of the Carboniferous series. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromite, iron, magnetite, iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, Jasper, white and black marble, limestone and coal. The vast gypsum deposits occur principally on St. George Bay and along the Codroy River. The coal is a continuation of the deposits of Cape Breton and its main locality is near St. George Bay. Some gold-bearing quartz has latterly been discovered in the eastern parts.

The climate, being insular is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. The average temperature of February the coldest month, is 22° of July the hottest, 60° and of the year 49°. The winter lasts from December till April. The summer is short. In May and the beginning of June dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, ash and fir. These do not attain to a large size. Deciduous evergreens are to be met in great variety berry growing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses also red and white clover are abundant. In several sections agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable soils. Potatoes yield well and are of excellent quality. Green crops thrive in many districts. Wheat is grown to some extent and there have been fair crops of barley, oats, and hay. Apple, plum and cherries have been raised with success. Gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries of very good quality are grown. In 1901 there were 84,553 acres of cultivated land. The timber lands are unutilized and there is little lumbering.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog famous the world over. The better breed is obtained now chiefly from Belle Isle (Island). Among the wild animals are the deer, wolf, bear, beaver, marten and lynx. Land and aquatic birds abound. Fowl are numerous on the coast, as are also whales, grampsons and porpoises. While for fish there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with fish. These banks form a vast submarine elevation, being over 600 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth with a depth of water varying from 10 to 180 fathoms. Fishing on the banks is open to all. The cod-fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island. The average annual value of this fishery is \$5,000,000-\$8,000,000 including the dried cod fish exported, the quantity consumed by the population and the oil extracted from the fish. From 25,000 to 30,000 people engage in the Labrador fishery. The shore fishery is prosecuted along the whole coast-line in Newfoundland and is the mainstay of a very large portion of the population. The seal-fishery is next in importance employing many sailing vessels and a number of steamers. Another important branch of the fishing industry is the taking and canning of lobsters. The fishing fleet of Newfoundland consisted in 1880 of 1449 vessels and over 20,000 boats. The value of the obtained product were dried cod \$5,446,087 and oil, \$301,001 seal-skins \$182,065, seal oil \$423,011 canned lobsters \$441,593 and pickled herring, \$148,611. The number of inhabitants engaged in the fisheries in 1901 was 62,674. The imports of the colony consist of all articles used for food and clothing as well as for general domestic purposes. The principal exports are fish and fish oils, seal-oil and skins. Trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and the British colonies.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a governor and executive council of 9 members, a legislative council not exceeding 15 members and a legislative assembly of 26 representatives. There were in 1899 638 miles of railroads in operation and had traversing the interior from B to W. Communication between all important points along the coast is made by regular lines of steamers. The inhabitants of Newfoundland are principally the descendants of the settlers from England and Ireland. The aboriginal inhabitants have been extinct for many years past. There are a few Micmacs in the island. The population of the island in 1901 was 21,037. Connected with it administratively is the eastern division of Labrador with a population of 2947. Capital, St. John's with a population of 25,684. Other towns are Harbor Grace (pop. 184) Carbonear, Tullaghan, and Bonaville. Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about the year 1000. It was rediscovered by John Cabot in 1497. Its fisheries attracted attention from Portugal, Spain, England and France. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession for Elizabeth but the claim of England was long disputed by France. In 1713 it was declared by the treaty of Utrecht to belong wholly to Great Britain. The French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast, the rocky coasts of St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them on condition that they should not be used for military purposes. The first legislative assembly met in 1835.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Blount co. Ky. about 54 miles SE. of Mayville. Pop. in 1900 42.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 44 miles N.W. of Jersey City. Pop. about 500.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa., about 22 miles ESE. of Scranton. Pop. about 400.

New Fountain, a post-village of Medina co. Tex. 37 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. 75.

New Franken, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. 9 miles ENE. of the city of Green Bay on the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western R. Pop. 200.

New Frankfurt, a post-village of Scott co. Ind.

New Franklin, a post-village of Saline co. Mo. on the Missouri River 14 miles below Brunswick. Pop. 75.

New Franklin, a banking post-town of Howard co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 10 miles SW. of Fayette. Pop. in 1900 1156. It has a sawing factory.

New Franklin, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, 15 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 90.

New Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa., 4 miles N. of Chambersburg, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. 125.

New Freedom, a banking post-borough of York co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 30 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 550.

New Freeport, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. about 6 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

New Galilee, a post-borough of Beaver co. Pa. on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 40 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 327.

New Galloway, a small royal burgh of Scotland on the Ken co. and 19 miles NW. of Kirkcubright.

Newgarden, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio, about 145 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Newgarden, a post-township in the S part of Chester co. Pa. about 12 miles NW of Wilmington, Del. Pop. in 1900 1924.

Newgarden, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. in New Garden township, 1 mile from Toughkenamon station which is 39 miles WSW of Philadelphia.

New Gascony, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ark. on the Arkansas River 12 miles by land E of Pine Bluff.

New Geneva, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa., on the Monongahela River about 50 miles S. of Pittsburgh. It has potteries for stone-ware, etc. Pop. about 370.

New Georgia is a name once applied to the coast of North America, on the Pacific Ocean comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent main land as far S as the Columbia.

New Georgia, a group of the Solomon Islands, in about lat. 7° 30' to 9° S lon 154° 30' to 158° E Chief island, New Georgia (or Rohlans), other islands, Rendova (Rendovous), Kulambangara (Kurumbangara), Rononga, etc.

New Germantown, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J. 35 miles N of Trenton on the Rockaway Valley R. Pop. about 400.

New Germantown, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. about 40 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop. 250.

New Germany, a post-village of Carver co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lester Prairie. Pop. about 200.

New Germany, a village of Waterloo co. Ontario 3½ miles from Dresden. Pop. 110.

New Germany, or Centerville, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on the LaHave River and on the Halifax and Southwestern R. 18 miles from Mahone Bay. The banking point is Bridgewater. Pop. about 600.

New Glarus, a banking post-village in New Glarus township (town) Green co. Wis. 24 miles SW of Madison on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1245 of the village, about 600.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. on the Southern R. 19 miles N of Lynchburg. Pop. 100.

New Glasgow, a banking seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on the East River near its entrance into Pictou Harbor and on the Intercolonial R. 104 miles NE of Halifax. It contains foundries, tanneries, potteries, rolling and steel-plate mills, wire- and nail-works, etc. Some of the largest ships of Nova Scotia are built here. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 4447.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island on the Clyde River 17 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

New Glasgow, a post-village of Terrebonne co. Quebec, 30 miles NW of Montreal on the Great Northern R. Pop. 200.

New Glitz, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. The banking point is Washington D.C. Pop. about 300.

New Gloucester (glouster) a post-village in New Gloucester township (town) Cumberland co. Me. on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central R. 23 miles N of Portland. It has a packing-house and manufacture of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1102.

New Goshen, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. about 10 miles N of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

New Granada, South America. See Colombia.

New Grand Chain, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill. 26 miles NNE of Cairo and 3 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900 451.

New Grantsburg, a village of Johnson co. Ill. in Grantsburg township. Pop. in 1900 227.

New Grenada (gren & da) a post-village of Fulton co. Pa., about 30 miles WNW of Chambersburg. Pop. about 100.

New Gretna, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. 0 miles W of Tuckerton. Its banking point.

New Groningen, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. 4 miles from Holland.

New Guilford, a post-village of Coshooton co. Ohio. The banking point is Coshooton. Pop. 100.

New Guinea (ghin co) or Papua, a large island lying N of Australia, from which it is in part separated by Torres Strait. The western half, with an area of about 152,000 sq m and a population estimated at 200,000 is a possession of Holland the eastern half forms British New Guinea (area, 00 540 sq m., pop. 000 000 inclusive of the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade island groups) and Kaiser-Wilhelms Land. See BRITISH NEW GUINEA, KAISER-WILHELM'S LAND, PAPUA, etc.

New Guinea, Dutch, a possession of the Netherlands, comprising virtually all of the island of Papua lying W of the meridian of 141° E lon. Area, about 102,000 sq m. Pop. in 1900, estimated at about 200 000. The region both on the coast-line and in the interior is still largely unknown. Its most important features are the great indentation in the

N known as Geelvink Bay and the mountains which are assumed to traverse the interior in a more or less E and W direction, and which have received the names of Charles Louis Mountains in about lon 136° , and that of the Reow Range farther east. Some of the highest elevations have been thought to reach 8000-10 000 or even 12 000 feet, but the determinations of altitude are doubtful. The largest stream is the Amberne River which discharges on the N coast immediately W of lon 138° E. The climatic conditions are essentially tropical with a generally high temperature (annual average about 79°) and little variation. Much of the surface is covered with luxuriant forests (palms, acacias), whose primeval character has as yet been but little disturbed. The cultivated plants are rice, sugar cane, maize, various tropical fruits, bread fruit, spices, etc. The indigenous quadrupeds are mainly of the marsupial type. Among the birds are a number of the more beautiful species of bird of paradise, the emu and several green pigeons. The native inhabitants are Papuans (mixed with Malays) and the so-called mountain Papuans or Alfurus. There are a number of mission and trading stations, which are regular ports of call, and of which the most important is Dorey near Capo Waike on the N coast.

New Hackensack, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. about 6½ miles N of New York. Pop. 200.

New Hagerstown (hā gers-tōwn), a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio ½ miles from Newenton 1 up about 150.

Newhall, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. 33 miles NNW of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Benton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 200.

Newhall, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Rosneath. Pop. 100.

Newhall, a post-village of San Juan co. Wash. Pop. 75.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Scott co. Mo. The banking point is Oron. Pop. in 1900 110.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Hudson River at the mouth of Wappinger's Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles below Poughkeepsie. It has an iron foundry machine-works, etc. A steam ferry connects this place with Marlboro, on the opposite bank. Pop. about 600.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa., 0 miles S of Greenville. Pop. 100.

New Hamburg, a banking post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario on the river Kith and on the Grand Trunk R. 75 miles W of Toronto. It has a foundry and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901 1205.

New Hampshire, a post-village of Highland co. Va. The banking point is Monterey. Pop. 100.

New Hampshire, one of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N by the province of Quebec Canada, E by Maine (from which on the SE it is separated by the Salmon Falls River) and the Atlantic Ocean S by Massachusetts, and W by Vermont. Its W boundary is the W bank of the Connecticut River as far northward as the mouth of Hall's Stream which affluents the state boundary line ascends to its source, and thence it follows eastwardly the crest of one of the ranges called Notre Dame Mountains by the Canadians, till the W boundary of Maine is reached. Its southern limit is in lat. 42° 40' N (very nearly) and the northern in 45° 18' N. Area of the land-surface, 9006 sq m., of the appertaining waters, about 300 sq m.

Face of the Country—Most of the state has a rough and hilly surface, except the extreme SE. The mountains are, with the exception of those of North Carolina, the loftiest members of the Appalachian system and present the highest summits of the northeast United States. The White Mountains (including the Franconia Mountains) in the northern half of the state, are noted for their wild and grand scenery. The loftiest summits are Mount Washington 6293 feet Adams, 5605 ft. Jefferson 5725 ft. Clay 5544 ft. Madison 5380 ft. Lafayette, 5260 ft. With the exception of the last (which is in the Franconia Mountains) all of these are grouped in the Presidential Range. Southward of the White Mountains proper there are numerous elevated points, of which Mount Chocomaus (3508 ft.), Moosilauke (about 4800 ft.) and Grand Monadnock (3190 ft.) are among the most noteworthy. The lake scenery of the state is hardly less beautiful than the scenery of the mountains. The largest of the internal bodies of water is Lake Winnepesaukee (Winnepesaukee) in the south-central part. Other lakes all of which attract sportsmen and summer-residents, are Umbagog (in the NE, on the Maine

boundary line) New Found Squam and Sanapee. The primeval forests of the extreme N afford much timber and are the resort of the angler and sportsman in the proper season. The valley of the Connecticut is noted for the quiet beauty of its farms and villages.

Rivers—The principal streams are the Connecticut with its tributaries—the Upper, Lower Wild Ammonoosuck and the Mascota, Sugar and Ashuelot; the Merrimack with its longest arm, the Pemigewasset, and its tributaries—the Winnepesaukee, Contoosook, Souhegan, Nashua, Spickett, Suncook, etc., the Piscataqua, whose estuary is the harbor of Portsmouth, and which receives the Squamaco, Lamprey, Cocheco and Salmon Falls, and the rivers Ompemuncie, and Androscoggin, which flow into Maine from this state. The streams of New Hampshire afford great water-power which is largely utilized.

Coast, etc.—The coast of New Hampshire extends about 22 miles in a right line and the only harbor is shared by Portsmouth and Kittery Me. The Isles of Shoals, in the Atlantic Ocean belong in part to New Hampshire and in part to Maine. At Mye and Hampton there are fine beaches much resorted to in summer.

Geology—The Eozoic (or Laurentian and Huronian) rocks prevail throughout most of New Hampshire. In the SE there are highly metamorphosed strata of early Paleozoic age. Near the rivers there are some large alluvial plains. Glacial drift and volcanic boulders cover the larger part of the state, even to nearly the loftiest points on the mountains. The metallic wealth of the state is not large and consists in the main of iron-ores (worked chiefly at Franconia) copper lead silver zinc (these three in New Hampshire and Warren) and tin of which a vein is found near Jackson. Fine building granite is extensively quarried at several points (Concord, Plymouth, Milford, Pelham, etc.). Franconia has quarries for a fine sandstone which is also common elsewhere. Some of the largest beryl known to exist have been found in New Hampshire, at Island and Acworth. Useful mineral waters flow at several points. Mica, pumice, quartz, and scoria-stones (in Indian Pond, White Mountain) and pyrites are among the utilized minerals. The granite quarried in 1893 was valued at \$4,151. In 1891 the production of iron was 65,000 tons; in 1890 13,113 tons.

Climate—New Hampshire enjoys a beautiful climate, with heavy or severe winters. In the southern part of the state the average January temperature is about 30°–35° and the temperature of July is 60°. The northern part is considerably colder. There the mercury sometimes registers a temperature of—41°. The general annual rainfall is 30–35 inches, increasing somewhat on the sea-board and considerably on the mountains.

Agriculture—Although large gains were noted in every census of New Hampshire previous to 1880 yet her agricultural interests have long been declining the farming population removing in great numbers to the manufacturing towns and to other states. In the valley lands of the Connecticut, even in the N. and in some parts of the Merrimack valley there are exceedingly fertile and valuable farms and many of the abandoned farms were once productive. Much of the land however is stony and of an unproductive character, and gives better returns as woodland and pasture than as tillage-land. The hay-crop is by far the most important in New Hampshire. The chief agricultural crops in 1890 were oats, 995,148 bushels; corn, 934,768 bushels; wheat, 9085 bushels; barley, 102,186 bushels; rye, 15,168 bushels; buckwheat, 61,578 bushels; potatoes, 1,499,516 bushels; and hay, 515,865 tons. The remaining woodland of the state, almost entirely of second growth except in the extreme N. and consisting mainly of pine and spruce, was estimated in 1890 to cover about 5200 sq. m. or somewhat more than half of the surface. Fruit-raising is generally profitable. Dairy farming and wool growing are carried on to some extent. Tobacco is grown in the NW part of the state, near the Connecticut River; the soil of the valley being well adapted to this crop. Milk is very profitably shipped by rail to the Boston market.

Manufacture—constitutes by far the most important industrial interest of New Hampshire. The heavy cities of Manchester, Dover and Nashua and scores of smaller towns, have flourishing manufactures. Indeed there is hardly a town of any considerable size which has not more or less manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, machinery and other metallic wares are the leading articles of manufacture but paper, carriages, furniture, harness, leather, lumber, wooden ware, and a very large variety of other goods are extensively made. The values of some of the leading articles of manufacture in 1890 were: boots and shoes, \$23,406,558; woollens, \$16,381,666; cotton goods, \$23,995,249; paper and wood-pulp, \$7,264,733; lumber and timber products, \$9,215,310.

The railroads, which in 1846 extended 92 miles in 1890 measured 1147 miles, and in 1900 1193 miles.

The counties are 10 in number—viz. Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan.

The principal cities and towns are Concord the capital (pop. in 1900 19,652) Manchester (60,887) Nashua (23,898) Dover (13,297) Portsmouth (10,837) Keene Rochester Berlin Somersworth, Laconia, Claremont, Exeter, and Franklin. These are nearly all important manufacturing centres.

Government, etc.—The governor and the principal state officers as well as the members of the legislature (senators and representatives) are elected biennially. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

Education—The public school system of New Hampshire is an effective one. All parts of the state except the sparsely settled districts having excellent free schools. Hanover is the seat of Dartmouth College with its affiliated schools of science, engineering, medicine and agriculture. The leading educational institutions of the state. Other educational institutions are St. Anselm's College, at Manchester; Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter; St. Paul's School at Concord; and Proctor Academy at Andover. The state normal school is at Portsmouth. Among the public institutions are the state insane asylum and the state prison at Concord; an incorporated orphanage at Franklin; a state reform school at Manchester; and a home for disabled soldiers and sailors at Tilton.

Population—The original settlers of New Hampshire were of English descent, with a large admixture of the vigorous and enterprising Scotch Irish stock, from which many of the principal New Hampshire families trace their descent but there has been much emigration to other states and this emigration has been only in part compensated for by the inflow of foreign immigrants principally of Irish, French Canadian and Nova Scotian birth. Pop. in 1790 141,899; in 1800 183,621; in 1810 214,300; in 1820 244,101; in 1830 269,328; in 1840 284,714; in 1850 317,970; in 1860 379,011; in 1870 418,400; in 1880 440,991; in 1890 536,630; and in 1900 611,588. The foreign-born inhabitants in 1900 numbered 88,101.

History—A part of New Hampshire was included in the grant made to Mason and George by the council for New England in 1623. The settlement of the region began in 1623. About twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1680 New Hampshire was constituted a royal province. The boundaries were not definitely fixed until long after New Hampshire was one of the thirteen original states (1776). This state has given to the nation one president, Franklin Pierce.

New Hampshire, a post-village of Anglaise co. Ont. about 18 miles S-E of Ithaca. Pop. 200.

New Hampton, a banking post-village capital of Chittenden co. Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Great Western R. 20 miles S of Charles City. It has foundries and machine shops, carriage- and wagon works, etc. Pop. in 1900 7330.

New Hampton, a banking post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Burlington Route 9 miles W of Bethany. Pop. in 1900 261.

New Hampton, a post-village of Belknap co. N. H. in New Hampton township (town) near the Merrimack River about 30 miles N of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 852.

New Hampton, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. 17 miles S of Eatonton. Pop. about 460.

New Hampton, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Wallkill River and on the Erie R. 4 miles SE of Middletown its banking point. Pop. about 300.

New Hanover, Diocese Archipelago. See NEUMAN NOVEN.

New Hanover, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W by the Cape Fear River and is intersected by the Northeast Branch of that river. Area 199 sq. m. Capital Wilmington. Pop. in 1890 24,026; in 1900 26,785.

New Hanover, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ill. 20 miles S of St. Louis Mo.

New Hanover, a township of Burlington co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1827.

New Hanover, a post-village in New Hanover township Montgomery co. Ia. about 22 miles E by S of Reading. Pop. about 200. of the township in 1900 1011.

New Harbor, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on the Atlantic Ocean about 20 miles SSE of Bath. Pop. about 440. The banking point is Lamoineville.

New Harbor, a post-village of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, 25 miles S of Guysborough.

Newhard, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 65.

New Harmony, a banking post-town of Posey co. Ind. on the Wabash River and on the Illinois Central R. 13 miles N of Mount Vernon. In 1825 Robert Owen the socialist, purchased this place and made here an unsuccessful experiment of his system. New Harmony has many features of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1341.

New Harmony, a post-village of Pike co. Mo. 30 miles S of Hannibal.

New Harmony, a post-village of Washington co. Utah 16 miles N of Toquerville. Pop. 180.

New Hartshurg, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio, 8 miles S of Malvern station. Pop. 100.

New Hartford, a post-village in New Hartford township (town) Litchfield co. Conn. on the Farmington River and on the Central New England and the New York and Hartford R. 20 miles WNW of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 3421.

New Hartford, a post-village of Pike co. Ill. about 38 miles E of Quincy. Pop. about 100.

New Hartford, a banking post-town of Butler co. Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles W of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900 370.

New Hartford, a post-village of Winona co. Minn., about 15 miles SE of Winona. Pop. in 1900 688.

New Hartford, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Mo. 11 miles S of Bowling Green.

New Hartford, a post-village in New Hartford township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. on the Lackawanna and the New York, Ontario and Western R. 4 miles WSW of Ilion. It has canneries and manufactures of cotton knit goods etc. Pop. in 1900 100. of the town, 5229.

Newhaven, a seaport of England in Essex on the Ouse at its mouth in the English Channel 4 miles SE of Lowestoft. It has a fort and a small twelfth century Norman church. Pop. in 1901 6772.

Newhaven, a fishing village of Scotland 2 miles N of Edinburgh and connected with that city by the Northern railway.

New Haven, a county in the SW part of Connecticut. Area, 612 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by Long Island Sound and on the NW by the Housatonic River and is intersected by the Naugatuck and Quinnipiac rivers. It has several good harbors. Capital New Haven. Pop. in 1890 209,058. in 1900 260,163.

New Haven, a city and port of entry the capital of New Haven co. Conn. and the largest and most populous city of the state is situated at the head of New Haven Bay 4 miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 73 miles ENE of New York. Lat. of the observatory 41. 19. 23. N. lon. 73. 26. 5. W. New Haven stands upon a plain which is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of hills of which two called East Rock and West Rock rise from 300 to 400 feet in rugged, perpendicular precipices, producing a very picturesque effect. Three small streams, the Quinnipiac (Quinepiac) on the E. with Mill River its affluent and the West River on the W. intersect this plain and fall into the harbor. The streets of New Haven are wide and generally skirted with majestic elms for which this city is noted and from which it has received the name of City of Elms. East Rock Park with its driveway to the top and West Rock Park with the famous Judges Cave, the place of concealment of the regicides Whalley and Goffe, are among the pleasure-grounds of the outskirts, to which the city itself adds a number of smaller parks. On the Public Green are located the city hall and free public library. New Haven is the seat of Yale University one of the foremost educational institutions of the country. It was chartered by the colonial general assembly of Connecticut as a collegiate school at Saybrook in 1701. It was named in 1718 after the removal of the institution to New Haven in honor of Elihu Yale (1648-1721) an early patron of the college, whose father was for some time a resident of New Haven. Among the more prominent buildings which are located on the university campus are Osborn Hall Dwight Hall College Library (with 900,000 volumes), Vanderbilt Dormitory and the Art School. Other institutions or buildings of the university are the Peabody Museum of Natural History (with an exceptionally important collection of fossil remains) the Sheffield Scientific School, with chemical, physical, mining, engineering, and biological laboratories, the observatory and the school of forestry. The attendance at the university in 1904-05 was nearly 3000. Among the other educational institutions of the city may be mentioned the Hopkins Grammar School founded in 1800 Boardman Manual Training School Hillhouse High School and a state normal school. The city is the seat of several learned societies—the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, New Haven Historical Society etc. In the Old Burial Ground of Grove Street are the graves of Samuel F. B. Morse, Noah Webster Timothy Dwight, Eli

Whitney Theodore Winthrop, Benjamin Silliman James D. Dana, William D. Whitney and other distinguished men of the city. New Haven has a large inland and coast-wise commerce besides a considerable foreign trade carried on both direct and through New York. It has several hundred manufacturing establishments producing fire-arms, iron and edge tools, wire goods, carriages, clocks, hardware, rubber goods, ornate musical instruments, pulp and paper etc. The city has also slaughtering and packing industries.

New Haven was settled in 1637 by a company from London led by John Davenport, a Puritan pastor and Theophilus Eaton. It became the capital of the Independent colony of New Haven which was united with the Connecticut colony in 1665 under the charter of 1662. It was the semi-capital of Connecticut from 1701 until 1873 when Hartford was made the sole capital. Part of New Haven was chartered as a city in 1784. In 1840 the township (town) in 1820 10,678. in 1840 14,390. in 1850 22,529. of whom 20,741 resided within the city. In 1860 (the town and city having been made coextensive) the number of inhabitants was 59,267. in 1870 50,840. in 1880 62,862. in 1890 81,298. in 1900 105,027.

New Haven, a township (town) of New Haven co. Conn. is co-extensive with the city of New Haven.

Newhaven, a post-village of Gallatin co. Ill. on the Little Wabash R. 2 miles from its mouth and about 13 miles N of Shawneetown. Pop. in 1900 429.

Newhaven, a post-town of Allen co. Ind. on the Wabash and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles E of Fort Wayne and about 1 mile S of the Maumee River. It has flouring and other mill handle and stove-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 956.

Newhaven, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa, 8 miles E of Osage. Pop. 55.

Newhaven, a banking post-town of Nelson co. Ky. on the South Fork of the Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 45 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 350.

Newhaven, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles NNE of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 480.

Newhaven, a banking city of Franklin co. Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 67 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 963.

Newhaven, a post-village and township (town) of Oswego co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 11 miles W of Oswego and 2 miles S of Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900 1408.

Newhaven, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio on the Huron River 32 miles by rail S of Sandusky. Pop. about 200.

Newhaven, a banking post-borough of Fayette co. Pa. on the W bank of the Longchêne River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 56 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of mining-supplies, safety lamps, etc. Pop. in 1900 1532.

Newhaven, a post-village in Newhaven township (town) Addison co. Vt. on the Bristol R. 27 miles S of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900 1107.

Newhaven, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 4 miles from Punery Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 700.

New Haven, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. about 16 miles NW of Portage. Pop. in 1900 693.

Newhaven Center, a post-hamlet of Grand co. Mich. about 40 miles NNW of Lansing.

Newhaven Mills, a post-village of Addison co. Vt. on the Newhaven River 8 miles N of Middlebury. Pop. 260.

New Hebrides, an island group in the Pacific Ocean lying (including the Banks Islands) between lat. 14° and 21° S and lon. 169° and 170° E and having New Caledonia on the S and the Fiji Islands on the E. The principal islands are Uvea (or Bejirita Fanto), Ambrym, Anatan, Anson, Epé, Entoutou, Erromango, Mallicollo and Tanna. The islands are mountainous in part volcanic and are covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The forests formerly yielded sandal wood. The climate is unhealthy. Area, about 5100 sq. m. population about 50,000 mostly cannibals. The islands are administered by a mixed commission of French and English naval officers.

New Hebron, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill. 4 miles S of Robinson.

New Hebron, a post-station of Custer co. Neb.

Newhill, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line 20 miles SW of Raleigh. Pop. 75.

New Heilmann, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton R. 12 miles from Lenoir. Pop. in 1900 353.

New Holland, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. on the Salamonie River 10 miles SE of Wabash. Pop. 76.

New Holland, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich., 5 miles N of Holland. Pop. 130

New Holland, a banking post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. 17 miles W by S of Circleville. Pop. in 1900, 892.

New Holland, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles W of Weyersburg. It has manufactures of coaches, signs, etc. Pop. in 1900 902

New Holland, a former name of AUSTRALIA
New Holstein (hol-stine) a banking post-village in New Holstein township (town) Calumet co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 73 miles N of Milwaukee. It has a sawing factory, machine-shops, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1594 of the village about 560
Newham, a post-hamlet of Bates co. Mo. 14 miles ESE. of Pleasanton, Kan.

Newhope, a post-town of Madison co. Ala. about 20 miles SE of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900 298

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ark. 12 miles NW of Marforkboro

Newhope, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Mokelumne River 7 1/2 miles SE. of Salt. Pop. 75

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Paulding co. Ga. 5 miles N of Dallas. A battle was fought here in May 1864, between Generals Sherman and Johnston

Newhope, a post-town of Nelson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 56 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 258.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Wilcombe co. Md.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co. Miss.

Newhope, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. about 52 miles NW of St. Louis and 6 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900 121

Newhope, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. about 13 miles SE of Auburn. Pop. 115

Newhope, a post-station of Iredell co. N. C. 15 miles WNW of Statesville.

Newhope, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio 38 miles E by S of Cincinnati on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 200

Newhope, a post-borough of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River 15 miles above Trenton and 32 miles NNE of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of farming implements silk paper and paper bags etc. Pop. in 1900 1218. A bridge connects it with Lambertville, N. J.

New Hope, a hamlet of Butler co. Pa. on Slippery Rock Creek, 20 miles SSE of Mercer. The post-office is Board.

Newhope, a post-village of Minnehaha co. S. Dak. The banking point is Hartford.

Newhope, a post-station of Newkirk co. Tenn.

Newhope, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. The banking point is Dallas or Mesquite. Pop. about 300

Newhope, a post town of Augusta co. Va. 13 miles E of Stanton on the Pocahontas Fredericksburg and Piedmont R. Pop. in 1900 121.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W. Va., 30 miles SW of Hinton.

Newhope, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis. in New Hope township (town) 54 miles NW of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900 962

Newhope Academy, a post-station of Randolph co. N. C.

Newhouse, a post-station of Cleveland co. N. C.

New Hudson, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. 32 miles WNW of Detroit on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 190

New Hudson, a post-hamlet of Allegany co. N. Y. in New Hudson township (town) 13 miles WNW of Belmont. Pop. of the town in 1900 928

New Hinstanton (popolarly pronounced hūn stūn) a town of England, in Norfolk adjoining Haverstam. Pop. about 2000

New Harley, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on the Wallkill Valley R. 11 miles NW of Newburgh. Pop. 160

Newhady Park, a post-village of Nassau co. Long Island, N. Y. on the Long Island R. 17 miles E of New York. Pop. about 1090

New Iberia, a post-town, capital of Iberia parish, La. is on the navigable Bayou Teche and on the Southern Pacific R. about 108 miles (direct) W of New Orleans and 12 miles from Vermilion Bay. It has various schools and public buildings, foundries and machine-shops, ship-yards, distilleries and other mills, and manufactures of tacks, ash and blunts, cotton-seed products, tobacco sauce, brick and tile etc. Cotton corn rice, and sugar are shipped here. Pop. in 1890 3447 in 1900 6815

New Idria (Id re-a), Fresno co., Cal. about 120 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is noted for its mine of chnabser (quicksilver)

Newington, a southern quarter of London England, in Surrey near Lambeth. Pop. in 1901 122 153.

Newington, a post-village in Newington township (town) Hartford co. Conn. 6 miles S by W of Hartford, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The town contains a paper mill and knitting works. Pop. of the town in 1900 1041

Newington, a post-township (town) of Hockingham co. Vt. is bounded on the N. R. by the Piscataquis and on the W. by Great Bay. Pop. in 1900 390

Newington, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario, on the Ottawa and New York R. The banking point is Avenmore, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 300

Newington Junction, a post-village in Newington township (town), Hartford co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles SW of Hartford.

New Ipswich, a post-village of New Ipswich township (town) Hillsboro co. N. H. 20 miles W of Nashua. It has manufactures of cigars etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 911

New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago. See Nauru

New Jasper, a post-village of Greene co. Ohio, 22 miles ESE. of Dayton. Pop. 60

New Jersey, one of the Middle Atlantic States of the American Union bounded NE by New York E by New York and the Atlantic Ocean S by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay and W by Delaware and Pennsylvania. From New York it is separated in part, by the Hudson River New York Bay Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay and the Delaware River and its estuary wash the entire western border. It extends 167 miles N and S from lat 38° 56' to 41° 21' N. Area, of the land surface 7625 sq. mi. of the appertaining waters, 290 sq. mi.

Face of the Country—In its physiographic aspect the state of New Jersey is properly divisible into two sections,—a northern and a southern—the features of which are widely different. In the NW the Blue (or Kittatinny) and the Highland (known in parts as Schooley Mountain) ranges of mountains with the intermontane and highly fertile Kittatinny Valley traverse the state. These mountains nowhere exceed 1800 feet in altitude. Footwardward lies a wide plateau broken by low ridges, called mountains (Orange Mountain Springfield Mountain) which are more or less continuous with or run parallel to the Palisades of the Hudson River. Adjoining this is an undulating lowland descending to sea-level and in part occupied by marshes and oceanic everflows (Hackensack Valley). The remaining three-fifths of the state, lying southward from a line running from Trenton to Raritan Bay is a very level tract nowhere exceeding 400 ft. in height the Atlantic Highlands (or Navesink Hills) being the principal elevation. High Point in the extreme N end close to the boundaries of New York and Pennsylvania, has an elevation of 1860 ft. Mount Tammany at the Delaware Water Gap rises to 1420 ft. Much of the southern part of New Jersey is very sandy and bears unmistakable evidence of having emerged peacefully from the sea and of having undergone little disturbing change since that time (Cretaceous, Tertiary).

Rivers Coast-Line Navigation etc.—Besides the Hudson and Delaware, the principal streams are the Wallkill Hackensack Passaic Raritan Shark Manasquan Metedeosk, Toms, Little Egg Harbor Great Egg Harbor Tuckahoe, Maurice Cohoes Rancocas Millstone Musconetcong and Paulinskill rivers. Of these a number in the lower part of the state are navigable tidal streams, which with the 'thoroughfares', or navigable channels in the salt-marshes afford considerable extent of inland navigation. This is increased by the canals of the state, of which the chief are the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan canal now almost in a condition of disuse. The latter canal is a channel of direct water communication between New York and Philadelphia. Along the eastern coast there is a series of bays and sounds fenced from the open sea by long spits of sand broken by inlets through some of which small vessels can pass. Among these are the Shark River Wreck Pond, Manasquan Barnegat, Egg Harbor New Brigantine, Absecon, Townsend, Herford, Turtle Gut, and Cold Spring inlets.

Places of Interest to Tourists—Among these are the Delaware Water Gap the Palisades of the Hudson River (a vast and strikingly picturesque basaltic ridge rising to 400-475 feet) the Fawcett Falls at Paterson lakes Hopatcong and Greenwood, the sea-bathing resorts at Cape May Atlantic City Long Beach Deal Manasquan Barnegat Tuckerton and other places on the coast, Lakewood, etc.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—In the NW the Silurian and Devonian formations prevail, and among their economic resources are abundant and excellent roofing-slates and building and flag-stones, including magnesian limestone, used by both the lime-burner and the stone-cutter. Rich hematites are also abundant here. The Highlands are of Achaean rocks and afford zinc-ores, franklinite, galena, and abundant magnetite iron-ores (product of the magnetite iron-ores of the state in 1903 484,796 long tons). Southeastward of the Highlands comes a Triassic plateau much broken by trap dikes and affording copper-ores, red sandstones for building uses, etc. Passing southward, we next encounter a belt of the Cretaceous, which like the preceding formations, extends from NE to SW across the state. It affords the valuable greensand marl, formerly much employed as a fertilizer and in beds of moulding-sand, brackish and fossiliferous are highly important. A line drawn from Salem to Long Branch would somewhat roughly define the SE. border of the Cretaceous. The remainder of the state is of the Tertiary and Quaternary ages and its useful minerals are peat, bog iron ore, and glass-sand. Glacial gravels cover a large portion of the southern section of the state while a terminal moraine, marking the limit to the advance of the great northern ice-sheet of the Glacial Period, extends across the state from a point opposite Staten Island to Belvidere on the Delaware.

Climate.—New Jersey enjoys on the whole a healthful climate, which is considerably influenced by proximity to the ocean but there are stretches where malarial fevers prevail. The average summer temperature is about 67° in the N and 75° in the S and there is a corresponding difference in the winter temperatures of the two sections (25° and 34°). The mean annual rainfall is between 42 and 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The Kittatinny Valley and the Triassic and Cretaceous belts of the state are among the finest agricultural lands in the Union and the light sandy Tertiary soils, when dressed judiciously with fertilizers have been cultivated with success. The pine region in the S otherwise unproductive, has been found well adapted to the raising of grapes and small fruits for market. Market-gardening, truck farming and commercial floriculture are extensively carried on near New York and Philadelphia. The value of the vegetable product in 1900 was \$3,400,000 and horticulture yielded nearly \$2,000,000. Several million dollars worth of cranberries are sometimes produced in a year chiefly in the marsh region near the coast, and probably one-half of all the cranberries consumed in the United States comes from this region. Apples, cider pears, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries are important products. The chief agricultural products in 1900 were corn 8,493,012 bushels, oats, 2,812,939 bushels, wheat, 2,344,082 bushels, potatoes, 3,342,015 bushels and hay 499,102 tons. The sales of milk, butter, wool, hops, tobacco, grain, flower garden and flower-seeds and nursery trees and plants are of large aggregate value.

Manufactures.—New Jersey favored by its easy communication with the Pennsylvania coal region and the great markets of the North and by the amplitude of its water power has become one of the leading states in the Union in its manufactures. It ranks first among the states of the Union in the manufacture of silk and silk goods (chiefly on the Paterson) second in the production of pottery (Trenton), and stands well in the front in the manufacture of textiles, boots and shoes, electrical appliances, iron and steel, sewing machines, locomotives, cars, trunks, general hardware, glass chemicals, paints, india-rubber, carpets, machinery of all classes, leather and leather goods, etc. The values of the products of the chief industries in 1900 were: textiles of all classes, \$72,921,528; foundry and machine-shop products, \$32,621,230; iron and steel, \$24,751,099; refined petroleum, \$29,649,460; malted liquors, \$14,358,450; leather and leather goods, \$13,757,150; chemicals, \$12,207,239; pottery, \$8,940,723; electrical apparatus, \$8,447,184; sewing machines, \$6,643,348; rubber goods, \$8,458,274; glass, \$5,083,822; and tobacco, \$7,738,379. Extensive ship-building yards have been established on the Delaware River and at Elizabeth (Elizabethport) and there are large dyeing establishments and bleacheries. There were in 1899 961 manufactories of cigars and tobacco whose output was 35,032,655 cigars, 484,950 cigarettes, and 15,601,278 pounds of smoking plug and fine-cut tobacco.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the state include deep-sea fishing, the oyster-trade, the taking of shad, bass, sturgeon, etc. in the rivers, and the capture of menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The state has done much for the furthering of the fresh water fisheries and the Delaware has been very successfully stocked with black bass. Small menhaden are packed in oil in this state and sold for sardines. The anchovy abounds in the waters of New Jersey.

The bluefish, sheepshead, and Spanish mackerel are among the highly prized food-fishes extensively caught here. The value of the oyster-catch has in some years reached nearly \$1,800,000.

Railroads.—In 1839 there were 14 miles of road in operation. In 1850 there were 318 miles; in 1860 580 miles; in 1870 1123 miles; in 1880 1684 miles; in 1890 2063 miles; and in 1900 2257 miles.

Education.—The highest seat of learning is Princeton University, located at Princeton which is one of the leading educational centres of the United States and with which is affiliated the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. Other important institutions are Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, Seton Hall College, at South Orange and Drew Theological Seminary at Madison. The state normal school is located at Trenton.

The counties number 21, as follows: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Glen, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren.

The principal cities and towns are Trenton, the capital (pop. in 1900 73,307), Newark, the most populous town (245,810), Jersey City (200,433), Paterson (105,171), Camden (70,935), Hoboken (59,304), Elizabeth (52,130), Bayonne (32,722), Atlantic City (27,838), Passaic (27,777), Orange (24,141), East Orange (21,565) and New Brunswick (20,068). In the summer season many of the sea-side resorts are populous places, and thriving suburbs are numerous in the vicinity of the larger cities.

Constitution, etc.—The governor is chosen every 3 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The members of the former are elected for a term of 3 years and those of the latter for 1 year. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

The population in 1703 was estimated at 40,900. In 1700 it was 164,130. In 1800 211,140. In 1810 245,562. In 1820 277,426. In 1830 320,823. In 1840 375,300. In 1850 459,600. In 1860 672,035. In 1870 900,094. In 1880 1,131,110. In 1890 1,444,933. and in 1900 1,683,060. The foreign born population in 1900 was 431,834.

History.—The Dutch settled at Bergen before 1620 the region being regarded as part of New Netherland. Soon after some Swedes settled on the lower Delaware, regarding the country as a part of their province of New Sweden. They were dispossessed in 1656 by Peter Stuyvesant. In 1604 New Netherland passed to the English. The duke of York (the future James II.) immediately made over the portion included in the present New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The province was named New Jersey from the island of Jersey of which Carteret had been an administrator. In 1666 the province was divided into West New Jersey and East New Jersey, the former holding under a Quaker proprietorship and the latter the property of Carteret. West New Jersey was soon sold to William Penn who in 1682 purchased East New Jersey also. In 1702 the government of both colonies was transferred to the crown, the two being united. Down to 1789 the governor of New York was also governor of New Jersey (which had its separate assembly). New Jersey was one of the thirteen original states (1776) and was an important theatre of war in the revolutionary struggle.

New Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Logan co. Ohio 8 miles E. of Bellefontaine.

New Jerusalem, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 15 miles N.E. of Reading. Pop. about 400.

New Kamifche, a post-village of Mason co. Wash. Pop. 75.

New Kensington, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Allegheny Valley R. 18 miles NE of Pittsburgh. It has reduction works and manufactures of aluminium over-springs, beer, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1910 4665.

New Kent, a county in the E part of Virginia, has an area of 233 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the North Anna and York rivers and on the SW by the Chickahominy River. Capital, New Kent. Pop. in 1800 5511. In 1900 4885.

New Kent, a post-village, capital of New Kent co. Va. 30 miles E. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

New Kilmasham, a western suburb of Dublin.

New Kingston, a post-village of Delaware co. N. I. about 34 miles W of Hudson. Pop. 80.

New Kingstown, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Mechanicsburg. Pop. about 500.

Newkirk, a post-village of Sussex co. Iowa. Pop. 75.

Newkirk, a post-station of Dade co. Me.

Newark, a banking city, capital of Kay co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 76 miles NNE of Guthrie. It has beer and lumber-mills bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1784 (largely increased since census).

New Knobocreek, a post-station of Sevier co. Tenn. **New Knoxville**, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 25 miles N of Piqua. Pop. in 1900 436.

New Laramie, a village of Scotland 1 mile S of Laramie. See Laramie.

New Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Tipton co. Ind., about 33 miles ENE of Indianapolis.

New Lancaster, a post-village of Miami co. Kan. 15 miles SE of Paola.

Newland, a post-hamlet of Richmond co. Va. 30 miles E. of Milford station.

New Larag, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles from Glasgow.

New Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Itzehoe co. Ill., 29 miles W by N of Elgin.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Sullivan co. Ind. 26 miles N of Vincennes. Pop. about 100.

New Lebanon, a post-village in New Lebanon township (town) Columbia co. N.Y., on the Rutland R. 24 miles SE of Albany. It has several manufacturing medicinal extracts. The town contains a sanitarium resort named Lebanon Springs and a community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon. Pop. of the town in 1900 1538 of the village, about 400.

New Lebanon, a village of Miami co. Ohio, in Union township. Pop. in 1900 224.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, 10 miles W of Dayton. Pop. 145.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Mercer co. Pa. 4 miles N of Sandy Lake and 18 miles N of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 135.

New Lebanon Center, a post-village in New Lebanon township (town), Columbia co. N.Y. 22 miles SE of Albany. Pop. 130.

New Lemox, a post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash R. 5 miles S of Joliet. Pop. 230.

New Lenex, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Housatonic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 4 miles S of Pittsfield. Pop. 300.

New Lewisville, a banking post town capital of Lafayette co. Ark. on the St. Louis & Northwestern R. 29 miles E. of Texarkana. Pop. in 1900 548.

New Lexington (Highland post-off.) a village of Highland co. Ohio, 62 miles by rail ENE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 263.

New Lexington, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co. Ohio on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Toledo and Ohio Central R. 25 miles SSW of Zanesville. It has flour and feed mills, brick-yards factories of agricultural implements and machine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1701.

New Lexington, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 30 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 75.

New Liberty, a post-village of Pope co. Ill. on the Ohio River 10 miles above Paducah Ky.

New Liberty, a banking post-village of Scott co. Iowa, about 22 miles NW of Davenport. Pop. 75.

New Liberty, a banking post-town of Owen co. Ky. about 45 miles SW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 260.

Newlight, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. about 20 miles N of Raleigh.

New Limerick, a post-township (town) of Ararat co. Me. 10 miles W of Houlton. It has a starch factory shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 600.

Newlin, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 633.

Newlin, a post-village of Hall co., Tex. Pop. 60.

New Lisbon, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 22 miles W by N of Richmond. Pop. about 175.

New Lisbon, a post-station of Beaville co., Minn., 20 miles S of Willmar.

New Lisbon, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. on Hancock Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles E. of Mount Holly. Pop. 86.

New Lisbon, a post-township (town and village) of Otsego co. N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 1236.

New Lisbon, a banking city of Jmeson co., Wis., on the Lemonweir River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 44 miles WNW of Portage City. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is largely engaged in the cultivation of cranberries and small fruit. Pop. in 1900 1014.

New Luskard, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario. The banking point is Mattawa, 110 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

New Liverpool, or **Saint Romain d'Etche** min, also **nd m'ld d'etche-min** a post-village of L'Arche co. Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles SW of L'Arche. Pop. about 200.

New London (1844) the southeasternmost county of Connecticut, borders on Rhode Island. Area, 681 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S by Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Thames Quinebaug Shetucket, and Yantic rivers. It has several good harbors, the largest being that of New London at the mouth of the Thames and great facilities for trade and navigation. Capital, New London and Norwich. Pop. in 1800 78 637 in 1900 82,758.

New London, a post-village of Union co. Ark. about 6 miles W of the Washita River. Pop. about 250.

New London, a city port of entry and semi capital of New London co. Conn. is situated on the right or W bank of the Thames River 3 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean and 51 miles E. of New Haven on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont R. Lat. 41° 22' N. Lon. 72° 9' W. The site of the city is a desirable partly occupied by granite rocks. The elevation on the northwestern border commands an extensive and varied prospect. The city is the seat of the New London County Historical Society and has a handsome public library a soldiers and sailors monument, the old Hempstead House, and several parks. The harbor is one of the best in the United States. Above the city on the E side of the river, is a United States naval station (navy yard). New London is defended by Fort Trumbull on the W bank of the Thames below the city and by Fort Griswold. Its manufacturing industries are represented by large woolen and sewing-mill mills, ship yards foundries oil-refineries, and manufacturing of gunning machinery, printing presses, bed quilts etc. New London is a seat of the seal and whale-brotheries. The place was settled in 1646. It suffered greatly at the hands of Benedict Arnold and the British in 1781. Pop. in 1880 10 637 in 1900 13, 57 in 1900 17 548.

New London, a post-village of Howard co. Ind. about 35 miles E of Lafayette. Pop. about 200.

New London, a banking post-town of Henry co. Iowa on the Burlington Route, 14 miles WNW of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 1003.

New London Fredonok co. Md. is a station of Mountairy 10 miles E of Frederick. Pop. 100.

New London, a banking post-village of handly ki co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 44 miles WNW of St. Cloud. It is near Green Lake and other blue lakes. Pop. in 1900 357.

New London, a banking city capital of Baltimore co. Md. on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. 9 miles S of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 681.

New London, a post-village in New London township (town) Merrimack co. N.H. about 30 miles WNW of Concord. It contains the Colby Academy. The town is bounded on the W by Soupes Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 768.

New London, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Erie Canal, 7 miles W of Rome. Pop. in 1900 177.

New London, a post town of Stanley co. N.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Salisbury. Pop. in 1900 299.

New London, a banking post-village of Huron co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western R. 47 miles SW of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cheese, flour and butter and large brick and tile-works. Pop. in 1900 1160.

New London, a post-village in New London township (town) Chester co. Pa. 44 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900 696 of the village, about 200.

New Londen, a post-station of Carolina co. Va.

New London, a banking city of Waupaca and Oataga co., Wis. on the Wolf River at the mouth of the Embarras River and on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 19 miles W by N of the city of Green Bay. It has manufactures of lumber bee-hives, etc. Pop. in 1900 2742.

New London, or **French River**, an outport on the northern coast of Prince Edward Island. Queens co. at the W side of the entrance to Grenville Bay.

Newtonsburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

New Lothrop, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co. Mich., 11 miles SE of Cheesman. Pop. about 350.

New Lowell (to el) a post-village of Huron co. Ontario on Coates Creek and on the Grand Trunk R. 75 miles WNW of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

New Lyme, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 54 miles E. by N of Cleveland. Pop 75.
New Lyme, a township (town) of Monroe co. W. Va. Pop. in 1900 205.

Newlyn, a fishing village and artists' resort of Cornwall, England, 1½ miles from Penzance.

New Madison, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles NE of Richmond, Ind. Pop. in 1900 590.

New Madrid, a county in the SE part of Missouri, has an area of 654 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE by the Mississippi River and contains a large depression with a lake, formed by the earthquake of 1811. On this occasion a great part of this county sank several feet and was covered with water which overflowed from the Mississippi. Capital New Madrid. Pop. in 1890 9317. In 1900 11,240.

New Madrid, a banking city, capital of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 40 miles SSW of Cairo, Ill. It has flouring and other mills and cotton gins and is a shipping point for cotton, grain and livestock. Pop. in 1900 1439.

New Mahoning, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., about 7 miles SSW of Marsh Creek. Pop. 225.

Newman, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 23 miles S of Modesto. It has a large butter trade. Pop. about 650.

Newman, a banking city of Douglas co., Ill., on the Great North Hamilton and Dayton R. 52 miles E. of Decatur. It has manufactures of brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900 1160.

Newman, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kan., on the N bank of the Kansas River 12 miles E. of Topeka.

Newman, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss. The banking point is Uman or Vicksburg. Pop. 100.

Newman, a post-village of Essex co., N. Y. The banking point is Flatbush or Saratoga Lake. Pop. about 300.

Newman, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Leavenworth Co. R. The banking point is Maillon. Pop. 300.

Newman Grove, a banking city of Madison co., Neb., 13 miles ENE of Albion, on the Northwestern Lin. Pop. in 1900 696.

Newmanstown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., about 19 miles W of Reading. It has a plough factory, etc. Pop. about 600.

Newmanville, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., 25 miles W of Springfield.

Newmanville, a post-station of Clinton co., Pa., about 20 miles E of Oil City.

Newmanville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 8 miles from Fulton station.

New Margulan, a town of Persia. See MASERAN.

New Marion, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on Graham's Fork 20 miles N of Madison. Pop. about 400.

Newmarket, a town of England, co. of Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 miles N.E. of Cambridge and 95 miles N.E. of London. It is the principal racing place in England. The race-course and training ground are among the finest in the world. The market-house and Jockey Club are notable buildings and there are many handsome residences and hotels. Pop. in 1901 10,696.

Newmarket (Newmarket-on-Fergus) a village of Ireland co., and 4 miles SSE of Clare.

Newmarket, a small town of Cork co., Ireland, near its NW corner.

Newmarket, a post-town and borough of New Zealand, on North Island 3 miles by rail from Auckland. Pop. 2300.

Newmarket, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 30 miles NE of Huntsville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has various mills. Pop. about 350.

Newmarket, a post-station of Monroe co., La.

Newmarket, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 46 miles NNE of Terre Haute. Pop. about 400.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 5 miles E by N of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900 600.

Newmarket, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of the Salt River about 60 miles SW of Lexington.

Newmarket, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Washington Potomac and Chesapeake R., about 45 miles W by N of Baltimore. Pop. about 425.

Newmarket, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., about 32 miles SSW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 137.

Newmarket, a post-town of Platte co., Mo., near the Platte River and on the Chicago Great-Western R. 21 miles E of Atchison, Kan. Pop. in 1900 182.

Newmarket, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N. H., in Newmarket township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles S by W of Dover. It has several cotton-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2392.

Newmarket, a post-village of Middlesex co., N. J., on the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles E. of Boundbrook. Pop. about 400.

Newmarket, a post-township of Randolph co., N. C., about 72 miles W of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 1382.

Newmarket, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 6 miles SW of Hillsboro and about 44 miles WSW of Chillicothe. Pop. 125.

Newmarket, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Holston River and on the Southern R. 20 miles NE of Knoxville. Pop. about 350.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co., Va., in the fertile Shenandoah Valley 45 miles N by E of Stanton and near the base of the Manassett Mountain on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 694.

Newmarket, a banking post-town of York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Holland River and on the Grand Trunk R., 34 miles N.W. of Toronto. It has manufactures of wooden ware, office specialties, floor lumber, etc. Pop. of the district, about 2100.

New Marlboro, a post-village in New Marlborough township (town) Berkshire co., Mass., about 34 miles W of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 1283.

New Martinsburg, a post-village of Myerstown, Ohio, about 60 miles SSW of Columbus. Pop. 300.

New Martinsville, a banking post-town capital of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Ohio River at the mouth of Fishing Creek, 49 miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio River R. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 1089.

New Matamoras, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River opposite Friesland, W. Va. It is in an oil region. Pop. in 1900 817.

New Mayaville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., about 12 miles W of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

New Mayville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is New Botham. Pop. 150.

New Melle, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., 34 miles W by N of St. Louis. Pop. about 225.

New Memphis, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Kankakee River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles ENE of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 249.

New Metlakatla, Alaska. See ANNAETTE ISLANDS.

New Mexico, a southwestern territory of the United States bounded N by Colorado, E by Oklahoma and Texas, S by Texas and Mexico and W by Arizona. It lies between lat. 31° 20' and 32° 30' N. and between lon. 103° and 109° W. Area 122,460 sq. mi.

Face of the Country—New Mexico is a region of high plateaus having an altitude of from 4000 to 6000 feet and a general southward inclination. These are traversed by mountain ridges and a bearing many isolated peaks some of the mountains attaining a height of more than 12,000 ft. and towering above the line of perpetual snow especially northward. The Sierra Blanca, in the S, attains an elevation of 14,260 ft. and Guadalupe Mountain 13,150 ft. In the E the territory takes in a part of the sterile and treeless Llano Estacado (or Staked Plain). The most noteworthy mountains, which are largely of the talus or mass character are the Front Range or main chain of the Rocky Mountains the San Andres Osoreo and Organ Mountains, Y of the Rio Grande the Guadalupe Mountains in the NE, the Kato Monalms in the NE, the Chusca Mountains in the NW and the Zuni Detrital San Francisco, Mimbres, Yagollon and Pecos mountains in the W and SW. The Continental Divide is found in the western third of the state, a portion of which is occupied by the Zuni Plateau. The valleys are usually somewhat level and often very fertile when irrigated, but the climate is very dry and in the more elevated parts the winter cold is severe. The territory is remarkably beautiful and its bright skies and clear air are praised by every tourist. The mean annual temperature at Santa Fe is about 50°, the mean of the warmest month being 70° and of the coldest 30°. A maximum temperature of 115°-120° has been recorded. The average annual rainfall is about 15 inches.

Rivers—The Rio Grande and its tributaries—the Pecos in the E and the Puerco in the W—drain the greater part of New Mexico but in the E there is a large tract which is within the Mississippi Valley and is drained principally by the Canadian River. In the SW rise the Gila and the Mimbres and far to the N flow the Rio Colorado and the head-streams of the Little Colorado. The streams are not large and are useful chiefly as supplying water for irrigation and for mining purposes.

Geology—New Mexico is largely covered by the Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits carrying varying patches of the Tertiary but the mountain ranges of granite and porphyry at the time of their elevation have been fitted with them and upheaved masses of the more ancient limestones.

and mandstones. The Carboniferous area enters in the S. and SE. The outlying mesas (or small table-lands) are generally of a lignitic or sandstone. The mineral wealth of the territory is great. Both placer and quartz gold, as well as rich deposits of silver, copper, iron and lead are extensively mined. Mercury, tin and manganese also exist. The coal of New Mexico is chiefly of a bituminous character but anthracite is also found and there are large deposits of serviceable lignite. The production of coal in 1907 was 1,541,781 tons of gold 13,043 fine ounces of silver 202,000 fine ounces and of copper 7,300,832 pounds. The precious minerals include the emerald and turquoise. Saline basins are frequent and afford a supply of good salt. The territory has many lava beds and thermal and mineral springs.

Veg. and Agr. situ e.—In the mountains of the N. there is a generous supply of pine, piñon, cedar, spruce and juniper timber. In the S. grow walnut, oak, cottonwood, plane, mesquite, ebony and other rare woods but here the timber is nowhere abundant and some large districts are woodless. The grama (*Chaetochloa* and *B. v. l. l.*) mesquite (*Acacia*) and bunch grasses afford rich pasturage. One of the mesquite trees affords a valuable gum, much like gum arabic and its sugary pods and bean-like seeds are eaten by man and beast. Stock raising particularly wool-growing, has long been the leading pursuit of the New Mexicans. The number of sheep registered in the stock holdings for 1900 was 3,331,743. The opium, peach, melon, apricot, pomegranate, and fig do well the three latter especially so. The European vine grows here in the open air and the wines of New Mexico are reputed to have peculiarly rich and generous qualities, but these have not largely reached the general market. For agriculture and gardening irrigation is necessary and large canals leading from the streams to the farm-lands have been constructed. The length of irrigation ditches in 1899 was 2,382 miles. The total area of the territory under farms (agricultural and stock) in 1900 was 5,138,878 acres. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat 1,947,47 bushels, corn 554,752 bushels, oats 229,094 bushels, potatoes, 16,544 bushels and hay 77,141 tons. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool clip was 16,093,424 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing industries are the milling of grain and of metalliferous quartz and the sawing of lumber. The Navajo Indians make blankets of surprising excellence, and the inhabitants of the pueblos make and sell much coarse pottery, while among the Spanish-Americans there are ingenious domestic manufacturers. There are extensive wool-scouring establishments.

Commerce.—Santa Fé was long the objective point of a lucrative but hazardous overland trade, carried on mainly by caravan or wagon trains from Independence Mo. across the wide plains then for 300 leagues without inhabitants save the hostile red man. But with the approach of railroads this adventurous commerce was displaced by newer and more expeditious methods of transportation. Prior to 1878 New Mexico had no railroads but the territory is now traversed by several transcontinental lines. In 1900 there were 1758 miles of railroad.

The counties in 1900 were 16.—viz. Bernalillo, Chaves, Colfax, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Guadalupe, Lincoln, Mora, Otero, Rio Arriba, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fé, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Union and Valencia. Newer counties, Leonard, Wood, Luna, McKinley, Quay, Roosevelt, Sandoval and Torrance have been established since the official census. The principal towns are Santa Fé, the capital (pop. in 1900, 8667), Albuquerque, 6238, Las Vegas, Roswell, Gallup, Silver City and Roswell. A prevailing building material in the towns is the adobe (or sun-dried brick) which here proves very durable. There are numerous inhabited pueblos (or villages of semi-civilized Indians) mostly towards the NW. Besides many ruined towns of the same type, the great and many-storied colonial buildings presenting a strongly marked and massive architectural character.

Education.—As early as 1822 provision was made by the Mexican authorities for elementary public instruction but the system was not effective, and after the acquisition by the United States no public schools were established before 1872. The Spanish language is still used in many of the schools. The more advanced educational institutions are the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park a school of mines at Socorro, the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell and the Indian Industrial School at Santa Fé. The territorial normal school is at Silver City and New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas. There are mission-schools among the Indians and a number of Roman Catholic parochial and higher schools.

Population.—About one-half of the people are of Mexican origin with a dash of the Indian blood, and speak the Spanish language. In 1850 the pop. was 61,847, in 1860, 65,510. In 1870 (after the setting off of large areas to Arizona and Colorado) 61,879 exclusive of the tribal Indians, who, in 1874, numbered 25,268, of whom about 10,000 were Pueblo Indians, citizens of the United States. In 1880 110,566. In 1890 163,693. In 1900, 195,310. In addition to the Pueblo, the Indians include Navajos, Apaches, Utes, etc. The Mexicans and Pueblo Indians are Roman Catholics. The majority of the tribal Indians have not been christianized. They are making good progress in civilization.

History.—New Mexico was visited by Spaniards as early as 1534. The Spanish conquest was effected before the close of the century. Santa Fé was founded in the early years of the seventeenth century. The early settlers found many of the natives living as at present, in a semi-civilized way wearing cotton garments of their own weaving, manufacturing good pottery and building enormous communal houses (or *casa grande*), but having almost no knowledge of the use of metals. In 1846 the United States troops under Kearney occupied New Mexico, which was surrendered by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. It then included the greater part of the present Arizona and part of the present Nevada and of Colorado. The territorial government was organized in 1850 and inaugurated in 1861. In 1853 a large strip was added in the E. by the Gadsden purchase. Arizona was set off in 1863, and in 1867 a section in the NE was annexed to Colorado.

New Middletown, a post-village of Smith co. Tenn. 18 miles E. of Lebanon. Pop. 200.

New Middletown, a post-town of Harrison co. Ind. The banking point is Corydon. Pop. in 1900 167.

New Middletown, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio 8 miles SSW of Lowellville. Pop. 200.

New Midway, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. 46 miles WNW of Baltimore.

New Milford, a banking post-village in New Milford township (town) Litchfield co. Conn. on the Housatonic River near the mouth of the Aspetuck and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles N. of Danbury. It has manufactures of hats, lime, pottery, tracks, and furniture, and an important tobacco-industry. Pop. of the town in 1900 4664.

New Milford, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Kishwaukee River and on the Burlington Route, 6 miles E. of Rockford. Pop. 200.

New Milford, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the New Jersey and New York R. 18 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. 250.

New Milford, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the N. boundary of New Jersey and on the Lehigh and Hadson River R. 40 miles NW of New York city. Pop. 126.

New Milford, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio. The banking point is Ravenna. Pop. 100.

New Milford, a post borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 41 miles N. of Scranton. It has several mills, a tannery and a foundry. Pop. in 1900 715.

New Milford, a township of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1204.

New Mill, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Kirkburton. Pop. in 1901 4630.

New Millport, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. about 32 miles N. of Altoona, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 175.

New Mills, a town of England, co. of Derby on the Gt. R. 8 miles ESE of Stockport. Pop. in 1901 7775, largely engaged in the textile industry.

New Mills, a post-village of Hastings co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Dalhousie. Pop. about 500.

Newmillus, an mile a burgh of Scotland co. of Ayr on the Irvine, 2 miles E. of Galloway. Pop. about 4800.

New Milton, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co. W. Va., 8 miles E. of Smithton.

New Minden, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. about 15 miles SW of Centralia. Pop. in 1900 226.

New Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J. near the sea-coast, 24 miles S. by W. of New York. Pop. 100.

New Moon, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ala. about 75 miles EEE of Huntsville.

New Moorefield, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 7 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. 250.

New Moscow (mosko), a post-hamlet of Coshocton co. Ohio, 20 miles N. of Zanesville.

New Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. about 22 miles NE of Muncie. Pop. 165.

New Mundook, a post-village of Kingman co. Kan. Pop. 75.

New Munich (ma nikh), a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Bank River 27 miles W by N of St. Cloud. It has a brewery. Pop. in 1900 138.

New Munster, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. The banking point is Burlington. Pop. 85.

New Munster, the former name of South Island, New Zealand.

Newnan, a banking city, capital of Coweta co. Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point and other railroads, 40 miles SSW of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and has manufacture of cotton cotton-seed oil, rice, flour, cigars, phosphates and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900 3654.

Newnes Land, in Antarctica, a portion of Victoria Land, in about 74° 25' S. It contains Mount Melbourne.

Newnham, a small town of England, so and 11 miles WSW of Gloucester on the Severn.

New Norfolk (now Fok), a town of Tasmania on the Derwent, 21 miles NW of Hobart. Pop. about 1190.

New Odenburg, a post village of St. George's co. No., 50 miles S of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

New Orange, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the New Orange Four Junction and the Lehigh Valley R.R. The banking point is Elizabeth. It has manufactures of veneer, asbestos, and machinery. Pop. about 500.

New Oregon, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles S by E of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

New Orkney, an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean. See SOUTH ORKNEY.

New Orleans, or *louisiana* (Fr. *Nouvelle-Orléans* non vll on l'ile) a city and port of entry of the state of Louisiana, the capital of Orleans parish and the commercial metropolis of the Gulf States is situated on the Mississippi River 166 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It is 141 miles W by S of Mobile, Ala., on the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific the Illinois Central and other railroads. Lat. 29° 26' N. Long. 90° 5' W.

The main portion of the city is on the left bank of the Mississippi. The older part was built upon this side following a bend of the river which gave it a crescent shape, whence its popular sobriquet, the Crescent City. Later its growth up the river following an upward curve of the stream changed the form of the city nearly to that of an S. But the city has been enlarged so that its present territory area is nearly 200 sq. m. its territory being continuous with that of Orleans parish and extending as far as Lake Pontchartrain. A large part of the land, however, is un reclaimed marsh while much of that which has been drained is unimproved in the way of building, so that the actual city whose corporate limits include the municipal suburb of Algiers covers less than 40 sq. m. A considerable portion of the city is below high water level of the river. To protect it from the annual inundations which would otherwise be inevitable, there has been constructed a high, broad embankment, or levee, extending along the city front and for a long distance up and down the river and a similar levee has been built along and around the lake shores. The river levees are 15 feet wide and 14 ft. high, and are finished along the top so as to furnish a delightful promenade in favorable weather. The levees of the city level renders drainage difficult and costly the usual methods being impracticable, recourse has been had to a system of street canals, with powerful steam-pumps to raise and expel into Lake Pontchartrain all refuse water, sewage, and scum. The river opposite New Orleans is 1-1/2 mile wide with a ship-channel of about 30 ft. depth, and is for many miles lined with docks and piers. One of the largest floating dry docks in the world has been constructed here. The city is connected with nearly all the important ports of the world by direct steamship lines.

New Orleans is not notable as a whole for either the beauty or the grandeur of its architecture, a fact which makes more conspicuous the few really handsome and imposing edifices. The retention of the old French and Spanish houses, with their quaint architecture and softening colors, gives to the older quarters a picturesque aspect, to which the numerous gardens, decked with flowers of many kinds, shaded with forest trees, and enlivened with the song of various birds, many of them of bright plumage, add an exotic flavor which is unknown in any of the larger American cities. In the original (or French) city known as the *Vieux Carré* the streets with few exceptions, are narrow, generally not exceeding 40 feet in width, but those of the portion distinguished as the American city are broad and exceedingly handsome thoroughfares. Canal Street is the main business street, especially for the retail trade, and is a favorite promenade. In the old quarter the most notable street is Esplanade Avenue. Among the important buildings of a more or less public character are the Federal building, the new court-house, cotton exchange, city hall, charity hospital, Howard Library, Tilton Memorial Library, public

library (with 120,000 volumes), the produce and sugar exchanges, Odd-Fellows hall, the Cathedral of St. Louis, the old Spanish city hall or Cabildo (now the building of the supreme court), and the archiepiscopal palace, one of the oldest buildings in the Mississippi Valley. Tulane University, the leading educational institution of the city, was founded in 1884 and was attended in 1900-01 by 1150 students. It has departments of medicine, law, arts and science, and technology. Other collegiate institutions are the Ursuline Academy, the Jesuit College and the New Orleans, Leland Southern and Straight Universities, the last four for colored. Among the open places of the city are Jackson Square (the old Place d'Armes), Lafayette Square and Lee Circle. The French Market is one of the sights of local flavor. The largest of the municipal parks are City Park and Audubon Park, the latter covering 250 acres.

New Orleans is the largest cotton market of the world, excepting Liverpool and handles about 2,000,000 bales annually. As the outlet of the vast Mississippi Valley it commands a large domestic and foreign export trade, its more important shipments in addition to cotton comprising wool, sugar, rice, lumber, hides, grain, and tobacco. It imports large quantities of tropical fruits. The manufactured products of the city amount in a year to about \$50,000,000 including machinery, cotton goods, boots and shoes, beer, cigars, etc.

New Orleans was settled by the French in 1718 and was named in honor of the regent, the duke of Orleans. A few years later it was made the capital of the colony of Louisiana. In 1785 it had a population of 4700. In 1788 a large part of the town was destroyed by a conflagration. In 1794 the first newspaper called *Le Moniteur* was published. New Orleans became a possession of Spain in 1763, was re-conveyed to the French in 1800 and passed to the United States in the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, at which time it contained a population of about 8000. The town was designated as the seat of the monarchy intended to here been established by the treaty of Aaron Burr. In 1804 it was made a port of entry and the next year it was incorporated as a city. In 1830 the population had increased to 17,242. On January 8, 1815 the British under General Pakenham made an attack on the city and were magnificently defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. During the Civil War New Orleans was the seat of active military and naval operations. In April 1862, Farragut bombarded and passed the Mississippi forts (Jackson and St. Philip) and on May 1 General Butler took formal possession of the city. Pop. in 1820 27,175, in 1830 48,510, in 1840 102,193, in 1850 128,375, in 1860 168,675, in 1870 191,418, in 1880 210,000, in 1890 242,070, in 1900 287,104. Average temperature of the year 69° maximum temperature, 101°. The annual rainfall is about 55 inches.

New Oxford, a banking post-borough of Adams co. Pa., on the Western Maryland R., 9 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900 663.

New Palestine, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles E. by S of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 444.

New Palestine, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is New Richmond. Pop. 160.

Newpaltz, a banking post-village and resort in Newpaltz township (town) Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and on the Wallkill Valley R., 20 miles N. by W of Newburgh. Pop. in 1900 1022.

New Paris, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., on Turkey Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash R., 7 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. about 350.

New Paris, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Whitewater River and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 36 miles WNW of Dayton. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 790.

New Paris, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., about 33 miles S. by W of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 215.

Newpark, a post-village of York co., Pa., 5 miles from Muddy Creek Forks. Pop. 200.

New Paynesville, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle R., 35 miles SW of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900 485.

New Perle, a settlement on Trinity Bay, New Brunswick, 3 miles N. of Heart's Content.

New Perth, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Georgetown.

New Petersburg, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 30 miles W by S of Chillicothe. Pop. about 225.

New Philadelphia, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 54 1/2 miles WSW of Peoria. Pop. 175.

of the city. Fort Wolcott, with a United States torpedo-station is on Goat Island. The climate of Newport is commended for its mildness and equability. Its balmy atmosphere, varied scenery and fine facilities for bathing and boating have rendered it the most fashionable watering place in the United States. Many wealthy citizens of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere have erected cottages and palatial villas here, some of which are almost unsurpassed for their luxurious appointments and magnificent lawns. The city contains a state-house, a city hall (both dating back to about the middle of the eighteenth century), an academy of music, a synagogue (1762 said to be one of the oldest in the United States), public libraries, among the Newport Reading Room, Trinity Church in which the eminent philosopher Berkeley preached about 1730, the Redwood Library which has about 50,000 volumes and many paintings, and Touro Park in which stands an old building called the Round Tower (or Old Stone Mill) formerly supposed by many to have been built by the Northmen. The famous Cliff Walk on which are many of the finest private mansions, follows the brow of the cliffs for about 3 miles. Another recreation course is the 10 mile Ocean Drive. Other places or points of interest in or about Newport are the U. S. Naval Training Station and War College on Coaster Harbor Island, Naval Hospital, Lamson Rock Light-house, Eastons Beach, and the rock fortress known as Fort Mifflin. Newport has some manufactures. It was settled in 1639 by William Coddington and was one of the chief commercial cities of New England before the Revolution. The population in 1774 was about 12,000. The war of Independence ruined its commerce and nearly depopulated the town which has never recovered its commercial importance. Pop. in 1870 12,521; in 1880 15,686; in 1890 16,467; in 1900, 22,074. Opposite Newport is Conanicut Island with the popular resort called Jamestown.

Newport, a banking post-town capital of Coclco on Tenu on the Rio Pagan River on the Southern R. 50 miles E of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900 1070.

Newport, a post village of Clay co. Tex. 72 miles NW of Fort Worth. Pop. 15.

Newport, a banking post-village and township (town) capital of Orleans co. Vt. on the W. shore of Lake Memphremagog near its S. end on the Boston and Maine and the Canadian Pacific R. 44 miles N by W of St. Johnsbury. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Steamboats ply between Newport and the V. end of the lake. It is a summer resort contains the Andrew B. Memorial Library and has numerous stores of hobbins and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1874 of the town 3113.

Newport, a post-village of Giles co. Va. 16 miles N of Christiansburg. Pop. 225.

Newport, a village of Stevens on Wash. on the Great Northern R. about 40 miles NE of Spokane. Pop. 100.

Newport, a post village of Wood co. W. Va. The banking point is Parkersburg. Pop. 100.

Newport, a township (town) of Columbia co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 385.

Newport, a post-village of Door co. Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 125.

Newport, a post-village of Brantec Ontario on Grand River 34 miles from Brantford. Pop. 150.

Newport, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur, 37 miles from Percé. Pop. 150.

Newport, a town on Nova Scotia. See BRIDGTON.

New Portage, a post village of Summit co. Ohio on the Erie R. and on the Ohio Canal 6 miles SW of Akron. Pop. 250.

Newport Center, a post village of Orleans co. Vt. on the Canadian Pacific R. 7 1/2 miles NW of Newport. Pop. about 450.

New Portland, a post-village in New Portland township (town) Somerset co. Me. on an affluent of the Kennebec, 20 miles WNW of Skowhegan. Pop. of the town in 1900 913.

Newport Landing or Arundel, a town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Basin, 3 miles from Windsor. Ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 500.

Newport News, a city and port of entry at Warwick on Va. is situated on the N. shore of the estuary of the James River where it unites with Hampton Roads 9 miles S of Old Point Comfort. It is the main eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 75 miles NE of Richmond. It has extensive ship-building yards, large wharves and elevators, dry-docks, knitting mills, iron works, railroad-shops, etc. Newport News is one of the principal ports of the Southern States. It has direct steamship lines to several of the European ports and is an important coaling-station. Pop. in 1890 4449; in 1900 19,635. It is connected by electric tramway with Hampton and Old Point Comfort.

Newport-Pagnell, a town of England co. of Buckingham, on the Great Ouse 4 miles ENE of Wolverton. It was formerly noted for its manufacture of lace. It has a fine parish-church. Pop. in 1901 4025.

Newport Station, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Windsor 6 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Newportville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. on Neeshamly Creek 2 1/2 miles NW of Bristol. Pop. 200.

New Prague (prig) a banking city of Scott and Lesau counties Minn. in a lumbering and farming region 56 miles SE by S of St. Paul on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. It has iron works, flouring mills, sawmills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1228.

New Preston, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the outlet of Waramung Pond and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles W by S of Hartford. The banking point is New Milford. Pop. about 850.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Chertaw co. Miss.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co. S. C. 15 miles SW of Spartanburg.

New Prospect, a post station of Union co. Tenn.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co. Wis. about 20 miles SE of Fond du Lac.

New Providence, a banking post-town of Harbin co. Iowa, about 22 miles NW of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 268.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky. 20 miles N of Paris Tenn.

New Providence, a post-borough of Union co. N. J. on the Passaic River and on the Lackawanna R. 2 1/2 miles R. by S of Summit, the banking point. It has an extensive rice-culture. Pop. in 1900 565.

New Providence, a township of Union co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 409.

New Providence, a post village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles SSE of Lancaster. Pop. 300.

New Providence, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River 2 miles below Clarksville. It has a tobacco-stummary, etc. Pop. about 800.

New Providence the most important of the Bahama Islands between Flenbera and Andros. Lat. (approx.) 25° 5' N. lon. 72° 21' W. It is 20 miles long is mostly flat, and covered with brush wood and extensive lagoons. On the N. side is the town of Nassau the seat of government of the Bahamas. New Providence was first settled by the English in 1629 but it was not until much later that it was permanently colonized by them. Pop. in 1902 12,534.

Newquay (kee) a small town and bathing place on the NW coast of Cornwall 10 miles N of Truro. Pop. in 1901 2935.

New Quay, a small resort and watering place of Wales, on and on the Bay of Cardigan 13 miles NW of Lampeter. Pop. in 1901 1234.

New Richmond, a banking post-village of Wascosa co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 40 miles SE of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 760.

New Richmond, a post-village of Logan co. Ohio 10 miles N of Bellefontaine. Pop. 150.

New Richmond, a banking post town of Montgomery co. Ind. 19 miles SW of Lafayette, on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900 357.

New Richmond, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. Pop. 60.

New Richmond, a banking post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 20 miles above Cincinnati on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has woollen knitting saw and flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1910.

New Richmond, a post village of Crawford co. Pa. 11 miles NE of Meadville. Pop. 100.

New Richmond, a post-village of Summers co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 37 miles SE of Charleston. Pop. 80.

New Richmond, a banking city of St. Croix co. Wis. on the Willow River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 18 miles NNE of Hudson. It has flouring and lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 1631.

New Richmond, a seaport of Bonaventure co. Quebec on the Bay of Chaleur, 65 miles ENE of Campbellton New Brunswick on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. 300.

New Riegel (reeghel) a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio about 10 miles SW of Triffin. Pop. in 1900 298.

New Ringgold, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. about 9 miles S by W of Tamaqua. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 233.

New River, La., flows into Lake Manurevas from the W.

New River, N C, a small stream which runs southward in Onslow co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean.
New River, Beaufort co. S C, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 7 miles NE of the mouth of the Savannah River.

New River, Va. See **GREAT KANAWHA**.
Newriver, a post-station of Fayette co. Ala.
New River, a post-hamlet of Ashe co. N C.
Newriver, a post-village of Scott co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood or Hartman. Pop. 200.

Newriver Depot, a post-village of Pulaski co. Va. near the New River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 98 miles W by S of Lynchburg.

New Roads, a banking post-town, capital of Pointe Coupee parish La., situated 6 miles S of the Mississippi River and 25 miles (direct) N by W of Baton Rouge, on the Texas and Pacific R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and sugar industries. Pop. in 1900 776.

New Rochelle (ro-shell), a residential city of Westchester co. N Y, on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles NE of New York. It was founded by Huguenot refugees in 1687. It contains many beautiful villas and a manufactory of drag glass windows. Pop. in 1890 8217. In 1900 14,724.

New Rochester, a post-hamlet of Wood co. Ohio on the Portage River about 22 miles S of Toledo.

New Rockford, a banking post-village capital of Rddy co. N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 53 miles NNW of Jamestown. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 200.

New Roe, a post-village of Allen co. Ky. about 30 miles S of Bowling Green. Pop. 100.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Sibley co. Minn. 19 miles W of Henderson.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Wis. 15 miles S of Grand Rapids.

New Romey, a town of England. See **ROUSEY**.

New Rose, a town of Ireland, co. of Westford (part also in Kilkenny) on the Barrow 13 miles NNE of Waterford. It has some trade and part of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon fishery. Pop. in 1901 6567.

New Rose, a banking post town of Montgomery co. Ind. on Racoon Creek and on the Central Indiana and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 33 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 334.

New Ross, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Bridgewater.

New Ross Road, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, on the Salmon T. J. River 20 miles from Kentville.

New Rumley, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio about 34 miles SSE of Canton. Pop. 200.

New Russia, a post-village of Essex co. N Y on the Hoquet River 12 miles WSW of Westport. Pop. 100.

Newry, a seaport and market-town of Ireland co. of Down and Armagh on the Newry Water 6 miles above its mouth in Carrlingford Bay and 34 miles SW of Belfast. It is well built and has many handsome edifices. Iron founding, tanning and spinning are carried on and there are manufactures of ropes and sails. In the vicinity are granite-quarries. Pop. in 1801 12,991. In 1901 12,587.

Newry, a post-township (town) of Oxford co. Me. on the Androscoggin River about 44 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900 286.

Newry, a post-township of Freeborn co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 723.

Newry, a post-borough of Blair co. Pa. 12 miles S of Altoona and 4 miles SW of Hollidaysburg. Pop. in 1900 350.

Newry, a post-village of Oconee co. S C. The banking point is Seneca 8 miles NW of Pendleton. It has cotton mill. Pop. about 850.

Newry, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis.

Newry, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 15 miles SW of Palmerston. Pop. 75.

New Salem, a post-town of Pike co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 30 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. Pop. in 1900 390.

New Salem, a post-village of Rush co. Ind., 7 miles SE of Bushville. Pop. 200.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kan. 40 miles SE of Wichita.

New Salem, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 40 miles NNE of Springfield. It contains Millington Cootyville, and North New Salem. Pop. in 1900 807.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Allegan co. Mich. about 25 miles SSW of Grand Rapids. Pop. 50.

New Salem, a post-village of Albany co., N Y, about 15 miles W by S. of Albany. Pop. 250.

New Salem, a post-village of Randolph co. N C. 70 miles W of Raleigh. Pop. 150.

New Salem, a banking post-village of Morton co., N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 34 miles W by N of Bismarck. It has grain-elevators etc. Pop. in 1900, 229.

New Salem, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio on the Zanesville and Western R. 30 miles E by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 180.

New Salem, a banking post-village of Fayette co. Pa., 6 miles W of Uniontown. Pop. 200.

New Salem, a borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 25 miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 381.

New Salem, a borough of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 241.

New Salem, a post-village of Rusk co. Tex. about 44 miles ENE of Palestine. Pop. about 200.

New Salisbury (newl-sbry re), a post-village of Harrison co. Ind. about 15 miles W by N of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

New Salisbury, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio. The banking point is Wellsville. Pop. 150.

New Santa Fe, a post-village of Jackson co. Mo. 16 miles S of Kansas City.

New Sarum, a city of England. See **SALISBURY**.

New Sarum, a post-village of Flgin co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles E of St. Thomas.

New Scotland, a post-village in New Scotland township ship (town) Albany co. N Y on the West Shore R. 11 miles W of Albany. The town contains Voorheesville. Pop. of the town in 1900 3058. of the village, 100.

New Sewickley, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1693.

News Ferry, a post-village of Halifax co., Va. on the Don River and on the Southern R. 24 miles E by N of Danville. Pop. 200.

New Sharon, a banking post-town of Mahaska co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 12 miles N of Oakkuso. It has coal-mines and stock and farming interests. Pop. in 1900 1252.

New Sharon, a post-village in New Sharon township (town) Franklin co. Me. on the Sandy River about 23 miles NNW of Augusta. It has manufactures of lumber. Fine granite is found in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900 945.

New Sharon, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co. N J. 12 miles E of Trenton.

New Sheffield, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. about 20 miles WNW of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

New Shoreham (shor-um), a seaport of England in Sussex 6 miles W of Brighton. Pop. in 1901 383.

New Shoreham, a township (town) of Newport on R.I. on Block Island (in the Atlantic Ocean) 30 miles SSW of Newport. Pop. in 1900 1306. See **Block Island**.

New Siberia, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean on the N coast of Siberia, government of Yakutsk between lat 73° 12' and 70° 20' N and lon 150° 20' and 150° 20' E. They consist of Kotlovsk, Fediravsk, New Siberia, Lushkov and some smaller islands. New Siberia, the easternmost of these islands is 15 miles long and 30 miles wide and presents interesting vegetable and animal (mammoth, rhinoceros, buffalo, etc.) fossil remains. The group was discovered about 1770. Area, 9650 sq. m. The Benett and Henriette islands are sometimes considered to be a part of the group.

Newside, a village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 60.

Newside, a post-hamlet of Talapocoo co. Ala. about 65 miles NNE of Montgomery.

Newside, a post-station of Prentiss co. Miss.

New Smyrna, a post-town of Volusia co. Fla. on the North Indian River near the ocean, and 70 miles SE of Palatka, on the Florida East Coast R. Inp in 1900 541.

Newsome, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho. Pop. 80.

New Somerset, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio, about 12 miles NNW of Steubenville. Pop. 90.

Newsoma, a post-village of Southampton co. Va. on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles WSW of Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

New South Wales, a British colony one of the states of Australia, having Queensland on the N. the Pacific Ocean on the E. Victoria on the S. and South Australia on the W. Area, 316,700 sq. m. The coast-line extends about 750 miles in a generally NNE direction from Cape Howe to Point Danger. The Murray River and one or two of its tributaries form the principal portion of its southern limit, and its northern boundary follows the McIntyre River to a point on the 20th parallel of S lat. which parallel it follows westward to the 141st degree of E lon which meridian is the W boundary of the state.

Physical Aspect.—A range of rugged mountains—the Australian Alps—runs N and S. at a distance of from 25 to 120 miles from the sea, with numerous lateral spurs. This range, which forms part of the great Eastern Cordillera

of Australia and is commonly or collectively designated the Great Dividing Range (or Ophian) is known in its different parts as the New England Range (in the N), the Liverpool Range, the Blue Mountains (W of Sydney) and the Murrumbidgee Range, the last near the borders of Victoria. culminating in Mount Kosciuszko (about 7300 feet) the loftiest point of the Australian continent. The mountains are in great part broken through by rugged gorges and cañons. The coastal strip E of these mountains is generally fertile and fairly well watered, numerous streams descending from the mountain slopes. On the inner (or western) side of the mountains the region is largely one of elevated plains and plateaus—a pastoral country of droughts and floods in which semi-desert conditions are here and there emphasized. Most of the streams are dry during a considerable part of the year. The principal rivers in addition to the Murrumbidgee are the Darling and the Murrumbidgee (with its tributary the Lockhart) both of them tributaries of the Murray. They with their tributaries afford hundreds of miles of navigable waters.

Climate, Vegetation, Fauna.—The climate of New South Wales is on the whole not unhealthy. There are no severe frosts and snow is unknown. At Sydney the average annual temperature is 65°. In the interior a shade temperature of 125°-135° is not absolutely infrequent. The rainfall is the coastal districts varies from 30 to 75 inches but over a considerable part of the interior it is reduced to 10 inches or less. The great plains are fairly well wooded open forests of eucalyptus and the mallee scrub giving the dominant aspect to the vegetation. In the E the valleys produce a rich association of timber trees (oak, pine, cedar, poplar, ash) and European fruits and flowering plants have been extensively introduced. Thorny and burr plants are remarkably abundant. The indigenous mammalian life is represented characteristically by the monotremes and marsupials (See AUSTRALIA). Birds are exceedingly numerous, many of them noted for their magnificent plumage. Among the types may be enumerated the parrot, paroquet, lorikeet, laughing jackass (a kingfisher), the lyre-bird, bower bird, various ground-doves and the sacroalbatrus. The camel has been acclimatized in some parts of the Darling region. The rabbit has developed so enormously as to be a hindrance and menace to pastoral pursuits.

Agriculture and Pastoral Resources.—Much of the soil is well adapted to cultivation. The principal products are wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, lucerne and other grasses, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, wine, brandy and table grapes. Useful native fibres, kino, gum, and tannin bark are collected. Cotton, silk, raisins, and tropical and other fruits (including oranges) are also produced. For the warm and equable climate of the northern interior tracts is adapted to the growth of tropical products as well as those of the temperate zone. There were in 1901-02 upward of 2,200,000 acres under crop while one-fourth of the state is still forested. The great wealth of the country consists in its flocks and herds, supported by rich native grasses. There were in the state at the close of 1901 41,838,000 sheep, 2,046,350 horned cattle, 480,358 horses, and 285,454 pigs. In prosperous years upward of 250,000,000 pounds of wool are exported. Live-stock, masts, leather, hides, tallow and tallow are also exported.

Mineral Wealth.—The mineral resources of the state comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, antimony, coal and many precious minerals including the diamond. In 1901 the value of the gold product was \$921,283, silver (pure) \$50,484, silver lead ore \$1,803,978, copper \$412,292. In the same year there were 95 coal-mines in operation yielding a product of 5,968,429 tons valued at £1,178,929.

Manufactures. include food-materials and products of various kinds, wines, beer, brandies, leather, textiles, soap, candles, silk, timber, furniture, carriages, cheese, earthenware, etc. Ship-building and the making of machines and metallic ware are carried on to a considerable extent. There are over 3000 miles of railway in the state.

Governance, etc.—The affairs of the state are administered by a governor who is also commander-in-chief of all the troops of the state and by a parliament of two houses—the legislative council and the legislative assembly. In the exercise of the executive power the governor is assisted by a cabinet of 7 ministers. Sydney, the principal port of the state, is the capital. The Church of England is governed by a metropolitan who is archbishop of Sydney and primate of Australia and Tasmania. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Sydney, which receives about \$600,000 a year from the government. Pop. of the state estimated in June, 1903 1,896,800. One-third of the inhabitants reside in Sydney and its suburbs. The aborigines number only about 4000.

The country was visited and named by Cook in 1770. It was settled in 1788 as a convict colony ceasing to be

such in 1859. It included Victoria until 1851 and Queensland until 1859. Gold was first discovered here in 1851. In 1901 New South Wales became one of the states of the Commonwealth of Australia.

New Spain, a former name of Mexico.

New Springfield, a post-village of Mithenung co. Ohio 12 miles S of Youngtown. Pop. about 450. It has manufactures of crates, pumps, etc.

New Springville, a former post-village of Richmond co. Staten Island, N. Y. about 15 miles SW of New York city, of which it forms a part in the borough of Richmond.

New Stanton, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 26 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 200.

New Stark, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio. The banking point is Rawson. Pop. 100.

Newstead, a post-station of Christian co. Ky.

Newstead, a township (town) of Erie co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 3384. In it is a part of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation.

Newstead Abbey, England, co. and 84 miles NW of Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, originally a priory of Black Canons founded about 1170 is memorable as the family residence of Lord Byron.

New Strickland, a post-station of Iradell co. N. U.

New Straitsville, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ohio 52 miles SE of Columbus on the Hooking Valley R. Iron and coal are mined here. Pop. in 1900 2362.

New Suffolk, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. near the E. end of Long Island, on Great Neck Bay 2 miles S of Cutchogue. It is a summer-resort. Pop. 225.

New Sweden, a post-township (town) of Armstrong co. Pa. 8 miles WNW of Carleton, on the Bangor and Armstrong R. Pop. in 1900 207.

New Sweden, a post-township of Nicollet co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 693.

New Tasewell, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. 32 miles N of Coryton. Pop. 235.

New Texas, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa., about 13 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 300.

New Texas, a village of Lancaster co. Pa. 24 miles S of Lancaster. See LYLE.

Newton, a mountain (13,774 feet) and glacier in the St. Elias Range of southern Alaska.

Newton, a county in the NW part of Arkansas has an area of 839 sq. m. It is drained by the Buffalo Fork of the White River. Capital Jasper. Pop. in 1900, 9956. In 1900 12,538.

Newton, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 299 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the South River and intersected by the Uchee, Oostanahee and Yellow rivers, which unite at the E. extremity of the county and form the Oostanahee River. Capital Covington. Pop. in 1900 14,310. In 1900 16,734.

Newton, a county in the NW part of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, 380 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River and is traversed by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level and is diversified with prairie and groves and by Beaver Lake. Capital Kendall. Pop. in 1900 8803. In 1900 10,448.

Newton, a county in the F part of Mississippi has an area of 581 sq. m. It is drained by the Young Warrior River and a branch of the Chickasaw River. Capital Decatur. Pop. in 1900 16,625. In 1900 10,708.

Newton, a county in the SW part of Missouri has an area of 629 sq. m. It is drained by Waterfall Creek and an affluent of the Elk River. The county has beds of Carboniferous limestone, zinc and lead. Capital, Nevada. Pop. in 1900 22,168. In 1900, 37,001.

Newton, a county in the E part of Texas borders on Louisiana. Area 903 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Sabine River. Capital Newton. Pop. in 1900 4550. In 1900 7283.

Newton, a post-town of Dale co. Ala. on the Choctawhatchee River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 60 miles SSW of Eufaula. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons. Pop. in 1900 457.

Newton, a post-town, capital of Baker co. Ga. on the Flint River 21 miles ESW of Albany. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 339.

Newton, a banking city, capital of Jasper co. Ill. on the Embarras River and on the Illinois Central R. 42 miles S of Mattoon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1050.

Newton, a banking city capital of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 35 miles E by N of Des Moines. It has various manufactures, machine-shop, etc. It is the seat of Newton Normal College. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 3882.

Newton, a city, capital of Harvey co., Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific

Is, 27 miles N of Wichita. It has creameries, flour mills, a manufactory of gun-drills, etc. and is the seat of Bethel College. Pop in 1900 3208

Newton, a banking city of Middlesex co. Mass., ad joining Boston on the WSW on the Boston and Albany R. It contains several villages, namely Newton Newton Center Newton Lower Falls Newton Upper Falls Newtonville, Auburndale West Newton, Newton Highlands, etc. It has the Lowell Observatory, the Newton Theological Institution and manufactures of cotton worsteds, machinery heavy motor vehicles, pianos, dry plates, starch, paper silk, cordage, chemicals, etc. A city government was organized here Jan 1 1874 Pop in 1880 18 936 in 1890 24,379 in 1900 23 587

Newton, a residential village of Middlesex co. Mass., a part of the city of Newton on the Charles River and on the Boston and Albany R. 8 miles W of the centre of Boston. It contains many handsome residences and has important manufactures Pop about 6000 See NEWTON (city)

Newton, a banking post-town of Newton co. Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. 65 miles E of Jackson Pop in 1900 537 It has cotton and other industries.

Newton, a post-station of Cherry co. Neb.
Newton, a post village in Newton township (town) Rockingham co. N. H. about 23 miles SE of Concord The town is intersected by the Boston and Maine R. Pop of the town in 1900 924

Newton, a banking post town, capital of Sussex co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 25 miles NNW of Morristown It is the central market of a populous agricultural region and has important manufactures of shoes, silk, hay forks, cigars, etc. Here is the Newton Collegiate Institute. Pop in 1900 4376

Newton, a banking post town, capital of Catawba co. N. C. on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern R. 44 miles NNW of Charlotte It is the seat of Catawba College and has cotton, hosiery, roller and planing mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1583

Newton, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1614

Newton, a post-village, capital of Newton co. Tex. about 140 miles N of Houston Pop 75

Newton, a post town of Cochoe co. 1 tab 10 miles NW of Logan Pop in 1900 429 The banking point is Logan

Newton, a post village of Boone co. W. Va. 48 miles NE of Charleston Pop 125

Newton, a village of La Crosse co. Wis. about 14 miles NW of La Crosse

Newton, a township (town) of Manitowoc co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1

Newton, a township (town) of Marquette co. Wis. Pop in 1900 617

Newton, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis., on the Bad Axe River 22 miles N of La Crosse Pop 160

Newton, or **Newton Robinson**, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario 9 miles W of Bradford Pop 150

Newton, or **Grey Lynn**, a southern suburb of Auckland New Zealand 1½ miles distant. Pop (borough) abt 2400

Newton Abbot, a town of England, co. of Devon on the Tegenestary 5 miles NW of Tegenmouth It has large railway shops and manufactures of pottery and is a busy trading place. Here at Fords House, William III was proclaimed king immediately after his landing in England Year by year are remains of a Roman encampment. Pop in 1901, 12,517

Newton Brook, a post-village of York co. Ontario 5 miles SE of Thornhill Pop 309

Newtonburg, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop 200

Newtonburg, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis. 8 miles S of Manitowoc.

Newton Center, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. Mass., in the city of Newton and on the Boston and Albany R. 8 miles W of the centre of Boston Here is the Newton Theological Institution (Baptist) with an important library Pop about 4000

Newton Corner, Middlesex co. Mass. See **NEWTON Newton Factory**, a post-village of Newton co. Ga. on the Unionhatchee, 12 miles S of Carlington

Newton Falls, a post village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Carthage. Pop about 500

Newton Falls, a banking post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Mahoning River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Erie Alliance and Wheeling R. 20 miles N by E of Alliance It has manufactures of wooden ware, drain-tile, etc. Pop in 1900, 752. Coal is mined here.

Newton Grove, a post-village of Sampson co. N. C. Pop 75

Newton Hamilton, a post-borough of Milford co. Pa. on the Juniata River at the N end of the Great Aggwick Valley and on the Pennsylvania R. 14½ miles SE of Huntingdon Pop. in 1900 384

Newton-Heath, a former town of England, in Lancashire now forming part of Manchester

Newton Highlands, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. forming part of the city of Newton on the Boston and Albany R. 11 miles W of the centre of Boston It has manufactures of wines and wine bottles Pop about 4000

Newton Hook, a village of Columbia co. N. Y. Pop 75

Newtonia, a post-town of Newton co. Mo. 11 miles NE of Neosho Lead mines found here. Pop in 1900 355

Newton-in-Makerfield, or **Newton-le-Willows**, a town of England in Lancashire 15 miles WSW of Manchester Calico-printing the manufacture of paper cars, and glass iron-founding, sugar refining, and coal mining are carried on Pop in 1901 18 689

Newton Junction, a post village in Newton town ship (town) Rockingham co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 41 miles N of Boston Pop about 200

Newton Lower Falls, a post village of Middlesex co. Mass. in the city of Newton on the Charles River and on a branch of the Boston and Albany R. 11 miles W of the centre of Boston It has paper and shoddy mills, a manufactory of hosiery, etc. Pop about 2370

Newtonmore, a village of Scotland co. of Inverness 4 miles SW of Kingussie

Newton-Stewart, a town of Scotland co. and 8 miles N of Wighams in the Cree Pop about 2600

Newton Stewart, a post-village of Orange co. Ind. on Patoka Creek 15 miles NW of Paoli Pop 70

Newtonsville, a post village of Clermont co. Ohio 28 miles ENE of Cincinnati Pop 150

Newton upon Ays, Scotland See **AYN**

Newton Upper Falls, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in the city of Newton on the Charles River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles WSW of the centre of Boston It has manufactures of chemicals fireworks silk and cotton machinery Pop about 2600

Newtonville, a post-village of Fayette co. Ala. on the Sipsey River 21 miles N by W of Tuscaloosa

Newtonville, a post village of Spencer co. Ind. about 33 miles N of Evansville Pop about 200

Newtonville, a post-station of Buchanan co. Iowa.

Newtonville, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Newton city on the Boston and Albany R. 8 miles W of the centre of Boston It has antimony works, etc. Pop about 4800

Newtonville, a post-station of Aitola co. Miss. 18 miles E of Kosciusko

Newtonville, a post village of Albany co. N. Y. 4 miles N of Albany Pop 100

Newtonville, a post-village of Durham co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Newcastle, 6 miles distant Pop about 300

Newtopia, a post-station of Dale co. Ala.

New Toronto, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto, 7 miles distant Pop 300

Newtown, a post village of Florida co. Cal., about 45 miles E by N of Sacramento

Newtown, a banking post-borough in Newtown township (town) Fairfield co. Conn. on a high hill and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles N of Bridgeport The town is bounded N by the Housatonic River Pop of the town in 1900 3276 of the borough 264

Newtown, a banking post-village of Rensselaer co. Ind. about 22 miles W of Lafayette Pop about 900

Newtown, a post-village of Scott co. Ky. 20 miles (direct) N by E of Lexington

Newtown, a banking post-town of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 43 miles N by E of Chillicothe Pop in 1900 291

Newtown, a former post-village of Queens co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 5 miles from its terminus at Huetter Point. It now forms part of New York city in the borough of Queens

Newtown, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop about 550

Newtown, a banking post-borough of Bucks co. Pa. in a fertile valley on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. 27 miles NE of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of bobbin spools, fertilizers, wagons, etc. and is the seat of the George School (Friends) Pop. in 1900 1468

Newtown, a township of Bucks co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 715.

Newtown, a township of Delaware co. Pa. Pop in 1900 738.

Newtown, a post-village of King and Queen co. Va., about 30 miles NE of Richmond.

Newtown, a southwestern suburb of Sydney New South Wales. It has paint and iron works. Pop of the municipality 20 500.

Newtown, a suburb immediately adjoining Hobart, Tasmania. Pop about 3000.

Newtown and Llanllwchaearn (lan loo-ohi grn) a town of Wales co. and 8 miles SW of Montgomery on the Severn. It is the centre of the flannel manufacture of Wales. It is the birthplace of Robert Owen. Pop in 1901 6500.

Newtownards, a town on the coast of Ireland co. of Down at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 18 miles N of Belfast. It has some interesting ruins among them those of the old parish church. The town is prominent in the linen industry. Pop in 1901 9110.

Newtown-Harry, a town of Ireland co. of Wexford about 14 miles N of Enniscorthy. Pop about 1000.

Newtown Creek, a long island flows into the East River opposite Manhattan Island, New York between Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Newtown-Hamilton, a small town of Ireland co. of Armagh.

Newtown Landing, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Miss. on the Mississippi River about 25 miles below Vicksburg.

Newtown-Linnisady Ireland. See LINNISADY.

Newtown Mills, a post village of Forest co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River about 2 miles ESE of Tyrone. Pop 60.

Newtown Square, a post-village in Newtown township Delaware co. Pa. 8 miles N of Media, 4 miles N of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop about 300.

Newtown-Stewart, a small town of Ireland co. and 20 miles N of Londonderry in the Monrovia.

New Trenton, a post village of Franklin co. Ind. on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 29 miles NW of Cincinnati. Pop 125.

New Trier, a post-village of Dakota co. Minn. about 28 miles E of St. Paul. Pop in 1900 124.

New Tripoli, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 11 miles N of Reading. It has grist-mills, a carriage shop, etc. Pop about 450.

New Troy, a post-village of Lafayette co. N. Y. on the Schoharie River at the head of navigation 22 miles S of Ithaca.

New Troy, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Calumet River about 18 miles WNW of Niles. Pop about 200.

New Tusk, a post-village of Digby co. Nova Scotia, on the Tusk River 9 miles from Weymouth.

Newtype, a village of Scotland co. of Forfar 10 miles N of Dundee.

New Ulm, a city capital of Brown co. Minn. on the right bank of the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 88 miles NW of Minneapolis. It has a fine court-house and is the seat of St. Michael's Academy and of the Doctor Martin Luther College (Lutheran). It has breweries and many factories of iron organs, woodlens, floor sash, doors, etc. Pop in 1900 5403.

New Ulm, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. 95 miles W by N of Houston on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop about 600.

New Utrecht, a former post-village of Kings co. N. Y. at the W. end of Long Island about 7 miles S of the centre of New York city of which (see section of Brooklyn) it forms a part.

New Vernon, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. 4 miles SSW of Morristown. Pop 75.

New Vernon, a post-village in New Vernon township, Mercer co. Pa. about 22 miles W of Oil City. Pop about 150, of the township in 1900 943.

New Vienna, a post-town of Dubuque co. Iowa, 25 miles W by N of Dubuque. Pop in 1900 245.

New Vienna, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 41 miles W of Chillicothe. Pop in 1900 805.

New Village, a post-hamlet of Warren co. N. J. 5 miles NE of Easton Pa.

New Village, a hamlet of Suffolk co. N. Y. 2 miles NE of Lake Ronkonkoma.

Newville, a post-hamlet of Glenn co. Cal.

Newville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, about 25 miles NE of Fort Wayne. Pop 204.

Newville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y., about 27 miles SSW of Utica. Pop 100.

Newville, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River about 12 miles SE of Mansfield. Pop 100.

Newville, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 11 miles WSW of Carlisle. It is in the fertile valley which is bounded on the NW by the Blue Mountains. It has knitting and woolen-mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1635.

Newville, a post-village of Prince George co. Va. Pop 100.

New Vineyard, a post-village in New Vineyard township (town) Franklin co. Mo., 10 miles N of Farmington. Pop of the town in 1900 584.

New Virginia, a banking post-village of Warren co. Iowa, 22 miles S of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop about 350.

New Washington, a post-village of Clark co. Ind. about 18 miles SSW of Madison. Pop about 270.

New Washington, a banking post-village of Crawford co. Ohio on the Northern Ohio and the Pennsylvania R. 24 miles NW of Mansfield. Pop in 1900 524.

New Washington, a post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 30 miles W of Altoona. Pop in 1900 215.

New Waterford, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles E by S of Salem. It has grist-milling and saw mills, etc. Pop about 700.

New Waverly, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. on the Wabash R., 11 miles E of Logansport. Pop about 300.

New Waverly, a post-village of Walker co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R., 55 miles N of Houston. Pop 175.

Newway, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio about 12 miles NW of Newark.

New Wells, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. 20 miles N by W of Cape Girardeau.

New Westminster, a port of entry and former capital of British Columbia is situated on the Fraser River 15 miles from its mouth and 50 miles NNE of Victoria, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It has various public buildings (including a provincial penitentiary, royal hospital, Methodist and Roman Catholic colleges, insane asylum, government house, etc.) and iron works, foundries, machine-shops and carriage-works. Its chief industries are salmon-canning and the sawing and shipping of lumber. Steamers ply between New Westminster, Victoria, Vancouver and points on the Fraser River. Pop in 1881, 1500; in 1891 6541; in 1901 6499. The city was visited by a destructive fire in 1898.

New Weston, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio. Pop 75.

New Whatcom, a former city and capital of Whatcom co. Wash. is situated on the east shore of Bellingham Bay 75 miles N of Seattle on the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia R. It has various public buildings, large saw and shingle-mills, machine-shops, sash- and door-factories, etc. It has extensive fishing and canning interests and ships hops, coal and lumber. Pop in 1900 5634. Since the 1900 census New Whatcom has been united with Fairhaven etc., to form Bellingham.

New Wilmington, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co. Pa. 9 miles N of Newcastle, on the Sharpville R. It is the seat of Westminster College (United Presbyterian) which was organized in 1852 and is in a coal mining and farming region. Pop in 1900 791.

New Winchester, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co. Ind. 27 miles W of Indianapolis.

New Winchester, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio on the Whetstone River 8 miles SSE of Bucyrus. Pop 100.

New Windsor, a town of England. See Windsor.

New Windsor (win-sor) a banking post-village of Weld co. Colo. about 12 miles WNW of Greeley. Pop about 300.

New Windsor, a banking post-town of Mercer co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 20 miles N of Osageburg. Pop in 1900 473.

New Windsor, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 38 miles NW of Baltimore. It contains the New Windsor College and has many factories of fertilizers, flour, etc. Pop in 1900, 430.

New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y. on the Hudson River and on the Erie R. 3 miles SSW of the centre of Newburgh.

New Windsor, a township (town) of Orange co., N. Y. Pop in 1900, 2392.

New Woodstock, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R., 24 miles SE of Syracuse. Pop about 300.

New Year's Island, two small islands off the S coast of Australia. Lat. $39^{\circ} 49' S$ lon. $143^{\circ} 49' E$

New Year's Island, northern Australia, 150 ft. the coast of Arnhem Land, 60 miles NE of Port Eslington.

New Year's Islands, South Atlantic Ocean, are off the coast of Tierra del Fuego. On New Year Island proper, in lat. $54^{\circ} 49' S$ a meteorological station has been established (1904) by the Argentine government. Lowest temperature recorded 16° .

New York (Sp. *Nueva York*, and *rd* *York* Ger. *Niurk*, not *ork*; L. *Nova* *Eboracum*) a North Atlantic state of the American Union bordering on the SB upon the Atlantic Ocean and bounded on the W. NW and N by Lake Erie, the Niagara River, Lake Ontario and Canada, from which last it is partly separated by the St. Lawrence River. N by Vermont (from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain) Massachusetts, and Connecticut and S by New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The 43d parallel of N latitude forms part of the extreme northern boundary. The southernmost point is in lat. $40^{\circ} 38' N$. The state limits include Long and Staten islands and the jurisdiction of this state covers Long Island Sound and the lower waters of the Hudson to low water mark on the New Jersey side.

Besides Long and Staten islands may be enumerated Manhattan, Governor's, Bedlow's, Hart's, Randall's, Blackwell's, Ward's, Gardiner's, Plim, Shelter, Fisher's, Faulkner's, the Thimble, Barren, Fire, and other islands in tidal waters. Grand Goat, Beaver, Beekhorn, Cayuga, Squaw, Strawberry, Tonawanda, Rattlesnake, and other islands in the Niagara River, many of the Thousand Islands and others in the St. Lawrence and in Lake Ontario and Crab, Schuyler and Volcano islands in Lake Champlain. Area of the land-surface, 47,620 sq. m. of the unwatering waters 1556 miles.

The face of the country is exceedingly varied, being largely mountainous in its major eastern and northern sections and of a plateau character in the center and west. The wilderness of the Adirondack Mountains occupies a considerable part of the state north of the Mohawk Valley and is still largely what its name signifies—a true wilder-ness. Hundreds of lakes, rivers, and ponds, with almost un-terminable connecting water ways, are scattered through an extensive area of rural primeval forest, justly famous for its grand and untamed nature. Here are located the culminat-ing summits of the state,—Tahawee (or Mount Marcy) 5345 feet, Mt. Cayuga, 5112 ft., Skylight 4220 ft., etc. The mountains of this group are of very ancient construction and are usually referred to the Laurentian period. Of nearly the same age is the range known as the Highlands of the Hudson which are approximately the most ancient of the Appalachian system of elevations, and represent the Blue Ridge of the states lying further south. Their highest point is Breakneck Mountain (Beacon Hill) 1535 ft. The Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountains of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are continued into New York as the Shawangunks (Ham's Point, upward of 2000 ft.). The wildly picturesque Catskills constitute another important mountain mass of the state, rising in their highest points to over 4000 ft. (Slide Mountain, 4205 ft. Hunter Mountain 4035 ft.). They form part of the great Alleghany Plateau and fall abruptly on their eastern face to the valley of the Hudson, as their westerly continuation the Helderberg Mountains falls to the depression of the Mohawk. Their rock constituents are chiefly sandstones and conglomerates of Devonian and sub Carboniferous age, and may be said to represent the main mass of the Alleghany system. Forming the greater part of the boundary with Connecticut and Massachusetts is the Taconic Range, a member of the Green Mountain system. The plateau region of west-central New York, whose waters flow into the Great Lakes, is a very beautiful and fertile region characterized by the presence of a remarkable series of long, deep, and narrow lakes, but southward of the water-shed the plateau has been cut by denudation into an irregular succession of ridges and valleys. See Adirondack Mountains, Catskill Mountains, Highlands, etc.

Hydrography.—New York is abundantly supplied with bounding water ways and internal rivers, a circumstance to which was largely due its initial commercial development. The upper and lower New York bays,—on the former of which is situated the city of New York,—together constitute one of the most spacious harbors in the United States, their capacity being largely augmented by the deep and admirable harbor facilities afforded by the West and North (or Hudson) rivers. Sag Harbor, Greenport, Port Jefferson, Poughkeeps, and the Hudson River cities are ports on tidal waters. Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls on Lake Erie and the Niagara River, Charlotte, Fairhaven, and Oswego on Lake Ontario, Rochester on the Genesee, Cape Vincent

and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence, and Plattsburg and Whitehall on Lake Champlain, are the important lake and river ports of the interior. The principal rivers of the state are the Hudson and St. Lawrence, both important commercial arteries; the Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson affording extensive water-power at Cohoes and Little Falls; the Oswego which discharges into Lake Ontario the waters of the navigable lakes Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Skaneateles, Cross Oneida, Otisco, Cassenovia, and Onondaga; the Genesee, Alleghany and Susquehanna, with its main tributaries, the Charlotte, Chenango, Chenango, and Unadilla, the Delaware and its branches the Black, Oriskany, Otisco, Rensselaer, Chazy, Saranac, and Ausable, which are important streams of the N and NE, and the Walkill River a tributary of the Hudson. Besides the lakes already mentioned there are innumerable other lakes, large and small scattered over almost every part of the state. Of these we may name as especially noteworthy lakes Chautauque (in the extreme W.) Cataraugus, Hemlock, Hemlock, the Green Lakes, Lake Oswego (one of the sources of the Susquehanna River) Schuyler, Schenck, George (SE of the Adirondack region and famous for its magnificent scenery) Placid, Upper and Lower Saranac, Upper and Lower Ausable, Pleasant, Pisco, etc. many of them favorite resorts for the angler and the summer tourist. Their rivers and creeks of the state have long furnished much and unusually constant water power and the Niagara waters are to-day the greatest natural generator of power which has been put to the service of man.

Canals.—This state owns and has in operation canals and navigable feeders with an aggregate length of many hundreds of miles. Of these the Erie, from Buffalo to Albany and the Champlain from West Troy to Whitehall are by far the most important. These canals are extremely serviceable in moving grain, coal, lumber and other heavy and bulky freight, but the competition of railroads has greatly diminished their importance. A project is now on foot to reconstruct the Erie Canal so as to enable barges of 1000 tons to navigate it. The tonnage on the state canals in 1900 was 2,250,000 tons.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—Constructionally the state may be said to belong entirely to the Archean and Paleozoic periods, the rock masses beautifully illustrating almost the entire series from the Laurentian to the sub-Carboniferous. No unquestionable marine deposits, except in Long Island (Cretaceous) occur of later date than the latter. There are no coal bearing strata in the state. A belt of Triassic (Suvo-marine?) deposits cut by trap intrusions, occurs in the SE a continuation of the more extensive series of like character developed in New Jersey. A large part of the state is covered with glacial drift and much of its present physiographic aspect—its interior lake waterfalls (Niagara) etc.—dates from the Glacial period and is due to modulating by glacial ice. Much of Long Island is of moraine character. Westchester and St. Lawrence co. yield marble extensively and it is also obtained near Glens Falls (black) and Hudson and at many other points. The excellent iron-ore of the Clinton shales are largely mined and there are extensive beds of magnetite iron in the Champlain and Adirondack regions. The salt-works of Onondaga, Wyoming and Genesee co. give the state first position among the states of the Union as producers of this mineral. The production in 1904 was 8,600,000 barrels. The blue flagstones of the Hamilton group are largely quarried at Kingston and in its vicinity. Sandstone, limestone, and slate for hullers are obtained at many points. Lime cement (of which the state produces about one-half the product of the United States) and gypsum are extensively produced in the cement of Akron, Monticello, and Knickerbocker being of especial note. Natural gas and petroleum are found at various points of the western counties bordering on Pennsylvania. The yield of petroleum in 1903 was 1,182,978 barrels. The output of iron-ore (magnetite hematite, brown hematite and siliceous carbonate) in 1903 was 549,480 long tons. In 1890 the production of pig iron was 292,827 long tons. All the aluminum produced in the United States in 1903 was turned out at the plants established at Niagara Falls and Massena Springs.

Climate.—The climate of New York presents the usual extremes of summer heat and winter cold which belong to the northern tier of states generally. Throughout the greater part of the state the winter is cold is more intense and the snow fall is greater than in most New England districts of corresponding latitude; but there are fewer sudden and extreme changes. The mean annual temperature of the state is $48.5^{\circ} F$. An extreme summer temperature of 105° is occasionally registered in the southern tier of counties and in the west (New York city, Buffalo) while a winter extreme of -25° to -40° is not rare in the north. Even in the lower valley of the Hudson a temperature of

—16° has been recorded. The only epidemic disease is an ordinarily mild type of malarial fever which prevails in many parts of the state, especially in autumn, as a whole the state is a remarkably healthful one. The rainfall is usually ample and rarely excessive (at New York city 43 inches per annum. In the Adirondacks, nearly 60 inches).

Agriculture.—More than half the area of New York is improved or cultivated land and, excepting the mountain ridges and the Laurentian wilderness of the N there is but little unproductive land in the state. The productive soils are of every variety of constitution but they mostly contain abundance of lime. The Mohawk Valley is renowned for its broom-corn and factory made cheese. Orange is for its butter (a staple product of the whole state). Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, Greene, Westchester and Rockland co. for milk. Long Island for market-gardens and for its eggs. The northern counties for potatoes and hay. Oneida, Chemung, and Steuben for tobacco. Madison, Ontario, Oneida, Otsego, and Schoharie for hops. Monroe and Orleans co. raise enormous quantities of white beans. The central lake valleys are especially adapted to grape-culture. The principal crops in 1900 were: corn 17,336,633 bushels, wheat 4,400,100 bushels, oats, 44,638,974 bushels, barley 3,751,924 bushels, rye, 3,189,185 bushels, buckwheat, 3,220,158 bushels, potatoes, 27,481,356 bushels, and hay 3,351,991 tons. In 1900 there were 1,501,688 dairy cows in the state and 1,064,781 other cattle. The wool-clip in the same year (washed and unwashed) was 4,914,528 pounds.

Manufactures.—New York ranks first among the states in the value of its manufactures, which are very varied and distributed throughout most parts of the state. The total value of the industrial products (including those re-used in the process of manufacture) in 1900 was \$2,175,786,900. The values furnished by the leading industries in 1900 were: clothing \$233,370,447; foundry and machine-shop products (exclusive of general iron work, iron and steel and cars) \$98,636,517; textiles, \$84,263,047; sugar and molasses (refining) \$90,890,479; printing and publishing \$95,233,951; slaughtering \$57,451,203; liquors \$58,282,253; tobacco and cigars \$49,028,479; chemicals, \$40,063,383; hosiery and knitted goods \$35,888,048; flour and grain-mill products, \$42,700,340; boots and shoes, \$25,585,631; leather \$23,205,091; electrical apparatus and supplies \$22,095,024; cheese, butter and condensed milk (factory product) \$86,037,868; lumber mill products, \$29,754,207; paper and wood pulp \$36,715,628; furniture, \$23,645,246.

Commerce.—The ports of the state, together with the railroads which cross the state bound it into Canada, do a very large share of the import and export trade of the United States, the port of New York being by far the most important seat of commerce in this country or indeed, within the western hemisphere. A very large share of all goods exported from the country are shipped from and by far the larger part of the foreign imports enter this port, while its coasting trade is proportionally prominent. The state also does a large part of the lake-trade with the West and Northwest.

Fisheries.—Besides the whitefish, shad, and other lake and river fisheries, which are very important, the sea fisheries are quite extensive. Sag Harbor district employs numerous vessels in the cod and mackerel fisheries and Buffalo hauls lake fish to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Still more extensive is the business of taking and rendering fish for oil and fish guano. Of this industry Long Island is a notable seat. Oyster planting is an important occupation on the waters near New York.

Railroads.—The first railroad was opened in 1831 and extended from Albany to Schoenewady 17 miles. In 1848 the state had 727 miles of railway. In 1850 1,361 miles. In 1855, 2,683 miles. In 1860 2,692 miles. In 1865 3,002 miles. In 1870 2,928 miles. In 1880 6,019 miles. In 1890 7,748 miles and in 1900 8,230 miles.

The counties are 61 in number, viz: Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schoenewady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tazewell, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates.

The principal cities and towns, with their population in 1900 are New York (of which Brooklyn has formed a part since 1898), 4,437,392; Buffalo, 335,387; Rochester, 183,669; Syracuse, 136,374; Albany the capital, 94,151; Troy 66,551; Utica, 66,363; Yonkers, 47,931; Binghamton, 36,547; El-

mira, 35,073; Schoenewady 31,652; Auburn 30,346; Newburgh, 24,943; Kingston, 24,085; Poughkeepsie, 24,029; Cohoes 23,010 etc.

Government.—The governor and the principal state officers are chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly whose members are respectively chosen for 2 years and 1 year. The state sends 27 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

Public Institutions.—New York is abundantly supplied with public institutions, reformatories, asylums, penitentiaries, institutions for deaf mutes etc.—and it is hardly necessary in this place to more than mention the names of a few of the more prominent ones, such as the state prisons at Ossining (Sing Sing), Dannemora, and Auburn; the insane asylums at Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Middletown, Binghamton, Ogdensburg etc. the reformatories at Ramapo Island, Elmira, Rye Brook and Bedford; blind asylums at Batavia etc.

Public schools are as was first in some measure provided for in 1795. The higher education of the state is supervised by the regents of the University of the State of New York, a corporation which does not dispense instruction but creates, supervises and visits colleges, academies and academical union schools and has power to confer the higher degrees as well as to conduct written examinations and to assemble the university convocation which embraces the officers of academies and colleges. The leading institutions of learning in the state are Columbia University, New York University, and other colleges of New York city (see New York city). Cornell University at Ithaca, the universities of Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo, Colgate University at Hamilton, Hamilton College at Geneva, Hamilton College at Clinton and Union College at Schoenewady, Vassar College at Poughkeepsie and Barnard College in the city of New York (affiliated with Columbia University) give the higher instruction to women. There are state normal schools in colleges at several of the larger cities and some of the minor interior towns.

The population in 1698 was 18,007. In 1703, 20,665. In 1723, 40,584. In 1731, 50,324. In 1737, 60,427. In 1749, 72,348. In 1756, 96,790. In 1771, 163,143. In 1790, 340,120. In 1800, 589,061. In 1810, 959,040. In 1820, 1,372,111. In 1830, 1,916,008. In 1840, 2,428,921. In 1850, 3,097,394. In 1860, 3,880,735. In 1870, 4,382,159. In 1880, 5,082,871. In 1890, 5,997,840. and in 1900, 7,238,012. Including 5518 Indians stationed on reservations. Besides the original Dutch, Walloon and English settlers, many Germans of the Palatinate early entered the province, very largely colonizing the Mohawk Valley. After the termination of the war of the Revolution and the seizure of the Indian lands, many thousands of farmers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and Pennsylvania came and occupied the fertile lands of central and western New York. For many years there have been large occasions of immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and other European countries, and from Canada, especially in the larger towns. The foreign-born population in 1900 numbered 1,900,425. About one-half of the total population of the state is concentrated within the limits of New York city.

History.—This region was once divided between Indian tribes of the Iroquois and Algonquian stocks, the Five Nations of the Iroquois (who were afterwards joined by a sixth nation) being the most powerful tribes. In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English commander in the service of the Dutch East India Company, explored New York Bay and the Hudson River and named the country New Netherland. In the same year Lake Champlain was discovered by the French explorer whose name it bears. About 1613 the Dutch began establishing trading posts on Manhattan Island, where the town of New Amsterdam (New York) soon grew up. Through the agency of the Dutch West India Company founded in 1621 the immigration became fairly brisk, the settlements extending from Long Island to the head of navigation on the Hudson. In 1664 the English, during a time of peace, took from the possession of the then flourishing colony and gave it the name of New York in honor of the duke of York (the future James II.) who had received a patent for the country from his brother Charles II. The Dutch authority was afterwards for a short time restored (1673-74). The northern colonists suffered much during the French and Indian wars of the colonial period but were powerfully defended by the Iroquois who, however, assisted the British in the Revolutionary struggle. New York witnessed many of the most stirring events of the war for independence and was the last portion of the great battle-ground to be relinquished by the British. The national independence and the return of peace were followed by vexatious questions of jurisdiction between the state, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, but the creation of

the Green Mountain region into a new state (Vermont) and the relinquishment by Massachusetts of all claims in western New York except the right of soil put an amicable end to both difficulties. Slavery was abolished in 1817. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened. The present constitution is a revision made in 1894, of the constitution of 1846.

New York, a county in the SE part of New York within the limits of the city of New York is bounded on the W by the Hudson River and on the E by the East River. It comprises Manhattan Island, which is about 13 miles long several lesser islands namely Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's Governor's Bedloe's and Ellis, and a portion of the main land. Area, 63 sq m. Pop. in 1890 1,513,301. In 1900 2,050,000.

New York, the commercial metropolis of the state of New York and of the United States, and the most populous and important city of the western hemisphere ranking second among the cities of the world. It was until 1898 situated chiefly upon Manhattan Island which extends from the junction of the East River (a tidal channel connecting Upper New York Bay with Long Island Sound) and the Hudson up the latter 14 miles and along the former about 8 miles being separated from the main-land by the Harlem River a navigable tidal waterway about 6 miles long and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. This island has an average breadth of 1 1/2 miles. In addition to Manhattan Island the New York of 1874-98 included a tract of nearly 20 sq m. on the main land previously a part of Westchester co. By the consolidation act of 1898 which went into effect Jan. 1, 1898, the limits of the city were extended so as to include the former city of Brooklyn, a part of Queens co. in Long Island (with Flushing Jamaica Long Island City Newtown and part of Hempstead) Staten Island, and an additional tract of land on the main land besides some small islands. Greater New York as now constituted is officially divided into the boroughs of Manhattan (main New York) Brooklyn Queens Richmond (Staten Island) and the Bronx (the portion on the main land). In its full extent the city covers an area of 320 sq m. in which is included a part of New York Bay and has a length of 15 miles. Pop. in 1900 2,437,302. (The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx represent what in ordinary parlance is understood by New York city and they alone will be considered in the descriptive portion of this article. The other parts of New York will be found treated on for their respective heads.) The lat. of the city hall is 40° 42' 43" N. its lon. 74° 0' 3" W. and it is about 14 miles E in the Atlantic Ocean 144 miles by the Hudson River and 213 miles by rail NW of Boston and 99 miles NE of Philadelphia. Lat. of Columbia University observatory 40° 45' 23" N. lon. 74° 0' 25" W.

Within the present limits of the city (which includes Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's islands in the East River and Hart's Island, etc. in the Sound) are a number of former villages and hamlets the names of which are still in colloquial use to designate the localities. Indeed the prefixes of some of them are continued as branches of the main post-offices of the city under their former distinctive names. Among these are Harlem, Washington Heights (with Fort Washington) Inwood Mott Haven Fort Morris Morrisania Tremont West Farms Fordham Kings Bridge Spuyten Duyvil Riverdale and Mount St Vincent.

The location of New York is strikingly beautiful. The majestic Hudson (or North) River nearly a mile in width here enters Upper New York Bay a noble land-locked harbor about 40 miles in circumference, which communicates with Lower New York Bay by the Narrows, a channel between Long Island and the hilly and verdant Staten Island, little more than a mile across. Opposite the upper part of the city the Palisades tower like a huge wall from the Hudson shore to a height of 300-400 feet. The northern end of Manhattan Island rises picturesque to a height of about 250 ft. and here are large stretches of land still rural in their aspect. Portions of the Harlem River offer charming bits of scenery. The borough of the Bronx is half city half country. The main portion of New York is laid out with severe rectangular regularity the streets and intersecting broader avenues taking ESE-WNW and NNE-SSW courses. In the southernmost parts (or below Tenth Street) the streets are mostly narrow and often irregular in their lines and intersections. In a part of this section, known as the New York East Side, is concentrated a large portion of the resident foreign population living mainly in densely packed tenement-houses. The chief thoroughfare of New York is Broadway its most important business street and the most imposing commercial avenue of the world. It extends northward from the park called the Battery near the southern end of Manhattan Island, and is built up for a distance of about 7 miles.

Above Tenth Street it changes its direction somewhat, approaching nearer to the Hudson, and thus intersects some of the principal avenues, breaking into the rectangular plan of the city. The northern portion of the city contains several stately avenues and boulevards, and on the west side, extending from Seventy-second Street for a distance of 3 miles is the superb Riverside Drive (or Park) which affords most striking views of the North (or Hudson) River. The drive-way and promenade, which at present terminates in a noble viaduct, are now (1906) being extended northward by the construction of a great causeway. A prominent physiographic feature of this section of Manhattan Island is the abrupt elevation known as Morning side Heights partly occupied by the Morningside Park which rises to about 150 feet above the level of the river. On it are located the new buildings of Columbia University St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine now (1905) in course of erection. Beyond Morningside Park a rocky ridge extends northward, known as Washington Heights.

The rapid northward development of the city has led to an extensive centering of population beyond the Harlem River and to the location of streets (as in Morrisania West Farms etc.) in direct continuation of and harmony with those of the island. The river is crossed by a number of bridges, of which the famous High Bridge constructed to carry the old Croton Aqueduct (1842), consisting of 14 arches, and measuring 1460 feet in length and the Washington Bridge, a steel structure erected in 1883-88 at a cost of \$3,700,000 having two central spans of 610 feet each and measuring 2400 feet in length deserve special mention. The new Croton Aqueduct, which with the old aqueduct supplies the city a water and in itself has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons daily is carried under the Harlem River at a depth of 300 feet. The completion of the Harlem Ship Canal (189) permits the passage of vessels of 10 feet draught between Long Island Sound and the Hudson River.

Near the head of Upper New York Bay are 3 islands belonging to the United States—Governor's Bedloe's and Ellis Islands. Governor's Island a military station and has various fortifications. Ellis Island is the station where the bulk of the immigrants to the United States are received and examined. The East River islands are occupied by hospitals asylums and correctional institutions belonging to the city. On Blackwell's Island is one of the city penitentiaries. Tunneling Manhattan Island with the city of Brooklyn are two magnificent East River suspension bridges with an elevation at the middle of the main span of 135 feet above high water. The older commonly known as the Brooklyn Bridge was erected between the years 1869 and 1883. Its length including the approaches is 5930 ft. the distance between the main piers 278 ft. high is 1595 ft. The new bow River bridge, commonly called the Williamsburg Bridge which was completed in 1904 greatly surpasses the older bridge in its dimensions having a total length of 7200 ft. Its main span is 1600 ft. and its width is 118 ft. Its piers are made of steel trusses. In addition to carriage- and foot-ways it carries six railway tracks. Between these two structures another suspension bridge is (1906) in course of construction and a fourth one, the longest of all is being built to connect the borough of Queens with Manhattan Island.

The vast commercial and financial interests of New York have their seat in the southern part of the island most of the larger business houses (wholesale and retail) and nearly all of the banking and fiduciary institutions being located between Twenty-fifth Street the distance between which and the extremity of the island is about 3 miles. The main retail section is, however rapidly extending northward into residential quarters giving way to business. Immensely rich the principal seat of the retail trade is the quarter of the city containing the palatial hotels and the theatres. Beyond this follows the modern residential section with its many apartment-houses, its sumptuous private mansions, and its magnificent club houses. A great space in the middle of the island is occupied by Central Park. On both sides of the lower section of the city the river fronts for a distance of about 1/2 mile, present a succession of piers with water deep enough for the largest ocean steamers the greater number of which find their wharves on the North River front. Much of the shipping of New York has its moorings at Brooklyn where there are immense docks, and at Hoboken and Jersey City on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. An active ferry boat service places Manhattan Island in communication with the boroughs on Long Island with Staten Island (borough of Richmond) and with Jersey City and Hoboken. A double tunnel under the Hudson River to connect Jersey City with New York is nearing completion.

Among the more noteworthy streets of New York are Broadway already referred to. Wall Street the centre of the 'magnates' in finance and transportation—the Lombard Street of the New World. Park Row where are located the publication offices of some of the leading journals of the city. Fifth Avenue, ranking as the foremost street of wealth and fashion in the United States, now converted in part into a business street. Madison Avenue, second only to Fifth Avenue in the elegance of its private residences. West End Avenue, Central Park West, and the Riverside Drive, already mentioned splendid residence streets. Sixth Avenue, a busy thoroughfare of the retail trade. and Third Avenue lined with modest shops, the longest business thoroughfare in the world. Among the streets which were conspicuous features of the New York of the middle of the nineteenth century but which have been thrust into the background or have largely lost their importance, are Pearl Fulton Greenwich, Grand Canal and Hudson streets. East Broadway and the broad avenue called the Bowery. A recreation course, skirting the Harlem River and reserved for fast driving is the 'speedway'. The architecture of the city until recently was marked by no special individuality or particularly attractive features. In the last quarter of a century however an endless variety has been displayed in the construction of edifices of every class and New York outstrip all other cities in the development of the type of construction embodied in the lofty skyscrapers—steel framed buildings carrying 20-30 stories and rising to the extraordinary height of 250-350 feet. The aspect of some of these houses (office-buildings) is such as to give judgement to many hundred lawsuits.

New York's pre-eminence as the metropolis of the country makes it the seat of various national societies and associations for the advancement of religion, morals, knowledge, etc.—such as the American Bible Society the American Tract Society the publication and missionary societies of various religious denominations etc.—but it is also noted for its local motions and associations of similar kinds and for similar purposes. Among the more noteworthy organizations and institutions for the diffusion of science, art and letters, and for the promotion of culture and learning, among the people, are the Metropolitan Museum of Art founded in 1871 and containing famous collections of Phœnician and Egyptian antiquities and one of the most valuable galleries of paintings in the United States. American Museum of Natural History, surpassed by few institutions of its kind in the world. National Academy of Design. American Geographical Society. New York Historical Society. New York Academy of Science. New York Academy of Medicine. Cooper Institute (or Union) established (1837) for the enlightenment of a single citizen. Peter Cooper which provides free instruction in science, the mechanical and decorative arts, literature, etc. and the National Art Club designed to further the arts and crafts. New York is the seat of the National Sculptural Society the Society of American Artists the Tuxedo Club and the New York Philharmonic Society founded in 1842 has played a great role in the musical life of America. Extensive zoological and botanical gardens are located in Bronx Park in the borough of the Bronx.

Among the higher educational institutions of New York the first place is taken by Columbia University which was chartered in 1754 as Kings College, was renamed Columbia College in 1784, and assumed the title of Columbia University in 1896. Since its complete reorganization in 1890 it contains full university facilities, with departments in law, medicine and surgery applied sciences, philosophy pure sciences and political science. It has in association with it Barnard College (for women) and the Teachers College. The medical department is the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The number of students in all departments is about 3000. The New York University formerly the University of the City of New York chartered in 1831 has departments of arts, science law and medicine (University and Bellevue Medical College New York American Veterinary College). The College of the City of New York and the Normal College (for young women) are institutions on a very extensive scale. Of the schools of theology the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) and the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary have a national reputation. New York has numerous public libraries. The Mercantile, Young Men's Christian Association and Mechanics and Tradesmen's are extensive circulating libraries. The New York Public Library constituted in 1895 through the union of the Astor Lenox and Tilden foundations, to which the New York Free Circulating Library was subsequently added, possesses considerably more than 1,600,000 volumes. The library of Columbia University numbers upward of 350,000 volumes. Among the more notable churches are Trinity (Protes-

tant Episcopal) Church, belonging to the wealthiest single church organization in the United States, a stately Gothic building at the junction of Wall Street and Broadway erected in 1839-46 on the site of an older edifice. St. Paul's, the oldest church building of the city (1754). Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal) 1843-46 and St. Patrick's Cathedral, built of white marble the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the United States completed in 1879. Two of the Jewish synagogues the Temple Emanuel and the Temple Beth-el are notable specimens of Moorish architecture. New York contains many large and influential club organizations of a political social and literary character some of them possessing palatial club-houses. Among the many notable buildings of New York are the post-office, a large Renaissance edifice (1876) costing nearly \$7,000,000. city hall, a portion of which dates from 1805. court-house, United States sub-treasury United States custom house, stock exchange, produce exchange clearing house chamber of commerce (belonging to the oldest commercial corporation of the United States dating from 1770) building on the appellate court, library of Columbia University (one of the finest architectural monuments of New York) Astor and Lenox libraries, the splendid edifice of the Metropolitan Museum (situated in Central Park) (the vast central station of the steam railroads entering the city the palace of the great insect are common armories hospitals (of which the new Mount Sinai Hospital is the largest) and numerous large hotels and elegant apartment-houses unequalled for their elegance. Among the edifices in course of erection (1905) the splendid New York Public Library occupying the site of the old Croton Reservoir on Fifth Avenue and the new buildings of the College of the City of New York magnificently located near the northern end of Washington Heights, deserve special mention. The theatres of New York cannot lay claim to external or architectural attractions. The principal buildings devoted to music are the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall. The leading places of amusement outside of the theatres are the Madison Square Garden and the so-called Hippodrome opened in 1902. The reservoir pier projecting into the Hudson and East rivers, where open air concerts are provided by the city in summer are an interesting feature of New York. The city maintains a fine aquarium in the Battery Park occupying the building formerly known as Castle Garden through which for many years the bulk of the immigrants to the United States passed on their arrival. A comparatively new departure in house life in New York is found in the apartment houses which now predominate in large sections. But very few dwelling houses for single families have been erected on Manhattan Island in recent years.

The public parks of New York as a whole are much praised for their extent and attractiveness. Central Park is one of the finest pleasure-grounds in the world without any natural advantages, by the liberal and judicious expenditure of money one of the most delightful spots conceivable has been created out of a barren wilderness. Its area is 340 acres, about one-fifth of which is water and it has many miles of carriage-drives and bridle-paths and 30 miles of foot-walks. A noteworthy object in Central Park is the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, which was brought to New York in 1881. In the northern and newer section of the city a number of large parks (Bronx Van Cortlandt Crotona Pelham Bay) have been laid out. Among the better known of the city squares are Washington Union Madison and Tompkins squares. The most striking piece of monumental work belonging to the city is Grant's Tomb a huge Doric mausoleum of white granite erected on Riverside Drive in 1891-97. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, also on Riverside Drive, is a beautiful structure. At the S end of Fifth Avenue is the Washington Arch. The equestrian statue of General Sherman on the place at the SE corner of Central Park is a notable work by Saint-Gaudens. At the SW corner of Central Park is the Columbus Monument. Prominent in New York harbor on Bedloe's Island is Bartholdi's colossal statue Liberty Enlightening the World standing on a granite pedestal of 155 feet and reaching to a total height of 306 feet.

Communication throughout the city is afforded by an extensive system of surface (electric) tramways by electric elevated roads, and by the great subway road which has recently been opened,—the last named being one of the most extensive pieces of municipal engineering work undertaken in the United States. It traverses the whole of Manhattan Island and is to connect with Brooklyn by tunnel beneath the East River.

As a business centre New York has long been not only the first city on this continent, but the second city of the world. London, the metropolis of the British realm, being

its only superior in the variety, extent, and importance of its commerce, monetary transactions, and general business interests and enterprises. The United States has here its chief sub-treasury, and by far the larger part of all the financial transactions of the general government are effected through the banks and bankers of New York. The port of New York, which includes Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc. receives about two-thirds of the imports into the United States and about one-third of the exports from the United States pass through it. The total value of foreign imports and exports for the year 1901 was \$1,667,000,000. About 16 ocean steamers bound for foreign countries clear the port on an average every day. The domestic trade of New York is immense, largely exceeding the foreign. Among the great railway lines that start from New York are the New York Central and Hudson River, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central R. of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the West Shore, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the New York Ontario and Western, and the Long Island. Most of these have their termini at Jersey City or Hoboken. A gigantic railway enterprise is the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson River which with a subway will give access to the heart of New York city. A continuation of the work will be a tunnel under the East River to Long Island City, and it is proposed to build a bridge across the East River near its NE. extremity (between Long Island and the Bronx) so that direct railway communication will be established between New England and the Atlantic seaboard to the S. of New York. The passenger station now being built in New York in connection with this undertaking will be on an enormous scale.

The manufactures of New York are only less important than its commerce. The census of 1906 reported 36,777 establishments, employing 462,799 hands and yielding a product valued at \$1,771,000,000. The leading industries comprise the manufacture of clothing and trimmings, cigars, malted liquors, machinery, foundry products, jewelry, musical instruments, leather goods, electrical apparatus, etc. printing and publishing, sugar-refining (carried on on a vast scale in Brooklyn), the roasting and grinding of coffee and spices, etc.

The government of the municipality of New York (i.e. New York proper and the boroughs that have been incorporated with it) is vested in a mayor and a board of aldermen. At the head of each borough is a president elected by the citizens. The mayor's term of office, beginning with the year 1906 is four years. He has the right of vetoing enactments of the board of aldermen although except in matters of franchise, his veto may be overridden. He has the power of appointing the heads of the various departments, with the exception of the comptroller who is elected by the people.

The approaches to the harbor of New York are defended by strong fortifications at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and at the head of Long Island Sound. New York has on the whole a healthful climate. The summer heat, however, is often well-nigh intolerable, especially when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, and the proximity to the sea while it moderates the intensity of the winter cold renders it also less endurable. Of the various bays by recreation resorts the most popular is Coney Island on the Long Island shore, now included in the borough of Brooklyn.

Verrazano, an Italian navigator in 1494, was probably the first European to enter New York Bay. In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, sailed up New York Bay and the Hudson River. About four years later the Dutch began the establishment of trading-posts on Manhattan Island where a place soon arose which received the name of New Amsterdam. Among the early settlers were many Flemings and Walloons. In 1664 the town was surrendered to the British, taking the name of New York retained by the Dutch nine years afterwards, it was held by them but a single year. In 1677 there were 394 houses. In 1790 the population was 8,000. The *New York Gazette* a weekly paper appeared in 1726. From 1776-83 the city was in the hands of the British. New York was the meeting place of Congress from 1785-90 and here Washington was inaugurated president in 1789. In 1807 the first steamer was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to the growth of New York. In 1835 a conflagration destroyed a large part of the principal business section of the city. Steam communication with the Old World was inaugurated in 1838. In 1842 the first Croton Aqueduct was completed. In 1852 the bloody anti-conscription riots took place in New York. In 1875 the limits of the city were extended beyond Manhattan Island the northern portion of Westchester co. being annexed to it. In 1878 a grand system of overhead transportation was inaugu-

rated. In 1883 the Brooklyn Bridge was opened to traffic and in 1890 the new Croton Aqueduct was completed. In 1897-98 New York, Brooklyn (with its surroundings), Long Island City, Staten Island, etc. were united into one municipality. The second great bridge across the East River was opened to the public in 1904 and in the following year the great subway railroad was put into operation.

The population of New York for the decennial periods since the first national census is as follows: on 1790, 33,131, in 1800 60,499, in 1810 95,373, in 1820 123,766, in 1830 241,112, in 1840, 313,716, in 1850, 515,547, in 1860 813,640, in 1870, 942,292, in 1880 1,305,390, in 1890, 1,515,301, and in 1900, after the formation of Greater New York, 3,427,202, of whom 1,860,003 belonged to the borough of Manhattan and 200,507 to the borough of the Bronx. The population of the remaining boroughs was Brooklyn, 1,166,582, Richmond 67,021, and Queens 152,999. The population now (1906) is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. The towns and cities in the outskirts of New York within a radius of 12 miles from the city hall, had a population in 1900 of more than 750,000. They include Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union, Bayonne, Newark, the Oranges, Elizabeth, Hackensack, etc., all in New Jersey. A zone beyond this 12 miles wide, had a population of between 500,000 and 400,000. In this zone are Paterson, Passaic, Plainfield, Montclair, Perth Amboy, and other cities in New Jersey and Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other places in New York. Beyond this is still a great ring full of towns and villages which are residential suburbs of New York. The total population of New York and its surroundings within a radius of 30 miles from the city hall is now about 3,250,000. The bulk of the inhabitants of New York are foreign born or of foreign parentage. The foreign born alone constitute about one-third of the population. Of these the most numerous are the Jews (mainly from Russia, Russian Poland, and Austria-Hungary), Irish Germans, and Italians. There are large numbers of French, English, Scotch, Hungarians, Swedes, and other Europeans. There are Chinese and Syrian quarters in the lower part of the city. The number of negroes in 1900 was 80,665. The rate of mortality in New York considering the unsanitary conditions under which a large part of the inhabitants dwell is an account of over-crowding, is surprisingly low.

New York, a post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, about 13 miles E. of Clarion. Pop. 100.

New York, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Pop. 80.

New York Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Hudson River, on which the city of New York is situated. It consists of Upper New York Bay (or New York Bay proper) and Lower New York Bay. The former is an almost land-locked harbor roughly circular in shape, with a greatest length of about 5 miles enclosed by New Jersey (Jersey City and Bayonne), Manhattan Island, the borough of Brooklyn (included in New York city) and Staten Island (borough of Richmond in New York city). It communicates by the strait called the Narrows a little more than a mile in width with the Lower Bay, and by the East River with Long Island Sound. The Kill van Kull and Staten Island Sound connect it by a narrow and circuitous channel with Raritan Bay. This harbor is one of the finest bays in the New World. In its northern part are Governor's Island, and Ellis Island, all belonging to the United States government. Governor's Island is a military station with fortifications. On Bedloe's Island is the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, designed by Bartholdi. The Lower Bay is between Staten Island, Long Island and New Jersey. Its entrance, between Sandy Hook on the S. and Coney Island (a projection of Long Island) on the N. is about 6 miles across. Its western prolongation is Raritan Bay. Vessels of the greatest draught can pass the bar at Sandy Hook at high water and sail up to the piers of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. There are strong fortifications on Sandy Hook and the Narrows are defended by forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Tompkins, and Wadsworth.

New York Mills, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. 78 miles E. of Mound. Pop. in 1900, 353.

New York Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. on Sadegs Creek and near the Erie Canal about 96 miles WNW of Albany. It has manufactures of yarns and cottons. Pop. about 1500.

New Zealand, a British colony in the South Pacific Ocean consisting of a chain of islands, embracing two large ones (North and South Islands) and one small one (Stewart Island formerly known as South Island), besides others of less note. By a decree of June, 1841 the boundary of the colony was extended so as to include Cook Island and some

other islets of the Pacific. The Auckland, Chatham, and Kermadec islands, lying from 300 to 600 miles distant, had previously been attached. The main chain extends from Cape North in lat. $34^{\circ} 22' S$ to Cape South in lat. $47^{\circ} 29' S$ and from Cape West, in lon. $166^{\circ} 40' E$, to Cape Waiapu, in lon. $178^{\circ} 38' E$. The areas of the three islands are estimated as follows: North Island, 44,468 sq. m. South (formerly known as Middle) Island, 58,525 sq. m. Stewart (South) Island, 660 sq. m. giving for the three 103,653 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 815,863, including 43,143 Maori; and 2367 Chinese. Cook Strait separates North Island from South Island and the latter is separated from Stewart Island by Foveaux Strait. When established as a colony in 1840 North, Middle, and South Islands were re-named—New Ulster, New Munster and New Leinster; but these titles are out of use since the provincial divisions with their local governments have been instituted. The provincial divisions are now known as Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington and Hawke Bay, on North Island and Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Canterbury, and Otago on South Island.

The New Zealand coast measures upward of 4300 miles in length and is deeply indented by mountain-rimmed fjords, the scenery of which frequently recalls that of Norway. There are a number of good harbors, some of which are almost unsurpassed in the southern hemisphere. Parallel mountain ridges, trending in a general way from the SW to the NE, form the backbone of the region and extend in tectonic continuation from the extreme NW to the premonitory which in North Island bounds the Bay of Plenty on the SE. These mountains in the South Island are of an Alpine character and present all the distinctive features of the true European Alps. They culminate in about lat. $43^{\circ} 15' S$ in Mount Cook, 12,560 feet in elevation. Other lofty summits of the New Zealand Alps are Hector Tindall, and Petermann. This region is one of extensive glaciation (Godley, Tasman, Mueller glaciers) the glacial tongues in some instances descending to within 1000 feet or less of sea-level.

A number of volcanic peaks appear prominently in North Island extending in a volcanic line from Mount Egmont (8270 feet), Rapaheke (8008 feet) and Tongariro (the last two active) in the NW to White Island in the Bay of Plenty in the NE. Associated with or on either side of this line is a vast region of hot springs, lakes, geysers, and water deposits one of the most remarkable in the world. Southward of the Bay of Plenty, in Auckland is the famous region of Rotomahana and Hekara, which was visited by an catastrophic eruption of Tarawera in June, 1886, and where were located the famous pink and white terraces (since) destroyed at that time. See these titles.

New Zealand has considerable areas of flat land, some of which is immediately adapted to cultivation. The Canterbury Plains in South Island, measuring about 160 miles in length and 30 miles in greatest width are almost a dead level. The running waters of New Zealand are very numerous, but they are mostly torrential in character and ill adapted to navigation. The largest river of the colony is the Waikato, in North Island, which flows from Lake Taupo and is traversed by river-steamboats for much of its course. Of the total area of the land nearly one-third is still under forest, the Kauri pine and other conifers yielding fine timber. The open lands are largely overgrown with grasses and the abundant New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*). A glory of the forest lands is constituted by the giant tree-ferns, which frequently attain 50-60 feet in height. Nearly all the commoner fruits of temperate Europe may be grown and in some places the lemon and orange fruit abundantly. The chief agricultural crops are wheat, oats, barley and hay. The live-stock of the colony is very numerous; the number of sheep in 1902 was upward of 20,000,000. Owing to its isolated and oceanic character the indigenous fauna is an impoverished and clearly defined one, its quality being negative rather than positive. Its most interesting features are to-day, perhaps best seen among birds in the wingless apteryx (or kiwi) and the kakapo (or ground-parrot). The extinct fauna comprises the recently exterminated giant wingless (struthious) birds known as the moa. All the forms of domestic animals have been introduced and some of these, such as the hog and rabbit, have run wild. A number of the useful metals and minerals have a fairly wide distribution and are being mined in quantity. The gold output of the year 1901 was 455,561 ounces, valued at £1,703,783. Silver 571,134 ounces, coal 1,237,638 tons, valued at £619,919. Some ore of antimony and manganese has also been obtained. The value of the colonial produce exported in 1901 was £12,660,000 of which the wool exports amounted to £3,090,103. The frozen meat, to £2,253,262. Hides, skins and leather to £477,460, and kauri gum to £440,114. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious, the mean annual temperature

being: for Auckland, in lat. $36^{\circ} 34' S$, 50° , for New Plymouth, in $36^{\circ} 31' S$, 50° ; for Wellington, in $41^{\circ} 16' S$, 55° ; for Nelson, in $41^{\circ} 12' S$, 55° ; for Christchurch in $43^{\circ} 35' S$, 53° and for Dunedin, in $45^{\circ} 46' S$, 50° . Mean of the coldest month at Otago, 40° and of the warmest at Auckland 68° . High winds prevail. The average rainfall in North Island varies in the respective provinces from 45½ inches to 59 inches annually while in South Island it is from 30 to 54½ inches. In parts of the western mountain tracts the precipitation may be as much as 120 or even 140 inches. Snow seldom falls, excepting in the southern parts of South Island.

The first railroad in New Zealand, between Christchurch and Lyttelton, was opened Dec. 1, 1863. In 1873 a comprehensive railway system was commenced by the government and in 1893 the total length of lines which had been constructed was 1588 miles and in 1902, 2323 miles. The Maori, or primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, represent the most promising type of the Polynesian race. They are well formed physically, robust and vigorous, exhibit great mental capacity, are gifted with poetic instincts, and secure an appreciation of the benefits of European civilization. In the fierce wars which they waged with the whites and which ended in their subjugation 40 years ago they displayed great military skills as well as prowess. They profess Christianity and are admitted to a share in the government. The Maori is not dying out under the new conditions of existence imposed upon them by European civilization. New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by James Cook explored the islands between 1769 and 1777. Missionary labors were prosecuted with success in the early part of the nineteenth century. British colonization was begun in 1840 under the auspices of the New Zealand Company and in the same year England proclaimed her dominion over the islands. The Maori was subdued only after protracted bloodshed. In 1852 a constitutional form of government was established. The legislative power is vested in a governor (who is assisted by a ministry of 8 members) and a general assembly consisting of 2 chambers. The capital is Wellington. Other important towns are Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. The leading educational institutions are Otago University, at Dunedin, Canterbury College, at Christchurch, Auckland University College and Victoria College, at Wellington. The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body standing in affiliation with the above colleges. In no other country of the world has state socialism and the participation of government in matters affecting labor and capital advanced with such strides as in New Zealand.

New Zion, a post-township of Clermont co. SO 20 miles NE of Manning. Pop. in 1900 1995.

Nexo, a town of Denmark on the coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. about 2000.

Nexon, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne 10 miles S of Limoges. Pop. 1006 (communes, 5000).

Ney, a post-village of Delaware co. Ohio on the Cincinnati Northern R. 6½ miles E of Bryan. Pop. in 1900 280.

Neyland, a town of Wales in Pembrokeshire, on Milford Haven. Pop. in 1901 2837.

Neyland, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Neyva, **Neyva**, or **Neiba**, a town of Santa Domingo 70 miles E of Port-au-Prince, on the river Neyva, which enters Neyva Bay on the S coast, after a course of 15 miles.

Neyva, a town of Colombia. See **Neiva**.

Nezhin, or **Niozhin**, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles SSE of Tchernizov on the Oster. It is the seat of a historical-philological institute of high rank with a library of 60,000 volumes. Tobacco is an important crop of the district. Pop. in 1897, 32,100.

Nexperce, a banking post-village of Nez Perce co. Idaho, 45 miles SE of Kendrick. Pop. about 500.

Nex Perce, a county in the NW part of Idaho borders on Washington Area, 1421 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Salmon River and intersected by the Clearwater. The Snake (or Lewis) River forms part of its W boundary. Capital, Lewiston. Pop. in 1890 2347. In 1900 13,743.

Nexplique Bayou, a peak of La. rises in St. Landry parish runs eastward and unites with the Plaquemine Bayou on the E. border of Calcasieu parish to form the Mermentau River.

Ngami, a lake, a former lake of southern Africa, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, between lat. 26° and $21^{\circ} S$. Elevation about 3300 feet. The Tloko River was its chief tributary and the discharge was effected by the Zuga. The lake has practically disappeared and its place is now occupied by a reed grown muck. The lake was discovered by Livingstone in 1849.

Nga-hwei, n'ga hwi' an inland province of China, between lat. 39° and 34° N enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-kiang, Kiang-si, Hu peh, and Ho-nan. Area, about 55,000 sq m. It is watered by the rivers Yang-tse-kiang and Hwai-hu and their affluents. Population estimated at about 20,000,000. Capital, Nga-king.

Nga-king, n'ga king, or Nga-king-fa, the capital of the province of Nga-hwei, China, 160 miles SW of Nanking on the Yang-tse-kiang. It is one of the interior ports opened to foreign commerce. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Ngaandere, ngi-on-dá ri, the chief market of Adama, Africa, about 150 miles (direct) SSE of Yola. Lat. 7° 26' N. Lon. 13° 40' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Ngouen, or Ngoua, n'go a, a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 miles NE of Wargla.

Ngoué, a river of French Congo joins the Ogoué, on the S in about lon. 10° 21' E.

Nhill, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 243 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300.

Niagara, ni-eg-ga (originally ni-ga-ga or rather ne-ga-ga) a river which forms part of the boundary between New York and Ontario issues from the eastern end of Lake Erie at Buffalo runs nearly northward and after a course of about 35 miles enters Lake Ontario, having in this distance an aggregate fall of about 330 feet. It encloses several islands, the largest of which called Goat Island is nearly 10 miles long and 8 miles wide. About 4 miles below this island is the most celebrated cataract in the world. The river is divided by Goat Island half a mile long, into two separate falls, the one on the Canadian side, which carries more than three-fourths of all the water forming the Horseshoe Fall with a perpendicular descent of 153 ft. and with a contour of 3010 ft. The height of the American Fall is 167 ft and the width 1060 ft. The entire width of the river at Goat Island is 4710 ft. the discharge over the falls is estimated to be 15,000,000 cubic feet per minute. The rock which crops out at the top of the cataract and forms the bed of the river is Niagara Limestone (Upper Silurian). Below the cataract the river flows in a gorge or chasm between perpendicular walls of rock which are nearly 250 ft. high the width of the channel varying from 400 to 1200 ft. At the Whirlpool Rapids the stream is constricted to a width of 250-300 ft. and the convex water is 20 ft. higher in the center than on the edges. The river descends 104 ft. between the Falls and Lewiston a distance of 6-7 miles. Several noble bridges cross the river below the cataract and connect the railways which converge at the towns on the opposite banks of the river. Geologists concur in the opinion that the cataract was once 6 miles nearer to Lake Ontario than it is now the view being held that before the existence of any cataract the waters of the upper great lakes were discharged through the Mississippi valley. The outcrop of the Niagara gorge is assumed to have taken place since the Glacial Epoch and its age is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 40,000-50,000 years. The average annual recession of the falls is about 1 1/2 ft. The energy of Niagara Falls is utilized for the production of electricity on an enormous scale. The land on both sides of the falls constitutes the New York State Reservation and the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. The falls were discovered by Hennepin in 1678 but they appear in Senon's Map of Canada bearing date of 1657 under the name of Ongara.

Niagara, a western county of New York bordering on Canada, has an area of about 523 sq m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, on the E by Tonawanda Creek and on the W by the Niagara River. It is traversed by the Erie Canal. The cataract of Niagara is on the W border. Capital, Lockport. Pop. in 1890 62,491 in 1900 74,561.

Niagara, a post-village of Henderson co. Ky. Pop. 60.

Niagara, a township (town) of Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1066.

Niagara, a post-village of Grand Forks co. N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 159.

Niagara, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. The banking point is Iron Mountain Mich. Pop. 150.

Niagara (formerly Newark) or **Niagara-on-the-Lake**, a town and outpost of Lincoln co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara River and on the Michigan Central R. 36 miles S. of Toronto. This is one of the oldest towns in the province and is a favorite resort during the summer months for pleasure and health seekers. In 1813 it was burned down by the American General McClure in his retreat from the north. Pop. in 1901 1258.

Niagara Falls, a city of Niagara co. N. Y., is situated on the Niagara River at the falls from which it takes its name, 23 miles N. W. of Buffalo and 13 miles E. of Lake

Ontario, on the Erie, the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It is the seat of Niagara University (Roman Catholic) and De Vaux College, and has paper and other mills, reduction-works, manufactures of graphite, aluminum, carbonadium, plated-ware, enamel wheels, hair-cloth, gas-machines, etc. and extensive electrolytic-works which develop enormous horse-power from the cataract waters. Several bridges (suspension cantilever steel-arch) cross the river at this point. A New York State Reservation, including Prospect Park was established here in 1885. Pop. in 1900 19,457.

Niagara Falls, a banking town and port of entry of Welland co. Ontario, on the Niagara River 3 miles below the falls on the Michigan Central and other railroads. It has manufactures of carbonadium, machine-shops, and wheels. The river is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. in 1901 4244.

Niagara Falls Center, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario. The banking point is Niagara Falls, 1 mile distant. Pop. about 1000.

Niagara Falls South, a banking post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 24 miles from the town of Niagara Falls. Pop. in 1901 1458.

Niam-Niam, a powerful tribe of Africa, recovered from the trans-Negro inhabiting the region N. of the Ubangi River and of the water parting between the upper Nile and the Shari.

Niangua, a post-village of Webster co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 31 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Niangua (or **Big Niangua**) River, Mo. rises in Webster co. and enters the Osage River about 2 miles above the village of Linn Creek.

Niantic, a post-village of New London co. Conn. on an inlet of the sea, called Niantic Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles SW of New London its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton machinery, fish-oil etc. and granite-works. Pop. about 1100.

Niantic, a banking post town of Mason co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 12 miles W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 634.

Niantic, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Buylertown. Pop. about 300.

Niantic, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. on the Charles River and in the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles NE of Stonington Conn. It has granite-quarries, etc. Pop. about 400.

Nias, or **Falso-Nias**, pulau nias is an island of the Malay Archipelago on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1° 30' N. It produces rice. On its E. coast is a village or town of the same name.

Nibbiano, nib-be-à no a village and commune of Italy 8 miles S. of Piacenza.

Nibe, nio-bà a town of Denmark in Jotland 12 miles WSW of Aalborg on the Lim Fjord. Pop. about 1500.

Nicoma, the ancient name of Nice, France.

Nicom, a city of Asia Minor. See Iznik.

Nicaragua, ni-ka-ri-ga a republic of Central America having W. the Pacific Ocean S. the Caribbean Sea N. the republic of Honduras (from which it is partly separated by the Segovia or Wanks R. ar) and S. Costa Rica. Area 49,200 sq m. The Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast separates it from Salvador. The Atlantic slope is largely a depressed alluvial plain. The surface rises in the interior to the heights of Segovia, Matagalpa and Chontales with elevations of 5000-6000 feet. Beyond these heights is a depression occupied by Lake Nicaragua (surface about 104 ft. above the sea) and a Volcans and further northward by the Gulf of Fonseca. Between the lakes and the Pacific is a range of low sierritas, which is the present water parting (reduced to 163 feet a short distance S. of the town of Rivas) if the republic. On the Pacific side, closely associated with the depression occupied by the lakes, are a number of active and seminaive volcanoes the most noted of which are Cosagua, in the NW which had a paroxysmal eruption in 1835 (elevation 3830 ft.) Telica, Vieja (3830 ft.) Las Platas, Momotombo (in eruption in 1902 and 1905) Masaya, Omasapa, Zapatera, and Madera, the last three within the basin of Lake Nicaragua itself. There are numerous rivers but none, except the San Juan are of much importance for navigation. Lakes Nicaragua and Managua (or Lago) the latter discharging into the former through the Tiptapa are respectively 60 and 40 miles long.

The climate is, on the whole, healthy though it varies in different sections. In the interior and mountainous parts the atmosphere is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot and more or less humid. The rainfall is in some parts excessive, being upward of 200 inches in an average year at Greytown and at other points of the Atlas.

the coast. Towards the Pacific it is reduced to 50 inches and less. The products are indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, bananas, and rubber and corn, rice, and beans, part of the staple food of the people are largely grown. The coffee crop (the principal crop) in 1902 was estimated at 30,000,000 pounds, the sugar export reached in 1901 4,000,000 pounds, while the banana export from the Bluefields region alone amounted to 1,303,845 bunches. The oranges and lemons are of fine quality. The minerals are chiefly gold, silver and copper. The shipments of gold (in bar and dust) amounted in 1900 to 18,500 ounces.

There are few good roads in the interior and there are only about 175 miles of railroad in operation. Transit across the country from the Atlantic (Greytown) to the Pacific side is effected by the steamers on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua and the continuing line of railroad on the west. The chief towns of Nicaragua are Managua (the present capital) León (the largest city with about 45,000 inhabitants) Granada, Masaya, Chinandega, and Matagalpa. The chief ports or harbors are Greytown (San Juan del Norte) Bluefields, and Crucero-6-Diez on the Atlantic side and Corinto and San Juan del Sur on the Pacific. The republic is administered by a president, elected for a term of 4 years, who is assisted by a council of ministers. The legislative power is vested in a Congress of a single house elected by universal suffrage for a term of 2 years. Pop. in 1900 estimated at 500,000, mainly composed of Indians, mulattoes, and negroes. Only a small percentage are pure whites. The Europeans probably do not exceed 1200. After belonging to Spain for 3 centuries Nicaragua formed part of the Confederation of Central America from 1823 till its dissolution in 1839, since which time it has been an independent republic. For the projected Nicaragua Canal see NICARAGUA LAKE.

Nicaragua, a town of the republic of Nicaragua. See Rivas.

Nicaragua, Lake (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua*; in Gu. *la ga dh ne-ká-rá gwá*), an extensive sb. of water in the republic of Nicaragua, Central America, 100 miles long from NW to SE, greatest breadth 40 miles. It lies about 100 feet above sea-level and is separated from the Pacific Ocean by a strip of land only 13 miles wide. The river San Juan flows from its SE extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and at its NW extremity it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua, or León (lying 30 ft. higher) by the river Tipitapa. The greatest depth is about 200 ft. Waterfowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators are numerous. It contains some islands and several groups of islets, mostly of volcanic origin. Of the former Zapatera, Ometepe, and Maderas are the largest. Zapatera is now a mountain rising to a height of nearly 2000 ft. Ometepe is occupied by an industrial race of Indians who raise maize, etc. and possess some cattle. Maderas is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land which is frequently overflowed. On these islands are the twin volcanoes of Altillo (maize and Maderas both of them about 5000 ft. in height. The islets are generally conical in shape and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area. They are covered with verdure and on many of them are outcroppings of ground. Numerous relics of antiquity have been found about the lake consisting of huge, elaborately sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is commonly black basalt and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill. Lake Nicaragua has long been thought of in connection with the construction of an interoceanic canal and numerous surveys looking to the execution of this project have been made at different times. The most recent surveys established a line (now superseded by the Panama route) having a total length of 185 miles with the partial use and canalization of the San Juan River and a cut extending from the SW coast to Brito on the Pacific. The chief town on the banks of the lake is Granada.

Nicarua, or **Nikarua**, *ne-ká-ren-á* (anc. *len-á*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W of Samos. Area, 50 sq m. Its highest point is about 3400 feet above the sea. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus after his aerial flight. Pop. about 10,000, nearly all Greeks in great part rude charcoal-burners.

Nicosia, *ne-kash-e-n*, a post-village of Marin co. Cal 63 miles NNW of San Francisco. Pop. about 100.

Nicastro, *ne-kas-tro*, a struggling town of Italy in Calabria, province of Catanzaro on the W. side of the Apennines 24 miles S of Cosenza, near the sea. It is surrounded by olive-groves and orchards and near it are mineral baths. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 12,517 (commune, 17,534).

Nice, *nees* (It. *Nizza*, but *ah* and *Nizza*), an episcopal city and seaport of France capital of the department of Alpes-Maritimes, previous to 1850 part of the kingdom

of Sardina, situated on the Mediterranean at the mouth of the Paillon, 84 miles NE. of Toulon. Lat. of observatory 43° 42' 16" N. lon. 7° 18' 4" E. It is beautifully situated in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, and its site is well guarded by a line of fortifications. On the N. and the E. the mountain ranges enclose it in the form of an amphitheatre. The city is divided into the old and the new town, the latter to the W. of the Paillon, being generally designated the Strangers' Quarter. The streets of the former are in the main crooked and narrow although replaced near the shore by better ones. In the new city there are many attractive squares and boulevards flanked by handsome private and public edifices. The Place Masséna and Place du Casino (on which is the stately Casino Municipal) are the focal points of the city's social life, which displays itself along the Jardin Public, the superb Promenade des Anglais (constructed by the English in 1822-24) the Jetée-Promenade, and the Boulevard du Midi. Nice has a cathedral, several theatres, hospitals, a public library, municipal museum, observatory, etc. It has some silk-cotton- and paper industries, many oil-mills and manufactures of tobacco, leather, soap, wine, asbestos, inland work, straw hats, etc. Floriculture is largely carried on and there is an extensive trade in southern fruits. The harbor or port (of *Lympeus*) lies three-fourths of a mile E. of the Paillon; it is small and open to the SE. Nice is noted for its mild equable, and salubrious climate (average winter temperature 48°) and is a favorite winter resort of foreigners, whose numbers are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 annually. It was ceded with some adjacent territory by Victor Emmanuel to France in 1860. Pop. in 1901, 38,480 (commune 100,100).

Nice, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See LARNA.

Nicetown, a northern section of Philadelphia, Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 1/2 miles from the city hall.

Nichewauing, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. The banking point is Athol or Barre. Pop. about 100.

Nicholas, *nik-oh-las*, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky has an area of 224 sq m. It is intersected by the Licking River and bounded on the SW by the South Fork of that river. Capital Corbin. Pop. in 1890 10,764. In 1900, 11,952.

Nicholas, a county in the south-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 692 sq m. It is intersected by the Gandy River and is bounded on the SW by the Mingo and Kanawha rivers. In the N. part of the county are the Powell and the Birch mountains. Capital Summersville. Pop. in 1890 6329. In 1900 11,403.

Nicholasville, a post-village of Miller co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Nicholasville, a banking city capital of Tennessee on K. V. 13 miles SE. of Lexington on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisville and Atlantic R. It is in a trade and farming region and has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900 2583.

Nicholls, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 400.

Nichols, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. The banking point is Bridgeport. Pop. 200.

Nichols, a banking post-town of Muscatine co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 18 miles W of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900 398.

Nichols, a post-village of Greene co. Mo. on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 300.

Nichols, a post-village in Nichols township (town) Tioga co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R. 8 miles SW of Owego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1564. of the village, about 700.

Nichols, a post-town of Marion co. S. C. on the Little Pates River 75 miles W of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 82.

Nicholson, a post-village of Jackson co. Ga. on the Southern R. 11 miles N by W of Athens. Pop. 150.

Nicholson, a post-village of Hancock co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route 2 miles W of Bay St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Nicholson, a township of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Nicholson, a post-berough of Wyoming co. Pa. on Tussocknoek Creek and on the Lackawanna R. 21 miles NNW of Scranton. It ships stone and dairy produce. Pop. in 1900 893.

Nicholson, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Nicholson River, Queensland flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria W of Albert River.

Nicholson's Mills, a post-station of Irwell co., N. C.

Nicholsville, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 24 miles SE of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Nickelville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the St. Regis River 18 miles N of Potsdam. Pop. about 400

Nickells Mills, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va. 7 miles from Fort Spring

Nickel Mines, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Gap. It has mines of nickel, cobalt, etc.

Nickelville, a post-village of Scott co., Va. 36 miles from Abingdon. Pop. 55

Niekerke, nik'keh-ree, a district of Dutch Guiana, on the banks of the Corentyne and the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. The village of Niekerke (or Nieuw Rotterdam) is at the mouth of the Niekerke River

Niekerson, a banking city of Reno co. Kan. near the Arkansas River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchafalaya. It has a Santa Fe R. 43 miles W of Newton. It is in a grain and live-stock region. Pop. in 1900 1638

Niekerson, a post-village of Pine co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Sandstone. Pop. about 350

Niekerson, a post-village of Dodge co. Neb. on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 8 miles N of Fremont. Pop. 200

Nickerville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. 11 miles SE of Franklin. Pop. 190

Nicktown, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Carrolltown. Pop. 130

Nickville, a post-station of Elbert co. Ga.

Nieobhar' Islands (called by the Malays, *Pulo Sam* bilong, *poo'la sam bil-long* 'Nine Islands') a group of some 18 islands and islets in the Indian Ocean between lat 8° 40' and 8° 30' N and lon. 82° 50' and 84° E. They constitute, with the Andaman Islands, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. The total area of the different groups (with Great Nicobar, Little Nicobar, Camorta, Nicobury and Car Nicobar as the best known islands) is 635 sq m. They are all covered with trees and very fertile yielding in abundance coconuts, oranges, sugar tobacco, and bamboo. The trade in coconuts is large. Mean annual temperature, 79°. The islands are exposed to hurricanes the rainy season lasts for nine months and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (from December to February) renders them very unhealthy. The group belongs to Great Britain and is attached to the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar with the chief seat of administration at Port Blair. The natives are of Malay stock. Pop. in 1901 6310

Nicodemus, a post-hamlet of Graham co. Kan. 19 miles W of Toadton

Nicola Lake, a village of British Columbia, 60 miles from Kamloops, its banking point. Pop. 150

Nicola's, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal. on the Feather River 18 miles S of Marysville. Pop. 100

Nicolet, nik'oh-lé, a county of Quebec, intersected by the Beauport River and washed on the N by the St. Lawrence. Capital, Beauport

Nicolet, a banking post-town of Nicolet co. Quebec 71 miles NNE of Montreal on the Intercolonial R. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1901 2225

Nicolet Falls, a village of Richmond co. Quebec, 2 miles from Danville. Pop. 190

Nicolet, nik'oh-lé (Fr. pron. nik'oh-lé) a county in the S part of Minnesota, has an area of 453 sq m. It is bounded on the SW and the E by the Minnesota River. The surface is undulating and is diversified with prairie, woodlands, and lakes. Capital, St. Peter. Pop. in 1890 13,362 in 1900 14,774

Nicolet, a banking post-village of Nicolet co. Minn. near the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and North western R. 15 miles WSW of St. Peter. Pop. in 1900 339

Nicolson, ne-ko-ló-see, a town of Shelby 6 miles NW of Catania, on the S slopes of Mount Etna. Pop. 3500

Ninonston, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Nottawasaga River about 13 miles S of Angus

Nicomedia, the ancient name of Iznik.

Nicopolis, a town of Bulgaria. See **Nikopol**.

Nicopolis, an ancient city of Epirus, near Actium, founded by Augustus. Its remains, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are situated about 3 miles N of Prevesa.

Nicopolis, an ancient town of Palestine. See **ANWAS**.

Nicosia, ne-ko-see-á, a town of Sicily 14 miles NE of Castrogianni. It is situated at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet and possesses a cathedral and a number of other churches. The surrounding district, which is fertile yields rock-salt and other mineral products. Pop. (commune) in 1901 16,604

Nicosia, or **Lefkossia**, the capital of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Its bastioned walls and ancient cathedral (now one of several mosques) are interesting

memorials of former Venetian rule. The general aspect of the town is quiet but mean. There are manufactures of textiles and leather. The British high commissioner for Cyprus resides here. The town is the seat of a Greek arch bishop. Pop. in 1901 14,752 mostly Turks.

Nicotera, ne-ko-té-á, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Gioia, 14 miles SW of Tropea. Pop. in 1901 5190 (commune, 8791)

Nicoya, ne-ko-yá, a peninsula, bay, river, and village of Costa Rica, the peninsula in lat 8° 40' N lon 88° W bounding westward the bay which receives the river; the village is about 82 miles W by N of San José

Nictaux, nikt'au, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Horton River 6 miles from Wilmet, on the Halifax and Southwestern R. Pop. about 400

Niteroi, nit-á-ro-í, a town of Brazil formerly the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, on the bay and 6 miles E of the city of Rio de Janeiro. It has beautiful suburbs and manufactures of munitions of war. Pop. about 25,000

Nidau, nee'daw, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles NW of Bern, at the N extremity of the Lake of Biemme

Nidda, nidd-á, a river of Germany flows SW 60 miles, and joins the Main at Riedel, 6 miles W of Frankfurt.

Nidda, a town of Hesse, on the Nidda, 16 miles SE of Giessen. Pop. about 2000

Nidda, nidd-á, a river of Germany rises in Hesse, flows SW and joins the Nidda 7 miles NE of Frankfurt.

Niddale, the valley of the Nidd in Yorkshire, England, a tributary of the Ouse

Nid Rlv, níd rlv, a river of Norway after a SW course of 70 miles, falls into the Skagerrak opposite Troms

Nidwalden, Switzerland. See **UNTERWALDEN**

Niebla, ne-á-blá, a commune of Spain province and 18 miles NE of Oviedo, on the Rio Tago. Near it are copper mines.

Niederbreisig, nee-der-bri-sig, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province and on the left bank of the Rhine opposite Hünolingen. Pop. about 2000. Near by is the castle of Rheineck

Niederbrunn, nee-der-brunn (Fr. pron. nee-dá-brunn) a town of Germany in Alsace, 26 miles NW of Strasbourg. It is situated in a valley of the Vosges mountains and has frequented mineral springs. Large iron and steel works are located here. Pop. in 1900 3905

Niederbrunn, nee-der-bri-dok, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, near Nauenburg. Near by are coal mines. Pop. in 1900 4649

Niederdingelheim, nee-der-ding-el-him, a town of Hesse on the Selz, near its confluence with the Rhine, 9 miles WSW of Mainz. Here Charles the Great built a splendid palace, which was restored and reconstructed by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and the Emperor Charles IV. Even the latter edifice has disappeared. Niederdingelheim is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900 3435. Adjoining the town is Oberdingelheim

Niederkrüchten, a village of Prussia, in the district of Aia-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900 4039

Niederlahmstein, nee-der-lám-stéin, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden on the Lahn at its confluence with the Rhine, opposite Oberlahmstein. Near by is the ancient Romanesque church of St. John. Pop. in 1900 4187

Niedermendig, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province, 43 miles by rail from Andernach. It is famous for its subterranean quarries of basaltic rock (lava) and for its beer. Pop. about 3000

Niederpfalzburg, a village near Zwissau, Saxony. Pop. in 1900 11368

Niederrad, nee-der-rát, a former village of Prussia, now a part of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Niederschönhausen, nee-der-shón'háusen, a village 4 miles N of Berlin. It has a royal château. Pop. in 1900 3950

Niederselters, nee-der-sél-tern, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 35 miles N of Mainz. It is famous for its springs, which furnish the well-known Selters water. Near by is the village of Ockenfels, with similar springs. Pop. 1550

Niederselters, nee-der-sél-tern, a town of Württemberg 9 miles SE of Mergentheim. Pop. about 3000

Niederselters, nee-der-sél-tern, a small town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, between the Danube and the Brenz

Niederwald, nee-der-wál, a mountain ridge in the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, on the right bank of the Rhine opposite Bingen. Elevation 1150 feet above the sea, or about 800 ft above the level of the Rhine. On it at an elevation of 740 ft above the river stands the magnificent national monument erected to commemorate the German victories of 1870-71. It consists of a statue of

Germania, about 35 ft high, standing on a pedestal, with reliefs and allegorical figures, 83 ft high. It is the work of Johannes Schilling.

Niederwalluf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at the influx of the Walluf into the Rhine. Pop about 1200.

Niederwehren, nee der-wei-eh-ren, a village of Prussia, circle of Cassel.

Niederwülfrath, nee der-wei-ful-rah, a village of Saxony circle of Chemnitz, near the town of Zwickau. Pop about 2600.

Niefern, nee'-fern, a town of Germany in Baden on the Rhine, 10 miles ESE of Karlsruhe.

Nielheim, nee'-hime, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles ENE of Paderborn. Pop about 1500.

Niehl, neel, a village of Rhineland Prussia, 6 miles WNW of Cleve.

Niel, neel or ne-ai', a commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 10 miles S by W of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop in 1900 7310.

Nielville, a post-village of Polk co Minn on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Shelby N Dak. Pop 100.

Niemegk, nee'-mek, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 27 miles SSW of Potsdam. Pop 2000.

Niemem, nee'-men (Pol pron nyem-en) a river of Russia and Prussia (in which country it is known as the Memel) rises in the government of Minsk, flows NW through the government of Grodno and then between Vilsa and Suwalki (1 island) and through East Prussia, and enters the Kurische Heide by the Russ and Ojga mouths, 30 miles W of Tilsit, after a total course of 660 miles. Principal affluents the Viliya and Szesupe. It is an important artery for the trade of Lithuania and is navigated by steamers for a distance of about 450 miles. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bohar and Vistula.

Niemenz, nee'-men (Bohem. Mena) a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNE of Jungbunzlau, it has manufactures of textiles, furniture, chemicals, etc. Pop in 1900 6024.

Niemiszew, nee'-mee'-sew, a village of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 26 miles W of Lolkow. Pop 3000.

Nienburg, nee'-bure, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles NW of Hannover on the Weser. It has manufactures of glass, chemical products, etc. Pop in 1900 9538.

Nienburg, nee'-bure (Nienburg-an-der-Saale) a town of Germany duchy of Anhalt, on the Saale, here joined by the Bode (6 miles NW of Cöthen). It has a fine church. The industries include iron founding and the manufacture of machinery, metallic wares, etc. Pop in 1900 5717.

Nieppe, ne'-ppe, a town of France, in Nord, 13 miles E of Hazebrouck. Pop. about 1900 (commune, 6000).

Niers, neers or neers, neers, a river of Rhineland Prussia and the Netherlands after a NW course of 70 miles joins the Meuse 3 miles W of Gennep.

Nierstein, nee'-stee, a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, 10 miles SSW of Mainz. It is noted for its wine. Pop in 1900, 4127.

Niesen, a peak of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, about 4 miles from Spiez on Lake Thun. It commands a superb view. Altitude, 7763 feet.

Niesky, nee'-kee, a Moravian colony of Silesia, Prussia, 11 miles NNW of Görlitz. Pop about 2000.

Nietleben, nee'-le-ben, a village of Prussian Saxony near Halle. Pop in 1900 9559.

Nieuport, a town of Belgium. See **Nieuwpoort**.

Nieuwediep, nee'-wee'-diep, a harbor at the entrance to the North Holland ship canal, about 1 mile E of Helder. Here are the magazines and capacious wharves of the Dutch navy and the naval ordnance school. Nieuwediep has a zoological station.

Nieuwendam, nee'-wen-dam, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, SSW of Hoorn.

Nieuwenhoorn, nee'-wen-hoorn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S of Briel.

Nieuwerkerk, nee'-wee'-kerk, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 3 miles E. of Zierikzee.

Nieuwerkerk, a commune of the Netherlands in South Holland, 6 miles NE of Rotterdam. Pop about 2300.

Nieuwerkerken, nee'-wee'-kerk-en, a village of Belgium in East Flanders 18 miles SE of Ghent.

Nieuwerkerk, a town of the Netherlands. See **Nieuwpoort**.

Nieuwkoop, nee'-koop, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 13 miles E of Leyden.

Nieuwulke, nee'-wolk, a village of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 6 miles W of Bois-le-Duc.

Nieuwveld, nee'-wee'-vel, a commune of the Netherlands province and 17 miles E of Groningen. Pop about 2300.

Nieuwpoort, nee'-port, sometimes called in English **Newport** (Dr. Nieuport ne-eh-por' L. Nova Portus) a town of Belgium in West Flanders on the Yperlee near

its mouth in the North Sea, 16 miles SW of Ostend. Pop. in 1900, 2605 engaged in ship-building, rope- and net-making, and fishing. It is a bathing place. It has a Cloth Hall, dating from 1480 and near by is a light-house, built in 1584. The Battle of the Dunes, resulting in a victory for Maurice of Nassau over the Spaniards, was fought here in July 1600.

Nieuwpoort, nee'-port, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 miles E of Rotterdam.

Nieuwrode, nee'-ro-de, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 32 miles NE of Brussels.

Nieuwstadt, nee'-stade, a commune of the Netherlands in Limburg, 11 miles NE of Maastricht.

Nieuwveld, nee'-vel, a mountain-range of Cape Colony between lat. 22° and 33° S. rising to 7000-8000 feet.

Nieva, nee'-va, a town of Mexico state and 90 miles NEW of the city of Zacatecas.

Nievre, nee'-vair, a river of France, in Nievre, flows S., and joins the Loire at Nevers. Length, 26 miles.

Nievre, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old provinces of Nivernais and part of Orléanais. Area, 2640 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 323,783. It is mountainous in the S but there are no plains in the W. Chief river the Loire. There are mineral springs and mines of iron and coal. Capital, Nevers.

Nienhuin, a town of Russia. See **Nizhny**.

Nigide, nee'-digh, or **Nikide**, nee'-digh, a fortified town of Asia Minor 47 miles NE of Ereğli. Pop about 5000. It is the residence of a pasha. The plain of Nigide extends SW. from it for about 50 miles.

Niger, nee'-jer or **Quorra**, written also **Kwara** and **Kowara**, called **Joliba** (jo'-ba) in the upper part of its course, a great river of western Africa, and after the Nile and the Congo the largest river of the African continent, rises in the country of the Mandingoes in about lat. 8° 40' N. lon 10° 30' W. and flowing N and NE towards the Sahara, afterwards turns SE and S. and enters the sea through many mouths in the Gulf of Benue. Towards its source it is called the Tombi—that is, water in the Khasa language—but lower down in Bambara, it is the Bahaba, Great River or Joliba—that is the river of the Joli or Red Men who are the inhabitants of Joliba-kodu or Jallon-kandu (Red Men's Land). It becomes navigable for steamers at Bamako 150 miles above Baga, in Bambara. Lower down after passing Bessandiga it enters a level country and divides into several arms encircling extensive islands, opposite one of which is Jenno (or properly Umwa) a great emporium of Negroland, from which is derived the name Gambia. The river then enters a territory in which the Fula (or Felleh) are the rulers, within whose domain it is called Ima. In its course down to Jenno the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Farther on it turns northward crossing Dabo (or Blackwater) Lake, where it receives the Bakhoi on the right. At Kabra (or Kabara) the port of Timbuktu, it touches nearly its highest latitude (about 17° 30' N.) it (now known as Mayo Biallo) then runs E. along the desert towards the frontiers of Houssa (Hausa).

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulin-kowara—that is the River Kwara (or Kowara)—and farther S. in Nupé (or Nyffé) where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea (or lake) of Nupé (or Ewara). A very active commerce here animates the broad waters of the Quorra. Through Houssa and Nupé flow several streams from the heights which divide these countries from Bornu. Opposite Lokjo, in about lat. 7° 45' N., the Niger unites with its chief (left) tributary the Benue (or Chadde) a navigable stream from Adamawa. The united stream then flows S by W, forming the eastern boundary of Yoruba. In part of this course it is called Ujimini Fafa (or White Water) the Benue being styled Ujimini Dado (or Black Water). The delta of the Niger commences near Aba about 80 miles from the sea. It has numerous mouths the chief of which are the Nun (the navigable mouth) the Forado, and the Bonny. The whole course of the great river from its source to the mouth of the Nun is about 2500 miles. It is regularly traversed for many miles by British steamers. From about lat. 11° 30' N. and lon 4° E. the course of the stream is almost wholly in Nigeria. The scenery near the delta is of the wildest forest character and largely of mangrove swamp. The course of the Niger was a riddle to geographers until it was revealed by the explorations of Mungo Park (Clapperton) and Denham and Lander between 1795 and 1830.

Nigeria, a vast region of west-central Africa, within the British sphere of influence, comprising since 1900 the entire territory that was formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company (which constituted about four fifths of the area of the present region), the region of the Niger Coast Protectorate and the Lagos Protectorate. Most of it lies be-

back again to the Nile. In lat. $29^{\circ} 15' N$ the Nile divides into two branches, leading respectively to Rosetta (Rashid), in the W and Damietta (Damut), in the E, entering the sea after traversing the whole of Egypt, in about lat $31^{\circ} 26' N$. From the influx of the Bahr-el Awek to its delta the basin of the Nile varying in breadth is formed by two parallel chains of mountains. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia, rising to 1000 ft. or more; they are less so in middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the delta. From Assuan to the sea the average fall is 2 inches to the mile, and the mean velocity is about 3 miles an hour. At the delta its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, whose base extends to a space of 120 miles, between the Rosetta branch and the Damietta branch. The ordinary width of the Nile is Egypt above the delta is about 700 yards, but it enlarges in a few places to 1100 yards. The branches through the delta are so shallow in the dry season that vessels exceeding 40 tons burden cannot pass through them. The Mahmoudiyeh Canal connects the Rosetta arm of the Nile with Alexandria. For a great distance in its course through the eastern Sudan the Nile is obstructed by vast masses of floating vegetable matter tangled and intermatted so as to oppose a barrier to the passage of vessels. Great efforts have been made of late to break up these obstructions which are known as *9 dds*.

A rain scarcely ever falls in the valley of the Nile from the 18th to nearly the 30th parallel of latitude, and very scantily even lower down the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries whereto it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the autumnal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise at Cairo is about 40 feet. During the flood a great portion of the delta and of the valley of Egypt higher up is inundated. In Nubia also and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river but in general its banks above Egypt are irrigated by means of the water wheel. The Nile is the only large African river that discharges its waters into the Mediterranean.

The alluvium with which the Nile is always charged especially during the inundation is chiefly due to the Bahr-el Awek, which brings down the decayed vegetable matter and the degraded volcanic rocks from Abyssinia that make the Nile the great fertiliser of Egypt. The Nile is not a gable for the greater part of its length the principal obstructions being found at Abu Hammed (near the foot of the fifth cataract) and Wadi Halfa (the foot of the second cataract). Large vessels ascend to Assuan (now passed by a navigable canal, with locks 1½ miles long) where the first cataract about 3 miles in length and having a fall of 10 feet begins. In the second cataract the river falls 210 feet in 12½ miles. In the course between Khartum (about 50 miles above the sixth cataract) and Assuan a distance of 11½ miles the river falls 600 feet. The distances in miles, measured along the windings of the Nile from the Hamlet mouth are to Cairo 164 Stat. 430. heah 581 Assuan 774, first cataract 770. Derr 933 second cataract 1029 third cataract 1258 fourth cataract 1454 fifth cataract 1679 Atbara River 139 sixth cataract 1898. In north of the Bahr-el Awek 1948. Kah 2133 Bahr-el Ghazal 2858, Gondokoro 3258 cataract of Meru 3461 Keruma Falls 3570 Ripon Falls 3766 and to the source of the principal feeder of the Victoria Nyanza on the W. 4100 miles. Works looking to the regulation and storage of the waters of the Nile have been constructed on the vastest scale. They comprise the barrage constructed by Mehemot Ali (15 miles NW of Cairo) the colossal dam (averaging 60 feet in height and penetrated by 190 openings) built over the river near Assuan and the barrage at Siot (Assiet). The holding or impounding capacity of the Assuan reservoir is estimated to be 37 500 000 000 cubic feet which will serve as an enormous reserve to hundreds of thousands of acres of land requiring irrigation. A railway follows the course of the Nile (departing from it for a comparatively short stretch below Abu Hammed) from the sea to Khartum. The scenery of the Nile, especially where its valley is hemmed in by great rock masses, is strikingly beautiful. The river which was sacred to the ancient Egyptians, presents a succession of the most stupendous monuments of antiquity. The great problem of the sources of the Nile was settled by the discoveries of Burton, Speke and Baker (1858-64) and the subsequent explorations of Livingston and Stanley. See ALBERT NYANZA VICTORIA NYANZA etc.

Nile, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. about 28 miles WSW of Hamletville. Pop. 300.

Nile, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 9 miles NE of Godwin. Pop. 100.

Niles, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles SE of San Francisco. Pop. about 250.

Niles, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. 13 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 514.

Niles, a post-township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

Niles, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 65.

Niles, a city of Berrien co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River at the head of navigation, 113 miles SW of Lansing on the Michigan Central and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has flouring, paper and pulp-mills, foundries, and manufacturing of furniture, carriages, wagons, wash-wheels, tanks etc. Large quantities of fruit and live-stock are shipped. Pop. in 1900 4287.

Niles, a post-township (town) and village of Cayuga co. N.Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R., 11 miles SE of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900 1402 of the village, about 185.

Niles, a city of Trumbull co. Ohio on the Mohenog River at the mouth of Mequitos Creek 5 miles SE of Warren on the Erie and other railroads. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in iron and bituminous coal which is mined in the vicinity. It has rolling mills, blast-furnaces, machine-shops and manufactures of tin plate, printing presses, boilers, fire brick etc. Pop. in 1900 7486.

Niles, a post-hamlet of Manitowish co. Wis. about 30 miles NE of Fond du Lac.

Niles Center, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. 14 miles NNW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 529.

Nilestown, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Erie & Thames 7 miles E of London. Pop. 200.

Niles Valley, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 6 miles NNE of Wallburg. Pop. 250.

Nigiri (or Neigherry) Hills (see Hills) a mountain mass of the southern portion of the Indian land, forming the convergence of the Western and Eastern Ghats and bounding the Deccan plateau on the N. They enjoy a pleasant climate and are a favorite resort of Europeans. Greatest elevation the Dodabetta 8700 feet.

Nilwood, a post-village of Macoupin co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 29 miles S of W. of Springfield. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 158.

Nimach, or Nimach, a town of British India, in Malwa, dominions and 130 miles N.W. of Gwalior. It has a large cotton-mill.

Nimar, a name for a district of British India, Central Province, North-east division, in the valleys of the Narbudda and Tapti rivers.

Nimburg, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary on the Elbe 16 miles SE of Jungbunzlau. Portions of its old walls still survive. It has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900 843.

Nimeguen, *nim-ghen* (Dutch *Nijmegen* *nij-ma-ghen* *for Nijmegen* *nij-ma-ghen* *anc. for om-nga*) a fortified town of the Netherlands in Gelderland on the Waal 24 miles S of Arnhem near the Prussian frontier. It occupies a great part of crumbled tracts clambering up steep hill sides, but has open squares, fine pleasure-grounds, and a broad promenade, recently laid out on the site of the old fortifications. It was an important place in the time of the Carolingian emperors, figuring as an imperial residence was a free imperial city and a member of the Hanseatic League in the later Middle Ages and has preserved some interesting memorials of its past. Among the notable edifices are the venerable church of St. Stephen known as the Great Church the Renaissance town hall adorned with statues of German emperors and containing a valuable museum of antiquities the Wig House a medieval staircase sided chapel built on the site of a Carolingian structure and the Belvedere commanding a fine view of the charming surroundings. In one of the parks may be seen the vestiges of a Carolingian palace. Nimeguen is noted for its white beer. There are manufactures of cigars, metallic wares, and de Cologne etc. The town has an active trade in the products of the region. France concluded treaties of peace with Holland and Spain at Nimeguen in 1078 and a treaty with the German Empire in 1079. Pop. in 1900 42 766.

Nimes, or Nismes, *neem* (anc. *Nemausus*) a town of France, capital of the department of Gard 30 miles NE of Montpellier. The older part is irregularly built the modern is well laid out in straight and spacious streets and boulevards (Avenue Feuchère, Boulevard de la République, Boulevard Gambetta). It has a venerable cathedral (St. Etienne) built in various styles an old etalade, now used as a central prison a fine square (or Esplanade) adorned with a splendid fountain and a number of imposing or attractive public buildings—prefecture, Palais de Justice, Hôtel Dieu (public hospital) theatres etc. Nn

town in France has as many fine Roman remains; the most remarkable of these are the amphitheatre (see Arena), 487 feet long, 363 ft. broad, and 75 ft. high, the beautiful Christian temple, called the Maison-Carrée (Square House), which is restored and the interior of which serves for a museum of antiquities the so-called Temple of Diana and the Tour Magne, an octagonal ruin, 90 ft. in height. Ten miles to the NE are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct, called the Pont-du-Gard. Nîmes possesses a school of fine arts, a picture gallery a public library of upward of 80,000 volumes, a museum of natural history and schools of design, music, etc. It is extensively engaged in the textile industry the leading product being silk, and the iron and leather industries are also represented. It has an important trade in wine, raw silk, etc. Nîmes is a very ancient town and under the Romans was one of the most important cities of Gaul. It was an important Huguenot centre and suffered much during the religious wars. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Calvinists. Pop. in 1901 72,479 (commune, 80,606).

Nimishillen Creek, Ohio rises near the S. border of Portage co. and enters the Tuscarawas River in Stark co.

Nimistlin, a post-village of Oneida co., Ohio. Pop. 360. The banking point is Akron.

Nimptsch, nimtah, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 29 miles SW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 2199.

Nimrod, a post-station of Perry co. Ark. on the Fourche in Fave, 25 miles S of Dardanelle.

Nimrud, a mound of ruins at the junction of the Tigris and the Great Zab about 20 miles S of the ruins of Nineveh. It contains the ruins of Calah.

Nimshew, a post village of Butte co. Cal. Pop. 78.

Nimshu, a town of India. See NIMSHU.

Nimweggen, Netherlands. See NIMWEGEN.

Nimy, see me, a village of Belgium, 2 miles N of Mons, on the Haine.

Nim-bink, a town of Tongking, about 50 miles S. of Ha-nol.

Ninad, a post-village of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 68.

Ninowille, a post-hamlet of Allen co. Ind. 2 miles SW of Fort Wayne.

Ninowille, a post-village of Minnesota co., Mont. Pop. 68.

Nino Mile, a post-station of Blaine co. Tenn.

Ninse Mile River, a post-village of Hannu co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Elmville.

Ninsepoint, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 19 miles SSE of Lancaster.

Ninotimes, a post-station of Pickens co. S. C. Pop. 106.

Ninette, a village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Wawanesa.

Ninety-six, a banking post-town of Greenwood co. S. C. on the Southern R. 19 miles W by N of Columbia. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 414.

Niniveh (L. Ninev Gr. Νινε), a city of antiquity the later capital of the Assyrian Empire, the ruins of which are found on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite the town of Mosul. The principal mounds of ruins are those of Koyunjik and Nebi Yunus. In the vicinity are the mounds of Khorsabad and Nimrud the latter containing the ruins of Calah. The discoveries which have brought to light the seats of the Assyrian monarchs and the countless relics of Assyrian civilization were inaugurated by Botta in 1842. In 1845 Layard began his excavations which yielded extraordinary results. He had successors in Hormuzd Rassam, George Smith, and others. Vast royal palaces (with remarkable decorations) a great royal library (inscriptions on innumerable tablets) colossal sculptured figures, and an endless array of ornaments, seals, and small objects of every kind have been unearthed. The cuneiform inscriptions have been deciphered and the annals of Assyria reconstructed from these records. The British Museum has been made the receptacle of the movable relics. The destruction of Niniveh by the Medes and Babylonians took place about 607 B.C. (perhaps a little earlier).

Nineweh, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., about 30 miles S of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Nineweh, a village of Adams co., Mo., about 44 miles N by W of Macon. It is near the Chariton River. Pop. 160.

Nineweh, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. on the Seneca River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 25 miles ENE of Binghamton. Pop. about 450.

Nineweh, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 44 miles SSW of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300.

Nineweh, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Newtown station.

Nineweh Junction, a post-village of Chenango co., N. Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. about 180.

Ningm, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Bolanvair, 8 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Ning-hia, ning ha, a city of China, province of Kan-su, near the Great Wall 210 miles ENE of Lan-chow.

Ning-kue, ning koo, a city of China, province of Ngan-kwei, on an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang, 80 miles S of Nanking. Lat. 31° N. lon. 118° 38' E.

Ningro, or **Ningun**, a settlement on the Guinea coast of Africa, 38 miles ENE of Acra.

Ning-po, formerly **Liampo**, le-am po, a city and treaty port of China, province of Che-kiang on a river whose mouth is directly opposite Chu-san, 95 miles ESE. of Hang-chow. Lat. 30° 51' N, lon. 121° 32' E. Pop. in 1903 (estimated), 260,000. The city 2 miles in circumference, is enclosed by high walls and entered by several gates. It is surrounded by a flat plain covered with villages and water-courses. It has well-supplied shops, temples and churches, various schools, clubs, and a great library. The manufactures include silk stuffs and other fabrics, gold- and silver wares, articles of carved wood, lacquered wares, and confections. Ning po exports large quantities of tea, raw cotton, drugs, mats, and silk.

Ninguta, ning goo, a town of Manchuria, on an affluent of the Amur 145 miles NE of Kirin.

Ninitchik, a village of Alaska, on the E. shore of Cook Inlet, S of the Kamol River.

Ninove, ne-nove (Flem. *Nieuwenhoven*), a town of Belgium in East Flanders, on the Dender, 20 miles SE. of Ghent. It has a Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. in 1900 7716, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Niobrara, a banking post-village, capital of Knox co. Neb. on the Missouri River, about 40 miles above Yankton and 1 mile below the mouth of the Niobrara, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 450.

Niobrara River runs in the E. part of Wyoming and soon passes into Nebraska, in which it runs generally eastward. After traversing the sterile sand-hills of northern Nebraska it enters the Missouri River about 36 miles W of Yankton, S. Dak. It is about 450 miles long very shallow and not navigable.

Niow, a town of Switzerland. See Nyon.

Nioma, a town of France. See Nifoma.

Niort, ne-on, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 miles ENE of La Rochelle. It is enclosed by well-planted promenades and has an ancient castle, the interesting church of Notre Dame, a theatre, a large public library museum of fine arts, a museum of natural history, etc. There are manufactures of gloves, shoes, leather brushes etc. Niort has also large nurseries and market-gardens and an active trade. Pop. in 1901 20,738.

Nice, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. See Ios.

Niota, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. The banking point is Fort Madison Iowa. Pop. 250.

Niota, a post-village of McHenry co., Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 150.

Niotase, a post-village of Chautauque co. Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Canby. Pop. 125.

Nipani, nip a-neo, a town of British India, in Bombay, 50 miles N by W of Belgass. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 12,000.

Nipe (new-pé) Bay of, on the NE. coast of Cuba, SE of Puerto Morante. Lat. 20° 45' N, lon. 75° 30' W.

Nipheon, or **Nipon** (i.e. fountain or source of light) a name incorrectly applied to the principal island of Japan (Hondu). The name Nipheon (or Nipon) belongs properly to the whole empire.

Nipigon, or **Nepigon**, a lake of Ontario, 38 miles NW of Lake Superior with which it is connected by the Nipigon River which has a course of 46 miles, during which it descends several hundred feet. It is irregular in shape, from 60 to 70 miles in length.

Nipigon, or **Nepigon**, a village of Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 60 miles NE. of Port Arthur, at the mouth of the Nipigon River.

Nipissing, a district in the N. part of Ontario, in great part embraced between the Ottawa River and the meridian of 81° W. lon.

Nipissing (or **Nepissing**) Lake, Ontario, is situated NE of Lake Huron nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular, the shores are bold. Length 66 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It contains many islands. It receives the Sturgeon River on the N. and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by the French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids. Eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and the Maitava River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

Nippono, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Oroyo Grande. Pop. 200

Nipponose, a post-township of Lyeonng co., Pa. about 11 miles WSW of Williamsport. It is bounded on the N by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 816. Nipponose is also the name of a beautiful valley about 10 miles long and 4 miles broad 4 miles E. of Jersey Shore. It is partly in Nipponose township and is enclosed by steep mountains.

Nipper's Harbor, a fishing hamlet and excellent harbor of Newfoundland, on the N. side of Green Bay, 10 miles SW of Tilt Cove. Pop. about 300

Nipple Top, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains in Essex co., N. Y. about 3 miles WNW of Dix Peak and 8 miles S by E of Mount Marcy. Elevation, 4920 feet.

Nippur, an ancient city of Babylonia, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, about 50 miles SE. of Babylon. Lat. 32° 30' N. and lon. 45° 15' E. It was a great seat of the worship of Bel (Bala). Extensive excavations have been carried on here under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, which have yielded a vast collection of inscriptions. The site of Nippur now bears the name of Nasir.

Nira, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Wellman. Pop. 160

Niruna, neen gwá, a town of Venezuela, 40 miles SW of Valencia.

Nirle, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 6 miles E. of Shiraz. A few miles distant is the salt lake of Nirle.

Nirvana, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 7 miles E. of Baldwin. Pop. about 100

Nisao, ne-shá, a village and bay (also river) of Santo Domingo, about 25 miles SW of the city of Santo Domingo.

Nisbet, a post-village of Lyeonng co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Williamsport. Pop. 106

Niscomi, ne-shá mee, a town of Shikty, province of Caltanissetta, 10 miles NE of Terranova. Pop. in 1901 14,069

Nish, or Nisna, a fortified town of Serbia, 130 miles SE of Belgrade, on the Nisava, near its confluence with the Southern Morava. It is, after Belgrade, the largest town in the kingdom. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, being at the junction of several railway lines. Pop. in 1895 21,824.

Nishapur, ne-shá-poor, a city of Persia, in Khorasan, 40 miles WSW of Meshed. Pop. about 10,000. It is partly in ruins. It has a trade in turquoises obtained from mines at Madan about 30 miles distant. Here is the tomb of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet.

Nishnabat'oun, or Nishnabotoun, a post-hamlet of Aitchison co., Me., on the Nishnabotoun River 14 miles from the Missouri River and 57 miles NW of St. Joseph.

Nishnabotoun River is formed by two branches, the East and West Nishnabotoun, which rise in or near Carroll co., Iowa. The river passes into Aitchison co., Me. runs southward, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles S. of Boakport. The main stream is about 60 miles long, the tributaries, about 160 miles each.

Nisib, or Nisib, ne-seeb, a village of Syria, 63 miles NE. of Aleppo. It is memorable for the victory gained there in 1839 by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha over the Turks.

Nisibin, or Nisibin (anc. Nisibis) a town of Asiatic Turkey vilayet and 80 miles SE of Diarbekr. It has few remains of the ancient city which was a place of great importance, at one time the residence of the Armenian kings. The very ancient church of St. James, however, has survived. Pop. about 10,000

Nisida, nee'se-dá (anc. Nesus), an island of Italy, 3 miles SE. of Positano in the Bay of Naples. Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment. Pop. about 1300

Nis'kaya'ma, a post-township (town) of Schenectady co., N. Y., is bounded on the NE by the Mohawk River and is contiguous to the city of Schenectady. Pop. in 1900 1837

Nismes, neem, a village of Belgium province and 38 miles SSW of Namur on the San Norre.

Nismes, a city of France. See NIXES

Nisnagally River, Wash. See NISAGALLY

Nisna, a town of Serbia. See NUS

Nisnava, nis'á-vá, a river of Serbia, after a W course of 80 miles, joins the Southern Morava 5 miles W of Nish. Nisnava, ne-shá-vá, a river of Serbia, after a W course of 80 miles, joins the Southern Morava 5 miles W of Nish. Nisnava, ne-shá-vá, a river of Serbia, after a W course of 80 miles, joins the Southern Morava 5 miles W of Nish. Nisnava, ne-shá-vá, a river of Serbia, after a W course of 80 miles, joins the Southern Morava 5 miles W of Nish.

Niscon, ne-shá-vá, a hamlet of Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N of Thamesford. Niscon-Fjord, ne-shá-vá, an inlet of Denmark on the W coast of Jutland, 10 miles N of Ringkjøbing 13 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth.

Nistalrood, ne-shá-vá, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, 12 miles E of Bois-le-Duc.

Nitchequon, nitche-gwón, a lake of Labrador about midway between James Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Nith, a picturesque river of Scotland rises in Ayrshire, and after a SE course of about 60 miles, joins Solway Firth by an estuary, 10 miles S. of Dumfries.

Nithburg, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario on the river Nith, 84 miles N of Shakespeare.

Niti-Ghat, nee'tee ghat, a pass across the Himalayas, between Tibet and Khaman, in the part 10,570 feet in elevation. The village of Niti, on its S. side, is in lat. 36° 47' N., lon. 79° 58' E.

Nitinat (nit-a-nat) or Berkeley Sound, North America, an extensive inlet on the W coast of Vancouver Island, about 12 miles wide between Terton Point on the N and Carrasco Point on the SE.

Nitom, a village and parish of England, in the Isle of Wight, 4 miles W of Ventnor.

Nitom, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Perm, enters Siberia, and joins the Tara, an affluent of the Irtysh. Its length including the Nyma, its principal head-stream is about 275 miles. It is navigable to Irbit.

Nittany, a post-village of Center co., Pa. near Nittany Mountain, about 12 miles SSW of Lockhaven. Pop. 75

Nittany Mountain, Pa. a long ridge which extends along the SE boundary of Clinton co. and is partly in Center co. Its direction is nearly NE and SW.

Nittany Valley, Pa. is in Center and Clinton co. between Muncy and Nittany mountains. It is about 30 miles long and 4 miles wide and is very fertile.

Nitwain'ma, a post-village of Sharkey co., Minn. on Deer Creek and on the Yocco and Mississippi Valley R. 68 miles N of Vicksburg. Pop. 160

Nittenau, nit-tan-aw, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 16 miles NNE of Ratisbona. Pop. about 1500

Nitrits, nit-rits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Grünberg.

Nitom, a river of Russia. See NITVA

Niu-chwang, ne-shá-vá, also written New-chwang, the chief port of Manchuria, province of Shing k'ing, on the river Luo, near the Gulf of Pe-ah-li, 75 miles SSW of Mukden. It has an immense trade, exporting grain, beans, deer-horn, liquor, and provisions. The port proper is Ying-tu, with a population of about 5500. The population of Niu-chwang is estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. The town was occupied by the Japanese in 1904.

Niukluk River, Alaska, in Seward Peninsula, is a tributary of Golofan Bay.

Nive, neev, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees and, after a NNW course of 45 miles, joins the Adour.

Nivelle, nee-vél, a river rising within the limits of Spain flowing NW and falling into the Bay of Biscay in France.

Niveila, nee-vél, a village of France, department of Nord 25 miles ENE of Valenciennes.

Nivelle, nee-vél (Flam. Nyeel, ni vel) a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 17 miles E. of Brussels. It has an interesting Romanesque church, dating from the eleventh century, which belonged to a female convent founded in the seventh century. The town has various establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900 11,648

Nivernais, nee-vi'ná, an old province of France, near its centre, now composing the bulk of the department of Nièvre and part of Cher. The Canal of Nivernais, 45 miles in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

Niverville, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek or the outlet of Kinderhook Lake and on the Boston and Albany and the Albany and Hudson R., 30 miles S by E. of Albany. Pop. about 300

Niwot, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Colo., about 13 miles N by W of Boulder.

Nixburg, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala. about 38 miles NNE of Montgomery.

Nixdorf, a village of Bohemia, 38 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. It has a school for instruction in the technology of iron manufactures. Pop. in 1900 7100

Nixon, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 200

Nixon, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Simcoe, its banking point. Pop. about 200

Nikolai, a post-office of Franklin co., N.C., on the Little River, about 8 miles S. of Elizabeth City.

Nikolai, a post-office of Henry co., S.C., on the Savannah River.

Nikolai, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 miles NW of Beja, near the Tagus. Pop. about 3000.

Nikolai, a town of Russia, territory of the Don Cossacks, about 50 miles NE of Novo-Teherkask on the Don, where it is joined by the Teukrak. Pop. in 1897 14,194.

Nikolai-Linsk, a town of the government and 270 miles (direct) NW of the city of Irkutsk, on the Transsiberian railway where it crosses the river I. d. a. Pop. about 6000. Gold is extensively mined in the district.

Nikolai-Kolymsk, a town of the government of Yakutsk Siberia, on the Kolyma River, about 70 miles above its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

Nikolai-Komov, a town of Russia, government and 66 miles WNW of Penza. Pop. in 1897 9834.

Nikolai-Novgorod, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Oka, 263 miles ENE of Moscow. Lat. 56° 20' N; lon. 44° 1' E. The main portion of the city lying S. of the Volga and E. of the Oka is divided into the upper town, situated on hills and the lower town the latter along the shores of the rivers. On the low ground W. of the Oka is an extensive quarter where the famous fairs are held. Deep ravine-like depressions lead up to the upper town which is the principal section of the city. On its highest portion flanking the largest public square is the Kremlin (or citadel) portions of which date from the fourteenth century. Its walls are in some places nearly 100 feet high and are flanked by 11 towers. Nikolai-Novgorod has an extraordinary array of medieval and modern churches and other ecclesiastical edifices. The cathedral of the monastery of the Annunciation contains a picture of the Virgin which, according to the inscription, dates from 993. The fair town is a city in itself comprising a vast aggregation of stone buildings arranged in regular blocks. There are numerous special sections devoted to particular commodities. The whole is lighted by electricity. The fairs, held in the second half of the summer are the largest in the world, attracting merchants from every part of the empire and from foreign countries. The amount of the sales in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. All kinds of raw products and manufactured articles are represented. Nikolai-Novgorod is not important as a manufacturing centre. Pop. in 1897, 95,000. The population is doubled at the time of the fair.

Nikolai-Tagilsk, a town of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and about 120 miles E. by R. of Perm. Iron, copper, gold, and platinum are found in the district. Pop. in 1897, about 30,000.

Nizib, a village of Syria. See Nizib.

Nizibin, a town of Turkey. See Nizibin.

Nizniy, a village of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 77 miles SSE of Lemberg on the Danaster. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4665.

Nizza, a city of France. See Nizza.

Nizza-Monferrato, a town of Italy province and 17 miles SW of Alessandria, on the Balbo. Pop. about 4000 (commune, about 10,000).

Nizna, a town of Russia, territory of the Don Cossacks, about 20 miles SW of Mamon. Pop. about 2500.

Njole, a station of French Congo, on both banks of the Ogoué, about lon. 10° 48' E.

Njunda, a river of Sweden, in West Norland, after an E. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles SE of Sandvick. At its mouth are the village and harbor of Njunda.

Njunda, or Njunda Bay, a station of Nyamaland, Africa, on the W. shore of Lake Nyman, in about lat. 11° 36' S.

Noak, a post-village of Coffee co., Tenn. Pop. 22.

Noakhali, or Noakhali, a town of France, in Oise, 5 miles SE of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

Noakhali, or Noakhali, a district of India, in Bengal, bounded S. by the Bay of Bengal and W. by the river Megna. It is a low alluvial region and in part consists of islands in the sea. Capital Noakhali.

Noakote, or Noakote, a town of Nepal, 17 miles NW of Khatmandu. Lat. 27° 53' N lon. 85° 30' E.

Noato, or Noato, a small town of Italy, 14 miles NE of Padua.

Noalejo, or Noalejo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 23 miles from Jaén. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Noanagar, a town of India. See Noanagar.

Noank, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Mystic River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles E. by S. of New London. It is mainly supported by ship-building and fishing. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 1500.

Noatak, a river of Alaska, rises in the NW part of the territory and flows nearly W. then S., cutting through the Mulgrave Hills, and empties by 3 months into the Hotham Inlet.

Noelity, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Noble, a county in the NE part of Indiana, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is drained by the Elkhart River and Rice Creek. Capital Albion. Pop. in 1890 23,350 in 1900 23,533.

Noble, a county in the SE part of Ohio has an area of 369 sq. m. It is drained by Seneca, Duck, and Wills creeks. Among its mineral resources are coal and petroleum. Capital Caldwell. Pop. in 1890 29,733 in 1900 10,460.

Noble, a county in the NE part of Oklahoma. Area, 621 sq. m. It is intersected by Bear and Rock creeks, tributary to the Arkansas River. Capital Perry. It includes the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservations. Pop. in 1900 14,815.

Noble, a banking post town of Richland co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 8 miles W. of Olney. It has evaporating plants. Pop. in 1900 597.

Noble, a post-office of Howard co., Ind.

Noble, a post-office of Rice co., Kan.

Noble, a post-village of Sabine parish, La. on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Many. Pop. 250.

Noble, a post-township of Branch co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 164.

Noble, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles NE of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Noble, a banking post-town of Cleveland co., Okla., in a cotton and grain region, 8 miles S. of Norman, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 349.

Nobleboro, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Me., in Nobleboro township (town) about 12 miles ENE of Wiscasset. The town is bounded on the W. by the Damariscotta River. Pop. of the town in 1900 810.

Noblejae, or Noblejae, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and ENE of Toledo. Pop. (commune) 3600.

Noble Lake, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark. 10 miles E. of Pine Bluff.

Noble, a county in the SW part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 170 sq. m. It contains several lakes, one of which, named Lake Graham is about 8 miles long. Capital, Worthington. Pop. in 1890, 7069 in 1900, 14,832.

Noblesville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh, Chesapeake, Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Noblesville, a banking city capital of Hamilton co., Ind. on the White River 22 miles NNE of Indianapolis on the Lake Erie and Western and the Central Indiana R. It has manufactures of strawboard, carriages, iron, etc. Pop. in 1900 4792.

Nobleton, or Lam'mesmoor, a post-village of York co., Ontario 7 miles W. of King. Pop. 290.

Nobleville, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

Nobob, a post-village of Barren co., Ky. 13 miles W. of Glasgow. Pop. 175.

Nobressart, or nobressart, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg 6 miles NW of Arlon.

Nobesset, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass.

Nobesset, or Nobesset Point, at the entrance of Buzzard Bay, on the E.R. coast of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 31' N; lon. 70° 45' W.

Nogales, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast line. The banking point is Arandía or Santa Gorda. Pop. about 250.

Nocera, no-chi-rá, or **Nocera Umbra** (anc. *Nocera Canalicata*), a town of central Italy 31 miles E. of Perugia. It is the seat of a bishop. Near it are mineral baths. Pop. about 1600 of the commune in 1901, 7545.

Nocera, or **Nocera Terinese**, a town of Italy provinces of Catanzaro, district and 23 miles NW of Nicastro. Pop. about 3000.

Nocera, **Nocera Inferiore**, or **Nocera del Pagani**, no-chi-rá dá pá-gá-noc (anc. *Nocera Alfaterna*), a town of Italy province of Salerno, on the Salerno, 8 miles SW of Salerno. It stands at the foot of a hill on which are the ruins of a medieval castle. It has manufactures of textiles. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 6962 (commune, 19 796).

Noceto, no-chi-to, a commune of Italy 6 miles W of Parma, on the Reno.

Nochistlán, a town of Mexico, state and 43 miles NW of the city of Oaxaca.

Nockway, a post-village of Randolph co., Ga. 16½ miles E of Outhbert.

Nocel, no-chel, a town of Italy province and 29 miles SE of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901 11,657.

Nockamunga, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., about 10 miles E by S of Allentown. Pop. in 1900 1364.

Nocoma, a banking post-town of Montague co., Tex., in an agricultural and stock-raising region 42 miles WNW of Gainsville, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Nodaway, a county in the NW part of Missouri bordering on Iowa, Area, 864 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Nodaway One Hundred and Two, and Little Platte rivers. Coal and potter's clay are among the mineral resources. Capital Maryville. Pop. in 1890 30,914 in 1900 35,538.

Nodaway, a banking post-village of Adams co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Nodaway, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo. The banking point is St. Joseph.

Nodaway River rises in Cass co., Iowa, runs northward into the state of Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 30 miles above St. Joseph. It is about 200 miles long.

Nodena, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. 70.

Noel, no-él, or **Moel**, mo'-ne, an island off the SW coast of Java.

Noel, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Noeshe. Pop. 150.

Noel, a post-station of Hanover co., Va., 33 miles N by W of Richmond.

Noel, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Colwood Bay 33 miles from Shebanassie. Pop. 390.

Nocera Lunt, no-chi-lúnt, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. of Ceram.

Noux-les-Mines, nuh-lé-moon, a commune of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles from Béthune. Pop. in 1901 7171.

Nogalesk, no-ghelek, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Sea of Azov. Pop. about 4000 mainly Nogai Tartars.

Nogal, a post-village of Lincoln co., N. Mex. The banking point is Whiteside. Pop. about 150.

Nogales, no-gá-lé, a banking post-town, capital of Santa Cruz co., Ariz., on the international boundary between Mexico and the United States 83 miles SW of Benson on the Sonora and the Southern Pacific R. It has reduction-works and manufactures of cigars and foundry products. Pop. in 1900, 1761.

Nogales, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Arizona frontier, adjoins the American town of Nogales. Pop. in 1901 2738.

Nogales, no-gá-lé, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 1500.

Nogare, no-gá-ro, a village of France, in Gers, on the Midon, 23 miles WNW of Auch.

Nogat, no-gát, the E. delta-arm of the river Vistula, leaves the main stream below Mewe, and, after a NNE course of 33 miles, enters the Frische Haff.

Nogent, no-shér, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 11 miles N of Langres. It has important manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 3000.

Nogent-le-Roi, no-shér' lóh-ró, a town of France, Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles SE of Dreux on the Eure. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1800.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, no-shér' lóh-ro'tró, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir 21 miles WSW of Chartres, on the Eure. It has quiet houses, interesting churches, the ruins of a noble castle which belonged to Sully and a hospital, dating from the Middle Ages, in which Sully is

buried. The inhabitants are actively engaged in textile and other industries. Pop. in 1901 6671 (commune, 8415). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Nogent-sur-Marne, no-shér' sá-má-n, a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles E of Paris, on the Marne, close to the forest of Vincennes. It is beautifully situated on a hill-slope. The Eastern railway is here carried over the valley of the Marne on a magnificent trestle viaduct about half a mile long and 90 feet high. There are many handsome villas of Parisians here. The place has manufactures of chemical products, pottery, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10 660.

Nogent-sur-Seine, no-shér' sá-sá-n, a town of France, in Aube, 29 miles WNW of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. It has an interesting church. A few miles distant is the farmstead of Parcé, occupying the spot where stood the famous abbey of that name founded by Abélard and of which Héloïse was the first abbess. Pop. in 1901, 2732.

Nógrád, a county of Hungary. See **NOGRIAN**.

Nogroala, a town of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, 330 miles W by S of Manaus.

Nogunira do Cravo, no-gá-rá do krá-vo, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles from Coimbra.

Noguera Pallaresa, no-gá-rá pá-lá-rá-sá, a river of Spain rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, in Catalonia, flows SW and joins the Segre 30 miles NE of Lérida.

Noguera Rivagoransa, no-gá-rá-rá-rá-gó-rá-n-sá, a river of Spain rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran flows E. mostly between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre 13 miles S of Lérida.

Nohant, ná-shér' (Nohant-Vic), a village of France, in Indre, near La Châtre. It was the residence of George Sand, who is buried here.

Noia, two towns of Italy. See **NOJA**.

Noir, zwah, an island of South America, off the SW coast of Tierra del Fuego, lat. 54° 30' S lon. 73° 6' W., about 600 feet in height. In the SW it terminates in a lofty rock like a tower which bears the name of Cape Noir.

Noirvignes, ná-rák, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles W by S. of Nyon, is at the N base of the Crux de Vent.

Noirmont, nwah-móh' (Ger. *Schwarzenberg* abtamt *ap-bla*), a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles SW of Bern. Pop. about 2000.

Noirmont, Lé, a summit of the Swiss Jura, 9 miles NW of Nyon. Height, 5150 feet.

Noirmoutiers, nwah-moo-té, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of France, department of Vendée. Length, 12 miles greatest breadth, 3 miles. The town of Noirmoutiers, on the NE coast, with 2000 inhabitants (commune in 1901 6545), has an old castle and a venerable church. Near by is the bathing resort of La Chaie.

Noissovillie, a village of Lorraine, Germany 4 miles from Metz, where was fought an important engagement between the French and German troops on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 1870.

Noisy-le-Grand, náwí-sé' lóh-gró' (L. *Noissemus*) a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Marne, about 9 miles from Paris. Pop. about 1800.

Noisy-le-Sec, náwí-sé' lóh-sék, a commune of France, in Seine, 5 miles NNE of Paris. Pop. in 1901 9750.

Nokesville, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Southern R. 24 miles WSW of Alexandria. Pop. 60.

Noko'mis, a banking city of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles ENE of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900 1371.

Nokunda, no-kú'dá, or **Nokundeh**, a town of Persia, about 30 miles W of Astrabad, on the SE shore of the Caspian Sea.

Nola, no-lá, a city of Italy province of Caserta, 14 miles ENE of Naples. Nola was an important city of Magna Græcia. It is the birthplace of Giordano Bruno to whom there is a monument. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 8111 (commune, 14,022).

No'lachuck'y (or **No'lachuck**) River rises in the Blue Ridge in the W part of North Carolina, and passes into East Tennessee. It enters the French Broad River about 20 miles W of Greenville. Length about 150 miles.

Nolan, a county in the NW part of Texas, Area, 829 sq. m. Capital, Sweetwater. Pop. in 1890 1575 in 1900, 2811.

Nolan, a post-village of Mingo co., W Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. 150.

Noland River, Tex. rises in Johnson co. and enters the Brazos River in Hill co.

Noland's Fork, Ind., rises in Randolph co. and enters the West Fork of the Whitewater River in Fayette co., about 5 miles above Connorsville.

Norfolk, a town of Norfolk co., Va., on the Gulf of Mexico, and James R. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. about 120.

Norfolk, a town of France, in Gironde, 30 miles WSW of Bordeaux. Pop. 3000.

Norfolkville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 134 miles ESE of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Noli, a town, a small town of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles SW of Genova, on the Gulf of Genoa.

Noli, Cape, a headland of Italy on the coast of the Gulf of Genoa. Lat. 44° 15' N.

Nolichucky, N. C. See **NOLICHUCKY**.

Nolin, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky. on Nolin Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 43 miles S of Louisville. Pop. 125.

Nolin Creek, Ky. enters the Green River at Brownsville. It is about 100 miles long.

Nolinsk, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles S of Vyatka. Pop. about 5000.

Nolo, a post-station of Indiana co., Pa.

Noma, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Geneva Ala. Pop. about 500.

No Man's Land, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, S of Martha's Vineyard, and belonging to Duke of Mass.

No Man's Land, a former district of southern Africa, Cape Colony now principally included in Griqualand East.

Nombela, nom-bi-la, a small town of Spain in the province of Toledo, near the Alberche, SE of Madrid.

Nombro-de-Dios, nom-brá dá de-ós, a town of Mexico, state and 31 miles E by S of the city of Durango. Near it are rich silver mines.

Nombro-de-Dios, a port of the republic of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N by E of Panama.

Nome, a post-village and mining camp on the S side of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, immediately W of Cape Nome. Gold was discovered in the beach-sands of the coast near this point in 1898, and shortly afterwards rich placer deposits along tributaries of the Banks River (Anvil Creek etc.) were discovered. This locality which at one time numbered 20,000 inhabitants or more, was known as Anvil City. It has banks, newspaper-office, large commercial dep'ts, a theatre, public schools, etc. and is in direct communication with Council City Dexter Creek and other gold localities. Pop. about 14,000.

Nome, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Deamont. Pop. 150.

Nome, Cape, on the S. shore of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, is in lat 64° 20' N lon 165° W. It is at the entrance of Norton Sound.

Nomney, nom-nei, a town of France, near the St-Macelle, on the Saône, 14 miles N of Nancy. Pop. 1300.

Nome River, a small gold-bearing stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, discharges a few miles W of Cape Nome.

Nominating, a post-village of Labella co., Quebec. The banking point is St. Jerome, 30 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Nominegrove, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Nomo, no-mo, or Nomesaki, no-mo-sá-ki, a headland of Japan, on the W of the island of Koshiki, forming the S side of the Bay of Sagami. Near this cape is the small island of Kawasima, and to the NW are the rocks called by the Japanese Mitao-se and by the Dutch De Hen met de Kaiken (the Hen and Chalken?).

Noma, no-má (anc. *Noma*) a decayed town of Delmaria, 8 miles N of Zara, on a small island. It is a bubbling sea. Pop. about 500.

Nomancourt, no-má-koo, a town of France, in Eure, on the Avre, 15 miles E. of Evreux. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Nomantola, no-má-to-la, a small town of Italy, 7 miles NE of Modena, on the Panaro.

Nomelantia, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 200.

Nome, no-má, a village of Italy, 15 miles SW of Turin.

Non Intervention, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va.

Nonnenweiler, non-nen-wi-er, a village of Baden circle of Offenbach, on the Rhine.

Nonnenwerth, non-nen-wér't or Holandswerth, an island in the Rhine, in the Prussian district of Coblenz, a short distance above Königswater. It is famous for the Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth which existed as early as the twelfth century and was suppressed in 1802. The nunnery buildings, occupied as a school, are modern. On the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Nonnenwerth, is Holandwerth.

Nonsa, a river of Manchuria, tributary to the Soguri. It is navigated by steamboats.

Nondron, non-dron, a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 20 miles N of Périgueux.

Pop. about 2000 (commune, 1898). It has *Jeune-ville* and manufactures of cutlery, etc. The town is *also* capital of an arrondissement.

Noruth (or *Sydenham*) Island, one of the Gilbert Group in the Pacific Ocean a short distance S. of the equator and in about lon 174° 40' E.

Nook, a village of Jenkins co., Pa. The banking point is Millstown. Pop. 100.

Nookmat, on Eskimo village of Alaska, on the shore of Port Clarence, SE of Bering Strait.

Nookmat, a post-hamlet of Whitcomb co., Wash., about 120 miles N of Seattle.

Noonday, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. Pop. 35.

Noonivak, or *Nanivak*, no-ne-ák, an island of Alaska, in Bering Sea, off Cape Vancouver. The parallel of lat. 60° N and the meridian of lon 160° W intersect on the SE coast. Length, 60 miles; mean breadth 30 miles. It is hilly and lightly wooded and is peopled by Eskimos.

Noonmark, a summit of the Adirondack Mountains, N Y in the Keene Valley region. Height, 2550 feet.

Noord Brabant, Netherlands. See **NOORD BRABANT**.

Noordbrook, noot-brók, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen.

Noordwijk, noot-wijk, a village and watering place of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles NW of Leyden. Pop. in 1870, including Noordwijksingen, 3171.

Noordwijkerhout, noot-wi-ker-hout, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles NW of Leyden.

Noosemuck Hill, a post-village of Keot co., R. I. 20 miles SW of Providence. Pop. about 300.

Nootha Sound, a harbor of the Pacific Ocean on the W side of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 35' N.

Nopai, a post-station of Dewitt co., Tex.

Nora, no-á, a small mining town of Sweden in and 12 miles ESW of Örebro.

Nora, a post-village of Jo Davien co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 4 miles SE of Warren. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Nora, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the White River 9 miles N of Indianapolis.

Nora, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 662.

Nora, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Nora, a post-station of Dane co., Wis.

Norak, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La. The banking point is Thibodaux. Pop. 100.

Nora Springs, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 9 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900 1709.

Norba Cusara, the ancient name of ALCOFFRA.

Norbeck, a post hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 3 miles E of Rockville.

Norberg, nor-bérg, a locality in Sweden in and 28 miles NNW of Westera.

Norborne, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Wabash and the Atchafalaya, Tazeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles WSW of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900 1189.

Norbury, a small town of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the island of Alsen.

Norcut, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Kan. 21 miles E of Oberlin, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 175.

Nordia, nor-é-á (anc. *Norna*) a town of Italy 18 miles N of Spoleto, at the Monti Sibillini. It has its old walls the ruins of a cathedral and other relics of the past. There are manufactures of woollens. The town is the birthplace of St. Benedict. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 9005).

Norcross, a banking post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga. on the Southern R. 20 miles NE of Atlanta. It has manufactures of furniture and leather. Pop. in 1900 797.

Norcross, a post-village of Grant co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Nord, a department of France, so named from the position in the N of that country, formed of French Flanders, French Hainaut, and the district of Cambrésis, on the frontier of Belgium. Area, 3190 sq m. Pop. in 1901 1,564,094, it being after the department of Seine, the most populous in France. The surface is mostly flat. The rivers include the Scheldt with its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, and the Aa, Doule, and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals, which are very numerous. There are rich deposits of coal, iron lead, pot, and bitumen. The soil is fertile and the best cultivated in France. The staple products are cereals, sugar-beets, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The department of Nord is prominent among the manufacturing departments of France. It has manu-

Shampoos of every kind, of which the most important are cotton-stuff, woollen cloth, linen, steel, cambric, linen, lace, thread, best-sugar, machinery, chemicals, glass, etc. The department is divided into the surroundings of Arras, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hainaut, Lille, and Valenciennes. One of the most important parts of the woollen industry of France is Roubaix. Lille and Tourcoing are also great centres of the textile industry. Capital, Lille.

Nord, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 162 miles N by W of Sacramento. Pop. about 200.

Norden, a town of Lancashire, England, forming a suburb of Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 3807.

Norden, now city, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 14 miles NW of Aurich. It is connected by a canal with the North Sea. It has manufactures of cabinet confectionery, chocolate, tobacco, etc. Iron-founding is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Norden, a banking post-village of Kayapah co. Neb. 16 miles (direct) W of Springfield. Pop. 153.

Norden, a post-hamlet of Dorset co. S. Dak. 10 miles E. by S. of Clear Lake.

Nord-End, one of the summits of the Monte Rosa group of the Alps. Elevation, 15,132 feet.

Nordenfjeld (not den-fjeld) Bay, in the SW coast of Alexandra Land, Franz-Josef Land.

Nordenfjeld Channel (or Inlet), an arm of Lincoln Sea, Arctic America, seemingly defining a portion of the northern boundary of Greenland proper and, perhaps continuous with Peary Strait farther east.

Nordenfjeld River, Canada, a tributary of the upper Yukon (or Lena River) in about lon. 130° W.

Nordenfjeld Sea, a name given to that portion of the Arctic Ocean N of Siberia which is included between the Taimyr Peninsula and the New Siberian Islands.

Norderney, now der-ni, an island of Prussia, province of Hanover, in the North Sea, 30 miles NW of Aerich with an area of 4 sq m. It is the most frequented sea-bathing resort of the German coast of the North Sea. Pop. in 1900, 4018.

Nordhalben, now hál'then, a town of Bavaria, on the Rhoda, 30 miles N of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1650.

Nordhausen, now 'hóu-zen, a town of Prussia, Saxony 53 miles NNW of Erfurt, on the Zorge. The principal buildings are the church of St. Blasius, with two paintings by Lucas Cranach, the Roman Catholic cathedral, the museum of antiquities, and the old town hall. The town has iron foundries, machine-shops, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of tobacco, leather, chemicals, textiles, and sugar. Nordhausen was made a free imperial city in 1253. Pop. in 1900, 38,497.

Nordheim, a town of Prussia. See **NORTHHEIM**.

Nordhoff, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal. in the Ojai Valley 30 miles E of Santa Barbara, on the Southern Pacific R. It is in a citrus-fruit region and has the Ojai Hot Springs. Pop. about 260.

Nordkorn, now 'hórn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 44 miles WNW of Osnabrück, on the Vechta. Pop. about 2500.

Nordköping, a town of Sweden. See **NORRKHÖPING**.

Nordkyn, Cape, the northernmost point of the mainland of Europe, in Norwegian Lapland, 45 miles E of North Cape. Lat. 71° 6' N.

Nordland, seed land, an amt of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N and having W the Atlantic. It includes the Lofoten Islands. Area, 14,750 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 151,537. Chief town, Bodø.

Nordlingen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Goldbach, 50 miles SW of Nuremberg. It still retains its ancient walls and towers. It has an interesting church and a late-Gothic town-hall with a collection of old German pictures and fine mural paintings. There are manufactures of furniture, leather, linen, woollens, carpets, cement and agricultural implements. Nordlingen was one of the free imperial cities of Swabia. Here, in 1534, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialists and at the neighboring village of Alersheim, in 1645 the duke of England defeated the Bavarians. Pop. in 1900, 8299.

Nordre-Borgenhus, now 'dré bór-gyn-bóos, an amt of Norway bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 7130 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 87,553.

Nordre-Frendkjern, now 'dré frend'jén, an amt of Norway extending from Sweden to the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 5800 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 63,433.

Nordstrand, now 'strát, an island of Prussia, off the W coast of Schleswig-Holstein, 15 miles NE of the mouth of the Roder. Area, 30 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 2903.

Nore, Tyn, a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness. The Nore light floats on a sand-bank, 4 miles NE of Sheerness.

Norrenburg, now 'nóor, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles E of Berlin, on Lake Havel. Pop. 3600.

Norrbeld, a post-town of Lincoln co., Minn., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Brookhaven. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Norfolk, nor'fok, a county of England, lying on the North Sea on the NE. and the Wash on the SW. Area, 2067 sq m. Surface mostly level. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Yare, and Bure. The market-gardens are very productive, cattle rearing is extensively carried on and the raising of fowl for the London market is an important industry. The county is such sends 6 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Norwich. Pop. in 1901, 454,600. In 1901, 460,000.

Norfolk, nor'fok, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of 600 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by Massachusetts Bay and intersected by the Charles River. Capital, Dedham. Pop. in 1890, 118,940. In 1900, 161,536.

Norfolk, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 445 sq m. It is bounded on the N by a part of Chesapeake Bay called Hampton Roads, and is contiguous to the mouth of the James River. It is drained by the Elizabeth River and Deep Creek. This county comprises a large part of the Dismal Swamp and is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal. Capital, Portsmouth. Pop. in 1890, 77,928. In 1900, 114,821.

Norfolk, a banking post-village in Norfolk township (town), Litchfield co. Conn., on the Central New England R., 46 miles WNW of Hartford. It has milk and hosiery mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1614 of the village, about 1900.

Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. in Norfolk township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles SSW of Boston. It has paper and woollen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 880.

Norfolk, a post-township of Hanville co. Minn. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Norfolk, a banking city of Madison co., Neb. on the North Branch of the Missouri River 2 miles N of that river and about 80 miles N of Columbus, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and other railroads. It has cereal mills, a beet-sugar factory, manufacturers of threshing-machine etc. The North Nebraska Insane Asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900, 8803.

Norfolk, a post-village in Norfolk township (town) St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Raquette River, about 28 miles ENE of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 650 of the town in 1900, 1911.

Norfolk, an independent city and principal seaport of Virginia, is situated on the right or E bank of the Elizabeth River opposite Portsmouth 3 miles from Hampton Roads and 80 miles SE of Richmond. Lat. 36° 51' N, lon. 76° 10' W. It is on the Norfolk and Western the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads and has regular steamship communication with European and American ports. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union (See **PORTSMOUTH**). The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class. The city is irregularly laid out and presents many quaint features. There are few public buildings of note (city hall, custom-house, cotton exchange). Among the various educational institutions are the Norfolk Division College and the St. Joseph's Colored School. Norfolk has a large shipping trade in cotton grain, early fruits and vegetables, fish, game and oysters, peanuts, cattle, and horses. It is one of the largest coal-stations in the world. Its manufactures comprise cottons and silks, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, agricultural implements, carriages, iron goods, floor lumber, etc. It has also ship and boat-yards. The city's trade is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canals. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Monroe. Pop. in 1870, 19,279. In 1880, 31,966; in 1890, 54,871. In 1900, 64,624. During the first part of the Civil War Norfolk was the principal naval station of the Confederate states. A few miles from the city is Old Point Comfort.

Norfolk, nor'fok, a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Erie. Capital, Simcoe.

Norfolk Bay, on the SE. coast of Tasmania.

Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S, lon. 168° 20' E, about 1100 miles ENE of Sydney. Length, 5 miles. In its centre is Mount Pitt, about 1000 feet in height. The island is well watered and fertile and its climate is healthy. It was for a long time a British penal colony and in 1866 was colonized by a party of Pitcairn Islanders. Pop. in 1903, 870. It is a dependency of New South Wales, and is administered by a resident magistrate and an elective council.

Norman, Norman, a name formerly given to a district on the E. coast of America, bordering on New Strait.

Norman, Norman, on the coast of Alaska, is a bay on the W. side of Alexander Archipelago, on which is the town of Sitka. It is now generally known as Sitka Sound.

Norman, Norman, the native name of Norway.

Norman, Norman, or Centreville, a post-village of Marquette co., Ontario, on Salt Creek, 14 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 200.

Norman, Norman, or La Norman, a town of Ohio, in the province of Tazewell, 25 miles SE of Iaquia, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important centre of the nitrate industry. Pop. about 2000.

Norman Alps (*L. Alpes Norman*), a name applied by some geographers to that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhodan Alps, about lon. 12° 15' E., in a NE direction to Vienna and Preburg and covering with its ramifications Styria, Salzburg, Lower Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all of which provinces were comprised in the ancient Noricum. In a more restricted sense the Norman Alps are a minor division of the Eastern Alps, between the valleys of the Mur and Drava, culminating in the Eisach, 9000 feet.

Noricum, in ancient geography a country lying between Rhodan and Vinetina on the W. and Pannonia on the E. and extending from the Danube (separating it from Germania) on the N. to beyond the Drave on the S. It was conquered by the Romans towards the close of the first century B.C. and was made a province. It is now mainly included in Upper and Lower Austria, S. of the Danube, Salzburg, Styria, and Carinthia.

Norland, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on the Gulf River 18 miles N. of Fossil Falls. Pop. 100.

Norman, a post-village of Arroyo Viejo parish, La. The banking point is Banker. Pop. 100.

Norman, a post-village (college town) of Madison co. Ala. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 2½ miles from Huntsville. The Alabama State Normal and Industrial School is located here. Pop. about 400.

Norman, a banking post-town of McLean co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton R. 2 miles N. of Bloomington. Here is the Illinois State Normal University organized in 1857. Norman has a soldiers' orphan home, the downtown hospital, cannery and nursery, and manufactures of stoves. Pop. in 1900, 3735.

Norman, a post-station of Grant co. Ind.

Norman, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Calistoga Pop. 150.

Norman, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. The banking point is Lincoln. Pop. about 200.

Norman, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. The banking point is Lehigh. Pop. 50.

Norman City, a town of Delaware co., Ind. in Center township. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Normanville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 5 miles E. of Connelville. Pop. about 200.

Norman, a county in the NW part of Minnesota. Area, 1425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Marsh and Wild Rice Rivers, tributary to the Red River of the North. Capital, Ada. The E. portion of the county is occupied by a large tract of the White Earth Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 15 045.

Norman, a post-village of Winnebago co. Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lake Mills or Albert Lea. Minn. Pop. 200.

Norman, a banking post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 60.

Norman, a banking post-town capital of Cleveland co. Okla., near the Canadian River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 18 miles S. by E. of Oklahoma city. It is the seat of the University of Oklahoma and has a territorial hospital for the insane, cotton-gins, grain elevators, and manufactures of flour and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 2225.

Norman, a post-hamlet of Keweenaw co., Wis.

Norman, a post-village of the Rainy River District, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 1½ miles from Keweenaw, its banking point.

Norman, one of the British Virgin Islands, West Indies, E. of St. John. Lat. 18° 10' N. On its W. side is Man-of-War Bay.

Norrmannby, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles WNW of Gainsborough.

Norrmann, Cape, a headland on the N. extremity of Newfoundland, in the Strait of Belle Isle. Lat. 51° 25' N.

Norrmann, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., 8 miles WNW of Tipton. Pop. 150.

Norrmannville, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on Lake Erie, 11 miles S. of Blenheim. Pop. 125.

Normandy (*Fr. Normandie*, *nor-mah'-dee*; *L. Normannia*) an ancient province of France, bounded N. and W. by the English Channel and traversed in its eastern portion by the Seine. Area, about 16,500 sq. m. It was divided into Upper Normandy, in the E. and Lower Normandy in the centre, S. and W. The capital of the former was Rouen, which was the capital of all Normandy and that of the latter was Caen. Normandy consists of fertile plateaus. In the southeast there is a broken and very picturesque region. Normandy has fine pastures and is noted for its dairy produce and apples. Among the towns on the coast of Normandy are Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, Harfleur, Cherbourg and Granville. Trouville is the principal sea-bathing resort. The region derives its name from the Normans (Normanni), who descended upon it in the ninth century and were formally granted possession by the French king about 911. William the Conqueror duke of Normandy, conquered England in 1066. The duchy was wrested from England and united to France by Philip Augustus in 1202-04. It was again in the hands of the English in the first half of the fifteenth century being finally reconquered by the French in 1449-50. Simultaneously with the conquest of England the Normans established their sway in southern Italy and Sicily where an independent kingdom was founded. Normandy is now divided into the departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne.

Normandy, a village of Bureau co. Ill. The banking point is Walnut. Pop. 100.

Normandy, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 18 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Normandy, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 30 miles SBR. of Nashville. Pop. about 450.

Norman Isles, a name by which the Channel Islands are sometimes known. They are the sole portions of Normandy still remaining to England.

Norman River, a navigable stream of Queensland, Australia, flows generally NW into the Gulf of Carpentaria near its southern extremity and E. of the Fumero. Its estuary forms an excellent port.

Norman's Mill, a creek of Albany co., N.Y., enters the Hudson River about 4 miles below Albany.

Normansville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 100.

Norman's Wood, a dangerous inlet or reef on the W. side of the entrance to the harbor of Gloucester, Mass.

Normanton, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Wakefield. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 23,352.

Normanton, Ontario. See Four Elms.

Normanton, a river port of Queensland, Australia (port of entry and clearance) on the Norman River about 25 miles (direct) from its mouth. Pop. about 700.

Normantown, a post-village of Gilmer co., W. Va., 30 miles SE of Calto. Pop. 70.

Noroton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 35 miles NE. of New York city. Here is a home for soldiers. Pop. about 700.

Noroy-le-Bourg, a post-village of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles E. of Vesoul. Pop. about 500.

Norriston, a post-village of Union co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Colorado. Pop. 100.

Norrbotten, *nor'-bot'-ten*, the largest and northernmost N. of Sweden, bordering upon Norway, Busen, and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 60,870 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 (estimated) 138,634. It includes a part of Swedish Lapland. The country abounds in lakes and rivers. Only a very small fraction of the area is available for cultivation, but the forests are a source of riches. There are immense deposits of iron at Gällivara, to which a railway extends from the Gulf of Bothnia. Among the ports are Luleå, Piteå, and Haparanda.

Norrest-Fontaine, *nor'-rest font*, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles WNW of Béthune.

Norre-Sandby, a town of Denmark, adjoining Aalborg. Pop. in 1901, 3544.

Norridgewock, *nor'-rij-wök* a post-village in Norridgewock township (town) Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Somerset R. about 20 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1495.

Norrie, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop. 150.

Norris, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 5 miles N. of Canton. Pop. 200.

Norris, a post-station of Henry co., Mo.

Norris, a post-village of Madison co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Redbank. Pop. 125.

Norris, a post-village of Plaquemine co., E.C., on the South-west R. The banking point is Bailey. Pop. 125.
Norris City, a banking post-village of White co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 50 miles N.E. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 858.

Norristown, a post-village of Emanuel co., Fla., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Swainboro. Pop. 118.

Norristown, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., about 16 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Norristown, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ohio, 14 miles S.W. of New Lisbon.

Norristown, a post-borough, capital of Montgomery co., Pa. on the left bank of the Schuylkill and on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania, and the Stony Creek R., 18 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is connected by bridges with Bridgeport, on the opposite side of the river. Norristown is an important manufacturing town and its industries are represented by large iron- and steel-works, cotton-woolen carpet and flooring mills, large foundries and machine-shops, and manufactories of airplanes, knitted goods, yarns, hosiery, shirts, etc. The state hospital for the insane for the eastern district is located here, and there are here or in the immediate vicinity a number of other charitable and penal institutions—Charity Hospital, St. Joseph's Proctory (Roman Catholic) etc. Pop. in 1890, 19,791. In 1900, 22,265.

Norristown, a post-village of Harford co., Md. about 23 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Norristown, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 180.

Norristown, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. about 12 miles N.W. of Meadville.

Norristown, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1177.

Norristown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. about 3 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 154.

Norrtälje, now called ping, a town and port of Sweden, fin of Linköping, at the head of an inlet of the Baltic Sea, called the Brävik, which here receives the waters of the river Motala, 85 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It is a well-built and industrially an important town. The leading branch of manufacture is that of textiles. There are paper-mills, sugar refineries, etc. Norrtälje is a busy seaport, with a fine harbor. Pop. in 1890 32,535. In 1900, 41,968.

Norrtälje, the largest and southernmost of the three historical divisions of Sweden comprising about one-half of the total area of the kingdom. It embraces the Rias of Godalberg, Västernorrland, Jämtland, Västernorrland and Norrbotten. Swedish Lapland is included in it.

Norrtälje, now called tydalen, or Norwegian Range, a name sometimes employed by geographers to designate the mass of mountains which commencing near the Dovrefield, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It includes the heights known by the names of Langfjeld, Sognefjeld, Fillefjeld, Egtafjeld, and Yofjeld.

Norrtälje, now called tydalen, a seaport of Sweden. It is 27 miles N.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. about 2840.

Norse, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex. Pop. 85.

Norseland, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn. about 19 miles N.W. of St. Peter.

Nort, now, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 16 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 2000).

North, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind. The banking point is Rising Sun. Pop. about 200.

North, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Sea board Air Line. The banking point is Orangeburg or Columbia. Pop. in 1900 323.

North Abington, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 16 miles S.E. of Boston. It has boat- and shoe-industries. The banking point is Abington. Pop. about 2300.

North Acton, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass. 43 miles N.W. of Concord.

North Adams, a city of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Hoosac River, near the W. end of the Hoosac Tunnel, 36 miles E. of Albany, N.Y. on the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany R. It is 5 miles N.E. of Greylock, the highest mountain in the state, and is surrounded by high hills and beautiful scenery. It is the seat of a state normal school and has extensive cotton, print, and woolen-mills and manufactories of paper-boxes, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 24,266. Elevation, 780 feet.

North Adams, a banking post-village of Hildesheim co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Northampton, a borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 36 miles N.W. of York. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wika. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill" so called from the famous "battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scots in 1138. Pop. in 1891, 4009.

Northampton, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a distillery, a flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 964.

Northampton, a small town of England, in Devon, 2 miles W.N.W. of Bideford. Pop. in 1891, 4365.

Northampton, a post-station of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Northampton, a post-town of Western Australia, on the Arco and Mortlock rivers, 57 miles N.E. of Perth. Pop. about 2000.

North American. See America.

North Amherst, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Amherst.

North Amherst, a banking post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 36 miles W. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1758.

North Amity, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. 259.

Northampton, or Northamptonshire, a south-central county of England, drained mainly by the river Nen, 490 sq. m. The surface is pleasantly diversified and there is considerable woodland. Stock-raising is the principal branch of rural industry. Capital Northampton. The county, as such, sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 302,184. In 1901, 339,064.

Northampton, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Northampton on a slope rising from the left bank of the river Nen, 50 miles W.W. of London. Its principal edifices are the church of St. Peter the church of St. Sepulchre, one of the few remaining round churches in England the church of All Saints the venerable Hospital of St. John the shire-hall the fine town hall; and the corn exchange. Northampton is the chief seat of the English shoe-making and the carrying of leather is carried on. There are brick- and tile-works, flour- and paper mills, foundries, and breweries. The town returns 3 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891 75,975. In 1901, 87,021.

Northampton, a county of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 522 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Roanoke River and is also drained by the Meherrin River. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 21,243. In 1900 21,150.

Northampton, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River and on the S.W. by the Lehigh River which also intersects the S. part. The Kutztown (or Blue) Mountains extend along the N.W. border. Iron-ore, zinc, and slate abound. Capital, Easton. Pop. in 1890 84,220. In 1900 99,687.

Northampton, a southeastern county of Virginia. Area, 293 sq. m. It is the S. part of a peninsula which is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Cape Charles is the E. extremity of this county. Capital, Eastville. Pop. in 1890 10,518. In 1900 13,770.

Northampton, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. about 18 miles N. by E. of Peoria. Pop. 120.

Northampton, a city capital of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Connecticut River, 17 miles N. by W. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is delightfully situated on a fertile interval which is partly enclosed by high hills and is 3 miles N.W. of Mount Holyoke and about 5 miles N. of Mount Tom. It is a frequented summer-resort. Its streets are well shaded with elm-trees. The city is the seat of Smith College, one of the foremost institutions of learning for women in the United States, which had an attendance in 1904 of 1033 students. Here are also the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, the State Lunatic Asylum, a memorial hall (with the public library) the Forbes Library (containing about 100,000 volumes) an art-gallery and an academy of music. Northampton has manufactories of silk thread, saddles, cutlery, hardware, sewing-machines, silver plated ware, etc. Pop. in 1900 18,643.

Northampton, a post-village in Northampton town ship (town), Fulton co., N.Y., on the Schoharie River 44 miles N.W. of Albany. The town contains a larger village named Northville. Pop. of the town in 1900 2236, of the village, about 600.

Northampton, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1522.

Northampton, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 13 miles W. by N. of

Northboro, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Cain or Blanchard. Pop. 123.

Northboro, a banking post-village in Northboro township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 36 miles W of Boston. It has a free library and manufactures of celluloid goods, woollens, and cash registers. Pop. of the town in 1940 2164.

North Roseau, a post-village of Merriam co., N. D., on the Roseau River 14 miles N by W of Concord.

North Roseau Creek, Tex. enters the Brazos River from the NW in McLennan co.

North Boston, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. 16 miles S by E of Buffalo. Pop. 300.

North Brabant, *brā-bant* (Dutch, *Noord Brabant*, *asst brā-bant*) a province of the Netherlands, lying between the Meuse and Belgium and having Zealand on the W. Area, 1960 sq. m. The country is flat and has a fertile soil. The rearing of livestock is the principal rural industry. Capital, Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1899 852,845.

North Braddock, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. formerly forming part of Braddock township. Pop. in 1900 5435.

North Bradford, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. about 16 miles NNW of Bangor.

North Bradley, a post-village of Midland co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 23 miles NW of East Saginaw. Pop. 73.

Northbranch, a post-station of Calaveras co., Cal. Pop. 76.

Northbranch, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa.

Northbranch, a post-station of Jewell co., Kan.

Northbranch, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Patuxent River 18 miles NW of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 100.

Northbranch, a banking post-village of Leper co., Mich. on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. 18 miles NE of Leper. Pop. in 1900 454.

Northbranch, a banking post-village of Chicago co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 41 miles N by E of St. Paul. It has starch-factories etc. Pop. in 1900 1211.

Northbranch, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N. H. about 23 miles WSW of Concord.

Northbranch, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J. on the North Branch of the Raritan River about 18 miles SSW of Morristown. Pop. 154.

Northbranch, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. Y., about 22 miles NW of Monticello. Pop. 115.

Northbranch, a post-station of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Northbranch Depot, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 28 1/2 miles W by E of Elizabeth.

North Branch of the Elkhorn River, Neb., enters the Elkhorn River in Madison co. It is about 75 miles long.

North Branch of the Susquehanna River See Susquehanna River.

North Branford, a post-village in North Branford township (town) New Haven co., Conn. 9 miles E. by N of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900 814.

North Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Harwich. Pop. 150.

Northbridge, a post-village in Northbridge township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles SE. of Worcester. The town has manufactures of shirtings, cotton prints, and woollens. Pop. of the town in 1940, 7036; of the village, about 1504.

Northbridge Center, a post-village in Northbridge township (town) Worcester co., Mass. 34 miles WSW of Boston. Pop. about 400.

North Bridgeton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Long Lake, about 42 miles NNW of Portland, on the Bridgeton and Saco River R. Pop. about 350.

North Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N. Y. 3 miles from Richfield Junction.

North Bristol, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 28 miles NNW of Youngstown. Pop. 254.

North Bristol, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 68.

North Broadalbin, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y., 43 miles NW of Albany. Pop. 120.

North Bromsgrove, a town of England in Worcestershire, adjoining Bromsgrove. Pop. in 1901 5433.

Northbrook, a post-station and township of Lincoln co., N. C. Pop. of the town in 1900 3354.

Northbrook, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 23 miles NW of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 100.

North Brookfield, a banking post-village in North Brookfield township (town), Worcester co., Mass., about 15

miles W of Worcester, on the Boston and Albany R. It has heat- and steam-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4557.

North Brookfield, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. on the Lackawanna R. 27 miles SSW of Utica. Pop. about 300.

North Brookfield, Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Port Medway River, 26 miles from Bridgewater.

Northbrook Island, one of the land-masses of Franz Josef Land, crossed by the parallel of lat 80° N.

North Brooklynn, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on an inlet of the sea, about 25 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. 160.

North Brookville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., about 22 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 547.

North Buckfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 20 miles VNW of Lewiston. Pop. 173.

North Buckport, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., about 6 miles E of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North Buenavista (*bu a-nah-vee-sta*), a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 24 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop. 120.

North Buffalo, a post-village in North Buffalo township Armstrong co., Pa., 32 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 1089 of the village, about 60.

Northburch, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. 150.

North Byron, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles S of Grand Rapids.

North Caldwell, a borough of Essex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 187.

North Cambridge, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. about 6 miles NW of Boston. It is now a part of Cambridge (post-station of Boston).

North Cambridge, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE of Burlington. Pop. 150.

North Camerote, a post-station of Stanben co., N. Y., 6 miles SSW of Bath.

North Canaan, a township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn. has beds of iron ore. Pop. in 1900, 1803.

North Canara (or *Kannara*, *kān ā ra*) the southernmost district of the Bombay presidency bounded W by the Arabian Sea. Capital Karwar.

North Canton, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. about 17 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. about 175.

North Cape, a promontory forming with the Knivik (Krodder) (or knife-sharp point) the northernmost point of Europe, and situated on the N. extremity of the island of Magerø, which is separated from the main-land of Norway by a narrow channel. Lat 71° 11' 40" N. lon 25° 46' E.

It consists of a long row of precipitous rocks jutting out into the sea and terminating above, partly in pyramidal peaks and partly in a table-land. Height, 968 feet.

North (or *Sievernol*, *se-ā vēr-nol*) Cape, a head-land on the N. coast of Siberia. Lat. 68° 55' N. lon 178° 51' E.

North Cape, the NE. extremity of the island of Cape Breton. Lat 47° 4' N. lon 60° 21' W.

North Cape, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 6' N.; lon 63° 57' W.

North Cape (*Port Cabo de Norte*, *kā do non-tā*) South America, on the N. coast of Brazil, at the northernmost mouth of the Amazon.

North, or *O'tee'* (*Oton*) Cape, the N. extremity of New Zealand.

Northcape, a post-village of Racine co., Wis. 8 miles W of Frankville station. Pop. 80.

North Carmel, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. 2 miles N of Carmel and about 15 miles W by N of Bangor. Pop. 290.

North Carolina, a south Atlantic state of the American Union, bounded N. by Virginia, E. and SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It lies between 33° 54' and 36° 33' N. lat. Its greatest length, E. and W., is 400 miles; extreme breadth, 135 miles. Area of the land-surface, 48,500 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters 3070 sq. m.

Face of the Country—Along the W. border runs the Great Smoky (or Iron) Mountain range and at a considerable distance southward runs, in a nearly parallel course, what is here the main chain of the Alleghenies, continuous southward with the Blue Ridge of Virginia. Between these ridges there are various parallel, transverse, and scattered ranges and groups of mountains rising from a plateau elevated from 5500 to 6000 feet. Of these the highest in the state, or in any part of the Appalachian system, are the Black Mountains, of which Mitchell's Peak

(or Black Dome) attains the height of 6711 ft. It is the highest summit of the Outer B. of the Rocky Mountains. Southwestward are the Bald, Double, Green, and other ranges, and along the South Carolina boundary line the Blue Ridge extends westward and for some distance marks the limit of the state. A considerable number of the summits of the state exceed 6000 ft. in height. Among these are Chimney Dome, on the Tennessee border, 6512 ft.; Mount Olin, 6501 ft.; Baldy Bear, 6561 ft.; Cataldi Peak, 6511 ft.; Mount Buckley, 6509 ft.; and Balsam Cone, 6471 ft. The Blue Ridge declines eastward into an elevated tract, W. of the Oatawa and Yadkin rivers, and this plateau supports some mountain-outliers and broken hills. The mountain country is wonderfully picturesque and healthful and affords good grazing, and corn-land, with much hard timber. Next eastward lies the midland (or Piedmont) section with its varied surfaces and excellent soils, adapted to the growth of cotton, tobacco, and the cereals. The coast-lands, extending back for 80-100 or 150 miles form the pine country, where the long-leaf pine affords abundance of timber and naval stores. The region includes some 2,000,000 acres of swamps, of which the Great and Little Dismal Alligator, Angola, Green, and Holly Shelter swamps are among the most extensive. This tract also contains much productive land.

Coast-line, Rivers, etc.—A remarkable range or rampart, consisting of low sand-islands, fences the coast proper of North Carolina, cutting off its shallow lagoons and tranquil sounds from the open sea. These islands present three principal capes—Hatteras, Lookout, and Fear—whose outlying shoals render navigation extremely dangerous. Onslow and Beaufort bays are the intervals between the three capes. Within the sand-rampart are Pamlico, Albemarle, and Currituck sounds, shallow, brackish, and nearly tideless expanses of water, connected with the sea through a few inlets of which Coreoke and Hatteras inlets are the principal. The ports of entry are Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, and Elizabeth City. Currituck Sound communicates with Norfolk, Va., through the Dismal Swamp Canal, which is navigated by steamers. The Cape Fear River formed by the Dan and the Haw the Roanoke and the Neuse, and the Chowan, Tar and Pamlico offer together several hundred miles of navigable waters. The Yadkin becomes in South Carolina the Great Pedee, the Catawba becomes the Wateree, and the Broad the Congaree. In the W. the Hatteras, Tuckahoe, and French Broad break through the mountain-wall of the state and enter Tennessee.

Objects of interest to tourists are very numerous. Among them are Mitchell's Peak, the deep Swannano (Swanano) Gap, Catawba Falls, Pilot, Ross Grandfather's, Grandmother's, Bald, and King's mountains, the last-named partly in South Carolina the gorge of the French Broad River the remarkable remains of prehistoric aboriginal life, such as burial fields, copper mines, mounds, etc., the Chimney, Painted Rock, Blowing Rock (with its enormous precipice), and the warm springs of Swannano co.

Geology. **Minerals.**—The mountain-region and most of the middle section are underlain by richly crystalline Ancestral strata. Eastward they are bounded by a narrow but irregular belt of the Cambrian (Silurian), which crosses the state, running from the neighborhood of Oxford and Roxboro on the N.E. to that of Monroe and Rockingham on the S.W. Along the eastern side of this belt runs a narrow strip of the Triassic, interesting for its remarkable beds of coal developed chiefly in the valley of the navigable Deep River. Beyond this there lies S.W. of Danville, Va., another Triassic region, also containing coal. The coals of the Deep River bed are of every grade, from perfect graphite and excellent anthracite to the bituminous gas-coal and the half bituminous smiths coal. Coal-mining, however, has not yet attained large proportions. The total product of the state in 1903 was 17,500 short tons, valued at \$25,200. Most of the lower, midland, and coast belts are of Tertiary and Quaternary age, with some strips where the Cretaceous is laid bare in the river-valleys. The mineral wealth of North Carolina is considerable, but the product of the mines is restricted. Gold, which is mined chiefly in Cabarrus, Mocklenburg, Lincoln, and Rowan co. was wrought in 1903 to the extent of 2413 fine ounces, valued at \$76,500; silver 11,000 fine ounces, valued at \$5940; iron (brown hematite and magnetite) 75,492 long tons, valued at \$99,000. Lead, copper and zinc are also mined and smelted, and platinum, palladium, and diamonds have been found sparingly. Altim is probably mined in Mitchell, Cleveland, and Yancey co. Altim, graphite, jade, berylstone, granite, kaolin, limestone, whetstone, gneiss, soapstone, and corundum are found, the latter in special abundance.

Climate, Natural Products, etc.—The mountain-country has a delightful summer and autumnal climate and a bracing and not too severe winter, and has become a resort for

health and pleasure (Asheville, etc.). Its scenery is striking and richly varied, and its trout and game attract the angler and sportsman. In this region, part of which has sometimes been designated the "Land of the Sky," the eye is delighted with a rich and dense vegetation (of laurel, magnolia, rhododendron, etc.), which in some parts covers the mountains to their summits. The coast-region has a damp and warm summer climate and near the swamps fevers and malarial diseases prevail, although the dry pine woods are exceptionally healthful and are especially free from pulmonary complaints. The middle section is generally healthful also, and combines the characters of the other two regions. The normal maximum temperature for the lower regions of the state is about 100°; and the minimum about 20°. The average annual rainfall for the state is about 55 inches. Besides the valued pine (long-leaf and loblolly pines) of the low region, we may mention the cypress, cedar, oak, hickory, ash, walnut, and other kinds of excellent timber which the state affords. The native fruits include the persimmon, the huckleberry, and other excellent wild grapes, the Chickasaw plum and the cranberry which is gathered for export. Large amounts of ginger, snake-root, pink root, yellow jamaica, false vanilla, and other wild medicinal and aromatic herbs are marketed from North Carolina. Abundant in this state is the interesting Dismal (or Yanna's fly-trap). Here grows the yarrow (or yupon) a kind of holly, closely kindred to Paraguay tea. Its leaves are very commonly employed as a substitute for tea, and of it the Indians made their narcotic cocoa (or black drink). The forests afford great amounts of pine timber and spars for the general market, and yield a large share of the world's supply of naval stores, including rosin, oil of turpentine, raw turpentine, tar and pitch. Among the native animals are deer, bears, wolves, raccoons, opossums, etc. In the E. the alligator is seen. Of venomous serpents the state has the rattlesnake, cotton mouth moccasin and some species of *Elops*.

Agriculture.—The culture of cotton has lately extended northward and westward in this state, and the cotton product of North Carolina bears an exceptionally high character in the market. The crop of commercial cotton, for the year 1900 was 459,707 bales. All parts of the state afford much maize. Tobacco has long been one of the leading products. Sweet potatoes are largely grown. Spring market vegetables are quite extensively raised for sale in the northern cities. Rice does well in the swamps, especially southward. Apples, peaches, pears and grapes thrive exceedingly well. Dried fruits are becoming a staple of export. The cultivation of the vine has become a profitable occupation and honey and beeswax form a considerable source of revenue in the eastern district, and in the production of peanuts the state holds third place among the states of the Union. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 39,736,189 bushels; wheat, 5,960,905 bushels; oats, 5,044,117 bushels; rye, 411,287 bushels; potatoes, 1,043,474 bushels and hay 175,630 tons. Stock-raising is the leading pursuit in the W. The quantity of wool and unwashed wool obtained from the west-side of 1900, was 1,117,485 pounds.

Commerce, Fisheries, Manufactures.—North Carolina exports, countries and to foreign countries, large quantities of naval stores, lumber and other forest products, cotton, tobacco, flour and fish. The sounds and rivers give a large annual catch of shad, herring (or alewives), and bass (or rock) and the mullet, sheepshead and bluefish (or taylor) are also abundantly taken. The leading manufacturing industries of the state are the manufacture of cotton goods the sawing of lumber and the production of rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine-oil, cotton-seed oil (largely used in the making of fertilisers), tobacco and flour. The value of the cotton product in 1900 was \$28,372,708 while the lumber and timber product for the same period was valued at \$14,842,462, and that of tobacco at \$13,630,616. Metallurgical and mining operations are carried on to some extent. Important iron-smelting works were in operation here during the war of 1861-65 producing metal of peculiar excellence. Carriage- and shoe-making, cooperage, tanning, and quite a varied manufacturing industry are carried on in and near some of the larger towns.

Education.—Among the important institutions of learning are the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; North Carolina College (Lutheran) at Mt. Pleasant; the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Davidson College, at Davidson; Trinity College (Methodist Episcopal), at Durham; Guilford College (Friends), at Guilford College; and St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic) at Belmont. The higher institutions for colored are Shaw University at Raleigh, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Greensboro; Siddle University, at Charlotte; and Livingstone College, at Salisbury.

Railroads.—In 1840 this state had 263 miles of railroad in 1860, 937 miles, in 1870, 1178 miles, in 1880, 1499 miles; in 1890, 3123 miles and in 1900, 3999 miles.

The counties are 97 in number to wit: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davis, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey.

The principal towns and cities in 1900 were Wilmington the principal seaport (pop. 30,976), Charlotte (13,691), Asheville (14,664), Raleigh the capital (12,643), Greensboro (16,435), Winston (16,048), Concord (7019), Durham, Elizabeth City, Salisbury and Newbern.

Government etc.—The governor and state officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives the members of each being elected for 2 years. The state has 16 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

The population in 1790 was 393,761, in 1800 487,163, in 1810 555,500, in 1820 638,239, in 1830 737,967, in 1840 753,419, in 1850 809,039, in 1860 801,623, of whom 629,942 were whites, 321,049 slaves and 39,483 free colored in 1870 1,071,341, in 1880 1,809,760, in 1890 1,617,947, in 1900, 1,843,816, of whom 624,423 were colored. The foreign born population in 1900 was only 4492. The people were originally of English stock with large subsequent additions of Scotch-Irish and Highland-Scotch elements.

History.—In 1585 and 1587 Raleigh planted colonies upon Roanoke Island, but the first permanent settlements were made by Virginians near the northern border. In 1663 the province of Carolina was granted by Charles II. to a number of lords proprietors. It was divided into two parts, North Carolina and South Carolina. The philosopher Locke devised for Carolina a fantastic form of government, with an aristocracy of landgraves and cadiques and for a time this was in partial operation. Some of the Indian tribes (Corea, Tuscarora, Nottoway etc. principally of Iroquois stock) attacked the colonists, but in 1712 the greater part were subdued, and the Tuscarora at once went northward and joined the Five (then six) Nations in the New York province. In 1729 North Carolina became a separate royal province. The colony took an early stand for independence and became one of the thirteen original states of the Union. In 1861 a state convention passed an ordinance of secession. The most important operations in this state during the Civil War were at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Fisher, Avery'sboro and Bentonville. It was the last important battle-ground in the struggle, which was virtually closed with the surrender of General Johnston to Sherman on April 26, 1865, at Durham Station. The reconstruction of the state was completed in 1868. North Carolina, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 189.

North Carver, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. about 10 miles E. of Taunton. Pop. 275.

North Castino (kas-tin') a post-village of Hancock co. Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay about 34 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. 104.

Northcastle, a post-hamlet in Northcastle township (town) Westchester co. N. Y. about 38 miles NNE. of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900 1471.

North Cedar, a post-village of Jefferson co. Kan.

North Charleston, a borough of Washington co. Pa., formerly a part of Bedford township. Pop. in 1900 425.

North Charlestown, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. H. on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 14 miles SSW. of Claremont. Pop. 75.

North Chatham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Pleasant Bay near the sea, about 54 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. 160.

North Chatham, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H., about 46 miles N. of Oostep.

North Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek, about 16 miles SSE. of Albany, on the Albany and Hudson R. Pop. 100.

North Chelmsford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles W. of Lowell.

North Chomung, a post-village of Chomung co. N. Y. The banking point is Elmira. Pop. 150.

North Chester, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. Mass., on the Middle Branch of the Westfield River 24 miles NW. of Springfield.

North Chester, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. on the Central Vermont R., 37 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. 68.

North Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co. Me., about 60 miles NW. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

North Chicago, a banking post-village of Lake co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R., 0 miles from Waukegan. It has saw-works, manufactures of gas-plants, machinery and castings, etc. Pop. about 1150.

North Chichester, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H., 9 miles ENE. of Concord.

North Chili, a post-village of Monroe co. N. Y. 10 miles WSW. of Rochester on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 175.

North Chillicothe, a post-town of Peoria co., Ill., in Chillicothe township. Pop. in 1900 417.

North Clarendon, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. The banking point is Warren. It manufactures gas-engines, tanks and boilers, and has oil interests. Pop. about 1504.

North Clarendon, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R. 3 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. about 300.

North Clayton, a post-station of Crawford co. W. Va.

Northclove, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. Pop. about 60.

North Clymer, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., 35 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk.

North Coaticook, a post-village of Stanstead co. Quebec, 1 mile from Coaticook, its banking point.

North Codorus, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2637.

North Cohasset, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the sea-shore near Nantasket Beach, 13 miles SE. of Boston.

North Cohocton, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y., 15 miles E. of Danville. Pop. about 350.

North Colebrook, a post-station of Litchfield co. Conn. about 35 miles WNW. of Hartford.

North Coleraine, a post-village of Browne co., N. Y., 16 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

North Collins, a banking post-village of Erie co., N. Y. in North Collins township (town) on the Erie R., 23 miles S. of Buffalo. It has various mills and manufactures of crates and baskets. Pop. about 605 of the town in 1900 2382.

North Columbia, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 104 miles N. of Nevada City. Pop. about 200.

North Concord, a post-hamlet of Essex co. Vt. 12 miles E. of St. Johnsbury.

North Constantine, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. 1 mile from Constantia. Pop. 100.

North Conway, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co. N. H., on the E. bank of the Saco River and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R., 60 miles WNW. of Portland, Me. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and commands a fine prospect of the White Mountains. Pop. about 1449. Elevation 629 feet.

North Cornville, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles N. of Skowhegan. Pop. 100.

Northcote, a post-village of Kitson co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Hallock. Pop. 120.

Northcove, a post-station and township of McDowell co., N. C. in a valley at the base of the Blue Ridge, 15 miles N. of Marion. Pop. of the township in 1900 1307.

Northcove, a post-station of Pacific co., Wash., on the N. side of Shoalwater Bay.

North Cove Creek, N. C., enters the Catawba from the N. in Burke co.

North Coventry, a village of Tolland co., Conn. The banking point is Rockville and the post-office Coventry.

North Coventry, a township of Chester co. Pa., is bounded on the N. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from Pottstown. Pop. in 1900 1664.

North Craftsbury, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., about 39 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

North Cranston, a post-village of Forest co., W. Va., 244 miles E. of Rhineclander on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. 160.

Northcreek, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 3 miles from Marvel station.

Northcreek, a post-village of Warren co., N. Y. on the Hudson River, at the mouth of North Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 27 miles N. of Saugerties Springs. Pop. about 505. It has manufactures of harness.

North Collins, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y., on the Schoharie Valley Canal, 3 miles E. of Otsa. Pop. 154.

North Oronotawaga, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Atchafalaya, Topinka, and Santa Fe Canal lines. The banking point is Ontario or San Bernardino. Pop. 144.

North Outler, a post-station of Washington co., Mo. **North Dakota**, a north-central state of the American Union, bounded N by Manitoba and Assinibola, E by Minnesota, S by South Dakota and W by Montana. Its northern limit is 49° N lat. Its eastern boundary is the navigable Red River of the North, and the meridian of 104° W lon defines its western limit. Area of the land-surface, 70,195 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 666 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The general elevation of the state is between 800–1000 feet (valley of the Red River of the North) in the E and 2000–2800 ft in the W and SW. Sentinel Butte, on the line of the Northern Pacific R., is 2709 ft. Much of the land is flat plain or undulating prairie. The Missouri River enters the state from the W and pursues its course to the SE, through a region of high plains and plateaus. With its tributaries it drains the western and southwestern sections of the state. Its principal affluents are the Yellowstone, which joins it shortly after both streams have crossed the western border of the state, the Little Missouri, Big Knife, Heart and Cannon Ball rivers. The northern and eastern portions of the state belong to the Canadian system of drainage, the chief waters in this section being the Shegane and Pembina rivers, which discharge into the Red River of the North, and the Souris (or Mouse) River which is a tributary of the Assinibola. The region of eastern drainage is defined on the W by the upper waters of the James (Pepeton) or Dakota River (which flows southward into South Dakota) and the Mouse River already referred to. Westward of this section is the Plateau de Coteau du Missouri, a hilly and somewhat stony tract extending from the NW corner of the state southeastward to South Dakota. Between the basins of the Mouse River and the Red River of the North is a limited area of interior drainage with no outflow to the sea. It contains a large salt lake, known as Devil's Lake, a picturesque sheet of water about 40 miles long which is now accessible by railroad. Its briny waters resemble those of the ocean both in appearance and in taste and afford opportunities for sea-bathing in the interior of the continent. E of the Missouri River the surface is prairie broken at first by the cottonwood then rolling, and finally becoming a flat level plain slightly inclined towards the E and N. The valley of the Red River of the North is the bed of an ancient lake (Lake Agassiz) which existed in prehistoric times, extending eastward into Minnesota and northward into Manitoba. It now contains many lakes and streams and numerous dry coulees or beds of streams where the water has ceased to flow. Within its limits are the most productive portions of the famous wheat-fields of this state. Along the beds of the rivers and surrounding the lakes are heavy belts of timber largely cottonwood or poplar but the greater part of the state is treeless, growing chiefly the grass and low herbage of the prairie.

Geology.—Nearly all the surface rocks belong to the Cretaceous period and are covered for the most part, except in the SW by drift. There are extensive deposits of lignitic coal, of which there were mined, in 1901 161,891 short tons, valued at \$214,151 and in 1903, 273,648 tons, valued at \$418,000. Salt springs and streams are numerous in portions of the Red River valley.

Climate.—The air is dry and invigorating. The climate is as a whole remarkably healthful and in summer and autumn is peculiarly delightful, although extremes of summer temperatures (100°–110°) have been noted equal to those of the far south. The winters are severe, the mercury sometimes falling to 40° below zero, but with the absence of the humidity which is characteristic of the atmosphere in the eastern part of the country a greater degree of cold can be borne with comparatively little discomfort. Although there are at times great snow-storms or "blizzards," the fall of snow is, as a rule, very light when compared with that of the states in the east. Farming operations begin in April, and as the spring is seldom backward, they are not interrupted by the return of unfavorable weather. Long days of sunshine prevail in summer and the high temperature which promotes the growth of vegetation is commonly relieved by refreshing prairie breezes during the night. The rainfall is never very heavy but most of it comes during the spring and early summer months, so as to be generally sufficient to mature the crops. The average annual precipitation for the state barely exceeds 17 inches. In some sections irrigation is necessary.

Agriculture.—Wheat is the important agricultural product and will probably always be the chief staple. The

Red River valley is unsurpassed on the continent as a wheat-growing region and Dakota wheat is known the world over for its superiority. Wheat-growing in this state is conducted on the grandest scale. It is by no means uncommon to have single fields or farms of 20,000 acres or even more devoted to the cultivation of this cereal. Corn, oats, barley, flax, rye, and potatoes are valuable crops. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 15,176,512 bushels; oats, 8,299,354 bushels; barley, 1,993,640 bushels; corn, 381,184 bushels; rye, 83,990 bushels; potatoes, 1,336,860 bushels; and hay 247,337 tons. Stock-raising is an important industry in the western section. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,324,328 pounds. As yet the manufacturers are mainly of the domestic type.

Railroads.—In 1878 there were in the whole territory of Dakota only 320 miles of railroad. In 1890 the state of North Dakota had 2116 miles, while the total mileage in 1900 was 2820. During certain seasons of the year the Missouri River and the Red River of the North afford important highways for commerce and travel.

Cities and Towns.—The state had in 1900 39 counties—viz. Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Morton, Morton Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams. Alfred, Bowman, Dunn, Hettinger, Mountrail, and Wallace co. have been organized since the official census. The principal towns are Fargo (pop. in 1900, 8589), Bismarck, the capital (1219), and Grand Forks (1652).

Government.—The governor is elected for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives the members of the former elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 2 representatives in the national Congress.

Education.—Ample appropriations of land were made, in the act creating North Dakota as a state, for the future support of the common schools as well as for the maintenance of institutions of a higher grade. The leading educational institutions are the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, Red River Valley University at Wahpeton, Fargo College, normal schools at Mayville and Valley City and North Dakota Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Fargo.

Population.—The population in 1880 for the corresponding part of Dakota Territory was 33,909. The total population for the state in 1890 was 132,719 and in 1900 218,148. The bulk of the inhabitants are foreign-born or of foreign parentage, the foreign-born alone in 1900 having numbered 112,691.

History.—North Dakota is a part of the region included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. A fort was established at Fort Berthia in 1816 by Lord Selkirk who supposed this region to be British territory and to belong to his colony of Assinibola. The territory of Dakota was organized in 1861, including at that time parts of what is now Montana and Wyoming. It was reduced in area in 1889 the states of North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union.

North Dake, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass on the Boston and Albany R. 28 miles NNE of Springfield. It has manufactures of minkets, palm-leaf hats, boxes, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Dansville, a township (town) of Livingston co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 3961. It contains Dansville.

North Danville, a post-village of Buckingham co., N. H. The banking point is Haverhill, Mass. Pop. 160.

North Danville, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 35 miles ENK. of Montpellier. Pop. 254.

North Darley, a town of England, in Derbyshire, near Matlock. Pop. in 1901, 3714.

North Dartmouth, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles WNW of New Bedford. It has saw and grist-mills, a carriage-shop, etc. Pop. about 290.

North Deerfield, a village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

North Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is on Deer Island and on the E side of Penobscot Bay about 14 miles SE of Belfast. Here are quarries of granite and limestone.

North Derby, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on Lake Memphremagog, 6 miles N of Newport.

North Detroit, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. 260.

North Devon, a land-mass in the American Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N lon. from 70° to 80° W, having E. Baffin

Bay, W. Wellington Channel, and S. Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound.

North Baxter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. about 300.

North Brighton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. about 16 miles E. of Providence, R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a paper mill and manufactures of shoes, cotton waste, etc. Pop. about 600.

North Dixmont, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 23 miles WSW of Bangor. Pop. 100.

North Dorchester, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H., about 14 miles W by N of Plymouth.

North Dorr, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. 18 miles N by E of Allegan. Pop. 60.

North Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R. 22 miles S of Rutland. It has marble works. Pop. 80.

North Dover, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio is near Lake Erie 6 miles NNW of Berea. Pop. 150.

North Dunbarton, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H. 6 miles SW of Concord.

North Durhams, a town of Durham co., N.C. to Durham township. Pop. in 1900 644.

North Duxbury, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 250.

North Duxbury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., on the Winooki River and on the Vermont Central R. 15 miles WNW of Montpelier.

North East, a banking post-borough of Cecil co., Md., on the Northeast River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. near Chesapeake Bay 7 miles W of Elkton. It has manufactures of clay products, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 960.

North East, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 23 miles E. of Rondout. It contains the village of Millerton. Pop. of the town in 1900 2047.

North East, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 16 miles ENE of Erie and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It has a foundry and machine-shop, cannery, copper works, and manufactures of wood-novelties, crates and baskets, etc. It is in an important fruit region. Pop. in 1900 3063.

North East, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1002.

North East Cape. See TOSLYVUSKI PENINSULA.

North East Cape, the easternmost point of St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.

North Eastham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 109 miles SE of Boston. Pop. 100.

North East Harbor, a banking post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me., on the sea and on the coast of Mount Desert Island. It lies at the mouth of Somes Sound opposite Southwest Harbor. Pop. about 400.

North East Harbor, a post-village and outpost of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 21 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 275.

North East Land, the northernmost of the larger land masses (islands) of Spitzbergen. It has the Hinlopen Strait on the SW and is crossed by lat. 80° N.

North Easton, a banking post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 22 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shovels, spades, hinges, etc. Pop. about 3000.

North Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 30 miles NNE. of Albany and 3 miles E. of the Hudson River. Pop. 120.

North East River, a small stream of Cecil co., Md., flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay.

North East Valley, New Zealand is a suburb of Dunedin. Pop. of the borough, 3500.

North Easton, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

North Edgewood, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. 15 miles NE. of Bath. Pop. 200.

North Edmeston, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 8 miles E. of Unadilla Forks. Pop. 175.

North Egremont, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. 3 miles W of Great Barrington. Pop. 173.

North Elm, post-village, a town of Franklin, in Hanover, 15 miles N of Göttingen, on the Rube. It has an interesting sixteenth-century church and remains of the old fortifications. Tanning, spinning, milling, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and sugar are carried on. Pop. in 1900 7833.

North Elm, north Elm, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, 8 miles E. of Manitowish. Pop. 75.

North Elm, a post-township (town) of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, about 60 miles SW of Plattsburgh. Pop. in 1900 1900 (inclusive of part of Saranac Lake village), of the village of North Elm, about 450. John Brown the Abolitionist, is buried near the village.

North Ellsworth, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. 20 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. 200.

North English, a banking post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, on the North Fork of the English River about 40 miles ENE. of Okobee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 683.

North Emd, a banking post-city of Garfield co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 205.

North Enosburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Vermont Central R., 21 miles ENE. of St. Albans.

North Epping, a post-station of Rockingham co., N.H.

North Bay, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on the N shore of Conception Bay 20 miles from Carbonear.

North Cuncasina, Russia. See CUNCASINA.

North Circa, a former division of Madras British India, extending along the W side of the Bay of Bengal from lat. 15° to 20° N.

North Harbour, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland, at the mouth of Exploits Bay 20 miles from Twillingate.

North Liberties, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the city of Philadelphia. Northern Liberties was originally a township, lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers S. of Germantown and Bristol townships.

North Nigeria. See NIGERIA.

North Rhodesia. See RHODESIA.

North Territory of Australia. See NORTH AUSTRALIA and SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

North Zumbesia. See RHODESIA (Northern).

North Evans, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 15 miles S of Buffalo and 1 mile from Lake Erie. Pop. about 200.

North Fairfax, a post-station of Franklin co., Vt., about 22 miles NNE. of Burlington.

North Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., about 30 miles N of Augusta. Pop. 200.

North Fairfield, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 16 miles S of Norwalk. It has a plough-factory, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Fair Haven, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 90.

North Fairmount, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 16 miles N of Portland.

North Fairmount, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 41 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 300.

North Farmington, a post-station of Oakland co., Mich. 41 miles N of Farmington.

North Fayette, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 20 miles NW of Augusta.

North Fayette, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3619. It has abundant bituminous coal.

North Fayston, a post-station of Washington co., Va. 18 miles W of Montpelier.

North Fenton, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y. 13 miles NNE. of Hamlet. Pop. 190.

North Ferrisburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on the Rutland R. 2 miles E of Lake Champlain and 18 miles S. of Burlington. Pop. about 500.

Northfield, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles W by S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 600.

Northfield, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 30 miles N of Burlington. Pop. 130.

Northfield, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 35 miles SW of Oakes, is intersected by the Machias River. Pop. in 1900 124.

Northfield, a post-village in Northfield township (town) Franklin co., Mass., on the E bank of the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R. 23 miles N of Amherst. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1965. It is the birthplace of Dwight L. Moody and is the seat of Northfield Seminary and the Northfield Training School. It is a summer-resort.

Northfield, a banking city of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 50 miles S. of St. Paul. It is the seat of Carleton and St. Olaf colleges and the Goodell Observatory (lat. 44° 27' 41" N; lon. 95° 8' 50" W). It has manufactures of flour, woolens, and brick. Pop. in 1900 2310.

Northfield, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N.H. Pop. in 1900 1227.

Northfield, a hamlet of Bucks co., N. J., 4 miles NW of Millbury.

Northfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Walhus. Pop. about 240.

Northfield, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, near the Ohio Canal, 13 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop. 260.

Northfield, a banking post-village in Northfield township (town), Washington co., Vt. in a valley among high hills, on the Central Vermont R., 18 miles SSW of Montpelier. It has manufactures of furniture, harness, shoes, etc., a corn-cannery and granite-works. It is the seat of Norwich University, which was organized in 1824. Pop. in 1900, 1408 of the town, 2355.

Northfield, a township (town) of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1826.

Northfield, a post-village of Lonsburg co. Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Southwestern R., 7 miles from Bridgewater, its banking point. Pop. about 240.

Northfield Center, a village of Brant co., Ontario, 14 1/2 miles S. of Princeton. Pop. 150.

Northfield Farms, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 18 miles N. of Amherst. Pop. 240.

Northfleet, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 13 miles W. of Gravesend. It has ship-building yards, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,064.

North Fjorden (folden), a fjord of Norway, on the NW coast of Nordland, opening from the West Fjord. A little beyond its mouth it divides into two branches called respectively the North and South Fjorden.

Northford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles NNE of New Haven, its banking point.

North Foreland. See FORTLAND.

Northfork, a post-station of Madison co., Cal.

Northfork, a post-village of Mason co., Ky. Pop. 70.

Northfork, a post-station of Monroe co., Ma.

Northfork, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Northfork, a post-station of Henry co., Tenn. on the

North Fork of the Ohio River

Northfork, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va.

Northfork, a village of McDowell co., W. Va. The banking point is Walh. It has coal- and coke-industries.

North Fork of the Loup (or North Loup) River rises in the sand hills in the N. part of Nebraska. It unites with the Middle Loup in Howard co. Length, nearly 200 miles.

North Fork of the Platte River rises in Colorado, in the North Park, among the Rocky Mountains. It runs southward into Wyoming and after a circuitous eastward course, enters western Nebraska and unites with the South Fork at North Platte, in Lincoln co. Its length is estimated at 700-800 miles, the greater part of which is in Wyoming. It is not navigable.

North Franklin, a post-station of New London co., Conn. 10 miles NNW of Norwich.

North Franklin, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y.

North Freedom, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa.

The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. 100.

North Freedom, a banking post-village of Bank co., Wis. on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and North

western R., 43 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 425.

North Fryeburg, a post-village of Oxford co., Me.

on the Saco River about 43 miles W. of Lewiston.

Northgate, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y., 10

miles NNE of Utica. Pop. 75.

North Gateway (passway) a post-station of Saratoga

co., N. Y. about 34 miles NNW of Albany.

North Garden, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va.

11 miles SW of Charlottesville.

North Gaston, a hamlet of Northampton co., N. C.

on the Roanoke River opposite Gaston or South Gaston.

North Georgetown, a post-village of Columbiana co.,

Ohio, 23 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 240.

North Germantown, a post-village of Columbia co.,

N. Y. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 350.

North Glenford, a post-village of Westworth co.,

Ontario, 5 1/2 miles SW of Hamilton.

North Gorham (go ran) a post-village of Cumber-

land co., Me. on the Presumpscot River 1 1/2 miles WNW

of Portland. Pop. about 350.

North Gower, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario,

on Stephen's Creek, 8 miles W. of Osgoode. Its banking

point is Kempsville. Pop. 240.

North Grafton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass.,

on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Grafton

or Worcester. It has manufactures of silk, lace, emery

books and shoes, etc. Pop. about 1400.

North Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn.,

about 20 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. about 400.

North Grantham, a post-village of Sullivan co., N. H.,

15 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 100.

North Granville, a banking post-village of Washing-

ton co., N. Y. 9 miles SSE of Whitehall. Pop. about 500.

North Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me.

Pop. 130.

North Greece, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y. 9

miles NW of Rochester and 2 miles from Lake Ontario.

Pop. 120.

North Groenbush, a township (town) of Rensselaer

co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 4719. It includes Bath-on-Hudson.

North Greens, a post-village of Androscoggin co.,

Me.

North Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co.,

N. Y. 10 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

North Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ohio,

42 miles NW of Columbus.

North Greenfield, a post-station of Milwaukee co.,

Wis.

North Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co.,

N. Y. 9 miles SSE of Fort Edward. Pop. 150.

North Grosvener (gro've-nor) Dale, a post-village

of Windham co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and

Hartford R., 40 miles N. by R. of Norwich. It has manu-

factures of cottons etc. Pop. about 2700.

North Groton, a post-village of Grafton co., N. H.,

about 10 miles W. of Plymouth. Pop. about 200.

Northgrove, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles

SSE of Logansport. Pop. about 375.

North Guilford, a post-village of New Haven co.,

Conn. 12 miles ENE of New Haven. Pop. about 500.

North Guilford, a hamlet of Champaign co., N. I. 4

miles from Guilford Center.

North Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass.

on the E. bank of the Connecticut River about 22 miles N

of Springfield. It has manufactures of broom-sticks

tools etc. Pop. 350.

North Ham, or **Esperance**, as pe-rance a post-

village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 18 miles SE of Arthabaska

Station. Pop. 150.

North Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y.

about 30 miles S. of Cooperstown.

North Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N. Y. 2

miles from Hamlin station.

North Hampton, a post-village in North Hampton

township (town) Rockingham co., N. H. on the Boston

and Maine R. 7 miles SSW of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900,

512.

North Hampton, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 8

miles WNW of Springfield. Pop. about 400.

North Hamschoh, a post-station of Hancock co., Me.

on an inlet of the sea, 8 miles E. of Ellsworth.

North Hannibal, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y.

8 miles S. of Oswego. Pop. 100.

North Haver, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass.

The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 500.

North Hammon, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass.

on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles

S. of Boston. It manufactures tools. Pop. about 350.

North Harpersfield, a post-village of Delaware co.,

N. Y. about 14 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. 180.

North Harpswell, a village of Cumberland co., Me.

on Casco Bay about 23 miles ENE of Portland. The post-

office is Brunswick.

North Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co., N. Y.,

about 35 miles ENE of Buffalo.

North Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt.,

on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R.

70 miles E. of Montpelier.

North Harwich, a post-village of Barnstable co.,

Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 1/2

miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 160.

North Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co.,

Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 24 miles N. of Spring-

field. Pop. 350.

North Hatley, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec,

at the outlet of Massawippi Lake, on the Boston and Maine

R., 12 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 200.

North Haven, a post-village in North Haven town-

ship (town), New Haven co., Conn. on the Quinnipiac

River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.,

6 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of

bricks, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2164.

North Haven, a post-village in North Haven town-

ship (town) Knox co., Me. on Penobscot Bay 14 miles

ENE. of Rockland. The town is a small island (North

Fox) in the bay near the ocean. Pop. in 1900, 561.

North Haverhill (the ver-ill), a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 5 miles above Haverhill, and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. about 364.

North Hend, an outpost of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of St. Stephen.

North Heath, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., N.Y., 10 miles N of Salem. Pop. about 308.

North Hector, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the E shore of Seneca Lake, about 30 miles N of Elmira, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 260.

North Heldolberg (hidel berg) a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 10 miles WNW of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 736, of the village, about 350.

North Henderson, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 16 miles NNE of Monmouth. Pop. about 360.

North Hermon, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 5 miles NW of Bangor.

North Hero, a post-village, capital of Grand Isle co., Vt., is on an island in Lake Champlain about 10 miles W of St. Albans. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 712 of the village about 460.

North Holderness, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H.

North Holland (Dutch *Noordholland* nout-hol-land), a province of the Netherlands, forming a peninsula, bounded on the E by the Zuider Zee and on the W by the North Sea. Area, 1600 sq. m. Much of the surface is below the level of the sea. Cattle-raising is the chief branch of rural industry. There are varied and extensive manufactures. Chief towns, Amsterdam and Haarlem, the latter being the capital. Pop. in 1899 963,164.

North Hollis, a post-village of York co., Me. Pop. 70.

North Hoosier, a post-village of Bensalem co., N.Y., on the Wallomense River and on the Boston and Maine R. 33 miles NE of Albany. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 276.

North Hope, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 250.

North Hudson, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in North Hudson township (town) about 180 miles N of Albany. The town is in the Adirondack region and contains several lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900 544; of the village, about 250.

North Hudson, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on Lake St. Croix 1 mile N of Hudson. Pop. 180.

North Huntington, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 7433.

North Horon, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 1 mile from Lake Ontario and 34 miles SW of Oswego. Pop. 123.

North Hydepark, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., 30 miles N of Montpelier. It has manufactures of butter-tubs and lumber. Pop. 300.

North Indianapolis, Marion co., Ind. See **LUDIAN APOLIS**.

North Industry, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 34 miles S of Canton, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

North Irving, a post-station of Barry co., Mich., 44 miles W of Lansing.

North Irwin, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., formerly a part of North Huntingdon township. Pop. in 1900, 463.

North Island, the northern of the two chief New Zealand islands. See **NEW ZEALAND**.

North Islesboro, a post-village and resort of Waldo co., Me., on an island in Penobscot Bay about 6 miles SE of Belfast. Pop. about 360.

North Jackson, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 12 miles W of Youngstown, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. Pop. about 400.

North Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 24 miles N of Carbondale.

North Jasper, a post-hamlet of Stanben co., N.Y.

North Java, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 14 miles S of Attica, on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. Pop. 300.

North Jay, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 12 miles S of Farmington. It has large stone-quarries. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Livermore Falls.

North Judson, a banking post-town of Starke co., Ind. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and other railroads, 77 miles SE of Chicago. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 644.

North Keppel, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 19 miles N of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Northkays, a post-station of Prince George co., Md.

North Kingstown, a township (town) of Washington co., R.I. Pop. in 1900 4194.

North Kingsville, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, near Lake Erie, 60 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

North Kertricht, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., about 15 miles WSW of Albany.

North La Crosse, a former post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., now forms part of the city of La Crosse.

Northlake, a post-village of Waukegan co., Wis., on a small lake of the same name, 27 miles WNW of Milwaukee. Pop. 90.

North Lake, a post-settlement of York co., New Brunswick, 17 miles from Canterbury Station.

North Lamoine, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the sea-coast, 30 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. 175.

North Lanesboro, a post-village of Glogersky co., Ontario, on the Bandette, 34 miles NE of Cornwall. Pop. 175.

North Land, a part of Wilkes Land, in Antarctica, between Sabrina Land and Marie Land.

North Lansing, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 14 miles NW of Freeville. Pop. 260.

North Lawrence, Douglas co., Kan. See **LAWRENCE**.

North Lawrence, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Deer River 20 miles W of Malone. It has saw abutments and grist-mills. Pop. about 360.

North Lawrence, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R., 10 miles E of Wooster and 7 miles W of Mansfield. Coal has been mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Northlanch, a small town of England, co. and 20 miles ESE of Gloucester.

North Lebanon, a post-village of York co., Me., about 42 miles WSW of Portland. Pop. 200.

North Lebanon, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4264.

North Leo, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 60 miles NNE of Bangor.

North Leoda, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 29 miles S of Farmington. Pop. 275.

North Leoda, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles N of Madison.

North Leominster, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles SE of Fitchburg. It is an independent post-station of Leominster and has manufactures of patent leather, paper, and furniture. Pop. about 1800.

North Leverett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 30 miles N of Springfield.

North Leweburg, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 15 miles E by N of Urbana. Pop. in 1900 545.

North Liberty, a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Wabash and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R., 15 miles S of South Bend. Pop. in 1900 544.

North Liberty, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 6 miles NE of Tiffin station. Pop. 100.

North Liberty, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 11 miles N by E of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 160.

North Liberty, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., about 16 miles ENE of Newcastle. Pop. 100.

North Lima, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. about 300.

North Limington, a post-village of York co., Me., about 35 miles W by N of Portland. Pop. 125.

North Lisbon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 106 miles N of Concord. Pop. 260.

North Litchfield, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 10 miles ESE of Union. Pop. 360.

North Littleton, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 45 miles N of Plymouth.

North Livermore, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., about 35 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. 260.

North Londonderry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 6 miles SE of Manchester. It has extensive lumbering interests. Pop. about 700.

North Longbranch, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. See **ATLANTICVILLE**.

North Loap, a banking post-village of Valley co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 11 miles SE of Ord. Pop. in 1900 470.

North Lovell (lov'al), a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 40 miles WNW of Lewiston.

North Labee, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 20 miles S by E of Calais. It has canning and packing-industries and boat-building. Pop. about 600.

North Lyndon, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., 17 miles SW of Norwich.

North Lyndeboro (Windmill), a post-station of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 24 miles SW of Concord.

North Lynden, a post-village of Arcostock co., Me., 59 miles N of Houlton. Pop. 180.

North MacGregor, a post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 63 miles S. of La Crosse, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is connected by bridge with Prairie du Chien Wis. Pop. in 1900, 618.

North Madison, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. about 30 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. about 250.

North Madison, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 2 miles N of the city of Madison. Pop. about 500.

North Madison, a post-station of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles NNW of Skowhegan.

North Madison, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio, near Lake Erie and about 44 miles NE of Cleveland.

North Makomings, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1122.

North Manchester, a banking post-town of Wabash co., Ind. on the Red River and on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 27 miles ENE of Logansport. It has a foundry and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2300.

North Manheim, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2152.

North Manitow (man e-toe) an island of Lake Michigan, in Manitow co., Mich.

North Mankato, a village of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 939. See **MANKATO**.

North Manlius, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. on Chittenango Creek, about 16 miles ENE of Syracuse. Pop. about 300.

North Marshfield, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. about 24 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 560.

North Mehoopany, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop. about 500.

North Melbourne, a NW suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, formerly known as Heitham. It has a library a mechanics institute, etc. and various manufacturing industries. A royal park and zoological garden are in the vicinity. Pop. 17,800.

North Menominee, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. The banking point is Menomonie.

North Middleboro, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the Taunton River 33 miles S by E of Boston. It has manufactures of shoes. Pop. about 750.

North Middletown, a banking post-town of Bennington co., Ky. on Stoner Creek about 24 miles ENE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 434.

North Middletown, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2062.

North Milwaukee, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 5 miles from Milwaukee. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1649.

North Monmouth, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 16 miles NE of Lewiston. It has manufactures of box-chocks, blankets, etc. Pop. 260.

North Monroe, a post-station of Waldo co., Me., 20 miles SW of Bangor.

North Monroe, a post-station of Grafton co., N.H. 9 miles S of St. Johnsbury Vt.

North Mountaineer, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio. The banking point is Mountaineer. Pop. 160.

North Montpelier, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. on a branch of the Winooski River 6 miles ENE of Montpelier.

North Moreland, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 835.

North Mountain, N.Y. a segment of the Catskill Mountains 9 miles due W of the town of Catskill. Elevation 3500 feet.

North Mountain, Pa. is situated at the N. extremity of Columbus co. being partly in this and partly in Lycoming co. North Mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the ridge of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania bounding the great eastern (Hudson) valley (Cumberland Valley) on the NW as contradistinguished from South Mountain on the SE side.

North Mountain, a ridge extending along the boundary between Shenandoah co., Va. and Hardy co., W.Va.

North Mountain, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 7 miles N of Martinsburg. It is on a ridge called North Mountain. Pop. 68.

North Murderkill, a hundred of Kent co., Del. Pop. in 1900 (including Camden and Wyoming towns), 3229.

North Muskegon, a post-city of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 513. See **MUSKEGON**.

North Naasau, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 14 miles SE of Albany. Pop. about 135.

North Natick, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., near Natick.

North Nation Mills, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec on the North Nation River 9 miles E. of Thurox. Pop. 260.

North Nowhere, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., about 12 miles WSW of Bangor.

North Newcastle, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 29 miles NE of Bath.

North Newport, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., 26 miles W by N of Bangor.

North Newport, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H.

North New Portland, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., about 48 miles N by W of Augusta.

North Newry, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 45 miles NNW of Lewiston. Pop. 110.

North New Salem, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. about 36 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop. 100.

North Noblesboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Damariscotta or Newcastle. Pop. 150.

North Northfield, a post-station of Cook co., Ill.

North Norway, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. 6 miles W of Paris. Pop. 150.

North Norwich, a post-village in North Norwich township (town) Chenango co., N.Y. on the Chenango River and on the New York Ontario and Western and the Lockport R. 9 miles N of Norwich. Pop. about 130 of the town in 1900 801.

North Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. 100.

North Oakland, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa. 34 miles N by E of Pittsburgh.

North Ogden, a post-village of Weber co., Utah 3 miles N of Ogden its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

North Olean, a village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. in Olean township (town). Pop. in 1900, 1549.

North Olmsted, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. 200.

North Onalaw (one lo) a post-hamlet of Pontiac co., Quebec, 10 miles from Amqui.

North Ontario, San Bernardino co., Cal. See **ONTARIO**.

North Ormsa, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. about 25 miles W of Pittsburg. Pop. 250.

North Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. near the Penobscot River about 5 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. about 300.

North Orwell, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 13 miles S of Owego, N.Y. Pop. 100.

North Orwell, a post-station of Addison co., Vt. 24 miles NW of Rutland.

Northoverham, a town of Yorkshire England 3 miles NE of Halifax. Pop. about 3000.

North Oxford, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles SSW of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton warps, satins, and cassimere. Pop. about 1100.

North Palermo, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. 21 miles ENE of Augusta. Pop. 200.

North Paris, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. about 24 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. about 500.

North Park, Colo. the most northerly of the four principal tracts known as the Parks of Colorado, is in Larimer co. extending southward from the N. boundary of that state. It is oval in shape and covers an area of about 2600 sq. m. with a mean elevation of 8000-9000 feet. It is surrounded by lofty ranges of mountains covered with perpetual snow one of which separates it from the Middle Park. It is irrigated by the North Fork of the Platte River. Its surface is diversified by meadow-tracts and timber lands, and it abounds in game the climate, owing to its high altitude and its elevation above sea-level, renders it unsuitable for agricultural pursuits.

North Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me., about 40 miles W by N of Portland. Pop. 175.

North Paterson, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J. on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. about 500.

North Pelham, a hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H. 2 miles S of West Windham station.

North Pelham, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Pelham township (town). Pop. in 1900, 664.

North Pelham, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 14 miles WNW of Port Robinson.

North Pembroke, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., about 34 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 600.

North Pembroke, a post-village of Genesee co., N Y. The banking point is Astoria. Pop. 166.

North Penn, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tanquet. Pop. about 500.

North Penobscot, a post-station of Hancock co., Me., about 22 miles S. of Bangor.

North Peoria, a village of Peoria co., Ill. in Peoria township. Pop. in 1900 2332.

North Perry, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Eastport. Pop. 260.

North Petersburg, a post-village of Bennington co., N Y. near the Hoosic River and on the Rutland R. 8 miles SW of Bennington. Pop. about 300.

North Pharsalia, a post-village of Chenango co., N Y., about 40 miles SSE of Syracuse. Pop. 259.

North Pinegrove, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa. 27 miles N. of Oil City.

North Pitcher, a post-village of Chenango co., N Y. on the Otsego River 25 miles SSE of Syracuse. Pop. 250.

North Pittston, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. 10 miles SSE of Augusta. Pop. 125.

North Plain, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. The banking point is East Haddam. Pop. 100.

North Plainfield, a borough of Somerset co., N J. formerly in North Plainfield township. Pop. in 1900 2609.

North Plainfield, a township of Somerset co., N J. Pop. in 1900, 654.

North Platte, a banking city capital of Lincoln co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River 291 miles W of Omaha. It has a United States land-office, large ice-plants, flour mills, and extensive railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900 5440.

North Pleasantville, a post-town of Henry co., Ky. The banking point is Pleasantville. Pop. in 1900 222.

North Plymouth, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the sea-coast, 2 miles NW of Plymouth. Pop. about 1000.

Northpoint, Pulaski co., Ark. 18 miles WNW of Little Rock. See PINNACLE.

North Point, on the N side of the entrance to the Patuxent River, Md. On it are light-houses.

Northpoint, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 75.

North Polar Sea. See ARCTIC OCEAN.

North Pomfret, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles ENE of Rutland.

Northport, a post-town of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. on the N bank of the Black Warrior River about 2 miles N of Tuscaloosa (its banking point) on the Mobile and Ohio R. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. in 1900 424.

Northport, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me. on the W side of Penobscot Bay about 6 miles S of Belfast. Pop. in 1900 545.

Northport, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. on the W shore of Grand Traverse Bay about 3 miles from Lake Michigan and 30 miles N of Treves City. Pop. about 300.

Northport, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 40 miles ENE of Brooklyn. It is mainly supported by ship-building, oyster fishery and book-publication. Pop. in 1900 1754.

Northport, a banking city of Stevens co., Wash. on the Columbia River and 25 miles ENE of Colville, on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. It has smelting works, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900 787.

Northport, a post-village of Wapoose co., Wis. on the Wolf River and on the Green Bay and Western R. 3 miles W of New London. Pop. 225.

Northport, a village and outpost of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Amherst.

Northport, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 13 miles from Belleville. Pop. 225.

North Portal, an outpost of the Northwest Territories of Canada, under the jurisdiction of Regina, and 66 miles from Weyburn.

Northport Camp Ground, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast.

North Powder, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, on the Powder River about 15 miles S. of Lagrange. Pop. 75.

North Pownal, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. 22 miles N of Portland.

North Pownal, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt. on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine R. 12 miles NW of North Adams. It manufactures printing cloths and lime. Pop. about 700.

North Prairie, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. 75.

North Prairie, a post-village of Waukegan, Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 21 miles WSW of Milwaukee. Pop. 200.

North Prescott, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 20 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop. 150.

North Providence, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900 2014.

North Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. on a branch of the White River, about 22 miles S of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

North Raymond, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., about 25 miles N by W of Portland. Pop. 125.

North Raynham, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles N of Taunton. Pop. about 750.

North Reading, a post-village in North Reading township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. on the Ipswich River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles N of Boston. It manufactures boots and shoes, favoring extra, wagons etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1035.

North Reading, a post-station of Schoharie co., N Y.

North Redwood, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn. The banking point is Redwood Falls. Pop. 100.

North Rehoboth, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass. 8 miles W of Taunton.

North Richmond, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H. 10 miles S of Keene.

North Richmond, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. about 250.

Northridge, a post-village of Niagara co., N Y. about 24 miles N of Buffalo. Pop. 300.

North Ridge, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 10 miles SE of Windsor.

North Ridgfield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Ridgfield. Pop. 250.

North Ridgerville, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 18 miles WSW of Cleveland. It has a chair factory. Pop. about 300.

North Ridgeway, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N Y. 15 miles NE of Lockport.

North River, Ala. enters the Black Warrior River about 7 miles above Tuscaloosa.

North River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is about 80 miles long.

North River, a small stream of Plymouth co. in the S part of Massachusetts flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

North River, Me. enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles below the city of Quincy.

North River, N Y. See HUDSON RIVER.

North River rises in Windham co., Vt. and enters the Deerfield River near Shelburne Falls.

North River, Va. enters with the Middle River near Port Republic to form the Shenandoah.

North River, in the NE part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rappahannock. It is formed by the Hedgeman and Thornton rivers which unite on the boundary between Culpeper and Fauquier cos. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

North River, Hampshire co., W Va. is an affluent of the Great Cacapon River.

North River, a post-village of Warren co., N Y. on the Hudson River 60 miles N by W of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 400.

North River, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 18 miles N of Staunton.

North River, a post-village of Colechester co., Nova Scotia 4 miles from Truro, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

North River, a small village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 6 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 140.

Northriver Mills, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W Va. about 30 miles SSE of Cumberland, Md.

North Robinson, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 6 miles E. of Bucyrus. Pop. 200.

North Rochester, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. 3 miles SSW of Rock station.

North Rochester, a post-hamlet of Stratford co., N.H., 5 miles N of Rochester.

North Roma, a town of Floyd co., Ga., in Roma precinct. Pop. in 1900, 564.

North Roma, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 30 miles SE of Elmira, N Y. Pop. 75.

North Ronaldshay, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland 24 miles NNW of Sanda. Area, about 4 sq. m.

North Rose, a post-village of Wayne co., N Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 31 miles SW of Cayuga. Pop. 300.

North Roydon, a post-village of Cayuga co., Ohio, about 12 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. 240.

North Stamford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., 40 miles NW of Lewiston.

North Street, a post-station of Bennington co., Vt.

North Tuck, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., 1 mile from Scottsville station.

North Wrentham, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 7 miles SSE of Canton. Pop. 140.

North Rutland, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 19 miles NW of Worcester. Pop. 200.

North Saint Paul, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., Minn., on the Wisconsin Central R. 14 miles from St. Paul. It has manufactures of organs, pianos, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

North Salem, a banking post-town of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Walnut Fork of the Red River, 38 miles WNW of Indianapolis, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 509.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., on Yellow Creek, about 34 miles NE of Chillicothe.

North Salem, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 10 miles SE of Manchester. It has manufactures of blankets. Pop. 260.

North Salem, a post-village in North Salem township (town) Westchester co., N.Y. about 60 miles NNE of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1133. of the village, about 230.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Gurnsey co., Ohio, about 30 miles NNE of Zanesville.

North Sanborn, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 25 miles N of Concord.

North San Diego (de-S'go) San Diego co., Cal. See San Diego.

North Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. about 24 miles N of Laconia.

North Sandy, a post-station of Mercer co., Pa. about 10 miles W of Franklin.

North Sanford, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 8 miles N of Deposit. Pop. 200.

North San Juan (san hoo-an) a banking post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Middle Tuba River 14 miles N of Grass Valley. Pop. about 250.

North Scituate (ait s-ai), a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 600.

North Scituate, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 10 miles W of Providence, its banking point. It has cotton mills etc. Pop. about 700.

North Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail ENE of Oswego.

North Sea, or German Ocean (Ger. *Nordsee*, north or Drutches Meer; dutch/ger. main sea. *German's* ocean. *Ma'r* or *German's* ocean) an arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland Islands and bounded E. by Norway and Denmark S. by Germany the Netherlands, Belgium, and France and W. by the British Isles. Length, 700 miles extreme breadth, 450 miles. Area, approximately 190,000 sq. m. On the NE it forms a wide arm called the Skagerrak, 50 miles broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates southward with the Cattegat, a great arm between Sweden and Denmark and the Cattegat communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound (Oresund) and the Great and Little Belts. The shores of the countries that surround the North Sea are in general deeply indented with bays and arms (Fjorde) and bordered by steep cliffs or mountains only in the SE. and S. (Denmark Germany the Netherlands and Belgium) are three long reaches of flat land. The water is deepest on the Norwegian side, where, at the entrance to the Skagerrak (whence a current constantly passes westward) a sounding of 240 fathoms has been made, and where, within the limits of the Skagerrak in lat. 59° 12' N. lon. 9° 30' E. a sounding has been made of 443 fathoms (2632 feet). In general the depth varies from 15-35 fathoms in the southerly parts to 30-75 fathoms in the N. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks such as the Great and Little Fisher banks, the Jutland Bank, and the Dogger Bank the last-named occupying the centre of the southern half of the sea-area. As parts of the North Sea may be mentioned Moray Firth, the firths of Tay and Forth the Wash the Humber and Thames estuaries the estuaries of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine the Zuyder Zee and the estuaries of the Elbe, Weser, and Elbe. The great oceanic tidal wave which originates in the Atlantic, having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Following its course along the coasts of the former

and of England, on which it strikes very directly, with great force, it raises the tides as far S. as the Thames, and also determines the tides of a portion of the English coast. On entering the North Sea on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 feet, but it gradually increases, reaching on the Humber 20 feet. The salinity of the North Sea is somewhat greater than that of the free ocean. But little ice forms and there is little obstruction to navigation except in parts of the immediate shore-line. The fisheries (herring, etc.) in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod-fishery, as on all the shores that bound it; they are still greater at its N. extremity, towards the Orkney and Shetland Isles. A great ship canal, the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, affords a short communication between the North Sea and the Baltic.

North Seaboard, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 10 miles W by S of Belfast. Pop. 200.

North Seaboard, a post-station of Waldo co., Me. 9 miles NNE of Belfast.

North Seaboard, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

North Seaboard, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on an inlet of the sea, about 24 miles SE of Belfast. Pop. 200.

North Seneca, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 11 miles SW of Hamilton.

North Sewickley, a post-township and village of Beaver co., Pa. about 50 miles NW of Pittsburgh, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1044, of the village, 100.

North Shapleigh, a post-village of York co., Me., about 35 miles W by S of Portland. It has a woolen-mill. Pop. 200.

North Sheffield, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio 45 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

North Sheldon, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt. on the Madagog River 13 miles NE of St. Albans.

North Shenando, a hamlet and township of Crawford co., Pa. about 8 miles W by S of Meadville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 711.

North Sherburne, a post-station of Rutland co., Vt. 12 miles NE of Rutland.

North Shields See Shields.

North Shrewsbury, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. about 11 miles SE of Rutland. Pop. 80.

Northside, a town of Henrico co., Va. in Brookland district. Pop. in 1900, 484.

North Sidney, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 150.

North Mills, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 24 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 60.

North Smithfield, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 2473.

North Solon, a post-village of Cayuga co., Ohio, 2 miles from Randall station. Pop. 100.

North Somerset, a large island of the American Arctic Archipelago directly N. of Boothia, having Barrow Strait on the N.

North Spencer, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y. on the Lough Valley R. 15 miles E of Ithaca. Pop. 100.

Northspring, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W.Va. 40 miles W by S of Quinimont.

North Springfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. near Lake Erie, 30 miles WSW of Erie. Pop. 100.

North Springfield, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. on the Black River about 33 miles SE of Rutland. Pop. about 600. It has saw-mills.

North Springlake, a borough of Monmouth co., N.J., formerly a part of Wall township. Pop. in 1900, 361.

North Springs, a post-station of Jackson co., Tenn.

North Stamford, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. about 20 miles W by S. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 600.

North Stanbridge, a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 6 miles NE of Stanbridge station.

Northstar, a post-village of Grant co., Mich., about 25 miles N. of Lansing, on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. about 250.

Northstar, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., 20 miles NW of Fairmont.

Northstar, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 10 miles NNW of Vermilion. Pop. 100.

Northstar, a hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 15 miles W of Pittsburgh. Pop. 50.

North Stephentown, a post-village of Remondel co., N.Y., on the Rutland R. 23 miles S by W of Bennington, Vt.

North Sterling, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 23 miles NE of Norwich.

North Sterling, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 9 miles SW of Oswego and 3 miles from Lake Ontario.

North Stoughton, a post-village of Canada co., N Y. The banking point is Rome. Pop 150.

North Stockholm, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail E. of Ogdensburg. Pop 75.

North Stonington, a post-village and township (town) of New London co., Conn., about 14 miles E.E. of the city of New London. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1940.

North Stoughton (et'ou), a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 17 miles S. of Boston. Pop 300.

North Strabane (str'-ban), a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1278.

North Stratford, a post-hamlet of Stratford co., N H. 18 miles NW of Dover.

North Stratford (Coco post-office), a village of Coco co., N H., on the Connecticut River and on the Maine Central R. 10 miles S.E. of Island Pond, Vt.

North Stukely (stuk lee), a post-village of Sheffield co., Quebec, 14 miles ENE. of Waterloo. Pop about 200.

North Sudbury, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass. 17 miles S by W of Lowell.

North Sullivan, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop about 400. It has granite-works.

North Sutton, a post-village of Merrimack co., N H. 4 miles W of Mount Kearsarge and about 25 miles WNW of Concord. Pop. 250.

North Sutton, a post-village of Broms co., Quebec, 12 miles N of Richford, Vt.

North Swansea (swda sa), a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 5 miles SE of Providence, R.I. Pop 250.

North Sydney, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton, on the NW arm of Sydney Harbor and on the International R. 18 miles NW of Sydney. It has tanneries, manufacturers of shoes, boots and shoes, etc., and is extensively engaged in coal-mining. Pop in 1901, 4444.

North Sydney, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales, on the N shore of Port Jackson. Pop. about 20 000.

North Syracuse, a post-village of Onondaga co., N Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop about 350.

North Tarrytown, a post-village of Westchester co., N Y., adjoining Tarrytown, its banking point. It has manufactures of drills, silk, etc. Pop in 1900 4341.

North Tazewell, a post-town of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop in 1900 320.

North Tactford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 17 miles NNE of White River Junction. Pop 200.

North Tishmire, a post-hamlet of Dukes co., Mass., on Vineyard Sound 28 miles SE of New Bedford.

North Tiverton, a post-village of Newport co., R I. 4 miles N by E of Tiverton. The banking point is Newport or Fall River, Mass.

North Tonawanda, a city of Niagara co., N Y., on the Erie and other railroads, on the Niagara River, and on Tonawanda Creek opposite Tonawanda, of which it was once a part. It has a good harbor and an extensive trade in lumber. Lumber shingles, iron nuts and bolts, chemicals, automatic planes, boilers and engines, merry-go-rounds, radiators, etc., are manufactured here. Pop in 1900 9000.

North Topeka, a former post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. See Topeka.

North Toronto, York co., Ontario, a suburb of Toronto.

North Townsda, a post-township and village of Bradford co., Pa., on the W bank of the Susquehanna River 14 miles N of Towanda. Pop of the township in 1900 714, of the village, 200.

North Troy, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Canadian Pacific R. about 65 miles N.E. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 542.

North Truro, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. about 60 miles by water and 114 miles by rail ESE. of Boston. Pop about 400.

North Tryon, Prince co. Prince Edward Island, 37 miles from Charlottetown. See Tryon.

North Tunbridge, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on the East Branch of the White River, about 24 miles S of Montpelier. Pop. 180.

North Turner, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 18 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. 225.

North Turner Bridge, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 23 miles W of Augusta.

North Two River, a small stream in the NE. part of Minnesota, enters the Mississippi 7 miles below West Quincy. The South Two River enters the Mississippi half a mile farther down.

Northumberland, north-um'-ber-land (L. *Northum' bria*), the northernmost county of England, having NW Scotland, from which it is in part separated by the river Tweed, and E the North Sea. The Tyne forms part of the E. boundary. Area, 2016 sq. m. On the NW border are the Cheviot Hills. Northumberland is one of the great coal counties of England. The salmon-fishery is extensively carried on. The county has such seats 4 members to the House of Commons. Capital Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The county abounds in Roman remains, including ruins of Hadrian's Wall. Under the Heptarchy Northumberland formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the Conquest it was granted to the family of Percy and a Percy still bears the title of Duke of Northumberland. The region of Northumberland played a great part in the border warfare of the English and Scots. Pop. in 1891 506 096; in 1901 602,860.

Northumberland, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 469 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Susquehanna River and the West Branch of that river and is intersected by the North Branch of the same. The county is also drained by Mahanoy and Shamokin creeks. The surface is diversified with fertile valleys and high, barren ridges, one of which is called Shamokin Hill. Anthracite coal is mined. Capital, Scrubury. Pop. in 1890 74,698; in 1900, 90 911.

Northumberland, an eastern county of Virginia, has an area of 235 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the estuary of the Potomac River and on the E by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Heathsville. Pop. in 1890, 7685; in 1900 9946.

Northumberland, a post-village and township (town) of Coco co., N H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 140 miles N of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 1077.

Northumberland, a post-village in Northumberland township (town) Saratoga co., N Y., on the Hudson River about 35 miles N of Albany. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1227.

Northumberland, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., is finely situated at the confluence of the branches of the Susquehanna River 2 miles N of Bonbury on the Lackawanna and other railroads. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and has iron-ferges, rolling mills, nail-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2743. The banking point is Sunbury.

Northumberland, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the Miramichi River forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. Capital, Newcastle.

Northumberland, a county of Ontario, lying on the N shore of Lake Ontario. Rice Lake is in its northern part, and numerous streams flow hence to Lake Ontario. Iron-ore is produced. Capital, Cobourg.

Northumberland, Cape, Alaska, the southernmost point of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Northumberland, Cape, on the coast of South Australia. Lat. 35° 5' S. lon. 140° 40' E.

Northumberland Islands are off the E coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 21° 30' S.

Northumberland Strait, Canada, separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northumbria, the northernmost of the kingdoms established by the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. It arose towards the close of the sixth century through the union of the two kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia, founded by the Angles. Northumbria extended from the Humber to the Forth. It was united with Wessex about 837. The name survives in that of the county of Northumberland.

North Underhill, a post-station of Chittenden co., Vt., 18 miles ENE. of Burlington.

North Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., 18 miles NW of Rockland.

North Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 9617.

North Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1242.

North Uniontown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, 46 miles SW of Chillicothe.

North Unity, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 23 miles NW of Traverse City. Pop. 60.

Northway, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 8 miles SW of Gallipolis.

North Urbana, a post-village of Steuben co., N Y., on Seneca Lake, 3 miles E. of Hammondsport.

North Utica, a village of La Salle co., Ill., in Utica township. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

North Uxbridge, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., near the Blackstone River, 18 miles SSE. of Worcester. It has quarrying interests.

Northville, a post-village of Adams co., W. Va. on the Mte. R. The banking point is in the town of Northville, N. Y. Pop. about 400.

North Valley, a post-station of Polk co. Wis.

North Vancouver, British Columbia, is on Burrard Inlet, opposite Vancouver.

North Vassalboro, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. 14 miles NNE. of Augusta, its banking point. It has manufactures of woollens, etc. Pop. about 500.

North Vernon, a banking city of Jennings co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 21 miles SE. of Columbus. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, spokes, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 2833.

North Versailles (ver-sail'), a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4882.

North Victory, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. 23 miles N by W of Auburn. Pop. 168.

North Vienna (va-on-ay), a post-station of Kennebec co., Me., 24 miles NW of Augusta.

Northview, a post-village of Webster co. Me. on the Frisco System 18 miles ENE. of Springfield. Pop. 53.

Northview, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va. about 12 miles NE of Boydton.

Northville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. about 20 miles N by E of Danbury. Pop. 168.

Northville, a post-hamlet of LaSalle co., Ill. 25 miles SW of Aurora.

Northville, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the West Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette R. 27 miles WNW of Detroit. It has manufactures of lumber, machinery, woodwork, air-guns, condensed milk, etc. A government fish-hatchery is located here. Pop. in 1900 1755.

Northville, a banking post-village of Fulton co. N. Y., on the Secondage River and on the Bondo, Johnston and Gloverville R. 11 miles NNE. of Gloverville. It has manufactures of gloves. Pop. in 1900 1044.

Northville, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., on the New York boundary line and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 20 miles ENE. of the city of Erie. Pop. about 160.

Northville, a post-village of Spink co. S. Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 20 miles N of Redfield. Pop. in 1900 243.

Northville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Tenn., 5 miles E. of Crossville.

North Vineland, Cumberland co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 31 miles S of Camden. See VINELAND.

North Volney, a post-station of Oswego co. N. Y. 30 miles NNW of Syracuse.

North Wakefield, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles S of Ompa. Pop. 60.

North Walden, a post-station of Caledonia co. Vt. 20 miles NE. of Montpelier.

North Waldoboro (wôl-dô-bôr-ôh), a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. about 22 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. about 304.

North Wales, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 30 miles N of Philadelphia. It has a stove-factory, spinning mill, web-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 1287.

North Walpole, Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut River opposite Bellows Falls.

North Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Me. about 16 miles WNW of Rockland.

North Warren, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. 24 miles N of Warren. It has manufactures of pianos, valves, etc. A state asylum for the insane is located here. Pop. about 500.

North Washington, a post-village of Chikassaw co., Iowa, on the Wapoleton River about 16 miles ENE. of Charles City. Pop. 154.

North Washington, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. (Washington station), 21 1/2 miles E. of Lima. Pop. 260.

North Washington, a borough of Washington co. Pa., formerly a part of South Stralane township. Pop. in 1900 1473.

North Washington, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa. 25 miles ENE. of Pittsburgh. Pop. 60.

North Waterboro (wôl-ter-bôr-ôh), a post-village of York co., Me. about 26 miles W of Portland. Pop. about 300.

North Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. about 23 miles WNW of Lewiston. Pop. about 275.

North Water Gap, a village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

North Wayne, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. about 14 miles WNW of Augusta. Pop. 100.

North Weathers (wair), a post-village of Hillsdale co., N. H., on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles NW of Manchester. Pop. about 400.

North Webster, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind. The banking point is in Fierston or Warsaw. Pop. 208.

Northwest, a post-hamlet of Williams co., Ohio, 15 miles S of Hillsdale, Mich.

Northwest, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. Pop. 75.

North Westchester, a post-station of New London co., Conn. 15 miles E of Middletown.

Northwestern, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Black River Canal about 20 miles N by W of Utica. Pop. 150.

Northwest Fork, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1890 3455. It includes Bridgeville town.

Northwest Frontier Province, a province of British India, on the border of Afghanistan, created in 1901. It embraces Chitral, Swat, Waziristan, various districts formerly comprised in the Punjab (including the division of Peshawar) and other territories. It extends from the Hindu-Kush to the frontiers of Beluchistan. Area, 16,466 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 2,125,490.

North Westport, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. 3 1/2 miles SE of Fall River on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. about 450.

Northwest Provinces, the former name of a lieutenant-governorship of British India, now styled the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Northwest Territories, a term sometimes (and still officially) used to designate that portion of the main-land of Canada which is not included in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, and which is constituted by a large area in the Labrador Peninsula, bounded on the W. by Hudson Bay, most of the immense tract extending W. from Hudson Bay to Alaska and British Columbia and the islands, etc. In the Arctic Ocean W. of Greenland. Total area, about 2,600,000 sq. m. This vast tract of land, in the main corresponding to the old Hudson Bay Territory, came into the possession of the Dominion in 1869 and was governed through the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba until 1873 when it became a province, under a lieutenant-governor and council appointed by the Dominion government. From 1888 to 1897 the province was administered by a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and assembly with all the rights of a province except that of borrowing money. In 1897 the Northwest Territories came into full provincial rights. They are divided into eight districts: Keewatin, Amnibola, Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Ungava, Franklin and Mackenzie. The province is administered by a lieutenant-governor, a legislative assembly and an advisory executive council, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and 5 members elected by the people. The province sends 2 members to the Dominion senate and, since the redistribution of 1903, 10 members to the house of commons. Yukon district was erected into a judicial district in 1898 and was segregated from the Territories, thus depriving them of about 198,000 sq. m. including the rich gold districts on the Klondike and other rivers. Capital, Regina, in Amnibola district. In a more restricted sense the name Northwest Territories includes only the provincial districts of Amnibola, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Keewatin, the remaining regions of Ungava, Franklin (with the Arctic islands) and Mackenzie constituting the unorganized territories. See CANADA and the names of the several districts and regions.

Northwest Territory, the designation of the vast region ceded by England to the United States in the treaty of Paris, in 1763, lying between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes and extending from the border of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. This territory had been surrendered by France to England at the close of the French and Indian War. Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut laid claim to most of it on the ground of their old charters, but they were soon compelled to relinquish their claims to sovereignty, large tracts of land, however, being assigned to them. In 1787 Congress passed the famous ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. Out of this region were subsequently constituted the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, together with part of Minnesota.

North Weymouth (wê-wôth), a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. on Massachusetts Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles ENE. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hammocks, and fertilizers. Pop. about 900.

North Whitefield, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 30 miles ENE. of Bath. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 200.

North Whitewater, a township of Lehigh co., Pa., about 6 miles NW of Allentown. Pop. in 1900 5390.

Northwich, a town of England, in Cheshire, 17 miles ENE of Chester on the river Weaver. Great quantities of salt are obtained here from salt-mines and brine springs. Pop. in 1901, 17,611.

North Wilbraham, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Springfield. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. about 700.

Northwilkeshore, a banking post-town of Wilkes co., N. C. 1 mile from Wilkesboro. It has numerous mills, a tannery etc. Pop. in 1900, 618.

North Williams, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 70.

North Williamsburg (formerly Bell's Corners) a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario 7 miles N of Morrisburg. Pop. about 300.

North Williston, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. at Williston station 9 miles E. of Burlington. Pop. about 300.

North Wilmington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 18 miles N by W of Boston. Pop. about 250.

North Wilton, a village of Jefferson co., N. Y. about 23 miles NE of Watertown. The post-office is Carthage. Pop. 200.

North Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. about 13 miles S of Danbury. Pop. 200.

North Wiltshire, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island on the Prince Edward Island R. 10 miles from Charlottetown.

North Winchester, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario 26 miles from Wales.

North Windham, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles N by W of Norwich. It has manufactures of silk-machinery, jewelry and paper. Pop. about 300.

North Windham, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. at the outlet of Sebago Lake, about 18 miles NW of Portland. Pop. about 300.

North Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt. 23 miles S by E of Rutland.

North Windsor, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 150.

North Winfield, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N. Y., 13 miles S by E of Utica.

North Winterport, a post-station of Waldo co., Me. on the Penobscot River 9 miles below Bangor.

North Wolcott (wöl kot) a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y. 8 miles SW of Fair Haven. Pop. 100.

North Wolcott, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt. about 23 miles WNE of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.

North Wolfboro, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H. 40 miles NE of Concord. Pop. 130.

Northwood, a banking post-town capital of Worth co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. 29 miles N of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Northwood, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1900, 1364. It has manufactures of boxes and carriages.

Northwood, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y. Pop. 75.

Northwood, a banking city of Grand Forks co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R., 12 miles S of Larimore. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Northwood, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio about 64 miles NW of Columbus.

North Woodbury, a post-station of Litchfield co., Conn.

North Woodbury, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Northwood Center, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. 20 miles E of Concord. Pop. 200.

Northwood Narrows, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. about 18 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 200.

Northwood Ridge, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. about 200.

North Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. 40 miles ENE of Hartford.

North Woodstock, a post-village and resort of Grafton co., N. H. 22 miles N of Plymouth on the Boston and Maine R. It is finely situated at the S end of the Franconia Notch, White Mountains. Pop. about 750.

North Yakima, a banking city, capital of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. 4 miles from Yakima. It is in a fine agricultural region and has lumber and saw mills. Pop. in 1900, 5184.

North Yamhill, a city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 7 miles NW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 264.

North Yarmouth, a post-village in North Yarmouth township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles N by E. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 642.

North York, a borough of York co., Pa. formerly a part of Manchester township. Pop. in 1900, 1185.

Norton, a parish of England, co. of Derby 4 miles S by E. of Sheffield.

Norton, a town of England, 10 miles NE. of York, on the Derwent, opposite Malton. Pop. in 1901, 3842.

Norton, a county in the NW part of Kansas bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. Capital, Norton. Pop. in 1890, 10,617. in 1900, 11,225.

Norton, a banking city capital of Norton co., Kan., on Prairie Dog Creek and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles W of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1202.

Norton, a post-village of Piquette co., Me. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 150.

Norton, a post-village in Norton township (town), Bristol co., Mass. 8 miles NNW of Taunton, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Norton contains the Whiston Female Seminary. It has manufactures of paper and wood boxes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1820.

Norton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J., 12 miles NW of Flemington. Pop. 100.

Norton, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Wheeling River 25 miles N of Columbus.

Norton, a township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Norton, a banking post-town of Wise co., Va. on the Louisa and Ashbyville and the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 654. It has coal and other interests.

Norton Bay, Alaska, an inlet of Norton Sound, Bering Sea. It lies between Cape Durby and Denbigh and penetrates to the NE. to about lat. 65° N.

Norton Farm, a post-station of Bristol co., Mass.

Nortonville, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y., about 25 miles SW of Albany. Pop. 80.

Norton-King's, England. See KING A. NORTON.

Norton-Middlemeyer. See MIDDLEMEYER, NORTON.

Norton Mills, a post-village of Essex co., Vt. on the Grand Trunk R. 160 miles NW of Portland, Me.

Norton Sound, an inlet of Bering Sea, in the W part of Alaska, penetrates inland nearly 200 miles. It is mostly between lat. 65° and 65° N. and lon. 161° and 160° 30' W.

Norton Station, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. 33 miles from St. John. Pop. about 300.

Nortonville, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va., about 30 miles E by N of Staunton.

Nortonville, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., near Mount Diablo.

Nortonville, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 10 1/2 miles SW of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Nortonville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central R. 70 miles E. of Paducah. Pop. 70.

Norval, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on the Credit River and on the Grand Trunk R. 3 miles from Georgetown, its banking point. Pop. 400.

Norval's Point, a railroad crossing (and settlement) over the Orange River in southern Africa, on the borders of Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony 228 miles by rail NW of Port Elizabeth. Elevation 3988 feet.

Norvell, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 14 miles ESE of Jackson. Pop. about 150.

Norwalk, now with a river of Connecticut falls into Long Island Sound a few miles below Norwalk.

Norwalk, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 17 miles SE of Los Angeles. Pop. about 400.

Norwalk, a city and summer-resort in Norwalk township (town), Fairfield co., Conn. on a river of the same name 14 miles WSW of Bridgeport, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has various academic institutions, a pottery, woolen factory, extensive manufactures of felt cloth, paper, shirts, corsets, machinery, locks, door-knobs, general hardware, straw goods, hats, shoes, leathers, etc. The town contains a city named South Norwalk and is bounded on the SE by Long Island Sound. A state armory is located here. Pop. in 1900, 8125. of the town, 19,853.

Norwalk, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. 100.

Norwalk, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, 9 miles S. by W. of Des Moines, on the Hastings Route. Coal-beds here. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Norwalk, a city capital of Huron co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Michigan Southern and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rrs., 16 miles S. by E. of Sandusky. It has rail-road-shops and manufactures of pianos, organs, shoes, tobacco, umbrellas, wood specialties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7074.

Norwalk, a banking post-village of Kosciusko co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles ESE of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Norway (Norw. Dan. and Sw. *Norge* nor på *Ger-Norwegen*, nor på *ghen* *Er Norwidge*, nor på *ish*, *L. Noruegia*) a country forming the NW portion of Europe and occupying the W and NW parts of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It extends from lat. 57° 57' to 71° 11' 40" N (North Cape, on the island of Magerø) and from lon. 4° 45' to 31° 11' E. It is bounded on the E. by Russian Lapland and Sweden and washed on all other sides by the sea,—by the Arctic Ocean on the N, the Atlantic Ocean on the North Sea on the NW and W., and the Skagerrak on the S. Length, from SSW to NNE, about 1650 miles; the breadth varies from about 20 miles in its narrowest part (in the N) to 300 miles. Area, 124,100 sq. m.

The coast-line consists, for the most part, of bold precipitous cliffs, and is remarkable both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined and the bays or fjords which deeply indent it, sometimes forming excellent harbors. Among the more noted of these fjords are the Varanger (in the NE.), Lyngøen, Fjorden, Trondhjem, Sogne (4900 feet deep), Hardanger, Bukke, and Christiansa (SE.) nearly all of which are characterized by abrupt contours and a landscape of striking beauty and Alpine majesty. The principal islands are those of the Lofoten group (separated from the main-land by the Vestfjord) and, farther N, Magerø, Sørø, Ringvold, Hvalø and Senja. Between these and the main-land there is a wide passage for coasting vessels.

Relief of the Land.—The surface of Norway is very mountainous, particularly in the W and N; but the mountain chains, so called, although in general they have a NE.-SW. trend corresponding to the axis of the peninsula, are more in the nature of elevated plateaus, from which mountain masses rise with the greatest irregularity. The best known or more distinctive parts of these plateaus are: 1. The plateau of Fismark. 2. The plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem extending to the Trondhjem-fjord and Lake Storjungen. 3. The Dovrefield plateau, with its lofty peaks of Snøfjell (7630 feet, at one time thought to be the loftiest summit of Norway) Strimfjell, Snøfjell, and Namsfjell. 4. The Langfjeld plateau, which virtually comprises the remaining northern part of the country, and contains the Galdhøppigen, the culminating point of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and of the broad Ymsfjeld plateau (8400 ft.) the Hornelen, a sharp, jagged peak, 5940 ft. high, and nearly overhanging the sea, at the E. extremity of the island of Bremanger, the Fillefjeld, near the head of the Sognefjord and the Hardanger-fjord. In the region eastward of the Hardanger-fjord is the huge snow and ice plateau, known as the Folgefjord, about 23 miles in length and from 3 to 9 miles in width, with a nearly even summit upward of 4000 ft. in height, from which numerous ice-tongues descend into the radiating valleys. 5. The Rind plateau, the lowest of all, and extending into Sweden where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretches across that country. The mountains in the N, bordering on Russia, rarely exceed 1000 ft. in height. In general the face of the country is markedly rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt, and the streams form numerous cascades while the fjords, creching by lofty precipitous or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes embosomed among the mountains, furnish scenes of the wildest magnificence. Vast glaciers (reaching to within about 5000 ft. of sea-level) descend from the plateaus (Snøfjell, fed by the snow fields of the Folgefjord, Jostedalshorn, in the Sognefjord, the largest glacier of Europe, whose ice-field or forming basin covers upward of 200 sq. m.) The only plains are those formed by the table-lands, and the isolated mountain-peaks on these table-lands rise far above the snow-line.

Rivers.—Norway has no large rivers, but an immense number of minor streams, from the western slope, proceed directly to the shore or the numerous fjords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway. The rivers that are of importance have a S. direction and discharge themselves into the Skagerrak. Among them are the Glomma, with its affluent the Lægen (or Løgen); the Drammen, Lægen, Skien-Rid, and Torridalen, but none of them are navigable, except at their mouths, an account of water-falls. Among

the more remarkable of these are the Surgenfoss, on the Glomma; the Rjukanfoss, in the district of Telemarken, which falls 513 feet perpendicular; the Vidingfoss, in the district of Hardanger with a perpendicular fall of 630 ft.; and the Skykjesfoss, with a fall of nearly 700 ft. in a nearly consecutive descent of 2000 ft. The most important rivers in the N are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway and falls into the Arctic Ocean, and the Vassua, flowing into the Atlantic. The lakes are numerous, the largest being Mjøsen. Many of them are situated at great elevations on the table-land. Among these the Bygdines, from 15 to 30 miles long, is 3490 ft. above the sea.

Climate.—Although a large part of Norway is situated within the frozen zone, various causes contribute to modify the temperature. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fjords which are in immediate communication with the ocean and the temperature of which is sensibly affected by the Gulf Stream drift. The snow lies much higher here than in corresponding latitudes in other countries. The sea (except near the heads of the fjords) never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallower waters of the Skagerrak are sometimes frozen. The climate is severe only upon the uplands and in the interior bordering upon Sweden. Near Stavanger the mean January temperature is 34.5° and the July temperature 55.5°. The January temperature of Christiansa is 23°. At the North Cape the mean yearly temperature is 35.5°.

The year is nearly divided between winter and summer. Snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. Summer lasts from May to September. The climate of the W coast is more southerly parts, though comparatively mild is excessively humid, the rainfall amounting to 70-75 inches annually with a maximum (at Florø) of 80-92 inches. In Nordland the precipitation is in many parts reduced to 45 inches.

Plants and Animals.—Among trees the pines are the most numerous and clothe the mountain-slopes with magnificent forests. The oak forms fine forests in the S. the birch attains the highest northern latitudes. The beech and elm are also properly forest trees, the former extending its range to the 66th parallel of latitude. Of fruit-trees the apple is common in the lower regions and the cherry and plum are widely distributed, yielding even within a short distance of the Arctic Circle.

By far the greater part of the area of Norway is altogether unproductive. About one-fifth is covered with forest. But a very small fraction is under cultivation. Barley is grown as high as 19° N lat. Rye is cultivated up to lat. 59° oats to 68° and 70°, but wheat not beyond 54° and that only in the most favorable seasons. The period of ripening of some of these grains is about the same as in lower latitudes. Potatoes are grown with success even in Fismark. Cattle-rustling is an extensive branch of rural economy, the inhabitants leaving the villages and spending the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. Most kinds of live-stock are well represented. The reindeer forms the main stock of the northern region. The principal animals of prey are the glutton bear, wolf, lynx, and fox. Game is abundant, including the deer, elk, roe deer, hare, seal, and otter, and, among birds, the grouse and the upland ptarmigan. A remarkable member of the Norwegian mammalian fauna is the migrating lemming. The coast swarms with sea-fowl: the wild geese and ducks of various kinds, including the eider-duck, are numerous; the even appears on the S. coast in winter. In the small uninhabited isles off the N coast vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales are captured for use in the manufacture of fertilizer, as well as for their oil but a far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod and herring fisheries. The Lofoten cod fisheries alone give employment to upward of 30,000 fishermen, and the catch has been known to reach in a year upward of 35,000,000 fish. The number of persons engaged throughout the country in the cod-fishery in 1900 was 83,998. In the summer herring fishery 30,705 and in the mackerel fishery, 3741. The rivers and lakes abound in salmon and trout. There are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts.

Minerals.—The minerals are both numerous and abundant and, where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to advantage, but the total mining and metallurgical industry is still unimportant. The mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, chromite, and feldspar. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly near the Gulf of Christiansa; the silver-mines of Kongsberg was at one time one of the richest in Europe and, next to the copper-mines of Elvas, the most important

in the country. Coal has been found at a number of points on the main-land and also on some of the outlying islands. The other minerals worthy of notice are alum and marble.

Manufactures, Commerce.—The industries of Norway comprise ship-building and the manufacture of foundry products, lumber and wooden-ware, textiles of silk, cotton, wool, and flax, paper, malted liquors, tobacco, leather cordage, glass, pottery, etc. All the seats of industry are on the coast and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania.

The exportation of fish is the most important branch of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, wooden manufactures, hides, ice, and the products of the mines and metal forges. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important items of this trade are dried fish and salted herrings.

Communication.—The rivers are not navigable except near their mouths, few good roads of any great length exist away from the sea border and the usual communication is by sea. Regular communication has been established between the principal towns on the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest. The number of miles of railway operated in 1901 was 1308.

Government and Population.—Norway was down to 1905 a limited hereditary monarchy. For nearly a century the kingdom had been united with Sweden under one sovereign, having however its own ministry (composed of Norwegians) and its own legislature. The management of common affairs was vested in a council of state composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In 1905 the nation severed its connection with Sweden. The legislative assembly or as it is called, *Storting* (from *stær*, great, and *ting*, court) is elected by the citizens and exists for three years, when a new election takes place. It is subdivided into two chambers,—one consisting of one-fourth of the members and called the *Lagthing* and the other of three-fourths, and called the *Odelsting*. These chambers meet separately and each nominate its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the *Odelsting*. The members of the *Storting* are chosen by indirect election the voters voting for electors who elect the deputies. Universal suffrage exists. A voter must have completed his twenty-fifth year. There are no titles of nobility in Norway. The capital is Christiania.

The population of Norway according to the census of 1900 was 2,239,898. The increase in the decade preceding was 12 per cent. The country is divided into 26 districts or *amter* (amter) as follows:

Amter	Pop in 1900	Amter	Pop in 1900
Christiania (town)	227,096	Søndre Bergenhus	156,756
Akershus	114,225	Bergen (town)	72,351
Oslohusene	134,886	Nordre Bergenhus	99,941
Hedemarken	126,182	Semland	156,137
Christiansand	116,280	Søndre Trondhjem	131,368
Buskens	115,678	Nordre Trondhjem	83,828
Jæderberg og Lærdal	104,554	Nordland	159,144
Bratsberg	98,922	Trøndelag	74,368
Molde	79,325	Finnmark	33,900
Lister og Mandal	81,567		
Stavanger	127,598	Total	2,239,898

About 24 per cent of the inhabitants are Swedes. There are about 20,000 Laps and 8000 Finns. The foreign born population is insignificant. The five largest cities are Christiania (the capital), Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger and Drammen. The Lutheran religion is the national church, supported by the state. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Christiania. School education is compulsory. The Norwegians are a branch of the Scandinavian race. Danish (with a pronunciation somewhat different from what is heard in Denmark) is the speech of the educated classes and the language of modern Norwegian literature. Various Norwegian dialects vary close to the Danish are spoken by the peasantry.

History.—The history of Norway prior to the ninth century is enveloped in fable. Towards the close of that century the country, hitherto divided among several rulers, was united into a kingdom by Harald Haarfager. Before this time the Northmen (Norwegians, Danes) had become the terror of western Europe. Their incursions into Britain began about 793 and a little later the Frankish dominions were invaded. Ireland as well as Britain was invaded by them. They pillaged Paris repeatedly in the ninth century and about 911 obtained the cession of a part of France, afterwards called Normandy. In 874 they settled in Iceland and a century later the Icelanders began to

colonize Greenland. The main-land of America is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about 1000. From the side of Sweden, too, the Scandinavians advanced on a career of conquest. The Varangians, supposed to have been Northmen, laid the foundations of the Russian empire at Novgorod about 882, and a few years later we find them before the walls of Constantinople. The Christianization of Norway was effected in the course of the tenth and eleventh centuries. In Ireland the Scandinavians suffered a great overthrow at Clontarf in 1014. For a time the Norwegians were in possession of the Orkney and Shetland islands and the Hebrides. Their last invasion of Scotland was repelled in 1263. In 1397 Margaret, queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark effected the union of Kalmar by which the crowns of the three Scandinavian kingdoms were to remain permanently united under one sovereign. In 1523 Sweden again became a separate kingdom, but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer to the disadvantage of the latter, which was reduced to the position of a mere dependency of the former. Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden in Jan., 1814 (treaty of Kiel). The Norwegians resisted this transfer, but their resistance was unavailing in the face of the Swedish arms. Norway did not however become part of the kingdom of Sweden. The two crowns were declared indissolubly united, but each kingdom retained its separate constitution. This union was declared dissolved by Norway in 1905.

Norway, a post-village of Lassen co. Cal.
Norway, a banking post-town of Benton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles E. of Viator. Pop. in 1900 633.

Norway, a post-village of Republic co. Kan. 12 miles W. of Belleville.

Norway, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Me. on a small lake and on the Grand Trunk R. 48 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has manufactures of shoes and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2024. of the township (town) 2902.

Norway, a banking city of Dickinson co., Mich. in a lumbering and iron-mining district, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles ESE. of Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 4170.

Norway, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn. on the Zumbro River 18 miles E. of Faribault.

Norway, a post-village on Norway township (town), Herkimer co., N. Y. 12 miles N. of Little Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900 680, of the village about 125.

Norway, a post-station of Cocon co., Ariz., about 10 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 175.

Norway, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S. C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900 218.

Norway, a post-station of Yankton co., S. Dak.

Norway, a township (town) of Racine co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 912.

Norway, a post-village of York co., Ontario 3 miles from Toronto, its banking point.

Norwaygrove, a post-station of Duns co., Wm.

Norway Lake, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Norway.

Norway Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn. on a small lake, 14 miles N. of Willmar.

Norway Ridge, a post-station of Monroe co., Wis. 13 miles NE. of Tomah.

Norwegian, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 170.

Norwegian Grove, a post-township of Ottumwa co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 870.

Norwegian Range, Norway See NUNAKA FALLS.

Norwell, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. 7 miles E. of Rockland. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 1550.

Norwich, nor'ij or nor'ritsh, a city and parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of the county of Norfolk on the Wensum, just above its confluence with the Yare, 98 miles NNE. of London. It retains many quaint medieval dwellings and has numerous venerable edifices. Some of the gates of the ancient fortifications have survived. The most interesting structures are the old Norman castle, situated on high ground near the centre of the city, its keep now used as a museum, the beautiful Norman cathedral founded at the close of the eleventh century, with one of the highest spires in England (215 feet), the church of St. Peter's, Mancroft, the guild hall, dating from the early part of the fifteenth century and St. Andrew's Hall. There is a grammar-school dating from the reign of Edward VI. Norwich early became the seat of the textile industry through the influx of the Flemings, and this branch of manufacture is still

Important: The town has manufactures of timber, starch, agricultural implements, glass, and sundry products, and dyeing, distilling, and brewing are carried on. There are large sawmills in the suburbs. Norwich returns 2 members to parliament. It has been the seat of a bishopric since the beginning of the eleventh century. Pop. in 1861, 68,100; in 1871, 101,300; in 1901 111,738.

Norwich, nor'wich or nor w'ich, a city semi-capital of New London co. Conn. Sited on the Thames River here formed by the confluence of the Shetucket and the Yantic, 13 miles N of New London, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont R. It is noted for its beautiful residences, which occupy several terraces in the most elevated parts of the city. Norwich is at the head of navigation and has a commodious harbor. It contains a court-house, public library, theatre, museum, the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, etc. The branches of the Thames afford water-power here for various kinds of manufactures, which are very numerous and extensive. The products of these are cotton goods, woollens, velvets and silks, paper and leather belting, books, machinery, cutlery, fire-arms, iron pipes, etc. There is also considerable ship-building. Pop. of the city in 1900, 17,351, of the township (town), which includes Norwich city, 24,837.

Norwich, a post-village of Page co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Shenandoah. Pop. 100.

Norwich, a banking post-city of Kingman co. Kan. in an agricultural and stock raising region on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 21 miles SE. by E. of Kingman. Pop. in 1900 311.

Norwich, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass. near the Westfield River about 20 miles NW of Springfield.

Norwich, a banking post-village, capital of Chenango co. N. Y. in Norwich township (town) in a valley on the Chenango River 43 miles NNE of Binghamton on the New York, Ontario and Western and the Lackawanna R. It has railroad-shops, blast-furnace, a manufactory of hammers, foundry, machine-shop, carriage-factories, furniture-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 6766, of the town, 7004.

Norwich, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900 253.

Norwich, a post-hamlet of McKean co. Pa. in Norwich township about 50 miles NW of Lock Haven. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 978.

Norwich, a post-village in Norwich township (town) Windsor co. Vt. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 36 miles E. by N. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1363, of the village, about 300.

Norwich, a banking post-village and outport of Oxford co. Ontario, on Otter Creek, 24 miles WSW of Brantford, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901, 1209.

Norwichtown, a post-village of New London co. Conn. 2 miles NW of Norwich city.

Norwood, a southern suburban district of London, near the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Pop. in 1901, 36,887.

Norwood, a post-village of San Miguel co. Colo. 33 miles (direct) NW by W. of Telluride, its banking point.

Norwood, a post-town of Warren co. Ga. on the Georgia E. The banking point is Worrenton. Pop. in 1900 299.

Norwood, a post-village of Mercer co. Ill. about 18 miles NW of Galesburg.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Lucas co. Iowa, about 12 miles NW of Charleston.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Kan. 20 miles E. of Lawrence.

Norwood, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 250.

Norwood, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles SSW of Boston. It has tanneries, printing works, and railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5486. The banking point is Dedham.

Norwood, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. on Lake Michigan, 11 miles SW of Charlevoix. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a banking post-village of Carver co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 10 miles E. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 500.

Norwood, a post-village of Wright co. Mo. on the Frisco System, 15 miles SE. of Hartsville. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J., on the Erie R., 21 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 350.

Norwood, a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the Adirondack River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 20 miles E. of Og-

denburg. It has manufactures of timber, shingles, shingles, and pulp. Pop. in 1900, 3712.

Norwood, a post-town of Stanley co., N. C., 1 mile from the Yadkin (or Pedee) River and 90 miles WSW of Raleigh, on the Southern R. It has roller-mills and manufactures of yarns. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Norwood, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 18 miles NR of the initial station in Cincinnati, of which it is a suburb and post-substation. It manufactures hardware and wood specialties, paper goods, cards, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6480.

Norwood, Delaware co. Pa. See Norwood Station.

Norwood, a post-village of Kent co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 7 miles S. of Providence. Pop. about 450.

Norwood, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. on the James River 7 miles E. of Arrington on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 150.

Norwood, a post-village of McDowell co., W. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R., 30 miles NW of Brannwell. It is in a coal region. Pop. about 200.

Norwood, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario, on the river Ouse, 20 miles E. by N. of Peterborough, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has hub- and spoke-factories, a woollen mill, etc. Pop. in 1901 945.

Norwood, a suburb of Adelaide South Australia, 2 miles NE from the centre of the city. It has various industries. Pop. about 12,000.

Norwood Park, a post-station of Chicago Ill.

Norwood Station, a residential post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 8 1/2 miles SW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 1286.

Norwoodville, a post-village of Sevier co. Ark. 45 miles NW of Fulton. Pop. 100.

Noschenrode, nōsh en-ro-dē, a small town of Prussian Saxony near Wernigerode.

Noeeer, a village of Monroe co. Ill. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Noehiro, a town and port of call of Japan on the NW coast of the main island, 45 miles SW of Aomori.

Nossa Senhora do Deserto See Durrano.

Nossen, nō'sen, a town of Saxony 19 miles W of Dresden on the Meise. Pop. in 1900 4762.

Noss-Head, a bold rocky point, with light-house, on the E. coast of Scotland so. of Caithness, 14 miles NE of Wick.

Nossi-Bé, nō'see-bé, an island off the NW coast of Madagascar of which it is a dependency. Lat. 15° 23' S. lon 48° 10' E. It is chiefly of volcanic origin rising in Nivat Lakubé to nearly 2000 feet. Coffee, sesame, sugar, indigo, rice, and rice are the chief products. Capital, Hellville on the S. side of the island. Pop. about 6000.

Noss Island, one of the British Islands, E. of Bruney and separated from it by Noss Sound. Circumference, about 5 miles.

Nossville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. about 33 miles W of Carlisle. Pop. about 400.

Notaresco, no-lar-ē'sco, a village of Italy province and 18 miles SSE. of Teramo.

Notasigna, a post-village of Macon co. Ala. on the Western R. of Alabama, 12 miles N of Tuskegee. Pop. about 330.

Notium Promontorium See Mizen Head.

Notley River rises in Union co. Ga. and enters the Hiwassee River in Cherokee co. N. C.

Noto, nō'to, a town of Sicily 18 miles SW of Syracuse and about 2 miles from the Mediterranean. Dating only from 1785, when it was built on the site of another place of the same name, which was destroyed in 1693 by an earthquake, Noto is a handsome town with fine streets, many palaces, and beautiful churches. It has a trade in corn, wine, and oil. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 17,146 (common, 22,664).

Noto, a town and headland of Japan island of Honshu.

Notre Dame, nō'tr dām, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Ind., 1 1/2 miles N of South Bend on the Michigan Central R. and on the St. Joseph River. Here are the University of Notre Dame du Lac (Catholic) chartered in 1864, and containing a library of 60,000 volumes, and the St. Mary's Academy.

Notre Dame, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick on the Moncton and Escoche R. 10 miles from Moncton. Its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Notre Dame Bay, on the NE coast of Newfoundland, is between lat. 49° 30' and 50° N and lon 54° and 55° W bounded N. by Cape St. John.

Notre Dame de Bondeville, nō'tr dām dē bōnd'vā, a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. about 5000.

Notre Dame de Grace, not r dâm dâh grâs, a post-village of Hecelaga co., Quebec 2 miles from Mont-trem, its banking point.

Notre Dame de Llesse, not r dâm dâh lâs, officially Llesse, a town of France, in Aisne, near the Souche Pop about 1290

Notre Dame de Mont, not r dâm dâh môs, a village of France, in Vendée, near Les Sables

Notre Dame de Richelieu See VILLAGE RICHELIEU

Notre Dame des Anges, not r dâm dâs ângs, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. of Canada. The banking point is Saint-Casimir 21 miles distant. It has pulp-paper and other mills. Pop about 400

Notre Dame des Milliers, not r dâm dâ mîs, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Lèze, 6 miles E of Brian

Notre Dame des Neiges, Quebec. See CÔTE DES NEIGES

Notre Dame de Stanbridge, a post-village of Mimiqui co., Quebec. The banking point is Bedford 6 miles distant. Pop 260

Notre Dame du Lac, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 32 miles from Fraser ville, its banking point. Pop about 200

Notre Dame du Portage, not r dâm dâ por tâh, a post-village and watering place of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 34 miles from Lake Road. Pop 150

Notre Dame Mountains, in the province of Quebec, Canada, S. of the St. Lawrence River, are a series of elevations which are structurally a continuation of the Appalachian system of the United States. They extend northeastward into Gaspé peninsula, where they are more generally known as the Shickabuck Mountains (greatest elevation nearly 4000 feet)

Nottawa, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 28 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop about 300

Nottawa, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, 3 miles from Collingwood, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of flour iron, and woollens.

Nottawa (or Nettaway) Creek, St. Joseph co. Mich. flows into the St. Joseph River

Nottawaingwa, not-tâ-wâ-wâ-gâ, a river of Canada in Ontario after a N. course of more than 60 miles enters Not-tawaingwa Bay at an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Notterb, not-tâ-rb, an island of Norway in Christiana-Fjord S. of Tonsberg. Length, 7 miles

Nottingham, not-tîng-âm or Nottinghamshire, not-tîng-âm-shîr otherwise called the Count of Notts, an east-central county of England, bounded by the counties of York Lincoln Leicestershire and Derby. Area, 826 sq. mi. The surface is in part undulating and in part level. In the S. are woods or upland pastures, and in the W. remains of the famous Sherwood Forest. Principal rivers the Trent, and its affluents the Soar and Idon. Nottingham is rich in coal. It is a great seat of the hosiery and lace industries. Capital Nottingham. The county as such, sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1991 445,599, in 1991 514,536

Nottingham, a city and parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Nottingham, on the Leven near its junction with the Trent 168 miles NNW of London. It lies at the base of a rocky height crowned by a castle, and is well built, with broad streets and one of the largest market-places in England. The principal ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Mary, the church of St. Peter and the Roman Catholic cathedral. The most interesting secular edifices are Nottingham castle, housing the art museum, the exchange, the town-hall, the new post-office and the handsome buildings of University College. The educational institutions of Nottingham comprise University College (which has nearly 3500 students and provides many technical courses), a mechanics institute, a museum of art and natural history the Nottingham school of art, and the public library of over 160,000 volumes. The town is noted as a centre of the hosiery and lace manufacture. The other industries include the spinning of silk, cotton and wool and the manufacture of silk and cotton hosiery machinery foundry products, chemicals etc. Nottingham was one of the five Danish boroughs. The town was prominent in the political history of the latter part of the Middle Ages. It was here that Charles I. set up his standard when he engaged in war with parliament. Nottingham sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 57,400; in 1891 213,004; in 1901, 239,743.

Nottingham, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., about 35 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 75

Nottingham, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the W. bank of the Patuxent River, 46 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H., 14 miles WSW of Dover and 24 miles ESE of Concord. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 838.

Nottingham, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 9 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 839

Nottingham, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 66 miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has paper mills. Pop. about 200

Nottingham, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1179. It has beds of coal

Nottingham Road, a village and resort of Natal South Africa, 111 miles by rail NW of Durban. Elevation, 4507 feet.

Nottinghamshire, England. See NOTTINGHAM

Notting-Hill, England a district of London, near the W. end of Hyde Park

Nottoaway, a covey in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 204 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Notto-way River. Capital, Nottoaway. Pop. in 1890 11,528. In 1900 12,366

Nottoaway, a post-village, capital of Nottoaway co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 43 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. Pop. 176

Nottoaway River, Va. enters North Carolina and unites with the Mahara River to form the Chowan. It is about 175 miles long

Nottnin, not 166in, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster. Pop. in 1890 3938

Nottwil, not twîl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NW of Lucerne

Novamille, La., a new village of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles SW of Aubusson

Novic, nov sek, a village of France in Haute-Vienne 14 miles SW of Bellac

Novmâ, nov-mâ, or Numa, also called Port-de-France, pen dâh frâns, a town capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, on the Bay of Nouméa and on the SW side of the island. It has a large and excellent harbor government house, museum, college barracks, hospital, convict-establishments, etc. Pop. in 1898 6963

Nouvelle, nov vîl or Mégawasha, ne-gwâ-shy, a post-village of Bonaparte co., Quebec at the entrance of a river of the same name into the Bay of Chaleur 13 miles from Charlton on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. about 500

Nouvelle-Antwerp, Congo Free State. See BAS-CÔTE

Nouvion, Lo lph nov-vî-dî, a town of France, in Aisne, 14 miles NE of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000)

Nouses, nov nûs, a town of France, in Ardennes on the Meuse, 7 miles ESE of Mézières. It has iron-works, manufactures of brass, etc. Pop. in 1891, 7435

Nova, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE. of Mansfield, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200

Nova Friburgo, novâ frî-boos go, a town of Brazil state and 60 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro with which it is connected by rail

Novalesa, novâ-lâ-sâ, a village of Italy province of Turin 5 miles N of Susa

Novar, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles from Huntsville, its banking point. Pop. about 300

Novara, novâ-râ (anc. Novaria) a town of Italy in Piedmont, capital of the province of Novara, between the rivers Agogna and Terdoppio 30 miles W of Milan. The promenade on the site of the former fortifications command magnificent views of the Alps. The town has many fine buildings and numerous monuments and statues. Chief among the edifices are the Baroque cathedral the church of San Gaudenzio, and the corn exchange. Novara possesses a museum and an episcopal seminary. The manufacture of textiles is the leading branch of industry. Here, on March 23, 1849 the Austrians under Radetzky overwhelmed the forces of Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. Pop. in 1901 18,623 (commune, 45,248)

Novara, a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded N. by Switzerland and E. by Lombardy. Area, 2550 sq. m. It is in large part an alpine region, with fertile valleys. Capital Novara. Pop. in 1801 743,115

Nova Scotia, novâ skô-shî, a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between 43° 25' and 47° N lat. and between 60° 45' and 66° 25' W lon. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula, called Nova Scotia proper and the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the main-land

by the Gulf of Canada. It is bounded N by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; NE, E, and S by the Atlantic Ocean; and SW and W by the Bay of Fundy and New Brunswick, with which latter it is connected by an isthmus only 11 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Area of the land-surface, 30,550 sq. m.

The Cobequid Range (or Hills) of mountains, with subequal lines of heights, runs through the north interior of the province, which nowhere rises above 1200 feet, and on each side of this range are rich, arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively. From Briar Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck, to Cape Split, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy extends a ridge of mural precipices (the North Mountains) in many places from 100 to 600 feet in height, beyond which lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

Nova Scotia is abundantly supplied with capacious harbors, the greater number including Halifax, being on the SE coast between capes Sable and Cansu. There are also excellent harbors on Cape Breton Island and on the N side of the province. The largest lake in Nova Scotia proper is Lake Rossignol, 20 miles in length and among others are Ship Harbor Lake, Grand Lake, discharging its waters northward through the Shubenacadie River into Cobequid Bay and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The great Bras d'Or Lake, more properly an inland sea, is a magnificent expanse of water abounding in fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia the most important are the Shubenacadie, the Anns, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary, Musquodoboit, LaHave, and Liverpool flowing into the Atlantic. The most remarkable body of water in the province is Minas Basin, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 44 miles inland and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity and form what is called the bore. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet. The other principal bays are St. George Bay and Chedabucto Bay in the E., connected by the Gulf of Cansu; St. Mary Bay and Townsend Bay in the extreme W. of the peninsula; and Mahone and St. Margaret bays, on the S. coast.

The province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological formations, almost the entire series from the crystalline granites to the Triassic sandstones being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick the underlying rocks consist of variously colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are profitably worked. Coal is extensively mined at three chief localities—Cumberland, Pictou, and in Cape Breton. At the famous Joggins field, on Chigaco Channel, the Carboniferous series is exposed in a thickness of nearly 15,000 feet and shows 26 or more beds of coal in vertical succession. The yield of coal in 1905 was 3,338,638 tons, valued at \$5,947,870. Gold has also been extensively mined and its product in 1900 was valued at \$607,132. The total production of gold from the Nova Scotia mines from 1863 to 1905 was 662,365 ounces, valued at \$11,868,488. Copper, lead, silver and cinnabar are fairly abundant. Iron is an important product, the quantity of ore seems inexhaustible and the quality manufactured is equal to the best. Gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and in Cape Breton and occurs in masses of great thickness. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, carnegomes, and the entire group of scottite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate, considering its northern latitude. The extremes of cold is 29° below zero the extreme of heat, which is rarely attained, is 95°-98°. The summer maximum at Halifax is about 87°. Dense fogs are at certain seasons prevalent along the Atlantic coast. The annual precipitation is about 45 inches. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, tomatoes, etc., grow in abundance. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and Kings cos. are very productive.

The manufactures include coarse cloths, called home-spuns, flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets, and tweeds. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery harness, household furniture, agricultural implements, printing and wrapping-paper, carriages, and other articles are manufactured. The iron and steel industries have been developed to some ex-

tent and there is considerable sugar-refining. There is an extensive ship-building industry.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia are among the finest in the world. There is no part of its coast where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors and inland lakes and rivers teem with salmon cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The total value of the fish-catch in 1898 was \$7,236,035, of which the lobsters amounted to \$2,873,625, the cod to \$2,866,614, the haddock to \$632,648, and the mackerel to \$622,694. In 1901 the product was valued at \$7,989,548.

There were, in 1900 927 miles of railroad in operation, the lines traversing the full length of the peninsula and crossing Cape Breton.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor an executive council a legislative council of 21 members and a legislative assembly of 38 members.

Nova Scotia (exclusive of Cape Breton which see) is divided into 14 counties, as follows: Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth. Total pop. of the province in 1901 459,174.

Halifax is the capital and chief city with a population of 40,832. Other towns are Sydney (Cape Breton) 9909, Yarmouth Pictou, New Glasgow, and Lunenburg. Small towns and villages are scattered over the province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railway or steamboat or by good carriage-roads.

John Cabot, sailing in the service of Henry VII of England, reached the shores of North America in the vicinity of Nova Scotia in 1497. The first attempt at settlement was made in 1604 by the French, who called the region Acadia, which name covered a large territory outside of Nova Scotia (New Brunswick, etc.). The English claimed this part of America by right of the discovery of Cabot, and in 1621 Sir William Alexander obtained from James I. a grant of Acadia, which the English renamed Nova Scotia. His attempt at colonization proved a failure. The dispute between England and France regarding the possession of Nova Scotia was settled in 1713, when the region was formally relinquished by France. Thousands of the French Acadians were deported by the English in 1755. In 1763 the island of Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784 the province of New Brunswick was formed out of a part of its territory. In 1867 Nova Scotia became a member of the Dominion of Canada.

Novate, no-và-tà, a commune of Italy 6 miles NW of Milan. Pop. about 2500.

Novato, no-và-to, a post-village of Meria co. Cal. 28 miles N of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Novaya Alexandriya, no-vi-à-à-lax in drey-yl, for newly Palauy, a town of Russian Poland, 34 miles NW of Lublin. It is the seat of a college of agriculture and forestry. Pop. in 1897 11,500.

Novaya Ladoga, a town of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. about 6000.

Novaya Pn'ga, a town of Russia, government and 140 miles N of Kherson. Pop. in 1897 12,400.

Novaya Ushitsa, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 25 miles NNE of Ushitsa. Pop. in 1897 6307.

Nova Zembla, or Novaya Zemlya, no-vi-à-à-lax, two large islands of the Arctic Ocean belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of the government of Archangel. Lat. 70° 30' to 77° N. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait of Matochkin Shar, from the Isle of Vargish on the S. by Kara Strait, and from the main-land on the SE by the Sea of Kara. Greatest length about 700 miles. Area, about 35,150 sq. m. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the extreme, largely glaciated and with mountains rising to about 4000 feet. They are a disrupted continuation of the Ural system of the main-land. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish and vast flights of water fowl. The interior which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss is frequented by reindeer the white bear, caribou, Arctic fox wolf and lemming. Nova Zembla has few permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers. Pop. (obitely Samoyeds) in 1897, 90.

Novéant, no-và-òw, a village of Germany in Loraine, on the Moselle, 16 miles from Nancy. Pop. about 1600.

Novelda, no-vi-à-à, a town of Spain province and 12 miles W of Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900 11,368. Near by are sulphur springs.

Novellara, no-vè-là-rà, a small town of northern Italy, province of Reggio nell' Emilia, 16 miles NW of Modena.

Novelly, a post-village of Knox co. Mo., about 27 miles NNE. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Novento, no-ven'to, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles SW of Vicenza. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 2000).

Novento, a village of Italy, on the Po, 17 miles NE of Venice.

Noves, nov a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 miles NE of Arles. It is the birthplace of Petrarch & Laura. Pop. 1800 (commune, 2200).

Novés, no-ve's, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles NW of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 2650.

Novesta, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Caro. Pop. in 1900 1873.

Novgorod, a government of Russia, situated E. of the government of St. Petersburg. Area, about 47,500 sq. m. It is drained by the Volkhov, Msta, Shkshna, Mologa, and other rivers, and comprises lakes Bielo-Ozero, Vosto, and Ilmen the last named discharging into Lake Ladoga through the Volkhov. It is in the main a rather unproductive region. Timber constitutes the principal product. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The manufactures are unimportant. Capital, Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 1,392,933.

Novgorod, styled **Novgorod Veliki** (vl'-i-ee') (Great Novgorod) a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen 163 miles SSE of St. Petersburg. It is divided by the river into two parts, that on the left bank containing the citadel-like Kramlin and the cathedral of St. Sophia and known as the Sophia side, and that on the right bank being the commercial town. Novgorod is but a shadow of what it was in former times. Its interesting features are mostly relics of the past. It is a city of venerable churches, which with their many round apses present a striking picture. The cathedral of St. Sophia, restored at the close of the last century is a notable edifice. On the Kramlin square stands a splendid monument, erected in 1802 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire, of which Novgorod was the cradle. In the commercial quarter are a number of quaint and interesting structures. Novgorod is the seat of an archbishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Novgorod was the capital of a large and flourishing state with republican institutions. It was a member of the Hanseatic League and the leading commercial town in the far north of Europe. Its population at ranked among the foremost cities of Christendom. In 1478 it succumbed to the power of Moscow and the bloody work of Ivan the Terrible in 1570 completed its downfall. Pop. in 1897, 26,693.

Novgorod, Nishai See NISHAI NOVOGROD.

Novgorod-Severak (svi v'ak) a town of Russia, government and 109 miles ENE of Tobolsk on the Dons. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a principality. Pop. in 1897 9183.

Novgorodsk, a small port of Asiatic Russia, in Primorskaya, on Posiet Bay.

Novi, no-ve, a town of Bosnia, 40 miles WNW of Banjaluka, on the Unna.

Novi, a maritime town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 12 miles NW of Zengg. Pop. in 1900 3283.

Novi, no-ve, or Novi Ligure, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE of Alessandria. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk industry and there is an active trade. Here in 1799 the Austro-Russian army under Suvoroff defeated the French. Pop. in 1901 13,906 (commune 17,588).

Novi, a village of Italy 28 miles N of Modena.

Novi, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich., on the West Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette R. 31 miles WNW of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Novibazar See NOVIPAZAR.

Novico, a post-hamlet of Coleman co. Tex.

Novigrad, no-ve-grad a small seaport of Croatia, on the Morlacc Strait, 22 miles SE of Rijeka.

Novigrad, a village of Dalmatia, 30 miles ENE of Zara.

Noville-les-Bois, no-ve' li bwa, a commune of Belgium 9 miles NNE of Namur.

Novinger, a banking post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Quincy Omaha, and Kansas City and the Iowa and St. Louis R. It has coaling- and coke-industries. Pop. about 900.

Noviodunum, the ancient name of NEMES.

Noviodunum, an ancient name of Nyon.

Noviodunum, an ancient name of Bononia.

Noviomagus, a Latin name of Novon.

Noviomagus, the ancient name of NIKKOVN.

Noviomagus, an ancient name of Strux.

Novipazar, no-ve-pa-zar, or Novibazar (Turk Yeniköy), a market of the Turkish vilayet of Novosovo situated between Montenegro and Servia. It is under

partial military occupation by Austria-Hungary in virtue of a convention between that power and Turkey concluded in 1877. Area, 2000 sq. m. Pop. about 175,000. The district is the medieval Rascia, a part of the old Serbian kingdom. The name Rascia was in former times often applied to Servia, and at the present day the Hungarians call the Serbs in their country Rascians. The inhabitants of Novipazar are mainly Serbs and Albanians.

Novipazar, or Novibazar, a town of European Turkey, capital of the sanjak of the same name on the Raskka, an affluent of the Morava, 120 miles SE. of Sarajevo. It is a meanly built town but an important trade-centre. It has an Austro-Hungarian garrison. In the vicinity is the venerable church of Santa Peter and Paul the metropolitan church of the see of Rascia. Pop. about 12,000.

Novita, no-ve'ta, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Cauca, 20 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean and 120 miles E. by W of Antioquia. It has rich gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 8000.

Novotalexandrovsk, no-vo-t-lex an drovsk, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 11 miles SW of Dünaburg. Pop. in 1897 6370.

Novobayazet, no-vo-ba-yaz-et, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 30 miles NE of Erivan, near Lake Goktcha. Pop. in 1897 8507.

Novo-Cherkassk, Russia. See NOVO-TCHERKASSK.

Novochopersk, Russia. See NOVOCHOPERSK.

Novogeorgievsk, no-vo-ge-or-ghe-yevsk, a town of Russia, in Kherson near the Dnieper, 20 miles W of Kremenchuk. Pop. in 1897 11,500.

Novogeorgievsk, formerly Modlin (still so called by the Poles), a strong fortress of Russian Poland, about 10 miles NW of Warsaw at the confluence of the Vistula and Bag.

Novograd-Volynsk, no-vo-grad vo-lin'sk a town of Russia in Volhynia, on the Slutch, about 50 miles WNW of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897, 16,873, about one-half Jews.

Novogradsk, no-vo-gra-dsk, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 80 miles E of Grodno. Pop. in 1897 7700.

Novo Hamburgo (New Hamburg) a German colony of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 35 miles NW of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Novokhopersk, no-vo-ko-persk, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles ESE of Voronezh, on the Voronezh. Pop. in 1897 6068.

Novoli, no-vo-li, a commune of Italy province and 7 miles WNW of Lecce.

Novomirgorod, no-vo-mir'sk go-rod, a fortified town of Russia, government and 155 miles NNW of Kherson. Pop. in 1897 8673.

Novomoskovsk, a town of Russia 18 miles NNE of Yekaterinodar on the Samara, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897 12,883.

Novo-Petropolis, a German colony of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, about 40 miles N of Porto Alegre. Pop. about 13,000.

Novo-Radomsk, Russian Poland. See NOWORADOMSK.

Novo-Randondo, no-vo ri don do, a seaport town and fort of Portuguese western Africa, in Angola, at the mouth of the river Randondo in the Atlantic Ocean in lat 11° 12' S. 170 miles E by E of Loanda.

Novorossysk, no-vo-ros-sk, a seaport of Russia, on the E coast of the Black Sea, capital of the territory of the Black Sea, about 80 miles SE. of Anapa. It is a shipping point for petroleum. Pop. in 1897 16,208.

Novosil, a town of Russia, 36 miles SW of Tula. Pop. 3600.

Novo-Tekhninsk, no-vo-chen-kinsk a town of Russia, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 miles ESE. of Yekaterinodar and about 15 miles NE. of Rostov. The town, founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century is regularly built. It has a museum, library, and various educational institutions. Distilling is an important industry. Anthracite is mined in the neighborhood. Pop. in 1897 22,805.

Novosensk, no-vo-oo-sensk' or Novy Uzen, a town of Russia, government of Samara, about 110 miles SE. of Saratov on the Great Uzen, a long river which loses itself in the salt lakes and marshes of the Uralsian steppes. Pop. in 1897 15,475.

Novum Eboracum, the Latin designation of New York.

Nowasugger, or Nowanagar, no-wan-nag-gi', a seaport of India, capital of the native state of the same name, on the Gulf of Orich and on the NW coast of the Kathiawar peninsula, 316 miles NNW of Bombay. It has a good trade, cloth-factories, and a pearl-fishery. Pop. in 1901 33,844.

Nowara, a small town of the Chukchi, Siberia, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Nowawara, no-wa-wa, a village of France, suburb of Fontenay. Pop. in 1903, 16,874, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Nowemisto, no-wem-yis-to, a town of Poland, government of Piotrkow 47 miles SSW of Warsaw. Pop. about 2400.

Nowgong, or Noogong, a small town of Assam, capital of the district of Nowgong, about 60 miles E. by N. of Gauhati on a side-channel of the Brahmaputra.

Nowgong, a town of Central India, in Bundelkand, about 20 miles NW of Chatterpur. It has a college established in memory of Lord Mayo, viceroy of India. Pop. about 14,000.

Nowikakat, no-wa-ki-kat, a village of Alaska, near the junction of the Nowikakat River with the Yukon 120 miles (direct) E. of Nulato. The Nowikakat flows 112 miles in a NNE. course, partly along a range of heights known as the Nowikakat Mountains.

Nowogroblewski, a fortress of Russian Poland. See **Nowogrod**.

Nowogrod, no-wa-grod, a small town of Russian Poland, on the Narva a few miles below Lomza.

Nowominsk, a town of Russian Poland in the SE. part of the government of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897 7978.

Noworodinsk, no-wa-rodinsk, formerly Rodomsk, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow 18 miles SE of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897 12,407.

Nowosibirsk, no-wa-si-birsk, a town of Russia, government of 80 miles NNE of Tobolsk. Pop. in 1897, 14,490.

Nowra, a township of New South Wales, on the S. bank of the Shoalhaven River 92 miles by rail S of Sydney.

Nowy-Dwor, no-wa-dwor, a town of Russian Poland, 16 miles NW of Warsaw at the junction of the Vistula and Bug. Pop. in 1897, 7251.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-hamlet of Winston co. Minn., about 54 miles SW of Columbia.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. on the La-high Valley R. The banking point is Wilkabarre.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-station of Pike co. Ind.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N Y 3 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Nowy-pa-ter, a county is the E. part of Mississippi bordering on Alabama, has an area of 538 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nuxaroc (or Okanobos) River an affluent of the Tombigbee River. Capital, Macon. Pop. in 1900, 27,330 in 1900 30,846.

Nowy-pa-ter (or Okanobos) River, Miss. runs southward through Nuxaroc co. into Alabama and enters the Tombigbee River near Gainsville. It is about 130 miles long.

Nowy-pa-ter, a seaport town of Spain, province of Coruna, 21 miles W of Santiago. Pop. in 1900 10,321. It has ship-building and fishing industries.

Nowy-pa-ter, no-wa-pa-ter, a village of France, in Morbihan, 18 miles ESE. of Vannes.

Nowy-pa-ter, no-wa-pa-ter, a village of France in Morbihan, 3 miles E. of Pontivy.

Nowy-pa-ter, no-wa-pa-ter, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 miles E. of Rennes.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-village of Minnesota co. Quebec, near the river Richelieu, 2 miles from Lacolle. Pop. 190.

Nowy-pa-ter, a town of France, in Sarthe, 17 miles SW of Le Mans. Pop. 1500 (commune, 2500).

Nowy-pa-ter, a town of France, in Yonne, on the Seine, 12 miles E. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1900.

Nowy-pa-ter, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. 155 miles NNW of San Francisco. Pop. 100.

Nowy-pa-ter, no-wa-pa-ter (L. *Noviosagus* and *Novio sun*), a town of France, in the department of Oise, 87 miles NNE. of Paris. Its cathedral erected on the site of a church built by Pepin the Short, is an interesting specimen of the Transitional style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The episcopal residences and the town-hall are notable structures. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of textiles and leather and sugar refining. *Nowy-pa-ter* rose to importance in Merovingian times. Charlemagne was crowned there in 783. It is the birthplace of Calixt. Pop. in 1901 4923 (commune, 7443).

Nowy-pa-ter, Cal. rises in Mendocino co., flows northward and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Nowy-pa-ter, no-wa-pa-ter, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N of Nantes. Pop. 1500 (commune, 4004).

Nubia, no-wa-pa-ter, a region of eastern Africa, forming part of the Egyptian Sudan extending southward from Egypt (about lat. 22° N.) to Omdurman (or to the Egyptian Sudan proper) and thence the Red Sea on the E. to the Desert of

Sabara on the W. It is traversed throughout its entire extent by the Nile and is in greater part a desert (barren). The fertile area is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave little space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts are found in the gorges between the mountains and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied. The Nile here receives its last affluent, the Atbara, 200 miles below the junction of the White Nile and Blue Nile, between these rivers are situated the fertile regions of Shendi and Halfa. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy. Agriculture employs most of the population on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries and artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products are durrah, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, gum, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring desert. Manufactures are limited to articles for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt and the region is traversed by important caravan routes. Suakin or the Red Sea, is the chief port. The inhabitants of Nubia consist of Hamitic peoples (the best known of which are the Bahrin or Beja) and Arabs. In Egypt the Hamitic Nubians are known as Barbar (Barbers). Remains of ancient edifices occur in many parts of the valley of the Nile. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Mahomet Ali of Egypt, in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs between 1821 and 1862, which marked the beginning of the Mahdi uprising, it was directly under the dominion of Egypt. Egyptian sovereignty was re-established in 1898. Chief towns are Khartoum Omdurman Wadi-Halfa, Dongola, Berber and Suakin. Most of the principal towns are situated on the Cairo railway.

Nubia, no-wa-pa-ter, or San Benedicto, san benedict, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, W of Mexico, in the Revillagigedo group. Lat. 19° 22' N. lon. 110° 44' W. Length, from N. to S. 5 miles.

Nubia, no-wa-pa-ter, or Nubia, a river of Chile rises on the W slope of the Andes, near lat 36° N. flows WSW and, after a course of about 80 miles, unites with the Chillan to form the Itata.

Nubia, or Nubia, an inland province of Chile, bordering upon Linares, Maipo, and Concepcion. Area, 3556 sq. m. The surface is partially on the Andean slope, and partially in the valley of Chile, a very fertile plain. The province produces much wheat and has excellent timber in the mountainous portions. The vine is extensively cultivated. Capital, Chillan. Pop. in 1900, 152,835.

Nuckek, a village of Alaska, on Nuckek Harbor Hinchbrook Island, Prince William Sound.

Nuckellin, a county is the E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 573 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican and Little Blue rivers. Capital, Nelson. Pop. in 1900, 11,417 in 1900 12,414.

Nuddam, or Nuddia, a district of Bengal British India, in the Gangas delta. Capital, Krishnagur.

Nuddam, Nuddia, or Nuddawip, no-wa-wip, a town of Bengal Nuddam district, on the Bagmati (an arm of the Gangas), 54 miles N by W of Calcutta. It is a noted seat of Hindu learning. Pop. about 10,000.

Nueces, no-wa-pa-ter, a county in the E. part of Texas has an area of 2450 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Rio Nueces and on the E. by Corpus Christi Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, or Laguna del Madre. It is drained by several streams, one of which is called the Santa Gertrudis River. Capital, Corpus Christi. Pop. in 1900, 8993 in 1900, 10,459.

Nueces, Rio, no-wa-pa-ter, a river of southern Texas, flows generally southward and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Corpus Christi Bay. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.

Nuecestown, a post-hamlet of Nueces co. Tex. on the Rio Nueces, about 12 miles W by N of Corpus Christi.

Nuestra Señora del Carmo, a village of Uruguay department of Durazo, ENE of the town of Durazo.

Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza See **SARAGOSSA**.

Nueva Alemania, no-wa-pa-ter, a colony in the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 165 miles E. by N of Paraná.

Nueva Alemania, a colony of Paraguay, in the department and 30 miles NE of the town of San Pedro, on the Aguayay-mi.

Nueva Australia, a colony of Paraguay, in the department of Caazapa.

Nueva Barcelona, Venezuela. See **BARCELONA**.

Nueva Bernabeja, Cuba. See **Cuba**.

Nueva Cáceres, *nú-va ká-tse-ras*, or *Nagua*, *ná-gá*, a town of the Philippines, capital of Ambos Camarines province, Luzon, on the Naga River and 140 miles (direct) WNW of Manila. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, seminary, normal school, etc. Pop. in 1905, 16,362. The name also of a village on the island of Cebu.

Nueva Ecija, *nú-va é-tse-ja*, a province on the E coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, 2189 sq m. It is mountainous, with thick woods where sheltered from the winds and is very fertile, yielding rice, sugar, and much tobacco, cattle-raising is the chief industry. The climate is healthful and agreeable. Its rivers are tributary to the Pampanga. Capital San Idriso. Pop. in 1903, 134,147.

Nueva Esparta See MANGARITA and ASUNCION.

Nueva Germania (*nú-va ger-má-ni-a*) a German colony in Paraguay, engaged in the cultivation of Paraguay tea. Pop. about 100.

Nueva Guaymaza, Philippine Islands See D'YAN.

Nueva Helvetia, *nú-va é-lí-va-té-a*, a Swiss colony of Uruguay, in the department of Colonia, 75 miles WNW of Montevideo.

Nueva Imperial, *nú-va ím-pé-ri-ál* a town of Chile, in the province of Cautín. Pop. about 2000.

Nueva Palmira, *nú-va pá-lmá-rá*, a river port of Uruguay, near the mouth of the Uruguay River, about 60 miles NW of Colonia.

Nueva Paz, *nú-va pás* a city of Havana province, Cuba, 10 miles from the S shore and 23 miles by high-road SE. by E. of Güines. The district produces sugarcane. Pop. in 1899 2294.

Nueva San Salvador, *nú-va sán-sál-va-dór* or *Santa Tecla*, *sán-tá té-ká*, a city capital of La Libertad department, Salvador 30 miles (direct) N. of the port of La Libertad. It is in a valley at the foot of an extinct volcano. The streets are wide and well laid out, and there is a public park. Pop. in 1901 18,768.

Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua See SEGOVIA.

Nueva Segovia, Venezuela See BARQUETIMETA.

Nueva Esparta See CAROLINA ISLANDS.

Nueva Guadalupe, *nú-va gú-a-dá-lú-pe*, a port on the N coast of the island of Cebu, 31 miles E. by S. of Novaliches.

Nueva Vizcaya, *nú-va ví-tse-ya* a central province of Luzon Philippine Islands between the Rio Grande de Cagayan and the beginning of three principal mountain ranges. Many domestic animals are raised in the mountains and in the valley much rice and tobacco is grown. The streams are tributary to the Cagayan. The province has good highways. Capital Bayombong. Area, 1050 sq m. Pop. in 1903 62,541.

Nuevitás, *Sax FRYVANDU* or *San Félix* *nú-va-té-as*, a seaport of Puerto Rico province, Cuba, 60 miles by rail ENE of Puerto Principe, of which it is the port of entry. The bay on which it is situated is 67 sq m. in area, and is divided into 2 parts, Nuevitás and Maynabo. The surrounding country is productive, and the town is important, exporting large quantities of sugar molasses honey and wax etc. It has boards of education and health, charities, military hospital club, houses of mercy and labor organizations. The climate is healthful. Pop. in 1899 4328.

Nuevo Laredo, *nú-vo lá-ré-dó*, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande and on the Mexican National R. opposite Laredo, Tex. It has an interior trade, and exports hides, wool, corn, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6548.

Nuevo Leon, *nú-vo lé-on* a northern state of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande, and enclosed by Tamaulipas San Luis Potosí, and Coahuila. Area, 23,800 sq m. The surface is generally mountainous, belonging in part to the central plateau principal streams (not servicable for navigation) are the Salado Salinas, Pecosque, and Tigre. The soil is fertile and yields sugar-cane, grains, etc. The mineral products comprise fuel, gold, silver, and salt. Capital, Monterrey. Pop. in 1900, 382,940.

Nuevo Morelia, *nú-vo mó-ré-lyá*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 22 miles S. of Ciudad Victoria.

Nuevo Santander, a town of Mexico See CIELO VICTORIA.

Nufenen, *nú-fen-en*, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Grisons and on the Hinter-Rhein, 4 miles from Splügen. Elevation, 6145 feet.

Nufenen Pass, in the Lepontine Alps, between the Simplon and St. Gotthard groups, forms the water-shed between the Ticino and the Rhone. Elevation, 8005 feet. In the immediate vicinity is the Nufenenstock 9400 feet.

Nugent, a post-village of Jones co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Nugina, or *Nagina*, *nú-gí-na*, a town of British India, Bijnour district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 41 miles E. of Moradabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Nugger, or *Nagar*, *nú-gér*, a division of Mysore, in the NW part. It takes its name from *Naggar* (Nagar), a popular name for the old town of Badavara.

Nukia-Saint-Georges, *nú-kiá-séint-je-ór* a town of France, in Côte-d'Or on the Meuse, 8 miles NE of Beaune. It is situated in a fine wine country. Pop. 3800.

Nujibabad, or *Najibabad*, *nú-jí-bá-bád* a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh district and 16 miles NE of Bijnour. Pop. about 20,000.

Nukahiva, *nú-ká-hí-va*, the largest of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean near the centre of the group. Lat. of W point, 8° 53' S. Length, 14 miles. The surface is mountainous, richly wooded and diversified with numerous cascades. It contains the port of Taohai.

Nuketku, *nú-ká-kú*, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles S. by W of Ghent.

Nukha, *nú-ká* a town of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, government of Yelizavetpol 160 miles WNW of Baku. It has extensive silk growing interests. Pop. in 1897 24,811.

Nuklukayot, a village of Alaska, on the Yukon River at the mouth of the Toolikum.

Nukunafu, or *Nikunafu*, the chief settlement of the Toaga (Friendly) Islands, on the island of Tongatabu.

Nulato, *nú-lá-tó* a settlement of Alaska, on the Yukon River near the mouth of the river Koyukuk. Lat. 64° 42' N. Lon. 147° 54' W.

Nulue, *nú-lú-e* a town of Spain 12 miles SW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5387.

Nulkogan River, a small stream of Essex co. Vt. falls into the Connecticut.

Nulvi, *nú-lví*, a town of Sardinia 11 miles ESE of Sassari. Pop. about 3500.

Numa, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 7 miles SW of Centerville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 400.

Nunantia, an ancient town of Spain the chief town of the Arevan, situated near the sources of the Durius (Douro). It was taken and destroyed by the Romans in 123 a.c. Its site is supposed to be near the town of Boria.

Nunet, a town of New Caledonia. See NOUKA.

Nunidia, *nú-ní-dí-a*, an ancient country of north Africa, corresponding in the main to the modern Algeria. It was made a Roman provin. a soon after the middle of the first century a.c.

Nunidia, *nú-ní-dí-a* a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. about 13 miles ESE of Danville. Pop. 120.

Nunamarkah, a post-town of Victoria, 153 miles NE of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1000.

Nun, *nú-n* or *Wady Nun*, called also *Akanass*, a river of Morocco in its southern part, enters the Atlantic Ocean after a W course of 150 miles.

Nun, *nú-n*, a river of Manchuria, after a generally southward course of 580 miles, joins the Sungari. On its banks are the towns of Mergen and Zaitoukhar.

Nun, *nú-n*, one of the principal outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Formosa, Lon. 6° 5' E. See NINZA.

Nun (*noon*) Cape, Africa, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Lat. 26° 45' N. Lon. 11° 5' W.

Nunehia, *nú-né-hí-a*, a village of Colombia, in the intendencia of Casanare. Pop. 3000.

Nunehia, *nú-né-hí-a* a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 8 miles SE. of Woodstock. Pop. in 1900 004.

Nunda, a banking post-village in Nunda township (town) Livingston co., N. Y. 14 miles W of Danville, on the Pennsylvania Co's R. It has manufactures of machinery wagons, caskets, and cutlery. Pop. in 1900 1618.

Nundaw Mountains, Australia. See HARDWICK MOUNTAINS.

Nundgon, or *Nandgon*, *nú-n-dgón*, a small native state of India, Central Provinces, W of Banpur.

Nun'dydrug', or *Nandidrug'*, a division or commission-ship of Mysore, in its eastern part.

Nunston (*nú-n-tón*) and *Chilvers Cotton*, a town of England in Warwickshire, 14 miles NW of Rugby. The principal edifices are the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Mary. The industries comprise the manufacture of ribbons and textiles, iron-founding, and tanning. Pop. in 1891 15,305. In 1901, 24,990.

Nunze, or *Nakundzy*, a river of western Africa, Senegambia, after a W course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° 40' N.

Nu'nic, a post-village of Ottawa co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles E. by N of Grand Haven. Pop. about 175.

Nunivack, an island in Bering Sea. See NOUVAK.

Nuremberg, a post-town of Witten co., Ga.
Nuremberg, a village of Chile, in the province of Santiago. Pop. 1188.

Nurem's Island, Hebrides, is close to Inna.

Nurem, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Sassari, 78 miles NNE. of Cagliari. It has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) 7088.

Nure, or **Nyû**, a native kingdom of western central Africa, in Nigeria, bordering upon the Niger. The capital is Bida, in about lat. 9° N.

Nura, a river of northern Italy, rises in the Apennines and after a NNE. course of 43 miles, joins the Po 7 miles E. of Piacenza.

Nura, a river of Siberia, one of the head-streams of the Irkutsk.

Nuremberg, an/ren-berg (for *Nürnberg* alen'bēn, L. *Nürnberg*) the second city in population of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the river Pegnitz, 95 miles N. of Munich. Lat. of observatory 49° 37' N. lon 11° 4' 30" E.

It has retained in a unique degree its medieval aspect,—its tarred walls, narrow streets, red-roofed gable houses, and beautiful fountains and statues, many of the time when Dürer, Kraft, and Vischer made their birthplace the centre of German art,—rendering it the quaintest city in Germany if not in the whole of Europe. The narrow Pegnitz, traversing Nuremberg from E. to W. and dividing it into two nearly equal parts, constitutes, with its numerous fine bridges, a strikingly picturesque feature of the city. The N. and S. sections of the town the Schmalzstrasse and the Lorenstrasse, taking their names from their principal churches, are still in part surrounded by the medieval walls and a dry moat. Beyond the ancient fortifications lie the suburbs to which the industrial establishments are largely confined. The dominant feature of the architectural landscape is the medieval imperial castle, the Kaiserburg. A castle stood here as early as the first half of the eleventh century. In the second half of the twelfth century the emperor Frederick Barbarossa rebuilt the structure. A relic of the original Burg survives in the tower known as Alt-Nürnberg. The Kaiserburg crowns precipitous rock in the extreme N. of the Schmalzstrasse. It is now a royal residence and houses a rich collection of objects of art. The foremost ecclesiastical edifices of the city are the Lorenzkirche, built in the thirteenth century and restored in the nineteenth with superb stained-glass windows and a splendidly sculptured exterior; the beautiful Gothic Schmalzstrasse, dating from the close of the Middle Ages, with the tomb of the saint by Peter Vischer and a monument by Kraft; the Marienkirche (Frauenkirche) with a fine portal and the churches of St. John and St. Agidius. The most interesting secular edifices are, in addition to the Kaiserburg, the town-hall in Italian Renaissance style with many frescoes and paintings; the Chamber of Commerce many quaint old dwellings, notably the houses of Dürer and Hans Sachs (the cobbler poet of Nuremberg); and Kraft's Stations of the Cross.

Nuremberg is rich in works of sculptural art, chief among them being the Soltau Brunnen a Gothic pyramid of the fourteenth century the statues of Dürer designed by Bausch and the Tugendbrunnen (fountain of virtues). The city is the seat of the National Germanic Museum founded in 1852 and occupying a former Carthusian monastery. It contains splendid collections of Christian and early medieval antiquities, paintings, engravings, stonework, etc., and a library of over 200,000 volumes. Among other notable institutions are the Bavarian Industrial Museum, the natural history museum, the Railway Museum, the old gymnasium, founded by Melancthon, and the municipal library containing about 100,000 volumes. The collection of national archives is of great historical interest. St. John's Cemetery contains many interesting tombs, among them that of Dürer.

Nuremberg has long been noted for its small wares, known in trade as Nuremberg wares, such as toys and small gold, silver and ivory articles, etc., which are sent all over the world. The town holds a high place in the lithographic industry. There are extensive machine-shops and manufactures of lamp-pencils, watches, hardware, optical goods, foundry products, paints, gold-leaf, railway-car, automobiles, electric supplies, etc. The city is an important trade-centre. It is the largest hop-market in the world. The first steam-railway in Germany (that connecting Nuremberg with the neighboring town of Fürth) was opened in 1835. Watches were invented in Nuremberg about the close of the fifteenth century and terrestrial and celestial globes were first manufactured here. Pop. in 1800, 99,519; in 1860, 143,696; in 1900, 261,081 (mostly Protestants).

In the latter part of the Middle Ages Nuremberg rose to the position of one of the most flourishing and powerful

city communities of the German Empire. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were its golden age in art, learning, and poetry. In 1525 it embraced the Reformation and in 1532 the first religious peace, in which Charles V. was forced to grant terms to the German Protestants was signed here. In 1806 Nuremberg was deprived of its position as a free city and annexed to Bavaria.

Nuremberg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Hasleton. Pop. about 850.

Nuremville, a post-village of Manassas co., Va. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

Nurem, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Tril. Pop. about 3500.

and lying between lon. 24° and 25° E. It is apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps. It is 240 miles long, with a greatest width of about 40 miles. Area, about 10,000 sq. m. The elevation of the surface is 1850 feet above sea-level. Greatest depth, 2315 feet. The lake lies between abrupt bounding ridges, and occupies a trough in the Great Rift Valley of Africa. Its waters are discharged by the river Shire into the Zambesi. It is navigated by steamboats. Lake Nyasa is in a populous mountain region. It was only known by vague reports until 1859, when Livingstone first visited it. It is bordered by German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Nyasaaland See **BARRIAS CENTRAL AFRICA** (Protectorate)

Nyborg, nu'borg, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, 18 miles ESE. of Odense, on the Great Belt. It was formerly defended by a strong citadel and has ship building docks. Its commercial importance has decreased. Pop. in 1901 7790

Nydam, a town of Switzerland. See **Alinari**

Nye, ni, a county in the S. part of Nevada, bordering on California, has an area of 17,876 sq. m. It has no rivers of much importance, and is a part of the Great Basin which has between the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch mountains. In the SW. part are the Bare Mountains and the Great Aragonese Desert. Silver and gold have been mined here. Capital Belmont. Pop. in 1890 1290 in 1900 1140

Nye, a post-village of Tallapoosa co. Ga. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 300

Nye, a post-village of Butte co., Mo. Pop. 75

Nyeoville, nie vii, a post-station of Parks co., Ind.

Nyffs, Africa. See **Kurk**

Nyhatia, a town of Bengal. See **Waiwari**

Nyhem, ni hem, a small port on the E. coast of Sweden, 14 miles of Gadeborg, at the mouth of the Lyngne in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Nyika Plateau, in southern Africa, W. of Lake Nyasa, has an elevation of about 7000-8000 feet.

Nyirbathor, nye ba to, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs 25 miles NE. of Debrecin. Pop. about 5000

Nyirgalyhaza, nye rai ha za, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 25 miles N. by E. of Debrecin. Viticulture is extensively carried on in the vicinity and there is considerable trade. Near the town are salt-ponds. Pop. in 1900 33,000.

Nyitra, a town of Hungary. See **Neutra**.

Nykerk, a town of the Netherlands. See **Wierum**

Nykjalling, nu'kjalling, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of Falster. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 7545

Nykjalling, a seaport of Denmark, island of Seeland 38 miles WNW. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2000

Nykjalling, a seaport of Denmark, 44 miles WSW. of Aalborg, on the Lyngford. It has oyster-fishery interests. Pop. in 1901 4425

Nykoping, a town of Sweden. See **Södermanland**

Nykoping, nu'chi ping, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Södermanland, on an inlet of the Baltic, 50 miles SW. of Stockholm. It has spinning-mills and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 7375

Nyländ, nu'länd, a län or province of Finland, bounded S. by the Gulf of Finland. Area, 4804 sq. m. It is the smallest and most densely peopled province of the grand-duchy. Capital Helsinki. Pop. in 1897 276,335.

Nylstrom, nil ström, a river of the Transvaal Colony tributary to the Limpopo. It rises in the Waterberg range, flows generally N. and NW., and empties into the Limpopo from the S. in about lon. 28° 50' E.

Nylstrom, a town of Waterberg district, Transvaal Colony on the Nylstrom River near its source and 77 miles (direct) NNE. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. To the N. are deposits of gold.

Nymphenburg, nim fyn bögen, a former village of Bavaria, now included in Munich. Here is a castle with a splendid park.

Nynawegen, a town of the Netherlands. See **Ninckeweg**

Nyngam, a town of New South Wales 120 miles by rail SE. by S. of Bourke. Pop. about 1200

Nyon, see ber (see **Novoda** etc.) a town of Switzerland, center of Vaud 21 miles SW. of Lausanne, on the NW. shore of the Lake of Geneva. It contains an ancient castle with a museum. Pop. in 1900 4093.

Nyons, see ber a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Drôme on the Alpines, 25 miles NE. of Avignon. Pop. about 2500 (commune 3500)

Nyslott, nil slott (Finnish, *Suomalainen*), a town of Finland, län of St. Michael 60 miles N. of Viborg. Pop. in 1893 1702. Here is the interesting castle of Olshborg, dating from the close of the Middle Ages.

Nystad, nil städ, a seaport of Finland, län of Åbo. It is 30 miles NW. of Åbo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. in 1890 4044.

Nysted, a post-village of Howard co. Neb. Pop. 61.

Oacoma, a banking post-village, capital of Lyman co., S. Dak. on the Missouri River 5 miles from Chamberlain. Pop. about 250

Oahu, wi' hoo (more properly o-hoo) one of the Hawaiian Islands, 25 miles WNW. of Molokai from which it is separated by the Kaiwi Channel. Area, 600 sq. m. It is the most fertile and most important island of the group and contains Honolulu, the capital. The whole island is volcanic and has many inactive craters. It attains an altitude of 4930 feet in the Mauna Kea, in the western of the two parallel mountain-ranges. It has numerous valleys and the Ewa and Honolulu plains, all of which are fertile. Oahu produces indigo, cotton, sugar, and coffee. Pop. in 1900 58,544.

Oak, a post-station of Pope co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Golconda.

Oak, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Winamac. Pop. 100

Oak, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 13 miles W. by N. of Detroit. Pop. 150

Oak, a post-village of Neshoba co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Edgar, on the Northwestern R. Pop. 200

Oakville, o-kaf-ly, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 25 miles ENE. of Terre Haute.

Oakbar, a post-station of Hakkyon co., Cal.

Oak Bay, British Columbia, is a suburb of Vancouver

Oak Bay, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on a fine bay of the same name, 5 miles NW. of St. Stephen.

Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard. See **CORVAX CITY**

Oakbottom, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Quarryville. Pop. 200.

Oakbourne, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Westchester. Pop. 100

Oakbrook, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading

Oakbury, a post-station of Washington co., Minn.

Oakcenter, a post-station of Wabasha co., Minn.

Oak Center, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 11½ miles SW. of Fond du Lac.

Oak City, a post-village of Millard co. Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 225.

Oakdale, a town of Dallas co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R., is a post-station of Dallas. Pop. in 1900 3530

Oak Creek, Kan., rises in Smith co. and enters the Solomon River in Mitchell co.

Oakcreek, a post-station of Douglas co., Oregon

Oak Creek, Milwaukee co., Wis. See **SOOTH MILWAUKEE**

Oak Creek, a township (town) of Milwaukee co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1950

Oakdale, a banking post-village of Stanislaus co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. and the Sierra R. of California, 34 miles SE. of Stockton. It has manufactures of lumber and flour and is a trade-center. Pop. about 1200

Oakdale, a post-village of New London co. Conn. The banking point is New London. Pop. 250

Oakdale, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 45 miles by rail SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150

Oakdale, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the St. Louis, Wetland and Gulf R. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop. 125.

Oakdale, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the Boone and Main R., 14 miles SE. of Warrenton. It has manufactures of cotton goods, clothing, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Oakdale, a post-township of Washington co., Minn., 5 miles E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 2072.

Oakdale, a post-station of Shelby co., Mo. **Oakdale**, a banking post-village of Audubon co., Neb. on the Elkhorn River 21 miles W. of Norfolk, on the North-western Line. Pop. in 1900 430.

Oakdale, a post-station of Henderdon co. N J

Oakdale, a post-station of Athens co. Ohio.

Oakdale, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles W. of Pittsburgh. It has coal and mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 1147.

Oakdale, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Southern R. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood. Pop. 200.

Oakdale, a post-station of Rockbridge co., Va.

Oakdale, a post-township (town) of Monroe co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 482 of the village, 16.

Oakdale Station, a post village of Suffolk co. N Y on the Long Island R. and on an inlet of the sea, 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 190.

Oakdale Station, Allegheny co., Pa. See OAKDALE

Oakdam, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co. Ind. about 14 miles NNE of Evansville.

Oakengates, a town of Shropshire, England, about 14 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901 14,904.

Oaken, a banking city of Dickey co., N Dak. 20 miles SE by S. of Lamoure, on the Northern Pacific and other railroads. It has machine-shops, etc. and is a shipping point for wheat and live-stock. Pop. in 1900 568.

Oakendale, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash. 30 miles ENE of Wainona, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. s R. It has lumber and flouring mills. Pop. in 1900 928.

Oakfield, a post village of Worth co. Ga. on the Albany and Northern R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 250.

Oakfield, a plantation of Arcostock co. Me. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Oakfield, a post-office in 15 miles WSW of Houston. **Oakfield**, a post-township (town) and banking village of Geneva co. N Y on the West Shore R. about 25 miles NE of Buffalo. Pop. of the village in 1900 714 of the town 1589.

Oakfield, a hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, 1 mile from Moraine station.

Oakfield, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, 13 miles N of Warren. Pop. 200.

Oakfield, a banking post-village in Oakfield township (town) Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago and North western R. 8 miles SW of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 600 of the town in 1900 1471.

Oakfield Center a post-village of Kent co. Mich. 5 miles W. of Greenville.

Oakfield, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Ark. 50 miles NNE of Lewisburg.

Oakfield, a post-station of Pendleton co. W Va.

Oakford, a post-village of Menard co. Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 12 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Oakford, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. 150.

Oakford, a post-village of Deake co., Pa. about 18 miles NNE of Philadelphia. Pop. 108.

Oakforest, a post-station of Lee co., Ark.

Oakforest, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 26 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. 250.

Oakforest, a post-station of Irwell co. N C., 7 miles from Statesville.

Oakforest, a post-village of Greens co. Pa., 41 miles from Waynesburg.

Oakforest, a post-station of Gonzales co. Tex.

Oakforest, a post-station of Cumberland co., Va.

Oakforest, a post-village of Patuxent co., W Va. The banking point is Winfield. Pop. 100.

Oakfuskoe, 34 fuskoe, a post-station of Osborne co., Ala.

Oakfuskoe Creek, Ala. flows into the Tallapoosa River near the SW extremity of Tallapoosa co.

Oakglan, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 17 miles N of Chicago, its banking point.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Carroll co. Ark.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Sumner co., Ark., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 3 miles W of Sanford.

Oakgrove, a post-hamlet of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Yellow River, 40 miles SE. of Brawley, Ala.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Jay co., Ind.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Putnam co., Iowa.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Christian co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Hopkinsville.

Oakgrove, a post-village of West Carroll parish, La., 35 miles N of Delhi. Pop. 75.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 7 miles N of Howell, on the Ann Harbor R. Pop. about 200.

Oakgrove, a post-township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 492. Oakgrove post-office is on the Rum River, about 25 miles N of Minneapolis.

Oakgrove, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R., 30 miles ESE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 408.

Oakgrove, a post-hamlet of Henderdon co., N J. 6 miles NW of Flemington.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Union co. N C. 13 miles N of Monroe.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Guarney co. Ohio.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Marion co. S C.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Oakgrove, a post-station of Tarrant co., Tex. 13 miles S. of Fort Worth.

Oakgrove, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Va. The banking point is Irvington. Pop. 200.

Oakgrove, a post-village in Oakgrove township (town) Dodge co. Wis. 38 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. about 110 of the town in 1900 1554.

Oakgrove, a township (town) of Pierce co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Oakhall, a post-station of Accomac co., Va.

Oakhall Station, a post-village of Center co., Pa. 11 miles S. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It manufactures feed-salters. Pop. 160.

Oakhams, a town of England, capital of the co. of Rutland, 9 miles SE. of Melton Mowbray. It has a fine church, a grammar-school and an old castle. There are manufactures of foot-wear and hosiery. Pop. in 1901, 10,648.

Oakhams, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. in Oakham township (town) about 14 miles WW of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900 588. It has manufactures of wire goods, harnesses, etc.

Oakhaven, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Woodchug and Lake Erie R. 24 miles E by S of Toledo. It has various manufactures, pickings, and canning works, cooperages, etc. Pop. in 1900 1631.

Oakhaven, a post-hamlet of Island co., Wash. on Puget Sound, 60 miles N of Tacoma.

Oakhill, a post-station of Carroll co. Ark.

Oakhill, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. Pop. 80.

Oakhill, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 21 miles NW of Peoria. Pop. 60.

Oakhill, a post-village of Clay co., Kan., 16 miles SW of Clay Center.

Oakhill, a post-station of Whitley co. Ky.

Oakhill, a post-village of Manitowish co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo. about 76 miles SW of St. Louis.

Oakhill, a post-village of Greene co. N Y, 32 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 380.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N C., 20 miles W of Henderson.

Oakhill, a banking post-village of Jackson co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 21 miles ENE of Portsmouth. It has manufactures of fire-brick, etc. and coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Oakhill, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., 32 miles W of Wilmington Del. Pop. about 400.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Overton co. Tenn., 6 miles SW of Livingston.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 8 miles W of Austin.

Oakhill, a village of Fayette co. W Va. 6 miles SW of Fayetteville. Its post-office is Thurmond. Pop. 100.

Oakhill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Wis. 28 miles NE. of Janesville.

Oakhurst, a post-village of San Jacinto co. Tex. The banking point is Hasterville. Pop. 160.

Oak Island Beach, on the E. shore of Long Island, N Y, in Suffolk co.

Oak Lake, a banking post-village of Manitoba, in the municipality of Sifton and on the Canadian Pacific R., 40 miles from Brandon. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 450.

Oakland, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, has an area of 897 sq. m. It is drained by the Clinton River and by several streams or branches of the Flint and Shiawassee rivers. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. in 1930, 41,245 in 1950 4792.

Oakland, a post-station of Lauderdale co., Ala. 8 miles NW of Florence.

Oakland, a post-village of Marion co. Ark. The banking point is Yellville. Pop. 115.

Oakland, a city capital of Alameda co., Cal., is pleasantly situated on the E. shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 6 miles E. of the city of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. It has a healthy and pleasant climate and is a favorite place of residence of San Francisco merchants. It was the original seat of the University of California, which has been removed to Berkeley about 4 miles distant. Large steam ferry boats ply frequently between Oakland and San Francisco. The city is the seat of the California Military Academy, California College, Pacific Theological Seminary (Congregational) and various other collegiate institutions. It has numerous elegant mansions. The streets are provided by nature with a profusion of majestic live-oaks which are covered with foliage all the year round. The environs are adorned with gardens, vineyards, and picturesque drives. Oakland has a good harbor and great advantages for a commercial city. Among its manufacturing and constructive industries are extensive iron-works, foundries and machine-shops, smelting and metallurgical works, canneries, cotton, flooring and planing mills, tanneries, manufacturers of electric cables, etc. Pop. in 1880 1343 in 1890 10,500 in 1900 34,555 in 1910 48,887 in 1920 66,000.

Oakland, a post-village of Orange co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tavares and Gulf R. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 150.

Oakland, a post-village of Meriwether co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line.

Oakland, a banking city of Calaveras co. Ill. on the Van dala Line and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 17 miles E. of Arcola. Pop. in 1900 1198.

Oakland, Marion co. Ind. See OAKLANDON.

Oakland, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. in a farming district, about 21 miles (direct) E. by S. of Ardmore. Pop. in 1920 791.

Oakland, a banking post-town of Pottawatomie co. Iowa in an agricultural and stock-raising region, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 26 miles E. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 913.

Oakland, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., near Topeka, its banking point.

Oakland, a post-village of Warren co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles ENE of Bowling Green. Pop. 300.

Oakland, a post-village of Union parish, La. Pop. 75.

Oakland, a banking post-township (town) of Keweenaw co., Minn. on the Maine Central and the Somerset R. 6 miles W. of Waterville. It has manufactures of axes and scythes, woollen goods yarns, carriages, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1915.

Oakland, a banking post-town and summer resort, capital of Garrett co. Md. on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 64 miles WSW of Cumberland. It is about 2370 feet above the sea-level. It is near the meadows or plateaus called the Glades and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1170.

Oakland, a post-station of Allegan co. Mich.

Oakland, a post-village of Freeborn co. Minn., 15 miles E. of Albert Lea. Pop. 65.

Oakland, a banking post-town of Yakobus co. Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 32 miles N. of Grenada. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1940, 209.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Lacleda co. Mo., 6 miles ESE of Lebanon.

Oakland, a banking post-village of Bart co., Neb. is near Logan Creek 12 miles E. of West Point, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Oakland, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. and on the Ramapo River, 11 miles NW of Paterson. It has manufactures of bristles, etc. Pop. about 225.

Oakland, a post-village of Livingston co., N. Y., about 45 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Pop. 120.

Oakland, a post-station of Nash co. N. C.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Ohio 44 miles NE of Cincinnati.

Oakland, a post-city of Douglas co., Oregon, on Calapooya Creek and on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles N. of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Oakland, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa., on Red Bank Creek 14 miles NNE. of Kittanning. Pop. about 200.

Oakland, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Oakland, a borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1605.

Oakland, a township of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 542.

Oakland, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1020.

Oakland, a post-village of Providence co. R. I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles W of Providence. It has manufactures of worsteds and yarns. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Pawtucket.

Oakland, a post-station of Clarendon co., S. C.

Oakland, a post-village of Fayette co. Tenn. about 46 miles E. by N. of Memphis.

Oakland, a post-village of Colorado co. Tex. about 75 miles SE of Austin. It has a glassery. Pop. about 400.

Oakland, a post-station of Louisa co. Va.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. W. Va., 16 miles S. of St. Johns Run.

Oakland, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. about 15 miles ESR. of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1287.

Oakland, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario 10 miles ESW of Brantford. Pop. 200.

Oakland, Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia. See MANORSA Bay.

Oakland City, a town of Pelton co. Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 823.

Oakland City, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Ind. on the Evansville and Indianapolis and the Southern R. 28 miles NNE of Evansville. It has gear and bending works, etc., and coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Henry co. Iowa, on the Skunk River, 4 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 60.

Oakland Mills, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co. Ky. 6 miles E. of Carlisle.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Howard co., Md. about 15 miles WSW of Baltimore. Pop. 180.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Jamaica co. Pa. 5 miles NE of Millintown. Pop. 60.

Oaklandon, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 24 miles ENE of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Oaklands, British Columbia, is a suburb of Victoria.

Oakland Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 13 miles W. of Port Jervis.

Oak Lawn, a post-station and northern suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Oaklawn, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Wabash R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 800.

Oaklawn, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles ESW of Providence. Pop. 150.

Oaklevel, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co. Ala. 44 miles ESW of Rome, Ga.

Oaklevel, a post-station of Marshall co. Ky.

Oaklevel, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Va. on Smith's River 50 miles WNW of Danville.

Oakley, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala.

Oakley, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Atchafson Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Lines. The banking point is Antioch.

Oakley, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho, 25 miles SW of Albion. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Orderville, Utah.

Oakley, a post-town of Macon co. Ill. on the Wabash R., 8 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 90.

Oakley, a post-village of Lucas co. Iowa. Pop. 60.

Oakley, a banking city of Logan co., Kan. 21 miles E. by N. of Wmoma, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 269.

Oakley, a post-station of Franklin parish, La., on the Texas River about 60 miles SE of Monroe.

Oakley, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 39 miles NNE of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Oakley, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Utica. Pop. 100.

Oakley, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 12 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 523.

Oakley, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 30 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 60.

Oakley, a post-station of Overton co. Tenn.

Oakley, a post-village of Summit co. Utah. The banking point is Park City. Pop. 115.

Oakley, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., Va.
Oakley, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 26 miles S. of Madison.

Oakley, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. 26 miles N of Charleston. Pop. 250.

Oakledge, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. 18 miles SW of Fort Smith, Ark.

Oaklone, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 12 miles from Cross Plains.

Oaklyn, a post-village of Camden co., N.J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddensfield. Pop. about 200.

Oakman, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on the Southern R., 9 miles from Jasper. It has cooling, lumbering, and cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Oakman, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 10.

Oak Mills, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kas., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 11 miles NNW of Leavenworth.

Oakmont, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Pittsburgh. It has glass, iron, and powder-works. Pop. in 1900, 5322.

Oakmulgee, 56-mil. gher, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., 12 miles SW of Randolph station.

Oakmulgee Creek, Ala., flows into the Cahawba River about 12 miles N of Cahawba.

Oakohay, a post-station of Covington co., Miss.
Oak Orchard, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y. on Oak Orchard Creek, about 40 miles W by N of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Oak Orchard Creek, in the W part of New York, falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N of Albion.

Oakpark, a village of Sacramento co., Cal. is a post-station of Sacramento.

Oakpark, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs. 23 miles W of Chicago of which it is a suburb. It has many fine residences and various manufactures.

Oakpark, a post-village of Madison co., Va. on the Robinson River 8 miles NW of Rapidan Station. Pop. 100.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Clarke co., Ill. about 32 miles SE of Madison. Pop. 100.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Hancock co., Ma. Pop. 75.

Oak Point, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. on the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles W of Hammonds.

Oakpoint, a post-village of Coville co., Wash. on the Columbia River 23 miles below Kabane. Pop. about 100.

Oak Point, a post-village in the district of Marquette, Manitoba, on the E shore of Lake Manitoba, 20 miles from Fort Garry.

Oak Point, a post-village and river-port of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River 25 miles from St. John.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga. about 66 miles S by W of Atlanta.

Oakridge, a post-station of Martin co., Ind.

Oakridge, a post-town of Morehouse parish, La., on the New Orleans and Northwestern R. 11 miles from Girard. Pop. in 1900, 348. The banking point is Eastrop.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn. 18 miles WNW of Winona.

Oakridge, a post-village of Warren co., Miss. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. about 200.

Oakridge, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R., 100 miles SSE of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Oakridge, a post-village of Female co., N.J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 47 miles NNW of New York city. Pop. 200.

Oakridge, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 12 miles S of Fonda.

Oakridge, a post-town of Guilford co., N.C. about 90 miles WNW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 101.

Oakridge, or **Oakridge Station**, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 700.

Oakridge, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Oakridge, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Amherst.

Oak River, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles from Hamiota, the banking point. Pop. 200.

Oakrun, a post-station of Shasta co., Cal.

Oak, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. 100.

Oak, a post-station of Orange co., N.C.

Oak, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Fort Monmouth R., 14 miles N of Fort Monmouth Junction. Pop. 200.

Oaks, a post-station of Sauk co., Wis.

Oaks Corners, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles W of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Oakshade, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ohio, 22 miles W of Toledo.

Oakspring, a post-station of Rutherford co., N.C.

Oak Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon R. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Pop. 100.

Oak Summit, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Oakville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y. on the outlet of Schoharie Lake, 4 miles NW of Cooperstown. It has various mills. Pop. 150.

Oakton, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky. on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 175.

Oakton, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va. The banking point is Fairfax or Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Oakton, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 144 miles N by N of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Oaktappa Creek, Ala., flows through Washington co. and enters the Tombigbee River.

Oakvale, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss.

Oakvale, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Blomfield. Pop. 150.

Oak Valley, a post-village of Elk co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Leighton. Pop. 200.

Oakville, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ala.

Oakville, a post-village of Nepea co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 52 miles N of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Oakville, a post-village of New Haven and Litchfield cos., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles NW of Waterbury, the banking point. It has manufactures of machinery hardware, wire and metal goods. Pop. about 1200.

Oakville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind. The banking point is Muncie. Pop. 150.

Oakville, a banking post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 500.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md. 42 miles S by W of Annapolis.

Oakville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., about 34 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. 75.

Oakville, a post-village of St. Louis on Mo. Pop. 75.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 44 miles N of Macon.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Lien co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 5 miles W of Tangent station.

Oakville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 154 miles SW of Carlisle. Pop. about 400.

Oakville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. 24 miles from Whites station, which is 9 miles E. of Memphis.

Oakville, a banking post-village, capital of Live Oak co., Tex. 1 mile from the Rio Nueces and about 60 miles S by E of San Antonio. It has sulphur springs. Pop. about 200.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va. about 10 miles ENE of Lynchburg.

Oakville, a post-village of Chehalis co., Wash. The banking point is Centralia or Montesano. Pop. 150.

Oakville, a banking post-town and outpost of Halton co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, at the outlet of Sixteen Mile Creek on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles SSW of Toronto. It is a summer resort and has wagon- and basket-works, tannery, ship-building yards, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1642.

Oakville, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 14 miles from Portage La Prairie, its banking point.

Oakway, a post-village of Ocean co., S.C., 2 miles S by W of Seaside. Pop. 50.

Oakwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Oakwood, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles W of Danville. Pop. about 500.

Oakwood, a post-station of Laporte co., Ind., 64 miles ESE of Michigan City.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kan., about 20 miles NW of Fort Scott.

Oakwood, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky. The banking point is Oakfield. Pop. 100.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., 40 miles NE of Baltimore.

Oakwood, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., about 44 miles N by W of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Oakwood, a post-station of Beltrami co., Minn.

Oakwood, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. The banking point is Hannibal. Pop. 200.

Oakwood, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Union Springs or Auburn. Pop. 175.

Oakwood, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, near the Auglaize River 17 miles S of Defiance, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 242.

Oakwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn. 8 miles E of Corbould station.

Oakwood, a banking post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 17 miles SW of Palestine. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 450.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va. 7 miles E of Cowans.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles E of Milwaukee. Pop. 55.

Oakwood, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 8 miles WNW of Lindsay on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Oakworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England 3 miles from Keadley. Pop. in 1901, 4261.

Oaky Streak, a post-station of Butler co., Ala. about 30 miles S of Montgomery.

Oamara, o-ām ā-roo, a town of New Zealand on the E coast of South Island, 50 miles S by W of Timaru, with which it is connected by rail. It is handsomely built, has a fine court-house, a concrete breakwater for shipping, a hospital and quarries of excellent stone, and is a sea-bathing resort and a place of active trade. It is surrounded by a productive grain region. Pop. of the borough in 1905 5275.

Oaroota, the ancient name of Kismu.

Oás, o-á, a, a city of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinal River 22 miles from Albay. Pop. in 1903 11 323.

Oasis, a station of Mono co., Cal.

Oasis, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 24 miles SSE of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 160.

Oasis, a post-village of Millard co., Utah on the Oregon Short Line 67 miles NNE of Milford. Pop. about 250.

Oatatu, South Pacific Ocean. See Oahu or Oahu.

Oates Island, a post-station of Marion co., Tenn. on the Tennessee River.

Oathill, a post-village of Napa co., Cal. with quicksilver-mines. The banking point is Calistoga.

Oatlands, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va. 34 miles WNW of Washington D.C.

Oate, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Oaxaca, wá-ná-ká, or **Oaxaca**, a state of Mexico comprising the S portion of the isthmus of Tehuantepec and the table-land of Mixtecoatl, bounded on the NW by Puebla NE by Vera Cruz E by Chiapas, S by the Pacific Ocean and W by Guerrero. Area, 36 390 sq. m. It is of uneven surface being traversed by the Cordillera (Zem postel) and other summits rising to 10 000-11 000 feet but is one of the most beautiful and best cultivated sections of Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Rio Verde, Tehuantepec, San Juan and Papaloacán. The climate is agreeable and salubrious and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cacao, dye-woods, timber and fruits. Its mineral resources are very great and include gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, sulphur, etc. The ruins of Mitla are in this state. Capital Oaxaca. The port of Salina Cruz is the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway. Pop. in 1900 945 643.

Oaxaca, or **Oaxaca**, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Oaxaca near the Rio Verde, 220 miles SE of Mexico, on the Mexican Southern R. Elevation, 4600 feet above the sea. Lat. 17° 5' N. It is well built, about 2 miles in length, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal-cactus, for which this city is celebrated. Principal edifices and institutions are the government building, bishop's palace, cathedral, priests' seminary, institute of science and art, museum of antiquities, numerous convents, city-hall theatre, etc. There are manufactures of textiles, chocolate, soap, and perfumery and an active trade in sugar and cochineal. Oaxaca is the birthplace of Porfirio Díaz. Pop. in 1900 35,049.

Ob, or Obi, one of the great rivers of Siberia, government of Tomsk and Tobolsk. It rises by two principal sources, the Byrdan and Katurya, in the Little Altai, near lat. 50° N. lon. 80° E. flows tortuously NW to the confluence

with the Irtysh below Samara, and thence generally N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Ob, which it enters in lat. 66° 30' N., lon. 70° E. after a total course of 2000 miles. Tributaries are the Irtysh, with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tobol, and the Tom. Its banks are situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural mountains. The river is navigable for steamers to Blak, at the confluence of the headwaters a distance of 1800 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Barnaul, Kolyvan, Naryn, Surgut, and Obdorsk.

Ob, Gulf of, the wide estuary of the Ob River in Siberia, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 66° 30' and 72° 30' N. and lon. 70° and 77° E. It receives the Ob at its SW extremity and at its E it has an arm called Tasovsk Bay.

Obabika, o-bá-be-kah, or **Ombabika**, a river of Ontario, Canada, having its source in Lake Huron on the Arctic divide, in about lat. 51° N. lon. 87° 30' W. It flows in a general SW direction, forming in its course a series of lakes known as Kabimichiga, Wetmore, Wemona, and Dagmar and enters Lake Nipigon from the N.

Oban, a seaport and fashionable watering-place of Scotland, co. of Argyll on the beautiful Oban Bay 20 miles NW of Inverary. It is a great tourist-resort. Pop. in 1901 3874.

Obao, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mandamin.

Obando, a mán do, a pueblo of Bolsoán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands in a marshy plain which drains into Manila Bay 7 miles from Bulacan. Pop. in 1903 803.

O'Bannon, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 14 miles E of Louisville. Pop. about 300.

Obasos, o-bá nose, a commune of Spain, in Navarre, SSW of Pamplona.

Obbia, a coast-town of Italian Somaliland in about lat. 6° 20' N.

Obdorsk, ob-donak, a trading-station of Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Ob near its mouth and on the Arctic Circle.

Obdorsk Mountains, in Tobolsk Siberia, are a part of the Ural system.

Obes, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. 200.

O-Beece, o-béeh é (= Old Beese) a town of Hungary in the co. of Bács-Bodrog on the right bank of the Theiss, 45 miles S of Szegedin. It has flour mills, fisheries, and a large trade in grain. Pop. in 1900 18,363. Near by on the opposite bank of the river is Türk-Beese (Turkish Beese) or Uj Beese (New Beese).

Obeld, Africa. See Ob-Osai.

Obelisk, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenksville. Pop. 100.

Obernau Gneiss, Bernese Oberland. See Aar.

Obernauhorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland near the Grindel. Elevation 11 450 feet. The Oberna Joch (pass or saddle) near by has an altitude of 10 625 ft.

Ober-Ägen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on Äger Lake.

Oberalp, o-ber-älp, a pass and small lake (elevation 6554 feet) of Switzerland at the SW extremity of the canton of Uri. The pass (6120 ft.) forms the boundary between the cantons of Glarus and Uri.

Obernulstock, a mountain of Switzerland in the cantons of Uri and Glarus and in the Madoner Thal. Elevation 10,025 feet.

Obernauerngau, o-ber-än mer-gow, a village in Upper Bavaria, picturesque situated on the right bank of the Ammer 45 miles SW of Munich. It is adjacent to Inter Ammergau. It is noted for the celebrated "Passen Play" performed every ten years by the peasants in fulfillment of a vow made by the inhabitants in 1654. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of carved articles in ivory and wood. Pop. about 1600.

Oberhalbberg, a health-resort of Switzerland on the slope of the Weissenstein 7 miles NE of Solothurn. Elevation 3280 feet.

Oberbüren, a village of Switzerland canton and 10 miles NW of St. Gall on the Thur at the mouth of the Glatt.

Oberdietsbach, o-ber-deets-bák, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles SE of Bern.

Oberdorf, o-ber-dorf, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near the Wartach. Pop. about 2000.

Ober-Dürnten, Switzerland. See Dürnten.

Oberhauheim, o-ber-äue-häime (Fr. Obernai) a town of Germany in Alsace, 14 miles N of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1901 3931.

Ober-Gabelhorn, a summit of the Alps of Valais, Switzerland in the Emsal region. Height, 13,965 feet.

Obergesellschaft, o'ber-ges'et-sch'ap, a village in the valley of the Rhine, upper Valais, Switzerland. Elevation, 4453 ft.
Oberglöden, o'ber-glö'den, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, 25 miles NW of Ratibor. It has remains of its old walls, a castle, and a medieval town-hall. Pop. in 1900 5335.

Oberglöden, o'ber-glö'den, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 42 miles SW of Augsburg. Pop. 1890.

Oberhalbstein, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, commencing by the Janker Pass with the Upper Engadine. Length about 6 miles.

Oberhall, Switzerland. See HALL.

Oberhausen, o'ber-höw'sen, a village of Baden on the Rhine, 6 miles SW of Hittenheim. Pop. 3000.

Oberhausen, a town of Prussia, 5 miles NW of Essen. It has railway-shops, iron, steel, auto- and brass-works, and a great variety of manufacturing establishments. Near by are coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 42,143. The place is of recent origin.

Oberhausen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach, near its junction with the Lech. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Pop. in 1900 7520.

Oberheidach, o'ber-hi'dach, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Benthien near Niederheidach and Neuhaidach. Pop. in 1900 8338.

Oberhof, a village and resort of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, Germany in the Thuringian Forest, 22 miles from Friedr. rühde. Elevation 2035 feet.

Oberhofen, a resort with a picturesque chateau, on the N shore of Lake Thun, Switzerland, 3 miles N by W of Spiez.

Oberhollabrunn, o'ber-höl-lä-brün, a town of Lower Austria, 23 miles NW of Vienna. Pop. 4000.

Oberholtheim, o'ber-ing-el-hi'm, a town of Hesse, adjoining Niederholtheim. It has remains of old fortifications and a thirteenth-century church. Pop. in 1900 3402.

Oberkiesel, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine province, on the Rhine, 4 miles from Bonn.

Oberklausingen, o'ber-köw-föng'en, a village of Prussia, 7 miles ESE of Cassel.

Oberkirch, o'ber-kö'ch, a town of Baden, 7 miles NE of Offenberg. Pop. in 1900 3231.

Oberkotsau, o'ber-köts-öw, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia. Pop. 2000.

Oberlam, o'ber-lä, a commune of Lower Austria, a few miles E of Vienna.

Oberlahmstein, o'ber-lä'n-sti'm, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Wiesbaden at the junction of the Rhine and Lahn a few miles above Coblenz. It has an old and a new town-hall and a castle. There are machine-shops, manufactures of colors etc. Near by is the castle of Lahneck. Pop. in 1900, 7999. On the opposite bank of the Lahn is the town of Niederlahmstein.

Oberland, o'ber-länt (the "Upper Country"), in Switzerland, comprises all the cantons of Bern S of the Lake of Thun with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. See BERNE.

Oberleutensdorf, o'ber-löw-tenz-dorf (Bohemian *Leutner Horn*), a town of Bohemia, 24 miles WNW of Leitmeritz. It has establishments connected with the textile industry and manufactures of toys, furniture, hats, steel goods, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 12 928.

Oberlin, a banking city of Kansas, capital of Decatur co. is situated on Kappa Creek and on the Burlington Route, 100 miles SW of Hastings, Neb. It has creameries, flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 937.

Oberlin, a post-town of Calcasieu parish, La. on the St. Louis, Mobile and Gulf R. 45 miles NNE of Lake Charles. Pop. in 1900 213.

Oberlin, a banking post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 24 miles WSW of Cleveland. It is the seat of Oberlin College (Congregational) which was organized in 1833 is open to both sexes, and had an attendance in 1903 of 1442 students. Connected with this institution are a theological seminary, a conservatory of music, and a library of 70 000 volumes and upward of 100 000 pamphlets. Oberlin has manufactures of irrigating machinery salt, brick and tile, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 4062.

Oberlin, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg.

Oberlungwitz, o'ber-loong-witz, a manufacturing rural commune of Saxony 16 miles W of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900 about 5000. Near by is Niederlungwitz.

Obermal, the French name of OBERMÄL.

Obernburg, o'bern-bü'm, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 25 miles WNW of Würzburg. Pop. 1700.

Obernberg, o'bern-ber'g, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 43 miles SW of Stuttgart, picturesquely situated in a deep valley. Pop. in 1900, 2523.

Obernkirchen, o'bern-kö'm'chen, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 9 miles E of Minden. Pop. in 1900 3741.

Obernzell, o'bern-zell or Hattenzell, a town of Lower Bavaria, 8 miles E of Passau. Pop. about 1600.

Obero'derwitz, a village of Saxony, 8 miles NW of Zittau. Pop. in 1900 3429. Near by are the villages of Niederobersitz and Mittelobersitz.

Oberon, a post-village of Benson co., N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 12 miles S of Minnewaukon. Pop. 200.

Oberpfalz. See PALATINATE, UPPER.

Oberplawitz, a village of Saxony circle of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 9230.

Oberrad, o'ber-ral' a former village, now part of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Oberrieden, o'ber-ree'den, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich on the W side of the Lake of Zürich.

Oberstake, o'ber-stä'ke, a town of Prussia, 25 miles NW of Posen. Pop. 1500.

Oberstdorf, o'berst-dorf, a town of Bavaria, on the Ilz, 20 miles ESE of Lindau. Pop. about 2500.

Oberstein, o'ber-sti'm, a town of Germany in the principality of Bismarck, belonging to Oldenburg, 6 miles ENE of Brakenfeld, on the Nahu. It has a church excavated in the rock. It is noted for its agate-grinding and polishing industry. Pop. in 1900 7833.

Oberstenfeld, o'ber-sti'n-fält, a town of Württemberg, circle of Reckart SE of Heilbronn. Pop. 1150.

Oberstula, o'ber-stö'la or Stulz, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany 14 miles from Gebweiler. It has silk factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 4314.

Oberthya, o'ber-thä, a commune of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 14 miles NNE of Kolomea. Pop. about 5000.

Obertrassl, o'ber-strä'sel, a town of Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles NW of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. in 1900, 5462.

Oberwies, o'ber-wi's, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons near the Rhine, 11 miles S of Chur.

Oberwald, a village and valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, near the Farka. Elevation 4495 feet.

Oberwalden, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, adjoining Waldenburg. Pop. in 1900 4800.

Oberweisbach, o'ber-wi's-bä, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, near Rudolstadt. Pop. 2000.

Oberwiesel, o'ber-wi's-el, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles ESE of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Near by are the ruins of Schönbürg. Pop. in 1900 2601.

Oberwiesenthal, o'ber-wi's-en-thäl, a town of Saxony 31 miles SE of Zwickau. Pop. about 1800.

Oberwinterthur, o'ber-wi'n-ter-thür, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles NE of Zürich. Pop. 3050.

O-Besenyő, o'blä-sh-nyö, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál 9 miles SW of Nagy-Szent-Miklós. Pop. about 5000.

Obi, river and gulf of Siberia. See OB.

Obidos, o'ber-dösh, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 45 miles N of Lisbon. Pop. about 3000.

Obidos, a town and steamboat station of Brazil state of Pará, on the Amazon about 75 miles above Santarém. Loc. 55° 18' W. Here the river is narrowed in the Strait of Faux to about 14 miles across. It has some trade in cotton and cacao.

Obi's (o'bee's) River, sometimes written O'bed's or O'bey's, of the N part of Tennessee, rises among the Cumberland Mountains and, flowing northward, enters the Cumberland River at Celina. It is navigable by steamboats for about 60 miles.

Obion, o-bi-on, a county of West Tennessee borders on Kentucky. Area, 505 sq. m. It is intersected by the Obion River and is bounded on the W by Reelfoot Lake. Capital, Union City. Pop. in 1890 27 375; in 1900 28,288.

Obion, a banking post-town of Obion co. Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. 74 miles ESW of Paducah, Ky. Pop. in 1900 1634. It has saw and lumber-mills, tile-works etc.

Obion River, Tenn. is formed by the North South and Southforks, which unite in Obion co. and enters the Mississippi River about 16 miles W of Dyersburg. The main stream below the junction of the forks, is about 70 miles long.

Obisfeld, o'bi-säl-dä, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Aller 34 miles NW of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2000.

Obispo, o-bee's-po, a small river of the Isthmus of Panama, joins the Chagres near Orosi.

Obispo, a station on the Panama R., about 18 miles from Panama.

Oblong, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 9 miles W of Robinson on the Illinois Central R. It has farming interests. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Obok, a port of French Somaliland, on the N shore of Tadjura Bay, in lat. $11^{\circ} 57' N$ lon. $43^{\circ} 7' E$. It has a good harbor.

Obold, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has wagon works. Pop. about 350.

Obornik, o-bor-nik, a town of Prussia, 13 miles NNW of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1900 3602.

Obayan, o-bo-yán, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S of Kurek at the confluence of the Obayank and Poyol. It was founded in 1650 as a bulwark against the Crime Tatars. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1897 11 872.

Obra, ob-rah, a river of Prussia, in Posen, rises near Kosmin, flows W and NW and joins the Warthe a little W of Schwesin. Length 130 miles.

Obrajillo, o-brá-neel-yo, a village of Peru, department and 40 miles NE of Lima.

Obree, Mount, a summit of the Owen Stanley Range, British New Guinea, in about lat. $9^{\circ} 25' S$ lon. $145^{\circ} 5' E$. Elevation, 10 240 feet.

O'Brien, a county in the NW part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Primghar. Pop. in 1890 13,060. In 1900 18 685.

O'Brien, a post-village of Sawnee co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Live Oak. Pop. 180.

O'Brien, a post-village of King co. Wash. about 14 miles by rail S of Seattle.

O'Brien Islands are in the South Shetland group South Atlantic Ocean.

O'Brien's Bridge, a village of Ireland, co. of Clara on the Shannon, 4 miles SSW of Kilsheen.

Obstalden, a resort of Switzerland, canton of Glarus commanding a fine view of the Walensee. Elevation, 2237 feet.

Obwalden, a half-canton of Switzerland. See UNTER-WALDEN.

Oby, GREAT and LITTLE two islands of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago.

Ocala, o-ká-lá, a banking city the capital of Marion co. Fla. 100 miles S by W of Jacksonville on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It has phosphate mines, a foundry and machine-shop, turpentine distillery and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 3360.

Ocampo, a town of Mexico in the state of Tamaulipas and on the Santa Clara River 34 miles S by W of Ciudad Victoria.

Ocampo, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Santa Fe 72 miles SSW of Corrientes.

Ocaña, o-ká-yá, a town of Spain 20 miles E of Toledo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6016.

Ocaña, a town of Colombia, department of Santander 60 miles NW of Pamplona. Pop. about 6000.

Ocate, o-ká-tá, a post-village of Mora co. N Mex. 100 miles E of Elmore Colo. Pop. about 300.

Ochlebellie, ok-ke-bell'io, a town of Italy 13 miles SW of Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. about 1750 (commune, in 1901, 4588).

Occidental, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. on the North Shore B. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. about 500.

Occimiano, o-ke-mo-á-no, a town of Italy in Piedmont 12 miles NNW of Alexandria, near the Grana. Pop. 2000.

Ocoquan, ok'-ko-kwán, a post-town of Prince William co. Va. on the Ocoquan River 8 miles from its mouth about 95 miles N of Richmond. Small vessels ascend to this place. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Ocoquan River, Va., is formed by Broad Run and Cedar Run which unite at Prince William co. near Brentsville. It enters the Potomac River on the S border of Fairfax co.

Oconum, a village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Norwich. It manufactures sheetings.

Occupacia, ok-ku-pá-she-a, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 27 miles from Milford station.

Ocean, a county in the ESE part of New Jersey, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 553 sq. m. It is drained by the Toms River and Cedar Creek. A long lagoon, called Barnegat Bay extends along the eastern border and is separated from the ocean by a narrow sand-bank. Capital, Toms River. Pop. in 1890 15 974. In 1900 19 747.

Ocean, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R., 13 miles NE of Piedmont. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 600.

Ocean, a township of Monmouth co., N J. Pop. in 1900 4251.

Ocean, or Curé, koo-rá, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. $26^{\circ} 31' N$ lon. $178^{\circ} 22' E$.

Ocean, an island of the Gilbert group, in lat. $9^{\circ} 57' S$, lon. $169^{\circ} 25' E$. It is also known as Fanapoa.

Ocean, o-she-an'-ga, a county in the W part of Michigan, has an area of 553 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan and partly drained by the White River. Capital, Hart. Pop. in 1890 15,696. In 1900, 16 644.

Ocean, a banking post-town capital of Wyoming co. W Va., 16 miles S of Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 187.

Ocean Cape, at the E point of Yakutat Bay, in the SE. part of Alaska. Lat. $50^{\circ} 21' N$; lon. $139^{\circ} 50' W$. Here is Yakutat post-office, with a mission. In the vicinity are deposits of gold and petroleum.

Ocean City, a post-town and summer resort of Worcester co. Md. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R., 7 miles E of Berlin, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 365.

Ocean City, a banking city and sea-side resort of Cape May co. N J., on the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City R., 19 miles SW of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900 1241.

Ocean Grove, a banking post-village and sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N J. on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central B. of New Jersey 6 miles S of Long Branch. It is separated from Asbury Park by a small body of water known as Weekey Lake. The place is frequented chiefly by the Methodist denomination, who hold large camp-meetings here, the annual attendance being frequently 20 000-25 000. The Auditorium building has a seating capacity of about 10 000. Pop. about 2700.

Oceanica, o-she-an'-ga, or Oceanica, o-she-an'-ka, a name given by some modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe comprising West Oceania (or Malasia), Central Oceania (or Australasia) and East Oceania (or Polynesia).

Oceanic, o-she-an'-ik, a post village and resort of Monmouth co. N J. on an inlet of the sea called the Shrewsbury River, about 25 miles S. of New York. Pop. about 300.

Oceano, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. 160.

Oceanpark, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. about 700.

Oceanport, a post-village of Monmouth co., N J. on the South Shrewsbury River and on the Central B. of New Jersey about 27 miles S of New York and 3 miles WNW of Long Branch. Pop. about 500.

Oceanside, a banking city of San Diego co. (Cal.) on the Atchafon Topoka and Santa Fe Coast Lines 42 miles NNW of San Diego. It is a summer and winter-resort. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Oceanside, a post-village of Nassau co. N Y. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. about 500.

Ocean Springs, a banking post-town and resort of Jackson co. Fla. on the Gulf of Mexico (or Bay of Biloxi) and on the Louisville and Nashville B. 5 miles S of Biloxi. Pop. in 1900 1255.

Oceanus, o-se'-go-us, a post-village and watering place of Quebec on N Y. on Jamaica Bay about 10 miles (direct) from Brooklyn.

Ocean View, St. Francis co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. is a post-substation of San Francisco. Pop. about 500.

Ocean View, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. near the Atlantic Ocean and 10 miles E of Frankford station. Pop. 169.

Ocean View, a post-village of Cape May co. N J. on the West Jersey and Seashore B. 7 miles (direct) N of Cape May Court-House. Pop. about 200.

Oceanville, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on the E shore of Deer Isle, 25 miles ENE of Rockland. Pop. about 350.

Oceanville, a post-village of Atlantic co. N J. 34 miles NE of Absecon on the Philadelphia and Brigantine R. Pop. about 400. It has oyster interests.

Ocee, a post-village of Milton co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Oceola, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio on Broken Sword Creek, 8 miles W by N of Bucyrus. Pop. 170.

Ochagavia, o-chá-gá-ve'-á, a commune of Spain in Navarre, 32 miles ENE of Pamplona.

Ochakov, a town of Russia. See ORCHAKOV.

Ochandiano, o-chán-de-á-no, a commune of Spain, in Biscay SW of Bilbao.

Oche, Dent á', dōw dōsh, a peak of the Chablais Alps Savoy near Lake Geneva. Altitude, 7200 feet.

Ocheyedan, o-she-an'-ga, a post-village of Calhoun co. Fla. Pop. 75.

Ocheltree, o'-el-tree, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan. on the Frisco System 7 miles S of Olathe. Pop. 75.

Ocheyedan, o-she-an'-ga, a banking post-town of Oceola co. Iowa, 12 miles from Sibley on the Ocheyedan River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Ochil (o'ril) **Hills**, a range of mountains of Scotland, commencing about 3 miles from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending NNE to the Firth of Tay, a distance of over 20 miles. The highest summit (Bendloch, 2363 feet in height) is at the SW end.

Ochiltree, 55° 11' tree, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of the Canadian River. Area 844 sq m. Capital, Ochiltree. Pop. in 1890 126 in 1900 267.

Ochiltree, a post-hamlet capital of Ochiltree co. Tex. about 35 miles NW by V of Canadian. Pop. about 25.

Ochlocknee, ok-*shk'-nee*, or **Ochlockonee**, a post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 47 miles S of Albany. It has manufactures of lumber and naval stores. Pop. in 1900 244.

Ochoa, a post on the San Juan River Nicaragua, a short distance below the confluence of the San Carlos where it was contemplated to erect a huge dam in connection with the construction of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

Ochre River, a village of Manitoba on the Canadian Northern R. 13 miles from Dauphin its banking point. It has grain elevators, etc.

Ochrida, or **Ochrida**, or *re-dë* (anc. *Lysidius*) a town of European Turkey in Albania, on the N bank of Lake Ochrida, 100 miles N of Janina. It is a Greek bishop's see. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Ochrida, Lake of (*L. Lyshidius* or *Lacus*) the principal lake of Albania, Turkey, in lat. 41° N. lon. 20° 45' E. Length from N to S, 18 miles extreme breadth, 5 miles. It has a depth of 938 feet. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and is highly picturesque.

Ochsenfurt, ok-*sen-furt* a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main 11 miles SE of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900 3002.

Ochsenhausen, ok-*sen-haw-sen* a village of Württemberg on the Rottens 5 miles SSE of Biberach. Pop. about 2500.

Ochtrup, or *trëp*, a town of Prussia in Westphalia, 26 miles NW of Münster. Pop. in 1900 6783.

Ochwalkie, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 104.

Ocala, a banking post-town of Irwin co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line 8 miles SE of Fitzgerald. It has manufactures of naval stores fertilizers and lumber. Pop. in 1900 805.

Ockbrook, a parish of England on and 5 miles S by E. of Derby.

Ockenden a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. The banking point is Fresno. It has lumbering interests.

Ocker, a river of Germany. See *Ocker*.

Ocker, a post-hamlet of Bell co. Tex. Pop. 55.

Ocklawaha, a river of Florida, rises in Lake Ojames through lakes Harris and Griffin runs northward through Marion co. and enters the St. Johns River at Wekiva, 25 miles above Palatka. It is navigable for small steamboats for about 170 miles from its mouth. It is noted for its forest scenery and is much frequented by tourists.

Ockley, a post village of Carroll co. Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 139.

Ockloch'omee, or **Ockloch'ony**, a river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co. of the former state and passing through Florida, flows into Apalachicola Bay between Leon and Gadsden cos.

Ocklockenee, a post-station of Leon co. Fla.

Oclaa (ok-law) Creek, Ga. enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Ocmulgee (ok-mul-gee) River, Ga. is formed by three small branches the Uloosahatchee South and Yel low rivers runs in a SSE. direction, and passes by the city of Macon. It unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha River. Its length is estimated at 260 miles. Small vessels can ascend it to Macon.

Oena, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the Trotus, an affluent of the Sireth 75 miles SW of Jassy. Here are rich salt-mines. Pop. in 1890 8033.

Oena, or **Oenele** Mart, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, circle of Valcea. Here are rich salt-mines. Pop. in 1899 4523.

Ocoila, a post-village of Nashoba co. Minn. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Ocoee, a post-station of Polk co. Tenn.

Ocoee (or **Toocoo**) River rises in Fannin co. Ga. runs northward through Polk co. Tenn. and enters the Hiwassee River about 3 miles N of Benton.

Ocoña, o-*kon'-ya*, a town of Peru, department and 94 miles W of Arequipa, on the Pacific.

Oconalufy, a post-station of Swain co. N.C.

Oconee, a county in the N. part of Georgia is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River and on the W. by the Ap-

lachee. Area, 164 sq m. Capital, Watkinsville. Pop. in 1890 1713, in 1900 3902.

Oconee, the northwesternmost county of South Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, 641 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Klowne River on the NW by the Chattooga, and on the SW by the Tugaloo. The N. part of this county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Gold, magnetic iron-ore, copper, mica, and asbestos are found. Capital, Walhalla. Pop. in 1890 18 687 in 1900 23 654.

Oconee, a post-town of Washington co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 46 miles E. of Macon. Pop. in 1900 27.

Oconee, a post-village of Shelby co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 40 miles S by W of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 316.

Oconee, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I.T. The banking point is Lehigh. Pop. about 200.

Oconee, a post-village of Platte co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 9 miles NW of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Oconee River, Ga. a branch of the Altamaha, rises in the NE. part of the state and runs easterly southward and unites with the Ocmulgee River on the S. border of Montgomery co. It is about 270 miles long.

Oconomowoc, a small river of Wisconsin is the outlet of several lakes which he to Waukegan co. It enters the Rock River about 7 miles SE. of Watertown.

Oconomowoc, a banking city and summer-resort of Waukegan co. Wis. on the Oconomowoc River (which here issues from Lake Kelleys) and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 31 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has a foodery brewery etc. It is surrounded by numerous lakes and has a sanatorium. Pop. in 1900 2380.

Oconomowoc, a township (town) of Waukegan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1330.

Oconto, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin borders on the upper peninsula of Michigan. Area, 1630 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is drained by the Oconto River. Capital, Oconto. Pop. in 1890 15 000 in 1900 25,814.

Oconto, a post-station of Outter co. Mich. 20 miles S of Broken Bow.

Oconto, a city capital of Oconto co. Wis. is on the W. shore of Green Bay at the mouth of the Oconto River 23 miles N by E of the city of Green Bay on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has four mills a brewery cannery and an important fish trade. Pop. in 1890 5210 in 1900 5645.

Oconto, a township (town) of Oconto co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1042.

Oconto Falls, a banking post village of Oconto co. Wis. on the Oconto River 16 miles W of Oconto on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 500.

Oconto River, Wis. enters Green Bay at Oconto. It is about 150 miles long.

Ocupillo Creek, Ga. enters the Withlacoochee River about 19 miles SE of Quitman.

Ocoas, a Pacific port of Guatemala, near the extreme W. of the republic.

Ocoeinga, o-*ko-sing-go* a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 85 miles E by N of Tuxtla Gutierrez. Pop. in 1895 6660.

Ocoota, a post-village of Cheshire co. Wash. on the S. side of Gray's Harbor 27 miles W by S of Montesano. Pop. in 1900 180.

Ocotlal, a town of Nicaragua capital of the department of Segovia, 65 miles SE of Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Pop. in 1902 1030.

Ocoya, a post-hamlet of Livingston co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 54 miles SW of Pontiac.

Ocorameke, a post-station of Hyde co. N.C. on a narrow island between Pamlico Sound and the ocean about 60 miles E. of Newbern.

Ocorameke Inlet, to Hyde and Carteret cos. N.C. is a passage used by small vessels in entering Pamlico Sound from the Atlantic. It is 25 miles SW of Cape Hatteras.

Octa, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ohio.

Octagon, a post-station of Marengo co., Ala.

Octagen, a post-station of Tippecanoe co. Ind. about 10 miles NNW of Lafayette.

Octave, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 400.

Octavia, a post-village of Butler co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is David City. Pop. 200.

Octerville, ok-*tyh-vel'* a town of France, in Manche, 1 mile SW of Cherbourg. Pop. 3000 (commune 3716).

Octerville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N of Havre.

Octoraro, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on Octoraro Creek, about 50 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Octorara Creek, Pa., forms part of the boundary between the co. of Chester and Lancaster runs southwestward into Maryland, and enters the Susquehanna River in Cecil co.

Ocumare, o-kou-má'ra, a port and small bay of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, off which is the islet called Ocumare, 30 miles E. of Puerto Cabello

Ocumare, or Ocumare del Tuy, o-kou-má'ri del too co, a town of Venezuela, state of Miranda, 30 miles S by E. of Caracas.

Oczakow, a town of Russia. See OTCZAKOV

Odannah, a post-village of Ashland co. Wis., near Lake Superior 12 miles NE of Ashland, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has lumbering interests.

Odawara, o-dá-wá-rá, Odowara, o-do-wá-rá, or Wodawara, wo-dá-wá-rá, a bay of Japan, island of Honshu, forming the entrance by which the city of Tokyo is reached. It lies in lat 35° 16' N and lon 139° 6' E

Odawara, or Odowara, a town of Japan, on the E coast of the island of Honshu, 40 miles SW of Tokyo with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 15,000

Odaville, a post-village of Harrison co. Ky. 6 miles NE of Cynthiana. Pop 75

Odesholt, a banking post-town of Sac co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles E of Ida Grove. Pop in 1900 1432

O'dell', a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 83 miles SSW of Chicago. It is in a grain and livestock region. Pop in 1900 1060

Odell, a village of Tippecanoe co., Ind. The banking point is Lafayette and the post-office Atina. Pop 100

Odell, a banking post-village of Gage co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 21 miles S by W of Beatrice. Pop in 1900 359

Odell, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co. Ohio, 6 miles E of Kimbolton station which is 11 miles N of Cambridge

Odell, a post-village of Washington co. Pa.

Odemira, o-dá-men'rá, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 58 miles SW of Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. Pop (commune) about 3000

Odén, a post-hamlet and resort of Emmet co. Mich. The banking point is Petoskey

Ödenburg, ö den b'óras (Hus Sopron also pron.) a town of Hungary with the title of royal free city capital of the co. of Ödenburg near the Hungarian Sea, 37 miles SE of Vienna. It is an important industrial and commercial place. It has a monument to Liszt, who was born in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 33,473

Ödenburg, a county of Hungary bordering on Lower Austria. Area, 1250 sq. m. Pop in 1900 279,794 Capital Ödenburg

Ödenheim, o den-hime a small town of Baden 21 miles NE of Karlsruhe

Ödenkirchen, o den-k'óras en a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles WSW of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop in 1900 14,715

Odense, o den-sen (from Odins son — i. e. Odin's island, L. Othonia) a seaport of Denmark capital of the island of Fünen and of the stift of Fünen, on the Odense-Aa, near the fjord of the same name. It is the seat of a bishop. It has a small royal palace, an interesting medieval cathedral, and a large modern town hall. There are important manufactures of cloth, glass, sugar, beer and iron-castings. The town has a considerable trade. Pop in 1901 40,138. Odense is the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen

Odense, a post-station of Neosho co. Kan. **Odense Fjord, o den-sen fe-on** on the N coast of the island of Fünen has a length of about 0 miles, with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 miles.

Odenton, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md. 10 miles SEW of Baltimore, with which it is connected by rail

Odenville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co. Ala. about 23 miles NE of Birmingham

Odewald, o den-wá-lt, a mountain region of southern Germany E of the Rhine and between the Neckar and Main rivers, the Neckar separating it from the Black Forest. In it are many remains of Roman forts. The romantic Bergstrasse (i. e. mountain road) borders it on the W. The culminating point (in Baden) is the Kaiserstuhl, 2065 feet.

Odéoumé, a trading-station of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa.

Oder, o'der (ana. Psa drus), one of the chief rivers of Germany rises in the Odegeburg, near Olmütz, in Moravia, flows N, and afterwards NW, through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stet-

tiner-Haff and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dismow on the E, the Swine (the navigable arm) in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length, about 550 miles. It is of great commercial importance and is now navigable over most of its course. The river is connected by canals with other streams of Germany. Principal tributaries are the Warthe, with the Netze, the Rober, Glatter, Netze, and Ihna. The principal cities on the Oder proceeding down ward, are Oppeln, Breslau, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Stettin (the last near its mouth)

Öderam, a town of Saxony. See ODERAM

Öderberg, o'der-bérg (Bohem Bohemian Pol Bogum) a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles NW of Teschen on the Oder. Pop about 1500

Öderberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 54 miles NE of Potsdam on the Oder. It is a great depot for lumber from Russia and Silesia. Pop in 1900, 4041

Ödergeburg, o den-geh-beer-geb a mountain mass of Moravia, Austria-Hungary forming part of the Sudetes, near Olmütz. The Oder River rises here

Öderitz, a d'gh-rár a small island off the W coast of Ploesna Bay Newfoundland. It is settled by fishermen

Öderheim, o den-hime a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinat, 22 miles N of Kaiserslautern. Pop 1500

Öderwitz, Saxony See ODERWITZ

Ödessa, o-dét-sa (anc. Odyss'gum) a town of Italy, 15 miles ENE of Treviso. Pop 2000 (commune, 7000)

Ödessa, the most important city and seaport of southern Russia and the fourth city of the empire in population, in the government of Akheron and a short distance E. of the mouth of the Dnieper 90 miles WSW of Kherson and about 400 miles NNE of Constantinople. Lat of observatory 46° 28' 38" N lon 30° 45' 32" E. It is situated on an eminence which slopes down to an inlet of the Black Sea. Of recent growth and well laid out with broad handsome streets and modern edifices, it wears a West-European rather than a Russian aspect. The chief attraction of the city is the Nikolayevsky Boulevard, a magnificent avenue lined with rows of overhanging trees and commanding superb views of the bay to which a fine flight of steps descends. The principal buildings are the cathedral, exchange, theatre, archiepiscopal residence, city hall, governor's palace, municipal library containing about 150,000 volumes and university. The Imperial Russian University founded in 1865 had in 1903-04 about 1900 students. It possesses a library of 50,000 volumes and a fine museum. Odessa is the seat of the Imperial Society of History and Antiquities and has an interesting museum of antiquities. The finest monuments of the city are those to Alexander II, Catherino II and the Duc de Richelieu (the chief administrator of the district in the reign of Alexander I.) the last named on the Nikolayevsky Boulevard. The water supply of Odessa is drawn from a point in the Dnieper by means of an aqueduct 25 miles long. The harbor which is extensive and thoroughly equipped is divided by moles into several ports.

Odessa is the largest shipping point of Russia, immense quantities of grain produced in southern Russia passing through it. Its situation near the great waterways of the Dnieper and the Dniester makes it the natural outlet for the exports of the SW provinces of the empire. It is an important industrial city and has mills, iron works, and manufactures of matches, sugar, leather, textiles, soap, chemicals, starch etc. Odessa was founded by Catherino II in 1792, soon after the extinction of Russian dominion to the shores of the Black Sea. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop in 1802 9000. In 1862 97,000. In 1892, 240,000. In 1901 450,216. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are Jews and there are several thousand Germans.

Ödessa, a banking post-town of Newcastlo co. Del., on the App qomunk Creek 22 miles S by W of Wilmington. Pop in 1900 575

Ödessa, a banking post-village of Bigstone co. Minn., 8 miles SE of Ortonville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 394

Ödessa, a banking city of Lafayette co. Mo. in a farming district, 40 miles E by S of Kansas City on the Chicago and Alton R. Pop in 1900 1445

Ödessa, a post-village of Buffalo co. Neb. 10 miles by rail W of Kearney. Pop 60

Ödessa, a banking post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y. 3 miles from Havana, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop about 225

Ödessa, a post-village, capital of Dctor co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 21 miles SW by W of Midland. Pop about 250.

Ödessa, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Wash. on the Great Northern R. Pop about 400

Ödessa, formerly Mill Creek, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Lenox, 13 miles W of Kingston. It has woolen-mills, a foundry chair factories, etc. Pop. about 1000

Odesandals, a post-village of Macomber co., Ga. Pop. 73.

Odeypeer, or **Odeypore**, India. See **UDAIPIUR**.

Odin, one of the Marshall Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Ralik group.

Odinak, or **Oynak**, a trading-post and village on the S. shore of Alaska, on Prince Williams Sound, 3 miles S. of Orca. It has canneries. Pop. about 275.

Odiham, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 23 miles ENE of Winchester.

Odin, a post-village of Marion co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Illinois Central R.; 64 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of brick and tile, fruit-evaporators, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Odin, a post-village of Barton co., Kan.

Odin, a banking post-village of Watoway co., Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Odum, a banking post-town of Davies co., Ind. on the Southern Indiana R. 20 miles NE of Washington. It has brick and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 923.

Odeyawa, a town and bay of Japan. See **ODAYAWA**.

Odeyev, or **o-de-yev**, a town of Russia, 40 miles SW of Teln, on the Upe. Pop. about 4500.

Odran, a drav, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder 10 miles SSW of Troppau. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900 4101, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Odé, or **Oedé**, etc., a town of Rhénish Prussia, 18 miles NW of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900 3712.

Odum, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Odelem, a dph lem, a commune and village of Belgium, in West Flanders 54 miles ESB of Brugem. Pop. (commune) 5600.

Oedenburg, Hungary. See **ÖDENBURG**.

Oederas, a dph rln, a town of Saxony 33 miles NE of Zwickau. It has active and diversified manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 5370.

Oehrigen, a town of Württemberg. See **ÖHRIGEN**.

Oeiras, a dph almost way rich, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura 9 miles WSW of Lisbon at the mouth of the Tagus and of the small river Oeiras. It has a fine chateau and warm mineral baths. Pop. in 1900 4253.

Oeiras, a town of Brazil, former capital of the state of Piahy, on an affluent of the Parahyba, near lat. 7° S, lon. 42° 40' W. Pop. about 6000.

Oeiras, a village of Brazil state and about 140 miles WNW of Pará.

Oeland, an island of Sweden. See **ÖLAND**.

Oelde, a dph a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles ESE of Münster. Pop. about 2500.

Oelrichs, a post-village of Fall River co., S Dak on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Hot Springs or Chadron Neb. Pop. 100.

Oeln, a town of Prussia. See **ÖLN**.

Oelenitz, Olenitz, a town of Saxony on the right bank of the Elster 8 miles SE of Plessen. It has a great variety of manufacturing establishments the largest being an immense carpet-factory. Pop. in 1900 13,607.

Oelenitz, a village of Saxony about 13 miles SW of Chemnitz. The industries include coal-mining and the manufacture of hosiery and textiles. Pop. in 1900 13,361.

Oelwein, a wine, a banking city of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great Western R. 14 miles N of Independence. It has railroad machine-shops, farming and dairying interests, etc. Pop. in 1900 5142.

Oelmville, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. 190. The banking point is Temple.

Oeno (o-é-ne) Island, Pacific Ocean, 93 miles NW of Pitcairn Island, it is lat. 24° 1' S lon. 130° 41' W.

Oensingen, on sinx-qu, a village of Switzerland, canton of Solers 10 miles from Olten.

Oenu, the ancient name of the Lnx.

Oerebro, Sweden. See **ÖREBRO**.

Oereund See **ÖREUND**.

Oerliken, Orla-kon, a village of Switzerland, in the cantons of Zürich. Pop. 4000.

Oeschinen, Osh e-yen, a picturesque valley of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, near the Knodenthal elevation, 5000-5500 feet. The Oeschinen-See has an altitude of 5323 feet. The Oeschinen-Joch, 10 430 ft. and the Oeschinen Horn 11,450 ft.

Oesel, an island of Russia. See **ÖZEL**.

Oestergötland, a lkn of Sweden. See **ÖSTERGÖTLAND**.

Oesterreich, or **Österreich**, the German name for Austria.

Ötis, or **ti**, a mountain-mass of Greece, on the borders of Phocis and Phthiotis, SW of Lamia. It consists of a chain the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Ainos, 7061 feet in highest elevation above the sea. It

commands magnificent views over Hellas, Thessaly, and Euboea.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria. See **ALTDÖRING**.

Oettingen, a town of Bavaria. See **ÖRTINGEN**.

Oetzthal, Tyrol. See **ÖTZTAL**.

Oeynhausen, or **Oynhausen**, in hōw'sen formerly called Mehmme, a town and watering-place of Westphalia, Prussia, 8 miles SW of Minden, on the Weser. It has warm saline springs, which are considered efficacious in a great variety of diseases. The wells have been bored to a depth of over 2000 feet. Pop. in 1900 3350.

O'faho'ma, a post-village of Lanke co., Minn. 22 miles E of Canton. Pop. 60.

O'Fallon, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville R. It has manufactures of ranges, flour etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

O'Fallon, a banking post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 34 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. about 650.

Oferio, o-fie to (and *Aufides*) a river of Campania, southern Italy rises 4 miles E of Monte Merano, flows ENE and enters the Adriatic 4 miles NW of Barietta. Length 100 miles.

O'furrell, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Ofen, Hungary. See **ÖFEN**.

Ofen Pass, in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, ascends from the Lower Engadine to Ofenberg and in its summit (5118 feet) forms the water-shed between the Inn and the Adige.

Ofenau, of fan yā, a village of Italy in the Marches, 7 miles SW of Ancona, near the Mucose.

Ofenengo, of fā-nē go, a village of Italy province of Cremona, on the Serio. Pop. about 2500.

Offa's Dyke, an intrenchment traceable through several English and Welsh counties from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, king of Mercia, in the eighth century to separate England from the Welsh principality.

Oftembach, of fā-bā, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg on the left bank of the Main 3 miles E of Frankfurt. It has a palace, the residence of the prince of Leiningen-Birckfeld and a ruined castle belonging to the same family. It is the chief manufacturing town of the grand-duchy. It is celebrated for its manufacture of fine leather articles. There are machine-shops, foundries, iron-works and manufactures of saddlery, wares, celluloid articles, carriages, tobacco, chemicals, knitted goods, passementerie, varnish, sundries etc. Pop. in 1900 59 406.

Oftemburg, of fā-bō, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig 17 miles SSW of Karlsruhe. It has preserved remnants of its old fortifications and is adorned with some fine sculptural works. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, manufactures of agricultural machinery, etc., and a considerable trade. Pop. in 1900 13 664.

Ofterle, a post-village of Edwards co., Kan. Pop. 80.

Ofterman, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Blackshear. Pop. about 500.

Ofen, of fā-ā, a town of central Italy in the Marches 3 miles NE of Ancon. Pop. about 2400 (commune, 6000).

Ofterville, of fā-veel, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S of Dieppe.

Oftat, a post village of Anderson co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Ogallala, a post-village of Trego co., Kan. 83 miles N by W of Hays.

Ogalala, a banking post-village, capital of Keith co., Neb. on the South Fork of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 243 miles W of Omaha. It has large clearing mills. Pop. in 1900 335.

Ogassawarajima. See **BOAI ISLAND**.

Oghemeske, a town of the Yoruba country western Africa, about 130 miles NE of Lagos. Its population is said to number 60 000.

Ogden, a post-village of Little River co., Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana.

Ogden, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles W of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Ogden, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 30 miles W of Richmond. Pop. 300.

Ogden, a banking post-town of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 11 miles E. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900 995.

Ogden, a post-city of Riley co., Kan. on the Kansas River 8 miles NE of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Ogden, a banking post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 8 miles S. by E of Adrian.

Ogden, a post-township (town) of Monroe co. N.Y. 13 miles W of Rochester. The town contains Spenserport. Pop. in 1900 2515

Ogden, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 34 miles NE of Cincinnati.

Ogden, a city, capital of Weber co. Utah, is near Ogden Peak on the Weber River where it passes through the Wasatch Range, 37 miles N of Salt Lake City on the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. of geodetic station $41^{\circ} 13' 8''$ N lon $111^{\circ} 59' 54''$ W Elevation, 4340 feet. The city is the seat of the state industrial school (reformatory) state institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, Sacred Heart Academy (Roman Catholic), and Weber State Academy (Mormon). It has canneries, woolen- and knitting mills, sugar-factory and pipe-works etc. Iron, coal, lime, and salt are obtained in the vicinity. Ogden has a large shipping and supply trade. Pop. in 1900, 14,899; in 1900 16,312.

Ogden, a post-village of Roanoke co. Va. The banking point is Roanoke. It has coal, coke, and iron interests. **Ogden Center**, a post-village of Lawrence co. Mich., 4 miles from Ogden. Pop. 125

Ogden Mine, a hamlet of Sussex on N.J. 2 miles SE of Ogdenburg. Iron has been mined here.

Ogden Peak, Utah, is a peak of the Wasatch Mountains, near Ogden. Elevation, 9522 feet.

Ogdenburg, a post-village of Sussex co. N.J. on the Wallkill River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. 34 miles WNW of Paterson. Zinc has been mined here. Pop. about 600

Ogdenburg, a city and port of entry of St. Lawrence co. N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, Ontario, 143 miles N of Rome, on the Rutland and the New York Central and Hudson River Rr. The St. Lawrence is here more than a mile in width and is crossed by steam ferry-boats plying between the city and Prescott. The principal public buildings are the cathedral city hall state armory and government building. The prosperity of this place, now also a popular summer resort, is chiefly derived from trade (largely in grain) and extensive manufactures of four lumber, silk, brass goods, boilers, leather etc. Steamboats ply regularly between the city and various ports on the river and lakes. Pop. in 1890 11,463; in 1900 12,633

Ogdenburg, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. The banking point is Canton or Blomberg. Pop. 130

Ogdenburg, a post-village of Waupaca co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. 35 miles W by R of Green Bay city. Pop. about 200

Ogechee, o-gee'-chee, a river of Georgia, enters the Atlantic Ocean through Ogeechee Sound, about 13 miles E of Savannah. Length about 250 miles

Ogeechew, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. on the Ogechee River and on the Central of Georgia R. 62 miles NW of Savannah

Ogemma, o'-gem-ma, a post-village of Price co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Medford. Pop. about 250

Ogemaw, o'-gem-maw, a county in the NE part of Michigan has an area of 568 sq. m. It is drained by the Rise River. Capital Westbranch. Pop. in 1890 5385; in 1900 7765

Oggersheim, og'-ghem-hime, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles NNW of Speyer. It has textile establishments, manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900 6123

Oggiono, od'-jo-ne, a town of northern Italy, 13 miles E of Como. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3400)

Ogilvie, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Mena. Pop. about 110

Oginohama, a port of call of Japan in the NE of the main island

Ogle, a county in the N part of Illinois has an area of 773 sq. m. It is interested by the Rock River and is also drained by the Leaf River and Pine Creek. Capital Oregon. Pop. in 1890 28,710; in 1900, 29,120

Ogle, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa. 20 miles N by W of Pittsburgh

Ogleby, a post-village of Laclede co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 3 miles S of Laclede and about 1 mile S of the Illinois River. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1890

Ogleby, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 18 miles E of Gatesville. Pop. 275

Ogliothepe, o'-gl'-the-pe, a county in the NE part of Georgia, has an area of 876 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Broad River and on the SW by the Oconee River and is drained by the South Fork of the Broad River and by Long Creek. Capital Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 16,951; in 1900 17,331

Ogliothepe, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co. Ga. on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R., 50 miles SSW of Macon. Pop. in 1900 546

Oglio, ol'-yo (ana. *OFIUS*), a river of Italy rises in the Rhetian Alps, flows through Lake Isèo and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 miles SW of Mantua.

Ogmere, a river of South Wales rising in the so of Glamorgan, flows SSW into the Bristol Channel

Ogmere and Garw, a coal mining town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, near Bridgend. Near by are the ruins of Ogmere Castle and of the fortified priory of Ewenny. Pop. in 1901, 10,012

Ognon, on'-yon, a river of France, which rises in the Vosges and after a SW course of over 100 miles, joins the Seine from the left.

Ogónia, o'-gon'-ya, a cape of Spain Bay of Biscay 17 miles NW of Bilbao.

Ogonia, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Kalamazoo.

Ogonia, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. (Hikins Park station) a few miles N of Philadelphia. The banking point is Jenkintown. It has a female seminary (Ogonia School) and boys academy (Christian Academy). Pop. about 800

Ogowa, or **Ogonia**, o'-go-wa, a large river of French Congo, reaches the Atlantic Ocean by several mouths (the Nazareth, Mexias, and Yumba) forming a large delta, not far S of the Gabon estuary. The upper course is only imperfectly known, although ascended as far as Franceville. The stream, which is entered by the Nazareth arm is navigable for small vessels as far as Njole 210 miles. Total length estimated at 700 miles

Ogulin, o'-go-lee-n, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, capital of the co of Modruha. 23 miles SSW of Karistadt, on the Dobra. Pop. in 1900 8699. The Dobra here disappears in a deep chasm and pursues a subterranean course for about 21 miles

Ogunquit, a post-village of York co. Me. 35 miles SSW of Portland. Pop. about 400

Oguta, a trading station of Nigeria western equatorial Africa.

O-Gyala, 5 dyal 18h, a locality near Nankai. Here are a fine royal astro-physical observatory and a well equipped royal meteorological and magnetic observatory. Lat. $47^{\circ} 52' 27''$ N lon $138^{\circ} 11' 24''$ E

Ohain, o'-ain, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 11 miles SSE of Brussels

Ohanes, o'-ah-neth, a town of Spain province and 19 miles NW of Almeria on the S slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. (commune) 2000

Ohuteroa, o'-hah-ta-ro'-a, or **Huteroa**, roo-roet-en, an island of the Pacific Ocean lat. $22^{\circ} 54'$ S lon $154^{\circ} 13'$ W

O'Higgins, o'-he'-ghens, an inland province of Chile, S of Santiago province. Area 3524 sq. m. The S boundary is formed by the Rapel River and the N partially by the Maipo. The E. portion is in the Andes, whence the surface slopes to the valley of Chile, a very fertile tract, producing wheat, fruits and wine, etc. Capital, Rancagua. Pop. in 1904, 85,377

Ohio, o'-hi-o, one of the chief effluents of the Mississippi is formed by the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which unite at Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, forming a navigable stream about 600 yards wide. This point is about 730 feet above sea-level. The Ohio flows first northward to Beaver and then generally southwestward to the mouth of the Big Sandy River on the borders of West Virginia and Kentucky forming throughout the greater portion of this course the boundary line between West Virginia and Ohio. It next forms the boundary between Kentucky and Ohio and pursues a west-northwestward course to Cincinnati. After reaching the E. border of Indiana it runs nearly southwestward with a very sinuous course, and forms the boundary between Indiana and Illinois on the right and Kentucky on the left, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level. In lat. 37° N. The Ohio is nearly 1000 miles long and the area drained by it is computed to be 210,000 sq. m. This river is remarkable for the gentleness and uniformity of its current. Large steamboats can navigate it from Pittsburgh to its mouth except in the low stages of water—i. e., in summer—and when it is closed by ice in winter. The Ohio receives on the right the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash rivers and on the left the Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. The last two are the largest affluents. The chief towns on its banks (in descending order) are Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, Portsmouth, Newport, Cincinnati, Covington (directly opposite Cincinnati), Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, and Paducah. In the

upper part of its course the river flows among verdant hills and beautiful scenery. Near Louisville the navigation was formerly obstructed by rocky rapids, where the river descends 24 feet in a distance of 3 miles. To obviate this difficulty a canal wide and deep enough for steamboats has been opened. The water of this river is subject to great variations of level and the difference between high and low water is 50 ft. or more. The width of the river varies from 500 yards or less to 1400 yards. It encloses a large number of islands. Between Pittsburg and Portsmouth it flows for about 350 miles through the great coal-fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Ohio, a north-central state of the American Union bounded N. by the state of Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, S. by West Virginia and Kentucky and W. by Indiana. The boundary on the side of Michigan is the parallel of 41° 42' N. lat. A number of small islands in the SW part of Lake Erie belong to Ohio. Along Lake Erie the state has a water-front of 250 miles, while the navigable Ohio River which separates it from West Virginia and Kentucky washes the SE and S borders of the state for 450 miles. Area of the land-surface, 40,760 sq. m. of the superincumbent waters, 300 sq. m.

The face of the country may be described as a low lying table-land whose water-shed has an average altitude of about 1100 feet. The highest point (Bellefontaine, 1540 ft.) is in Logan co. in the west-central part of the state. The north-west slope reaches Lake Erie (elevation, 573 ft.) by easy grades of descent, the surface being generally level or gently rolling, while the southern and southeastern aspects have a somewhat greater pitch. The Ohio at the SW angle of the state being only 435 ft. and at its highest point on the eastern border about 865 ft. above the sea. The Ohio thus falls some 330 ft. in 450 miles and this river and many of its tributaries have cut for themselves deep trough-like valleys. The banks of the Ohio have, therefore, a remarkably bold aspect, and portions of its immediate valleys are occupied by steep cliffs. A part of the southeastern or coal region is cut deeply into a labyrinth of narrow ravines. In the NW is a fairly well-wooded area, naturally swampy but a large part of the state falls within the area formerly designated prairie. A striking physiographic feature of the state is the divide, or line of elevation, taking a NE-SW course, which defines the drainage areas or slopes of the N and the S.

Rivers etc.—The Little Bear, Mahoning, Muskingum, Hooking, Scioto and Little and Great Miami are tributaries of the Ohio, and the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagria Grand and Ashtabula rivers flow into Lake Erie. The latter have in several instances been so improved that their mouths afford harbor facilities. The state has several hundreds of miles of canal navigation and the streams afford much water power.

Mineral Resources.—The keystone of the geological system of Ohio is the Cincinnati limestone, the geologically oldest rock exposed in the state. It is of Lower Silurian age and underlies the blue-grass country of Kentucky. The Silurian and Devonian deposits in the W. and the Carboniferous in the centre and E. occupy nearly the whole of the state, the surface of which is extensively covered with glacial gravels and other forms of glacial drift. The mineral resources of Ohio are mainly represented by her vast deposits of coal (most largely produced in the co. of Jackson, Hooking, Athens, Perry, Guernsey, Belmont, and Stark) the beds of iron-ore (spathe and other forms) associated with the coal deposits, and the abundant supply of petroleum. They comprise also salt (obtained from springs) building sandstones (Massillon, Dayton) grindstones (Berea, Amherst, etc.), marble, gypsum (Sandusky), brick and pottery-clays (Mineral Point) etc. The production of coal in 1903 was 24,838,103 short tons valued at \$31,932,327 of iron-ore, 29,688 tons (all carbonates) of petroleum, 20,456 barrels valued at \$24,224,021. The output of clay products was valued at \$35,208,128 giving the state first position in this production. The state is rich in natural gas and in 1903 stood fourth in rank as a producer.

Agriculture.—In nearly every branch of agricultural industry Ohio occupies a leading position. Excepting the steep bluff sides there is very little barren land and the only unproductive soils are certain shallow argillaceous outcrops of the upper and middle coal measures. The 'Western Reserve,' in the NE is a famous dairy and stock-growing region. The dairy products, including the butter and cheese made on the farms, as well as the output obtained from milk sent to the factories, is very large. Ohio's wool-crop is one of the largest in the United States, the SE. section being especially adapted to this product. The washed and unwashed wool obtained in 1909 was 15,638,569 pounds. The Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum river bottoms, largely watered by the self-fertilizing soil derived from the

highly fossiliferous Cincinnati limestone, are splendidly adapted to the production of Indian corn. The Muskingum and Maumee valleys are famous wheat-growing sections. The steep river-fronts on the southern border and the shores and islands of Lake Erie produce much wine, which ranks with the best American vintages. The Western Reserve and the Miami Valley are noted for their apples, while the entire Lake region is particularly adapted to the growth of fruit. Ohio is one of the leading states in the cultivation of potatoes. Tobacco is an important crop. Many of the best lands in the state were called 'barrens' by the early settlers and were supposed to be too dry to have much value. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 8,523,870 bushels, corn 166,999,186 bushels, oats, 40,840,534 bushels, barley 622,066 bushels, rye, 513,023 bushels, buckwheat, 147,632 bushels, potatoes, 12,561,584 bushels, and hay 1,652,797 tons.

Manufactures.—Having abundant water-power, coal, iron ore, wool, timber and other raw materials, it was inevitable that Ohio should become a great manufacturing state. In the iron- and steel-industry Ohio holds the second place in the Union. For the iron product the state has employed not only her own excellent spathe ores, but has drawn largely upon the vast deposits about Lake Superior for her own block and coking coals having special fitness for the iron-industry. Cleveland, Youngstown, Massillon, Lorain and the Ohio River towns are principal seats of the iron and steel manufacture, which embraces castings rolled and forged work. Bessemer steel sheet-iron work, wire and wire goods, nails, pipe, bridge-work, rail, general machinery and foundry products, etc. Other important industries are pork-packing, oil-refining, the extraction of linseed and hard oil, the production of flour and grist mill products, factory-chimney, beer, malt, whiskey, wine and brandy, the sawing of lumber and the manufacture of boxes, cars, carriages, farming implements, clothing, furniture, leather boots, shoes, harness, cement, lime, fire-brick, pottery, paints, salt, porcelain, brick, glass (including plate and stained glass), chemicals, food preparations, soap, candles and paper. The quantity of pig iron manufactured in 1900 was 2,470,011 long tons of wire-rope (in 1900) 1,053,646 kegs of Bessemer steel (ingots) 1,879,237 long tons. Cleveland ranks among the leading ship-building places of the world. The number of tobacco-manufacturers in 1899 was 2324 whose product was 604,091,171 cigars, 9,730,409 pounds of plug tobacco and 8,627,672 pounds of other forms of tobacco. The Hookwood pottery made at Cincinnati is famous. The value of the products of the leading industries in 1900 were iron and steel \$128,935,356 foundry and machine-shop products, \$72,399,632, scouring- and grist mill products \$37,390,361, liquors \$31,711,001, slaughtering, \$20,850,780, lumber and timber products \$20,169,654, boots and shoes \$11,970,854, men's clothing \$11,603,824, tobacco, \$20,632,629, agriculture's implements, \$13,975,368.

The fisheries of Lake Erie are important. Many million pounds of fresh lake fish are annually sold in the Lake markets at first hand. The river Maumee is one of the most prolific fish-producing streams in the United States. The manufacture of caviare and smoked sturgeon has become an important industry.

Commerce. is greatly facilitated by the extent of the lake- and river fronts of Ohio. With the variety of natural and manufactured products Ohio has an extensive commerce, but from her geographical position it is mainly inter-state and domestic in character. Many sailing vessels and steamers owned in the state are engaged in lake and river traffic. Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland on Lake Erie, are ports of entry. Cincinnati is a subport of entry and Fairport and Columbus are ports of delivery. The principal canals of the state are the Ohio Canal, uniting Cleveland and Portsmouth, the Miami and Erie, uniting Cincinnati and Toledo, the Hooking, uniting Carroll with Nelsonville, and the Walhonding, uniting Rochester with Buccon.

Railroads.—The first railroad (the Mad River R.) was begun in 1835. In 1841 there were 36 miles in operation. In 1846 129 miles, in 1850 975 miles, in 1860 2946 miles, in 1870 5538 miles, in 1880 5703 miles, in 1890 7988 miles without counting sidings and extra tracks, and in 1900 8928 miles.

The counties are 88 in number,—viz. Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Deane, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hooking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding,

Perry, Pinkney, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandot.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities and towns are Cleveland (pop. in 1900 381,768) Cincinnati (345,903), Toledo (123,823) Columbus the capital (129,540) Dayton (85,823), Youngstown (44,884) Akron (43,728) Springfield (36,263), Canton (30,687) Zanesville (22,638) Sandusky (19,684), etc.

Government, etc.—The governor and most of the state officers are chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both houses being elected for 2 years. The state sends 21 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—A liberal and effective system of public instruction prevails in Ohio. The seats of the principal colleges and academic institutions are Akron (Banhiet College) Athens (Ohio University) Berea, Cincinnati (University of Cincinnati Hebrew Union College, etc.) Cleveland (Adelbert College, Cleveland Medical College, and College for Women of Western Reserve University the Case School of Applied Science, etc.) Columbus, Delaware (Ohio Wesleyan University) Gambier (Kenyon College) Glendale, Granville (Denison University, etc.), Hiram (Hiram College) Marietta (Marietta College) New Athens New Concord, Oberlin (Oberlin College) Oxford (Miami University) Richmond Rio Grande, Saco, Springfield, Uxian Toledo Urbana, Westerville Wilmington Wooster (University of Wooster) and Yellow Springs (Antioch College). The state university is located at Columbus. There are numerous normal schools and colleges and independent schools of medicine theology sciences, etc.

Population.—Northern Ohio was principally settled by immigrants from New England and New York, and the central and southern parts by natives of New Jersey Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Pop. in 1800 45,035 in 1810 230,460 in 1820 681,240 in 1830 977,923 in 1840 1,519,467 in 1850 1,980,329 in 1860 2,449,511 in 1870 2,665,260 in 1880 3,198,002 in 1890 3,672,310 and in 1900 4,157,544 including 453,734 foreign born and 98,901 negroes.

History.—The possession of the region to the Y and W of the Ohio River was a subject of dispute between the British and French until at the close of the French and Indian War in 1763 France relinquished it to England. By the treaty of Paris in 1763 it passed into the possession of the United States. Virginia and Connecticut claimed portions of what is now Ohio but they were induced to relinquish their claims to jurisdiction. In 1797 the region became a part of the Northwest Territory. In 1788 a party of New Englanders, under the auspices of the Ohio Company settled at Marietta, the oldest town in the state. The beginning of the settlement of Cincinnati dates back to the same year. The Indian wars were signified by the defeat of Harnier (1790) and St. Clair (1791) and the great victory of Wayne at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee (1794) which established tranquillity. The extensive tract known as the Western Reserve, in the NE corner of the present state, the proprietorship in whose soil was vested in the state of Connecticut, attracted many settlers from New England. In 1803 the state entered the Union. Lake Erie was the scene of important naval operations in the war of 1812 witnessing Perry's victory in Sept., 1813. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 first established easy communication between Ohio and the Atlantic seaboard. Ohio has given three presidents to the United States,—Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley.

Ohio, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 87 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Ohio River and on the NW by Laubery Creek. Capital, Rising Sun. Pop. in 1890 40,535, in 1900 47,734.

Ohio, a county of Kentucky has an area of 672 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Green River and is intersected by Rough Creek. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Hartford. Pop. in 1890 22,945, in 1900 27,287.

Ohio, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania, has an area of 111 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Ohio River and is drained by Wheeling Creek. Natural gas is found. Capital, Wheeling. Pop. in 1890 41,587, in 1900 48,634.

Ohio, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 19 miles W of Mendota. Pop. in 1900 461.

Ohio, a post-station of Smith co., Kan.

Ohio, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mo. 10 miles E. of Appleton.

Ohio, a post-hamlet in Ohio township (town) Herkieser co., N. Y. about 22 miles NE of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 660.

Ohio, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 725.

Ohio, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Ohio, a village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish. Pop. about 200.

Ohio, a village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles from Shelburne, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Ohio, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. 7 miles from Yarmouth its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Ohio City, a banking city of Van Wert co., Ohio about 7 miles S by W of Van Wert, on the Erie and other rail roads. It has flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 862.

Ohio Falls, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Jeffersonville.

Ohioptic, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Conneville. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Ohioville, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. 7 miles W of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 125.

Ohioville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. 35 miles WNW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 150.

Ohoswa, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 12 miles N of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 319.

Ohio, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 17 miles SE of Breslau. It has an old castle, now devoted to school purposes. There are manufactures of tobacco and cigars white-lead etc. Pop. in 1900 9235.

Ohlitz, until recently called Morshead, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles W of Bollingen. It has manufactures of cutlery and other steel articles, etc. Pop. in 1900 30,689.

Ohlman, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles N. of Hillsboro. Pop. 150.

Ohlsen, Cape, in NW Greenland, in about lat. 78° 30' N, near Littleton Island.

Ohlstown, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., Ohio.

Ohomura, oh-moo-rah, a town of Japan. Island of Kishiu, on the E side of the bay of the same name. The bay is about 20 miles long and 14 miles broad but so shallow as to be navigable only for small craft.

Ohoopec, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Mendeville. Pop. 200.

Ohoopec (or Great Ohoopec) River, Ga. enters the Altamaha River in Tazewell co. Length, 139 miles.

Ohra, o-h, a village forming a S suburb of Danzig.

Ohra, Pop. in 1900 9468.

Ohrdorf, o-h-dorff, a town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 8 miles S of Gotha. It has copper forges and manufactures of porcelain white-lead, etc. Pop. in 1900 6296.

Ohre, o-gh, a river of Germany joins the Elbe NNE of Magdeburg, after an E course of 65 miles. It is not navigable.

Ohrlingen, o-h-ring-en, a town of Württemberg 14 miles ENE of Heilbronn. It has an old church with interesting monuments a castle, a town hall and a lyceum, dating from the sixteenth century. Pop. about 5500.

Ohishi, a port of call on the SW coast of the main island of Japan.

Ohich, loch, loch-oh, a lake of Scotland co. of Inverness, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian Canal, 100 feet above sea-level. Length, from NE to SW 8 miles. It receives the Glegarry River and discharges into Loch Ness by the river Ohich.

Oignies, wln yoo' a commune of Belgium, province and 32 miles SSW of Namur. Pop. 1500.

Oignon, a river of France. See Oignon.

Oil City, a city of Venango co., Pa. is situated on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Oil Creek, 132 miles N by E of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and other railroads. Oil City is the principal oil market in the Pennsylvania oil regions, immense quantities of this commodity being bought and sold here, and there are numerous oil wells in the surrounding region. The city contains extensive oil refineries oil well supply factories, engine, machine and boiler shops manufactures of spokes and handles, explosives, tubes, tanks, etc. The river divides the city into two parts, which are connected by several bridges.

Oil City was incorporated as a borough in 1862 and as a city in 1870. Pop. in 1890, 19,923, in 1900 13,284.

Oil City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis. on the Kickapoo River 18 miles SE of Sparta.

Oil City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wyo. on the northeastern slope of the Ratliffsnake Hills, about 75 miles N of Rawlins.

Oil City, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles from Petroha. Pop. about 260.

Old Creek, Okla., flows near Pike's Peak and enters the Arkansas River at Coffey City, in Fremont co. In the valley of Old Creek, in the foot-hills of the mountains, are all springs.

Old Creek, Perry co., Ind. flows into the Ohio 10 miles above Rome.

Old Creek, Pa., drains parts of Crawford and Venango cos. and enters the Allegheny River at Oil City. It is about 30 miles long and traverses one of the most productive oil regions of the United States.

Old Creek, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

Olderock, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Oil Springs, a post-station of Johnson co., Ky.

Oil Springs, a banking post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on Black Creek 8 miles S of Petrolia, on the Michigan Central R. Numerous oil-wells are operated here. Pop. in 1901 1018.

Oil Trough, a post-hamlet of Independence co. Ark., on the White River about 13 miles below Batesville.

Oilville, a post-station of Goodland co., Va.

Oirechot, a town of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 13 miles S of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) 4600.

Oise, a river of France, rises by two streams one near Chumay in Belgium, and the other near Reuilly in France. It flows SW and joins the Seine on the right above Compiègne. Length 180 miles. It is navigable to Chauxy 80 miles. Its principal affluent is the Aisne.

Oise, a northern department of France, formed of the old provinces of Ile-de-France and Picardy. Area, 23,8 sq. m. It lies in the basin of the Seine and is watered by the Oise and its affluent the Aisne. The Oise traverses it in the SE. Surface generally level. Chief products are cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, hemp, apples (for cider) and other fruits. The livestock industry is varied and extensive. The department contains the forest of Compiègne. The principal manufactures include iron and steel products, textiles, beet-sugar, paper, leather, crockery and lace. Capital Beauvais. Pop. in 1891 401,636 in 1901 467,806.

Oiseel, vā edī' a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles S of Rouen. Pop. 4666.

Oisterwijk, ois'ter-wik, a market-town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 16 miles SW of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) 3600.

Oisy, vā zō' a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles ESE of Arras.

Oita, a town and seaport of Japan in the island of Kiu-shiu, 190 miles N by N of Nagasaki. Pop. about 18,000.

Oita Mitsun, or Hiwako, a lake of Japan. See Biwa.

Ojibwa, o-jā-lā vā, or Ojibwa, o-yo-lā vā one of the Samoyed islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Ojén, o-jén a village of Spain province and 28 miles WSW of Málaga.

Ojibwa (or Chippewa) Indians, the most important tribe of the Algonquian formerly inhabiting a vast territory about the upper part of the region of the Great Lakes and westward. They are now found on reservations in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota, and Ontario, Canada. They number about 24,000, of whom about one-third are in Canada.

Ojinaga, or Villa de Ojinaga, vā-jā dā o-jē-nā, formerly Presidio del Norte, pre-sē de-o del north, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, on the Rio Grande, a few miles below Presidio, Tex., and at the mouth of the Rio Conchos. It is the seat of an active export and import trade.

Ojizán, a town of Mexico, in the state and 70 miles N by E. of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1895 5563.

Ojo Caliente, o-jo ká-lē-n-tā, a post-village of Taos co., New Mexico about 16 miles N by W of Santa Fé. It has hot springs which are reputed to have medicinal virtues. Pop. 50.

Ojo Caliente, a town of Mexico, in the state and 28 miles SE. of the city of Zacatecas.

Ojo del Toro, o-jo dēl to'rō, a peak of the Sierra Maestra, Cuba, near the E. coast and about 15 miles E of Cape Cruz. Altitude 6100 feet.

Ojus, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Miami. Pop. 130.

O K, a post-village of Johnson co. Minn., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Helena, Ark. and 79 miles below Memphis. Cotton is shipped here.

Oka, o'kā, a river of central Russia, rises about 40 miles SW of Orel, flows through the governments of Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Ryazan, Vladimir and Nizhni Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nizhni-Novgorod, after a course

of nearly 1000 miles. It receives the Tpa, Moskva, and Klyazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course. It is connected with the Don by a canal.

Oka, a river of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, rises in the Sayan Mountains and joins the Angara at Bratsk. Course, about 600 miles.

Oka, formerly Lake of Two Mountains, an Indian village in the co. of Two Mountains Quebec, situated on Lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa River, 30 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 450.

Okanagan, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Okanagan Lake, Minn. is in Nobles co., about 5 miles from the S. boundary of the state. It is 8 miles long.

Okanay Creek, Minn. enters the Leaf River in Carleton co.

Okanamunga, a post-village of Lake co. Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leachburg. Pop. 250.

Okanagan, a county in the N part of Washington, bordering on British Columbia, is bounded on the W by the Cascade Mountains and on the E and SE by the Columbia River. It is intersected from N to S by the Okanogan River. Its surface, which in the central and western parts is hilly is well watered. Area, 5518 sq. m. Capital, Concomely. Pop. in 1890, 1467 in 1900, 3689.

Okanagan (or Okanagan) River rises in British Columbia, in a lake of its own name, runs southward into Washington and enters the Columbia River near lat. 46° 7' N. It is about 300 miles long. The lake, at the head of which is Okanagan village is about 60 miles long and 3 miles wide. This river is remarkable for its fluctuating lakes.

Okanowabee River, Minn. See Noxubee River.

Okaniloo, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga. Pop. 78.

Okancho, a banking post-village of Canadian co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles N by W of El Reno. It has gypsum industries. Pop. about 600.

Okanishi, o-kā-shi kō, a town of Japan on a river near the Gulf of Ovari 132 miles SW of Tokyo.

Okanishet, a post-village of Wenatchee co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Oconomowoc.

Okevaango, or Okovango, a river of southern Africa, forms part of the boundary-line between German Southwest Africa (in the NE.) and Angola. Its full course is not absolutely known.

Okeville, a banking post-village and resort of Washington co., Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 46 miles ESE of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 344.

Okeyama, o-kā-yā mā, a town of Japan capital of Okeyama prefecture, about 80 miles by rail W of Kobe. It has an important mission. Pop. in 1899 68,025.

O'Keefe, o-keef' a post-station of Randolph co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 23 1/2 miles SSW of Corning.

Okeene, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 13 miles WSW of Hamilton. Pop. 260.

Okechoke, or Okechoke, o-ke-cho-ke, a lake in the S part of Florida, the largest lake of the southern United States, is chiefly in De Soto and Dade cos. It is about 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. Its greatest depth is about 50 feet. It is partly bordered by cypress swamps (in the N.) and the Everglades and contains a number of islets in the S. Its chief tributary is the Kissimmee River. It connects by canal and other water ways with the Caloosahatchie and drains to the sea through the Everglades.

Oken, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., is 2 miles from the Wisconsin River and is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 34 miles NNW of Madison. Pop. 209.

Okechoke Creek, Ala., flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee River.

O'Keefe, a post-village of Mingo co., W. Va. The banking point is Williamson. It has lumbering industries.

Okeene, a banking post-village of Blaine co. Okla., 25 miles W of Hennessey, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. It has lumbering and flouring interests. Pop. about 1000.

Okefinokee (or Okafonoke) Swamp, Ga., an extensive swampy tract mostly included in the co. of Charlton and Ware. It touches the N. border of Florida. It is partly overgrown with vines, weeds, and bushes, but in other parts a cypress forest, with islands of hard ground and many lakes. The upper waters of the Savannah and St. Mary's rivers flow through the region.

Okehampton, a municipal borough and market-town of Devonshire, England, on the N margin of Dartmoor, 25 miles W of Exeter. It has the remains of a Norman castle. Pop. in 1901 2569.

Okechah, a banking town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Fort Smith and Western R. 48 miles (direct) NW of South McAlester. It has cotton interests. Pop. about 700.

Okeemos, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Red Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R., 6 miles E of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Oker, o'kr or Ocker, a river of Germany rises in the Harz, flows N past Brunswick, and joins the Aller 10 miles W of Gifhorn. Length 60 miles. On it is the village of Oker in the circle of Wolfenbittel, Brunswick 4 miles NW of Harzburg.

Okeke, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is York. It manufactures cigars. Pop. 240.

Okeko, a banking city of Marshall co. Kan., on the Big Rine River, 10 miles N of Marysville, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Okewakoo Creek, Ga. enters the Ocoee River from the right in Montgomery co.

Okhotsk, o-ko'sh, a river of Siberia, in the district of Okhotsk, after a S course of about 300 miles from the Stanovoi mountain, enters the Sea of Okhotsk at Okhotsk. **Okhotsk,** t-kutsk, a maritime town of Siberia, in Pri morskaya, on the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat 59° 20' N. lon 148° 14' E. It was at one time of some importance but has declined. Pop. in 1897, 304.

Okhotsk, Sea of, or Mors Okhotskoye, mo'ri o-ko'sh-o-yé, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, mainly between lat 51° and 60° N and lon 136° and 165° E having E Kamchatka and W the island of Saghalin and eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amur and many smaller rivers and at its NE end are the gulfs of Gishiga and Penzhina. Near its centre it has a depth of 2100 feet.

Okhrida, a town of Albania. See Ocuzina.

Okhta, ok'it, an eastern suburb of St. Petersburg.

Okii, o'kee an island of Japan off the W coast of Honshu. Lat. 34° 18' N. Length 10 miles.

Okinawa, o'kee (or prefecture) of Japan in the island of Kishiu.

Okkuk, or Okkak, a maritime Moravian mission station of Labrador, 120 miles NW of Aun.

Okjandnikovo, ok'lad ne-ko'vo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 40 miles E of Mezen. Length, 30 miles breadth, 9 miles.

Oklahoma, ok'la-ho'mah a territory of the United States, bounded N by Kansas and Colorado, E by Indian Territory S by Indian Territory and Texas, and W by Texas and New Mexico. The territory comprises what once formed the western part of Indian Territory together with the narrow strip N of the Texas Panhandle. This latter section formerly known as the Public Land Strip (or 'No Man's Land') was ceded to the United States by Texas in 1846, but in fixing the boundaries during the territorial legislation which followed this strip was left out, and for forty years was without a name and without law though it was often erroneously represented on the maps as forming a part of Indian Territory. The northern boundary of the territory is the parallel of 37° N lat. The area of the land surface of Oklahoma is 38,830 sq m. of the appertaining waters, 200 sq m.

Surface.—Oklahoma is generally a rolling plain of 900-2500 feet elevation, rising to the W where it forms part of the Great Plains. The narrow strip lying N of Texas is in greater part an arid plateau region, which to the dry summer season is often covered with saline efflorescence. The river valleys are fertile and the land is generally well adapted to stock-raising. The highest land is in the extreme NW where an elevation of nearly 5000 feet seems to be reached. On the rolling plains there are few trees and the streams have in many cases cut deep canyons below the general level. In the S, between the Canadian and Red rivers (the latter forming the southern boundary line with Texas) are the Wichita Mountains of considerable elevation. They are continuous with the hills in Indian Territory and constitute a part of connecting link between the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas and Missouri and the Rocky Mountains. The central part of the territory is occupied by the Cheateauque Mountains.

Rivers.—The important streams are the Arkansas with the Cimarron Canadian and other branches, in the northern and central portions, and the Red River with its affluents, which drain the southern section. Many of these streams are nearly or wholly waterless in summer.

Climate, Minerals.—The climate is mild and generally healthful though in the SW there are tracts of marshy land where fevers are not uncommon. The summers are hot, sometimes exceptionally so, with the mercury rising to 115°-118° and the winters, although usually not rigorous, also show extremes of cold (—20° or even —35°). The

rainfall is moderate, averaging annually about 31 inches, but rising in some places to nearly 40 inches. There is a liability to droughts and the country is subject to dust, high winds, and "norther" (or cold wind-storms from the north), which develop rapidly and often prevail for a day or two at a time. Much of the water is alkaline or salty and unfit for drinking. In the W and NW there are extensive deposits of gypsum and salt and there is much good building stone. Good coal is found in Pawnee co. and in the Osage Reservation and there are indications of a fair amount of mineral wealth in the tract included in the Comanche Reservation. Gold silver copper petroleum, and natural gas have been obtained in minor quantities.

Agriculture.—Much of the land is well suited for agriculture, and favorable results have been obtained from the cultivation of the cereals. The leading crops in 1900 were wheat, 18,667,873 bushels corn, 14,144,662 bushels. Considerable fruit, especially the peach, is grown. Stock raising, particularly in the western section, has developed into an important industry. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 218,010 pounds.

Education.—School laws were enacted at the first meeting of the legislature. A territorial university has been established at Norman normal schools at Alva and Edmond, and an agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater. There are also the Eppworth University at Oklahoma (city) Langston University for colored, at Langston, and Chilocco Industrial School for Indians, in Kay co.

Political Divisions and Population.—At the time of organization the territory contained seven counties. This number was later increased and the new counties were designated by letters but they now all bear names. There were, in 1900 23 counties.—viz. Beaver Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Custer, Day, Dewey Garfield, Grant, Greer, (formerly claimed by Texas) Kay, Kingfisher Lincoln Logan, Noble, Oklahoma, Pawnee Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Washita, Woods, and Woodward, with several Indian reservations. Comanche and Kiowa counties have been organized since the official census. Pop. in 1900 91,634, in 1900 368,231. The number of Indians on the reservations (Kaws, Kiowas, Comanches, Osages and Wichitas) in 1900 was 13,873. The chief towns are Oklahoma (pop. 10,037) Guthrie (10,066) Shawnee (3482) El Reno, Perry Stillwater Kingfisher Blackwell, and Norman. The population of most of the towns has very greatly increased since the official census. The length of operating lines of railway in 1900 was 899. The capital is Oklahoma.

History.—Oklahoma, an Indian word for beautiful land, was the name given to the western part of Indian Territory ceded by the Indians to the United States in 1866. The treaties under which these lands were released stipulated that they were to be used by the government for the settlement of other Indian tribes or freedmen, but were not to be open to whites. From time to time after this cession, various tribes were located in different parts of this region, but much of the land remained unoccupied and before very long speculators and adventurers in the surrounding states were stimulated with a desire to possess it. Under the guidance of energetic leaders parties of so-called boomers entered the territory with the intention of securing homes, and the military force of the United States had finally to be employed against them. In 1885 Congress authorized the president to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Chickasaws for the purpose of opening the unassigned lands to settlement by the whites. Early in 1889 arrangements were concluded with the Creeks and Seminoles, by which, in consideration of the payment by the government of several million dollars, the clause forbidding settlement by white citizens on the lands ceded by them in 1866 was cancelled. The area which thus became the absolute property of the government amounted to 3,440,000 acres. The lands were thrown open for settlement on April 22, 1889, when a mad rush was made to take possession of them. The creation of a new district with a population of 50,000 persons, in a single day was a novelty even in the history of the rapid development of the West. Oklahoma Territory was organized in 1890. While Oklahoma was subject to the invasions of the boomers, settlers had gradually taken up their abode in No Man's Land. When Oklahoma was formed this section was made one of the counties of the new territory. In 1891 the land acquired from the Sacs and Foxes, the Iowas, and Pottawatomies was thrown open for settlement. The Chickasaws did not accept the terms offered by the government until 1893, when the United States acquired the ownership of 6,000,000 acres, constituting the famous Cherokee Outlet. The scenes which were characteristic of the first rush for the new land were re-enacted when this long coveted Cherokee Strip was thrown open to the throngs waiting along its borders.

Oklahoma, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma. Area, 713 sq. m. It is intersected by a fork of the Canadian River. Capital, Oklahoma. Pop. in 1900, 26,918.

Oklahoma, a city, capital of Oklahoma co. Okla. on the North Fork of the Canadian River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe and other railroads, 31 miles S of Guthrie. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries, and there are flouring-mills, packing houses, and manufactures of threshers, engines, scales, hay presses, etc. Epworth University is located here. Pop. in 1900 10,037 (very largely increased since the census).

Oklmugee, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation 17 44 miles W of Muskogee, on the Frisco System. It has roller mills cotton- and cotton-seed oil-industries etc. Pop. about 3100.

Oksa, two towns of Rumania. See OOWA.

Okoboji, a post-village of Dickinson co. Iowa. The banking point is Spirit Lake. Pop. 180.

Okoboji (o-ko-bo-jo) Lake, Harr and Warr two lakes in the north-central part of Dickinson co. Iowa.

Okoboji, a post-village of Sully co. S Dak. 20 miles N of Pierre. Pop. 50.

Okolona, a banking post-village of Clark co. Ark. on the Arkansas Southwestern R. 22 miles SW of ArCADOLPHIA. Pop. about 250.

Okolona, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co. Miss on the Mobile and Ohio R., 66 miles S by W of Corinth. It is in a cotton, corn and lumber region, and has the Okolona High School and College. Pop. in 1900 2177.

Okolona, a post-village of Henry co. Ohio on the Washington R. 41 miles SW of Toledo. Pop. 80.

Okolona, a post-station of Carter co. Tenn. Okonagan River. See OKANOGAN RIVER.

Okonoko, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 21 miles SE of Cumberland, Md. Okonko, o-ko-ko-er' a small island of Japan. W of Yezo. Lat. 42° 4' N.

Okotoka, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from High River. Its banking point. Pop. 240.

Okotaha, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, 12 miles SW of Muskogee.

Okotibbeha, ok-ah-be-haw a small river of Mississippi enters the Tombigbee River about 5 miles above Columbus.

Okotibbeha, a county in the northeast-central part of Mississippi has an area of 435 sq. m. It is drained by the Okotibbeha and Natchez rivers. Capital, Starkville. Pop. in 1890 17,494. In 1900 20,183.

Oktoe, a post hamlet of Okotibbeha co. Miss. 11 miles W of Crawfordville.

Ola, a banking post village of Iai co. Ark. on the Choctaw and Memphis R., 16 miles E. of Dardanelle. It has lumbering industries.

Ola, a post-village of Henry co. Ga. The banking point is McDonough. Pop. 160.

Ola, a post-hamlet of Lucas co. Iowa, about 32 miles SW of Ottumwa.

Ola, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Olaia, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon, in a mining region about 9 miles from Dillard.

Olaia, a post-village of Knapco. Wash. 12 miles NNW of Tacoma.

Olamona, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 27 miles N by E. of Bangor. Pop. about 300.

Olamona, a post-station of Inyo co. Cal. on Owen Lake, 45 miles S of Independence.

Olancho, ol-ah-cho, an eastern department of Honduras, bordering on Nicaragua, from which it is largely separated by the Segovia (or Wanks) River. Area, 10,422 sq. m. The surface is mountainous but there are fertile plains. It is intersected by the Patuca River and its affluents. Deposits of gold, silver and copper are found. Stock raising is largely carried on. Capital, Tegucigalpa. Pop. in 1901 44,496.

Oland, ol-ant, an island of Sweden near the SE. extremity in the Baltic separated from the main-land by Kalmar Sound. Length, 35 miles average breadth 7 miles. Pop. in 1900 30,408. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabitants. Principal town, Borgholm the capital, on its W side.

Oland, or Little Oland, an island of Prussia, in Schleswig Holstein between the main-land and the island of Föhr.

Olanda, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 250.

Olar, a post-town of Hamburg co. S C. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900 100.

Olarquet, O'lang', a small town of France, in Hérault, 11 miles NE. of Saint-Pons, on the Jaur.

Olathe, a post-village of Montrose co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Montrose. Pop. about 500.

Olathe, o-lath', a banking city capital of Johnson co. Kan. 21 miles SW of Kansas City on the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe and other railroads. It contains the Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Pop. in 1900, 3451.

Olavarría, a village of the Argentina Republic, 195 miles SW of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail.

Olberruhmu, ol-berr-bow a town of Saxony 22 miles SE. of Chemnitz. It has iron and copper-works and extensive miscellaneous manufactures. Pop. in 1900 7836.

Olberrdorf, ol-berr-dorf a town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles NW of Troppan, on the Oppa. Pop. about 2000.

Olberrdorf, a village of Saxony circle of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900 4229.

Olesengo, ol-eh-nen-go a village of Italy province of Novara, 3 miles from San Geronamo.

Olcott, a post-village of Niagara co. N Y. on Lake Ontario, about 12 miles N of Lockport. Pop. 200.

Old Albuquerque, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N Mex. 1 mile from Albuquerque.

Old Baldy, a mountain of Montana, near Virginia City the highest point of a high wall of limestone at the head of Alder Creek. Altitude 572 feet.

Old Benton, Morris co. N J. 1 mile S of Linton.

Oldbridge, a post-village of Middlesex co. N J. on the South River and on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles SW of South Amboy. Pop. about 130.

Old Bridgeport, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Glace Bay.

Old Brighton, a town of England. See BRIGHTON.

Oldbury, old-bere a town of England co. of Worcester at a railway junction 5 miles WNW of Birmingham.

It has iron, steel and aluminum works and manufactures of chemicals, railway material and cars etc. Pop. in 1901 25,191.

Old Calabar, a river of Africa. See CALABAR RIVER.

Old Calabar, a station of Nigeria, near the mouth of the Old Calabar River in about lat. 4° 56' N. lon. 8° 17' E. See DUKEROWN.

Old Castle. See CASTLE.

Oldcastle, a small town of Ireland co. of Meath, 12 miles WNW of Kells.

Old Chatham, a post village of Columbia co. N Y. on the Ruland R. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. 140.

Oldchurch, a post-village of Hanover co. Va. about 16 miles NE of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Old Concord, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. 8 miles SW of Washington.

Old Don'goin, a ruined town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile 75 miles SSE. of New Dongola.

Oldenbom, ol-eh-bon, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland 12 miles SE of Leeuwarden.

Oldbrook, ol-eh-brök a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles SE of Elburg.

Oldhoeve, ol-eh-bo-veh, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles NW of Groningen.

Oldemark, ol-eh-mak, a village of the Netherlands, in Fryslân 14 miles NW of Meppel.

Oldenbom, ol-eh-bon a state of the German Empire in the NW with the title of grand-duchy. It is composed of three separate portions 1 the duchy of Oldenburg which forms seven eighths of the territory and is bounded by Hanover on the E and W and on the N by the North Sea. 2 the principality of Lübeck (apital, Lübeck), enclosed by Holstein Prussia and 3 the principality of Birkenfeld, enclosed by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 2479 sq. m. Pop. in 1887 315,095. In 1890 354,988. In 1900 399,183.

The duchy of Oldenburg belongs to the basin of the North Sea and is level. The northern portion known as the Marsh (Ger. Marsch) is largely protected against inundation by dikes. Almost the whole of the Marsh is utilized for agriculture and pasture. The bulk of the duchy known as the Geest, consists of infertile land, much of it being moorland and heath. The chief rivers are the Weser the left bank of which belongs to Oldenburg from Bremen to the sea, the Hunte, an affluent of the Weser and the Haase, an affluent of the Ems. The climate of Oldenburg resembles that of the Netherlands, being temperate and humid. The agricultural holdings are in the main very small. The leading crops include cereals, hay, potatoes, and beans. Cattle, swine, sheep and poultry are extensively reared. Bee-keeping is a considerable industry. In the manufacturing industry Oldenburg holds a very inferior position. The constitution of Oldenburg provides for a single representative chamber, the Landtag, whose members are chosen by indirect

election. The principalities of Lübeck and Birkenfeld have their own provincial councils. The grand-duchy has 1 vote in the German Bundestag and sends 3 members to the Reichstag. The capital is Oldenburg. The bulk of the inhabitants are Protestants. There are numerous descendants of the old Frisians. The history of Oldenburg as a state under that name reaches back to about the beginning of the twelfth century when it first appears as a petty countship. In 1448 Christian count of Oldenburg, succeeded the throne of Denmark. The country was under Danish rule from 1667 to 1773 when it passed under the rule of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. In 1777 the state was erected from a county into a duchy. In 1815 it was raised to the rank of a grand-duchy.

Oldenburg, a town of Germany capital of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg 24 miles WNW of Bremen on the Hunte. The principal buildings are the church of St. Lambert, founded in the thirteenth century and restored in the nineteenth the grand-ducal chateau with beautiful gardens a fine picture-gallery collection of engravings and coins and a library of 120 000 vols near the museum containing antiquarian and natural history collections the grand-ducal residence palace the town hall and the Augusteum with the grand-ducal collection of old masters. There are manufactures of glass cigars leather machinery and musical instruments. Pop. in 1900 24 636.

Oldenburg, *ol den hoo ne* a town of Prussia, in Holstein 30 miles NNE of Lübeck. Pop. 2560.

Oldenburg, *ol den bürg*, a post town of Franklin co. Ind. about 20 miles NW of Lawrenceburg. It has flour and other mills, manufactures of building material etc. Pop. in 1900 967. The banking point is Batesville.

Oldenburg, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Oldendorf, *ol den dorf* a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel near the Weser 26 miles SW of Hanover. Pop. about 2000.

Oldenhorn, a mountain of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, is ascended from Götting or Ormont. Height, 10 250 feet.

Oldesworth, *ol den wort* a village of Prussia, in Schleswig 6 miles SW of Husum.

Oldenzaal, *ol den zal* a town of the Netherlands in Overijssel, 10 miles ENE of Dordrecht. Pop. about 4000.

Oldesloe, *o de loe* a town of Prussia in Holstein, on the Trave 24 miles NE of Hamburg. Near it are saline, sulphur and other baths. Pop. in 1900 4975.

Oldfield Point Light-House, Long Island opposite Stratford Conn. Lat. 40° 58' N. Lon. 75° 7' W.

Oldforge, a post-village and resort of Merkleman co., N. Y. The banking point is Boonville.

Oldforge, a post-borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles SW of Scranton. Coal is mined here and there are nit-mills. Pop. 18 1900 5630.

Oldforge, a township of Lackawanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 45.

Oldfort, a post-town of McDowell co. N. C. 1 mile from the E. base of the Blue Ridge and on the Southern R. 34 miles W. by 9 of Morgantown. Pop. in 1900 253.

Oldfort, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio. The banking point is Tiffin. Pop. 125.

Oldframe, a post-station of Fayette co. Pa.

Old Furnace, a post-hamlet of Gettysburg co. N. C.

Oldglory, a post-village of Santa Cruz co. Ariz. Pop. 75.

Oldham, *old am* a municipal, parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the Mersey 7 miles NE of Manchester. The principal buildings are the town hall and the parish church. The rapid development of Oldham has been due to the extensive coal-fields in its vicinity and to the growth of its cotton industries. It is now one of the leading centres of cotton-spinning in England. It has great machine-shops and there are manufactures of hats and textiles. It returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1891 12 000 in 1881 52,800, in 1901 137,246.

Oldham, a county in the N. part of Kentucky has an area of 181 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River. Capital Lagrange. Pop. in 1890 6754 in 1900 7078.

Oldham, a county in the Panhandle of Texas bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 1470 sq. m. It is traversed by the Canadian River. Capital Tascosa. Pop. in 1890 279 in 1900 349.

Oldham, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio, 3 miles N of Cambridge.

Oldham, a post-village of Kingsbury co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles SE. of Dermot. Pop. in 1900 222.

Oldham, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Hantsfield. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Hantsfield.

Oldham, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Va. Pop. 100.

Old Harbor, a town near the S. coast of Jamaica, in Middlesex co., 10 miles SW of Spanish Town, with which, and with Kingston, it is connected by rail.

Old Hickory, a post-village of Conway co. Ark. about 60 miles NW of Little Rock.

Old Hundred, a post-hamlet of Scotland co. N. C. The banking point is Lenoirburg.

Oldisleben, *ol dis la ben* a town of Saxe-Weimar 24 miles NNW of Weimar. It stands in a small exclave surrounded by Prussia and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 2000.

Old Lake Road, a village of Temascalacota co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 6 miles from Fraserville its banking point.

Oldland, a parish of England, co. of Gloucester 3 miles E of Bristol.

Old Linn, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 11 miles N of Columbia. Pop. 100.

Old Locoming, a township of Locoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 575.

Old Lyme, a township (town) of New London co. Conn. Pop. in 1900 1180.

Old Mao's Creek, Iowa, flows into the Iowa River in Johnson co. about 12 miles below the capital.

Oldman's Creek, N. J. forms the boundary between Gloucester and Salem co. and enters the Delaware River.

Old Marietta, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill. in Merous township. Pop. in 1900 216.

Old Meldrum, a parish of Scotland co. and 10 miles WNW of Aberdeen. It has manufactures of cotton.

Old Menace, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. about 60 miles SSW of St. Louis. Lead and zinc have been mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Old Mississauga, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich. is at the N. end of a long peninsula in Grand Traverse Bay about 20 miles N by E of Traverse City. Pop. 75.

Old Monroe, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. on the Currie River and on the Burlington Route, 38 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. 125.

Old Mystic, formerly Mystic, a post-village of New London co., Conn. at the head of the Mystic River (a tidal affluent of Fisher's Island Sound) 4 miles from its mouth and 9 miles SSE of New London. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 500.

Old Orchard, or **Old Orchard Beach**, a post-village and summer resort of York co. Me. on the seacoast and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles from Saco. The beach is one of the best on the Atlantic coast and affords a good road for driving. A ocean pier nearly 2000 feet in length was constructed here in 1898. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900 964.

Old Orchard, a post-village of St. Louis co. Me. 9 miles SSE of St. Louis on the Frisco System.

Old Perlecan, a post-village of Newfoundland, district of Trinity 38 miles NE of Heart's Content.

Old Point Comfort, a watering place of Elizabeth City co. Va. is near the S. end of Chesapeake Bay adjacent to Fort Monroe, at the mouth of the James River and about 14 miles N of Norfolk, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. It is frequented as a summer and winter resort, the summer temperature rarely exceeding 80°.

Old Providence, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Columbia 120 miles E. of the Mosquito Coast. Lat. 18° 21' N., lon. 81° 22' W. Length 44 miles. On its N. side is the village of Isabel with the chief anchorage.

Old Ripley, a post-station of Bond co. Ill.

Olds, a banking post-village of Henry co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R.

Olds, a post-station of Wayne co. Tenn.

Olds, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 37 miles from Red Deer its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Old Sarum (the *Sorbidunum* of the Romans) an extinct city and borough of England, in Wiltshire, the site of which is on a hill about a mile N of Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance. In the latter part of the eleventh century it was made the seat of a bishopric, which two centuries later was removed to New Sarum (or Salisbury). A few traces of ramparts and of the cathedral remain.

Old Saybrook, a township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn. It contains Fenwick borough. Pop. in 1900 1631.

Old Sparta, a post-village of Edgecombe co. N. C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. 185.

Old Springhill, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. about 200.

Old Store, a post-township of Chester co., S.C., S.E. 20 miles SE of Moore, S.C. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Old Tappan, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Oldtown, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Fla. 30 miles WNW of Bronson station.

Oldtown, a banking post-village of Penobscot co. Me., near the W bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central and the Bangor and Arctostock Rrs. 12 miles NNE of Bangor. It has extensive water power and is chiefly supported by its lumber-mills and manufactures of boots and shoes, woollens, boots and canoes. A railroad bridge across the Penobscot connects Oldtown with Milford. Pop. in 1900, 5765.

Oldtown, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Patomac River half a mile from Greenspring station, W Va. Pop. 150.

Oldtown, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C. 5 miles N of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 1873.

Oldtown, a post-station of Greene co., Ohio.

Oldtown, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Newberry. Pop. 100.

Oldtown, a post-station of Claiborne co., Tenn. about 40 miles N of Knoxville.

Oldtown, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. 30 miles S of Wytheville. It is near the New River. Pop. 50.

Oldtown Creek, Miss. enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles N of Aberdeen. It is about 70 miles long.

Oldtown Island, in the Penobscot River about a mile N of the village of Oldtown, Penobscot co., Me. On it is an Indian village, known as Indian Oldtown.

Old Westbury, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. near the Long Island R. about 13 miles E of Brooklyn. Pop. 220.

Old Zionville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is East Greenville. Pop. about 250.

Oleam, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind. 22 miles NNE of Madison. Pop. 75.

Oleam, a banking post-village of Miller co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 18 miles NW of Tusumba. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Oleam, a city of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Oleam Creek, and on the Erie and other railroads 70 miles SE of Buffalo. It has oil and lumbering interests, glass-works, tanneries, and manufactures of machinery, boilers and engines, etc. and is the seat of a state armory and the Foreman Library. Pop. in 1900, 9462.

Oleam, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. It includes North Oleam village. Pop. in 1900, 4354.

Oleander, a post-village of Marshall co., Ala. 25 miles S of Huntsville. Pop. 150.

Oleary Station, a village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Alberton.

Oleggio, a town of Italy province and 10 miles N of Novara. Pop. 3000 (commune, 9000).

Oleiros, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near Castella Branco. Pop. about 2500.

Olekma, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, after a 4 course of nearly 600 miles joins the Lena below the village of Olekma.

Olekma, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, after a 4 course of nearly 600 miles joins the Lena below the village of Olekma.

Olele, a town on the N coast of the island of Suva, in the port of Koro-raga.

Olema, a post-village of Marin co., Cal. is about 1 mile from the head of Tomales Bay and 35 miles NW of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Olema, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill. about 10 miles E of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Olema, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 6 1/2 miles SSE of Norwalk. Pop. 150.

Olenok, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, enters the Arctic Ocean 99 miles W of the W mouth of the Lena, after a 4 course of 800 miles. At its mouth is the village of Ust-Olenok.

Olentauy, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio.

Olentauy (or Whetstone) River, Ohio, enters the Scioto River at Columbus. Length, 100 miles.

Oleona, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Conderport. Pop. 100.

Oleson, a post-village of Cowita co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 23 miles N of Kalama. Pop. 100.

Oleron, a town of France, incorrectly written Oleron, a town (anc. Oleron or Olerio) an island off the W coast of France, belonging to the department of Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 46° N. Length, 20 miles. Pop. in 1901, 17,633. Chief town and

harbor, on the SE Charente d'Oleron. There are cotton, silk and fish-making industries. The vine is extensively cultivated.

Oleson, a town of Spain 18 miles NW of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Olesko, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 27 miles NNE of Lemberg.

Oleta, a town of California, 20 miles SE of Lodi. Pop. 150.

Oleta, a banking post-village of Woodward co., Okla. Pop. 100.

Oletha, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. in an agricultural and stock raising region, about 12 miles NW of Thornton. Pop. 70.

Olette, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 9 miles WSW of Prades. It is picturesquely situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet on the river Tet, and has hot sulphur springs.

Olesko, a town of Prussia. See MARGAROWA.

Olevano, a town of Italy 20 miles N of Rome. It is situated on a rocky hill amidst fine scenery and commands a magnificent view. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. of the commune (officially styled Olevano Romano) in 1901, 4555.

Olex, a post-station of Gilliam co., Oregon.

Oley, a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2116. Of the village, about 400.

Olsen, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles SW of Münster. Pop. about 1500.

Olsen, a post-village of Cavalier co., N. Dak. 15 miles (direct) E of Langdon. Pop. 250.

Oligate Comasco, a town of Italy 8 miles WSW of Como. Pop. 5000.

Oligate Oleno, a town of Italy 20 miles NW of Milan. Pop. 2000.

Oligate, a town of northern Italy province and 15 miles E of Como, near the Adda. Pop. 1500.

Oligopol, a town of Russia, in Podolia, about 140 miles NNW of Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 3000.

Ollio, a town of Portugal 4 miles E of Faro. It is actively engaged in the fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 9993.

Ollino, a town of the island of Sardinia, 5 miles SE of Nuoro. Pop. 4000.

Ollio, a town of Spain province and 44 miles NE of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Ollio's River, in the Transvaal Colony rises in the spurs of the Drakensberg SE of Pretoria. It flows NE and then E receiving many tributaries, into and through Portuguese territory, joining the Limpopo River from the W just S of lat. 24° S about 50 miles from the sea. It drains a large area and is the chief affluent of the Limpopo.

Ollio's River, or **Elephant's River**, also known as **Ollio's River West**, a river of Cape Colony enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 31° 35' S lon. 16° 12' E. Length probably 150 miles. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hantam.

Ollio's River, or **Ollio's River East**, a river of Cape Colony joins the Gouda after a W course of 157 miles.

Olin, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Wapello River 25 miles E of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Olin, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C. 14 miles N by E. of Statesville. Pop. 80.

Olin, a town of Brazil, state of Pernambuco and formerly its capital 4 miles N of Recife (or Pernambuco). Pop. about 5100. It is beautifully situated and has many massive buildings, including a cathedral and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, botanical garden, school of law with a public library and Jesuit college. See Recife.

Olin, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario 5 miles NW of Leamington.

Olin, a post-station of Scott co., Ark.

Olin, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. 9 miles by rail S of Uniontown. It has powder and coke industries.

Olin, the ancient name of Lissos.

Ollio, a town of Spain in Navarra, 27 miles E. of Pamplona. It has an old ruined castle. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Ollio, a town of Siberia, in Primorsky, at the mouth of the Ollio, in Ollio Bay which is bounded E. by Cape Ollio, in lat. 39° 57' N., lon. 139° 15' E.

Ollio, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles NE of Alicante, 5 miles from the Mediterranean. It is

beautifully situated in a district producing olives, wine, silk, and oranges. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 2960

Olivea, a village of West Prussia, 5 miles NW of Danzig. It represents the oldest German settlement in the eastern Baltic region. The town is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1660 between Sweden, Poland Brandenburg and the emperor of Germany. Sweden was secured in the possession of Livonia and Rethonia. Pop. in 1908 5682.

Olive de Jerez, o-le-vá dá xi-réth a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8348

Olive, La, a town in the island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. (commune) 2300

Olivar Alto, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. about 1500

Olivares, o-le-vá-rés a town of Spain, 10 miles W of Seville. Pop. (commune) 3500

Olive, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla. Pop. 60

Olive, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ky. about 22 miles SE of Paducah. Pop. 60

Olive, a post-village in Olive township (town) Ulster co. N. Y. 9 miles WNW of Kingston. Pop. about 150, of the town in 1900, 2465.

Olive, a post-village of Hardin co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 450

Olivebranch, a post-station of Alexander co. Ill.

Olivebranch, a post-village of De Soto co. Miss., on the Frisco System, 18 miles SE of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 190.

Olivebranch, a post-village of Union co. N. C. 10 miles N of Beaver Dam station

Olivebranch, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. about 30 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 260

Olivebridge, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. on Esopus Creek 17 miles WNW of Rondout.

Oliveburg, a post-station of Jefferson co., Pa.

Olive Center, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. 8 miles N of Holland

Olive Furnace, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ohio, 8 miles SE of Bloom station

Olivegreen, a post-village of Noble co. Ohio 6 miles SW of Caldwell

Olivehill, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. 0 miles NW of Richmond

Olivehill, a banking post-town of Carter co. Ky. 44 miles SE of Mayesville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 291

Olivehill, a post-township of Person co. N. C., about 60 miles NNW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 1755

Olivehill, a post-station of Hardin co. Tenn.

Oliveira, o-le-vá-erá a town of Brazil state of Minas Geraes, on a stream of the same name 160 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail

Oliveira d'Azeméis, o-le-vá-erá dá-zá-méis a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 24 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 2600

Oliveira do Bairro, o-le-vá-erá de bá-ir a commune of Portugal in Beira, 10 miles SE of Aveiro. Pop. 2000

Oliveira do Cande, o-le-vá-erá de kón dá a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles SW of Viseu. Pop. 2000

Oliveira, o-le-rín dá, a town of Brazil state and 130 miles SSW of Bahia, on the Atlantic Ocean

Oliveira, o-le-rín thá a fortified town of Spain, province and 10 miles SSW of Badajoz on the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. It stands in a fertile plain producing wine, oil, silk, and fruits, and has a considerable trade. Down to 1301 it belonged to Portugal. Pop. (commune) in 1900 9060

Olivet, a county in the central part of North Dakota. Area, 727 sq. m. It is bounded E. and partly N. by the Missouri River, by the tributaries of which it is intersected. Capital Sanger. Pop. in 1890 464. In 1900 990

Olivet, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. and near the Ogeechee River 45 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. 250

Olivet, a post-hamlet of Edgar co. Ill.

Olivet, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. It has coal and steel industries.

Olivet, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1465.

Olivet, a township of Milford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1119

Olivet, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 945.

Olivetian River, a small stream of Grafton co., N. H., falls into the Connecticut River

Olivet, a post-village of Lunsen co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. It has powder-works. Pop. about 500

Olivet Springs, a post-village of Boone co., Tenn., 85 miles W by N of Knoxville, on the Southern R. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 800

Olivetsburg, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio, 19 miles N by E of Mansfield. Pop. 125

Olivet, Mount of, a celebrated hill of Palestine, about half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Its summit (highest point 2723 feet above sea-level) commands one of the finest views that can be obtained of the city. On its slopes are groves of olive, fig, and carob-trees. See JERUSALEM

Olivet, o las vá' a town of France in Loiret, 3 miles S. of Orleans, on the Loiret. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3500)

Olivet, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles W of Okaloosa. Pop. 190

Olivet, a post-village of Oahe co. Kan. on the Oahe River, 12 miles SE. of Oahe City. Pop. 100

Olivet, a banking post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 27 miles SW of Lansing. Here is the Olivet College (Congregational), which was organized in 1859. Pop. in 1900 590

Olivet, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co. Pa., about 60 miles E by N of Pittsburgh

Olivet, a post-town capital of Hutchinson co. S. Dak. on the Dakota (or James) River 30 miles NNW of Tafton. Pop. in 1900 150

Olivet, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. 22 miles NE of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. 160

Oliveto Citra, o-le-vá to chít-rá, a commune of Italy province of Salerno, circle of Campagna. Pop. 3600

Olivia, a banking post-village of Renville co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles from Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900 910

Olivina, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. 400

Olivina, a post-village of Calhoun co. Tex. Pop. 80

Olivione, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 144 miles by rail from Basoa. Elevation, 2925 feet

Olkholm, ol-kon the principal island in Lake Balat Siberia. Length 45 miles.

Olkusz, ol-knozh a small town of Russian Poland, 23 miles WNW of Cracow

Olma, a post-village of Catahoula parish La. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Natchez, Miss. Pop. 150

Olinat, the Dutch name of HOLLAND

Olleria, ol-yá-rés'á, a town of Spain province and 45 miles SSW of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 4000

Ollerton, a small town of England, co. and 19 miles NNE. of Nottingham

Olilo, a banking post-town of Keokuk co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900 233

Ollingues, ol-le-sang a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles NW of Ambert.

Ollingues, ol-leen-yee' a village of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Dender 17 miles NNW of Mons

Olliville, ol-le-völ a town of France, in Var 4 miles W of Toulon at the foot of a delta called the Vaux d'Oliville. Pop. about 2800 (commune, 4000)

Ollise, the ancient name of the Ostia

Ollen, ol-lón a village of Switzerland canton of Vaud, 2 miles SE of Aigle. Pop. (commune) about 4000

Olmède, ol-má-de a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) 3000

Olsen, ol-men a village of Belgium, 33 miles E by S of Antwerp on the Great Kiths.

Olmato, ol-má-to a town of the island of Corsica, 16 miles SSE of Ajaccio. Pop. 1500

Olmeca, ol-méca, a town of Peru department and 50 miles N by E of Lambayeque.

Olmstead, ol-mstéd, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 46 miles WSW of Bowling Green. Pop. 100

Olmsted, a county in the SE part of Minnesota, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is drained by the South Branch of the Zumbro River and by the Root River. Capital Rochester. Pop. in 1890, 19 586. In 1900 23,119

Olmsted, a post-village of Palashi co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Mount City or Cairo. Pop. in 1900 208.

Olmsted Falls, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on the Rocky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 530

Olmsted Station, a post-station of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 10 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Olmstedville, ol-mstéd-vil, a post-village of Essex co., N. Y., about 34 miles WNW of Whitehall. Pop. 200.

Olmsted, Olmsted, a town of Ohio, northwest of Valparaiso. Pop. 1890.

Olmütz, Olmütz (Slavia, *Holomuty, ho-lo-mu-tsi*; L. *Olmütium*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, situated on an island in the river March, 60 miles NE of Brünn. Lat. of observatory $49^{\circ} 35' 43''$ N. Lon $17^{\circ} 17' 6''$ E. On the site of its former fortifications now extend promenades and parks. The chief square, the Oberring contains a lofty Trinity column and two fountains. The most interesting edifices of Olmütz are the medieval cathedral the church of St. Maurice, with a fine organ the church of St. Michael the old Jesuit monastery now used as barracks the town hall, with an astronomical clock and a chapel now used as a historical museum the cloth hall and the archiepiscopal residence. The educational institutions comprise a theological faculty all that remains of the former university historical and industrial museums, and a library of about 75,000 volumes. The industries include brewing distilling milling, and the manufacture of chemicals, etc. Lafayette was for years imprisoned in the citadel of Olmütz. The town was until 1648 the capital of Moravia. Pop. in 1900 21,933.

Olmé, a commune of Belgium, province and 8 miles ESE of Liège, on the Viedra. Pop. 2890

Olmey, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 10 miles WNW of Bedford. Cowper resided here for many years. Pop. about 2500

Olmey, a post-village of Otero co., Colo. The banking point is Rockyford. Pop. 100

Olmey, a banking city, the capital of Richland co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 53 miles S of Mattoon. It has foundries and machine-shops, flour mills, brick- and tile-works, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 4260

Olmey, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md., about 20 miles N of Washington D.C. Pop. 75

Olmey, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. The banking point is Siler. Pop. 100

Olmey, a post-station of Clatsop co., Oregon, 60 miles W of Kelso.

Olmey, a post-station and northern suburb of Philadelphia Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Philadelphia Newtown and New York R.

Olmey, a post-village of Young co. Tex. The banking point is Graham. Pop. 150

Olmeyville (local pron. o'ne-vil), Providence co. R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. is a post-substation of Providence

Olmey, a post-station of Pickens co. Ala.

Olmé, o-lé ná a river of Lombardy whose waters in part empty into the canal Naviglio Grande near Milan in part flow to the Po and in part join the Lombré

Olonets, or Olonets o-lon-éts, a government of northern Russia, between lat. 60° and $64^{\circ} 30'$ N. having Archangel on the N. Vologda on the SE. Novgorod on the S. and Finland and Lake Ladoga on the W. Area, about 67,500 sq. m. The northern section is in part hilly. The surface in the E. is an elevated plain the S. part is low. Among the principal rivers are the Onega, Sema, and Svir. The government contains vast number of lakes, the largest being Onega. There are extensive forests which form the principal source of wealth derived from the land the soil being but little cultivated. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Capital, Petrosavodsk. Pop. in 1897, 346,175.

Olonets, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonets situated at the confluence of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 miles NE of St. Petersburg. Pop. in 1897, 1305

Olonne, o-lonn a small seaport of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic Ocean 3 miles N. of Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port.

Olenzac, o-lén-zák' a town of France, in Hérault, on the Canal du Midi 15 miles NW of Narbonne. Pop. 2060

Oloron, an island of France. See Oloron

Oloron, Gave d', gá' de lo'ron' a river of France, formed by the junction of the gaves of Ose and Aspe, flowing NW joins the Pée on the frontier of the department of Landes.

Oloron-Sainte-Marie, o lo'ron' sánt má'ri' (anc. *Aure*) a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles SW of Pau, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ose. It has tanneries and manufacture of woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1901 7462 (commune, 9973). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Olot, o-lot', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 21 miles NW of Gerona. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills. The town has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 8917

Olpe, ol'pé, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles SSW of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1890 3769

Olpe, a post-village of Lyon co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 11 miles S of Emporia. Pop. 175

Öls, or Oels, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Öls, 16 miles ENE of Breslau. It was formerly the capital of the principality of Öls. There are still some remains of the old fortifications. The town has interesting churches, fine sculptural monuments, a splendid castle and notable charitable institutions. Pop. in 1900 10,532

Olsburg, a banking post-village of Putnam county co., Kan. in a grain and stock raising region, on the Leavenworth Kansas and Western R. 25 miles W of Holton. Pop. about 180

Olsnitz, Saxony. See OLSNITZ

Olst, olst, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 8 miles N of Deventer. Pop. about 5000

Olten, ol'ten, a town and railway junction of the canton of Solothurn Switzerland on the Aar 7 miles SW of Aarau. It has large railway workshops, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 7661

Oltenița, ol'ten-it-sá, a town of Romania, on the Danube, 35 miles SE of Bucharest. Pop. in 1890 5901

Olud, ol'ten, a small border town of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, 55 miles W of Kara, on the Olud. It is a very ancient and decayed place.

Olus, the ancient name of the Lor

Olm'stes, a post-village of Baker co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 47 miles W of Jacksonville. The Union general Seymour was defeated here, Feb. 20 1864. Olm'stes has lumber interests. Pop. 200

Olmsted, a banking post-village of Greer co. Okla. on the Frisco System, 48 miles (direct) SW of Hubert.

Olmsted Creek, a post-station of Pike co. Ala.

Olmstedt, ol'm-stét, a village of Prussian Saxony 4 miles WNW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 4183.

Olvera, ol-ve-rá, a town of Spain province and 87 miles NE of Cadix. Pop. (commune) in 1900 9234

Olviopol, ol-vo-pol' a town of Russia, government and 137 miles NW of Kherson on the Bug. Pop. in 1897 6838

Olympia, o-lim'pé-a, a post-village of Lowndes co. Ga. on the Vidalia Southern R. The banking point is Vidalia. Pop. 150

Olympia, a post-village of Bath co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Owingsville. Pop. about 300

Olympia, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va. 14 miles WNE of Marion

Olympia, a banking city the capital of Washington and of Thurston co. is on a peninsula situated at the E. extremity of Puget Sound about 105 miles (direct) N by W of Portland, Oregon and 45 miles SW of Seattle. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Port Townsend Southern R. Lat. $47^{\circ} 34'$ N. and lon. $123^{\circ} 5'$ W. The Iow Chutes River which enters the sound here affords abundant water-power and there are extensive lumber shingle mill and flour mills a brewery cannery etc. The city has also important oyster industries. Steamboats depart regularly for the other ports on Puget Sound. In the immediate vicinity are magnificent forests of fir. Pop. in 1880 1262 in 1890 4696 in 1900 4062

Olympic Mountains, in the state of Washington W of Puget Sound and chiefly in Chelan and Jefferson cos. They are densely forested and harbor much game. The culminating point is Mount Olympus, 8150 feet. Fiea Henry Peak is 8068 ft. Mount Constance 7777 ft.

Olympus, o-lim-püs (Gr. *Olympos, Olympos*) a mountain-range on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia. Its summit, famed in Greek mythology as the throne of the gods, and which has seemingly not yet been attained is 30 miles N of Larissa, in Turkish territory in lat. $40^{\circ} 4'$ N. lon. $22^{\circ} 35'$ E. Altitude, 9860 feet.

Olympus, a post-hamlet of Pickett co., Tenn. on Obio's River 110 miles ENE of Nashville.

Olympus, Mount, Wash. is in the N. part of Jefferson co. about lat. $47^{\circ} 56'$ N. Altitude, 8160 feet above the level of the sea. It is the culminating point of the Olympic Mountains

Olym'thus, an ancient Greek city of Chalcidica. It was taken and destroyed by Philip of Macedonia in 348 a.c.

Olyphant, ol'-fant, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ark., 8 miles SW of Newport.

Olyphant, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Lackawanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western R., 6 miles NNE of Scranton. It has large quarries. Pop. in 1880, 2424; in 1890 4063 in 1900 6180

Om, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Tomsk, after a SW course of 440 miles, joins the Irtysh at Omsk.

Omagah, o'mā, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Tyrone, 37 miles S of Londonderry. Pop. in 1901, 4789.

Omahm, o'mā-haw, a post-village of Boone co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Omahm, a post-town of Stewart co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Lumpkin. Pop. in 1900 182.

Omahm, a banking post-village of Gallatin co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 560.

Omaha, a city the capital of Douglas co. Neb. is pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Missouri River (opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa) 18 miles above its junction with the Platte and 492 miles W by S of Chicago on the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 41° 16' N. Lon. 96° 56' W. The site of the city is on a plateau 80 feet above the Missouri River which is here crossed by several bridges. Omaha is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the state and owes its position to being one of the chief gate-ways of the West. Its more important industries comprise cattle, hog and sheep-raising (it being the third packing city of the United States) sugar-smelting, brewing, distilling and the manufacture of white-lead, lined-oil, machinery, steam-engines, bricks, etc. Here are also located extensive car-shops. Among the more important buildings and institutions of Omaha are the court house, city hall, public library (with 60,000 volumes), Federal building, Coliseum (convention hall seating 12,000), exposition building, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, hospitals, state institute for deaf and dumb, etc. Among the educational institutions are the University of Omaha, the Creighton University Academy of the Sacred Heart, Brownell Hall, St. Catharine's Academy, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Omaha Medical College and the Creighton Medical College. Omaha is the head quarters of the military departments of the Missouri. Pop. in 1810 10,083; in 1880 30,518; in 1900 140,452; in 1906 162,055.

Omaha, a banking post-village of Morris co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 215.

Omaha Agency, a station of Thurston co. Neb.

Oman, o'mā, an independent state (sultanate or kingdom) of Arabia, occupying the NE coastal strip of the peninsula and extending inland to the desert of Desha. A mountain-chain runs nearly parallel to the NE coast embracing rich valleys and the fertile coast-plain of Batna and reaching in the Jebel Akhdar about 10,000 feet in greatest altitude. Oman produces dates (the chief article of export) and other fruits, cereals, indigo, wine, coffee, etc. Pearls, mother-of-pearl and fish are exported. Area, about 77,000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,000,000. Capital, Muscat. Although the government is commonly known as the sultanate of Muscat, it should be observed that the sultan (or Sayid) never assumed the religious title of imam which is often erroneously bestowed on him. The jurisdiction of the state extends over Owadai in Baluchistan. There is a British political agent at the capital. The sway of Muscat formerly extended over a long strip of the African coast, including Zanzibar as well as over part of Persia.

Oman, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on the river St. Lawrence about 22 miles N of Watertown. Pop. 150.

Oman, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, 19 miles S of Tiffin. Pop. 80.

Omnard, a post-village of Sanisco co. Mich. The banking point is Brown City. Pop. 100.

Ombay, om-bā, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N of Timor.

Ombb, om'bō, an island of Norway in Bukkefjord, 18 miles NE of Stavanger.

Ombrore, om-brō'ā (anc. *Umbro*) a river of Italy in Tuscany enters the Mediterranean 10 miles below Grosseto, after a course of 160 miles.

Omdurman, om-dūr-mān, a town of the Egyptian Sudan, Africa, on the left bank of the White Nile, nearly opposite Khartoum. Lat. 15° 38' N. Lon. 35° 39' E. A village up to 1885 it was taken by the Mahdi who made it his capital, the centre of the Mohammedan Nile country. It had walls, the tomb of the Mahdi and the residence of the Khalifa, his successor a grand mosque, treasury, arsenal, prison and slave-market. The Anglo-Egyptian forces here overwhelmed the Khalifa on Sept. 2, 1898, thus reconquering the Egyptian Sudan. They destroyed a large part of Omdurman leaving a market for nomadic tribes, and removed the capital to Khartoum. Pop. about 50,000.

Omaga, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Ark.

Omaga, a post-village of North co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 100.

Omaga, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Tula.

Omaga, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., about 34 miles NNE of Indianapolis.

Omaga, a post-station of Scott co., Ky.

Omaga, a post-village of Madison parish La. Pop. 75.

Omaga, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio 16 miles SSE of Chillicothe. Pop. 100.

Omaga, a post-village of Kingfisher co. Okla. The banking point is Kingfisher. Pop. 100.

Omaga, a post-station of Gregg co., Tex.

Omaga, a post-station of Halifax co., Va.

Omaga, o'mā-yā, a town of Italy, in the province of Novara, at the N extremity of the Lake of Orta. Pop. 4900.

Omakau, o-mā-kau, a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk, joins the Indigirka.

Omahee, a banking post-village of Bottineau co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 9 miles SE of Bottineau. Pop. about 250.

Omenon, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Victoria, on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles NNW of Port Hope. Pop. in 1901 574.

Omen, a post-village of Smith co. Tex. about 6 miles from Troop station. Pop. about 350.

Ome'na, a post-village and resort of Leelanau co. Mich. on the W shore of Grand Traverse Bay 22 miles N of Traverse City. Pop. 80.

Omenak Fjord, or Jacob's Bight, a noted seat of iceberg growth and distribution on the W coast of Greenland, N of the Nagrak Peninsula, in lat 70° 40' N.

Omer, a banking post-village of Aransas co. Mich. 7 miles NE of Stanish on the Detroit and Mackinac R. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 650.

Ometepé, o-mē-tā-pā. **Ometepeo,** o-mē-tā-pē or **Ometepé,** o-mē-tā-pā, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua, towards its SW end. It consists of the twin volcanoes Alta Gracia and Madera both about 5000 feet high.

Ometepeo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero and on the right bank of the Ometepeo River 102 miles E by S of Acapulco.

Ommen'cy, Cape, Alaska, is the S point of Baranof Island, at the entrance to Christian Sound.

Ommen, om-mē, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel on the Vechte, 14 miles E of Zwolle. Pop. about 1500.

Oms, o'ms, an islet of Denmark in the S part of the Great Belt. Length 5 miles.

Omo, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Omo, a river of Kaffa (a dependency of Abyssinia) and British East Africa flows into the N extremity of Lake Rudolf.

Omon, o-mō, a maritime village of Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras 15 miles E of the mouth of the river Motagua. Lat. 15° 47' N. Lon. 85° 5' W. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador are received at this port.

Omolon, o-mō-lon, a river of Siberia, joins the Kolyma 80 miles SW of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

Omo, a banking post-village of Winnebago co. Wis. on the right bank of the Fox River 10 miles W by N of Oakton on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has various manufacturing enterprises. Pop. in 1900 1358.

Omo, a township of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1153.

Omsk, omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Akmoinsk province and of the general government of the Steppes, is situated on the Irtysh at the confluence of the Om and on the Transiberian railway. Lat. 55° N. It has a military school, a Kirghiz school, hospitals, theatre, library, geographical society, several academic institutions, etc. Pop. in 1897 37,470.

Oma, a post-village of Cabell co., W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 100.

Oma, o'mā, a river of Siberia, rises on the SW frontiers of Irkutsk, flows NNW and joins the Tekona to form the Tselena, an affluent of the Yenisei.

Omaga, a banking city of Pettawatomie co. Kan. on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. 28 miles W of Holton. It is in a farming section. Pop. in 1900 598.

Om'ala'ka, a city of La Crosse co. Wis. on the Black River 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 4 miles N of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900 1368.

Om'la'cka, a township (town) of La Crosse co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1041.

Omamia, a village of Mills Lake co. Minn. Pop. 50.

Omameck, a banking post-town of Accomac co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay about 76 miles NNE of Norfolk. It

has a sawmill, saw-mills, manufacture of barrels, etc. Pop. about 900.

Onaga, a banking post-village of Inyo co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 35 miles E. by W of Chicago. It has tile-works, a sawmill etc. Pop. in 1900, 1275.

Onate, on-yá'tá, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 30 miles SSE of Bilbao. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5974.

Onawa, 5u g-wa, a banking post-town, capital of Menominee co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line and the Illinois Central R. 37 miles SSE of Sioux City and 4 miles E. of the Missouri River. It is in a farming and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900 1933.

Onawa, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co. Me. Pop. 50.

Onaway, a banking post-village of Presque Isle co., Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. 24 miles W of Rogers. Pop. in 1900 1264.

Onberg, a post-station of Indiana co. Pa., about 40 miles WNW of Altoona.

Onchiketa, a post-village of Franklin co., N Y. Pop. 50.

Onda, on dá, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles WSW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5595.

Ondara, on-dá rá, a town of Spain, province and about 50 miles from Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3598.

Onea Halgam, o-ná'á hál-gá or simply Halgam, an island in the South Pacific, forming the most northern of the large islands of the Loyalty group.

Oncal, a post-township of Greenville co. S C. Pop. in 1900 2489.

O'Neal, a post-village of Floyd co. Va. The banking point is Ellersville. Pop. 175.

O'Neale, a post-village of Madera co. Cal. The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 150.

O'Neale Mills, a post-station of Troup co. Ga. 9 miles SE of Lagrange.

One and a Half Degree Channel, a passage through the Maldives Islands, in the Indian Ocean, about 90 miles wide.

Oneata, o-ná'á tá, one of the smaller Fiji Islands. Lat. 15° 24' S. lon 178° 31' W.

One'co, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. on the Mocomp River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles E of Williamstown. Pop. 340.

Oncoco, a post-village of Manatee co. Fla. Pop. 75.

Oncoco, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. about 14 miles N of Freeport. Pop. 90.

Oncoga, o-ná'gá, a river of northern Russia, rises in Lake Latcha and, after a generally N course of 350 miles enters the Gulf of Onega at its SE extremity. It is in greater part navigable and steamers ascend it for 80 miles.

Oncoga, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles SW of Archangel, at the mouth of the Onega River in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. in 1897 2694.

Oncoga, Gulf of, the southernmost portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 30' and 65° N. Length about 80 miles. At its mouth is the island of Solovetzkoi. It receives the rivers Onega, Vyy, and Kem.

Oncoga, Lake, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga from which it is distant 85 miles NE. in the extreme of the government of Olonets mostly between lat. 60° 32' and 62° 53' N. Length 140 miles breadth, from 30 to 45 miles. Area, estimated at 8470 sq. m. Greatest depth 740 feet. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N, where it is much indented and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky and its waters beautifully clear and well supplied with fish. Navigation is much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N extremity. It receives several streams, the principal of which are the Muga, Shuya, Vodia, and Vytygra. Its outlet is the Svir by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga. The Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytygra with the Kayla, an affluent of the Elea-Oncoga, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

Oncogila, o-ná' yá, a seaport of Italy 41 miles ENE. of Nicos, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 7357 (commune, 8527).

One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, a settlement of British Columbia, 150 miles from Ashcroft, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Onchunga, a seaport and port of entry of New Zealand, on Manukau Harbor 7 miles by rail SW of Auckland. Pop. about 3000.

Oncida, o-ní dá, a county in the SE. part of Idaho. Area, 2695 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River, is bounded on the NW by the Snake River and is also drained by the Port Neuf, Blackfoot, and John Gray's rivers. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful

scenery. The highlands are covered with extensive forests of pine and other evergreen trees. Gold and silver are found in the county. Capital, Malad City. Pop. in 1890, 6819. in 1900 8938.

Oncida, a county of New York, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1180 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by Oneida Creek and Oneida Lake and is drained by the Mohawk and Black rivers and Otiskany, Fish, and West Canada creeks. The Chenango and Unadilla rivers rise in the county. Capital, Utica. Pop. in 1890, 123,923. in 1900 132,504.

Oncida, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 200 sq. m. It contains numerous lakes and is drained by the Wisconsin, Flambeau, Tomahawk and other rivers. Capital, Rhineland. Pop. in 1890 5010. in 1900, 5875.

Oncida, a post-village of Benneke co., Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 100.

Oncida, a banking city of Knox co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 12 miles NE of Galena. It is in an agricultural section. Pop. in 1900 730.

Oncida, a post-village of Delaware co. Iowa. Pop. 140.

Oncida, a banking city of Nemaha co. Kan. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 8½ miles E. of Seneca. Pop. in 1900 279.

Oncida, a post-station of Lenawee co. Mich.

Oncida, a post-village of Madison co., N Y. on the W. bank of Oneida Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 26 miles E of Syracuse. It has flouring, knitting and planing-mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, steel pulleys, carriages, chucks, cigars, and caskets. Large quantities of hops and dairy-products are produced in the vicinity and exported from this place. Oncida was formerly noted as the seat of a communistic association, called the Oneida Community (located about 3 miles from the village). This society was converted in 1881 into a joint-stock industrial company. Pop. in 1900 6364.

Oncida, a post-village of Carroll co. Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co. and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 75 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Oncida, a township of Huntington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 291.

Oncida, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa., on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. The banking point is Shamonsburg.

Oncida, a post-village of Scott co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Tennessee R. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood. Pop. about 400.

Oncida, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. 10 miles W of Green Bay.

Oncida, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario, near Cayuga. Pop. 75.

Oncida Castle, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y. on Oneida Creek and on the New York Ontario and Western and the West Shore R. 3 miles E of the village of Oneida. Pop. in 1900 291.

Oncida Creek, N Y. rises in Madison co. runs nearly northward forms the boundary between the cos. of Madison and Oneida, and enters the S. end of Oneida Lake.

Oncida Lake, N Y. is near the middle of the state and 12 miles NE of Syracuse. It is surrounded by Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, and Oneida cos. It is about 22 miles long and its greatest width is 5 miles. Its outlet is the Oneida River.

Oncida Lake, a post-village of Madison co. N Y., on the lake of the same name, about 20 miles ENE. of Syracuse. Pop. 100.

Oncida River, N Y. issues from the W. extremity of Oneida Lake and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Onondaga and Oswego. It is about 10 miles long and unites with the Seneca River about 12 miles NNW of Syracuse to form the Oswego River.

Oncida Valley, a post-village of Madison co. N Y. 15 miles SW of Rome. Pop. 350.

O'Neill, a post-station of St. Louis co., Me.

O'Neill, a banking city capital of Holt co. Neb., on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line and other railroads, 129 miles W of Sioux City. It has railroad repair-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 1107.

Oncama, o-ná' t-ma, a post-village and resort of Manitowish co., Mich., on Lake Michigan and Portage Lake, 10 miles N by E of Manitowish, on the Manitowish and Northwestern R. It has several lumber mills, mineral springs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Onketam, o-ná' k-to-tá' or Onokutan, o-ná' k-to-tá, one of the Kuril Islands, off the E. extremity of Kamtschatka, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Oncmen, o-ná' mán' a river of Siberia, flows NE and falls into the gulf of the same name, which forms the estuary of the Andyr, in Bering Sea.

Onondaga, a post-village in Onondaga township (town) Oswego co., N. Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Ulster and Delaware Rrs. 60 miles ENE of Binghamton. It contains a state normal school and has railroad repair-shops, a foundry silk-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Onondaga, a banking post-town capital of Blount co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 36 miles NE by N of Birmingham. Iron is mined in the district. Pop. in 1900 683.

Onondaga, a banking post-village of Clay co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 31 miles SE. of Clay Center. Pop. 175.

Onghin, on-ghen' a river of Mongolia, rises about 104° E flows SE. and discharges itself into the lake Kurugan-Ulan-Nor in the N. of the Desert of Gobi.

Onghie, ong gdi a town of India, 170 miles N of Madras. It is a seat of missionary activity. Pop. about 10 000.

Onida, a banking post-village, capital of Sully co. S. Dak. 16 miles N of Blunt. Pop. about 100.

Onigamis, Lake, Canada, is one of the chain of lakes forming the head-waters of the river St. Maurice.

Onil, o-neel a town of Spain, province and 31 miles NW of Alicante. Pop. (commune) 2039.

Onion River, Va. See WYOMING.

Onion River, Wis. enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Onitsha, a town and trading station of Southern Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, a short distance from the lower Niger.

Onley, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Onancock.

Onnang, on nang', a town of France in Nord 4 miles NE of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901 4536 (commune, 4954).

Onnallinda, a village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Southfork. Pop. about 300.

Ono, one of the largest of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Ono, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. 22 miles ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

Ono, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. Pop. 60.

Onod, o'nod' a town of Hungary co. of Borsod, on the Sajd an affluent of the Tisza 46 miles NW of Debreczin. Pop. 2094.

Onomichi, a town of the main island of Japan on the Inland Sea, 120 miles WSW of Kobe. Pop. in 1899 22,312.

Onon', a river of Mongolia and Transbaikalia, after a NE. course of 380 miles joins the Ingoda, 46 miles SW of Nerchinsk to form the Shilka.

Onondaga, on-on daw ga, a county in central New York has an area of 794 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and the Oneida River on the SW by Seneca Lake and is intersected by the Seneca River and drained by Chittenango and Onondaga creeks. The western portion of the Great Level is in this county. Among its mineral resources are salt (from salt springs) and gypsum. Capital, Syracuse. Pop. in 1890 148 247 in 1900 168 735.

Onondaga, a post-village of Ingham co. Mich. on the Grand River and on the Michigan Central R. 17 miles VNW of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Onondaga, or **Onondaga Hill**, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. in a township (town) of the same name, 4 miles SW of Syracuse. The town is drained by Onondaga Creek and contains a part of the Onondaga Indian Reservation. Pop. of the town in 1900 6690 of the village, about 200.

Onondaga, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R. 7 1/2 miles E of Brantford. Pop. 150.

Onondaga Castle, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. about 7 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 120.

Onondaga Creek, N. Y. rises in the S. part of Onondaga co. runs N. and enters Onondaga Lake.

Onondaga Lake, N. Y. is in Onondaga co. about 3 miles NW of Syracuse. The water is impure or saline. It is 6 miles in length and about a mile in breadth, its greatest depth 65 feet. In this vicinity are some of the most productive salt springs in the United States. Elevation, 361 feet. Its waters pass by a short outlet to the Seneca River.

Onondaga Valley, a locality in Onondaga co., N. Y. on a creek of the same name, in a beautiful valley about 4 miles S. of Syracuse, of which it is a post-station. Pop. about 600.

Onota, a post-village of Alger co., Mich., on the S. shore of Lake Superior, 40 miles E. by S. of Marquette, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. Pop. 110.

Onoville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y., near the Allegheny River and 18 miles S. by W. of Little Valley on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 350.

Onrust, on'ríst, a small island off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia.

Onset, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. 4 miles from Wareham. Pop. about 500.

Onset, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. The banking point is Jonestown. Pop. 130.

Onsingen, a village of Switzerland. See ONNISEN.

Onslow, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 645 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the New River. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890 10 803; in 1900 11 940.

Onslow, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles E. of Anamosa. Pop. in 1900 232.

Onslow, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, on of Colchester, on the estuary of Salmon River, opposite Truro, 66 miles N. of Halifax.

Onslow Bay, on the coast of North Carolina, extends for 80 miles between Cape Fear and Lookout.

Onsted, a banking post-village of Lenawee co. Mich., on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R., 12 miles W. of Tecumseh. Pop. 150.

Onstwedden, onst'wéd dēn, a village of the Netherlands, 25 miles SE. of Groningen.

Ontario, on-tā re-o, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes of the United States and Canada, forms part of the boundary between New York and Ontario. It is 195 miles long on a line drawn nearly east and west, and about 65 miles wide at the broadest part. Area, 7250 sq. m. The greatest depth is 738 feet, with the surface 247 ft. above sea-level. It is connected with Lake Erie, which lies 225 ft. higher by the Niagara River which enters Lake Ontario about 40 miles from its W. extremity. Vessels pass from one of these lakes to the other by the Welland Canal (leaving Lake Ontario at Port Dalhousie) which is in Canada and is 27 miles long. Lake Ontario is never closed by ice, and the water freezes only near the shore where it is shallow. Its outlet is the St. Lawrence River which issues from the NE. end of the lake. The shores are generally low and there are few peninsulas or promontories. An

cient beaches mark former higher levels of the water. The chief towns on the shores of the lake are Oswego, Hamilton, Toronto, Whitby, Port Hope, and Kingston. The largest rivers that enter it besides the Niagara are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers. It contains an abundance of fish. Lake Ontario was named Lake St. Louis by Champlain, and for a time it was known as Lake Frontenac.

Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, or Canada West, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the NE. and E. by the province of Quebec, SE. by New York on the W. and NW. by Manitoba and Keweenaw, and on the S. by the Great Lakes (and their connecting waters) and Minnesota. Its most northerly part extends to James Bay (Hudson Bay). Area of the land-surface, 318 650 sq. m.

The surface of the country is diversified by rivers and lakes, a main water-shed separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of the St. Lawrence and a minor one dividing the streams flowing into Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron from those flowing into lakes Erie and Ontario.

There are few marked prominences, and seemingly no portion of the province rises above 2000 feet. In general the surface lies below 1200 feet and continues the Laurentian Highland, with its partially bare and glaciated rocks and extensive deposits of till (or drift). In the Ontario peninsula between Lake Huron on the NW. and lakes Ontario and Erie on the SE. is the most fertile and thickly populated portion of the province and of the entire dominion.

The principal rivers of Ontario are the St. Lawrence, the tributaries of the Ottawa, the French Magalloway, Severn and Nottawasaga, falling into Georgian Bay, the Saguenay, Mattawan, and Aux Sables, falling into the main body of Lake Huron; the Thames, running SW. into Lake St. Clair; the Grand, flowing SE. into Lake Erie; the Trent, in part of its course called the Otonabee and the Mohawk, flowing SE. into the Bay of Quinte and the Niagara, falling into Lake Ontario. The Ottawa forms part of its NE. boundary. In the NW. Algoma district the rivers include the Abitibi and Albany (both tributary to Hudson Bay) and the English. The lakes of Ontario are numerous the aggregate area of the waters belonging to the province, not counting the larger lakes which receive its waters (Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) is estimated at 3350 sq. m. Among the minor lakes are Nipigon, Simcoe, and Nipissing. The Lake of the Woods is in the extreme northwest. The principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, Long Point, Burlington, and Quinte.

The climate of Ontario is not one of very great extremes in its more southerly parts, and the influence of the Great Lakes is by no means insignificant. At Toronto the lowest temperature is about -8° , the maximum, 89° . The annual rainfall over the province ranges from about 36 to 44 inches. The flora is in the northern parts largely of a sub-Arctic type, but in the peninsular region of the E. the vegetation is that of the belt of deciduous trees of Ohio and New York. Less than one-half of the great forests of spruce, pine, and hemlock which at one time covered the province now remains. Northern Ontario is still important as a fur-yielding country and supplies quantities of the pelts of the otter, mink and skunk. The moose, caribou, wolf, fox and bear are a part of the mammalian fauna.

The agricultural resources of the country are very great. Immense crops of wheat are raised, also oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, etc. The apple-orchards of the southwestern counties are very productive, and pear, plum, grapes, cherries and various kinds of berries thrive. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 31,816,000 bushels; oats, 89,893,327 bushels; and barley, 16,000,701 bushels.

The mineral wealth of the country is very rich and varied, and comprises iron, copper, silver, lead, gold, nickel, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, petroleum, and rock-salt. The production of gold in 1900 was \$421,000 of silver in 1900 105,487 ounces, nickel (from the Sudbury region, one of the most productive in the world) in 1901 0 139 000 pounds, valued at \$4,564,000, and pig-iron in 1900 64,749 net tons, valued at \$683,157. The production of copper which is very abundant in the shore-regions of Lakes Superior and Huron, reached in 1900 upward of 8 000 000 pounds. Ontario furnishes the greater part of the petroleum produced in the Dominion, and the product has been in some years as high as 36 000 000 gallons.

The principal articles manufactured are cloth, hats for men, sawn timber, iron and hardware, paper, soap, starch, hats, caps, boots, shoes, leather, cotton and woolen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing machines, woodenware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, etc. The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario. In 1852 there was not a single mile in operation in the province; in 1900 the mileage was 6812. The principal canals are the Welland between Lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau between Kingston and Ottawa; and the St. Lawrence canal, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council and a legislative assembly of 93 members.

Ontario is divided into numerous counties and a number of sections which are specifically designated districts. The names of the districts are Algoma, Muskoka, Huron, Parry Sound, and Rainy River. Pop. in 1901 2,182,047. Parry is the most populous province in the Dominion. The principal cities are Toronto (the capital with a population in 1901 of 268,640), Ottawa (the capital of the Dominion, with a population of 50,028), Hamilton, London and Kingston. The leading educational institutions are the University of Toronto, Victoria University (federated with the preceding), Wytheville and St. Michael's Colleges (affiliated with the University of Toronto) and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

The province contains many objects of interest to the tourist among which are the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Falls of Niagara, and the Falls of Kakabikwa, on the river Kaministiquia, 30 miles from its outlet into Lake Superior.

In 1867 under the Act of Confederation, Upper Canada was constituted the province of Ontario. See CANADA.

Ontario, a county in the west-central part of New York has an area of 652 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake and is drained by Flint, Honeoye, and Mud creeks and Canadawaga Outlet. The surface is generally diversified with verdant hills, valleys, and ridges. Among its beautiful features is Canadawaga Lake. Capital Canadawaga. Pop. in 1890 48,453; in 1900 49,505.

Ontario, a county in the province of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario. It is watered by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario and into Lake Simcoe, which latter forms its northwestern boundary. Capital Whitby.

Ontario, a banking city of San Bernardino co., Cal. about 15 miles W. of San Bernardino, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Ontario, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Ill., about 10 miles NNE. of Galesburg.

Ontario, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, 15 miles E. of Elkhart. Pop. 200.

Ontario, a post-village of Story co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles E. of Boone. Pop. 100.

Ontario, a post-station of Jackson co., Kan., about 43 miles NNW. of Topeka.

Ontario, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y., in Ontario township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 26 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 2550, of the village, about 500.

Ontario, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 7 miles W. of Mansfield. Pop. 175.

Ontario, a banking post-town of Malheur co. Oregon is a grain and fruit region, on the Oregon Short Line, 15 miles E. of Vale. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Ontario, a post-station of Charlotte co. Va.

Ontario, a post-village of Monroe and Vernon cos., Wis. on the Kickapoo River 9 miles S. of Newburg. Pop. in 1900 389.

Ontario Beach, a resort of the state of New York near Rochester.

Ontario Center, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y. 13 miles E. of Charlotte. Pop. 175.

Ontarioville, a post-village of DuPage co. Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 250.

Ontonagon, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1142.

Ontonagon, on-ta-na-shi-lah, a town of Spain in Valenciana, 11 miles SW. of San Felipe de Jativa. It has manufactures of textiles, paper, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 11,441.

Ontonagon Park, a resort in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. 14 miles N. of Tannersville and adjacent to Ontonagon Mountain (2830 feet).

Ontonagon, a small river in the upper peninsula of Michigan is formed by the South, Middle East and West Branches, which unite near Rockland. The river enters Lake Superior at Ontonagon.

Ontonagon, a county of Michigan, is the most western part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1255 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake Superior on the SW. by the Montreal River. It is drained by the Ontonagon River and its branches and the Presque Isle River. The Porcupine Mountains, in its N. part, are about 1200 feet higher than the lake. Copper and iron are found. Capital Ontonagon. Pop. in 1890 3756 in 1900 5179.

Ontonagon, a banking post-village capital of Ontonagon co. Mich. on Lake Superior at the mouth of the Ontonagon River about 135 miles E. of Duluth on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has extensive lumbering and mining interests. Pop. in 1900 1267.

Oward, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. 225.

Ozark, a post-station of Yell co. Ark.

Ozanga, on-ta-ga, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Santander. Pop. about 11,000 (?)

Oz, a village of France in Hautes-Pyrénées, 4 miles W. of Bagnères-de-Luchon at the foot of a pass of the Pyrenees. Near it is a cascade 550 feet high.

Oskamp, a-keep, a town the principal mining-station of Asamaquand Cape Colony 80 miles by rail E. by S. of Port Nolloth on the W. coast. It is an exceedingly arid region but has valuable copper mines to which it owes its development. Pop. about 1900. Elevation 3025 feet.

Ostlitz, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Southern Indiana R. 3 miles NW. of Bedford. It has extensive stone-quarries. Pop. about 800.

Ostlogah, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, IT on the St. Louis, Iron Mountains and Southern R. The banking point is Claremore. Pop. in 1900 368.

Osttewah, a post village, capital of James co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 15 miles E. of Chattanooga. It has powder works. Pop. about 325.

Osttensplant, Ost-tens-pil, a town of the Netherlands provinces of South Holland, in Overflakke, 18 miles SSW. of Rotterdam. Pop. about 2500.

Ostia, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See USFA.

Ost, for a manufacturing village of Baden in the circle of Baden. Roman antiquities have been found here. Pop. about 2800.

Osterna. See OSTUNA.

Ostacker, Ost-ak-ker, a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 2 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900 4406.

Oostberg, Oost-ber-g, a commune of the Netherlands, island of Cadand, 5 miles ENE. of Sula.

Oostburg, a post-village of Rhodogoyan co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 42 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 240.

Oostcamp, Oost-kamp, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Bruges. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. in 1900, 5590.

Oostduinkerke, *Ōst'duink'kē*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a canal, 24 miles WSW of Bruges.

Oostende, *Ōst'ē-kē*, a village of Belgium province of East Flanders 10 miles N of Ghent.

Oostenaia, a river in the N part of Georgia, uniting with the Bihwah at Rome to form the Coosa.

Oosterbeek, *Ōst'ēr-bēk*, a village of the Netherlands in Gelderland 3 miles W of Arnhem.

Oosterhout, *Ōst'ēr hōwt*, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles NE of Breda. It has tanneries, potteries and manufactures of tobacco, beet-sugar, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1890 11,545.

Oosterland, *Ōst'ēr lānt*, a village of the Netherlands in Zealand, island of Duveland.

Oosterslede, *Ōst'ēr-slē*, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders 7 miles SSE of Ghent.

Oostmalle, *Ōst'mālē*, a village of Belgium province and 15 miles ENE of Antwerp.

Oostduinkerke, *Ōst duer kēnk-kē*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders 20 miles SE of Bruges.

Oostroosbeke, *Ōst rō'sē-bēkē*, a town of Belgium in West Flanders, arrondissement of Thielt Pop in 1900 4461.

Oostvleteren, *Ōst vlā tēh-rēn*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders on the Yser 25 miles SW of Bruges.

Ootacamund See *IVAKANDUN*.

Ooteghem, *Ō tēh-gēm*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles F of Courtrai.

Ootmarsum, *Ōt mē sūm*, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 10 miles NE of Almelo.

Opal, a post-village of Wisc. co. Tex. Pop 60.

Opal, a post-village of Fauquier co. Va. The banking point is Warrenton.

Opalenitz, *Ō pā-lē-nī-tē*, a town of Prussia, 23 miles WSW of Posen Pop 2000.

Opato, *Ō pā ro*, or *Rapa*, *rā pā*, an island of the Pacific Ocean in the Dangerous Archipelago Lat 27° 38' S.; lon. 144° 3' W.

Opawto, *Ō pā tōv*, a town of Poland, government of Radom 20 miles NW of Sandomierz on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop in 1897 6943.

Opbrakel, *Ōp brā kēl*, a commune of Belgium in East Flanders 8 miles ENE of Oudenaarde.

Opdyke, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ill. on the Lemayville and Nashville R. 7 1/2 miles SE of Mount Vernon Pop 200.

Opelcoke, a post-village of Houghton co. Mich. near Oscoda station. Copper is mined here. Pop about 1600.

Opelika, *Ō pē-lē-kā*, a banking city capital of Lee co., Ala. on the Western of Alabama and other railroads, 29 miles NW of Columbus. It is in a grain and cotton region and has cotton gins and compresses, cotton and cotton-seed oil mills, fertilizer-factories, etc. Pop in 1900 4245.

Opelousas, *Ō pē-lō-sās*, a banking post-town capital of St. Landry parish La. about 60 miles W of Baton Rouge, on the Morgan a Louisiana and Texas R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries on ice-plant, etc. and is a shipping point for cotton. Here are the Academy and Convent of the Immaculate Conception. Pop in 1900 2951.

Open Meadows, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y.

Openhaw, a town of England, co. of Lancashire forming an eastern suburb of Manchester.

Opesquon, *Ō pēk*, on a post-hamlet of Frederick co. Va. 8 1/2 miles NE of Winchester.

Opesqua Creek rises in Frederick co. Va. runs in a NNE direction passes into West Virginia, and enters the Potomac 7 miles NE of Martinsburg. On its banks near Winchester Sheridan defeated Early Sept. 19 1864.

Ophim, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. The banking point is Alpha or Orion. Pop 125.

Ophir, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ark.

Ophir, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. 23 miles NE of Sacramento. Pop 160.

Ophir, a post town of San Miguel co. Colo. on the Rio Grande Southern R. 14 miles from Telluride. It has gold- and silver-mining. Pop in 1900 127.

Ophir, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ga. 30 miles NE of Acworth. Pop 55.

Ophir, a post-village of Curry co. Oregon.

Ophir, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, is in a cañon of the Ogurth Mountains. Silver has been mined here. Pop about 200.

Ophir Creek, a gold-bearing stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, tributary of the Ninkink River.

Ophir, Mount (Gunning Lédang), an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, in lat 2° 30' N, lon. 102° 28' E. 45 miles ENE of Malacca, 4150 feet above the sea. Much of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.

Ophir, Mount, a mountain of Sumatra, near the W coast, 70 miles NW of Padang. Lat. 0°; lon. 100° E. Height, 6000 feet.

Op'ho'ven, a village of Belgium in Limbourg on the Meuse, 24 miles NE of Hasselt.

Opindem, *Ō p'ik dēn*, a town of Bhenish Prussia, 15 miles SE of Düsseldorf on the Wupper. Pop in 1900 4207.

Opobo, a town of Nigeria, western equatorial Africa, near the mouth of the Opobo River. It is sometimes designated New Opobo to distinguish it from the native town a few miles above.

Opocno, *Ō-pōtch'no*, a village of Bohemia, NE of Königgrätz.

Opocno, *Ō-pōtch'no*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 58 miles SSW of Warsaw on the left bank of the Drawica. Pop in 1897 6022.

Opolis, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 20 miles NW of Joplin Mo. Pop about 175.

Open, *Ō-pēn*, a pueblo of the island of Cebú Philippine Islands. It has a monument to Magellan killed here in 1521. Pop in 1903, 12 225.

Oporto, *Ō-pōrtō*, (the port *L. Portus Cale*) the second city of Portugal in population and importance capital of a district of its own name, situated on the right bank of the river Douro 5 miles from its mouth and 17 1/2 miles NNE of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9' N. lon. 8° 45' W. It extends two miles along the N bank of the river the streets rising picturesquely in terraces one above the other, while on the opposite side of the Douro is the suburb of Vila Nova de Gaia with villas, convents, grain-elevators, and immense warehouses for storing wine. The city contains numerous squares (*campus p. nōes*) of which the Praça de Dom Pedro, with the town-hall (or Casa de Câmara) forms the business centre of the town. Numerous gardens, chief of which are the Jardim da Cordoaria and the Jardim de São Lázaro afford beautiful displays of the luxuriant vegetation of the region. The most conspicuous public buildings include the general hospital, town-hall, the cathedral or Sé (occupying an eminence formerly the site of an ancient castle of the Emery) the episcopal palace the English Factory House (a club building of white granite), exchange, Crystal Palace (the building of the industrial exposition of 1865) mint and opera-house. Many of the dwellings have gardens attached. The sculptured fountains are an attractive feature of the city. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos ("Tower of the Clergy" 245 feet in height) attached to the Igreja (church) dos Clerigos.

Oporto is the seat of a medical college, schools of commerce and navigation and other superior schools and has numerous hospitals, a public library containing 150 000 volumes a municipal museum polytechnic institute, gallery of paintings commercial association etc. The most interesting structure of Oporto is the Ponte de Dom Luiz Primeiro, an iron girder bridge, one of the most graceful structures of its kind in the world, which crosses the Douro in a single arch of 560 feet span. Oporto is the chief industrial centre of Portugal. Silk factories are established in and around the city which has also ship-building yards, breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries and manufactures of woollen linen and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthen ware, steel and iron goods, paper, wax, tobacco, and soap. The harbor is accessible from the sea for vessels of small draft only owing to a bar at the mouth of the Douro. The fine new Atlantic harbor of Leixões is about 4 miles N of the mouth of the river. The Douro is subject to dangerous freshets by the rains or melting of the mountain-snows. The principal trade of Oporto is in part wine to which it gives the name. The lesser articles of export include oil, olives, snuff, lemons, oranges, refined sugar, salt, and cork. The climate of Oporto suffers from chilling fogs. Pop in 1900 173 421.

Opesquon Creek, an affluent of Comegus Creek, in Adams co. Pa.

Opotchka, *Ō-pōtch'kā*, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles E of Pskov, on an island formed by the Vahkaya. Pop in 1897 5655.

Oppe, *Ō pē*, a river forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 3 miles SW of Oderberg after an ESE course of 60 miles.

Oppein, a town of Prussia, capital of a district in the province of Silesia, on the river Oder 53 miles SE of Breslau. The principal buildings are the church of St. Adalbert, reputed to have been founded in 905 and the castle of the dukes of the house of Piat, dating from the fourteenth century situated on an island in the river and used as a government building. The industries comprise brewing and distilling and the manufacture of cement, sugar, and leather. Pop in 1890, 20 300 in 1900, 30,115.

Oppele, a post-village of Conway co., Ark. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 25.

Oppenheim, op'pe-nim', a town of Baden, 11 miles NNE of Mannheim. Pop. 2000.

Oppenheim, op'pe-nim', a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine, 11 miles SSE of Mainz. In the Middle Ages it was a free imperial city. Near by are the ruins of the imperial castle of Landeck destroyed by the French in 1690. Pop. in 1900, 3781.

Oppenheim, a post-village in Oppenheim township (town) Fulton co., N.Y. about 20 miles E. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1259.

Oppido, op'pe-do, a town of Italy province of Reggio & Calabria, 10 miles ESE of Palmi. It has a cathedral. Pop. 4000 (commune of Oppido Mamertina, 7500).

Oppido, the former name of PALMA.

Opposition, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark. 16 miles NW of Pothman.

Oppele, op'pe-lo or Opelo, an old town of Norway, now forming an eastern suburb of Christiania.

Option, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa.

Opwijk, op'wik a village of Belgium in Brabant, 10 miles NW of Brussels.

Oquaga Lake, a post-station of Broome co. N.Y.

Oquawka, o-kwa'ka, a banking post-village, capital of Henderson co. Ill., on the Mississippi River 25 miles W of Galena on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Oquirrh (o kwir) Mountains, Utah, a range which extends southward from the S. end of Great Salt Lake. The terraces of ancient Lake Bonneville are clearly marked out on their slopes.

Oquesoco, a port village and resort of the Rangely region, Maine. The banking point is Phillips.

Or, or, a river of Asiatic Russia, flows N. and, after a course of 140 miles, joins the Ural near Orsk.

Oran, a post-village of Stokes co., Ind. on the Erie R. The banking point is Knox. Pop. about 300.

Oran, a post-village of Covington co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. 100.

Oran, a post-village of Laurens co. S.C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. 80.

Orasie, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 100.

Oradell, a post-village of Bergen co. N.J., on the Hackensack River and on the New Jersey and New York R., 19 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. about 350.

Oradour-Saint-Gemest, o-ra-doo' sãt' zhem' a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles N of Bellac.

Oradour-sur-Glanne, o-ra-doo' sür' glã, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 16 miles NE of Rochechouart. Pop. 1874.

Oradour-sur-Vayres, o-ra-doo' sür' vã, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 6 miles S. of Rochechouart.

Oradajökull (Oráfa Jökull), o-ra-dã-jã-kool, the highest summit of Iceland, in the SE. of the island, being the culminating point of the Vatnajökull. Height, 6425 feet.

Orangense, o'ra-kun' (i.e. stormy) an island of the Pacific Ocean, near New Ireland.

Oranibi, a post- and mission-station of Navajo co. Ariz.

Oranion, o-ra-nion' a town of France, in Haute-Alpes, 20 miles SW of Digne. Pop. 1500 (commune, 2400).

Oranion, or Anthony Mason (1832) an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of New Ireland.

Oran, a post-station of Georgia co., Ohio.

Oran Oaks, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., about 10 miles SW of Petersburg.

Oranmel, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 55 miles SE. of Buffalo, and on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 275.

Oran, o'ran (Fr. pron. o'ran') a fortified town of Algeria, capital of the department of Oran 205 miles by rail WSW of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 35° 44' N, lon. 0° 39' W. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Sainte Croix, at the mouth of a small stream. Its climate is extremely hot but healthy. The new town is well laid out and substantially built, with the aspect of cities in France. It has a museum and library, Catholic cathedral, and a notable mosque. The harbor is but indifferently good, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir 3 miles distant, is one of the best in Algeria and admits large vessels. The city has some manufactures, an important wine-industry and exports grain, flour, wine, brandy, opiate gum, cattle, sheep, goats, wool, and hides. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1599 and abandoned in 1702 soon after the destruction of the place by earthquakes. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished and surrounded by strong fortifications. It was occupied by the French in 1831. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 59,333, of whom 42,337 were French.

Oran, the westernmost department of Algeria. Area, 24,450 sq. m., inclusive of the military territory. It is a productive region, with great mineral wealth. The civil district is divided into the arrondissements of Oran, Mostaganem, Sidi-bel-Abbes, and Tlemcen. Capital, Oran. Total pop. in 1901 1,060,734.

Oran, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Oran, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. 70.

Orange, or Gariep, gar-ey' the largest river of southern Africa, forming in part the boundary between Cape Colony on one side and the Orange River Colony, Griqualand West, British Bechuanaland, and German Southwest Africa on the other rises in the Drakensberg, in Basutoland, at an elevation of upward of 10,000 feet, flows W. and enters the Atlantic near lat 28° 35' S. Its banks abound in ebony, mimosa, and willow-trees, but much of the country near it is an unrelenting desert. Its shallow waters, bars, and rapids render it practically unfit for navigation. Chief affluents, the Vaal and Caledon on the right and the Hartbeest on the left. Length, about 1180 miles.

Orange (Fr. pron. o'ranzh' and Arauc'eo), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vanduse, on the Aigue, 12 miles N of Arignon. Its chief interest is derived from its fine Roman remains, including a magnificent triumphal arch decorated with beautiful bas-reliefs, a vast theatre, now partially restored, with its ancient stage in an excellent state of preservation and the ruins of the circus. The principal modern structure is the church of Notre Dame, dating from the eleventh century. The industries of the town comprise the manufacture of textiles, dyeing and tanning. Orange was the capital of a principality of the same name which passed about the middle of the sixteenth century into the possession of the house of Nassau. William the Silent, the great leader of the Dutch in their rising against Spain, and his son and successor, Maurice of Nassau, made the house of Orange illustrious. William III of this dynasty ruled both England and Holland. On his death in 1702, the rule of the house of Nassau in the principality terminated and in 1713 it was awarded to France by the treaty of Utrecht. The royal family of the Netherlands is still known as the house of Orange. Pop. in 1901 6470 (commune, 10,000).

Orange, a county of California, in a famous fruit-growing region, near the SW extremity of the state, is bounded W. and SW by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 750 sq. m. Capital, Santa Ana. Pop. in 1890, 13,630, in 1899 19,500.

Orange, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 1315 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the St. John River and has numerous lakes and extensive forests of pine. The orange, lemon, and sugar-cane flourish here. Capital, Orlando. Pop. in 1890, 12,584 in 1900 11,574.

Orange, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by Patoka and Lost creeks. Capital, Paoli. Pop. in 1890, 14,628; in 1900 10,854.

Orange, a county in the SE. part of New York, borders on New Jersey. Area, 849 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and on the SW by the Delaware River. It is intersected by the Wallkill River and also drained by the Shawangunk and Ramapo rivers. This county comprises a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson. It annually sends to market millions of gallons of milk. Among its mineral resources are various building stones and iron-ore. Capital, Newburgh and Goshen. Pop. in 1890 97,859. In 1900, 103,859.

Orange, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, 386 sq. m. It is drained by the Neuse and Flat rivers and New Hope Creek. The Haw River touches the SW extremity of the county. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890 14,948; in 1900, 13,000.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 393 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River on the S. by Sabine Lake, and on the W. and SW by the Neches River. Capital, Orange. Pop. in 1890, 4770; in 1900 5505.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River and is drained by several branches of the White River and by Walt's River. Capital, Chelsea. Pop. in 1890 10,615. In 1900, 10,113.

Orange, a county in the north-central part of Virginia, has an area of 340 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan River and also drained by the North Anna. It contains gold and iron. Capital, Orange. Pop. in 1890 12,614. In 1900, 12,871.

Orange, a banking city of Orange co., Cal., near the Santa Ana River and on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines, 10 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It is in a fertile and productive fruit region. Pop. in 1955 1216

Orange, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., borders on Long Island Sound and is bounded on the W by the Housatonic River. Orange village is about 6 miles WSW of New Haven on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town contains the borough of West Haven. Total pop. in 1900 6996

Orange, a post-station of Liberty co. Fla.

Orange, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., about 40 miles N of Atlanta.

Orange, a post-township of Clark co. Ill. about 80 miles S. by W of Paris. Pop. in 1905 1215

Orange, a post-village of Rayette co. Ind., about 30 miles SW of Richmond. Pop. about 200

Orange, a post-village of Vernon parish La. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Leesville. Pop. about 555

Orange, a banking post-village in Orange township (town), Franklin co., Mass. on the Miller's River and on the Boston and Maine R. 37 miles W of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of sewing machines, machinery, automobiles, carrels, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 5528

Orange, a post-village of Iowa co. Mich. about 6 miles S. of Iowa, its banking point. Pop. 100

Orange, a post-village of Clarke co. Miss. The banking point is Enterprise. Pop. 250

Orange, a township (town) of Grafton co. N.H. 15 miles SW of Plymouth. Pop. in 1905 313

Orange, a city of Essex co. N.J. on the Lackawanna and the Erie R., 12 miles W of New York city and adjoining East Orange and South Orange. It is prettily situated near the base of Orange Mountain and contains numerous elegant residences of citizens of New York. Llewellyn Park a charming residential tract of about 750 acres, in the outskirts, is held in common under certain restrictions, by those dwelling in it. Electric cars connect this city with Newark 3 miles distant, and with other stations. Orange has manufactures of hats, electrical supplies, phonographs, etc. Pop. in 1890 16,644 in 1940 24,141

Orange, a township (town) of Schuyler co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1391

Orange, a post-township of Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. in 1900 691

Orange, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 445

Orange, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. about 12 miles N of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200

Orange, a banking city capital of Orange co. Tex., on the Sahlin River, about 15 miles from its mouth and on the Southern Pacific R. 90 miles NE of Galveston. It has large lumber and shingle-mills and produces sugar, rice, and fruit. Pop. in 1900 3335

Orange, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 148

Orange, a banking post-town, capital of Orange co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads, 85 miles SW of Washington D.C. Pop. in 1900, 536

Orange, a township (town) of Juneau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 561

Orange, a post-town and township of New South Wales, 102 miles by rail W of Sydney. Pop. of the town about 4000

Orange Bay, in Tierra del Fuego, E side of Hardy Peninsula, lat. 55° 51' S. is one of the few excellent harbors on this coast.

Orangeburg, a county in the south-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 1345 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Congaree River on the E by the Santee River and on the SW by the South Edisto. It is also intersected by the North Edisto River. Capital, Orangeburg. Pop. in 1890, 49,393 in 1900, 59,653.

Orangeburg, a post-village of Mason co. Ky., about 6 miles SE of Maysville. Pop. 120

Orangeburg, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore R., 25 miles N of Jersey City. Pop. 175

Orangeburg, a banking city capital of Orangeburg co. S.C. on the North Edisto River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. 51 miles S of Columbia. It has rice, cotton, and lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 4455. Orangeburg is the seat of the Claflin University and of the Normal Industrial Agricultural and Mechanical College, both for colored students.

Orange, Cape, on the coast of Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 52° 30' S.

Orange City, a post-town of Volusia co., Fla. about 55 miles S. by E. of Palatka, on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Orange City, a banking post-town, capital of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., about 45 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 1457

Orangedale, a post-station of St. John co., Fla.

Orangedale, a post village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury

Orangegrove, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., 33 miles SW of Mobile. Pop. 200

Orange Heights, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 400

Orangeshill, a post-station of Washington co. Fla.

Orange Lake, Fla., is partly in Marion co. and touches the S part of Alachua co. Length, about 14 miles.

Orange Lake, a post-village of Marion co. Fla., on Orange Lake, 20 miles SE. of Gainesville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 100

Orange Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. Johns River about 55 miles S of Jacksonville.

Orangepark, a post-town of Clay co. Fla., on the St. Johns River 15 miles above Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 245

Orangeport, a post-village of Niagara co. N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 5 miles ENE. of Lockport. Pop. 75

Orange River See Oranias

Orange River Colony, formerly the Orange Free State, a colonial possession of Great Britain in southern Africa, has for its chief boundaries Griqualand West, the Transvaal Colony, Natal, Basutoland and Cape Colony. Area, according to latest estimates 48,325 sq. m. The surface is a plateau mountainous in the E and S and sloping W from the Drakensberg range which separates the region from Natal on the E. Mean altitude, about 4900 feet. The important rivers are the Vaal and Orange, on the N and S boundaries respectively to which the Modder, Sand, Caledon, and other rivers are tributary. The climate is on the whole pleasant and healthful with the temperature ranging from 40° (or less) to 85° (January). Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Large tracts have excellent grazing-lands, only a small portion is suitable for agriculture, but considerable grain is raised. The diamond product in 1898 was valued at £1,500,000 the Kimberley mines are just across the W boundary. The imports (clothing, groceries, and iron and steel goods) amounted to £1,190,932 in 1898 the exports (diamonds, agricultural products, hides, and skins), to £1,923,425. The colony had in 1904 about 460 miles of railway. Capital Bloemfontein. Pop. in 1890, 267,503, of whom 77,716 were whites. The Boers established a republic here in 1854. The country as a result of the Anglo-Boer war was officially transformed by proclamation from the Orange Free State into a possession of the British Crown in May 1900.

Orange Springs, a post-village of Marion co. Fla., near Orange Lake, about 25 miles W by S of Palatka. Pop. 100

Orangetown, a township (town) of Rockland co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 15,455. It contains Nyack Piermont and South Nyack.

Orangetown, the chief settlement on the island of St. Eustatius, Lesser Antilles.

Orange Valley, a former post-village of Essex co. N.J. now a post-station of the city of Orange.

Orangeville, a banking post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. 14 miles N of Freeport, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Orangeville, a post-village of Orange co., Ind. on Lost Creek about 52 miles NW of New Albany. Pop. 60

Orangethite, Baltimore co. Md. on the Northern Central R., is a post-station of the city of Baltimore.

Orangethite, a post-village of Barry co. Mich. The banking point is Plainville. Pop. 150

Orangeville, a post-township (town) of Wyoming co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1005. Orangeville post-office is about 4 miles W of Warsaw.

Orangeville, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on Pymatuning Creek and on the Erie R., 21 miles NNE of Warren. Pop. about 405

Orangeville, a post-borough of Columbia co. Pa. on Fishing Creek at the base of Knob Mountain, 14 miles NE of Donville, on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop. in 1900 459

Orangeville, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. 1 miles SW of Bonham. Pop. 125

Orangeville, a post-village of Emery co. Utah. The banking point is Provo City. It has a roller-mill. Pop. about 650

Oreograpia, a banking post-town and outpost of Buffalo, Ontario, on a branch of the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R., 40 miles NW of Toronto. It contains several flour- and woolen-mills, foundries, meat-works, etc. A large quantity of grain is shipped from this place. Pop. in 1901 2511.

Orango, o-ra-n-go, the largest and southernmost of the Bismarck Islands, of western Africa. Lat. 11° 19' N lon 160° W Length, 25 miles.

Orani, o-ra-ni, a town of the island of Sardinia, 40 miles N of Cagliari. Pop. 3690.

Oranienbaum, o-ra-ni-en-bowm, a town of Germany duchy of Anhalt, 8 miles SSE of Dessau. It has a handsome ducal palace, with a park and orangery. Pop. about 2300.

Oranienbaum, o-ra-ni-en-bowm, a town of Russia, government and 19 miles W of St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland, opposite the town of Grootstadt. It has a palace and many villas. It is a sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1897 5333.

Oranienburg, o-ra-ni-en-bowm, a town of Prussia, 35 miles NNE of Potsdam on the Havel. It has chemical-works, glue-factories, breweries etc. Pop. in 1900 7854.

Oranmore, o-ran-mor, a small town of Ireland on and 5 miles E of Galway on Oranmore Bay.

Oravica-Bánya, o-ra-vi-ta-ba-ba-yah (Oravica Mines) or **Német-Oravica** (German Oravica) Ger. *Deutsches Oravica*, a town of Hungary co. of Krassó-Szörény 53 miles SSE of Temesvár. Pop. about 4000. Near by is the village of Ruman (Rumanian) Oravica.

Oraville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Murphysboro. Pop. 125.

Orb, orb, or **Orbe**, a river of France, rises on the boundary of the department of Aveyron flows S past Béziers, and 7 miles below enters the Mediterranean Sea, after a course of 60 miles.

Orb, orb or **Orp**, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel on the Orb 42 miles NW of Würzburg. It has saline and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 3591.

Orbansy Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland is E of the V peninsula of Barra.

Orbasan, or-ba-san, a town of Italy province and 8 miles SW of Turin. Pop. 2600 (commune 3008).

Orbe, orb, a town of Switzerland canton of Val de Saône, on the Orb, 6 miles SW of Yverdon. Pop. in 1900 2096.

Orbe, a river of Switzerland chiefly in the canton of Val de Saône in the department of Jura, France, and enters Lake Neuchâtel below Yverdon.

Orbec, or-bek, a town of France, in Calvados on the Orbe, 11 miles SE of Luncz. Pop. (commune) 3608.

Orbetello, or-bet-tel-lo, a town of Italy province of Grosseto (Tuscany) 49 miles SE of Pombino, on the Lake of Orbetello, a lagoon about 5 miles in length by 3 miles in width, communicating with the Mediterranean. It is situated near the foot of Monte Argentario. Portions of the ancient walls have been preserved. The lagoon abounds in fish. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901 7374).

Orbey, the French name of Uzès.

Orbig, or-bi-g, a river of Spain, rises in the N part of Leon flows S and joins the Esla.

Orblans, a banking post-borough of Huntingdon on Pa. on the East Broad Top R. 40 miles W of Carlisle. It is in an iron-mining region. Pop. in 1900 653.

Orbiston, a post-village of Hocking co. Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Nelsonville. Pop. 110.

Orbitello, a town of Italy. See **Orbetello**.

Orca, or-ka, a river of Italy in Piedmont flows ENE from the Alps to the Po, which it joins 13 miles NE of Turin.

Orca, a post-village of Alaska, on Prince William Sound, in lon. 145° 50' W west of the mouth of the Copper River. It has a salmon-cannery.

Orcaades, the Latin name of the **ORCADES ISLANDS**.

Orca, a post-station of San Juan co. Wash. on Orca Island just NE of San Juan.

Orca, or-ka, a town of Spain province and 60 miles ENE of Granada, near the source of the Orca, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) 4600.

Orchard, a post-village of Mitchell co. Iowa, 12½ miles NW of Charles City, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 125.

Orchard, a post-station of Linn co. Kan.

Orchard, a banking post-village of Antelope co. Neb., 23 miles by rail E of O'Neill. Pop. 110.

Orchard, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 160.

Orchard, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario. The banking point is Mount Forest, 8 miles distant. Pop. 160.

Orchard Grove, a post-village of Lake sup. Ind. about 19 miles E. of Crown Point. Pop. 104.

Orchard Hill, a post-village of Spaulding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 40 miles S of Atlanta. Pop. about 115.

Orchard Lake, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Pontiac. Pop. 163.

Orchard Park, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 500.

Orchard Place, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 100.

Orchards, a post-village of Clarke co. Wash. The banking point is Vancouver.

Orchies, on shee' a town of France, in Nord, 16 miles SE of Lille. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, edge-tools, leather tiles, sugar etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4356.

Orchilla, or-oh-ee-ya, Urochilla, on-oh-ee-ya or **Orchilla**, on-oh-ee-ya, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 miles NW of Tortuga. Length, 8 miles.

Orchomenos, or kom o-ni, an ancient city of Greece, in Boeotia. Its remains are 1 mile NE of Lavadia.

Orca, a river of Italy. See **Orca**.

Ord, a banking city capital of Valley co. Neb., on the North Loup River, 68 miles N of Kearney on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 1872.

Orderville, a post-village of Kane co. Utah about 40 miles E of Toquerville. Pop. about 275.

Ord-of-Calithness, a headland on the E. coast of Scotland on the borders of Caithness and Sutherland.

Orda, or doo, a town and port of Ana Minor on the Black Sea, 35 miles W of Akrasus. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Ordubad, or doo-bad, a town of Transcaucasian government of Erivan 40 miles SE. of Nakhichevan. Pop. in 1897 4029.

Orduna, or-doo-na, a town of Spain province of Alava 23 miles NW of Vittoria, in a fine mountain-valley on the Nervión. Pop. (commune) about 3390.

Ordway, a post-town of Orma co. Colo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 55 miles W by S of Sheridan Lake. Pop. in 1900 133.

Ordway, a post-village of Brown co. S Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Aberdeen. Pop. about 200.

Orona, a post-village of Owyhee co. Idaho. The banking point is Mountain Home. Pop. 100.

Oron, a post-village of Mason co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NE of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Oronsville, o-ran-vil, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo. 20 miles from Miami.

Orbank, a post-village of Buckingham co. Va. about 30 miles N of Farmville. Here are quarries of roofing-slate. Pop. 190.

Örebro, ö-sä-broo, a lin. or province of central Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N Area, 3600 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 194,924. Capital, Örebro.

Örebro, a town of Sweden capital of the lin. of the same name, near the W extremity of Lake Hjälm 104 miles W of Stockholm. Pop. in 1900 22,913. It has an ancient castle, a fine town hall an interesting old church a museum and a theatre. There are machine-shops chemical works, and manufactures of matches, snuff etc. Among the articles of trade are the products of the neighboring mines. Örebro long played a prominent rôle in the history of Sweden as a place of assembly of the diet. Here, in 1527 the diet decreed the establishment of Lutheranism in the kingdom.

Ore Creek, Mich. enters the Shiawassee River in Genesee co.

Orefield, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. 9 miles W by N of Allentown. Pop. about 275.

Oregon, or-a-gon, one of the Pacific states of the American Union, bounded N by Washington, E by Idaho S by Nevada and California, and W by the Pacific Ocean. The northern border is washed by the Columbia River except to the eastward of the point where that stream first reaches lat. 45° N, which parallel completes the northern limit of the state on the E the Snake River forms a portion of the boundary while the southern limit is lat. 42° N Area of the land-surface, 94,569 sq. m. of the upsurprising waters, 1470 sq. m.

Face of the Country—The coastal strip of Oregon is mountainous and broken, terminating in bold sea-cliffs and passing interiorly into a partial plateau which is densely timbered, except in the S where the bald hills rise in an open

prairie-like region with groves of timber. This tract is bounded eastward by the Coast and Umpqua ranges. Between these ranges on the W and the great Cascade Range on the E lie the fertile Willamette Valley and the upper basins of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers—the three river-basins being separated by the transverse Calapooya and Rogue River mountains. The W flank of the Cascade Range is a densely timbered and greatly broken region of which only the valleys are arable. These mountains present many cones of but recently extinct volcanoes. Mount Hood, the loftiest of these situated about 45 miles SE. of Portland, attains an elevation of 11,235 feet. Other lofty summits are Pitt, 9760 ft. Diamond Peak 8667 ft. and Scott, 7123 ft. E of the Cascade Range the country embracing two-thirds of the state, is open, dry, and admirably adapted to pastoral pursuits. It is a rolling country in some parts traversed by deep cañons and elsewhere by mountain-ranges and ridges of volcanic rock. Is the NE is the beautiful Grande Ronde, a valley with 375,000 acres of fertile land, surrounded by well timbered mountains. This is the northernmost of a series of similar valleys enclosed by the Blue Mountains and their eastern spurs. There are also great sage-plains and large marshes occur in the Klamath Valley and elsewhere.

The coast-line extends more than 300 miles N and S. On it are Tillamook, Fales Tillamook, Yaquina and Coos bays, besides which the mouths of the Columbia, Umpqua, Coquille and Rogue rivers afford harbor facilities.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Columbia, which borders the state for 300 miles and affords extensive steam navigation, and its tributaries, direct and indirect,—the Willamette, Calapooya, Santiam, Clackamas, Yamhill, Tualatin etc. all west of the Cascade Range, affording some steam navigation and E of the Cascade Range the Des Chutes, John Day, Umatilla, Wells, Walla, and Snake, the last receiving the Grande Ronde, lower Burnt, Malheur and Owyhee. A considerable area in this state sends no water to the sea, since it lies in the Great Basin. Here are Malheur, Harney, Christmas, Abert, Goose, and Summer lakes, and westward are several lakes (the Klamath Lakes) which lie in the Upper Klamath Valley.

Geology. *Miscellaneous.*—The Cascade Range, geographically continuous with the Sierra Nevada of California, is almost everywhere overlaid with volcanic rocks. In the valleys of the Snake and Owyhee the formation is also largely volcanic, and indeed, nearly the whole eastern section of the state may be said to be a vast volcanic plateau. The western valleys are chiefly of Tertiary and Quaternary age, but there are well-characterized Cretaceous areas, mainly in the Des Chutes, John Day and Rogue River valleys. The ridge between Coos Bay and the Coquille River contains valuable lignitic coal of Cretaceous or Tertiary age and outcrops of the same mineral occur at many other points. The amount of coal mined in the state in 1903 was 91,144 short tons valued at \$221,933. Gold is found both E and W of the Cascade Range, occurring in quartz and placer deposits argentiferous galeas and native silver occur at various points. Ores of copper and iron are very abundant and have a wide range. The output of gold for the year 1903 was 63,411 fine ounces, valued at \$1,412,268 of silver 118,090 fine ounces, valued at \$65,720. Pottery, a clay glass-cand, granite, marble, sandstones, slate, steatite and other mineral substances of economic value are plentiful.

Climate.—The climate of western Oregon is much like that of England but milder in winter except in elevated places. The rainfall is abundant and in many places excessive, ranging as high as 100 and even 140 inches per year. E. of the Cascade Mountains the rainfall is markedly deficient, falling to 12 or even 6 inches and the climate is generally pleasant, although with extremes of summer (100°-110°) and winter (—25°) temperatures. Live-stock seldom needs winter foddering or careful shelter, although the last is desirable in the rainy season.

Fauna and Flora.—The animals differ widely from those of the Atlantic states but the grizzly and the black bear, the deer, prong-horn, big horn, Rocky Mountain goat, coyote, panther etc. as representatives of the more familiar forms of the mammalian fauna, represent species found widely dispersed on the continent. Salmon and trout are common in the streams, and the annual catch of the former is very large and lucrative, especially on the Columbia River. Other fishes of economic importance are several herrings and smelts, the halibut, and the ood (incorrectly so called). There is much and widely varied furred and feathered game.

The principal mountain-ranges and nearly all the western valleys and plateaus are densely wooded with giant trees. Here grow several species of pine, cedar, and fir, the cypress, redwood, larch, spruce, juniper, yew, chestnut, maple, oak, ash, and alder and eastward there are willows, poplars, birches, and some coniferous trees. Coniferous trees pre-

dominate and give tone to the landscape. The cutting and sawing of lumber and the export of timber and spars afford employment to much capital and the Douglas spruce for makes the best masts and spars in the world. The quantity of lumber cut in 1899 was 966,860,000 feet, valued at \$6,238,260. Among native fruits are the currant, gooseberry, blackberry, raspberry, strawberry and grape. The various bunch grasses and the white sage of the E. afford excellent pasturage.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The scenery on the lower Columbia is everywhere of a grand though gloomy character. The Dalles and the Cascades, the Falls of the Willamette and of Silver Creek, the great cone of Mount Hood, the mountain cliffs and gorges, the cañons and the snow-capped peaks, the numerous limpid lakes and thermal salt and mineral springs, broken lava-deserts and beautiful pastoral valleys, are among the infinite variety of interesting objects to be found in this state.

Agriculture.—Western Oregon is specially adapted to wool-growing, cattle-breeding and the growth of the best grades of winter wheat, barley and oats. Hay is produced abundantly. Indian corn does not thrive, the summers being too cool. The state ranks second in the production of hops, chiefly grown in the Willamette Valley and in the quality of its temperate fruits holds a leading position. The main fruit-growing region is the area between the Coast and Cascade ranges. The number of apple-trees in the state in 1900 was 2,825,898 plum- and prune-trees, 2,517,523. Peaches and figs grow in the southwest. The eastern valleys and plains are better adapted to grazing than in agriculture; but many tracts of excellent wheat-land are found there. In the Willamette Valley live-stock of every kind attains great perfection. Flax is cultivated for fibre and seed and does admirably. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 10,198,012 bushels, oats 5,252,770 bushels, barley 905,928 bushels, corn, 51,147 bushels, rye 54,049 bushels, potatoes, 1,992,029 bushels and hay, 1,877,085 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 18,810,192 pounds.

Manufactures.—The principal industries entering under this head are lumber-sawing, the tanning of leather, the making of boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery, the milling and reduction of ores, and the making of flour, furniture, liquors, wagons, cotton-seed and hauled oils, etc. The packing of beef and pork is an industry of some importance, far surpassed, however by that of the fishing and canning of salmon, the product of which has an annual value of about \$2,000,000. There is also some ship-building.

Railroads.—In 1863 there were 4 miles of railroad in operation in 18 0 159 miles in 1880 608 miles in 1890, 1455 miles and in 1900 1695 miles.

The counties are 33 in number—viz. Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Tualatin, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill. The principal towns are Portland, on the Willamette (pop. in 1900 90,426), Astoria (5381), Baker City a mining supply centre (5643), Pendleton (4406), Salem, the capital (4258), The Dalles (3542), Oregon City (3494) etc.

Education.—Eugene is the seat of the University of Oregon. Among other colleges are the Pacific University at Forest Grove (Congregational), McMinnville College (Baptist), Philomath College (United Brethren in Christ) at Philomath, Willamette University (Methodist) at Salem, Portland University at University Park, Portland Academy and St. Michael's College (Roman Catholic) at Portland. The state agricultural college is at Corvallis and there are state normal schools at Ashland, Drain, Monmouth, Gold Beach and Weston.

Government, etc.—The governor and state officers are elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for a term of 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 2 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—Pop. in 1850, 13,294; in 1860 52,465; in 1870 10,925; in 1880, 174,708; in 1890 313,767; and in 1900 413,636. About one-sixth of the inhabitants in 1900 were foreign born, including over 10,000 Chinese. There are several thousand Indians belonging to main tribes.

History.—The possession of the country to the N of the Columbia River was disputed previous to 1846 by the United States and Great Britain. The claim of the United States to Oregon (and also Washington) was based upon the discovery of Captain Gray who had visited these regions towards the close of the eighteenth century (having been despatched by Boston merchants in quest of furs) and upon

the Louisiana purchase (the Spaniards, the possessors of Louisiana from 1763 to 1803, having made explorations along these coasts). In 1846 the United States and Great Britain agreed upon the parallel of 49° N as the boundary between their dominions in this quarter. In 1811 Astoria was founded by the Pacific Fur Company. Most of the early settlers were Canadian French voyageurs, coureurs de bois, and trappers, and the Scottish traders of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Fur companies. The permanent settlement by Americans began soon after 1830. A large proportion of the early immigrants were from Missouri. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848 and in 1859 it became a state.

Oregon, a county in the S part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 787 sq m. It is drained by the Eleven Points River and by an affluent of the Spring River. Capital, Alton. Pop. in 1860 10 467 in 1900, 13,565.

Oregon, a banking city capital of Ogle co. Ill. on the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 101 miles W of Chicago. It has manufactures of iron-castings, steel tanks, pumps, etc. Pop. in 1900 1677.

Oregon, a post-township of Clark co. Ind. Pop. in 1900 1668.

Oregon, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 75.

Oregon, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 1667.

Oregon, a banking city capital of Holt co. Mo. 25 miles NW of St. Joseph and 5 miles E. of the Missouri River. It is in a stock and fruit region and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1632.

Oregon, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. C.

Oregon, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., 7 miles NNE. of Lancaster. Pop. about 360.

Oregon, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 410.

Oregon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn. 3 miles from Fintville.

Oregon, a banking post-village of Dane co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 19 miles S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900 697.

Oregon, a township (town) of Dane co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Oregon City, a banking city capital of Clackamas co. Oregon is on the right or E. bank of the Willamette River near the mouth of the Tualatin and on the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles S. of Portland. It is situated in a section abundant with rocky walls where a fall of the river affords abundant water power. It has woollen, flour, pulp and paper mills, and is in a fruit and farming region. Pop. in 1900 3464.

Oregon Hill, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa. 27 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. 109.

Oregon House, a post-hamlet of Yuba co. Cal., 25 miles NE of Marysville.

Or'oge'n'sia, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. about 44 miles W of Birmingham.

Oregonia, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 120.

Oregunda, or'd-ground' a small seaport of Sweden, 120 and 70 miles NE of Stockholm, on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Orshill, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the Central New England R. 3 miles E. of Millerton. N. Y. Pop. 244.

Orshill, a post-village of Chatham co. N. C.

Orshill, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. 3 miles from Roaring Spring, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 250.

Ore Knob, a post-village of Ashe co. N. C. 45 miles S of Marion, Va. Copper has been extensively smelted here. **Orel**, or'di' (Russ. pron. ar'ye') a south-central government of Russia, watered by the Don, Dnieper (an affluent of the Don) Oka (an affluent of the Volga), and Dnieper (an affluent of the Dnieper). Area, 18,000 sq m. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile, except in the western portion, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The principal products include grain, hemp and sugar-beets. Live-stock is extensively raised. The forest products are important. Capital, Orel. Pop. in 1897 2,554,749.

Orel, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Orel. It is situated on the Oka, 168 miles NW of Voronezh. It is in great part built of wood. Orel has communication by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian seas and is a great entrepot of the Russian grain trade. There are many manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1897 60,888.

Oremland, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

O'rell, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ky., 13 miles SW of Louisville.

Orellana de Vinja, or-ri'd-ná 12 va-d ná, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Oreomet, a post-village of Polk co. Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Odartown. Pop. 375.

Orenburg, or'gn boorg', a government of Russia, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, mostly comprised in the former. Area, about 73,500 sq m. It is traversed by the Ural mountains and there are large areas of steppe. Among the rivers are the Ural, Belaya (an affluent of the Kazna), and Miya (belonging to the Tobol system). There are numerous small lakes. The government is a great stock-raising region. The mineral products include gold, copper, iron, and salt. Among the inhabitants are many Cossacks and Bashkirs. Capital, Orenburg. Pop. in 1897 1,569,388.

Orenburg, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of Orenburg, on the right bank of the Ural, in lat. 51° 48' N. lon. 56° 13' E. It is spaciouly laid out. On the opposite bank of the Ural is a large hamlet the seat of an extensive barter trade with central Asia. Orenburg has manufactures of soap, great tallow-rendering houses, an extensive municipal abattoir etc. Large quantities of meat and various other animal products are shipped from here. Pop. in 1897, 72,745.

Orense, or-én-sá, a town of Spain, in Galicia, capital of the province of Orense, on the Miño, here crossed by a stately mediæval bridge, 48 miles SSW of Lugo. It is a gloomy looking place, with a venerable cathedral rising amid its narrow streets. It has manufactures of chocolate and is noted for its hams. Here are hot springs, which were known to the ancient Romans. Orense early became the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 15,268.

Orense, a province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded S by Portugal. Area, 2700 sq m. Capital, Orense. Pop. in 1900 404,311.

Orestes, a post-town of Madison co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 7 miles E. of Elwood. It has manufactures of window-glass. Pop. in 1900, 778.

Oretion, a post-village of Wisc. on Va. on the Virginia and Northwestern R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap.

Oretown, a post-village of Tillamook co. Oregon.

Orfani, or-fá-ná, a town of European Turkey vilayet of Saloniki, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Orfani (or of Rodina) an arm of the Egean on the S. side of which in the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, the sea bearing Mount Athos. Pop. about 7900.

Orford, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of the Aids and Ore, near the North Sea, 18 miles ENE. of Ipswich. It has fine remains of a Norman castle. The place was formerly of importance and sent 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. about 1600.

Orford, a banking post-village and summer resort of Grafton co. N. H. in Orford township (town) on the Connecticut River 14 miles S by W of Haverhill. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. A bridge across the river connects Orford with Fairlee, in Vermont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 899, of the village about 840.

Orfordville, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. in Orford township (town), 24 miles WNW of Plymouth. Pop. 200.

Orfordville, a banking post-village of Rock co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles WSW of Janesville. Pop. about 375.

Orful, or'fú' called also Hae Hafn, rás bá foon a cape of western Africa, the most westerly point of the continent, in lat. 19° 25' N. lon. 51° 28' E.

Organ, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N. Mex. The banking point is Las Cruces. Pop. about 250.

Organ Mountains, in Donna Ana co. N. Mex., extending southward towards the Mexican frontier.

Orgaños, Sierra de los, or-á-ná dā dā los on-giā ylos, a mountain-range of western Cuba, extending through Pinar del Rio province to the neighborhood of Havana. Height of the Pico de Guajabón 2530 feet.

Organspring, a post-village of Washington co. Ind., about 25 miles NW of New Albany.

Orgão, Serra dos, sē-nā dōsh on-gowsh ('Organ Mountains') a mountain cordillera of Brazil, extends from NE to SW in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, a continuation of the Serra do Mar. One portion of this chain more particularly called the Organ Mountains, is situated 40 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro. Highest point, 6500 (7600) feet.

Orgas, or-gāsh' (anc. Aitha), a small town of Spain, province and 10 miles SSE. of Toledo.

Orgayev, or-gā'yev, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N of Kishinev. Pop. in 1897 12,356.

Orghesan, or-gheh-sā, or Urghesau, or gheh-sā, a river of Afghanistan which rises in the mountains of

Ghazal and joins the Tarnak, an affluent of the Afghan-
dab.

Organo, on-já'no: a commune of Italy province and
12 miles SSW of Vicenza.

Orgiva, a town of Spain. See **Órgiva**

Orgiva, on-g'wá, a small town of France, in Bouches-du-
Rhône, near the Durance, 21 miles NE of Arles.

Orgoso, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles
SSE of Nuoro

Oris, o-ré, or **Uritana**, o-re-tá ná (anc. **Uria** and
Hyrie), a town of Italy province of Lecce, 22 miles WSW
of Brindisi, picturesquely situated on a hill between two
small lakes. It has a cathedral and a number of old pal-
aces. Pop in 1001 8731

Oris, o-ré, a small town of Spain, province and 40
miles N of Almería. Pop (commune) about 6889

Oris, a post-station of Baker co. Ga.

Orlekhov, or yá'xov, a town of Russia, government
of Taurida, 73 miles SSE of Yekaterinodar. Pop about
3000

Orient, a post-hamlet of Saguenay co. Colo. Pop 55

Orient, a banking post-town of Adams co., Iowa, 14
miles N of Creston, on the Burlington Route. Pop in
1900 359

Orient, a post-township (town) of Arcatack co., Ma.
Pop in 1900, 203. Orient post-office is 24 miles S of
Houlton

Orient, a post-township of Oseola co. Mich. Pop in
1900 758

Orient, a post-village of Suffolk co., N Y., on Orient
Harbor and on a narrow peninsula which is the northeast-
ern extremity of Long Island 3 miles NE of Greenport.
Pop about 500

Orient, a post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio. The
banking point is Columbus. Pop about 500

Orient, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon about
7 miles S of Troutdale. It has lumbering industries

Orient, a post-village of Frank co. S Dak. on the Chi-
cago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is
Faulkton. Pop 190

Orient, a village of Ferry co., Wash. The banking
point is Colville.

Orienta, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis. Pop 65

Orienta, a post-town of Pamlico co. N C. The bank-
ing point is Newbern. Pop in 1900 300

Orienta, a post-village of Juniata co. Pa. 26 miles S.
by W of Sunbury. Pop. about 250

Orientu, o-re-tá th, a province of Ecuador on the E
side of the Andes, embracing a vast extent of country in
the Amazon valley and traversed by many rivers. Capital
Araucana. Much of this territory has been claimed by
both Colombia and Peru. Pop. estimated at about 50 000

Orient, L', a town of France. See **Leorient**

Origny-en-Thiérache, o-reen yee' ów-tá'rásh, a
village of France, in Aisne, on the Thon 7 miles NE of
Verrier.

Origny-Sainte-Benoîte, o-reen yee' shá'nt bá'nvít
a town of France, department of Aisne, 5 miles E. of Saint-
Quentin. Pop about 2500

Orizaba, o-re-wá'á, a town of Spain, province and
32 miles SW of Alicante, on the Segura. It stands at the
foot of a ridge of rocks, in a plain termed the garden of
Spain. The principal buildings are a cathedral episcopal
palace, college, and theatre. It has tanneries, corn- and
oil mills, and manufactures of linen, silk, and hats. It is
a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900 23,335

Orizaba, a post-station of Winnebago co. Wis., on the
Wolf River about 20 miles NW of Oshkosh

Orikhov, o-re-ko'vá, or **Trayano'bol**, a town of
Turkey in the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritsa, 18
miles NW of Ipsala. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop

Orillia, a post-village of Warren co. Iowa. Pop. 90

Orillia, a post-village of King co. Wash., on the
Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop
about 250

Orillia, o-rí'le-á, a banking post-town, export, and
summer-resort of Simcoe co. Ontario situated on Lake
Couchiching (at the N extremity of Lake Simcoe) and on
the Grand Trunk R. 86 miles N of Toronto. It contains
the provincial lunatic asylum, several grist-, saw-, shingle-
and planing mills, foundries, manufactures of paper and
pulp, carriages, iron wheels, etc. Pop in 1901 4907

Orin, a post-village of Converse co., Wyo. Pop 80

Oring-Nor, a lake of Tibet, on one of the streams of
the Hoang-Ho.

Orinoco, o-re-nó'ko one of the principal rivers of
South America, rises in several branches on the W slope
of the Sierra Parima, on the Brazilian frontier winds suc-
cessively W, N and E, through the centre of Venezuela,
and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat 8°

26-14° N. Total course estimated at 1500 miles, of which
about 900 miles below the cataract of Atures and 600 miles
above the Maypures rapids are continuously navigable.
Area of basin, about 554,000 sq. m. The principal affluents
in descending order are from the left the united stream
of the Atabapo and Guaviare, the Meta, the Arauca, and
the Apure. Some of these tributaries are larger than the
Orinoco. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which
joins the Orinoco about 40 miles E of the junction of the
Atabapo, the Caura, and the Caroni. By the Casiquiare,
which leaves the upper course of this stream a short dis-
tance below Kamaraldia, the Orinoco has a singular navi-
gable communication with the Rio Negro and the Amazon.
At 200 leagues from the ocean its breadth is about 2 miles
and near Ciudad Bolívar (formerly Angostura) to which
place the tide reaches, it is 4 miles across.

The cataracts of Atures and Maypures (or Apures) the
one in lat. 5° 8' N the other about 28 miles lower down
consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding
one another like steps, where numerous islands and rocks
so restrict the bed of the river that out of a breadth of
5000 feet there often remains an open channel only 20 feet
in width. The waters of the Orinoco run from April to
October, attaining their greatest height in July and Au-
gust. The vast plains through which the river flows are
at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of
the stream are densely wooded and, like the river itself
full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the
Orinoco finds its way to the sea begin to branch off from
the main stream upward of 100 miles from the coast. The
southernmost and widest of these branches runs almost di-
rectly E and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Bo-
ca Navia (or Cajo Navia) between Point Barima on
the S. and Cam Island on the N. which are more than 20
miles apart. In front of this mouth is a bar on which is
17 ft. of water. In the month of April, when the water
is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river at Ciudad
Bolívar a distance of 225 miles from the sea. The other
branches which run N and divide the delta of the Orinoco
into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known. Despite
its magnificent water-way the Orinoco is but little used in
steamboat navigation. Large ocean steamers ascend to
Ciudad Bolívar and minor steam-craft during the rainy
season to the Apure.

Oris, o-ré, a commune of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 6 miles
W of San Sebastián, at the mouth of the river Oris is
the Bay of Biscay

Orisio, a post-village of Lycoming co. Pa. 5 miles S
of Jersey Shore. Pop 90

Orisio, a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 11 miles
NW of Roseto. Pop about 4000

Orisio Romano, a village of Italy 25 miles NW of
Rome.

Orion, a post-village of Pike co. Ala. about 40 miles
SSE of Montgomery. Pop 90

Orion, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Ark., 15 miles S of
Mabelvale.

Orion, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill. on the
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington
Route, 19 miles SE of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 564.

Orion, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich.,
on Paint Creek and on the Michigan Central R. 44 miles
N by W of Detroit. It is a summer-resort and near by is
Orion Lake. Pop in 1900 750

Orion, a village in Orion township (town) Richland
co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River 2 miles from Mowood.
Pop of the town in 1900 902

Orion, a pueblo of Batavia province, Luzon, Philippine
Islands is on the W shore of Manila Bay. Pop in 1903
7187

Oriska, a post-village of Barnes co. N Dak. on the
Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Valley City
Pop 100

Oriskany, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y. on Ora-
kany Creek near its mouth, on the Erie Canal and on the
New York Central and Hudson River R. 7 miles NW of
Utica. It has mallicable-iron works. Pop. about 800. The
banking point is Rome or Utica. In the vicinity a bloody
battle was fought on Aug 6 1777 between an American
force under Berkimer and a body of British and Indians,
in which the Americans were victorious. Berkimer was
mortally wounded.

Oriskany, a post-village of Botetourt co. Va. on the
Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Newcastle
Pop 120

Oriskany Creek, N Y. rises in Madison co. and en-
ters the Mohawk River in Oneida co. about 7 miles above
Utica.

Oriskany Falls, a banking post-village of Oneida co.
N Y., on Oriskany Creek and on the New York- Ontario

and Westcott, 34, 12 miles SW. of Uman. It has lumber, knitting, and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Orissa, *o-ris'*, the south-westernmost division of Bengal, British India, having a sea-board extending from the vicinity of the Hughli estuary to the borders of Madras. Area, about 25,000 sq. m., of the British districts, 2800 sq. m. The southern portion is drained by the Mahanuddy River, whose delta, with its many arms, covers a large area. The chief cities are Cuttack (the capital), Balasore, and Puri. There are 17 native states. Pop. in 1901, 4,343,450. The ancient kingdom of Orissa, whose dominions were absorbed in the Mogul Empire in the sixteenth century, embraced a much larger area than the present division. Orissa passed into the possession of the English East India Company in 1765.

Oristano, *o-ris-ta'no*, a seaport of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Oristano 3 miles from its mouth where there is a secure harbor and 59 miles NNW of Cagliari. It is situated in a marshy plain and is partially enclosed by old walls. It has a handsome cathedral and an archbishop's palace. The exports comprise grain, salt, salt fish and the much-esteemed wine of *Canasaccia*. Pop. in 1901, 7199.

Oristano, Gulf of, on the W coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Frasca and San Marco. It is 19 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, which enters it after a course of 80 miles.

Orival, *o-ri-val*, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles SSE of Rouen.

Orizaba, *o-ri-sa'ba*, a post-village of Tlaxcala, Co. Mex. 7 miles S. of Ripley.

Orizaba, *o-ri-sa'ba*, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles by rail WSW of Vera Cruz and 18 miles SE of the volcanic peak of Orizaba, is situated in a fertile and richly wooded valley at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea. It is in an important sugar region and has manufactures of cloth, cottons, flour, and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 37,894.

Orizaba, Peak of, or Citlaltépetl (the Star Mountain) an extinct or dormant volcanic mountain of Mexico on the border of the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz and on the edge of the great table-land (18 miles NW of the town of Orizaba) is the loftiest summit of the republic and one of the most imposing mountains of the globe. Elevation 18,240 feet. The timber-line reaches to about 13,500 ft. It is covered with a feeble deposit of snow and ice, has minor glaciers (El Corto) and a summit crater several hundred feet in diameter. It was ascended for the first time in 1843 by Meynolds and Maynard. The last eruptive period was in the middle of the sixteenth century (1543-1566). The volcano is most readily ascended from San Andrés Chalchicomula, lying near its SW foot.

Orjiva, *o-ri-va*, a town of Spain, 33 miles SE of Granada. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Orkney, *o-ri-ki*, a river of Mongolia joins the Selenge a few miles SW of Kishita, in about lat. 50° N after a NE course of about 400 miles.

Orkney Islands (*L. Orkney*, *o-ri-ki-dels*), an archipelago off the N coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47' and 59° 30' N and lon. 2° 4' and 3° 23' W separated from the co. of Caithness by Pentland Firth. Area of the islands, which constitute a Scottish county 315 sq. m. There are about 70 islands and islets, of which about 30 are inhabited; the principal are Fowness, or Mainland (207 sq. m.) South Ronaldsay, Hoy, Flotta, Grassmay, Eday, Rousay, Sanday, Shapinsay, Stromsay and Westray. The islands are distinguished for their bold, rocky scenery especially Hoy, where the Ward of Hoy rises to upward of 1500 feet and the Old Man to 450 feet. The climate is mild. Little snow falls in winter but the summers are chilly and moist. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. A small breed of cattle is reared, and many sheep pasture on the hills and common moors. Hunting for wild birds and eggs and fishing partly employ the population. The islands contain numerous prehistoric remains, especially round towers (or brochs). In the Middle Ages they were for a time ruled by Scandinavian jarls (earls) then belonged to Norway, and afterwards for over two centuries, were ruled by Scottish lords who were vassals of the kings of Norway. In 1468 they passed to the Scottish crown and formed an earldom Capital Kirkwall. Pop. in 1901, 22,608. The Orkneys unite with the Shetlands to send 1 member to parliament.

Orkney Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Shennandoah co., Va. 13 miles W of Mount Jackson station.

Orlamünde, on the Rhine, a town of Germany in Saxo-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 miles SW of Kahl. Pop. about 1600.

Orland, a banking post-village of Glenn co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 186 miles N of San Francisco. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 400.

Orland, or **Orland Park**, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. 12 miles SEW of Chicago, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Orland, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind. on the Pawnee River, 48 miles N of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 540.

Orland, a post-village in Orland township (town) Hancock co., Me., near the E bank of the Penobscot River, about 20 miles S of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1251.

Orland, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario 8 miles from Brighton at its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Orland, a banking city and railroad-centre the capital of Orange co., Fla. about 90 miles S of Palatka on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It is a tourist-resort, and has extensive plantations of tropical fruits. Pop. in 1900, 2431.

Orlando, a post-village of Deuel co., Neb. on Oak Creek, 10 miles NW of Lewis.

Orlando, a banking post-town of Logan co., Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 20 miles N of Guthrie. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Orlando, a post-village of Prince William co., Va.

Orléans, a post-village of Fouquier co., Va. 56 miles W by S of Washington D. C. Pop. 100.

Orléansais, on the E bank of the Loire, an old province of France on both sides of the Loire which had for its capital Orléans. It is now included mainly in the departments of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

Orléans, *o-ri-a'ns* (Fr. *Orléans* on the E bank) a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret and formerly capital of Orléansais, on the right bank of the Loire here spanned by a handsome bridge, 75 miles SEW of Paris. The old portion of the city still retains its narrow streets and many of its quaint and beautiful timbered houses, but the newer sections are well laid out, with broad avenues and handsome boulevards on the site of the former fortifications. Prominent among the buildings of the town is the splendid late-Gothic cathedral of Ste. Croix (485 feet in length) with its imposing facade. Other notable edifices are the old Hôtel de Ville, containing the municipal museum of painting and sculpture and of natural history the new Hôtel de Ville, dating from the sixteenth century the Hôtel de Cabot, with a valuable historical museum the prefecture the Palais de Justice and the Hôtel Dieu (municipal hospital). The house in which Joan of Arc is said to have received contains an interesting museum devoted to her hero. The town possesses a municipal library of 70,000 volumes and a botanical garden. The equestrian statue of the Maid of Orléans and the monument to the Republic are fine sculptural works. Orléans was built on the ruins of the ancient Gallic town of Genabum which was destroyed by Caesar. It was named Avaritannum in honor of the Emperor Avarus. Its episcopal see dates from a very early period. The town was of importance under the Merovingians. In 1428 the English laid siege to Orléans which was relieved by Joan of Arc, an event which turned the tide in the great struggle between England and France. The town was taken by the Germans in Oct. 1870 was recovered by the French in November and reconquered by the enemy in December. Pop. in 1901, 37,320 (commune, 67,311).

Orleans, *o-ri-a'ns*, a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, has an area of 197 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and NW by Lake Pontchartrain on the E by Lake Borgoe and on the S. by the Mississippi River. Capital New Orleans, which is now coextensive with the parish. Pop. in 1890, 243,059. in 1900, 287,104.

Orleans, a county in the W part of New York, has an area of 895 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario and drained by Oak Orchard and other creeks. Capital Albion. Pop. in 1890, 30,845. in 1900, 30,164.

Orleans, a county in the N part of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 759 sq. m. It is drained by the Barton, Blank, Clyde, and Missisquoi rivers, which afford much water-power. The surface is diversified with several lakes, the largest of which is Lake Memphremagog. Capital Newport. Pop. in 1890, 32,101. in 1900, 23,834.

Orleans, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. on the Klamath River about 60 miles NE. of Eureka. Pop. about 350.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 8 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Orleans, a banking post-town of Orange co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 8 miles S of Mitchell. It is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 1238.

Orleans, a post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa. The banking point is Spirit Lake. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Orleans, a post-village in Orleans township (town) Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the

New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 34 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1909, 1125; of the village, about 400.

Oreans, a post-village of Iowa co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 44 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. 118.

Oreans, a banking city of Harlan co., Neb., on the Republican River 43 miles SW of Kearney on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 666. The Oreans Free Methodist College is located here.

Oreans, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. in 1900 2367.

Oreans, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. on Ellet Creek and on the Northern Central R., 6 miles NW of Geneva. Pop. 175.

Oreans, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 8 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Oreans Crossroads, a post-village of Morgan co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 138 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Oreans Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y. 10 miles ESE of Clayton.

Oreans, Isle of, Quebec, situated in the St. Lawrence River 4 miles NE of the city of Quebec is 20 miles in length and 6 miles in greatest breadth.

Oreansville, on the coast a town of Algiers, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Algiers about 100 miles WSW of the city of Algiers, on the river Shelif. It is about 30 miles from the coast. It was founded by the French in 1843. Pop. in 1901 3382 of the commune, 12,500.

Oreans, a banking post-village of Robertson co., Tenn. Pop. 150.

Oreans, a town of Russia 28 miles WSW of Vyatka, on the Vyatka. Pop. about 3000.

Oreansville, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 10 miles SW of Ottumwa.

Oreans, a village of Marion co., Tenn. The banking point is South Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Oreans, on the coast a town of Italy province of Cuneo 18 miles S of Mondovì on the Tanaro. It is a quiet little place. Near by is a fine staurolite cave recently discovered. Pop. about 1300 (commune 4000).

Oreansley, a town of England in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles SE of Middleburgh. Pop. in 1901 9477.

Oreans Head, a promontory headland of Wales on the Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 miles NNW of Gwynedd. About 4 miles to the SE is the promontory called Little Oreans Head. Between the two is the watering place of Llandudno.

Oreansville, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington on the Tyne, 25 miles S of Tranent.

Oreans, a pueblo on the W coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 14,126.

Oreans, a post-village of Valenza of Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. in 1900 608.

Oreans, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Millville. Pop. 100.

Oreansville, a post-station of Greene co., N.C.

Oreans-Dessons and **Oreans-Dessons**, two cantons communes of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 12 miles ESE of Montreux.

Oreans, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. is a rural free delivery of Allentown on the Ironston R. Pop. 120.

Oreans Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N of Luing, from which it is separated by a narrow sound.

Oreans, a county in the W part of Nevada, bordering on California, has an area of 120 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Tahoe and intersected by the Carson River. Gold and silver are found. Capital, Carson City, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 4888, in 1900 2803.

Oreans, a banking post-village of Watanwan co., Man. Pop. 75.

Oreans, Allegheny co., Pa. See **Redmar Mills**.

Oreans, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kane and the Mount Jewett, Kinross and Rittersville R. The banking point is Smethport.

Oreans, a town of England, in Lancashire, 13 miles NNE of Liverpool. It has manufactures of cordage, silk, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6837.

Oreans, or **Durham**, a banking post-village of Chateaugay co., Quebec, on the Chateaugay River 28 miles from Caughnawaga, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901, 841.

Oreans, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 4 miles from Winchester its banking point. Pop. 125.

Oreans (Pers. *Horomus*, *hor'moos*) an island in the Persian Gulf, on its N side, near its entrance, 45 miles N of Cape Musandam Arabia, in lat. 27° 8' N. It is a

more barren rock, about 15 miles in circumference. It has a picturesque appearance from the sea, the mountains, rising to about 700 feet, being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper. On its N side is the site of the famous city of Ormuz, which sprang up in the latter part of the Middle Ages and became a great emporium of the trade between Persia and India. Early in the sixteenth century the place was taken by the Portuguese, under whom it retained its commercial importance serving as a great depot for the products of India, China, etc. It is said to have had at that time a population of 40,000. The Portuguese were dispossessed at the end of little more than a century and Shah Abbas transferred the trade of Ormuz to the new town of Bender Abbas (or Gombroon). The island has about 400 inhabitants. The Gulf of Ormuz is a term sometimes applied to the SE portion of the Persian Gulf.

Ormaz, Strait of, the channel connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. In its narrowest part it is about 40 miles wide.

Ormain, or *Ormain*, a river of France which joins the Marne on the right near Vitry-le-François, after a course of about 60 miles. Its principal affluent is the Saulx.

Ormans, or *Ormans*, a town of France, in Doubs 10 miles SE of Besançon on the Loue. Pop. about 3600.

Ormasasco, or *Ormasasco*, a town of Italy province of Novara, 13 miles SE of Domod'ossola. Pop. about 1700.

Orme, can a department of France in the NW formed of part of Normandy. Area 230 sq. m. The river Orne has its upper course in this department and the rivers Mayenne and Sarthe rise in it. The principal minerals are iron, copper, black lead and granite. Cereals are extensively grown and immense quantities of apples and pears are raised for cider and perry. Normandy horses, among the best in France, are reared in the department and cattle are fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls, fowl feathers and eggs are important objects of commerce. The manufactures comprise iron wares, pins, needles, linens, cotton and lace. Capital Alençon. Pop. in 1891, 354,387. In 1901 525,441.

Orme, a river of Normandy, France, rises in Orme, flows past Argentan and Caen and enters the English Channel. Length 65 miles.

Ormeville, or *Ormeville*, a post-station in Ormeville township (town) Piscataquis co., Me. 17 miles E. of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900 525.

Oro, or *El Oro*, a southwestern province of Ecuador adjoining Loja. The surface is low and is intersected by tributaries of the Pacific Ocean. Cacao is the chief product. Considerable gold is found in this province. Capital Machala. Pop. in 1892 32,600.

Oro Blanco, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 100.

Orofino (i.e. 'fine gold') a post-village of Suklyon co., Cal. about 25 miles SW of Yreka. Pop. about 200.

Orofino, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. 40 miles from Kendrick.

Orofino River, Idaho runs westward in Shoshone co. and enters the South Fork of the Clearwater River about 25 miles W of Pierce.

Oromocto, a post-village, capital of Sanbury co., New Brunswick on the right bank of the St. John at the entrance of the Oromocto River 11 miles SE of Fredericton its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Orono, a post-village in Orono township (town) Penobscot co., Me. on the W bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 8 miles NE of Bangor. It contains the University of Maine and the State Experiment Station and has manufactures of lumber, paper, etc. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 3267.

Orono, a post-village of Oneida co., Mich. The banking point is Reed City. Pop. 110.

Orono, a banking post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Orone Creek, 44 miles from Newcastle. It has a foundry, saw-mill, etc. Pop. about 800.

Oronoco, a post-village and resort of Olmsted co., Minn. on the Zumbro (or Middle Fork of the Zumbro) River 11 miles N of W of Rochester on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 250.

Oronoco, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Oromogo, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles W of Carthage. It has mining and other interests. Pop. in 1900 2073.

Orosay, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S of the island of Colonsay.

Oromotes, a river (called by the Arabs *Nahr el-Ard*, *al-Ard*, 'the rebellious river') a river of northern Syria, tributary of Damascus and Aleppo, rises near Baalbek, not far from the source of the Litany flows northward, draining the northern part of Coele-Syria (the valley be-

between the Lebanon and the Anti Lebanon), emerges into the plain near Hama, forming here the lake of Hama sometimes northward to near Antakia (Antioch) then turns suddenly WSW, and soon enters the Mediterranean 40 miles N of Latakiah, after an unvarying course of 240 miles.

Oropesa, Bolivia. See COCHABAMBA.

Oropesa, an ancient town of Greece, in Boeotia, on the Anopos, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 miles E of Thebes. Near its site is a village bearing the ancient name.

Oroquieta, o-ro-ke-tá, a pueblo of Misamis district, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on the NW coast of Iligan Bay. Pop. in 1903, 15,166.

Oro, Rio do, Spanish possession in Africa. See RIO DE ORO.

Orosel, o-ro-sá, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles ENE. of Nuoro near the mouth of the river Orsel.

Orosenga, o-ro-seng-gá, or Orlinsga, o-lo-sing-gá, one of the Friendly Islands South Pacific Ocean, about 3 miles long.

Oroszló, o-rosh-lá-sh, a large village of Hungary 60 and 27 miles SW of Békés. It is a cattle-raising and wine-growing district. Pop. in 1900 21,385, mostly Protestant Magyars.

Orosel, a quiescent volcanic mountain in the extreme NW of Costa Rica, about 13 miles from the borders of Lake Nicaragua. Altitude, about 6800 feet.

Orosi, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal. The banking point is Vernalis. Pop. 100.

Oro Station, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles from Barrie. Pop. 169.

Orotava, or San Juan Orotava, an o-ro-tá-vá, a town of the Canaries, in Tenerife, and near the NE foot of the peak of Teneriffe, 3 miles SE of Puerto de Orotava. Orotava stands in a beautiful valley of the same name and is a favorite resort for invalids afflicted with pulmonary diseases. It exports wine and cochineal. The huge dragon tree of Orotava, described by Humboldt, has disappeared. Pop. (communes) in 1900 8902.

Orotolá, o-ro-tá-lá, a village of the island of Sardinia, circle of Nuoro on the Tirid.

Oroville, a banking post-village, capital of Hattie co. Cal. is on the Feather River 3 miles from Table Mountain and 28 miles N of Marysville, on the Southern Pacific R. It is in a mining and productive fruit region. Pop. about 2600.

Oroya, o-ro-yá, a town of Peru, department of Junín 136 miles by rail E by N of Lima. It is 12,173 feet above sea-level. The Oroya railway tunnels the Andes at the height of 15,645 feet.

Orphan, Macedonia. See ORFANI.

Orphan's House, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Orphan's Island, at the entrance to the Pemoboot River opposite the town of Buckport, Pemoboot co. Mo. It is 4 miles long.

Orpington, a village of Kent, England about 10 miles SE of London.

Orr, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Orr, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. The banking point is Lawrenceburg. Pop. 150.

Orrell, a town of England in Lancashire, 2½ miles W of Wigan. Pop. in 1901 5436.

Ortery and Kilmore, a barony of Ireland, Munster co. of Cork in its N part.

Orrick, a banking post-town of Ray co. Mo. on the Walnut R., about 4 miles from the Missouri River and 30 miles SNE of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 391.

Orrington, a post-village in Orrington township (town) Pemoboot co. Mo. on the E bank of the Pemoboot River and on the Maine Central R. 4 miles below Bangor its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900 1266.

Orrick, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. 150.

Orosel, a post-village of Sardinia co., Milan. Pop. 100.

Orosel, o-ro-sá, a village of the island of Sardinia, NNE. of Cagliari.

Orr's Island, a post-settlement of Cumberland co. Mo. on a small lake in Casco Bay about 18 miles NE. of Portland. Pop. about 400.

Orrtown, a post-borough of Franklin co. Pa. on Sunedogwint Creek, 10 miles NNE. of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Orraville, Armstrong co. Pa. See MANORVILLE.

Orrville, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 320.

Orrville, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 34 miles E of

Cleveland. It has manufactures of organs, well-drilling machinery, wagons etc. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Oren, on-sh, a village of Sweden, 63 miles NW of Falun, on Lake Örn.

Orenza, on-sh-rá, a town of Italy province of Avellino, 5 miles NW of Bovino. Pop. (communes) in 1901 8365.

Orenza, or-shá, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles N of Mohilev on the Dniester here joined by the Orshita. Pop. in 1897 13,101.

Orenza, on-shá, a town and commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 8 miles SE of Martigny. Pop. about 3000. Elevation 2910 feet.

Oren, a town of Russia, government and 160 miles SSE of Orenburg, on the river Ural. Pop. in 1897 14,036. It is a station for caravans entering European Russia.

Orenza, a post-station of Buena Vista co. Iowa.

Orenza (Hun. or-shá), or Old Orenza (Hun. Ó-Orenza) a town of Hungary, on the Danube, on the border of Serbia and close to the Rumanian frontier a few miles above the Iron Gates of the Danube. It is one of the principal stations on the lower Danube and has considerable commercial importance. Pop. in 1900 4610. Adjacent to it on an island in the Danube is New Orenza, formerly a Turkish fortress, with 3000 inhabitants, mostly Turks.

Oren, on-sh, a town of Rheinland Prussia, 21 miles KNW of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Pop. about 2500.

Oren, a town of Italy province of Foggia. See ORTA NOVA.

Oria, Lake of, Italy is 7 miles W of Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 2 miles breadth 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque. Elevation 950 feet.

Oria Nova, a town of Italy province and 13 miles SE of Foggia. Pop. in 1901 6586 (communes, 9318).

Oria Novissima, on-sh-no-vá-rá, a town of Italy 25 miles NNW of Novara, on the W shore of the Lake of Orta. Pop. (communes) 1900.

Oria, on-sh, a town of Italy 15 miles E of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber. Pop. about 3000 (communes, 3000).

Ortega, on-sh-gá, a village and commune of the department of Tolima, Colombia, 90 miles WSW of Bogotá. Pop. about 10,000.

Ortega, (on-sh-gá), Cape, a headland of Spain in the N part of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45' N. lon. 7° 56' W.

Ortega, Cape, on the SE coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 43° 45' S. The inhabitants are newly the antipodes of those of Cape Ortega in Spain.

Ortelburg, on-sh-bórg, a town of East Prussia 62 miles SSE of Königsberg. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900 3542.

Ortenberg, on-sh-bérg, a town of Hesse on the Rhine 24 miles NE. of Frankfurt. Pop. about 1000.

Ortenberg, a village of Baden circle of Offenbach, on the Kleing. It has a strong castle.

Ortenburg, on-sh-bérg, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles W of Passau. It has a castle. Pop. about 1100.

Orth, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ind. about 30 miles E. by E. of Lafayette.

Orthoz, on-sh, a town of France, in Basse Pyrenées picturesquely situated on the Gave de Pau, 24 miles NW of Pau. It has two notable architectural objects—a medieval bridge and the tower of a medieval castle. It has varied manufactures and a brisk trade in hams and other products of the district. Orthoz figures in history as a Calvinist stronghold. In the vicinity Wellington defeated Boott in 1814. Pop. in 1901, 4142 (communes, 6365). The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Ortigueira, on-sh-gá, a port in the NW corner of Spain, province of Coruna, near Cape Ortega. Pop. in 1900, 16,426.

Orting, a banking post-town of Pierce co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 18 miles S of Tacoma. Pop. in 1900 728. It is in a lumbering, hop, and fruit district.

Ortiz, a post-village of Coahuila co. Culco. The banking point is Alamosa. Pop. 200.

Ortiz, or-té, a town of Venezuela, 54 miles N by E of Calabozo.

Ortler, ant-ler or Ortler Spitze, ant-ler spit-ah, the loftiest mountain of Tyrol and of Austria-Hungary, situated in the Eastern Alps, about 10 miles S of Garmisch, 12,800 feet. It is frequently ascended from Sölden. The earliest ascent was made by Jodel, Klammer and Leitner in 1864.

Orton, a small town of England, co. of Westmorland 8½ miles SEW of Appleby.

Orton, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Fergus, 13 miles distant. Pop. 275.

Ortoma, on-to-ná, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 8 miles N of Lanciano on the Adriatic. It has a cathedral. There is a considerable trade in wine. Pop in 1901, 7023 (commune, 14,074).

Ortonovo, on-to-no'vo a village of Italy, province of Genova, 14 miles from Levante.

Ortonville, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 26 miles NW of Pontiac. Pop about 450.

Ortonville, a banking city capital of Bigstone co. (and partly in Lac Qui Parle co.) Minn. is at the SE end of Bigstone Lake, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 46 miles NW of Montevideo. Pop in 1900 1247. It has extensive granite-quarries.

Ortrand, ort-ránt, a town of Prussian Saxony 7½ miles E of Merseburg. Pop about 1500.

Orube, an island of the West Indies. See Acauba.

Oruno, o-roo'ná, a village of the island of Sardinia. NNE of Nuoro.

Oruro, o-roo'ro, a department in the W part of Bolivia. Area, about 14,000 sq m. It is the S part of the Titicaca Basin and contains a part of the Desaguadero River. The surface is mainly elevated above 12,000 feet and much of the soil is arid and marshy. The minerals are rich. Mining is the sole industry. Capital, Oruro. Pop. in 1900 38,681.

Oruro, a town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Oruro, 180 miles NW of Sucre. In the vicinity are valuable mines, and considerable tin, copper and silver are exported. The silver mines were once very important. Oruro is connected by rail with the port of Antofagasta, Chile. Pop. in 1900, 13,070. Altitude, 13,250 feet above sea-level.

Orust, o-roost, an island of Sweden 28 miles NW of Gothenburg in the Cattegat. Length 14 miles breadth 18 miles.

Orvieto, or-ve-to (L. *Urbs Vetus* and *Harbinum*), a city of Italy in the province of Perugia (Umbria) near the Paglia, where it is joined by the Chiana and a few miles above its junction with the Tiber 60 miles NNW of Rome. It stands on a steep rock and is reached by a cable road. It has a splendid cathedral built of black and white marble, whose medieval facade presents an extraordinary wealth of sculptures and mosaics and which is rich in works of art. There are other venerable and interesting churches and a number of notable old palaces, one of which, the so-called Palace of the Popes, contains a museum of Etruscan antiquities and other objects. The medieval fortress has been converted into a pleasure-ground and amphitheatre. The district is noted for its wine. The town has an active trade in this and other products. Orvieto early became the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 8430 (commune, 18,543).

Orvinburg, a post-village of Pearl River co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Poplarville. It has lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 435.

Orwell, a river of England co. of Suffolk rises near Stowmarket, flows generally southward and joins the River at Harwich. Above Ipswich it is generally called the Gipping.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township (town) Oswego co. N.Y. about 38 miles N by E. of Syracuse. The town has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 1140 of the village about 500.

Orwell, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, about 46 miles E. of Cleveland. Oil is developed in the vicinity. Pop. about 600.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township, Bradford co. Pa. about 12 miles NE of Towanda. Pop. about 100 of the township in 1900 1092.

Orwell, a banking post-village in Orwell township (town) Addison co. Vt. on the Rutland R., about 34 miles NW of Rutland and 4 miles E of Lake Champlain. Butter and cheese are the staple products of Orwell. Pop. of the town in 1900 1150 of the village, about 500.

Orwell, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario 24 miles from Aylmer, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Orwigburg, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa., about 8 miles S by E of Pottsville, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has shoe and cigar-factories and knitting mills. Pop. in 1900 1512.

Orwila, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. about 24 miles NE of Harrisburg.

Oryza, a post-village of Landerdale co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Orysgow, ort-sgh-gov a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Southern. It has zinc-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 5081.

Orzinovoli, ort-neo-o-vee, a town of northern Italy, province and 18 miles SW of Brescia, near the Oglio. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 7560).

Orzinovoli, ort-sgh-gov, a village of Italy, in the province of Brescia, about 3 miles NE of Orzinovoli.

Osa, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles SW of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. in 1897 3170.

Osage, o-saj or o'saj, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq m. It is intersected by the Osage (or Marais des Cygnes) River and also drained by Dragon and Salt creeks. Extensive mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Lyndon. Pop. in 1890 25,002 in 1900 23,650.

Osage, a county in the east-central part of Missouri has an area of 365 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Missouri River, on the NW by the Osage River and is intersected by the Gasconade. Capital, Linn. Pop. in 1890 13,050 in 1900 14,096.

Osage, a post-village of Carroll co., Ark. The banking point is Berryville. Pop. 100.

Osage, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ill., 10 miles SSE of Danquian.

Osage, a banking city capital of Mitchell co. Iowa on the Chicago Great-Western and the Illinois Central R. 17 miles NNW of Charles City and 1 mile E. of the Red Cedar River. It is in an agricultural region and is the seat of Cedar Valley Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 2734.

Osage, a post-city of Pawnee co., Okla. The banking point is Pawnee. Pop. in 1900 555.

Osage, a post-village of Carroll co., Tex. The banking point is McGregor. Pop. 140.

Osage Bluff, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River, 8 miles ESW of Jefferson City.

Osage City, a banking city of Osage co., Kas. on Salt Creek and on the Atchafalaya. Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. 35 miles S by W of Topeka. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2702.

Osage City, a post-village of Cole co., Mo. on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Osage, and on the Missouri Pacific R. 3 miles E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Osage Creek, Ark. runs northward in Carroll co. and enters the King's River.

Osage Fork of the Gasconade River Mo. rises in Texas co. and unites with the main stream in the NE part of Leake co.

Osage Iron-Works, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo. 35 miles WNW of Lebanon.

Osage Mills, a post-village of Benton co., Ark. 20 miles N. of Fayetteville. Pop. 75.

Osage River rises in Lyon co., Kan. passes into Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 8 miles below Jefferson City. Its length is estimated at 500 miles the greater part of which is in Missouri. The portion which traverses Kansas and western Missouri is sometimes called Marais des Cygnes. Small vessels ascend it in high water about 200 miles.

Osaka, or Osaka, o-sá-ká, also called Naniwa, ná-ná-wá, a city of Japan on the island of Honshu and on the Inland Sea and the Yodogawa (Yodo River) 77 miles SW of Kyoto, to which as well as to Biogo and Kobe rail ways extend. It has a large foreign trade and commands much of the commerce of the interior. It has arsenals, machine-shops, steel and glass-works, cotton and woolen-mills and manufactures of matches, boots and shoes etc. The city sometimes called the Venice of Japan is largely traversed by canals, over which there are said to be upward of 1200 bridges, and the population lives chiefly on the water. It abounds in theatres and places of amusement, and has over 1000 places of worship and numerous pagodas. In social affairs and in fashion as well as in commerce and industry Osaka takes a first rank. Pop. in 1899 821,235.

Ose'kls, a banking post-village of Douglas and Todd cos. Minn. on a beautiful lake of the same name, 12 miles E of Alexandria, on the Great Northern R. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900 917.

Oskia Lake, Minn. is mostly in Todd co. and touches the E. border of Douglas co. It is 7 miles long and is the source of the Sauk River.

Osnawat'omik, a banking city of Miami co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 7 miles SW of Paola. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has railroad-shops and the state insane asylum. Pop. in 1900 4191.

Osborn, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Rock River 10 miles E. of the city of Rock Island.

Osborn, a banking post-village of Clinton and DeKalb cos. Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R., 25 miles E of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 384.

Osborn, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Erie and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles NE of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 948.

Osborn, a post-station of Mercer co., Pa.

Osborn, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Osborn Bridge, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. The banking point is Amsterdam or Gloverville. Pop. about 200.

Osborne, a royal English residence in the life of Wight, 1 mile from Cowes.

Osborne, a county in the N part of Kansas, has an area of 895 sq m. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of the Solomon River and also drained by Salt and Wolf creeks. Capital, Osborne. Pop. in 1890 12,083 in 1900 11,844.

Osborne, a banking city capital of Osborn co. Kan., on the South Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R. 34 miles W of Beloit. Pop. in 1900 1075.

Osborne Islands, a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the NW coast of Australia.

Osborne Mills, a post-hamlet of Roana co. W Va., 29 miles NE of Charleston.

Osborne Gap, a post-station of Dickinson co. Va.

Osbornville, a post-village of Osage co. N.J. The banking point is Toms River. Pop. 200.

Osbornville, a post-village of Christian co. Ill. on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Rosemond or Mount Auburn. Pop. 150.

Osbornville, a post-station of Wilkes co. N.C.

Osburn, a post-village of Shoshone co. Idaho, 4 miles W of Wallace, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 75.

Osburn, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 302.

Osc, the ancient name of Nuxsca.

Oscor, a post-township of Ottertail co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 713.

Oscar Lake, a lake of Douglas co. Minn. 20 miles NE of Morris.

Oscarshamn, a town of Sweden. See Oskarshamn.

Oscarville, a post-village of Forsyth co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Oscarwaona, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 36 miles N of New York. Pop. 100.

Oscarwaona, Lake, a summer-resort of Putnam co. N.Y. 0 miles from Garrison station which is on the Hudson River. Here is a lake 2 miles long.

Oscala, Oscolum, ancient name of Osceola.

Oscaloia, a county in the S part of Florida. Area, 1327 sq m. It is partially bounded W by Lake Okechobee and the Kissimmee River, and has Tohopechalliga Lake in the N. Capital, Kissimmee. Pop. in 1900 444.

Oscola, a county in the NW part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 403 sq m. It is drained by the Little Sioux River and Otter Creek. Capital, Sibley. Pop. in 1890 3574 in 1900 8723.

Oscola, a county in the northwest-central part of Michigan has an area of 375 sq m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and is also drained by the Pine River. Capital, Harshey. Pop. in 1890 14,630 in 1900 17,839.

Oscola, a banking post-town capital of Mississippi co. Ark. on the Mississippi River about 60 miles W by E of Memphis Tenn. on the Deckerline, Osceola and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 951. It has cotton gins, a cottonpress, etc.

Oscola, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. The banking point is High Springs. It has phosphate-mines.

Oscola, a post-village of Stark co. Ill. about 38 miles ENE of Galeburg. Pop. 70.

Oscola, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Ind. on the St. Joseph River 10 miles E of South Bend, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. 130.

Oscola, a banking city capital of Clarke co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 44 miles S by W of Des Moines. It has railroad machine-shops, brick and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2506.

Oscola, a banking city capital of St. Clair co. Mo. on the Osage River and on the Frisco System and the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. about 60 miles SEW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 1037.

Oscola, a banking post-village capital of Polk co., Neb. near the North Fork of the Big Blue River, 26 miles SEW of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. It is in a stock raising region. Pop. in 1900 832.

Oscola, a post-hamlet and mining-camp of White Pine co., Nev.

Oscola, a post-village in Osceola township (town) Lewis co. N.Y. on the East Branch of the Salmon River about 38 miles NW of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 629; of the village, about 200.

Oscola, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa. on Conasaque Creek 24 miles SW of Corning N.Y. on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900 693.

Oscola, a post-village of Lancaster co. S.C. Pop. 75.

Oscola, a post-village of Kingsbury co., N.Dak., 22 miles by rail NE of Huron. Pop. 60.

Oscola, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 8 miles SE of Abington. Pop. 70.

Oscola, a post-station of King co., Wash., 8 miles from Wilkeson station.

Oscola, a post-township (town) of Fond du Lac co. Wis. about 13 miles SE of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1890 1077.

Oscola, a banking post-village, capital of Polk co., Wis. on the St. Croix River 24 miles above Stillwater Minn. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Steamboats ascend the r. or to this place. Pop. in 1900 466.

Oscola, a township (town) of Polk co. Wis. Pop. in 1890 847.

Oscola, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario on the Skeels River 17 miles SSE of Pembroke. Pop. 176.

Oscola Mills, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. on Mushannon Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 33 miles N by E of Altoona. It has coal- and coke-industries, a foundry, manufactures of fire-brick and fertilizers, etc. Pop. in 1900 2030.

Oscola Mine, a mining village of Houghton co. Mich. Oscola station is on the Mineral Range R., 2 miles from Calumet.

Oscola, Mount, a peak of Grafton co. N.H. Height, 4252 feet. It commands an extensive view.

Oschatz, oshatz, a town of Saxony 21 miles SSE of Leipzig. It has manufactures of sugar felt articles, crocheted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,662.

Oschersleben, osh-er-lē-ben, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Rade, 10 miles WSW of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of sugar agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900 13,405.

Oschiri, osh-er-ree, a village of Sardinia, 29 miles ENR of Sassari.

Oseo, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. 23 miles SE of Rock Island. Pop. 80.

Osee, a post-station of Kearney co. Neb. 18 miles S of Lewis.

Oseola, a northern county of Michigan, has an area of 672 sq m. It is intersected by the Ausable River. Capital, Mio. Pop. in 1890 1904 in 1900 1468.

Oseola, a banking post-village of Iosco co. Mich. 76 miles N of Bay City on Lake Huron and on the Detroit and Mackinac and the Ausable and Northwestern R. It has lumber and other mills. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Osel, osh (Kachomon Kure-dōmō kōmō xph osh n) an island of the Baltic Sea, forming part of the Russian government of Livonia. It lies across the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. Area, 1010 sq m. The coast is very irregular and the surface generally level. There are a number of lakes. Agriculture the rearing of horses and fishing form the principal occupations of the inhabitants the bulk of whom are Estonians. Principal town, Arensburg on the SE coast. The island has a population of about 42,000.

Osew'mma, a post-station in the Indian Territory 16 miles NE of Vinita.

Osgood, osh good, a banking post-village of Ripley co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 52 miles W of Cincinnati Ohio. It has a foundry stone-quarries, etc. and is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 1036.

Osgood, a banking post-town of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 156.

Osgood, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 39 miles SW of Raleigh.

Osgood, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Vermilion. Pop. in 1900 224.

Osgood Station, a post-village of Carlton co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 16 miles from Kemptville, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Osh, a town of Asutō Kuma, in Fergana, 54 miles E by N of Margelan. Pop. in 1897 30,474.

Osha, osh, a river of Siberia, issues from Lake Tense government of Tobolsk and joins the Irtysh 30 miles below Tara. Total course, 140 miles.

Oshawa, osh-aw, a post-township of Nicolet co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 557. Oshawa station is 10 miles W of St. Peter.

Oshawa, osh-aw, a banking post-town and port of entry of the province and county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R. 334 miles NE of Toronto. It has canning and evaporating-industries and manufactures of machinery agricultural implements, musical instruments, woodlams, malleable iron, metal shingles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4364.

Oshima, o-shi-ma, a small island of Japan 60 miles SW of Tokyo. It has an active volcano cone.—Also one of the northern Liu-kia Islands, the largest of the group. It is sometimes known as Okinawa-Shima.

Oshkosh, a city, the capital of Winnebago co. Wis. is situated on the W shore of Lake Winnebago and on both

banks of the Fox River (which here enters the lake), 48 miles SW of Green Bay on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. Steamboats ascend from Green Bay to this city and can pass in the other direction to the Mississippi River by means of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Oshkosh contains a number of stately public buildings (government building city hall, etc.) It has vast lumber- and flouring-industries numerous saw mills saak door blind coffin, furniture, carriage- and wagon factories, shingle-mills, breweries, vinegar-works, watch factory, machine-shops, foundries, a boat-yard etc. Oshkosh is a favorite summer- and fishing resort and contains a state normal school and (in the immediate suburbs) a state insane asylum. Pop. in 1876 12,603 in 1880 14,748 in 1890, 22,636 in 1900 28,284.

Oshkosh, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1812.

Oshulany, osh-ya-nae, a town of Russia, government and 26 miles SE of Vilna. Pop. in 1897 6373.

Oshk'amo, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Ossio, o'se-o, a town of Italy in Sardinia, 6 miles E of Sassari. Pop. 4500 (commune, 5506).

Ossima, o-see-ma, a small island of Japan, 46 miles W of Matsmai.

Ossima, a bay of Japan. See **ONAWARA**.

Ossimo, o-s-mo (anc. *Aurimum*) a town of central Italy, near the Museo 9 miles S of Ancona. It stands on a high hill, commanding a fine view. Portions of the ancient walls have been preserved. The town has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 4450 (commune, 18,539).

Ossio Sopra, o'se-o so'pra, and **Ossio Sotto**, o'se-o sot, (Upper and Lower Ossio) two adjacent villages of northern Italy 7 miles SSW of Bergamo.

Ossolineo, a post-village of Clay co. Ill. about 28 miles SE of Vandalia. Pop. 100.

Oskaloosa, a city the capital of Iowa, on the "divide," or water-shed between the Des Moines and South Skunk rivers, on the Iowa Central and other railroads 62 miles SE of Des Moines. Its site is about 140 feet above the level of the river. It contains the Oskaloosa and Penn. Colleges, and has bridge-works and foundries, and manufactures of steam-benders, wagons, barrows, brick and tile, clothing etc. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1880 4398 in 1890 6538 in 1900 9212.

Oskaloosa, a banking city capital of Jefferson co. Kan. on the Leavenworth and Topeka and the Missouri Pacific R. 25 miles NE of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 918. It is in a grain fruit, and live-stock region.

Oskaya-hanan, o'ska-ha-nan a seaport of Sweden. Han of Kalmar on Kalmar Sound, 135 miles by rail E. by S of Jönköping. Pop. in 1900 7077.

Oskelamung (as ke-la-m'ng) Lake, a lake of Quebec, near the head-waters of the river St. Maurice. It is 27 miles long.

Oskol, o-skol a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kursk flows generally S. and in the government of Kharkov joins the Donets on the left. Length about 200 miles.

Oskol, a town of Russia. See **STANT Oskol**.

Oslawa, o-sla-wa a commune of Moravia, 12 miles WSW of Brünn.

Oslor, a post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 18 miles from Saskatoon its banking point.

Oso, a post-village of Dodge co. Minn. 10 miles S of Kasson. Pop. 70.

Oso, a post-station of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Ossma, o-s-ma (anc. *Ossma* Belg. *Oss*) a river of Bulgaria, joins the Danube at Nikopol. Length, about 100 miles.

Ossmun, a post-village of MeLean co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 71 miles NW of Champaign. Pop. 100.

Ossman, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio, 25 miles W of Portsmouth.

Ossman, a post-village of Manitowoc co. Wis., 7 miles W of Centerville.

Ossamitlik, o-sa-mi-jeek a town of Asiatic Turkey 34 miles WNW of Amasia, on the Kiri Irnak. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Ossamaunar, o-sa-ma-pa-na' a town of Bulgaria, 32 miles W of Shumla. Pop. about 4000.

Osswood, a banking post-village of Pierce co. Neb., on the Great Northern R. 12 miles N of Pierce. Pop. in 1900 501.

Ossabrook, a banking post-village of Cavalier co. N. Dak., about 13 miles SE of Langdon, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Ossabrück, o'sa-brük (often called **Ossaburg** by English writers), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, capital of

the district of Ossabrück, on the Hase, an affluent of the Ems 74 miles WSW of Hanover. It consists of the old town, which is irregularly built and surrounded by prunes, and on the site of the former fortifications, and the new town with many handsome buildings. The principal edifices are the large cathedral, partly Romanesque and partly Transitional in style; the graceful church of St. Mary dating from the fifteenth century, the museum, with valuable collections the royal palace and the town hall, in which negotiations preliminary to the Peace of Westphalia (1648) were in part conducted. The industries of Ossabrück comprise iron founding tanning, and the manufacture of machinery boilers pipes, nails musical instruments, tobacco, textiles, etc. The town is the seat of a historic, founded about the close of the eighth century abolished in 1803, and re-established in 1847. Pop. in 1890 29,900 in 1900 51,574.

Ossabruck Center, a post-village of Stormont co. Ontario 6 miles NW of Wales. Pop. 160.

Ossaburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 4 miles E. of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. in 1900 568.

Ossaburgh Island, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° 50' S. lon. 128° 30' W.

Oso, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. The banking point is Snohomish. It has shingle-mills.

Oso, Mount, Colo. a mountain in the SW part of the state, has an altitude of 13,549 feet.

Osoana, o-sa-na, a volcano of Chile, W coast, opposite the island of Chiloe. Altitude, 7500 feet.

Osoana, a river of Chile rises in the large lake of Osorno, flows NW and enters the Pacific Ocean 34 miles SW of Valdivia.

Osoara, a town of Chile province of Llanquihue, 50 miles S by E of Valdivia. Pop. in 1902 5888.

Ospedaletti, a health resort of the Italian Riviera in the province of Porto-Maurizio 2½ miles from Bordighera.

Ospino, o-spi-no, a town of Venezuela, state of Zama, 40 miles NNE of Guanare.

Ostbø'ne, in ancient geography, a district in the NW part of Mesopotamia. In about 137 B.C. it became an independent principality which existed for about three and a half centuries, and had Edessa for its capital.

Oste, a commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles NE of Boule-Buc.

Ossa (mod. Gr. *Átosa*) a mountain of Thessaly on the E side of the river Peneos bounding with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the famous Vale of Tempe. Elevation, 6338 feet.

Ossa, a river of West Prussia, is a tributary of the Vistula.

Ossa, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E side of Sulu with the village of Ossa on its S coast.

Ossabaw' Island, one of the sea-islands of Bryan co. Ga. at the mouth of the Ogeechee River is about 10 miles long. Ossabaw Sound is immediately N of the island.

Ossage, o-sa-go, a village of northern Italy 5 miles S. of Lodi.

Ossana, Gave d', Pyrenees. See **GAVE d' AGRA**.

Ossawatimie, Kan. See **OSAWATOMIA**.

Oseeg (Bohem. *Osek*) officially **Nowoseeg**, a town of Bohemia, at the base of the Krákovský, 6 miles WSW of Teplice. It is the seat of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1191. The old abbey church is a splendid edifice, and there is a fine seventeenth-century church belonging to the establishment. The abbey library contains over 50,000 volumes. Oseeg is a health-resort. Pop. of the commune in 1900 8817 of whom less than one-half dwell in the town.

Osego, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 6 miles ESE of Hillsdale. Pop. about 300.

Osego, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 22 miles NW of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 348.

Osego, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co. Wis. on the Buffalo River 34 miles SE of Eau Claire, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 472.

Ossero, o-sa-ro, a small town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, on the W shore of the island of Cherso. It has a cathedral.

Ossett, a town of England, co. of York, 2 miles W of Wakefield. It has coal mines and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1901 12,063.

Ossil, o'se-o, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles SSE of Sassari. Pop. about 1000.

Ossian, osh-yan, a banking post-town of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 18 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900 530.

Ossian, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs., 14 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 670.

Ossian, a post-village in Ossian township (town) Livingston co. N. Y., 5 miles SW of Dansville. Pop. 73 of the town in 1900, 780.

Ossin, a small river of Wisconsin flows into the Rock River in Dodge co. near the S. end of Horicon Lake.

Ossineke, os-se-neck a post-hamlet of Alpena co., Mich. on Thunder Bay about 100 miles NNE. of Bay City.

Ossining, a township (town) of Westchester co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 31 miles N. of New York. It includes the village of Ossining, formerly Sing Sing. Pop. in 1900 19,895.

Ossining, until recently called Sing Sing, a village of Westchester co. N. Y. in Ossining township (town) situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River where it expands into Tappan Bay and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 31 miles N. of New York city. It is picturesquely located on rising ground and has many handsome residences of New York business men. There are several private academies. The industries include the manufacture of machinery, iron founding, the preparation of medicinal articles etc. The state prison of Sing Sing, a vast institution is located here. Pop. in 1900 7939.

Ossipee, a small lake in Carroll co., N. H. is about 8 miles N. of the village of Ompa.

Ossipee, a post-village, capital of Carroll co. N. H. in Ossipee township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 55 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth. The town is bounded NE. by the beautiful Ossipee Lake, about 8 miles long which is visited by many tourists in summer. Pop. of the town in 1900 1479.

Ossipee Mountain, Grafton co. N. H. a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee Lake. Elevation, 2774 feet.

Ossipee River is the outlet of Ossipee Lake, in Carroll co. N. H. It runs eastward into Melina and enters the Saco River.

Ossipee Valley, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H. Ossipee, a post-village of King George co. Va. The banking point is Fredericksburg. Pop. 150.

Ossun, os-sun a town of France, in Haute-Pyrénées, 10 miles SW of Tarbes. Pop. about 2000.

Ostashevsk, os-tsh-ehv a town of Russia, government and 104 miles WNW of Tver on Lake Seliger. It has many tanneries, boat-building docks, and manufactures of boats, etc. Pop. in 1897 10,457.

Oste, os-eh a river of Prussia, in Hanover enters the estuary of the Elbe 4 miles NE of Osterode. Length 80 miles.

Osteen, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 100.

Ostend, os-tend (Fr. *Ostende*, os-tend) a seaport of Belgium in West Flanders, on the North Sea, 60 miles E. of the North Foreland (in Kent). Lat. 51° 14' N. lon. 2° 55' E. It is one of the chief gate-ways of passenger traffic between London and the continent and one of the most fashionable and cosmopolitan of European sea-side resorts, attracting during the season about 40,000-50,000 resident visitors. The city is regularly built and has a royal villa, a large town hall, casino, *Kursaal* with a seating capacity of 5000 and several parks and promenades. The chief promenade is the sea-wall (or *digue*) a bulwark 25 feet in height. An equestrian statue of Leopold I was erected here in 1901. Ostend has large inner and outer harbors, with vast quays, pier, and basins, and associated oyster parks. The fisheries employ about 300 fishing-boats and trawlers, giving occupation to about 1500 men. Ostend sustained a memorable siege by the Spaniards from 1691 to 1694, finally surrendering. Its walls and forts have been demolished. Pop. in 1900 39,484.

Osternfeld, os-tern-feld a village of Prussia, 10 miles SW of Schlewig.

Oster, os-tyor a town of Russia, government and 44 miles SSW of Tchernigov on the Dnepr, here joined by the Otr. Pop. in 1897 5384.

Osterbotten, a region of Finland comprises the life of Vasa and a part of the lan. of Uleaborg.

Osterburg, os-ter-burg a town of Prussian Saxony 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 4736.

Osterburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 5 miles from Cassa. Pop. about 200.

Osterburken, a small town of Baden, circle of Mosbach.

Osterby, os-ter-by, a small town of Sweden Nn and 26 miles NNE of Upsal. It has forges and smelting-houses for the iron from the mines of Dannemora.

Osterdick, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 35 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop. 330.

Osterfeld, os-ter-feld a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles SSW of Merseburg. Pop. about 1700.

Osterfeld, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Dortmund, circle of Becklinghausen. Pop. in 1900 12,177.

Ostergötland, or Linköping, a lan. or province in the SE of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic and on Lake Vetter. Area, 4207 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Motala, whose valley is a fertile plain. It contains several lakes, the largest being Sommen. Capital, Linköping. Pop. in 1900, 270,440.

Osterhofen, os-ter-ho-fen a town of Bavaria, 15 miles ENE. of Landau. Pop. about 1500.

Osterhuut, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop. 150.

Osternburg, os-tern-burg a commune and village of Oldenburg on the Huute River, adjoining the town of Oldenburg. Pop. in 1900 8978.

Ostern, os-ter a one of the Faroe Islands.

Osterode, os-ter-ro-dah, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on a tributary of the Imsa, at the foot of the Hara, 52 miles SSE. of Hanover in the former principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of textiles, saw mills, copper-works, etc. It is a health-resort. Pop. in 1900 7996.

Osterode, a town of East Prussia, 75 miles SSW of Königsberg on Lake Drwenna. It has railway and machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 16,171.

Osterreick, the German name of AUSTRIA.

Osterrick, os-ter-ree-ck a seaport of Norway in the province of Nodenda, 80 miles NE of Christiansand, on the Catagat. Pop. in 1900 3495.

Osterrund, os-ter-rund a town of northern Sweden, in Jemtland 112 miles WSW of Härnösand. Pop. in 1900 6860.

Osterville, a post-village and seaside-resort of Barnstable co. Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean about 30 miles E. of New Bedford. It has boat-yards. Pop. about 400.

Osterwick, os-ter-wik a town of Prussian Saxony 42 miles WSW of Meigsburg. Pop. in 1900 5915.

Osthammar, os-tsh-amm-er a small seaport of Sweden lan. and 45 miles N. of Stockholm.

Ostheim-vor-der-Rhein, os-tsh-um-von-dah-rön a town of Rhenish-Westphalia 87 miles SSW of Elsenach in an exclave surrounded by Bavarian territory. It is noted for its cherries. Pop. about 2500.

Osthoefen, os-ter-ho-fen a town of Hesse near the Rhine, 6 miles NNW of Worms. Pop. in 1900 3701.

Ostia, an ancient city of Italy at the mouth of the Tiber 15 miles WSW of Rome, of which it was the principal port. There are extensive ruins. Near its site is a village bearing the same name.

Ostium, os-ti-um a town of Italy province of Cremona, 3 miles NW of Casotto. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Ostiglia, os-tyel-ya (anc. *Hostilia*) a town of Italy 17 miles ESE of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901 7188).

Ostrand, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. 130.

Ostrand, a banking post-village of Delaware co. Ohio, on Mill Creek and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles WSW of Delaware. Pop. in 1900 401.

Ostrand, a post-village of Cowditch co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Kelso.

Ostran, Mährisch-, mair-ish os-tröw (Moravian Ostran) a town of Moravia Austria-Hungary on the borders of Austria and Prussian Silesia, on the Ostravitz, an affluent of the Oder. It has blast-furnaces, boiler works, and various other manufacturing establishments, as well as coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 80,125.

Ostra, Ungarisch-, ösh-gä-lich os-trä, a small town of Moravia, 6 miles SSW of Ungarisch-Brudisch, on an island formed by the March. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

Ostran, Polnisch- (Polish Ostran) a town of Austrian Silesia, adjacent to Mährisch Ostran. It has coal-mines, being situated in one of the richest coal-fields of Austria-Hungary. Pop. (commune) in 1900 16,761.

Ostravitz, a river of Austrian Silesia, is a tributary of the Oder.

Ostreich, os-trich, a town of Prussia in the district of Wiesbaden on the Rhine 11 miles W of Mainz. Pop. about 2750.

Ostreich, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnberg, circle of Iserlohn. Pop. in 1900 2230.

Ostringen, a town of Baden 8 miles NE of Brucksal. Pop. about 3000

Ostritz, on trita, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 10 miles NE of Zittau. Pop. about 3000

Ostrog, *os-trog'* (i.e. a "palisaded fort"), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Gorn 91 miles W of Zhitomir. It has ruins of an ancient castle. It is noted for the Ostrog Bible, which was issued here in 1581. Pop. in 1897 14,530, about one-half Jews.

Ostrog, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder opposite Ratibor. Pop. in 1900 3902

Ostrogoshak', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles S. of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897 11,847

Ostroleka, *os-tro-len-ka*, a town of Poland government of Lomza, 68 miles NE of Plock on the Narew. It is noted for the battle fought here on May 24, 1831 in which the Polish insurgents were defeated. Pop. in 1897 8570

Ostrov, *os-trov'* (i.e. island) a town of Russia, government and 35 miles S of Pskov on an island formed by the Volhynia. Pop. in 1897 6252

Ostrow, *os-trov'* a town of Poland province and 25 miles S by W of Lomza. Pop. in 1897 11,264

Ostrowiec, *os-tro-vo-dz*, a town of Russian Poland government of Radom 15 miles N of Opatow. Pop. in 1897 6253

Ostrowo, *os-tro-wo* a town of Prussia 47 miles SE of Posen. It has manufactures of woolen cloth. Pop. in 1900 11,809

Ostsee, the German for Baltic Sea

Ostuni, *os-too-ne*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 24 miles WNW of Brindisi. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 5440 (commune, 22,907)

Ost'yaks, a Finnic people of Siberia closely allied to the Voguls

Ostuna, *os-too-na* a town of Spain province and 51 miles E by S of Seville. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by a castle, and has a collegiate church and a college. It had formerly a university. Trade chiefly in corn exports grain oil wine, fruit rush wares and capers. Pop. in 1900 17,826

Ostwaldtwistle, a town of England, in Lancashire 3 miles ESE of Blackburn with cotton mills. Pop. in 1901 14,193

Oswayo, a post-village of Potter co. Pa. in Oswayo township, on a creek of the same name about 32 miles WNE of Binghamton on the New York and Pennsylvania R. Pop. of the township in 1900 1564

Oswayo Creek runs in Potter co. Pa. runs NW and enters the Allegheny River at Otis N.Y.

Oswegatchie, a post-village and township (town) of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 47 miles E. by N of Watertown. Pop. about 500 of the town in 1900 2368.

Oswegatchie River, N.Y. runs under the N. border of Herkimer co., expands into Cranberry Lake, in St. Lawrence co. and enters the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg. It is about 130 miles long.

Oswego, a county of New York situated at the E end of Lake Ontario has an area of 974 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S by Oneida Lake and the Oneida River and on the NW by Lake Ontario and is intersected by the Oswego and Salmon rivers. Capital Oswego. Pop. in 1894 71,683 in 1900 70,881

Oswego, a banking post-village of Kendall co. Ill. on the E bank of the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 45 miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. in 1899 618

Oswego, a post-village of Kosciuszko co. Ind. on the Tippecanoe River 8 miles NE of Warsaw. Pop. 100

Oswego, a banking city capital of Labette co. Kan. on the W bank of the Kooche River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 15 miles SSE of Parsons. It has flouring and other mills. Pop. in 1900 3200

Oswego, a city and port of entry capital of Oswego co. N.Y. is situated on the SE. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River which divides it into two nearly equal parts 35 miles NNW of Syracuse on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has a good harbor which is formed by the mouth of the river but the commerce is comparatively unimportant, although the city has large shipments of grain lumber and coal. The site of this city is situated on moderately uneven and is bounded on the S by a bluff (or escarpment) which is 160 feet higher than the lake and affords good situations for residences. Several bridges cross the river and connect the eastern and western portions of the city. The principal public buildings are the city hall court-house, government building state arsenal and post-office. Oswego is the seat of the Oswego State Normal and Training School. Within the city limits the river has a fall of 14 feet, affording im-

mease hydraulic power. The numerous large lakes of which it is the outlet operate as reservoirs which prevent extreme variations in the height of the river so that destructive freshets never occur here. Oswego has several iron foundries, machine-shops a match-factory oil works and manufacturing of oil-well supplies flour textiles knitted goods, and starch. Pop. in 1880 31,110, in 1890 21,842 in 1900 22,199. Oswego figures prominently in military annals. In 1786 Fort Oswego was taken by Montcalm. In 1814 the British took it. The place was chartered as a city in 1848.

Oswego, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon on the W bank of the Willamette River, 8 miles S of Portland, on the Southern Pacific R. It has iron and steel-works. Pop. about 400

Oswego, a post-village of Sumter co. S.C. Pop. 60

Oswego Center, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y., 3 miles SW of Oswego. Pop. about 450

Oswego Falls, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the W bank of the Oswego River opposite Fulton (with which it is connected by bridge) on the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. 24 miles NW of Syracuse. It has lumber paper-wooden and other mills, etc. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. in 1900 2925

Oswego River, N.Y. is formed by the Seneca and Oneida rivers, which unite near Phoenix about 12 miles WNW of Syracuse, and enters Lake Ontario at the city of Oswego. It is 24 miles long and descends about 120 feet in that distance. It carries a large volume of water and is the general outlet of many lakes, among which are Oneida Cayuga Seneca Champlain Oswego and Keuka.

Oswestry, *os-vest-ry*, a town of England in Shropshire 20 miles NW of Shrewsbury. It has an ancient grammar school and a fine parish church. There are railway-shops manufacturing of machinery etc. Its name is derived from that of Oswald the Christian king of Northumbria slain here in 642. Pop. in 1901 9370

Oswich'oo, a post-station of Russell co. Ala.

Otay'ka, a banking post-town of Pike co. Mo., on the Illinois Central R., 68 miles N by W of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900 784

Otabale, a town of Ecuador. See OTAVALO

Otago (*o-ta-go*) Bay (or Harbour) on the SE side of South Island, New Zealand, is important on account of the towns of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which are situated on its shores. It gives name to the provincial district of Otago (pop. in 1901 273,111), which occupies the greater part of South Island and of which Dunedin is the capital.

Otagu, *o-ta-ha* one of the Society Islands Pacific Ocean N. of Rarotonga.

Otagherie, Society Islands. See TAHITI

Otagu, a post-town of North Island New Zealand, 6 miles SSE of Auckland. Pop. about 1000

Otari, *o-ta-ri* a town of the island of Yezo Japan on Ishikari Bay (W. coast). It has the best protected port on the coast and the most important fisheries of the island and is connected by rail with Sapporo and with the Furukawa coal mines in the interior. Pop. in 1900, 86,901

Otavalu, *o-ta-va-lu*, **Otabale**, *o-ta-ha-lu*, or **Otovalu**, *o-to-va-lu* a town of Ecuador in the province of Imbabura, 85 miles N by E of Quito. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1868 but has been reconstructed and has a population of about 6000. Altitude, about 6400 feet.

Otay, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. about 12 miles SE of San Diego on the National City and Otay R. Quantities of lemons and oranges are grown here. Pop. 200

Otchakov, *otch-ak-hor* (Pol. Oczakow) a fortified outpost of Russia, government of Kherson on the right bank of the Dniester at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 miles ENE of Odessa. It was formerly an important Turkish fortress. It was taken by the Russians in 1737 and again in 1788. Pop. in 1897 10,784

Oten (*o-ta-ta*) or Great Barrier Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, off the NE coast of New Zealand, at the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf. It is about 20 miles long.

Otego, a post-township of Fayette co. Ill. Pop. in 1900 1230

Otego, a post-village of Jewell co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Manhattan. Pop. 135

Otego, a post-village in Otego township (town) Otego co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 53 miles ENE of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900 658 of the town, 1817

Otego Creek, N.Y., enters the Susquehanna River near Oneonta.

Otero, a county in the SE part of Colorado. Area, 2042 sq. mi. The Arkansas River intersects it from E. to W. and furnishes water for an extensive irrigation system, under which the soil of alluvial origin produces abundant crops. Capital Lajunta. Pop. in 1900 11,522

Ottawa, a southern county of New Mexico. Area, 4874 sq. m. The surface is level prairie, suited for stock-raising in the W., and very heavily timbered in the E. where the rainfall is sufficient for agriculture without irrigation. Capital, Alamogordo. Pop. in 1900 4791. It includes the Fort Stanton Indian Reservation.

Othello, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., about 12 miles NW of Rochester.

Othello, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. J. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop. 260.

Otho, a post-station of Henry co. Ala.

Otho, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa, 9 miles SSE of Fort Dodge, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. 175.

Othrys, Mount, a mountain-chain of Greece, extend along the southern borders of Thessaly in an E and W direction. The highest peak now called Gerakourani, has an altitude of 5670 feet.

Otis, a post-village of Washington co. Colo. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Akron. Pop. 160.

Otis, a post-village of Laporte co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 49 miles ESE of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Otis, a post-village of Rush co. Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Lawrence. Pop. 100.

Otis, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Ma. 18 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 152.

Otis, a post-village in Otis township (town), Berkshire co. Mass., about 22 miles SSE of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 470.

Ottawa, a post-village of Clarke co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 20 miles N by E of Jeffersonville. Pop. 200.

Ottawa, a post-village of Ionia co. Mich., at the Flat River, about 25 miles ENE of Grand Rapids. Pop. 75.

Ottawa, a post-village of Wascon, on Minn., on the Levee River about 20 miles SE of Mankato.

Ottawa, a post-village in Ottawa township (town) Onondaga co. N. Y., on a high ridge, about 14 miles S by W of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900 1203.

Ottawa Lake, N. Y. is in Onondaga co. about 16 miles SSW of Syracuse. It is 3 miles long.

Ottawa Valley, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. 18 miles S by W of Syracuse. Pop. 70.

Ottisfield, a post-village in Ottisfield township (town) Cumberland co. Me., about 34 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 738.

Ottisville, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 70 miles NNW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 291.

Ottisville, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 12 miles NE of Port Jervis. Pop. about 800.

Ottobinsburg, a trading-station of German Southwest Africa.

Otby, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding 84 miles NW of Leeds. The town is beautifully situated in Wharfedale, at the foot of a mountain. It has a Perpendicular church and a small grammar-school. There are machine-shops, manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1901 9230.

Otley, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles NW of Pella. Pop. 200.

Oto, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa, on the Little Sioux River about 22 miles SE of Sioux City on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 390.

Oto, a post-station of Stearns co. Minn.

Otočac, o'to-châk, a village of Croatia, Austria-Hungary about 26 miles SE of Zengg.

Otoc, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 916 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and drained by the Little Nemaha River and several tributaries of that stream. Capital Nebraska City. Pop. in 1890 25,408, in 1900 22,268.

Otoe, a post-village of Jasper co., Minn. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 100.

Otón, o'tón or **Otoeng**, o'tong' a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay Philippine Islands, on the SE coast, 7 miles from Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 14,464.

Otoque, o-to'ki, a small island in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean.

Otranto, o-trân to (anc. *Hydruntum*) a seaport of Italy on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Liagusta (in Albania) province and 22 miles SE of Lecce. It has an ancient cathedral and an old castle. In 1480 it was sacked by the Turks. Pop. in 1901 2401.

Otranto, a post-station of Barrow co., E. C.

Otranto, Cape, on the Italian side of the Strait of Otranto. Lat. 40° 5' N., lon. 18° 20' E.

Otranto Station, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Otranto, Straits of, connects the Adriatic Sea with the arm of the Mediterranean Sea called the Ionian Sea. Breadth, 40 miles.

Otricoli, o-tree'ko-le, a village of Italy in Umbria, 25 miles SEW of Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Near it are the remains of the ancient Oricolum.

Ots'da'wa, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. about 20 miles SW of Cooperstown. Pop. 150.

Otsego, a beautiful lake of Otsego co. N. Y. is partly surrounded by high hills and picturesque scenery. It is about 9 miles long with an average width of 1 mile, and is 1183 feet above the level of the sea. Cooperstown is situated at the S. end of this lake. Its outlet is the Susquehanna River which rises in this vicinity.

Otsego, a county in the N. part of Michigan has an area of 129 sq. m. It is drained by the Ausable and Cheboygan rivers. Capital Gaylord. Pop. in 1890 4272. In 1900 5175.

Otsego, a county in the southeast-central part of New York has an area of 978 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna River and is drained by the Susquehanna River which issues from Otsego Lake in this county also by the Charlotte River and Butternut and Schenectady creeks. Capital Cooperstown. Pop. in 1890 54,881. In 1900 48,950.

Otsego, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 43 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 2075. Here are leading springs.

Otsego, a post-village of Wright co. Minn. on the Mississippi River 25 miles NW of Minneapolis.

Otsego, a township (town) of Otsego co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 4497. It contains a part of Cooperstown.

Otsego, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, about 20 miles NE of Zanesville. Pop. 200.

Otsego, a post-hamlet in Otsego township (town) Columbus co. Wis. about 18 miles SE of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 1226.

Otsego Lake, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 107 miles N by W of Bay City. It is on the beautiful Otsego Lake. Pop. 125.

Otselie, a small river of New York rises in Madison co. and enters the Tioughnioga River about 16 miles N of Binghamton.

Otselie, a post-village in Otselie township (town), Chenango co. N. Y. on a river of the same name, 18 miles NW of Norwich. Pop. 150, of the town in 1900 1234.

Otselie Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co. N. Y. about 34 miles SE of Syracuse.

Otsu, o'tso, a town of Japan capital of Shiga prefecture, at the foot of Biwa Lake and 9 miles by rail E by S. of Kyoto. It was formerly a capital of the mikados and has a citadel palace, and wide streets. It manufactures especially the abacus (or calculating-frame). Pop. in 1899 34,235.

Ottajano, ot-ti-yâ no a town of Italy, at the NE foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. about 4000 (communes in 1901, 12,588).

Ottakring, ot-ti-king', a western suburban section of Vienna.

Ottawa, a small river of Ohio, enters Lake Erie 6 miles NE. of Toledo.

Ottawa, ot-ta-wa, a river of Canada, the most important tributary of the St. Lawrence, rises near lat. 45° 38' N., about 200 miles N. of the city of Ottawa. It flows at first westward traverses Lake Temiscamingue, and then generally southward, and forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. Below the city of Ottawa it flows eastward and enters the St. Lawrence River opposite the Isle of Montreal. Its length is estimated at 525 miles of which about 250 miles are navigable. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids and cataracts not those below the city of Ottawa (St. Anne, Long Sault at Carleton) are overcome by locks. At the city of Ottawa the river presents the impassable Chaudière Falls. The Ottawa is the channel of a very large trade in lumber and is connected with Lake Ontario (at Kingston) by the Rideau Canal. The chief tributaries are the Madawaska, Rideau, Gatineau, and Rivière du Lièvre.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 713 sq. m. It is intersected by the Solomon and Salina rivers. Capital, Minneapolis. Pop. in 1890, 12,481. In 1900 11,182.

Ottawa, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and intersected by the Grand River. Capital, Grand Haven. Pop. in 1890 25,358. In 1900 20,607.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Ohio, borders on Lake Erie. Area, 208 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S. by Sandusky Bay and is intersected by the Portage River. Capital, Port Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 21,974; in 1900, 22,212.

Ottawa, a county in the NW part of Quebec. The Ottawa River forms its E. and SW boundary. This county, which has extensive beds of phosphate of lime, mica, and iron, is watered by the rivers Petit Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, and many small streams. Capital, Hull.

Ottawa, a city the capital of Lanark co. Ill., is situated on both banks of the Illinois River, just below the mouth of the Fox River, 83 miles WSW of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It is the seat of St. Francis Xavier and Pleasant View Luther Colleges. It has an active trade in grain and other products and extensive manufactures of glass, building tile, terra-cotta, crockery, pottery, brick, etc., cigars, agricultural implements, wagons, pianos and organs, fire-proofing, silver plated ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 19,188.

Ottawa, a city the capital of Franklin co. Kan. on the Onaga River 27 miles S of Lawrence, on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. It has the Ottawa University (Baptist) large railroad machine-shops, nurseries, and manufactures of door carriages, furniture, soap, etc. The river is here crossed by several bridges. Pop. in 1900, 6,944.

Ottawa, a post-village of Lenoir co. Minn. on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 4 miles N of St. Peter. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Ottawa, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 30 miles N of Lima. It has manufactures of lumber shingles, staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2,323.

Ottawa, a post-hamlet in Ottawa township (town) Waukegan co. Wis. about 33 miles W by S of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 883.

Ottawa, an episcopal city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the Dominion of Canada and of Carleton co. is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River at its confluence with the Rideau 161 miles (direct) W of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific, the Canada Atlantic and other railroads. It is one of the most flourishing cities of Ontario, being the entrepot of the great lumber-trade of the Ottawa River which here forms the splendid Chaudière Falls (300 feet wide and 50 ft. high) and with its tributary the Gatineau supplies the motive-power for the enormous lumber and flour-mills, factories, etc. The Rideau Canal, which was made in 1827, passes through the city extending hence through the Rideau Lakes to Kingston, on Lake Ontario. Lumbering is the principal industry of Ottawa and its vicinity thousands of men, in the winter season being engaged in cutting timber and drawing it to the streams in rafts for the spring freshets to carry to the Ottawa mills. The cut of lumber of the Ottawa saw-mills is about 1,500,000 ft. annually. Other industries comprise the manufacture of door iron work, agricultural implements, machinery, bricks, etc. Ottawa is one of the handsomest cities of the Dominion, of which it is also the social and scientific centre. Among its more notable public edifices are the magnificent government buildings, erected in 1850-55 at a cost of over \$5,000,000 and crowning Parliament Hill the cathedral of Notre Dame, Christ Church Cathedral, Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor-general, city hall, court-house, national art-gallery, diorama exhibit, and the museum and the geological survey of the Dominion. Ottawa is the seat of Ottawa University (with a library of 30,000 volumes) a normal school, the Collegiate Institute, Lady Stanley Institute, and of various academic institutions. The library of parliament contains upward of 200,000 volumes. A statue to Queen Victoria was erected here in 1901. Leaside Park is the site of the Central Canada Annual Exhibition. Pop. in 1881, 31,367. In 1891, 44,154. In 1901, 59,028.

Ottawa Beach, a resort of Ottawa co. Mich. near Holland and 60 miles NE of Chicago, Ill.

Ottawa Creek, Ohio, discharges into the Auglaize.

Ottawa East, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario 4 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1500.

Ottawa Lake, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles SE of Adrian. Here is a lake 2 1/2 miles long. Pop. 200.

Ottawa Station, a post-station of Ottawa co. Mich. about 25 miles S of Muskegon.

Ottensbach, of ten hme a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles SW of Zurich on the Rhine. Pop. about 1300.

Ottenheim, of ten hme a village of Baden 5 miles NW of Lebr on the Rhine.

Ottenheim, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. 140.

Ottensen, of ten hme, a former town of Holstein, recently incorporated in Altona.

Otter, a river of England, co. of Devon enters the English Channel W of Sidmouth. Total length, 24 miles.

Otter, a post-station of Lanark co., Ill., 7 miles NE of Streator.

Otterbein, of ten hme, a banking post-village of Benton co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 18 miles WNW of Lafayette. It has various mills, tile-works, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Otterberg, of ten hme a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 33 miles NW of Speyer. Pop. about 2000.

Otterburn, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 miles NNW of Hexham. About half a mile from it is the site of the battle of Chevy Chase, fought between the English and Scotch in 1388.

Otterburn, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Flint. Pop. 100.

Otterburn, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 31 miles from Winnipeg. Pop. 300.

Otter Creek, Ill., enters Macoupin Creek.

Otter Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River from the E. about 8 miles N of Terre Haute.

Otter Creek, Kan., enters the Fall River in the S part of Greenwood co.

Otter Creek, Tex. flows into the Trinity River from the N in Anderson co.

Otter Creek, Va., rises near the V border of Bennington co. and enters Lake Champlain 7 miles below Vergennes. It is about 118 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rutland, Middlebury and Vergennes.

Otter Creek, a post-village of Levy co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 34 miles SW of Gainesville. It has lumbering industries.

Otter Creek, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 18 miles S of Debona. Pop. 175.

Otter Creek, a post-village of Hancock co., Ma. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 150.

Otter Creek, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C. 10 miles S of Marion.

Otter Creek, a post-township of Mercer co., Pa. about 28 miles N of Newcastles. Pop. is 1900, 423.

Otter Creek, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis. in Otter Creek township (town) 10 miles SE of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900, 120.

Otter Hill, a post-station of Bedford co., Va. 6 miles S of Lewry station.

Otter Island, Alaska, is one of the Pribilof group.

Otter Lake, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette R. 38 miles SSE of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Otter Lake, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y.

Otter Lake, a town of Renover Prussia, 28 miles NW of Stada. Pop. about 2000.

Otter, Peaks of, mountain-summits of the Blue Ridge of southern Virginia, in Detont and Bedford cos. Elevations, 3375 (SW peak) and 4001 (Flat Top) feet.

Otter River, Va. rises at the base of the Peaks of Otter runs southeastward through Bedford co., and enters the Staunton River in Campbell co.

Otter River, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., 16 miles W of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of woollens, stores, bricks, etc. Pop. about 500.

Otter River, a post-station of Campbell co., Va. 21 miles S by W of Lynchburg.

Ottertail, a county in the W part of Minnesota, has an area of 2127 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River of the North and also drained by the Leaf and Pelican rivers. Near the middle of the county is Ottertail Lake, about 12 miles long. Capital, Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1890, 34,212. In 1900, 46,375.

Ottertail, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn. on the E shore of the lake of the same name, about 70 miles ESE of Moorhead, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and East St. Louis R.

Ottertail Lake, Minn., near the middle of Ottertail co. is about 12 miles long. Its outlet is the Red River of the North which enters the NE and issues from the SW extremity of the lake.

Ottertail Range (or **Mountains**) a group of the Rocky Mountains of Canada, in British Columbia immediately W of Alberta and crossed by the Wapiti River. They rise to about 11,000 feet. Highest summits, Goodale, Chancellor and Vaux.

Otterville, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Otterville, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Otterville, a post-town of Jersey co., Ill. 18 miles NW of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Otterville, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, 4 miles NW of Independence.

Otterville, a banking post-town of Cooper co., Mo., 1 mile from the Lamine River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Sedalia. Pop in 1900 384.

Otterville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles N of Liberty.

Otterville, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, situated on Otter Creek, 22 miles SSE of Woodstock on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 750.

Ottery Saint Mary, a town of England, co. of Devon on the Otter 12 miles ENE of Exeter. It has a splendid collegiate church modelled after the cathedral of Exeter. It is the birthplace of Coleridge. Pop in 1901 3496.

Ottiglio, ot-teel-yo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 9 miles SW of Casale.

Ottignies, ot-teen-yee, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 19 miles SE of Brussels.

Ottingen, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Würzburg 25 miles S of Augsburg. It has a fine chateau. The district constituted the co. of Ottingen medievalized in 1844. Pop. 2000.

Ottmansthan, ot'man-juw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia 37 miles WSW of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop in 1900 3873.

Otto, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill. 7 miles W of Havana.

Otto, a post-station of Clark co., Ind.

Otto, a post-station of Cowley co., Kas.

Otto, a post-station of Sanilac co., Mich.

Otto, or **Waverly**, a post-village in Otto township (town) Cattaraugus co., N. Y. 20 miles NE of Jamestown. It has grist- and saw mills cheese-factory etc. Pop about 400 of the town in 1900 1106.

Otto, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1843.

Otto, a post-village of Big Horn co., Wyo. 10 miles W of Basin. Pop 100.

Ottobrunn, ot-to-bol-ron, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 40 miles SW of Augsburg. Pop about 2000.

Ottobiano, ot-to-be-ah-no, a village of Italy 6 miles S of Mortara.

Ottobine, a post-station of Rockingham co., Va.

Ottoliano, a town of Italy. See OTTOLIANO.

Ottolke, a post village of Fulton co., Ohio, 32 miles W of Toledo on the Detroit Southern R. Pop 100.

Ottoman Empire. See TURKISH EMPIRE.

Ottosen, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop about 240.

Ottoville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio 6 miles N of Delphos. Pop. in 1900 169.

Otto Mill, a post-station of Livingston parish, La.

Ottoville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 46 miles N of Philadelphia.

Ottumwa, a city and railroad-centre, the capital of Wapello co., Iowa is situated on the Des Moines River 75 miles W by N of Burlington on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It is in the heart of the great bituminous coal fields of Iowa and in one of the best agricultural regions of the state. It has a large pork-packing house, extensive iron- boiler and stove-works, and manufacturing of agricultural implements cutlery drills cigars, etc. Pop in 1900 18,197.

Ottumwa, a post-village of Coffee co., Kas. on the Neosho River about 7 miles NNW of Burlington. Pop about 140.

Ottweiler, ot-ti-ler, a town of Rheinland Prussia, 33 miles SE of Treves. Pop in 1900 6145.

Otumba, ot-tom-ba, a village of Mexico, state and 30 miles NE of the city of Mexico. Pop. about 3600.

Otara, ot-too-ra, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and S of Granada.

Otuzco, ot-toos'ko, a town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, 35 miles NE of Trujillo. Pop about 4000.

Otway, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point in Fortmouth Pop in 1900 274.

Otway, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. The banking point in Greeneville. Pop 100.

Otway, Cape, a headland on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia. Lat. 38° 51' S. Lon 143° 45' E.

Otwell, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ind. about 22 miles ESE of Vincennes. Pop about 600.

Ota, o-ta, a village of Tyrol Austria-Hungary in the Otztal, about 34 miles from the river Inn.

Otztal, ot'tal, a valley of the Tyrol Austria-Hungary, watered by the Otztaler Ache and tributary to the Inn 5 miles SW of Sill. It is noted for the varied and charming character of its scenery with towering mountain-summits (Wildspitze, 12,380 feet. Weisskogel, 12,290 ft.) and great expanses of glacial ice-fields.

Ouachita, or **Washita**, woa'h'-ta, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of 742 sq. m. It is inter-

sected by the Washita River is partly bounded on the N by the Little Missouri River and also drained by Cypress and Tully bayous. Capital Camden. Pop in 1890, 17,033, in 1900 20,842.

Ouachita, or **Washita**, a parish in the N part of Louisiana, has an area of 640 sq. m. It is intersected by the Washita (Ouachita) River which is here navigable by steamboats and the D Arbonne Bayou enters the Washita on the N border of this parish. Capital, Monroe. Pop in 1890 17,985 in 1900 20,947.

Ouachita, a post-village of Union parish, La. on the Washita River 25 miles above Monroe. Pop 100.

Ouachita River, Arkansas and Louisiana. See WASHITA.

Oranme, or **Oran**, a commune of France in Yonne, at the source of the river of the same name so affluent of the Loire 12 miles SW of Auxerre.

Oranoga, or **Oranoga**, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y. on the Susquehanna River about 14 miles E of Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Orangia, wa-rid, or **Wargia**, a town and French military post of the Algerian Sahara, in the oasis of the same name, 200 miles S by W of Biskra, with which it is connected by one of the great caravan routes and whence a railway to Ouargla is contemplated. Lat. 23° N. Lon. 5° 20' E. The town is composed chiefly of one-storied adobe houses, with narrow lane-like streets, and has frequently been visited by hivers. The oasis contains upward of one million palm trees and is well supplied with water. Elevation above sea-level 320 feet.

Ouche, ou-eh, a river of France, department of Côte d'Or flows past Dijon and joins the Saône near Saint-Jean de-Losne. Length 60 miles. The Canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

Ouche, an ancient district of Upper Normandy France, now included in the départements of Eure and Orne.

Ouchy, oo-see', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S of (and below) Lausanne, of which it is the port and with which it is continuous and connected by cable-tramway.

Oucques, ook, a village of France, in Lot-et-Cher 16 miles N of Blois.

Oudenarde, or **Oudenarde**, ow-den-ard'ah (Fr. *Audenarde*, 84 sound) a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 14 miles SSW of Ghent on the Scheldt. It has a splendid town-hall dating from the early part of the sixteenth century. There are manufactures of textiles and tanneries. Here in 1708 the allies under Prince Eugene and Marlborough defeated the French under Vendôme. Pop. in 1900 6204.

Oudebouch, ow-den-bow, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles W of Breda. Pop. in 1899 4973.

Oudenbourg, oo-dow-bow, a commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles WSW of Brugue.

Ouderamstel, ow-der-am-stel, a commune of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S of Amsterdam.

Oude Rijn. See RYNE.

Oudekerk, ow-der-kéek, a commune of the Netherlands, South Holland, 5 miles E of Rotterdam.

Oudewater, ow-dah-é-ter, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland on the Yssel 18 miles ENE of Rotterdam. Pop about 3600.

Oudh, or **Oude**, oud (native, *Ayodhya* & *yod h yd*) a region of British India representing a former kingdom and constituting administratively part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It extends from the Hissarke (on the frontier of Nepal) to the Ganges, whose tributaries, the Gogra and Gumti drain a great part of the region. Area, about 25,000 sq. m. The surface is mostly level and the soil highly fertile, much of the land however requiring irrigation which is effected on a large scale. Rice, wheat, and other cereals are extensively grown. Other products are sugar, opium, oil-seeds, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. Capital, Lucknow. Pop. in 1901 12,635,077. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus, the Mohammedans constituting about one-eighth of the population. Oudh was the seat of a flourishing kingdom in antiquity. It was engulfed at the close of the twelfth century in the tide of Mohammedan conquest and became part of the realm of Delhi. In the sixteenth century it passed under the sway of the Mogul emperors. In the eighteenth century it broke away from the Mogul empire and became an independent state under a Mohammedan dynasty. In 1856 the country was annexed by the British. Oudh played an important rôle in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-58.

Oudh, or **Ayodhya**, anciently the capital of Oudh, now a suburb of Faizabad. It extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Gogra and is 77 miles E. of Lucknow.

Ondon, *o-don'*, a river of France, which joins the Mayenne 19 miles below Segré Length 40 miles

Ondshoorn, *ondshoorn* a commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 miles E of Leyden

Ondshoorn, *ondshoorn* a division in the S part of Cape Colony on the E slope of the Great Zwartberg range. It is mountainous, well watered and fertile, producing the best tobacco in the Colony Capital Ondshoorn on the Groblers River, a tributary of the Olifants, and about 65 miles (direct) from Mossel Bay It is an important agricultural centre Pop in 1891 4386 (white, 2189) Elevation 1063 feet

Ouessant, *wéssan'* (English *Ushant*, *Ushant* and *Ushant*) the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany France, department of Finistère, 26 miles W by N of Brest Length, 4½ miles Lat of light-house, 48° 38' N lon 5° 3' W The port of Ouessant is on the SW side Pop (commune) in 1901 2717

Oughterard, *o-ter-ard* a small town of Ireland co and 16 miles NNW of Galway on the W shore of Lough Corrib

Oughter, Lough, *lōn ān-ter* a lake of Ireland, in Ulster co of Cavan Length 5 miles breadth, 3 miles It is formed by an expansion of the Erne

Ougrée, *o-ghrā* a suburb of Saragay Belgium

Oulachmann, a post-village of Châteaufort co Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R 5 miles from Roberval Pop 150

Oulstreham, *we trōm'* a small seaport of France, in Calvados 9 miles NNE of Caen

Oultaville, a post-station of Pope co Ark 2 miles from Russellville

Oulemont, *owl a-owl*, a post-hamlet of Delaware co N Y on Oulemont Creek, 22 miles E of Cooperstown

Oulline, *ool lān'* a town of France, in Rhône, 31 miles S of Lyons, on the Rhône The industries include textile-printing silk weaving and the manufacture of machinery It is a residential suburb of Lyons Pop (commune) in 1901 9343

Oulton Broad, in Suffolk England, 2½ miles from Lowestoft, is a favorite place of recreation

Oulx, co, a village of Italy province of Turin 12 miles SW of Susa, on the Dora Riparia, near the Alps

Oundle, *aw dēl or ō dēl* a town of England co of Northampton on the New 13 miles WNW of Peterborough It has an interesting church and an old grammar-school Pop in 1901 2404

Ouray, *o-urā* a county in the SW part of Colorado Area, 567 sq m It is drained by the Rio Dolores and Rio San Miguel The surface is mountainous Mount Wilson, in this county is 14,299 feet high Gold silver copper and galena are found Capital Ouray, Pop in 1890 6510 in 1900 4731

Ouray, a banking city capital of Ouray co Colo near the base of Mount Hayden about 15 miles N of Silverton on the Denver and Rio Grande R It is beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of mountains and has hot springs Gold and silver are largely mined Pop in 1900 2196

Ouray, Mount, Colo the most southern peak of the Saguenay Range near the N boundary of Saguenay co is about 24 miles N of Saguenay village Height 13 956 feet

Ource, *o-urce*, a river of France department of Haute-Maine, Côte-d'Or and Aube, after a NW course of 60 miles joins the Seine near Bar sur-Seine

Ourcq, *o-urk* a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne and, after a SW course of 60 miles, joins the Marne near Lixy From this stream flows the Canal of Ourcq to Paris, 67 miles, affording a part of its water supply

Ourém, *o-urēm* a town of Portugal, in Extremadura, 15 miles SE of Leiria Pop in 1900 4517

Ourique, *o-urē kē*, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, 20 miles SW of Beja Here the Moors were signally defeated in 1139 Pop in 1900 3771

Ouró Preto, *o-urō prē to*, formerly Villa Rica, a city of Brazil, formerly capital of the state of Minas Geraes 200 miles N by W of Rio de Janeiro with which it is connected by rail Pop about 13,000 of the commune in 1890 69 249 It has various public buildings, a national mining academy a lyceum (or Latin school) botanical garden, and the oldest theatre in Brazil It has cotton and other industries The city was founded in 1596 and called Villa Rica, from the rich gold-mines in its vicinity most of which have been abandoned or exhausted

Orthe, *o-rtē*, a river of Belgium provinces of Luxembourg and Liège, joins the Meuse after a N course of about 180 miles

Orton, *o-rtōn*, a small river of England, co. of Sussex enters the English Channel near Bosford

Orton, a river of England, co. of York, is formed by the Swale and Ure, flows SE. and joins the Trent to form the Humber Length, 60 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to York Principal affluents, the Wharfe, Aire, and Don from the W and the Derwent from the N

Orton, or Great Orton, a river of England, rises near Drackley flows tortuously through the co. of Northampton, Buckingham Bedford Huntingdon Cambridge, and Norfolk and after a generally N.E. course enters the Wash at King's Lynn Length about 180 miles for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable Chief affluents, the Ivel Cam, Lark, Little Orton, Stoke, and Ner all from the E or S

Orton, a river of Ontario. See GRAND RIVER.

Orton, *ōrtōn* has a post-village of Lowndes co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast line 166 miles WSW of Savannah It has mineral springs Pop 150

Orton, *ōrtōn*, a river of France, joins the Vilaine near Redon after a SE course of 90 miles

Outagamie, *o-ut-gam-ē* or *o-ut-gam-ē*, a county in the northern-central part of Wisconsin has an area of 634 sq m It is intersected by the Fox (or Koshong) and Wolf rivers and also drained by the Embury River and Duck Creek Capital Appleton Pop in 1890 38,800, in 1900 45 247

Outeniqua, *ōw tēn-ē kwā*, a mountain-range of Cape Colony trending E and W from 10 to 20 miles behind the S coast

Outer Island, one of the Apostles Islands Wis.

Outlaw's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Duplin co. V C about 65 miles N of Wilmington

Outremont (Fr pron *ot r'mōnt*) a post-village of Hochelaga co Quebec 2 miles from Montreal its banking point Pop in 1901 1148

Outten, a post-village of Mason co Ill Pop 70

Outville, a post-village of Leekling co Ohio The banking point is Newark Pop 200

Ouya, or **Oyak**, *o-yāk*, a river of French Guiana, flows N.E. and separating the island of Cayenne from the main land, enters the Atlantic Ocean Length 70 miles

Oya Cotschna, *P'ya dēll'*, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, near St Moritz commands a beautiful panorama. Altitude 8990 feet

Ovada, *o-vā dā* a town of Italy province of 20 miles S of Alessandria, co the Orbe Pop in 1901 5222 (commune, 9948)

Oval, a post-station of Paulding co. Ga.

Oval, a post-village of Iyomung co. Pa. 13 miles SW of Williamsport The banking point is Jersey Shore

Ovalau, a small island of the Fijian group E. of Viti Levu. On it is Lovaka, the former capital of the archipelago

Oval City, a post-village of Stark co Ohio The banking point is Canton Pop 125

Ovalle, *o-vāl yē*, a town of Chile province of Coquimbo, 65 miles SSE of Coquimbo to which port and to Tongoy railways extend Pop in 1902, 5777

Orando, a post-village of Deserodocoe Mont Pop. 90

Orar, *o-ras* a town of Portugal in Beira, at the N end of the lagoon of Aveiro, 16 miles N of Aveiro It has a trade in timber Pop in 1900 10 582

Orari, Japan See Owari

Ovenfork, a post-station of Letcher co Ky

Ovens, a locality in Lonsburg co. Nova Scotia, at the entrance to Lunenburg Harbor 45 miles from Lunenburg It was once noted for its gold-mines

Ovens River, southeastern Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray In lon 148° 15 E

Over, a town of England, co and 16 miles E of Chester Pop (parish) about 7000

Overall, a post-hamlet of Page co Va.

Overbrook, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation IT Pop 70

Overbrook, a banking post-village of Onaga co Kan in an agricultural and stock-raising district and on the Missouri Pacific R. 26 miles SSE of Topeka Pop about 400

Overbrook, a residential post-village of Montgomery co Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles E of Philadelphia. Here is the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, with an important library

Overbrook, a township of Wyoming co Pa. Pop in 1900 442

Overby, a post-station of Stewart co Ga.

Overduin, a village of Lawrence co. Ky The banking point is Louisa Pop 100

Over Durwen, a town of England See DANWY

Overfield, a post-hamlet of Barbour co W Va. 10 miles NW of Philippi

Overflakkee, *ōver-flāk'hā* a former island of the Netherlands in South Holland, between two estuarine mouths of the Rhine-Meuse delta, the Haringvliet and the

Kranzner It forms, with the former island of Geneva, the island of Geneva-on-Overshill.

Overshill, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W Va. 26 miles S. of Clarkburg.

Oversijssel, Netherlands. See **Oversum**.

Oversiet, o-ver-Jet, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich., about 24 miles SW of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 130.

Overlook, a post-station of Dutchess co. N Y.

Overlook Mountain, at the SE edge of the Catskills, N Y 7 miles W by N of Saugerties. Height, 3160 feet. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Overmeire, o-ver-mi-rah or o-ver-mala, a village of Belgium, on East Flanders 10 miles E. of Ghent.

Overpeck, a post-station of Butler co. Ohio on the Miami River, 4 miles N of Hamilton.

Overschie, o'-ver-schee, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles NW of Rotterdam.

Overton, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, 15 miles S of Chester. Pop. about 1600.

Overton, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 456 sq m. It is drained by the Ohio (or Ohio's) River and the West Fork. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890 12,630 in 1900 13,353.

Overton, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa. Pop. 75.

Overton, a post-village of Kent co. Md. The banking point is Chestertown. Pop. 100.

Overton, a post-village of Cooper co. Mo. on the Missouri River about 16 miles below Hoonville.

Overton, a banking post-village of Dawson co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R., 220 miles W of Omaha. Pop. in 1890 266.

Overton, a post-village of Lincoln co. Nev. Pop. 75.

Overton, a post-village in Overton township, Bradford co. Pa. about 46 miles NNE of Williamsport. Pop. about 150 of the township in 1900 456.

Overton, a post-village of Rank co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 50 miles NE of Palestine. It has a cotton-gin and compress. Pop. about 400.

Overton, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va.

Overysaache, o-rah-rash, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Ymoe, 3 miles SE of Brussels.

Overijssel, or **Overijssell**, o-ver-I-sei, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W by the Eider Zee and bordering on Prussia. It is drained by the Yssel and Voelte. Area, 1291 sq m. It has a level surface, with a large extent of marshy or heath lands. Capital Zwolle. Pop. in 1899 333,339.

Ovintz, o'-v-e-at, a post-station of Benzie co. Mich.

Ov'ld, a post-station of Bear Lake co. Idaho, near Bear Lake and about 40 miles EE. of Soda Springs.

Ovid, a post-station of Madison co. Ind.

Ovid, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Mich., on the Maple River and on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles E of St. John. It has manufactures of sugar lumber, and carriages. Pop. in 1900 1293.

Ovid, a banking post-village, semi-capital of Seneca co. N Y in Ovid township (town) on a high and fertile ridge, 3 miles E. of Seneca Lake, about 4 miles W of Cayuga Lake, and 40 miles N of Elmira, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900 324 of the town, 3734.

Ovid, a post-village of Erie co. Pa. The banking point is Curry. Pop. 100.

Ovid Center, a post-village of Seneca co., N Y 20 miles SSE of Geneva. Pop. about 250.

Ovidopol, o'-ve-da-o'-pol (L. *Ovidopolis*), a seaport of Russia, government of Ekaterin, near the estuary of the Dniester, 20 miles SW of Odessa. Pop. in 1897 5295.

Oviedo, o'-ve-d no (anc. *La'cus Asturum*, afterwards *Ov'cum*) an episcopal city of northwestern Spain, in Asturias, capital of a province, near the confluence of the Nalon and Nora rivers, 61 miles N by W of Leon. The chief edifices are the cathedral (one of the finest in Spain begun in its present form in 1288) the building of the former college of San Vicente, convent of San Palayo, Casa Comendatorial university buildings, castle, and hospitals. The educational establishments comprise the university various higher institutions, archaeological museum botanical garden, etc. Oviedo has manufactures of arms, powder hats, cloth, chocolate, and leather. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths (Caldeas de Priorio). Pop. in 1900, 48,374. Oviedo rose into prominence at the time of the early struggles between the Christians and Arabs and was long the residence of the Asturian kings.

Oviedo, a province of Spain in Asturias, bounded N by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4215 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 435,000.

Oviedo, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. about 200.

Ovishak, a locality on the S. shore of the island of Dnie, Greenland, whence numerous fragments and large boulders of telluric or meteoric iron have been obtained.

Oviglio, o'-vael-yo, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles WSW of Alessandria. Pop. about 2000.

Ovilia, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. 20 miles S. by W of Dallas. Pop. 175.

Ovritsch, o'-vrootch, a town of Russia, in Volhynia on the Marina, 22 miles N of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897 6657.

Owan'eco, a banking post-village of Christian co. Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 24 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 245.

Owari, Bay of, called also *Iasno Umi*, an inlet on the S. side of the island of Honshu, Japan. Length 25 miles, greatest breadth, 20 miles. Nagoya, a town on its shores, was the capital of the old province of Owari, which is now included in the prefecture of Aichi.

Owase, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eldora. Pop. 175.

Owaseo, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. Pop. 75.

Owaseo, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo. 23 miles W by S of Kirksville.

Owaseo, a post-village in Owaseo township (town) Cayuga co. N Y 6 miles SE of Auburn. Pop. about 250. The town is bounded W by Owaseo Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 1231, of the village, about 250.

Owaseo Lake, N Y is in Cayuga co. about 3 miles SE of Auburn and 3 miles E of Cayuga Lake. It is 11 miles long and 1 mile wide. Its outlet, called Owaseo Creek, issues from the N end of the lake, flows through the city of Auburn, and enters the Seneca River about 3 miles N of Port Byron. Owaseo Inlet enters the E. end of the lake.

Owaseo Lake, a post-village of Cayuga co., N Y on the W shore of Owaseo Lake, 1 miles SE of Auburn.

Owaseo, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation I T on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Owaseo, Mich. See **Owsema**.

Owatonna, o'-wa-ton-na, a city capital of Steele co., Minn. on the Straight River 37 miles E by S of Manly, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has nurseries, flouring mills, and manufactures of carriages, gasoline-engines, fanning mills, planers, and farming implements, and is an important agricultural trade-center. The city is the seat of Pillsbury Academy and of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Pop. in 1890, 3849 in 1900 5561. Here is a valuable mineral spring.

Owego, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Tioga co. N Y is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Owego Creek; in a township (town) of the same name. It is 37 miles E of Elmira, on the Erie and other railroads. It has lumbering interests and manufactures of flour, leather, iron bridges, wagons, harness etc. Near the village is Evergreen Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 5020 of the town, 8378.

Owego, a post-hamlet of Ransom co., N Dak. 17 miles ENE of Lisbon.

Owego Creek, Tioga co., N Y, is formed by its East and West Branches and enters the Susquehanna River at Owego.

Owen, o'-vyn, a town of Württemberg, on the Lauter 18 miles SE of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1500. Near by rises a mountain about 3500 feet high called the Teck, with ruins of the medieval castle of the dukes of Teck.

Owen, o'-vyn, a county in the southwest-central part of Indiana has an area of 380 sq m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Mill Creek. This county has beds of good coal and iron. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890 15,040 in 1900 15,149.

Owen, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 400 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Kentucky River. Capital, Owenton. Pop. in 1890, 17,076 in 1900 17,333.

Owen, a post-township of Clark co. Ind. Pop. in 1900 545.

Owen, a post-township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 580.

Owen, a post-station of Penobscot co. Me.

Owen, a banking post-village of Marion co. Ohio.

Owendale, a banking post-village of Haron co. Mich. on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern and the Michigan Central R.

Owens, a post-village of Mohave co. Ariz. 34 miles SSE of Kingman.

Owens, a post-village of De Soto co. Fla. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. 150.

Owensboro, o'-vyn-bor-rah, a city, capital of Daviess co., Ky. is situated on the Ohio River and on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads, 40 miles SE of Evansville, Ind. It has numerous distilleries of whiskey,

flouring- and other mills, machinery and cellulose-works, an electrical-supplies plant, etc. The tobacco interest is very large, the annual shipments being upward of 26,000 000 pounds. Coal and iron are mined. The Owensboro Female College and the St. Francis Academy are located here. Pop in 1890 9637. In 1900, 13,189.

Owensburg, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 14 miles SE of Bloomfield. Pop about 500.

Owensbyville, a post-village of Heard co., Ga. The banking point is Hogansville. Pop 100.

Owens Crossroads, a post-station of Madison co., Ala.

Owens Ferry, a post-village of Camden co., Ga. on the Great Salt Lake R. 18 miles S of Waynesville. Pop 100.

Owens Lake, Cal. is in Inyo co., at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, and about 12 miles S of Mount Whitney. It is about 18 miles long and 10 miles wide. It receives Owens River at its northern end and has no visible outlet.

Owens Mills, a post-village of Chemung co., N. Y. 4 miles NE of Chemung station.

Owens Sound, formerly Sydenham, a town and port of entry of Ontario capital of the co. of Grey on Georgian Bay at the outlet of the river Sydenham and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 91 miles (direct) NW of Toronto. It has foundries, tanneries, fruit-packing and canning industries, flour- and saw-mills, a boat-yard and manufactures of leather, woollens, brick and tile, and cement. Here are a number of fine public buildings, including a court-house, high-school and town-hall. Owens Sound is a popular summer-resort and is surrounded by fine scenery. Pop. in 1901 3770. The harbor of Owens Sound is one of the best on Lake Huron. It has good anchorage and is navigable for vessels of the largest capacity. Many vessels are engaged in the grain and lumber trade.

Owens River, Cal. rises in Mono co., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada. It runs nearly southward in Inyo co. through a sterile region and enters Owens Lake about 14 miles E of Mount Whitney.

Owen Stanley, an important mountain-range in the extreme E. portion of British New Guinea. It has several peaks of over 10,000 feet altitude. Owen Stanley mountain (or Victoria Peak) being 13,126 ft high. Lat. 8° 4' S., lon 147° 30' E. Other summits are Mount Albert Edward (12,000 ft.), Smoking Scratchley Mts., and Oheia. Several streams rise in this range, emptying on the S. coast into the Coral Sea.

Owensville, a post-station of Saline co., Ark.

Owensville, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Ind. 26 miles N by W of Evansville on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Pop in 1900 1019.

Owensville, a banking post-village of Gasconade co., Mo. 75 miles WSW of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R.

Owensville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. 24 miles E. by V of Cincinnati. Pop about 630.

Owenton, a banking post-town capital of Owen co., Ky. 24 miles N of Frankfort. Pop in 1900 1814.

Owenville, a post-village of Sampson co., N. C., 28 miles WNW of Warsaw station.

Owings Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R. 14 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop 200.

Owingsville, a banking city capital of Bath co., Ky. on a small tributary of the Licking River 48 miles ENE. of Lexington. It is in a wheat, tobacco, and live-stock region. Pop in 1900 958.

Owl, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Stonewall. Pop 100.

Owl Creek, Sweetwater co., Wyo. runs eastward and enters the Big Horn River about lat. 43° 34' N.

Owicreek, a post-village of St. Francis co., Mo. on the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre R. The banking point is Irondale Delege.

Owicreek, a post-station of Feitou co., Pa.

Owlet Green, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop 75.

Owl's Head, a mountain in Quebec, on Lake Memphrango about 8 miles from Georgeville. Altitude, 3270 feet.

Owl's Head, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay Me. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 44° N., lon. 69° 3' W.

Owlshend, a post-village of Knox co., Mo. on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay. Pop about 200.

Owosso, or **Owasso**, a city of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 23 miles NE. of Lansing. It is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region and has numerous mills and manufactures of furniture, caskets, carriages,

boilers, sash, blinds, cereal-foods and best-segar, etc. The river affords a never-failing water-power at this place. Pop in 1900 8696.

Owseley, Switz. is a county in the SE. part of Kentucky has an area of 208 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Kentucky River. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Booneville. Pop in 1890 5075. In 1900 6874.

Owseley, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo. about 15 miles SE. of Warrensburg.

Owyhee, an island of the Pacific. See HAWAII.

Owyhee, the southwesternmost county of Idaho bordering on Nevada and Oregon has an area of 1907 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and is partly drained by the Bruneau and Owyhee rivers and their affluents the West Fork of the Salmon River and Jordan Creek. Gold and silver are found. Capital, Silver City. Pop in 1890 2021. In 1900 3604.

Owyhee River rises by several branches in the N. part of Nevada and intersects the SW. part of Owyhee co. Idaho. It runs north-westward into Oregon and enters the Snake River. Length 350 miles.

Oxanna, a post-town of Calhoun co., Ala. on the Southern R. 3 miles from Anniston. Pop in 1900 1184.

Oxbow, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900 153.

Oxbow, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich. 34 miles NW of Detroit.

Oxbow, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y. on the Oswegatchie River about 23 miles NNE of Watertown. Pop 200.

Oxbow, a post-station of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Oxbow, a banking post-village of Ammanville Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop in 1901 230.

Oxenhill, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. Pop. 75.

Oxenhope, a town of England co. of York, 8 miles W of Bradford. Pop in 1801 2727.

Oxford, or **Oxfordshire**, a county of central England, bounded on the S. by the Thames, which separates it from Berkshire. Area, 750 sq. m. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the E. where the Chiltern Hills rise to an elevation of 800 feet. The county is drained by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell and Thame, affluents of the Thames. Principal towns, Oxford (the capital), Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The county as such sends 8 members to the House of Commons. Pop in 1891, 185,669. In 1901 182,890.

Oxford (L. *Oxo-nia*) an episcopal city, and county and parliamentary borough of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Oxford, at the junction of the Isis (the upper course of the Thames) and Cherwell, here crossed by a number of bridges, 65 miles WNW of London. Lat. of Radcliffe Observatory 51° 46' 38" N. lon 1° 15' 39" W. It stands on a level site, partly encompassed by low hills, and presents a striking appearance with its numerous stately and architecturally interesting edifices. Oxford as the seat of Oxford University, is one of the leading educational centres of the world. The town existed as early as the time of the Heptarchy but the university as a place of distinct collegiate teaching seems not to have come into existence until about the twelfth century. The principal street of the city is High Street (or The High) on which are located several of the university colleges. The meeting place of High Street and three other thoroughfares in the centre of the city is known as Carfax (corrupted from medieval Latin *quadricorvus* — a four-forked). The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch College is an edifice of different styles representing the period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. Other churches are St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's in the East, the oldest existing church in Oxford. St. Mary Magdalen, a handsome edifice in the Decorated style, All Saints', and St. Giles'. The new Municipal Buildings, erected in 1895-97 are a handsome pile and contain the municipal library.

Oxford has large diocesan and national schools numerous charitable endowments, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Pusey House (an Anglican clergy house, founded in 1864) Huskisson Hall (workingmen's college) etc.

The University of Oxford consists of 21 colleges and 1 hall (St. Edmund Hall) besides 5 private halls. Their names and dates of foundation are as follows: University College (1249) Balliol (about 1263) Merton (founded at Malden in Surrey in 1264 and transferred to Oxford 16 years later) Exeter (1314), Oriel (1326) Queen's (1340), New College (1379) Lincoln (1427) All Souls' (1437) Magdalen (1468) Brasenose (1509) Corpus Christi (1616) Christchurch (1534) Trinity (1554) St. John's (1555) Jesus (1571) Wadham (1613) Pembroke (1624) Worcester (1714) Hartford (1740) renovated 1874) Keble College (1870) and St. Edmund Hall (1296).

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, there are others of a splendid description, belonging to all in common, or to the university property as called. Of these the most remarkable are the Sheldonian Theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren (1664-89) and so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons the buildings called the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees the Bodleian Library originally established in 1445 and containing upward of 500 000 printed volumes and 30 000 manuscripts Ashmolean Museum, Radcliffe Library University Museum, Indian Museum Radcliffe Observatory the Clarendon (University press) and the Taylor Institution and University Galleries, a magnificent range of buildings, partly for the custody of works of art and partly devoted to the purposes of a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connection with the university may be mentioned the botanical garden. There are in Oxford, in partial affiliation with the university four halls for women, — Lady Margaret Hall (founded in 1879) St Hugh's Hall (1888) Somerville College (1879) and St. Hilda's Hall (1895) Oxford Divinity School dates from the fifteenth century although theological lectures were delivered as early as 1130 which may be recognized as being approximately the foundation of the university The University of Oxford, which in 1903 was attended by 3570 students sends 3 members to parliament, and the borough, as such 1 member Pop in 1901 48 338 Oxford plays a prominent rôle in the political annals of the Middle Ages. As an intellectual centre it had risen by the year 1300 to the foremost place alongside of Paris. The city was the headquarters of Charles I. in his struggle with parliament.

Oxford, a county in the W. part of Maine, borders on New Hampshire Area, 1981 sq m It is intersected by the Androscoggin River and also drained by the Saco River and other minor streams. Capital Paris Pop in 1900 29,588 in 1900 32,238

Oxford, a banking post-town of Calhoun co Ala. on the Southern R. 20 miles N E of Talladega. It is in a cotton region Pop in 1900 1372

Oxford, a post-village of Izard co Ark The banking point is Calico Rock Pop 100

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township (town) New Haven co Conn about 15 miles NW of New Haven The town is bounded on the E by the Housatonic and on the SW by the Housatonic River Pop. of the town in 1900 952

Oxford, a post-village of Sumter co Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line The banking point is Leesburg Pop. 100

Oxford, a post-town of Newton co Ga. about 36 miles ESE of Atlanta. Here is Emory College Methodist Episcopal, which was organized in 1836 Pop in 1900 800

Oxford, a post-village of Bannock co Idaho on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Locustville Pop about 250

Oxford, a banking post-town of Benton co Ind on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie and Western R. 23 miles WNW of Lafayette. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock Pop. in 1900 948

Oxford, a banking post-town of Johnson co Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles WNW of Iowa City and 3 miles S of the Iowa River Pop in 1900 664

Oxford, a banking city of Sumner co Kan on the Arkansas River 15 miles E. of Wellington, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 667

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Scott co Ky 22 miles E by N of Frankfort.

Oxford, a post-village of Oxford co Me in Oxford township (town) on a small lake and on the Grand Trunk R. 16 miles W by N of Lewiston. It has packing industries. Pop of the town in 1900 1331

Oxford, a banking post-town of Talbot co Md on a navigable arm of Chesapeake Bay called the Third Haven River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 10 miles SW of Boston It is a summer-resort and has an oyster packing industry and boat-building Pop in 1900 1243.

Oxford, a banking post-village in Oxford township (town), Worcester co Mass on the French River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S by W of Worcester It contains a gas town-hall, public library etc. and has extensive manufacturing of boots and shoes, estimates and woollens, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 2677

Oxford, a banking post-village of Oakland co Mich. on the Michigan Central and the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R., 16 miles S of Lapeer It is a shipping point for agricultural produce and has manufactures of cereal foods. Pop in 1900 1152

Oxford, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., 28 miles N of St. Paul.

Oxford, a banking city, capital of Lafayette co., Minn., on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles S. of Holly Springs Here is the University of Mississippi, which was founded by the state in 1848 Connected with this university is a college of agriculture and mechanic arts The Woman's College is also located here. Pop in 1900 1825

Oxford, a post-village of Worth co, Mo. near a branch of the Grand River about 55 miles NNE of St. Joseph

Oxford, a banking post-village of Furness and Harlan cos. Neb. in an agricultural and stock raising region 13 miles NW of Orleans, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 787

Oxford, or Oxford Furnace, a post-village in Oxford township Warren co. N J on the Lackawanna R. 30 miles W of Morristown It contains steel- and iron works etc. Pop of the township in 1900 3095 The banking point is Balvidere or Washington

Oxford, a banking post-village in Oxford township (town) Cheneago co N Y in a deep valley on the Cheneago River 6 miles SEW of Norwich on the Lackawanna and the New York Ontario and Western R. It has novelty works, a basket-factory and witch basil and condensed-milk plants. Pop. in 1900 1951 of the town 3545

Oxford, a banking post-town capital of Granville co N C, on the Southern R. 42 miles N of Raleigh. The chief industries are tobacco and cotton The town contains a masonic orphan asylum Pop in 1900 2059

Oxford, a banking post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 20 miles NNW of Cincinnati It is the seat of Miami University (non sectarian), which was founded by the state in 1824, and also contains the Oxford College and the Western College and Seminary for Women Pop in 1900 2000

Oxford, a township of Adams co Pa. Pop in 1900 918

Oxford, a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Lancaster Oxford and Southern R. 50 miles SW of Philadelphia. It has machine- and carriage works etc. About 3 miles distant is Lincoln University (Presbyterian) Pop in 1900 2032

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co W Va. 8 miles S of Tallula.

Oxford, a post village in Oxford township (town) Marquette co., Wis about 20 miles NNW of Portage Pop of the town in 1900 809

Oxford, a county in the S. part of Ontario. Capital, Woodstock.

Oxford, a banking post-village of Cumberland co Nove Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 15 miles E of Epping Hill It has a tannery woolen and saw mills, wooden ware factories, etc. Pop about 1500

Oxford Church, a post-station of Philadelphia, Pa. Oxford Depot, a post-village of Orange co N Y 15 miles ESE of Middletown

Oxford Furnace, N J See OXFORD

Oxford Junction, a banking post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 40 miles E of Cedar Rapids It has a trade in agricultural products. Pop in 1900 780

Oxford Mills, a post-village of Jones co Iowa, on the Wapaminnaw River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 45 miles NNW of Davenport. Pop about 300

Oxford Mills, a post-village of Greenville co. Ontario, 6 miles SW of Kemptville, its banking point. Pop about 350

Oxford's Ford, a post-station of Catawba co N C on the Catawba River

Oxfordshire, England See OXFORD.

Oxford Valley, a post-village of Bucks co Pa, 24 miles NE of Philadelphia. Pop about 350

Oxley, ox-ewl, one of the Cuckoo Islands, Greece Length, 4 miles

Oxley, an ancient name of the Cuckoo Islands.

Oxley, a post-village of Essex co Ontario, on Lake Erie, 20 miles SE of Amherstburg

Oxley's Peak, in the Liverpool Range, New South Wales. Altitude about 4500 feet.

Oxley's Table-Land, central Australia, an elevated and variegated region Lat about 30° S; lon 146° 43' E

Oxmoor, a post-village of Jefferson co Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 4 miles S of Birmingham Pop about 500

Oxna, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4 miles SW of Scalway

Oxnard, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles from Ventura. Pop. about 1300 It has wine and beet-sugar interests.

Oxonia, the Latin name of **Oxycodon**.
Oxas, a river of Asia. See **AND DARYA**.
Oxville, a post-village of Scott co., Ill. Pop 79.
Oxyrynchus, Egypt. See **HEMUS MEX**.
Oyak, a river of Guiana. See **OYA**.
Oypok, or **Oypock**, a yá-pok a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 miles across, 70 miles SE of Cayenne, in lat. 4° N after a N.E. course of 300 miles. Its course is much impeded by rapids but it is navigable for a considerable distance. On it 25 miles from the sea, is the village of **Oypok**.

Oyarrun, o-yar thoon (ana. CEn so) a town of Spain in Guipúzcoa, 7 miles SE of San Sebastián near the river Oyarrun. Pop of the commune, about 4000.

Oyens, o'yens, a post-station of Plymouth co. Iowa.

Oybausen, a town of Germany. See **OYBACALX**.

Oyo, a native town of the Yoruba country in Nigeria, 120 miles NNE of Lagos. Pop. estimated at about 40 000.

Oyonnax, o-yon ná, a town of France, in Ain, 8 miles NE of Nantua. Pop (communes) in 1901 6140.

Oypas, a post-village of Clay co. Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville.

Oyster, an island in the Bay of Bengal off the Andaman coast. Lat. 20° 12' N lon 22° 22' E.

Oyster, an island in the China Sea, about 34 miles E of Amoy.

Oyster Bay, Tasmania, is on the W coast, in lat. 42° 40' S.

Oyster Bay, N.Y. extends from Long Island Sound into Nassau co. Long Island.

Oyster Bay, a banking post-village and sea-side resort in Oyster Bay township (town) Nassau co. N.Y. on an inlet of Long Island Sound, about 30 miles E by N of New York on the Long Island R. Steamboats ply between this place and New York. The town includes Seaside village. Pop of the town in 1906 18 334.

Oyster Creek, Tex. flows nearly parallel with the Brazos River and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Oyster Harbor, southwestern Australia, is an inlet of King George Sound 3 miles NE of Albany.

Oyster Island, Ireland 4 miles NNE of Sligo in Sligo Bay.

Oystermouth, a town and sea-bathing place of Wales co. of Glamorgan 5 miles SSW of Swansea, on Swansea Bay. It has an oyster fishery. It is popularly known as The Mumbles, from the name of two great detached rocks in the sea not far distant. Pop in 1901 4461.

Oysterville, a post-village of Pacific co. Wash. on the W shore of Shoalwater Bay about 1 mile from the Pacific Ocean and 60 miles (direct) SW by W of Olympia. It has an oyster-fishery. Pop 116.

Ozaka, a city of Japan. See **OSAKA**.

Ozama, o-zá-má, a river of the island of Haiti rises in the central range of the island and enters the sea at Santo Domingo.

Ozark, a banking post-village of Hempstead co. Ark. 30 miles WNW of Prescott on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop about 300.

Ozark, a county in the S part of Missouri bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 747 sq m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the White River and also drained by

Bryant's Fork of the same and Beaver Creek. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890 9785; in 1906 12,145.

Ozark, a banking post-village, capital of Dale co. Ala., about 45 miles WSW of Buford, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Central of Georgia R. It has cotton seed oil-mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1070.

Ozark, a banking post-town capital of Franklin co. Ark. on the V bank of the Arkansas River 29 miles E by N of Fort Smith on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop in 1900, 848.

Ozark, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. 100.

Ozark, a banking city capital of Christian co. Mo. on Finley Creek, about 10 miles S of Springfield on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. It has a tanning industry and zinc and lead are mined in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 830.

Ozark, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, on the Bell air, Zanesville and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Beallsville. Pop 100.

Ozark Mountains, an irregular group of hills and an eroded plateau of the United States, W of the Mississippi in Arkansas and Missouri extending NE and SW between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers and partly in the Indian Territory. They are by some geologists thought to be a disjunct part of the Appalachian system of the East. Elevation 1500-2500 feet. The Ozark Mountains are continued S of the Arkansas River by the Ouachita Mountains.

Ozaukee, a county in the S part of Wisconsin has an area of 226 sq m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Michigan is intersected by the Milwaukee River and also drained by the Menominee River. Capital Port Washington. Pop. in 1890 14 945. In 1900 16 963.

Ozawie, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Kan. on the Delaware River about 20 miles NE of Topeka. Pop. about 200.

Ozema's, a post hamlet of Essex co. Va. near the Rappahannock River about 6 miles S of Tappahannock.

Ozerti, oz-er-tá, a town of the island of Sardinia, province and 29 miles SSE of Sassari. It has a cathedral. Pop (communes) in 1901 9581.

Ozoma, a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop 190.

Ozoma, a post-village, capital of Crockett co. Tex. 85 miles from San Angelo, its banking point. It has farming interests. Pop. about 450.

Ozose, a post village of Johnson co. Ark. Pop 75.

Ozose Park, Queens co. N.Y. is a post-office substitution of Jamaica, on the Long Island R.

Ozora, o-zor-á, a village of Hungary co. of Tolna, 30 miles S of Stuhlweiszenburg.

Ozorkow, o-zor-kyv a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 75 miles WSW of Warsaw. It has spinning-mills. Pop in 1897 11 532.

Ozro, a post-village of Ell co. Tex. Pop 60.

Ozulama, a town of Mexico, in the N part of the state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles NW of Texpan.

Ozumby, o-zoom-bá, a village of Mexico, in the SE part of the state of Mexico and on the Interoceanic R.

Ozurgeti, o-zor-gá-tá, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 48 miles SW of Kutais. It has a botanical garden. Pop in 1897 4094.

P

Paba, pá-bá, a small island off the NW extremity of New Caledonia.

Panama, pá-ná-má, a small volcanic island one of the New Hebrides group.

Panopsis. See **OCES ISLAND**.

Parr, pá-r, a river of Bavaria, which joins the Danube on the right, 8 miles below Ingolstadt. Total course, 76 miles.

Parrsberg, pá-rs-bérg, a mountain in the western part of the Orange River Colony on the Modder River.

Parr, pá-r, the Boer commander was surrounded and taken prisoner by the British in Feb. 1900.

Parril, pá-ril, or **The Parril**, a division in the SW part of Cape Colony E of Cape Town. It is traversed N. and S. by a low mountain-range, in which rise numerous coastal rivers. The soil is fertile and its vineyards are the most productive in the colony. Capital, Parril, on the Berg River and 36 miles NNE of Cape Town. It is well built

and is the centre of the wine district. Pop. of the town in 1891 7668 (white, 3064). Elevation 401 feet.

Pabbay, or **Pabbay**, three islets of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness one at the NW end of the Sound of Harris 34 miles N of Bernera, another 04 miles S of Barra, divided from Barra by Pabbay Sound and the third in Broadford Bay Isle of Skye. They are almost uninhabited.

Pabellon, pá-né-yón, a town of Chile, province of Atacama, 26 miles by rail N of Chañarillo.

Pabellón de Roca, pá-né-yón dá-poe'ká, a seaport of Chile 50 miles S of Iquique.

Pabianow, pá-be-á-nít-á, a town of Russian Poland government of Piotrkow 16 miles SW of Lodz. It is prominent in the textile industry. Pop in 1897 28 892.

Pabillonis, pá-mi-jo'nie a village of the island of Sardinia, 20 miles S of Oristano.

Pacific Beach, a post-village of Daral co., Fla. Pop. 78.

Pabna, or **Pabna**, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Pabna district, near the Ganges, 73 miles WNW of Dacca. Pop. about 15,000.

Pacana, a village of Costa Rica, about 14 miles W by S of San José.

Pacaja, **pá-ká-shá**, or **Pacaján**, **pá-ká-shá'**, a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon estuary S. of the island of Marajó and W. of Odras.

Pacajes, or **Pacayes**, **pá-ká-má**, a town of Bolivia department and 100 miles SSE of La Paz, on an affluent of the Desaguadero. The Sierra de Pacaya, not far from the shore, is connected with the Cordillera of the Andes.

Pacaraima, **Sierra, se-shá pá-ká-rí má** a mountain-chain of South America, extending for about 280 miles from W to E in lat. 4° N and between lon. 60° and 65° W separating the basins of the Orinoco and the Rio Branco. They constitute a portion of the boundary between Venezuela and Brazil. They terminate eastward in Roraima, about 6000 feet.

Pacasmayo, **pá-ká-má**, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Lambayeque, 60 miles NW of Trujillo. It is the principal port of a fertile region. It exports much corn, rice, coffee, tobacco, Peruvian bark, sugar, silver-ore, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Pacawa Lake, **Wá** is in the W part of Greenland and is an expansion of the Fox River which enters its western end. It is 8 miles long.

Pace, a post-station of Newton co., Miss.

Paceco, **pá-chá'ka**, a town of Sicily 4 miles SE of Trapani. Pop. in 1901 5131 (cosmanza, 7126).

Pacentro, **pá-chén** tro a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles E of Sulmona. Pop. about 4000.

Pachacama, **pá-chá-ká-má** or **Pachacamac**, **pá-chá-ká-mák** a village of Peru department and 18 miles SE of Lima. It has the remains of a temple from which treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of Pachacama.

Pacheco, **pá-chá** to a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal. on San Ramon Creek 4 miles from its entrance into Suisun Bay 36 miles ENE of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern and the North Shore R.R. Pop. about 254.

Pacheco Peak, **Cal** a peak of the Coast Range, about lat. 37° N. Elevation 2643 feet.

Pachino, **pá-ké'no**, a town of Sicily province of Syracuse, 12 miles S of Noto and 4 miles NW of Cape Pacharo (anc. Pachynus Promontorium). It has a tannery-factory. Pop. in 1901, 10 941 (cosmanza, 13 376).

Pachitos, **pá-ché-tá**, a river of Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. 11° S and joins the Umayali on the left, after a course of 200 miles.

Pachitla Creek, **Cal.** drains part of Calhoun co. and enters Ichawaynookaway Creek in Baker co.

Pachuca, **pá-chó'ká**, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Hidalgo, 55 miles NNE of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. In its vicinity are rich silver-mines. Pop. in 1900 37,487. Pachuca is one of the oldest mining towns of Mexico. Altitude, about 5500 feet.

Pachucaca, **pá-chó-ká-ká**, or **Pachucaca**, **pá-chá-ká-ká** a river of Peru rises in Lake Pachucaca, in the Andes, and joins the Apurimac after a N course estimated at 130 miles.

Pachuta, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. in 1900 121.

Pacific, a county in the SW part of Washington has an area of 925 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Columbia River and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. It is interested in the northern part by the Willapa River. An inlet of the ocean called Willapa Bay, penetrates far into the interior of this county. Capital Southbend. Pop. in 1890, 4358 in 1900 5983.

Pacific, a banking city of Franklin co., Mo. on the Mavame River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific R.R. 27 miles SW of St. Louis. It has beds of fire-day glass-sand and iron-ore, which are worked. Pop. in 1900 1213.

Pacific, a post-hamlet in Pacific township (town) Columbia co., Wis. on the E bank of the Wisconsin River 8 miles S of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 289.

Pacific Beach, a post-village and resort of San Diego co., Cal. on the San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla R.R. Pop. about 300.

Pacific City, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 14 miles S of Council Bluffs. Pop. 109.

Pacific Grove, a banking city of Monterey co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R.R. 14 miles S of Monterey. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Pacific Junction, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, 4 miles from the Missouri River, and on the Burlington Route, 17 miles S of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Pacific Ocean (formerly known as the *Great South Sea* often called in Fr. *Mer du Sud*, made du sud Ger. *Südsee* sūd sē, or *Stilles Meer*, still lē mair) the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, over 133 degrees of latitude, and from the W coast of America to Australia and the E coast of Asia, or through approximately 100 degrees of longitude. Area estimated at 80 000 000-70 000 000 sq m. In its widest part, at the equator (which divides it into a North and South Pacific), it is 11 000 miles across. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands (mainly of coral and volcanic formation) which are spread over its surface, more especially over the equatorial region and the immense chain of mountains, with numerous active, dormant, and extinct volcanoes, which stretches almost continuously along either shore. In the S it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line and many geographers prefer to designate that portion which lies S of lat. 40° S (as also in the case of the Atlantic Ocean) as belonging to a distinctly closed Southern Ocean. On the N it communicates with the Arctic Ocean through Bering Sea and the shallow Bering Strait, whose narrowest point, separating the continents of North America and Asia, is about 64 miles wide. Its coast-line on the American side, which is generally bold, is very little broken by inlets, the largest of these being the Gulf of California, Puget Sound and its associated waters, and Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay in Alaska. On the Asiatic side it is very irregular, the chief inlets are the China, Yellow Japan and Okhotsk seas. Among the more noted island-groups are the Philippines, Japan, the Koris, Aleutians, Ladrones, Carolines, Solomons, Marshall, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti (Society) Low (or Tuamotu) Marquesas, Hawaii, Galápagos, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands. The islands of the East Indian Archipelago (Borneo, Java, Sumatra, etc.) and the connecting comparatively shallow seas together with Papua and Australia, separate the Pacific basin from that of the Indian Ocean.

The average depth of the Pacific Ocean is thought to be 12 000-13,000 feet, perhaps not very different from that of the Atlantic. The greatest and most abrupt depths lie on the Asiatic side and in close proximity to island groups or chains such as the abysses of Guam (Ners Deep) in lat. 17° 40' N and lon. 144° 40' E with a depth of 31 614 ft. the greatest known depth of all oceans of Tonga and Kermadec (la lat. 30° 38' E., lon. 175° 30' W with a depth of 30 920 ft.) of the NE. of New Zealand and of the Tascara Deep, SE. of the Kurils and E of the main island of Japan with a depth of 37 925 ft. Zones of great depth also approach closely to the coasts of Peru, Chile, and Mexico. A belt of unusually deep water likewise borders the Aleutian Islands on the S. (34 225 ft. off the island of Attu). The greatest depth of the mid-Pacific is somewhat more than 30,000 ft.

Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific Ocean the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal fluctuation is scarcely perceptible among the central islands. In the Low Archipelago, for example, and at Tahiti the rise is only 1 foot, and at the Hawaiian Islands 2 feet. It is only when by the proximity of a main land or by other similar causes the natural course of the wave is changed or obstructed in its progress are interposed that high tides are formed. In the Pacific however these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans are remarkable. Over nearly the whole of the W coast of America the rise is below 10 ft.

The prevailing winds of the Pacific like those of other great seas are divided into regular or trade winds and variable, the former blowing from the SE. on the S and from the NE. on the N side of the equator generally within the tropics, though sometimes extending as far as 20 degrees on either side of the equator. In the W and NW parts of the Pacific the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt, and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not infrequent. In the E along the whole of the W coast of America, the winds differ greatly both in direction and character. Between Bering Sea and lat. 30° N the winds blow in all seasons, in every direction and so kind of regularity can be traced. From lat. 30° to 5° N the prevailing winds strongly resemble monsoons, blowing generally from November to April from the NW and NE, and from May to October from the S and SW and SE. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes. From

lat. 8° N to 20° S the prevailing winds have the character of trade winds and from lat 20° S. to Cape Horn the north and south monsoons commence, often blowing with great violence, particularly from the S. As the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become SW and NW and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms.

The currents of the Pacific correspond closely to those of the Atlantic Ocean. A strong Antarctic drift, which is frequently largely charged with icebergs, sets northward between Australia (or New Zealand) and Patagonia and is deflected on the South American side to form the northwardly trending Humboldt (or Peruvian) Current, which in its turn is deflected westward (between the equator and lat. 20° S) to form the South Equatorial Current. This moves westward across the entire width of the Pacific basin. A corresponding current in the northern basin is the North Equatorial Current, which forms a somewhat streamlike sweep between lat. 20° and 35° N giving origin to the warm-water Kuro-siwo (or Japanese) Current, the counterpart of the Atlantic Gulf Stream. An arm of this latter stream forces its way through Bering Strait into the Arctic basin. A cold Bering Sea current carries with it a lowering temperature to more southerly regions. Occupying a narrow space between the North and South Equatorial currents is the eastwardly trending equatorial counter-current. The average salinity of the Pacific Ocean is seemingly somewhat less than that of the Atlantic. For some of the general features of this ocean (as well as of other oceans) see ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The Pacific was seen by Europeans for the first time from its E shores in 1513 when Vasco Nufiez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien crossed the isthmus of Panama and saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. It received its present name from the celebrated navigator Magellan, who sailed across it in 1520-21.

Packo, a post-village of Delta co. Tex.

Packer, a post-hamlet of Potter co. Pa.

Packerton, a post-village of Kosciusko co. Ind. The banking point is Warsaw. Pop. about 250.

Packerton, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. on the Lehigh River 2 miles below Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Valley R.

Packerville, or **Packerville**, a post-village of Windham co. Conn., near the Quinebaug River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles N of Willimantic.

Packs Ferry, a post-station of Sumner co. W. Va.

Packville, a post-hamlet of Claremont co. S. C. 46 miles ESE of Columbia.

Packwaukee, a post-village in Packwaukee township (town), Marquette co. Wis. on the NW shore of Buffalo Lake (which is an expansion of the Fox River) and on the Wisconsin Central R. 16 miles N of Portage. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900 852.

Packwood, a banking post-town of Jefferson co. Iowa, in a grain and stock region 7½ miles WNW of Burlington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 284.

Pacolet, a post-town of Spartanburg co. S. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has a cotton mill. Pop. in 1900 355.

Pacoletti, a river which rises in Polk co., N. C., passes into South Carolina, and enters the Broad River about 15 miles NE of Union.

Pacora, pá-kor-á, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, enters with the Indio to form a considerable river which enters the Bay of Panama E of Panama.

Pactola, a post-station of Pennington co. S. Dak. in the Black Hills 35 miles S. of Deadwood.

Pactolus, the ancient name of a brook in Lydia, an affluent of the Hermus. It was famed for the gold washed down in its sands. Its productiveness terminated long before the beginning of the Christian era. The modern name is Sarabat.

Pactols, a post-station of Carter co. Ky. 2 miles N of Grayson.

Pactolus, a post-town of Pitt co. N. C. on the Tar River, 10 miles above Washington, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 52.

Pacy-sur-Eure, pá-sé súr-úr, a town of France, in Eure, on the Eure, 10 miles E of Evreux. Pop. 2500.

Padamaram, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Padang, pá-dáng, a town on the W coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1° S; lon. 100° 20' E. It has a large export trade in coffee, spices, rubber, tobacco, hides, and opium. It is the seat of government of the Dutch possessions on the W coast of Sumatra. Pop. about 12,000.

Padang Island, I. of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca.

Padang, pá-dáng' or **Padouang**, pá-dwáng', a small town of Burma, on the W bank of the Irrawadi, 16 miles SW of Prome.

Paddington, a western quarter of London, N. of Hyde Park. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901 145,976.

Paddington, a municipal borough and eastern suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. of the borough about 22,000.

Padlock, a post-station of Holt co. Neb.

Padisford, a post-station of Ontario co., N. Y. 24 miles SE of Rochester.

Padella, Fliz, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, W of Samedan. Altitude, 9380 feet.

Paden City, a banking post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has glass and steel-works.

Padenvalley, a post-station of Wetzel co. W. Va.

Padernborn, pá-der-born, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 41 miles S. of Minden. It is the seat of a bishopric and has an ecclesiastical seminary. The cathedral is an interesting edifice, dating in part from the eleventh century. The bishopric of Padernborn one of the oldest in Germany was founded by Charles the Great before 800. The bishops figure prominently among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German empire. Their temporal dominion came to an end in 1802. The town enjoyed some importance as the flourishing times of the Hanseatic League, of which it was a member. It is unlike other cities of Westphalia, insignificant industrially. Pop. in 1900 23,638.

Paderna, pá-dér-ná, a town of Italy in the province of Milan, 6 miles E of Monza. Pop. about 3000 (some of Paderna Dugnano 6000).

Paderna, a village of Italy province of Cremona, 10 miles N of Pizzighettone.

Padgett, a village of Putnam co. Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 100.

Padham, a town of England in Lancashire, 3 miles WNW of Burnley. It has textile-mills, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,105.

Padilla, pá-deel-yá, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 12 miles ENE of Ciudad Victoria. Iturbide, ex Emperor of Mexico was shot here in 1824.

Padilla, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 55 miles E. by S of Sucre. Pop. in 1900 2507.

Padonia, pá-do-ná, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Kan. 65 miles N of Topeka.

Padova, a town of Italy. See PADOVA.

Padra Island, a long reef off the coast of Texas, extending northward from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Padria, pá-dré-á, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles SE of Alghero.

Padrón, pá-drón (also *Prota Flavia*) a town of Spain in Coruna, 19 miles ESW of Santiago de Compostela, on the Sar. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7415.

Padstow (corrupted from *Patek-Stow*) a seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 miles NNE of Falmouth. It is a summer resort. Pop. in 1901 1566.

Padua, pad-u-á (It. *Padova* pá-do-vá, and *Padoa* pá-do-á) a fortified and episcopal city of Italy, capital of the province of Padua, 23 miles W. by S of Venice, on the Bacchiglione and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice.

Lat. of observatory 45° 24' 3" N, lon. 11° 52' 18" E. Pop. (commune) in 1901 82,381. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and ditches and has seven gates. Among the chief objects of interest are the extensive Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, formerly known as the Prato della Valle, a promenade adorned with numerous statues.

the cathedral, dating from about 1500, episcopal palace, church of San Antonio richly decorated, Palazzo del Bo (or building of the university) and many private palaces.

elvic museum, municipal picture-gallery, the Eremitani containing frescoes by Mantegna, who was born here, and botanical garden, one of the oldest in Europe. The celebrated university of Padua, to which are attached numerous museums and institutes and a library containing 140,000 volumes, was founded in 1222 and had in former times students from every part of Europe, their number at times exceeding 15,000. The attendance in 1900-01 was 1471.

Padua has various manufactures and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. It was anciently the most important town of Venetia. Here Livy was born in 59 B.C. The city was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. After having figured for a considerable time as an independent state it came under the power of the Venetians in 1405.

Padua, a province of Italy in Venetia. Capital, Padua. Area, about 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 443,237.

Padua, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 13 miles E. by S. of Bloomington.

Paducah, a city capital of McCracken co. Ky. is on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Tennessee River about 48 miles above Cairo, on the Illinois Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R.R. It has railroad repair-shops, foundries and machine-shops, a canning-factory pottery carriage and cordage-works breweries, distilleries etc. Large quantities of tobacco, corn pork and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1900 19,446

Paducah, a banking post-village, capital of Cottle co., Tex. 36 miles (direct) S of Childress. Pop. 150

Paduli, pā-dool, a town of Spain 16 miles SSW of Granada, S of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. (common) 4600

Padula, pā-doo-lā, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 54 miles SE of Salerno. In the vicinity is a magnificent Carthusian convent, now in a ruinous condition. Pop. in 1901 5050

Paduli, a town of Italy province of Benevento, 11 miles W of Ariano. Pop. about 2300 (common) 4090

Padua, the ancient name of the Po

Padua, a village of Forest co. Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 100

Pacl, pā, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles NW of Hasselt

Paeana, pā-ā-nā, a commune of Italy 13 miles WNW of Salerno, on the Po. Pop. in 1901 688

Pæstum, pæ-tum (originally *Pæstina*,—i.e. city of Neptune's)—an ancient city of Italy near the SE corner of the Sinus Pæstina (Gulf of Salerno). Its site which bears the name of Pæsto, is 19 miles SSW of the town of Campana in the province of Salerno. Pæstum was a Greek colony. It became subject to Rome about 375 B.C. The city existed until the ninth century when it fell a prey to the Saracens. One of its temples, known as the temple of Neptune (Poseidon) one of the best-preserved monuments of Greek architecture, is an imposing specimen of the Doric style. There are fine remains of two other temples.

Pagan, pā-gin or **Pagana**, pā-gin, a mountainous island of the Mariana Group. Lat. 18° 4' N lon 145° 51' E. The soil is fertile and the island has hot springs and active volcanoes. Pop. in 1901 81

Pagan, pā-gin, a town of Upper Burma, on the Irrawaddy 92 miles SW of Mandalay. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was long the seat of the Burmese kings. Pop. about 7000

Pagan, pā-gin, a town of Italy province of Salerno 23 miles SR of Naples. Pop. (common) in 1901 14,607

Paganica, pā-gā-nā, a town of Italy province and 0 miles N of Aquila. Pop. about 3500 (common) 6000

Pago, a county in the SW part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri has an area of 523 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nodaway, Turkey, and East Nishnabotom rivers. Capital Clarinda. Pop. in 1890 21,341 in 1900 24,187

Pago, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 317 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. The greater part of the surface is a fertile valley bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. Capital Luray. Pop. in 1890 13,992 in 1900 13,194

Pago, a post-hamlet of Pago co. Iowa, 8 miles WSW of Clarinda.

Pago, a banking post-village of Holt co. Neb. on the Great Northern R. 12 miles ESE of O'Neill. Pop. 206

Pago, a banking post-village of Cass co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 26 miles NW of Casselton. Pop. about 200

Pogebrook, a post-hamlet of Chenango co. N. Y. 6 miles NE of Chenango Forks

Pago City, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co. Mo. 8 miles SE of Lexington

Pageton, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio, about 15 miles ENE of Delaware. Pop. 70

Pagerville, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ky., about 13 miles SW of Glasgow

Paglin, pā-yā (anc. *Pal lin*) a river of central Italy after a SE. course of 30 miles, joins the Tiber at Ostia.

Paglietta, pā-yā-tā, a town of Italy 20 miles SE of Chieti. Pop. about 2000 (common) 5000

Paglion, pā-yā-nō, or **Paglion**, pā-yā-nō, a river of southwestern France, flows 44 W., traverses the city of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean

Pago, pā-gō, an island of Delmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, separated from the main land by the Mortacca Channel. Length, 37 miles breadth 8 miles. Pop. in 1890, 6293. The town of Pago (pop. about 3500) is on an inlet known as the Vallon di Pago

Pago-Pago, Samoa. See **PAGO-PAGO**.

Pagosa Junction, a post-village of Archuleta co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Pagosa Springs. Pop. about 350

Pagosa Peak, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountains (or Saguache Range) is the S. part of the state. Height, 12,774 feet.

Pagosa Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Archuleta co. Colo., on the Rio de San Juan, 116 miles W of Alamosa, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Elevation, 7110 feet. Here are hot springs with a temperature of 145° Fahr. Pop. in 1890 537

Paguenema, pā-gā-nā-mā a group of 5 small low coral islands in the Pacific Ocean. Tagak the largest, is in lat. 7° 4' N lon 167° 56' E

Paha, a post-village of Adams co. Wash. Pop. 60

Pahang, a river of the Malay Peninsula, formed by the confluence of several head-streams about the middle of the peninsula, after which it takes an easterly course and enters the China Sea below Pekan

Pahang, pā-hāng (Port. *Pau pāu* native, *Pahang*) a state of the Malay Peninsula extending along its E coast, between lat. 2° and 4° N and lon 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. about 60,000 mostly Malays, negroes, hill-men and Chinese. The products comprise gold, lead, rubber, gutta-percha, dammar and tin the latter is mostly exported to Singapore. Principal town Pekan. Pahang is one of the so-called Federated Malay States, under British protection

Pahquarry, a township forming the N. extremity of Warren co. N. J. is bounded on the NW by the Delaware River. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountains. Pop. in 1890 257

Pahitana, a town of North Island New Zealand 95 miles NE of Wellington with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1200

Pahreah, a post-hamlet of Kane co. Utah 40 miles from the Colorado River

Pala, pā-lā or **Bala** (anc. *Bala*) a small town of northern Syria, 45 miles N W of Aleppo on the Gulf of Iskenderan. It is not far from the site of Issus where Alexander defeated Darius in 333 B.C.

Palcines, pā-lā-nēs a post-hamlet of San Benito co. Cal.

Palgo, a post-village of Bastrop co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 43 miles E of Austin. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 400

Paignton, a town and watering place of Devonshire England 2 miles W by S of Torquay is situated on Tor Bay. Pop. in 1901 8386

Pak-n-San, a mountain group in the N of Korea. Height, about 8000 feet.

Palilon, a river of France. See **PAILLON**.

Paliloa (pā-lō-lō) Channel, between Molokai and Lanai, Hawaiian Islands is 64 miles wide

Palilón, a harbor and port of the department of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, in the extreme N.

Palmbourf, pā-buff a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, 30 miles W of Nantes, on the Loire, near its mouth. It has some trade and building yards for vessels. It was formerly a seaport of some importance. Pop. about 2000

Palmpol, pā-pol a seaport of France, in Côte-d'Azur, 23 miles NW of Saint-Brins, on the English Channel. It has fisheries and is a watering place. Pop. about 2500

Palmettoville, pā-met-to-vēl a post-village of Assumption parish La. on Bayou La Fourche, about 66 miles W of New Orleans. Pop. about 350

Palin-da-Suere, pā-sū-ē-rē a summit along the St. Bernard route, near the Italian frontier. Elevation 8615 feet.

Palmettoville, a village of Houghton co. Mich. on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 160

Palms Hollow, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. about 23 miles SE of Utica. Pop. 100

Palms Point, a post-hamlet of Ogle co. Ill. about 20 miles SSW of Rockford

Palmsville, a banking post-village, capital of Lake co. Ohio, is finally situated on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 3 miles from Lake Erie and 29 miles ENE of Cleveland. The Grand River here flows in a deep and picturesque valley. Palmsville contains the Lake Erie College and has machine-shops, sash- and blind-factories foundries, flouring-mills, large nurseries and manufactures of brick-making and veneering machinery hardware specialties, etc. Pop. in 1900 5624

Palmerville, a post-hamlet of Amelia co. Va. 40 miles WSW of Richmond

Palmswick, pā-s'wik a town of England, co. and 8 miles SSE of Gloucester. Pop. about 4000

Paint, a post-hamlet of Highland co. Ohio, 8 miles S. of Greenfield.

Paint, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Paint, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 4535.

Paintbank, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va. 17 miles N of Alleghany station.

Paint Creek, Oakland co., Mich. flows into the Clinton River at Rochester.

Paint Creek, Ohio enters the Scioto River from the W, 2 miles below Chillicothe.

Paint Creek, W Va. enters the Great Kanawha in Kanawha co.

Paintcreek, a post-village of Kanawha co. W Va. on the Great Kanawha River 22 miles above Charleston on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Painted Desert, a name sometimes given to the plateau region of Arizona, bordering upon the Colorado and Marble canyons, and derived from the brilliant coloring of the rock-surfaces.

Painted Post, a post-village of Steuben co. N Y on the Lackawanna and the Erie R.R. at the confluence of the Conchocton and Tioga rivers, 2 miles NW of Corning. It has bridge and dye-works foundry manufactures of engines, etc. Pop. in 1900 775.

Painted Woods, a post-village of Burleigh co. N Dak. Pop. 50.

Painter Creek, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Painteraville, a post-village of Greene co. Ohio about 24 miles SSE of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Paintersville, a post-village of Madison co. Pa. 7 miles by rail NE of Lewistown. Pop. 150.

Paintfork, a post-station of Madison co. N C.

Paintlick, a banking post-village of Garrard co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 10 miles NE of Stanford. Pop. 250.

Paintlick, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 100.

Paintrock, a post-town of Jackson co. Ala. on the Southern R. 21 miles E by S of Hantaville. Pop. in 1900 394 (largely increased since census).

Paintrock, a post-station of Madison co. N C.

Paintrock, a post-station of Buena co. Tenn. on the Tennessee River.

Paintrock, a post-village, capital of Concho co. Tex. on the Concho River 20 miles (direct) SE of Bellinger. Pop. about 300.

Paintrock River, Ala. runs near the N boundary of the state and enters the Tennessee River at the S extremity of Madison co. It is about 80 miles long.

Paintsville, a banking post-village, capital of Johnson co. Ky. is near the West Fork of the Big Sandy River and about 100 miles (direct) E. by S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 541.

Paint Valley, a post-station of Holmes co. Ohio.

Paipa, p. p. a town and commune of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 25 miles N of Tunja. Pop. 13 500.

Palasand, Uruguay. See **PARANÁ**.

Palaley, p. p. a municipal and parliamentary borough of Scotland on the River Forth on the White Cart, 3 miles above its junction with the Clyde and 7 miles WSW of Glasgow. The older portion of the town on the W bank of the river is the industrial section, containing a large number of warehouses and factories, and on the E bank are the newer quarters. The most interesting objects of Palaley are the fine remains of the old Abbey church dating in their present form from the close of the Middle Ages; the Coats Memorial Baptist Church, reputed to be the finest modern building in Scotland with the exception of the cathedral in Edinburgh and the handsome town hall. Palaley is the great seat of the manufacture of thread both for Great Britain and the United States, the industry giving employment to a vast number of hands. The textile industry is prominently represented, the chief products being tartans, muslins and carpets. There are also manufactures of soap, starch, looms and other machinery and dyeing, bleaching, and tanning are carried on. The famous Paisley shawls are no longer manufactured to any extent. Pop. in 1891 66,446. In 1901 79 350.

Palaley, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ill. The banking point is Nokomis or Irving. Pop. 200.

Palaley, a post-village of Lake co. Oregon. The banking point is Lakeview. Pop. 160.

Palaley, a banking post-village of Bruce co. Ontario at the confluence of the Tecumseh and Saugeen rivers and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles NW of Guelph. It has woolen, gilet and saw mills. Pop. in 1901 1086.

Palajito, p. p. a town, a post-hamlet of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande.

Pajaro, p. p. a river of California, rises on the slope of the Coast Range and, flowing westerly, falls into Monterey Bay.

Paka, p. p. or **Nenpaka**, a town of Bohemia, 57 miles NE of Prague. It has textile and various other industries. Pop. in 1900, 5516.

Pakenham, a banking post-village of Lanark co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 61 miles from Brockville. It has woolen, saw and grist-mills. Pop. about 600.

Pakhól, p. p. a maritime town and treaty port of China, province of Kwang tung on the Gulf of Tongking. Pop. in 1901 about 20 000.

Paknam, p. p. a town of Siam on the Menam 4 miles from the Gulf of Siam and 20 miles by rail S by E of Bangkok.

Pakosack, p. p. a town of Prussia, in Posen circle of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3000.

Pakras, p. p. a small town of Stevonia, 23 miles WNW of Posaiga, an affluent of the Save. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Pake, p. p. a town of Hungary on the Tisza, 62 miles S of Budapest, on the Danube. It has fisheries and an active trade. Pop. in 1900 12 034.

Pakwankee, Wis. See **PAKAWANKEE**.

Pala, p. p. a post-station of San Diego co. Cal.

Palachwe, Bohemianland. See **PALATZ**.

Palacres, Cuba. See **LOS PALACIOS**.

Palack'y, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co. Kan.

Palacastre, Gulf of, an inlet on the E coast of Crete.

Palaeopolis, p. p. a town of the ancient city of a small town of Greece in the Morea, near where the Peloponnesus turns from the hills, 5 miles ESE of Istanti. It is near the site of the ancient Elis.

Palaeovouni, a mountain of Greece. See **HALICON**.

Palafugell, p. p. a town of Spain 20 miles ESE of Barcelona, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7087.

Palagiano, p. p. a town of Italy province of Lecce 13 miles WNW of Taranto. Pop. about 4000 (commune, about 6500).

Palagonia, p. p. a town of Sicily 20 miles SW of Catania. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6000).

Palaiseno, p. p. a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles SSW of Paris. Pop. about 2750.

Palais, Le, a town of France. See **LES PALAIS**.

Palaja, p. p. a town and commune of Italy province of Pisa 18 miles SE of Pisa. Pop. of the town about 1000 of the commune, about 11 000.

Palakonda, a town of British India in Madras, district of Viceroyship. Pop. about 10 000.

Palalawang, p. p. a town of Sumatra, province of Padang.

Palankutta, or **Palanokutta**, a town of British India in Madras, 45 miles NNE of Cape Comorin and about 3 miles from Tinianelli. Pop. about 20 000.

Palamos, p. p. a town of Spain 17 miles SE of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Palancis, p. p. a town of Spain (anc. *Palancis*) a river of Spain, in Valencia, after a SE course of 40 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea 4 miles E of Sagunto.

Palander, Cape, a headland on the N coast of Siberia, forming the extremity of the Thumyr Peninsula.

Palanka, p. p. a town of Prussia, on the Danube. United pop. in 1900 13 189.

Palanpur, p. p. a town of Bombay, British India near the frontier of Rajputana, 50 miles N by W of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 20 000.

Palaoa, Pacific Ocean. See **PALAU ISLANDS**.

Palap'ye, or **Palach'we**, a group of villages, capital of the Bamarangwa in a semi-mountainous district of the NE part of British Bechnanaland, near the railway from the Cape and about 250 miles (direct) NNE of Mafeking. The region is fertile, but unhealthy; the natives trade in hides and corn. Pop. about 20 000 (70 whites). The people are honest and kind and are governed in a patriarchal fashion. Elevation 8110 feet.

Pal'ar, a river of India, which rises in Mysore flows E. through Madras, breaking through the Eastern Ghats, and enters the Bay of Bengal about 50 miles S of the city of Madras.

Pal'at, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark. on the Arkansas River 17 miles NW of Little Rock.

Palatinate (Ger. *Pfalz*, *pfalz*) the name of two small countries in the old German Empire—the Lower (Rheinish) Palatinate (Unterpfalz, Rheinhessen) and the Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)—which were politically connected down to 1820. The territories which constituted the Lower Pa-

intimate (the Palatinato proper) are now included in Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia. Only about half of the present government district of the Palatinato (Rhenish Palatinato) in Bavaria belonged to the old Elector Palatine. Their principal domain, the Electoral Palatinato, extended on both banks of the Rhine far beyond the limits of the present Palatinato, and included the towns of Heidelberg (the seat of the Elector Palatine) and Mannheim. The next most important territory of the Lower Palatinato was the duchy of Zweibrücken (Deux-Postes). The Upper Palatinato forms part of the present government district of the same name in Bavaria. The capital was Amberg. The name *pfalz*, from the Latin *palatium* (palace) was the designation in early medieval times of the imperial castles which existed in various parts of Germany. The Counts Palatine (i. e. Counts of the Palaces) of the Rhine, whose original seat was at Aix-la-Chapelle, figure as hereditary princes as far back as the eleventh century. They gradually rose to be among the foremost of the German princes. From 1316 the Palatinato was under the rule of the House of Wittelsbach. The Golden Bull of 1356 designated the Count Palatine as one of the seven imperial electors who had the right to choose the head of the Holy Roman Empire. Shortly before this a new domain which came to be known as the Upper Palatinato, had been added to the hereditary dominions of the Palatinato. In 1386 the Elector Palatine founded the university of Heidelberg. As a result of the events of the first period of the Thirty Years War the Upper Palatinato passed into the possession of Bavaria (1623). The extinction of the Wittelsbach dynasty in the electorate of Bavaria in 1777 placed the Rhenish Palatine upon the throne of that country. The Rhenish Palatinato was dismembered in the course of the war which followed the French Revolution. The two principal states, Heidelberg and Mannheim passed to Baden.

Palatinato, or **Rhenish Palatinato**, formerly also known as **Rhenish Hesse**, a region of Germany constituting a government district in the kingdom of Bavaria, lying between Baden on the E. and Rhenish Prussia on the W. and between Hesse and Rhenish Prussia on the N. and Alsace-Lorraine on the S. Area, 2288 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 831,478. The Rhine forms the N. boundary. Parallel with the river about 20 miles to the W. extends the range of the Harz, a northern prolongation of the Vosges with elevations slightly exceeding 2000 feet. The Palatinato is a charming region with its fertile fields and orchards, its vine-clad hills, and its wooded mountains. Its wine is noted. Capital, Speyer, the largest town. Ludwigshafen. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. The boundaries of this district do not correspond to those of the old Palatinato.

Palatinato, Upper (Oder Oberpfalz) a government district in the E. part of Bavaria, bordering on Bohemia. Area, 3,28 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 353,941. It is a mountainous and hilly region. In the E. is the Bohemian forest. In the N. and S. respectively it is traversed by the offshoots of the Fichtelgebirge and the Bavarian Forest. On the W. border is the Franconian Jura. The principal rivers are the Danube on the S. border, and its affluents the Altmühl, Leber, Naab, and Regen. Capital, Regensburg (Ratisbon). **Palatinato**, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 25 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 1020.

Palatinato, a post-village of Salem co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 9 miles N. of Bridgeton. Pop. 100.

Palatinato, a township (town) of Montgomery co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 2569. It contains Palatine Bridge and Melton.

Palatinato, Marion co. W. Va. on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, is a post-station of Fairmont, 77 miles SE of Wheeling.

Palatine Bridge, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. Y. on the N. bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 45 miles SSE of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 350. A bridge across the river connects this village with Canajoharie.

Palatka, a post-village of Clay co., Ark. The banking point is Corning. Pop. 100.

Palatka, a banking city capital of Putnam co. Fla. on the W. bank of the St. John's River, about 35 miles SW of St. Augustine, on the Florida East Coast and other railroads. It has machine, and iron-works. Cotton, sugar, oranges, small fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped north. Pop. in 1900, 3541.

Palatka Heights, a city of Putnam co. Fla. Pop. in 1900 354.

Palau, Pacific Ocean. See **PALAU ISLANDS**.

Palau, *pal-low* co., a small island off the N. coast of Luzon, Philippines. Its N. point is Cape Engaño, the northernmost point of Luzon.

Palaw, a river of India. See **PALAU**.

Palavas, a seaside resort and fishing port of France, in the department of Hérault, 7 miles from Montpellier.

Palawan, *pal-lá wán*, or **Paraguán**, *pal-rá gwí*, the most westerly of the larger islands of the Philippine group, bounding the Sulu Sea on the W. The island is about 275 miles in length with a maximum width of 25 miles. It has a central mountain-chain (rising in its highest point, Mantalingayán to about 6850 feet. Victoria Peak, 5580 ft.) and extensive and well protected bays and harbors, and is well watered by short streams. The soil is very fertile, yielding coffee, sugar, cane, ebony, logwood, rattan, bamboo, etc., cattle, hogs and goats thrive. Capital, Puerto Princesa. Area, 4027 sq. m. The island forms part of the province of Paragua.

Palmasago, *pal-lát-sá go*, a village of Italy in Bergamo, 2 miles W. by S. of Almenno.

Palazzo Adriano, *pal-lát-só á-dre-á-no*, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 12 miles SSE. of Corleone. Pop. in 1901 3235.

Palazzo San Gervasio, *pal-lát-só sán-jér-vá-só-o*, a town of Italy province of Potenza, 17 miles ESE of Melfi. Pop. in 1901 6941.

Palazzolo, *pal-lát-só lo*, a town of Italy province of Brescia, 5 miles NW of Chiari. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7027.

Palazzolo, a town of Sicily province of Syracuse, 13 miles NW of Noto. Pop. in 1901 14,840.

Palco, a post-village of Rocks co. Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Plainville. Pop. 100.

Palimbang, *pal-lím-bhng'*, a town in the SE part of Sumatra, capital of a residency of its own name, extends for about 4 miles along both sides of the Palimbang (or Muar) River here 300 yards across 45 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Lat. 2° 47' S. lon. 104° 45' E. Pop. in 1905, 53,798, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a number of palaces and dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants. Its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. As active trade is carried on with Java, Malacca, Penang, etc.

Palimbang, formerly a kingdom now a Dutch residency of the island of Sumatra, on the SE. coast, bounded E. by the Strait of Banca. Pop. in 1895 616,317, of whom 375 were Europeans.

Palenna, *pal-lá ná*, a town of Italy province of Chieti, 21 miles SSW of Lanciano. Pop. about 3500.

Palencia, *pal-lén the-lá* (anc. *Pallantia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, 114 miles NW of Madrid on the Carrion an affluent of the Pisuerga. It is the seat of a bishop and has an interesting Gothic cathedral. Another notable edifice is the mediæval fortified church of San Miguel. There are manufactures of woolen fabrics, etc. The town was the capital of the ancient Vaccaei, and was prominent in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 15,610.

Palencia, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, watered by the Carrion and Pisuerga rivers. Area, 3366 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 192,473.

Palenque, *pal-lén-ká*, a village of Mexico state of Chiapas, 75 miles NNE of San Cristóbal. About 7 miles SW of it are extensive and magnificent prehistoric ruins. The principal of these, called the palace, is 220 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth with numerous sculptures, etc.

Palenville, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. 10 miles W. by S. of Catskill on the Catskill Mountain R. It is at the outlet of a deep valley called the Kaaterskill Clove, and is a favorite resort of tourists and artists. Pop. about 550.

Palermo, *pal-lá-mo* (Fr. *Palerm* *pal-éem* and *Palor* *pal-ó*) the capital of Sicily the military, judicial, and ecclesiastical seat of the island is situated on its N. side and on the Bay of Palermo. Lat. of observatory, 38° 8' 44" N., lon. 13° 21' 28" E. Pop. (commune) in 1901 269,694. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre enclosed by the fertile plain of the Cosea d'Oro and facing an amphitheatre of mountains, the most imposing feature of which is the Monte Pellegrino, in the N. Adjoining the water is the ruined fort of Castellamare. The city has many notable edifices, including a cathedral of the twelfth century, surmounted by a modern dome, and containing many fine sepulchral monuments in porphyry among which are those of the Emperor Frederick II and King Roger the Norman, the magnificent churches of San Salvatore, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, La Martorana, and San Domenico a royal palace (in the Piazza della Vittoria) in the Norman and Saracenic style, possessing among other objects of interest, the chapel of King Roger (Cappella Palatina) regarded as perhaps the most beautiful palace-chapel in the world, the archiepiscopal palace public library theatre, and national museum (Museo Nazionale) with extensive collections of

paintings, sculpture, pottery, etc. The main artery of the city is the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, which terminates at the shallow harbor called La Cala and opposite the Garibaldi garden. The main harbor (or Porto) is protected by long moles. Palermo has numerous educational and scientific institutions chief of which is the university founded in 1779 and containing important collections of natural history. The attendance in 1900-01 was about 1400. The city has a fine botanical garden and among its attractions are numerous ornamental fountains. The trade of Palermo has the advantage of an excellent roadstead and harbor and has been steadily growing. The principal articles of export include sash, wine and spirits oranges and lemons, sulphur skins, oil, liquorice, and manna. The fisheries on the coast are very productive and carried on with great activity giving employment to several thousand hands. The city occupies a very inferior position industrially. There is some ship-building and there are large iron-foundries. Gloves are among the principal articles manufactured. Founded by the Phoenicians, Palermo became the chief place of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It was taken by the Romans in 254 B.C. When the island was in the hands of the Saracens the seat of government was established at Palermo. The Normans took it in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the Sicilian Vespers, when the inhabitants rose against their French oppressors. In 1860 it was captured by Garibaldi.

Palermo, a province in the N of Sicily bounded N by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area about 1950 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 785,367.

Palermo, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Oroville. Pop. about 250.

Palermo, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill. 22 miles S. of Danville.

Palermo, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River 7 miles below St. Joseph.

Palermo, a post-village and township (town) of Waldo co., Me. 18 miles by rail EVE of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 757.

Palermo, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 13 miles SW of Atlantic City on the Atlantic City R. Pop. 150.

Palermo, a post-village in Palermo township (town) Oswego co., N.Y. 15 miles SE. of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900 1407.

Palermo, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Bronte. Pop. 150.

Palermo Center, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me. 23 miles W. of Belfast.

Palestine, pal-est-ee (L. *Palaestina*) or the Holy Land, a country of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the SW part of Syria. It borders on the Mediterranean Sea for a distance of about 150 miles, extending eastward to the Syrian Desert. On the N it has the region of the Lebanon, a line drawn from the mouth of the Litany (El-Kasimiyeh) through Mount Hermon (about lat. 35° 20' N.) being approximately the boundary on this side. Southward it extends to Asbia Petra, the boundary being a short distance to the S of the southern end of the Dead Sea. The country consists of two parts. Palestine W. of the Jordan and Palestine E. of the Jordan. The former has an area of somewhat more than 6000 sq. m. the latter has approximately half that extent. Palestine comprises four distinct regions: the Jordan valley, the mountain region to the W. of the Jordan, the plateau to the E. of the Jordan, and the coast-land. The most remarkable feature of the country is the great central depression of the Jordan valley (El-Ghor) apparently formed by a sudden collapse of the earth's crust, which extends like a deep fissure from N to S. throughout the greater part of the length of the country, and which is continued southward to the Gulf of Akabah under the name of El-Arabah. Its southern part is occupied by the Dead Sea whose surface is nearly 1300 feet below sea-level and whose bottom descends to about an equal depth. This lake, which is nearly 50 miles long, receives the waters of the Jordan and a few small streams, including the Arnon. Its waters hold in solution about six times as much salt as does sea-water. Where it enters Lake Huleh (the Waters of Merom) 84 miles (in a direct line) N of the Dead Sea, the Jordan is still 17 ft. above sea-level. Only 10 miles farther (in a direct line) where its waters spread out into the Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee, Lake of Gennesaret) it is 690 ft. below the level of the sea. Thence in an extremely tortuous course it threads the bottom of the depression descending another 600 ft. The principal affluents of the Jordan are the Yarmuk and Jabbok, both from the E.

The highlands of Palestine may be regarded as continuations of the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. To the W. of the

Dead Sea and the lower Jordan, forming the water-shed between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, is the mountain range known in its main portion as the highlands of Judah, extending in a N and S direction. For a great part of its length it presents a continuous plateau supporting low mountains. The highest summit, near Hebron is 3570 feet above the sea. In the N portion in Samaria, are Ebal and Gerizim 3077 ft. and 2840 ft. respectively. Jerusalem is situated near the middle of this mountain range, which has an abrupt descent towards the E. The slope towards the Dead Sea (which includes the Wilderness of Judah) is rocky barren and deeply cleft. The descent towards the W. is gradual. These highlands are continued southward by an elevated plateau. In the NW they resolve themselves into a region of hills, which dip down into the fertile plain of Esdraelon, elevated only about 250 ft. above the sea, above which rises on the SE. Mount Gilboa and on the NW Mount Carmel the latter a promontory like projection jutting into the Mediterranean. The coast-region to the W. of the hill country of Samaria is the Plain of Sharon. To the W. of the upper Jordan separated from the southern highlands by a lateral extension of the Jordan depression and by the plain of Esdraelon is the mountain region of Galilee, with peaks ranging from 1500 to 4000 ft. in elevation. Numerous deep river valleys (wadis) from the E. and W. have been cut into these mountain ranges. Most of them are generally dry except in their lower reaches. The whole of Palestine E. of the Jordan including Judah (anc. *Gaditania*) and the ancient Gilead, Ammon and Moab, is a plateau rising in terraces from the depression of the river valley and the Dead Sea and melting away on the E. into the Syrian Desert. Its highest eminence, in the N. has an elevation of a little more than 4000 ft. Among the peaks on this side of the Jordan are Gilead and Pisgah.

The rock formation of the surface of Palestine is for the most part a chalky limestone. The northern part of the plateau E. of the Jordan exhibits great fields of lava, and here extinct craters are visible. Palestine has been visited by earthquakes in historic times. The coast is very little indented, the only real bay being that of Acre, formed by the projection of Mount Carmel. The only considerable stream emptying into the Mediterranean is the Litany on the N. border of the country. The Bay of Acre receives the brook Kishon. Much of the soil of Palestine is naturally very fertile when sufficiently watered. The rainfall however has largely to be supplemented by artificial irrigation. Large tracts are adapted only to pasture or remain altogether barren. Much of the country presents a naked appearance. The mean annual rainfall is a little over 20 inches or about half of that of the eastern United States. There are two seasons of rainfall—a long one extending from October to February and a short one in the early spring. In nearly half a year there is no rainfall. The climate of the highlands, although the heat of summer is great, is on the whole beautiful. The heat in the Jordan valley is rendered almost unendurable by the humidity of the atmosphere. Palestine produces a great variety of vegetable products, including wheat, barley and other grains, beans, lentils, olives, apricots, almonds, figs and other sub-tropical fruits, grapes (which yield fine wine), dates, melons, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, and other vegetables. With careful cultivation the country could support a vastly larger population than is found there. The flora is a rich combination of the flora of the Mediterranean region of temperate Europe, of the Asiatic deserts and steppes, and of the tropics. The mountains are in places covered with forests but the higher elevations are generally bare. But few large carnivorous animals are now left in Palestine. Wild goats are numerous. Large numbers of sheep and goats are reared on the pastures. Agriculture, on the whole, is in a very backward state. In recent times German and Jewish agricultural colonies have been established in Palestine with good results. Among the latter founded mainly by people fleeing from persecution in Russia and Rumania, are Zikron Ya'akov, Petah Tikvah, Bishan le-Zion and Rehoboth all near the coast, and Metullah and Rosh Pinar, in the interior in the extreme N. A railway connects Jerusalem with the port of Jaffa and another line connects the upper Jordan valley with the port of Haifa. The Damascus-Mecca railway in course of construction, is in operation along the eastern borders of Palestine. The population of Palestine is probably not far from 750,000 and consists of Syro-Arabians, Christians, and Jews.

The name Palestine (first applied to the country by the Greeks) is derived from that of the Philistines (Hebrew *Peleset*) the inhabitants of the S. part of the coast-land. The name by which the country was known to its Hebrew possessors is Canaan. Neither Canaan nor Palestine was:

political designation. The Hebrews obtained the mastery over the Canaanites, who were slowly assimilated to them in speech and who were ruled by a number of petty kings, about 1200 B.C. Much later the subjugation of the Philistines was gradually effected. The division of Palestine according to the Hebrew tribes was as follows: Palestine W. of the Jordan comprised Simeon, Judah, Dan and Benjamin in the S., Ephraim and half of Manasseh in the center and Asher, Naphtali, Zebulun and Issachar in the N. Palestine E. of the Jordan comprised Gad, Reuben, and half of Manasseh. The coast-land to the N. of Philistia was inhabited by the Philistines. To the S. of the Hebrews were Edom (Idumea) and the country of the Amalekites. To the E. of the Dead Sea were the Moabites and Ammonites. On the E. border of northern Palestine was Bashan. Adjoining Palestine on the N. was the Aramaean kingdom of Damascus which was destroyed by the Assyrians at about the same time as the kingdom of Israel. About the middle of the tenth century B.C. the Hebrew kingdom was rent in twain—Israel in the N. Judah in the S. The kingdom of Israel, whose capital was Samaria, was destroyed by the Assyrians about 722 B.C. The kingdom of Judah suffered the same fate at the hands of the Babylonians who took and destroyed Jerusalem in 586 B.C. Half a century later Palestine became part of the Persian Empire and the Jews returned from the Babylonian Captivity. Palestine was subjected by Alexander of Macedon in 332 B.C. After the disruption of the empire of Alexander it constituted a possession of Egypt and at the beginning of the second century B.C. was annexed to the kingdom of Syria (kingdom of the Seleucids). Under the rule of the successors of Alexander Greek cities sprang up in Palestine. The Jews rose against the Syrian kings under the lead of the Maccabees (Asmoneans) in 167 B.C. and after a struggle of a quarter of a century a hereditary Jewish realm was established in southern Palestine. Its limits were extended by conquest until it embraced nearly all of Palestine, together with Idumea. The Asmonean realm became the kingdom of Judaea. From 63 B.C. Judaea was a dependency of Rome. In 37 B.C. Herod the Great put an end to the rule of the Asmoneans and established the Idumean dynasty which ruled under the overlordship of Rome. At the beginning of the Christian era the main divisions of Palestine were Judaea, Samaria, and Galilee, occupying respectively the southern, central and northern portions of the region W. of the Jordan and Perea, E. of the Jordan. In A.D. 66 the Jews rose against the Roman rule, the war terminating with the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70. In A.D. 132-135 occurred the great insurrection under Bar Cochba, which was followed by the dispersion of the Jews. On the final division of the Roman Empire (A.D. 395) Syria and Palestine formed part of the Byzantine (or Greek) Empire, from which they were wrested by the Saracens in 634-636. In the second half of the eleventh century the Seljuks made themselves masters of these regions. In 1099 the Crusaders established the kingdom of Jerusalem which was overthrown in 1187 by Saladin sultan of Egypt and Syria. In 1291 the Christians lost Acre, their last stronghold in the Holy Land. In 1516 the Ottoman Turks established their dominion over Syria and Palestine. The southwestern part of Palestine constitutes the *wilayah* of Jerusalem. The rest of the country is included in the *vilayets* of Beirut and Syria.

Palestine, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.
Palestine, a post-town of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf (Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific) R. 65 miles WSW of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900 156.

Palestine, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 2 miles W. of the Wabash River and 35 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute, Ind. on the Illinois Central R. It has car shops and manufactures of canned goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 973.

Palestine, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind. 7 miles SW of Warsaw on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. 150.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Washington parish La. 76 miles N. of New Orleans.

Palestine, a post-station of Platte co., Neb.

Palestine, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 40 miles NW of Dayton. Pop. in 1900 310.

Palestine, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Tenn. 64 miles SW of Nashville.

Palestine, a city, capital of Anderson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 152 miles N. of Houston. It has a gin-factory cotton-compress, etc. Iron and salt deposits are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 5538, in 1900 5297.

Palestina, *palis-tre-na* (anc. *Prasote*), an important city of central Italy, 23 miles SSE of Rome. It is built on and near the site of the Temple of Fortuna, for which the ancient city of Prasote was famed. It has an old palace of the Barberini family and a castle, once a stronghold of the Colonna family to whom the town belonged for a considerable time in the Middle Ages. There are interesting remains of the walls erected in prehistoric times as well as of those constructed in Roman times. Prasote was prominent among the Latin towns. The composer Palestrina was a native of the place. Pop. in 1901 6027 (communa, 7074).

Palestro, a village of Italy province of Pavia, and district of Mortara. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3498.

Palésieux, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 14 miles from Lausanne.

Palghat, *pal-gat* also called **Palghat**, a town of Madras, British India, district of Malabar. 26 miles SW of Coimbatore, on the southern slope of the Nilgiri Hills at the famous Palghat Pass. It has a large trade and is the seat of Victoria Jubilee College. Pop. in 1901 4171.

Palgrave, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles from Tottenham in the banking point. Pop. 200.

Pali, *pa-lia*, a town of India, in Rajputana, state and 40 miles SSE of Jodhpur.

Palisno, *pa-le-no*, a town of Italy province of Rome, 7 miles NW of Anagni. Pop. about 4500 (commune in 1901 5831).

Paliothra, an ancient name of **PAVIA**.

Palice, *la*. See **LA ROCHELLE**.

Palice, *pa-lis*, a watering-place of Hungary, in the outskirts of Theresopol (Szabadka) on the Little Lake of Palice.

Palika'o, or more properly **Pa-li-kia'o**, a locality in China, E. of Peking noted for the victory gained there on Sept. 21, 1860 over the Chinese by the French and English under Comm. Montauban who received the title of Count of Palikao.

Palinuro (*pa-len-oo-ro*) Cape or Point (anc. *Palis* or *Prasote*) a headland of Italy NW of the entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 40° N. 1m 15° 15' E.

Palisado, a banking post-village of Hibiscus co., Neb. in a grain and stock region 17½ miles by rail NW by W. of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900 178.

Palisade, a post-village of Eureka co., Nev. on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific and the Eureka and Palisade R. 33 miles SW of Liko. It is near the high cliffs or bluffs called **Palisades**.

Palisades, the name of a long and picturesque bluff or promontory which extends along the W. shore of the Hudson River in Bergen and Hudson cos., N. J. and Rockland co., N. Y. It is formed of columnar basalt (or trap) rock is nearly straight, of largely uniform height, and about 19 miles long. It rises to an average elevation of about 400 feet.

Palisades, formerly **Rockland**, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the Hudson River, at the northern end of the Palisades, about 22 miles N. of New York. The site is elevated about 200 feet above the river and commands a beautiful view. Here are fine country seats and villas. Pop. about 200.

Palisades, a series of bluffs on the S. shore of the Yakon River Alaska, about 40 miles below Tanana.

Palisades Park, a post-borough of Bergen co., N. J. on the Erie R. The banking point is Englewood. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Palisaul, *pa-lis-aul*, a village of Belgium province of Luxembourg 35 miles WNW of Arlon.

Palisse, *la*, *la pa-lis* officially **Lapallisse**, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Allier 27 miles SE of Moulins. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3006).

Palik (*pa-lis*) Strait is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the main-land of India. Where narrowest it is 40 miles across.

Palisania, the ancient name of **PALESTINA**.

Palissau, *pa-lis-aw* a town and resort of Italy in Piedmont on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles E. of Gravelona and opposite the Borromean Islands. It commands a superb view of the snow-capped Alps. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5237. Elevation above sea-level 660 feet.

Paliss, a hamlet of Ireland co. of Longford, 1½ miles SE of Ballymation. Oliver Goldsmith was born here.

Paliss, a post-station of Snyder co., Pa., about 34 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Paliss Kearry, a small town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles SSE of Limerick.

Palisee, the westernmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice. On the narrow isthmus connecting it with the main-land stood the town of Potidea.

Palma, the ancient name of the **PASTIA**.

Palmar Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago.

Palmaria, a post-station of Fentress co., Tenn., about 71 miles WNW of Knoxville.

Pallo (pá lo) or **Rabbit Island**, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, S of Sangir Island. Lat 2° N, lon 125° 30' E.

Palma, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. Pop 75.

Palma, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Perkiomen R. 17 miles S of Allentown.

Palma, pá mǎ, a town of Italy provinces of Caserta, 4 miles S of Nola. Pop in 1901 (commune) 7804.

Palma, a town of Sicily near its SW coast, 13 miles SE of Girgenti. It is noted for its almonds. Palma is a modern town. Pop in 1901 14,101.

Palma, pá mǎ, a fortified town of Spain capital of the island of Majorca and of the province of the Balearic Isles with a fine harbor in the Bay of Palma on its SW coast 130 miles S by E. of Barcelona. Lat 39° 34' N lon. 2° 45' E. Pop in 1900 53,937. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre and surrounded by a wall pierced by 8 gates. The principal buildings are the cathedral (completed in 1816) exchange, palace of the governor (or captain general) and town hall. Among the educational institutions is a nautical school. Palma is the port for the whole island. It has important coastwise foreign and colonial trade, especially in fruit, and some manufactures and ship-building.

Palma, or **San Miguel de Palma**, aka mee-ghá-dá pá mǎ, one of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic its W extremity being in lat. 28° 45' N lon 17° 50' W Area, 275 sq m. Pop in 1900 41,994. The island is mountainous, with deep gorges, and is in greater part of volcanic character. The highest summit the Pico de la Cruz, rises to 7740 feet. The valleys are highly fertile and well wooded. Principal products are wine, fruit, honey wax silk and sugar. Chief town Santa Cruz de la Palma, on the E coast.

Palma, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ky., on Clark's River 16 miles SE of Paducah.

Palma del Rio, pá mǎ déi reo, a town of Spain 30 miles SW of Cordoba, on the Guadalquivir at its confluence with the (seil). Pop (commune) in 1900 7014.

Palma, La, lá pá mǎ, a town of Spain province and 26 miles NE of Huelva. Pop (commune) in 1900 6669.

Palmoceva, pá mǎ no-vá, a town of Italy 12 miles SSE of Udine. Pop 3000 (commune) in 1901 4264.

Palmore, pá mǎ reh, a village of Brazil state and 60 miles SEW of the city of Pernambuco with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 6000.

Palmaria, pá mǎ re-á, an islet of northern Italy in the Mediterranean near the promontory of Porto Venere, celebrated for its fine black marbles. It bounds the Gulf of Spezia on the SW.

Palma, a small island of the republic of Colombia, 16 miles NW of Buenaventura, in the Bay of Chocó.

Palmas (pá mǎ) Cape, a headland of Liberia. Lat. 4° 22' N lon 7° 44' W. It gives name to a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a mission-station.

Palmas, Gulf of, a gulf on the SW coast of the island of Sardinia, between this island and Antioch.

Palmas, Las, Gran Canaria. See Las Palmas.

Palmas Point, Yucatan on its W coast near Sinal.

Palmbench, a post-village and fashionable resort of Dade co. Fla. It is on a narrow strip of land between Lake Worth and the Atlantic Ocean, 65 miles N of Miami on the Florida East Coast R. Pop about 300.

Palmeiras, pá mǎ-á-rish, a small town of Brazil state of São Paulo, near Curitiba.

Palmeira, pá mǎ-i-lá, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, 18 miles SE of Lisbon. Its medieval walls still survive. Pop (commune) about 7000.

Palmer, a post-station of Monroe co. Ark. on the Arkansas Midland R. 30 miles W of Helena.

Palmer, or **Palmer Lake**, a post-town of El Paso co. Colo. 23 miles N by W of Colorado Springs, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande Rts. It is a summer-resort. Pop in 1900 166.

Palmer, a post-town of Christian co. Ill. on the Webach R. 37 miles SW of Decatur. Pop in 1900, 299.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop about 400.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Washington co. Ken., on the Missouri Pacific R. 25 miles W of Water ville. Pop 200.

Palmer, a banking post-village in Palmer township (town) Hampden co. Mass. on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany and the Central Vermont Rts., 18

miles E. by N of Springfield. It has manufactures of carriage, straw goods, etc. Pop of the town, which includes Bondsville, Thorndike, and Three Rivers in 1901 7861.

Palmer, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. 7 miles SSE of L'Anse. It has an iron-mine. Pop. in 1900 799. The banking point is Negaunee.

Palmer, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. The banking point is St. Louis. Lead is mined here. Pop about 300.

Palmer, a banking post-village of Marrock co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop 200.

Palmer, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. The banking point is Saratoga Springs. It has paper mills. Pop about 350.

Palmer, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. Pop 60.

Palmer, a township of Northampton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3061.

Palmer, a banking post-town of Ellis co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 26 miles SSE. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900 480. It has a cotton gin.

Palmer, a post-village of Braxton co. W. Va. on the Holly River and Addison R. The banking point is Sutton. Pop 100.

Palmer Goldfield, in the N. part of Queensland, Australia, about 120 miles by road SW of Cooktown. Pop about 750.

Palmer Lake, on the Colorado Divide, 50 miles S of Denver. Elevation, 1238 feet. About 1½ miles to the S is Glen Park.

Palmer Land (or Archipelago) in the Southern Ocean SW of the South Shetland Islands. Lat. 83°-85° S lon. about 62° 30' W. It consists of Liège, Brabant, Gend and Antwerp islands and has the Belgies Strait on the E.

Palmer Rapids, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario on the Madawaska River 55 miles W of Renfrew.

Palmerburg, a post-village of Jasperco. Ill. Pop 60.

Palmer Springs, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. Va.

Palmerston, a banking post-town of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 43 miles NW of Guelph. It has flour, planing and flax mills. Pop in 1901 1850.

Palmerston, pá mǎ-re-ton, a maritime village of Victoria, Australia, adjacent to Port Albert.

Palmerston, or **Saint Louis**, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River 6 miles from Richibucto. Pop about 600.

Palmerston, a maritime village, capital of the Northern Territory of South Australia, on an excellent harbor called Port Darwin, 24 miles N of Southport. Pop (district) about 600 Europeans besides Chinese and other Asiatics.

Palmerston, a borough of New Zealand on South Island near the sea about 50 miles N by E of Dunedin. Pop about 775. Another Palmerston is on North Island, 35 miles NE of Foxton.

Palmerston, Cape, a headland of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 31° 39' S.

Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 18° 4' S, lon 158° 16' W.

Palmerston North, a town of North Island New Zealand 80 miles from Wellington with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 6200.

Palmerston House, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 3 miles NE of Naas.

Palmerston, a post-village of Weakley co. Tenn. The banking point is Dresden. Pop about 500.

Palmerston, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. The banking point is Mauch Chunk. Lighthouse, or Slatington. It has mining interests and silk manufactures.

Palmerston, a post-village of Stanley co. N. C. The banking point is Albemarle. Pop 100.

Palmetto, a post-station of Pickens co. Ala.

Palmetto, a banking post-town of Manatee co. Fla. on the Manatee River, 6 miles from its mouth and 37 miles S of Tampa. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900 559.

Palmetto, a post-town of Campbell co. Ga. on the Atlanta and West Point R., 26 miles SW of Atlanta. It manufactures cotton yarn. Pop. in 1900 820.

Palmetto, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Bonita. Pop 100.

Palmetto, a post-hamlet of Darlington co. S. C. 44 miles from Darlington.

Palmetto, a post-village of Bedford co. Tenn. 12 miles W of Shelbyville. Pop. 90.

Palmetto Creek, Laurens co. Ga. enters the Oconee River about 6 miles below Dublin.

Palmetto Home, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Yavapai City. Pop about 200.

Palma, *pál-ma*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 31 miles NNE of Reggio. It is situated on the slope of Monte Etna amid orange groves and olive plantations. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioia. Pop. in 1901 18,548 (commune, 13,397).

Palmafilia, *pál-mil-yá*, a village of Chile, in the province of Colchagua, 25 miles by rail from San Fernando. Pop. about 2400.

Palmafilas, *pál-mil-yá*, a mining town of Mexico state of Tamaulipas, 45 miles SW of Ciudad Victoria.

Palmafilia, a village of Matanzas province, Cuba, on a branch of the Palma River, 13 miles (direct) E by h. of Colón. Pop. in 1899 954.

Palmafilas, *pál-mee-rá*, formerly *Oppido* (anc. *Oppidum*) a town of Italy 15 miles NE of Potenza. Pop. 4500.

Palmafilas, *pál-mee-rá*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 8 miles by rail NE by V of Cienfuegos, to which it has telephone-connection. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899 4510.

Palmafilas, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Cauca and near the right bank of the Cauca River 160 miles SW of Bogotá. Pop. about 20,000.

Palma Key, Fla. See *ANNA MARIA ISLAND*.

Palmafilia, *pál-mo-le*, a town of Italy province of Chieti 13 miles SW of Vasto. Pop. about 1500.

Palmafilia, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles or Santa Monica. Pop. about 250.

Palmafilia, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on the Para Marquette R. The banking point is Minden City. Pop. 100.

Palma Springs, a post-hamlet of Riverside co. Cal. Pop. 50.

Palmyra, *pál-mi-rá*, an island of the Pacific Ocean in lat. 5° 49' N about 850 miles E. by W of the Hawaiian Islands.

Palmyra (a translation of the Semitic *Tadmor* city of palm) an ancient city in an oasis of the Syrian Desert 120 miles NE of Damascus. It was an important centre of commerce when the Romans first extended their operations to this region in the first century A. D. After having occupied the position of a Roman municipium it became prominent in the third century A. D. as the seat of a princely polity which under Queen Zenobia, attained to great power and splendour. It was an ephemeral realm, overthrown by the Roman emperor Aurelian in A. D. 273. The Romans destroyed the city which was afterwards rebuilt and in the eighth century suffered destruction at the hands of the Saracens. It reappears and is mentioned as having been pillaged by Timur. The ruins which cover a large area attest the magnificence of the ancient city. The principal remains are those of the temple of Baal, which had 500 columns. The Palmyrenes spoke an Aramaean dialect. Greek culture distinguished the realm of Zenobia.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. Ark. 25 miles from Pine Bluff.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Macoupin co. Ill. 33 miles SW of Springfield, on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 813.

Palmyra, a post-village of Harrison co. Ind. 18 miles WNW of New Albany. Pop. 250.

Palmyra, a post-village of Warren co. Iowa, about 14 miles SE of Des Moines. Pop. about 150.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township (town) Somerset on Ma. 20 miles ENE of Skowhegan on the Sebasticook and Moosehead R. The town is drained by the Sebasticook River. Pop. of the town in 1900 915.

Palmyra, a post-village of Leavenworth co. Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 6 miles SE of Adrian. It has manufactures of paper etc. Pop. about 250.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Minn. 25 miles from Wadena.

Palmyra, a banking city, capital of Marion co. Mo. 6 miles W of the Mississippi River, on the Burlington Route, 15 miles NW of Hannibal. The Centenary Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900 3223.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Otter co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 24 miles ESE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 301.

Palmyra, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE of Camden. Pop. of the township in 1900 2300.

Palmyra, a banking post-village in Palmyra township (town) Wayne co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal on Mud Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R., 23 miles ESE of Rochester. It has manufactures of printing-presses rubber-packing etc. Pop. in 1900 1937 of the town, 3158.

Palmyra, a post-town of Halifax co. N. C., 4 miles from the Roanoke River and 18 miles NNE of Tarboro on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 121.

Palmyra, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R., 14 miles N of Alliance. Pop. about 170.

Palmyra, a banking post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles E by N of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of hosiery, shoes, soap, paper-boxes, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Palmyra, a township of Pike co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 438.

Palmyra, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 757.

Palmyra, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn. on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 50 miles WNW of Nashville. Pop. 200.

Palmyra, a post-village, capital of Finlayson co., Va. on the Rappahannock River 20 miles SE of Charlottesville. Pop. about 200.

Palmyra, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 42 miles WSW of Milwaukee. It has flax- and sorghum-mills, etc. and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 716.

Palmyra, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 789.

Palmyras Point, a headland of British India, in Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Bramary 37 miles SE of Balasore.

Palo, *pá-lo* (Palo del Colle) a town of Italy province and 11 miles SW of Bari. Pop. in 1901 12,851.

Palo, a watering place of Italy on the Mediterranean about 20 miles WNW of Rome.

Palo, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, near the Cedar River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 400.

Palo, a banking post-village of Ionia co. Mich. on Prairie Creek, 35 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Palo Alto, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 276 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Des Moines River and contains several small lakes. Capital, Emmetsburg. Pop. in 1890 9318. In 1900 14,354.

Palo Alto (Palo Alto) a banking post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., in an agricultural and fruit-growing region 18 miles NW of San José on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1558. The Leland Stanford Jr. University founded in 1891, which had 1483 students in 1903-04 is located here. The place also has a Roman Catholic theological seminary.

Palo Alto, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ill. 30 miles SE of Centralia.

Palo Alto, a post-station of Onondaga co. N. C.

Palo Alto, a borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. near the Schuylkill River about 50 miles NNW of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has iron and coal mines. Pop. in 1900 1707.

Palo Alto, *pá-lo-á-to*, a battle-field situated near the S. extremity of Texas in Cameron co. between Point Isabel and Matamoros, about 9 miles NE. of the latter. Here, on May 8, 1846, the Americans, under General Taylor, defeated the Mexicans.

Paloán (*pá-lo-án*) Bay, a bay of the Philippine Islands, on the NW coast of the island of Mindoro.

Paloma, a village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Jackson and the post-office Pactoria. Pop. about 400.

Paloma, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Washburn R. 14 miles ENE of Quincy. Pop. 90.

Paloma, a minor port of Uruguay on the La Plata River.

Palombana, *pá-lom-bá-rá* a town of Italy province of Rome 8 miles N of Tivoli. Pop. about 4000.

Palompon, *pá-lom-pón* a people of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the W coast. It has a port in a narrow channel between a reef and the main land. Pop. in 1903 10,199.

Palo Pinto, a small river of Texas, traverses Palo Pinto co. and enters the Brazos River from the W.

Palo Pinto, a county in the N. part of Texas has an area of 971 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Palo Pinto River. Capital, Palo Pinto. Pop. in 1890 8320, in 1900 12,291.

Palopinto, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Mo., 10 miles SSE of Windsor station.

Palopinto, a banking post-village, capital of Palo Pinto co., Tex. about 100 miles W of Dallas and 5 miles W of the Brazos River. Pop. about 450.

Palos, *pá-loe*, a seaport of Spain, province of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto, near the sea, 6 miles below Moguer. Here Columbus set sail in 1492 for the discovery of America. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Palos, *pá-loe*, a town on the W coast of the island of Celebes. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of

Messier and to an isthmus which joins the N peninsula to the S part of Culebra.

Palos, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100

Palos, a post-township (and hamlet) of Cook co. Ill., about 30 miles SW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 1074.

Palos (pá los), Cape (Sp) *Cabo de Palos*, *ká no dá pá los*, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 34' N lon 0° 46' W

Palota, *pál'to'th* (Csanád-Palota) a village of Hungary co. of Csanád, 26 miles WNW of Arad.

Palota (Vár-Palota) a town of Hungary, co. and 13 miles NE of Vasvár. Pop. in 1900, 5344.

Palota, Bákos, a town of Hungary. See **BÁKOS-PALOTA**

Palouee, *pá-loo'*, a banking city of Whitman co. Wash. in a lumber and mining region 15 miles NNE of Pullman on the Northern Pacific R. It has lumber-flouring and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 929

Palouse (or Pelouse) River rises in Idaho, at the W base of the Bitter Root Mountains, and runs nearly westward into Washington. It finally runs southward and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about lat. 46° 30' N and lon 118° 13' W. It is about 220 miles long.

Palpa, *pál pá*, a village of Peru, department and 42 miles N by W of Lima.

Palte, or **Palteñ**, *pál'th* or *pál'th* (written also **Tambro**) Lake, a lake of Tibet, 50 miles SW of Lhasa. It is about 40 miles in diameter and contains a large central island, on which are a temple and monasteries.

Palu, *pá loo'*, a town of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, v-layot and 55 miles N of Diarbekr on the Murad Tchali the E arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 7000

Paludán, *pál wán*, a bay and town of the W coast of Mindoro Philippine Islands.

Paludi, *pá-loo-dee*, a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 4 miles SE. of Rossano. Pop. about 1660

Palin, *Pálin*, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzer land in the environs of Pontresina. Altitude, 12 825 feet.

Palas Meneis, the ancient name of the SEA OF AZOV

Palaxy, a post-village of Hood co. Tex. 50 miles SW of Fort Worth. Pop. about 160

Palaxy (or Paloxy) Creek, Tex. enters the Brazos River in Hood co

Palwat, a town of India. See **PAWAT**

Pamakassane, *pá-má-ká-sá-n* a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the S coast of the island of Madura.

Pamalang, *pá-má-láng*, a town and river of Java, on the N coast, 75 miles W of Samarang. Cape Pamalang is 12 miles NNE of the town

Pamamukau, *pá-má-noo-kán* a town on the N coast of Java, 70 miles E. of Batavia.

Pambo, *pám boó'*, a town of Brazil state of Bahia, on the river São Francisco, 50 miles ESE of Santa Maria.

Pameli, *pámél*, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dender, 12 miles W of Brussels.

Pamella, a township (town) of Jefferson co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 1031

Pamella Four Corners, a post-village in Pamella township (town) Jefferson co. N Y., about 55 miles NNE of Oswego. Pop. 160

Pamiers, *pá-mé*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Ariège, 13 miles N of Foix on the right bank of the Ariège. It is the seat of a bishop. A beautiful promenade has been laid out on the site of the old fortifications. There are iron works and textile and other mills. Pop. in 1901, 7959 (commune, 10 896)

Paminuitán, *pá-meen-we-tán*, or **Pamluguitán**, *pá-moon-gwe-tán* a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines, near the SW coast. It has fisheries and a market frequented by natives of Bohol and Cebu

Pamir, *pá-méer* an elevated region of west-central Asia, a continuation of the Tibetan highland located at a more or less convergence of the Hindu Kush Himalaya (Karakorum) Kun Lun and Tian-Shan mountains. It is the main constitutes the SE portions of Russian Turkestan and the khansate of Bokhara, and from its generally lofty surface has been designated the roof of the world. The region which except along water-courses (or basins) is practically destitute of vegetation is structurally one of traversing mountain-ridges (with absolute elevations of 16,000-18,000 feet) and high-surface valleys (*poamis*), whose levels are mainly constituted by the waste derived from the mountain walls. Most of it drains into the Amu-Darya (Oxus) one of whose main head-waters, the Murghab, rises here, while another the Pamir issuing from Lake Victoria, forms part of the southern boundary. The Kild-Su and Zerashan also carry much of the off-Sw into the Amu. The loftiest mountain-summits of the Pamir border are the Muntagh-Ata (Tagharma) on the E, about 24,400 (23,799)

ft. and Mount Kaffirsta of the Transind on the N., 23 000-25 000 ft. The general surface elevation of the Pamir is about 13 000-15 000 ft. It is inhabited by Kirghiz tribes

Pamlico, *pám'le-ko* a county in the E part of North Carolina, is bounded on the E by Pamlico Sound and on the SW by the estuary of the Neuse River. Area, 3.8 sq m Capital Bayboro. Pop. in 1890, 7148 in 1900, 884.

Pamlico, a post-village of Pamlico co. N C 28 miles SE of Newbern. Pop. 60

Pamlico River, N C a name given to the lower part of the Tar River especially to the part which interests Roanoke co. See **TAR RIVER**

Pamlico (or Pamplico) Sound is a shallow expanse of salt water in the E part of North Carolina separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow sandy islets. It is about 75 miles long, measured on a line drawn from the mouth of the Neuse River northward. The greatest width is about 35 miles. The NE part of it communicates with Albemarle Sound through Croatan Sound. Vessels can enter Pamlico Sound through Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets.

Pampa, Argentine Republic. See **LA PAMPA**

Pampa Aillagas, lake of Bolivia. See **AULLAGAS**

Pampanga, *pám-pán-gá*, a province in the west-central part of Luzon Philippine Islands, on the N coast of Manila Bay. It is a plain watered by the Pampanga River has extensive forests, and is very fertile. High Pampanga is more thickly populated than the Low and produces sugar rice, indigo, tobacco lentils, etc. Capital Bacolor. Pop. in 1903 233,164

Pampanga River, or **Rio Grande de la Pampanga**, a river of Luzon Philippine Islands rises in the Caraballo Sur mountains flows southward through the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Pampanga and empties into the N part of Manila Bay. Length about 120 miles.

Pampas, *pám pá*, a name given to some of the vast, almost treeless plains of South America, particularly the plains stretching through central and southern Argentina northeast from the Rio Negro to the Gran Chaco, and from the foot of the Andes E to the Atlantic. Immense portions of this great plain particularly N of the Colorado are nearly as level as the sea, and with scarcely a stone or any other irregularity, except military trees, which are seen at vast distances, rising like great land-marks. In the E the pampas are largely covered with grass and support vast herds of cattle, horses and sheep, besides harboring wild deer the rheas (or American ostrich) and the vicuña. The pampas are in a great measure the counterpart of the llanos of Venezuela.

Pampas del Sacramento, *pám pá del sá-kri-wén* to vast plains in the NE portion of Peru occupying in part the valley of the Ucayali. Though in parts almost without trees they are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests.

Pampatar, *pám pá-tá* a maritime village of Venezuela, on the S side of the island of Margarita.

Pampelunna, *pám-pél-jón*, a small town of France, in Tarn, on the Vézir 15 miles NNE of Albi.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain. See **PANFLOA**

Pamphyliá, in ancient geography a small country on the S shore of Asia Minor between Lycia and Cilicia. Among the towns were Perga, Apandus and (later) Attalia (the modern Adalia).

Pampilhoen, *pám-peel-yo* a town of Portugal in Beira, N of Thomar. Pop. about 3500

Pamplonesset, *pám-pieh-moos'* a village of Massachusetts 1 mile NE of Port-Lons. It has a botanical garden.

Pamplin City, a post-village of Appomattox co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 35 miles E by S of Lynchburg. Pop. about 350.

Pamplona, *pám-pló-ná*, by English writers called **Pamplona**, *pám-pe-lo-ná* (anc *Pampatop'ohé*) a town and fortress of Spain capital of the province of Navarra, situated among the foot-hills of the Pyrenees, on the Arga, an affluent of the Aragon, 195 miles NNE of Madrid and 30 miles from the French frontier. It has fine squares and promenades and is supplied with water by a noble aqueduct. The cathedral dating from the close of the Middle Ages, is a notable edifice. The manufactures comprise paper leather textiles, soap, sundry products etc Pamplona was the capital of the kingdom of Navarra in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 39 609

Pamplona, *pám-plé-ná*, a town of Colombia, department of Santander an affluent of the Zulia River 210 miles NE of Bogotá. Pop. (commune) in 1902, about 20,000. It is the see of a bishop. Near it are abandoned mines of gold and silver.

Pamproux, *pám'prou'*, a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles NNE of Melle.

Panama, a former village of New Jersey now included in the city of Bayonne.

Panama (or **Panama**) River, Va., is formed by the North Anna and South Anna rivers, which unite near the S. extremity of Caroline co. It runs southeastward and unites with the Mattaponi River at West Point to form the York River. It is about 84 miles long.

Pana, a banking city of Christian co. Ill. on the Ill. and Central and other railroads 43 miles SE of Spring field. It has coal-mining and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900 5530.

Panaca, a post-village of Lincoln co. Nev. The banking point is Salt Lake City, Utah. Pop. about 400.

Panache (pa-nash) Lake, a lake of very irregular shape on the Whitefish River Ontario, in lat. 45° 15' N. lon. 81° 30' W. Length, about 18 miles.

Panaga (pa-naga), a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern R. med. 35 miles NW of Philippopolis. Pop. about 9000.

Panama, pa-nam-a, a republic of America, constituted in Nov. 1903, and coextensive with the former department of the same name of the republic of Colombia, and virtually with the isthmus of Panama. It lies between lat. 7° 15' and 9° N. and lon. 77° 15' and 82° 30' W. It has the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the Pacific Ocean on the S. On the W. it is bounded by Central America (republic of Costa Rica). Extreme length about 330 miles width 120 miles, reduced in its narrowest part to somewhat over 40 miles. Area, about 31,600 sq. m. The region is of a mountainous character with a line of heights the Sierra de Panama thought at one time to be the true prolongation of the Andes, running axially through it and attaining a maximum elevation probably not exceeding 3000 feet. A low saddle of only about 300 ft. absolute elevation marks the passage of the transisthmian railway and the position of the contemplated traverse of the Panama Canal. In the western half of the isthmus two prominent mountain series (or chains) are recognized—the Cordillera of Veragua and the Sierra de Chiriquí—which carry a number of volcanic cones and rise to majestic elevations (volcano of Chiriquí 11,970 ft. dome of Santiago 9275 ft.). The rock formation is largely of a sedimentary character, containing in places marine fossils of as late a period as the Miocene, and there are no recent or dormant volcanoes except in the extreme W. (Chiriquí). A very considerable portion of the region is densely grown with a rank and luxuriant forest, in which much valuable timber (mahogany etc.) is found. There is a fair amount of good arable and grazing land and many of the more valuable tropical (or warm temperate) products—such as bananas, cacao, indigo, tobacco, sugar cane, vanilla, etc.—are under cultivation or grow in abundance. The rivers of Panama are of considerable length but they are not ordinarily navigable beyond their estuaries, and in times of flood are raging torrents. The best known of these are the Chagres, discharging on the N. coast near Colón, and the Bayano, a tributary of the Pacific Ocean. Little is as yet known of the mineral resources of the country nothing being done in the way of mining. The climate is markedly tropical with a dry season covering the months January-April and a wet season for most of the balance of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 80° with a maximum of about 100° and 60°. The hottest months are generally December-March. Bains are much more copious on the Caribbean (Atlantic) than on the Pacific side, and the quantity also greatly exceeds that which falls over the interior. In the town of Panama the average annual precipitation is about 66 inches, at Colón, about 125-130 inches and at Gamboa, about 92 inches. Fevers are prevalent in certain regions but the climate generally is not so unhealthy as has been ordinarily assumed. There are practically no roads in the interior. The chief avenue of communication is the interoceanic rail way 49 miles long which was opened in 1855 uniting Colón with Panama, and along which direct transit is afforded merchandise and passengers shipped on the route of two coasts.—The Panama Canal (a lock-canal) over which the United States is to exercise control as projected, will have a length between the shore-lines of 44 miles and between the 6-fathom curves, of 49 miles 13 of which will be through the artificial Lake Bohío. It is to have a minimum depth of water of 35 ft. The chief engineering works in this construction will be the great dam of Bohío and the Culabra cut, through the high ground of the continental divide, measuring approximately 7 miles in length and having a depth of 250 ft. or more.—The population of Panama is about 230,000 the larger portion of which is constituted by people of Spanish descent. There are a large number of Jamaican and other negroes and a few Chinese. The capital of the republic is Panama. The chief of the administration is a governor. The first European to cross the isthmus was Vasco Núñez de Balboa, governor of Darien

who in 1513, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition and from the top of a hill obtained the first view of the Pacific Ocean.

PANAMA, the capital of the republic of Panama, is situated on the bay of the same name on the S. coast of the isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 37' 13" N. lon. 79° 31' 58" W. Its more important part stands on a peninsular tongue of land across which its streets extend from shore to shore. Pop. about 30,000. It is a bishop's see and has a handsome cathedral, charity and other hospitals, and a normal and several primary schools sustained by government. The city is a free port, with the anchorage for large vessels about 11 miles distant. The harbor is protected by numerous inlets and affords secure anchorage. The city has but little trade and, having no system of servicable drainage, suffers from malarial and yellow fever. The mean annual temperature is about 82° with maximum and minimum temperatures of 100° and 60°. The annual rainfall varies from about 45 in 85 inches. Panama is the Pacific terminus of the Panama railway which connects this place with Colón, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. See PANAMA (republic).

PANAMA, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles NW of Harlan. Pop. in 1900 221.

PANAMA, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Richhill. Pop. 269.

PANAMA, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. 8 miles E of Hickman. Pop. 250.

PANAMA, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y. 13 miles W by S. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900 359.

PANAMA, Bay of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean in the republic of Panama on the S. side of the isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N. and lon. 80° 25' W. Its W. part is called the Bay of Parita. On its E. side is the Gulf of San Miguel. The Bay of Panama contains the Pearl Islands. The height of tide is about 20 feet.

PANAMA, Isthmus of, a strip of land connecting the two halves of the American continent. It extends in an E and W direction presenting a curve with the concave side towards the S. In its narrowest part it is barely more than 40 miles across. It has the arm of the Atlantic Ocean called the Caribbean Sea (with the Gulf of Darien) on the N. and the Pacific Ocean (with the Bay of Panama) on the S. See PANAMA (republic).

PANASON, pa-nā-sū, a small island of the Philippines just S.E. of Leyte. It is mountainous.

PANARIN, pa-nā-rin (anc. *Hydrunt*) one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean 7½ miles N.E. of Lipari. It is partially cultivated and contains many volcanic products. Highest point, 1899 feet.

PANARO, pa-nā-ro (anc. *Senio* or *En*) a river of Italy runs in the Apennines flows northward and enters the Po on the right, 12 miles NW of Ferrara. Length, 70 miles.

PANASCHKEE, a post-village of Sumter co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 109.

PANAY, pa-nai, an island of the Visayas group, Philippines, N.W. of Negros. It is rugged with mountain-chains in both the E and W portions and has many streams (Jalaur Jero). The loftiest summits are Madias, 7264 feet Neogind 6834 ft. and Maymagu 5887 ft. It is exceedingly fertile, producing and exporting to Manila rice, cotton, sugar coffee, wax, pitch, resins, pepper, dye-wood, balata, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, fabrics of cotton and abaca etc. and has vast pastures. The minerals include gold, copper, hard coal and marble. Area 4611 sq. m. Pop. in 1903 743,646. The chief towns are Iloilo, Capiz, and San José de Bumarista.

PANAY, a pueblo of Panay Island, Philippines, province and near Capiz, at a short distance from the N. coast. Pop. in 1903, 14,561. The region is set off and traversed by the important Panay River which rises in the Tapas mountains and discharges near Capiz.

PANCAFFERI, pan-kā-fē-rē, a village of Italy in Piedmont, 18 miles S of Turin. Pop. about 2500.

PANCH MAHARAJA, India. See PANCH MAHARAJA.

PANCOATBURG, a post-station of Fayette co. Ohio, 6 miles N of New Holland station.

PANESOVA, pan-eh-vōb, a town of Hungary in the Banat, on the river Temes 3 miles above its confluence with the Danube, on which latter there is a steamboat station, 65 miles SW of Temesvár. Pop. in 1900 10,644, engaged in the grain trade, the silk industry, distilling etc.

PANDAN, pan-dān, a pueblo of Antique province, Panay, Philippines Islands, on a safe and deep though exposed bay in the N. part of the W. coast, at the foot of the Booc mountains. Pop. in 1903, 12,162. There is also a Pandan in Albay province, Luzon.

Pan de Azúcar, *pán dá á-thoo'ha* (sugar loaf) the largest of a group of five islands in the Philippines, in Hilo Strait. It is about 4 miles in extent and is mountainous, with 2 notable peaks. Maximum altitude, 2037 feet. Also, a summit of NW Luzon. Altitude, 2500 feet.

Pan de Azúcar, three mountains of Cuba. 1, in the Sierra de los Orgullos, Pinar del Rio province, VNW of Pinar del Rio also called Pico de Garrida. 2, in the Sierra de Sancti Spiritus Santa Clara province. 3, in the E. portion of the Sierra Maestra Santiago de Cuba province near the S. coast, and about 5 miles E. of Baitiquel port, for which it is a landmark.

Pan de Azúcar, a summit of the Sierra Nevada de Mérida in Venezuela, NE of the town of Mérida. Altitude, estimated at from 13,500 to nearly 15,000 feet. Also the name of a mountain-summit of Colombia, bordering the lacustrine plain of Bogotá. Altitude, about 12,200 (14,500?) feet.

Pan de Guajabón, *pán dá gwá-nt-nán* a mountain peak of Cuba in the Sierra de los Orgullos, NW by W of San Cristóbal Pinar del Rio province. Altitude, 2530 feet.

Pan de Matanzas, *pán dá má-tán* a bold conical peak near the N. coast of Cuba, about 8 miles W of Matanzas, for which it is a landmark much used by mariners. Altitude, about 1300 feet. In the vicinity are the Camagueño Peaks, three distinct summits of a small range of considerable elevation though lower than the Pan de Matanzas.

Panderna (anc. *Panormus*), a town of Asia Minor on the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles SW of Constantinople and near the peninsula of Cyrenus.

Pan de Sama, *pán dá sá má* a rounded hill the culmination of a lofty ridge rising NW of the port of Nipe, on the V. coast of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba. Altitude, 018 feet.

Pandharpur, India. See *Pannarora*.

Pando, a commercial town of Uruguay in the department of Canelones 24 miles by rail NE of Montevideo.

Pandara, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio on the Northern Ohio R. 8 miles from Ottawa. Pop. in 1900 400.

Pandara, a post-station of Johnson co. Tenn. about 26 miles SE. of Bristol.

Pan'caas, afterwards named *Casareña Philip'pi*, an ancient town of Palestine, 45 miles WSW of Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. At the time of the Crusades it was prominent under its original name (slightly altered) which is preserved in the little village of Banias, on the site of its ruins.

Pangani, *pán gá né* a seaport of German East Africa, at the mouth of the Pangani River in lat. 5° 25' S. Pop. about 9000 of the district, of which it is the capital about 51,000 nearly all Africans.

Pangasane, or *Pangasone*. See *Morua*.

Pangasinan, *pán gá-se-nán* a west-central province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It borders on Lingayen Gulf Area, 1193 sq. m. It is an extensive plain, watered by the Rio Agno Grande and other streams and is very fertile yielding rice, corn, sugar-cane, and a low-grade cotton. Fish are abundant in the Lingayen Gulf and the rivers. Iron, gold and pure sulphur are worked. Capital, Lin gayen. Pop. in 1903 397,902.

Pangasinan, *pán-gá-se* an island of Bohol province, Philippines separated from Bohol by Tagbilaran Strait. It is low and flat. It bears coconut palms and yields cotton a little rice, etc. The people of Pangasinan is on the W. coast, 10 miles (direct) WSW of Tagbilaran. Pop. in 1903, 7959.

Pangnag, *páng gong* a salt lake in the extreme W of Tibet, E by S of Leh at the northern foot of the Eera-korra. Elevation, 14,000 feet above sea-level. Length about 100 miles.

Pangu-Pango, *páng go páng go* or *Pugo-Pago*, a seaport on the SE coast of Tutuila Island, Samoa. Lat. 14° 10' S. lon 174° 40' W. It became an American coal-loading station in 1887. The island was annexed by the United States in 1890. The harbor is land-locked and safe from hurricanes and storms, and is large enough to accommodate large fleets. It is of strategic value.

Pan'gwich, *pán'gwich* a city capital of Garfield co., Utah on the W. fork of the Sevier River 43 miles (direct) S by W of Marysville. Pop. in 1900 893.

Pangutarnag, *pán-goo-tá-ríng* a group of islands in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippines. Pangutarnag Island is the most important, in lat. 6° 20' N. lon. 120° 31' E. Length, 10 miles. It is of coral formation.

Panhandle, a name given to the northern part of West Virginia, which is a long, narrow tract between Ohio and Pennsylvania, bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. Also the popular name of the northern extension of Texas.

Pankandie, a banking post-village capital of Carson co., Tex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 71 miles SW of Canadian. Pop. about 400.

Panipat, *pán e-pút* or *Panipat* (Hindu, *Panipata*, *pá-ne-pá-tá*) a town of British India, in the Punjab about 50 miles KNW of Delhi. Here, in 1526, Babur van quished Ibrahim Lodi, ruler of Delhi and here in 1761 the united forces of the Marhattas were overwhelmed by Ahmed Shah of Afghanistan.

Paniqui, *pá-ne-kee* or *Paniquo*, *pá-neu'há*, a pueblo of Tarlac province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 12,982.

Paniselère, *pá nte se-ne* a town of France, in Loire, 22 miles NE. of Montbrison. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4300).

Panaitán, *pá-ne-tán* a pueblo of Ocapis province, Panay Philippine Islands on the Panay River. Pop. in 1903 7378.

Panj, a river of Central Asia, is the southern head-stream of the Amu-Darya, rising (as the Pamir River) in Lake Victoria. It forms the southern boundary of the Pamir region and unites with the Murghab at Wazir.

Panjab, or *Penjab*, British India. See *Punjab*.

Panjang, *pán-jáng* an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° N. lon. 98° 20' E. It is 20 miles in length by 4 miles in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island of Junkieylon from which it is 12 miles E. Some islets S. of Modern, N. of Papua, and E. of Bernice have the same name.

Panjacang, a Malay island. See *Morua*.

Panjim, *pán-jeem* or *Nuw Gna* (go ká) a town, capital of the Portuguese colony of Goa 5 miles W of the city of Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the archbishop of Goa and of many of the principal Europeans in the settlement. Pop. about 8900 (?)

Panjand, a stream in India. See *Punjab*.

Panjehir, a valley of Afghanistan on the E. side of the Hindu Kush about 70 miles long from S.W. to N.E. It is watered by a stream of the same name, which joins the Kabul about 22 miles from the city of Kabul.

Pankota, *pón ké-tóh* a commune of Hungary co. and about 10 miles from Arad. Pop. about 8090.

Pankow, a village constituting a northern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 21,524.

Pankur, *pán-koor* a small island in the Strait of Malacca.

Panna, a state and town of India. See *Pinnas*.

Pannanich, *pán-ne-nik* a village and mineral spa of Scotland, co. and 50 miles W of Aberdeen, on the Dee.

Pannehade, *pán-ne-há-deh* a village of Rhenish Prussia circle of Aix la Chapelle. Pop. in 1900 7769.

Pannu'mia, a province of the ancient Roman Empire comprising the present Hungary S. and W. of the Danube, together with part of Cisalpine Austria and part of Boemia.

Panoche, a post-village of San Benito co. Cal. Pop. 76.

Panola, a county in the F.W. part of Mississippi has an area of 699 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River. Capitals, Sardis and Batesville. Pop. in 1890 23,577. In 1900 29,027.

Panola, a county in the E. part of Texas borders on Louisiana. Area 814 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sabine River. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890 14,328. In 1900 21,404.

Pannia, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Ga. about 12 miles SE of Decatur.

Pancio, a post-village of Woodford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 5 miles N of El Paso. Pop. in 1900 148.

Panoin, a post village of Clarendon co. S.C. 17 miles from Senter station. Pop. 75.

Panompeng, Cambodia. See *Pnom Penh*.

Pannra, a banking post-town of Guthrie co. Iowa, on the Middle River about 44 miles W by N of Des Moines on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 638.

Pannrma, *pán-nor-ma*, or *Pant Pannrma*, a small seaport on the Greek island of Myconus.

Pannrma, the ancient name of *Palaos*.

Panapit, *pán-se-pet* a river of Luzon, Philippine Islands, runs from Lake Bombón to the Gulf of Balayan on the S. coast.

Paney, a post-village of Harlan co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Pan'kaw', a small town of Burma in Pegu on the main stream of the Irrawadi 60 miles below Mandalay.

Pantano, a post-village of Pima co. Ariz. Pop. 60.

Pantar, *pán tar* an island of the Eastern Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombeby by the Strait of Pantar and on the W. from Lomblam by the Strait of Allu. 14 miles NW of Timor.

Panteg, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 2 miles from Pontypool. Pop. in 1901 7484.

Panango, a post-town of Sumner co., N. C., about 58 miles SNE. of Newton, on the Norfolk and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 253

Pantelleria, or **Pantellaria**, *plā-tē-lā-ri-ā* (anc. *Coocy ra*) an island of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea, province of Trapani, 60 miles from the SW coast of Sicily Area, 32 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 5619. It is wholly of volcanic formation presenting vestiges of craters, with lava pumice hot springs, etc. It rises in the Monte Grande to 2740 feet elevation. The island produces fine fruit, especially figs and raisins, and a good breed of asses. At its NW point, at the head of a cove is the town of Pantelleria (or Appollia) which has a convenient port. The island has a large convict-depot.

Panther, a post-station of the Choctaw Nation. L. T.

Panther, a post-station of Davison co., N. Y.

Panther, a post-village of McDowell co., W. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Walsh. Pop. about 400. It has lumber manufactures.

Panther Creek, Ky. enters the Green River about 14 miles SW of Owensboro.

Panther Creek, a post-village of Yedkin on N. C., on the Yedkin River 15 miles W of Winston.

Panthersville, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ga. 8 miles SE of Atlanta.

Panteleapum, the ancient name of Kanawha.

Pantin, *pōw-tāw* a northeastern suburb of Paris, France, about a mile from the city. Pop. in 1901 29 644.

Panton, a post-hamlet in Panton township (town) Addison co., Vt. 5 miles WSW of Vergennes. The town is bounded on the E by Otter Creek and on the W by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town is 1900 400.

Pánuco *pā-nō-kā*, a river of Mexico, which rises on the great interior plateau in the state of Hidalgo flows NE and empties into the Gulf of Mexico (receiving the Tamol) at Tampico.

Pánuco, a village of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, about 25 miles SW of Tampico.

Panofelito, *pā-nō-fē-lō*, a village of Chile, province of Coquimbo. Pop. 1400.

Pān'wēi', or **Pān'wēi'**, a town of British India Tanna district, 21 miles E of Bombay on a river which flows into Bombay Harbor. Pop. about 10 000.

Panzos, *pā-nō-zō*, a river-port and railway station of Guatemala, 40 miles E by S of Cobán.

Panz, *pā*, a river of Venezuela, flows 120 miles SSW, and joins the Cuyana.

Pao, a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, 100 miles SW of Caracas.

Paoay, *pā-o-ī* a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon Philippine Islands 13 miles from Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 12 743.

Pão d'Assucar, *pōw-dā-sū-kar* (sugar loaf), Brazil a granite rock devoid of vegetation rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 feet on the W side of the entrance into the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. On this rock stands the fort of São João.

Paola, *pā-ā*, a town of Italy, near the sea, 15 miles WNW of Cosenza. It is the birthplace of St. Francis of Paola (Pauls) founder of the order of Mendicant Friars. Pop. in 1901 5500 (commune 5819).

Paoli, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 80.

Paola, a banking city capital of Miami or Kan on Florida (or Gulf) Creek 45 miles SW of Kansas City, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It is in a coal and natural-gas region and has beef and pork-packing industries tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3144.

Paoli, a post-village of Madison co., Ga. about 23 miles NE of Athens. Pop. about 315.

Paoli, a banking post-town capital of Oenuge co., Ind., 48 miles NW of New Albany on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. It has manufactures of flour furniture, spokes, etc. and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 1186.

Paoli, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation. L. T. in a partially developed mining region 48 miles S by E of Oklahoma, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900 234.

Paoli, a residential post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 19 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Near this place General Wayne was surprised and defeated by the British on Sept. 20 1777. Pop. about 400.

Paoli, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. on the Sugar River about 16 miles SSW of Madison. Pop. 108.

Pambada, *pā-mā-bā* or **Pambadung**, a pueblo of Balacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a flat region watered by the Pampanga delta and near Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8554.

Pambina, a banking post-village of Delta co., Colo. Pop. about 300.

Pao-nang, *pā-nāng* a town of China, province of Sze-chuen. Lat. 31° 13' N; lon 106° E.

Pao-tung, *pā-tōng*, a town of China, province of Chi-li, 70 miles SW of Peking with which it is connected by rail. It figured in the Boxer insurrection of 1900.

Pápa, *pā-pā* a town of Hungary co. and 28 miles NW of Veszprém. It has a castle of Count Esterházy and several convents. Pop. in 1900 17,428, partly engaged in weaving commerce, and the manufacture of pottery and tobacco.

Papagato, *pā-pā-gā-tō*, or **Papagayo**, *pā-pā-gā-yō* a group of islets of Brazil off the SE coast of Rio de Janeiro, between capes Frio and Bustos.

Papagayo, *pā-pā-gā-yō*, a gulf and volcano of Nicaragua, SW of Lake Nicaragua,—the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean and the volcano on its NE shore.

Papagayo, the southernmost point of Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

Papaka'ting, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N. J. 4 miles SW of Deckertown.

Papal States, **Pontifical States**, or **States of the Church**, the state which existed in Italy until the second half of the nineteenth century under the rule of the popes. It embraced the central part of the peninsula extending from sea to sea and had Rome for its capital. At the time of the war waged by Napoleon III and Victor Emmanuel against Austria (which was followed by the foundation of the kingdom of Italy) the papal dominions comprised Rome and a large territory to the NW and SE of it (including the tower of Civitavecchia, Viterbo, Velletri, Frosinone, Terracina, etc.) Umbria (with Perugia, Spoleto) the Marches (Ancona, Camerino) the Romagna (Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì Ravenna) Urbino, Senigallia, and Pontecorvo. All these lands, with the exception of Rome and its territory were ceded to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel in 1860 in form in the following year part of the kingdom of Italy. Rome was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1870 and Pope Pius IX ceased to be a temporal prince. The history of the papal realm covers a period of eleven centuries.

Papandayang, *pā-pā-dā-yāng*, a volcano of Java, 87 miles SE of Batavia. Altitude about 8600 feet. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it Aug. 11 and 12 1772.

Papantla, *pā-pāt-lā*, a town of Mexico state of Vera Cruz, 125 miles SSE of Tampico. It has a trade in maize tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla, and near it are some ancient ruins. Pop. about 10 000.

Papaguaro, *pā-pā-gā-ro*, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles WNW of Durango on the Rio de las Palomas. Pop. (commune) about 12,000.

Papa-Stoar, one of the Shetland Islands, on the E side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length 2½ miles. Pop. 250 mostly fishermen.

Papa-Westray, an island of the Orkney group, 1½ miles NE of Westray. Length ½ mile. Pop. 350.

Papeete or **Papēti**, *pā-pā-tē* or *pā-pā-tē-tē* a town of the Society Islands, on the NW coast of Tahiti of which it is the capital. It has a fine harbor palace cathedral, court-house, residence of the French governor etc. It has primary mission, and normal schools, and is the greatemporium of the trade of northeastern Polynesia, exporting mother-of-pearl cotton, cocoanuts, and copra. Pop. in 1907 4262, of whom 2400 were French.

Papenburg, *pā-pēn-bēn* a town of Prussia, in Hanover 21 miles SSE of Hildesheim. It is connected with the river Elbe by canals. It has ship-building yards iron-works various mills, manufactures of chemicals, chairs etc. Pop. in 1900 7811.

Papeedrecht, *pā-pēn-drēkt*, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland on the Merwede 1 mile NE of Dordrecht.

Paperville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles from Bristol. Pop. 100.

Paphlagonia, in ancient geography a region in Asia Minor bordering on the Euxine (Black) Sea and bounded on the SE by the river Halys (Kizil Irmak). On its coast was the city of Sinope.

Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus, on the SW coast, famed as a seat of the worship of Aphrodite. The town of New Paphos sprang up a few miles distant. The name Paphos is preserved in that of the little town of Hafia.

Papia, the ancient name of PAVIA.

Papillion, a banking post-village, capital of Sarpy co. Neb. on the Papillion River and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles SW of Omaha. Pop. in 1880 694.

Papillion (or **Hig Papillion**) River, Neb. rises in Washington co. and enters the Missouri River 3 miles above the town of Plattsmouth. It is about 70 miles long. The Little Papillion enters the Papillion in Sarpy co.

Papineau, pap'no, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 72 miles E. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 185.

Papineau (pá-pé-no') Lake, a large lake in Ottawa co., Quebec, gives rise to the main branch of the North Pacific River.

Papineauville, pá-pé-no-vél, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 41 miles E. of Ottawa, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 773.

Papineauville, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., on the Oage River about 22 miles ENE of Fort Scott. Kan. Pop. in 1900 143.

Peposo, an inferior port of Chile, province of Antofagasta, in lat. 25° S.

Pappenheim, pá-pén-hí-mé, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl 37 miles SW of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1700.

Papa of Jura, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura in the Helvides. The nearest, rises to 2574 feet above the sea.

Papa of Matane (má-tá-né) two mountains of Quebec, co. of Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence River.

Papua, pá-pú-a, or more properly pá-pón-a, or New Guinea, an extensive island of the Eastern Archipelago, lying N. of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait, and comprised roundly between the equator and lat. 11° S. and lon. 131° E. and 151° E. Its area, inclusive of numerous adjacent or neighboring islands, is approximately 300,000 sq. m. thus considerably exceeding that of Borneo. The length from NW to SE is about 1500 miles but the breadth is very unequal. The major indentations of the coast are occupied by Papua Gulf in the SE, the Arafura Sea in the SW and Geelvink Bay in the NW. The interior is still very imperfectly known but it is largely mountainous, with possibly a nearly continuous lofty mountain axis occupying the greater part of the land. Parts of the range or series of ranges are known as the Owen Stanley Range (with Mount Victoria, 13,181 feet) the Albert Mountains, Albert Victor Mountains and the Sir Arthur Gordon (or Masgrave) Range all in British New Guinea (which see). More or less parallel with these are the more northerly Bismarck Mountains of German New Guinea, or Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (which see) with a central sum-

mit, perhaps exceeding Mount Victoria in height. N. of the N.E. coast is bounded by mountains which rise from 4000 to 10,000 ft. (Glendstone or Kant Mountains). The largest and most important river is the Fly, which empties into Papua Gulf and is navigable for small steamboats for 500 miles. The Kauerin Augusta River in the N.E. has been ascended by ocean steamers for 100 miles. The climate is hot and unhealthy in the lowlands but quite salubrious and agreeable at elevations of 3000-4000 ft. At Port Moresby the extreme range at 8 a. m. has been found to be between 74° and 84°. Ice frequently forms on the loftier elevations but the mountains are not distinctly snow-capped. The rainfall varies (in different parts) between about 30 and 150 inches. Most of the interior is densely and magnificently forested with banyan- and rubber-trees, tree-ferns, evergreen-oaks, and cypresses, and there is a wealth of orchidaceous plants. The fauna is of the Australian type, with the macropods (tree-kangaroo wallaby etc.) and rodents representing the dominant mammalian forms. Among the birds the numerous various pigeons and members of the parrot tribe, and particularly the varied species of bird-of-paradise, require special mention. The opidians are largely of venomous types. The mineral wealth of the land is still but little known but the indications are that gold and some other precious metals and minerals (copper, etc.) are abundantly distributed. Most of the commoner tropical fruits would find here a congenial home. The sugar-cane (said to be indigenous) coffee, vanilla, tobacco, sago, etc. are cultivated. There are practically no roads in the interior although numerous trails have been cut, more particularly in the English section of the island. The natives, who seem to have been very ancient settlers in the island are generally classed as Papuan negroes, partially of Malayan blood whose affinities are with the Polynesian or with the inhabitants of the islands to the E. The mountain Papuans, frequently designated Alfurus, are measurably distinct from the coast-dwellers, many of whom are of a pronouncedly savage disposition. The inhabitants about the river waters construct pile-dwellings. Politically Papua is divided into British New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Dutch New Guinea (see New Guinea, Dutch) the last having an area of about one-half of that of the entire island. The total population is estimated at about 750,000.

Papua (Gulf), a deep indentation in the S. coast of the island of Papua. It receives the Fly and other rivers.

Papade (pá-pé-do) Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chile, 43 miles NE. of Valparaiso.

Papaetea, pá-ká-tá, an island of Brazil in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, about 4 miles long and two-thirds of a mile broad.

Papaete, pá-két, or Papaetville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 23 miles E. of Coaticook, on the Maine Central R. Pop. 200.

Par, an ecclesiastical parish of Cornwall England, 4 miles from Lostwithal. It has a pishard thery silver-smelting works, etc.

Pará, pá-rá, the name originally applied to the river Amazon but now employed to designate the south arm (or estuary) which receives the Tocantins River. It has a length of about 300 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 40 miles. It cuts off the large island of Marajó or Joazeiro. On its E. side is the city of Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the bore is chiefly manifested the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons by a vast wave 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with tremendous violence.

Pará, or Grão Pará, grôw-pá-rá, a state of Brazil, in the NE. bounded N. by the Guianas and NE. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 443,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 323,425 (estimated for 1900 652,000). The greater part of this region is covered with dense primeval forests. The state is intersected in every direction by the Amazon Pará mountains Xingú and Tapajós rivers and their tributaries, by which interior communication is maintained. Settlement is mainly along the rivers. Grazing is conducted on the open lands. The chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton sugar rubber cacao, vanilla, carupilla, cloves, balsam, guma, medicinal plants, Brazil nuts, and hides. Capital Pará (or Belém).

Pará, or Belém, bá-lém, a seaport city of Brazil capital of the state of Pará 80 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of Fort São Pedro, 1° 28' S. lon. 48° 30' W. Pop. in 1890 50,000 in 1900 estimated at about 75,000. It stands on elevated ground on the S. shore of the Bay of Guajará, on the right bank of the Pará. It is picturesque and well laid out and has a botanical garden museum, library bishop's palace seminary college, theatre, cathedral etc. It has a fairly good and deep harbor which has rapidly developed the commercial activities of the city. The cacao rubber mangrove, rice, and drugs exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará, which is the largest rubber port in the world. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, essential oils, woods, honey wax and a great variety of other vegetable, as well as animal products. The city is connected by rail with Bragança, on the Atlantic coast.

Parabiago, pá-rá-bé-go, a market-town of Italy in Lombardy 13 miles WNW of Milan. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 7000).

Parabuty, pá-rá-bú-tó, a village of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog, 29 miles W. of Peterwardein.

Paragatá, pá-rá-gá-tá (written also Paracatá) a river and city of Brazil state of Minas Geraes. The river joins the São Francisco near lat. 16° 30' S. after an E. course of 260 miles. On it, near its head is the city of Paragatá having a Latin school and abandoned mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

Paraceta, pá-rá-sé-tá, a group of islands east of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 10° and 17° N. 150 miles E. of Annam. They yield edible birds nests and turtles.

Paraclet, pá-rá-klet, a farm 34 miles ESE of Negent-sur-Saône, in the French department of Aube. Here stood the convent of Paraclet, founded by Abélard in the twelfth century of which Héloïse was abbess. The tomb of both has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

Paraclette, a post-hamlet of Savier co. Ark. about 100 miles SW of Little Rock.

Parád, pá-rád, a commune of Hungary co. of Heves, on the slopes of the Mátra. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 3000.

Paradise, pá-rá-dés, a town of Spain province and 25 miles ESE of Berlín. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6639.

Paradise, a post-station of Butte co., Cal.

Paradise, a post-village of Coln co., Ill. 6 miles SSW of Mattoon. Pop. 75.

Paradise, a post-village of Ennsell co. Kan.

Paradise, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Green River about 43 miles NW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 107.

Paradise, a post-village of Clay co. Mo., about 26 miles N. by E. of Kansas City.

Paradise, a post-village in Paradise township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 60 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has cigar-factories. Pop. of the township in 1900 3330, of the village, about 500.

Paradise, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 737

Paradise, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1214

Paradise, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point in Decatur. Pop. about 375

Paradise, a post-village of Cache co., Id., in the fertile Cache Valley about 70 miles N. by E. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 500

Paradise, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 19 miles ENE of Annapolis on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. 350

Paradise Hill, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio 44 miles W. of Ashland

Paradise Valley, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev. 43 miles N. of Winnemucca. Pop. 150

Paradise Valley, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. on the Lackawanna R. about 38 miles SE of Scranton. Pop. 200

Paradise, a suburb of Lugano, Switzerland

Paradox, a post-village and resort of Essex co., N. Y. in the Adirondack region about 22 miles SW of Port Henry. Pop. 100

Paradox Lake, N. Y. is in the S. part of Essex co. among the Adirondack Mountains. It is about 4 miles long and 3 miles NE of Schroon Lake.

Paraguay, pá-rá-gwá, a river of Bolivia, runs N. and joins the Guaporé in lat. 13° 30' S.

Paragon, a post-town of Morgan co., Ind. near the White River and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 37 miles SW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 417

Paragonah, a post-village of Iron co., Utah about 6 miles NE. of Parowan. Pop. about 300

Paragould, a banking city capital of Greene co., Ark. on the Paragould Southern the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the St. Louis Southwestern R. 21 miles W. of Jonesboro. It has cotton-gins, roller mills and manufactures of staves and heading hubs, ice foundry products, etc. It is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900 3134.

Paragua, Philippine Islands. See PALAUA

Paragua, pá-rá-gwá, a river of Venezuela, tributary to the Caroní has a course of 400 miles. On it is the town of Barrota.

Paraguacu, or **Paraguacu**, pá-rá-gwá-cu, a river of Brazil state of Bahia after a tortuous course of 200 miles enters Bahia Bay 34 mi. WNW of São Salvador.

Paraguana, pá-rá-gwá-ná, a peninsula of Venezuela, state of Falcón 22 miles NW of Coro extending into the Caribbean Sea, in about lat. 12° N. lon. 70° W.

Paraguari, or **Paraguari**, pá-rá-gwá-ri, a town of Paraguay 35 miles SE of Asunción on the Villa Rica railway. It is in a tobacco region.

Paraguay, pá-rá-gwá or pá-rá-gwí, a large river of South America, and one of the principal streams uniting to form the Plata runs by numerous head-streams in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso near the sources of the Guaporé, Tapejé, and Xingú tributaries of the Amazon on lat. 14° S. lon. 56° to 58° W. It thence flows S. (partly along the Bolivian frontier) mostly through Paraguay between which country and the Argentine Republic it forms a portion of the boundary near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20' S. it unites with the Paraná, the combined stream being generally known as the Paraná. In the lower part of its course it receives the waters of the Pilcomayo and Vermejo from the W. The chief eastern tributaries are the São Lourenço, Taquary, Mondego, and Teichowary. Length about 1500 miles throughout nearly all of which to the influx of the Jaurú (lat. 16° 30' S.) it is navigable. River steamers ascend to the influx of the São Lourenço. Between lat. 17° and 19° S. it traverses a wide region of swamps which during the rains form a great inland sea (Laguna de los Charques). Steamboats of the densest class make regular communication between Asunción and Buenos Aires.

Paraguay, a name at one time applied to the whole of the immense region of South America between lat. 15° S. and the Strait of Magellan and between Chile and Peru on the W. and Brazil on the E. but now confined to one of the smallest of the Spanish-American republics.

Paraguay, an island republic of South America, the lesser portion of which, or that known as Paraguay proper (Paraguay Oriental) is included between lat. 23° 4' and 37° 35' S. and lon. 54° 32' and 58° 40' W. To this is now added that portion of the Gran Chaco extending N. to lat. 31° 30' S., which lies E. of the Pilcomayo and was formerly a part of the Argentine Republic. With this broader extent of the republic, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers separate

it on the W. from the Argentine Republic, and the Paraná forms part of the boundary on the E. between Paraguay and Brazil and the whole of the boundary on the SE. and S. between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic. On the N. it has Bolivia and the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. The space thus enclosed forms a compact territory having an area of about 93,000 sq. m.

A low range of elevations, the Sierra Amambahi extends N. and S. along the northern part of the Brazilian frontier, dividing southwestward into the serras of Cas Guand and Villa Rica and eastward, at about lat. 24° S. into the Sierra de Mbaracayú the latter takes an easterly course, and its passage across the Paraná forms the famous fall of Guayra (or Sete Quedas). None of these ranges exceeds 1400 feet in elevation. The S. part of the country is low and swampy eminently fit for rice-culture. (For the characteristics of the Gran Chaco region, see GRAN CHACO.) The streams by which the drainage is effected, though exceedingly numerous, have comparatively short courses. By far the largest is the Yaburay. The Paraguay River which forms the western boundary of the republic for about 150 miles below the mouth of the Pilcomayo, rises in Brazil and traverses the rich state of Mato Grosso. From the influx of the Jaurú in lat. 16° to the mouth of the Plata, a distance of 10 degrees of latitude, there is not a rapid to impede navigation.

The climate, though for the most part tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. In July and August frosts occasionally occur. The rainfall is moderate, averaging for the region at large 40-50 inches. The whole country is remarkable for its fertility. The soil is of great fertility and the vegetation almost unrivalled in its luxuriance. In the forests are many kinds of trees furnishing timber, dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, oils, fruits, etc. A principal product is the yerba mate (*Ilex Paraguariensis*) or Paraguay tea, an evergreen the leaf of which is nearly as much a stimulant as in South America as the Chinese tea is in the United States. This quantity of the leaf exported in 1903 was 8958 tons, valued at \$789,845. The objects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products both of the tropical and temperate zones. On all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of superior quality, rice, maize, and culinary vegetables yield a rich return. The large plains feed immense herds of cattle which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, bones and horns. The fauna of the country is very varied and includes numerous monkeys, the jaguar, puma, tapir, peccary, deer, etc. and a vast assortment of birds of brilliant plumage, the wild turkey and rhe (or American ostrich).

The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, fruits, tobacco, sugar, gashucho extract (used in tanning), cotton, rubber, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, etc. In 1903 upward of 105,000,000 oranges were exported, the hides exported during the same year were 271,750 in number. The number of horned cattle in the republic in 1900 was 2,743,808. Its commerce was long greatly retarded by the policy of the government of Buenos Aires (Argentine Republic) which taking undue advantage of its command of the mouth of the Plata the outlet to the Paraguay and Paraná, rigorously excluded all intercourse between the countries tributary to these streams and other nations. In 1903 the entire in the port of Asunción were 28:1 steamers and 781 sailing vessels. There is a line of railway connecting Asunción with Pirapó over a length of 156 miles.

Government Population History—The executive power is vested in a president who is elected for a term of 4 years and exercises his functions with the assistance of a cabinet of 5 ministers. The legislative authority is vested in a congress of two houses, a senate and a house of deputies chosen by universal suffrage the election being direct in the case of both. The Roman Catholic Church is the established church but all religions are tolerated. The capital is Asunción. There are a national college and an agricultural school at the capital. The bulk of the inhabitants are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood (Mestizos). Of the aboriginal tribes the Guaraní, who inhabit the Gran Chaco and many of whom are civilized, are the most numerous. The region of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers was first explored by Sebastian Cabot (in the corvée of Charles V.) in 1527-28. Spanish colonization soon followed. Asunción was founded about 1536. Early in the seventeenth century began the remarkable period of Jesuit domination. By exercising gentleness and policy the Jesuits succeeded in bringing the Indians under the restraints of civilized life. They established a flourishing theocratic commonwealth, whose bounds extended far beyond the limits of the present Paraguay. In 1763 the Jesuits were expelled from Spanish America. In 1776 Paraguay was attached to the vice-

royalty of La Plata. The authority of Spain was thrown off in 1811. A war waged against Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay in 1863-70 brought ruin upon the republic, which has been slowly recovering from its effects. Pop. in 1900 830,571, including 100,000 Indians.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba**, *pá-rá-ee-há* (sometimes known as **Parahyba do Norte**) a river of Brazil state of Parahyba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. $7^{\circ} 8' S$ after an eastward course of 270 miles. On its S bank not far from the estuary is the city of Parahyba.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba**, a maritime state of Brazil, intersected by the 7th parallel of S latitude, having E the Atlantic Ocean and inland the states of Rio Grande do Norte Ceará and Pernambuco. Area, 28,850 sq. m. Pop. in 1890 457,932 (estimated for 1900 500,000). The surface is mostly elevated. The principal rivers are the Parahyba and Mamangap. The chief products are cotton, coffee, cacao and sugar with Brazil-wood, rubber, drugs, and timber much of which is exported. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Capital, Parahyba.

Parahyba, or **Parahiba**, a city of Brazil capital of the state of Parahyba on the right bank of the Parahyba, near its mouth in the Atlantic 65 miles N by W of Pernambuco. Pop. about 14,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal and treasury. The trade of Parahyba through its port Cabedelo is chiefly in sugar, cotton and Brazil-wood. Near the city are some cotton plantations.

Parahyba (**Parahiba**) *da Sul*, *pá-rá-ee-há do sul* or the Southern Parahyba, a river of Brazil states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro enters the Atlantic below Campos, in lat. $21^{\circ} 40' S$ after an N'E course of 400 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pumbal and Miriábe.

Parahyba (**Parahiba**) *do Mat.*, a town of Brazil state and 40 miles N of Rio de Janeiro.

Parahybuan, *pá-rá-ee-hoo-ná*, a town of Brazil. See *Jua de Fora*.

Paraiso, *pá-rá-ee-sa*, a village of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Rio Seco, 33 miles N by W of San Juan Bautista.

Paraiso, a village of Costa Rica, about 16 miles E of San José. Pop. 2000.

Paraiso, a station on the Panama railway republic of Panama, SE of Empressador.

Paraiso Springs, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal. The banking point is Salinas.

Paraje, *pá-rá-je*, a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico 11 miles SSW of San Marcel, its banking point. Pop. about 230.

Paralta, *par-ná*, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, 4 miles E of Marion.

Paramaribo, *par-má-ee-bo*, the capital of Dutch Guiana, on the W bank of the Surinam 16 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, in lat. $5^{\circ} 43' N$. Pop. in 1900 31,817, mostly blacks. It is regularly built and the streets are ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange-trees. It has Lutheran Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, and Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N of the town is the residence of the governor. It has a hospital for leprosy, on the right bank of the Coppeneema, where patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. It has an extensive trade by sea, exporting sugar, rum, molasses, cacao, and rubber.

Paramé, *pá-rá-má*, a town and commune of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, about 2 miles from Saint-Malo. It is formed of Paramé-Jes Bemes Rochebonne and the village of Paramé, and is a much-frequented sea-bathing resort, with a fine beach, casino, etc. Pop. in 1901 4911.

Paramithia, a town of Turkey. See *PERAMITHIA*. **Paramita de Anauay**, *pá-rá-me dá-s-wi*, a pass across the Andes in Ecuador between lat. 0° and $2^{\circ} S$. Elevation 15,500 feet.

Paramushir, *pá-rá-moo-sheer*, written also *Paramushir*, one of the Kuril Islands in the Pacific Ocean 35 miles S of Kamchatka. Lat. $46^{\circ} 30' N$. Lon. $155^{\circ} 23' E$. Length from N to S 60 miles. It abounds in wild animals and exports fox-skin and wolf-skins.

Paramythia, or **Paramithia**, *pá-rá-me-tó-á*, a town of European Turkey in Epirus (Albania) 30 miles SW of Janina. Pop. about 5000 (?). It is a Greek bishop's see.

Paraná, *pá-rá-ná*, a large river of South America and one of the principal streams contributing to form the Rio de la Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes, near the source of the São Francisco and

in some of the head-waters coming from the Serra da Mantiqueira less than 60 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a general SW direction, bounding the republic of Paraguay on the E and S and separating it from Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Just before leaving Brazilian territory the river is precipitated over the celebrated fall of Guayrá (or Sete Quedas) below which it passes over a long series of rapids. Near Corrientes in lat. $27^{\circ} 25' S$ it joins the Paraguay and confers its own name on the united stream. Thence its course is southward to within 80 miles of Buenos Aires, where it unites with the Uruguay River to form the estuary of the Plata. Its total course is variously estimated at from 2100 to 2800 miles. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Paro, Paranahyba, Itatá, Parapanema, Ivaty and Iguaçu but, owing to falls, the river is continuously navigable from the Plata only to the island of Appa, 160 miles above its junction with the Paraguay. Below this point, where the width of the stream expands in some places to 2-3 miles, it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. Below the junction with the Paraguay it receives one large affluent, the Rio Salado from the W. In the Argentine Republic, Rosario Paraná Santa Fé (see *o sudoeste*) Corrientes Candelaria, and other important towns are on its banks. Vessels drawing 10 feet ascend in high water to Rosario.

Paraná, a state is the S of Brazil extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the E. to the river Paraná which separates it from Paraguay. Area 85,450 sq. m. The Brazilian coast-range (Serra do Curituba) rises about 20 miles inland separating a strip of low coast-land from an open table-land N of the mountains, which falls to the Paraná River on the W boundary. The W part is covered with forests and is almost unknown and forest covers the mountains and the coast-strip. The region is bounded S by the Iguaçu (or Rio Grande do Curituba). Paraná has much fertile land and cotton, coffee, manioc, and various grains and fruits are cultivated. It collects and exports yerba maté. Capital Curitiba. Pop. in 1890 249,491, estimated for 1900 380,000.

Paraná, formerly **Bajada de Santa Fé**, *pá-ná dá dá-sá-ná*, the capital of Entre Ríos province, Argentine Republic. It has railway connection with Concepción on the Uruguay River and is a stopping place for all steamers on the Paraná River. Here are colonies of Germans, Swedes, and Italians. It is the centre of a fertile grazing district. Pop. in 1895 24,281.

Paranáguá, *pá-rá-pá-gwá*, a marlinetown of Brazil, state of Paraná, on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic Ocean 55 miles E of Curitiba with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6000. It has a good port for vessels of light draft. Paraguay tea is largely exported.

Paranahyba, or **Paranahyba**, *pá-rá-ná-ee-há*, a river of Brazil forms part of the boundary between the states of Goyas and Minas Geraes and unites with the Paraná on the borders of Mato Grosso. See *PARANAYBA*.

Parapanema, *pá-rá-ná-pá-ná*, a river of Brazil on the borders of the states of São Paulo and Paraná, joins the Paraná in lat. $23^{\circ} 30' S$.

Parasique, *pá-rá-yá-ká*, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands, province of Rizal and on the bay of Manila. It has manufactures of salt, cotton fabrics and lace. Pop. in 1903 6507.

Parmao, *pá-rá-ná*, a pueblo of Samar Island, Philippines, on a gulf of the W coast, protected by the Paranao and Buat islands. Pop. in 1903 4381.

Parangia, *pá-rá-ngá*, or **Parang**, *pá-rá-ng*, a mountain-peak of the western Himalayas, in British India, which at its summit is 18,600 feet above sea-level. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30' N$. Lon. $78^{\circ} E$.

Parasán, *pá-rá-sán*, a small low island near the W coast of Samar Philippines, protects (with Buat) the Gulf of Catbalogan.

Paratchina, *pá-rá-chín*, a town of Servia, 12 miles SE of Yagodina. Pop. in 1896 5065.

Parati, *pá-rá-tee*, or **Paraty**, a seaport town of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, 100 miles WSW of Rio de Janeiro, on the W coast of the Bay of Angra dos Reis. It has a fairly extensive commerce.

Paray-le-Monial, *pá-rá-lee-mee-nál*, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, in a rich valley 7 miles W of Charolles. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 3500 (commune in 1901 4362).

Parbach, *par-bach*, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 21 miles SE of Schwerin. It has establishments connected with the textile industry various kinds of mills, breweries and manufactures of glue, chicory, etc. It is the birthplace of Motzka, to whom there is a fine monument. Pop. in 1900 10,242.

Parchment Valley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W Va.

Parochwitz, par'wits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles NE. of Liegnitz, on the Kothlach. Pop. about 1250.

Parvityany, North co., N.J. See PARVITYANY

Parcoy, a gold-mining town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, 106 miles E. by N. of Trujillo.

Pardoe, a post-village of Atchison co, Kan, 12 miles NW of Atchison.

Pardeeville, a banking post-village of Columbia co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles E. of Portage. It is a hog and cattle market. Pop. in 1900, 789.

Pardo, par do the name of several rivers of Brazil in the states of Minas Geraes (a tributary of the Atlantic) Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Mato Grosso (tributary of the Paraná)

Pardo, or El Pardo, El par do, o pueblo of Caba,
Philippines Islands. Pop in 1953, 6451

Pardoe, par do', a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. 5 miles E. of Mercer. Coal has been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Pardubitz, pae doo-bits, a town of Bohemia, on the Rbe, 61 miles N of Prague. It has an interesting old castle. Among the industries are distilling, brewing sugar refining iron-founding the making of machinery and the manufacture of musical instruments. Large horse fairs are held here. Pop. in 1900 17,029

Parecis, pá-rá-ses, a cordillera of Brasil, in the NW part of the state of Mato Grosso.

Paraden de Nava, pá-rá-ná-dá ná-vá a town of Spain, province and 16 miles NW of Palencia. Pop (communes) in 1900, 4676

Paredon', or Great Paredon Key, an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel V of Cuba. Length 10 miles breadth about 2 miles

Farenzo, på-rén so a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria, on the coast, 10 miles N of Ravenna. It is the seat of the provincial assembly of Istria and of a bishop. Its cathedral, a basilica, is one of the most ancient ecclesiastical edifices. Farenzo is a trading place and has active fisheries. It is on the site of the ancient Parentum. Pop (commune) in 1900 9962.

FARGA, port of Turkey in Epirus (Albania, vilayet of Janina) on a rocky height, opposite the island of Paxos. 33 miles WNW of Arta. Pop. about 5000 (?)

Parham, a village of Suffolk, England 2½ miles from Framlingham.

Perham, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, on the Hamilton and Pembroke R. 37 miles from Kingston
Pop 100

Parham, par'am a town of the island of Antigua, on the E. coast. It has a good harbor.

Parham, a post-hamlet of Catiboula parish, La. on the Black River 15 miles below Trinity

Paria (or pa-ri), Gulf of, in Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the main land. Length 100 miles. It receives several arms of the Orinoco. It is separated on the N from the Caribbean by the peninsula of Paria (with Cape Paria at its N extremity) and has the Dragon's Mouth entrance on the N and the Serpent's Mouth on the S.

Parigné l'Evêque, på roon yâ là vèk a small town of France, in Sarthe, 2 miles SE. of Le Mans.

Parikia, or Paroikia, pa-re-koo'd, the chief town of the island of Paros, on the W coast. Pop. about 3000.

Parana, a river of Brazil known in part of its course as the Rio Branco. See BRANCO.

Parima, Sierra, se-er'á pá-re-má, an irregular cluster of mountains in Venezuela forming part of the S boundary (with Brazil) and connected on the NE. with the Sierra Paracaima (by some geographers included in this system) and giving rise to the Grisnoes and other large rivers. Maraguan, the highest point, is above 8000 feet high.

Parinacochas (pá-re-ná-ke'chás) LAKES or, to south-
ern Peru, department of Ayacucho, W of Puno, surrounded
by high mountains. It is 20 miles in length and is traversed
by the river Puno.

Parícuti, a volcanic peak of **Chila**, in the province of **Tama**, near the Bolivian frontier. Altitude, about 20,950 feet.

Paríña Point, the extreme western point of Parí, in lat. $4^{\circ} 40' S$ and lon $81^{\circ} 20' W$

Paris (Fr. pron pá-ree) ana. *Latetia*, or *Latetia*
Parisiorum afterwards *Parisii*) the capital of France
and of the department of Seine, the centre of the artistic,
scientific, and commercial life of the French nation, and
after London and New York the most populous city of the
world, is situated on both banks of the Seine, just below
the confluence of the Marne, about 21 miles in a direct
line SSE. of London Lat. of the Observatoire de Paris

42° 36' 11" N. lon 2° 20' 15" E. The city, which occupies an area of about 20 000 acres (of which 12,000 are built over) lies generally at an altitude of 120-200 feet above the sea, rising in the heights of Montmartre to 420 feet. The river Seine which traverses it in a semicircular curve, with its convexity towards the S, has with the city a length of 7 miles and is crossed by 21 substantial bridges, some of them with beautiful structural effects. It forms two islands in the centre of the city so close to each other as almost to constitute a single island—the Ile de la Cité and the Ile St. Louis, the former representing the most ancient part of Paris. This was the site of the ancient Lutetia, the chief place of the tribe of the Parisii.

In a general way Paris may be divided into three sections: the old city (or central Paris) lying within the line of the main boulevards (*Grande Rue nouvelle*—Madeleine, Châteaux, Palais, Meisette, Polissomire, St Denis, St Martin etc.) the older suburbs (or faubourgs), lying immediately outside of the great boulevards; and the out-lying districts, still within the line of fortifications, which have been incorporated with the city since 1860. The principal among these are Anteuil Bercy Belleville, Charonne, Ménilmontant, La Chapelle, La Villette Granelle Auplard, Les Batignolles Montmartre, and Passy. The fortifications of Paris which render the city well nigh impregnable, consist of an exterior (so longer enclosing the whole city) and of an inner and outer line of forts and fortresses. The forts of the inner line (Trivy Mary Montrouge, Valerien etc.) were in a great measure destroyed in the war of 1870-1 but have since been rebuilt. Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements each of which is governed by a mayor and 2 councilmen the administration of the entire city being under the pretext of the Senate, appointed by the government, and a town council elected by the citizens.

Paris presents a generally uniform appearance, its buildings especially those of the new quarters being constructed on harmonious relation with one another. The avenues or boulevards that circumferentially and radially traverse the city are of great width superbly maintained and admirably adapted to relieve the congestion that would be imposed upon minor streets by the great traffic of the city. Those of the inner town contain the finest retail shops and hotels, and are lined with restaurants and cafés, and constitute the centre of the fashionable and bohemian life of *ant-doo* Paris. The most famous line of streets is the Rue de Rivoli with its somewhat irregular continuation in the magnificent *Champs Elysees* and the Avenue de la Grande Armée on one side, and the Rue St. Antoine on the other which traverse a great part of the city from SE to NW. The *Champs Elysees*, a driveway about 1½ miles in length, and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne constitute the most fashionable promenade of the city. Among other remarkable streets may be mentioned the Rue de la Paix Boulevard St. Germain, Avenue de l'Opéra, Rue St. Honoré, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Boulevard Haussmann Boulevard Sébastopol Boulevard St. Michel Rue St. Denis, and the Rue Lafayette. Among the distinctive quarters of the city are the Quarter St. Germain and Quarter Latin on the S side of the Seine, adjoining each other the former noted as the seat of erudition and the abode of ambassadors, and the latter as the home of students and artists. Paris is distinguished for the number of its open squares (*places*) and gardens, nearly all of which are embellished with monumental sculptures or palaces. Among these are the Palace de la Concorde, one of the finest city squares in the world measuring nearly 1200 feet in length and 600 ft. in width with an Egyptian obelisk brought from Luxor in its centre, the Place de la Bastille, on the site of the famous prison of the Bastille, torn down by the people in 1789 and containing the Column of July erected to the memory of those who fell in the revolution of July 1830, the Place Vendôme, containing the Colonne Vendôme erected in imitation of Trajan's column at Rome by Napoleon I to commemorate his victories over the Austrians and Russians in 1805, the Place de l'Etoile, containing the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the largest triumphal arch in existence, 142 ft. in height and 147 ft. in width, with a passage-way 86 ft. high (began by Napoleon I in 1806 and completed by Louis Philippe in 1836) the Place des Carroussel between the Gardens of the Tuilleries and the Louvre, with a beautiful triumphal arch erected by Napoleon I the Place de la République, embellished with a statue of the Republic; and the Place de la Nation Place d'Hotel de Ville, Place de l'Opéra, and Place du Trône-Chaud. In the western part of the city on the S bank of the Seine, is the large open space called the Champs de Mars, long famous as a place for military manoeuvres and in recent times utilized for international exhibitions. Here stands the Eiffel Tower 964 ft. in height, by far the loftiest structure ever erected. The famous gardens in the eastern

of the city are those lining the *Champs Élysées* and the *Gardens of the Tuilleries*, on the N side of the *Seine*, and the *Luxembourg Gardens* and the *Jardin des Plantes* (containing a botanical garden, menagerie, and museum of natural history) on the S side of the *Seine*. More removed are the *Parc Monceaux* in the NW, and the *Parc des Buttes Chaumont* in the NE. The two famous parks, the *Bois de Boulogne* (covering 2350 acres) and the *Bois de Vincennes* (covering 2275 acres) lie outside of the city limits, respectively in the W and SE. A section of the *Bois de Boulogne* has been set off as the *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, a world famous establishment for the acclimatization of plants and animals. The quays along the *Seine* constitute one of the most attractive features of Paris. Among the most famous bridges are the *Pont Neuf*, *Pont de Notre Dame*, *Pont de la Concorde*, *Pont d'Austerlitz*, *Pont d'Ina*, and the new and magnificent *Pont Alexandre III*.

Paris surpasses all cities of the Continent in its scientific, literary, educational, and benevolent institutions and in the number of buildings of world renown. Among the latter are the *Louvre*, the most important public building in the city, a palace of vast extent dating back to the middle of the sixteenth century and completed in the middle of the nineteenth which contains the most valuable collections of art N of the Alps, besides a most important collection of Egyptian and Oriental antiquities; the *Palais Royal*, N of the *Louvre*; the *Hôtel de Ville* (or city hall) erected in 1876-84 and replacing its historic predecessor which was burned in 1871; the *Panthéon*, a temple dedicated to the memory of illustrious Frenchmen occupying the site of the tomb of the patron saint of Paris *St. Étienne*, and presenting in its lofty dome one of the most striking architectural elements in the city; the *Hôtel des Invalides*, a vast home for veteran soldiers, under the great dome of which is the tomb of *Napoleon I*; the *Palais de Justice*, with the *Sainte Chapelle*, occupying the site of the ancient palace of the kings of France; the cathedral of *Notre Dame*, founded in 1163, a noble specimen of early Gothic architecture, whose twin towers soar aloft on the *Île de la Cité*; the churches of *St. Sulpice*, *La Trinité*, and *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*; the *Madeleine* (or church of *St. Mary Magdalen*) in the form of a Greek temple, erected between 1764 and 1843; the national library, whose collections rank with the library of the *British Museum*, containing upward of 3,000,000 volumes; the *Grand Opéra*, a sumptuous edifice covering nearly three acres and erected at a cost of about \$7,500,000 but having accommodation for only 2,200 persons; the *Bourse*, the palace of the chamber of deputies; the palace of the *Institut de France* comprising the five famous academies known as the *French Academy*, the *Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*, the *Academy of Sciences*, the *Academy of Fine Arts*, and the *Academy of Moral and Political Sciences*; the palace of the *Lycée*, the residence of the president of the republic; the palace of the *Trocadéro*, a huge building in Oriental style, built in connection with the *World's Exhibition of 1878* and now containing an ethnological museum and collections of sculpture and the palace and museum of the *Luxembourg*, the former the seat of the French senate and the latter containing a collection of the works of contemporary artists. The royal (formerly imperial) palace of the *Tuilleries*, burned by the Communists in 1871, is represented only by the wings which formerly connected it with the *Louvre*. Prominent among the public monuments of old Paris are the *Port St. Martin* and the *Port St. Denis*, beautiful triumphal arches erected by *Louis XIV*.

Among the higher educational institutions of Paris are the *University of Paris* (including the *Sorbonne*, for the faculties of literature and science) with about 13,000 students, including nearly 400 women; the *Collège de France*; *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*; *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* (applied sciences); *École Normale Supérieure*; *École des Ponts et Chaussées* (for civil engineers); *École des Beaux Arts*, founded in 1643 one of the most famous schools of painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture in the world; the *École de Médecine*; *École Polytechnique*; and the *Conservatoire de Musique et Déclamation*. Among the numerous charitable and benevolent institutions are the hospital of the *Salpêtrière*, an asylum for aged and insane women, containing 3,800 beds; and the *Hôtel Dieu*, erected at a cost of \$9,000,000 one of the twenty hospitals of the *Assistance Publique*, which discharges annually about 30,000 men, 40,000 women, and 30,000 children. Among other edifices and institutions mention should be made of the new palace of the fine arts erected in 1897-1899; the *Cluny Museum* with a vast collection of medieval objects of art and industrial products; the observatory; the *Gobelins*, the state manufactory of the *Gobelins* tapestry and the *Hautes Coutures* (or central market) the buildings of which cover 22 acres. The famous theatres besides the

Opéra are the *Théâtre Français* (or *Comédie Française*), the *Opéra Comique*, *Odéon*, and *Gymnase*.

Paris is supplied with an elaborate system of surface railroads and omnibuses and with an underground electric railway begun in 1898 and opened for traffic in 1900. Numerous little steamboats ply on the *Seine*. The city is underlain by a vast network of sewers (*égouts*) noted for their great dimensions. The most famous cemeteries are those of *Père La Chaise*, *Montmartre*, and *Montparnasse*. The celebrated *Catacombs of Paris*, of vast extent, were originally quarries. Some of the railway stations are on a grand scale.

The industrial establishments of Paris embrace all kinds of manufactures, but their products belong especially to the class distinguished as objects of taste and fashion, such as furniture, jewelry, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, mirrors, clocks and watches, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, dresses, and carriages. The city is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments and it is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with the fine arts. The book-publishing business of France is carried on almost exclusively in Paris. The yearly industrial production of the city is valued at about 34 milliards of francs, being about one-quarter of that of the whole of France.

Among the most noted of the near suburbs of Paris may be mentioned *Neuilly*, *Boulogne Saint-Germain*, and *Saint-Germain-en-Laye* in the W; *Sèvres*, *Moulin*, and *Ver-sailles* in the SW; *Saint-Denis* in the N; *Vincennes* in the E; *Charonne* in the SE; and *Montreuil* in the S. Nearly 40 miles to the SE, in *Fontainebleau*, with its magnificent forest.

Paris was a place of some importance in the time of *Cæsar*, it was then confined to the island in the *Seine* now called the *Île de la Cité* and was the chief town of the *Gallie* tribe of the *Parisii*. It rose into prominence under the *Roman* emperors. *Clovis* fixed his capital here in 508. From about the close of the tenth century Paris was the permanent capital of France. *Philip Augustus* (1180-1223) constructed a great wall the circuit of the fortifications at that time being nearly 4 miles. The establishment of the university which as an organized institution appears as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century and which drew thousands of students from all parts of Europe, added greatly to its importance. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the inhabitants appear to have numbered between 150,000 and 200,000. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420 and held by them for 16 years. The erection of the *Louvre* and the *Tuilleries* was begun in the sixteenth century. Under *Louis XIV* (1643-1715) the city underwent a great transformation being beautified in many ways, and it now began to assume the position of the social metropolis of Europe. Just before the revolution of 1789 an octroi (customs) wall was built, having a circuit of about 15 miles, which existed down to the time of *Napoleon III*. The first revolution began July 14, 1789, the second took place in July 1830 and the third in Feb. 1848. *Louis Philippe* (1830-48) surrounded Paris with a vast wall and a great ring of forts. Under *Napoleon III* the city was greatly modernized and embellished. Since the establishment of the republic a system of improvements has been inaugurated scarcely inferior to those of the second empire. Among the chief military events in the history of Paris in modern times are the siege by *Henry IV*, who took the city in 1594; the entry of the *Allees* in 1814 and 1815; the siege and capture of the city by the Germans in 1870-71 and the war of the Commune in 1871 when the city was besieged by the forces of the national government and taken after the destruction by the Communists of the *Tuilleries* and other edifices. Memorable treaties of peace were concluded at Paris in 1763 (closing the Seven Years War), 1785 (War of the American Revolution), 1814 and 1815 (Napoleonic wars), 1856 (Crimean War) and 1898 (Spanish-American War). The population of Paris in 1713 was 569,000; in 1851 it was 1,043,000; in 1881 2,260,023; in 1891 2,447,987; in 1901 2,714,046. The population is more dense than that of any other large city of Europe. The closely appressed and built-up suburbs if added to the city proper, would raise the population to above 3,000,000. The mean annual temperature is 51.5° mean temperature of winter 37.8°, of summer 64.5°. Mean annual rainfall, 35 inches.

Paris, a banking port-town capital of *Logan co.* *Ark.* about 18 miles S. by E. of *Ozark* on the *Arkansas Central R.* It has cotton-plant. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Paris, a port-city capital of *Beauregard co.* *Idaho*, 19 miles from *Montpelier*, its nearest railroad and banking town. Copper is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 906.

Paris, a city, capital of *Edgar co.* *Ill.*, 34 miles S. of *Danville*, on the *Vandalia Line* and the *Cleveland, Cincinnati*

net, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of brooms and flour. Pop. in 1900, 5166.

Paris, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind. on Graham & Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 15 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. 360.

Paris, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wap-pishoon River 15 miles N of Marion, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 160.

Paris, a banking city the capital of Bourbon co., Ky., is situated on Stones Creek and on the Louisville and Nash-ville and the Frankfort and Cincinnati R. 19 miles NE of Lexington. Its chief interests are in whiskey tobacco, live-stock and poultry and blue-grass seed. It has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900 4663.

Paris, or **Paris Hall**, a post-village, capital of Oxford co., Me., in Paris township (town) about 50 miles N by E. of Portland. It is on a hill about 800 feet high and is sur-rounded by picturesque scenery. The banking point is Norway. Pop. in 1900 251. The town contains also Sorey Paris (which see). Mount Mica, in Paris town is remark-able for the abundance and variety of rare minerals, espe-cially beryll and tourmaline, which it contains. Pop. of the town in 1900 3225.

Paris, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich. on the Mes-sageon River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 40 miles N by P of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 175.

Paris, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss. 13 miles E. of Waterville. Pop. in 1900 102.

Paris, a banking city capital of Monroe co., Mo. on the Middle Fork of the Salt River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 44 miles WSW of Hannibal. It has flooring and woolen industries. Pop. in 1900 1397.

Paris, a post-village and township (town) of Oneida co., N. Y. on the Lackawanna R. 17 miles SW of Utica. Pop. 100 of the town in 1900, 2624 (including Clay-ville).

Paris, a post-station of Anson co., N. C.

Paris, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 11 miles E of Canton on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling R. Pop. about 250.

Paris, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. about 31 miles W by S of Pittsburgh. Pop. 125.

Paris, a post-station of Spartaburg co., S. C.

Paris, a banking city capital of Henry co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chat-tanooga and St. Louis R. 131 miles NE. of Memphis. It has various mills, railroad machine-shops and cotton and tobacco manufactures. It is a shipping point for cotton tobacco, and grain. Pop. in 1900 3013.

Paris, a city capital of Lamar co., Tex. is on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads 64 miles E of Sher-man. It has cotton gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 9366.

Paris, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va. is at the SE base of the Blue Ridge and about 20 miles SE of Win-cheser. Pop. 150.

Paris, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 792.

Paris, a post-station in Paris township (town) Ke-nosha co., Wis. about 15 miles SW of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900 818.

Paris, a town and port of entry of Ontario co., of Brant, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R. 29 miles W of Hamilton. It has manufactures of refrigerators, iron castings, needles, and flour knitting and plaster mills. Extensive beds of gypsum occur in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 3229.

Paris Crossing, a banking post-village of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 150.

Parish, a post-village of Enloeck co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Parish, a banking post-village in Parish township (town) Oswego co., N. Y. on Salmon Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 27 miles N of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 548 of the town 1520.

Paris Hill, Oxford co., Me. See **Paris**.

Parishville, a post village in Parishville township (town) St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the West Branch of the St. Regis River 34 miles E by S of Ogdensburg. The river here descends 120 feet in the course of a mile and fur-nishes abundant motive-power. Pop. about 700, of the town in 1900, 2686.

Parishville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va. 14 miles W of Winchester.

Parishville Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. 12 miles E by N of Canton.

Parisi, an ancient name of **Paris**.

Paris (or Parry) Island, an island of Beaufort co., S. C. 4 miles S of Beaufort. It is bounded on the W by the Broad River and on the S by Port Royal Bay. The soil produces fine sea-island cotton.

Paris Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Lawrence co., Mo. about 25 miles W by S of Springfield.

Parisville, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., 60 miles N of Port Huron. Pop. 150.

Parisville, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the Lotbinière and Mégantic R. The banking point is Quebec or Lévis. Pop. 150.

Parita, pá-ree-tá, a gulf of the republic of Panama, on the W side of the Bay of Panama, and extending 20 miles inland.

Parita, a town of the republic of Panama, W of the Gulf of Parita, 100 miles SW of Panama.

Pariwara (pá-re-wá-rá) Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of Papua.

Park, a county in the central part of Colorado has an area of 2084 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River. The surface is diversified with grand moun-tain-scenery and forests of pine, fir and other trees. The Park Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the N and W border of this county which comprises the vast and fertile plain or valley called the South Park. Among its mineral resources are silver, gold, copper, zinc, and lead. Capital Fairplay. Pop. in 1890 3548, in 1900 2098.

Park, a county in the S part of Montana. Area, 2768 sq. m. It is watered by the Yellowstone and Snake rivers. Gold, silver, lead and coal are found. Capital Livingston. Pop. in 1900 7341.

Park, a post-station of Greene co., Ind. about 40 miles SE. of Terre Haute.

Park, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky. 9 miles SE. of Horsecave station.

Park, a post-village of Walde co., Me. The banking point is Searsport. Pop. 150.

Park, a post-station of Kittson co., Minn.

Park, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N. Y. 17 miles NNE of Elmira.

Park, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Párkány, párkány, a small town of Hungary on the Danube, opposite Gran.

Park City, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Billings. Pop. about 300.

Park City, a banking city and mining town of Sum-mit co., Utah on the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western R. 31 miles E of Salt Lake City. It is a silver and lead region and has quartz-mills, smelters, and concen-trators. Pop. in 1900 3759.

Park Cone, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, lat. 39° 48' N. lon. 106° 30' W. height 12,021 feet.

Park Corner, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Pictouville.

Parkdale, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Portland. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 460.

Parks, a county in the W part of Indiana, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Wa-bash River and is intersected by Sugar and Raccoon creeks. The soil is fertile. Mines of good bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Rockville. Pop. in 1890 20,705, in 1900 23,600.

Parke, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Parker, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 888 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Weatherford. Pop. in 1890 21,682, in 1900 25,825.

Parker, a post-station of Yuma co., Ariz., on the Colo-rado River 180 miles SW of Prescott.

Parker, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo. The bank-ing point is Denver. Pop. 100.

Parker, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Parker, a banking city of Randolph co., Ind. 12 miles W of Winchester on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 600.

Parker, a banking city of Line co., Kan. 18 miles SW of Paola on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 308.

Parker, a post-station of Andrew co., Mo. 30 miles N by W of St. Joseph.

Parker, a banking post-village of Custer co., Okla. Pop. about 190.

Parker, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1517.

Parker, a banking city capital of Turner co., S. Dak., on the Vermillion River and on the Chicago and Northwest-ern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 29 miles W by N of Canton. Pop. in 1900 603.

Parker, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Parker City, Pa. See **PARKERS LANDING**.

Parkersford, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Spring City. Pop. about 600.

Parkers, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y. The banking point is Lowville. Pop. 100

Parkersburg, a post-town of Richland co. Ill., 11 miles S of Olney on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 211

Parkersburg, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ind., 18 miles S of Crawfordville. Pop. 160

Parkersburg, a banking post-town of Butler co. Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 118 miles W of Des Moines. It has dairying and live-stock interests. Pop. in 1900, 1184

Parkersburg, a post-town of Sampson co. N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 57. The banking point is Wilmington

Parkersburg, a post-village of Coos co. Oregon. Pop. 76

Parkersburg, a city the capital of Wood co. W. Va. is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River about 95 miles below Wheeling and 12 miles from Marietta, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. The railroad trains cross the Ohio River here on a noble bridge, which was erected in 1880-71 and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. A system of dams gives slack water navigation on the Little Kanawha River. Parkersburg contains a court-house, a government building, the Academy of the Visitation, Washington High School etc. and has large lumber mills, oil-refineries, iron and steel works, machine-shops and manufactures of furniture, brick and tile etc. The city has an extensive trade in petroleum, which is obtained in this and adjoining counties. Pop. in 1880, 4532; in 1890, 8408; in 1900, 11,703. Elevation above sea-level, 413 feet

Parkessien, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. Pop. 60

Parkershead, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co. Me. on the Kennebec River 16 miles S of Bath and about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean

Parkess Lake, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. Pop. 75

Parkers Landing, former name Lawrenceburg, a banking city of Armstrong co. Pa. on the W bank of the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 82 miles N by E of Pittsburgh. It is mainly supported by operations in oil which abounds in the vicinity. It has also glass- and boiler works, lumber mills, etc. The name of its railroad station is Parker. The river here flows through picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 106

Parkers Prairie, a banking post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. about 20 miles N of Alexandria. Pop. 130

Parkessboro, a post-village of Hart co. Ga. 12 miles N of Hartwell. Pop. 60

Parkerville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 17 miles N by W of Wilmington Del. Pop. 100

Parkertown, a post-village of Ocean co. N.J. The banking point is Tuckerton. Pop. about 300. It has sugar industries.

Parkerville, a city of Morris co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 24 miles SSE of Junction City. Pop. in 1900, 140

Parkes, a municipality and mining township of New South Wales, 85 miles W by N of Bathurst

Parkersburg, parkersburg a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa. in Chester Valley and on the Pennsylvania R. 44 miles W of Philadelphia. It has iron works. Pop. in 1900, 1788

Parkston Quay, a port of Essex, England on the Stour 2 miles from Harwich

Parkfalls, a banking post-village of Price co. Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 18 miles N of Phillips. It has lumber and paper-mills. Pop. about 760

Parkfield, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. The banking point is Paso Robles. Pop. 300

Parkgate, England. See **NARROW AND PARAGATE**.

Parkham, a post-station of St. Mary co. Md. 66 miles S of Annapolis

Park Head, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles W of Owen Sound. Pop. 300

Parkhill, a post-village of Cheshire co. N.H. The banking point is Keene. Pop. 118

Park Hill, a station on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Putnam Division) in Westchester co. N.Y. within the limits of the city of Yonkers.

Parkhill, a banking post-town of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 128 miles W of Toronto. It has manufactures of iron-castings, woollens, and lumber and salt-works. Pop. in 1901, 1430

Parkharat, a post-village of Lethbridge co. Quebec, 81 miles S of Quebec. Pop. 900

Parkington, a post-village of Schoolcraft co. Mich. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 220

Parkins Mill, a post-village of Frederick co. Va. 8 miles from Winchester

Parklake, a post-village of Cassia co. Mich. Pop. 70

Parkland, a post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. The banking point is Kendrick. Pop. about 150

Parkland, a post-village of Fergus co. Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 300

Parkman, a post-village of Parkman township (town) Piscataquis co. Me. about 44 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 718

Parkman, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio on the Grand River 40 miles ESE of Cleveland. Pop. about 300

Parkman, a post-village of Sheridan co. Wyo. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 110

Park Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. about 48 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. 70

Parkplace, a post-station of Lee co. Ark.

Parkplace, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon, near Oregon City its banking point. Pop. about 500

Parkplace, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Mahanoy City. Pop. about 100

Park Range, Colo. a portion of the Rocky Mountain system, which trends nearly N and S. It is near 100° W and near the W border of the South Park. Its high peaks are Mount Lincoln (14,297 feet) Quandary Peak (14,969 ft.) and Buckskin Mountain (14,300 ft.). Gold occurs in many parts of the range

Park Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Hubbard co. Minn. 60 miles N of Sack Center on the Great Northern R. It is in an extensive pine-belt and has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1315

Parkridge, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 12 miles NW of Chicago, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1540

Parkridge, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J. on the New Jersey and New York R. 25 miles N of Jersey City. It has manufactures of carbon paper and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 810. The banking point is Hackensack

Park River, a banking city of Walsh co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 60 miles NW of Grand Forks. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1088

Parks, a post-station of Scott co. Ark.

Parkside, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. 80

Parkside, a southeastern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. about 4300

Parkside, a banking post-town of Accomac co. Va. on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. about 500

Parks of Colorado. See **MIDDLE PARK** and **NEW PARK** etc.

Park Springs, a post-village of Wise co. Tex. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Decatur or Chico. Pop. 125

Parks Station, a post-hamlet of A. Henry co., Tenn. 10 miles SE of Columbia.

Parks Store, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala.

Parkston, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles S of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900, 566

Parkstone, a northeastern suburb of Poole, Dorsetshire, England.

Parkville, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 89 miles SSE of Louisville. Pop. 160

Parkville, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 113 miles NW of New York. Pop. 176

Parkville, a post-town of Edgefield co., S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 143

Parkville, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Tenn. about 50 miles E of Chattanooga.

Parkton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Northern Central R. 29 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 300

Parkur, park'ur or Parkar, a peninsula of India, on the N side of the Rann of Cutch. Lat. 24° 29' N. Lon. 70° 52' E.

Parkview, a post-village of Rio Arriba co. N. Mex. The banking point is Alamosa, Colo. Pop. about 200

Park View Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 40° 34' N and lon. 106° 1' W. It is on the N border of the Middle Park and has an altitude of 12,483 feet above sea-level

Parkville, Hartford co., Conn. 2 miles SW of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The post-office is Hartford.

Parkville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill. 14 miles SSW of Champaign. Pop. about 300

Parkville, or **Parkeville**, a post-village of Parks co., Ind., 3 miles E. of Judson station and 9 miles ENE. of Rockville.

Parkville, Baltimore co., Md., is a post-office of the city of Baltimore. Pop. 150

Parkville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich. on the Portage River, 23 miles S of Kalamazoo. Pop. 125

Parkville, a banking post-village of Platte co., Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles NW of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 931.

Parkville, Kings co. N.Y. is a part of the borough of Brooklyn.

Parkwood, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 8 miles WSW of Indiana.

Parlier, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley R. (Atchafalca, Topoka and Santa Fé Coast Lines). The banking point is Fresno. Pop. 100

Parlin Farm, a post-station of Somerset co., Me.

Parlaw, a town on the W coast of the island of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay.

Parma (It. *poma* *pār-mā*) a city of Italy capital of the province of Parma, situated on the Parma, an affluent of the Po, 72 miles SE of Milan. Lat. of observatory 44° 48' N. lon. 10° 19' E. It is of a circular form and surrounded by an almost continuous rampart promenade, the Rampart. The chief edifices are the cathedral (begun in the middle of the eleventh century) and the Palazzo della Pilotta, an extensive pile of buildings containing a library (Biblioteca Palatina) of 300,000 volumes a museum of antiquities, and a picture-gallery rich in paintings by Correggio. Parma has a university (founded in 1545) and having a natural history museum, numerous scientific institutions, civil and military hospitals, a military academy, academy of the fine arts, a school for deaf mutes, a botanical garden, musical school etc. The convent of San Paolo contains the famous Petti of Correggio. The manufactures comprise silk goods, woollens and other textiles, lace, metal ware, tobacco, glass, and musical instruments. Book-printing is carried on. The trade is chiefly in grain, cattle, silk, cheese, and wine. Parma is the seat of a bishop. It is said to be of Etruscan origin but is first spoken of as a Roman colony. Pop. (commune) in 1901 43,340

Parma, a province of Italy in Emilia, bounded S by the Apennines and N by the Po. Area, about 1254 sq. m. Chief products are silk, cheese, oil, wine, grain and fruits. Capital, Parma. Pop. in 1901 294,169

Parma, Decur or one of the states into which Italy was divided previous to 1860. It dated from 1545. Associated with the duchy of Parma from the beginning was the duchy of Piacenza, the two forming one state, later known simply as Parma. The House of Farnese ruled down to 1731. Then Parma and Piacenza passed to Don Carlos, son of Philip V of Spain (House of Bourbon) by whom they were ceded to Austria in 1735. In 1748 Austria made them over together with the duchy of Guastalla, to Don Philip, brother of Don Carlos. In 1802 Bonaparte took possession of them. The Congress of Vienna (1814-15) created the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma. On her death in 1847 the duchy reverted to the former Spanish (Bourbon) dynasty. In 1860 Parma was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. The state had an area of about 2750 sq. m. and the population in 1860 slightly exceeded 500,000. Its territories constitute the present provinces of Parma and Piacenza.

Parma, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 10 miles W of Jackson, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 420

Parma, a post-village in Parma township (town) Monroe co. N.Y. 10 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. of the town (including Hilton or North Parma) 2314, of the village, about 250

Parma, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio 8 miles E. by W of Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. 200

Parma Center, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. 11 miles NW of Rochester. Pop. 190

Parmauchenee Lake, in the northern part of Oxford co., Me. near the New Hampshire boundary.

Parmaudi *par-mā-goo-dee*, or **Parmauhakudi**, *par-mā-bā-roo-dee*, a town of India, 21 miles WSW of Madras, with important native manufactures of silk and other textiles. Pop. about 10,000

Parmaole, a post-town of Martin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Lm., 15 miles E of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900 336

Parmaole, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich. 15 miles SSE of Grand Rapids.

Parmer, an unorganized county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area 672 sq. m. It is intersected by Centre Creek. Pop. in 1900, 54.

Parmitchie, *par-mitch ee*, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co. Miss. 5 miles SW of Corinth

Parmitzville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 100 miles S. of Lexington.

Paranahyba, *par-nā-ee-bā*, a river of Brazil rises near lat. 9° S lon 47° W flows NNE separating the states of Planhy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic Ocean by several mouths about lat. 3° 56' S. lon 43° 10' W. Total course estimated at 750 miles. It drains the whole state of Planhy. Paranahyba, near its mouth is the chief town on its banks. It is navigable for upward of 400 miles.

Paranahyba, a town of Brazil state of Planhy, on the E bank of the Paranahyba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton, hides, and cattle-products. Pop. about 12,000

Parasassus, a mountain-mass of Greece, in ancient Phoenia, on the borders of the present nomarchies of Phocis and Boeotia. Its culminating point, the peak of Likeri (or Likera) is lat. 38° 35' N lon 22° 27' E is 8070 feet above the sea. On the S declivity of Parasassus are the ruins of Delphi, near which are the Castilian Fountain, whose waters were supposed to impart poetic inspiration, and the Corymban Caves, a stalactite grotto 320 feet in length by nearly 300 in width. The summit of Parasassus commands a magnificent view comprising nearly all Helles, the Corinthian Gulf and the N part of the Morea. Parasassus was held sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Parasassa, a banking post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900 1791

Parasassus, a post-station of Marlboro co. S.C. 17 miles E of Society Hill

Parasassa, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va., 12 miles NNW of Staunton

Par'mell', a municipal borough and suburb of Auckland in New Zealand. Pop. of the borough about 4500

Parnell, a banking post-town of Iowa co. Iowa, 23 miles NE by N of Sigourney on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 318

Parnell, a post-hamlet of Atchison co. Kan. 6 miles SW of Atchison

Parrell, a banking post-village of Adair co., Mo. on the Chicago Great Western R. 22 miles NE of Maryville. Pop. in 1900 423.

Parrell, a post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. Pop. 60

Paros, *par-ās*, or **Ozen**, a mountain mass of Greece, about 15 miles N of Athens. Its highest point is 4635 feet above the sea.

Paros, *pā-ro*, a town of Bombay British India, in Khandesh. Pop. about 15,000

Paropamisus Mountains, a name of indefinite application but in general the equivalent of the ancient Paropamisus which is assumed to have reference to the western portion of the Hindu Kush and to its continuation, the Koh-i-Baba and Sōd-Koh ranges of Afghanistan.

Paros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago one of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece, 5 miles W of Naxos. Area, 60 sq. m. Pop. in 1898 7740. It rises in Mount St. Blies (Hagios Ilies) the ancient Marposas to a height of about 2605 feet. It produces corn, wine, and oil. Paros is famed for its marble. The quarries are about 4 miles E of the chief town Parikia. One and a half miles W of Paros is the islet of Antiparos.

Parosmas, a city capital of Iron co. Utah is about 300 miles (in a direct line) S by W of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. in 1900 1039

Parpa, an Alpine village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles from Chur. Elevation 4035 feet.

Farral, a post-village of Fayette co. W Va. The banking point is Fayetteville

Farral, *par-āl* a town of Marion, in the state and 130 miles SSE of the city of Chihuahua, on the Parral River. It contains some of the richest gold- and silver mines of the continent. Pop. in 1900 14,743

Farral, *par-āl*, a town of Chilo, province and 26 miles SSW of Lunas. Pop. in 1895 3386

Parramatta, a river of New South Wales, eastern Port Jackson after an E course of 12 miles.

Parramatta, *par-pat-tā*, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Parramatta River at a railway junction 13 miles WNW of Sydney with which it is connected by steamer and railway. Pop. in 1901, 12,548. It has a summer residence of the governor of the colony is the seat of several orphan asylums, schools, barracks and hospitals, and has manufactures of flour milled liquors, drain-tile, and woollen goods ("Parramatta cloth").

Parras, *par-rās*, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 95 miles W by N of Saltillo, noted for its wines and brandies. It lies at an elevation of 4500 feet. Pop. in 1900, 6476.

The official name is *Parais de la Fucina*. To the NW lies the *Laguna de Parais*, in the depression of Mapimi.

Parrot, a river of England, rises near Beaconsfield, Dorset, flows N and NW through Somerset and enters Bridgewater Bay. Length, 46 miles.

Parriah, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill. about 23 miles E. by S of Duquoin.

Parriah, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. about 400.

Parrot, a post-village of Madison co., Mont. Pop. 86.

Parrot-Spitze, one of the culminating points of the Monte Rosa group of mountains on the frontiers of Italy and Switzerland. Altitude, 14,643 feet.

Parroti, a post town of Terrill co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Parrottville, a post-village of Cook co., Tenn. on the French Broad River 45 miles E. of Knoxville. Pop. about 250.

Parroboro, *par-bir-rub*, a banking seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on a strait connecting Minas Basin with the Bay of Fundy 23 miles SW of Athol on the Cumberland R. It has saw and grist mills and a considerable trade in lumber and coal. Pop. in 1901, 2705.

Parry, or *Manki*, *māw'kuo*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 26° 7' S. Lon. 157° 11' W.

Parry, Cape, Canada, is on the Arctic Ocean near lat. 69° N. lon. 123° 35' W. It terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.

Parry, Cape, on the W coast of Greenland on the S extremity of Whale Sound, near the N extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat. 77° 4' N.

Parry, Cape, on the E coast of Greenland. Lat. 73° 22' N.

Parry Islands, Arctic Ocean, is a name often applied to the small islands N of Melville and Bathurst, or with a broader extension three minor islands together with Melville, Bathurst, Prince Patrick, Grinnell, Cornwallis, and North Devon.

Parry Islands, a number of small islands forming the N cluster of the Bouin Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Parry Mountains, a name applied to mountain-masses or ranges in Antarctica SW of Victoria Land in about lat. 77° 40' S.

Parry Sound, a district of Ontario on the E shore of Georgian Bay is largely covered with forest. Capital Parry Sound.

Parry Sound, a port of entry of Ontario, capital of the Parry Sound district on Parry Sound, an inlet of Georgian Bay 70 miles NE of Collingwood on the Parry Sound Collingwood and Ottawa R. It has large lumber mills. Pop. in 1901, 2884.

Parryville, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R. 6 miles below Mauch Chunk. Pop. in 1900, 23.

Parshallville, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich. about 42 miles S of Lansing. Pop. 150.

Parshippany, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. 7 miles NE of Morristown its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Parsonfield, a post-village in Parsonfield township (town) York co., Mo. 38 miles W by N of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1131.

Parsons, a city of Labette co., Kan. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. and the Frisco System 48 miles SSW of Fort Scott. It has car-shops and manufacture of poultry food, flour and lumber. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7683.

Parsons, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 3 miles NE of Wilkesbarre. It has several collieries. Pop. in 1900, 2629. The banking point is Wilkesbarre.

Parsons, a banking post-village of Deatur co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 17 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. about 250.

Parsons, a post-station of Parker co., Tex.

Parsons, a banking post-town, capital of Tucker co., W. Va. on the Shavers Fork of the Cheat River and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R., 20 miles NE by N of Beverly. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Parsonsharg, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. 8 miles E of Salisbury. Pop. 150.

Parsonstown, or *Birr*, a town of Ireland, in King's co. 63 miles WSW of Dublin. It is well built and has a castle belonging to the Rens family. It is chiefly noted as possessing the great reflecting telescope of the earl of Rosse.

The Birr castle observatory has made important contributions to astronomical science. Pop. in 1901, 4438.

Parthagarh, India. See *Purnasagar*.

Parthama, *par-thā'nā*, a town of Sicily province and 19 miles SE of Trapani. Pop. (communes) in 1901, 14,059.

Partello, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. about 32 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Partenkirchen, *par-ten-kēr-ken*, a village and summer-resort of Upper Bavaria, Germany at the base of the Eckenberg 48 miles SSW of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 2237.

Parthenay, *par-tē-nā*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouet, 24 miles NNE of Niort. It has preserved its mediæval ramparts and has interesting churches and the ruins of an old castle. Among the industries are weaving, tanning, and the manufacture of porcelain. Pop. in 1901, 5635 (communes 7509).

Parthosope, an ancient name of *Paria*.

Parthia, in ancient geography a region of Asia to the SE of the Caspian Sea and E. of Media. The Parthian kingdom a fragment of the realm of the Seleucides, existed from about 250 B.C. to about A.D. 226.

Partick, a town of Scotland in Lanarkshire, on the Kelvin near its confluence with the Clyde, constituting a W suburb of Glasgow. It has extensive ship-building yards, flour mills, cotton factories, etc. Many Glasgow business men have their residences here. Pop. in 1851, 2132 in 1901, 54,374.

Partinico, *par-tā-ne'ko*, a town of Sicily 14 miles WSW of Palermo. It has manufactures of textiles and a trade in oil and wine. Pop. (communes) in 1901, 23,739.

Partlow, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va. 44 miles NNW of Richmond.

Parton, a small seaport of Cumberland England, 1½ miles from Whitehaven.

Parton, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ala.

Partridge, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago and North Western Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Partridge, a post-station of Letcher co., Ky.

Partridge Island, New Brunswick is in St. John harbor S of St. John. It has a light-house.

Partridge Island, a village and headland of Nova Scotia co. of Cumberland.

Partschendorf, *part-shen-dōf* (Havre, *Partosope*) a commune of Moravia, 38 miles E. of Olmütz.

Parú, *pa-roo*, a river of Brazil joins the Amazon 280 miles W of Pará, after a SE course of 350 miles.

Parva, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven. Pop. 150.

Parry, *par'is*, a mountain of Wales on the N side of Anglesey 2 miles from Amlwch which owes its prosperity to the copper mines of the mountain.

Parsons' dam, a city and winter resort of Los Angeles co., Cal. in San Gabriel Valley 10 miles NE of Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific, the Southern California (Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line) and the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. It is situated near the base of the Sierra Madre and is embowered in a wealth of southern vegetation of cork-oak rubber eucalyptus, pepper orange, and palm. The city has important fruit industries and contains a natural history museum, polytechnic school, opera-house, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9117. Elevation 330 feet.

Paros, *pa-rōs*, the island a seaport of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 5 miles E. of San Sebastián on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. (communes) about 9000.

Paragadze, the original capital of the ancient kingdom of Persia. Its site is placed by some to the NE. of Persepolis and by others to the SE.

Pascagoula, *pas-kā-goo'la*, a navigable river of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasaw and Leaf rivers, which unite in the S part of Tennessee. It runs southward through Jackson co. and enters the Gulf of Mexico (Pascagoula Bay) after a course of about 85 miles.

Pascagoula, a port-town port of delivery and summer-resort of Jackson co., Miss. on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula River 40 miles SW of Mobile, Ala. Pop. in 1900, 708. The banking point is Scranton.

Pascagoula Bay, of the Gulf of Mexico is situated at the SE extremity of Mississippi and at the mouth of the Pascagoula River.

Pasco, a town of Peru. See *Cerro de Pasco*.

Pasco, a county in the central part of Florida. Area, 750 sq. m. It borders W on the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by numerous streams the E. part is marshy. Capital, Dade City. Pop. in 1900, 6054.

Pasco, a post-town capital of Franklin co., Wash., near the Columbia River and 145 miles SW of Spokane, on the

Northern Pacific and the Washington and Columbia River R. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Passage, pá-ká', a banking post-village of Providence co., R.I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles WNW of Providence. It has woolen-mills, manufactures of cutlery etc. Pop. about 2500.

Passaic, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the Franco System. The banking point W Hayti Pop. 150.

Passauro, Mexico. See **PATZUNO**.

Pas-de-Calais, pá dēh ká lá, a department in the N of France formed of parts of the old provinces of Artois, Picardy and Flanders on the English channel and Strait of Dover (Pas-de-Calais). Area, 2600 sq m. Pop. in 1891, 874,364, in 1901 955,391. The surface is traversed from SE to NW by a chain of hills forming the watershed between the basins of the North Sea and the Channel. The rivers include the Scarpe, Aa, Authie, Liane, and Canche. The chief ports are those of Calais and Boulogne. The soil is marshy in some parts, but is generally fertile, producing grain, beet, flax and tobacco. The department is one of the chief sources of the coal supply of France. Iron and peat are also abundantly obtained. The manufactures are varied and extensive. Capital Arras. See **DOVER**, **STRAIT OF**.

Pasewalk, pá seh-wáik' a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles WNW of Stettin on the Oder. It has manufactures of tobacco and starch, iron foundries, various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,299.

Pasi, pá-si, or **Pasai**, pá-si' a pueblo of Iloilo province Panay Philippine Islands, on the Pan River, an affluent of the Taland. It is celebrated for tobacco. Pop. in 1903, 7573.

Pasig, pá-sig, a river of the Philippines in the island of Luzon issues by several branches from Laguna de Bay flows W and falls into the Bay of Manila immediately below the town of Manila. It is navigable for a few miles.

Pasig, the capital of Rital province, Luzon Philippine Islands, 7 miles E of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 11,278.

Pasigian, pá-se-shi or **Pasigian**, an island of the Camotes group Philippines, between Leyte and Cebu. It is 84 miles long by about 5 miles wide.

Pasizing, pá-sing, a village of Bavaria, in the western outskirts of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 7090.

Pasir, a town of Borneo, on the NE coast.

Pasiken'ta, a post-village of Tehama co. Cal. 25 miles NW of Tehama.

Paskin, a post-village of Barron co. Wis. The banking point is Barron. Pop. 100.

Pasmar, pásh-mán, an island in the Adriatic Sea, belonging to Dalmatia, 6 miles S of Zara. Length, 16 miles breadth 34 miles.

Paso del Norte, Mexico. See **GRANAN JULAN**.

Paso de Ovejas, pá so dá ó-ve-jás a locality (pass) on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico about 33 miles NW of the former.

Paso Real de San Diego, pá so ri-áí dá sán de-á-go, a village of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 33 miles by rail E. by S of Pinar del Rio. Pop. in 1899, 600 (with Catalina).

Paso Robles, pá so ru-bles a banking city and resort of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. 29 miles N of San Luis Obispo on the Southern Pacific R. It has hot sulphur springs and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 1224.

Pasapaya, pá-si-pá a river of Bolivia, rises W of Potosí flows SE and joins the Ploomayo. Length 200 miles.

Pas'pehmac', a banking post-village and port of entry of Bonaventure co. Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur 68 miles SW of Percé. It has fisheries. Pop. about 500.

Passauro, a town of Mexico. See **PATZUNO**.

Pasquotank, a river of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp and enters Albemarle Sound. Boats can pass from this river through the Dismal Swamp Canal into Chesapeake Bay.

Pasquotank, a county in the NE part of North Carolina, has an area of 231 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Pasquotank River and on the S by Albemarle Sound. Capital, Elizabeth City. Pop. in 1890, 10,748, in 1900, 13,669.

Pas'sacon'away, a mountain of New Hampshire, in the Sandwich Group near the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. Altitude, 4116 feet.

Passadum'keag, a post-village and township (town) of Penobscot co., Me. on the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 26 miles N of Bangor. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Passage, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles SSE. of Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir.

Passage Island, West Indies. See **COLUMBIA**.

Passage (or Marakita) Islands, two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W coast of Sumatra, the other between Celebes and Sangir.

Passage, Le, a village of France. See **LE PASSAIRE**. **Passage West**, a seaport of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles SE. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. about 2000.

Passaic, a river of New Jersey, rises in the southern part of Morris co. and flows northward and northward, forming the boundary between Union and Essex cos. on the right and Morris co. on the left, then turns eastward intersecting Passaic co. and at Paterson makes an abrupt turn to the S and enters Newark Bay 3 miles below Newark. At Paterson it falls 70 feet and forms a cataract the vertical height of which is 50 feet or more. It is nearly 100 miles long. The distance in a straight line from its source to its mouth is only about 15 miles. The largest towns on its banks are Newark, Paterson and Passaic. It affords abundant water-power.

Passaic, a county in the N part of New Jersey bordering on New York. Area, 106 sq m. It is intersected by the Passaic and Ramapo rivers and also drained by the Pequannock River. The Passaic forms part of its E boundary. The surface is partly mountainous. Among its minerals are iron-ore and limestone. Capital, Paterson. Pop. in 1890, 105,044, in 1900, 155,202.

Passaic, a township of Morris co. N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2141.

Passaic, a city of Passaic co. N.J., pleasantly situated on a river of the same name and on the Erie, the Lackawanna, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. 5 miles SSE of Paterson. It has extensive print and chemical-works, silk- and woolen-mills, and manufactures of soap, rubber, pants- and leather and matches. Pop. in 1890, 13,628, in 1900, 27,777.

Pas'samaquoddy Bay is part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick and is at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It affords good harbors. The tide here rises about 25 feet.

Pasamari Creek, or **Stinking Water**, Mont. rises in Madison co. and about 20 miles NW of Virginia City it unites with the Beaver Head River.

Passaro (pásh-ro) Cape (see **Pack** near **Pronomie** river) at the SE extremity of Sicily, 26 miles SSW of Syracuse. Lat. 36° 41' N. Lon. 15° 1' E. It is a low rocky point, forming the E. side of the cove of Porto Palo.

Passarowitz, pásh-a-ro-witz or **Pokarovac**, pá shá-rá-wá, a town of Servia, 13 miles ESE. of Semendria. It has an active trade. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Austrians and the Turks in 1718. Pop. in 1901, 12,957.

Passau, pásh-aw (see **Passes** **Chesler**) a fortified town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube, the Isar and the Ilz, 92 miles ENE of Munich. The main portion occupies a rocky tongue of land between the Danube and Isar the streets rising in terraces one above another. The chief edifice is the cathedral a very interesting building representing various styles and epochs of architecture. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical buildings. Passau has manufactures of parquet floors, metal turnish, paper, mirrors, matches, leather, porcelain etc. The trade is very considerable. Among the educational institutions are a royal lyceum and a royal library. The town has been the seat of a bishop since the eighth century. The bishops were princes of the old German Empire. In 1803 the see was secularized. The treaty of Passau concluded in 1552 secured the liberties of the Lutheran states of Germany. Pop. in 1900, 18,003.

Passchendaele, pásh-en-dá-eh or pásh-áw-dáí a commune of Belgium (see **West Flanders**), 6 miles NE. of Ypres. Pop. about 3500.

Pass Christian, a post-town and sea-side resort of Harrison co. Miss. is on Mississippi Sound (a part of the Gulf of Mexico) and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 55 miles ENE of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 2023.

Passcheweg, pásh-keeg a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick, 26 miles from St. John on the Intercolonial R. Pop. 150.

Passchenheim, pásh'en-bime a town of East Prussia, 21 miles ENE of Heidenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Passignana, pásh-en-yá-no, a village of Italy province and 14 miles NW of Perugia, on the NE shore of the Lake of Perugia. Near it was fought the famous battle of Lake Trasymene, A.C. 217.

Pass Island, an island at the entrance to Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, 16 miles from Harbor Briton.

Pass Manchac (man-shák) Tangipahoa parish, La. near Lake Pontchartrain 37 miles NNW of New Orleans. **Passmore**, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Boyertown or East Greenville. Pop. about 250.

Pass Mountain, Colo., a peak in lat. 36° 3' N. Lon. 105° 21' W. Altitude, 11,200 feet.

Paseo Cabello, pá'so ká-bél-yo, in Tama, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay.

Paseocean. See **PANORAMA**.

Paseocean, a post-station of Madison co. Miss. **Paseocean**, or **Bad Paseocean**, a health-resort of Switzerland, east of Grisons 8 miles from Coira. It has mineral springs.

Paseoceanic, a river of Caledonia co., Vt. falls into the Connecticut.

Paseoceanic, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt. on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 240.

Paseocean. See **PANORAMA**.

Paseocean, a mountain (and pass) of the Swiss Jura, in the canton of Solothurn, near the border of the canton of Basel. Height, 3900 feet.

Paseocean, a former town of France, one of the western suburbs of Paris, now a part of the city.

Paseocean, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie 3 miles NW of Saint-Gervais.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a river of Ecuador rises in the Andes and, after a SE. course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon 60 miles W. of the influx of the Esmeraldas. It is ascended by small vessels to Sarayacu.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a town of Italy province of Caserta, N. of Gaeta. Pop. about 1000.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, the largest glacier of the Eastern Alps, and one of the most beautiful of all the Alpine glaciers, is fed by the snows of the Grossglockner group of mountains, on the borders of Salzburg, Carinthia, and Tyrol. It is somewhat over 6 miles in length with a width in places exceeding 3500 feet and descends to a level of about 6500 ft. The glacier has been for many years in a state of recession.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a town of Colombia, in the table-land of the Andes, department of Cauca, 140 miles NE. of Quito. It is built at the foot of the volcano of Pásto (nearly 14,000 feet high) at an elevation of 8400 ft. and is in the line of the great pass from Popayán to Quito. It is the seat of a bishop and has manufactures of blankets, hats, pottery, etc. Pop. of the district, estimated for 1902, 30,000.

Paseocean, a snow-capped volcanic mountain in the NW part of the Argentine Republic, near the Bolivian and Chilean frontiers.

Paseocean, an Eskimo village of northwestern Alaska, on the Pachelak River, near Norton Sound.

Paseocean, an Eskimo village of northwestern Alaska, on the Pachelak River, near the Yukon delta.

Paseocean, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ark.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a small town of Spain, 14 miles SE of Guadalajara.

Paseocean, or **Paseocean**, a province or presidency of the island of Java, in its eastern part, has a population estimated at about 1,000,000. The chief town **Paseocean** is about 30 miles SSE of Surabaya, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1896 24,321.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a town of Hungary co. of Heves, on the Zagyva 41 miles NE of Budapest. Pop. about 1000.

Paseocean, pá'so-kan, a village of Hungary co. of Heves, 8 miles WNW of Gyöngyös.

Paseocean, Argentine Republic. See **CARRE**.

Paseocean, a post-village of Santa Cruz on Arica, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Nogales. Pop. 100.

Patagonia, pá'ta-gó-ne-á, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of South America, from about lat. 38° S. to the Strait of Magellan. Its possession was long in dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile, but by treaty of 1881 the latter recognized the right of the former to the country east of the crest of the eastern ridge of the Andes (or the water-parting between the Atlantic and Pacific systems) comprising most of old Patagonia and including the eastern coast of Tierra del Fuego. The W. coast is greatly indented and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3000 and 6000 feet, presenting in part forested slopes and a much glaciated region. The surface E. of the Andes is largely in the form of an elevated plateau, capped in great part by sheets of basalt, and falling in terraces to the sea. It extends over several hundred miles, and is composed mainly of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Post-Tertiary sandstones, with marine shells, clay earth and gravel, grass and bush grown in part, but elsewhere arid and sterile. There are numerous lakes, many of which appear to be of glacial origin. The chief streams are the Colorado, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Chilo, and Gallegos, most of which are interrupted by rapids. The climate is mostly exceedingly raw, and violent winds prevail. Guanoes, viscachas (found in great numbers), punas, foxes, and skunks are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawk, vulture, and

American ostrich are among the more distinctive birds. The region has yielded on exceedingly rich Tertiary and Post-Tertiary mammalian fauna, with marked Australian and African affinities. The Indians who are thinly scattered over this region are remarkable for their lofty stature, they lead a wandering life, and subsist principally on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1520. He is said to have given the name *Patagonia* to the inhabitants from the circumstance that their feet, encased in the skins of animals, appeared like paws (Port. *pata*).

Patana (pat-á-haw) City, a post-city of Garfield co. Wash. on Patana Creek, 48 miles NE. of Walla Walla. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Patana, Sáoos. See **SANOFATAN**.

Patana. See **PATON** and **PATTAY**.

Patani, pá-tá-ne, a small state, tributary to Siam, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. Capital, Patani with a population of about 10,000.

Patani, a town of the island of Gilolo, on the SE peninsula, having Dutch residents or post-holders.

Patana, Cape, on the E. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the entrance to the Gulf of Siam.

Patapasco, a river of Maryland, rises in the N. part of the state in Carroll co. and flows generally southeastward, entering Chesapeake Bay about 15 miles below the city of Baltimore. It is about 60 miles long. The part of it below Baltimore is an estuary 2 miles wide, and navigable for large ships.

Patapasco, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 26 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Patara, an ancient city on the coast of Asia Minor in Lydia, near the mouth of the Xanthus, celebrated as a seat of the worship of Apollo. Its interesting ruins are 27 miles SSE. of Maki.

Pataskala, pá-tá-ká-lá, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 18 miles S. by N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 675.

Patana, a post-station of Clay co., Ga.

Patana, a post-village of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee River about 6 miles above Fort Gaines.

Patavium, the ancient name of Padua.

Patay, pá-tá, a small town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles NW of Orleans. Here, in 1429 Joan of Arc defeated the English under Talbot.

Patay, pá-tá, a town of Peru in the department of Libertad, 20 miles NW of Paroy.

Patagrove, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis. in Patagrove township (town) about 30 miles NNW of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 300 of the town in 1900 660.

Patana, a post-station of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz Mountain, 17 miles S. of Santa Clara.

Patana, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N. Y.

Patana, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. about 30 miles NW of Altoona. Pop. 100.

Patagonia, pá'ta-gó-ne-á, a banking post-village and place of resort of Suffolk co., N. Y. on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R. 63 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has boat-building yards and manufactures of lace, paper, surveyors' instruments, etc. Large quantities of fish and oysters are exported. Pop. in 1904 3920.

Patley Bridge, a small town of England, co. of York on the Widd, 10 miles WSW of Ripon.

Patay, Wales. See **PANORAMA DOCK**.

Patana, pá-tá-á, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 20 miles NW of Almería.

Patana, a small town of Spain province and 6 miles WNW of Valencia, on the Gandia River.

Patana, pá-tá-á, in Rubiera, pá-tá-á ná dá lá re-ne-á ná, a small town of Spain, province and 23 miles E. of Cadix.

Patana, pá-tá-á, in Campo, pá-tá-á ná dá lá ná ná, a small town of Spain province and NE of Huévar.

Patana, pá-tá-á (also *Hib la Major*), a town of Sicily 10 miles NW of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. It has hot chalybeate springs and a trade in wine, oil, flax, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 23,453.

Patamorters, GREAT and LITTLE, two dangerous rocks in the English Channel between Cape Cartier, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey. See **BALA BALAN**.

Pateron, capital of Paeonia co., N. J. and the third city of the state in population and manufactures, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River 12 miles N. of Newark and 17 miles NW of New York on the Erie, the New York, Susquehanna and Western and the Lackawanna R. It is connected with several towns by numerous electric lines and with the Delaware River by the Morris Canal. The Passaic River here descends 50 feet in one perpendicular fall and affords extensive water-power which is utilized

in a large number of factories. Numerous bridges have been built across the river, below the picturesque cataract, flows between vertical cliffs of basalt. The manufactures of Paterson are very extensive and various. The silk industry is the most important in the United States; the silk mills and silk dyeing establishments giving employment to many thousands of hands. There are large locomotive- and bridge-works, cotton- and woolen factories, manufactories of linens, carpets, valves, iron goods, etc. The city has several academic institutions. Paterson was founded in 1791 and was incorporated as a city in 1851. Pop. in 1850 11,334; in 1880 61,631; in 1890 78,347; in 1900 105,171.

Patersona, or **Yim-mang**, a river of Australia, in New South Wales, one of Durham joins the Hunter River about 20 miles from the sea.

Paterson, or **Margaretta**, a group of islands in Mulgrave Archipelago.

Paterson, an outpost of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Rossland.

Pattee, a post village of Robeson co., N. C. 79 miles WNW of Wilmington.

Patteville, a post-town of Hancock co., Ky. 9 miles S of Horseville. Pop. in 1890 253.

Pathader, a post-station of the District of Columbia.

Patila, a river of Colombia, rises near Popayan flows SW and NW and falls into the Pacific Ocean by several mouths. Length about 200 miles.

Patilla, India. See **PATILLA**.

Patillas, a village of a city and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico 4 miles (direct) NE of Arroyo with which it is connected by road. Pop. of the city in 1890 1590.

Patilo, a post-village of Brazil on Tex. Pop. 70.

Patistan, a village of the river and on the bay of the coast of Java, at the mouth of the river and on the bay of the same name.

Patmos, **Patmo**, or **Patino**, a village on an island of the Sporades off the W coast of Asia Minor 20 miles S of Samos, belonging to Turkey. It is about 28 miles in circumference and has on its E side a secure harbor. It is the reputed place of banishment of the apostle John. It contains a medieval convent resembling a fortress, named after the apostle which possesses a valuable collection of old manuscripts. Pop. about 4000.

Patmos, a post hamlet of Mahoning co., Ohio 6 miles N of Salem.

Patna, a division of Bihar, Bengal. Area, 27,656 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 15,464,400 the great bulk of them Hindus. Capital Patna.

Patna, a district of Behar, Bengal. It is bounded on the N by the Ganges. It is very fertile. Capital Patna.

Patna (called by the natives *Patna*) a city of British India, in Behar, Bengal capital of the Patna district and division on the S bank of the Ganges 285 miles NW of Calcutta. With its various quarters and suburbs it stretches for many miles along the river. It was formerly reputed to possess many beautiful edifices of all kinds, but it now presents a rather sorry appearance with its narrow crooked streets. The city proper is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. The suburb of Bankipur in the west, is the European quarter and contains the government buildings. The most remarkable building of Patna is the *Grande* a great circular structure, originally used for the purposes of a public granary. Patna is a great seat of the opium manufacture and has a large trade in indigo. Adjoining Patna on the W is Dinanagar with large cantonments. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Hajipur. Patna is near the site of the ancient Patliputra (called by the Greeks Palibothra) the proud capital of the kingdom of Magadha described by Megasthenes. Pop. in 1891 187,010; in 1901 135,172.

Patna, a native state of the Central Provinces, British India, included in the Chhattisgarh division.

Patna, a village of Scotland on and 6 miles SE. of Ayr.

Patodi, a village, a tiny native state of British India, in the Punjab on the Sirhind Plain. Area, 60 sq. mi. Pop. about 20,000.

Patoka, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 15 miles S of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900 640.

Patoka, a post-town of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 36½ miles N of Evansville. Pop. in 1900 710.

Patoka Creek, Ind. rises in Orange co. and enters the Wabash River nearly opposite Mount Carmel below the mouth of the White River.

Paton, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 9 miles N of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900 528.

Patones, a village of Spain province of Soria, 78 miles NNE of Madrid.

Patoaville, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is Jamerette. Pop. 125.

Patook River. See **PATCOA**.

Patos, **Lagoa dos**, a-go & dush pi tush (i.e. duck lake) in Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul is an enlargement of the Jacuhy near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length about 150 miles breadth 40 miles. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N point is Porto Alegre and at its S end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

Patras, a village of Greece, a fortified seaport of Greece and one of its chief commercial centres, capital of the comarcho of Achaia in the Morea, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 miles SW of Lepanto. It is regularly built, with wide streets and many roads. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew. There is an old citadel. The town exports immense quantities of currants. Other leading exports are wine, oil and skins. The ancient Patras rose to considerable importance in the time of Augustus. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct. In the Middle Ages the town was the principal seat of Greek commerce. Pop. in 1896 37,958.

Patras, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea having the Morea on the S. Length 22 miles greatest breadth 13 miles. It leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

Patris, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop. 180.

Patrick, a county in the S part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 489 sq. mi. It is drained by the Dan and Mayo rivers and is bounded on the NW by the Blue Ridge. The surface presents no important features. Iron ore is abundant. Capital Stuart. Pop. in 1890 14,147; in 1900 15,403.

Patrick, a post hamlet of Madison co., Ark. about 22 miles SW of Huntsville.

Patrick, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. 100.

Patrick, a post village of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Patrick, a post village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Patrick, a post village of Lanarkshire, N. W. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 400.

Patrickburg, a post village of Owen co., Ind. The banking point is Spencer. Pop. about 480.

Patrick Springs, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va. about 80 miles NW of Danville.

Patricroft, a town of Lancashire, England 5 miles W of Manchester. It contains one of the largest iron foundries in the kingdom. Pop. about 14,000.

Patricton, a town of England, co. of York East Riding 14 miles ESE of Hull. Pop. about 1980.

Patriot, a banking post town of Switzerland co., Ind. on the Ohio River 20 miles below Aurora and about 20 miles SW of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 408.

Patriot, a post-village of Galia co., Ohio, 10 miles WSW of Callipolis. Pop. 200.

Patrocino, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 70 miles NE of Arana.

Patrocino (or *Byer's*) island is in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 25° 9' N. lon. 110° 45' E.

Patroville, a post-station of Spencer co., Ind. 6 miles from Rockport.

Patroon, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex. 36 miles SSW of Menard. Pop. 250.

Patuaing, a small river of Alabama, enters the Cane-cum River in Covington co.

Patuliga, also called *Parchelaga*, a creek of Georgia flows into the Flint River 12 miles N of Lanier.

Patsburg, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. 80.

Patchkoo, a village of a town of Prussian Polesia, 44 miles WSW of Oppeln in the Newer. Pop. in 1901 5902.

Patia, a village, or *Patia*, a village of British East Africa, on an island at the mouth of the Patia. Lat. 2° 9' S. It was held by the Portuguese during the greater part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Patia, a village, a village on the island of Sardinia, 31 miles SE of Sassari. Pop. about 5000.

Patlagum, a post-station of Lembeh co., Me. on the Penobscot River about 60 miles N by E of Bangor.

Patton, a post-village in Patton township (town) Penobscot co., Me. on the Bangor and Arrowsick R. 90 miles N by E of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 11,2.

Pattenburg, a post village of Hunterdon co., N.J. on the Lehigh Valley R. 13 miles ESE of Phillipsburg. Pop. about 600.

Pattensee, a village of Germany 7 miles S of Hannover. Pop. about 1700.

Patterns Mills, a post-village of Washington co. N.Y. about 60 miles N by E. of Albany Pop 250

Patternville, a post-village of Gratton co. N.H. The banking point is Littleton. Pop about 275

Patternville, a village in Westmoreland, England at the S end of Ousewater 10 miles N of Ambleside. It is a resort of tourists

Patternville, a post-village of Pierce co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 78 miles SW of Savannah Pop in 1900 314

Patternville, a post-village of Greene co. Ill. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Whitehall or Goodhouse. Pop 100

Patterson, a post-village of Madison co. Iowa, on the Middle River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 34 miles SW of Des Moines. Pop in 1900 163

Patterson, a banking post-village of 4th Mary parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. 14 miles SE of Franklin It has lumber and sugar interests. Pop about 1400

Patterson, a post-village of Wayne co. Mo. about 115 miles S by W of St. Louis

Patterson, N.J. See PATTERSON

Patterson, a post-village in Patterson township (town) Putnam co. N.Y. on the Croton River and in the New York Central and Hudson River R. 62 miles NNE of New York Pop about 150 of the town in 1900 1644

Patterson, a village of Caldwell co. N.C. 20 miles N of Lead station

Patterson, a post-village of Hardin co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles N by E of Kenton Pop in 1900 219

Patterson, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop in 1900 433

Patterson, a post-borough of Juniata co., Pa. on the Juniata River opposite Millintown Pop in 1900 817

Patterson, Schuykill co. Pa. about 35 miles NW of Reading

Patterson, a post-village of Wythe co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pulaski Pop 300

Patterson, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 12 miles from Richmond Hill

Patterson Creek, a post-station of Whitley co. Ky. 10 miles E of Williamsburg

Patterson Heights, a borough of Beaver co. Pa. Pop in 1900 272

Pattersons Bridge, a post-station of Montgomery co. N.C.

Pattersons Creek, W.Va. rises in Grant co. and enters the North Branch of the Potomac River about 8 miles NE of the city of Cumberland

Pattersons Daput, a post-village of Mineral co. W.Va. on the Putnam River 8 miles S by E of Cumberland Md. Pop 100

Pattersons Settlement, a post-village of Sunbury co. New Brunswick 36 miles from St. John its banking point. Pop 150

Pattersons Mills, a village of Washington co. Pa. about 30 miles WNW of Pittsburgh Pop 70 The post-office is Burgettstown

Pattersonville, a post-village of Schoenectady co. N.Y. on the West Shore R. Pop 100

Patti, pát-ta, a town of Sicily, on the N coast of the island 17 miles NW of Milazzo Pop in 1901 3500 (commune, 11 082) It has a cathedral

Patti, a post-village of Franklin co. Va. Pop 60

Pattiala, India. See PATTIALA

Pattias Gap, a post-station of Boone co. Tenn

Patti, Gulf of, a bay of Sicily 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On its S side are remains of the ancient Tyndarida

Patto, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. in a coal mining section, on the Southern R. 52 miles WNW of Birmingham its banking point Pop about 800

Pattou, a post-village of Wabash co. Ill. 19 miles from Vincennes Ind.

Pattau, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop 150

Pattou, a post-village of Bollinger co. Mo. about 90 miles S by E of St. Louis Pop 175

Pattau, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop in 1900 2370

Pattau, a banking post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. in a coal and lumber region 17 miles NNE of Ebensburg, on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. It has coal and coke interests and fire-clay and brick-works Pop in 1900 2631

Pattou, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop in 1900 924

Pattersonburg, a banking post-town of Daviess co. Mo. is near the Grand River and on the Wabash and other railroads 42 miles NW of Chillicothe Pop in 1900 1065

Pattersonville, a post-village of Scott co. Va. 48 miles WNW of Bristol Tenn Pop 60

Pattersonville, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. The banking point is St. Louis or St. Charles Pop 100

Pattoville, a post-village of Lamas co. Tex. The banking point is Paris Pop 100

Patuca, a river of eastern Honduras in the departments of Olancho and Colón flows NE and empties into the Caribbean Sea

Patun', a town of Nepal about 2 miles SE of Khatmandu

Paturages, pát-ti-rák a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 4 miles SW of Mons. Pop (commune) in 1900 10 811 It has steam engine factories and coal mines in its vicinity

Paturest, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. 21 miles SE of Baltimore

Patarent River, Md. rises near the NW extremity of Howard co. and flows generally southwestward entering Chesapeake Bay between Calvert and St. Mary cos. Its length is about 100 miles. Slope ascend at 40 miles

Patzau, pát-sow or Páczow, pát-s'ow, a commune of Bohemia, 16 miles ENE of Jabl. Pop about 3000

Patzehare, pát-kwá-ro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, on the SE side of the lake of the same name 22 miles SW of Morelia, with which it is connected by rail Pop in 1900 7021 Elevation 7650 feet

Patzum, pát-sow' or Pátsum, pát-s'ow a village of Guatemala, 40 miles from the city of Guatemala

Pau, pát a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes Pyrénées 50 miles ESE of Bayonne on the Gave de Pau over which is a bridge remarkable for its great elevation Pop in 1901 34,208 (if the municipality proper 20 811) The city is picturesquely situated and is much frequented by invalids and others on account of its delightful climate the average winter temperature being 44° and the temperature of the year 61° The most interesting building is the recently restored castle of Henry IV (with paintings and liptures. There are a number of modern edifices, and the town is embellished with sculptural monument. The Place Royale is noted for its superb panorama of the Pyrenees. There is a library of 60 000 volumes. The manufactures include hosiery, cutlery and chocolate. Other products are honey and Jarancon wine. Pau was the capital of the old province of Lécum Henry IV was born in its ancient castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix and of General Bernadotte, afterwards king of Sweden. Elevation 622 feet

Paucaartambo, pów-kantám-be called also Yamburi, yám-be-re a river of Peru in the department of Cuzco, after a N.W. course joins the Uneyali on the right

Paucaartambo, a town of Peru in the department of Cuzco, in a valley enclosed by the Andes on the river Paucaartambo, 60 miles ENE of Cuzco

Paulliac, pœ-ak a town of France, in Gironde, on the Gironde, 30 miles NW of Burdeaux It has a good harbor and its wine district includes the domain of Château Lafite. Pop in 1901 4365

Paul, a town of England in Cornwall, 2 miles from Penzance. Pop in 1901 6333

Paula, a town of Italy. See PAOLA

Paulding, a northwestern county of Georgia. Area, 329 sq. m. It is drained by the sources of the Tallapoosa River and an affluent of the Flomah River. Gold and copper are found. Capital Dallas Pop in 1900 11 943 in 1900 12 969

Paulding, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio bordering on Indiana, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is intersected by the Anglin and Maumee rivers and partly drained by Crooked Creek Capital Paulding Pop in 1890 25 552 in 1900 21 238

Paulding, a post-village, capital of Jasper co. Miss., 33 miles SW of Meridian Pop about 300

Paulding, a banking post-village, capital of Paulding co. Ohio on Crooked Creek and on the Cincinnati Northern R. 39 miles NW of Lima. It has large flouring mills Pop in 1900 2080

Paulinghaatcherry, a town of India. See PALGAR

Paulinghaet, pát-lí-gá a town of France in Haute Loire 9 miles SE of Brioude. Pop about 1500

Paulistino, pát-leo-ti-no, a commune of Sardinia, province of Cagliari north of Oristano

Paulina, a post-village of St. James parish La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop 125

Paulina, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. on the Paulinskill River about 11 miles SW of Newton Pop 90

Paulina, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co. Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 04 miles S of Topeka.

Pauline, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop 55
Paulineville, a small river of New Jersey enters the Delaware River about 4 miles below the Delaware Water Gap
Paulineville, *pōw lē tē lē*, a village of Schwarzhart-Rudolstadt, district of Rudolstadt. Here are remains of a splendid medieval Cistercian monastery

Paulina, *paw lē nē*, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, 60 miles NE of Sioux City on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 017

Paulpietersburg, a district of Natal southern Africa constituted from a portion of the Transvaal Colony in Jan 1903

Paulshoro, a banking post-village of Gloucester co. N J on Mantua Creek and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 14 miles SW of Camden and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It manufactures fertilizers and boats. Pop about 1780

Pauls Crossroads, a post-station of Essex co. Va.
Paul Smiths, a post village and resort of Franklin co. N Y on Lower St. Regis Lake in the Adirondack region

Paulsboro, a post-station of Chippewa co. Wis
Pauls Valley, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I T in a farming and stock raising district, 55 miles SSE of Oklahoma, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. It has cotton gins, etc. Pop in 1900 1407

Paulsboro, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 28 miles E by N of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania R. Pop about 300

Paulsben, or **Pam'ham**, a small seaport of Madras, British India, district of Madras, on the W end of the island of Rameswaram and on Pamban Pass.

Pamban Pass (or **Channai**) a strait, separating the island of Rameswaram from the main land of India. 140 miles NE of Cape Comorin

Pamona, a native name for the Low Aechmeryllago.

Panaji, a town of British India, Central Province 36 miles SE of Nagpur. Pop about 10 000

Panama, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Pa. about 14 miles S of Honesdale.

Panpack, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop in 1900 521

Panau, *pōw'ā*, a town of Saxony 24 miles WSW of Zwickau. Pop in 1900 3670

Panau, *pōw'ā*, a town of Peru in the department of Ayacucho about 125 miles SW of Cuzco.

Pante, *pōw'tā*, a river of South America, rises in the SW part of Ecuador co., joins the Amazon after a course of about 170 miles.

Pavia, *pā-vē'ā* (acc. *Pic'annu* in the early Middle Ages, *Papin*) a city of northern Italy capital of the province of Pavia and a bishop's see is situated 19 miles E. of Milan on the left bank of the Ticino near its confluence with the Po. Lat. 45° 11' N. Pop in 1901 27 424 (commune, 36 447). It is surrounded by walls and has numerous interesting edifices, among which are its noted cathedral (begun in 1486) the fourteenth-century castle of the Visconti (now used as barracks) the university the Palazzo Malaspina and the Collegio Borromeo. The University of Pavia rose to great fame in the Middle Ages. It possesses a library of 170 000 volumes and a botanical garden and had an attendance in 1903-04 of 1543 students. Pavia has a trade in silk, olives, wine, and Parmesan cheese, besides unimportant manufactures. It has long been in a state of decay. In 1525 Francis I king of France, was defeated and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. About 9 miles from Pavia is the magnificent Carthusian monastery known as the Certosa of Pavia. See *Ce'arose*

Pavia, a province of Italy, in Lombardy watered by the Po, the Ticino and other streams. Area, 1299 sq. m. It is mostly level and fertile. Silk, cheese, and cattle are leading products. Capital Pavia. Pop in 1901 644,352.

Pavia, *pā-vē'ā*, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. about 22 miles S by W of Altoona. Pop 104

Pavia, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay Philippine Islands, 8 miles VNW of Iloilo. Pop in 1903, 8708

Pavillion, a post-station of Wabasha co., Kan. 7 miles S of Wamego.

Pavillion, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich. about 12 miles SE. of the city of Kalamazoo

Pavillion, a post-village of Genesee co., N Y in Pavillion township (town) on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 33 miles SSW of Rochester. Pop of the town in 1900 1542

Pavillion Center, a post-hamlet of Genesee co. N Y 31 miles SSW of Rochester

Pavilly, *pā-ve-yō'* a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles NW of Rouen. Pop about 2800 (commune 2000)

Paviliza, *pā-vē-lā*, a village of Greece, in Macedonia, about 10 miles NE of Kyparissia. Here are remains of the ancient Phigalia.

Pavlodar, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Semipalatinsk on the Irtysh River 180 miles NW of the town of Semipalatinsk. Pop in 1897, 7730

Pavlof, a harbor of Alaska, in Freshwater Bay, Ochiotskoi Island

Pavlof, an active volcano and bay of Alaska, on the peninsula of Alaska, W of the Shumagins.

Pavlograd, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles ENE of Yekaterinodar on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop in 1897, 17,188

Pavlovo, a village of Russia, in the government of Nizhni Novgorod, on the river Oka. Pop in 1897 6212

Pavlovsk, *pā-vōv'sk* a town of Russia, 30 miles SSE of St. Petersburg on an affluent of the Neva. It has an imperial palace, a magnetic and meteorological observatory and a military hospital. Pop in 1897 6949

Pavlovsk, a town of Russia, 90 miles SSE of Voronezh on the Don. Pop in 1897 7221

Pavlovski Possad, a town of Russia, 28 miles E of Moscow. Pop in 1897 10 020

Pava, a banking post-town of Thomas co. Ga. on the Georgia Northern R. Pop in 1900 262.

Pavonia, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio. Pop 75
Pavullo, *pā-vōl'lo*, a small town of Italy capital of the circle of Pavullo and of the commune of Pavullo Nel Frignano, province and 27 miles S. by W of Modena.

Paw'ontack, New London co., Conn. on the Pawcatuck River opposite Westbury R. I. 15 miles E by N of New London

Pawcatuck River, R. I. is formed by the Charles and Wood rivers which unite in Washington co. It forms part of the boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Isl. and enters the sea at the SW extremity of the latter

Pawhuska, a banking post-village, capital of the Osage Nation, Okla. on Bird Creek, 43 miles (direct) ESE of Muskogee. Pop about 800

Pawlet, a post-village in Pawlet township (town) Rutland co., Vt. on a river of the same name, about 24 miles SSW of Rutland. It has manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop about 800 of the town in 1900 1,31

Pawlet River rises in Remondino co. Vt. runs northward through Rutland co. into the state of New York and enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall

Pawling, a banking post-village of Dutchess co. N Y in Pawling township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division) 24 miles E. by S of Newburgh. Pop in 1900 781 of the town 1921 Marble is quarried in the town

Pawling, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania R. 23 miles SE. of Pottsville. Pop about 700

Pawnee, a county in the southwest-central part of Kansas, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and it is partly drained by the Pawnee Fork of that river. Capital Larned. Pop in 1900 8204 in 1900 5084.

Pawnee, a county in the SE part of Nebraska bordering on Kansas has an area of 437 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River and the South Fork of the same and also drained by Turkey Creek. Capital Pawnee City. Pop in 1890 10 549 in 1900 11 770

Pawnee, a county in the NE part of Oklahoma. Area 342 sq. m. It is partly watered by the Arkansas River. Capital, Pawnee. Pop in 1900 12,366

Pawnee, a post-station of Decatur co. Ga.

Pawnee, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. 10 miles S of Springfield, on the Pawnee R. Pop in 1900 595. It has coal and other industries.

Pawnee, a post-village of Harrison co. Mo. Pop 50

Pawnee, a banking city capital of Pawnee co., Okla., on Bear Creek and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 46 miles NE of Guthrie. It is in a farming and stock region. Pop in 1900 1464 (largely increased since census)

Pawnee City, a banking post-village, capital of Pawnee co. Neb. on Turkey Creek 72 miles SSE of Lincoln on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop in 1900 1949

Pawnee Creek, Colo. enters the South Fork of the Platte River about lat. 40° 35' N. Length, about 70 miles.

Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River rises in the W part of Kansas and enters the Arkansas in Pawnee co.

Pawnee Indians, a tribe of the Caddoan stock, who formerly lived in what is now Nebraska and Kansas and who are now to be found on a reservation in Oklahoma. Just before the middle of the nineteenth century they numbered nearly 10 000 but only a few hundred are now left.

Pawnee Rock, a banking city of Barton co. Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6 miles NE of Larned. Pop. in 1900 213

Pawnee Station, a post-village of Bourbon co. Kan., 13 miles S by W of Fort Scott. Pop. 30

Pawpaw, a banking post-village of Lee co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 38 miles W of Aurora. It has brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1900 765

Pawpaw, a post-station of Pike co. Ky
Pawpaw, a banking post-village, capital of Van Buren co. Mich., on a river of the same name, 30 miles WSW of Kalamazoo, on the Pere Marquette R. It has flouring mills, a foundry, fruit-evaporator and cannery. Pop. in 1900 1485

Pawpaw, a post-hamlet of Roane co. Tenn. on the Clinch River 8 miles E of Kingston.

Pawpaw, a post-town of Morgan co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 25 miles ESE of Cumberland, Md. Pop. in 1900 693

Pawpaw Grove, Ill. See **PAWPAW**

Paw Paw River, Mich. rises in Van Buren co. and enters the St. Joseph River at Benton Harbor. Length about 75 miles.

Pawtucket, a name given to the Blackstone River near its mouth. See **BLACKSTONE RIVER**.

Pawtucket, a city of Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtucket (Blackstone) River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 44 miles NNE of Providence. The river here falls 60 feet, giving abundant water power to the city's manufactures, which comprise cotton, woollen, and silk goods, prints, leather machinery, thread, twine, rope, spools, gymnastic supplies, electrical goods, nets and hosiery, paper, etc. Calico-printing is here done on the largest scale, many million yards being turned out annually by one firm alone. The thread-works are the largest in the country. Pawtucket has several large bleaching and dyeing-establishments. Cotton manufacturing was first introduced into the United States in Pawtucket, by Slater in 1790. Pawtucket has a state armory, the Collier and Soldiers Memorial monuments, Bayley Memorial Library, etc. Pop. in 1890 19,030. In 1890 27,633. In 1900 39,211

Pawtuxet, a village of Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River 6 miles S of Providence, is a post-substation of that city.

Pawtuxet River, R.I. enters Narragansett Bay at Pawtuxet.

Pax Augusta, the ancient name of Badajoz.

Paxico, a post-village of Wabash co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Alma or Topeka. Pop. 175

Paxipace, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 13 miles E of Sunbury. Coal is mined near here. Pop. 100

Pax Julia, the ancient name of Delia.

Pax'oe, or **Paxo**, the smallest of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, 10 miles S of Corfu and about the same distance SW of the coast of Acarnania. 5 miles long from N to S and 2 miles broad. Pop. about 4000. Surface rocky. Principal products are oil of the finest quality and fruits. On the E side of the island is the capital, Gaios (Garo). S of Paxos is the little island of Anti Paxos.

Paxtang, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 200

Paxton, a banking city capital of Ford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie and Western R. 49 miles E of Bloomington. It has brick- and tile-works, a canning factory, etc. and ships large numbers of live-stock and much farm-produce. Pop. in 1890, 2187. In 1900 2936

Paxton, a post-village of Sullivan co. Ind. on Bassett Creek and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 33 miles S of Terre Haute. Pop. 100

Paxton, a post-township (town) of Worcester co. Mass., 7 miles NW of Worcester. Pop. in 1900 430

Paxton, a post-village of Keith co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 160

Paxton, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 34 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 150

Paxtonville, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles W of Selingsgrove. Pop. 190

Paxville, a post-village of Clarendon co. S.C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop. about 300

Payna, a town of Syria. See **PALAS**.

Paydown, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Mo. on the Gasconade River 20 miles N by W of St. James station.

Payerne, **Palayia** (Ger. *Peterlingen*, pl. *tyr lingen*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud 25 miles NNE of Lausanne on the Broye. It has a splendid church which

formerly belonged to a Benedictine abbey founded in the tenth century. The medieval kings of Burgundy at times resided here. Pop. in 1900 6342

Payer (pi ti) Peak, in eastern Greenland in the NW part of Sverdrup Land, NE of Petersmann Peak. Elevation, about 7500 feet.

Payette, **pa-it** a banking post-village of Canyon co. Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 68 miles NW of Boise. It has canning and flouring-industries. Pop. in 1900 414.

Payette River, Idaho, rises in Boise co. and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about lat. 44° 6' N. It is about 150 miles long.

Payne, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma. Area, 759 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and its tributaries. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890 7315. In 1900 28,909

Payne, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ga. Pop. 55

Payne, a banking post-village of Paulding co. Ohio, on Crooked Creek, 10 miles SW of Paulding on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 1336

Payne, a post-village of Tallapoosa co. Miss. Pop. 55

Paynes Corners, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co. Ohio, 10 miles N by E of Youngstown.

Paynes Creek, a post-station of Tehama co. Cal.

Paynes Depot, a post-village of Scott co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 11 miles NW of Lexington. Pop. 100

Paynespring, a post-village of Henderson co. Tex. Pop. 70

Payneville, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Ontonagon. Pop. 190

Payneville, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the North Fork of the Crow River and on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 30 miles WSW of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900 373.

Payneville, a post-village of Pike co. Mo. about 64 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. about 300

Paynesville, a post-station of Milwaukee co. Wis.

Payneville, a post-village of Mead co. Ky. 48 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. 100

Payson, or **Palenndu**, **pi-an-dou'** a town of Uruguay capital of the department of Paysond on the E. bank of the river Uruguay 15 miles above Cereceda Argentina Republic. It has rail and steamboat connection with Montevideo and an active trade in cattle. The chief industry is the preservation of beef for foreign markets. Pop. estimated at about 25,000

Payson, or **Passand**, a western department of Uruguay along the Uruguay River. Area, 6100 sq. m. It has considerable mineral wealth—gold, silver, copper, iron, etc. Capital, Paysond. Pop. in 1900 28,543.

Pay de Vaud, Switzerland. See **VAUD**.

Payson, a post-village of Gila co. Ariz. The banking point is Globe. Pop. 100

Payson, a post-village of Adams co. Ill. 15 miles SE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 465

Payson, a banking village of Lincoln co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 100

Payson, a banking city of Utah co. Utah on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake and the Rio Grande Western R. 65 miles S of Salt Lake City and near the S end of Utah Lake. It has mining- and farming industries. Pop. in 1900 2536

Payta, or **Paits**, **pi-ti**, a maritime town of Peru department of Piura, between Sechura Bay and Cape Blanco. Lat. 5° 5' S. It is connected by rail with Piura and is the entrepôt of the province of that name. The port is one of the best on this coast and the town has a rising foreign commerce. Pop. 4000

Payup, a post-station of Hart co. Ga.

Pazarjik See **BAGARJIK** and **TATAR-PARANJIK**.

Pasamunthall, **pi-ti-nu-ti** a grandly picturesque valley of northern Tyrol Austria-Hungary measuring about 30 miles in length in the judicial district of Landeck. The largest settlement is Kappell with about 1700 inhabitants.

Peabody, a post-village of Whitley co. Ind. on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Columbus City. Pop. 150

Peabody, a banking city of Marion co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 55 miles WSW of Emporia. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for cattle and hogs. The Kansas Silk Station is located here. Pop. in 1900 1360

Peabody, a banking post-village in Peabody township (town) Essex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 7 miles W of Salem. It contains the Peabody Institute,

City It manufactures paper machinery and printing-presses. Pop. about 1200

Pearl River, China. See **CANYON RIVER.**

Pearl River and Locks (Hawaiian *Pūhā, pūhā* 4) a large irregularly-shaped lagoon or inlet on the S side of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. It derives its name from the pearl-oyster Pearl River a narrow channel about 2 miles long connects it with the sea, about 8 miles W of Honolulu a bar of coral obstructs the mouth of the channel On the W side of Pearl River is Pearl City in the vicinity of which are large salt-works.

Pearl, The, Cape Colony. See **PAARL.**

Pearshall, a banking post-village, capital of Erie co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 100 miles N by E of Laredo. It has a cotton-gin and is in a farming and grazing region.

Pearshall, Nassau co. N. Y. See **LYNDSECK.**

Pearson, a post-town of Coffee co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 39 miles W of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900 338

Pearson, a post-village of Bankin co. Miss. Pop. 75

Pearson, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ohio

Pearry Glacier, in Alexander Land, Franz-Josef Land.

Pearry Land, the northern portion of Greenland included between (approx.) lon 23° and 65° W

Pearry Strait separates the main body of Greenland (Pearry Land) from island-masses lying to the N and opening at Independence Bay

Pearseville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. N. Y. on the Selkirk River about 13 miles SW of Littleburg

Peaster, a post-village of Parker co. Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. 180

Peavine, a post-village of Cumberland co. Tenn. Pop. 80

Peavy, or Peavey, Alaska, a trading post and mining camp on the Koyukok River Alaska, a little N of the Arctic Circle.

Pebas, pá-sá, a town of Peru in the department of Loreto and on the Marañon 50 miles E by N of the mouth of the Napo

Pebble, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 150

Pebble Creek, Neb. enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co.

Pecana (or Pecanas) Bayou, Tex. a stream which enters the Colorado from the NW in Travis co.

Pecana Creek, Tex. enters the Trinity River in Freestone co.

Pecanung, a banking post-village of Delta co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 1 sp. about 275 It has cotton-gins and oil mills

Pecanogrove, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. 40 miles NW of Waco. Pop. 75

Pecan Point, a post-village of Mississippi co. Ark. on the Mississippi River about 30 miles above Memphis. Pop. 100

Pekatonica, or Pekatonica, local pron. pit-g-ton'ik a banking post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on a river of the same name and on the Chicago and North-western R. 14 miles W of Rockford. Pop. in 1900 1945

Pekatomies River is formed by two branches which rise in Iowa co. Wis. and enters the Rock River at Rockton. Ill. It is about 150 miles long including one branch

Pecchioli, pè-chi-òle a town of Italy in Tuscany province and 20 miles SE of Pisa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 8000)

Pè-chi-li, a province of China. See **CHI LI.**

Pè-chi-li (or Chi li) Gulf of, China, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat 37° 10' and 39° 30' N and lon 118° and 121° E communicating N with the Gulf of Liaotung and E through the strait of Pè-chi-li with the Yellow Sea. It receives the Pèi ho on the W the Hoang ho on the SW and the Chan ho on the N

Pechlarn, pèk-larn a small town of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 10 miles W of Sankt Pölten

Peck, a banking, post-village of Nez Perce co., Idaho. Pop. about 200

Peck, a banking post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. 143 miles W of Leelanau. Pop. about 300

Peckelsheim, pèk-èl-sheim' a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 40 miles SSE of Minden. Pop. about 1500

Peckham, a district of London, in Surrey about 3 miles SSE of St. Paul

Peckham, a banking post-village of Kay co. Okla. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. 209

Pecko, a town of Berkeley co. S. C. in St. James Goose Creek township. Pop. in 1900 87

Pecksburg, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. on the Vandalia Line, 23 miles W by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 75

Peckerman, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va. 31 miles S by E of Clarkburg

Peckville, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western R., 8 miles NE of Scranton. It has coaling and iron-industries, and manufactures of powder, silk, etc. Pop. about 2000

Pecenic, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 1/2 of a mile from Long Island Sound and 14 miles E of Riverhead. Pop. about 450

Pecera (pà-kò-rà) Cape, on the W coast of Sardinia. Lat 30° 27' N, lon 8° 27' E

Pecos, pá-hòs, a county in the W part of Texas, has an area of 8312 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and NE by the Pecos River and on the S by the Rio Grande. Capital, Fort Stockton. Pop. in 1890 1328 in 1900 2340

Pecos, a banking post-town, capital of Reeves co. Tex. on the Pecos River and the Texas and Pacific and other railroads, 5 miles W of Dargow. Pop. in 1900 889

Pecos River, or Rio Pecos, rec. o pá-hòs, rises in the Rocky Mountains in San Miguel co. N. Mex. and runs in a SSW direction through extensive arid table-lands nearly destitute of forests, partly in cañon like troughs, enters Texas, and finally discharges into the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 44' N and lon 101° 29' W. Length about 800 miles. Some of its waters are used for irrigation

Pecq, Le, lèh-pék, a village of France in Seine-et-Oise 7 miles NNE of Versailles on the Seine

Pecquea Creek, Pa. See **PUCCEA.**

Pécs, a town of Hungary. See **PUNFUTCHEN.**

Pécska, pèch-kèh a town of Hungary, so of Arad, on the Maros 50 miles ENE of Sargedin. It consists of two places Magyar Pécska (Hungarian Pécska) and Ó (Old) Pécska, called also Rácz- (Racian) Pécska. Combined pop. about 16 000

Peculiar, a post-village of Cass co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Belton or Harrisonville. Pop. about 300

Peczenazyra, pè-chè-nish in a town of Anetria-Hungary in the SE part of Galicia between Kolomea and the Carpathians. Pop. in 1000 6838

Pedara, pà-dà-rà a town of Sicily 7 miles NNW of Catania on the S slope of Mount Etna. Pop. about 4000

Peddapur, pèd-ap-poor a town of British India, in Madras 25 miles ENE of Rajahmundry. Pop. about 15 000

Peddle, a town of Cape Colony in the district of Peddie, about 25 miles (direct) SW of King William's Town. Pop. in 1891 618 (white 235)

Pedee, Great, a river of North and South Carolina, called the Yading in the part of its course which is in North Carolina (See **YADING RIVER**) It enters South Carolina about 10 miles S of Lenoir runs SSE receives the Little Pedee and the Waccamaw and enters Winyaw Bay in Georgetown co. Small vessels ascend it about 120 miles. The Little Pedee River runs in North Carolina runs southward into South Carolina and enters the Pedee at the S extremity of Marion co.

Pedee, a post-village of Kemper co. Miss. The banking point is Shugulak. Pop. 100

Pedernales (pà-dèr-nà-lè) or Pedernales (pèr-dè-nà-lè) River, Tex. rises in Gillespie co. and enters the Colorado River about 24 miles NW of Austin. Its length is about 110 miles

Pederners, pà-dèr-nà-rà a town of Portugal in Estramadura, 5 miles WNW of Alcobace on the Bay of Pederners. Pop. about 3000

Pedir, pà-dèr' a town of Sumatra, on its N coast, 50 miles SE of Atchin

Pedlar, a post-station of Monongahia co. W. Va.

Pedlers Hill, a post-station of Chatham co. N. C.

Pedlars Mills, a post-village of Anhalt co. Va. Pop. 75

Pedra Ased, the highest summit of the Organ Mountain of Brazil. Altitude, 7300 feet

Pedra Branca, pà-drà-bràn-kà, a village of Brazil state and 90 miles WNW of Bahia

Pedreira, pà-drà-rà, a town of Spain in Badajoz, 58 miles ESE of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) about 2000

Pedricktown, a post-village of Salem co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 25 miles SW of Camden. Pop. about 800

Pedro Afonso, pà-dro-à-fon'so, a town of Brazil, in the state of Goyas

Pedro Hernando, pà-dro-bèn-nàr-do, a town of Spain 30 miles SSW of Avila. Pop. (commune) 3000

Pedroche, pà-dro-chè, a town of Spain 35 miles NNE of Cordova. Pop. (commune) 3000

Pedrogão Grande, pà-dro-gu-wà-gràn-dà, a commune of Portugal in Estramadura, 37 miles NE of Tho-

mar on the Zamora. Pop. about 2400. The commune of Penedo Paqueta, pá-dro-gá-yá/pá-ká'so (Little Pedra-gão) is on the Zamora, almost opposite the former. Pop. about 1600.

Pedro Keys, small islets on the Pedro Bank, SW of the island of Jamaica, of which they are a dependency.

Pedro Mafion, pá-dro moon yáth, a town of Spain 35 miles NE of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Pedroso, Et, pá-dro'so, a town of Spain, 32 miles NE of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Pedro-talagalla, or **Pidura Talagalla**, the loftiest summit of Cayloe in the south-central part of the island, SE of Kandy. Height, 8795 feet.

Peelies, pee bels, Peeblesshire, pee'bel-ship, or Tweeddale, a SE. inland county of Scotland having a. the co. of Edinburgh. Area, 356 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous. Broadlaw rises to an elevation of 2755 feet. Principal river the Tweed. Large numbers of sheep are reared. Coal is mined. Capital Peebles. The county unites with Selkirk to send 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 15 005.

Peebles, the capital of Peeblesshire, Scotland on the Tweed here joined by the Eddleston 31 miles S of Edinburgh. The principal objects of interest are the towers of two venerable churches and the Chambers Institute. The town has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901 3595.

Peeliee, a banking post-village of Adams co. Ohio 71 miles N by S of Cincinnati on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900 763.

Peebles, a post-station of Fond du Lac co. Wis. 4 miles N of Fond du Lac.

Peedee, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Peedee, a post-village of Christian co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Peedee, a post-station of Anson co. N. C.

Peedee, a post-village of Marion co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and on the Pedee River 13 miles E of Florence. Pop. 190.

Peekskill, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ala. 13 miles W of Jacksonville.

Peekskill, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River 17 miles below Newburgh and 42 miles N of New York on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It is near the place where the river emerges from the picturesque Highlands, S. of Anthony's Nose. It contains the Peekskill Academy and other academic institutions, iron foundries and machine-shops, and has manufactures of boilers, stoves, hollow ware, bricks, hats, and underwear distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900 10 348.

Peekskill, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Ga., 20 miles NNE of Griffin.

Peel, a seaport and popular watering-place of the Isle of Man on an inlet on its W coast, 10 miles NW of Douglas. It has important fisheries, and ship-building and the manufacture of nets are carried on. On a rocky islet are the magnificent ruins of Peel Castle, celebrated by Scott in 'Peverell of the Peak', enclosing the remains of a round tower and a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 3400.

Peel, pail, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, in North Brabant and Limburg between the Meuse and the Aa.

Peel, a county of Ontario borders upon the NW shore of Lake Ontario. Capital Brampton.

Peel, a post-village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florioville. Pop. 200.

Peel'd Chestnut, a post-station of White co. Tenn. Peel Island, the largest of the Bonin Islands in the Pacific Ocean, with Filton Bay a considerable inlet, at its SE. extremity.

Pe Ell, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. in a timber region 25 miles WBW of Chehalis, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 125.

Peel River, Canada, rises in lat. 54° N., lon. 130° W flows mostly NW along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with the Red River. Alum and lignite coal are met with on its banks.

Peel River (called Namei or Namwey in its lower course) New South Wales, rises in the Liverpool Range, flows mostly NNW and after a course of 609 miles reaches the Darling River.

Peel Tree, a post-village of Barbour co. W. Va. 16 miles S by E of Clarkburg. Pop. 100.

Peoli, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. It has coal and iron.

Peeme, pá nê, a navigable river of northern Germany which rises in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and flows E through Pomerania, emptying into the estuarine arm of the Oder which bears the same name. Length about 70 miles.

Peeples, a post-township of Beaufort co. S. C. Pop. in 1900 5575.

Peas, pá, a commune of Belgium in Limbourg, 14 miles NNE of Hasselt.

Peetles, a post-village of Hopkinton co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Peetles, a post-station of Goodland co. Va.

Peeterville, a post-village of McDowell co., W. Va., on the Big Sandy River 13 miles (direct) SW by W. of Welch.

Peetle, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss. Pop. 25.

Peetaburg, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. about 350.

Peetertaw, a post-village of York an Ontario, 10 miles WSW of Cannington. Pop. 100.

Pegajajar, pá-pá-lá-jax, a town of Spain 6 miles SE of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Peg'asus, or **Pert Pegausus**, a port on the S. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Pegause Bay, on the E. side of South Island, New Zealand N of Banks Peninsula, measures 40 miles from N to S and 15 miles from E to W.

Pegau, pá-gow, a town of Saxony 14 miles SSW of Leipzig, on the White Elster. It has manufactures of felt goods, shoes, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2445.

Peggy, a post-village of Carter co., Miss. The banking point is Poplarbluff. Pop. 100.

Pegli, pá-ye, a town and watering-place of Italy, 8 miles W of Genoa. It has beautiful villas and the famous Palladium gardens. Pop. in 1901 5253 (commune, 9291).

Pegnitz, pá-gá-lta, a river of Bavaria, flows S and W and joins the Rednitz at Plüth to form the Regnitz. Total course, 60 miles.

Pegnitz, a town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 miles SSW of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2000.

Pego, pá-go, a town of Spain 28 miles NE of Alicante. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6883.

Pegram, a post-village of (reene co. Ill. The banking point is Roadhouse or Whitehall. Pop. 125.

Pegram, a post-station of Cynthiam co. Tenn. 20 miles W of Nashville.

Pegu, pe-goo (Burmese, *Pegun*) a division of Lower Burma. Area about 11,000 sq. m. It is watered by the Irrawaddy and Sittoung rivers, embracing a large part of the delta of the former. Between the two rivers and parallel with them is the mountain range of the Paga Yoma. There are large forests among whose products is teak. Rice is the staple product. Capital Bangoon. Pop. in 1901, 1 819 000. The Peguans proper belong to the people called Mon. By the Burmese they are called Talung.

Pegu, pe-goo (called *Hagu*, há-goo by the natives) a town of Burma in Pegu on the Pegu River a tributary of an eastern arm of the Irrawaddy 55 miles NE of Bangoon. Lat. 17° 40' N. lon. 96° 20' E. It is said to have had in the sixteenth century about 150 000 inhabitants, but it has been reduced to comparative insignificance. The population of present is barely above 10 000. A relic of its former grandeur is a splendid temple of Buddha consisting of an eight-sided pagoda. The city was formerly the capital of the powerful kingdom of Pegu, which for about two centuries down to the middle of the eighteenth century embraced Burma. After having been subject to Burma for a hundred years, the city and country of Pegu passed to England in 1852.

Pei-ho, pá-ho (white river) called also the North River, in China, rises near the Great Wall on the slopes of the Kiangshan mountains, flows SE passing E. of Peking 70 miles S of which it receives several large tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, after passing Tientsin at Taku, in lat. 38° 33' N. It is navigable for boats for about 100 miles out of a total course of 350 miles. The drainage basin is estimated at 50 000 sq. m. It is connected by the Grand or Imperial Canal with the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang.

Peilau, pá-low, a village of Prussian Silesia 23 miles SSW of Breslau. It has manufactures of textiles, rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 6129.

Peine, pá-nê, a town of Prussia in Hanover, 17 miles NE of Hildesheim. Pop. in 1900 15 421 engaged in the iron-industry and the manufacture of sugar, jute goods, etc.

Peipus (pá-e-pooe) Lake (Russ. *Tshudskoye Ozero*, chood-ko-yo-e-zai-ro, or Lake of the Tshuds'), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52' and 58° N. surrounded by the governments of Rostov, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length 75 miles. greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Koma, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. Depth about 60 feet. elevation above the Baltic, 98 feet. In winter its fisheries supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov. **Peiro**, pá-ro, a post-station of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Peikretscham, *pi-kret-sham*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles SE of Oppeln. Pop. in 1906, 4753.

Pekia, *pi-ka*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 54 miles S. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3044.

Pekib'scot, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Me. on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Brunswick. It has pulp and paper mills. Pop. about 500.

Pekilonggan, *pi-kil-lon-gan*, a town of Java, in a residency of its own name, on the N. side of the island in lat. $6^{\circ} 55' S$, lon. $100^{\circ} 40' E$ on the Pekilonggan River. It is one of the more important ports of the N. coast. Pop. of the residency in 1905, 567,727.

Peklay, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. The banking point is Reddyville. Pop. about 600.

Pekela, *pi-kel-la*, *Nyruwa aew'voh* (New), and Ounz, 26 dph (Old) two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, 21 miles SE. of Groningen, on the Aa. Combined pop. about 10,000.

Pe-k'iang, *pi-ko-ang*, a river of China, which flows S. through the province of Kwang-tung and joins the Si-chang near Canton.

Pekin, city the capital of Tazewell co., Ill. is situated on the left bank of the Illinois River 16 miles below Peoria, on the Atchafalpa Topoka and Santa Fe and other railroads. It has wagon- and plough-manufactories, foundries, rubber factories, sugar refineries, chemical and meat-works, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. in 1890, 6347; in 1900, 8430.

Pekin, a post-village of Washington co. Ind. on a branch of the Blue River and on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 23 miles NNW of New Albany. Pop. 160.

Pekin, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa. The banking point is Packwood. Pop. 160.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ky.

Pekin, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., 7 miles NE of Piedmont. Pop. about 400.

Pekin, a post-village of Niagara co., N. Y. on the Mountain Ridge, 18 miles W of Lockport. Its site commands a fine view of Lake Ontario. Pop. 273.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N. C. 20 miles N by W of Rockingham.

Pekin, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 6 miles W of Corwin station.

Peking, or **Peking**, (*pi-kin*, the northern capital) the capital of China, in the province of Chi li, situated in a sandy plain between the Pei ho and its affluent the Hun ho, 100 miles NW of the mouth of the former river in the Yellow Sea, at the head of the Grand Canal, and 55 miles S of the Great Wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory $39^{\circ} 54' 13'' N$, lon. $116^{\circ} 28' 54'' E$. The city is connected by railway with Tien tsin (50 miles) and with Mukden and thus has rail communication with Europe through the Transiberian line. The population has been estimated at 1,600,000-2,000,000 but seemingly it does not much exceed 500,000. Peking consists of two contiguous cities, each separately enclosed by lofty walls, which together are entered by 16 gates. The entire circuit is reckoned at 26 miles. The walls of the Manch'ia city which contains the imperial and forbidden sacred quarters are 43 feet high, those of the Chinese city are 30 ft high and 35 ft thick at the base, diminishing to 13 ft. at the top. There are square towers at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. The streets run mainly at right angles to one another N and S, E and W and at their intersections there are frequently large arches. The southern or Chinese city is the seat of commerce and the residence of probably the majority of the population, abounding in shops of all descriptions and continually filled with a motley crowd. There are few edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick with red tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and unadorned. The northern Tartar Manchu, or imperial city consists of three separate enclosures. The center of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The second enclosure (Hwang-ching, the august city or imperial city proper) is entered by 4 large and several smaller gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and armory, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory (from which the instruments were in greater part removed to Germany in 1900), the great temples of Ancestors and of Peace, the imperial university of China, the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire, the vast examination halls, the halls of the eunuchs, imperial bridges, bell-tower, the temple of the white pagoda, and a large lake. The inner enclosure (or forbidden city) surrounded by a moat lined with masonry is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has pavilions, gardens and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs, bustling with mercantile activity. Peking has edifices appropriated to many forms of religion. Among these are a Greek

church and convent, Roman Catholic chapel, Mohammedan mosques, Buddhist temples, and temples dedicated to Confucius and other dated mortals. The imperial university (formerly the national college, Han-lin-yuen) is the great seat of Chinese learning and literature. Among the other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical college and the astronomical board. Peking has a mint since 1890. Electrical works were introduced in 1900. Among the more recent structures is the Kettler memorial arch dedicated in Jan., 1903. About 16 miles WNW of the city are the remains of a vast imperial park, containing numerous palaces of the emperor and great officers of the state, many of which were demolished by the allies in 1800. Peking has a large printing and bookselling trade and manufactures of colored glass, idols, and other articles. The Pei ho is navigable for boats to within a short distance of Peking, and communicates with the Grand Canal by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols in the latter part of the thirteenth century. It was occupied by the British and French in 1900. Following upon the Boxer movement of 1900 and the siege of the foreign legations, the city was entered by the troops of the allied nations of Europe and America in August of the same year and held by them until the treaty of Peking in Sept. 1901.

Pelagic, *pel-ic*, *pel-la*, *pel-la*, an island group of the Mediterranean Sea, between Malta and Tunis comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampione, Lino, Linbuto, etc.

Pelago, *pel-la-go*, a town of Italy in Tuscany province and 13 miles E of Florence.

Pelagos, *pel-la-go-la*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia.

Pel'ahav'ehno, a post-town of Rankin co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles E of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Pelée (*Mont Pelée*) a volcano in the island of Martinique, in its NW part, made famous by its destructive eruption of May 8, 1902, which annihilated the town of Saint-Pierre and caused the death of about 30,000 people, and the eruption of Aug. 30 of the same year, when Morne Rouge and other settlements were in greater part destroyed, together with about 2000 inhabitants. The volcano had previously been in eruption in 1763 and 1861. Altitude of the culminating point (which was the Morne de la Croix) prior to the eruptions of 1902, 4300 (4400?) feet, increased to 4200 ft. in 1902 by the extrusion through the central dome on the SW side of the mountain of an immense rock core somewhat over 1000 ft. in height and about 500 ft. in greatest diameter at the base. This giant obelisk of rock has since been destroyed.

Pelée Island, one of the Pet-in-Bay Islands, Lake Erie, belonging to Essex co., Ontario. Pop. about 600.

Pelequén, a village of Chile in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1000.

Pel'ow Islands, **Pel'ow**, *pi-l'ow*, or **Pel'ow** (*pi-l'ow*) Islands, a group of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° to $9^{\circ} N$, lon. about $135^{\circ} E$. They are also known as the West Carolines. Area, about 180 sq. m. There are 26 islands, Babelthup being the largest, mountainous, wooded and fertile, with a healthy climate. They yield the Polynesian products, with tortoise-shell, trepang, mother-of-pearl, etc. They were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. Pop. in 1904, 3101.

Pelham, *pel-am*, a post village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 140.

Pelham, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 34 miles S of Albany. It manufactures cotton goods, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Pelham, a post-village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., 23 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 452.

Pelham, a post-village in Pelham township (town), Hillsboro co., N. H., on the Beaver River 8 miles SE of Nashua. The town has granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 876.

Pelham, or **Pelhamville**, a post-village and resort in Pelham township (town) Westchester co., N. Y. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles NE of New York. The town borders on Long Island Sound and contains a number of elegant country-seats. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1571, of the village, 303.

Pelham, a post-village of Caswell co., N. C. on the Southern E., 3 miles SW of Danville, Va.

Pelham, a post-village of Greenville co., S. C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 125.

Pelham, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn. The banking point is Decherd. Pop. 180.

Pelham Manor, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles NW. of New York city. It contains many elegant villas. Pop. about 350.

Pelican, a post-village of De Soto parish, La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 250.

Pelican Island, an island on the NE coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte Bay. Lat. 13 50 S.

Pelican Lake, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co. Minn., on Pelican Lake, about 44 miles ESE of Moorhead.

Pelicanlake, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Pelican Rapids, a banking post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. on the Pelican River and on the Great Northern R. 20 miles N. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900 1033.

Pelican River, Minn. rises in Ottertail co. and enters the Red River of the North about 3 miles W. of Fergus Falls. It is the outlet of Pelican Lake and several other small lakes.

Peling, piling' an island off the E. coast of Celebes. Length 50 miles. breadth 20 miles.

Peling, an island of the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Korea.

Peling Mountains, a range in the W. part of China, province of Kan-su. S. of the upper Huang ho valley.

Pelion, Mount, a mountain on the coast of Thessaly rising to a height of 3368 feet. Its principal summit now bears the name of Plesidit. It figured with the not distant Ossa in Greek mythology.

Pélissanne, pé-lé-sán, a small town of France, in Bonheur-du-Rhône 15 miles WNW of Aix.

Pella, pé-lá, a village of northern Italy in the province of Novara, on the W. bank of the Lake of Orta, beautifully situated among vines, chestnuts, and walnuts.

Pella, an ancient town of Macedonia, about 20 miles W. of the mouth of the Axios (Vardar) in the Thermaic Gulf. It is noted as the birthplace of Alexander the Great and was the last capital of the Macedonian kings. Some remains of it exist.

Pella, a banking city of Marion co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 47 miles ESE of Des Moines. Pella contains the Central University of Iowa (Baptist) which was organized in 1854, and has manufactures of tile, tank wagons, and straw-stackers. Pop. in 1900 2321.

Pella, a post-village of Wise co. Tex. The banking point is Alford. Pop. 200.

Pella, a post-village in Telle township (town) Shawano co. Wis. about 40 miles NNW of Appleton. The town is drained by the Embarras River. Pop. of the town in 1900 430.

Pell City, a banking post-town of St. Clair co. Ala. on the Birmingham and Atlantic and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 99 (largely increased since the census).

Pellegrue, pé-lig-ryé, a small town of France, in Gironde 32 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Pellertun, Le, a town of France. See La Palluza.

Pellestrina, pé-lé-stré-ná (medieval Polcestrina) a narrow lagoon island in the Adriatic Sea, S. of Venice. It contains a town of the same name.

Pellow, Cape, the N. point of North Island, Sir Edward Pellow group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.

Pellow Islands (Sir Edward) a group of Australia near the SW coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, Southwest Island, North Island, Center Island and Vanderlin Island.

Pellonia, a post-station of Massac co. Ill.

Pellston, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. Pop. 65.

Pellville, a post-town of Hancock co. Ky. 19 miles NE of Owenboro. Pop. in 1900 145.

Pelly Banks, Fort, a former station of Canada, in the Yukon district, near the source of the Pelly River. In about lat. 62° 30' N.

Pelly River, Yukon district, Canada, rises in the Pelly Mountains (5000-7000 feet elevation?), in about lat. 61° 50' N. lon. 131° W. It flows generally NW, in a valley cut into the upland plateau region joining the Yukon at Fort Selkirk. In lat. 62° 45' N. By some geographers the confluence is said to be that of the Pelly and Lewis, to form the Yukon.

Peloponnesus, Greece. See MOREA.

Pelorum Promontorium See Cape Faro.

Pelorus Sound, an inlet of South Island, New Zealand on the S. side of Cook Strait. Length, 25 miles.

Pelotas, pé-ló-tás or São Francisco de Paula, a town in Rio Grande do Sul, 20 miles NW of the town of Rio Grande do Sul. It has a trade in cattle, cattle-products, and soap,

and is largely engaged in the preservation of beef. Pop. about 25,000 (?)

Pelplin, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Danzig, circle of Diörschen. It is the seat of the bishop of Culm and has a medieval cathedral, recently restored. Pop. in 1900 3400.

Pelusiensis, a city of ancient Egypt, situated at the E. end of the delta, where the Pelusiac branch of the Nile emptied into the sea. Its scanty remains are E. of Lake Menzaleh near the village of Tineh.

Pelvoux, pé-lé-voo' a mountain of southeastern France in the Pelvoux group of the Catinian Alps and between the departments of Hautes Alpes and Isère. Lat. 44 58' N. Altitude 12 970 feet. It is surpassed by four other summits of the same group, the loftiest, the Barre des Écrins attaining 15 422 ft.

Pelzer, a post-station of Warwick co. Ind.

Pelzer, a banking post-village of Anderson co., S. C. on the Southern R. 20 miles NE of Anderson. It has cotton, cotton seed oil, and phosphate manufactures. Pop. about 4000.

Pemadumcook, a lake of very irregular shape in the E. part of Piscataquis co. Me. It is traversed by the Pemadumcook River below Chamcook Lake.

Pem'equid, a post village of Lincoln co. Me. near the sea and about 18 miles E. of Bath. An English colony was planted on Pemadumcook Point, near this village about 1650. Pop. about 200.

Pemquid Beach, a post village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Danvers. Pop. about 200.

Pemba, pé-mbá, an island of the E. coast of Africa, lying NE. of Zanzibar. It belongs to the British protectorate of Zanzibar included in Brit. E. & A. Africa. Area, 250 sq. m. It produces gum, rubber. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Pemberton, a town of England in Lancashire 2 miles SW of Wigan. Pop. in 1901 21 664, engaged in the cotton and iron industries. It is a mining city.

Pemberton, a post borough of Burlington co. N. J. on Ramapo Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania and High Point R. 6 miles E. of Mount Holly. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 11.

Pemberton, a township of Burlington co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1493.

Pemberton, a post village of Shelby co. Ohio on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles E. of Sidney. Pop. about 300.

Pemberton, a post hamlet of Richmond co. Va. on the James River 40 miles above Richmond.

Pemberville, a banking post village of Wood co. Ohio on the Portage River and on the Blakely Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines. 13 miles S. of Toledo. It has grist-mills and planing mills etc. and is in an oil region. Pop. in 1900 1091.

Pembise, pé-mé-sé, a county in the NE part of North Dakota, bordering on Minnesota has an area of 1154 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and also drained by the Teton and Tiesias rivers. Capital Pembina. Pop. in 1900 14 324. In 1900 11 369.

Pembise, a post-station of Baxter co. Ark.

Pembla, a post village of Menominee co., Mich. The banking point is Vermilion. Pop. 150.

Pembla, a banking post city capital of Pembina co. N. Dak. on the Red River of the North at the mouth of the Pembina River and on the Northern Pacific R. opposite St. Vincent, Minn. It ships grain. Pop. in 1900 929.

Pembina Lake is in the N. part of North Dakota about 5 miles from the S. boundary of Canada. Length about 14 miles. Its outlet is the Pembina River.

Pembina River rises in Pembina Lake touches at several points the northern boundary of North Dakota, and enters the Red River of the North at the NW extremity of Minnesota.

Pembina, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Mich. Pop. 200.

Pembrey, a soap rt. of Carmarthenshire, Wales near Llanelly. It has tin and copper smelting works. Pop. in 1901 4798.

Pembridge, a small town of England on of Hereford, on the Arrow 4 miles NW of Woolley.

Pembroke, pé-m-brók, or **Pembrokehire**, pé-m-brók-shir, a county of Wales constituting the SW extremity of the country having W. and N. St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea and S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 628 sq. m. Surface in the NE mountainous, the highest point being about 1750 feet above the sea elsewhere undulating. The coast is bold and deeply indented. Chief towns are Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford Haven the last

named being one of the finest in Europe. The soil in some parts is very fertile. The principal crops are oats, barley and potatoes. Anthracite coal and lead are mined. The fisheries are valuable. Chief towns are Haverfordwest (the capital), Milford Haven, Pembroke and Tenby. The county as such sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 88,749.

Pembroke, a seaport of Wales, in the co. of Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven 42 miles W of Swan sea. It is principally notable for the remains of Pembroke castle, externally one of the finest ruins in Wales with an imposing gateway, great hall, and Norman keep, and a remarkable subterranean cavern. Another object of great interest is the fine, though roofless Monks' Priory. The industry of the town is practically confined to the large government dockyard at Pembroke Dock, formerly Peter 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1901 15,853.

Pembroke, a southeastern suburb of Dublin.
Pembroke, pén brók, a banking post-village of Bryan co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line, 33 miles W of Savannah. Pop. about 350.

Pembroke, a banking post-town of Christian co. Ky. on the Louis and Nashville R. 16 miles SE of Hopkinsville. It has tobacco-industries etc. Pop. in 1900 654.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town) Washington co. Me. 20 miles S by E of Calais on the Washington County R. It has sardine-packing industries. The town borders on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900 1652.

Pembroke, a post-township (town) and village of Plymouth co. Mass. about 25 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. in 1900 1240 of the village, about 400.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town) Merrimack co. N. H. on the Merrimack River near the mouth of the Sacoek 14 miles SE of Concord. The town contains a larger village, named Sacoek. Pop. of the town in 1900 3153.

Pembroke, a post-village of Pembroke township (town) Genesee co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 45 miles WSW of Rochester. Pop. abt. 300 of the town in 1900 2425.

Pembroke, a post-village of Giles co. Va. 112 miles W by N of Lynchburg. Pop. 300.

Pembroke, a banking post-town and outport of Ontario, capital of the co. of Kennewick on Allumet Lake, an extension of the Ottawa River and on the Canada Atlantic R. 15 miles NW of Kennewick. It has manufactures of excelsior, wooden and flour mills etc. The Muskum River which flows through the town affords water power. Pop. in 1901 6150.

Pembroke, Cape, on the S coast of Southampton Island, Hudson Bay.

Pembroke Dock, Wales. See PENBROCK.

Pembrokehire, Wales. See PEMBROKESHIRE.

Pemigewasset, pén e-jé-wá-set, a river of New Hampshire, rises among the White Mountains in Grafton co. runs S to Plymouth, and a few miles below this place unites with the Winnepesaukee to form the Merrimack River.

Pemiscot, a lake near the SE extremity of Missouri, scarcely 2 miles from the Mississippi River. It communicates with the White River by a short outlet. Length about 18 miles.

Pemiscot, a southeastern county of Missouri borders on Arkansas. Area, 507 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital Caruthersville. Pop. in 1890 10,775. In 1900, 12,111.

Pemmaguet, Me. See PENNAQUIT.

Pempelfort, pén pel-foat, a former village of Prussia, now part of Düsseldorf.

Pemuco, pá-moo'co, a village of Chile province of Nuble, 35 miles S by E of Chillán. Pop. 1800.

Pemablanca, a post-village of Bernabille co. N. Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Pemasecok, Merrimack co. N. H. on the Horton and Maine R. 4 miles NW of Concord of which it is a post-substation. It has cotton and woolen mills, manufactures of axes, etc.

Pemasseli, pá-ná-fé-él, a town of Portugal province of Minho, on the Tamega, 19 miles ENE of Oporto. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5085.

Pemasseli, pén yá-fé-él, a town of Spain province and 20 miles ESE of Valladolid, near the confluence of the Douro and Duro. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4408.

Pemassor, pén yá-fór, a town of Spain 43 miles ENE of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. about 3500.

Pemassor, a town of Chile, province and about 23 miles SW of the city of Santiago. Pop. about 1500.

Pemalona, a post-village of Kingman co. Kan. Pop. 80.

Pemalorda, pén yá-lor-da, a town of Spain in Estremadura, province of Badajoz. Pop. about 2000.

Penalva d'Alva, pá-ná-vá dá-vá, a commune of Portugal in Beira, 20 miles ENE of Coimbra.

Penamoor, pá-ná-má-moor, a town of Portugal in Beira 23 miles NE of Castello Branco. Pop. about 2500.

Pén'ang', a British possession one of the Straits Settlements. It consists of the island of Penang or Pinang (native, *Pulo Pinang* or *Arca Island*) off the W coast of the Malay Peninsula, Province Wellesley, on the opposite shore of the main land and the district called the Dindings. The island is situated in about lat. 5° 30' N and lon. 100° 20' E and is separated from the Malay Peninsula by a channel from 2 to 10 miles across. Length 14 miles. Area, 107 sq. m. area of the settlement 270 sq. m. The surface of the island is densely wooded and highly picturesque. It is mountainous in the N elsewhere level or undulating. The climate is healthy in spite of the high temperature. Pepper, coconuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee and sugar are the principal vegetable products. Tin is found at the base of the mountains. The exports from the settlement of Penang in 1902 amounted to 278,449,000. The chief articles of export are tin, pepper, rice, and sugar. The capital is George Town (itself often called *Penang*) which has an excellent harbor, an arsenal, good barracks, and civil, leper and convict hospitals. Pop. of the settlement in 1901 248,207 mainly Malays and Chinese.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte, pén yá-rán dá dá brá-há-mon-tá, a town of Spain province and 27 miles SB of Salamanca. Pop. (commune) about 4250.

Pen Argyll (ar'gil) a banking post-borough of Northampton co. Va. on the Lehigh and New England the Bangor and Portland and other railroads 27 miles N of 1st Lebanon. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900 2754.

Penarth, a parish seaport, and bathing resort of Wales in Glamorganshire, at the mouth of the Taff 3 miles from Cardiff. It has extensive docks, a fine esplanade and pleasure gardens. Pop. in 1901 14,223.

Peñas, Cape (Sp. *Cabo de Peñas*, ká-o dá péo yás---), Cape of Looker, a headland of Spain on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 41' N. lon. 10° 53' W.

Peñas, Cape, on the NE coast of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 53° 50' S.

Peñasco, a post-village of Taos co. N. Mex. 18 miles (direct) SSW of Taos, on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R. Pop. 150.

Peñas de San Pedro, pén yás dá-sán pá-dro, a town of Spain 12 miles SEW of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Peñas, Gulf of, on the W coast of Chile in lat. 47° 30' S.

Penawawa, a post-station of Whitman co. Wash.

Penbrook, a post-borough of Dunfries co. Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1900 864.

Pencaider, a hundred of Newcastle co. Del. Pop. 1999.

Penne, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R.

Pence, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Linley. Pop. 450.

Penchant, pén á-bant, a bayou of Louisiana flows NW from Terrebonne parish into Bayou Chene.

Penco, a town of Chile on the Bay of Concepción a few miles NE of the town of Concepción. Pop. about 2000. Here the town of Concepción once stood.

Pen'cord', a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. and on the Schuylkill River opposite Wissahickon station, Philadelphia. Here are extensive iron and bridge works. Pop. about 300.

Pendarvia, a post-station of Wayne co. Ga. 30 miles NNW of Brunswick.

Pend d'Oreille, Idaho. See PEND D'OREILLE.

Pendennis Castle, England in Cornwall on the S side of the entrance of Falmouth Harbor on a height 300 feet above the sea. It was built by Henry VIII.

Pender, a county in the E part of North Carolina, is drained by the Northeast Cape Fear River. Area, 883 sq. m. Capital Burgaw. Pop. in 1890 12,514. In 1900 13,381.

Pender, a banking post-town, capital of Thurston co. Neb. on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 83 miles NW by N of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 943.

Pendergrass, a post-town of Jackson co. Ga. on the Gainesville Midland R. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. in 1900 233.

Penderry, a hamlet of Wales, near Swansea.

Pendle Hill, England in Lancashire, 2 miles from Clitheroe. Height above the sea 1800 feet.

Pendleton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles WNW of Manchester. It is a suburb of Salford and has

cellulose and manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. in 1901 about 75,000

Pendleton, a county in the N part of Kentucky has an area of 255 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ohio River and intersected by the Licking River. Capital Falmouth. Pop. in 1890 16,448; in 1900 14,947

Pendleton, a county in the E part of West Virginia, has an area of 707 sq m. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River and by the North and South Forks of the same Branch. The surface is mountainous, having the main chain of the Alleghany Mountains and also Jackson's Mountain. Capital Franklin. Pop. in 1890 8711 in 1900 9187

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Deane co. Ark.
Pendleton, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind. on Fall Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 28 miles ENE of Indianapolis. It has glass-works and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1612.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Ky. 23 miles NE of Louisville

Pendleton, a post-village of Warren co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 64 miles W by N of St. Louis. Pop. 190

Pendleton, a post-village in Pendleton township (town) Niagara co. N. Y. on Tonawanda Creek and on the Erie Canal, about 13 miles WNE of Buffalo. Pop. about 235 of the town in 1900 1384.

Pendleton, a post-town of Northampton co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 84.

Pendleton, a banking post-town capital of Umatilla co. Oregon near the Blue Mountains and 231 miles E of Portland on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. and the Washington and Columbia River R. It has woolen and flour-mills, machine-shops, manufactures of barometers, etc. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 4460.

Pendleton, a banking post-town of Anderson co. S. C. on the Blue Ridge R. 133 miles WNW of Columbia. It has cotton mills and phosphate-works. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Pendleton, or **Pendleton's**, a post-station of Louisa co. Va., 35 miles NW of Richmond

Pendleton Center, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y. 6 miles SW of Lockport.

Pendleton Hill, a post-village of New London co. Conn. about 14 miles E. by N of Norwich. Pop. 70

Pendleton's River, Ga. enters the Great Ogeechee River in Tatnall co. 7 miles W of Reidsville.

Pendletonville, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. The banking point in Temple. Pop. about 208

Pend Oreille, a river (Fr. *proprement dit*) or *Kul'-lupel'm*, a lake in the northern part of Idaho, is an expansion of Clark's River (or the Clark Fork of the Columbia), near lat. 49° N. It is about 35 miles long and 6 miles wide.

Penedo, *pa-ná* de a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles SW of Alagoas, on the São Francisco River. 30 miles from its mouth at the head of ocean navigation. It has an export trade in hides, rice, cotton, etc. Pop. about 12,000

Pemella, *pa-né* lá, a small town of Portugal in Beira, on the Douro, 16 miles SE of Coimbra.

Pemetangulebene, *pen-é-lang gbe-shem* a post-town and export of Ontario, co. of Simcoe on an inlet of Lake Huron, 22 miles NNW of Barrie, on the Grand Trunk R. It contains the Ontario Reformatory Prison and has saw and lumber mills, manufactures of leather etc. It is a port of entry. Pop. in 1901 2422

Pemsa, the ancient name of the SALAMYNIA.

Pemfield a post-town of Greene co., Ga. 80 miles E by S of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 373

Pemfield, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 260

Pemfield, a post-township of Calhoun co. Mich. Pop. in 1900 1049

Pemfield, a post-village in Pendleton township (town), Monroe co. N. Y. on Irondequoit Creek, about 8 miles E by S of Rochester on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It manufactures paper. Pop. about 425 of the town in 1900, 2367

Pemfield, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Black River about 22 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. about 130

Pemfield, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 80 miles W of Lock Haven. Pop. about 750. It has lumbering- and coal-mining industries.

Penge, *penj*, a municipality of Surrey England, a southeastern suburb of London. It adjoins Sydenham. Pop. in 1901 22 460

Penguin, a seaport town of Tasmania, 60 miles NW of Launceston. Pop. in 1900 330

Pemba, *pen yá*, a village of Brazil, on the E shore of the island of Ilha de Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia.

Penhook, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.
Peniche, *pi-né-ohá*, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, about 20 miles S of Lisbon. Pop. about 2600

Penick, a post-station of Marion co. Ky., 6 miles E of Lebanon.

Penicnik, *pen-é-ké-ék*, a small town of Scotland, co. and 18 miles S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. It has paper-mills.

Peniel, a post-hamlet of Roane co. W. Va. 40 miles E. by E of Parkersburg

Penishough, an *seimse* in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 4½ miles from Jedburgh, and 774 feet in height. It is crowned by a Waterloo column

Penig, *pa-né*, a town of Saxony 23 miles SSE of Leipzig, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1900 7108, engaged in the textile and iron industries and the manufacture of paper agricultural machinery, etc.

Penikese, or **Pennequese**, *pen-é-keese*, an inlet of Massachusetts, in Buzzard Bay, SE of New Bedford, has an area of about 190 acres. Here was located the Agassiz school of natural history

Penineola, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 879

Penisente, *pen-é-é-é-é*, a town and old fortress of Spain province and 38 miles NE of Castellón de la Plana. It is perched on a rock rising 230 feet above the Mediterranean and connected with the main-land only by a narrow strip of mud. Pop. (commune) about 3000

Penistone, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire England 8 miles from Barnsley. It has coal- and steel-industries. Pop. in 1901 3073

Penjab *Pen-Penjab*

Penjakent, or **Penjakand**, a town of Russian Tartaria, on the Zerkashan about 35 miles E of Samarkand. Pop. about 4800

Penjame, *pen-é-mo*, a town of Mexico, state and 48 miles SW of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900 8202

Penjden, an *oasis*, with several villages of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaspia, about 110 miles S by E of Merv on the Murghab River

Penkridge, a town of England 6 miles S of Stafford on the Peak an affluent of the Trent. Pop. about 2500

Penkan, *pen-é-é-é* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles W of Stettin. Pop. about 2000

Penllyn, *pen-lin* a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 17 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. 100

Penma'm, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, 12 miles NW of Newport.

Penmaenmawr, *pen-má-en-máw* a mountain of Wales, co. of Gwynedd 4 miles by rail W of Conway Height, 1560 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications. At the foot of the mountain is the watering place of Penmaenmawr. Pop. in 1901 3563.

Penmar'v, a post-village and resort of Franklin co. Pa. on the Maryland frontier and on the Western Maryland R. 71 miles from Baltimore. Elevation 1200 feet.

Penmar'v's, *pen-má-ek* (Breton *pron pen-má-ek*) a village of France, in Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic Ocean, called *Pointe de Penmar'v* 16 miles SW of Quimper. It is situated in the wildest part of the coast of Brittany. There was an important town here at the close of the Middle Ages, the ruins of whose churches remain.

Penn, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., about 20 miles ENE of Niles, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 200

Penn, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3407

Penn, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1164

Penn, a township of Butler co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1712

Penn, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 830

Penn, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 608.

Penn, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 840

Penn, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1448

Penn, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 922

Penn, a post-berough and township of Lancaster co., Pa. about 16 miles N of the city of Lancaster, on the Pennsylvania R. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. in 1900 763 of the township 2128

Penn, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Penn, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Penn, a township of Snyder co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1263.

Penn, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1321. See also *Pen-Penjab*

Penn, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. Pop. 80

Pennabill, *pen-é-bill* a town of Italy, 30 miles WNW of Urbino, near the right bank of the Marecchia.

It is in the old district of Montefiore. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3242.

Pennabatchee Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River near Drayton in Dooly co.

Pennar, pen-ner' or **Pennar**, a river of India, which rises in Mysore and flows through Madras in a generally E. direction, emptying into the Bay of Bengal at short distance below Malacca. Length, about 550 miles.

Pennar, Pennar, or **Pennair**, a river of India, which rises in Mysore and traverses Madras in a SE direction emptying into the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore. Length, about 250 miles.

Pennantier, pen nã te-ä', a town of France, in Aude, 3 miles NW of Carcassonne. Pop. about 1000.

Penne, pen, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne 6 miles ESE of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Penne, a village of France, in Tarn on the left bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles NW of Gaillac.

Penne, pen nã (anc. *Penna*) a town of Italy, provinces and 23 miles SE of Teramo, at the foot of the Gran Sasso d'Italia. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 4337 (commune, 10,394).

Pennellville, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 20 miles SE of Oswego. It has cheese and canning factories. Pop. 200.

Pennellton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. The banking point is McRae. Pop. 100.

Pennfield, Clearfield co. Pa. See **PENFIELD**.

Pennfield, a post-village of Charlotte co. New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Southern Line. The banking point is St. John. Pop. about 600.

Penn Forest, a township of Carbon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 484.

Penngrove, a post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Petaluma.

Penngrove, a banking post-borough of Salem co. N.J., on the Delaware River opposite Wilmington Del. and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has a cannery etc., and is a shipping point and resort. Pop. in 1900 1828.

Pennhall, a post-village of Center co. Pa., about 15 miles SE of Bellefonte. Pop. about 200.

Pennick, a post-village of Glynn co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Pennine Alps, a division of the Alps on the borders of Switzerland and Italy adjoining on the N the valley of the Rhone, and lying between the Bernese Alps on the N the Lepontine Alps on the E and the Graian Alps on the SW. They are chiefly included in the canton of Valais and contain many of the most imposing summits of Europe (the Mischabelhorn 14,943 feet, Matterhorn, 14,788 ft. Weisshorn, 14,664 ft. Breithorn, 13,685 ft. and Monte Rose, 15,217 ft.). They abut upon the Mont Blanc group on the SW. The famous Zermatt region is included in this division of the Alps.

Pennine Chain (or **Range**) a highland tract in England, extending N and S from the vicinity of the river Tyne, in Northumberland, to Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The highest summit in the N is Cross-Fell, in Cumberland (2950 feet) in the middle portion Wharfedale, in Yorkshire (2414 ft.), in the S Kinder Scout part of the so-called Peak, in Derbyshire (2088 ft.). The Pennine Chain is connected by a low ridge with the highlands of the Lake District.

Pennington, a county in the SW part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 2590 sq. m. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. Capital Rapid City. Pop. in 1890 6540 in 1900 6010.

Pennington, a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala. The banking point is Dismore. Pop. about 250.

Pennington, a post-borough of Mercer co. N.J. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 8 miles N of Trenton. It contains the Pennington Seminary. Pop. in 1900 733.

Pennington, a post village of Trinity co. Tex. 13 miles ENE of Levelland. Pop. about 250.

Pennington, a post-village of Price co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Pennington Gap, a banking post-town of Lee co., Va. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 7 miles NE of Jonesville. Pop. in 1900 399.

Pennington Point, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., about 11 miles S of Bushnell.

Pennine, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. near the W boundary of the state, about 23 miles W by N of Meadville. Pop. 180.

Pennock, a post-village of Kandiyohi co. Minn. Pop. 80.

Pennora, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. about 250.

Pennsboro, a banking post-town of Blitchco. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 43 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Pennsburg, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Parkersburg R. 25 miles NW of Norrisstown. It has cigar and other industries and the Parkersburg Seminary. Pop. in 1900 1032.

Pennsburg, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 709.

Penn's Creek, Pa. rises in Center co. and enters the Susquehanna River 5 miles below Sunbury. It is about 75 miles long.

Penna Creek, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. 18 miles SW of Lewisburg. Pop. about 275.

Pennedale, a post-village of Lyncoming co. Pa. on the Williamsport and North Branch R. The banking point is Muncy. Pop. 200.

Penn's Grove, Salem co. N.J. See **PENNSGROVE**.

Penna Manor, a post-hamlet of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Bristol.

Penna Park, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 24 miles NNE of Philadelphia. Pop. 150.

Penna Station, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 600. It has iron-pipe industries.

Pennsville, a post-village of Salem co. N.J. on the Delaware River, opposite Newcastle, Del., and about 33 miles SW of Camden. It has a cannery. Pop. about 400.

Pennsville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 28 miles WNW of Marietta. Pop. 250.

Pennsville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles N of Connellsville. It has coke-works. Pop. 225.

Pennsville, Lyncoming co. Pa. See **PENNSVILLE**.

Pennsylvania, one of the North Atlantic States of the American Union is bounded N by Lake Erie and New York E by New York and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and W by West Virginia and Ohio. Its northern line follows the parallel of 42° N lat. except in the extreme W (where it borders on Lake Erie) while the southern boundary is constituted almost entirely by 'Mason and Dixon's Line' lat. 39° 43' N. The Delaware River forms the eastern boundary for its full length. Pennsylvania is called the Keystone State because it was the seventh or central one in order of the original thirteen states. Area of the land-surface, 44,986 sq. m. of the overlying waters, 230 sq. m. Maximum length, E and W 305 miles breadth 163 miles.

The face of the country is exceedingly varied. A most conspicuous feature is presented by the parallel ranges of mountains belonging to the Appalachian system and having a quite uniform direction from NE to SW. The principal ridges or chains of this system beginning on the eastern side, are the Blue Ridge (or South Mountain) conforming tectonically to the Highlands of the Hudson the Blue (North or Kittatinny) Mountain which extends from the Delaware Water Gap to the Maryland boundary a few miles S of Mercersburg and the various ridges lying westward, which constitute the main mass of the Alleghenies and represent the identical orographic features of the states lying to the south. The inner ridges in the W N and NE develop into a nearly flat-topped plateau-surface, the Alleghany Plateau, which in places breaks off in a bold escarpment towards the east and continues northward into the plateau of south-central New York. The most prominent individualized feature of this plateau (which with a general elevation of 1000-2000 feet, occupies the major part of the western section of the state) is the Pocono Mountain in the NE section of the state, which represents in part the eroded plateau of the Catskill Mountains. The Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountain which in a number of marked depressions or gaps permits of the passage through it of the Delaware Lehigh Schuylkill, Swatara, and Susquehanna rivers, is the correspondent of the Shawangunk Mountains of New York and attains elevations perhaps nowhere much exceeding 2400 ft. Prominent summits are Mount Minsi (about 1500 ft.) and Tammany the latter in New Jersey which guard the passage of the Delaware River through the picturesque Delaware Water Gap. The names of subordinate mountain-groups or sections are Manch Chunk Sharp, Locust, Buck, Mahanoy, Shamokin, Catwallow, Bear, Beaver Meadow, Newcock, Tuscarora, and the more westerly Sliding Broad Top, Bald Eagle, Brush, Dunning's, Main Alleghany Laurel (the most westerly of the prominent ridges) and Savage mountains. The Shawnee, Shickelminny and Wyoming mountains enclose the Leokwanna coal field. Most of the ranges between the Sharp and the Wyoming mountains lie in or traverse the anthracite region NW of Philadelphia. In the Alleghany Mountains we encounter a complex succession of remarkably uniform, low narrow and level-topped, chiefly sandstone, mountains or ridges separated by narrow valleys, floored with limestone and shales, and cross-

ing the whole state. While the loftiest summit has perhaps not yet been determined, it appears that no elevation much exceeds 3000 ft., and it is doubtful if even this altitude is anywhere attained. There is no marked dominating mountain-peak. A large portion of the state is still forest-land, but the exceedingly fertile valleys, such as the Cumberland Valley (between the South and North mountains) Lebanon Valley Wyoming Valley and the valleys of the Susquehanna and Monongahela, have placed Pennsylvania among the leading agricultural states of the Union. The southeastern triangle of the state, which is traversed by outliers of the Appalachian Mountains, forming the North and South Valley Hills the heights of Chestnut Hill Bryn Mawr etc., is largely an agricultural region and contains the fertile Chester Montgomery and Lancaster valleys.

Rivers etc.—The principal rivers are the Delaware (navigable for large ships to Philadelphia and for smaller steamcraft to Trenton) the chief tributaries, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, both affording slack water navigation, the Susquehanna (formed by the union of the East or North and West Branches) which is adapted to the fishing of rapids and arks and whose banks have been canalized, the Juniata the main tributary of the Susquehanna, the Ohio whose constituent streams are the Allegheny and Monongahela and the Lackawanna, Conemaugh, and Venango tributary streams of secondary importance. The Ohio and its main head-streams afford a great deal of navigation during good stages of water. There are no large lakes in the state and nearly all the bodies of water entitled to this name are glacial lakes and occur in the region of past glaciation. In this section in the NE part of the state, we found a number of highly picturesque waterfalls (Berkhill Dingman's, Ravennockhill Sawkill).

Geology and Minerals.—With the exception of restricted areas in the SE where a belt of Triassic shales and sandstones extends from NE to SW and where in close proximity to the Delaware River there would also appear to be deposits of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, the entire state belongs basically to the Archæan and Paleozoic periods of geological time, the rocks of oldest age (apart from the very ancient South Mountain) lying almost at the extreme SE (Delaware, Philadelphia, and Berks co.). The immediately succeeding valleys are chiefly Silurian. Beyond this all the formations to the Permian we meet with. In mineral wealth Pennsylvania stands in the very first rank among the states, a rank which the occupies chiefly in reason of the abundance, accessibility and practical usefulness of her stores of coal, iron, petroleum and natural gas. The production of coal about equals that mined by all the other states of the Union collectively. The output of anthracite in 1903 was 1,406,668 short tons valued at \$152,636,448 of bituminous coal 103,117,178 tons valued at \$131,352,769. The quantity of iron ore mined in 1901 was 1,040,684 long tons (largely from the Cornwall-Lebanon magnetite region) but in 1903 the product was only 644,899 tons. In the yield of iron ore Pennsylvania has been far outstripped by Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama, and the iron-furnaces in the state now obtain most of their ore from the Lake Superior mines. The production of crude petroleum in 1903 was 11,355,150 barrels valued at \$13,170,881. There has been a marked decrease in production for many years. Other mined or quarried mineral products are serpentine, white marble, siliceous chromite iron nickel zinc ore, galena, and cerussite. The anthracites are found in long narrow basins, disposed mainly in three fields,—the Schuylkill and Mingo Hill field, the Schuylkill Mahanoy and Lehigh basins and the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal field. Beyond what is sometimes known as the Main Allegheny ridge are found the great bituminous coal-fields which cover a very large part of the state. Coal does not occur in the southeastern counties. Most of the petroleum of the state has its source in or is obtained from strata of Devonian age, the counties of Venango, Butler McKean Washington and Clarion furnishing the greater part of the obtained supply. An important associated product is natural gas, which is obtained chiefly in Greene Washington Armstrong and Clarion co. The value of the product in 1903 was \$14,352,183—nearly half that of the entire product of the United States. Salt is produced extensively by evaporation from strong brines reached by artesian borings. The northern sections of the state are covered with glacial drift. Pennsylvania has a number of noted mineral springs, among which are those of Bedford, York, Doubting Gap, Ephrata, and Yellow Springs.

Climate.—Pennsylvania enjoys the general climate of the middle temperate regions, has a fairly abundant rainfall, and a temperature ordinarily exhibiting no particularly accentuated extremes of heat or cold. The mean temperature of January at Philadelphia is somewhat over 32° and that of July 76°, with extremes in summer (rare) of

105° and in winter of -6° (or -10°). A much more rigorous cold prevails in the mountain sections where -30° (or even more) is not rare. The average annual rainfall is for the entire state about 44 inches.

Agriculture, Forest Products.—Pennsylvania occupies a very prominent position as an agricultural state, and there is comparatively little land which might not be utilized. The Cumberland, Wyoming, and Lebanon valleys, the beautiful grain-producing and wool-growing counties of the SW, the admirable pastoral soils of the NW, the skillfully managed farms of Lancaster Chester Delaware, Montgomery Berks, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties and the limestone soils of most of the mountain-valleys, more than compensate for the acreage of waste lands. Pennsylvania excels in dairy and market-garden products, in wheat, Indian corn oats wool tobacco fruit, potatoes, hay live-stock and indeed in all the agricultural staples of the northern states. In 1900 the production of corn was 32,707,900 bushels valued at \$14,718,555 wheat, 20,261,334 bushels, valued at \$14,002,566, oats, 36,000,672 bushels, valued at \$11,400,263, rye, 4,418,299 bushels, buckwheat, 3,188,402 bushels, potatoes, 10,921,743 bushels, valued at \$3,768,526 and hay 2,612,561 tons valued at \$3,743,692. The state is a large producer of orchard fruits, and tobacco is a leading crop in York and Lancaster valleys. Pennsylvania ranks as one of the leading states in the lumber trade and furnishes large quantities of white pine, spruce, and hemlock. In the NE there are extensive beech forests. Oak of many species the sugar and other maples, ash, hickory elm tulip-tree, black and white walnut, and many other useful trees abound.

Manufactures etc.—In this department of industry the state holds the second place in the Union being surpassed by New York alone in the annual value of its products. The iron and steel industries, whose principal seats of activity are centered at Pittsburgh Allegheny, Westmoreland McKeesport, Johnstown Harrisburg Reading Scranton etc., outrank the use of any other state. In foundry and machine shop products Pennsylvania takes first position as it likewise does in textile manufactures and the manufacture of carpets. Pittsburgh is also one of the principal glass-making towns in the United States and turns out immense quantities of machinery castings nails hardware etc. Philadelphia as one of the world's great manufacturing centres has a great variety of industries. Its vast ship-building yards and locomotive works give it a unique position among the industrial centres of the western world. Chester is also an important seat of the ship-building industry.

The values of some of the leading industries of the state in 1900 were iron and steel \$434,445,200 products of rolling mills and steel works, \$392,588,174, textiles \$158,783,087 foundry and machine-shop products, \$121,292,440 blast-furnace products, \$101,675,467 leather \$35,615,909 cars (with repairs etc.) \$62,326,091 flour and other grist-mill products \$76,630,423 liquors \$34,520,348 petroleum refining \$34,971,766 sugar and molasses refining \$36,163,917 clothing \$35,083,623 tobacco \$33,365,912 glass, \$22,011,130 lumber and timber products \$35,740,965 saw and planing mill products \$16,736,830 boots and shoes \$13,253,935 paper and pulp \$12,267,900.

The Delaware River affords a channel of commerce deep enough for ships of the largest class and Philadelphia in that river is one of the principal seats in the United States of foreign and coastwise trade. Philadelphia, Erie, and Pittsburgh are ports of entry.

Railroads.—The Switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, opened in 1826 was followed by a number of other coal roads, and in 1834 the Philadelphia and Columbia R. (62 miles) and the Portage R. (36 miles) were opened having been built at the expense of the state. In 1835 there were 266 miles of railroad in the state in 1846 840 miles in 1856 1240 miles in 1860 2598 miles in 1870 4656 miles in 1880 8243 miles, in 1890 8700 miles and in 1900 10,400 miles.

The canals of Pennsylvania, which formerly extended over more than 1000 miles, have been in greater part abandoned in consequence of the introduction of railroads.

Education.—Although Pennsylvania frames of government directed the establishment of public schools and the free education of the children of the poor was subsequently provided for by statute, the public-school system of Philadelphia did not come into operation until 1818, and the first common school law for the state was enacted in 1834. The leading educational institutions of the state are the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Western University of Pennsylvania, at Allegheny, Lafayette College, at Easton Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Haverford College, at Haverford Swarthmore College, at

Bwarthmore Bryn Mawr College (for women), at Bryn Mawr La Salle College, at Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, Washington and Jefferson College at Washington Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster Lincoln University (for colored) at Lincoln University There are in addition many professional and technical schools of high grade, and numerous normal and high schools and colleges.

Counties—Pennsylvania has 67 counties Adams Allegheny Armstrong Beaver Bedford Berks Blair Bradford Bucks Butler Cambria, Cameron, Carbon Chester Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford Cumberland Dauphin Delaware, Elk Erie Fayette Forest Franklin Fulton Greene, Huntingdon Indiana, Jefferson Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster Lawrence Lebanon Lehigh Luzerne, Lycoming McKees Mercer Mifflin Monroe, Montgomery Montour Northampton Northumberland Perry Philadelphia, Pike, Potter Schuylkill Snyder Somerset, Sullivan Susquehanna Tioga, Union Venango, Warren Washington Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York

The principal cities and boroughs are Philadelphia, the largest city in the state and the third in the Union (pop. in 1900 1,293,697) Pittsburgh (521,010) Allegheny adjoining Pittsburgh (129,996) Scranton (103,028) Reading (78,981) Erie (52,777) Wilkesbarre (51,721) Harrisburg, the capital (50,167), Lancaster (41,450) Altoona (38,975) Johnstown (30,936) Allentown (35,416) McKeesport (34,227) Chester (33,988) York (33,708), Williamsport (28,707) etc.

Government, etc.—The present constitution was adopted in 1873. The governor is chosen for a term of 4 years. The general assembly consists of a senate, limited to 50 members chosen for 4 years and a house of representatives chosen for 2 years. The state sends 12 representatives to the lower house of the national congress.

Population—In 1790 434,113 in 1800 602,365 in 1810 811,041 in 1820 1,047,507 in 1830 1,348,233 in 1840 1,724,033 in 1850 2,311,736 in 1860 2,906,215 in 1870 3,521,961 in 1880 4,263,691 in 1890 5,258,014 in 1900 6,363,115. The number of foreign-born in 1900 was 954,216 of whom, 156,845. The southeastern and central sections were to a considerable extent peopled by Germans of the Palatinate, whose language, now much modified, is still heard and is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

History—Pennsylvania was colonized by the Quakers under William Penn who obtained his patent as proprietor in 1681. His deputy arrived in that year with some settlers and found at Wissoco within the present limits of Philadelphia, a prosperous Swedish settlement. The city of Philadelphia was laid out in 1682 and in the same year Penn himself came to the colony and concluded a treaty with the Indians. The growth of the colony was rapid from the start, the Quaker settlers being reinforced by German Delaware (the Lower Counties) formed part of Pennsylvania and remained united with Pennsylvania down to the Revolution having however its own legislature after 1703. The Maryland line (Mason and Dixon's line) was established in 1763-67 and thus closed one intercolonial contest. Connecticut asserted a claim to a part of northern Pennsylvania and it was only after the massacre in the Wyoming Valley (1778) that the contention regarding this region was brought to a close. In 1774 the first Continental Congress met at Philadelphia. The Proprietary government came to an end in 1776 immediately after the Declaration of Independence, and a state government was organized. Pennsylvania was the scene of many important events during the Revolution. It was in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence was signed. In 1794 occurred the whiskey rebellion, which was suppressed without bloodshed. The battle of Gettysburg the turning point in the Civil War, was fought in this state in 1863.

Pennsylvania Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. about 120.

Pennsylvania, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles SSW of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Pennville, a banking post-town of Jay co. Ind. 12 miles NW of Portland on the Cincinnati, Bluffton and Chicago R. Pop. in 1906 773.

Pennville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Mo. about 54 miles NNE of Chillicothe.

Pennville, Lancaster co. Pa. See **PENNA**.
Penn Yan, a post-village, capital of Yates co. N.Y. is situated at the outlet and northern end of Kauka Lake, on the Northern Central and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 45 miles N by W of Elmira. It has manufactures of iron, tools, fruit-baskets and wine, and is the seat of Penn Yan Academy. Pop. in 1900 4569.

Pennypack (or Pennepack) Creek, in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, flows through the N. part of Philadelphia co. and enters the Delaware River near Holmesburg.

Penobscot, a river of Maine, rises in Somerset co., near the frontier of Canada, and runs eastward to Piscataquis co. where it expands into a long lake named Chebanoque. From this lake it runs southeastward into Penobscot co., expanding at the border into Pamedunook Lake beyond which it receives the Seboud River (or East Branch of the Penobscot). The upper part of the Penobscot River beyond the junction with the Sebouds or even from Mattawamkeag, is known as the West Branch. Below this mouth of the Sebouds its general direction is S. It intersects Penobscot co. forms the boundary between the cos. of Hancock and Waldo and enters Penobscot Bay a large inlet of the ocean. Its length is estimated at about 350 miles. The tide ascends to Bangor which is the largest town on this river and is about 60 miles from the sea. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor and for small steamboats above that place. This river is the channel of a large trade in lumber which is obtained on its banks.

Penobscot, a county of Maine, is near the middle of the state. Area, 3264 sq. m. It is intersected by the Penobscot River and also drained by the Piscataquis, Sebouds, Mattawamkeag and Kandakkeag rivers. The surface is uneven and is diversified with numerous lakes, among which are Sebouds, Mattawamkeag, Millinocket, and Twin lakes and extensive forests of pine, ash, oak, sugar maple, and other trees. Mount Katahdin is near the eastern border. Capital Bangor. Pop. in 1890 72,865 in 1900 78,245.

Penobscot, a post-village in Penobscot township (town) Hancock co. Me. on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay about 27 miles S of Bangor. The town is at the mouth of the Penobscot River and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900 1186.

Penobscot Bay, Me. is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends N. to Belfast and to the mouth of the Penobscot River. It is 30 miles long including the N. part called Belfast Bay and 20 miles wide. It encloses numerous islands and affords good harbors.

Penobscot, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. 51 miles from St. John. Pop. about 400.

Penola, a post-village of Caroline co. Va. 35 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 65.

Penomping. See **PENANG**.

Penon de Corón, pên yâ dá ko-n'n or Cerón, one of the Calamian Islands, Philippines, S of the E. part of Buruanga. It is not fertile, but it yields coconuts, rice, etc. honey from its forests, edible bird's-nests, and balata. Corón the chief settlement, is on the N. side.

Penón de la Gomera, pên yân dá lá go-má rá, or Vélez (vá lèth) de la Góccera, a fortified Spanish inlet in the Mediterranean 60 miles SE of Cádiz near the coast of Morocco, one of the so-called Franchises used as convict stations.

Peñón del Realie, a mountain of Mexico, in the state of Tlaxcala. Altitude, about 11,000 feet.

Penonomé, a town of the republic of Panama 80 miles SW of the town of Panama, in a coffee and cacao region. Pop. (district) 15,000.

Penpont, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles NNW of Dumfries on the River. In the parish are numerous Roman antiquities.

Penrhyn (or Tongarewa) Island, an island belonging to Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° 8' S. Lon. 157° 35' W.

Penrhyn, Port, Wales. See **PORT PENRHYN**.

Penrith, a town of England co. of Cumberland situated in a beautiful valley 15 miles SSE of Carlisle. It has ruins of an old castle and a venerable monument known as the Grant's Grave. Pop. in 1901 9189.

Penrith, a post-village of Hancock co. W. Va. The banking point is New Cumberland. Pop. 200.

Penrith, a municipal township of New South Wales, 34 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 4600.

Penrod, a post-town of Muhlenberg co. Ky. Pop. in 1900 80.

Penroac, a village of Whitesides co. Ill. Pop. 60.

Penroac, a post-station of Augusta co. Va.

Penryn, a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth harbor and almost adjoining Falmouth on the NW. Pop. in 1901, 3190.

Penryn, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles from Alabaster Cave. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. 175.

Penryn, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Cornwall and the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Manheim. Pop. 200.

Penza, a town and government of Russia. See **PENZA**.

Pensacola, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Escambia co., Fla. on the N. shore of Pensacola Bay, about 12 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 50 miles (direct) SE. of Mobile, on the Louisville and Nashville (Pensacola division) and the Pensacola, Alabama and Tennessee Rrs. It has a deep harbor which is one of the safest in the Gulf of Mexico. The entrance to it is defended by Forts Pickens, McRae, and Barrancas. Pensacola has large grain-elevators and an extensive shipping trade in ship-lumber fish hides, wool cotton and naval-stores. Among its more notable public buildings are the federal building, state armory and opera-house. Pop. in 1886 6845 in 1890 11 750 in 1900 17 747 The Pensacola navy yard is at Warrington, 7 miles to seaward of the town.

Pensacola, a post-village of Yancey co., N. C. 35 miles NNW of Marion. Pop 150

Pensacola Bay, Fla. an inlet which extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Santa Rosa co. It is landlocked and forms a safe harbor. It is sheltered and partly separated from the gulf by Santa Rosa Island. The city of Pensacola is on its N. side.

Penuaukeee, pen-aw'-kee, a small river of Wisconsin enters Green Bay about 4 miles S of Oconto

Penuaukeee, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. in Penuaukeee township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and on Green Bay at the mouth of the Penuaukeee River 5 miles SW of Oconto. Pop. of the town in 1900 1768.

Penuauken, pen-aw'-ken, Camden co. N. J., 1 mile N. of Merchantville, its post-office.

Penuauken Creek, N. J. forms part of the boundary between the co. of Burlington and Camden and enters the Delaware River 5 miles above the city of Camden

Penshurst, a village and parish of Kent, England, 41 miles from Tunbridge. Penshurst Place is the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney

Pensmoit, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles WSW of Dudley

Pentapolis (Gr "five cities") a name applied at the beginning of the Middle Ages to a district in Italy on the Adriatic coast, comprising the five cities of Bimini, Pesto, Pano, Sinigaglia and Ancona. It became a papal possession in the middle of the eighth century

Pentecost Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cumberland group, off eastern Australia. Lat. 20° 23' S. lon. 145° 59' E

Pentecost (or Whitsunday) Island, New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 44' S; lon. 158° 19' E

Pentecost River, a post-village of Saguenay district, Quebec 94 miles from Rimouski, its banking point. Pop. about 300

Pentelicon, pen-tel'-i-con, **Penteli**, pen-tel'-ee, or **Mendeli**, men-del'-ee, a mountain of Greece, in Attica, 10 miles NE of Athens, rises to 3648 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned

Pentelisi, pen-tel'-ee-si, a group of islands in the Gulf of Sygna, 16 miles NW of Sygna

Pentima, pen-teem'-ee, a town of Italy province of Aquila, 5 miles NW of Sulmona. It is near the site of the ancient Cornutum and has a museum containing objects found there. Pop. about 3000

Pentland Firth, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney Islands and connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Length, from E to W 17 miles breadth from 5 to 6 miles. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas, the currents at the change of tides causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools

Pentland Hills, a range in Scotland, co. of Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 miles NE. to within 4 miles SW of Edinburgh. The highest summit is Beal Law (1898 feet) and Carnethy (1890 ft.)

Pentland Skerries, Scotland, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks, the larger about 4 1/2 miles N of Duncairn Head. It has a light-house.

Pentoga, a post-village of Iron co., Mich. The banking point is Crystal Falls. Pop. 125

Penton, a post-village of De Soto co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Memphis, Tenn. Pop 100

Pentons, a post-village of Monongalia co. W. Va.

Pentwater, a banking post-village of Oceano co., Mich. on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Pere Marquette R. 15 miles S of Ludington. Fruit is extensively canned and shipped. Pop. in 1900 1041

Pento, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 12 miles N of Oroville, its banking point. Pop. 275

Penuelina, pen-yoo'-lee-na, a town of Porto Rico, 8 miles (direct) WNW of Ponce. Pop. in 1890 1120

Penvennan, pen'-ven-nan, a village on the N. coast of Brittany France, department of Cotes-du-Nord.

Penza, pen'-ah, a government of Russia, mainly between lat. 43° and 53° N. bounded by the governments of Nishai-Novgorod, Simbirsk Saratov, and Tambor Area, 14,947 sq. m. Surface undulating. Principal rivers are the Mikhala (an affluent of the Oka) and the Sars (an affluent of the Volga). The soil produces bountiful crops of grain and live-stock is extensively reared. There are large forests. Capital Penza. Pop. in 1897 1 401 215

Penza, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Penza, 130 miles NNW of Saratov on the Sars, at its confluence with the Volga. It has paper, lumber and flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1897, 61 861

Penzu, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. 200

Penzance, a municipal borough, seaport, and watering-place of England, the westernmost town of the country, in Cornwall, on Mount's Bay 9 miles ENE. of Land's End and 63 miles WSW of Looe. It is picturesquely situated amidst rocky heights on the curving shore of the bay and is noted for its fertile environs and singularly mild though moist climate. The beautiful esplanade commands fine views. The principal edifices are the handsome public buildings and the chapels of St. Paul and St. Mary. There are schools of mining and science. Penzance is a seat of the mackerel and pilchard-fishery. Pop. in 1901 13,136

Penzberg, pen'-ber'-gan, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, 30 miles S of W. of Munich. Pop. about 3000. Elevation 1830 feet.

Penzhina, pen-shoo'-ah, a river of eastern Siberia, rises on the SE. side of the Stanovoi escarpment and falls into the Bay of Penzhinsk after a course of about 160 miles.

Penzhinsk, a town of eastern Siberia, on the Penzhina, near its mouth in the Bay of Penzhinsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk

Penzhinsk Bay, a gulf of Siberia, on the NE. side of the Sea of Okhotsk just beyond lat. 50° N. It is about 150 miles long by 30 miles broad.

Pennig, pen'-ee, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Gersia. It has a number of glass-works. Pop. in 1900 5022.

Pennig, pen'-ee, a western suburban section of Vienna

Penzlin, pen'-lee-n, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 43 miles ESE. of Güstrow. Pop. about 3000

Penz, a post-village of Summit co., Utah. The banking point is Park City

Peoria Mills, a post-village of Madison co. Va. Pop. 40

Peuli, a post-village of Tazewell co. Ohio, about 35 miles S of New Philadelphia. Pop. 100

Peoples, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Treanton. Pop. about 300

Peoria, a county in the northwest-central part of Illinois, has an area of 613 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River and Peoria Lake, and is drained by the Spoon River and Kickapoo Creek. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and hematite. Capital Peoria. Pop. in 1890 75 378 in 1900 88 606

Peoria, a post-village of Maricopa co. Ariz. Pop. 60

Peoria, a post-station of Sebastian co. Ark.

Peoria, a city the capital of Peoria co. Ill. is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Illinois River at the lower end of Peoria Lake, 150 miles SW of Chicago, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis and other railroads. It has several notable public buildings, a public library with upward of 80 000 volumes, a soldiers' monument, etc. and is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic and Spaulding Institutes. Peoria is an important manufacturing centre with distilling as the leading industry. It has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, beer, glucose and starch, carriages, furniture, automobiles, coffee-rollers, straw-board and paper etc. It is an important shipping point for grain and is extensively engaged in meat-packing. Pop. in 1880, 29,259 in 1890 41 624 in 1900 54,160

Peoria, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. 10 miles E. of Brookville

Peoria, a post-town of the Peoria Reservation, I. T. The banking point is Seneca, Mo. Pop. in 1900 144.

Peoria, a post-village of Mahaska co. Iowa, about 16 miles NNW of Okaloosa. Pop. 150

Peoria, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., on the Oage River 7 miles ESE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 125.

Peoria, a post-village of Wyoming co. N. Y., about 23 miles SSW of Rochester. Pop. 100

Peoria, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie and other railroads, 38 miles SW of Marion. Pop. about 250

Peoria, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 30 miles N of Waco. Pop. 125

Peoria Heights, a village of Peoria co., Ill., is a post-station of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 300

Peoria Lake, Ill., is an expansion of the Illinois River and forms the E. boundary of Peoria co. It is about 20 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the broadest part.

Peoria, a post-village of Dubuque co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. 75

Peotone, a banking post-village of Will co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 4 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 1003.

Peplin, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin borders on Minnesota. Area, 328 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and is bounded on the SW. by Lake Pepin an expansion of the Mississippi River. Capital Dorand. Pop. in 1890 6932 in 1900 7905.

Pepin, a post-village of Pepin co. Wis. on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, about 5 miles above Wabasha, Minn. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 407

Pepin, a township (town) of Pepin co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1142.

Pepin Lake, an expansion of the Mississippi River forms the southwestern boundary of Pierce and Pepin cos. of Wisconsin which it separates from Minnesota. It extends from Red Wing, Minn., down to the mouth of the Chippewa River and is about 28 miles long. The greatest width is nearly 3 miles. The shores of this lake, which is perhaps the most picturesque and beautiful part of the Mississippi are vertical limestone bluffs about 400 feet high and weathered into various fantastic forms, some of which resemble ruined castles.

Pepinster, pē-plin-ster or pēh-pā-ster a village of Belgium, province of Liège 3 miles from Verriers.

Pepper, a post-station of Sussex co. Del. 4 miles from Laura.

Pepperell, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Pepperell township (town) 14 miles W. of Lowell on the Boston and Maine R. The town is bounded on the E. by the Nashua River and has manufactures of paper, pocket-knives, and steel caskets. Pop. in 1900 3701.

Pepperton, a town of Butts co. Ga. in Jackson precinct. Pop. in 1900 500.

Peppertown, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. about 30 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 300.

Pequabock, pe-quaw-buk, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. 23 miles WSW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron thermometers, air-compressors, etc. Pop. about 200.

Pequanning, a post-village of Berks co. Mich. The banking point is Houghton. It has stone- and lumber industries. Pop. about 600.

Pequanum, or Pequannock, a post-village of Morris co., N. J. in Pequannock township on the Erie R. 10 miles NNW. of Newark. The township is bounded on the E. by the Pompton River and on the S. by the Passaic. Pop. in 1900 3200 of the village, about 100.

Pequannock Creek, N. J. rises in Sussex co. and unites with the Ramapo and Ringwood rivers at Pompton. The stream formed by the confluence in the Pompton River.

Peques, pēk-wā a township (and village) of Lancaster co. Pa. about 65 miles W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by Peques Creek. Pop. of the township in 1900 1261. Peques station is on the Pennsylvania (Columbia and Port Deposit) R. 14 miles S.E. of Columbia. Pop. of the village, about 400.

Pequess Creek, Pa. rises near the W. border of Chester co. and enters the Susquehanna River about 11 miles S. of the city of Lancaster.

Pequeni, pē-kā-neē a river of the republic of Panama, is a tributary to the Chagres River.

Pequest Creek, N. J. rises in Sussex co. and enters the Delaware River at Boviders.

Pequonneck River, a small stream of Fairfield co. Conn., falls into Bridgeport Harbor.

Pequot, a post-village of Crow Wing co. Minn. on the Minnesota and International R. The banking point is Rainier. Pop. 120.

Pera, pē-rā a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn on the summit of the hill above Galata and Topkane. It is the aristocratic foreign quarter and the seat of the chief embassies of Europe. It has a number of imposing modern edifices, a Mohammedan college, etc.

Pera (pē-rā) Cape, on the E. coast of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39° 42' N.

Peradeniya, a locality in the outskirts of Kandy Ceylon. Here are splendid royal botanical gardens.

Perak, pē-rāk' a river of Malacca, rises in the S. part of the territory of its own name, flows WSW. and falls into the Strait of Malacca. Total course, 80 miles.

Perak, one of the Federated Malay States, under British protection, extending along the W. coast of the Malay

Peninsula, between about lat. 3° 40' and 5° N. and having Selangor on the S. and the Strait of Malacca on the W. Area, 1590 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 328,500. Principal products are tin, rice, and rattans. Gold, silver, copper, mercury, and other minerals are also found. The town of Perak is on the river of the same name.

Peraleña de la Mata, pē-rā-lā-nā-dā-lā-mā-tā a commune of Spain, 18 miles NNE. of Cáceres. Pop. about 2000.

Peraltá, pē-rā-tā, a town of Spain, in Navarra, on the Arga, 31 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Peraltá, a post-station of Berkeley co., Cal.

Paraltá, a post-village of Valencio co. N. Mex. 20 miles S. of Albuquerque. Pop. 150.

Parasto, pā-sā-to, a small seaport of Dalmatia, 6 miles NNW. of Cattaro on the Gulf of Parasto.

Parcé, pē-rā, a post-village and port of entry of Quebec, on the co. of Gaspé on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 36 miles S. by E. of Gaspé Basin. It has important fishing interests. Pop. about 300.

Peroté Rock, properly Le Rocker Peroté, lēh-rō-shā-pā-rā or the Pierced Rock, on the Gaspé coast, Quebec, opposite the village of Peroté. It is 288 feet high 1500 ft. in length, precipitous and bold. It is pierced by a central arch 50 ft. in height.

Perche, pē-shā an ancient division of France in the old provinces of Maine, now divided among the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir and Eure. The district is noted for its breed of draught horses called percherons.

Peruké, pē-rū, a post-township of Boone co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 2444.

Perth River, a small stream of Jefferson co. N. Y. enters the Black River about 10 miles below Watertown.

Perth River, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. 16 miles KW. of Watertown. Pop. 00.

Perreval, a banking post-village of Fremont co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 34 miles S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. about 300.

Percy, pē-see a small town of France, in Manche 15 miles SSW. of Saint-Lô.

Percy, a post-village of Randolph co. Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio and the Wabash, Chester and Western R. 65 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900 680.

Percy, a post-village of Marion co. Iowa. Pop. 70.

Percy, a post-village of Washington co. Miss. Pop. 70.

Percy, a post-village of Coos co. N. H. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 200.

Percy Islands, a group of the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 31° 31' S.

Perdido, pē-rī-dō, a small river which forms the W. boundary of Florida and the E. boundary of Baldwin co. Ala. It runs southward and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Perdido Bay.

Perdido Station, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 38 miles NR. of Mobile. Pop. 100.

Perduehill, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. The banking point is Mobile or Mooreville. Pop. about 200.

Pere, a post. See *More Feroi*.

Pere's, the name of one of the main divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era. It lay E. of the Jordan.

Pererux, pē-rē a post-village of Kings co. N. Y. on the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles from Port Williams.

Pere Cheney, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Mich. 87 miles N. of Bay City.

Pererra, pē-rā-rā, a small town of Portugal in Beira 6 miles W. of Coimbra.

Pereskop, pē-rā-kop (Tartar *Or Kapu* — a golden gate) a town of Russia government of Taurida, on the isthmus of Pereskop, 55 miles NNW. of Simferopol. Pop. in 1899 5283.

Pereske, Gulf of, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the NW. side of the Crimea. The isthmus of Pereskop separates it from the Sivash.

Perakop, Isthmus of, an isthmus connecting the peninsula of the Crimea with the main-land of Russia and separating the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, having the Sivash (Putrid Sea) in the former on the E. and the Gulf of Pereskop, in the latter on the W. It is about 80 miles long and only about 4 miles across in its narrowest part.

Perelto, pē-rē-tyō, a commune of Spain in Oaxaca, province and 30 miles SW. of Tarragona.

Peremyshi, pē-rē-mish' , a town of Russia, 10 miles S. of Kaluga, on the Oka. Pop. about 3500.

Peren, pē-rā-nā a river of Peru in the department of Junín, unites with the Ene to form the Tambo.

Pereslavl, pē-rā-sīvl' a town of Russia, government and 76 miles NNW. of Vladimir on Lake Plescheyevsk. Pop. in 1897, 8981.

Pereyaslav, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles WNW of Poltava, near the Dniester. Pop. in 1897 14,669.

Pergamine, *pér-gá-mee-no*, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires 65 miles E by E of Rosario with which and with the city of Buenos Aires it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895 9540.

Pergamum, or **Pergamum** (*Gr* *Περγὰμος Περγῆμος*) an ancient city of Asia Minor in Mysia, on the Caspian in the third century a. c. It became the capital of the principality afterwards kingdom of Pergamum, which rose to great splendor as a seat of arts and letters. Attalus III bequeathed his realm to the Romans in 133 a. c. See **BANANA**.

Perge, *per-jé*, or **Pergu**, an ancient city of Asia Minor in Pamphylia, famed as a seat of the worship of Artemis (Diana). Its ruins are near the village of Murana, about 10 miles NE of Adana.

Pergine, *pér-jé-ná* (*Ger* *Fz sen* or *Perven*) a town of Tyrol 10 miles E of Trent. It has an old castle of the prince-bishop of Trent. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Pergine, *pér-jé-ná*, a town of Italy 16 miles SE of Torino on the Casale. Pop. about 2500 (commune in 1901 928).

Perham, a township (town) of Aroostook co. Me. 64 miles NW of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 430.

Perham, a banking post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. on the Red River of the North and on the Northern Pacific R. 67 miles ESE of Moorhead. It has manufactures of lumber, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 1182.

Periana, *pá-re-á-ná*, a commune of Spain in Andalusia, province and 30 miles from Malaga. Pop. about 2000.

Peribonua, *pér-re-bon-á-ná*, or **Peebonua**, *pá-re-bon-á*, a river of Quebec, flows SSW and falls into Lake St. John.

Peribouca, a post village of Chicoutimi co. Quebec 25 miles from Roberval. Pop. 150.

Périers, *pá-re-á*, a town of France, in Manche 9 miles N of Coutances. Pop. about 2000.

Périgord, *pá-re-gór* (seecorrel the country of the *Périgord*) an old division of France, in Gironde, of which Périgueux was the capital. It now forms the département of Dordogne and part of Gironde.

Périgueux, *pá-re-gi-ú* (anc. *Petrone*, later *L. Petrona*) a town of France capital of the département of Dordogne on the right bank of the Isle, 45 miles NE of Angoulême. The medieval town (or Cité) stretches along the river and the newer town called *Puy-Saint-Front*, is on rising ground. On the site of the former ramparts four boulevards have been laid out. The principal edifices are the eleventh-century cathedral of St. Front (recently in large part rebuilt) in Byzantine style, in the form of a Greek cross, and resembling St. Mark's at Venice; the fourteenth-century cathedral of St. Etienne, and the remains of a sixteenth-century building, with an interesting tower the oldest in France. The town presents other interesting specimens of medieval architecture. There are extensive Roman remains including the ruins of a vast amphitheatre, baths and the *Tour de Vésone*. The educational institutions of the town comprise a museum and a library of over 30,000 volumes. The *truffes péris de Périgueux* are famous. Périgueux was the capital of the old diocese of Périgord. Pop. in 1901 28,214 (commune, 31,976).

Perijón, *pá-re-é-ná*, a small town of Venezuela, 82 miles SW of Maracaibo on the Parí River 25 miles from its mouth in the Lake of Maracaibo.

Perim, *pá-reem* or **Nekum**, *má-kún* a fortified island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea. Length 4 miles. It is hardly more than a bare rock. It belongs to Great Britain and administratively to the government of Aden.

Perim, an island in the Gulf of Cambay India.

Perinópolis, *pá-re-ná-ná*, a village of Italy 30 miles ENE of Vico.

Perinópolis, *pá-re-ná-ná* or **Pyrenneos**, a mountain-range of Liaria, in the state of Goyas.

Perinthus, an ancient town of Thrace. See **PERINTHUS**.

Perintus, *pér-yí-mosh*, a commune of Hungary on the Tornaia in the Maros. Pop. in 1900 1612.

Perkasie, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles N by W of Doylestown. It has sugar factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1303.

Perkins, a county in the SW part of Nebraska. Area, 895 sq. m. Capital Grant. Pop. in 1890 4384, in 1900 4702.

Perkins, a post-station of Connech co. Ala.

Perkins, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Perkins, a post-village of Burke co., Ga. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. about 200.

Perkins, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Hull. Pop. 100.

Perkins, a plantation of Franklin co. Me. Pop. in 1900 63.

Perkins, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co. Me., consists of Swan Island in the Kennebec River 12 miles N of Bath. Pop. in 1900 61.

Perkins, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. The banking point is Gladston. Pop. 260.

Perkins, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio. The banking point is Youngstown. Pop. about 300.

Perkins, a banking post-town of Payne co., Okla. on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fé R. 20 miles SE of Malheur. Pop. in 1900 719.

Perkins, a post-village of Wright co. Quebec 13 miles from Hull. Pop. 150.

Perkinson, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 250.

Perkinsonville, a post village of Taylor co. Wis. The banking point is Medford. Pop. 300.

Perkinsville, a post-village of Hudson co. Ind. on the White River about 12 miles NW of Indianapolis.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Winnetka co. Minn. 19 miles W of Mankato.

Perkinsville, a post village of Steuben co. N.Y. 4 miles ESE of Danville, in the Lashawanna and the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Perkinsville, a post hamlet of Burke co. N.C. 14 miles NW of Morganton.

Perkinsville, a post village of Windsor co. Vt., on the Black River about 10 miles SE of Rutland.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Goodland co. Va. 32 miles WNW of Richmond.

Perkinson, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1082.

Perkinsmen Creek, Pa. rises by several branches in Berks and Lehigh cos. runs southward through Montgomery co. and enters the Schuylkill River about 7 miles N of Norristown. It is about 50 miles long.

Perkinsonville, a post village of Montgomery co. Pa. on Perkinson Creek and on the Perkinson R. 24 miles NNW of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Peris, a post village of Hot Springs co., Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Malvern.

Peris, *pér-í-sh* (anc. *Peris*) a village of Hunan prov. of China, on the Drave 15 miles ENE of Warande.

Peris, *pér-í-sh*, a post village of Hunan prov. of China, on the Drave 15 miles ENE of Warande.

Perisberg, *pér-í-sh*, a town of Romania in Braila 69 miles NW of Ploiesti on the Stupina Iron-ore, the making of machinery and various other manufacturing industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900 847.

Peris, a post village of Jefferson co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 7 miles NE of Fairfield. Pop. about 110.

Perley, a banking post-village of Norman co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Perley, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. 200.

Perm, *pérm* a government of Russia, mostly in Europe but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mountains into two unequal portions between lat. 55° 40' and 62° N. Officially it is included in European Russia. Area, 128,500 sq. m. Its European portion is traversed by the Kama and several of its affluents. Its Asiatic portion belongs to the basin of the Tiber. More than three-fourths of the surface is covered with forests. The climate is very severe. Perm is a great iron and copper district and gold, platinum and other metals are mined. Coal, salt, and precious stones are found. Capital Perm.

Perm, a town of European Russia, capital of the government of Perm on the Kama, 240 miles ESE of Yekaterinburg. It is chiefly built of wood. It carries on considerable trade. Near by is a large onion industry. The town is the seat of a meteorological station. Pop. in 1897 45,403.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

Perungo, *pér-ú-gá* or **Perungu**, *pér-ú-gá*, a town of Pannania, 144 miles W of Ouaras.

land and cattle in parts of the interior. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. The state has some manufactures. Capital, Recife. Pop. in 1890, 1,450,224, estimated for 1900, 2,689,000.

Pernambuco, a city of Brazil. See Recife.
Pernau, pên'no (Russ. Pernov) a seaport of Russia, in Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles NNE of Riga. It was formerly an important place and was fortified. Pop. in 1897, 13,856.

Pernell, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. Pop. 75.

Pernello, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va.

Pernese, pains a town of France in Vaucluse, 4 miles S of Carpentras. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Pernis, pên'nis a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, 13 miles WNW of Dordrecht.

Péronne, pé'ron a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme, on the Somme, 21 miles SW of Cambrai. It was strongly fortified in the Middle Ages and remained a fortress down to 1874 the last event in its military annals having been its stubborn defense against the Germans in the winter of 1870-71. It has a medieval castle, an interesting sixteenth century church an old town hall and a museum with Egyptological collections. Pop. in 1901, 3713 (commune, 4561). Péronne was the capital of the old district of Santerre.

Péron Bahía, pé'ron bá'yá, a group of islands in the Chagui Archipelago Indian Ocean.

Pérot, a bayon in the NE part of Louisiana connected N. with Lake Washa and S. with Little Lake.

Pérote, pé'ro'tá, a town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 23 miles W by N of Jalapa, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (commune) about 6000. Near it is a lofty mountain the Cofre de Perote (13,416 feet).

Pérote, pé'ro't a post-village of Bullock co. Ala. 12 miles N of Union Springs. Pop. about 250.

Pérouse Island. See La Pérouse.

Pérouse Strait. See La Pérouse.

Pérovsk, a town of Russian Turkistan, in the territory of Syr Darya, on the Syr Darya, in about lat. 44° 53' N. Pop. about 5000.

Perpetua, Cape, in Benton co. Oregon. Lat. about 44° 15' N.

Perpignan, pên'péen yô' (L. P. r. p. n. i. g. n. a. m.) a town of France, capital of the department of Pyrénées-Orientales on the right bank of the Tet, 34 miles S of Narbonne. The gateway from France to Spain at the E. end of the Pyrénées. It is strongly fortified ranking as a fortress of the first blow and having in addition to the citadel and forts, strong bastioned walls. The town is divided into two unequal parts by the river Rasse, a tributary of the Tet. The old town with narrow winding streets exhibits in its architecture many memorials of Spanish rule. The principal edifices are the Spanish cathedral of St. Jean with gorgeous interior decorations, the belfry of St. Jacques, the Cathedral now a military prison, the prefecture, and the Palais de Justice. The building of the former university now houses the museum and the municipal library. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, absolute, corks, and balls. Large quantities of olives and fruits are grown in the vicinity. Perpignan is the seat of a bishop. It was the capital of the former county of Roussillon and passed from the possession of Spain to France in 1642. Pop. in 1901, 39,274 (commune, 36,167).

Perquimane, a county in the NE part of North Carolina has an area of 261 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound and intersected by the Perquimans River. Capital, Hertford. Pop. in 1890, 6203. In 1900, 10,091.

Perquimans River, a C. river in Gates co. near the Dixie Swamp and enters Albemarle Sound. Small steamboats ascend it about 40 miles.

Perrin, a post-village of Clinton co. Mo. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 3 miles ENE of Plattsburg. Pop. 100.

Perrine, perr'inn a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Pa. 15 miles SW of Franklin.

Perrinville, perr'in'vill a post-village of Meathmouth co. N. Y. 20 miles E of Frenon. Pop. 150.

Perrinton, a banking post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1890, 330.

Perrinton, a township (town) of Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 4703.

Pernse, a post village of Riveranda co. Cal. on the Southern California R. 24 miles S by E of San Bernar dino. It has fruit and mining interests. Pop. about 800.

Perrenville, a post-village of Manominee co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 100.

Perron-Guiree, pên'nos gbe'e rék, a small seaport and watering place on the N. coast of Brittany, France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 37 miles NW of Saint-Brieux.

Parrot, parrot' an island of Canada, Quebec, in the river St. Lawrence, SW of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. It is 7 miles long. It is connected by bridge with Vaudeville.

Perronville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Va. 5 1/2 miles NW of Forest Depot.

Perry, a county in the west-central part of Alabama, has an area of 768 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cahowha River and partly drained by Washington Creek. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 29,532. In 1900, 31,783.

Perry, a county in the west-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 608 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by the Fourche La Pava. Capital, Perryville. Pop. in 1890, 5538. In 1900, 7294.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is intersected by Beaucaup Creek and also drained by Columbo Creek. This county has mines of good bituminous coal and deposits of salt. Capital, Pinckneyville. Pop. in 1890, 17,539. In 1900, 19,830.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Indiana borders on Kentucky. Area, 383 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SE. by the Ohio River and on the W. by Anderson's Creek. Coal is found. Capital, Cannelton. Pop. in 1890, 13,240. In 1900, 19,773.

Perry, a county in the SE part of Kentucky has an area of 335 sq. m. Capital, Hazard. Pop. in 1890, 6331. In 1900, 8278.

Perry, a county in the SE part of Mississippi, has an area of 1001 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leaf River and Black Creek and also drained by Boggs Horns and Tallahassee Creek. Capitals, Augusta and Hattiesburg. Pop. in 1890, 6494. In 1900, 14,682.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Missouri has an area of 468 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and E. by the Mississippi River which separates it from Illinois and is drained by Apple and Sallian creeks. Lead and iron ore found in the county. Capital, Perryville. Pop. in 1890, 13,237. In 1900, 15,134.

Perry, a county in the southeast-central part of Ohio has an area of 413 sq. m. It is drained by Rush and Sand day creeks. The county has mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, New Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 31,151. In 1900, 31,841.

Perry, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania has an area of 661 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River is intersected by the Juniata River and also drained by Sherman's Creek. The Blue Mountains extend along its southern border. Among its minerals are iron-ore and limestone. Capital, New Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 25,276. In 1900, 26,263.

Perry, a county in the W. part of Middle Tennessee has an area of 520 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Buffalo River. Capital, London. Pop. in 1890, 7,735. In 1900, 8600.

Perry, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ark. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 50 miles NW of Little Rock. Pop. about 350.

Perry, a post-village, capital of Taylor co. Fla. 50 miles SSE of Tallahassee. Pop. 100.

Perry, a banking city capital of Houston co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 25 miles E by W of Macon. It contains a court-house the Houston High-School etc. and is a shipping point for cotton and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Perry, a banking post-town of Pike co. Ill. 38 miles E of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Perry, a post township of Allen co. Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Perry, a banking city of Dallas co. Iowa, near the Racoon River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 34 miles WNW of Des Moines. It has foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9986.

Perry, a banking city of Jefferson co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 15 miles E of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Perry, a post-village of Vermilion parish La. Pop. 75.

Perry, a post village in Perry township (town), Washington co. Mo. on Passanagooddy Bay 7 miles NW of Earlport on the Washington County R. It has grist- and saw mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1245.

Perry, a banking post-village of Shawnee co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 20 miles ENE of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Perry, a banking city of Ralls co. Mo. about 27 miles SW of Hannibal on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. It has coal- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Perry, a banking post village partly in Perry township (town) Wyoming co. N. Y. at the outlet of Silver Lake and on the Silver Lake R. 8 miles E of Warsaw. It has cutlery and salt-works a knitting mill, etc. Silver Lake is a summer resort. Pop. in 1900, 2703. of the town, 3662.

Perry, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 320.

Perry, a banking city, capital of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 30 miles N by E. of Guthrie. Settled in 1872, it has a heavy inland and Indian trade. There are cotton-gins, grist- and lumber-mills, a brewery, etc. A United States land-office is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3351.

Perry, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 656.

Perry, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1533.

Perry, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1826.

Perry, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4449.

Perry, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. about 9 miles N. by S. of Harrisville. Pop. 154.

Perry, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1058.

Perry, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1543.

Perry, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 847.

Perry, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 975.

Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1160.

Perry, a post-town of Aiken co., S. C. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. in 1900 78.

Perry, a post-village of Lawrence co., S. Dak.

Perry, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Marlin or Waco. Pop. 215.

Perry, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis. in Perry township (town) about 28 miles SW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 1850.

Perry-Bar, a town of England co., of Stafford 3 1/2 miles NW of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901 2348.

Perry Center, a post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y. 7 miles E. of Warsaw. Pop. 250.

Perry City, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N. Y. 11 miles WNW of Ithaca.

Perrydale, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon about 15 miles NW of Salem. Pop. 75.

Perryhall, a post-station of Baltimore co., Md.

Perry Landing, a post-station of Brasoria co., Tex. on the Brazos River 10 miles below Brasoria.

Perryman, a post-village of Harford co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 27 miles ENE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 270.

Perryopolis, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Pa. on the York-Pennsylvania River and on the Washington R. 40 miles S. by E. of Pittsburgh. It has coal- and coke industries. Pop. about 300.

Perrypark, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. 300.

Perryburg, a post-village of Miami co., Ind. 15 miles NE of Logansport. Pop. about 700.

Perryburg, a post-village in Perryburg township (town) Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 19 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900 1210.

Perryburg, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the right or SE. bank of the Maumee River at the head of navigation, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. about 6 miles SW of Toledo. It has extensive water power and manufactures of wooden-ware, box-ties, etc. Large quantities of ship-timber and staves are exported. Pop. in 1900, 1766.

Perryville, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ga. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. about 300.

Perryville, a post-village of Clinton co., N. Y. on the Chazy River 1 1/2 miles W of Beane Point. Pop. 150.

Perryville, a village of Salina co., Ariz. The banking point is Benton. It has barite interests and reduction-works.

Perryville, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 4 1/2 miles NW of Meredosia.

Perryville, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. on the W. bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 4 1/2 miles N of Terre Haute. Pop. about 650.

Perryville, or **Perryville**, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Black Fork of the Mohican River and on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 14 miles SE of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900 613.

Perryville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. 7 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-village of Washington co., R. I. about 18 miles SW of Newport. Pop. 100.

Perryton, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. The banking point is Newark. Pop. 150.

Perrytown, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles N of Port Hope. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., about 20 miles NW of Selma. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-town capital of Perry co., Ark., on the Fourche La Pava River about 60 miles WNW of Little Rock. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Perryville, a banking post-town of Boykin co., Ky. 48 miles SW of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 431. On Oct. 3, 1862, a battle was fought here between a part of General Buell's army (Union) and the forces of General Bragg.

Perryville, a post-town of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, at its mouth and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 37 miles NE. of Baltimore. A long railroad bridge connects Perryville with Havre de Grace. Pop. in 1900, 770. It has a stove-foundry and fertilizer works.

Perryville, a banking city capital of Perry co., Mo. on the Chester, Perryville and Sta. Genevieve R. 14 miles S of Chester, Ill. Pop. in 1900 828.

Perryville, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y., 20 miles SSE of Syracuse. Pop. about 175.

Perryville, a post-village of Deane co., Tenn. on the W. bank of the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 100 miles WSW of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Perryville, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 35.

Persante, pâr sânt, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, rises near the village of Persand and after a NW course of 100 miles enters the Baltic at Kolberg.

Persopolis, the capital of the ancient Persian king dom the ruins of which exist about 30 miles NE. of Shiraz. **Pers'here**, a small town of England co. and 8 1/2 miles SE of Worcester on the navigable Avon. It has a large cruciform church originally part of an ancient abbey. Pop. about 3500.

Persia, pâr'si-ah, or pâr'si-ah (Arabic and Persian, Iran, as Iran). **Persia** (Iran) is a country of Asia, between lat. 25° and 39° 45' N. and lon. 44° and 65° E. having W. Asiatic Turkey N. Transcaucasia (part of the Russian Empire) the Caspian Sea, and the Russian Transcaspian Territory E. Afghanistan and Beluchistan and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area, about 640,000 sq. m.

Face of the Country—Persia may be described as consisting of a plateau from 2500 to 3500 feet in elevation, a series of mountain-chains encircling the plateau on all sides except the E. and in some places, an outer border of more or less width consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau which is in itself traversed by irregular mountain elevations forms the great salt desert (Dasht-i-Kavir) of Khorassan—with its vast deposits of solid rock salt—and the mud desert (Dasht-i-Lut) of Kerman. It is comprised in that sterility which extends from the Atlantic Ocean through Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia to the N. frontier of the Chinese Empire. The plateau seems to overlie a series of mountain ridges whose crests and troughs have become deeply covered with sediment and which appear at intervals rising above the general plateau surface. The mountains which enclose the plateau generally have their slopes clothed with a rich and varied vegetation except those in the south the southern slopes of which is so hot as to render them scarcely fit for human habitation. The excessive temperature is also found in parts of the plains of the W. where moisture is often in excess and forms extensive swamps. The provinces bordering on the Caspian however are strikingly beautiful well watered and wooded, and offer a great contrast to other districts.

Of the mountains the N. chain branching from the Hindu-Kush or its more westerly continuation, the Sedid Koh (Paropamisan mountains) by which it is linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan and enters Persia on its NE. frontier near lon. 61° E. (NW of the town of Herat, in Afghanistan) where it forms a mountain-region in some parts 200 miles wide. Under the name of the mountains of Khorassan, and on its outer or Russian border as the Damani-Koh it proceeds in a WNW direction across the N. part of the province of Khorassan but it attains its very great elevation before the Caspian is approached. The chain here merges into the Elburz mountains, which on the borders of the provinces of Irak Ajemi and Masanderan attain in the volcanic Mount Demavend the height of nearly or over 19,000 feet. From this point the Elburz stretches WNW in a number of separate lofty ranges, still maintaining an elevation so great that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elburz chain which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the SW. corner of the Caspian Sea, is succeeded by the Musrûla mountains and then by Mount Sevelan (or Savalan) which is thought to attain an elevation of nearly

14,000 ft. In the extreme NW is Mount Ararat (about 17,000 ft.). This celebrated volcanic mountain situated on the borders of Russia, Persia and Turkish Armenia, forms the link between the N and W ranges of Persia. The western ranges of Persia (collectively known for a part of their extent as the Zagros Mountains) are connected with the great highland of Armenia on the NW. They and their continuations, together with other parallel ranges, extend in direct NW-SE. courses through the entire country and eastward through Mesopotamia into Helucistan. They are also of great height, attaining in the Koh-i-Dana an absolute elevation of 17,000 ft. above the sea. The innermost chain (or Korud) rises to 12,000-13,000 ft.

Excepting the Aras, which forms the NW frontier the Kizil-Uzen (known in its lower course as the Seid-Rud) and the Gorgan which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kernh Karun, Jerahi etc., affluents of the Tigris and Shat-el-Arab, in Khuzistan and the Bendemir the rivers of Persia are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. The Karun is virtually the only stream that is navigable for (small) steamers. From the S slopes of the mountain-ranges which rise from the northern edge of the country much water partly the product of perpetual snow descends in streams which soon reach the borders of deserts and are absorbed. The N slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian that the water which they supply has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Kizil-Uzen (Seid Rud) which breaks through the mountains of Masandaran and reaches the Caspian Sea by the Redbar Pass in the Elburz, after a course of about 350 miles. In Persia there are more than 30 salt lakes, which have no outlets. Lake Urmiah, not far from the Turkish frontier in the NW about 80 miles long, receives upward of a dozen streams, yet its waters are so bitter and saline that fish cannot live in them. Lake Kakhkegan (or Vuriz) in Persia, receives the waters of the Bendemir. On the Afghan border is the vast moraine of Hamon otherwise known as Lake Sowman which at periods of high water receives the Helmand (from Afghanistan).

Climate. *Production, Persia.*—On the central plateau the climate is intensely cold in winter (especially in February) and extremely hot in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched in summer by a burning heat. On the S side of the northern mountain ranges snow falls early in November. In such situations as that of Teheran ice is seen up to the middle of March, cold winds from the N prevail in April and even during summer great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. At Teheran the most agreeable month is usually October. On the N side of the mountains, in the plains of Chilan and Masandaran a dry and a rainy season regularly alter each other, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes. Except on the borders of the Caspian, in certain districts along the Persian Gulf and in the far NW there are few localities in which the annual rain fall exceeds 10 inches.

The long belt of sandy shores which lines the Persian Gulf is barren except where it is interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khuzistan and Luristan forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon though in general they are stunted in their growth. But on the N side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian Sea are magnificent forests of oak ash beech, elm alder birch cypress, walnut, box cypress, and cedar. The ordinary European fruit-trees are largely grown in this region. Extensive open glades often occur on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. In the level and low lying plains the sugar-cane and orange come to perfection the pomegranate grows, the cotton plant and mulberry are extensively cultivated large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards with exquisite fruit are seen. Among the cultivated flowers the Persian roses are famous. In the basal plains the only grain under extensive culture is rice and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. In Azerbaijan, large rice-fields occupy the low flats which surround Lake Urmiah.

The wild animals comprise the lion leopard (including the cheetah, used for hunting) tiger (in the Caspian region), lynx bear wild boar, hyena, wolf, jackal porcupine, wild ass, gazelle, deer and mountain sheep and goat. Among domestic quadrupeds the horse mule, camel and ox occupy a prominent position. This country is the home of the much-prized Persian cat. Among the birds are pheasants, peacocks, bustards, blackbirds, thrushes and other well known songsters especially the bulbul. Locusts often commit fearful ravages. Fish abound in the Caspian and on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The mineral wealth of Persia appears to be fairly great, but mining, owing to the general absence of good roads and lack of enterprise, is but indifferently prosecuted. The minerals include lead, copper, iron, silver, tin antimony, arsenic, nickel, and cobalt. Good coal has been found at a number of places (near Teheran and elsewhere), and in thick seams. Sulphur exists in minor quantities and salt pits are abundant. Naphtha occurs in a broad zone extending from Kurdistan to the Persian Gulf. Among the non-metallic minerals the turquoise, which is extensively mined near Nishapur is famous.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Among the leading manufactures of Persia may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and broadens, carpets and rugs of great artistic excellence, shawls, made of the wool of the goats of Kerman, arms, copper-ware gold broadens, and felt goods.

The commerce of the country is extensive, notwithstanding the general absence of roads except such as are traversed by caravans of mules. The principal articles imported are cotton and woollen fabrics, sugar cloth glass, hardware, carriages, petroleum tea, coffee, and drugs. The exports are silk and other stuffs, articles of gold and silver copper ware, carpets, shawls, raw cotton cocoons, rice tobacco pearls, turquoises, dates, lemons dried fruit, opium etc. The chief centres of commerce are Tabriz, Teheran and Isfahan. The more important ports are Bender Abbas, Lingah and Bushira, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli (the port of Rehti) Meshed-i-Sar (the port of Kalkraah) and Bender-i-Ghes, on the Caspian Sea. There is but a single line of railway in operation in Persia, that connecting Teheran with Shah Abdul-Azim completed in 1888 and covering 61 miles. Almost the only roads or highways available for carriages are those connecting Teheran with Rehti and Teheran with Kom the former 220 miles in length and the latter 91 miles. An improved mule or caravan track also connects Ahwas with the Karun River. The telegraph lines extend over nearly 6000 miles. The traffic of the Caspian is almost entirely monopolised by Russia that of the Persian Gulf employs a considerable number of vessels, owned for the most part by British Armenian Arab and Indian traders.

Government.—The sovereign (or shah) of Persia is an absolute despot. His principal ministers were until recently the *vizir* (or *sadr*) *azam* (or grand vizier) and the *amir-e-dahlan* (or lord high treasurer). Both ministers though the mere slaves of their master were in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. At the present time there is a ministry of several departments, after the European fashion. The provinces are governed by governors-general and lieutenant-governors. The greatest corruption prevails in the administration. Justice is administered by two classes of courts one deciding according to the Koran and the other according to customary law.

Population.—The population of Persia is estimated at about 8,000,000. In addition to the Persians who constitute the great mass of the inhabitants, there are Kurds, Armenians, Arabs, Turcomans, Beluchis, Jews, Gypsies, etc. Perhaps one-fourth of the people are nomads. The Persians are the chief representatives of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European race. Their Aryan blood has been largely tinged with Turco-Tartar Semitic and other elements. The Tajiks constitute the bulk of the sedentary Persian population. In the SW and W are the Iranian Lurians, a people of mountaineers. The Persians are an intellectually well-endowed race, of quick apprehension, imagination and a lively temperament, and imbued with a strong love for their language and their exquisite national poetry. They are of agreeable address but reputed to be very untrustworthy. The sedentary population belongs mainly to the Shia sect of the Mohammedans. The nomads are generally Sunnites. A remnant of the Gibeans (Paraseni), or fire-worshippers survives in Yazd and Kerman. There is a considerable body of native Christians along the W border.

Persia consists of the following divisions: Azerbaijan, Irak Ajem, Ardalan, Luristan, Khazistan, Fars, Laristan, Kerman, Gilan, Masandaran, Astrabad and Khorasan. The most important cities are Teheran (the capital) with a population of about 250,000, Tabriz, 180,000, Isfahan, 80,000, Meshed, 60,000, Kerman, 50,000-70,000, Yazd, 50,000 (?), Rehti, 40,000 and Kavar, 40,000.

History.—About 550 B.C. a Persian kingdom was established by Cyrus on the ruins of the Median monarchy. Its dominions were extended by him and his immediate successors so that they stretched from the Mediterranean to the Indus and embraced Egypt. In the year 480 B.C. King Xerxes, at the head of a gigantic army sought to effect the conquest of Greece, but he met with disaster. A century and a half later in 334-331 B.C. Alexander of

Macedon made himself master of the Persian empire, which at his death, was divided among his successors. After Persia had for some centuries formed part of the Parthian realm a new Persian kingdom arose about A.D. 226 under the dynasty of the Sassanids. About 642 the country became a conquest of the Saracens (Arabs) who established Mohammedanism. The rule of the caliphs lasted until the ninth century. In the first half of the eleventh century the Seljuk Turks made themselves masters of Persia. Towards the close of the twelfth century the Khwarezmians put an end to the Seljuk power. In the early part of the thirteenth century Persia became the prey of the Mongols under Genghis Khan. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Timur, with his Mongol hordes swept over the country. The Safi dynasty founded in 1502, reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great, 1586-1628. The sceptre of Persia was held from 1730 to 1747 by Nadir Shah, a warrior ruler who invaded India in 1739 and entered Delhi. In 1795 Aga Mohammed, the founder of the present Kayar dynasty ascended the throne. In 1837 Russia conquered the greater part of Persian Armenia. Persia was at war with the India government in 1856-57. In spite of the efforts of the English to secure the ascendancy Russian influence in trade and the economic development of the country has become paramount in the entire northern section of the kingdom.

Persia, a banking post-town of Harrison co. Ind., in a farming and stock raising region 29 miles N by N of Council Bluffs, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 361.

Persia, a post-township (town) of Cattaraugus co. N.Y. about 24 miles ESE of Dunkirk. It contains part of Gowanda village. Pop. in 1900 1940.

Persia, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co. Tenn.

Persian Gulf (anc. *Peruensis Sinus* or *Persicus Mare*) an arm of the Indian Ocean between Arabia and Persia. Lat. from 24° to 30° N. Length 520 miles greatest breadth 220 miles. At its NW extremity it receives the Chat-el-Arab (formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris). It communicates E with the Arabian Sea by the Strait of Ormus about 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kish off its N (or Persian) coast, and the Bahrain Island on its Arabian side around the latter an extensive pearl fishery exists. The shores are almost everywhere stony, flat on the Arabian side and with plateau heights on the Persian. The depth is almost everywhere less than 50 fathoms.

Persimmon, a banking post-village of Woodward co. Okla.

Persia, in ancient geography a region NE of the Persian Gulf the nucleus of the Persian monarchy established by Cyrus. It embraced the southwestern part of the present Persian kingdom. A portion of it is the modern Persia (or Persia).

Persimmon, a county in the N part of North Carolina, borders on Virginia. Area, 336 sq. m. It is drained by the Hyco and Flat rivers. The Den River touches NW corner. Capital, Roxboro. Pop. in 1900 15,151. In 1900 10,835.

Persimmon, a post-village of Iowanna co. Tex. about 47 miles WSW of Palestine. Pop. 100.

Perth, or **Perthshire**, Perth shire, an east-central county of Scotland. Area, 3529 sq. m. It comprises both a highland and a lowland region the Grampians extending through it in a SW and NE direction. The highest peaks are Ben Lawers and Ben More, each nearly 4000 feet in height. The principal lochs are Tay, Eder, Rannoch, Loch Lomond, and Loch Ness. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay and its affluents (the largest of which are the Tummel and Earn) except its S part, which is drained by the Forth and its affluents, the Tay, Allan and Dorn. There is little agriculture in the mountain districts, which are given over largely to sheep pastures and game preserves. Fine crops are raised in the lowlands. The county as such sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 123,260. Capital Perth.

Perth, formerly **Saint Johnstown** (L. *Perthia* or *Bertha*) a royal and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, here spanned by two fine bridges 33 miles NNW of Edinburgh. Its beautiful situation, with the river flowing on one side and the Campans rising in the background, has won for it the title of the Fair City. Along the Tay are two fine public parks known as the South and North Inch. The most interesting edifices are the church of St. John the Episcopal cathedral of St. Ninian's, and the town-hall. The industries comprise iron founding, ship-building, and bleaching and the manufacture of wool, glass, cotton, etc. The salmon fishery is extensively carried on in the river. Perth is rich in historic memories. It

sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 12,872.

Perth, a post-village of Clay co. Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point in Brazil. Pop. about 400.

Perth, a banking post-town of Sumner co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Perth, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. in Perth township (town) 6 miles N of Amsterdam. Pop. about 150. of the town in 1900 867.

Perth, a post-village of Towner co. N.Dak. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles NW of Cando.

Perth, a post-village of Victoria co. New Brunswick on the river St. John 45 miles N of Woodstock. Pop. about 100.

Perth, a banking post town and outport capital of Lennox co. Ontario, on the river Tay which has been rendered navigable to the Rideau Canal and on the Canadian Pacific R. 40 miles NW of Brockville. It contains railroad-shops, distilleries, a foundry and manufactories of car wheels, woolens and knit goods. Year here are large mineral deposits. Pop. in 1901 3568.

Perth, a city capital of Western Australia on the Swan River 12 miles above Fremantle. Lat. 31° 57' S. lon. 115° 53' E. It has a city hall, barracks, governor's palace, mechanics institute, observatory, etc., and the extensive Perth Park. It is the seat of Catholic and Anglican bishops. Pop. in 1901 2,533. In 1903 inclusive of suburbs 44,373 (estimated) of the metropolitan district, 60,000.

Perth Amboy, a city and port of entry of Middlesex co. N.J. is situated on Raritan Bay at the mouth of Raritan River and at the end of Staten Island Ferry opposite Tintonville N.J. 21 miles SW of New York city on the Pennsylvania the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. It has a good harbor with dry docks. The city has important manufacturing and other industries, which are represented by iron-foundries, smelting, refining and chemical works and manufactures of fire and other bricks, white-ware, drain pipes, terra-cotta, smelt, cork, boats, and gasoline-lamp. Here are large deposits of fire-clay and kaolin. During the greater part of the existence of New Jersey as a colony its seat of government was at Perth Amboy. Pop. in 1880 4808. In 1890 9512. In 1900 17,699.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland. See **Perth**.

Perthuis, a town of France, in Aisne 44 miles ESE of Arras. Pop. in 1901 4027.

Peru, pe-roo (Sp. *Perú* ph-roo) a republic of South America stretching along the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° 25' and 18° S. and having E. borders E. Brazil and Bolivia, and S. Chile. Length about 1100 miles. Area, about 690,000 sq. m. It is divided into 17 departments (14 of which are provinces) and 2 provinces (not included in departments). Peru, (Ajamarca, Amazonas, Loreto, Libertad, Arequipa, Lima, Callao (provinces)) Huancavelica, Huanuco, Junin, Ica, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Iquitos, Arequipa, Moquegua (provinces) Apurimac, Lambayeque, Tarma, a province of Chile since the war of 1878-85, is still officially included in Peru.

Bel of the Land River—Peru is properly divisible into three physiographic sections which run more or less parallel with each other and with the coast. 1. The coastal region *La Costa* which lies between the western base of the Andes and the shores of the Pacific mostly an arid desert (except in the NW) and having an average width of about 40 miles. It is intersected at intervals by fertile irrigating streams which support a beautiful vegetation and along which are wide spaces of vineyards, sugar cane and cotton plantations, and fruit-gardens. 2. The Sierra region (or Andean division) which takes in the region of the high Andes extending from the Maritime Central and Eastern (or Oriental) Cordillera. This region of broad extent is made up of lofty mountain-ranges, elevated valleys, and deep ravines. Much of it between the western and middle chains of mountains is cold and inhospitable and known as the *Puna* (or the *Páramo*) occupying elevations of 12,000 feet and more. The loftiest summits of the Cordillera rise high above the snow line and several of them seem to attain an elevation of 20,000 ft. or more. Perhaps the loftiest of all these is the Huascarán twin peaked in about lat. 8° 30' S. which is thought to exceed 20,000 (22,000?) ft. In the S. of Peru associated with the Maritime Cordillera are a number of great volcanoes (Chachani, Misti or the volcano of Arequipa, Coropuna) whose elevations are variously stated at from 18,000 to 20,000 ft. Some of these have had violent eruptions as late as the close of the eighteenth century. There is a general convergence of the mountain systems of Peru in what is known as the knot of Cerro de Pasco, between lat. 10° and 11° S. In the SE part of the country, and extending into Bolivia, it

the interesting basin of Lake Titicaca, the surface of which lies 12,500 ft above the sea. 3. The third natural region of Peru is the *Montaña* from the Spanish word *monte*, meaning a wood or thicket. A few miles beyond the eastern crest of the Cordillera is the warm and steamy woodland, which stretches into the Brazilian territory and contains the head waters of many streams flowing into the Amazon. The chief rivers of Peru are the Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayali, Apurimac and Jachy all having a N course and being tributaries to or forming the Amazon. In the SE is the Madre de Dios one of the head-streams of the Beni (or Madeira). About half of Lake Titicaca is comprised in southern Peru.

Climate, Productions, Transportation, etc.—Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W of the Andes, but fogs, called the *garra*, are frequent. The amount of rain diminishes gradually from the southern tropics to the N borders of Peru. The climate on the coast is sultry and unhealthy but higher up it is mild and salubrious. The mean temperature at Lima in summer is 80° to 84° minimum in winter 60° to 64° Fahr. On the E slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. The soil in the valleys of the upland region is highly fertile and the grains of Europe are successfully raised, even at altitudes of 13,000–14,000 feet. The vast plains E of the mountains, as already noted, are in great part covered with dense forest. In the hotter portions of the country sugar, wheat, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cacao, and fine fruits with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaliba, vanilla and other drugs, and valuable timber are the principal products. Many of the rich valleys here have an insular climate. The chief productions of Peru are coffee (mainly in the central part), sugar (chiefly in the coast region), cotton, cacao and coca. The quantity of sugar exported in 1901 was 114,437 tons and of coca 610 tons (worth \$10 / ton of cocaine). Rubber is shipped down the Amazon from Iquitos in large quantities. The domestic animals generally bred are the same as in the United States. The llama, alpaca, guanaco and vicuña are natives of the country and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are however mostly employed for traveling. The alpaca is bred for its wool. There are extensive pastures where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimated and multiply with great rapidity. The country is extremely rich in mineral resources. The mines of Peru were for a long time the principal source of its wealth but the mining industry still continues in great decadence owing to the absence of capital and roads. The silver mines of Cerro de Pasco are the richest in the republic. Gold is found in most of the departments and there is considerable copper with lead, zinc, tin, etc. At Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The quantity of silver produced and melted into bars at Cerro de Pasco in 1901 was 1,000,000 ounces. The quantity of copper exported from the same place was 16,800 tons. Deposits of coal are worked at Ilimbahe. The manufacturing industry of Peru are but little developed and in general manufactured goods outside of what can readily be produced on a small scale are imported from Europe and North America in return for raw products. There are some manufactures of cotton and coarse woollen fabrics, boots and shoes, sundries, furniture, machinery, sugar hats (made by the Indians) etc. The bulk of the foreign trade of the republic is with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. Great Britain takes about half of the exports. An important source of wealth was for some time the immense deposits of guano on the islands and coasts of the republic but the main deposits of the Chincha Islands were exhausted in 1872 and now only minor quantities are obtainable on the islets that still bring to Peru (*Lobos de Afuera*). The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic but several railways are in operation connecting the interior districts with the ports which in connection with steamers launched on Lake Titicaca, facilitate the trade of the interior. One of the most remarkable of all railways is that connecting Lima and Oroya (and Cerro de Pasco) which crosses the Andes at an elevation of 15,645 ft and hardly less noteworthy is the road uniting Mollendo with Puno, on Lake Titicaca. The mileage of operating roads in 1902 was 1035.

Government, etc.—The present constitution of Peru was promulgated in 1860 and revised in 1869. The affairs of the country are directed by a president, elected for a term of 4 years and a cabinet of 6 ministers. The legislative body consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The individual departments are represented in the senate by from 1 to 4 members. The term of members in both houses is 6 years. The Roman Catholic is the state religion. Public instruction has made little progress, and in the interior not more than two per cent. of the youths receive

education. There are four universities,—at Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, and Trujillo.

Population, Cities.—There has been no census of Peru since 1874. At that time the population within the present limits of the republic was about 3,000,000. It is not certain that there has been a great increase since in spite of the estimate of 4,600,000 for the year 1896 made by the Geographical Society of Lima. More than one-half of the inhabitants are Indians, who belong to the Quechuan and Aymara stocks. The bulk of the remainder are mestizos, the pure whites mainly descendants of the Spaniards, comprising about one-eighth (or even less) of the population. The chief ports are Callao (the port of Lima), Chinbota, Bata Islay, Pisco de Payta, Huacho, Mollendo, Salaverry and Trujillo. Among the interior towns the more important are Lima (the capital), Huancayo (which had about 130,000 inhabitants in 1903), Arequipa, Chiclayo, Ayacucho, Cuzco and Huanacavelica.

History.—The empire of the Incas (whose subjects were mainly Quechua Indians) which embraced Peru and a vast region in the N, E and S, was at the height of its power at the advent of the Spaniards. The remains of the stupendous public works executed by the dynasty of the Incas attest the relatively high degree of civilization attained by the Incas in this part of America. Pizarro achieved the conquest of Peru in 1531–33. The territories included within the present Ecuador, Bolivia, and Argentina originally formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru, from which they were detached in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1821 San Martín the liberator of Chile from Spanish rule, made his entry into Lima and proclaimed the independence of Peru. The victory of General Sucre over the Spaniards at Ayacucho in Dec. 1824, virtually secured the liberation of the country. Callao the last port of the Spaniards in South America, was evacuated in 1826. Peru in alliance with Bolivia, waged a disastrous war with Chile in 1879–83, which cost her the district of Tarapacá and the territories of Tacna and Arica.

Peru, pe-roo', a city of La Salle co. Ill. on the N bank of the Illinois River at the head of natural navigation, 100 miles WSW of Chicago on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. Steamboats ascend the river to this place which is the beginning of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in all stages of water. Peru contains the St. Bede College (Roman Catholic). It has large sawworks, manufactures of agricultural implements, scales, pumps, boilers, clocks and tiles and breweries. Coal is extensively mined. Pop. in 1890 5560 in 1900 8803.

Peru, a city and the capital of Miami co. Ind. on the right or N bank of the Wabash River and on the Wabash and other railroads 16 miles E of Logansport. It has car shops, cabinet-works, steel plant, and manufactures of electric appliances, refrigerators, baskets, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1890 1028 in 1900 8463.

Peru, a post-village of Madison co. Iowa, 14 miles SEW of Des Moines.

Peru, a post-village of Chautauque co. Kan. on Middle Caney Creek 30 miles WSW of Independence, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Peru, a post-station of Oldham co. Ky. about 20 miles NE of Louisville.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town) Oxford co. Mo. on the Anderson River and on the Portland and Rumford Falls R. 40 miles WNW of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 773.

Peru, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Peru township (town) 12 miles E of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 251.

Peru, a banking post-village of Nemaha co. Neb. on the Missouri River 6 miles above Brewerville, and on the Burlington Route. It contains the state normal school. Pop. in 1900 848.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town) Clinton co. N. Y. on the Little Bable River 10 miles S by W of Plattsburg on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has manufactures of butter, cheese, and flour. Pop. about 600. The town is bounded on the E by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900 3342.

Peru, a post-station of Haywood co. N. C.

Peru, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio near the Huron River about 22 miles S of Sandusky. Pop. 73.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township (town) Bauington co. Vt. 30 miles S of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 275.

Peru, a post-station of Hardy co. W. Va.

Peru, a township (town) of Dunn co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 376.

Perugia, pä-roo'jâ (anc. *Perusia*) a city of central Italy in Umbria, capital of a province of the same name.

48 miles SE. of Arezzo and 19 miles E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. in 1902, 26,599; of the commune, 41,384. It contains a number of notable public edifices, including the Gothic cathedral of San Lorenzo (fifteenth century) other interesting churches with fine paintings, a vast municipal palace, and an elegant, gorgeously decorated with frescoes. Perugia possesses a university (founded about 1268, with museums of antiquities and minerals, a library etc.) an academy of fine arts, a public library of 80,000 volumes, and the Collegio delle Sapienze. There are two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia occupies a prominent place in the history of Italian painting from its pre-Roman school. The manufactures of the town are not important. It has a trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, etc. Perugia (Perusia) was one of the 12 cities of the Etruscan League. It submitted to the Romans about the close of the fourth century B.C. The city was one of the early possessions of the popes, but in medieval times it at different periods asserted its independence, its dominion finally extending over Umbria. The papal authority was permanently established in the sixteenth century. In 1860 Umbria was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

Perugia, a province of north-central Italy forming the compartments of Umbria. Area, 3760 sq. m. It is traversed by the Apennines. Capital, Perugia. Pop. in 1901 675,352.

Perugia, Lake of. See **TRASIMENO LAKE**.

Peruino, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. on the Tuscarora Valley R. The banking point is Port Royal. Pop. 125.

Peruville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. about 23 miles W.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 130.

Peruque, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. 100.

Peruville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 20 miles S. by E. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Perwez, *pé-ré-zé*, a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 16 miles W.W. of Mons. Pop. in 1900 8360.

Perwez, *pé-ré-zé*, a village of Belgium in Brabant, 25 miles SE. of Brussels.

Pesaro, *pé-sá-ro* (anc. *Pesum* run) a town of Italy the capital of the province of Pesaro Urbino, 19 miles NE of Urbino on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic Sea. Its old fortifications still survive in part its medieval castle being used as a prison. With its churches (including an old and a new cathedral) its ancient palace, its public squares and sculptural monuments, it is one of the most interesting of the towns on the E. coast of Italy. The splendid palace of the dukes of Urbino is now the prefecture. There is a museum with notable collections, including one of majolica, for the manufacture of which Pesaro was formerly celebrated. The town possesses a school of music founded by Rossini who was born here. Pesaro has considerable manufactures and an active trade in the produce of the district whose bays are in high repute. The town became a papal possession in the eighteenth century but in the last two centuries of the Middle Ages and later for about a century and a half it was under the sway of petty dynasties, including the houses of Malatesta, Sforza, and Borgia. In 1631 it passed again to the popes, who retained it until 1860. Pop. in 1901, 14,863 (commune, 26,103).

Pesaro e Urbino, *pé-sá-ro é-ór-bé-no*, a province of Italy in the Marche, bordering on the Adriatic Sea. Area, about 1100 sq. m. It is mountainous, but fertile, producing wheat, maize, wine, milk, and fruits. Capital, Pesaro. Pop. in 1901 235,952.

Pesca, a commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá. Pop. 12,000 (?)

Pescadero, *pé-ká-dá-ro*, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal. is finely situated in a fertile valley on the Pacific Ocean about 44 miles S. of San Francisco. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported from this place, and there are grist- and saw mills. Pop. about 200.

Pescadero, *pé-ká-dá-rá* ('Fishers Islands') an island group close to the coast of Peru, N. of Callao. Lat. 11° 47' S.

Pescadero, three groups of islands in the North Pacific Ocean in the Marshall Islands. Lat. (middle group) 17° 19' N., lon. 167° 25' E.

Pescadero, islands near Formosa. See **PARACU**.

Pescera, *pé-ká-rá* (anc. *Aternu* or *Aternum*) a fortified seaport of Italy province of Chieti, at the mouth of the Aterno in the Adriatic, 8 miles NE. of Chieti. Pop. about 2750 (commune, 7900).

Peschici, *pé-ké-ohé*, a town of Italy province of Foggia, 11 miles W. of Vieste. Pop. about 3000.

Pesciera, *pé-ká-rá* (L. *Ardena* or *Piscaria*), a fortified town of Italy, province of Verona, 21 miles NNW of Mantua on the Mincio, at its exit from the Lago di

Garda. Pop. about 2000. It was formerly noted as one of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

Pescia, *pé-shá*, a town of Italy in Tuscany, province of Lucca. It has some interesting old structures, including a cathedral and a castle. Its paper industry dates from an early period. The surrounding district produces oil, wine, and fruit, in which the town has a trade. Pop. in 1901, 5655 (commune, 17,517).

Pescina, *pé-shé-ná*, a town of Italy province of Aquila, 11 miles SSE of Avezzano. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 3590 (commune, 9756).

Pescopagano, *pé-ko-pé-gá-no*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 11 miles SW of Melfi. Pop. about 4000.

Peshaw (or **Clear**) Creek, Mo. enters the Osage in St. Clair co.

Peshawar, or **Peshawar**, *pésh-hw-ér* or *pésh-á-wér*, a town and military station of British India, capital of the newly constituted Northwest Frontier Province, 40 miles W. of Attock and on the Afghan frontier 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass. It is the northernmost station of the Indian railway system and an important strategic point. It is on a prepossessing looking town but is a busy trade-centre. Pop. in 1901 86,141 of whom nearly three-fourths were Mohammedans, one-fourth Hindus, and the remainder Christians.

Peshigo, a post-village in Peshigo township (town) Marinette co., Wis. on a river of the same name and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin and Michigan R. 13 miles ENE of Oconto. It has lumber and other mills railroad-shops etc. Pop. about 2000; of the town in 1900, 4228.

Peshigo River, Wis. rises in Oconto co. and enters Green Bay about 12 miles NE of the town of Oconto. It is about 150 miles long.

Pesmes, *pésmé*, a town of France in Haute-Saône, 10 miles S. of Gray. Pop. about 1000.

Pesotum, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. about 325.

Pesqueira. See **SÃO JOÃO DE PESQUEIRA**.

Pesqueira Grande, *pé-ká-rá grán-dá*, a village of Mexico, state of Nuevo León, 30 miles ENE of Monterrey. It was formerly celebrated for its silver mines and salt works.

Petachka, *pé-shá-yá*, a minor port of Brazil in the state of Espírito Santo.

Petalá, a minor port of Haiti on the N. shore of the southwestern peninsula, E by S of Jérémie.

Petah. See **BUNAR**.

Pente. See **PARTRU**.

Pest = **Fels** = **Selt-Kis Kún**, *pésh-ésh-ésh*, kish-koon a county of Hungary containing Budapest, the capital of the kingdom.

Petalá, *pé-tá-lá*, a small island in the Gulf of Petalá, an arm of the Egean Sea, between the S. head of Euboea and Attica.

Petaluma, *pé-tá-lóo-ná*, a banking city of Sonoma co., Cal., is on Petaluma Creek at the head of navigation, and on the California Northwestern R. 43 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It has carriage-shops, sawing and silk-mills shoe-factory foundry and machine-shop, incubator works, etc. Fruit, cereals and leather are shipped here. Steam boats ply regularly between here and San Francisco. Pop. in 1890 3692 in 1900, 5811.

Petaluma Creek, Cal. enters San Pablo Bay 10 miles below the town of Petaluma.

Petare, *pé-tá-rá*, a town of Venezuela in the state of Miranda, 8 miles E. by S. of Caracas with which it is connected by rail. It is in a rich coffee district. Pop. about 2300.

Petch, or **Ipek**, a town of European Turkey vilayet of Konia, 75 miles ENE of Samsat. Pop. about 10,000, mostly Mohammedan Slavs.

Petchora, *pésh-ó-rá*, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains flows NW through the governments of Perm, Vologda, and Archangel and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N. lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course, probably 1000 miles, the greater portion of which is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Ithma from the S. and the Usa from the E.

Peteghem, *pé-tésh-gém*, a village of Belgium in East Flanders 15 miles SSW of Ghent.

Petén *pé-tén* or **Itz'at**, a lake of Central America, state and 180 miles N. by E. of Guatemala. It is about 66 miles in circumference, and contains several islands, the principal of which, called **Petén** is steep and lofty. It was once the seat of the Itza Indians.

Potén, a department in the N. part of Guatemala. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Usumacinta, is Inter

ceded by other rivers, and has numerous lakes, of which Lake Petén is the largest. Capital, Flores. Pop. in 1933, 6752.

Petersboro, *pet'et-bôr rûh* a banking post-village in Petersborough township (town) Hillsboro co. N. H. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 33 miles SW of Concord. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, thermometers, trusses, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2327.

Petersboro, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y. 25 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. 360.

Peterborough, *pet'et bôr rûh* an episcopal city and parliamentary borough of England situated on the sea, 37 miles NE. of Northampton. The city and the surrounding district embracing together an area of 83½ sq. m. constitute an administrative county known as the Soke of Peterborough. The chief feature of Peterborough is the famous cathedral (recently restored) presenting every variety of architecture from Norman to Perpendicular and having a west front of remarkable beauty. Other edifices of interest are the dean parish church, the corn exchange, an Italian style, the episcopal palace, and the deanery. The town possesses schools of art, science, and technology. Peterborough has manufactures of agricultural implements and extensive locomotive-works. It sends 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1801 3460. In 1851 8766. In 1901 30 870. Pop. of the Soke of Peterborough in 1901 41 122.

Peterborough, a county near the central part of Ontario. It contains numerous lakes which give rise to the Ottonabee River and many smaller streams. A railway connects its capital, Peterborough with Lake Ontario on the S. and Georgian Bay on the N.

Peterborough, a town and port of entry, capital of Peterborough co. Ontario, on the navigable Ottonabee River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. 94 miles NE. of Toronto and opposite Ashburnham. There is abundant water power and the town has saw and grist-mills, manufactures of iron castings, mining machinery, furniture, agricultural implements, waddens, wooden ware, etc. It has a large export trade in grain, pork, and lumber. The famous Peterborough canoes are manufactured here. Pop. in 1801 9717. In 1901, 11 239.

Peter Both (*both*) Mountain, or **Pieter Both**, a prominent rock in the island of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 12' S., 2700 feet in height.

Peterhead, a seaport of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on a peninsula, the easternmost point of land in the country in the district of Buchan, 44 miles NE. of Aberdeen. It consists of the town proper and Keith Ineb where are the large fish-curing establishments and which is separated from the rest of Peterhead by a canal. The town is well built, largely of the celebrated Peterhead granite and has a dean parish church. At one time the great seat of the British whale and seal-fisheries it is now important chiefly for its herring fisheries. Ship-building and granite-cutting and polishing are carried on. Pop. in 1901 11 750.

Peterhof, *pet'et hôf* a town and summer resort of Russia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Finland, 14 miles W. of St. Petersburg. It is noted for its splendid imperial palace and park. Pop. in 1897 11 360.

Peter I Island, in Antarctica, in about lat. 68° S. lon. 90° W.

Peterlingen, the German name of **PARNARA**.

Petermann Land, reported to be N. of Franz-Josef Land in about lat. 83° N., seems not to exist.

Petermann, Mount, a summit of the Australian Alps of New Zealand about 20 miles NE. of Mount Cook.

Petermann Peak, in eastern Greenland in about lat. 73° N. Altitude, 7000-8000 feet.

Peters, a post-station of San Joaquin co. Cal., 15 miles E. of Stockton.

Peters, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2942.

Peters, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1596.

Peters, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. The banking point is Bellville. Pop. 190.

Petersburg, a post-station of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska. It is on Wrangel Strait and has a cannery.

Petersburg, a post-village of Arapahoe co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Denver. Pop. 190.

Petersburg, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del. 11 miles SW of Dover.

Petersburg, a banking city capital of Menard co. Ill. on the Sangamon River and on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 23 miles NW of Springfield. It has manufactures of tiles, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 2897.

Petersburg, a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Ind., 20 miles SE. of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. It is situated on elevated ground, 1 mile S. of the White River in a coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1751.

Petersburg, a post-village of Delaware co. Iowa, 36 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. 75.

Petersburg, a banking post-town of Boone co. Ky. on the Ohio River 25 miles below Cincinnati. It has distilling industries. Pop. in 1900 503.

Petersburg, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 16 miles E. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900 468.

Petersburg, a post-township of Jackson co. Minn. about 65 miles SW of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 773.

Petersburg, a post-station of Henry co. Mo.

Petersburg, a banking post-village of Boone co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line, 13 miles N. by W. of Alliance. It is in a farming region. Pop. about 475.

Petersburg, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J., on the Atlantic City R., about 10 miles SE. of Millville. It has a saw mill. Pop. about 400.

Petersburg, a post-village in Petersburg township (town) Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Rutland R. 18 miles E. of Troy. It has manufactures of shirts. The town is drained by the Hoosic River. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 1449.

Petersburg, a post-village of Nelson co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Petersburg, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, 15 miles SSE. of Youngstown. Pop. about 560.

Petersburg, a post-borough of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Juniata River at the mouth of Shaver's Creek and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles NW of Huntingdon. It has lumber and silk industries. Pop. in 1900 781.

Petersburg, Lancaster co. Pa. See **EAST PETERSBURG**.

Petersburg, a banking post-town of Lincoln co. Tenn. 12 miles N. of Fayetteville on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 411.

Petersburg, a post-station of Hale co. Tex.

Petersburg, an independent city and port of entry of Virginia, formerly in Dinwiddie co. situated on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox River 10 miles from its mouth and 72 miles S. of Richmond on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the Appomattox to Petersburg, which is at the head of navigation of that river. The falls of the river immediately above the city furnish abundant water-power. The chief manufactures are those of cotton silk tobacco, flour machinery, trunks and bags, paper and agricultural implements. The city has a large export trade and is the seat of the Southern Female College, the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, the University School and the State Central Hospital for the Insane. Petersburg was prominent in the later operations in the Civil War. General Grant laid siege to it in June, 1864, and the town held out till the beginning of April 1865. Pop. in 1900, 21 016.

Petersburg, a post-village, capital of Grant co. W. Va. on the South Branch of the Potomac River and 32 miles (direct) S. by W. of Keyser. Pop. about 300.

Petersburg, a post-village of Crawford co. Wm. 16 miles NW of Escobol. Pop. 60.

Petersburg, a municipality of South Australia, 70 miles SE. by E. of Port Augusta, with which and Adelaide it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3500.

Petersburg, Saint. See **Saint PETERSBURG**.

Peters Creek, a post-station of Patriot co. Va.

Petersdorf, a village and resort of Prussia, in Silesia, and in the Giant mountains, 64 miles SW of Hirschberg. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900 3268. Elevation, 1300 feet.

Petersfield, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 17 miles NNE. of Portsmouth. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 3266.

Petersgrat, *pä'ters-grät* a lofty snow-capped of the Bernese Oberland, in the Lauterbrunnen region. Altitude, 10,515 feet.

Petershagen, *pä'ters-kä-gen* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 1 mile NNE. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. about 2000.

Petersham, a parish of England, in Surrey 1 mile from Richmond.

Petersham, a post-village in Petersham township (town) Worcester co. Mass. 28 miles NW of Worcester. It has a manufacture of boxes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 863.

Petersham, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales, from which it is 3 miles distant. Pop. about 17 000.

Peters Islands, two small islands on the E. coast of Australia, in lon. 133° 30' E.

Peters Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River

Peter's Mountain, Va. is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles cos.

Peterson, a banking post-town of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River 74 miles WNW of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop in 1906 521

Peterson, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles W of La Crosse, Wis. Pop about 225

Peterson, a post-village of Morgan co., Utah on the Union Pacific R. 16 miles SE of Ogden. Pop 100

Peterthal, *pá tser-thá* a village and watering place of Baden in the Black Forest 13 miles E of Offenburg. Pop about 1700

Peterstown, a post-town of Monroe co., W. Va. on Rich Creek near the New River 23 miles S of Talcott station. Pop in 1903 187

Peterville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind. 6 miles E of Columbus.

Peterville, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. 14 miles E. of Johnson Junction. Pop. 100

Peterville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. 2 miles from the Potomac River and about 13 miles SW of Frederick. Pop about 130

Peterville, Butler co., Pa. See CONOQUEWASVILLE

Petersville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. about 12 miles NNW of Allentown. Pop 170

Petersville a post-village and suburb of London Ontario on a branch of the river Thames

Petersville, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick 10 miles from Walsford. Pop 200

Peterwald, *pá tser wáit* a frontier village of Bohemia, 30 miles NNW of Leitmeritz in the Erzgebirge

Peterwalden, *pá tser-wáit dów* a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 32 miles SW of Breslau. Pop in 1900 6404

Petrin the Great Bay, sometimes known in part as Golden Horn Bay, a wide inlet of the sea of Japan on the coast of Primorskye Russian Mancheria, in lat. 42° 30' N. lon 132° E. formerly named Victoria Bay. It is divided into two nearly equal arms by the Maravlet Amursky promontory and the Russian Island, which are separated from each other by a channel called the Eastern Bosphorus. This promontory and island forming a spit of land 30 miles long and 6 miles broad project from the main land in a SW direction and have the Amur Bay on the W and Umar Bay on the E. The chief settlement on the bay is Vladivostok one of the termini of the Transiberian railway

Peter the Great Mountains, in Central Asia, occupy the eastern part of Bokhara and form a westerly extension of the northern Pamir. They are extensively glaciated (Korolmash O. banio Peter the Great glaciers) and rise in their loftiest crests to 17,000-18,000 feet.

Peterson, a post-village of Oange co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 5 miles S. of Burlingame. Pop 225

Peterwardein, *pá tser wáa dñe* (Hung. *Pétervárad* *pá tsa vee ói*) a royal free town and fortress of Hungary in Croatia Slavonia, co. of Szerén (Sirmia) on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Neumats. Here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1710. Pop in 1900 5010

Petherton, South, a town of England co. of Somerset, 14 miles S-E of Taunton. Pop about 2000

Petina, *pá tsee eh*, a small town of Italy province of Salerno, SE of Campagna, near Mount Alburnum

Pétionville, *pá tse-óv veel* a town of Haiti 8 miles E of Port-au-Prince

Petit Callos Bayou, *peh-tee' ká yov' bí* on a small stream of Terrebonne parish La. flows S into the Gulf of Mexico

Petit-Canal, *peh-tee' ká sál* a town of the island of Guadaloupe, 12 miles NW of Moutle, in a sugar region

Petitcodiac, *peh tee ko de-ká* a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick on the Petitcodiac River and on the Intercolonial and the Egin and Havelock R. 66 miles N of St. John. It has saw mills, manufactures of cheese, etc. Pop about 100

Petite Anse, *peh tee ans*, a small island of Iberia parish La. in a marsh near Vermilion Bay 10 miles S of New Iberia.

Petite de Grat, *peh tee deh grá* a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the S shore of Isle Madame, 3 miles from Arichat

Petits Isles, *peh tee' eal*, in the river Yamaska, a little above the S point of Isle St. Jean Quebec.

Petite Mascouche, *peh tee má kooch* a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 11 miles from Laventides. Pop 150

Petit-Engelen, *peh tee óng'e-lé* a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 17 miles NNE of Mons.

Petite-Pierre, La., the French name of L'Anse-au-Loup. **Petite Rivière**, *peh-tee' re-vé-áir'* a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Bridgewater its banking point. Pop about 600

Petit Golfe, *peh tee' go áv* a town of Haiti near Petit Golfe Bay on the N shore of the southwestern peninsula, a few miles W by S of Grand Golfe

Petitjean River, Ark. rises in Sebastian co. and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles above Lewisburg. It is about 125 miles long.

Petit Métis, Rimouski co., Quebec. See INTRE-MÉTIS

Petit Quevilly, Le., *leh peh tee kév ee yee'* a town of France, in Seine-Inferieure, a suburb of Rouen. Pop in 1901 18,948 engaged in the manufacture of sugar chemicals, textiles, etc.

Petitrocher, *peh tee ro shá* a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Bathurst

Petit Trou, *peh tee troo* or **Petit Trou de Nippes**, a minor port of Haiti on the N shore of the southwestern peninsula, 75 miles W of Port-au-Prince

Petla, *pá tá*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan 70 miles SE of Mérida. It is well built, has a monastery etc. Pop. (commence) in 1895 6739

Petone, a borough of New Zealand, suburban to and 7 miles NE of Wellington. Pop about 4000

Petorca, *pá tser ká*, a town of Chile, provinces of Aconcagua, 36 miles NE of Valparaiso. Pop 1000

Petoskey, a city and watering place of Emmet co., Mich. on Little Traverse Bay and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 60 miles NNE of Traverse City. It has manufactures of lime, lumber, flour, paper etc. Pop in 1890 2812 in 1900 5235 Bear River here affords much water power

Petra (the Biblical *petrá*) an ancient city of Arabia Petraea. Its ruins may be seen in the Wadi Musa, about 10 miles NE of Akabah. Lat. about 30° 15' N. They comprise a number of interesting and beautifully sculptured architectural remains (temples, arches, a magnificent amphitheatre, necropolis etc.) some of which are hewn into the solid rock

Petra, *pá trá* a town of the island of Majorca, 23 miles E of Palma. Pop. (commence) 4000

Petru, a post-tion of Caldwell co., N. C.

Petrulis, *pá tser lá*, *FORANA* *soch-eh* (Lower) and *FORANA* *so-prá ná* (Upper) two contiguous towns of Sicily province of Palermo 18 miles S of (Sofili) P. of Petralia Fontana in 1901 6950 (municipal, 10 183) of Petralia Soprana, 2441 (municipal, 891)

Petrol, *pá tré* a town of Spain province of Valencia 24 miles NW of Alicante. Pop. (commence) 4000

Petruburgam, the Latin name of SAINT PÉTERSBOURG

Petrie (see *trá*) Corners, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N. Y. 6 miles P. of Lowville.

Petrikau, Poland. See PIOTRKOW

Petrus, *pá tsee eh*, a town of Croatia-Slavonia Hengert on the Kupa, 20 miles SE of Agram. Pop in 1900 5379

Petro-Alexandrovsk, a town and port of Russian Central Asia, in the territory of Syr Darya near the Amu-Darya 22 miles E of Khiva. Pop about 8000

Petroleum, Ontario. See PEAVOLIA

Petroleum, a post-village of Kitchener W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 22 miles E of Parkersburg. Pop 100

Petroleum Center, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles S of Titusville. It is in an oil region. Pop 200

Petrolia, a post-village of Humboldt co. (Cal. on the Matine River about 40 miles S of Eureka. Pop 100

Petrolia, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa. in an oil district and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles N by E of Pittsburg. It has oil refineries and manufactures of oil well tools. Pop in 1900 350

Petrolia, a banking post-town and outpost of Lambton co., Ontario situated on Bear Creek in the heart of the oil regions and on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central R. 50 miles SW of London. It has numerous petroleum-wells, oil refineries, saw and grist-mills, boiler and engine-works etc. Pop in 1901 4135

Petropavlovsk, *pá tser-páv lovsk* a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Kamchatka, on the Ichim 200 miles S of Tobolsk. Pop in 1897 20,014. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1879

Petropavlovsk, a seaport of Kamchatka, on its E coast, on the N side of the Bay of Avacha, in lat. 03° 9' N, lon 158° 40' E. It has monuments to Bering and La Pérouse. Pop about 400

Petrop'olis (Port pronounced *pá tser-po-les'*) a town and German colony of Brazil, capital of the state of Rio de

Janeiro, 23 miles N by E. of the city of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. It is a resort of the capital of the republic and has breweries and manufactures of cotton goods and cigars. Pop. about 9000.

Petros, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn. on the Harriman and Northeastern R. The banking point is Harriman. Pop. about 300.

Petroșeny, *pé-tro-shén*, a commune of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Hunyad. It is in a rich coal-field. Pop. in 1900 7795.

Petrovác, *pé-tro-vák*, a village of Hungary 17 miles SSE of Bács. Pop. (communes) about 8000.

Petrovozeló, *pé-tro-vo-zé-ló*, a village of Hungary 4 miles from Ó Buda. Pop. (communes) about 10 000.

Petrovsk, a town of Daghestan Russian Empire on the W shore of the Caspian 70 miles WNW of Darbent. Pop. in 1897 9895.

Petrovsk, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles NNW of Saratov on the Medveditsa. Pop. in 1897 15 200.

Petrozavodsk, *pé-tro-zá-vo-dsk*, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonets on the Lake of Onega, 185 miles NE of St. Petersburg. It has a government cannon foundry. Pop. in 1897 12,966.

Pettan, *pét-tán* (anc. *Peto-vr*), a town of Styria, 14 miles SE of Marburg on the Drava. It has some interesting ecclesiastical buildings and a monument erected by the emperor Septimius Severus. On a neighboring height is the castle of Ober Pettan. Pop. in 1900 4223.

Pettaway, a post-village of Robertson co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Pettigrew, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. about 300.

Pettie, a county in the west-central part of Missouri has an area of 685 sq. m. It is drained by Flat and Muddy creeks; branches of the Lamine River. Extensive beds of coal are found. Capital Sedalia. Pop. in 1890 31 151. In 1900 31 434.

Pettis, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa.

Pettisville, a post-village of Fulton co. Ohio, on the Lake shore and Michigan Southern R. 34 miles W by S of Toledo. Pop. about 300.

Pettit, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. about 10 miles E of Lafayette. Pop. 100.

Pettitt, a post-village of Washington co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Pettorano, *pét-to-rá-no*, a town of Italy province of Aquila, 5 miles SSE of Sulmona. Pop. about 3000 (communes, 4300).

Pettusville, a post-hamlet of Limestone co. Ala. about 37 miles NW of Huntsville.

Petty, a banking post-village of Lamar co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 15 miles W of Paris. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 350.

Petty Harbor, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland on an inlet 5 miles S of St. John's.

Petty's Island. See TAKARU ISLAND.

Pettyville, a post-hamlet of Miami co. Ind. 24 miles ENE of Loganport.

Pettyville, a post-village of Livingston co. Mich. about 43 miles W by N of Detroit. Pop. 0.

Petena, *pá-to-ná*, or *Potomac*, a town of Manchuria, on the river Songari 130 mi. SE of Kirin. It has an active Mongol Chinese trade.

Petworth, a small town of England, in Sussex 13 miles NNE of Chichester.

Penna, a village of the provinces of O Higgins, Chile, 75 miles SSW of Santiago. Pop. 2800.

Pevrel, *pév-él*, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 27 miles S by W of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

Pewsey, a small village of England on the coast of Sussex 10 miles WSW of Hastings. Here are well preserved remains of a Roman fortress within whose enclosing walls is the keep of a Norman castle. Pewsey is the reputed landing-place of William the Conqueror.

Peveragno, *pá-ri-rá-no*, a town of northern Italy in Piedmont, 5 miles SE of Cuneo. Pop. about 2000 (communes, 7000).

Pewaw, *pé-wáw*, a banking post-village of Lenox co. Mich. on the Maple River and on the Grand Trunk R. 25 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 445.

Pewaukee, *pé-wáw-kee*, a post-village of Waukesha co. Wis. at the foot of E end of Pewaukee Lake and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 19 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 714.

Pewaukee, a township (town) of Waukesha co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1728.

Pewaukee Lake, Wis. is in Waukesha co. about 5 miles NW of Waukesha. A short outlet connects it with the Fox River.

Pewee Valley, a post-town of Oldham co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 16 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 444.

Pewsey, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 7 miles SW of Marlborough.

Peyrehorade, *pá-ri-hó-rá-dé*, a town of France, in Landes, on the Gave de Pau 36 miles SW of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. (communes) about 2500.

Peytona, *pá-to-ná*, a post-station of Shelby co. Ky.

Peytona, a post-village of Boone co. W. Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Peytonsburg, *pá-ton-sbúrg*, a post-station of Cumberland co. Ky.

Peytonsburg, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va. 145 miles SW of Richmond.

Peytonville, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Tenn. 9 miles SE of Franklin.

Pézenas, *pá-sé-ná*, a town of France, in Hérault, 30 miles SW of Montpellier near the right bank of the Hérault. It was a place of some importance to former centuries and has some interesting architectural relics of its past. It is prominent in the wine and cognac trade. Pop. in 1901 7073.

Pfäfers, *pff-é-fé-rs*, a watering place of Switzerland canton of St. Gall 1½ miles from Ragatz. The waters which rise in the Tauern gorge, near Bad Pfäfers have a temperature of 98-100 Fahr. and the place is much frequented. On an adjacent height is the ancient Benedictine monastery of Pfäfers now used as an insane asylum. Elevation 3600 feet. Pop. in 1900 1567.

Pfaffenhofen, *pff-á-fen hó-fen*, a small town of Alsace Germany on the Moselle 12 miles NE of Zabern.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn 28 miles N of Munich. Pop. in 1900 3822.

Pfäfers, *pff-é-fé-rs*, a village of Switzerland canton of Zurich on the N shore of the small lake of Pfäfers. Pop. in 1900 3000.

Pfaffnau, *pff-á-náw*, a village of Switzerland canton of Lucerne. Pop. (communes) about 2500.

Pfafftown, a post-village of Forsyth co. N. C. The banking point is Winston. Pop. 100.

Pfalz. See PALATINATE and PALATINATE LOWER.

Pfalzburg, *pff-á-tsúrg* (Fr. *Phal'sbourg*, *pff-á-ls búrg*), a town of Germany in Lorraine, 8 miles NW of Zabern. It was formerly a fortress and in 1870 it held out against the German for four months (Aug.-Dec.). Pop. about 4000.

Pfalzdorf, *pff-á-tsórf*, a small town of Rhenish Prussia 44 miles NW of Düsseldorf.

Pfalzel, *pff-á-tsé-l*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N of Trarar, on the Moselle.

Pfarrkirchen, *pff-á-ki-rén*, a market-town of Lower Bavaria 26 miles WSW of Passau. Pop. about 3000.

Pfaddersheim, *pff-á-dé-rs-hím*, a town of Hesse, 4 miles WNW of Worms. Pop. about 750.

Pfaffers, Switzerland. See PFÄTERS.

Pfaffers, a post-village of Hardie co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Pfingston, a post-station of Holmes co. Miss.

Pforta, *pff-ó-tá*, or *Schnepferts*, a locality in Prussian Saxony 18 miles SW of Merseburg. It is famous for its royal school a foundation of the old rulers of Saxony. The name Pforta is derived from the Latin *Porta* meaning *Gate* and *Porta* a *Gate* (German *Abbay* in whose buildings the school was established).

Pforzheim, *pff-ó-rs-hím*, a town of Baden at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar 16 miles SE of Karlsruhe. It is an ancient place. Among the churches the Schlosskirche (castle church) is notable. It has ruins of an old castle of the margraves of Baden. Pforzheim is noted for its extensive manufactures of cheap jewelry. Pop. in 1895 33 331. In 1900 45,697.

Pfreimd, or **Pfreimt**, *pff-á-m*, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles ENE of Amberg. Pop. about 1300.

Pfullendorf, *pff-ó-len-dórf*, a town of Baden 20 miles NE of Constance. Pop. about 2500.

Pfullingen, *pff-ó-lín-gen*, a town of Württemberg north of Black Forest, picturesque situated on the Neckar 3 miles E. of Reutlingen. Pop. in 1901 6118.

Pfund, a village of the Tyrol Austria-Hungary about 8 miles from Nauders.

Pfungstadt, *pff-óng stádt*, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg 5 miles E of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900 6302.

Pfylen, *pff-é*, a village of Switzerland canton of Thurgau, on the Thur 10 miles SW of Constance.

Phalanx, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Erie and the Lake Erie Alliance and Wheeling Rrs., 13 miles NW of Niles. Pop. 100.

Phalsbourg, Germany. See PFALZBURG.

Pharaoh, Mount, N Y. is in the S. part of Essex co. about 5 miles E. of Schoon Lake. It is sometimes called Hineboard Mountain. Elevation, 3357 feet.

Pharisburg, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 4½ miles from Broadway station. Pop. about 300.

Pharos, a rock, a peninsula anciently an island, part of the site of the modern city of Alexandria. On it the Ptolemies erected a great light-house.

Pharpar, a river of Syria. See **BARBARA**.

Pharsalia and Pharsalus. See **PIERSALLA**.

Pharsalia, *far-sa'le-a*, a post-village in Pharsalia township (town) Chenango co., N Y. 35 miles N by S of Binghamton. Pop. about 100 of the town in 1900, 790.

Phasis, the ancient name of the river Rion.

Phasmanis, the ancient name of **Phasian**.

Phasantownship, a post-village of Dane co. Wis. on Lake Mendota, about 6 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. 60.

Phasant Island, in the Madeira River between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Phelia, a post-village of Clay co., Miss. on the South ern R. The banking point to Westport. Pop. in 1900 360.

Phelps, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River and also drained by the Maramee River and Bourbeuse Creek. Among its minerals are iron-ore and lead. Capital Rolla. Pop. in 1880 12,638 in 1900 14,194.

Phelps, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River Capital Holdrege. Pop. in 1880 9839, in 1900 10,772.

Phelps, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo. about 35 miles W. of Springfield.

Phelps, a banking post-village in Phelps township (town) Ontario co., N Y. on the Canadawaga Outlet, at the mouth of Flint Creek, 8 miles NW of Geneva, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rr. It is in a fruit and stock region and has manufactures of cream-separators, gasoline-engines, seed-drills, and ploughs. Pop. in 1900 1306 of the town 4788.

Phelps, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern Rr. 66 miles N. of Houston. Pop. 160.

Phelps City, a post-town of Atchison co., Mo. near the Nishnabotus River on the Burlington Route, 2 miles E. of the Missouri River and 45 miles NW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 187.

Phelpston, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles from Elmira. Pop. 170.

Pheng-hu, feng how' or Pescadore, pē-kā-do (Fukuh Islands) a low island group of basaltic formation between Formosa and China, to which latter it belonged until 1905 when it was ceded to Japan (officially known as the *Nakoto Islands*). Area, estimated at 80 sq. m. Pop. in 1899 49,238.

Phenicia. See **PHENICIA**.

Phoenix, a banking post-village of Kent co., N I. on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford Rr. 13 miles SW of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods and book cloths. Pop. about 2540.

Phéras (Gr. φέραι) an ancient city of Thessaly about 10 miles from its port Pagasæ on the Pagasan Gulf. The little town of Volos is on its site.

Phereata, far-sa'le-a or Pharsalos (L. Pharsalus Gr. φάρσαλος) a town of Greece in Thessaly on the rail way connecting Trikala and Kardium with Volos. Pop. about 2500. There are interesting remains of the ancient Pharsalus. It was on the Pharsalian plain (whence the engagement is generally called by English writers the battle of Pharsalus) that Caesar overwhelmed Pompey in 48 B. C.

Phialin, fa'ilā, a small lake of Palestine, 10 miles ENE of Beisan. It is about a mile in circumference. It probably represents an extinct crater.

Phigalia, an ancient city of Greece. See **PAVLIA**.

Phil, a post-village of Casey co., Ky. The banking point is Liberty. Pop. 100.

Philadelphina, Asia Minor. See **ALA-SHENA**.

Philadelphina, Syria. See **ARHAN**.

Philadelphia, a county of Pennsylvania, is coextensive with the city of **PHILADELPHIA** (which see). Area, 130 sq. m.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rr., 27 miles W by N of Springfield. Pop. 100.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 17 miles E Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

Philadelphia, a post-village capital of Nebraska co., Minn., 34 miles N of Newton. Pop. about 350.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., about 26 miles WNW of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Philadelphia, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N Y., in Philadelphia township (town), on the Indian River and on the New York Central and Hudson River Rr., 18 miles NNE of Watertown. It has manufactures of cheese-boxes and cheese. Pop. in 1900, 873, of the town, 1750.

Philadelphia, a port of entry, the third city in population of the United States, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, coextensive with the co. of Philadelphia, is situated on the W. bank of the Delaware River 98 miles (by the ship-channel) from the open sea, 60 miles by rail SW of New York, and 138 miles NE. of Washington D. C. Lat. 39° 57' N.; lon. 75° 10' W. The Schuylkill River which is here crossed by a number of railway and passenger bridges, traverses the city dividing the part known as West Philadelphia from the older portion. Along the Delaware the water-front measures 25 miles, extending from the mouth of Pocomoke Creek (which enters the Delaware near Torrens) on the NE., southward and southward, to the embouchure of Bow Creek at Tinicum Island. The area of the municipality is 139 sq. m., of which a considerable part, especially in the N. is rural in character, while other portions are occupied by suburban districts embracing several places which have almost the character of separate towns,—such as Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Frankford, Manayunk, Falls of Schuylkill, Wissahickon, Bridesburg, and stations the principal of which are Tacony, Torresdale, Byberry, Bensalem, Burlington, Olney, Oxford Church, Roxboro, Millstone, Logan, Taber, Fox Chase, etc. A number of the former independent towns or districts, such as Tioga, Nicetown, Kensington, and Richmond still retain their names to indicate sections of the city. The natural features of the site occupied by Philadelphia are varied. Much of the land near the river, especially southward, is flat and low but in the N. W. and central districts the ground is high and easily drained, the deep channel being mostly a dry gravel resting upon gneiss and schist, although it is in part composed of a tough clay. In the highest parts of Germantown and Chestnut Hill the elevation exceeds 400 feet above sea-level. The city is remarkable for the regularity of its plan, the streets mostly crossing one another at right angles and dividing the town into uniform squares,—those running N. and S. being named by the ordinal numbers from the Delaware westward. A great part of the city is built of the excellent bricks for which Philadelphia is noted. The older parts present many streets of very uniform and somewhat monotonous aspect, but latterly this uniformity has been much broken by the construction of buildings in every variety of style. Especially is this noticeable in the newer northern and western sections of the city and in the heart of the business quarter where an imposing massive architectural feature has been introduced. Philadelphia, known as the city of towers, perhaps surpasses every other large city of the world in the home comforts which it affords to the people of the middle class. The suburban sections, such as Germantown and Chestnut Hill are unsurpassed for their charm. In 1905 there were 283,117 dwellings. The main business thoroughfares are Market Street, a broad avenue, and Chestnut Street, with elegant shops, the east of the principal financial institutions of the city. Walnut Street, in its western part, is the most exclusive of the residence streets, but is not distinguished by any very notable architectural features. Somewhat more imposing in this respect is the spacious avenue known as Broad Street which traverses the greater part of the built-up portion of the city in a N. and S. line and at whose intersection with Market Street is the new city hall. This vast granite and marble pile, commonly known as the Public Buildings, whose construction was begun in 1874 covers an area of 4½ acres and cost, inclusive of its furnishings, about \$27,000,000. It measures 486½ ft. by 470 ft. and rises to a height of 247 ft. Its huge tower being capped by a colossal statue of William Penn.

Philadelphia has numerous parks and public squares one of which Fairmount Park contains about 2000 acres and takes rank for extent, natural attractions, and artificial improvements, among the foremost in the world. It is traversed in part by the Schuylkill River and by Wissahickon Creek, the latter being noted for the romantic wildness of the deep glem through which it flows. Among the noted squares are Independence, Franklin, Washington, Logan, and Rittenhouse the last named representing perhaps the most fashionable quarter of the city. Several of the cemeteries are distinguished for excellent landscape effects and costly monumental decoration notably that of Laurel Hill, on the E. bank of the Schuylkill. The streets of the city are provided with a vast system of electric surface railways and an extensive subway approach from the more distant outlying quarters is now, 1906, nearing completion.

The educational institutions and those devoted to higher research are numerous. At the head of the public school system are the boys' high school and the girls' normal and high schools. The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, has spacious and elegant buildings, includes medical, scientific, legal and art schools and has under its management a commodious hospital, laboratories of hygiene and general biology, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the Flower Astronomical Observatory (lat. $39^{\circ} 58' 2''$ N., lon. $75^{\circ} 16' 39''$ W.) extensive museums of archaeology and ethnology, and a library of upward of 208,000 volumes. The number of students registered in the year 1903-04 was 2692. The Jefferson Medical College, founded in 1835, is one of the leading medical institutions of the country. Other institutions of a related nature are the Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College, also with extensive hospitals; the Woman's Medical College, Hahnemann College, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Dental Colleges, etc. Among the educational institutions of a more general character are the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry, developed upon a private foundation (1892) with well-equipped laboratories and work-shops, and attended by nearly 3000 students; Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, located outside of the city limits, but properly a city foundation; and the famous Girard College, founded through the munificence of Stephen Girard (opened in 1848) which affords instruction and support to thousands of orphan boys. Other institutions of general learning are the Friends' and the Roman Catholic high schools and the William Penn Charter School. The principal art institutions are the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, with schools and large collections, the School of Design for Women, School of Industrial Art and the Spring Garden Institute. The chief scientific institutions are the Academy of Natural Sciences, founded in 1812 with extensive collections in natural history, the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific association in the country, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, and the Franklin Institute, founded in 1824. Other learned bodies and foundations are the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Wagner Free Institute of Science, the Geographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Zoological Society (under whose charge are the ecological gardens located in Fairmount Park) and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum was founded in 1890 to obtain and disseminate knowledge regarding the products and trade requirements of foreign parts of the world and contains important collections. The Philadelphia Library, with the Ridgway and other branches, has a large and choice collection of books, numbering upward of 250,000 volumes. There are many other large libraries in the city, those of the College of Physicians and of most of the learned societies already mentioned being particularly noteworthy.

Among the prominent buildings that have not yet been referred to are the historic Independence Hall (1732-35) where the Continental Congress met during the period of the American Revolution and where the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776; Carpenter's Hall, where the first Continental Congress assembled in 1774; the post-office, United States custom-house, the Masonic temple (a splendid building in the Norman style) the new United States mint, the houses, the extensive depots of the two trunk lines of railroad entering the heart of the city, the naval asylum and hospital, the United States arsenal, the Philadelphia hospital and almshouse, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania insane asylum, Pennsylvania hospital, Eastern Penitentiary, Moyamensing prison, Memorial Hall (with valuable paintings) and Horticultural Hall in West Fairmount Park, the last two stately structures, which were originally erected for use in the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The city contains few sculptural works of note, the most imposing being the Washington Monument, by Slomering of Berlin, standing at one of the entrances to Fairmount Park.

Among the handsomest or most interesting of the educational edifices are the old Swedes' Church erected on an earlier church site, in 1709; Christ Church, St. Mark's Church, Holy Trinity, the Baptist Temple, with accommodation for 6000 worshippers, the Jewish synagogue and the cathedral church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Roman Catholic). Philadelphia is the seat of an Episcopal bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. There are numerous buildings of historic interest from their association with persons and events prominent in the colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Accessible from the sea by the largest merchant steamers connected by navigable waters and by lines of railway with the anthracite coal regions of the state, and being the centre of a system of important railways (the Penn-

sylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading) Philadelphia takes a high rank as a seat of foreign, domestic, and coastwise trade. Leading articles of export are corn, flour, coal, petroleum, machinery, livestock and animal products. Lines of steamers connect the city with Liverpool and other European ports, the West Indies and nearly all the important ports of the United States. At League Island in the S. portion of the city is one of the largest of the United States navy yards and near it is Fort Mifflin, the principal defensive military work near the city. The value of exports from the port in 1901 was \$72,000,000 and of imports, \$48,000,000. The number of American and foreign vessels entering the port of Philadelphia during the year 1901 was 1168, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,897,023, the entering tonnage in 1904 was 1,712,052.

The manufactures of Philadelphia stand second in importance to those of New York. Some of the outer wards (formerly the suburban villages and districts of Manayunk, Haverhill, etc.) are largely occupied by manufacturing establishments, many of them of immense extent. The value of the product in 1901 was \$722,137,967, the chief manufactures being those of machinery, sundry and machine-shop products, iron, wares, drugs and chemicals, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, leather clothing, wools, and knitted goods, boots and shoes, glass-ware, cigars and tobacco. The two most important individual industrial establishments of the city whose product may be said to be of a national character are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the largest of their kind in the world, which in 1905 employed upward of 12,000 hands and which turn out 260-100 locomotives a year, and the Cramp Ship-building Yard, one of the chief centres of the construction of iron and steel vessels of war. The publishing interests of Philadelphia have always been prominently linked with the educational development of the country.

An important feature in the social life of Philadelphia is the great number of benevolent, protective, temperance, and friendly associations, a class of organizations which here attain a development greater perhaps than in any other American city.

The city government is vested in a mayor and a select and a common council. The mayor is elected for a term of 4 years. He has the right of veto of ordinances passed by the council. The members of the select council are elected for a term of 3 years, and those of the common council for 2 years. The principal social element in colonial days was composed of the Friends, many of whose descendants are still found here. The original Swedish colonists were settled chiefly in the quarter now called Southwark. German town was settled by Francis Pastorius, with a colony of Germans holding opinions similar to those of the Quakers. About one-third of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are foreign born—Germans, Irish, French, Italians, Russians, Jews, etc. The population in 1905 included 23,940 negroes and 1277 Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

History.—In 1639 the Swedes made a settlement within the present limits of Philadelphia, then called by the native name of Wissoco. In 1682 Philadelphia was laid out by William Penn as the capital of his new colony of Pennsylvania. A stone monument marks the place where the treaty is said to have been made between Penn and the Indians. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor and from its symbolizing principles he had so much at heart. From 1723 to his death in 1790 Benjamin Franklin lived in Philadelphia, and made a deep impress upon the public and social life of the city. The first Continental Congress assembled here on Sept. 5, 1774, and during most of the Revolutionary struggle Philadelphia was the meeting place of Congress. From hence went forth the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The city was occupied by the British from Sept. 1777 to June, 1778. Philadelphia was the seat of government of the United States from 1790 to 1800. The convention which framed the constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia in 1787. In 1854 the districts of Moyamensing, Southwark, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and West Philadelphia, and the boroughs and townships of the entire county of Philadelphia, were consolidated with the city proper. In 1876 the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by holding an international exposition in Fairmount Park.

The population of Philadelphia was 4600 in the year 1709, 12,500 in 1790, 28,523 in 1800, 41,220 in 1840, 83,860 (county 258,087) in 1880 (the city having become coextensive with the county) 565,229 in 1870, 674,022 in 1890, 847,170 in 1890, 1,040,964 in 1900, 1,293,697.

Philadelphia, a post-station of Darlington co., S.C., about 100 miles N of Charleston.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Loudon co. Tenn., on the Southern R. 35 miles SW of Knoxville. Pop about 330.

Philadelphia, a town of Brazil in the state of Minas Geraes, about 230 miles NE of Ouro Preto. It is connected by rail with the port of Caravelas. Pop. about 2600.

Philæa, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 8 miles SSW of Assuan noted for some of the most interesting Egyptian monuments that have yet been brought to light. Roman monuments are also found. Among the more famous structures are the temple of Isis and Hathor and Hadrian's gateway. The island is now in greater part submerged as the result of the construction of the great dam at Assuan.

Philanthropy, a post-station of Butler co. Ohio.

Philbrook, a post-village of Todd co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point in Staples. Pop 100.

Philbrook, a post-village of Fergus co. Mont. Pop 55.

Philatæa, the name of a town of European Turkey in Kopriva, vilayet of Janina, 25 miles N.E. of Delvina. Pop about 3000.

Philips, a post-village of Tallahassee co. Fla. Pop 5.

Philip Island, a British island in the Pacific Ocean, S of Norfolk Island. Lat. 29° 5' S lon 167° 57' E.

Philip Islands, two small islands of the Carolines.

Philipperville, see *Leopold*, a small town of Belgium, 25 miles SW of Namur on a height in the forest of Ardennes.

Philippine, see *Leopold*, a fortified town of Algeria department and 40 miles N by E of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail on the Gulf of Stora. It has a spacious and well protected harbor a fairly extensive commerce, commercial college, museum, military library etc. The city was founded by the French in 1838. Pop. in 1901 14,943 (commune, 21,463).

Philippi, an ancient city of Macedonia N.E. of Amphipolis, about 10 miles from the Aegean Sea. In the plain W of it, in 42 B.C. the battle took place in which Octavius and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius. Paul a Apostle to the Philippians was addressed to the inhabitants of this town.

Philippi, a city of or city of the banking post-town capital of Harbour co. W. Va. on the Tygart's Valley River 23 miles E of Grants on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has mining and manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 660. A battle occurred here, June 1861, between the Federals and a body of Confederates.

Philippine, see *Leopold*, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand 44 miles W of Axel.

Philippine (Filipino) Islands (Sp. *Islas Filipinas* see *Isle de Philippines*) a large and important group of the Eastern Archipelago, forming the N division and consisting since Dec 1898 a possession of the United States. They lie chiefly between lat. 5° 35' and 19° 38' N (or including the Sulu, or Jolo, Islands on the S and the Marianas on the N which are included within the treaty rights of the United States between 4° 40' and 21° 16' N) and lon. 116° 40' and 126° 34' E having N and E the Pacific Ocean, W the China Sea, and S the Celebes and Moluccas. There are upward of 1000 named islands and islets and about 1500 unnamed. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan (Paragu), Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar and Masbate. Total area of the land-surface, 116,938 sq. m. Pop. as determined by the census of March 1903 7,035,426 of which number the island of Luzon contained about one-half or 3,793,507. The total population was distributed through about 13,466 pueblos or barrios (villages and communes). The islands are largely of volcanic formation and traversed by irregular chains of mountains whose trend is generally N and S. The chief mountain system is that bearing the name of the Caraballo Mountains, in Luzon. It is divided into three branches, — viz. Cordillera Occidental, Caraballo or Cordillera Central (or del Norte in its more northerly part) and Caraballo de Baler (also known as the Cordillera Oriental and Sierra Madre) the last-named with a southerly extension or transverse arm known as the Caraballo del Sur (see Luzon). These mountains rise in numerous crests and summits to 4000–7000 feet (Pagsanjan, in the Cordillera del Norte, 7250 ft., data in the Cordillera Central estimated at from 7400 to 8300 ft.). Their orographic relations have not yet been fully ascertained, and even their nomenclature is variously accepted by different geographers (as seen in the transposition of Caraballo Occidental for Caraballo Central). Southward of Lingayen Gulf and extending to Manila Bay are the Zambales Mountains (4000–5000 ft.), which define in this section the W coast of the island. Eastward of this

range lies the great valley or depression, about 160 miles in length and with an average width of scarcely less than 50 miles, which is traversed in great part by the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, and the lower portion of which is occupied by Manila Bay. In this fertile tract are located about 1,750,000 of the inhabitants or about two-fifths of the population of the island. In Mindanao are several ranges and every island has ridges and chains of greater or lesser magnitude. The loftiest or most prominent mountain summits are Apo (or Davao) a volcanic volcano on Mindanao, 10,211 feet, and the culminating point of the archipelago, Mayán or Alibay (frequently active) in Luzon 8300 (8900?) ft., Balón on Mindoro about 8860 ft. Bandjan (Luzon) and Laroag (Luzon). The rivers are numerous and large in the chief islands, which have also lakes or inland seas. Among the rivers are the following: in Luzon, Cagayán (Rio Grande de Cagayán the largest stream in the island group), Agno Grande, Abra (Rio Grande de la Pampanga), Pangasinan etc. in Mindanao, Agusan (or Balmán) and Palangan (or Rio Grande de Mindanao the second largest of the Philippine rivers) (the other islands have numerous streams, many of which are navigable for some distance. Among the lakes are the Laguna de Bay, Taal, Cebuana, and Bato in Luzon, Jassan Maguindanao, and Bulacan in Mindanao, and Naupia in Mindoro).

The climate is tropical in general, but varies according to the locality. The mean annual temperature is 80° with extremes of 100° and 60°. The mean annual rainfall at Manila is 75.43 inches. The group is within the range of the monsoons and violent hurricanes are frequent. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts which are at other seasons dry. The region is pre-eminently one of seismic disturbances and earthquakes are registered in different parts of the archipelago at intervals of but very few weeks or even days. Some of these are of a markedly destructive character. Among the more recent seismic vibrations were those of Dec. 1901 and of Aug. 1902. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation, so that the Philippines are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial and a varied European produce. The general features of the indigenous flora ally it to the flora of the larger Sunda Islands — Borneo and Celebes. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, cacao and cotton are raised and sugar, coconuts, bananas, pineapples, bread, numerous fine fruits, timber for ship building and the woods are among the products. The area under cultivation is still limited. The forests remain of vast extent and cover 80,000 sq. m. of surface. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal (of Tertiary age) are mined in considerable quantities. Pulphur and pumice can also be found. The water buffalo (or carabao) and most of the domestic animals common in Europe are raised; the horse, introduced by the Spaniards, runs wild among the mountains. The wild animals comprise the antelope, buffalo (or carabao), deer, bear and monkey; the crocodile is found in the rivers and lakes; the tortoise abounds in the shores. Fish are very abundant and sea-weeds numerous. Among the birds of the islands are the enormous large *Gal* (nucula pigeons and a moupin turkey (or megapod). The fauna, which most closely resembles that of the neighboring Malay Islands shows in the differentiation of its forms the effects of long-continued isolation. Pearl, pearl oyster, shell, the sea-slug and edible birds nests are important articles of export to China. The leading industries of the islands are the production as manufacture of hemp (abaca), tobacco and cigars, sugar and copra, or dried meat of the coconut (the export values of which in 1904 were: hemp \$21,794,960, tobacco, \$2,903,622, sugar \$2,008,500 and copra \$2,527,019) the manufacture of liquor, ship building and the cutting of lumber. Minor industries are represented in printing and publishing and the manufacture of textiles and straw goods. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the women. The value of the exports in 1901 was \$24,503,543. In 1902 \$22,671,904. In 1903 \$29,874,328 and in 1904 \$37,033,165. The imports for the corresponding years were valued at \$30,163,471, \$33,942,166, \$34,049,836 and \$34,327,461. Communication is had with the outside world and between the islands themselves by steamer and telegraph; the inter island traffic is considerable. The roads are bad except in the vicinity of Manila, and the railroad between Manila and Dagupan (on Lingayen Gulf) 130 miles in length, is the only one in the islands.

The Philippine Islands are peopled by a large number of tribes, almost wholly of the Malay type, the majority being Tagals and Visayas; the Negritos, or oriental negroes, are supposed to be aboriginal. The Filipinos represent every stage of civilisation from savagery to a high state of culture. Eagerness to acquire knowledge and an artistic sense

are prominent traits. Some of the native tongues, such as the Tagalog and Visayan, are sufficiently developed to serve for the purposes of literary production. The educated Filipinos are masters of the Spanish language. Industrially the people have advanced only along a few lines. The Roman Catholic religion is largely diffused among the natives. The Moros are Mohammedan Malays. Of the foreign population the census of 1903 showed 8135 born in the United States, 5064 born in Europe (3888 in Spain), 41 635 in China, and 921 in Japan with a few hundred others not specially classified.

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521. The foundations of Spanish dominion were laid in 1565-72. Manila was founded in 1571. The rule was oppressive and insurrections were frequent. Towards the close of the Spanish tenure the islands progressed favorably owing to the abolition of restrictions on trade. In 1898, as a result of the Spanish American war (the opening episode of which was the battle in Manila Bay) by the treaty of Paris signed Dec. 10 the Philippines were ceded to the United States, Spain receiving \$20,000,000. In Feb. 1899 the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose in arms against the American rule and a fierce struggle ensued. Aguinaldo was captured in March 1901 and in 1902 civil government was established by the United States throughout the islands. Capital Manila on Manila Bay W coast of Luzon. In March 1903 the island-group was divided into 49 civil provinces, 8 military districts, and the city of Manila the civil provinces in turn being divided into municipalities and townships, and these again into pueblos or barrios (the latter being a small settlement with outlying territory). The St. Thomas University with several faculties, including one of medicine, is located in the capital city.

Philippopolis, a district in the S part of the Orange River Colony intersected by tributaries of the Orange River. Capital Philippopolis, 110 miles (direct) SW of Bloemfontein. It has considerable trade.

Philippopolis (Bulg. *Филиппополис* Turk *Filipka* formerly *Adrianople*) a city of Bulgaria the largest town of Eastern Rumania, on both sides of the river Maritza, 38 miles WNW of Adrianople, on the railway between that city and Sofia. It has been largely modernized in recent years and has attractive suburban quarters. It has manufactures of textiles and is a busy commercial centre. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1901 43,849 including Bulgarians, Turks (who have many mosques) Greeks, etc. Philippopolis was founded by Philip of Macedonia and under the Romans was the capital of the province of Thracia. In 1818 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The Turks were defeated here by the Russians in Jan. 1878.

Philippsburg, *filips bōrg* a town of Baden on the Rhine, 16 miles N. of Karlsruhe. It was formerly a fortress and figured in the wars between France and Germany. Pop. about 2500.

Philipsburg, a banking city, capital of Granite co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 101 miles WNW of Helena. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900 995.

Philipsburg, a banking post-town of Centre co. Pa. on Mahanomen Creek and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 18 miles SE of Clearfield. It is in a bituminous coal region, has several collieries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3206.

Philipsburg, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario, 5 miles from Elgin its banking point. Pop. 159.

Philipsburg, *filips bōrg* or *Philipsborg*, a town of the West Indies, capital of the Dutch part of the island of St. Martin, on its S coast. It has a good port.

Philipsburg, or **Philipsburg East** (originally *Mississquoi Bay*) a post-village and outpost of Kootenai co. Quebec, on the E side of Mississquoi Bay Lake Champlain, 3 miles from St. Armand station. Pop. in 1901 214.

Philips Islands, Pacific Ocean in the Low Archipelago.

Philips Mill, a post-station of Coffee co. Ga.

Philips River, in the N part of New Hampshire, Coos co., a small branch of the Upper Ammonoosook River.

Philipsstad, a town of Sweden. See *FILIPSTAD*.

Philipsston, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. is on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 65 miles NNE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 190.

Philipsstown, a small town of Ireland, King's co., on the Grand Canal 9 miles ENE of Tullamore.

Philipsstown, a village of Cape Colony about 47 miles (direct) W by N of Colenso. Pop. about 800.

Philipsville, a post-hamlet of Erie co. Pa. about 14 miles SE of Erie.

Philipsburg, West Indies. See *PHILIPSBURG*.

Philistia (the country of the Philistines) in ancient geography the southern portion of the coast-land of Pale-

stine. The 5 chief cities of the Philistines were Ashdod, Gaza, Ashkelon (Ascalon) Gath and Ekron. From the Hebrew name of the region, *Peleseth*, was derived the name Palestine. The Philistines waged fierce wars with the Hebrews for centuries and at the close of the eighth century A.C. became subject to Assyria. Their country was subsequently a battle-ground of the Babylonians and Egyptians. It was a part of the Persian Empire, was conquered by Alexander the Great, and formed part of the realm of the Seleucids.

Phillack, a town of England, in Cornwall, 8 miles WSW of Redruth. Pop. in 1901 3681.

Phillip Island, on the coast of Victoria, Australia, in the entrance to Western Port Bay, on the S coast, is 14 miles long and 6 miles in extreme breadth.

Phillip Port, Australia. See *PORT PHILLIP*.

Phillips, a county in the E part of Arkansas, has an area of 719 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Mississippi River and the St. Francis River touches its NE corner. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1890 25,341 in 1900 28,561.

Phillips, a county in the NE part of Colorado. Area, 877 sq. m. It is intersected by Freshman's Creek and other streams. Capital Holyoke. Pop. in 1890 2643 in 1900, 1583.

Phillips, a county in the N part of Kansas bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. Capital Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1890 13,801 in 1900, 14,442.

Phillips, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Lehigh. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 500.

Phillips, a banking post-village in Phillips township (town) Franklin co. Me. on the Sandy River 50 miles N of Lewiston on the Sandy River and other railroads. It has manufactures of spools, lumber yards, carriage boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1399 of the village, 674.

Phillips, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Neb. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 186.

Phillips, a banking city capital of Price co. Wis. on the Big Kik River and 55 miles N of Abbotford, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900 1930.

Phillipsburg, a banking city capital of Phillips co. Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 39 miles E of Norton. Pop. in 1900 1908.

Phillipsburg, a post-village of Laclede co. Mo. 44 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. 175.

Phillipsburg, a post-town of Warren co. N.J. on the Delaware River opposite Easton Pa. and 80 miles NNW of Trenton on the Central R. of New Jersey and other railroads. Fine railroad-bridges cross the river here. Phillipsburg has extensive iron industries manufactures of boilers and bridges cement and horseshoe-works, silk and pulp-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 10,002.

Phillipsburg, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. about 400.

Phillipsburg, Beaver co. Pa. See *MEADDA*.

Phillipsburg, Clarion co. Pa. See *PHILIPSBURG*.

Phillips Creek, a post-village of Allegheny co., N.Y. 31 miles E by N of Belmont. Pop. 300.

Phillipsdale, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 399.

Phillipsport, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal 17 miles N of Middletown. Pop. about 450.

Phillipston, a post-township (town) of Worcester co. Mass. about 18 miles W by S of Fitchburg. Pop. in 1900 441.

Phillipstown, a post-village of White co. Ill. 13 miles S of Albion. Pop. in 1900 100.

Phillipsstown, a township (town) of Putnam co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 4643. It contains Cold Spring and Nelsonville villages.

Philmont, a banking post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles E of Hudson. It has machine-shops and manufactures of paper needles, and underwear. Pop. in 1900 1964.

Philo, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 43 miles E by N of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 593.

Philo, a post-village of Meekinsburg co. Ohio, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha R. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. about 900.

Philomath, a post-town of Benton co. Oregon on the Curvalls and Eastern R. 16 miles SW of Albany. It has the Philomath College. Pop. in 1900 343.

Philomont, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 12 miles SW of Leesburg. Pop. 76.

Philepota, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md., about 23 miles N of Baltimore.

Philpot, a post-station of Daviess co. Ky.

Phing-y-shan, *ing se shan* a mountain of China, province of Kwang-shi.

Phigges, a post-hamlet of Hale co. Ala.

Phigges, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Pottstown. Pop. 100.

Phiggesburg, a post-township (town) of Sagadahoc co. Mo. about 8 miles S of Bath. It has saw mills, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean and the mouth of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900 1254.

Phlegroon (*flae-groon*) **Fields** (*It. Camp. Flagel*) a name given to the volcanic region of southern Italy lying W of Naples, and sometimes extended so as to include Vesuvius. The special points of interest in this region are lakes Agnano, Fumaro, Averno, and Astroni Posaoli, and Monte Nuovo.

Phlox, a post-village of Howard co. Ind.

Phlox, a post-village of Langlade co. Wis. The banking point is Antigo. Pop. 120.

Phocaea, *fo-see*, an ancient Greek town on the W coast of Asia Minor about 25 miles N W of Smyrna. On its site is a little town called Fokia (Phokia) by the Greeks and Bekrye Koteha (Old Phocaea) by the Turks.

Phocaea, *foe-bia*, a banking post-town of Elizabeth City co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 2 miles from Hampton. Pop. in 1900 3594.

Phoenicia, *fo-nish* *o-q* (L from Gr *phoinikē*) an ancient country, embracing a narrow strip of land between the Lebanon and the Mediterranean. It comprised a number of maritime city-states some of which rose to power and opulence. The chief cities (from N to S) were Arad or Aradus (the modern Beirut), Tripolis (Tarabulus), Byblos (Jebel) Berytus (Beirut), Sidon, and Tyre. The Phoenicians, who belonged to the Semitic race, were a great colonizing people. Before the year 1000 B.C. they had extended their voyages beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. At this time Tyre had risen to be the foremost of the Phoenician cities, having surpassed Sidon. In the period from the sixth to the seventh century B.C. Assyria imposed her yoke upon Phoenicia, which later passed under the sway successively of Babylon and Persia.

Phoenicia, *fo-nish*, a port-village and summer-resort of Ulster co. N.Y. on Schoharie Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R. 27 miles WNW of Bantam. It is picturesquely situated amid the Catskill Mountains and has manufactures of acetylene-gas machines and excelsior. Pop. about 276.

Phoenix, *foe-nix* a group of small British islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 3°-4° 30' S. lon 170°-174° 40' W. The better known are Phoenix, Enderbury and Bernice.

Phoenix, a post-village of Lee co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 4 miles W by N of Columbus, Ga. Its banking point. Pop. in 1900 416.

Phoenix, a city since 1900 the capital of Arizona and the seat of justice of Maricopa co. 228 miles NE of Yuma on the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroad and Phoenix R. It is in a mining and agricultural region and is an important distributing point. It has flour mills, iron works, etc., and is a winter resort. Pop. in 1900 3152, in 1900 5544. Elevation 1075 feet.

Phoenix, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Gunpowder River and on the Northern Central R. 18 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Phoenix, a post-village of Keweenaw co. Mich. about 25 miles NE of Houghton and 3 miles from Lake Superior. Copper is found here. Pop. 100.

Phoenix, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. Pop. 80.

Phoenix, a banking post-village of Oswego co. N.Y., on the Oswego River and Oswego Canal, 15 miles N of Syracuse, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has manufactures of paper and electrical batteries. Pop. in 1900 1532.

Phoenix, a post-station of Brunswick co. N.C.

Phoenix, a post-station of Ashland co. Ohio.

Phoenix, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon 10 miles SSE of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 250.

Phoenix, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 50.

Phoenix, a post-station of Greenwood co. S.C.

Phoenix, a banking post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., about 165 miles E. of New Westminster. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901 265.

Phoenix Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Phoenix group. It has afforded guano.

Phoenix Mills, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 3 miles S of Cooperstown. It has knitting mills. Pop. 100.

Phoenixville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 14 miles NNE of Willimantic. Pop. 125.

Phoenixville, a post-borough of Chester co. Pa., on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of French Creek 23 miles W of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. It contains extensive iron-works, among the largest in the United States, turning out iron bridges, rails, architectural and structural iron boilers, etc. The borough also has silk-mills, stocking factories, etc. Pop. in 1890 8514. In 1900 9198.

Pholegandros, or **Policandro**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles E. of Milo. Area, 10 sq m. On its coast is a village of the same name. The surface rises to some 1350 feet. Pop. about 1000.

Phometon, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio. The banking point is Tippessee City.

Phnkok, *foe-kok* **Ph Quok**, or **Phkwok**, an island in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. about 10° N. lon 104° E. Length 34 miles breadth 10 miles.

Phn-yen, *foe-yen*, a town of Yunnan on the Phn-yen River, about 50 miles S of Bih-dinh.

Piacenza, *pe-chen* *si* (and *Pia enza*) a fortified city of northern Italy capital of the province of Piacenza 36 miles WNW of Parma, near the right bank of the Po a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Despite its fine streets public squares, and many beautiful edifices the town presents a rather gloomy aspect. The Piazza de' Cavalieri, the principal square is ornamented with colossal equestrian statues of dukes Alessandro and Rinaldo Farnese. The chief ecclesiastical structures are the handsome Lombard Romanesque cathedral, with fine frescoes the church Sant'Antonio, originally the cathedral of Piacenza the church of Santa Maria di Campagna, with fine mural paintings; and the church of San Pietro, for which Raphael's *Sistine Madonna*, now in the Dresden Gallery was painted. Of the secular edifices the most noteworthy are the magnificent though incomplete ducal palace (Piacenza Farnese) built by Vigorini, and now used as barracks, the thirteenth-century Palazzo Municipale the Palazzo dei Tribunali the Palazzo del Governo, with a famous sun-dial; and the handsome theatre, dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century. The public library contains over 125,000 volumes. A council was held here in 1045 preliminary to the council of Clermont, the assembly which raised Europe in arms for the recovery of the Holy Land. The history of Piacenza in modern times has been closely connected with that of Parma. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 34,957. In 1901 35,004.

Piacenza, a province of Italy in Emilia, bounded N by the Po. Area, 954 sq m. Capital Piacenza. Pop. in 1901, 245,126.

Piazzina Soprana, *pe-chen* *so-pra* *na*, a town of Italy in Salerno, 10 miles NE of Velle. Pop. about 3000.

Piana, *pe-fan*, a river of Russia government of Simbirsk, after a course of 150 miles joins the Volga.

Piana, a village of the island of Corsica, on the W coast and on the Gulf of Porto, near the rocks known as the Calanche di Piana (1300 feet high) and 7 miles from the resort of Porto.

Piana dei Greci, *pe-chen* *dei* *gri* *chee* a town of Sicily 12 miles S by W of Palermo. The place was founded by Albanian emigrants in the latter part of the fifteenth century and the Albanian language is still spoken in part. Pop. in 1901 8285.

Pian Castagnajo, *pe-chen* *kas-tan* *yao* a town of Italy in Tuscany, province of Siena, 11 miles from Arezzo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4,000).

Pianella, *pe-chen* *ella*, a town of Italy in Teramo, 6 miles WNW of Chieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune 7000).

Piano di Sorrento, *pe-chen* *di* *so-ron-ten* *to*, a commune of Italy, consisting of a small but very beautiful plain, on the N. shore of the Bay of Naples and adjacent to the town of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine climate and rich vegetation. Pop. in 1901 7263.

Pianosa, *pe-chen* *no-sa* (and *Pianosa*) an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, 9 miles S of the W extremity of Elba. Length, 24 miles.

Pianosa, an inlet of Italy in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles NE of the Tremisi Islands.

Pianura, *pe-chen* *no-ra*, a town of Italy province and 4 miles W of Naples. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Piana, *pe-chen* a post-village of Macomb co., Ill. 15 miles N by E of Alton on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Pianura, *pe-chen* *no-ra*, a lake and river of Siberia government of Yeniseisk. The lake lat 60° 31' N lon 86° E, lying SE. of the Gulf of Yenisei, gives rise to a river of the same name which enters the Arctic Ocean near lat 73° 45' N lon 85° E. after a N course of over 550 miles.

Platigorsk, *Placencia*. See **PARACOR**.

Piatra, pe-á-tri, a town of Buzanla, in Moldavia, 45 miles W of Roman on the Bistritza. It is important in connection with the trade in lumber which is floated down the river. Pop. in 1899 17,391

Piatt, pi-at, a county in the east-central part of Illinois, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Sangamon River. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890 17,062. In 1900 17,790

Piatt, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 447

Pianhy, pe-sw-ee, a river of Brazil, rises in the E part of the state of Minas Geraes runs NE and joins the Jacuinhonha below Salto Grande

Pianhy, or **Pianhi**, a river of Brazil state of Piahy, after a NW course of 300 miles, joins the Canade (a tributary of the Paranyba) 70 miles NW of Ocuca

Pianhy, or **Pianhi**, a state of Brazil between lat. 5° 42' and 10° 20' S., having N the Atlantic Ocean and NW the state of Maranhão, from which it is separated by the river Paranyba. Area, 110,490 sq. m. Pop. in 1890 267,069 estimated for 1900 429,900. The surface is mostly a plain and consists chiefly of rich pastures on which large herds of cattle are reared. The state contains some silver iron and lead besides nitrates and rock-salt. Cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar are extensively cultivated. Capital, Theresina.

Pianhy, Serra de, a minor range of mountains, in Brazil forming the SE boundary of the state of Piahy

Piave, pe-á-vé, a river of Italy rises in the Carnic Alps, S of Lienz, flows generally southward, and enters the Adriatic at Porto di Cortellazzo 22 miles ENE of Venice. Length, 125 miles

Piazun, Armerium, pe-á-zá-da-mi-re-a, a town of Sicily, province and 17 miles ESE of Caltanissetta. Pop. (commune) in 1901 24,370

Pica, a town of Chile. See **PABULLA** NA PICA. Also a fertile region in the province of Tarapacá, SE of the Pabellón de Pica.

Picacho, pe-á-cho, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. The banking point is Yuma, Ariz. Pop. 150

Picacho, a post-village of Lincoln co., N. Mex. Pop. 78

Picardy (Fr. *Picardie*, pee-ka-dé), an old province in the V of France having NW and W the English Channel. It now forms the department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne

Pic de Nethou (Pico de Aneto) See **MALADRYA**

Pic du Midi See **Midi** **Pic du**

Picerno, pe-á-cho, a town of Italy province and 8 miles W of Potenza. Pop. about 4000

Pichilingue Bay, on the SE coast of the peninsula of Baja California (Lower California) near La Paz. It is a coal-mining station.

Pichincha, pe-á-cha, a volcano of Ecuador in the Western Cordillera of the Andes, a few miles W of Quito. Altitude about 15,704 (15,900?) feet. It was in violent eruption in 1900. A battle was fought far up on its slopes in 1822 in which the Spaniards were defeated. The result was the liberation of the province of Quito.

Pichincha, a province in the NW part of Ecuador abounding in volcanoes and subject to earthquakes but having many fertile valleys, with a delightful climate. Capital, Quito. Pop. about 265,900

Pichucillo, a town of Mexico in the state of Chiapas, about 40 miles N by W of San Juan Bautista. It has a chamber of commerce, etc. Pop. in 1898 8,649

Pichu-Pichu, pe-á-cho, pe-á-cho, a lofty Andean summit of southern Peru immediately N of Arequipa.

Pickaway, a county in the south-central part of Ohio, has an area of 474 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and is also drained by Darby Deer and Walnut creeks. Capital, Circleville. Pop. in 1890 26,939. In 1900, 27,016

Pickaway, a post-hamlet of Pithyllaris co. Vs 13 miles ENE of Chatham

Pickaway, a post-village of Monroe co. W Va. about 0 miles NE of Union. Pop. about 100

Pickens, a county in the W part of Alabama, borders on Mississippi. Area, 987 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey rivers. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 22,470. In 1900 24,402

Pickens, a county in the N part of Georgia, has an area of 319 sq. m. It is partly drained by small affluents of the Etowah River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890 6183. In 1900, 8641

Pickens, a county in the NW part of South Carolina borders on North Carolina. Area, 651 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Saluda River and on the W by the Kiowee River. The N part of it is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified by picturesque mountain-scenery. Among its remarkable features is Table Rock Mountain, which is 5120 feet high. Capital, Pickens. Pop. in 1890 16,389. In 1900 19,375

Pickens, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. about 17 miles S of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 504

Pickens, a banking post-town, capital of Pickens co., S C on the Pickens R. 20 miles W of Greenville. It is in a mineral region and is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 449

Pickens, a post-village of Randolph co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Buckhannon. Pop. 200

Pickensville, a post-town of Pickens co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River, about 60 miles W of Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1890, 241

Pickensville, S C See **PICKENS**

Pickering, a town of England, co. of York North Riding 15 miles SSW of Whitby. It has ruins of a medieval castle. Pop. in 1901 3491

Pickering, a post-village of Vernon parish, La. The banking point is Leesville. It has lumbering industries. Pop. about 1100

Pickering, a banking post-village of Kewaway co. Me. on the Harrington Route 53 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop. about 268

Pickering, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. Pop. 90

Pickering, a banking post-village of Ontario co. Ontario on the N shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Duffin Creek, and on the Grand Trunk R. 23 miles E of Toronto. Pop. about 700

Pickering Creek, Pa. rises in the W part of Chester co. and enters the Schuylkill River about 1 mile below Phoenixville

Pickering's Isle, off the coast of Hancock co. Me.

Pickerington, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio 15 miles ESE of Columbus on the Ohio Central Line. Pop. in 1900 363

Pickett, a county in the N part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area, 165 sq. m. Capital, Byrdstown. Pop. in 1890 4726. In 1900 5308

Pickett, a post-station of Winnebago co. Wis. 13 miles SW of Oshkosh

Pickford, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. The banking point is South Etos Maria. Pop. about 266

Pickrell, a post-village of Gage co. Neb. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. 100

Pickrelltown, a post-village of Logan co. Ohio. The banking point is West Liberty. Pop. 100

Pickton, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Sulphur Springs. Pop. 100

Pickwick, a post-village of Winona co. Minn. 15 miles ESE of Winona. Pop. 100

Pic Nethou, Pyrénées See **MALADRYA**

Pico, pe-á-cho, one of the Azores Islands with a volcanic peak (Pico Alto) 7619 feet in height. Lat. 38° 28' N. lon. 28° 05' W. Area, 250 sq. m. The surface is covered with lava. Chief towns, Lages, Magdalen, and San Rocco

Pico de Aneto, Pyrénées See **MALADRYA**

Pico de la Península, the culminating point of the Sierra de Guadarrama of Spain. Height, about 7000 (8700?) feet.

Pico de Teide, Canarys See **TENERIFFE** **PEAK OF** **Picolet**, pi-á-let, a post-village of St. John co. Fla. on the St. John River 40 miles E of Jacksonville. Pop. 75

Pico Ruivo, a volcanic mountain, the culminating point of the Madeira Islands. Height, 6060 feet.

Picos (or **Pennas**) **de Europa**, a group of peaks constituting the culminating portion of the Cantabrian mountains of Spain (Punta Vieja, 8445 feet)

Pico Turquino, a mountain of Cuba. See **TURQUINO**

Piequigny, peek-ken-yee, a village of France, in Somme, on the left bank of the Somme and on the Amiens railway 8 miles NW of Amiens.

Pictavi, an ancient name of Poitiers

Pictou, a port town of New Zealand, on South Island and on Queen Charlotte Sound, 18 miles N of Blenheim, with which it is connected by rail. It exports wool frozen mutton grain and flax. Pop. about 1000

Pictou, a town of Australia, in New South Wales 46 miles SW of Sydney on the Stonequarry Railway. Pop. about 1200

Pictou, a banking post-town, the capital of Prince Edward co. Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte and on the Central Ontario R. 40 miles SSW of Kingston. It is a port of entry and has canning and packing-industries, etc. Pop. in 1901 3609.

Pictou, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. 100

Pictou, pi-á-cho, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Most of the surface is nearly

level, and intersected by numerous streams flowing chiefly into Margosash Pictou and Cariboo harbors on its coast. The soil is remarkably fertile. The county contains rich mines of coal and iron-ore. It is settled largely by Scotch Highlanders. Capital, Pictou.

Pictou, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia capital of Pictou co. on a harbor of its own name, opening into Northumberland Strait, and on the Intercolonial R. 84 miles (direct) N.E. of Halifax. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing extensive coal mines and quarries of building-stones. The exports of coal are very large. The harbor is one of the finest on the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The town is well built and has the Pictou Academy and other attractive buildings, large copper-smelters, lobster-cannery ship yards and manufactures of tobacco, iron-castings, leather flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 3235.

Pictou Island, near Pictou harbor Nova Scotia.

Pictoued Rocks, in Alger co. Mich. a sandstone cliff on the S. shore of Lake Superior extending NE. from Munising about 25 miles. It is in some places 300 feet high and is worn into angular forms by the action of wind and water.

Pictoued Rocks, a post-borough of Lyeonmng co. Pa. on Muncy Creek and on the Williamsport and North Branch R. 16 miles E. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900 614.

Pideoke, a post-village of Coryall co. Tex. Pop. 15.

Piding, mid-deg. a pueblo of Moosco Norte province Lazon Philippine Islands, near Iloilo and on a steep hill overlooking an affluent of the Laog River. Pop. in 1903 9172.

Piedra, Michoacán Mexico. See LA PIEDRA.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedra Blanca, a town of Colombia, in Santander about 20 miles SE. of Bucaramanga, in a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Elevation, 3000 feet. Pop. about 12 000.

Piedmont, a post-village of Meade co., S. Dak. on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Rapid City. Pop. 100.

Piedmont, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Piedmont, a banking post-town of Mineral co. W. Va., on the North Branch of the Potomac River 28 miles SW. of Cumberland, Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It lies at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains, opposite Westport, Md. with which it is connected by bridges. Coal is extensively mined and shipped here. Piedmont has large railroad-shops, pulp- and paper mills, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 2115.

Piedmont, a post-village of Uinta co. Wyo. is near the base of the Uinta Mountains and on the Union Pacific R. 37 miles NNE. of Evanston. Pop. 110.

Piedmont Springs, a post-village of Stokes co. N.C. **Piedra Blanca**, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piedra Blanca, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 13 miles SW. of Catamarca with which it is connected by rail.

Piercebridge, a post-village of Grafton co. N H. The banking point is Littleton Pop 125

Pierce City, a banking city of Lawrence co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 50 miles WSW of Springfield It has lumber lime and other industries Pop. in 1900 2151

Piercesfield, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Malone or Carthage. It manufactures paper Pop. about 850

Pierces, a post-village of Cape May co. N J The banking point is Cape May Pop 130

Pierco Station, a post-station of Ohio co. Tenn 53 miles SSW of Paducah

Piercetown, a banking post town of Kosciusko co. Ind on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles ESE of Warsaw Pop. in 1900 880

Piercetown, a post hamlet of Anderson co. S C 11 1/2 miles S of Anderson

Pierceville, a post-village of Fannin co. Ga. The banking point is Blue Ridge Pop 100

Pierceville, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 43 miles W of Cincinnati Pop. 175

Pierceville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Iowa, 4 1/2 miles N of Bentonport

Pierceville, a post-station of Finney co. Kan

Piermont, a post-village in Piermont township (town) Grafton co. N H. on the Connecticut River about 5 miles S by W of Haverhill Pop. of the town in 1900 63 Piermont station is on the opposite side of the river in Vermont, on the Boston and Maine R.

Piermont, a post-village of Rockland co. N Y on the Hudson River and on the Erie R. 25 miles N of Jersey City and 4 miles S of Nyack It is near the V end of the Palisades. It is named from a pier 1 mile long extending into the river and has paper mills On the W border of the village are high hills which are occupied by numerous residences Pop. in 1900 1151

Pierpoint, a banking post-village of Day co. S Dak on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles NW of Webster Pop 200

Pierpoint, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio on the Ashtabula River about 10 miles E of Jefferson It has a cheese-factory and grist-mills Pop about 300

Pierport, a post-village of Menominee co. Mich The banking point is Menominee Pop 190

Pierre, peer, a banking city the capital of South Dakota and seat of justice of Hughes co. is situated on the Missouri River nearly opposite Fort Pierre, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 119 miles W of Huron It is the seat of a government industrial school for Indians and is the largest live-stock centre of the state Pop. in 1900 2305

Pierre Buffière, pe-ah bui fo-ahn a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles SSE of Limoges Pop about 1000

Pierreforte, pe-ah fort a village of France, in Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles NW of Commercy

Pierrefonds, pe-ah fons a town of France, in Oise, 8 miles SE of Compiègne. It has mineral springs Pop about 1500

Pierrefort, pe-ah fort a town of France, in Cantal 19 miles ESE of Aurillac Pop about 700

Pierrelatte, pe-ah lat a village of France, in Drôme, 13 miles S of Montélimar on the Rhone Pop about 2000 (commune, 3600)

Pierre Portais, pe-ah port-ah a naturally excavated passage in the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland 19 miles NW of Bern on the road between Bière and Porrentruy 40 feet in height and from 16 to 12 feet in breadth

Pierrepont, peer-pont, a post-village in Pierrepont township (town) St. Lawrence co. N Y 9 miles ESE of Canton It has manufactures of wood The Esquette River runs through the NE part of the town Pop about 200, of the town in 1900, 1885

Pierrepont Manor, a post-village of Jefferson co. N Y on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 19 miles SSW of Watertown Pop 275

Pierre's River, Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River It flows in a deep canyon between vertical walls of basalt, which in some places are 700 feet high It is about 100 miles long

Pierrevalle, pe-ah vil, a banking post-village of Yamaska co. Quebec, on the river St. Francis 28 miles NE of Sorel It has various mills cheese-factory etc. Pop. in 1901, 1108

Pierreville Mills, a post-village of Yamaska co. Quebec, 3 miles from Pierreville

Pierrou, peer-rou a post-village of Bond co. Ill on the Vandalia Line, 37 miles ENE of St. Louis Mo Pop 150

Pierston, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla on the Atlantic Coast Line The banking point is De Land Pop 150

Pierson, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 35 miles NE of Sioux City Pop. in 1900 358

Pierson, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich on White Fish Lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 28 miles N by E of Grand Rapids Pop. in 1900 215

Pierson Station, a post-village of Platt co., Ill The banking point is Atwood Pop 150

Piara, a banking post-village of Morrison co. Minn. 11 miles E of Little Falls Pop. in 1900 358

Pietas Jolia, the ancient name of Pota

Pietersmariaberg, peer-mar-ah-burg also called Marienburg, the capital of the British colony of Natal in southern Africa, 70 miles by rail NW of Durban It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and has a government house, council building town-hall museum library etc. It was named for Peter Reijer and Gerhardus Maria, famous Boer leaders Altitude, 2225 feet. It is well laid out on a sloping plain with broad streets shaded by trees The town is overlooked by Fort Napier Pop. in 1900 about 28 500 about one-half of whom were whites

Pietereburg, pee-ter-burg the chief town of Zontpanzberg district, Transvaal Colony 142 miles (direct) NNE of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. Near by are important gold fields.

Pietole, pe-ah to-ah, a village of Lombardy 2 miles SE of Mantua, on the Mincio. It occupies the site of the ancient Andes, the birthplace of Vergil

Pietrabbandante, pe-ah trah-ban-dan-tah, a small town of Italy in Campobasso, 13 miles NE of Isernia

Pietracastella, pe-ah trah-kas-tell-ah a town of Italy 14 miles ENE of Campobasso Pop about 6000

Pietragalla, pe-ah trah-gall-ah a town of Italy province of Salerno, 11 miles N of Capua Pop 3000

Pietramellara, pe-ah trah-mell-ah a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles N of Capua Pop 3000

Pietra Montecorvino, pe-ah trah mon-tah-kor-vee-no a town of Italy province of Foggia Pop 3500

Pietra Pertosa, pe-ah trah-pert-ah a town of Italy 15 miles ESE of Potenza Pop about 2000

Pietraperchia, pe-ah trah-pier-ah a town of Sicily 5 miles SE of Catania It has a trade in corn, olives, etc. and sulphur Pop. in 1901 12 825

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pietrarsa, pe-ah trah-ah a town of Italy in Tuscan province of Lunigiana, near the Mediterranean It has retained its old fortifications and has an interesting church and a town hall both dating from the Middle Ages Pop. in 1901 4239 (commune 17 434)

Pigeon Creek, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Ala. 14 miles S of Greenville.

Pigeonville, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co. Wis. on Pigeon Creek, 7 miles NE of Whitehall station.

Pigeon Forge, a post-station of Sevier co. Tenn. 28 miles SSE of Knoxville.

Pigeon Hill, a post-village of Missisquoi co. Quebec, 5 miles E of St. Armand. Pop. 194.

Pigeon Islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, are 4 miles NE of Milo.

Pigeon Point, San Mateo co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean 52 miles S of San Francisco.

Pigeon River, Ala. rises in Butler co. and enters the Sepulpa River on the border of Conecuh co.

Pigeon River rises in Steuben co. Ind. passes into Michigan and enters the St. Joseph River about 13 miles above Elkhart.

Pigeon Run, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio, 3 miles from Navarre. Pop. 75.

Piggott, a banking post-town one of the capitals of Clay co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 25 miles N.E. of Paragould. Pop. in 1900 106.

Pig Island, in the South Pacific Ocean in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Pigna, *peon ya*, a town of Italy province of Porto Maurizio, 17 miles NE of Nice. Pop. about 2500.

Pignan, *peon yha*, a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles W of Montpellier. Pop. about 3000.

Pagnans, *peon yoh*, a town of France, in Var 16 miles SE of Brignoles. Pop. about 1700.

Pignerol, the French name of **PIEMONTE**.

Pignatolo, a post-station of Plaquemine parish La.

Pig River, Va. rises in the Blue Ridge and enters the Staunton River on the border of Pittsylvania co.

Pig River, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Va. 12 miles W of Rocky Mount.

Pike, a county in the SE part of Alabama, has an area of 664 sq. m. It is drained by the Conecuh, Patasila, and Pea rivers. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890 24,423 in 1900 29,172.

Pike, a county in the SW part of Arkansas has an area of 611 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Missouri River and drained by many of its affluents and other small streams. Silver lead, iron and coal are found. Capital, Morrifreshboro. Pop. in 1890 8537 in 1900 10,301.

Pike, a county in the W part of Georgia, has an area of 294 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Flint River and is partly drained by Potato Creek. Capital, Zebulon. Pop. in 1890 16,300 in 1900 18,701.

Pike, a county in the W part of Illinois has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Illinois River and on the SW by the Mississippi River which separates it from Missouri. Coal is found. Capital, Pittsfield. Pop. in 1890 31,000 in 1900 31,593.

Pike, a county in the SW part of Indiana, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the White River and the East Fork of that river and is intersected by Patoka Creek. Coal and natural gas are found. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1890 18,644 in 1900 20,486.

Pike, an eastern county of Kentucky borders on Virginia. Area, 790 sq. m. It is drained by three branches of the Big Sandy River respectively named the Elkhorn, Louisa, and Russell forks. It is bounded on the SE by the Cumberland Mountain. Bituminous coal and iron are found. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. in 1890 17,378 in 1900 21,686.

Pike a county in the S part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, 687 sq. m. It is intersected by Bogus Obitts and also drained by the Tangipahoa River. Capital, Magnolia. Pop. in 1890 21,303 in 1900 27,545.

Pike, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois has an area of 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Salt River and also drained by the Copper River and Spencer's Creek. Capital, Hawling Green. Pop. in 1890 21,321 in 1900 25,744.

Pike, a county in the S part of Ohio, has an area of 411 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by Beaver and Sandusky creeks. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890 17,482 in 1900 18,172.

Pike, a northeastern county of Pennsylvania, borders on New Jersey and New York. Area, 639 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and SE by the Delaware River is drained by the Lackawanna and Hoboken creeks, and contains numerous gorges and fine water falls. Capital, Millford. Pop. in 1890 9412 in 1900 8750.

Pike, or **Pike City**, a post-town of Pike co. Ark. on the Arkansas Southwestern R. 5 miles N of Morrifreshboro. It has lumber mills and is a trade-centre. The banking point is Garden. Pop. in 1900 703.

Pike, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. The banking point is North San Juan. Pop. about 250.

Pike, a post-station of Pike co. Ill. on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, Mo. with which it is connected by bridge.

Pike, a post-station of Boone co. Ind.

Pike, a banking post-village in Pike township (town) Wyoming co. N. Y. on Wisoy Creek 18 miles S of War saw. Pop. in 1900, 458 of the town 1277.

Pike, a post-station of Cumberland co. N. C.

Pike, a post-station of Pike co. Ohio, 22 miles N of Portsmouth.

Pike, a township of Berks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 880.

Pike, a post township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Pike, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1575.

Pike, a township of Potter co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 557.

Pike, a post-village of Colfax co. Tex. The banking point is Leonard. Pop. 170.

Pike City, Ark. See **PIKE**.

Pike River, Ontario co., Wis. enters the Menomonee River. Length 50 miles.

Pike River, a post-village of Missisquoi co. Quebec, 2 miles from Des Rivieres. Pop. 100.

Pikerand, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala. 16 miles by rail E of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Pike's Peak, Colo. a peak of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, in El Paso co. about 8 miles W of Colorado Springs. Lat. 38° 50' 27" N. lon. 105° 2' 28" W. Its altitude is 14,137 (14,147?) feet above the sea-level. But its summit is only sparingly covered with snow during midsummer while its sides (up to nearly 12,000 ft.) are partly covered with forests of pine and fir. On the summit, which is reached by cog railroad from Manitou (8½ miles opened in 1901) carriage-road, and bridle-path is a small inn which commands a magnificent view. A meteorological station was for many years maintained on the summit of the mountain.

Pikespenk, a post village of Brown co. Ind. 14 miles WSW of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Pikespenk, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. 2 miles from Lyons station. Pop. 100.

Pike Station, a post-village of Grafton co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Woodsville. Pop. about 500.

Pikesville, Baltimore co. Md. 8 miles NW of Baltimore of which it is a post-substation. It is the seat of the Maryland Confederate Soldiers' Home, formerly a government arsenal.

Pikesville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 7 miles NW of Boyertown. Pop. 75.

Pikeston, Pike co. Ky. See **PIKEVILLE**.

Pikeston, a banking post-village of Pike co. Ohio, on the E. bank of the Scioto River 20 miles S of Chillicothe, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900 625.

Pikeville, a post-village of Marion co. Ala. about 70 miles S by W of Florence.

Pikeville, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. The banking point is Evansville or Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Pikeville, a banking post-town capital of Pike co. Ky. on the Big Sandy River 60 miles S of Ashland. It is in a coal, iron, and timber region. Pop. in 1900 548.

Pikeville, a post-town of Wayne co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 8 miles N of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Pikeville, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles W of Piqua. Pop. 00.

Pikeville, a banking post-village, capital of Bladock co. Tenn. in the Sequatchie Valley near the Cumberland Mountain about 50 miles N of Chattanooga, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 600.

Pim (*peo'la*), Cnpe, a headland on the SE coast of Cyprus.

Pimão Aredeio, *pe-Jowm' an-á do*, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the river São Francisco. Lat. 10° 30' S. It has an extensive salt trade. Pop. about 2000.

Pilar, *pe-lar*, a town of Brazil state of Parahyba on the left bank of the Parahyba River and 50 miles W of the city of Parahyba, with which it is connected by rail.

Pilar, a town of Brazil state and 120 miles N by E of Goyas.

Pilar, a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, on the Pilar.

Pilar, or **Villa del Pilar**, formerly **Neembacá**, a town of Paraguay on the Paraguay River 113 miles (direct) ESW of Assunción. Pop. in 1800 5742.

Pilas, *pee lá*, a town of Spain province and 16 miles WSW of Seville. Pop. (commun.) about 4000.

Pilas, one of the Salu Islands in the Malay Archipelago.

Pilotgrove, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex about
15 miles SE of Sherman Pop 190

Province of Cuba, bordering E on Havana province. The N

and W portions are mountainous and the coasts are low and marshy. The mountains include the Cordillera de los Organos, culminating in the Pico de Guanabacoa (3600 feet). Rivers and lakes are numerous. Only a few of the former are navigable, some of them flow underground. The province contains the fertile Vuelta Abajo district and grows the finest tobacco in the world. Sugar-cane, coffee, rice, corn, vegetables, fruits, sea-island cotton, and fine woods are produced. Stock raising and fishing are important industries. Capital, Pinar del Rio. Pop. in 1899 173,944.

Pinar del Rio, a city capital of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is 95 miles (direct) W of Havana with which it is connected by railroad and highway. The city is in the centre of the rich Vuelta Abajo district and trades in tobacco. The streets are roughly paved, the houses are of stone and brick. It has a church, hospital, theatre, boards of education and health and telegraph-office. Pop. in 1899 18,800. Its seaport is Cumaná, on the S coast, at the mouth of the Cumaná R. or about 14 miles by highway from the city. It has a good landing place.

Pinehard's Island, near Newfoundland in Bonaville Bay.

Pinehook Creek, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 335.

Pinehurst, a post-town of Dale co., Ala. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Oak or Dothan. It has saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 711.

Pinehurst, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky. Pop. 85.

Pineknay, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mich. on a branch of the Huron River, near Portage Lake, and on the Grand Trunk R. 19 miles NW of Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1900 600.

Pineknay, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo. on the Missouri River about 58 miles W of St. Louis.

Pineknay, a post-township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y. about 12 miles SE of Watertown. Pop. in 1900 434.

Pineknayville, a post-station of Clay co., Ala. about 64 miles NNE of Montgomery.

Pineknayville, a banking city capital of Perry co., Ill. near Hannock Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester and Western Rs. 10 miles NW of Duquoin. It has four mills and manufactures of grain-drills and ploughs. Mines of coal are worked near this place. Pop. in 1900 2357.

Pineknayville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky. on the Cumberland River 15 miles from its mouth.

Pineknayville, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss. Pop. 65.

Pineknayville, a banking post-village of Bay co., Mich. on the Michigan Central and the Detroit and Mackinac Rs. 20 miles N of Bay City. It has lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 729.

Pineknayville, a town of Suwanee Poland, 24 miles SE of Knicke, on the Nida. Pop. in 1897 8045.

Pineknayville, a post-station of Brazil state and 90 miles NE of São Paulo, on the Parahyba.

Pineknayville, a town of British India, in the Punjab near the Jhelum 119 miles NW of Lahore. Pop. about 15,000.

Pineknayville (Gr. Múros) a mountain-chain extending in a N and S direction through the western part of northern Greece. In ancient times it formed the boundary between Thessaly and Epirus. It attains in the peak of Velouchi at its S end, an elevation of nearly 1600 feet. This chain connects the range of Othrys to the E. with the Albanian ranges. A wider significance is sometimes given to the name Pindus, it being made to cover the mountains to the north.

Pine, a county in the E part of Minnesota, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 1425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red-tide River bounded on the SE by the St. Croix River and also drained by the Snake and many minor streams. Copper is extensively mined. Capital, Pine City. Pop. in 1899 4052. In 1900 11,546.

Pine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. about 200.

Pine, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Pine, a post-station of Union co., Oregon.

Pine, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 653.

Pine, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 369.

Pine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 978.

Pine, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 836.

Pine, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 914.

Pine, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 965.

Pine, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2179.

Pineapple, a banking post-town of Wilcox co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 49 miles S. of Selma. Pop. in 1900 628.

Pinebank, a post-station of Greene co., Pa. on the Lehigh and Nashville R. The banking point is Pennsylvania. Pop. about 400.

Pineband, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn. on the Mississippi River 15 miles S of St. Paul.

Pinebliss, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. 133.

Pinebliss, a city capital of Jefferson co., Ark. is on a high bluff on the right or S bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 42 miles SSE of Little Rock and 71 miles from the mouth of the river. It contains the Plan Duff Normal College (for colored) the Merrill Institute, large railroad shops etc. and has extensive iron works and manufactures of carriages, floor lumber cotton, and cotton seed oil. Pop. in 1900 11,496.

Pinebliss, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss. 24 miles W of West Point.

Pinebliss, a post-station of Warren co., Tenn.

Pinebliss, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis. 16 miles W by S of Madison.

Pinebliss, a post-station of Laraine co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 43 miles E by N of Cheyenne.

Pinebrook, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. on the Passaic River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 10 miles ENE of Morristown. Pop. about 200.

Pinebush, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. on the Shawangunk River and on the Erie R. 13 miles N of Milledale. Pop. about 600. It manufactures apple brandy.

Pine City, a banking city capital of Pine co., Minn. on the Snake River and on the Northern Pacific R. 63 miles N of St. Paul. It has saw mills and an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900 993.

Pine City, a post-village of Chamung co., N.Y. 5 miles S of Kimura. Pop. about 370.

Pine Creek, a gold stream of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, a tributary of the Nukluk.

Pine Creek, Crawford co., Ark. enters the Arkansas River from the N.

Pine Creek, Ind. rises in Benton co. and enters the Wabash River 2 miles above Williamsport.

Pine Creek, Herriens co., Mich. enters the St. Joseph River 2 miles from its mouth.

Pine Creek, Pa. enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Jersey Shore. Length 100 miles.

Pine Creek, a gold-stream of the Altin region of the Yukon district of Canada.

Pinecreek, a post-township of Ogla co., Ill. Pop. in 1900 1055.

Pinecreek, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. 10 miles SW of Marshall. Pop. 190.

Pinecreek, a post-station of Laclede co., Mo.

Pinecreek, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 900.

Pinecreek, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1182.

Pineda, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippines Islands, is a suburb of Manila.

Pinedale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. 24 miles from Auburn. Pop. 160.

Pinehat, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal. about 40 miles N of Petaluma.

Pinehills, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. 15 miles NE of Indiana. Pop. 100.

Pinehurst, a post-station of St. Clair co., Ala.

Pinehurst, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Pinehurst, a post-station of Putnam co., Tenn.

Pinega, a river of Russia, government of Volodya and Archangel flows NW and joins the Dwina 50 miles SE of Archangel. Length about 350 miles.

Pinega, a town of Russia, government and 93 miles ESE of Archangel on the Pinega. Pop. in 1897 992.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Center co., Pa. about 33 miles W by S of Lockhaven. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove, a post-station of Dallas co., Ark.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Amador co., Cal. 50 miles ESE of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Alling co., Ga. on the Southern R. 4 miles W of Saxley. Pop. 100.

Pinegrove, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky. 13 miles E. of Lexington.

Pinegrove, a post-station of St. Helena parish La., on the Tangipahoa River about 50 miles N of New Orleans.

Pinegrove, a post-station of Benton co., Miss.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Remersburg co., Nev. on the East Walker River 60 miles SE of Carson City.

Pinegrove, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. 200.

Pinegrove, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa., on Swatara Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 34 miles N of Lebanon Pop in 1900 1684.

Pinegrove, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop in 1900 2554

Pinegrove, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1255

Pinegrove, a township of Warren co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1424

Pinegrove, a post-village of Weisell co. W Va. 35 miles S. of Wheeling Pop 100

Pinegrove, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. The banking point is Green Bay Pop 130

Pinegrove, a township (town) of Portage co. Wis. Pop in 1900 550

Pine Grove, a post-village of York co. Ontario 1 1/2 miles from Woodbridge Pop 250

Pinegrove Furnace, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Hunters Run and State Belt R. The banking point is Carlisle Pop 100

Pinegrove Mills, a post-village of Van Buren co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 22 miles E of South Haven Pop 150

Pinegrove Mills, a post-village of Center co. Pa. on the Bellefonte Central R. 33 miles NE of Altoona Pop 275

Pinehall, a post-village of Stokes co. N C. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Madison Pop 150

Pinehill, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. on the Southern R. 19 miles W of Camden Pop about 450

Pinehill, a post-village of Rockcastle co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 135 miles ESE of Louisville. Coal is mined here. Pop about 300

Pinehill, a post-village and summer resort of the Catskill Mountains Ontonagon co. N Y. on the Ulster and Delaware R. 40 miles WNW of Kingston Pop in 1900 425 Elevation 1660 feet.

Pinehill, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Berlin Pop 200

Pinehill, a post-hamlet of Washington co. D. C. 24 miles SSW of Providence.

Pinehill, a post-village of Rusk co. Tex. 26 miles ESE of Overton Pop about 150

Pinehill, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Wis. 35 miles NE of La Crosse.

Pinehurst, a post-town of Dooly co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Vienna Pop in 1900 350

Pinehurst, a post-village and resort of Moore co. N C. 5 miles from the other Pines on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Lenoir R.

Pine Ironworks, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 5 miles NW of Pottstown. It has manufactures of iron and steel Pop about 300

Pine Island, Caribbean Sea. See **PINES** ISLE OF

Pine Island, a banking post-village of Goodhue co. Minn. on a branch of the Zumbro River 18 miles NW of Rochester on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is in a stock-raising and grazing region Pop in 1900 832

Pine Island, a post-village of Orange co. N Y. 12 miles SW of Goshen on the Lehigh and New England R. Pop 100

Pine Island Creek, Tex. rises in Polk co. and enters the Neches River about 6 miles above Resumant.

Pineknob, a post-hamlet of Iowa co. Wis. on Otter Creek 48 miles W of Madison

Pineknob, a post-village of Whitley co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Wil Hamburg Pop 150

Pine Lake, Wis. is in the N part of Waukesha co. and is about 2 1/2 miles long

Pinelake, a post-village of Fulton co. N Y. on a small lake about 66 miles NW of Albany Pop 125

Pinelawn, a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y. Pop 80

Pinelevel, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala. about 23 miles SE of Montgomery

Pinelevel, a post-hamlet of De Soto co. Fla.

Pinelevel, a post-town of Johnston co. N C. on the Southern R. 30 1/2 miles SE of Raleigh Pop in 1900 266

Pineville, a post-station of Millsboro co. Fla.

Pineville, a post-village of Barlow co. Ga. 52 miles NNW of Atlanta.

Pine Meadow, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. in a valley on the Farmington River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England R. 28 miles WNW of Hartford its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton-clothes, leaf tobacco, pianos, rules, etc. Pop about 600

Pinn Mills, a post-station of Muscatine co., Iowa, 12 miles ENE of Muscatine

Pinn Mills, a post-village of Wood co. Tex. The banking point is Mineola. Pop 220

Pine Mountain, a post-station of Rabun co. Ga.

Pine Nut Mountains, a range extending along the E border of Douglas and Ormsby cos. Nev. nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, from which it is separated by Carson Valley

Pineorchard, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New Haven. Pop 100

Pine Orchard Mountain, Catskills, N Y. See **Southern Mountains**.

Pinepark, a village of Thomas co. Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop 100

Pine Plains, a banking post-village in Pine Plains township (town), Dutchess co. N Y. on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and other railroads, 20 miles KR of Poughkeepsie. Pop about 500 of the town in 1900 1265

Pinepoint, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Portland. Pop about 620

Pineridge, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. The banking point is Fresno

Pineridge, a post-station of Adams co. Miss.

Pineridge, a post-station of Lexington co., S C.

Pineridge, a post-village of the Indiana Indian Reservation, S Dak. about 25 miles N of Rushville. It has a government school for Indians. Pop about 200 whites of the reservation in 1900, 6827

Pine (or Piney) River, Colo. rises in the Rocky Mountains runs NW in Summit co. and enters the Grand River

Pine River, Mich. runs in Isabella co. and enters the Tittabawassee River at Midland. It is about 100 miles long

Pine River, Mich. enters the Manistee River in the SE part of Manistee co.

Pine River, a small stream of Cass co. Minn. is the outlet of several small lakes and enters the Mankaypi River

Pine River, a small stream of Carroll co. in the E part of New Hampshire, falls into Oxbow Lake

Pine River, Ontario co. Wis. enters the Menomonee River. It is 50 mi. long

Pine River rises in Vernon co. Wis. and enters the Wisconsin River at Richland City

Pine River, a post-hamlet of Arenac co. Mich. near Saginaw Bay 2 miles S of Arenac

Pine River, a banking post-village of Cass co. Minn., on the Minnesota and International R.

Pine River, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis. on a stream of the same name 25 miles WNW of Oakbrook on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop 150

Pinerolo, pe na ro lo (Fr. *Pignorel*, peon yer-ul. *Pignore* (noun) a town of Piedmont, Italy situated at the foot of the Alps, 21 mile SW of Turin, on the Chivasso. It has a medieval cathedral. Pinerolo was prominent in the military annals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries figuring during the latter part of this period as a French fortress and a place of confinement for political offenders. There are manufactures of textiles, paper and leather and an active trade Pop in 1901 14 830 (com-mune 18 250)

Pinerun, a post-village of Genesee co. Mich. on Pine Creek 11 miles N of Flint. Pop 200

Pines, Isle of (Fr. *Île des Pins* eel dá pân), or **Kuni**, a French island in the Pacific Ocean SE of New Caledonia, of which colony it is a dependency. It is a convenient settlement. Area 58 sq. m. Pop about 800

Pines, Isle of (Sp. *Isla de Pín* a es lá dá pes noce) an island of the West Indies 35 miles S of the coast of Cuba, to which it belongs Area, about 900 sq. m. The coast has numerous bays. The island is picturesque, with mountains, extensive plains, and many streamlets. A marsh extends from E to W dividing it into unequal parts. The most prominent mountains are the Sierra de la Cumbre, rising about 1500 feet above the level of the sea, the Daguila, affording from its summit a beautiful panoramic view of the whole island, the Sierra de los Cabellos and Mount Casas, composed of beautiful marble of most varied colors. Several of the streams are navigable 4 or 5 miles. The climate of the island is mild and salubrious. The soil is poor and sandy. The principal products are castilla tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar and other woods, sulphur, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, marble, rock crystal and tortoise-shell. The Isle of Pines was discovered by Columbus in 1494. For many years it was notorious as a resort of pirates. Pop in 1899 3109 Capital, Nueva Gerona Santa Fé, a town 8 by E of Nueva Gerona, is a health resort.

- Pine Station**, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 8 miles E. by N. of Lockhaven. Pop. 100.
- Pine Summit**, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 18 miles N. by E. of Danville. Pop. 150.
- Pinetop**, a village of Taney co., Mo. The banking point is Forsyth. Pop. 100.
- Pinetop**, a post-station of Hardeman co., Tenn.
- Pinetop**, a post-station of Orange co., Va.
- Pinetree**, a post-station of Chesterfield co., S. C., 27 miles W. of Cheraw.
- Pinetts**, a village of Madison co., Fla., on the Valdosta Southern R. The banking point is Madison.
- Pinette**, an outpost of Prince Edward Island, under the jurisdiction of Charlottetown.
- Pinn'tuck'y**, a post-station of Perry co., Ala. 18 miles NE. of Marion.
- Pine Valley**, a post-station of Yalabusha co., Miss.
- Pine Valley**, a post-village of Chamung co., N. Y., on the Northern Central R. 11 miles N. of Edinra. Pop. 175.
- Pine Valley**, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. 200.
- Pine Valley**, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, about 18 miles N. of St. George. Pop. about 250.
- Pine Valley**, a township (town) of Clark co., W. Va. Pop. in 1000 1130.
- Pineview**, a banking post-village of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern R.
- Pineview**, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va. 10 miles S. of Bealeton station.
- Pine Village**, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ind., on Big Pine Creek and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 20 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1880 219.
- Pineville**, a post-station of Monroe co., Ala.
- Pineville**, a post-station of Izard co., Ark.
- Pineville**, a post-station of Marion co., Ga.
- Pineville**, a banking post town capital of Bell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River 13 miles N. of Cumberland Gap Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is in an iron and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900 2072.
- Pineville**, a post-town of Rapides parish La., on the Red River, opposite Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 617.
- Pineville**, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss. about 40 miles ESE. of Jackson.
- Pineville**, a banking post-village, capital of McDonald co., Mo., on the Elk River 23 miles S. of Keosau. It is in a lead and zinc district. Pop. about 100.
- Pineville**, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N. C., on the Southern R., 11 miles S. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 558.
- Pineville**, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. 5 miles NW. of Newtown. Pop. about 330.
- Pineville**, a post-village of Wyoming co., W. Va. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 130.
- Pinewood**, a post-station of Larimer co., Colo., 12 miles from Loveland.
- Pinewood**, a village of Clarendon co., S. C. The banking point is Sumter.
- Pinewood**, a post-village of Riekman co., Tenn., about 44 miles WSW. of Nashville. Pop. 60.
- Pinewoods**, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. 1 1/2 miles from Morrisville. Pop. 130.
- Piney**, *pe-né*, a small town of France, in Aube, 11 miles NE. of Troyes.
- Piney**, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville.
- Piney**, or **Piny**, a post-township of Clarion co., Pa., 25 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900 683.
- Piney**, a post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va. on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Martinsville. Pop. 100.
- Piney (or Big Piney) Creek**, Ark., enters the Arkansas River from the N. at the SE. extremity of Johnson co.
- Piney Creek**, Tenn., enters the Duck River in Hickman co.
- Pineycreek**, a post-station of Carroll co., Md., 27 miles NNE. of Frederick.
- Pineycreek**, a post-township of Alleghany co., N. C. 35 miles from Marion, Va. Pop. in 1900 1239.
- Pineycreek**, a post-station of Bedford co., Pa.
- Pineydale**, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Johnson City. Pop. 175.
- Piney Fork**, Mo. See GASCONADE RIVER.
- Piney Fork**, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Smithsfield. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 600.
- Pineygrove**, a post-station of Allegany co., Md. 25 miles E. of Cumberland.
- Piney Point**, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., on the E. side of the Potomac River, 14 miles from its mouth.
- Piney River**, Mo. See GASCONADE RIVER.
- Piney River**, a stream in the west-central part of Tennessee, flows into the Duck River in Hickman co.
- Ping-liang**, *ping-le-ang*, a city of China, province of Kae-so, in lat. 36° 34' N., lon. 105° 30' E.
- Ping-lo**, *ping-lo*, a city of China, in Kwang-si on an affluent of the Si-liang, 180 miles WNW. of Canton.
- Pingree**, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich.
- Pingree Grove**, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles WNW. of Elgin. Pop. 200.
- Ping-yang**, *ping-yang*, an ancient and holy city of China, province of Shan-si, on the Fuen-ho, 135 miles SW. of Tai-yuan.
- Ping-yang**, a town of Korea, on the Ta-tong River, 35 miles above its mouth in Korea Bay and about 110 miles NW. of Seoul. It is surrounded by an imposing wall. The town is open to foreign commerce. It is on the line of the railway under construction which is to connect Seoul with northwestern Korea. Ping-yang is venerated as an ancient city. Pop. about 75,000.
- Ping-yueh**, a town of China, in the province of Kwai-chow, 44 miles E. by N. of Kwei-yang.
- Pinkel**, *pe-en-yel*, a town of Portugal in Beira, 8 miles NW. of Almeida. It has a cathedral. Pop. about 2000.
- Pinkhook Landing**, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.
- Pink Island Bayou**, Tex. flows into the Neches River from the W. a few miles N. of Beaumont.
- Pink**, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. Pop. 75.
- Pinkfeld**, *pink-feld* (Hun. *Pinkaf*), a small town of Hungary co. of Eisenburg on the Pinka, 20 miles W. of Güns.
- Pinkhed**, a post-station of Henderson co., N. C.
- Pinkerton**, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 75.
- Pinkerton**, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles NW. of Walkerton. Pop. 150.
- Pinkhill**, a post-station of Jackson co., Mo. about 25 miles E. by S. of Kansas City.
- Pinkhill**, a post-township of Lenoir co., N. C. about 50 miles N. by E. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 830.
- Pinkie**, a locality near Musselburgh co. of Edinburgh Scotland memorable for a victory achieved there by the English over the Scots in 1547.
- Pinkney**, a post-township of Lenoir co., S. C. Pop. in 1900 4295.
- Pinkney**, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn. Pop. about 70.
- Pinkstaff**, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill. 5 miles N. of Lawrenceville.
- Pinnaclet**, a village of Pulaski co., Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. It has saw-mills.
- Pinnaclet**, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y. The banking point is Glenville. Pop. 150.
- Pinnacle**, a post-village of Stokes co., N. C., on the Southern R. Pop. 200.
- Pinne**, *pin-né*, a town of Prussia, 29 miles WNW. of Posen. Pop. about 3500.
- Pinneberg**, *pin-né-bé*, a town of Prussia, in Helms 11 miles NW. of Hamburg on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. in 1900 6147.
- Pinnecog**, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. The banking point is Kinde. Pop. 150.
- Pinnellville**, a post-station of Jones co., Miss.
- Pinnery**, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. 8 miles SW. of Norfolk, its banking point.
- Pinoak**, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill. about 20 miles S. of Elmhurst.
- Pinolet**, *pe-né-lé*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafonso Topeka and Santa Fe R. 12 miles W. of Martinez its banking point. It has powder works. Pop. about 800.
- Pinson**, *pe-nón*, a post-station of Montrose co., Colo.
- Pinsopolis**, a post-village of Colquhoun co., Ga. The banking point is Moultry. Pop. about 200.
- Pinsopolis**, a post-village of Berkeley co., S. C. Pop. 75.
- Pinsu**, *pe-nó*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien.
- Pinos**, a mining town of Mexico, state and 75 miles EE. of the city of Zacatecas. Pop. in 1900 7607.
- Pinos Altos**, *pe-nó*, a town, a post-village of Grant co., N. Mex., about 115 miles NW. of Mesilla. The banking point is Silver City. It has lumbering industries. Pop. about 1100.
- Pinsu**, *pe-nó*, See PINOS ISLA or
- Pine-Puente**, *pe-nó*, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles NW. of Granada. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Pinsk, a town of Russia, government and 148 miles SW of Minsk, on the Pripyet, here joined by the Pinsk. Pop. in 1897, 36,038.

Pinson, a post-village of Madison co. Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 11 miles SE of Jackson. Pop. about 300.

Pintada (pin-tá-dá) Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state, about 10 miles S by W of Del Norte. Height, 13,176 feet.

Pinto, a commune of Spain, in New Castle, province and 14 miles S of Madrid. Pop. about 2500.

Pinto, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. 180.

Pinto, a post-village of Washington co. Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. 100.

Pinto, a village of Chile, in the province of Nuble. Pop. 1100.

Pintauria, Canary Islands. See **TENKURIA**.

Pioche, pe-oh-eh, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co. Nev. 125 miles SSE of Hamilton. It is a mining region. Pop. about 300.

Piolema, pe-oh-le-ma, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 4 miles NW of Orange. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Piombino, pe-oh-mee-no, a town of Italy in Tuscany province of Pisa, on the Mediterranean, picturesquely situated opposite the island of Elba. Near it are traces of the ancient Populonia. Piombino was formerly the seat of a principality. The Channel of Piombino between the town and Elba, is 6 miles across. Pop. in 1901, 3707 (commune, 8309).

Pioneer, a banking post-village of Humboldt co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Pioneer, a post-township of Minnesota co. Mich. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Pioneer, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Pioneer, a post-village of Deerledge co. Mont. 20 miles (direct) N of Anaconda.

Pioneer, a banking post-village of Williams co. Ohio, near the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee) 14 miles N of Bryan. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Pioneer, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jellico. Pop. 200.

Pioneer, a post-village of Eastland co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Pioneer, a post-station of Clarke co. Wash.

Pioneer Mills, a post-station of Cabarrus co. N. C., on the Rocky River about 20 miles E by N of Charlotte.

Pioneer Peak, in the Karkorum Mountains, E. of Kashmir is in lat. 35° 39' N, lon. 70° 42' E. It was ascended by Conway in 1892. Elevation, 23,600 feet.

Pionerville, a post-village of Boise co. Idaho, in the Boise Basin on Grimes Creek about 14 miles NNW of Idaho City. Pop. about 150.

Piopolite, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill. 34 miles from Danfeld station.

Piopolite, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, 7 miles from Lake Megantic. Pop. 160.

Piovesano, pe-oh-vee-sá-no, a village of Italy province and 13 miles SW of Turin. Pop. 3000 (commune, 4000).

Piotrkow, py-oh-tr-kuw (Ger. *Pörlitz* *pörlitz* *pörlitz*) a government of Russian Poland. Area, 4736 sq. m. Capital, Piotrkow. In this government is the great manufacturing town of Lodz. Pop. in 1897, 1,406,951.

Piotrkow, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Piotrkow, about 25 miles SE of Lodz and 75 miles SW of Warsaw. It is a very old town and about the close of the Middle Ages was a place of importance. There are remains of a medieval castle. Pop. in 1897, 20,400.

Pieve, or **Pieve di Sacco**, pe-oh-vee-due-sá-ko, a town of Italy, province of Padua, on the Brenta Canal, 17 miles SW of Venice. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 10,000).

Pipe Creek, Ind. enters the Wabash River 7 miles E of Logansport.

Pipe Creek, Madison co. Ind., enters the West Fork of the White River.

Pipe Creek, Md. enters the Monocacy River on the boundary-line between Carroll and Frederick cos.

Pipe Creek, Erie co. Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay near Sandusky.

Pipe Creek, a post-station of Cam co. Ind.

Pipe Creek, a post-station of Sanders co., Tex.

Piper, a post-village of Wyanotte co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Piper City, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 75 miles E of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Piper Islets, off the NE coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 13° 15' S.

Piperno, pe-oh-no, a town of southern Italy on the Amaseno, 15 miles SW of Frosinone. It is near the site of the ancient Privernum. Pop. in 1901, 5688 (commune, 6949).

Pipers Gap, a post-station of Carroll co., Va.

Piperville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa. about 25 miles N of Philadelphia.

Piperville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Rock River, 8 miles SE of Watertown.

Pipestone, a SW county of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 460 sq. mi. It is partly drained by the Rock River. Capital, Pipestone. Pop. in 1890, 8132, in 1900, 9264.

Pipestone, a post-township of Berrien co. Mich. 9 miles SE of Benton Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Pipestone, a banking post-village, capital of Pipestone co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 50 miles W by N of Heron Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2356. Extensive deposits of pipe-stone are worked here.

Pipestone, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 23 miles from Souris, its banking point.

Piperville, a post-village of Knox co. Ohio.

Pippin, a post-village of Jones co. Va. Pop. 60.

Piqua, a post-village of Woodson co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Iola. Pop. 150.

Piqua, pi-ku, a city of Miami co. Ohio, is beautifully situated on the right or W bank of the Miami River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 28 miles N by W of Dayton on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The site is a level plateau, which is separated by the river, here crossed by several bridges, from higher ground on the opposite bank. The city has manufactures of flour, shafts, poles and handles, carriages, furniture, stoves and ranges, sheet-steel and tin plate, corrugated iron, straw board etc. Pop. in 1880, 8031, in 1890, 9090, in 1900, 12,172.

Piquetberg, pi-kuet-bérg, a district of Cape Colony bounded W by the Piquetberg range and E by the Great Berg River. It is very fertile in the SW producing grain, wine, and tobacco. Capital, Piquetberg, on the W slope of the Piquetberg range and 70 miles (direct) N by E of Cape Town. Pop. about 500.

Piracema, a town of Brazil state and 85 miles NW of the city of São Paulo. Pop. about 8000.

Piræna, pi-ræ-na (Gr. *Περαινα* / *Peraina*) the second largest city of Greece, in Attica, the port of Athens, 6 miles SW of that city with which it communicates by rail way. It stands on a hilly peninsula. The modern town has been wholly built since 1834. It has a capacious and excellent harbor on its NW side and there are two small harbors on the opposite side of the peninsula. A large part of the foreign trade of Greece passes through Piræna. There are manufactures of textiles, macaroni etc. and tanning, distilling and ship-building are carried on. Athens had a great port here in ancient times. The famous long walls connecting the two places were constructed by Themistocles. Pop. in 1890, 42,169.

Pirahy, pe-rá-ee, a town of Bra. II state and 80 miles WNW of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Pirahy an affluent of the Parahyba. Pop. 3600.

Pirakao, pe-rá-ko, a small town of Sicily on the N coast, 40 miles WSW of Messina.

Piranga, pe-rá-nga, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes on the Piranga, 25 miles E of Ouro Preto.

Pirankaa, pe-rá-ka, a river of Brazil state of Ceará, flows N by E, and enters the Atlantic Ocean W of Recife Bay. Length, about 200 miles.

Piranhua, a river port of Brazil in the state of Alagoas and on the São Francisco River, about 100 miles above its mouth in a direct line.

Pirano, pe-rá-no, a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 13 miles SW of Trieste. It has a convenient harbor. Its old fortifications survive in part. Among its exports are great quantities of salt obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 15,289.

Pirara, pe-rá-ra, a village of British Guiana, on Lake Amoen. Lat. about 5° 40' N lon. 50° 12' W.

Piray, a river of Bolivia. See **PIRAY**.

Pirate Islands, a group in the Gulf of Tongking.

Piratininga, pe-rá-tee-ne-nga, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul on the river Piratininga 75 miles WNW of Rio Grande.

Piratiny, pe-rá-tee-ne-nga, or **Piratininga**, a river of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, flows NW and falls into the Uruguay about lat. 28° 10' S. Length about 140 miles.

Piray, pe-rá-tee-ne-nga, a river of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, flows NW and joins the Guapaz about lat. 15° S. In the lower course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

Piretibi, or **Piretibe**, pe-ré-ti-bee, a small lake of Canada, near lat. 51° 30' N lon. 69° W.

Pirway, a post-village of Columbus co., N. C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 130.

Pirithu, *pe-re-toe'*, a maritime town of Venezuela, in *Bermuda*, 21 miles W of Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the *Pirith Islands*, in the Caribbean Sea.

Pirmasense, *pe-sa-m-sen*, a town of the Palatinat, Bavaria, 13 miles SSE of Zweibrücken. It has extensive manufactures of shoes. Pop in 1900 30 194.

Pirna, *pe-sa-na*, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, 11 miles SE of Dresden. It has several medieval ecclesiastical structures. The industries include tanning, the extraction of essential oils and the manufacture of enamelled tin ware, glass etc. Pop in 1900 18 255.

Pirnitz, *pe-nitz*, a town of Moravia, 7 miles SE of Iglau. Pop about 3000.

Piron, *pe-ron*, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago, Piron, *pe-ron*, a town of Serbia, near the Bulgarian frontier, 48 miles NW of Sofia, with which and with Belgrade it is connected by rail. It has extensive manufactures of carpets. Pop in 1900 10 421.

Pir-Panjai', a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the SW boundary of Kashmir and separating it from the Punjab. Length 40 miles. Highest point, about 15 000 feet. At the SW extremity is the *Pir-Panjai Pass* about 11,400 feet high S of and on the road to Sarnagar.

Pirrie, a post-village of Rank co. Tex. Pop 60.

Piru City, a post-village of Ventura co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Paula or Los Angeles. Pop 300.

Pirvatin, *pe-er-ya-teen*, a town of Bosnia, government of Potara, 20 miles NW of Ljubay. Pop in 1897 8645.

Pisa, *pe-za* (anc. *Pisae*) a walled city of Italy in Tuscany capital of the province of Pisa, on the Arno 6 miles from its mouth and 12 miles N.W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43° 43' N lon 10° 24' E. Pop in 1901 26,048 (commune, 61 221). Pisa long ago ceased to be an important place and its population has dwindled, but its noble edifices are memorials of the time when it was one of the most prominent cities of Christendom. It has preserved its lofty walls which measure about 5 miles in circuit. The Arno within the city is bordered by fine quays the Lungarno and crossed by 4 bridges. The pride of Pisa is the Piazza del Duomo, on the northern edge of the city on which is the group of structures consisting of the marble cathedral dating from the latter part of the eleventh century with a magnificent facade and beautiful dome, the famous Campanile or leaning tower (11 4-1350) built of white marble fronted with 207 columns 179 feet in height, and 50 ft in diameter (the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 ft.) the celebrated Campo Santo, or cemetery containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century and ornamented with frescoes by painters of the Tuscan school and the baptistry (1153-1378) covered with a conical dome an 1190 ft. high. Among the interior ornaments of the cathedral are some magnificent bronze doors and a remarkable pulpit the work of Niccolò Pisano the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. The other principal edifices include several notable churches, the Museo Civico (with works of the early Tuscan painters and sculptures) the extensive buildings of the university (La Sapienza) the communal palace, and the Loggia dei Banchieri now the corn exchange. The ancient university of Pisa, dating from the thirteenth century is still a great centre of education and it has faculties of law medicine philosophy mathematics engineering etc. arloer university institutes museum of natural history botanical garden and a library of 120 000 volumes. It was attended in 1900-01 by 1100 students. Three and a half miles N of the city are the Bagno di Pisa, medicinal baths frequented by many visitors. The city is an archbishop's see. From about the year 1000 Pisa figures as a powerful maritime republic and at the height of its prosperity the city contained about 130 000 inhabitants. The Pisans waged fierce and interminable wars with their rivals the Genoese, finally sustaining a crushing defeat in 1284. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the republic passed under the dominion of Florence. Pisa is the birthplace of Galileo.

Pisa, a province of Italy in Tuscany, bordering on the Gulf of Genoa and the Tyrrhenian Sea. Capital Pisa. Area, 1180 sq m. Pop in 1901 320 329.

Pisagua, *pe-a-gwa*, a seaport of Chile in the province of Tarapacá 45 miles N of Iquique, with which it is connected by rail. It ships large quantities of nitrate of soda. Pop in 1895 3030.

Pisani, *pe-san*, a village and British station of western Africa, on the Gambia in about lon 14° 40' W 20 miles above McCarthy Island.

Pisaurum, the ancient name of *Pesaro*.

Piscataway River, a small stream of Buckingham and Stratford cos. in the SE part of New Hampshire, falls into the Lamprey River.

Piscataway River, N.H. is formed by the Cocheco and Salmon rivers, which unite about 3 miles SE of Dover. It forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth, for which its mouth forms a good harbor.

Piscataquis, a county in the north-central part of Maine, has an area of 3636 sq m. It is intersected by the Penobscot River and also drained by the Piscataquis and other streams. The surface is mostly undulating and is diversified with numerous lakes, the largest of which are Moosehead and Chasanceok. In the E part of this county stands Mount Katahdin which has an altitude of 5336 (5300?) feet and is the highest point in the state. Capital Dover. Pop in 1890 16 134. In 1900 16,940.

Piscataquis River, Me. drains the S part of Piscataquis co. and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co. about 30 miles N of Bangor. It is about 75 miles long.

Piscataquog (or Squog) River, Hillsboro co. N.H. enters the Merrimack River 1 mile below Manchester.

Piscataway, a post-village of Prince George co. Md., near the Potomac River about 14 miles S of Washington. Pop in 1890 95.

Piscataway, a township of Middlesex co. N.J. Pop in 1900 2823.

Piectotta, *pe-shot-ta* a town of Italy province of Salerno, 8 miles S of Valle della Lucania, in the Modiglianese. Pop about 1000 (commune 3500).

Pisco, a maritime town of Peru department of Ica, 130 miles S.W. of Lima lat 1° 45' S near the mouth of the Pisco River in the Pacific (1000 ft). A railway connects it with Ica. The town has a trade in cotton sugar fruits, wine, brandy salt, and silver. Pop about 9500.

Piscopi, an island of the Sporades. See *Tilos*.

Pisco River, Wash. rises on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Yakima River near lat 46° 21' N. Length 100 miles.

Pisco, a post-village of Hamilton co. N.Y. Pop 80.

Piscot Lake, N.Y. is in the S part of Hamilton co. and is the chief source of the Sacondaga River. It is 3 mile long.

Pisack, *pe-ak* a town of Bohemia, on the Votava which is crossed by an interesting bridge 24 miles WSW of Tabor. It has partially preserved its old fortifications and has a castle dating from the Middle Ages. It is the seat of an agricultural and forestry school. There are a number of manufacturing establishments. Pop in 1900 13,041.

Pisack, a banking post-village of Walsh co. N.Dak. on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900 132.

Pisgab, *pe-ga*, to Biblical geography a mountain of Palestine situated E of the N extremity of the Dead Sea. In Dictionomy XXIV. 1 Mount Nebi is spoken of as part of Pisgab.

Pisgab, *pe-ga* a post station of Jackson co. Ala.

Pisgab, a post-station of Morgan co. Ill. 7 miles SE of Jacksonville.

Pisgab, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, Pop 76.

Pisgab, a post-village of Charles co. Md. about 28 miles S by W of Washington D.C.

Pisgab, a post-village of Cooper co. Mo., 30 miles W.W. of Jefferson City. Pop 100.

Pisgab, a post-station of Randolph co. N.C.

Pisgab, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio about 20 miles N by E of Cincinnati. Pop 250.

Pisgab, a post-hamlet of Gilles co. Tenn. 8 miles E of Polaski.

Pisgab, Mount, Col. a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 45' N. Altitude, 10 322 feet.

Pisgab, Mount, in western North Carolina, about 18 miles W.W. of Asheville, commands a fine view of the valley of the French Broad. Elevation 5 30 feet.

Pisgab, Mount, Pa. near Musch Chunk ascended by gravity railroad (Switchback) to a height of nearly 1400 feet.

Pishville, a post-station of Knox co. Neb.

Pishu, *pe-shu* a district of British Beluchistan N of Quetta. Elevation about 6000 feet.

Pishona Ferry, a post-village of Keonsee co. Mo. on the Keonsee River and on the Maine Central R. 30 miles N by E of Augusta. Pop 150.

Pishpek, a town of Asiatic Russia in Semirretchensk about 150 miles S of the SW extremity of Lake Balkhash. Pop in 1897 6822.

Pishtaka (pish-ta-ka) Lake, Ill. is about 12 miles NE of Woodstock and is an expansion of the Fox River nearly 7 miles long.

Pishtaka River, Wis. See *Fox River*.

Pisidia, in ancient geography a country in the S part of Asia Minor separated from the coast by Pamphylia.

Pisano, pe-see no (Ger *Mitterburg* mit ter böse), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 34 miles SE of Trieste. It is situated on the little river Fesha, which here disappears in the limestone rock, assuming for some distance a subterranean course. The town has an old castle and a trade in fruit and wine. Pop. about 4000, of the commune in 1901 18 055

Pisogne, pee-zón yá a village of Italy 23 miles ENE of Bergamo, at the NE extremity of Lake Inso. Pop. about 1300 (commune, 4600)

Pissa, pí-sá, a river of Prussia, which unites with the Angerapp to form the Pregol

Pissevache, píe vish a famous water fall of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Salenfe River 4 miles N of Martigny. Height 215 feet

Pistiocci, píe-tio-oh, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 10 miles S of Matera. Pop. (commune) in 1901 8347

Pistoia, píe-to yá, or **Pistoi** (anc. *Pistoria* or *Pistorium*) a town of Italy in Tuscan provinces of Florence, on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 miles NW of Florence. It is well built and still preserves its lofty walls. Among the notable buildings are the medieval cathedral the venerable church of Sant Andrea (with a pulpit by Giovanni Pisano) the church of San Francesco al Frate the baptistry the church of the Madonna dell'Umiltà the Ospedale del Ceppo, the Palazzo del Comune, the Palazzo Pretorio (now containing the courts of justice) and the episcopal palace. The industries of Pistoia comprise the manufacture of steel and iron wares, fire-arms, agricultural implements musical instruments, textiles wools etc. Pistoia is said to have first been made in Pistoia, whence their name. Pistoia played a considerable rôle in the Middle Ages falling eventually under the rule of Florence. Pop. (commune) in 1881 51 553, in 1901 62,805

Pistolet (piss to lá) Island, an island in a bay of the same name, on the French Shore of Newfoundland 7 miles from Cape Norman

Pistyan (Hun *Po tyán*, písh tyán) a town and watering place of Hungary co of Neutra, on the ri or Waag. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5661

Pisuerga, pee-sweh gá, a river of Spain in Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains flows mostly SW and joins the Duero 9 miles below Valladolid. Length 140 miles

Pit, a river of Ghana, rises in the government of Yendi near lat 6° N and lon 9° E flows WSW and joins the Yenisei on the right 60 miles below the town of Lamuk Length 240 miles

Pitangue, pe-tíng ghoo' a town of Brazil in Minas Gerais 90 miles NW of Ouro Preto

Pitcairn, a post-village in Pitcairn township (town) St. Lawrence co N Y on the Oswegatchie River 40 miles S by E of Ogdensburg. Pop 65 of the town in 1900 902

Pitcairn, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co Pa. on the Leavenworth R. 10 miles SE of Pittsburgh. It has brick-yards. Pop. in 1900 2601

Pitcairn Island, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 25° 3' S lon. 130° 4' W. It is 2½ miles in length of volcanic origin and with shores rising almost perpendicularly. The coconut plantain banana, pandanus orange and bread-fruit thrive and maize, sweet potatoes, yam, sugar-cane and other tropical plants are cultivated. The climate is healthful with the thermometer ranging from 50° to 80° F. Here a colony was founded in 1790 by the mutineers of the English ship *Boat* consisting originally of 0 British sailors and 18 native Tahitians, 0 men and 12 women. Its existence was first made known to the world in 1808. In 1825 Captain Boucher found here a colony of 60 persons under the patriarchal rule of John Adams one of the original mutineers, the only Englishman who had survived. Adams had succeeded in raising a law abiding and Christian community. The colonists, who on different occasions have been removed to Tahiti and Norfolk Island, but a large part of whom again inhabit Pitcairn Island seem to be industrious and upright and lead a life of quiet contentment. Pop. in 1905 113 men and 90 women. The island is claimed by Great Britain

Pitchoer, a post-village in Pitchoer township (town) Chemung co N Y on Otsego Creek about 34 miles Y of Binghamton. Pop. about 110 of the town in 1900 731

Pitchoer Springs, a post-station of Chemung co., N Y about 40 miles SSE. of Syracuse.

Pitekin, a post-village of Clark co Ohio, 5 miles SSE of Springfield. Pop. 100

Piteå, a river of northern Sweden flows of Westerboten and Norrboten enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Piteå, after a SE course of about 200 miles

Piteå, píe-o, a seaport of northern Sweden in Norrboten, on the Piteå, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 miles NNE. of Umeå. Pop. in 1900, 2635.

Pitești, pe-tisht', or **Pitești**, a town of Rumania, 65 miles by rail NW of Bucharest. Pop. in 1900 15,570

Pitheceus, an ancient name of Ischia

Pithiviers, pee-tie ve-l a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loiret, 26 miles NE. of Orleans. Its almond-oakes and lark pies are in high repute. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6225

Pithole City, a post-hamlet of Venango co Pa. 15 miles NE of Oil City. It once contained more than 10 000 inhabitants but it is now nearly deserted.

Pitigliano, píe-tel yá no a town of Italy 20 miles SSE of Grosseto. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5183.

Pitkin, a county in the W part of Colorado Area, 963 sq m. It has numerous small streams and is bounded E. by the Raguate Mountains, W by Hartsman's Hills, and S by the Elk Mountains, which penetrate into the west-central part. Capital Aspen. Pop. in 1890 8929 in 1900 7020

Pitkin, a banking post-village of Gunnison co Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. 25 miles NE of Gunnison. It has mining industries. Pop. in 1900 203.

Pitlochry, píe-lox res, a village and health-resort of Scotland no. of Perth, 13 miles NNW of Dunkeld, near Kithersbank.

Pitman, a post-station of Randolph co Ark

Pitman a post-village of Schuylkill co Pa. The banking point is Aehland. Pop. 200

Pitman Grove, a post-village of Gloucester co., N J on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 15 miles E of Camden. It has been a favorite place for Methodist camp-meetings. Pop. about 600

Piton des Neiges, a volcanic mountain of the island of Réunion thought to be upward of 10 000 feet in height.

Pitons, Láe, lá pee-tón' (the Pitons) two prominent (twin) mountains at the S extremity of the island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles

Pitre, píe-tíe an inlet in the Little Cul-de-sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French West Indies n. of Pointe-à-Pitre.

Pitres, píe-tré, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles NNE of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000

Pi-tse-wo, a maritime town of Manchuria, on the Gulf of Korea and on the E coast of the Liaotung peninsula 30 miles NE of Port Arthur. Its port is well sheltered and rarely frozen but much of it is rather shallow

Pitaligo (Vev) a town of Aberdeenshire Scotland a few miles from Fraserburgh

Pitarunda (anc. *Pityus*) a small town in the Russian government of Kutais (Trans caucasia) district of Sakrebulo on the Black Sea. It has a bathes dating from Byzantine times recently restored

Pitt, a county in the E part of North Carolina, has an area of 644 sq m. It is intersected by the Tar River is bounded on the S by the Neuse R. or and also drained by Gravel Creek. Capital Greenville. Pop. in 1890 25 419 in 1900 30 689

Pitt, an island of the Pacific Ocean one of the Chatham Islands

Pitt, or **Minkin**, mí-ken an island of the Pacific Ocean one of the Gilbert Islands

Pitt'stown, a seaport town of Scotland on the Fife, on the N shore of the Firth of Forth 24 miles NNE of Edinburgh. Pop. about 2000

Pittburgh, píe-tím a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 15 miles S of Bruges. Pop. (commune) about 6000

Pitt, Mount, Oregon, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range is on the E. border of Jackson co. about 8 miles W of Klamath Lake. Elevation, 9 000 feet.

Pittcock, a post-village of Allegheny co Pa. The banking point is McKees Rocks. Pop. about 4 5.

Pitt River, Cal issues from Goose Lake in Modoc co and enters the Sacramento River in Shasta co. It traverses a rugged and mountainous region

Pitts, a post-village of Somerset co Ark. The banking point is Harrisburg

Pitts, a post-village of Wilcox co Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line and the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern R. The banking point is Rochelle. Pop. about 300

Pitts, a post-station of Warren co Mo. about 32 miles W of St. Charles

Pitt's Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of British Columbia, is mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N lon 130° W. Pitt Island the largest of the group is about 16 miles in length from NW to SE

Pittsboro, a banking post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 18 miles WNW of Indianapolis. It has lumber and other interests. Pop. about 1600

Pittsboro, a post-town, capital of Calhoun co., Miss., 30 miles ENE. of Granada. Pop. in 1900 254.

Pittsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Graham co., N. C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 24 miles W by S of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Pittsburg, a village of Walker co., Ga. The banking point is Chattahoochee, Tenn. Pop. about 300.

Pittsburg, a post-station of Fayette co., Ill.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the W bank of the Wabash River 18 miles NE of Lafayette. Pop. about 326.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River 14 miles above Keosauqua. Pop. 100.

Pittsburg, a city of Crawford co., Kan. 10 miles SE of Girard, on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has railroad-shops, extensive mine and iron industries, brick-yards, manufacturers of sewer-pipes, etc. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1890 6337 in 1900 10,112.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. It has coal-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Pittsburg, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles ENE of Lansing. Pop. 253.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 45 miles N of Springfield.

Pittsburg, a post-village in Pittsburg township (town), Coos co., N. H., on the Connecticut River, about 45 miles N by E of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900 487.

Pittsburg, or **Pittsburgh**, a city and the capital of Allegheny co., Pa. and a port of entry is 260 miles (direct) W by N of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. Lat. 40° 20' N. lon. 80° 2' W. Within the angle formed by the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers where they meet and give birth to the Ohio lies the original Pittsburgh the inner point being the site of the old Fort Duquesne of the French, and of the later Fort Pitt, the nucleus of the city. The greater part of the closely built-up portion of the city, with river frontage on both the NW and the SW extending over several miles, lies on the flat river-tongue and the gradually ascending slopes which ultimately attain elevations of 400-500 feet. Until 1872 the city was bounded by the two rivers, but during that year it crossed the SW boundary by the annexation of the extensive manufacturing district formerly comprised in the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, West Pittsburg, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburg etc., and since that time it has been further enlarged through annexation. Pittsburgh is the second city of the state in population and the leading centre of the iron and steel manufacturing industries of the country, the product of pig-iron being about one-fourth that of the total product of the United States, and of steel more than one-half. The quantity of iron used by the Pittsburgh furnaces and mills is upward of 1,000,000 tons annually the capacity of some of the individual steel and iron-works being equal to the production of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of metal (pig iron, steel rails, Bessemer steel, armor plate, beam-steel) per year. Pittsburgh has some of the largest blast-furnaces in the world and also some of the most extensive works for the construction of steel bridges. Other leading industries are the manufacture of plate- and lamp-glass, electrical appliances, railroad-brakes, cars and locomotives, engines, stoves, silver-plated and other wares, hardware, cork, aluminum, etc. The city is in the centre of one of the richest coal regions of the globe, and it is also the outlet of the vast oil-fields of the Allegheny and Ohio river basins. Natural gas is a far-reaching product of the region and is extensively used in the city for both manufacturing and domestic purposes. The homes of the iron city are chiefly on the highlands to the E. The various parts of Pittsburgh and its suburbs are connected by numerous substantial bridges and lines of steam, cable and electric cars. Among the notable buildings of Pittsburgh are the court-house, city-hall, post-office, the Exposition buildings, the Roman Catholic and St. Paul's cathedrals, United States arsenal, jail, Carnegie Library and Institute building (with an extensive library, music-hall art-gallery and natural-history museum) and the Phipps Conservatory situated in Shesley Park, to the E. of the city but in the heart of the residential quarter. Among the educational institutions are the Western University of Pennsylvania (mainly located in Allegheny), the Pennsylvania College for Women, Carnegie Institute (already referred to), Pittsburgh Academy, Bishop Bowman Institute, and Pittsburg College of the Holy Ghost. There are numerous charitable institutions (asylums, hospitals). A zoological collection is maintained in Highland Park. Between Pittsburgh and its neighbor, Allegheny, there is close community of interest in all matters pertaining to social and educational advancement, and together they form a centre of culture as well as of great industrial life.

History.—Fort Duquesne, a French trading-post, settled in 1754, occupied the site where Pittsburgh now stands. In 1755 the British dispatched an expedition under Braddock to capture it, which met with disaster. They took the place in 1758, and erected a fortification which they called Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England. The town of Pittsburgh began to be settled in 1765. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated as a borough in 1844, and was chartered as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1810, 4766 in 1830, 7348, in 1850 12,543, in 1860, 31,115, in 1880, 49,217, in 1890, 66,076 in 1900, 106,830; in 1890 238,617 in 1900 321,616.

Pittsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Camp co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern R. 50 miles NW of Jefferson. It has iron-works, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1763.

Pittsburg Landing, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W bank of the Tennessee River about 16 miles above the village of Savannah. A great battle was fought at this place between the Federals under Grant and the Confederates under A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, April 6 and 7, 1862, often called the battle of Shiloh (from a church). Here is a national cemetery.

Pitts Crossroads, a post-station of Blaine co., Tenn. **Pittsfield**, a banking city capital of Pike co., Ill., 40 miles SE of Quincy on the Webash R. It is an important trade-centre and has flouring mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 2393.

Pittsfield, a banking post-village in Pittsfield township (town) Somerset co., Me. on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central and the Sebasticook and Moosehead R. 34 miles W of Bangor. It contains the Maine Central Institute, woolen and flour mills, corn-canning establishments, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2391; of the village, 2308.

Pittsfield, a city, the capital of Berkshire co., Mass. on the Housatonic River and on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 151 miles W of Boston. It is situated in the Berkshire Valley at an elevation of 1010 feet above sea-level, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains many elegant residences. In the centre is the public green known as the Heart of Berkshire, on which stand the white marble court-house and the Berkshire Athenaeum (with the Berkshire Historical Society). Pittsfield contains the Crane Art Museum, Bishop Training School for Nurses, a House of Mercy Old Ladies Home, several female seminaries, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and the central house of the Agassiz Association. Near the western border is the Pittsfield Pleasure Park on Lake Ontario. The city has extensive manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, paper machinery, electrical appliances, boots and shoes, silk, flour, etc., beer etc. Pop. in 1900 21,765.

Pittsfield, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Pittsfield, a banking post-village and summer resort in Pittsfield township (town), Merrimack co., N. H., on the Suncook River 15 miles ENE of Concord on the Boston and Maine R. It manufactures cotton goods and boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2129.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township (town) Otsego co., N. Y., 60 miles NE of Binghamton. The town is bounded on the W by the Unadilla River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1161.

Pittsfield, a post-hamlet of Lorain co., Ohio, on the West Branch of the Blank River 4 miles S of Oberlin.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Warren co., Pa. on Brokenstraw Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. 17 miles SE of Corry. Pop. about 300 of the township in 1900, 1461.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township (town) Rutland co., Vt. about 14 miles ENE of Rutland. Pop. about 200, of the town in 1900, 435.

Pittsfield, a post-township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Pittsford, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 24 miles W of Adrian. Pop. about 400.

Pittsford, a post-village in Pittsford township (town), Monroe co., N. Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R., 8 miles SE of Rochester. It has manufactures of extracts and meat. Pop. in 1900, 1900 of the town, 2073.

Pittsford, a post-village and summer-resort in Pittsford township (town) Rutland co., Vt. on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R., 16 miles NNW of Rutland. Pop. about 900; of the town in 1900 1804.

Pittsford Mills, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. 200.

Pittsgrove, a post-township of Salem co., N.J., about 24 miles S. of Camden on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. Pop. in 1900, 2092; of the village, about 190.

Pitt's Island. See *Pitt's Archipelago*.

Pitt's Lake, in the S. part of Oregon near lon. 118° W. Length, 40 miles.

Pittsboro, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky. on the Salt River about 25 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Pittston, a post-village in Pittston township (town) Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River opposite Gardiner and about 8 miles below Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1177.

Pittston, a city of Luzerne co., Pa. is the Wyoming Valley, on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Lackawanna River, and on the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, 8 miles NE. of Wilkes-Barre. It has extensive anthracite-industries, planing, knitting, paper- and silk-mills, iron- and terra-cotta works, breweries, etc. The St. John's Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 12,566 (in 1905, including West Pittston, about 25,000).

Pittston, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4370.

Pittstown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles NNW. of Trenton, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 150.

Pittstown, a post-village in Pittstown township (town) Rensselaer co., N.Y. about 12 miles NE. of Troy Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900, 3235.

Pitt Strait, Malay Archipelago, is between Salawatty and Batana, off the NW. end of Papua.

Pittsville, a post-village of Wisconsin co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. 10 miles E. of Salisbury. It has cement-industries. Pop. about 550.

Pittsville, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo. 18 miles N. of Holden.

Pittville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 13 miles S. of Oil City.

Pittville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. about 12 miles N. of Chatham. Pop. 100.

Pittville, a post-city of Wood co., W. Va. on the Yellow River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 20 miles W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Pittsylvania, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 968 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Staunton River and is drained by the Shenandoah and Dan rivers. Capital, Chatham. Pop. in 1900, 50,941; in 1905, 63,414.

Pittsylvania County, Va. See *CHATHAM*.

Pittville, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., on the Pitt River, 40 miles N. of Lassen Peak.

Pittwood, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 5½ miles N. of Watseka. Its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Pitman Island (Gr. *πίτμα* *pítma* 'pine-tree') the ancient name of a portion of the Balearic group of islands including Ivis and Formentera.

Pitzthal, *pít-thál*, a village of Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of the same name.

Pituary, *pe-oo-ur'* a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais, 115 miles SW. of Belo Horizonte.

Piura, *pee-oo-ur'*, a river of Peru in the department of Piura, enters the Pacific Ocean after a W. course of about 200 miles, in about lat. 5° 40' S.

Piura, or *San Miguel de Piura*, *san mee-ghee' d' pee-oo-ur'* a town of Peru, capital of the department of its own name, is on the Piura, 120 miles NNW. of Lambayeque. It is connected by rail with the port of Payta. Pop. about 12,000. The department of Piura, the most northerly of the Pacific departments, has an area of about 14,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 213,999. The region is partly desert (sachera) and much of it is almost rainless. Petroleum, salt, and soda are among the natural products.

Piute, a county of south-central Utah. It is intersected by the Sevier River and includes the Sevier Mountains. Area, 744 sq. m. Capital, Junction. Pop. in 1900, 2842, in 1905, 3554.

Pivnichana, *piv-nech-ná*, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Poprad, 13 miles S. of Neumaden.

Piz Bernina, *Lunggarn*, *Mortersloch*, etc., Switzerland. See *BERNINA, LUNGARN*, etc.

Pizol, or *Piz Sol*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, is ascended from Valera. It commands a magnificent panorama. Altitude, 5045 feet.

Pizzanica, a town of Transylvania. See *PITSUNDA*.

Pizzighettone, *pít-ee-ghee-t'oon'*, a fortified town of Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles WNW. of Cremona, on the Adda. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4285.

Pizzo, *pít-vo*, a city of Italy, in the province of Calabria, 5 miles NE. of Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Stefania. It contains the ruins of an old castle, the name of Murat's

examination. The city, together with Monteleone, was wrecked by an earthquake in September, 1905. Pop. in 1901, 7363 (commune, 8173).

Pizzo Serrate, *pít-ee-sér-ná*, a small town of Italy, province of Celeri, 23 miles SW. of Lamezia.

Pizzo, *pít-so-lá*, a commune of Italy, province and 6 miles NNW. of Aquila.

Pizzo Rotondo, a group of mountains and the high east summit of the St. Gotthard, in Switzerland, is ascended from Airolo. Elevation, 10,400 feet.

Piacenza, the ancient name of Piacenza.

Piacenza, *plá-sen-shá*, a seaport town and port of entry of Newfoundland on the W. coast of Avalon Peninsula and on the Newfoundland R. in about lat. 47° 14' N. lon. 53° 55' W. It was first settled by the French about the middle of the seventeenth century. Pop. about 1800.

Piacentia Bay, a deep inlet on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 75 miles in length and nearly 60 miles in breadth at its entrance between capes St. Marie and Chapeau Rouge.

Piacentia Islet, Hancock co., Me. lying off Mount Desert Island.

Piacer, a county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 1255 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Tahoe, on the NW. by the Bear River, on the S. by the Middle Fork of the American River, and is also drained by the North Fork of the American. These rivers run in narrow cañons or ravines which are in some places 2000 feet deep or more. The Sierra Nevada, which occupies the eastern part of this county presents grand mountain-scenery. Gold is found and mined. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 15,101; in 1905, 18,786.

Piacer, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon. The banking point is Grant's Pass.

Piacer (or *Piacerito*) Mountain, N. Mex. is near Gallisteo, about 25 miles S. by W. of Santa Fe. Coal gold and iron are found in it. Elevation, 6827 feet.

Piacerville, a banking city, capital of Eldorado co., Cal., is situated in a hilly country, about 50 miles ENE. of Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific R. and 1 mile S. of the South Fork of the American River. It is in a gold-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Piacerville, a post-town of Boise co., Idaho, in the Boise Basin, 14 miles NW. of Idaho City. It is on a small affluent of the Boise River. Gold is found here. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Piacton, *pít-á-tle*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 20 miles (direct) SW. of Cambrán with which it is connected by rail. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1900, 5409.

Piacton, Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in the Adirondack region of the state of New York near the foot of Whiteface Mountain, 18 miles WNW. of Elizabethtown. It is 4 miles long and 3 miles broad and contains several islands (Hawk, Moose, and Buck). Elevation 1800 feet. See *LAKE PLACID*.

Piacton Mountain. See *PLACER MOUNTAIN*.

Piacton, or *Piacton*, a low, rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, S. of the island of Arran.

Plain, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Plain, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Wyo. The banking point is Springgreen.

Plain City, a banking post-village of Madison and Union cos., Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles WNW. of Columbus. It has manufactures of flour brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Plain City, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, is 1 mile N. of the Weber River and about 13 miles NW. of Ogden its banking point. It has a cannery etc. Pop. about 800.

Plain Dealing, a post-town of Bossier parish, La., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Plaine, a village of France, in Vosges 13 miles NE. of Saint Diz.

Plaine-Haute, *plén té*, a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, near Saint-Brisson.

Plainfield, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark. The banking point is Magnolia.

Plainfield, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., 7½ miles SW. of Woodland station. Pop. 75.

Plainfield, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. in Plainfield township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles WNW. of Norwich. It has manufactures of hosiery and forestry products. The town also has manufactures of cottons and woollens, yarns etc. Plainfield Academy is located here. The banking point is Danvers. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4251.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the DuPage River, 8 miles NW. of Joliet, on the High, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on White Lake Creek and on the Vandalia line, 14 miles W by S of Indianapolis. It contains a reform school and is in an agricultural region. Pop. about 950.

Plainfield, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 12 miles from Waverly. Pop. in 1990 320.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town) Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles NW of Northampton. The town presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1990, 404.

Plainfield, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich. SW of Howell. Pop. about 300.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town) Sullivan co., N.H. 6 miles NNE of Windsor Vt. and about 60 miles WNW of Concord. The town is bounded on the W by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1990 1114.

Plainfield, a manufacturing and residential city of Union co., N.J. is pleasantly situated at the base of a steep wooded ridge, the continuation of Orange Mountain, on the Central R. of New Jersey, 24 miles WSW of New York. It is an attractive town, with a well-built business quarter. There is a large public library. Plainfield has manufactures of clothing, printing presses, safes, tools, etc. The Muhlenberg Hospital is located here. Pop. in 1990, 15,360.

Plainfield, a township (town) of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1990, 897.

Plainfield, a post-village of Coshcocton co., Ohio, on Williams Creek about 14 miles NNE of Zanesville. Pop. in 1990, 265.

Plainfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. on Conococheague Creek, 6 miles W of Carlisle. Pop. 250.

Plainfield, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1990, 3042.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township (town) Washington co., Va. on the Wisconsin River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R. 9 miles E of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1990 116 of the village, 341.

Plainfield, a banking post-village of Waukegan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. 30 miles N of Portage. It is in a farming region. Pop. in 1990 723.

Plainfield, a post-township (town) of Waukegan co., Wis. Pop. in 1990 921.

Plainfield, Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou.

Plainfield, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario 10 miles N of Belleville. Pop. about 400.

Plainfield Center, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y. 20 miles S of Utica.

Plainfield Junction, a village of Windham co., Conn., 1 mile from Plainfield, its post-office. Pop. about 300.

Plaingrove, a post-village in Plaingrove township, Lawrence co., Pa. about 13 miles E. by N of Newcastle. Pop. of the township in 1990 653.

Plainpalaia, plāw pā lā a southern suburb of Geneva, Switzerland.

Plains, a banking post-village of Sumter co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1990 344.

Plains, a post-village of Missoula co. Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. 67 miles NW of Missoula, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Plains, a post-village in Plains township, Luzerne co., Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. 4½ miles NE of Wilkesbarre. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township in 1990 6873 of the village, about 2000.

Plainsburg, or **Plainsburg**, a post-village of Mercer co., Cal. 77 miles SSE of Stockton.

Plainsboro, a post-village of Middlesex co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles NE of Trenton. Pop. about 600.

Plains of Abraham, a plateau immediately SW of the city of Quebec. Here, on Sept. 13, 1759, was fought the battle between the British and French which decided the fate of Canada. Wolfe, the victorious British general, and Montcalm, the French commander, were killed.

Plainsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. about 5 miles NE of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 500.

Plainview, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. 22 miles NNE of Alton. Pop. 150.

Plainview, a post-station of Scott co., Iowa.

Plainview, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 16 miles N of Eyota. Pop. in 1990, 1638.

Plainview, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Neb., on the Northwestern line and the Great Northern R. 17 miles NW of Platte. It is the seat of Plainview Normal College. Pop. in 1990, 603.

Plainview, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa.

Plainview, a banking post-village, capital of Haleco, Tex., on Progress Creek, 60 miles (direct) S. of Channing. Pop. about 400.

Plainview, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 8 miles SE of West Point.

Plainville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., is a township (town) of the same name, on a small affluent of the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles SW of Hartford. It has brass-foundries and manufactures of watchmakers supplies, tools, electrical supplies, and hardware. Pop. of the town in 1990, 2189.

Plainville, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga. on the Southern R. 13 miles NE of Roma. Pop. 100.

Plainville, a post-village of Adams co. Ill., 18 miles SE of Quincy its banking point. Pop. in 1990 396.

Plainville, a post-village of Daviess co. Ind. 24 miles SSE of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 400.

Plainville, a banking city of Rocks co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 16 miles E of Stockton. It is in a farming region. Pop. in 1990 378.

Plainville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass. 23 miles SSW of Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of jewelry. Pop. about 800.

Plainville, a post-village of Somerset co. N.J. about 18 miles N of Trenton.

Plainville, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Seneca River, about 18 miles WNW of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Plainville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles SNE of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Plainville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis. on the Wisconsin River 5 miles above Kibourn.

Plainville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 10 miles from Cobourg, its banking point. Pop. 176.

Plainville, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich. on the Kalamazoo River at the mouth of the Gun River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 11 miles N of Kalamazoo. It has sawing paper and saw mills. It is an important live-stock market. Pop. in 1990 1318.

Plainville, plā wēl a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Saint-Affrique.

Plainville, a town of France, in Gers, 26 miles W of Auch. Pop. about 1500.

Plainville, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 250.

Plainville, a post-village of Lebel co., Quebec, 16 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Plainville, plā wēl a town in the N part of Haiti about 15 miles N by W of Port-au-Prince. Pop. (district) about 25 000.

Plainville, a coast town of Demerara, British Guiana. Pop. about 4700.

Plainsville, plā wēl an eastern suburban section of London, England, forming a part of West Ham.

Plainsville, plā wēl a post-village of Rockingham co. N.H. in Plainsville township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N of Haverhill Mass. Pop. of the town in 1990 1027.

Plana, plā n a town of Bohemia 81 miles WNW of Pilsen. It has a medieval castle. Pop. in 1990 3557.

Planchette, a post-station of Pointe Coupée parish La. **Planchet**, plā n kē a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Argenson 9 miles NW of Dijon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Planey, plā wēl a town of France, in Aube, 8 miles W of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. about 1900.

Plase Number Four, a post-station of Frederick co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 46 miles W of Baltimore.

Plasitz, plā nitz a small town of Bohemia, 8 miles E. of Klattau.

Plankinton, a banking city, capital of Aurora co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles W of Mitchell. Pop. in 1990, 445.

Plankroad, a post-village of York co., Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 3 miles SE of York. Pop. 180.

Plankstadt, plā n k'stāt, a village of Baden, near Schweisingen.

Plano, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ala.

Plano, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Tule River near the base of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 160.

Plano, a banking city of Kendall co., Ill., on the Rockton Route, near the Fox River 14 miles WSW of

Aurora, It has manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1624.

Plano, a post-village of Appanoose co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. 126

Plano, a banking post-town of Collin co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the St. Louis Southwestern Rr. 18 miles N of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 1304. It is in a cotton and grain region.

Plansee, plan'sá a lake of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary near Reutte.

Plantagenet, plan-taj e-net, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario on the South Nation River, 40 miles E by N of Ottawa, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has carding and other mills. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. about 454.

Plantation Number Fourteen, a post-plantation of Washington co. Ma. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Plant City, a banking post-town of Hillsboro co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 22 miles E. of Tampa. It has naval stores interests. Pop. in 1900, 720.

Planters, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co. Ky., 8 miles S of Hardinsburg.

Plantersville, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala., on the Southern R. 22 miles N by E. of Selma. Pop. 100.

Plantersville, a post-town of Lee co. Miss. on the Freeo System. The banking point is Tupelo. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Plantersville, a post-village of Georgetown co. S. C., 40 miles E of Kingsree. Pop. 175.

Plantersville, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex. 18 miles E. of Nevada, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 200.

Plantersville, a post-station of Lunenburg co. Va.

Plants, a post-station of Morgan co. Ohio.

Plantville, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the Quinnipiac (Quinnipiac) River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles N of New Haven. It has manufactures of iron forging, carriage and general hardware. Pop. about 1500.

Plantville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio, about 24 miles W of Marietta.

Plaquemine, plak meen a banking post-town, capital of Iberville parish La., on the W bank of the Mississippi River 18 miles below Baton Rouge, on the Texas and Pacific R. Cotton sugar and lumber are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 3590.

Plaquemine Rivière (broo lá) a small river of Louisiana, runs southward in St. Landry parish and enters the Moreau River.

Plaquemine, plak meen a parish in the extreme southeastern part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 978 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and comprises part of the delta of that river which enters the sea by several channels called Passes. Capital Point à la Pêche. Pop. in 1900, 12,541, in 1900, 13,039.

Plasencia, plak-sen-the, a town of Spain in Estramadura, province of Cáceres, picturesquely situated on a rocky prominence above the Jerte an affluent of the Alagón. It is encircled by the remains of its double line of walls with 68 towers, and there is an ancient aqueduct with a large number of arches. The principal building is the unfinished cathedral. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 7950.

Plaski, plak kee, a commune of Croatia, 20 miles SSW of Karlovac. It is the seat of the Greek bishop of Karlovac. Pop. in 1900, 9774.

Plassey, a former village of India, in Bengal, district of Nadua, 83 miles N of Calcutta, on the Bhagirathi men orable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757 by Clive over the army of the nawab of Bengal. The village and battle-field have been washed away by the river.

Plasteros, a post-village of Washington co., Va. The banking point is Abingdon. Pop. 160.

Plasterville, a post-station of Chenango co. N. Y. 4 miles N of Norwich.

Plata, plá-tá, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador 30 miles SW of Capa San Lorenzo.

Platana, plá-ta-a (Gr. *Platanos*) an ancient city of Greece, in Boeotia, at the foot of Mount Cithæron 7 miles SW of Thebes. Near it, in 479 B. C. the Greeks under Pausanias defeated the Persians under Mardonius.

Plata, Lla. See LA PLATA.

Platani, plá-tá-ni (ann. *Cremone*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean Sea 18 miles WNW of Girgenti. Length, 70 miles.

Plata, Rio de la. See LA PLATA.

Platons, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Seneca and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Girard. Pop. 224.

Platons, a post-village of Catawba co., N. C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Platino, plá-toh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 87 miles NE of Stettin, on the Elga. Pop. in 1900, 2376.

Platin, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. on the Iroquois River about 8 miles NW of Watana. Pop. 75.

Plato, a post-station of Pulaski co. Ky.

Plato, a banking post-village of McLeod co. Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles E of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Plato, a post-hamlet of Texas co. Mo. on the Robt. deaux Creek, 30 miles ESE of Lebanon.

Plato, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. 7 miles from Ellipticville.

Plato Center, a post-village of Kane co., Ill. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 160.

Plato Cove, a post-station of Greene co. N. Y.

Plato, plat, or Little Platte, a river which rises in the S. part of Iowa, runs southward into Missouri and enters the Missouri River about 15 miles above Kansas City. Length, about 300 miles.

Platte, a river of Minnesota, enters the Mississippi at Langola, in Benton co.

Platte (or Nebraska), a long affluent of the Missouri River is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise among the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and unite in Lincoln co. Neb., below North Platte. Its general direction is eastward and it traverses the vast undulating prairies or plains of Nebraska, which are almost destitute of forest. It enters the Missouri about 1 mile above Plattsmouth lat. 41° 3' N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles, or including the North Fork 1250 miles (See NORTH FORK or THE PLATTE). The Platte is a wide, shallow stream enclosing many islands, and has a small volume of water compared with its length. In the summer time a large portion of the river bed is dry. The depth of water is insufficient for navigation.

Platte, a small river of Grant co. Wis. runs S and enters the Mississippi River 7 miles above Dubuque.

Platte, a county in the WNW part of Missouri borders on Kansas. Area, 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and SW by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Platte River and also drained by Smith's Fork of the Platte. Coal is found. Capital Platte City. Pop. in 1900, 10,343 in 1900, 10,193.

Platte, a county in the E part of Nebraska, has an area of 636 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup River of that river or said by Shell Creek. Capital Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 16,437 in 1900, 17,147.

Platte, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., on Platte Bay of Lake Michigan 10 miles W of Traverse City.

Platte, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 27 miles NE of Wheeler. Pop. about 400.

Platte Center, a banking post-village of Platte co. Neb., 15 miles NW of Columbus, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Platte City, a banking city capital of Platte co. Mo. on the Platte River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 11 miles ENE of Leavenworth. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Platteville, a post-village and township (town) of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is New Paltz. Pop. about 350, of the town in 1900, 1800.

Platteville (or George) a deep valley of the Catskill Mountains which contains a portion of the course of Schoharie Creek and lies a few miles SE. of Tannersville. It is noted for its scenery.

Platte Mountains, Colo., a granitic peak of the Front Range, in lat 39° 13' N. It has an altitude of 9343 feet.

Platten, plá-ten a mining town of Bohemia, 14 miles N of Eibogen in the Kragebirge. It has iron-mines in operation. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2775.

Plattensee, Hungary. See BALATON (lake).

Plattenville, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Napoleonville. Pop. 160.

Platter, a village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. Pop. 80.

Platte River, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co. Mo. on the Platte River 6 miles N of Edgerton.

Platteville, a post-town of Weld co., Colo., on the South Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 34½ miles N of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Platteville, a post-village of Taylor co. Iowa, 10 miles ESE of Bedford. Pop. 150.

Platteville, a banking city in Platteville township (town) Grant co., Wis., on the Little Platte River about 18 miles NNE of Dubuque, Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern

St. Isidore's, a small school and has important food-making industries and manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, shoes, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2840; of the town, 2115.

Plattin, a post-township of Jefferson co. Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1735.

Plattling, plöt'ling, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 16 miles SE of Straubing. Pop. in 1900, 2392.

Plattsburg, a post-village of Winton co., Minn. The banking point is Mason or Koochekoo.

Plattsburg, a banking city capital of Clinton co., Mo., on Smith's Fork of the Platte River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 29 miles SE of St. Joseph. It contains the Plattsburg College (German Baptist) and has saw and grist-mills and manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1900, 1873.

Plattsburg, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Clinton co., N. Y. in Plattsburg township (town), at the mouth of the Saranac River, which here enters Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 136 miles (direct) N by E of Albany. It has a safe and commodious harbor and extensive water-power and manufactures iron, flour, pulp and paper, and sewing-machines. Lumber, iron and grain are the chief articles of export. Steamboats ply regularly between this port and other places on the lake. Plattsburg is an important military post, and its barracks are among the largest in the United States. It is the seat of a state normal school about 2 miles distant in Cliff Haven, the seat of the Roman Catholic Summer-School of America. On September 11, 1814, Commodore McDonough gained a complete victory over the British fleet in Cumberland Bay, near Plattsburg. At the same time the American General Macomb repulsed a superior land force which, under General Proctor, had attacked the place. Pop. in 1900, 6434; of the town, 11,612.

Plattsburg, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. 180.

Plattsmouth, a banking city, capital of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 1 mile below the mouth of the Platte and 21 miles S of Omaha, on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. It has railroad-shops, flour-mills, etc., and ships grain and cattle. The Missouri is here crossed by a steel bridge 2000 feet in length. Pop. in 1900, 4954.

Plattsville, a village of Fairfield co. Conn. 5 miles NNW of Bridgeport, its post-office. Pop. 100.

Plattsville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 6 miles SE of Sidney. Pop. 180.

Plattville, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 5 miles from Bright. It has carriage-wheels, sawing, flax and other mills. Pop. about 750.

Plattville, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. 18 miles W of Joliet. Pop. about 300.

Plau, plöw, a lake of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 miles long from N to S, by 2 miles broad. It discharges on the W into the Elbe.

Plau, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Lake Plau, 37 miles ESE of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 4290.

Plauhoeville, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. The banking point is Marksville. Pop. 100.

Plauze, plöw'ze, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, an expansion of the Havel and a feeder of the Finse Canal, which connects the Havel with the Elbe.

Plauze an der Havel, a town of Prussia, in the district of Potsdam, and on the Havel at its exit from Lake Plauze. Pop. about 2300.

Plauen, plöw'en, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwitzkau, on the White Elster, 61 miles SW of Leipzig. It is a great centre of the manufacture of embroideries, lace, and white cotton goods, and has a large number of establishments in other departments of manufacture. Among the architectural features of the place is a seventeenth-century castle. Pop. in 1897, 19,591. In 1900 (inclusive of Reuss, incorporated in 1903) 76,471.

Plauxat, plöw'at, a village of France, in Fuy-de-Dôme, 11 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Plaza, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is North Baltimore. Pop. 200.

Plaza, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash. Pop. 68.

Plazac, pläzäk, a village of France, in Dordogne, 6 miles WSW of Montignac.

Plaza de Almaraz, a mountain of Spain, the culminating point of the Sierra de Guadon. Height, about 5700 feet.

Plaza del Alcaide, plä del älkäidä, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande, about 36 miles N of Santa Fe.

Plateland, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Pleasant, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., 25 miles SE of Madison. Pop. about 350.

Pleasant, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Pleasant, a post-station of California co., Tenn.

Pleasantland, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Heigala. Pop. about 300.

Pleasantbrook, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y., about 65 miles W of Albany. Pop. 100.

Pleasant City, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R., 6 miles S of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Pleasant Corners, a post-hamlet of Frankita co., Ohio.

Pleasant Corners, a post-station of Carbon co., Pa., 5 miles S by W of Mauch Chunk.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., 15 miles W of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Pleasantdale, a post-village of Essex co., N. J. The banking point is Orange. Pop. about 350.

Pleasantdale, a post-station of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Pleasantfarm, a post-station of Miller co., Mo.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Southern R. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 10 miles W of Appleton City. Pop. 70.

Pleasantgap, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 4 miles S of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It has a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Pleasantgap, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 3 miles from Fallowe Depot.

Pleasant Garden, a post-station of Guilford co., N. C.

Pleasant Green, a post-station of Phillips co., Kan.

Pleasant Green, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 17 miles SW of Boonville. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 24 miles W of Tuscaloosa, on the Birmingham and Atlantic R. Pop. 150.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., about 15 miles N of Sacramento.

Pleasant Grove, a post-station of Johnson co., Ill.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Jasper co., Ind., 44 miles N of Lafayette.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 18 miles NW of Burlington. Pop. 125.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles S by E of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 19 miles W of Sardis.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Ripley co., Mo.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Morris co., N. J., 23 miles W of Morristown. Pop. 110.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N. C., about 45 miles NW of Raleigh.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 10 miles NW of Wheeling, W. Va. Pop. 80.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River 24 miles S of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Pleasantgrove, a post-station of Bedford co., Tenn., 1 miles SW of Shelbyville.

Pleasantgrove, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Pleasantgrove, a post-city of Utah co., Utah, on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. 37 miles SE of Salt Lake City and 4 miles E. of Utah Lake. It is mainly supported by farming and the culture of fruit. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. in 1900, 2460.

Pleasantgrove, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 75 miles SW of Richmond.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 74 miles W of Harrisburg. Pop. 60.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles S by E of Selma. Pop. about 300.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 14 miles SW of Thomson. Pop. 100.

Pleasanthill, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 54 miles N of Louisiana, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Pleasanthill, a post-station of Franklin co., Kan.

Pleasanthill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 36 miles SW of Lexington. Pop. 120.

Pleasanthill, a post-town of Sabine parish, La., about 80 miles S. of Threepoint. Here occurred a battle in April, 1864 between the Confederate forces and the Union Army.

under General Banks, resulting in the defeat of the former. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Pleasant Hill, a post-town of De Soto co. Mo. about 24 miles SSE. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Pleasant Hill, a banking post-town of Cass co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R., 35 miles SSE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Saline co. Neb. 26 miles SW of Lincoln. Pop. 200.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of Northampton co. N C 15 miles N by E. of Weldon.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Miami co. Ohio 75 miles N of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Lane co. Oregon, in the Willamette Valley 12 miles SE. of Eugene.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. S C about 60 miles NNE of Columbia.

Pleasant Hill, a post-station of Cumberland co. Tenn. 45 miles S of McMinnville.

Pleasant Hill, a post-station of Tazewell co. Va.

Pleasant Hill, a post-station of Preston co. W Va.

Pleasant Home, a post-village of Owen co. Ky 24 miles N of Frankfort.

Pleasant Home, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio, 4 miles S of West Salem. Pop. 150.

Pleasant Hope, a post-village of Polk co. Mo. 20 miles N of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Pleasant Island, also known as Navoda and Nauru, an island in the Pacific Ocean in lat. 6° 25' S, lon 167° 2' E. 15 miles in circumference. It is within the German sphere of influence.

Pleasant Lake, a post-village of Steuben co. Ind., on the Piquette River which here expands into a small lake and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles S of Angola. It has saw and lumber-mills. Pop. about 500.

Pleasant Lake, a post-village of Barstable co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Lake, a post-station of Edgefield co. S C.

Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Adams co. Ind. on the St. Mary River 20 miles SSE of Fort Wayne, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. 120.

Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Atlantic co. N J, on the Little Egg Harbor River, 25 miles SE of Camden. Pop. 200.

Pleasant Mount, a post-village of Bond co. Ill. 14 miles SW of Vandalia. Pop. 75.

Pleasant Mount, a post-station of Blue Earth co. Minn., about 28 miles SSW of Mankato. Here are several mounds about 200 feet high, in a wide expanse of prairie. Pop. of the township in 1900, 734.

Pleasant Mount, in southwestern Maine, 10 miles from Bridgton. It commands a fine view of the White Mountains. Elevation, 2020 feet.

Pleasantmount, a post-village of Miller co. Mo, 35 miles SW of Jefferson City. Pop. about 300.

Pleasant Mount, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 14 miles N of Carbondale. It has the Pleasant Mount Academy. Pop. about 500.

Pleasanton, a banking post-town of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 45 miles SSE of San Francisco. It is in a sugar-beet region. Coal is mined near this place, at Mount Diablo. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

Pleasanton, a banking post-town of Desatur co. Iowa, 10 miles S of Leora on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Pleasanton, a banking city of Linn co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System 24 miles N of Fort Scott. Coal, lead, oil, and natural gas are found near here. The city has large shipments of grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Pleasanton, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich. 20 miles NE of Manistee.

Pleasanton, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Pleasanton, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW of Athens. Pop. 110.

Pleasanton, a post-village, capital of Alamosa co. Tex. on the Alamosa River 35 miles S of San Antonio. Pop. 200.

Pleasantplain, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 100.

Pleasantplain, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles NE of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Pleasantplain, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles NNE of Cincinnati. Pop. 140.

Pleasantplains, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., 25 miles SW of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Pleasantplains, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., about 15 miles S of Batesville. Pop. 100.

Pleasantplains, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 15 miles WNW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 070. Coal is mined here.

Pleasantplains, a post-village of Dutchess co., N Y 60 miles S. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Pleasant Plains, a former village of Richmond co., N Y on Staten Island, is now a part of the borough of Richmond, New York city.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Knox co. Me., on the Washington County R. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. about 110.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn. 15 miles W of Pulaski. Pop. 75.

Pleasantpoint, a post-village of Johnson co. Tex., 25 miles S of Fort Worth. Pop. 75.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-station of Muscatine co. Iowa.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township of Martin co. Minn. 10 miles E of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township (town, and village) of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. about 5 miles W of Kenosha. Pop. of the village, 90, of the town in 1900, 1778.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of White co. Ga.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of Scotland co. Mo.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-station of Clay co. W Va 8 miles NE of Charleston.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Greene co. Ala., 35 miles SW of Tusculum. Pop. about 300.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 4 miles E of Remersco. Pop. 100.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Daviess co. Ky., 13 miles SE of Owensboro.

Pleasantridge, a plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Texas co. Mo.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Dutchess co. N Y., about 22 miles NE of Newburgh.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Gaston co. N C.

Pleasantridge, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Fulton co. Pa.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Priebe Anne co. Va.

Pleasantridge, a post-station of Clark co. Wis.

Pleasant River, Washington co. Me. enters Pleasant Bay a deep inlet of the sea.

Pleasantrun, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N J, 24 miles from Station station. Pop. 100.

Pleasantrun, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ohio, 5 miles S of Hamilton.

Pleasantrun, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Pleasantrun, a post-station of Tucker co. W Va.

Pleasant, a county of West Virginia, has an area of 142 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River which separates it from the state of Ohio. Petroleum, natural gas and coal are found. Capital St. Marys. Pop. in 1900, 7539. In 1900, 0345.

Pleasantrichman, a post-station of Smith co. Tenn.

Pleasantshade, a post-hamlet of Greenville co. Va. 8 miles W of Halford station.

Pleasant Site, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., about 34 miles SW of Tusculum. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Springs, a township (town) of Dane co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1453.

Pleasant Unity, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 35 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. It has coke-industries, etc. Pop. about 550.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Eldorado co. Cal. about 60 miles E. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the Farmington River about 22 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. 125.

Pleasant Valley, a post-township of Jo Davien co. Ill., about 25 miles SE of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Scott co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Des Moines. Pop. about 400.

Pleasant Valley, a village of Carroll co., Md., 6 miles NNE of Westminster of which it is a post-substation. Pop. 110.

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Dodge co., Neb.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village in Pleasant Valley township (town), Dutchess co NY on Wappinger Creek and on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England Rrs 7 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop of the town in 1900, 1483

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Bucks co Pa, 10 miles SE of Allentown. Pop 180

Pleasant Valley, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop in 1900 270

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Lancaster co. S C 14 miles N of Columbia

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Wayne co Tenn

Pleasant Valley, a post-station of Dallas co Tex

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Lenoir co Va., about 20 miles ENE of Burlington. Pop 160

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co Va.

Pleasant Valley, a post-town of Marshall co. W Va. The banking point is Mountaineer. Pop in 1880, 180

Pleasant Valley, a township (town) of Eau Claire co, Wis. Pop in 1900 1000

Pleasant Valley, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co, Wis 15 miles ENE of Hudson. Pop in 1880 425

Pleasantview, a post-village of Schuyler co Ill about 7 miles N of Beardstown. Pop 160

Pleasantview, a post-township of Cherokee co Kan as an affluent of the Spring River about 10 miles N by E of Baxter Springs. Pop in 1900 1128

Pleasantview, a post-village of Whitley co Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. about 300. It has coal-mining interests.

Pleasantview, a post-hamlet of Emmett co Mich 10 miles from Petoskey

Pleasantview, a post-station of Cedar co Mo

Pleasantview, a post-village of Juniata co Pa 8 miles SW of Port Royal. Pop 100

Pleasantview, a post-village of Chenango co, Tenn 25 miles NW of Nashville. Pop about 400

Pleasantview, a post-station of Amherst co Va.

Pleasantview, a post-station of Jackson co Wis on the Ohio River 33 miles S of Parkersburg

Pleasantville, a post-village of Sullivan co Ind about 26 miles NE of Vincennes. Pop 225

Pleasantville, a banking post-town of Marion co Iowa, 25 miles SE of Des Moines on the Burlington Route. It is in a mining and farming section. Pop in 1900 732

Pleasantville, a post-village of Hartford co Conn., about 22 miles NNE of Baltimore. Pop 160

Pleasantville, a banking post-borough and resort of Atlantic co NJ on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore R 5 miles NW of Atlantic City. It has some manufactures. Pop in 1900 2182

Pleasantville, a post-village of Westchester co NY on the New York Central and Hudson River R (Hartford Division) 32 miles N by E of New York city. It has manufactures of shoes. Pop in 1900 1204

Pleasantville, a post-station of Rockingham co NC

Pleasantville, a banking post-village of Fairfield co Ohio on the Ohio Central Lines, 28 miles ESE of Columbus. Pop in 1900 581

Pleasantville, a borough of Bedford co Pa. 28 miles SSW of Altoona. The name of its post-office is Alumbank. Pop in 1900 210

Pleasantville, a post-borough of Lenoir co Pa 6 miles SE of Tazewell. It has oil-wells. Pop. in 1900 671

Pleasantville, a post-station of Hickman co Tenn about 60 miles WSW of Nashville.

Pleasantville Station, a post-station of Westchester co, NY. See also PLEASANTVILLE

Pleasure Island, an island and resort in Lake Ontario, opposite Toronto, with which it is connected by ferry

Pleasure Ridge Park, a post-village of Jefferson co Ky on the Illinois Central R 8 miles S of Louisville. Pop 160

Pleasureville, a banking post-town of Henry co Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R 44 miles B by N of Louisville. Pop in 1900 272

Pleaux, plô s a town of France, in Cantal 18 miles NW of Aurillac. Pop about 1200 (communes, 2500)

Pleisse, plû sêh, a river of Saxony joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a course of 55 miles

Plelo, plâ lo, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord arrondissement of Saint-Brieuc

Pleucia, plû thâ, a small seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles NW of Bilbao

Pleuty, Bay of, on the NE coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury enclosing several islands

Plet, plâ, a town of Russia 80 miles SE of Kozlova, on the Volga. Pop about 2000

Pleschen, plish'ën, or **Pleszew**, plish'ev, a town of Prussia, 54 miles SE. of Poznań. Pop. in 1900, 6364

Pleshtchevovo, plish'chtsh'ev'vo a small lake of Russia, government and 70 miles NW of Vladimir Here Peter the Great, in 1001 made his first essays in navigation. Length 0 miles breadth, 4 miles.

Pleskov, Russia. See Pskov

Pless, plêss, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 68 miles SE of Oppeln. Pop in 1900 4811

Plessis, a post-village of Jefferson co NY 22 miles N of Watertown. It has saw and grist-mills. Pop 225

Plessisville, a banking post-village of Magalloway co Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. It has foundries and machine-shops saw planing and shingle-mills, etc. Pop in 1901 1554

Plessens, a tributary of the Rhine, in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, discharges into that stream a short distance from Chur

Pleszew, a town of Prussia. See PLESCHEN

Pletcher, a post-village of Chilton co Ala. Pop 75

Plettenberg, plêt tön bêss a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles SSW of Arnberg. Pop in 1900, 4836

Plettenberg Bay, Cape Colony South Africa, in lat. 34° E is bounded SW by Seal Cape

Pleumartin, plî mâr tîv a village of France, in Yonne, 12 miles SE of Châtillon

Plevna, plêv nâ or **Pleven**, a town of Bulgaria, near the Vid, 25 miles SEW of Nikopol. It is memorable for its gallant defense by Osman Ierha against the Russians and Romanians in 1877. On Dec 10 the heroic Turkish commander attempted to break through the enemies lines but was forced to surrender. Pop in 1900 18 700

Plevna, a post-station of Madison co Ala.

Plevna, a post-village of Howard co Ind. Pop 100

Plevna, a banking post-village of Reno co Kan on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop 150

Plevna, a post-station of Knox co Mo

Pleyben, plê bôn a town of France in Finistère 10 miles NNE of Quimper. Pop about 1300 (communes 5500)

Pleystern, plî stîr-n, a town of Bavaria in the Upper Palatinate 8 miles NE of Leuchtenberg. Pop about 7500

Pleyto, a post-village of Monterotondo. Lat 10p 05

Pliego, plî-ê go, a town of Spain province and 22 miles W of Murcia. Pop (communes) about 2750

Pleisingen, plî sîng-ên a village of Wurtemberg 6 miles SSE of Stuttgart

Plimpton, a post-village of Holmes co Ohio. The banking point is Loudonville. Pop 100

Plinlimmon, on of the highest mountains of Wales east of Montgomery and Cardigan. 12 miles from Cardigan Bay. The Gwynn and Wye have their sources in this mountain. Height, 2460 feet

Pliny, a post-station of Greenville co S C

Pliny, a post-station of Putnam co W Va on the Great Kanawha River opposite Buffalo

Plissa, plî sâ, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake in the S of the government of St. Petersburg, flows NNW and joins the Narva near St. Petersburg. Length, 12 miles

Plisage, plî-ê-ê a commune of the island of Sardina 11 miles ESE of Sassari. Pop about 4000

Plöchingen, plî-êng-ên a village of Wurtemberg, 0 miles ESE of Esslingen. Pop about 2500

Plock, plôtch, or **Ploetk**, a government of Russian Poland bounded N by Prus and S by Prus and the river Vistula. Area, 3674 sq m. Capital Plock. Pop in 1897 554 877

Plock, a town of Poland capital of the government of Plock on the Vistula, 68 miles WNW of Warsaw. It has a twelfth-century cathedral. In the Middle Ages Plock was long the residence of the dukes of Masovia. Pop in 1897 27 073

Plöcksteln, or **Plöckensteln**, a summit of the Bohmerwald at the junction of Bohemia Upper Austria and Bavaria. Height, about 4000 feet. Below the summit is a beautiful tarn or lake

Plörmel, plô-êr-mêl a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Morbihan 25 miles NE of Vannes. Pop about 2 50 (communes, 0000)

Ploesti, plô-ê-ê tî **Ploetshil**, or **Ploetstî**, a town of Rumania, 45 miles N of Bucharest. It has refineries of petroleum obtained in the vicinity. Pop in 1899 43 167

Plomb du Cantal, France. See CANTAL

Plombières, plôm-bê-sîr, a town and fashionable watering place of France, in Vosges on the Argonne. Plombières is memorable for the interview held there in 1888 between Napoleon III and Cavour in which a

France-Sardinian onslaught upon Austria was planned. Pop. about 1800

Pionnières, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the railway to Lyons 3 miles WNW of Dijon. Pop. about 1800
Pion, a town of Prussia, in Helstet on a narrow isthmus below the Great and Little Pion lakes 17 miles SE of Kiel. Pop. in 1900 3726. It has a fine Gothic castle.
Pione, pi-on'eh a river of Prussia, flows NW and joins the Stettiner Haff at Damm 4 miles E. of Stettin. It is not navigable.

Pion, Lake of, the largest lake in Schleswig-Holstein is about 6 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth. The Little Pion Lake is the N portion, separated by the narrow isthmus on which Pion is situated. A biological station is located on the lake.

Plouak, plou-ak, a town of Poland government of Wornaw 30 miles ENE of Plock. Pop. in 1897 7907

Plotsk, Russian Poland. See **Plotsk**
Plötzensee, a settlement with a reformatory of Prussia, about 1½ miles NW of Berlin. It has important manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2322.

Plouay plou-á a village of France, in Morbihan 11 miles N of Lorient. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 4500)

Plover, a banking post-town of Pennsylvania on Iowa on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 187

Plover, a post-village in Plover township (town) Portage co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River at the mouth of the Plover and on the Green Bay and Western and the Wisconsin Central R. 81 miles W of Green Bay. Pop. about 350 of the town in 1900 1011

Plover-and-Herald Islands, a group in the Arctic Ocean in about lat 71° 12' N and lon 176° W

Plover River, Wis. enters the Wisconsin River at Plover

Flowville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point in Reading. Pop. 150

Playashts, a town of Romania. See **Plonaz**

Pluckemlin, a post-village of Somerset co. N J 15 miles SW of Morristown. Pop. 50

Plum, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2142

Plum, a post township in the NW part of Venango co. Pa., about 8 miles WSW of Titusville. Pop. in 1900 1617

Plum, a post hamlet of Fayette co. Tex. 6 miles W of Lagrange

Plumas, a county in the NE part of California. Area, 2694 sq. m. It is drained by the North and Middle Forks of the Feather River. The latter runs in one of the deepest and grandest canyons in the state. The surface is diversified with high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, very deep and narrow canyons, fertile valleys and extensive forest of pine, fir and other evergreen trees. Gold is mined. In the E part of this county stands Pilot Peak an isolated mountain 7588 feet high. At the NW corner is Lassen Peak which is 10 437 feet high. Capital Quincy. Pop. in 1890 4993 in 1900 4657

Plumas, a village of Manitoba on the Canadian Northern R. 14 miles from (Ladstone) its banking point.

Plumb, a post-station of Chase co. Kan.

Plum Bayou, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the NE bank of the Arkansas River about 24 miles SSE of Little Rock. Pop. 75

Plumb Island, belonging to New York situated in Long Island Sound near its E entrance is about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad. It has a light in lat 41° 10' N lon. 73° 12' W

Plumbrook, a post-station of St. Lawrence co. N Y

Plum City, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis. on Plum Creek about 40 miles WSW of Eau Claire. Pop. 250

Plum Coulee, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. about 35 miles S by W of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1900 294

Plum Creek, Colo. enters the South Fork of the Platte 14 miles S of Denver

Plum Creek, Neb. enters the Big Blum River in Seward co.

Plum Creek, Tex. flows into the San Marcos River from the N at the E extremity of Caldwell co.

Plumcreek, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1495

Plumer, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. 10 miles S. of Titusville. Oil is found near this place. Pop. 150

Plumerville, a banking post-town of Conway co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 290

Plumfield, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill. 17 miles SE of Duquoin

Plumhill, a post-village of Washington co., Ill. 30 miles ESE of Belleville. Pop. 75

Plum Island, in Essex co. Mass., situated between the mouth of the Merrimack River on the N and Ipswich Bay on the S, and separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Length 8½ miles

Plummer, a post-village of Iron co. Wis. Pop. 75

Plummers Landing, a post-village of Fleming co. Ky. 12 miles SE of Flemingsburg. Pop. 100

Plummersville, Ark. See **Plummersville**

Plummersville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co. N C

Plumpoint, a post-hamlet of Calvert co. Md. Pop. 50

Plumpoint, a post-station of De Soto co. Miss.

Plum River, or **Morseville**, a post-village of J. Davies co. Ill. about 22 miles W of Freeport.

Plumstead, a township of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2119

Plumstead, a settlement in the S part of Cape Colony near Wynberg

Plumsteadville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 0 miles N of Doylestown. Pop. about 350

Plumsted, a township of Ocean co. N J. Pop. in 1900 1204

Plumtree, a post-village of Huntington co. Ind. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 125

Plumtree, a post-village of Mitchell co. N C. Pop. 60

Plum Valley, a post-station of Knox co. Neb.

Plumville, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. 14 miles N of Indiana. Pop. about 260

Plunketta Creek, a township of Lyscoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 555

Plutarch, a post-village of Ulster co. N Y. Pop. 00

Pluto, a post-village of Holmes co. Miss. Pop. 20

Pluvage, plu-ven-ya a town of France in Morbihan 15 miles NW of Vannes. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5600)

Plum, plum a river of England rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. of Devon flows SEW and after a course of 18 miles falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth

Plymouth, plum-ith a seaport, naval station, and parliamentary and county borough of Eng and within the territorial limits of Devonshire, between the estuary of the Plym and that of the Tamar (the latter called the Hamoaze) at the head of Plymouth Sound (which are) 37 miles SW of Exeter. It is connected by continuous lines of houses with the coast-guard station of East Stonehouse and the naval and military station of Devonport and together they form what is known as The Three Towns. Plymouth proper stretching back of a rocky height (the Hoe) commands superb views of sea and land. It is favorably situated for trade. The two natural harbors Mill Bay and Sutton Pool admit the largest vessels. East Stonehouse contains large government barracks, the Royal William Victualling Yard, a great naval hospital, factories etc. The principal buildings of Plymouth are St. Andrews Church restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Charles Church the edifice in which are the Royal Hotel assembly rooms etc. Athenaeum the public library with a valuable collection of sketches by old masters the Guildhall and the fine municipal buildings. The town has an arsenal, vast dockyards, and an important marine biological laboratory. Ship-building and the fisheries constitute the chief industries and there are manufactures of chemicals.

Plymouth possesses the oldest municipal water works in England, and maintains the Royal Hotel suburban dwellings for artisans tramways connecting all parts of the town at the charge of a penny both and wash-houses.

The place figures in Anglo-Saxon times under the name of Tamewerth. Later it was known as Sutton (south town) and it was only towards the close of the Middle Ages at which time it had risen to importance that it received the name of Plymouth. The town was the starting point of the Mayflower in 1620. Pop. of the Three Towns in 1801 182 971 of Plymouth proper, 107 636

Plymouth a county in the NW part of Iowa bordering on South Dakota. has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sioux River and is also drained by Floyd's River and the West Fork of the Little Sioux River. Capital Leona. Pop. in 1890 19 568 in 1900 22 209

Plymouth, a county in the SE part of Massachusetts, has an area of 672 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay and on the S by Buzzard's Bay. It has several good harbors and great facilities for navigation and is drained by the Taunton and North rivers. Capital Plymouth. Pop. in 1480 92 700 in 1900 113 985

Plymouth, a post-station of Franklin co. Ark. about 15 miles NW of Ozark

Plymouth, a post-village of Amador co. Cal. 12 miles SE of Lathrop. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 300

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town) Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River 23 miles WSW of Hartford. The town has various manufacturing, saw-mills, granite-works, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2834.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 43 miles NE of Quincy. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 834.

Plymouth, a banking city capital of Marshall co., Ind., on the Yellow River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 64 miles WNW of Fort Wayne. It has flaring and planing mills and manufactures of emery products, grinding-machines, gasoline engines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2723, in 1900 3656.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles NE of Mason City. Pop. about 500.

Plymouth, a post-village of Lyon co., Kan. on the Cottonwood River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 9 miles W of Emporia. Pop. 100.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town), Penobscot co., Me. 22 miles W by S of Bangor. It has carding and other mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 058.

Plymouth, a port of entry capital of Plymouth co., Mass. in a township (town) of the same name, on Plymouth Harbor (or Bay) 37 miles SSE of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Lat 41° 57' N. Lon 70° 40' W. It is the oldest town in New England and is celebrated as the place where the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the Mayflower in Dec. 1620 and where the first English colony in New England was established (See MASSACHUSETTS.) A small mass of granite, called Plymouth Rock or Forefathers Rock marks the place of landing. The most noteworthy public building is the Pilgrim Hall a granite structure, which was erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824-25 and contains numerous relics and historical paintings. Plymouth has a court-house, town hall, and the National Monument to the Pilgrims, completed in 1868. In the nearby Burial Hill are the graves of many of the early settlers. There are several iron-foundries and manufactures of cotton goods, woolens and silks, cordage, nails, tacks, machinery insulated wire, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 9262.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 23 miles W by N of Detroit. It has car rills works, cheese factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

Plymouth, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis.

Plymouth, a post-station of Carroll co., Mo.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NE of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Plymouth, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Grafton co. N.H. in Plymouth township (town) on the Pemigewasset River, at the mouth of Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R. 51 miles V by W of Concord. It is surrounded by attractive mountain scenery and is visited by numerous tourists. It contains a state normal school and the Holden School for Boys, and has manufactures of buckskin gloves, bobbins, and shoe-pops. Pop. of the town in 1900 1972.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town) Cheango co., N.Y. about 43 miles SSW of Utica. Pop. 120. of the town in 1900 1638.

Plymouth, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., N.C. on an inlet which opens into the W end of Albemarle Sound near the mouth of the Roanoke River and about 100 miles (direct) E of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is in a cotton, rice, and tobacco region, has lumber saw and grist-mills, and is the seat of a state normal school for colored. Pop. in 1900 1811.

Plymouth, a banking post-village of Huron and Rich land cos., Ohio on the Huron River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Lake Erie and Western R. 35 miles S of Sandusky. It is an important wool market and manufactures machinery hardware specialties, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 1154.

Plymouth, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa. in the Wyoming Valley, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles below Wilkes-barre. Large quantities of coal are mined near this place. The borough has several collieries, hosiery mills, and manufactures of mining-drills, miners squibs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,649.

Plymouth, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 6655.

Plymouth, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. contiguous to the borough of Conshohocken and Norristown. Pop. in 1900 1949.

Plymouth, a post-hamlet of Boxelder co., Utah, 8 miles from Hampton station.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township (town) Windsor co., Vt. about 14 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 846.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 897.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1249.

Plymouth, a banking city of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Mullet River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles S by S of Fond du Lac. It has furniture-works, cheese-factories, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900 2257.

Plymouth, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1388.

Plymouth, a town (the capital) on the S. coast of the island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles. Pop. in 1901 1461.

Plymouth Meeting, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3 miles E of Conshohocken. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 400.

Plymouth Rock, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River 17 miles NW of Decorah.

Plymouth Sound, an inlet of the English Channel between the cos of Devon and Cornwall. At its NE and N extremities the Plym River and the Tamar enter it, the estuary of the Plym forming part of the harbor of Plymouth and the estuary of the Tamar called the Hamoaze constituting the harbor of Devonport. On its E side is Boscawen Bay and on its W are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. It contains several islands the principal being the fortified St. Nicholas (or Drake's) Island. The sound is chiefly important as a naval station, affording anchorage for the largest vessels. On the E. side is the Plymouth Breakwater a granite and masonry structure 1700 yards in length, constructed (1812-1846) at an expense of about £1,500,000. The height is from 56 feet to 80 feet the top 45 feet broad. The entrance into the sound is guarded by the celebrated Eddystone Light House which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 miles.

Plymouth Union, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt. 18 miles N of Ludlow station.

Plympton, or **Plympton Maurice**, a town of England, in the co. of Devon, 43 miles E by N of Plymouth. It is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Pop. about 1900.

Plympton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. in Plympton township (town) 7 miles W of Plymouth. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900 488.

Plympton, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Digby.

Plympton Maurien, England. See **PLYMPTON**.

Pnom-penh, a post-village called also **Pnom-peng**, **Pnom-ping**, and **Nam-wang**, a town of Indo-China, capital of Cambodia, on the Mekong, at the point where a channel connecting it with Lake Tonlé-Sap joins the river 130 miles NW of Saigon. It has undergone a wonderful transformation within the last few years, presenting now with its stately public buildings and its boulevards something of the aspect of a modern French city. It has a large trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Po (anc. *Padus* and *Enus*) the largest river of Italy, irrigating with its affluents the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy. It rises in Monte Vico, in lat. 44° 38' N, lon 7° 19' E. It flows at first NE. to Turin and Chiavasso, and thence mostly E with a very tortuous course (passing Piacenza and Cremona) to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths in a progressing delta, between lat. 42° 48' and 45° 18' N. The principal arm named the Po della Mestra, dalla Tolle di Gera, di Gnocca, and di Volano. Total estimated length 420 miles. Principal affluents on the left are the Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trobbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. In many parts of Lombardy the Po is above the neighboring plains below Piacenza. It is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits and carefully kept up to prevent inundations. Its current in the dry season is sluggish but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. It is highly useful in fertilizing the country and it abounds in fish. Navigation extends to beyond Turin.

Poas, a volcano of Costa Rica, about 19 miles NW of San José. Elevation, 8600 feet.

Ponstowen, a post-village of Entler co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 40 miles N of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Poble de Lléilet, La, la po'blá dâ lal-yét a com-sene of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 64 miles VNW of Barcelona.

Poblet, a famous Cistercian abbey which formerly extended near the little town of Montblanch in Catalonia. Its buildings, extensive ruins of which remain, belonged to the most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Spain.

Pocah, a post-village of Putnam co. W. Va. on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 275.

Pocahontas, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. The West Fork of the Des Moines River touches the NE. part of this county which is also drained by the Lizard River. Capital, Pocahontas. Pop. in 1900 3533. In 1900 15,330.

Pocahontas, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is drained by the Greenbrier River which rises in it, and by the sources of the Gauley River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the SE. border of this county and the central part is occupied by the Greenbrier Mountain. Capital, Marlinton. Pop. in 1900 6814. In 1900 6872.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Walker co. Ala. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper. Pop. 100.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town capital of Randolph co. Ark. on the Black River 56 miles NE. of Batesville, on the Frisco System. It is in a cotton lumber and fruit region and has banking works etc. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900 967.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Mondak Co. Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 41 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flouring and dairying interests. Pop. in 1900 453.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town capital of Pocahontas co. Iowa, 12 miles N. of Pomeroy on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 623.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Hinds co. Miss. Pop. about 70.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo. about 160 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 100.

Pocahontas, a hamlet of Baker co. Oregon 9 miles W. of Baker City.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. about 14 miles WNW of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 150.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Haddam co. Conn. on the Hachee River and on the Southern R. 74 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 250.

Pocahontas, a banking post-town of Tazewell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 172 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has important mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900, 2780.

Pocantico Hills, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Tarrytown. Pop. 100.

Pocasset, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. on Red Brook Harbor an arm of Buzzard's Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 63 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. about 300.

Podatzek, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Pilgrim. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. about 3000.

Pocatello, a banking city capital of Bannock co. Idaho, on the Port Neef River and on the Oregon Short Line, 184 miles N. by W. of Ogden Utah. It has railroad shops, mining and agricultural industries, etc., and is the seat of the Academy of Idaho. Pop. in 1900 4045.

Pocuttia, a town of Mexico, in the S. part of the state of Coahuila, 12 miles from Puerto Angel, on the Pacific.

Pocklington, a town of England 13 miles ESE. of York. Pop. in 1901 2463.

Pocomoke City, a banking post town of Worcester co. Md. on the Pocomoke River and 11 miles SE. of Princess Anne, on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. It has saw and flour-mills carriage-factories, basket-works, and fruit-packing establishments. There is also some ship-building. Pop. in 1900 2124.

Pocomoke River rises in the E. part of Sussex co. Del., runs E. to Snowhill, Md. and thence SW. and enters Chesapeake Bay in Pocomoke Sound. It is about 76 miles long. Steamboats ascend it to Snowhill.

Pokomo, or **Pokomo**, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1062.

Pokomo, or **Pokomo Summit**, a post-village and resort of Monroe co. Pa. on the Pokomo Mountain 31 miles SE. of Scranton, on the Lackawanna R. Elevation 1859 feet. Pop. about 50.

Pokomo (or **Pokomo**) Creek, Monroe co. Pa. falls into Brodhead's Creek.

Pokomo Lake, a village and resort of Monroe co. Pa. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Pop. about 150.

Pokomo (or **Pokomo**) Mountain, Pa. is a long ridge in Monroe and Carbon co. about 15 miles NW. of the Kittatinny Mountain. Elevation about 2000 feet.

Pocopers, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa. 18 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 58.

Pocotaligo, a post-station of Kanawha co., W. Va. near the Pocotaligo River, 12 miles NW. of Charleston.

Pocotaligo River, W. Va., enters the Great Kanawha River on the E. border of Putnam co.

Podehrad, pod-jah-brád, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 4 miles SE. of Nimburg. Pop. in 1900 5513.

Podguch, a village of Prussia, about 4 miles E. of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 3645.

Podensac, pod-dow-ah, a village of France, in Gironda, on the Garonne, 10 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Podcasano, po-dé-sá-no, a small town of Italy 7 miles S. of Piacenza.

Podderau (Bohem. **Podborany**) a town of Bohemia, 23 miles E. of Karlsbad. Pop. in 1900, 3061.

Podgorica, pod-go-ri-tá, or **Podgorica**, a town of Montenegro, 38 miles N. of Scutari. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient Dioclea. Pop. about 7000.

Podgora, a town of Prussia, district of Marienwerder circle of Thorn. Pop. in 1900 3200.

Podgorce, pod-go-ah-sh, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow. Pop. in 1900 18 142.

Podhajce, pod-jah-tsch a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 29 miles SW. of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900 3784.

Podiebrad, a town of Bohemia. See **PODHORAN**.

Po di Primaro, po-dé-primá-ro, a water course of Italy in part a delta arm of the Po and in part a continuation of the Reno enters the Adriatic Sea at Primaro 13 miles NE. of Ravenna. See **Reno**.

Podkamien, pod-kam-jén a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, circle of Brody E. by N. of Lemberg. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Podlachia, pod-lá-ah-s, a former palatinate of Poland between the Bug and the Vistula.

Podolia, po-dó-lé-ah, a government of southwestern Russia, having W. Galicia. Area, 16 240 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Dniester forming its SW. boundary and the Bug. Surface in great part hilly soil fertile, producing grain, tobacco, sugar beets, fruit, etc. Live-stock is extensively reared. Capital Kamienetz-Podolsk. This region was taken from Poland in 1793. Pop. in 1897 3 631,660.

Podolsk, pod-oh-lak, or **Podol**, po-dal, a town of Russia, 29 miles SSW. of Moscow. Pop. in 1897 3508.

Podor, po-dor, a French military port of Senegambia, established in 1743 on the Sangha. Lat 16° 30' N. lon 13° W. Pop. about 750.

Podwoloosayk, a commune of Austria-Hungary in the district of Skalitz, Galicia. Pop. in 1900 5180.

Poe, a post-village of Allen co. Ind. The banking point is Fort Wayne. Pop. 100.

Poe, po, a post-station of Medina co. Ohio.

Pöhl, or **Pöhl**, an island of northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the Baltic, 4 miles N. of Wismar. Length and breadth 5 miles each.

Poestenkill, poos-tén-kill, a small river of Rensselaer co., N. Y., falls into the Hudson at Troy.

Poestenkill, a post-village in Poestenkill township (town) Rensselaer co. N. Y., about 19 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. about 330 of the town in 1900 1563.

Poetry, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. about 250.

Pogay, po-gay, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles NE. of Tchernigov. Pop. about 5000.

Pogo (pong) or **Pogon**, Cape, the N. end of Chappaidink Island immediately E. of Martha's Vineyard. It has a light-house in lat 41° 25' N. lon 70° 27' W.

Poggibonsi, pod-jah-bon-see, a town of Italy 10 miles S. of Florence. Pop. in 1901, 5540 (commune 19 230).

Poggioreale, pod-já-rá-lá, a town of Sicily 22 miles SE. of Trapani. Pop. about 3000.

Poggy Isles, NORTH and SOUTH two contiguous islands of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles SW. of Sumatra.

Pogromni, a volcano of Unimak Island, Alaska. Height, 5525 feet.

Pohatcong (or **Pohatohank**) Creek, Warren co. N. J. enters the Delaware River 8 miles below Easton Pa.

Pohono (or **Bridal Veil**) Fall, a cataract in the Yosemite Valley Cal. is formed by a small stream which enters the Merced River near the lower end of the valley. The height of the fall is about 650 feet perpendicular.

Poitiers, a town of France. See **POITIERS**.

Poledexter, a post-station of Macon co. Ga.

Pointexter, a post-station of Harrison co., Ky.

Pointexter, a post-station of Louisiana co. Va.

Poiset, a post-station of Hamlin co. S. Dak.

Poinsett, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas. Area, 797 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Fran

sis River. Capital Harrisburg. Pop. in 1880, 4272. In 1900, 7035.

Point, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 703.

Point, a post-village of Rains co., Tex., on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 175.

Point Arena, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. on the Pacific coast, about 110 miles NW of San Francisco. Pop. about 450.

Point au Fer (Fr. pron. pwant s'fain) is on the E side of the entrance to Atchafalaya Bay, La.

Point Au Rook, a post-village of Clinton co. N. Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. 106.

Point Barrie a village of Alaska, on the southern most point of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska. Lat. 71° 23' 31" N. lon. 156° 21' W. Here is a government station.

Point Bede, Alaska, is NW of Cape Elizabeth at the E. Ide of the entrance to Cook Inlet. Lat. 59° 17' N. lon. 153° W.

Pointbluff, a post-village of Adams co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River about 30 miles NW of Portage.

Point Bonita (bo-neeta) is the S. extremity of Marin co. Cal., and is on the N. side of the Golden Gate, about 3½ miles N. of Point Lobos.

Point Brulé (broo-lá) a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin. 40 miles from Truro. It has a fish-cannery. Pop. about 400.

Point Caswell, a post-village of Pender co. N. C. on the navigable Black River. 20 miles by land and 135 miles by water NW of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 77.

Point Cedar, a post-village of Hot Spring co. Ark. The banking point is Malvern. Pop. 100.

Point Clear, a post-village and summer resort of Baldwin co. Ala. on the E shore of Mobile Bay. 18 miles SE. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Point de Gelle point de gât formerly Panto Gelle, soon to gât is a fortified seaport town of Ceylon on its NW coast. It has steam and telegraph communication with Australia, India and Europe, and is a place of much commercial importance. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1518. Pop. in 1901 37,335.

Point Douglas, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on the Mississippi River just above the mouth of the St. Croix and opposite H. times.

Pointe à la Pêche (lá hân) a post-village, capital of Minganimes parish, La. on the E. bank of the Mississippi River at 40 miles below New Orleans. It is in a rice cane, and fruit region. Pop. about 1500.

Pointe à Pitre, pwant á peetr' a town of the French West Indies island of Guadeloupe in Grande-Terre, on a good harbor. 18 miles NE of Basse-Terre. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1043 but has prospered since that time. It is the chief commercial town of the colony (exporting sugar, cocoa, vanilla, etc.) is well built and has handsome well kept streets. Pop. in 1901 10,500.

Point Eastern, a post-station of Carolina co. Va.

Pointe au Chêne, pwant á shân a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. 21 miles from Lacute. Pop. 150.

Pointe au Pic, pwant á pik a post-village of Charlevoix co. Quebec, 2 miles from Murray Bay its banking point. Pop. in 1901 527.

Pointe aux Pins, a post-hamlet and resort of Mackinac co. Mich.

Pointe aux Trembles (en Bas) pwant á trôw hî shô hâ, a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 20 miles E of Quebec its banking point. Pop. 200.

Pointe aux Trembles (en Haut) pwant á trôw hî shô hâ a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec on the island of Montreal 10 miles below Montreal. It has a creamery and deer mills, etc. Pop. about 700.

Pointe aux Vaches, pwant á vâsh a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence River a short distance below the mouth of the river Saguenay.

Pointe Blene, pwant blên, a post-village of Chicoutimi co. Quebec, 3 miles from Roberval its banking point. It has an Indian reservation.

Pointe Claire, pwant klair a post-village of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec, on the island of Montreal on the N. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk R., 14½ miles from Montreal. Pop. about 550.

Pointe Coupée, point koo-peé' (Fr. pron. pwant koo-pâ) a parish of Louisiana, near the middle of the state Area, 576 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. The R.

part of this parish is adjacent to the mouth of the Red River. Capital, New Roads. Pop. in 1890, 19,613, in 1900 25,777.

Pointe Coupée, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River about 30 miles above Baton Rouge. Pop. about 350.

Pointe de Meunier, pwant deh mûn rûw', on the Kaministiquia River, in the district of Thunder Bay Ontario 8 miles above Port William.

Pointe de Monte, pwant deh môw' a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, in Quebec. Lat. 49° 19' N. lon. 67° 21' W. On it is a light-house.

Pointe-de-la-Croix, pwant di gâ lá', the chief port of Réunion Island on the W. coast, about 11 miles WSW of Saint-Denis. It is commodious has several wharves, and is well situated for commercial purposes. A railroad connects it with Saint-Pierre and Saint Benoit.

Pointe du Bute (Fr. pron. pwant di hûi) a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick 5 miles from Sackville. Pop. 250.

Pointe du Chêne (Fr. pron. pwant di shân) a seaport town of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on Northumberland Strait and on the Intercolonial R. 2 miles NE of Shediac. Pop. 150.

Pointe du Lac, pwant di lak a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec at the E. end of Lake St. Peter 81 miles NNE. of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Point Edward, formerly Port Sarnia, a post-village and outport of Lambton co. Ontario on the St. Clair River near Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R. 2 miles from Sarnia. Port Huron (Port Detroit) Mich. is immediately opposite. Pop. in 1901 80.

Pointe Fortene, a post-village of Yverdon co. Quebec, on the Ottawa 40 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 264.

Point Esquimaux (es kee mo nak) the SE. point of Miramichi Bay New Brunswick. Lat. 47° 4' N. lon. 64° 4' W. On it is a light-house.

Point Eske, a headland of northwestern Greenland W. by S. of Nish in lat. 74° 10' N.

Point Calicut See GALLIVAR, PRINCE.

Point Hope, a promontory on the N. coast of Alaska, Lat. 65° 15' N. lon. 165° 40' W. It has a mission.

Point Isabel (iz á-bâi) a post-village of Grant co. Ind. 40 miles SE of Logansport. Pop. 150.

Point Isobel, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio 35 miles ESE of Cincinnati. Pop. 125.

Point Judith, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett Bay R. I. It has a light in lat. 41° 21' N. lon. 71° 29' W.

Point Judith, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. Pop. 75.

Point la Prairie, an outport of Manitoba, under the jurisdiction of Winnipeg.

Point Levie, Quebec See LEVIE.

Point Lobos, lo-boos (i. e. Fools Point) Cal. is on the E. side of the Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay.

Point Loma, the W. promontory of the entrance to San Diego Bay Cal.

Point Lookout, a post-station of St. Mary co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River 60 miles SSE of Washington D. C.

Point Malouin (mal kum) a headland on the S. coast of Anstruther, near lat. 33° 43' N. lon. 127° 40' W.

Point Marlow, a banking post-borough of Fayette co. Pa. on the Monongahela River at the mouth of the Cheat and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 10 miles SW of Uniontown. Pop. in 1900 575.

Point Murrell, a headland on the N. side of the entrance to the Portage River Kent co. New Brunswick.

Point of Air (or Ayre) the N. point of the Isle of Man with a light-house.

Point of Air, Porthcuro, Wales at the mouth of the Dee. Lat. 53° 21' N.

Point of Rocks, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 43 miles NNW of Washington. Pop. about 400. The Potomac here passes through the Catoctin Mountain.

Point Pe'dru (native *Pedra Pedraru*) a seaport on Jefna Island off the N. point of Caylen 20 miles NE of Jafnapatan. The town is noted for the fine gardens in its environs.

Point Pe'le (or Pe'lee), or South Foreland, a headland of Canada, in Lake Erie E. of Pigeon Bay. It is about 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. On its point is a light-house. SW of the point lies Point Pelee Island. See PELER (ALLEN).

Point Peninsula, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario, about 15 miles W. of Watertown.

Point Peter, a post-station of Searcy co., Ark.
Point Peter, a post-village of Oglethorpe co. Ga. about 27 miles E of Athens. Pop 125

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. The banking point is Casey. Pop 60

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. 24 miles from Island station

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Tennesse parish, La. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop 175

Point Pleasant, a post-village of New Madrid co. Mo., on the Mississippi River about 50 miles SSW of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 153

Point Pleasant, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Ocean co. N. J. 16 miles S of Long Branch on the Pennsylvanian R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. Pop. in 1900 746

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio on the Ohio River 25 miles above Cincinnati. Ulysses S. Grant was born here. Pop 125

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River, 25 miles NW of Trenton. Pop about 400

Point Pleasant, a post-station of Blaine co. Va. 25 miles W of Dublin station

Point Pleasant, a banking post-town capital of Mason co. W. Va. is on the Ohio River just above the mouth of the Great Kanawha River 80 miles below Parkersburg on the Ohio Central Lines and the Ohio River R. It has manufactures of boats, brook and tile, etc. Coal and salt are mined. Here the Virginians won a great victory over the Indians on Oct. 16 17 4. Pop. in 1900 19 4

Point Pleasant, a headland at the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward co. Ontario. On it is a light-house

Point Remove Creek, Ark. enters the Arkansas River from the N. about 2 miles above Lewisburg

Point Reyes (rá-á) a post-township of Marin co. Cal. Pop. in 1900 816

Point Roberts, a post-village of Whatcom co. Wash. The banking point is Whatcom. It has a cannery

Point Rock, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y. 13 miles N of Roma. Pop 150

Point Saint Peter, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec, at the western extremity of Gaspé Bay

Point Spencer, a curving point on the W. coast of Alaska, in the S. point of Port Clarence. Lat. 65° 16' N. lon. 166° 58' W

Point Truth, a post-station of Russell co. Va.

Pointville, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. 20 miles SSE of Trenton. Pop 200

Point Varian, a post-station of Jefferson co. N. Y.

Point Washington, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. The town has naval stores and lumber industries. Pop about 350

Poiré-sur-Vie, Le, lek pwa rá sür vee, a town of France, in Vendée 7 miles NW of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop about 700 (communes, 4000)

Poirine, pol ree-ne, a town of Italy province and 14 miles SE of Turin. Pop about 3500 (communes, 6500)

Polschitz, a village of Prussia in the district of Liegnitz and on the Jager. Pop 1800

Poledorf, a town of Austria. See Poyadorf

Poisay, pwa see, a town of France in Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, 10 miles WNW of Versailles. Among the attractions of the place is an interesting twelfth century church. It has a house of correction and a cattle-market for the supply of Paris. Poissy is memorable for the religious conference between Catholics and Protestant theologians held there in 1561. Pop. in 1901 5029 (commune, 7466)

Poitiers, pwa to-á (anc. *Lugdunum* afterwards *Pictavis*) a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne and formerly of the province of Poitou, on a plain made formed by the junction of the Clain and the Douvre, 60 miles SSW of Tours. It has steep and tortuous streets. Of the numerous ecclesiastical edifices the principal are the twelfth-century Romanesque-Gothic cathedral the Temple Saint-Jean a baptistery dating from Merovingian times the Romanesque church of Notre Dame in Grande, dating from the eleventh century, with a splendidly sculptured facade and the church of Sainte Radegonde, erected in the eleventh century on the site of an ancient edifice and containing the sarcophagus of the saint. The most interesting secular buildings are the modern Renaissance Hôtel de Ville, containing a museum of art and a natural history museum and the Palais de Justice. The town possesses a university and a library of 55 000 volumes. The industries comprise brewing and the manufacture of hosiery cloth, etc. Poitiers was anciently the capital of the Galla tribe of the Pictones, whence its name. It was an early focus of Chris-

tianity. Its first bishop was Saint Hilary in the fourth century. Between Poitiers and Tours Charles Martel over whelmed the Saracens in 732, and here in 1356 the English under the Black Prince vanquished the French king John the Good. Pop. in 1901 31 786 (communes 39 886)

Poitou, pwa too' a former province of France, now divided among the departments of Vienne, Deux-Sèvres and Vendée. The capital was Poitiers

Pois, pwa, a town of France in Somme, 15 miles SE of Amiens. Pop about 1600

Pois-du-Nord, pwa dü nor, a town of France, in Nord 14 miles WNW of Arras. Pop about 2500

Pojunague, po swá ká, a post-station of Santa Fé co. N. Mex.

Pokagon, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 6 miles NNE of Niles. Pop. about 250

Pokedown, a town of England in Hampshire, near Christchurch. Pop. in 1901 4930

Pokhar, a town of India. See Puskhar.

Poli, an island in the Baltic. See Pöle

Pola, polá (anc. *Pietas Julia*) a seaport and the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria about 35 miles S by E of Trieste. Lat. of observatory, 44 51 49 N lon 13° 50

45 E. Its harbor one of the finest in Europe spacious enough to accommodate a great fleet, is defended by a fort on either side and by fortifications on the surrounding islands and on the main-land. The town itself has walls and a citadel. The dock-yards docks and repair-shops of the Austro-Hungarian navy are located here, and the place is the head-quarters of the Admiralty. The town is especially interesting on account of its numerous and well-preserved Roman remains the principal being the ruins (temple of Augustus and Roma, the imposing Imperial amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of 25 000 and the beautiful triumphal arch the Porta Aurea. Among notable modern structures are the fifteenth-century cathedral the convent of San Francesco, the town hall the marine museum the naval arsenal, and the Marine Casino. There is a fine government observatory. Pola was prominent as a naval station under the Romans. It is an important commercial port. Pop. in 1851 1100 in 1900 (including the garrison) 45 032 of whom about 18,000 were Italians

Pola de Leas, polá dá lá-á (now officially called *Lena*) a town of Spain in Asturias 20 miles S of Oviedo. Pop. of the commune in 1900 12 370

Poland (Pól) *Polska* pol ská meaning Sat land

La Polónia *Gar Polna* *polen* *Pr Pol gne* *po loñ*) an extensive country of central Europe which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state, but, having fallen a prey to internal dissensions was dismembered in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and incorporated with their dominions. In the early part of the seventeenth century the Polish kingdom had an area of about 375 000 sq. m. making it the most extensive realm (not counting colonial possessions) in Christendom excepting Russia. It stretched from the frontiers of Hungary and the Turkish Empire to the Baltic and from Germany for E. into what is now Russia. In the W. it reached almost to the Oder and on the E. it extended far beyond the Dniester. The territory thus marked out formed a compact kingdom embracing Great and Little Poland (in the extreme W. and SW.), West Prussia, Masovia (with Warsaw), Cuyavia (W. of Masovia), Podolia (E. of Masovia), Red Rumania (part of modern Poland) and a district to the N. V. Lithuania, Podolia, the Ukraine, Lithuania and Livonia. Lithuania, which was completely merged in the Polish realm in 1569, comprised a vast area in the NE. At the time of the first partition in 1772 the area was not far from 500 000 sq. m., and the population is estimated to have been about 12 000 000. Of the territories comprised in the Polish kingdom in the seventeenth century, about six-sevenths are now included in the Russian Empire. Of this about one-sixth the extreme western portion the heart of old Poland (with Warsaw) constitutes what is known as Russian Poland. The Austrian portion of Poland constitutes the crown land of Galicia, in which the Poles are politically dominant, although somewhat outnumbered by the Ruthenians. The portion of the old kingdom included in Prussia constitutes the provinces of Posen and West Prussia, in the former of which the Polish language predominates and the district of Eupland, in East Prussia. The number of Poles in the world is in round numbers about 15 000 000. There are about 8,000 000 in Russia of whom about three-fourths live in Poland proper. Prussia has over 3,000 000 Poles and Austria nearly as many. There is a large Polish population in the United States.

The Poles are numerically the most important body of the Slavs next to the Russians, to whose language the

Polish is most closely related. Their religion is Roman Catholic. Russia is making great efforts to Russinize the Poles within her dominions, and in Lithuania and other portions of the old Polish kingdom outside Poland proper Russification has made great progress. Prussia is also prosecuting the policy of denationalizing the Poles, but has met with little success. In Austria-Hungary the Poles are entrained in their political activity and there Cracow (the capital of the Polish kingdom previous to the seventeenth century when it was superseded by Warsaw) and Lemberg are foci of Polish national life.

Poland was raised to the rank of a kingdom about the beginning of the eleventh century. It had for some time already been under the rule of the dynasty of Piast, and Christianity had been introduced shortly before. Upon the death of Casimir the Great in 1333 the male line of the Piasts became extinct. Casimir was succeeded by Louis the Great of Hungary whose daughter and successor Hedwig married in 1386 Jagiello grand prince of Lithuania, who became Ladislaus II of Poland. The dynasty of Jagiello came to an end in 1572 and the crown of Poland (which now formed one commonwealth with Lithuania) was made elective. The first partition of Poland, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place in 1772, the second, between Russia and Prussia, in 1793, the third, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1795. In 1807 Napoleon created a semi-independent state out of a fragment of Poland, to which the name of Duchy of Warsaw was given. This disappeared in 1813 and out of the bulk of it the congress of Vienna, in 1815, constituted a new kingdom of Poland, which was placed under the Russian dynasty. In consequence of the insurrection of 1830-31 the Poles were deprived of their constitutional liberties. The name Kingdom of Poland is still given to this portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated in all respects as an integral part of the Russian Empire, and constitutes the so-called governments of the Vistula, under the administration of a special governor-general. It is bounded N and W by the territories of Russia on the NE and E by the Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S by Galicia. It is divided into the governments of Warsaw, Kalisz, Piotrkow, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Kielce, Siedlce, Lomza, and Suwalki. Area, 49,150 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 9,453,943. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Poles. There are about 1,500,000 Jews, 1,000,000 Russians, 250,000 Germans, and 300,000 Lithuanians. The capital is Warsaw.

The most characteristic surface feature of Russian Poland is its uniformity. With the exception of the Carpathian foothills along its SW boundary it presents an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently waving slopes partly of rich alluvial flats, and in part of woody tracts and moraines. One of the highest elevations of the land is the Lyza Gora, or Bald Mountain, to the S near Kielce, 1850 (6000') feet. The drainage is wholly into the Baltic Sea. The principal streams are the Vistula with its tributaries the Wieprz, Pilica, and Bug (with the Varena), the Warthe and Proana, tributaries of the Oder, and the Niemna.

The country is in part an excellent agricultural region and in 1903 there were 11,366,743 acres under crops, the cereals being, in the order of their importance, rye, oats, barley, and wheat. Flax and hemp are extensively cultivated. The forests of Poland still cover an area of nearly 7,860,000 acres, and furnish valuable timber. The minerals include the ores of iron, copper, and zinc, salt, and coal, the last named being extensively mined, especially in the Dombrowsa region. The most important manufactures of the country are those of metal products, textiles (mainly in the region about Lodz), sugar and liquors. Poland has a single university that of Warsaw.

Poland, a post-village of Clay co. Ind. 25 miles E of Terre Haute. It has saw and flouring mills. Pop. about 500.

Poland, a post-village of Rapids parish, La. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 125.

Poland, a post-village and watering place in Poland township (town) Andrewsgen co., Me. 38 miles N by W of Portland on the Portland and Kennebec Falls and other railroads. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1543. The springs known as Poland Springs are about 2 miles from the village.

Poland, a township (town) of Chautauque co. N. Y. on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

Poland, a banking post-village of Harkimer co. N. Y. on West Canada Creek, 14 miles NE of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Poland, a banking post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio, 9 miles S of Youngstown. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Poland Center, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. N. Y., about 8 miles from Jamestown.

Poland Springs, Ma. See **POLAND**.
Polangen, pol'ang-en, a town of Russia, in Courland on the Baltic. Pop. about 1400.

Polangui, pol'ang-ghe, a river of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, is a tributary of the Rio Grande.

Polangui, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Inaya River. Pop. in 1903, 7060.

Polangui, a town of Ambos Camarines, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinal River. Pop. 10,000.

Polaris Promontory, on the NW coast of Greenland, NE of Hall Basin, is about lat. 81° 45' N. On its W side is Thank God Harbor.

Polar Regions, the names included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, and, by extension of definition, some of the adjacent tracts. See **ARCTICA**, **ARCTIC OCEAN**, **ANTARCTICA**, and **ANTARCTIC OCEAN**.

Polman, pol'man, a village of Bohemia, 66 miles NE of Prague.

Polnoz, a river of Saxony Switzerland, discharges (as the Lachbach) into the Elbe below Schandau.

Poleauze, pol'-see-né, a district of Italy, now included in the province of Rovigo.

Polesworth, a village of England, in Warwickshire, 4 miles SE of Tamworth.

Policandro, a Grecian island. See **PHELIANDROS**.

Policastro, pol'-ka-stro (ann. *Parca* from), a small seaport of Italy, province of Salerno, on the N shore of the Gulf of Policastro, at the mouth of the Busento, 22 miles S of Duino. It has a cathedral.

Policzka, pol'-sch-ka, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles SE of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 4983.

Polignac, pol'-een-yak, a village of France, in the department of Haute-Loire, 3 miles NW of Le Puy. It contains splendid remains of a feudal castle. Pop. in 1901, 2574.

Polignano a Mare, pol'-een-yá-no á má-re, a town of Italy, 28 miles ESE of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 6341 (commune 9499).

Polligny, pol'-een-yee, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, 14 miles NE of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4060.

Polillo, pol'-ee-lo, an island of the Philippines, province and E coast of Infanta, Luzon. Lat. 15° N. Lon. 122° E. It is triangular and is about 25 miles by 20 miles in extent. The surface is wooded and mountainous. Monte Malole nung in the centre. It produces rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton, abaca, and timber. The soil being fertile. Polillo village is on the W coast.

Polistina, pol'-tee-na, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 13 miles ENE of Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,030.

Politz, pol'-its, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 8 miles N of Stettin on an arm of the Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4415.

Politz (Bohem. *Pölnitz* pol'-et-sá), a town of Bohemia, 28 miles NE of Böhmisch-Budweis. Pop. about 3000.

Polizki Genezova, pol'-it-see-gé-ná-rá-shá, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 17 miles SW of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7530.

Polk, polk, a county in the W part of Arkansas, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is drained by the Brushy Fork of the Washita River by Saline Bayou and by affluents of the Comstock River. Capital, Mena. Pop. in 1890, 9263. In 1900, 18,352.

Polk, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 1007 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Kissimmee Lake and the Kissimmee River and contains several lakes. Capital, Bartow. Pop. in 1890, 7905. In 1900, 12,472.

Polk, a county in the NW part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 292 sq. m. It is drained by Suwannee Creek and a small affluent of the Coosa River. Iron-ore is mined. Capital, Cedartown. Pop. in 1890, 14,945. In 1900, 17,856.

Polk, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines and South Skunk rivers and is also drained by the Racoon River and Beaver Creek. Capital, Des Moines, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 65,410. In 1900, 82,524.

Polk, a county in the NW part of Minnesota, borders on North Dakota. Area, 1897 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Red River of the North and is intersected by the Red Lake and Wild River. Capital, Crookston. Pop. in 1890, 30,192. In 1900, 35,429.

Polk, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 633 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River and also drained by the Little Sac (or East Fork of the Sac) River. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. in 1890, 39,339. In 1900, 23,255.

Polk, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the

Pietto River and is drained by the North Fork of the Big River. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890 10,517, in 1900 10,642.

Polk, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 258 sq. m. It is drained by the Green River. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890 5902, in 1900, 7004.

Polk, a county in the NW part of Oregon, has an area of 701 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River and is partly drained by the Rickreel and the South Fork of the Yamhill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border of the county. Capital, Dallas. Pop. in 1890 7858, in 1900, 9923.

Polk, the southeasternmost county of Tennessee has an area of 437 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hiwassee and Ocoee rivers. Copper has been extensively mined. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890 8361, in 1900 11,357.

Polk, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Trinity River and also drained by Sandy and other creeks. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890 14,332, in 1900 14,447.

Polk, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin borders on Minnesota. Area, 955 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River and also drained by the Apple River. Capital, Balsam Lake. Pop. in 1890 12,945, in 1900 17,801.

Polk, a post-station of Sharp co. Ark. 18 miles N. of Batesville.

Polk, a banking post-town of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 17 miles N. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 433.

Polk, a post-station of Polk co. Mo.

Polk, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio on the Erie R. 7½ miles NE of Ashtabula. Pop. in 1900 232.

Polk, a post-station of Polk co. Oregon.

Polk, a township of Jefferson co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 553.

Polk, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1027.

Polk, a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co. s. E. 9 miles W. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900 1037.

Polk, a post-hamlet of Obion co. Tenn. Pop. 59.

Polk, a township (town) of Washington co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1854.

Polk City, Iowa. See **Polk**.

Polk Mus., a post-office of Clarke co. Ind.

Polkton, a post town of Anson co. N. C. on the Sea board Air Line 44 miles ESE of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 316.

Polkville, a post-village of Smith co. Miss., about 34 miles ESE of Jackson. Pop. 189.

Polkville, a post-hamlet of Warren co. N. J. 3 miles NE of Portland, Pa.

Polkville, a post-station of Cleveland co. N. C.

Polkowitz, pol'k'vitz, a town of Prussia in Silesia, 20 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1600.

Polla, pol'la, 'anc. Forum Populi', a town of Italy province of Salerno in the Val di Diauo on the Tanagro, 10 miles NNW of Tauris. Pop. about 4500.

Pollacastly Creek, N. C. flows into the Meherrin River a few miles above Winton.

Pollanavru'm, an ancient city of Ceylon for some centuries in the Middle Ages, the capital of the island 50 miles NE of Kandy. There are imposing ruins.

Pollard, a post-village of Escambia co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 54 miles ENE of Mobile. Pop. in 1900 287 (largely increased since census).

Pollard, a post-station of Clay co. Ark.

Pollie, pol'lee, a village of Prussia, in Hanover on the Weser, 38 miles SSW of Hanover. Pop. about 1000.

Pollensa, pol'yen'sa or **Pollensa**, pol'yen'th, a town of the island of Mallorca, on its N. side, 20 miles NE of Palma. It is near the Bay of Pollensa, formed by two peninsulas, called Cabo Formentor and Cabo del Fleu. It has a trade in excellent wine produced in the district and manufactures of cloth. It is near the site of the ancient Pollentia. Pop. in 1900 8308.

Pollon'tia, an ancient town of Liguria, on the Tanarus (Tanaro). Its ruins are to be seen about 70 miles ER of Turin. Here a battle was fought between Stilicho the general of Honorius, and Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in A. D. 402 or 403 in which the Romans had the advantage.

Pollenza, pol'len'za, a town of Italy province and 4 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5560).

Pollow, pol'lo, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles ENE of Königsberg. Pop. about 2500.

Pollac, pol'yak, **Palak**, pal'ak' or **Pogut**, pog'oot' a port on the W. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and on the E. side of Illana Bay district of Cotta-

bato. The harbor is safe and of good depth and is fronted by Bongso Island. The pueblo of Pollac is on a small island on the S. shore of Pollac port.

Pollack, a post-town of Grant parish La. 10 miles N. of Alexandria, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and South ern R. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900 637.

Pollack, a banking post-village of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 13 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 150.

Pollack, a banking post-village of Campbell co. S. Dak. Pop. 150.

Pollackshaws, a town of Scotland in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, 2½ miles SW of Glasgow. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901 11,159.

Pollack, a post-village of Angelina co. Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. 100.

Pollackshields, a southwestern suburb of Glasgow.

Pollacksville, a post-town of Jones co. N. C. on the Trent River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles SW of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 108.

Pollatzi, pol'lo-tzi, a town of Italy province of Chiati, 5 miles WNW of Vasto. Pop. about 3000.

Polina, pol'na, a town of Bohemia 33 miles SSE of Caslau. It has a parish church, with a noted organ and the ruins of a castle. Pop. in 1900 9053.

Polsisch-Ostran, see **Ostran**, **POLNISH**.

Polo, po'lo, an island of the Philippines, off the W. coast of Luzon.

Polo, a pueblo of Bulacan province Luzon Philippine Islands on a tributary of and near Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8183.

Polo, a post-station of Carroll co. Ark.

Pole, a banking city of Ogle co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. and the Burlington Route, 22 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900 1850.

Pole, a banking city of Caldwell co. Mo. 15 miles S. of Hamilton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 530.

Polochic, po'lo-heck, a river of Guatemala rises in the district of Cobán flows mostly ESE and enters the Golfo Dulce. Length 120 miles.

Polock, a town of Russia. See **POLYSE**.

Polonum, a post-village of Portage co. Wis. 3 miles N. of Center station.

Poltotsk, or **Poleck**, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles WNW of Vitebsk on the Dvina. It is one of the most ancient cities of the empire. It was the seat of a medieval principality which was swallowed up by Lithuania. Under the Polish kings it was a flourishing emporium of trade. Its many ecclesiastical structures and the old Kremlin are memorials of its former importance. It was a Jesuit centre in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It suffered severely in the French invasion of 1812. Pop. in 1897, 20,701, about half of whom were Jews.

Polevna, a town of southern Siberia on the Trans-Siberian railway NW of Irkutsk.

Pelperro, a fishing village of England co. of Cornwall, 24 miles SSW of Liskeard.

Pelsgrove, a post village of Franklin co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Poltava, pol'ta'va, also written **Paltova**, a government of southern Russia, in what is known as Little Russia bounded on the SW by the Dniester. Area, about 19,000 sq. m. The surface is a level plain watered by the tributaries of the Dniester. The soil is very fertile yielding bountiful crops of grain as well as of potatoes and other vegetables (especially melons). Tobacco is also cultivated. Live-stock is reared in large numbers. Capital, Poltava. Pop. in 1897 3,794,737.

Poltava, the capital of the government of Poltava, Russia, situated on the Verkh, 70 miles WSW of Kharkov. The place is not prominent either commercially or industrially. Here Peter the Great on July 8, 1709 gained a decisive victory over Charles XII. It is commemorated by several sculptural works. Pop. in 1897 53,860.

Polvadera, pol'va-dá'ra, a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the Rio Grande 11 miles N. of Socorro. Pop. 130.

Polynesia, pol'e-ne'e-she-a (see many islands) includes, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, the multitude of minor islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean in a belt chiefly within 30 degrees on each side of the equator from 135° E. to 135° W. The islands are distributed into numerous groups having a general direction from NW to SE. The principal groups to the N. of the equator are the Pelew Ladrone, Caroline Marshall (Ralik) and Radick, Gilbert or Kingman (partly S. of the equator) and Hawaiian Islands all of which except the last belong to what is called Micronesia. S. of the equator are the

Bismarck Archipelago, *Fiji* Friendly (or Tonga) Samoa, Solomon, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Banks, Society, Marquesas, Low (or Tuamotu) Austral Cook (or Hervey) and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, or Easter and Pitcairn Islands. It is customary with late writers to exclude Micronesia, and with nearly all to exclude Melanesia (which sea) from the Polynesian limits, chiefly for linguistic and ethnological reasons. On the other hand, many geographers include New Zealand within the application of the term. The islands are for the most part of coral formation many presenting the regular atoll form with circular reefs and lagoons. Others present fringed and elevated reefs and some active volcanoes, the summits of the mountains ranging to upward of 13,000 feet (Hawaii Islands). In the lower coral islands the elevations do not generally exceed 300 feet.

The temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate and the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temperature of the Hawaiian Islands, 2° temperature of the Society Islands, from 70 to 80 rarely reaching 90°. The SE tropical wind generally prevails but NW and SW winds are not uncommon. Hurricanes are rare and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade winds and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. There are, however, many uninhabited islands where vegetation is scanty and the water supply very deficient. The fauna of most of the Polynesian islands is a defective one markedly wanting in mammalian and reptilian types and exhibiting in numbers of distinctive generic and specific forms the influence of long-continued isolation.

The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed tall active, and intelligent people. They consist of three or more apparently distinct races having Malay affinities and are spread over all the central and E portions of Polynesia, where one common language varying in dialects is spoken but in Micronesia the languages are of a distinct character and in the SW the people and languages approximate to the Melanesian if not to the Negrito type.

Some of the islands or the Ladrões were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and the Marquesas by Mandavia in 1595 but it was not till the second half of the eighteenth century that Wallis, and especially Cook explored and described the leading island groups. After a time missionaries succeeded in spreading Christianity and to some extent, civilization in the principal islands. Cannibalism still prevails in some groups. The population varies continually on account of wars, migrations, and pestilence but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. For further information see the individual groups and islands.

Pölnitz, *pol-tseen* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 31 miles SW of Cisho. Pop. in 1900 4958.

Pomahama, *po-má-há-má* a town of Bolivia, department of 70 miles NE of Sucre.

Pomaranze, *po-má-rán-sá*, a town of Italy provinces of Pisa, 7 miles S of Volterra. It has a large palace belonging to Count Larderello. The earthenware produced here at the time of the Renaissance is highly prized. There are extensive boracic acid works in the vicinity. Pop. (communes) in 1901 7374.

Pomaraço, *po-má-rá-ço* a small town of Portugal in Alentejo district of Beja on the river Guadiana.

Pomaraço, *po-má-rá-pá* a volcanic peak of the Andes in Chile province of Tacna, about 70 miles ENE. of Arica. Elevation about 20,500 feet.

Pomaria, a post-village of Newberry co. S.C., on the Southern R. 31 miles NW of Columbia. Pop. 160.

Pomarineo, *po-má-re-ko*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 11 miles SE. of Matera. Pop. in 1901 5010.

Pomata, *po-má-tá*, a village of Peru department and 80 miles SE. of the town of Puno, on the NW shore of Lake Titicaca.

Pomba (*po-má*) Bay, a harbor on the coast of Portin gues East Africa, somewhat N. of lat 13 S.

Pombal, *po-má* a town of Portugal in Estremadura, near the Sora, 20 miles NE of Leiria. Pop. about 4000.

Pombal, *po-má* a village of Brazil state and 140 miles NW of Bahia.

Pombal, a village of Brazil on the Pionese, state and 180 miles W of Paratyba.

Pomerania, *po-mé-rá-ne-s* (Ger *Pommern* *po-mé-rn*) a province of Prussia, stretching along the Baltic, and having landward the provinces of West Prussia and Brandenburg and Mecklenburg. Area, 11,629 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 1,620,889. In 1900 1,634,659 chiefly Protestants. The surface is mostly level in the coast region and rises in the interior into a hilly country. The principal river is the Oder, which divides the province into two parts, known

as *Hinterpommern* and *Vorpommern*,—i.e., *Farther* and *Nearer Pomerania*, respectively E. and W. of the river. The Oder discharges into the extensive lagoon called the *Stettiner Haff*. The islands of *Rügen* (fringed as a sea-side resort) *Usedom* and *Wollin* are comprised in the province. There are many lakes in the province, some of them close to the coast. The principal crops are cereals, potatoes, beets, and tobacco. Pomerania is a region of large agricultural holdings. Large numbers of cattle are reared and smoked fish and smoked geese are important products. There are vast ship-building yards at *Stettin*. The province consists of the government districts of *Stettin*, *Stralsund*, and *Rügen*. The capital is *Stettin*. The town of *Greifswald* is the seat of a noted university. Pomerania was occupied at the beginning of the Middle Ages by the Wends, a Slavic people, and it was ruled by Slavic princes down to 1037. By the Peace of Westphalia, in 1645 Brandenburg came into possession of the greater part of *Farther Pomerania*, and *Nearer Pomerania* passed to Sweden. In 1720 Sweden ceded a large portion of her *Pomeranian* possessions to Prussia. In 1814 the remainder of Swedish Pomerania was given to Denmark and in the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) this was transferred to Prussia.

Pomeroy (*po-mé-rá-roy*) River, Conn. enters the Housatonic River in the W. part of New Haven co.

Pom'eroon, a river of British Guyana, enters the Atlantic 40 miles NW. of the estuary of the Essequibo.

Pomeroy, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles NW. of Dungannon.

Pomeroy, a post village of Mercer co. Ill. The banking point is *Alton*. Pop. 150.

Pomeroy, *po-mé-roi* a banking post-town of Calhoun co. Iowa on the Illinois Central R. 26 miles W. of Earl Dodge. It is an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 910.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Wyandotte co. Kan. on the Missouri River 14 miles SSE. of Leavenworth.

Pomeroy, a banking city the capital of *Wright* co. Ohio is on the Ohio River about 65 miles below Parkersburg on the Hocking Valley R. Its site is a narrow strip of land which is crossed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. The city has important coal and iron industries and manufactures iron goods, lumber, furniture, church-organs and brooms. Pop. in 1900 4839.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Pomeroy, a banking city capital of Garfield co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's R., 50 miles E. by S. of Starbuck. Pop. in 1900 95.

Pomfret, a town of England. See *Powrhafract*.

Pomfret, a post-village in Pomfret township (town) Windham co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the E. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1831.

Pomfret, a post-village of (Charles co. Md. Pop. 60.

Pomfret, a township (town) of Chautauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900 6313. It contains *Ironston*.

Pomfret, a post-village of Pomfret town by (town) Windsor co. Vt. about 25 miles ENE. of Putnam. Pop. of the town in 1900 777.

Pomfret Center, a post-village in Pomfret township (town) Windham co. Conn. 20 miles NE. of Willimantic.

Pomfret Landing, a post-hamlet in Pomfret township (town) Windham co. Conn. on the Quinebaug River about 20 miles N. by E. of Willimantic.

Pomigliano d'Arco, *po-mé-lyá-ná-dar-ko*, a town of Italy province and 5 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901 8892 (communes 10,785).

Pomme de Terre, *po-mé-dé-tair* a river of Minnesota, rises in Crant co. and enters the Minnesota River about 13 miles SW. of Appleton. It is about 100 miles long.

Pomme de Terre, a river of Missouri, enters the Osage River 5 miles SSW. of Warsaw. It is about 120 miles long.

Pomme de Terre, a post-hamlet of Grant co. Minn., on the *Pomme de Terre* River about 50 miles NW. of Alexandria.

Pommelsbromm, a village and summer resort of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 24 miles from Homburg.

Pommersdorf, a town of Pomerania, Prussia, adjacent to *Stettin*. Pop. in 1900 3587.

Pommern, a province of Prussia. See *POMERANIA*.

Pommersfelden, a village and shire of Bavaria, Germany about 11 miles to the NW. of Koenheim. Pop. in 1900 624.

Pomo, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co. Cal. about 50 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the largest of the Orkney Islands, divided by bays into two portions, respectively 18 and 9 miles in length. Total area, 156 sq. m. Pop. about

17,000. It has several good harbors, the best of them being the best in northern Scotland. The towns are Kirkwall and Stromness. The island has some ancient remains among them the stones of Stromness and Mass Howe.

Pomona, a banking city of Los Angeles co. Cal. in the San Bernardino Valley and on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rr. 33 miles E of Los Angeles. It has fruit- and wine industries, pipe- and planing works, foundry and machine-shop etc. Pomona College is located at Claremont in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 5538.

Pomona, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 150.

Pomona, a post-village of Jackson co. Ill. 46 miles N of Cairo.

Pomona, a banking post-city of Franklin co. Kan. 12 miles W of Ottawa, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchafalaya and Santa Fé Rrs. Pop. in 1900 547.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Md. 4 miles S of Chestertown.

Pomona, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Pomona, a post-village of Howell co. Mo. in a fruit region. 12 miles N of West Plains. Pop. 75.

Pomona, a post-village of Rockland co. N.Y. on the New Jersey and New York Rr. 35 miles N of New York. Pop. 150.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Tenn. on Cumberland Mountain of miles NE of McMinnville.

Pomona Island, a British island off the coast of Damaraland southwestern Africa.

Pomponkey, po-ming-kee, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co. N.C. 43 miles SW of Annapolis.

Pomponny, po-mo-ni, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia. 40 miles ENE of Lemberg. Pop. (comm.) about 4000.

Pompanoo'sue, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine Rr. 10 miles NNE of White River Junction. Pop. 180.

Pompeii, pom-pi-ye, an ancient city of Campania, Italy the remains of which are near the sea. 12 miles by rail SE of Naples. It was overwhelmed (together with Herculaneum) by the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius about 5 miles distant the full activity of which began on Aug. 24, A.D. 79 and culminated in the catastrophe of the day following. At the time of its destruction the city was situated on the navigable Sarno (the modern Sarno) from which it has since been separated by a deflection of the stream. For more than sixteen centuries Pompeii's exact site appears to have been unknown and its name almost forgotten. But in 1733 ditch-digging accidentally revealed the ruins of the buried city which soon became an object of attention. Excavations were commenced in 1755 and have been continued to the present time. Pompeii which was founded by the Oenotri and which appears for the first time in history about 510 B.C. was enclosed by walls (with a circumference of 2343 yards) entered by 8 gates and had numerous streets (14-24 feet in width) paved with lava, terraced houses of one and two stories (the shop fronts being still plainly visible) many lines of a superior order and richly decorated with mural paintings, mosaics and sculptures a chalcidæum (or market-place and forum) theatres (one now accommodating 3000 spectators) temples baths etc. An amphitheatre at the NE end of the town gave accommodation to 20 000 spectators. At the time of its destruction Pompeii was a Roman city of third rank and contained a population. It is thought, of 25 000-30 000. It probably less than 1500 of these perished. The city was buried beneath a cap of pumice, tuff and ash having a thickness of 15-30 feet, much of which has been removed revealing objects of all kinds in an extraordinary state of preservation. Most of the earlier objects removed from Pompeii are deposited in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The place was largely wrecked by an earthquake in the year 63 but it would seem that the destruction had been in greater part repaired when the volcanic blow came 16 years later.

Pompeii, pom-pi-ye (local pron. pom-pi) a post-village of Onondaga co. Mich. 6 miles S of Ithaca. Pop. about 300.

Pompey, pom-pi, a post-village in Pompey township (town) Onondaga co. N.Y. on a high ridge, 12 miles SSE of Syracuse. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 2546.

Pompey Center, a post-hamlet in Pompey township (town) Onondaga co. N.Y. about 12 miles SSE of Syracuse.

Pomptine Palmdes, Italy. See **Pomptine Palmdes**.

Pompton, a post-township of Passaic co. N.J. on the Pompton River and on the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rr. about 14 miles NW of Paterson. The township has manufactures of car-springs, metallic caps, fuses, etc. Pop. in 1900 2464.

Pompton Lakes, a post-borough of Passaic co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 847. See **Pompton**.

Pompton Plains, a post-hamlet of Morris co. N.J., 17 miles N by W of Newark. Pop. 50.

Pompton River, N.J. is formed by the Ringwood River and Pequannock Creek which unite near Pompton. It enters the Passaic River about 6 miles above Paterson.

Pomquet Forks, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 46 miles from New Glasgow.

Ponagawet, a village of Providence co. R.I. 6 miles from Hope.

Ponani, po-ni, a sea-port of Madras British India, Malabar district, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 38 miles SSE of Calicut. Its inhabitants are mostly of Arab descent. Pop. about 10,000.

Ponape, Ponapi, pon-a-pee Pohni-peto, or Ase-cenzeron, an island of the Carolines (gr.) Lat. 6° 32' N. Lon. 158° 24' E. It has a chain of basaltic mountains altitude 2860 feet. It is covered with forests and produces potatoes bread fruit, coconuts, resin in pine etc. and has fisheries. Area, 134 sq. mi. Pop. about 3000. The island contains many interesting remains.

Ponarth, pon-art, a village of East Prussia, circle of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 2074.

Ponca, a banking city capital of Dixon co. Neb. is about 30 miles NW of Omaha (city Iowa) on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Rr. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 1043.

Ponca, a banking city of Kay co. Okla. in a wheat-growing section 13 miles S of Nowata on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fé Rrs. It has an extensive Indian trade and manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900 2623.

Ponca (or Ponka) River flows in the S part of South Dakota and enters the Missouri about 14 miles above Nebraska, Neb.

Ponca, pon-a, a town of Lenoir co. N.C. 23 miles N of the E. coast of the island and 40 miles (direct) SW of San Juan. It is connected by rail with Santo. The harbor is spacious and admits boats of 25 feet draught. The town is built on a plain and is regularly laid out the houses of brick in the centre and wood in the suburbs. It has a cathedral hospitals, cemeteries, ayahu cascos libraries a market municipal public library barracks gun-works a fire-department numerous public and private schools town hall and jail an ice-plant, etc. Its larger squares are the Plaza Principal and the Plaza de las Delicias. The climate is warm though not oppressive the water-supply is good. The custom house and post office are at the plaza (Plaza de Ponca, the port) where a large export and import trade is conducted. Ponca is the capital of a department of that name. The chief industries consist in the raising of sugar cane tobacco oranges and cattle. Pop. of the city 27 952. Plaza, 4660.

Ponce de Leon, pón-se-ah-león (Sp. pron. pón-thá-dá-león) a post-village of Holmes co. Fla. about 80 miles NE of Pensacola, on the Louisville and Nashville Rr.

Poncho de Leon Bay, an inlet on the W coast of Monroe co. Fla. It contains the Thousand Islands.

Ponce Park, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. Pop. 80.

Ponchartraine, pon-sha-too-ri, a banking post-town of Tazewell parish La. on the Illinois Central Rr. 43 miles NNW of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900 11.

Poncho Creek, Colo. rises in the Sangre de Cristo mts. near the Poncho Pass and enters the Arkansas River about 25 miles above Canon City.

Poncho (or Pnncho) Pass, Colo. is near lat. 38° 30' N. and is a depression in the main or Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains. It leads from the valley of the Arkansas into the N. part of San Luis Park. Its altitude is 9044 feet.

Poncho (or Poncha) Springs, a post-town of Chaffee co. Colo. 65 miles WNW of Canon City on the Denver and Rio Grande Rr. It is near the Poncho Pass. Pop. in 1900 9. Elevation 7480 feet.

Pond, a post-station of St. Louis co. Mo.

Pondceek, a post-station of Knox co. Ind.

Pondceek, a banking city capital of Grant co. Okla. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rr. 794 miles N by E of El Reno. It has manufactures of flour and is a large wheat-shipping point. Pop. in 1900 829 (largely increased since census).

Pondeddy, a post-village of Sullivan co. N.Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie Rr. 99 miles NW of New York. Pop. about 300.

Pondfork, a post-station of Jackson co. Ga.

Pondgap, a post-station of Augusta co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio Rr. 19 miles WSW of Staunton.

Pondhill, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania Rr. The banking point is Shickelshinny. Pop. 264.

Pondicherry, *pun de-shi res* [Fr. *Pondichéry* *pôn-de-shi res*], the capital of the French possessions in India, situated on the Coromandel coast, 83 miles SEW of Madras. Lat. 11° 35' N. lon. 79° 49' E. It stands on a sandy plain and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town. The former has shady streets, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the public buildings. The city has a European college and a botanical garden. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, which affords fair anchorage. Between 200 and 300 vessels (but a small fraction of which are French) enter annually. The exports comprise rice, peanuts and peanut oil, oil-cake, cotton stuffs, fish, hides, indigo etc. Indigo-dyeing and the manufacture of a blue cotton cloth are extensively carried on. The territory of Pondicherry has an area of 115 sq. in. Pop. of the territory in 1895 188,526 of the town in 1901 47,973. Pondicherry was almost from the start the capital of the French empire in India, which was tipped in the hand by the British in the course of the Seven Years' War after having given promise under the governorship of Duplex of great development. The town was repeatedly in the hands of the British the last time during the Napoleonic wars.

Pond Island, at the entrance of the Kennebec River. Me. with a light, in lat. 43° 42' N.

Pondoland, a country on the SE coast of Africa, forming part of Cape Colony to which it was annexed in 1894, and bordering on the NE on Natal. Area, 2918 sq. in. The surface is diversified with steep mountains, undulating plains and deep valleys watered by coastal rivers (St. John). Timber and fruit trees, with other vegetation, grow luxuriantly near the coast, and Pondoland is adapted to stock raising. Minerals are reported to be abundant. Pop. in 1904, 281,078. The inhabitants are mainly Kaffirs.

Pond River, Ky. enters the Green River 5 miles W of Calhoun. Length 60 miles.

Pondrun, a post-hamlet of Seatoe co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 8 miles below Portsmouth.

Pond Spring, a post-station of Walker co. Ga.

Pondville, a post-station of Bibb co. Ala.

Pondville, a post-station of Norfolk co. Mass.

Pondville, a post-station of Sumner co. Tenn.

Poneto, a post-village of Wells co. Ind. on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. in 1900 332.

Ponoyoska, *pon-vo-sha*, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 64 miles VNW of Vilna, on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. in 1897 13,044 (about 5000 Jews).

Ponferrada, *pon-ferrá-ná* (a small town of Spain, province of León 47 miles W of León. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Pongas, *pong-gá*, or **Pongo**, *pon-gá*, a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N. lon. 14° W. Between its mouth are the Pongas Islands.

Pong-hu, or **Pescondore**. See *Pungo-ut*.

Pongo, a river rises in the SE part of the Transvaal Colony flows E. thence NE through Amantongaland and joins the Letaba to form the Maputa. Another Pongo, a S. affluent of the Limpopo River, rises in the Waterberg and flows NNW.

Ponkapog, *punk-a-pog*, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. 13 miles S by W of Boston.

Ponoka, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 233.

Ponorgo, *po-nor-gu*, a town of Java, 93 miles SE of Samarang.

Ponpon, a post-village of Colleton co. S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 160.

Pons, *pón*, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Seudre, 12 miles SSE of Saumur. It has an old castle, now the Hôtel de Ville. The town was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901 4772.

Ponsacco, *pon-sák-ko*, a town of Italy 16 miles SE of Pisa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Pons Edil. See *NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE*.

Ponsonby, a western suburb of Auckland, New Zealand from which it is 3 miles distant.

Pontacq, *pón-ták*, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles SE of Pau. The district produces good wine. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Ponta Delgada, *pon-tá-dél-gá-dá*, improperly written **Ponto Delgado**, the largest town, though not the capital of the Azores Islands, on the island of São Miguel. Lat. 37° 40' N. lon. 25° 36' W. Pop. in 1904 17,673. It is a well-built and fortified town and has a cathedral, several monasteries, a convent, an observatory etc. The anchorage in the roadstead is protected by a breakwater and the trade is considerable. The chief exports are grain, oranges, and other fruits. General temperature about 60°.

Pontadara, a town of Italy. See *Pontassieve*.

Ponta do Cajá, *pon-tá-do-ká-shoo*, a sandy promontory of Brazil which projects into the Bay of Rio, about 4 miles NW of Rio de Janeiro.

Pontafel, *pon-tá-fé-l*, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, district of Villach, on the Italian frontier close to Pontebba.

Ponta (rossa), a town of Brazil, in the state of Paraná about 116 miles W by N of Paranaguá. Pop. about 7000.

Pontallier, *pón-tá-yá*, a town of France, in (Saône et Loire) on an island in the Saône, 17 miles E of Dijon. Pop. about 1000.

Pont-a-Mousson, *pón-tá-moo-són*, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle 15 miles NNW of Nancy on the Moselle. It is situated at the base of a mountain on which are the ruins of the castle of Mousson and is an interesting old town with some noteworthy churches. From 1572 down to the French Revolution Pont-a-Mousson was the seat of a university. It has blast furnaces and manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,847.

Pontarlier, *pón-tar-lé*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Doubs, 30 miles SE of Besançon at the entrance of the Défilé de la Cluse, the most important pass leading over the Jura from France into Switzerland. The pass is guarded by two forts, one of which the Fort de Joux, is noted as the prison of Mirabeau and Toussaint l'Ouvrature. The absolute of Pontarlier is in high repute. There are saw mills, manufactures of watches etc. The town has figured in the military annals of France since the Middle Ages. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7963.

Pontassieve, *pon-tá-si-é-vé*, a town of Italy 12 miles E. of Florence, on the Sora. Pop. about 2000 (commune, about 13,500).

Pont Audemer, *pón-tá-dé-máin*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure 37 miles VV of Evreux on the Rilla. It has two interesting medieval churches. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5908.

Pont-Aven, *pón-tá-ván*, a town of France in Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven 9 miles W of Quimper. Pop. about 1,550.

Pontcharra, *pón-shá-rá*, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of Grénoble. Near it is a ruined castle, the birthplace of Chevalier Bayard.

Pontchartrain (*pon-char-trán*) *Lunké*, La. is about 8 miles N of New Orleans and 24 miles E of Lake Napoleon with which it is connected. It is 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. It is navigable by steamboats which pass from this lake through the Rigolets into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Pont Châteaun, *pón-shá-té*, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles NW of Bovenay.

Pont Châteaun, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec 5 miles from Coteau station. Pop. 200.

Pont-Croix, *pón-tá-kró*, a town of France, in Finistère 18 miles VNW of Quimper on an inlet of the sea. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Pont-d'Ain, *pón-dáin*, a small town of France, in Ain, 11 miles SE of Bourg on the Ain.

Pont-de-Beauvoisin, *Lé-lé-pón-dé-bé-vó-váin*, a town of France, in Isère, 11 miles ESE of La Tour du Pin on the Guers. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Pont-de-Belegarde, *pón-dé-bé-lé-gánd*, a hamlet of France in Ain arrondissement of Nantua with a custom house. Near it is the celebrated *Fort du Rhône*.

Pont-de-l'Arche, *pón-dé-lá-shá*, a town of France in Eure 7 miles S of Louviers on the Seine. Pop. 1800.

Pont de Maskinonge (*mas-ke-nong*) or **Maskinonge Bridge**, a post-village of Maskinonge co. Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific R. 27 miles above Three Rivers. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 900.

Pont-de-Roids, *pón-dé-róid*, a town of France, in Doubs, on the Doubs 11 miles S of Monthéillard. It has manufactures of hardware, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Pont-de-Vaux, *pón-dé-vó*, a town of France, in Ain 20 miles NW of Bourg on the Rayssoud. Pop. about 2500.

Pont-de-Veyle, *pón-dé-váil*, a town of France, in Ain, 17 miles W of Bourg on the Veyle. Pop. 1200.

Pont-de-Châteaun, *pón-dé-shá-té*, a town of France in Puy-de-Dôme 9 miles ENE of Clermont-Ferrand on the Allier. Pop. in 1901 3093.

Pont-de-Gard. See *Nîmes*.

Pontebba, *pon-té-bá*, a village of Italy 31 miles N of Udine, close to Pontafel Carinthia.

Pontecorvo, *pon-té-kor-vó*, a town of Italy 26 miles SE of Frosinone, on the left bank of the Garigliano. It has a castle and a cathedral. Previous to 1860 Pontecorvo

formed part of the Papal States. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of prince of Pontecorvo. Pop. in 1961, 5676 (commune, 12,337).

Ponte Delgado, Azores. See **PONTA DELGADA**.

Pontedera, pon-tà-dà-rà, a town of Italy province and 13 miles SSE of Pavia, on the E. at its confluence with the Arno. The manufacture of textiles is the leading industry. Pop. in 1961 7499 (commune 12,844).

Pontefract, pon-fret (L. *pons fractus*—a broken bridge), a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire on the Aire, 21 miles SSW of York. There are remains of the old castle in which Richard II was imprisoned and died and which withstood several sieges during the Civil War. The principal industries are nursery gardening and the growing of market produce. The cultivation of licorice for the famous Pontefract licorice has been carried on since the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1891, 9700; in 1901 13,437.

Ponte Landolfo, pon-tà-làn-dòl-to, a small town of Italy province of Benevento 19 miles S of Campobasso.

Ponte Lecena, pon-tà-lech-à, a village of Corsica, on the Golo River (here spanned by a fine bridge) 17 miles by rail N by E of Corte.

Pont-en-Royans, pon-tàn-rwà-yàn, a town of France, in Isère, 5 miles S of Saint-Marcelin. Pop. about 1000.

Pontestura, pon-tà-stòr-à, a commune of Italy province of Alessandria, 5 miles WNW of Casale on the Po, at the inlet of the Stura. Pop. about 2700.

Pontevéra, pon-tà-vè-rà, a town of Spain capital of the province of Pontevedra, in Galicia, beautifully situated in a fertile valley on the river Seras near the Bay of Pontevedra 13 miles NNE of Vigo. A Roman bridge of twelve arches spans the stream and the old walls still in part enclose the town. There are several interesting churches, among them that of Santa Maria Mayor with a sixteenth-century facade and handsome new government buildings. Pop. in 1960 22,804 engaged in the sardine-fishery and various manufacturing industries.

Pontevedra, a province of Spain in Galicia. Area, 1693 sq. m. Pop. in 1960, 437,262. Capital Pontevedra.

Pontevedra, a pueblo of the province of Negros Occidental, Negros Island, Philippines. 23 miles S of Bacolod. Pop. in 1963 9538.

Pontevedra, a pueblo of Cápiz province, Pinar del Rio and, Philippines, 12 miles SE of Cápiz. Pop. in 1963, 9937.

Pontevico, pon-tè-vò-ko, a town of Italy 19 miles SSW of Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. about 3500 (commune 7000).

Pont-Faverger, pòn-fà-vèr-à, a town of France, in Maine, 12 miles ENE of Rennes. Pop. about 2005.

Pontgaut, pòn-gòt, a town of France, in Pays-de-Dôme, 13 miles SW of Riom. Pop. about 1000.

Ponthieu, pòn-tè-ò, an old district of France, in Picardy now included in the department of Somme.

Pontiac, pon-ti-àk, a banking city capital of Livingston co., Ill. on the Vermilion River, 93 miles SEW of Chicago on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It contains the Illinois State Reform School and has manufactures of machinery, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1890 2181; in 1900 4266.

Pontiac, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Kan. 6 miles E by N of Eldorado.

Pontiac, a city and summer resort, the capital of Oakland co. Mich. on the Clinton River and on the Grand Trunk and the Pontiac Oxford and Northern R. 25 miles VNW of Detroit. It has extensive manufactures of wagons, woollen goods, agricultural implements, flour, iron, etc., and contains the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum. Large quantities of wool and produce are shipped here. The city is surrounded by many small and beautiful lakes. Pop. in 1900 9700.

Pontine, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. on Big Sister Creek, 22 miles S by W of Buffalo. Pop. 104.

Pontine, a post-village of Kent co. R.I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles SSW of Providence, its banking point. It has a cotton mill. Pop. about 1300.

Pontine, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Seattle and International R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 100.

Pontianak, pon-ti-àk, a town capital of the Dutch settlements on the W coast of Borneo and of a province of native sultanate of its own name is situated on the river Kapuas, near its mouth almost directly under the equator. It has a fort and an active export trade. Pop. in 1895 17,229.

Ponticelli, pon-tè-chèl-le, a commune of Italy province and 4 miles E. of Naples. Pop. in 1961 9680.

Pontifical States. See **PAPAL STATES**.

Pontigny, pòn-tèn-yè, a village of France, in the department of Yonne, 11 miles NE of Auxerre. It has an interesting old church which belonged to a famous Cistercian abbey.

Pontine (pon-tin) Marshes (It. *Paludi Pontine* and *Pomptina Palus*) a malarial tract of Italy in the S portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean, from Ostia on the T to Terracina on the S a distance of 25 miles. In the time of the ancient Volsci this region was productive and largely inhabited containing from 25 to 30 villages but after the subjugation of that people by the Romans it was allowed to become a pestilential waste. The Romans at various times undertook drainage works, but to little purpose. A number of popes engaged in the task of reclamation but little was accomplished down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Pius VI executed a great drainage work. The area rendered available for cultivation is still, however small most of the tract being a wild pasture. The region is highly fertile, even if pestilential. The buffalo is found in some of its remoter parts. The Appian Way traverses the Pontine Marshes.

Pontivy, pòn-tè-vè, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Morbihan on the Blavet, 30 miles NNW of Vannes. It consists of the old town containing the remains of a fifteenth-century château and the church of Notre Dame de Joss, and the new town, Napoléonville, founded by command of Napoleon. Pontivy was the capital of the old duchy of Rohan. Pop. in 1901 6235 (commune, 9355).

Pont-l'Abbé, pòn-là-bè, a town of France in Finistère, on an inlet of the sea, 10 miles SSW of Quimper. Pop. in 1901 4568 (commune, 6315).

Pont-l'Évêque, pòn-là-vèk, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados 25 miles ENE of Caen. It has quaint old houses. Its cheese is noted. Pop. (commune) in 1901 2954.

Pontlevoy, pòn-lè-vè, a small town of France department of Loir-et-Cher arrondissement of Blois. It has a noted school.

Pont-Noyelles, pòn-nwà-yèl, a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens on the Hallue. It was the scene of fighting between the French and Germans in Dec., 1870.

Pontolac, pòn-twà, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise on the right bank of the Oise, 19 miles NW of Paris. It is picturesquely situated on a rocky height crowned by the twelfth century church of St. Maclon. Among other structures of interest are the church of Notre Dame, the Hôtel de Ville, the museum and the hospital. There are some remains of the mediæval fortifications. The town has manufactures of chemicals and a trade in grain. Pontolac was the capital of the Vexin Français. It was frequently the residence of the Capetian kings. Pop. in 1901 7753 (commune 4180).

Pontoonac, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi River 15 miles below Burlington. It was, in the Atchafalaya, Topaka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 299.

Pontoonac, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. 2 miles N of Pittsfield.

Pontorson, pòn-tòr-sòn, a seaport of France, in the department of Manche at the mouth of the canalized Orne, 5 miles from Mont-Faict Michel. Pop. in 1901 2105.

Pontotoc, a county in the S part of Mississippi has an area of 496 sq. m. It is drained by the Loosacoma and Tallahatchee rivers. Capital, Pontotoc. Pop. in 1890 14,940; in 1900 18,214.

Pontotoc, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I.T. The banking point is Mill Creek. Pop. in 1900 305.

Pontotoc, a banking post-town capital of Pontotoc co. Miss., 50 miles SSE of Holly Springs on the Gulf and Chicago R. It has cotton-seed oil industries. The Chickasaw Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900 1010.

Pontremoli, pon-trèm-ò-le, a town of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, beautifully situated on the Magra, on the S declivity of the Apennines, 23 miles NW of Carrara. It has a cathedral. Tanning the making of wine and oil, and the manufacture of silk are carried on. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,194.

Pont-Remy, pòn-rè-mè, an industrial village of France, in the department of Somme on the river Somme, 6 miles from Abbeville. Pop. in 1901 1940.

Pontresina, pon-trè-sè-nà, a village and resort of the canton of Grisons Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 3 miles from St. Moritz and at the foot of the Piz Langard. It is on the Bernina Road. Elevation 5640 feet. Pop. about 500.

Pont Rouge, a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from St. Raymond, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Pont Sainte-Maxence, pônt sânt mâx ans' a town of France, in Oise, 7 miles N of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. about 2500

Pont-Saint-Espirit, pônt sânt ês pres' a town of France, in Gard, 24 miles NNE of Uzes, on the Rhone. It has a cathedral built in the seventeenth century and a medieval bridge of 22 arches. Pop. in 1891 3185 (commune, 4708)

Pont-Sourff, pônt skorf, a small town of France in Marbiban 4 miles NNW of Lorient

Ponts-de-Cè, Loe, là pônt dehâ a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire 3 miles SSE of Angers. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3500)

Pont-sur-Seine, pônt sür sîn or **Pont-le-Roi**, pônt lêh râ, a small town of France department of Aube, 5 miles from Nogent-sur-Seine on the Seine. Near by was the abbey of Paroisse, founded by Abélard

Pont-sur-Yonne, pônt sür yon a town of France in Yonne, 6 miles NNW of Sens, on the Yonne. Pop. about 1400

Pontus (L from the *Hever* sea) in ancient geography a region in the NE corner of Asia Minor, bordering on the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus) It was originally a part of Cappadocia. The kingdom of Pontus, founded about the beginning of the third century B.C. arose as a fragment of the realm of Alexander the Great. It reached the height of its power under Mithridates the Great, whose kingdom far transcended the bounds of the original Pontus and who encountered the Romans in 63 B.C.

Pontus Euxinus, the ancient name of the Black Sea

Pontvieux, pônt vîvî a small town of France, in Sarthe 12 miles NNE of La Flèche

Pont Vieux, a post-village of Laval co Quebec 64 miles from Montreal Pop. 260

Pontypool, a town of England, co. of Monmouth 8 miles NNW of Newport. It was formerly famous for its japanned ware. Pop. in 1901 9120 largely employed in collieries and iron works

Pontypool, a post-village of Durham co Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 10 miles from Millbrook its banking point. Pop. about 35

Pontypool, or **Pont-y-Fridd** post-a-prin also called **Newbridge**, a town of Wales co. of Glamorgan, on the Taf River midway between Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff. It has large collieries and iron works. Pop. in 1901 32,116

Ponzuco, a mining region of Cuba, in the Sierra Macra, W of Santiago. It has rich ores of manganese

Pony, a banking post-village of Madison co Mon on the Northern Pacific R. 15 miles N of Virginia City Pop. about 450. It has quartz-mills

Ponza, pon îa sun P'na the chief of a group of small islands (an *in the / /*) in the Mediterranean Sea province of Cuesera Italy 20 miles NW of Terracina. Lat 40° 33' N. Lon 12° 57' E. Length about 4 mi on elevation 860 feet. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4560. It has a commodious and well defended harbor and a governor's house. The other islands are Palmarola and Lenzione. The islands as in ancient times, are a place of detention for convicts. A smaller group to the NE (Ventotene and Santo Stefano) belongs to the province of Naples

Pool, a post-town of Rowan co N.C.

Pools, a resort and municipal county of England, in Dorsetshire, on a peninsula on the N side of Poole Harbor 18 miles E of Dorchester. There are manufactures of sail-cloth, ropes etc. Pop. in 1891 15,408 in 1901 10,500

Pools, a banking post-town of Webster co Ky Pop. in 1900 108

Pools Harbor, an inlet of the English Channel 6 miles in length having S the Isle of Purbeck

Pools Island, Chesapeake Bay 17 1/2 miles E by N of Baltimore. On it is a light house

Pooles, a post-village of Chatham co Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Savannah Pop. about 900

Poolesville, a post-town of Montgomery co Md. about 30 miles NW of Washington D.C. Pop. in 1900 235

Pools Island, in Bonavista Bay Newfoundland 3 miles from Green Pond

Poolville, a post-village of Madison co N.Y. on the Lackawanna R. 19 miles N of Norwich Pop. about 200

Poolville, a post-village of Parker co, Tex. The banking point is Weatherford Pop. 225

Poona, or **Puna**, poonâ, a city of Bombay British India, capital of the division of the Deccan and of the district of Poona, on a tributary of the Bhima, 75 miles SE of Bombay. It is the military capital of the Deccan with extensive entrenchments and, being at an elevation of about 1700 feet above the sea, it has been selected on account of

the salubrity of its climate, as the seat of the Bombay government from July to November. It possesses Deccan College, a College of Sciences and other institutions of learning. An active trade is carried on. Poona was the capital of the Marhatta realm of the Peshwa. Pop. in 1901 111,385

Poopo, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Oruro, near Lake Poopo (or Anlagas), 180 miles SE of La Paz with which it is connected by rail. See **ALLAGAS**

Poor's Mills, a post-village of Waldo co Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 180

Poorlith, a post-village of Union co N.C. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100

Popa, po pâ an island of the Malay Archipelago 100 miles SE of Gilolo. Lat 1° 12' S

Popneton (or **Peppneton**) River, the East Branch of the Delaware, rises in New York near the base of the Catskill Mountains. It runs in a WSW direction through Delaware co and unites with the other branch of the Delaware at Hancock. It is about 60 miles long

Popnyan, po-pi-yân a mty. of Colombia, capital of the department of Cauca, near the Cauca River and at the foot of the volcano of Parícuti, 5700 feet above the sea. Lat 2° 25' N. Lon 0° 36' W. Pop. estimated for 1902 18,000. It has a cathedral college grammar seminary etc. and is the see of a bishop. It has a fairly extensive trade. A great commercial road extends S. from Popnyan past Quito to Trujillo, in Peru. Popnyan was founded about 1537 being the first city built by Europeans in this region. In 1834 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake

Pope, a county in the northwest-central part of Arkansas has an area of 634 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S by the Arkansas River and is intersected by Illinois Bayou and Big Piney Creek. Capital Humulville. Pop. in 1890 10,453. In 1900 21,715

Pope, a county in the S part of Illinois has an area of 164 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River and is drained by Big Bay and Lunk creeks. Capital Golconda. Pop. in 1890 14,016. In 1900 13,448

Pope, a county in the west-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 700 sq. mi. It is drained by the Chippewa River and contains numerous little lakes, none of which have navigable outlets. Capital Glenwood. Pop. in 1890 10,812. In 1900 10,571

Pope, a post-village in Southampton co Va. on the Southern R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 100

Pope Depot, a post town of Panoche co Mo. on the Illinois Central R. 56 miles S of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 12

Popejoy, a banking post-village of Franklin co Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 950

Pope Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co N.Y. 8 miles SE of Watertown station. Pop. 150

Popersinghe, po-pên-âng or **Popersingen**, poper ing sên a town of Heligum 10 West Flanders near the French frontier 6 miles WNW of Ypres. It has a notable medieval church. Hops are extensively grown in the surrounding district. Pop. in 1900 11,552

Popes Creek, a post-hamlet of Charles co Md. on the Potomac River 40 miles S of Washington D.C. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.

Pope Valley, a post-village of Yuba co Cal. about 75 miles NNE of San Francisco. Cannabur has been mined here. Pop. about 400

Popham Beach, a post-village and resort of Sagadahoc co Ma. The banking point is Bath. Pop. 100

Poplar, a metropolitan borough of London 3 miles E by S of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901 168,822

Poplar, a post-village of Tolare co Cal. The banking point is Porterville. Pop. 100

Poplar, a post-village of Valley co Mont. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Glasgow. Pop. 130

Poplar, a post-village of Crawford co Ohio. The banking point is Reynolds. Pop. 200

Poplar, a post-station of Oceana co S.C.

Poplar, a post-village of Douglas co Wis. on the Northern Pacific R. 15 miles SSE of Superior. Pop. about 75

Poplarbluff, a banking city capital of Butler co Mo. on the Big Black River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System 74 miles SW of Cairo. It has a large stock yard, manufactures of lumber and foundry products, etc. and is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900 4321

Poplarbranch, a post-hamlet of Currituck co N.C. on Currituck Sound 56 miles SSE of Norfolk Va.

Poplar City, a post-hamlet of Mason co Ill. 7 miles E. of Havana

Poplar Creek, Tean enters the Clinch River in Boone co

Pop 390

Porta, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 4 miles from Minden. It is near the Porta Westphalica, a defile in the Weser gorge, which is traversed by the Weser River.

Portachuelo, a village of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, 35 miles N by W of the town of Santa Cruz.

Portachuelo do Tuto, pon-tá-choo-á to dá took to, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, in northern Peru, between Tarma and Lima, 15,700 feet in elevation.

Port Adelaide, a seaport town of South Australia, 7½ miles by rail from Adelaide of which it is the port. It has extensive wharves, many public buildings, a sailors' home, large smelting works, sugar-refineries etc. Pop of the town and district, about 21,000.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, on and 10 miles ENE of Armagh on the Bann. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop in 1901 10,045.

Portaferry, a seaport of Ireland, on the Down near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ miles ENE of Downpatrick. Pop about 2000.

Portage, a county in the NE part of Ohio has an area of 509 sq m. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River and is partly drained by the Mahoning River. Capital Ravenna. Pop in 1890 27,803 in 1900 29,246.

Portage, a county of Wisconsin is near the middle of the state. Area 800 sq m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and also drained by the Plover and Waupaca rivers and Milk Creek. Capital Stevens Point. Pop in 1890 24,198 in 1900 29,433.

Portage, Me. See PORTAGE LAKE.

Portage, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., 7 miles S of Kalamazoo.

Portage, a post-township (town) of Livingston co., N. Y. Pop in 1900 1029.

Portage, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 25 miles S. by W of Toledo. Pop in 1900 546.

Portage, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles SW of Altoona. It has manufactures of furniture. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900 815.

Portage, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 240.

Portage, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Malade River about 40 miles N of Corinne. Pop about 300.

Portage, or Portago City, a city capital of Colombia on the Wisconsin River at the head of navigable 30 miles N of Madison on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the ship-canal which connects the Wisconsin and the Fox rivers. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Green Bay. Portage has manufactures of iron bricks, bonnetry knit goods, extracts etc. Pop in 1890 4345 in 1900 5143 in 1900 5459.

Portage Creek, Mich. enters the St. Joseph at the village of Three Rivers.

Portage Creek, a post hamlet of McKean co., Pa. 10 miles N of Emporium.

Portage des Sioux (Fr. pron pon-tázh dá-seo) a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Burlington Route, 14 miles NE of St. Charles. Pop in 1900 242.

Portage du Fort, pon-tázh dd for, a post village of Quebec, co. of Pontiac on the river Ottawa, 60 miles N of Ottawa. It has saw and grist-mills. Pop in 1901 443.

Portage Falls, N. Y. See GREENSBORO RIVER.

Portage Island, an island of New Brunswick, about 5 miles in length lying at the entrance of Miramichi Bay about 3 miles from the main land. It has a light-house.

Portage Lake, a lake of Michigan in Houghton co. touching the town of Houghton. A narrow channel called Portage Entry connects the S. part of the lake with Keweenaw Bay. The lake is about 20 miles long and 3 or 3 miles wide, and is navigable by large vessels. A ship-canal has been opened from the N. end of Portage Lake to Lake Superior. Steamboats navigating Lake Superior can then pass through a route shorter than around Keweenaw Point.

Portage Lake, a plantation of Amoscook co., Me. Pop in 1900 241. The post-office is Portage.

Portage in Prairie, a banking post-town of Manitoba on the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific R. 56 miles W of Winnipeg. It has railroad-shops, flouring and lumber mills and grain-elevators. Pop in 1901, 2901.

Portage River, Mich. a small stream which flows through Livingston co. into the Huron River.

Portage River, Ohio, rises in Hancock co. and enters Lake Erie at Port Clinton. Length about 100 miles.

Portageville, a banking post-village of New Madrid co., Mo., about 60 miles SW of Cairo, Ill. on the Frisco System. Pop in 1900 437. It has cotton-ginneries.

Portageville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y. The banking point is Castle. It has manufactures of wagons and ink. Pop about 600.

Port Ahuriri, in the North Island of New Zealand, is a suburb 1 mile distant, of Napier. Pop about 1500.

Portail, a post-village of Bulloch co. Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop about 130.

Portail, a post-village of Ward co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sanit Sta. Marie R., 80 miles NW of Minot. Pop 260.

Port Albert, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario co. Lake Huron, 10 miles N of Goderich. Pop about 200.

Port Albert, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia 137 miles SE of Melbourne. Pop. about 250.

Portalingre, pon-tá-lá-grá a town of Portugal in Alentejo capital of the district of Portalegre, 49 miles NNE of Evora. It has manufactures of woollens. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop in 1900 11,893.

Portales, pon-tá-lés, a banking post-village of Chaves co. N. Mex. on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R. 85 miles (direct) NE of Roswell. Pop about 360.

Port Alexander, a harbor of western Africa, in Angola, 40 miles N of Great Fish Bay.

Port Alfred, a seaport and sea-side resort on the EF coast of Cape Colony. Bathurst division at the mouth of the Kowie River 55 miles SW of King Williamstown. It has clubs, a race-course, etc. The harbor is partially obstructed by a bar. Pop in 1891 1092 (white 320). It is also called Kowie.

Port Allegany, a banking post-borough of McKean co., Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania and the Conduport and Port Allegany R. 25 miles N of Emporium. It has a tannery and manufactures of lumber, buckshot, window glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1853.

Port Allen, or Fow of Errol, a harbor of Scotland, co. of Perth on the N. bank of the Firth of Tay 13 miles S of Errol.

Port Allen, a post-village, capital of West Baton Rouge parish La. on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop 290.

Port Ambriz, Africa. See ANAHE.

Port Angeles (an-jél-lés) a banking city capital of Clallam co. Wash. on the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and about 75 miles (direct) NW of Tacoma. It has milk-drying, brewing and fish-canning industries and manufactures of shingles, barrels, and tubs. Pop in 1900 2321.

Port Antonio, a seaport town of Jamaica co. of Surrey on the N. coast 25 miles NW of Morant Point. It has two safe harbors and is the main outlet of the banana-industry of the interior.

Port-a-Paix, port á pá or Port-de-Paix, a town of Haiti on the coast between that island and Tortuga, 35 miles W by N of Cape Haitien. It is a bishop's see.

Port-a-Piment, port á pee-mint a cargo-port of Haiti, on the S. coast of the southwestern peninsula, SE of Anguise. Lon about 74° 3' W.

Portarlinton, a town of Irish King and Queen's cos. on the Barrow 40 miles WSW of Dublin. Pop about 2000.

Portarlinton, a post-town and watering place of Victoria Australia on Port Phillip Bay 65 miles SE of Melbourne. Pop about 600.

Port Arthur, a port at the SW extremity of the Liaoning peninsula, Manchuria on the Strait of Peohu. It has a splendid, nearly land-locked harbor free for almost the whole year. It was fortified and made the chief naval station of China in 1891 but was taken in 1894 by the Japanese, who destroyed its fortifications. The Russian government leased it in 1898, with Tientsin was and the adjacent seas and undefined territory to the N. and fortified it, making it a great naval station. The vastness of the works together with the natural advantages of location rendered the place well nigh impregnable. It was how ever forced to surrender to the Japanese on Jan. 1, 1905, when it was returned to the terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5 1905). Lat 38° 48' N. Lon. 121° 30' E.

Port Arthur, a banking post-town and seaport of Jefferson co., Tex. on Sabine Lake about 3 miles above the head of the ship-canal to Sabine Pass, which opens into the Gulf of Mexico. It is on the Port Arthur Route, and is a trade-centre and shipping point. Pop in 1900 900.

Port Arthur, a banking port of Ontario, in Algoma district, on Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern R. 200 miles NE of Duluth, Minn. with which it is also connected by steamer. It is the seat of extensive lumbering and mining interests and has a large shipping trade. Pop in 1901 3314.

Port au Basques, Newfoundland. See CHANDEL.

Port au Bras (s-brá) a fishing settlement on the W side of Phoenix Bay Newfoundland 1 mile from Barin.

Port au Choix (5 chwä), a port of the W coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 48° 48' N

Port Augusta, a port of South Australia, at the head of Spencer Gulf about 4 miles above Curlew Point. Pop of the municipal district about 2100. Year by year are important mineral deposits.

Port au Pencil (5 pén sel) or **Saint Simeon**, a post village of Charlevoix co. Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 13 miles NE of Murray Bay.

Port au Port, port 3 on a bay of Newfoundland, 30 miles NE of Cape St. George.

Port-au-Prince, port 3 prince (Fr. port 3 prin) or **Port Republicain** (Fr. *Port République*), the capital city and principal seaport of Haiti on its W coast at the head of the Bay of Gonaïves. Lat. 18° 35' N lon 72° 18' W. Pop. about 80,000. It is partially fortified and irregularly built, chiefly of wood. It is an archbishop's see. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, senate-house, cathedral, arsenal, mint, college, lycéum, military hospital and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy and the climate unhealthy. It is the seat of the bulk of the foreign trade of Haiti.

Port Austin, a banking post-village and summer resort of Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron and on the Pere Marquette R. 60 miles ENE of Bay City. It has lumber-quarries and stock raising interests. Pop. in 1900 507.

Port Bannatyne, a maritime village of Scotland, on the island of Bute, 12 miles NW of Rothesay.

Port Bonne, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 100.

Port Beaufort, a maritime town of Cape Colony 30 miles SE of Swellendam, at the mouth of the Breeds River.

Port Benjamin Ulster co. N. Y. See **WAWARONA**.

Port Blair, a port, with a well-protected harbor of the Andaman Islands.

Port Blockley, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. about 8 miles from Seattle, its banking point. Pop. about 850.

Port Bolivar, a post-village of Galveston co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Port Bou, a village and commune of Catalonia, Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea and immediately E. of the French boundary. Pop. 2300.

Port Bonet, or **Petit (Little) Boscann**, a minor port of the Ivory Coast, western equatorial Africa.

Port Bowen (bu en) Quebec, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13' N. Here the Hecla and Fury wintered 1824-25.

Port Bowen, an inlet and harbor of Queensland Australia, in lat. 22° 30' S.

Port Bruce, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on Lake Erie, 14 miles from Port Huron.

Port Burwell, a post-village and outpost of Elgin co. Ontario at the mouth of Otter Creek in Lake Erie, 137 miles SW of Toronto, on the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

Port Byron, a banking post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Millwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles ENR. of Rock Island city. Pop. in 1900 732.

Port Byron, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 25 miles W of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 1013.

Port Caledonia, or **Big Glouce Bay**, a post-village of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 16 miles from Sydney.

Port Canning, or **Mtina**, a small town of Bengal, British India, 28 miles SE of Calcutta on the Matha, in the Ganges delta. Great sums have been expended in attempts to develop this port, but to no purpose.

Port Corben, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 3 miles NE of Pottsville, its banking point. It is in a coal-mining region and has iron works. Pop. in 1900 2168.

Port Corling, a post-village of Muskoka co. Ontario, on the Indian River near Lake Muskoka, 21 miles WNW of Bracebridge. Pop. about 400.

Port Coroline, South Australia. See **KINGSTON**.

Port Castries, West Indies. See **CASTRIES**.

Port Chalmers, a town of New Zealand on a bay of the E side of South Island, 9 miles by rail NE of Dunedin, of which it is the port. It has docks, ship-yards, gunworks, stone-quarries, grammar- and high-schools, government buildings etc. Pop. of the borough in 1896 2064.

Port Charlotte (char lot) a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, in the island of Jura.

Portchester, Alaska. See **METAKANTLA**.

Port Chester, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Westchester co., N. Y. on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles NE of New York city. It has large planing mills, foundries, a shirt-factory and factories of thine, stoves and iron bolts. Pop. in 1900 7440.

Port Clarence, a maritime village of England co. of Durham, near Stockton.

Port Clarence, Alaska, a narrow fjord-like indentation of the Seward Peninsula, on Bering Strait. It is between Cape York and Port Spencer and runs nearly E and W being continued by Grantly Harbor. On its coast is a rendezvous station. See **CLARENCE HARBOR** and **GRANTLY HARBOR**.

Port Clinton, a banking post-village, capital of Ottawa co. Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Portage River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 14 miles WNW of Sandusky. It has quarrying, fishing and grape-industries. Pop. in 1900 2450.

Port Clinton, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa., on the Schuylkill River at the mouth of the Little Schuylkill 20 miles N by W of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. in 1900 478.

Port Clyde, a post-village of Knox co. Me. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. about 300.

Port Cockburn, a post-village of Ontario in the Parry Sound District and on Lake Muskoka, 37 miles NE of Collingwood.

Port Colborne, a banking village, outpost, and summer-resort of Ontario co. of Welland on the N shore of Lake Erie, at the outlet of the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk R. 56 miles ESE of Brantford. It has a brewery, lime-kilns, and various mills. Pop. in 1900 1253.

Port Colden, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. 1 mile from Washington and about 6 miles SE of Belvidere. Pop. 200.

Port Conway, a post-hamlet of King George co. Va., on the Rappahannock River about 50 miles N by R of Richmond.

Port Cornwallis, a harbor of the Andaman Islands.

Port Costo, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Valparaiso. It has docking and warehousing interests. Pop. about 300.

Port Crane, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. on the Chenango River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 7 miles NE of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Port Credit, a post-village and outpost of Peel co. Ontario, on the NW shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Credit, and on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles W of Toronto, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Port Crescent, a post-village of Huron co. Mich. on Saginaw Bay near Lake Huron at the mouth of the Pinhook River 60 miles ENE of Bay City.

Porterco, post-village one of the Hyères Islands of France department of Var 5 miles F of Porquerolles.

Port Curtis, a harbor and settlement of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 24° S.

Port Dalhousie (dal-hoo'see) a post-village and outpost of Lincoln co. Ontario, on the S shore of Lake Ontario, near its W end at the entrance of the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles NW of St. Catharines. It has ship-building and other industries. Pop. in 1901 1125.

Port Dalrymple, Tasmania, is the estuary of the Tamar near Georgetown.

Port Daniel, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec on the Bay of Chaleur. Pop. 150.

Port Darwin, an oceanic inlet in the Northern Territory of South Australia, on which the city of Palmerston is located.

Port Darwin, a village of the Falkland Islands, on Darwin Harbor at the head of Chiswick Sound.

Port Davey, a harbor on the SW coast of Tasmania, receives the Davey River.

Port-de-Bouc, France. See **BOU**.

Port-de-France, New Caledonia. See **NOUVA**.

Port Denison, a harbor on the E coast of Queensland, in lat. 20° S. on which Bowen is located.

Port-de-Paix, Haiti. See **PORT-A-PAIX**.

Port Deposit, a banking post town of Cecil co. Md. on the E bank of the Susquehanna River 5 miles from its mouth and 41 miles ENE of Baltimore on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington (Columbia and Port Deposit) R. It is a shipping point for lumber and has extensive granite-quarries. The Jacob Tome Institute, a richly-endowed and splendidly equipped secondary school for both sexes, is located here. Pop. in 1900 1575.

Port Desire, a name of the estuary of the Desade (or Desire) River Argentine Republic on the Atlantic coast, about 32 miles S of Cape Blanco.

Port Dickinson, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna River, 24 miles from Binghamton. Pop. in 1900 379

Port Discovery, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wash. on Puget Sound, about 80 miles N. of Olympia

Port Dover, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Lynn, 8 miles S.E. of Simcoe and the Grand Trunk R. It has knitting, woollen, lumber and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 1177

Port Dufferin, a preventive station of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Halifax.

Port Dumas, South Africa. See DUNBAR

Port Durnford, an inlet of British East Africa, in lat. 1° 15' S—Also a harbor of Zululand South Africa, in lat. 29° S

Port Eads, a post-station of Plaquemine parish La. is at the mouth of the South Pass, one of the outlets of the Mississippi River. Here are a light-house and jetty for deepening the entrance of the river

Port Edgar, on the SE coast of West Falkland Island Lat. 52° S

Port Edward, the seat of government of the British (leased) territory of Wei hai-wei, China, on the main land

Port Edwards, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 5 miles S of Grand Rapids. It has lumber and paper mills and large cranberry marshes. Pop. of Port Edwards township (town) in 1900 1161 of the village, about 600

Port Egmont, West Falkland Island off its N. coast between Keppel and Saunders islands, in lat. 51° 21' S

Portel, post-tol. a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo 20 miles ESE of Evora.

Port Elgin, Elgin, a banking village of Bruce co. Ontario, on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R. 28 miles NW of Walkerton. It has manufactures of leather, woollens, brushes etc. Pop. in 1901 1213.

Port Elgin, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on Bellefleur, 30 miles from Shediac on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R.

Port Elizabeth, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seaboard Rr. 6 miles S by E of Millville. Pop. about 300

Port Elizabeth, a town of Cape Colony capital of the district of the same name, at the W. extremity of Algoa Bay 18 miles N.E. of Uitenhage. It has no harbor except an open roadstead which is protected by jetties, but its commerce is large. Port Elizabeth is the second city in importance of the Colony and has many handsome warehouses, factories, and villas, a large market-square, theatre, stables, public library, botanical garden and parks. It is the seat of the Grey Institute, a school of some celebrity. Near the town is a valuable salt pan. Pop. estimated for 1904 22,921

Portel, Le, a town of Franco. See Le Portel.

Port Ellen, a maritime village of Scotland, on the E. side of the island of Islay.

Port Elmley, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario on the river Tay 6 miles from Smith's Falls.

Portendik, Portendik, post-tol-dek or Marra, a maritime trading station of the French Sahara, western Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean 160 miles N by E. of St. Louis. Lat. 18° 10' N

Porter, a county in the NW part of Indiana, has an area of 418 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and on the S. by the Kankakee River and is drained by the Calumet River. Capital Valparaiso. Pop. in 1890 13,052 in 1900 10,175

Porter, a post-village of Porter co. Ind., on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and other railroads 44 miles ESE of Chicago Ill. It has manufactures of brick and feather bone. Pop. about 750

Porter, a post-village in Porter township (town), Oxford co. Me. on the Ousipe River about 40 miles WNW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 886

Porter, a post-hamlet of Midland co. Mich., on the Pine River 55 miles N by E of Lansing

Porter, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern Rr., 45 miles SW of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900 196

Porter, a township (town) of Niagara co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 2235. It includes Youngstown

Porter, a post-village of Washington co. N.Y. The banking point is Grandville. Pop. about 190

Porter, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1563.

Porter, a township of Clinton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 379

Porter, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 336

Porter, a post-township of Jefferson co. Pa. about 54 miles NE. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 562.

Porter, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 630

Porter, a township of Pike co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 53

Porter, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2890

Porter, a post-village of Clay co. W. Va. Pop. 75

Porter, a township (town) of Rock co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1236

Portersfield, a post-hamlet of Vanango co., Pa. 14 miles SE of Frankfort

Port Erie, a maritime village and watering place of the Isle of Man, 4 miles from Ballabeg. A biological station was established here in 1892.

Porters Falls, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co. W. Va. 20 miles SW of Lutton station

Porter's Lake, Pike co. Pa. is near the foot of Pocono Mountain

Porters Mills, a post-station of Ben Clair co. Wis.

Porter Springs, a post-village of Houston co., Tex. 8 miles W of Crockett

Porters Siding, a post-station of York co. Pa. 5 miles ENE of Hanover

Portersville, a banking post-village of Tiare co. Cal. on the Tule River, 20 miles SE of Visalia, on the Southern Pacific R. It is a fruit stock-raising lumber and mining region. Pop. 1500

Portersville, a post-village of Dubois co. Ind. on the East Fork of the White River 8 miles N of Jasper. Pop. 150

Portersville, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ohio 20 miles S of Zanesville.

Portersville, a banking post-borough of Butler co. Pa. about 12 miles ESE of Newcastile. Pop. in 1900 198

Porterville, a post-village of Del Norte co. Cal. near Wells Creek 61 miles SSW of Ukiah. Pop. 75

Porterville, a post-hamlet of Erie co. N.Y. on Buffalo Creek 20 miles SE of Buffalo

Port Esperance, a harbor of Tasmania, within the township of Dover 35 miles SSW of Hobart.

Portessie, a fishing village of Banffshire Scotland, 1 mile from Bancha.

Port Essington, a bay of the Northern Territory of South Australia on the side of Coburg Peninsula. Its shores are low and desolate of vegetation. The climate is unhealthy. It was at one time a military and penal settlement.

Port Essington, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Skeena River near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean in about lat. 54° 25' N. It has large sawmills. Pop. about 375

Port Etchee, Alaska on Hinchinbrook Island Princes William Sound. Lat. 60° 21' N. lon. 145° 32' W

Port Ewen, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. on the Hudson River at the mouth of Rondout Creek 4 miles SE of Kingston on the West Shore R.

Port Fairy, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia, at the mouth of the Moyne River 155 miles by rail WSW of Melbourne. Pop. (borough) about 1900

Port Florence, a station of British East Africa, on the Victoria Nyanza and on the Uganda railway

Port Franklin, a name sometimes given to Charlotte Amalia, the capital of the island of St. Thomas.

Port Franko, a village of Lambton co. Ontario on the River aux Sables, 5 miles from Widlar

Port Fulton, a town of Clark co. Ind. in Jeffersonville township. Pop. in 1900 1191

Port Galien, a cove of South America in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 41' S. lon. 72° 0' 51' W

Port Gamble, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash. on Puget Sound about 22 miles NW of Seattle. It has lumber mills. Pop. about 500

Port George, a post-village and outpost of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy 16 miles from Lawrencetown. Pop. 150

Port Gibson, a banking post-town capital of Claiborne co. Miss. on Bayou Pierre 26 miles from its mouth about 32 miles E by W of Vicksburg on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It is in a cotton region and has oil mills, compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900 2113

Port Gibson, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. on the Erie Rr. about 22 miles ESE of Rochester on the West Shore Pacific and the Canadian

Port Duluth, Minn. with which it is twinned under the jurisdiction. It is the seat of extensive lumbering.

Port Glasgow, a fishing station. Pop. in 1860, on the left bank of the Clyde, 2 miles E of Glasgow and 16 miles WNW of Glasgow. Founded in 1645 by the magistrates of Glasgow as a port for that town, it lost its im-

partence after the despoiling of the Clyde. The industries comprise the manufacture of sail-rope and chain-cables, sugar refining, brass- and iron-founding and ship-building. Pop. in 1901 16,840.

Portglenone (port glen on) a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Bann, 8 miles W. of Ballymena.

Port Gordon, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles SSE of the mouth of the Spey.

Port Grace, Newfoundland. See HARBOR GRACE.

Port Greville (grev'li) a post-village and outpost of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Greville Bay, 13 miles from Parrsborough. It has lumbering industries. Pop. about 700.

Port Griffith, a post-village of Leserne co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Pittston. It is in a coal-mining region. Pop. about 750.

Port Hacking, a harbor of New South Wales, 18 miles S. of Port Jackson.

Port Haney, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 18 miles from New Westminster. Pop. 120.

Port Harford, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, 10 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

Port Harrelson, a post-village of Harry co. S. C. on Bull Creek, 50 miles E. of Kingstree. Pop. about 200.

Port Hastings, an outpost of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 73 miles E. of New Glasgow on the Inverness. Pop. about 600.

Port Hawkesbury, a banking seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 75 miles E. of New Glasgow on the Inverness R. It has a large trade in fish and produce. Pop. in 1901 613.

Port Haywood, a post-hamlet of Mathews co. Va. near Chesapeake Bay.

Portlough, a town and watering place of Llanorganshire, Wales, 13½ miles S.-E. of Neath. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1901 1872.

Port Henry, a banking post-village of Essex co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson and the Lake Champlain and Mohawk R. 40 mi. N. of Whitehall. It is pleasantly situated on Lake Champlain about 2 miles from Mount Bulwaga. It ships iron ore and has blast-furnaces, bloomeries, a shirt-factory etc. Pop. in 1900 1751.

Port Henry, a spacious harbor on the W. coast of Chile near Cape Tres Puntas.

Port Herald, a customs-station on the borders of New Zealand and Portuguese East Africa, on the Shir River in about lat. 17° S.

Port Herbert, a maritime hamlet of Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Joli.

Port Hill, a post-village of Kootenai co. Idaho on the Kootenai Valley and the Hedington and Nelson R. The banking point is Spokane, Wash.

Port Hill, an outpost of Prince's co. Prince Edward Island, on Richmond Bay, 20 miles W. of Summerside, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Portlough, a small seaport of England, in Cornwall, 2 miles SW of Helston.

Port Homer, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ohio on the Ohio River, 14 miles N. of Steubenville.

Port Hood, a banking seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Inverness, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 28 miles N. of Port Hastings on the Inverness R. It has a deep harbor. There are rich coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 1600. Port Hood Island lies off the harbor.

Port Hope, a banking post-village and shipping point of Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron, about 70 miles N. by W. of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900 319.

Port Hope, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Wis. on the Fox River, 6 miles N. of Portage.

Port Hope, a banking town of Durham co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R. 63 miles E. of Toronto. It commands fine views of the lake and has flouring, and planing mills, breweries, and manufactories of Babcock metal, tiles, carpets, buttons, leather knitted and woollen goods etc. It has important shipments in grain, lumber and flour. The harbor is one of the best on the lake. Pop. in 1901, 4188.

Port Howe, a landing place on the E. coast of Oct. Island, in the Bahama Islands.

Port Hudson, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 25 miles above Baton Rouge. Pop. about 250. General Banks took this place on July 6, 1853.

Port Hudson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mo. about 62 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Port Hunter, an inlet of New South Wales, 75 miles NNE. of Sydney. It receives the Hunter River and on the S. side of its entrance lies the town of Newcastle.

Port Huron, a city, port of entry and capital of St. Clair co. Mich. is on the St. Clair River at the foot of Lake Huron and opposite Sarnia, Canada, which is connected with it by steam-ferry and by a tunnel under the St. Clair River 6138 feet in length. It is also at the mouth of the Black River, 60 miles NNE. of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R. The city has several stately public buildings, ship-yards with extensive dry docks, grain-elevators, railroad-shops and manufactories of agricultural implements, milling machinery, gas- and gasoline-engines, etc. Pop. in 1890 13,513. In 1900 16,158.

Portin, a post-town of Lawrence co. Ark. on the Frisco System. It has cotton-seed oil industries. The banking point is Blackrock. Pop. in 1900 400.

Port Ibrahim, Egypt, is the harbor of Suez.

Portici, port-to-chia, a town of Italy on the Bay of Naples, 4 miles SE. of Naples, at the W. foot of Vesuvius. It is beautifully situated, with a small harbor and has a former royal palace, built by Charles III. in 1739, a museum of antiquities, a neglected park and a school of agriculture. Portici lies over a portion of the site of Hieraculum. Pop. (commune) in 1901 14,538.

Portillo, port-teel ya, a mountain pass of the Andes, in Chile. Lat. 33° 40' S. Height upward of 14,000 feet.

Portillo, a town of Cuba in Sanlago province on the S. coast, 23 miles S. by W. of Manzanillo.

Portimão, Portugal. See VILLA NOVA DA PORTIMÃO.

Portis, a post-village of Osborne co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Osborne. Pop. 150.

Port Isaac, a seaport of Cornwall, England, 6 miles from Padstow.

Portishead, a small seaport and watering place of England, in Somerset, on the estuary of the Severn, 8 miles WNW of Bristol. Pop. in 1901 2644.

Port Jackson, an inlet of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, in lat. 33° 52' E., lon. 151° 18' E. It extends 12 miles inland and forms one of the finest harbors known. The city of Sydney is on its S. side. It is a naval station, with extensive dry-docks.

Port Jefferson, a banking post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 60 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. It has a good harbor and is engaged in ship-building. Pop. about 2000.

Port Jefferson, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio, on the Miami River about 13 miles NNE. of Piqua. Pop. in 1890 353.

Port Jervis, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co. N. Y. on the Delaware River, 58 miles NW of New York on the Erie and the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York R. It is surrounded by attractive scenery. It contains extensive railroad workshops, iron-foundries, glass-works, glove- and shoe-factories, silk-mills, silver plating works, etc. Pop. in 1900 5385.

Port Joggino is on Chignecto Bay, Cumberland co. Nova Scotia.

Port Joli, a post-village of Quebec co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 15 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 200.

Port Kennedy, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4½ miles above Torrington. In a cave in the town numerous extinct mammalian remains have been found. Pop. about 500.

Port Kennedy, on Thursday Island, in Torres Strait, N. of Queensland.

Port Keet, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Keeseville, Ausable Chasm and Lake Champlain R. 13 miles S. by E. of Plattsburg. It is connected with Burlington Vt. by steam-ferry. Pop. 200.

Portknoello, a fishing village of Scotland co. of Banff, 6 miles WNW of Cullen.

Port Lambton, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, 16 miles from Wallaceburg its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Portland, England. See PORTLAND ISLE OF.

Portland, a post-station of Dallas co. Ala. on the Alabama River about 24 miles SSW of Selma.

Portland, a banking post-town of Ashley co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900 425.

Portland, a post-town of Owsay co. Colo. about 300 miles from Garland station. Pop. in 1900 60.

Portland, a banking post-village in Portland township (town) Middlesex co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and on the E. bank of the Connecticut River opposite Middletown 14 miles S. of Hartford. The town has valuable quarries of red sandstone (freestone) an excellent material for building of which many fine edifices in the cities of the United States have

been built. Portland has also enamelling- and stamping-works and manufactories of machinery and coupling vats, leather etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 3854

Portland, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. The banking point in Pensacola. Pop. about 351

Portland, a post-station of Franklin co. Ill.

Portland, a banking city, capital of Jay co. Ind., on the Salamonie River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and other railroads 30 miles NE of Muncie. It has lumber and flour mills, manufactures of spokes and handles, etc. Pop. in 1900 4798

Portland, a post-village of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 4 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. 75

Portland, the commercial metropolis of Maine, a port of entry and seat of justice of Cumberland co. on Casco Bay 108 miles N by E of Boston to the Boston and Maine, the Grand Trunk and the Maine Central R. Lat. 43° 39' N lon 70° 15' W. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land, projecting from the W. shore of Casco Bay which is about 3 miles in length and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations giving the city a beautiful appearance as seen from the sea. The harbor which is protected by forts (Fort William, Levett, McKinley etc.) and torpedoes and provided with dry-docks, marine-railway and extensive wharves, is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. It is never entirely closed by ice, even in the coldest weather. The principal entrance lies between the main-land of Cape Elizabeth on the SW and Nona ood Lashing a islands on the NE. The city with but few exceptions is regularly laid out and has been built, with the streets largely planted with trees which has given to it the name of Forest City. Congress Street is the principal thoroughfare and extends from Munjoy's Hill in the E to Bramhall's Hill on the W following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its length.

Among the public and educational buildings are the city hall built in 1867-68, and encrowned by a lofty dome. The custom house, post-office, United States Marine Hospital, Maine General Hospital, Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals, public library (in whose building is housed the Maine Historical Society) Mechanics' Hall, the building of the Portland Natural History Society and observatory. The city is well provided with charitable institutions (hospitals, asylums, etc.) Deering's Oaks is the city park. Monument Square contains a soldiers' monument. Portland has an extensive foreign trade particularly with the West Indies and Great Britain, as well as a large coastwise trade, and controls a large fleet which is in great part engaged in the important cod and mackerel-fisheries. The city has extensive packing and canning industries and is also engaged in the refining of petroleum. Its leading manufactures comprise the making of engines, heavy iron-forgings, stoves, silverware, books and shoes, pulp and paper, woolen goods, sewer pipes, marine hardware, mackinac flavoring extracts, etc. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Portland is much visited as a watering place, and in its immediate vicinity are many fine sea-side summer resorts. The Maine Medical School, affiliated with Bowdoin College, is located here. Portland is the birth-place of Longfellow.

Portland was settled by the English in 1632. The settlement was at first known as Casco Neck and from 1638 as Falmouth. Its Indian name was Maquoignas. It was twice destroyed by the Indians and in 1775 the place was in great part laid in ashes by the British. The town of Portland was laid off from Falmouth in 1786. The city charter was granted in 1832. In 1866 a large part of Portland was destroyed by fire. Pop. in 1830 12681 in 1880 33810, in 1890 36426 in 1900 50145

Portland, a banking post-village of Iola co. Mich. on the Grand River at the mouth of the Looking Glass River and on the Fort Marquette R. 24 miles WNW of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 1874. It has extensive water-power and manufactures of furniture, washing-machines, sash and blinds.

Portland, a banking post-town of Callaway co. Mo. on the N bank of the Missouri River 30 miles below Jefferson City on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 146

Portland, a post-township (town and village) of Chautauque co. N. Y. on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York Chicago and St. Louis R. about 16 miles SW of Dunkirk. It has grape and wine interests. Pop. in 1900 2890 of the village, about 500

Portland, a banking post-town of Traill co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 60 miles W by N of Fargo. It is in a wheat region. Pop. in 1900 524.

Portland, Jefferson co. Ohio See **PORTLAND STATION**. **Portland**, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio on the Ohio River about 15 miles E of Pomeroy. Pop. about 308.

Portland, the most populous city of Oregon, a port of entry and the capital of Multnomah co. is situated on the Willamette River (here crossed by several bridges), 12 miles from its junction with the Columbia, and about 100 miles from the ocean. It is 22 miles N by E. of Salem, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. & the Southern Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 45° 30' N. Steamers ply regularly between this port and San Francisco, Olympia and other places on Puget Sound and the Columbia River. Alaska, China, and Japan. Portland is an important commercial centre and shipping point and one of the wealthiest cities of its size in the country. Its manufactures comprise iron and woollen goods, flour, fur garments, furniture, beer, cordage, paints, oils, soap, carriages, etc. and it exports large quantities of wheat, fruit, flour, wool, lumber, salmon, and oats. The city is also extensively engaged in packing and slaughtering and in ship- and boat-building. A large dry-dock was constructed here in 1903. Here are located the law and medical departments of the University of Oregon, the Portland University (at University Park), Portland Academy, St. Michael's College, and other educational institutions. The city is impressively built and from Portland Heights and elsewhere commands a fine view of Mount Hood. The Lewis and Clark Exposition was held here in 1905. Pop. in 1870 8293 in 1880 17577 in 1890 45335 in 1900 59426

Portland, a post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. on the Delaware River and on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 4 miles E of the Delaware Water Gap. It has saw mills, quarries of limestone, manufactures of school desks, etc. The product of the Bauger slate-quarries is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 490

Portland, a post-village of Sevier co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Gallatin. Pop. 200

Portland, a post-village of San Patricio co. Tex. Pop. 75

Portland, a hamlet in Portland township (town) Dodge co. Wis. near the Crawford River and 1 mile from Waterloo station. Pop. of the town in 1900 1129

Portland, a post-township (town) of Monroe co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1104 of the village about 80

Portland, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario on Rideau Lake 50 miles NE of Kingston. Pop. about 250

Portland, a former post-town of St. John co. New Brunswick now constituting a part of the city of St. John

Portland, a seaport town of Australia, in Victoria, on Portland Bay 200 miles W-W of Melbourne with which it is connected by rail. It has various industries, the Portland College, a botanical garden, free library etc. Pop. about 2500

Portland Bay, a wide inlet of Victoria, Australia in lat 38° 25' S lon 142° E bounded W by Cape Nelson

Portland Bill See **PORTLENO LARK**

Portland, Cape, one of the most northerly points of Tasmania. Lat 40° 45' S lon 147° 30' E

Portland Channel (or Canal) off the W coast of North America, stretches inland in about lat 55° N lon. 130° W and separates Alaska from Canada.

Portland Islands, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, N. of New Hanover

Portland, Is. of, a peninsula of England co. of Dorset, extending into the English Channel 4½ miles long by 2 miles wide and connected with the main-land at Abbotsbury by the shifting Chesell Bank a narrow ridge of shingle 10½ miles in length and terminating on the S in Portland Bill a rocky promontory with light-houses. It has quarries of excellent building stone and a castle (Portland Castle) built by Henry VIII. It forms the S side of Weymouth Harbor. Portland gives the title of duke to the Boscawen family. Off its S extremity is Portland Race, a dangerous part of the Channel in which the tides set E with great velocity. Portland has a great convict-prison and a magnificent harbor of refuge, formed by three great breakwaters of stone, one of them nearly 2 miles in length. Portland has also important works of defense. Pop. in 1901 15,189.

Portland Mills, a post-village of Parke and Putnam cos. Ind. on Raccoon Creek about 32 miles NE of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200

Portland Mills, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Littleburg Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Ridgway. It has lumber manufactures. Pop. about 500

Portland Station, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ohio on the Ohio River 8 miles above Wheeling. The banking point is Bridgeport or Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 300

Portlandville, a post-village of Otsego co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 13 1/2 miles S of Cooperstown Pop 160

Port La Tour (la tour) an outpost of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Barrington.

Port Lannay, port la nâ, France is the harbor of Châteaubien in the department of Finistère.

Port Lavaca (la-vâ-kâ) a banking post-village, capital of Calhoun co. Tex. on the W shore of Lavaca Bay about 22 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 125 miles W of Galveston. It is near the mouth of the Lavaca River and on the Gulf Western Texas and Pacific R. It has fish and oyster interests and gunneries Pop about 800

Portlaw, a small town of Ireland co. and 3 miles WNW of Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir

Port Lebert, a post-village of Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Lookport. Pop 150

Port Loyden (it den) a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 42 miles N of Utica. It has wood pulp and paper-mills. Near this place are notable water falls and rapids. Pop in 1900 746

Port Limon, Costa Rica. See Limón

Port Lincoln, a seaport town of South Australia, on the W side of Spencer Gulf and near the apex of Eyre Peninsula. Lat 34° 45' S lon 136° 50' E. It has a large and deep harbor

Portlock, a harbor of Alaska, on the W coast of Chukotof Island.

Port Loko, a town and mission station of Sierra Leone Africa, 35 miles ENE of Freetown

Port Lorne, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, 10 miles from Bridgetown Pop 200

Port Los Angeles, a post-station of Los Angeles co. Cal

Port-Louis, port loo ee a seaport and watering place of France, in Morbihan 24 miles S of Lorient. It is defended by a citadel. The pulchre fishery is carried on. Port Louis was founded by Louis XIII. Pop in 1901 3784

Port-Louis (loo is or loo e Fr pron poa loo ee) the capital of the island of Mauritius at the head of a bay on its N.W. side. Lat. 20° 4' S lon 57° 28' E. Pop in 1900 63 978. This town and harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult. Port-Louis is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and has 2 cathedral barracks, a theatre, gymnasium, mission-schools, observatories (astronomical and meteorological etc.) and is the terminus of two lines of railway

Port-Louis, port loo ee a maritime town of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on the Grand Cul de Sac 12 miles N of Pointe-à-Pitre. It has a small harbor defended by forts

Port Ludlow, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wash. on Puget Sound about 16 miles S of Port Townsend. It has lumber mills. Pop about 300

Port Lyttelton, New Zealand. See Lyttelton

Port Macdonnell, a port of South Australia, 305 miles SE of Adelaide. Pop about 450

Port Macquarie (mek kwâ-ee) an inlet of New South Wales, at the mouth of the Hastings River. Lat of entrance, 31° 25' S lon 153° 44' E. It is visited regularly by steamers. Port Macquarie is a town on the same bay. Pop. about 1000. It has dairying and agricultural interests.

Port Madison, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. on Bainbridge Island and on the W shore of Puget Sound 12 miles (direct) NW by W of Seattle. It has lumbering interests.

Portmadoc, a small seaport of Wales co. of Carnarvon, at the NE extremity of Cardigan (Tremadoc) Bay

Port Mahon, mah hûn (Sp Makón mah-on) one of the principal seaports of Spain and capital of the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands. It is situated on the SE side of the island in lat. 39° 52' N lon 4° 21' E. The most interesting buildings are the consular palace and a church with a fine organ. Port Mahon is strongly fortified and its harbor affords shelter to the largest ships. It is an important port of call between France and Algiers, and almost all the trade of Minorca passes through it. There are manufactures of cotton and leather. Pop in 1900 17 973.

Port Maitland, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario on the Grand River near its entrance into Lake Erie.

Port Maitland, a post-village of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia 11 miles from Yarmouth its banking point. Pop about 500

Port Malcolm, a preventive station of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Port Hawkesbury

Port Maria, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex on its N coast, 20 miles E by S of St. Ann's.

Port Mary, a small bay of Scotland, 6 miles SSE. of the entrance to Kircubright Bay where Mary Queen of Scots, embarked in her flight to England

Port Matilda, a post-village of Centre co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop about 300

Port Matoun, mah-toon (or Monton) Island, at the W entrance to Port Matoun Queen's co. Nova Scotia.

Port Medway, an outpost of Nova Scotia, in Queens co. at the head of a capacious harbor 96 miles SW of Halifax. Pop 600. The banking point is Liverpool

Port Melbourne, formerly known as Sand Ridge, is the port of Melbourne, Australia, from which it is 1 1/2 miles distant

Port Mercer, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. N.J. 24 miles from Lawrence station

Port Motocalf, a preventive station of Ontario under the jurisdiction of Kingston

Port Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. on Sandy Hook Bay 20 miles S of New York on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has fertilizing interests. Pop. about 400

Port Montagu, an inlet on the S shore of the island of Neupommern Bismarck Archipelago

Port Moody, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from Vancouver. Pop. in 1901 439

Port Moutant, a town of the co. of Surrey island of Jamaica, 32 miles E. by S of Kingston

Port Muroshy, the capital of British New Guinea, on the S shore of the island of Papua, in lon 147° 10' E. It is a small settlement, dating from 1873.

Port Moresby, an outpost of Cape Breton co. Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Coal Co. S. B. The banking point is Glace Bay. Pop about 800

Port Morris, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. on the Lackawanna R. 8 miles W of Dover. Pop about 550

Port Morris, a station on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. in the borough of the Bronx New York city near the SE entrance of the Harlem River

Port Mulgrave, an Indian village and Moravian mission station of Alaska, on Yakutat Bay in lat 59° 34' N

Port Mulgrave, an outpost of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, opposite Port Hawkesbury See Mulgrave.

Port Murray, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R. 17 1/2 miles ENE. of Easton Pa. Pop about 250

Port Natal, Africa. See Durban

Port Nelson, a post-village of Halton co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 33 miles SSW of Toronto

Portneuf, port onf (Fr pron poa onf) a county of Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the river St. Maurice. Capital Cap Saint

Portneuf, a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec, at the entrance of the Portneuf River into the river St. Lawrence, 30 miles above Quebec. It has paper saw, and flour mills, etc. Pop. about 400

Port Norfolk, Idaho, enters the Snake River near lat 42° 50' N. It is about 110 miles long.

Port Nicholson, a harbor of New Zealand in Cook Strait, at the S extremity of North Island with Wellington on its W side. It is also known as Wellington Harbor

Port Nolloth, a maritime town of Cape Colony on the W coast and on Robbe Bay a small inlet 50 miles SE. of the mouth of the Orange River. It is the terminus of a railway extending into the interior of Namaqualand. Pop. about 550

Port Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop about 300

Port Norris, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J., on the Menarus River about 2 miles from its mouth and 30 miles SE of Bridgeton on the West Jersey and Seashore R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It has oyster industries, ship-building etc. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop about 1600

Porto, a small seaport of France, in Corsica, 13 miles from Evisa

Porto, a village of Italy 14 miles SW of Rome, on the Tiber. It is near the site of the ancient Portus Trajan the harbor constructed by the emperor Trajan. Porto was formerly a town, to whose existence as such a cathedral and episcopal palace still testify

Porto, a city of Portugal. See Oporto

Porto Alegre, port too la-á-grâ, a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul 160 miles NNE of Rio Grande, at the N end of the Lagoa dos Patos. It is clean beautiful and thriving and has an active trade by small steamers on the Jacuhy River and its branches with the towns and agricultural colonies in the N part of the

state. It is the see of a bishop and has a cathedral, theological institute, a Latin school, theatre, etc. The harbor is provided with docks. It exports tobacco, Paraguay tea, hides, and cattle. Pop. in 1899 13,421 about 6000 of whom were Germans, estimated for 1900 upward of 60,000.

Porto Alegre, a maritime town of Brazil, state of Bahia, 120 miles SSW of Porto Seguro, at the foot of Mucury Valley, whose products it receives for export.

Porto Alegre, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 180 miles W of Natal.

Porto Alonzo, South America. See ACUN.
Porto Atacama, port to á-tá-ká-má (Sp. Puerto Atacama, pwa to á-tá-ká-má) a harbor of Ecuador on the Pacific Ocean 100 miles NW of Quito.

Portobello, a seaport and attractive watering-place of Scotland on the Firth of Forth 3 miles E of Edinburgh. It has potteries, brick-yards, bottle-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901 9200.

Porto Bollo, Panama. See PUNTO BOLLO.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela. See PUNTO CABILLO.

Porto Calvo, port to kál-vo formerly Hom-Sucaceno, bôw-sô-sá-wô, a town of Brazil state and 50 miles NE of Alagoas.

Porto Corsico, Italy is the port of Ravenna, on the Adriatic Sea.

Port Ocoo, Guatemala. See OCOO.

Porto d'Aozio, a seaport of Italy. See ARIZIO.

Porto das Caixas, port to dá-ká-ks, a town of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aidea, an affluent of the Macaou 37 miles S of Macaou.

Porto das Pedras, port to dásh-pá-drásh a town of Brazil, state and 47 miles NE of Alagoas on the sea-coast.

Porto da União, port to dá-ô-u-ô-ô-wá a river-port of Brazil state of Santa Catarina, on the Iguaçu River about 180 miles NW of Desterro.

Porto de Mos, a town of Brazil. See MOS.

Porto di Brendole, port to dé-bron-dô-lo (sue. *Portus Brendule*) a haven in the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Brenta.

Porto di Civitanova, port to dá-shé-vé-tá-nô-vá, a small seaport and railway station of Italy on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Chienti, 1 mile E of Civitanova.

Porto Empedocle, port to ém-péd-ô-kli, formerly Molo di Girgenti, mól-ô-ô-ô-já-jén-tá, a town of Sicily on the S coast, 4 miles SSW of Girgenti, of which it is the port.

Porto Felix, port to fá-lésh a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles WNW of the city of São Paulo on the Tieté.

Porto Ferrajo, port to fá-shá-yá, or Portoferrajo, the chief town of the island of Elba, province of Leghorn, Italy. It stands on the N side of the island. On a bright overlooking the town is the villa of San Martino in which Napoleon was confined from May 1814 to Feb. 1815. Pop. in 1901 4233 (commune, 6705).

Portofino, a seaport and town of Italy on the Gulf and 17 miles SE of the city of Genoa.

Port of Spain, also known as Spanish Town, a town of the West Indies capital of the island of Trinidad, on its W coast, on the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 10° 38' N. Pop. in 1901 54,500. It is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Catholic churches, a good harbor, a fine botanical garden, stately government buildings, etc. Its active trade has supplanted that of St. Thomas, and the city is a regular port of call for numerous lines of oceanic steamers.

Porto Graeco, port to grá-ká, a seaport town of the Cape Verde Islands on the NW side of the island of St. Vincent. It has a fine harbor.

Portogruaro, port to grô-ô-rô a town of Italy province of Venice, 27 miles SW of Udine. Pop. about 3600 (commune 10,000).

Porto Imperial (or Nacional) port to óm-pi-rá, a town of Brazil state and 400 miles NNE of Goyas, on the Tocantins. Lat. about 11° S.

Portole, port to-lá, a village of Austria-Hungary in Istria, 20 miles ESE of Trieste.

Porto Longone (sue. *Portus Longae*) a town of the island of Elba, on the E side, 5 miles SE of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Porto Maggiore, port to má-jô-rá, a town of Italy, near the W shore of the lagoon of Comacchio (Val di Comacchio) 15 miles SE of Ferrara. Pop. in 1901 about 3000 (commune, 20,182).

Porto Maurizio, port to mó-wi-dá-sé, a town of northern Italy capital of the province of Porto Maurizio, on the Mediterranean, 2 miles SW of Oneglia and 15 miles SW of Genoa. It is a winter resort and a watering place and is noted for its olives. Pop. (commune) in 1901 1141.

Porto Maurizio, a province of Italy in Liguria, bounded S by the Mediterranean Sea and W by France

Area, 457 sq. mi. It is traversed by the Ligurian Alps. Capital, Porto Maurizio. Pop. in 1901 142,840.

Port Oaxida (out day) a post-hamlet of Leechanaw co Mich.

Porto Novo, port to nó-vô (native name *Porto-novo*) a maritime town of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel Coast, 30 miles S of Pondicherry. Here Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ali in 1780. Pop. about 15,000.

Porto Novo, capital of the French colony of Dahomey on the Guinea coast of Africa, is situated on Denhem Lagoon, in about lon. 2° 35' E. It has a considerable trade in palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola-nuts.

Port Ontario, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Salmon River, 18 miles ENE of Oswego. Pop. 250.

Porto Plata, port to plá-tá, Santo Domingo. See PUNTO PLATA.

Porto Praia, port to prá, also called Praia, and Villa da Praia, a city and port of the Cape Verde Island, on the SE coast of the island of Santiago. It has some good public buildings, is fortified, and has some trade. Pop. about 21,000.

Port Oram, Morris co. N. J. See WHAARON.

Port Orange, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. on the Atlantic Ocean 20 miles E by E of St. Augustine, on the Florida East Coast R. It has a fine beach and orange-groves. Pop. 250.

Port Orchard, a post-town capital of Kitsap co. Wash. on Port Orchard Bay and 18 miles (direct) W by S of Seattle. It has saw-mills and a naval station with a large dry dock. Pop. in 1900 107.

Porto-Ré, port to ré, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero 8 miles SE of Fiume. It is commanded by two castles.

Porto Real, a town of Brazil. See PUNTO REAL.

Porto Recanati, port to ré-ká-ná-tá, a decayed seaport of Italy province of Macerata, on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Tevere, near Loreto. Pop. about 3000.

Port Orford, a post-village of Curry co. Oregon on the Pacific Ocean about 90 miles SW of Astoria. It has a good harbor. Pop. 100.

Porto Rico, pó-tá-rí-co (Sp. *Porto Rico* or *San Juan de Puerto Rico*) a rich port, a named of the United States in the West Indies the fourth in size of the Antilles, E of Haiti and W of the Virgin Islands, between about lat. 17° 50' and 18° 30' N. and lon. 65° 26' and 67° 15' W. Under its jurisdiction are the Vieques, Culebra, and Mona islands and a number of minor islets. Area 3500 sq. m. Length about 100 miles. A range of mountains (known in different parts as the Cordillera Central, Sierra de Cayey, Sierra de Luquillo, etc.) runs through the island from E to W. Its loftiest peak, El Yunque being 3700-3800 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannas, on which numerous herds are pastured and along the coasts are tracts of level fertile land. Nearly the whole of the N coast is lined with navigable lagoons, bays, and creeks deep enough for vessels of considerable burden, but the N coast is subject to heavy ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Porto Rico lies within the region of the NE trade-winds. The climate is generally salubrious, showing a mean annual temperature of 78° to 82°. The maximum summer heat is about 100° while the minimum temperature is 56° on the lowlands, and considerably less on the interior mountains. The annual rainfall at San Juan is about 60 inches, but at certain points on the NE coast it reaches 100 inches or even more. The island has been frequently visited by hurricanes, a particularly disastrous one having been that of Aug. 8, 1899. Remains of the former great extent of primeval forest are still to be found on the upper mountain slopes, but the major part of the island is now under cultivation or in farms. The native vegetation includes many of the common tropical types, resinous and medicinal plants, palms, tree-ferns, lobelia, ebony cedar, and sandal wood. The indigenous fauna is very scanty and the mammals are represented only by bats, the lesser rodents and the agouti. There seem to be no noxious reptiles, and the insect pests are not numerous. The most characteristic animal is a giant land-tortoise. The minerals include gold, copper, iron, molybdenite, mercury, platinum, chlorite, etc. but the mineral resources would appear to be limited. There are extensive phosphate deposits along the S coast, and guano has been largely worked in Mona Island off the W coast. The area of the land-surface under actual cultivation is probably not much short of 25 per cent. of the whole area. The chief product of the island is coffee, grown at elevations of 500-5500 ft. of which the yield in 1903 was 33,450,000 pounds. Upward of 60,000 acres are under sugar cultivation and 14,000 under tobacco (with an annual yield of

some 12 000 000 pounds) The fruit product (bananas pineapples, oranges, etc.) is also very large. The salmou yield a vast quantity of salt (about 16,000 000 pounds annually) and are a source of considerable wealth. There are as yet no manufactures of any importance. The value of the exports in 1903-04 was \$16,013,391 of which upward of \$11 000 000 went to the United States (sugar \$8 688 951 tobacco, \$1 721 062). The value of the imports was \$12 685,984 (\$11 500 000 from the United States). Much attention has latterly been given to stock raising, and cattle are exported in considerable numbers to the Lesser Antilles and Europe. Means of internal communication are scanty the total length of good roadways hardly exceeding 400 miles. Most of the lines of communication are mere trails. There are about 140 miles of railway. The executive authority of the island is vested in a governor assisted by an executive council and a house of delegates. The island is divided into the 7 departments of Agundilla, Arcebo, Bayamón, Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez and Ponce. Since the occupation of the island by the United States a comprehensive system of primary education has been introduced attendance at schools being made compulsory. High criminal and agricultural schools have also been established. Capital San Juan. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. In 1510 it was conquered by the Spaniards under Ponce de León. The numerous native population was soon exterminated as a result of the cruel treatment by the Spaniards. The island was ceded by Spain to the United States by treaty of Dec. 1898. Pop. in 1899 952 243 of which the whites numbered 539 426.

Porto San Giorgio, *poa to san jor jio* a seaport of Italy on the Adriatic, 5 miles from Fermo, in the province of Ascoli Piceno. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4544.

Porto Santo, *poa too san to* one of the Madeira Islands, 20 miles NE of Madeira. Lat. 33° 5' N. Length 8 miles, breadth 3 miles. The surface is mountainous and the soil parched and destitute of timber. Principal products are wine of inferior quality, maize, barley and fruits. On its E coast is the chief town La Vilha (La Vila da Porto Santo) with a pop. of about 1400.

Porto Santo Stefano, *poa to san to ste fa* no a seaport of Italy on the NW coast of the peninsula named by Monte Argentario about 6 miles WSW of Orbetello. Pop. in 1901 5253.

Porto Seguro, *poa too sa goo ro* a maritime town of Brazil state of Bahia in lat. 16° 30' S. Cabral landed here in 1500.

Porto Seguro, a maritime town of western equatorial Africa, Togoland, in about lat. 1° 32' S. It exports palm oil. Pop. in 1903 500 of whom 4 were whites.

Porto Tolle, *poa to tol le*, a commune of Italy province of Rovigo on the lagoon, a few miles from the sea. Here the Po di Tolle leaves the main stream.

Porto Torres, *poa to too res* (anc. *Tarrus Libyensis*) a seaport near the NW angle of the island of Sardinia, 13 miles NW of Sassari of which it is the port. It has an interesting bauleia and abounds in Roman antiquities. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 4500).

Porto Vecchio, *poa to vek heo*, a town of the island of Corsica, on its E coast, 11 miles NNE of Bonifacio. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3500). It has the best port in the island.

Portofenere, *poa to ven i ra* (anc. *Venetus Portus*) a seaport of Italy, 44 miles SE of Genoa, at the S extremity of the promontory forming the W boundary of the Gulf of Spezia, opposite the island of Palmaria. Pop. about 1200 (commune 5700).

Portpatrick, a decayed seaport of Scotland, co. of Wigtown on the Irish Channel 7 miles SSW of Stranraer. It is the nearest port to Ireland. Portpatrick was long famous as the Green Gables for Ireland. Immense sums have been spent to no purpose on its harbor. The place has dwindled to a mere village.

Port Pegasus, on the S coast of Stewart's Island, New Zealand.

Port Penn, a post-town of Newcastle co. Dal. on the Delaware River about 18 miles S of Wilmington. Brant is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 305.

Port Penrhyn, the harbor of Bangor in northern Wales co. of Carnarvon at the mouth of the Ogwen in Meall Strait. It is the outlet for much of the slate from the Penrhyn (Bethesda) slate-quarries. Penrhyn Castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

Port Ferry, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Monongahela River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rrs. 11 miles SE of Pittsburgh.

Port Ferry, a banking post village of Ontario co. Ontario, on Rousapog Lake and on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles N of Whitby. It has various industries and ships grain. Pop. in 1901 1465.

Port Phillip, or Great Bridge, Cumberland co. Nova Scotia. See *Portwain*.

Port Phillip Bay, on the S coast of Australia, in Victoria. Lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, 38° 18' S., lon. 144° 43' E. Length and breadth about 30 miles each. On its N side it receives the Yarra-Yarra River, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, capital of the colony of Victoria. The entrance is fortified.

Port Pirie (*poa'ree*) a port of South Australia, on the E side of Spencer Gulf, 156 miles NNW of Adelaide. It has large wharves, smelting and refining works, foundries, etc. Pop. of the town and district, about 11 000.

Port Providence a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River 1 mile below Phoenixville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 250.

Port Reading, a post-village of Middlesex co. N.J. The banking point is Parth Amboy. Pop. about 300.

Portreath, a small seaport of England in Cornwall on the Atlantic, 4 miles NW of Redruth. The harbor is defended by batteries.

Portree, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the E coast of the island of Skye. It is the principal place in the island and is a tourist-centre. It offers great attractions in the way of rock scenery. Pop. about 1000.

Port Renfrew, British Columbia, is 56 miles from Victoria.

Port Republic, a post-hamlet of Calvert co. Md. near Chesapeake Bay and 30 miles S by W of Annapolis.

Port Republic, a post-village of Atlantic co. N.J. on Nantux Creek and on the Atlantic City R. 13 miles N by W of Atlantic City.

Port Republic, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va. on the South Fork of the Shumandoth River at the confluence of the Middle and South Rivers, about 20 miles ENE of Staunton on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 100.

Port Republic, Haiti. See *Port au Prince*.

Port Richmond, a former post-village of Richmond co. N.Y. on the N shore of Staten Island and on the channel called Kill van Kull, about 5 miles SW of the extremity of Manhattan Island and now forming part of New York city, in Richmond borough. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 6000.

Port Richmond, a post-substation of Philadelphia, Pa. on the Delaware River about 3 miles NE of Independence Hall. Large quantities of coal are shipped here and there are extensive ship-yards.

Portrieux, *poa'rieux* a small seaport and halting place of France, in the department of Côte-du-Nord, 16 miles from Saint-Brieuc.

Port Robinson, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk and the Watnash R. 10 miles SE of St. Catharines. Pop. about 600.

Port Rowan, a banking post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario on Lake Erie and on the Grand Trunk R. 21 miles SSW of Simcoe. Pop. in 1901 857.

Port Royal, a post-town of Henry co. Ky. about 40 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 174.

Port Royal, a banking post-borough of Lunenburg co. Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the Tuscarora Valley Rrs. at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek 14 miles ESE of Lewistown. Pop. in 1900 546.

Port Royal, a post-town of Beaufort co. S.C. on an island near Port Royal Entrance (see *Port Royal Island*) 4 miles S of Beaufort, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. It has a good harbor with a United States dry dock and repair shops and important commerce in cotton, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900 601.

Port Royal, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tenn. on the Red River about 10 miles ENE of Clarksville. Pop. 200.

Port Royal, a post-village of Carolina co. Va. on the Rappahannock River about 50 miles N by E of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 103.

Port Royal, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land which bounds Kingston Harbor on the S, 4 miles SW of Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles 17° 56' N. lon. 76° 51' W. It has a royal naval dock-yard, military hospital barracks, arsenal, etc.

Port Royal Island, a port of Beaufort co. S.C. is separated from the main land by the Broad River which here enters the sea through a channel called Port Royal Entrance. The island is about 12 miles long and 7 miles wide. The town of Beaufort is situated upon it.

Port Royal Sound, on the coast of South Carolina, lies between the island of St. Helena on the N and Hilton Head on the S. It is connected with the Broad River and

receives the waters of the Goosewhetzie. The Confederates had strong fortifications here, which were taken by the Federals in Nov., 1861.

Portrush, a small seaport and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 6 miles N of Coleraine and 7 miles from the Giant's Causeway with which it is connected by an electric railway. It ships large quantities of salmon.

Port Ryerse, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, co. Lake Erie, 6 miles S of Simcoe.

Port Said (sâ-sed) a seaport town of Egypt, in the governorship of the Suez Canal at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal 30 miles ESE of Damietta. Its main harbor having a depth of 26 feet covers an area of 570 acres and is protected by impenetrable piers of concrete laid in the sea. The inner harbor where vessels load and discharge, consists of three sheltered basins known as the commercial harbor, the arsenal harbor and the Basin Chérif the last with a military depot and barracks. The town is regularly built, has some export trade, and is a coaling-station. At the entrance to the harbor is a colonial station of Lamps, erected in 1900. Port Said is connected by rail with Ismailia. Pop. in 1907 42,095.

Port-Sainte-Marie, pos sârt mâ-ree a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne on the Garonne, 11 miles WNW of Agen. Pop. about 2000.

Port Saint Mary, a fishing port and sea-side resort of the Isle of Man 3½ miles from Ballabeg.

Port Sanilac, a seaport post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on Lake Huron 30 miles N of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900 314.

Port Santa Barbara (sâ-tâ-bas-bâ-râ) a natural harbor on the coast of Chile, at the N end of Campana Island.

Port Sarnia, Ontario. See SARNIA.

Portsmouth Hill, in Hampshire, England extends along the coast for 7 miles, opposite the islands of Portsea and Hayling.

Portsea a northwestern district of Portsmouth England, containing the great naval dock yard.

Portsea, a post-town and fashionable watering place of Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay 22 miles SE. by E of Geelong. Pop. 125.

Portsea Island, on the coast of Hampshire, England between Portsmouth and Langston harbors, separated at its N extremity from the main land by a narrow channel crossed by railways. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. It contains the town of Portsmouth, within whose municipal limits is Portsea.

Portsheildon, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. on Lake Michigan about 12 miles S of Grand Haven.

Port Shepstone, a town and port of entry of Natal South Africa, at the mouth of the Umzimkulu River in about lat. 30° 45' S. It is the centre of a sugar tea, and fruit region.

Port Simpson, an outpost of British Columbia, 550 miles from Victoria, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Portsmouth-by-Sea, a town of England, in Sussex 4 miles from Brighton. Pop. in 1891 3217.

Portsmouth, parish with, a seaport, municipal, parliamentary and county borough, and the chief naval station of England situated within the territorial limits of Hampshire, at the SW extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its splendid harbor 18 miles SE of Southampton and 65 miles (direct) SW of London. Lat. of observatory 50° 48' 2" N lon 1° 6' 12" W. Portsmouth Harbor is 4 miles in length with about an equal width and its entrance is only about 400 yards across. In this landlocked haven the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. The arm of the English Channel with which it communicates is the roadstead of Spithead. The fortifications of Portsmouth the most complete in Britain consist of an outer line of forts on the landward side and the Spithead forts to seaward. The limits of the parliamentary borough include, in addition to Portsmouth Southern, a fashionable watering resort, Landport, and Portsea, the last named with the immense dock yard and vast naval establishment. On the other side of the harbor on the peninsula between it and Spithead is Gosport. The town has few impressive buildings, those of most importance being the town-hall and the church of St Thomas Becket. The fortifications of Portsmouth were begun in the reign of Edward IV and the importance of the place dates from the reign of Henry VIII. It is the birthplace of Dickens. Pop. in 1891, 159,000, in 1901 188,133.

Portsmouth, a seaport post-town of Shelby co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul R. 12 miles W by S of Harlan. Pop. in 1900 316.

Portsmouth, a former post-village of Bay co. Mich. now a part of Bay City on the E bank of the Saginaw River 2 miles S. of Bay City proper.

Portsmouth, a city, port of entry, and south-terminal of Rockingham co. N H, 6 miles N by E of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Piscataqua River about 3 miles from the ocean, and on the Boston and Maine R. Lat. 43° 5' N lon. 70° 45' W. This city the only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua River and has a capacious, deep and easily accessible harbor. It stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor and is distinguished for its healthy atmosphere, fine gardens, and profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the Athenaeum (with a library and museum) custom house city building music hall and St. John's and other churches. The chief object of interest is the Kitty's Lotted States navy yard, on Continental (or Fernald's) Island, near the E end of the river and connected by bridge with the village of Kitty's Me. It contains 3 immenses ship-houses and a large floating balance dock. The North America, the first ship-of-the-line launched in the Western Hemisphere, was built on Radger's Island, in this harbor during the Revolution, and it was also in this navy yard that the Kearsarge, was built. Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise. Manufacturing is not very extensively carried on. The leading articles of manufacture are buttons, shoes, paper and milled liquors. Portsmouth is the birthplace of T. B. Aldrich. The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed here Sept. 5 1905. Pop. in 1850 9739 in 1880, 9600 in 1900 10,637.

Portsmouth, a post-township of Carteret co. N C is a narrow island near Ocracoke Inlet, about 50 miles E of Newbern. It is bounded on the E by the ocean and on the W by Pamlico Sound. Pop. in 1900 150.

Portsmouth, a city capital of Scioto co. Ohio, is finely situated on the Ohio River just above the mouth of the Scioto River 96 miles E of Columbus on the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern and other railroads. It is the southern terminus of the Ohio Canal. Portsmouth is an important manufacturing town and its industries are represented by rolling mill iron foundries and machine-shops, steel work shoe-manufactories, furniture and veneer works stove-works, brick yards, etc. It is celebrated as a city of homes and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1880 12,304 in 1900 17,870.

Portsmouth, a post-township (town) of Newport co. R. I. on Narragansett Bay about 20 miles E by E of Providence on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. in 1900 2105.

Portsmouth, a seaport and independent city of Virginia, formerly in Norfolk co. on the left bank of the Elizabeth River opposite Norfolk. It is on the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. The river which is nearly two-thirds of a mile wide, forms a good harbor which admits vessels of the largest size. The site is level and elevated only a few feet above the sea. Portsmouth contains a large naval hospital several academic schools, and in its southern suburb of Gosport, a large national navy yard with a huge dry-dock. Ferry boats ply frequently between Portsmouth and Norfolk. The city has railroad-shops, various manufactories, and an important export trade in cotton pig iron lumber naval stores, and vegetables. Pop. in 1890, 13,268 in 1900 17,437.

Portsmouth, or Prince Rupert's Town, a town of the island of Dominica, British West Indies, on Prince Rupert's Bay 20 miles N of Roseau.

Portsmouth, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Frontenac, co. Portsmouth Bay 3 miles from Kingston. It contains a provincial penitentiary and lunatic asylum, a brewery, etc. Pop. in 1901 1927.

Portsey, a seaport of Scotland co. of Banff, 6 miles E of Culter. Portsey marble is obtained here. Pop. about 2000.

Port Stanley, a seaport town capital of the Falkland Islands, on Port William Inlet and on the NE coast of East Falkland. It has a government-house etc and exports junk, wool hides horns and seal-fur. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 800.

Port Stanley, a post-village and outpost of Ontario, co. of Elgin, on Lake Erie and on the London and Port Stanley R. 24 miles from London. It has saw and grist-mills. Pop. in 1901 582.

Port Stephens (sâ-tes-rens) a harbor of New South Wales 18 miles NE of Port Hunter. Lat. about 32° 40' S lon 152° 10' E. It extends 15 miles inland and receives the Karuah River.

Port Stewart, a small town and watering-place of Ireland co. of Londonderry 4 miles WNW of Coleraine.

Port Sullivan, a post-hamlet of Milan co. Tex. on the Brazos River, 7 miles SW of Hearne.

Port-au-Saône, port situated a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 7 miles NW of Vesoul. Pop about 2000.

Port Sydney, a port-village of Muskoka co., Ontario, 16 miles from Brudenridge, its banking point. Pop 150.

Port Talbot, a small port (station for Aberavon) of Glamorganshire, Wales, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mowth. It is the outlet for the copper iron, and coal of the Vale of Afon and has blast-furnaces, etc.

Port Talbot, a port-village of Elgin co., Ontario on Lake Erie, 14 miles SW of St. Thomas.

Port Tampa, a post-office of Hillsboro co., Fla.

Port Tampa City, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles S of Tampa its banking point, and of which it is the shipping port. It has cigar manufactures. Pop in 1900 1357.

Port Tobacco, a post-village of Charles co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac River about 36 miles (direct) S of Washington D C on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop 130.

Port Townsend, a banking city port of entry and capital of Jefferson co., Wash., on Puget Sound near the Strait of Juan de Fuca 36 miles (direct) NW of Seattle, on the Port Townsend Southern R. It has a large and strongly fortified harbor a ship-yard boiler works, foundries and machine-shops, canneries, fisheries etc. Pop in 1900 3443.

Port Trevorton, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River about 40 miles above Harrisburg. Pop about 300.

Portudal, pos tu-dál a French village and port of Senegambia, on the Atlantic Ocean 35 miles SE of Capo Verde. It exports hides ivory gold dust etc.

Portugal, portu-gal (Port. pron pos too-gál and Lusitania) a kingdom of Europe, forming the W part of the Iberian (Spanish) Peninsula. It is bounded on the E and N by Spain and on the W and S by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between lat 36° 48' and 42° 8' N. Area, 34,234 sq m. Its shape is nearly a parallelogram, with a greatest length from N to S of 355 miles greatest breadth 130 miles.

Face of the Country. Climate.—The coast is occasionally bold, but is mostly low and marshy and permits of a number of good harbors, but the only large indented one are the bays of Setúbal and of the Tagus, on the latter of which is Lisbon. The interior of Portugal especially in the northern half is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country mostly in a NE and SW or an E and W direction forming a succession of river-basins, while the ramifications, projecting in all directions, enclose many beautiful valleys. The loftiest range is the Serra da Estrela a link or continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile and between León and Extremadura. In the Marão, near Covilhã, it rises to an elevation of 6540 feet. In the NW a branch of the Spanish Sierra Maestra taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal and attains in the Peneda a height of 4500 ft. Of nearly equal altitude is the Serra de Nogueira in the NE while somewhat loftier summits (Montemaro) extend towards the central Estrela range. The Cabo da Roca which forms the western spur of the Serra da Cintra, and the westernmost point of continental Europe, abuts upon the Atlantic Ocean as the Promontorium Magnum of the Romans (406 ft.). The principal plains and valleys are those of Almeida, the Terra de Bragança, Chaves Villares, and Beira. Granitic generally forms the nucleus of the mountains overlaid in the N by micaceous schist and other Aene rocks. In the S limestone is abundant.

Few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams. The principal rivers have their upper courses in Spain. These are the Minho in the N forming part of the boundary between Portugal and Spain the Douro which first skirts the E frontier in a SW direction and then pursues its course W to the ocean at Oporto the Tagus, flowing in a SW direction through the middle of the country and the Guadiana in the SE. The last-named river where it reaches Portuguese territory bends abruptly to the S forms for some distance the boundary between Portugal and Spain then for nearly 100 miles in a Portuguese river and at the end of its course is again a border stream. The Vouga, Mondego, Sabor and a number of other streams have their courses wholly in Portugal. The climate of Portugal is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains. In general the winter is short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. Early in February the vegetation is in full vigor. During the month of July the heat is often extreme, and, rain seldom falling the whole country par-

ticularly along the coast, assumes a parched appearance. With the copious showers of September a second spring sets in, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter usually begins about the end of November. From October to April deluges of rain occur and violent hurricanes and thunderstorms are not infrequent. The climate is generally salubrious, especially in the elevated regions. Shocks of earthquake are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the capital which was wholly wrecked in 1755.

Productions Manufactures, Commerce.—The flora of Portugal is an extremely varied one, and in its luxuriance and diversity of types is the richest in Europe. Many of the mountains are covered with fine forests, among which the ordinary oak and the cork tree are conspicuous. In the central provinces magnificent chestnut-trees abound and in the S the date, fig almond and the American oil olive thrive. Other types of vegetation are the rhododendron myrtle rosemary numerous heaths, and the cistus, the last named the characteristic floral form of the vast olivaceous moor, with their slender like and superbly blossomed shrubs. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter and in the warmer districts the orange lemon olive and melberry are cultivated on an extensive scale. The most important branch of industry is the cultivation of the vine. The well known port wine the produce of the vineyards watered by the upper Douro, form the staple export. Agriculture is at a very low ebb and Portugal fails in ordinary years to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Wheat barley oats flax and hemp are cultivated in the elevated tracts and rice in the lowlands. Of the entire area of the kingdom somewhat more than 2 per cent is under vineyards 1 per cent under fruit-trees 12.5 per cent under cereals and about 3 per cent under forest. The mineral wealth which includes the ores of iron copper lead, zinc the gold arsenic, antimony and manganese, besides sulphur salt, and gypsum is great, but the production in the mines is limited.

The manufactures of Portugal have acquired some importance in the larger towns. Among the products may be mentioned textiles (cottons silks, laces, woollens) arms, porcelain earthenware, lace, machinery laundry products tin ware, cutlery leather gloves, cork, hats, confectionery fine soap jewelry glass paper and tobacco. Ship-building is extensively carried on.

The length of sea-coast and the navigable rivers furnish great facilities for commerce, and railways connect the principal cities with the capital or with the commercial centers of Spain. Foreign commerce is a leading interest. The principal exports include wine, live-stock cork oil sardines, fruit (particularly chestnuts, walnuts almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons) metal-ore silk wool and comestibles. The largest customers for Portuguese wines are England and Brazil. The quantity of wine exported in 1905 was 49,134,500 litres of common wine and 25,827,440 litres of liquor wine. The principal seaports are Lisbon (the capital) Oporto, Setúbal Faro, Figueira, and Viana. In 1904 there were 1486 miles of railway in operation.

Divisions Colonies Population Government.—The population of Portugal (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira Islands) according to the census of 1900 was 5,016,267. The increase in the preceding decade was 8 per cent.

The following table gives the old divisions of Portugal and the modern districts into which they are subdivided.

	Pop in 1900		Pop in 1900.
MADEIRA (KAYAS)		ESTREMADURA	
Douro-e-Minho	215,907	Lisbon	238,755
Trás-os-Montes	85,150	Beira	283,154
Braga	597,985	Lisbon	709,500
Porto			
TRÁS-OS-MONTES		ALGARVE	
Vila Real	248,106	Portalegre	134,431
Bragança	185,102	Kyros	128,063
		Beja	103,012
BEIRA			
Aveiro	303,160		
Viana	402,259		
Cóimbra	332,108	ALGARVE (FARO)	255,151
Guarda	207,930		
Castello Branco	216,606	Total	5,016,267

The Azores and Madeira Islands are generally regarded as integral parts of the kingdom proper. They have a combined area of 1336 sq m. and their population in 1900 was 406,865. The dependencies and colonies are, in Africa the Cape Verde Islands (Annoa, Prince's (Príncipe) and St. Thomas (São Thomé) islands, Angola, and Portuguese East

Africa and in Asia, Goa, Daman (or Damão) and Diu (in India), Macao (in China) and Timor (in part) etc. (in the Eastern Archipelago).

The area of the colonial possessions is about 843,000 sq m of which all but about 1 per cent. is in Africa. Their population is variously estimated at between 8,000,000 and 16,000,000. In 1822 Brazil, the most important of the Portuguese colonies, cut loose from the mother country.

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The crown may descend to a female. The parliament (General Cortes) consists of an upper and a lower chamber ('Camara dos Pares, or House of Peers, and Camara dos Deputados or House of Commons). The law of 1836 provides for the abolition of hereditary peerage by gradual process. The established religion is the Roman Catholic. There are hardly any Protestants. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a patriarch at Lisbon, 2 archbishops (of Braga and Evora) and 14 bishops.

Education in Portugal is in a comparatively backward state. At the head of the institutions of learning is the venerable university of Coimbra, founded about 1288. There are polytechnic and medical schools at Lisbon and Oporto, naval, agricultural and fine-arts schools at Lisbon and numerous industrial and academic schools scattered throughout the country at large. The National Library of Lisbon contains about 400,000 printed volumes and an immense collection of manuscripts. The language of the Portuguese is closely allied to the Spanish. The oldest extant written documents in pure Portuguese date from about the close of the twelfth century. Portuguese is the language of the Brazilians.

History.—Portugal comprises the greater part of the ancient Roman province of Lusitania. Early in the fifth century the Suevi established a realm in this part of the Iberian Peninsula, which was swallowed up towards the close of the sixth century in the kingdom of the Visigoths. In the beginning of the eighth century the country shared the fate of the rest of the peninsula and was conquered by the Arabs (Saracens). After some centuries of Moslem domination the Christian power organized under the kings of León and Castile, reasserted itself in this region, and about 1095 Alfonso the VI. created himself in law Henry of Burgundy count of Portugal the country having been so named from Portus Cale (Oporto). This was the beginning of a new state, before whose power that of the Moors receded. In 1139 Alfonso (Afonso), the son of Henry of Burgundy after a great victory over the Moors at Ourique, assumed the royal title. In 1147 Lisbon was wrested from the Moors. Early in the fifteenth century the Portuguese, under the auspices of Prince Henry the Navigator entered upon a great career of maritime exploration and for a considerable period they led the Christian world into the field of geographical discovery. Madeira and the Azores were discovered (or rediscovered) and became Portuguese possessions. Before the year 1492 they had traced the whole of the W. coast of Africa. In 1482 Vasco da Gama opened the sea-route to India around the Cape of Good Hope. In 1500 Cabral set up the flag of Portugal in Brazil. In the first two decades of the sixteenth century Almeida and Albuquerque founded a great Portuguese colonial establishment in the East Indies. In 1580 Portugal was subjected to the yoke of Philip II. king of Spain. This foreign domination was terminated in 1640 by a rising headed by the duke of Braganza who ascended the throne under the name of John IV. In the meanwhile the Dutch made successful inroads upon the Spanish-Portuguese colonial establishments. Portugal was no longer a power in the East but it extended away over vast regions in South America and over a great stretch of coast in Africa. On the invasion of the French in 1807 the royal family with drew from Portugal to Brazil. The people rose against the French in 1808 and the arms of Britain soon drove out the invaders. In 1822 Brazil separated itself from Portugal and constituted itself an empire. Portugal was then reduced to a mere shadow of what it had been as a colonial power.

Portugal Cove, a post-village of Newfoundland, on Conception Bay 9½ miles W of St. John's.

Portugalelo, port town 12½ mi. one of the ports of Bilbao. See BILBAO.

Portuguesa, port town on a river of Venezuela, after a S.E. course of at least 200 miles joins the Apure at San Fernando. Its principal streams are the Cojedo, Guanarico, and Guanaparo.

Portuguese East Africa (also known as Mozambique and the State of East Africa), a colony of Portugal on the E. coast of Africa, bounded N by German East Africa (from which it is separated in part by the Rovuma River) W by the British Central Africa Protectorate, Lake Nyasa, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal Colony and S

by Natal. Area, 381,000 sq m divided into the districts of Cape Delgado, Mozambique, Zambezia, Tete, Lourenço Marques and Inhambane with the military district of Gaza. It is flat and swampy on the coasts rising to a forest-covered interior with the Namuli mountains (7500 feet) the Serra da Gorongosa and the Mantia plateau as some of the loftiest elevations. It is intersected by the Limpopo, Zambezi and other rivers. The climate is unhealthy the mean temperature being 70°-75°. Agriculture is largely practised by the natives (Bantu) who raise large crops of maize. Other products are cotton, palm-nuts and oil rebbas, ivory, indigo gum, wax, coffee, tobacco, and sugar all of which are exported. Gold and coal are worked to some extent. The railway system (the Delagoa Bay and Beira railways) aggregates 279 miles telegraph (in 1903) 2308 miles. The region contains the ports of Mozambique, the Quilimane, Chinde, Beira, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marques the last-named being the seat of government. Pop. estimated at 2,120,000.

Portuguese Guinea (gbin ee) a colony of Portugal on the coast of Senegambia, western Africa. It includes the Bimbasu Island, off the coast. Area 14,300 sq m. Several rivers intersect it emptying at the coast. It produces rubber wax from hides rice palm oil etc. Capital Bissau, on the island of the same name. Pop. about 200,000.

Portuguese India, a colony comprising Goa, Daman and Diu. Area, 1638 sq m. Pop. in 1900 631,798.

Portuguese West Africa. See AWOOLA.

Portunna, a town of Ireland, in Lonsborough co. of Galway 17 miles S.W. of Loughrea. Pop. about 1600.

Port Union, a port village of Butler co. Ohio 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. P. p. 15.

Port Union, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario 14 miles E.N.E. of Toronto.

Portus Cale, or **Portus Caleculis.** See ORENTO.

Portus Erytre, an ancient name of LACOT.

Portus Græciæ, the Latin name of HAVAN.

Portus Liburni, or **Portus Herculis Liburni.** See IZONOV.

Portus Magnus, the Latin name of PORTSMOUTH.

Portus Magnus, the ancient name of PORT MANOR.

Portus Moneci, or **Portus Harculis Moneci.** See MONARO.

Port Valais, the **Portus Vallens** of the Romans, a village of Switzerland, eastern of Valais, 14 miles from the E. extremity of Lake Geneva. It was in ancient times situated on the lake.

Port Valdes (or **Valdes**) is an arm of Prince William Sound on the S. coast of Alaska. See VALDES.

Port Vendres, port town (see **Portus Venetia**) a seaport of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles S.E. of Perpignan. It has a fine harbor protected by forts and redoubts. There is a monument to Louis XVI. in the form of an obelisk 85 feet high. The town is a sea-side resort and is noted for its wine. Pop. about 2500.

Port Victor, a seaport town and resort of South Australia, on Victor Harbor 45 miles S. of Adelaide. Pop. about 260.

Port Victoria, on the island of Mahé Seychelles.

Portville, a post-village in Portville township (town) Cattaraugus co. N.Y. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R.R. 76 miles S.W. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 2319 of the village 748.

Port Vincent, a post-village of Livingston parish La. is on the Amite River about 100 miles N.W. of New Orleans. Pop. about 300.

Port Vito, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1803.

Port Wakefield, a seaport of South Australia, on St. Vincent's Gulf 60 miles N.W. of Adelaide with which it is connected by rail. It has a government wharf. Pop. about 500.

Port Walthall, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co. Va. on the Appomattox River 6 miles below Petersburg.

Port Washington, a banking post-village of Nassau co. N.Y. on Manhasset Bay (a part of Long Island Sound) and on the Long Island R.R. 18 miles E.N.E. of New York. It has cigar and meritor industries. Pop. about 1000.

Port Washington, a post-village of Tecumseh co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.R. 213 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 424.

Port Washington, a banking city capital of Osaukee co. Wis. on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R.R. 26 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has iron-foundries, chair factories, brewery etc. Pop. in 1900 2019.

Port Washington, a township (town) of Osaukee co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Port Weld, a seaport of Perak one of the Federated Malay States, in about lat 4° 00' N

Port Williams, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on Caesar's Creek (or Anderson Fork) 52 miles NE of Cincinnati, on the Ohio Southern R. Pop in 1900, 346

Port Williams, an outpost of King's co. Nova Scotia on the Cornwallis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R. 3 miles from Wolfville. Pop about 300

Port Williams Station, a post-village of King's co. Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. 26 miles from Windsor

Port Wine, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. about 60 miles NE of Marysville

Portwing, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Iron River. Pop 225

Posadas, po-sá-dás, a town of Spain 10 miles WSW of Cordova, on the Gadagán river. Pop (communa) 6500

Posadas, po-sá-dás, chief town of Misiones territory Argentine Republic on the left bank of the Paraná River opposite Encarnación Paraguay. It is the terminus of a railway from Buenos Aires

Poschiavo, pos-ke-á-vo (Ger. *Puschlav* pösh-láv) a town of Switzerland canton of Grisons, capital of a district of its own name, on the Italian side of the Alps 16 miles NW of Bormio in the Valtellina. Pop in 1900 3123. Elevation 3315 feet. The lake of Puschlav is near by and measures 3 miles in length

Posen, pō-sen (L. *Posnania*) a province of Prussia consisting of the westernmost portion of the old kingdom of Poland lying between Russian Poland on the E and Brandenburg on the W and between West Prussia on the N and Silesia on the S. Area, 11 184 sq. m. It is a level region and is traversed from E to W by the Warta, an affluent of the Oder and the Netze, an affluent of the Warthe. It abounds in lakes, the largest of which is the Goplesee on the F. border. Marshy and sandy tracts occur in various parts and there are extensive forests of conifers. Posen is essentially an agricultural region. The holdings as in the case of the province of Pomerania, are, on an average, very large. The soil yields bountiful crops of cereals, rye being exported in large quantities. Potatoes and sugar beets are extensively raised. The province is rich in live-stock. The manufacturing industries are limited being confined mainly to distilling, brewing and the manufacture of beet-sugar machinery, wagons, and tobacco. About three-fifths of the inhabitants are Poles (who are Catholics) and nearly two-fifths Germans (mostly Protestants). The Prussian government has recently resorted to arbitrary measures to exalt the German element at the expense of the Polish. The province is divided into the two governmental districts of Posen and Bromberg. Capital Posen. Pop in 1900 1 888 055. Prussia appropriated the northern part of Posen in the first partition of Poland in 1772 and the bulk of it in the second partition in 1793

Posen (Pol. *Posna*) a strongly fortified city of Prussia, capital of the province of Posen, on the Warthe 100 miles E of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. The principal buildings are the eighteenth century cathedral with the beautiful Golden Chapel and two monuments, the parish church the church of St. Mary dating from the fifteenth century the old town-hall the modern town hall, in Renaissance style, the royal palace containing a valuable collection of Polish archives and the Raczyński Palace, with a library of 70 000 volumes. The Kaiser Wilhelm Library opened in 1902, contains about 160 000 volumes. The town is the seat of a royal hygienic institute, founded in 1899 and of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, opened in 1904. The industries comprise distilling and milling and the manufacture of furniture, cigars, etc. This town is the seat of the archbishop of Gnesen-Posen. Posen is one of the oldest towns of what was formerly the kingdom of Poland and was the residence of some of the early Polish rulers. It was a member of the Hanseatic League, and in the sixteenth century was a place of great commercial and industrial importance. Pop in 1890 73 200 in 1900 111 014 the rapid increase being due in great part to the annexation of rural communities.

Posen, a post-village of Presque Isle co. Mich. about 40 miles from Osego Lake station on the Detroit and Mackinac R. Pop about 300

Posey, a county forming the SW extremity of Indiana, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and on the W by the Wabash. Coal is found in the county. Capital Mount Vernon. Pop in 1890 21 529, in 1900 22 543

Poseyville, a banking post-town of Posey co. Ind., about 19 miles NW of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Illinois Central R. It is a trade-centre. Pop in 1900 628

Posgam, a town of Chinese Turkistan 16 miles S. of Yashand

Posidonia. See *Positano*

Posilipo, pos-si-lipo, or **Posillipo**, a tuff hill, immediately adjoining the city of Naples on the W. It is pierced by 4 tunnels 2 ancient ones and 2 of recent construction. The one which is known as the old Grotto of Posilipo was excavated about the time of the Emperor Augustus to carry the highway from Naples to Puteoli (Pozzuoli). It is about as wide as a double-track railway tunnel and very high in some places as much as 70 feet. This tunnel has been superseded by the New Grotto constructed in 1882-85. The other ancient tunnel appears to date from the same period as the old Grotto. Among the vineyards above the old Grotto is a Roman columbarium, popularly known as the Tomb of Vergil. The name Posilipo is derived from *Posilypon* (*Posilypon*) the name of a villa belonging to Vedius Pollio and afterwards the property of Augustus. This Greek appellation corresponds to *Sans Souci* ('care-free')

Posilipo, or **Posillipo**, a village of Italy included in the commune of Naples. Pop in 1901 6667

Posna, the Latin name of the town of Posen

Posoltega, a town of Nicaragua, department of Chinandega, 12 miles NW of León with which it is connected by rail

Posonium, the Latin name of *Posnanium*

Posagno, pos-á-gno, a village of Italy 23 miles NW of Treviso. It is the birthplace of Canova. It possesses a church built by him after the model of the Pantheon at Rome and containing his tomb. The house in which the sculptor was born contains a museum of casts of his works

Possession Island, a small British island off the coast of German Southwest Africa, in Elizabeth Bay. Lat about 26° 50' S

Possession Island, in Antarctica, off the coast of Victoria Land, in about lat. 71° 54' S

Posiet Bay, an inlet of Anatic Russia on the W coast of the Sea of Japan and part of Peter the Great Gulf 17 miles N of the NE. angle of Korea and 60 miles SW of Vladivostok. On it is the town of Negorodski. The inlet is an important fishing ground

Pötsneck, pō-ts'nek, a town of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen 11 miles ENE of Salfeld, on an affluent of the Orla. It manufactures of stoneware, leather goods, porcelain, etc. Pop in 1900 12 280

Postboy, a post-station of Tuscarawas co. Ohio 18 miles N of Cambridge

Post Creek, a post-station of Chemung co. N.Y.

Postelberg, pos-tel-bérg, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NNE of Saaz, on the Elbe. Pop in 1900 3565

Postfalla, a post-town of Kootenai co. Idaho on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop in 1900 287

Postiglione, pos-ti-gli-ō-ne, a town of Italy province of Salerno, 27 miles SE of Salerno. Pop about 2500

Post Mills, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. 2 miles W of Fly station. It has some manufactures.

Postok, a post-township of Johnson co. Mo. Pop in 1900, 1980

Postok, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. The banking point is Bowie or Jackboro. Pop about 200

Postonk Point, a village of Austin co. Tex. Pop 75

Postonk Springs, a post-station of Boone co. Tenn.

Postville, a banking post-town of Allamakee co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 76 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop in 1900 964

Postville, a post-station of Platte co. Neb.

Pöstyén, a town of Hungary. See *Pest*

Potato Creek, Ga., rises in Pike co. and enters the Flint River 8 miles S. of Thomson

Potebestrom, pō-tes-tström or **Mooi** (moo-ee) River Dorp, a town of the Transvaal Colony capital of a district of its own name, in a beautiful site on the Mooi River 94 miles SW by S of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. Altitude 4100 feet. It has a salubrious climate. The streets are broad and straight and along them run branches of the Mooi River the abundance of moisture favoring the growth in profusion of shrubs and trees in the gardens and orchards. Its trade is thriving and the town has Dutch and English churches, a government school, Dutch and English newspapers, banks, hotels, etc. Pop about 5000

Potchiki, pō-ohi-kee, a town of Russia, government of 120 miles SSE of Nizhni Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alstyr. Pop in 1897 9894

Poteau, pō-tō, a post-station of Scott co. Ark.

Poteau, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation I.T. on the Frisco System and other railroads, 30 miles SW

of Fort Smith Ark. It has mining and other industries, a cotton gin and manufactures of handles and brick and tile. Pop in 1900 1183

Potomac River rises in Scott co Ark runs westward into the Indian Territory and enters the Arkansas River about 8 miles above Fort Smith

Potomac, a post-village of Northampton co. N C about 100 miles ENE of Raleigh on the seaboard Air Line. Pop 140

Potenza, a small river of Italy rises in Monte Pen nino, flows ENE, and enters the Adriatic Sea 24 miles ESE of Loreto Length 66 miles

Potenza, po-tén-sá (anc Pot-a-tia) a town of Italy capital of the province of Potenza, on the S declivity of the Apennines, 57 miles ESE of Salerno. It has a cathedral In 1857 the town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake Pop (commune) in 1881 20 231 in 1901 16,188

Potenza, a province of Italy corresponding to the compartmento of BASILICATA

Potenza Picena, po-tén-sá pe-oh-ná, a town of Italy province of Macerata, on the Adriatic Sea, near the mouth of the Potenza. Pop about 3500 (commune, 7500)

Poti, po-tí-ye, a seaport of Russia in Transcaucasia, government of Kutais, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rion. It is connected by rail with Batum, Tiflis, and Baku Pop in 1897 7466

Poti, pot-ee, or **Caratuz**, ká-ri-to-ús, a river of Brazil, in Piahy joins the Paraiba. Length 290 miles

Poti, pot-ee, or **Puti, pot-tee** a town of Brazil in Piahy 130 miles N by W of Oeiras, on the Paraiba, at the junction of the river Poti

Potidea, an ancient town of Greece, on the isthmus connecting Peloponnesus, the westernmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of the Peloponnesus, with the main land. It was destroyed by Philip of Macedon and afterwards rebuilt by Camander under the name of Caesarea

Potomac, a river of the United States, formed by the North and South Branches which rise in the Alleghany Mountains in West Virginia and unite on the N border of Hampshire on about 15 miles SE of the city of Cumberland. It runs first northward and forms the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia. Below Hancock it flows southward to Harper's Ferry where it passes through a grand and picturesque gorge in the Blue Ridge. It forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia from Harper's Ferry to its mouth, flowing in a SSE direction passing Washington D C and Alexandria. Other places on its banks are Arlington and Mount Vernon. About 11 miles above the city of Washington the river descends nearly 80 feet in a distance of 13 miles and forms a cataract about 35 feet high (Great Falls). It meets the tide at Georgetown (or West Washington) D C the head of navigation, and a few miles lower begins to expand into an estuary which is upward of 100 miles long and varies in width from 2½ to 6 or 7 miles. It enters Chesapeake Bay in about lat 38° N and at the S extremity of the Western Shore of Maryland. The length of the main stream is estimated at 450 miles. The largest ships can ascend it to Washington where the river is 1 mile wide and where it is crossed by a railroad bridge. The largest affluents of the Potomac are the Rappahannock, Cacapon, Monocacy and Bull Run. The North Branch of the Potomac runs northward from its source to Cumberland Md where it turns SE. It is about 110 miles long. The South Branch runs Pendleton co W Va runs in a NNE direction and intersects the coast of Hardy and Hampshire. It is 140 miles long

Potomac, a banking post-village of Vermilion co Ill on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles NW of Danville. Pop about 800

Potomac, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md Pop 60

Potomac, a post-village of Muscula co Mont Pop about 65

Potomac, a post-village of Prince William co Va. on the Potomac River 30 miles below Washington, D C Pop 100

Potomac, a post-station of Ohio co W Va

Potomac Creek, Va. runs southward through Stafford co and enters the Potomac River

Potomac Mills, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co Va. near the Potomac River 44 miles E by S of Frederickburg

Potosí, po-to-sí, a southwestern department of Bolivia, bordering on Chile and the Argentine Republic. Estimated area, 49,000 sq m Pop in 1900 325,615 composed in great part of Indians. The surface is mountainous. It contains the richest silver mines in South America and has also mines of gold and tin Capital, Potosí.

Potosí, a city of Bolivia, capital of the department of Potosí, on the N declivity of the Cerro Gordo de Potosí, 14 miles SW of Sucre. Elevation about 13,000 feet. Pop in 1900 14,365 of the commune, 20,010. Early in the seventeenth century it is believed to have had 150,000 inhabitants. It has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the government house, mint, college, town-house, treasury and other public offices, with some religious edifices and an obelisk erected in honor of Bolívar. Potosí has a fine cathedral dating in part from about 1810. The vicinity is barren and desolate. In the porous summit of the Cerro are more than 5000 openings made in search of silver. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted and the richest mines are now filled with water but this product is still considerable. Since 1545 the mines of Potosí are supposed to have yielded silver and gold to the value of upward of \$2,000,000,000. The Cerro de Potosí is 18 miles in circumference, with an elevation of 15,400 feet.

Potosí, a banking post-town capital of Washington co Mo 45 miles E by W of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Lead, zinc, and iron-ore are mined near here and the town has smelting works. Pop in 1900 638.

Potosí, a post-village of Grant co Wis on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Grant River and on the Burlington Route, 15 miles above Dubuque Iowa. Pop in 1900 434.

Potosí, a township (town) of Grant co Wis. Pop in 1900 1588

Potosí Island, one of the sea-islands of Malutosh co Ga.

Pototán, po-to-tán, a pueblo of Yucatán province, Pannay, Philippines Islands on a tributary of the Taland River. Pop in 1903 20,964

Potrero, po-trá-ro a post-station of San Diego co Cal

Potschappel, po-chá-p-p-l a village of Saxony near Dresden Pop in 1900 7964

Potsdam, pots-dám a city of Prussia, capital of the district of Potsdam and of the province of Brandenburg the second royal residence of the kingdom situated on the river Havel at the influx of the Netze, 17 miles SW of Berlin. It has amidst beautiful surroundings, being encompassed by fine villas and parks. It is well laid out with broad streets planted with trees and consists of the old town and four suburbs. There are several fine city gates the principal being the Brandenburg Gate, in the style of a Roman triumphal arch leading to the famous gardens and palace of Sans Souci. The principal buildings of Potsdam are the Garrison church with a high tower containing the remains of Frederick the Great and his father Frederick William I the church of St. Nicholas, surmounted by a dome the church of Peace with fine sculptures and the mausoleum of Emperor Frederick III the royal palace with the apartments of Frederick the Great, the town hall a rotunda is imitation of the Pantheon at Rome and the extensive military orphan asylum. The Wilhelmplatz has a statue of Frederick William III and the beautiful Lustgarten is rich in statues, fountains etc. The town contains sugar refineries, breweries, and a celebrated manufactory of optical instruments. The chief attraction in the vicinity of Potsdam is the palace of Sans Souci, with its gardens. Besides this palace, which was erected by Frederick the Great whose association with it lends to it its greatest interest, the park contains a famous fountain the palace of Charlottenhof with fine statues and reliefs by Thorwaldsen and the so-called New Palace. The palace of Sans Souci contains a small but good collection of pictures. Among the other points of interest in the environs of Potsdam are the New Garden along the Havel, with the so-called Marble Palace the Klenz-Glehnke, with a magnificent park surrounding a palace the palace of Babelsberg with fine art collections, and the Telegrafenberg with an astronomical observatory (lat. 52° 22' 50" N lon 13° 3' 59" E) a meteorological institute, and a geodetic institute. Pop in 1900 59,814

Potsdam, a post-village of Olmsted co Minn 12 miles NE of Rochester Pop 100

Potsdam, a banking post-village in Potsdam township (town) St Lawrence co NY on the Raquette River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles E by S of Ogdensburg. It has abundant water power and manufactures of flour, clothing, paper, boats, batter etc. The quarries of the so-called Potsdam sandstone afford a good material for building. The Clarkson Memorial School of Technology and a state normal school are located here. Pop of the village in 1900 3845, of the town 9854

Potsdam, a post-village of Miami co Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop about 300

Pota Mountain, a post-station of Dawson co Ga.

Pottawatomie, pot-ta-wōt-e-ma, a county in the NE part of Kansas, has an area of 840 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Kansas River and on the W by the Big Blue River and is also drained by Red Vermilion and Root creeks. Capital, Westmoreland. Pop. in 1890 17,723 in 1900 18,470.

Pottawatomie, a county in the SE part of Oklahoma. Area 700 sq m. It is bounded S by the Canadian River and is intersected by the North Fork and other affluents of that stream. Capital, Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900 98,412.

Pottawatomie, a post-township of Coffey co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 913.

Pottawattamie, pot-ta-wōt-a-ma, a county in the SW part of Iowa, has an area of 978 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River, is intersected by the West Nishnabotona, and is drained by the Boyer River and Moccasin, Keg, Silver and Walnut creeks. Capital, Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1890 47,430 in 1900 54,336.

Pottendorf, pot-tē-dorf, a town of Lower Austria, 20 miles S of Vienna. Pop. in 1900 3,541.

Pottenstein, pot-tēn-stēn, a town of Lower Austria, 22 miles SW of Vienna. Pop. about 1900.

Potter, a county in the N part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1,049 sq m. It is drained by the Allegheny and Genesee rivers and by Kettle, Pine, and Oswayo creeks. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Conduitsport. Pop. in 1890 22,778 in 1900 20,621.

Potter, a county in the N part of South Dakota. Area 900 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri River. Capital, Gettysburg. Pop. in 1890 2,910 in 1900 2,988.

Potter, a county of Texas in the Panhandle. Area 874 sq m. Capital, Amarillo. Pop. in 1890 840 in 1900 1830.

Potter, a banking post-village of Atchison co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 10 miles S of Atchison. Pop. about 200.

Potter, a post-village of Cheyenne co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R., 19 miles W of Sidney. Pop. 150.

Potter, a post-village in Potter township (town) Yates co. N.Y. on Flint Creek about 40 miles SSE of Rochester. The town contains the greater part of Bushville. Pop. in 1900 1,520. The village, about 185.

Potter, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Ohio.

Potter, a township of center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1,765.

Potter, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. Pop. 80.

Potterbrook, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 200.

Potterhill, a post-village of Remondet co. N.Y., about 20 miles NE of Albany. Pop. 150.

Potterhill, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. on the Charles (or Pawcatuck) River about 8 miles NE of Stonington Conn.

Potter Hollow, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. 30 miles SW of Albany. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 100.

Potteries, The, a district in the N part of Staffordshire, England embracing Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Loughston, Burslem, Tunstall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and other places. This is a great seat of the china- and stone-ware industry.

Potterplace, a post-village of Merrimack co. Vt. on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles NW of Concord and about 3 miles N of Mount Hearnage. Pop. 200.

Pottersburg, a post-village of Lincoln co. Kan. on Splitken Creek about 40 miles WNW of Salina.

Pottersburg, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ohio, 55 miles NE of Dayton.

Potterdale, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 100.

Potters Mills, a post-village of Center co. Pa. about 14 miles SE of Ballabont, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 200.

Pottersville, a post-station of Pike co. Ala.

Pottersville, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass. The banking point is Fall River. It has stone-ware works. Pop. about 750.

Pottersville, a post-station of Howell co. Mo.

Pottersville, a post-village of Somerset co. Vt. 33 miles N of Trenton on the Rockaway Valley R. Pop. 126.

Pottersville, a post-village and resort of Warren co. N.Y. on the Schoharie River at the S end of Schoharie Lake about 26 miles NW of Whitehall. The banking point is Glens Falls. Pop. about 350.

Potter Valley, a post-town of Mendocino co. Cal. 45 miles N of Cloverdale. Pop. in 1900 513.

Pottersville, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 495.

Pottersville, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa., about 20 miles S of Owego N.Y. Pop. 160.

Potton, a small town of Bedfordshire, England, 11 miles E of Bedford.

Potis, a post-village of Amherst co. Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. 160.

Pottisboro, a banking post-town of Grayson co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 12 miles NW of Sherman. Pop. in 1900 400.

Petta Camp, a post-town of Marshall co. Miss. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900 305.

Pottsgrove, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 1½ miles W of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Pottstown, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. about 860.

Pottstown, a post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Manassaw Creek and on the Schuylkill Canal, 18 miles SSE of Reading. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. Pottstown has extensive iron and other industries, with numerous rolling mills, foundries and blast-furnaces, iron-bridges and boiler works, stores, cigar and carriage-factories, textile, planing and flour mills, etc. The Hill School is located here. In one of the outlying parks are the well-known ringing rocks. The borough charter dates from 1815. Pop. in 1900, 13,690.

Pottstown Landing, a village of Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River opposite Pottstown. Pop. about 200. The post-office is Pottstown.

Pottsville, a post-town of Pope co. Ark. The banking point is Russellville. Pop. in 1900 192.

Pottsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co. Ky. 20 miles S of Paducah.

Pottsville, a post-borough the capital of Schuylkill co. Pa. is on the Schuylkill River and Canal at the mouth of Norwegian Creek and at the NW base of Sharp Mountain 93 miles NW of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is picturesquely situated and is built partly on the sides of several steep hills. The city's prosperity is largely derived from operations in anthracite, which is mined in the great Schuylkill coal-field and is conveyed to this place by several branch railroads. The annual product of the Schuylkill coal-field or district is several million tons. Pottsville has extensive manufacturing industries, which comprise the manufacture of iron and steel of brass, hosiery, velvet, silk, flour, lumber, carriages, etc. It has also large railroad shops. Pop. in 1900 15,710.

Pottsville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tex. about 45 miles W of Waco. Pop. 175.

Poty, a town of Brazil. See Pori.

Pouancé, po-ā-sā, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 33 miles NW of Angers. Pop. about 2000 (commune 3000).

Pouch Cove, a fishing village of Newfoundland 18 miles from St. John.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip-se, a post-hamlet of Shery co. Ark. 8 miles E of Brown's Shade.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip-se, a city the capital of Dutchess co. N.Y. is on the E bank of the Hudson River, 4 miles N of New York city on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. The site is a plateau or plain which is nearly 200 feet above the level of the water and is enclosed on the E side by high hills. The river is here crossed by a lofty cantilever railroad bridge, built in 1890-99 which is 200 ft. above high water and measures 0730 ft. in length. Two miles N of the city are the large and imposing buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. Poughkeepsie is distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational institutions. It is the seat of Vassar College (for women) which was founded in 1861 and liberally endowed by Matthew Vassar. It had in 1903-1904 924 students. The college has laboratories of physics and chemistry, biology, mineralogy, etc. a museum of natural history and an astronomical observatory (lat. 41° 41' 18" N. lon. 73° 53' 24" W.). The city also contains the Vassar Brothers Institute, Friggle Memorial Home, military and other academic institutions, a public library (of about 40,000 volumes), opera-house, and various hospitals. Its industries are represented by blast-furnaces, manufacturers of mowing-machines, milk-separators, and other farming implements, furniture, horseshoes, machine, glass, shoes, iron ware, clothing, hardware specialties, silk thread, carriages, cigars, etc. College Hill Park is situated in the northeastern part of the city. Pop. in 1880, 20,207 in 1890 22,206 in 1900 24,020.

Poughquag, po-kwōg, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y., 44 miles N by E of New York. Pop. 125.

Pouégnac-les-Baux, *poo-é-né* a small town and resort, with mineral springs, of France, in the department of Nièvre, 6 miles from Nevers.

Pouilly-en-Auxois, *poo-yee é-né o-wis*, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or 31 miles NW of Beaune. Pop about 1000

Pouilly-sous-Chartres (*poo-sha le-uh*) a town of Loire, France, on the Loire, 7 miles N of Roanne. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2,000)

Pouimpète, an island of the Carolines. See **POINAPÉ**.
Poulam, a banking post-village of Worth co. Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has lumbering and cotton-industries. Pop. about 500

Poulabo, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle

Poultney, a banking post-village in Poultney township (town) Rutland co. Vt. near a river of its own name, on the Delaware and Hudson R. 18 miles WSW of Rutland. It has manufactures of machinery and shingles (quarried from the Poultney slate-quarries) The Iroy Conference Academy is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900 3108 of the village, about 1250

Poultney River rises in Rutland co. Vt. and enters the S. end of Lake Champlain about 1 mile N of Whitehall

Poulton-le-Fylde, a town of Lancashire, England 3 miles from Blackpool. Pop. in 1901 2223

Pound, a post-village of Wise co. Va. 66 miles NW of Abingdon

Pound, a post-village of Marinette co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. about 200

Pounding Mill, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 250

Poundridge, a post-village in Poundridge township (town) Westchester co. N. Y. about 42 miles NNE of New York. Pop. 60 of the town in 1900 623

Pourrières, *poo-ro-é-né* a town of France in Var 7 miles WNW of Saint-Maximin. Pop. about 1000

Pousson, *poo-som* a town of France in Hérault, 13 miles SW of Montpellier. Pop. about 2500

Poussy, La, the French name of **POUSSILLACK**.
Poussanges, *poo-sang* a small town of France in Vendée 20 miles N of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Poussin, Le, *lé-poo-sin* a village of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone 7 miles E of Privas

Poverty Bay, New Zealand, is on the E coast of North Island in about lat. 34° 45' S. It was the first landing place of Captain Cook

Poverty Hill, a post-station of Edgefield co. S. C.
Povungio, *po-vee-yo* (L. *Pope* *in*) a commune of Italy 13 miles ENE of Parma. Pop. about 5500

Povoas de Varzim, *po-vo-a dá-rax-zax* or **Pavos de Varzim**, a seaport, fishing town and watering place of Portugal in the district of Oporto (old province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho) 18 miles SW of Braga. Pop. in 1900 12,623

Powassan, a post-village of the Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles from North Bay its banking point. Pop. about 500

Poway, *pó-wi* a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. The banking point is Escondido. Pop. 100

Powcan, a post-village of King and Queen co. Va. The banking point is West Point. Pop. 150

Powderly, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100

Powderly, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop. 00

Powder Mills, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky. 14 miles E of Manfordsville.

Powder River, Oregon rises in the Blue Mountains and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River. It is about 350 miles long

Powder River rises in Wyoming among the Big Horn Mountains, and enters the Yellowstone River in the E. part of Montana, in about lat. 46° 44' N. Estimated length, 400 miles

Powder Springs, a post-village of Cobb co. Ga. about 23 miles WNW of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 280

Powdersprings, a post-village of Granger co. Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Morristown. Pop. 200

Powder Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 60

Powell, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 177 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890 4298 in 1900, 6443.

Powell, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T. Pop. 75.

Powell, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo. 30 miles E. by E. of Neosho

Powell, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Eoking Valley R. 14 miles N by W of Columbus. Pop. about 200

Powell, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Tawanda. Pop. 200

Powell, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 250

Powell, Mount, Cole is a peak of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 45' N. lon. 100° 20' W. Height, 13,398 feet.

Powell's Creek, Ohio enters the Anguine River 4 miles SW of Defiance.

Powell's Creek, Deepthin co., Pa. enters the Susquehanna River about 5 miles above Dumbin

Powell's Group, islands in the Southern Ocean. See **SORTA ONKRAY**

Powell's River rises in Wise co., Va., runs southwestward into East Tennessee, and enters the Clinch River about 13 miles above Clinton, Tenn. It is nearly 150 miles long

Powells River, a post-hamlet of Campbell co. Tenn. 13 miles NE. of Caryville.

Powell Station, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. on the Southern R. 9 miles W of Knoxville. Pop. 200

Powellville, a post-town of Bertie co., N. C., on the Wilmington and Powdersville R. The banking point is Windsor. Pop. in 1900 803.

Powellville, a post-village of Snodgrass co., Ohio. Pop. 100

Powellton, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal. 25 miles NE. of Chico.

Powellton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill. The banking point is Newco. Pop. 100

Powellton, a post-station of Brunswick co., Va.

Powellton, a post-town of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 503

Powellville, a post-town of Coweta co., Ga., 6 miles N of Newnan. Pop. in 1900 70

Powellville, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. about 14 miles E by S of Salisbury. Pop. 200

Powellton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. 150

Powellton, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 30 miles NNE of Altoona with coal mines. Pop. about 500

Powers, a post-village of Laurens co., S. C. Pop. 00

Powers, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles SE of Hartford. Pop. about 200

Powers, a post-village of Casey co., Ky. Pop. 75

Powers, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 400

Powersburg, a post-station of Wayne co., Ky.

Powerscourt, a parish of Wicklow co., Ireland about 4 miles from Bray. Here in the glen of the Dargle is a cascade 300 feet high

Powers Court, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateaugay River 6 miles SSW of Huntingdon. Pop. 150

Powers Lake, a village of Kenosha co., Wis. The banking point is Genes Junction. Pop. 100

Powersville, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Ga. 21 miles SSW of Macon

Powersville, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa. The banking point is Greens. Pop. 90

Powersville, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky. 15 miles E of Falmouth. Pop. 75

Powersville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 22 miles NW of Unionville. Pop. about 350

Poweshiek, *pó-wé-shéek* a county in the east-central part of Iowa, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is drained by the English and North Skunk rivers and Bear Creek an affluent of the Iowa River which touches the NE corner of this county. Capital, Montezuma. Pop. in 1890 18,394 in 1900 19,414.

Powhatan, *pó-wá-tan* a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the James River and on the S by the Appomattox River. Capital, Powhatan. Pop. in 1890 6761 in 1900 6824

Powhatan, a post-town and capital of Lawrence co., Ark. on the Black River about 28 miles ENE of Batesville. Pop. in 1900 249

Powhatan, Baltimore co., Md., is a post-substation of the city of Baltimore. Pop. about 300

Powhatan, a port-village, capital of Powhatan co. Va. on the Farmville and Powhatan R. 34 miles W of Richmond. Pop 70.

Powhatan, a port-village of McDowell co. W Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point in Dremwell. It has coal and coke industries. Pop about 400.

Powhatan Point, a port-village of Belmont co. Ohio on the Ohio River 8 miles from Meanderville, W Va. and about 15 miles below Bellaire. Pop about 300.

Powhattan, a banking post-city of Brown co. Kan. on the Chicago Stock Island and Pacific R. 11 miles SW of Hewantha. Pop in 1900 237.

Powis, *pr'w is*, or **Powys**, the ancient name of a part of eastern Wales. The venerable and stately Powys Castle is 1 mile from Welshpool.

Powis Valley, a port-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Halifax. Pop about 350.

Powell, a port-village in Powell township (town) Cumberland co. Me. 19 miles N by E of Portland on the Grand Trunk R. Pop of the town in 1880 582.

Powell, a port-village in Powell township (town) Bennington co. Vt. on the Hoosac River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles S of Bennington. Pop of the town in 1900 1978. Of the village about 450.

Powell, a port-village of Queen's co. Prince Edward Island at the head of Powell Bay 8 miles from Charlotte-town. Pop 100.

Powall Center, a port-village of Bennington co. Vt. The banking point is North Adams Mass. Pop 216.

Powow River, a mill-stream of Hockingham co. N H. falls into the Merrimac a few miles above Newbury port.

Poyang, *po-yang*, or **Pho-yang**, *pho'ang*, a large lake of China, prov. of Kien-si, in its N part. Lat. 28° 50' - 30° N. long. 110° - 116° 40' E. Length 10 miles. greatest breadth 40 miles. Nearly the whole of the province is drained into this lake the principal affluent of which is the Hsueh-kuang. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yang-tze-kiang of which river it serves as a regulator. The lake is studded with islands and is deep in its northern part.

Poydras, a port-village of St. Bernard parish La. Pop 80.

Poygan, a port-village in Poygan township (town) Winnebago co. Wis. about 10 miles WNW of Oakkosh. The town is bounded on the N by Poygan Lake. Pop in 1900 742.

Poygan Lake, *Wis.* is in Winnebago co. about 10 miles NW of Oakkosh and touches the E part of Waukegan co. It is an expansion of the Wolf River which issues from the S end of the lake and is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide.

Poyser, a port-village of Hender on co. Tex. The banking point is Athens. It has a cotton gin.

Poyotte, *po'not*, a banking port-village of Columbia co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles S of Iertaga. Pop in 1900 633.

Poyssippi, a port-village in Poyssippi township (town), Waukegan co. Wis. on the Pine River. 2 miles WNW of Oakkosh. Pop of the town in 1900 1040. Of the village, about 250.

Pozarevac, a town of Servia. See *Passe newrite*.

Pozega, *pu'ehé-gá* (Hun *Pozsega*) a county of Croatia-Slavonia bordering on Bosnia.

Pozega, a town of Austria-Hungary in Croatia-Slavonia, 10 miles ENE of Vau Grediska. Pop in 1900 4988.

Pozo, *po so*, a port-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop 112.

Pozo-Alcázar, *po the ál-kun*, a village of Spain in Andalusia, province and 34 miles E of Jaén.

Pozo Almonte, *po so ál-mon té*, a town and railroad station of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá, 5 miles N of Neria. Pop in 1886 3763.

Pozoblanco, *po tho-blán ko* a town of Spain province and 32 miles NE of Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. It is in a productive district and has a brisk trade in sheep and hogs. Marble is quarried here. Pop in 1900 12 792.

Pozorublie, *po'son-roob'be-o* a pueblo of Panguana province, Luzon Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 11,018.

Pozos, *po'soo*, a town of Mexico state and 8 miles SE. of the city of San Luis Potosi. Pop in 1895 9505.

Pozsony, the Hungarian name of *Pannsylvania*.

Pozuzo, a German colony of Peru in the department of Huánuco and near the town of Huánuco. Tobacco, coffee, and sugar are here cultivated. The village is situated at the confluence of the Pozuzo and the Huancabamba.

Pozzallo, *pot-ál lo*, a seaport of Sicily, province of Syracuse, district and 9 miles SE. of Modica. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6368.

Possajo Formigaro, *pot so lo for-mi-ga ra*, a town of Italy 28 miles NW of Genoa. Pop about 2500.

Possomaggiore, *pot so-má-jó'ra*, a commune of Bardonia, 21 miles ESE of Albano. Pop. about 4000.

Possano, *pot-soo-o'lee*, or **Passano**, *pot-soo-o'lee* (also *Pasano*) an episcopal town of Italy, on a golf of its own name (of the Bay of Naples) 7 miles WSW of Naples. Pop in 1901 17 146 of the commune, 22 907. In ancient times it was an important city since the lead and commercial emporium of Italy and its environs were mounded with villas of the wealthy Romans. It contains numerous ancient remains, among which the most noted are an amphitheatre (with an arena 800 feet in length), mole, various baths and the so-called Temple of Serapis, molucan buildings in which have been taken to indicate changes in the level of the land. Near by is the Solfatara, from which sulphur has been extensively obtained.

Pra, *prá*, a village of Italy province of Genoa, near Vatra.

Prachattitz, *prá k á titz* (Bohem *Prachetice*) a town of Bohemia in the Bohemerwald 22 miles SSW of Pisek. It is a quaint little place with many memorials of the past. Pop in 1900 4333.

Prad, a village of the Tyrol Austria-Hungary on the railway Ronte 7 miles from Trafo. Elevation 2650 feet.

Pradelle, *prá dáll*, a town of France, in Haute-Loire 10 miles S of Le Puy. Pop about 1600.

Prades, *prá d*, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 24 miles WSW Perpignan. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of Mont Canigou and has an interesting church. Pop in 1901 3333.

Prado, *prá do* a town of Brazil in the state of Bahia, 70 miles S of Porto Seguro.

Prado del Rey, *prá do dél rá*, a commune of Spain province of Cadix. Pop about 3000.

Pradelungo, *prá do lun-áng'go*, a commune of Spain in Old Castile, province and 2 miles SE. of Burgos. Pop about 2500.

Prainetta, the ancient name of *PALESTINA*.

Praga, *prá gá*, the seat of the city of Warsaw lying on the right bank of the Vistula. The place was the last stronghold of the Poles in their struggle against the Russians in 1794 and was stormed on Nov. 4 by Sevastoff.

Pragel, a low pass of Switzerland, which unites the valley of the Moos, in the canton of Schwyz with the Rhodental in Glarus. An engagement between the French and Russians took place here in Sept. 1799. Elevation 6080 feet.

Prague, *prá g* (Bohem *Praha* Gor *Prag* *prá g* L *Praga*) a city of Austria-Hungary capital of the crown-land of Bohemia, near its centre on both banks of the river Vltava 100 miles NNW of Vienna and 75 miles SSE of Dresden. Lat. of observatory 50° 6' 18" N. lon. 14° 25' 5" E. The river with its numerous bridges and its meadows, is a picturesque feature of the city. The most interesting of the bridges is the medieval Katerbrücke, with two old towers and statues of the saints which has become a place of pilgrimage. Prague consists of 7 distinct sections. On the right bank of the river are the Altstadt, the Josephstadt (or former ghetto) the Neustadt, and the Wschehrad a new quarter. On the left bank are the Klementine, the Hradische (the Kremlin of old Prague) and Holešovice-Buzna, the industrial part of the city. The Altstadt and the Neustadt are the principal seats of commercial activity. Adjoining the city are the large suburbs of Zizkow Königliche Weinberge, Karolinenthal and Smichow all but the last named on the right bank of the Moldau.

The Altstadt is the most interesting part of the city. Clustered about the principal square, the Grouser Ring are the old Hussite church, known as the Týnská in which is the tomb of the astronomer Tycho Brahe the Kinsky palace, with a valuable library and the handsome town hall. Among other noteworthy edifices here are the Klementinský church modelled after St. Peter's in Rome, the magnificent palace of Clam Gallas, the Königshof formerly the palace of the Bohemian kings, the Rudolphinum in Renaissance style, comprising a conservatory of music, a museum of art industries and a splendid picture-gallery the old university buildings (Carolinum) and the Pulver turn (powder tower) a relic of the Middle Ages. The most interesting features of the Josephstadt are still the Jewish synagogue dating from the twelfth century and the ancient Jewish burial ground. The Hradische contains the interesting old royal palace (Hofburg). The demonstration of the imperial councillors from its old council chamber was the initial act of the Thirty Years War. The most interesting edifices in the Hradische is the venerable cathedral of St. Vit, containing a marble mausoleum of the Bohe-

man king, the richly decorated chapel of St. Venceslas, and a silver monument to St. John Nepomuk. Other notable structures in this section are the Proconstrateman Abbey of Strahov containing a valuable picture-gallery and a fine library, the Capuchin monastery, and the Belvedere, a palace erected by King Ferdinand I. The quarter of the city called the Kleinecke contains interesting churches and fine palaces, including the palace of Wallenstein, the hall of the Provincial Diet, and the building of the Supreme Court.

Among the architectural features of the Hauptstadt, the largest section of Prague, are the stately Czech (Bohemian) national theatre, the new German theatre, the Bohemian national museum, the town hall of the Neustadt (now used for courts of justice), several notable churches, and some of the university buildings. Prague is embellished with a number of fine sculptural monuments. Foremost among the educational institutions of Prague is the university comprising two distinct institutions, a German university and a modern Czech university. In 1348 the German Emperor Charles IV. who was also king of Bohemia, founded the University of Prague, then the only institution of the kind within the limits of the German Empire. It soon acquired world-wide fame. In 1882 a Czech university was established by the side of the German one. The Czech university in 1901 had over 3500 students and the German about 1500. The library of the German university contains nearly 300 000 volumes. The city possesses a royal German and a royal Bohemian polytechnic institute, a school of art, a conservatory of music, and a municipal museum. Prague is the seat of distinguished learned societies. The city is after Vienna, the largest industrial centre of Austria-Hungary. Most of the manufacturing is done in the suburbs. The products include engines, machinery and miscellaneous metallic wares, leather railway cars, gloves, chemicals, cotton goods, liqueurs, articles of underwear, furniture, gold- and silver-ware, carriages, etc. Brewing and milking are carried on extensively and there are numerous printing and lithographic establishments. The city is the principal commercial emporium of the crownland, being a great railway centre and having the advantages of water transit on the Moldau. Pop. in 1880 170 521, in 1890 182,530, in 1900 294,493. The Czech population is estimated at about 87 per cent. of the total. The victory of the Catholics over the Protestants at Prague (battle of the White Mountain) in 1620 put an end to the brief reign of Frederick of the Palatinate in Bohemia. Frederick the Great achieved a victory here in 1757. The peace of Prague terminated the war between Prussia and Austria in 1800.

Prague, a banking post-village of Saunders co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 324.

Prague, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. 43 miles SE of Guthrie. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 1200.

Prah, or Pra, a river of the Gold Coast of Africa, empties into the Gulf of Guinea between Elmina and Dieppe.

Prague, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Prahram, a southwestern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Pop. about 40 000.

Prague, a town of Ashanti British West Africa, on the river Pra (Pra) 50 miles N. by K. of Elmina.

Praia, Cape Verde Islands. See Ponta Prata.

Praia Grande, a town of Brazil. See Nicuesa.

Prarie, a county in the east-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 875 sq. m. It is interested in the E. part by the White River in the N. part by Des Arc Bayou and also drained by the Watauga Bayou. Capital, Dumas and Dard Bluff. Pop. in 1890 11 374, in 1900 11 673.

Prarie, a post-station of Randolph co. Ill.

Prarie, a post-station of Clay co. Ind.

Prarie, a post-village of Monroe co. Minn. Pop. 60.

Prarie Center, a post-hamlet of Laclede co. Ill. 44 miles WNW of Aurora. Pop. 100.

Prarie Center, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. 5 miles W. of Olathe. Pop. 70.

Prarie Center, a post-station of Buffalo co. Neb.

Prarie City, a banking post-village of McDonough co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 23 miles S. by W. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900 818.

Prarie City, a banking post-town of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles E. of Des Moines. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 808.

Prarie City, a post-village of Bates co. Mo. near the Osage River, about 65 miles SW of Sedalia. Pop. 60.

Prarie City, a post-town of Grant co. Oregon, on the John Day River 15 miles E. of Canyon City. Pop. in 1900 213.

Prarie Creek, Ind., enters the West Fork of the White River, 3 miles W. of Washington.

Prarie Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River in Linn co. about 3 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Prarie Creek, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. 15 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Prarie Dell, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. The banking point is Belton. Pop. 130.

Prarie Depot, a banking post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles SE. of Bowling Green. It has oil-industries. Pop. about 800.

Prarie Dog Creek rises in the NW part of Kansas and enters the Republican River in Harlan co. Length 125 miles.

Prarie du Chien, pri ree du chien, a banking city capital of Crawford co. Wis. on the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Burlington Route, 98 miles W. of Madison. It is finely situated on a level plain and contains the College of the Sacred Heart and St. Mary's Institute, a machine-shop, various mills, and manufacturing of better woolen goods, egg-cases, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3232.

Prarie du Chien, a township (town) of Crawford co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 605.

Prarie du Rocher, pri ree du rocher, a banking post-village of Randolph co. Ill. about 32 miles S. by W. of Belleville and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900 247.

Prarie du Sac, a banking post-village of Sauk co. Wis. on the W. bank of the Wisconsin River about 25 miles NW of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 656.

Prarie du Sac, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 541.

Prarie Farm, a post-station of Brookings co. S. Dak.

Prarie Farm, a post-village of Barron co. Wis. on the Hay River about 40 miles NW of Eau Claire. Pop. 150. of the township (town) in 1900 1428.

Prarie Grove, a banking post-town of Washington co. Ark. 45 miles N. of Van Buren. It is in a mineral and farming region and has the Prarie Grove Institute. Pop. in 1900 726.

Prarie Grove, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex. Pop. 4.

Prarie Hill, a post-village of Charlton co. Mo. about 20 miles W. of Moberly. Pop. 150.

Prarie Hill, a post-village of Limestone co. Tex. The banking point is Weiss. Pop. 150.

Prarie Home, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ill. 17 miles S. by E. of Decatur.

Prarie Home, a post-village of Cooper co. Mo. 15 miles SE of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 190.

Prarie Home, a post-station of Lancaster co. Neb.

Prarie Ica, a post-village of Caldwell co. Tex. on the San Marcos River about 42 miles S. of Austin. It has a cotton gin. Pop. 350.

Prarie Pima, a post-station of Coffee co. Tenn.

Prarie Plains, a post-village of Grimes co. Tex. about 68 miles N. by W. of Houston. Pop. about 200.

Prarie Point, a post-village of Noxubee co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Prarie River, Mich. enters the St. Joseph River about 5 miles W. of Centerville.

Prarie River, Wis. enters the Wisconsin River about 16 miles N. of Waupun.

Prarieburg, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa. The banking point is Central City. Pop. about 500.

Prariefen, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. 7 miles SEW of Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Prarie town, a post-village of Madison co., Ill. about 18 miles ENE of Alton. Pop. 75.

Prarieview, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. 7 miles from Spadra station. Pop. about 100.

Prarieview, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. The banking point is Libertyville. Pop. 90.

Prarieview, a post-village of Phillips co. Kan. Pop. 75.

Prarieville, a post-village of Barry co. Mich. 20 miles NE of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 160.

Prarieville, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. about 30 miles ESE of Dallas. Pop. 200.

Prarieville, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud and in the district of Nyon. Its ancient obelisk is now used as a Moravian school for boys. Pop. about 950.

Prarie, pri ree, an island of the Indian Ocean one of the Seychelles, NE of Mohé. Lat. 4° 17' S.

Prarie, a small seaport of Denmark on the island of Zealand 13 miles ESE of Alsted.

Prates, pri tas, a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks in the China Sea, between Hong-Kong and the Philippines. Lat. 20° 50' N.

Prather, a post-hamlet of Clark co. Ind.
Prather Creek, a post-station of Allegheny co. W. Va.
Pratherville, a post-village of Clay co. Mo. 3 miles N. of Missouri City. Pop. 90

Prättigau, or **Prättigau**, pret-tig-aw a long and narrow valley of Switzerland in the canton of Grisons; noted for its orchards and excellent pasturage. Landlocked close to one end

Prato, prā to, a town of Italy province and 16 miles NW of Florence, on the Bisenzio, an affluent of the Arno. It is enclosed by walls and has a citadel. The principal buildings are the fourteenth-century cathedral partly in Tuscan Romanesque and partly in Gothic style, with paintings frescoes, and reliefs by famous artists the fifteenth-century church of Madonna delle Carceri a town hall with a picture-gallery and the public library. The industries comprise straw plaiting and the manufacture of textiles machinery etc. In the vicinity are serpentine quarries. Prato was a republic in the Middle Ages. It ascribed to Florence in the fourteenth century. Pop. in 1901 51,451.

Pratervechie, prā to vā kē-ō, a village of Italy 24 miles by rail E of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 1900 (commune 5000)

Prats de Linassés, prā ts dā lō-ā-nā-sé a small town of Spain in Catalonia, province and 46 miles NNW of Barcelona

Prats de Mollo, prā ts dā mō-lō a fortified town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales on the Tech 14 miles SW of Oloron. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 2500)

Pratt, a county in the S part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Ninnesseh River. Capital, Pratt. Pop. in 1890 8115 in 1900 7685

Pratt, a banking post-city the capital of Pratt co. Kan. on the Atchafalaya Tepeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 80 miles W of Wichita. It is an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 1313

Pratt, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200

Pratt, a post-village of Bayfield co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100

Pratt City, a banking post-town of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Etowah System and the Louisville and Nashville R. 8 miles NW of Birmingham. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1900 3485

Pratteln, prā ts ē-n a village of Switzerland, 6 miles ESE of Basel. Pop. about 1900

Prattville, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. 2 miles E of Mexico. Pop. 75

Pratts, a post-village of Madison co. Va. 10 miles from Somerset

Prattsburg, a post-village of Talbot co. Ga. 8 miles N of Howard station. Pop. 100

Prattsburg, a banking post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. in Prattsburg township (town) 42 miles VNW of Elmira on the Kanawha and Prattsburg R. It has flouring mills cooperage-works, manufacture of gas-meters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 718 of the town, 2197

Pratts Park, a post-station of Athens co. Ohio

Pratts Hollow, a post-village of Madison co. N. Y., on the New York Ontario and Western R. 13½ miles S of Oneida. Pop. 125

Pratts Junction, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles S by E of Fitchburg. Pop. 100

Prattsville, a post-village of Great co. Ark. Pop. 50

Prattsville, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. in Prattsville township (town) about 46 miles SW of Albany. It is picturesquely situated in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, on Schoharie Creek and is a summer resort. It has a foundry etc. Pop. in 1900 284 of the town 775

Prattsville, a banking post-town capital of Antigua co. Ala. on a small affluent of the Alabama River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio Rrs. 14 miles NW of Montgomery. It has cotton- and cotton seed oil industries, gunneries, saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1920

Prattsville, a post-village and summer resort of Pinaros co. Cal. in the Big Meadows a valley of the Sierra Nevada, 65 miles NE of Chico. It is surrounded by attractive scenery and numerous geysers. Pop. about 100

Prattsville, a post-village of Hilldale co. Mich. 3 miles S of Hudson. Pop. 136

Prasmitz, prā smit, a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, 13 miles VNW of Breslau. Pop. about 2900

Prävala, a village and commune of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary in the district of Bleiburg, and in the Mürztal. It has large iron-works. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 4038.

Pravle Point, the southern extremity of Devonshire, England.

Prayssac, prā tsā a small town of France, in Lot, 13 miles VNW of Cahors.

Preacher, a post-village of Wise co. Va. on the Interstate R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. Pop. about 260

Preacher'sville, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ky. Pop. 75

Preanger, prā āng'her a Dutch residency of Java, in the W part of the island. Coffee tea, and cinchona are leading products. Pop. in 1895 2,195,108 of whom about 2600 were Europeans and 5600 Chinese. Chief town Ban dong

Prease, prē-ā a post-station of Bedford co. Va.

Prehischthor, prā hīsh tōr a famous point of view of Saxon Switzerland, near Hierskratschen in Bohemia, on the Elbe.

Preble, prē blē a southwestern county of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, 432 sq. m. It is drained by Elk Seven Mile, and Twin creeks. Capital, Eaton. Pop. in 1890, 23,431, in 1900 23,718

Preble, a post-village of Adams co. Ind. Pop. 75

Preble, a post-township of Fillmore co. Minn. Pop. in 1900, 728

Preble, a post-village in Preble township (town) Cortland co. N. Y. in a beautiful valley on the Lackawanna R. 24 miles S of Syracuse. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 357

Preble, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1057

Prêcheux, prā shē a town of Martinique, on its NW coast, 4½ miles NW of Saint Pierre. It was in greater part destroyed by volcanic ash in 1902-03 and is now deserted

Précligne, prā sēñ, a small town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles VNW of Le Mans

Prede, prā dā a village of the Upper Engadine Switzerland at the mouth of the Albula tunnel. Altitude, 3878 feet

Predazzo, prā dā to a village and tourist spot of the Tyrol in the district of Cembra, and the chief mart of the Fiemme valley. Pop. about 3000

Predeal, a village of Rumania, in the circle of Frabara, and near the Tömös pass.

Preble, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. The banking point is Greenbay. Pop. 160

Presumption, a post-village of Mercer co. Ill. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 21 miles S of Rock Island. Pop. about 200

Preesall with Hacknessall, an urban district of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from Fleetwood. Pop. in 1901 1423

Preets, prā ts a town of Prussia, in Holstein 8 miles SSE of Kiel. Pop. in 1900 4948

Prege, prā gē a river of East Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerapp and Inste flows W and enters the Frische Haff at its NE extremity. Length, 180 miles.

Preghella, a post-village of Duchesse co. S. C. Pop. 75

Preignac, prān yā a town of France in Gironde 21 miles SE of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500

Preinzere (prā-mē-ē-ā) islands, in the chain of islands extending along east Africa, in the Mozambique Channel in about lat 17° S

Preigny, prā mē rev' a town of France, in Aisne, 15 miles NE of Noyon. Pop. about 1500

Premiti, prā mē-tē or **Premit**, a small town of European Turkey in Epirus 55 miles ESE of Atona, on the Voyussa

Prentice a banking post-village of Price co. Wis. in a farming district 13 miles SE by S of Phillip on the Wisconsin Central and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rrs. Pop. in 1900 639

Prentiss a county in the NE part of Mississippi has an area of 429 sq. m. It is drained by the Tombigbee and Big Hatchie rivers. Capital, Booneville. Pop. in 1890 13,470 in 1900 15,788

Prentiss, a post-hamlet of Ohio co. Ky., 12 miles S of Hartford

Prentiss, a township (town) of Penobscot co. Me. 70 miles NE of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 562

Prentiss Vale, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. about 10 miles S of Olean N. Y. Pop. 150

Prentiss, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 71 miles NNE of Potsdam on the Oder. It is still in part surrounded by walls and retains some of its old gates. It possesses an interesting brick church of the fourteenth century and a museum in an unused church. The industries include iron founding and the manufacture of machinery sugar cigars, leather etc. Pop. in 1900 26,239

Preparis Isles, a group in the Bay of Bangat, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negale.

Preparis, *pré-paré*, *pré-paré*, a town of Maravia, 18 miles SE of Olmutz. It has manufactures of woollens, sugar, molasses, wares, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900 17,005.

Pré-Saint-Denis, *pré-saint de den*, a small village of Italy in the province of Turin, 20 miles from Aosta. It has baths. Elevation 3250 feet.

Preška, *pré-shka*, a small town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Monastir, 16 miles SE of Ohrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Preška, which is 7 miles in length. **Prešburg**. See **Pressburg**.

Prescott, a manufacturing town of England in Lancashire, 8 miles ENE of Liverpool. Pop. in 1901 7855.

Prescott, a banking city, the capital of Yucatan co. Ariz. is picturesquely situated in a basin or valley among the Pine Mountains about 130 miles (direct) NW of Tucson on the San Felipe and Phoenix R. It is an important trade-centre and is situated in a rich gold-silver and copper mining region. Pop. in 1890 1255 in 1900 7,59. Altitude 5100 feet.

Prescott, a banking post-town capital of Nevada co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern and the Prescott and Northwestern R. 31 miles SW of Aska. It has cotton gins. Pop. in 1894 1287 in 1900 2005.

Prescott, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles SE of Shelbyville. Pop. 100.

Prescott, a banking post-town of Adams co. Iowa on the Burlington Route 7 miles E of Corning. Pop. in 1900 445.

Prescott, a post-city of Lian co. Kan. on the Frisco system 10 miles N of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900 285.

Prescott, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co. Mass. about 28 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 380.

Prescott, a post-village of Ogemaw co. Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Westbrook. Pop. about 260.

Prescott, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 24 miles W of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Prescott, a post-village of Wallawalla co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. The banking point is Wallawalla or Westburg. Pop. about 300.

Prescott, a banking city of Pierce co. Wis. on the left or N.E. bank of the Mississippi River just below the mouth of the St. Croix and on the Burlington Route 18 miles N of Eden. Pop. in 1900 1902.

Prescott, a county of Ontario bounded on the N. by the Ottawa R. or Capital L. (Canal).

Prescott, a banking town and port of entry of Ontario capital of the se. of the province, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y. and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. 114 miles SW of Montreal. It has iron foundries, breweries, distillery, manufactures of starch, amey wheels, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1901 3019.

Prescottville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. 140.

Preservation Harbor, a fine bay of New Zealand near the SW. extremity of Round Island. Lat. 46° S.

Preshe, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Cummag. Pop. about 350.

President, a post-village in President township, Vonnango co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles E by N of Oil City. Pop. of the township in 1900 289 of the village, 100.

Presidio, *pré-sé-de-o*, a county in the W. part of Texas, bordering on Mexico has an area of 3970 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Rio Pecos and on the S. and SW by the Rio Grande. Capital Marfa. Pop. in 1899 1693 in 1900 3673.

Presidio, a post-station and military reservation at San Francisco Cal. on the Golden Gate.

Presidio, a post-village of Presidio co. Tex. on the Rio Grande. Pop. 90.

Presidio del Norte, Mexico. See **Orinaca**.

Presidio de São João Baptista, *pré-sé-de-o de*, a town of Brazil state of Minas Geraes, ESE of Ouro Preto.

Presidios, *pré-sé-de-o* (Sp. *presidio*, guard, garrison) a collective name applied to a number of fortified places belonging to Spain on the N. coast of Morocco, used as convict stations. They comprise Peñón de la Gómera (Vieja de la Gómera), Alhucemas, Melilla, etc.

Preslav, a town of Bulgaria, at the N. foot of the Balcan Mountains, 10 miles from Shumen. It is near the site

of the medieval Preslav at one time the residence of the Bulgarian Khans. Pop. about 3500.

Presque Isle, *pré-shal* (Fr. peninsula) a county in the NE part of Michigan, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by Lake Huron, Grand Lake and parts of Cheboygan Lake and Long Lake are in this county. Capital Rogers. Pop. in 1890 4687 in 1900 8621.

Presque Isle, a post-village in Presque Isle township (town), Aroostook co. Me. near the Aroostook River 42 miles N by W of Houlton, on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific R. It has manufactures of starch, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900 1256 of the town 3804.

Presque Isle, a post-hamlet of Presque Isle co. Mich. 20 miles SE of Rogers.

Presque Isle River, a stream of Ontonagon co. Mich. runs NNW and enters Lake Superior.

Presse, *pré-shé*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 20 miles SE of Bayreuth. Pop. about 2000.

Pressburg (Hung. *Pozsony*) a royal free city and the former capital of Hungary capital of a co. of its own name, on the N. bank of the Danube, 34 miles ENE of Vienna. It is beautifully situated near the western extremity of the Carpathians and is one of the finest cities of the kingdom. On the site of the former fortress where there are now attractive promenades. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral of St. Martin in which the Hungarian kings were formerly crowned begun at the close of the eleventh century and recently restored with an interesting chapel and a tower whose pyramidal spire bears a golden crown the ruins of an old castle once the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, on a bank 273 feet above the level of the town hall with a museum of Roman antiquities, the archbishop's episcopal palace, the prince's palace, the Landhaus till 1848 the seat of the Hungarian diet, an equestrian statue of Maria Theresa and the race-course. The city is the seat of a large number of educational institutions including a royal academy of law. The industries include petroleum-refining, cabinet-making and the manufacture of dynamite, brushes, paper, tobacco, musical instruments, machinery and leather. Pop. in 1890 52,411 in 1900 61,577.

Pressburg (Bohem. *Prácheň*) a mining town of Bohemia, district of Kaaden in the Erzgebirge. Pop. in 1900 4100.

Pressonville, a post-station of Miami co. Kan.

Prestityn, a market town of Wiltshire, Walm. 4 miles from Rhyl. Pop. in 1901 1261.

Preteigne, *pré-té*, a town of Walm. co. of Radnor on the Lugg 17 miles WNW of Llanrhastr. Pop. in 1901 1240.

Prestitz, *pré-shitz*, a town of Bohemia on the Aegle 18 miles SEW of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900 3313.

Preston, a county borough of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancashire 28 miles NE of Liverpool, on the river Ribbles, near the head of its estuary. It is picturesquely situated and attractively laid out. The most interesting architectural features are the town hall from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott the royal infirmary the corn exchange and market house and St. Walburg's Roman Catholic cathedral with a lofty spire. The channel of the Ribbles has been deepened to admit the entrance of vessels of 1000 tons and there are ferry across of docks. Arkwright who was a native of Preston set up his famous spinning frame here and the town has developed into a great cotton-manufacturing centre. The industries comprise in addition iron and brass-founding, ship building, brewing, rope-making, etc. Pop. in 1891 107,573 in 1901 112,989.

Preston, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 871 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cheat River. Bituminous coal and iron are found. Capital Kingwood. Pop. in 1890 20,355 in 1900 23,727.

Preston, a post-village of Sumner co. Cal. Pop. 60.

Preston, a post-village in Preston township (town), New London co. Conn. about 5 miles E of Norwich. The town is bounded on the NW by the Quinebaug River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2807.

Preston, a post-town capital of Webster co. Ga. on Kreeches Creek about 40 miles SE of Columbus, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 146.

Preston, a post-village of Owyhee co. Idaho on the Oregon Short Line, 22 miles SE of Malad City. It is a farming and mining section. The banking point is Logan. Pop. about 1500.

Preston, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ill. 30 miles S of Belleville.

Preston, a banking city of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles W of Sabula. Pop. in 1900 693.

Preston, a post-village of Pratt co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. 12 miles NE of Pratt. Pop. about 250.

Preston, a post-town of Caroline co. Md. about 42 miles ESE. of Annapolis on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900 193

Preston, a banking post-village, capital of Fillmore co. Minn. on the South Branch of the Mookah River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 36 miles (direct) SW of Winona. Pop. in 1900 1278

Preston, a post-village of Hickory co. Mo. Pop. 55

Preston, a post-village of Richardson co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 140

Preston, a post-village in Preston township (town) Cheocago co. N.Y. 5 miles W of Norwich. Pop. 10 of the town in 1900 602

Preston, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 350

Preston, a township of Wayne co. Pa. about 36 miles NNE of Scranton. Pop. in 1900 1464

Preston, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. S. Dak. about 16 miles W of Deadwood.

Preston, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. The banking point is Demison. Pop. 140

Preston, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 270

Preston, a post-village of Wayne co. W. Va. Pop. 80

Preston, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 371

Preston, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. Pop. 69

Preston, a township (town) of Trempealeau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1695

Preston, a banking village and entrap of Ontario, co. of Waterloo, at the confluence of the Speed and Grand rivers and on the Grand Trunk R. 35 miles from Hamilton. It has saw and flour-mills, and manufacturing of iron castings, machinery, wagons, woodens, etc. Pop. in 1901 2408

Preston Cape, a headland of northwestern Australia.

Preston Hollow, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. on Catskill Creek about 28 miles SW of Albany. Pop. about 375

Prestonpana, a town of Scotland co. of Haddington on the birth of Forth, 6 miles E of Edinburgh. Here Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, defeated the English in 1745. Pop. in 1901 1,321

Preston River, Western Australia, after a NW course enters Leishenault Bay, 84 miles S of Perth.

Prestonsburg, a banking post-town capital of Floyd co. Ky. on the West Fork of the Big Sandy River 100 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 409

Prestonsville, a post-village of Carroll co. Ky. 6 miles NW of Eagle Station. Pop. in 1900 228

Prestonville, a post-village of Stokes co. N.C. 33 miles N of Salem. Pop. 100

Prestwich, a town of England in Lancashire 4 miles NNW of Manchester. It is an active seat of the cotton manufacture. Many Manchester business-men reside here. Pop. in 1901 12,839

Prestwick, a small watering-place of Scotland on the Ayr near Monkton.

Praempeot, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Va. on the Praempeot River 14 miles from Falmouth station.

Preta, pret to a river of Brazil in Minas Geraes flows E. and joins the Parahyba do Sul.

Preto, a river of Brazil rises in the state of Goyas, flows ESE, and joins the Rio São Francisco.

Pretoria, a town of southern Africa capital of the Transvaal Colony situated in a fertile and well watered open valley S of the Magaliesberg range. Altitude, 4412 feet. It is 30 miles (direct) NE by N of Johannesburg with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 25° 45' N. lon 28° 25' E. It is regularly laid out with wide streets bordered by streets of running water which irrigate its gardens and orchards and has large public squares botanical and zoological gardens. Deton (German and English) churches, a Jewish synagogue, government buildings post- and land-offices, clubs, hospitals, theatre, training institute, etc. it has also a public market and conducts a flourishing trade. The climate is changeable, with frequent rains in the summer than average annual rainfall being about 27 inches.

Pretoria was founded in 1855. Its prosperity has been largely due to the gold mines of the Witwatersrand fields and to its rail connection with Cape Town and Delagoa Bay. Pretoria was entered by the British troops under General Roberts on June 5 1900. White population in 1904, 21,161.

Pretzin, pret teen a town of Prussian Saxony 45 miles ENE of Merseburg on the Elbe. Pop. about 1500

Pretty Marsh, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on Mount Desert Island, 20 miles S of Ellsworth. Pop. 150

Pretty Prairie, a post-village of Reno co. Kan. 20 miles S. of Hutchinson. Pop. 200

Pretzsch, pretsh, a town of Prussian Saxony 43 miles NE of Merseburg on the Elbe. Pop. about 2900

Preally-sar-Claase, preh yee' sar k'laase, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire 19 miles SW of Loches. It has a beautiful Romanesque church, which belonged to an ancient abbey. Pop. about 2000

Preussen, See Preussia.

Preussisch-Friedland, preus ish freed'lant, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder circle of Schlochau. Pop. in 1900 3758

Preussisch-Holland, preus ish hol'lant, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 56 miles SW of Königsberg. It has a sixteenth-century town-hall and an old castle, now used as a jail. Pop. in 1900 4091

Preussisch Stargard, preus ish star'gard, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, on the Forde, 27 miles SW of Danzig. Pop. in 1900 9582

Prevesa, pre'vessa, a fortified town of European Turkey in Epirus vilayet of Janina, on the N side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. 15 miles SW of Arta. Pop. about 600

Prien, a post-village of Blackford co. Ind. about 46 miles S by N of Fort Wayne. Pop. 100

Prinmas, pre-ah-mah a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W coast, 29 miles N of Padang.

Prinbolof (pre-bo-lof) or Prinbolof Islands, a group of islands in Alaska, in Bering Sea, lat. 51° N. lon 170° W. consisting of the islands of St. Paul St. George Walrus and Otter with several islets. They abound in seal-bear otter blue-fur and fur seal. The seal breeds here in large numbers and is extensively slaughtered for its fur. The islands are also known as the Fur Seal Islands.

Prisbeian, prie his low a town of Bohemia, 23 miles SE of Caslau. Pop. about 2500

Prisbram, prie'bram a town of Bohemia, 21 miles SSW of Berann. It has the most important silver and lead mines in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The shafts have reached a depth of 3800 feet. The place is the seat of a mining academy of high rank. Above the town rises a mountain called the Sacred Mount, on which are a church and Redemptorist convent the greatest place of Catholic pilgrimage in Bohemia. Pop. in 1900 13,510 (with the neighboring Burkenberg 19,110)

Price, a county in the N part of Wisconsin. Area, 1241 sq. in. It is drained by the Flambeau and Jump rivers and other streams. Capital Phillips. Pop. in 1890 5258 in 1900 9168

Price, a post-village of St. Louis co. Me. on the Misen River 10 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. 75

Price, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 202

Price, a banking post-town capital of Carboe co. Utah on the Price River and on the Rio Grande Western R. about 100 miles SE by S of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900 539

Price, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec, on the Intervallier R. 20 miles from Rimouski its banking point. Pop. 200

Priceburg, a post-village of Leekawanna co. Pa.

Prices Park, a post village of Montgomery co. Va. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 200

Pricketown, a post-village of Highland co. Ohio, about 40 miles E. by N of Cincinnati. Pop. 200

Pricketown, a post-village of Berke co. Pa. 16 miles NE of Reading. Pop. about 300

Priceville, a post-village of Hart co. Ky. The banking point is Waverlyville. Pop. about 300

Priceville, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario on the Seaguen River 4 miles from Pleherton. Pop. 350

Prichard, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Shickohilly. Pop. 160

Pride, a post-village of Hancock co. Ga. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. 100

Priderory, a post-station of Lee co. Va.

Prides Corner, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Waltham. Pop. about 800

Prides Crossing, Essex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 3 miles NE of Salem. See BAVENANT.

Priddy Station, a post-village of Collier co. Ala. on the Tennessee River and on the Southern R. 7 miles W of Tusculum. Pop. 75

Pridden, a post-village of Polk co. Fla. The banking point is Lartow. Pop. about 200

Priebs, prie'boos, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 57 miles WNW of Ilegants on the Neisse. Pop. about 1200

Priego de Cordoba, prie-ah go da kon du'ah, a town of Spain province and 30 miles SE of Cordova, in the Sierra de Priego. It is situated in a fertile district, on whose pastures fine horses are reared. Pop. in 1900 10,904.

Prien, a village and summer-resort of Bavaria, near the Chiemsee in the valley of the Prioc. Pop. in 1900 2168

Prinos, pri-*no*, an ancient Greek city on the W coast of Asia Minor. It was a member of the Ionian League. Splendid remains of it have been excavated.

Prinoska, pri-*ka*, a village of Cape Colony in a district of its own name, on the Orange River 145 miles SW of Kimberley. Pop about 500.

Prinos River, a post village of Kootenai co Idaho, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Spokane Wash. Pop. 275.

Prinos (Gr *Prinos* Turk *Perlesah*) a town of European Turkey about 25 miles NE of Manastir. Pop about 7000 (?)

Prinoski, pri-*ko*, a town of Russia, government and 125 miles NW of Poltava. Pop in 1897 19 035.

Prinos, pri-*no*, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises NW of Córdoba and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in the marshy lake Chiquita.

Prinosha, a banking post-town capital of O'Brien co Iowa, 25 miles N by W of Cherokee, on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 514.

Prinoska, pri-*ka*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia government and NW of Liegnitz. Pop about 2000.

Prinoska, pri-*ka*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia government and NW of Liegnitz. Pop about 2000. — the Litteral or Maritime Province) a large province of Asiatic Russia, originally forming the SE extremity of Siberia but now comprising the entire Pacific border E of the Amur province the Stanovoi escarpment and Chinese Manchuria, and including Kamchatka. On the S it borders a small extent upon Korea. The surface is largely mountainous, and in Kamchatka there are a number of lofty volcanoes (See *KAMCHATKA*). The principal streams are the Amur and the Amur. Total area about 710 000 sq m. Pop in 1897 223 336. Capital, Vladivostok.

Prinos, a post-hamlet of Delaware co Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop 20.

Prinos, a post-village of Lee co Iowa, 27 miles NW of Keokuk. Pop about 175.

Prinos, a post-hamlet of Williams co Ohio 5 miles W of Fayette.

Prinos, a post-village of Washington co Pa. The banking point is McDonald. Pop about 200.

Prinos, a township (town) of Dane co Wis. about 22 miles W of Madison. Pop in 1900 617.

Prinos, a county occupying the NW part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Summerside.

Prinos Albert, a post-village of Ontario in Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 104 miles from Whiteby. Pop 390.

Prinos Albert, a banking post-town and outpost of Canada, Saskatchewan district, on the Saskatchewan River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 100 miles (direct) NE of Battleford. It has lumbering, grain, and cattle interests. Pop in 1901 2193.

Prinos Albert, a district in the S part of Cape Colony extending from the N slope of the Zwartberg range into the Great Karoo. Capital Prinos Albert on the N slope of the Zwartberg, 10 miles NW of Beaufort West. Pop about 1415. Elevation 2120 feet.

Prinos Albert Land, in Arctic America, is a portion of a land mass other parts of which are known as Victoria and Wollaston Lands. It is separated from Banks Land by the Prince of Wales Strait.

Prinos Albert Mountains, Antarctica, extend along the coast of Victoria Land, in about lat 75°-77° S.

Prinosbury, a former post-village of Richmond co N Y now forming part of the city of New York in Richmond borough about 3 miles from Richmond (on Staten Island).

Prinos Charles Foreland (or Island) off the W coast of Spitzbergen is in lat. 78° 30' N. lon 11° E.

Prinos Edward, a county in the S part of Virginia, has an area of 345 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Appomattox River. Bituminous coal and copper are found. Capital Farmville. Pop in 1900 15 045.

Prinos Edward, a county of Ontario, on the N shore of Lake Ontario. It is mostly composed of a peninsula nearly surrounded by Lake Ontario and several small bays. Capital Platon.

Prinos Edward Island (formerly called Saint John's Island) a province of the Dominion of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat 45° 56' and 47° 7' N and lon 63° and 64° 27' W. It is washed by the gulf on the N and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the W and Nova Scotia on the S. Greatest length, 145 miles; breadth 34 miles. In its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only 4 miles wide. Area, 2134 sq m. The coast-line presents a succession of large bays and projecting headlands, the largest of the former being Beilwood co the N. Remont on the SW. Illsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays penetrating

the land from opposite directions, form isthmuses which make a division of the island into 3 distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into the counties of Queens, Kings and Prince. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish Irish, Acadian, French English, and other settlers, about one-half being of Scottish descent. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises Anglican episcopal authority over the island and the Bishop of Charlottetown the Roman Catholic authority.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere becoming mountainous or monotonously flat, and nowhere attaining a greater elevation than 500 feet. At one time it was covered with a dense forest of beech birch, maple, poplar spruce fir hemlock larch and cedar and a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. No minerals of commercial value have yet been discovered. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air generally free from fogs. The winter is long and cold but the summer is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. The principal crops are potatoes and oats, but wheat, barley, peas beans turnips, etc. are also extensively cultivated. The fisheries are very valuable, lobster fishing taking the lead. The oyster beds yield about one-half of the oysters collected in all Canada. The mackerel and cod frequent more particularly the V coast. The manufacturers are chiefly for domestic use. Ship building is prosecuted with enterprise.

Navigation to and from the island generally closes about the middle of December and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape L'Anse-au-Loup in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. A railroad extends from Chatham to Georgetown (147 miles) with branches from Chatham to Tignish (18 miles) and from Mount Stewart to Souris 40 miles.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a lieutenant governor and a legislative assembly of 30 representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England. The total population of the island in 1891 was 109 088. In 1901 103 259. Capital Charlottetown.

This island after having been a possession of France, passed into the hands of the English in 1703. It was at first placed under the government of Nova Scotia, but in 1766 it was erected into a separate province. In 1799 the name of the island was changed from St John to Prince Edward. In 1873 it was admitted into the Dominion of Canada.

Prinos Edward Island, an island of Ontario in Lake Ontario separated from the main land by the Bay of Quinte.

Prinos Frederick Harbor, an inlet on the NW coast of Anstruth. Lat 1° S lon 125° E.

Prinos Fredericktown, a banking post-village, capital of Calvert co Md 4 miles W of Chesapeake Bay and 55 miles S of Baltimore. It is a local trade-centre. Pop about 450.

Prinos George, a county in the S part of Maryland has an area of 483 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Patuxent River and on the W by the Potomac River and the District of Columbia. Capital Upper Marlboro. Pop in 1890 26 050. In 1900 29 896.

Prinos George, a county in the SE part of Virginia, has an area of 802 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the James River and on the NW by the Appomattox River and is drained by the Blackwater. Capital, Prince George. Pop in 1890 7873. In 1900 7752.

Prinos George, a post-village, capital of Prince George co Va. 5 miles E of Petersburg.

Prinos George Land, one of the numerous islands of Franz-Josef Land lying W of the British Channel and crossed by the parallel of 60° 30' N lat.

Prinos Henry Harbor, on the N coast of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, German New Guinea.

Prinos Leopold Island, in Arctic America, is at the W end of Barrow Strait. Lat 74° 5' N lon 90° W.

Prinos of Wales Archipelago, Alaska, a name of the more southerly islands of the Alexander Archipelago, between Dixon Entrance and Sumner Strait.

Prinos of Wales, Cape, a promontory forming the most westerly point of North America, in Bering Strait. Lat 55° 40' N lon 167° 50' W (168° 27' W).

Prinos of Wales Island, the largest member of the Alexander Archipelago (Prinos of Wales group), southeastern Alaska. Lat 54° 42' to 60° 26' N lon 132° to 133° 40' W. Extreme length about 135 miles breadth 40 miles. It has deposits of gold silver, copper and iron abundant.

salmon, and valuable yellow pine. Klavak (W coast) and Jackson (S coast) are post-offices.

Prince of Wales Island, in the Pacific, Low Archipelago is in lat. 15° 16' S. lon 147° 23' W

Prince of Wales Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra.

Prinn of Wains Islands, a group of Queensland, Australia, in Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the NE extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Prince of Wales Peninsula, Alaska. See SEWARD PENINSULA

Prince of Wales Strait, Arctic America, separates Banks Land from Prince Albert Land

Prince Regent Inlet, Arctic America, between lat 72° and 74° N. The S part of it communicates with Boothia Gulf and the N part with Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait.

Prince Rupert Bay, British West Indies, is on the NW coast of the island of Dominica, and has the town of Portsmouth on its E coast.

Prinn Rupert's Town, Dominica. See PORTSMOUTH

Prince's Island (Port. *Illa d. Principe* said to be green sea) an island belonging to Portugal in the light of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 miles SSW of Fernando Po. Lat. 1° 39' N lon 7° 24' E Length 10 miles Chief harbor San Antonio

Prince's Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, at the S entrance to the Sunda Strait.

Prince's Islands (anc. *Deiuss*) a group of 8 small islands in the Sea of Marmora, from 10 to 15 miles SE of Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor. The largest are Prinkipo (Turk. *Kunt-Adasen* — i. e. Red Island) and Kishl. On the latter are a naval academy and a Greek school of theology. Numerous visitors resort to these islands attracted by the beauty of their scenery and their agreeable climate. Pop. about 10,000 consisting of Greeks, Turks and Armenians

Princes Risborough, a small town of England in Buckinghamshire 7 miles SSW of Aylesbury. It took its name from a castle of the Black Prince, of which all traces have vanished

Princess Anne, the southernmost county of Virginia, has an area of 286 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N by Chesapeake Bay and on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital Princess Anne. Pop. in 1890 9510 in 1900 11,192

Princess Anne, a banking post-town, capital of Somerset co. Md. near the Manokin River and on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 15 miles N by W of Salisbury. It has manufactures of flour etc. Pop. in 1900 864.

Princess Anne, a post-village capital of Princess Anne co. Va. 5 miles from the ocean, on the Norfolk and Southern R. and about 16 miles SE of Norfolk. Pop. 50

Princess Charlotte Bay, on the NE coast of Queensland Australia. Lat. 14° 39' S.

Princess Marie Bay, in Arctic America, is a W arm of Kane Basin having Booth Peninsula on the S. Lat. about 79° 20' N

Princess Royal Harbor, a bay of King George's Sound West Australia. On it is the town of Albany

Princess Royal Islands, British Columbia, in the Pacific Ocean N of Vancouver Island.

Princeton, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala. 28 miles E by N of Huntsville

Princeton, a post-town, capital of Dallas co. Ark. about 66 miles SSW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 163

Princeton, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal. The banking point is Colusa. Pop. 75

Princeton, a town of Clarke co. Ga. Pop. in 1900 244

Princeton, a post-village of Rockdale co. Ga. The banking point is Conyers

Princeton, a banking city, capital of Bureau co. Ill., on the Burlington Route, 100 miles WSW of Chicago. It has manufactures of carriages etc. Pop. in 1900 4023

Princeton, a city, capital of Gibson co. Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Southern R. 27 miles N of Evansville. It is an important grain and settlement, and has railroad-shops manufactures of paints, brick and tile, carriages, canned goods, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 6641

Princeton, a post-town of Scott co. Iowa, on the Muscatine River 90 miles above Davenport on the Burlington Route and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 456

Princeton, a post village of Franklin co. Kan. on Middle Creek and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 36 miles S of Lawrence. Pop. 250

Princeton, a banking post-town capital of Caldwell co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles E of Paducah. It contains the Princeton Collegiate Institute, and has

flouring and lumber-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, and several tobacco-stomeries. Pop. in 1900, 2860

Princeton, a post-village in Princeton township (town) Washington co., Me. at the outlet of Big Lake, 22 miles WNW of Calais, on the Washington County R. It has lumber- and woolen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 1094.

Princeton, a post-village and summer resort of Worcester co., Mass. in Princeton township (town) near Wachusett Mountain and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles N by W of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900 975, of the village about 475

Princeton, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. The banking point is Negaunee. Pop. 100

Princeton, a banking post-village, capital of Mellette co. Minn. on the Bem River at the mouth of its West Branch 22 miles E of St. Cloud, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 1319

Princeton, a banking city, capital of Mercer co. Mo., on the Walton River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 43 miles N of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 1575

Princeton, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. Pop. 30

Princeton, a banking post-borough and college town of Mercer co., N J. 49 miles SW of New York on the Pennsylvania R. It is situated on an elevated ridge which commands an extensive prospect towards the E and W. It is the seat of Princeton University one of the leading universities of the country and one of the few that antedate the Revolution. It was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown (Elizabeth) in 1746 and was removed to Princeton in 1756. The original college edifice, called Nassau Hall 175 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high was at the time of its erection the largest building in the colonies. Among the chief collegiate buildings are Nassau, Alexander and Blair halls, Marquand Chapel art museum museum of geology and archaeology and the Hallett Observatory (lat 40° 30' 50" N lon 74° 30' 55" W). The university which in 1904-05 was attended by 1885 students has a library of nearly 250,000 volumes. Princeton is also the seat of a celebrated anniversary of the Presbyterian church, founded in 1812 which in 1903 was attended by 172 students. On Jan 8 1777, the Americans, under Washington won a notable victory here. The Centennial Congress met at Nassau Hall from June 10 to Nov 4, 1893 and here Washington received the thanks of the nation for his successful conduct of the American revolution. Pop. in 1900 3899

Princeton, a township of Mercer co. N J. Pop. in 1900 655

Princeton, a post-town of Johnston co. N C. on the Southern R. 37 miles SE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 281

Princeton, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. 7 miles SSE of Newcastile. Pop. 150

Princeton, a post-town of Lawrence co. S C. The banking point is Honespath. Pop. in 1900 241

Princeton, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Mehlman. Pop. 105

Princeton, a banking post-village, capital of Mercer co. W Va. 85 miles SSB of Charleston. Pop. about 300

Princeton, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis. on the Fox River 28 miles NE of Portage on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 1262

Princeton, a township (town) of Green Lake co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1123.

Princeton, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 56 miles W of Hamilton. Pop. about 460

Princeton, a post-village of British Columbia, 132 miles from Kamloops. Pop. 150

Princeton Depot, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. 99

Princeton Junction, a post-village of Mercer co. N J. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles from Princeton. Pop. 60

Princeton, Mount, Colo., a granitic peak of the Saguache Range near lat. 38° 45' N. Altitude, 14,199 feet. It is about 20 miles E of Granate and is one of the College Peaks.

Prince Town, a village of England in Devonshire, 10 miles NNE of Plymouth. Here are the Dartmoor prisons. Granite is extensively quarried

Princetown, a post-township (town) of Schenectady co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 694 of the village about 100. The banking point is Schenectady

Princetown, Prince Edward Island. See MATPEQUEN

Princetonville, a banking post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 22 miles NNW of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 35

Princeville, a post-town of Edgecombe co. NC The banking point is Turbore. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Prince William, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 563 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Bull Run and the Occoquan River and on the SE. by the Potomac River. Capital, Manassas. Pop. in 1890, 6845 in 1900, 11,112.

Prince William, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 2½ miles from Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Prince William Henry (or *Loutange*) Island, also known as *Negonego*, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 13° 48' S lon. 141° 40' W.

Prince William Henry, Matthias, or *Saint Matthias*, an island of the Pacific Ocean NW of Vanuatu, is in lat. 1° 23' S lon. 149° E.

Prince William Island, an island of the Fiji group in the Pacific Ocean.

Prince William Sound, Alaska, on its S coast E. of the Kenai Peninsula, between lat. 60 and 61° 20' N and lon. 146° and 148° W. It has Montague Island in the S.

Principato Citra, a former name of the Italian provinces of SALERNO.

Principato Ultra, a former name of the Italian provinces of AVELLINO.

Principe, a sub province of Luzon Philippine Islands. See Luzon.

Principe, ilha do See PRINCES ISLANDS.

Principe Imperial, *prince imperial* also known as *Pirangua*, a town of Brazil state of Piauí 110 miles NE of Oeiras.

Principio, prin-sip-ee-o a post-hamlet of Cecil co. Md. 42 miles NE of Baltimore.

Principio Furnace, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. near Chesapeake Bay and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 40 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. about 175.

Prineville, a banking city capital of Crook co. Oregon, on the E bank of the Crooked River 114 miles (direct) S by B of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Pringle, a post-village of Washington co. Ga. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. 100.

Pringle, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 300.

Pringle, a post-village of Carter co. S. Dak. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Carter.

Prinkipo, *prink-ee-po* one of the Prince Islands in the Sea of Marmora.

Prinshaw, or *Pulo Priatlan*, an island off the E coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Prior (*pre-ee*), Cape Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 31' N lon. 8° 15' W.

Priorlake, a post-village of Scott co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles W of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Priore, a post-village of Polk co. Ga. 24 miles SW of Rome. Pop. 75.

Pripet, *pre-pet* (Pol. *Przysep* *príp-ét*) a river of Russia government of Minsk, after a N and E course of 2.0 mi. joins the Dnieper on the W. 43 miles N of Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

Prisrend, or *Prizren* (Turk. *Perce* in) a town of European Turkey capital of the vilayet of Kosova, 4 miles from the White Drin and 80 miles ENE of Goutari. It lies at the N base of the Shar Dagh. It is well built and is a busy industrial and commercial centre. A canal overlooks the town which is conspicuous by the number of its mosques. There is a large bazaar. Prisrend is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan. Pop. about 40,000, mainly Mohammedan Albanians.

Prishtina, properly *Prish-tina*, a town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Kosova, 30 miles NE of Prisrend. Pop. about 15,000, mainly Mohammedan Slavs and Albanians.

Pritchardville, a post-village of Henry co. Mich. Pop. 25.

Pritchardville, a post-station of Beaufort co. S. C.

Prutzeberg, *prüt-zen-bergh* a town of Prussia 8 miles NW of Brandenburg on the Havel. Pop. about 1700.

Prutzwalk, *prüt-zük*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 55 miles NW of Potsdam on the Demmin. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 6895.

Privas, *pre-väw* or *pre-vä* a town of France, capital of the department of Ardèche, 26 miles SW of Valence. It is picturesquely situated on the Ouvèze an affluent of the Rhone, on a ridge, at the base of the Cévennes. It has iron mines. Pop. in 1901, 4331 (commune, 7561).

Privateer, a post-township (and hamlet) of Hunter co. S. C. Pop. in 1900, 3174.

Privigye, *pre-vídyá*, or *Priwitz*, *pre-vítá*, a small town of Hungary 40 miles NE of Nendör.

Prizzi, *prít-see* a town of Sicily, province and 28 miles SSE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 9787.

Probolingo, *pro-bol-in-go*, or *Faerbolingo*, *poor-bol-in-go*, a town of the eastern part of Java on the N coast, 46 miles SE of Surabaya. Pop. of the town about 8800.

Proby Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Friendly Islands group.

Procidia, *pro-che-dá* (anc. *Prochyta*) an island of Italy at the NW extremity of the Bay of Naples, NE of Ischia. Length, 2 miles. It is of volcanic origin. Vine-growing and fruit-culture are extensively carried on. The chief town of the same name, is situated on the NE coast, and has a fairly active trade and some fisheries. Pop. of the town is 1901, 2348 of the commune (or island) 13,904.

Proctor, a post town of Lee co. Ky. on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the South Fork about 60 miles SE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Proctor, a post-station of Morgan co. Mo.

Proctor, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. The banking point is Dehlin. Pop. 170.

Proctor, a post-village of Rutland co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 5 miles N by W of Rutland. It has extensive marble-works with some of the largest marble-queries in the world. Pop. in 1900, 2015.

Proctor, a post-village of Watol co. Wis. on the Ohio River 30 miles below Wheeling on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Proctorknott, a banking post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. on the Duluth Muskegon and Northern R. 5 miles W by S of Deloth. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Proctorville, a banking post-village of Windsor co. Vt. on the Black River and on the Rutland R. 28½ miles SE of Rutland. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. about 950.

Proctorville, a post hamlet of Caldwell co. Mo. 22 miles SW of Chillicothe.

Proctorville, a post-town of Lawrence co. Ohio. The banking point is Branton or Huntington W. Va. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Prodano, *pro-dá-no* (anc. *Proter* or *Proti*) a small island off the coast of Greece 12 miles NW of Navarino.

Proença Nova, *pro-ee-ná* ou *na*, a town of Portugal in Beira 25 miles W of Castello Branco. Pop. about 3500.

Proença Velha, *pro-ee-ná* ou *velha*, a town of Portugal in Beira, 21 miles NE of Castello Branco. Pop. about 1000.

Proffitt, a post-village of Young co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Profile House, a post-station and summer resort of Grafton co. N. H. at the N end of the Franconia Notch White Mountains, 29 miles N of Plymouth on the Boston and Maine R. Altitude, 1074 feet above sea-level.

Progreso, *pro-grá-no*, a town and port of Mexico, state of Yucatan 26 miles N of Mérida, the state capital with which it is connected by rail. It is a regular port of call for ocean steamers and ships large quantities of coal hence. Pop. in 1900, 5175.

Progress, a post-station of Delaware co. Ind.

Progress, a post-village of Preble co. Ohio. The banking point is Eaton or New Paris. Pop. 160.

Progress, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. 2½ miles NE of Harrisburg.

Progress, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. 200.

Prohibition, a post-station of Guernsey co. Ohio.

Prole, a post-village of Warren co. Iowa. Pop. 76.

Prome, a town of Lower Burma Pegu division capital of Prome district, on the E bank of the Irrawaddy about 150 miles NW of Rangoon to which a railway extends. It has a splendid pagoda which attracts many Buddhist pilgrims. There are manufactures of textiles paper lacquer ware, etc., and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 27,375.

Promise City, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NW of Saymore. Pop. about 200.

Promontory, a post-station of Boxelder co. Utah on Promontory Mountain, 20 miles W of Corinne.

Prompton, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. on the Lackawanna Creek 4 miles W of Homedale, on the Delaware and Hudson R. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Prophetstown, a banking post-town of Whiteside co. Ill. on the S bank of the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 21 miles SE of Clinton, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Propiia, *pro-pe-á*, or *Uruba de Baixa*, *co-ro-ro-bó* *dé* *bá*, a town of Brazil in Sergipe, on the São Francisco, 85 miles NNE of São Cristóvão.

Propontis, the ancient name of the Sea of Marmora.

Proserpio, *pro-á-re-o* a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon Philippine Islands.

Prosecco, a village of Austria-Hungary near Trieste. It is noted for its wine.

Proskurov, pro-sko-rov, a town of Russia, in Podolia on the Bug 63 miles N of Kamenetz-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897 22,915.

Prosnia, pros-na, a river which forms the boundary between Silesia and Losen on one side, and Russian Poland, on the other, and joins the Warthe 28 miles SE. of Posen. Length about 100 miles.

Prospect, a post-village in Prospect township (town) New Haven co. Conn. 16 miles WNW of New Haven on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. of the town in 1900 562.

Prospect, a post-township (town and village) of Waldo co. Me. about 20 miles S of Bangor. The town is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900 642.

Prospect, a post-station of Harford co., Md. 35 miles SE. of Baltimore.

Prospect, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. on West Canada Creek and on the York Central and Hudson River R. 2½ miles from Trenton Falls. Pop. in 1900 333. Here are noted quarries of Trenton limestone.

Prospect, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Hocking Valley R. 10 miles S of Marion. Pop. in 1900 981.

Prospect, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa. 9 miles NW of Butler. Pop. in 1900 341.

Prospect, a post-village of Clay co., Tex. Pop. 86.

Prospect, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 4½ miles E of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Prospect, a post-village of Wentworth co., Wis. The banking point is Waukegan. Pop. 100.

Prospect, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Halifax. Its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Prospect, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario 72 miles NE of Frankton. Pop. 100.

Prospect Ferry, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. on the W. bank of the Penobscot, ¼ mile from Bucksport. Pop. 250.

Prospect Grove, a post-station of Scotland co., Me. **Prospect Harbor**, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on a small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 45 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. about 250.

Prospect Hill, a post-hamlet of Caswell co., N. C. 50 miles NW of Raleigh.

Prospect Hill, a post-station of Fairfax co., Va.

Prospect Park, a borough of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1050.

Prospect Plains, a post-village of Middlesex co., N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 4½ miles NNE of Hightstown. Pop. 150.

Prospect Station, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co., N. Y. 4½ miles N of Mayville.

Prospect Station, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 12 miles S of Pulaski. Pop. 190.

Prospect Valley, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va. 12 miles N of Clarkburg.

Prospectville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. about 11 miles NE of Norristown. Pop. 160.

Prosper, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Prosper, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex. on the Frisco System. It has a ginney etc. Pop. about 300.

Prosperity, a post-station of Franklin co., Ill.

Prosperity, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ky.

Prosperity, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Carterville. Pop. about 500.

Prosperity, a post-station of Moore co., N. C. on the Deep River 12 miles NW of Carthage.

Prosperity, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. 10 miles SEW of Washington. Pop. 100.

Prosperity, a banking post-town of Newberry co., S. C. on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens and the Southern R. 50½ miles WNW of Columbia. It has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900 502.

Prosperity, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W. Va. 10 miles from Quinimout.

Prosperstown, a post-station of Ocean co., N. J. 20 miles SE of Trenton.

Proseer, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Juniata. Pop. 200.

Prosser, a post-town of Yakima co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 46 miles SE of North Yakima. Pop. in 1900 229.

Prossers Brook, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, 26 miles from Moncton. Its banking point. Pop. 180.

Prosenitz, pro-senitz (Slavic, *Prostetitz*) a town of Moravia, 13 miles SW of Olmutz. It has manufactures of woollen, linen and cotton stuffs, agricultural machines, etc. distilleries, breweries and mills. Pop. in 1900 24,054.

Protestant, a port or harbor of Alaska, in Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago, opening into Sumner Strait.

Protection, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. on the Pennsylvania R. 30 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Protsm, a post-village of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Proton, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 5 miles from Dundalk. Pop. 150.

Protonia, a post-town of Howard co., Iowa. The banking point is Cresco. Pop. in 1900 133.

Prova, a post-village of Rama, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows SE., and joins the Oka 9 miles above Serpukhov. Length 100 miles.

Proville, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 11 miles from Grandmère. Pop. 175.

Provi, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Ohio, 8 miles S of Sandusky.

Provi's Veck, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 50.

Provdia (Turk. *Proved*) a town of Bulgaria, on the river Provdia, 2½ miles W of Yarna. Pop. about 5000.

Provsomont, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. 20 miles N of Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Prova, a Danish settlement and harbor on the W coast of Greenland 30 miles S by E of Upernivik.

Provençal, a post-town of Valais, on the Swiss border, on the Texe and Pacific R. The banking point is Natchez. Pop. in 1900 245.

Provence, pro-vens (anc. *Enl a Provenca* or simply *Provenca*) an old province in the SE part of France now forming the departments of Languedoc-Rhône and Alpes-Alpes, the E. part of Vaucluse, and a small part of the department of Alpes-Maritimes. Its capital was Aix.

In the 16th century it gave its name to a kingdom, also known as the kingdom of Chypre-Burgundy (See Hungary). The Provençal tongue one of the Romance languages which developed a vigorous literature in the Middle Ages, has recently become again the vehicle of literary composition at the hands of a number of able writers.

Providence, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. Pop. 125.

Providence, the northernmost county of Rhode Island borders on Connecticut and Massachusetts. Area, 411 sq. mi. It is intersected in the NE part by the Blackstone River which enters the Providence River (under the name of Seekonk) near the city of Providence, and is also drained by the Pawtuxet (apud, Providence) Pop. in 1900 235,123. In 1900 325,683.

Providence, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala. 44 miles NW of Tusculum.

Providence, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 215.

Providence, a post-station of White co., Ark.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Providence, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill. about 10 miles SW of Princeton. Pop. 150.

Providence, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Providence, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky. 55 miles ENE of Paducah on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has coal and tobacco industries. Pop. about 1200.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo. on the N bank of the Missouri River about 20 miles below Booneville.

Providence, a post-township (town) of Saratoga co., N. Y. about 40 miles NNW of Albany. Pop. in 1900 607.

Providence, a post-station of Batham co., N. C.

Providence, Lackawanna co., Pa. is a suburb of Scranton.

Providence, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1680.

Providence, a city port of entry capital of the state of Rhode Island, and the sunny seat of Providence co. is situated at the head of navigation on Narragansett Bay where the Seekonk (or Blackstone) River joins the narrow arm of the bay called the Providence River 44 miles SW of Boston, Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It is the second city of New England in population wealth and importance. Providence is noted chiefly for its manufacturing industries. It was at one time an important centre of foreign commerce, but this has materially declined, while its domestic trade has steadily increased. Among its more important manufactures are those of silver-ware, jewelry tools, steam-engines, locomotives, rears, fire-arms, stoves, gymnastic apparatus, bobbins and shuttles, cotton and woollen goods shoes and carpet-faces webbing, etc. Other industries are dyeing and

bleaching metal-refining, slaughtering and meat-packing and brewing. The manufacturing industries are located largely along the banks of the Woonasquatnet and Moosawuck. The city is irregularly laid out, the site being uneven. The most noted public buildings are the city hall (in front of which is a Soldiers and Sailors Monument) state-house (completed in 1898) government building Union Railway Station (1897) public library (opened in 1898 and containing over 100,000 volumes) county court-house, Rhode Island Hospital Athenaeum (with a library of about 6,000 volumes), Roman Catholic cathedral, Dexter Asylum Butler Hospital and Arcade, the last a business passage-way 225 feet long, connecting Westminster and Weybosset Streets. Foremost among the educational institutions is Brown University with handsome buildings, founded in 1864, and having an attendance in 1903-04 of 935 students. With it are associated museums of zoology and anthropology and botany a museum of fine arts, the Ladd Observatory (lat. 41° 56' 16" N lon 71° 24' 0" W) and a university library of 150,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets. Other educational institutions are the Providence School (dating from 1818) Academy of the Sacred Heart, La Salle Academy St. Francis Xavier Academy Rhode Island Historical Society (with a library of 20,000 volumes) and the Franklin Lyceum. At the S end of the city is the Roger Williams Park containing a statue of Roger Williams, whose first landing was at What Cheer Rock, on the Seekonk River.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1639. It received its city charter in 1843. Pop. in 1840 23,172 in 1850 41,513 in 1860 50,000 in 1870 63,064 in 1880 104,811 in 1890 132,146 in 1900 150,507.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Summit co. S C 7 miles NE of Claremont station.

Providence, a post-village of Cache co. Utah in the fertile Cache Valley 1 mile from Logan and about 53 miles NE of Cerritos. Pop. about 900.

Providence, an island in the Indian Ocean 240 miles NNE of Madagascar in lat. 9° 10' S lon 51° 5' E.

Providence, a small lake of Canada, near Lake St. John and lon 113° W.

Providence Channel separates several of the Laysan Islands as Abaco and Eleuthera.

Providence Forge, a post-hamlet of New Kent co. Va., 10 miles S of Tinsdale station.

Providence Fort, a fort of Canada, on the Mackenzie River near its outlet from the Great Slave Lake. Old Fort Providence was located on the N shore of the lake.

Providence Square, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 2 miles NE of Collegeville. Pop. 75.

Provincetown, a banking post-village and summer resort of Provincetown township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. at the northern extremity of Cape Cod peninsula. It is 5 miles by water SSE of Boston and is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a good harbor and is extensively engaged in cod-mackerel and sperm whale fisheries. The Mayflower anchored here in 1620. Pop. of the town in 1900 4247.

Provincie Wellesley (Wellesley) a British possession on the W coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming part of the Straits Settlement of Penang immediately opposite the island of Penang. It consists of a strip of country 45 miles in length.

Provins, prov. v. (L. *Provincia*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Marne 36 miles E. of Melun. It is a very picturesque place with a quaint upper town built upon a lofty eminence, and with much of the old walls still remaining. It has a number of interesting and venerable structures including churches the Hôtel de Ville, the Hôtel Dieu (hospital) the keep of a medieval castle, etc. The town is also attractive in its modern aspects. The cultivation of roses is a prominent industry. Provins was an important town in the Middle Ages under the counts of Champagne. Pop. in 1901 7641 (commune, 8794).

Proviso, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. about 10 miles W of Chicago. Pop. 60.

Provo City, a city the capital of Utah co. Utah is on the Provo River, nearly 3 miles E of Utah Lake and near the W base of the Wasatch Range of mountains. It is on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. 46 miles SSE of Salt Lake City. It contains a town hall theatre, Brigham Young Academy Proctor Academy state insane asylum, several flouring woolen and knitting mills, etc. and is surrounded by fertile land the staple products of which are wheat, grass, and wool. Pop. in 1900, 5195.

Prowers, a county in the SE part of Colorado Area, 1602 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and its tributaries. Capital, Lamar. Pop. in 1900 3766.

Pradenos, a post-village of Newport co., R. I. Pop. 60.

Pradkoe Land, in northwestern Greenland, N of Ingfield Gulf, forms part of Hayes Peninsula.

Präma, a town of Prussia, 33 miles NNW of Troves. Pop. about 2500.

Prantut, the German name of Porentrich.

Prantiye, a post-station of Henry co. Va.

Prantiye, a post-village of Taylor co. W. Va. 5 miles SW of Grafton station on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 200.

Prana, the ancient name of Brusa.

Prussia, a (now *Freies* *preussen*) a kingdom of Europe the chief state of the German Empire, comprising the greater part of northern Germany. It extends (not reckoning the detached little province of Hohenzollern) from lat. 49° 7' to 56° 54' N and from lon 0° 52' to 22° 54' E. The main body of the monarchy is bounded S by German Lorraine, Bavaria, the Thuringian states, the kingdom of Saxony and Austria-Hungary (mainly Bohemia and Austrian Silesia) W by the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg N by the North Sea Oldenburg Denmark Mecklenburg and the Baltic and E. by Russia (mainly Poland). In addition it borders on a number of German states whose territories are partially or wholly enclosed by the Prussian dominions, or which enclose detached fragments of Prussian territory. The greatest extension of the country is from NE to SW a line drawn from the town of Memel on the Baltic to Saarbrücken on the border of Lorraine, measuring about 750 miles. The area and population of Prussia and of its individual provinces are as follows:

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population	
		1895	1900
East Prussia (Ostpreussen)	14,894	2,008,149	1,996,026
West Prussia (Westpreussen)	9,669	1,434,865	1,463,156
Berlin (city)	25	1,100,000	1,800,000
Brandenburg	15,382	2,021,000	2,100,000
East Pomerania (Pommern)	11,000	1,514,100	1,634,000
Prussia	11,100	1,634,000	1,687,000
Silesia (Schlesien)	16,344	4,411,000	4,000,000
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,713	2,100,000	2,052,000
Schleswig-Holstein	1,340	1,200,000	1,200,000
Hanover (Hannover)	14,800	2,400,000	2,400,000
Westphalia (Westfalen)	9,700	2,700,000	2,700,000
Hesse-Nassau (Hessen-Nassau)	9,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,400	5,100,000	5,100,000
Rhineland (Rheinland)	441	65,000	65,000
Total	134,022	31,865,123	34,472,600

The population now (1905) is about 37,000,000. In 1816 Prussia (with an area about one-fifth less than at present) contained 10,340,000 inhabitants. In 1852 (with a slight increase of area through the annexation of Hohenzollern) 10,935,000. In 1861 18,491,000. In 1867 (within the present limits Schleswig-Holstein Hanover Nassau Hesse-Cassel Frankfurt, and Hesse-Homburg having been annexed) 23,971,000.

Surface Soil Climate.—The surface of Prussia is in the main a great plain sloping gradually toward the North Sea and the Baltic. The shores of these seas are generally very low. In some places, however, as in the enclosed island of Rügen and in the deeply indented coast of Schleswig-Holstein the land rises steeply from the Baltic. Parts of the coast present high sand dunes, and many stretches have to be protected against the sea by artificial dikes. The principal indentations along the Baltic are constituted by the Gulf of Danzig the Pomeranian Gulf and the Bay of Kiel. A peculiar feature of the Baltic coast-land consists in the extensive lagoons separated from the open sea by long spits of land or by islands. There are 3 of these enclosed bays—the Kurisches Haff Frisches Haff and Stettiner Haff. These lagoons receive the waters of the large streams that flow through Prussia to the Baltic. The principal islands of Prussia are Rügen Usedom Wollin Fehmarn and Aßen in the Baltic and the North Frisian Islands in the North Sea. About one-third of the territory of Prussia is mountainous or hilly. In the SE in Silesia, on the borders of Austria-Hungary are the Sudetic Mountains of which the principal portion is the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) whose loftiest peak the Schneekoppe (5260 feet) is in Prussia. In the western half of the monarchy are the Harz Mountains (about one-half of which region belongs to Prussia) part of the Thuringian Forest, and an extensive region of mountains and plateaus on both sides of the Rhine, including the Hunsrück Eifel Taunus, Westerwald, etc. The detached Hohenollern belongs

mainly to the region of the Rauthe Alb. The eastern provinces belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers (proceeding from E to W) are the Memel (or Niemen), Prage, Vistula, and Oder (with its affluent the Warthe). The western provinces belong to the basin of the North Sea and are watered by the Rbe (with its tributaries the Saale, Havel and Spree), the Weser, Rhine, Eider and Rhine (with its affluents the Main, Lehn, Moselle, Ruhr and Lippe). The level region which constitutes the eastern half of the kingdom is dotted with lakes, none of which is of great size. Among the largest are the Spirdingsee, Menersee, and Geeserichsee. The various parts of Prussia present a great diversity of soil. In the N. by the side of fine farming land there are extensive sandy tracts and large stretches of moor heath and marsh-land. Among these sterile tracts may be mentioned the Lucheler Heide (Tuchel Heath) W. of the Vistula, a great expanse of sand partly overgrown with conifers and the Lüneburger Heide (Lüneburg Heath) an extensive moorland in Hanover. With the expenditure of great toil much of this naturally unproductive soil is being gradually reclaimed. The provinces of Brandenburg in which the capital is situated is in great part a sandy plain much of which has been laboriously brought under cultivation. Among the fertile tracts are portions of the Vistula and Oder valleys, the district about Magdeburg (on the Elbe), the region along the foot of the Liegnitz (in Silesia), the Thuringian country, part of the Weser valley (about Hildesheim), and the mountainous regions along the Rhine and its affluents. The climate of Prussia is on the whole, temperate and salubrious, although rather cold in the N. and in the elevated parts of the W. The mean annual temperature in the eastern part of the Baltic region is about 44° and in the valley of the Rhine about 56°. In the former territory the average winter temperature is about 23°. In the district about the junction of the Rhine and Moselle it is about 15° higher. The rainfall varies very greatly in the different parts of the country. The annual precipitation in the Harz Mountains is as high as 56 inches. In the Rhenish region it is about 34 inches. Along the sea-coast it ranges between 20 and 30 inches. In some of the northern districts it is less than 15 inches.

Agriculture.—About one-half of the surface of Prussia is cleared as agricultural land, about one-seventh is in meadows and pastures, nearly one-fourth is woodland. Somewhat more than one-half of the land under cultivation is devoted to cereal crops. The chief cereals in the order of the acreage (as well as of the production) are rye, oats, wheat, and barley. Potatoes and beets (for sugar) are raised in immense quantities. The wines of the Rhine and Moselle are famous. Fruit-culture is very extensive. The livestock in the enumeration of 1900 consisted mainly of 19,877,000 cattle, 2,924,000 horses, 7,001,500 sheep, 19,987,000 pigs, and 2,051,500 goats. Bee-keeping is a considerable industry. The products of the horn yard are not sufficient for home consumption, great quantities of poultry, feathers and eggs being imported. In some provinces of Prussia (in Pomerania, Posen, West Prussia) agriculture is carried on almost exclusively on large estates.

Forests.—There are about 30,000,000 acres of woodland in Prussia, of which somewhat more than 50 per cent. belongs to private individuals, 31 per cent. to the state and 13 per cent. to the communes. The greatest extent of forest-land is in the province of Posen, where it covers about 40 per cent. of the area. In Brandenburg one-third of the surface is woodland and the Rhine-land is nearly as well wooded. Silesia and Westphalia are not far behind the Rhine-land. The smallest proportion of forest area is in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where it is only about 7 per cent. Somewhat more than two-thirds of the forest area consists of conifers. Game-abounds, the quadrupeds comprising deer, hares, rabbits, wild boars, foxes and wild-cats besides smaller mammals. Feathered game is varied and plentiful. In spite of the extensive settlements and the many rivers and lakes the fisheries of Prussia are far from supplying the needs of the inhabitants.

Mineral Products.—Prussia holds the leading place among the countries of continental Europe in the extent of its mineral resources. The value of the mineral products in 1901 was \$287,000,000. The leading product is coal. The quantity mined in 1901 was 101,000,000 metric (approximately long) tons, valued at \$231,000,000. The coal regions are the Rhine-land, Westphalia, Hanover, Saxony and Silesia. Brown coal (lignite) is also found in vast deposits, especially in Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, the Rhine-land and Posen. The yield in 1901 was 37,600,000 tons, valued at \$22,000,000.

Prussia is a great iron-producing country. The deposits occur mainly in the regions which yield the bulk of the

coal supply. The iron-ore mined in 1901 amounted to 2,832,000 tons, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. Copper (mainly in Saxony) and zinc (mainly in Silesia) were mined in that year to the extent of 765,000 tons (valued at nearly \$6,000,000) and 644,500 tons (about \$5,000,000) respectively. Large quantities of lead are obtained in the Rhine-land, Silesia, Posen-Nassau, and Hanover. Other metallic products are silver, gold, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, manganese, and pyrite. Prussia possesses vast riches in various kinds of salts, including common salt, kainite, chloride of potassium and other potassium salts, Glauber salt, etc. The town of Stassfurt in the province of Saxony, is noted for the great deposits of rock salt and kainite in its vicinity. The product of salts in 1901 was valued at about \$17,000,000. Amber is found along the shores of the Baltic. Prussia has a number of noted mineral springs, among which are those at Homburg, Wiesbaden, Ems, Soden, Bad Langensalza, Homburg, Soden, Aix-la-Chapelle, Warmbrunn and Bad Salzhungen.

Manufactures and Internal Communications, etc.—Prussia ranks next to England among the states of Europe in the extent of its iron and steel industry. The production of raw iron and steel is carried on mainly in the Rhine-land, Westphalia, and Silesia. More than 5,000,000 tons of pig iron were produced in 1901. The Rhine-land and Westphalia are among the most important seats of the manufacture of iron and steel in the world. The leading centres of this industry in Prussia are located at the Krupp works and at the steel works of Remscheid and Solingen. Berlin and other large cities have great locomotive and engine works and machine-shops. Stettin has become one of the principal seats of the ship-building industry in the world. Prussia occupies a commanding position in the textile industry which is carried on most extensively in the Rhine-land, Westphalia, and Silesia. Aix-la-Chapelle is noted for its woollen stuffs, and Bielefeld (in Westphalia) for its linen. While Krefeld and Bielefeld are great centres of the silk manufacture, Berlin is especially prominent in the manufacture of clothing, furniture, electrical apparatus, ornamental metalwork and surgical and physical instruments. Among other important manufactures of the country are beet-sugar and other food products, porcelain, glass, paper, leather goods, beer and chemicals. Berlin now vies with Leipzig as a book publishing centre.

The Prussian government has displayed great activity in developing the internal water communications of the country. The length of canals and canalised water-courses nearly equals that of the navigable waterways afforded by the rivers without artificial aid. There were in 1903 nearly 22,000 miles of railway in the kingdom of which about 20,000 miles belonged to the state, the remainder being the property of private individuals. Among the leading commercial centres are Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Hanover, Altona, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Leipzig, Elberfeld-Barmen, Krefeld, and Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Ports still play an important part in the trade of the country. The principal ports of Prussia are Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Memel and Altona. The bulk of the sea trade of the country passes through Hamburg and Bremen.

Population.—Of the total population of Prussia in 1900 (on round numbers 34,500,000) about 30,400,000 were German speaking. The largest non-German element is the Polish which numbers more than 3,000,000 people dwelling mainly in Posen (where they are most numerous), Silesia, East Prussia and West Prussia. There are besides about 400,000 Slavs comprising Maxara (East Prussia), Kouraks (West Prussia) and Pomerania, Czechs (Silesia), and Wends (Brandenburg and Silesia). There are about 100,000 Lithuanians in East Prussia. Schleswig-Holstein contains upward of 125,000 Danes. The Dutch number about 5,000 and there are considerable numbers of Frisians and Wallons. Of the total population in 1900 21,800,000 were Protestants, 12,100,000 Catholics and nearly 400,000 Jews. The Catholics predominate numerically in the Rhine-land, Hohenlohe, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia and West Prussia. The Protestant church in Prussia outside of the provinces annexed in 1866 is under the Evangelical High Consistory at Berlin. In the new provinces it is under the ministry of public worship. Prussia has 9 universities as follows: Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Göttingen, Halle, Königsberg, Göttingen, Marburg, Kiel.

Constitution.—Prussia is a constitutional monarchy the crown being hereditary in the male line. The parliament, or diet (Landtag) is composed of 2 chambers: the house of lords (Herrenhaus) and the chamber of deputies (Abgeordnetenhaus). The house of lords is composed of the princes of the royal family, the heads of the hereditary noble houses, a number of life peers (chosen by the king from among the

rich landowners, prominent manufacturers, and other nobles), representatives of universities, the burgomasters of the large cities, and others. The chamber of deputies, or lower house, consists of 433 members chosen for a term of 5 years by indirect election the indirect voters being divided into 3 classes, the respective categories representing varying voting powers, dependent upon the amount of direct taxes paid by the voters. By the constitution of the German Empire the king of Prussia is German Emperor. Prussia is entitled to 17 votes in the Bundesrat out of a total of 58 and has 276 deputies in the Reichstag out of a total of 397. The kingdom is divided into provinces each under a governor (Oberpräsident). The provinces are divided into government-districts and these again into circles. The capital of the country is Berlin. The highest court for the kingdom is the Imperial Supreme Court at Leipzig.

History.—The nucleus of the Prussian kingdom is Brandenburg (See BRANDENBURG). The country takes its name from the Prussians (Barbarians) a people akin to the Lithuanians who have been long extinct. In the thirteenth century the heathen Prussians whose home was on the Baltic Sea, in the region comprised in the modern provinces of East and West Prussia were conquered by the crusading Teutonic Knights who spread Christianity with fire and sword. They Germanized the subjugated country and built cities. They were joined by the Knights Swordbearers, and the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea as far as the Gulf of Finland was subjected by its Germanic invaders. In 1466 the Teutonic Knights were forced to surrender West Prussia to Poland. East Prussia remaining in their hands as a Polish fief. About half a century later the Knights Swordbearers cut loose from the Teutonic Knights. In 1525 the grand master of the Teutonic Knights, Albert of Brandenburg converted their state into a Protestant hereditary realm the duchy of Prussia, for which he did homage to the king of Poland. In 1618 the duchy of Prussia was united with the electorates of Brandenburg. It continued to be outside of the bounds of the German Empire. In 1637 Frederick William, the 'Great Elector' of Brandenburg secured from Poland a recognition of its suzerainty over Prussia. Under the prince Brandenburg rose to the position of a considerable military power. His successor Frederick III. assumed in 1701 the title of King of Prussia, styling himself Frederick I. When Frederick the Great ascended the throne in 1740 the Prussian dominions had an area of about 48,000 sq m (about equal to that of the state of New York) with about 2,350,000 inhabitants. They embraced Brandenburg, East Prussia, the greater part of Pomerania, part of the present province of Saxony, the duchy of Cleves, the co. of Marb. the co. of Ravensburg (Westphalia) etc. Frederick the Great wrested the greater part of Silesia from Austria in 1742. He took part in the first partition of Poland in 1772 and thus acquired West Prussia (without Danzig and Thorn) and other territories. In his reign which terminated in 1796 the area of Prussia was increased by two-thirds and its population rose to nearly 5,500,000. The dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland, in 1793 and 1795 vastly increased the area of Prussia. The Polish capital Warsaw became for a short time a Prussian city. By the treaty of Tilsit, which terminated the disastrous war with Napoleon waged in 1806-07 Prussia was deprived of all her possessions W of the Elbe and of the greater part of Prussian Poland, but in 1815 after the fall of Napoleon the Congress of Vienna restored to her most of the old possessions which had been wrested from her by the French (not reckoning the later Polish acquisitions) and granted to her new lands in many parts of Germany including half of Saxony. The kingdom had now an area of 107,000 sq m and a population of about 10,000,000.

In 1866 after the successful war against Austria, Prussia was enlarged by the annexation of the kingdom of Hanover the electorate of Hesse-Cassel the duchy of Nassau, Frankfurt, Hesse-Homburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. In that year Prussia organized the North German Confederation. On Jan 18 1871 William I of Prussia was proclaimed at Versailles Deutscher Kaiser or German emperor. See GERMANY.

Prussia, a post-township of Adair co Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Pruth, prooth or proot, more properly Prut, a river of Europe, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows at first E. through Galicia and Bukovina, and afterwards SSE between Rumania and the Russian government of Bessarabia, and at Rani near Galatz, 75 miles from the Black Sea, joins the Danube. Length about 600 miles.

Pruschny, proo-shé nee, or Pruschny, proo-shé nee, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles SSE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897 7634.

Prye River, a port of the Straits Settlements.

Pryor, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo. The banking point is Walsenburg. Pop. about 200.

Pryorcrack, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I T. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 26 miles S. of Vinita. Pop. in 1900 495.

Pryorsburg, a post-village of Graves co. Ky., on the Illinois Central R. 32 miles S of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 250.

Przasnysz, prahsh-nish a town of Poland, 80 miles NE. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 9136.

Przedborz, prahd-borsh a town of Poland, 55 miles WSW of Radom. Pop. in 1891, 5024.

Przemysl, prahmsh-l a town and strong fortress of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the San 51 miles W of Lemberg. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Greek bishop and has some interesting ecclesiastical structures. There are manufactures of bone-black machinery, liquors, etc. and milling and the refining of petroleum are carried on. The chief articles of trade are grain and lumber. Pop. in 1900 46,296 nearly two-thirds Poles and about one-third Jews.

Przemyslaw, prahd-sh-lah nee, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, about 25 miles SE of Lemberg. Pop. in 1890 4,43.

Przeworsk, prahd-wonsh a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 22 miles E of Rzeszow. Pop. in 1900 3183.

Przevalsk, a town of central Asia. See KANAKOI.

Przibaslav, a town of Bohemia. See PRIBISLAV.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia. See PRIBRAM.

Przysecha, prah-shoo-sha, a small town of Poland 24 miles WSW of Radom.

Psara, an island in the Aegean Sea. See IPHRA.

Pallorata, pee-lor-sha the ancient Mount Ida, the most lofty mountain of Crete near its centre has an elevation of 8082 feet. Mount Ida was anciently closely connected with the worship of Zeus (Jupiter) who was said to have been brought up in a cave in the mountain.

Pskov, a government of Russia lying N. of the government of St. Petersburg and E. of Livonia. Area 17,019 sq m. The surface is mostly flat, in the S undulating and hilly, and over a large extent swampy. At the NW extremity is the Lake of Pskov, a part of Lake Ilmen. There are a number of lakes within the government. The principal rivers are the Lovat, which traverses the NE portion and the Velikaya which empties into Lake Pskov. The soil is infertile, the forests are extensive yielding much timber. The flax industry is very considerable and the fisheries are productive. Capital Pskov. Pop. in 1891 136,640.

Pskov, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Pskov situated on the river Velikaya at the confluence of the Pskova, a few miles SE of Lake Pskov and 163 miles SW of St. Petersburg. It is one of the most ancient cities of Russia, and consists of the old Kremlin the Middle Town and the Great Town together with a quarter beyond the Pskova, reached by an iron bridge constructed in 1899. The various sections have old crumbling walls with towers. Pskov contains a number of interesting ecclesiastical structures, the principal being the old cathedral towering up in the Kremlin, with the tombs of the medieval princes of Pskov. There was a trade in furs and other products. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pskov was a flourishing commercial commonwealth in the latter part of the Middle Ages with republican institutions. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1891 90,400.

Pskov, Lake, in Russia, between the governments of Pskov and St. Petersburg in a E arm of Lake Peypus. Area, about 400 sq m. It receives the Velikaya River on the SE.

Psyrus, the ancient name of Irawa.

Ptarmigan (tar-me-gan) Peak, Colo. a mountain in lat 39° 42' N. lon 100° 1' W. It has an altitude of 13,745 feet.

Ptitch, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Minsk, flows SE and S and joins the Pripiet. Length about 250 miles.

Ptolemais, the ancient name of ACRS.

Puhna, a town of Bengal. See PAUNA.

Puhulno (puh-neo'ku) or Puhulno Harbov, a post-village and outpost of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Barrington on the Halifax and Yarmouth R. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Yarmouth.

Pucallpa, a village of Chile, in the province of Valparaiso. Pop. 1340.

Pu-chaw, a city of China, province of Shan-shi, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho.

Puchuncavi, puo-shoon-shi'nee, also written Pucun-chavi, a town of Chile, on the coast, 30 miles N by E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1280.

about 86 miles (direct) SE by S of Las Vegas. Pop about 300

Puerto de Orotava, *puér'to dá ó-ro-tá-vá*, or **Port Orotava**, officially **Puerto de la Cruz**, *puér'to dá lá krosá* a seaport of the Canaries, on the N side of the island of Tenerife, 3 miles NW of Orotava, of which it is the port. Its harbor is bad and the trade is limited. Pop in 1900 5562

Puerto de Porvenir, minor port of Chile, in *Región*. **Puerto de Santa María**, *Kí*, *si puér'to dá sán-tá má-riá* a city of Spain, province and 7 miles NE of Cadix, at the mouth of the Guadalete in the Bay of Cádiz. It is the principal place for the export of sherry wines. Jeres (Xeres) being 7 miles by rail NE. The stone warehouses in which the wine is stored are a prominent feature of the place. The town has fisheries and manufactures of liquors, leather soap etc. Pop in 1900 19 373

Puerto Descanso, Argentine Republic. See **POST-DESCANSO**

Puerto de Talital, Chile. See **TALITAL**

Puerto Escobedo, a port of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico near the frontier of Guerrero

Puerto Llorona, *puér'to lá-ló-rá* a village and port of refuge on the N coast of Mindoro Philippine Islands at the foot of an extinct volcano and near a small but deep volcanic lake

Puerto Harris a port of Chile, in *Región*

Puerto Limón Costa Rica. See **LIMÓN**

Puertollano *puér'to ló-lá-no* a town of Spain 21 miles SW of Ciudad Real. Pop (commune) 7500

Puerto Montt, *puér'to mónt*, incorrectly called **Port Monte**, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Llanquihue, on an excellent harbor at the head of Reloncavi Bay 60 miles (direct) ENE of Aisén. It has a large trade in lumber, wheat, leather etc. Pop in 1902 4148

Puerto Nacional, *puér'to ná-sí-oná-l* a river port of Colombia, department of Magdalena, on the Magdalena River 93 miles N by W of Bucaramanga

Puerto Naranjo, *puér'to ná-rán-jo* (i.e. Port Orange) on the NE coast of Cuba, about 50 miles E by S of Puerto del Padre. It has a good harbor

Puerto Nilochea, a river port of Colombia, department of Santander, on the Magdalena River

Puerto Pacheco, a river port of Bolivia, in the SE part on the Paraguay River. Lat. about 20 S

Puerto Perez, Bolivia. See **CHILIVAYA**

Puerto Plata, a seaport and cable-station of the N coast of Santo Domingo on lon 76° 40' W. It is of considerable commercial importance and exports tobacco, dyewoods and coffee. Pop 4500

Puerto Prado a river-port of Peru, on the Pacific, a tributary of the upper Ucayali in about lat 9° 55' S lon 74 50 W

Puerto Princesa, *puér'to pree-n-thá-sá*, a pueblo of Paragua province on Pueta Luquán, SE coast of Palawan (or Paragua) Philippine Islands. The harbor is commodious and safe and has a light-house. Lat. 9° 43' N lon 118 41 E. Pop 1200

Puerto Principe, *puér'to pree-n-sé-pá*, a province of Cuba, also known as Camaguey *ká-má-gwá* and in part as *Tierra Adentro*, *te-á-ná-dén-tro* (i.e. interior country) and *Las Cinco Villas*, *lá sen-tyé-ko véel yá-s* (i.e. the five cities) is between Santa Clara provinces on the W and Santiago de Cuba province on the E. Area, 10 500 sq m. There are few mountain ranges the most prominent being the detached Sierra de Cobijas about 15 miles from the N coast. The coasts are low and marshy diversified by points, cays, bays, gulfs etc. Rivers are numerous, flowing to both N and S coasts. The soil of the interior is rich. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Sugar, tobacco, fruit, mahogany, cedar, ebony, copper and other metals and marble are among the products the fisheries are important. Capital Puerto Principe. Pop in 1899 38 234. There are extensive roads and about 60 miles of railway

Puerto Principe, or **Camaguey**, a city, capital of Puerto Principe province Cuba, 86 miles by rail W by S of Nuevitas, its part on the N coast. The region in which it is situated is a broad plain considerably elevated, and the largest grassy district in the island. The city is medieval in aspect, with narrow and tortuous streets often without paving or sidewalks, the houses are built of brick and stone. It is the largest inland city of Cuba, and has boards of health and education, charitable, convents, a veterinary school, a theatre, casino and a telegraph-office. Pop in 1899 25,102

Puerto Real, *puér'to ri-ál* a town of Spain province of Cadix, on the bay and 6 miles by rail E of Cadix. It was founded by Isabella of Castile on the site of the ancient *Portus Gadetanus*. Pop in 1900, 9883.

Puerto Real de Cabo Rojo, a port on the W coast of Porto Rico.

Puerto Rico, West Indies. See **PORTO RICO**

Puerto Soledad, *puér'to só-lé-dá*, a river port of Bolivia, in the SE part, on the Paraguay River

Puerto Viejo, *puér'to vé-é-jo* (old port) a town of Ecuador capital of Manabí 80 miles NNW of Guayaquil on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, city hall, national school etc. Pop about 6000

Puffin, or **Priestholm**, an islet of northern Wales, co. and off the NE coast of Anglesey

Puffin Island, a rocky islet of Ireland, co. of Kerry at St. Finian a Bay 2 miles S of Valentia Island.

Puffin Island, Newfoundland, near the entrance of Green's Pond Harbor. Lat. 49° 3' N lon. 53 22 W. On it is a light-house.

Puget (pú-jét) Sound, Wash. an arm of the Pacific Ocean, which communicates with Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is navigable by large ships penetrates far into the interior and is divided into several branches, which afford great facilities for navigation. Large vessels can ride close to the shores of this sound. The shores are remarkably bold and picturesque.

Puget-Théniers, *pú-jét té-né-á* a commune of France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, 27 miles from Nice. Pop in 1901 1337

Pugh, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala.

Pugh, a post-station of Llanoroch parish, Lu.

Pugh, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop 110

Pughman, *pué-gmán* **Pemgha**, *pém-gín* or **Paghman**, *pág-mán* a mountain-range of Afghanistan SW of and subordinate to the Hindu-Kush and lying NW of Kabul. It is crossed by the Unai Pass on the route to Hamian

Pughtown, *pué-tówn* a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on French Creek about 10 miles W by N of Phoenixville. Pop 150

Puglia, the Italian for **APULIA**

Pugwash, an outpost, backing town and watering place of Nova Scotia co. of Cumberland on Northumberland Strait, 12 miles from Thomson on the International R. It has various manufacturing industries lobster-packing etc. Pop about 700

Puig, *pué-ig* a small town of Spain province and 12 miles NE of Valencia, near the Mediterranean Sea

Puigcerdá, *pué-ig thén-dá* a fortified frontier town of Spain province and 62 miles NW of Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop about 2500

Puisieux, *pué-sé* a town of France in Loiret 12 miles E of Pithiviers. P p about 2000

Puisserguier, *pué-sé-ghe-á* a village of France, in Hérault 9 miles NNW of Béziers. P p about 4000

Pujana, *pué-ná-gá* a bay on the E coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Pujana Island divides the entrance into two channels

Pukaki Lake, in the South Island of New Zealand, is near the foot of Mount Cook

Puket, *pué-két* a town on the island of Salang (Junk-seyloo) belonging to Siam. Here are rich mines of tin

Pukwana, a banking post-village of Brail co. N Dak on the Chicago Milwaukee and St Paul R. 9 miles E of Chamberlain. Pop about 350

Pula, *pué-lá* a small maritime town of Italy in Saragat, 15 miles SW of Cagliari

Pula, Cape on the S coast of Sardinia, at the SW extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari. Lat. 39 3 N

Pulaguai, a river of the Philippine Islands. See **MINDANAO RIVER**

Pulaski, *pul-lá-ski*, a county in the central part of Arkansas has an area of 789 sq m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River which is navigable by steamboats. It is also drained by Bayou Matco and Maumelle Creek. Among its minerals are silver, iron-ore, slate, coal and limestone. Capital Little Rock which is also the capital of Arkansas. Pop in 1890 47 329 in 1900 63 179

Pulaski, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 477 sq m. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee and Reedy Creek. Capital Hawkinsville. Pop in 1890 16 559 in 1900 18 489

Pulaski, a county in the S part of Illinois has an area of 192 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Ohio River and also drained by the Cache River. Capital Mount City. Pop in 1890 11 355 in 1900 14,554

Pulaski, a county in the NW part of Indiana, has an area of 437 sq m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Natural gas and oil are found. Capital, Winamac. Pop in 1890 11 225 in 1900 14,033

Pulaski, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky has an area of 784 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River is bounded on the E by the Rock Castle River and is also drained by the Big South Fork of the Cumberland. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Somerset. Pop. in 1890 25 731. In 1900 31 293.

Pulaski, a county in the south-central part of Missouri has an area of 542 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River and also drained by the Big 1 liney Fork and Roubidoux (or Robidoux) Creek. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. in 1890 9387. In 1900 10 394.

Pulaski, a county in the SW part of Virginia has an area of 338 sq. m. It is intersected by the New River which also forms part of the E. boundary. Iron, zinc, copper and coal are mined. Capital, Pulaski. Pop. in 1890 12 790. In 1900 14 609.

Pulaski, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 130.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 424.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ind. on the Tippecanoe River about 24 miles NW of Logansport. Pop. 125.

Pulaski, a banking post-town of Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 1/2 miles ESE of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900 302.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Pulaski, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. about 15 miles SW of Jackson on the Michigan Central and the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Pulaski, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 110.

Pulaski, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. on the Salmon River 4 miles from Lake Ontario and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 39 miles N. of Syracuse. It has flour and planing mills, an iron foundry, machine-shop, shoe-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900 1493.

Pulaski, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio 30 miles W by S of Toledo on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. about 140.

Pulaski, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 728.

Pulaski, a post-village in Pulaski township, Lawrence co., Pa. on the Shenango River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 11 miles NNW of Newmarket. Pop. of the township in 1900 1007. of the village, about 350.

Pulaski, a banking post-town capital of Ciles co., Texas on Richland Creek and on the Loeuville and Nashville R. 31 miles S by W of Nashville. It is situated in an agricultural and stock raising district and is well built with a central square, within which is a handsome court-house. It has planing mills, an ice-plant, manufactures of tobacco, etc. Cotton is shipped here, but in much smaller quantities than formerly. Pop. in 1890 22 4. In 1900 28 1.

Pulaski City, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Pulaski co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 59 miles WSW of Leesville. It has manufactures of iron and zinc and cooling interests. Pop. in 1900 28 1.

Pulaskiville, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio 0 miles E of Glad station. Pop. 100.

Pulborough, a small town of England in Sussex 0 miles N by E of Arundel.

Pulaski, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Shawano. Pop. 100.

Pulicat, pul-s-hit (Hindu Vahacwa v. a. o. a. koo'ta) a maritime town of India, 20 miles N of Madras, in lat. 13° 25' N lon 80° 24' E. at the entrance of an extensive lagoon called Pulicat Lake. Pop. about 5000.

Pulilan, poo-loe-lan a pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 0855.

Pulkova, pul'ka va a locality 16 miles SW of St. Petersburg the site of one of the leading observatories of the world. Lat. 59 46 18' N lon 30° 10 40' E.

Pullena, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. 100.

Pullman, an industrial suburb of the city of Chicago Ill. to which it was annexed in 1890. It is situated on the W shore of Lake Calumet, 14 miles S. of the court-house at Chicago on the Illinois Central R. and 3 miles from Lake Michigan. It was founded in 1889 by the Pullman Palace Car Co. and comprises, besides the extensive works of that company, large establishments for the manufacture of paper, car wheels, steel-forgings, brick and terra-cotta, paint, etc. It is an artistic and model town with specially constructed habitations for most of the workmen employed there. The grande building contains stores, a public library and reading-rooms, a theatre, lodge-rooms, etc.

Pullman, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb. Pop. 75.

Pullman, a banking city of Whitman co., Wash. 19 miles SE. of Colfax on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. It has a state agricultural college and school of science. Pop. in 1900 1348.

Pullman, a banking post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va. Pop. 70.

Pulo Baniak, Sumatra. See BANIAT ISLANDS.

Pulo Bintan, Malay Archipelago. See BINTANG.

Pulo Brasse, poo'lo brase, an island and port off the NW extremity of Sumatra, 23 miles WNW of Achin.

Pulo Caballo, poo'lo ka-lá-yo, an island in the entrance to Manila Bay, Luzon Philippine Islands.

Pulo Cumbing, near Bumbawa. See GOAT ISLAND.

Pulo Canton, poo'lo kan-ton an island in the China Sea off Annam. Lat. 15° 30' N.

Pulo Condor, poo'lo kon-dor a cluster of islands in the China Sea, 120 miles E of Point Cambodia the principal island being 12 miles in length. It belongs to France.

Pulo Dammor, poo'lo dam-mor an island off the S extremity of Gilolo.

Pulo Duta, poo'lo dá-too an island off the W coast of Borneo, in lat. 0° 7' N.

Pulo I. Nakava, poo'lo i.án ka-vae, an island off the W coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Quada.

Pulo Lunt, poo'lo lunt, an island (with a port) off the SE extremity of the island of Borneo. Length 50 miles greatest breadth 35 miles. LITTLE PULO LUNT is a group of 65 miles SW of the above.

Pulo Panjang, an island in the Gulf of Siam lying W of Cochin China, in about lat. 0 20' N.

Pulo Penang, Strait of Malacca. See PENANG.

Pulo Wan, an island off the N extremity of Sumatra.

Pulpi Harbor, a post-village of Kase co., Ma.

The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 275.

Pulmita, pul'mi-ta a town of Saxony 16 miles NE. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 3750.

Pultney, a post-township (town) of Steuben co., N. Y. It is bounded on the E by Keuka Lake. It is noted for the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine. Pop. in 1900 1590. The village of Pultney is 0 miles N of Hammondsport. Pop. about 300.

Pulmonville, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y. on Lake Ontario, about 8 miles ENE of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Pulkova, Russia. See POLTAVA.

Pultusk, pool-tusk, a town of Poland, government and 60 miles ENE of Plock on an island formed by the Narw. It has an old castle formerly the residence of the bishops of Plock. Pop. in 1897 15 8.

Pulwul, or Pulwul, pul-wul a town of the Punjab, British India 42 miles S by E of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Pumpkinvine Creek, Ga. flows into the Etowah a few miles S of Cartersville.

Punna, poo'na improperly written Puno, an island off the W coast of Borneo 30 miles SW of Gayaquil, in the Gulf of (anyagin). Length, from N to S 30 miles breadth 10 miles. On its NE side is the village of Puno.

Punna, a town of Bolivia, department and 20 miles SE of the city of Potosi.

Punna, India. See POONA.

Punakha, See BHUTAN.

Punua, a town and mining district of Bolivia department and 40 miles ENE of the city of Cochabamba.

Punch Bowl Hill, or PUNCHBOWL, poo-o-we-ná, a crater-shaped hill of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, just NE of Honolulu. It is about 500 feet high.

Punch Mehals, or PUNCH MEHALS, pūnch me-háls (i. e. five revenue divisions) a district of Bombay British India, in Gujarat Capital Godra (Godhra) town about 40 miles NE. of Baroda.

Punderpur, or PANDHARPUR, pūn der poor' a town of Bombay British India, 45 miles W of Sholapur. It is noted as a place of Hindu pilgrimage and its fairs attract a large concourse. Pop. about 15 000.

Pungo, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va. on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. about 125.

Pungo Ndongo, a town and mission station of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, about 8 miles N. of the Congo River and 180 miles E by S of Loanda.

Pungotengue, pun-go-tig, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. near the E shore of Chesapeake Bay about 66 miles NNE of Norfolk. Pop. about 500.

Pungudative, pūn-goo-doo-taev an island near the N end of Ceylon.

Pungwe, or Pungue, a river of Portuguese East Africa, discharges into the Indian Ocean a little N of lat. 30° E.

Punita, *po-ni'ta* (Pol. *Ponca*, *pón'yá*), a town of Prussia, 44 miles S. of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Punjab, *Pán-jáb*, *pán-jáh'* or *Pun'yab'* (i.e. land of the five rivers, —Sutlej, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi) a province in the NW part of British India, bounded on the N. by the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir on the E. by Tibet and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the S. by Rajputana, on the SW. by Sind and on the W. by Beluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. Area, 133,741 sq. m. of which 97,309 sq. m. are directly under British control and 35,532 sq. m. are feudatory native states. It lies between the parallels of 28° and 34° N. lat. The Punjab is mainly in the basin of the Indus which forms part of the W. boundary and which near the SW. end of the region receives the Poonind (five rivers) a short stream formed by the union of the Sutlej (whose chief affluent is the Beas) and the Chenab (which receives the Jhelum and the Ravi). The course of these rivers is from NE to SW. The NE portion belongs to the basin of the Ganges, the Jumea flowing along the E. boundary. The extreme N. part of the Punjab belongs to the region of the Himalayas, but the bulk of the country consists of great plains which are clad with scanty vegetation and in parts are entirely arid. While the Indus leaves the Punjab the surface is but little elevated above the sea. The Punjab has in the main a fertile soil but except in the N. the rainfall is very scanty so that agriculture can be carried on only in the river valleys and in places watered by irrigation-canals or where irrigation by means of wells is practicable. The area artificially irrigated is very extensive and is being enlarged through great government works. The heat of the summer in the plains is tropical. The Punjab produces large crops of wheat, rice and other grains, pulses, and oil-seeds. Among other products are sugar cane, cotton, tea, and indigo. The Punjab is the greatest wheat-producing region of India, large quantities of the cereal being shipped from Karachi in India. Extensive areas in the S. and E. are unproductive. Great numbers of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats are reared. Camels are extensively used. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the Salt Range between the Indus and Jhelum rivers. The manufactures are almost entirely confined to house industries, cotton weaving occupying the first place.

More than one-fourth of the area of the Punjab is comprised in the native states of which there are about 40 the largest being Bahawalpur, Patiala and Chamba. Its province is administered by a lieutenant governor who is appointed by the governor general of India. The population within the present limits (a strip of the Punjab was set off in the S. section of the Northwest Frontier Province in 1901) numbered in 1901 24,354,151 of which 4,439,800 belonged to the native states. The inhabitants of the Punjab comprise a medley of tribes and classes the most prominent nationality being that of the Jats. The bulk of the people speak Punjabi, a modern Hindi dialect. About one-half of the inhabitants are Mohammedans and about five-sixths of the remainder Hindus. The most interesting element in the population is the religious sect (monitored by the events of their history into a nationality) of the Sikhs. It arose at the beginning of the sixteenth century and developed into a powerful military community the tenets of the sect inculcating martial virtues along with monotheism and a well-ordered life. Their Bible is the Adi-Granth and their holy city is Amritsar. The Sikhs, whose blood in the main is that of the Jats, number upward of 2,000,000. The Sikh state reached a great height of power under Runjit Singh (died 1839) who ruled Kashmir as well as the Punjab. The native dynasties of the Punjab are in part Hindu in part Sikh and in part Mohammedan. The largest cities are Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Multan and Umballa. Capital, Lahore. The two wars waged by the British against the Sikhs in 1845-46 and 1848-49 brought the Punjab under their sway.

Punjab-Desh, Asiatic Russia. See **PANOVAN**.

Punjabur, *pún-joor*, a town of Beluchistan, in Mekran, on the coast, 74 miles NNE of Koj.

Punjaud, or **Panjmaud**, *pún-júd* (i.e. 'the five rivers') a name applied to the stream formed by the junction of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab rivers. The former has as its main affluent the Beas and the latter receives the Jhelum and the Ravi. The Panjnad, after a S.W. course of about 50 miles, joins the Indus. The region drained by the five rivers whose united stream is the Panjnad and by the Indus is called the Punjab.

Punjabir, a river of Afghanistan, rising in the Hindu-Kush flowing through a valley of its own name, and discharging into the Kabul, about 25 miles E. by N. of the city of Kabul.

Punna, or **Panna**, *pún-ná*, a native state of Central India, comprised in the Bundelkhand Agency. Area, about

2500 sq. m. Pop. about 250,000. Capital, Panna, 110 miles SW of Allahabad.

Punnaur, a river of India. See **PUNNA**.

Puno, *poón*, the SE department of Peru bordering on Bolivia. Area, 42,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1890 537,345. It is nearly enclosed by ranges of the Andes, comprises the greater part of Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. Capital, Puno.

Puno, a city of Peru capital of the department of Puno, on the Bay of Puno on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 110 miles ENE of Arequipa and 12,550 feet above the sea. Pop. about 6000. It has a cathedral, colleges, and silver mines. It is connected by rail with Mollendo. Puno exports alpaca wool.

Punta Arenas, *Cal*. See **POINT ARENA**.

Punta Arenas, *pen-tá á-rén-á*, a town of Chile, capital of the territory of Magallanes, on the Strait of Magellan and on the E. coast of the Brunswick Peninsula. It is the most easterly town of the world (55° 10' N.) in a region where rye and barley are grown and where there are coal deposits. Pop. in 1902 8397.

Punta Arenas, or **Puntarenas**, a port of Costa Rica, capital of Punta Arenas (or Puntarenas) comarca, which occupies a large portion of the Pacific coast. It has considerable trade and is the Pacific terminus of the railway extending from Limón. Pop. about 2700.

Punta Arenas, on the S. coast of Porto Rico SE of Salinas.

Punta Casilda, Cuba. See **CASILDA**.

Punta (or Puerta) del Obispo, Cuba, is the port of Cienfuegos.

Punta de Sol, Cuba, is the port of Cobre.

Punta de Vigan, Cuba, a point at the N. side of Cienfuegos Bay.

Punta Espada, *po-n-tá é-s-pá-dá*, a promontory at the SE end of Haiti. Len. 85 W.

Punta Gallinas. See **GALLINAS**.

Punta Gorda, a banking post-town of De Soto co. Fla. on the Atlantic 1 1/2 miles and on Charlotte Harbor Bay, 2 miles S. by W. of Arcadia. Pop. in 1900 860.

Puntarassa, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Fla. on the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River. The telegraph for the West Indies leaves the main land at this point.

Punxsutanawey, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co. Pa. on Muhoning Creek 4 1/2 miles NW of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Rrs. It is in a coal and iron region. Pop. in 1890 2792 in 1900 475.

Punwana, Hawaiian Islands. See **PUNIN BOW**, HILL.

Puracé, *po-rá-sé*, a peak of the Andes in Colombia, SE of Popayan. Height about 15,000 feet.

Puruli, *po-rú-lí*, a river of Beluchistan province of Lun, enters Chaman Bay Indian Ocean. The towns Las Bela and Lyari are on its banks.

Puruli, *po-rú-lí*, a river of British New Guinea. It is navigable for about 120 miles.

Purbeck Isle, of England. See **ISLE OF PURBECK**.

Purcell, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I.T. on the Canadian River 171 miles N. of Fort Worth Tex. on the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fé R. and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé Rrs. It is in a cotton region and has cotton-seed oil and other industries. Pop. in 1900 2277.

Purcellville, a banking post-village of Loudoun co. Va. on the Southern R. about 50 miles WNW of Washington, D.C. Pop. about 250.

Purchase, a post-hamlet of Westchester co. N.Y. 4 miles from Rye station.

Purchase Line, a post-station of Indiana co. Pa., about 33 miles WNW of Altoona.

Purdin, a banking post-village of Linn co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 4 miles N. of Linn. Pop. in 1900 229.

Purdin, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. 175.

Purdy, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation I.T. The banking point is Pauls Valley or Marlow. Pop. in 1900 200.

Purdy, a banking post-village of Barry co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 12 miles NNW of Cassville. Pop. in 1900 434.

Purdy, a post-village of McNairy co. Tenn. 30 miles SSE of Jackson.

Purdy, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis., 15 miles NE of Lansing, Iowa.

Purdecreek, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y., 5 miles SW of Hornellsville. Pop. 100.

Purdy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Keyley Archipelago.

Purdy Islands, a group in the South Pacific (belonging to German New Guinea) S of the Admiralty Islands. Lat. $5^{\circ} 51' S$ lon $145^{\circ} 15' E$.

Purdy Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N Y, on the Orono River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Barren Division) 464 miles NNE of New York city.

Purén, a village of Chile, in the province of Malleco.

Purfleet, a village of Essex England on the Thames, 15 miles by rail E by S of London.

Purgatory Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S part of the state near the source of the Purgatory River. It has an altitude of upward of 12,000 feet.

Purgatory River, Colo. rises on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains near Purgatory Peak, and enters the Arkansas River about 1 mile below West Las Animas. Its length is estimated at 190 miles.

Purgitville, a post-village of Hampshire co. W Va. Pop 100.

Puri, *po-roo'* commonly called Jaggernaut (Jagannath), a town of Bengal British India, in Orissa, capital of the Puri district, on the Bay of Bengal. 42 miles S of Cuttack. It is the seat of a famous temple of Vishnu under his incarnation of Jagannath which attracts vast numbers of pilgrims. Pop about 30,000.

Purificacion, *po-ro-fe-há-se-on* a town of Mexico in the state of Jalisco, 85 miles WNW of Colima.

Purificacion, *po-ro-fe-há-se-on* a town of Colombia, in Tolima, on the Magdalena River. 80 miles WSW of Bogotá. Pop (district) 11,000.

Puriscal, a village of Costa Rica, 18 miles SW of San José. Pop 1200.

Purissima, a post-station of San Mateo co. Cal.

Paritana, a post-village of Cumbria co. Pa. The banking point is Croston. Pop 100.

Par'kerdorf, a village of Austria, 10 miles W of Vienna.

Parlear, a post-station of Wilkes co. N C.

Parley, a post-station of Casswell co. N C.

Parley, a post-village of Franklin co. Tex. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop 110.

Parling, a post-village of Greene co. N Y. The banking point is Catskill. Pop 125.

Parmerend, *pa-meh-rénd* a town of the Netherlands in North Holland on the North Holland Canal, 10 miles N of Amsterdam. It has large markets for cattle and cheese. Pop in 1800 5695.

Purneah, or **Purniah**, *pur-ne-á*, a town of Bengal British India, in Behar capital of Purneah district. 230 miles W of Calcutta. Pop about 15,000.

Pursley, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. Pop 80.

Pursley, a post-station of Tyler co. W Va.

Pur'tabghar, or **Purtabgarh**, a small town of British India, in Oudh capital of a district, 90 miles SE. of Lucknow.

Partscheller Peak, one of the summits of Kilimanjaro Africa. Altitude, about 16,830 feet.

Peruandiro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan 40 miles NW of Morelia. Pop in 1895 7782.

Perulla, or **Perutia**, *pur-co-le-á*, a town of British India, in Chota Nagpur capital of Manbhum district, a few miles S of the Tropics of Cancer. Pop about 12,000.

Purús, *po-roo-co'* a river of South America, rises in Peru traverses the wedge of Bolivia, flows NE through Brazil, and after a course of 1800 miles joins the Amazon in lat $4^{\circ} S$ lon $81^{\circ} 29' W$. At its junction with the Amazon it is scarcely inferior in size to that river. It is navigable at high-water for steamboats for the greater part of its course. The chief tributaries are the Aquiri and Tapana.

Perra-Karta, a town of Java, 60 miles SE. of Batavia.

Purves, a post-village of Erath co. Tex. The banking point is Deblin. Pop 115.

Purvis, a banking post-town, one of the capitals of Marion co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles (direct) E by S of Columbia. Pop in 1900 564.

Puryear a village of Henry co. Tenn. on the Nash ville, Chattanooga and Tennessee R. The banking point is Paris. Pop 100.

Puschlav, the German name of Pouchlavo.

Pushkar, or **Pokkur**, a small town of India near Ajmere, noted as a place of Hindu pilgrimage. It contains a temple of Brahma, the only one in India.

Pushmutaha, *puh-mu-ta-haw* a post-village of Choctaw co. Ala. 23 miles ESE of Meridian Miss. Pop about 200.

Püspök, *puh-pöke* (Ger. *Bischofs* 'bishop's'), a town of Hungary co. and 6 miles SE. of Pressburg.

Püspök-Ladány, *puh-pök-láh-dáh* a town of Hungary co. of Hajdu 7 miles SW of Nadudvár. Pop in 1900 10,889.

Pusterthal, *pöts-ter-tál'* a district and valley (with beautiful scenery) in the E part of the Tyrol watered by the upper Drave and the Rana. Chief town, Bruneck.

Pustozersk (Samoyed, *Yongori*) the northernmost settlement of the Samoyeds in European Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Petchora, near the Arctic Ocean.

Putacundo, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua, 55 miles N by W of Santiago. Pop 2500.

Putah Creek, Cal. enters the Sacramento River about 8 miles below Sacramento.

Putbus, *pööt-böös* a town and watering place of Prussia, in the island of Rügen 5 miles SE of Bergen. Pop about 2000.

Putaux, *pu-tö* a town of Franco department of Seine on the left bank of the Seine arrondissement of Saint-Denis between Mont-Valérien and Neuilly in the western outskirts of Paris. Pop. in 1901 24,341.

Putanli, the ancient name of Posen.

Putignano, *pu-to-ño* a town of Italy, province of Bari. Pop in 1901 13,968.

Put-in-Bay, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio on Lake Erie in the Wine Island group (w Put-in Bay Islands) between Middle Bass and South Bass islands, 13 miles from Port Clinton and 40 miles E of Toledo. It has extensive vineyards and manufactures of wine. It is a favorite summer resort and has a fishery. The battle of Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry signally defeated the British was fought here on Sept. 19 1813. Pop in 1900 317.

Putivi, *pu-ti-vi* a town of Russia, government and 100 miles WSW of Kuzak on the Sam River an affluent of the Dnena. Pop in 1897 8965.

Putiam (*nativa*, *Putiama* *pu-ti-á-má*) a town of Ceylon on a lagoon of its W coast, 75 miles N of Colombo.

Putlitz, *pööt-lits* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg district of Putdam. Pop about 1750.

Putnam, a county in the NE part of Florida, has an area of 772 sq m. It is bounded on the E by St. Johns River. Capital Palatka. Pop in 1890 11,186 in 1900 11,641.

Putnam, a county in the north-central part of Georgia has an area of 848 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Ogeechee River and intersected by the Little River. Capital Eatonton. Pop in 1890 14,842 in 1900 13,438.

Putnam, a county in the north central part of Illinois has an area of 176 sq m. It is intersected by the Illinois River. Capital Napoleon. Pop in 1890 4750 in 1900 4745.

Putnam, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 482 sq m. It is drained by the Elletts River and Mill and Racoon creeks. Capital Greencastle. Pop in 1890 22,335 in 1900 21,478.

Putnam, a county in the N part of Missouri bordering on Iowa, has an area of 518 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Chariton River and is drained by branches of Locust Creek namely the East, Middle, and West Locust. Capital Unionville. Pop in 1890 15,365 in 1900 16,688.

Putnam, a county in the SE part of New York bordering on Connecticut. Area, 239 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Hudson River and also drained by the Croton River and Peshkill Creek. The surface is hilly and presents picturesque scenery. Among its remarkable features are the Highlands of the Hudson and Lake Mahopac. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital Carmel. Pop in 1890 14,549 in 1900 13,78.

Putnam, a county in the NW part of Ohio, has an area of 475 sq m. It is intersected by the Auglaize River and also drained by Blanchard's Fork and the Ottawa River. Capital Ottawa. Pop in 1890 39,188 in 1900 32,325.

Putnam, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 430 sq m. The Cumberland River touches its N-W extremity. Capital Cookeville. Pop in 1890 13,663 in 1900 16,890.

Putnam, a county in the W part of West Virginia, has an area of 233 sq m. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River. Among its minerals are coal and iron ore. Capital Winfield. Pop in 1890 14,842 in 1900 17,330.

Putnam, a city and capital of Windham co., Conn. in Putnam township (town), on the Quinnabag River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 83 miles NNE of Norwich. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, woolen and silk goods, shoes, boxes, iron, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6667, of the town, 7248.

Putnam, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Beaverville. Pop. 124.

Putnam, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Henry. Pop. 244.

Putnam, a post-station of Harvey co., Kan.

Putnam, a post-station of Lenawee co., Mich.

Putnam, a post-village in Putnam township (town) Washington co., N. Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles N of Whitehall. The town has a mountainous surface and is bounded on the W by Lake George. Pop. in 1920, 565.

Putnam, a post-village of Moore co., N. C. on the Durham and Charlotte R. The banking point is Carthage.

Putnam, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 125 miles W of Fort Worth. Pop. about 300.

Putnam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Canadian Pacific R. 11 miles SW of Ingersoll. Pop. 154.

Putnam Hall, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., 24 miles NW of Palatka.

Putnam, Mount, Idaho, formerly Sublette's Peak, is in Oneida co. and near lat. 43° N. Height, 8884 feet.

Putnam Station, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. Pop. 50.

Putnam Valley, a post-township (town) of Putnam co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1034; of the village, about 123. The banking point is Peekskill.

Putnamville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on Deep Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 5 miles S. of Greensburg. Pop. 300.

Putnamville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. Pop. 64.

Putney, a southeastern suburb of London in Surrey on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Putnam, 64 miles WSW of St. Paul's London. Pop. in 1901, 24,129. The Oxford-Cambridge boat races are rowed here. It is the birthplace of Gibbon.

Putney, a post-village of Dougherty co., Ga. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 100.

Putney, a post-village in Putney township (town) Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles N by E of Brattleboro and 13 miles W of Keene, N. H. It has manufactures of toys, paper mills, quarries of roofing-slats, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 969.

Putneyville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, 5 miles S of New Bethlehem station. Pop. 175.

Puto, pooto, or **Pu-tuon-ahna**, a small rocky island off the E. extremity of Chusan coast of China. It has numerous temples and monasteries.

Putrid Sea, Russia. See **SIVAS**.

Putte, püt tch, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles SE by E of Antwerp.

Putten, Netherlands. See **VOONEN-DE PUTTEN**.

Putten, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 0 miles S of Harderwijk.

Puttala, or **Puttala**, püt tch, a native state of the Punjab, India, lying S. of the Sutlej partly in the Sirhind plain. Area, 8413 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,506,492. Capital, Pattala.

Puttala, or **Puttala**, a city of the Punjab, India, capital of the native state of Pattala, 23 miles W by S of Umballa. Pop. about 50,000.

Puttlingen, püt ling-en (Fr. *Puttlingen-les-Sarrels*), a town of Germany in Lorraine, 9 miles SW of Saargemünd. Pop. about 2000.

Puttan, **Puttan**, or **Puttan**, püt in, a town of British India, in Baroda, on the river Saraswati, 64 miles NW of Ahmedabad. It has many Jain temples.

Putnamyo, poot-mio, or **Iou, eou**, a river of Ecuador rises near Panto (Columbia), flows E. by S. and joins the Amazon at São Antonio. It is navigable for small steamers for about 750 miles.

Putzig, püt sie, a town of Prussia, 30 miles NNW of Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig. Pop. about 2000.

Putzig, Bay of, the western arm of the Gulf of Danzig, separated from the Baltic Sea by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length, 20 miles.

Putzian, Hawaiian Islands. See **PEARL RIVER AND LOONA**.

Putzies, a banking post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 17 miles NW of Bloomfield. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Puy, Lu, a town of France. See **LA PUY**.

Puyallup, or **Puyallup**, pu-ah'up, a small river of Pierce co., Wash., rises near the base of Mount Rainier and enters Puget Sound about 10 miles NE. of Steilacoom.

Puyallup, a banking city of Pierce co., Wash. on the Puyallup River and on the Northern Pacific R. 8 miles SE of Tacoma. Hop-growing and dairying are important industries. Pop. in 1900, 1884.

Puyordá, a town of Spain. See **PURCERAN**.

Puy-de-Dôme, pwee-deh-döm, a mountain of France, in Auvergne, near the centre of the department to which it gives name. Height above the sea, 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group covering about 80 sq. m. and attached on the S. by a series of basaltic peaks, or pyres, to the great mass of the Monte Dore. It is almost bare of trees, and on its plateau-summit are some ancient ruins. The earliest observations on the weight of the atmosphere were made here by Pascal in the middle of the seventeenth century. An observatory was established on the summit in 1872. The Petit Puy-de-Dôme has an altitude of 4160 feet.

Puy-de-Dôme, a south-central department of France, formed of part of Auvergne Area, 3675 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and contains a great number of pyres, or basaltic peaks, those in the group of the Monte Dore (over 6000 feet) being the highest mountains in the interior of France. The Puy-de-Dôme gives its name to the department. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, that of Limagne being celebrated for its fine products. The principal rivers are the Allier. Among the minerals are coal, antimony, silver, alum, and lead. There are many mineral springs in the department, the most celebrated being those of Mont Dore. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. in 1896, 555,078. In 1901, 544,194.

Puy-Guillaume, pwee ghay'yeu, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles WNW of Thiers.

Puy-larrere, pwee l'ar-ré, a town of France, in Tarn, 15 miles SE. of Lavaur. Pop. about 1500 (commune 4509).

Puy-l'Évêque, pwee lá'vêk, a small town of France in Lot, 15 miles NW of Cahors, on the Lot.

Puys, a sea-side resort of France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles from Dieppe.

Puza, poot-ah, a village of Spain 13 miles ENE of Valencia. Pop. about 4000.

Puente, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Colorado and Northwestern R. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. 154.

Puonacoli, a town of Italy. See **PORTOFINO**.

Pwllheli, poot-hé'lee, a seaport of Wales, on Cardigan Bay co. and 19 miles SSW of Carnarvon. Pop. in 1901, 3675.

Pyatigorsk, a town and watering place of Russia, in Caucasus, in the territory of the Terek 25 miles SW of Georgievsk. Pop. in 1897, 18,638.

Pyburn, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Pyburns, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River 15 miles from Corinth Miss.

Pydan, an ancient town of Macedonia, on the W shore of the Thermaic Gulf. Here, in 168 a. c., the Romans, under Aemilius Paulus, vanquished King Perseus, putting an end to the power of Macedonia.

Pyre's Corners. See **CORNWALL**.

Pyrieville, a post-station of Harford co., Md. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 34 miles NNE of Baltimore.

Pyser, an ancient town of Macedonia. See **NAVARINO**.

Pytaurt, püt airt, or **Pyta**, soik, an island of the Pacific Ocean, ESW of the Tonga Islands.

Pyramating Creek, Ohio and Pa., enters the Shenando River in Mercer co., Pa., about 7 miles above Sharpsburg.

Pyramid Harbor, Alaska, is on the W side of the Chukot Inlet, SW of Chukot village.

Pyramid Lake, Nev., is in Washoe co., near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada and about 12 miles from the boundary of California. It is partly surrounded by high precipitous and picturesque scenery. It is about 30 miles long. Elevation, 3850 feet above sea-level. The Truckee River enters the lake in the S.

Pyramid Park, a section of the Bad Lands of North Dakota, on the line of the Northern Pacific R., near Medora.

Pyramid Peak, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 5' N., lon. 100° 57' W. Height, 13,865 feet.

Pyramids (near Cairo). See **CAIRO**.

Pyramus, a river of Asia Minor. See **JYRUS**.

Pyrenees, pür-ga-ne (Fr. *Pyrenées*, pür'ri né; Sp. *Pirineos*, pür-ri-né; Gr. *Pyrenæ*, pür-ri-né; L. *Pyrenæ*), a mountain chain, generally linked with the Alps system, forming the boundary between France and Spain and about

ing with one extremity on the Mediterranean Sea and with the other on the Atlantic Ocean. An almost direct westerly continuation is constituted by the Cantabrian Mountains, which extend along the Biscayan border of the Iberian Peninsula. The length of the Pyrenees proper, from Cape Cruz (Cabo de Cruz) on the E. to Formentor on the W. is about 370 miles. The system is composed of two or more nearly parallel ridges, which in their widest part have a collective development of about 90 miles and which near the centre become united by means of a remarkable rectangular spur, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. The descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N. and this fact far surpasses the opposite in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. Geographers frequently recognize as divisions of the system the Central Pyrenees forming the main mass of the chain and included between the Col de la Perche and the Pic des Basques, and the Eastern and Western Pyrenees, lying respectively to the E. and W. of these points. The loftiest summits are nearly all in the central section. In the W. the crest line falls to 5600-6000 feet while in the E. and centre it is maintained between 7000 and 8000 ft. Although eminently beautiful in their scenic features, the Pyrenees do not, as a rule, present the abrupt outlines of the Alps of Switzerland and there are few summits that can properly be designated *arêtes* or that recall the sharply serrate or penetrating *Hirner*. The numerous deep-lying and hospitable valleys of the Alps are also wanting, and lakes, while they are fairly numerous are mostly of small size and hardly more than glacial tarns. The region gives evidence of extensive past glaciation but the existing glaciers are all of small size and to be found only on the higher summits they descend to a level of about 7200 ft. The snow line lies at a height of 8200-9000 ft. A large part of the Pyrenean region, especially on the side of Spain, is one of barren and desolate severity with out relief in forest or meadow lands; but where, more particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is sufficiently generous and the slopes are not too abrupt, a vigorous vegetation clothes the valleys and mountains alike. The more distinctive forest trees are the conifers, the oak and beech with the chestnut in the E. Excepting the evergreens, trees are but rarely met with above an altitude of 5500-5800 ft. Grass is grown in some of the upper valleys and corn is cultivated even at heights of 3000-3500 ft. The wild animals include the bear, wolf, lynx, wild-cat, wild-boar, deer, chamois, and ibex and many of the larger rapacious and gallinaceous birds. The mineral wealth of the Pyrenees, except in deposits of zinc and lead-ores would seem to be limited. In their geological construction the mountains present a central or nuclear mass of granitic rocks, to which are added on the flanks the more recent strata up to the Middle Tertiary when the final upheaval of the system appears to have been accomplished.

The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Arns, flowing N., and the Llobregat and numerous affluents of the Ebro (Arçan Noguer, Segre) flowing S. A distinctive feature of the upper valleys of the minor streams is their termination in *cirques* (or amphitheatres) such as those of Gavarnie and Troumouse, noted for their magnificent scenery. Into some of these *cirques* cascades descend from immense heights. The passes of the Pyrenees are sufficiently numerous, but there are few that are available for vehicles. Such are the passes of the Col de Portus (Perthus) on the route from Perpignan, France, to Figueras traversed by Hannibal in 218 B.C. the Col de la Perche, on the road from Prades to Pau, and the Col de Batale (3860 feet), on the road from Bayonne to

Perpignan, which connects with the famous pass of Nivelle.

Among the loftiest summits of the Pyrenees are the Maladeta (Pic Nethon, Pic de Aneto), the culminating point, 11,155 feet. Mont Perdu, 10,894 ft. Pic d'Estats 10,806 ft.; Pic de Montanin, 10,168 ft. Pic de Vignemale, 10,792 ft. Pic d'Os, 10,220 ft. Pic de Maupas, 10,200 ft.; and Puigmal, 9641 ft.,—all of these situated on the central or dividing crest, Pic Long 10,478 ft., and Canigou, 9137 ft., entirely on French territory; and Pic des Possets 11,046 ft. in Spain. The Pyrenees abound in thermal and mineral springs and are much visited for the relief which these afford. Among the most noted of the resorts lying within or close to the foot of the mountains are Pau, Tarbes, Bagneres-de-Bigorre, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Pierrefitte, Bagnères, Cauterets, Lux, Gavarnie, Lourdes, and Amalieu-Balm.—The peace of the Pyrenees, a treaty concluded between France and Spain in 1659 was signed on an islet in the little river Bidassoa, which rises in the Pyrenees near their western end and enters the Bay of Biscay. By its terms Louis XIV was secured in the possession of part of the Netherlands and of Roussillon.

Pyrenees, a mountain range of Victoria, Australia, forming part of the Great Dividing Range and lying near the source of the Wimmera and Avon rivers. The principal summits are Coorong, Apsing, Jambour and Ben Nevis.

Pyrenées, Bascon. See **Basques-Pyrenées**.

Pyrenées, Hautes. See **Hautes-Pyrenées**.

Pyrenées-Orientales, *pe-ri-nay' o-ri-en-tal'*, a department in the E. of France, bounded E. by the Mediterranean and comprised in the old provinces of Roussillon and Leerdanec. Area, 1593 sq. m. The Pyrenees rise like a huge wall on the borders of Spain and their lateral ridges occupy much of the department. The highest point is Canigou, 9137 feet. The chief river is the Tet, flowing E. to the Mediterranean. Iron is mined. The orange and other subtropical fruits are grown and the wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Capital Perpignan. Pop. in 1891 312,121.

Pyrenopolis (formerly Melaponte) a town of Brazil state and 100 miles NE. of the city of Goyas.

Pyrgos, *pir-gos*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near its W. coast, about 40 miles SW. of Patras. It is the capital of the nomarchy of Elis. The district produces currants, wine and oranges, which are shipped from the little port of Katakolon, a few miles to the W. to which a railway extends. About 12 miles E. of Pyrgos are the ruins of Olympia. Pop. in 1890 12,768.

Pyrites, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. The banking point is Canton or Potsdam. Pop. 200.

Pyrites, *pee-rits*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles EE. of Stettin. It still retains portions of its old fortifications. It has manufactures of machinery, sugar etc. Pop. in 1900 8189.

Pyrmont, *pee-mont*, a town of Germany in Waldeck capital of the detached principality of Pyrmont, 22 miles SW. of Hanover. It lies in a deep valley enclosed by wooded heights. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 1800.

Pyrmont, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind., on the Wild Cat River 13 miles E. by N. of Lafayette. Pop. 125.

Pyrmont, a post-station of Morgan co. Ind. Pop. 70.

Pyrmont, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 10 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. 180.

Pyroxe Peak, Mont. is in Madison co., between the Madison River and Panamint Creek. It is one of the highest peaks of a range to which Old Baldy belongs.

Quackenkill, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. about 20 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. 234.

Queen, a headland of New Brunswick, co. of St. John, on the N. shore of the Bay of Fundy 26 miles NNE. of St. John.

Quadra and Vancouver Island. See **Vancouver**.

Quadrato, a post-village of Rapides-parish, La. Pop. 75.

Quai de Rimouski, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, 3 miles from Rimouski. Pop. 150.

Quakake, *kwa-kak*, a post-village of Schenck co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley R.R. 7 miles WNW. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 300.

Quakake Creek, Carbon co., Pa. flows into the Lehigh River.

Quakenbrück, *kwa'ken-bruk'* a town of Prussia, in Hanover 39 miles N. of Quakake. Pop. in 1900, 3012.

Quaker, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. Pop. 70.

Quaker City, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles E. by S. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900 878.

Quakerhill, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is New London. Pop. 190.

Quakerhill, a post-station of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles from Pawling station.

Quaker Springs, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y., about 25 miles N of Albany. Pop. 171.

Quaker Street, a post-village of Schoenectady co., N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 27 miles W of Albany.

Quakertown, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ind. on the East Fork of the Whitewater River 21 miles SSW of Richmond.

Quakertown, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. about 25 miles N by W of Trenton. Pop. 208.

Quakertown, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 38 miles N of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of coaches, cigars, stoves, organs etc. Pop. in 1900, 2414.

Quakity, a post-station of Butler co., Ky. 20 miles from Russellville.

Qualltown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. N. C. 15 miles NW of Webster.

Quannah, kwá ná, a banking post-town capital of Hardeman co., Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. and the Frisco System 191 miles NW of Fort Worth. It has manufactures of cement and flour. Pop. in 1900 1551.

Quandah, kwón déi a post-hamlet of Adams co. Iowa, 18 miles NE of Decorah.

Quandary Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range, in lat 39° 34' N. It has an altitude of 14,766 feet.

Quang-nu, a province of China. See KWANG-SI.

Quang-tung See KWANG-TUNG.

Quannan, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md. 9 miles W of Salisbury. Pop. about 300.

Quantock Mills, a range in Somerset, England extending SE from the Bristol Channel near Watchet. Elevation about 1250 feet.

Qu'appelle, kap-éi a banking post-village of Assiniboia Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 234 miles W of Winnipeg. It is in a wheat and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1901 342.

Quarante, ká rónt a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles W of Béziers. Pop. about 2000.

Quaregnée, ká rén yóu- a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 4 miles WSW of Mons. It has coal-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900 18 673.

Quarndoo, a village of Derbyshire, England, 3 miles from Derby. It has sulphur baths.

Quarnero (kwá-ná ro) Gulf of, in the Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Croatian coast. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands of Cherso and Veglia.

Quarouble, ká roobí a town of France, in Nord 5 miles ENE of Valenciennes. Pop. about 2500.

Quarry, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River 34 miles ESE of Marshalltown. Pop. about 250.

Quarry Bank, a town of England on St. Stafford, 3 miles SSE of Dudley. Pop. in 1901 6912.

Quarryville, a post-village of Sumner co. N. Y., on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 70 miles NW of Jersey City. Pop. 290.

Quarryville, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. about 18 miles N of Kingston. Pop. about 225.

Quarryville, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900 565.

Quarten, kwán ten, a village of Switzerland on the Lake of Walenstadt. Pop. (commune) about 3000. Elevation 1760 feet.

Quarto (properly Chertú), kwán to a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Cordoba, flows SE and loses itself in a marsh after a course of about 280 miles.

Quarto (or Quarta) Sant' Elena, kwán to a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 miles ENE of Cagliari. Pop. in 1900 8459.

Quarta, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. The banking point is Sonora. Pop. about 250.

Quartz, a post-station of Missoula co., Mont.

Quartzburg, a post-village of Blaine co. Idaho. The banking point is Idaho City. Pop. about 200.

Quartz Creek, a small stream of the Klondike region of Canada, a tributary of Indian River.

Quasqueton, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapawapin River, about 10 miles SE of Independence. Pop. about 600.

Quathlamba, or Kathlamba, mountains of south-east Africa. See DRAKENBEEK.

Quatre-Bras, ká r'ásh a hamlet of Belgium province of Brabant, 16 miles S of Waterloo. Here Ney successfully attacked the Allies on June 18, 1815.

Quatre-Frères, ká r'fráin (i.e., four brothers) a group of islands belonging to the Karl Islands, between Sumatra and Uru.

Quay, a recently-constituted county of Pennsylvania.

Quay, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Queanahoyan, a village of New South Wales, 34 miles SW by S of Goulburn, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1200.

Quebec, kwé-bék (Fr. Québec, ká bék') a city and port, and, after Montreal, Toronto, the most populous city in the Dominion of Canada, capital of the province of Quebec. It is situated on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence (which here receives the St. Charles), 400 miles from its mouth and 180 miles (by water) NE. of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and other railroads. Lat. of observatory 46° 48' N. lon. 71° 13' 0' W. Mean temperature of winter 16° of centigrade 68°; mean of the year 59°. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, at the NE extremity of an elevated table-land which forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land rises to nearly 250 feet above the level of the river to which it presents an almost precipitous face. Quebec has to a great extent the aspect of a quaint European city. It is divided into two parts called the Upper and the Lower Town the more ancient portion of the former being still enclosed by walls. St. John St. Louis St. Sauveur and St. Roch are thriving suburbs. The upper town occupies the highest part of the promontory and is fortified having an ancient citadel which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond and covers with its numerous works an area of 40 acres. From its position it is probably the strongest fortress in America. Adjoining it is the Dufferin Terrace, a huge wooden platform erected on the edge of the cliff 185 feet above the lower town and measuring 1 mile in length. On it is a statue to Champlain erected in 1908. The lower town, which is the seat of commerce is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where in many places the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. The backs of both rivers are lined with warehouses and wharves. The streets are generally irregular and narrow. One of the busiest is St. Peter Street, near the termination of which are the custom house and the Louis Rame with wet- and tidal-docks covering 60 acres.

In the upper town are several squares and public walks (Esplanade, Grande Allée) commanding views of varied and picturesque beauty. In the Governor's Garden is a monument to general Wolfe and Montcalm the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec to 1759. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham.

Among the more noted public buildings of the city may be mentioned the Parliament and Departmental buildings (1878-82) the city hall (1894-95) the Basilica (Roman Catholic cathedral) the Hôtel Dieu Convent and Hospital Anglican cathedral archbishop's palace, church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and Champlain Market. The educational institutions comprise Laval University with faculties of theology law medicine, and arts, and with an attendance in 1904-05 of 358 the Seminary of Quebec the Ursuline Convent (with buildings dating from 1695) Morrin College Laval Normal and Model School and other academic institutions. There are in addition the Canadian and Mechanics institutes the Literary and Historical Society founded in 1924, and possessing valuable records and a large collection of historical manuscripts and St. Patrick's Literary Institute. The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital the Hôtel Dieu (already referred to) the general hospital the lunatic asylum at Beauport, etc.

The great staple of export is timber which was formerly rafted either but which is now transported by the railroads and collected into coes which extend along the left bank of the St. Lawrence for a distance of several miles above the town. Quebec also exports large quantities of grain and cattle. The manufactures, especially of leather and cotton, are of considerable importance. The city may be reached by the largest ocean steamers and has many direct lines of steam communication with European and other ports. The port is closed by ice ordinarily from the middle of December to the end of April. Ferries connect Quebec with Lévis, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec is the seat of a bishop of the Church of England and of an archbishop of the Church of Rome. Pop. in 1535, 27 562 in 1553, 42,062 in 1871 60 690, in 1881 62,444 in 1891 63,090 in 1901 68,840. About five-sixths of the inhabitants are French and Roman Catholics.

When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 he found an Indian village called Stadacona where Quebec now stands. In 1608 the French explorer Champlain founded the city, giving it its present name. In 1609 it fell into the hands of the English, but, with the whole of Canada, was restored to the French in 1632, and in 1662,

when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. In 1698 and again in 1711 the English attempted to capture it, but met with defeat; but in 1760 it was taken by the forces of Wolfe and from that time it remained permanently in the hands of the British. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of Dec 31 1775, when General Montgomery was slain.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada, partly in the peninsula of Labrador and bounded on the N by Ungava and Hudson Bay on the E by Newfoundland-Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S by the Bay of Chaleur, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York and on the SW and W by the province of Ontario, from which it is in part separated by the Ottawa River. The N boundary is in greater part constituted by the East Main and Hamilton rivers. Lakes Abitibi and Temiscamingue are on the W boundary. Area of the land-surface, 341 760 sq m of the water, exclusive of the St. Lawrence 2900 sq m.

The principal mountain ranges consist of the Notre Dame (or Green) Mountains, which from the latitude of the city of Quebec, follow nearly the whole course of the St. Lawrence on its S side, and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. They are largely to the form of plateau ridges and highlands, giving much pasture and grazing land and rising to elevations of 2600 to 4000 feet (Benton Mountains). The average elevation of the Gaspé Peninsula is about 3000 ft. On the N side of the river is the Laurentian Range (or Laurentides) about 1600-1800 ft. In elevation also in great part table-land and rising in Cape Tourmente to 1900 ft. In the Aboliments to 2547 ft and in Tremblant Mountain N of Montreal to nearly 2400 ft. The great central plain at the gateway of which stands the city of Quebec, only exceptionally attains an elevation of 300 ft above sea-level. It covers an area of about 16 000 sq in. The rivers of the province are the Ottawa, East Main and Hamilton already referred to the Rupert River (which flows westward into James Bay) the St. Lawrence, and a number of streams that are tributary to it—St. Maurice, Saguenay, Grotto, Manicouagan, Molok, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière, Montgouche, etc. The largest steam craft may ascend the St. Lawrence to Montreal. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

The lakes in the region N of the St. Lawrence are exceedingly numerous, and comprise Muskeg which gives outlet to the Rupert River Ashwanipi supplying some of the head-waters to the Hamilton River St. John feeding the Saguenay Fox Lake, Temiscouata, Temiscamingue, and Abitibi. South of the St. Lawrence are Memphrémagog and a small portion of Lake Champlain.

The climate of Quebec, though similar to that of Ontario, is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Spring bursts forth in great beauty and vegetation is rapid. In winter the cold is generally steady and the atmosphere is clear and bracing. Winter usually commences towards the end of November and lasts until the end of March. The soil is in many districts rich and adapted to the growth of cereals. All the ordinary crops (wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, etc.) are produced and fruits (apples, plums, cherry, pear) grow in abundance. The dairy industry has attained great dimensions. The greater part of the province is covered with forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, maple, cherry, better nut, basswood, spruce, fir, etc. Among the minerals, copper, iron and gold are worked to some extent. Asbestos is obtained in large quantities in the eastern sections. Mica, graphite, and apatite are among the other useful minerals. The value of the fisheries in 1902 was \$2,069 307.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor assisted by a legislative council of 24 members appointed for life, and a legislative assembly of 74 members. The capital is Quebec the largest city Montreal. The population in 1901 was 1 643,898. The majority of the inhabitants of the province are descendants of the French who have preserved the French language. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, the adherents of this faith numbering in 1901 1 499 186 those of the Church of England, 81 345. Of the institutions of learning the first place is held by McGill University at Montreal and the second by the University of Laval in the city of Quebec.

The province contains many grand and beautiful objects of interest to the tourist. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in falls and rapids of an exceedingly picturesque character. There are also the Falls of Montmorency 7 miles NE of Quebec; the Falls of the Chaudière, on the E side of the St. Lawrence, 16 miles above Quebec; the

Falls of the St. Anna, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 22 miles below Quebec; and the Long Sault, Gaspé, and Lac Beauport, all on a favorite route of tourists. But the grandest scenery is to be seen on the Saguenay River, a northern tributary of the St. Lawrence.

In 1791 Canada (which had come into possession of England in 1760-63) was divided into Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec). In 1841 the two provinces were reunited. In 1867 they were again separated, under the names respectively of Ontario and Quebec.

Quebec, a county in the E. part of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Capital, Charlesbourg.

Quebeck, a post-village of White co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Quebradillas, ká-brá-neel-yá, a town of Porto Rico, near the N coast, on the road from Arasco to Aguadilla, about 14 miles (direct) W by N of the former. Pop. in 1899 1156.

Quechee, Otta Quechee, or Water Quechee, a river of Windsor co. Vt. falls into the Connecticut River.

Quechee, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt., on the Quechee River and on the Woodstock R. 6 miles E of Woodstock. It has manufactures of woolen goods and minims.

Quedah, a state of the Malay Peninsula. See KEDAH.

Quedahburg, kwá-dá-hú-búrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Hode, a tributary of the Saale, 31 miles SW of Magdeburg. It is still encircled in part by its ancient walls and towers, and on a rocky height rises the old castle, long famous as the seat of the abbots of Quedlinburg.

Among the edifices of note are the architecturally interesting abbey church, recently restored containing many medieval relics, the venerable town hall with its sculptured monomachs, and the old gymnasium. There is a municipal museum. Quedlinburg is, next to Erfurt, the largest seed-producing centre of Germany. It has many factories of starch, cloth, and other dyes etc. Quedlinburg was a member of the Hanseatic League. The abbey with its district, constituted a state of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900 23,378.

Queen, a post-village of Marion co. Ill.

Queen, a post-village of Montgomery co. N.C.

Queen, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 100.

Queen Adelaide Island. See ANGLAIS ISLANDS.

Queen Anne, a county in the E. part of Maryland, borders on Delaware. Area, 376 sq m. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Chester River on the SE by Tuckahoe Creek and on the W by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890 18 461 in 1900 18 364.

Queen Anne, a post-village of Queen Anne co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's R. The banking point is Denton or Easton. Pop. 100.

Queenborough, a decayed borough of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 2 miles E of Sheerness. Pop. in 1901 1546.

Queenborough, or Sandy Bay, a post-town and suburb of Hobart, Tasmania, 3 miles distant. Pop. about 2500.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 17' S. lon. 136° 42' W.

Queen Charlotte (or Santa Cruz) Islands, a group in the South Pacific. See LA PÉROUSE.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of British Columbia N of Vancouver Island between lat. 52° and 54° N and lon. 131 and 133° W. These islands form part of British Columbia. They consist of Graham, Moresby and several smaller islands. The climate is very agreeable. Gold, bearing quartz and copper and iron-ores exist, and a fine grade of anthracite coal is mined. The islands are inhabited by Haida Indians.

Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, is the northern part of the strait which separates Vancouver Id. and from the main-land. It connects the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Georgia.

Queen City, a banking post-city of Schuyler co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 49 1/2 miles N of Macon. It is in a farming and lumbering region. Pop. in 1900 770.

Queen City, a post-village of Cass co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R., 39 miles WNE of Jefferson. It has iron-works, a lumber mill, cotton-gin etc. Pop. about 650.

Queen Margaretha Lake, in southwestern Abyssinia, lies in the trough that is partially occupied by Lake Rudolf and Stefania. Elevation 4590 feet.

Queens, a southeastern county of New York on Long Island, coextensive with the borough of Queens, in the city of New York. It comprises only the W portion of the old Queens co. the E portion having been erected into Nassau co. Capital, Jamaica. Area, 129 sq m. Pop. in 1900 153 999.

Queens, a borough of the city of New York, dating as such from Jan 1, 1898. It comprises the former city of Long Island City and the former towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, together with a district formerly included in the town of Hempstead.

Queens, a former post-village of Queens co. N.Y. on the Long Island R., 14 miles E. of Brooklyn proper and now forming part of Queens borough New York city.

Queens, a post-village of Upshur co. W. Va. on the Middle Fork of Tygart's Valley River, 42 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 69.

Queens, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Capital, Gasqueton.

Queens, a county in the SW part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by a rugged ridge, but the interior is diversified with valleys, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Liverpool.

Queens, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Charlottetown.

Queensberry, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N. of Dumfries. Altitude, 2285 feet.

Queensborough, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on Black Creek, 37 miles from Belleville. Pop. about 250.

Queensbury, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901 6415.

Queensbury, a post-village in Queensbury township (town), Warren co. N.Y. about 18 miles SW of Whitehall. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake George and on the S. by the Hudson River. It contains the large village of Glens Falls. Pop. of the town in 1890 11,845; in 1900 14,900.

Queenscliff, a seaport town and watering-place of Victoria, Australia, at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay 23 miles SW of Melbourne. Pop. 1900.

Queen's County, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster adjacent to King's co. Area, 654 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 57,417. The surface is mostly flat; the Slieve Bloom Mountain is on the NW border. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore. The soil is fertile, with large tracts of bog. Coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's earth are found. The Grand Canal passes through the county. The principal towns are Maryborough (the capital), Mountmellick and Monaghan. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Queensferry, a town of Scotland, co. of Leithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth 9 miles WNW of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600. Here is the famous Forth Bridge, completed in 1890, one of the greatest monuments of modern engineering, although architecturally a sorry production with two main cantilever spans of 1700 feet each. **NORVA QUEENSWARY** is a small place on the Firth of Forth opposite the above, in the co. of Fife.

Queensland, a state of Australia, occupying almost the whole of the N.E. part of that continent E. of lon. 135° E. and V. of lat. 28° S., and comprising the adjacent islands of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bounded on the S. and W. by New South Wales, South Australia, and the Northern Territory of South Australia. The long Cape York Peninsula in the N. approaches to within about 100 miles of Papua from which it is separated by Torres Strait. The Moreton Bay district was known for many years as the N. part of New South Wales and was a penal settlement till 1842. Area, 668,497 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 562,204. A large part of the coast is shut off from the open sea by the Great Barrier Reef which lies off the land at a distance of from 20 to 90 miles. The seaboard is 2350 miles in extent and well suited for commerce, having many noble bays, among which are Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, Kersey Bay, Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Shoalwater Bay, Broad Sound, and Rosalie, Bowling Green, Halifax, Beekingham Trinity, and Princess Charlotte bays. Ranges of mountains which form part of the great Australian border-system of elevations, run parallel with the E. coast at a distance of 30 to 70 miles, and give rise to numerous rivers (many of which are navigable) as the Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, Barakulla, Herbert, Normanby, etc. Other ranges, less clearly defined, occupy the interior of the state and determine the watershed for the streams flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria (Fitzroy, Leichhardt, Gilbert, Mitchell), and for those that take a southerly course (Cooper, Warrego, Dumaresque, Condamine), the majority of which are tributary to the Murray Darling system of waters. The loftiest mountain-summit appears to be one of the Bellenden-Ker peaks (Wooloonoon), NW of Beekingham Bay which is thought to be about 6400 feet in elevation. Mount Dalrymple, lying about 150 miles southward, probably attains 6000 ft. The climate is warm and favorable to European. The N. half of the

country is in the torrid zone. The distinguishing feature in the climate of Queensland is the absence of hot winds and the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Hot days are almost invariably followed by cool nights. The extremes of heat and cold common to other parts of the continent are practically unknown; the temperature rarely rising, even in the hottest and driest parts above 95°. The rainfall varies considerably, the annual precipitation in different parts ranging from 20 inches or less to 100 inches and more in the mountainous tracts. The vegetation of Queensland is a rich and varied one, with a large representation of tropical-forest elements (palms, bamboo, cane, tree-ferns, screw pines, etc.). Excellent timber is supplied by the red-oaks, haemlock, pine, Luehhardt tree, silky-oak, bottle-tree, etc. About one-half of the area is still in natural forest. The banana is thought to be indigenous here. The agricultural crops include rice, tobacco, corn, sugar cane, and indigo. Various fruits are cultivated. The native fauna is of the general Australian type, the mammals being distinctly marsupials (kangaroos, kangaroo-rats, etc.) and bats. The dragon frequents some of the swamps. Among reptiles, the crocodile may be mentioned and among fishes, the lung fish (*Arctodus*) and barramundi. The mineral wealth of the colony appears to be large and comprises the ores of gold, silver, copper, tin, and manganese together with deposits of coal etc. The product of coal in 1902 was 101,351 tons of gold, 390,433 ounces of silver-ore, 781,252 tons and of tin, 2085 tons.

Queensland is famed for its sheep-walks and cattle-runs, many of them of great extent. In 1902 the live-stock numbered 7,215,945 sheep, 2,443,471 cattle, 399,123 horses and 71,202 pigs. The leading exports of the state in 1902 were apart from metals, wool (valued at £1,311,000), sugar (£255,000), hides and skins, frozen meat, tallow, pearl shell and green fruit. There were in that year 2328 miles of railway open for traffic. The government is vested in a governor, a legislative council, nominated by the crown and a legislative assembly elected by the people. The capital is Brisbane.

Queen's River, a small stream of Washington co., N.Y. falls into Charles River.

Queenston, formerly **Queensdown**, a post-village and outpost of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, 6 miles N. of the Falls, and on the Michigan Central R. 8 miles from Clifton. In Oct. 1812 the Americans captured Queenston but it was soon recovered by the British. On Queenston Heights, where the gallant British general Brock received his mortal wound, a monument 185 feet high has been erected to his memory. Pop. about 220.

Queenstown, a seaport of Ireland co. and 10 miles SSE of Cork on the E. side of Great Island in Cork Harbor. It is picturesque built, rising amphitheatrically on the slope of a steep acclivity. Its mild and bracing climate makes it a favorite winter resort for invalids. The principal edifice is the Roman Catholic cathedral. The Royal Cork Yacht Club, which has its seat here, is the oldest association of its kind in the world. Queenstown, which owes its importance largely to its being a point of call for American mail steamers, was originally called Cove of Cork but its name was changed in commemoration of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849. Pop. in 1901 7009.

Queenstown, a banking post-town of Queen Anne co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay about 20 miles E. of Annapolis on the Queen Anne's B. Pop. in 1900 374.

Queenstown, a post-borough of Armstrong co. Pa., 1 mile NW of Brady's Bend. Pop. in 1900, 69.

Queenstown, a village of Ontario. See **QUEENSTOWN**. **Queenstown**, a division in the E. part of Cape Colony, having the Great Winterberg range on the E. and touching the Stormbergen on the N. The surface is rugged and is abundantly watered by branches of the Great Kei River. Capital, Queenstown, about 150 miles by rail NW by N. of East London. Pop. of the town in 1891 4084 (white, 1173). It is the centre of a fine wheat and wool-producing region. Elevation 2344 feet.

Queenstown, a post-town of South Island New Zealand, 110 miles N. by E. of Invercargill. Pop. (borough) 750.

Queenaville, a post-village of Jennings co. Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 26 miles NNW of Madison. Pop. about 100.

Queensville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 94 miles from Newmarket. Pop. 300.

Queenton, a mining village of Queensland, Australia, 14 miles from Charters Towers. Pop. 2100.

Queen Victoria Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, immediately N. of Franz-Josef Land.

Quetsch, a river of the Palatinate, Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Rhine near Germersheim. **Quei-chow**, China. See **KWU-CHOW**.

Quail-hing, or **Quail-hin**, China. See **KWAI-LIN**.
Quaimada, (kâ-a-mâ dâ) islands, islands of Brazil, state of São Paulo, off the coast 49 miles SW of Santos.

Quaias, kâ-ia, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, after a N course of 55 miles joins the Bober 3 miles W of Sprottau.

Quaipari, kwai'pari, an island of Korea, at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 66 miles S of the peninsula. Lat. 33° 20' N. Length 45 miles. It rises in Mount Auckland (Auk or Ra-han-san) to 5500 feet. Chief settlement, Tsa-tsin.

Quaiun, kâ-jou', a town of Brazil state of Minas Gerais, 25 miles SSW of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail.

Quemada, kâ-mâ dâ, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Zacatecas, with massive remains, SW of the city of Zacatecas.

Quemada de Güines, kâ-mâ dâ gwe'nâ, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 12 miles (direct) W by S. of Sagua in Grande. The region is low and rich devoted to raising sugar-cane, and is rather unhealthy. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899 1561.

Queen's-ho'-ning, a township and post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1374.

Queenahoning Creek, Somerset co., Pa. flows into Stony Creek.

Quequeme, kam-e-me, a banking post-city of Omeo co., Kan. on the Omeo River at the mouth of Salt Creek, and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Rrs. 30 miles SSW of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900 682.

Quemâ, kâ-noo' an island off the coast of Chile and NE of the island of Chilo.

Quequy, kâ-ki, a river of Uruguay after a W course of upward of 100 miles joins the Uruguay River 28 miles N of Concepción. Principal affluent the Quebracho. **Quequero**, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind. 17 miles S. of Aurora.

Quecy, kam-see' an old district of France, comprised in Guénois. Its capital was Cahus. It forms most of the department of Lot and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

Querétaro, kâ-râ-th-ro, a state of Mexico enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacán, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo. Area, 4500 sq. m. It is wholly on the central tableland. Its products are maize and cotton with grain and fruits, and it has mines of silver copper lead and iron, with manufactures of cottons, woollens, pottery and iron-wares. The famous Mexican opals are chiefly from this state. Capital Querétaro. Pop. in 1900 232 389.

Querétaro, the capital of the state of Querétaro in Mexico is in a fine valley 118 miles (direct) NW of the city of Mexico, on the Mexican Central and the Mexican National Rr. Lat. 20° 36' N. It is well built and is supplied with water by a fine aqueduct. The principal buildings are mostly of a religious or charitable character and comprise a large convent and a Franciscan monastery with extensive gardens, museum, asylum, and hospital. The city has also a notable government palace, theatre, and building. The Maximilian chapel was erected here in 1901. Querétaro possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens and also the largest cotton-factory in the republic. The region is noted for its opals. The city was the last strong hold of the emperor Maximilian, who was shot here on June 19 1867. Pop. in 1900 33,152. Altitude 6166 feet.

Querfurt, kâ-ia fô-ut, a town of Prussian Saxony 18 miles W of Merseburg, on the Querue, an affluent of the Saale. It has an old castle, now used for administrative purposes. Pop. in 1900, 1673.

Querida, a post-village of Guste co. Colo. The banking point in Woodliffe. Pop. 150.

Quirimba (kâ-rem bâ) islands, a chain of small islands extending along the E coast of Africa, off Mozambique, between about lat. 16° 30' and 18° 30' S. The better known are Ibo and Quirimba.

Query, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. N. C., 9 miles ENE of Charlotte.

Queada, kâ-â dâ, a town of Spain on the Sierra de Casera, 49 miles E. of Jaén. Pop. (common) in 1900, 7399.

Quessitepeque, kâ-â-i-lâ-pâ kâ, a town of Guatemala, 80 miles E. by N. of the city of Guatemala.

Quebec, or **Quebec**, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River 230 miles by road N by W of Ashcroft its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Quebec, L. e. a town of France. See **LA QUEBEC**.
Quebec-sur-Dudle, kâ-nw' dâ dâ, a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles NW of Lille on the Deule. Pop. about 2500 (common, 5000).

Questumbert, kâ-tou' bair', a small town of France, in Morbihan, 18 miles ENE of Vannes.

Quetta, kwâ'th, or **Shawî**, shawî, a town (and district) of British Baluchistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 30 miles NW of the Belas

Pass, 4500 feet above the sea. Lat. 35° 8' N.; lon. 68° 50' E. It occupies a strategically important position. A railway connects it with the railway system of India.

Quetzaltenango, kâ-â-i-lâ-nâ go, a department of the SW part of Guatemala. It is bounded S. by the Pacific Ocean and the Chorrera River and W. by the Naranjo River. It contains several volcanoes, of which the destructive Santa Maria (in eruption in 1902-03) about 13,300 feet in height is the most noted. Wheat and maize are raised in the high regions. In the SE are plantations of coffee and sugar-cane. Coffee, hides, and rubber are exported. Capital, Quetzaltenango. Pop. in 1893, 111,128.

Quetzaltenango, a city of Guatemala, capital of the department of Quetzaltenango, about 70 miles W by N of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 23,000. There are manufactures of cotton, linen and woollen fabrics and an active trade. The town is handsomely built and well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches, a noble city hall, and theatre. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities. The city was largely wrecked by an earthquake in April, 1902, and was further injured by an eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria in October of the same year.

Quishón, kâ-l-hôn commonly called **Chibón**, châ-hôn a village and minor port of Santo Domingo, near the E end of the island of Haiti, 66 miles E. of the city of Santo Domingo. It is at the mouth of a stream of the same name which is peculiarly navigable.

Quibby Creek, Santer co. Ala. flows into the Tombigbee River.

Quibdo, a town of Colombia, in Cauca and on the Atrato River 95 miles SW of Medellin. Pop. (district) about 7000.

Quiberon, kâ-bâ-rôn' a peninsula of France in Brittany department of Morbihan, SSE. of Lorient and opposite Belle-Ile. It is 7 miles in length and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Pen-ti-livra. It forms the spacious bay of Quiberon. At its extremity the little town of Quiberon. In the Bay of Quiberon Admiral Hawke defeated a French fleet in 1759. In 1795 a body of émigrés landed here to join the royalist insurgents known as the Chouans. The expedition soon had a fatal termination.

Quibo, kâ-bô, an island of the republic of Panama.

Quibut, kâ-bôr' a town of Venezuela, state of Lara, 46 miles E by W of Barquisimeto. Pop. about 7500.

Quicamão, kâ-â-mô-wâ, a town of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 21 miles E of Campos.

Quicara, kâ-kâ-râ or **Hicarra**, es-kâ-rôn a group of small islands of the republic of Panama, in the Pacific Ocean near the W entrance of Montijo Bay.

Quiché, kâ-â-tâ a department in the SW part of Guatemala. It is intersected by the Rio Negro (Chixoy), which also forms part of the E boundary. Deposits of gold and iron are found. Capital Quiché or Santa Cruz del Quiché. Pop. in 1893, 92 753.

Quiché, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Quiché. See **SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHÉ**.

Quichuás See **PURO AND BOLIVIA**.

Quicksburg, a post-village of Shenandoah co. Va. Pop. 75.

Quicksilver, a post-village of Lake co. Cal. The banking point is Middleton. Pop. 100.

Quileppe, kâ-â-pâ, an island of Brazil state and 70 miles SSW of Bahia, at the entrance of Canané Bay.

Quilery, kâ-ia-see' (L. *Corriacus*) a village of France, in Alsace, on the Ouse, 20 miles W of Leau. Early in the Middle Ages it was a place of some importance, possessing a castle of the Carolingian kings.

Quilet Dell, a post hamlet of Harrison co., W Va. 4 miles S of Clarkburg.

Quilvraia, kâ-â-râ-râ a town of Belgium in Hainaut on the French frontier, 12 miles WSW of Mons. Pop. in 1900 3307.

Quiévy, kâ-â-vâ, a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. about 3000.

Quilichamba, a river of Peru. See **VILCANAMBA**.

Quilichse, kâ-â-châ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 200 miles SW of Bogotá. Pop. 6000.

Quillimane, kâ-â-mâ-nâ, a port of Portuguese East Africa, on the left bank of the Quillimane River the North Branch of the Zambezi, 12 miles from its mouth and 8 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51' S. It is very unhealthy. It has some trade and a good harbor. Pop. about 7000.

Quillacollo, kâ-â-kol'yo, a commune and mining district of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba.

Quillax, kâ-â-yâ, a town of France in Aude, 13 miles S of Limoux. Pop. about 2500.

Quillebœuf, kâ-â-bœ' a town of France, in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, at the commencement of its estuary 7 miles N of Pont-Audamer. Pop. about 1200.

Quilmas, *kuil-mas*, a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso, on the Aconcagua, 20 miles ENE. of the city of Valparaiso, with which it is connected by rail. It has rich copper-mines, and has wine and fruit-industries. Pop. in 1902, 8376.

Quilon, German East Africa. See *KILWA KISWANI* and *KILWA KISWANI*.

Quilon, a small lake of Portuguese East Africa, in the upper waters of the Luanda River.

Quilon, *kuil-on*, a seaport of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles WNW of Trivandrum. It was formerly a place of importance. Pop. about 13,900.

Quilpué, *kuil-pwá*, a town of Chile, in the province of Valparaiso. Pop. 3500.

Quincy, a post-village of Cherokee co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 350.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Barry co. Mich. 4 miles SE of Hastings.

Quimper, *kwi-pain* or **Quimper-Corentin**, *kwi-pain ko-ré-tin*, a town of France, in Brittany capital of the department of Finistère on the Odet, 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 30 miles SSE of Brest. The principal edifices are the cathedral of St. Corentin, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Brittany with rich sculptures, the eleventh-century church of Locmaria, the church of St. Mathieu, dating from the sixteenth century, the town hall and the museum. There are breweries, potteries, and tanneries, and the marine-fishery is carried on. Quimper was the capital of the old district of Cornouaille. Pop. in 1901, 16,458 (commune, 19,441).

Quimperic, *kwi-pai-ik*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, at the confluence of the Elie and Isola, 27 miles SSE of Quimper. Pop. in 1901, 6099 (commune, 9093).

Quinnipiac (*kwi-ni-pi-ak*) or **Quinnipiac Lake**, Wash. is in Jefferson co. about 12 miles SW of Mount Olympus. Its outlet is the river of the same name, which enters the Pacific.

Quinsigamont, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. about 400. It manufactures shoddy and estimates.

Quinsigamont, or **Quinsigamont**, a small island off the SW coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, off the entrance to Glendore Harbor.

Quinsigamont, a post-village of Tallapoosa co. Ga. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 200.

Quincy, a banking post-village, capital of Pima co. Cal. about 85 miles NNE of Marysville and at an elevation of nearly 3400 feet above the sea-level. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 300.

Quincy, a banking post-town capital of Gadsden co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 24 miles NW of Tallahassee. It is in a fruit and agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Quincy, a city capital of Adams co. Ill. on the Mississippi River 104 miles W of Springfield, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It is situated on a limestone bluff 125 feet above the river of which it commands an extensive view. It has a fine government building, court-house, city hall and other public buildings, theatres, and hospitals, and several handsome public parks. Quincy has large manufacturing industries, which are represented by numerous flouring mills, machine-shops and foundries, saw and planing mills, and extensive manufactures of beer, cigars, tobacco, such things as stoves, furniture, bricks, steam-engines, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, box-board and paper incubators, etc. The city has an extensive trade in grain and is closely connected by steamboat with St. Louis and other river towns. It is the seat of Chaddock and St. Francis Bolognani Colleges and St. Mary's Institute and here is located the Illinois State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. A railroad bridge crosses the river at this point. Pop. in 1900, 38,262.

Quincy, a post-village of Owen co., Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 17 miles SSE of Greencastle. Pop. about 300.

Quincy, a post-town of Adams co. Iowa, about 60 miles WSW of Des Moines. Pop. in 1880, 100.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Greenwood co. Kan. on the Verdigris River 28 miles SSW of Burlington.

Quincy, a post-town of Lewis co., Ky. on the Ohio River 10 miles below Portsmouth, Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Quincy, a city of Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles SE. of the centre of Boston and 13 miles from the sea. It has a boat yard, manufactures of boots and shoes, brass and iron soap, oils and chemicals, etc. It is the seat of the Thomas Crane Library Adams Academy and Woodward Institute. Here are large quarries of the celebrated Quincy granite, which is exported to nearly all parts of the Union. The railroad

constructed in 1822-27 for the transportation of the granite for the Bunker Hill Monument, about 3 miles long and operated by horse-power, was the first railroad in the United States. Quincy is the birthplace of John Hancock, of John Adams, second president of the United States, and of his son, John Quincy Adams. Pop. in 1900, 23,399. Quincy includes several villages within its municipal limits.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Branch co. Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6 miles E. of Coldwater. It has manufactures of staves, heading, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1563.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co. Minn., 20 miles W of Winona.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Miss. 14 miles NE of Aberdeen.

Quincy, a post-village of Hickory co. Mo., about 24 miles S by W of Sedalia. Pop. 90.

Quincy, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit Southern R., 24 miles NE of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 842.

Quincy, a post-village of Columbia co. Oregon on the Astoria and Columbia River R. The banking point is Portland.

Quincy, a post-village in Quincy township, Franklin co. Pa., about 80 miles SW of Harrisburg on the Cucumber Valley R. Pop. about 400. of the township in 1900, 2033.

Quincy, a village of Douglas co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Wilson Creek.

Quincy, a post-hamlet in Quincy township (town) Adams co. Wis. on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River about 34 miles NW of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 432.

Quindaro, *kwi-dá-ro*, a post-village of Wyandotte co. Kan. on the Missouri River 6 miles above Kansas City. Pop. about 500.

Quindita, *kwi-da-ta*, a portion of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, in Colombia separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, about 100 miles SW of Bogotá. Near here is the Pass of Quindita crossed by the road connecting Cartago with Ibagué. Elevation of its summit, 11,200 feet. The Nevado del Quindita has an altitude of about 12,000 feet.

Quinebaug, or **Quinebaug**, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. on the Quinebaug River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 64 miles WSW of Boston. Pop. about 300.

Quinebaug River rises near the southern boundary of Massachusetts, from which state it passes into Connecticut, and unites with the Shetucket River about 3 miles above Norwich. It is about 100 miles long.

Quinebaug, or **Quinebaug**, a river of Connecticut, rises in Hartford and enters Long Island Sound at New Haven. Length 40 miles.

Quiney, *kwi-é*, a town of France, in Doubs, on the Loze, 11 miles SW of Besançon. Pop. about 1000.

Quingua, *kwi-gwa*, a pueblo and road-centre of Bulacan province, 14 miles Philippine Islands on the Quingua River an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. It is in a salubrious locality and is a health resort for Europeans. Pop. in 1902, 7229.

Quinhon, or **Quinhon**, a seaport of Annam 10 miles from Binh-dinh of which it is the port.

Quinlan (*kwi-nan*) (*kee-ne-loo-nan*) Iriandis, a group of the Philippines, between Panay and Palawan.

Quinn, a banking post-village of Hunt co. Tex. on the Texas Midland R. 10 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. about 450.

Quinn, a post-station of Columbia co. Oregon on the Columbia River 34 miles from Klamath.

Quinn, Conn. See *QUINNAUG*.

Quinn, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 300.

Quinn, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. about 40 miles (direct) SE. of Charleston. It has coal mining. Pop. about 300.

Quinn, a lake of Worcester co. Mass. 3 miles NE of Worcester. It is 4 miles long and discharges its waters by the Quinnquamond River a tributary of the Blackstone.

Quintana, *kwi-tá-na*, a post-village of Brasoria co., Tex. on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos River 45 miles SW of Galveston.

Quintana de la Sierra, *kwi-tá-na dá lá si-é-rá*, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles ESE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Quintana de la Orden, *kwi-tá-na dá lá ór-dén*, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop.

(commune) in 1896, 2875. Near by is the village of El Toboso, made famous by Cervantes.

Quintanar del Rey, *kuen-tá-nar' del ri*, a town of Spain, 10 miles SSE of Comen. Pop. (commune) 3696.

Quintana Roo, a federal territory of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, is bounded W by the state of Campeche, N and NW by the state of Yucatan, E by the Caribbean Sea, and S by British Honduras. Its chief settlements are Puerto Morales and Chanasantecum. The territory which is administered directly by the government in the city of Mexico, was organized in 1903.

Quintanilla de Sumera, *kuen-tá-neel-yá dá so-mo'thá*, a commune of Spain 13 miles W of León.

Quinte, *Buy uf*, an arm of Lake Ontario, west of Kingston, between the peninsula of Prince Edward on the S and the main land on the N.

Quintou, *kuin-tou*, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the N bank of Lake Walenstadt, 11 miles SE of Zürich.

Quinter, a banking post-village of Gore co. Kan., on the Union Pacific R.

Quinteru, *kin-tá-ro*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 80 miles S of Ciudad Victoria.

Quintan, *kuen-tá-nar*, a town of France in Côte-d'Or, 13 miles SW of Saint-Rémy. It has a large chateau and has preserved a medieval gate. Pop. in 1901 3198.

Quinto, *kuen-to*, a town of Spain province and 27 miles SE of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Quinte, *kuin-to*, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 22 miles NNW of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2800.

Quinto, *kuen-to*, a river of the Argentine Republic, after a SE course of 250 miles loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S lon. 62° W.

Quintou, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation IT on the Fort Smith and Western R. Pop. 600.

Quinton, a post-village of Salem co. N. J. on Alloways Creek 3 miles SE of Salem, on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. It has canneries saw mills, and glass-works. Pop. about 700.

Quintano, *kuin-tá-no*, a town of Italy 19 miles SSW of Brescia. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 5000).

Quito, a post-village of Quebec Canada, on the Ottawa River 23 miles from Aymer.

Quintepun, *ku-e-tá-pék* or *Curro du lee Juntos*, *shá-no dá* the soon tá, a village of Mexico, state and about 60 miles N by E. of Oaxaca, near the junction of the Quetopos and Salado rivers.

Quiragan, *ku-ro-gwá*, a ruined city of Guatemala, on the Motagua. Near it is a small hamlet of the same name. **Quivilimé**, *ku-e-wá*, a town of Chile, province of Maipo, 45 miles NE of Concepción. Pop. about 2300.

Quirimba Island. See Quanaia.

Quirindi, a post-town of New South Wales 36 miles SW of Tamworth. Pop. about 1500.

Quiriquina, *ku-e-ku-ná*, an island of Chile 16 miles N of Concepción, at the entrance of its bay.

Quirpon (*Fr. prom ká-pón*) an island off the N extremity of Newfoundland at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle is lat. 61° 40' N. On it is a small town of the same name.

Quisanga, *Quisanga*, *ku-e-shá-gá*, or *Kisanga*, a seaport town of Portuguese East Africa, a few miles SW of Ibo.

Quisau, *ku-e-shá*, a small town of France, in Gard on the Vidourle, 19 miles WNW of Nîmes.

Quissett, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. The banking point is Falmouth. Pop. 154.

Quisaguá, a post-village of Briscoe co. Ton. Pop. 60.

Quitman, a county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 152 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the

Chattahoochee River and is partly drained by Potomac Creek. Capital Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 4671; in 1900, 4701.

Quitman, a county in the NW part of Mississippi, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coldwater River and its affluents. Capital Bates. Pop. in 1890, 3286; in 1900, 3435.

Quitman, a banking post-town of Claiborne co., Ark., about 48 miles N of Little Rock. Pop. about 650.

Quitman, a banking post-town, capital of Brooks co. Ga. on the Ocmulgee River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the South Georgia West Coast R. 26 miles E. of Thomasville. It has cotton and other industries and is in the centre of a vegetable region. Pop. in 1890 1865 in 1900 2281.

Quitman, a post-village of Jackson parish, La. The banking point is Euston.

Quitman, a banking post-town, capital of Clarke co., Miss., on Chunky Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 196 miles NNW of Mobile, Ala. Pop. in 1890 496.

Quitman, a banking post-village of Rodaway co. Mo., on the Rodaway River and on the Burlington Route, 45 miles N by W of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890 356.

Quitman, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Tex. 19 miles from Minola. Pop. about 350.

Quito, a post-village of Tipton co. Tenn. about 6 miles from Berryville.

Quito, *ku-e-to* the capital of Ecuador and of the province of Pichincha is situated in a ravine E. of the volcano of Pichincha, at an elevation of 9360 feet above the sea, 150 miles NNE of Guayaquil. Lat. of the observatory 0° 24' S lon. 78° 50' W. It has several handsome squares, on one of which (Plaza Mayor) are the cathedral town-hall (*Cabildo*) and the palace of the archbishop and president of the republic. The other principal structures are the churches and convents, the university seminary college, mint, government building workhouse, orphan asylum hospital, etc. Quito has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, blankets carpets leather lace, jewelry articles of Mexican onyx and confectionery and a large trade in oil-paintings of a religious character which are extensively supplied to the different states of the republic. Numerous snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito and about 16 miles NE is a plain chosen to 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534 and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. Pop. about 80,000 although estimated to be much less by some travellers.

Quitta, *Keta*, *ku-e'tá*, or *Prince's Town*, formerly a Danish now a British settlement of western Africa, near the E. point of the Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 55' N lon. 0° 59' E. Pop. 4000.

Quivicán, *ku-e-ve-kán* a town of Havana province, Cuba, 24 miles S of Havana. It is in the centre of a fine stock-raising district and has boards of health and education and a post-office. Pop. in 1890 800.

Quigau, *ku-gé* or *ku-gé* a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on the ocean, near Shinnecock Bay and on the Long Island R. 7 miles SSE of Riverhead. Pop. about 375.

Quinchoyung, or *Quinchoyung*, *ku-e-shá-tang*, a post-hamlet of Washington co. N. Y. about 10 miles E of Stockton Conn.

Quirindum, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901 2173.

Quirra, a river of Africa. See Nuxa.

Quithing, *ku-e-tang*, a district in the S angle of Beantland southern Africa. Quithing village is to the on from W on the Orange River.

Quyou, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 36 miles W by N of Ottawa. Pop. in 1901, 682.

R

Raab, *ráb* (Hun. *Rába*, *rá-bá*) a navigable river of Hungary rises in Styria and enters the Danube near Raab. Length, about 160 miles.

Raab (Hun. *Győr*, *dyör*) a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of Raab, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube, 67 miles WNW of Budapest. The most interesting edifices are the cathedral the town-hall, the episcopal palace, and the municipal buildings. There are manufactures of machinery oil, and agricultural

implements. The horse-market of Raab is noted. The town was built on the site of the Roman *Arrabona*. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1890 22,700 in 1900, 27,738.

Raalte, *rá-tá*, a commune of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, 11 miles SSE of Zwolle. Pop. about 6000.

Raamsdunk, *rá-ne-dank* a commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 16 miles NNE. of Breda. Pop. about 5400.

Mamany (râ-mâ) or **Mamany Island**, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, between Skye and the main-land, 1 mile NE. of Skye. Length, 13 miles. Area, 28 sq. m. Pop. about 400.

Mabastons, râ-bâ-tô-n', a town of France, in Haute-Pyrénées, 12 miles NE. of Tarbes. Pop. about 1000.

Mabastons, a town of France, in Tarn 23 miles WSW of Albi, on the Tarn. Pop. in 1901, 2567 (commune, 4593). **Mabat, râ-bâ'** a seaport town of Morocco on the S. side of the Bu-Regreg, at its mouth, immediately opposite Salé, 20 miles SSW of Mekhala. Pop. about 25,000, of whom about 9000 are Jews. It has a citadel, barracks, arsenal, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mansions, and well-supplied markets. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, silks, pottery and carpets, and an export trade in wool, goat-hides, olive-oil and corn. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens.

Mabba, râ-bâ', a formerly populous town of Africa, in Nigeria, on the Niger in lat. 9° 15' N lon 5° 15' E. It was at one time an important slave-mart.

Mabba, a collection of ruins in Palestine, E. of the Dead Sea and 9 miles N of El-Karak. Here are ruins considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the Aracopolis of the Greeks.

Mabboth Ammon, Palestine. See **AMMATH**. **Mabbot Kere, Colo.** a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 40° 25' N. Its altitude is 10,748 feet.

Mabbot River, Mich., enters the Kalamazoo River, 7 miles from its mouth.

Mabennan, râ-bên-nôw', a town of Saxony, 7 miles SW of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 3178.

Mabul, râ-bûl' a town of the island of Boavista, Cape Verde Islands, on its W side, 4 miles E. of Ponta Sal Rey.

Mabulo do Baillem, Chile. See **CALALA BERRA**.

Mabusa, the northeasternmost county of Georgia, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is drained by the Tallulah Creek and the Little Tennessee River. This county comprises several peaks of the Blue Ridge, one of which is called Tallulah Mountain. The much-admired Tallulah Falls are on the S border. Capital, Clayton. Pop. in 1880, 6400; in 1900 6235.

Mabusegrip, a post-village of Rabun co. Ga. about 8 miles N of Clayton. Pop. 70.

Macalimto, râ-kâl-mô-to', a town of Sicily province and 15 miles NE. of Girgenti. Sulphur salt, and quick-silver are obtained here. Pop. in 1901 15,938.

Macconigri, râ-kô-nô-gri', a town of Italy province of Cuneo on the Maïra, 10 miles S. of Turin. It has a fine royal park and chateau. Pop. in 1901, 7330 (commune, 9009) many of them engaged in the silk industry.

Maccoon, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind. Pop. 80.

Maccoon, a post-station of Laurel co. Ky.

Maccoon, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 814.

Maccoon, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. 20 miles W of Pittsburgh.

Maccoon Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River 7 1/2 miles W of Rockville.

Maccoon Creek, Gloucester co., N.J., enters the Delaware River.

Maccoon Creek (or Fork), Licking co. Ohio, enters the Licking River at Newark.

Maccoon Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River 7 miles below Gallipolis. Length about 90 miles.

Maccoon Creek, Pa., enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Rochester.

Maccoon Ford, a post-village of Outpost co. Va. on the Rapidan River about 80 miles NNW of Richmond.

Maccoon Mills, a post-town of Chattooga co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Sumner villa. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Maccoon (or Coon) River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River at the city of Des Moines. Its length is estimated at 170 miles.

Maccoon River, Wis., a small stream which flows into the Mississippi River.

Maccoon Valley, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn. 20 miles N of Knoxville.

Maccoeur, a post-village of Pointe Coupee parish, La. The banking point is Newroads. Pop. 254.

Macoe, Cape, the SE extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 48' N lon 55° 4' W. It has a light-house.

Macoland, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R., 40 miles W by E. of New Orleans. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 750.

Macine, râ-mîn', a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 323 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Fox and Root

rivers. Capital, Racine. Pop. in 1880, 26,366; in 1900, 41,644.

Racine, a banking post-village of Meeker co., Minn., 8 miles from Grand Meadow on the Wisconsin and Western R. Pop. about 700. It has grain interests.

Racine, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. 109.

Racine, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 9 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. in 1890, 327.

Racine, a post-village of Boone co., W. Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 150.

Racine, a city and the county seat of Racine co. Wis., is situated on the W shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Root River 25 miles S by E. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is the third city of the state in population and has one of the best harbors on the lake. The city is handsomely laid out and contains a number of stately public buildings. It has important manufacturing industries which are represented by large thrashing-machines works, woolen-mills, wagon, steel-plough, and fanning-mill factories, tanneries, breweries, linseed-oil and chemical works, foundries, machine-shops, boiler- and wire-works, glove, mitten and shoe-factories, and manufactures of general hardware, iron, brass, and copper. Among the city's institutions are Racine College, St. Catherine's Academy and Taylor Orphan Asylum. Racine was first settled in 1833 and incorporated as a city in 1842. Pop. in 1890 21,014 in 1900 29,162.

Racine, a village of Sherbrooke co., Quebec, 10 miles from Richmond, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Racket Lake and Racket River See below (**RACKET RIVER**) and **RAQUETTA LAKE** and **RAQUETTA RIVER**.

Racket River, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Racket (Raquette) River, about 25 miles WNW of Malone. Pop. 45.

Racoon See **RACON**.

Rácskeve, râ-kô-vâ' a town of Hungary, 22 miles SSW of Budapest, on the island of Csepel (called also Rácskeve) Pop. about 6000.

Radack (râ-dâk) or **Radak Chain**, an island-chain in the Pacific Ocean, having a general NNW and SSE trend, eastward of and nearly parallel to the Balak Chain the two chains, with some sporadic islands, forming the Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 19° N lon about 171° E.

Radama, râ-dâ-mâ' a small island and bay of Madagascar, on the NW coast.

Radnatz, râ-dô-nâ', a town of Austria, in Bukovina, 10 miles SW of Sereth. Pop. in 1901 14,603.

Radokle, râ-dô-kle', a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio. The banking point is Madhar. Pop. 200.

Radcliffe, a town of Lancashire, England, 7 miles NNW of Manchester. It has coal-mines and manufacture of cottons. Pop. in 1901, 25,368.

Radcliffe, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles SW of Eldora. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1890 644.

Radnberg, râ-dô-bêr' a town of Saxony 9 miles NE of Dresden, on the Great Rôder. The inhabitants are engaged in the glass-industry the manufacture of pottery and kitchen wares, etc. Pop. in 1900 13,918.

Radoburg, râ-dô-bôrg' a town of Saxony on the Elbe 13 miles N of Dresden. Pop. in 1900 3339.

Radefin, or Rad Madefin, a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, on the Mar, and in the district of Lettenburg.

Radensburg, a post-village of Broadwater co., Mont. is about 35 miles SSE of Helena and 6 miles W of the Missouri River. Pop. about 200.

Radeforswald, râ-dô-fôrs-wâlt', a town of Prussia, district of Düsseldorf about 9 miles SE. of Barmen. It has manufactures of textiles and hardware, breweries and distilleries. Pop. in 1900, 10,701.

Radford, a post-hamlet of Christiana co., Ill., 10 miles S of Decatur.

Radford, a banking (independent) city of Virginia, formerly in Montgomery co. on the Norfolk and Western R. 9 miles W of Christiansburg. It has manufactures of foundry products, wagons, etc., and coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900, 3544.

Radford Farmhouse, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Va., 11 miles S of Dublin.

Radfordville, a post-station of Perry co., Ala., about 20 miles NNW of Selma.

Rad'kumpur, or Radkumpur, a town of India, capital of the small native state of the same name, in the

Rahampur agmoy, Gujarat. It is situated just N of the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. about 15,000.

Rahbani, a post-village of Lee co., Ky. The banking point is Clay City. Pop. 150.

Rahbani, a post-station of Stone co., Mo., on the White River.

Radicona, *ra-de-chi na*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 11 miles E of Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5877.

Radicofani, *ra-de-ko-fa na*, a town of Italy, 34 miles SSE of Siena. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Radkan, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles NW of Meshed.

Radersburg, *rad-her-böna*, a town of Styria, Austria-Hungary, 27 miles SE of Graz, on the Mar. Pop. about 2500.

Radley, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Radmaasdorf, *rad-mäna-dorf*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 30 miles NW of Lienz on the Save. Pop. about 780.

Radnitz, *rad-nitz*, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles NE of Elsen. Pop. about 2700.

Radnor, or **Radnorshire**, *rad-nor-shir*, a county of southern Wales, having N the co. of Montgomery and Shropshire. Area, 411 sq. m. The surface, except in the SE, is mountainous. Principal river the Wye, on the S border. It is a very thinly populated region. The industries are chiefly agricultural and pastoral. The chief towns are Presteigne, New Radnor, and Knighton. All small places. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 21,791, in 1901, 23,300.

Radnor, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 200.

Radnor, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. 7 miles (direct) N by W of Delaware. The banking point is Prospect. Pop. about 600.

Radnor, a post- and residential village in Radnor township, Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles WNW of the centre of Philadelphia. Pop. of the town ship in 1900, 5474.

Radnor Forge, a village of Quebec, co. of Champlain on the Canadian Pacific R. 14 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. 150.

Radnorshire, Wales. See **RADNOR**.

Radon, a post-station of Noble co., Ohio.

Radokais, *ra-do-kä is*, a group of islands of the North Pacific, in the Marshall Archipelago.

Radolfzell, *ra-dolf-tzell*, or **Reil**, a town of Baden on the Unter See, 17 miles NW of Konstanz. It has preserved its mediæval walls and towers and possesses an ancient church. Pop. in 1900, 4130.

Radom, *ra-dom*, a governmental of Russian Poland bordering on Galicia, from which it is separated by the Vistula. Area, 4470 sq. m. It is level except in the S and is a grain producing region. There are extensive for-ests. The iron industry is important. Capital Radom. Pop. in 1897, 820,363.

Radom, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Radom, 57 miles S of Warsaw. It has tanneries and machine-shops. Radom figures prominently in the history of the old Polish kingdom. Pop. in 1897, 25,740.

Radom, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 3 miles S of Ashley. Radom was settled by Poles in 1873. Pop. 150.

Radomak, a town of Poland. See **KORONADOMAK**.

Radomyr, *ra-do-mir*, a town of Russia, government of 59 miles WNW of Kiev on the Teteriv. Pop. in 1897, 11,144.

Radowoniz, a village of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary in the district of Trautman, noted for the petrified forest found in its vicinity.

Radstock, a town of England, in Somerset, 7 miles NW of Frome. Pop. in 1901, 3355.

Radstock, a village of Joliet co., Quebec, 11 miles from Joliet. Pop. 150.

Radzionkan, *rad-se-on-kän*, a mining village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Tarnowitz. Pop. in 1900, 8584.

Radzivilov, *rad-se-vil'ov* (Pol. *Radziewillow*), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, circle of Kremenets. Pop. in 1897, 7400.

Radzym'in, a town of Russian Poland, 13 miles N by E of Warsaw. Pop. about 2500.

Radzyn, *rad-in*, a town of Poland, 90 miles SSE of Lodz. Pop. in 1897, 5718.

Rae Barrell. See **RAE BARRELL**.

Raeferd, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. C., on the Aberdeen and Rockfish R. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Raethor, a post-village of Benton co., Minn.

Rafael, *ra-fä-l'*, a village of Chile, in the province of Concepción about 10 miles from El Tomé. Pop. 1200.

Rafael, Cape, on the NE coast of Haiti.

Raflesia Bay, an inlet on the N coast of the Coburg Peninsula, in northern Australia, 13 miles E of Port Essington.

Raft Creek, Idaho, enters the Snake River near lat. 41° 10' W.

Ragan, a banking post-village of Harlan co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 17 miles N by E of Alma. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Ragatz, *ra-gät*, a village and one of the most frequented watering-places of Switzerland, canton and 30 miles E by E of St. Gall and 14 miles from Pfäfers, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamina rushes to the Rhine. It is noted for its mineral waters, which are obtained by a conduit from Pfäfers. Ragatz is visited annually by 50,000-50,000 persons. Pop. in 1900, 1863. Elevation 1710 feet.

Ragay (*ra-gä*) Gulf of, on the S coast of southeastern Luzon, Philippines. It receives the Vilas River at the head. The pueblo of Ragay is on the E coast.

Ragendorf, *ra-gän-dorf* (Hun. *Rajka*, *rai käh'*) a small town of Hungary, 10 and 11 miles NNW of Wieselburg (Moson), on the Danube.

Ragareville, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Shaversville or New Philadelphia. Pop. about 350.

Ragged Island, or **Great Ragged Island**, in the group of the Bahamas W of Aoklin Island.

Ragged Mountains, a range on the border between Graites and Merrimack cos., N. H. Height, 2250 feet.

Raglan, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 84 miles N of Coburn. Pop. 150.

Ragland, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line. The banking point is Pell City. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Raglaville, a post-village of Davison co., Ind., 34 miles ENE of Vincennes. Pop. 125.

Raguit, *rag-üt*, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles N of Gumbinnen on the Niemen. Pop. in 1900, 4735.

Rago, a post-village of Kingsman co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Ragunite, a post-station of Fannin co., Tex.

Raguhn, *ra-güa*, a town of Germany in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 8 miles S of Dessau. Pop. about 2500.

Ragusa, *ra-güa*, a river of Sicily flows S and enters the Mediterranean Sea 13 miles SSW of Modica.

Ragusa, *ra-güa* (Slavic, *Dubrovnik*) a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic Sea, 28 miles WNW of Cattaro. It has at the base of Monte Sergio and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Corvo, once an arm of the sea. The town is still surrounded by massive walls and imposing towers. The principal edifices are the fine old palace of the rectors of the republic, the cathedral, containing some noteworthy pictures and a rich treasury, the old mint, in Venetian Renaissance style, now used as a custom-house, the communal palace, the museum, and the Dominican monastery. Ragusa has manufactures of silk, leather, oil, and ligatures. Its port is the village of Gravosa, which has a harbor deep enough for the largest vessels. Ragusa is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 13,174. Previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century Ragusa, together with a considerable district, constituted a republic, which under the suzerainty of Turkey, was very flourishing through the commercial enterprise of the Ragusians. The literature of the southern Slavs here reached a high development. The little state was extinguished in the course of the Napoleonic wars, and in 1814 passed into the possession of Austria.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, 8 miles W of Modica, on the W bank of the Ragusa. It has manufactures of textiles with a trade in grain, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient Hybla Herma. Pop. in 1901, 51,922. Adjacent to this place is the town of Ragusa Inferiori (pop. 8550).

Ragusa-vecchia (Gw. *Alragusa*) a village and commune of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, 6 miles SE of Ragusa. Pop. of commune in 1900, 10,701.

Rahad, *ra-bäd*, a river of the Egyptian Sudan rises in Abyssinia, and joins the Bah-el-Azrek (Blue Nile) 67 miles N of Sennar after a NW course of 300 miles.

Raholta, a small town of Africa, on the coast of the Red Sea, near the entrance to the strait of Bab-el Mandeb. It is included in Britania, of which it is the southernmost part.

Rahmanieh, *rah-mä-neh*, a town of Egypt, province of Bahari, 25 miles SSE of Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

Rakus, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1337.

Rakus, *ra-ho'ra*, a small town of Bulgaria, 55 miles N.E. of Vidin, on the Danube.

Rakus, *ra-ho'm*, also called **Rakus**, *ra-ho'm*, a town of India, in the Punjab, 13 miles N.E. of Ludhiana. Pop. about 10,000.

Rakus, *ra-w'wa*, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., runs southward through Union co., and enters Staten Island Sound 5 miles S. of Elizabeth.

Rakus, a city of Union co. N.J. on the Rahway River, 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Pennsylvania B. 19 miles S.W. of New York. It has extensive manufactures of carriages, printing-presses, woolen goods, felt, lace, chemicals, axles, wheels, music-boxes etc. Pop. in 1890 7105. In 1900 7935.

Rakus, *ra-ha-tha*, or **Laitan**, *ra-ha-tha* (the *Ulu* of Cook) one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, in lat. 16° 50' S., lon. 151° 34' W.

Rai Bareilly (*ra-ba-ré-le*) **Rai Bareilly**, or **Rae Bareilly**, a town of British India, in Oudh, capital of Rae Bareilly district, 60 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It has an interesting old fort. Pop. about 20,000.

Raid, *raib*, a village of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, in the district and commune of Tarvis. It is much frequented as a resort. In the vicinity is a beautiful lake of the same name and extensive mining and smelting works.

Raid, *raif*, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ala. 28 miles S. by E. of Montgomery.

Raidford, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Starke. Pop. 160.

Raigarh, *ra-gur* or **Ryghur**, a small town of India, capital of the native state of Raigarh in the Central Provinces, 50 miles N.W. of Samalpur.

Raigern, *ra-gern*, a village of Moravia, in the district of Aussitz. It has a Benedictine abbey with a library of 75,000 volumes.

Rai-Koko, *ra-ko'ka*, written also **Ran-Koko**, one of the Kuril Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Railroad, a post-borough of York co. Pa. 17 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900 215.

Railroad Flat, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. 40 miles from Milton. Pop. 100.

Rainbow, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the Farmington River 13 miles N. of Hartford. It has paper mills. Pop. about 350.

Rainbow Lake, a lake and station of the Adirondack region of New York, 10 miles N. of Lower Saranac Lake.

Rainie Inlet, an inlet (and inlet) in the Great Barrier Reef off Australia. Lat. 11° 30' S. lon. 144° 2' E.

Rainford, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. of St. Helens. Pop. in 1901 3359.

Rainham, *ra-ham*, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario 12 miles from Dunnville.

Rainier, *ra-nier*, a post-town of Columbia co. Oregon on the Columbia River and on the Astoria and Columbia River R. 50 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has saw-mills. Pop. in 1900 522.

Rainier, a post-village of Thurston co. Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. 13 miles (direct) S.E. of Olympia.

Rainier (or **Tucuman**) **Mount** (Indian *Ta-to-mo* or *To-to-bet* "white peak") a dormant volcanic mountain of the Cascade Range, in Pierce co. Wash., about 50 miles S.E. of the city of Tacoma. Lat. about 45° 47' N. lon. 121° 50' W. Height, 14,520 feet. It is of strikingly conical form, with a summit crater and with several glaciers (Hemlock, Cowitz, White, Nigually etc.) radiating from its upper parts. The lower portion is heavily forested. It is frequently ascended. The volcano was discovered by Van Couver in 1792 and named for Rear Admiral Rainier R.N.

Rainu, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 252 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Sabine River and also drained by the Lake Fork. Capital, Emory. Pop. in 1890 3909. In 1900 6137.

Rainshoro, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 50 miles WSW of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Rainburg, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa. 8 miles S. of Bedford Springs. Pop. in 1900 310.

Rainstown, a post-village of Hendricks co. Ind., 20 miles WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. 50.

Rainville, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on Pine Creek 22 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. 150.

Rainy Lake (*Pr Lac de la Pluie, lak déh lá plii es'*) in North America, 150 miles W. of Lake Superior forms part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. It discharges its waters by the Rainy River into the Lake of the Woods. It has picturesque scenery.

Rainy Lake, a city of Itasca co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 7.

Rainy River, the outlet of Rainy Lake, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Canada and dis-

charges into the Lake of the Woods. Length, 100 miles. It is navigable.

Rainy River, an outpost in the Rainy River district, Ontario on the Canadian Northern R. 163 miles from Winnipeg its banking point. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 500.

Rainy River, a western district of Ontario bordering on the Rainy River.

Raipur, *ra-poor* a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, capital of Raipur district, 175 miles E. of Nagpur. Pop. about 25,000.

Raisin, a post-village of Victoria co. Tex. Pop. 55.

Raisin Center, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co. Mich., on the Huron River about 33 miles S.E. of Jackson.

Raisin River, Mich. enters Lake Erie 3 miles below the city of Monroe. It is about 150 miles long.

Raisinville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Mich., on the Raisin River 41 miles S.W. of Detroit.

Raisnes, *raim* a town of France in Nord, 3 miles NW of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901 5420, of the commune, 7871.

Rajahmundry, *ra-já-mú-dree* or **Rajamahendri**, a town of Madras, British India, district of Godavary on the Godavary River about 45 miles from its mouth and 73 miles N.E. of Masulipatam. Pop. about 30,000.

Rajmahal, *ra-já-má-hál* written also **Rajmahal** and **Rajmahal** (the royal residence) a village of Bengal, in the Santal Pargannas, on the Ganges, 65 miles NW of Murshidabad. It was formerly a town of importance.

Rajano, *ra-já-no* a town of Italy province of Aquila, 6 miles NW of Rieti. Pop. about 3500.

Rajec, *ra-já* a town of Hungary co. of Trencsén, 34 miles NW of Veszprém. Pop. about 2500.

Rajeshahye. See **RAJASAHY**.

Raj'ghur, or **Rajgarh**, *ra-já-gur* a town of India, in Rajputana, state and 25 miles S. of Alier.

Rajka, a town of Hungary. See **RAJENBOAR**.

Rajkot, or **Rajcoote**, *ra-já-ko* a town of India, on the Kathiawar peninsula, about 120 miles SW of Ahmedabad. It is the capital of the native state of Rajkot Bombay. A British cantonment is established here. Pop. in 1901 (including troops) 36,151.

Rajpoot, *ra-já-poot* one of the **Rewakante** states of Gujarat, India, tributary to Baroda.

Rajputana, *ra-já-pootá-ná*, a region in the NW part of India, comprising of 19 native states (known as Rajput states from their dominant race, the Rajputs). It completely encloses the small British province of Ajmer-Merwara. Area, 127,540 sq. m. It extends from the Tropic of Cancer southward nearly to the banks of the Sutlej and is bounded on the N. by Bahawalpur and the Punjab, on the E. and SE. by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Central India; and on the SW and W by Bombay. The Chambul River an official of the Jumna, flows along the SE border and the Luni, which empties into the Rann of Cutch drains a considerable territory in the S. The Desert of Thar or Thar (Indian Desert) occupies the NW portion. In other parts of the region there are fertile tracts. The climate is hot and the rainfall scanty. The population in 1901 was 8,723,000 of whom more than four fifths were Hindus and one-tenth as Mohammedans. The Rajputs, whose name is a designation of caste rather than a tribal designation claim descent from the ancient Hindu Kshatriya, or warrior caste. They are a minority in the region but 16 out of the 19 states are ruled by Rajput chiefs. Tonk is a Mohammedan state and there are Jal dynasties in Dholpur and Bharatpur. The principal city is Jaipur. The principal states are Udaipur Jaipur Bikaner, Jodhpur Bharatpur Alwar Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer) Kotah, Dholpur and Tonk.

Rajshahi, *ra-já-shá-há*, a division of Bengal, British India, in the extreme NE of that province extending from the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta to the Himalaya mountains at Darjiling.

Rakas-Tal, a lake of Tibet. See **RAKATA-HRADA**.

Rake, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles NW of Forest City. Pop. 100.

Raker, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa.

Rakka, *ra-ká* a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 100 miles SE of Bir. It is on the site of the ancient Nicopolis.

Rakonitz, *ra-ko-nitz* (Bohem *Rakonitz*) a town of Bohemia, 30 miles W. of Prague. Pop. in 1900 5632.

Rakos, *ra-kosh* a small level tract included in Budapest, in the eastern suburban part of the city. It was formerly a sandy plain, the famous Field of Rakos, where the Hungarian nobles in the Middle Ages held their diets in the open air.

Rakos-Palota, rákos pol'otó a town of Hungary, constituting a NE suburb of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 11,744.

Rakwita, rák wita, a town of Prussia, 34 miles SW of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Raleigh, raw lee a county in the S part of West Virginia, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Kanawha (or New) River and is intersected by the Coal River and also drained by Piney and Glades creeks. Coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Beckley. Pop. in 1890 45,977, in 1900 12,436.

Raleigh, a post-village of Meriwether co. Ga. Pop. 75.
Raleigh, a banking post-village of Salina co. Ill. 23 miles WNW of Shawneetown, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 333.

Raleigh, a post-village of Bush co. Ind. on Flat Rock Creek, about 28 miles W by S. of Richmond. Pop. 25.
Raleigh, a post-village of Union co. Ky., on the Ohio River 4 miles above Shawneetown.

Raleigh, a post-village, capital of Smith co. Miss., about 48 miles SE of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Raleigh, a city, the capital of North Carolina, and the seat of justice of Wake co., 143 miles NW of Wilmington, on the Seaboard Air Line the Raleigh and Cape Fear and the Southern R. Lat. 35° 47' N. Lon. near 78° 49' W. The city is situated on elevated ground and in the centre has an open area, Union Square, on which is located the capitol building a handsome granite edifice surmounted by a dome. Raleigh contains a penitentiary, a United States court-house, state lunatic asylum institutions for the blind and deaf and dumb, an agricultural and mechanical college state experiment farm supreme court and state library buildings, the Peace Institute, St. Mary's School, Shaw University, St. Augustine's Normal School and College Institute, Baptist Female Institute, and the state geological museum. The industrial establishments comprise cotton-, cotton-seed oil and hosiery mills, fertilizer and car-works, iron foundries, and railway-shops. The city is an important centre of the cotton and tobacco trades. Near by are Confederate and Federal cemeteries. Pop. in 1880 9265, in 1890 12,678, in 1900 13,643.

Raleigh, a post-town of Shelby co. Tenn. 9 miles NE of Memphis. Pop. in 1900 279.

Railock (rák) or **Railik Chama**, a series of summer islands in the Marshall Archipelago, westward of and lying nearly parallel to the Radeck Chain.

Ralls, a county of Missouri bordering on Illinois has an area of 490 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Salt River and is partly drained by Spencer's Creek. Capital New London. Pop. in 1890 12,294, in 1900 12,237.

Rallyhill, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Ark.
Ralphston, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Staytown.

Ralston, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 178.

Ralston, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., 16 miles from Pawnee. Pop. about 700.

Ralston, a post-village of Looming co. Pa. on Lycoming Creek and on the Northern Central and the Susquehanna and New York R., 24 miles N. of Williamsport. It is a summer resort and has brick-industries. Pop. about 800.

Ralston Station, a post village of Weakley co. Tenn. 140 miles W. of Nashville.

Rama, a town and steamboat station of Nicaragua, on the Bluefields River at the confluence of the Rama, 33 miles WNW of Bluefields.

Ramah, a post-village of Valencia co. N. Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque.

Ramallah, a large village of Palestine, 36 miles NNW of Jerusalem. It is a seat of missionary activity.

Ramapo, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. is in Ramapo township (town) on a river of the same name and on the Erie R. 17 miles N. of Paterson N. J. The valley of the Ramapo presents beautiful scenery. Taxedo Park is near the village. The town contains Suffern and Hillburn villages. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7542 of the village, about 500.

Ramapo River rises in Orange co. N. Y. runs southward into Bergen co. N. J. and enters the Pompton River about 8 miles NW of Paterson.

Rambo, rám bá, or Giliat, one of the Fiji Islands. Lat. 16° 24' S., lon. 178° 55' W.

Rambervillers, rám bá'v'yá, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Mortagne, 15 miles NE of Epinal. It has a medieval church and a Renaissance Hôtel de Ville. There are manufactures of textiles, paper, salices, etc. Pop. in 1891, 4343 (commune, 5675).

Rambola, lám. See LA RAMOLA.

Rambouillet, rám'booi'á a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 19 miles SW of Versailles. Its castle, in which Francis I. died and Charles X. signed his abdication, is surrounded by a beautiful park laid out by Le Nôtre, and surpassing in beauty that of Versailles. Pop. in 1901 2764 (commune, 8178).

Ramea Islands, a group near Newfoundland, 19 miles ESE of Burgeo.

Rame (rám) Head, a promontory of England, co. of Cornwall, bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W. Lat. 50° 19' N.

Ramilton, a town of Ireland. See RAMMILTON.

Ramilton, a post-station of Brown co. Ind., 40 miles S of Indianapolis.

Ramer, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Lane. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. 166.

Ramer, a post-hamlet of McNairy co. Tenn. 12 miles N of Cerreto, Miss.

Ramey, a post-borough of Clarendon co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the New York and Pittsburgh Central R. 9 miles WSW of Ocoola. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900 886.

Ramghant, rám gawt a pass of India, leading over the Western Ghats to the Portuguese territories.

Ramganga, rám-gang'ga, written also **Ramaganga**, a river of India, after a SSE course of 350 miles joins the Ganges 5 miles NE of Kannauj.

Ram Head, a promontory of Victoria, Australia, 30 miles SW of Cape Howe. Lat. 37° 48' S. lon. 149° 30' E.

Ramillies, rá mee yee a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 19 miles SSE of Louvain. Here, in 1706, Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians.

Ramiro, rá-mee'rio, a wooded island in the lake of Tanguia, Mexico, SW of Tampico.

Ramiriqui, a mining town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá about 15 miles from Tunja. Pop. about 5500.

Ramissaram, rá-mis'rah rám, **Ramiss'aram**, or **Ramesh'wararam**, an island, with a town of the same name, in the Gulf of Mannar, off the S. extremity of India. Lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 79° 22' E. It has a temple which attracts many Hindu pilgrims.

Ramitch, rám it, a town of Palestine, 22 miles WNW of Jerusalem on the railway route to Jaffa. The mean appearance of the place is relieved by the olive, sycamores and other vegetation. The chief mosque was originally a church erected by the Crusaders. Pop. about 5500, among them about 2000 Christians.

Rammelberg, a highly mineralized mountain of Germany in the Harz, S of Goslar. Height, about 2050 feet.

Ramunggar, a town of India, on the Ganges opposite Benares. Pop. about 10,000.

Ramona, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. about 36 miles (direct) NE of San Diego. Pop. about 600.

Ramona, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 275.

Ramona, a post-village of Marion co. Kan. Pop. 55.

Rames, a post-village of St. Mary parish La. on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. The banking point is Morgan City. Pop. 160.

Ramoth, a town of Bencombe co. N. C. in Asheville township. Pop. in 1880 351.

Rampart, a post-station of Alaska, on the Yukon River near lon. 150° W. It is the centre of the Mynook gold district, which includes the deposits on Big and Little Mynook, Hem, and other creeks. The Rampart Mountains (Lower Ramparts) stretch along the Yukon River for about 56 miles. The so-called Upper Ramparts are in the Yukon district of Canada, and follow the Yukon River downward from Fort Selkirk.

Rampart House, a station of Alaska, on the Porcupine River and the international boundary-line.

Rampur, rám poor', a native state of India, surrounded by the territory of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Area, 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 533,000. Capital Rampur.

Rampur, a town of India, capital of the native state of Rampur 40 miles NW of Bareilly. Lat. 26° 48' N. lon. 79° 5' E. It has manufactures of damask and pottery. Pop. in 1901 78,758.

Rampur, a small town of India, capital of the state of Beshahr on the S. bank of the Sutlej, 50 miles ENE of Bikaner in lat. 31° 47' N., lon. 77° 38' E.

Rampur Beaulash, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of Rajshahi district, on the Ganges, 35 miles NE of Burdighat. Pop. about 25,000.

Bamri, *cham'ru'* an island on the coast of Arakan Burma, NE. of Cheduba. Length, 55 miles, greatest breadth, 14 miles.

Bamri, a small town of Arakan, Burma, on Bamri Island, in the district of Kyauk-pyu.

Bamsey, Ala. See **Ramsey**.

Ramsentown, a post-station of Yancey co., N C.

Ramsbottom, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N of Bury. Pop in 1901 16,920 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Ramsour, a post-town of Randolph co., N C., on the Southern R. 24 miles (direct) E. by E. of Greensboro, its banking point. It has manufactures of lumber chairs, and cotton stockings. Pop in 1900, 769.

Ramsay, was so a town of England, co. and 10 miles NNE of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1891, 4333.

Ramsay, a seaport of the Isle of Man on its NE. coast, picturesquely situated on a bay at the foot of wooded mountains 15 miles NNE of Douglas. Pop. about 3000.

Ramsey, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 173 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River. Capital, St. Paul. Pop. in 1890 139,768 in 1900 170,354.

Ramsey, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota, has an area of 1200 sq. m. Its S. boundary is formed principally by Devils Lake, which lies between it and Benson co. Capital Devils Lake. Pop. in 1890 4418 in 1900 9198.

Ramsey, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R. 11 miles WBW of Gainsville. Pop. 100.

Ramsey, a banking post-village of Fayette co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. 15 miles N of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900 747.

Ramsey, a post-village of Harrison co. Ind. Pop. 73.

Ramsey, a post-village of Bergen co. N J. on the Erie R., 11 miles N of Paterson. Pop. about 600.

Ramsey Isle, an islet off the coast of southern Wales co. of Pembroke, 3 miles W of St. David. Length 3 miles.

Ramsgate, a seaport and popular watering place of England, in Kent, on the S. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 miles ESE. of London and 16 miles ENE. of Canterbury. It is picturesquely situated on two chalk hills and on the diversity between them and is well built. The principal edifices are the beautiful though small Roman Catholic cathedral one of the best works of the sister Fugio and the synagogue and Hebrew college founded by Sir Moses Montefiore. The port, which has been constructed through the erection of two stone piers is an important harbor of refuge for the Downs. There is a fine iron promenade pier. Ship-building and fisheries are carried on. Pegwell Bay a short distance to the W. of Ramsgate, was the landing place of St. Augustine and the traditional landing place of Hengist and Horsa. Pop. in 1901 27,733.

Ram's Islands, a group of islands in Placencia Bay Newfoundland 19 miles from Little Placencia.

Ramai, *ra-ni-ee*, Hawaiian Islands. See **LANAI**.

Rancagua, *ran-ká-gwá*, a town of Chile, capital of the province of O Higgins 40 miles E. of Santiago with which it is connected by rail. The surrounding country is a rich agricultural district, of which it is the center. Pop. in 1902, 7133.

Rance, *ran-ee* a river of France, department of Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn. Length 25 miles.

Rance, a river of France in Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes-du-Nord, after a V. course of 50 miles enters the English Channel at Saint-Malo.

Ranch, a post-station of Kane co. Utah.

Ranches of Taos, a post-village of Taos co. N Mex., about 146 miles from Trinidad, Colo.

Ranchester, a post-village of Sheridan co. Wyo. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 179.

Ranchi, *ran-shay'* a town of Bengal, British India, in Chota-Nagpur. Pop. about 26,000.

Rancho, *ran-cho*, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex. The banking point is Gonzales. Pop. 126.

Rancho Veloz *ran-cho v'loz* a village of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 2 miles from the coast and 28 miles WBW of Sagua la Grande. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899 1514.

Ranchuelito, *ran-shuá'ito*, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 10 miles by rail W. of Santa Clara. It has telegraph-telephone and post-offices. Pop. in 1899 2419.

Ranchoes, a post-village of Burlington co. N J., 1 mile from Ramocan Creek and 5 miles W. by N. of Mount Holly its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Ranocan Creek, N J. runs nearly westward through Burlington co., and enters the Delaware River about 10 miles above Camden. A creek called the South Branch enters the Ranocan 2½ miles below Mount Holly. The upper

part of the main stream is sometimes called the North Branch. Small vessels can ascend it to Mount Holly, about 14 miles.

Rand, Transvaal Colony. See **WITWATERSRAND**.

Randa, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais 6 miles by rail from Zermatt. Elevation, 4623 feet.

Randalia, a post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 27½ miles N of Independence. Pop. in 1890 117.

Randall, a county in the Texas Panhandle. Area, 873 sq. m. Capital, Canyon. Pop. in 1890, 181, in 1900 953.

Randall, a post-station of Cleveland co. Ark.

Randall, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. The banking point is Galesburg.

Randall, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the South Branch River and on the Chicago and North western R., 54 miles N of Des Moines. Pop. about 250.

Randall, a banking post-city of Jewell co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 263.

Randall, a post-village of Morrison co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 150.

Randall, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y., on the Erie Canal and on the Mohawk River 8 miles SW of Ponda. Pop. 159.

Randall, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 10 miles ESE of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Randall, a post-station of Monongalia co. W Va.

Randall, a township (town) of Kankakee co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 784.

Randall Road, a post-station of Niagara co. N Y.

Randall, a post-station of Ransomville.

Randallville, a post-station of Winston co. Minn. 24 miles W. by S. of Mason.

Randallstown, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. about 12 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Randallville, a post-village of Madison co. N Y., on the New York Ontario and Western R. 10 miles N of Norwich. Pop. about 300.

Randalstown, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles WNW of Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh.

Randan, *ran-dan*, a town of France, in Pay-dôme 21 miles NNE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1200.

Randaxun, *ran-dax-un* a town of Sicily province of Catania, at the NW foot of Mount Etna. It is one of the most mediæval looking towns in this part of the island. Its buildings are largely constructed of lava. Pop. in 1901 9675 (commune, 11,793).

Randers, *ran-ders*, a town of Denmark in Jutland capital of the amt of Randers at the entrance of the Tuden Aa into Randers-Fjord (a small inlet of the Cattegat) 22 miles NNW of Aarhus. It has manufactures of gloves railroad-cars, and oleomargarine. Pop. in 1901 29,637.

Randleman, a banking post-town of Randolph co. N C. on the Southern R. 10 miles (direct) E of Greensboro. It has hosiery mills manufactures of cotton-plads etc. Pop. in 1900 2190.

Randol, a post-station of Tarrant co. Tex.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 679 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River and is also drained by the Little Tallapoosa. Capital, Wetumpka. Pop. in 1890, 17,219 in 1900 21,547.

Randolph, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 644 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black River is bounded on the SW by the Spring River and is also drained by the Current and Eleven Points rivers. Capital, Potosi. Pop. in 1890, 14,485 in 1900 17,156.

Randolph, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 476 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Ichawaynochaway Creek and also drained by Pataskia Creek. Capital, Cuthbert. Pop. in 1890 15,267, in 1900, 16,847.

Randolph, a county in the SW part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Kaskaskia River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890, 23,049; in 1900 23,001.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 456 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and also drained by the White River (as its West Fork). Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 23,985 in 1900, 28,653.

Randolph, a county in the north-central part of Missouri has an area of 456 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Chariton River and also drained by the Middle Branch and the South Fork of the Salt River and

by House Femme Creek. The county has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Rustville. Pop. in 1890, 24,863; in 1900 24,442.

Randolph, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 793 sq. m. It is intersected by the Deep River and also drained by the Uwharrie River. Capital, Ashboro. Pop. in 1890 23,193, in 1900 22,232.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of 1080 sq. m. It is drained by the Cheat and Tygart's Valley rivers and by branches of the Cheat, namely the Glade Fork, Laurel Fork and Dry Fork. The surface is diversified by several long parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, one of which is Cheat Mountain. Capital, Elkins. Pop. in 1890 11,633, in 1900 17,678.

Randolph, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala. on the Southern R. 40 miles E. by E. of Selma. Pop. 150.

Randolph, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 6 miles S. of Bloomington.

Randolph, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region 12 miles W. by E. of Sidney on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 372.

Randolph, a banking post-city of Riley co., Kan. on the Big Blue River and on the Union Pacific R., 23 miles N. of Manhattan. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Randolph, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky. 14 miles E. of Glasgow.

Randolph, a post-township (town) of Kinnabec co., Me., on the Kennebec Central R., 8 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 1977.

Randolph, a banking post-village in Randolph town ship (town) Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles S. of Boston. It has large manufactures of boots and shoes, harness, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 3693.

Randolph, a post-township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 292.

Randolph, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss. The banking point is Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900 182.

Randolph, a post-town of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River about 6 miles below Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 92.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb. in an agricultural district, 23 miles E. of Bloomfield, on the Great Northern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has roller mills and is a shipping point of grain. Pop. in 1900 830.

Randolph, a post-township and resort of Coos co., N. H., 5 miles W. of Gorham. Its boundary is close to Mount Adams and Mount Madison. Pop. in 1900 137.

Randolph, a township of Morris co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 2246.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 16 miles ENE of Jamestown. It contains the Western New York Home for Orphan Children, manufactures of carbon and furniture, a foundry and machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900 1299. The town contains part of East Randolph. Pop. in 1900 2903.

Randolph, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 18 miles S. of Ravenna. Pop. 250.

Randolph, a post-township of Crawford co., Pa. about 8 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 1774.

Randolph, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn. on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Big Hatchie, 23 miles N. of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Randolph, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 230.

Randolph, a post-village, capital of Rich co., Utah, on the Bear River about 30 miles NNW of Evanston, Wyo. Pop. about 800.

Randolph, a banking post-village in Randolph township (town), Orange co., Vt. about 25 miles S. of Montpelier on the Central Vermont R. It has wood-working industries and a state normal school. The town is drained by two branches of the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 3141 of the village, 1560.

Randolph, a post-station of Charlotte co., Va. 64 miles SW of Richmond.

Randolph, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 981.

Randolph, a banking post-village of Columbia and Dodge cos., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles E. of Portage. Pop. in 1900 728.

Randolph Center, a post-village of Orange co., Va. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. about 500.

Randolph Center, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis. about 18 miles E. by N. of Portage.

Random Lake, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles N. of South Milwaukee. Here is a small lake. Pop. 230.

Random Sound, a narrow passage on the W. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, separating Random Island from the main land. It is about 16 miles long.

Random Creek, Monroe co., Ala., flows into the Alabama River.

Randsburg, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., in a gold-mining region, 72 miles (direct) E. of Bakersfield. Pop. about 1600.

Randsfjord, a lake in the SE. part of Norway, about 30 miles NNW of Christiansm. Length 43 miles. It belongs to the Begna (Drummen) system of waters.

Randwick, a suburb (3 miles distant) of Sydney New South Wales. Pop. (municipality) about 9000.

Ranek, or Rånä, a river of Sweden rises in Norrbotten, flows SSE and after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia 16 miles N. of Luleå.

Ranelagh, ran-a-lah (Norman and Scotch), Ireland, southern suburbs of Dublin.

Ranenbourg, or Rân-boung a town of Russia, government and 35 miles W. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897 15,347.

Rangaitira (rân-gâ-tee-râ) or South-east Island, one of the Chatham Islands. Lat. 44° 20' S.

Rango a post-village of Madison co., Ohio. The banking point is London. Pop. 100.

Rangleley, rân-g' a post-village of Franklin co., Me. in Rangleley township (town) 40 miles KW of Farmington on the Phillips and Rangleley R. It has saw mills. The town is bounded on the E. by Lake Umbagog, 7 miles long. Pop. of the town in 1900 961 of the village, 343.

Rangleley (or Androscoggin) Lakes, a chain of lakes in the W. part of Maine, in Franklin and Oxford cos. They are severally designated Rangleley, Capeau, Moose-magog, Moosehunkamunk (or Upper Richardson) Lower Richardson and Umbagog. The last is partly in New Hampshire. These lakes are connected by straits or short streams and form a continuous water communication for about 50 miles. They cover an area of about 80 sq. m. and lie at an elevation of 1200-1500 feet. Game and fish abound in this region. The Androscoggin derives some of its water from Lake Umbagog.

Rangleley Plantation, Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900 98.

Ranger, a post-station of Perry co., Ind. about 15 miles N. by E. of Canaan.

Ranger, a banking post-village of Hartman co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 10 miles NW of Bastian. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 578.

Rangi-Hamata, Chatham Islands. See Pitt Island.

Rangiora, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 15 miles NW of Christchurch. Pop. about 1900.

Rangitoto, rân-gi-to-to one of a group of islands forming the NW entrance to the Bay of Auckland North Island New Zealand. Lat. 36° 45' S. lon 174° 50' E.

Rangoon, or Rangoon, rân-goon the capital of Burma is the division of Pegu (Lower Burma), on the Rangoon River the westernmost arm of the Irrawaddy, about 20 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 16° 42' N. lon 96° 13' E. It is regularly laid out, but consists in great measure of small dwellings built on piles, though a number of stately modern edifices have recently made their appearance. Tramways have been introduced. The various trades occupy separate quarters of the city. The place is full of Buddhist monuments and monasteries. The Shwey Dagon pagoda is remarkable for its height. Among the public institutions are Rangoon College, Rangoon Baptist College (about 500 students) and Phayre Museum. Rangoon ranks next to Bombay and Calcutta among the seaports of the Indian empire, the bulk of the trade of Burma passing through it. Teak and rice are the leading articles of export. The town is the terminus of two railway lines, one of which connects it with Mandalay, whence a railway line extends to the borders of China. There are lumber, rice and oil-mills, ship-building yards, and manufactures of textiles, etc. Much of the trade is in the hands of Chinese. Rangoon came into the possession of England in 1852 and has developed immensely under British rule. Pop. in 1881, 134,178 in 1901 374,881.

Rangpur, Bengal. See RANGPUR.

Ranilaburg, Russia. See ORANIEBURG.

Ranigat, or Ranigat, an isolated height W. of the Jodhpur Attock rising about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is crowned by a ruined fortress. A theory has been advanced that it is the Acropolis captured by Alexander the Great.

Ranigunge, or Ranigunj, or Ranigunji, a town of Bengal, British India, Burdwan district, on the Damodar River an affluent of the Hooghly, 100 miles by rail NW of Calcutta. The Ranigunge coal-field is the richest in India. Pop. about 15,000.

Rank, rank, a watering-place of Hungary, in the county of Abauj-Torna, near Kanakan.

Rankin, a county in the south-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 177 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W by the Pearl River and is partly drained by the Strong River. Capital, Brandon. Pop. in 1900, 17,222 in 1900 30,555

Rankin, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. Pop. 120

Rankin, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles E of Paxton. Pop. in 1900 754

Rankin, a post-village of White co. Ind. The banking point is Monon. Pop. 100

Rankin, a post-village of Wayne co. Ky. Pop. 75

Rankin, a post-village of Kewanna co., Wis. Pop. 75

Rankins Depot, a post-village of Cooke co. Tenn. on the French Broad River and on the Southern R., 15 miles S of Morristown. Pop. 100

Rankin Station, a borough of Allagheeny co. Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Braddock. It has steel manufacturing, wire, chain and bridge-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3775

Rankwell, rank will a town of Austria-Hungary in Vorarlberg 3 miles NE of Feldkirch. Pop. in 1900 2304

Rancho, a post-village of Amador co. Cal. The banking point is Iona. Pop. 100

Ranney, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. Pop. 66

Ranoch, Loch, lox ran nox a lake of Scotland, on the Forth 16 miles WSW of Blair Athol. Length, 9 miles breadth, 3 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affluent of the Tay.

Ransart, ran east, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles NNE of Charleroi. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 3314.

Ransom, a county in the E. part of North Dakota, has an area of 864 sq. m. It is drained by the Sheyenne River. Capital, Lisbon. Pop. in 1900 5993 in 1900 5919

Ransom, a banking post-village of Laramie co., Ill. 16 miles E of Streator on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 339

Ransom, a banking post-village of New co. Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 180

Ransom, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. on Silver Creek, about 23 miles WSW of Adrian. Pop. about 150

Ransom, a post-township of Nobles co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 423

Ransom, a post-village in Ransom township, Leakeyanna co. Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 15 miles N by E. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900 894 of the village about 140

Ransome Bridge, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. N. C.

Ransomville, a post-village of Franklin co. Kan., on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. 125

Ransomville, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles from Lewiston. Pop. about 400

Rantoul, ran-tool a banking post-village of Champagne co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles NNE of Champaign. Pop. in 1900 1307

Rantoul, a post-village of Franklin co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. 175

Rantoul, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1399

Ran-en-l'Étape, râ ôw' là tîp', a town of France, in Vosges on the Mourthe, 10 miles NNW of Saint-Dié. It has iron-foundries, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4450

Ranot, an island in the Pacific. See RUNDAY

Rapa, an island of the Pacific. See OCEANO

Rapallo, râ-pâl'lo a resort and winter resort of Italy, province and 15 miles ESE of Genoa, finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1901, 3454 (commune, 10 765) engaged in the making of lace and oil sailing, etc.

Rapatoce, a post-village of Knox co. Ill. Pop. 80

Raphe, rah lo, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2343

Raphoe, râ-fô an episcopal town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 54 miles WNW of Lifford. Pop. about 800

Rap'idam', a river of Virginia, rises on the southeastern slope of the Blue Ridge, has a general eastward direction, and enters the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg

Rapidam, a post-township of Blinn Earth co. Minn. about 3 miles SSW of Mankato. Pop. in 1900 1975

Rapidan, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va. on the Rapidan River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern R., 54 miles N of Orange. Pop. 130

Rapid City, a post-village of Bakka co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 11 miles from Kalamazoo. Pop. 130

Rapid City, a banking city capital of Pennington co. S. Dak. 49 miles SE of Deadwood, on the Northwestern Line. It is in the Black Hills mining region and has the South Dakota School of Mines, a chlorination plant, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1342.

Rapid City, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 150 miles NW of Winnipeg. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901 500

Rapid Creek, S. Dak. runs SE. into Nebraska and enters the Niobrara River in lon 100° 25' W

Rapides, râ-ped a parish of Louisiana, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1070 sq. m. It is intersected by the Calcasieu and Red rivers and bounded on the NE by Saline Bayou. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890 27 643; in 1900, 39,578.

Rapides des Joachim, râ-ped des cho à kâr' a post-village of Pontiac co. Quebec, on the Ottawa River 45 miles above Pembroke, Ontario

Rapid River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 14 miles NE of Escanaba. Pop. about 500

Rapids, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y. on the Tonawanda River and on the Pennsylvania R. about 22 miles NE of Buffalo. Pop. 300

Rapids, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio on the Cuyahoga River about 33 miles ESE of Cleveland. Pop. 70

Rapids, a post-village of Manitowish co. Wis. The banking point is Manitowish. Pop. 110

Rapids City, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles ENE of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 212

Rapley, a post-village of Laurens co., S. C. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. 125

Rapollano, râ-pô-lâ no, a village of Italy 18 miles from Siena. It has sulphur baths

Rapolla, râ-pô-lâ, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 14 miles SE of Melfi. Pop. about 3000

Rapondia, râ-pon-dî, a picturesque town in the extreme southern part of Vermont, in the co. of Windham, a few miles from the village of Wilmington

Rappahannock, a river of Virginia, which rises near the base of the Blue Ridge and runs southward to Chesapeake Bay. The part of it above the mouth of the Rapidan is sometimes called the North River (or the North Fork) and forms the boundary between the co. of Culpeper and Fauquier. It meets the tide at Fredericksburg, where it becomes navigable. It enters Chesapeake Bay between Stingray and Windmill points. It is about 155 miles long.

Rappahannock, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Blue Ridge and is drained by the New and Thornton rivers and the North Fork of the Rappahannock. Capital Washington. Pop. in 1900 8578 in 1900 8843

Rappahannock Academy, a post-village of Caroline co., Va. The banking point is Bowling Green

Rapperschwyl, râp-pâr-ô-wîl or Rapperswil, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall on the Lake of Zürich. It has a town-hall dating from the fifteenth century and a more ancient castle, which contains the Polish National Museum founded by Plater. The town has some manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 3412

Rapperswyl, râp-pâr-ô-wîl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N by W of Bern. Pop. about 1000

Rappoltswiller, râp-pô-lt-wîl or (Fr. Rappoltswiller) re-bô-vel'â a town of Germany in Alsace, 6 miles SSW of Schlettstadt. It has a number of quaint houses and relics of its medieval fortifications. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry, tanning, the wine trade, etc. Pop. in 1900 6098

Rappa Hill, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co. Va., 18 miles SE of Clifton Forge.

Rapti, râp-tî, a river of India, rises in Nepal flows SE and joins the Gogra, in about lon 88° 43' E. Length, about 400 miles

Rapquette Lake, N. Y. is in Hamilton co. among the Adirondack Mountains, 1775 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 10 miles in extent and is irregular in form. Its surplus water passes through a short outlet into Long Lake. The lake is a favorite resort of the 'North Woods' and on its banks are several hotels and many elegant summer camps. Rapquette Lake station is on the Rapquette Lake R.

Rapquette River, N. Y. rises in the Adirondack region of Hamilton co. and is the outlet of several lakes, the

largest of which are Raquette and Long lakes. It drains part of Franklin co., from which it passes into St. Lawrence co., and discharges into the St. Lawrence River on the boundary between New York and Canada. Length, about 140 miles. It is navigated by canoe.

Rara Avis, a post-station of Itawamba co., Miss.
Raraka, rā-rā-kā, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Low (or Tuamotu) Archipelago. Lat. about 6° 4' S. lon. 144° 57' W.

Rarotonga, rā-rā-tong-gā, or **Rarotonga**, rā-ro-tong-gā, an island in the Pacific Ocean one of the Cook Islands, in lat 21° 13' S lon 159° 56' W. It is about 20 miles in extent and rises in a volcanic peak to 2000 feet. The inhabitants (in 1901 3000) have been converted to Christianity. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avaran in the N, Atana in the SE and Aroga in the SW.

Rardon, a post-village of Scioto co. Ohio on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900 443.

Rardin, a post-village of Coles co. Ill. 23 miles W of Paris, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Raritan, rā-rī-tān, a river of New Jersey is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite about 5 miles W of Somerville. It runs eastward through Somerset co. then southeastward to New Brunswick and finally enters Raritan Bay between South Amboy and Perth Amboy. Steamboats ascend it to New Brunswick about 15 miles from its mouth. The North Branch of the Raritan rises in Morris co. and runs southward the South Branch drains parts of Morris and Hunterdon cos.

Raritan, a banking post-village of Henderson co. Ill., about 23 miles SW of Galesburg. Pop. about 300.

Raritan, a township of Hunterdon co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 4037.

Raritan, a township of Middlesex co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 2801.

Raritan, a township of Monmouth co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 1524.

Raritan, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J. on the Raritan River on the Central N. of New Jersey 37 miles WSW of New York. It has woolen and other mills, carriage-shop, etc. The banking point is Somerville. Pop. in 1900 3444.

Raritan Bay, N.J. is an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Raritan River. It separates the southwestern part of Staten Island from Middlesex co. N.J.

Ras-Addar, Africa. See BOV CAYS.

Ras-el-Had, rās-el-hād, a cape at the S extremity of Arabia, in lat. 27° 33' N lon. 50° 55' E.

Ras-Arabah, rās-el-arābā, or **Oreinar'rah**, a headland on the coast of Balaichistan, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 8' N lon. 64° 25' E.

Rassy, rā-sā, or **Black Water**, a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, flows SE and joins the Conan.

Rassau Island, Hebrides. See BASSETT ISLAND.

Ras-Khagshu, rās-khā-gshū, a rocky cape of Arabia, Lat. 14° 49' N, lon. 50° 8' E.

Ras-Ramast, rās-rā-mās, or **Cape Neac**, a headland on the W side of the Red Sea, 20 miles ENE of the ruins of Berenice.

Raschau, rā-shāw, a mining and manufacturing village of Saxony circle of Zwickau, 16 miles SE of Grünhain. Pop. about 3000.

Rascia, a part of the old Servian kingdom. See NOVIPAZAR.

Ras-el-Abiad, rās-el-ā-biād (white cape) a promontory of Palestine, 1 mile SSW of Tyre.

Ras-el-Abiad, Tunis. See BLANCO CAYS.

Ras-el-Hamrah, Algeria. See HAMRAH CAYS.

Rasgrad, a town of Bulgaria. See RASGRAD.

Ras-Hafun, rās-hā-fūn, the N. extremity point of the continent of Africa, in Somaliland. Lat. 16° 29' N; lon. 51° 28' E.

Rasim, rā-sīm, a large lagoon on the coast of the Dobruja, Rumana, a short distance S of the delta of the Danube. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Porfita channel.

Ras-Jerdanum, Africa. See GUERAPUT CAYS.

Ras-Mehammed, rās-mo-hām-mād, the southern most point of the peninsula of Sinai in the Red Sea, between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. 27° 44' N.

Rassau, rās-sāw-goo' or **Raschau**, rā-shāw, one of the Hurri Islands.

Rasa, Rī, Sī rās, a town of Arabia, in Nejd, about 335 miles NE of Medina. Pop. about 15 000.

Ras-Valas, a post-village of Elk co. Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh and the Erie Rr. The banking point is Ridgway or Wilcox. Pop. about 300.

Rassau, a post-station of Wright co., Miss.
Rassau, rās-sāw, a small town of Rumana in the Dobruja, on the Danube, 40 miles W of Kustantzi.

Rastatt, rās-tāt, a town of Baden on the Rhine near its junction with the Rhine, 14 miles SSW of Karlsruhe. The former strong fortifications have been demolished. The principal buildings are the castle now barracks, and the town-hall. There are manufactures of tobacco and lace. Rastatt is noted for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714 between Austria and France (following the peace of Utrecht in 1713) ending the war of the Spanish Succession. It was a fortress of the German Confederation. It was the last stronghold of the revolutionists in Baden in 1849 finally surrendering to a Prussian army. Pop. in 1900 13,040.

Rastenberg, rās-tēn-bēn, a town and watering place of Saxa-Wimar in the district of Apolda. Pop. 1200.

Rastenburg, rās-tēn-bēn, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles SE of Königsberg. It has foundries and sugar-refining and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1900 11,144.

Ras-Timadassin, one of the loftier summits of the Jazura Mountains of Algeria.

Ratcliff, a town of England in Yorkshire West Riding 3 miles NNW of Huddersfield. It has textile mills and machine-shops. Pop. about 16 000.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. on the Arkansas Central R. The banking point is Paris.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ky. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100.

Ratcliff, a post-village of Houston co. Tex. The banking point is Crockett.

Ratcliff, rā-tēn-bēn or **Ratcliff**, written also **Ratcliff**, a commune in the principality of Lübeck (grand-duchy of Oldenburg), 5 miles from Lübeck. Here Blücher capitulated to the French on Nov 7 1806. Pop. in 1900 4051.

Rath, rāt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 7103.

Rathangan, rāth-an-gān, a small town of Ireland co. and 5 miles NNW of Kildare.

Rathbore, a post-village in Rathbore township (town) Steuben co. N.Y. on the Erie R., 33 miles W of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900 1950.

Rathbore, a post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. in 1900 270.

Rathbore, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa. 11 miles W of Emporium.

Rathbore, a post-hamlet of Shesbrygan co. Wis. about 17 miles E of Fond du Lac.

Rathcon'rat, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath 5½ miles W of Mullingar.

Rathcoormack, a small town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles ENE of Cork on the river Bride.

Rathdowney, a small town of Ireland Queen's co.

Rath'drum, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles WSW of Wicklow on the Avonmore.

Rathdrum, a banking post-town, capital of Kootenai co. Idaho, 27 miles NE of Spokane, Wash. on the North and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 407.

Rathenow, rā-tēn-ō or **Rathennow**, rā-tēn-ōw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 24 miles WNW of Potsdam, on the Havel. It is noted for its manufactures of optical instruments. Pop. in 1900 21,046.

Rathfarnham, a village of Ireland, in the southern outskirts of Dublin.

Rathfriland, a town of Ireland, co. of Down 9 miles NNE of Newry. Pop. about 1500.

Rathkenny, rāth-kānī, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles WSW of Limerick on the E bank of the Deel a tributary of the Shannon. Pop. about 2000.

Rathlin, an island off the N coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 3 miles NW of Fairhead. It contains the ruins of a castle which was occupied by Bruce in 1306.

Rathlin O'Brian, rāth-līn-ō-bryān, an island or group of islets in Ireland, on the N side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

Rathmel, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. on the Reynoldsville and Falls Creek R. The banking point is Reynoldsville. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Rathmelton, or **Rathmelton**, a small town of Ireland, on the W shore of Lough Swilly 15 miles W of Londonderry.

Rathmines, a southern suburb of Dublin.

Rathmullin, a village of Ireland in Donegal, 7 miles from Rathmelton.

Rathnew, a small town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles W of Wicklow.

Ratho, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles SW of Edinburgh.

Rathbun, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles from Treherne.

Rathbun, *râ-tô-bun*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 44 miles SEW of Oppeln. It has a fine court-house, a handsome parish church, and a beautifully situated castle. There are iron-works and machine-shops and manufactories of sugar, tobacco, stuff, chocolate, furniture, paper and chemicals. Rathbun was the capital of the old principality of Rathbun. Pop. in 1900 24,238.

Rathbun, *râ-tin-gun*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NE of Düsseldorf. It has remains of its old walls and towers. There are manufactories of paper machinery boilers etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,094.

Ratisbon (Ger *Regensburg* *râ-gens-bô-sen*; ann. *Regina Castra* and *Regium* mod. L. *Ratisbona*), a town of Bavaria, capital of the Upper Palatinate, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, 67 miles NNE of Munich. A medieval stone bridge connects it with the suburb of Stadtamhof, on the opposite bank of the Danube. Fine pleasure-grounds have been laid out on the site of the former fortifications. The town has retained in a great measure its medieval appearance, having narrow winding streets and many quaint old dwellings with armorial bearings, some of them turreted. Ratisbon was one of the earliest centres of art in Germany and has many notable architectural works. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral one of the finest ecclesiastical structures of southern Germany with handsome cloisters, towers and porch and many monuments and objects of art the gloomy old town hall from 1555-1595 the seat of the imperial diet of Germany the graceful early Gothic Dominican church the venerable Benedictine abbey of St. Emmeram the Benedictine abbey of St. James, usually known as the Schottenkirche the abbey church of Obermünster the church of St. Ulrich the inn Zum Goldenen Kreuz (Golden Cross) where Charles V. lodged, and the magnificent villa of the king of Bavaria. The industries of Ratisbon comprise book-binding book-binding and printing, and the manufacture of tobacco, pottery soap, and machinery. The city possesses a royal lyceum and two large libraries. About 7 miles below Ratisbon perched on a lofty eminence on the opposite side of the Danube, stands the Walhalla, the celebrated German temple of fame, erected in the first half of the nineteenth century by King Louis I. It is a marble edifice in the style of the Parthenon. Ratisbon was the seat of the early dukes of Bavaria. A bishopric was established here in the first half of the eighth century. The place early became a free imperial city and in the latter part of the Middle Ages was one of the most flourishing and populous towns of southern Germany. It lost its independence in the course of the Napoleonic wars and in 1810 it was annexed to Bavaria. Pop. in 1900 45,426.

Rat (or *Kryal*) Islands, a group in the Atlantic Archipelago comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Bemisechoon, Amchitka, Kryal (or Rat) Island (lat 51° 47' N lon 178° 15' E) Kiska, and Boulder with a number of smaller ones.

Ratnam, India. See *ROYAL*.

Ratnagiri, India. See *ROYAL*.

Ratomagus, or *Rotomagus*. See *ROUEN*.

Matow, *râ-tô* a banking city, capital of Colfax co. N. Mex., in a region of rich coal-fields and containing gold silver and platinum, 40 miles N by E. of Springer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has railroad and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 3540.

Raton Mountains, a range which is partly in southern Colorado and extends into Colfax co., N. Mex. It is the watershed between the Cimarron and Purgatory rivers. Fisher's Peak the highest point, has an altitude of 9600 feet.

Ratonmas, *râ-ton-mâ*, a fortified island off the E. coast of France, 2 miles WSW of Marcellus.

Rat Portage, a banking town and port of entry of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Lake of the Woods and on the Canadian Pacific R. 135 miles E. of Winnipeg. It is in a lumber and mining region, ships furs, lumber, and fish, and manufactures powder drills, saddlery etc. It has reduction-works. Pop. in 1901 5282.

Rat River, Alaska, a tributary of the Porcupine River which it enters (from the E.) about 50 miles above Fort Yukon.

Rattan, a post-village of Delta co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Rattenberg, *rât-ten-bê-nê* a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, 23 miles NNE of Innsbruck. It has copper and silver-mines.

Rattlerum, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mich.

Rattlesnake Creek, Owen co. Ind. flows into the White River.

Rattlesnake Fork, Ohio, enters Paint Creek, 7 miles NW of Bainbridge.

Rattray, a palace-borough of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Firth.

Rattray Head, a promontory of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 7 miles E. of Kinaird's Head.

Ratzsbuhr, *rât-sch-bô-sen* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 31 miles SEW of Kùstin. Pop. about 2250.

Ratzsburg, *rât-sch-bô-sen* a town of Prussia, in Lauenburg province of Schleswig Holstein, 12 miles S. by E. of Lilbeck, built partly on a small island in the Lake of Ratzsburg a sheet of water about 7 miles long. It has a Romanesque cathedral of the twelfth century which is within the limits of the principality of Ratzsburg, belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Pop. in 1900 4324. On the W. shore of Lake Ratzsburg is the little place called Sankt Georgsburg, the seat of administration of Lauenburg with the oldest church in that duchy.

Ratzsburg, a principality of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the S. side of the estuary of the Trave. Area, 144 sq. m. Pop. about 19,000. Capital, Schlinseburg.

Ratzel Range, in central Alaska, contains the headwaters of Birch Creek and Porcupine and Masuden Domes.

Rauh, *rawh*, a post-village of Benton co. Ind., on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles NW of Lafayette. Pop. about 400.

Rauhvillie, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa.

The banking point is Boston. Pop. 100.

Raucourt, *râ-kô* a village of France, in Ardennes.

15 miles SE of Metz.

Raucoux. See *ROUVOY*.

Raudian Fields (L. Campi Raudii) the scene of the victory of Marus over the Cimbrs in 101 A.C. The locality is generally placed in the vicinity of Vercelli (Verucellia).

Raudnitz, *rôud-nîts* (Bohem. *Raudner* and *Labum*) a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles SE of Leitmaritz. It has a splendid castle of the princes of Lobkowitz, containing a large library rich in incunabula. Sugar refining, mulling, distilling, and the manufacture of oil chemicals, etc., are carried on. Pop. in 1900 7986.

Rauden, *râ-tên* a small town of Prussia, in Silesia,

43 miles NW of Breslau on the Schwabwasser.

Rauenthal, a village of the Taunus region Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden. The *Rauenthal* is noted for its vines.

Raueha, *raw-ha*, a post-station of Elk co., Pa.

Raue Alb, *râ-wâ-âlp* or *Schwâbbische Alb*, a part of the mountain range called the Swabian Jura, in southern Germany. It is in Württemberg and Hohenzollern and forms part of the watershed between the Danube and Neckar. It attains an elevation of about 2900 feet and abounds in caverns.

Rauho, *râ-wô*, a seaport of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles NW of Åbo. At the elbow of the Middle Ages the place acquired distinction through a school connected with a Franciscan monastery. Pop. in 1899 4674.

Rauhe, a town of England in Northamptonshire, 8 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901, 3811.

Rauris, *râ-wis* or *Gaibelmach*, a town of Austria-Hungary 40 miles S. of Salzburg situated in the valley of Rauris one of the most picturesque parts of the Salzkammergut, on an affluent of the Salzach. Pop. about 1750.

Rauschenberg, *râ-wchen-bê-nê*, a town and health-resort of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau 6 miles ENE. of Marburg. On a height are the ruins of the castle of Rauschenberg. Pop. about 1600.

Rausche, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rrs. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. 254.

Ravalli, a county in the SW part of Montana. Area, 2771 sq. m. It is drained by the Bitter Root River and its tributaries. Capital Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 7822.

Ravanna, a post-village of Miller co., Ark. The banking point is Texarkana.

Ravanna-Hradu, *râ-vâ-nâ-hâ-râ-dâ*, or *Rakus-Tal*, *râ-hâ-tâl* (known also as *Tro-Lanck*) one of the sacred lakes of Tibet, at the source of the Suiji River in lat. 28° 40' N lon 81° 12' E, a few miles W of the other sacred lake, Manasarovar. Length, 20 miles breadth, 5 miles. Altitude, about 15,200 feet.

Ravanna, a banking post-town of Mercer co., Mo., 10 miles NE of Princeton. Pop. in 1900 295.

Ravanna, *râ-vâ-noo-vâ*, a town of Sicily 31 miles SSE of Girgenti. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio-nuts. Pop. in 1901, 11,244.

Ravee, a river of the Punjab. See *RAVI*.

Raven, a post-station of Garfield co., Colo.

Ravenna, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y., on the West Shore R. 15 miles S. of Albany its banking point. It has railroad-shops, vinegar-works, etc. Pop. about 900.

Ravenscreek, a post-station of Columbia co., Pa.

Ravenna Springs, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ark., 7 miles from Ravenna. The banking point is Inboden.

Ravenna, a post-village of Colleton co., S. C., 17 miles W of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Ravenglass, a small seaport of England, co. of Cumberland 45 miles SSW of Carlisle.

Ravenna, *ra-vén-ná*, a city of Italy capital of a province of its own name, formerly constituting part of the Romagna and now included in the *compartimento* of Emilia, 6 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 15 miles NE. of Forlì. It is situated in a marshy plain between the river Lamone and the Fiumi Uniti (the united stream of the Roncone and Montone). In ancient times the waters of the Adriatic washed its walls now it is connected with the sea only by a canal. Ravenna presents on the whole a sombre appearance. In the centre of the town is the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, with two lofty columns erected by the Venetians. There are a number of other squares ornamented with statues. Ravenna is, next to Rome the most important city of Italy in connection with the history of early Christian art of the period from the fifth to the eighth century. Its basilicas and its monuments are eminently illustrative of the transition from the late-Roman to the Byzantine style. Among the most venerable of the ecclesiastical edifices is the cathedral of Sant'Orso, dating from Roman times but in its present form mainly a work of the eighteenth century although parts of the ancient structure have been preserved the octagonal baptistery adjoining the cathedral, with the oldest mosaic in Ravenna (fifth century) the basilica of San Vitale, Sant'Apollinare Nuovo and Sant'Apollinare in Classe, all of the greatest interest in connection with the history of the art of mosaic and the church of San Saverio e Celso originally the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, half-sister of the emperor Honorius, likewise remarkable for its mosaics (fifth century). Among other ancient structures are the tomb of Theodoric the Great, known as the Rotonda built in the form of a deacon and what remains of the palace of that sovereign. The archiepiscopal palace is decorated with fine mosaics. Close to the church of San Francesco is the tomb of Dante. Ravenna possesses an academy of fine arts, a Byzantine museum, municipal collections (housed in the former monastery of Classe) and a large communal library containing some very rare and valuable books and manuscripts. On the outskirts of the city is a column erected to the memory of Garibaldi de Feix who fell here after defeating the Spanish and Papal forces on April 11, 1612.

The industries of Ravenna comprise viniculture, silk-spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of glass and musical instruments. Pop. in 1901 (including the suburbs of San Rocco, San Biagio and Darzens), 23,461 (commune, 64,431).

Ravenna is a very ancient city. It was a great naval station of the Romans under the empire. The emperor Honorius held his court here as did Odoacer the first Germanic king of Italy and after him, Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths who ruled Italy from 493 to 526. About 540 the city was taken by the Byzantine general Belisarius. Under the Byzantine emperors it was made in 563 the capital of their domain in Italy which was known as the exarchate of Ravenna. In 753 it fell into the hands of the Lombards. Pepin king of the Franks, having vanquished the Lombards, presented Ravenna in 753 to the papal see. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Ravenna was for a time an independent state and then a possession of Venice, from whom it was wrested by the pope in 1509. It remained a papal possession until 1860. In Byzantine times the archbishops of Ravenna for a time asserted their independence of the see of Rome.

Ravenna, a province of Italy bordering on the Adriatic Sea. Capital Ravenna. Area, 716 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 235,463.

Ravenna, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. 13 miles SE of Muskegon, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. about 250.

Ravenna, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 36 miles WNW of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Ravenna, a banking post-village, capital of Portage co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. and other railroads, 38 miles SE of Cleveland. It has iron-works, manufactories of carriages and harness, furniture, portable engines, woolen goods, electrical supplies, flour etc. Pop. in 1890, 3417, in 1900, 4003.

Ravenna, a post-town of Fannin co. Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Ravenna, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 7 miles from Thornbury. Pop. 156.

Ravenrock, a post-village of Hamberdon co. N. J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 23 miles NW of Trenton. Pop. about 250.

Ravenrook, a post-village of Pleasant co. W. Va.

Ravenrun, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 1/2 miles E. of Mount Carmel. It has coal mines.

Ravensberg, *ra-vens-béan* a former county of Germany the capital of which was Bielefeld (Westphalia). It passed into the possession of Brandenburg in the seventeenth century.

Ravensburg, *ra-vens-bé-us* a town of Württemberg, on the Schussen 23 miles ENE of Constance. Its venerable walls and towers give it a quaint aspect. The principal buildings are the Protestant church and the old town-hall. Spinning and weaving are carried on and there are various other manufactures. Ravensburg was one of the free cities of the old German empire. Pop. in 1900, 13,444.

Ravens Eye, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. W. Va., 10 miles E of Sewall.

Ravensthorpe, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England near Dewbury. Pop. in 1901, 6800.

Raven Stream, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Minn. 24 miles NE of St. Peter.

Ravenswood, Cook co., Ill., is a suburb and post-village of Chicago.

Ravenswood, Queens co., N. Y. is a subdivision of Long Island City in the borough of Queens New York city. **Ravenswood**, a banking post-town of Jackson co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 35 miles below Parkersburg on the Ohio River R. It has an active trade in produce, etc. Union College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1074.

Ravenswood, a mining township of Queensland, Australia, 60 miles SE of Charters Towers. Pop. about 1200.

Ravenwood, a banking post-village of Vedaway co. Mo. on the Chicago Great Western R., 11 miles E. of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Ravi, *ra-vee* (anc. *Hydrocotyle*) one of the five rivers of the Punjab rises near Chamba, lat. 33° 20' N. lon. 76° E. flows SW, and joins the Chenab 35 miles N. of Multan. Length, about 400 miles. The city of Lahore is on its banks.

Ravie, a banking post-town of the Chokasaw Nation, IT on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 34 miles NE. of Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 123 (largely increased since census).

Ravières, *ra-vee-á*, a town of France, in Yonne, 13 miles SE of Tonnerre. Pop. about 1600.

Ravine, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. 3 miles N of Pinegrove. Pop. about 100.

Ravinia, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. 180.

Rawa, *ra-wá*, or **Rawa Kuska**, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 82 miles NNW of Lemberg. It has an old castle now a convent. Pop. in 1900, 5928.

Rawa, *ra-wá* a town of Russian Poland, government of Ploiskow 45 miles SW of Warsaw on the Rawa R. Pop. in 1897, 8471.

Rawak, *ra-wik* an island of the Eastern Archipelago off the N. side of the island of Waigeo. Lat. 0° 1' S.

Rawalpindi, *ra-wá-pín-dee*, a fortified town of the Punjab, British India, capital of Rawalpindi division and district, 47 miles by rail ESE of Attock. It has a military cantonment. Pop. in 1901, 87,688.

Rawalpindi, a division of the Punjab, British India. Area, about 29,700 sq. m. It has the Indus on the W. the Chenab on the SE and the Ravi on the NE. Capital Rawalpindi. Pop. in 1901, 4,401,972.

Rawdon, a town of England in Yorkshire, about 5 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3181.

Rawdon, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Newport. Pop. 250.

Rawdon, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Les Chénouans, 48 miles N of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Rawdon, Upper, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia 10 miles from Kingsdale.

Raw Hide Butte, a post-station of Laramie co. Wyo.

Rawitach, *ra-wít-ach* (Pol. *Rawicz*), a town of Prussia, 55 miles S of Poznań. It has very diversified manufactures, including saff, cigars, combs, carpets, agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,741.

Rawley Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Rockingham co., Va. 11 miles W of Harrisonburg.

Rawlings, a post-hamlet of Allegany co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 10 miles SW of Cumberland.

Rawlins, a county in the NW part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 1080 sq. m. Capital Atwood. Pop. in 1890, 8766, in 1900, 6361.

Rawlins, a post-village of Bailey co., Tex. Pop. 58.
Rawlins, a banking city, capital of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 136 miles WNW of Laramie. Elevation, 6146 feet. Here are a medicinal sulphur spring, railroad machine-shops, and quarries of limestone and good building-stone. Rawlins is the base of supplies for the straggling country N and S of the railroad. Pop in 1900 2317.
Rawlinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S of Lancaster. Pop 200.
Rawmarsh, a town of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Rotherham. Pop in 1901 14,587 engaged in the iron and steel-industries, coal-mining the manufacture of china, etc.
Rawmdale, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.
Rawson, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y.
Rawson, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 8 miles SW of Findlay. Pop in 1900 472.
Rawson, a village of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of Chubut, near the mouth of the Chubut River in about lat. 43° 17' S. It is connected by rail with Bahía Nueva. Pop. about 500.
Rawsonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River 4½ miles from Ypsilanti. Pop. 100.
Rawsonville, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 14 miles SSE of Footsy Point. Pop. 118.
Rawtonhall, a municipal borough of Lancashire, England, 16 miles N of Manchester. It has coal-mines, manufacture of cotton etc. Pop in 1901 21,632.
Rawtry, a pass of Switzerland on the borders of the cantons of Bern and Valais, SE. of Lenk. Height, 7943 feet. Near by is the Rawlyhorn, 8546 feet.
Raxalp, a group of the Eastern Alps of Austria-Hungary on the borders of Lower Austria and Styria, a few miles NW of the Semmering. Highest point, the Hengklapp, 6596 feet.
Ray, a northwestern county of Missouri, has an area of 661 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Missouri River and is drained by the Crooked and Fishing rivers. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890 24,215 in 1900 24,885.
Ray, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 160.
Ray, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 8 miles NE. of Rushville. Pop. 150.
Ray, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles NNE of Angola. Pop. 150.
Ray, a post-station of Pawnee co., Kan.
Ray, a village of Williams co., N. Dak. Pop. 74.
Ray, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 150.
Ray, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 70.
Ray, Cape, the SW point of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 35' N lon 49° 15' W.
Ray Center, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., about 33 miles N by E. of Detroit. Pop. 75.
Raymarts town, a post-village of Keweenaw co., N.Y. 10 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. 150.
Raymilton, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on Sandy Creek, 13 miles WSW of Franklin.
Raymond, a post-village of Madera co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Madera. Pop. about 200.
Raymond, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 50 miles SW of Decatur. It has some manufactures and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 906.
Raymond, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 86 miles W of Dubuque. Pop. 135.
Raymond, a post-village of Rice co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 63 miles WNW of Newton. Pop. 130.
Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township (town), Cumberland co., Me., about 24 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 823.
Raymond, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 352.
Raymond, a post-town and capital of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 15 miles WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 483.
Raymond, a village of Benton co., Mo. The banking point is Coleman.
Raymond, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 11 miles N by W of Lincoln. Pop. 300.
Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township (town), Buckingham co., N.H., on the Lamprey River and on the

Boston and Maine R., 16 miles E. by N of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900 1100.
Raymond, a post-village of Uolias co., Ohio. The banking point is Marysville. Pop. 230.
Raymond, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 33 miles NE. of Emporium. Pop. 160.
Raymond, a post-village of Clark co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Clark. Pop. 100.
Raymond, a post-village of Leon co., Tex. Pop. 75.
Raymond, a post-township (town) of Racine co., Wis., about 16 miles SSW of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 1601.
Raymond, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the St. Mary's River R. The banking point is Lethbridge.
Raymond City, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River at the mouth of the Pocahontas, 16 miles WNW of Charleston on the Ohio Central Line. Pop. 200.
Raymondskill, a small stream of Pike co., Pa., a tributary of the Delaware River noted for its picturesque falls.
Raymond Terrace, a post-town of New South Wales on the Hunter River a few miles from Newcastle. Pop. about 1000.
Raymondville, a post-station of Texas co., Mo., 30 miles SW of Salem.
Raymondville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, about 12 miles N of Potsdam. Pop. 240.
Raymore, a post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield R., 11½ miles W of Pleasant Hill. Pop. in 1900 372.
Rayno, a banking post-town of Acadia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles ENE of Crowley. It has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1007.
Rayne, a post-township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1619.
Raynor, rain or a post-village, capital of Stonewall co., Tex., about 85 miles (direct) S by W of Quanah. Pop. about 190.
Raynham, rain or a post-village in Raynham township (town) Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles S of Boston. It manufactures tanks and nails, etc. The town is bounded on the SE. by the Taunton River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1646 of the village, about 600.
Ray's Crossing, a post-station of Shelby co., Ind., 6 miles from Shelbyville.
Ray's Hill, a small mountain-ridge extending across the Maryland boundary line into the S part of Bedford co., Pa.
Ray's Hill, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 36 miles W of Chambersburg. Pop. 350.
Ray's Mills, a post-station of Berrien co., Ga.
Rayvers Mill, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 75.
Raytown Branch of the Juniata rises in the main range of the Alleghenies over the E border of Somerset co., Pa. runs through the middle of Bedford co. and enters the Juniata River 5 miles below Huntingdon after a northeasterly course of about 120 miles.
Rayville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Big Blue River 35 miles E of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.
Raytown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles SE of Kansas City.
Rayville, a post-village, capital of Richland parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 31 miles E of Monroe, its banking point. Pop. about 550.
Rayville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 10 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. 150.
Rayville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Riders Mills on the Batavia R. Pop. 175.
Raywick, a post-town of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of the Salt River 36 miles S by E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 140.
Raywood, a post-station of Union co., N.C.
Raywood, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 100.
Réa, rã, or Gato, rd to an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.
Razgrad, rãgrãd, a town of Bulgaria, 33 miles SE. of Rustchuk. Pop. in 1901 13,571 largely Turks.
Réa, rã, or Réa, rã, one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean SE of Brancos. Lat. 10° 38' N.
Razoville, a post-village of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 90.
Ré, rã (sometimes written Rhé) a fortified island of the W coast of France, in the Gulf of Gascogne. It lies opposite the town of La Rochelle and is included in the

department of Charante-Inférieure. It is separated on the N from the department of Vendée by the strait called Pertuis Breton and on the S from Oleron by that of Pertuis d'Antioche. Length, 18 miles; breadth 3-3 miles. It has some vine-cultures and extensive productive salines. Pop. in 1901 14,333. Capital, Saint-Martin-de-Ré. In 1597 when the royal forces were besieging the Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle, the duke of Buckingham made an unsuccessful expedition against the Île de Ré.

Ree, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. 139.

Ree, a banking post-village of Andrew co. Mo. on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. 176.

Reeburn's (rē burn) Creek, Laurens co., S.C. flows into the Reedy River from the left.

Reed, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa. The banking point is Elkader. Pop. 136.

Reedburn, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. The banking point is Walton. It has chemical-works. Pop. about 400.

Reader, a post-village of Wetzel co. W. Va. The banking point is New Marlinton. Pop. 246.

Readfield, a post-village in Readfield township (town) Kennebec co. Me. 11 miles WNW of Augusta. The town is on the Maine Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900 934.

Readfield, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis. about 18 miles NW of Menasha. Pop. 100.

Readfield Depot, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. in Readfield township (town) on the Maine Central R. 25 miles NE of Lewiston. Pop. 68.

Reading, rē dīng, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Berkshire, of which it is the capital, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 38 miles WSW of London. It is a well built town with fine municipal buildings and numerous churches. Among the principal edifices are the two town halls, the clock tower the municipal library the concert-hall the museum (with valuable collections), the assize courts, and the buildings of the University Extension College, affiliated with Oxford University. The churches of St. Mary and St. Lawrence and Grey Friars are interesting structures. There are remains of a splendid Benedictine abbey one of the wealthiest in England founded by Henry I. In its hall a number of parliament were held in the Middle Ages. The town possesses a grammar-school dating from the fifteenth century. The industries of Reading comprise iron foundry, tanning and the manufacture of ribbons and velvets. There are immense seed-farms and biscuit-factories. Pop. in 1891 60,054 in 1901 72,216.

Reading, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., 20 miles S of Ottawa.

Reading, a banking post-city of Lyon co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 16 miles NE of Emporia. Pop. in 1900 304.

Reading, a banking post-village in Reading township (town) Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles N by W of Boston. It has manufactures of rubber goods, organ pipes, wire-brushes, boots, shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4949.

Reading, a banking post-village of Hidalgo co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 30 miles SW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 1696.

Reading, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles NE of Cincinnati, its banking point. It has manufactures of fire-works, cigars and mineral waters. The Mount Notre Dame Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900 3076.

Reading, a city the seat of justice of Berks co., Pa. is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania R. 55 miles NW of Philadelphia. Located in the midst of the rich agricultural districts of the Schuylkill and Lehigh valleys, and in the immediate vicinity of vast anthracite coal-fields and deposits of iron-ore, Reading possesses industrial facilities of an unusually high order. The chief industry is the manufacture of iron and steel which gives employment to many thousand hands, and is represented by blast-furnaces, rolling mills, sheet-iron boiler-plate tube and car-wheel works, stove-foundries, etc. The city has also extensive manufactures of fur and woollen hats, leather paper, lumber cotton and knitted goods, hosiery, glass-ware and beer. Extensive railroad-shops are located here. Among the educational institutions is the Reading Classical School.

On the surrounding mountains (Mount Penn, 1540 feet. Nevernink Mountain 850 feet) are thousands of acres of natural parks, traversed by gravity and electric railroads, which are much patronized by pleasure-seekers. Pop. in 1890 43,378; in 1899 56,061; in 1900 78,901.

Reading, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt. The banking point is Proctorville or Woodstock. Pop. in 1890 840.

Reading Center, a post-village of Schuylkill co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Watkins. Pop. 100.

Readington, a post-village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., about 25 miles N of Trenton. The township is bounded on the SW by the South Branch of the Raritan River. Pop. of the township in 1900 2670; of the village, about 250.

Readsboro, a post-village and summer-resort in Readsboro township (town) Bennington co., Vt. on the Deerfield River about 15 miles SSE of Bennington on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington R. It has leather-works manufactures of furniture, boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1139 of the village, 688.

Readsboro Falls, a post-station of Bennington co., Vt. about 14 miles SE of Bennington.

Readstown, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Wis., 28 miles SE of La Crosse, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 402.

Reads Wharf, a post-village of Northampton co., Va. Pop. 75.

Readville, a village of Norfolk co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles S of Boston, on the Neponset River. It has color works and manufactures looms. Pop. about 2000.

Readybranch, a post-station of Wilkes co., N.C.

Readyville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. 34 miles SE of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Reagan, rē gān, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation. Pop. 1.

Reagan, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 8 miles SSE of Martin. Its banking point. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 450.

Real del Monte, rē āl dēl mōn tā, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 5 miles NE of Pachuca. A few miles NE, in the celebrated cañons of Regla. Pop. of the pueblo in 1900 16,008.

Realajo, rē āl ā jo, a seaport town of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean 20 miles NW of León. The harbor is spacious and safe.

Realajo de Abajo, rē āl ā jo dē ā bā jo (Lower Realajo) a village of the Canaries, island of Tenerife 2 miles W of Puerto de Orotava and 2 miles from the sea. Pop. about 3000.

Realajo de Arriba, rē āl ā jo dē ā rē ā rē ā (Upper Realajo) a village of the Canaries, island of Tenerife, in the district of Orotava, at the foot of a high chain of hills.

Realistoa, a post-village of Duval co., Tex. on the Mexican National R. The banking point is San Diego. Pop. 300.

Réalmonet, rē āl mōn' a town of France, in Tarn 10 miles S of Albi. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Reamap, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, and at the western end of the Urseren Valley. Elevation, 5560 feet.

Reams Station, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., 10 miles S of Petersburg. Here occurred a battle, Sept. 1864.

Reamstown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on a branch of the Conestoga Creek. The banking point is Ephrata. It manufactures cigars, washing machines, shaking-forks, etc. Pop. about 525.

Reamsville, a post-village of Smith co., Kan. Pop. 90.

Reardan, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. 21 miles (direct) W of Spokane. Pop. about 375.

Reaseco, rē ā sē, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 5 miles S of Newton. Pop. 100.

Reaville, rē vīl, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles SE of Flemington. Pop. 250.

Rebas, rē bā, a town of France in Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles ENE of Coulommiers. Pop. about 1600.

Rebecq-Rogmond, rē bēk rōn yōm' a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Senne, 16 miles SSW of Brussels.

Reber, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 78.

Rebersburg, a post-village of Center co., Pa. 15 miles E of Lockhaven. Pop. about 500.

Rebstein, rē bēstīn, a village of Switzerland canton and SE of St. Gall. Pop. (commune) about 1750.

Rebuck, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 20 miles S by W of Danville.

Rebushiri, an island and port of call off the NW coast of Yezo, Japan.

Recasati, rē kā sā tē, a town of Italy in the Marche province of Macerata, between the Mugello and the

Potomac, 4 miles SW of Leeto and 15 miles S. of Annapolis. Among the interesting buildings are the cathedral and the house of the post Leopard, to whom there is a monument. Pop. in 1901, 2266 (commune, 12,566). At the mouth of the Potomac, in the Adriatic, is Porto Romano.

Recca, Austria. See **Reka**.

Recco, rek'ko, a town of Italy 11 miles SSE of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Recherche (reh-shaysh) Archipelago, off the SW coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S. lon. 122° and 123° E.

Recherche Bay, a post-town of Kent co. Tasmania, is in the S. part of the island and on a bay of its own name.

Rechenicht, a town of Germany. See **Rixenicht**.

Rechnitz, rek-nitz, or Rechenitz, ro'hentz, a town of Hungary co. of Eisenburg (Vas), 6 miles SW of Güns. Pop. about 4000.

Recife, ri-sei'fa, or Arrecife, an-ni-sei'fa (L. "reef" or *Cidade da Recife* said'dá da ri-sei'fa, i. e. city of the reef) called also **Permanubuco**, pã-ni-moo-ko, a city of Brazil capital of the state of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 8° 3' N lon. 34° 45' W. It is the nearest to Europe of the important Brazilian ports and is the third city in population of the republic. It consists of three distinct quarters: the Bairro Recife, on a sandy peninsula or island the chief seat of the commerce of the city São Antonio, on the island of São Antonio, between the rivers Ribeira and Capibaribe, and connected with the main-land by several bridges Boa Vista. The city is a railway terminus and cable station. Its harbor is fairly commodious, admitting vessels of about 17 feet draught and is protected by a long outer reef of rock. Recife is a modernized city and has a number of notable buildings and institutions, among which may be mentioned the government buildings, naval and military arsenals, the episcopal palace, naval cadet school, law college, orphan asylum, hospitals, geographical and geological associations, and observatory. It has a considerable trade with European and American ports and exports cotton sugar dye-woods, rum, alcohol, hides, rubber and coconuts. Its manufactures of cottons, machinery glass, leather etc., are acquiring some importance. The city is sometimes called the Venice of America, on account of its numerous water ways. Pop. in 1899, 111,556 estimated for 1900 about 120,000.

Recklinghausen, rek'ling-haw-sen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 31 miles SW of Münster. It has manufactures of damask which tobacco cabinet wares, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. (cruel) in 1900 34,019.

Reckord, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100.

Recoaro, ri-ko-aro, a watering place of Italy, 19 miles NW of Vicenza. It has chalybeate baths. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5347.

Reconquista, a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 175 miles NNE of the city of Santa Fé, with which it is connected by rail.

Recreo, ri-kre-o, a town of Cuba, Matanzas province, 15 miles by rail SE of Cardenas.

Rector, a banking post-town of Clay co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 10 miles SW of Piggott. Pop. in 1900 520.

Rectorstown, a post-village of Pasquotown co. Va., on the Southern R. 62 miles W of Washington, D. C. Pop. 125.

Rectorville, a post-station of Mason co., Ky., 6 miles from Mayville.

Recusy, ri-qui, a village of Para, department of Ancho, 170 miles N by W of Lima. Pop. about 3000.

Reculist, reh-kü-lit, or Mont Reculist, after the Crêt de la Neige (which it adjoins and of which it is often considered to be a part) the loftiest point of the Jura Mountains, in France, department of Ain, 19 miles WNW of Geneva, Switzerland. Altitude, 5641 feet.

Reculver, a village of Kent, England, 74 miles from Canterbury. It contains Roman remains (castrum, etc.).

Redang, ri-dang, an island in the Gulf of Siam E of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 5° 30' N.

Redapple, a post-station of Marshall co. Ala.

Redash, a post-village of Whitely co. Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 190.

Redbank, Gloucester co., N. J., on the Delaware River 4 miles below Camden. Here a battle (commemorated by a monument) was fought between the Americans and the Hessians, Oct. 21, 1777.

Redbank, a post-town and resort of Monmouth co., N. J., on the Shrewsbury River and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 20 miles S. of New York city with which it is connected by steamboat. It has an iron-ore, boiler-works, and manufactories of carbon-

paper, carriages, cigars, etc. The Shrewsbury Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890, 4145; in 1900, 5428.

Redbank, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2299.

Redbank, a post-station of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Redbank, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va. 18 miles WSW of Clarksville.

Redbank, a post-village of Northumberland co. New Brunswick, 14 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 260.

Redbank Creek, Miss., enters the Coldwater River in De Soto co.

Redbank Creek, Pa., rises in Jefferson co. and enters the Alleghany River about 3 miles below Brady's Bend.

Redbank Farm, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa., at the mouth of Redbank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles NNE of Pittsburgh.

Redbanks, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 6 miles WNW of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Redbanks, a post-station of Robeson co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 84 miles WNW of Wilmington.

Redbay, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Redbay, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. The banking point is Grady, Ala. Pop. 200.

Redbach, a post-village of Washington co. Ma. on the St. Croix River 8 miles SE of Canada. It has granite and plaster works. Pop. about 800.

Redbird, a post-station of Whitely co. Ky.

Redbird, a post-station of Holt co. Neb.

Redbluff, a banking city, capital of Tehama co., Cal., on the Sacramento River at the head of navigation and on the Southern Pacific R. 170 miles (direct) NNE of Sacramento. It is a shipping point for fruit, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2760.

Redbluff, a post-station of Montgomery co. Ga.

Redbluff, a post-station of Madison co. Mont.

Redbluff, a post-village of Marlboro co., SC. The banking point is Cho. Pop. 125.

Redbluff, a post-hamlet of Wythe co. Va. 8 miles S of Max Meadows.

Redbelling Springs, a post-village of Macon co. Tenn. 30 miles ENE of Gallatin. Pop. about 120.

Redbad, a post-station of Walker co. Ala.

Redbad, a post-village of Gordon co. Ga. The banking point is Calhoun. Pop. 100.

Redbad, a banking city of Randolph co. Ill. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 21 miles S of Belleville. Pop. in 1900 1169.

Redbad, a post-station of Cowley co. Kas., 29 miles SE of Wichita.

Redbaiter, a post-village of Albany co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. 9 miles E of Laramie. Pop. 100.

Red Canon, a coal-mining camp of Uinta co. Wyo. 8 miles (direct) N of Evanston.

Red Cape, on the SW coast of Porto Rico, is in lat. 17° 28' N lon. 67° 19' W.

Redcar, a town and sea-bathing place of England, co. of York North Riding, 6 miles N of Gainsborough. Pop. in 1901 7595.

Redcedar, a post-township (town) of Dunn co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1484.

Red Cedar Lake, Wis. is in the NE. part of Barron co. and is one of the sources of the Red Cedar River. It is about 5 miles long.

Red Cedar (or Menominee) River is the outlet of several small lakes which lie in Chippewa and Barron co. Wis. and enters the Chippewa River about 12 miles S of Menominee. See also **Canas River**.

Redelay, a post-village of Whitfield co. Ga., 12 miles N of Dalton. Pop. 80.

Redelay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa., runs into Newcastle co., Del. and unites with Whiteley Creek about 6 miles SW of Wilmington.

Redelf, a post-town capital of Eagle co., Colo. in a mining district, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. 73 miles (direct) W by S of Denver. Pop. in 1900 258.

Redelf, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Bayfield Transfer R. The banking point is Bayfield. Pop. about 300.

Redelwood, a post-station of Knox co., Ind., about 18 miles SEW of Vincennes.

Redelwood, a banking city, capital of Webster co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 41 miles S of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 1554.

Redcliffe, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. Pop. 68.

Red Creek, Miss. rises in Marion co. and enters Black Creek about 3 miles SW of Americus.

Redcreek, a banking post-village of Wayne co., N. Y., on Red Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 21 miles SW of Oswego. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Redcreek, a post-station of Tucker co., W. Va.

Red Deer, a river of Canada, flows in the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of the same name, flows SE., and after a course of 89 miles joins the Saskatchewan in lat. 49° 40' N.

Red Deer, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 89 miles (direct) N of Calgary Pop. in 1901 851.

Reddick, a post-station of Sussex co., Del. 4 miles NW of Georgetown.

Reddick, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 500.

Reddick, a banking post-village of Kanebake and Livingston cos., Ill. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 261.

Reddick, a post-station of Wilkes co., N. C.

Redding, a banking city capital of Shasta co., Cal., on the Sacramento River and on the Southern Pacific R., 25 miles N of Red Bluff. It has iron-works, lumber and other mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2945.

Redding, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. in Redding township (town) about 14 miles NW of Bridgeport on the Housatonic River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1438.

Redding, a banking post town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route 10 miles SW of Mount Airy. Pop. in 1900 611.

Redding Ridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. 9 miles SE. of Danbury. Pop. about 350.

Reddington, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind. 4 miles SE of Jansenville.

Reddish, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901 5659.

Redditch, a town of England, co. of Worcester 12 miles SSW of Birmingham. It is a great seat of the needle manufacture. Pins and fish-hooks are also made. Pop. in 1900 13,403.

Reddoch, a post-village of Covington co., Miss.

Reddendale, the valley of the Reds (Reds) a small river of Northumberland, England, which rises in the Cheviot Hills, on the Scottish border and joins the North Tyne. The battlefield of Otterburn is in it.

Reddick, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y. on the Betsie Kill, about 42 miles SW of Albany. Pop. 100.

Reddick, a village of Pennington co., S. Dak. The banking point is Deadwood. Pop. 100.

Reddick, the principal suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Lat. 33° 53' S. Lon. 151° 12' E. It has iron and railway works, manufacturing of boots, carriages, etc. Pop. about 25,000.

Redfield, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock or Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1900 333.

Redfield, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Middle River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles W of Des Moines. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900 509.

Redfield, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 6 miles W of Fort Scott. Pop. about 150.

Redfield, a post-village in Redfield township (town), Oswego co., N. Y. on the Salmon River about 30 miles NW of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900 611; of the village, about 250.

Redfield, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio. The banking point is New Lexington. Pop. 300.

Redfield, a banking city capital of Spink co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R., 41 miles S. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 1015.

Redfield, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N. Y. Altitude, 4800 feet.

Redford, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Chicago River 12 miles WNW of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Redford, a post-village of Clinton co., N. Y. on the Saranac River, about 20 miles WSW of Plattsburg. Pop. about 300.

Redford, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ark. on the Arkansas River about 6 miles N of Watson. Pop. 100.

Redford, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, L. T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 113 miles ENE of Oklahoma. Pop. about 250.

Redgranite, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis. The banking point is Berlin.

Redhaw, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 15 miles NW of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Redhill, a post-station of Marshall co., Ala., 38 miles S of Huntsville.

Redhill, a post-station of Franklin co., Ga., 6 miles N of Crossville.

Redhill, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Redhill, a post-village of Mitchell co., N. C. The banking point is Johnson City Tenn.

Redhill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Portcomen R. 23 miles S. of Allentown. It has cigar-works. Pop. about 700.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Marlboro co., S. C., 8 miles S of Bennettsville.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Ocas co., Tex., 12 miles from Queen City.

Redhill, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va. near the Blue Ridge 94 miles SW of Charlottesville.

Red Hook, a banking post-village in Red Hook township (town) Dutchess co., N. Y. about 24 miles E of the Hudson River and 22 miles N of Poughkeepsie on the Central New England R. It has cigar and tobacco-works. The town contains the village of Tivoli, on the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900 857, of the town 3595.

Redhouse, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. Pop. about 80.

Redhouse, a post-village in Redbones township (town) Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on the Allegheny River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. 27 miles E. of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900 973 inclusive of a portion of the Allegheny Indian Reservation.

Redhouse, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., about 26 miles SE. of Lynchburg.

Redhouse Shoals, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va. on the Great Kanawha River 8 miles N of Scotts Depot. Pop. 200.

Redington, a post-station of Perry co., Ohio.

Redington, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 6 miles SW of Easton. It has steel works. Pop. 275.

Redinha, rd-deen-ya, a village of Portugal province of Extremadura, 8 miles NNE of Fombal.

Red Island, in Pleasant Bay Newfoundland, 12 miles from Little Placentia.

Red Island, off the S. coast of Newfoundland, 6 miles from Burgeo.

Red Island, in the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles N of Green Island, and opposite the mouth of the Saguenay.

Red Island, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on an island on the E. side of Bras d'Or Lake, 55 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Red Jacket, a mining village of Houghton co., Mich. adjacent to Laurium (Calumet). Pop. in 1900 4663.

Redkey, a banking post-town of Jay co., Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western R. 14 miles SE of Hartford. It has saw and lumber-mills, brook- and tile-works, manufacturing of window glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 2206.

Red Lake, Minn. It is in the N. part of Beltrami co. and is intersected by the 48th parallel of N. latitude. It is about 35 miles long and from 2 to 13 miles wide. The surplus water is discharged through the Red Lake River.

Red Lake, a prairie county in Pa. NW part of Minn. Area 1116 sq. m. It is drained by the Red Lake and the Clear Water rivers. Capital Redlake Falls. Pop. in 1900 13,195.

Redlake, a post-village and Indian reservation of Beltrami co., Minn. on Red Lake, 109 miles N of Detroit. Pop. of the reservation in 1900 1450.

Redlake Falls, a banking city capital of Red Lake co., Minn. It is on the Red Lake River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 20 miles NE. of Crookston. It has flour mills. Pop. in 1900 1685.

Red Lake River, Minn. is the outlet of Red Lake and enters the Red River of the North in about lat. 47° 40' N. Its lower part is navigable.

Redmund, a post-village of Bommer parish, La. about 36 miles N by E of Shreveport.

Redmund, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md.

Redmund, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss. about 36 miles NNW of Columbus.

Redmund, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 7 miles (direct) SSE. of Oregon City.

Redmund, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles ESE. of Gettysburg. Pop. 100.

Redmunda, a banking city and resort of San Bernar dino co., Cal. in a fruit, grain, and mining region on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 8 miles SE. of San Bernardino. It is the centre of the orange country and has canning and packing industries, wineries, etc. Pop. in 1900 4907.

Redlovet, a post-village of Covington co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Andalusia. Pop. 150.

Redlick, a post-station of Metcalfe co., Ky.

Redlick, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss. 9 miles NE of Fayette.

Redlion, a post-hamlet of Newmarket co., Del. on a creek at the head of tide and 13 miles SW of Wilmington
Redlion, a hamlet of Newmarket co., Del. Pop. in 1900 265.

Redlion, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 2 1/2 miles S of Vinestown Pop 100

Redlion, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, 20 miles S of Dayton Pop. 100

Redlion, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SE of York It has cigar factories. Pop in 1900 1337

Red Ledge, a banking post-town capital of Carbon co., Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 48 miles SW of Billings. It has large coal mines in the vicinity and also deposits of gold and silver Pop in 1900 2152.

Redman, a post-village of Mason co. Mo. The banking point is in Mason Pop. 150

Redman Mills, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is in Pittsburgh Pop 150

Redmon, a post-town of Edgar co., Ill. on the Vandalia Line, 6 miles W by N of Paris Pop in 1900 282

Redmon, a village of Union co. Ky. Pop 60 The post-office is at Morgansfield

Redmond, a post town of Sevier co. Utah The banking point is in Richfield. Pop in 1900 451

Redmond, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 270

Redmoon, a post-village of Roger Mills co., Okla. Pop 60

Redmount, a post-station of Vernon co. Wis

Red Mountain, in the Yellowstone National Park Wyo. Altitude, 9777 feet.

Red Mountain, a post-town of Ouray co. Colo. on the Silverton R. Pop. in 1900 30

Redmountain, a post-station of Durham co. N C

Rednitz, rēd nitz, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Swabian and the Franconian Rens, after a N course of 50 miles joins the Pegnitz at Fürth to form the Regnitz.

Red Oak, a post village of Campbell co. Ga. Pop 80

Red Oak, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 125

Red Oak, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I T. 46 miles S of Fort Smith, on the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop 160

Red Oak, a banking city capital of Montgomery co. Iowa, is finely situated on the East Nishnabotona River and on the Burlington Route, 50 miles SE of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of pottery, brick and tile, flour pumps, tanks, apert supplies etc. Pop in 1900 4366

Red Oak, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Mo. 13 miles NE of Harcois

Red Oak, a post-station of Nash co. N C

Red Oak, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ohio, 12 miles N of Mayville, Ky

Red Oak, a post-village of Ellis co. Tex. 22 miles S of Dallas, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop 300

Red Oak, a post-station of Charlotte co. Va.

Red Oak Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River in Meriwether co.

Red Oak Creek, Ellis co. Tex. enters the Trinity River

Redon, rēd-dōn' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 23 miles NW of Nantes. It has some venerable ecclesiastical edifices. Pop. in 1901 6935, engaged in the boat-building and mining-industries and in the shipping of chestnuts, lumber etc.

Redonda, rē-don dā, a volcanic islet of the British West Indies, Lesser Antilles, between Nevis and Montserrat, of the latter of which it is a dependency. Lat 16° 55' N. It is rocky barren and inhabited only by workers in the phosphate-mines

Redonda, an islet of the British West Indies, off the N extremity of Grenada.

Redonda, rē-don dā, an island of Brazil, in the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro W of the island of Ilha.

Redondela, rē-don-dā il, a seaport of Spain, province of Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redondela in the Bay of Vigo, 7 miles NE of Vigo. Pop. (communa) in 1900, 10,843.

Redondo, rē-don dō, a commune of Portugal, in Alentejo, 22 miles E. of Évora.

Redondo, rē-don dō, or Redondo Beach, a post-city of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Pacific coast and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Los Angeles and Redondo Rrs., 18 miles SW of Los Angeles. It is a sea-

side resort and shipping-point and has a large Chastakup Assembly building. Pop. in 1900 565

Redoubt Bay, Alaska, an indentation of the W coast of Cook Inlet, in about lat 58° W. It is protected by Kalgin Island. To the SW is the active Redoubt volcano. Lat. 56° 29' N., lon. 153° 53' W. Altitude, 11,270 feet.

Red Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Park Range, in lat 36° 36' N lon. 106° 11' W. Height, about 12,400 feet.

Redpoint, a post-village of Iron co. Mo.

Red Point, a post-village of Kings co. Prince Edward Island, 56 miles from Charlottetown Pop 150

Red Rapids Bridge, a post-village of Victoria co. New Brunswick on the Tobique Valley R. 15 miles from Andover Pop about 400

Redridge, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop about 350

Red River, the southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi rises in the Staked Plain of northwestern Texas, flows generally eastward to Fulton Ark. (forming in this course the S. boundary of Oklahoma and Indian Territory) thence S to Shreveport, La. and from this point SE. to the Mississippi, which it enters in about lat 31° N. Its length is estimated at about 1300 miles drainage-basin about 36,000 sq m. A partial discharge of the river is effected directly into the Gulf of Mexico through the Atchafalaya Bayou and during periods of very low water the stream may be entirely cut off from the Mississippi. The chief affluents are the North Fork, Washita (of Indian Territory) Little River, Washita (Ossage) Peace, and Big Washita. Steamboats of light draft can ascend the river to Shreveport about 350 miles from its mouth, during 7 months of the year and in high water several hundred miles farther

Red River, Ky. rises in Wolfe co. and enters the Kentucky River on the S. border of Clark co.

Red River, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, enters the Cumberland River at Clarksville

Red River, Shawano co. Wis. enters the Wolf River 4 miles above Shawano

Red River, Tongking. See RONG KA

Red River, a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, has an area of 401 sq m. It is intersected by the Red River and bounded on the W by Bayou Pierre. The S. end of Lake Bismarck is comprised in this parish. Capital Coushatta. Pop. in 1890 11,518 in 1900 11,548.

Red River, a county in the NE part of Texas has an area of 1961 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Red River and on the S by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River Capital Clarksville. Pop. in 1890 21,452 in 1900 29,693

Red River, a post-village and mining town of Tazewell co. N. Mex. about 50 miles from Antonito, Colo. in a gold- and copper-mining region Pop about 250

Red River, a township (town) of Keweenaw co. Wis. bounded NW by Green Bay Pop in 1900 1367

Red River Landing, a post-hamlet of Pointe Coupee parish La. on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Red River and 50 miles above Bayou Sara.

Red River of the North, a river of the United States and Canada, rises in two branches—one having its source in Lake Traverse, on the borders of Minnesota and South Dakota, and the other in a small lake in western Minnesota—which unite at Breckenridge, the stream thence flows generally northward and forming the boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota. This northerly course is continued into Manitoba, where (at Winnipeg) the river receives the Assiniboine, and the combined stream then flows to the S. end of Lake Winnipeg. Throughout the major part of its course the river flows through a flat plain, with an average width of 30-35 miles, which is noted for its fertility. The greater part of this plain lies within the region that was formerly occupied by a vast lake, to which geologists have given the name of Lake Agassiz and of which some of the remaining traces are recognized in the lakes of Manitoba. The chief tributaries are the Red Lake, Buffalo, Marsh, Bozeman, Chyenne, and Pembina rivers. The Red River is navigable for steamboats to Fargo. Total length, about 700 miles

Redrock, a post-station of Newton co. Ark

Redrock, a post-village of Beaverhead co. Mont. on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Dillon Pop 100

Redrock, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 26 miles SSE of Albany Pop. about 300

Redrock, a banking post-village of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Redrock, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., about 24 miles W by N of Gettysburg, Pa.

Redrock, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 30 miles SE. of Austin Pop. 205

Redrum, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 11 miles SW of Reading. Pop. 150.

Redruth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles WNW of Falmouth. It is the centre of a rich copper and tin district. The inhabitants are largely engaged in mining and smelting. Pop. in 1901 10,450.

Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf (L. Erythraean Mare or Mare Rubrum), an extensive inland sea, communicating with the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Aden) by the Strait of Bah-el-Mandeb, and stretching in a NNW direction between Arabia on the E. and the Egyptian dominions and Eritrea on the W. and separated from the Mediterranean on the N. only by the Isthmus of Suez, which where narrowest, does not exceed 72 miles across. The name Red Sea seems to bear no relation either to the masses of red Por (Tricolodermum erythraeanum) that are a part of the flora of the basin or to the color of the water itself which is blue (appearing green on the coral reefs). The sea forms a very long and comparatively narrow expanse, about 1450 miles in length. The greatest breadth does not exceed 200 miles. At the N. extremity it divides into two branches, one of which, the Gulf of Akabah penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about 12 miles while the other, the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt about 200 miles with an average breadth of 20 miles. From this point, through the ship-canal of Suez, its waters communicate with the Mediterranean. In the fork between these two branches is Mount Sinai. The shores, both on the E. and W. are for the most part sandy though sometimes swampy from 10 to 20 miles in width and suddenly terminated by the abutments of table-lands from 3000 to 6000 feet high. The Red Sea is generally considered to occupy the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley or subsided trough of the earth's crust (rift valley) which at one time may have extended quite to the table-lands on either side. This valley would seem to have since been partially filled up by coral growths, which extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea into three different channels and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. Geologists have assumed a distinct relation to exist between the trough of the Red Sea and the subsided rifts which define the positions of the great lakes of eastern Africa. One of its markedly distinctive features is the presence within it of active volcanoes. The depth of the Red Sea is very considerable, averaging it is thought, not less than 1400-1500 ft. Opposite Jidda a ridge or upraised bank over which the water does not exceed 60 fathoms, divides the basin into a northern and a southern half soundings in which have given respectively 1200 and 1100 fathoms (7200 and 7140 ft.) The Gulf of Akabah has a depth of nearly 4000 ft. but the Gulf of Suez is shallow and, perhaps, nowhere attains 200 ft. The evaporation from the surface is very great, 80-90 inches annually and the salinity considerably higher than that of the free ocean. The currents of the sea are almost entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the E. a strong current sets in from the Strait of Bah-el-Mandeb and produces a general rise in the water of about 2 ft. from May to October the N. wind continues to blow with such force and constancy as to give the current a S. direction. Navigation by sailing vessel is thus made almost seasonal. The temperature of the surface waters is high rising in May and June to 90° the deepest waters have at no times a temperature of less than 70°. The animal life of the Red Sea is extraordinarily rich especially on or about the coral reefs. The principal harbors of the Red Sea are, on the African coast Suez, Kosair, Suakin and Massawa, and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Yanbo (Yanbo) Lohra, Hodeida, and Mocha. The Red Sea has become a most important channel of commerce in connection with the Suez Canal. See Suez.

The Jews and Phenicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea, and after the destruction of the Persian Empire it resumed its importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which position it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and which it has recently regained. The trade from shore to shore at present is not of much importance.

Redshells, a post-station of Stokes co., N. C., about 34 miles NNW of Greensboro.

Red Springs, a banking post-town of Robeson co., N. C. in an agricultural and timber region, 24½ miles SW of Fayetteville, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Red Springs and Rowmore R. Pop. in 1900 853.

Redstar, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston Pop. 250.

Redstone, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H., on the Maine Central R. The banking point is North Conway Pop. about 200.

Redstone, a post-township of Fayette co., Pa., about 2 miles SE of Brownsville. Pop. in 1900 1187.

Redstone Creek, Fayette co., Pa. enters the Monongahela River 1 mile below Brownsville.

Red Store, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Red Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., W. Va. on Indian Creek about 26 miles SW of the White Sulphur Springs. It is in a valley among the Alleghany Mountains, 6 miles S. of Rollinsburg. Pop. 60.

Redtop, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. 180.

Redut Kale, rd-doot' ka-la' a small town of Transcaucasia (Russian Empire) on the Black Sea, 20 miles N of Poti. It was at one time of considerable importance. Pop. in 1907 855.

Red Valley, a post-village of Monmouth co., N. J. 3 miles from Limistown. Pop. 160.

Red Vermilion Creek, Kan. rises in Komaha co. and enters the Kansas River 9 miles SE of Lawrence.

Redwater, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Texarkana. It has a cotton-gin.

Redwillow, a southwestern county of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River and drained by Redwillow Creek. Capital, McCook. Pop. in 1890 8887 in 1900 9004.

Redwillow, a post-hamlet of Redwillow co., Neb. 5 miles W of Indianola.

Redwiner, a post-station of Lincoln parish, La.

Red Wing, a city the capital of Goodhue co., Minn. is situated on the right or SW. bank of the Minnesota River at the upper end of Lake Pepin about 1 mile below the mouth of the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads 41 mi. SE of St. Paul. The site is a plain between the river and a bluff which is about 300 feet high. The city contains a co-operative, a state teaching-school, the Haug and Lutheran Seminaries, etc. and has manufactures of flour, stone-ware, iron sewer pipe, boats, furniture, etc. It is a great market for wheat, which is its chief article of export. Pop. in 1900 7525.

Redwink, a town of Bavaria. See MARK REDWINK.

Redwood, a county in the SW part of Minnesota, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Redwood and Big Cottonwood rivers. Capital Redwood Falls. Pop. in 1890 9385 in 1900 17,281.

Redwood, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 80 miles N. by R. of Watertown. Pop. about 600.

Redwood City, a banking city the capital of San Mateo co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 39 miles S. by R. of San Francisco and about 6 miles SW of the Bay of San Francisco. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 1063.

Redwood Falls, a banking city the capital of Redwood co., Minn. on the Redwood River about 3 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River and 40 miles above New Ulm on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has breweries and quarries of soapstone and mineral paint. Pop. in 1900 1651.

Redwood River, Minn. enters the Minnesota River 3 miles NE of Redwood Falls. It is about 90 miles long.

Reece, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Rusk. Pop. about 175.

Reed, a post-station of Henderson co., Ill.

Reed, a post-station of Delaware co., Ind.

Reed, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky. The banking point is Henderson. Pop. 100.

Reed, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 275.

Reed, a post-station of Vonango co., Pa.

Reed City, a banking post-village of Oscoda co., Mich. on Harvey Creek and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette R., 60 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1894 1776 in 1900 2051.

Reed Corners, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. 90.

Reed Creek, Wyo. Va. enters the New River 15 miles E. of Wytheville.

Reed Creek, a post-station of Hart co., Ga.

Reeder Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa, 26 miles N. by R. of Council Bluffs.

Reeders, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. The banking point is Stroudsburg. Pop. 100.

Reeders Mill, a post-station of Barbour co., Ala.

Reedham Store, a post-station of Lexington co., S.C.
Reed Island, a post-village of Putnam co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Putnam City. Pop. 240.

Reedley, a banking post-village of Fresno co., Cal. in a fruit and grain section on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Rrs. 23 miles S.E. of Fresno. It has a large winery distillery, foundry and machine-shop. Pop. about 300.

Reed Plantation, a post-plantation of Arcata co., Ca. Pop. in 1900 309.

Reeda, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn. The banking point is Wabasha. Pop. about 240.

Reeda, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 9 miles S.E. of Carthage. Pop. 254.

Reedsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 15 miles W of Wooster. Pop. 150.

Reedsburg, a banking city of Seneca co., Wis. on the Barabos River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles WNW of Bamboon. It has manufactures of woolens, flour, lumber and wagons. Pop. in 1900 2224.

Reedsburg, a township (town) of Seneca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1204.

Reeda Creek, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark. 20 miles NE of Batesville.

Reeda Ferry, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H. on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 9 miles N of Nashua. Pop. about 300.

Reedgap, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. near a gap in Shade Mountain, 14 miles SW of Millstown. Pop. 250.

Reedsmill, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. on the Phillips and Rangely R. The banking point is Phillips. Pop. about 140.

Reeds Store, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.
Reedsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kan. 7 miles S.E. of Marysville.

Reedsville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River about 20 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. Pop. 200.

Reedsville, a banking post-village of Mifflin co., Pa. on Kishacoquillas Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Kishacoquillas Valley Rr. 6 miles N by W of Lewistown. Pop. about 100.

Reedsville, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va. 6 miles NW of Kingwood. Pop. 100.

Reedsville, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 17 miles WNW of Manitowish. Pop. in 1900 420.

Reedtown, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 44 miles N of Ataca station. Pop. 73.

Reedville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, 14 miles SW of Portland.

Reedville, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Reedville, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Va., 15 miles E. by S of Heathsville. It manufactures boats, fish oil and fertilizers. Pop. about 800.

Reedy, a post-station of Davidson co., N.C.
Reedy, a banking post-town of Roanoke co., W. Va. 36 miles S of Parkersburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 200.

Reedy Fork, N.C. rises in Guilford co. and unites with another stream to form the Haw River.

Reedy Island is at the head of Delaware Bay. At its S. point is a fixed light.

Reedy Island Creek, Va., enters the New River about 2 miles SSW of Newbern.

Reedyripple, a post-village of Wirt co., W. Va., about 20 miles S of Parkersburg. Pop. 120.

Reedy River, S.C., enters the Saluda River about 5 miles E. of Cokesbury.

Reedy River Factory, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 200.

Reedy Springs, a post-station of Laurens co., Ga. 12 miles S of Dublin.

Reedyville, a post-village of Butler co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Reedyville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W. Va. 3 miles W of Spencer.

Reefton, a gold-mining township of New Zealand, South Island, 47 miles NE by E of Greymouth.

Reef Heights, a post-village of Hand co., S. Dak. Pop. 60.

Reeffoot, a post-village of Lake co., Tenn., on Reelfoot Lake, 25 miles SSW of Hickman. Ky. Pop. 250.

Reelfoot Lake, in Ohio and Lake co., Tenn., near the NW angle of the state and extending into Fulton co., Ky. is a large and shallow expanse of water, 15 miles long, formed during the earthquake of 1811. It receives Reelfoot, Fawcett and other creeks, and discharges through the Reelfoot River into the Olden River.

Ree, Lough (lax), a lake of Ireland, an impoundment of the river Shannon, between the co. of Roscommon on the W and the co. of Longford and West Meath on the E. Reelville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the El River and on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. by N of Brazil. Pop. 200.

Reeman, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 50.
Reese, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 41 miles NNW of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 4996.

Reese, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich. on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rrs., 15 miles SE of Bay City. Pop. about 400.

Reese Mill, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind. on Sugar Creek 20 miles SE of Lafayette.

Reese River, Nev., runs northward in the arid and sterile table-land of the Great Basin. It sometimes enters the Humboldt River in Humboldt co. and at other times is absorbed in the barren sands before it reaches that river.

Reesse, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 11 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Reese Mill, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 9 miles from Keyser.

Reeseville, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Reese Store, a post-station of Monroe co., Minn.

Reeseville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rrs. 53 miles SNE of Wilmington. Pop. 250.

Reetz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Hna, 43 miles ENE of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 3033.

Reeve, a post-station of Martin co., Ind.

Reeve, a post-township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 650.

Reeve, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. The banking point is Amery.

Reevena, a county on the W part of Texas. Area, 2610 sq. m. It is bounded NE by the Pecos River. Capital, Pecos. Pop. in 1900 1847.

Reevsby Island, South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, is 20 miles NE. of Port Lincoln.

Reevs Station, a post-station of Gordon co., Ga. 26 miles S of Dalton.

Reevsville, a post-town of Dorchester co., S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is St. George. Pop. in 1900 137.

Reform, a post-town of Pickens co., Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Carrollton Port Line. The banking point is Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Reform, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo. 12 miles SE of Fulton.

Reform, a post-station of Licking co., Ohio.

Reform, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa.

Refugio, a post-station of Washington co., Minn.
Refugio (Sp. ri-fu-oo'-ee-o) a county in the S part of Texas, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 805 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the San Antonio River and on the S by the Aransas River. It is drained by Blanco Creek.

Refugio, a post-village of Refugio co., Tex. on the Mission River about 40 miles SW of Victoria. It is in a farming region. Pop. about 550.

Rega, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Old and the New Rega, flows NNW and falls into the Baltic. Length, 100 miles.

Regalbuto, ri-gal-bo'-to, a town of Sicily 25 miles WNW of Catania. Pop. in 1901 11,088.

Regan, ri-gan, a town of Persia, province and about 180 miles SE. of the city of Kerman. Lat. 25° 50' N. lon. 67° 5' E.

Regan, ri-gan, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Bismarckwald and enters the Danube on the left opposite Ratisbon. Length, about 100 miles.

Regensburg, a town of Bavaria. See RAVENSBURG.

Regensdorf, ri-gen-storf, a town of Bavaria, on the Regan 5 miles NNE of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Regenwald, ri-gen-wald, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 43 miles NE. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. in 1900 1300.

Reggelle, ri-gel'-le, a village of Italy 18 miles ESE of Florence, in the upper Val d'Arno.

Reggio, ri-dj'-o, or **Reggio di Calabria** (ans. Rha-gi-ow), a town of Italy in Calabria, capital of the province of Reggio di Calabria, on the Strait of Messina, 5 miles SE. of the city of Messina. It is picturesquely situated and is well built, with broad streets and fine villas, which have been constructed since the terrible earthquake of 1783. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral, the municipal museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities, and a

of Garfield. Ancient baths have been excavated. The town has manufactures of silk, perfumes, olive oil, etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. Reggio was one of the most flourishing of the cities planted by the Greeks in southern Italy. It became a Roman colony in the early part of the third century B.C. Pop (commune) in 1901, 44,915.

Reggio, or Reggio nell' Emilia (anc. *Regium Lepidus*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Reggio nell' Emilia, situated on a small affluent of the Po 14 miles WNW of Modena. It is still encircled by old walls and its broad streets are flanked by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral with many statues and monuments, the church of Madonna della Ghiara, containing some fine frescoes, the theatre, ranking among the finest of Italy; the museum of natural history; the museum of antiquities and the municipal library. There are manufactures of textiles, brooms, and leather. Pop (commune) in 1881, 58,556. In 1901 58,498.

Reggio di Calabria, *rdj jo dsk h-l'bre-d* (formerly Calabria Ulteriore I), a province of Italy in Calabria, forming the extreme S part of continental Italy Area, about 1220 sq m. Capital, Reggio. Pop in 1901 428,714.

Reggiole, *rdj jo'le*, a village of Italy 6 miles E. of Gualtalla.

Reggio nell' Emilia, *rdj jo nll h-mee'le-d*, a province of Italy in Emilia bounded NW by the Po Area, 684 sq m. Capital Reggio. Pop in 1901 274,493.

Regina, a post-station of Ibarville parish, La. Regina, a banking post-town of Canada, capital of Assiniboia district and territorial capital (of the Northwest Territories) on the Canadian Pacific R. 354 miles W of Winnipeg. It has government buildings, the head-quarters of the mounted police, lumbering and grain interests etc. and an Indian Industrial School. Pop in 1901 2645.

Reginau, *Reginau Cestra*. See **Rattin**. **Registari**, a post-village of Balloch co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop 278.

Registari, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Shicklesbury. Pop 278.

Regio, *rdj gll*, a famous water fall of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, a short distance from Real del Monte.

Regio, *rdj gll*, a seaport of Havana province, Cuba, on the E shore of Havana harbor and about 2 miles by tramway WNW of Guanabacoa. It is directly opposite the central part of Havana, about three-fifths of a mile away with which it is connected by ferry and of which it is practically a part. Regio has warehouses docks, and ship-yards, boards of education health charity agriculture, industry, and commerce, a bull-ring post- and telegraph-office, and a railway to Matanzas. Pop in 1899 11,365.

Regnitz, *rdj gll*, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Regnitz and Pegnitz at Firth, lower N and joins the Main 3 miles NW of Bamberg.

Regnum, the ancient name of **Cyrenaica**.

Regny, *rdj yoe'*, a village of France department of Loire, 6 miles ESE of Roanne. Pop. about 1500.

Rego, a post-village of Orange co. Ind., about 37 miles WNW of New Albany. Pop 346.

Regoa, *rdj gll*, or **Peso da Regoa**, a small town of Portugal in Beira, on the Douro, 3 miles N of Lamego. It has an extensive trade in port wines.

Rebna, *rdj hll*, a town of Bavaria, on the Gräfenbach, 17 miles NW of Eger. Pop in 1900 4367.

Rehburg, *rdj hll*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 22 miles WNW of Hannover. Pop about 1300.

Rehde, *rdj dgn*, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 24 miles S of Marienwerder. Pop about 2000.

Rehne, *rdj mll*, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles SW of Minden on the Weser.

Rehna, *rdj hll*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles ESE of Lübeck. Pop about 3000.

Rehoboth, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. 35 miles SW of Selma. Pop 154.

Rehoboth, or **Rehoboth Beach**, a post-town and watering-place of Sussex co., Del., on the Atlantic Ocean near the N shore of Rehoboth Bay and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's R. 3 miles S by E of Lewes. Pop in 1900 193.

Rehoboth, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ga.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Harrison co. Ind. about 30 miles SW of New Albany.

Rehoboth, a post-village and township (town), of Bristol co. Mass. 8 miles E. of Providence, R. I. Pop. of the town in 1900 1840.

Rehoboth, a village of Perry co., Ohio, about 20 miles SW of Zanesville. Pop 306.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C., about 20 miles NW of Augusta, Ga.

Rehoboth, a post-station of Lunenburg co., Va., 75 miles SW of Richmond.

Rehoboth Bay, on the coast of Delaware, about 15 miles S of Cape Henlopen, is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow peninsula. It connects on the S. with Indian River Bay.

Rehoboth Beach, Del. See **Rehoboth**.

Rehrersburg, *rdj rers-burg*, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 22 miles WNW of Reading. It has a brewery, manufactory of shirts, etc. Pop about 760.

Reichelsheim, *rdj rls-hlm*, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles SE of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Reichenau, *rdj rch-naw*, an island in the Untersee (an arm of the Lake of Constance) belonging to Baden, 24 miles NW of Constance. Length 3 miles, breadth 1 mile.

Reichenau (Bohem. *Reichen and Kamen*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 19 miles ESE of Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilderader. Pop about 4000.

Reichenau (Bohem. *Reichen*) a town of Bohemia, district of Gablonz. Pop. in 1900 6070.

Reichenau, a village of Saxony 7 miles N of Zittau. Its leading industry is the manufacture of textiles. Pop. in 1900 7473.

Reichenau, a village of Switzerland, canton of Glarus at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Vorder and Hinter Rhodan) 8 miles WSW of Chur (Alders), 1975 feet.

Reichenau (Reichenau am Sammering) a village and summer resort of Lower Austria, district of Neunkirchen, at the foot of the Raxalpe and the Schneeberg (both about 6600 feet high) in the beautiful valley of the Schwara. Pop in 1900 7435.

Reichenbach, *rdj rch-bach*, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Great Schönbühl and joins the Aar opposite Meruggen. It is noted for its numerous falls, one of which is nearly 300 feet high.

Reichenbach, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SW of Breslau. It has an old castle. There are manufactures of textiles, wagons, and amnages. In a convention held at Reichenbach in 1790 Austria and Prussia agreed to respect the integrity of Turkey and Poland respectively. Pop. in 1900 10,852.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony 11 miles NNE of Plauen. Its principal edifice is the new town hall. Dyeing, spinning and bleaching are carried on and there are woolen-mills and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900 24,498.

Reichenbach, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern 3 miles from Freising.

Reichenberg, *rdj rch-bns*, a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse 58 miles NE of Prague. It has a fine church, containing an altar piece by Dürer, a new town-hall and the palace of the count of Cam Gallas. There are a textile school and a valuable industrial museum. Reichenberg is one of the leading centres of the textile industry in Austria-Hungary, the principal product being cloth. Pop. in 1900 34,304, chiefly Germans.

Reichenbrand, a village of Saxony in the district of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 3223.

Reichenhall, *rdj rch-hall*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Sarlach 8 miles SW of Salzburg. It is romantically situated in the vicinity of Berchtesgaden, with mountains towering 5000 feet above it. Here are extensive salt-works. Reichenhall is a frequented summer-resort and has large hydra-bath establishments. Pop. in 1900 4927.

Reichenstett, *rdj rch-stet*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles SW of Breslau. Pop about 2300.

Reichenweier, *rdj rch-wl* or (*Fr. Reichenweier* *rdj rch-wl*), a town of Germany in Upper Alsace, 3 miles from Rappoltsweiler. It is a quaint and interesting little place and is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1900 1550.

Reichenstett, *rdj rch-stet*, a town of Germany, in AL sace, 14 miles SW of Walsburg. Pop. about 3000.

Reichstadt, *rdj rch-stadt* (Bohem. *Reichstadt*) a town of Bohemia, 45 miles NNE of Prague. It has a grand castle. Pop. about 2000.

Reichthal, *rdj rch-thal*, a town of Prussia, 35 miles E of Breslau, on the Stadlitz. Pop. about 1300.

Reid, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio. Pop. 69.

Reiden, or **Reyden**, *rdj rch*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne 7 miles NW of Sarnez. Pop. about 1800.

Reidenbach (*rdj rch-bach*) Store, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa. 24 miles from New Holland.

Reid, La., a village of Belgium province and 16 miles SE of Liège.

Reidsburg, *rdj rch-burg*, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. on Piney Creek, about 30 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. 176.

ontier, flows WNW, and joins the Neekar at Ludwig-
urg Length, 50 miles.

Remscheid, *rem'schit*, a city of Rhineland-Prussia, 18 miles ESE of Düsseldorf. It is the foremost place in Germany in the manufacture of small iron- and steel-ware (tools, skates, hinges, coffee-mills, etc.) Pop. in 1900 (including the residential suburb of Mönchengladbach) 53,163.

Remsen, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles E by N of Lemars. Pop. in 1900 835.

Remsen, a banking post-village in Remsen township (town) Oneida co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900 389. The town is intersected by the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 1908.

Remsenburg, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Riverhead. Pop. 175.

Remscheid, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio, 22 miles S of Cleveland.

Remus, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 20 miles E of Big Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Renn (*ri'ni*), Cape, the SE point of the island of Skye, Lat. 56° 46' N. Lon. 24° 40' E.

Rennae, *ren-nah*, a village of France in Loire, 14 miles VNE of Saint-Marcelin. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Rennix, *ren-ni* (from *Rennix ren-ni*) a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S by W of Ghent. It has manufactures of textiles and tobacco. Pop. in 1900 20,000.

Rennitt, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Rodond. Pop. in 1900 217.

Rencia, a town of Chile, in the province of Santiago. Pop. 2500.

Reinches, *ren-ken* a town of Baden, on the Rhein, 8 miles VNE of Offenberg. Pop. about 3000.

Remde, *re-di* a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 8 miles NW of Cosenza. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7900).

Remder, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 11 miles SSW of Louisville. It has coal- and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 120.

Rendevone Island, off the SW coast of Hornes.

Rendham, a post-village of Louthwark co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton.

Rendom, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex.

Rendsburg, *rends-burg* (Dea *Rendsburg rends'* burg) a town of Prussia, in Holstein on the Elbe and on the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal 18 miles W of Kiel. The most interesting buildings are the thirteenth-century church the quaint old town hall and the new town hall in Renaissance style. The industries comprise brewing, dyeing, slaughtering, and tanning and the manufacture of textiles, pianos, artificial manures, and fire-proof stone. Pop. in 1900 14,754.

Rendville, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 9 miles SE of New Lexington. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900 790.

Renfrew, or **Renfrewshire**, *ren-fre-shir* (medieval, *ren-fre-shir* *strath gair*) a maritime county of Scotland, having N and W the river and Firth of Clyde. Area, 245 sq. m. Pop. in 1801 230,812 in 1901 268,900. The surface is uneven the highest point being 1700 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the White Cart, Black Cart, and Gryfe. Coal and iron-stone abound. The principal towns are Renfrew (the capital) Paisley Greenock, Port Glasgow and Pollokshaws. They are the seats of extensive manufactures. The ship building industry on the Clyde is on a vast scale. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Renfrew, a royal and municipal burgh of Scotland capital of the co. of Renfrew on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 miles WNW of Glasgow. The town-hall is a notable edifice. Pop. in 1801 9287 largely engaged in ship-building.

Renfrew, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Better. Pop. about 350.

Renfrew, a county of Ontario, bordering on the Ottawa River. Capital Pembroke.

Renfrew, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Halifax.

Renfrew, a banking town and outport of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechere River (which here forms a magnificent fall) and on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 58 miles W of Ottawa. It has abundant water-power a tannery woolen-, saw and flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 3153.

Renfrew, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala. on the Birmingham and Atlantic R. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Renfrew, a banking post-town of Great co., Ohio, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles SW of Caldwell, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Renfrew, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Reñge, a town of Chile, province of Colchagua, 15 miles by rail S of Rancagua. Pop. in 1902, 7232.

Reni, *re-ne*, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 106 miles SSW of Kithinay. Pop. in 1897 6948.

Renick, a post-town of Randolph co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 6 miles SSE of Moberly. Pop. in 1900 195.

Renicks Valley, a post-station of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Renkum, *ren-kum* a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 8 miles W of Arnhem near the Rhine.

Renmark, a post-town of South Australia, on the Murray River, 135 miles ENE of Adelaide. Pop. 800.

Rennel, Cape, the N extremity of North Somerset, on Barrow Strait Arctic America. Lat. 74° 10' N.

Rennel Island, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Solomon Islands in lat. 11° 30' S.

Renner, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Plano. Pop. 160.

Rennerod, *ren-nah rot*, a village of Prussia, about 49 miles N of Wiesbaden.

Renner, a post-town of Robeson co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fayetteville or Red Springs. Pop. in 1900 133.

Reunee, *ren-nee* (anc. *Condate*) a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine on the Vilaine at its confluence with the Ille, 60 miles N of Nantes. It is the seat of an archbishop and of a university. Reunee is an essentially modern town despite the fact that it retains its fine old churches and relics of its mediæval walls, towers, and gates having been almost entirely rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1730. It consists of two parts, the upper (or new) town and the lower (or old) town on the left bank of the Vilaine. The two portions are connected by bridges. There are fine boulevards and public places, including the *Champs de Mars*, with a war monument to the memory of the soldiers of 1870-71 and the *Jardin des Plantes*. The principal buildings of Reunee are the large modern cathedral the *Palais Universitaire*, with a museum containing one of the finest provincial art collections in the country, the handsome *Palais de Justice*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, the archiepiscopal residence the *Lycée*, and the new buildings of the university. Reunee possesses a national school of agriculture and a municipal library of about 80,000 volumes. The town has a great variety of manufacturing industries, none of which however is very important, and a trade in country produce. Reunee was the capital of the *Gallie* tribe of the *Redones* and in the Middle Ages, of the dukes of Brittany. Pop. in 1901 74,075.

Reunee, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 120.

Reun, *re-no* (anc. *Rhe-nus*) a river of Italy rises in the Apennines and after a N and E course of about 90 miles, passing Bagui di Porretta, Vergato and Cesto, joins the Po di Primare 14 miles S of Ferrara. The united stream (which by some is called Reno in place of Po di Primare) flows eastward to the Adriatic Sea at Primare.

Reno, a county in the S part of Kansas. Area, 1248 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Good rivers. Capital, Hutchinson. Pop. in 1890 37,079 in 1900 29,027.

Reun, a post-village of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 70.

Reun, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind. 27 1/2 miles W of Indianapolis.

Reun, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles NNE of Lawrence. Pop. 110.

Reun, a post-village of Houston co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Cassaduna. Pop. 100.

Reun, a banking post-town capital of Washoe co., Nev. on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific and other railroads 149 miles NE of Sacramento, Cal. about 20 miles (direct) NW of Virginia City and 3 miles E of the Sierra Nevada. It has large reduction-works manufactures of machinery brick, milled lignite, etc. and is the seat of the state university and the state asylum. Elevation 4500 feet. Pop. in 1900 4500.

Reun, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 100.

Reun, a post-village of Yuma co., Pa. on the Alleghany River and on the Erie and other railroads 5 miles NE of Franklin. It has oil-wells, oil-refineries, etc. Pop. about 300.

Reun, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Reunna Bridge, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 16 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 100.

Remore, a banking post-borough and summer resort of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

River and on the Pennsylvania R. 37 miles NW of Lock Haven. It has railroad shops, fire-brick works, and coal and lumber industries. Elevation, 870 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4023.

Renewee, re-nū'wē, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, 34 miles S. of St. John's. It is a place of considerable trade.

Renock, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Ohio, 24 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Rensselaer, ren-sel-er, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and is drained by the Hoosac River and Kinderhook Creek. The eastern part of it is occupied by the rocky and rugged Tuganah (Taconic) Mountains, which present picturesque scenery. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1900, 124,511. In 1900 121,697.

Rensselaer, a banking city capital of Jasper co. Ind. on the Iroquois River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 46 miles WNW of Logansport. It has manufactures of flour and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 1265.

Rensselaer, a post-hamlet of Kalle co. Mo., 12 miles WSW of Hannibal.

Rensselaer (formerly known as Greenbush) a city of Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson River (here crossed by several bridges) opposite Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has felt-mills a tannery color-works, manufactures of coal-elevators, cigars, chains etc. The post-office is Albany. Pop. in 1900, 7460.

Rensselaer Bay, in the NW coast of Greenland, in lat 78° 37' N.

Rensselaer Falls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 12 miles SE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 450.

Rensselaerville, ren-sel-er-vil, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y. in a township (town) of its own name, about 24 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. about 225. The town is drained by Catskill Creek. Pop. in 1900 1795.

Rentschler, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 266.

Reuteria, rē-tser-ā, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, on the Oyarzun, near Pamplona. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Renton, a town of Scotland co. and 2 miles N. of Dumbarton, on the Leven. It has a monument to Smollett, who was born in the vicinity. There are in the town various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. about 5000.

Renton, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. 14 miles SE. of Seattle, its banking point. It has clay lumber and coal industries. Pop. of Renton precinct in 1900 1178.

Renville, a county in the southwest-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 939 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Minnesota River and drained by Beaver Creek. Capital, Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900 17,999. In 1900, 33,493.

Renville, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn. near the Minnesota River 30 miles NW of New Ulm on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900 1674.

Renwick, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 37 miles NNE. of Webster City. Pop. in 1900 350.

Réole, L., a town of France. See La Réole.

Resanpo, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J., near the Delaware River about 16 miles SW of Camden on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. Pop. about 300.

Resenigny, reh-pōn-ten-ye, a post-village in L. Assomption co. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 19 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. 109.

Reppen, rep-pen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 12 miles E. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 4548.

Reps, rēps (Han Kákalom, ká-kál lom), a small town of Transylvania, Hungary on the Rónach, 10 miles SSW of Uvárhely. It has saline springs.

Repton, a village of England, so named 7 miles SSW of Derby. It has a noted grammar-school dating from the reign of Queen Mary. Repton is prominent in the ecclesiastical history of Mercia.

Repton, a post-town of Conneaut co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brewton or Evergreen. Pop. in 1900 170.

Republic, a county in the N. part of Kansas, borders on Nebraska. Area, 719 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 19,005; in 1900, 18,948.

Republic, a banking post-city of Republic co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R., 19 miles N. by W. of Seaside. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Republic, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 33 miles W. by S. of Marquette. It is on the Michigamme River. It has an important iron-industry. Pop. about 2200. The banking point is Ishpeming.

Republic, a banking post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 16 miles WSW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 856.

Republic, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 8 miles E. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900 850.

Republic, a mining and banking city capital of Ferry co., Wash. on the Sea Pile River about 34 miles N. of its junction with the Columbia River and 37 miles (direct) W. of Colville. Pop. in 1900, 2050.

Republic City, a banking post-village of Harlan co. Neb., on the Republican River, 14 miles W. of Bloomington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Republican Grove, a post-hamlet of Halifax co. Va., 55 miles NE. of Danville.

Republican River rises by several branches in the E. part of Colorado and runs eastward into Nebraska. Its general direction is nearly eastward, until it reaches lat. 96° W. where it strikes the northern boundary of Kansas and enters that state. It joins the Kansas River in Geary co., about 3 miles below Junction City. Its length is estimated at 450 miles.

Repsles Bay, Arctic America, is on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, lat. 66° N. lon. 86° to 87° W.

Repsles Bay, Queensland, in lat. 20° 30' S. lon. 148° 40' E. At its mouth are Repulse Islands.

Repsles, a post-hamlet of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Klamath River.

Repsles, rē-kā-kā (anc. Loketum) a town of Spain province and 25 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900 16 236.

Repsles, rē-kā-kā, a banking post-town of Gordon co., Ga. on the Oostanaula River and on the Western and Atlantic R. 15 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900 126.

Repsles, a post-station of Duplin co. N. C., 20 miles SW of Kinston.

Repsles de la Faiman, rē-kā-kā de la ph'mā, a noted battle-field in Cameron co., Tex. about 4 miles N. of Brownsville. Here on May 9 1846, the Mexicans, under General Arista, were defeated by the Americans under General Taylor.

Repsles, rē-phit-sā (Han Rensselaer rēsh it-sān hān yōh) a town of southeastern Hungary in the co. of Áramó-Bodány about 45 miles SE. of Tatabánya. It is situated in a mountainous region. Here are mines of iron, copper and coal. The place has large iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1900 11 778.

Reserve, a post-village of Miami co., Ind. on the Muskegon River 6 miles SE. of Peru. Pop. about 300.

Reserve, a post-village of Brown co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Reserve, a post-village of St. John the Baptist parish, La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. and on the Mississippi River about 44 miles W. by N. of New Orleans, its banking point. It is in a grain and cane region. Pop. about 600.

Reserve, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. 2 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Reserve, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2035.

Reserve Mines, a post village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Coal Co. R. The banking point is Glace Bay. It has coal-industries.

Reservoir, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Reservoir, a village of Blair co., Pa.

Recht, recht, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Ghilan, 18 miles SE. of its port Rasell (on the Caspian Sea) and about 180 miles NW of Teheran. It is fairly well built, has paved streets, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct, but its location is very unhealthy. Recht is one of the most flourishing commercial industrial cities of Persia. It is a great centre of the silk trade and silk-industry. Large quantities of imports from the Russian dominions pass through it. The place is well supplied with caravansaries, bazars, shops, and warehouses. The sturgeon-fishery is carried on in the Caspian Sea. Pop. about 28 000.

Reclun, rē-sā-nā, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles SE. of Naples, at the SW foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. Pop. (commune) in 1901 19 764.

Reclun, rēh-e-nār (Ger. Stüderdorf, rēh-ter-dorf) a town of Transylvania, Hungary, in Szabolcs, co. and 8 miles SW of Hermannstadt. Pop. about 5000.

Resistencia, rē-sin-tā-sē-l, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of the Chaco, about 20 miles W. of Corrientes. Pop. about 1500.

Resolution Bay is on the W side of Tahiti, age of the Marquesas Islands.

Resolution Island, in Canada, is at the entrance of Hudson Strait. Lat. $61^{\circ} 38' N$; lon. $65^{\circ} W$. Length and breadth, nearly 40 miles each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.

Resolution (or Tawero) Island, in the Pacific Ocean, Tuamotu group is in lat. $17^{\circ} 22' S$. lon. $141^{\circ} 35' W$.

Resort, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y. The banking point is Wolcott. Pop. 175.

Rest, a post-station of Wilson co., Kan.

Rest, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

Restigouche, *ré-té-gou-cha*, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 7 miles N. of Chinon.

Restigouche, *ré-té-gou-cha* (i.e. the river which divides like the hand, in allusion to its five principal streams or branches) a river of New Brunswick forms part of the N. boundary of the province, separating it from Quebec, and falls into Chaleur Bay. Length, 125 miles. Its five leading branches vary from 50 to 70 miles in length and are known by the names of Metapédia (or Muskrat) River, Upper Saguenay (or Blanket) River, Westmoreland (Quintawankagewick), or Large River, Mistouche (Paspédia) or Little River and Wasagan (or Knife) River. The entrance (Restigouche Bay) to the Restigouche from the Bay of Chaleur is 4 miles wide and 2 fathoms deep. The tide flows up 24 miles, of which 15 are navigable for the largest ships. The river is noted for its salmon.

Restigouche, an extensive society in the N. part of New Brunswick bordering on the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and valleys, and is watered by the Restigouche and its tributaries and other streams. The soil is fertile and heavily timbered. Capital Dalhousie.

Reston, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 31 miles from Souris.

Restoration Island, in the Pacific Ocean off the E. coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. $12^{\circ} 37' S$.

Restormel Castle, England. See *Loarwithin*.

Resoul, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsack. Pop. about 250.

Resurrection Bay, Alaska, indenting the SE shore of Kani peninsula, with Cape Resurrection marking its eastern point of entrance. Here was launched in 1794, the Phoenix, the first vessel built in what is now Alaska.

Resuttano, *ré-sout-tá-no*, a town of Sicily 14 miles N. of Caltanissetta. Pop. about 6000.

Retalhuleu, *rá-tá-lí-yoo-lá* on a southwestern department of Guatemala, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. It is very fertile producing cotton, coffee, sugar-cane, and rice, and has excellent pasturage and extensive forests. It is intersected by the Samalá and other rivers and is traversed by a railway connecting Retalhuleu (the capital) with Champélico a seaport. Pop. in 1893, 27,777.

Retalhuleu, a town of Guatemala, capital of Retalhuleu department, 13 miles N. of the port of Champélico, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important place, having direct communication with the sea-coast by rail and highway and exports coffee. Pop. in 1893, 4298.

Retchil'an, a town of Russia, 153 miles SE. of Minsk, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 9533.

Retford, East, England. See *East Retford*.

Reusel, *ré-té*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 23 miles SW. of Mézières. It is an ancient place and has many quaint houses. It is noted for its fine marine cloth. It was the capital of the old district of Reusel included in Champagne. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6434.

Rethem, *ré-té-m*, a town of Prussia, 35 miles NW. of Hanover, on the Aller. Pop. about 1800.

Rethem, *ré-té-m*, or *Rethymon* (anc. *Rhithymon*), a seaport of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 miles W. of Candia. Pop. in 1900, 9311.

Retreat, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., 41 miles N. of Louisville, Ky.

Retreat, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex. 7 miles E. of Courtney station.

Retreat, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 15 miles NE. of Lansing, Iowa. Pop. 80.

Retso, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Retseel, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee and Wyoming R. The banking point is Genesee. It has extensive salt-mines. Pop. about 500.

Rets, *ré-té* or *ré*, an old district of France, in Brittany now comprised in the department of Loire-Inférieure.

Rets, *ré-té*, a town of Lower Austria, 43 miles NE. of Vienna, on the E. slope of the Mannhartberg. It is a quaint little place. The district is noted for its wine. Pop. about 1200 (with adjacent Rets, 3000).

Républiq, *ré-pu-bliq* a town of France, in Indre, 10 miles NE. of Issoudun. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Réunion, formerly *Maurice* (Fr. *Île de la Réunion*, *el déh lá ré wá-é-sé*), an island of the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean forming a French colony. Lat. $21^{\circ} S$; lon. $55^{\circ} 30' E$. Area, 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 173,515, of whom upward of 13,000 were East Indians, 6500 negroes, and 1384 Chinese. The island is of volcanic origin and is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, an eastern *partie du vent* (windward) and a western *partie sous le vent* (leeward).

Much of the interior is a plateau, rising to 5000 feet and more, which is dominated by numerous lofty volcanoes, nearly all of which are extinct. The chief summits are the *Piton des Neiges* (18,070 ft. high), *Grand-Bénard* (9500 ft.), *Pte de Chloéte*, *Gras Morne*, and *Piton de la Fournaise*, an active volcano (3500 ft.) whose eruptions (extending down to 1897) have been marked by large lava-flows. There are no extensive plains but the mountains are separated by narrow valleys. The island is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and none navigable. The climate is fairly salubrious, upland sanatoria have been established at Salazie and Hellbourg. The mean annual temperature is about 78° . The annual rainfall is in places 185 inches. Capital Saint-Denis. Réunion has no internal port and its anchorages are insecure. *Pointe-des-Galets* is connected by rail with Saint-Benoît and Saint-Pierre. The soil is fertile near the coast. The chief products are sugar, coffee, cloves, corn, tobacco, vanilla, and tobacco. The native forest, now in greater part removed, was noted for its wonderful exuberance and wealth of distinctive types. Of the indigenous fauna the most remarkable types were represented by a number of giant reptiles and other birds (now extinct) and by the (also extinct) dodo. The island is administered by a governor and is represented in the French parliament by 1 senator and 2 deputies. It was discovered in the early part of the sixteenth century by the Portuguese navigator Mascarenhas, after whom the island group was named.

Réus, *ré-oo*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles W. of Tarragona. On the site of the former fortifications there are now promenades. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Peter with a lofty octagonal tower and the fine modern theatre. There are great cotton and silk-spinning establishments and manufactures of machinery, hats, leather soap, and wine. Réus is the birthplace of the painter Fortuny. Pop. in 1900, 21,230.

Reuss, *roice*, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Uri and Aargau, rises NW. of the mass of the St. Gotthard, at an elevation (Reuss-Reuss) of about 7800 feet, and after a course of some 50 miles enters Lake Lucerne near Ffilien (1435 ft.). Issuing from the opposite extremity of the lake it takes a generally NW. course and joins the Aar about 15 miles S. of the confluence of that river with the Rhine. Length exclusive of the lake, about 57 miles.

Reuss, *roice*, the name of two principalities of the German Empire, lying between Saxony the Prussian province of Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies and belonging to an older and a younger line of princes. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greiz from its capital Greiz, has an area of 122 sq. m. The territories of the younger line form the principality of Reuss-Schleiss, so called from the town of Schleiss, having an area of 510 sq. m. Its capital is Gera. These territories, mostly mountainous or hilly, are, on the whole, fertile and well wooded. The inhabitants are nearly all Protestants. Each of the principalities has 1 vote in the German Bundestag and sends 1 member to the German Reichstag. Pop. of Reuss-Greiz in 1890, 62,754; in 1900, 68,287. Pop. of Reuss-Schleiss in 1890, 110,511; in 1900, 138,993. The name Reuss is derived from the surname of one of the medieval rulers of part of this region, the ancestor of the reigning princes, who distinguished himself by fighting against the Poles (or the western Russians).

Reussendorf, *rois-en-dorf*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 3526.

Reuss-Greiz and **Reuss-Schleiss**. See *Reuss*.

Reutlingen, *roet-lín-gen* a town of Württemberg, on the Enz, at the foot of the Swabian Alps, 30 miles S. of Stuttgart. The church of St. Mary dating from the thirteenth century is a notable edifice. The town is an important seat of the textile industry and has manufactures of machinery, leather etc. Reutlingen was one of the free cities of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 37,451.

Reval, *ré-vál* (Russ. *Rovél*, *ré-vál*; in the medieval Russian chronicles, *Kolyvan*; *Rethemian Töllus*) a town of Russia, capital of the government of Rethemian, pleasantly situated on the Bay of Reval, an arm of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles WSW. of St. Petersburg. It consists

of the upper town, or Domburg (cathedral hill), the lower town, which still retains many monuments of medieval times, and the suburbs on the site of the former fortifications. The principal objects of interest are the cathedral, the beautiful church of St. Olaf, with one of the loftiest spires in the world, the church of the Holy Ghost, the fourteenth-century church of St. Nicholas, the old town-hall, a building of the old association of the Schwarzhäupter (Black heads), containing old pictures and rich treasures, the guild-house, with a museum of Baltic antiquities and art, an old castle, and the Ritterhaus ("house of the knights"). The town has a library of about 60,000 volumes. Reval is a popular sea-bathing resort and has a naval station of the second class. Pop. in 1897 44,078.

Reva-Uffain, rā vā oo' fā loo (Ger. *Reudorf*), a town of Hungary co. of Torontal 10 miles NE of Balgrada. Pop. about 7000.

Revdin'sky Zavod', a mining-place in the Russian government of Perm, district of Yakutsk, on the Reyka. Its blast-furnaces turn out great quantities of iron. There are also copper-smelting works. Pop. about 10,000.

Reville, rē-vēl' a post-station of Nye co. Nev. Reval, a town of Russia. See **REVAL**.

Revel, rē vā a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 31 miles ENE of Toulouse. Near by is the Basin de Ferrol an artificial reservoir the largest of the feeders of the Canal de Midi. Pop. in 1901 3760 (communes, 5437).

Revel, a village of Anna Arundel co. Md. on the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line. The banking point is Annapolis.

Revalle, rā vā lo a town of Italy in Piedmont, province of and 26 miles NW of Cuneo. Pop. about 1000 (communes, 5000).

Revelstoke, a banking post-town and outpost of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 123 miles E. of Kamloops. It has railroad-shops and mining industries. Pop. in 1901 1600.

Reventazón, or **Parícutin**, a river of Costa Rica, emptying into the Caribbean Sea.

Revere, rā-vā rā, a town of Lombardy 17 miles ESE of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. about 1500 (communes, 3500).

Revere, a residential village and resort of Suffolk co. Mass. on Massachusetts Bay and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles NE of Boston of which it is a post-substation. Revere Beach is much frequented. Pop. of Revere township (town) in 1900 10,305.

Revere, a banking post-village of Redwood co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 175.

Revere, a post-town of Clark co. Mo. 23 miles ENE. of Port Madison on the Atchafalaya, Topinka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900 101.

Revere, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 84.

Revingny, rē-vēn yoo a town of France, in Meuse 9 miles WNW of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. about 1760.

Revillegrange, rā-vēl yā-ōō-mā'ōō an island of Alaska, Alexander Archipelago, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length 50 miles, breadth, 26 miles. It is separated from the main-land by Behm Canal.

Revillegrange, rā-vēl yā-ōō-mā'ōō a rocky island-group in the Pacific Ocean belonging to the state of Colima, Mexico, about lat. 16° N. lon. 111° W. and consisting of the mountain island of Socorro, 24 miles long and 9 miles broad, with some islets.

Reville, a banking post-village of Grant co. S. Dak. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 18 miles S of Milbank. Pop. about 200.

Revin, rē-vā' a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 miles E. of Rocroi. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901 4912 (communes, 6038).

Rew, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. The banking point is Bradford. Pop. 160.

Rewah, rā-wā, or **Rewah**, a native state of Central India, in Bagheland. It contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The capital, Rewah, about 75 miles SW of Allahabad, has a population of about 25,000.

Rewa Kantha, rā ā kān thā, a political agency in the Gujarat division of Bombay India, comprising about 60 native states, known as the Rewa Kantha states. Area, about 5000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 478,000. Most of the states are tributary to Baroda.

Rewards, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 100.

Rewari, rā-wā-rā, a town of the Punjab, British India, district of Gurgaon. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1901 27,300.

Rowey, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles SW by W. of Dodgeville. Pop. about 200.

Rex, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Rex, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. The banking point is Fort Plain. Pop. about 175.

Rex, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C. The banking point is Fayetteville. It has saw-mills.

Rexburg, a post-town of Fremont co., Idaho on the Oregon Short Line, 10 miles (direct) S of St. Anthony. It has flouring, lumber and knitting mills. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Rexburg, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 25 miles E. of Milford station.

Rexford, a post-village of Thomas co., Kan. Pop. about 100.

Rexford Flats, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles NW of Troy. Pop. 100.

Rexie, a village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Ellettsburg. Pop. 100.

Rexleigh, a post-station of Washington co., N.Y.

Rexmont, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 450.

Rexton, a village of Machine co. Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace.

Rexton, a banking post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kent Northern R.

Rexville, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 15 miles N of Madison. Pop. 100.

Rexville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 48 miles W of Elmira. Pop. 250.

Reyes, a lake of Peru. See **CHINCHAYCOCHA**.

Reyes, rā yā, a village of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí about 25 miles S. of the city of San Luis Potosí.

Reyes, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Beni and near the Beni River 140 miles N of La Paz.

Rey, Isla del, rā'ā dā'ā rā, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama.

Reykjavik, or **Reikjavik**, rē yā-vēk the capital of Iceland near its SW coast, on the Kollafjord, in lat. 64° N. lon. 21° 50' W. It is the seat of a bishop and has a college, gymnasium, medical and divinity schools, a school of navigation, an observatory and a library. The houses are mostly of wood. On the largest open place is a statue of Thorvaldson. Pop. in 1901 5032.

Reynolds (rē nōl) **Reynolds**, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y. on the Erie Canal 8 miles ENE of Lockport.

Reynolds, a post-town of Randolph co., Ark. The banking point is Corning. Pop. in 1900 170.

Reynolds, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black River and also drained by Logan Creek. Capital, Center ville. Pop. in 1890 6805. In 1900 8101.

Reynolds, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Ga., on the Flint River and on the Central of Georgia R. 43 miles WSW of Macon. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900 435.

Reynolds, a post-station of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Reynolds, a banking post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles S of Rock Island city. Pop. in 1900 329.

Reynolds, a banking post-town of White co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles W of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 303.

Reynolds, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 32 miles W of Odell. Pop. in 1900 200.

Reynolds, a banking post-city of Grand Forks and Traill co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 25 miles S of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900 389.

Reynolds, a post-station of Champaign co., Ohio.

Reynolds, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles S of Tamaqua. Pop. about 250.

Reynolds, a post-station of Cherokee co., Tex., 24 miles NE of Palestine.

Reynolds Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. 24 miles WSW of Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Reynoldsburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, about 11 miles E of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 320.

Reynoldson, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C., 40 miles SW of Norfolk, Va.

Reynolds Station, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Reynoldsston, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 100.

Reynoldsville, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky. 5 miles W of Owingsville.

Reynoldsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 5 miles NE of Watkin. Pop. about 100.

Reynoldsville, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Reynoldsville and

Rhine Creek, ca. 50 miles NNW of Altoona. It has a tannery, woolen- and flouring-mills, and coal and lumbering industries. Pop. in 1890 2789 in 1900 3435

Reynosa, ri-no'sá, a village and commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 64 miles WNW of Matamoros. Pop. in 1898 6137

Rezzat, ré-zát, two small streams of Bavaria, which unite to form the Rezzat.

Rezé, ré-zé, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the Loire, 1 mile SW of Nantes.

Rezéde, ré-zé-dé, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles WSW of Lamego. Pop. about 3600

Resende, ré-sen-dé, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, 75 miles W by N of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail.

Reshtia, ryé-thi-á, a town of Russia, government of 145 miles NW of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897 10 631

Rezonville, ré-zón-vel, a village of German Lorraine, in the cantons of Metz between Gravelotte and Vionville. The battle of Gravelotte (1870) was originally frequently called the battle of Rezonville.

Rhadames, a town of Africa. See **GRADAMIS**

Rhetia, ré-ti-á, an ancient Roman province embracing the modern Gilsens and part of Tyrol. Later Vindicta, to the N extending as far as the Danube was united with it. The Rhetians and Vindictians were subjugated by the Romans in 15 A.C.

Rhätikon Mountains, a division of the Eastern Alps, in the cantons of Graubünden, Switzerland and in Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Austria. They separate the valleys of Montavon and Prättigau. The Maderhorn rises to about 9400 feet.

Rhayader, hri-é-der, a small town of Wales, co. of Radnor on the Wye 14 miles WNW of New Radnor.

Rhodes, ré-ti-sen, a commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 7 miles from Chur. Pop. in 1900 2902. It has a handsome château.

Rhé, an island of France. See **Ré**

Rhea, ré, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 365 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE by the Tennessee River. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountains (or Table-land). Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital Dayton. Pop. in 1890 12,647 in 1900 14,318

Rhena, a post-station of Washington co. Ark.

Rhea Mills, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex. 16 miles NW of McKinney.

Rhea Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Rhea co. Tenn., about 80 miles NNE of Chattanooga and 1 mile W of the Tennessee River. Pop. about 300

Rheathorn, a town a post-town of Graubünden, Tenn., 45 miles SW of Bristol. Pop. in 1890 158

Rhedat, ré-dá, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SW of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900 3294

Rheims, a post-station of Lancaster co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 20½ miles ENE of Harrisburg.

Rhegium, an ancient town of southern Italy. See **REGIUM DI CALABRIA**

Rheidt, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See **RHEYDT**

Rheims, ré-ém, (Fr. *Reims* ré-ém, and *Durocortorum* afterwards *Remi*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, on the Vesle, 26 miles NW of Châlons and 100 miles ENE of Paris. It is a picturesque town, having preserved some of its venerable gateways one of them a beautiful Roman triumphal arch, and quaint old dwellings. On the site of the former fortifications there are now fine boulevards. Pre-eminent among the edifices of Rheims stands the magnificent thirteenth century cathedral one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture, with a superb W façade containing a splendid rose window and 500 statues, and a N portal also richly adorned with sculptures. In this cathedral the French kings were crowned. Next in importance to the cathedral is the large eleventh century abbey church of St. Remi and among other notable structures are the archiepiscopal palace dating from the fifteenth century, in which is located a museum of sculpture, and the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public museum and a library of over 80 000 volumes. Rheims has a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. Among the sculptural monuments is a statue of Colbert who was born here. Rheims is a great centre of the woollen manufacture and is an entrepôt for champagne. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the time of Charlemagne. Pop. in 1901 163,383

Rheims, ré-ém, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. near Lake Seneca, 2 miles by rail from Hammondsport. It has a manufactory of wine. Pop. 100

Rhein, the German name of the Rhine.

Rhein, ré-én, a town of East Prussia, 61 miles SSW of Gumbinnen, on Lake Rha. Pop. about 2000

Rheinau, ré-náw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the Rhine, 4 miles S of Schaffhausen. Pop. about 1400. It has an important trade in wine.

Rheinau, a town of Lower Alsace, Germany, canton of Basfeld, near the Rhine. Pop. about 1500

Rheinfels, ré-n-féls, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SW of Bonn. Pop. about 2000

Rheinberg, ré-n-bérg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles NNW of Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Pop. 2500

Rheinfischbach, ré-n-fish-bach, a town of Baden 10 miles SW of Rastatt. Pop. about 1600

Rheinbreitbach, ré-n-brit-bach, a village and summer resort of Prussia, in the Rhine Province and near the Siebengebirge, 2 miles below Unkel (on the Rhine)

Rheinbühl, ré-n-bül, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW of München Gladbach. Pop. in 1900 7145

Rheine, ré-én, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles NNW of Münster on the Ems. It has manufactures of cottons and machinery. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1900 10 271. Near by is a large village of the same name. In the vicinity is the castle of the prince of Rheine-Wolbeck.

Rheineck, ré-néck or Rheinegg, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall on the Rhine, near the Lake of Constance. Pop. in 1900 2114.

Rheinneck, a splendid modern castle on the left bank of the Rhine, is the cradle of Abtweiler Rhenish Prussia, erected on the site of the old stronghold of Rheineck of which a square tower remains.

Rheinfelden, ré-n-féld, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles E of Basel. Pop. in 1900 4376. Near it is the ruined castle of Stern, on an island in the river Rhine. It has baths, railways, and various manufacturing industries. Rheinfelden belonged to the German Empire until 1802. It was formerly a fortress and figured in the Thirty Years' War.

Rheinfels, ré-n-féls (i.e. Rhine rock), a ruined fortress of Prussia the most imposing ruin on the Rhine, is situated near Sankt Goar, at a height of 276 feet above the river. It was built by Count Dietrich III. of Katzenelnbogen in the middle of the thirteenth century.

Rheingau, ré-n-gáw, a district in Hesse-Nassau, between the Rhine and the so-called Rheingau mountains, a range adjoining the Taunus. The chief town is Eltville. At its lower end is Rüdesheim. It is a delightful and sunny tract, rich in noted wines and fruit.

Rheingold, a post-station of Gillespie co. Tex.

Rheine-Hessen, ré-n-hés-sen, or Rhenish Hesse, the westernmost province of Hesse, bounded E by the Rhine. Capital Mainz.

Rheinsberg, ré-n-bérg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 48 miles V of Potsdam. It has a royal castle with a vast park. Pop. about 2500

Rheinfels, ré-n-féls, one of the finest castles on the Rhine situated on the left bank of the river in the circle of Sankt Goar Rhenish Prussia, opposite Assmannshausen. It is an old stronghold, restored in the nineteenth century and now belongs to Prince Henry of Prussia.

Rheinwald (or *Paradies*) Glacier, in the canton of Graubünden Switzerland near the NW base of the San Bernardino Pass, gives origin to the Hunter Rhine.

Rheinwaldhorn, a mountain of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland in the Adula group and near the San Bernardino Pass. Height, 11 160 feet.

Rheinsberg, ré-n-bérg, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 6 miles SE of Landau. Pop. about 2000

Rheims, ré-ém, a town of the Netherlands province of Utrecht, on the Rhine. Pop. (dominus) about 5000

Rhenish Bavaria. See **PALATINATE LOWER**

Rhenish Prussia. See **RHINE PROVINCE**

Rheps, Rheps, or Rense, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine 5 miles above Coblenz. It is a very ancient and quaint little place. Near by is the famous Königstuhl a structure erected shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century on the site of the medieval Königstuhl a meeting-place of the archbishops electors of Trier, Mainz and Cologne, and the Elector Palatine. Here is a noted mineral spring. Pop. about 1500

Rheims. See **RHEIMS** and **RHEIM**

Rheydt, or **Rheidt**, ré-ti, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles NW of Cologne and 2½ miles S of Gladbach, on the Niers. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 (including some neighboring places) 34,030

Rhine (Ger. *Rhein*, river Dutch, *Rijn* or *Rhe* river Fr. *Rhin*, *Rhône*, and *Rhous*), the most important commercial river of the continent of Europe and the largest river of Germany is formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the *Hinter Rhein* and the *Vorder Rhein*, the former of which has its source in the *Paradies* (or *Rheinwald*) Glacier near the NW base of the San Bernar-

Great Falls, at an elevation of 7370 feet, while the latter issues from Lake Toms, near the N foot of the St. Gottard mountain, at an altitude of 7860 ft. The two arms unite at Reichenau, in the canton of Grisons, whence the course of the stream is directed generally northward to Lake Constance, which it enters near its SE. extremity a short distance from Rheineck. In this portion of its course the river forms part of the boundary between Switzerland and Austria (Vorarlberg). Passing out from the NW end of the lake the river soon expands into the Untersee, whence it flows generally westward to Basel, forming the southern boundary of Baden. At the imposing falls of Schaffhausen (or Falls of the Rhine) where the stream in majestic leaps descends nearly 100 ft. a level of 1180 ft. above the sea has been reached. Beyond Basel the river maintains a generally northerly direction through more than four degrees of latitude, being confined entirely within German territory and passing, among the more notable towns, Strassburg, Speyer, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Worms, Mainz, Bingen, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Wesel. The section or flow between Basel (where regular steam navigation begins) and Bingen is ordinarily designated the Upper Rhine, that between Bingen and Cologne, Middle Rhine, and that between Cologne and the sea, or the ramified arms of the main stream, the Lower Rhine. The Rhine enters the territory of the Netherlands a short distance below Emmerich taking a westerly direction south of lat. 52° N. and almost immediately subdivides into two main and nearly parallel arms. The more southerly of these is known successively as the Waal (to Loerstein), Merwede (to Dordrecht), Noord (to Krumpen) and the Nieuwe Maas, the last-named passing Rotterdam and discharging into the North Sea at the Hook of Holland. A southern branch of this arm below Dordrecht, is known as the Oude Maas. The stream from the Merwede to the sea is by some geographers considered to be the Meuse (Mosa). The northern arm divides after a course of about 7 miles one branch being continued almost direct N to the Zuider Zee as the Yssel and the other known over most of its course as the Lek westward to its discharge into the Noord at Krumpen. From the latter branch a somewhat tortuous stream is given off at Wyk which as the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine) passes Utrecht and as the Gude Rijn (Old Rhine) passes Leyden and discharges into the North Sea at Katwijk.

The total length of the Rhine from Reichenau to the North Sea, including its windings, is about 700 miles, of which 400 miles are in German territory. The width of the stream is at or near Ammannshausen, 824 feet near Bonn, 1250-1500 ft. at Cologne, 1300-1700 ft. at Emmerich 2370 ft. The normal depth of the stream in its middle and upper courses varies from 5 to 15 ft. the greater depth occasionally reaching from 25 to 70 ft. At the rocks of the Lorelei (430 ft. high) a short distance above Saarlouis the river contracts to 660 ft. and attains its maximum depth of 70 ft. Among the more important tributaries of the Rhine are the Thur and Aar in Switzerland the Ill, Neckar Main Lahn Moselle Ruhr and Lippe, in Germany. In the Netherlands it unites with the Maas, and their interassociated waters form a large part of the delta-system to which the Scheldt is a large contributor in the S. The importance of the Rhine navigation has been vastly increased by the numerous canals which establish communication with the heart of France and other parts. The most far-reaching communication of this kind is that afforded by the Ludwig's Canal, which unites the waters of the Rhine with those of the Danube.

The Rhine ranks as the most picturesque stream of Europe its well-wooded river front, its verdant slopes receding as vine-clad hills or forested and craggy mountains, its quaint towns, villages, and villa-sites, and the imposing ruins of ancient castles giving to its scenery a quality which is unknown in the case of any other river of the globe. Among the most famous of the Rhine ruins are the castles of Rheinfels, Reichenberg, Stolzenburg, Stablock, Furstenberg, and Rheinstein. Much of the region traversed by the Rhine, chiefly between Mainz and Bonn as famous for its wines, the quality of the white wine produced being unsurpassed in the world.

Rhine, a post-town of Dodge co., Ga., on the Seaboard air line. The banking point is Eastman. Pop. in 1900 191.

Rhine, a post-village in Rhine township (town) Sheboygan co., Wis. on the Sheboygan River about 21 miles SW of Manitowish. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1283.

Rhinebeck, a banking post-village in Rhinebeck township (town), Dutchess co., N. Y. 2 miles E of the Hudson River and 15 miles N of Poughkeepsie, on the Central New England R. Pop. in 1900 1484 of the town 3472. Rhinebeck station on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2 miles to the W, was formerly known as Rhinebeck.

Rhinocott, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., on the E bank of the Hudson River 15 miles above Poughkeepsie, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Central New England R. Steam ferries connect it with Rondout and Kingston. Pop. about 500.

Rhine, Confederation of the, a league of German princes formed under the protection of Napoleon in 1806. It included the rulers of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau and Berg, and a number of other princes, among them the arch-chancellor Dalberg, who was made prince-primate of the confederacy. Its formation brought about the dissolution of the German Empire. After this other princes joined. In 1813 the confederacy ceased to exist.

Rhineland, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 18 miles S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900 153.

Rhineland, a post-village of Knox co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Rhineland, a banking city capital of Onida co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 65 miles NNE of Wausau. It has manufactures of refrigerators, paper, beer and lumber. Pop. in 1900 4938.

Rhine Province (Rheinish Prussia) the westernmost province of Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg on the W and traversed from SE to NW by the Rhine, which here receives the Moselle from the left and the Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe from the right. Area, 10,423 sq. m. The N. part of the region is lowland, the rest mountainous or hilly. The province has immense deposits of coal the principal fields being in the region of the Ruhr in the N and in that of the Saar (an affluent of the Moselle) in the S. It is extremely rich in metals which include iron, lead, zinc, manganese, etc. The Rhine Province is the great seat of the iron and steel manufacture of Prussia, and the textile industry is on a vast scale. The vineyards of the Rhine and Moselle are noted for their products. Among the manufacturing centers are Rheinfeld, Barmen, Essen, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, Krefeld, Remscheid, Solingen, Gladbach, Duisburg, Burscheid and Lennep. The province is divided into the administrative districts of Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, and Treves. Capital, Coblenz. The university-town of Bonn is in this province. Pop. in 1900 5,759,798. This is the most populous province of Prussia and contains the largest number of inhabitants to the square mile.

Rhines (rins) or Rines of Galloway (anc. *Cherontus Noron tani*), a peninsula of the SW coast of Scotland, so of Wigtown cut off from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. It terminates in the S in the Mull of Galloway.

Rho a town of Italy 5 miles WNW of Milan. Pop. (commens) in 1901 5004.

Rhodes, a post-village of Coconino co. Ariz. Pop. 65.

Rhoda, ro'da, or Roda, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, 2 miles in length. It contains the Khedive's gardens and the famous ancient Nilotometer.

Rhedanus, the ancient name of the Rhine.

Rhode Island, one of the New England States and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, S by the Atlantic Ocean and W by Connecticut. Its east-line is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay, which receives the Taunton and Providence estuaries. Within the bay lie Aquidneck or Rhode Island (which gives name to the state), Conanicut, Prudence, Pawtucket, Hope, Perry Dutch, and other islands, and off the coast lies Block Island which constitutes the town of New Shoreham. Area of the land-surface, 1553 sq. m. of the appertaining waters, 197 sq. m. Rhode Island is thus the smallest state of the national domain.

Face of the Country—The country is very generally rough hilly and stony especially in the NW, but towards the sea-shore there are some level pine plains and cedar swamps. There are no mountains in the state. Dorset Hill in the NW, and Jewell Hill rising respectively to 805 and 795 feet, are the loftiest elevations of the state. The island of Aquidneck is for the most part very fertile and has been called "the Eden of America." Block Island is also very productive.

Rivers, etc.—The so-called Providence River is an arm of Narragansett Bay and is also an estuary for the waters of the Blackstone, Pawtucket, or Seekonk River which is navigable to Pawtucket. Large vessels ascend the estuary to Providence, where the Woonasquatucket and Moonasuck discharge their waters. Mount Hope Bay is the eastern arm of Narragansett Bay and the estuary of the Taunton River. The Pawtucket (a tributary of the Providence estuary), Pawtucket (which forms part of the SW bound-

with Connecticut), Wood, and nearly all the other islands afford water-power which is extensively utilized.

Geology. Minerals, etc.—A great part of the state is underlain by Laurentian or Koscius rocks, but the island of Aquidneck and a strip reaching northward and north eastward far into Massachusetts are of Carboniferous age, and in the extreme N there is a small area referred to the Devonian. The surface is generally deeply buried in drift. There are some local developments of coal which is a very hard and much metamorphosed anthracite or semi-graphite and difficult to burn. It was formerly mined at Portsmouth, Cumberland, and Valley Falls. At Westerly there are extensive granite-quarries and at Limerock lime is quarried and burned. Iron-ores have been found at several points, and some ores of copper with small amounts of native copper. Amorphous graphite is supplied by Providence co. The granite quarried in 1903 was valued at \$710,391.

The climate is milder and more agreeable than in the other New England states with a mean temperature for January of 30° and for July of 75°-70°. The annual rainfall varies from 40 to 50 inches.

Agriculture.—The soil of Aquidneck Island is mostly excellent and its better in high repute. Before the Revolution the island had a famous breed of pading horses which were largely exported to the West Indies. The large number of manufacturing towns has rendered market gardening, dairying and milk farming profitable employments. Most of the soil is better adapted for grazing than for tillage. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were oats 263,304 bushels, oats, 114,484 bushels barley 8724 bushels potatoes 698,333 bushels and hay 66,494 tons.

Maritime Pursuits.—Providence had once a great West India and China trade and Newport was in colonial times a seat of the African slave-trade. But since many years the foreign commerce of the state has been comparatively unimportant. Providence receives great amounts of coal and cotton for the neighboring states, as well as for the home supply and is an important outlet for the manufactured goods of New England. The fisheries employ a large number of vessels of light tonnage chiefly in taking fresh fish (cod, haddock blue-fish etc.) for the New York market. The cup (or porgy) is largely taken in Narragansett Bay as well as the shad and sloop (or river-herring). Menhaden are extensively caught for making oil and fish guano. The clams of Narragansett Bay are renowned and in the Providence River oyster planting is an important pursuit. The dried codfish of Block Island is in high repute.

Manufactures constitute by far the leading industrial pursuits of Rhode Island. The textile industry holds the first position the product in this field in 1900 having been valued at \$78,133,258. Rhode Island ranks high among the wool-manufacturing states and in the manufacture of cotton it is surpassed only by Massachusetts. The greater part of the manufacturing industries are concentrated in Providence, Pawtucket, and Bristol. In 1900 the value of the products of the leading industries were jewelry \$13,320,620 foundry and machine-shop products, \$13,289,080 cotton goods \$20,435,075 woollens, \$33,341,329 woollens, \$6,330,160 textile dyeing, etc. \$3,484,878 silver-ware, \$3,334,408 rubber and elastic goods \$2,618,258, silk, \$1,311,333.

Railroads.—In 1880 the railroads measured 66 miles in 1860 108 miles in 1870 136 miles in 1880 210 miles in 1890 224 miles in 1900 (a decrease) 269 miles.

The coarser are Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington.

The principal cities and towns are Providence, the state capital (pop. in 1900 170,567), Pawtucket (39,231), Woonsocket (28,204), Newport (22,034) and Central Falls (18,107). Newport is the most fashionable of American sea-side resorts. Narragansett Pier is also a noted watering-place.

Government, etc.—Down in 1643 the state government was based upon the colonial charter of 1643 which was granted by Charles II. but in that year the present state constitution was adopted. The governor is chosen annually. The general assembly consists of a senate and house of representatives elected annually. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of Congress.

Education.—The leading institution of learning in the state is Brown University at Providence, which is one of the oldest colleges in the country. A state agricultural and mechanical college is maintained at Kingston and a state normal school at Providence.

Population.—In 1730 the population was 17,935. In 1770, 56,476; in 1790 68,836; in 1800 69,122; in 1810 76,051; in 1820 83,059; in 1830 97,199; in 1840 109,830; in 1850, 147,545; in 1860 174,639; in 1870, 217,363; in 1880 270,581; in 1890, 340,506; in 1900, 452,696.

History.—Rhode Island was colonized by Roger Williams, who settled at Providence Plantations in 1639, and by Wil-

liam Coddington and others, who settled at Portsmouth, on Aquidneck Island (Rhode Island), in 1639. In 1639 New port was founded and in 1643 a settlement was established by Samuel Gorton at Warwick. In 1644 Roger Williams obtained a patent for the united government of the settlements, which, however, he was unable to establish before 1647. The royal charter for the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was issued in 1663. The government of Rhode Island was remarkable in that it permitted complete freedom in religious matters. The early settlers were mainly refugees from the colonialist tyranny which prevailed in Massachusetts. Newport early became a commercial town of great wealth and refinement. In 1776 Rhode Island emancipated itself from British rule. The state did not ratify the federal constitution until 1790. It being the last of the original states to accede to it. In 1796 it was the first successful cotton-mill in the country was established at Pawtucket by Samuel Slater. In 1842 the Dorr rebellion took place, a revolt against the state of things perpetuated by the charter of 1663, which had served in place of a constitution and under which the power lay in the country towns while at the same time suffrage was restricted. As a result a new state constitution was adopted.

Rhodesia, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. 65.

Rhoden, ro'den, a town of Germany in Waldeck 24 miles WNW of Cassel. Pop. about 1500.

Rhodes, rōds (L. *Rhodus*; Gr. *Ῥόδος*, *Rhōdos*), an island of Turkey in the Mediterranean Sea, off the SW coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 36° 53' and 38° 28' N and lon. 27° 40' and 28° 15' E. Area, about 660 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 30,000-35,000 of whom about 8000 are Turks, 2500 Jews, and the remainder Greeks with a few Franks. The island is traversed by a number of mountain-ranges which attain an extreme elevation somewhat exceeding 4000 feet, and have long supplied good timber for ship-building. The valleys are well watered and highly fertile. The principal exports are wax, honey, figs, coral, sponges, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonia, onions and manufactured silk. The grape is of a particularly fine quality. The island is frequently visited by earthquakes. It is the seat of a Turkish pasha and of a Greek bishop. Capital, Rhodes.

Rhodes, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey capital of the island of Rhodes at its NE extremity, 13 miles SE of the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 20' N, lon. 28° 13' E. The town has two harbors, one of which is checked with sand. It presents a picturesque and imposing appearance, rising amphitheatrically from the shore and surrounded by its old walls, now dilapidated, constructed by the Knights of St. John above which rise the domes and minarets of its many mosques, once Christian churches. Within the town is a museum but interesting in its memorials of the time when it was one of the bulwarks of Christendom against the Turks. The Street of the Knights is impressive with its massive old structures, still bearing the medieval coats of arms. The Grand Hospital of the Knights is now used for barracks. The palace of the Grand Master and the Church of St. John were shattered by the explosion of the powder magazines in 1856 and their destruction was completed by an earthquake. The general aspect of the place is that of a decaying city but the outskirts are attractive with their country houses and gardens. The population is about 10,000 and is composed of Turks, Greeks, and Jews, the Christians inhabiting the suburbs. Many coasting vessels touch here, but the volume of the trade is not very large. The town is the seat of a Greek archbishop. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and it occupies a leading position in the history of Greek art, especially sculpture. It boasted of the famous bronze Colossus (representing Helios, the sun god of the Rhodians) one of the seven wonders of the world which stood at the entrance of its harbor. It was also celebrated as a seat of learning. It figured as a powerful independent maritime republic, reaching the height of its power in the period following the establishment of Macedonian rule in the East. Under the Romans it long enjoyed a semi-independent position. After forming part of the Byzantine Empire, it passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem who held it from 1309 to 1522 when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solymen the Magnificent. The knights soon after established themselves at Malta.

Rhodes, IRVEN and OTHER. See APPENDIX.

Rhodes, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 450.

Rhodes, a post-village of Gladwin co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gladwin. Pop. 100.

Rhodesia, ro-dē-si-ā, a region of southern Africa, under British domination, lying broadly between lat. 8° 30'

and 22° S., and bounded by Angola, the Congo Free State, German East Africa, the British Central African Protectorate, Portuguese East Africa, the Transvaal Colony, the Bechuanaland and German Southwest Africa. It is divided into two main divisions, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, the Zambezi River forming the dividing line. Southern Rhodesia, also known as British South Africa, corresponds in a general way to the two regions formerly designated Matabeleland and Mashonaland and has an area of about 144,000 sq. m. Its capital is Salisbury which has superseded Bulawayo. It is governed by a resident commissioner, assisted by executive and legislative councils. Northern Rhodesia, which is included in the field of operations of the South African Company, is subdivided into Northern Rhodesia, whose boundary extends to Lake Tanganyika and whose area is thought to cover about 120,000 sq. m. and Northwestern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland. Much of the region of Rhodesia is well watered and suited for agricultural pursuits; the chief crops being rice, wheat, oats, and other products of temperate regions. Coffee is also grown and some rubber is exported. Gold is extensively mined; the gold-fields area being thought to cover not less than 5000 sq. m. The gold product for the year 1903 was 231,872 ounces. Other minerals are silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and coal; the last-named occurring in vast and important deposits near the Zambesi in the region of Wankie (Wankie). The chief towns and stations are Bulawayo, Salisbury and Umtali, which are on the Cape and Beira railway (Victoria, Gwelo and Inyanga). A railway extends from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River. The European population of Southern Rhodesia in 1901 was 11,032, of Northwestern Rhodesia in 1901 341.

Rhodesia, a British station in Northeastern Rhodesia, Africa, near the NE border of Lake Mweru (Mweru).

Rhodes, a town of France. See ROPPE.

Rhodope (ro-do-pe) Mountains, or Despotodagh, do-po to dag, a mountain-chain of European Turkey, in Eastern Rumania, is the most southerly lofty arm of the Balkans, lying partly in Macedonia and partly in Thrace, and having an easterly trend directed to the Maritsa, the basin of which it bounds on the SW. The loftiest summit is the Vass Aila, 9600 feet.

Rheno, a banking post village of Wise on Tex. on the Fort Worth and Denver (C. & N.) R. Pop. about 400.

Rhén, a mountain-chain of central Germany on the border of northwestern Bavaria (the Thuringian states), and Hesse-Nassau, separating the valleys of the Fulda and the Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes. The highest summit is the Vamshuppe, in the Hohe Rhén and near the source of the Fulda, 9115 feet.

Rhodesia, a coal-mining district of Glamorgan-shire, Wales, S. of Merthyr Tydfil, recently constituted a municipal authority. It is a great seat of the iron industry. Pop. in 1891 88,351, in 1901 113,735.

Rhénodorf, a village and summer resort of Rhenish Prussia on the Rhine, 1/4 mile from Kallgraben.

Rhône, a river of Switzerland in the Rhône Glacier between the Furka and Grimsel mountains, flows SW past Brig and Sun to Martigny (near the former head of Lake Geneva) where it turns sharply to the NW and enters the Lake of Geneva (at Bouveret) near its E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the SW part of the lake and shortly afterwards enters French territory passing through a spur of the Jura Mountains in the famous river-sink or gorge known as the Porte du Rhône. The course of the river is now passing Seyssel, and then tortuously W to Lyons, where it receives the Saône. From this point it flows nearly due S past Valence, Valence, Arles, Beaucaire, and Tarascon, to Arles where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called La Camargue (or Ile de La Camargue, with a total area of about 300 sq. m.) and enters the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean, by two main arms, the Petit Rhône (in the W) and the navigable Grand Rhône (in the E). The annual discharge of Rhône sediment is about 22,000,000 cubic yards and the encroachment of the land upon the sea at the mouth of the river is extraordinarily rapid. In a period of less than 200 years the land-surface had extended seaward 4 1/2 miles. Principal affluents on the right, are the Ain Rhône, Ardèche, and Gard; on the left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. The total length of the Rhône is about 500 miles, of which some 160 miles (inclusive of the Lake Geneva section) are in Switzerland. The river becomes navigable at Le Puy, France, about 20 miles from the Swiss frontier, ocean vessels ascend to Arles. Canals connect the stream with the waters of the Loire, Seine, Yonne, and Rhine. At Arles the Rhône, although much narrower below this point, attains a width of almost exactly 1 mile.

Rhône, a department of France, in the SE, formed of the old provinces of Lyonnais and Beaujolais, bounded N. by the Rhone and the Saône, which unite here. Area, 1077 sq. m. It is in great part mountainous, with elevations exceeding 3000 feet. There are mines of copper, iron, and coal. The department produces excellent wine. There are great plantations of mulberries which nourish vast numbers of silk worms, and large forests of chestnut-trees. The goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. The silk of Lyons is sent to all parts of the world, and great quantities of mudlins are manufactured at Tarascon. Other branches of industry are represented on a large scale. Capital, Lyons.

Rhône, a post village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. Pop. about 400.

Rhône, Houches du See DOUCES-DE-RHÔNE.

Rhône Glacier, an ice-sheet of Switzerland just beyond the eastern wall of the Bernese Oberland and N. of the Furka Pass, and fed by the snows of the Dammastock, Galmstock and other mountains. It is about 6 miles in length and gives origin to the Rhône River. It is in a state of recession and was formerly of vast extent.

Rhodesboro, a village of (Lahar) co. Tex. The banking point is Gilmer. Pop. 200.

Rhuddlan, a river of a decayed town of Wales in Flintshire, in the Vale of Clwyd, 3 miles NNW of St. Asaph. It has remained a noble medieval castle. It was an important place in the Middle Ages and was made a borough by Edward I. Pop. about 1000.

Rhyl, a town and watering place of Wales, in Flintshire on the Irish Sea and at the mouth of the Clwyd, 13 miles NNE of Conway. Pop. in 1901 8473.

Rhymer, a post-village of Collins co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Rhymer, a town of England in Monmouthshire 20 miles N. of Cardiff. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 7914.

Rhyn dach (Turk. Edrenee Ad-dach) a river of Asia Minor rises about 40 miles SW of Kütahya, flows mostly NW traverses Lake Abulonia, and enters the Sea of Marmara.

Rhyolite Peak, Colo. a peak of the Front Range, in lat. 39° 47' N. lon. 105° 9' W. Elevation 10,400 feet.

Riad, re-ah or Er-Riad, ra-rind, a city of Arabia, capital of the Wahabi state in Nud about 450 miles NE of Mecca. Lat. 24° 40' N. lon. 40° 10' E. Pop. about 30,000. It supplanted Derayah as the centre of the Wahabi in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Riata, a post-village of Simpson co. Miss. 40 miles E of Hattiesburg. Pop. 100.

Rialto, re-al to a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 300.

Rialto, a post-village of Chatham co. N. C.

Rians, re-ah a town of France, in Var 20 miles NW of Grasse. Pop. about 1000.

Rian-Lingga, a group of islands lying E. of Sumatra and off the SE entrance to Malacca Strait and consisting part of a residency or division in the Dutch East Indies. The largest island is Lingga.

Riata, re-ah to, a river of Spain in Old Castile, province of Segovia, flows NW and joins the Douro.

Riata, a town of Spain province and 31 miles ENE of Segovia on the river Riata. Pop. about 2000.

Riata, Russia. See RYAZAN.

Ribadeo, re-ba-de-o, a seaport of Spain, on the E. boundary of Galicia, province of Lugo. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5347.

Riba Riba, a group of villages of the Congo Free State on the upper Congo, in about lat. 2° 30' S., lon. 20° 30' E.

Ribarreja, re-ah re-ah a commune of Spain in Catalonia, 50 miles W of Terragona, on the Ebro. Pop. 400.

Ribarreja, a commune of Spain province and 12 miles NW of Valencia. Pop. about 3500.

Ribble, a river of England, rises in the W. part of Yorkshire, flows S and W through Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea at Southport.

Ribchester, a small town of Lancashire, England, on the Ribble 3 1/2 miles from Blackburn.

Ribe, re-beh or Ryben, re-pep, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles WNW of Hadersleben. It is situated 4 miles from the North Sea, with which it is joined by a canal. It has a splendid medieval cathedral, a memorial of the time when it was a populous and flourishing seaport. Pop. in 1901, 4243.

Ribeauvillé, See REICHAUWILLER.

Ribeira, re-ba-re-ah, a small seaport of Spain, 67 miles SSW of Coruna.

Ribeira Brava, re-ba-re-ah brá vá, a seaport of the Cape Verde Islands, on the island of Brava. Pop. about 4000. Lat. 14° 48' N.; lon. 24° 47' W.

Ribeira Grande, re-bi e-ri grã dâ, a town on the N coast of the island of São Miguel (St. Michael), in the Azores, 16 miles NE of Ponta Delgada. Pop in 1900 8420. It has thermal baths.

Ribeira Grande, Cape Verde Islands. See **SANTIAGO**.

Ribeirão, re-bi-rôw, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 200 miles NW of Santos with which it is connected by rail.

Ribemont, ree beh-môw, a town of France. In Aisne near the Oise, 17 miles NNW of Laon. Pop in 1901, 2760.

Riburn, re-bi-rû, a town of Sludy 22 miles WNW of Gurgenti. Pop in 1901 10 015.

Ribérac, ree há rik, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Dordogne, near the Dronne, 22 miles WNW of Périgueux. Pop about 2800 (commune 3500).

Ribera del Fresno, re-á-rí del frê no, a village of Spain, province of Badajoz, on the Fresno. Pop (commune) about 4500.

Rib Falls, a post village of Marathon co. Wis. Pop 80.

Riblers, ree be-l, a small town of France, in Monts Alpes, 23 miles SSW of Gap.

Riblake, a banking post-village of Taylor co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 17 miles NE of Medford. It has manufacturers of leather lumber etc. Pop about 900.

Ribnitz, ri-nits, a town of Mecklenburg Schwarn 34 miles NNE of Glarow at the mouth of the Rucknitz in a bay of the Baltic. It is a health resort. Pop. in 1900 4482.

Ribot, a post-village of Huntington co. Pa.

Rib River, Marathon co. Wis. enters the Wisconsin River about 1 mile below Waumau.

Rienmarre, Lm, it ree há má ree' a large village of France, department of Loire 4 miles from Saint-Etienne. It has coal mines. Pop in 1901 3900 (commune 8871).

Ricearton, a small town of Scotland co. of Ar. on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock of which it is a suburb.

Riccina, ri-oh, a town of Italy province and 13 miles SE of Campobasso. Pop in 1901 9187.

Rice, a county of Kansas is near the middle of the state. Area, 710 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Little Arkansas. Capital Lyons. Pop in 1900 14,431 in 1900 14,745.

Rice, a county in the SE part of Minnesota has an area of 40 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cannon River and also drained by the straight River and one of the branches of the Zumbro. The surface is diversified by numerous beautiful little lakes. Capital, Faribault. Pop in 1900 33 968 in 1900 26 080.

Rice, a post-village of Cloud co. Kan.

Rice, a post-village of Benton co. Minn. on the North ern Pacific R. The banking point is Roylston. Pop in 1900 232.

Rice, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio.

Rice, a banking post-village of Navarro co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 43 miles SSB of Dallas. Pop 260.

Riceboro, a post village of Liberty co. Ga. on the navigable North Newport River 40 miles SW of Savannah. Pop 80.

Riceburg, a post village of Marquette co. Quebec on the Pike River 3 miles NE of Bedford. Pop 160.

Rice Creek, Mich., flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall in Calhoun co.

Rice Creek, S C enters the Wateree River 4 miles SW of Camden.

Ricecreek, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mich. The banking point is Marshall. Pop 200.

Rice Depot, a post-village of Prince Edward co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 60 miles W of Petersburg. Pop 100.

Riceford, a post-village of Houston co. Minn. 35 miles S of Winona.

Ricehill, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon, 27 miles N of Roseburg.

Rice Lake, Minn. is on the E border of Polk co. and is 8 miles long. Its outlet is the Wild Rice River.

Rice Lake, Northumberland on Ontario is 35 miles long and 4 miles wide. It lies about 15 miles from the shore of Lake Ontario and discharges its waters by the Trent into the Bay of Quinte.

Rice Lake, a post-village of Dodge co. Minn. on a small lake about 20 miles SE of Faribault.

Rice Lake, a banking city of Barron co. Wis. on the Red Cedar River, about 45 miles N of Menomonie, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and South St. Louis R. It is on a small lake of the same name. It has lumbering and milling industries. Pop in 1900, 3602.

Rice Lake, a township (town) of Barron co., Wis. Pop in 1900 684.

Rice Point, a village of Queen's co. Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown.

Rices Crossing, a post-hamlet of Williamson co. Tex. 5 miles from Taylorville.

Rices Landing, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. on the W bank of the Monongahela River about 40 miles S of Pittsburg. Pop about 300.

Rienauin, a banking post town of Howard and Mitchell cos. Iowa, on the West Branch of the Wapsipicon River about 22 miles N by E of Charles City on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop in 1900 664.

Riceville, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss.

Riceville, a post-village of Hancock co. N C.

Riceville, a post-borough of Crawford co. Ia. on Oil Creek 14 miles NNW of Titusville. Pop in 1900 207.

Riceville, a post-village of McMinn co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 49 miles ENE of Chattanooga. Pop about 500.

Riceville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. about 22 miles NE of Danville.

Rich, a county in the N part of Utah borders on Idaho. Area, 1050 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River and also drained by Big Creek and other small streams. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Capital Randolph. Pop. in 1890, 1527. In 1900 1946.

Rich, a post-village of Loahoma co. Miss. Pop 06.

Richards, a post-village of St. Landry par. h. La.

Richards, a post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City Southern R. 17 miles W of Nevada. Pop about 225.

Richards, a village of Cornsboro co. Okla. The banking point is Lawton. Pop about 200.

Richards Landing, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario 25 miles from Thebes on its banking point. Pop about 300.

Richardson, the southeasternmost county of Nebraska, borders on Kansas. Area, 548 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River, is intersected by the Big Nemaha River and also drained by the South Fork of the Nemaha and by Muddy Creek. Capital Falls City. Pop. in 1890, 17,574. In 1900 10 614.

Richardson, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 124 miles NNE of Dallas. Pop 150.

Richardson, a post-village of Polk co. Wis. on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop 250.

Richardson Landing, a post-village of Meade co. Wyo. 15 miles N of Elizabethtown.

Richardsons Creek, W C enters the Rocky River in Adams co.

Richardsons Creek, a post-village of Union co. N C.

Richardsons Landing, or **Richardson**, a post-hamlet of Tipton co. Tenn. on the Mississippi River about 30 miles N of Memphis.

Richardsonville, a post-village of Salade co. S C.

Richardville, a post-village of Warren co. Ky. 8 miles N of Bowling Green. Pop 75.

Richardville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. 44 miles ESE of Titusville. Pop 100.

Richardville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co. Va. about 70 miles N by W of Richmond.

Richard Tell, a French port or station of Senegal on the left bank of the Senegal River about 12 miles WSW of Dagana.

Richboro, a post village of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Newtown 4 miles distant. Pop about 500.

Richborough, a place in Kent, Eng. and on the N. 100 2 miles NNW of Sandwich with many interesting Roman remains. It represents the site of the Roman Rutupiae which was located on the coast, the sea having since receded.

Richburg, a post-village of Allegany co., N Y 33 miles SW of Hornellsville. Pop in 1900 343.

Richburg, a banking post-village of Bottineau co. N Dak. Pop 150.

Richburg, a post town of Chester co. S C on the Lancaster and Chester R. 12 miles E of Chester. Pop in 1900, 340.

Richcreek, a post-village of Marshall co. Tenn. 15 miles NE of Lewisburg.

Riché, reeh an island in the Pacific Ocean off the E end of Papua.

Richelieu, reeh eh lyeh, a town of France in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles SE of Chinon. Pop about 3000.

Richelieu, a county of Quebec, bounded N by the river St. Lawrence and W by the Richelieu (or Sorel) River. Capital Sorel.

Richelieu, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont R. 21 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop in 1901 389

Richelieu, Chambly, or St. John, a river of Quebec, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity and after an almost direct course enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chambly. It is canalized above Chambly. The Richelieu forms an important link in the navigation between the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers. At its mouth is the town of Sorel.

Richelieu Islands are situated in Lake St. Peter at the mouth of the Richelieu River in the St. Lawrence.

Riches Corners, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y. The banking point is Albion. Pop 125

Richfield, a post-township of Adams co., Ill. about 20 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 1010

Richfield, a post-station of Fayette co., Iowa, 13 miles W. of West Union.

Richfield, a post-city capital of Morton co., Kan. on the North Fork of the Cimarron River and 30 miles (direct) S. of Syracuse its banking point. Pop. in 1900 81

Richfield, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich. on the Flint River, 13 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. 100

Richfield, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. 8 miles S. of Minneapolis.

Richfield, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb. Pop. 60

Richfield, a village of Passaic co., N. J. 10 miles N.W. of Jersey City. See also **ATLANTA**.

Richfield, a post-village and township (town) of Otago co., N. Y. about 16 miles NW. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900 2226

Richfield, a post-town of Stanley co., N. D. Pop. in 1900 173. The banking point is Albemarle.

Richfield, a post-hamlet of Summit co., Ohio about 19 miles S. of Cleveland.

Richfield, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. 20 miles SW. of Sunbury. Pop. about 350

Richfield, a banking city capital of Sevier co., Utah on the Sevier River about 100 miles S. of Salt Lake City on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900 1669

Richfield, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 417

Richfield, a post-village in Richfield township (town) Washington co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 25 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 190 of the town in 1900 1617

Richfield Center, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, about 16 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 100

Richfield Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort in Richfield township (town) Otago co., N. Y., about 1 mile from the head of Canadawaga (Candawaga) Lake and 13 miles N. of Cooperstown on the Lackawanna R. It has sulphur springs which are reputed as remedies for rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. Pop. in 1900 1537. Altitude about 1,000 feet.

Richford, a post-village in Richford township (town) Tioga co., N. Y. on East Otego Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 19 miles N. of Owego. Pop. about 400 of the town in 1900 1142

Richford, a banking post-village in Richford township (town) Franklin co., Vt. on the Milamque River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont R. 28 miles ENE. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1513 of the town 2421

Richford, a post-village in Richford township (town), Washara co., Wis. on the Mosau River 35 miles N. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900 591

Rich Fountain, a post-village of Owsago co., Mo., about 23 miles SE. of Jefferson City. Pop. 78

Rich Hill, a small town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles ENE. of Armagh.

Richhill, a banking mty. of Bates co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 85 miles S. of Kansas City. Coal is extensively mined here and there are large brick and tile-works, and lead-smelting works, and other industrial establishments. Pop. in 1900 4953

Richhill, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 15 miles SW. of Mt. Vernon. Pop. about 200

Richhill, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. 180

Richhill, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2746

Richibucto, a river of New Brunswick, takes its rise in Kent co. and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Richibucto. It is navigable for small vessels for 15 miles above its mouth.

Richibucto Village, Kent co. New Brunswick, 7 miles from Buxton. Pop. 60

Richison, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Richland, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Little Wabash River and is drained by Bousie and Fox creeks. Capital, Olney. Pop. in 1890 15,019 in 1900 16,391.

Richland, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 640 sq. m. It is intersected by Bayou Bayou and is also drained by Big Creek. Capital, Rayville. Pop. in 1890 19,230 in 1900 11,116

Richland, a county in the SE. part of North Dakota, bordering on Minnesota and on South Dakota, has an area of 1445 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and the Sioux Wood River and intersected by the Wild Rice River. Capital, Wahpeton. Pop. in 1890 10,761 in 1900 17,287

Richland, a county in the north-central part of Ohio, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is drained by the Black Fork and Clear Fork of the Mohican River which runs in it. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. in 1890 38,072 in 1900 44,289

Richland, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree River on the SW. by the Broad, and on the S. by the Congaree. The first and the last of these navigable rivers unite at the SE. extremity of the county and form the Santee River. Capital, Columbia, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 36,321 in 1900 45,539

Richland, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin has an area of 174 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Wisconsin River and is drained by Eagle and Puma creeks. Capital, Richland Center. Pop. in 1890 19,121 in 1900 16,483

Richland, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles S. by E. of Dade City. Pop. about 100

Richland, a banking post-town of Stewart co., Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles E. of Lumpkin. It has cotton-seed oil mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1014

Richland, a post-station of Sangamon co., Ill. 2 miles WNW. of Springfield

Richland, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 10 miles S. by E. of Ellettsville. Pop. 100

Richland, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 27 miles ENE. of Ottumwa, on the Iowa Central R. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900 534

Richland, a banking post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 19 miles W. by S. of Lawrence. Pop. 170

Richland, a post-station of Hopkins co., Ky.

Richland, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. about 10 miles NE. of Kalamazoo on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R. Pop. in 1900 512

Richland, a post-village of Rice co., Minn. about 19 miles SE. of Faribault.

Richland, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss. 5 miles from Goodman station. Pop. 100

Richland, a banking city of Polaski co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 163 miles WSW. of St. Louis. It is in a grain and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 735

Richland, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb. 31 miles W. of Fremont. Pop. 100

Richland, a post-village of Atlantic co., N. J. on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Vineland. Pop. about 200

Richland, a post-township (town) of Owasago co., N. Y. is bounded W. by Lake Ontario and intersected by the Salmon River. It contains Palaski and Richland. Pop. in 1900 3535

Richland, a post-village in Richland township (town) Owasago co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 29 miles E. by N. of Owasago. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 24 miles ESE. of Chillicothe.

Richland, a village of Baker co., Oregon about 34 miles E. of Baker City.

Richland, a post-station of Union co., Oregon

Richland, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 946

Richland, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1542

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 300

Richland, a post-village of Union co., S. Dak., near the Big Sioux River 7 miles N by E. of Hapsport, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Richland, a post-station of Granger co., Tenn.
Richland, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 13 miles S of Corsicana. Pop. about 170.

Richland, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 894.

Richland Center, a post-station of Fulton co., Ind.
Richland Center, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. near Quakertown.

Richland Center, a banking city capital of Richland co., Wis. on the Pine River about 60 miles WNW of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has a cheese and butter factory etc. Pop. in 1900, 2321.

Richland City, a post-village of Richland co., Wis. on the N bank of the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Pine Creek, about 50 miles W by N of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Richland Creek, Tenn. enters the Elk River about 10 miles S of Pinedale.

Richland Creek, Tex. enters Pecos Creek in Navarro co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Richlands, a post-village of Onslow co., N. C. 34 miles SW of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 169.

Richlands, a post-town of Taswell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Taswell. Pop. in 1900 475.

Richland Springs, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex. The banking point is San Saba. Pop. about 200.

Richland Station, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 19 miles W of Reading. It has a cannery-factory knitting mill and many factories of cigars and cigar-boxes. Pop. about 600.

Richlandtown, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa. 40 miles N of Philadelphia on the Quakertown and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900 285.

Richlieu, rich 10, a post-station of Logan co., Ky.

Richmond, a town of Kentland co. of Surrey on the right bank of the Thames, 10 miles WSW of St. Paul's, London. It is built on the slopes and summit of a hill commanding magnificent views of the tortuous Thames and the surrounding country. A much frequented summer resort of Londoners, it has numerous handsome villas. In the church of St. Mary the buried the poet Thomson and the tragedian Keats. In the vicinity of Richmond are numerous kitchen gardens and nurseries. In the SE. of the town is Richmond Park, comprising more than 2000 acres and stocked with deer. Within its area once stood a royal palace, of which the gate-way alone remains. Pop. in 1901 31,677.

Richmond, a municipal borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Great Ouse, 42 miles NW of York. The most interesting feature of the town is the massive Norman keep and planned tower all that now remains of the old castle. Among the objects worthy of note are the church of St. Mary restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, the tower of a Franciscan monastery Elizabethan grammar-school and market-hall. Down to 1835 Richmond was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 3830.

Richmond, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 273 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Savannah River. Capital Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 45,194, in 1906 53,720.

Richmond, the southernmost county of New York, coterminous with Staten Island. It was constituted the borough of Richmond of the city of New York on Jan. 1, 1898. Area, 57 sq. m. The shores are adorned with handsome villas and country seats. Mines of iron-ore have been opened in the county. Capital Richmond. Pop. in 1900 51,793, in 1906 57,021.

Richmond, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 420 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Yadkin (or Pedee) River. Capital Rockingham. Pop. in 1890 23,248 in 1900 15,866.

Richmond, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 198 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Rappahannock River which is here navigable. Capital Warwick. Pop. in 1890, 7148 in 1900 7038.

Richmond, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. 18 miles S of Selma. Pop. 90.

Richmond, a post-village, capital of Little River co., Ark. about 20 miles NW of Texarkana. Pop. about 300.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal. The post-office is Point Richmond, on the Alhambra, Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has oil and brick-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Richmond, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 33 miles N of Elgin. Pop. in 1900 576.

Richmond, a city, capital of Wayne co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the East Fork of the Whitewater River 68 miles E. of Indianapolis on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. Richmond is an important industrial centre and has extensive manufactures of thrashing-machines, farming implements, engines and boilers, machinery, furniture, undertakers' supplies, caskets and coffin brass and iron goods, etc. It is the seat of Earlham College, under the direction of Friends, and has a state insane asylum. Pop. in 1880 12,742 in 1890 16,608, in 1900 18,230.

Richmond, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 20 miles SSW of Iowa City. Pop. about 276.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Kan. 15 miles S of Ottawa, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 300.

Richmond, a banking city, capital of Madison co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville and Atlantic R. 25 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has iron coal and tobacco-industries, etc. The Central University (Presbyterian) organized in 1874, and the Madison Female Institute are located here. Richmond is a shipping point for live-stock. Pop. in 1900 4653.

Richmond, a banking post-village in Richmond town ship (town) Sagadahoc co., Me. on the W bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. 44 miles NE of Portland. It has an ice trade and manufactures of cotton yarns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2649.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town) Berkshire co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R., 84 miles SW of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 679.

Richmond, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich. 39 miles NNE of Detroit. It has woolen, saw and planing mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1130.

Richmond, a post-township of Winona co., Minn. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles SE of Winona. Pop. in 1900 290.

Richmond, a post-station of Covington co., Miss.

Richmond, a banking city capital of Ray co., Mo. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 40 miles E. by N of Kansas City and 5 miles N of the Missouri River. It has Woodson Institute a foundry and machine-shop etc. Coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 5473.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town) Cheshire co., N. H. about 14 miles E. of Keene. It has a pulp factory. Pop. of the town in 1900 987.

Richmond, a township (town) of Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1381.

Richmond, a borough of the city of New York coterminous with Richmond co., Staten Island. Pop. in 1900, 67,021.

Richmond, the capital of Richmond co., N. Y., on the Staten Island R. 12 miles SW of New York proper and 2 miles from the sea-shore, forms part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York. It contains numerous handsome villas. Pop. about 735.

Richmond, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 10 miles NW of Steubenville. It contains Richmond College (non-sectarian) which was organized in 1835. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Richmond, a village of Lake co., Ohio, in Painesville township. Pop. in 1900 233.

Richmond, Ross co., Ohio. See RICHMOND DALE.

Richmond, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1727.

Richmond, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1195.

Richmond, Franklin co., Pa. See RICHMOND FRANKLIN.

Richmond, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. 12 miles NNE of Easton. Pop. 300.

Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. See FORT RICHMOND.

Richmond, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1490.

Richmond, a township (town) of Washington co., R. I. Pop. in 1900 1504.

Richmond, a post-town of Bedford co., Tenn. 11 miles WSW of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 70.

Richmond, a banking post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Tex. on the right or S bank of the Brazos River and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 76 miles WNW of Galveston. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It has a gunnery and is a shipping point for sugar cotton, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Richmond, a city of Cache co., Utah in the fertile Cache Valley on the Oregon Short Line, 14 miles N of Logan. Pop. in 1900 1011. The banking point is Logan.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township (town) Chittenden co., Vt. on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R. 25 miles WNW of Montpelier. It

is in a fertile valley among the Green Mountains and has manufactures of underwear, etc. Pop. of the town in 1904, 1007

Richmond, an independent city and port of entry of Virginia, the capital of the state, formerly in Henrico co. is situated on the N bank of the James River, at the lower falls, and at the head of tide-water, 125 miles above its mouth and 160 miles in a straight line S by W of Washington. Lat. of capital, 37° 23' 17" N, lon 77° 27' 28" W. It is connected with Manchester on the S side of the river by several bridges, and the city is also connected by bridge with Belle Isle. The chief railroads crossing in or passing through Richmond are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern the Atlantic Coast, the Norfolk and Western and the Seaboard Air lines. The city has direct steamer communication with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports.

Richmond, which is one of the most interesting cities of the southern United States and the chief industrial centre of its state, is regularly laid out, and contains a number of imposing public edifices. Occupying a nearly central position on Shockoe Hill and in Capitol Square, is the capitol (or state-house) designed in part after the Maison Carrée at Nîmes, France, and dating from 1785. Near by are the city hall, St. Paul's church, the state library (with upward of 100,000 volumes) post-office and governor's mansion. Other noted buildings and institutions are the White House of the Confederacy or Jefferson Davis Mansion (now a Museum of Confederate Relics) Chief-Justice Marshall's house, masonic temple, Exposition Buildings, Soldiers Home and Valentine Museum (mainly archaeological and historical). Among the more notable sculptural works of the city are the Crawford monumental group of Washington, Hooden statue of Washington and the statue of Robert E. Lee by Meritt. The city is provided with a fine system of parks (Reservoir, Monroe, Jefferson, Marshall, Chimborazo, etc.) and has a national cemetery and the more famous Hollywood Cemetery the latter containing the graves of presidents Monroe and Tyler John Randolph Jefferson Davis, and Commodore Barry. The foremost educational institutions are Richmond College (Baptist), Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) Medical College of Virginia, University College of Medicine Women's College, and the Marshhorn Memorial College and Virginia Union University (1899) the last two for colored.

The industrial and commercial interests of Richmond relate almost wholly to a domestic trade the foreign commerce being as yet insignificant. The city is one of the leading tobacco markets of the country manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes (the last-named alone being turned out to the number of several hundred millions annually). Hardly less important than the tobacco-industry is that of iron manufactures, the city being largely engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, axles, railroad-spikes, nails, horseshoes agricultural implements etc. It has also fertilizer and chemical works extensive manufactures of woodware and paper and carries on some ship-building.

Richmond was laid out in 1733 and incorporated in 1742. In 1770 it became the state capital. In 1861 it was made the capital of the Southern Confederacy and became the objective point of the principal military operations of the Union forces in the East. After an obstinate siege, it was evacuated on the night of April 2, 1865 and on the following day was captured by the Federal army. The warehouses were fired by the retreating Confederates and the greater portion of the business part of the city was destroyed. In 1890 the population was 5737 in 1860 27,570 in 1860 37,010 in 1870 51,038 in 1880 63,000 in 1890 81,388; in 1900 85,000 nearly one-half of whom were colored.

Richmond, a village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop 159.

Richmond, a post township (town) of Walworth co. Wis. about 12 miles NW of Elkhorn. Pop of the town in 1900 770.

Richmond, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the E. portion of the island of Cape Breton, with Isle Madame and other smaller islands adjoining. Capital Arichat.

Richmond, a county in the S part of Quebec. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams. Capital Richmond.

Richmond, a post-village of Carlton co. Ontario, 63 miles from Stettinville. Pop in 1901 409.

Richmond, a banking post-town and outpost, capital of Richmond co. Quebec on the Grand Trunk R. and on a branch of the river St. Francis 76 miles E by N of Montreal. It is connected by bridge with Melbourne. It has the College of St. Francis and there are copper mines in the vicinity. Pop in 1901, 2057.

Richmond, a town of New South Wales, 30 miles NE. of Sydney. Pop about 1400.

Richmond, a city of Australia, in Victoria, suburban to Melbourne, from which it is about 5 miles distant. It has numerous manufactures. Pop about 40,000.

Richmond, a division in the central part of Cape Colony extending N from the Sneeuwbergen range. Capital Richmond a health resort, about 70 miles (direct) NW of Graaf Reinet. Altitude, 4030 feet. Pop. about 1500 (white, 800).

Richmond, a town of Tasmania, on the Coal River, 13 miles NE of Hobart. Pop (district) in 1900 2500.

Richmondale, a village of Lackawanna co. Pa. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop 100. The post-office is Vending.

Richmond Bay, an inlet of the sea on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. It stretches inland 10 miles from its entrance.

Richmond Center, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio about 15 miles SE of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Richmond Corner, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co. Me. in Richmond township (town) 43 miles from the village of Richmond.

Richmond Corner, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick 5 miles W of Woodstock.

Richmondville, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 12 miles SE of Chillicothe. Pop about 300.

Richmond East, Quebec. See Richmond.

Richmond Furnace, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. near the village of Richmond. Pop about 300.

Richmond Furnace, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. about 14 miles (direct) W of Chambersburg on the Cumberland Valley R. Pop. 100.

Richmond Hill, a former post-village of Queens co. N Y on the Long Island R. almost adjoining Jamaica, and now forming part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Richmond Hill, a post-station of Yackin co. N C.

Richmond Hill, a post-station of Susquehanna co. Pa.

Richmond Hill, a banking post-village of York co. Ontario 16 miles N of Toronto. It has planning and shingle-mills etc. Pop in 1901 829.

Richmondlee, a post-village of Lee co. Miss. Pop 55.

Richmond Mills, a post village of Ontario co. N Y about 25 miles S by E of Rochester. Pop 150.

Richmond River, Queensland Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 miles S of Mureton Bay.

Richmond Valley, Richmond co. N Y on the Staten Island R. 23 miles SW of New York proper is part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York. Pop. 100.

Richmondville, a post-village of Sanilac co. Mich. on Lake Huron 40 miles N of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Richmondville, a banking post-village in Richmond villa township (town) Schuylar co. N Y on Cobleskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 50 miles W of Albany. Pop in 1900 551 of the town 1719.

Richmond Wood, Carleton co. Ontario. See Richmond.

Rich Mountain, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Mena. Pop. 100.

Rich Mountain, a post-station of Randolph co. W Va., 15 miles NE of Beresly.

Richpatch, a post-station of Alleghany co. Va.

Richpond, a post-town of Warren co. Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. 8 miles S of Bowling Green. Pop in 1900, 88.

Richrath, rich rât, a village of Rheinisch Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Solingen. Pop in 1900 3161.

Rich Square, a banking post town of Northampton co. N C. 80 miles ENE of Raleigh on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop in 1900 332.

Richthenberg, rich ten-bêng a town of Prussia, in Pommern, 12 miles NW of Stralsund on a small lake. Pop about 3000.

Richterich, a town of Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3317.

Richterewil, or Richterewyl, rich ter-ewal a village of Switzerland 13 miles SE. of Zürich on the S shore of the Lake of Zürich. Pop in 1900 4063. It has silk cotton and other textile industries, breweries etc.

Richthofen, Cape, a promontory of Fishy Land, Franz-Josef Archipelago, in lat. 80° 40' N and lon. 25° 40' E.

Richton, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles S of Chicago. Pop 125.

Richvalley, a post village of Wabash co. Ind. on the Wabash River and on the Wabash R. about 10 miles E of Pawn. Pop 150.

Rich Valley, a post-station of Dakota co. Minn., about 16 miles S of St. Paul.

Rich Valley, a post-station of Smyth co. Va.

Richview, a banking post-village of Washington co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 11 miles S by W of Centerville. Pop. in 1900 444.

Richville, a post-village of Tuscola co. Mich. 6 miles NW of Vassar. Pop. 260.

Richville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Mo. 80 miles SE of Marshfield.

Richville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Oswegatchie River 28 miles S by E of Ogdensburg on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900 351.

Richville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. 4 miles SW of Mammoth. Pop. 126.

Richville, a post-village of Addison co. Vt. 25 miles NW of Rutland. Pop. 200.

Richwood, a post-village of Dooly co. Ga. on the Southern and the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Cordova. Pop. about 400.

Richwood, a post-station of Boone co. Ky. 13 miles S of Cincinnati.

Richwood, a post-hamlet of Becker co. Minn. 11 miles N of Detroit.

Richwood, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. about 200.

Richwood, a banking post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie R. 50 miles WSW of Mansfield. It has mineral springs and manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 1640.

Richwood, a banking post-village of Nicholas co. W. Va. It has a tannery, hub-factory, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Richwood, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis. in the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 6 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. 200.

Richwood, a township (town) of Michigan co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1299.

Richwoods, a post-village of Washington co. Mo. about 60 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop. 166.

Richardsville, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa, about 14 miles W of Dubuque.

Ricker Mills, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co. Vt. 25 miles ESE of Montpelier.

Ricketts, a banking post-village of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Rickey, a post-village of Tallapoosa co. Ala. The banking point is Blounton. Pop. about 200.

Rickington, a town of Prussia, district of Hanover, circle of Lüneburg. Pop. in 1900 2408.

Rickmansworth, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 19 miles SW of St. Albans. Pop. in 1901 6527.

Rickreuil, rik-re-wil', a small river of Polk co., Oregon, enters the Willamette River about 3 miles above Salem.

Rickreuil, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreuil River 10 miles W of Salem.

Rico, a post-hamlet of Santa Fe co., N. M., on the Santa Fe R. 10 miles S of Santa Fe.

Rider, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 6½ miles N of Baltimore.

Riders Mills, a post-village of Columbia co. N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek, 18 miles SSE of Albany. Pop. 100.

Ridersville, a post-village of Morgan co. W. Va. Pop. 75.

Riderville, a post-village of Chilton co. Ala. Pop. 75.

Ridge, a post-station of Fayette co. Ala.

Ridge, a post-station of Wayne co. Ill.

Ridge, a post-village of Woodson co., Kan. Pop. 70.

Ridge, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. about 0 miles NNW of Point Lookout. Pop. 90.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N. Y. 40 miles S by W of Rochester.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 8 miles WSW of Dexter.

Ridge, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 60.

Ridgebury, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn. 4 miles SW of Danbury.

Ridgebury, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. about 4 miles S of Middletown. Pop. 125.

Ridgebury, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa. in Ridgebury township about 12 miles S by E of Elmira, N. Y. Pop. of the township in 1900 1174.

Ridgedale, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River 10 miles NNW of the city of Des Moines.

Ridgedale, a post-station of Hamilton co. Tenn.

Ridgely, a banking post-village of Vermont co. N. H. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 17 miles S of Danville. It has mining and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900 933.

Ridgely, a banking post-village in Ridgely township (town), Fairfield co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles N of Norwalk. It is in a dairying region and makes large shipments of milk. Pop. of the town in 1900 2626.

Ridgely, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 48 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Ridgely, a post-hamlet of Bergen co. N. J. on the Erie R. 9½ miles N of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900 584.

Ridgely, a township of Bergen co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 2612.

Ridgely, a post-village of Clarke co. Wash. The banking point is Portland, Oregon. Pop. 200.

Ridgely Park, a post-village of Bergen co. N. J. on the New York Ontario and Western and other railroads 1½ miles NNW of Jersey City. It has boiler works. Pop. about 1700.

Ridgehill, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co. Mass. 17 miles S of Boston.

Ridgehead, a post-village of Madison co. Miss. The banking point is Canton.

Ridgehead, a post-village of Beaufort co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Beaufort.

Ridgeley, a post-village of Platte co. Mo. about 30 miles N of Kansas City. Pop. 100.

Ridgeley, a post-station of Dodge co. Neb. about 20 miles NW of Fremont.

Ridgeley, a post-village of Mineral co. W. Va. The banking point is Cumberland Md. Pop. about 250.

Ridgely, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Chicago Peoria and St. Louis R. The banking point is Springfield. It has brick yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 1169.

Ridgely, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 16 miles NE of Easton. Pop. in 1900 713. It has canning and basket industries.

Ridgely, a post-village of Lake co. Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville. Pop. about 200.

Ridge Mills, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. 2 miles from Rome. Pop. 120.

Ridgepost, a post-station of Davidson co. Tenn.

Ridge Prairie, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co. Ill. about 10 miles E of St. Louis Mo.

Ridge Prairie, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 20 miles W of Booneville.

Ridgeroad, a post-hamlet of Niagara co. N. Y. 6½ miles NNE of Lockport.

Ridgespring, a post-station of Greene co. N. C.

Ridgespring, a post-town of Saluda co., S. C. on the Southern R. 45 miles WSW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900 411.

Ridgeton, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Ridgetown, a banking post-village and outport of Kent co. Ontario 11 miles SSE of Thamesville, on the Michigan Central and the Lake Erie and Detroit River R.

It has foundries, grain-elevators, sawing- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2495.

Ridgeville, a post-village of McIntosh co., Ga., on the Darien and Western R. The banking point is Darien. Pop. about 300

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., 0 miles SW of Gilman.

Ridgeville, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississippi River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 50 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of brushes and brooms and ships poultry. Pop. in 1900, 1998. Ridgeville College was organized here in 1867.

Ridgeville, a village of Frederick co., Md. The banking point is Mount Airy. Pop. 100

Ridgeville, a post-station of Caswell co., N.C.

Ridgeville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 18 miles S. of Dayton. Pop. about 100

Ridgeville, a post-town of Dorchester co., S.C. on the Southern R. 31 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 250

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Moore co., Tenn. 10 miles from Tullahoma.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va. 8 miles SSE of Keyser.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet in Ridgeville township (town) Monroe co., W. Va. about 60 miles E. of La. Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 824.

Ridgeville Corners, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, about 9 miles NW of Napoleon. Pop. 150

Ridgeville, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 0 miles SE of Cresco. Pop. in 1900, 371

Ridgeville, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R. 10 miles NE of Adrian. Pop. about 300

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn. 12 miles E. by R. of Winona.

Ridgeville, a banking city of Harrison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles NE of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Ridgeville, a post-village in Ridgeville township (town) Orleans co., N.Y. on the Ridge Road, near the Erie Canal about 40 miles NE of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 100. The town is drained by Oak Orchard Creek and contains the greater part of Medina. Pop. in 1900, 8898.

Ridgeville, a post-village of Warren co., N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 57 miles N by E. of Raleigh. Pop. about 250

Ridgeville, a banking post-village of Hardin and Logan cos., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. and the Ohio Central Line. Pop. in 1900, 447

Ridgeville, a banking post-town of Fairfield co., S.C. on the Southern R. 20 miles E of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Ridgeville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. about 70

Ridgeville, a post-town of Henry co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles S. of Martinsville. It has tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Ridgeville, a post-township (town) of Iowa co., Wis., about 28 miles WSW of Madison on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1126. of the village, about 600

Ridgeville, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles from Port Colborne, its banking point.

Ridgeville, a banking post-village of Bergen co., N.J. on the Erie R. 5 miles NNE. of Paterson and 23 miles from New York. Pop. in 1900, 2623

Ridgeville, a banking post-town of Ouray co., Colo. on the Rio Grande Southern R., 10 miles N by W of Ouray. Pop. in 1900, 245

Ridgeville, a banking post-village of Gallatin co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 11 miles NW of Shawneetown. Pop. in 1900, 839

Ridgeville, a post-station of Howard co., Ind.

Ridgeville, a banking post-borough, capital of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 118 miles SE of Erie. It has manufactures of engines, boilers, machinery, dynamo, edge-tools, lumber, and leather. Pop. in 1900, 3615

Ridgeville, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2161

Ridley, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1973

Ridley, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 156

Ridley Park, a post- and residential-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 16 miles SW of Philadelphia. It has numerous handsome villas and residences. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Ridleyville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 350

Ridlot, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 1/2 miles E of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Ridonna, the ancient name of Aldersbury

Ried, a town of Upper Austria, 26 miles S of Passau. Pop. in 1900, 5744.

Riedlingen, a town of Württemberg on the Danube, 28 miles SW of Ulm. Pop. about 3000

Riegelville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 0 miles S of Phillipsburg. It has paper and grist-mills, etc. It is connected with Riegelville, Pa. by bridge. Pop. about 500

Riegelville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 0 miles below Easton. It is 1/2 mile from Riegelville, N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. It has iron-works, etc. Pop. about 700

Riehen, a village of Switzerland canton and 0 miles NE of Basel

Ricka, a town of Montenegro, near the NW extremity of Lake Scutari 11 miles SE of Cattaro. Pop. about 1500

Rienau, a post-town of Alcorn co., Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 12 miles S of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 320

Rienzi, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 300

Riesa, a town of Saxony north of Dresden on the Elbe, 12 miles NW of Meissen. It has fine quays, a handsome modern bridge across the Elbe, and an old Renaissance town hall. Its manufactures are very diversified, including gunnery, floors, furniture, agricultural machines, carriages, marble products, etc. There are saw mills and boat-building yards. Riesa is an important point for the transshipment of freight. Pop. in 1900, 13,477

Riesee, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 15 miles SE of Waco. Pop. about 275

Riesenburg, a town of West Prussia, 11 miles E of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 4769

Riesengebirge, a mountain range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia and forming a submontane, although the highest portion of the Sudetic Mountains. The mountains are largely forested and on their summits have many Alpine plants. The highest point is the Schneekoppe, 3266 feet, which is also the loftiest summit of central Germany. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

Riesenkuppe, Germany. See Schneekoppe

Riesal, a town of Sicily 14 miles S of Caltanissetta. Near it are sulphur mines. Pop. in 1901, 14,044.

Rietberg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SSW of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 1901

Rietfontein, a station on the boundary of British Bechuanaland, almost on the boundary of German Southwest Africa, in lat. 26° 30' S.

Rieti, a town of Italy in Umbria, on the Velino, 42 miles NNE of Rome. It has many churches, including a cathedral of the fifteenth century. Its episcopal see is very ancient. The town was an important place of the Sabines. The lovely valley of the Velino is called by Cicero the *Regina Tempis*. Pop. in 1901, 9854 (commune, 17,077)

Rieuville, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles WSW of Muret. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6390)

Rieupeyroux, a town of France, in Aveyron 16 miles WSW of Rodez.

Risuz, a small town of France in Haute-Garonne, 26 miles SE of Toulouse

Riez, a town (anc. *Albani Helorum Apollinarum*) a town of France, in Basses-Alpes 20 miles SSW of Digne. Pop. about 1500

Rif, or Er-Rif (or Riff), a coast-range of heights and mountains in northern Morocco, bordering upon the Mediterranean and frequently considered to be an outer flank of the Atlas chain. It is about 180 miles in length with a general elevation of 1000-2000 feet, and properly terminates in the W in the Jebel (or Beni) Hassan (5500-6000 feet) SW of Tetuan. A northern spur known as the Sierra de Ballones, follows the direction towards Ceuta and terminates in the famous Jebel Musa. The Rif region is wild and difficult of access, and in great part inhabited by the B-f Barbary, a wild and largely nomadic people.

Riffo, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop 230

Riffelalp, a station and resort of Switzerland, on the Zermatt-Gorner-Grat railway. Altitude, 7307 feet.

Riffelberg, a mountain and station of Switzerland, 1 miles SE of Zermatt (4 miles by rail). Altitude, 8480 feet. It commands a fine view of the Matterhorn.

Riffelhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, 3½ miles S by E. of Zermatt and immediately above the Gorner Glacier. Altitude, 9017 feet.

Rifle, a banking post-town of Garfield co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande Rrs. 26 miles W of Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Rifle River, Mich., enters Saginaw Bay about 5 miles E. of Arenac. It is about 70 miles long.

Rifton Glen, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. on the Walkkill 2½ miles from Rosendale. It has powder works. Pop. about 500.

Riga, *ree'ga*, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and seat of the governor general of the Baltic Provinces, on the river Dvina, about 5 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Riga and 31½ miles SW of St. Petersburg. The old town on the right bank of the Dvina, still retains its quaint mediæval appearance, but the newer portions or suburbs are fine, modern quarters. The principal edifice are the cathedral founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the sixteenth containing one of the largest organs in the world, the church of St. Peter, with a spire 440 feet in height, the house of the old association called Schwarzhäupter (Black Heads) now the residence of the governor general, the Ritterhaus ('house of the knights') the exchange, the town-hall the guild-house and the theatre. At the head of the educational institutions of Riga is a polytechnic institute, attended by over 1500 students. The town possesses a school of navigation, a large municipal library and a municipal museum. Riga is an important industrial and commercial centre. It is the principal Russian seaport on the Baltic next to St. Petersburg. Its industries embrace milling and brewing and the manufacture of machinery railway-carriage tobacco, etc. The harbor is not well protected and is obstructed by ice throughout the winter. The city is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1881, 189,322, in 1897, 282,943, of whom about one-half were Germans. Riga came into existence as a German town at the beginning of the thirteenth century and soon rose to commercial importance. It was under the dominion successively of the bishops (later archbishops) of Riga, the Teutonic Knights, and the Knights Swordbearers, maintaining however a semi-independent existence, belonged for a time to Poland passed into the possession of Sweden in 1621 and became subject to Russia in 1710.

Riga, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 12 miles SE of Adrian. Pop. 170.

Riga, a hamlet in Riga township (town) Monroe co., N.Y. 10 miles SW of Rochester. The town contains Churchville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1844.

Riga (or *Livonia*) Gulf of, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between Livonia and Courland. Length from N to S 100 miles breadth 80 miles. The island of Osel in great part covers the entrance. It receives the Dvina, at whose mouth is located the seaport of Riga.

Rigaud, *ree'g'*, a post-village of Yandreville co. Quebec, on the Rivière à la Grande 45 miles WSW of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a foundry and other mills, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. in 1901, 773.

Rigby, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Idaho Falls.

Rigdon, a post-village of Madison and Grant cos. Ind., 23 miles NNW of Anderson. Pop. 299.

Riggs, a post-station of Clinton co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail E of Delmar.

Riggsbee, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C. The banking point is Pittsboro. Pop. 110.

Riggston, a post-station of Scott co., Ill., 5 miles N of Winchester.

Riggsville, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Ms. The banking point is Bath. Pop. 150.

Rigi, or *Righi*, *ree'gha*, a mountain of Switzerland, between lakes Lucerne, Zug, and Lower, famous for its panoramic view which is probably not surpassed in Switzerland. It lies about 8 miles W by N of the town of Schwyz and has an altitude of 5995 feet (4470 ft. above the level of Lake Lucerne). It is ascended virtually to the summit (Rigi-Kulm) by a mountain railway. Among the stations and resorts of the mountain are Rigi-Naldis, 4790 ft., Rigi-Staffel, 5370 ft., Rigi-Rothstock, 5450 ft., Rigi-Kühstatt, 4290 ft., Rigi-Firn, 4790 ft. and Rigi-Scheidegg (Scheidegg), 5273 ft.

Rignac, *reen'yik*, a small town of France, in Aveyron, 14 miles WNW of Rodez.

Rignano, *reen-yi'no*, a village of Italy 11 miles SSE of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1000 (commune, 6000).

Rignano, a village of Italy province of Foggia, circle of San Severo. Pop. about 2000.

Rigolet de Ben Dees, *ree'g'oh' de'ah' de'ub' la*, is one of two channels into which the Red River divides about 5 miles above Natchitoches. It reunites with the other channel, or main river, at Coifax.

Rigolets Bayou, Jefferson parish, La., flows between Lake Weoka and Little Lake.

Rigolets Bayou, Rapides parish, La., unites with the Red River a little above Alexandria.

Rigolets Pass, La., a narrow navigable channel or outlet by which Lake Pontchartrain communicates with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rijn, the Dutch name for the Rhine.

Rijssen, *ri'sen*, a small town of the Netherlands in Overijssel 25 miles SE of Zwolle.

Rijswijk, a village of the Netherlands. See Breda.

Riley, a county in the northeast-central part of Kansas has an area of 664 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Blue River and on the SE by the Kansas River. The Republican River touches the SW part of the county.

Riley, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. 135.

Riley, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. 9 miles SE of Terre Haute, on the Evansville and Indianapolis R. Pop. about 550.

Riley, a banking post-village of Riley co., Kan. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 20 miles NW of Manhattan. Pop. 260.

Riley, a post-village of Marion co., Ky. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Riley, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. on the Portland and Hamford Falls R. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 300.

Riley, a plantation of Oxford co., Ms. Pop. in 1900, 13.

Riley, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. The banking point is Fowler. Pop. 190.

Riley, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Riley Center, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. on the Belle River, about 20 miles W by S of Port Huron. Pop. 250.

Rileyburg, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. The banking point is Deaville, Ill. Pop. 100.

Rileyville, a post-station of Saline co., Ill. 55 miles W by N of Snowsboro.

Rileyville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 11 miles N of Honesdale. Pop. 150.

Rille, *ree'le*, a river of France, departments of Orne and Eure joins the *sauroy* of the Seine on the left, after a N course of 15 miles.

Rillo-Dagh, *ree'lo' dag*, a mountain-range on the SW border of Bulgaria. It is connected on the E. with the Rhodope mountains (Dumeto-Dagi) and on the N with the mountains which lie off the southwestern part of the Balkans proper. Greatest elevation nearly 10,000 feet.

Rimac, *ree'mak*, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Callao 4 miles W of Lima, which city it traverses.

Rimmasombat, *rim'ah-son'bät* or *Grossa-Steffelsdorf*, *gro'sa'stef'els-dorf*, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Gömör 12 miles SE of Budapest, on the Rima, an affluent of the Sajó. Pop. in 1900, 5549.

Rimbach, *rim'bak*, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, about 16 miles SE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1763.

Rimber, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles N of Kittanning. Pop. about 200.

Rimersburg, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa. about 30 miles SSE of Franklin. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Rimini, *ree'mee-ne* (anc. *Ariminum*) a city of Italy province and 28 miles ESE of Forlì, on the Marecchia, near its mouth is the Adriatic. It commands charming views and presents architecturally a beautiful appearance. The principal edifice are the superb cathedral of San Francesco, founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the Renaissance style of the fifteenth with fine interior decorations and the tomb of the Malatesta family who ruled Rimini at the close of the Middle Ages. The town hall contains a picture-gallery the communal palace with a collection of pictures and antiquities the Palazzo Russo, in which Francesco da Rimini immortalized by Dante met her death and the archaeological museum. Much of the interest of the town centres in the Roman remains, comprising a splendid marble bridge of the time of Augustus, in an excellent state of preservation, a fine triumphal

such, and the county remains of an amphitheatre. The educational institutions include a technical school and a school of navigation. Silk-spinning, salt-refining and important fisheries are carried on, and there are many factories of glass, rope, and furniture. Rimini was founded by the Etruscans and as the terminus of the Flaminian and Aemilian ways rose to great importance under the Romans. It early became the seat of a bishop. Pop (commune) in 1881, 37,078. In 1931, 43,253.

Rimini, a post-village of Lewis and Clarke co. Mont. Pop 90.

Rimini, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop 100.

Rimicita, re-mi-ti-ta, or Rimitera, re-mi-ti-ra, an island in the Pacific Ocean S. of the Society Islands.

Rimnik, Ruman Romschew- (Rimnicen-) Sarat, a town of Rumania, on the Rimnik 65 miles NE of Bucharest. Pop in 1899, 13,134.

Rimnik, Ruman Raminien- (Rimnecen-) Valcea (Valcei) a town of Rumania, on the Aluta, 160 miles NW of Bucharest and 45 miles N of Slatina. Pop. in 1899, 7317.

Rimont, ree mōm' - a small town of France, in Ariège, on a height, 16 miles W of Pons.

Rimouski, ree mōni-ko or re-mōn'-kōe on eastern county of Quebec, in lat 45° N. traversed by the Rimouski River. The St. Lawrence forms its N. boundary. Capital Rimouski.

Rimouski, a banking post town, port of entry and watering place of Quebec in Rimouski co. on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the International R. 54½ miles below Rivière Loup on the Fraser (Riville). It contains a cathedral, convent, seminary, etc. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here and the place is a port of call for ocean steamers. The bathing facilities here induce a large number of health seekers to visit it during the heated season. A pier projects into the river for a distance of nearly a mile. Rimouski is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 1804.

Rimpfischhorn, a mountain of the Pennine Alps of Switzerland 7 miles E. by N. of Zermatt. Elevation 13,790 feet.

Rinard, ri-nard, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7 miles S. of Flora. Pop 126.

Rinard Mills, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio.

Rin'oon, a post-village of Effingham co. Ga. Pop 90.

Rincoon, a post-village of Donna Ana co. N. Mex. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé R. 36 miles NW of Las Cruces. Pop about 275.

Rincón, rin-kōn a town of Mexico, state and 23 miles N by W of the city of Aguascalientes.

Rincón, a town of Ha. and province, Cuba 15 miles by rail and high-road SSW of Havana and connected with the more important towns of Pinar del Rio province. It has a large and fertile tract of country.

Rincón, a town of Iorque Rico, near the W. coast and 5 miles (direct) SW by W of Aguadilla, with which it is connected by road. Pop. in 1899, 1074.

Rinconada de los Andes, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua. Pop 2555.

Rincoña de Soto, rin-kōn-dā-so-to, a town of Spain 11 miles S of Logroño on the Ebro. Pop (commune) 2000.

Rindge, rin-j, a post-village in Rindge township (town) Cheshire co. N.H. 11 miles S of Peterboro. It has many factories of brooms, wooden ware, etc. Pop of the town in 1900, 865.

Riner, a post-village of Montgomery co. Va. The banking point is Christiansburg. Pop about 105.

Rineyville, a post village of Hardin co. Ky. 41 miles S by W of Louisville. Pop 65.

Ringarooma, a village in the N.E. part of Tasmania, on the Ringarooma River and in an important tin district. Pop 123.

Ringarooma Bay, in the NE part of the island of Tasmania. The settlement of Lower Ringarooma is on this bay.

Ringelsdorf, ring-el-dorf a village of Austria, 40 miles NE of Vienna, where the Thaya joins the March.

Ringers, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop 89.

Ringgenberg, ring-gen-bēg a village of Switzerland canton and 37 miles SE of Bern, on the SW shore of the Lake of Brienz.

Ringgold, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is intersected by the Platte River and also drained by two or three forks of the Grand River. Capital Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1890, 13,555; in 1900, 15,326.

Ringgold, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ala., about 7½ miles ESE of Huntsville.

Ringgold, a post-town capital of Oconee co. Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R. 15 miles NW of Dalton. Pop about 430.

Ringgold, a post-station of Ringgold co. Iowa.

Ringgold, a post-village of Riverview parish La. about 40 miles SSE of Shreveport.

Ringgold, a post-village of Washington co. Md. 9 miles ENE of Hagerstown. It is near the W base of the Blue Ridge. Pop 175.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio 27 miles S of Zanesville.

Ringgold, a post-village in Ringgold township Jefferson co. Pa. 44 miles SE of Oil City. Pop 100 of the township in 1905, 1537.

Ringgold, a post-station of Montgomery co. Tenn. 6 miles NNW of Clarksville.

Ringgold, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago Rock Island and Texas Rrs. 55 miles WNW of Llanesville. 1 op about 350.

Ringgold, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. 5½ miles E. of Danville. Pop 75.

Ringkjøbing, ring-k'yo-bing a town of Denmark, on the W coast of Jutland and on the E side of Ringkjøbing Fjord 56 miles NNW of Ribe. 1 op in 1901, 2712.

Ringkjøbing-Fjord, ring-k'yo-bing-fjord a lagoon of Denmark 28 miles in length by 9 miles in breadth. It is separated from the North Sea by a narrow strip of land.

Ringler, a post-village of Murthen co. Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop 100.

Ringoes, ring-gōs a post village of Hunterdon co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NE of Lambertville. Pop about 550.

Ringoe Mills, a post-village of Fleming co. Ky. 13 miles from Flemingsburg. 1 op 125.

Ringsted, ring-stēd a town of Denmark on the island of Zealand 36 miles WSW of Copenhagen. Pop 2550.

Ringsted, a banking post-village of Emmett co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Ringtown, a banking post village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on Antietam Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 26 miles WNW of Pottsville. It has knitting mills and powder works. Pop about 500.

Ringville, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. about 27 miles NW of Springfield. Pop 75.

Ringwood, a town of England, in Hampshire, 18 miles WSW of Southampton on the Avon. Pop about 4000.

Ringwood, a banking post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 54 miles NNW of Chicago. Pop about 255.

Ringwood, a post-village of Passaic co. N.J. near Rosewood Lake and on the Erie R. 35 miles NNW of New York city. Iron ore is mined here. Pop about 400.

Ringwood, a post village of Halifax co. N.C. 52 miles NE of Raleigh. 1 op in 1900, 98.

Ringwood, a banking post-village of Woods co. Okla. It has milling and lumbering industries. Pop about 400.

Ringwood, a post-village of York co. Ontario 2½ miles from Blueville. Pop about 305.

Ringwood River rises in Orange co. N.Y. runs southward through Passaic co. N.J. and unites near Pompton with the Passaic to form the Pompton River.

Ring Rapids are in the course of the upper Yankon (or Lower) River near the Five Finger Rapids. They are traversed by steamboats.

Rintheim, rin-thēn a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Cassel, on the Wetter 10 miles SE of Mindoo. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop in 1900, 4765.

Rio, ri-o a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 12 miles N of Galeburg. 1 op 250.

Rio, a post-village of Huron co. Ky. on the Green River 10 miles from Vanfordsville.

Rio, a post hamlet of Kemper co. Miss. 25 miles N of Meridian.

Rio, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles ESE of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Rio, Rio de Janeiro. See Rio de Janeiro.

Rio Arriba, ree-o-ar-ree-ba a county in the NW part of New Mexico intersected by the Rio Grande del Norte. Area, 6655 sq. m. The surface is diversified by mountains, table-lands and valleys. Capital, Tierra Amarilla. Pop. in 1890, 11,554. In 1900, 13,777.

Riohamba, or Bohlmar, a town of Ecuador capital of Chimborazo province, on the railway from Quito to Guayaquil, 85 miles ENE. of the latter town. It is situated at an elevation of over 9000 feet. The present town dates from 1797, when the ancient town of Riohamba,

whose site is about 5 miles distant was destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. (estimated) about 12,000.

Rio Bonito, *ree oh bo-ni-to*, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, 30 miles ENE of Rio de Janeiro with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 9000.

Rio Branco, *Brasi*. See **BRANCO**.

Rio Bravo del Norte. See **RIO GRANDE**.

Rio Bueno, a village of Chile, in the province of Valdivia, 6 miles from Unión. Pop. about 1800.

Rio Caribe, *ree'oh ka-ree'sa*, a maritime town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermúdez, on the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles E by N of Cumaná.

Rio Chico, *ree oh chee'ko*, a maritime town of Venezuela, SE of Caracas. Pop. about 5000.

Rio Claro, *ree oh kla*, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo 135 miles NW of Santos, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 8000.

Rio Colorado. See **COLORADO RIVER**.

Rio Colorado, a river of the Argentine Republic is formed by the Rio Grande and the Rio de Barrancas (rising in the Chilean border Andes) flows generally SE and enters the Atlantic Ocean S of Bahía Blanca a short distance N of lat. 40° S. At the time of high-water it is in places 300-400 yards wide. Length about 500 miles.

Riocreek, a post-village of Keweenaw Co. Wis. on the Ahnapee and Western R. The banking point is Algoma. Pop. 200.

Rio Cuarto, *ree oh kwair'to* a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Córdoba, on a river of the same name, about 184 miles W by S of Rosario. Pop. in 1895 10,825.

Rio de Contas, *ree'oh di kon'tah* a town of Brazil state and 230 miles SW of Bahia near the bend of the river Contas (or Jussape) which flows E 220 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

Rio de Janeiro (Port. pron. *ree'oh di shá-ná o-ree*) a state of Brazil, bounded on the NE by the state of Espírito Santo on the W by Minas Geraes from which it is in part separated by the Serra da Mantiqueira, on the SW by São Paulo and on the S and E by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 26,630 sq. m. The surface is low along the coast, the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ Mountains and their ramifications. The principal river is the Paratyba. The soil is extremely fertile. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo and fine woods. Capital, Petropolis. Pop. in 1890 876,884. Estimated for 1900 1,240,000.

Rio de Janeiro, the federal district of Brazil, comprises the capital of the republic and its immediate surroundings. Area, 638 sq. m. It was formerly known as the Município Neutro.

Rio de Janeiro, often called simply **Rio**, the capital of the republic of Brazil is in the federal district of the same name. Lat. of observatory 22° 54' 23" S. Lon. 43° 10' 21" W. Pop. of the federal district (consisting chiefly of the capital and of its suburbs) in 1890 522,041. In 1900 (estimated) about 750,000. Rio de Janeiro is, after Buenos Aires the most populous city of South America. It is situated on a beautiful mountain bordered bay (Bay of Rio de Janeiro) which extends about 23 miles inland, and consists of an old town, the new city and numerous suburban quarters (Boa Vista, Engenho Novo, Villa Isabel, Engenho Velho, Botafogo, Laranjeiras, Rio Comprido, etc.). The old town, with mostly narrow and irregular streets, is the commercial portion of the city and contains most of the more prominent buildings and institutions—custom-house, post-office, city-hall, exchange, the large hospital or Santa Casa da Misericórdia, national academy of the fine arts, museum, polytechnic and medical institutes, arsenal and most of the theatres. Among the city's most attractive squares, places, and promenades are the Praça da República (formerly Praça da Acclamação), Praça 15 de Novembro, Praça dos Tiradentes (Constituição) and the botanical garden with its famous avenue of palms. The educational institutions are numerous and important and comprise military and naval schools, schools of technology, medicine, surgery and the arts, a national conservatory of music, national library (with upward of 200,000 volumes), zoological and botanical gardens, hydrographic institute, societies of history, geography, ethnology, etc. The city is well connected by cable and electric cars with the suburbs. The manufacturing industries of Rio de Janeiro which are mainly related to milling and the making of textiles, have not yet acquired great importance. Coffee, which is shipped annually to the extent of several millions of bags, constitutes the chief article of export. Rio de Janeiro is the seat of an archbishop. Mean temperature, January, 80° July, 67°. The city was founded in 1507.

Rio de Janeiro, Bay of, a large indentation of the Brazilian coast, in the state of Rio de Janeiro on which is

situated the capital of the republic. It is about 33 miles in greatest length and 17 miles in width. It is noted for its magnificent scenery of mountains and islands (Villegagnon, with its fort, Governor Paqueta, Cuhrua). The entrance is marked by the prominent Sugar Loaf hill.

Rio de la Plata. See **LA PLATA**.

Rio de las Animas, *Colo*. See **ANIMAS RIVER**.

Rio del, ree'oh-del, a post-village and summer resort of Humboldt Co., Cal. on the Red River 15 miles from its mouth. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. about 350.

Rio del Norte, *Tia*. See **RIO GRANDE**.

Rio do Oro, a Spanish colonial possession of western Africa, extending along the Atlantic coast between capes Agador and Biaze and eastward into the Sahara for a distance of about 120-200 miles. Area about 70,000 sq. m. Estimated population 130,000. It is administered by the government of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor stationed at the settlement of Rio de Oro.

Rio de Oro, the seat of local government of the Spanish possession of Rio de Oro, on the Atlantic coast of Africa, a short distance S of the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. in 1890 130.

Rio de Oro, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena. Pop. about 5000.

Rio Doce, *ree'oh dr'oh* (i. e. sweet) a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Minas Geraes traverses the state of Espírito Santo and enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles N by E of Victoria. Length about 400 miles. Its navigation is much interrupted by rapids.

Rio Dulce, *ree oh dool's*, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in Tucumán flows SE past Santiago and empties into Porongos Lake.

Rio Dulce, *ree oh dool's* (i. e. 'sweet river') the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, in Guatemala enters the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 30' N. after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Cofre (or the Little Gulf) 4 miles in length by 2 miles across. The upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the W.

Rio Frio, *ree oh free'oh* (i. e. 'cold river') a river of Texas, flows SE through a part of Bexar Co. and enters the Nueces River at the N. extremity of Nueces Co.

Rio Frio, a river of Central America, which in Costa Rica discharges into Lake Nicaragua at the outflow of the San Juan River.

Rio Frio, *ree'oh free'oh* a post-station of Bandera Co. Tex.

Rio Grande (Sp. pron. *ree'oh gran'dá*) **Rio Grande del Norte** (Sp. pron. *ree'oh gran'dá del no'n*), Great River of the North) or **Rio Bravo del Norte** (Rapid River of the North) a river of North America, rises in the San Juan Mountain in the SW part of Colorado, near lat. 37° 40' N. and lon. 107° 30' W. It flows at first so easterly and then southeasterly course traversing the San Luis Valley enters and crosses New Mexico and from El Paso to the sea forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. It enters the Gulf of Mexico by several arms (which are largely obstructed by bars) at the S. extremity of Texas in about lat. 26° N. The volume of water discharged by this river is small in proportion to its length which is estimated at 1800 miles. It is generally a shallow stream and is too much obstructed by sand banks or rapids to be available for important navigation. Small steamboats can ascend it in stages of high water nearly 600 miles. Its largest affluents are the Pecos, in Texas and the Conchos, in Mexico. The water of the Rio Grande is largely used for irrigation purposes in New Mexico and for this reason the river bed at times appears dry for long distances, both above and below El Paso. The area drained by the Rio Grande is computed to be 240,000 sq. m.

Rio Grande, *ree'oh gran'dá*, or **Boloto**, a river of western Africa, rises in Futa-Jallon flows W. and enters the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary 10 miles across opposite the Biogo Islands. It communicates by an arm with the Feha River 20 or 30 miles farther N. On it is the town of Boloto.

Rio Grande, a river of Bolivia. See **GUAPAI**.

Rio Grande, *ree'oh gran'dá*, a river of Brazil rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira in the S. part of the state of Minas Geraes near the frontier of the state of Rio de Janeiro, forms part of the boundary between the states of Minas Geraes and São Paulo and joins the Paranaíba to form the Paraná, after a direct course of about 450 miles. By many geographers it is considered the main head-water of the Paraná.

Rio Grande, a river of Brazil in the state of Bahia, joins the São Francisco. Its whole course is about 250 miles, of which no less than 130 miles may be navigated.

Rio Grande, a river of Mexico. See **LEONA**.

Rio Grande, a river of Nicaragua, rises near Matagalpa and enters the Caribbean Sea 30 miles N of Pearl Lagoon. It is navigable for boats 200 miles.

Rio Grande, a river of the republic of Panama, rises NW of the city of Panama, about 2 miles from which it enters the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course. Its head is near the Obispo.

Rio Grande, a county in the S. part of Colorado, has an area of 1331 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande River. It comprises part of the San Luis Valley and of the Sierra San Juan. Among its prominent features is Pintado Peak 13,176 feet high. This county has rich mines of gold and silver. Capital, Del Norte. Pop. in 1890 3451. In 1900, 4080.

Riogrande, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seaboard Rrs. 6 1/2 miles S. of Cape May. Pop. about 200.

Riogrande, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio, about 12 miles NW of Gallipolis. Pop. about 300.

Riogrande, a post-village, capital of Starr co. Tex. on the Rio Grande, about 100 miles above Brownsville. Pop. about 1050.

Rio Grande, or Villa Ortega, a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 14 miles S by E of Nivara. Pop. in 1900 2310.

Rio Grande, a town of Porto Rico, near the N. coast, 30 miles (direct) ESE of San Juan with which it is connected by high-road. Pop. in 1899 1285.

Rio Grande de Arcebo, Porto Rico. See ARCEBO RIVER.

Rio Grande de Cagayán, a river of the Philippine Islands, the largest in Luzon, rises in the Camabine Sur flows NE. (traverses Cagayán province) and discharges at Aparri. Length, about 220 miles, the greater part of which is navigable.

Rio Grande de Jujuy. See JUJUY RIVER.

Rio Grande de la Pampanga, a river of Luzon. See PAMPANGA.

Rio Grande de la Plata, Bolivia. See GUAPAI.

Rio Grande de Mindanao, a river of the Philippine Islands. See MINDANAO.

Rio Grande do Norte, *ree'oo grãdã dôo noor'ti* ('a. Rio Grande 'of the North') a northeastern state of Brazil bounded by Ceará, Paraíba, and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 22,190 sq. m. Its name is derived from a river which after an E. course enters the Atlantic at Natal. The other rivers are the Serido and Apodi. The surface is level near the coast, but uneven inland. The products comprise the best Brazil-wood, coffee, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Capital, Natal. Pop. in 1890 263,273. Estimated for 1900 407,000.

Rio Grande do Sul, *ree oo grãdã dôo sool* ('a. Rio Grande of the South') or São Pedro de Rio Grande do Sul, also called São Pedro, a state in the extreme S. part of Brazil, having the Atlantic Ocean on the E. Uruguay on the SW, and the Argentine Republic from which it is separated by the Uruguay River on the NW. Area, 61,300 sq. m. It is intersected by numerous streams, the chief of which is the Jacuhy. The large Lagoa Mirim and Lagoa dos Patos lie along the SE. border the latter being an important waterway for internal communication. The surface is low near the coast, rising in the centre and N. to low mountainous country (Serra Geral) and spreading out to plains in the W. The state is fertile and large herds of cattle, horses, and mules are raised in the grazing-lands of the S. part. It has considerable manufactures in the N., where also are agricultural colonies. The agricultural products are corn, rice, potatoes, beans, onions, various grains, sugar-cane, and coffee, besides Paraguay tea. Capital, Porto Alegre. Pop. in 1890 397,455. Estimated for 1900, 1,350,000.

Rio Grande do Sul, or São Pedro, *sôwz pâ dro*, a town of Brazil former capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lagoa dos Patos, with a light-house in lat. 22° 7' S. lon. 52° 8' W. Pop. 10,000. Owing to its low situation it is subject to inundations, but it has a good port and a large trade in hides, woollen hair, tobacco, Paraguay tea, and dried meats.

Rio Grande Pyramid, Colo. a mountain of the San Juan Range in lat. 37° 40' N. lon. 107° 23' W. Its altitude is 12,773 feet.

Rio Hacha, *ree'ô ôhã*, or Rio de la Hacha, a river of Colombia, enters the Caribbean Sea 50 miles ENE of Santa Marta, after a N. course of about 120 miles.

Rio Hacha, a seaport of Colombia, on the Caribbean coast, 200 miles ENE of Cartagena, in lat. 11° 33' N., at the mouth of the Rio Hacha.

Rio Honda, Tex. See HONDO CREEK.

Rio Honda, *ree'ô on dô* ('a. deep river'), called also Rio Grande, *ree'ô grãdã*, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea 25 miles SE. of Boscawen.

Rioja, *La*, *Re-o-riã*, a region of Spain, comprising most of the province of Logroño and part of Boria. It is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

Rioja, *La*, Argentine Republic. See LA RIOJA.

Rio Janeiro. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

Riom, *re-ôw* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Puy de-Dôme, 8 miles N by E of Clermont-Ferrand. It lies on the slope of a hill, is built of dark lava, and still retains many specimens of the quaint architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The principal edifices are the church of St. Anne, the church of Notre Dame du Marcheret, the Sainte Chapelle (a relic of a feudal castle with fine windows, dating from the fifteenth century) the Palais de Justice the old clock-tower and the museum. Pop. in 1901 7841 (commune, 11,061).

Rio Maggiore, *ree'ô madd-jô-ri*, a village of Italy, 5 miles W of Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3000.

Rio Maior, *ree'ô mi-ôw* a commune of Portugal in Extremadura, 45 miles ENE of Lisbon. Pop. about 3500.

Rio Muni, or Spanish Guinea, a small Spanish possession in western equatorial Africa, between Kamerun and the Kani River on the N. and S. and the Gulf of Guinea and lon. 11° 20' E on the W. and E. Area, about 9800 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1900 137,000-150,000.

Rion, *ree-on* (also *Pharon*) a river of Transcaucasia, anciently regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus traverses the government of Kutais and after a SW course enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity at Poti, 34 miles N of Batumi. It is navigable for 80 miles.

Rion, a post-village of Fairfield co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Rio Negro, *ri-wa*. See NUÑO, RIO.

Rio Negro, *ree'ô nã gro* a territory in the E. part of the Argentine Republic, bounded on the S. by Chubut, and forming part of Patagonia. The Rio Colorado forms the N. boundary. Victoria, the capital of the territory, is on the Rio Negro. Pop. of the territory in 1895, 9341.

Rio Negro, a western department of Uruguay bounded on the W. by the Uruguay River and on the S. by the Rio Negro Area, 3240 sq. m. The surface is rolling. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, Fray Bentos. Pop. in 1900, 20,000.

Rio Negro, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquia, 13 miles SE. of Medellin.

Rionero, *ree-ô-nã ro*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 5 miles S. of Melfi. Pop. in 1901 11,249.

Rionis, *re-ôw* a small town of France, in Gironde, 15 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Rio Noroeste, a river of Texas. See NOROCK.

Riopardo, *ree oo pãr dôo*, a manufacturing town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Pardo, near its confluence with the Jacuhy 80 miles W of Porto Alegre with which it is connected by rail.

Rio Piedras, *ree'ô pã-drãs*, a town of Porto Rico, 7 miles by rail SE. of San Juan. Pop. in 1899, 2240.

Rio Preto, *ree oo prã too*, a village of Brazil state of Minas Gerais, on the Preto an affluent of the Araguay 35 miles NE of Diamantina. Pop. about 4000.

Rioce, or Los Rios, *loo ree oo* an island province of western Ecuador. The surface is mainly on the W. slope of the Andes and is mountainous. It is intersected by numerous rivers, among them the Guayquil by which it communicates with the sea. The sole industries are cattle-raising and agriculture. Capital, Babahoyo (or Rodogus) the centre of an extensive commerce. Pop. about 35,000.

Rio Salado. See SALADO, RIO.

Rio Seno, *ree'ô sã'ô*, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Córdoba. It has an observatory. Pop. about 1300.

Rio Segunda, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Córdoba, on a river of its own name. Pop. in 1895, 2260.

Rioseco, *ree oo soe'ô*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 120 miles WNW of Bogotá. Pop. (district) about 7000.

Rio Tinto. See TINTO, RIO.

Riotinto, Spain. See MINAS DE RIOTINTO.

Riouw, *re-ôw* *Riun*, or *Rio*, an island group of the Malay Archipelago, lying chiefly S. and E. of Singapore and included in the Dutch residency of Riouw. The chief island is Bintang sometimes also called Riouw. On a small islet, in an indentation on the S. side of Bintang, is the little town of Rio (Rioun) the capital of the residency.

Riouw, a Dutch residency in the East Indies, embracing the Riouw Islands, Tambora, Natuna, and other island groups, the country of Indragiri, on the island of Sumatra, etc. See RIOW (above).

Rio Verde, rivers of Arizona and Brazil. See VERDE, RIO.

Rio Verde, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, 51 miles SE of Carrizosa. Pop. in 1900 5759

Rio Vermaja See **Vermaja**.

Riovieta, a town of California, post-town of Solano co. Cal. on the right or W bank of the Sacramento River, about 55 miles ENE of San Francisco. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. in 1900 682.

Riovieta, a post-village of Johnson co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Cleburne. Pop. 275.

Rioz, a town of France, in Haute-Saône 14 miles SSW of Vesoul.

Ripa Bottomi, a town of Italy province and 12 miles NNE of Campobasso. Pop. 4000.

Ripacandida, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 6 miles SSE of Melfi. Pop. (commune) 5500.

Ripalimosana, a town of Italy 2 miles NW of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Riparia, a post-village of Whitman co. Wash. Pop. 70.

Riparius, a post-village of Warren co. N.Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. 190.

Ripatransone, a town of Italy 13 miles SSE of Fermo.

Ripen, a town of Denmark. See **Rønne**.

Ripley, a village of England in Yorkshire, West Riding on the Nidd, 5 miles WNW of Knaresborough.

Ripley, a town of England, co. of Derby 4 miles S of Alfreton. It has silk-mills from-works, and coal mines. Pop. in 1901 10 111.

Ripley, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, has an area of 447 sq. m. It is drained by Langhary Creek and Graham's Fork of the Muscatuck River. Capital, Varsburg. Pop. in 1890 19 350. In 1900, 19 881.

Ripley, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas has an area of 623 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River and also drained by the Little Black River. Capital, Doniphan. Pop. in 1890 5613. In 1900 13,186.

Ripley, a post-town of Brown co. Ill. on the Lemoine River, 23 miles NW of Jacksonville. It has a pottery. Pop. in 1900 298.

Ripley, a post-station of Noble co., Ind. 6 miles E of Albion.

Ripley, a post-township (town) of Somerset co. Me. Pop. in 1900 449.

Ripley, a banking post-town capital of Tippah co. Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R., 26 miles E by S of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900 643.

Ripley, a banking post-village in Ripley township (town) Chautauque co. N.Y. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York Chicago and St. Louis R., 65 miles SW of Buffalo. It has important grape and wine-industries. Pop. about 800 of the town in 1900 2255.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio on the Ohio River 54 miles above Cincinnati on the Ohio River and Columbus R. It has mineral springs, a foundry and machine-shop and manufactories of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900 2248.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Payne co. Okla. 8 miles NE of Perkins, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has cotton gins and grain-elevators. Pop. about 800.

Ripley, a banking post-town capital of Lauderdale co., Tenn. 56 miles NNE of Memphis on the Illinois Central R. It has gineries, oil-mills, cooperage-works, etc. It gave the name to the Ripley (Oriskany) geological formation. Pop. in 1900 1840.

Ripley, a post-station of Titus co. Tex.

Ripley, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co. W. Va., on the Ohio River R. 32 miles N by W of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 579.

Ripley, a banking post-village of Bruce co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 23 miles SW of Walkerton. Pop. about 650. It has milling industries.

Ripley Mills, a post-hamlet of Craig co. Va.

Ripley, Mount, Cal. a peak of the Coast Range, near lat. 36° 10' N. Elevation about 7500 feet.

Ripleyville, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio, 45 miles W of Greenwich. Pop. 100.

Ripoll, a town of Spain province and 37 miles WNW of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Rippon, an episcopal city of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, 23 miles WNW of York. The great attraction of Rippon is the small but well-proportioned cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, presenting every phase of architecture from the Transitional-Norman to the Perpendicular and possessing a Baron's crypt dating from the seventh century. Trinity church, Early English in style, is also a fine structure. The spacious market-place contains a lofty obelisk. Rippon was formerly noted for its

manufactures of woollens and for its steel spurs, whose quality became proverbial, but the manufacture of these articles has given way to tanning, malting, brass- and iron-founding, and the manufacture of machinery and various other articles. Pop. in 1901 5225.

Ripon, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles SSE of Stockton. Pop. 100.

Ripon, a post-station of Labette co. Kan. about 16 miles S by W of Parsons.

Ripon, a banking city of Fond du Lac co. Wis., on an inlet of Green Lake 20 miles W by N of Fond du Lac on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It contains Ripon College (Congregational) and has knitting mills, foundries and machine-shops, canneries, and manufactories of carriages, flour wagons, etc. It ships fruit and grain. Pop. in 1900 3818.

Ripon, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1087.

Ripon, a post-village of Labette co. Quebec, 28 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Ripon Falls, in the (Somerset) Nile, immediately after that stream leaves the Victoria Nyansa. Height, 15 feet.

Riposte, a town of Italy in the province of Calabria, on the E coast, 10 miles SW of Taurianova. Pop. in 1901 1238 (commune, 9725).

Rippon, a banking post-town of Greene co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 42 miles NW of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 515.

Rippledale, a post-village of Giles co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pearisburg. Pop. 100.

Rippolden, a post-village of Baden, Germany in the Black Forest and near the base of the Kniebis, 8 miles from Wolfach. Its waters are largely exported. Pop. in 1900 691. Elevation 1835 feet.

Rippon, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. 5 miles S of Charlestown. Pop. 200.

Riprap, a post-village of Elizabeth City co. Va. Pop. 75.

Ripton, a post-village in Ripton township (town) Addison co. Vt. about 26 miles N of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 535.

Ripryville, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky. 15 miles SE of Frankfort. Pop. 75.

Rismewahl, a town of Germany, 7 miles NW of Caltaro, on the Gulf of Caltaro.

Risco, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 8 miles WNW of Newport. Pop. in 1901, 6601.

Riscio, a small town of France, department of Gers, on the Adour 25 miles WNW of Miranda.

Rishiri, an island and port of call off the NW coast of Izo, Japan.

Rishom, a town of Lancashire, England 2 miles from Accrington. Pop. in 1901, 7031.

Rishworth, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901 915.

Rising City, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 16 miles SW of David City. Pop. in 1900 499.

Rising Fawn, a post-town of Dade co. Ga. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles SSW of Chattahoochee. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900 213.

Risingstar, a banking post-village of Eastland co. Tex. 25 miles SW of Eastland. It has cotton gins. Pop. about 400.

Risington, a post-village of Keot co. Del. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 125.

Risington, a banking city capital of Ohio co. Ind. on the Ohio River, 36 miles below Cincinnati and 9 miles S of Aurora. It has manufactories of lumber and cigars. Pop. in 1900 1545.

Risington, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Iowa, near the Des Moines River 7 miles E. of Des Moines.

Risington, a banking post-village of Cecil co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 52 miles NE of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 383.

Risington, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. 27 miles S by E. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 669.

Rising Sun, a former village, now included within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa. 5 miles N of Independence Hall.

Risington, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis. 33 miles SSE of La Crosse.

Risingville, a post-hamlet of Stambaugh co., N.Y., 15 miles NW of Corning.

Risk, a post-village of Livingston co. Ill. Pop. 78.

Ristey, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Atlantic City or Vineland. Pop. 200.

Riscom, a banking post-town, capital of Cleveland co., Ark., 22 miles SW by S. of Pine Bluff, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 453

Risor, a minor port of Norway, about 100 miles SW of Christiania.

Ritsey's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Lunenburg or Bridgewater

Ritch, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. The banking point is Jump Pop 100

Ritchey, a post village of Will co., Ill. Pop 75

Ritchey, a post village of Newton co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 15 miles ENE of Neosho Pop about 200

Ritchie, a county in the NW part of West Virginia, has an area of 457 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Hughes River and bounded on the S by the South Fork of that river. Among its minerals are a variety of asphaltum, called Greenish, coal and petroleum. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. in 1890 16,521 in 1900 18,901

Ritchie, a post-station of Stanley co. W. C.

Ritchie Court-House See HARRISVILLE

Ritchieville, a post-station of Dinwiddie co., Va. 18 miles S by W of Petersburg

Rithymus, the ancient name of Raritan

Rito Alto, see to alto, Colo. a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range has an altitude of 12,999 feet.

Rittenhouse, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shicklesmy Pop 100

Ritters, a post-station of Felton co., Ohio, 5 miles WSW of Morenci, Mich.

Rittersville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. 2 miles NE of Allentown on the Central R. of New Jersey Pop about 275

Rittman, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Erie R. The banking point is Wadsworth or Seville Pop 150

Ritzbüttel, a post village of a territory of Hamburg at the mouth of the Elbe in the North Sea. It comprises the island of Neuwerk and contains the little town of Ritzbüttel. Area, about 33 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 11,431

Ritzville, a banking post-town capital of Adams co., Wyo. on the Northern Pacific R. 65 miles SW by W of Spokane. Pop. in 1900 61

Riudoms, re-oo-doms a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles WNW of Terragona. Pop. (census) about 3,000

Riu kin Islands See Loo kin Islands

Rivo, re-vo, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 10 miles WSW of R. ereda, picturesque situated at the N. extremity of Lago di Garda. It has a fine Minorite church containing altar pieces by old masters, which has become a place of pilgrimage. Riva has a fine harbor and its mild climate attracts many visitors. The rearing of silk worms and various manufactures are carried on. Pop. in 1900 7650

Rivado, a seaport of Spain See BIZANZO

Rivanna, a small river in the east-central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge and enters the James River at Columbia.

Rivarolo, re-va-ro-lo a town of northern Italy in Piedmont, 19 miles W of Turin Pop about 4000 (commune in 1901 6960)

Rivarolo, a town of Italy 3 miles NNW of Genoa. It consists of Rivarolo Superiore and Rivarolo Inferiore and contains fine villas of the Genoese. Pop. in 1901 10,812 (commune, 18,602)

Rivarolo Foori, re-va-ro-lo-fo-o-ra, a village of northern Italy, 15 miles WSW of Mantua. Pop 2500

Rivas, re-va, a department of Nicaragua, adjoining Costa Rica. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and extends along the SW shores of Lake Nicaragua. It is drained by tributaries of both and is intersected by the route of the formerly proposed Nicaragua Canal. Capital Rivas

Rivas (formerly Ncaragua) a town of the republic of Nicaragua, capital of a department of its own name, near the W shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 miles SSE of Granada. It is engaged in coffee and cacao cultivation Pop of the town 4000 of the district, about 15,000

Rive de Gier, re-ve-deh-ah-ah a town of France, in Loire on the Gier an affluent of the Rhone, 12 miles NE of Saint-Etienne. It is in a rich coal region and has about fifty coal mines, extensive glass- and iron works, and silk manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901 18,987

Rivello, re-ve-lo, a small town of Italy in Basilicata, 4 miles S of Lagonegro on the Trocchia.

River, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. The banking point is Huntington Pop 125

Rivers, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop 150

Rivers, re-va-ri, a northern department of Uruguay, bordering on Brazil. The surface is rolling. Some gold is found. Capital Rivera. Pop. in 1900 26,810

Rivero, a town of Uruguay capital of Rivera department, 250 miles (direct) N of Montevideo with which it is connected by rail. Pop about 2000

River Aux Vases (Fr. pron 3 vâs) a post-village of St. Genesiove co., Mo. on a river of the same name. Pop. 75

River Beaudette (be-dét') a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec at the outlet of a river of the same name in the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 434 miles W of Montreal. Pop 230

Riverhead, a post-station of Bibb co., Ala., on the Cahawba River

Riverhead, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Colo. 83 miles ESE of Denver

River Bourgeois (boor-shwâ) a post-village and outport of Blainville co., Nova Scotia 31 miles from Port Hawkesbury. The banking point is St. Peter's

River Charlie, a post village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick 20 miles from Dalhousie

Riverdale, a post-station of Fresno co., Cal.

Riverdale, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga. on the Southern R. 15 miles S of Atlanta

Riverdale, a village of Cook co., Ill. is on independent post station of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 558

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Emmet co., Ken.

Riverdale, Essex co., Mass. is a part of Gloucester

Riverdale, a post village of Gratiot co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 12 miles W of St. Louis. Pop 250

Riverdale, a post station of Murrieta co., N. J.

Riverdale, a former post-village of Westchester co., N. Y. on the Hudson R. is now included in the borough of the Bronx. New York city

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Craven co., N. C. on the Venice River 2 miles from Crouton

Riversdale, a post-station of Pike co., Ohio

Riversdale, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn. 9 miles E of Knoxville

Riversdale, a post-village of Weber co., Utah. The banking point is Ogden. Pop about 900

River David, Quebec See SAINT-DAMAS

River Deonts, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name 35 miles from Fort Hawkesbury on the International R.

River Desert, a post village of Ottawa co., Quebec, at the confluence of the River Desert and Lachapelle 60 miles N of Ottawa

Riveredge, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J. on the Hackensack River and on the New Jersey and New York R. 17 miles N of New York city. Pop 150

River Falls, a post village of Covington co., Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Andalusia. Pop about 200

River Falls, a banking post-village of Pierce and St. Croix cos., Wisc. on the Kinnickinnick River (which affords extensive water power) 12 miles NE of Hudson on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has a state normal school roller mills, starch factory etc. Pop in 1900 2000

River Falls, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wisc. Pop in 1900 1254

River Forest, a village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Western Central R. 10 miles W of Chicago. Pop in 1900 1,539

River Gilbert, a post-village of Beauport co., Quebec, on a branch of the river Chaudière, 57 miles SSE of Quebec. Gold is found near here. Pop 100

River Grove, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. 14 miles from Chicago. Pop in 1900 337

Riverhead, a banking post-village, capital of Suffolk co., N. Y. in Riverhead township (town) on the Peconic River at the W end of Great Peconic Bay and on the Long Island R. 75 miles E by N of Brooklyn. It has saw and grist-mills and manufactures of carriages and cigars. Pop about 2000 of the town in 1900 4503

River Hebert, a post-village and outport of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Macan. Pop about 700. The banking point is Amherst.

Riverhill, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N. C. 15 miles N of Statesville.

Riverhill, a post-village of White co., Tenn., on the Casey Fork of the Cumberland River 23 miles NE of McMinnville.

River Inhabitants, a post village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Port Hawkesbury its banking point.

River John, a post-village and outport of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of a stream falling into the Northumberland Strait, 31 miles from Pictou, on the Inter-

colonial R. It has lobster-packing and other industries. The banking point is Pictou.

River John (Wear Baanum), a post-village in Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Pictou.

River Junction, a post-village of Gadsden co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. The banking point is Quincy. Pop 150.

River Junction, a post-village of Johnson co. Iowa, 77 miles W of Muscatine. Pop 75.

River Louisa (Iwco sda), a post-village of Restigouche co. New Brunswick, on a small stream falling into the Bay of Chaleur 19 miles from Dalhousie.

River Philip, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 45 miles from Truro.

River Point, a post-station of Steele co. Minn. on the Straight River 10 miles S of Owatonna.

River Point, a post-village of Kent co. N.I. on the Fawcett River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles SSW of Providence. It has cotton-mills, a foundry etc. Pop about 1400.

River Raisin, a post-village of Washtenaw co. Mich. on a stream of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 25 miles ESE of Jackson. Pop 104.

River Rouge, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 6 miles from Detroit. It has various mills. Pop in 1900 1748.

Rivers, Cape, the NW point of the island of Celebes.

Riversdale, a division on the coast of Cape Colony between the Garitz (or Groot) and Krombek rivers and S of the Langeberg range. It is well watered and has rich grazing lands. Capital Riversdale, about 45 miles (direct) W of Mossel Bay. Pop in 1891 1562 (white, 1).

Riverside, a county in the S part of California. Area, 7333 sq. in. The central and E parts are taken up with the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Capital Riverside. Pop in 1900 17,807.

Riverside, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Pell City. Pop in 1900 138.

Riverside, a post-village of Woodruff co. Ark. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Augusta. Pop 150.

Riverside, a city capital of Riverside co. Cal. on the Santa Ana River and on the Southern Pacific and other railroads 10 miles S of San Bernardino. It has extensive fruit interests (oranges, lemons, figs, raisins etc.) and its orange plantations are among the largest in the state. Magnolia Avenue with its double row of pepper trees, etc. is about 10 miles long and justly famous for its perspective. Elevation 875 feet. Pop in 1900 7077.

Riverside, a post hamlet of Chaffee co. Colo.

Riverside, a post village of Fairfield co. Conn. on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Niqua River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 3½ miles SW of Stamford.

Riverside, a post hamlet of Trezona co. Ga.

Riverside, a banking post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Des Plaines River and on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW of Chicago. It has fine parks and residences. Pop in 1900 1551.

Riverside, a post-village of Fountain co. Ind. on the Wabash River. Pop 120.

Riverside, a banking post town of Washington co. Iowa, on the English River and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 32 miles W of Muscatine. Pop in 1900 678.

Riverside, a post-station of Yates co. Kan.

Riverside, a post-village of Koonseebe co. Me. on the Koonseebe River and on the Maine Central R. 8 miles NNE of Augusta. Pop 20.

Riverside, a post-village of Charles co. Md. on the Potomac River about 46 miles below Washington D.C.

Riverside, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Connecticut River, 3 miles NE of Greenfield. Pop about 300.

Riverside, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. The banking point is Coloma. Pop 150.

Riverside, Wayne co. Mich. is a suburb of Detroit.

Riverside, a post-station of Jefferson co. Mo.

Riverside, a banking post-borough and resort of Burlington co. N.J. on the Delaware River at the mouth of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles NE of Camden. Pop in 1900 501.

Riverside, a township of Burlington co. N.J. Pop in 1900 2381.

Riverside, a post hamlet of Brecon co. N.Y. on the Susquehanna River 2½ miles from Great Bend, Pa.

Riverside, Warren co. N.Y. See Rixanus.

Riverside, a post-village of Ashe co. N.C. Pop 75.

Riverside, a former post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, now forming part of Cincinnati.

Riverside, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Danville. Pop in 1900 418.

Riverside, a post-village of Providence co. R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles from Providence. It has a boat yard. Pop about 1500.

Riverside, a post-station of Newberry co., S.C.

Riverside, a post-village of Hanson co. S. Dak. The banking point is Mitchell.

Riverside, a post-village of Walker co. Tex. on the Trinity River and on the International and Great Northern R. 72 miles N of Houston. Pop 150.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Okanogan co. Wash.

Riverside, a post-station of Shawano co. Wis.

Riverside, a post-village of Albert co. New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay 39½ miles from Salisbury. Pop 250.

Rivers Inlet, a post-village of British Columbia about 300 miles from Vancouver.

River Sioux, a post-village of Harrison co. Iowa, on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Little Sioux and on the Northwestern Line, 52 miles SSE of Sioux City. Pop 200.

River Springs, a post-village of St. Mary co. Md. The banking point is Washington, D.C. Pop about 250.

Riverstown, a post-village of Washington co. Ontario, 2 miles W of Arthur.

River Styx, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, 5 miles from Wadsworth. Pop 100.

Riverdale, a post-village of Newton co. Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop 150.

Riverton, a post-village of Colbert co. Ala., on the Northern Alabama R. The banking point is Tusculum. Pop 125.

Riverton, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the Farmington River about 25 miles NW of Hartford. Pop 150.

Riverton, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Sangamon River and on the Wabash R. 6½ miles N.E. of Springfield. Pop in 1900 1511. Coal is mined here.

Riverton, a banking post-village of Fremont co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NE of Hamburg. Pop in 1900 657.

Riverton, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md. on the Nantuxco River about 15 miles NW of Salisbury. Pop 100.

Riverton, a post township in the S part of Mason co. Mich. about 40 miles N of Muskegon. Pop in 1900 1488.

Riverton, a banking post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. on the Mohawk River and on the Burlington Route, 15 miles E of Broomington. Pop in 1900 327.

Riverton, a post-village of Coos co. N.H. The banking point is Lamoine. Pop 150.

Riverton, a post-borough of Burlington co. N.J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles NE of Camden. Pop in 1900 1832. It has nurseries and is a summer resort.

Riverton, a post-village of Salt Lake co. Utah on the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop about 600.

Riverton, a post-village of Warren co. Va. on the Shenandoah River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. 2 miles W of Front Royal. Pop about 200.

Riverton, a maritime post-town and borough of South Island, New Zealand, in lat. 46° 20' S. Pop about 900.

Rivertown, a post-station of Campbell co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee River 6 miles from Palmato station.

Riverville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. where it crosses the East Fork of the White River 6 miles E of Mitchell. Pop 150.

Riverville, a post-village of Bergen co. N.J. near the Hackensack River 24 miles N of New York. Pop 150.

Riverview, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Chicago. It has a cannery. Pop in 1900 400.

Riverview, a post-station of Morgan co. Mo. on the Omaha River 36 miles SSE of Sedalia.

Riverview, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. N.C.

Riverview, a village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Sharpsburg and the post-office is Hoboken. Pop 150.

Riverview, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C. Pop 70.

Riverville, a post-village of Amherst co. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop about 110.

Rives, a town of France, in Isère 14 miles NW of Grenoble. It has large steel-works and paper mills. Pop about 3000 (communes, 3000).

Rives, re-va, a post-station of Richland co. Ohio.
Rives, a post-village of Ohio co. Tenn., on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio R., 53 miles SSW of Paducah. Pop. about 450.

Rives, a post-station of Prince George co. Va.
Rivesaltes, re-va-salt, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N of Perpignan. Pop. in 1901, 8798. It is noted for its wine.

Rives (reva) Chapel, a post-station of Chatham co. N C.

Rives (rive) Junction, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Grand River 11 miles N of Jackson, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. 150.

Rivesville, re-va-vil, a post-town of Marion co. W Va. on the Monongahela River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 4 miles from Fairmont. Pop. in 1900 184.

Riviera, re-va-ri, a district of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. Chief town, Biasca.

Riviera, a popular name of the narrow littoral which in Italy and France contours the N border of the Gulf of Genoa (Ligurian Gulf) and extends from Spina to Cannes (or Hyères). It is famous for beautiful scenery, mild winter climate, and luxuriant (even subtropical) vegetation. The section of the Riviera between Spina and Genoa is commonly designated Riviera di Levante; that between Genoa and Nice (or Hyères) Riviera di Ponente. The region is a favorite one with tourists and is much sought by invalids. Among its more noted resorts are (besides the places already named) Porto Maurizio, San Remo, Bordighera, Mentone, Monaco, Monte Carlo and Villefranche. The Corniche road follows the region for a long distance.

Rivière à Pierre, re-va-ri a pi-er, a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec, on the Great Northern of Canada and the Quebec and Lake St. John R. 23 miles from St. Raymond. Pop. about 240.

Rivière des Bois Clair, re-va-ri des bois klair, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 64 miles from Lotbinière. Pop. 176.

Rivière des Acadiens, re-va-ri des a-kä-de-ian', La., flows E. through Ansonia parish into Lake Maurepas.

Rivière des Prairies, re-va-ri des prä-ri, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 10 miles N of Montreal, its banking point.

Rivière du Loup en Bas, Quebec. See **FRANCA-VILLE**.

Rivière du Loup en Haut, Quebec. See **LOUISE VILLE**.

Rivière du Moulin, re-va-ri dü mo-ä-läw', a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 1 mile from Chicoutimi. Pop. 150.

Rivière du Sud, Quebec. See **HENRIEVILLE**.

Rivière Ouelle, re-va-ri ou-äl, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Kamouraska, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R. 92 miles below Quebec. Pop. 169.

Rivière Pilote, re-va-ri pi-lot, a town on the S coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. (commune) in 1894, 7992.

Rivière Salée, re-va-ri sä-lä, the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

Rivière Salée, a town on the SW coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. (commune) in 1894, 6601.

Rivière Trois Pistoles, re-va-ri tro-ä pi-stöl, a post-village of Temiscouata co. Quebec, 30 miles from Fraserville. Pop. 200.

Rivington, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, 30 miles from Lacute. Pop. about 200.

Rivoli, re-vo-le, a town of Italy 8 miles W of Turin (with environs) 5540. It has a splendid royal palace and numerous villas. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7354.

Rivoli, a village of Italy 12 miles NW of Verona, on the Adige. Here Bonaparte defeated the Austrians on Jan. 14, 1797.

Rivolta d'Adda, re-vo-ltä däd-dä, a town of Lombardy, near the Adda, 15 miles E. of Milan. Pop. about 4000 (commune 5060).

Rwari, a town of India. See **RWAR**.

Rixdorf, a southern suburb of Berlin, constituting a municipality. It has manufactures of linoleum, woolen and rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1890 18,739 in 1900 30,427.

Rixeyville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 60 miles SW of Washington D C.

Rixford, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. 3 miles from Summit City. It has oil interests. Pop. about 700.

Rixheim, rix-hime, a village of Germany in Alsace, 24 miles E of Mühlhausen. Pop. in 1900, 3348.

Rixingen (Fr *Rickcourt*, rä-shä-kou) a town of Germany in Lorraine, 11 miles SW of Saarburg. Pop. about 360.

Rix Mills, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 15 miles E of Zanesville.

Rixville, a post-village of Emanuel co. Ga. Pop. 80.

Rize, or **Rizah**, re-zi (anc. *Rizene*) a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 35 miles E of Trebizond. It is picturesquely situated at the base of wooded heights in a district producing fine orange lemons, and olives. It is the chief place in Lexasia.

Rizante (rit-ä-änt), Cape, on the SE coast of Calabria, Italy. Lat. 36° 44' N. lon. 17° E.

Roa, ro-ä, a town of Spain province and 49 miles SSW of Burgos, on the Douro. It has remains of a palace, to which it succeeded in 1517. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Roachdale, a banking post-town of Putnam co. Ind. 134 miles N of Greencastle, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900 942.

Roachtown, a post-station of Wood co. Ohio 12 miles SSW of Toledo.

Roadside, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. Va. 18 miles from Harrisonburg.

Roadstown, a post-village of Cumberland co. N J, 6 miles W by N of Bridgeton. Pop. 250.

Roadtown, capital of the group of the British Virgin Islands. Lesser Antilles, on the island of Tortola. Pop. about 400.

Roadville, a post-station of Berkeley co., S C.

Roag, Roag, lok-rög, a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 10 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth.

Roane, ro-ä, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 442 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch and Holston rivers, which unite at Kingsport and form the Tennessee River which is here navigable. The county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountain. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron-ore, and limestone. Capital, Kingsport. Pop. in 1890, 17,418. In 1900 22,738.

Roane, a county in the W part of West Virginia, has an area of 547 sq. m. It is drained by the Pocahontas River and several affluents of the Little Kanawha. Coal is found here. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890 15,363. In 1900 19,852.

Roane, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Roanes Hill, a post-station of Mason co., N C.

Roan Mountain, N C. is near the N border of Mitchell co. and near the boundary line of Tennessee. Elevation, about 5800 feet. The mountain is largely overgrown with rhododendrons and azaleas, and the summit, on which a hotel (the highest habitation of man in the United States E of the Rocky Mountains) is located, commands a magnificent panorama. That portion of the Appalachian System of which the Roan Mountain forms a part is frequently designated the Roan Mountains.

Roan Mountain, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina R. The banking point is Elizabethtown.

Roan, ro-ä, a banking post-town of Wabash co. Ind., on the El River and on the Wabash R. 27 miles ENE of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 631.

Roanne, ro-änn (anc. *Rodunna*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire, 40 miles NW of Lyons on the left bank of the river Loire, which here becomes navigable. Its principal edifices are the medieval church of St. Etienne, the modern church of Notre Dame des Victoires and the Hôtel de Ville. There are extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. (commune) in 1901 34,901.

Roanoke, ro-änk, a county of Virginia has an area of 397 sq. m. It is intersected by the Staunton River and also drained by Craig's Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE border of this county which is part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890 30,161. In 1900, 37,532.

Roanoke, a banking post-town of Randolph co. Ala. about 85 miles NE. of Montgomery, on the Central of Georgia R. It contains the Roanoke Normal College and has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1155.

Roanoke, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Alton and Peoria and Santa Fe R., 64 miles NE. of Bureau. It has coal interests. Pop. in 1900 966.

Roanoke, a banking post-town of Huntington co. Ind. on the Wabash R., 15 miles SW of Fort Wayne. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Roanoke, a post-town of Howard co. Mo. about 15 miles SW of Moberly. Pop. in 1900 147.

Roanoke, a banking post-village of Denton co. Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Roanoke, an independent city of Virginia, formerly in Roanoke co., on the Roanoke River and on the Norfolk

and Western R., 55 miles W by S of Lynchburg. Roanoke is in a stock-raising, tobacco-growing, and mining section, and has a large and increasing trade. From a small village in 1880 it has grown to a city of importance, with large machine-shops, bridge- and iron works, tanning factories, bottle-works, tobacco-factories, locomotive- and car-shops, cotton mills etc. It has mineral springs in the vicinity and is a health-resort. The Virginia College and a large sanitarium are located here. Pop in 1880 669 in 1890 18,159 in 1900, 21,495. Elevation, 910 feet.

Roanoke, a post-village of Lewis co. W Va. 33 miles S of Clarkburg.

Roanoke Island, N C in the channel which connects Albemarle Sound with Pamlico Sound. It is separated from the main-land by Croatan Sound. It was the scene of Raleigh's unsuccessful attempt at colonisation in America in 1585-87. In Feb. 1862, an expedition under General Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough effected the capture of the island.

Roanoke Rapids, a post-town of Halifax co. N C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Weldon. It manufactures silk and cotton goods and has lumber interests. Pop in 1900 1000.

Roanoke River is formed by the Dan and Staunton rivers, which unite at Clarksville, Mecklenburg co. Va. It passes into North Carolina and enters the W end of Albemarle Sound. Length about 240 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Weldon.

Roepa (ro-po-a) Treven'men, Upson, or Adams Island, one of the Marquesas Islands in the Pacific Ocean, 58 miles W of Tahiti.

Roaring Branch, a post-village of Lenoir co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 28 miles N of Williamsport. Pop about 600.

Roaring Creek, N C enters the Yadkin from the N in Wilkes co.

Roaring Creek, Pa. falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna River a few miles above Danville.

Roaringcreek, a township of Columbia co. Pa. about 14 miles E by S of Danville. Pop in 1890 631.

Roaringcreek, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa. 5 miles S. of Catawba, its banking point. Pop about 300.

Roaringcreek, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Wis. 10 miles SW of Black River Falls.

Roaringgap, a post-station of Wilkes co. N C 56 miles N of Statesville.

Roaring River, a post-station of Wilkes co. N C.

Roaring Run, a post-station of Botetourt co. Va.

Roaring Spring, a post-village of Tully co. Ky. about 13 miles SW of Hopkinsville. Pop 76.

Roaring Spring, a banking post-borough of Hialeah, Fla. on the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles S of Altouma. It has paper and flour-mills. Pop in 1900 134.

Roaring Water Bay, Ireland, in Munster co. of Cork, extends inland for 9 miles.

Roark, a post-station of Barry co. Mo.

Roar Reef Island, a small British island off the coast of Namaland German Southwest Africa.

Roatan, a West India island. See ROATAN.

Robard, a post-town of Henderson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles S of Henderson. Pop in 1900 399.

Robben Island, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope at the entrance of False Bay. It has a lunatic asylum and a leper colony. Pop 700.

Robbins, a post-station of Sussex co. Del. 19 miles S of Milford.

Robbins, a post-village of Breathitt co. Ky. The banking point is Jackson. Pop 200.

Robbins, a post-village of Barnwell co. S C on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 28 miles SE of Augusta, Ga. Pop 100.

Robbins, a post-village of Scott co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harman or Rockwood. Pop about 600.

Robbinsdale, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900 528.

Robbins Station, a post-village of Wextonland co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is McKeesport or West Newton. Pop 300.

Robbinston, a post-village in Robbinston township (town) Washington co. Me. on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St Croix River, 10 miles SE of Calais. Pop. of the town in 1900 544.

Robbinsville, a post-village of Mercer co. N J. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles NE of Bordentown. Pop about 300.

Robbinsville, a post-village, capital of Graham co., N C 63 miles SSE of Maryville, Tenn. Pop. 124.

Robbie, rob-be-o, a town of Italy province of Parma, circle of Mortara. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 6500).

Rebe, rüb, a river of Ireland, co. of Mayo flows SW and enters Lough Mask 2 miles W of Ballinrobe. Length, about 30 miles.

Rebecco, re-bè-ko a small town of Lombardy on the Oglio, 7 miles N of Cremona.

Rübel, rü-bel a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 34 miles SE of Güstrow on Lake Müritza. Pop. in 1900, 3481.

Rebeline, a post-town of Nechitoches parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. 13 miles SSE of Shreveport. Pop in 1900 464.

Rebenhausen, a small village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the S end of Lake Pfäfers. Near it have been found the remains of neolithic pile-dwellings.

Robertson Fork, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Tenn., 5 miles E. of Lynville station.

Robertsonville, a banking post-village of Martin co., V C 26 miles E. of Tarboro. Pop in 1900 275.

Robert, ro-bè-à a town on the E coast of the island of Martinique, on the bay of Robert. Pop (commune) in 1894, 3055.

Roberta, a post-town of Crawford co. Ga. on the Southern R., 89 miles SSE of Atlanta. Pop in 1900 252.

Robert Bayen (bi'oo) La., is connected with the Red River near Alexandria.

Robert Lee, a banking post-village, capital of Coke co. Tex. on the Colorado River, about 20 miles (direct) N of San Angelo. Pop about 575.

Roberts, a county in the NE corner of South Dakota. Area, 1102 sq. m. It is bounded E by Traverse and Big Stone lakes and is intersected by their tributaries. Capital, Sisseton. Pop in 1900, 12,216.

Roberts, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 883 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River. Capital, Miami. Pop in 1900 228 in 1900 620.

Roberts, a village of Shasta co. Cal. Pop 75. The post-office is Palocedro.

Roberts, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Roberts, a banking post-village of Ford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 50 miles ENE of Bloomington. It has brick and tile-works. Pop in 1900 446.

Roberts, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont. Pop 75.

Roberts, a post-station of Ashe co. N C.

Roberts, a post-station of Anderson co. S C.

Roberts, a banking post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. on the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha R. 11½ miles E of Hudson. Pop 175.

Robertsdale, a post-village of Huntington on Pa. on the East Broad Top R. 59 miles SW of Mount Union. It has coal and iron interests. Pop about 1500.

Roberte Landing, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. on the St. Clair River 36 miles NE of Detroit. Pop 100.

Robertson, a county in the NE part of Kentucky. Area, 75 sq. m. Capital, Mount Olivet. Pop in 1890 4684 in 1900 4900.

Robertson, a county of Middle Tennessee borders on Kentucky. Area, 530 sq. m. It is drained by the Red River and Sulphur Creek (or Fork). Capital, Springfield. Pop in 1890 20,078 in 1900 25,029.

Robertson, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 913 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Navasota River and on the SW by the Brazos River. Capital, Franklin. Pop in 1890 28,500 in 1900 31,480.

Robertson, a post-village of Hardin co. Iowa, 10 miles N of Eldora.

Robertson, a mountainous division in the SW part of Cape Colony a portion of the Little Karoo. It is intersected by the Breeds River. Capital, Robertson about 30 miles (direct) E. by N of Cape Town with which it is connected by rail. Pop in 1901 2121 (white, 1940).

Robertson Bay, Victoria Land, Antarctica, partially bounded by Cape Adaro. Lat. 71° S.

Robertson, Cape, the southwestern extremity of Prudhoe Land Greenland. Lat. 78° N. lon. 12° 20' W.

Robertson Island, in the Southern Ocean E. of King Oscar II. Land (part of Graham Land) in about lat. 63° 10' S.

Robertsons, a post-station of Bedford co. Va.

Robertson Station, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. 5 miles from Thetford Mines. Pop. about 350.

Robertsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. 4½ miles N of Winsted. Pop. 126.

Robertville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 43 miles WSW of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Robertsville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 16 miles SSE of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 304

Robertsville, a post-village of Hampton co., S C about 75 miles W by S of Charleston Pop. 60

Robertsville, a post-village of Anderson co. Tenn. 10 1/2 miles E of Clinton. Pop. 100

Roberval, ro ber val or Lac Saint Jean, lak sâv shôv, a post-village and resort of Chicoutimi co. Quebec, on Lake St. John 78 miles W of Chicoutimi on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. It has a nunnery and lumber mills. Elevation 350 feet.

Robeson, rô bē sŏn a county in the S part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area 1043 sq. in. It is intersected by the Lumber River and is partly drained by the Little Pedee River and Rockfish Creek. Capital, Lumberton. Pop. in 1890 31,483 in 1900 40,371

Robeson, a township of Berks co. Pa. about 6 miles S of Reading, is bounded on the N by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900 2475

Robeson Channel, in Arctic America, separates Grant Land on the W from Hall Land (northwest Greenland) on the E, and connects Hall Basin on the E with Lincoln Sea on the N. It is about 55 miles long and from 11 to 23 miles wide. It is seemingly blocked with sea-drift the greater part of the year.

Robesonville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles W of Reading. It has iron-works and various manufactures. Pop. about 1260

Robichaud, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick 7 miles from Shediac.

Robin Hood's Bay, an inlet of the sea, on the E coast of England, co. of York 5 miles SE of Whitby.

Robins, a post-village of Genesee co. Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge or Byramville. Pop. about 400

Robinson, a pleasure-resort in the environs of Paris, France 1 mile from Senecy

Robinson, a post-village of Summit co. Colo. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 125

Robinson, a banking city capital of Crawford co., Ill. 26 miles NW of Vincennes, Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rs. Pop. in 1900 1693

Robinson, a banking city of Brown co., Kan. on the Wolf River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 19 miles SE of Hiasatha. Pop. in 1900 492

Robinson, a post-station of Harrison co. Ky.

Robinson, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich. 23 miles E by E of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900 129

Robinson, a post-village of Clinton co., N Y. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. 250

Robinson, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2341

Robinson, a village of Indiana co. Pa. The banking point is Bohrer. Pop. about 300

Robinson, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2057

Robinson, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. 0 miles S of Waco. Pop. 80

Robinson, a post-village of Juab co. Utah 4 miles S of Eureka.

Robinson, a post-hamlet of Walworth co. Wis.

Robinson, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 21 miles NE of Lamoineville. Pop. 300

Robinson Creek, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ill. 5 miles W of Shelbyville.

Robinson Creek, a post-station of Pike co. Ky.

Robinsons, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. 225

Robinson's Head, a fishing hamlet on the S side of St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Sandy Point.

Robinson's Mill, a post-village of Wetzel co. W Va. 11 miles from Mannington. Pop. 80

Robinson's River, a small stream of Madison co. Va. enters the Rappahannock River about 5 miles N by E of Orange.

Robinsonville, a post-village of Tunica co. Miss. Pop. 80

Robsons, a post-station of Chesterfield co., Va., 10 1/2 miles WSW of Richmond

Robjohn, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 140

Robin, a post-village of Lennox co. Ontario, 19 miles from Napanee. Pop. about 400

Robroy, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark. on the Arkansas River 6 miles below Pine Bluff. Pop. 60

Robroy, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., 25 miles SW of Lafayette. Pop. 75

Robson, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 100

Roby, a post-village of Christian co., Ill. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 300

Roby, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. on the Pennsylvania Co. & E. The banking point is Whiting. Pop. about 300

Roby, a banking post-village, capital of Fisher co. Tex. about 30 miles (direct) V of Sweetwater. Pop. about 700.

Robys Corner, a post-village of Merrimack co. N H., 28 miles W by N of Concord. Pop. 60.

Roca, a post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 11 1/2 miles E of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 177

Roca (ro'ká) Cape (Portinho de Roca) há bú dá ro'ká) on the W coast of Portugal called also the Rock of Labeon. Lat. 38° 45' N. lon. 9° 30' W.

Rocamadour, ro'ká má doon, a village of France, in Lot, 13 miles ENE of Gourdon on the Alizon an affluent of the Dordogne. Almost perpendicular cliffs tower above it. It is a medieval looking little place, with remains of its old fortifications. On the heights are two ancient churches and a chapel, a noted place of pilgrimage from the most ancient times. An old castle also looks down upon the village.

Roca Partida, ro'ká pen te'dá, the westernmost of the Revillagigedo Islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

Rocas, ro'ká (a rocks) an island of the Atlantic Ocean 125 miles NE of Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

Roccamare, ro'ká má ré (white rock) a village of Italy 10 miles NNW of Parma. Pop. of commune about 5000

Roccamare, the Italian name of Roccamare.

Rocca d'Aepide, ro'ká dá'pe-dá, a town of Italy, in Salerno 18 miles S of Lamezia. Pop. about 3000 (commune 4500)

Rocca d'Evanora, ro'ká dá-vân dro, a small town of Italy 26 miles SSE of Verona on the Garigliano.

Rocca di Papa, ro'ká dá'pá pá, a town of Italy 15 miles SE of Rome, on the Alban mountains. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4566

Rocca Imperiale, ro'ká ím pî-re-á-lá, a town of Italy in Calabria on the Gulf of Taranto 7 miles N of Roseto. Pop. 3000

Roccamonfina, ro'ká-môn-fé-ná, a town of Italy 23 miles NW of Caserta. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000)

Roccapatumba, ro'ká-pá-tûm-bá, a town of Italy in Italy 2 miles SE of Palermo. Pop. about 3000

Rocca Piccola, ro'ká pî-kô-lá, a commune of Italy 7 miles NW of Salerno. Pop. about 2700 (commune 4900)

Rocca San Casciano, ro'ká sán-ká-shá-nô, a village of Italy 37 miles NE of Florence. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Roccasecca, ro'ká-sék-ká, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 12 miles S of Caserta. Pop. about 1500 (commune 6000)

Rochefort, *rosh for'*, a fortified camp and naval arsenal of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles SSE. of La Rochelle on the river Charente 7 miles from the sea. The fortifications consist of surrounding ramparts and forts at the mouth of the river. Among the objects of interest the dockyards and the naval arsenal, with its vast foundries, magazines etc. stand foremost. There are a large and splendid marine hospital a naval medical school a marina museum and a hydrographic school. The church of St. Louis has some fine glass paintings. Ship-building is carried on. The importance of Rochefort dates from the reign of Louis XIV. Pop in 1901 30 824 (commune 35 455).

Rochefort, *rosh for'*, a town of Belgian province and 27 miles SE of Namur. Pop about 3000.

Rochefortcauld, *La*. See **LA ROCHEFORTCAULD**.

Roche Harbor, a post-village of San Juan co., Wash. The banking point is Friday Harbor. Pop 250.

Roche, La, France. See **LA ROCHE**.

Rochelle, *ro-shel'*, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Lane. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop 200.

Rochelle, a banking post-town of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles W by S of Abbeville. Pop in 1900 793.

Rochelle, a banking city of Ogle co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and the Burlington Route, 75 miles W of Chicago. It has manufactures of oatmeal knitted goods, etc. Pop in 1900 3073.

Rochelle, a post village of Grant parish, La. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Colfax. Pop about 500.

Rochelle, a post-station of Madison co., Va.

Rochelle, a post-village of Sheffield co., Quebec, 8 miles NE of Waterloo. Pop 175.

Rochelle, La., a town of France. See **LA ROCHELLE**.

Rochelle Park, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 4½ miles E. of Paterson. Pop 100.

Rochemaure, *rosh-mo'*, a small town of France, in Ardèche, on a rocky eminence overlooking the Rhone 13 miles SE of Privas. It has remains of a medieval castle.

Roches Percees (*rosh-per-ay*) Creek, Mo. enters the Missouri River 9 miles SW of Columbia.

Rochepost, *rosh post*, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo. on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 10 miles below Booneville on the Missouri, Texas and Kansas R. Pop in 1900 593.

Roche Potoy, I. m. See **LA ROCHE-POVAT**.

Rochers de Naye (*deh-nay*) a famous point of view in Switzerland reached by cable-road from Montreux on Lake Geneva. Elevation in 6710 feet.

Roches, Isles des, *col de rosh*, one of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Rochester (*anc. Durobriva*), a parliamentary and municipal borough of England in Kent, on the river Medway 20 miles SSE. of St. Paul's, London and 7 miles SE. of Gravesend. It is contiguous to the towns of Chatham and Strood. The chief glory of Rochester is its cathedral whose most notable features are a beautiful W front, the handsome decorated doorway of its choir and a large Norman crypt. The extensive remains of the massive Norman castle of the thirteenth century crowning a bold eminence have been purchased by the city together with the surrounding grounds which have been constituted a public garden. In the demerol garden there are some fragments of the old priory of St. Andrew. There is a grammar school dating from the time of Henry V. Rochester has manufactures of agricultural implements traction engines etc. and many of its inhabitants are employed in the naval establishments of the neighboring Chatham. The bishopric of Rochester was founded in 604. The town returns 1 member to parliament. Pop in 1901 30 500.

Rochester, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7½ miles SE of Springfield. Pop in 1900 365.

Rochester, a banking post-town capital of Fulton co., Ind. on the outlet of a small lake (Manitou) and on the Erie and the Lake Erie and Western R. 24 miles N by E of Logansport. It has bridge-work, a foundry and a manufactory of corn huskers, etc. Pop in 1890 3421.

Rochester, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa on the R. bank of the Cedar River about 20 miles N of Muscatine. Pop 100.

Rochester, a banking post-town of Butler co., Ky. on the Green River about 35 miles NW of Bowling Green. Pop in 1900 431.

Rochester, a post-station of Jackson parish, La., about 65 miles SSE of Shreveport.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township (town) Plymouth co., Mass. about 2 miles NE of New Bedford and 3 miles from Buzzard's Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 986.

Rochester, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Clinton River 10 miles E. of Pontiac, on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk R. It has foundries and machine-shops rollers, paper and knitting-mills, etc. Pop in 1900, 1535.

Rochester, a city the capital of Olmsted co., Minn. is on the South Fork of the Zumbro River 40 miles S of Red Wing on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western R. It has flouring mills, machine-shops, a brewery etc. Pop in 1890 5321 in 1900 6843.

Rochester, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo. on the Platte River 15 miles VNE. of St. Joseph.

Rochester, a post-village of Madison co., Mont. about 80 miles S. by W of Helena. Pop 200.

Rochester, a city of Stratford co., Vt. near the Coosque River 10 miles NNW of Dover on the Boston and Maine R. It has extensile industries, comprising the manufacture of woollens, blankets shoes boxes, brick etc. Pop in 1900 8468.

Rochester, a city capital of Monroe co., N. Y. is situated on both sides of the Genesee River 7 miles above its mouth in Lake Ontario (where is Chautauque, its lake-port) and 70 miles ENE. of Buffalo on the New York Central and Hudson River the Erie, the Lehigh Valley the Pennsylvania and other railroads. Lat. 43° 5' N. lon. 77° 51' W. The city is divided into almost equal parts by the Genesee, which here descends 250 feet within 3 miles and has perpendicular falls of 96 ft and 84 feet respectively. The first of these is located in the heart of the city and affords immense water power. Rochester covers an area of about 10 sq. m. and lies in heights generally not more than 250-300 feet above lake-level. The city is regularly laid out and shows beautiful prospects in its well-shaded streets and boulevards. It has large areas of parks and gardens, Camillus Valley and Seneca parks being particularly noted for their picturesque beauty. The river is spanned by numerous bridges. Main Street is the vertical geographic centre of the city and crosses the river over a handsome substantial bridge, on both sides of which are erected large business blocks. Another remarkable bridge structure is the aqueduct (848 feet long and 45 feet wide) by which the Erie Canal crosses the Genesee River. Among the more notable public buildings of the city are the court-house, city hall, state arsenal chamber of commerce, state industrial school, state hospital for the insane and the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. The leading educational institutions are the University of Rochester (Episcopal) opened in 1850, which has extensive geological and mineralogical cabinets. Rochester Theological Seminary Mechanics' Institute, Wagner Memorial College, and the Reynolds and other libraries. Rochester has extensive and varied industries the more conspicuous manufactures being those of clothing, boots and shoes, cigars, machine-shop products, furniture, agricultural implements wagons and carriages, malted liquors, flour and photographic appliances and optical goods. The breweries, flouring mills and establishments for the manufacture of optical goods and photographers' supplies are particularly noteworthy. Rochester is also a leading city in the nursery business of the United States and has an immense trade in garden-seeds, fruits, plants and trees. The first settler came to the site of Rochester as early as 1788 but the settlement did not actually begin until 1810. In 1817 the village of Rochester was incorporated. Five years later the name was changed to Rochester. The place was incorporated as the city of Rochester in 1834, since which time it has steadily prospered and grown in population wealth and importance. Pop in 1813 731 in 1820 1502 in 1830 9297 in 1840 20 181 in 1850 38 403 in 1860 48 294 in 1870 62 386 in 1875, 61 813 in 1880 80 366 in 1890 133 936 in 1900 162 008.

Rochester, a township (town) of Ulster co., N. Y. Pop in 1900 2574.

Rochester, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 42 miles SW of Cleveland on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop in 1900 167.

Rochester, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River and the R. bank of the Beaver River at its mouth, 20 miles NW of Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. A bridge over the Beaver River connects Rochester with Bridgeport. It has natural gas and oil and manufactures of glass, brick pottery etc. Pop in 1900 4688.

Rochester, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop in 1900 1661.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township (town), Windsor co., Vt. among the Green Mountains, on a branch

of the White River, about 20 miles NNE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1200.

Rockchester, a post-village in Rockchester township (town) Racine co., Wis. on the Fox River, 24 miles W of Racine. Pop. about 400, of the town in 1900, 750.

Rockchester, or Belle River, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 208 miles SW of Toronto. It has various mills. Rockchester, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, on the Campaspe River 138 miles by rail from Melbourne. Pop. about 1600.

Rockchester Mills, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. about 40 miles NW of Altoona. Pop. 200.

Roche-sur-Yon, La. See La Roche-sur-Yon.

Rocketta, rok-két-tá (little rock or little fortress) a town of Italy province of Avellino, 13 miles NE. of Sant Angelo del Lombardi. Pop. about 3500.

Rockford, a small town of England co. of Essex 18 1/2 miles SE. of Chelmsford.

Rockford, a post-village of Pennington co., S Dak. in the Black Hills, on Rapid Creek about 20 miles S. of Deadwood.

Rockhitz, rook'hits, a town of Saxony on the Mulde, 18 miles NNW of Chemnitz. Its castle is one of the most venerable structures of its kind in this part of Germany. It has also a medieval church. Near by are quarries of porphyry which have been worked for centuries. Pop. in 1900, 6337.

Rocklitz, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N of Neuhydrow at the foot of the Rasegnobirge. Pop. in 1900, 6949 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Rocklido, a post-village of San Miguel co., N Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 160.

Rock, the south westernmost county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, 490 sq m. It is drained by the Rock River and by Beaver and Channarambe creeks. Capital, Laverne. Pop. in 1900 6617. In 1900, 9658.

Rock, a county in the N part of Nebraska. Area, 1040 sq m. It is bounded N by the Nebraska River Capital, Bassett. Pop. in 1890 3583. In 1900 2890.

Rock, a county in the S part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 706 sq m. It is intersected by the Rock River which divides it into nearly equal parts and is also drained by Sugar and Turtle creeks. Capital Janesville. Pop. in 1890 43 220. In 1900 51,703.

Rock, a post-station of Pope co., Ill.

Rock, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan., 30 miles SE of Wichita. Pop. 75.

Rock, a post village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles SW of Plymouth. It has manufactures of lumber packing boxes staves, etc. Pop. about 700.

Rock, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn. The banking point is Redwood Falls.

Rock, a post-station of Vernon co., Mo.

Rock, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 47 miles NE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 475.

Rock, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 858.

Rockabema Lake, Arcostock co., Me. 35 miles W by E of Houlton.

Rockall, a lofty and rocky inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 150 miles W of the Hebrides, lat. 57° 30' N lon 12° 41' W. It is much frequented by sea-birds.

Rockale, a post-station of Heard co., Ga.

Rockaway, a post-borough of Morris co., N J., on a river of the same name, on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 9 miles N by W of Morristown. It has iron and steel works, print-works, manufactures of shoes, carriages etc. Iron is mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Dover. Pop. in 1900, 1483.

Rockaway, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4628.

Rockaway, Queens co., N.Y. See FAR ROCKAWAY.

Rockaway, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio 7 miles SE. of Tiffin.

Rockaway Beach, a sea-side resort of Long Island, N.Y. included in the borough of Queens, New York city, on the New York and Rockaway Beach R. (Long Island R.), 18 miles SE of Brooklyn. It is a narrow strip of sand which bounds Jamaica Bay on the S. The post-office is Oceanside. See FAR ROCKAWAY.

Rockaway River, N.J. intersects Morris co. and enters the Passaic River about 15 miles NW of Newark.

Rockhuzen, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., 40 miles below Omaha.

Rockbranch, a post-station of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Rockbridge, a county in the west-central part of Virginia, has an area of 593 sq m. It is a part of the Great

Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. It is partly drained by the James River. Among its physical features is the celebrated Natural Bridge, which is near the James River and crosses Cedar Creek by a rocky arch 216 feet high. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1900 23,062. In 1900, 24,187.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky. 20 miles SSE of Glasgow. Pop. 160.

Rockbridge, a post-hamlet of Oserk co., Mo., 60 miles SE of Marshfield.

Rockbridge, a post-village of Hooking co., Ohio, on the Hooking Valley R. The banking point is Logan. Pop. 260.

Rockbridge, a post-village in Rockbridge township (town), Richland co., Wis., on the Pine River about 60 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 991 of the village, 75.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, a post-village and watering place of Rockbridge co., Va. 38 miles SW of Staunton on the Rockbridge Alum Springs and Victoria and Western R. Here are medicinal springs. Elevation about 2000 feet.

Rockbridge Baths, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Rockbridge co., Va. 16 miles S of Goshen.

Rockbridge Mills, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo. 5 miles S of Columbia.

Rockburn, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 15 miles from Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Rockcamp, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 9 miles N of Ironton. Pop. 200.

Rockcamp, a post-station of Monroe co., W Va.

Rockcastle, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky has an area of 308 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Rockcastle River and also drained by Dick's River Capital Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 9841. In 1900 12,416.

Rockcastle, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River about 44 miles SSE of Paducah. Pop. 60.

Rockcastle, a post-station of Goodland co., Va.

Rockcastle, a post-station of Jackson co., W Va.

Rockcastle River, Ky., drains parts of Jackson, Laurel, and Pulaski cos. and enters the Cumberland River. It is about 70 miles long.

Rockcastle Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Pulaski co., Ky. on the Rockcastle River 23 miles E. of Somerset. Pop. 75.

Rockcava, a post-village of Upsher co., W Va. The banking point is Buckhannon. Pop. 160.

Rock City, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Freeport or Davis. Pop. in 1900 174.

Rock City, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. 20 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. 125.

Rock City Falls, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on Kayaderosmus Creek, 6 miles NW of Ballston and about 33 miles N by W of Albany. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 375.

Rock Creek, Cal., runs SW between Butte and Tehama cos. and enters the Sacramento River.

Rock Creek, Ill., rises in Carroll co. and enters the Rock River.

Rock Creek, Ind., rises in Cass co. and enters the Wabash River in Carroll co.

Rock Creek, a picturesque stream, which rises in Montgomery co., Md. runs southward through the District of Columbia, and enters the Potomac River at Washington, forming the boundary between the main part of that city and Georgetown. A portion of the National Zoological Park of Washington is located on Rock Creek.

Rock Creek, Pa. rises in Adams co. runs southward into Maryland, and enters the Monocacy River.

Rock Creek, Wyo. runs northward through the Laramie Plains and enters the Medicine Bow River in Carbon co.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Colbert co., Ala.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Pike co., Ark. 35 miles SW of Kot Springs. Pop. 160.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Cassia co., Idaho.

Rockcreek, a post-township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1220.

Rockcreek, a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Ind. 10 miles SE of Huntington.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 15 miles NNE. of Topeka. Pop. 140.

Rockcreek, a post-village of Pine co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles N of St. Paul. Pop. 130.

Rockcreek, a post-station of Jefferson co., Mo.
Rockcreek, a post-station of Alamogordo co., N.C.
Rockcreek, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 7 miles SW of Jefferson. It has saw- and flour-mills and basket-works. Pop. in 1900 479.
Rockcreek, a post-station of McMinn co., Tenn.
Rockcreek, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. The banking point is Thurber on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 500.
Rock Creek, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 645.
Rockcreek, a post-station of Albany co., Wyo. 50 miles NNW of Laramie.
Rockout, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.
Rockdale, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 121 sq. m. It is drained by the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Conyers. Pop. in 1890 6813 in 1900 7515.
Rockdale, a post-station of Randolph co., Ala.
Rockdale, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River 3 miles below Dubuque. Pop. 136.
Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky. 10 miles N of Frankfort.
Rockdale, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.
Rockdale, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. on the Unadilla River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 33 miles ENE of Binghamton. Pop. 180.
Rockdale, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1149.
Rockdale, Delaware co., Pa. See **GLAZ RIDDLE**.
Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the Lehigh River 12½ miles above Allentown. Pop. 60.
Rockdale, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. 110.
Rockdale, a banking city of Milam co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 91 miles NE of Austin. It has cotton- and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900 2515.
Rockdale, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 200.
Rockdale, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales, from which it is 6 miles distant. Pop. about 7889.
Rockdale Mills, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 7 miles SW of Lenox. Pop. 100.
Rockdale Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., about 15 miles E by N of Brookville. Pop. about 100.
Rockdell, a banking post-village of Olmsted co., Minn. 14 miles SW of Rochester.
Rockefeller, a post-village of Lahn co., Ill. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Libertyville or Waukegan. Pop. about 200.
Rockelm, a post-township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1270. It contains Rockelm village.
Rockelm, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. in Rockelm township (town) about 22 miles NE of Red Wing. Pop. 140.
Rookenhausen, *rok'ken-haw-sen*, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles N of Kasselautern.
Rock Enon Springs, a post-station and summer-resort of Frederick co., Va. on the Great North Mountain, 10 miles NW of Winchester.
Rockerville, a post-village of Pennington co., S. Dak. The banking point is Rapid City. Pop. 100.
Rockett, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 96.
Rockfall, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. about 3 miles SW of Middletown.
Rockfalls, a banking city of Whiteside co., Ill. on the Rock River, nearly opposite Sterling, and on the Burlington Route, 77 miles W of Aurora. It has foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of rivets and bolts, agricultural implements, barb-wire, etc. Pop. in 1900 2175.
Rockfalls, a post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 24 miles WNW of Charles City. Pop. in 1900 124.
Rockfalls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. on Rock Creek, about 1 mile S of the Chippewa River and about 13 miles SW of Eau Claire. Pop. 60.
Rockfield, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. on the Wabash R., 14 miles SW of Logansport. Pop. 300.
Rockfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 9 miles SW of Bowling Green. Pop. 160.
Rockfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 22 miles NNW of Mill Waukeo.
Rockfish, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C. The banking point is Fayetteville.

Rockfish Creek, Cumberland co., N.C., enters the Cape Fear River 13 miles below Fayetteville.
Rockfish Depot, a post-station of Nelson co., Va., on Rockfish Creek, 23 miles SW of Charlottesville.
Rockfish Gap, Va., a pass through the Blue Ridge, about 10 miles SE of Staunton.
Rockford, a banking post-village, capital of Coosa co., Ala. about 44 miles N by E. of Montgomery. Pop. about 240.
Rockford, a city, capital of Winnebago co., Ill. is situated on the Rock River and on the Illinois Central the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 87 miles WNW of Chicago. It has large and varied manufacturing industries, which are represented by foundries and machine-shops, nut- and bolt-works, numerous furniture-factories, paper- and woolen-mills, and manufactories of clothing, hosiery, sewing machines, watches, barb-wire, agricultural implements, machinery, etc. Rockford College is located here. Pop. in 1890 14,129 in 1890 23,684 in 1900 31,631.
Rockford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind. on the Driftwood or East Fork of the White River 16 miles by rail S of Columbus.
Rockford, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River at the mouth of Lime Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles W of Charles City. Pop. in 1900 1080.
Rockford, a post-station of Bourbon co., Kan. about 10 miles W by S of Fort Scott.
Rockford, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich. on the Rouge River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 14 miles NNE of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 711.
Rockford, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn. on the left bank of the Crow River, about 26 miles WNW of Minneapolis on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 340.
Rockford, a post-station of Charlton co., Mo.
Rockford, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. Pop. 75.
Rockford, a post-station of Gage co., Neb.
Rockford, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C. on the Yadkin River about 16 miles N of Charlotte.
Rockford, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern R. 12 miles S of Van Wert. It has stone-quarries etc. Pop. in 1900 1207.
Rockford, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn. on the Southern R. about 10 miles S by W of Knoxville. Pop. about 200.
Rockford, a post-station of Stafford co., Va.
Rockford, a banking post-town of Spokane co., Wash. in an agricultural section, 26 miles SE of Spokane on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. & R. It has flouring mills. Pop. in 1900 423.
Rockford, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va. 12 miles S of Clarksburg. Pop. 150.
Rockglen, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Warsaw.
Rockglen, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 400.
Rockgrove, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. about 14 miles NNE of Freeport. Pop. 160.
Rockhall, a post-village of Kent co., Md. on the E shore of Chesapeake Bay 24 miles SSE of Baltimore. Pop. about 800.
Rockhampton, a town of Australia, in Queensland, on the Fitzroy River 43 miles from its mouth and 335 miles NW of Brisbane. It is on the Central railway and has government buildings, hospitals, a school of art, etc. Pop. in 1901 15,461 (with North Rockhampton, 18,326).
Rockhaven, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 33 miles SW of Louisville.
Rockhill, a station in Bucks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 36 miles N of Philadelphia.
Rockhill, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa. 3 miles from Safe Harbor. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 495.
Rockhill, a banking city of York co., S.C. on the Southern R. 26 miles SEW of Charlotte, N.C. It has cotton-industries and carriage-works and is the seat of Winthrop College, a state industrial and normal college for women. Pop. in 1900 6485.
Rockhill, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.
Rockhill, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. about 32 miles N of Dallas. Pop. 110.
Rockhill Furnace, a post-village of Huntington co., Pa., on the East Broad Top R. The banking point is Oriskany.
Rockholds, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. Pop. 75.
Rockhouse, a post-station of Letcher co., Ky.

Rockhouse, a post-station and summer-resort of Rock-
ing co., Ohio, 12 miles SW of Logan.

Rockhouse, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. Pop. 78.

Rockhouse, a post-station of Russell co., Va.

Rockingham, the southeasternmost county of New
Hampshire, borders on Massachusetts. Area, 623 sq m.
It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained
by the Lamprey and Piscataqua rivers and other small
streams. Capital, Exeter and Portsmouth. Pop. in 1890,
49,650. In 1900 51,118.

Rockingham, a county in the N. part of North Carolina,
bordering on Virginia. It has an area of 673 sq m. It is
intersected by the Dan River and also drained by the Mayo
and Hew rivers. Coal is found here. Capital, Wrentworth.
Pop. in 1890 25,383. In 1900 33,163.

Rockingham, a county in the NW part of Virginia,
has an area of 870 sq m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah
River and also drained by the North Fork of that
river. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of this
county which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia.
Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1890 31,209. In
1900 33,527.

Rockingham, a post-station of Ray co., Mo.
Rockingham, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H.
The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. 125.

Rockingham, a banking post-town, capital of Rich-
mond co., N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line 50 miles W. by
S. of Fayetteville and 5 miles E. of the Ledge (or Yadkin)
River. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1890 1567.

Rockingham, a post-village and township (town) of
Windham co., Vt. on the Williams River and on the Rutland
R. 5 miles N. of Bellows Falls. Pop. of the town
(including Bellows Falls) in 1900 5800.

Rockingham Bay, a spacious and beautiful harbor
on the NE. coast of Queensland, Australia, in lat 18° 10' S.

Rock Island, a county in the NW part of Illinois
bordering on Iowa, has an area of 440 sq m. It is bounded
on the N. and NW by the Mississippi River and is inter-
sected by the Rock River which enters the Mississippi in
this county. Bituminous coal is mined here. Capital,
Rock Island. Pop. in 1890 41,017. In 1900 55,249.

Rock Island, a city of Illinois, the capital of Rock
Island co. is situated on the Mississippi River (here spanned
by two fine bridges) opposite Davenport, Iowa, 182 miles
W. by S. of Chicago on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other rail-
roads. In the river opposite the upper portion of the city
is the island from which it derives its name and which is
noted as the site of an important government armory and
arsenal with vast shops devoted to the manufacture of arms
and military equipments. The main and navigable channel
of the Mississippi is on the N. (Iowa) side of the island
on the S. (Illinois) side is an extensive dam which supplies
power to the arsenal and also to the manufacturing estab-
lishments of the city. These comprise carriage, wagon and
stove-works, cotton and other mills, breweries, and many
factories of iron and steel goods, farming implements, etc.
Among the city's educational institutions are Augustana
College and Augustana Theological Seminary. Pop. in
1890 15,634. In 1900 10,498.

Rock Island, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Rock Island, a banking post-village of Colorado co.,
Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 77 miles W.
by S. of Houston. Pop. about 400.

Rock Island, a banking post-village of Stanstead co.,
Quebec, on the Massawippi Valley R. 1 mile from Stan-
stead. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. in
1901 615.

Rock Lake, Jefferson co., Wis. is about 7 miles NW
of Jefferson. It is about 3 miles long.

Rocklake, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa., about 15
miles NNE of Carbonate.

Rockland, a county in the SE. part of New York
bordering on New Jersey has an area of 130 sq m. It is
bounded on the E. by the Hudson River (here called Tappan
Bay) and also drained by the Bagoose and Hackensack
rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The
western part is occupied by the rocky Ramapo Mountains.
Capital, New City. Pop. in 1890, 35,102. In 1900 58,298.

Rockland, a post-village of Newmarket co., Del. on
Brandywine Creek about 7 miles N. of Wilmington. It
has paper mills. Pop. about 400.

Rockland, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho. The
banking point is Malad. Pop. 100.

Rockland, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky. on the
Big Barren River 10 miles NW of Bowling Green.

Rockland, a city and port of entry, the capital of Knox
co., Me. is situated on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay about
70 miles from the ocean and 35 miles SE. of Augusta, on the
Maine Central R. Steamboats ply between this place and

Boston, Bangor, Bar Harbor, and other points of the coast.
Rockland has several stately public buildings. Its chief
industries are ship-building, lime-burning and the quarry-
ing of an excellent quality of granite, which has been
largely used in different cities of the Union. The lime-kilns
give employment to upward of 1000 men. The city is also
engaged in the manufacture of iron and brass goods, ma-
chinery, axe-handles, stone-cutting tools, etc. Pop. in
1900 8168.

Rockland, a banking post-village in Rockland town-
ship (town) Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York, New
Haven and Hartford R. 10 1/2 miles SEB of Boston. It has
extensive manufactures of boots and shoes and tacks. Pop.
of the town in 1900 5337.

Rockland, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co.,
Mich. near the Ontonagon River and on the Chicago, Mil-
waukee and St. Paul R. 44 miles SW of Houghton. It
has rich copper mines. Pop. about 800.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township (town)
Sullivan co., N. Y. on Beaver Kill and on the New York
Ontario and Western R. 57 miles NW of Middletown.
Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900 3420.

Rockland, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio.
The banking point is Parkersburg. W. Va. Pop. 130.

Rockland, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900
1540.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Sa-
nango co., Pa. about 12 miles SSW of Franklin. Pop.
about 500 of the township in 1900 1745.

Rockland, a post-village of Providence co., R. I. about
1 1/2 miles WSW of Providence. It has manufactures of
luggage. Pop. about 500.

Rockland, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex. on the
Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont.
Pop. about 600.

Rockland, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis.
Pop. in 1900 838.

Rockland, a post-station of La Crosse co., Wis. on the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles E. of La Crosse.

Rockland, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis.
Pop. in 1900 1070.

Rockland, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario
on the river Ottawa, 28 miles below Ottawa, on the Canada
Atlantic R. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1901 1998.

Rockland, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New
Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River 3 miles from Dor-
chester.

Rockland Lake, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y.
on the Hudson River 4 miles N. of Nyack and 30 miles
above New York. It has quarrying interests. Pop. about
470. Here is Rockland Lake, a small sheet of water which
supplies large quantities of ice to the New York market.

Rockland, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Rockledge, a post-village and winter resort of Brevard
co., Fla. on the Indian River (here 1 1/2 miles wide) and on
the Florida East Coast R. 21 miles S. of Titusville. It is
delightfully situated in a famous orange region and has
many attractive cottages. A shell road connects Rockledge
with Cocoa. Pop. about 250.

Rockledge, a post-village of Laurens co., Ga. on the
Macon, Dublin and Savannah and the Wiedley and Mount
Vernon R. The banking point is Dublin.

Rockledge, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa.
on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. The
banking point is Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 512.

Rocklevel, a post-station of Rockingham co., N. C.

Rocklick, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va. 4 miles
E. of Cameron station.

Rocklie, a post-city of Placer co., Cal. on the Southern
Pacific R. 22 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has large granite-
quarries. Pop. in 1900 1030. The banking point is Auburn.

Rocklyn, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 12 miles
from Masford. Pop. 150.

Rockmart, a banking post-town of Polk co., Ga. on
the Southern R. and the Atlanta and Birmingham Air
Line 23 miles SW of Cartersville. It has slate-quarries,
cement-works etc. and contains the Piedmont Institute.
Pop. in 1900 575.

Rock Mills, a post-town of Randolph co., Ala. about
44 miles N. of Opelika. It has a cotton factory. Pop. in
1900 450.

Rock Mills, a post-station of Anderson co., S. C.

Rockpoint, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon on
the Rogue River 13 miles NW of Jacksonville.

Rockport, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. on the
Pacific coast, about 55 miles N. by W. of Ukiah. Pop.
about 200.

Rockport, a post-village of Pike co., Ill. on the Bar-
lington Route, 7 1/2 miles NNE of Louisiana, Mo. and about
3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 225.

Rockport, a banking post-town, capital of Spencer co. Ind. on the Ohio River, 44 miles above Evansville (32 miles direct) and on the Southern R. It is built on a high bluff, in the centre of an important tobacco region and has foundries and machine-shops, grist-mills, box-board and paper-works, manufactures of tobacco furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 2682

Rockport, a post-station of Rocks co. Kan
Rockport, a banking post-town of Ohio co. Ky. on the Green River and on the Illinois Central R. 117 miles SW of Louisville. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900 525

Rockport, a post-township (town) of Knox co. Mo. on the W shore of Pemobest Bay 7 miles N by E. of Rockland. It has quarries of limestone, large quantities of which are burned. Pop. in 1900 2314

Rockport, a banking post-village of Essex co. Mass. in Rockport township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles NE of Boston and 1 mile W of Cape Ann. It has large quarries of granite and manufactures of iron, glass, glue, and tools. The town contains a summer resort named Pigeon Cove. Pop. in 1900 4692

Rockport, a post-station of Copiah co. Miss
Rockport, a banking post-town capital of Atchison co. Mo., about 1 mile E of the Neosho River and 24 miles NW of St. Joseph on the Rockport, Langdon and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 1069

Rockport, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. 3 miles SW of Hackensack. Pop. 70

Rockport, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 6 miles WSW of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 (including a portion of Rockport township) 2039

Rockport, a post-village of Carbon co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 15 miles N of Manchu. Pop. 125

Rockport, a banking post town capital of Aransas co. Tex. on Aransas Bay 10 miles NE of Aransas Pass on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It is a gulf coast health resort, in a stock raising and farming district, and has fishing interests. Pop. in 1900 1141

Rockport, a post-village of Summit co. Utah. The banking point is Park City. Pop. 100

Rockport, a post-village of Wood co. W. Va. about 16 miles S of Parkersburg. Pop. about 200

Rockport, an outpost of New Brunswick co. of Westmoreland, on the W side of Cumberland Basin

Rockport, a post-village and outpost of Leeds co. Ontario on the St. Lawrence, 11 miles SSW of Mallorytown. Pop. 150

Rock Prairie, a post-station of Rock co., Wis. 37 miles SE of Madison

Rock Rapids, a banking post-town, capital of Lyon co. Iowa, on the Rock River 23 miles W of Osley on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 1766

Rockvill, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 8 miles SW of Walton. Pop. 100

Rock River, a river of southern Wisconsin and Illinois, enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 325 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Watertown, Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. The valley of the Rock River is wide and noted for beauty and fertility. The navigation is partly obstructed by rapids

Rockroyal, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Deposit or Walton. Pop. 100

Rockrun, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. about 3549

Rocks, a post-village of Hartford co. Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100

Rocksburg, a post-village of Warren co. N. J. near the Delaware River 4 miles SW of Belvidere. Pop. 75

Rockspring, a post-hamlet of Walker co. Ga. 12 miles SW of Ringgold

Rockspring, a post-station of Orange co. N. C.

Rockspring, a post-station of Center co. Pa. about 30 miles ENE of Altoona

Rockspring, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 80

Rock Springs, a post-hamlet of Cecil co. Md. about 6 miles N of Port Deposit

Rockspring, a post-village capital of Edwards co. Tex. 60 miles (direct) NNW of Uvalde. Pop. about 300

Rock Springs, a banking city of Sweetwater co. Wyo. on Miter Creek and on the Union Pacific R. 258 miles W of Laramie. Here are extensive deposits and mines of lignite coal. Pop. in 1900 3486 in 1900 4363

Rock Stream, a post-village of Yates co. N. Y., on the Northern Central R. 29 miles N of Elmira and about 1 mile W of Seneca Lake. Pop. 200

Rockton, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Rock River at the mouth of the Pecatonica, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles V of Rockford. It has flour and paper mills. Pop. in 1900 936

Rockton, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. Y. 3 miles E by V of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1900 1052

Rockton, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on Anderson Creek about 44 miles N by W of Altoona. Pop. 135

Rockton, a post-village of Fairfield co. S. C. The banking point is Winnsboro. Pop. 100

Rockton, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis. on the Kickapoo River about 38 miles ESE of La Crosse. Pop. 100

Rockton, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, 9 1/2 miles from Dundas. Pop. 175

Rocktown, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co. N. J. 9 miles S of Flemington

Rockvale, a post-city of Fremont co. Colo. on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Canon City. Pop. in 1900 870

Rockvale, a post-village of Breckenridge co. Ky. Pop. 75

Rock Valley, a banking post-town of Sioux co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 83 miles W of Emmetsburg. Pop. in 1900 1054

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Solano co. Cal., 2 miles N of Bridgeport

Rockville, a city of Tolland co. Conn. 15 miles NE of Hartford, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has abundant water power supplied by Sprague Lake, the outlet of which is the Hockanum River. The city has cotton- and woollen mills and manufactures of silk and envelopes. Pop. in 1900 7287

Rockville, a post-village of Putnam co. Ga. The banking point is Eatonton. Pop. 100

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill. on the Kankakee River 24 miles E of Joliet

Rockville, a banking city capital of Parke co., Ind. on the Vandalia Line 23 miles NNE of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 2045

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Miami co. Kan. 50 miles SE of Lawrence

Rockville, a post-village of Knox co. Me. on Pemobest Bay 3 miles NNE of Rockland. Pop. about 200

Rockville, a banking post-town capital of Montgomery co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 16 miles N by W of Washington D. C. Pop. in 1900 1110

Rockville, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. on the Charles River about 25 miles SSW of Boston. It has manufactures of felt. Pop. about 200

Rockville, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the Fork River about 9 miles SW of St. Cloud. Pop. 100

Rockville, a banking post-town of Bates co. Mo. on the Osage River and on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 07 miles SW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 580

Rockville, a post-town of Sherman co. Neb. The banking point is Loup. Pop. in 1900 158

Rockville, a post-station of Allegany co. N. Y.

Rockville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 29 miles S of Reading

Rockville, a village of Dauphin co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles N of Harrisburg. See Port Haven

Rockville, a post-village of Washington co. E. I. about 32 miles SW of Providence. Pop. 250

Rockville, a post-village of Washington co. Utah. The banking point is Vernal. Pop. 100

Rockville, a post-station of Hanover co. Va. 10 miles from Ashland

Rockville, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. about 16 miles N of Dubuque. Pop. 100

Rockville, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick 5 miles from Sussex

Rockville Center, a banking post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 20 miles E of Brooklyn. It is in a farming section. Pop. in 1900 1884

Rockwall, a county in the NE part of Texas, has an area of 1,114 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Sabine and Trinity rivers. Capital Rockwall. Pop. in 1890 8972 in 1900 8531

Rockwall, a banking city capital of Rockwall co., Tex. 25 miles NE of Dallas, on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 1245

Rockwell, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 150

Rockwell, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 12 miles S of Mason City. Pop. in 1900 630

Rockwell, a post-station of Rowan co., N. C. about 33 miles NE. of Charlotte.

Rockwell, or **Amkorst Shore**, a post-village of Cumberland co. N. C. 23 miles from River Philip.

Rockwell City, a banking post-town, capital of Calhoun co. Iowa, 97 miles NW of Des Moines, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is in a grain, stock-raising, and dairying region and has the Calhoun County Normal School. Pop. in 1900 1372.

Rockwell Mills, a post-village of Cheneango co. N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 9 miles S. of New Berlin. Pop. 100.

Rockwell, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 127.

Rockwood, a post-station of La Platte co., Colo. 22 miles S. of Silverton.

Rockwood, a post-village of Randolph co. Ill., on the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Chester. Pop. in 1900 169.

Rockwood, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 75.

Rockwood, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Huron River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 23 miles S. by W. of Detroit. Pop. about 500.

Rockwood, a post-village of Fulton co. N. I. on Gascon Creek about 38 miles E. of Utica. It has manufactures of board-paper. Pop. 250.

Rockwood, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio. The banking point is Ironton or Huntington, W. Va. Pop. 100.

Rockwood, a banking post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles from Somerset. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900 635.

Rockwood, a banking post-town of Roane co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route and other railroads 45 miles WSW of Knoxville. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 2390.

Rockwood, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Wallington on the River Speed and on the Grand Trunk R. 41 miles W. of Toronto. It has extensive water-power lime-works, and woollen-mills. Pop. about 800.

Rocky, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. on the Frisco System. It has cotton-gins.

Rockybar, a post-village of Blaine co. Idaho at the confluence of Bear and Steel creeks about 100 miles E. by N. of Boise. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Rocky Comfort, a post-village of Little River co., Ark. 35 miles NW of Texarkana.

Rocky Comfort, a post-village of McDonald co. Mo. 33 miles SSE. of Carthage. Pop. 200.

Rocky Comfort Creek, Ga., flows into the Ogeechee River near Louisville.

Rocky Creek, Tazewell co. Ga. flows into the Ochopee.

Rocky Creek, Chester co. S. C. enters the Wateree River near Rocky Mount.

Rockycreek, a post-hamlet of Gordon co. Ga., 18 miles W. of Calhoun.

Rockyford, a banking post-town of Bent co. Colo. on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 33 miles SE. of Pueblo. It has canning and beet-sugar industries. Pop. in 1900 2018.

Rockyford, a post-village of Foreman co., Ga. on the Blytheville Central and the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Millen. Pop. about 300.

Rocky Fork of Palmet Creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the boundary line between Highland and Ross cos.

Rockyfork, a post-station of Licking co. Ohio.

Rockyfork, a post-station of Rutherford co. Tenn.

Rockyfork, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co. W. Va. on the Pocotalgo River 16 miles NW of Charleston.

Rockygap, a post-station of Bland co. Va.

Rockyhill, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co. Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 7½ miles S. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 1025.

Rockyhill, a banking post-town of Warren co. Ky. about 106 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 120.

Rockyhill, a post-borough of Somerset co. N. J. on the Millstone River on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles NNE. of Trenton. It has terra-cotta works. Pop. in 1900 354.

Rockyhill, a post-station of Jackson co. Ohio.

Rockyhill Station, a post-village of Edmondson co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles E. by N. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 200.

Rocky (or Lottio) Island, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Papua in lat. 5° 20' S. lon. 147° 26' E.

Rockymount, a post-station of Clay co. Ala.

Rockymount, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., about 48 miles SSW of Atlanta. Pop. 63.

Rockymount, a post-village of Bomier parish, La., 38 miles NE. of Shreveport. Pop. 60.

Rockymount, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., about 32 miles SW of Jefferson City.

Rockymount, a banking post-town of Edgecombe and Nash cos. N. C. 1 mile from the Tar River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 41 miles N. of Goldsboro. It has manufactures of machinery, fertilizers, yards cotton-seed oil, lumber, etc. University School is located here. Pop. in 1900 2937.

Rockymount, a post-village of Chester co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Rockymount, a banking post-town capital of Frank co. Va. on an affluent of the Staunton River 40 miles NW of Danville, on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 612.

Rocky Mountains, the most extensive mountain-system of the North American continent, occupying its western portion and extending almost continuously from the Mexican frontier to Alaska and the region of the Arctic Ocean. In a broader sense the term includes the Sierra Nevada and the Coast and Cascade ranges, but by most geographers it is restricted to the interior ranges, which are then known as the Rocky Mountains proper. In this place the latter alone will be considered and the reader is referred for the other divisions to their respective headings. The full relations of the Alaskan mountains (with their highest summits, Mount McKinley, 20,464 feet; St. Elias, 18,016 ft.; Logan, etc.) have not yet been ascertained. The Rocky Mountains pursue in their main axis a generally SE-NW course through the United States and Canada. On their eastern ends they are usually abruptly defined from the great undulating plains that press to their base. The system is in parts of great width covering nearly a thousand miles, and is constructed of a large number of subordinate ridges and swells and included lofty plateaus. A feature that is remarkably developed in the southwestern United States. The principal ranges connected with this system have received different names and some of them are known by several synonyms. Among them are the Snowy Range (or Continental Divide), Front Range, Wind River Mountains, Laramie Range, Medicine Bow Range, Elk Mountains, Park Range, Big Horn Mountains, Bitter Root Mountains, Sangre de Cristo Range, Higuache Mountains, Uintah Mountains, Uncompaghe Mountains, Wasatch Mountains, and Selkirk Mountains (the last named is in Canada). These are separately noticed under their proper heads, as well as the more distinctive features—such as the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Great Basin and the Yellowstone National Park—which are a part of the Rocky Mountain region.

The main line of the Rocky Mountains is in the United States constituted by what is collectively known as the Eastern Range, which enters Montana from Canada as the Main Divide and enters in the southwestern part of that state with a prolongation of the Bitter Root Mountains. Beyond the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming the principal axis is that of the Wind River Mountains, which contain the lofty Fremont Peak 13,790 feet. A remarkable break in the continuity of the mountain-mass is found in southeastern Wyoming where south of the Laramie Mountains an evenly graded plateau-surface of over 8000 ft. elevation which is traversed by one of the transcontinental lines of railroad, takes the place of true mountains. In the Front Range of Colorado, which abuts upon or is continued southward by the Sangre de Cristo Range, are found some of the loftiest summits of the entire system including Pike's Peak 14,168 ft. In Sierra Blanca (or Blanca Peak) the Sangre de Cristo Range contains the highest elevation of the system (excluding Alaska) 14,390 (14,464) ft. The Rocky Mountains are continued southward into New Mexico, where the main range terminates in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

Parks.—Westward of the main range of Colorado, and extending into Wyoming are several high mountain-valleys occupying the crest of the Cordilleran plateau and known as Parks. These are the North Middle and South Parks and the San Luis Valley the last named covering an area of about 5000 sq. m. and presenting a surface (rising to 8000 feet) of angular uniformity of level. These Parks remove the severity from the mountain-landscape and, indeed, give to the eye the aspect of low-lying plains or undulating farm and meadow lands. The northern Parks are bounded westward by the Park Range, which contains numerous lofty summits, such as Mount Lincoln, 14,397 ft. Quandary Peak 14,266 ft. etc.

Plateaus.—In the western part of Colorado the mountain-system swells out into lofty, flat-topped plateaus which drop abruptly to lower levels through vertical escarpments (Bass Utah, Hook Utah, etc.). This system of heights is com-

traverse through the eastern half of Utah and southward into Arizona, where the streams have cut some of the most profound gorges known on the earth's surface, revealing sections of the earth's strata over a mile in thickness. In a portion of this elevated plateau, which is incised by the Colorado River and its tributaries the name of Colorado Plateau has been given. See GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

Peaks, Snow etc.—Among the loftier or better known summits of the Rocky Mountains, besides those to which reference has already been made, may be mentioned in New Mexico Cerro Blanco (14,200 feet), Las Trampas Mountain (13,160 ft.), Santa Fe Baldy Peak (13,651 ft.), Teco Peak (13,145 ft.), in Colorado, Gray's Peak (14,342 ft.), Long's Peak (14,371 ft.), Mount Rosette (14,340 ft.), Torrey Peak (14,336 ft.), Uncompahgre Peak (14,339 ft.), Mount Harvard (14,475 ft.), Mount Yale (14,187 ft.), Mount Princeton (14,100 ft.), Mountain of the Holy Cross (14,000 ft.), in Utah, Gilbert Peak (13,087 ft.), Mount Peale (13,669 ft.), Hunsome Peak (13,624 ft.), Lady Peak (12,260 ft.), in Wyoming Grand Teton (13,671 ft.), Wind River Peak (13,499 ft.), West Atlantic Peak (12,634 ft.), Mount Hooker (12,900 ft.), Atlantic Peak (12,794 ft.), Mount Oshavnet (12,000 ft.), in Idaho, Hyndman Peak (12,073 ft.), and in Montana, Mount Douglas (11,800 ft.), Mount Cowan (11,190 ft.), Crater Peak (11,178 ft.), Electric Peak (11,155 ft.). The greater number of these summits rise considerably above the theoretical snow line and present snow-caps of fairly great magnitude, but it is only in a very few cases that the snow-covering is sufficient to develop glaciers. There is no glacier of the first magnitude found S of the Canadian boundary. Many even of the loftiest summits, such as Pike's Peak, for example, are destitute of snow during the heated summer months, the deficiency of precipitation in the far interior region not permitting of a sufficiently heavy snow fall to withstand the summer heat. In this general absence of glaciers and of the eternal snow-caps, this section of the Rocky Mountains is eminently distinguished in its scenic aspect from the Alps. The American mountains, in addition, lack generally the bold and craggy forms of the mountains of Switzerland, and they are also lacking in the charming lakes which so beautifully diversify the landscape of the Swiss Alps. A considerable part of the Rocky Mountains is still heavily timbered, noble forests of coniferous trees extending to 10,000 and 11,000 ft. The timber-line on Pike's Peak is found at 11,700 ft. on Long's and Gray's Peaks at 11,100 ft. on Sierra Blanca at 10,400 ft. on Mount Washburn in Wyoming at 9,000 ft. and on Electric Peak, in Montana, at 8,400 ft.

The main Rocky Mountains in Canada are still imperfectly known but recent surveys have shown them to be much more rugged or distinctly Alpine than their continuations in the United States. Their highest elevations appear to be centered around the head-waters of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers, in about lat. 51° N. where numerous peaks (Columbia Bryce, Forbes, Alberta, Bush, Frenchville, etc.) are described as rising to between 12,500 and 14,000 feet. In this region there are vast glaciers (Columbia Glacier, Lyall Glacier, Forbes Glacier, Wilcox Glacier, Bush Glacier) which help to give the region a distinctly Alpine character. West of this main range is the subordinate one of the Selkirk, several of whose summits rise above 10,000 ft. (St. Donald, 10,848 ft., Dawson 10,800 ft., Bonney 10,625 ft.). In this tract are the Illecillewaet, Asulkan, Deville, and Duncan glaciers. It would seem that in the middle Yukon and Mackenzie districts the mountains as a well-defined system of heights disappear the water parting between the Mackenzie and Pelly (or Yukon) basins being merely undulating lowland. The higher craters reappear in the farthest North.

France.—The Rocky Mountains are traversed by numerous passes some of which attain a very great elevation. Among these are, in Colorado, the Argentine Pass (13,280 feet), Berthoud's Pass, Hagerman Pass (11,680 ft.) traversed by a railroad, Marshall Pass (10,858 ft.) also traversed by a railroad, Fremont's Pass (11,313 ft.), Vets Pass (9,300 ft.) and the Poncha Pass (9,646 ft.), in Wyoming Bridger and South passes; and in Montana, the Madison or Bayou de Union passes.

Geology.—The main ranges of the Rocky Mountain system consist of a nucleus of granite or gneiss, flanked by slates and schists and conglomerate rocks of virtually all the formations from the Cambrian to the Tertiary. It would seem that the full height of the mountains was not attained until late in the Tertiary period. Igneous and volcanic rocks abound in the mountains, more particularly in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming both in the form of intruded dykes and of vast overflow sheets of lava or basalt. The past volcanic activity in the north is perhaps still indicated in the geyser phenomena of the Yellowstone National Park.

Numerous volcanic cones are scattered about the southern terminals of the system in Arizona and New Mexico. Among the loftier volcanic summits that properly belong to the Rocky Mountains are the San Francisco Mountain, in northern Arizona, 12,794 feet, and the Spanish Peaks of Colorado, 12,620 ft.

Rich mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and lignite (Cretaceous and Tertiary coal) have been opened in various parts of the region occupied by the mountains, which contain many other useful minerals and metals, to which reference in this place is not necessary. The metallic wealth of the different sections is treated of in the special articles devoted to the states and territories.

Fauna.—The animal life of the Rocky Mountains is largely that of the western half of the continent generally with many forms which have a markedly extensive N. and S. range. As a divide between the river systems of the R. and the W. the mountain barrier is at the same time the determinant of the boundaries of the respective faunas of these streams, establishing especially among the fishes clearly defined eastern and western provinces. Among the animals that are more generally associated with the Rocky Mountain region are the grandly bearded big horn (sheep), Rocky Mountain goat (a esprine antelope), prong horn (inhabiting the plains), northern caribou, Rocky Mountain lion (puma) and many species of gopher.

Rockymount Mills, a post-town of Nash co. N. C. in Rockymount township. Pop. in 1900 605.

Rockypass, a post-station of McDowell co. N. C.

Rockypoint, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound, about 15 miles W. of Riverhead. Pop. 200.

Rockypoint, a post-hamlet of Pender co. N. C. about 14 miles N. of Wilmington.

Rocky Point, a resort of Kent co. R. I. on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay about 3 miles from Providence.

Rockyridge, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 5 1/2 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 55.

Rockyridge, a post-village of Ottawa co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 14 miles W. of Port Clinton. Pop. in 1900 414.

Rocky River, Mich., a small stream, falls into the St. Joseph a River in St. Joseph co.

Rocky River, N. C. enters the Yadkin River 13 miles N. of Wadesboro.

Rocky River, Ohio enters Lake Erie a short distance W. of Cleveland.

Rocky River, S. C. enters the Savannah River in Abbeville co.

Rocky (or Rock) River, Tenn. forms the boundary between Van Buren and Warren cos. and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River.

Rocky River, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio on the New York Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles (direct) W. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 1219.

Rocky Springs, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co. Miss. 25 miles S. by E. of Vicksburg.

Rocky Springs, a post-station of Rockingham co. N. C.

Rockywell, a post-station of Lexington co. S. C. about 22 miles W. of Columbia.

Rocourt, ro koo' or ROOCOUR (by historians usually written *Raucoux*) a village in the northwestern outskirts of Liège, Belgium. It is famous for the battle fought there on Oct. 11, 1746 when the French under Marshal Saxe, defeated the duke of Lorraine.

Roorol, ro kwo' a fortified town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardennes, on a plateau of the Ardennes 15 miles NW. of Mézières. Here the Duke of Enghien (the Great Condé) defeated the Spaniards in 1643. Pop. about 1000 (commune 2000).

Roda, an island in the Nile. See Ruena.

Roda, ro dā, a town of Sax-Altenburg 8 miles ESE. of Jena. Pop. in 1900 3815.

Rodach, ro dā, a town of Sax-Coburg, 10 miles WNW. of Coburg on the river Rodach. Pop. about 2300.

Rodah, Roda, ro dā, or Rodda, rod dā a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 5 miles N.W. of Sana and a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards.

Roda, La, a town of Spain. See La Roda.

Rodabehn, a village of Baranah, near Pirmasens.

Rodamers, a post-village of Preston co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 3 1/2 miles E. of Grants.

Rodanlike, a post-station of Dare co. N. C.

Rodaa, ro dā, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba 17 miles by road NNW. of Cienfuegos with which it is connected by rail. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 3799.

Röddby, rod dū a town of Denmark on the S. coast of the island of Lolland, 7 miles SSW. of Maribo. Pop. about 2040.

Reddy, a post-village of Van Buren co. Tex. The banking point is Willingport. Pop. 125.

Rede Bay, a small town on the island of Anguilla, Lesser Antilles.

Redelheim, rü'del-hime a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 4 miles WNW of Frankfurt, on the Nidda. Pop. in 1900, 6422.

Reden, ro'den a village of Rhemish Prussia, 24 miles S. of Treves, near the Saar. Pop. in 1900 6233.

Redenberg, ro'den-benz a town of Prussia, district of Camoel circle of Rintels. Pop. about 1500.

Redeo, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. Pop. about 200.

Rederfield, a post-village of McDowell on W Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 100.

Roderack, a post-village of Liberty co. Ga. Pop. 50.

Roderessa, a post-village of Caddo parish La. on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 300.

Roderwisch, ro-de-wish a town of Saxony circle of Zwettan, district of Auerbach. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and the manufacture of under garments is actively carried on as a home-industry. Pop. in 1900, 7143.

Rodex, ro'dä (anc. *Seydunum*) a town of southeastern France, capital of the department of Aveyron 85 miles NW of Montpellier. It is situated on the crest and slope of a hill below which flows the river Aveyron. It has in great part narrow and winding streets and quaint houses but is beautified by fine modern boulevards. In some sections the principal edifices are the cathedral (with a fine stained glass rose-window and gallery on the W front and a richly decorated tower) the restored Romanesque church of St. Amans, the fine modern church of the Sacred Heart, the episcopal palace, the Renaissance Hôtel d'Armaignac and the Palais de Justice. There are manufactures of textiles and iron-ware and brewing and dyeing are carried on. Rodex was the capital of the old county of Rodegna. Pop. in 1901, 11,234 (commune, 10,705).

Rodfield, a village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Elizabeth or Pileyville.

Rodgers, a banking post-town of Bell co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 104 miles NW of Cameron. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900 664.

Modi, ro'dea, a town of Italy province of Foggia, circle of San Severo on the N coast of the Garganum promontory in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. in 1901 4397 (commune, 5950).

Moding, a river of England, in Essex joins the Thames near Barking.

Modung, ro'ding, a town of Bavaria Upper Palatinate, on the Regen 23 miles NE of Ratibon. Pop. about 1500.

Modman, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 300.

Modman, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co. Iowa on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Modman, a post-village in Rudman township (town) Jefferson co. N. Y. on Sandy Creek, 9 miles S of Water town. Pop. 170 of the town in 1900 1212.

Modman, a post-village of Chester co. S. C. Pop. 75.

Modna, a mountain-pass of Transylvania and Bekovina, leading out from the valley of the Szamos. Height, 4125 feet. At its terminus are the communes of New (Új) and Old (Ó) Modna.

Rodney, a post-hamlet of Sussex co. Del.

Rodney, a banking post-town of Monaca co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 173.

Rodney, a post-village of Meeker co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Big Rapids. Pop. 200.

Rodney, a post-town of Jefferson co. Miss. on the Mississippi River 40 miles above Natchez and 25 miles by land NE of that city. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 448.

Rodney, a post-station of Galia co. Ohio about 7 miles WNW of Gallipolis.

Rodney, a banking post-village of Egin co. Ontario on the Lake Erie and Detroit River and the Michigan Central R. 29 miles SW of St. Thomas. Pop. about 900.

Rodney, Cape, the southwestern extremity of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, is on 166° 30' W.

Redoni (ro-do'ne) Cape, on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 41° 35' N. lon 19° 26' E.

Rodopis, a post-station of Amelia co. Va.

Rodeshe (Turk. *Tekir Dag*) anc. *Rhodes*, after wards *Rhodes* or *Rhodesia* a town of European Turkey village of Adrianople, 60 miles NE of Gallipoli on the Sea of Marmora. It has considerable trade by sea, shipping large quantities of fruit and vegetables to Con-

stantinople, but was formerly more important than now. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. about 18,000 (7).

Rodrigues, ro-dreeg (Port. *Rodrigues* ro-dree ghe) an island of the Indian Ocean, of the Mascarene group, 380 miles ENE of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 16° 45' S. lon 61° 25' E. Area 43 sq. m. It has a fertile soil and salubrious climate. The surface is mostly mountainous, rising to 1400 feet. Pop. in 1901 3103.

Roe, a post-village of Monroe co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Clarendon. Pop. 160.

Roebeurne, a post-town of Western Australia, about 6 miles from the coast, in lat. 20° 46' S and lon 117° 8' E. Pop. about 300.

Roebeck, a post village of Granville co. Ontario, 44 miles from Spencerville.

Roebeck Bay, an indentation of the NW coast of Western Australia, in about lat. 18° 8' S.

Roeer, roer or Rubr, a river of Rhemish Prussia and the Netherlands, which after a NW course of about 125 miles, joins the Meuse at Roermond.

Roeurmond, roe-u-mond (Fr. *Ruremonde* rüe mond) a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg on the Meuse at the mouth of the Roer 27 miles NE of Maastricht. The principal edifices are the thirteenth-century Romanesque cathedral the church of St. Christopher (with fine paintings) and the court-house. There are manufactures of cotton and woolen goods and stone and wood-carving and dyeing are carried on. Pop. in 1900 12,342.

Roeskilde (or more properly *Roskilde*, roe'hil de) a seaport of Denmark on the island of Seeland at the head of the Roskilde fjord 10 miles WSW of Copenhagen. It was previous to 1443 the capital of the kingdom and the residence of the royal family and was one of the most flourishing towns of Denmark until the rapid rise of Copenhagen and frequent devastations of plague and fire caused its decline. The splendid cathedral a memorial of the past importance of the town was founded in the eleventh century and rebuilt in the twelfth and could be the tomb of most of the Danish kings. Pop. in 1901 8766.

Roeux, ruh a town of Belgium in Hainaut, 6 miles ENE of Mons. Pop. about 2000.

Rohr, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 25 miles NE of Wynnewood. Pop. about 450.

Roganville, a post village of Jasper co. Tex. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 360.

Rogassan, ro-ga-sen (Pol. *Rogów*) a town of Prussia 24 miles N of Posen on a lake and on the Weina, an affluent of the Wartha. Pop. in 1900 5010.

Rogatchev, ro-ga-ohv a town of Russia government and 60 miles SSW of Mohilev on the Danube. Pop. in 1897 9103.

Roger Mills, a county in the W part of Oklahoma. Area, 1191 sq. m. It is bounded S by the North Fork of the Red River by which as by the Washita River it is watered. Capital Cheyenne. Pop. in 1900 6190.

Rogers, a banking post-town of Benton co. Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 20 miles N by E of Fayetteville. It has flouring and lumber mills, ice-plant, fruit-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 2108.

Rogers, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Sayre or Waynesboro. Pop. 150.

Rogers, a banking post-village, capital of Presque Isle co. Mich. on Lake Huron about 34 miles NW of Alpena. It has grist and saw mills a brewery etc. and an active shipping trade. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Rogers, a post-village of Colfax co. N. C. on the Union Pacific R. and on the Platte River 7 miles E. of Schuyler. Pop. in 1900 124.

Rogers, a post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western R., 0 miles SW of East Palestine. Pop. in 1900 287.

Rogers Park, Cook an ill. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 9 miles N of Chicago, is a suburb and post-substation of Chicago.

Roger's Pass, in British Columbia, in the Selkirk Mountains, along the line of the Canadian Pacific R. 4 miles from Glacier House. It is noted for its grand scenery. Elevation, 4275 feet.

Rogers Prairie, a post-village of Leon co. Tex. The banking point is Madisonville. Pop. 100.

Rogers Rock, a post-station and resort of Essex co. N. Y. on Lake George, 3 miles from its outlet and 1 mile from Baldwin.

Rogers Store, a post-station of Wake co. N. C.

Rogersville, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Ala. about 27 miles E. of Florence and 4 miles N of the Tennessee River. Pop. 200.

Rogersville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 9 miles NE of Newcastle.

Rogersville, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 11 miles NE of Flint. Pop. 78.

Rogersville, a banking post-village of Webster co., Mo. Pop. about 200.

Rogersville, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. 68 miles SSW of Pittsburgh. Pop. 296.

Rogersville, a banking post-town capital of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the NW bank of the Holston River and on the Southern R. 50 miles ENE of Knoxville. It contains Swift Memorial Institute (for colored) and Rogersville Synodical College. Pop. in 1900, 1588.

Rogersville, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Newcastle.

Roggoveld, ro'g'g'v'el't a mountain range in the SW part of Cape Colony. It is about 100 miles long, with a mean elevation of 4900 feet and is part of the water parting between the Olifants and Orange rivers. It is continued E into the Vleiwold Range.

Roggwil, ro'g'w'il a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau.

Roggwyl, a village of Switzerland canton and 2, miles NE of Bern. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Rogliano, ro'gl'yo a town at the N extremity of Corsica, 17 miles N of Bastia. Pop. about 1500.

Rogliano, a town of Italy in Calabria 8 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. about 3000 (commune) 5600.

Rogozno, a town of Prussia, near Rogasen.

Roguo River, Oregon rises in the W slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Pacific Ocean at Elinburg. It is about 220 miles long.

Roguo's River, eastern Africa. See Juba.

Rohan, ro'oh' an old district of France in Brittany now comprised in the department of Morbihan.

Rohatyn, ro'h'at-in a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 18 miles WSW of Brzesany. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 7201 composed in great part of Jews.

Rohildewald, or **Rohilkhand**, ro'hik'h'and a division or commissionership of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, having the ranges on the W and S and the Himalayas on the N and NE. It comprises and encloses the native state of Banpur. Chief town Bareilly. Area (including Banpur) 11,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 6,010,027.

Rohitsch, ro'ich (Sloven *Rogatec*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Styria district of Pettau near the border of Croatia. It is situated at the foot of Mount Domail nearly 3000 feet in elevation. It has a castle and the ruins of an other. Pop. about 700. Year by year by Bad Rohitsch a frequented watering place with about 2000 inhabitants.

Röhlingshausen, rö'lingz h'ow ren a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnberg, circle of Gelsenhausen. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 7446.

Rohnoville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. on the El River which is navigable to this place about 12 miles from its mouth and 20 miles S of Eureka. It is on the San Francisco and Northwestern R. It has lumbering and tanning industries shingle-mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Rohonez, a town of Hungary. See Raczmiz.

Rohrbach, a village of Lorraine, Germany in the circle of Saargemünd. Pop. about 1900.

Rohrbach, a German colony in the government of Kherson Russia, near Odessa. Pop. about 3000.

Rohrerstown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles W of Lancaster. It has wagon works. Pop. about 600.

Rohrerstown, a post-village of Washington co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles S of Hagerstown. Pop. 100.

Rohri, ro'ri a town of British India, in South on the E bank of the river Indus (here crossed by the Indus Valley railway) opposite Sukkur and 20 miles SE of Sukkur. Pop. about 10,000.

Rohrsburg, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. 10 miles N of Bloomsburg. Pop. 170.

Rohrsdorf, r'oh'r'dorf a village of Saxony circle of Zwickau district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3140.

Rohitak, or **Rohitak**, ro'h'it'ak a town of British India capital of Rohitak district, in the Punjab 43 miles NW of Delhi. Pop. about 16,000.

Rohsel, ro'h'sel' a village of France in Somme, 7 miles E. of Péronne.

Roiasy (Fr. pron ro'w'as'ee) an island of the South Pacific Ocean, near the Schouten group off the E coast of German New Guinea. Lat. 3° 12' S lon 144° 2' E.

Rojales, ro-m'ales a town of Spain 23 miles SW of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Roketby, rok'bee, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 3 miles SSE of Barnard Castle. Its scenery has been described by Scott.

Roketby Lock, a post-station of Morgan co., Ohio.

Rokello, ro'h'el', a river of western Africa, after a SW course estimated at 250 miles, joins the Atlantic Ocean by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

Rokitzan, ro'kut'san (Bohem *Rokytno*) a town of Bohemia, 10 miles E of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 5501.

Roland, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill. about 14 miles SSW of Carlin.

Rolmed, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, about 44 miles N of Des Moines, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Roland, a post-village of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. 200.

Roland, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Roland, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R. 66 miles from Winnipeg. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. about 350.

Roland Lake, a small lake of Maryland, 8 miles N of Baltimore, to which it supplies water. The place is a favorite resort.

Rolandseck, a village and resort of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 24 miles above Königswinter. It is surrounded by numerous villas. Near by are the remains of the ancient castle of Rolandseck perched at a height of 344 feet above the river which is fabled to have been built by Roland palatine of Charlemagne. The spot commands a magnificent view of the Siebengebirge.

Rolandwerth, ro'l'andz'v'et a village on the left bank of the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, about 7 miles above Bonn. Near by are the villages of Rolandseck and the ruins of the old castle of Rolandseck. In the river near Rolandwerth is the island of Nonnenwerth (also called Rolandwerth).

Rolesaleville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C. 16 miles NE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Rollette, ro'let a county in the N part of North Dakota, bordering on the British possessions. Area, 943 sq. m. Capital, Rolla. Pop. in 1890, 2427, in 1900, 7935.

Rolle, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River 50 miles NW of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 994. It is the trade-center of a farming and stock-raising region.

Rolle, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 400.

Roll, a post-village of Bluffton co., Ind. The banking point is Hartford City or Montpelier. Pop. 150.

Rolla, a banking city capital of Phelps co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 50 miles SSE of Jefferson City. It contains the Missouri School of Mines or organized in 1871 as a branch of the state university and has large flouring mills. Iron has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Rolla, a banking post-village capital of Rolette co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 64 miles NW of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Rolle, rol'le a town of Switzerland canton of Vaud on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles SW of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900, 2028. About 3 miles to the NE is the Signal de Boudry 2330 feet, with a famous outlook over the lake.

Rolleraville, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, about 15 miles W of Fremont. Pop. 120.

Rollin, a post-village of Lenexa co., Mich. on the Circumferential Northern R. 16 miles W of Adrian. Pop. 150.

Rolling Fork, a branch of the Salt River.

Rolling Fork, a post-village capital of Sharkey co., Miss. on Deer Creek 44 miles N of Vicksburg on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. about 200.

Rolling Hill, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va. 7 miles NW of Pamplin.

Rolling Home, a post-station of Randolph co., Mo. 18 miles SSW of Macon.

Rolling Prairie, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Laporte. Pop. about 600.

Rolling Prairie, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 5 miles E of Beaver Dam. Pop. about 250.

Rolling Stone, a post-village of Winona co., Minn. 9 miles WNW of Winona on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Rollins, a post-station of Lake co., Ill.

Rollinsford, a township (town) of Stratford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900, 1701.

Rollins Fork, a post-station of King George co., Va.

Rollinsville, a post-village of Gilpin co., Colo. near the Rocky Mountains, 10 miles N of Blackhawk. Pop. 125.

Bolio, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Earlville. Pop. 100.

Bolie Bay, a village of King's co. Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. 13 miles from Souris. Pop. 150.

Bolyat, a post-village of Bowie co. Tex. The banking point is Texarkana.

Röm (Röms) the northernmost of the North Frisian Islands, belonging to Schleswig Holstein. It is about 3 miles long and 2 1/2 miles wide. It contains about 1200 Danish-speaking inhabitants. On it is the village of Kirkeby.

Roma, ro mā, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 54 miles NE of Timor. Lat. 7° 45' S. lon. 127° 28' E.

Roma, a city of Italy. See ROMA.

Roma, a post-village of Starr co., Tex. on the Rio Grande, 15 miles W of Rio Grande city.

Roma, a town of Queensland Australia, 250 miles WNW of Brisbane, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1500.

Romagna, ro-mān yā, the northeastern portion of the former Papal states, comprising the modern provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì in the compartments of Emilia of the kingdom of Italy. In a strict sense only the provinces of Forlì and Ravenna and a part of Ferrara constitute the Romagna.

Romagnana, ro-mān yā nā, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 18 miles NW of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 4604.

Romain, Capa, S C a low point of land 37 miles NE of Charleston. Lat. 35° 1' N. lon. 78° 22' W.

Romainville, ro-mān vā, a village in the NE outskirts of Paris, with a fort.

Roman, or **Romana**, ro-mā nā, a town of Romania, in Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 86 miles SW of Jassy. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1899, 14,019.

Roman (or **Romano**, ro-mā nā), Cape, a low point on the W coast of Florida. Lat. 25° 54' N; lon. 81° 40' W.

Romanche, ro-mānch, a small river of France which rises in the Alps and joins the Drac.

Romania (ro-mā-nē-ā) Cape, the southeastern point of the Malay Peninsula, is in lat. 1° 20' N lon. 104° 15' E.

Romano di Lombardia, ro-mā nō dō lōm-bā-dō-ā, a town of Italy, 18 miles SSE of Bergamo. Pop. in 1901, 4223 (commune, 5673).

Romanoff Pass, Alaska, on the S shore of Norton Sound, between St. Michael and the mouth of the Yukon River.

Romana Key, West Indies, See Cayo Romana.

Roman'ay-Harusaogiyobek', a town of Russia, government and 24 miles NW of Yaroslavl on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 6518.

Romane, ro-mān, a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, 11 miles NE of Valence. The most notable edifice is the church of St. Bernard, all that remains of the abbey around which the town grew up. The industries of Romane comprise the manufacture of textiles, silk-culture, etc. Pop. in 1901, 13,223 (commune, 17,140).

Romanothorn, ro-mān-thōrn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on a peninsula off the SW side of the lake and 11 miles SE of the town of Constance. Pop. in 1900, 4544. It has various industries. Elevation, 1322 feet.

Romanosville, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 7 miles W of Westchester.

Roman'zaf, Capa, on the W coast of Alaska, near the entrance of Bereng Strait, in about lat. 61° 40' N and lon. 166° 15' W.

Romanzaf (or **Romanzov**) Mountains, is the NE part of Alaska, in about lat. 68°-69° N and lon. 141°-146° W. Little is known about these mountains,—whose identity indeed, is still in doubt,—and they may be part of the Endicott Range.

Romanzav, a bay of Yezo, in Japan.

Romanzov, several islands in the Low and Mulgrave archipelagos.

Rombach, rom-bā, a village of Germany, in Loraine, circle of Metz. Pop. in 1900, 4034.

Romblón, rom-blōn, a small island of the Philippines, on San Bernardino Strait N of Panay. It is much broken in surface though not very high, and is practically denuded of forest. Copra is the chief export and there are extensive deposits of gypsum and ocher. With Tablas, Sibuyan, Bantón, Simara, and Maestre de Campo, it forms the province of Romblón. Capital Romblón a pueblo on a small harbor of the NW coast, 140 miles (direct) SSE of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 19,995.

Rombo, or **Rombos**, rom-bōsh, one of the Cape Verde Islands, N of Brava and W of Fogo.

Rome (L. It. Sp. and Port. *Roma*, ro mā; Fr. *Rome*, Ger. *Rom* rōm), the most celebrated city of the world, capital of the spiritual empire of the popes and, since 1871, of the kingdom of Italy is situated on the Tiber 17 miles NE of its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. The city occupies chiefly the left bank of the river and lies in an undulating plain (a portion of which is the ancient Campus Martius) and on the slopes and summits of surrounding heights,—the famous Seven Hills of Rome,—the Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Caelian Hills. Prior to the establishment of Rome as the capital of united Italy there were but few modern residences on the historic hills, whose ancient ruins were buried beneath garden-crope and vineyards. Lat. of St. Peter's 41° 54' 6" N lon. 12° 27' 14" E. Elevation of the site of St. Peter's above the sea, 95 feet. Pop. in 1871, 229,867. In 1881 of the city 235,844 (communes, 300,487). In 1901, 424,942 (communes, 483,733). That portion of the city which lies on the W or right bank of the Tiber is constituted by the quarters known as the Borgo in the N (with the church of St. Peter's, the Vatican and the Carlo di Sant'Angelo) and Trastevere in the S connected with each other by the Via della Lungara. On this side is Monte Gianicolo, the ancient Janiculum. The ancient wall of Rome, the greater portion of which dates from the latter part of the third century measures on the left bank about 10 miles. It is on the outside 55 feet in height, and is pierced by 15 gates. The most famous of these is the Porta del Popolo (capitulated in its present form in 1581), through which passed the ancient Via Flaminia (the chief highway connecting Rome with the N and R of the peninsula) and where to-day in the Piazza del Popolo terminates the broad Corso Umberto Primo the most fashionable concourse of the modern city. The Tiber within the walls, occupies largely an artificial channel (excavated in 1876) and has a winding course of 3 miles. Its navigation is insignificant. The stream (which is crossed by a dozen or more bridges) has an average width of about 180-190 ft. and a depth of some 20 ft. which is however, frequently more than doubled as the result of heavy rains. Near the southern part of its course it sweeps around the Isola Tiberina, an island about 900 ft. long, connected with the main-land by 2 bridges. The Ponte Sant'Angelo the ancient Pons Aelius, connects the main portion of the city with the ostiole or citadel of Sant'Angelo, a large circular structure, which was erected by the emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum for himself in A.D. 136 and in which the remains of numerous later emperors were interred. A restoration of this interesting edifice, which at one time served as a state prison, was undertaken in 1891. The city has to-day perhaps, the best water-supply of any of the capitals of Europe, some of the ancient aqueducts having been made serviceable in carrying the water-courses from distant localities across the Campagna. The climate of Rome was until recently considered unhealthy during the warm season owing to the malarial exhalations from the Campagna. The draining of the marshy stretches around the city has, however, effected a great improvement in this respect. From the mildness of its winter climate it is a favorite resort for invalids. Mean temperature of January 47° F., of July 78° F. The tramostans or N wind, is often attended by severe storms. The sirocco or S wind, is debilitating in summer. Frost seldom lasts over the night and snow falls on an average only 13 days in the year.

Notwithstanding its architectural and artistic riches modern Rome lacks the imposing aspect of many other European capitals. The streets are in great part narrow and irregular; palaces and hotels are often seen side by side. Since 1871 however an immense amount of repair, reconstruction and improvement has been carried on with the result of extending the city largely over the eastern hills—from the Pincio (the Collis Hortorum of the Romans, the site of the famous gardens of Lucullus) on the N to the Esquilines on the S. Of the most noted modern thoroughfares, besides the Corso Umberto Primo already referred to, are the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, with its continuation the Via Nazionale the Via Sistina, with its continuation the Via Quattro Fontane, and the Via del Quirinale, with its continuation the Via Ventisette. Among the open squares may be mentioned the Piazza Colonna, one of the busiest squares of the city containing the lofty column of Marcus Aurelius the Piazza Navona, or Circo Agonale, which occupies the Stadium of Domitian, the Piazza di Spagna, with the Scala di Spagna descending to it, the artist's centre of the city Piazza di Termini Piazza del Quirinale and the Piazza Caracciolo and Piazza di San Pietro, on the W side of the Tiber. The most notable architectural monuments of modern Rome are its churches, and foremost among these is the cathedral of St. Peter's (San Pietro in Vaticano) the largest and most conspicuous ecclesiastical edifice in the

world. Began in its present form in 1586 by Pope Julius II, its construction occupied 126 years. It was planned and commenced by Bramante, and carried on by Raphael, Peruzzi, Sangallo, Michael Angelo, and others, the great dome, rising with its summit cross to a height of 436 feet above the pavement, or 308 ft. above the roof being the masterpiece of Michael Angelo. The cathedral covers an area of 18 000 square yards and measures (exclusive of the portico) 636 ft. in length. The height of the nave is 151 ft. The approach to the cathedral from the E. is through the imposing Piazza di San Pietro which is flanked by the great carrying colonnades erected in 1667 by Bernini. In the centre of the square is the obelisk brought from Heliopolis by the emperor Caligula. The church of St John Lateran, located in the SE corner of the city is the mother church of Rome. It occupies the site of a palace presented to the bishop of Rome by Constantine the Great. The edifice is in part a medieval and in part a modern structure. The five general councils known as the Lateran Councils have given celebrity to this basilica, which contains the Scala Santa and the Corsini chapel. The basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, dating in part from the fifth century, is one of the five patriarchal churches of the city. Hardly less famous is the ancient church of Santa Maria in Aracoeli. One of the oldest churches is San Pietro in Vincoli, founded by the empress Eudocia about 442 repeatedly restored and now thoroughly modernized. San Paolo fuori le Mura, at the S end of the city, near the Porta San Paolo, was founded in 386 on the site of a small church of Constantine. Before the great fire of 1823 which destroyed the building almost completely it was considered the most interesting church in Rome. The present edifice is noted for its sumptuous interior.

No city of the world outside of Italy compares with Rome in the fame and art treasures of its palaces among which the Vatican residence of the pope stands pre-eminent. This extraordinary edifice, the work of many ages, contains probably not less than 1000 halls, chapels, and private apartments. Of these the most noted are the Sala Regia, the Cappella Sixtina, or Sixtine Chapel (with the great ceiling painting by Michael Angelo, as well as this master's 'Last Judgment') the Stanze di Raffaello (with frescoes and paintings by Raphael) the Loggia di Raffaello and the halls and galleries containing the vast Vatican collections of paintings, sculpture, and antiquities—the whole presenting an array of masterpieces which is not approached anywhere in the world. The Vatican library which contains nearly 40 000 manuscripts, many of them of almost priceless value, is in the keeping of a cardinal. To it was added in 1923 the Bibliotheca Barberiniana. The palace of the Quirinal, the construction of which was begun in 1584, has been since 1871 the residence of the king of Italy. Of the numerous other palaces of the city many of which are noted for their art treasures, may be mentioned the Palazzo del Laterano (adjoining the Lateran basilica and containing the Gregorian Museum), the Barberini-Borghese, Colonna, Cordini, Doris, and Rospigliosi palaces (the last containing Guido Reni's 'Aurora') the Palace of the Conservatori (with the new Capitoline collections), and the Capitoline Museum on the Campidoglio (or Capitoline Hill) with a collection of ancient sculptures only second to that of the Vatican. On the Piazza di Campidoglio stands the famous equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The villas or residences of Roman nobles are situated amidst charming gardens, ornamented with fountains and statues. The most noted are the Villa Borghese on the Pincian Hill; the Villa Medici (now occupied by a French academy of art); Villa Albani; Villa Doria-Pamphili; Villa Torlonia, and Villa Farnesina. The city is adorned with many fountains, the most splendid of which is the Fontana Trevi. Among modern sculptural monuments the equestrian statue of Garibaldi erected in 1895 is the most striking. The great national monument to Victor Emmanuel II near the Campidoglio begun in 1885 is not yet completed. Of the many scientific and literary institutions the university of Rome (Università della Sapienza, or now officially Regia Università degli Studi), founded by Boniface VIII holds first rank. It possesses faculties of law, physical science, medicine, and philology and has various collections of natural history. The enrolled students for the year 1964-65 numbered 2685. To the Collegio Romano, which was founded by the Jesuits and which has been officially superseded by the Universitas Gregoriana, belong the vast Museo Etrusco and Museo Kircheriano. The Collegio di Propaganda Fide, founded by Gregory XV in 1622 prepares for missionary service in all parts of the globe. Next to the library of the Vatican the chief public libraries are the Casanatense, with 130 000 volumes and 6300 MSS. the Angelica library with 68,000 printed volumes, the Alessandrina library (belonging to the university) with upward

of 100 000 volumes and the Biblioteca Centrale Vittorio Emanuele (formed in 1871 from the libraries of the Jesuits and suppressed convents) with about 550 000 volumes. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has schools of painting and archaeology (some of them belonging to foreign institutes) and many numerous charitable and benevolent institutions, and hospitals. The United States maintains schools of architecture and classical studies. A large military hospital was erected in 1885-87. Foremost among the associations of students are the Accademia dei Lincei (or Royal Academy of Sciences), Accademia Pontificia dei Novizi, Accademia degli Arcadi, Accademia di San Luca (with school of art), Accademia Medicea, etc. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of art and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors, its manufactures, which are unimportant, are confined to silk fabrics, hats, gloves, strings for musical instruments, artificial flowers, false pearls, mosaics, jewelry, combs, terra-cotta, vases, leather furniture, glass, candles, soap and pottery.

The more famous remains of ancient Rome comprise the Forum Romanum with the remains of numerous temples (of Vesta, Saturn, Concord, Vespasian, Caesar, Cæsar and Pollux, Faustina), triumphal arches and triumphs, the Pantheon (the modern church of Santa Maria Rotonda) a great domed temple in a state of perfect preservation containing the tombs of Raphael, Victor Emmanuel II and Humbert, the Circus Maximus (which is thought to have accommodated 200 000 spectators), the Colosseum (or Amphitheatrum Flavium, one of the most imposing buildings of the world, erected by Vespasian and dedicated by Titus in A.D. 80 measuring 1720 feet in circumference, and accommodating nearly 50 000 seated spectators), remains of the theatres of Marcellus and of Pompey, the palace of the Caesars, the mausoleum of Augustus, the tomb of Cecilia Metella (on the Appian way), various columbaria, the Mamertine prison, the Praetorian camp, the fountain of Egria, a part of the Thermae (baths) of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, etc., the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimius Severus, the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, the Cloaca Maxima (an extensive drainage-conduit), the Pyramid of Cestius, the palaces of the emperors on the Palatine Hill, the Stadium and the Pædagogium (school for imperial slaves). The famous catacombs extend beneath the city in a wide circle. More than 40 of these subterranean passages have been discovered. The most famous are the catacombs of Calixtus, Domitilla, Saint Peter and Marcellinus, Prætextatus, and Priscilla.

History—Rome first appears in history as a member of a confederacy of Latin towns clustered in a small region between the Apennines and the sea, which in the course of centuries were brought under her sway. Down to the close of the fourth century A.D. her dominions extended only over a small territory. The conquests of the next three hundred years made her mistress of the circum-Mediterranean world. According to the chronological reckoning of the Romans (based on tradition) the city was founded about 753 A.C. The little city-state appears to have been at first governed by kings. Towards the close of the sixth century A.C. (according to the common chronology) royalty was abolished and a republican government instituted with two consuls at the head of the state. At the close of the first century A.C. the republican government was succeeded by imperial rule. At this time the intellectual activity of Rome was at its height.

The following are some of the principal landmarks in the history of the territorial development of Rome. Beginning of the Samnite wars, about 343 A.C. final subjugation of Latium (which, after a period of submission had revolted against Rome) about 338 A.C. subjugation of the Samnites, about 290 A.C. subjugation of the Etruscans completed, Rome mistress of Italy (the peninsular part of what is now Italy) 265 A.C. first war with Carthage (first Punic War) 264-241 A.C. resulting in the extension of Roman dominion beyond the bounds of Italy by the conquest of the Carthaginians from Sicily, and the relinquishment soon after by Carthage of Sardinia and Corsica. Second conquest of Cisalpine Gaul, 225-222 A.C. second Punic War 218-201 A.C.—the Carthaginian power in Spain supplanted by that of Rome. Rome puts an end to the Macedonian overlordship in Greece, 197 A.C., first war in Asia, the Romans force Antiochus the Great of Syria to surrender the greater part of Asia Minor (most of which is handed over to the king of Pergamum) 192-189 A.C. destruction of the Macedonian kingdom 168 A.C. third Punic War ending in the destruction of Carthage, 149-146 A.C. Greece made a

Romanian settlements, 148 A.D. Rome inherits the vast possessions of Pergamum, 183 A.D.; conquest of the SE. part of Transalpine Gaul 120-121 A.D.; war with Jugurtha, king of Numidia, 111-106 A.D. (Numidia made a Roman province half a century later); wars with Mithridates king of Pontus, 88-85 A.D. Syria annexed 64 A.D. Judea made tributary 63 A.D.; conquest of Gaul by Caesar 58-51 A.D. Egypt annexed, 30 A.D. conquest of Spain completed 19 A.D.; conquest of Rhætia and Vindictia, 15 A.D. victorious campaigns of Drusus in northern Germany 12-9 A.D. conquest of Pannonia completed 0 A.D. advance of Rome in Germany arrested by the Cherusci, A.D. 9, conquest of Britain begun A.D. 43 destruction of Jerusalem A.D. 70 Roman dominion in Britain extended to the Firth of Forth A.D. 81 conquest of Dacia, A.D. 106 the Roman world attains its greatest extension by the conquest of Armenia and Mesopotamia, A.D. 115 (these territories soon lost).

In A.D. 395 occurred the final division of the Roman Empire into the Western Empire, with Rome as its capital and the Eastern (Byzantine or Greek) Empire, with Constantinople as its capital. The Western Empire fell a prey to the invasions of the Germanic peoples coming to an end in 476. The city of Rome was for a brief time under the rule of the Goths, who were conquered by the Byzantines in the middle of the sixth century. In the convulsions of the overthrow of the Roman Empire the temporal authority of the bishops of Rome was developed and from the eighth century Rome figures as a papal city (see PAPAL STATES). Down to the sixteenth century Rome remained the ecclesiastical centre of western Christendom. In 1309 the papal see was removed to Avignon, but from 1377 Rome was again the residence of the popes. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Rome presented the appearance of a city in ruins, but with the close of the long period of strife which distracted the papacy a new Rome began to rise. In the sixteenth century the finest efforts of the art of the Renaissance were expended upon it. In 1798-99 Rome was the capital of the Roman Republic and from 1808-14 it was in the hands of the French. There was a second Roman Republic in 1849 which came to an end through French intervention. In 1870 Rome was annexed to the Italian kingdom, of which it was made the capital in 1871.

Rome, a province and compartment of Italy, comprising the SW. portion of the former States of the Church. It was incorporated in the Italian kingdom in 1870. It borders on the Mediterranean Sea, extending from Tuscany on the NW to Campania on the SE. Area, about 4600 sq. m. The territory is watered by the Tiber and contains several lakes, among which are those of Bolsena, Bracciano, Vico, and Albano. The surface is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the ramifications of the Apennines, which in the group called the Alban mountains approach close to the city of Rome. On either side of the Tiber, near its mouth, is the level and unhealthy tract known as the Campagna di Roma, and in the southern corner of the province are the Pontine Marshes. Pop. in 1901 1,194,909 of whom more than one-third resided in the city of Rome.

Rome, a city capital of Floyd co. Ga. is situated on the Coosa River at the confluence of the Ktowah and Costantula rivers, and on the Southern and other railroads, 72 miles NW of Atlanta. Its site is hilly and commands an extensive view of mountain scenery. It has cotton-iron and lumber industries, foundries and machine-shops, manufactures of cotton-seed oil, furniture, bricks, etc. Cotton is largely shipped from this point. The Shorter College is located here. Pop. in 1890 6967 in 1900 7291.

Rome, a village of Jefferson co. Ill., 13 miles ESE. of Centralia. Here is Dlx post-office. Pop. in 1900 279.

Rome, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill. on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles VNE. of Peoria. Pop. 120.

Rome, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 90 miles below New Albany. Pop. about 300.

Rome, a post-town of Henry co. Iowa, on the Skunk River and on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W of Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1900 335.

Rome, a post-station of Sumner co. Kan. 37 miles S of Wichita.

Rome, a post-village in Rome township (town), Remond co. Me. on Great Pond, about 20 miles N by W of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 430.

Rome, a post-village of Lenawee co. Mich. 0 miles WNW of Adrian. Pop. 100.

Rome, a post-village of Sanderson co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Rome, a post-station of Douglas co. Mo.

Rome, a city one of the capitals of Nevada co. N.Y. is situated on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 15 miles NW of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, Ontario and Western R. The Black River Canal terminates here and connects

with the Erie Canal. Rome has large and varied industries, which are represented by foundries and machine-shops, locomotive, iron- and tin-works, and manufactures of cheese and canned goods, bedding, wire carriages, brass and copper goods, etc. St. Peter's Academy the State Custodian Asylum and a deaf mute institute are located here. Rome is the site of old Fort Stanwix. Pop. in 1890 14,991 in 1900 15,343.

Rome, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 25 miles N of Warren. Pop. 100.

Romo, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. on Wyson Creek, about 10 miles NE of Towanda and 32 miles SE of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 283.

Romo, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 888.

Rome, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1234.

Romo, a post-village of Williamsburg co. S.C. Pop. 75.

Rome, a post-village of Smith co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River 45 miles E of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Rome, a township (town) of Adams co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 664.

Rome, a post-village of Jefferson co. Wis. 37 miles W of Milwaukee. Pop. 200.

Rome City, a post-village of Noble co. Ind. on an affluents of the St. Joseph River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 7 miles NW of Kradallville. Pop. about 500.

Romentino, ro-mén-to'no a commune of Italy province of Novara, near Gallata. Pop. about 3000.

Romeo, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. 35 miles N of Detroit. It has flouring and planing mills and manufactures of carriages, farming implements, and potash. Pop. in 1900 1580.

Romeo, a post-village of Greene co. Tenn. about 50 miles ENE of Knoxville.

Romeoville, a post-village of Will co. Ill. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 4 miles from Lockport. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Romeral, ro-má-rál a commune of Spain, province and 24 miles SE of Toledo. Pop. about 2900.

Romerbad, (i.e. Roman baths) (Latin, *Thermae*) Warm baths in a watering place of Austria-Hungary in Styria, district of Gail. It is noted for its warm mineral springs.

Romentsdt, ro-mér-stít a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 24 miles N of Olmutz. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 4762.

Romford, róm-fórd, a town of England in Essex, 12 miles ENE of London. Brewing is extensively carried on and market-gardening is an important industry. There are iron-foundries. The place was of some importance in Anglo-Saxon times. Pop. in 1901 13,550.

Romford, a post-station of Litchfield co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles SW of Litchfield.

Römhild, róm-hilt, a town of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen, 13 miles SSE of Meiningen. It has a church with interesting monuments and a castle. Pop. about 1700.

Romilly-sur-Andelle, ro-mee-yee (or ro-mee-ye) sū 5w dēl a town of France, in Eure, 0 miles NW of Les Andelys. Pop. about 1500.

Romilly-sur-Seine, ro-mee-yee (or ro-mee-ye) sū 5w sē a town of France in Aube, on the left bank of the Seine, 10 miles E of Nogent-sur-Seine. It has manufactures of hosiery and needles, and railway-shops (communes) to 1891, 9001.

Romines Mills, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va., on the Elk River 10 miles S of Clarksburg. Pop. 100.

Romney (New Romney) a decayed town of England, in Kent, near the Strait of Dover 23 miles SEW of Canterbury. It was one of the Cinque Ports. It is now about a mile from the shore, the sea having receded. Among the memorials of its past is a medieval church. Pop. about 1300.

Romney, a banking post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 13 miles S of Lafayette. Pop. about 250.

Romney, a banking post-town capital of Hampshire co., W. Va. on the South Branch of the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 16 miles SE of Piedmont. It is the seat of the West Virginia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. Pop. in 1900 580.

Romney Marsh, a level tract of rich sheep pasture, in Kent, England, a short distance from Rye.

Romay, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles NNW of Poltava, on the Dnieper, an affluent of the Dnieper. It has manufactures of tobacco, flouring-mills, and an important annual fair. Pop. in 1897 22,539.

Romona, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Spencer. Pop. 140.

Romana, a banking post-town of Lake co., N. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 19 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 172.

Romont, ro-mōn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SW of Fribourg, on the Glâne. It has an ancient castle. Pop. in 1900 2117. Elevation 2540 feet.

Romoeux, ro-mōe', a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles SSW of Lucerne. Pop. (commune) about 1360.

Romormatin, ro-mōr-mā'tin, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loir-et-Cher on the Sarre, 25 miles SE of Blois. It has manufactures of cloth, linen, etc. The Edict of Romormatin, issued in 1560 prohibited the Inquisition in France. Pop. in 1901 6665 (commune, 8130).

Romedal, roma-dā, an amt of Norway stift of Trond hjem, extending from the Snøhvit W and NW to the Atlantic. Area, 5787 sq. m. Its mountains rise to a height of about 6000 feet. The Romedal-Fjord is an arm of the Molde-Fjord. The capital is Molde. Pop. in 1900 136 137.

Romsey, rōm-sē, a town of England, in Hampshire, 8 miles NNW of Southampton. It has a venerable church. Pop. in 1901 4365.

Romulus, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 13 miles W by S of Tuscaloosa.

Romulus, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. on the Huron River and on the Wabash and the Pere Marquette Rs., 23 miles SW of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Romulus, a post village in Romulus township (town) Seneca co., N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R., 12 miles SE of Geneva. Pop. about 350. The town is bounded E by Cayuga Lake and W by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900 2595.

Roma, or Roma South, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile N of Raza Island. Pop. about 175.

Roma, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S of North Uist.

Romand, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. 200.

Ronaldshay, North, one of the two most northerly islands of the Orkneys, Scotland, with a light-house at its NE extremity in lat 58° 23' N, lon. 2° 24' W. Pop. about 600.

Ronaldshay, South, an island of the Orkneys, in Scotland, 6 miles NNE of Duncansby Head. Length 8 miles. Pop. about 2300. St. Margaret's Hope has a safe and convenient harbor.

Ronaglia, ron-kā'yā, a village near Piacenza, Italy near which in the Middle Ages the German emperors went to review their forces on their Roman expeditions.

Ronegno, ron-chē-ō, a watering place of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, district of Borgo. Pop. about 3600.

Roncevaux, ron-thē-vā-yō (Fr. *Roncevaux* rōm-eh-vō) a small frontier town (or rather village) of Spain, in Navarre, 23 miles NE of Pamplona at an elevation of over 5000 feet, in a valley of the Pyrenees. It has a noted abbey and an interesting old church which attracts many pilgrims. Near by is the famous pass, on the road from Pamplona to Saint-Jean Pied-de-Port, in which according to tradition the rear-guard of Charlemagne's army under Roland was overwhelmed by the Basques in 778. This pass is not to be confounded with the Brèche de Roland.

Ronceverte, ronm-vert, a banking post-town of Greenbrier co., W. Va. on the Greenbrier River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 11 miles W of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 933.

Ronchamp, rōm-shōr, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure.

Ronciglione, ron-cheel-yō'nā, a town of Italy 11 miles SSE of Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1901 8258.

Ronco, ron-ko, a river of Italy rises in Tuscany flows NNE and joins the Montone to form the Fiori Uniti (United Rivers) whose waters enter the Adriatic Sea about 5 miles E of Ravenna.

Ronco, a village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Mazon town.

Ronda, ron-dā, a town of Spain, province of Málaga, 43 miles N of Gibraltar. It is picturesquely situated among olive groves and vineyards, in the midst of an imposing cluster of mountains, and is built on both sides of a gorge 300 feet wide and nearly 600 feet deep, at the base of whose nearly vertical walls the river Guadalequiv flows along a rocky bed. The town has preserved many of its medieval characteristics and, with its bridges built at dizzy heights its walls and towers and other relics of Mohammedan architecture, its bell ring, and its Alcazars, presents a striking appearance. Its salubrious climate renders it a popular summer-resort. The industries of the town are confined largely to the milling of flour and to viticulture. Pop. in 1900, 26,523.

Ronda, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C. The banking point is Wilkesboro.

Rondan, a post-village and outpost (with Blenheim) of Kent co., Ontario, 12 miles SE. of Chatham. Pop. 200.

Rondeau Harbor, a lake-port of Ontario co. of Kent, on Lake Erie, 18 miles SE of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Rondeboech, a municipality of Cape Colony one of the most attractive suburbs of Cape Town from which it is 5 miles distant. Pop. about 3400.

Rondisone, ron-dis-on-nā or Rondiszone, ron-dis-on-nā a town of Italy 18 miles NE of Turin near the Dora Baltea. Pop. about 2000.

Rondo, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. 150.

Rondo, a post-station of Polk co., Mo. about 40 miles N by W of Springfield.

Rondorf, a commune of Rhénish Prussia, circle of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 7908.

Rondout, ron-dōwt, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Rondout, a banking post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. on the Hudson River at the mouth of Rondout Creek 28 miles above Newburgh and 3 miles SE of Kingston of which city it forms a part and of which it is an independent post-station. It is the SE terminus of the Ulster and Delaware R. It has cement-works and other industries. A steam ferry connects Rondout with Rhinecliff on the Hudson River R. See Rhinecliff.

Rondout Creek, N. Y. rises in Sullivan co. runs nearly northeastward through Ulster co. and enters the Hudson River near Rondout. The Walkkill and Rondout unite about 6 miles from the Hudson River and the stream below the junction is sometimes called the Walkill.

Roncypoint, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va. 9 miles by rail ENE of Wheeling.

Ronkonkoma, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. on Ronkonkoma Lake and on the Long Island R. 50 miles E of New York. Pop. 240.

Ronke, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Penn sylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 150.

Ronne, rōn-nē, a seaport of Denmark on the W coast of the island of Bornholm, of which it is the capital. It has an artificially deepened harbor and ship building and the manufacture of pottery are carried on. Pop. in 1901 3292.

Ronneburg, ron-nē-bōren, a town at Baxe-Altenburg, 4 miles ENE of Gera. It has an old castle. The town is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 9187. Near by is Bad Ronneburg with mineral springs.

Ronneby, ron-nē-bi, a town of Sweden N. of Blekinge, 12 miles NW of Karlskrona, on the river Ronneby near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. It has frequented chalybeate springs. Pop. in 1900 3152.

Ronneby, a post-village of Benton co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Milaca. Pop. 125.

Rönneby, a village of Prussia, district of Arenberg, circle of Altona. It has dynamite-works.

Ronsdorf, ron-dōrf, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 3 miles SE of Elberfeld. It is an active seat of the iron-industry and has also copper works, saw mills etc. Pop. in 1900 10 397.

Ronsperg, ron-spēan, a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles WNW of Latina.

Ronsse, a town of Belgium. See RONNIX.

Roodhouse, a banking city of Greene co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 21 miles S by W of Jackson ville. It has railroad repair-shops. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2361.

Roofs, a county in the N part of Kansas, has an area of 909 sq. m. It is watered by the South Fork of the Solomon River and Paradise Creek. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1890 8018, in 1900, 7960.

Roof's Island, Pacific Ocean is between Papua and New Britain in lat. 5° 29' S. lon 147° 48' E.

Roofwood, a post-town of New South Wales, 10 miles by rail SW of Sydney. Pop. about 3600.

Roopville, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga. 2 miles (direct) SW of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Roorkhee, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Saharanpur district, 20 miles SW of Haridwar on the Ganges Canal. It is the seat of Thomason Engineering College, an institution of high rank. Pop. about 20 000.

Roosbeke, rō-shē-bē-kē, a village of Belgium in East Flanders arrondissement of Oudenarde. Here, in 1382, a French army overwhelmed the forces of Ghent, led by Philip van Artevelde, who was slain.

Roosbeke, Roost, rō-shē-bē-kē, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles NNE of Courtrai.

Roscoe, West, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 14 miles W of Courtrai.

Roscoeville, a banking post-village of Kiowa co. Okla. on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350.

Roscoeville Range, in the United States Coast of the American Arctic regions, N of Greenland, lying N of lat. 80° N and between lon 36° and 40° W. Named by Peary.

Roseter Rock, Malheur co. Oregon, is on the Columbia River.

Rosetown, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis. about 7 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. 130.

Roset River, Wis. rises in the E. part of Waukegan co. and enters Lake Michigan at Racine.

Rosetown, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 43 miles SE of Cleveland. Pop. 200.

Rosendal, Netherlands. See **Rosendal**.

Roper, a post-village of Washington co. N C. on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Elizabeth City or Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 400.

Roper River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, has an easterly course and discharges at Port Roper into the SW part of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is thought to be navigable for large vessels for 100 miles.

Rosque, ro ká, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, about 3 miles S. of the Jovellanos-Colón railway and 24 miles (direct) SSE of Cardenas. The district is rich and is noted for its production of sugar, coffee, and bananas. Pop. in 1898, 1482.

Rogue River, a post-village of Washington co., Ma. The banking point is Machias. Pop. 112.

Rogueville, ro ká, a town of France, in the Var 3 miles W of Fréjus.

Rogueville, (R. Roscoeur) a village of the French Riviera, 2 miles SW of Mentone. It is surrounded by rich plantations of oranges and lemons.

Roscoeur, ro ká, a town of France, in Tarn, 10 miles SSE of Albi. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 1890).

Roscoeur, a village of southeastern France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, about 8 miles from Aix. Near here is a famous aqueduct, built in 1842-47 which measures 1200 feet in length and 270 feet in height.

Roscoeur, ro ká, a town of France, in Landes, on the Droux, 13 miles NE of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 1890).

Roscoeur, a village of France, department of Aveyron, arrondissement of Sainte-Affrique. It is noted for its cheese made from the milk of sheep.

Roscoeur, ro ká, France. See **La Roscoeur**.

Roscoeur, ro ká, a town of France, in Gard, near the Rhône, 25 miles NE of Nîmes. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 1890).

Roscoe, ro ká, a group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and lying N of Caracas. Chief islands, El Gran Roque, Salt Key, Great Spar Key and Long Key. The islands afford salt and phosphates.

Roscoeur, ro ká, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 miles ENE of Marseilles. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 1890).

Roscoe, ro ká, a mining town of Norway 87 miles SE of Trondheim. Here are productive copper mines. The town is situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet and is surrounded by snow-capped mountains. Pop. (parish) in 1890 454.

Roscoe, ro ká, a mountain in the SE. part of Venezuela, near the borders of British Guiana and Brazil. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and is distinguished for its tabular form and the abrupt face which it presents on one side to the hand (talus) plain. Its summit was for a long time thought to be inaccessible, but was reached by Im Thurn in 1894. Altitude, 8900 (8740?) feet.

Roscoe, a town of India. See **Roscoe**.

Roscoe's Drift, a locality in Natal, on the Tagula River ENE of Ladysmith noted for an engagement which took place here between the British and the Zulus in 1879.

Rosetonga, Pacific Ocean. See **Rosetonga**.

Rosetown, a town and health-resort of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NE of St. Gall, on the Lake of Constance. It has baths and an active trade in corn. Pop. in 1890 9159.

Rosalia, a banking post-town of Whitman co. Wash. 26 miles from Colfax, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1890, 378.

Rosalie, ro sá, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 135.

Rosalie Peak, or Mount Rosalie, Colo., a peak of the Front Range, near lat. 37° 35' N and about 10 miles S. of Georgetown. Height, 14,340 feet.

Rosa, Monte. See **Monte Rosa**.

Rosanky, a post-village of Benton co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Smithville. Pop. about 150.

Rosario, ro sá-ro-o, a small island of the Sunda group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Rosario, ro sá-ro-o, a river of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, falls into the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles below Mazatlán.

Rosario, two pueblos of Luzon, Philippine Islands: (1) In Cavite province. Pop. in 1903, 5601. (2) In La Unión province. Pop. 2020.

Rosario, ro sá-ro-o, a city of the Argentine Republic, province and 55 miles E of the city of Santo Fé on the W bank of the Paraná. It is connected with the interior and with Buenos Aires by rail and has direct commerce with Europe and North America. It has a national college, theatres, hospitals, and asylums, and breweries, foundries, tanneries, etc. Its streets are traversed by tramways. Rosario is one of the chief commercial towns in the republic and exports large quantities of wool, hides, and grain. Pop. in 1895 91,609.

Rosario, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, about 30 miles SE of Mazatlán. Pop. in 1900 6448.

Rosario, a village of Mexico, state and 65 miles W by S of the city of Chihuahua, with which it is connected by rail.

Rosario, or Rosario de Cúcuta, ro sá-ro-o dā koo'koo-tā, a town of Colombia, department of Santander on the river Zulia, 13 miles N by W of Pamplona. It is the depot for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. about 5000.

Rosario, ro sá-ro-o, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 6 miles NE of Gela. Pop. about 4800 (commune, 1890).

Rosaryville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md. 1 mile from London station.

Rosas, ro sá (anc. Rhode), a seaport town of Spain province and 21 miles NE of Girona, on the N shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. (commune) about 2700.

Rosbach, a town of Rhineland Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 3571.

Rosbercon, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny on the Barrow opposite New Ross.

Rosbyrock, a post-village of Marshall co., W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. 75.

Roscoe, a post-village of Coweta co. Ga. Pop. 50.

Roscoe, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill., on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 85 miles WNW of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Roscoe, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Roscoe, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn. 14 miles from Kasson. Pop. in 1900 1012.

Roscoe, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. on the Osage River, 65 miles NNW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Roscoe, a post-village of Sullivan co. N Y. 18 miles NW of Liberty its banking point. It has chemical-works, etc. Pop. about 700.

Roscoe, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio about 25 miles N of Lancaster. Pop. about 790.

Roscoe, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. (Lucyville station) 24 miles E of Washington. It has coal and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1344.

Roscoe, a post-village of Edwards co., S Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles W of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 52.

Roscoe, a banking post-village of Nolan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 125.

Roscoff, ro kōf, a village of France, in Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, 13 miles NW of Morlaix opposite the island of Belle. It ships large quantities of vegetables and other produce. A biological laboratory is located here. Among the curiosities of the town a post is a chapel built by Mary Stuart at the spot where, as a child, she landed in 1545. Pop. in 1901, 1933 (commune, 1890).

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the E by the river Shannon and Lough Ree and on the W by the river Suck. In the N is Lough Key Area, 350 sq. m. The surface is mostly undulating or level, it is mountainous in the N. The soil is generally fertile. Capital, Roscommon. The county sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 254,550; in 1901, 191,640.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Roscommon, 17 miles NNW of Athlone. It has a medieval castle and a noteworthy church. Pop. in 1901, 1891.

Roscommon, a county in the north-central part of Michigan, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is drained by the Muskegon River and the South Branch of the AuSable River.

Rosecrans Lake Houghton, about 11 miles long Capital, Rosecrans. Pop. in 1890, 2033 in 1890 1787

Rosecrans, a banking post-village capital of Rosecrans co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 87 miles NNW of Bay City Pop. in 1890, 465

Rosecrans, ros kra, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary near its NW extremity, 7 miles W of Borris-in-Osney It has a round tower and other memorials of its mediæval past. Pop. about 2500

Rosedale, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kettowitz. Pop. in 1900 1133

Rose, a post-station of Woodson co., Kan., 12 miles W of Humboldt

Rose, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich. 44 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. 60

Rose, a post-village in Rose township (town), Wayne co. N Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 31 miles SW of Oswego Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900 2045

Rose, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1808

Rose, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 822.

Roseau, ro-sé' a county in the NW part of Minnesota. Area, 1602 sq. m. The surface is mostly prairie. It is drained by the Roseau River and the South Branch of the Two Rivers and contains part of the Lake of the Woods. Capital, Roseau. Pop. in 1890 6994.

Roseau, a banking post-village, capital of Roseau co. Minn. 32 miles (direct) NNE of Thief River Falls. Pop. in 1900, 301

Roseau, ro-sé' (formerly Charlotte Town), a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of Dominica, near its SW point, with a good harbor Near the town are hot springs. Pop. about 5000

Rosebank, Staten Island, N Y., forms part of the borough of Richmond in the city of New York Pop. about 1700

Rosebank, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Northern Pacific R. about 6 miles from Miami.

Rosebank, a suburb of Cape Town, southern Africa. It has a large match-factory

Rosebay, a post-station of Hyde co., N C.

Roseberry, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 4 miles from New Denver Pop. 160

Rose Blanche, a post-town and port of entry of New Brunswick, in the district of Bergees and La Poudre 236 miles W of St. John's. It has a small but safe harbor

Roseboom, a post-village in Roseboom township (town), Otsego co. N Y., 35 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. about 600 of the town in 1900 1631

Roseboro, a post-town of Sampson co. N C. Pop. in 1900 63 The banking point is Wilmington or Clinton

Rose Bower, a post-station of Appomattox co. Va.

Rosebud, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 125

Rosebud, a post-village of White co., Ark. 35 miles W of Kewett station Pop. 150

Rosebud, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 10 miles below Golconda.

Rosebud, a village of Gasconade co. Mo. Pop. 65

Rosebud, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona.

Rosebud, a post-village of Meyer co. S Dak., 215 miles W by N of Yankton Here is an agency of the Sioux Indians, in what is a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation (located in Gregory, Logan, Lyman, Meyer, Tripp, and Washburn co., with a pop. in 1890 of 3201)

Rosebud, a banking post-village of Falls co., Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 20 miles S. of Marlin It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 700.

Rosebud Creek, Mont., rises in Carter co. and enters the Yellowstone River in lat. 46° 22' N

Roseburg, a post-village of Grant co., Ind. 34 miles E of Kokomo. Pop. 190

Roseburg, a post-station of Sanilac co., Mich.

Roseburg, a banking city, capital of Douglas co., Oregon on the South Fork of the Umpqua River and on the Southern Pacific R. 200 miles S of Portland It has flour-, saw and planing-mills, and is the principal market of the large and fertile Umpqua Valley Pop. in 1900, 1698

Roseburg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Newport.

Rosebank, a village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 300

Rose City, a banking post-village of Ogemaw co. Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. Pop. about 300.

Rosecrans, ro-sé-kra-n, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. 7 miles NW of Waukegan. Pop. 74.

Rosecrans, a post-station of Clinton co. Pa. 6 miles SE. of Lock Haven

Rosecrans, a post-village of Manitowish co. Wis. The banking point is Manitowish.

Rosecreek, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles SE of Austin Pop. in 1900 204

Rose Creek, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn. 6 miles W of Bethel station

Rosedale, a post-village of Kern co. Cal. The banking point is Bakersfield Pop. about 300

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill. on the Illinois River, 10 miles W of Jerseyville

Rosedale, a post-town of Parks co. Ind., on the Vandalia Line and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 13 miles WNE of Terre Haute. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900 555

Rosedale, a banking city of Wyandotte co. Kan., near the Kansas River and on the Frisco System 4 miles SW of Kansas City It has iron- and wire-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3270

Rosedale, a post-station of Carter co., Ky.

Rosedale, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., 20 miles W of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 400

Rosedale, Baltimore co. Md. 54 miles NE of the heart of Baltimore, is a post-substation of that city Pop. about 300

Rosedale, post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Mich. 8 miles SSE. of Saint Ste. Marie.

Rosedale, a banking post-town capital of Bolivar co. Miss., on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 125 miles S of Memphis, Tenn. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries etc. Pop. in 1900 622

Rosedale, a post-station of Boyd co. Neb.

Rosedale, a post-village of Atlantic co., N J. The banking point is Hammonton Pop. 100

Rosedale, a post-village of Socorro co. N Mex. The banking point is San Marcel Pop. 150

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Pasquotank co. N C. about 40 miles S of Norfolk Va.

Rosedale, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio, 4 miles SN of Irwin Pop. about 200

Rosedale, a borough of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 138.

Rosedale, a post-station of Greene co., Pa. about 60 miles S of Pittsburgh

Rosedale, a post-station of Jefferson co. Tex.

Rosedale, a post-station of Russell co. Va.

Rosedale, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, 7 miles NW of Foulton Falls.

Rosefield, a post-station of Catahoula parish La.

Roseg, the largest glacier of the Bernina Alps of Switzerland, 6 miles from Pontresina. It is formed in part from the snows of the Pis Roseg (12 935 feet) Length, 44 miles.

Roseglace, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. The banking point is Emmerson Pop. 200

Rose Hall, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 14 miles from Picton, its banking point. Pop. 150

Rosebury, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen on Moray Firth 4 miles W of Fraserburgh

Rosehill, a post-station of Covington co. Ala. 35 miles SW of Troy

Rosehill, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Newton Pop. about 300

Rosehill, a post-station of Wabash co., Ind.

Rosehill, a banking post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles E. of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1890 353.

Rosehill, a post-village of Butler co. Kan. Pop. 80

Rosehill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 4 miles W of Harrodsburg

Rosehill, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 150

Rose Hill, a post-village of Oneida co., N Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. 100

Rosehill, a post-village of Duplin co., N C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 42 miles N of Wilmington Pop. 100.

Rosehill, a post-hamlet of Darke co. Ohio, about 30 miles WNW of Figue.

Rosehill, a post-station of Harris co. Tex., about 14 miles NNW of Houston.

Rosehill, a post-village of Lee co., Va. Pop. 100

Rose Island, an island of the Bahamas, E of New Providence

Rose Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Samoa Islands.

Roseland, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 14 miles S. of Chicago.

Roseland, a post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R. 3 miles N. of Austin, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1320

Roseland, a post-village of Adams co. Neb. 18 miles SW of Hastings, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 237

Roseland, a post-village of Essex co. N. J. at the base of Second Mountain, 5 miles NW of Orsage. Pop. about 250

Roseland, a village of Monroe co. N. Y. Pop. 65. The post-office is Webster

Roseland, a post-village of Coffin co. Tex. Pop. 70

Roseland, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. Pop. 75

Roselawn, a banking post-village of Newton co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 38 miles NE of Kentland. Pop. about 300

Roselawn, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. 100

Roselle, a banking post-village of Dupage co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles W by N of Chicago. Pop. 200

Roselle, a post-village of Carroll co. Iowa. Pop. 90

Roselle, a post-borough of Union co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R. 3 miles W of Elizabeth its banking point. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1652

Roselle, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. Pop. 80

Roseloma, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio. Pop. 60

Rosomark, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn. Pop. 75

Rosomary Island, in the Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia

Roso Mills, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Va.

Rosomond, a post-village of Christian co. Ill. on the Indianapolis and St. Louis R. 41 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. about 250

Rosomont, a post-village of Webster co. Neb. Pop. 75

Rosomont, a post-village of Montford co. N. J. Pop. about 70

Rosomont, a post-village of Mahoning co. Ohio. The banking point is Canfield. Pop. 200

Rosomont, a post-station and residential suburb of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles W of Philadelphia. It has many fine villas and residences

Rosomont, a post-village of Dufferin co. Ontario 7 miles from Alliston its banking point. Pop. 275

Rosomont, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles S of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 182

Rosomau, rosh-naw (Hun. *Rosau*, rosh-naw) a town of northern Hungary on the Gmür river. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop and of a Lutheran superintendent and has an episcopal seminary. It has various manufacturing establishments and some trade. Year by year is frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 5190

Rosomaw (Hun. *Rosau*) a town of Transylvania, Hungary on an affluent of the Aluta, 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. about 5000

Rosomberg, rosh-béas (Bohem. *Rosemberk*) a town of Bohemia, 21 miles SW of Budweis. It has a medieval castle, enlarged half a century ago. Pop. about 1800

Rosomberg (Hun. *Rosau*, rosh-béas) a town of Hungary on an affluent of the Aluta, 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. about 5000

Rosomberg, rosh-béas (Pol. *Olema*) a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, 36 miles ENE of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4855

Rosomberg, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 17 miles E of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 5103

Rosomberg, a banking post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex. 37 miles SW by W of Houston on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and other railroads. Pop. about 400

Rosendale, a post-station of Meeker co. Minn.

Rosendale, a banking post-village of Andrew co. Mo. on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Burlington Route, 21 miles N of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 445

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale township (town) Ulster co. N. Y., on Roundabout Creek and on the Wallkill Valley R. 8 miles SW of Kingston. It has large hydraulic cement-works. The banking point is Kingston or New Paltz. Pop. in 1900, 1840 of the town 6775

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale and Springville townships (towns) Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles W of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 200 of the town in 1900, 1100

Rosendale, rosh-néas, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 20 miles NNE of Cobourg. Pop. 200

Rosendale, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 6 miles from Altona. Pop. 150

Rosenhaya, rosh-hins, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles NE of Bridgeton. It has an iron-foundry and tobacco and sugar manufactures. Pop. about 800

Rosenheim, rosh-bins, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn 23 miles SE of Munich. Of the numerous ecclesiastical edifices the most interesting are the thirteenth-century parish church, recently restored containing many fine tombs, the church of St. Sebastian and the church of St. Joseph. The manufactures comprise machinery, watches, and amant. Pop. in 1900, 14,542

Rosenheim, rosh-bins, a glacier of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland between the Wetterhorn and the Wallhorn, is famous for the beauty of its scenery. The baths of Rosenheim, opposite the glacier and on the Reichenbach, are 4 miles from Muriengen. Altitude, 4365 feet

Rosenheim, rosh-bins, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles NNE of Marburg. It has remains of its old fortifications. Pop. about 1000

Rosenheim, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. Pop. 55

Rosenheim, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 42 miles W of Philadelphia

Rosepine, a banking post-village of Vernon parish, La., on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. about 250

Rosepoint, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek 8 miles E by S of Newcasco. Pop. 85

Roses Valley, a post-hamlet of Lyncum co., Pa., 4 miles E of Trout Run station

Roseto, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 230

Roseton, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the West Shore R. The banking point is Newburgh. Pop. 230

Roseto Valfiorito, ro-shi-to val-for-to, a town of Italy province of Foggia, 11 miles W of Troja. Pop. in 1901, 4284

Rosetta, ro-shi-to (Arab. *Ros* d) a town of Lower Egypt, on the W (the Rosetta or Bolbitis) arm of the Nile, 8 miles from the sea and 33 miles NE of Alexandria, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 31° 25' N. lon. 30° 22' E. Pop. about 16,000. It had some commercial importance until the construction of the Mahmudiyeh Canal diverted most of its trade to Alexandria. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built. It was founded in 870 near the site of the ancient Rosetta. Here in 1799 was discovered the famous Rosetta stone, which furnished the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphs

Rosetta, a post-village of Wilkeson co. Minn. Pop. 70

Rose Valley, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, 50 miles from Charlottetown

Roseville, a village of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. 1 mile from Tuscaloosa. It has a brewery mill

Roseville, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 100

Roseville, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles NE of Sacramento. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 400

Roseville, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ill. on the Burlington Route 23 miles SW of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 1014

Roseville, a post-village of Barron co., Ky. 7 miles S of Glasgow. Pop. 75

Roseville, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. 11 miles NNE of Detroit

Roseville, a suburban quarter of Newark N. J. with a station on the Lackawanna R. Its post-office is Newark

Roseville, a banking post-village of Muskingum and Perry cos. Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 10 1/2 miles S by W of Zanesville. It has brick and terra-cotta works, manufactures of stone-ware, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1287

Roseville, a borough of Toga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 375

Roseville, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario, 8 miles S of Berlin. Pop. 100

Rosewood, a post-station of Cleburne co. Ala., 18 miles S of Terrell

Rosewood, a post-village of Levy co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles NE of Cedar Keys. Orange and other fruits are raised here. Pop. 100

Rosewood, a post-village of Applegate co., Ga. Pop. 75

Rosewood, a town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., 12 miles SW of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 82

Rosewood, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio. The banking point is St. Paris. Pop. 250

Rosewood, a village of Upshur co. Tex. The banking point is Gilmer

Rosheim, rosh-hins, a town of Alsace, Germany at the foot of the Vosges, 14 miles SW of Strasbourg. It has remains of its old fortifications and a well-preserved Romanesque church of the twelfth century. Pop. in 1900, 3122

Roschlag, a post-village of Hardin co. Ill., on the Ohio River, 5 miles below Elizabethtown and about 12 miles above Galesburg. It has mines of lead and zinc-ore. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Rosiere, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. 30 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. 60.

Rosiere, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Wis., 34 miles NE. of Green Bay (city).

Rosieres, a village of France, in Somme, 18 miles ESE. of Amiens. Pop. about 1500.

Rosieres-aux-Salines, ro-se-ri-ah-sa-lin, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 8 miles SE of Nancy on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. about 3000.

Rosigamme, ro-seen-yah, a village of Teesem 17 miles from Leghorn. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 9000).

Rosina, a post-station of Iowa co., Mich.

Rosindale, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N. C., 38 miles by rail WNW of Wilmington.

Rosine, ro-seen, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 29 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Rosita, ro-se-tee, a post-town of Carter co. Colo. 30 miles S of Canon City and at an altitude of 8933 feet above the level of the sea. Silver has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 110.

Roskilde, a town of Denmark. See Roskilde.

Rosliv, a town of Russia, government and 69 miles SSE. of Smolensk. Pop. in 1897, 17,848.

Roslin, a village of Scotland co. and 7 miles S of Edinburgh. It has the exquisite Roslin Chapel, erected in the fifteenth century and containing the tombs of many of the earls of Orkney and Roslyn.

Roslin, a post-station of Cumberland co. N. C.

Roslin, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, 14 miles N of Belleville. Pop. 180.

Roslimdale, Rosfolk co. Mass., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., is a post-station of Boston.

Roslyn, a banking post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. at the head of the end of Hempstead Harbor (a long narrow inlet of Long Island Sound) and on the Long Island R., 23 miles ENE of Brooklyn. It has plaster-works and boat-yards. Pop. about 1200.

Roslyn, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jenkintown. Pop. 200.

Roslyn, a post-town of Kittitas co. Wash. in a coal-mining district, 38 miles NW of Ellensburg, its banking point, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 3780.

Rosmontal, ro-mont-ah, a small fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, 65 miles SSE of Guarda.

Rosny sous-Bois, ro-seen-soo-bwa, a village of France, with a detached fort, 5 miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 2098.

Rosny-sur-Seine, ro-seen-sin, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles W of Marly, on the Seine. It has a chateau, with a beautiful park the birthplace of Bully (originally called Baron de Rosny). Pop. about 800.

Rosolima, ro-so-lee-ma, a town of Sicily 8 miles SW of Noto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 19,463.

Rosrath, a village of Rhens Prussia, in the circle of Mittelheim. Pop. in 1900, 3841.

Ross, Ireland, an island in the lower Lake of Killarney 2 miles S. of Killarney.

Ross, a town of England, co. and 13 miles SSE. of Hereford. It has a medieval church. Pop. in 1901, 3303.

Ross (New Ross) Ireland. See New Ross.

Ross, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by Paint Creek the North Fork of Paint Creek and Sugar Creek. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. in 1890, 39,464. In 1900, 40,940.

Ross, a post-village of Lake co. Ind. on the Michigan Central R., 35 miles SSE of Chicago. Pop. about 125.

Ross, a post-station of Audubon co. Iowa.

Ross, a post-station of Kent co. Mich. 13 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids.

Ross, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of the Miami River and 8 miles SW of Hamilton. Pop. about 250.

Ross, a post-township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3071.

Ross, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1386.

Ross, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Ross, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Ross, a maritime town of South Island, New Zealand 25 miles SW of Greymouth. Pop. (borough) about 750.

Ross and Cromarty, a county extending across the N part of Scotland from sea to sea, between the Minch on the W and Moray Firth on the E, and including the principal part of the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides. Area, 2078 sq. m. Cromarty and Dornoch firths indent it

on the E. and Loch Eriom, Grimsay Bay and Loch Ewe, Gairloch and Torrisson on the W. It is in the region of the Highlands its highest elevation being nearly 4000 feet, and contains a number of lakes. There is little arable land, but there are extensive tracts available for sheep pasture. The principal towns are Dingwall (the county town), Tain, Stranraer and Cromarty. Pop. in 1901, 78,400. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Rossano, ro-sa-no (anc. Rosetum) a town of Italy province of Cosenza, near the Gulf of Taranto in the foothills of the Apennines, 17 miles WNW of Cariati. It is the seat of an archbishop. It has an old castle, a handsome cathedral, and an archiepiscopal library. There are marble and alabaster quarries and silk and olive oil are manufactured. Pop. (commune) in 1881, 17,979, in 1901, 13,685.

Rosshach, ro-schah, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles WNW of Elbogen. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 4808.

Rosshach, a village of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S of Halle. Here on Nov. 5, 1757 Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

Rossherg, ro-she-ah, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln circle of Beuthen. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the mining of coal and lead-ore and the manufacture of machinery. Pop. in 1900, 18,918.

Rossherg, a mountain of Switzerland, rising between the lakes of Zug, Aargau and Lucerne, which originated the memorable Golden Landship of 1800. Height, 5190 feet.

Ross Carberry, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 miles WSW of Clonakilty. It has an old cathedral, now used as a parish church.

Ross Corners, a post-village of York co. Me. about 32 miles W by S. of Portland. Pop. 100.

Rosseau, ro-se-ah, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio, about 22 miles S of Zanesville.

Rosseau, a post-village and resort of Parry Sound district, Ontario on Lake Rosseau 35 miles from Bracebridge. Pop. about 300. The lake is 12 miles long and 1-6 miles wide. Elevation, 800 feet.

Rosset, ro-say, a town of East Prussia, 52 miles ENE. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

Rosset, an island of the South Pacific Ocean in the Loyals Islands.

Rosser, a post-village of Sumter co. Ala. The banking point is Livingston or Meriden, Miss. Pop. about 140.

Rosser, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. 125.

Rosstford, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Toledo. Pop. about 400. It has glass-works.

Rosstork, a post-village of Brigham co. Idaho. Pop. 70.

Rosstie, a post-village in Roscoe township (town) St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Indian River at the head of navigation about 26 miles S by W of Ogdensburg. Pop. 135, of the town in 1900, 1150.

Rosstignol (ro-seen-yah), Lake, the largest lake of Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River 10 miles from the head of tide.

Rosstieres, ro-se-ne-ah, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles from Chateau-d'Or.

Rosstier, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. It has coal mining interests.

Rosstis, a village of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Siberschlitz. Pop. in 1900, 3804.

Rosstieny, ro-se-yen, a town of Russia, government of Kovno 100 miles NW of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 7455 largely Jews.

Rosstie, ro-sie, a village of Prussian Saxony 10 miles W of Sangerhausen.

Rosstie, a post-station of Monroe co. Pa., about 29 miles NNW of Easton.

Rosstie, a banking and mining town and port of entry of British Columbia, on the Spokane Falls and Northern and the Canadian Pacific R., near the United States boundary and 12 miles W by S of Trail. It is the centre of the rich gold region of West Kootenay. Pop. in 1901, 5159.

Rosstie, ro-sie, a town of Anhalt, on the Elbe, 4 miles N of Dessau. Iron-founding the manufacture of machinery the building of steamboats, and various other manufacturing industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 10,660.

Rosstie, ro-sie, a village of Prussian Saxony 25 miles W of Merseburg on the Unstrut.

Rosstie, Scotland. See Rosstie.

Rosstie, a post-village of Alexandria co. Va., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Washington Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric R. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 300.

Rosetown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. 200.

Ross, New, a town of Ireland. See New Ross.

Rossport, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Port Arthur. Pop. 150.

Ross Sea, that portion of the Antarctic Ocean lying immediately E. of Victoria Land and N. of the wall of ice known as Ross and Lee Barrier.

Ross Station, a post-village of Dorchester co., S.C. 37 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Rosstock, a mountain of Switzerland, near the SE extremity of Lake Lucerne. Height, 8080 feet.

Rosston, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Rosston, a post-village of Boone co., Ind. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 100.

Rosston, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles E. of Kittanning. Pop. 100.

Rosston, a post-village of Cook co., Tex., 60 miles W of Sherman. Pop. 225.

Rostrevor, a seaport of Ireland. See Rostrevor.

Rossvlew, a post-station of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Rossville, a post-village of Walker co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Lafayette or Chattahoochee, Tenn. Pop. about 500.

Rossville, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the North Fork of the Vermilion River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 15 miles N. of Danville. It has brick- and tile-works. Pop. in 1903, 1435.

Rossville, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of the Wild Cat River 17 miles E. of Lafayette, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Rossville, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 14 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. about 250.

Rossville, a banking city of Shawnee co., Kan., on Cross Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 14 miles NW of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Rossville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles ESE of Baltimore. Pop. 120.

Rossville, Richmond co., N.Y. on Staten Island Sound, about 10 miles SW of New York city proper. Former part of the borough of Richmond of the city of New York.

Rossville, a village of Darke co., Ohio, in Allen township. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Rossville, a post-village of York co., Pa. 14 miles NW of York. Pop. 250.

Rossville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C., about 44 miles N. of Columbia.

Rossville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn. on the Southern R. 21 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 200.

Rosswell, a post-station of Atascosa co., Tex.

Rosswell, a town of Saxony circle of Leipzig, district of Döbeln on the Freilager Münd. It has several technical schools and is a busy manufacturing place. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry, foundries, manufactories of various kinds of metallic articles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8352.

Rosstak, ro'stak, an island town of southern Arabia, in Oman, 60 miles WSW of Muscat.

Rosstern, a banking post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 11 miles from Duck Lake. Pop. in 1901, 410.

Rosstock, a seaport of Germany, the most important town of Mecklenburg-Schwedt on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic Sea and 44 miles NE of Schwerin. It has retained a quaint appearance. The principal edifices are the many turreted town hall, the twelfth-century church of St. Peter with a tower 433 feet in height, the handsome university buildings, and the grand-ducal palace. In the Bülowplatz is a bronze statue of Bülow, a native of the town. The university founded in 1419 and after Heidelberg and Leipzig the oldest within the limits of the present German Empire, had in 1904 about 500 students. It has a library of over 300,000 volumes. Rosstock is one of the principal Baltic ports and an important industrial town. There are manufactures of machinery, sugar, chemicals, etc., and ship-building, iron-founding, dyeing, and tanning are carried on. Rosstock was an important member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1890, 44,400. In 1900, 54,713.

Rosstock, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 14 miles from Stratford. Pop. 200.

Rostov, or Rostov-on-the-Don, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks situated on the Don, about 35 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Taganrog, the large NE arm of the Sea of Azov. It is a busy commercial centre and is the principal shipping point for the

wheat and other products of southeastern Russia. Other industries comprise distilling, milling, and the manufacture of tobacco and there are iron works. There are large grain store-houses. Pop. in 1897, 110,580. Adjacent to Rostov is Nakhitchevan.

Rostov, a town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslavl, on Lake Nero, 37 miles SSW of the city of Yaroslavl. It is a picturesque place, medieval in aspect, and is built about the interesting old Kremlin which is on an eminence surrounded by battlemented walls. Among the noteworthy edifices are the thirteenth-century Uspensky cathedral (cathedral of the Assumption), the White Palace, containing a fine collection of ecclesiastical antiquities, and the tower, or the residence of the medieval prince of Rostov. The town carries on manufactures of icons (holy images). Pop. in 1897, 13,816.

Rostrevor, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Pa. 28 miles ESE of Pittsburgh.

Rostrenon, ro'stren-on, a village of France, in Côte-du-Nord, 25 miles SW of Guingamp. It has a medieval church.

Rostrevor, or Rosstrevor, ro's-trev-or, a small town of Ireland co. of Down, on the N side of Carlingford Bay 8 miles ESE. of Newry.

Roswell, ro's-well, a banking post-town of Cobb co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River at the mouth of Vickery's Creek and on the Southern R., 22 miles N. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and woolen mills. Pop. in 1900, 1320.

Roswell, a banking post-town capital of Chaves co., N. Mex. on the Rio Hondo, 80 miles N. of Carlsbad on the Peace Valley and Northeastern R. It has a territorial military institute, sawing mills, and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2094.

Roswell, a post-village of Miner co., S. Dak. The banking point is Howard. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Rota, ro'ta, or Garpan, sa'n-pa, an island of the Ladrone, N. of Guam. It is 12 miles long.

Rota, a seaport of Spain province and 6 miles NNW of Cadix, on the Bay of Cadix. Pop. in 1900, 7471.

Rotenburg, ro'ten-bro-n, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 25 miles E. of Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 2631.

Rotenburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau 24 miles ESE of Cassel, on the Fulda. Pop. in 1900, 2993.

Roth, ro't, a river of Württemberg joins the Danube on the right, 7 miles SW of Ulm. Length 38 miles.

Roth, a town of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Nuremberg. It has a medieval castle. Pop. in 1900, 4049.

Rotha, or Rothay, a small stream of England, in Westmoreland, joins the Brathay.

Rotha, ro'ta, a town of Saxony 10 miles ESE of Leipzig, on the Pleisse. Pop. about 2500.

Rothbury, ro'th-ber-a, a small town of England co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 miles WSW of Alnwick. Pop. in 1891, 1363.

Rothbury, a post-village of Owasco co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Rothensbrunn, ro'ten-bro-n, a village and watering place of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, 11 miles from Chur.

Rothenburg, ro'ten-bro-n, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 14 miles W of Liegnitz, near the Neisse. Pop. 1200.

Rothenburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. See Rosbrunn.

Rothenburg, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles NNW of Merseburg, on the Saale.

Rothenburg, ro'ten-bro-n, a village of Switzerland canton and 3 miles NW of Lucerne. Pop. 1300.

Rothenburg-der-Tauber (or an-der-Tauber) ro'ten-bro-n de den taw'ber a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Tauber 31 miles ESE. of Würzburg. It is one of the most interesting of the smaller towns of southern Germany. It still retains its old walls and towers and exhibits many quaint houses. The medieval double bridge over the Tauber still survives. There are some notable old churches and the venerable town-hall is a very interesting edifice. Rothenburg is one of the most ancient towns of Germany. It was a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire and was a flourishing place at the close of the Middle Age. It lost its independence in 1802. Pop. in 1900, 7923.

Rothenditz, ro'ten-dit-mok, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, adjoining Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 5611.

Rothensfeld, a village and resort of Hanover Prussia, in the district of Osnabrück. It has saline and other waters.

Rothensfeld, ro'ten-feld a village of Baden on the Merg. 5 miles ESE. of Badstadt.

Rothensfeld, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 17 miles WNW of Würzburg. Pop. about 600.

Rother, ro'ter, a small river of England, in Sussex, enters the English Channel about 2 miles below Rye.

Rotherham, a town of England, co. of Surrey, south of the Thames at Rotherhithe.

Rotherham, *roth'er-am*, a municipal borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Don 6 miles NE. of Sheffield. Its principal edifice is the fine Perpendicular parish church. There are manufactures of iron-ware, glass, and pottery. Pop. in 1891 40,100; in 1901 54,349.

Rotherhithe, *roth'ehith* (often pronounced and written *Rodrid*), a quarter of London, on the Surrey side of the Thames, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE. of St. Paul's. The Thames Tunnel connects it with Wapping.

Rotherham, *ro'ter-toun* (i.e., "red tower") a pass in the Transylvanian Alps (Carpathian Mountains) between Transylvania and Rumania, 17 miles SSE. of Hermannstadt. Elevation, 1198 feet. The Aluta River breaks through the mountains here.

Rotherwood, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River 36 miles ENE. of Rogersville. Pop. 125.

Roths, *roth* as a town of Scotland, co. and 8 miles SSE. of Elgin. Near by is Rothas Castle. Pop. about 1600.

Rothsay, *roth* as a resort and watering place of Scotland, capital of the co. of Bute, on the island of Bute, at the head of a beautiful and spacious bay 20 miles W. of Glasgow. The most interesting architectural feature of the town is the ruin of Rothsay castle, dating from the fourteenth century. The mildness of the climate and the excellent bathing facilities render Rothsay a popular resort. Rothsay Pier during the season presents a scene of great activity. Fishing and ship-building are carried on. Mount Stuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, is 5 miles distant. Pop. in 1901 9323.

Rothhaar-Gebirge, *rot hâr gheh-bân gheh*, a mountain range in the S. part of Westphalia, Prussia, stretches nearly 45 miles from SW. to NE. It attains an elevation of about 2700 feet.

Rothhorn, *rot horn* the name of a number of lofty summits of Switzerland, among which the better known are the Rithmialp-Rothhorn, 10,823 feet. Brienz-Rothhorn (ascended by mountain railway) 7715 ft. Finsternar-Rothhorn, 11,345 ft. Murgg-Rothhorn 10,680 ft. Ober Rothhorn and Unter Rothhorn, both near Zermatt, respectively 11,216 and 10,190 ft.; and Zinal-Rothhorn 13,855 ft.

Rothkostelets, *rot kow tsi-tsi*, a town of Bohemia, district of Náchod. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 3917.

Rothsay, a banking post-village of Wilkes co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. 17 miles NW. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900 298.

Rothsay, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario on the river Conestoga 16 miles NW. of Elora. Pop. about 300.

Rothsay, or **Rothsay**, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick on the Kennecott River and on the Intercolonial R., 8 miles N. of St. John.

Rothstock, *rot stok* the name of several mountains of Switzerland, the most noted of which are the Uri-Rothstock (9620 feet) and the Engelberg Rothstock (8260 ft.) off the SW. extremity of Lake Lucerne, 4 and 6 miles, respectively from Altdorf. The Rigi Rothstock has an altitude of 5460 ft.

Rothville, *rot'vil*, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 16 miles N. of Lancaster on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar-boxes.

Rothville, a banking post-village of Charlton co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Brookfield. Pop. 176.

Rothwell, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles SE. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901 11,702.

Rothwell, a town of England in Northamptonshire, 4 miles NW. of Kettering. Pop. in 1901 4193.

Rotonva, the chief settlement of the Low Archipelago, on Palawan Island.

Rotomagus, the ancient name of Rouen.

Rotomahana, a hot lake in the N. part of North Island, New Zealand, in about lat. 38° 20' S. famous for its sister terraces ("Pink" and "White Terraces") which were destroyed by the eruption of Tarawera, in June, 1886. The lake was in greater part drained.

Rotonda, *ro-ton da*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 10 miles SE. of Ligonero. Pop. about 3000 (communa, 4000).

Rotondella, *ro-ton-dè'lla*, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, adjacent to Rotonda. Pop. about 4000.

Rotondo, *Pizzo*, St. Gotthard Mountains. See Pizzo Rorondo.

Rotorua, one of the hot lakes of the thermal region of North Island, New Zealand, immediately S. of lat. 36° S.

Rotorua, a post-town and meteorological station of North Island, New Zealand, in lat. 36° 0' S., lon. 176° 15' E., near the SW. end of Rotokura Lake.

Rottenburg, *rot'ten-bûrg*, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, on the Neckar, 12 miles W. of Remlingen. It has a medieval castle and some interesting churches. There are machine-shops, textile-mills, etc. The town is a great hop market. For upward of five centuries, down to 1895, Rottenburg was a possession of Austria. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, who is at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Württemberg. Roman remains exist in the vicinity. Pop. (including the suburb of Ehingen) in 1900, 7637.

Rottenburg, a town of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles NW. of Landshut, on the Great Labor. Pop. about 1600.

Rottenmann, or **Rothemann**, *ro'ten-mân*, a town of Styria, on an affluent of the Enns, 20 miles NW. of Jochenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Rotterdam, *rot'ter-dâm* (Dutch pron. *rot'ter-dâm'* L. *Roterodamus*) the chief commercial port and second city in population of the Netherlands is in South Holland, at the confluence of the Rette with the Nieuwe (New) Maas, 43 miles SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55' N. lon. 4° 29' E. Pop. in 1890 209,135 in 1900 inclusive of the population of Delfshaven, Charlois, Kralingen, IJsselmonde, etc. (suburbs that have been wholly or in part annexed), 319,866. The city which has an inner or old town, surrounded by new quarters, is traversed by numerous canals and is frequently designated the Venice of the North. It is also intersected by a massive railway viaduct. The name is derived from a large dam (or dike) which marks the junction of the Rette with the Maas. The houses of the city are largely quaint gabled edifices constructed on piles and overhanging their foundations. The Maas here is from 30 to 40 feet deep and permits ocean vessels of the largest draft to enter. It is bordered by vast docks, piers, and wharves which have been built out so as to partition the river into a number of capacious basins and inner harbors. The beautiful quay known as the Boomjes forms one of the most attractive portions of the city and is at the same time a centre of the city's busy and social life. Other camping foci are the great square (or Groote Markt) and the Hoog Straat (High Street).

Rotterdam has comparatively few buildings of striking architectural effect, the most noteworthy being the Grotekerk ("Great Church") or church of St. Laurens, completed about 1475 and having one of the finest organs in the world. Other notable buildings and institutions are the town-hall, palace of justice, exchange, central post-office, the Erasmus gymnasium, schools and academies of the industrial arts, painting and sculpture, music, navigation, etc. the Boymans Museum, asylums for the blind and deaf and dumb and various important scientific associations. The city possesses a notable botanical-mological garden.

Rotterdam is a central distributing point of trade for the Netherlands and the regions traversed by the Rhine and the Maas, the command of the water ways giving it a position superior to that of any other city of the kingdom. The number of ocean vessels entering the harbor in 1901 was nearly 7000. The city has independent lines of steamers and vessels trading with nearly all the important ports of the world. The bulk of the exports consists of coffee, cigars and tobacco, sugar, sugar spices, provisions of nearly all kinds, cottons, dye-woods, madder, butter, cheese, whale oil, chemicals and petroleum. Rotterdam has many distilleries, breweries, tanneries, candle and dye-works, sugar-refineries, paint-mills, bleach-works, etc. Its chief industry is ship-building.

Rotterdam is the birthplace of Erasmus and of the naval hero Cornelis van Tromp.

Rotterdam, a township (town) of Schenectady co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 7771.

Rotterdam Island, Pacific Ocean. See ANKAMUKU.

Rotterdam Junction, a post-village of Schenectady co., N. Y., on the Boston and Maine and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Schenectady. Pop. 300.

Rothausen, *rot hâw sên*, a commune of Rhonish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Essen. It has coal-mines and manufactures of fire-brick and cement. Pop. in 1900 16,000.

Rott, *rot'te*, or **Rotto**, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the SW. extremity of Timor from which it is separated by Rott Strait and of which it forms an administrative dependency. Area, about 653 sq. m. Pop. in 1905 (inclusive of that of a number of minor islets), 64,540. Some geographers regard this as the southernmost island of Asia.

Rottneet (Rat Neat) Island, Western Australia, lies off the coast, about 12 miles NW. of Fremantle in lat. 31° 58' S. It is the marine residence of the governor of the colony.

Rottum, *rot'tim*, or **Rottumeroog**, *rot'tim-eh-rûg* an island of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 miles SW. of Borkum.

Rothenburg, 360 ft., a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, on a height beside the Neckar, 20 miles SW of Tübingen. It has interesting churches, a sixteenth-century town-hall, and a museum containing a collection of medieval German works of art. Among the leading industries are the manufacture of gunpowder and the construction of locomotives. The town has important grain markets. Rothenburg was a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 7,983.

Rotuman, Rotumak (ro-tō-mā) Rotuman (ro-tō-ān), or **Greenville Island**, a volcanic island of the Pacific Ocean, NW of the Friendly Group, in about lat. 15° 50' S. lon. 177° 30' E. It was made part of the colony of the Fiji Islands in 1880. Area, about 14 sq. m. Pop. 2,207, mostly Christianized. The chief settlement is Faagwet.

Roth, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarach 20 miles NE of Regensburg. Pop. about 1,200.

Roubaix, roo-bā, a manufacturing town of France, in the department of Nord, on the Canal of Roubaix, 8 miles N of Lille. The principal buildings are the church of St. Martin, with fine glass paintings, and the Hôtel de Ville. The Ecole Nationale des Arts Industriels is an important institution. Roubaix is one of the principal seats of the French textile industry. There are hundreds of mills, working up vast quantities of wool, silk, cotton and flax. Brewing is carried on. Pop. in 1846 31,039. In 1901, 120,200 (common, 124,365).

Roubidoux, a village of Lawrence co. S. Dak. The banking point is Lead.

Roubidoux, roo-be-doo' or Roubidoux, a post-township of Texas co. Mo. about 44 miles SSW of Bolivar. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Roubidoux (Roubidoux, or Roubidoux) Creek, Mo., enters the Gasconade River 1 mile below Waynesville.

Roubion, roo-be-ōn', a small river of France, in Drôme, flows W and joins the Rhone at Montélimar.

Rouen, rōn (anc. *Ratum ager* or *Rotomagus*) a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, 84 miles NW of Paris and 60 miles ESE of Havre. Lat. 49° 34' N lon. 1° 6' E. On the site of its former fortifications there are now fine shady avenues. The old crooked and picturesque streets with their quaintly gabled and carved timbered houses, have given way in large part to broad, handsome boulevards in the style of those of Paris, but the city has retained many fine specimens of medieval architecture. Foremost among the many imposing edifices is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic structures in France, erected in the thirteenth century. It is a cross-in-square plan surmounted by three beautiful towers, and has a richly decorated W facade, handsome portals, magnificent rose windows, and numerous chapels, among them the Lady Chapel, containing many splendid monuments. Henry II of England lies buried here and here was also entombed the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Rivaling the cathedral in beauty and size is the exquisite Gothic church of St. Ouen. Among other important ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Maclon, in the flamboyant Gothic style of the fifteenth century with a fine W portal; the church of St. Vincent, with superb stained glass; the church of St. Patrice, also with splendid stained glass; the church of St. Godard; and the restored Romanesque church of St. Germain, with a crypt dating from the fourth century. The most striking secular edifices are the late Gothic Palais de Justice, built for the parliament of Normandy with profuse decorations; the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public library and picture gallery; the archbishop's residence; the fine Hôtel Bourgtheroulde, now used as a bank dating from the fifteenth century; the belfry (or Tour de la Grosse Horloge) and a museum containing rich collections. The city possesses one of the most valuable libraries in France with about 140,000 volumes. An old convent houses the museum of antiquities and the museum of natural history. There is a school of medicine and pharmacy affiliated with the university of Caen. The principal public places of Rouen are the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Place de Vieux-Marché where Joan of Arc was burned and which contains a beautiful monument erected to her. Along the Seine for a mile and a half stretch fine quays rivaling those of Paris. The city is connected by a handsome stone bridge and by a suspension bridge with the suburb of Saint-Sever on the opposite bank of the river. The Seine has here been artfully deepened and a spacious port has been constructed. Rouen is one of the chief seats of the textile industry in France. The principal branches of the industry carried on here are cotton-spinning and the manufacture of a variety of cotton stuffs called *rouenneries*. Silks are also extensively manufactured. There are chemical and soap-works, machine-shops, iron-foundries, oil- and sugar-refineries, etc. There is an active trade.

Rouen grew into importance under the Normans. It was the capital of the duchy of Normandy. Philip Augustus took it from King John of England in 1204, but it was again held by the English for about thirty years during the first half of the fifteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 115,486 (common, 116,516).

Rouergue, rō-er-gē, an ancient district of France, in the N part of the province of Guéenne. It is now included in the department of Aveyron. Rodez was its capital.

Rouge, roo-rhā', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 9 miles NW of Châteaubriant.

Rouge Bayou, roosh bā' on, La., drains part of Avey parish and joins the Atchafalaya in St. Landry parish.

Rougemont, roosh mōn', a town of France, in Doubs, 23 miles NN of Besançon. Pop. about 1,200.

Rougemont (der Roshmond), a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Saane, 28 miles E. of Lausanne.

Rougemont, a post-village of Durham co., N C. Pop. 60.

Rougemont, roosh mōn', a post-village of Rouville co. Quebec, 11 miles E. by S. of Chamby Basin on the Quebec Southern and the Central Vermont Rrs. Pop. 154.

Rouge (roosh) River, Mich., enters the Grand River about 10 miles above Grand Rapids.

Rouge River, Mich., enters the Detroit River 5 miles below the city of Detroit.

Rough and Ready, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. 4 miles NW of Grass Valley and about 25 miles E. by N of Marysville. Pop. 150.

Rough and Ready, a post village of Schoeytkill co. Pa., about 12 miles S. of Danville. Pop. 119.

Rough Creek, Ky., enters the Green River about 9 miles above Calhoun. It is about 100 miles long.

Roughneck, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co. Va. 28 miles SSE of Lynchburg.

Rough Creek Springs, a resort of Hardin co. Ky. 7 miles WNW of Big Chilly.

Roujan, roo-jān', a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles NNE of Béziers. Pop. about 2,000.

Rouillon, roo-lō', a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 33 miles from Moose Jaw str. banking point. Pop. about 300.

Roulers, roo-lē' (Flem. *Roulers* or *rōw-rhā-lē'*) a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 13 miles NW of Courtrai. It is prominent in the textile industry and has manufactures of lace, etc. Pop. in 1900 23,231.

Roulette, roo-lēt', a post-township (and village) of Potter co., Pa. on the Allegheny River 7 miles ESE. of Port Allegheny. Pop. in 1900 1,127 of the village, about 600.

ROUN See ROUN.

ROUMANIA See RUMANIA.

ROUMELIA See RUMELIA.

Round, a post-village of Colleton co. S C. Pop. 56.

Roundaway Bayou (bā' on) La., traverses Madison parish a few miles W of the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high water. It is connected towards the S with Bayou Vidal.

Roundbottom, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio.

Roundbottom, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W Va., 10 miles from Hontington.

Roundgrove, a post-village of Whiteside co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 9 miles W of Sterling. Pop. 150.

Roundgrove, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Iowa, 20 miles NW of Davenport.

Roundgrove, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Mo., 20 miles SE of Sarcoxie.

Roundhay, a northeastern suburb of Leeds, England.

Roundhead, a post-village of Hardin co. Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 23 miles SE of Lima. Pop. 275.

Roundhill, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn., about 45 miles WSW of New Haven. Pop. about 400.

Roundhill, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. about 14 miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. 160.

Roundhill, a post-village of Loudoun co. Va. on the Southern R. 18 miles W of Leesburg. Pop. 204.

Roundhumb, a post-village of Mason co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. about 100.

Roundknob, a post-hamlet of Patnam co. W Va., about 28 miles NW of Charleston.

Round Lake, a small lake of Hamilton co. N Y. has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

Roundlake, a banking post-village of Nobles co. Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles SE of Worthington. Pop. in 1900 236.

Roundlake, a post-village of Bolivar co. Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Kosciusko. Pop. about 260.

Round Lake, a post-village and watering place of Saratoga co., N. Y. is on a small lake and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 13 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. Pop about 300. It has summer-schools and camp-meetings.

Roundmount, a post-station of Osborna co. Kan
Round Mountain, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., about 70 miles SE of Huntsville. It has iron-works. Pop about 100

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Shasta co. Cal., about 30 miles NE. of Redding

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co. N. C., 50 miles from Statesville.

Round Mountain, a post-village of Blanco co. Tex. 50 miles W of Austin. Pop 100

Roundoak, a post-village of Jones co. Ga.

Roundpeak, a post-station of Surry co. N. C.

Roundpond, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on a small inlet of the sea, about 22 miles E of Bath. It is engaged in boat-building. Pop about 540

Round Prairie, a post-township of Todd co. Minn. Pop in 1900, 742

Round Rock, a banking post-village of Williamson co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 18 miles N of Austin. It has cotton-ginneries and manufactures of hoes and brooms. Pop about 700

Round Timber, a post-station of Baylor co. Tex.

Round Top, a summit of the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. 15 miles WSW of Catskill. Height, 2476 feet. Cats Round Top, a minor elevation is 7 1/2 miles WNW of Catskill

Roundtop, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles S of Wellsboro. Pop 100

Roundtop, a post-hamlet of Wilson co. Tenn. 20 miles SE of Lebanon.

Roundtop, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. 60 miles ESE of Austin. Pop about 300

Round Valley, a post-village of Inyo co. Cal. The banking point is Independence. Pop 150

Mountree, a post-village of Hmmsal co. Ga. The banking point is Swainsboro.

Rouphia, a river of Greece. See RUPHIA.

Roumy, roo'ad, one of the Orkney Islands Scotland 5 1/2 miles N of Westray. Length 4 miles. Pop about 300

Rouze, a post-village of Huerfano co. Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Walsenburg.

Rouze Point, a banking post-village of Clinton co., N. Y. on Lake Champlain at its outlet, 34 miles N by E of Plattsburg on the Canadian frontier and on the Canada Atlantic, the Central Vermont, the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop in 1900 1470

Rouzeville, rōvz vil a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles NNE. of Oil City. It has oil-wells etc. Pop in 1900 510

Rouzeville, roo vō a post-hamlet of Marion co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River 5 miles N of Knoxville.

Rouzeville Range, mountains on the western side of Portland Canal, southeastern Alaska. Height, 3540-4000 feet

Rouzeville, a town of Belgium See ROULES.

Rouzeville, Rouze, a village of France. See LES ROULES.

Rouzeville, roo vō vil an old province of France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, and nearly corresponding to the modern department of Pyrénées-Orientales. Perpignan was its capital. The French wrested it from Spain in 1642.

Rouzeville, a town of France in Isère, 11 miles S of Vienna. Pop. about 1250

Rouze, rōvz, a county in the NW part of Colorado, bordering on Wyoming. It is intersected by the Yampah and Green rivers. Gold silver lead iron, and coal are found here. Area, 6990 sq. m. Capital, Hahns Peak. Pop. in 1900 3651

Rouzeville, roo vō vil a county of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River Capital, Mariville.

Rouze, roo a commune of Belgium in Hainaut 2 miles NNW of Charleroi. It has glass-works. Pop in 1900 9493

Rouzeville, roo vō vil a district in the SE part of the Orange River Colony having S the Orange River NW the Caledon (tributary to the Orange) and S Barotseland. It is suggested in watered by small streams, and has good pastures. Capital, Rouzeville, 13 miles N by E of Allwal North. Pop. about 500

Rouzeville, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop about 500

Rovato, ro-và to a town of Lombardy 11 miles WNW of Brescia. Pop. in 1901, 4894 (commune, 8375)

Rovellason, ro-vè-là-sà a village of northern Italy province and 6 miles S of Como.

Rover, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. The banking point is Dardanelle. Pop. 360

Rover, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn. 11 miles W of Fosterville.

Roverbella, ro-vè-bè-là, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy 8 miles N of Mantua.

Roverede, ro-vè-rè-dè a village of Switzerland canton of Grisons, 5 miles ENE. of Bellinzona. It is on the San Bernardino Route. Pop. (commune) in 1900 1138

Roverede, ro-vè-rè-dè, or **Rovereto**, a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the Isère, near its junction with the Adige, 13 miles SW of Trento. It has an old castle. The town is the centre of the Tyrolean silk-industry and has manufactures of leather and paper. At the close of the Middle Ages Roverede was in the possession of Venice. Pop. in 1900 10,180 mostly Italians

Rovigno, ro-ven'yo (anc. Arupium) a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Istria, on a promontory in the Adriatic Sea, 30 miles SSW of Trieste. The most noteworthy building is the cathedral with a tower built in imitation of the Campanile at Venice. There are manufactures of tobacco and silva growing and tunny and sardine-fisheries are carried on. Rovigno is noted for its wine and for its hazelnuts said to be the best in the world. The inhabitants have a reputation as pikers. Pop. in 1901 10,205, mostly Italians.

Rovigo, ro-vè-gō a town of Italy capital of the province of Rovigo, on the Adige, 33 miles SW of Venice. It retains portions of its ancient walls and towers and ruins of an old castle. Among the notable buildings are the town hall with a fine picture-gallery and a library and the stately senate building. Dyeing and brewing are carried on and there are manufactures of leather. Pop. (commune) in 1901 11,174.

Rovigo, a province of Italy in Venetia, traversed by the Adige and bounded S. by the Po. Area, 685 sq. m. It is fertile. The products include grain, wine, silk etc. Capital, Rovigo. Pop. in 1901 221,904.

Rovine, a town of Randa, in Volhynia, 116 miles WNW of Zhitomir. Pop. in 1897 24,908 in great part Jews.

Rovuma, ro-voō a river of southeastern Africa rises in the highlands E of Lake Kyana, flows generally E., separating German East Africa from Portuguese East Africa, and falls into the Indian Ocean immediately N of Cape Delgado. It is a powerful stream but not navigable.

Row, roo a village of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on Loch Gare.

Rowan, ro-an a county in the NE part of Kentucky has an area of 270 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Licking River and is partly drained by Triplett Creek Capital, Morehead. Pop. in 1890 6129 in 1900 8277

Rowan, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Yadkin and South Yadkin rivers and is partly drained by Cross Creek and other small streams. Gold copper, and other minerals occur here. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. in 1890 24,123; in 1900 31,000

Rowan, a banking post-village of Wright co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great-Western R. 9 miles E of Clarion. Pop 200

Rowan'dix, or Rowandman, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, 15 miles NE of Mosul on the Rowandix-Tehri, an affluent of the Greater Zab which here flows through a deep limestone ravine. The neighboring mountains reach an elevation of about 8000 feet. Pop. about 6000

Rowanta, a post-station of Dinwiddie co. Va.

Rowayton, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles from South Norwalk its banking point. It has an oyster trade. Pop. about 750

Rowe, rō, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill. 6 1/2 miles by rail NW of Pontiac.

Rowe, a post-village in Rowan township (town), Franklin co., Mass. about 12 miles E. of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900 540

Rowe, a post-village of San Miguel co. N. Mex. Pop 75

Rowena, a post-station of Russell co. Ky. on the Cumberland River opposite Lainsville.

Rowena, a post-village of Minnehaha co. S. Dak. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Sioux Falls. Pop 100

Rowenna, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 180

Rowesville, rō vil a post-town of Orangeburg co. S. C. on the Southern R., 71 miles NW of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 252

Rowland, a post-station of Limestone co. Ala.

Rowland, a post-town of Lincoln co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. in 1900, 293

Rowland, a post-station of Imbelle co. Mich

Rowland, a banking post-town of Robeson co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 8 miles from Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Rowland, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, 10 miles SW of Cumberland station.

Rowland, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on Lackawanna Creek, 21 miles ESE. of Homestead. Pop. 60.

Row Landing, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La. Pop. 60.

Rowland Mills, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J. 1 mile from Stanton.

Rowlandville, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 4 1/2 miles N of Port Deposit. It has a paper mill, etc. Pop. about 300.

Rowlesburg, a village, a post-town of Preston co., W. Va., on the Cheat River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 27 miles E. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Rowlett, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Garland. Pop. 100.

Rowletts, a village, a post-town of Pettis co., Mo. 20 miles NW of Sedalia.

Rowletts, a village, a post-town of Hart co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 1/2 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Rowley, a village, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles S of Independence. Pop. 250.

Rowley, a post-village in Rowley township (town) Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. 31 miles NNE. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, heads, caskets, etc. The town contains extensive salt-marshes. Pop. in 1900, 1291.

Rowley Regis, a town of England, in the extreme southern part of Staffordshire, in a coal and iron region, 1 1/2 miles W of Birmingham. It is a busy seat of the iron industry. Pop. in 1901, 34,674.

Rowleys Bay, a post-village of Deer co., Wis., on a bay of Lake Michigan.

Rowe, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Ashland. Pop. 250.

Rowell, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the North Fork of Paint Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 13 miles WNW of Chillicothe. Pop. 100.

Rowellman, a post-station of Ross co., W. Va.

Rowen's, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. 4 miles NE of Salisbury. Pop. about 500.

Rowen, a post-village of Paulding co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Rowen, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., about 17 miles W of Lansing. Pop. 60.

Rowen, a village, a banking post-town, capital of Ferns co., N.C. 65 miles NNW of Raleigh, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has tobacco-industry. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Rowenburgh, a station of Philadelphia co., Pa., in cluded within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 7 miles N by W of Independence Hall. It lies W of the Wissahickon Creek and adjoins Manayunk. Many gas residences are located here.

Rowenburgh, a county of Scotland, having E. and SE. the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Area, 695 sq. m. The Cheviot Hills extend along the border of Northumberland. Rowenburgh belongs to the basin of the Tweed, which crosses the N. portion, and whose principal affluent, the Tyne, flows through nearly the entire length of the county, from SW to NE. It is a sheep-raising and farming district. Principal towns, Jedburgh (the capital) and Hawick. Melrose and Abbotsford are in this county. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 43,889.

Rowenburgh, a village of Scotland, co. of Rowenburgh, 4 miles SW of Kelso. It was anciently a place of importance.

Rowenburgh, a post-borough of South Island, New Zealand, on the Clutha River, 61 miles NW of Dunedin. Pop. about 500. It is the centre of an important gold-field.

Rowenburgh, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Litchfield co., Conn. 14 miles W of Waterbury. The town is drained by the Shepaug River. Pop. in 1900, 1907. See **ROXBURY STATION**.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kan. Pop. 50.

Roxbury, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 44 miles NNW of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Roxbury, or **Western Highlands**, a former city of Suffolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay 3 miles SEW of Boston, of which city it now constitutes a part. Here are many elegant residences, with gardens and ornamented grounds. It has numerous and varied manufactures.

Roxbury, a township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Roxbury, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2185.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the East Branch of the Delaware River and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 50 miles NW of Rondout. Pop. in 1900, 413, of the town, 2124.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River about 30 miles WNW of Marietta.

Roxbury, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa. 12 miles N of Chambersburg. The banking point is Shippensburg. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town) Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R. 15 miles SEW of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 712.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township (town), Dane co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River about 24 miles NW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 966.

Roxbury Falls, Litchfield co., Conn. See **ROXBURY**.

Roxbury Mills, a post-station of Howard co., Md.

Roxbury Station, a post-village in Roxbury township (town) Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles N of Bethel. Pop. about 250.

Roxby cum Rieby, a town of England, in the NW corner of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901, 329.

Roxham, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec, 6 miles from Hammondsford. Pop. 150.

Roxie, a post-village of Arnoosook co., Ma. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 110.

Roxie, a post-town of Franklin co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Roxobel, a post-town of Berks co., N.C. about 90 miles ENE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Roxo (rox or ro sho) Cape, on the W coast of Africa. Lat. 13° 18' N; lon. 16° 45' W.

Roxo (ro sho), Cape, on the SW coast of Porto Rico, near lat. 17° 50' N lon. 67° 5' W.

Roxton, a banking post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 13 miles SW of Paris, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. about 900.

Roxton Falls, a post-village of Shelburne co., Quebec, on the Black River, 15 miles NE of Granby, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 618.

Roxton Ford, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N of Granby. Pop. 250.

Roxy, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the North and Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 400.

Royal, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 550.

Royal, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 150.

Royal Center, a banking post-town of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles NW of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Royal Gorge (or **Cañon**) of the Arkansas River, in Fremont co., Colo. between Parkdale and Cañon City traversed by the Denver and Rio Grande R., is a stupendous exhibition of river erosion. It is about 8 miles long exceedingly narrow and treacherous in the granitic rock to a depth of 2000 feet.

Royal Harbor, on the E. side of the island of Antigua.

Royal L'Annonciation Spa. See **LEANNON**.

Royal Mount, Canada. See **Mount Royal**.

Royalton, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay 8 miles W of Boston, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. Pop. 150.

Royalton, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles NNW of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Royalton, a post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass. about 24 miles WNW of Fitchburg, on the Boston and Maine R. It is surrounded by hills and beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 958.

Roymitron, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind. about 15 miles NNW of Indianapolis.

Royalton, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky. 20 miles W of Somerset.

Royalton, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River 8 miles NW of Berrien Springs and 1 mile from Lake Michigan. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 100.

Royalton, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles N of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Niagara co., N. Y., 10 miles E. of Lockport. Pop. 130 of the town, which contains part of Middleport village, in 1900, 4797.

Royalton, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio, about 23 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. 160.

Royalton, a post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. in 1900 1104.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Windsor co., Vt. on the White River and on the Central Vermont R. 43 miles S. of Montpelier. Royalton and Mount St. Joseph Academies are located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1437.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town), Waupaca co. Wis. on the Waupaca River and on the Green Bay and Western R. 33 miles NNW of Oshkosh. Pop. about 260, of the town in 1900 1272.

Royan, *ro-yan*, a seaport, fishing town and one of the most frequented sea-side resorts of France, in Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles SW of Balais. The place figured as a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8374.

Royat (*Royat-les-Bains*), a watering place of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, near Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Roybon, *ro-bon*, a small town of France, in Isère, 22 miles W of Grenoble.

Roycefield, a post-village of Somerset co., N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Somerville. Pop. 150.

Roye, *ro-ye*, a town of France in Somme, on the Arre, 20 miles SSE of Amiens. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4349.

Royer, a post-station of Blair co. Pa. See Minna.

Royersford, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 16 miles WNW of Norristown. It has foundries and machine-shops, stores and bottle-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2607.

Royertown, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R. 64 miles N of Mansie. Pop. about 200.

Royse, *ro-ye*, a hamlet of Fleming co. Ky., 1 mile from Hillsboro.

Royse (role) City, a banking post-town of Rockwall co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 9 miles NE of Rockwall. It has cotton-gins, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Royeton, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 13 miles SSW of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 3317.

Roytson, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901 4597.

Roytson, a banking post-town of Franklin co. Ga. on the Southern R. 31 miles SSE of Tuscon. Pop. in 1900, 579. It has cotton-industries.

Royton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Oldham. It is an active seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901 14,881.

Ronellville, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis.

Ronoussant, or *Roonoussant*, a town and commune of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, near the Belgian border 10 miles ENE of Bergen-op-Zoon. Pop. (commune) in 1899 13,720 of whom about one-half dwell in the town.

Roset/ta, a post-hamlet of Henderson co. Ill. 5 miles N. of Oquawka.

Rosier (*ro-sear*) Cope (Fr. pron *ro-sé*) a head-land in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Gaspé. Lat. 48° 51' 57" N. It has a light-house.

Rosman, *rosh-nōw* (Slavic, *Ro-nor*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 20 miles SSE of Welschkirchen. It is frequented by invalids for its whey-cure. Pop. in 1900, 30129.

Rosnov, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Rosey, *ro-ye*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne 17 miles NE of Melan. Pop. about 1300.

Rosey-sur-Serre, *ro-ye su-er*, a town of France, in Aisne, 20 miles NE of Laon. Pop. about 1400.

Rosbarn, *ro-bān*, a town and parish of Wales, in Denbighshire, at a railway junction, 6 miles SSW of Wrexham. The parish contains great iron works and collieries. Pop. (parish) in 1901 21,721.

Rosad, *ro-ād*, an islet off the coast of Syria, SW of Tortosa (Lartus). It is occupied by the village of Rosad, with 2000-3000 inhabitants, largely engaged in navigation and the sponge-fishery. Rosad preserves the name of the ancient Aradus (or Arvad) an important town of the Phoenicians, which stood on the island and which lorded it over a large district of the main land. A large castle attests the importance of Rosad in Sarcenic times. There are imposing remains of the old city walls.

Ruangaku, an extinct volcano of North Island, New Zealand, is about lat. 39° 15' S., with a summit crater-lake. Height, 0185 feet.

Ruaitān, *ro-ā-tān* or *Ruaitān*, *ro-ā-tān*, one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, in lat. 16° 24' N., lon. 86° 19' W. Length, 30 miles breadth, 8 miles. The surface is moderately elevated and well wooded, but in the W. consists of grassy plains; the soil is very productive and yields large quantities of tropical fruits. Chief settlement, Ruaitān which is the capital of the department of the Bay Islands.

Rubeland, a village of Brunswick Germany in the Harz region, 11 miles by rail from Blankenburg. It has powder-works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1294.

Ruben, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Rubermont, a post-station of Linnburg co. Va.

Rubi, *ro-ner*, a village of Spain, province and about 10 miles from Barcelona.

Rubiana, Solomon Islands. See New Georgia.

Rubiana, *ro-bo-ā-nā*, a small town of Italy, province of Turin, 18 miles E of Susa.

Rubicon (*It. Rubicon*, *ro-bo-ko-nā*), a river of Italy, which enters the Adriatic Sea, 9 miles NW of Rimini. Length 20 miles. It was anciently regarded as the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. It is celebrated in history on account of Caesar's passage across it at the head of his army by which act he declared war against the republic.

Rubicon, a small river of Wisconsin enters the Rock River about 10 miles NE of Watertown.

Rubicon, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

Rubicon, a post-village in Rubicon township (town) Dodge co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 41 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 1449.

Ruby, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. on the Black River at the mouth of Mill Creek 11 miles WNW of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Ruby, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 200.

Ruby, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Ruby, a post-village of Chesterfield co. S. C. on the Chesterfield and Lancaster R. The banking point is Cheraw.

Rubyhill, a post-village of Baraka co., Nev. 24 miles from Baraka. Silver has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Ruby Valley, a post-village of Elko co., Nev. about 80 miles SE of Elko. Pop. 250.

Rucker, a post-village of Rutherford co. Tenn. Pop. about 95.

Ruckersville, a post-town of Elbert co. Ga., about 45 miles ENE of Athens. Pop. in 1900 99.

Ruckersville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Va., 16 miles N of Charlottesville.

Ruckersville, a post-village of Clark co. Ky. about 23 miles E of Lexington. Pop. 80.

Ruda, *ro-dā*, a village of Prussia, in Sillesia, district of Oppeln on the railway from Breslau to Kattowitz. It has smelting works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 11,904.

Rudauli, *ro-dāw-lee*, a town of Oudh, British India, Bareilly district. Pop. about 10,000.

Rudbar, *rood-bar*, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan 35 miles S of Rasht, on the Sudd-Rud.

Rudd, a banking post-town of Floyd co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles W of Charles City. Pop. in 1900 381.

Rudd, a post-station of Carlisle co. Ky.

Ruddell, a post-village of Hampton co., S. C. The banking point is Hampton.

Ruddels Mills, a post-village of Bourbon co. Ky. on the South Licking River at the mouth of Hinkinson Creek 24 miles NE of Lexington. Pop. about 240.

Ruddersvoorde, *rūd-der-vōn-deh*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles S of Brugge.

Ruddock, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish La. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 125.

Rudefelm, a post-hamlet of Carbon co. Wyo. Pop. 60.

Rudelaburg, *ro-dela-bōrg*, a ruined castle in Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg, circle of Naumburg. It stands on a rocky height, towering above the river Saale.

Rudelstadt, *ro-dēl-stāt*, a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, 24 miles S. of Llogaite, on the Bober. Pop. about 1000.

Rüdersdorf, a village of Prussia, a short distance SE of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 2296. — Near by (NW) is the village of RÜDERSDORFER KALKAMEN. Pop. in 1900 3325.

Rüderkeim, *rū-deh-keim*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen, 15 miles SW of Wiesbaden. It is situated at the base of the Niederwald, whose summit is reached by a mountain

railway. **Rudolstadt**, is famous for its wine. It is a very ancient place. Pop. in 1906, 4612.

Rudolstadt, a post-village of Hamilton co., N. Y. The banking point is Northville. Pop. 290.

Rugby, a town of England. See **Rugby**.

Rugby, a town of England. See **Rugby**.

Rudolf, Lake, in British East Africa, occupies a portion of the great continental trough or Rift Valley between lat. 2° 20' and 3° N., lon. about 34° 30' E. It receives the Omo River on the N. and without outlet. Elevation above sea-level, 1240 feet. It is undergoing desiccation. The native name is *Sano Narak*,—a "dark water."

Rudolfstadt, *roo-dol'-stah't* (Bohem. *Rudolfs*) a town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Budweis. Pop. about 1500.

Rudolfswert, *roo-dol'-wert* formerly *Nemetadill* (Slavic, *Novomest*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Caroleia, on the river Gurk 38 miles SE of Laibach. Pop. about 2000.

Rudolph, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Rudolph, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. in Rudolph township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 7 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the town in 1906, 1946 of the village about 300.

Rudolstadt, *roo-dol'-stah't* a town of Germany capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt on the Saale, 18 miles S. of Weimar. It has a fine church a chateau (the residence of the prince) a palace containing a natural history collection and a library of 65,000 volumes. It is famous for its diamonds, well-known products being shell-drawn building blocks of artificial stone. The town is a frequent summer-resort. Pop. in 1906, 13,487.

Rudy, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Rudyard, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. Pop. 135.

Rue, a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles NW of Abbeville. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3000).

Ruecas, *roo'-kah*, a small river of Spain, in Extremadura, flows SW and joins the Guadiana near Medellin.

Rueda, *roo'-dah*, a town of Spain 25 miles SW of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Ruella, *roo'-lah* a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of Mont-Valérien 5 miles W. of Paris. It has a chateau containing the tomb of the Empress Josephine and her daughter Hortense. In the vicinity is Malmaison, the residence of Josephine. Pop. in 1901 3593 (commune, 11,015).

Ruelle, *roo'-lah* a village of France, in Charante 5 miles NE of Angoulême.

Rufla, *roo'-flah* a town of Germany in Alsace, 9 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. about 3000.

Ruffano, *roo'-fah-no*, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 16 miles SE of Gallipoli. Pop. about 3500.

Ruffrock, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. 5 miles N. of Waynesburg. Pop. 75.

Ruffo, *roo'-fo* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charante, 26 miles N. of Angoulême. It is noted for its traffic *pois*. Pop. in 1901 2474.

Ruffey, *roo'-fay* a village of France, in Jura, arrondissement of Lons-le-Saunier.

Ruffin, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. C. on the Southern R. 15 miles SW of Danville, Va. Pop. 75.

Ruffin, a post-village of Culpeper co. Va. The banking point is Waterboro. Pop. 100.

Ruffalo, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. 300.

Ruffi, a river of German East Africa flows generally E. and discharges into the Indian Ocean SW of Mele Island. It is navigable for a considerable distance. Its chief tributary is the Kusa.

Ruffo, *roo'-fo* a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Santa Fe 279 miles WNW of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail.

Ruffo, *roo'-fo* (Port. *Rufio*) a maritime town of Senegal western Africa 15 miles E. of Cape Verde. It has an active trade in peanuts and hides. Pop. 8000.

Ruffo, a post-village of Sherman co. Oregon. Pop. 60.

Rugby, a town of England in Warwickshire, 80 miles WNW of London. It owes its celebrity to its public school, the most famous in England, founded in 1567 and raised to its exalted position by Dr. Thomas Arnold, who was master from 1828-43. Attached to the school are an art museum and an observatory. Pop. of the town in 1901 16,830.

Rugby, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 100.

Rugby, a banking post-village, capital of Pierce co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. 145 miles W. by N. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900 457.

Rugby, a post-village of Morgan co. Tenn. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood. Pop. about 300.

Rugby, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. Pop. 60.

Rugby, a town of England, on each 8 miles ESE of Stafford, on the Trent. Pop. in 1901 4447.

Rügen, *ri'-ghen* an island in the Baltic Sea belonging to Prussia and included in the province of Pomerania separated from the main-land by a strait in its narrowest part less than 1 mile wide. Area, 362 sq. m. It is the largest of the German islands. It is very irregular in shape being deeply indented by bays, which cut off peninsulas. The jagged of these peninsulas, Wittow forming the northern part of the island and terminating in the N. in Cape Arkona, is almost an island. The surface of Rügen is level in the W. rises in the interior to a height of over 300 feet, and presents on the E. side steep chalky cliffs. The island is very attractive in its landscape. There are fertile fields, yielding bountiful crops of wheat and rye-seed. Large numbers of cattle and horses are reared. The fisheries, especially the herring fishery, are important and the inhabitants are good seamen. The fine sea-bathing and the scenery render Rügen a favorite resort. Among the towns and villages are Bergen (the capital) Pothow near which is the sea-side resort called Friedrich Wilhelm Bad, Gern, Bagard, Samsat and Crampas, the last two being frequented watering-places. On the main-land opposite Rügen is Stralsund. The ancient German inhabitants of Rügen were supplanted in the early part of the Middle Ages by Slavs, who were not Christianized till the twelfth century. The island passed into the possession of Sweden in 1648 and became Prussian in 1815. Pop. (including adjacent islets) in 1906, 46,370.

Rügenwald, *ri'-ghen wald* a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 10 miles WNE. of Anklam on the Wipper near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900 5853.

Ruggenberg, *rug'-ghen-berg*, a village of Switzerland east of and 5 miles S. of Bern.

Ruggles, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Ohio on the Vermilion River about 43 miles SW of Cleveland.

Ruggles, a post-station of Lawrence co. Pa.

Rugles, *ri'-gl*, a town of France, in Evreux, on the Rille, 24 miles SW of Evreux. Pop. (commune) about 1800.

Ruhmann, *ru'-man*, in southeastern Alaska, near the head of Disenchantment Bay. Height, 5460 feet.

Ruhla, *roo'-lah*, a town of Saxony-Weimar and Saxony-Coburg Gotha, 7 miles SSE of Eisenach. It is a long straggling place, picturesquely situated in a narrow valley its scenic attractions rendering it a summer-resort. It is noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes and parts of pipes. There are also manufactures of various kinds of metallic wares. Pop. in 1900 6593, about equally divided between Saxony-Weimar and Saxony-Coburg-Gotha.

Ruhland, *roo'-lant*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Black Elster 18 miles WNW of Hoyerswerda. Pop. about 2500.

Ruhr, an affluent of the Moselle. See **Rhein**.

Ruhr, *roo*, a river of Prussia, in Westphalia, flows W. and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 miles E. of Wesel. Length, about 150 miles.

Ruhrort, *roo'-ort*, a town of Rhemish Prussia, 12 miles N. of Düsseldorf, at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. It manufactures machinery and iron and tin wares. It has the largest strictly river harbor on the continent of Europe. Pop. in 1900 12,407.

Ruidown, a post-village of Lincoln co. N. Mex. The banking point is Whiteoaks. Pop. 150.

Ruinen, *roo'-ayn* a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 17 miles SSW of Assen.

Ruinerwold, *roo'-ner wold*, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 24 miles SSW of Assen.

Ruisseau Le Blanc, a post-village of Bonaventure co. Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. 23 miles from Paspebiac. Pop. 150.

Ruis, a volcanic mountain of Colombia, in the central chain of the Andes, immediately N. of Tolima and S. of lat. 6° N. Height, 17,390 feet.

Ruki, a river of the Congo Free State, tributary to the Congo which it enters at Coquilhatville, in about lon. 18° 30' E. It is formed by the junction of the Jumps (Chuspa) and Boma, both navigable streams.

Rukwa, or *Rikwa*, a lake of German East Africa, lying to the E. of the SE part of Lake Tanganyika, at an elevation of 2360 feet. It has no outlet. The lake is also known as *Lake Leopold*.

Ruferville, a banking post-village of Sunflower co. Minn. on the Yanco and Wisconsin Valley R. Pop. 150.

Rule, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb. on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Big Nemaha, 45 miles N. by W. of Atchison on the Burlington Route. Agriculture is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Rainheim, a town of Bavaria, in the district of Garzheim. Pop. in 1900, 3301.

Rama, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, in Argyllshire, 16 miles NNW of Ardnachan Point. Length 8 miles. Pop. about 30.

Rama, Bulgaria. See **Konia**.

Ruma, rum'ah, a town of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, co. of Szerém (Byrnia), 35 miles NW of Belgrade. Pop. in 1900, 10,377.

Ruma, a post-village of Randolph co. Ill. about 27 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900 151.

Rumania, a kingdom of southern Europe, comprising the former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the former to the NE. and the latter to the SW. It is bounded on the N and W by Austria-Hungary, on the E by Russia and the Black Sea, on the S by Bulgaria, and for a short distance on the W by Serbia. The Carpathians stretch like a great wall on the side of Austria-Hungary. The rivers Pruth and Danube separate the country from Russia. The Danube forms the greater part of the southern boundary and separates Rumania from Serbia. This river traverses the SE. part of the kingdom, which includes its delta. The district between it and the Black Sea, acquired in 1878 (having been previously part of Bulgaria), is called the Dobruja. Rumania lies between the parallels of 43° 40' and 48° 16' N. latitude. Area, about 50,700 sq. m. The country comprises the greater part of the vast basin of the lower Danube, and the bulk of it is a great plain, into which project (covering a large area) the spurs and foothills of the Carpathians. The NE. part of the plain in Moldavia, is elevated and in its formation partakes of the character of the Russian steppes. A great part of the Wallachian plain is a lowland but slightly elevated above the level of the sea. Here the Danube has flat and marshy banks. The Dobruja, outside of the delta region is mostly a plateau from which rise some low mountains. The Carpathians in Wallachia attain an elevation of about 8000 feet.

Moldavia is traversed from N to S by the river Sereth which joins the Danube a few miles above the influx of the Pruth. A number of large affluents of the Danube course over the Wallachian plain, the principal from W to E being the Soly (Jial) Aluta (which breaks through the Carpathians in the Red Tower Pass) Argech, Valomitza, and Buzau (Buzau). Of the Rumanian rivers the Danube and Pruth also are navigable. Sea-going vessels around the Danube to Braile. There are no natural harbors on the coast of the Dobruja, but an artificial port has been created at Kustendje through the construction of great works. The climate of the country is of a continental character with long and cold winters (the Danube mouths being ice-bound for a considerable part of the winter) and very hot summers. The average annual rainfall is only about 20 inches and droughts are frequent.

The Rumanian plains belong to the most fertile regions of Europe. They produce enormous crops of grain especially wheat (about 75,000,000 bushels in 1902) and maize (about 112,000,000 bushels in 1901). Among other products, in addition to ordinary fruits and vegetables, are rape-seed, flax, tobacco, beets (for sugar) and wine. The vineyards and plum orchards cover a large area. There are extensive forests, largely of oaks, fir, and beeches. Rumania is a great pastoral as well as an agricultural country cattle, sheep, horses, and swine being reared in vast numbers. The buffalo is frequently seen on the farms. Bee-keeping is an important industry. Salt and petroleum which are obtained in abundance in the region of the Carpathians, constitute the mineral riches of the country. The manufacturing industries are still mainly of a domestic character. A beginning has however, been made in the way of establishing modern factories. Cereals constitute the great bulk of the exports of Rumania, their value in 1902 having been about \$47,000,000. The countries having the largest share of the trade with Rumania are Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Great Britain. There are about 2000 miles of railway, all belonging to the state.

The government of Rumania is a constitutional monarchy. The succession is in the male line. The legislature consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies, the members of the former being elected for eight years and those of the latter for four years. All citizens paying a tax how ever small, are entitled to vote, but the suffrage is unevenly distributed the voters being divided into classes (electoral colleges), based upon property-tax-profession qualifications, the voters in one class not having the same representation relative to numbers as those in another. The population in 1900 was 5,912,530, nearly nine-tenths being Rumanians. The Jews number more than 250,000. There are about 200,000 gypsies—more than in any country. There are large numbers of Bulgarians, Hungarians, Turks, Germans, Greeks,

and Armenians. The Orthodox Greek Church is the state church and is professed by nearly all the Rumanians. It is independent, the presiding body being a synod at the head of which is the metropolitan primate of Bucharest. There are universities at Bucharest and Jassy. The largest cities are Bucharest, the capital (formerly the capital of Wallachia) Jassy (the old capital of Moldavia) and the two busy ports of Galatz and Braile.

The Romans (or Wallachs) belong linguistically to the Romance family of nations. They are a mixed race the last of the Christian nations of Europe to make its appearance in history. The establishment of Roman colonies in Dacia and Moesia gave rise to the development of a modern Romance language isolated geographically from the other Romance languages. Slavic and other foreign elements enter largely into the Ruman tongue. The Rumanians themselves claim descent from the Roman colonists of Dacia, whence their name. An extensive national literature of recent growth exists. Little more than one-half of the Rumanians dwell in Rumania. There are about 3,000,000 in Austria-Hungary (about nine-tenths of whom live in Transylvania and Hungary proper and the rest in Bukovina) perhaps one million in the Russian government of Bessarabia, and several hundred thousand in Serbia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria. Those in the extreme E. are called Tatars.

The principality of Rumania came into existence in 1859-61 through the union of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. These principalities make their appearance in history towards the close of the Middle Ages. They had barely attained a large extension and considerable power when they came in conflict with the Turkish invaders of southeastern Europe. There was a long period of vassalage to the Ottoman sultans (at times merely nominal or entirely interrupted) and finally from the seventeenth century the status of subject provinces. From the early part of the eighteenth century Moldavia and Wallachia were ruled by hospodars appointed by the sultan from among the noble Greek families called Phanariotes, who exploited the inhabitants to their own advantage. In 1777 Bukovina and in 1812 Bessarabia were severed from Moldavia. In 1829 Turkey was forced to concede to Russia a protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia (the Danubian Principalities). Russia's efforts to become the controlling power in the principalities proved however abortive, and the Crimean War put an end to her activities in this direction. Its close was followed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia under the sway of a native Ruman ruler Prince Cuza, who was proclaimed as Alexander John I. in 1861. Rumania continued to pay tribute to the sultan. In 1860 Charles of Hohenzollern became prince. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, in which the Rumanians fought bravely on the side of Russia, brought about the complete independence of Rumania and the acquisition of the Dobruja, which accession of territory however was purchased by the unfavourable retrocession to Russia of a strip of Bessarabia which that power had been forced to surrender at the close of the Crimean War. In 1881 Charles of Hohenzollern assumed the title of King of Rumania.

Rumbeke, rum'be'keh, a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 16½ miles S. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 6116.

Rumblie, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 150.

Rumburg, rum'b'urg, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles N.W. of Jungbuntlau on the border of Saxony. It has manufactures of textiles and horn articles. Pop. in 1900 10,383.

Rum Cay, an island of the Bahamas, a few miles SW of Walling Island.

Rumelia (Turk. Rumli: room e-lee) a name applied to the eastern portion of the Turkish dominions in Europe, between Bulgaria on the N and the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the S and extending from the Black Sea to the river Vardar. It thus includes Thrace and part of Macedonia. In a somewhat wider application of the name, Rumelia extends westward to the borders of Albania. The region between the coast of the Balkans and what is now Turkish Rumeli was constituted the principality of Eastern Rumelia (which see) in 1878. The name Rumelia signifies the land of Rome, the city of Constantinople, when the Mohammedans came in contact with the Byzantine Empire, having appeared to them in the light of a new Rome and been designated as such. The sultanate of Iconium, in Asia Minor, which existed at the time of the Crusades, was called by the Mohammedans the sultanate of Rum. When the Ottoman Turks conquered the Balkan peninsula, the Christian subjects of the sultan in Europe came to be known to the Mohammedan world as Rumanians, and at the present day the Greeks are still designated as such by the Mohammedans. The name

Rumelia came to designate the principal part of the Turkish dominions in the Balkan Peninsula.

Rumex, viti, a village of Belgium, in Heliaut, 3 miles SW of Tournai.

Rumford, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River about 36 miles NW of Lewiston. It contains Rumford Falls, Rumford Center and Rumford Point. Pop. in 1900, 3770.

Rumford, a post-village of Providence co., R. I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles N by E of Providence. It has manufactories of chemicals. Pop. about 600.

Rumford Center, a post-village in Rumford township (town), Oxford co., Me. on the Androscoggin River about 37 miles NNW of Lewiston. Pop. about 300.

Rumford Falls, a banking post village in Rumford township (town) Oxford co., Me. on the Androscoggin River on the Portland and Rumford Falls R. 30 miles (direct) N by W of Paris. Pop. in 1900 2595. The Androscoggin which here falls 160 feet, affords immense water-power. Rumford Falls has pulp-paper and lumber mills, chemical works, and manufactories of motor-carriages etc.

Rumford Point, a post-village in Rumford township (town) Oxford co., Me. near the Falls of the Androscoggin and 3 miles E of Rumford Center. Pop. 160.

Rumilly, rî man yoe a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 13 miles WSW of Annecy. Pop. about 2600 (communes, 4260).

Rumilly, a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles S of Cambrai. Pop. about 2005.

Rum-Kasok, room kâ lî (Armenian *R kongsia*), a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Euphrates, 50 miles SSE of Samarra. Its pistachio nuts are in high repute.

Rummel, a river of Algeria, rises E of Setif, traverses the city of Constantine in a deep and imposing gorge, and discharges into the Mediterranean Sea at the Wad el Kebir about 45 miles W of Philippeville.

Rummelsburg, rômm'pels-bôrgs a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles ESE of Kôslin. Pop. in 1900 1336 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Rummelsburg, a workmen's colony forming an eastern suburb of Berlin on a lake-like expansion of the Spree. Pop. in 1900 16,884.

Rummerfeld, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Towanda or Wyandown. Pop. 100.

Rumney, a post-village in Rumney township (town) Grafton co., N. H., in a beautiful valley on the Baker's River 7 miles WNW of Plymouth. It has manufactories of crutches. Pop. of the town in 1900 837.

Rumney Depot, a post-village in Rumney township (town) Grafton co., N. H. on the Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 64 miles N by W of Concord and 3 miles from Rumney. Pop. 90.

Rumpest, rûmpet, a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S of Antwerp at the confluence of the Dyle and Nèthe, which here form the Rupel. Pop. 2500.

Rum River, Minn. the outlet of Lake Millelacs, in the N part of Millelacs co. enters the Mississippi River at Anoka. Length about 150 miles.

Rumsey, a post-town of McLean co., Ky. on the Green River about 33 miles SSE of Henderson. Pop. in 1900 283.

Rumway, Cape, on the E coast of New Zealand Lat. 37° 32' S.

Runcorn, a town and river port of England in Cheshire, 13 miles NE of Chester on the river Mersey here crossed by a lofty railway bridge. Its industries comprise iron founding ship-building tanning the manufacture of chemicals, etc. In the vicinity are stone-quarries. Runcorn is the largest canal centre in England. Pop. in 1891 20,060 in 1901 10,490.

Rundell, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa. about 10 miles NW of Meadville. Pop. 60.

Rundroth, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummersbach. Pop. in 1900 3465.

Rungo, rûnj a banking post-village of Karnes co., Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. 16 miles NNE of Karnes City. It has a cotton gin. Pop. about 700.

Rungpur, or Rangpur, rûng'pûr' a district of Bengal, near its NE corner bounded E by the Brahmaputra. Rungpur, or Rangpur, a town of Bengal capital of Rangpur district. Lat. 25° 45' N lon. 89° 18' E. Pop. about 15,000.

Runkel, rônn'kpl a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn 21 miles N of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 1000.

Rumohs, a banking post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Wabash R., 15 miles SE of Des Moines. Pop. about 400.

Rumols, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1073 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River and drained by many affluents of the same. Capital, Ballinger. Pop. in 1890 3193 in 1900 5379.

Running Water, a post-village of Benhonne co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Niobrara, Neb. Pop. 200.

Rura of Cutch. See Cutch.

Runnymede or Runnymede, a beautiful meadow on the E. bank of the Thames, England, co. of Surrey, W. of the town of Egham, memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant the Magna Charta.

Runnymede, a post-village of Charleston co., S. C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 250.

Ruviti, ruo-o'tee, a market-town of Italy in Basilicata, 11 miles NNW of Potenza. Pop. about 5000.

Rupe, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ill.

Rupel, rû pël or rû pel a river of Belgium formed by the union of the Nèthe and Dyle at Nampt, joins the Scheldt 8 miles SW of Antwerp.

Rupelmond, rû pël moad' or rû pel-môn'dah a town of Belgium, in East Flanders on the Scheldt opposite the influx of the Rapel 0 miles SW of Antwerp. It is the birthplace of the geographer Mercator. Pop. in 1900, 3283.

Rupert, a post-village of Taylor co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Rupert, a post-station of Madison co., Ohio.

Rupert, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River 7 1/2 miles E of Danville, on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lackawanna R. Pop. 200.

Rupert, a post-village in Rupert township (town) Remington co., Va. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 7 1/2 miles NE of Salem N. Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 863 of the village, about 300.

Rupert River, a river of Canada, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mattamel and, after a W. course of about 200 miles falls into James Bay. At its mouth is Rupert's House, a post of the Hudson Bay Company.

Ruphis, ruo-fes-â (anc. *Alpheus*) a river of Greece, in the Morea, drains part of Arcadia forms the boundary between Elis and Triphylia, and enters the Mediterranean Sea near the town of Pyrgos. Length, about 100 miles.

Ruppis, Rên, a town of Prussia. See Neukirch.

Ruprechtsteg, ruo'p'rékts-tâ ghen a resort of Bavaria, Germany 27 miles by rail from Nuremberg, in the so-called Franconian Switzerland.

Rupenny, rûp-co-moo'nee (written also Rupunany and Rihpunany) a river of British Guiana, tributary of the Essequibo which it joins about 200 miles from the coast, in lat. 3° 38' N. after a course of some 250 miles. It is navigable in its lower course.

Rural, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Rural, a post-station of Chase co., Kan.

Rural, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio on the Ohio River 40 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 90.

Rural, a post-village of Wapeseo co., Wis., on a small lake, 5 miles SW of Wapeseo and about 42 miles NW of Oshkosh. Pop. 125.

Ruralbower, a post-station of Greenville co., Va.

Ruraldale, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio 13 miles SE of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Ruraldale, a post-station of Upshur co., W. Va.

Ruralgrace, a post-village of Montgomery co., N. Y., 8 miles SE of Palatina Bridge. Pop. 150.

Ruralhall, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N. C. 11 miles N of Salem.

Ruralhill, a post-station of Hamilton co., Ill.

Ruralhill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N. Y., 20 miles SW of Watertown.

Ruralhill, a post-station of Wilson co., Tenn.

Rural Retreat, a banking post-village of Wythe co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 13 miles SW of Wytheville. It has manufactories of horse-collars and car wheels. Pop. about 700.

Ruralridge, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa. about 15 miles NNE of Pittsburg.

Rural Shade, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. 23 miles E of Corsicana. Pop. 75.

Ruralvale, a post-station of Whitefield co., Ga., 12 miles NE of Dalton.

Ruralvale, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles from Athens.

Rural Valley, a banking post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. 13 miles E. of Kittanning. Pop. about 500.

Ruremonde, Belgium. See Roumon.

Rurik, Rurik (rûo'rik), or Arutun Isles, in the Pacific Group, Pacific Ocean between lat. 15° 10' and 15° 30' S. lon. about 147° W.

Rurik Harbor, southeastern Alaska, in Khatank Island, Yakutat Bay.

Marki, a town of India. See **MOONKUN**
Markus, one of the Tubal Islands group, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to France.
Mas, rose, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) about 3300
Masagornis, a post-village of Sanbury co., New Brunswick, 14 miles S.E. of Fredericton
Mascombmanor, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1312
Mascom Station, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Comber. Pop. 100
Masera, Mosera, or Moserah, a town in the northern part of Bengal, British India, Darbanga district. Pop. about 10 000
Mash, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on a headland in the Irish Sea, 14 miles N.E. of Dublin. Pop. about 1600
Mash, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 406 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue River and Flat Rock Creek. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890 19 034, in 1900 20 148
Mash, a county in the west-central part of Kansas has an area of 730 sq. m. It is intersected by Walnut Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River. Capital, La Crosse. Pop. in 1890 5204, in 1900 5134
Mash, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 23 miles E. of Galena.
Mash, a post-station of Boyd co. Ky.
Mash, a post-village in Rush township (town) Moore co. N. Y. on Honey Creek about 12 miles E. of Rochester on the Erie R. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 1491
Mash, a post-township of Tuscarawas co. Ohio about 34 miles S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900 1034
Mash, a township of Centre co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2430
Mash, a township of Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 135
Mash, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 882
Mash, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1395
Mash, a post-village in Rush township Susquehanna co. Pa. on Wyandling Creek, 36 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. about 190 of the township in 1900 1105
Mashbranch, a post-station of Marion co. Ky.
Mashcenter, a post-village of Rush co., Kan., on Walnut Creek 25 miles NNW of Larned, on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 170
Mash City, a banking post-village of Chicago co., Minn., on Rush Lake and on the Northern Pacific R., 84 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 987
Mash Creek, Ohio, enters the Hocking River about 8 miles below Lancaster
Mash Creek, Ohio, enters the Seneca River in Marion co.
Mashcreek, a post-station of Union co., Ohio.
Mashcreek Valley, a post-village of Washington co. Ind. about 18 miles N. of Salem. Pop. 100
Mashden, a manufacturing town of England, in Northamptonshire, near the border of Bedfordshire 4 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901 12 453
Mashford, a banking city of Fallmore co. Minn. on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 35 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has flouring, woolen and knitting-mills, machine-shops, carriage-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1062
Mashford, a banking post-village in Rushford township (town) Allegany co. N. Y. about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo. Pop. about 800; of the town in 1900 1300
Mashford, a township (town) of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1553
Mash Hill, a post-village of Audrain co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Mexico or Laddonia. Pop. in 1900 181
Mashings Store, a post-station of Lauderdale co. Miss.
Mash Lake, Wis., is in Winnebago co., about 4 miles N.E. of Ripon. It is about 5 miles long
Mash Lake, a post-station of Osceola co. Iowa.
Mashlake, a post-village of Winnebago co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 75
Mashmore, a banking post-village of Nobles co. Minn. on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 12 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. about 900
Mashmore, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. The banking point is Delphos. Pop. 180
Masholme, a southern suburb of Manchester, England
Mashpoint, a post-village of Oade parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. 100
Mashpoint, a post-village of Chicago co., Minn. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. 200
Mash River, Wis., rises in St. Croix co. and enters Lake Pepin at Maiden Rock. Length, 25 miles.

Mash River, a post-village of Stibitz co., Minn. Pop. 180
Mash River, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 882
Mashrum, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River 11 miles by rail E. of Steubenville. Pop. 100
Mashrum, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 500
Mash Springs, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, 1 1/2 mi. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 1 1/2 miles S. of Elmore. Pop. in 1900 515
Mash-syian'mia, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ohio on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 2 miles NNE of Reifordville. Pop. in 1900 352
Mash Tower, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Mo. on the Mississippi River about 28 miles below St. Louis
Mashtown, a post-hamlet of Selato co., Ohio on the Seneca River and the Ohio Canal, 7 miles N. of Portsmouth
Mashtown, a post hamlet of Northumberland co. Pa. 3 miles SSW of Danville
Mashville, a banking city capital of Schuyler co., Ill., 50 miles ENE of Quincy, on the Burlington Route. It has horney mills wagon works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2292
Mashville, a banking city capital of Rush co. Ind. on Flat Rock Creek 39 miles ESE of Indianapolis on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, best-wood, carriages, etc. and is an important market for blooded stock. Pop. in 1900, 4641
Mashville, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Mo. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 17 miles SW of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 413
Mashville, a banking post-village, capital of Sheridan co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line, 52 miles E. by S. of Chadron. Pop. in 1900 483
Mashville, a post-village of Yates and Ontario cos. N. Y. about 15 miles WSW of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900 418
Mashville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on Rush Creek and on the Ohio Central Line, 34 miles ESE of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 257
Mashville, a post-village of Susquehanna co. Pa. on Wyandling Creek, 30 miles SSW of Binghamton N. Y. Pop. 150
Mashville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles W. of Harrisonburg
Mashville, a post-station of Boone co. W. Va.
Mash, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 915 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Sabine River and drained by the Angelina River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890 18 459, in 1900 36 099
Mash, a post-hamlet of Barry co. N. C. about 70 miles N. of Charlotte.
Mash, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.
Mash, a post-station of Johnson co. Tenn.
Mash, a banking post-town, capital of Cherokee co., Tex. 26 miles E. by N. of Palestine, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It is the seat of the State Eastern Penitentiary and has lumber-mills, cotton-gins, brick yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 527
Mash, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., 6 miles ENE. of Menomonie
Mashkin, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles E. by S. of Nelson. Pop. 200
Mashkin, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn. Pop. 96
Mashkington, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 miles SE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901, 1196
Mash, river, a town of East Prussia, on one of the estuarine arms of the Memel 26 miles NW of Tilsit. Pop. about 2000
Masendorf, röm. domf., a village of Saxo-Altenburg, near Altenburg
Masell, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 653 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River and also drained by Cowhee, Uchee and Wetumpka creeks. Capital, Seale. Pop. in 1890 24,093, in 1900 27 083
Masell, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River and by the Saline River and is partly drained by Paradise Creek. Capital, Russell. Pop. in 1890, 7333, in 1900, 8499
Masell, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is intersected in the S. part by the Cumberland River. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. in 1890, 8139, in 1900, 8096.

Russell, a county in the SW part of Virginia; barren area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected from N to W by the Clinch River. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 16,126; in 1900, 18,631.

Russell, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala. Pop. 75. **Russell**, a post-town of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. in 1900 401.

Russell, a post-station of Coalles on Cole. **Russell**, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 47 miles N by W of Chicago. Pop. 70.

Russell, a banking post-town of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 7½ miles E by S. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900 636.

Russell, a banking city capital of Russell co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R., 77 miles W of Salina. It is in a wheat and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Russell, a post-town of Greenup co., Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 9 miles SW of Ashland. Pop. in 1900 743.

Russell, a post-village and township (town) of Hampden co., Mass. on the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R. 16 miles WNW of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1890 793.

Russell, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. about 135.

Russell, a post-village in Russell township (town), St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Great River 12 miles S. of Canton. Pop. about 300. of the town in 1900 2607.

Russell, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. 160.

Russell, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 7 miles N of Warren. Pop. about 200.

Russell, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Russell, a county in the E part of Ontario. The Ottawa River washes its N border.

Russell, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 400. It has grain-elevators.

Russell, a post-village of Russell on Ontario 24 miles SE. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa and New York R. It has carbing and other mills.

Russell, a post-town and part of North Island, New Zealand, on the S shore of the Bay of Islands, which forms an excellent harbor. The town, which is 120 miles N by W of Auckland, is in a minor way engaged in whaling, and has mangroves and antimony mines. Pop. about 200.

Russell Gulch, a post-village of Gulpie co., Colo. The banking point is Central City. Pop. about 600.

Russellville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., about 25 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. 150.

Russellville, a post-hamlet of Parks co., Ind. on Mill Creek, 27 miles SE. of Danville. Ill.

Russell's Creek, Ky., enters the Green River about 3 miles below Greenburg.

Russell Springs, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Kan. is a farming and stock raising district, on the Smoky Hill River about 18 miles (direct) SE. of Lebanon. Pop. about 100.

Russell Springs, a village and resort of Russell co., Ky. The banking point is Jamestown. Pop. 200.

Russellville, a post-town capital of Franklin co., Ala. on the Northern Alabama R. 18 miles S of Terecumbia. It has steel and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 1802.

Russellville, a banking post-town capital of Pope co., Ark. on the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Dardanelle and Russellville R. 74 miles NW by W of Little Rock. It has iron-works, cotton gins, and manufacturing of wagons and ice. Pop. in 1900 1832.

Russellville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ga., 24 miles W by N of Macon.

Russellville, post-town of Lawrence co., Ill. on the Wabash River, 19 miles N of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900 253.

Russellville, a banking post-town of Putnam co., Ind., on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 13 miles SSW of Crawfordville. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Russellville, a banking city capital of Logan co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 29 miles WSW of Bowling Green. It has various manufacturing and is the seat of Logan Female College and Bethel College. Pop. in 1900, 2591.

Russellville, a banking post-village of Cole co., Mo., 18 miles WSW of Jefferson City, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Russellville, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 45 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Russellville, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Russellville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 48 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Russellville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. on the Southern R. 45 miles ENE of Knoxville. Pop. about 200.

Russellville, a post-station of Wayette co., W. Va.

Russelsheim, this is a town of Hesse, on the Main 13 miles WSW of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900 8933.

Russot, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Mannville. Pop. 100.

Russia, *русскіѣ* (Russ. *Rossiya*, *ros-see-ya* Fr. *Russie*, *russee* Ger. *Russland*, *russe-land*) formerly called *Muscovy*, a country of Europe, the dominant member of the Russian Empire. (See *Russian Empire*.) The main-land extends from lat. 38° 28' N. on the Caspian Sea, to 76° 16' N. in Lapland and from lon. 17° 40' to 66° 30' E. but the territories S. of the Manych River (including the whole of Caucasus) and those E. of the Ural Mountains belong more properly to the continent of Asia. Giving it the broader extension, it is bounded N. by Norway and the Arctic Ocean; E. by Siberia (the frontier with which is largely constituted by the Ural Mountains) the Kirghis country and the Caspian Sea, S. by Persia, Asiatic Turkey, the Black Sea, and Austria-Hungary, and W. by Rumania, Austria-Hungary, Prussia, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden. Apart from the grand-duchy of Finland and the general government or houtsancey of the Caucasus (Caucasia) it is divided into 60 governments 16 of which are in Poland. Area of Russia (with Poland) 1,950,000 sq. m. Finland 144,000 sq. m. and Caucasus 180,000 sq. m. Total 2,274,000 sq. m. If as is commonly done, the range of the Caucasus be regarded as constituting the boundary between Europe and Asia, then deducting from the total here given the area of Transcaucasia (minus Daghestan and that part of the government of Baku which lies N. of the Caucasus) we shall have approximately for the area of the Russian dominions in Europe the figure of 2,209,000 sq. m.

Face of the Land—The surface of Russia in Europe (not reckoning Caucasus) may be considered as one vast plain partially enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus and the heights of the Crimea on the S., and the Carpathian foot-hills on the SW. Throughout its extent this plain is not broken by a single mountain. The Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the sea, while the general elevation of the land sinks to less than one-half of this height, sloping off peripherally to the N. NW. S. and SE. The west-central part of the country is occupied by the dome-shaped moraine plateau of the Valdai Hills,—the water parting between the principal river systems of the land—the average height of which is 600 to 900 ft. and the summit 1100 ft. above the sea. These sink rapidly to the SE. where they are lost in marshes. Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe, the Baltic Sea receives the Kama, Ufa, Kama, Nera, Narva, Düna, Niemen, and Vistula. The Arctic Ocean, the Pasvig, Kola, and Pechora, the White Sea, the Vlg, Onega, Dvina, and Neven, the Black Sea, the Donets, Bug, Dnieper, Don (with its chief tributary the Donets) and Kuban and the Caspian Sea, the Ural, Volga, Kuma and Terek. The Pruth and the Danube form the boundary on the side of Rumania and the Torna flows on the border of Norway. The Volga (rings in the Valdai water parting) with a length of upward of 2000 miles, which establishes by means of its intercommunicating waters direct navigation through out the length and breadth of the country, is the largest river of Europe. (See *Volga*.) In the N. of Russia, especially in Finland, there are numerous lakes, the chief are Ladoga (the largest in Europe) Onega, Saima, Pijijänne, Peipus, Iman and Ruana. The smaller lakes Bielo-Onega, is the government of Novgorod, and Kubenskoye, in Volhodia, are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the numerous salt lakes is Elton in Saratov. Among the many islands belonging to the empire Neva Zemlia (Novaya Zemlya) Valigaton, and Kolguev can properly be said to be a part of Russia in Europe. Geological phenomena warrant the conclusion that a great portion of central Russia was under the sea at a comparatively recent period. The loftiest elevations (outside of Caucasus) are found in the Ural Mountains, where a number of summits attain 5000 ft. The Taiga is being 5500 ft. Roman Kosh and Tshatyr-Dagh in the Taurian Alps of the Crimea, both attain about 6000 ft.

Tundra *Steppes*, etc.—The soil comprises every variety. There is an immense area of the finest agricultural land and there are great stretches unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the tundra, extending from lat. 64° N.

to the N coast, is a swamp in summer and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it produces chiefly moss, but in some places grasses grow luxuriantly. SW of this the country, over a vast extent, is covered with forests of pine, larch, birch, and other trees, which afford valuable timber. In the SE an immense grass and steppe region, partly of an uncovered desert type, extends between the Ural and the Volga and to the SW of the lower course of the latter river a portion of it affords tolerable pasturage. E. of lon. 45° E a series of salt lakes occupy a depressed area, which once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea, the surface of which is now about 63 feet below that of the Mediterranean. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of temperature in winter the thermometer is frequently 15° and sometimes 34° below zero, while in summer the heat is often upward of 100° . The region of central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, is the most fertile in the empire. In the S is the basin of the Dnieper and Don, reaching down to the Black Sea, is the great region of the grass steppes, in portions of which the soil, as in central Russia, consists of fertile black earth.

Climate.—From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate. The plains of the N exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. In nearly the whole of the northern region, between lat. 60° N on the White Sea and 62° , the soil is frozen throughout the year nearly to the surface, the temperature descending to -44° and -56° . The summer heat, although of short duration, is frequently intense. Between this frozen zone and lat. 56° N the mean annual temperature varies from 33° to 40° at St. Petersburg, which is within this zone, the thermometer in December and January sinks to more than 30° below zero while in summer it rises to 65° or 66° . S of lat. 56° the mean temperature is between 40° and 55° the winters are severe and the summers hot. In parts of the steppe region and in the Crimea the summer heat is almost of torrid intensity. The mean July temperature of Odessa is 74° . In the Baltic provinces the climate is more temperate than in the interior. In the interior SSE and S winds prevail while W and NW winds are most common on the coasts. The rainfall over a great part of Russia is small. The precipitation is most abundant in the Baltic provinces, where the average annual amount is 15 to 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from W to E, and during the long summer of the southern provinces rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter and covers the ground to a great depth.

Vegetable Resources, Live-stock.—Russia produces all the plants common to the other countries of Europe. Agriculture is still largely in a rude state. The area under crops in 1903 was nearly 210,000,000 acres and the portion covered by forest about 550,000,000 acres, the greater part of which is owned by the state. Rye is the chief cereal crop and is very widely grown; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67° and that of oats to 62° N wheat is grown chiefly in southern Russia. Next to the United States, Russia is the leading wheat-exporting country in the world. The portion of the basin of the Volga included in the government of Nizhni Novgorod, Penza, Kazan, and Simbirsk is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are grown chiefly on the upper Volga (to a considerable extent also in Poland); tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine and in Transcaucasia; grapes are grown in the Crimea, in Transcaucasia, and on the lower courses of the Don and Volga; tea is cultivated with success in the Crimea and in Transcaucasia. The forests yield valuable produce, and building-timber, tar pitch and potash are widely exported. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and tallow and hides are exported in great quantities. Fine breeds of horses are reared. Camels are bred by the Tartars on the steppes and in the Crimea.

Fauna.—The fauna of European Russia is essentially that of the greater part of Europe, comprising Mediterranean and Arctic types as well as the general temperate forms. A number of Asiatic forms (such as antelope, jackal) enter in the SE. The bison like *acrotia* is found near the sources of the Narev and in restricted parts of the Caucasus; the reindeer is confined to the region N of lat. 66° N the elk, boar deer and hare are found in the forested tracts, principally of the N and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. The wolf fox gibbon bear and other carnivores are numerous. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercaillie is found in the N the pelican in the S on the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, and the bustard in the steppe region; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plentiful in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea, the Caspian Sea, and the Sea of Azov. Astrakhan is noted as a great seat of the sturgeon-fishery.

The whale, seal, and Polar bear are extensively hunted in or about the Arctic waters.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Russia are very important, but apart from iron coal and asphalt the product is limited almost entirely to the region of the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus. The minerals or metals exploited are gold platinum, silver (in limited quantity) copper lead, manganese (Transcaucasia) mercury zinc (Poland) sulphur (Caucasia and Poland) and cobalt. The output of coal in all the coal fields in 1903 was 17,240,000 tons of which the Donets coal field furnished about 12,000,000 tons and Poland (Dombrows), 4,500,000 tons. The chief asphalt deposits are those of the Baka region the richest in the world but mineral oil is also obtained at localities in the governments of Archangel and Samara, and in Kielce Poland. Large quantities of salt are obtained from deposits of rock-salt and from numerous salines. Many forms of precious stones—among them the diamond, emerald, and topaz—are found in the Ural Mountains.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufactures has been very rapid, and the improvement of their products has been commensurate with it. The staple manufactures are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal ware soap, tobacco, liquors, beet-sugar and candles besides which there are manufactures of glass, paper porcelain arms jewelry and morocco leather. The cotton-industry has been especially developed during recent years and, together with the woollen industry has an important seat in Poland. The number of people employed in the textile industries was in 1902 706,166, in the manufacture and exploitation of metals about 750,000 and in the preparation of articles of food, 303,213. The production of alcohol in the Russian Empire in 1904 was 86,754,217 gallons the product of 2570 distilleries nearly all of which were in European Russia. The sugar-industry is of great importance, the quantity of refined sugar produced in 1903-04 having been 1,180,293 tons. There are in the empire nearly 600,000 tobacco plantations. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers and its vast and excellent system of canals by means of which not only do the Baltic and the White sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black sea, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. There are 1,000 miles of internal navigable waters. The length of completed railroads in Russia in 1904 was 31,399 miles. A line extends through Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce. The chief seaports are St. Petersburg, Cronstadt and Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, and Odessa on the Black Sea. The chief exports comprise grain flour flax hemp timber and wooden manufactures, seeds, tallow eggs, dairy produce, furs, leather wool tar bristles, textiles, linings, bones, oil-cake, metals and metal goods, sugar asphalt and asphaltic oils, etc. Among the imports score the Asiatic frontier are tea, raw cotton and rice. The fur of Nizhni Novgorod is still an important factor in the interchange of Russian and Asiatic commodities, the value of the business transacted having diminished but little as the result of the opening up of more direct communication between distant points or of the introduction of more advanced mercantile methods.

Government etc.—The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. All power emanates from the emperor (or czar) who is the head of the Greek Catholic Church in Russia, officially styled the Orthodox Catholic faith. All rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class they have great political power and possess more than half of all the cultivated land in the country. Education is still in a backward state although it has materially advanced during late years. There are universities at Moscow (with 4344 students in 1903) St. Petersburg (3635 students in 1904) Kiev Kharkov Dorpat (Yaroslavl) Warsaw, Kazan Odessa and Helmsburg. Technical, law, medical and theological schools are found in some of the larger cities. The Russians are pre-eminently a nation of peasants and of dwellers in small towns. Previous to the reign of Alexander II the bulk of the peasantry were serfs. On March 2 1861 an imperial decree was passed declaring the emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire. Most of the land of the peasantry is not owned by individuals, but is held in common by the mir or people of the commune in which it is situated a redistribution of the land among the households comprising the mir being made at intervals of a number of years. Part of the land is kept reserved for common purposes. The existence of the mir as a political unit reduces to the Russian peasantry the enjoyment of local self government to a remarkable degree considering the autocratic form of rule in the empire. The seat of government since

the beginning of the eighteenth century has been St. Petersburg, but Moscow the former capital, has remained the focus of the national life of the Russian people.

Population.—The main political subdivisions of the Russian Empire are the governments, replaced in the newer parts of the empire by military districts or provinces (territories).

The following table exhibits the population of Russia (Russia proper, Poland, Finland, Caucasus), according to the census of 1897

Governments.	Pop. in 1897	Governments.	Pop. in 1897
1. RUSSIA PROPER		2. POLAND	
Archangel	247,599	Kalish	844,718
Astrakhan	594,778	Kiev	782,748
Bessarabia	1,938,696	Lodz	585,781
Courland	679,634	Lehlin	1,159,488
Dan, Terr'y of the	2,675,816	Florkow	1,408,064
Ethonia	412,734	Flork	553,877
Grodno	1,617,856	Radom	580,595
Malaga	1,186,732	Siedon	775,316
Kazan	2,191,058	Sewalki	574,945
Kiev	2,576,125	Warsaw	1,353,889
Kostroma	1,430,238		
Kovno	1,549,444	Total Poland	2,465,948
Kumk	2,396,577		
Kharkov	2,506,811	3. GRAND-DUCHY OF FINLAND	
Kherson	2,732,832	Alto-Helsingborg	480,184
Livonia	1,360,940	Kuopio	395,138
Minsk	2,155,123	Nyland	376,335
Moscow	1,708,041	St. Michael	186,478
Moscow	2,433,356	Tavasthus	285,281
Nizhni-Novgorod	1,900,304	Udholm	308,236
Novgorod	1,583,993	Vilborg	394,418
Olonetz	305,710	Vam	445,778
Oral	2,054,749	Total Finland	2,569,776
Orenburg	1,060,286		
Penza	1,491,216	4. CAUCASIA	
Perm	2,008,238	Kabaz	1,333,778
Pskov	2,031,613	Simropol	673,335
Ryazan	2,786,727	Samk	595,485
St. Petersburg	1,136,040		
Samara	1,827,639	Northern Caucasus	2,722,556
Saratov	2,107,691		
Siberia	2,783,676	Baku	788,059
Simbirsk	2,419,898	Black Sea Terr'y	64,728
Smolensk	1,640,461	Baghmatse	669,036
Tambov	1,551,058	Telavastopol	871,557
Tchernigov	2,715,433	Erivan	804,157
Tula	1,445,565	Kaz	332,486
Ufa	2,321,800	Kupis	1,076,861
Ural	1,432,743	Title with Zak-	
Verkh	2,220,497	sky	1,040,948
Vladimir	1,661,918		
Vologda	1,502,916	Transcaucasia	5,514,139
Volynia	1,370,323		
Voronezh	2,067,503	Total Caucasus	6,345,098
Yaroslavl	1,385,387		
Yekaterinburg	2,544,355		
	3,082,768		
	1,073,478		
	2,112,661		
Total, Russia proper	64,915,415		

The total population in 1897 of Russia in Europe, not reckoning any part of the Caucasus, was 108,364,186. The population in 1902 was estimated at 115,000,000. It is now (1902) approximately 120,000,000 the annual excess of births over deaths being about 2,000,000. It consists mainly of Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, Jews, Finns and other Finnish peoples, Tartars, and Germans. (For a list of the nationalities in the whole empire, see *Russian Empire*.) About three-fourths of the inhabitants of European Russia are Russians, who comprise about three-fourths of the whole Slavic race. The Russians are divided into Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians. More than two-thirds are Great Russians, who comprise nearly all the inhabitants of the central governments and constitute the bulk of the population in the N. (exclusive of Finland) and the E. The Little Russians are about one-third as numerous as the Great Russians. They dwell mainly in the governments of Kiev, Kharkov, Poltava, and Tchernigov in the SW (Little Russia or Male-Russia). Their dialect differs from the speech of the Great Russians and is spoken by the Ruthenians in Austria-Hungary. The White Russians number about 3,000,000 the bulk of them living in Lithuania. The Russians constitute about one-fourth of the population of Asiatic Russia (including Caucasus). The whole body of the Russians belong to the Greek Church, but there are millions of dissenters within the church called *Schismatics*. The Poles in Russia number

about 2,000,000. They are Roman Catholics, were also the bulk of the Lithuanians, whose territory down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, formed part of the old kingdom of Poland. The Germans who number about 2,000,000, live mainly in the Baltic Provinces (where they constitute the educated class) Poland, and southern Russia. They are Protestants. The Jews, who number about 5,000,000, are crowded together in the cities and towns of Poland, Lithuania, and the SW part of Russia proper. They are compelled to live within a specified pale, and while unhindered in their religious observances, they are treated as a down-trodden race. The Finns proper, who inhabit the NW corner of European Russia (Finland) were until the beginning of the nineteenth century subjects of Sweden and are Protestants. There are a number of Finnish tribes scattered over a large area in the N and E. Their Russianization is progressing steadily. The Russians (Moldavians) inhabit Bessarabia. The Tartars dwell in the E and S. The Cossacks, who live to a great extent under a military organization are a people of uncertain origin. Their principal habitat is the province known as the Territory of the Don Cossacks, on both sides of the lower Don and they are numerous on the eastern border. They speak the Little Russian dialect. See table of religious under *Russian Empire*.

The following 10 cities had a population of more than 100,000 in 1897: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw (the capital of Poland), Odessa, Lodz (the Polish Manchester), Riga, Kiev, Kharkov, Vilna, Saratov, Kazan, Yokatinsk, Rostov (on the Don), Astrakhan, Tula, and Kishinev.

Russia in Asia embraces Siberia and Central Asia (including the Kirgiz Steppes, Turkestan, and the Transcaspian Provinces) and, in addition to this, the whole or the southern half of Caucasus (according to whether we take the Manyash depression or the crest of the Caucasus as the dividing line between Europe and Asia) may properly be regarded as belonging to it. See *Russian Empire*, *Siberia*, *Turkestan*, *Central Asia*, etc.

History.—The foundation of the Russian Empire was laid at Novgorod about 862 by the Rus or Varangians, a body of Scandinavians (Northmen) led by Rurik whose descendants ruled for over 700 years. Rurik wanted by the Northmen from the Khazars, soon became the seat of domination. The Northmen were gradually absorbed into the body of the Slavic Russians. The grand prince Vladimir the Great embraced Christianity in 988. In the following century the country was partitioned into various principalities. In the twelfth century the grand principality of Vladimir (Serdul) became the chief seat of power being supplanted Kiev. About this time Novgorod rose to be a flourishing state. In the first half of the thirteenth century the Mongols poured into Russia, and in 1240 the Russian princes had to do homage to the Mongol Khan. Early in the fourteenth century large territories (Volhynia, Kiev, etc.) became the prey of the Lithuanians. About this time Moscow became the leading principality among the Russian states, still growing under Mongol domination. In 1478 she annexed the republic of Novgorod, and two years later shook off the Mongol yoke. Russia soon after became the realm of Moscow (Muscovy). In the middle of the sixteenth century the Russians conquered the Tartar Khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan and a little later the conquest of Siberia was begun. The Russian dominion in this region spread with extraordinary rapidity. In 1613 the Romanoff dynasty mounted the throne, which it still occupies. In the seventeenth century Smolensk, the Ukraine, and Kiev were wrested from Poland. At the close of that century and in the early years of the next Peter the Great introduced reforms of every kind in Russia and brought it forward into the body politic of Europe. He made Russia a power on the Baltic and founded St. Petersburg as the new capital in 1703. Catherine II. seized the greater part of the Polish dominions (1772, 1793, 1795) incorporated the Crimea in the empire, extended its frontiers to the Danube on the side of Turkey, and annexed Courland. In the first half of the nineteenth century the region of the Caucasus, Finland, and Persian Armenia were conquered and the frontier on the side of Turkey was pushed to the Pruth. In 1812 the new kingdom of Poland was erected for the Russian dynasty. The Amur country was acquired in 1858. In 1867 Alaska was sold to the United States. Samarkand was annexed in 1868. Khokand in 1876 a large part of Turkish Armenia in 1878 and Merv in 1884. In 1896, by an agreement with China, Russia obtained a foothold at the extremity of the Liaoning peninsula (the southern projection of Manchuria) where Port Arthur was converted into an almost impregnable naval station, while a great commercial port was erected at Dainy, the two places being made terminal of a branch of the Transiberian railway. The convulsions attending the Boxer movement in China in 1900 gave the Russians an opportunity to occupy Man-

church. Their advance in this direction brought on in 1904 a Sino-Japanese war with Japan. The Japanese took Dalny, forced Port Arthur to surrender (Jan 1905), drove the enemy from Mukden, and destroyed the Russian naval power. Conformably to a treaty of peace negotiated under the mediation of President Roosevelt, at Portsmouth N. H., and signed Sept. 5 1905 Russia withdrew from Manchuria, allowed Japan to retain Port Arthur ceded half of Saghalin to Japan and gave the Japanese a free hand in Korea.

Russia, a post-village in Russia township (town) Harkimer co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 15 miles NE. of Utica. Pop about 200 of the town 2025

Russia, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio Pop. 100

Russian America, the former name of ALASKA

Russian Central Asia See CENTRAL ASIA

Russian Empire, an empire in Europe and Asia, the largest state in the world next to the British empire. It embraces about one-sixth of the earth's surface, more than one-half of Europe and more than one third of Asia. The following is a table of the main divisions of the empire.

Divisions.	Area in sq m.	Pop. in 1907
Russia proper (without Poland and Finland)	1,908,000	94,315,418
Poland	48,000	8,465,948
Finland	144,000	2,492,778
Caucasus (Caucasia)	181,000	2,348,853
Central Asia.	1,440,000	7,721,644
Siberia	4,320,000	4,787,090
Total	8,848,000	121,961,686

The population of the Russian empire was estimated in 1902 at 140,378,000. The excess of births over deaths being more than 1,000,000 a year the number of inhabitants may now (1905) be set at about 147,600,000. The nationalities (excluding number of minor ones) comprised in the Russian Empire are as follows. The figures of the population for 1900 are given in round numbers.

Russians	90,000,000
Polish	8,000,000
Bulgarians	300,000
Lithuanians	2,800,000
Letts	1,000,000
Germans	2,000,000
Swedes	300,000
Rumanians	1,000,000
Armenians	1,000,000
Ossetes, Tajiks, Kurds, Persians, and Cypriotes	400,000
Georgians, Mingrelians, Lezgians, and other mountain tribes of the Caucasus	2,600,000
Jews	5,000,000
Finnish and Karelians	2,600,000
Other Finno-Ugric peoples: Esths, Lapps, Mordvins, Tcheremissas, Votykas, Permians, Zyrians, Ostyaks, Voguls, Samoyeds, etc.	2,300,000
Tcheremissas (mixed Finno-Tatar stock)	500,000
Tataro-Tartar peoples: Tatars, Bashkirs, Ubachs, Kirghises (Kazaks) Kara-Kirghises, Turkomans, Yakuts, etc.	8,000,000
Kalmucks, Buriats, Tunguses	600,000

The religions in 1907 were represented as follows:

Orthodox Greeks	39,695,000
Roman Catholics	11,480,000
Protestants	4,313,000
Other Christians	1,225,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mohammedans	13,890,000

Also many Buddhists. See RUSSIA.

Russian River, Cal runs in the Coast Range and enters the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles W of Santa Rosa. Length about 125 miles.

Russian Turkistan See TURKISTAN

Russinsville, a banking post-village of Howard co. Ind. on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. 9 miles SW of Kokomo. Pop in 1900 603.

Russikon, root-up-ken, a village of Switzerland canton of 5 miles S of Zürich

Rusnians See RUTHENIANS.

Rust, a town of Hungary See RUET

Rustburg (formerly Campbell Court-House) a post-village, capital of Campbell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 13 miles S of Lynchburg. Pop about 350

Rustchuk, rootchchuk or more properly Rustchuk (Bulg. Ruste, rootch) a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the river Lom, opposite the Rumanian town of Giurgiu, 129 miles by rail NW of Varna. The numerous mosques, now almost attended, constitutes the

chief architectural feature of the place. Rustchuk has a large trade and manufactures of pottery tobacco, etc. It is the seat of a Bulgarian and an Armenian bishop. It was an important fortress under the Turks, figuring in the Russian wars. Pop. in 1900 12,001 comprising Bulgarians Turks, Rumanians, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

Rustenburg, a district in the W part of the Transvaal Colony intersected by the Limpopo and its tributaries. On the S border is the Witwatersrand Rustenburg the capital is near the N foot of the Magaliesberg at the source of the Hax River (tributary to the Limpopo) 55 miles W of Pretoria. Altitude, about 6700 feet. It is regularly laid out in a good location and is a pretty town but has declined. Pop. about 700

Rustford, a post-hamlet of Meconota co. Mich. 0 miles E of Morley

Rustico, a post-hamlet of Morris co. N. J., on the Lackawanna R. 14 miles from Drakeville.

Rustico, a post-village and outpost of Queens co. Prince Edward Island on Rustico Bay 15 miles from Charlottetown. It is a summer resort and has a fishing trade.

Ruston, a banking post-town capital of Lincoln parish La. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Arkansas Southern R. 107 miles W of Vicksburg Miss. Pop. in 1900 1234. It has cotton interests and lumber-mills. The Louisiana Industrial Institute is located here.

Ruswyl, root wal a village of Switzerland 9 miles WNW of Lucerne.

Rust, root, or Rust, a town of Hungary 10 miles NNE of Odenburg on the Neudorfer See. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 1500

Rute, root'a, a town of Spain province of Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles SSE of Lucena. Pop. in 1900 10,740

Rutersville, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. about 64 miles SSE of Austin. Pop. 75

Ruth, a post-station of Saint Martin parish La.

Ruth, a banking post-village of Huron co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 120

Ruth, a post-station of Stone co. Mo. 20 miles SW of Salem

Rüthen, rooten a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles ENE of Arnsberg. Pop. about 2000

Ruthenians, or Russenians (also called Red Russians) a Slavic people of Galicia, Hungary and Bukovina, speaking a language of their own, essentially identical with that of the Malo-Russian, or Little Russians, in the southwestern governments of Russia. Their language has received some literary culture, and there is in the Roman Catholic church a special Ruthenian rite. They number about 2,250,000 in Galicia, where they are the most numerous part of the population more than 400,000 in Hungary and 300,000 in Bukovina. They are a people of peasants. The Ruthenians have a strong national feeling, and in Galicia they carry on a bitter political warfare against their Polish neighbors who constitute the nobility and the bulk of the townspeople, and whose superior position and intelligence enable them to have the upper hand. The bulk of the Ruthenians belong to the United Greek church.

Rutherford, a county in the W part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 847 sq m. It is intersected by the Broad River. Capital Rutherfordton. Pop. in 1890, 12,770 in 1900 25,101

Rutherford, a county of Middle Tennessee has an area of 806 sq m. It is drained by the Stone River and other small streams. Capital, Murfreesboro. Pop. in 1900 25,097 in 1900 23,543.

Rutherford, a post-village of Napa co. Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 64 miles N of San Francisco. Pop. 200

Rutherford, a banking post-borough of Bergen co., N. J. near the Passaic River on the Erie R. 7 miles SSE of Paterson. It has manufactures of lithographic supplies, mirrors, boilers, etc. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. in 1900 4411.

Rutherford, a banking post-town of Gibson co. Tenn., on the South Fork of the Obion River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 294 miles N by W of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 977

Rutherford, a post-village of Etchells co. W. Va. on the Cairo and Kanawha Valley R. The banking point is Harrisville. Pop. 200

Rutherford College, a post-station of Burke co., N. C. The banking point is Morganton

Rutherfordton, a banking post-town, capital of Rutherford co. N. C. 73 miles W by N of Charlotte, on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. It has cash- and flour-mills. The Rutherford Military Institute is located here. Pop. in 1900 580

Rutherglen (local pron root'glen) a royal and municipal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire on the Clyde, 0 miles SE of Glasgow. It has an interesting parish church

and a handsome town-hall. There are large iron-works and collieries. Pop. in 1901, 18,280

Mathersburg, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., 29 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 74.

Mathersburg, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 125

Mathersburg, a shire and post-town of Victoria, Australia, 27 miles W of Albany. Pop. about 2000. It has vine-growing interests.

Mathertown, a post-village of Union co., Pa. The banking point is Millburg. Pop. 190

Mathis, a town (Welsh from *math* = 'the red fortress') a town of Wales on the Clwyd, co. and 7 miles SE of Denbigh. It has remains of an old castle and a fine modern mansion known as Mathis Castle. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 2541

Mathison, a town, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn. on the Great Northern R., 15 miles NE of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Mathison, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on a fine lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 13 miles E of Spencer. Pop. in 1900, 787

Mathison, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Leamington. Pop. 200

Mathwell, a village of Scotland co. of Dumfries 9 miles SSE of Dumfries. It is noted for its ancient cross.

Matli, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SE of St. Gall. Pop. about 804.

Matli, a commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SE of Zurich. Pop. about 3540

Matigiano, a town of Italy province of Bari, 7 miles WNW of Conversano. Pop. in 1901, 9017

Matlam, a town of Central India, capital of the native state of Matlam, 48 miles WNW of Ujjain. It is noted as an opium market. Pop. about 30,000

Matland, or **Matlandshire**, the smallest county of England, bounded by the co. of Lancashire, Northampton and Leicestershire and bordered on the SE by the river Watland. Area, 152 sq. m. The surface is undulating and finely diversified. Live-stock is extensively reared. Capital, Oakham. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 28,450

Matland, a county in the W part of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of 911 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W by Lake Champlain and is drained by Otter Creek and the Chittenden, Pawlet, Timonah, and Poultney rivers. The surface is finely diversified with mountains, verdant hills, small lakes and fertile valleys. Among its prominent features is Killington Peak, 4341 feet high. The county is noted for its deposits of fine marble. Good oats is also found. Capital, Rutland. Pop. in 1890, 46,307; in 1900, 44,260

Matland, a post-station of Bibb co., Ga.

Matland, a banking post-village of Laclede co., Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Marquette and Northern R. 25 miles E of Laclede. Pop. in 1900, 893

Matland, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River 23 miles N by W of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 250

Matland, a village of Montgomery co., Kan. 13 miles WSW of Independence, is a rural fine delivery of Wayside.

Matland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky. 34 miles N of Lexington

Matland, a post-station of Anne Arundel co., Md. on the Patuxent River about 12 miles WSW of Annapolis.

Matland, a post-village in Rutland township (town) Worcester co., Mass. 12 miles NW of Worcester on the Boston and Maine R. A state hospital for tubercular patients is located in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1334.

Matland, a village in Rutland township (town) Jefferson co., N. Y., 6 miles E of Watertown its post-office. Pop. about 190 of the town in 1900, 1985

Matland, a post-village of Sergeant co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lidgerwood. Pop. 216

Matland, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 6 miles W by N of Pomeroy, on the Ohio Central R. Pop. about 300

Matland, a post-village in Rutland township, Tioga co., Pa. 20 miles SSW of Elmira, N. Y. Pop. about 800 of the township in 1900, 838

Matland, a city the capital of Rutland co., Vt., is pleasantly situated on Otter Creek 67 miles S by E of Burlington and 6 miles W by N of Killington Peak one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, on the Delaware and Hudson and the Rutland R. Rutland

is the second town of the state in population. It contains a government building, memorial hall, a handsome court-house, town hall, and various educational institutions, and has foundries and machine-shops, iron- and boiler works, and manufactures of marble monuments, scales, shirts, etc. Large quantities of fine white marble are quarried in the vicinity Rutland the central shipping point for Vermont white marble, furnishing about three-fourths of the marble quarried in the United States (See *Proctor*.) Pop. in 1890, 8230 in 1900, 11,400. Elevation, 558 feet.

Rutland, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1109

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township (town) Dane co., Wis., about 14 miles S of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1297

Rutland Island, Ireland co. of Donegal is SE. of North Arran.

Rutland Island, in the Bay of Bengal, S of Great Andaman Island

Rutlandshire, England. See *RUTLAND*.

Rutledge, a post-village of Crumshaw co., Ala. on a branch of the Patuxent River about 50 miles (direct) S of Montgomery. It has the Rutledge High-School. Pop. in 1900, 345

Rutledge, a banking city of Morgan co., Ga. on the Georgia R. 29 miles E by S of Atlanta. It has cottonseed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 469

Rutledge, a post-village of Pine co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Rutledge, a banking post-town of Scotland co., Mo. on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fé R. 15 miles S of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 292

Rutledge, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 280

Rutledge, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Tenn. is near the base of Clinch Mountain, about 25 miles NE of Knoxville and 6 miles NW of the Holston River, on the Knoxville and Bristol R. Pop. about 350

Rutli, a meadow in Switzerland. See *GRUBLI*.

Rutnagerry, or **Rutnagiri**, *ritnag-hir* a town of British India, in the Konkan, Bombay presidency, capital of Rutnagerry district, on the Malabar coast, 140 miles S of Bombay. Pop. about 12,000

Rutenscheidt, a peasant community of Rhensish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Rhen. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 14,745

Ruvu, a village of Italy in Basilicata, 10 miles SSW of Melfi

Ruvu di Puglia, *ruvu di pool ya* (anc. *Rubi*) a town of Italy, province and 25 miles W of Bari. It has a venerable cathedral and an interesting baptismal church. Fine Apulian vases have been unearthed here. The town has manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1901, 23,776

Ruwenzori, a mountain of eastern equatorial Africa, between the Albert Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza, with a height estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 feet. The snow cap descends to 13,500 ft. and glaciers somewhat lower.

Ruyen, *rol ya* a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 20 miles SSW of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Ruybrunck, *ruv-brunck* a village of Belgium province of Brabant, in the southwestern outskirts of Brussels.

Ruyssenda, *rols-rit-doh*, a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 14 miles SSE of Bruges. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6529

Ryan, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I T. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 75 miles S of Chickasha. It is a farming and stock-raising region. Pop. about 1000

Ryan, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 94 miles S of Manchester. Pop. 265

Ryan, a post-station of Rush co., Kan.

Ryan, a township of Selwynville co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 718

Ryan, a post-station of Keweenaw co., Wis., on the Keweenaw River, 22 miles E of Green Bay

Ryan, *Loch, lox ri an* a bay of the SW part of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde and extends 16 miles SSE. Average breadth about 2 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

Ryazan, *re-l-az* a government of central Russia, enclosed by the governments of Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov and Tula. Area, 18,361 sq. m. The surface is generally level. The principal river the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, divides it into two portions, of which the southern is fertile and the northern in great part marshy or covered with forests. Capital, Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 1,527,985

Ryazan, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Ryazan, on the Trubash a navigable tributary of the Oka, 110 miles SE of Moscow. It is the seat of an archbishop and has some interesting ecclesiastical edifices. The principal part of the town is on an eminence where was formerly the Kremlin or citadel. Ryazan has considerable trade. Pop in 1897 44,862. Old Ryazan destroyed by the Tartars in 1565, is a village about 30 miles to the SE. on the Oka. It was the capital of the medieval principality of Ryazan.

Ryaznshok, a town of Russia, government and 66 miles SSE of Ryazan. It has an active trade. Pop in 1897 13,993.

Rybinsk, rib'nik, a town of Russia, government and 53 miles NW of Yaroslavl, on the right bank of the Volga. Its proximity to several waterways natural and artificial, renders it the most important interior port of Russia. An immense amount of freight is handled here annually. Pop in 1897 35,306. The number of inhabitants is greatly increased at the season of navigation.

Rybnik, rib'nik, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles SSE of Oppeln, on the Ruda. Pop in 1898 7921.

Rydal, Meant, a locality in England, on of Westmoreland, on the Leven 3 miles NW of Ambleside. It was the residence of Wordsworth.

Ryde, a municipal borough and fashionable watering place of England the largest town of the Isle of Wight, on the N coast of the island 5 miles SW of Portsmouth. It is built on the site of an old town which bore the name of Rye or La Riche and presents an attractive appearance. The principal building is All Saints Church from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. There is a fine esplanade. Pop in 1901 11,642.

Ryde, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is McVeytown. Pop 150.
Ryde, a post-town and railway-station of New South Wales, on the Parramatta River 3 miles NW of Sydney. Pop about 2540.

Rye, a town of England, in Sussex on the Rother about 2 miles from its mouth in the Rye Harbour Channel 10 miles NE of Hastings, and 63 miles SE of London. It was formerly a flourishing seaport, but the silting up of the harbor deprived it of its importance and left inland the rocky eminence on which it is perched. Rye is a picturesque little town. With the remains of its old walls, its twelfth-century tower, its old church and the venerable Landgate, it presents a quaint appearance. Shipbuilding and fisheries are carried on. Rye is one of the Cinque ports. Pop. in 1901 3900.

Rye, a post-village of Pueblo on Colo. The banking point is Pueblo. Pop. 100.

Rye, a post-village of Rockingham co. N H. in Rye township (town) 4 miles E of Portsmouth and 1 mile from the ocean. The town borders on the Atlantic Ocean and contains Ryebeach a fashionable watering-place. Pop of the town in 1900 1142.

Rye, a banking post-village in Rye township (town) Westchester co. N Y. on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles NE of New York city. It has a ship-yard and carriage-factory.

Rye Beach, a summer-resort, is in this town, which has quarries of granite. Pop of Rye village, about 1900 of the town (which includes Port Chester and part of Mamareneck village) in 1900 12,861.

Rye, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop in 1900 686.

Rye, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop 75.

Ryebeach, a post-village and largely frequented seaside resort of Rockingham co. N H. in Rye township (town) about 3 miles E by E of Portsmouth. At this point the direct telegraph cable from Great Britain comes to land. Pop. about 300.

Rye Beach, N Y. See Rye.

Ryccore, a post-village of Scott co. Va., 37 miles WNW of Bristol Tenn. Pop 80.

Ryegate, a post-village in Ryegate township (town) Caladenia co. Vt. 64 miles NW of the Wells River. The town is on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop of the town in 1900 995 of the village, about 180.

Ryepatch, a post-village of Humboldt co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 118 miles NE of Reno.

Ryerson Station, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. about 30 miles SSW of Pittsburgh. Pop 60.

Rye Valley, a post-village of Baker co. Oregon. Gold and silver have been found here.

Rye Valley, a post-station of Smyth co. Va.

Rykerte, an outpost of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Kamlo.

Ryland, a post-station of Culpeper co. Va.

Rylik, a town of Russia, government and 62 miles WSW of Kuzk, on the Salma, an affluent of the Dnepr. Pop in 1897 11,412.

Rymansow, a commune of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 15 miles W of Sanok. Pop in 1900 3720.

Ryneck Corners, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co. N Y. 8 miles W of Schenectady.

Ryot, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop 100.

Ryp'in, a town of Poland province and 39 miles NNW of Plock, on an affluent of the Drawna. Pop in 1897 5046.

Ryssen, or *Rijssen*, its own, a town of the Netherlands in Overijssel, 23 miles SE of Zwolle. Pop (commune) about 1600.

Ryswick (Dutch, *Rijswijk* rice'wikh) a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 2 miles SE of The Hague. Here, in 1697, Louis XIV of France concluded treaties of peace, humiliating to France, with the allied powers,--Holland, Spain, England, and the German Empire.

Ryton, a town of England, in Durham 5 miles W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop in 1901 8452 engaged in coal mining and the iron-industry.

Rzeszow, *zhesh'v*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 43 miles E of Tarnow. It possesses a fine castle. It has manufactures of linen and jewelry and is noted as a horse-mart. Pop in 1900, 14,114, mostly Poles.

Rieser, a town of Russia, government and 74 miles SW of Tyver on the navigable Volga, which divides it into two parts. It has hemp-spinning mills and an active trade. Pop in 1897 31,390.

S

Sandani, a seaport of German East Africa, opposite the island of Zanzibar. It is a terminus of caravan routes from the interior. Pop about 4000.

Sandach, a town of Arabia. See Sada.

Sandl, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 miles ESE. of Neustadt. Pop about 1900.

Saalach, sh'lah, or *Saalsburger Saale*, a river of Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows NW and joins the Salzach 4 miles NW of Salzburg. Length 70 miles.

Salzburg, sh'ltz'burg, a town of Germany in Rhenish-Schlesia, 30 miles SW of Gera, on the Saale. Pop. 905.

Saale, sh'leh, or *Fränkische Saale*, frän'kish-eh sh'leh (anc. *Sala*) a river of Germany in Bavaria, joins the Main at Gemünden (Lower Franconia) after a course of 70 miles. It becomes navigable at Gräfenfurt, 8 miles from its mouth.

Saale, *Sächsisches Saale*, sh'kish-eh sh'leh or *Thüringer Saale*, th'ring-eh sh'leh (anc. *Sala*) a river of Germany, rises in the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, 14

miles SW of Hof flows tortuously N through Thuringia, Prussian Saxony Anhalt etc. and joins the Elbe, 18 miles SE of Magdeburg. Total course, over 250 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Halle and is canalized from Naumburg (108 miles).

Saalfeld, sh'fild, a town of East Prussia, district and 71 miles SW of Königsberg. Pop about 3500.

Saalfeld, a town of Germany in Saxe-Meiningen, on the river Saale 41 miles E. of Meiningen. It has a medieval church, a ducal palace, a fine town hall and the ruins of a castle known as the *Sorbenburg* said to have been erected by Charles the Great. The industries of Saalfeld comprise iron-founding and brewing and the manufacture of machinery parts, etc. Pop in 1900 11,670.

Saalfeldern, sh'fild-ern a town of Austria, on the Saalach 23 miles SSW of Salzburg. Pop about 1750.

Saane, sh'neh (Fr. *Sarave*, sh'raen) a river of Switzerland, enters of Bern and Fribourg, flows N and joins the Aar 10 miles WNW of Bern. Length, 75 miles.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town in Switzerland, located on the Rhine, 18 miles SW of Basel. It is noted for its manufacture of Gray's (Swiss) and Vacheron watches. Pop. in 1900, 3,600. Elevation, 3,200 feet.

Sabbat, a post-village of British Columbia, 15 miles from Victoria, in the banking point. Pop. 200.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a river which rises in France, in the Vosges mountains, and pursues a N course in Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, joining the Moselle, 5 miles SW of Treves. Length, about 140 miles.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Bohem. *Sabbat*), a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier 18 miles NE of Iglo. Pop. about 5,000.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town of Germany in Lorraine, at the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, 9 miles SW of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1900, 3,900.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles SSE of Treves, on the river Saar. It is connected by bridge with the town of Saint Johann on the opposite bank of the river. The principal edifices are the old castle and the town hall containing fine frescoes. There is a noteworthy statue of Bismarck. **Sabbat** is in the center of a rich coal region and has large mining interests. It has manufactures of textiles, hardware, leather and tapestries. The town was the scene of the opening engagement (Aug. 2, 1870) of the last Franco-Prussian war. Pop. in 1890, 13,812; in 1900, 22,242.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 40 miles E of Nancy, on the Saar. It has manufactures of watch-springs, gloves, and lace. Pop. in 1900, 9,173.

Sabbat, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SW of Treves on the Saar. Pop. about 2,500.

Sabbat, Netherlands. See **SAABDAM**.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town of Germany in Lorraine, at the confluence of the Moselle and the Saar 9 miles S of Saarbrücken. It retains some remains of its old fortifications. There are manufactures of the pottery, silk, velvet, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,600.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the river Saar 30 miles SSE of Treves. Its fortifications, constructed by Vauban, now serve as a military depot, barracks, etc. There are manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1900, 7,804.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles NNE of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 5,302.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a town of Germany in Alsace, 18 miles NW of Zabern on the Saar. Pop. in 1900, 3,907.

Sabbat, *sh'bat* (Fr. *Sabbat*, *sab'at*), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles SSE of Treves. Pop. in 1900, 5317.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, above the **Sabbat**, about 13 miles SE of Visp. Elevation, 4,000 feet. It commands a magnificent view.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton (valley of the **Sabbat**) 1 mile from **Sabbat**. Elevation, 5,125 feet.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, on **Sabbat**, a fortified village of Eritrea, Italian Northeast Africa, 16 miles by rail W of Massawa. It was occupied by Italian troops in 1887.

Sabbat, on **Sabbat**, *sh'bat* (Bohem. *Sabbat*) a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe 43 miles WNW of Prague. Among its architectural attractions are the sixteenth-century town hall and a thirteenth-century church. The town is the chief centre of the Bohemian toy industry. There are machine-shops and a variety of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 16,180.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a small volcanic island of the Dutch West Indies, 18 miles NW of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency in lat. 17° 30' N lon 63° 10' W Area, 5 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 2254. The inhabitants were at one time largely engaged in ship-building.

Sabbat, a town of Sicily. See **SABATU**.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province of 10 miles NNW of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. (communes) in 1900, 33,204.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a village of Porto Rico, 13 miles by W of San Juan in the Comerio district.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, on the high-road from Mayaguez to Ponce, 14 miles (direct) SE of the former. Pop. in 1899, 2,531 (of the jurisdiction, 10,500).

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town and mining district of Honduras, about 20 miles SW of Tegucigalpa, with which it is connected by rail.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolivar, on the Magdalena River, 43 miles NNE of Cartagena. Pop. (district) about 10,000.

Sabbat, in **Mar**, a minor port of Santo Domingo, on the Bay of San Juan, about 18 miles S. by W of the town of San Juan.

Sabbat, Cuba. See **JARDINES DEL REY**.

Sabbat, or **Punta de la Virgen**, *sh'bat*, a point at the W side of the entrance to Cienfuegos (on **Jagua**) Bay Cuba. It has a light-house, also called **Punta de la Virgen**.

Sabbat, or **Savannah**, *sh'bat*, a seaport of Colombia, department of Bolivar near the mouth of the river Magdalena. Lat. 10° 50' N; lon 75° 5' W. It is connected with Barranquilla by rail and is a leading port for exportation. The harbor is shallow and the anchorage is several miles away. Pop. about 2,000.

Sabbat, a village of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, about 20 miles (direct) NE. by N of Santiago. Mines are located in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899, 780.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, 14 miles by rail and road S. of Matanzas. It has sugar-mills and stock farms and post and telegraph-office. Pop. in 1899, 2,200.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a town of Brazil, in Minas Gerais, on the Rio das Velhas, an affluent of the São Francisco 45 miles NW of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail.

Sabbat, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Sabbat, a post-station and resort of Hamilton co.

Sabbat, in the Adirondack region.

Sabbat, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 4 miles N of South Lewiston. It is on a fine lake (**Sabbat Pond**) and has woolen-mills. Pop. about 500.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, Androscoggin co. Me. is about 4 miles long and 1 mile wide. The **Sabbat** River issues from this pond and enters the Androscoggin River.

Sabbat, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

Sabbat, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Warren co. N.Y. on Lake George, 12 miles W of Whitehall. It is a summer-resort.

Sabbat, a post-village of Blair co. Pa. 28 miles NE of Altoona. Pop. 200.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a peninsula of Dalmatia, 25 miles NW of Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic Sea, between the islands of Curzola and Lissa. Length 43 miles average breadth 4 miles. It rises to a height of about 2,000 feet.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a small town of Lombardy, 12 miles SW of Mantua.

Sabbat (or **Sabbat**) Island, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co. Va. on the James River 20 miles above Richmond.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a river of India, rises in the Udaipur dominions, flows ESW past Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 miles W of Cambay. Total course, 200 miles.

Sabbat, a banking city of Numbia co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles E. by N of Seneca. It has manufactures of four lumber wagons, cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1,645.

Sabbat, a river of southeastern Africa, rises in Makhosana, flows SE, traversing Portuguese East Africa and discharges into the Indian Ocean in lat. 31° S. It is navigable for light craft to the border of Rhodesia.

Sabbat, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 66 miles W of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Sabbat, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 11 miles E by N of Wilmington. It has milling-industries, a cannery, brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1,481.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. 210.

Sabbat, a post-village of Uvalde co., Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 21 miles NE of Uvalde. It has a gunnery. Pop. 240.

Sabbat, a creek, Tex., rises in Benders co. and enters the Rio Frio.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a river of Mexico, state of Coahuila and Nuevo León, joins the Rio Grande.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 76 miles N by E. of Monterrey.

Sabbat, *sh'bat*, a parish in the W part of Louisiana, has an area of 1,029 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sabine River and is drained in the northeast-central part by San Miguel Bayou. Capital, Many. Pop. in 1899, 3,500; in 1900, 14,431.

Sabbat, a county in the E part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 577 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by

the Sabine River and is drained by Paterson Creek. Capital, Hempstead. Pop. in 1899, 4999. In 1900, 5294.

Sabine, a post-station of Marion co. Ind., 8 miles W of Indianapolis.

Sabine, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tex., E by S. of Beaumont. Pop. about 400.

Sabine (sah in) Cape, on the NW coast of Alaska. Lat. 68° 58' N lon 164° 38' W Coal is found here.

Sabine (sah in) Cape, in the E part of Bilemora Land on Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 45' N lon 74° W It has figured prominently in connection with Arctic exploration.

Sabine Cross-Roads, a locality near Mansfield, De Soto parish, La. Here on April 8 1864, the Confederates defeated the forces of General Banks.

Sabine (sah in) Island, off the E. coast of Greenland King William Land, in about lat. 74° 34' N.

Sabine (sa-been) Lake, an expansion of the Sabine River forms part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas and is about 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 20 miles long and 6 miles wide.

Sabine (sah in) Mountains, a range of the Apennines, E of the lower Tiber. Their highest peak has an elevation of about 4500 feet.

Sabine (sa-been) Pass, a post-town of Jefferson co. Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine River, about 56 miles NNE of Galveston on the Texas and New Orleans R. Pop. in 1900 353. Here a fine sea-beach.

Sabine River rises near the northern boundary of Texas, by several streams in Collin and Hunt cos runs SE to the Louisiana boundary thence southward, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico, through Sabine Lake. Its length is estimated at 500 miles. It is un navigable for small steamboats for some distance.

Sabineville, a post-hamlet of Sabine co. Tex., on the Sabine River, about 178 miles NNE of Galveston.

Sabinville, a post-village of Tioga co. Pa., about 54 miles N of Lock Haven on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 450.

Sabioncello, Dalmatia. See SAKIONCELLO.

Sabiote, sa-bee-ti, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles NE. of Jaén Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Sabié, sa-bi, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confluence with the Erve, 22 miles WSW of Le Mans. It was formerly strongly fortified. There are coal-mines and quarries of black marble in the vicinity. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5699.

Sable, Cape, Fla., the southernmost point of the mainland of the peninsula. Lat. 25° 10' N lon 81° 10' W.

Sable, Cape, the E extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 30' N lon 63° 38' W.

Sable Island, a small island of Nova Scotia, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying 110 miles SE of Cape Canso. Lat. 43° 56' N lon 60° W It is narrow low and sandy about 25 miles in length and has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks. The island has light-houses with fog horns and life-saving stations. The Canadian government has recently planted many thousand trees on the island, in order to make it more conspicuous. It produces many cranberries. CAPE SABLE ISLAND is off the SW extremity of Nova Scotia.

Sable River, a village of Shelburne co. Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Lockport, its banking point.

Sables d'Olemae, Les See LES SABLES D'OLONNE.

Sabot Island, Va. See SABOT ISLAND.

Sabongia, sa-boong'ia, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Miss., 25 miles E of Grenada.

Saboya, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá and near the famous Piedra Pintada.

Sabres, sab'r, a small town of France, in Lorraine 10 miles NNW of Mont-de-Marsan.

Sabrevois, sab'r-vwa, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 54 miles from St. John, on the Quebec Southern and the Montreal R. Pop. 150.

Sabrina, or Sabriana, the ancient name of the Saverus.

Sabrina, sa-bras'na, a volcanic island of the Azores thrown up in 1811 to the height of 265 feet above the sea, near São Miguel. It has since been wholly submerged.

Sabrinia Land, the name of a supposed land-mass in Antarctica, forming part of Wilkes Land, and occupying a position approximately on the Antarctic Circle and in lon 120° E.

Sabugal, sa-boo-gal, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles SE of Braga. Pop. about 1500.

Sabal, a banking post-town of Jackson co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 43 miles SE of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of buttons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Sabal, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 160.

Sabala, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. 14 miles NW of Clearfield. Pop. 150.

Saby, sa'bi, a small seaport of Denmark in Jutland, at the mouth of a little river of its own name in the Cistegat Saa (saw) or Big Saa, a river of Missouri, formed by branches in Greene and Lawrence cos. enters the Osage River 2 miles above Osceola. It is about 120 miles long.

Sac, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 570 sq. mi. It is drained by the Boyer and Coon (or Racoon) rivers and their affluents. Capital, Sac City. Pop. in 1900 14,432. In 1906 17,639.

Sac, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn. 3 miles SW of Blountville.

Sacaba, sa-ha'ah, a town and mining district of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba.

Sacandaga Park, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N Y 2 miles S of Northville.

Sac and Fox Agency, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Deep Fork of the Canadian River, 40 miles W of Okmulgee. Pop. 125.

Sacapa, Guatemala. See ZACAPA.

Sacapulas, Guatemala. See ZACAPULAS.

Sacatepeques, Guatemala. See ZACATEPEQUES.

Sacatecoluca, Salvador See ZACATECOLUCA.

Sacaton, sa-ha-ton, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R., 90 miles S by E of Prescott. Pop. 160.

Sacavem, sa-ha-vem, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the W side of the estuary of the Tagus, 7 miles N of Lisbon.

Saccatoe, Africa. See SOKOTO.

Sac (saw) City, a banking post-town capital of Sac co., Iowa, on the Racoon River at the mouth of Cedar Creek about 45 miles W by E of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has a foundry and machine-shop, flour-mill and cannery. The See City Institute is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2679.

Sacoo, sak-ko, a river of Italy flows SW and joins the Garigliano 4 miles S of Posenno. Length 40 miles.

Sacconner (sak-kon'ner), Gaux and Fyrr two vil-lages of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles NW of Geneva, with which they are connected by tramway.

Saccosén, sak-si-poo, a small town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE of Guadalajara, near the Tagna.

Sachsen, sak-sch, a town of Prussian Saxony 48 miles NNW of Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. about 3000.

Sachsen, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Sachsen, the German for SAXONY.

Sachsen-Altenburg See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Sachsenland, Transylvania. See SAKOHLAND.

Sachsen-Meiningen. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

Sachsen-Wolmer-Eisenach See SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

Sacile, sa-shi'le, a town of Italy in the province of Udine 38 miles NNE of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Sackatoo, Africa. See SOKOTO.

Sacket (or Sacketts) Harbor, a post-village and summer-resort of Jefferson co., N Y on a bay of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 10 miles W of Watertown. It has a good and safe harbor which is easy of access, and it was formerly an important naval station. The Madison Barracks are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Säckingen, sak-kun-gen, a town of Baden on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, and at the foot of the Black Forest, 51 miles SSE of Freiburg. It has a castle which figures in Schaffel's Trompeten von Säckingen. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry foundries, machine-shops, etc. The venerable abbey (for women) of Säckingen was abolished in 1900. Pop. in 1900 4043.

Sackville, a banking resort town of New Brunswick, Westmorland co., at the head of the Bay of Fundy and on the Intercolonial and the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R. 25 miles SE of Moncton. It is the seat of Mount Allison College (Wesleyan) and has a tannery an iron foundry, saw grist and carding mills etc. Pop. about 2000.

Sackville, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Halifax.

Saco, saw'ko, a city of York co., Me., on the left bank of the river of the same name, about 6 miles from its mouth and 14 miles SW of Portland, on the Boston and Maine R. It is connected by bridge with Biddeford, a city

on the opposite bank of the river. It contains the Thornton Academy, the Dyer and York Institute libraries, etc., and has large cotton factories, cotton-machinery works, and manufacturing of bottles, shoes, bricks, etc. The river here falls more than 50 feet and affords excellent water power which is extensively employed. Pop in 1900 6122.

Smoos, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa.

Sacandaga River rises in Warren co. N. Y. and falls into the Hudson River about 15 miles SW of Lake George.

Sacandaga River, N. Y. rises in Piseco Lake, in Hamilton co. and enters the Hudson River at Hadley about 10 miles W of Glens Falls.

Saco River rises a little to the N of the Crawford Notch of the White Mountains in Coos co. N. H. It runs southeastward into Maine, in which it drains parts of Oxford and Cumberland cos. It finally runs southeastward through York co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 7 miles below Biddeford, where there is a fall of 55 feet. It is about 175 miles long.

Sacramento, the largest river of California, rises in the northern part of the state, its main head-stream called the Pitt River being the outlet of Goose Lake. It irrigates part of Lassen co. from which it runs westward through the Sierra Nevada into Shasta co. Below the town of Shasta it flows nearly southward, and enters Suisun Bay on the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos. It is about 600 miles long. The only large town on it is Sacramento. Small steamboats ascend it to Red Bluff about 300 miles, while those of larger size penetrate only to Sacramento.

Sacramento, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sacramento River and is also drained by the American and Cosumnes rivers. The San Joaquin River touches the SW part. Capital, Sacramento which is also the capital of the state. Pop in 1900 40 339 in 1900 45 916.

Sacramento, the capital of California and of Sacramento co. is situated on the left bank of the Sacramento River at the mouth of the American River in the midst of a level and fertile country 90 miles NE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. Lat. 38° 34' N., lon. 121° 36' W. It is regularly laid out, with wide and shaded streets and numerous attractive gardens. The city enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, the mean annual temperature being about 66°. It lies at the head of navigation for large steamboats and is accessible for steamers and sailing-vessels at all seasons of the year. The Sacramento River with its important affluent the Feather River is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages made the city an important supply center for a large section of distant mining region in the N. It has also an extensive trade with the great central agricultural valley of the state. The principal buildings of the city are the state capitol (built in a large park at a cost of \$2 500 000 and containing a library of upward of 120,000 volumes) city hall, Roman Catholic cathedral, Masonic temple, Crocker Art Gallery, and the exhibition building of the State Agricultural Society. The city has a number of collegiate institutions (Christian Brothers College, Howe Academy, St. Joseph's Academy). The industries are fairly extensive and comprise slaughtering and meat-packing, the reduction and smelting of ores, brewing and distilling, milking of sugar lumbering, the manufacture of furniture, harness, shoes and boots, etc. The city has also large railway shops. Steamers ply regularly between this point and San Francisco. Sacramento was founded in 1848. Pop in 1860 13,785 in 1870 18,283 in 1880 21 420 in 1890 26,386 in 1900 39 282.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of White co. Ill. 24 1/2 miles by rail S of Fairfield.

Sacramento, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ky. about 14 miles NE of Madisonville. Pop in 1900 434.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of Phelps co. Neb. 25 miles SW of Kearney Junction.

Sacramento, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. 14 miles NNE of Harrisburg. The banking point is Williams-town. Pop about 250.

Sacrati (sá-kri-tsef) Cape, Spain, on the coast of Granada. Lat. 36° 40' N., lon. 3° 25' W.

Sacred Heart, a banking post-town of Kennebec co. Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles E. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900 553.

Sacred Heart, a post-village of Pottawatomie co. Okla. The banking point is Violet.

Sacrifices, sá-kro-fes-ee, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 miles S of Vera Cruz, a place of sacrifice under the Aztecs. It has some remains of temples, etc.

Sacrifices, an island in the Pacific, on the SW coast of Mexico, half a mile long. Lat. 15° 40' N. lon. 96° 8' W.

Sacrum Pyramiderum. See CAPA DE VIRACUNY.

Saczi, Saczhi, sá-koo-ee or **Suezshi, soo-ee-ee** a river of Russia, of Minus Geron, after a SE. course of about 200 miles joins the Dnieper.

Sade, sá-dá or **Sundah, sá-dah**, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen 145 miles NW of Sana.

Sada, sá-dá, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles E. of Coruna, on the Bay of Betance. Pop. (commune) in 1800, 4579.

Sadaba, sá-dá-dá, a small town of Spain, in Aragon 42 miles NW of Saragosa.

Sadagora, sá-dá-gó-ri or **Sadagora**, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukovina, district of Cernowitz. Pop in 1900 4510.

Sadaquand, sá-dá-kwá-dá, or **Saqqoqit**, a creek of Onida co. N. Y. enters the Mohawk River at Whitesboro.

Saddleback, a mountain of Cumberland co. England, 4 1/2 miles NE of Kewick. Elevation, 2847 feet.

Saddleback, an island in Hudson Strait in British North America.

Saddleback Mountain, Franklin co. Me. near Bangs Lake. Height, about 4000 feet. The Saddleback River, a tributary of the Kennebec, rises here.

Saddle Creek, a post-station of Lincoln co. S. Dak.

Saddlehead is the N. extremity of Achill Island in Mayo, Ireland.

Saddle Mountain, the loftiest mountain of Massachusetts, is in Berkshire co. about 4 miles SW of North Adams. Its highest summit is Graylock 3535 feet.

Saddle Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. N. Y. Altitude, 4538 feet.

Saddle Peak, a mountain of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

Saddin River, N. J. falls into the Passaic River in Hudson co.

Saddle River, a post-borough of Bergen co. N. J. in the valley of the Saddle River 1 1/2 miles from Allendale station, which is on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Saddle River, a township of Bergen co. N. J. Pop in 1900, 1954.

Saddlers Creek, a post-station of Anderson co. S. C.

Saddlesworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the valley of the Tume, 11 miles SW of Huddersfield. It has cotton and woolen manufactures. Pop in 1901 12 320.

Sadbanra, sá-dá-hw-ra, a town of the Punjab British India, district of Umballa. Pop. about 10 000.

Sadleville, sá-dá-ví-lí a banking post-village of Scott co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 15 miles N of Georgetown. Pop in 1900 682.

Sadist, sá-dí-sit, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Sade, sá-dá, an island in the Sea of Japan W of Hondo. Lat. 36° N. lon. 135° 30' E. Area about 300 sq. m. It produces gold and silver. Pop in 1899 112,738. The chief settlement is Aikawa.

Saderus, sá-dá-rus, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 35 miles E. by N of Decatur. Pop in 1900 240.

Sadowa, sá-dá-wá, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles NW of Kolin. Here was fought the decisive battle of the Seven Weeks War otherwise known as the battle of Koeniggratz, July 3, 1866 in which the Prussians overcame the Austrians.

Sadsbury, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 942.

Sadsbury, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 735.

Sadsbury, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1023.

Sadsburyville, a post-village in Sadsbury township, Chester co. Pa., 40 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop about 300.

Sadiska, sá-dí-ská, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, district of Podiebrad. Pop about 2000.

Sangerstown, sá-gá-ná-rá-táwn a banking post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on French Creek and on the Erie R., 5 miles N of Meadville. Pop in 1900 667.

Sagersville, sá-gá-ná-rí-lí a post-village of Litchfield co. Pa. on Jordan Creek 10 miles NW of Allentown. Pop about 200.

Sala, sá-lá, a volcanic district of Syria, about 80 miles SE of Damascus. Curious Semitic inscriptions have been discovered here.

Safed, or Safet, a town of Palestine, 12 miles N by W of Tiberias. It is the most elevated place in Galilee, lying about 2700 feet above the sea. Here are the ruins of a castle built by the Crusaders. The town contains about 25 000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are Jews who regard the place as sacred. A famous rabbinical school is located here. The chief industries are weaving and dyeing. Safed has suffered terribly from earthquakes.

Sagad-Koh, or **Sagad-Koh**, a mountain-range of northern Afghanistan, forming a westerly continuation of the Koh-i-Baba. It follows the course of the Hari-Rud. Greatest altitude, about 11,000 feet.

Sagad-Koh, or **Sagad-Koh**, a mountain-range of Afghanistan, on its E. border S of the Kabul River, extending eastward toward Peshawar (India). Sikaram Peak has an altitude of 15,615 feet.

Sago Harbor, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles below Columbia. It has milling-industries.

Sagelacere, *saffi-lâ rah*, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles NE of Ghent.

Saghi, a town of Morocco. See **SART**.

Saghi, a post-station of Early co., Ga.

Saghi, a banking post-village of Graham co., Ariz. in the Pachuco Vioja valley on the Gila River 80 miles NE of Tucson. It is on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R. and in a mining and farming region.

Saghi, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn. The banking point is Lexington.

Saghi Station, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Selma. Pop. 269.

Saghi, a post-village of Chase co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Emporia. Pop. 119.

Saghi-Walden, a municipal borough of England, in Essex 49 miles by rail N by E of London. It has a large Perpendicular church, some old timbered houses, and remains of a Norman castle. Pop. in 1901, 4896.

Saghi, *de fce*, *Saghi*, *Azzili*, *Saffi* or *Aeffi*, *de fce*, a seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 165 miles WNW of the city of Morocco. Lat. 32° 29' N lon 9° 13' W. Pop. about 9000 including about 1600 Jews. It has a fairly extensive export trade in leather, grain, and horses. It was formerly of great commercial importance, but declined with the rise of Mogador.

Saghi, a district of Arabia, SE of Mecca, noted for its bakam.

Saghi, *ed gâ*, a town of Japan in the island of Kishiu, formerly capital of the province of Hizen 50 miles NE of Nagasaki. Pop. in 1899 34,753.

Sagidshoo, *sag q-dq-hok*, a county in the S. part of Maine, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 269 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Kennebec River and is bounded on the SW by the Androscoggin River which enters the Kennebec 5 miles above Bath. The latter river is navigable for large vessels in the county. Capital, Bath. Pop. in 1890 19,462 in 1900 20,330.

Sagili, an island of Ann. See **SAGALIN**.

Sagili, a station of French Somaliland, near Tajura Bay.

Sagimoro, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Wareham or Lismouthport. Pop. 254.

Sagan, *ed gûn*, a town of Prussia, in Sillesia, capital of the mediæval principality of Sagan, 48 miles NW of Liegnitz, on the river Bober. It has remains of its old fortifications, several fine churches, some ancient dwellings, and a chateau situated in a beautiful park and containing art collections. The town has iron-foundries and breweries and there are manufactures of cotton and woolen stuffs, pottery, glass, and paper. Pop. in 1894 13,367.

Sagan'ing, a post-station of Arizona co., Mich.

Sagapemack, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y. Pop. 65.

Sagar, India. See **SAUGOR**.

Sagard, *ed gant*, a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen 23 miles NE of Stralsund. Pop. about 1600.

Sag Bridge, a village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 22 miles SW of Chicago. The post-office is Lemont. Pop. about 200.

Sago, a post-station of Burnett co., Tex., 53 miles NW of Austin.

Sage Creek, Wyo. enters the Green River in the SW part of Sweetwater co.

Sageville, a village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 5 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop. about 200.

Sageville, N.Y. See **LAKE PLACID**.

Saghalin, *ed-gâ-hn* (more properly *Bekhalin*) or *Terraki*, *ed-râ-ki*, a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia (Primorye) between lat. 40° 10' and 54° 34' N and lon. 141° 50' and 144° 45' E separated from the main land by the Gulf of Tartary (or *Bekhalin*) and S. from Yezo by La Pérouse Strait. It is 679 miles long and from 17 to 96 miles across. Area, estimated at about 29,400 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous, rising in the peak of Tara to 5000 feet, and is largely forest-clad, with some prairie-land and pastures. The climate is very severe in

winter and raw in summer. The grains are but little cultivated. Many fur-bearing animals abound. Lignite coal of good quality occurs in large deposits. Pop. in 1897, 26,112, of whom nearly one-half were convicts or banished offenders. The island was officially Russian until September 1904. By the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, N.H., the southern half was ceded to Japan.

Saghalin-Uda, a town of Manchuria. See **ASUO**.

Sag Harbor, a banking post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Gardiner's Bay an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 160 miles E by N of New York on the Long Island R. It has a good harbor, many stately residences, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, and manufactures of silver-ware, watch-cases, bricks, carriages, and cigars. It was at one time an important whaling-port. Pop. in 1900, 1889.

Sag'inaw, a small river of Michigan, is formed by the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, which unite in Saginaw co. about 10 miles SW of East Saginaw. It enters Saginaw Bay about 6 miles below Bay City. Steamboats ascend the river to Saginaw.

Saginaw, a county of Michigan is near the middle of the lower peninsula. Area 832 sq. mi. Its chief rivers are the Saginaw which intersects the northern part, and its branches the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, which unite near the middle of the county. It is also drained by the Cass and Tittabawassee rivers, which enter the Saginaw about 2 miles below the junction of the Flint with the other branch Capital Saginaw (Saginaw West Side). Pop. in 1890 82,273 in 1900 81,223.

Saginaw, or **Saginaw West Side**, a city capital of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Saginaw River at the head of navigation 94 miles NW of Detroit, on the Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R. Its site is a plateau elevated about 30 feet above the river which is here crossed by several bridges. The city's important industries are represented by large railroad shops, iron-machine, boiler and plate-glass works, fur-mixture-factories, breweries, and manufacturers of gasoline-engines, automobiles, wooden-ware, brick, etc. Saginaw is the centre of the vast beet-sugar industry of the state and is also extensively engaged in coal-mining, lumbering, and salt-production. Vessels drawing 10 feet of water can ascend the river to this place. The city has several prominent educational institutions (St. Andrews Academy, Saginaw Valley Medical College), the Gurnea Institute, Hoyt Library, etc. Pop. in 1890 46,323 in 1900 42,845.

Saginaw, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton. Tenn. Pop. 150.

Saginaw, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Cottage Grove. Pop. about 200.

Saginaw, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron the largest body of water which indents the southern peninsula of Michigan is situated in the S. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length and 25 miles in its greatest breadth and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels. It receives the Saginaw River.

Sago, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. 150.

Sago, a post-station of Putnam co., Va.

Sago, a post-station of Upcher co., W. Va.

Sagorema, *ed-go-lâ-mâ*, a village of Brazil state and 45 miles E of Rio de Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagorema.

Sagota, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. 250.

Sagtele, *ed-go-lâ*, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 100.

Sagone, *ed-go-nâ*, a small seaport of Corsica, 13 miles N by W of Ajaccio.

Sagoo's, an island near the entrance of Fortness Bay, Newfoundland.

Sagor, India. See **SAUGOR**.

Sagros, *ed grâ*, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, on a peninsula near Cape St. Vincent. Prince Henry the Navigator here established a school of navigation. Pop. about 600.

Saguache, *ed-watch*, a county in the S. part of Colorado. It is partly drained by the Saguache River. Area, 2769 sq. mi. The surface is partly mountainous, a large portion being occupied by ranges or groups of mountains called Saguache and Saguache de Cristo. This county comprises a large part of the fertile San Luis Park. Gold, silver and lead are mined here. Capital Saguache. Pop. in 1890, 3313 in 1900 3553.

Saguache, a banking post-town, capital of Saguache co., Colo. on a creek of the same name, 66 miles SW of

Sagunto (or **Sawatch**) River, Colo., rises in Saguache co., irrigates the northern part of San Luis Park, and enters San Luis swamp or lake.

Sagua la Grande, a river on the N coast of Cuba. It rises in the mountains S. of Sagua la Grande and flows N and N emptying E. of La Isabela. It is navigable for about 20 miles. The river Sagua la Chica discharges about 25 miles SSE of the mouth of the Sagua la Grande.

Sagua la Grande, *al-gwa lá gra dá*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 32 miles by rail and highway N. by W. of Santa Clara. It is on the Sagua la Grande River and is connected by rail with Cienfuegos and Havana, and with La Isabela, its port, on the N coast, a few miles distant. The streets are wide. It has a fine church, private and municipal schools, theatres, casinos, a hospital town-hall, boards of education and health, machine-shops, and lumber yards. Local railroads run to plantations in the vicinity. It exports sugar. Pop. in 1899 13,723.

Saguenay, *sag a-ná*, a river of Quebec and one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 miles NE of Quebec, in lat. 46° 0' N, lon. 69° 38' W, and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Length of the course below Lake St. John about 110 miles. It leaves the lake by what is known as the Great and Little Discharge, which are separated from one another by Atlas Island. The true source of the river is one of the long streams (Peribonka, Mistassini, Ashuapmushuan) which are tributary to Lake St. John. The Saguenay is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. Its upper course runs through a wilderness of pine and spruce-covered hills, abounds in water falls, and is navigable only for canoes. A few miles below the village of Chocoma, where an extensive lumber-busness is transacted, there issues from the river a beautiful expanse of water called Ha Ha Bay. Between this bay and the mouth of the river its course exhibits some of the most sublime river-scenery in the world, the banks in places (Cape Trinity and Eternity) rising to 1000 and 1700 feet. The extraordinary depth of the lower channel (the bottom at the confluence with the St. Lawrence being about 500 ft. lower than that of the major stream) and the abrupt plunge of the banks have led some geologists to assume for the structure a volcanic origin. During the summer months the Saguenay is visited by thousands of tourists. It is navigable to Ha Ha Bay for vessels of the largest class and to Chocoma for regular steamboats. It receives the waters of many tributaries. At the mouth of the river is Tadoussac, a watering place.

Saguenay, a county in the SE. part of Quebec. The St. Lawrence forms its SE. boundary and it is intersected by the Saguenay River. Capital, Tadoussac.

Sagunto, *al-goon to*, formerly **Marviedro**, *moon-ra dro* (a name derived from the Latin *Mars Veteris*, i. e., "old walls" and *Sagus* (see)), a fortified town of Spain, province and 14 miles NNE of Valencia, 2 miles from the Mediterranean, picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain. It has Roman and Moorish remains. The ancient Sagunto, which was a seaport (the sea has since receded) was an opulent city when Rome and Carthage first came in conflict. Its siege capture and destruction by Hannibal in 219 B.C. was the prelude to the second Punic War. The city was rebuilt by the Romans. Pop. in 1905 6754.

Sagur, India. See **SATHUR**.

Sahagún, *al-l-goon*, a town of Spain province and 31 miles SSE. of León. Pop. (common) about 3900.

Sahama, or **Nevado de Sahama**, *al-vá no dá al*, a m., so called accurately **Sajama**, a volcanic mountain of the Bolivian Andes in the department of Oruro. Lat. about 18° 7' S.; lon. 68° 57' W. Height, about 21,000 feet.

Sahara, *al-há-rá*, properly *al-há-rá* (Arab. *al-há-rá*) called the Great Desert, a vast region of northern Africa, with no very precise boundary-limitations, but lying mainly between the Atlantic Ocean on the W. and the val-

ley of the Nile on the E., the Sudan on the S., and the Atlas Mountains and a portion of the Mediterranean Sea on the N.

The greater portion of this vast region whose greatest length exceeds 3000 miles and whose area probably covers not less than 2,000,000 sq. m., lies between lat. 17° 30' and 30° N. and is in position about one-third extra-tropical. It is perhaps in greater part a table-land of moderate elevation, or a series of plateaus of different altitudes (500-2000 feet) with no clear relationships existing between them and with irregular mountain-elevations or even chains, especially in the central portion extending far into the region.

Some of these mountain-elevations, as the Taro (7800 ft.) in the region of Tibesti (about lat. 20° N., lon. 15° 20' E.) and Iliaman (4200 ft.) and Tahat in Ahaggar (about lat. 22° 30' lon. 4° 46' E.) are partially covered with snow during several weeks of the year. The deepest depression of the true Sahara is found in a region of *schotts* (Mreit, Jerid), lying W. of the Gulf of Gabes, where the surface descends to 60-70 ft. below sea-level. The surface of Lake Chad on the borders of the Sudan has at an altitude of about 130 ft. A considerable portion of the Sahara presents strictly desert conditions, with vast areas especially in the eastern (Libyan) and western (Moroccan) sections, having little or no vegetation but elsewhere vegetation of a restricted number of types (artemisia, tamarisk, acacia) is present in greater or less quantity especially along the oases or dry water-courses. Large numbers of oases or fertile spots, the gardens of the desert, are irregularly scattered about, in places following in close succession and in these there is even a profuse vegetation. The phryganeic type is the date-palm, which is sometimes numbered by 100,000-500,000. The fig, peach, grape, and a number of the south European fruits are cultivated. Throughout nearly the entire region there are no permanent water-courses (the Nile crosses the E. border and the Niger traverses a part of the tract on the S.) but from time to time as fed by the waters of the interior mountains and depending upon heavy rainfall in the mountain region temporary and even tempestuous streams are developed which however soon dry up or are absorbed by the desert-sands. The largest of such streams appear to be the two Igbarghar both descending from the heights of Ahaggar—one flowing northward into the depression of Mreit and the other southwestward towards the Niger. Much water is distributed through the sands even in the highest superficial zone, and is frequently tapped in artesian and native wells at a depth of 20-75 feet.

As regards its surface aspect, two types of the Sahara are recognized 1. the *Hemada* (or stony Sahara) where solid rock masses, either as flattened or horizontally placed plateaus, or as disturbed mountain fragments, constitute the dominating feature of the land and 2. the *Ery* or *Argy* the region of shifting sands and dunes, the latter not infrequently 300-500 feet in height, or even attaining 1000-1400 feet, as near the coast of Tuggurt. Over large areas the sands are manifestly only degradational products derived from the rocks.

The climate of the Sahara is varied and presents extremes of diurnal as well as of seasonal temperature. The daily summer temperature in the low lying areas frequently rises to 115°-120° or even higher whereas in winter frosts are in some sections by no means exceptional. Even at times of extreme heat by day freezing resulting from extremely rapid radiation may be a characteristic of the nightly period. At other times however the temperature of night may remain at 100°-105°. Storm-winds (a *sirocco*) penetrating through their high temperature and the sand which they carry with them, are a serious nuisance to travellers in the Saharan region. The exact conditions of the Saharan climate are not yet fully understood, nor is the meteorologist in a position to state in how far the present desert conditions represent the past history of the region. It would appear however from the discovery of the remains of many popular trees, together with Roman remains, in the region of El Otaia, N. of Misra, that once a part of the Sahara, at least, desert conditions have become acclimated since the middle Roman period. The fauna of the Sahara is a restricted one the deficiency of vegetation and water readily accounting for this condition. Of the most broadly distributed and more general animal types are the jackal hyena, numerous antelopes or gazelles, jumping-mice or jerboas, lizards, and the horned or sand-viper. The lion and panther rarely penetrate far beyond the confines of the region, and there are comparatively few animal types of the true African fauna of the south and centre of the continent which reach northward. The Sahara, in fact, is a barrier to migration almost as pronounced as would be an arm of the sea. Regarding the geological history of the region much still remains to be determined, but there exists hardly a doubt, as is indicated by the fossil

remains that have been found (1903-04) at Bilma, Niger, Ténéré (350 miles W of Elader) and near Elader itself, that as late as the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages of geological time a vast sea swept over the major portion of the region and extended perhaps continuously to Beluchistan and British India. The Sahara has yielded some metals, but its principal product is salt, which is obtained in large quantities at Bilma, Tadmey and elsewhere.

A number of well marked-out caravan routes traverse the interior of the region and supply avenues of commercial enterprise. Among the more important of these are the routes (from Fez or the city of Morocco) from Ghardaia and Ouargla, in Algeria, from Ghadames and Mersa in Tripoli, having Tlebkuta and other places in the Niger region or the Sudan territory about Lake Chad, for objective points. Various lines of railway have been projected to penetrate into the interior but so far—largely as the result of the enmity to foreigners shown by some of the interior roving tribes, more particularly the Tuaregs,—comparatively little has been accomplished. The line seemingly having the greatest promise is the one projected to unite the city of Algiers with the great bend of the Niger (passing Laghouat and Ghardaia).

Saharagpur, India. See **SAHARAPUR**
Sahaswan, a town of India. See **SUMSWAN**
Sahel, a name given to the E. coast littoral of Tunis between Cape Bon and Tripoli

Sakunripa, *sa-wa-ro-pa*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora and on the Sakunripa River, 170 miles NE of Guaymas.

Sakunyo, *sa-wi-ya* a town of Mexico in the state of Michoacán and near Lake Chapala, 103 miles W by N of Morelia. Pop. in 1900 7468.

Sakuntich, Colo. See **SAGUACHE**

Saida, *si dá* (anc. *Sidon*) a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, 20 miles S of Beirut. It is ill built, dirty, and unattractive but its vicinity abounds in orchards and mulberry plantations. Its harbor is accessible only to small vessels. Sidon was one of the leading maritime states of Phoenicia, its rival being Tyre, by which it was supplanted before the close of the second millennium B.C. It remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era and figured in the Crusades. It was an important seat of commerce in modern times, but declined with the rise of Beirut. Pop. about 11,000 mainly Mohammedans.

Saidn, a town of Saxony. See **SAYNA**

Saida, a town of Algeria, in the province of Oran and on the Oran railway about 80 miles E. of Tlemcen. It has a market and cultivates *baile* grass and European fruits. Pop. in 1901 3117.

Saidorma, *sa-do-ra*, a post-station of Mason co. Ill. 23 miles by rail N of Jacksonville.

Said, Port See **PORT SAID**

Saigon, *si-gon* (Fr. *Saigon*, *si-gon*), a city of Indo-China, capital of French Cochinchina, on the river Saigon 35 miles from the China Sea. Lat. 16° 47' N. It is the most important Asiatic port between Singapore and Hong Kong its river harbor with a naval yard, large dry and repair-docks and extensive wharves giving access to ocean vessels of nearly the largest draft. The city which consists essentially of a commercial and a native town, is regularly built, and has elegant modern quarters, with gardens, promenades, cafes, etc. The more notable buildings and institutions are the citadel, a stately government palace, arsenal, military and naval barracks, colleges, astronomical observatory botanical-zoological garden acclimatization garden and cathedral. Saigon has a large trade in rice and rice-flour which are exported to Java, the Philippines, and numerous Asiatic and European ports. It has also an important trade in cinnamon and other spices. The number of vessels entering the port in 1901 mainly steamships, was over 600. Pop. in 1901 47,577 of whom 4475 were French. Mean annual temperature, 79°.

Saillans, *si-yon* a town of France, in Drôme, 21 miles SE of Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. about 1800.

Saile's Island, a small island on the W side of Bonaville Bay, Newfoundland.

Saile Springs, a post-village of Clay co. Ill., 8 miles E of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 479.

Saima (*si-mä*), Lake, the largest lake of Finland, 30 miles NW of Viborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20' N. Its shape is very irregular. Area, about 650 sq. mi. It contains many islands, is connected N with numerous other lakes and discharges its surplus waters on the SE. by the Vroon into Lake Ladoga. It is connected by the Saima Canal with the Gulf of Finland.

Salinghin-en-Wappet, *si-rä-gin-en-väppet*, a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles from Lille. Pop. 2500.

Saima, *si-mä*, a village of France, in Aisne, 19 miles N of Laon.

Saima, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles from Avesnes. Pop. about 2500.

Saima, a village of France, in Somme, 5 miles SE. of Amiens.

Saint Abb's, a seaside resort of Berwickshire, Scotland, 3½ miles from St. Abb's Head.

Saint Abb's Head, a promontory of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 4 miles NNW of Bysmouth Height, 318 feet. It has a light.

Saint-Affrique, *sint äf-reek*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aveyron, on the Sorgue, 20 miles SSE of Rodez. It has manufactures of woollen cloth tanneries, and a trade in Roquefort cheese. Pop. in 1901, 4492 (commune, 8690).

Saint Agapit, a post-village of Lotbinière co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles from St. Romuald. Pop. 246.

Saint Agatha, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900 1593.

Saint Agatha, a post-village of Waterloo co. Ontario, 7 miles W of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Saint Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, England, on the coast and included in the co. of Cornwall. Lat. 49° 33' N. lon 6° 20' W. On it is a light-house. Pop. about 240.

Saint Agnes, a small town of England in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles NW of Truro. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises to a height of about 600 feet.

Saint-Aignan, *sint ä-yon* a town of France, in Lorr-et-Cher, 32 miles S of Blois on the Cher. Pop. 2300.

Saint Almé, *sint ä-mä* a post-village of Quebec, co. of Richelieu, on the Yamaska, 50 miles NE of Montreal, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint Albans, *sint ä-blw*, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf, 4 miles from St. Caimir. Pop. about 350.

Saint Albans, a city and municipal borough of England, in Hertfordshire, 10 miles NW of London. It is on the site of the Roman Verulamium, one of the oldest towns in Britain. The modern town grew up about the Benedictine abbey founded at the close of the eighth century which rose to be one of the most important in the kingdom. The abbey church a fine cruciform structure, recently restored and raised in the rank of a cathedral, is 550 feet in length having the longest Gothic nave in the world. It has a fine Norman tower and some beautiful stained glass. Of the conventual buildings of the abbey the gate alone remains. St. Michael's church contains the tomb of Lord Bacon who was Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. The town has been the seat of a bishop since 1877. Straw plaiting and the manufacture of silk are carried on. At St. Albans, in 1455 was fought the first battle of the War of the Roses, resulting in a Yorkist victory. The Lancastrians were victorious here in 1461. Pop. in 1891 12,594, in 1891 15,019.

Saint Albans, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., on the outlet of a small lake about 33 miles W by N of Bangor. It has a sawing-factory and manufactures of handles, boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900 1937.

Saint Albans, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me. on the Missouri River about 34 miles W of St. Louis.

Saint Albans, a city capital of Franklin co. Vt. 2½ miles E. of Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N by E of Burlington, on the Central Vermont R. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, with a central park, and contains a court-house, the School of Notre Dame, foundries and machine-shops, railroad-car shops, and manufactories of overalls, implements, etc. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported from this place. Pop. in 1900, 5239.

Saint Albans, a township (town) of Franklin co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1715.

Saint Albans (formerly Coalsmouth) a banking post-town of Kanawha co. W. Va. on the Great Kanawha River at the mouth of the Coal River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles W of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 816.

Saint Albans, a borough of South Island New Zealand is a suburb of Christchurch. Pop. about 6100.

Saint Albans Bay, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt. on Lake Champlain about 20 miles N of Burlington and 3 miles W of St. Albans. Pop. about 300.

Saint Albans Head, a promontory of England on the E coast of Dorset. Lat. 50° 38' N.; lon 2° 10' W.

Saint Albert, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada, 10 miles NW of Edmonton, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 133.

Saint Alexandre, *sint ä-ik-shod* a post-village of Kamouraska co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 12 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 400.

Saint Alexandre d'Iberville, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 30 miles SE of Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Saint Alexis, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, 20 miles from Campbellton, New Brunswick. Pop. 154.
Saint Alexis de Montcalm, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 12 miles NW of L'Assomption. Pop. 154.
Saint Alexis des Monts, also *St. Alexis des Monts*, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 25 miles from Louiseville. It has better and cheese factories, etc. Pop. about 300.

Saint Alphonse, also *St. Alphonse*, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 57 miles NW of Montreal. Pop. 194.
Saint Alphonse de la Grande Baie. See BASOT VILLE.

Saint-Amand, or **Saint-Amand-les-Eaux**, also *St. Amand*, a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles NW of Valenciennes, at the confluence of the Sillon and the Scarpe. The town grew up around an abbey, of which only the portal and the church facade remain. Saint-Amand has varied manufactures. Its warm baths were known to the Romans. Pop. in 1901, 9529 (commune, 11,795).

Saint-Amand-em-Françay, also *St. Amand*, a small town of France, in the department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Cosne.

Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond, also *St. Amand*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cher 37 miles SSE of Bourges near the junction of the river Marmande with the Cher. It has ruins of the castle of Mont-Rond. Pop. in 1901, 8328.

Saint-Amand, also *St. Amand*, a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Rodez.

Saint-Amand-Beault, also *St. Amand*, a village (formerly Saint-Amand-la-Bastide) of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Castres, on the Thoré. It is the birthplace of Soult.

Saint-Amarin, the French name of SAINT AMARIN.
Saint Ambroise, Quebec co., Quebec. See LOWRY.
Saint Ambroise de Midland. See KILBUCK.
Saint Ambroise de la Petite Lorette. See LOWRY.

Saint-Ambroix, also *St. Ambroix*, a town of France, in Gard 11 miles NE of Ales. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3,685.

Saint Ambrose, an island of Chile, in lat. 29° 21' S lon. 79° 55' W.

Saint-Amour, also *St. Amour*, a town of France, in Jura, 19 miles SEW of Lons-le-Saunier. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3199.

Saint Amos, also *St. Amos*, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec 7 miles below Rimouski. Pop. 154.

Saint André, also *St. André*, or **Saint André de Kamouraska**, a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 500.

Saint André Avellan, also *St. André*, a post-village of Quebec, 5 miles NW of Papineauville.

Saint André d'Acton. See ACTON VAL.

Saint-André-de-Cubzac, also *St. André*, a town of France, in Gironde, 13 miles NE of Bordeaux, near the river Dordogne. At the neighboring village of Cubzac the river is spanned by two great modern bridges. Pop. about 2900 (commune, 4090).

Saint André de L'Épouvante, also *St. André*, a post-village of Châteauguay co., Quebec, 39 miles from Roberval. Pop. 160.

Saint Andrew, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y., 9 miles WNW of Newburg.

Saint Andrew Island, in the Caribbean Sea, about 114 miles E of the Nicaraguan coast, in lat. 12° 28' N.

Saint Andrews, an inlet on the coast of Guizem.

Saint Andrews, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, on the E coast of Fifeshire, 39 miles NNE of Edinburgh. It has ruins of a splendid cathedral of a mediæval castle, and of a Dominican monastery. The university of St. Andrews founded in 1411 is the oldest in Scotland. It embraces the United College (St. Salvator and St. Leonard) and St. Mary (a divinity school). Its library contains over 115,000 volumes. The number of students in 1907-08 was 287. The town is the seat of Madras College, a large school for boys founded by the munificence of the famous educator Andrew Bell. St. Andrews is one of the most fashionable watering places of Scotland and a great golf centre, its links being noted far and wide. The manufacture of golf clubs and balls is extensively carried on. St. Andrews played a prominent part in the history of Scotland in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation. Its episcopal (later archiepiscopal) see held the primacy in the kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 1951.

Saint Andrews Bay. See SAINT ANDREWS BAY.
Saint Andrews, a post-village of Manitoba, 16 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Saint Andrews, an outpost, banking town, and summer-resort of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Charlotte, at the NE. extremity of Pampusquaddy Bay, 69 miles W by S. of St. John and 24 miles from the United States border on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a good harbor and had at one time a brisk lumbering trade and ship-building industry. Pop. about 1890.

Saint Andrews, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 10 miles from Antigonish, its banking point.

Saint Andrews, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 7 miles NW of Cornwall.

Saint Andrews, or **Saint Andrews East**, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Argenteuil on the North River 3 miles from its junction with the Ottawa and 46 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 800.

Saint Andrew's Bay, Washington co., Fla. on the S coast.

Saint Andrews Bay, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. on a bay of the same name, about 100 miles E. of Pensacola. It has fishing interests.

Saint Andrews East, Quebec. See SAINT ANDREWS.

Saint Andrews's Island, Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Palau Islands.

Saint Andrews's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, about 10 miles S of Brunswick, receives the waters of the Satilla River.

Saint Anicet, also *St. Anicet*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 54 miles SW of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Saint Ann, a settlement of Alberta, Canada, on Little St. Ann Lake, 46 miles W by N of Edmonton.

Saint Anna, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Saint Ann, Cape, Africa, the extreme NW point of Sherbro Island, coast of Sierra Leone.

Saint Ann, Cape, a headland on the NW coast of Africa, about 35 miles SSE of Cape Blanco.

Saint Anne, a small town on the island of Alderney Channel Islands.

Saint Anne, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 57 miles E of Chicago. It has the Academy of St. Anne and a considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Saint Anne, a lake of Canada, 56 miles N of Lake Superior, into which it discharges by a small river.

Saint Anne, Canada. See SAINT ANNE.

Saint Anne, Marinduque and Guadalupe. See SAINT ANNE.

Saint Anne, a town and bay island of Nakhivra, one of the Marquesas.

Saint Anne's-on-the-Sea, a town and watering place of Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles S of Blackpool. Pop. in 1901, 6838.

Saint Anne, a post-hamlet of Leeds co., Mo.

Saint Anne's, New Brunswick. See FARMINGTON.

Saint Anne's, a post-village and outpost of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island. The banking point is Baddeck. It has lobster packing industries.

Saint Anne, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Jordan River 11 miles from Grimsby. Pop. 100.

Saint Anne's Bay, a maritime town of Jamaica, on the N coast of Middlesex co., 20 miles W of Port Maria.

Saint Anneville, also *St. Anne*, a banking post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 4 miles from St. Henri de Léveson on the Quebec Central R. Pop. about 400.

Saint Ansgar, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles NW of Orange. It is in a farming region and has creameries and nurseries and the St. Ansgar Seminary and Institute. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Saint-Anthème, also *St. Anthème*, a town of France in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E of Ambert. Pop. about 1009 (commune, 3090).

Saint Anthony (an to-ne) a banking post-town capital of Fremont co., Idaho on a fork of the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 35 miles NE of Market Lake. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Saint Anthony, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind. 7 miles E of Rantburg on the Southern R. Pop. about 150.

Saint Anthony, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, 17 miles WNW of Marshalltown on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Saint Anthony, a village of Morton co., N. Dak. Pop. 50.

Saint Anthony, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Moncton and Beauséjour R., 26 miles from Moncton its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Saint Anthony, Cape, on the SW coast of Arabia, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Saint Anthony, Falls is, in the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, have a vertical descent of 50 feet and furnish immense water power.

Saint Anthony in Buseland, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, on the E coast of Falmouth harbor 3 miles E of Falmouth. Here is St. Anthony's Point light-house.

Saint Antoine, *saint ô-twa-n* a small town of France department of Isère, 3½ miles NW of Saint-Marcellin. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey the church of which is still preserved.

Saint Antoine, or **Sainte Antoinette River Richelieu**, a post-village of Verchères co. Quebec, on the river Richelieu 15 miles N of St. Hilaire. It manufactures butter and cheese. Pop. about 600.

Saint Antoine l'Abbé, Quebec. See STANLEY-BOROUGH.

Saint Antoine de Tilly, *saint ô-twa-n dèh tsi-lé* a post-village of Lotbinière co. Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles SW of Quebec. Pop. about 300.

Saint Antoine River Richelieu, Quebec. See SAINT ANTOINE.

Saint-Antoine, *saint ô-twa-n* a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles NE of Montauban on the Aveyron here crossed by an interesting old bridge. It has a medieval town hall recently restored by Viollet-le-Duc, and a number of quaint houses. It is a busy little place. Pop. in 1901 1893 (commune 3745).

Saint-Antoine, a post-village of Tarn-et-Garonne co. Quebec, 15 miles W of Armand. Pop. 100.

Saint-Apollinaire, *saint ô-pô-lé-nair* a post-village of Lotbinière co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 15 miles from Lévis. Pop. 204.

Saint-Armand, a township (town) of Renouveau N.Y. Pop. in 1900 769. It contains part of Saranac Lake village.

Saint-Armand Center, a post-village of Mimaquiqui co., Quebec near St. Armand Station.

Saint-Armand Station, or **Saint-Armand**, a post-village and port of Mimaquiqui co. Quebec, on the Central Vermont R. 52 miles SSE of Montreal. Pop. 175.

Saint-Armand, a post-borough of Victoria, Australia, 158 miles by rail NW of Melbourne. It is in a gold-mining region. Pop. about 3500.

Saint-Armand, *saint ô-twa-n* a post-village of Tarn-et-Garonne co. Quebec on the Intercolonial R. 7 miles NE of Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 200.

Saint Asaph (*saint ô-saf*) an episcopal city of Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles N of Deubigh. It has a medieval cathedral restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, the smallest cathedral in Britain. Pop. in 1901 4170.

Saint-Astier, *saint ô-ti-é* a town of France, in Dordogne 9 miles SW of Périgueux. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. about 1000 (commune 3900).

Saint-Athanasie, Quebec. See LAZARVILLE.

Saint-Aubert, *saint ô-bair* a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles from Cambrai.

Saint-Aubert, a post-hamlet of Ouagadougou co. Mo.

Saint-Aubert, *saint ô-bair* a post-village of L. Lével co. Quebec on the river Trois Rivières, 3 miles from St. Jean Port Joli. Pop. 275.

Saint-Aubin, a small town in the island of Jersey on the W side of St. Aubin Bay 4 miles W of St. Helier.

Saint-Aubin-du-Carmel, *saint ô-bair dèh karmèl* a town of France, department of Die-et-Vivane, 11 miles SW of Fougères. Pop. about 1000 (commune 3000).

Saint-Augustin, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the W bank of the Mississippi River 6 miles below St. Cloud. Pop. 75.

Saint-Augustin, a river and bay of Labrador near the S entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Saint-Augustin (de Montréal), *saint ô-gi-ta-tion dèh môt-rèl* a post-village of Quebec co. of Two Mountains, on the river Petit Chert, 27 miles W of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 187.

Saint-Augustin (de Québec), *saint ô-gi-ta-tion dèh kè-bèk* a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf 13 miles from Quebec. Pop. 175.

Saint-Augustine, a bay on the SW coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 33' S.

Saint-Augustine, *saint ô-gi-ta-tion*, a city port of entry and capital of St. John co. Fla. on Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 34 miles (direct) SE of Jacksonville, on the Florida East Coast and the St. Augustine and South Beach R. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the sea and directly opposite Anastasia Island. The city although one of the most fashionable winter-resorts of the United States and containing palatial hotels, retains many of its old features of

crowded streets, shell- (coquina-) buildings, and overhanging balconies. The gardens are largely grown with subtropical plants—the palmetto, Spanish bayonet, orange, citron, and date—and give to the city a most pleasing appearance. Among the ancient remains are the city gate, Fort of San Marco (now Fort Marion) and what is said to be the oldest house in the United States (built by the Huguenots in 1564). In the centre of the city is the Plaza de la Constitución which extends to the sea-wall ½ mile in length. The city has a Roman Catholic cathedral, a state institution for the deaf and dumb, the St. Joseph Academy and an institute of natural sciences. The mildness of the climate renders it an attractive place of winter residence. The mean temperature for winter is 55° and for the year 70°. The city was settled by the Spaniards in 1565. Pop. in 1890 4742 in 1900 4272.

Saint-Augustine, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill., 10 miles S of Galesburg on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 223.

Saint-Augustine, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 10 miles S of Elkton.

Saint-Augustine, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. 150.

Saint-Augustine, Cape, on the W coast of Madagascar at St. Augustine Bay. Lat. 25° 25' S.

Saint-Augustine, Cape (Port. *Yento Agost* also *saint ô-gi-ta-tion*) a headland of Brazil on the coast of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21' S; lon. 34° 50' W. This was the first land discovered in South America.

Saint-Augustine, Cape, a headland at the SE extremity of the island of Mindanao, Philippines.

Saint-Austell, a town of England, in Cornwall, near St. Austell Bay 13 miles NNE of Truro. It has mines of tin, copper and kaoline. The pickard-fishery is carried on in the Bay of St. Austell. Pop. in 1901 3240.

Saint-Avoid, a town of Germany. See SANKT AVOLD.

Saint-Barnabé, *saint ô-ba-nè* a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co. Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 9 miles N of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 75.

Saint-Barnabé, a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec, 15 miles from Loupville. It has saw and grist-mills and cheese- and butter-factories. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Barthélemy, *saint ô-ba-ti-èl-mèr* a post-village of Berthier co. Quebec, 56 miles NE of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 500.

Saint-Barthélemy. See SAINT-BARTHOLOMEW.

Saint-Barthélemy (Sw. *St. Barthelemy* bar to-lo-mè-ty) *St. Barthélemy* *saint ô-ba-ti-èl-mèr* an island of the West Indies 35 miles N of St. Kitts (Christopher). In 1878 it was ceded by Sweden to France. Lat. of E. point 17° 43' N lon. 62° 52' W Area, 1 sq. m. Pop. about 3000. Its shape is very irregular. The soil is fertile, though the island, which is partly of volcanic formation is destitute of fresh water. The products are sugar tobacco cotton mandolins, and cacao. Cane sugar, on the W side, is a good harbor and near it is Gustavia the capital of the island.

Saint-Basile, *saint ô-bè-sèl* a post-village of Portneuf co. Quebec, 7 miles N of Portneuf.

Saint-Basile, a post-village of Portneuf on Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. 15 miles from St. Raymond.

Saint-Basile-Le-Grand, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec 14 miles from Montreal.

Saint-Béat, *saint ô-bè-t* a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 17 miles S of Saint-Gaudens.

Saint-Benoît, a post-village of Joliet co. Quebec, 16 miles from Joliet. Pop. 140.

Saint-Bee, a village of England, on the coast of Cumberland, 2 miles WNW of Egremont. A nunnery was founded here by St. Bege about 650. The place is the seat of St. Bege College (a divinity school) and has an old grammar-school. The village stands on the side of a bay formed by St. Bege Head.

Saint-Benedict, a banking post-village of Kosuth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 180.

Saint-Benedict, a post-village of Nemaha co. Kan. The banking point is Seneca.

Saint-Benoit, *saint ô-bè-nwè* a town of the island of Réunion one of the Mascarene group, on its NE side 23 miles SE of Saint-Denis.

Saint-Benoit, *saint ô-bè-nwè*, a post-village of Quebec co. of Two Mountains, 33 miles W of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Saint-Benoit-Labre, a post-village of Beauport co. Quebec 12 miles from St. François North East. Pop. 150.

Saint-Benoit-sur-Lotie, *saint ô-bè-nwè sur lwa-ti* a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles S of Agen. It was formerly the seat of the Benedictine abbey of Fleury, famous in the Middle Ages. The abbey church still survives, a splendid specimen of Romanesque architecture.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho,
70 miles NW of Evanston, Wyo. Pop about 200

Saint Charles, a banking city of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rr. 35 miles W of Chicago. It is situated on both sides of the river which affords extensive water-power at this place. The city has manufactures of bicycles, chains, chandeliers, steel-ranges, etc. Pop. in 1900 2675.

Saint Charles, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, about 25 miles SSW of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 413.

Saint Charles, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 156 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 758.

Saint Charles, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich. on the Bad River, near the mouth of Beaver Dam Creek and on the Michigan Central R. 14 miles SW of Saginaw. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900 1317.

Saint Charles, a banking city of Winona co., Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rr. 23 miles W by S of Winona. It has manufactures of wagons, cigars, and flour. Pop. in 1900 1804.

Saint Charles, a city and the capital of St. Charles co., Mo., is situated on the left or N bank of the Missouri River, 23 miles from the mouth and 23 miles NW of St. Louis, on the Wabash and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rr. It is built on an elevated site near rocky bluffs which command beautiful views of the river and is the seat of Lindenwood Female College, St. Charles Military College, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The city has extensive car-works and manufactures of cob-pipes, furniture, beer and brick and tile. Pop. in 1890 6181. In 1900 7882.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Lee co., E.C. 13 miles SSW of Bishopville.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Assiniboine River 34 miles from Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Belknap co., Quebec, on the river Boyer and on the International R. 15 miles from Quebec, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Saint Charles, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 8 miles N of St. Hyacinthe village. The banking point is St. Hyacinthe. It has carding and other mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint Charles de Capitan, a village and parish of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Paquetville. Pop. about 400.

Saint Charles Lake, Quebec, 12 miles NNW of the city of Quebec, is 6 miles in length, and gives rise to the St. Charles River which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

Saint-Chély, *sau shé lé*, a village of France, in Aveyron, 25 miles NE of Rodez.

Saint-Chély d'Apcher, *sau shé lé d'apshér*, a small town of France, in Lozère, 22 miles WNW of Mende.

Saint-Chinian, *sau shé ne-shin*, a town of France, in Hérault 60 miles WSW of Montpellier. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. about 3000.

Saint-Christophe d'Arthabaska, Quebec. See ARTHABASKAVILLE.

Saint Christopher, or **Saint Kitts**, one of the British West India Islands, belonging to the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles lat. 17° 17' N lon. 62° 45' W 45 miles WNW of Antigua. Area, 55 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 29 782. The island is traversed from N to S. by a mountain-ridge of volcanic origin from which the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea. The culminating point is Mount Misery variously estimated at from 3700 to 4200 feet. The island has a rich fertile, and highly cultivated soil pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain-summits. The climate is dry and healthy. The scenery, especially the vale of Basseterre is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar-plantations. The chief products are sugar and rum. Capital, Basseterre. The island belongs to the colony of Leeward Islands, and constitutes (with Nevis and Anguilla) one of the five possessions of that government. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. About 1633 it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations until it was finally ceded to the British in 1713.

Saint Chrysostome, a harbor of southern Alaska, on the S. shore of Cook Inlet, just N of Kodiak.

Saint Chrysostome, Quebec. See SAINT JEAN CHRYSTOPHE DE CHATEAUGUAY.

Saint Clair, a county in the northeast-central part of Alabama, has an area of 650 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Coosa River and is partly drained by the Cahaba River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Ashville. Pop. in 1900, 17,343. In 1900, 19,425.

Saint Clair, a county in the SW part of Illinois, has an area of 699 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River, which separates it from St. Louis, Mo. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and is also drained by Richland and River creeks. It contains extensive deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 64,571; in 1900 86 685.

Saint Clair, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Lake Huron and the St. Clair River and on the S by Lake St. Clair. It is intersected by the Belle and Black rivers and also drained by MUI Creek. The county contains deposits of salt. Capital, Port Huron. Pop. in 1890 52,100 in 1900 55,223.

Saint Clair, a county in the WSW part of Missouri, has an area of 705 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by the Sac River which enters the Osage near the middle of the county and by Washburn (or Warlick) Creek. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890 18 747. In 1900 17 907.

Saint Clair, a village of Lowndes co., Ala. Pop. 189.

Saint Clair, a banking city of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Pine River, and on the Michigan Central R. 12 miles E. of Port Huron. It has a foundry and manufactures of salt, bricks, flour, ploughs, etc. It has mineral waters. Pop. in 1900 2543.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn. The banking point is Mankato. Pop. about 300.

Saint Clair, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 56 miles SW of St. Louis and 1 mile W of the Marameo River. Pop. in 1900 129.

Saint Clair, a post-station of Antelope co., Neb.

Saint Clair, a post-station of Churchill co., Nev.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 7 miles N of East Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Saint Clair, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rr., 5 miles N of Pottsville. It has coal mining interests and manufactures of miners' supplies. Pop. in 1900 4638. The banking point is Pottsville.

Saint Clair, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 2 miles E of Greencastle.

Saint Clair, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1122.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn. 5 miles NE of Whitesburg. Pop. about 100.

Saint Clair, Quebec. See SAINT-CLAIRE.

Saint Clair Flats, a village of St. Clair co., Mich. The banking point and post-office is Detroit.

Saint Clair, Lake, between the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan is 29 miles in length and 24 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 896 sq. m. Depth 20 feet. Height above the sea, 575 ft. or 3 ft. higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear and other streams, and communicates on the SW by the Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N it is entered by the St. Clair River which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron. The shoals (or flats) in its N part are traversed by a deep canal bordered with dikes.

Saint Clair, Lake, in the west-central part of Tasmania.

Saint Clair River is the outlet of Lake Huron and forms the boundary between St. Clair co., Mich., and the British province of Ontario. It issues from the southern end of Lake Huron, runs nearly southward about 43 miles and enters Lake St. Clair. It is nearly a mile wide and is navigable by large steamboats. A portion of it has been canalized. The chief towns on its banks are Port Huron and Sarnia, which are connected by a tunnel passing beneath the river.

Saint Clair Bottom, a post-station of Smyth co., Va.

Saint Clair Springs, a hamlet and summer-resort of St. Clair co., Ala. 14 miles from St. Clair station which is on the Queen and Crescent Route.

Saint Clairville, a banking post-village, capital of Belmont co., Ohio, on the National Road, 11 miles W of Wheeling, W Va. and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It is in a coal mining region. Pop. in 1900 1210.

Saint Clairville, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 26 miles E of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 102.

Saint Clairtown, Scotland. See BIRCHCLAIRTOWN.

Saint-Clair, *sau klan*, a small town of France, in Gers, 8 miles ESE. of Lectoure.

Saint Clara, a post-village of Doddridge co., W Va. The banking point is West Union. Pop. 125.

Saint-Claude, *sau klod*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, 25 miles SSE. of Loule-la-Sauvaise, at the confluence of the Saône and the

Tues. It has a fourteenth-century cathedral, originally an abbey church. There are manufactures of toys, snuff-boxes, and pipes, and gun-setting is an important industry. Pop. in 1901, 9624 (commune, 11,499).

Saint Clear's, or Saint Clare's, a borough and parish of Wales, 9 miles by rail SW of Carmarthen. It has a small port on the Taf.

Saint Clements, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario 16 miles NW of Berlin. Pop. about 380.

Saint Clements Bay, a hamlet of St. Mary co. Md., on a creek or inlet which opens into the estuary of the Potomac, about 44 miles S by E of Washington, D. C.

Saint Clere, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 35 miles NW of Topeka.

Saint Clot, *sic* *klô*, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 33 miles from Montreal.

Saint-Cloud, *sic* *kloo*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, in the western outskirts of Paris. It is picturesque situated on the acclivity of a hill which commands a view of the capital. Here stood formerly the fine chateau of Saint-Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans and later a favorite residence of royalty. It was destroyed by fire during the siege of Paris in 1870. The extensive park in which it was located is a splendid specimen of the work of Le Nôtre. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7195.

Saint Cloud, a post-village of Ousewa co. Fla. Pop. 75.

Saint Cloud, a city of Benton Sherburne, and Stearns cos., Minn., and the capital of Stearns co. It is on the W bank of the Mississippi River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. 75 miles NW of St. Paul. It has abundant water-power and manufactures of beer, flour, iron goods, wagons, sleds, etc. Its chief industry is the exploitation of granite. St. Cloud is the seat of a state normal school and of a state reformatory. The city has also a Catholic cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 5683.

Saint Cloud, a post-station of Monongalia co. W. Va.

Saint Cloud, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 17 miles E of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 215.

Saint Colum Major (*kol mîjôr*) a small town of England, in Cornwall 31 miles SW of Launceston.

Saint Côme, *sic* *kôm* a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L. Assomption, 38 miles from Joliette, its banking point. Pop. 108.

Saint Constant, *sic* *kôr stôn* a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, on Little River St. Pierre, 6 miles from Laprairie, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 250.

Saint Croix, a West India island. See Santa Croix.

Saint Croix, *sic* *kroï* also called *Pasamagouddy* and *Schoodic*, *sic* *dik*, a river which rises in Grand Lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick and, flowing in a general S.E. direction but in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. Length 75 miles.

Saint Croix, a river of Wisconsin rises in branches in Douglas and Bayfield cos. near the W end of Lake Superior and flows SW until it reaches the E boundary line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general S. course forming the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi River 26 miles SE of St. Paul. The whole length is about 200 miles. St. Croix Lake an expansion of this river near Stillwater is 26 miles long and 3 miles wide. Several falls occur in the St. Croix about the middle of its course, and the so-called St. Croix Falls interrupt navigation about 45 miles from the junction with the Mississippi.

Saint Croix, a county in the W part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 711 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the St. Croix River and also drained by the Apple, Willow and Rush rivers. Capital, Hudson. Pop. in 1890, 33,120. In 1900, 26,530.

Saint Croix, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. The banking point is Tell City. Pop. 100.

Saint Croix, a village of Arcostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Arcostook R. Pop. 100.

Saint Croix (*Fr.* *pron* *sêw krow*) a post-village of Hauts co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River, 1½ miles from Newport. Pop. 150.

Saint Croix Falls, a banking post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the St. Croix River about 23 miles N by E of Hudson on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saint Ste. Marie R. The river affords great water-power here. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Saint Croix Lake, an expansion of the St. Croix River, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. It extends from Stillwater (or Hudson) southward nearly to Prescott and is about 2 miles wide.

Saint-Cuthbert, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on a river of the same name, 7 miles NW of Berthier en Haut, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw and carding-mills, better and shoe-factories etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint Cyprien (*sip re-an*) Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W coast of Africa, immediately N of Cape Barba. Lat. 23° 38' N. It receives the small St. Cyprien River.

Saint-Cyprien, *sic* *see pre-an* a village of France, in Dordogne 5 miles W of Sarlat.

Saint-Cyprien, a village of France, in Aveyron 15 miles NNW of Rodez.

Saint Cyprien, Quebec. See NAPIESVILLE.

Saint-Cyr, *sic* *seen*, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 2½ miles W of Verneuil. Its famous military school established in 1803, occupies part of a noted institution for the education of girls, founded by Madame de Maintenon. Pop. in 1901, 2648 (commune, 4563).

Saint Cyrille, *sic* *see seel* a post-village of L. Islet co., Quebec, 7 miles from L. Islet. Pop. 250.

Saint Damase, *sic* *dâ-mâs* a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Yamacka River, 7½ miles S of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R. Pop. 200.

Saint Damien, Baileysboro co., Quebec, 36 miles from Quebec.

Saint Damien de Brandon, *sic* *dâ-mê-an* *dêh brôn sêw*, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, 27½ miles NW of Berthier en Haut. Pop. 200.

Saint David, one of the eastern Bermuda Islands. Area, about 1 sq. m. It has a light-house. See BERMUDA ISLANDS.

Saint David, a post-village of Cachlee co. Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 170.

Saint David, a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 4½ miles S of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Saint David, a post-village of Arcostook co. Me. The banking point is Fort Kent.

Saint David de l'Aurore, Lévis co., Quebec, 2 miles from Lévis.

Saint David d'Yamaska, or *River David*, a post-village and parish of Yamaska co., Quebec, 18 miles from Ford. It has butter and cheese-industries.

Saint Davids (*see Mowens*) a decayed town (city) of Wales, co. of Pembroke, situated at the westernmost point of the country near St. Bride's Bay 16 miles WNW of Haverfordwest. It is the seat of a bishopric, dating from the beginning of Christianity in Britain, and has a splendid cathedral erected (on the site of an older edifice) at various times between the close of the twelfth century and the early part of the sixteenth and recently restored. Near by are the ruined edifice of St. Mary's College (fourteenth century) and the beautiful remains of the mediæval episcopal palace. In Norman times, when royal personages made pilgrimages hither to the shrine of St. David the place was of considerable importance. Now it is little more than a village.

Saint Davids, a post- and residential-suburb of Delaware co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Saint Davids, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 6 miles from Niagara Falls. It has several canneries. Pop. 250.

Saint Davids Head, the westernmost point of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, in lat. 51° 54' N. lon. 6° 19' W.

Saint Day, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 7 miles W of Truro. Pop. 2700, chiefly employed in mining.

Saint-Denis, *sic* *dêh-nêe* a fortified suburb of Paris, France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine on the right bank of the Seine, 6½ miles N of the centre of Paris. It is celebrated as containing a church which is the burial place of most of the kings of France. Founded in the eighth century and rebuilt in the twelfth century, after partial destruction it was restored with great splendor in the time of Napoleon III by Viollet-le-Duc, who made it one of the finest Gothic buildings of France. Saint-Denis contains a large school for the daughters of members of the Legion of Honor founded by Napoleon. The annual market held in the town is one of the oldest in France. Saint-Denis is the seat of extensive and very diversified manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 60,508.

Saint-Denis, the capital town of the French island of Réunion in the Indian Ocean on the N coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Saint-Denis. Lat. 20° 35' N. lon. 55° 30' E. Pop. in 1902, 27,302. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanical garden, museum, theatre, and an active general trade. Its port has been superseded by that of Pointe-des-Galets, about 11 miles to the WSW., on the SE coast.

Saint Denis, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles SW of Baltimore, of which it is a post-plantation. Pop. about 400.

Saint Denis, *sâr dèh-nè'*, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 14 miles N of St. Hyacinthe. It has butter and cheese industries and manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Denis (de la Boutellerie) *sâr dèh-nè' dèh là bœ'tâl lèh-rœ'* a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 87 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Denis-le-Gast, *sâr dèh-nè' lèh gât*, a village of France, in Manche, 10 miles SSE of Coutances.

Saint Dennis Bayou (*bi oo*) La. traverses the parish of Jefferson and flows into Barataria Bay.

Saint De'rouin, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River about 80 miles ESE of Lincoln. Pop. 80.

Saint Didace, *sâr dœ'diâs'* a post-village of Mackinongie co., Quebec, on the river Mackinongie, 48 miles W of Three Rivers.

Saint-Diader-la-Séauve, *sâr dœ-dè-dâ là sé'v'*, a town of France, in Haute-Lorraine, 14 miles NE of Yssy-leux. Pop. about 2500 (commune 6000).

Saint-Dié, *sâr dœ-dâ'* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vosges, picturesquely situated in the region of the Vosges mountains, on the river Meurthe, 32 miles ENE of Épinal. It contains numerous interesting edifices among which are the eleventh-century cathedral in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, an eighteenth-century Romanesque church the canon's house, the episcopal residence, and the town-hall containing a museum with valuable natural-history collections and a library of about 120,000 volumes. The town has lumber interests and manufactures of textiles and hosiery. Pop. in 1901 10,289 (commune 21,481).

Saint-Dizier, *sâr dœ-zè-dâ'* a town of France, in the department of Haute-Marne, 58 miles NE of Troyes, on the river Marne. It has a parish church with a fine facade and a museum. There are large iron-works and boat-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901 10,032 (commune 14,601).

Saint Dominge See SAINT DOMINGO.

Saint Dominique, *sâr dœ mœ-nek'* a post-village of Sagoy co., Quebec, 8 miles SE of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Dominique des Chênes, *sâr dœ mœ-nek' dâ sèd'* a post-village of Soulangue co., Quebec, 7½ miles N of Odessa, on the Grand Trunk R.

Saint Donat, *sâr dœ nâ'* a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles NE of St. Amelot.

Saint-Donat-le-Roman, *sâr dœ nâ lèh rœ mœ'* a small town of France, in Drôme 13 miles N of Valence.

Saint Donatus, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 14 miles SSE of Duquaine. Pop. 100.

Sainte Adolphe de Fabes, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, 45 miles from Paspébiac, its banking point.

Sainte Adèle, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 18 miles from St. Jérôme.

Sainte Agathe, *sâr tî gât'* a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 25 miles SE of Lotbinière. Pop. 300.

Sainte Agathe des Monts, *sâr tî gât' dâ mœ'* a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the North River, 40 miles N of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw and grist-mills etc. Pop. in 1901, 1073.

Sainte Agnes, *sâr tî yê'* a post-village of Quebec, co. of Charlevoix, 10 miles from Murray Bay. Pop. 190.

Sainte Agnes de Dundee, *sâr tî yê dèh dœ'* a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 13 miles above St. Amelot.

Sainte Anastasie, *sâr tî anâstâs'* a post-village of Magentic co., Quebec, 16 miles from Fiamerville.

Sainte Angèle, *sâr tî anjèl'* or **Sainte Angèle de Monnoir**, a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, 6 miles from Ste. Marie de Monnoir on the Central Vermont and the Quebec Southern R. Pop. 200.

Sainte Angèle de Laval, *sâr tî anjèl' dèh là vil'* a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the E. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R. 3 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. about 500.

Sainte Angèle de Rimouski, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski. Pop. 150.

Sainte Anne (*Fr. pron. sâr tî ann'*), a river of Quebec, after a SW course estimated at 120 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on its N bank about 20 miles WSW of Quebec.

Another river of the same name enters the St. Lawrence 23 miles below Quebec. See SAINT ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ.

Sainte Anne, a post-village of Châteaufort co., Quebec, 2 miles from Châteaufort. Pop. in 1901 507.

Sainte Anne, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R., 50 miles from Winnipeg.

Sainte-Anne, *sâr tî ann'*, a seaport village of Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles, on the E. coast of Grande-Terre, 12 miles ESE of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Sainte-Anne, a village of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. (commune) about 2800.

Sainte Anne de Beaupré, *sâr tî ann dèh bœ'prè'* a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ste. Anne, 23 miles below Quebec, on the Quebec R. There are very picturesque falls near the village.

Sainte Anne de Bellevue, a post-town of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 21 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1342.

Sainte Anne de la Pénée (*dèh là pè'nè'*) a banking post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the river Ste. Anne, 25 miles W by N of Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw and grist-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Sainte Anne de la Pointe (*dèh là pœ' tî sè'*) a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R. 86 miles below Quebec. It has milling industries. Pop. about 600.

Sainte Anne de Prescott, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, 7 miles from Alexandria, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Sainte Anne de Restigouche (*dèh là tœ' gœsch'*) Bonaventure co., Quebec. See MONTREAL.

Sainte Anne des Morts (*dâ mœ'*) a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Ste. Anne, 18½ miles below Fraser ville. There are several rivers of the same name in this district. Pop. 200.

Sainte Anne de St. Roch, a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, 3 miles from St. Roch. Pop. 100.

Sainte Anne des Plaines (*dâ plèn'*) a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 28 miles N of Montreal. Pop. 375.

Sainte Anne de Stekely, Quebec. See ROCKWELL.

Sainte Anne du Sault (*dâ sœ'*) a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 15 miles from Victoriaville, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Sainte Barbe, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 6 miles from Huntingdon.

Sainte-Barthelemy, *sâr tî bœ'm'*, a minor mountain-chain in the SE part of France, in the departments of Bouches du Rhône and Var. Height, 3785 feet.

Sainte Béatrix, *sâr tî bœ'trîks'*, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 18 miles NNW of Joliette.

Sainte Brigid, *sâr tî brîjîd'* or **Sainte Brigid d'Iberville**, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 10 miles E of St. Johns. Pop. 300. There are extensive peat bogs in the vicinity.

Sainte Brigitte de Laval, Quebec. See LAVAL.

Sainte Brigitte des Saëts, *sâr tî brîjîd dâ sœ'* a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 60 miles below Montreal. Pop. 150.

Sainte Catherine (*dâ tœ'm'*), a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, 9 miles from St. Raymond. Pop. 150.

Sainte Claire, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 9 miles from St. Amelot.

Sainte Clothilde, a parish of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 18 miles from Victoriaville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Sainte Croix, *sâr tî kœ'z'* a village of Switzerland in the canton of Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 miles W of Grandson. Principal industries are the making of watches musical boxes, etc. Pop. about 6000. Elevation, 3635 feet.

Sainte Croix, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 600.

Sainte Croix, West Indies. See SANTA CRUZ.

Sainte-Croix-Aux-Mines. See SAINT KRIST.

Sainte-Croix-Veveyre, a commune of France in the department of Ariège.

Sainte-Catherine, a city of Hochelaga co., Quebec, adjoins Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 19,012.

Saint Edmundsbury. See SAINT EDWARD.

Sainte Dorothee, *sâr tî dœ'rœ'* a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, 15 miles from Montreal.

Saint Edouard, *sâr tî dœ'œ'n'* a post-village of Naperville co., Quebec, on Rivière La Tortue, 4 miles from La Pigeonnière. See RIVIERA BON CLAIR.

Saint Edward, a banking post-village of Boone co., Neb., 30 miles WNW of Columbus on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 525.

Sainte Elizabeth, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river Saguenay, 7 miles from Joliette.

Sainte Emile, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 50 miles from St. Romuald. Also known as Leclercville.

Sainte Madeleine de l'Énergie, *sant d'noe'ler d'eh* *Mad'le'ner*, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the Mack River, 43 miles N of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Sainte Madeleine, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 18 miles by rail from Victoriaville, its banking point.

Sainte Famille, *sant fa mee'*, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 17 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Flavie, *sant fl'vay'* a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 87 miles below Rivière du Loup on the R.

Sainte Flore, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 31 miles NNW of Three Rivers. The banking point is Grandmère.

Sainte-Foy, *sant fwi*, a commune of France, in Rhône, 3 miles SSW of Lyons.

Sainte-Foy-la-Grande, *sant fwi la grã'de*, a town of France, in Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 43 miles S of Bordeaux. Pop. about 3500.

Sainte-Geneviève, *sant shay-ah-ve-iv'* a village of France, in Aveyron 10 miles N of Espalion.

Sainte Geneviève, *sant jay-ve-iv'* a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 493 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Mississippi River and is drained in the central part by the Aux Vents River and in the S. part by Saline Creek. Lead and copper are found here. Capital, Ste. Geneviève. Pop. is 1890, 5853 in 1900 16,356.

Sainte Geneviève, a banking city, capital of Ste. Geneviève co., Mo., on the Mississippi River about 50 miles below St. Louis, on the Frisco System and the Illinois Southern R. It has lime and mining interests. Pop. in 1900 1707.

Sainte Geneviève, *sant shay-ah-ve-iv'*, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Rivière des Prairies, 18 miles W of Montreal. Year it has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 735.

Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 16 miles from St. Anne de la Parade. Pop. about 250.

Sainte Gertrude (*Fr. pron. sant shay-trid'*) a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 18 miles SSE of Three Rivers, its banking point.

Sainte Héloïse, *sant i'lois*, a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 108 miles below Quebec. Pop. 300.

Sainte Héloïse de Bagot (*d'ah b'g'o'*) a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 7 miles NW of Upton, on the Intercolonial R.

Sainte Héméline, *sant i'na d'oe'*, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Dorchester on the Quebec Central R., 16 miles SE of St. Henri de Léveson. It has various mills and manufactures of threshing machines.

Sainte Irénée, *sant i're'ne'* a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 78 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Julie de Bemerset, *sant shi'loo d'eh som* *Be'mer-set* a post-village of Mégantic co., Quebec, 13 miles from Beauport station. Pop. 300.

Sainte Julie de Verchères, *sant shi'loo d'eh v'eh* *shay'* a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, at the foot of Boncherville Mountain, 16 miles from Montreal. Pop. (parish) about 1540.

Sainte Julienne, *sant shi'loo d'eh* a post-village of Quebec, capital of Montmain co., on the river St. Esprit, 23 miles NW of L. Assomption, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Sainte Justine, Quebec. See LAVERGNE.

Sainte Justine de Newton, *sant shi'loo d'eh* *new-ton'*, a post-village of Vandreville co., Quebec, 14 miles NW of Océan station.

Saint Elmore, *sant el-mor'*, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R., 24 miles from Summerside.

Saint Elias (*Gr. Hagios Elias*; see *Fayyos*) a mountain of the Morne, Greece, 5 miles E. of Kalama. Height, 7872 feet.

Saint Elias (anc. Ocha) a mountain of Greece, near the SE. extremity of the island of Euboea. Height, 6264 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Zee (or Cos) Height, 1800 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Milo (Mitos) Height, 2350 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Paros. Height, 2222 feet.

Saint Elias, a mountain on the island of Santa Maria.

Saint Elias, the highest peak of the island of San-tosh. Height, 1718 feet.

Saint Elias, a peak in the S. part of the island of Agina, 1742 feet high. It is the most conspicuous point on the Bonie Gulf.

Saint Elias Mountains, a coastal range of southeastern Alaska and northwestern Canada. It is a broad, elevated belt, with numerous peaks and short ridges, culminating in Mount Logan (estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 feet) and St. Elias (18,000 ft.). It continues to the SE. with the mountains Vancouver Cook, Fairweather, Litzay, Crillon and La Pérouse, and lesser peaks. The mountains are in the main of sedimentary origin with as yet undetermined relations to the inner Alaskan Mountains. They give off numerous glaciers, of which the largest is the Malaspina. The snow line is found at about 2500-3000 ft. Mount St. Elias on the 141st meridian of W. longitude, was first ascended in 1887 by Prince Luigi, of Savoy (Duke of the Abruzzi).

Saint Elias, St. Maurice co., Quebec, 18 miles from Shawangwan Falls, its banking point.

Saint Elizabeth, a post-village of Millin co., Mo., on the Osage River 24 miles S of Jefferson City. Pop. 70.

Saint Elizabeth, Quebec. See SAINT ELIZABETH.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 20 miles SSW of Mobile. Pop. 100.

Saint Elmo, a post-town of Chaffee co., Colo. The banking point is Buena Vista. Pop. in 1900 85.

Saint Elmo, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 14 miles S of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900 1000.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. The banking point is Pembroke. Pop. about 200.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss. 14 miles E. of Port Gibson.

Saint Elmo, a post-substation of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Saint Elmo, a post-station of Travis co., Tex.

Saint Eloi, *sant i'loi* a post-village of Témiscouata co., Quebec 8 miles NE of Isle Verte, on the Intercolonial R. Pop. about 150.

Sainte Louise (des Amérindiens) *sant i'loo o'oe' d'ar* *Sai'* a post-village of L. Island co., Quebec, 29 miles from Montmagny on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Ely, *sant i'li* a parish of Yamaska co., Quebec 17 miles from Nicolet, its banking point.

Sainte-Luce, *sant i'loo*, a town on the E. coast of the island of Martinique, 11 miles SE of Port-de-France. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Sainte-Luce Station, Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 10 miles from Rimouski.

Saint Elmer, *sant el-mer'* a post-village of Beauport co., Quebec, 27 miles S of St. Henri de Léveson. Pop. 200.

Sainte Marguerite, *sant mar-gy'et* a river of Quebec, joins the Saguenay 14 miles from its mouth.

Sainte Marguerite, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 9 miles from St. Anselme. Iron and copper are found in the vicinity.

Sainte-Marguerite See LÉVESON, ÎLES DE.

Sainte-Marie, or **Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar**, *sant mar' d'eh mah' d'eh mah' d'eh* (native name, *Isle de France*, or *Isle de Bourbon*), a French island on the E. coast of Madagascar lat. 17° S. Area, 64 sq. m. The soil is of volcanic origin. It is chiefly important as the seat of an active commerce. Chief town Sainte-Marie, a free port, with a good harbor. Pop. mostly of the Malagasy race.

Sainte Marie, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 15 miles from Olney. The banking point is Newton or Olney. Pop. in 1900 400.

Sainte Marie, a township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 325.

Sainte-Marie, *sant mar'vay'*, a town of the island of Martinique, on its NE side, SE of Margot. Pop. (commune) about 11 600.

Sainte-Marie, a town and commune in the island of Réunion, on its N coast. Pop. about 1500.

Sainte-Marie-Aux-Mines See MACKINOW.

Sainte Marie de Monrovia, *sant mar' d'eh mon'-vay'*, Quebec. See MONTREAL.

Sainte Marie Magdeleine, St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial R., 7 1/2 miles from St. Hyacinthe.

Sainte Marthe, *sant mar'*, a post-village of Vandreville co., Quebec, 13 miles from Océan station.

Sainte Marthe, *sant mar'* a town a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Chateauguay, on the river Chateauguay 12 1/2 miles S of Chateauguay, on the Grand Trunk R.

Sainte-Maur, *sant mor'*, a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Maine, 18 miles SSE of Chinon, on the railway from Bordeaux to Paris.

Sainte-Mélanie, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 11 miles from Joliette.

Sainte-Monique, *sant moh-neg-ee* or *meh-nor* a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine, on the Aisne, 26 miles ENE. of Châlons. It was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1901, 3332 (commune, 4994)

Sainte-Mère-Eglise, *sant mair à gies'* a small town of France, in Manche, 9 miles SE of Valognes.

Sainte-Emilien, *sant à ene le-br'*, a decayed town of France, in the department of Gironde, arrondissement of Libourne, on a hill overlooking the valley of the Dordogne. It is celebrated for its wine. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages, and has interesting memorials of its past in the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices. There is an ancient church excavated out of the solid rock. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 2400)

Sainte-Melanie, *sant mo-neek* a post-village of Nicolet co. Quebec, 8 miles from Nicolet.

Sainte-Melanie des Deux Montagnes, Two Mountains co. Quebec 8 miles from St. Jerome.

Sainte-Petrouille, *sant pè troo'*, a post-village of Montmorency co. Quebec 44 miles from Quebec, its banking point. Pop. in 1901 228

Sainte-Philomène, *sant fee lo man*, a post-village of Chateauguy co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 8 miles from Caughnawaga.

Sainte-Philomène, a northern suburb of Saint-Pierre, island of Martinique, destroyed during the eruption of Pelée on May 8, 1902

Saint-Ephrem (de Tring) *sant à frim' dèh tring*, a post-village of Beauce co. Quebec, 76 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. in 1901 380

Saint-Ephrem d'Upton, or **Upton**, a post-village of Bagot co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 48 miles E. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 671

Saint-Epiphanie, Quebec. See **Yves**.

Saint Epiphany (or Epiphany) Cape (anc. *A'amus Promontorium*) the NW extremity of Cyprus, near lat. 35° 14' N

Sainte-Prudentienne, *sant pri'dèn se-enn* a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from Granby. Pop. in 1901 339

Sainte-Rosalie, *sant rō sà le'* a post-village of Bagot co. Quebec, 3 miles NE of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads.

Sainte-Rose, *sant rō* a village of the island of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 miles SW of Port Louis. Pop. (commune) about 6000

Sainte-Rose, a town of the island of Réunion, on its E. coast, 31 miles SE of Saint-Denis. Pop. (commune) about 3000

Sainte-Rose, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Laval (Ile d'Jesse), on the S. shore of the river Jesse (a branch of the Ottawa), and on the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901 1154.

Saintes, *sant (and Nodola rum)* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure 42 miles SE of La Rochelle on the left bank of the Charente. It has many Roman remains including the ruins of a large amphitheatre and the arch of Germanicus. The principal edifices are the church of St. Pierre (the old cathedral) the church of Notre Dame, the church of St. Eutrope (founded in the sixth century and rebuilt in the sixteenth) and the Palais de Justice. There are foundries and manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Saintes took its name from having been the chief town of the Galla tribe of the Santones. It was the capital of the old province of Saintonge. Pop. in 1901 15,799 (commune, 18 219)

Saints Scholastique, *sant shk sh toek*, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Two Mountains, on the Belle Rivière 33 miles W of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 845

Saintes, Les, French West Indies. See **LES SAINTES**.

Sainte-Sophie, *sant so fee'*, a post-village of Megantic co. Quebec, 7 miles from Placidville. Pop. 240

Sainte-Sophie (de Lacorne) *sant so fee' dèh sh henn*, a post-village of Terrebonne co. Quebec, 34 miles NW of Montreal, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Sainte-Sophie (du Levant) Nicolet co. Quebec, 33 miles from Three Rivers.

Saint-Esprit, *sant ès pre'* a seaport of France, department of London, on the Adour opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb

Saint-Esprit, a post-village of Montcalm co. Quebec, on the river St. Esprit, 17 miles NW of L. Assomption. Pop. about 300

Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, *sant thairis dèh blair'ven'* a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Rivière aux Outens, 26 miles NEW of Montreal, on the

Canadian Pacific R. It has a convent and college, various mills, piano- and furniture-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1541

Sainte Thérèse, Isle, *sant thairis* na island in the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the island of Montreal.

Saint-Etienne, *sant à te-ann* (i.e. St. Stephen), a town of France, capital of the department of Loire on the Furens a small affluent of the Loire, 32 miles SW of Lyons. It is one of the leading manufacturing centres of the country, its situation in one of the richest coal regions in southern France having caused its industrial development to be very rapid. The principal manufactures are those of fire-arms (the national factory alone employing many thousand hands) The ribbon manufacture is on a vast scale, and iron- and steel wares of many kinds are extensively made. There are great iron-works in the vicinity. The town presents little that is of interest from an architectural standpoint. Saint-Etienne possesses a school of mines and a Palais des Arts comprising a museum of artillery an industrial museum, a gallery of painting and a public library. Pop. in 1896, 23,000 in 1901, 43,250; in 1901 129,350.

Saint-Etienne-de-Bagerry, *sant à te-ann dèh b'g'rie'* a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier 23 miles SSE of Bayonne. It has mines of iron and other minerals

Saint-Etienne-de-Beauharnois, *sant à te-ann dèh b'har nà* a post-village of Beauharnois co. Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 5 miles from Beauharnois.

Saint-Etienne-de-Langarda, *sant à te-ann dèh l'g d'ar'* a village of France, in Ardèche, 31 miles W of Privas

Saint-Etienne-de-Montino, *sant à te-ann dèh mōr sh'*, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 19 miles NW of Nantes. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4000)

Saint-Etienne-de-Saint-Cecile, *sant à te-ann dèh shk sh'vay*, a town of France, in Isère, 20 miles NW of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 1500)

Saint-Etienne des Grès, *sant à te-ann d'grè*, a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 14 miles NW of Three Rivers. Pop. 300

Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray, *sant à te-ann d'ruv rā* a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine 4 miles S of Rouen. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 6500)

Saint-Eugène, *sant r' sh'nn*, a post-village of Prescott co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 9 miles from Vanhook Hill.

Saint-Eugène de Grantham, a post-village and parish of Drummond co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles from St. Hyacinthe, its banking point.

Sainte Ursule, *sant ur sū*, a post-village of Mackinac co., Quebec, on the Petite Rivière du Loup, 8 miles from Three Rivers, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint-Eustache, *sant èsh tāk* a post-village of Two Mountains co. Quebec on the Rivière du Chêne, 21 miles SW of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has several mills, sawmills, and tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1901, 1079

Saint-Eustatius (t-à sh' sh' sh') or **Saint Eustache** (also known to the inhabitants as Statia), one of the Dutch West India Islands, Lesser Antilles 12 miles NW of St. Christopher Area, 7 sq m. Pop. in 1902, 1458. It is mountainous, with a symmetrical volcano cone rising to 1995 feet. The climate is healthy but earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Tobacco and sugar-cane are grown. The island belongs to the Dutch government of Curaçao, Capital, Oranjestad, or St. Eustatius on the SW coast.

Saint-Eustatius, St. Eustatius island. See **ONAECYTOWN**

Saint-Evariste de Fessy, *sant à v'arist dèh f'ess'* a post-village of Beauce co. Quebec, 73 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 390

Saint-Evariste Statim, Beauce co. Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. 24 miles from St. Francis North East. Pop. 100

Sainte Victoire, *sant vik'twa* a post-village of Richelieu co. Quebec, 7 miles from Sorel

Saint-Fabien, *sant fā b' sh'* a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence 464 miles below Rivière du Loup on the Intercolonial R.

Saint-Fargue, *sant fā sh'* a town of France, in Yonne, 26 miles ESE of Auxerre, on the Yonne. Here is a fine castle, surrounded by a splendid park once the residence of Madame de Montpensier cousin of Louis XIV. There is also an interesting mediæval church. Pop. (commune) about 3500

Saint-Fawstin, *sant fā'stā'*, Terrebonne co., Quebec, 45 miles from St. Jerome.

Saint-Félicien, *sân fê-lî-sân*, Châteauguay co., Quebec, 13 miles from Roberval.

Saint-Félicien, *sân fê-lî-sân*, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Matane.

Saint Felix, an island in the South Pacific Ocean W of Copeland Chnl.

Saint Felix, a cape on the S coast of Madagascar.

Saint-Félix de Valois, *sân fê-lîks dâ vâ-lîs*, a post-village of Johette co., Quebec, on the river Bayonne, 54 miles NNE of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. It has saw, sawing, and carding-mills, a foundry, butter, and cheese factories, etc.

Saint-Ferdinand de Halifax, *sân fân de-nân dâ dâ fê-lîs*, a post-village of Marguab co., Quebec, on Lake William 17 miles SE of Somerset. Pop. about 600.

Saint-Férol, *sân fê-rô-lî*, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 38 miles below Quebec. In the vicinity are attractive water falls. Pop. 150.

Saint-Fidèle, *sân fê-dâ-lî*, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles ENE of Murray Bay. Pop. 150.

Saintfield, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down 9 miles SSE of Belfast.

Saint Flavies, *sân fâ vâ-lîs*, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 38 miles SW of the city of Quebec. Pop. 300.

Saint Flore, Quebec. See **Saint-Florent**.

Saint-Florent, *sân fê-rô-lî* (It. *San Florentino*, *sân fê-o-rên-sô*), a small seaport of Comoros, on the N side, on the Gulf of Saint-Florent, 7 miles W of Bastia.

Saint-Florentie, *sân fê-rô-lîs*, a town of France, in Yonne, at the confluence of the Armanche and Armançon 16 miles NNE of Auxerre. It is an ancient town and was formerly fortified. It has an interesting old church. Pop. about 2500.

Saint Florian, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. The banking point is Florence. Pop. 125.

Saint-Florent, *sân fê-rô-lî*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cantal 33 miles ENE of Aurillac. It stands on a rock at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet above the sea, near the right bank of the Auzon. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large medieval cathedral. Pop. in 1901 4519 (commence 5634).

Saint Foy, *sân fê-lî*, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 4 miles NW of Quebec.

Saint Francis, a county in the E part of Arkansas has an area of 618 sq m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River and also drained by the Langsville River. Capital, Norriston City. Pop. in 1890 13,543. In 1900 17,157.

Saint Francis, a post-town of Clay co., Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 7 miles NE of Piggott. Pop. in 1900 420.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. The banking point is De Land. Pop. 60.

Saint Francis, a banking post-village, capital of Cheyenne co., Kan. on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 134 miles W by S. of Orleans. Pop. about 300.

Saint Francis, a post-plantation of Aroostook co., Me. on the river St. John, 15 miles above Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900 508.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn. on the Kan River and 30 miles N of Minneapolis. Pop. 150.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis. on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 4 miles S. of Milwaukee. It is the seat of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales and the Catholic Normal School.

Saint Francis, a headland of Africa, in Cape Colony W of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10' S.

Saint Francis, Cape, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Conception Bay.

Saint Francis Islands, a group of islands off the S coast of Australia, in the Myle Archipelago. Lat. (N extremity) 32° 32' S.

Saint Francis, Lake, an expansion of the St. Lawrence River in Quebec, about 38 miles SW of Montreal. It is 28 miles long.

Saint Francis (or François), Lake, a beautiful lake of Beauce co., Quebec, 48 miles NE of Sherbrooke. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles.

Saint Francis River, Mo. rises in St. Francis co., runs southwest to the NE corner of Arkansas and beyond, and enters the Mississippi about 8 miles above Helena. Length, about 450 miles, of which about 150 miles are navigable.

Saint Francis (or François) River, Quebec, rises in Lake St. Francis, Beauce co. and enters the St. Lawrence

in the expansion known as Lake St. Peter. Length, 100 miles.

Saint Francisville, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Wabash River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles SW of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Saint Francisville, a banking post-town, capital of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi River 35 miles NW by N of Baton Rouge. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900 1950.

Saint Francisville, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo. on the Des Moines River 12 miles WNW of Keokuk Iowa. Pop. 75.

Saint Francis Xavier (*sân fê-ak-sê*) a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill. about 40 miles SE of Centralia.

Saint François, *sân fân-sân* (Fr. *sân fân-sân*), a northeastern county of Missouri has an area of 450 sq m. It is drained in the S part by the St. Francis River which rises in it, and in the N part by the Big River. The chief mineral deposit is iron occurring in the famous Iron Mountains. Mines of lead have also been opened here. Capital Farmington. Pop. in 1900 17,347, in 1905, 24,251.

Saint-François, *sân fân-sân*, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, French West India, on the SE coast of Grande-Terre, 13 miles E of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. (commence) about 5000.

Saint-François, Martinique. See **FRANÇOIS**.

Saint François (de la Beauce), *sân fân-sân dâ dâ bô-sân*, a post-village and outpost of Quebec, capital of the co. of Beauce, on the river Chaudière, 46 miles SSE of Quebec. It has various mills and manufactures.

Saint François de Sales (*dâ fân-sân*) a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 1 mile from Terrebonne.

Saint François d'Orléans (*dâ fân-sân*) a post-village of Quebec, co. of Montmorency on the island of Orleans, 27 miles below Quebec. Pop. 150.

Saint François de Lac (*dâ fân-sân*) a post village of Yemasko co., Quebec on Lake St. Peter 27½ miles below Sorel on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint François North East, Beauce co., Quebec on the Quebec Central R. See **SAINT-FRANÇOIS (DE LA BEAUCE)**.

Saint François Rivière du Nord (*re vâ-nân dâ nôr*) a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec on the International R. 42 miles NNE of Quebec.

Saint François Xavier (de Brompton), Richmond co., Quebec, 4 miles from Windsor Mills, its banking point.

Saint Frédéric (*Fr. sân fê-dê-rîk*), a post village of Beauce co., Quebec, 48 miles S by S of Quebec. It has saw and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 804.

Saint Gabriel (*Fr. sân gâ-bri-êl*) a post-village of Iberville parish, La. on the Mississippi River 15 miles above Donaldsonville, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R.

Saint Gabriel de Brandon, *sân gâ-bri-êl dâ brân-dôn*, a banking post-village of Berthier co., Quebec on Lac Maskinonge, 11 miles WNW of Berthier on Hunt, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 1390.

Saint Gall, *sân gâ-lî* (Fr. *sân gâ-lî*), *Ger. Sankt Gallen*, *sânkt gâ-lî*), a canton in the NE part of Switzerland bordering on the Rhine and the Lake of Constance and enclosing the eastern of Appenzel. Area, 179 sq m. Its position is very elevated, the Alpine summits reaching an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The mountain slopes are covered with wood or pasture; in the lower tracts there are orchards and vineyards. St. Gall is a busy manufacturing district, cotton goods and embroideries being extensively produced. There are heavy exports to the United States. The constitution is democratic. St. Gall is the capital. Pop. in 1900 258,255. Three-fifths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. This district was the scene of the missionary labors of St. Gall in the early part of the seventh century. The abbots of the Benedictine monastery of St. Gall rose to be princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. They held sway over the town of St. Gall, which finally emancipated itself from their authority at the close of the Middle Ages. The abbots retained a petty sovereignty down to the close of the eighteenth century. The canton as such was constituted in 1803.

Saint Gall, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of St. Gall, situated in an elevated valley, on the left bank of the Bodensee, 10 miles SE. of Constantine and 2000 feet above sea-level. It is one of the chief industrial towns of Switzerland and has extensive manufactures of woolen, linen, and cotton goods, embroideries, lace, fine machinery, and prints. The city contains the buildings (reconstructed in the eighteenth century) of a famous Benedictine abbey (founded in the seventh century and suppressed in 1805), which was at one time a leading seat of learning in

Europe and contains an important library of 30,000 volumes; a cathedral, ethnological museum, town library (30,000 volumes) picture-gallery, and industrial museum. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1906, 33,116.

Saint-Galmier, *sā' gālmē'*, a town of France, in Loire, on a railway, 15 miles N of Montbrison. It has the mineral spring of Foutfort. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Saint-Gaudens, *sā' gō'dē'*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Garonne, near the left bank of the Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 45 miles SW of Toulouse. It has a medieval church. Pop. in 1901 4680 (commune, 7377).

Saint-Gédéon, in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 36 miles from Chicoutimi.

Saint-Gervaise, Mo. See **SANIT GERVAYSE**.

Saint-Gerica, *sā' shēp-nē'*, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 miles ENE of Rodez. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. about 3000.

Saint-Germain-Laval, *sā' shēp-nē' lā vā'*, a town of France, in Rhône, 5 miles S of Lyons, on the railway thence to Saint-Etienne. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3500).

Saint-Germain, *sā' shēp-nē'*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders 4½ miles SE of Courtrai.

Saint George, Azores. See **SÃO JORGE**.

Saint George, an island of the Bismarck Archipelago, in the Admiralty group.

Saint George, the SE. island of the Pribilof group, Alaska. It contains a village of the same name.

Saint George, one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands NE of Bermuda (or Main Island) with which it has been at various times connected by a causeway. Area, about 11 sq. m. It is strongly fortified and forms the chief military depot in the Bermudas.

Saint George, a port of the Bermuda Islands on St. George Island, is a British military station. It has a noble and safe harbor.

Saint George, the strait or channel which separates the islands of Neupommern and Neamecklenburg, Bismarck Archipelago.

Saint George, a channel between the Great and Little Nicobar islands, in the Bay of Bengal about 16 miles long and from 3 to 6 miles wide.

Saint George, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras opposite the mouth of the river Balise.

Saint George, a bay and harbor of Newfoundland, on the W coast. The bay extends inward about 50 miles and receives the river St. George.

Saint George, a suburb of Bristol, England, in Gloucestershire. It is a seat of the iron, lead and glass industries. Pop. in 1901 53,436.

Saint George, or **St. George's**, a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of Grenada, on the SW coast. Lat. 12° 3' N lon. 61° 48' W. It is divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town and the other the CAMBRIDGE (or CARACAS). The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. St. George is the seat of government of the Windward Islands.

Saint George, a post-station of Kankakee co. Ill.

Saint George, a post-village of Pottawatomie co. Kan. on the N. bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R. 43 miles W by N of Topeka. Pop. 175.

Saint George, a post-village in St. George township (town) Knox co. Mo. on the south-east, about 9 miles SW of Rockland. The town is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3200.

Saint George, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Saint George, a post-hamlet of Nicolet or Minn.

Saint George, a post-station of Wright co. Mo.

Saint George, Staten Island, N. Y. See **NEW BRUNSWICK**.

Saint George, a banking post-town capital of Dorchester co. S. C. 83 miles E by S of Augusta, on the Southern R. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900 578.

Saint George, a post-city capital of Washington co. Utah, on the Rio Virgin (or Virgin) River about 230 miles S. by W of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. in 1900 1600.

Saint George, a post-township (town) of Chittenden co. Vt. 9 miles SSE of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 90.

Saint George, a post-town of Tucker co. W. Va. on the Cheat River 36 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Saint George, a post-town and outport of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, near the mouth of the Magogadavie River 45 miles W of St. John, on the New Brunswick Southern R. It has pulp- and paper-mills and granite-quarries. Pop. about 600.

Saint George, a banking post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles from Hagersburg. It has saw- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 630.

Saint George, Cape, the southern point of St. George's Island, S. of Franklin co., Fla. with a fixed light. Lat. 26° 34' N.

Saint George, Cape, on the W coast of Newfoundland at the entrance to St. George Bay. Lat. 48° 29' N.

Saint George, Cape, on the NE coast of Nova Scotia, at the W entrance to a bay of its own name. Lat. 45° 16' N.

Saint George, Cape, on the SE coast of New South Wales. Lat. 31° 16' S lon. 150° 45' E.

Saint George de Henryville. See **HENRYVILLE**.

Saint George (de la Beauce), *sā' shēp-nē' dē lā bō'*, a banking post-village of Beauce co. Quebec on the river Chaudière, 60 miles SSE of Quebec. Pop. about 400.

Saint George del Marra, Africa. See **ALGERIA**.

Saint George de Windsor, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec, 10 miles SE. of Danville.

Saint-George-d'Oléron, *sā' shēp-nē' dō lā rō'*, a small town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 15 miles NW of Marenes.

Saint George, Gulf of, a broad inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E coast of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 45° and 47° S.

Saint George Island, in the Mozambique Channel, in lat. 16° 2' S.

Saint George Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group.

Saint George Island, a post-station of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 75.

Saint George Islands, India, a group off the coast of Malabar, in lat. 10° 11' N lon. 73° 45' E.

Saint George, a post-town of Newcastle co. Del., on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 12 miles SEW of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 328.

Saint George's, a village of Newfoundland. The banking point is Bay of Islands.

Saint George's, Grenada. See **SANIT GEORGE**.

Saint George's Bank, in the Atlantic Ocean about 160 miles E of Cape Cod. It is resorted to by fishermen.

Saint George's Bay, Nova Scotia. See **ANTICOST**.

Saint George's Channel, an arm of the ocean which separates the SE part of Ireland from Wales and England and connects the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. Length, about 100 miles, width 60 to 95 miles.

Saint George's Island, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Apalachicola. Length about 23 miles. St. George's Strait or Sound, separating it from the mainland, is from 5 to 7 miles across.

Saint-Georga-sur-Loire, *sā' shēp-nē' sūr lō'*, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles WNW of Angers. It has a fine chateau.

Saint-Germain. See **SANIT GERMAIN** or **LAYE**.

Saint Germain de Grantham, *sā' shēp-nē' dē grān'thām*, or **Headville**, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 15 miles NNE. of Lipton on the Intercolonial R.

Saint-Germain du Bois, *sā' shēp-nē' dū bō'*, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N of Louhans.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye, *sā' shēp-nē' ēn lā'*, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, beautifully situated on the river Seine and on the borders of the forest of Saint-Germain 7 miles N of Versailles and 10 miles WNW of Paris. It was at one time the summer residence of the French court and the prestige thus gained and its picturesque features have rendered it a popular and fashionable resort. Along the Seine extends a handsome terrace commanding superb views of the river and the plain below dotted with villas. The principal objects of interest are the fine old royal chateau recently restored, and containing a museum of national antiquities, a pavilion all that remains of the palace called the Chateau Neuf and the town hall, containing a library and art-gallery. The famous forest of Saint-Germain stretching away from the town covers an area of about 11,000 acres. There are a considerable number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1901, 14,858 (commune, 17,207).

Saint-Germain-Laval, *sā' shēp-nē' lā vā'*, a town of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S of Roanne. It has manufactures of porcelain. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Saint-Germain-Lomberton, *sā' shēp-nē' lōmbrōn*, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S of Issoire. Pop. about 2000.

Saint German, or **Saint Germanus**, a village of England co. of Cornwall 9 miles W of Plymouth. The place was once the seat of a bishop. It has a fine parish church formerly part of a cathedral.

Saint-Gervais, *sā' shēp-nē'*, a village of France, in Hérault, 23 miles NNE. of Béziers.

Saint-Gervais, a small town of France, in Py-de-Dôme, 17 miles NW of Riom.

Saint-Gervais, *sā' shā'vā'*, a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, 5 miles E of St. Charles. It has saw and grist-mills.

Saint-Gervais-les-Bains (*la bā'*), a village, watering place, and tourist-resort of France, department of Haute-Savoie, 35 miles SE of Geneva, in the valley of the river Arve. Here are quarries of Jasper.

Saint-Ghislain, *sā' ghō'shlā'*, a small town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Hamme, 8 miles W of Mons. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 4369.

Saint-Gildas-des-Bois, *sā' shō'dā' dā bō'*, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles NNW of Saumur.

Saint-Gilus, *sā' jīlūs*, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 36 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint-Gilles, *sā' shēel*, a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 21 miles NE of Ghent. Pop. (communa) about 5000.

Saint-Gilles, a southwestern suburb of Brussels.

Saint-Gilles, *sā' shēel*, or **Saint-Gilles-les-Boucheries**, a town of France, in Gard, on the Canal of Beaucaire, 11 miles SSE of Nîmes. It has a fine medieval church. There is a trade in wine, brandy etc. Pop. in 1901 3254 (communa, 6381).

Saint-Gilles-Termond, *sā' shēel tē tēm mōnd'*, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 1 mile E of Dendermond.

Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, *sā' shēel sū vī'*, a small seaport and watering place of France, in Vendée, on the Vie, 10 miles NNW of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint-Girons, *sā' shō'rōn'*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ariège, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees on the Salat, an affluant of the Garonne, 26 miles W of Foix. It has varied manufactures and considerable trade. Pop. in 1901 5233 (communa, 6018).

Saint-Gobain, *sā' gō bā'*, a village of France in Aisne, 10 miles NNW of Laon.

Saint-Gothard, *sā' gōth ārd* (Ger *Sankt Gotthard*, *sākt gō'thārt*), a small group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps of Switzerland, eastward of Uri, Valais, and Ticino, of which several summits exceed 10 000 feet in elevation (Pizzo Rotondo, 10 490 ft.). They are famous for their Alpine flora. The pass of St. Gotthard, on the route from Milan to Bellinzona, rises to 8935 ft. and had formerly a hospice, but its service has been superseded by the railway tunnel 24 miles long which connects Göschenen with Airolo. The boring, which attains an elevation of 3798 ft., was completed in Feb. 1880 (began June 1872).

Saint-Gothard (Ger *Sankt Gotthard* Han. *Sankt-gōthārd*) a town of Hungary on the Elisenburg on the river Raab, near the Styrian border. It has an ancient Cistercian abbey. It is famous for the victory gained there in 1044 by Montecuccoli, the general of the emperor Leopold I., over the Turks.

Saint-Grégoire, *sā' grē'gō'*, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 31 miles NW of Arthabaska.

Saint-Grégoire le Grand, Quebec. See *MONT JONAS*.

Saint-Guilhaume d'Upton, *sā' ghū'yōm dūp tōn'*, a banking post-village of Drummond co., Quebec on the river David, 7 miles N of Upton, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint-Héand, *sā' ā hā'*, a small town of France, in Loire, 6 miles N of Saint-Etienne.

Saint-Hedwig, a post-station of Bexar co., Tex.

Saint-Helen, a post-town capital of Columbia co., Oregon, on the W bank of the Columbia River 10 miles above Kalama. The river is here about 1 mile wide. Large saw-logs ships can ascend to this place. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Saint-Helen, a watering-place and summer-resort of Tasmania, 55 miles E. by N of Launceston. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Helena, an island and British possession in the southern Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 16° 57' S lon 3° 42' W about 520 miles SE of the island of Ascension and 1200 miles W of the nearest African coast. Area, 47 sq. m. The island, whose commercial importance has greatly increased since the construction of the Suez Canal, is an admiralty coaling station, and is connected by cable, directly or indirectly, with European, South African, and American ports. It is essentially of basaltic structure and rises in its highest point, Diana's Peak, to about 2700 feet. The rugged mountains are cut by numerous ravines, in one of which, on its NW shore, is Jamestown, the only port of the island and the residence of the governmental authorities.

Its harbor affords excellent anchorage and is defended by strong batteries. There are a number of tolerably level plateau-tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these is that of Longwood, where Napoleon lived in banishment and where he died on May 5, 1821.

The island is watered by numerous brooks and about one-fifth of its surface is fertile, but the native vegetation, which had many distinctive insular types, has almost entirely disappeared in the struggle with introduced species. The island fauna likewise consists almost wholly of introduced (European) species. The climate is temperate and healthful. Mean temperature of the year, 71°; of August (the coldest month) 63° of February (the warmest month), 78°. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of a garrison of 1533 and of 4663 interned Boer prisoners) 9560. The colony is administered by a governor.

Saint-Helena, a small island in Moreton Bay Queensland Australia. It is used as a penal station.

Saint-Helena, a parish in the N part of Louisiana, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Atchafalaya River is intersected from N to S in the E. part by the Tickfaw River and is also drained by Mill and Darlings creeks. Capital Greensburg. Pop. in 1890 5083 in 1900, 8479.

Saint-Helena, a banking post-town of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 60 miles N of San Francisco. It is in a grape region and produces much wine. It has also fruit-packing and distilling industries. Pop. in 1900, 1502.

Saint-Helena, a post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the S bank of the Missouri River about 10 miles below Yankton, S Dak and 100 miles N of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 151.

Saint-Helena Island, one of the sea-islands of Beaufort co., S C. about 13 miles in length.

Saint-Helena Port (Sp. *Puerto Santa Elena* *pōrto sā'tā ā-lē'nā*) an inlet of the E coast of the Argentine Republic between the Gulfs of St. George and St. Mattheus. **Saint-Helena's**, or **Saint-Heliam's**, one of the Scilly Islands off the coast of Cornwall.

Saint-Helena, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on an affluent of the Mersey 12 miles ENE of Liverpool. It is noted for its manufacture of glass and has copper-smelting and chemical-works. There are collieries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1861 18,394 in 1901 84,410.

Saint-Helena, a town of England, near the E extremity of the Isle of Wight. Pop. in 1901 4652.

Saint-Helena, a post-town of Lee co., Ky. on the Lexington and Eastern R. The banking point is Clay City. Pop. in 1900 170.

Saint-Helen's Island, in the St. Lawrence River opposite the E. end of the city of Montreal. It is about 2 of a mile long by 1 of a mile broad.

Saint-Helena's Mount, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range in Shasta co., Wash. *sā'nt ā-lē'nā* lat. 46° 20' N and lon. 121° 50' W. It is a more or less active volcano and is thought to have been in eruption in 1845. Its altitude is estimated at 10 000 feet.

Saint-Helena's (Fr. *Saint-Hélène*, *sānt ā-lē'*) a seaport and popular watering place of the Channel Islands, capital of the island of Jersey, situated on its S coast, at the E. end of St. Aubin Bay. It has a fourteenth-century parish church, a town-hall, the Victoria College, a Jesuit College, and a public library. The town is defended by Fort Regent, on a ridge to the E., and by Elizabeth Castle, on an island in the harbor. Pop. about 20 000.

Saint-Henri, or **Tannery West**, a city of Hochelaga co., Quebec is a suburb of Montreal (3 miles distant). Pop. in 1901, 21 192.

Saint-Henri (de Lunnon) *sānt ān'trē' dā'p lō' shō'*, a post-village of Lewis co., Quebec, on the river Etchemin, 34 miles from St. Henri station.

Saint-Henry, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., about 44 miles ENE of Evansville.

Saint-Henry, a post-station of Lawrence co., Minn.

Saint-Henry, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 15 miles N of Ansonia, on the Cincinnati Northern R. It manufactures handles, tiles, and wagons. Pop. about 800.

Saint-Hermine, *sānt ā' mē'*, a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, 60 miles W of Montreal.

Saint-Hermogenes, *sānt āp'rē' mōj ā-nē'* an island off the coast of Alaska, NE of Kodiak. Lat. 58° 10' N. It is now generally known as Marmot Island.

Saint-Hilaire, *sānt ā-lā'*, a town of France, in Aude, arrondissement of Limoux. It has the church of a medieval abbey. Its wine is in high repute. Pop. about 1000.

Saint-Hilaire, a banking post-village of Red Lake co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 25 miles N.E. of Crookston. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Saint-Hilaire des Loges, a village of France, department of Vendée, 7 miles E. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Saint-Hilaire de Taimont, a village of France, in Vendée, 9 miles ESE. of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint-Hilaire du Harcourt, a town of France, in Manche 9 miles SW of Mortain. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3772.

Saint-Hilaire-les-Casabrais, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2600.

Saint-Hilaire Village, a post-village of Bonville co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, half a mile from St. Hilaire station on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles from Montreal. It has a convent, academy, etc.

Saint-Hippolyte, a town of France, in Doubs, circumscription of Montbéliard. It is the birthplace of the famous painter Jacques Courtais, known as Il Borgognone. Pop. about 1900.

Saint-Hippolyte, the French name of **SARX PILT**.
Saint-Hippolyte (aht epp'po leat) de Kikenny, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 48 miles NW of Montreal.

Saint-Hippolyte du Fort, aht epp'po leat dū fōr, a town of France, in Gard, 13 miles ESE. of La Vigan. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4600).

Saint-Honoré, aht o no ré, a post-village of Beaucaire co., Quebec, 75 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint-Honoré, Quebec. See **ASSARA**.

Saint-Hubert, aht ū bā, a town of Belgium in Luxembourg 17 miles W. of Bastogne. Pop. about 2500.

Saint-Hubert, aht ū bā, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 18 miles ENE. of Montreal.

Saint-Hubert's, a popular resort of the Adirondack region N.Y. near the head of Keams Valley at an elevation of 1550 feet and about 7 miles (direct) SW of Elizabethtown.

Saint-Hugues, aht ū g, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 11 miles NE. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint-Hyacinthe, aht hī ū sīnth (Fr. pron aht eē i aht) a county in the S. part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Capital St. Hyacinthe.

Saint-Hyacinthe, a city and port of entry of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Yamaska and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 34½ miles ENE. of Montreal. The principal institutions are a Roman Catholic cathedral, bishop's palace, St. Hyacinthe College, monasteries of the Precious Blood and Dominican Fathers, a nunnery, etc. The chief industries of the city are comprised in manufactures of woollens, wooden-ware, leather organs, iron castings, mill-machinery, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9219.

Saint-Ignace, aht eē ū ū, a banking city and summer-resort, capital of Mackinac co., Mich., on a bay of Lake Huron and on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. 43 miles N. of Potosky. It has lumber-mills, a meat-packing house, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2271.

Saint-Ignace, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles from the city of Quebec.

Saint-Ignace de Loyola, Barthier co., Quebec, 3 miles from Berthierville.

Saint-Ignace, aht eē ū ū, a post-station of Missoula co., Mont.

Saint-Imier, aht eē mē' (Ger. *Sankt Immer* slant im'yer) a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles W. of Brienne, on a long, narrow valley of the Jura Mountains. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7491.

Saint-Isidore, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., about 60 miles S. of Annapolis and 2 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay.

Saint-Isidore (de Montréal) aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, 13 miles S. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R.

Saint-Isidore (de Québec) aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 20½ miles S. by E. of Quebec. It has saw grist, carding and fulling-mills.

Saint-Ives, aht i v, a seaport and municipal borough of England, in Cornwall, beautifully situated on St. Ives Bay 7 miles NE. of Penzance. Its picturesque, excellent bathing facilities and mild climate make it a popular bathing- and winter-resort. It has a fifteenth-century church in the Perpendicular style. St. Ives is the centre of the plehard industry. Pop. in 1901, 6597.

Saint Ives, a municipal borough of England, co. and 5 miles E. of Huntingdon on the Ouse. It is a quiet little place and has an interesting ancient bridge over the river. It possesses a corn-exchange. Pop. in 1901, 2910.

Saint Ives, aht i v, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 5 miles from Thorncliffe.

Saint Ives, a former English name for the Portuguese seaport of Setúbal.

Saint Jacob, Switzerland. See **SAINT JACOB**.

Saint Jacob, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ill., on Silver Creek and on the Vandavia Line, 26 miles E. by N. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Saint Jacques, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River 8 miles N. of Berlin on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Jacques, Canada. See **SAINT JAMES**.

Saint Jacques (de l'Académie) aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, 15 miles NNW. of L'Assomption, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Jacques des Piles, Champlain co., Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles from Grandmère.

Saint Jacques le Mineur, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, 3 miles from L'Acadie. Pop. 200.

Saint-Jail, aht eē ū ū, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles NW of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

Saint-James, aht eē ū ū, a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint James, in Spain, etc. See **SAINT JAMES**.

Saint James (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, aht eē ū ū) a river of Quebec, flows SE. 25 miles and joins the St. Lawrence 10 miles NE. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

Saint James, a mission station of Alaska, on the Yukon River at the mouth of the Teed.

Saint James, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 220 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and bounded on the N.E. by Lake Maurepas. Capital, Convent. Pop. in 1890, 15,715. In 1900, 20,197.

Saint James, a post-village of Stone co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Saint James, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind. 15 miles by rail N. of Evansville.

Saint James, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R. 50 miles W. of New Orleans. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 500.

Saint James, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. The banking point is Harbor Springs. Pop. about 160.

Saint James, a banking city, capital of Wetown co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. 26 miles WBW. of Mankato. It has a packing house, creamery, flooring-mills, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1900, 2007.

Saint James, a banking city of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 10 miles ENE. of Rolla. It has the State Federal Soldiers' Home. Pop. in 1900, 575.

Saint James, a post-village of Cedar co., Neb., near the Missouri River about 20 miles NE. of Yankton. Pop. 150.

Saint James, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. on an islet of Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 50 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Pop. 200.

Saint James, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Saint James, Cape, the S. extremity of Pruvost Island and of the Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia. Lat. about 55° N.

Saint-Jacques, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, 20 miles NW of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Jean Baptiste, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. 8 miles from Morris, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Saint Jean Baptiste de Beauville, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Bonville co., Quebec, on the Little River Huron, 5 miles S. of St. Hilaire station.

Saint-Jean-Bonnefonds, aht eē ū ū, a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles NE. of Saint-Étienne. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Saint Jean Chrysostôme de Châteauguay, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Châteauguay co., Quebec, at the confluence of the English and Black rivers, 18 miles SW of St. Rémi.

Saint Jean Chrysostôme de Lévis, aht eē ū ū, a post-village of Lévis co., Quebec, 13 miles S. of Quebec.

Saint Jean d'Acres, Syria. See **ACRA**.

Saint-Jean d'Angély, *sân shôw shôw shôw*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Maritime, on the Bouteaux, 15 miles NNE of Nantes. It has some fine public buildings. One of the old city gates has been preserved. The town is a very ancient place and was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901 4381 (commune, 7641).

Saint-Jean de Bourmay, *sân shôw dâh bôw mî*, a village of France, in Isère, 13 miles E. of Vienne. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3200).

Saint-Jean de Lœux, *sân shôw dâh lôw* or *Belle-Défense*, *bôl dâ fân*, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or on the Saône, at its junction with the Canal of Burgundy, 36 miles ENE of Beaune. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 1600.

Saint-Jean de Lou, *sân shôw dâh lôw*, a fortified town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bay of Saint-Jean de Lou (Bay of Thury), at the mouth of the Nivelle, 13 miles SW of Bayonne. It has a mediæval church, an interesting château, and quaint old dwellings. Fisheries are carried on and the place is a sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1901 3165 (commune, 4339).

Saint-Jean de Matha, *sân shôw dâh mât*, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L. Assomption, 26 miles N of Joliette. It has various mills and manufactures of thrashing-machines.

Saint-Jean de Maurienne, *sân shôw dâh mû-ri-ân*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Savoie, on the Arc 34 miles SE of Chambéry. It is the seat of a bishop and has a venerable and interesting cathedral. Pop. in 1901 2219 (commune, 3581).

Saint-Jean de Mont, *sân shôw dâh môt*, a village of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic Ocean, 33 miles NNW of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Saint-Jean Deschambelles, *sân shôw dâh â yôw*, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River 37 miles SW of Quebec, on the Lotbinière and Megantic R.

Saint-Jean d'Orléans, *sân shôw dâh ô-ri-ân*, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, 19 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Jean du Gard, *sân shôw dâh gâr*, a town of France, in Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, 9 miles W of Alais. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 2195 (commune, 3228).

Saint-Jean-en-Royanne, *sân shôw ên rû-â-yôw*, a village of France, in Drôme, 19 miles ENE of Valence, on the right bank of the Lignon. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, *sân shôw pi-â dâh pôn*, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Montéon. It has a citadel. The pass of Roncovalles is on the road from this town to Pamplona. Pop. about 1500.

Saint-Jean Port Joli, *sân shôw pôn shô-lôw*, a post-village of L. Islet co., Quebec, on the E shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercontinental R. 71 miles NE of Quebec.

Saint Jérôme, *sân shâ rôm*, a banking post-town and outpost of Quebec, capital of the co. of Terrebonne, on the North River, 33 miles NW of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern R. It has paper pulp, saw, door- and planing-mills, cheese-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2619.

Saint Jérôme de Montano, Quebec. See MATAHE.

Saint Jérôme (du Lac Saint Jean), *sân shâ rôm dû-lâk sâw shôw*, a post-village of Chloestun co., Quebec, 55 miles from Chloestun. Pop. in 1901 408.

Saint Jo, a banking post-town of Montague co. Tex., 65 miles W of Sherman on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 826.

Saint Joachim, *sân shô â kâw*, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles NE of Quebec, on the Quebec R.

Saint Joachim de la Pointe Claire, a post-village of Jacques Cartier district, Quebec. Pop. in 1901 545.

Saint Joachim de Shefford, *sân shô â kâw dâh shâ-fôn*, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N of Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Saint Joe, a post-village of Kearney co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 200.

Saint Joe, a post-station of Kootenai co., Idaho.

Saint Joe, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. 8½ miles by rail S of Karna. Oil was struck here in Aug. 1874.

Saint Joe Station, a banking post-town of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 26 miles NN of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Saint John, a lake of Concordia parish, La. is 3 miles W of the Mississippi River and 19 miles N of Natchez, Miss. It is about 14 miles long and 1 mile wide.

Saint John, a lake and resort of Quebec, about 100 miles ENE of the city of Quebec. It receives numerous rivers (Parishu, Kitchu, Ashkumouchouan) contains many islands, and discharges by the Saguenay (Great and Little Saguenay). It is of nearly circular form and about 26 miles in diameter. See BAGUENAY.

Saint John, a river of Quebec. See RIVERMAKEN.

Saint John, an island of the Danish West Indies, E. of St. Thomas. Area, 21 sq m. The chief products are bay rum, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Chief settlement, Cras Bay. Pop. in 1901 236.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Glenn co., Cal., near the Sacramento River and about 45 miles NW of Marysville.

Saint John, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles N of Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Saint John, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 34 miles S by R. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. about 300.

Saint John, a banking city capital of Stafford co., Kan., 48 miles W of Hutchinson, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky.

Saint John, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. 7 miles W of Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900 371.

Saint John, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo. 12 miles from Seymour Iowa.

Saint John, a post-station of Hartford co., Vt.

Saint John, a post-village of Rolette co., N Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Saint John, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah about 45 miles SW of Salt Lake City its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Saint John, a banking post-village of Whitman co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. s R. Pop. 150.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., 3 miles from Milbert. Pop. 50.

Saint John, a maritime county of New Brunswick bordering on the Bay of Fundy and intersected by the river St. John, which at its mouth forms one of the finest harbors on the coast. It is also drained by the Kennebec, and other rivers. Capital St. John.

Saint John, a city and seaport of New Brunswick the commercial metropolis of the province, and capital of the co. of St. John, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the St. John River on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor, 190 miles NW of Halifax on the Intercolonial the Canadian Pacific, and the New Brunswick Southern R. Lat. 45° 14' N. lon 66° 3' W. The city is regularly laid out and has a number of substantial buildings,—St. Mary's cathedral (Roman Catholic), Trinity Church, provincial insane asylum, city hospital, court-house and jail, marine hospital, penitentiary, custom house, almshouse, Wiggins and state orphan asylum, sailors home, public library, massie temple, mechanics' institute and academy of music. The chief business street is King Street, which leads off from King Square, near the centre of the city. Portland and Carleton are now included within the city limits. The harbor of St. John is spacious, safe, and never obstructed by ice being the only harbor of the Atlantic coast N. of Baltimore that enjoys this condition. Its entrance is protected by Patridge Island, on which are a quarantine hospital and a light-house. The entrance of the river St. John into the harbor about 1½ miles above the city is through a narrow rocky gorge, in which the rise of the tide is 17-20 feet, and where, at low-water there is a fall in the direction of the sea of 15-16 ft. The river is spanned by railway and suspension bridges. St. John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. It has manufactures of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden-ware, soap and candles, carriages, car-springs, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar boxes, etc., but its most important branches of industry are ship-building and the shipping of lumber. Several hundred men are yearly engaged in the fisheries in the harbor of St. John. Salmon, shad, herrings, alewives, halibut, and haddock are taken in large quantities. St. John was created a town by royal charter in 1786. The city has several times been visited by ravaging fires the most destructive having been that of June 26 1877 which destroyed property to the value of nearly \$30 000 000. Pop. of the city in 1891, 29 179; in 1901 40,711.

Saint John, the chief town of the island of Antigua, British West Indies, on its NW coast, is the seat of the government of the Leeward Islands. It has a fair harbor and a number of substantial buildings. Pop. in 1901 9202.

Saint John Baptist, a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, has an area of 209 sq m. It is bounded on the

N by Lake Macapaga and on the E. by Lake Pontchartrain, and is intersected by the Mississippi River. Capital, Bogal. Pop. in 1890 11,562; in 1900 13,230

Saint John, Cape, the E. point of Staten Island, off Tierra del Fuego, near lat. 54° 48' S

Saint John River, New Brunswick, rises in two branches in Somerset co., Me. and in Quebec, flows NE 180 miles under the name of the Wolloostock and after forming part of the boundary between Maine and the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, turns in a general SE direction intersecting the latter province, and enters the Bay of Fundy. Length about 500 miles, of which about 235 miles are navigable in high water for small steamers to Grand Falls (where there is a descent of 75 feet). Steamers of larger draught ascend to Fredericton. Among the tributaries of the St. John are the Aroostook and the Allegash. See **Saint John** (city)

Saint Johns, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by the St. John's River. Capital, St. Augustine. Pop. in 1890 8712 in 1900 9165.

Saint Johns, a post-village, capital of Apache co. Ariz. on the Little Colorado River and about 48 miles (direct) SSW of Billings. It has flouring and other mills.

Saint Johns, a banking post-village, capital of Clinton co., Minn. on the Grand Trunk R. 22 miles N of Lansing. It has manufactures of engines and boilers, carriages, iron and canned goods, tables, quilts, etc. Pop. in 1900 3389.

Saint Johns, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. 250

Saint Johns, a post-village of Anguilla co. Ohio 5½ miles E. of Wapakoneta, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. about 360

Saint Johns, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 340

Saint Johns, a post-village of Lesarrie co. Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 300

Saint John's, a county in the SW part of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River. Capital St. John's

Saint John's, a city and seaport, capital of Newfoundland, near the extremity of the easternmost of the peninsula which project from the E. portion of the island, 1790 miles W by S of Queenstown, Ireland, and 560 miles NE of Halifax on the Newfoundland R. Lat. 47° 33' N lon. 52° 45' W. The city occupies a magnificent site, rising steeply from its fortified harbor which is landlocked and approached through the Narrows between Chain Rock and Faneaux Rock. On the N. is Signal Hill 520 feet above water. St. John's consists chiefly of three principal streets on which are numerous warehouses and factories. Among the more notable public buildings are the Roman Catholic cathedral, on a hill overlooking the city, the Anglican cathedral, the Colonial Building (or House of Parliament) post-office (with a public museum) Government House, St. John's Atheneum and St. Bonaventure and other colleges. The city's industrial interests are chiefly the fisheries and seal-oil refining but it has important manufactures and contains numerous foundries and machine-shops, breweries and distilleries, tanneries, soap-factories rope-walks, and manufactures of boots and shoes, ship's broad etc. St. John's was visited by a disastrous fire in 1822, when about 1800 buildings were destroyed. It is the station of departure for whaling and sealing fleets. Pop. in 1901 39,594

Saint John's, or **Saint Jean** (formerly **Dorchester**) a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. John's, on the river Richelieu, 27 miles SE of Montreal on the Grand Trunk and other railroads. It is connected with St. Athanasius on the opposite side of the Richelieu by bridge. St. John's has a large trade in lumber, grain and country produce and manufactures of pottery, silk, straw and metal goods etc. It has a lunatic asylum and military barracks. Pop. in 1901, 4839

Saint John's, Antigua. See **Saint John**

Saint John's, a port on the E. coast of Cape Colony at the mouth of the St. John's River, in lat. 31° 40' S.

Saint Johnsbury, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y. The banking point is Tonawanda. Pop. about 500

Saint Johnsbury, a post-village capital of Caledonia co. Vt. in St. Johnsbury township (town) on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine and the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Rrs., 34 miles NE. of Montpelier. It contains the Fairbanks Museum, St. Johnsbury Academy an art-gallery public library (with 17,000 volumes) and extensive manufactures of weighing-scales, engines, electrical machines, and agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900 5666, of the town 7010

Saint Johnsbury Center, a post-village of Caledonia co. Vt., on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles N of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 500

Saint Johnsbury East, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt. on the Moose River, about 37 miles ENE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400

Saint John's River, Fla. rises in Bradford and Ocala cos. and runs nearly northward. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Volusia and St. Johns on the right and Orange Lake, Marion, Putnam and Clay on the left, and enters the Atlantic Ocean in Duval co., about 18 miles N by N of Jacksonville (in lat. 30° 24' N). It is about 400 miles long. Steamboats of fair size ascend it to Enterprise, about 220 miles. The river is several miles wide at many places, flowing through a level region in which are many lakes (largest, St. George), and having its course bordered by a semi-tropical vegetation. The river is much visited by tourists.

Saint Johnsville, a banking post-village in St. Johnsville township (town), Montgomery co., N. Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rrs., 64 miles WNW of Albany. It has manufactures of engines and motors, piano-actions, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 1873 of the town 2574

Saint Joseph, one of the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean

Saint Joseph, an island of Ontario, in the channel between lakes Superior and Huron. Length about 49 miles.

Saint Joseph, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 660 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and also drained by the Kankakee River. Capital South Bend. Pop. in 1890, 42,437 in 1900 58,881

Saint Joseph, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 506 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and drained by the Fawn Portage, and Prairie rivers. Capital Centerville. Pop. in 1890 24,254 in 1900 23,689

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow

Saint Joseph, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles W of Danville. Pop. in 1900 537

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Vanderburg co. Ind. 9 miles NW of Evansville.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Kossuth co. Iowa, on the Des Moines River 12 miles below Algona. Pop. 100

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Cloud co. Kan. 5 miles from Clyde.

Saint Joseph, a banking post-town capital of Tennessee parish La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River about 40 miles above Natchez, Miss. It has cotton-seed oil in distilleries. Pop. in 1900 117

Saint Joseph, a city and resort, capital of Berrien co. Mich. on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, 1½ miles W of Benton Harbor. It is the centre of the Michigan fruit-belt, and has iron casting and paper mills and manufactures of boots, motor-bicycles, baskets fruit-packages mash and blends etc. Large quantities of fruit are shipped here. Battery Beach is at this point. Pop. in 1890 3733 in 1900 5155

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. 7 miles W of St. Cloud on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 349

Saint Joseph, a city, capital of Buchanan co. Mo., is situated on the left or E. bank of the Missouri River 63 miles NNW of Kansas City on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé the Chicago, Rock Island and Western and other railroads. A steel bridge crossing the river connects with Kiowa, in Kansas. It is the third city of the state in population and second in commerce and manufactures being outranked in the latter only by St. Louis. The city, which is built along the bluffs of the river has few buildings of prominence, some of the more noteworthy being the city hall court-house stock exchange, public library and the structures of various institutions of charity and relief. Its educational institutions include medical colleges. A state Rab. Hatchery is located here. St. Joseph's industrial interests cover a wide range and relate primarily to slaughtering and meat-packing the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods (shirts, overalls, etc.) cereal foods, boots and shoes, clothing, foundry products, leather-wares, crackers, glue, malted liquors, etc. The stock-yards are of vast extent and have a capacity of 30,000 cattle 30,000 hogs 15,000 sheep and 3000 horses. St. Joseph dates under its present name from 1843, and was incorporated in 1853. Pop. in 1870, 19,565 in 1890 32,431 in 1890 32,324 in 1900 192,979

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Lawrence co., Iowa 20 miles N by E of Florence, Ala. Pop. 200

Saint Joseph, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 90

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles from Brantford, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 532.

Saint Joseph Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, in Calhoun co., Fla. It is formed by a narrow crooked peninsula, extending from the main-land to Cape St. Joseph the S. extremity of which forms Cape San Blas. Length, about 25 miles.

Saint Joseph de Beauce, *sic* the old det. bds., a banking post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE. of Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. Pop. in 1901, 1117.

Saint Joseph de Levis, Quebec. See **LAVERGNE**.

Saint Joseph de Maskinonge. See **MASKINONGE**.

Saint Joseph de Sorel, Richelieu co., Quebec, adjoining Sorel.

Saint Joseph de Lac, *sic* the old det. bds. a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec near the Lake of Two Mountains, 30 miles W. of Montreal.

Saint Joseph Hill, a post-village of Clark co., Ind. 8 miles by rail N. of New Albany.

Saint Joseph, Isle, an island of Quebec, in the river St. Francis, near its mouth in Lake St. Peter.

Saint Joseph, Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Saint Joseph River rises in Hillsdale co., Mich. passes into Ohio and Indiana, and unites with the St. Mary's River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Saint Joseph River rises in Hillsdale co., Mich. and enters Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. It is about 260 miles long. Small steamboats ascend it for about 100 miles.

Saint-Josse-Tou-Noode, a suburb of Brussels.

Saint Jovite, Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 81 miles from St. Jerome, its banking point.

Saint Jude, *sic* the old det. bds., a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 14 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R.

Saint Julian, an island of the Eastern Archipelago W. of Borneo.

Saint Julian, Malta. See **SAN GIULIANO**.

Saint Julian (Sp. *San Julián*, *sic* the old det. bds.), a bar bor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° S.

Saint-Julien-Heycheville, *sic* the old det. bds. a village of France, department of Gironde, an arrondissement of Lesparre, on the river Gironde. The famous Saint-Julien wine is produced here.

Saint-Julien-Chapteuil, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 8 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3544).

Saint-Julien de Concelles, *sic* the old det. bds. a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 9 miles ENE. of Nantes.

Saint-Julien de Sault, *sic* the old det. bds. a small town of France, department of Yonne, on the Yonne, 20 miles NW. of Auxerre.

Saint-Julien-en-Genève, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Savoie, 5 miles SW. of Geneva. Pop. about 1000.

Saint-Julien-en-Jarret, *sic* the old det. bds. a commune of France, in Loire, on the Gler. 7 miles NE. of Saint-Etienne. It is a busy seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901, 6970.

Saint-Julien, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 miles NE. of Rochechouart. It has some interesting medieval structures, including a church a chapel and a bridge. It is a busy industrial centre, the inhabitants being engaged in the dressing of skins, glove-making and other manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 6532 (commune, 11,432).

Saint Just (Just) a town of Cornwall England, 7 miles W. of Penzance. There are tin and copper-mines here. Pop. in 1901, 1648.

Saint Justine, *sic* the old det. bds., a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 2 miles from Maskinonge.

Saint Kilda, an island of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean 53 miles W. of Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48' N. lon. 8° 35' W. It has lofty precipitous cliffs and is the haunt of numerous sea-birds. The island is but sparsely inhabited.

Saint Kilda, a fashionable watering-place and southern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, from which city it is about 5 miles distant.

Saint Killian, a post-village of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 70.

Saint Killian, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Saint Kitt's, West Indies. See **Saint Christopher**.

Saint Lambert, *sic* the old det. bds., a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence and on several railroads, 2 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1932.

Saint Lambert de Lévis, *sic* the old det. bds., or de Lévis, a post-village of Lévis co., Quebec, 20 miles S. of Lévis.

Saint Landry, a parish in the south-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 1625 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou, which is navigable, and is drained by Courtableau, Natchitoches, and Teche bayous. The surface is extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. Capital, Opelousas. Pop. in 1890, 40,200 in 1900, 52,000.

Saint Laurent, *sic* the old det. bds., a post-village of Manitoba, on Lake Manitoba, 80 miles W. by N. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Laurent de Cordane, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles SW. of Céret. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Laurent de la Salanque, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales near the mouth of the Agly, 7 miles NE. of Perpignan and 3 miles from the sea. Pop. in 1901, 2932.

Saint-Laurent (de Montréal), *sic* the old det. bds. a post-village of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec on the island of Montreal, 6 miles WNW. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R. It has religious institutions. Pop. in 1901, 1390.

Saint-Laurent d'Orléans, *sic* the old det. bds. a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, 10 miles NE. of Quebec. Pop. 130.

Saint-Laurent du Pont, *sic* the old det. bds. a town of France, in Isère, 14 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 5000).

Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre, *sic* the old det. bds. a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Gorre, 14 miles WSW. of Limoges.

Saint Lawrence (Fr. *Saint-Laurent*, *sic* the old det. bds.) one of the largest rivers of North America, the outlet of the Great Lakes, issues from Lake Ontario through what is known as the Lake of the Thousand Islands, in about lat. 44° 10' N. and lon. 76° 30' W., and, flowing in a NE. direction forming in a part of its course the boundary between New York and Canada, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by an estuary 80 miles across, in about lat. 49° 30' N. and lon. 64° W. Viewing this river in connection with the Great Lakes, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior a few miles SW. of Duluth. The stream, taken in this broadest extension, has received different names in different parts of its course between lakes Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary's; between lakes Huron and Erie the St. Clair and Detroit; between lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea it is the St. Lawrence proper. Its full length including the shoals of lakes, is estimated at 2100-2200 miles. Many geographers place the true mouth of the St. Lawrence (increasing the extent of the Gulf of St. Lawrence) between Pointe des Monts and Cape Chertea, which is at a distance in a direct line of 560 miles from Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence discharges a greater quantity of water than any river of the globe excepting the Amazon, and it drains the largest association of fresh-water lakes. Its general width is 1-3 miles, expanding in Lake St. Peter to about 7 miles, and below Quebec, on the island of Orleans, rapidly broadening to 10 miles. In its lower course it reaches a width of 30-40 miles. The river is navigable for large ocean vessels to Montreal. Between Montreal and Lake Ontario the navigation is considerably impeded by rapids the most important of which are Cedar Coteau, the Cascades, and the Lachine, the latter 3 miles above Montreal. This is overcome by the canals, which have an aggregate length of 42 miles, river steamers being enabled to ascend all the way to the lake. Steamers pass through the rapids on descending the river. The total fall from Lake Ontario to the Gulf is 247 feet. Tide-water ascends to Three Rivers, about half way between Quebec and Montreal. The depth of water at or near Quebec reaches 100 ft. and the sunken estuary has the extraordinary depth of 1200 ft. By means of the Richelieu (or St. John) River and Chambly Canal large vessels pass from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which communicates through canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. The principal affluents of the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, Batiscan, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière, and Saguenay. The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, drains an area probably not much exceeding 400,000 sq. m. The navigation of the river, owing to ice, is usually suspended for 4-6 months. In 1535-36 Jacques Cartier

ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. See ORFÈVRE, HENRI, NIAGARA etc.

Saint Lawrence, a county in the N part of New York, has an area of 2619 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the river St. Lawrence, which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by the Indian, Grasse, Oswegatchie, Raquette, and St. Regis rivers. Lead and iron are found in the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1899, 83,043; in 1900 89,083.

Saint Lawrence, a post-station of Davison co., Ky.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn. on Rush Lake, about 34 miles NE of Fergus Falls.

Saint Lawrence, a post-village of Jefferson co., N Y about 20 miles NW of Watertown. Pop. 73.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N C 50 miles W of Raleigh.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., about 20 miles NW of Altoona.

Saint Lawrence, a post-city of Hand co., S Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 4 miles E. of Miller. Pop. in 1900 116.

Saint Lawrence, a post-village of Washington co., Wis. about 33 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. 250.

Saint Lawrence, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1178.

Saint Lawrence, Cape, the N extremity of Cape Breton extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 6' N lon. 60° 25' W.

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in North America, surrounded by the British colonial provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia (Cape Breton) and Newfoundland. It communicates on the E. with the ocean by 3 passages, the Strait of Belle Isle, which has a depth of water of 400 feet and is the route of the Transatlantic steamers. Cabot Strait (83 miles wide) between Cape Breton and Newfoundland and the Gut of Canso, between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia. General length and breadth, 230 miles each. On its W side are the bays of Chaleur and Miramichi and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. It contains Anticosti Prince Edward the Magdalen and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

Saint Lawrence (or Clerke's) Island, an island of Alaska, in Bering Sea, in lat. 63° 20' N lon. 170° W. Length from E to W 80 miles, breadth, 20 miles. Its people are Eskimos.

Saint Lawrence Park, a post-station and resort of the Thousand Islands, Jefferson co., N Y.

Saint Lawrence, also known as a post-village of Bellechance co., Quebec, 27 miles E. of Quebec.

Saint Lazare de Vendreuil (desh vè dre'v) You dreuil co., Quebec, 52 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Saint-Leger-sur-Donne, also known as a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles WNW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. about 2000.

Saint Leon, a post-town of Dearborn co., Ind. about 26 miles NW of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. in 1900 369.

Saint Leon, also known as a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 5 miles NW of Louisbourg. See also GRAPPE.

Saint-Léonard, also known as a town of France, le Hante-Vienne, 11 miles E. of Limoges. It has active manufactures. Guy Lussac was born here. Pop. in 1901, 3190 (commune, 5681).

Saint Leonard, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md. 1 1/2 miles W of Chesapeake Bay and about 40 miles E. of Annapolis.

Saint Léonard, also known as a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 9 miles from Aston.

Saint Leonard, sept ien arde, a watering place of England, now isolated in Hastings.

Saint Leonards, a post-village and outpost of Madawaska co., New Brunswick, on the Bangor and Arcootook and the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Edmondston.

Saint Leon Springs, a health-resort of British Columbia, 41 miles from Revelstoke, its banking point.

Saint-Léon, also known as a town of the island of Réunion, on its W coast, 18 miles S. of Saint-Paul. Pop. (communes) about 8394.

Saint-Leon-Taverny, also known as a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 6 miles SSE of Pontoise. It has a fine chateau and a church containing the tombs of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, and of Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon. Pop. in 1901 2937.

Saint Lewis, a post-town of Edgecombe co., N C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Saint Libaire, also known as a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 44 miles NNE of Montreal.

Saint Libery, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles SE of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Saint Libory, a post-village of Howard co., Neb. Pop. 52.

Saint Liguori, also known as a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Lac Ouanan, 30 miles N of Montreal.

Saint Lin, L. Assomption co., Quebec. See LAUREN TUBA.

Saint-Lô, also known as (anc. Brécouen), a town of France, capital of the department of Manche (Normandy), on the Vire, 47 miles SE. of Cherbourg. It contains the interesting church of Notre Dame, once a cathedral dating from the fourteenth century and restored in the seventeenth, and a museum. Pop. in 1901, 8959 (commune, 11,604).

Saint-Louis, sept loo'is (St. prou san loo'ee) an island of western Africa, in the delta of the Senegal belonging to the French. See SAINT-LOUIS (town).

Saint Louis, an island in the SW part of the Strait of Magellan.

Saint-Louis, a village of Alsace. See SAINT-LOUIS.

Saint-Louis, French Guiana. See CAENNE.

Saint Louis, sept loo'is or loo'ee, a county in the NE part of Minnesota, bordering on Ontario. Area, 5532 sq m. It is bounded N by Lake Superior (southern arm of Rainy Lake), Le Cœur and other lakes and the Nemadji River, and SE. by Lake Superior. It is drained in the S. part by the St. Louis River and by the Cloquet and other affluents of the St. Louis. The surface is diversified by rugged ranges of sterile hills and several lakes the largest of which is Vermilion Lake. The Mesabi Iron Range, containing vast deposits of iron-ore, traverses the north-central part of the county. Capital Duluth. Pop. in 1900 44,823 in 1900 52,032.

Saint Louis, a county in the E part of Missouri has an area of 483 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and on the N and NW by the Missouri River. It is intersected by the Maramee River which also forms part of the southern boundary. The county contains much marble and serviceable building-stone. Capital Clayton. Pop. in 1890 36,207 in 1900 50,040.

Saint Louis, a small post-village of Sierra co., Cal. about 52 miles NE of Marysville. Gold has been found near here. Pop. 50.

Saint Louis, a banking city of Gratiot co., Mich. on the Pine River and on the Fene Marquette R. 35 miles W of Saginaw. It has foundries and machine-shops, manufactures of furniture, sugar and flour and a notable mineral spring. Pop. in 1900 1959.

Saint Louis, sept loo'is or loo'ee, the chief city of Missouri and the fourth in population of the cities of the United States, is situated on the W bank of the Mississippi River 39 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, 600 miles (direct) N by W of New Orleans, and 876 miles WSW of New York. Lat. of observatory 38° 38' 3" N lon. 90° 12' 17" W. The centre of one of the finest agricultural districts, with admirable facilities for water transportation and vast railroad systems. St. Louis possesses almost unparalleled business advantages. The Mississippi gives it direct communication with many thousands of miles of navigable water and numerous great lines of railroad radiate from St. Louis as a centre and place it in communication with all sections of the country. Among the railroads of the St. Louis system are the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri Kansas and Texas the Burlington Route, the Wabash the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis, the Vandavia Line, the Louisville and Nashville, the Mobile and Ohio, and the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern. All of these lines together with others hardly less important, now use the Union Station a colossal structure erected in 1905 at a cost of \$5,000,000 and giving accommodation to 33 trains.

The city whose major part lies at an elevation of 400-500 feet above the sea, is built on three terraces the uppermost of which is about 200 ft. above the river surface. It is laid out on the rectangular plan, the streets running N and S being numbered serially from the river. The more important thoroughfares are Washington Avenue, devoted largely to wholesale trade interests and Broadway (or Fifth) and Olive Streets, with the more attractive retail shops. The river-front is largely a levee, along which are lined the numerous steamers that are engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi River, although still at times heaving with life, it no longer shows that activity which was a feature of the city before the later days of railroad development. The magnificent Eads Bridge, which crosses the river at this point and permits the eastern railroads to enter directly into the city, consists of three steel spans, each of which is over 500 ft. in length, and is justly considered a master piece in bridge-building. It was constructed in 1869-74,

and cost, with its vast tunnel, about \$11,000,000. The Merchants Bridge, designed exclusively for railroads, is 3 miles further up the river, and was completed in 1894 at a cost of about \$3,000,000. St. Louis has a most complete electrical and cable street-railway system.

Among the notable buildings and institutions of the city are the new city hall (occupying a conspicuous position in Washington Park), the court-house, chamber of commerce, the custom-house and post-office, the Fess Court (an immense structure designed in pattern after the Louvre of Paris), museum of fine arts, and the coliseum, the latter named an enormous edifice designed for concerts, conventions, and expositions, and giving seating accommodation to 15,000 persons. Many of the business houses are massive architectural constructions. The Washington University is an important institution of learning, and has schools of art, science, engineering law and medicine. The attendance in 1904 (exclusive of the School of Fine Arts) was about 1900. The St. Louis University is a Roman Catholic institution. Among special schools the St. Louis Medical College occupies a high position. Other educational institutions are the Forest Park University for Women, Christian Brothers College, Kew-Fish Theological Seminary, Missouri School for the Blind, Mercantile Library and the public library the last named with (1905) nearly 200,000 volumes. The city has a large number of beautiful churches and hundreds of magnificent residences. St. Louis being essentially a city of homes. It has more than 2000 acres enclosed in public parks and pleasure-grounds, some of which are handsomely improved. The most beautiful spot in the city is Tower Grove Park containing 275 acres, adjoining which is the Missouri Botanical Garden (or Shaw's Garden) which was bequeathed to the city by Henry Shaw and stands first in the rank of educational botanical gardens of the country. Forest Park, the largest park of the city contains 1370 acres.

The mean annual temperature of St. Louis is 55° F. The purity of water is secured from the Mississippi through the works at Blue's Point, and a new system of water works located at Chain of Rocks, just below the mouth of the Missouri River has lately been established.

St. Louis ranks fourth among the manufacturing cities of the United States the value of its manufactured product in 1900 having been about \$335,000,000. Chief among the articles manufactured are tobacco (the city being the largest tobacco mart as the world and turning out annually upward of 90,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco), malted liquors (upward of 30,000,000 gallons of beer per year), hardware, railroad-car, street-car, stoves, flour clothing, boots and shoes, wooden ware, sanitary-engineering supplies, drugs, blouses, meat products, bricks etc. The city is also the largest male market in the world. In its central position at the junction of upward of 30 important lines of railway and commanding the navigation of the Mississippi River St. Louis is a most important distributory for both manufactured articles and the produce of the soil its shipments of cotton (upward of 100,000 bales per year) bread-stuffs, live-stock wool, metal products, coal, hides, etc. being very heavy. It is noted as a drug market.

St. Louis was settled in 1764, when Pierre LaSalle Li-guest established a trading-post for furs. The settlement was within the limits of Louisiana, which had just been ceded by France to Spain. The site remained in the hands of the French until some years later. The purchase by President Jefferson of Louisiana (which had been retroceded by Spain to France) brought St. Louis in 1803 within the dominion of the United States. It had then about 1000 inhabitants. In 1822, soon after the admission of Missouri into the Union, St. Louis was chartered as a city. In 1830 the population was 6904. In 1840 15,489. In 1850 77,650. In 1860 169,773. In 1870 318,854. In 1880 350,518. In 1890 451,770. In 1900 575,238. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition (World's Fair) was held in the city in 1904.

Saint Louis, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon.

Saint Louis, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kent Northern R. The banking point is Easton.

Saint-Louis, *sir' loo'ee'*, or *Andar*, *du' dse'* a town on Saint-Louis Island western Africa, capital of the reconstituted French colony of Senegal. It is one of the most substantial and unhealthy cities on the W coast. It has fine public buildings and mission schools and is connected by rail with Dakar, the seat of government of French western Africa. It is the terminus of numerous caravan routes from the Sahara. Pop. (commerce) in 1904, 24,970.

Saint-Louis, *sir' loo'ee'* an inferior port and commerce of Haiti, on the S coast, 12 miles ENE. of Aux Cayes. Pop. 2000.

Saint-Louis, an inferior port and commerce of Haiti, on the E coast, E. of Port-A-Paix. Pop. about 30,000.

Saint-Louis, *sir' loo'ee'* a town, formerly the capital, of the island of Réunion 20 miles S of Saint-Paul, near the SW coast. Pop. (commerce) about 18,000.

Saint-Louis, a commune of the French island of Marie-Galante, in the Lesser Antilles.

Saint Louis Crooking, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles ENE of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

Saint-Louis-de-Biancéfort See KASAROVAN.

Saint Louis de Bonsecours (*dsh' loo'ee' koh-koon'*) Richelieu co., Quebec, on the Quebec Southern R. 14 miles from Bore.

Saint Louis de Gonnague, *sir' loo'ee' dsh' ghu'sig'* (formerly Georgetown), a post-village of Becharnais co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 10 miles SW of Becharnais.

Saint Louis du Hu-Hu, Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 28 miles from Fraserville. Pop. 150.

Saint-Louis-du-Rhône, a small port of France, department of Rhône-du-Rhône, on the river Rhône, near its mouth.

Saint Louis, Lake, a lake of Quebec, formed by the expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 8 miles SW of Montreal. The river Ottawa enters it on its W side.

Saint Louis of Mile End, a town of Quebec in Maisonneuve district, adjacent to Montreal. Pop. in 1901 10,333.

Saint Louis Park, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 4 miles from Minneapolis. It has manufactories of gran-dvile, grain-grinding mills sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900 1325.

Saint Louis River rises in St. Louis co., Minn. in the outlet of numerous small lakes and enters the W extremity of Lake Superior about 5 miles SW of Duluth. Its length is estimated at 230 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids or falls. This stream is sometimes recognized as being the ultimate source of the St. Lawrence River.

Saint Louisville, *sir' loo'ee'-vil'* a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles N of Newark. Pop. in 1900 234.

Saint-Loup-sur-Semur, *sir' loo'ee' sh' semur'* a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles NW of Luxeuil. It is an ancient place. Pop. in 1901 3709.

Saint Luc, Quebec. See VINCENNES.

Saint Lucie, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, about 10 miles NW of West Union. Pop. 125.

Saint Lucie Cape, the S extremity of Lower (Baja) California. Lat. 23° 44' N.

Saint Lucie, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the E. shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Rivière du Loup in Bas.

Saint Lucia, *sir' loo'ee' z'* (Fr. *Sainte Lucie* *saint li'ee'*) one of the British West India Islands in the Windward group, lying between Martinique and St. Vincent. Lat. (N point) 14° 5' N. Lon. 60° 57' W. Greatest length from N to S 37 miles Area, 233 sq. m. The island is of a volcanic nature, with rugged and largely precipitous slopes. Many of the heights have been at no very remote period active craters. In one of them called Soufrière, volcanic agency is still attested by the sulphurous vapors rising from it. The greater part of the island is covered with dense forests but the valleys and lower heights are well cultivated and remarkably productive. The staple products are sugar cane, logwood spleen, and cacao. Coffee was formerly one of the staples. Native mulphur is found. The island has a local government, but forms part of the colony of the Windward Islands. The capital is Castries, with an excellent and new strongly fortified harbor. Pop. in 1903, 10,934.

Saint Louis, *sir' loo'ee'* a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River nearly opposite Indian River Inlet, about 230 miles SSE. of Jacksonville. It is a place of winter-resort.

Saint-Lumière, *sir' li'ee' mair'* a small watering place of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine on the English Channel 4 miles W of Saint-Malo.

Saint-Macaire, *sir' m' kair'* a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles W of La Réole. It has a fine medieval church and remains of old fortifications. Pop. about 3000.

Saint Magdalen, a post-station of Ripley co., Ind., 18 miles N of Madison.

Saint Magloire, *sir' m' glair'*, Bellechasse co., Quebec, 30 miles from Quebec.

Saint Magasin, Bay of, a bay on the W coast of Mainland, Shetland Islands, Scotland. It is 8½ miles wide at its entrance. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth.

Saint-Mattheus, *sā' mā'thō'* (L. *Mattheopolis* Ptolemy) a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles ENE of Niort. An abbey was founded here at a very early period. Pop. in 1901 4097

Saint-Mathias, *sā' mā'thā'*, or **East Framp-ton**, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 8 miles NW of Standon.

Saint-Mathias d'Ormstown See **Ormstown**

Saint-Malo, *sā' mā'lo'* a fortified seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine (Normandy) on the English Channel, near the mouth of the river Rance, 51 miles NW of Rennes. Situated on a rocky peninsula, with old ramparts, enclosing narrow and tortuous streets, the town presents a picturesque and quaint appearance. The principal edifices are the fourteenth-century castle, now used as barracks, the medieval parish church, formerly a cathedral with a fine spire, and the town hall, containing a museum and a library. The beach of Saint-Malo, which is one of the best in France, has rendered the town a popular bathing-resort. The place is connected with Saint-Servan on the opposite side of the newly constructed harbor by the Pont Rasant (rolling bridge). Ship-building is carried on and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Newfoundland cod-fisheries. Pop. in 1901 9122 (commune, 11 480)

Saint-Malo, *sā' mā'lo'* a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 30 miles E. of Castook

Saint Malo, a post-village of Manitoba, 40 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. Pop. about 350

Saint-Mandé, *sā' mā'ndā'* an eastern suburb of Paris, adjoining the Bois de Vincennes. Pop. in 1901, 15 726

Saint Marc, a post-village of Verchères co. Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 31 miles NE of Montreal. Pop. 250

Saint Marco, *sā' mā'ko'* a seaport of Haiti, on its W coast, on St. Marc Bay, 44 miles NW of Port-au-Prince. It exports coffee and logwood. Pop. about 20 000 (?)

Saint-Marcel, *sā' mā'sā'* a post-village of Richelieu co., Quebec, on the Yamaska, 19 miles N of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint-Marcellin, *sā' mā'sā'* a town of France, the capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, near the river Isère, 21 miles WSW of Grenoble. Pop. in 1901 2610 (commune, 3237)

Saint-Marcel, *sā' mā'sā'* two islands off the V coast of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel 6 miles E of the coast of Cotentin

Saint-Margareta, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay, 5 miles NE of Annapolis.

Saint-Margaret's Bay, a post-village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 22 miles W of Halifax. It has lobster packing and other industries. Pop. about 500

Saint-Marion, a post-village of Kootenai co. Idaho. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. 150

Saint Mark, a post-station of Sedgwick co. Kan.

Saint Marks, a post-village and shipping port of Wakulla co. Fla. on the St. Marks River near the Gulf of Mexico and on the Seaboard Air Line, 21 miles S of Tallahassee. Pop. 160

Saint Marks, a post-village of Maricopa co. Oa. 6 miles SE of Hoganville station. Pop. 100

Saint Mark's River, a small stream which rises near the V boundary of Florida. It runs in a SW direction and enters Apalachicola Bay.

Saint Martin, as island of England, in the NE part of the Solly group.

Saint Martin (Fr. pron. *sā' mā'tā'*) one of the West India Islands, the N part belonging to the French and the S to the Dutch between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. Lat. of Le Marigot (French) 18° 4' N lon 63° 18' W Area, about 38 sq. m., nearly equally divided between the two sections. The surface is hilly, well watered, and in its S part are some lagoons, from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion about one-third part is under culture. The chief products are sugar tobacco, and rum. Many cattle are reared. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638 they were expelled by the Spaniards who themselves abandoned it in about 1680. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession and divided it between them. Pop. of the N or French division which is a dependency of Guadeloupe, about 3700 of the Dutch or S division (forming part of the colony of Curaçao) in 1901 2516

Saint Martin (Sp. *San Martín* *sā' mā'tā'*) an island off the W coast of Patagonia. Lat. 40° 49' S

Saint Martin, a parish in the S part of Louisiana. Area, 493 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S by Chalmette Lake and on the E by Atchafalaya Bay. It is also drained by Bayou Teche. This parish comprises part of the great cypress swamp. Capital, St. Martinville. Pop. in 1900, 14,484, in 1906, 18 940

Saint Martin, a post-hamlet of Worcester co. Md., 4 miles by rail NW of Berlin

Saint Martin, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is New Paysonville. Pop. in 1900 170

Saint Martin, a post-village of Brown co. Ohio. The banking point is Blanchester. Pop. 150

Saint-Martin, *sā' mā'tā'* a post-village of Laval co. Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 15 miles W of Montreal its banking point. Pop. in 1901 840

Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny, *sā' mā'tā' dō'x cō' yā'* a town of France, in Cher on the Moulon arrondissement of Bourges. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2400)

Saint-Martin-de-Ré, *sā' mā'tā' dē' rā'* a seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles NNW of La Rochelle, on the SE coast of the island of Ré in the Bay of Biscay of which it is the capital. It has a citadel. Pop. about 1800 (commune, 2500)

Saint-Martin-de-Valamans, *sā' mā'tā' dē' vā' lā' mā'sā'* a town of France in Ardèche, 17 miles NW of Privas. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2600)

Saint Martin, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Wis., about 13 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. 110

Saint Martin, a post-village and outpost of St. John co., New Brunswick on the Central New Brunswick R. 20 miles from St. John, its banking point. Pop. about 1000

Saint Martin's Keys, islands of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 26° 42' N

Saint Martin's River, a small stream in the SE. part of Maryland, flows into Stomoxent Bay

Saint-Martin-Véran, *sā' mā'tā' vā' sā' bō'* a town and summer resort of France department of Alpes-Maritimes picturesquely situated amid high mountains, 30 miles N of Nice. Pop. about 2000

Saint-Martinville, a banking post-village, capital of St. Martin parish La. on Bayou Teche, at the head of navigation, and on the Southern Pacific R. 13 miles (direct) N of New Iberia. It is in a sugar and rice region. Pop. in 1900 1920

Saint Mary, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador

Saint Mary, a small island of Madagascar at the head of Antonia Bay, on the NE coast.

Saint Mary, a parish in the S part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 668 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by Choctawhatchee Lake, on the SW by Cote Blanche Bay and on the E. by Atchafalaya Bay. It is intersected by the navigable Bayou Teche. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1899 22,410 in 1900 34,145

Saint Mary, a county in the S part of Maryland, has an area of 372 sq. m. It is the most southern part of the division called the Western Shore and is a peninsula, bounded on the NE by the Patuxent River on the N by Chesapeake Bay and on the SW by the wide estuary of the Potomac River. Navigable inlets penetrate nearly to the middle of the county. Capital, Leonardtown. Pop. in 1890 15 510 in 1900 18 136

Saint Mary, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill.

Saint Mary, a post-village of Marion co., Ky. on the Loupville and Nashville R., 5 miles W of Lebanon.

Saint Mary College is located here. Pop. 175

Saint Mary, Cape, on the W coast of Africa, forming the SW entrance to the estuary of the Gambus. Lat. 15° 34' N

Saint Mary, Cape, Africa, on the SW coast of Ben gué. Lat. 15° 25' S

Saint Mary, Cape, on the southern coast of New foundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay. Lat. 48° 50' N. It has a light-house.

Saint Mary, Cape, on the SW coast of Nova Scotia, forming the southern headland of a bay of the same name. Lat. 44° 1' N. It has a light-house.

Saint Mary, Cape, a headland of South America, on the E coast of Uruguay. Lat. 34° 39' S.

Saint Mary, Cape, the S extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 38' S

Saint Mary, Cape, on the SE coast of the island of Newmecklenburg. Lat. 4° 4' S.

Saint Mary Church, a town of England, in Devon shire a suburb of Torquay

Saint Mary's, the largest of the Solly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall. On it is Haghewra

Saint Marys, an island in Lake St. Clair 25 miles from Windsor Ontario

Saint Marys, a post-station of Huerfano co., Colo.

Saint Marys, a post-town and port of entry capital of Camden co., Ga. on the St. Mary's River at its confluence with Cumberland Sound, 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 9 miles NW of Fernandina, Fla. Its harbor admits large vessels. Pop. in 1900, 537

Saint Marys, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles NW of Turin. Pop. 150.

Saint Marys, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, about 77 miles S by W of Des Moines.

Saint Marys, a banking city of Pottawatomie co. Kan., is near the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R. 23 miles WNW of Topeka. Here is St. Mary's College (Catholic). Pop. in 1900 1390.

Saint Marys, a banking city of Ste. Genevieve co. Mo., on the Mississippi River 73 miles below St. Louis, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 376.

Saint Marys, a banking post-village of Auglaize co. Ohio, on a river of the same name, on the Miami and Erie Canal, and on the Lake Erie and Western R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 23 miles SSW of Lima. It has chain works, woolen and lumber mills and manufactories of wheels, straw-board, paper pumps, plate-glass etc. The large feeding reservoir of the Miami and Erie Canal is near the town. Pop. in 1890 3000; in 1900 5369.

Saint Marys, a banking post-borough of Elk co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern R. 10 miles E of Ridgway. It contains a priory and the St. Benedict Academy and has breweries, saw and grist-mills, a tannery and manufactories of electrical supplies, cover paper, wood alcohol etc. Coal mined near this place. Pop. in 1900 4295.

Saint Marys, a post-village of Refugio co. Tex. on Aransas Bay about 50 miles S by W of Victoria.

Saint Marys, a banking post-village, capital of Pima co., W Va., on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles above Marietta. Pop. in 1900 823.

Saint Marys, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis. about 33 miles E of La Crosse.

Saint Marys, a banking town and outpost of Ontario co. of Perth, on a branch of the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R. 23 miles N of London. It has saw, grist-out-mill and flax-mills, limestone-quarries and manufactories of agricultural implements, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900 3334.

Saint Marys, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 1/2 mile from Fredericton. Pop. about 250.

Saint Marys, a fishing station and port of entry of Newfoundland, on St. Mary's Bay 54 miles SW of St. John's. It has a fine harbor.

Saint Mary's Bay, a post-village of Digby co. Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay 13 miles from Digby its banking point.

Saint Marys City, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co. Md. on St. Mary's River 60 miles S of Annapolis. It has the St. Mary's Female Seminary.

Saint Mary's Island, in the estuary of the Gambia, British West Africa. It contains Bathurst.

Saint Mary's Loch (lax) a lake of Scotland co. and 10 miles SW of Selkirk. The Yarrow flows from its NE end.

Saint Mary's River rises near the S border of the Okefenokee Swamp Ga. It forms the boundary between Nassau co. Fla. and Charlton and Camden co., Ga. and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 3 miles N of Fernandina. Length 175 miles.

Saint Mary's River (of the Maumee) rises in Ohio, enters Indiana, and unites with the St. Joseph River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is about 110 miles long.

Saint Mary's Strait (or River) the outlet of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between Ontario, Canada, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It issues from the N end of the lake, runs southward about 50 miles, and enters Lake Huron by two main channels. It encloses or winds around numerous islands of considerable size, the largest of which is St. Joseph. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, where the river falls about 20 feet in the course of a mile, but the obstructions have been circumvented by the construction of ship-canal. The first of these, the old Soo Ship Canal was constructed on the Michigan side in 1853-55, and was 1200 yards in length, 100 feet wide, and 12 feet deep with two locks each of 350 feet length. The present Michigan Canal is 2830 yards in length and 108 feet wide and has a huge lock constructed in 1895 809 feet in length and 100 feet wide, accommodating vessels of 31 feet draught. A parallel canal on the Canadian side, opened in 1895, is two-thirds of a mile in length and has a lock 900 feet long. The annual tonnage carried by these canals is greatly in excess of that of the St. Lawrence.

Saint Mathias, a post-village of Beauville co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, 8 miles S. of St. Hilaire station. Pop. 150.

Saint-Mathieu, also mdt'ch, a village of France, is Haute-Vienne, on the Tardaire, 8 miles SSW of Roches-charent.

Saint Mathieu, also mdt'ch, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, 43 miles below Rivière du Loup on Sag.

Saint-Mathurin, also mdt'ch, a village of France, is Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles ESE of Angers.

Saint Matthew, on island off the W coast of Lower Nam. Lat. 10° N lon 98° E.

Saint Matthew Islands, a group in Bering Sea, Alaska, consisting of St. Matthew (or Bear Island) Hall, and Pinnacle Islands. Lat. 60° 30' N, lon 172° 30' W.

Saint Matthews, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 34 miles from Louisville. Pop. 160.

Saint Matthews, a banking post-town of Orangeburg co. S C., on the Southern R. 10 miles (direct) NE of Orangeburg. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Saint-Maur, also mdt'ch or Saint-Maur-les-Fossés, a commune of France, department of Seine, arrondissement of Sceaux 3 miles SE of Paris. It has large mills and other industrial establishments. At this place there is a canal about two-thirds of a mile in length, half under ground which shortens by 8 miles the navigation of the Marne. Pop. of the commune in 1901 23 035.

Saint Maurice (Fr. pron also mdt'ch) a river of Quebec, rises in a chain of lakes in lat 45° 30' N lon 74° 20' W flows SE and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 550 miles. Its principal affluents are the Sibbion and Verdon rivers from the W and the Barren and Croche from the E. It expands into numerous lakes. It has a great variety of falls and cascades but is navigable in sections.

Saint-Maurice, also mdt'ch, a southeastern suburb of Paris, on the river Marne, at its confluence with the Seine, and on the southern edge of the Bois de Vincennes, adjoining Charenton-le-Pont. Here is located the celebrated insane asylum of Charenton. The place contains a number of industrial establishments. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7325.

Saint-Maurice (also Agassiz) a picturesque town of Switzerland, canton of Valais on the left bank of the Rhone, 14 miles SE of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. in 1900 2183. It is the seat of an abbey which played an important rôle as a Christianizing and civilizing centre in western Switzerland in the early part of the Middle Ages and which possesses a rich collection of antiquarian curiosities. Elevation, 1377 feet.

Saint Maurice, also mdt'ch, a post-village of DeCATUR co. Ind. 44 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Saint Maurice, a post-village of Winn parish, La. on Sabine Bayou 80 miles SW of Monroe. Pop. 50.

Saint Maurice, a county of Quebec bounded on the S by the expansion of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Peter. Capital Three Rivers.

Saint Maurice, a post-village of Champlain co. Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 13 miles N of Three Rivers, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Maurice Forgees, a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec on the river St. Maurice, 8 miles NW of Three Rivers.

Saint Mawes, a maritime village of England, in Cornwall, near Falmouth. The place was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Saint-Maximin, also mdt'ch, a town of France, in Var 11 miles WNW of Brignoles. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. in 1901 3480.

Saint-Méen, also mdt'ch, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles WNW of Montfort. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 6000).

Saint Meinard, also mdt'ch, a post-town of Spencer co. Ind., on Anderson's Creek 10 miles N of Troy. St. Meinard College (Catholic) is located here. Pop. in 1900 523.

Saint Michael, also mdt'ch or mdt'ch, or Saint Michael's (Port. São Miguel, shwv' mo-g'há) the largest of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 399 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 125,183. The surface is mountainous, with volcanic summits rising to 2000-3500 feet, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Leading products are maize, wheat, tea, oranges, grapes, and wine. The manufactures are confined chiefly to druggists and coarse pottery. The chief town is Ponta Delgada.

Saint Michael, a province or lin of Finland, in the SE. Area, 6515 sq. m., of which a large part is occupied by lakes. Capital, St. Michael. Pop. in 1901 190,077.

Saint Michael, a small town of Finland, capital of the lin of St. Michael, 20 miles S. of Kuopio.

Saint Michael, a post-village, commercial station, and support of entry of Alaska, on St. Michael Island in Norton Sound (lat. 63° 20' N) ENE. of the mouth of the Yukon River. It was a Russian trading post (Mikhalovsk), and is now an important trading point for the interior, the headquarters of the military department of Alaska, erected in 1900 and a winter-station of the Yukon steamer fleet. The port is fair but shallow and is in a low and swampy region. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Saint Michael, a post-village of Wright co. Minn. about 23 miles NW of Minneapolis and 1 mile N of the Crow River. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Saint Michaels, *sant mi k'els*, a banking post-town of Talbot co. Md., on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 23 miles SE of Annapolis, on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. It has extensive oyster and oyster packing industries, and ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Saint Michaels, a post-station of Washington on Wm. Saint Michael's Bay, on the E coast of Labrador. Lat. 62° 56' N.

Saint Michael's Mount, a granite rock in Mount a Bay, co. Cornwall, England, half a mile from Marazion. It rises in a pyramidal form, about 260 feet high and is surmounted by a chapel founded in the fifth century. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor and it was once a fortified post of importance. The surrounding cliffs are now used as a manorial residence. A small village lies at the base of the rock.

Saint Michael's River, Talbot co., Md. enters Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent Island.

Saint Michael Station, a post-village of Wright co. Minn. The banking point is Monticello.

Saint-Michel, *sant man chel'*, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles ESE. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the Arc. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Saint Michel, *sant meeshel'*, a post-village of Bellechasse co. Quebec on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R. 15 miles below Quebec. It has religious and collegiate institutions and a lumber trade.

Saint Michel, Bay of, indents the SW corner of Normandy. On its W shore is the town of Cancale and in its E part is the rocky little island of Mont-Saint-Michel crowned by a famous old Benedictine abbey.

Saint Michel de Napierville, a village of Napierville co., Quebec, 3 miles from St. Rémi, its banking point.

Saint Michel des Saints, *sant mee shél dé sé w'*, a post-village of Berthier co. Quebec, on the Maniwaga, 60 miles N of Joliette.

Saint-Michel-en-l'Herm, *sant meeshél ór lérm*, a maritime village of France, in Vaudes, 22 miles WSW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. about 2500.

Saint-Michel, Mont *San Moch-Saint Michel*.

Saint-Michel, *sant meeshél'*, a town of France, in Meuse, on the river Mouze, 11 miles NNW of Commercy. It has 3 interesting churches (one of them the church of the former abbey of Saint-Michel) some quaint old dwellings, and a fine stone bridge. There are 2 forts on the river near the town. The making of lace and embroidery and other industries are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 6013 (commune 9354).

Saint Medeste, *sant meedést*, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 9 miles E by S. of Cassawa, on the Temiscouata R.

Saint Melce, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 40 miles from Rimouski, its banking point.

Saint Monans, a fishing-village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles SW of Airth.

Saint Moritz (*mo'rita*) or *Sankt Moritz*, *sankt mo'rita* (Romanth *San Morimans*), a village and watering place (summer and winter-resort) of Switzerland in the Upper Engadine, immediately N of Lake St. Moritz, 26 miles SE of Chur. It is the highest village of the Engadine (6633 feet) and is surrounded by magnificent scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1578. The famous baths of St. Moritz, which lie at an altitude of 6823 ft., are 1 mile distant.

Saint Narcisse, *sant nar séss'*, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, 9 miles W of Beloeil, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint-Nazaire, *sant ná zair'*, a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Loire, 40 miles W of Nantes. It has a recently constructed harbor and a large trade. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 30,575 (commune, 35,513).

Saint Nazaire (*na'ze-rais*), a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis., about 13 miles SW of the city of Manitowish. It has a cannery, iron-works, etc. Pop. about 500.

Saint-Nectaire, *sant nek'tair'*, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

Saint Neots, *sant nee'ots* (colloquially *néots*) a town of England co. and 8 miles SW of Huntingdon on the E. bank of the Ouse. Iron-founding and the manufacture of paper are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 3880.

Saint Nérée, Bellechasse co. Quebec, 40 miles from Quebec.

Saint Nicholas, or **Port Saint Nicholas**, a fine harbor on the NW side of the island of Zea, in the Greman Archipelago, 3 miles from the town of Zea.

Saint Nicholas, Cape Verde Islands. See *São Nicolau*.

Saint Nicholas, a post-hamlet of Duval co. Fla. on the St. John & River 2 miles from Jacksonville.

Saint Nicholas, a post-station of Stearns co., Minn.

Saint Nicholas, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 2 miles SW of Mahanoy City its banking point. It is in a coal-mining region.

Saint Nicholas, a post-village of Lewis co. Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 16 miles above Quebec, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Nicholas Channel, on the N side of Cuba, 60 miles in length by 33 miles in breadth.

Saint Nicholas Harbor, Quebec, on the N side of the St. Lawrence estuary in lat. 49° 18' N lon. 67° 40' W.

Saint Nicholas Point, the NW extremity of the island of Java, on the Strait of Java, in lat. 5° 52' S.

Saint-Nicolas (*Fr. pron. sã nek'olã*) or *Nico-las*, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles ENE. of Ghent. It has a fine town hall and a large market-place. The inhabitants are busily engaged in marketing the products of the surrounding district, known as Wase, in the manufacture of textiles, and in other industries. Pop. in 1900, 31,083.

Saint-Nicolas, a suburb of Liège, Belgium. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 7542.

Saint Nicolas, a headland and village of Haiti, on the NW side of the island. See *Môle St. Nicolas*.

Saint Nicolas, Cape (*Fr. pron. sã nek'olã*), on the NW extremity of Haiti. Lat. 19° 51' N lon. 73° 27' W.

Saint-Nicolas-du-Port, *sã nek'olã dũ pũr*, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 7 miles ESE. of Nancy on the left bank of the Mooselle. It has an interesting old church. Pop. in 1901, 4869 (commune, 5627).

Saint Ninians (*nin-a-gis*) a parish of Scotland, in the outskirts of Stirling. It contains the villages of St. Ninians and Bennockburn, which have manufactures of carpets, tartans, leather goods etc. and coal-mines.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick 15 miles from Buxton its banking point. Pop. 200.

Saint Norbert, *sant nos bẽr'*, a post-village of Berthier co. Quebec, 64 miles N of Montreal on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec, 9 miles from Victoriaville.

Saint Norbert, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern R. 13 miles from Winnipeg its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Saint Octave de Méthé, Rimouski co. Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 23 miles from Rimouski.

Saint Oin, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 60 miles N of Belleville.

Saint Olaf, a post-town of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., about 44 miles NW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Saint Olaf, a post-township of Ottertail co. Minn., 15 miles SE of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Saint-Omer, *sant ó mair* (*L. Pasum Audomari*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the river Aa, 23 miles SE of Calais. Its fortifications have been levelled. Among the principal features of the town are the ruins of the old Benedictine abbey the church of Notre Dame, dating from the thirteenth century with fine portals and many works of art, the modern buildings of the Collège Saint-Basile and the museum. The town has manufactures of textiles, hosiery pipes, sugar starch, etc. Pop. in 1901, 16,882 (commune, 20,667).

Saint Omer, a post-village of Decatur co. Ind., 10 miles NW of Greensburg. Pop. about 250.

Saintonge, *sãt tũsh*, an old province of France, in the W. It now forms the greater portion of the department of Charente-Inférieure. Its capital was Saintes.

Saint Ouge, a post-village of Lawrence co. S. Dak. Pop. 70.

Saint-Ouen, *sãt vũr*, a town in the northern outskirts of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine. It is a busy river-port and has various industrial establishments and

many villages. There was formerly a royal chateau here (replaced by a modern structure), where Louis XVIII signed the "Declaration of St. Ouen, May 2, 1814, which was the basis of the Charter Constitutionnelle. Pop in 1901 25,436.

Saint Ours, a village, a post-town of Richelieu co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu 21 miles N of St. Eustache station. Pop in 1901 600.

Saint Paeome, a village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Rivière Ouelle, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Pamelas, a northern section of London.

Saint Paris, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 1½ miles E. of Piqua. Pop in 1900, 1225.

Saint Paschal, a village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 102 miles below Quebec.

Saint Patrick, a post-station of Scott co., Minn.

Saint Patrick, a post-station of Clarke co., Mo.

Saint Patricks, a post-village of St. James parish, La. on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand Isle R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop 250.

Saint Patricks Channel, a settlement of Victoria co., Nova Scotia (Cape Breton), on a channel of the same name in Bras d'Or Lake, 47 miles from Port Hastings.

Saint Patricks Hill, or Tingwick, a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, 7 miles NNE of Danville.

Saint Paul, a river of Liberia, in western Africa, after a SW course of probably 260 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean N of Monrovia.

Saint Paul, a volcano islet in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 43' S., lon 77° 26' E. It belongs to France.

Saint Paul, an island of the Atlantic Ocean lying a short distance N of the equator and about 346 miles NE of Fernando Noronha.

Saint Paul, an island of the Low (or Taumotu) Archipelago.

Saint Paul, the principal island of the Pribilof group, Alaska. Pop about 250. On it is a village of the same name.

Saint Paul (Fr. prom. des pbls) a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles NE of the northern extremity of Cape Breton.

Saint Paul, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly 14 miles NNE of Prades. Pop. about 2000.

Saint-Paul, a town of the island of Réunion, 10 miles SW of Saint-Denis. Pop. about 20,000. This was the first French establishment on the island. It has a free port, a college, and hospitals.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Madison co., Ark. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 34 miles NE of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900 345.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill. Pop 100.

Saint Paul, a banking post-village of DeWitt co., Ind. on Flint Rock Creek and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 27 miles SE of Indianapolis. It has large limestone quarries. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Lee co., Iowa, about 20 miles N by W of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900 65.

Saint Paul, a banking city of Neosho co., Kan., in a farming and stock-raising district 35 miles SW of Fort Scott, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 1647.

Saint Paul, the capital of Minnesota and the seat of justice of Ramsey co., is situated on the Mississippi River, about 2130 miles above its mouth, just below Minneapolis (the wide-spreading suburbs of the two cities being contiguous) and 350 miles (direct) NW of Chicago. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern the Great Northern the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and a number of other railroads, and is situated at an elevation of 870-880 feet above the sea. Lat. 44° 53' N.; lon 92° 5' W. It is the second city of the state in population and is the head of navigation for large steamboats. It stands on a series of terraces, rising above both banks of the river, which is here crossed by a number of wagon and railway bridges. The city is substantially built, with prominent and imposing public edifices, and was one of the first cities to construct massive and lofty office-buildings of the modern style of architecture. Among the more notable public buildings are the new state capitol, the city hall (erected at a cost of \$1,000,000), post-office, Roman Catholic cathedral, and national guard armory. Among educational institutions are the agricultural college of the state university (at St. Anthony Park), Hamline University (Methodist, with about 500 students), Macalester College (Presbyterian), Concordia College, St. Paul's

College, St. Paul's Seminary, the State Historical Library, and an academy of natural sciences. The most beautiful of the residence streets is Summit Avenue. St. Paul has an active wholesale distributing trade and important manufacturing, the leading manufactured articles being boots and shoes, clothing, fur, farming implements, and malted liquors. The city has also large railroad repair-shops, foundries, and general machine-shops. The value of the manufactured product in 1900 was upward of \$38,000,000. The average duration of the season of navigation is about 7 months. St. Paul was settled in 1838 and was chartered as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1860 10,401. In 1870 20,030. In 1875 34,363; in 1880 41,473, in 1890 133,166, in 1900 183,963.

Saint Paul, a station of St. Charles co., Mo.

Saint Paul, a banking city capital of Howard co., Neb., on the Loop Park, 22 miles N of Grand Island, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has large flouring mills. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 10 miles SSE of Columbus.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 20 miles N of Salem. Pop 150.

Saint Paul, a post-village of Clerendon co., S. C. The banking point is Manning. Pop 100.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va.

Saint Paul, a post-town of Jacques Cartier district, Quebec, near Montreal. Pop. in 1901 1496.

Saint Paul, Cape, Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon 6° 45' E.

Saint Paul de Louanda (Port São Paulo de Louanda, *sāw-pāw in dá lo-ān-dā*) a city capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola, western Africa, on the S side of Bengo Bay. Lat. 8° 48' S., lon 13° 13' E. It has a large and secure harbor entrance to which is obstructed by bars. The city is the oldest Portuguese settlement of the continent S. of the equator and was formerly the centre of the slave-trade between Africa and Brazil. It was in the seveneenth century celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, many of which are now in ruins. Its market is well supplied and it has an export trade in ivory, hides, coffee, rubber and palm oil. It is connected by rail with Amboise, in the interior. Pop. in 1898, 20,106.

Saint Paul d'Assomption, a village of Joliette co., Quebec, 14 miles N of L'Assomption.

Saint Paul de Buteau, a village of Montmagny co., Quebec 18 miles SE of St. Pierre du Sud.

Saint-Paulica, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 6 miles NNW of Le Puy. It was once the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 1300 (commune 2700).

Saint Paulin (Fr. prom. des pbls) a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 80 miles NNE of Montreal on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint Paul l'Ermite, a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption 18 miles N of Montreal.

Saint-Paul-lès-Dax, a village of France, in Landes, near Dax.

Saint Paul Park, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. on the Burlington Route 10 miles E of St. Paul. It has manufactures of linen, etc. Pop. about 1700.

Saint Paul's Bay, in Malta, on the NE coast, 64 miles NW of Valetta. Here St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

Saint Paul's Bay, Quebec. See BAY SAINT JACQUES.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux, a village of France, department of Drôme, 14 miles E of Montélimar. It was once a seat of a bishop and has a medieval cathedral. Pop. about 1400 (commune 2200).

Saint-Pé, a town of France, department of Haute-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 15 miles SW of Tarbes. Pop. about 1200 (commune 2600).

Saint-Péray, a town of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles S. of Tournon. Pop. about 1700 (commune 2600).

Saint Peter, a lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, just below the confluence of the Richelieu and extending to near Three Rivers. Length, 23 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis from the SE.

Saint Peter, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, one of the Nicobars, near the coast of Burma.

Saint Peter, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill. The banking point is Kewanee. Pop. 100.

Saint Peter, a banking city capital of Nicollet co., Minn., on the left or W bank of the Minnesota River, 75 miles SW of St. Paul, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Chicago and Northwestern Ra-

It contains a court-house, public library the *Gaidarus* Adolphus College, and a state hospital for the insane. It has grain-elevators, bottling works, wooden-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 4362.

Saint Peter, a post-station of Dixon co. Neb.
Saint Peter Port, or **Saint Peter's** (Fr. *Saint-Pierre-Port* or *Saint-Pierre-de-Port* aka *pe-sin' leu pon*), the capital of the island of Guernsey one of the Channel Islands, on its E. side. It is a picturesque town rising in terraces which command fine views, and possesses a handsome esplanade. It is defended by Fort George and the venerable *Castel Cornet*, the famous residence of the governors. The principal edifices are the interesting church of St. Peter dating from the fourteenth century and recently restored, and the *Ranville House* in which Victor Hugo lived for a time and which contains many memorials of the writer. Pop. about 18,000.

Saint Peter's, a post-village of Franklin co. Ind. 38 miles WNW of Clummetts Ohio. Pop. 78.

Saint Peters, a post-village of St. Charles Mo. on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 8 miles W of St. Charles. Pop. about 500.

Saint Peters, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ohio, 14 miles E of Portland, Ind.

Saint Peters, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Spring City. Pop. about 260.

Saint Peters, a banking town and outpost of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond on St. Peter's Bay 34½ miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. about 350.

Saint Peter's, a post-village and outpost of Kings co., Prince Edward Island on the Prince Edward Island R. 33 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 204.

Saint Peters, a municipal suburb of Sydney New South Wales, from which it is 4 miles distant. Pop. about 6000.

Saint Petersburg (Russ. *Sankt Peterburg* *sankt pyet' er bõrg'*) a government of European Russia, having on the N the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga and on the W Lake Peypus and the river Narova. Area, exclusive of lakes, 17,350 sq. m. Inclusive of the water-surfaces 20,786 sq. m. Surface low and level and in part marshy. Nearly half is covered with forest. The region is well watered. The principal rivers in addition to the Narova, are the Volkhov entering Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. There is an extensive system of canals. Market-gardening and dairying are the principal branches of rural industry. The fisheries are important and much lumber is exported. Pop. in 1897 2,107,601. A considerable fraction of the rural inhabitants belong to the Finnish race.

Saint Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire and of the government of St. Petersburg, situated on the Neva, the outlet of Lake Ladoga, where that river enters the E end of the Gulf of Finland 400 miles NW of Moscow. Lat. of the observatory 59° 56' 33" N. lon 26° 17' 51" E. The Neva here divides into a number of arms, forming a delta, which is embraced within the city limits. There are 4 main arms, the Great and Little Neva and the Great and Little Nerka. The largest of the delta islands is the Vassili Ostrov (Vassili Island) between the Great Neva on the S. and the Little Neva on the N. The next largest is that formed by the Great and Little Neva and the Great and Little Nerka. This is subdivided by narrow waterways into 4 islands, —the *Petersburg*, *Apothecary*, *and* *Petrovsky* islands, and the inlet on which is the fortress of Peter and Paul. The main portion of St. Petersburg is on the main-land, occupying a peninsula washed on the E. by the Neva and on the NW by the Great Neva. The *Vassili Ostrov* contains the most important insular section of the city. The islands with their gardens and villas are a charming feature of the capital. The various parts of the city are connected by about 120 bridges, most of them spanning narrow canals, the longest, the new *Trotsky Bridge*, being a little more than one-third of a mile in length. St. Petersburg was built on a swamp. The land has been laboriously reclaimed and is still subject to overflow by the Neva. The water front is lined with massive granite quays. The city has a circuit of about 30 miles and an area of about 25 sq. m.

St. Petersburg is the administrative head-quarters of the Russian Empire and the seat of embassies but it yields to Moscow the distinction of being regarded as the focus of the national life of the Russian people. The city has a modern appearance, having just completed the second century of its existence. It is regularly laid out, with streets of generous width. It contains within a comparatively small area an extraordinary collection of edifices impressive by the beauty of their architecture or their great extent, and of imposing sculptural monuments. The quarters removed from the heart of the city present, however, in great part a dreary expanse of uninteresting streets,

whose monotony is broken here and there by an open square or a stately edifice. Whole sections have little to show but a vast agglomeration of low wooden dwellings. The principal section of the city is included between the Great Neva and the curving canal called the *Fontanka*, a waterway about 50 yards in width. This is divided into 4 quarters, the principal of which is the Admiralty Quarter extending along the Great Neva. It takes its name from the Admiralty building, a structure dating from the earliest period of the city's history. This edifice, the seat of the ministry of the marine and containing the marine museum has a length of nearly 1000 feet. It faces the attractive *Alexander Gardens* on the SE. On the SW is the *Peter Square*, containing the famous colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great, designed by Falconet, who was commissioned to execute the work by Catherine II. The pedestal is a block of granite about 15 yards long and 5 yards high weighing 1600 tons or more, which had to be transported a distance of several miles. Beyond the Peter Square are the buildings of the Senate and Holy Synod. A short distance from the SW corner of the Admiralty is the cathedral of St. Isaac, the most magnificent ecclesiastical structure of St. Petersburg, erected in the first half of the nineteenth century. With its porticoes whose columns are monoliths of polished red granite over 50 ft. high and its huge gilded dome, it presents an appearance hardly surpassed by that of any modern edifice. The splendor of the interior corresponds to the external effect. To the NE. of the Admiralty there is an array of palaces extending along the river front. The one nearest to the Admiralty is the famous *Winter Palace*, a vast pile facing the Neva on one side and the *Palace Square* on the other. This building, the imperial winter residence, is the work of three emperors, —Anna, Elizabeth and Catherine II. It contains a bewildering assemblage of sumptuous apartments adorned with innumerable works of painting and sculpture. In one of these apartments are the imperial regalia and crown jewels unsurpassed for their wealth of precious stones. Adjoining the *Winter Palace* is the *Hermitage* dating in part from the reign of Catherine II. but mostly the work of Nicholas I. It contains one of the leading museums of painting in the world and splendid collections of Greek and Roman sculpture, Greek antiquities and objects of art, vases, coins, etc. At the end of this series of stately edifices is the so-called *Marble Palace* erected by Catherine II. The *Palace Square*, SE. of the *Winter Palace*, contains the *Alexander Column* erected to the memory of Alexander I. the largest monolithic monument of modern times, the columnar part having a height of nearly 100 ft. On the SE side of the square is the imposing building of the *General Staff*.

From the *Alexander Garden* in front of the Admiralty the *Nevsky Prospekt* the principal thoroughfare of St. Petersburg extends in an easterly direction. It is a broad and stately boulevard, one of the handsomest avenues in Europe, lined in part with elegant shops, where the life of the capital reveals itself in its most animated and picturesque aspect. Among the prominent objects on the *Nevsky Prospekt*, or in close proximity to it, are the magnificent *Knes Cathedral* (early part of nineteenth century) having in front a great semicircular colonnade of Corinthian columns, the *Dome* (or *my hall*) the *Gostiny Dvor* a vast pile of buildings, whose arcades are lined with shops (the *imperial library*, the monument to *Catherine II.* (on the *Alexandra Square*) the *fine Alexandra Theatre*, the *Antichkov Palace* and the *Antichkov Bridge* over the *Fontanka*. In the angle formed by the Neva and the *Fontanka*, at the NE. end of the Admiralty Quarter is an extensive open space, comprising the *Field of Mars*, on which military parades on a vast scale are held, and the *Summer Garden*, laid out by Peter the Great. S. of the *Field of Mars* is the *Mikhailovsky Garden* with a splendid memorial obelisk erected on the spot where Alexander II was killed. On the S. side of this park is the *Russian Museum* of Alexander III. (new *Michael Palace*) one of the finest edifices in the city in Italian style, devoted to Russian art. On the E. side of the park is a grand palace (old *Michael Palace*) devoted to the military engineering service. Among the other notable edifices and monuments in the part of St. Petersburg situated on the main-land are the palace of the *Council of State* the building of the *Corps of Pages* the *Conservatory* (seating 4000 persons) the *Imperial Bank* the *Tauric Palace* with the *fine Tauric Garden* presented by Catherine II to *Potemkin* the *Ismaïloff Cathedral* the *Cathedral of the Transfiguration* the *Cathedral of the Resurrection* (belonging to the *Smolny monastery*) the *Alexander Nevsky monastery* (on the Neva at the SE corner of the city) an array of great structures devoted to military purposes (constituting a prominent feature of the city) a large number of extensive government buildings,

the theatre, the great founding asylum, the hospital, many stately buildings devoted to art, music, and education, the monument to Nicholas I., the monument erected to commemorate the victories in the last war against Turkey, and the Moscow and Narva triumphal arches.

The part of the Vassili Ostrov (Basil Island) facing the Admiralty Quarter contains the splendid Bourso, the buildings of the university and of the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Arts (with a museum), the Mining Institute, the zoological garden and the Semenov gallery of paintings, rich in works of Flemish and Dutch art. On a little island in the Great Nova, opposite the E end of the Admiralty Quarter is the fortress of Peter and Paul, dating from the infancy of the city. Here is the cathedral of Peter and Paul, containing the tombs of the Russian rulers from Peter the Great. Near by on the Petersburg Island, as the little wooden house in which Peter the Great lived when he began to lay out his capital. On the Apothecary Island is the botanical garden.

St. Petersburg is surpassed by few cities in respect to its educational and scientific institutions and learned bodies. The institutions of learning include the university (about 4000 students), Imperial School of Law Alexander Lyceum, Historico-Philological Institute, Academy of Military Medicine (an institution on a vast scale), Institute of Experimental Medicine, Technological Institute, Mining Institute (with immense collections), Institute of Civil Engineers, the Women's Medical Institute (about 1300 students), the institute of higher studies for women and the Imperial Academy of Arts. Among the societies for the advancement of sciences are the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the Russian Geographical Society, the Natural History Society and the Anthropological, Archaeological, Astronomical, Historical and Physico-chemical societies. The Imperial public library is one of the largest collections of books in the world, containing nearly 1,500,000 volumes. At Pulkovo, about 16 miles SW of the city is one of the leading observatories of Europe.

St. Petersburg is one of the great industrial centres of Russia. It has numerous cotton and woolen mills, iron foundries, machine-shops, paper mills, chemical-works, and glass-factories, and extensive manufactures of leather and glue. The city is the chief seat of the Russian book-trade. The vast domestic trade is greatly facilitated by the extent of the natural and artificial water communications. The value of the imports from foreign countries in 1921 was 145,000,000 rubles, and that of the exports 117,000,000 rubles. Cronstadt is an outer port of St. Petersburg and a great fortress guarding the approach to the city. Previous to 1833 sea-going vessels could not ascend beyond that place, but in that year a ship canal was opened which enables vessels of great draught to reach the capital.

The climate of St. Petersburg is on the whole a disagreeable one, fluctuations in the weather being frequent, the heat of summer often intolerable, and the number of wet and damp days very large. The winters are not very severe considering the latitude, the mean temperature of January being about 16°.

The population of the city inclusive of its suburbs in 1921 was 1,457,720. The number of inhabitants more than quintupled in the course of the nineteenth century. About seven-eighths of the population is Russian. The Germans, Poles, Finns, and Jews collectively contribute about 10 per cent. of the inhabitants. Among the suburban places are Tsarskoye-Selo, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Oranienbaum and Gatchina.

St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, in a territory which he had wrested from the Swedes. In 1712 the place was inaugurated as the capital of Russia. At the time of the death of Peter in 1723, it had already risen to be a populous city.

Saint Petersburg, a banking post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on Tampa Bay and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 31 miles S of Tarpon Springs. It has ice- and sugar-factories and is a shipping point for salt-water fish. It is a summer and winter resort. Pop. in 1900 1575.

Saint Petersburg, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles (direct) S. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Saint Peter's Island, in St. Peter's Bay, S side of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from St. Peter's.

Saint Peter's River. See Miquelon River.

Saint-Philbert de Grandlieu, *saint fil bér dè grãv le-oh'* a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles SW of Nantes. It is situated on the little river Beaulieu, at its mouth in the lake of Grand-Lieu.

Saint Philip, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 35 miles by rail W of Evansville.

Saint Philippe, *saint fe lèp*, a post-village of Lacapraire co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Laprairie, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Saint Philippe (d'Argenteuil), *saint fe lèp d'ar-jen-tè-ül'* a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. of Canada, 5 miles from Lachute.

Saint Philippe de Néri (*sèph nè ri'*) a post-village of Kamouraska co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Denis, on the Intercolonial R.

Saint Pie, *saint pee*, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 11 miles S by E of St. Hyacinthe, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Saint Pie de Guise, *saint pee dè ghèr*, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on Rivière La Vache, 18 miles from Borel its banking point. Pop. 250.

Saint-Pierre, *saint pe-sir'* an island in Lake Bienné, Switzerland, canton of Bern, celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

Saint Pierre, *saint pe-sir'* an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles off the S coast of Newfoundland. The surface is rocky and vegetation scanty. It forms, with the Miquelon Islands, immediately NW a colony (St. Pierre and Miquelon), belonging to France which is administered by a governor and assisting councils. Area of the colony 62 sq m. Pop. about 6500. The area of the St. Pierre group is about 19 sq m. Pop. 5800. See Miquelon.

Saint Pierre, *saint pe-sir'* an island in the Indian Ocean 240 miles NE of Madagascar, dependent upon the British colony of the Seychelles. On the SE side of the island is a small town of the same name.

Saint-Pierre, Guernsey. See SAINT PETER PORT.

Saint Pierre, a post-village of Manitoba, 6 miles from Ottumwa. The banking point is Winnipeg. It has cheese manufactures.

Saint Pierre, a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R. 7 miles from Montmagny.

Saint Pierre, a town, capital of the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the SE side of the island of St. Pierre. It is compactly built of stone, has a good harbor, and is an important cod-fishing station. It is connected by cable with Europe and America and has steam ship communication with Boston and Halifax.

Saint-Pierre, formerly the principal town of the island of Martinique, on its NW coast, 12 miles NW of Fort-de-France. It was overwhelmed and completely annihilated by the eruption of Mont Pelée on May 8 1902, when its entire population together with about 5000 in the adjoining suburbs, was destroyed. It had numerous public buildings, schools and colleges, a handsome theatre, club-house, baths, and a botanical garden. Pop. (commune) in 1901 25,051.

Saint-Pierre, a town of the island of Réunion 30 miles (direct) E. of Saint-Denis, with which it is connected by rail. It has sugar- and mining industries. Pop. about 30,000.

Saint Pierre aux Liens, Quebec. See BINS BERTIER.

Saint Pierre Baptiste, *saint pe-sir bā tist'* a post-village of Mégantic co., Quebec 7 miles from Iverness. Pop. 150.

Saint-Pierre d'Albigny, *saint pe-sir dāl hō nyès'* a town of France, department of Savoie arrondissement of Chambéry. Pop. about 1900 (commune, 3800).

Saint-Pierre d'Oleron, *saint pe-sir dō lè-rōn'* a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oleron 17 miles SW of La Rochelle. It has a small port. Pop. about 1400 (commune, 4500).

Saint Pierre d'Orléans, *saint pe-sir dō lè-rōn'* a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on the island of Orléans in the St. Lawrence 9 miles below Quebec, its banking point. It manufactures butter and cheese.

Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, *saint pe-sir lèh mōt te-à'*, a town of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles NW of Monna. It has two medieval churches. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3800).

Saint Pierre les Beaucottes, *saint pe-sir lèh bōk kè'* a post-village of Nièvre co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 5½ miles SW of Quebec. The banking point is Three Rivers.

Saint-Pierre-Port. See SAINT PETER PORT.

Saint-Pierre-sur-Dive, *saint pe-sir sūr dè-vè'*, a small town of France, in Calvados, on the Dive, 10 miles SE. of Caen.

Saint Pius, *saint pi-ü's* a post-village of Two Mountains co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 9 miles from St. Andrews. Pop. 400.

Saint-Pol, *saint pol'* (Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Ternoise, 19 miles WNW of Arras. Pop. in 1901, 3262 (commune, 2866).

Saint-Pol de Léon, *sân-pôl dâh lî-ô-n'*, a town of France, in Finistère, on a height near the English Channel, 18 miles NW of Morlaix. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has an interesting medieval cathedral. An other old church with a lofty tower, and a former episcopal palace, now used as a town-hall, are also interesting edifices. Pop. in 1901 3220 (commune, 1946).

Saint-Pölken, a town of Austria. See **Sankt Pölten**.
Saint-Polycarpe (Fr. pron. *sân-pôlê karp'*) a post-village of Boulangerie co. Quebec, on the river Delais and on the Canada Atlantic R., 46 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901 405.

Saint-Pons, *sân-pôn*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hérault, 66 miles W of Montpellier. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has an interesting medieval cathedral restored in the eighteenth century. Pop. in 1901 3333 (commune, 3046).

Saint-Pourcain, *sân-pôrsân*, a town of France, in Allier 18 miles S of Moulins. It has an interesting ancient church. Pop. in 1901 3334 (commune, 4943).

Saint Privat, a village of Lorraine, Germany 9 miles NW of Metz. It figured in the general engagements around Gravelotte in August, 1870.

Saint Prosper, *sân-prospêr*, a post-village of Champlain co. Quebec, 10 miles N of Batiscan.

Saint Prosper (de Dorchester) a mission and station of Dorchester co. Quebec, 18 miles from St. Francis North East.

Saint-Quiry, *sân-kî*, a village and picturesque watering place of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Regille Channel 11 miles NNW of Saint-Rémy.

Saint-Quentin, *sân-kwân-tîn* (anc. *Augusta Veromandorum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, on the river Somme, 30 miles NW of Laon. The principal objects of interest are the fine twelfth century church of St. Quentin with a richly decorated interior the medieval Hôtel de Ville, with a fine facade and an interesting council chamber the Palais de Justice, and the museum. The town has important manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs. Here, on Aug. 10 1557 the forces of Philip II of Spain obtained a great victory over the French. Here the French, under Faldherbe, suffered a great defeat at the hands of Von Goeben on Jan. 19 1871. Pop. in 1901 48,618 (commune, 50 275).

Saint-Humbert, *sân-rôh-bêr*, a town of France, in Ain 20 miles SE of Bourg. Pop. in 1901, 3626 (commune, 5028).

Saint-Humbert, a town of France, in Loire, 10 miles SE of Montbrun on the Loire. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Raphael, *sân-rî-fâ-êl*, a village and watering place of France department of Var 14 miles SE of Fréjus.

Saint Raphael, *sân-rî-fâ-êl*, a post-village of Glenarry co. Ontario, 7 miles NW of Rivière Raima.

Saint Raphael (de Bellechasse) *sân-rî-fâ-êl dâh bîl-êk-sâ*, a post-village of Bellechasse co. Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 6 miles SE of St. Valer. It has numerous mills.

Saint Raymond (Fr. pron. *sân-râ-môn'*) a banking post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Little River Ste Anne, 21 miles NNW of Pointe aux Trembles on Bas on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. Pop. in 1901, 1273.

Saint Regis, a post-village of Missoula co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 206.

Saint Régis, a post-village and outpost of Huntingdon co. Quebec, and partly in Franklin co. N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence opposite Cornwall inhabited almost entirely by Indians of the Iroquois tribe.

Saint Regis Falls, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. on the St. Regis River 11 miles S of Moira on the New York and Ottawa R. It has paper and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900 570.

Saint Regis Lake, a resort of the Adirondack region in Franklin co. N. Y., on the Lower St. Regis Lake, 10 miles NW of Saranac Lake. Elevation, 1620 feet. Upper St. Regis Lake is 14 miles S. St. Regis Mountain has an elevation of 2990 ft.

Saint Regis River rises in Franklin co. N. Y., and flowing through St. Lawrence co. falls into the St. Lawrence River near its intersection with the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Saint Rémi, *sân-rî-mê*, a banking post-village of Naperville co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 21 miles S. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1099.

Saint-Remy, *sân-rah-mê*, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône 13 miles NE of Arles. It has extensive stone-quarries. The surrounding district is

in a high state of cultivation. The town is the birth-place of the astronomer Hipparchus. About 1 mile distant are the remains of the ancient Glanum. Pop. in 1901 3634 (commune, 6099).

Saint Remy, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. Pop. 75.
Saint-Rémy-sur-Durolle, *sân-râ-mê sur-dûrôl*, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 36 miles ENE of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of fine cutlery. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Saint-Riquier, *sân-rî-ke-â*, a decayed town of France, in the department of Somme, arrondissement of Abbeville. It was noted in the Middle Ages for its Benedictine abbey and was a place of some importance. The later abbey church still survives, an interesting edifice of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Saint Robert, *sân-rô-bêr*, a post-village of Richelieu co. Quebec, 9 miles SE. of Sorel, on the Quebec South am R.

Saint Roch de l'Aschigan, *sân-rôk dâh lâ-shû-gô*, a post-village of L'Assomption co. Quebec, on the river Aschigan 11 miles W of L'Assomption. Pop. 200.

Saint Roch de Richelieu, *sân-rôk dâh rîsh-ê-ri-ê*, a post-village of Richelieu co. Quebec, on the river Richelieu 1 mile from St. Ours, on the South Shore R.

Saint Roch des Antilles, *sân-rôk dâs 5-â-nî*, a post-village of L'Islet co. Quebec on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 78 miles below Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Rochs, a suburb of the city of Quebec.

Saint Remain, *sân-rê-mân*, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec 51 miles NE of Lennoxville.

Saint Romuald d'Eichemau See **NEW LIVERPOOL** and **BRONCHES**.

Saint Roque, a town of Spain. See **SAN ROQUE**.

Saint Roque (rôk or rô-â) Cipe, a promontory on the NE coast of Brazil. Lat. 6° 28' S. lon. 35° 10' W. After Cape St. Augustine, it is the easternmost point of South America.

Saint Rosa, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ohio.

Saint Rose, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill. 8 miles N of Broese station.

Saint Rose, a post-village of St. Charles parish La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 500.

Saint-Sauveur, *sân-sô-vêr*, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure 18 miles NE of Rouen.

Saint-Sauveur, a mine port of the island of Guernsey Channel Islands.

Saints Aegos, a post-village of Basque co., Quebec, 9 miles from La Boissière.

Saint-Sauveur, *sân-sô-vêr*, a small town of France in Nièvre, 18 miles ENE of Nevers.

Saint-Sauveur, *sân-sô-vêr*, a village of France, department of Haute-Pyrénées, on a cliff beside the Gave de Pau. It has mineral springs of nearly the same quality as those of Barège 4 miles SE.

Saint-Sauveur, *sân-sô-vêr*, a post-village of Terrebonne co. Quebec, on Rivière du Nord, 12 miles NW of St. Jérôme on the Great Northern (of Canada) R. Pop. 350.

Saint-Sauveur, a suburb of the city of Quebec.

Saint-Sauveur-de-Vicomte (*lâh-vê-kôm-tê*), a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S of Valognes. It has the buildings of an old Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Saint-Savin, *sân-sâ-vân*, a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles E. of Blaye.

Saint-Savin, a town of France, department of Vienne, arrondissement of Montmorillon. It has a mediæval church with a bellry over 300 feet high. Pop. (commune) about 1600.

Saint-Savin, a village of France, in the department of Haute-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Argelès, near the Gave de Pau. It has an interesting Romanesque church.

Saint-Sébastien, a post-hamlet of Clayton co. Iowa, about 50 miles WNW of Dubuque.

Saint Sebastian, Spain. See **SAN SEBASTIAN**.

Saint Sébastien, *sân-sê-bâs-tî-ân*, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, 6 miles SW of Des Rivières. Pop. 250.

Saint Sébastien d'Arville, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 8 miles SE. of Lambton.

Saint-Servan, *sân-sêr-vân*, a resort and watering place of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the river Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel about 1 mile from Saint-Malo with which it is connected by a railway bridge. The chief objects of interest are the church of Ste. Croix the handsome town hall and a tower dating from the fourteenth century. Pop. in 1901 9934 (commune 12,597).

Saint-Sever, *sân-sêh-vêr*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Landes, on the

left bank of the Adour 11 miles SSW of Mont-de-Marsan. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. in 1901, 3463 (commune, 4769).

Saint-Seyre, *sân-â-vaîn'*, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, 64 miles NW of Yamashiche. Pop. 100.

Saint-Simon, Quebec. See **PORT AU PRINCE**.

Saint-Simon (de Rimouski), *sân-â-see-môr'-dêh-ré-môos-kô'*, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 37 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 300.

Saint-Simon de Yamaska, a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 9 miles NE of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Simon's Island, Ga., at the S side of the entrance to the Altamaha, with a light, in lat. 31° 8' N.

Saint-Simons Mills, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 300.

Saint-Simon's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, forms the entrance to Brunswick Harbor.

Saint-Sophie, sent *sô-fo'*, a post-village of Plaquemine parish, La., on the Mississippi River about 25 miles below New Orleans.

Saint-Stanislas, *sân-â-see-nâ-lâ'*, a post-village of Champlaine co., Quebec, on the river Badin 3 miles NW of Hudson.

Saint-Stanislas de Houtka, a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 7 miles from Valleyfield, on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack R.

Saint-Stephen, sent *stê-vên*, an island of Alaska, Kodiak Archipelago, in lat. 56° 10' N.

Saint-Stephen, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio.

Saint-Stephen, a post-town of Berkeley co., E C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Saint-Stephen, sent *stê-vên*, a banking airport town and port of entry of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, at the entrance of Dany's River into the St. Croix, opposite Calais, Me. (with which it is connected by bridge) on the Canadian Pacific and the New Brunswick Northern R. It has manufactures of chemicals, edge-tools, soap, etc., and is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1901, 3845.

Saint-Stephens, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ala., on the W bank of the Tombigbee River 60 miles N. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Saint-Stephens Church, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., about 20 miles NE of Richmond.

Saint-Stephens, *sân-â-see-pôss'*, a post-village of L. Assomption co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 29 miles below Montreal. Pop. 100.

Saint-Sylvestre, *sân-â-see-vêst'*, a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 35 miles S of Quebec. Pop. 300.

Saint-Tammany, a parish in the E.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Pearl River and on the SW by Lake Pontchartrain. It is also drained by the Bogus Chitto and Chofonte River.

Saint-Télesphare, *sân-â-see-lâ-â'*, a post-village of Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 16 miles from Alexandria, its banking point.

Saint-Thaddeus, Cape, a headland of Kamohakha. Lat. 62° 40' N.

Saint-Théclé, *sân-â-see-lâ*, Champlaine co., Quebec 19 miles from Grandmère.

Saint-Théogence, *sân-â-see-gôn-â-â'*, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles W of Morlaix.

Saint-Theodore, an inlet in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N coast of Crete, 6 miles NW of Khania.

Saint-Théodore d'Acton (Fr. pron *sân-â-see-dô-dôn-â-â'*) a post-village of Bagot co., Quebec, 4 miles from Acton Vale.

Saint-Théodore (de Chertsey), *sân-â-see-dô-dêh-â-â'*, a post-village of Montcalm co., Quebec 14 miles NW of Rawdon.

Saint-Théodore (tp-ree-sô) a post-station and watering-place of Franklin co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico 40 miles SW of St. Marks.

Saint-Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 30' N. lon. 65° W. Length 14 miles. Area, 33 sq. m. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height (about 1600 feet) towards the centre. The soil is sandy and by far the greater part of it remains uncultivated. The trade, which was once extensive, has mostly been transferred to Barbados. The island is a cooling station. Capital, Charlotte Amalie. Pop. in 1901, 11,013, chiefly descendants of negro slaves and many of them employed in the cultivation of sugar-cane. See **CHARLOTTE AMALIE**.

Saint-Thomas, sent *tôm* or *sân-â-see-thô-mâ'*, an island of the Gulf of Guinea, immediately N of the equator in lon. 4° 2' E. It is of volcanic origin and rises in the peak of Santa Anna to 7020 feet. With Prin-

cipe (or Prince's) Island (to the NE) it forms a Portuguese colonial possession. Area, 340 sq. m. It produces coconuts, coffee, and cinchona. Capital, Cidade de São Thomé, on Chaves Bay, N.E. side. Pop. in 1900, 37,776.

Saint-Thomas, a post-station of Crittenden co., Ark.

Saint-Thomas, a post-hamlet of Lennox co., Minn., about 7 miles NE of Lenoir.

Saint-Thomas, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River 18 miles S. by W of Jefferson City. Pop. about 200.

Saint-Thomas, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev., on the Rio Virgen, about 30 miles from its mouth and 110 miles S of Paoche.

Saint-Thomas, a banking post-town of Pembina co., N. Dak., 74 miles N of Graham, on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Saint-Thomas, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in St. Thomas township 7 miles W of Chambersburg, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1900, 2133.

Saint-Thomas, a city and port of Ontario, capital of Nipigon co., on the Canadian Pacific the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 18 miles S of London. It has extensive manufacturing interests, embracing the construction of cars and car wheels. Pop. in 1900, 11,485.

Saint-Thomas, Quebec. See **MONTMAGNY** and **PIERRE-VILLE**.

Saint-Thomas (São Thomé) a southern suburb of Madras.

Saint-Thomas (de Joliette) a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 4 miles from Joliette.

Saint-Thomas-the-Apostle, a suburb of Exeter England.

Saint-Timothée, *sân-â-see-mô-tâ'*, a post-village of Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the Beauharnois Canal and on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack R., 9 miles SW of Beauharnois. Pop. about 360.

Saint-Tite, *sân-â-see-tê'*, a post-village of Champlaine co., Quebec 25 miles N of Three Rivers, on the Great Northern R. of Canada.

Saint-Tite des Caps, *sân-â-see-tê-dâ-kâp'*, a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, 24 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Trois, *sân-â-see-trô'* (Fr. *Saint-Trois* saint trô-en) a town of Belgium in Limbourg 13 miles WNW of Tongres. It has breweries, distilleries sugar refineries and manufactures of tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 14,451.

Saint-Tropes, *sân-â-see-trô-pê'* (anc. *Heraclea Cae-sariensis*) a seaport, watering place, and fishing town of France, department of Var on the Gulf of Saint-Tropes (or of Grimaud) an inlet of the Mediterranean 37 miles ENE of Toulon. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3744.

Saint-Ubalde, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, 11 miles from Saint-Casimir; its banking point.

Saint-Ubes, a town of Portugal. See **SERRAL**.

Saint-Ulric, Quebec. See **TRINITEVILLE**.

Saint-Urbain, *sân-â-see-ûr-bân'*, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, 9 miles N of Baie St. Paul.

Saint-Urbain, a post-village of Chateaugay co., Quebec, 15 miles N by E of Lacolle. Pop. 200.

Saint-Vanot, *sân-â-see-vân-ôt'*, a village of Belgium province of Hainaut, 9 miles E of Mons.

Saint-Vanot-la-Hongue, *sân-â-see-vân-ôt-lâ-hôg'*, a seaport and fishing town of France in Manche, on the E coast of the peninsula of Cotentin on the English Channel 10 miles W of Valognes. The harbor is defended by forts on some small islands including La Hougue, whose name (often written La Hogue) became famous in 1692 in connection with the defeat of the fleet of Admiral Tourville by the English and Dutch. Near by are the watering places of Beaufort and Houguette. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2633.

Saint-Valentin, *sân-â-see-vâl-ân-tîn'*, a post-village of St. John co., Quebec, on the Richelieu, 13 miles from St. John, its banking point.

Saint-Valérie, *sân-â-see-vâl-êr-î'*, a post-village of Sherbrooke co., Quebec 5 miles S of Lupton. Pop. 140.

Saint-Valéry-en-Caux, *sân-â-see-vâl-êr-î'*, a seaport, fishing town and watering place of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 17 miles WSW of Dieppe. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2553.

Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme, *sân-â-see-vâl-êr-î'*, a seaport and watering place of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, near the English Channel 11 miles NW of Abbeville. It consists of the upper or old town, which has preserved some of its medieval structures, and the lower or new town known as La Ferté. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3527.

Saint-Valier, *sân-â-see-vâl-êr'*, a post-village of Bellefleur co., Quebec on the St. Lawrence, 36 miles below Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Valier Station, a village of Beloeil co., Quebec, on the International R., 14 miles from Montmagny.

Saint Vallier, *sā vā lē-ā*, a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, 19 miles N of Valence. It has a fine Gothic castle. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4284.

Saint-Venant, *sā vā vā-nā*, a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Lyn, near Béthune.

Saint Victor de Triang, *sā vīk tōn dēh trēang*, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 60 miles S of Quebec.

Saint Vincent, one of the British West India Islands, in the Lesser Antilles, colony of the Windward Islands, lies about 25 miles S of St. Lucia. Lat. of Kingstown the capital, 13° 18' N. The island is 17 miles long and about 10 miles broad. Area, 123 sq m. It is of volcanic origin with a lofty ridge of heights traversing it from N to S and having as its loftiest summit (in the N) the active volcano known generally as the Soufrière, about 3700 feet in height whose great eruptions in 1812 and 1802 have wrought much ruin upon the island. (See *Soufrière*.) The soil in the valleys is in most places rich and highly productive, supporting a vegetation of tropical luxuriance. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an annual rainfall of nearly 80 inches but is not unhealthy. The principal products are sugar, rum, molasses, arrow root, cacao, and spices. The sugar industry which was at one time of considerable importance has been in decline for many years. About one-sixth of the total area of the island is under cultivation. The island has a local government (administrator and colonial secretary, assisted by a legislative council) subject to that of the Windward Islands. Pop. in 1891, 41,064, estimated for 1901 about 44,500, chiefly negroes.

Saint Vincent (Port. *São Vicente* *sā vā vā-sān tā*), one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of Santo Antonio. Area, about 78 sq m. The surface is mountainous and the soil is unfruitful. The Porto Grande is one of the safest bays in these islands. Several cable lines centre here.

Saint Vincent, a banking post-village of Kitchissippi, on the Red River of the North opposite Pembina, N. Dak., and 2 miles from the boundary of Manitoba on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Saint Vincent, Cape (Port. *Cabo de São Vicente* *kā bō dā sā vā vā-sān tā*; and *Promontorio de São Vicente*) the SW extremity of Portugal. Lat. 37° 2' N. Lon. 8° 58' W. On this cape have been fought several important naval engagements. In 1593 Admiral Tourville defeated the English and Dutch. In 1780 Admiral Rodney defeated the Spanish. In 1797 the Spanish fleet was overwhelmed by Admiral Jervis, who received the title of Earl of St. Vincent. In 1833 the fleet of the usurper Dom Miguel was defeated by that of Dom Pedro, commanded by Sir Charles Napier.

Saint Vincent, Cape, on the W coast of Madagascar.

Saint Vincent, Cape, on the E coast of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 38' S.

Saint Vincent de Paul (Fr. pron *sā vā vā-sān dēh pōl*) a post-village of Laval in Quebec, on Isle Jésus, the Rivière des Prairies, and the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles NNW of Montreal. It has cheese and butter factories and various mills. Pop. in 1901 1482.

Saint Vincent Gulf, South Australia, lat. 33° S lon. about 138° E is bounded N. by the main land and W. by Yorke Peninsula, separating it from Spencer Gulf. Length, 90 miles. It communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay.

Saint-Vivien, *sā vā vā-sān*, a village of France in Gironde, 10 miles NW of Lesparre.

Saint Vrain Creek, Colo. is formed by two branches, which rise in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak and enter the South Fork of the Platte about 15 miles above Evans.

Saint Wenceslas, *sā vā vā-sān*, a post-village of Nicolet co., Quebec, 10 miles SE of St. Célestin. Pop. 250.

Saint Wendell (or Wendel) a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. in 1904 636.

Saint Wendell, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. Pop. 71.

Saint Wendess, a post-village of Poway co., Ind. about 12 miles NNW of Evansville. Pop. 135.

Saint Williams, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie and on the Grand Trunk R. 17 miles S of Blenheim. Pop. 250.

Saint Xavier, *sā vā vā-sān* (Sp. *San Xavier* or *Xavier* *sā vā vā-sān*) an island off the W coast of Chile, in the Gulf of Penas. Lat. 47° 4' S.

Saint-Yrieix, *sā vā vā-sān*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, 27 miles S of Limoges. It has an interesting medieval church. Near the town are rich beds of kaolin

which furnish a great part of the material for the French pottery. Pop. in 1901 3370 (commune, 8363).

Saint Zénon, *sā zā sōn*, or **Saint Louis de Mantawa**, *sā lō vā dēh mā vā vā*, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, on a tributary of the St. Maurice, 57 miles NNW of Joliette.

Saint Zéphirin, *sā zā sē rīn*, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, 21 miles E of St. François de La. Pop. 200.

Saint Zénaïde, *sā zā zā*, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence 24 miles from Coteau Landing on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150.

Saipan, an island and seat of government of the Mariana or Ladrone Islands.

Sais, an ancient city of Egypt, situated on the Canopic (Rosetta) arm of the Nile just S of the parallel of 31° N lat. It was the capital of the country under the twenty-sixth dynasty in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. The village of Sa el Hager is near its site.

Saj, a town of Spain. See *SAX*.

Sajaka, Cape, Alaska, the northeasternmost point of Tenaga, Andreanof group of Islands (middle Aleutians). Elevation 7108 feet.

Sajama, volcano, South America. See *SAMARA*.

Sajó, *sā jō yō* (s. salt), a river of northern Hungary rises in the Carpathians, 7 miles NW of Dobosau flows SE and joins the Tisza about 20 miles SW of Tokay. Length, about 100 miles. Its chief tributary is the Hernád.

Sajó-Szent-Péter, *sā jō sēnt pē tēr*, a town of Hungary co. of Borsod, 8 miles NW of Miskolc. Pop. about 3500.

Sak, salt a salt lake of Sumatra, near the W shore of the Orina, 12 miles ESE of Boposara. It is about 3 miles long. Immense quantities of salt are obtained from it. On it is a village of the same name, with baths.

Saka, *sā kā*, a town of Abyssinia, the chief place in the region of Enarua, on an affluent of the river Ghibi, near lat. 8° N lon. 37° E.

Sakai, *sā kā-ā*, a seaport town of Japan in the prefecture of Osaka and on the Inland Sea 8 miles S. by W of Osaka. Lat. 35° 23' N. It has wide and well paved streets, coadunated fisheries, and has manufactures of cotton, iron, and bricks. Pop. in 1899 50,203.

Sakara, a village of Egypt. See *SAKKARA*.

Sakarjyah, *sā kā-rī-yā*, often written *Sakmarin* (and *Sengeris*) a river of Asia Minor enters the Black Sea 90 miles E by N of Constantinople.

Sakata, *sā kā tā*, a seaport of Japan on the W coast of Honshu, about 60 miles ESW of Akita. Pop. in 1898 21,937.

Sakata, Africa. See *SOKOTO*.

Saket, *sā kē*, a village of Egypt, in lat. 24° 35' N lon. 34° 47' E. A few miles northward are the ancient quarries of Jebel-Zabara, which were worked in the early part of the Middle Ages.

Sakkalin, an island of Asia. See *SASRALIN*.

Sakkara, a town of India. See *JOSSUN*.

Sakkara, *sā kā rā*, written also *Sakmar*, a village of Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, 16 miles S by W of Cairo. It is remarkable for its pyramids, the Apis tombs, the tomb of Ti (or Thy) with its mural relief, and the vast necropolis, which measures 4½ miles in length and 2-1 mile in width.

Sakmar, *sā mā rā*, a river of Russia, government of Orenburg rises in the Ural Mountains, flows mostly S and joins the Ural River 18 miles W of Orenburg. Length about 400 miles.

Sakura, *sā kōō rā*, an island of Japan in a large bay of the island of Kishuu. It contains a mountain called Mtsak.

Sai, a river of Russia, in Astrakhan and the Territory of the Don Cossacks, joins the Don near Novo-Tcherkask after a W course of about 400 miles.

Sai, a river of Peru unites with the Janja to form the Mantaro.

Sai, *sā*, or **Sel**, *sē*, one of the Cape Verde Islands, NNW of Boavista. Length 20 miles. It produces salt.

Sala, *sā lā*, a town of Sweden lies of Vestmanland 21 miles W of Westera. Near it are mines of argentiferous lead whose yield of silver was formerly large. Pop. in 1900 6593.

Sala Consilina, *sā lā kōn-sē-lē-nā*, a town of Italy province of Salerno, in the Val di Diano 20 miles SW of Potenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6367.

Sala de, *sā lā dē*, a post-village of Bell as Tex about 50 miles N by E of Austin. It has four mills a cotton gin etc. Pop. about 450.

Sala de (*sā lā dē*) Bay, Chile, province of Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, S of Copiapó.

Sala de (*sā lā dē*) Creek, Tex. enters the San Antonio River about 15 miles SSE of San Antonio.

Salado, Rio, *rio de Salado* (i.e., "salt river") a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Aires, flows through the Pampas, and enters the estuary of the Plata, in the Bay of Sanhorocón, 95 miles SSE of Buenos Aires, after a course of 400 miles.

Salado, Rio, a river of the Argentine Republic, provinces of Salta, Tucumán, Santiago, and Santa Fé rises in the Andes, flows mostly SE, and joins the river Paraná of which it is an important tributary 240 miles NW of Buenos Aires. Total course, 1000 miles. In its upper part it is called the Pasaje and Valbuena.

Salado, Rio, or **Desaguadero,** a river of the Argentine Republic. See **DESAGUADERO**.

Salaga, a town of western equatorial Africa, in the Gold Coast hinterland, about 170 miles WNW of Abomey. It was at one time of considerable importance.

Salahieh, a town of Egypt. See **SALAHIEH**.

Salama, *sal-la-má*, a city of Guatemala, capital of the department of Baja Verapaz, 24 miles S of Cobán. Pop. about 4500.

Salamanca, a long and narrow island of Colombia, off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 miles SW of Santa Marta.

Salamanca, *sal-la-mang-ká* (anc. *Salamanca* and *Salmancus*) a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in the old kingdom of León, 45 miles NE of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the right bank of the river Tormes. The stream is here spanned by a bridge of 27 arches, 15 of which belonged to the original Roman structure. Salamanca lies on hills in the midst of a barren plain and is subject to violent extremes of temperature. The town one of the oldest and most famous of Spain, wears a picturesque and striking appearance, having retained many of its narrow tortuous streets lined with lofty edifices, and presenting a large array of splendid architectural monuments. In the centre is the Plaza Mayor one of the finest squares in the kingdom, flanked by colonnades and tall buildings. Among the principal structures are the magnificent old cathedral dating from the twelfth century the imposing new cathedral begun in the sixteenth century and completed in the eighteenth with striking interior decorations the churches of San Martín and San Esteban, the latter containing the tomb of the Duke of Alba the Casa de las Conchas (the 'house of shells') named from the shells which decorate the facade the Casa de la Salina, now the seat of the provincial assembly several very interesting convents, and the stately buildings of the university. The university of Salamanca, founded in the first half of the thirteenth century was in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries one of the leading institutions of Europe, being famed in particular for its law school. At the period of its greatest prosperity it was attended by as many as 6000 students. It has now about 1200 students. Wellington defeated the French under Marmont at Salamanca, on July 22, 1812. Pop. in 1900 25,590.

Salamanca, a province of Spain in León, bounded W by Portugal. Area, 4320 sq m. It is watered by the Douro the Tormes, and the Alagía. Pop. in 1901 320,705. Capital Salamanca.

Salamanca, a banking post-village in Salamanca township (town) Catawago co. N.Y. on the Albany River and on the Erie and other railroads 34 miles E. of Jamestown. It has extensive lumbering and manufacturing interests and railroad repair-shops. Pop. in 1900 4261, of the town, 4174.

Salamanca, *sal-la-mang-ká*, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles S by E. of Guanajuato, on the Lerma River and the Mexican Central R. It has cotton and porcelain manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 13,583.

Salamanca, *sal-la-mang-ká*, a town of Chile, province of Coquimbo, SE. of Illapel. Pop. about 2100.

Salambria, a river of Thessaly. See **SALAMBRIA**.

Salamina, a town of Colombia, in Antioquia, 60 miles S by E. of Medellín. It has coalmines.

Salamis, or **Kalari,** *sal-lar*, an island of Greece, nomarchy of Attica, in the Gulf of Egina, 10 miles W of Athens. It is distant only about a mile from the nearest point of the main-land. Area, about 36 sq m. Its shape is very irregular and the surface mountainous. Pop. in 1900, 6883. It contains the town of Salamis (or Kalari), with about 4000 inhabitants. This place is not on the site of the ancient town of Salamis. In the channel between the island and the main-land on the S the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, 480 B.C. Solon and Enkripides were natives of Salamis.

Salamis, an ancient city of Cyprus, on its E. coast. The site is a few miles NW of Famagusta.

Salamonika, a post-town of Jay co. Ind., about 40 miles N of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 188.

Salamonde River, Ind., rises in Jay co. and enters the Wabash River at Lagro. It is about 100 miles long.

Salamonda, *sal-lan-vra* & or **Salamondra** (anc. *Phaeon*), the principal river of Thessaly Greece. It rises in the NW corner of that region, flows SE, and then NE, finally passing between mountains Olympus and Ossa, and enters the Gulf of Saloniki. Length about 110 miles.

Salamondra, *sal-lan-dra*, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 12 miles SE. of Tricarico. Pop. about 2000.

Salang, an island of the Indian Ocean. See **JUM** series.

Salanga, *sal-lang*, a point and island off the coast of Ecuador 80 miles NW of Guayaquil.

Salanger, Malay Peninsula. See **SALANGON**.

Salas, *sa-lá*, a town of Spain in Asturias, 28 miles W of Oviedo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 17,147.

Salasa, *sa-lá*, a pueblo of Pangasinan province Luzon Philippine Islands on the Rio Agno Grande, at some distance from its mouth. Pop. in 1903 8746.

Salat, *sa-lá*, a river of France, in Ariège, rises in the Pyrenees, flows NNW and joins the Garonne. Length 60 miles.

Salaverry, a port of Peru in the department of La Libertad, a few miles from Trujillo.

Salawati, *sal-la-wi-tá*, or **Salawatty**, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the NW extremity of Papua, from which it is separated by Galewa Strait, in lat. 1° S lon. 131° E. Area, about 870 sq m. Pop. about 3000.

Salayer, or **Salayor**, *sa-lá-yer*, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S coast of Celebes, forming part of the Dutch possessions. It consists of the islands of Salayer (or Great Salayer), Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island and the Boegorones. Salayer Island, about 35 miles long in lat. (N point) 6° 47' S. lon. 120° 28' E. is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer 13 miles broad. The chief products of the island-group are tobacco, potatoes, indigo, cotton, and a race of fine horses. Pop. about 80,000.

Salay-Gomez, *sa-lá* or *sa-lá*, a small island of the Pacific Ocean in lat. 26° 28' S lon. 105° W. It lies NE of Easter Island.

Salazar, or **Salazar de las Palmas,** *sa-lá-sa* *di-lá* *sa-lá*, a town of Colombia, state of Santander and N. of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) about 11,000.

Salazir, *sa-lá-zer*, a hamlet and mineral station of the island of Réunion in its NE part.

Salcito, *sal-cho*, a town of Italy on the Trigno province and 14 miles NNW of Campobasso. Pop. 3500.

Salcombe, a town and sea-side resort of Devonshire, England, on the English Channel. It is noted for its mild climate, which allows subtropical fruits to ripen. Pop. in 1891 1710.

Saldaña, *sal-dá* or *sal-dán*, a Bay, South Africa, in Cape Colony 60 miles NNW of Cape Town, in lat. 33° 1' S.

Salde, a town of Cheshire, England, 5 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901 12,089.

Salde, *sa-lá*, a town of Italy province of Alessandria, 10 miles NNW of Tortona. Pop. 5000 (commune, 0000).

Salé, Morocco. See **SALA**.

Salé, a town of Victoria, Australia, in Tanjil co. on the Thomson River 127 miles by rail ESE of Melbourne. Pop. (borough) about 3500.

Salcedo, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point on Chattanooga. It has smelting and coke-industries.

Salce, *sa-lá* (written also *Salé*, *Salil*, and *Sila*) a seaport town of Morocco, 104 miles W of Fez, on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Bu-Ragreb, opposite Rabat. Lat. 34° 5' N. It is noted for its carpet manufactures. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Salem, a county in the SW part of New Jersey has an area of 559 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Maurice River and on the W. by the Delaware River and is drained by the Muddy River and Old Man's and Galeon creeks. The county has extensive deposits of marl. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1900, 25,161 in 1900 25,030.

Salem, a post-village of Lee co. Ala. 19 miles WNW of Columbus, Ga., and 11 miles E. of Opelika, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Fulton co. Ark. is situated in a farming and mineral section, about 120 miles N by E. of Little Rock. The banking point is Mammoth Spring.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township (town), New London co. Conn. 10 miles WSW of Norwich. It is in a valley surrounded by hills and beautiful lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 468.

Salem, a post-station of Taylor co., Fla.

Salem, a post-station of Rockdale co. Ga.

Salem, a banking city capital of Marion co. Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 13 miles NE. of Centralia. It has coal-mining, dairying and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1642.

Salem, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Ind. on a branch of the Blue River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 35 miles NNW of New Albany. It has saw and flour-mills and extensive quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1993.

Salem, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, about 30 miles W of Burlington, on the Burlington Route. White Star College was organized here in 1873 under the direction of the Friends. Pop. in 1900 548.

Salem, a post-village of Jewell co. Kan. about 90 miles NNW of Salina.

Salem, a banking post-town of Livingston co. Ky., about 30 miles NE of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 268.

Salem, a post-village of Franklin co. Ma. in Salem township (town), 20 miles N by W of Farmington. Pop. of the town in 1900 195.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 11 miles N. by S. of Cambridge.

Salem, a city port of entry and one of the capitals of Essex co. Mass. is pleasantly situated on a peninsula formed by two inlets of the sea called North and South rivers, of which the former separates it from Beverly 14 miles NNE of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. It has a good harbor. The town had formerly an extensive trade with India, China, Africa, and South America, but this has almost entirely disappeared, giving place to a coasting trade of some importance. The principal manufactures are of cotton goods, lumber products, machinery, leather boots and shoes, etc. The city has an almshouse, several hospitals, an orphanage, homes for the aged, a state normal school and a number of scientific institutions and public museums, including the East India Marine Museum, the Peabody Academy of Science, the Salem Athenaeum (in Plummer Hall) and the Essex Institute (the last with a library in 1905 of 90,000 volumes and over 318,000 pamphlets). The town has many fine old mansions dating from the colonial period and the times of its mercantile supremacy. Among its most interesting remains are the Roger Williams House where Roger Williams resided in 1633-36 and First Church the oldest Protestant church of America. Hawthorne and Prescott were natives of Salem. The city is closely connected with neighboring towns by electric railroad. Pop. in 1900 36,801. In 1900 35,984. Salem was founded in 1628 by John Endicott. In 1692 it witnessed the famous Salem witchcraft delusion during which a number of persons were executed as witches on what is called Gallows Hill.

Salem, a post-village of Washitaw co. Mich. about 8 miles NE of Ann Arbor on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 170.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Miss. about 15 miles ENE of Holly Springs.

Salem, a banking city capital of Dent co. Mo. on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 127 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 1481.

Salem, a banking post-village of Richardson co. Neb. on the Big Nemaha River, at the mouth of the South Fork, and on the Burlington Route, 86 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 533.

Salem, a post-village of Lincoln township (town) Buckingham co. NE near the Boston and Maine R. (Salem Depot) about 14 miles ENE of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900 2941.

Salem, a city, capital of Salem co. N.J., is situated on a creek of the same name, 3½ miles from its entrance into the Delaware River 34 miles SSW of Camden, on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. It is an agricultural and industrial centre and has several fruit-canneries, brass and iron works, and manufactories of glass- and tile-ware, oil-cloth, bonnet, ladies' garments, etc. The Salem Friends School and the John Tyler Library are located here. Pop. in 1900 1811.

Salem, a banking post-village of Washington co. N.Y. in Salem township (town), on the Delaware and Hudson R., 25 miles E. of Whitehall. Pop. in 1900, 1391, of the town, 2978.

Salem, a city of Forsyth co., N.C. on a small affluent of the Yadkin River, 199 miles WNW of Raleigh and ½ mile S of Winston-Salem (its banking and post-office) on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. It contains the Salem Female Academy and College (Moravian) and has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900 3642.

Salem, a city of Columbiana co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. and the Pittsburgh, Lushan and Western R., 20 miles SSW of Youngstown. It is in a coal region and has flour mills, machine-shops, sheet-metal, steel, and wire-works, and manufactures of engines, rivet-machines, pumps, tools, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5730. In 1900, 7082.

Salem, Montgomery co. Ohio. See CLAYTON.

Salem, Washington co. Ohio. See LEWIS SALM.

Salem, a city, capital of the state of Oregon and of Marion co., is situated on the R. or right bank of the navigable Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R. 53 miles S by W of Portland. Lat. 44° 56' N. Lon. 123° 1' W. The city has broad shaded streets, contains an imposing state capital and has state institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane, an Indian training-school, state penitentiary and reformatory, and an orphan's home. It is the seat of Willamette University (Methodist Episcopal) and of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. It has flouring mills, fruit-packing houses, and manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, foundry products, sash and doors, etc. Pop. in 1900 4255.

Salem, a village of Salem township, Clarion co. Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900 1680. See LANASTINE.

Salem, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1517.

Salem, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 499.

Salem, a post-village of Snyder co. Pa. 1½ miles W of Bain's Grove. Pop. 125.

Salem, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1281.

Salem, a township of Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2587. See DRYWORTH.

Salem, a post-village of Oconee co. S.C. The banking point is Walhalla. Pop. about 150.

Salem, a banking city capital of McCook co. S.Dak. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 49 miles NW of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900 741.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Cooke co. Tenn. 7 miles N of Bridgeport station.

Salem, a post-town of Utah co. Utah 4½ miles from Payson its banking point. Pop. in 1900 894.

Salem, a banking post-town capital of Roanoke co. Va. on the Staunton River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 10 miles W of Lynchburg. It is in the Great Valley and is frequented as a summer resort. Salem is the seat of Roanoke College (Episcopal) and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 3412.

Salem, a banking post-town of Harrison co. W. Va. 14 miles W of Clarksburg on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It manufactures oil-tanks and tools. Pop. in 1900 744.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township (town) Keweenaw co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles W of Keweenaw. The town is drained by the Fox River and contains several lakes. Pop. of the town in 1900 1844. of the village, about 325.

Salem, a township (town) of Pierce co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Salem, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario on the Irvine River, 1 mile from Biara, its banking point. It has a brewery and various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Salem, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Amherst, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Salem (corrupted from Shilum) a town of Madras, British India, capital of Salem district, 178 miles SW of the city of Madras. It is picturesquely situated in the Shervaray Hills a part of the Eastern Ghats. It has manufactures of textiles and cutlery. Pop. in 1901 70,627, mainly Hindus.

Salambria, a river of Thessaly. See SALAMVRIA.

Salem Center, a post-village of Steuben co. Ind. 36 miles N of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Salem Center, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 28 miles SE of Newburgh. Pop. 150.

Salem Center, a post-hamlet of Mauga co. Ohio, about 52 miles SW of Marietta.

Salem Chapel, a post-township of Forsyth co. N.C. Pop. in 1900 1259.

Salem Church, a post-station of Randolph co. N.C.

Salem Church, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 180.

Salem Creek, N.J. rises in Salem co. and enters Delaware Bay about 3 miles below the town of Salem.

Salem Depot, a post-village of Buckingham co. N.H., in Salem township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles NNW of Lawrence, Mass. Pop. about 500.

Salamit, sh-lá-mee (anc. *Hafeyra*) a town of Sully province of Transil 15 miles NE of Mazarra. Pop. in 1901 10,649 (commoners 17,044).

Salmeesburg, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Kan. 12 miles SSW of Salina. It was settled by a colony of Sweden.

Salentinum Promontorium. See LIPCA, CARP.

Saluzzo, sh-lú-zo (anc. *Salerno*) a town of France, department of Var at the confluence of the Braque and Breguon 11 miles W of Draguignan. It has manufactures of salmoe and a trade in good wine produced in the district. Pop. about 2300.

Salerno, sh-lé-n (anc. *Salernum*), a seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Salerno, beautifully situated at

the head of the Gulf of Salerno, 36 miles SE of Naples. The old portions of the town, lying on the slope of a hill, present a medieval aspect with their narrow winding streets and venerable buildings. Along the water front runs a quay called the Corso Garibaldi, which commands charming views. Above the town tower the remains of a Lombard castle. The principal edifice is the cathedral of San Matteo, built by Robert Guiscard. It has an atrium surrounded by columns brought from Paestum, bronze doors wrought in Constantinople, and beautiful frescoes and mosaics. In the Middle Ages Salerno possessed what was long the most famous medical school in Christendom. The town has manufactures of textiles. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (commune) in 1881 31,245 in 1901 42,722.

Salerno (formerly *Principato Citra*, *prin-cha-pà to che'it'ra*) a province of Italy in Campania, bounded W and S by the Mediterranean Sea and traversed by branches of the Apennine Area, 1904 sq. m. It is a fruitful region. Capital, Salerno. Pop. in 1901 464,333.

Salerno, Gulf of (anc. *Ponticus Sinus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean in Italy separated from the Bay of Naples by the promontory of Amalfi or Campanella. It receives the river Sele and on its shores are Salerno and Amalfi.

Salisburyville, a post-village of Guernsey co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 37 miles W of Beloit. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Salisburyville, a post-village of Palo Alto co. Tex. Pop. about 80.

Salatin, La (La Salette-Fallavaux) a noted place of pilgrimage in the French department of Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble, on the river Drac, an affluent of the Isère.

Salève, St. Lé an isolated mountain-mass of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, about 3½ miles SE of Geneva, Switzerland. It extends in a NE-SW direction for about 11 miles, and is separated by the depression of Monthier into the Petit-Salève (in the NE, height 2950 feet) and the Grand-Salève, the latter culminating in the Crêt de Grange Tournier 4524 ft. The Grand-Salève is ascended by mountain railway to Trévis-Abres, 3745 ft., a near point to which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc Alps and the valley of the Rhone.

Salisbury, Malay Archipelago. See **SALABAN**.
Salisbury, a civil township and municipal county and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire on the river Irwell opposite Manchester, with which it virtually forms one city. The river is crossed by numerous bridges and viaducts. Among the public institutions is the Royal Museum and Library, situated in Peel Park. The industrial activity of Salisbury is part of that of Manchester, the great center of the textile industry in England. The borough returns 5 members to parliament. Pop. in 1891 198,139 in 1901 220,967. The suburb of Foulden has about 75,000 inhabitants.

Salisburyville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., near Salisbury station on the Parkton R. 9 miles S of Pottsville. Pop. about 350.

Salgar, *sal-gar* a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar on Sabandía Bay about 15 miles from Barranquilla, to which a railway extends.

Salghir, or Salgir, *sal-gheer* the principal river of the Crimea, rises about 12 miles SE of Simferopol flows northward, and enters the lagoons of Sivash (Patrik Sea) 40 miles NW of Kaffa. Length, about 160 miles.

Salgo-Tarján, *shai go tair-yán* a commune of Hungary co. of Neograd (Végrad) 55 miles NE of Budapest. It has iron- and rail-works. Pop. in 1900 13,533.

Salibabu (*sal-le-bá bo*) **Salibabu** (*sal-le-bá bon*) **Tam-lant** (*tá-lant*) or **Talut** (*too loor*) a cluster in the Malay Archipelago lying SE of Mindanao, in about lat. 40° N and between lon. 126° and 127° E.

Salida, *sal-le-dá*, a post-station of Stanislaus co., Cal., 7 miles by rail NW of Modesto.

Salida, a banking city of Chaffee co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 25 miles SSE of Buena Vista. It is in a rich mineral region and has smelters and railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900 3722.

Salies, *sal-lee* (*Salles-de-Béarn*) a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées on an affluent of the Gave d'Oloron. It is noted for its springs of brine, unsurpassed for the preparation of salt which they contain. Pop. in 1901 2963 (commune 6994).

Salihieh, *sal-le-hee'* (*Es-Salbieh*) also written **Salahieh**, a town of Egypt, 37 miles NE of Belbeis. It is connected by rail with Cairo.

Salina, *sal-le-na* (anc. *Ded'gine*) one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, NW of Lipari. It consists of two extinct volcanic cones, the highest of which Monte Salvatore, rises to 3150 feet. The soil is highly fertile and

produces excellent Malvasy wine. The island contains a village of the same name.

Salina, *sal-ná* a post-village of Boulder co. Colo. 9 miles NW of Boulder. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. about 300.

Salina, a post-township of Kankakee co. Ill., about 28 miles S of Joliet. Pop. in 1900 964.

Salina, a post-village of Jefferson co. Iowa 33 miles E. of Ottumwa. Coal is mined here. Pop. 179.

Salina, a city capital of Saline co. Kan. on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 41 miles W by S of Junction City. It is the commercial center of a farming and stock-raising region and has grain elevators and various manufactures. The city has a fine government building on the Oakdale Park and here are located the Kansas Wesleyan University St. John's Military School and the Salina Normal University. Pop. in 1870, 918 in 1890 3111 in 1890 3149 in 1900, 6074.

Salina, a township (town) of Onondaga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 3745. It contains Liverpool village.

Salina, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Kiskiminetus River and on the Pennsylvania R. 16 miles SE of Freeport. Pop. 200.

Salina, a post-town of Sevier co. Utah on the Sevier River and on the Rio Grande Western R. 17 miles NE of Richfield. Pop. in 1900 847.

Salina Cruz, *sal-le-na kruz*, a maritime town of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico a few miles S of Tehuantepec of which it is the port. It is the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec railway.

Salinas, *sal-le-nás* a banking city capital of Monterey co. Cal. on the Salinas River and on the Southern Pacific R. 18 miles E. of Monterey. It is the center of an agricultural and dairying region and is largely engaged in the sugar beet growing industry. Pop. in 1890 2539 in 1900 3304.

Salinas, a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí 30 miles E of Olomote.

Salinas, *sal-le-nás* a town of Porto Rico a short distance inland from a good harbor on the S coast and near the Rio de la Lapa 12 miles (direct) W by S of Caguama, with which it is connected by cart-road. Pop. in 1890 1192.

Salinas Bay, Pacific Ocean indents the coasts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Salinas (sal-le-nás) Cape, the S extremity of the island of Majorca.

Salinas River, Monterey co. Cal. enters the Pacific Ocean about 70 miles SE of Santa Cruz.

Saline, *sal-lee-ná* a county in the central part of Arkansas has an area of 150 sq. m. It is drained by the Saline River and its branches. Capital Benton. Pop. in 1890 21,311 in 1900 18,123.

Saline, a county in the S part of Illinois, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle and South Forks of the Saline River which unite in the SE part of the county. Coal is found here. Capital Harrisburg. Pop. in 1890 19,343 in 1900 21,696.

Saline, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 112 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River and also drained by the Saline and Solomon rivers and by Mulberry and Gypsum creeks. The county has numerous salt springs. Capital Salina. Pop. in 1890 17,443 in 1900 17,676.

Saline, a county in the northwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and E by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Black River and the Salt Fork of the Lamine River. Coal, lead and salt are among the county's products. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890 33,762 in 1900 33,703.

Saline, a county in the SE part of Nebraska, has an area of 379 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and the North Fork of Turkey Creek. Capital Wilber. Pop. in 1890 29,697 in 1900 18,252.

Salina, a post-station of Dallas co. Ark.

Saline, a post-village of Madison co., Ill. in Leaf and Saline townships. Pop. in 1900 151.

Salina, a post-village of Blainville parish La. Pop. 85.

Saline, a banking post-village of Washitaw co. Mich. is on a river of the same name, 9 miles SSW of Ann Arbor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. in 1900 354.

Saline, a post-station of Mercer co. Mo. about 11 miles S of Leon Iowa.

Saline Bayou, *sal-lee bay-oo*, a short stream which connects Catibou Lake with the Red River in Louisiana.

Saline Bayou, La. enters the Bigote de Bon Dieu about 7 miles E of Natchitoches.

Saline City, a post-village of Clay co. Ind. on the Evansville and Indianapolis R., 20 miles SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 390.

Saline Creek (or Bayou), Ark., enters the Little River about 18 miles from its mouth.

Saline Creek (or River), Ill., is formed by its North and South Forks, and enters the Ohio River about 16 miles below Shawneetown.

Saline (or Little Saline) Creek, Cooper co., Mo., enters the Missouri River about 18 miles below Boonville.

Saline (or Salt) Creek, Neb., enters the Platte River about 3 miles NE of Ashland. It is about 90 miles long. Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is on this creek, which derives its name from salt-springs in the vicinity.

Saline Mines, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Saline River 3 miles from the Ohio River and 24 miles NE of Golconda.

Saline River, Ark., rises by several branches near the N border of Saline co. and enters the Washita River at the S extremity of Bradley co. It is about 200 miles long.

Saline River, Kan., rises in the W part of the state, runs eastward through its fertile prairies, and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co. about 7 miles E. of Salina. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is about 200 miles.

Saline River, Mich., a small stream which flows into the Raisin River.

Salines (à l'œil) Cape (or Point), a promontory of the SE extremity of the island of Martinique, near lat. 14° 26' N.

Salineville, 44-1000 ft., a banking post-village of Columbiana co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. 30 miles SSE. of Alliance. It has coal and pottery interests. Pop. in 1900 2353.

Saline, a post-township of Andrain co. Mo. Pop. in 1900 1440.

Salines, à l'œil, a town and watering-place of France, in Jura, picturesquely situated in the narrow gorge of the river Furon, 21 miles SW of Besançon. It is an ancient town and has preserved some memorials of its past in two medieval churches and remains of its old fortifications. A large part of it was destroyed by a conflagration in 1836. The place is embellished with several sculptural monuments. There are two fountains on the heights above the town. It has extensive salt-magazines, iron-works, soda-factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs, from which Saline is named, yield large quantities of salt. Pop. in 1901 4558 (commune, 5525).

Salis, à l'œil, a river of Livonia, which flows into the Gulf of Riga.

Salisbury, sive here, or New Sarum (ædificum) a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of Wiltshire, 21 miles W. of Winchester and 98 miles WSW of London. Its dominant feature is the famous cathedral founded in 1220 and completed forty years later. It is one of the finest specimens of Early English architecture in existence, being unsurpassed in harmony of proportion and grace of outline. It is in the form of a double cross, and its beautiful spire is the loftiest in England (404 feet). Within the Close which surrounds the cathedral and its fine cloisters are the episcopal residence and the deanery. Salisbury possesses many interesting survivals of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages of which the Hall of John Halle, a rich cloth merchant, is perhaps the best example. There is a medieval Poultry Cross with six arches. The Blackmore Museum contains a collection of flint implements which is surpassed by that of the British Museum alone. In the northern outskirts of the city is Old Sarum (which see). Pop. in 1901 17,117.

Salisbury, a post-township (town and village) of Litchfield co. Conn. on the Central New England R. forms the NW extremity of the state and is bounded on the E. by the Housatonic River. Its surface is diversified by beautiful lakes, fertile valleys, and cultivated hills, which present attractive scenery. It has beds of excellent hematite iron ore and has iron-works and a manufactory of artillery handles. The Hotchkiss School is located here (in the village of Lakeville) and there is a large school or hospital for imbeciles. Pop. in 1900, 3469. The village of Salisbury is 42 miles (direct) WNW of Hartford.

Salisbury, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. 10 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. 250.

Salisbury, a banking post-town capital of Wicomico co., Md., is situated on the Wicomico River and on the New York Philadelphia and Norfolk and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. 32 miles ENE. of Oriskany. It has a cannery-factory, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, baskets and flour. Pop. in 1900 4277.

Salisbury, a post village of Essex co., Mass. in Salisbury township (town) near the N bank of the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles NE. of

Haverhill. It is connected by bridge with Newburyport. Salisbury town has some manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1860. See SALISBURY BRANCH.

Salisbury, a banking city of Charlton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 31 miles W. of Moberly. The North Missouri Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900 1847.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Merrimack co., N. H. 16 miles NW of Concord. Mount Farnsworth is on the W. border of this town which is drained by the Black River. Pop. of the town in 1900 664. Franklin, the birthplace of Daniel Webster was formerly included in this town.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Harkins co., N. Y. 8 miles N. of Little Falls. Pop. about 170 of the town in 1900 1420.

Salisbury, a city capital of Rowan co. N. C. on the Southern R., 44 miles NNE. of Charlotte. It is the seat of Livingstone College (colored) opened in 1882, and the State Colored Normal School and has railroad-shops and manufactures of foundry products, hosiery, cotton goods, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 6377.

Salisbury, a post-village and township of Lancaster co. Pa. about 16 miles E. of Lancaster. The township is intersected by the Pennsylvania R. and comprises part of the fertile Pajon Valley. Pop. in 1900 3448.

Salisbury, a township of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 4383.

Salisbury, a borough of Somerset co. Pa., 22 miles WNW of Cumberland Md. The post-office is Elkhick. Pop. in 1900 980.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town), Addison co., Vt. about 32 miles N. by W. of Rutland. It has manufactures of pulp and flour. The town is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek and contains the beautiful Lake Danmore. Pop. of the town in 1900 962.

Salisbury, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick on the Petaloudes River and on the Intercolonial and the Salisbury and Harvey R. 70 miles NE. of St. John. Pop. about 300.

Salisbury, a town of southern Africa, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, 226 miles (direct) NNE. of Bulawayo, with which it is connected by rail. The town consists of two portions, known as the Cornway (containing the government buildings and most of the private residences) and the Kopje, the site of the old fort. It has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, various clubs, etc. Pop. about 5000 whites. Elevation, 4700 feet. Extremes of temperature 24° (June) and 94° (October). Annual rainfall, about 34 inches.

Salisbury Beach, a village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass. in Salisbury township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles NE. of Newburyport.

Salisbury Center, a post-village of Herkimer co. N. Y. 10 miles NNE. of Little Falls. Pop. about 250.

Salisbury Cove, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on Mount Desert Island, 5 miles from Bar Harbor. Pop. 160.

Salisbury Heights, a post-village of Merrimack co. N. H. The banking point is Concord. Pop. 125.

Salisbury Island, Hudson Street, Canada, is in lat. 63° 27' N.

Salisbury Island, in Frans-Joef Land, is one of the minor divisions of Zibby Land.

Salisbury Mills, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co. N. Y. about 50 miles N. by W. of New York on the Erie R. It has a paper mill. Pop. about 400.

Salisbury Plains, an elevated undulating tract of open downs in Wiltshire, England near the city of Salisbury. Large portions of it are occupied solely as pasture for sheep. On it, about 8 miles N. of Salisbury is Stonehenge.

Salitpa, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 250.

Salix, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles S. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 337.

Salkehatchie, sive here, a post-village of Colleton co. S. C. on the Salkehatchie River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 50 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. 176.

Salkehatchie River, S. C. unites with the Little Salkehatchie on the NE. border of Hampton co. to form the Combahoe River.

Salkein, a southern suburb of Howrah Bengal.

Salvaco'm, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ga.

Saladsburg, sive here, a post-borough of Lycoming co. Pa., about 12 miles W. by N. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900 261.

Salanchen, sive here, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Savoie and on the route from Geneva to Chamouni 30 miles E. by S. of the former. Pop. about 2600. Elevation, 1790 feet.

Salée, a town of Morocco. See SALEH.

Salmon-Crozier, *sal k'ro-zier'* a village of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles WNW of Millau.

Salmon-la-Source, *sal la soo'ser'* a village of France, in Aveyron, 7 miles NNW of Rodez.

Salmon, a post-town of Aiken co., S.C. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. in 1900 341.

Salmon, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 150.

Salmon, a post-town of Attala co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 40 miles NNW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 185.

Salmon, *sal-saw* a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation 1 T 28 miles W of Van Buren, Ark., on the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 974.

Salomonica, the ancient name of SALAMANCA.

Salmo, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard R., 25 miles from Nelson, its banking point.

Salmon, a banking city capital of Lemhi co., Idaho on the Salmon River, at the mouth of the Lemhi River 346 miles N by W of Corinne, Utah. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Salmon Arm, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 43 miles from Kamloops, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Salmon Beach, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Carleton R. 7 miles from Bathurst, its banking point. Pop. about 140.

Salmon Creek, Cayuga co., N.Y., enters Cayuga Lake near Ludlowville.

Salmon Creek, Monroe co., N.Y., enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's Bay about 14 miles NW of Rochester.

Salmon Creek, a post-village of Sanbury co., New Brunswick, 40 miles from Fredericton, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Salomon's, Cape, one of the two promontories at the E. end of the island of Crete.

Salmon Fall River, Idaho enters the Snake River in Alturas co., about 24 miles W of Shoshone Falls.

Salmon Falls, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal. on the South Fork of the American River about 26 miles ENE of Sacramento.

Salmon Falls, a banking post-village of Stafford co., N.H., on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles NE of Dover and 3 miles SE of Great Falls. It has cotton-mills, a foundry, etc. Pop. about 1100.

Salmon Falls (or **Salmon**) River forms the boundary between York co., Me. and Stafford co., N.H. It unites with the Coombs about 3 miles SE of Dover to form the Piscataqua River. The falls of this stream afford abundant water power.

Salmonier, *sal mo-ner'* a post-town at the head of St. Mary's Bay Newfoundland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 40 miles SW of St. John's.

Salmon River, Cal., flows NW and enters the Klamath River 6 miles above Orleans Bar.

Salmon River, Conn. enters the Connecticut River in Middlesex co. 3 miles below Haddam.

Salmon River, Idaho, rises by several branches in the Rocky Mountains and the Salmon River Mountains, drains Carter, Lemhi, and Idaho cos., and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about 40 miles S of Lewiston. It is about 450 miles long.

Salmon River, N.Y. rises in Franklin co. and enters the St. Lawrence River in the province of Quebec.

Salmon River, N.Y., runs in Lewis co. and enters Lake Ontario 4 miles W of Paleski.

Salmon River, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. on the Salmon River about 28 miles E by N of Oswego.

Salmon River, a post-village and outpost of Digby co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Yarmouth.

Salmon River, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles from Sydney.

Salmon River, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Halifax its banking point. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 900.

Salmon River, *sal'mu-riv'* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the river Kinzig, 24 miles SW of Fulda. It retains its old walls and towers. Pop. about 1300.

Salò, *sa-lo'* a town of Italy on the W side of Lago di Garda, 14 miles ENE of Brescia, at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo. It has some interesting churches. Pop. in 1901 3712 (communes, 5998).

Salobrena, *sa-lo-brer'-ya*, a town of Spain, provinces and 34 miles SSE of Granada, near the mouth of the Motril in the Mediterranean. Pop. (communes) about 5000.

Saloma, a post-town of Taylor co., Ky. 14 miles SEW of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900 64.

Salon, *sa-lon'* a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 26 miles NNW of Marseilles. It is an ancient town and has

some interesting old churches, and a monumental fountain, surmounted by a statue of the engineer Cuperdine, who constructed the canal which irrigates the neighboring districts of Cras. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of oil, in the silk industry the marketing of almonds and early produce, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9334 (communes, 12,672).

Salona, *sa-lo-na'* (Slavic *Selina*) a village of Dalmatia, 3 miles NNE of Spalato, on the E side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea. It is on the site of the important ancient city of Salona (Solus) near which Diocletian built a vast palace, out of whose ruins sprung the town of Spalato.

Salona, *sa-lo-na'* (anc. *Aspasia*, which is the official name) a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Phocis, 84 miles WNW of Athens, a few miles from an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf and at the W foot of Mount Parassus. It is overlooked by the ruins of a medieval castle.

Salona, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 4 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 400.

Saloniki, *sa-lo-neer'-kee*, or **Salonica** (Turk *Salonik*, anc. *Therma* and *Thessalonice*) a town of European Turkey, in Thessalia, capital of the vilayet of the same name, at the head of the Gulf of Salonika about 140 miles S. by W of Sofia. It presents a picturesque appearance, rising in terraces from the sea shore to a height crowned by the seven towered citadel, and surrounded in part by old white walls and towers, its domes and minarets soaring above the mass of houses. It has numerous remains of antiquity chief among which are the so-called triumphal arch of Constantine and the *Asinatas*, a portico with caryatides, presumed to have been one of the entrances to a hippodrome. Of the many mosques the most interesting are the one known as St. Sophia, containing some fine mosaics the Rotunda, formerly the church of St. George and that known as St. Demetrius. Saloniki is, after Constantinople, the most important seaport of European Turkey. It has a splendid harbor protected by a breakwater over 1800 feet long. It is connected by rail with Belgrade the Austro-Hungarian railway system Sofia, Adrianople and Constantinople. Saloniki is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. estimated at about 160,000 of whom about one-half are Jews and one-third Mohammedans. The popular speech is Ladino, a corrupted Spanish introduced by the Jews. Thessalonica was a place of great importance under the Romans. It is famous in connection with the early history of Christianity through Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians.

Saloniki, Gulf of (anc. *Thermae Sinus*), an arm of the Aegean Sea, indenting the coast of the Balkan Peninsula, between Thessaly and Macedonia on the W and the peninsula of Chalcidice (part of Macedonia) on the E. Length about 75 miles greatest breadth about 50 miles. It receives the *Salasmaria* (anc. *Peneus*), *Vistritia* (Hellenic) and *Vardar* (Arlus) rivers.

Salop, a county of England. See **SALOPSHIRE**.

Salor, *sa-lor'* a river of Spain, in Extremadura, flows into the Tago 6 miles N of Salorino. Length 80 miles.

Salorino, *sa-lo-rer'-no*, a village of Spain, provinces and 11 miles W of Cáceres, near the Salor.

Salpi, *sal-pee*, a lake of Italy 21 miles S of Foggia, separated from the Adriatic Sea by a very narrow tongue of land length from SE. to NW 15 miles breadth, 2-3 miles. On its banks stood in ancient times the town of Salapia, whose ruins are found near the village of Salpi. Salt is obtained from the lake, the draining of which is in progress.

Salsette, *sal set'* an island of British India, immediately N of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a causeway, a stone bridge, and railway embankments. Length, 18 miles. Area, about 240 sq. m. It is interesting on account of the great rock-cut caves, with colossal statues of Buddha, at Kenel near Tanna (Thana) a town on the E. coast, the principal place on the island. Salsette was long a possession of the Portuguese.

Salso, *sa-so'* (i.e. salt river anc. *Himera*), the largest river of Sicily rising in the Madonian mountains, in the province of Palermo, flows S. and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Licata. Length 70 miles.

Salso, a post-station of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 42 miles S of Montgomery.

Salso Maggiore, *sal-so-mad'-jo-ri*, a village of Italy 29 miles W by S of Parma.

Salta, *sa-lta'*, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic, extending northward to about lat 25° 20' S. Area, about 60,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1901, 124,025. The surface is very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers are the Salado and upper Vermejo. The province has rich mineral resources and flourishing pastoral and agricultural industries, the latter forming the chief occupation. Capital, Salta.

Saltillo, a city, capital of Saltillo province, situated on an affluent of the Salado, 140 miles N by W of Tuxtepec. It is a Mahoy's see and has numerous religious edifices, a national college, custom-house, etc. It is connected by rail with Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1895, 10,072.

Saltillo, a post-station of Clermont co. Ohio.

Saltillo, a bathing resort on the Great Salt Lake, Utah, 17 miles from Salt Lake City.

Saltaire, a town of England, in Yorkshire 3 miles from Bradford, on the river Aire. It was founded in 1853 by Sir Titus Salt, who established extensive manufactures of alpaca and worsted and built up a model industrial colony. The factories are on a vast scale. Pop. about 5000.

Saltnash, a municipal borough and seaport of England, in Cornwall, on the estuary of the Tamar $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Devonport. The Tamar is here crossed by a grand railway bridge. Pop. in 1901 3367.

Saltham-by-the-Sea, a town and picturesque sea-bathing place of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles SE. of Harrogate. Pop. in 1901 3678.

Salto, a town and sea-side resort of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 24 miles SW of Glasgow. Pop. in 1901 5121.

Salto, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 65 miles from Birtle. Pop. in 1901 155.

Salt Creek, Ill. enters the Sangamon River about 3 miles N of Petersburg. It is about 100 miles long.

Salt Creek, Ind. rises in Brown co. and enters the East Fork of the White River about 4 miles SW of Bedford. It is about 90 miles long.

Salt Creek, Iowa, enters the Iowa River in Tama co.

Salt Creek, Kan. enters the Saline River in Russell co.

Salt Creek, Grand co. Mich. flows into the Maple River.

Salt Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River 13 miles SE of Chillicothe.

Salt Creek, Muskingum co. Ohio, enters the Muskingum River 18 miles below Zanesville.

Salt Creek, a post-township of Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. in 1900 1624.

Salt Creek, Utah. See NORTON.

Salt Creek, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.

Salt Creek, two small islands off the coast of Ireland, S. of the co. of Wexford.

Saltens-Eik, salt tears etc., a river of Norway in Nordland, after a NW course of 70 miles enters the Arctic Ocean, in lat. $67^{\circ} 12'$ N through the broad Saltenfjord, famous for its wild caters.

Salters, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 90.

Salters Depot, a post-village of Williamsburg co. R. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 38 miles N of Charleston. Pop. 190.

Salt, Es. a town of Palestine. See ES-SALT.

Saltford, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 1 mile from Goderich, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Salt Fork, a banking village of Grant co. Okla., on the Frisco System.

Saltholm, Saltholm an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 9 miles ESE of Copenhagen and WNW of Malmø, in Sweden. Length, 9 miles.

Saltville, a post-town of Lee co., Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 41 miles S of Corinth. Pop. in 1900 209.

Saltville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 84 miles by rail S of Lincoln.

Saltville, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Ohio, 34 miles SW of Canton.

Saltville, a post-borough of Huntingdon co. Pa., on the East Broad Top R., 19 miles S of Mount Union. Pop. in 1900 977.

Saltville, a post-village of Hardin co. Tenn., on the Tennessee River about 45 miles ESE of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Saltville, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Saltville, salt-tee yo, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Coahuila, 46 miles SW of Monterrey on the Mexican National R. It is an important trade-centre and has a college, ethnium and the Madero Institute. Its manufactures include cotton, blankets (serapes) shawls, and flour. Pop. in 1900 23,900. Elevation, 5200 feet. A few miles distant is the battle-field of Buena Vista.

Saltville, a post-town of Washington co. Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 12 miles WNW of Salem. Pop. in 1900 297.

Salt Island, one of the British West India Islands, in the Virgin group, SE of Tortola.

Salt Island, an island in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland.

Salt Key Bank, about 90 miles S by E of Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba Island, is

02 miles long and 30 miles wide at its greatest breadth. How Key, with a light, is in lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 24''$ S.

Salt Keys, some isles in the Bahamas and off the N coast of Cuba.

Salt Lake, Utah. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake, a county in the N part of Utah, has an area of 768 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Great Salt Lake and intersected by the Jordan River. The surface is mostly an extensive valley or table-land bounded on the N and E by the Wasatch Mountains, which here rise 11,000 feet above the level of the sea and present sublime scenery. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are mined here. Capital, Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1890 58,457. In 1900 77,725.

Salt Lake City, capital of Utah and of Salt Lake co. the most important commercial city of the United States between Denver and the Pacific coast, is situated at the western foot of the Wasatch Mountains, near the E. bank of the Jordan River, which connects Utah Lake with Great Salt Lake, about 12 miles SE. of Great Salt Lake and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western and other railroads. The city was laid out in 1847 by a company of Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, and has since been the headquarters of the Mormon organization. It is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets, made attractive by the presence of gardens which surround the residential homes. The focal centre of the city, constituting the sacred square of the Mormons, is Temple Block, which covers an area of 19 acres and contains the famous Tabernacle, a vast oval auditorium building, 250 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, and giving seating accommodation to 2000 people. The temple erected between 1853 and 1892, at a cost exceeding \$4,000,000 and used for the purposes of ordination (marriage, prayer, baptism etc.) and the Assembly Hall, devoted to divine service, and accommodating 3000 people. Other buildings and institutions of note are the city and county building, penitentiary, museum, exposition buildings, University of Utah, and the huge warehouse of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. A state normal school is located here. Salt Lake City's manufacturing industries are insignificant, but through its central position the city has acquired marked importance as a trade distributing point for a vast mining, agricultural, and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1870 12,554; in 1880 20,708; in 1890 44,843; in 1900 55,551.

Saltley, a suburb of Birmingham England.

Saltlick, a banking post-village of Bath co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Licking River R. Pop. about 400.

Saltlick Bridge, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 53 miles SSW of Clarksburg.

Salto, all to a department in the NW part of Uruguay along the Uruguay River. Area, 4763 sq. m. The surface is broken the soil is fertile and well watered. Capital, Salto. Pop. estimated for 1902, 45,793.

Salto, a town of Uruguay capital of Salto department, 260 miles NW of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important shipping and transshipping point for southern Uruguay leather and is largely engaged in the milling of maize and in boat-building. Pop. about 14,000.

Salto Grande, all to grã dã a lofty cascade of the Joazeiro River, Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Aimorés.

Salto Grande, a fall of the Paraná River in southwestern Brazil below the confluence of the Paranaíba.

Saltton, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., in a highly saliferous tract 66 miles SE of Riverside. It is in a depression 250 feet below sea-level. The banking point is Colton.

Saltville, a post-station of Washington co. Ohio.

Saltville Cave, a post-village of Botetourt co. Va., on the James River 9 miles above Buchanan. Pop. 150.

Saltville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on Wappinger's Creek and on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Central New England R. 104 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 240.

Saltville, a station of the Gold Coast of Africa.

Salt Range, a minor mountain range of the Punjab, British India, lying chiefly between the Indus and Jhelum rivers in about lat. $33^{\circ} 39'$ N. They rise to about 5000 feet elevation (Sakwar). The range is noted for its deposits of salt.

Salt River, Ky. is formed by three branches the Rolling Fork, the East Fork and the Beech River and enters the Ohio River at West Point, about 10 miles from the junction of the East Fork and Rolling Fork. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Salt River, Mo. is formed by its North, Middle, and South Forks, the first of which is the main river or branch.

This river is Schuyler co. and enters the Mississippi River in Pike co., about 3 miles above Louisiana. It is 260 miles long.

Salt Rock, a post-village of Cabell co., W Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Saltrow, a minor port of Haiti, on the S. coast, 40 miles E. of Jomeau.

Saltburg, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa. at the union of the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek (which form the Kiskiminetas River), and on the Pennsylvania R. 26 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburgh. It has steel- and bottle-works, etc. Pop. in 1906, 838.

Salt Springs, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., 13 miles from Brownville station.

Salt Springs, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from West River. The banking point is New Glasgow.

Salt Springville, a post-village of Otsego co., N Y. 5 miles N. of Cherry Valley. Pop 150.

Salt Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., W Va. about 26 miles S. of Lewisburg. It is surrounded by attractive mountain-scenery and has medicinal springs. Pop. 70.

Saltville, a post-station of Mitchell co., Kan. about 40 miles NW of Salina.

Saltville, a banking post-town of Smyth and Washington cos., Va. 1 mile from the North Fork of the Roanoke River and about 17 miles SNE of Abingdon, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has alkali-works. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Saltwell, a post-station of Nicholas co., Ky.

Salumafata, a harbor on the N. coast of Upolu, Samoan Island.

Salubria, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 346.

Saluda, a county in the W. part of South Carolina. Area, 458 sq. m. It is drained by the Big and Little Saluda rivers. The surface is generally hilly. Capital, Saluda. Pop. in 1900, 18,966.

Saluda, a post-township of Jefferson co., Ind. about 10 miles SW of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1428.

Saluda, a post-town of Polk co., N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Hendersonville. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Saluda, a banking post-town capital of Saluda co., S. C. 12 miles N. of Johnston. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Saluda, a post-village, capital of Middlesex co., Va. near the Rappahannock River about 58 miles E. by N. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Saluda River, S. C. rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N. border of Pickens co., runs generally southward, and unites with the Broad River to form the Congaree River at Columbia. It is about 200 miles long.

Saluggia, a town of Italy. 20 miles WSW of Verucchi. Pop. about 2600 (commune, 4000).

Salungu, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles NW of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Salur, a town of India, district and about 55 miles N. of Yamunapet. Pop. about 15,000.

Salurn, a town, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol 19 miles SSW of Bozen.

Salut, *Îles du salut* (Safety Islands) a group of three islands off the coast of French Guiana, to which they belong. They have an elevation of from 100 to 200 feet. The climate is salubrious, with refreshing breezes. Here is located a French penal station with administrative headquarters on Île Royale, nearest the main-land, which is a coaling station and has an immense hospital and workshops for convict-labor. The light-house on the W. end is in lat. 5° 15' 50" N. lon. 52° 34' 31" W. To the seaward is the Île de Diable (or Devil's Island) noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, confined here 1894-95. Between these two islands is the Île de St. Joseph the third member of the group.

Saluvina, a post-station of Fulton co., Pa.

Saluzzo, a town (Fr. *Saluces*, *Saluz*) a town of northern Italy province of Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po at the eastern foot of the Cottian Alps, 17 miles NW of Cuneo. It consists of an upper town on a height crowned by a medieval castle the residence of the old marquess of Saluzzo, now used as a prison and a lower town with a handsome cathedral. It has manufactures of silk, leather hats, and hardware. In the latter part of the Middle Ages and down to the middle of the sixteenth century the town was the capital of a marquisate. On the extinction of the princely house, France claimed and seized the little state, which however in 1601, was relinquished to Savoy. Pop. in 1901, 16,622 (commune, 16,394).

Salvador, *sal-vá-dor* a republic of Central America, bounded N. by Honduras, NW by Guatemala, from which

it is in part separated by the Rio Pan, SE. by the Gulf of Fonseca (which separates it from El Salvador), and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 8130 sq. m. (officially claimed to be 13,150 sq. m.). Its coast-line extends 300 miles and is deeply indented, particularly in the SE., by several good harbors, of which the most frequented are La Unión, the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajutla. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 miles is moderately low and level but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged and is traversed by mountain-groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by the presence of a considerable number of volcanoes, none of which exceeds 8000 feet in height. Among those that have been most active in historic times are Santa Ana, Quetzaltepec, San Miguel, Conchagua, Conchagua, and Icalco, the last-named formed towards the close of the eighteenth century and almost continuously active since. Ilopango, formed in the basin of Lake Ilopango in 1890, has almost disappeared. The largest river is the Lempa, which, issuing from the Lake of Guaymas, flows SE., forming part of the boundary between Salvador and Honduras. The next in magnitude are the Pan and the San Miguel. Other smaller streams are numerous and important as furnishing the means of irrigation. Lake Guaymas on the Guatemala boundary is about 16 miles long by 5 miles broad, and Lake Ilopango, 5 miles E. of the town of San Salvador, is 6 miles long by 3 miles broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The variations of temperature are considerable. But, on the whole, the country is healthy. Earthquakes are very frequent, especially in the region of the capital city which has been wrecked eleven times since the middle of the sixteenth century.

The soil possesses great fertility and the state is very highly cultivated. The most important crop was for a long time indigo, but it is now little grown. The chief crop is coffee, of which the product in 1901 amounted to 55,000,000 pounds. Other products are rubber, sugar and tobacco, and some cotton. The port of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad is famous for producing the balsam of Peru. The mineral deposits include those of gold, silver, copper, iron and mercury and there are about 100 mines in operation. The affairs of the state are administered by a president, elected for four years and assisted by a cabinet of 4 members and by a single legislative chamber. The republic is divided into 14 departments: San Salvador, La Libertad, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, Santa Ana, Chulatenango, Cuscatlán, Cabañas, San Miguel, Morazan, La Unión, Usulután, Volcans, and La Paz. Capital San Salvador. Pop. in 1902, 1,006,848. Salvador was subject to Spain until 1821. From 1823 to 1839 it formed part of the republic of Central America, on whose dissolution it became an independent republic.

Salvage Islands, one of the Falkland group, in lat. 51° 1' S.

Salvages, *sal-vá-jes*, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira Islands in about lat. 30° N. lon. 18° W. The Great Piton (or Great Salvage) yields orbiil. The islands are a dependency of Madeira.

Salvadora, *sal-vá-dor* a town of Spain 20 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 3600.

Salvadora de Extremo, *sal-vá-dor de éx-tre-mo* a small town of Portugal in Beira, on the Spanish frontier 28 miles E. of Castello Branco. It has mineral springs.

Salvadora de Alagoas, *sal-vá-dor de al-a-gô-as* a town of Portugal, in Estremadura near the left bank of the Tagus, 31 miles NE of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Salvatierra, a town of Mexico state and 60 miles SE of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 10,393.

Salvatierra de los Barrios, *sal-vá-te-rra de los bárr-i-os* a town of Spain province and 23 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Salvetat, *sal-vé-tá*, France. See LA SALVETAT.

Salvia, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., on the Southern R. 20 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 250.

Salvia, *sal-via*, or **Salween**, a river of southeastern Asia, principally in Burma, rises in the SE. part of Tibet, flows S. (for some distance through the province of Yunnan China) and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth on opposite sides of which are the towns of Martaban and Mawlaik. It is a noble stream flowing through a richly wooded country but is little serviceable for navigation owing to numerous rapids and banks. Length estimated at about 1750 miles.

Salymay, *sal-yán*, a town in the Russian government of Baku (Transcaucasia) on the river Kur 10 miles from its mouth in the Caspian Sea. It is the centre of extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1897, 12,120, in great part Tartars.

Salysville, a post-town capital of Magdalen co., Ky., on the Licking River about 90 miles E. by S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Salsach, *slt'sak*, or *Salsa*, a river of Austria-Hungary rises in the lofty section of the Alps known as the Hohe Tauern flows through Salzburg and then between Bavaria and Upper Austria, and joins the Inn after a generally northerly course of 130 miles.

Salzbrunn, *slts'brun* (Oberhalbbrunn, Bad Salzbrunn), a village and watering-place of Prussia, in Silesia, 80 miles SW of Breslau. Its alkaline waters are exported in great quantities. Pop. in 1900 5141. Adjacent to it are the villages of Neusalzbrunn and Niedersalzbrunn.

Salzburg, *slts'b63ma* a crown-land and duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisalpinia bordering on Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol and Bavaria. Area, 2767 sq m. It is in the region of the Alps, which here attain an elevation of nearly 10 000 feet. Nearly the whole of the surface is drained by the Salsach, an affluent of the Inn. There are a number of picturesque little mountain lakes. The principal mineral product is salt, which is obtained in great quantities. The area under cultivation is very small owing to the rugged character of the region. Capital Salzburg. The archbishops of Salzburg occupied a prominent place among the princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The sea was encroached in 1203-03 and in 1805 Napoleon gave the territory to Austria. Pop. in 1890 173 510, in 1900 192,763.

Salzburg (anc. *Juvavum*) a city of Austria-Hungary capital of the crown land of Salzburg, beautifully situated in the midst of a cluster of mountains, on both banks of the Salsach 150 miles WSW of Vienna. It is divided into two parts connected by bridges the old town in which are the main residence sections and the principal buildings, on the left bank of the river and the newer quarters on the right bank. The ancient fortifications have been converted into residential districts. The old town presents a quaint and pleasing appearance with its narrow winding streets its venerable flat-roofed houses and its wide squares and handsome fountains. Above it on a rocky eminence towers the imposing castle of Hohen-Salzburg. Of the numerous public places the most noteworthy are the Residenzplatz, flanked by stately edifices, and the Mozartplatz, with a bronze statue of the composer who was born in Salzburg. The city contains a number of interesting ecclesiastical edifices, among which are the cathedral in Late-Renaissance style and the thirteenth-century Franciscan church. Among the prominent secular edifices are the two former archiepiscopal palaces (one of which is now a royal palace) the stately new government buildings, and the buildings of the former university. The educational institutions of Salzburg comprise the museum Carolus-Augustinum with valuable antiquarian collections and a library of over 50 000 volumes, and a municipal library of over 65,000 volumes. Among interesting features of the town are the old cemeteries and the Summer Riding School with galleries cut out of the solid rock. Salzburg is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900 32,934.

Salzburg, German *Lorraine*. See *CHATEAU-SALIN*.

Salzburg (Hun. *Felsvár*) a town of Hungary in Transylvania, co. of Unterwiesenberg (Ald-Fehér). It has salt-works. Pop. in 1900 3920.

Salzderhelden, *slts'der-b6l'den* a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Leine, 3 miles SE of Einbeck. Pop. about 1000.

Salzdetfurth, *slts'det'f63t'ur* a village of Prussia, in Hanover 7 miles SSE of Hildesheim on the Lamma.

Salzgitter, *slts'glt'tyr* a town of Prussia, in Hanover 20 miles SSE of Hildesheim. Pop. about 3000.

Salzgrab, a town of Transylvania. See *KOTOS*.

Salzkammergut, *slts'tam'mer'gut*, an Alpine region of Upper Austria, Styria, and Salzburg, chiefly in the first-named, noted for its grand and picturesque scenery of lofty mountains, charming valleys, and lakes (Traun After or Kammer Mond, Saak Wolfgang, Hallstät, etc.) Among its better known resorts are Ischl Camundun Traunkirchen Mondsee, Gosau, and Hallstatt. The region has extensive deposits of salt.

Salzkotten, *slts'kot'ten*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 45 miles SSW of Minden. Pop. about 2500.

Salzschlirf, *slts'shlirf*, a village of Prussia, district of Cassel at the foot of the Vogelsberg. It has mineral waters which are extensively exported and which attract many invalids.

Salzungen, *slts'zoo'zen* a town of Germany in Lippe, 11 miles NW of Detmold. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 5366.

Salzwedel, *slts'z63del* or *Salzwedel*, *slts'z63del*, a town of Prussian Saxony 54 miles NNW of Magdeburg,

on the Jctee. It is one of the most ancient places of central Germany. Some of the old city gates still survive. The principal edifice is the medieval church of St. Mary a basilica with five naves. Another interesting building is the old town-hall. There are manufactures of textile leather, needles, etc. Salzwedel was an important place in the Middle Ages and a member of the Hanse. Pop. in 1900 10 189.

Samaden, *sl-m63den*, a village and health-resort of Grisons Switzerland, the chief place in the Upper Engadina. It is beautifully situated on the river Inn at an elevation of about 5500 feet, about 4 miles NW of Pontresina. It enjoys a splendid winter climate. Pop. about 1000.

Samant, *sl-m63'63l* or *Semayel*, a town of Arabia, in Oman 45 miles W of Muscat.

Samakov, a town of Bulgaria, 20 miles SSE of Sofia. It is situated at an elevation of about 3000 feet. It has iron works. The town is the seat of a Bulgarian metropolitan and a Bulgarian Protestant congregation. Pop. in 1893, 9588.

Sama, *sl-m63'63l* one of the Philippine Islands, in Davao Gulf S of Mindanao.

Samalao, *sl-m63'63l* a group of the Solu Archipelago Philippine Islands.

Samarit, *sl-m63'63l* a small town of Egypt, on the Nile, 15 miles N by W of Minieh on the Nile railway.

Samaubala, *sl-m63'63l* a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, district of Cantagalo.

Samaná, *sl-m63'63l* a peninsula on the NE coast of the island of Haiti republic of Santo Domingo stretching from W to E 32 miles. It is 10 miles across at its greatest breadth and is terminated at its E end by Cape Samaná in lat 19° 10' N, lon 69° 8' W.

Samaná, a name of Atwood Key Bahamas.

Samaná, or *Santa Barbara de Samaná*, *slu't63'63l* a town of Santo Domingo, on the N side of Samaná Bay 10 miles N of Savana la Mar. It exports cacao, bananas and coconuts. Pop. about 5000.

Samaná Bay, Santo Domingo, on the S side of the peninsula of Samaná is about 45 miles in length from E to W by about 10-12 miles broad and at its W end receives the Yuna, one of the largest rivers in the republic. It forms an excellent harbor.

Samanaco, *sl-m63'63l* a bay on the coast of Peru, between the bays of Casma and Ferrol in lat. 0 10 S.

Samantham, a post-village of Highland Co. Ohio about 36 miles W of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Samar, *sl-m63'63l* one of the Philippine Islands, washed on the E. by the Pacific Ocean separated on the NW from Luzon by Bernardino Strait, and on the S from Leyte by the narrow San Juanico Channel crossed by the parallel of 12° 30' N lat. Area 6031 sq m. With outlying islands it forms the province of Samar with a total area of 6776 sq m. The coasts are high and steep. The island is traversed from NW to SE by a mountain-chain of moderate elevation (1500-1800 feet) from which radiate numerous valleys that are watered by rivers of small volume, though abundant. The dense forests supply good timber. The climate and soil permit of the production of all the staple crops of the archipelago. Sugar rice, the coconut coffee, cacao, tobacco, and the cereals are extensively cultivated and yield large crops. The hemp exported in 1899 amounted to over 21 000 000 pounds. Gold, diamond copper, and coal are said to abound in greater or less quantity. There are few roads in the island. Capital, Catbalogan. Pop. of the island in 1903, 222 690.

Samara, *sl-m63'63l*, a river of Russia flows N and joins the Dnieper 4 miles SE of Yekaterinauv. Length about 200 miles.

Samara, a river of Russia, governments of Orenburg and Samara, after a W course of about 350 miles joins the Volga at Samara.

Samara, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Samara, 100 miles SE of Simbirsk, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. It has vast grain storehouses, large milling industries, and some manufactures. There is an active trade. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1897 91 872.

Samara, an eastern government of European Russia, having the Volga on the W and extending E to the foothills of the Ural mountains. Area, 68 321 sq m. It is traversed by the river Samara, an affluent of the Volga. It has a large extent of fertile land, producing grain potatoes, tobacco, etc. Capital, Samara. Pop. in 1897 2,783,478.

Samara-bura, the ancient name of Amara.

Samaral, a port of entry of British New Guinea, on a small island, about 4 miles SSE of the extremity of the main-land.

Samarang, *sl-m63'63l*, a fortified seaport town of Java, capital of a residency of the same name, on its N

coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 340 miles ESE. of Buthia. It is one of the most important commercial towns of the island, is well built, and has a town hall, military school, hospital, theatre, etc. It owes its importance solely to the adjacent country which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, indigo, rice, sugar and tobacco, which are extensively exported. Pop. in 1897 84,244 of the residency in 1895 1,494,816

Samarake, *al-ma-ra-ka*, a village of Italy province of Milan 2 miles E of Gallarate. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3000)

Samarakand, a city of Turkistan. See **SAMARRAND**. **Samarra** (Hebrew, *Samron*) an ancient city of Palestine, 38 miles N of Jerusalem. It was made the capital of the kingdom of Israel in the early part of the ninth century B.C. and remained such until about 723 B.C. when the Assyrians took it and put an end to the kingdom. Shortly before the beginning of the Christian era Samarra, which had been destroyed by John Hyrcanus, was rebuilt by Herod the Great, receiving the name of Sebaste. The village of Sebastiyeh is on its site. Near the village are the interesting ruins of the ancient church of St. John.

Samarra, in Roman times the name of the central division of Palestine W of the Jordan, between Galilee on the N and Judaea on the S.

Samarra, a post-village of Oneida co. Idaho. The banking point at Malad.

Samarra, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., 6½ miles by rail SW of Franklin.

Samarra, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Rr 11 miles N of Toledo, Ohio. Pop. 150.

Samarra, a town and port on the E coast of Borneo, at the mouth of the Koi.

Samarra, *al-ma-kand'* a government or province of Asiatic Russia, adjoins Bokhara on the E. and Ferghana on the S. The northern portions present the general characteristics of Turkistan but in the S the surface rises into lofty mountains (Hissar Mountains). It is traversed by the Zerashan and the Syr-Darya forms part of its NE. boundary. The chief industries are agriculture, fruit-culture, and the raising of live-stock. Capital, Samarkand. Area, about 20,000 sq m. Pop. in 1897 857,847.

Samarra (*anc. Maracanda*) a city of Russian Turkistan, capital of the territory of the same name, on the Transcaspian railway 130 miles E. of Bokhara, and a few miles S of the Zerashan. Lat. 39° 56' N. lon. 66° 50' E. The city is divided into an old (or native) quarter with its vast central square (Bikhistan) irregular and narrow streets, numerous elaborate mosques and bazars, and remains of schools of learning, and the new (or Russian) quarter established since 1871. The mosque of Shah Zleedh one of the finest of Central Asia, lies outside of the city walls. Samarkand is regarded with great veneration in Central Asia. It possesses the tomb of Tamerlane, under whom it was the capital of a vast empire and a great centre of learning and commerce. The city is still an entrepôt for caravan trade, with important native industries comprised in the manufacture of silver and gold-ware, leather goods, cottons and silks, wine, and pottery. Its climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity have caused it to be highly eulogized by Asiatic poets. Pop. in 1897 54,900 of whom about 34,000 (including the Jews) inhabited the old city.

Samarra, a town of India. See **CHAKARABOTA**. **Samarra**, *al-mar-ra*, a town of Asiatic Turkey 65 miles NNW of Bagdad, on the left bank of the Tigris. In the ninth century it was for a time the splendid residence of the Abbaside caliphs. It is a place of Shiite pilgrimages. The population has dwindled down to about 2500.

Samarra, *al-ma-tha'* a small town of France, in Gers, on the Save, 1 mile NE. of Lombez.

Sambalpur, a town of India. See **SUNJULPUR**.

Sambur (*al-ma-bar'*) Cape (or Point) the SW extremity of Borneo. Lat. 3° 52' S.

Sambas, *al-ma-bas* a river in the SW part of the island of Borneo, enters the Strait of Carimata. Length, about 90 miles.

Sambas, a state on the W coast of Borneo, forming a dependency in the Dutch residency of Pontianak and separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang mountains. It is watered by the Sambas its principal stream the Selaku, Slekawa, etc. It contains some of the richest gold-mines of Borneo. The state is very populous and is nominally governed by a Mohammedan sultan. Chief town Sambas.

Sambas, a town of the island of Borneo, on a low marshy site, near the left bank of the Sambas, about 30 miles from the sea, in about lat. 1° 42' N, lon. 109° 20' E. It is the seat of a native sultan and of a Dutch assistant resident.

Sambas, *al-ma-bas*, a town of French Siam, in the Mandiao country, about 155 miles S. by N. of Bangkok.

Sambhmi, a town of India. See **SANESUT**.

Sambinaco, *al-ma-ba-ka*, a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, circle of Nicastro. Pop. in 1901, 7710 (commune, 11,607).

Sambiling, a town of Borneo, capital of a native sultanate, about 25 miles from the east-coast of the island.

Sambodin, *al-ma-bo-din*, or **Sambodin**, *al-ma-bo-din* a pueblo of Cebu, Philippine Islands, in a flat region, on the E. part of the W. coast. It produces fabrics of cotton and abaca. Pop. in 1900 7742.

Sambounga, Philippine Islands. See **ZANBOANGA**.

Sambor, *al-ma-bo* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Dniester 40 miles SW of Lemberg. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,038.

Sambro, *al-ma-br'* (*anc. Sebe*) a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French department of Aisne flows ENE. and joins the Meuse at Namur. Total course, 100 miles.

Sambro, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, 20 miles from Halifax. Pop. about 500.

Sambro, Cape, on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, has a light-house. Lat. 44° 28' N, lon. 63° 32' W. A short distance NW is the village of Sambro.

Sambuca Zambut, *al-ma-bu-ka tel-buot*, a town of Sicily province of Girgenti, circle of Sciacca. Pop. in 1901 9384.

Sambucum, *al-ma-bu-ka*, a village of central Italy, in Tuscany, 27 miles NNW of Pistoia.

Samburg, a post-village of Union co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Samer, a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles SE of Boulogne.

Samish, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co. Wash., on Bellingham Bay about 70 miles N of Seattle.

Sammerville, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. about 64 miles WNW of Albany on the Feeder, Johnstown and Gloversville R. Pop. about 200.

Sammurim, in ancient geography a region of southern Italy extending from the borders of Campania and Latium on the SW to the Adriatic Sea and traversed by the Apennines. The Samnites were subdued by the Romans at the beginning of the third century B.C.

Sannoon (or **Navigator's**) **Islands**, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the United States and to Germany between about lat. 13° 25' and 14° 30' S and lon. 168° and 173° W. The islands which lie about 4200 miles SW of San Francisco are of volcanic origin and are 14 in number of which Savail (500 sq m.) Upolu (340 sq m.), Apolima—these three belonging to Germany—Tutuila (54 sq m.) and Manua (20 sq m.) are alone of importance. The total area is about 1100 sq m. with a population (in 1900) of about 38,000 of which number 25,612 were in the German section (550 white inhabitants) and 5800 in the American. The islands are markedly mountainous, in some of the Savailian cones (active in 1902-03) rising to 2200-3500 feet, and support a luxuriant tropical vegetation. The climate is healthful, but with a tropical temperature, the mean December heat being about 80°. Violent hurricanes are not infrequent and the islands have several times (see in March 1899) been visited by destructive tidal waves. The natives are nearly all Christianized Polynesians, of fine physique, good habits, and marked mental capacity who have long been noted for their seafaring qualities. Copra is largely exported. The chief settlements are Apia, the capital of the former kingdom, on Upolu, and Pago Pago, with an excellent harbor on Tutuila. The division of the islands between Germany and the United States was effected by treaty and ratification in 1899-1900.

Sannone, *al-ma-nu'*, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles E. of Bonneville.

Sannogitia, *al-ma-nu-jia* (Pol. *Sennu*), formerly the designation of that part of Lithuania which bordered on the Baltic Sea, now forming a large part of the Russian government of Kovno, together with part of Courland and of East Prussia. Its capital was Rowny.

Sannos (Turk. *Sann-Adasi* see *al-ma-dar-see*) a Greek island off the W coast of Asia Minor on the E side of the Gulf of Scutari, 43 miles SW of Smyrna. It is separated by a strait only about 1 mile wide from the promontory of the main-land anciently called Mysia. Length, E. to W., 27 miles, greatest breadth, 16 miles. Area, about 180 sq m. The surface is mostly mountainous, the greatest elevation (Mount Kerkil) being 4735 feet. There are extensive forests on the mountains. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the archipelago, exporting raisins, oil, fruits, skins, musk, corn, carobs, and excellent Muscadine wines. There are

quarrels of marbles. The principal towns are Vathy (the capital), on the N side, with a good harbor, Kariorad, and Chora (the former capital), a short distance from the S. coast near the site of the ancient Samos. In ancient times Samos was a state of the Ionian Greeks, which rose to great prosperity and splendor under the tyrant Polycrates in the latter part of the sixth century B.C. It possessed a famous temple of Hera (June). The island was the native country of Pythagoras. The Samians distinguished themselves in the Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. Since 1852 the island has been an autonomous principality, paying an annual tribute to Turkey. The ruler styled Prince of Samos, is nominated by the sultan and is a Greek. There is a general assembly. Pop. in 1898, 49,733 mostly Greeks.

Samoan Islands

Samoan Islands (L. *Samoethrace*), and Gr. *Samoethrace*, Turk *Samedrek* or *me-drék* called by the modern Greeks *Samoethra* is an island belonging to Turkey in the Aegean Sea, 14 miles NNW of Imbros and about 20 miles from the coast of Thrace. It is of an oval shape. Area, about 30 sq. m. It is mountainous, the highest point being over 5000 feet above the sea. On its N side are remains of the ancient town of Samos. Pop. about 5000, mostly Christians.

Samovar Hills, Alaska, are a part of the St. Elias group of mountains, N of the Malaspina Glacier.

Samoyeds, a people of Finnish stock inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from the mouth of the river Petchora, in the NE of the government of Archangel Russia, to the Bay of Estanga, in the NE of the government of Ynniskish Siberia. They live by fishing, hunting, and keeping reindeer.

Samosera, a mo-sair e, a lake of Rasail, government of Olonets, 40 miles WNW of Petrosavodsk about 20 miles in length from W to E and 8 miles in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried by the river Shuya into Lake Onega.

Sampasamangio, Cape (or *Point*) the N extremity of Borneo.

Sampier de Calanda, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la*, a commune of Spain in Teruel 44 miles SSE of Saragossa.

Sampierre, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* in Piedmont, 15 miles WSW of Saluzzo. Pop. in 1901 2941 (commune, 5763).

Sampit, a post-village of Georgetown co. S.C. Pop. 100.

Sampit, a town is the S part of the island of Borneo, about 20 miles from the mouth of the Sampit River.

Sampson Station, a post-village of Livingston co. Mo. 0 miles W of Chillicothe.

Sampson, a county in the southeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 921 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the South River and also drained by the Black River. The county contains extensive phosphate deposits. Capital Clinton. Pop. in 1890 25,096 in 1900 26,366.

Sampson, a post-village of Bradford co. Fla. The banking point is Stark. Pop. about 300.

Sampson's Wharf, a post-station of Northumberland co., Va.

Sam'sant, a village of Asiatic Turkey vilayet of Aleppo, on the right bank of the Euphrates about 50 miles above the point where the river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean Sea. It occupies part of the site of the ancient city of Samosata, the capital of the kingdom of Commagene, and the birthplace of Lucian and of Paul of Samosata. It has a ruined castle and there are remains of ancient walls and of an aqueduct.

Sam-shui, a town and treaty port of China, in the province of Kwang tung at the junction of the Si-hiang and Pe-kiang, 35 miles W of Canton. Pop. about 5000.

Samedø, a *shu* 5 an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length 15 miles, greatest breadth, 5 miles. Pop. in 1901 9389. The chief place is Nordby.

Samsenville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. about 20 miles W of Rondout. Pop. 75.

Samsenville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, 28 miles by rail NE of Portsmouth. Pop. 60.

Sam's Point, N.Y. one of the highest points of the Shawangunk Mountains, in Ulster on a short distance from Ellenville. Elevation 2180 (?) feet.

Samsan, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a seaport of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, capital of a sanjak, in the vilayet of Trebizond Lat. 41° 18' N. Lon. 36° 22' E. It has a large trade, both imports and exports, the latter consisting of cereals, flour, tobacco, etc. It is near the site of the ancient Amisus, a flourishing commercial city of Pontus and still an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 13,000.

Sams Valley, a post-station of Jackson co., Oregon.

Samsville, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of Olney. Pop. 15.

Samter, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Prussia, 20 miles NW of Posen. Pop. in 1900 5261.

Samsville, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles S. by R. of Louisville. It has a distillery. Pop. about 100.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary rises in the Carpathians, flows NNW, and joins the Vistula 4 miles NE of Sandomir (Russian Poland). Total course, 250 miles.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a village of Egypt on an arm of the Nile, 15 miles SW of Memmah. Here are the ruins of the ancient Egyptian city of Tania which gave its name to an arm of the Nile (the Tanitic arm) now called the Minis Canal. Tania is the Zaan of the Bible.

Sau, or **Sau**, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a city of Arabia, the chief city of Yemen, is situated in a fine valley 7200 feet above the sea, 100 miles ENE of Hodeida. Lat. 15° 22' N. It is enclosed by brick walls, 5 1/2 miles in circumference, and has several richly decorated mosques, public baths, and caravan caravans. The principal commerce is in coffee and in its hosiery the native industries comprise manufactures of arms, jewelry, mantles, and silks. Pop. about 50,000.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* or **Sau**, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Peru, in the department and 22 miles SE of the town of Lambayeque.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a harbor of Upolu, Samoan Islands.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 300.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village, capital of Calaveras co. Cal. is near the Calaveras River, about 56 miles SE of Sacramento. Placer gold was formerly extensively mined here. Pop. about 550.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* an island of the Caribbean Sea. See **Saint Andrew**.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Mexico. See **Chalchicomula**.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Mexico. See **Chalchicomula**.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a northern suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Mexico in the state of Vera Cruz near the W foot of the volcano of Tuxtla, 63 miles SE of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1900 8949.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a residential town of Mexico 6 miles SW of the capital.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village, capital of Tamaulipas co. Tex. on the Concho River and on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 72 miles WSW of Coleman Junction. It has an ice-plant, foundry and machine-shop etc. and is a shipping point for cattle. Pop. about 4000.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Marin co. Cal. on the North Shore R. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. 160.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a town of Sicily. See **CIANUANA**.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Pasco co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Lane, 1 miles (direct) WSW of Dade City. Pop. about 350.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo. 4 miles NW of Boston.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Nys co. Nev. 135 miles from Bureka.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a post-village of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Socorro.

Sau, a *pin* d' *la* *la* d' *la* a city the capital of Bexar co. Tex., is on the San Antonio River which here receives the San Pedro, 80 miles SW of Austin on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio the International and Great Northern and other railroads. Lat. 29° 30' N. Lon. 98° 25' W. The city is surrounded by a fertile country of which cattle, cotton wool and hides are the staple products. It is one of the leading cattle, horse, and mule markets of the country and has large flouring mills, breweries, foundries and machine-shops. The city is of a distinctly Spanish cast and contains a number of plazas (Alamo Plaza, Plaza de las Yemas) and the attractive San Pedro and Breakers-ridge parks. Among its notable buildings are the Federal building, court-house, the cathedral of San Fernando, opera-house, and the Alamo (Church of the Alamo) part of the structures of an old Franciscan mission the defence of which, in 1835, is a noted event in the history of the state. The city has several collegiate and academic institutions and a military school. One mile N. of the city is Fort San Antonio, one of the most important military posts of the United States. San Antonio has latterly become a prominent winter health-resort and is much frequented by those suffering from pulmonary troubles. Mean winter temperature, 53°; summer temperature, 83°. Pop. in 1890 37,673; in 1900, 63,231.

San Antonio, *sha an-to-ne-o*, a cape of Brazil, with a lighthouse, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. Lat. 15° 0' 7" S. lon. 35° 31' 1" W

San Antonio, a cape of the Argentine Republic, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, on the S side. Lat. 36° 19' S.

San Antonio, or **Fort San Antonio**, a large port or bay of the Argentine Republic, in lat. 40° 49' S.

San Antonio, a pueblo of Nueva Rioja province, La Pampa, Philippines Islands, on an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. It produces rice, maize, and excellent tobacco. Pop. in 1905, 6343.

San Antonio, a mining town of Mexico, in Baja California, 30 miles SE of La Paz.

San Antonio, a town of Bolivia, department and 105 miles NE of the city of Cochabamba, on a tributary of the Mamoré.

San Antonio, a town of Venezuela, on an affluent of the Apure, about 38 miles WSW of San Fernando.

San Antonio, a town on the SE coast of Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea.

San Antonio Abad (Llanos), a small seaport on the island of Iviza, Balearic Islands.

San Antonio, Cape, a headland of Spain on the coast of Valencia. Lat. 38° 48' N lon 0° 18' E.

San Antonio, Cape, the rounded W extremity of Cuba, on the low and extensive Guanoabibes peninsula. Lat. 21° 51' S lon 84° 57' 2" W. It has a lighthouse and breakwater.

San Antonio, Cape, a peak at the VE. extremity of the island of Kussaki, one of the Karli group near lat. 44° 29' N.

San Antonio Creek, a small stream of Marin Co. Cal. flows into the Pacific Ocean.

San Antonio de Areco, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-ri ko*, a town of the Argentine Republic, 60 miles WNW of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 3000.

San Antonio de Gibraltar, Venezuela. See GIBRALTAR.

San Antonio de Laguna, Peru. See LAGUNA.

San Antonio (de las Bodegas), a seaport of San Diego province, Chile, about 35 miles S of Valparaiso.

San Antonio de las Vacitas, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-las va-si-tas*, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 16 miles (direct) W by N of Calibari. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1334.

San Antonio de los Baños, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-loos ba-ños*, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 21 miles by rail SW by S. of Havana. The city is beautiful and picturesque, and has popular mineral baths, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. The region is level and brush-covered and is watered by the San Antonio River. Pop. in 1899, 8176.

San Antonio de los Cues, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-loos koo's*, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles NE of Oaxaca.

San Antonio de Paita, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-pai-tá*, a small town on the N coast of Ancón.

San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte, *sha an-to-ne-o dá-ri-o blán ko dá-nór-tá*, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 25 miles by road ESE of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 945.

San Antonio River, Tex., is formed by the Medina River and Leon Creek and enters Espiritu Santo Bay. Length about 175 miles.

San Antonio River, Havana province, Cuba, drains Ariguanabo Lake and flows through San Antonio de los Baños.

San Ardo, a post-village of Monterey Co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The backing point is Salinas. Pop. 109.

Sanatoga, a post-village of Montgomery Co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 21 miles ESE of Reading. Pop. about 340.

San Augustin de las Cruces. See Tlalapa.

San Augustine, *san av-gús-tin*, a county in the E part of Texas, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Attyne and on the SW by the Argentina River. Capital, San Augustine. Pop. in 1899, 6685; in 1900, 8454.

San Augustine, a banking post-town capital of San Augustine Co. Tex. 75 miles S by E. of Marshall. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 261.

San Bartholomew, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 12' N lon 164° 32' E.

San Bartholomew, *sha ban-to-lo-má*, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquia, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the San Bartholomew 60 miles SE of Remedios.

San Bartholomew, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 26 miles S. of San Cristobal.

San Bartolomé de Fargues, *sha ban-to-lo-má dá-tó-ká-má*, a town of the Canaries, on Gran Canaria.

San Bartolomeo in Gadda, *sha ban-to-lo-má in gá-dá*, a town of Italy province of Benevento, 28 miles W by S of Foggia, on a hill. Pop. in 1901, 6762.

San Benedetto del Tronto, *sha bá-ná-dá-to dá-tron'to*, a seaport of Italy, province of Ascoli Piceno on the Adriatic, 13 miles NNW of Giella. Pop. in 1901, 4239 (commune, 5850).

San Benedetto Po, a village and commune of Italy on the S. bank of the Po, province and 13 miles SE of Mantua.

San Benito, *sha bá-neo'to*, a county in the W part of California. Area, 1388 sq. m. The Coast Range of mountains extends along its eastern border. It is irrigated by the San Benito River. Capital, Hollister. Pop. in 1899, 6412; in 1900, 6433.

San Benito, a post-village of San Benito Co. Cal. on the Salinas River, about 80 miles SE of Monterey.

San Benito River, Cal. rises in the Coast Range, runs northward through San Benito Co. and joins the Pajaro River.

San Bernard, a small river of Texas, flows SE into the Gulf of Mexico, 16 miles SW of the mouth of the Brazos River.

San Bernardino, *sha bér-nar-dé-no*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of Mesocco, 15 miles N of Rovereto. It has mineral springs. Elevation, 5270 feet. The Passo or Passo Sessanino (or Sessanino) is traversed by the route from Chas to Bellinzona. The summit, which has a hospice, is about 44 miles from the village of San Bernardino. The pass was known to the Romans. Height, 6776 feet.

San Bernardino, *sha bér-nar-dé-no*, a county in the SE. part of California, borders an Nevada. Area, 19,947 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Colorado River and is partly traversed by the Santa Ana and Mojave rivers, the latter of which sink into the alkaline soil near the middle of the county. The surface is occupied by volcanic mountains and desert or arid plains and alleys destitute of timber and fresh water. Among the minerals are gold, copper, silver and tin. Capital, San Bernardino. Pop. in 1899, 26,467; in 1900, 27,929.

San Bernardino, a city and resort, capital of San Bernardino Co. Cal. is a fertile valley on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafson Topeka and Santa Fé RRs, 60 miles E of Los Angeles. It is in a fruit and alfalfa region, has railroad-shops, and various kinds of mineral and thermal waters in the vicinity. The San Bernardino Mountain lies 26 miles E. of the city. Pop. in 1899, 4012; in 1900, 5150.

San Bernardino, a town and colony of Paraguay E of Asunción.

San Bernardino Range, a lofty mountain-range of southern California, chiefly in the SW part of San Bernardino Co. considered to be a part of the Coast Range. Its highest summit is Mount San Bernardino, 75 miles E of Los Angeles, which rises to 11,000 feet.

San Bernardino Strait, Philippines, lies between Lemón (Albay province) and the island of Samar. Well sheltered from the monsoons, it is the chief commercial route of the archipelago, but the violence of its tides makes navigation dangerous at times.

San Bernardo, *sha bér-nar-dé*, a group of islets of Colombia, near the entrance of the Bay of Morroquillo and off the Point of San Bernardo 50 miles S by W of Cartagena.

San Bernardo, *sha bér-nar-dé*, a town of Chile, province and 15 miles by rail SW of Santiago. Pop. about 4500.

San Blas, a town of Italy. See SANBIASO.

San Blas, *sha blás*, a seaport town of Mexico, in the territory of Tepic, S. of the embouchure of the river Santiago in the Pacific 35 miles W by N of Tepic of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 32' N. The climate is unhealthy. The harbor though bad, with an open roadstead is much frequented. The town has considerable commercial importance and exports lumber, silver ore, coffee, rice, and mescal. Pop. about 3500.

San Blas, a minor Atlantic port of the republic of Panama, on the Gulf of San Blas, in about lon 79° W.

San Blas, Caribbean Sea. See MARIANO.

San Blas, Cape, a low point of land extending about 3 miles from the S. coast of Florida, 125 miles SE of Pensacola. It has a light. Lat. 29° 30' N lon 85° 21' W.

San Blas, Cape, a headland on the N coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the NW entrance to San Blas Bay. Lat. 9° 55' N lon 78° 59' W.

San Blas Point. See SAN BLAS, CAPE.

San Bonifacio, *sha bó-ne-fá-sho*, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E of Verona. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6500).

San Bonifacio de Itague, Colombia. See ITAGUE.

Sanborn, a county in the southeast-central part of South Dakota, having an area of 576 sq. m. Capital, Woonsocket. Pop. in 1900 4454.

Sanborn, a banking post-town of O'Brien co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 26 miles W of Spencer. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900 1247.

Sanborn, a banking post-village of Redwood co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles (direct) S of Redwood Falls. Pop. in 1900 351.

Sanborn, a post-village of Niagara co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 26 miles N of Buffalo. Pop. about 275.

Sanborn, a post-village of Barnes co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 90 miles W of Fargo. Pop. in 1900 269.

Sanborn, a post-village of Ashland co. Wis. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 200.

Sanborn, a post-village of Sanborn township (town) Belknap co. N. H. 22 miles N of Concord. Pop. of this town in 1900 944.

Sanbornville, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles E of Wolfboro. Its banking point.

San Buenaventura, *sán bwa-né-vén-too'*, a village of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico 18 miles NW of Monclova.

San Buenaventura River, a small stream of Ventura co. Cal.

Sanborn, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. 43 miles by rail NE of Cairo.

San Carlos, a post-station of Gila co. Ariz.

San Carlos, *sán kan loo'*, a public and road-centre of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippines Islands, on a marshy plain of the S shore of Lingayen Gulf. Pop. in 1903 27 166.

San Carlos, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 57 miles NE of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. in 1895 6871.

San Carlos, a town of Chile, province of Nuble, 15 miles N by E of Chillán, connected by rail with Santiago. Pop. about 7500.

San Carlos, a suburb of the city of Santo Domingo, island of Haiti.

San Carlos, a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, on the Virginia River 105 miles SW of Caracas. Pop. about 10 000 (?)

San Carlos, a port on the NW coast of East Falkland Island, near the N entrance of Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels. Lat. (Fanning Head SW summit) 51° 27' S.

San Carlos de Arend, Chile. See **AREND**.

San Carlos de la Elipita, *sán kan loo' dá lá rá*, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean Sea, about 20 miles from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Charles (Carlos) III who intended to make it a great commercial emporium, but the extensive works commenced during his reign were subsequently abandoned and the place sank into insignificance. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

San Carlos del Zolli, a river port of Venezuela, in the state of Zulia, 130 miles S of Maracaibo.

San Carlos, Rio, a river of Costa Rica, is the chief tributary of the San Juan, into which it discharges a short distance above Ochoa.

San Casciano, *sán ká-shá no*, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles SW of Florence. Pop. about 2500. The commune of San Casciano in Val di Pesa has about 15 000 inhabitants.

Sancaise, *sán ká-sá*, an island in the Indian Ocean, NW of Madagascar.

San Cataldo, *sán ká-tá'do*, a town of Sicily in the valley of Mazzara, 6 miles WSW of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1891 17 941. In its vicinity are rich sulphur mines.

Sancoerre, *sán saw*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Cher on a vine-clad hill on the Loire, 26 miles NE of Bourges. Its wine is prized. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

San Cesario, *sán ché-sá re-o*, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S of Lecce. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Sanchez, a minor port of Santo Domingo, on Samaná Bay.

San Chirico Nuovo, *sán kee'-re-ko nuvo*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, province of Potenza, 5 miles NW of Tricarico. Pop. about 2500.

San Chirico Raparo, *sán kee'-re-ko rá-pá re*, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 22 miles SE of Marone. Pop. about 2500.

Sancha, *sán'ko*, a post-station of Tyler co. W. Va.

San Clemente, *sán klá-mén'tá*, a town of Spain, 42 miles SW of Coacaco. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

San Clemente, *sán klá-mén'tá*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of California 10 miles S of the island of Santa Catalina.

Sancois, *sán kwé*, a town of France, in Cher, 30 miles SE of Bourges. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4787.

San Colomhane, *sán ko-lóm-bá no*, a town of Italy, 4 miles S. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. in 1901 5642 (commune, 1233).

Sancoy Head, *sán saw-kay*, a town of Mexico, 12 miles NNE of the city of Mexico, is one of the series of 0 lakes about the capital whose waters have been regulated by the great drainage canal. It has on its S. side a village of its own name.

San Cristóbal, *sán krees-to'bal* (formerly Ciudad Real and Ciudad de Las Casas) a town and bishop's see of Mexico in the state of Chusapas 48 miles ENE of Tuxtla Gutierrez. It is situated in a fruitful region, at an altitude of about 6500 feet, and is well built, with a cathedral, hospital, seminary or university and other public institutions. Pop. about 10 000.

San Cristóbal, a railroad city of Pinar del Rio prov. Cuba, 45 miles by rail WSW of Havana. The town is in an open beautiful country and has post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899 1996.

San Cristóbal, a mining village of Bolívar, department and 130 miles SW of the city of Potom.

San Cristóbal, a town of the republic and 17 miles W by S of the city of Santo Domingo. It has large plantation and mining interests.

San Cristóbal, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Táchira, 190 miles WSW of Mérida, on the Rio Torbes. Pop. about 5000. It was overthrown in 1875 by an earthquake.

San Cristóbal, a small town of Guatemala, in Alta Verapaz 10 miles SW of Cobán.

San Cristóbal de la Laguna, Tenerife. See **LAGUNA**.

San Cristóbal Island, one of the larger of the Solomon Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Sancti Spiritus, *sánk-ti spí-ritus*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 50 miles by high-road SE of Santa Clara and 28 miles by rail NNE of Tunua de Zama, its seaport on the S coast. It is situated on the Yagabo River. The streets are narrow and crooked. The city has a second-class college, hospitals, an asylum for girls, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1890 12,695.

San Cugat del Valles, *sán koo-gat del vál'yás*, a commune of Spain, 6 miles N of Barcelona. Pop. 2500.

Sancy, *Pée de*, the loftiest summit of the Mont Dore, France 9183 feet. See **MONT DORE**.

Sand, an island of the Orkneys. See **SANDAY**.

Sanden, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, on the E. side of Canna.

Sanda, a small island of Scotland, at the W. side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde 6 miles E. of the Mull of Kintyre.

Sandakan, a town of British North Borneo on the VE coast and on the N. point of Sandakan Bay. It is a telegraph station and the terminus of a railway. Pop. about 6000.

Sandal Nags, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901 6843.

Sandalwood, or **Sand**, a settlement on the SW coast of Vanua-Lava, Fiji Islands.

Sandalwood (or **Sumba**) Island, an island of the Dutch East Indies, S. of the island of Flores, in about lat. 16° S. Area, about 4300 sq. m. It is fertile and very populous and has a considerable trade. Valuable timber and horses of an unusually fine breed are exported.

San Damiano, *sán dá-mé-a no*, a town of Italy 6 miles WSW of Asti. Pop. about 3000. The commune of San Damiano d'Avi has about 10 000 inhabitants.

San Daniele, *sán dá-ne-á*, a town of Italy 13 miles NW of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. in 1901 4900 of the commune of San Daniele del Friuli, 6422.

Sanderson, *sán dá-son*, a town of England, co. and 24 miles ESE of Chester, and 4 miles NNE of Crewe, near the river Wheelock. Pop. in 1901 5556.

Sandbank and Ardnadam, a minor watering-place of Argyllshire, Scotland, on Holy Loch, 2½ miles from Dunoon.

Sand Beach, Huron co., Mich. See **HARBOR BEACH**.
Sandbeach, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. The banking point is Hammelstown. Pop. 200.

Sandborn, a post-village of Knox co., Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 26 miles NNE of Vincennes.

Sandbrook, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N J. 22 miles NNW of Trenton. Pop. 80.

Sandcoulee, a post-village of Cascade co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Great Falls.

Sand Creek, Ind., enters the Driftwood Fork of the White River about 13 miles below Columbus.

Sandcreek, a post-village of Lemnaw co. Mich. The banking point is Adrian. Pop. 100.

Sandcreek, a post-station of Saunders co. Neb., about 42 miles N of Lincoln.

Sandcreek, a post-village of Dunn co. Wis., on the Red Cedar River 25 miles W of Rush. Pop. 76.

Sanddon, Alt., ditto *sân dôn* (Pol. *Szary Szczyt*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galizia, 6 miles SW of *San-Randee*. Pop. in 1900 4537.

Sandee, Nen., ditto *sân dôn* (Pol. *Szary Szczyt*), a town of Austria-Hungary in Galizia, 48 miles SE of Cracow. It is situated at the base of the Carpathians, on the river Dunajec. It has an old church and a former castle. Large railway-shops are located here. Pop. in 1900 14,734.

Sandefjord, *sân dên fjord*, a seaport and watering-place of Norway on the W side of the Christiansfjord. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900 4847.

Sanderny Island, one of the Outer Hebrides in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 24 miles SW of Barra.

Sanders, a post-town of Carroll co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is New Liberty. Pop. in 1900 218.

Sandera, a post-village of Belknap co. N H.

Sanderrischen, *sân dera-lâ ben*, a town of Germany in Anhalt, on the Wipper SW of Bernburg. Pop. in 1901 3561.

Sanderson, a post-village of Baker co. Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 37 miles W of Jacksonville. Pop. about 700.

Sanderson, a post-village of Pecos co. Tex. on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 110.

Sanderson's Hoop (or *Hop*), a prominent headland on the W coast of Greenland, S of Uperavik.

Sanderville, a banking city capital of Washington co. Ga. on the ridge between the Coconee and Ogechee rivers, about 70 miles SW of Augusta, on the Augusta Southern and the Sanderville R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900 2023.

Sanderville, a post-town of Jones co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 17 miles NE of Ellisville, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 367.

Sandez, Alt. and Nen. See **SANDHC**.

Sandford, *sân ford*, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 5 miles NW of Terra Haute. Pop. about 324.

Sandford, a post-village of McMinn co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Sandford, a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario 7 miles WNW of Unbridge. Pop. 350.

Sandford (or *Sanford*) Lake, Essex co. N Y., lies among the Adirondack Mountains, about 4 miles S of the Indian Pan. The Hudson River issues from its S end. It is about 10 miles long is very narrow and is 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Sandford, a post-hamlet in Walnut township Gallia co., Ohio, 14 miles SW of Gallipolis.

Sandford, a post-village of Gilman co., W Va. The banking point is Glenville. Pop. 150.

Sandgate, a small watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel 3 miles WSW of Folkstone.

Sandgate, a post-village in Sandgate township (town), Bennington co., Vt. about 20 miles N of Bennington and 4 miles W of Equinox Mountain. Pop. of the town in 1900 452.

Sandgate, a post-town and watering-place of Queensland, Australia, 14 miles N of Brisbane. Pop. about 2400.

Sandhill, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga. 5 miles E. of Carrollton. Pop. 200.

Sandhill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky.

Sandhill, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 12 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Sandhill, a post-hamlet of Scotland on Mo., on the Middle Faints River 12 miles S. of Memphis.

Sandhill, a post-station of Marshall co. W Va. 10 miles from Wheeling.

Sandhill, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, about 14 miles W of Toronto. Pop. 168.

Sandhorst, a village of England, in Berkshire, 5 miles SE of Wokingham. Sandhurst Royal Military College is located here.

Sandhurst (officially *Bendigo*) a city of Victoria, Australia, on the Melbourne and Echunga railway, 100 miles NNW of Melbourne. It is a Catholic bishop's see and is the centre for gold-mining, viticultural and agricultural industries. It has large breweries, potteries, iron-foundries, and other industrial establishments. Pop. in 1901 31,639 with the suburbs 45,112.

San Diego, *sân de-â go*, the southernmost county of California, borders on Mexican Area, 8478 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean and on the E by the Colorado River. The surface is diversified by high mountains, valleys, fertile valleys, and desert plains. The highest point is the San Jacinto Mountain, 10,987 feet. The eastern part of the county is a naked sterile, sandy plain called the Great Colorado Desert. Between the mountains and the sea the soil is generally fertile. Capital, San Diego. Pop. in 1890 24,987, in 1900 35,990.

San Diego, a city health-resort, and port of entry the capital of San Diego co. Cal. is situated on a beautiful bay of the Pacific Ocean 137 miles SSE of Los Angeles and 15 miles from the Mexican frontier, on the Atchafalaya, Tule and Santa Fé de San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla and other railroads. Lat. 33° 41' N. The harbor of San Diego covers upward of 20 sq. m. and within its environs have been established a military post (Fort Rosecrans), quarantine station, government works, and a system of fortifications for the locality. San Diego has a mild and genial climate, in which the orange, the fig, and the olive flourish. The equable temperature and balmy atmosphere render this city an excellent place for a sanatorium. The mean January temperature is 54° and August, 69°. The city has an important foreign commerce, with several ocean steamship lines, and various manufacturing industries. Fruits, olive, orange and lemon oils, citric acid, fertilizers, etc. are among the articles of export. A state normal school is located here. On the opposite side of the bay lies Coronado Beach. Pop. in 1890 16,150 in 1900 17,700.

San Diego, a banking post-village capital of Daval co., Tex., about 13 miles W of Corpus Christi, on the Mexican National R. It has cotton-gins, etc.

San Diego, or *Caiguanabo*, *hi-guá-ná no*, a river of Cuba, rises near San Diego de los Baños, Pinar del Rio province, flows S and empties into the Caribbean Sea.

San Diego (*sân de-â go*), *Lupe*, a headland of South America, Tierra del Fuego, bounding on the W the Straits of Le Maire. Lat. 54° 23' S. Lon. 65° 10' W.

San Diego de los Baños, *sân de-â go dâ los bân/yoce*, a village and commune of Cuba, province and 28 miles NE of the town of Pinar del Rio. It has mineral springs.

San Dimas, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Pomona. Pop. 274.

San Dimas, *sân dî-mâs*, a mining town of Mexico state and 67 miles W by N of the city of Durango.

Sandilake, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass. about 30 miles W of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 687.

Sandilake, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 26 miles N by E of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 320.

Sandilake, a post-village in Sandilake township (town) Bennington co., N Y. about 10 miles E. of Albany. Pop. about 400, of the town in 1900 2299.

Sand Mountain, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

Sandô, one of the Faroe Islands.

Sandomir, *sân-do-mee*, a commune of Portugal, province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Viseu.

San Domingo. See **SAN DOMINGO**.

San Domingo, *San do-ming*, a post-village of the SE part of Arizona and enters the Gila River.

San Domingo, *sân do-mee-no*, the largest of the Trinit Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N of the promontory of Gargano. Length 2 miles breadth 1 mile.

Sandomir, *sân-dô-mee* (Pol. *Sandomierz* *sân-do-me-ah*), a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom on the Vistula, 51 miles SW of Lublin. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and was once the residence of the kings of Poland. Pop. in 1897 8435.

Sandow, a banking post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific and the Esdo and Skeena R. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901 561.

San Donà di Piave, *sân do-nâ dâ pe-â vâ*, a district and commune of Italy 15 miles NE of Venice, on the Piave.

San Donato, *sân do-nâ* to a town of Italy province of Caserta, 11 miles E of Sora. Pop. about 3060 (commune, 5500).

Sandowal, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Baltimore and Ohio South-

western R. 6 miles N of Central. It has coal- and also-mining industries. Pop in 1900, 1368

Sandoval, a post-village of Bernalillo co. N Mex. Pop 100

Sandover, a post-station of Abbeville co., S C

Sandow, *sand'oh*, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg adjoining Cottbus. Pop in 1900, 5013

Sandowny, a small town of Burma, in Arakan, capital of a district, 40 miles SE of the island of Cheduba. Lat. 18° 10' N

Sandown, or **Sandham**, a watering place of England, Isle of Wight, on its E coast, 3 miles NE of Ventnor. Pop in 1901, 5000

Sandown, a post-village in Sandown township (town), Rockingham co. N H on the Boston and Maine R. 19 miles NE of Nashua. Pop of the town in 1900, 400

Sandus Knob, or **Black Brother**, N C a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co., about 4 miles N of Clingman's Peak. Its altitude is 6610 feet

Sanduspatch, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 34 miles NW of Cumberland, Md. Pop 100

Sandpoint, a post-station of Pobof Island, Alaska, off the NE coast of Unga Island

Sandpoint, a banking post-village of Kootenai co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 68 miles NE of Spokane. It has lumber and shingling. Pop about 900

Sand Point, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa and on the Canadian Pacific R. 74½ miles NNW of Brockville. Pop 150

Sandridge, Australia. See **PORT MACDONALD**

Sandringham, a royal estate in Norfolk England, 3 miles NE of King's Lynn

Sandrock, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ala.

Sandrona, a post-village of Hocking co. Ohio. The banking point is Logan. Pop 100

Sandron, a post-station of Upshur co. W Va.

Sands, a post-village of Marquette co. Mich. The banking point is Negaunee. Pop. 100

Sand Spring, a post-village of Delaware co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 37 miles WSW of Dubuque. Pop. 200

Sandstone, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. about 33 miles S of Lansing

Sandstone, a banking post-village of Pine co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 20 miles N of Pine City. Pop. in 1900, 1189. It has quarries of sandstone.

Sandstone, a post-station of Vernon co. Mo. 10 miles SE of Nevada

Sandtown, a post-station of Campbell co. Ga.

Sandus Eddy, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. on the Delaware River, 0 miles above Easton. Pop 90

Sandukil, *sand'-doo'-kies*, a small town of Asia Minor 97 miles S of Katakch. In the vicinity are remains of the cities of the Phrygian Pentapolis

Sandusky, a county in the N part of Ohio, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N by Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie, is intersected by the Sandusky River, and is also drained by the Portage River and Green and Muddy creeks. Capital, Fremont. Pop in 1890, 30,017. In 1900, 34,311

Sandusky, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop 100

Sandusky, a post-station of Alexander co. Ill. 14 miles by rail N of Cairo

Sandusky, a post-village of Decatur co. Ind. Pop 75

Sandusky, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route, 3 miles N of Keokuk. Pop. 100

Sandusky, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N Y about 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300

Sandusky, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Erie co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the S shore of Sandusky Bay near its E end, 0 miles from Lake Erie and 68 miles (direct) W by S of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. Lat. 41° 37' N. The city is built on ground which rises gradually from the shore and commands a beautiful view of the bay. It has a good harbor and contains a number of notable buildings and institutions, — a Federal building, court-house, state fish hatchery and Soldiers Home. Its industries are varied and important and are represented by chemical, glass- and cement-works, ship-building yards, and manufactures of agricultural implements, engines and dynamo tools, and lumber products. The city also has an extensive trade in coal, fish, ice, fruit, wine and beer. Pop in 1880, 14,838. In 1890, 18,471. In 1900, 10,864.

Sandusky, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop 80

Sandusky, a post-village of Sauk co. Wis. about 40 miles NW of Madison. Pop 100

Sandusky Bay, Ohio is a part of Lake Erie, extending inland between Erie and Ottawa cos to the mouth of the Sandusky River. It is about 15 miles long by 0 miles wide and forms an excellent harbor. On its shore is the city of Sandusky

Sandusky River, Ohio, rises near the W border of Richland co. and enters the W end of Sandusky Bay. It is about 180 miles long

Sandwich, a municipal borough of England, in Kent, near its E coast, on the river Stour, 2 miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay and 4 miles N of Deal. It is a quaint, compactly-built town with curious medieval dwellings. Among the objects of interest are the church of St. Clement's (with a Norman tower) an old gate, and a Tudor tower known as the Barbican. Along the old walls there are new attractive promenades. Sandwich is the most ancient of the Cinque Ports. In the eleventh century it was one of the principal English ports but the silting up of its harbor and its consequent recession 2 miles from the sea long since robbed it of importance. Pop in 1901, 3174

Sandwich, a banking city of Dakota co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW of Aurora. It has manufactures of corn-shellers, windmills, harvesters, reapers, ploughs, etc. Pop in 1900, 2630

Sandwich, a post-village in Sandwich township (town) Barnstable co. Mass., on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles SE. of Plymouth. It has manufactures of glass, lamps, alk-sord, jewelry, etc. Pop of the town in 1900, 1445

Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co. N H in Sandwich township (town) about 48 miles N of Concord. It is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery. The town is bounded on the SW by Squam Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1077

Sandwich, a post-town of Ontario capital of Essex co., on the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit and 2 miles from Windsor, its banking point. It manufactures wines, robes, etc. Pop in 1901, 1450

Sandwich Bay, the name of an inlet of Labrador

Sandwich, Cape, on the coast of Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland, Lat. 18° 13' S

Sandwich Dome, a mountain of New Hampshire, is partly in Sandwich township (town), on the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. Height, 3909 feet. It commands one of the grandest views in New England.

Sandwich Harbor, on the coast of German Southwest Africa.

Sandwich Island is the name of two islands in the Pacific Ocean respectively in the New Hebrides group and off the NW coast of New Zealand

Sandwich Islands. See **HAWAII**

Sandwip, *sand'-wip*, an island of British India, at the mouth of the Megna. Pop. about 100,000. A great part of its inhabitants perished in the cyclone of 1876.

Sandy, a post-station of Clackamas co. Oregon

Sandy, a post-station of Blanco co. Tex.

Sandy, a post-city of Salt Lake co. Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line, 12 miles S of Salt Lake City. Pop in 1900, 1930

Sandy, a post-station of Monongalia co. W Va.

Sandy Bay, Tasmania. See **QUAASOWEEN**

Sandy Bay, New Zealand, is near the N extremity of North Island

Sandy Bay, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co. Wis. on Lake Michigan

Sandy Bay, a post-village of Rimouski co. Quebec on the river St. Lawrence, 0 miles from Metis

Sandy Beach, a post-village of Gaspé co. Quebec 4 miles from Gaspé Basin

Sandy Bottom, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. Va. 20 miles from West Point

Sandy, Cape, on the E coast of Australia, at the entrance to Harvey Bay. Lat. 24° 45' S

Sandy Cove, a maritime village and outpost of Digby co. Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck 18 miles SW of Digby. Pop. about 300

Sandy Cove, a settlement of Queens co. Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Liverpool

Sandy Creek, Ala. enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Sandy Creek, Colo and Neb. See **BIG SANDY CREEK**

Sandy Creek, Morgan co. Ga. unites with Labor Creek a few miles from its mouth

Sandy Creek, Ga., enters the Oconee River

Sandy Creek, Jefferson co. N Y enters Lake Ontario about 2 miles from Ellisburg

Sandy Creek, N Y, enters Lake Ontario in Montrose co.

Sandy Creek, Randolph co., N. C., enters the Deep River a few miles E. of Ashboro.

Sandy Creek, Ohio, enters the Tuscarawas River at Bolivar.

Sandy Creek, Pa., rises in Mercer co and enters the Allegheny River 5 miles S. of Franklin.

Sandy Creek, Tex., enters the Colorado River in Llano co.

Sandy Creek, Tex., is an affluent of the Nueces.

Sandy Creek, Va., enters the Banister River near Meadowville, Halifax co.

Sandy Creek, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 2 miles from Bridgeton, on the Bridgeton and Saco River R. Pop. 250.

Sandy Creek, a post-village in Sandycreek township (town) Oswego co., N. Y., near the New York Central and Hudson River R. 21 miles N.E. of Oswego. It has natural gas and oil industries and manufactures of wooden plates and butter-boxes. Pop. in 1900 692 of the town 2283.

Sandy Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 617.

Sandycreek, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 847.

Sandycrooks, a village of Ogishthorpe co., Ga. Pop. 68.

Sandyflat, a post station of Green Hills co., S. C.

Sandyford, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., 3 miles SSE of Buford Gap station.

Sandyfork, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. The banking point is London. Pop. 100.

Sandygrove, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N. C.

Sandyhill, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Washington co., N. Y., on the R. bank of the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 4 miles E. of Glen Falls. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber and paper. Pop. in 1900 4473.

Sandyhill, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Sandy Hook, a narrow sandy peninsula of Monmouth co., N. J., extending northward. It is about 6 miles long and lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Sandy Hook Bay about 15 miles S. of the extremity of Manhattan Island.

On the N. point are a fixed light 90 feet high and government ordnance proving grounds. Fort Hancock is located here. Sandy Hook forms part of the outer boundary of Lower New York Bay upon the entrance to which it has been steadily encroaching.

Sandy Hook, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport and about 10 miles E. of Danbury. It has manufactures of brooms and paper boxes. Pop. about 700.

Sandy Hook, a post-village, capital of Elliott co., Ky. 26 miles SW of Grayson and about 30 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Sandyhook, a post-station of Gloucester co., Va.

Sandy Lake, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa. 1 mile from a small lake of the same name, 14 miles (direct, or 20 miles by rail) WSW of Franklin on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co. R. It is in an oil and coal region and has woolen and other mills. Pop. in 1900 632.

Sandy Level, a post station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandymush, a post-village of Runnels co., N. C. 40 miles from Oldfort. Pop. 60.

Sandy Neck, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay, Mass., has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 44' N.

Sandypoint, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., at the mouth of the Penobscot River 4 miles S. of Rockport. Pop. 200.

Sandypoint, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. 23 miles S. by W. of Houston. Pop. 100.

Sandy Point, a town on the island of St. Christopher 16 miles NW of Base-Terre.

Sandy Point, a village and port of call on the French Shore of Newfoundland, the chief settlement in St. George Harbor. It depends largely upon the spring herring-fishery. Pop. about 400.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. 7 miles E. of Calhoun.

Sandyridge, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ga. about 25 miles SE of Atlanta.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Stokes co., N. C. Pop. 75.

Sandyridge, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 20 miles N. by E. of Altoona. Pop. about 100.

Sandyridge, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Sandy (or Big Sandy) River, an affluent of the Ohio, is formed by the Tag Fork and the West Fork, which unite at Louisa, Ky. It runs northward, forms part of the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia, and enters

the Ohio River at Catsburg 19 miles (direct) N. of Louisa. Each of the contributing forks is about 100 miles long. Small steamboats ascend the river and its West Fork nearly 100 miles. It is sometimes called Chatterawah.

Sandy River, Me., rises in Franklin co. and enters the Kennebec River about 6 miles above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, Mich., enters Lake Michigan in Mason co.

Sandy River, Oregon, rises in Clackamas co. and enters the Columbia River about 14 miles ENE. of Portland.

Sandy River, S. C., a small stream which enters the Broad River at the SW extremity of Chester co.

Sandy River, a township (town) of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900 21.

Sandy River, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandyrun, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R. 10 miles E. by N. of Hazleton. Pop. about 600.

Sandyrun, a post-township of Lexington co., S. C. Pop. in 1900 1587.

Sandy Spring, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 18 miles N. of Washington, D. C. Pop. 80.

Sandysprings, a post-station of Grant co., Ark.

Sandysprings, a post-station of Polk co., N. C.

Sandyston, a township of Sussex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 630.

Sandy Valley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. 17 miles by rail P. of Brookville.

Sandyville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 22 miles SSE of Des Moines. Pop. 116.

Sandyville, a village of Carroll co., Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 250.

Sandyville, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek, 12 miles S. of Canton on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Sandyville, a post-village of Jackson co., W. Va., on Sand Creek 8 miles N. of Ripley on the Ohio River R. Pop. about 200.

San Elizario, *sán a-lí-zá-re-o*, a post-village of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande and on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Texas and Pacific R.

The banking point is El Paso.

San Estanislao, a town of Paraguay about 100 miles N.E. of Asunción. Pop. about 7000.

San Esteban, *sán a-sté-bán*, a village of Chila, in the province of Acapulco.

San Eugenio, *sán a-oo-ní-oo*, a town of Uruguay capital of Artigas department on the Cuareim River 110 miles NE of Salto. Pop. about 3000.

San Fabian, *sán fá-bí-an*, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a S. tributary of Lingayen Gulf. Pop. in 1903 10,023.

San Fede, *sán fá-dé*, a town of Italy, province of Potenza 3 miles from Muro. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

San Felice, *sán fá-lí-sé* (San Felice a Circeo) a village of Italy 12 miles W. of Terracina, near the sea, not far from the site of the ancient Circeum.

San Felice (San Felice sul Panaro) a village of Italy 4 miles ESE of Mirandola.

San Felice, a town of Italy 6 miles SE. of Caserta. Pop. in 1901 4575 (commune of San Felice a Cancellio 8040).

San Felices de los Gallegos, *sán fá-lí-sé thés dá loce gál-yí-goes*, a commune of Spain province and 56 miles SW of Salamanca. Pop. about 1750.

San Felipe, *sán fá-lí-pé*, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is Hollister. Pop. 200.

San Felipe (*top pronounced fá-lí-pé*) usually pronounced by the Texans *sán fá-lí-pé* a post-town of Austin co., Tex., on the Brazos River about 50 miles W. of Houston. Pop. in 1900 241.

San Felipe, a town of Mexico state and 40 miles N. of Guanajuato.

San Felipe, *sán fá-lí-pé*, a village of Havana province Cuba, at the junction of railroads from Havana to Batabano and Guines 26 miles S. by E. of Havana. Pop. in 1899 1450.

San Felipe, *sán fá-lí-pé* a town of Venezuela capital of the state of Lara, 40 miles WNW of Valencia. The district produces sugar, coffee, cacao, tobacco, etc. Pop. about 7000.

San Felipe de Aconegunga, *sán fá-lí-pé dá á-koon ká gwá*, a town of Chile capital of the province of Aconegunga, in a free valley about 15 miles from the Andes and 40 miles N. of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. It has a considerable trade and is regularly built, with handsome public walks, a central square, etc. Pop. in 1903, 11,600.

San Felipe de Bacalar, Yucatan. See BACALAR.

San Felipe de Jativa. See JATIVA.

San Felipe de Linares. See LINARES.

San Felipe Neri, *sán fē-lē-pá ná-rá*, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in the suburbs of Manila, on the Pasig River. Pop. in 1903, 4349.

San Felín de Guixola, *sán fē-lē-dá ghá-nois'* a seaport of Spain province and 18 miles NNE of Gerona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900, 11,335.

San Feilix, a town of Venezuela, at the confluence of the Orinoco and Carony, about 45 miles E of Ciudad Bolívar. **San Fernando,** *sán fē-nān-dó* (formerly *Isla de León*) a town of southwestern Spain, situated on the island of León, 7 miles SE of the city of Cadix. It has a fine consistorial palace, a large naval establishment, and a naval academy in the suburb of San Carlos. The port of La Carraca on the Bay of Cadix, 1 mile to the N, has an arsenal. The astronomical observatory outside of the town is the southernmost of Europe. San Fernando has salt works and iron foundries and carries on manufactures of cordage and sails. Pop. in 1900, 29,802.

San Fernando, a seaport of the W coast of the island of Trinidad, 26 miles S by E. of Port of Spain. It has a deep harbor.

San Fernando, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 21 miles VNW of Los Angeles.

San Fernando, a village of Mexico state of Tamaulipas, 86 miles SW of Matamoros.

San Fernando, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Colchagua, 84 miles by rail E of Santiago. Pop. in 1902, 9124.

San Fernando, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Plata, 18 miles VV of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by rail.

San Fernando, Uruguay. See FLORIDA.

San Fernando, a pueblo of the island of Cebú, Philippine Islands, 16 miles SW of Cebú. Pop. in 1903, 15,451.

San Fernando, a port and pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of La Unión province, Luzon. It is on the W coast and has 2 small anchorages. San Fernando Point is small and low and is surrounded by reefs. It has a light-house. The town is 145 miles from Manila, with which it is connected by road. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1902, 16,086.

San Fernando, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 44 miles NE of Bacolor. Pop. in 1903, 13,356.

San Fernando de Apure, *sán fē-nā-dó á-poor'* a town of Venezuela, on the river Apure near the mouth of the Portuguesa, 79 miles E of Calabozo. It has a college and an extensive trade in cattle. Pop. about 3500.

San Fernando de Atabapo, a village of southwestern Venezuela, on the Orinoco River at the confluence with the Atabapo.

San Fernando de Catamarca. See CATAMARCA.

San Fernando de Nuevitán, Cuba. See NUVITAN.

San Fernando (Tunnel) a station in Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 24 miles NNW of Los Angeles. Here is a tunnel 6937 feet long penetrating the San Fernando Mountains.

San Filippo d'Argirò, Sicily. See AGIRA.

Sanford, a post-village of Congaree co., Colo. The banking point at Alamosa. Pop. about 300.

Sanford, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn. 8½ miles by rail S. of Danbury.

Sanford, a banking city of Grange co., Fla. on Lake Monroe, an expansion of the St. John's River 70 miles S. of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is virtually the head of navigation of the St. John's River. The city is largely engaged in fruit-culture. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Sanford, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga. Pop. 65.

Sanford, a post-village in Sanford township (town) York co., Me., on the Mousam River about 35 miles WSW of Portland. It has manufactures of dress goods, carriage-robes, earrings, mohair yarn etc. The Mousam River affords water power for many mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2078.

Sanford, a post-village of Midland co., Mich. on the Titabawassee River and on the Pere Marquette R. 23 miles NW of Saginaw. Pop. about 125.

Sanford, a post-township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. is intersected by the Erie R. It contains a part of the village of Depew and a hamlet named Sanford, which is 7 miles NW of Depew. Pop. in 1900, 5514 of the village about 100.

Sanford, a banking post-town of Moore co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads, 88 miles NW of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 1044.

Sanford, a post-station of Accomac co., Va.

Sanford Corners, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2 miles NE of Watertown. Pop. 76.

Sanford, Lake. See SANDROSS.

Sanford, Mount, Alaska, is in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, 14,000 feet.

San Francisco d'Alburo, *sán frān-ches-kó dāl-bá-ro* an eastern suburb of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 21,200.

San Francisco, a city of California, the largest city on the Pacific coast of America, and the cosmopolitan emporium of the state. Lat. of Davidson Observatory 37° 47' 28" N. Lon. 122° 26' 42" W. It is coextensive with the county of San Francisco and has an area of 47 sq. m. It occupies the end of a peninsula or tongue of land, with the ocean on one side and the bay of San Francisco on the other. The city is uneven embracing many hills, of which the highest, known as the Twin Peaks are 925 feet high and form an amphitheatre background to the built-up portion of the city. Several of these hills are traversed by residential streets from which magnificent prospects over the surrounding country with the bay and ocean can be had. Systems of cable and electric railways pass over the hills to the ocean beach on the W. where, from the famous resort known as the Cliff House and the Sutter Heights, a magnificent view of the Seal Rocks and the Pacific Ocean is obtained.

The entrance from the Pacific Ocean to the bay of San Francisco is through the Golden Gate, a water way with a strikingly beautiful and picturesque setting, about 5 miles long and 1 mile wide. The bay itself extends from Fort Point past the city in a southeasterly direction for about 40 miles and northward expands into San Pablo Bay at the NE end of which is Mare Island with a national navy yard. Nearly in front of the city are Alcatraz Angel and Yerba Buena (or Goat) islands. The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Point, which is on the S. shore of the Golden Gate, and by fortifications on Angel and Alcatraz islands. A government military reservation the Presidio occupies a portion of the N. end of the peninsula. See SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

The city was originally built of wood but the earlier constructions have been in the main swept away by successive conflagrations. Most of the houses remain of wood, however and in 1900 there were less than 4000 buildings constructed of brick and stone. Of recent years many large and costly buildings have been erected, and marble, granite, and terra-cotta have come into extensive use, with interior frames of iron and steel. The most notable public edifices are the city hall a vast pile erected on Yerba Buena Park in 1892-95 at an expenditure of upward of \$5,000,000 the new post-office, a granite building costing about \$3,000,000 Hall of Justice, custom house, national mint, the building of the Society of California Pioneers, stock and merchandise exchanges, and the vast Ferry Building with collections illustrating the economic and mining resources of the state, Alaskan ethnology etc. Among the educational institutions are the Hopkins Art Institute, the Academy of Sciences, Memorial Museum (Ir. Golden Gate Park) Mechanics Institute public library Patrol library (containing some 200,000 volumes) California School of Mechanical Arts, Cooper Medical College, Cogswell Polytechnic College, College of Notre Dame, Sacred Heart Academy and Irving Institute. The medical and legal departments of the University of California are also located here.

The chief commercial thoroughfare is Market Street, which has a length of about 3½ miles. Of the residential quarters the most distinguished are Nob Hill of California Street, and the Pacific Heights. The largest of the city's parks is Golden Gate Park which covers an area of 1060 acres. Originally a barren tract of sand-dunes, it has been gradually converted into one of the most attractive parks in the country.

The climate of San Francisco is mild and, on the whole, healthy. The record for 30 years shows the average annual rainfall to be 21-25 inches, the mean temperature 56° the average monthly maximum temperature 63° and the average minimum temperature 51°. The highest temperature recorded was 109° the lowest 29°. Little rain falls during the summer months, or between June and October and during this period a disagreeable day well coming through the Golden Gate is apt to blow across the strait. Most of the railroads that communicate with the city terminate on the bay of San Francisco, where they are directly connected with the city by ferries.

Ship building (including the construction of the largest battle-ships) sugar refining the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, slaughtering and packing and fruit-canning are among the more important of the city's diversified industries. The value of the manufactured product in 1900 was \$134,000,000. San Francisco although no longer the only important port of the Pacific coast, has a most extensive shipping commerce, both with foreign and

domestic ports, the shipments of treasure, wheat, liquor, and lumber, and receipts of sugar coffee, and tea being particularly heavy. Regular lines of steamships connect the city with Japan, China, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Mexico, and the Central and South American ports.

The first white settlement at San Francisco Bay was established in 1776, when an Indian mission (San Francisco de Asis) was founded by the Spaniards. Sixty years later the little village of Yerba Buena sprang up on the shores of the bay. This place took the name of San Francisco in 1847. The discovery of gold in 1848 attracted hosts of immigrants from all parts of the world to California, and San Francisco, which was their landing place, suddenly developed into a busy city. In the early part of 1849 the population was about 2000. By the end of the year it had increased to 20,000. The place was incorporated as a city in 1856. The population in 1900 was 56,862; in 1870 149,473; in 1880 225,959; in 1890 298,997; in 1900 342,732. [Postscript: Was greatly damaged by earthquake and fire, April, 1906.]

San Francisco, *sán frán-sis-kó* a pueblo of Cebu, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903, 8110.

San Francisco Bay, Cal., is a landlocked portion of the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the city of the same name. It forms the W. boundary of the co. of Alameda and Contra Costa, and extends from Sonoma co. in a SSE. direction to Alviso. Its length is about 50 miles, including the northern part called San Pablo Bay. The width varies generally from 2 to 12 miles. This bay forms one of the best harbors in the world and has a depth of water reaching to 160 feet. The entrance from the Pacific is by the Golden Gate, which is about 1 mile wide. On the NE. the San Pablo basin communicates through the Straits of Carquinez with Suisun Bay which receives the waters of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and San Benito rivers.

San Francisco (*sán frán-sis-kó*) Cape, on the W. coast of Ecuador. Lat. 6° 40' N.

San Francisco de la Montaña, *sán frán-sis-kó dá lá mōn-tā-ná*, a village of the republic of Panama, NE. of Santiago.

San Francisco de Limaque, *sán frán-sis-kó dá lá-má-ohá*, a town of Chile, province and about 60 miles SE. of Valparaiso. Pop. about 4000.

San Francisco del Riochón, a town and commune of Mexico, state and 20 miles W. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 10,964.

San Francisco de Malabón, *sán frán-sis-kó dá má-lá-bōn*, a pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 9515.

San Francisco de Tisander, *sán frán-sis-kó dá tis-án-dōn*, a town of Venezuela, state of Miranda, 20 miles SW. of Oriz.

San Francisco Mountain, the highest summit of Arizona, is 78 miles N. by E. of Prescott and immediately N. of Flagstaff on the Colorado plateau near its S. border. Height, 12,704 feet above sea-level. It is of volcanic origin and rises 6000 ft. above the plateau. Near it are many extinct volcanic cones.

San Franciscoquito (*sán frán-sis-kó-ko*) Creek, a small stream of California, falls into San Francisco Bay.

San Fratello, *sán frá-tél-lo*, a town near the N. coast of Sicily, province of Messina, circle of Mistretta, 8 miles E. of Santo Stefano di Camastra. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9879.

San Fructuoso (*sán fruk too-o'so*) or **Tacuarembó City**, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Tacuarembó, about 110 miles NE. of Paysandú. It is on the railway connecting Montevideo with Rivera. It has a considerable trade in hides, wool and skins.

San Gabriel (Sp. pron. *sán gá-bre-él*) a small river of Los Angeles co. Cal. enters the Pacific near Wilmington.

San Gabriel, a small river of Texas enters the Little River a few miles SW. of Cameron.

San Gabriel, *sán gá-bre-él*, a small island of South America, in the estuary of the Plata, 23 miles NE. of Buenos Aires.

San Gabriel, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

San Gabriel, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 0 miles E. of Los Angeles. It is in a vine-growing region. Near it is the old Spanish mission San Gabriel, with the mission-church erected in 1824.

San Gabriel, a post-village of Milan co. Tex. The banking point is Thorndale. Pop. 109.

Sangai, a volcano of Ecuador. See **Sangay**.

Sangamon, *sáng-gá-mōn* a county near the middle of Illinois. Area 889 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Sangamon River and also drained by its South Fork and by

Spring, Brush and Sugar creeks. It has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Springfield, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 61,106. In 1900, 71,898.

Sangamon, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ill. on the Wabash R., 8 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 60.

Sangamon River, Ill. is formed by the North and South Forks and enters the Illinois River about 5 miles above Beardstown. The river including the North Fork, is about 250 miles long.

Sangar, *sán gar'* or **Tsugar**, *too-gar'* a strait communicating between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan and separating the island of Honshu on the S. from that of Yezo on the N.

Sangarico, the ancient name of the **SANAGAYAN**. **Sangay**, *sán-gai*, an active volcano of the Andes of Ecuador, about lat. 3° S. It has a height of about 17,400 feet.

Sanger, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal. 14 miles E. of Fresno, on the Southern Pacific R. It has lumbering and fruit interests. Pop. about 1260.

Sanger, a post-village, capital of Oliver co. N. Dak. on the Missouri River, 37 miles above Bismarck.

Sanger, a banking post-village of Denton co. Tex., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. 13 miles NW. of Denton. Pop. about 640.

Sangerberg, watering place of Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, in the district of Marienbad.

Sangerfeld, *sáng-gher-feld*, a post-village in Sanger field township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. 23 miles SSW. of Utica, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 150 of the town in 1900, 3440.

Sangerhausen, *sáng-gher-hōw-sen* a town of Prussian Saxony 31 miles WNW. of Merseburg at the foot of the Harz mountains. It has interesting churches and 2 hospitals dating from the Middle Ages. Among the industries are the manufacture of shoes and agricultural implements from founding, and brewing. Pop. in 1900, 12,032.

San German, *sán sán-mán*, a city in the SW. part of Porto Rico 10 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Mayaguez. It is beautifully located and has fine market-places, hospitals, a seminary, town hall, theatre, casino, etc. Pop. in 1899, 3954. It exports sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco, and fruit.

San Germano, the former name of **CANINO**.

San Germano, near Naples. See **ACANNO**.

San Gerónimo, *sán áá-roo-nō*, a small stream of Marin co. Cal. flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon-fisheries.

San Gerónimo, *sán áá-roo-nō* a village of Manizaco in the state of Guerrero NW. of Acapulco.

San Gerónimo, *sán áá-roo-nō*, a town of Colombia, 10 miles SE. of Antioquia.

Sangerville, *sáng-gher-vil*, a post-village in Sanger ville township (town) Piscataquis co. Me. on the Piscataquis River and on the Bangor and Arcoctank R. 7 miles W. of Dover. It has woollen and cannery manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1394.

Sangerville, a post-village of Augusta co. Va., about 20 miles N. of Staunton. Pop. 75.

San Gil, *sán ael* or **Manjil**, a town of Colombia, department of Santander 54 miles SW. of Pamplona. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco, cotton cloth and quinine, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 12,000.

San Gimignano, *sán je-mín-yá-ko*, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles SW. of Siena. With its old walls, its numerous towers, and the Gothic architecture of many of its buildings, it preserves its medieval aspect more perhaps than any town in Tuscany. It is rich in splendid works of art. The church of Sant Agostino contains beautiful frescoes, the cathedral is adorned with some of Ghiberti's most successful works and the thirteenth-century Palazzo Pubblico possesses many fine paintings. The Palazzo del Podestà has a stately loggia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9848.

San Giacomo, *sán je-ná-ko*, a commune of Italy 15 miles SSW. of Macerata, near the Finestre. Pop. about 7000.

San Giorgio Canavese, *sán jeo-jeo ká-ná-vá-sé*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles SSW. of Ivrea, near the Orma. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

San Giorgio Maggiore, *sán jeo-jeo máj-jeo-ri*, an island of the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles SSE. of Venice.

San Giorgio Morgeto, *sán jeo-jeo mor-já-to*, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles SE. of Palmi. Pop. in 1901, 4356.

San Giorgio Sotto Tarnato, a town of Italy, province of Lecco, 9 miles E. of Tarnato. Pop. about 3000.

San Giovanni e Teduccio, *sán jeo-ván-ne e tá-dō-ucio* A commune of Italy 3 miles SE. of Naples, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 29,797.

San Giovanni in Fiore, *san jo-vân nes in fa-ô-ri*, a town of Italy, at the base of the lofty portion of the Apennines known as La Sila, 25 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. in 1901, 13,086

San Giovanni in Persiceto, *san jo-vân nes in pân-se-ô-ô*, a commune of Italy, in Emilia, province and circle of Bologna. Its capital is the little town of Persiceto.

San Giovanni Rotondo, *san jo-vân nes ro-ton do*, a town of Italy, 19 miles ENE of Foggia, situated on the slope of M. S. Gargano. Pop. in 1901, 9,492

Sangir, or **Sunguir**, *san gheer*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao. Length 30 miles. The surface is mountainous, with a number of active volcanoes (Abo). The island is one of a group of islands belonging to the Netherlands, which form part of the residency of Manado.

San Giallo, *san jo-ô-lo*, a rocky islet in the Lake of Orta, Piedmont, with an ancient church.

San Giuseppe Jato, *san jo-ô-sip pâ yâ*, a town of Sicily 18 miles SW of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 7,801.

Sang-Koi, a river of Tongking. See *Song-ka*.

San Geronimo, Mount, Cal. is a peak of the Coast Range, near lat. 35° 49' N.

Sangre de Cristo, *san-grâ dà kres-to*, a mountain range of south-central Colorado which forms the E. boundary of the San Luis Park, trending nearly N. and S. This range is one of the steepest and best defined in Colorado, and presents many notable peaks, the highest of which is Blanca Peak, having an altitude of 14,390 feet (14,464?) and thought to be the loftiest summit of the Rocky Mountains within the United States (excluding Alaska).

San Gregorio, *san grâ-go-ri-o* (San Gregorio Magno), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 17 miles E. of Cambraga. Pop. 4,000.

San Gregorio, *san grâ-go-ri-o*, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., in a valley of its own name 24 miles SW of Redwood City. Pop. 60.

San Gregorio, a town of Uruguay on the Rio Negro 60 miles S. by E. of San Francisco.

Saogro, *san-grô* (anc. *San gro*) a river of Italy rises in the Abruzzi and after an E. and NE. course of 60 miles enters the Adriatic Sea 13 miles SE of Ortona.

Sang Nam, a post-village of Garrett co., Md. The banking point is Oakland. Pop. 160.

Sangre de Cristo, *san-grâ dà kres-to*, a town of Spain 23 miles SE of Pamplona, on the Aragón. Pop. (commune) 3,000.

San Ignacio, *san ig-nâ-se-o*, a town of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, 60 miles N. of Mazatlán.

San Ignacio, a mining village of northern Peru, NE of Jaén.

San Ignacio, a town of Bolivia, department and 160 miles NE of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Sanilac, a county in the E. part of Michigan has an area of 900 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and is drained by the Black and Coss rivers, which rise in it. Capital Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1890, 32,589. In 1900, 35,005.

Sanilac Center, a banking post-village, capital of Sanilac co., Mich. 7 miles (direct) W of Carsonville. Pop. in 1900, 578.

San Ildefonso, Spain. See *La Granja*.

San Ildefonso, *san eel-dâ-fon so*, a group of islets in the South Atlantic Ocean, 90 miles W of Cape Horn.

San Ildefonso, *san eel-dâ-fon so*, a pueblo or Indian town of New Mexico 24 miles NW of Santa Fé.

San Ildefonso, two pueblos of Lasos Philippine Islands. (1) In Bulacan province. Pop. in 1903, 5,335. (2) In Ilocos Sur province, on a small river of the W coast. Pop. 2,137.

San Isabel, or **Yenbel** (native, *Me'ango*) a central island of the Solomon group.

San Isidro, *san e-see-dro*, Luzon, Philippine Islands, a pueblo, capital of Nueva Ecija province, near the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, 48 miles (direct) N. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 9,800. The town was much damaged by an earthquake in 1899 and a large tract in the foot-hills of the San Jacinto range sank into a subterranean cavern.

San Isidro, *san e-see-dro*, a town of the Argentine Republic, 12 miles N. of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 20,000.

Sanitarium Springs, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Hinghamton. Pop. 200.

San Jacinto, *san ja-sin to*, a county in the SE part of Texas, is bounded on the W. by the Trinity River. Area, 636 sq. m. It is partly drained by the East Fork of the San Jacinto River. Capital Coldspring. Pop. in 1890, 7,360. In 1900, 10,277.

San Jacinto, a banking city of Riverside co., Cal. on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 30 miles SE of Riverside. It is in a fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 588.

San Jacinto, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on Graham's Creek, 18 miles N. by W. of Madison.

San Jacinto, a village of Harris co., Tex. on Galveston Bay, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River about 30 miles ESE of Houston. It was destroyed by the cyclone of Sept., 1878. In April, 1836, the Texans here gained a victory over the Mexicans which decided the independence of Texas.

San Jacinto Mountains, in southwestern California, chiefly in San Diego co. Its E. W. of the San Bernardino Range. The highest summit is San Jacinto Mountain 10,987 feet.

San Jacinto River, Tex. rises a few miles W. of Houston and enters Galveston Bay about 20 miles ESE. of Houston.

San Jaime, *san ri-mâ*, a town of Venezuela, on the Portuguesa, 30 miles NNW of San Fernando de Apure.

San Javier de Lencoeima, *san xâ-re-ais dá fon-ko-ma-ri-yâ*, a town of Chile province of Linares. Pop. about 5,500.

San Joaquin, *san wah-keen*, a river of California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, near the NE extremity of Fresno co., runs southwestward to Millerton, and subsequently enters the great central valley of California, in which its general direction is NNW. It intersects the co. of Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin and unites with the Sacramento River near its mouth, which is at the E. end of Suisun Bay. Its length is estimated at 350 miles; navigable at all seasons to Stockton. Its largest affluents are the Fresno, Merced (which flows through the Yosemite Valley), Tuolumne, and Stanislaus rivers. In Fresno co. the river formerly received the intermittent discharge from Lake Tulare. The San Joaquin Valley which is about 200 miles in length and 30 miles wide, is frequently spoken of as the granary of California, producing vast crops of grain and fruit.

San Joaquin, a county of California, is a part of the great central valley which lies between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Area, 1886 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the S. by the Stanislaus River and is intersected by the San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Mokelumne rivers. The surface is mostly a level plain. The soil is deep and very fertile. The northwestern part of the county presents a vast expanse of marsh, called *sal* land which is overgrown with a species of rush called *sal* and is submerged during high-water. Capital Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 28,529. In 1900, 35,432.

San Joaquin, *san jo-â-keen*, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Pampay Philippine Islands, on the SE coast. It has a telegraph office and the region produces dye-wood. Pop. in 1903, 14,333.

San Joaquin, *san jo-â-keen*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander.

San Joaquin, a village of Paraguay 110 miles E. by N. of Asunción. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1746.

San Jorge, *san xôr-je* (s. *Sancti George*), a river of Colombia, joins the Cauca 30 miles SW of Mompox, after a course of 235 miles.

San José, an island in the Gulf of California, 100 miles SE of Loreto. Length 25 miles.

San José, *san xô-sê*, one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, 8 miles SW of Isla del Rey.

San José, *san xô-sê*, a city the county-seat of Santa Clara co., Cal. is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Santa Clara on the Guadalupe River 48 miles SE of the city of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It has a dry and delightful climate and is noted for its beautiful gardens. It is the chief locality in the Santa Clara fruit region and has extensive fruit-growing and packing interests, besides various manufacturing industries (the making of fruit-packing machines, wind-mills, leather, wine, etc.). The city has a city hall, court-house, public library, state normal school, the University of the Pacific, St. Joseph's College, and the Catholic College of Notre Dame (for girls). Pop. in 1880, 12,567. In 1890, 18,000. In 1900, 21,600.

San José (local pron. *san joo*) a banking post-village of Logan and Mason cos., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. 23½ miles E. of Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 479.

San José, *san xô-sê*, a minor Pacific port of Guatemala, 27 miles S. by W. of Escuintla.

San José, *san xô-sê*, a town of Bolivia, department and about 150 miles SE. of the city of Santa Cruz.

San José (Port. *São José* *sô-wa* *sô-nâ*) a settlement of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro.

San José, or **San José del Interior**, *san xô-sê dá-ên-tâ-re-ô-ô*, a town, capital of Costa Rica, 12 miles WNW of Cartago. It lies in a valley in a very rich agricultural region and is commercially the centre of the country being connected by rail with Limón in the Atlantic coast, and with Alajuela. It has a cathedral, national

library, national museum, institute of physical geography, school of law etc. with well-paved streets, parks, electric-lighting system, and a good water-supply. Elevation, 3668 feet. Pop. in 1900 25,000 (estimated).

San José, a southern department of Uruguay along the Rio de la Plata. Area, 2687 sq. m. The soil is fertile; agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Capital, San José. Pop. in 1900 40,000.

San José, *san no-á'* a town of Uruguay capital of San José province, about 45 miles by rail NNW of Montevideo. Pop. about 9000.

San José, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon Philippine Islands on an affluent of Batangas Bay. It manufactures fabrics of cotton and abaca. Pop. in 1903, 8908.

San José, a town of Comarinas province Luzon Philippine Islands on an affluent of Lagonoy Bay. Pop. in 1903, 8314.

San José de Boenavista, *san no-á' dá hwi-ni-vee-tá*, a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Antique province, on the W coast of the Island of Panay. Pop. in 1903 6768.

San José de Cárdena, Colombia. See *Cárdena*.

San José de Flores, *san no-á' dá flo-re* a town of the Argentine Republic, 8 miles from Buenos Aires.

San José de Iturbide, *san no-á' dá et-toos-hee-rá*, a town of Mexico, state and 48 miles E. by N of the city of Guajuato.

San José de las Lajas, *san no-á' dá las lá mla* a city of Havana province, Cuba, on the S slope of the Camoa hills 26 miles by high road SE of Havana. It has boards of health and education, a theatre, and a post-office and is surrounded by coffee-plantations and stock farms. Pop. in 1899 3024.

San José del Cabo, a port of Mexico, near the S extremity of Baja (Lower) California.

San José del Interior, Cura Rica. See *SAN JOSÉ*.

San José de los Rames, *san no-á' dá los rá moce*, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 12 miles ENE. of Colón. Pop. in 1899 2310. The region is famous for the production of sugar.

San José, Río de, *rea o dá san no-á'* an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

San Juan, *san no-á'* a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Aguapehi.

San Juan, a river of Colombia, department of Cauca, enters the Pacific 35 miles NW of Buenaventura, after a SW course estimated at 150 miles.

San Juan, a river of Cuba, in the NW part of Matanzas province, which it traverses flowing through Matanzas and emptying into Matanzas Bay. It is insignificant above tide-water.

San Juan, a river of Mexico, states of Coahuila Nuevo León and Tamaulipas joins the Rio Grande 35 miles SE. of Carrizal, after an E course of about 150 miles.

San Juan, a river of Nicaragua, forming the outlet for Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of Greytown. The river leaves the lake at its SE. extremity and flows tortuously in a generally NE. direction forming part of the boundary with Costa Rica. Length about 116 miles. Although in some places impeded by short rapids (Machucos, Toros) it is navigable throughout its entire course by vessels of light draft. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado. The chief tributary is the San Carlos, in Costa Rica. The San Juan River is part of the so-called Nicaragua Route to the Pacific and was considered of importance in connection with the contemplated construction of a Nicaragua Canal.

San Juan, a river of Santo Domingo discharges in the W part of the S coast.

San Juan (*Sy pron san no-á'*) a county in the SW part of Colorado, is drained by the Animas River the Uncompaghe River and other small streams. Area, 438 sq. m. It comprises Mount Hiale and Seltan Mountain peaks of the San Juan Mountains. Gold, silver, copper lead, and coal are mined. Capital, Silverton. Pop. in 1900 1672. in 1900 2342.

San Juan, a county in the NW corner of New Mexico Area, 5742 sq. m. It is watered by the San Juan Animas and La Plata rivers. The soil is fertile under irrigation. Coal is abundant. Capital, Aztec. Pop. in 1900, 4839.

San Juan, a county in the SE corner of Utah bordering N on Colorado and S on Arizona. Area, 8025 sq. m. On the W boundary is the Colorado River and in the S is the San Juan River. The Abajo Mountains with Abajo Peak (11,445 feet) are found in the centre, and NE. are the Cedar Mountains, Mount Peale, and other peaks. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1900 1023.

San Juan, a county in the NW part of Washington Area, 187 sq. m. It comprises the island of San Juan and other islands in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Gulf of

Georgia, near the northern end of Puget Sound. Capital, Friday Harbor. Pop. in 1890 2973. In 1900, 2028.

San Juan, a post-town of San Benito co. Cal. is in a fertile valley on the San Benito River about 44 miles SSE. of San José. Its banking point is Hollister. Pop. in 1900, 449.

San Juan (formerly San Juan de Puerto Rico, *san no-á' bōw too lá lá pwe-to roo ko*) the capital principal city and a seaport of Porto Rico on a small island off the N coast connected with the main land by bridges and a fortified causeway. Lat. 18° 29' N; lon 66° 5' W. It has an excellent harbor is fortified and walled (with a commanding Morro Castle) and is regularly laid out with plazas and squares (Plaza de Santiago). Its sanitary arrangements have been materially improved since the American occupation. The streets are straight, but mainly narrow. The houses are plainly and massively constructed of stone. San Juan was the seat of the Spanish provincial government, and contains palaces of the captain-general and the bishop, a Jesuit college, city hall, theatre, military hospital, a statue of Ponce de León, a large cathedral and other churches, a spacious market-place, private clubs and casinos, the Casa Blanca, etc. The manufactures are unimportant. Pop. of the municipal district in 1890, 32,048. The fortifications of San Juan were bombarded by Admiral Sampson in May 1898.

San Juan, pueblos of the Philippine Islands (1) In Bohol Island. Pop. 6000. (2) In Batangas province Luzon on a tributary of Batangas Bay. Pop. in 1903 about 13,000. (3) In La Unión province, Luzon on a small river near the W coast. Pop. 11,223. It yields rice and maize and valuable lumber from the mountains.

San Juan, a village of Mexico state and 22 miles W of Chihuahua.

San Juan, a mining town of Mexico, state and 115 miles NW of the city of Durango.

San Juan, *san no-á'*, a town of Haiti near the centre of the island 80 miles WNW of Santo Domingo.

San Juan, a village of Venezuela, 24 miles W of Mérida.

San Juan, Nicaragua. See *SAN JUAN DEL SUR* and *Gerrytown*.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera**, *san no-á' dá lá fron-tá rá*, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 29° 30' and 32° 30' S bordering W the Andes, N the province of La Rioja, and S the province of Mendoza. Area, 53,716 sq. m. It is exceedingly rich in minerals—gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, malachite, etc. Agriculture is the chief industry. wheat, maize, alfalfa, grapes, etc. are raised and cattle are exported to Chile. Capital, San Juan. Pop. in 1900 94,991.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera**, *san no-á' dá lá fron-tá rá*, capital of San Juan province, Argentine Republic 85 miles N of Mendoza, with which it is connected by rail. It has normal, public, and mining schools, national college, banks, etc. Pop. in 1895, 10,410.

San Juan Bautista, a port of the island of Juan Fernandez (*Nuea Tierra*) Chile.

San Juan Bautista, or **San Juan Baptista del Pao**, Venezuela. See *Pao*.

San Juan Bautista (or **Baptista**) (formerly **Villa Hermosa**) a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco (Grijalva) about 70 miles from its mouth (at Frontera its port). Pop. in 1900 10,543.

San Juan, Cape, the NE extremity of the island of Porto Rico.

San Juan, Cape, the S point of Vancouver Island, in British Columbia, bounded S by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

San Juan, Cape, a headland of the Rio Muni territory Spanish western Africa, forming the N point of Corisco Bay.

San Juan Capistrano, Cal. See *CAPISTRANO*.

San Juan de Fuca, North America. See *FUCA*.

San Juan de Guadalupe, *san no-á' dá gwa-dá-lu-pa*, a town of Mexico, state and 120 miles NE of the city of Durango.

San Juan de las Abadesas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 33 miles NW of Gerona. It has coal- and iron-mines.

San Juan de las Yucas, *de no-á' dá lá yá-rá*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba 12 miles (direct) and 28 miles by rail WSW of Santa Clara. Pop. in 1890 1469.

San Juan del Norte. See *Gerrytown*.

San Juan de los Llanos, *san no-á' dá los lá noe*, a town of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Guariari, 65 miles SSE. of Bogotá.

San Juan de los Llanos, a town of Mexico, state and NE of the city of Puebla.

San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba. See *REMEDIOS*.

San Juan del Puerto, *sán xoo-án dël pwen to*, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles NE of Huelva, near the Rio Tinto. Pop. (commune) about 3500

San Juan del Rio, *sán xoo-án dël ree's* a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles SE of Querétaro, with which it is connected by rail. It has an extensive trade in opals. Pop. in 1900 3124

San Juan del Sur, *sán xoo-án dël soon*, a port of Nicaragua on the Pacific Ocean 24 miles SW of Rivas. **San Juan de Ulloa**, *sán xoo-án dá ou-lloá* (often called **San Juan de Ulloa**, *sán xoo-án dá ou-lloá*) a castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on an islet E of that city

San Juan Mountains, or **Sierra San Juan**, *sa-dá-rí sán xoo-án* a range of the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Colorado is bounded on the E by the San Luis Park. The Rio Grande, Rio Animas, and Rio San Miguel rise in this range, which is sometimes called Sierra Minibres. Rich silver mines have been opened in these mountains. Among the highest peaks of this range are the associated Lompaghe Mountains are Mount Snodgrass, Mount Wilson (14,280 feet), Mount Canby, Mount Kendall and Lompaghe Peak (14,280 ft.)

San Juan Nepomuceno, Mexico. See **PICILLINQUEZ**

San Juan y Martinez, *sán xoo-án es mas tee'nés*, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, about 3 miles from the S. coast and 18 miles by high-road SW by W of Pinar del Rio. The surrounding country is rich in tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 2970

Sanctuary Head, the E point of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a light. Lat. 41 17 N lon 69° 07 W

Sancti Amarin, a town of Upper Alsace, Germany circle of Thann. It is a busy seat of the cotton industry. Pop. in 1900, 2304

Sancti András, a town of Hungary on the right bank of the Danube 10 miles above Budapest. Pop. in 1900 4822. See **SANST EGYRUS**.

Sancti Andreaseberg, a town of Prussia. See **AN DERASBERG**, **SANST**

Sancti Antonien, *sánkt án-tón-ee-n* a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland 10 miles NE of Chur. This village gives its name to the adjacent valley of Sancti Antonienthal

Sancti Avelis, *sánkt ávit* a town of Germany in Lorraine, 18 miles W of Saargemünd. Pop. in 1900 5448

Sancti Beatenberg, *sánkt bá-tén-bém* a village and popular health resort of Switzerland east of Bern on the SE side of the Lake of Thun and on the flank of the Beateberg 7 miles by road from Interlaken. It is reached by cable tramway (1 mile) from Beatenbrucht. Pop. in 1900, 1950. Elevation 3775 feet

Sancti Blasien, *sánkt blás-ee-n* a town of Baden 10 miles NW of Waldshut charmingly situated in the Black Forest at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the sea. It is a frequented summer resort and has a large hydropathic establishment. Previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century it was the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in the tenth century. Pop. in 1900 1633

Sancti Egidien, a town of Saxony in the district of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2000

Sancti Florian, *sánkt fó-rí-an* a town of Upper Austria, district of Linz. It has a venerable Augustinian abbey with a beautiful church. The abbey buildings contain splendid apartments and a library of over 65,000 volumes rich in manuscripts. Pop. (commune) in 1900 3075.

Sancti Gallen, Switzerland. See **SANST GALL**

Sancti Georgen, *sánkt gé-on-ghen*, a town and summer resort of Baden circle of Villingen situated in the Black Forest at an elevation of over 2800 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1900 3520

Sancti Georgen, Hungary. See **SANST GRÖRER**

Sancti Goar, *sánkt góar* a town of Rhenuh Prussia, 15 miles SSE of Cöln, on the left bank of the Rhine. Above it tower the ruins of the castle of Rhinfels. Pop. about 1600

Sancti Gotharhausen, *sánkt gó-arch-hó-son* a town on the Rhine, opposite Sancti Goar. On a height above it is the imposing castle called the Katz (Katzeneinbogen) and a little up-stream the famous Lorelei. Pop. about 1600

Sancti Gotthard. See **SANST GOTTHARD**

Sancti Ingbert, *sánkt ing-bért*, a town of Bavaria in the Palatinate, 10 miles W of Zweibrücken. It has an iron foundry steel- and glass-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,050

Sancti Jakob, *sánkt yá-kop* a hamlet of Switzerland, 11 miles SE of Basel. It is famous for the heroic resistance made here in 1444 by a body of Swiss against a vastly superior force of French marauders known as Armagnacs. In 1873 a monument was erected to commemorate the event

Sancti Johann, *sánkt yó-hán*, a town of Rhenuh Prussia, on the Saar opposite Saarbrücken. Its industries include iron founding and the manufacture of machinery cables, iron ware, etc. Pop. in 1900 21,265

Sancti Johann, a small town of Austria on the Salzach, 33 miles E of Salzburg. Near by is the wild gorge through which the little river Ache makes its way to the Salzach.

Sancti Krenz, *sánkt kroit* (Fr. *Sainte-Croix-aux-Mines*) a village of Alsace, Germany circle of Markirch. Pop. in 1900 3598

Sancti Leonhard, *sánkt lá-on-bart* a small town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, district of Wolfsberg. Near it are the mineral springs of Prebana.

Sancti Ludwig, *sánkt lood* *fr*, a village of Upper Alsace, 4 miles NW of Basel. Pop. in 1900 4018

Sancti Moritz, Switzerland. See **SANST MORITZ**

Sancti Peter, a village of Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, in the district of Schleswig. Near by is the North Sea watering place of the same name.

Sancti Pilt (Fr. *Saint-Hippolyte*) a town of Alsace, circle of Hapsbourg. Near it on a steep height is the old castle of Heikkingen one of the grandest structures of its kind in Germany

Sancti Pölten, *sánkt pói-tén* a town of Lower Austria, on the river Traisen 35 miles W of Vienna. It is the seat of a bishop and has a mediæval cathedral rebuilt in the eighteenth century. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron industry the manufacture of arms, cotton-spinning, milling, etc. Pop. in 1900 14,133.

Sancti Tönys, *sánkt tón-ia*, a town of Rhenuh Prussia, 10 miles NW of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 7239

Sancti Veit, *sánkt fit* (Saint Vitus), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Glan 11 miles N of Klagenfurt. Pop. in 1900 4670

Sancti Veit, a village of Lower Austria, 11 miles S of Sancti Pölten

Sancti Wendel, *sánkt wén-dél*, a town of Rhenuh Prussia, 30 miles SE of Trier. Pop. in 1900 5510

Sancti Wolfgang, *sánkt wólf-gáng* a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 7 miles W by N of Ischl. It is situated on the Sancti Wolfgang See (Abensee) a lake about 7½ miles long and little more than 1 mile wide, and at the foot of the Schafberg (5584 feet) the summit of which is reached by a cog railway. The town has an old church with a splendidly carved altar. Pop. about 1600

Sancti Kru, a river of the central part of the Congo Free State, known in its upper part as the Lubuluu, a tributary of the Kasai, which it enters in about lat. 4° 20' S.

San Lazaro, *sán lá-dá-ró* an islet in the lagoon of Venice, 2 miles SE of the city famous for its Armenian monastery

San Leandro, *sán lá-á-dro* a banking post-town of Alameda co. Cal. on a creek of its own name and on the Southern Pacific R. 10 miles E by S of San Francisco. It has a manufactory of farming implements and has fruit-canning industries. Pop. in 1900 2253

San Lorenzo, *sán lo-rén-ro*, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Yacagüe from the W 55 miles N of Corrientes.

San Lorenzo, *sán lo-rén-tha*, a town of the Canaries, on the SE shore of Gran Canaria, 5 miles from Las Palmas.

San Lorenzo, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. about 20 miles ESE of San Francisco. Pop. about 350

San Lorenzo, a Pacific port of Honduras, on the Bay of San Lorenzo (Gulf of Fonseca) 10 miles SW of Tegucigalpa

San Lorenzo, *sán lo-rén-ro*, a town of the Argentine Republic, 15 miles N of Rosario

San Lorenzo, a village of Paraguay on the Paraná River 190 miles SE of Asunción

San Lorenzo, a town of Santo Domingo, on the S shore of the Bay of Samaná

San Lorenzo, a town of Bolivia, department and 12 miles NW of the town of Tarija, on the Guape. Pop. 4000

San Lorenzo, Cape, on the W coast of Ecuador. Lat. 1° 3' S

San Lorenzo de la Muga, *sán lo-rén-tha dá lá moo-gá* a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles N of Girona

Sanctuar de Barrameda, *sán-ten-kar dá bar ná-má-dé*, a resort of Spain province and 18 miles N of Cadix on the left bank of the river Guadalquivir at its mouth. It is a much frequented bathing-resort. The principal edifices are the sixteenth-century Hospital of St. George and the fine palace of the Duc de Montpensier, containing valuable works of art. The town has an active trade in wine an excellent quality of which (Manzanilla) is produced in the vicinity. The port is La Bonanza. Magellan sailed from here on his memorable voyage in 1519. Pop. in 1900 23,747

Sanctuary in Mayon, *sán-ba'kar lá mál-en'* a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) about 4500

San Lucas, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal., is an agricultural and stock-raising district, on the Southern Pacific R., 60 miles SE. of Salinas. Pop. about 300

San Lucas, Cape, the southern extremity of the peninsula of Lower California. Lat. 23° 53' N

San Luis, a post-village, capital of Costilla co. Colo. is in the San Luis Park, about 100 miles SW of Pueblo and 14 miles N of the Rio Grande.

San Luis, *sán loo-see*, a central province of the Argentine Republic, bounded W by Mendoza, from which it is separated by the Desaguadero and the Rio Salado. The region is largely steppe. Area, 23,535 sq. m. Cereals, alfalfa, potatoes, grapes, etc. are cultivated for home consumption. The minerals include copper, gold, and graphite. Capital, San Luis. Pop. in 1901, 91,711

San Luis, or **San Luis de la Pampa**, *sán loo-see dá lá pón dá*, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of San Luis province, 140 miles E. by S. of Mendoza with which and with Buenos Aires, it is connected by rail. It has a national college and normal school and does a large export business in horses, hides and wool. It manufactures ponchos. Pop. in 1938, 11,000 (estimated)

San Luis, a town of Bolívar, department and 55 miles E of the city of Tarija.

San Luis, a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, near the San Sebastián River and 8 miles (direct) S by W of Pinar del Rio. It is a region noted for the production of tobacco and has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 5650

San Luis, Luzon Philippine Islands (1) A pueblo of Batangas province. Pop. in 1903, 5310 (2) A pueblo of Pangasinan province, on the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, near the W bank of Candava Lake. Pop. 10,067

San Luis de Apra, island of Guam, is the port of ANAFA

San Luis de la Paz, *sán loo-see' dá lá pá*, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles NNE of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 9768.

San Luis de Potosí, Bolivia. Son Potosí

San Luis Gonzaga, *sán loo-see' gon-á gá*, a town of Chile, in the province of Concepción

San Luis Obispo (*Sa. pro. sán loo-see' o-bee-po*), a southwestern county of California, has an area of 3519 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Coast Range, on the S. by the Santa Maria River and on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. It is drained by a branch of the Salinas River and the Arroyo Grande. The surface is partly mountainous. Among its minerals are copper, antimony and petroleum. Capital, San Luis Obispo. Pop. in 1930, 16,072 in 1940 16,437

San Luis Obispo, a banking city, capital of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. about 8 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 94 miles NW of Santa Barbara, on the Pacific Coast and the Southern Pacific R. It has some manufacturing industries. It occupies the site of a mission founded in 1772. Pop. in 1904, 2995 in 1940 3621

San Luis Park (or **Valley**) is mostly in Colorado and partly in Taos co. N Mex. It is bounded on the E and NE. by the Sangre de Cristo Range and on the W and NW by the San Juan Mountains and the Sagueno Range. The Rio Grande runs southward through the middle of this park, which is irrigated by numerous mountain-streams, many of which are lost in the sand after a short course. The park is about 130 miles long and averages 60 miles in width the surface, which is diversified by lava mesas, is elevated about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly fertile, but requires artificial irrigation.

San Luis Potosí, *sán loo-see' po-to-see'* a state of Mexico bounded on the N and NE by Nuevo León and Tamaulipas, SE by Vera Cruz, E by Hidalgo, Querétaro and Guanajuato, and W by Zacatecas. Area, 25,310 sq. m. Most of the state lies within the area of the Central Plateau falling abruptly on the SE into the depression of the Pánuco. The mountainous districts abound in excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared, and the arable districts or valleys are remarkable for their fertility. The principal streams are the Verde, Tampano, and Pánuco, the last-named forming part of the boundary with the state of Vera Cruz. There is much mineral wealth, but mining operations are not very extensive. The state is one of the most progressive of the republic. Capital, San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1900, 875,432.

San Luis Potosí, a city and railroad-centre of Mexico, capital of the state of the same name, is situated near the sources of the Verde, at an elevation of 4200 feet, 75 miles NNE of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1940, 61,019. It is regularly built, with broad streets and several plazas, and is

largely surrounded by gardens. The chief edifices are the church of San Pedro, the governor's palace, palace of justice, town-hall, mint, exchange, and theatre. Its markets are well supplied and it has an active trade in leather hats, cattle, wool hides, and tallow. The famous silver-mines of San Pedro, in the vicinity, are almost abandoned.

San Luis Rey (*rá*), a post-hamlet of San Diego co. Cal., on the San Luis Rey River about 90 miles SE of Los Angeles and 3 miles from the ocean.

San Marcos, *sán mar-co*, a banking post-village of Socorro co., N Mex. on the Rio Grande, 170 miles SSW of Santa Fé on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 1900

San Marcos (*sán mar'ko*), Cape, on the SW coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 29' N

San Marcos, Cape, on the W coast of Sardinia, at the N entrance to the Gulf of Oristano. Lat. 39° 53' N

San Marco in Lunigiana, *sán mar'ko in lá mui* a town of Italy province of Poggia, 12 miles ENE. of San Severo, at the foot of Monte Gargano. Pop. in 1901, 17,300

San Marco in Caricini, a town of Italy province of Poggia, 22 miles SW of San Severo. Pop. about 4000

San Marcos, *sán mar'ko*, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

San Marcos, a banking post-town capital of Hays co., Tex., on the San Marcos River about 50 miles SW of Austin, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Inter national and Great Northern R. It has cotton and cotton seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 2292.

San Marcos, *sán mar'ko*, a western department of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean and Rio Narango form the S. and SE. boundaries and the Sanabá River part of the boundary (with Mexico) on the W. It produces wheat, maize, beans, sugar and cacao and exports coffee, narsaparilla, hides and rubber. Capital, San Marcos. Pop. in 1903, 89,332.

San Marcos, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of San Marcos, about 85 miles (direct) WNW of Guatemala. It is surrounded by coffee-plantations. Pop. in 1935, 6036.

San Marcos River, Tex., enters the Guadalupe at Goomies.

San Marino, *sán má-reo'no* a republic in Italy one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, situated a few miles from the Adriatic Sea immediately E. of the parallel of 44° N lat. It is enclosed on all sides by the provinces of Forlì and Pesaro e Urbino. Area, 23 sq. m. It is a mountainous district, rising in Monte Titano, a projection of the Apennines, to a height of about 2650 feet. On this peak is perched the little town of San Marino, protected by a wall. The town has several churches one having the tomb and statue of St. Marinus (San Marino). The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry. The legislature of the republic is a representative chamber of 56 members, elected for life by the nobles, burghers, and peasants. From this body an executive council of 12 is chosen yearly. Two *capitani reggenti* (or presidents) are chosen every six months. The military consists of 950 men. Pop. about 19,000. This little state has had an existence of about 1600 years.

San Marino, *sán má-reo'no*, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va.

San Martin, *sán mar-teem* a village of Santa Clara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles N of Gilroy its post-station. Pop. 75.

San Martin, *sán mar-teem* (1) A village of the Argentine Republic, in the province of San Juan, 6 miles from the town of San Juan. (2) A village of the Argentine Republic, province and 30 miles E. by S. of the town of Mendoza, with which it is connected by rail.

San Martin, a village of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 180 miles SE of Bogotá. Pop. 1900

San Martin, Cape, Spain is Valencia, a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 miles SE. of Denia.

San Martin de Prunensis, a northeastern suburb of Barcelona, Spain. It has extensive manufactures.

San Martin de Treveje, *sán mar-teem dá trá-rá'no*, a small town of Spain, province of Cáceres.

San Martin de Unx, *sán mar-teem dá unx*, a small town of Spain in Navarre, 14 miles SE of Pamplona.

San Martin de Videsigües, *sán mar-teem dá víd dá-se-güé-se* a town of Spain, province and 10 miles NW of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 4000

San Martino de Castrozza, a hospice and resort of southern Tyrol on the Primiero road. Elevation about 4750 feet.

San Mateo, *sán má-tá-o*, a western county of California, has an area of 434 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Bay of San Francisco and on the W by the Pacific

San Mateo. The northern part is contiguous to San Francisco. The county has coal and iron and sulphur springs. Capital, Redwood City. Pop. in 1930, 19,667, in 1940, 12,494.

San Mateo, a banking city of San Mateo co. Cal. on the W side of San Francisco Bay and on the Southern Pacific R., 21 miles S of San Francisco. It is in a fruit and dairying region. Pop. in 1900, 12,822.

San Mateo, a post-town of Putnam co., Fla. on the E. bank of the St. John's River and on the Florida East Coast R., 9 miles S of Palatka. Pop. in 1900, 267.

San Mateo, a post-village of Valencia co., N Mex., about 60 miles W by N of Albuquerque.

San Mateo, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 18 miles from Manila, on an affluent of the Pasig River. In the vicinity are famous caverns with stalactites. Pop. 4500.

San Mateo, a mountain-pass of Peru, in lat. 11° 42' S. Height, upward of 10,000 feet.

San Mateo, a town of Venezuela, 60 miles SSW of Canaima.

San Mateo, or Vega de San Mateo, và-gà-dà-sàn-mà-tô, a town of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria, about 10 miles from Las Palmas.

San Mateo Castellar, sán-mô-ro-kás-tàl-vên-dà, a town of Sicily province of Palermo, 10 miles SE. of Cefalù. Pop. in 1901, 5573.

San Miguel, sán-me-g'hàl, a river of Colorado, rises in the San Juan Mountains and enters the Dolores near the W boundary of the state.

San Miguel, a small river of Texas, rises in Medina co. and falls into the Rio Frio.

San Miguel, a river of Bolivia, rises in the department of Santa Cruz, near the Brazilian frontier flows generally NW and empties into the Itania (or Guaporé) in about lat. 64° 30' W.

San Miguel, a gulf of the republic of Panama, forms a projection of the Gulf of Panama, in about lat. 8° 10' N. An inner prolongation is known as Darien Harbor.

San Miguel, a harbor of the republic of Panama, in the Gulf of San Miguel having an entrance about 6 miles wide and extending about 8 miles inland. It communicates at its inner part with Darien Harbor which has a depth of water of from 9 to 14 fathoms at low water. These two harbors have been considered in connection with a tidal interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

San Miguel, an active volcano of Salvador about 6 miles SW of the town of San Miguel. It has a large conical crater and is thought to measure 7000 (6900?) feet in height.

San Miguel, a southwestern county of Colorado, has an area of about 1310 sq. m. It is largely mountainous, with extensive metallic deposits. Gold and silver are largely mined. Capital, Telluride. Pop. in 1930, 2009, in 1900, 5379.

San Miguel, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico. Area, 4833 sq. m. It is drained by the Pecos River. A range of high mountains extends along the NW border. Capital Las Vegas. Pop. in 1900, 24,304, in 1900, 23,053.

San Miguel, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal., 47 miles N of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

San Miguel, a post-village of San Miguel co. N Mex. on the Pecos, 25 miles S by W of Las Vegas. Pop. about 400.

San Miguel, Philippine Islands. (1) A suburb of Manila, Luzon. (2) A pueblo of Panay, province and near Iloilo. It produces fabrics of cotton and abaca. Pop. in 1903, 8378. (3) A pueblo of Leyte Island. Pop. 4000.

San Miguel, sán-me-g'hàl, a village of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, 160 miles NE of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

San Miguel, a department in the SE. part of Salvador. It is bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean and on the W by the Lempa River. The San Miguel River intersects it. It is generally mountainous, with fertile valleys, and there are hot and medicinal springs. It has a large trade. Capital, San Miguel. Pop. in 1892, 60,900.

San Miguel, a town of Salvador on a river of the same name, and capital of the department of San Miguel 75 miles ESE. of the city of San Salvador. It has many substantial houses, partly constructed of lava. The volcano of San Miguel stands at a short distance from the town. Trade is chiefly in indigo. Pop. in 1901, 24,738.

San Miguel Allende (Al-yin-dà) or simply Allende, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles E by S of Guanajuato. It has mineral springs and a trade in blanket horse equipments, etc. Allende, the Mexican patriot, was born here. Pop. in 1900, 10,547.

San Miguel Bay, on the N coast of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is about 20 miles in diameter, and encloses an island with San Miguel volcano.

San Miguel de Cabulao, Chile. See Casabuco.

San Miguel de Camiling, sán-me-g'hàl-dà-ká-me-lung, or Camiling, a pueblo of Tarlac province, Luzon

Philippine Islands, on a small affluent of the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 25,263.

San Miguel de los Baños, sán-me-g'hàl-dà-lôa-bân-yôa, a watering place of Matanzas province, Cuba, in an elevated position among the Jucón Mountains, 12 miles (direct) SSE of Matanzas.

San Miguel de Maynaco, sán-me-g'hàl-dà-má-yôo-mô, a pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Candava lake, 33 miles by road N of Bulacan. It produces gold, iron, petroleum, and cloths. Pop. in 1903, 14,019.

San Miguel de Piura, Peru. See Piura.

San Miguel Sarrat, sán-me-g'hàl-sar-rát, or Sar-rat, a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It produces famous woven fabrics. Pop. in 1903, 9854.

San Miniato, sán-me-ni-à-tô, a town of Italy, 21 miles WSW of Florence, on the Arno. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2543 (commune, 29,343).

Sannak Islands, a group off the western end of the Alaskan peninsula.

San Narciso, sán-nar-se-ô, a pueblo of Zamboanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W coast. Pop. in 1903, 7523.

San Nicandro, sán-ne-kín-dre (San Nicandro di Bari) a town of Italy province and 10 miles SW of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 7384.

San Nicandro (San Nicandro Garganico), a town of Italy on the peninsula of Gargano 10 miles E of Lecce. Pop. in 1901, 10,099.

San Nicolas, sán-nik-ô-lâ, one of the Tromelin Islands.

San Nicolas, Cape Verde Islands. See S. N. S. San Nicolas, Philippine Islands. (1) A pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, in a low and marshy locality 3 miles from Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 10,880. (2) A pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon, in a mountainous region on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. 9760. (3) San Nicolas de Cebu, a pueblo of Cebu now forms part of the munici-pality of Cebu. It has active fisheries and produces alluvial gold.

San Nicolas, sán-ne-ô-kô-lâ, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 6 miles by rail SE of Guines. It has sugar works.

San Nicolas, a town of the Argentine Republic in the province of Buenos Aires, on the Paraná, 25 miles SE of Rosario, with which it is connected by rail. It has an extensive beef-preserving industry. Pop. in 1895, 13,550.

San Nicolò, sán-ne-ô-lô, the Italian name of the town of Hagios Nikolaos (St. Nicholas), or Tinos, on the island of Tinos.

San Nicolò, Capri, on the W coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 25' N.

Sannikov Land, a doubtfully located land-mass (island) to the N of the New Siberian Islands.

Sannots, sán-nô-t, a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles NNE of Versailles. Pop. in 1901, 4905.

Sannok, sán-nôk, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 35 miles SW of Jaroslaw. Pop. in 1900, 4365.

Sanoma, a post-village of Greenville co. S. C. Pop. 80.

San Pablo, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. in a valley near the S. shore of San Pablo Bay, about 15 miles NNE of San Francisco on the Southern Pacific and the Alhambra, Orinda and Santa Fe R.

San Pablo, sán-pá-blo, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a broken country, near the Mayajay volcano and on a tributary of Tayabas Gulf. Pop. in 1903, 23,012.

San Pablo, a town and mining centre of Bolivia, in the department of Potosí.

San Pablo Bay, Cal. is the northern part of San Francisco Bay and touches the co. of Sonoma, Solano, Contra Costa, and Marin. It is connected with Suisun Bay by the Strait of Carquinez, the outlet of the water which is collected in the great central valley of the state.

San Pablo Mocoqui, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles SE. of the city of Chihuahua.

San Pantele, sán-pán-tà-lê, an inlet of the W coast of Sicily 5 miles N of Marsala, with ruins of the ancient Motya.

San Paolo de Louanda. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

San Pascual, a pueblo of Burias Island, Philippines.

San Pascual, a post-station of San Diego co. Cal.

San Patricio, sán-pá-trí-ô, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 100 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Aransas River on the E. by Corpus Christi Bay, and on the SW by the Rio Nueces. The surface is low and nearly level. Capital, Station. Pop. in 1890, 1312, in 1900, 2371.

San Patricio, a post-village of Sabina parish, La. about 60 miles S. of Shreveport.

San Francisco, a small post-village of San Francisco co., Tex., on the Rio Nueces, about 20 miles from its mouth and 25 miles from Corpus Christi.

San Pedro (Sp. pron. sán pi dro) a bay and inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in California, about 25 miles S of Los Angeles.

San Pedro, sán pi dro, a river of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumacinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco River.

San Pedro, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on San Pedro Bay 20 miles S of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. It has lobster-canning and lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 1782.

San Pedro, a post-village of Santa Fé co. N Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

San Pedro, a pueblo of Antique province, Panay Philippine Islands on the W coast. Pop. in 1903, 7322.

San Pedro, a mining center of Mexico, state and 40 miles S of the city of Chihuahua.

San Pedro, a town of the Argentine Republic, about 200 miles N by S of Tucumán.

San Pedro, a town of Bolivia, on the Machupo River lat 14° S. lon 64° 48' W.

San Pedro, a town of Honduras, in the department of Santa Barbara, 25 miles W by S of Puerto Cortés, with which it is connected by rail.

San Pedro, a town and river-port of Paraguay about 90 miles NE of Asunción. Pop. 6 500-10 000.

San Pedro Carchá, a village of Guatemala, 4 miles from Cobán.

San Pedro Coahuila, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 130 miles W by N of Saltillo.

San Pedro del Paraná, a town of Paraguay 140 miles SE of Asunción.

San Pedro Macenti, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands, a suburb of Manila, on the Páng River. It is a health-resort for convalescents. Pop. 3000.

San Pedro Macoris, a town of Santo Domingo on the S coast, 40 miles E of the city of Santo Domingo.

San Pedro y San Pablo, Rio de, río de sán pi dro e sán pi blo (River of St. Peter and St. Paul) Mexico enters the Caribbean Sea 10 miles NE of the mouth of the Tabasco of which it is one of the delta arms.

Sanpete, a county of Utah borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the Green River and is also drained by the White and Sanpete rivers. Area, 1561 sq. m. The Wasatch Mountains extend through this county in a N and S direction. Near the western base of this range is the Sanpete Valley watered by the Sanpete River. Capital Mant. Pop. in 1900 13,146; in 1900 10,313.

San Pier d'Arona, sán pi dré di-á-ri-ó a western suburb of Genoa. Pop. in 1901 25 353 (commune 34 895).

San Pier Niceto, sán pi-á-ni-ne-chá-to, a commune of Simly, 13 miles W of Messina. Pop. in 1901 5067.

San Pierre, sán pi-á-ir a post-village of Starke on Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs. 36 miles S of Michigan City. Pop. about 270.

San Pietro, sán pi-á-tro on island off the SW coast of Sardinia, 0 miles NW of Sant Antucoo. Length 7 miles. Pop. in 1901 7718.

San Pietro, a town of Simly province of Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above the town of Patti. Pop. in 1901 4150 (commune, 5903).

San Pietro in Casale, sán pi-á-tro in ká-sá-lá a commune of Italy, province and 15 miles NE of Bologna.

San Pio Quinto, a port of Camiguín Island, Philip-pines.

Sangre, a river of Tibet. See BUWANGPURA.

San Quentin (Sp. pron. sán kwén-teen), a post-village of Marin co. Cal. on the W shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 11 1/2 miles N of San Francisco, on the North Shore R. Pop. about 250.

Sanguhar, sán k-yer a town of Scotland, co. and 24 miles NNW of Dumfries, on the Nith. Immediately SE of the town on a steep bank overlooking the Nith are the picturesque ruins of the castle of Sanguhar. Pop. about 1200.

San Quintín de Mediana, sán keen-teen di mé-di-á-ná, a village of Spain in Catalonia, province and 35 miles from Barcelona.

San Rafael (rí-á-ñel) a banking residential city capital of Marin co. Cal. is situated in a small valley on the North Shore and the California Northwestern R. 15 miles N of San Francisco, near the northern end of the Bay of San Francisco. It has many beautiful villas and gardens and is a favorite pleasure-resort. Mount Tamalpais Military Academy and a Dominican Female College are located here. Pop. in 1906, 3579.

San Rafael, a town of Conejos co. Colo. in San Rafael precinct. Pop. in 1900 700.

San Rafael, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

San Rafael, sán rá-ñel, a pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon Philippine Islands, on the Quingua River. Pop. in 1903, 6632.

San Rafael, a village of Costa Rica near San José.

San Ramon (rá-món) a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. in San Ramon Valley, 9 miles N of Hayward. Pop. 100.

San Remón, a village of Costa Rica, 25 miles NW by W of San José. Pop. 2000.

San Remigio, sán ré-mé-jo, a pueblo of the Philippines (1) In Cebú Island. Pop. in 1903 9813. (2) In Antique province Panay Island. Pop. 4361.

San Remo, sán ré-mo a city and popular resort of the Riviera of Italy in the province of Porto Maurizio on the Mediterranean Sea, 26 miles N of Nice. It is well sheltered by hills and mountains and is much frequented by seafarers from bronchial and tubercular affections. San Remo is divided into an old and a 'new town the latter with stately hotels beautiful promenades (Corso dell'Imperatrice) drives and gardens. Pop. (commune) in 1901 21,440.

San Roque, sán ro-ka a town of Spain in Andalusia, province and 50 miles SE of Cadix and 7 miles NW of Gibraltar. San Roque was built in 1704 by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar. Pop. in 1900 8500.

San Roque, sán ro-ka, a peninsula jutting N into Manila Bay, Luzon Philippine Islands. On it is situated Cavita.

San Roque, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands province and W of Cavita, on the long narrow peninsula on the W side of Bacoar Bay. Pop. 3000.

San Roque, Cape See SAINT ROQUE CAP.

Sansa, a western suburb of Barcelona Spain.

San Saba, sán sá-bá, a county in the central part of Texas has an area of 1150 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and NE by the Colorado River and is intersected by the San Saba River. Capital, San Saba. Pop. in 1890 6641. in 1900 7649.

San Saba, a banking post-village, capital of San Saba co. Tex. on a river of the same name, about 7 miles from its entrance into the Colorado River and 90 miles NW of Austin. It has a cotton-gin, flouring mills etc. Pop. about 800.

San Saba River, Tex. rises near the W border of Menard co. and enters the Colorado River. Length about 150 miles.

San Salvador, sán sál-vá-dó-e a name given by Columbus to one of the Bahamas (called by the natives Guanahani) the first land seen by him in the New World. It was for many years identified with Cat Island, but is now generally conceded to have been Watlings Island, which has been officially named San Salvador.

San Salvador, a sea- and river port of Uruguay department and 12 miles SE of the town of Soriano.

San Salvador, a republic of Central America. See SALVADOR.

San Salvador, sán sál-vá-dó-e a central department of Salvador. Lake Chapango forms part of the E boundary. The surface is varied, the Coast Range traverses the S part from S to W. Capital, San Salvador. Pop. in 1893, 63 000.

San Salvador, a city of Central America, capital of the republic of Salvador and of the department of San Salvador is situated on a small stream which flows into the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles SE of the town of Guatemala. Lat. 13° 44' N. It stands between wooded heights, in a well watered vale, about 3 miles SE of the volcano of San Salvador. The town which was founded about 1525 and is connected by rail with Atoyac and La Libertad is regularly built, contains a university national palace (Casa Ulman) cathedral national library, astronomical observatory botanical garden etc. and is the seat of a bishop. It has a large agricultural trade particularly in indigo. The city has suffered considerably from earthquakes (1854, 1872 1870). Pop. in 1901, 50 544.

San Salvador, Brazil See BARRA.

San Salvador, sán sál-vá-dó-u or Banan, sán sál (also called Congo Grande) a town of Angola, Africa capital of the native state or kingdom of Congo, 180 miles SE of Loango.

San Salvador Pequeño, sán sál-vá-dó-u pi-kén-yo, an island on the W side of Cat Island, Bahamas, also called LITTLE SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvatore, sán sál-vá-to-ri (San Salvatore Monferrato) a town of Italy 7 miles NNW of Alessandria. Pop. in 1901, 5051 (commune, 7854).

Samsanding, *sán sán ding'* or *Samsandig*, a town of Africa, native state of Bambara, in French Sudan and on the Joliba (Niger) 26 miles NE. of Ségou. It is a place of extensive trade and has a population estimated at from 10 000 to 20 000.—*Samsanding* is also the name of a minor town of Senegal, in Bambuk.

San Satarmino de Neys, *sán sá-toon-neé no dá* no'ya, a commune of Spain province and 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop about 2500.

San Sebastián, *sán sá-sa-tá-an'* (Saint Sebastian) a town of Spain capital of the province of Guipúzcoa, one of the Basque Provinces, the summer residence of the royal family and one of the most beautiful watering places of Europe, on the Bay of Biscay, 12 miles from the French frontier. It is picturesquely situated on an isthmus connecting the rocky Mount Urgull with the main-land, having on the W a landlocked harbor with a beautiful beach. Above it rises the fortress of La Mota. The old town cramped and closely laid out despite the fact that it has been practically rebuilt since the fire of 1813 is divided from the spacious new town by the splendid Alameda (or boulevard) running across the isthmus. Fine avenues, beautiful quays and stately buildings characterize the new town. The principal edifices are the Palacio de la Diputación (the head quarters of the provincial government), the town-hall, the splendid Casino the Renaissance Church of Santa Maria, and the unpretentious royal palace of Miramar. San Sebastián has manufactures of sail cloth, cotton, etc. Pop in 1887 26 647 in 1903 37 703.

San Sebastián, the capital town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on the E. coast.

San Sebastián, *sán sá-sá-tá-an* a town of Porto Rico 13 miles (direct) SE by E. of Aguadilla, with which it is connected by road. Pop. in 1899 1700 of the jurisdiction, 16,412.

San Sebastián de los Reyes, *sán sá-sá-is-án dá* loe ri á, a town of Venezuela, 60 miles SEW of Caracas.

San Sepolcro, *sán sá-pol kro* (Borgo San Sepolcro) a town of Italy in Tuscany 18 miles ENE of Arezzo on the Tiber. It has a cathedral and a number of other churches, all adorned with fine paintings. Among other features of interest are the town hall and a hospital dating from the Middle Ages. Pop in 1901 4537 (commune, 9577).

San Severino, *sán sá-vé-ro-no* a town of Italy in the Marche province and 13 miles WSW of Macerata on the Potenza. It has a cathedral. Pop in 1901 3202 of the commune of San Severino Marche 14 338.

San Severo, *sán sá-vé-ro*, a town of Italy province and 17 miles NW of Noggia. It has a cathedral. It was destroyed in 1790 by the French. Pop (commune) in 1901 30 040.

San Simón (Sp pron *sán sán-sá-món*) a post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, 28 miles S of Jolon. It has a good harbor. Pop 80.

San Simón, a post-village of Cochise co. Ariz. Pop about 60.

San Simón, *sán sá-món* a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon Philippine Islands on the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. Pop in 1903, 8,64.

San-Sonci. See *Porenia*.

San-Sonci, *sán sán-sá* a post-hamlet of Bertie co., N C, on the Cable River 8 miles NW of Plymouth.

San Stefano, Italy and Sicily. See *Santo Stefano*.

San Stefano, *sán sá-tá-fa* (Gr *Hagios Stephanos*) a village in the western outskirts of Constantinople, on the Sea of Marmora. Here the preliminary treaty between Russia and Turkey terminating the last war between those powers was signed on March 3, 1878.

Santa, *sán'tá*, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean about 75 miles SE. of Trujillo. Opposite its mouth are the islands of Santa.

Santa, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Ala., 7 miles S by W of Scottsboro.

Santa, a post-station of Kootenai co. Idaho 25 miles by rail B of Farmington Wash.

Santa, *sán'tá*, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands on the Rio del Abra, a few miles B of Vigan. Pop in 1903, 8663.

Santa, or *Parilla*, *pá-reul-yá*, a town of Peru department of Arequipa, on the river Santa, near the Pacific Ocean 64 miles SE of Trujillo. Pop. 3800.

Santa Ana, *sán'tá á ná* a lake of Mexico, state of Tabasco 134 miles SE of Vera Cruz.

Santa Ana, a banking city capital of Orange co. Cal. 34 miles SE. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. It is in a fruit and dairy region. Pop. in 1896, 3223 in 1900 4943.

Santa Ana, two pueblos of Luzon Philippine Islands (1) Near Manila, on the Pang River. The soil is very fertile and yields sugar-cane and indigo. Pop 2399 (2) In

Pampanga province, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 1532.

Santa Ana, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 8 miles (direct) S by W of Matanzas. Pop in 1899 1431.

Santa Ana, a western department of Salvador bordering on Guatemala. Lake Guila forms part of the W boundary and it is intersected by the Lempa River. Two mountain ranges traverse it from B to W. There are several active and extinct volcanoes. It is an agricultural district and has active commerce with Europe and America. Coffee is the chief export. Capital Santa Ana. Pop. in 1892 80,000.

Santa Ana, a city, capital of Santa Ana department, Salvador about 80 miles NW of the city of San Salvador with which it is connected by rail. It is, after the capital, the largest city in the republic and is extensively engaged in the cultivation of coffee and sugar. Pop in 1901 48 150.

Santa Ana, *sán'tá á ná*, a town of Peru, 80 miles NW of Casco in a picturesque valley 60 miles in length.

Santa Ana River, a small stream in the SEE part of Los Angeles co. Cal., falls into the Pacific Ocean.

Santa Anna, *sán'tá á ná* a small island of Brazil state and 46 miles ENE of Maranhão, near the coast.

Santa Anna, a banking post-village of Coleman co., Tex. in a farming district 70 miles ESE. of San Angelo, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop about 700.

Santa Anna (or *Ana*) *á ná*, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, 110 miles S of Maffio Grosso Brand.—*Santa Anna* is also the name of a town in the Bolivian department of Beni 84 miles NW of Trinidad.

Santa Barbara, a county in the SW part of California, has an area of 2632 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and W by the Pacific Ocean and on the N by the Cuyamaca River and comprises several of the Santa Barbara Islands. It is partly watered by the Santa Clara and Santa Ynez rivers. The Santa Ynez Mountains traverse the county in an E. and W direction. The climate is mild and almost tropical. Rain seldom falls here between May and November. The orange, lemon, fig, olive, and grape flourish in this county. Large quantities of asphaltum have been exported from the county. Capital Santa Barbara. Pop in 1890 15 754 in 1900 18 934.

Santa Barbara, a city, support of entry and capital of Santa Barbara co., Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles WNW of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. Its beautiful location and partial encirclement by hills and mountains have given to it the name of the American Montecito. Santa Barbara is noted for its display of flowers. The city has extensive fruit-growing interests. Several collegiate institutions are located here. The famous mission church of Santa Barbara dates from 1786. Pop in 1890 6687. The mean temperature for winter is about 52°; summer 66°.

Santa Bárbara, *sán'tá bá-rá-rá*, a mining town of Mexico, state and 135 miles SE of the city of Chihuahua.

Santa Barbara, *sán'tá bá-rá-rá*, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes 50 miles NNE of Ouro Preto, with which it is connected by rail. Pop 5000.

Santa Barbara, *sán'tá bá-rá-rá* a village of Chile, province of Bio Bio SE of Los Angeles.

Santa Barbara, a village of Venezuela, on the S bank of the Orinoco opposite the influx of the Ventuari.

Santa Barbara, a department of Honduras, is the NW part. Area, 4246 sq. m. It is bounded N by the Caribbean Sea and partially E by the Ulué River. It is very mountainous but the valleys are fertile and have valuable timber. It is intersected by several navigable rivers. Agriculture, mining and timber-cutting are carried on and there is an extensive trade in coffee and rubber. Capital Santa Barbara. Pop. about 35 000.

Santa Bárbara, a city of Honduras, capital of Santa Bárbara department, 115 miles (direct) WNW of Tegucigalpa. It is especially noted for hats made by the inhabitants. Pop about 6000.

Santa Bárbara, pueblos of the Philippine Islands (1) In Pangasinan province, Luzon, on a tributary of Lingayen Gulf. Pop in 1903 10 887. (2) In Iloilo province, Panay on a small river. Pop 16 149.

Santa Barbara Channel, a strait of the Pacific Ocean, 18-30 miles across between the main-land of California and the Santa Barbara Islands.

Santa Bárbara de Ocampano, Mexico. See *Ocampano*.

Santa Bárbara de Samaná. See *Samaná*.

Santa Barbara Islands, 8 in number.—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicholas.—(1) off the southern part of the coast of California, opposite the shores of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Diego cos., extending in a direction from NW to SE. about 168 miles,

and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 40 miles. The islands contain several good harbors, among which are Prisoner's Harbor on the N side of Santa Cruz, Cayler's Harbor on the NE side of San Miguel, and Catalina Harbor on the W side of the island of Santa Catalina. The four first-named islands are separated from the main land by Santa Barbara Channel. Avalon, on Santa Catalina Island, is a popular resort.

Santa Catalina, also *tá ká-tá-las ná*, one of the Santa Barbara Islands, off the California coast, SW of San Pedro Bay. It is mountainous, with picturesque rocky coasts and a delightful climate. Avalon on its SE side, is a popular resort.

Santa Catalina, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles N of Nicaragua and N of Old Providence Island.

Santa Catarina, also *tá ká-tá-ras ná* (Santa Catarina Villarmosa), a town of 10,000 N of the mouth of the Salto, near the W bank of the Salto. Pop. (communes) in 1901 5057.

Santa Catharina, also *tá ká-tá-ras ná*, a fortified island of Brazil bounding the bay or passage of the same name, off the coast of the state of Santa Catharina, between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length, from N to S 34 miles. The surface is mountainous. On the W coast is the town of Desterro.

Santa Catharina, also *tá ká-tá-ras ná*, a state of Brazil, lying on the E. the Atlantic Ocean and on other sides the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul and the Argentine Republic. Area, 23,635 sq. m. Pop. estimated for 1897 about 200,000. The coast is low surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by the Serra Catharina on the W and by the Serra Geral towards the E. The Uruguay River forms part of the southern boundary. Forests cover the mountains and coast-belt the irregular plateau W of the mountains has open grass-lands, with tracts of forest. There are several agricultural colonies grazing and agriculture are practically the only industries. Some little coal is mined. The chief crops are sugar, tobacco, manioc, and corn. Capital, Desterro.

Santa Clara, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, an inlet of Ecuador on the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 miles SE of the island of Puna.

Santa Clara, a county in the W part of California, has an area of 1290 sq. m. The northern part of it is washed by the Bay of San Francisco. It is drained by the Gualdape River and Coyote Creek. The surface is mostly diversified with grassy hills and heavily timbered mountains. The most prominent point is Mount Hamilton (a peak of the Coast Range) which is 4200 feet high. The soil is mostly fertile, especially in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, which is one of the best fruit regions of the state, growing grapes, peaches, plums, etc., abundantly. The county has a general and equable climate. Among its mineral resources are diamonds (quartzite) copper, asphaltum, and petroleum. Capital, San José. Pop. in 1890, 48,005, in 1900 66,216.

Santa Clara, a banking post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., is in a fertile valley of its own name, on the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles SSE of San Francisco and 3 miles W by N of San José. It is extensively engaged in fruit culture and is the seat of Santa Clara College and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1890 2591 in 1900 3650.

Santa Clara, a post-village of Franklin co., N Y., on the New York and Ottawa R. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 150.

Santa Clara, a post-village of Washington co., Utah 6 miles W by N of St. George. Pop. 200.

Santa Clara, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, a province in the centre of Cuba, having Matanzas province on the W, Puerto Principe on the E the Straits of Florida on the N and the Caribbean Sea on the S. Area, 9560 sq. m. The surface of the interior is greatly undulating, with ranges and hills in the E. and SE., the dominating peak in the centre is the Pico de Potrero (about 3000 feet). Santa Clara has numerous small lakes and several rivers, of which the Rio Sagua la Grande, discharging on the N coast, is the largest. The province is very rich and has many sugar plantations and factories. It yields sugar, tobacco, coffee, tropical and temperate fruits, cattle, gold, silver, copper, asphalt, etc. Its facilities for grazing are exceptionally good. Capital, Santa Clara. Pop. in 1899 344,550.

Santa Clara, a city, capital of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 104 miles by rail SSE of Havana. It is connected by local railways with ports on the N and S coasts (Cienfuegos and Sagua la Grande). The city is well built, with wide streets. It has electric lights, a good theatre, and post and telegraph offices. The region is rich for agricultural and grazing purposes; the tobacco is of very high grade. Mines of gold, graphite, copper, and asphalt are worked. Pop. in 1890, 13,763. It is also called Villa Clara.

Santa Clara River, Cal., rises in Los Angeles co., runs W through Ventura co. and enters the Pacific Ocean. Santaclarita, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Santa Coloma de Farnés, also *tá ká-tá-las ná*, a town of Spain, 13 miles SW of Gerona. Pop. (communes) in 1901 4668.

Santa Croce, also *tá ká-tá-rá* (Santa Croce Camerina), a town of Sicily 13 miles SW of Modica, near the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1901 6681.

Santa Croce, Cape, a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N of Agosta. Lat. 37° 15' N.

Santa Croce del Sannio, also *tá ká-tá-rá* (San na-o formerly Santa Croce di Morcone) a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 12 miles SSE of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901 3973.

Santa Croce di Magliano, also *tá ká-tá-rá* (San na-o), a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 5 miles SE of Larino. Pop. in 1901 4862.

Santa Croce dell'Arno, also *tá ká-tá-rá* (San na-o), a town of Italy, province of Florence, on the Arno, 8 miles NW of San Miniato. Pop. about 3000 (communes, 5000).

Santa Cruz, one of the Santa Barbara Islands, off the coast of California, separated from the main-land by Santa Barbara Channel.

Santa Cruz, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, an island in the Gulf of California, 75 miles SE of Loreto.

Santa Cruz, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, a river of the Argentine Republic, in Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean, in about lat. 56° S, in an estuary formed by the confluence of the Chio. Along its banks are extensive fossiliferous deposits.

Santa Cruz, a bay on the W side of Caracas.

Santa Cruz (Cruces), or Saint Croix, *san krot* (Sainte Croix) an island of the Lesser Antilles forming with St. Thomas and St. John a Danish colony. It lies 63 miles ESE of Porto Rico, in lat. (S point) 17° 45' N. Area (inclusive of some islets), 83 sq. m. It is generally flat, well watered, and fertile. The climate is at times unhealthy. The greater portion of the island is in sugar-cane plantations. Next to sugar, rum is the principal product. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christiantown, and in the island is another town called Frederiksted. Santa Cruz was successively under the sway of the Dutch, English, Spaniards, and French, and passed into the possession of the Danes by purchase in 1733. It was taken by the British in 1807 and restored to the Danes in 1814. The prevailing language is English. Pop. in 1901 16 500.

Santa Cruz, an island off the N coast of Cuba, 30 miles NE of Matanzas.

Santa Cruz, Africa. See *ANNA PRONUNZA*.

Santa Cruz (Cruces) a county in the S part of Arizona has an area of 4212 sq. m. The Santa Cruz River traverses the county from S to N and its fertile valley is productive under irrigation. Capital, Nogales. Pop. in 1900, 4545.

Santa Cruz, a county in the W part of California, has an area of 424 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Monterey. It is drained by the San Lorenzo and Sequoyia rivers. Capital, Santa Cruz. Pop. in 1890 10,370 in 1900 31 512.

Santa Cruz, a city and sea-side resort, capital of Santa Cruz co., Cal. on the Pacific Ocean and on the Southern Pacific R. 80 miles (direct) SSE of San Francisco. The location is noted for its beautiful sea-cliff scenery and for the grove of giant redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens* including the famous 'Pathfinder' tree of Fremont) in the close vicinity (5 miles distant). Santa Cruz has manufactures of lime cement, powder asphalt, etc. Pop. in 1900 5659.

Santa Cruz, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N Mex. on the Rio Grande, 15 miles N of Santa Fé. Pop. about 160.

Santa Cruz, also *tá ká-tá-rá* Philippine Islands (1) A pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon. Pop. in 1903, 3782. (2) A pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, near the W coast. Pop. 6900. (3) A pueblo, capital of Laguna province, Luzon 33 miles (direct) SE by E. of Manila, to which is a high-road. It is on the Santa Cruz River in the centre of a fertile region, and has fine buildings and good markets. Pop. 12,747. (4) A part of Davao Bay off Zamboanga province, Luzon.

Santa Cruz, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles SE of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900 1230.

Santa Cruz, also *tá ká-tá-rá*, a territory in the S. part of the Argentine Republic, lying S. of Chubut. The Andes form the W boundary and the Atlantic Ocean the E. Near the coast are good pastures and there are agricultural lands in the river valleys. The territory is traversed by the Chio, Santa Cruz, and Gállegos rivers. Gold is found in some parts. Capital, Gállegos. The civilized population was in 1900, 1444.

Santa Cruz, a settlement of the Argentine Republic, in the territory of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz River, a short distance above its mouth. Lat. 50° S.

Santa Cruz, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles SE of Goyas, on the Parí.

Santa Cruz, a town of Morocco. See AGADIR.

Santa Cruz, a town of the Azores island of Flores, with a port.—Also, a town of the Azores on the N side of the island of Graciosa.

Santa Cruz, a village of Costa Rica, 100 miles W by N of San José.

Santa Cruz, *sán tá krooth*, or **Santa Cruz de la Palma**, the capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the N coast, in a spacious bay from 7 to 10 fathoms in depth, and is extensively engaged in ship-building. It exports wine, fruit, cochineal, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7,535.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, *sán tá kroos dá lá sa-á-ná*, or **Santa Cruz**, the easternmost department of Bolivia, adjoining Brazil. Area, 141,000 sq m. The surface is a vast plain, except a small portion in the W where spurs of the Andes are found. It is extensively watered by the Mamoré, Guapal, and San Miguel rivers. The forests are interspersed with great tracts of open land. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey and indigo, large quantities of rubber and drugs are exported. Capital Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. in 1900, 204,592.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department and province of the same name, 100 miles NE of Sucre. It is a bishop's see and has a national college, flour and sugar mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,674.

Santa Cruz de los Rios, *sán tá kroos dá loos* *pe-á-nos*, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 7 miles W by S of San Cristóbal. It has cattle- and breeding-farms. Pop. in 1890, 1,357.

Santa Cruz del Quiché, *sán tá kroos dá koo-chí*, a ruined city of Guatemala, about 31 miles NS of Quetzaltenango. Near it is the modern town of the same name, capital of the department of Quiché. Pop. 4,500.

Santa Cruz del Sur, *sán tá kroos dá súr*, a seaport on the E. coast of Puerto Rico province, Cuba, 55 miles by road S by W of Puerto Principe. It exports cedar mahogany honey wax, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1,215.

Santa Cruz de Mordona, *sán tá kroos dá moo-dá-tá*, a town of Spain in La Mancha, 37 miles SE of Ciudad Real. It is noted for its wine and has manufactures of cutlery. Pop. in 1900, 4,898.

Santa Cruz de Napo, *sán tá kroos dá ná-po*, a pueblo of Mariangué Island Philippines, near the NS coast. Pop. in 1903, 16,350.

Santa Cruz de Rosales, *sán tá kroos dá ro-sá-lis*, a town of Mexico, 46 miles SE of Chihuahua.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, *sán tá kroos dá tén-i-er*, a seaport and capital of the Canary Islands on the NE coast of the island of Tenerife. Lat. 28° 23' N lon 16° 14' W. The city which is protected by several forts, is well built and of a modern character with a number of notable buildings and institutions (palace of the captain-general, civil government building, school of navigation museum of natural history high- and other schools, etc.) The harbor is very secure and has a mole of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea. Wine, brandy, sugar, agricultural products, cattle, and cochineal are exported. Santa Cruz affords good coaling facilities. Pop. in 1900, 35,050.

Santa Cruz Islands. See LA FÉROUSE ISLANDS.

Santa Cruz River, or **Rio Santa Cruz**, rises near the S boundary of Arizona and enters the Gila River in Pinal co.

Sán Tadeo, *sán tá-dé-o*, a river of Chile, enters the Gulf of San Esteban, in the Pacific Ocean.

Santa Elena, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Entre Rios, department of La Paz, on the Paraná. Pop. about 1,200.

Santa Elena, a village of Ecuador in the province of Guayas and on the bay of Santa Elena, about 60 miles W by S of Guayaquil. It has salt- and petroleum-industries.

Santa Eufemia, Gulf of. See SAN EUFEMIA.

Santa Eulalia, *sán tá e-o-lá-lá*, a small town of Ivica, one of the Balearic Islands.

Santa Fé, *sán tá-fé*, a town of Spain in Andalusia, province and 7 miles W of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6,700.

Santa Fé, a county in the north-central part of New Mexico, has an area of 3,312 sq m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and is diversified by high mountains and extensive forests. The valley of the Rio Grande is fertile, but the county contains extensive arid table-lands, about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, where water is scarce and

the soil is mostly uncultivated. The mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, zinc, and coal or lignite. Capital, Santa Fé. Pop. in 1890, 13,553; in 1900, 14,058.

Santa Fé, a post-station of Alachua co. Fla.

Santa Fé, a post-hamlet of Alexander co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 22 miles NW of Cairo.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Miami co. Ind. about 22 miles ENE of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

Santa Fé, a post-city capital of Haskell co. Kan., 28 miles S of Garden City. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Santa Fé, a post-hamlet of Brecken co. Ky. 6 miles SW of Brookville.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Monroe co. Mo., on the South Fork of the Salt River, about 36 miles SW of Hannibal. Pop. 125.

Santa Fé (*Sep. pron. sán'tá-fé*), the capital and second town in population of New Mexico, seat of justice of the county of its own name, about 30 miles E. of the Rio Grande and 40 miles W of Las Vegas, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fé Ra. Lat. 36° 41' N lon 105° 54' W. The city which occupies a site nearly 7,000 feet in elevation is, after St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest town in the United States dating from near the beginning of the seventeenth century when the Spaniards settled here. It is of a quaint aspect, with Mexican and Spanish characteristics,—narrow streets, a central plaza, and adobe houses. Of the older buildings may be mentioned the governor's palace old Fort Marry the cathedral of San Francisco, and the church of San Miguel. Among the modern buildings and institutions are the capital, federal building, penitentiary territorial orphan asylum, Indian schools, museum of the New Mexico Historical Society San Miguel College, and Loretto Academy. Santa Fé is largely engaged in stock-raising and mining. Pop. in 1890, 6,185 in 1900, 14,043.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Anglaise co. Ohio, on the Ohio Central Line. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. 150.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. about 36 miles BSW of Nashville. Pop. 250.

Santa Fé, a province of the Argentine Republic, lying W of Corrientes and Entre Rios, from which it is separated by the Paraná River. It is traversed by the Salado River. The province is well suited for agricultural and grazing purposes. Area, 50,815 sq m. Pop. in 1901, 508,459.

The chief towns are Santa Fé (the capital) and Rosario. **Santa Fé**, *sán tá-fé*, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, on the E bank of the Rio Salado, 90 miles N of Rosario, with which it is connected by rail. It has a Jesuit college, normal school and seminary and is largely engaged in ship-building. Pop. (commerce) in 1895, 24,750.

Santa Fé, a resort in the Isle of Pines Cuba.

Santa Fé de Antioquia. See ANTIOQUIA.

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See BOGOTÁ.

Santa Fé (fl.) or **New River**, a river in the N part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia cos. and enters the Suwannee River.

Santa Fé Springs, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. The banking point is Downey. Pop. 75.

Santa Fiorenza, *sán'tá-fé-o-rá*, a town of Italy province and 50 miles E by N of Grosseto. Pop. about 2,000 (commune 2,000).

Sant' Agata, *sán'tá-gá-tá*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, with remains of a magnificent amphitheatre and ruins of ancient Minturno.

Sant' Agata de' Gatti, *sán'tá-gá-tá dá-gó-tee* (also *Agathopolis*) a town of Italy province of Benevento, 15 miles E of Capua. Pop. about 3,500 (commune, 9,000).

Sant' Agata di Puglia, *sán'tá-gá-tá dá-pool-yá*, a town of Italy province of Foggia, 10 miles S of Bovino. Pop. 5,000.

Sant' Agostino, *sán'tá-gó-tee-no*, a commune of Italy province of Ferrara, on the Reno, 7 miles NE. of Cento.

Santa Ines, *sán'tá-es-né*, one of the Chilean islands of Tierra del Fuego, SW of Brunswick Peninsula.

Santa Ines (or *Ynez*) (*Sep. pron. sán'tá-es-né*; "Saint Agnes") a river of Santa Barbara co. Cal. rises among the mountains of the Coast Range and falls into the Pacific Ocean about 10 miles N of Cape Concepcion.

Santa Ines, Santa Barbara co. Cal. See SANTA YNES.

Santa Isabel, *sán'tá-es-á-bél*, a town and municipal jurisdiction of Porto Rico, 14 miles (direct) N by S of Ponce, with which it is connected by cart-road. Pop. in 1899, 1,143 (of the jurisdiction, 4,658).

Santa Isabel, *sán'tá-es-á-bél*, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo and ENE. of the city of São Paulo. It cultivates the sugar-cane.

Santa Isabel, *sán'tá es-á-ní*, a pueblo of Bulacan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1948, 4403.

Santa Isabel, a town of the island of Fernando Po, on its N coast.

Santa Isabel de las Lajas, *sán'tá es-á-ní dá lá is láis*, or *Las Lajas*, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 23 miles by rail WNE of Cienfuegos. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 3942.

Santa Isabel Nova, a village of Brazil, on the Rio Negro, in lon 65° W.

Santa Jussara, *sán'tá soo-á-ná*, a town of Chile, on the Rio Bio, province and 35 miles SE of Concepción.

Santa Lagoa, *sán'tá lá-go-á*, a village of Brazil state of Minas Geraes on a lake of the same name 16 miles NE of Sabara.

Santa Leopoldina, a colony of Brazil in the state of Espírito Santo near the coast, and connected by rail with Santa Clara. Pop. about 800 mostly Swiss.

Santal Pergumamah, or **Santal Parganna**, *sán'tál' per-gú-ná*, a district of Bengal, Bhagalpur division. It is bounded in part on the N and E by the river Ganges. A great part of the country is a jungle. Among its inhabitants are many Santals, a people of Dravidian stock. Capital Naya Dumka.

Santa Lucia, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Santa Lucia, *sán'tá loo-oh-á*, a town of Sicily 7 miles SSE of Milazzo. Pop. in 1901, 4950 (commune, 8792).

Santa Lucia, a river of Uruguay joins the Plata estuary 7 miles NW of Montevideo.

Santa Lucia, *sán'tá loo-oh-á*, a pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tidal river, near the W coast. Pop. in 1903, 882.

Santa Lucia, *sán'tá loo-oh-á*, a town and mining district of Honduras in the department of Tegucigalpa.

Santa Lucía, a town of Uruguay 39 miles N of Montevideo, with which it is connected by rail.

Santa Lucia (*sán'tá loo-oh-á*) Cape, the W extremity of Cambridge Island off the W coast of Patagonia.

Santa Lucia, *sán'tá loo-oh-á*, one of the Cape Verde Islands SE of Santo Antonio. Length 8 miles.

Santa Lucia, *sán'tá loo-oh-á*, a village of Brazil state and 120 miles E of Goyas.

Santa Lucia (formerly called *Alagoas do Norte*), a village of Brazil state of Alagoas, about 110 miles SSW of Pernambuco.

Santa Lucia, a village of Brazil state of Minas Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, 55 miles NW of Ouro Preto.

Santa Lucia (sometimes called *Santa Lucia do Rio Real*) a village of Brazil state of Sergipe, 24 miles SSW of São Cristóvão.

Santa Magdalena, *sán'tá mág-dá-tá ná*, a bay on the NE coast of Malta, 4 miles NW of Valetta.

Santa Margarita, a town on the island of Majorca, 23 miles S of Alcudia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4159.

Santa Margarita, *sán'tá mág-gí-ree-tá*, an island off the W coast of Lower California. Lat. 24° 30' N. It is separated from the main land by the Bay of Madelin. Length from NW to SE, 30 miles.

Santa Margarita, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. about 300.

Santa Margherita, *sán'tá mág-gí-ree-tá* (Santa Margherita di Ebeo), a town of Sicily, 42 miles NW of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 7916.

Santa Margherita (Santa Margherita Ligure) a town of Italy province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean Sea, 6 miles W of Chiavari. It has coral fisheries and manufactures of lace. It is a winter-resort and watering place. Pop. in 1901, 4023 (commune, 7169).

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-re-á*, the southernmost of the Azores. It contains the town of Vila do Porto and several hamlets.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-re-á*, a small island off the coast of Chile 30 miles SW of Concepción in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of Feb. 1816. Lat. of light, 36° 59' S.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-re-á*, a town of the island of Majorca, 7 miles NE of Palma. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Santa Maria (*má-re-á*), a banking post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. near the Santa Maria River and on the Pacific Coast R. 55 miles (direct) NW of Santa Barbara. It has various industries. Pop. about 1200.

Santa Maria, a post-village of Cameron co., Tex. 23 miles above Brownsville. Pop. 100.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-re-á*, a town of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Sul 160 miles W by N of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Santa Maria, a village in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, famous for its coffee culture.

Santa Maria, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua. Pop. about 2300.

Santa Maria, Luzon, Philippine Islands (1) A pueblo (officially *SANTA MARIA DE PAMU*) of Bulacan province, on the Rio de San José. Pop. in 1903, 10,791. (2) A pueblo of Ilocos Sur province, in a mountainous region, near the W coast. It has ports for large and small craft. Pop. 10,082.

Santa Maria a Monte See *SANTA MARIA IN MONTE*.

Santa Maria a Vico *sán'tá má-re-á á vé-co*, a town of Italy province of Caserta near Nola. Pop. 5000.

Santa Maria Capua Vetere, *sán'tá má-re-á ká' pood-á vet-á-rá*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 8 miles WNW of Caserta and about 2 miles SE of the modern town of Capua. It is on the site of the ancient city of Capua. Among the remains of antiquity is an amphitheatre. The town has a large modernized cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,835.

Santa Maria de Fé, *sán'tá má-re-á dá fá*, a village of Paraguay 60 miles SSW of Villa Rica.

Santa Maria del Rio, a town of Mexico state and 27 miles SE of the city of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1900, 8440.

Santa Maria del Rosario, *sán'tá má-re-á dá ró-sá-re-ó*, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 64 miles by road from Guantánamo and 8 miles (direct) SE of Havana. It has coal and asphalt-mines and mineral waters. Pop. in 1899, 544.

Santa Maria di Leonea, Cape. See *Lercia*.

Santa Maria di Licodia, *sán'tá má-re-á díe lo-oh-á*, a town of Sicily province of Catania, 7 miles SE of Caltagirone. Pop. about 4000.

Santa Maria in Monte, *sán'tá má-re-á in mon-tá*, a small town of Italy province of Florence, mole of San Miniato.

Santa Maria River, Cal., enters the Pacific 26 miles S of San Luis Obispo.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-rá*, a town of Spain 19 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-rá*, a seaport and port of entry of Colombia, capital of the department of Magdalena, on the E shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles NE of the mouth of the river Magdalena. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, seminary, hospital, public library etc. Pop. about 8000.

Santa Maria, *Sierra Nevada*, a mountain-knot of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena, SE of the town of Santa Maria. It descends with great abruptness into the Caribbean Sea and attains an elevation of 10,728 (18,000') feet.

Santa Maria, *sán'tá má-rá*, or *Leuca* (*anc. Leuca* and *Leuca* officially in modern Gr. *Leuca*) one of the Ionian Islands, Greece, separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Acarnania, with which it was formerly connected. Length 23 miles extreme breadth 9 miles. Area, 109 sq m. A chain of limestone mountains rising to a height of 3750 feet, extends through it from N to S terminating in the S in the promontory of Cape Dacoté (*anc. Leuca* from the Greek *leukos* (*leukos* 'white') from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name, and which is famous as *Esoppos* a Leap. The principal products are oil, wine, and currants. Many of the population live by fishing and the manufacture of salt. Capital, Anassofli. Pop. in 1898, 31,769. The island, together with Ithaca and some smaller islands constitutes the monarchy of Leucas, which had a population in 1898 of 43,178.

Santa Monica, *sán'tá men-oh-á*, a banking city and sea-side resort of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 15 miles W of Los Angeles. It is a shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 3057.

Sant' Anastasia, *sán'tá ná-sá-tá*, a town of Italy province and 5 miles E of Naples at the N foot of Vesuvius. Pop. in 1901, 5349 (commune 8,211).

Santander, *sán'tán-dá-n*, one of the principal seaports of northern Spain capital of the province of Santander, 207 miles N of Madrid on the Bay of Biscay. It consists of the upper (or old) town and the lower (or new) town, the latter having fine boulevards and squares. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Santander is a fashionable resort and on the beach of Sardinero are large hotels and bathing establishments. There is a fine harbor. The fisheries are important and iron founding and a variety of manufactures are carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 54,346.

Santander, a province of Spain in Old Castile, bordering on the Bay of Biscay and traversed by the Cantabrian mountains. Area, 2108 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 278,003. Capital, Santander.

Santander, a river of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico 118 miles N of Tampico. On

It are the towns of Candel Viteria and Soto la Marina. Its navigation is impeded at the mouth.

Santander, *san-tan-dar*, a department of Colombia, partially bounded W by the Magdalena River and adjoining Venezuela in the NE. It is intersected by numerous streams the N part draining to Lake Maracibo. The surface is mountainous, except for plains near the Magdalena and in the E part. Agriculture is the chief industry; sugar, coffee, cacao and tobacco being produced. The minerals include gold silver emeralds, etc. which are mined to some extent. Capital, Bucaramanga, N of Socorro which it has superseded. Area, 14,400 sq m. Pop. about 660,000.

Sant' Angelo da' Lombardi, *sant an-jel-o da lom-ban-dee*, a town of Italy 20 miles ENE of Avelino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 3300 (commune, 7000).

Sant' Angelo Lodigiano, *sant an-jel-o-lo-djé-uo*, a town of Italy in Milan, 5 miles SW of Lodi. Pop. in 1901 6998 (commune 8771).

Sant' Angina, Monte, a mountain of Italy S of Castellammare, rising to 4,735 feet. It is the highest elevation of the region of the Bay of Naples and affords a magnificent prospect.

Santaninim (*san-tā-neel-yā*) or **Swan Islands**, two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Honduras, in about lat 17° 25' N.

Santa Ninfa, *san-tā-neen-fā*, a town of Sicily province of Trapani 10 miles SE of Salemi. Pop. in 1901 7673.

Sant' Anna, an agricultural colony of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo.

Santanoni (*san-tā-no-ne*) Mount, or **Sandana-nona**, *san-da-no-nā*, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in the W part of Essex co. N. Y., about 13 miles W by S of Mount Marcy. Height 4644 feet.

Sant' Antonio, *sant an-toe-no*, a town of Italy 7 miles N of the city of Naples. Pop. in 1901 8733.

Sant' Antinea, *san-tān-tee-ā*, an island off the SW coast of Sardinia, with which it is connected by a bridge, forming part of the province of Cagliari. Area, about 34 sq m. It contains the town of Sant' Antinea, which has a population of about 4000.

Santany, *san-tā-nay*, a town on the island of Majorca, 20 miles SE of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6692.

Santa Paula, *san-tā-pō-wā*, a banking post village of Ventura co. Cal. 33 miles W of San Fernando on the Southern Pacific R. Oil is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

Santa Pola, *san-tā-pō-lā*, a town of Spain province and 12 miles SW of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Santa Pola, *san-tā-pō-lā*, a town of Spain province and 12 miles SW of Alicante, near lat 38° 13' N.

Santaquin, a post-town of Utah co. Utah, 70 miles S by E of Salt Lake City on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Pop. in 1900 899.

Sant' Arcangelo, *sant an-kān-jel-o*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 10 miles W of Turi. Pop. in 1901 4661.

Santarem, *san-tā-rēm* (anc. *Seal obis* and *Prævidua Juliana*) a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, capital of the district of Santarem on the right bank of the Tagus 40 miles NE of Lisbon. There are scanty remains of the old walls and of the Moorish citadel. Santarem has numerous churches and a largely attended theological seminary. Pop. in 1900 8764.

Santaram, *san-tā-rēm*, a town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the right bank of the Tapajós near its confluence with the Amazon, 60 miles SW of Montalegre. Pop. about 4000. Its chief trade is in rubber cacao and medicinal plants.

Santarem Channel, West Indies between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks, is 80 miles across.

Santa Rita, *san-tā-ree-tā*, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. about 6 miles N of Salinas. Pop. 65.

Santa Rita, a post-village of Grant co. N. Mex. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Silver City.

Santa Rita, *san-tā-ree-tā*, pueblos of the Philippine Islands (1) In Iampanga province, Luzon, a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. in 1903, 7954. (2) On the W coast of Samar. Pop. 4500.

Santa Rita, *san-tā-ree-tā*, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 90 miles E by S of Ouro Preto.

Santa Rosa, off the coast of California, is one of the Santa Barbara Islands.

Santa Rosa, a county in the NW part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 1523 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W by the Escambia River. It is also drained by the Yellow

River. Pensacola Bay touches the SW part of the county. Capital Milton. Pop. in 1890, 7961 in 1900 10,323.

Santa Rosa, a city capital of Sonoma co., Cal., on Santa Rosa Creek and on the Southern Pacific and the California Northwestern R., 57 miles N by W of San Francisco. It is situated in a fertile valley near the W base of the Coast Range, and has a delightful climate adapted to the culture of grapes. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of wine, leather, woolen goods, flour and lumber products. Fruit-canning is an important industry. The Pacific Methodist College and the Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart are located here. Pop. in 1900 6673 (largely increased since census).

Santa Rosa, a banking post village of Dekalb co. Ga. on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R.

Santa Rosa, a banking post-village of Guadeloupe co. N. Mex. Pop. about 800.

Santa Rosa, *san-tā-ro-sā*, Luzon Philippine Islands (1) A pueblo of Laguna province, on the W shore of Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903, 7339. (2) A pueblo of Nueva Ecija province. Pop. 4400.

Santa Rosa, a river port of Uruguay in the department of Artigas and on the Uruguay River, 87 miles NE of Salto.

Santa Rosa, a department in the S part of Guatemala. It is bounded S by the Pacific Ocean and W by the Michatoya River. Rice, sugarcane and coffee are grown. Capital Quetzaltenango. Pop. in 1903 47,292.

Santa Rosa, a town of Guatemala, in the department of the same name, 7 miles N by E of Quetzaltenango.

Santa Rosa, a town of Honduras capital of Copán department, 36 miles W by N of Orizaba. It has military barracks, government offices, a college, and sugar and tobacco factories. Gold and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 7000.

Santa Rosa de las Andes. See **Andes**.

Santa Rosa (de Oca), *san-tā-ro-sā de o'ca*, a town of Colombia, department and 23 miles ENE of the city of Autoquia. Elevation 8500 feet. It has rich gold-mines. Pop. about 11,000.

Santa Rosa (de Viterbo), a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 110 miles NNE of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Santa Rosalia, a seaport of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California on the Gulf of California, in about lat. 27° 30' N.

Santa Tacia, Salvador. See **NUOVA SAN SALVADOR**.

Santa Teresa, *san-tā-tē-rā-sā*, an agricultural colony of Uruguay on the Atlantic near the Brazilian frontier and 100 miles NE of Maldonado.

Santa Ynez (Sp. proc. *san-tā-y-nez*) a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. The banking point is Santa Maria or Santa Barbara, the latter 25 miles distant. It is the site of an old Spanish mission. Pop. about 300.

Santee, *san-tay*, a post-village of Covington co. Miss. 65 miles SSE of Jackson. Pop. 125.

Santee, a post-village of Knox co. Neb. on the Missouri River 30 miles above Yankton S. Dak.

Santee, a post-station of Charleston co. S. C.

Santee River, S. C. is formed by the Congaree and Wateree rivers, which unite at the SE extremity of Richland co. The united stream is about 150 miles long. It runs southward and enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 33° 7' N. Steamboats ascend the river to Columbia on the Congaree and to Camden on the Wateree.

Santeramo in Colla, *san-tā-rā-mo in kol-lā*, a town of Italy province of Bari 11 miles E of Altamura. Pop. in 1901 13,443.

Santeramo, *san-tā-rā-mo* (anc. *Vatrinus*) a river of Italy in Tuscany and Emilia, joins the Po di Primaro 13 miles NW of Ravenna. Length 60 miles.

Santerre, *san-tēr*, an old subdivision of France, now included in the departments of Somme and Oise.

Sant' Eufemia, *sant ā-oo-fā-mē-d* (Sant. Eufemia d'Aspromonte) a town of Italy in Calabria, 17 miles NW of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. in 1901 5734.

Sant' Eufemia, Gulf of, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, indenting the W coast of Calabria.

Santhia, *san-tā-ā*, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 12 miles NW of Verceil. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 3500).

Santiago, *san-tā-jō*, a river of Ecuador after an E. course, joins the Amazon at Santago in about lat. 4° 13' S. lon. 77° 29' W.

Santiago, a river of Ecuador, enters the Pacific Ocean (Sardien Bay) 30 miles NE of Kemerlides.

Santiago, a river of Salvador enters the Pacific Ocean 90 miles W of Sonsonate.

Santiago, or **Saint James** (Port. *Santiago* or *São Tiago* *stōw-tā-jō*) the largest and southernmost of the Cape Verde Islands, off the W extremity of Africa. Area about 450 sq m. The surface is mountainous, rising

in the Rio Antio "sugar-loaf" to 7500-8000 feet. The products are corn, physalis, coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, etc. Chief town, Porto (or Villa) Praya.

Santiago, san-ta-'g-o, a post-village of Polk co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Mitchellville. Pop. 100.

Santiago, a post-township of Sherburne co. Minn. on a branch of the Elk River about 30 miles N by S. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Santiago, san-ta-'g-o, a town of Mexico, in the territory of Tepic, 13 miles N by E of San Blas.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California, on the Gulf of California, 46 miles N by E. of Cape St. Lucas.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, near Jalapa.

Santiago, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo Leon, 19 miles SE of Monterrey. Pop. (common) 11,000.

Santiago, Cuba. See *SANTIAGO DE CUBA*.

Santiago, a province of Chile having N the provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso. Area, 5223 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 431,505. The peak of Tupungato, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, is on the border of Argentina. The chief river is the Maipo, but the province in general is desolately watered. Capital, Santiago de Chile, which is also the capital of Chile.

Santiago, san-ta-'g-o, or **Santiago de Chile**, san-ta-'g-o, the capital of Chile and of the province of Santiago, situated in a large and fertile plain, on the rapid Mapocho River and near the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1900 feet, 43 miles SE of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 26' S; lon. 70° 32' W. The city which is regularly laid out, with houses in the main patterned after the Spanish style of architecture, is one of the most imposing of the South American capitals. Many noble structures have during recent years been added to those that formerly distinguished the city, the beauty of which has been enhanced by open squares (Plaza de la Independencia) broad and well-paved streets, attractive promenades and boulevards (Avenida de las Delicias) and decorative fountains and sculptural works. The Tajamar on the banks of the Mapocho, is a vast embankment of solid masonry for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces one of the grandest displays of mountain-scenery to be found in the world.

Santiago is an archbishop see. It has numerous churches (including an imposing cathedral) and monastic establishments, well-endowed hospitals, a university (founded in 1743 and attended by about 1000 students) a pedagogical institute, national library (containing about 115,000 volumes) national museum botanical garden observatory sumptuous opera-house, etc. Other notable buildings and institutions are the Hall of Congress, exposition palace, mint, barracks, arsenals, and academy of sciences. The main features are unimportant. The city was founded in 1541 by Valdivia, one of the Spanish conquerors. Pop. in 1900 369,886. Average summer temperature, 64° winter 44°.

Santiago, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 100 miles SE of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Santiago, a town of Ecuador, department of Azuay on the Amazon, at the influx of the Santiago.

Santiago, san-ta-'g-o, or **Ribeira Grande**, re-bi-'a-grã-dã, Cape Verde Islands, a town on the island of Santiago, with a small harbor 7 miles W of Porto Praya.

Santiago, a port on the island of Ponape of the Carolines.

Santiago, a town on the S coast of the island of Tenerife.

Santiago Atitlán, Guatemala. See *ATITLÁN*.

Santiago, Cape, a headland on the W coast of Luzon, in the Philippines.

Santiago de Cáceres, san-ta-'g-o dâ-kâ-'ser, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the coast, 34 miles SSE of Setúbal.

Santiago de Carbayo, san-ta-'g-o dâ-kar-bâ-ro, a village of Spain, in Extremadura, about 30 miles WNW of Cáceres, near the Tagus.

Santiago de Compostela, san-ta-'g-o dâ-kom-pô-'stê-lâ (Saint James of Compostela) or simply **Compostela** (anc. *Campus Stellæ*) a town of Spain in Galicia, in the province of Coruña, 33 miles SEW of Coruña, on the Sar. Its chief attraction is the cathedral, begun in the eleventh century on the site of an earlier church, one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe. It is perhaps the finest example of early Romanesque architecture in Spain. Its churches ranking among the most beautiful in the kingdom. Among other noteworthy edifices are the Hospital Real, built by Ferdinand and Isabella for pilgrims

the convents of San Francisco and San Martín the church of San Lorenzo a short distance from the town; and the interesting church of Santa María de Santiago de Compostela in the seat of a metropolitan archbishop. The town has a university (dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century, a veterinary school, and one of the oldest libraries in Spain. Pop. in 1900, 24,817.

Santiago de Cuba, san-ta-'g-o dâ-koo-'bâ, the most easterly of the Cuban provinces, bounded W by Puerto Príncipe province. Area, 12,488 sq m. The coast is abrupt on the S and NE, elsewhere there are outlying islands and keys and some swamps and marshes. The region is drained by numerous streams, of which the largest is the Cauto. The E part is composed by cerros and cabillos, interspersed with very fertile plains and valleys. Tarquino, in the Sierra Maestra, and close to the S border, is the highest peak and the culminating point of the island, 8330 feet. Good roads are still scarce. Sugar tobacco, coffee, cacao, cereals, honey and wax, petroleum, and cabinet woods, with iron, copper manganese, mercury marble, slate, and other minerals are the resources. Cattle are raised in the extensive grazing-lands. Capital, Santiago de Cuba. Pop. in 1899, 237,714.

Santiago de Cuba, a city of Cuba, capital of Santiago de Cuba province, on a splendid harbor of the S. coast, 475 miles (direct) SE of Havana, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 19° 55' N lon. 75° 50' W. The harbor is 5 miles long and 2 miles in extreme width; the entrance, which is defended by forts, is narrow. Previous to the American occupation the city had narrow and filthy streets and was extremely unhealthy; the sanitary conditions have since materially improved. Santiago, which is a port of entry is second in population of the cities of the island and has a cathedral government palace, theatre, a market-place, military and other hospitals, boards of health, charity, agriculture, industry and commerce, a casino, clubs, etc. It is the centre of a rich agricultural and mineral district, and exports to the United States sugar, iron ore, copper manganese, mahogany cedar hides, wax, and tobacco. The iron-mining region gives employment to upward of 6000 hands. The city has iron foundries, machine-shops, and tobacco-factories. Santiago was founded by Velasco in 1614. It was the objective point of the land operations of the Americans in Cuba during the war with Spain (1898) and outside its harbor occurred the second of the two great naval engagements of the war (July 3, 1898) ending in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The Americans entered the city two weeks later. Pop. in 1899 45,000. Mean summer temperature, 86° winter, 83°.

Santiago de la Espada, san-ta-'g-o dâ-lâ-'ê-pâ-dâ, a town of Spain 73 miles NE of Jaén in an elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. (common) 5500.

Santiago de las Atalayas, san-ta-'g-o dâ-lâ-'â-tâ-lâ-'is, a town of Colombia, department of Boyacá, 70 miles NE of Bogotá.

Santiago de las Vegas, san-ta-'g-o dâ-lâ-'vâ-'gâ, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 13 miles by rail and high road S of Havana. It has boards of health charity, and education, a hospital, asylum for the insane, post- and telegraph-offices, clubs, etc. The locality is elevated and beautiful and well cultivated. The manufacture of tobacco is an important industry. Pop. in 1899 1151.

Santiago del Estero, san-ta-'g-o dâ-lâ-'ê-tê-ro, the central province of the Argentine Republic. Area, 39,764 sq m. Pop. in 1900 180,612. It is extensively forested, but contains cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal honey, wax, sugar and indigo, and there are also large grazing areas. Capital Santiago del Estero. **Santiago del Estero**, the capital of Santiago del Estero province, Argentine Republic, about 86 miles SE of Tucumán, with which it is connected by rail. It has a national college, normal school libraries, and a theatre. It is well built and is lighted by electricity. Pop. about 10,000.

Santiago de los Caballeros, san-ta-'g-o dâ-lâ-'kâ-'bi-yâ-ro, a town of Santo Domingo, in its N part, on the Yagüé River 20 miles S by E of Puerto Plata. It is situated in the fertile Vega Real. Pop. about 10,000.

Santiago de Variguaná, san-ta-'g-o dâ-vâ-'râ-'gâ, a town of the republic of Panama, about 100 miles SW of the city of Panama. It has gold-mines and mineral springs. Pop. about 6000.

Santiago Papasquiaro, Mexico. See *PAPASQUIARO*.

Santiago Tuxtla, a town of Mexico, state and 67 miles SE of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1898 1606.

Santiam (san-'ve-am) River, Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range by two branches called the North and South Forks, and enters the Willamette River a few miles below Albany.

Santipur, san'to-poor', a town of Bengal, Nadia district, on the Hugli, about 50 miles above Calcutta. Pop. about 20,000.

Santo, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 300.

Santo Amaro, san to a-ma-ro, a town of Brazil state and 30 miles NW of Bahia, on a river of the same name. It has an active trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Santo Antão, Cape Verde Islands. See **SANTO ANTONIO**.
Santo Antonio, san to an-to-ne-o, or **Santo Antão** (an-tōw'), the northernmost and one of the largest of the Cape Verde Islands. Lat. (N point) 17° 12' N. lon 25° 5' W. It is ruggedly mountainous, rising in the sugar loaf of Santo Antonio to about 8000 feet. The village of Santo Antonio is on the N shore. Area, 365 sq m. Pop. about 22,000.

Santo Antonio, a station and falls on the Madeira River, Brazil, in about lat. 9° S.

Santo Antonio, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, at the confluence of the Iga and Javari rivers.

Santo Domingo, san to do-ming-go, an isthmus on the Great Bahama Bank, 80 miles NE of Los Nuevitas.

Santo Domingo, san to do-ming-go (also called **San Domingo**, **Saint Domingo**, and **The Dominican Republic**) a state of the West Indies occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of Haiti. It being nearly twice as large as the republic of Haiti. Area, about 12,000 sq m.

The physical features of Santo Domingo are those of the island generally and will be found noted in the article **HAITI**. The loftiest eminences in the land, the Loma Tina, 10,300 feet in height, lies WNW of the city of Santo Domingo. The greater part of the republic is amenable to successful cultivation and many of the tropical and sub-tropical staples are grown in large plantations, especially in the S. and in the W of the republic. The chief agricultural products exported in 1900 were sugar 187,946,000 pounds, coffee, 2,502,000 pounds, cacao, 11,230,000 pounds, tobacco, 17,302,000 pounds. The production and export of cacao had developed in 1902 to 29,000,000 pounds.

The country is rich in valuable timber yielding mahogany log wood, mata-wood, cedar etc. The mineral resources, which include gold, copper iron and coal, have as yet been but little developed. There are few good roads in the interior and communication is in many parts difficult. There are about 150 miles of railway in operation. Much gold was formerly obtained. The people are mostly of mixed African, Spanish, and Indian descent, and use the Spanish language. The Roman Catholic Church is the prevailing religion. In spite of the richest natural resources, the country is not very prosperous, though utter poverty is rare. The chief towns are Santo Domingo, Samaná and Santiago de los Caballeros. The chief port is Puerto Plata, on the N coast (connected by rail with Samaná Bay) which is also an important cable station. The republic of Santo Domingo has existed since 1844. (See **HAITI**.) The president is chosen by indirect election for a term of 4 years. Capital, Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, or **Sao Domingo**, a city capital of the republic of Santo Domingo, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the river Ozama; lat. 18° 28' N. lon 69° 54' W. It is walled and poorly built, with unpaved streets, and mainly thatched houses. The city is the seat of an archbishop and has a cathedral government palace, college building (now used as a military magazine) hospitals, arsenal, barracks, high school, etc. It exports much sugar and coffee. Santo Domingo was founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus and is, after Isabela, on the N coast, the oldest European town in the New World. Christopher Columbus was buried here and his bones were kept in the cathedral until about 1795. Pop. 20,000-25,000.

Santo Domingo, san to do-ming-go, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 25 miles by rail SW of Sagua la Grande. It is on the Sagua la Grande River in a level and rich region, producing corn sugar-cane, tobacco, banana, and vegetables. Pop. in 1899, 20,719.

Santo Domingo, a pueblo of Dinceo Sur province, Luzon Philippine Islands, near Vigan on the W coast. It produces valuable timber and woven cloths. Pop. in 1903, 10,675.

Santo Domingo, a village of Costa Rica, is the province of Cartago. Pop. about 3000.

Santo Espiritu, Cuba. See **SANTO ESPÍRITU**.

Santofia, san tō-fia, a small seaport of Spain, 15 miles E of Santander on a headland in the Bay of Biscay.

Santorini, san to-re-ni, **Santorini**, san-to-re-ni, or **Thira**, theōr'a (one. **Thera**), an island of the Cyclades Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 11 miles S. of the island of Ios (Nio). Area, about 35 sq m. It is of volcanic origin, its crescent-shaped mesa, together with a small

island and a cliff, representing the edge of a crater the enclosed hollow having a depth of nearly 1300 feet. There have been volcanic outbreaks here in historic times (a notable eruption in 1866). The highest point of the island, Mount St. Elias (Hagios Elias) is about 1900 ft. The soil is mostly volcanic. Wine is the staple product. Puzosolase is also exported. Pop. about 15,000. The little town of Thira has about 1000 inhabitants. Excavations on the site of the ancient town of Thera have yielded rich fruits.

Santos, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 190.

Santos, a post-village of Floyd co., Va. The banking point is Floyd. Pop. 150.

Santos, san tosh a maritime town of Brazil, state and 30 miles by rail SE of São Paulo of which it is the port. Lat. 23° 55' S. Its harbor admits large vessels and is after Rio de Janeiro, the most active of the republic. It was entered in 1901 by 816 vessels, of which 843 were steamers. The city is well built, with stately streets and open parks, and has a number of notable edifices and institutions. It is the chief outlet for the southern coffee region and is to-day the most important coffee-shipping port of the world. The export in 1900 amounted to nearly 5,000,000 bags (about 750,000,000 pounds). Pop. estimated in 1900 35,000-40,000.

Santos, Los, locs san tocs, a town of Spain in Extremadura, province of Badajoz, district of Zafra. Pop. in 1900 5345.

Santos, Los, a town of the republic of Panama, 35 miles SW of the city of Panama and near the Bay of Parita.

Santo Stefano di Camastra, san to stē-fa-no de ka-mā-strā, a town of Sicily on the N coast, province of Messina, 4 miles NW of Mistretta. Pop. in 1901, 5742.

Santo Stefano Quisquina (kwees-kwee-nā) a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 4 miles E by N of Trapani. Pop. in 1901 4782.

Santo Tomás, san to to-mā, an Atlantic seaport of Guatemala, on the Bay of Honduras, 150 miles NE of Guatemala.

Santo Tomás, a peak on the E side of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Altitude, 7418 feet.

Santo Tomás, san to to-mā, Luzon, Philippine Islands (1) A pueblo in Batangas province, near the Rio de Santo Tomas, a S affluent of the Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903, 5468. (2) A pueblo of La Unión province, near a port on Lingayen Gulf. Pop. 5445.

Santusan, a seaport of China, in Fok-ken, on the island of Santa, in the Bay of Samah, S of Yu-ning-fa. It is a treaty port. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Sauvick, a post-village of Union co., S C. on the Southern R. 65 miles NEW of Columbia. Pop. 150.

Sault, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. The banking point is Hyannis. Pop. 110.

Sauville, san vū-vel, a suburb of Havre, France.

Sao Vicente, san va-sen-tā, a central department of Salvador bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean and on the E by the Lencoe River. It is mountainous in the N part, though level towards the sea-coast, and has extinct volcanoes, including San Vicente 7600 (?) feet high geysers, and hot springs. It has considerable commerce. Capital, San Vicente. Pop. about 45,000.

Sao Vicente, a town of Salvador, capital of San Vicente department, 25 miles E of the city of San Salvador. Pop. in 1901, 17,633. Around it are indigo and tobacco plantations. The town manufactures cloth, silk, shoes, hats etc., and has an important market.

Sao Vicente de Alcántara, san va-thēn-tā dā ā-l-kā-tā-rā, a town of Spain 33 miles N of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7722.

Sao Vicente de la Barga, san va-thēn-tā dā ā-l-kā-tā-rā, a seaport of Spain on the Bay of Biscay 28 miles W of Santander.

Sauville, a post-village of Henry co. Va. The banking point is Martinsville.

San Vito, san ve-to (San Vitoel Tagliamento) a town of Italy 20 miles SW of Udine. Pop. in 1901, 4984 (commune, 9717).

San Vito (San Vito sul Jonio), a town of Italy 15 miles SSW of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3000.

San Vito (san ve-to) Cape, a headland forming the NW extremity of Sicily.

San Vito del Normanni, san ve-to dā e nor mā-neo, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 15 miles from Brindisi. Pop. in 1901 5931 (commune, 11,958).

San Xavier, island. See **SAN XAVIER**.

San Xavier, san shā-er (Sp. pron. san shā-er-shā), a river of California, tributary to the Colorado.

San Xavier, a village of Bolivia, department and 130 miles NE of the town of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on an affluent of the Mamoré.

Sao Ygnacio, *sha yeg-ni'-so-o*, a post-village of Zapala, Tex. Pop. 100

Sao Bernardo, *sha-bee-nar-do* a city of Brazil state of Ceara, 99 miles SSE of Ceara.

Sao Bernardo, an agricultural colony of the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Sao Christovao, *sha-kree-to-vow'-er* or Sergipe, *sha-sheo'-pa*, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, on the Para mapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean

Sao Domingos, *sha-do-ming-goh* a town and commons of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, 390 miles NNW of Ouro Preto

Sao Domingos do Bon Vista, a village of Brazil, state and 00 miles SE of the city of Para.

Sao Domingos, Minas de, mines yielding large quantities of copper in the SE part of Portugal, 30 miles SE of Beja.

Sao Felix, *sha-fel'-les* a town of Brazil state and 240 miles NNE of Goyas, on a small auriferous river of the same name, a tributary of the Maranhao

Sao Fidelis, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles NE of the city of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail Pop. about 15 000

Sao Francisco, *sha-fran-see'-ko* or San Francisco, a large and important river of Brazil, rises in the state of Minas Geraes flows N E, and E separating the state of Bahia from Pernambuco and Sergipe from Alagoas and enters the Atlantic Ocean by two mouths, in lat. 10 24 S lon 35 20 W Length 1300 miles Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Afonso a series of magnificent cataracts with a fall of about 270 feet (now circumvented by a railway) 180 miles from its mouth but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, upward of 900 miles Ocean steamers of moderate draft ascend to 130-160 miles from the mouth Most of the Rio Francisco tributaries are unimportant.

Sao Francisco, a small river of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of Sao Francisco

Sao Francisco, an island of Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the state of Santa Catharina by a narrow channel Its chief settlement, a seaport of the same name, is in lat. 26 18 S

Sao Francisco, a town of Brazil state and 26 miles NW of Bahia, on the Bay of Bahia.

Sao Gabriel, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas and on the Rio Negro, 620 miles NW of Manaus.

Sao Gabriel, a colony of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Sul 180 miles NW of Pelotas, with which it is connected by rail.

Sao Goncalo, *sha-gon-ah-lo*, a town of Brazil in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, 17 miles from Natal

Sao Goncalo, a town of Brazil state and 75 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro

Sao Goncalo d'Amarante, *sha-gon-ah-lo da ma-ri-ni-ta*, a town of Brazil in Pischy 30 miles NW of Ouros

Sao Joao da Barra, *sha-cho-awr da ban-ni* a town of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, 18 miles ENE of Campos, on the Parahyba, near the Atlantic.

Sao Joao da Foz, *sha-cho-awr da foz*, a small town of Portugal 3 miles W of Oporto, on the N side of the mouth of the Douro

Sao Joao das Duas Barras, a town and military colony of Brazil, in Para at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

Sao Joao das Lompas a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near Alemquer Pop. 2700

Sao Joao del Rei, *sha-cho-awr del ri* a city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes 80 miles SW of Ouro Preto It is connected by rail with Rio de Janeiro Pop. 8000

Sao Joao do Poncunira, *sha-cho-awr da pla-ha-er-a*, a commune of Portugal in Beira, 22 miles S of Lagoa, on the Douro.

Sao Joao do Principe, *sha-cho-awr do prin-se-pi*, a town of Brazil state of Ceara, on the Jaguaribe Lat. 6 5 S.

Sao Jorge, *sha-shor'-ah*, or Saint George, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean W of Terceira, crossed by the meridian of 23 W lon Length 29 miles. It contains fine pastures and extensive woods Principal town, Villa das Velhas. Pop. about 16,000

Sao Jorge dos Ilhoes, *sha-shor-ah dos il-yi-pah*, a town of Brazil See Ilhoes.

Sao Jose (or Jose) *sha-cho-ah*, a bay of Brazil, E side of the island of Maranhao.

Sao Jose, a town of Brazil in Minas Geraes. See Tiradentes.

Sao Jose, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the Bay of Santa Catharina, 4 miles W of Desterro.

Sao Jose, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles NE of Sao Paulo, near the Parahyba. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which they educated a great number of Indians.

Sao Jose do Norte, *sha-ah'-do nor-ti*, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul on the strip of land bounding E. the Lagoa dos Patos, opposite the city of Rio Grande do Sul

Sao Jose do Porto Alegre, a seaport town of Brazil, in the extreme NE of the state of Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Mucury River

Sao Leopoldo, *sha-leo-poi-do* a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Sinos 20 miles N of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1824 by a colony of Germans. It has a Jesuit college seminary and other schools. Pop. (district) about 30 000

Sao Lourenco, a German colony in Mexico state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Arroyo Grande

Sao Lourenco do Bairro, *sha-lo-o-oo-ren do ba-ir-ro*, a commune of Portugal 18 miles ESE of Aveiro.

Sao Luis, Brazil See Maranhao.

Sao Luis An Caceres, a town of Brazil, state and SW of the town of Mato Grosso.

Sao Mathaeos, *sha-ma-th-eh* (Saint Matthew), a town of Brazil, state of Espirito Santo, 16 miles from the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 18 45 S It has extensive plantations

Sao Mathaeos, a town of Brazil state and 190 miles SW of Ceara on the Jaguaribe.

Sao Miguel, one of the Azores. See SAINT MICHAEL.

Sao Miguel, *sha-me-ghe-l* (Saint Michael) a seaport town of Brazil state of Santa Catharina, in a bay of the same name, 16 miles NW of Desterro. It has various manufactures.

Sao Miguel, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Belmonta, 207 miles NW of Diamantina.

Saona, *sha-on*, an island off the SE. extremity of Haiti

Saone, *sha* (anc. Arar) a river of France, rises in the S part of the department of Yonne flows ESW passing Gray, Chalon-sur-Saone, and Macon and enters the Rhone on the right at Lyons. Length about 200 miles. It is navigable for about three-fourths of its length. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

Saone-et-Loire, *sha-i-lwar* a department in the E of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy Area, 3302 sq m It is traversed from S to N by the mountains of the Cote d'Or and is watered by the Saone and Loire, the latter flowing along the W boundary. The soil yields beautiful crops of cereals and the wines of Maconnaise and Chalonnais are esteemed. There are rich mines of coal and iron. The great iron works of Le Creusot are in this department. Among the mineral springs are those of Bourbon Lancy (capital, Macon Pop. in 1891 619 323 in 1901 628 360)

Saone, *sha-on* See HAVRE-SAONE

Sao Nicolao, *sha-ne-ko-li-o*, one of the Cape Verde Islands nearly in the centre of the group, in lat. 16 35 N lon 24 15 W Length 30 miles. Pop. about 3000 The surface is mountainous. It has a small harbor St. George Bay and a town bearing the name of the island

Sao Paulo, *sha-pow-lo* a state of Brazil bounded on the N and NE by Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, E by the Atlantic Ocean S by Parana and W by Mato Grosso Area, 112 260 sq m The coast-line stretches from NE to SW for about 400 miles. Part of it in the NE is bold and rocky but the rest is generally low. A mountain chain composed of the Serra do Mar and Cubatão divides the narrow coast-land from the wide inland, largely grassy region (campos) traversed by the numerous affluents of the Parana and the Paranaenses which form together much of the interior boundary. One of the most important of these affluents is the Tiete. The Iguaçu is the only river of importance flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. This is one of the richest states of Brazil. The products common to southern Brazil are intermixed with those of tropical climates. Sugar rice, tobacco, corn cotton beans etc. are extensively cultivated and the state is the largest producer of coffee in the republic, exporting through its chief port, Santos more coffee than any other district in the world. Live-stock of many kinds is numerous. Gold, silver, iron and coal are among the mineral products. The manufacturing industries, which are in the main controlled by Germans, are represented by cotton-mills, iron foundries, breweries and distilleries, manufactories of cigars leather etc. The state is well supplied with means of communication both by land and by water. Capital, Sao Paulo. Pop. in 1896 1 657 344

Sao Paulo, a city and railroad-centre of Brazil, capital of the state of the same name, 36 miles by rail NW of Santos,

his port. It is largely a modern city, with fine shops, public gardens, and a number of stately edifices. Among the more notable public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, government palace, the palace of the bishop polytechnic school, schools of law and theology, Museu Paulista (or national museum) botanical garden, various seminaries and higher academic schools, theatre, geographical and geological institute, hospitals, and convents. The magnificent edifice known as the Ypiranga Palace, located on the Ypiranga Hill, was built to commemorate the declaration of independence (of Brazil) in 1822. São Paulo is the seat of several important courts and the see of a bishop. Its vicinity is picturesque and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil having been founded in 1554, and is the industrial centre of the state. Pop. in 1890 64,934 estimated for 1900 160,000

São Paulo de Loanda See **SAINT PAULINA LOANDA**

São Paulo da Oliveira, Brazil See **OLIVEIRA**

São Pedro do Sul, above pá dro do sul a town and watering place of Portugal, in Beira, district of Vizeu. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. about 2500

São Roque, Cape See **SAINT ROQUE CAY**

São Salvador, Angola See **SAN SALVADOR**

São Salvador, a city of Brazil See **SAO SAO**

São Sebastião, above sa-ba-sti-ão a maritime town of Brazil state of São Paulo opposite an island of the same name, in lat. 23° 48' S. The island is separated from a peninsula of the main land by a narrow channel

São Thomé, Cape Verde Islands See **SANTO THOMAS**

São Thomé, Portuguese Island See **SANTO THOMAS**

São Vicente, Cape Verde Islands See **SANTO VINCENT**

São Vicente, above sa-ven-ti (Saint Vincent) a maritime village of Brazil state of São Paulo on a bay opposite Santos. This was the first place founded by the Portuguese in America and was long the capital of southern Brazil. It is a sea-bathing resort.

Saparna, a-pá-roo, or **Honimoon**, ha-ne-mo'a, an island of the Moluccas, off the SW coast of Ceram, in lat. 2° 30' S.

Sapata, or **Palo Sapata**, poó-le sa-pá-tá is an island of the China Sea, in lat. 16° 4' N.

Sapata, an island off the W coast of Borneo.

Sapello, a port-village of San Miguel co. V Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 200

Sapofo Island, on the coast of Georgia, forms a part of McIntosh co. It is about 12 miles long. It lies between Sapelo Sound on the N and Doboy Sound on the S.

Sapetrán, a town of Colombia, department and a few miles N by S of the town of Antioquia.

Saplénas, sa-pe-en-zá, one of the small Greek islands called the Cyclades off the SW coast of the Morea, 2 miles S of Modon.

Sapon, a small river of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, enters the W side of Lake Nicaragua.

Sappa Creek rises in the W part of Kansas and enters the Republican River in the S part of Nebraska. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Sapperton, a post-village of British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific R. 3 miles from New Westminster its banking point. Pop. 200

Sapphiro, a resort of Transylvania co. N Y on Lake Sapphiro and near the terminus of the Transylvania R. a few miles SW of Seward.

Sappington, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. 12 miles WSW of St. Louis. Pop. about 150

Sapporo, or **Satsuparo**, a town of Japan capital of the island of Iezo. Lat. 43° S 56' N lon 141° 31' E. It is on a railway and is the seat of an agricultural college. It has various manufacturing industries, a museum and a botanical garden. Pop. in 1899 3,482.

Sapucachi, sa-poo-ka-ee a river of Brazil in the S part of the state of Minas Geraes, flows NW and joins the Rio Grande after a course of about 290 miles.

Sapulpa, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation I T on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 94 miles ENE of Oklahoma. It has a cotton-compress cotton gins, ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900 891 (largely increased since census).

Saquaroma, sa-kwa-rá-má or **Sequaroma**, sa-kwa-rá-má, a town of Brazil, state and 31 miles E of Rio de Janeiro near the Atlantic Ocean and on Lake Saquaroma. Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Sara, sa, a pueblo of Ilino provinces, Panay Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 11,388

Sara Bayou, sa-ra-hi-on is a small stream which runs southward through West Feliciana parish and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Bayou Sara.

Sarabita, sa-rá-ne-tá or **Sarraz**, swá-rá, a river of the republic of Colombia, rises near the centre of the country, flows NNE, nearly parallel to the Magdalena, and

after a course of about 160 miles joins (in the department of Santander) the Gaimazo (or Sogamoso) an affluent of the Magdalena.

Saracoca, sa-rá-ohá-ná (anc. *Sectum*) a town of Italy in Calabria, 8 miles WSW of Cassano. Pop. about 3000

Saracocod See **SARACOTA**

Sarrafahan See **ZARRAFAN**

Saragossa (Sp *Saragosa* thá-rá-go-thá anc. *Cosar augustin*) a city of Spain capital of the provinces of Saragossa and of Aragon on the river Ebro, 176 miles NE of Madrid. It is situated in a barren region but is surrounded by a fertile *huerta* over which many country houses are scattered. The old (or central) portion of the town retains the narrow winding streets and the stately though now ruined, houses of the mediæval Saragossa.

The newer portions have spacious, regularly laid-out avenues. The principal edifices are the old cathedral (La Seo) dating from the twelfth century the cathedral of Nuestra Señora del Pilar containing a sacred pillar much resorted to by pilgrims and a beautiful slabster altar the churches of San Pablo in Transition style and of Santa Eufrosina the Castillo de la Aljaferia, at one time the residence of the kings of Aragon the handsome Renaissance Lonja (exchange), the Andaroca, formerly the palace of the counts of Luna the Casa de Zaporta, and the archiepiscopal palace.

The educational institutions of Saragossa comprise the university (founded in 1474) schools of music and art, and a veterinary school. There is a botanical garden. The city has manufactures of flour chocolate, soap textiles etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. Saragossa was for four centuries in the hands of the Mohammedans from whom it was wrested in 1118 after which it was the capital of Aragon. It is famous for the heroic resistance which its citizens under the lead of Palafox offered in 1686-89 to the French who finally took it. Pop. in 1900 108,125

Saragossa, a province of Spain in Aragon, bounded on the N and W by Navarra. Area, 6726 sq m. Capital, Saragossa. Pop. in 1900 421,943

Sarak, a post-village of Cabell co. W Va. The banking point is Huntington

Saraskville, a post-village of Noble co. Ohio, about 30 miles N of Marietta, on the Ohio River and Western R. Pop. in 1900 379

Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia. See **SARAYEVO**

Sarakhs, or **Sarakha**, a settlement and fort in the Russian Transcaucasian Territory 90 miles SW of Mary on the right bank of the river Teyn (Harr Rad) which here, before losing itself in the sands of the desert forms the boundary between the Russian dominions and the Persian province of Khorassan. On the opposite side of the river is the Persian town of Sarakhs.

Sarakli, a town of Northern Nigeria western equatorial Africa in Nupé NE. of Ilorin. Pop. estimated at about 40,000

Saralevo, a post-village of Blaine co. Tex. The banking point is Waxahatchie. Pop. 150

Saramacca, sa-rá-mák-ká a river of Dutch Guiana, after a N course of 254 miles enters the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles W of the mouth of the Surinam

Saran, India. See **SARAN**

Saranac, sa-rá-nak, the name of two connected lakes in Franklin co. N Y. in the Adirondack Wilderness. Upper Saranac Lake is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide and is 1575 (1667) feet above sea-level. Lower Saranac Lake, inferior in size, is about 5 miles E. of the upper lake and 8 miles N of Mount Seward. Elevation about 1660 ft. The Saranac River issues from this lake, which derives a supply of water from Round Lake and Upper Saranac Lake.

Saranac, a banking post-village of Ionia co. Mich. on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 26 miles E by S of Grand Rapids. It is in a fruit region and has various mills. Pop. in 1900 708

Saranac, a post-village in Saranac township (town) Clinton co. N Y on a river of the same name, 16 miles W by S of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 3463.

Saranac Hollow, a hamlet of Clinton co. N Y 3 miles from Saranac.

Saranac Inn, a resort of the Adirondack region of Franklin co. N Y on Upper Saranac Lake, 10 miles W by N of Saranac Lake. Elevation 1675 feet.

Saranac Junction, a post-village of the Adirondack region of Franklin co. N Y, 5 miles WNW of Saranac Lake.

Saranac Lake, a banking post-village and resort of Franklin and Essex cos. N Y, in the Adirondack region and on the Saranac River near where it issues from Lower Saranac Lake, about 49 miles S of Malone on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Central and Hudson River Rrs. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and has in its vicinity a state hospital for tubercular complaints

and a confluence the Mississippi. Pop. in 1890, 2844. Elevation, 1125 feet.

Saratoga River, N. Y., is the outlet of the Saratoga Lake in Hamilton co. It runs northward through the Adirondack region and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg and is about 100 miles long. At Ogdensburg, about 9 miles W of Plattsburg, it descends 45 feet in passing through a gorge 1½ miles long.

Saratoga, a town of Uruguay, department of Durazo, 119 miles N by E of Montevideo.

Saraguaní (sá-ná-gi-ne) Cape, or Point Timanón (sá-ná) the S point of Mindanao, Philippines.

Saransk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N of Penza. Pop. in 1897 13,743.

Sarapiquí, sá-rá-pó-ké a river of Costa Rica, tributary to the San Juan, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of the country and the Caribbean Sea.

Sarapul, sá-rá-pool a town of Russia, government and 106 miles SE. of Vyatka, on the river Kama. Pop. in 1897, 21,395.

Sarasota, a post-village and resort of Manatee co. Fla. on Sarasota Bay 110 miles S. of Cedar Keys. It is an important fishing station. Pop. 100.

Sarasota Bay, Manatee co., Fla. is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, cut off from the open gulf by Sarasota Island. North of this island, between it and Long Key, is Sarasota Pass the main entrance of the bay.

Sarasota, a post-station of Lincoln co., Ark. on the Arkansas River.

Saratof, or **Saratoff**, Russia. See **SARATOV**.

Saratoga, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Hudson River and on the S. by the Mohawk and is intersected by the Sacandaga River. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating except the northern part, which is mountainous. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1890, 57,653. In 1900 61,082.

Saratoga, a post-village of Howard co. Ark. The banking point is Nashville. Pop. 150.

Saratoga, a post-village of Santa Clara co. Cal., 19 miles SW of San José. Here is a mineral spring which is a popular place of resort. Pop. about 300.

Saratoga, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla. on the St. John's River 9 miles above Palatka. Here is a sulphur spring.

Saratoga, a banking post-village of Randolph co. Ind., on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles N of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Saratoga, a post-station of Howard co., Iowa, on Crane Creek, about 30 miles W of Orono.

Saratoga, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. The banking point is Southwest City. Pop. about 100.

Saratoga, N. Y. See **SARATOGA SPRINGS**.

Saratoga, a post-town of Wilcox co., N. C., 10 miles E. of Wilcox. Pop. in 1900 133.

Saratoga, a post-township (town) of Wood co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Grand Rapids, is bounded on the W by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900 418.

Saratoga, a banking post-village of Carbon co., Wyo., on the North Platte River and in an agricultural, stock raising, and mining district, 22 miles S by E. of Fort Steele. Pop. about 450.

Saratoga Lake, a beautiful lake in Saratoga co. N. Y., about 4 miles SE. of Saratoga Springs. It is 7 miles long and nearly 3 miles wide. Its outlet is Fish Creek, which enters the Hudson River.

Saratoga Springs, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. in a township (town) of its own name, on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 23 miles N of Albany. It is one of the most fashionable resorts of the United States, and its vast hotels, giving accommodation to about 30,000 guests, are among the largest in the world. The village is noted for its numerous carbonated medicinal springs (selenite, sulphur, iodine) which are considered efficacious in the treatment of rheumatic, liver and digestive troubles, and of which vast quantities are bottled and exported. Saratoga has long been famous for its horse-races and latterly it has introduced an autumnal flower festival. The village has several parks. About 4 miles distant is Saratoga Lake. Twelve miles SE. of Saratoga, on the Hudson River is the battle-ground of Stillwater (see **STILLWATER** and **BURNS HILLS**) where were fought the two battles of Saratoga, between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates, on Sept. 19 and Oct. 7 1777 followed by the surrender of Burgoyne on Oct. 17. Pop. in 1900 13,499; of the town, 13,554. Elevation of Saratoga Springs village, 300 feet.

Saratov, sá-rá-tov an eastern government of European Russia, bounded on the E by the river Volga and drained in part by the Khoper, Medveditsa, and Ilov'ya, tribes

of the Don. Area, 23,660 sq. m. It comprises a portion of a so-called black belt of Russia and a considerable area of steppe. Large crops of cereals are produced. The cultivation of tobacco is extensively carried on. The fisheries in the Volga are valuable. Capital, Saratov. Pop. in 1897, 2,419,884.

Saratov, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Saratov on the right bank of the river Volga, about 455 miles SE. of Moscow. The houses are for the most part built of wood. The town carries on a considerable trade and there are various industrial establishments. It possesses a museum and there is a society of naturalists which maintains a biological station on the Volga. It is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1897 137,109.

Saravia, sá-rá-va'a, a pueblo of West Negroes province, Negros, Philippine Islands near Bacolod. Pop. in 1902 12,132.

Sarawak, sá-rá-wák a country on the NW coast of Borneo, adjoining British North Borneo on the NE. It has lofty mountains in the interior rising to 7600 or 9000 feet, and is watered by numerous streams (Bajang, Sarawak). Area, about 80,000 sq. m. Coal is found in large quantities, as are also gold, silver, diamonds, antimony and galena. It exports gold, silver, arrow root, pepper, etc. Pop. variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000. Sarawak is under British protection being ruled by an English rajah. Capital, Kuching.

Sarawak (formerly Kuching, koo'chie) a town in the W part of the island of Borneo, capital of a rajahship on a river of the same name, about 33 miles from its mouth, in lat. 1° 33' N. lon. 110° 30' E. It consists of a native and a European town, the former built on each side of two branches of the river and divided into kampongs, or clusters, and the latter occupying heights on the left bank of the river. The European buildings are surrounded by fine gardens. The town has Anglican and Catholic missions, and carries on largely through the Chinese inhabitants an active trade. It has forts a palace of the rajah, barracks, prison, museum and court-house. Good roads lead for some distance into the interior. Pop. about 30,000.

Sarawak, sá-rá-wák' or **Fraser's** Flie, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario, 14 miles N of Owen Sound.

Sarawan, sá-rá-wán a mountainous region of Beluchistan, to the N and W of Kelat.

Saryak, sá-rá-k' a town of Persia, on the Umyal, about lat. 6° 30' S. lon. 75° 12' W.

Saryayevo (Saryayevo) sá-rá-yá-vo, Saryayevo, or Borna-Sarai, borná-sá-rí the capital of Borneo, beautifully situated on both sides of the river Milyatska (Milyatska) 122 miles SW of Belgrade. The principal edifice are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the town-hall, the sixteenth-century mosque of Haidr Bey the governor's residence, and the museum containing a collection of antiquities. There are ruins of a medieval castle built by the Hungarians. The place has been greatly modernized under Austro-Hungarian rule, and is a flourishing trade-centre with railway connections. It has manufactures of tobacco and metal-ware, and there are some establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1885, 26,256. In 1895 41,173.

Sarcelle, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on Center Creek and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 14 miles ESE. of Carthage. It has an extensive nursery and manu- factures of stone and bricks. Pop. in 1900 1125.

Sardam, a town of the Netherlands. See **ZAANDAM**.

Sardica, an ancient city of Asia Minor. See **SARDIS**.

Sardinas, sá-rá-dá-sá, a bay in the extreme NW part of Ecuador.

Sardinia, sá-rá-dí-ná (It. *Sardegna* sá-dín-yá Gr. *Sarō* Sardo L. *Sardina*) the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, forming with some neighbouring small islands, the principal of which are Sant'Antioco, San Pietro Asinara, Maddalena, and Caprera, a component of the kingdom of Italy. It lies about 115 miles (where the distance is least) SW of the Italian peninsula, and extends from lat. 38° 5' to 41° 15' N., greatest length, from Cape Teulada, in the S. to Punta del Falcone, in the N. 170 miles; greatest breadth, about 80 miles. Area, including the small islands along the coast, 9396 sq. m. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, but not without considerable indentations, including the Gulf of Cagliari in the S., the Gulf of Oristano in the W. and the Gulf of Arzachena in the NW. On the N. it is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, about 7 miles wide in its narrowest part.

The coast is rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of headlands. Among the capes on the E. coast are Figari and Comiso, at the SE corner of the island is

Cape Carbonara, near the extreme S is Cape Spartivento, and among the headlands on the W coast is the lofty Cape dell'Argentario. Sardinia is in great part covered with mountains, the mountain mass of Gennargentu, a little E. of the center of the island, rising over 6000 feet above the level of the sea (Pardo Crapaz, 5617 feet). There are several extensive and fruitful plains, the largest, called Campidano, stretching diagonally across the southern part of the island from the Gulf of Oristano to that of Cagliari. There are numerous precipitous streams, some of considerable length. The Gulf of Oristano receives the river Tiro, and the Gulf of Cagliari, the river Sannuri. The rivers Flaminio and Mannu empty on the E. coast. About one-fourth of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, but methods of cultivation are very primitive. The holdings are very small. Wheat is extensively raised and much attention is given to the production of wine. Other agricultural products are olives, oranges, lemons, and tobacco. There are large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. The SW part of the island is a metalliferous region yielding lead, zinc, silver, antimony, etc. Among the wild animals in the mountains (or wild sheep) the island suffers greatly from malarial fever. The Sardinians represent a mixture of Italian blood with that of various nationalities. They are for the most part a simple sturdy rustic folk, very short of stature. The dialects spoken in some parts approach the Spanish. Education is very backward. At the head of the educational institutions are the universities of Cagliari and Sassari. The exports include wine, minerals, salt, olives and olive oil, tunny fish, grain, cheese, charcoal, etc. The principal port is Cagliari. There are several hundred miles of railway. Sardinia comprises two provinces, named from the two chief towns Sassari and Cagliari. Pop. in 1901 791,754. Capital Cagliari.

History.—The Carthaginians made themselves masters of part of Sardinia but soon after the first Punic War (264-241 a. c.) they were forced to relinquish the island to the Romans. In the first half of the Middle Ages it was in the possession successively of the Vandals, Greeks, and Saracens. The Pisans and Genoese expelled the Moors, and for a time the Pisans were in possession. In 1258 it became subject to Aragon. By the treaties of 1713-14, the island passed from Spain to Austria. In 1796 Austria ceded it to Savoy in exchange for Sicily and it has ever since formed part of the dominions of the house of Savoy. Sardinia, Kingdom or state which existed previous to the foundation, in 1860-61 of the present kingdom of Italy of which it was the nucleus. It was ruled by the house of Savoy and comprised Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, Liguria, and the island of Sardinia. Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy received Sicily from Spain at the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-13). In 1736 he obtained Sardinia from Austria in exchange for Sicily and created his dominions into the kingdom of Sardinia. The house of Savoy was stripped of its possessions on the mainland by the French at the time of the Revolution, but in 1814-15 it recovered them and obtained in addition the territories of the former republic of Genoa (Liguria). In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia, having united all Italy, with the exception of Venetia and part of the Papal States, under his sway assumed the title of King of Italy. In the preceding year Savoy and Nice had been separated from the dominions of the house of Savoy and transferred to France.

Sardinia, a post-village of Decatur co. Ind. about 25 miles NNW of Madison, on the Southern Indiana R. Pop. 150.

Sardinia, a post-village in Sardinia township (town), Erie co., N. Y., on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles SW of Warren. Pop. of the town in 1900 1543.

Sardinia, a banking post-village of Brown co. Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R. 48½ miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

Sardinia, a post-village of Clarendon co. S. C. Pop. 75. **Sardis**, or **Sarden** (Gr. Σάρις or Σαρδεις) an ancient city of Asia Minor, the capital of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus 60 miles NE of Smyrna. The principal vestiges of the city are the remains of a temple of Cybele. The little village of Sart is on the site.

Sardis, a post-village of Burke co. Ga. The banking point is Savannah or Waynesboro. Pop. 204.

Sardis, a banking post-town of Mason co. Ky. 13 miles SW of Mayfield. Pop. in 1900 367.

Sardis, a banking post-town capital of Panois co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 60 miles N of Grenada. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1005.

Sardis, a post-village of Monroe co. Ohio, on the Ohio River about 4½ miles above Marietta. Pop. about 400.

Sardis, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co. Pa. 18 miles E. by N of Pittsburgh.

Sardis, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of Henderson station. Pop. 250.

Sardis, a post-station of Cass co. Tex.

Sardis, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., 4 miles NW of Wheeling. Pop. 150.

Sardool, an old name of a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles SE of Thomas.

Sarecta, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N. C. on Goshen Creek, about 65 miles N of Wilmington.

Sarepta (Bib. Σαρπητ), an ancient city on the coast of Phoenicia, about 10 miles SW of Sidon. The locality now bears the name of Sarafand (Sarafand).

Sarepta, a village, a town of Russia, government of Saratov in its E. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 miles S of Tauritsyn. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of Germans, of the sect of Moravians. Pop. in 1897 6040.

Sarepta, a post-village of Webster parish, La., on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Minden.

Sarepta, a post-town of Calhoun co., Miss. 30 miles WNW of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 172.

Sargans, a village, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 7½ miles SE of Wetzstätt. Pop. in 1900 950 of the district of Sargans 18,864.

Sargassum Weed, a tract in the North Atlantic Ocean in which the seaweed *Sargassum* (or other species) is found in particular abundance. It extends between about lat 10° and 35° N and lon 35° and 50° W. The plant being most abundant in about lon 45° W. The plants are inhabited by a numerous fauna of fishes, crustacea, and mollusks and float in a thin layer on the surface, forming streaks or islands of constantly-changing outline.

Sargent, a county of northeastern North Dakota. Area 864 sq. m. Capital, Norman. Pop. in 1890 5075 in 1900 6039.

Sargent, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal. 37 miles S by E. of San José. Pop. 100.

Sargent, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Newman. Pop. 200.

Sargent, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn. on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. 150.

Sargent, a banking post-village of Center co., Neb. 20 miles (direct) NE of Broken Bow on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 250.

Sargentville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. on the E. shore of Penobscot Bay (or Eggemoggin Reach), about 30 miles SSE of Belfast. Pop. 250.

Sari, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazandaran 20 miles E of Balfrush. Pop. variously estimated at between 5000 and 10,000.

Sarayan, a town of the Philippines, in the province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 12,453.

Sarine, a river of Switzerland. See SAANE.

Sarinia, a town of Spain, in the province of Huesca, about 35 miles SE of Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. (commune) about 3300.

Sar-i-pul, a village of Afghanistan on a river of the same name, 75 miles SW of Balkh.

Sari (or **Sury**) Su, a river of Russian Central Asia, in Akmoinsk, flows S. and discharges into the lakes Tili-Kel and Uzun Kel. Length estimated at 400 miles.

Sark, or **Sarc**, a creek one of the Channai Islands, belonging to Great Britain 6½ miles E of Gurnsey. Length 3½ miles. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus, the Coupee, about 300 feet in length and nearly 300 ft. high. The island presents wild and beautiful scenery. The chief landing-place is Creux. Pop. in 1901 306.

Sark, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, forms for several miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Firth near its E. extremity.

Sarkad, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 miles SW of Grosswardein. Pop. in 1900 810.

Sariat, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Dordogne, on the Sarlat 44 miles SE of Périgueux. It has a medieval cathedral and a number of quaint old houses. Pop. in 1901 4074 (commune, 9335).

Sarmatia, in ancient geography, a name applied in a wide sense to what is now European Russia. The Sarmatians inhabited the southern part of it, the region of the rivers Volga and Don and of the Caspian and Black seas.

Sarmiento, a mountain of Chile, in Tierra del Fuego on the S. side of Gabriel Channel lat 54° 37' S. lon 76° 51' W. Height, 6915 feet.

Sarnen, a town of Switzerland, capital of Obwalden, the W. part of the canton of Unterwalden on the Aa, where it leaves the Lake of Sarnen and at the foot

of the Landenberg, on the Brinle route, 11 miles S. of Leoben. Pop. in 1900, 3974. In the council-house are some paintings and a relief model of Switzerland. Elevation, 1555 feet.

Sarnen, Lake of, in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, S of Sarnen, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern. Elevation, 1530 feet.

Sarnen-Aa, Switzerland. See Aa.

Sarnin, *sar-ne*, a banking town and port of Ontario, capital of Lambton co. is situated on the river St. Clair near Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rrs 61 miles W of London. It is connected by ferry and railroad tunnel (1½ miles long) with Port Huron. It has manufacturing of iron castings, machinery, woodenware engines and thrashers, woollens, leather and beer. Pop. in 1901 8176.

Sarnico, *sar-ne-ko*, a small town of Italy 16 miles SSE of Bergamo, at the SW extremity of Lake Iseo.

Sarno, a small river of Campania, southern Italy rises eastward of Mount Vesuvius flows past (on the S) the site of Pompeii and empties into the Bay of Naples 2½ miles N of Castellammare.

Sarno, *sar-no*, a town of Italy near the source of the Sarno (anc. Sarnus) 18 miles NW of Salerno. It has a cathedral and remains of an old castle. Among the manufactures are textiles and paper. There are mineral springs here. Pop. in 1901 12,166 (commune, 18,475).

Saron, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Saronice Sinus, Greece. See *AGINA*, GULF OF.

Saronice, or **Saronica**, *sar-ne-ko*, a town of northern Italy in Lombardy 14 miles NW of Milan. It has an old church with fine frescoes. Pop. in 1901 7331 (commune, 9534).

Saronville, a post-village of Clay co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Sáros, *sá-rósh* a county of Hungary bounded N by Galicia Capital Eperies.

Saros (*sá ros*) or **Xeros**, Gulf of, an inlet of the Aegean Sea, in European Turkey separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 46 miles breadth, 20 miles. It is the ancient Sinus Melas.

Sárospatak, *sá-rósh-pát-ák* a town of northern Hungary co. of Szabolcs on the river Bodrog 20 miles NE of Tokay. It is situated at the foot of the vine-clad Hegyalja. It has a château and the ruins of an old castle. It is the seat of a celebrated Protestant academy of theology and law. Pop. in 1900 7911.

Sarps, *sar-pá*, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Astrakhan flows N and joins the Volga 18 miles S of Tsaritsyn after a course of 200 miles.

Sarpeborg, a town of southeastern Norway amt of Smalandske. Here are great falls of the river Glommen. Pop. in 1900 6898.

Sarpy, a county in the E part of Nebraska, has an area of 225 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River which separates it from Iowa, and on the S and W by the Platte River. It is also drained by the Elk horn and Papillion rivers Capital Papillion. Pop. in 1890 6375 in 1900 9680.

Sarrebourg. See *SARREBOURG*.

Sarreguemines. See *SARREGUÉMINE*.

Sarriá, *sar-ne-dá* a town of Spain near Barcelona. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6576.

Sarria, *sar-ne-dá*, a town of Spain in Galicia, province and 19 miles SSE of Lugo. Pop. in 1900 11 996.

Sarsina, *sar-ne-sí-ne*, a small town of Italy in the province of Forlì 4 miles SW of Merano-Saracene.

Sars-Potierien, *sar-pó-ti-er-ne*, a village of France, in Nord, 4 miles from Arras. Pop. about 2500.

Sarstedt, *sar-stét*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 5 miles NW of Hildesheim on the Leine. Pop. in 1900 3464.

Sartoano, *sar-tá-ne*, a town of Italy province of Siena, 5 miles WSW of Chiusi. Pop. about 2006 (commune, 5000).

Sartene, *sar-tá-ne* (Fr. *Sartène* *sar-tá-ne*), a town of Corsica, capital of an arrondissement 23 miles SSE of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1901 3678 (commune, 5468).

Sartine, *sar-tí-ne*, a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, passes Alençon and Le Mans where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, near Angers, the united stream which empties into the Loire after a course of a few miles, being known as the Maine. Length, 164 miles, navigable for 50 miles.

Sartine, a department of France in the NW formed of part of the old provinces of Melus-et-Perche. Area, 2298 sq. m. **Sartine**, has a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loir, and several smaller streams. It yields abundant crops of grain. Among its minerals are iron, coal, marble, slate, and limestone.

Cider and perry are extensively made. Pop. in 1881, 438,917 in 1901, 428,699. Capital, Le Mans.

Sartirama, *sar-tá-rá-ná* (Sartirama di Lomellina) a town of Italy in Pavia, 11 miles SW of Mortara. Pop. about 4000.

Sartor-O, *sar-tor-ó* an island off the W coast of Norway, a few miles W of Bergen.

Sartwell, a post-station of McKean co. Pa. 20 miles by rail S of Olean, N. Y.

Sarum, Old, England. See *OLD SARUM*.

Sarun, or **Sarun**, *sá-rún* a district of Bengal, Patna division. It has the river Gogra on the SW the Ganges on the S, and the Ghadrut on the E. Capital, Chupra.

Sarus, the ancient name of the Staur.

Sárvár, *sá-rá-vár*, a small town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 20 miles SSE of Güns.

Sarverville, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles NE of Butler. Pop. 75.

Sarvis Point, a post-station of Webster co. Mo.

Sárvíz, *sá-rá-vee*, a river of Hungary flows S and joins the Danube on the right near Baja. Length 60 miles. Part of it is a drainage canal.

Sarvama, *sar-rá-má* a town of Italy province of Genoa, near the river Magra, 5 miles E. of Spezia. It has a handsome white marble cathedral in the Renaissance style. Wine and oil are made and there are manufactures of silk. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,141.

Sarvenaz, *sar-sé*, a small town of France on the S coast of Morbihan Brittany on a peninsula between the sea and Morbihan Bay 9 miles S of Vannes. It is the birthplace of Laage.

Sarzedas, *sar-sé-dás* a small town of Portugal province of Beira, 11 miles W of Castelo Branco.

Sasbach, *sá-bás* a village of Baden, 17 miles KNE of Strassburg. It has a monument to Marshal Turenne who fell in battle here.

Sasebo, a naval port of Japan, on the W coast of the island of Kjusiu 30 miles N of Nagasaki with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1903 48 344.

Sash, a post village of Fennos on Tex. Pop. 76.

Saskatchewan, *sas-katch-é-wán* a river of Canada formed of two main branches the North Saskatchewan and the South Saskatchewan the former rising in the Rocky Mountains in the W part of Alberta, SE of Wilcox Peak (in the North Saskatchewan Glacier and other ice-fields, in about lat. 53° S. V. lon. 117° 5' W.) and the latter (known in its upper course as the Bow River) in or about Devil's Lake, in western Alberta, in about lat. 53° N. The two branches after long and tortuous courses of 800-900 miles, unite in the district of Saskatchewan in lon. 103° W. where the united stream flows generally S to its discharge into Lake Winnipeg. From this great lake it runs NE. to Hudson Bay but this section of the course is generally known as the Nelson River (or Katchewan) (See *NELSON RIVER*). The length of the united Saskatchewan is about 300 miles. River steamers may ascend continuously to Edmonton on the N branch about 850 miles. Rocky Mountain House is reached by smaller craft.

Saskatchewan, a district of the Northwest Territories of Canada, having E. Kewatin S. Assiniboia and Manitoba, and W. Alberta. The surface is largely undulating and prairie and watered by numerous lakes and streams. The Saskatchewan River and its N branch traverse its entire length from W to E. Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis are partly in this district. The climate is healthy but severe in winter. Wheat, oats, and barley are extensively cultivated. The seat of administration is Battleford. Area, 107 018 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 95 679.

Saskatoon, a post-village and outpost of Saskatchewan district Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 96.

Sassafras, a post-station of Knott co. Ky.

Sassafras, a post-village of Kent co. Md. about 45 miles E by N of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Sassafras River, Md. forms the boundary between Cecil and Kent cos and enters Chesapeake Bay.

Sassamansville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point in Boyertown. Pop. 260.

Sassandra, a trading post of the Ivory Coast of western equatorial Africa at the mouth of the Sassandra River in about lon. 6° 10' W.

Sassano, *sas-ná-ne*, a commune of Italy province of Salerno 3 miles NE of Diano. Pop. about 4000.

Sassari, *sá-sá-ré*, a town of Italy, on the NW side of the island of Sardinia capital of the province of Sassari, 16 miles from the Gulf of Asinara and 59 miles NNW of Cagliari. It is well built with broad streets and fine squares. The principal edifice is the fifteenth-century cathedral. Sassari is the seat of a university. The port of Sassari is Porto Torres. Pop. (commune) in 1901 38,268.

Sassari, a province of Italy, comprising the N half of the island of Sardinia. Area, about 4100 sq m. Capital Sassari. Pop. in 1901, 308,206.

Sassari, Gulf of, on the N coast of Sardinia, receives the rivers Turritana and Selema.

Sasser, a post-town of Terrell co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Sas'serani, a town of British India, in Bengal, district of Shahabad. Pop. about 20,000.

Sasalk, a lake of Bessarabia, Russia, separated by a narrow strip of land from the Black Sea. Length, about 25 miles.

Sassnitz, a watering place on the E coast of the island of Rügen, Prussia.

Sassoferrato, *sa-so-fa-ra-to* (L. *Saxum Ferratum*), a town of Italy in the Marche, province of Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, 7 miles NW of Fabriano. Its churches contain madonnas by Ghiberti called Il Sassoferrato. Pop. in 1901, 1707 (commune, 9606).

Sassoso (*sa-so-so*) Cape (*sa* 'rocky cape' and *promontorio* *sa-so*) on the N coast of Crete.

Sassuolo, *sa-swo'lo* a town of Italy 10 miles SW of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. in 1901, 3402 (commune, 7700).

Satalieh. See **ADALIA**.

Sat'ara, a town of Bombay British India, capital of a district, 58 miles SSE of Poona. Pop. about 20,000.

Sataria, *sa-ta-ri-a*, a post-town of Yasco co., Minn. on the Yasco River, 23 miles NE of Vicksburg. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Sater, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 115.

Satgaon, *sa-ta-ga-on* or **Satgaon**, a former important commercial town of Bengal 4 miles NW of Hugli. It is now a mere village.

Sat'icoy, *sa-t-i-koi* a post-village of Ventura co. Cal. is on the Santa Clara River sed on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 200.

Satilla, or **Santilla**, a river of Georgia, rises in Irwin co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean in Camden co. 15 miles S of Brunswick. It is about 220 miles long. It has an affluents named **LITTLE SATILLA**.

Satilla Bluff, a post-village of Camden co. Ga. on the Satilla River 15 miles from its mouth. Lumber is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

Satipon Creek, Clarke co. Ala. enters the Alabama River a few miles below Coffeeville.

Satiej, a river of India. See **SUTLEJ**.

Sato, a village of Jackson co. Ill. The banking point is Murphysboro and the post-office Ave. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Satoralia-Ughely, *sa-to-ri-a-ly* co. *gh-el* a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Zemplin, about 30 miles SE of Kaszab. It is picturesquely situated at the base of the vine-cled Hegyalja, a spur of the Carpathians. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 18,868.

Satpur, *sa-pur* a pass across the Himalayas, leading into Bhatnagar, 12 miles SW of Iskardo. Lat. 35° N lon 75° 21' E.

Satpura (*sa-t-poo-ra*) Mountains, an extensive range in British India, between the Nerbudda and Tapi rivers, about lat. 21° 30' N lon from 74° to 80° E mainly in the Central Provinces. They have a general elevation of about 3000 feet and rise in the highest point to 4500 ft.

Satriano, *sa-tre-a* no, a small town of Italy, province of 10 miles S of Catanzaro.

Satsop, *sa-tap*, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co. Wash 30 miles from Tenino.

Satsop River, Wash. enters the Chehalis River in Chehalis co. about 10 miles E of Montesano.

Satsuma, *sa-tso-ma* a former province of Japan now included in the prefecture of Kagoshima in the island of Kyushu. It is noted for its fine porcelain wares.

Satsuma Heights, a post-village of Putnam co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 200.

Satterfield, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Pa.

Sattler, a post-station of Comal co. Tex.

Sattley, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. The banking point is San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Sau, the German name of the river Sava.

Saucajo, *El, si sa-wa* a town of Spain province of 45 miles SE of Sevilla. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5002.

Saucier, a post-village of Harrison co. Miss. The banking point is Gulfport. It has saw mills.

Saucoma, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 55.

Saucome Creek, Northampton co. Pa., falls into the Lehigh River near Easton.

Saunder, a post-station of Chickasaw co. Iowa.

Sauer, *so-w'er* (Fr. *Sure*) a river which joins the Moselle from the left 7 miles SW of Treves, in Rhenish Prussia.

It rises in the Belgian province of Luxembourg and traverses the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. Length about 100 miles; navigable for nearly 40 miles.

Saugatuck, *saw-ga-tik* a small river of Fairfield co. Conn. enters Long Island Sound E. of Norwalk.

Saugatuck, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on the Saugatuck River and Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles WSW of Bridgeport. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Saugatuck, a banking post-village of Allegan co. Mich. on Lake Michigan near the mouth of the Kalamazoo River about 30 miles S of Grand Haven. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Saugeen, a river of Ontario discharging into Lake Huron at Southampton after a course of about 150 miles.

Saugeen, Ontario. See **SORTSMAN**.

Saugeen (*saw-ghem*) Gheghele, or Fishing Islands, a group of islands on the eastern side of Lake Huron about 18 miles from Southampton.

Saugerties, *saw-gher-tis* a banking post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. in Saugerties township (town) on the W bank of the Hudson River at the mouth of Roepers Creek, and on the West Shore R. 10 miles N of Kingston. It has extensive manufactures of paper, cement, and brick. Pop. in 1900, 2097 of the town, 9754. Here are valuable quarries of limestones and flagstones.

Saugor, or **Sagar**, an island of Bengal in the Ganges delta, E of the entrance of the river Hugli. It is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims and is the seat of a great annual fair. It has a light-house. The island was devastated in 1364 by a cyclone and tidal wave, when the greater part of the inhabitants perished.

Saugor, **Sagar**, or **Sengur**, *saw-ghur* a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, capital of Saugor district, 116 miles WNW of Jabalpur. It has an imposing fort. Pop. in 1901 (including cantonment), 42,539.

Saugua, *sa-gu*, a town of France, in Haute-Loire 17 miles WSW of Le Puy. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Saugus, a post-village in Saugus township (town) Essex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 04 miles NNE of Boston. It has manufactures of shannel, rock-drill leather etc. The town is on Lynn Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 5664.

Saujon, *sa-shon* a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles WSW of Salines. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Sauk, a county in the southwest-central part of Wisconsin has an area of 830 sq m. It is bounded on the NE and S by the Wisconsin River and is intersected by the Koshong River. Capital, Koshong. Pop. in 1890, 30,875 in 1900, 33,909.

Sauk Center, a banking city of Stearns co. Minn. on the Sauk River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 40 miles WNW of St. Cloud. It has a brewery and manufactures of wagons and sleds, agricultural implements, flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 3320.

Sauk City, a banking post-village of Sauk co. Wis. pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles S of Koshong. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Sauk Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Benton co. Minn. on the E bank of the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the Sauk River and on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R. 3 miles above St. Cloud. It has milling and (granite) quarrying industries. Pop. in 1900, 1391.

Sauk River, Minn. rises in Oak Lake and enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles above St. Cloud. It is the outlet of numerous small lakes and is about 120 miles long.

Saukville, a post-village in Saukville township (town) Oshkosh co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 28 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. of the village, about 300 of the town in 1900, 1687.

Saulgau, *so-wi-gau* a town of Württemberg circle of the Danube. Pop. in 1900, 4657.

Saulieu, *so-le-uh* a town of France, in Côte-d'Or 16 miles SSW of Beaune. It has an interesting church of the twelfth century. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3583.

Saulkerville, a post-village of Digby co. Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay 25 miles from Digby on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 300.

Saulsburg, a post-village of Huntington co., Pa. 33 miles ENE of Altoona. Pop. 75.

Saulsbury, a post-village of Hardeman co. Tenn., on the Southern R. 57 miles E of Memphis. Pop. 200.

Saulston, a post-village of Wayne co. N. C. The banking point is Goldsboro.

Sault, st., a small town of France, department of Vancluse, 18 miles NNE of Carpentras.

Sault au Cochon, est 5 km above, a river-port of Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Tadoussac. Pop. 175.

Sault au Recollet, est 5 km above, on Black River, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on Rivière des Prairies, 6 miles NW of Montreal. It is the seat of the Convent of the Sacred Heart and is a favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.

Sault Sainte Marie (usually pronounced *saw sént má'ree* Fr. pron *sé saw má'ree*) a city and port of delivery capital of Chippewa co., Mich. on the St. Mary's River (or St. Mary), at its mouth from Lake Superior, 136 miles E. of Marquette, on the Canadian Pacific, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. It is opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, with which it is connected by bridge. Here are rapids which formerly obstructed the navigation, but the navigable parts of the river have been connected by ship-canal, which carry an enormous tonnage of freight. (See **SAINT MARY'S RIVER**) The city has great water power and manufactures lumber, paper, four, woollen goods, carriages, dredges, engines, and boats. It has also a fish packing industry. The mission of Sault Ste. Marie figured prominently in the dealings of the French with the Indians in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Pop. in 1890, 5760; in 1900, 10,533.

Sault Ste. Marie, a post-town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the district of Algoma, on the St. Mary's River opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (with which it is connected by railway bridge) on the Algoma Central and the Canadian Pacific R. The town is pleasantly situated and has mining, shipping, agricultural, and manufacturing interests. (See **SAINT MARY'S RIVER**) Pop. in 1901, 7169.

Sault Ste. Marie-Louis, Quebec. See **CAUGHNAWAGA**.

Saultures, st. st. a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. about 2048 (communes, 3600).

Saults, st. st. a village of France, in Nord, on the Soles, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Sauville, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. 4 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. 280.

Sauvigny, st. st. a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire and on an island in the river 30 miles SE of Angers. It has an old castle on a hill (now used as an arsenal) some interesting churches, a Gothic town-hall, and a handsome building in which is lodged a large cavalry school. Sauvigny is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1901, 14,360 (communes, 16,333).

Sauvigny, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 764 sq. m. It is bounded on the N and E by the Platte River and is drained by Cottonwood, Salina, and Wahoo creeks. Capital, Wahoo. Pop. in 1890, 21,577; in 1900, 23,086.

Sauvigny, Cape, on the NE coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 16' E.

Sauvigny, Cape, on the SE coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 46° 55' S. lon. 176° 35' E.

Sauvigny Island, off the NW coast of Greenland, at the mouth of Wolstenholme Sound. Lat. 76° 36' N.

Sauvigny Island, in the South Atlantic, in the Sandwich group, in lat. 57° 53' S. lon. 29° 24' W, was discovered by Cook in 1774.

Sauvignytown, a post-village of Washington co., E. I. Pop. 73.

Sauvignytown, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SE. of Worcester. Pop. about 375.

Sauvignytown, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, 13 miles S. by W. of Gallipolis. Pop. 100.

Sauvignytown, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 19 miles NNE of Nashville. Pop. about 100.

Sauvignytown, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 13 miles E. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Sauvignytown, saw-kott a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y., on Sauquoit Creek and on the Lackawanna R., 9 miles S. of Utica. It has manufactures of paper, etc. Pop. about 500.

Sauvignytown, st. st. a town of France, in Ardèche, 7 miles SEW of Yssac. Pop. about 1600 (communes, 3000).

Sauvignytown, saw-up-lee-to, a post-town and resort of Marin co., Cal., on the W shore of San Francisco Bay at the S terminus of the North Shore R., 6 miles NW of the city of San Francisco, with which it is connected by ferry. Pop. in 1900, 1623.

Sautee, a post-village of White co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Sauternes, st. st. a village of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles NW of Bazas. It is renowned for its claret wine.

Sauterelle, Signal du, a famous point of view in Switzerland, close to Leusanne. Height, 5135 feet.

Sauve, st. st. a town of France, in Gard, on the Vidourte, 20 miles WNW of Nîmes. Pop. about 2000.

Sauveterre, st. st. a small town of France, in Aveyron, 20 miles SW of Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town of France, department of Hainaut-Pyrénées, 9 miles SW of Orthes. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. about 1600.

Sauveterre, a post-station of Multnomah co., Oregon, and an island in the Columbia River at the mouth of the Willamette.

Sauvillange, st. st. a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles NE of Issoire.

Sauvillange, st. st. a town of Italy in Lecce, 5 miles W of Manduria. Pop. in 1901, 7567.

Savage, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 26 miles SW of Baltimore. It has some manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Savage, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the North western Line. The banking point is Shakopee. Pop. 200.

Savage, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Addison. Pop. 200.

Savage, a post-village of Florence co., S. C. Pop. 75.

Savage Island (also called Nime), in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 10° S. lon. 180° W. SSE of the Samoan Islands. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1899.

Savage Islands, several groups of islands of British North America, on the N side of Hudson Strait.

Savage Mountain, a ridge in Garrett co., Md., 10 miles W of Cumberland. It is the NW boundary of the Cumberland coal basin.

Savage River, Md. a small stream which enters the North Branch of the Potomac River 2 miles W of Piedmont, W. Va.

Savage's Station, Henrico co., Va. 10 miles E. of Richmond. One of the seven days' battles occurred here June 20, 1862.

Savah, a village of Posen co., Ind. The banking point and post-office is Mount Vernon. Pop. 190.

Savaii, st. st. the largest of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean and the westernmost and richest of the group. Lat. (S point) 13° 49' S. lon. 172° 39' W. Area, 659 sq. m. It is largely forested and has recent and extinct volcanoes. The highest summit is Maun, about 5400 feet high. Volcanic disturbances were noted in the island in 1892. The island was annexed by Germany in 1899. Pop. in 1900, 14,832.

Savona, st. st. a town of Italy on the S side of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall. Lat. 18° 12' N. lon. 78° 5' W.

Savona, st. st. Santo Domingo. See **SABANA LA MAR**.

Savanna, a banking city of Carroll co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles W of Mount Carroll. It ships produce, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8325.

Savannah, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is South Mailester. Pop. 200.

Savannah, a river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the E frontier of North Carolina and empty on the boundary between Anderson co., S. C. and Hart co., Ga. Flowing in a general SE direction it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic Ocean through the Tybas Roads (or Sound) near 32° N lat. 18 miles below the city of Savannah. The length of the river as a series of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles and smaller boats 160 miles higher.

Savannah, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles E of Los Angeles. The post-office is El Monte. Pop. 200.

Savannah, a city of Georgia, the second in population, a port of entry and capital of Chatham co. is on the Savannah River, 18 miles from the sea. The city, which is entered by the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Savannah and Statesboro, the Southern and the Central of Georgia Rs., has a fine harbor and its wharves are accessible to vessels drawing 24 feet. It is built chiefly upon an elevated plain 40-50 ft. above low water and is handsomely laid out, having towards the centre the beautiful Forsyth Park, with its attractive vegetation of pines, palm-trees,

oleanders, camellias, jasmines, magnolias, and cacti, and its southern continuation the Parade Ground, containing the Confederate War Monument. The numerous shaded streets and unobtrusive squares, of which there are nearly 30 in the heart of the city have given to it the name of Forest City.

The more notable public buildings comprise the city hall (or City Exchange), the federal building, custom house, county court-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, Telfair Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Telfair Hospital, Hodgson Hall (containing the collections and library of the Georgia Historical Society), and public library. The city has numerous charitable and benevolent institutions. Among its sculptural works are monuments to Pulaski and Sergeant Jasper (both of whom fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779) and that to General Nathaniel Greene. Savannah ranks fourth among the ports of the Atlantic coast of the United States the foreign commerce for the year 1901 having been valued at nearly \$48,000,000. It is the first naval-stores port in the world and it is the leading cotton port on the South Atlantic coast. The shipments of timber, rice and phosphate are also very heavy. The city's industries comprise the manufacture of locomotives, railway-cars, fertilizers, shoes, cotton-seed oil, patent medicines, etc.

Savannah was founded by General James Oglethorpe in 1733 and was chartered as a city in 1739. It was taken by the British in Dec. 1778. The Americans and French assaulted the place with disastrous results on Oct. 9, 1779. It was evacuated by the British in 1783. Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on Dec. 31, 1864. Its population in 1860 was 15,212. In 1880 22,292. In 1870 26,255. In 1890 30,709. In 1900, 42,189. In 1900, 54,244.

Savannah, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, on a branch of the North Pacific River, about 34 miles S. of Ottumwa.

Savannah, a banking city, capital of Andrew co. Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago Great-Western R. 14 miles N. of St. Joseph and 6 miles from the Missouri River. It has a canning factory, manufacturing of harness, stoves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1886.

Savannah, a post-village in Savannah township (town) Wayne co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 32 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 573 of the town, 1733.

Savannah, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 18 miles NNE of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Savannah, a banking post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tenn. on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, about 100 miles SW of Nashville. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 1050.

Savannah in Mar. See SAVANA LA MAR.

Savo, *sl-vô* (Ger. *Sava*, *sl-vô* or *sl-vô*, *sl-vô* Hun. *Sava*, *sl-vô* and *Sava*), a river of Austria-Hungary and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carinthia, flows SE. along part of the boundary between Carinthia and Styria and through Croatia, and then E. by S. between Slavonia on the N. and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the S. and joins the Danube at Belgrade after a course of about 500 miles. Its chief affluents all from the S. are the Kulpa, Unna, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina. It is navigable for steamboats to the influx of the Kulpa. On the N. offshoots of the Alps separate its basin from that of the Drava. Agglomeration on its banks.

Savo, *sl-vô* a river of France, which joins the Garonne 15 miles NNW of Toulouse, after a NE. course of 90 miles.

Savonay, *sl-vô-nâ*, a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles NW of Nantes.

Savordun, *sl-vô-dûn*, a small town of France, in Ariège 18 miles N. of Foix. It was once a fortified place.

Savorno, a town of Alsace. See LAUSAN.

Saverton, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Harrington Route, 7 miles below Hagerstown. Pop. about 100.

Saviano, *sl-vô-nâ*, a town of Italy province of Caserta, 3 miles SW of Nola. Pop. about 2400 (commune 4800).

Savignone, *sl-vô-nô-nô* (Savignone di Romagna) a town of Italy province of Forlì on the line of the Adriatic Way 8 miles SE of Cesena. It has a public library. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901 4874).

Savigny, *sl-vô-ni* (Savigny-sur-Braye), a village of France, in Loire-et-Cher, 13 miles WNW of Vendôme.

Saville, a post-township of Chesapeake co., Ala.

Saville, a post-township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1406.

Savitten, a post-station of Orange co., N. Y.

Savio, *sl-vô* (anc. *Sepus*) a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea 10 miles SE. of Ravenna.

Savoie, *sl-vô-i*, a department of France formed of the southern part of the old duchy of Savoy. Area, 2388 sq. m. Its surface is covered by the Alps. On its eastern border is the range of the Graian Alps. The highest peak in the department exceeds 12,500 feet in elevation. The river Rhone flows along the NW. boundary and its affluent, the Isère, drains most of the department. Among the mineral springs are those of Aix-les-Bains. The various grades are cultivated and there are numerous vineyards, orchards and mulberry plantations. Tobacco and cheese are among the products. Capital, Chambéry. Pop. in 1891 263,297. In 1901 364,781.

Savoie-Haute. See HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Savona, *sl-vô-nâ*, a seaport of Italy province of Genoa, on the part of the Mediterranean coast called the Riviera di Ponente, 25 miles SW of Genoa. It has a cathedral with some interesting works of art, an episcopal palace, and a fine theatre. It possesses a small picture-gallery and a school of navigation. The town has considerable and varied manufactures. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,355.

Savona, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y. on the Cohocton River and on the Erie and the Lackawanna R. 6 miles SE of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Savonburg, a post-village of Allen co., Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 27 miles SE of Iola. Pop. about 250.

Savo, *sl-vô* (It. *Savona* or *Savona* *sl-vô-nâ* Fr. *Savona* *sl-vô-nâ* L. *Sapundia* and *Subsundia*) a region in the SE. part of France, formerly one of the divisions of the kingdom of Savoy. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland from which, in that direction, it is in great part separated by the Lake of Geneva, and on the E. by Switzerland and Piedmont. Previous to its annexation to France, Savoy was divided into the two dioceses of Chambéry and Annecy the former comprising the provinces of Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarentaise, and the latter the provinces of Genevois, Faucigny and Chablais. It now forms two departments, Savoie and HAUTE-SAVOIE. Area, about 4000 sq. m. Savoy is situated in the region of the western Alps, its surface being entirely covered by the mountains. The summit of Mont Blanc, the culminating point of the Alps is just within its borders. Savoy belongs to the basin of the Rhone, whose affluents the Arve and the Isère, flow respectively through the northern and the southern part. There are two lakes of considerable size, Bourget and Annecy. Among the mineral springs are those of Aix-les-Bains, St. Julien, and Evian. The products include cereals, wine, fruit, silk, tobacco, and cheese. The Savoyards are essentially French. Chambéry is the capital of the department of Savoie and Annecy of that of Haute-Savoie. Pop. in 1901 618,584.

The history of the house of Savoy which in the line of Savoy-Carignan is the reigning dynasty in Italy goes back to the early part of the eleventh century. From that time there were counts of Savoy whose dominions were included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The possessions of the house of Savoy were soon extended so as to comprise parts of Piedmont and Switzerland. By the close of the Middle Ages a great part of Piedmont was under its sway. In 1416 the county of Savoy was erected into a duchy. By this time the state was practically independent of the empire. In Switzerland the rulers of Savoy did not succeed in permanently maintaining their hold. In 1561 the marquisate of Saluzzo was annexed to Savoy. Part of the marquisate of Montferrat was acquired in 1631 and the remainder followed in 1704. In 1730 the duke of Savoy, having obtained the island of Sardinia in exchange for Sicily (ceded by Spain to Savoy in 1713) assumed the title of king of Sardinia. In 1860 Savoy was transferred to France.

See SAVOIE, KRAKOW or

Savo, a department of France. See SAVOIE.

Savoy, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 5 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. 150.

Savoy, a post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 10 miles NE of Pittsfield. The surface is hilly. Pop. of the town in 1900, 568.

Savoy, a post-town of Fannin co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 15 miles E. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Savoy Center, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass. Pop. 75.

Savu, *sl-vô* (written also *Savo*, *Savue*, and *Sabos*) one of a group of islands of the Dutch East Indies, between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood. Lat. about 10° 30' S. lon. 122° 40' E. It is about 21 miles long from E to W. Pop. about 16,000.

Savus, the ancient name of the SAVO.

Sawantwari, India. See SAWANTWARI.

Sawatch, Colo. See **SAGUACHE**.
Sawbridgeworth, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from Bishop Stortford. Pop in 1901 2086.
Sawdust Valley, a post-village of Marry co., Tenn. 8 miles from Columbia.

Sawhatch/ee (or **Songahatchee**) Creek, Ala., enters the Tallapoosa River.

Sawkill, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 190.

Sawpit, a post-town of San Miguel co., Colo. The banking point is Telluride. Pop. in 1900 90.

Sawtelle, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Sawuntwari, or **Sawantwari**, *sl-wunt-wi-roo*, a small native state of India, in Konkan Bombay Presidency, crossed by the parallel of 16° N lat. Capital Sawuntwari (or Wari) 30 miles N by W of Goa and about half that distance from the sea.

Sawyer, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin. Area, 1342 sq. m. It contains several lakes, including Lake Court Orellie, and an Indian Reservation of the same name, and is drained by the Chippewa River and its tributaries, the Namekagon, and other streams. Capital Hayward. Pop. in 1900 1977. In 1900 3593.

Sawyer, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan. The banking point is Custer. Pop. 150.

Sawyer, a post-village of Barren co., Mich. The banking point is Three Oaks.

Sawyer, a post-village of Butte co., Mo. The banking point is Poplar Bluff.

Sawyer, a banking post-village of Door co., Wis. on the Abnapee and Western R. Pop. about 700.

Sawyer City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. 2 miles from Kendall.

Sawyers Bar, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. on the Salmon River (North Fork). 60 miles NW of Shasta. Gold has been mined near here. Pop. about 250.

Sawyer's River, N. H. rises in Grafton co. and forms one of the head branches of the Saco River.

Sawyersville, a post hamlet of Randolph co., N. C. 15 miles SSE of Highpoint.

Sawyerville, a post-village of Hale co., Ala. on the Southern R. 50 miles WNW of Selma. Pop. 175.

Sawyerville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Raton River 15 miles E. of Lennoxville. Pop. in 1901 428.

Sax, or **Saj**, *sax* (anc. *Saxonia*) a town of Spain 27 miles NW of Alicante. Pop. (continuous) about 4500.

Saxapahaw, a post-village of Alamance co., N. C. The banking point is Burlington. Pop. 200.

Saxe-Altenburg, *sax al-ten-burg* (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg* *sax en al-ten-burg* — *a*) a duchy of Saxony. It is a duchy of central Germany comprising two nearly equal portions separated by the Hesse-Schleiss (Hesse, Younger Line). It borders on Prussian Saxony the kingdom of Saxony and Saxe-Weimar. Area, 810 sq. m. The western half belongs to the region of the Thuringian Forest and is watered by the Saale and its affluent, the Orla. The eastern half is watered by the river Pleisse. The chief industries are agriculture, forestry and cattle-rearing. Capital, Altenburg. Pop. in 1890 178,844. In 1900 194,614. The inhabitants are mainly Protestants. Saxe-Altenburg has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *sax ko-burg-go-tha* (Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha* *sax en ko-burg-go-tha*) a duchy of Germany in Thuringia, composed of the duchies of Coburg and Gotha. Coburg is enclosed by the territories of Bavaria and Saxe-Meiningen. Gotha borders on Prussian Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. Area, 785 sq. m. The country is a picturesque region of mountains and fertile valleys, belonging to the Thuringian Forest, whose highest peaks (over 3000 feet) are in the duchy of Gotha. The inhabitants belong to the main to the agricultural class, but there are extensive and diversified manufactures. Capital, Coburg and Gotha. Pop. in 1890 206,613. In 1900 229,530. The great bulk of the people are Protestants. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 2 members in the Reichstag.

Saxe-Meiningen, *sax mi-nin-gen* (Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen* *sax en mi-nin-gen*) a duchy of Germany in Thuringia, consisting mainly of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the convexity turned northward bounded by Saxe-Weimar, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, Bavaria, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and some of the lesser Thuringian states. Area, 953 sq. m. It is a hilly and mountainous region, traversed by the ranges of the Thuringian Forest, whose peaks rise to a height of about 2500 feet. Forests cover about two-fifths of the surface. The area of good agricultural land is limited. The manufactures are ex-

tensive, embracing glass, china, textiles, iron- and wooden-ware, toys, leather, beer, etc. The greater part of the surface is drained by the river Werra (one of the head-streams of the Elbe) and by the Saale an affluent of the Elbe. There are several small lakes. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans. Capital, Meiningen. Other considerable towns are Hildburghausen, Sonneberg, Nailfeld, and Pörschke. Pop. in 1890 223,832. In 1900 250,751. Saxe-Meiningen has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 3 members in the Reichstag.

Saxonia, a health resort of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, about 5 miles from Interlaken. Elevation 3600 feet.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, *sax w-i-mar i-sen-ach* (Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach* *sax en w-i-mar i-sen-ach*) a grand-duchy of central Germany in Thuringia, consisting of three main divisions and a large number of ex-claves. The middle portion that contains the towns of Weimar, Jena, and Apolda, is bounded mainly by Prussian Saxony, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Altenburg. The eastern main division, that containing the town of Neunstadt, is separated from the middle one by Saxe-Altenburg and extends eastward as far as the borders of the kingdom of Saxony. The western main division that contains the town of Eisenach is bounded by Prussian Saxony, the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, Bavaria, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Area of the grand-duchy 1388 sq. m. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the region embracing parts of the Thuringian Forest of the Rhinogebirge, and of the highlands of the Vogtland (on the borders of Saxony). There are some peaks exceeding 2500 feet in elevation. Saxe-Weimar almost wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe and the Werra being drained by the Saale an affluent of the former and by the Werra, one of the head-streams of the latter. The division containing Weimar is best adapted to agriculture. The region of Eisenach contains extensive forests. The various cereals are extensively grown and the cultivation of fruit is of some importance. The manufacturing industries are well developed, the textile industry (including the manufacture of hosiery) being in the lead. There are manufactures of glass, china, toys, superior optical instruments, etc. Jena is the seat of a famous university. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Protestants. Capital, Weimar. Pop. in 1890 326,091. In 1900 362,873. Saxe-Weimar has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 3 members in the Reichstag.

Saxtjöhing, *sax h-d-ying*, a resort of Denmark on the island of Lolland at the head of a bay which forms a good harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Saxuma, a post-station of Alaska, on the SW coast of Kotikagigood Island.

Saxmundham, a town of Suffolk, England 23 miles NE of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 1452.

Saxon, or **Saxon-Jen-Balos**, a watering place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of the Rhone 5 miles from Martigny. Elevation 1570 feet.

Saxon, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Saxon, a post. Hinge of Whatcom co., Wash.

Saxon, a post-village of Iron co., W. on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Deluth South Shore and Allen R. The banking point is Herley.

Saxonsburg, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa. 20 miles NNE of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900 36.

Saxonied (Ger. *Sachsenland* *sax en-land*) the S part of Transylvania, watered by the Aluta and its affluents. The inhabitants are in great part descendants of immigrants from Germany who settled in the region in the twelfth century and later. They preserve their German language and names and are the most industrious and thriving class in Transylvania. The principal towns are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Saxon Switzerland, a name applied to an exceedingly picturesque mountainous region mainly in the kingdom of Saxony. It of Dresden extending along the Elbe from about Liebstadt to the Bohemian frontier and some little distance beyond. The region is marked by craggy cliffs of fantastic form and deep secluded gorge-like valleys. The highest point is in the Nebelberg, in Bohemia, 2371 feet. Among the more famous sites or places visited by tourists are the Bastei (645 ft. above the Elbe), the Elterwalder Grund, the Brand, Schandau (the central point of the region), the Kribitzell the Grosse Winterberg, the Wilde Klamm and Kriebitzstein.

Saxonville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. on the Sudbury River and on the Boston and Albany R., 22 miles W of Boston. It has a manufactory of yarn and woollens. Pop. about 1250.

Saxony (Ger. *Sachsen*, *sax en*), Kingdom of, a state of the German Empire, the fifth in size and the third in order of population, bounded on the N and NE by Prussia

(provinces of Saxony and Silesia) on the SE by Bohemia, on the SW (for a short distance) by Bavaria, and on the W by Rhine, Saxe-Weimar Saxe-Altenburg and Prussian Saxony. Length, 144 miles, breadth 15 to 88 miles. Area, 5787 sq m. Pop. in 1900 4,203,316.

All but about 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. The Catholics number about 300,000 and the Jews about 13,000. The royal family belongs to the Catholic church. The non-German element in the population (in addition to the foreigners) is that of the Wends, a Slavic people who live in the extreme E of the kingdom, in a portion of old Lusatia, and who number about 50,000. The kingdom is divided into the circles of Dresden, Leipzig, Bautzen, Chemnitz and Zwickau. The chief towns are Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Plauen, Zwickau, Meissen, Zittau, Freiberg, Bautzen and Glauchau. The capital is Dresden.

A large part of Saxony is mountainous or hilly. On the SE along a great part of the frontier in the side of Bohemia, stretches the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountain) reaching to the Fichtelberg an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. N of this eastern end, on both sides of the river Elbe is the mountainous region called the Harz in Switzerland with its fantastically castellated peaks rising to a height of about 1800 ft above the sea. The northwestern corner of the kingdom the region about Leipzig, is an extensive plain. The river Elbe traverses Saxony from SE to NW. It is navigable throughout the whole of its course within the kingdom. The largest river after the Elbe is the Mulde, which flows N through the western part of the country and joins the Elbe beyond its borders. Saxony possesses a fertile soil which is in a high state of cultivation. A large area is devoted to rye, oats, and potatoes, which are the leading crops. Fruit is extensively cultivated. The forests cover about one-fourth of the surface. Much attention is given to the rearing of live-stock. The sheep yield a fine quality of wool but sheep-breeding has declined greatly. Saxony is rich in minerals which include coal, silver, iron, lead, tin, arsenic, copper, cobalt, blende, and antimony besides a variety of precious and semi-precious stones, marble, sandstone (largely quarried) pterocladin-clay etc. The great mining centre is Freiberg. There are numerous mineral springs, the best known being those at Flöha. Saxony is more actively engaged in manufactures than any section of Germany except Westphalia and Rhineland Prussia. The textile industry takes the lead, a vast number of persons being employed in the weaving of linen, cotton and woolen fabrics and in the manufacture of knitted goods, embroidery lace, and passementerie. The manufacture of articles of apparel andinery is carried on very extensively. There are great establishments engaged in turning out machinery of all kinds. Food products are manufactured on a large scale. The so-called Dresden china, manufactured at Meissen is famous. Paper-making, brewing, wood working, the preparation of chemicals, distilling, the manufacture of articles of leather and piano-making are important industries. Leipzig vies with Berlin as the greatest publishing centre of Germany and is the foremost place in the world in the extent of its book trade. The iron industry is on a large scale. Saxony possesses one of the leading universities of Germany that of Leipzig. The mining academy of Freiberg is the most celebrated institution of its kind in the world. Dresden has a notable polytechnic institute and the conservatory of music at Leipzig is world-renowned. The government of Saxony is a constitutional monarchy. There are six ministerial departments,—justice, finance, interior, education and ecclesiastical affairs, foreign affairs, war. The legislature consists of two chambers. The first chamber is composed of princes, nobles, ecclesiastical burgomasters of the principal cities, deputies representing nobiliary estates, a few members nominated by the king, and a representative from the university of Leipzig. The second chamber or house of representatives is elected by indirect suffrage. The voters are divided into 3 classes: the representation being unequal. Saxony has 4 votes in the Bundesrat and sends 23 representatives to the Reichstag.

History.—In addition to the kingdom so-called, the name Saxony is a designation of one of the provinces of Prussia, and is borne also by four of the Thuringian states (Sachsen in the case of these being contracted in English to Saxe). It designates a very different region from the Saxony of the early period of German history. The home of the ancient Saxons was a territory extending southward from the river Elbe, near its mouth nearly to the Rhine, in the vicinity of Cologne. It was from this region that the Saxons came who with the Jutes and Angles, conquered Britain. Towards the close of the eighth century Charles the Great subdued the Saxons of the main land and forced them to accept Christianity. Soon after the partition of the Frank-

ish realm by the grandsons of Charles, about the middle of the ninth century, the national duchy of the Saxons makes its appearance—one of the great fiefs of the new German kingdom. In 910 Henry the Fowler duke of Saxony was elected king of Germany. His son Otto succeeded him on the royal throne, and his coronation by the Pope at Rome in 962 inaugurated the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. This monarch conferred Saxony on Hermann Billung, whose house ruled till 1106. Shortly before the middle of the twelfth century the duchy came into the possession of the house of Guelph (Weif). Henry the Lion of this house, who was also duke of Bavaria, was a feared vassal of Frederick Barbarossa. In 1181 the emperor brought about the fall of Henry, whose dominions were partitioned. The title of Duke of Saxony was now borne by Bernhard of Anhalt, a petty prince who had some possessions in the region of the Elbe. The lands of his house were divided about the middle of the thirteenth century and there were two illud duchies of Saxony Saxe-Lauenburg and Saxe-Wittenberg. In the Golden Bull of the emperor Charles IV issued in 1356 the duke of Saxe-Wittenberg was recognized as one of the imperial electors. In 1422 the line of Saxe-Wittenberg became extinct and the duchy and electoral dignity passed in 1433 to the earlgrave of Meissen (Mimma) of the House of Wettin. This house in addition to the Saxon and Misnian dominions, acquired possessions in Thuringia. Its dominions collectively became known as Saxony. In 1485 they were divided into two states—Saxony of the Ernestine Line (or electoral Saxony) and Saxony of the Albertine Line (or ducal Saxony) the capitals being respectively Wittenberg and Dresden. Wittenberg was the cradle of the Reformation.

In 1547 the elector of Saxony the main head of the Protestants in the war of the Schmalkalde League was deprived of his dominions and electoral dignity which were conferred upon Maurice of the ducal line. The Thuringian possessions were, however, restored to the Ernestine house, and out of these arose the small Saxon duchies. In 1635 Saxony acquired Lusatia. Two electors of Saxony in succession occupied the royal throne of Poland between 1697 and 1763. In 1694 Saxony was elevated to the rank of a kingdom. The king of Saxony was head of the duchy of Weismar from 1697-173. In 1815 Saxony in consequence of its alliance with Napoleon was deprived by the powers of half of its dominions, which were transferred to Prussia. From 1806-70 the kingdom was part of the North German Confederation, and in 1871 it became part of the new German Empire.

Saxony, a province of Prussia having on the NE. and E. the province of Brandenburg on the W. Brunswick and the provinces of Hanover and Hesse-Nassau and on the S. the Thuringian states and the kingdom of Saxony. Enclosed within it are the duchy of Anhalt and portions of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Brunswick, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Saxe-Weimar and there are detached fragments of the province enclosed within the Thuringian states. Area, 9,512 sq m. In the extreme W are the Harz mountains, while the southern portion belongs to the Thuringian high lands. The bulk of the province forms part of the great North German lowland. Prussian Saxony is watered by the Elbe with its tributaries the Black Elster, Mulde, and the Saale (which receives the Elstrut). This province is on the whole the most fertile portion of Prussia, producing bountiful crops of grain, potatoes and beets (for sugar). Vegetable farming and horticulture are extensively carried on and wine, hops and cherries are produced. Prussian Saxony has the most productive coal fields in Germany and rich deposits of common salt and other salts. Vast quantities of kumito are obtained at Stassfurt. The province is divided into the three districts of Magdeburg, Erfurt and Merseburg. Capital, Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 2,833,010.

Saxton, a post-village of Whitley co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Wiltshireburg. Pop. 135.

Saxton, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. 6½ miles by rail E of St. Joseph.

Saxton, a post-station of Ulster co. N.Y.

Saxton, a banking post-borough of Bedford co. Pa. on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 25 miles S by W of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900 637.

Saxtons River, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. on a small river of its own name, about 4 miles W of Bellows Falls. Pop. about 350.

Sayabec, Rimouski co. Quebec, on the International R. 47 miles from Rimouski.

Sayan Mountains, a stem or prolongation of the Altai separating Mongolia from the governments of Yenisei and Irkutsk in Siberia, and extending to Transbaikalia. They attain a general elevation of about 6000 feet.

with a number of summits rising to 8668-9000 ft. (Mungo-Bark, 180 miles WSW of Irkutsk, 11,468 ft.)

Saybrook, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co. Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, 23 miles E. of New Haven on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Saybrook was settled in 1659 and named in honor of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke. It was united with the colony of Connecticut in 1644. Yale College (originally the Collegiate School of Connecticut) was for a few years in its infancy located at Saybrook Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Saybrook, a banking post-village of McLean co. Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R. 26 miles E. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 879

Saybrook, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 66 miles ENE of Cleveland. It has basket-works. Pop. about 200

Saybrook, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point in Warren. Pop. 150

Saybrook Point, a post-village and resort of Middlesex co. Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles E. of New Haven

Saybrook, a village (Slavie, *Syrov*), a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 42 miles SW of Cracow Pop. in 1900 4892.

Sayda, a village, a town of Saxony, 30 miles SW of Dresden. Pop. about 1500

Saye, a town of French central Africa, on the Niger in lat. 15° N

Saylesville, a post-village of Providence co. R. I. on the Mohegan Valley R. near Pawtucket. It has extensive dyeing and bleaching-works. Pop. 254

Saylesville, a hamlet of Waukegan co. Wis. Pop. 55

Saylorsburg, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa., about 16 miles N by W of Easton, on the Lehigh and Delaware R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. It has brick-yards.

Says, also, a town of Prussia, 6 miles N of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900 3064

Saypan, *Saipan*, a *pán* or *Seypan*, a *pán* a coral island of the Ladrones

Sayre, a post-town of Ouachita co. Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1900 300

Sayre, a banking post-village of Roger Mills co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has four and lumber interests.

Sayre, a banking post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 19 miles SW of Owego. It has railway-shops, car wheel works and manufactories of metal-work, frames etc. Pop. in 1900 3243.

Sayreton, a post village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 300

Sayreville, a post-township of Middlesex co. N. J. on the Raritan River R. The banking point is New Brunswick 6 miles distant. It has manufactories of brick soda-water and cigars. Pop. in 1900 4155

Sayula, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles SW of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900 7833

Sayville, a banking post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co. N. Y. on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R. 4 miles W of Patchogue and 60 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has oyster and fishing industries. Pop. about 1900

Saxawa, a *st*-*st* a river of Bohemia, after a WNW course of 100 miles joins the Moldau 12 miles S. of Prague.

Saxer, a *st* a small town of France, in Finistère, 18 miles NNW of Quimper

Saxatli, a *st*-*st* a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 6 miles W of Nocera. Pop. in 1901, 8043 (commune, 13 777)

Saxfell (pronounced and sometimes written *Saxwell*) a mountain of England in Cumberland, 10 miles NE of Ravenglass, having four main summits, respectively Seafell Pike, 3316 feet, the loftiest mountain of England, Seafell, 3163 ft.; Great End, 2984 ft. and Lingmoor 3446 ft. Seafell Pike is a trigonometric station. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

Sealarnora, a town of Asia Minor. See KOWN ADAMI.

Sealamora (aka il-nor), Gulf of, on the coast of Asia Minor is 45 miles in length from E. to W. with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the greater part of its E. coast.

Sealbys, an urban district of Yorkshire, England, nearly adjoining Seabrook. Pop. about 1250

Sealdie, the ancient name of the *Secklow*

Seales Mound a post-village of Jo Darless co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles ENE of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 418

Sealeville, a post-village of Warrick co. Ind. Pop. 100

Sealloway, a village of Scotland, on the main-land of Shetland, at the head of Sealloway Bay 6 miles WSW of Lerwick

Sealpa, a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, Inverness-shire, off the E. side of Skye. Pop. about 00

Sealpa (or *Sealpa*) lies at the entrance of East Loch Tarbert, in Harris. Pop. about 150

Sealpa Flow, a sea-basin among the Orkneys nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, South Ronaldshay and Hay

Sealpa Level, a post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 80 miles SW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 450

Seamander, the ancient name of the *Meander* a river of the Troas Asia Minor

Seamoo, a banking post-city of Cherokee co. Kan., on the Price System 5 miles N of Columbus. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 1540

Seamondson, a town of Yorkshire, England 6 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 350

Seandla, a banking city of Esapele co. Kan., on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles NW of Concordia. Pop. in 1900 596

Seandla, a post-station of Washington co., Minn.

Seandiano, aka-d-a no, a small town of Italy province and circle of Reggio nell' Emilia on the Secchia.

Seandinavia, aka-d-a no, a name applied to Iceland to Sweden Norway and Denmark the first two being comprised in the Scandinavian Peninsula. In an old time the appellation *Seandiana* (Seandia) designated what was supposed to be a large island in (or N of) the Baltic Sea, little being known of the great land-mass of the peninsula. The southernmost portion of Sweden is still known as Seandia.

Seandinavia, a banking post-village of Wapaca co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. 24 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 320

Seandinavia, a township (town) of Wapaca co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 921

Seandia (Sw *Ståne sto'aph*) an old province of Sweden at its S. extremely now included in the Kings of Malmshus and Christiansand.

Seandian, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 55

Seandla, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Berwick. Pop. 100

Seandla, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn. on the Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin and other railroads. The banking point is Cloquet. Pop. about 500

Seandiano, aka-d-a no, a town of Italy province and 12 miles SE of Grosseto. Pop. about 3000 (commune 7049)

Seandio, a village of Hartford co. Conn. 16 miles NNE of Hartford. Pop. 200

Seandio River rises in Hampden co. Mass. and enters the Connecticut River about 9 miles above the city of Hartford Conn.

Seaphueta, the Latin name of *Scaphura*

Scappoose, a post-village of Columbia co. Oregon 20 miles NW of Portland. Pop. 75

Scarba, aka-ba, one of the Hebrides in Argyllshire, Scotland, off the N. end of Jura. Length and breadth 3 miles each.

Scarboro, a post-village of Screven co. Ga., near the Ogeechee River, on the Central of Georgia R., 70 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. 150

Scarboro, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co., Me. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles (direct) SW of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 1865

Scarboro, a post-village of Westchester co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles N of Tarrytown. Pop. 140

Scarboro, a post-village of Sumter co. S. C. The banking point is Sumter. Pop. 154

Scarboro, a post-village of Anderson co. Tenn. 12 miles N by W of Concord. Pop. 160

Scarboro Beach, a sea-side resort of Cumberland co., Me. 3 miles from Seabrook.

Seabrook, aka-bu-rūh, a seaport and fashionable resort of England in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on a headland extending into the North Sea, 37 miles NE of York. It is built in crescent form on terraces rising from the shore, is dist by the deep ravine called Ramdale Valley spanned by bridges, and terminates on the NE. in a castle-crowned promontory. Seabrook has been popularly styled the 'queen of watering places. The town has a large spa, an interesting aquarium, a museum, and a

See drive and promenade pier. There are manufactures of jet and important fisheries. Pop. in 1991, 35,161.

Scarborough, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 11 miles NNE of Toronto. Pop. 209.

Scarborough, the capital town of the West India Island of Tobago, on its SE coast, 8 miles SW of Georgetown. Lat. 11° 8' N. Pop. about 2000.

Scarborough Islands, or *Les Baucnes Jarrides*, local name *San-doo-nis*, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, NW of the Marshall Islands.

Scarborough Junction, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 9 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150.

Scarbro, a village of Fayette co., W. Va. The banking point is Mount Hope and the post-office Thurmond. Pop. about 300.

Scarries (Gazur and Lertie) two rivers of western Africa, chiefly in Sierra Leone, discharge into the Atlantic Ocean by a common estuary in about lat. 8° 50' N.

Scardonia, *skan-dō-nā* (Slavic *Stradica*, *skri-deen*) a small town of Dalmatia, 8 miles NNE of Sebenico, on the river Krka, near its mouth. Under the Romans it was the capital of Liburnia.

Scarliff, or *Seara*, *skā-rā*, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 4 miles SW of Hoghead.

Scarliff, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Scariff, 8 miles NNW of Killaloe.

Scarliff Mill, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 13 miles SSE of Reading. Pop. 275.

Scarp, or *Scarpa*, an island of the Outer Hebrides, in Inverness-shire, Scotland. It rises to about 1000 feet and is 3 miles long. Pop. about 150.

Scarpante, *skarp-ān-tā* or *Kerke* (anc. *Chr. pālu*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey, 28 miles SW of Rhodes. Length 30 miles, extreme breadth 8 miles. The surface is mountainous, the highest summit being about 4000 feet above the sea. Pop. about 8000, mostly Greeks.

Scarpie, a navigable river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais flows E past Arras and Douai and joins the Scheldt at Montagne, on the frontier of Belgium. Length 23 miles.

Scarpieria, *skan-pā-rē-ā*, a town of Italy in Tuscany, 16 miles NE of Florence. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Scarsdale, a post-village in Scarsdale township (town) Westchester co., N. Y. on the New York and Harlem branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 20 miles N by R. of New York. Pop. of the town in 1900 885.

Scarsville, a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Scary, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., W. Va.

Scary, an inlet of British North America, off the E coast of the island of Cape Breton. Length, from E. to W., 0 miles.

Scawfell, England. See **SCAPPELL**.

Scaux, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine, 6 miles S of Paris by railway. Pop. in 1901 4541.

Scawville Hill, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Beallville or Washington. Pop. about 250.

Scappellano, *shā-pā-lā-nā*, the loftiest summit of the Rhätikon division of the Eastern Alps, on the borders of Vorarlberg and the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 8 miles SW of Bludenz. Height, 9740 feet.

Scay-sur-Saône, *shā-sū-sōn*, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 miles WNW of Vesoul.

Schadts, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Schaefferstown, *shā-fēr-tōwn*, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. about 24 miles W by R. of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar boxes, a distillery etc. Pop. about 800.

Schaerbeck, *shā-tāk*, a northeastern suburb of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 83,506.

Schafberg, a summit of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, a short distance from Pontresina. Height, 8955 feet.

Schaffhausen, *shāf-hōw-sen* (L. *Scaphe*, etc.) the northernmost canton of Switzerland situated N of the Rhine, which separates it in part from the cantons of Zürich and Thurgau. It is mostly enclosed by the grand-duchy of Baden. Area, 110 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 41,814, nearly all Protestants. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile, yielding large crops of cereals and vegetables. The vine is extensively cultivated. The government consists of a legislative assembly (*Grosser Rat*), chosen by the people for a term of 4 years and of an executive council.

The canton has 3 representatives in the federal council. Capital, Schaffhausen.

Schaffhausen, the capital of the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, situated on the right bank of the Rhine and on the Basel-Constantine railway, 23 miles N by E of Zürich. Pop. in 1900 15,403. It retains portions of its ancient walls and defenses, the most conspicuous fragment of which is the castle of Münst (or Unnet) dating from the sixteenth century, a round tower 115 feet in diameter, with walls 10 ft. thick. The houses of the city are largely of quaint and curious architecture. Among the principal buildings and institutions are the cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, the town-hall, museum and Imthurnum (with theatre, picture-gallery and music-hall). The city has manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, mathematical and physical instruments, watches, pottery knitted and woollen goods, etc. The Falls of Schaffhausen, also known as the Falls of the Rhine, a cataract 3 miles SSW of the town, have a total descent of about 160 ft. with a vertical highest fall of 66 ft. and present the most imposing phenomena of the kind in Europe. Elevation of the city, 1295 ft. Schaffhausen joined the Swiss Confederacy in 1601.

Schagen, *shā-gan*, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 11 miles N of Alkmaar.

Schachtelcoke, *shā-tē-kōk*, a post-village of Renne-laer co., N. Y. on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles N by E of Troy. It has manufactures of powder twine, and woollens. Pop. in 1900 1061 of the township (town) 2631.

Schalke, *shāi-kh*, a manufacturing place of Prussia, district of Arnberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1857 2058. In 1900 24,577.

Schaller, *shāl-lar*, a banking post-town of Sac. co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles WNW of Sac. City. Pop. in 1900 661.

Schalle, a post-village of Perry co., Mo.

Schandam, *shān-dām*, a town of Saxony, 31 miles SE of Dresden on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900 3360.

Schapville, *shāp-vīl*, a post-hamlet of Jx Davina co. Ill.

Schärding, *shāi-ding*, a town of Upper Austria, 8 miles SSW of Passau on the Inn. Pop. in 1900 3762.

Schäsbürg, *shāi-bōrg* (Hun. *Sagator* *shāi-tā*), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, in Saxonyland capital of the co. of Great Kükül (Nagy Küküllő), on the Great Kükül River, 24 miles SSE of Maros-Vásárhely. It has manufactures of textiles and an extensive trade. It has a well-preserved mediæval castle. A battle was fought here on July 31 1849 between the Rumanians and Hungarians, in which the former were victorious and in which the Hungarian poet Petöfi is supposed to have perished. Pop. in 1900 10,948, mainly German.

Schäzlar, *shāi-lār* (Bohem *Zscler*), a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900 3062.

Schaumburg, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. Pop. 75.

Schaumburg-Lippe, *shāwm-bōrg* *lip* *pēh*, a principality of Germany enclosed by the Prussian provinces of Hanover and Westphalia. Area, 131 sq. m. In the N is a considerable lake called the Steinhuder Meer. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The principal towns are Bielefeld (the capital) and Stadthagen. The principality has 1 vote in the Bundestag and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890 89,103. In 1900 45,132.

Schedewitz, *shāi-dē-wī-tā*, a village of Saxony adjacent to Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 1487.

Scheemda, *shāi-shā*, a village of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles ENE of Groningen.

Scheer, *shāi*, a town of Württemberg, 4 miles ESE of Sigmaringen. Pop. about 1000.

Scheshallion. See **SCHIRALLION**.

Schellberg, *shāi-bērg*, a town of Saxony north of Chemnitz, 6 miles E of Schwarzenberg. Pop. about 2600.

Scheldack, *shāi-dēk* or **Scheldegg** (also known as the **Haell-Scheldack** and **Great Scheldack**) a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Oberland 8 miles SE of Brigue. Height above the sea, 6430 feet. The **Lesser Schenken** (or **Wassers Schenken**) which adjoins the **Wogern Alp** is a mountain SW of the above, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, noted for its magnificent panoramas of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger. Elevation 8770 ft. It is reached by the Bernese Oberland railway. See also **Rät**.

Scheldt, *shāi-tē* (Dutch, *Schelde* *shāi-dē* Fr. *Escaut*, *shāi* and *Soldis*) a river of Europe, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows N and NE through the department of Nord and the Belgian provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders and between East Flanders and the province of Aetwerp, turns NW at the city of Antwerp, and enters the North Sea by two estuaries, the East and West Scheldt, which enclose the sands of South Beveland, North Beveland, and Walcheren, belonging to the Dutch province of

Zeland. Total course, 300 miles. In its lower part it traverses a flat country and its banks are protected by dikes. It receives the rivers Sompe and Lys from the W and the Dender and Rupe from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout and connected by canals with the principal cities of Belgium and France, and is of high commercial importance. Among the cities on its banks are Cambrai, Tournai, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, and Antwerp. Down to 1803 dues were levied on foreign shipping ascending the Scheldt.

Scheldestadt and Scheldestadt, French names of **Scheldtstad**.

Schellhenrue, shél'hénrue, a post-hamlet of White Pine co., Nev., 10 miles ENE of Eureka.

Schellburg, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 8 miles from Bedford, its banking point. Pop. in 1900 312.

Schell (shall) City, a banking city of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 18 miles NE of Nevada and 1 mile from the Osage River. Pop. in 1900 668.

Schellenberg, the former name of **Acsenwastura**.

Schellaburg, Bedford co., Pa. See **Schellaburg**.

Schemnitz, shém nítz (Hun. *Schemen-Helldény* shél méts bá-lán-jón) a so-called royal free city of Hungary.

In the co. of Hont, situated in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, about 2000 feet above the sea and 45 miles N.W. of Graz. It is famous for its mines, which have been worked since ancient times. They yield gold, silver, lead, and copper. The total length of the galleries excavated in the course of many centuries exceeds 200 miles. One drain 800 ft. long, constructed to lead the water off to the river Gran is about 10 miles long. The annual product of the mines is not great. The town has a school of mining and forestry founded in 1788 by Maria Theresa. The miners are mostly Slovaks. Schemnitz has a fiscal oligarchy and there are manufactures of shoes and tobacco pipes. There is a ruined medieval castle. Schemnitz rose into importance in the Middle Ages. Large numbers of Flemings and Germans settled in the district in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1900 16,370.

Schenectady, shén-ék-tád, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 216 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Mohawk River and bounded on the W by the Schoharie River. Capital, Schenectady. Pop. in 1900 29,777. In 1900 46,832.

Schenectady, a city capital of Schenectady co., N. Y. It is situated on the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Rrs. 17 miles W of Albany. It is the seat of Union College, which was founded in 1793 under the name of Union College and embraces in its administration besides Union College proper in this city the departments of law and medicine and the Dudley Observatory located in Albany. Schenectady contains a number of notable public buildings (court-house, city hall, opera-house) and has important industrial establishments comprising locomotive, boiler, engine and electric works, and manufactures of harvesting machines, brooms, stove, patent medicines, etc. Pop. in 1890 19,902. In 1900 31,682. Schenectady was settled in 1663. In 1690 it was burned by the French and Indians. It was chartered as a city in 1799.

Schenesaw, shén-é-sá, a banking post-village of Otego co., N. Y. 67 miles W by S of Albany on the Delaware and Hudson R. Pop. in 1900 613.

Schenckelsfeld, shénk'léng fét, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, circle of Merfeld. Pop. about 1000.

Scheppensdatt, Germany. See **Scheppensdatt**.

Scheverville, shé'v-ér-víl, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 34 miles S by E of Chicago, Ill. Pop. about 400.

Schertz, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Scherweiler, shér'vél-er, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles NW of Schlestadt.

Schesslitz, shés'slitz, a town of Savaria, in Upper Franconia, 8 miles NE of Bamberg. Pop. about 1500.

Scheveningen, shé'vén-íng-én (Dutch pron. shé'vén in nún) the most fashionable bathing resort of the Netherlands on the North Sea, in the northwestern outskirts of The Hague, with which it is connected by a beautiful dike about 2 miles long. It has a large harbor, the main hall of which accommodates nearly 3000 people, and a pier 450 yards in length extending into the sea. Scheveningen, whose fishing industries are important, is visited annually by about 25,000 strangers. Pop. (resident) about 20,000.

Schiedam, shé-dám (i. e. the 'dam of the Schie') a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland on the Schie, an affluent of the Meuse, 3 miles W of Rotterdam. It is regularly built, with a number of prominent buildings, and is chiefly noted for its production of gin and other liquors. There are about 300 distilleries in the town and its vicinity.

Large numbers of swine are fattened on the refuse of the distilleries. In addition to gin, Schiedam has a considerable trade in grain and stearine candles, the latter being manufactured here. Pop. in 1900 37,120.

Schiedam, a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 miles N of Flores.

Schiefbahn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 3778.

Schiernemul-Oeg, schiér-nem-úk-óg, an island with a light-house in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, in Frisia, 16 miles E of Ameland. Length 8 miles.

Schiera, shé-er-a, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the Landquart, 11 miles NE of Chur. Pop. about 2000. Elevation 2155 feet.

Schierstein, shé-er-stéin, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau on the Rhine, 3 miles SEW of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900 2377.

Schiffbeck, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, in the circle of Stormarn. Pop. in 1900 5810.

Schiffersdatt, shí'f-ér-stát, a village of Savaria, in the Palatinat, 0 miles NNW of Speyer. Pop. in 1900 6075.

Schiffweiler, shí'f-ér-lér, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Trever, circle of Ottweiler. Pop. in 1900 7383.

Schillaburg, or **Schellaburg**, a mountain of Scotland, in the parish of Perth & 4 miles SE of Loch Rannoch. Elevation 1545 feet.

Schilldau, shíld-ow, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles ENE of Merseburg. Pop. about 1350.

Schildberg (Pol. *Ostrzeszów* ost shésh uv) a town of Prussia, in Posen, 23 miles SE of Posen. Pop. in 1900 4545.

Schildesche, shíldsh-é, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles W of Minden. Pop. in 1900 0144.

Schiller, shí-lér, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., about 0 miles E of Green Bay. Pop. 200.

Schiltach, shílt-á, a town of Baden circle of Offenbach on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach. Pop. about 1000.

Schiltorn, a summit of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near Mürren. Height, 9733 feet.

Schiltshagen, shíltsh-ím, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 1 mile W of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 10745.

Schinkel, a village of Prussia, in the district of Osnabrück. Pop. in 1900 4745.

Schinnaw, shé-nó-wá, or **Shinnaw**, a small island of the Cyclades 5 miles S of Naxos.

Schinnawach, shíntsh-ák, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 34 miles SW of Brugg. The Schinnawach or Habsburg sulphur baths are noted. They are situated at the foot of the Wulpelsberg, on the summit of which are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Habsburgs. Pop. in 1900 838. Elevation 1293 feet.

Schie, shé-é, a town of Italy, 15 miles NW of Trieste. It has extensive manufactures of woollens. Pop. in 1901, 8395 (commune, 13,494).

Schlippenbelle, shíp-pén-bél, a town of East Prussia, 36 miles SSE of Königsberg on the river Alle. Pop. about 2500.

Schlingenswald, shéng-ísh-áhl-dé, a town of Saxony, 6 miles S of Bautzen on the Spree. Pop. in 1900 3223.

Schirwindt, shéer-wínt, a town of East Prussia, 19 miles ENE of Gumbinnen. Pop. about 1200.

Schirvelheim, shéer'vél-bí-er or **Scheffelheile**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles SW of Köslin on the river Rega. It has a castle and a church dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 6742.

Schkeuditz, shésh-dítz, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Elster, 12 miles SE of Halle. It has a large variety of manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900 6356.

Schkölen, shésh'vén, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles SW of Merseburg. Pop. about 1750.

Schladau, shíld-á, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles SSE of Hildesheim on the Oker. Pop. about 3500.

Schlingendorfer Spitze, a summit of the Central Carpathians or High Tatras of Hungary near Tatrafűrés (Schmuck). Height, 8050 feet.

Schlingenswald, shíng'vén fált (Bohem. *Slavkov Horn*), a town of Bohemia, 6 miles SE of Eibitz. It has manufactures of porcelain. Pop. in 1900 4072.

Schlan, shíln (Bohem. *Slany*) a town of Bohemia, 20 miles NW of Prague. The inhabitants are engaged in cotton-spinning, the manufacture of machinery and chemicals, iron-founding, coal-mining, etc. Pop. in 1900 2401.

Schlingensbad, shíng'vén-bát, a watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles WNW of Wiesbaden. It has warm mineral baths which attract many classes of invalids. Pop. about 600.

Schlesier, a post-village of Lafour co., Min. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 180

Schlesierville, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 50 miles W of Brunswick. Pop. 00

Schlawe, shi'wə, a town of Prussia, in Pommern, 23 miles ENE of Köslin, on the Wipper. Pop. in 1900 5072.

Schlegel, shi'ghel, a village of Prussia, in Bitola, 47 miles SSW of Bremen. Pop. in 1900 2622.

Schlei, or **Schley**, shi' (often called in English, The Sley), a narrow fjord-like arm of the Baltic Sea, penetrating Schleswig in a SW direction for a distance of about 25 miles. At its head is the town of Schleswig. It is very shallow at its entrance. Fish are abundant in its waters.

Schleicher, shi'ker an unorganized county in the W part of Texas. Area, 1855 sq m. Pop. in 1900 613

Schleisingerville, shi'sing-er-vil, a post-village of Washington co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rrs. 33 miles NW of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of vehicles, organs, brakes etc. Pop. in 1900 540

Schleitheim, shi't'hime, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NW of Schaffhausen near the foot of the Rindlen. Pop. in 1900 1891

Schleiss, shi'ts a town of Germany in the principality of Reuss, Younger Line, called also Reuss-Schleiss, on the Wiesenthal 24 miles SW of Gera. It has manufactures of textiles, hosiery, metallic wares, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900 5331

Schlesien, a province of Prussia. See Silesia

Schleswig, shi's wic, a region forming the N half of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, which is co-extensive with the government-district of Schleswig. It lies between Jutland (Denmark) and Holstein from which it is partly separated by the river Riedel and between the Baltic Sea (with the Little Belt) on the E. and the North Sea on the W. The North Frisian Islands and the island of Alsen belong to it. It is a level and low lying region. Among the towns are Flensburg, Schleswig, Hadersleben, Husum, and Apenrade. See Schleswig-Holstein

Schleswig, a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein (co-extensive with the government-district of Schleswig) at the head of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic 25 miles from the sea and 70 miles NNW of Hamburg. It is picturesque built in semicircular form and consists of three portions, the Friedrichsburg, the Lollhus, and the Altstadt. The principal edifices are the twelfth-century Romanesque-Gothic cathedral recently restored the church of St. Michael and the interesting chapel of Gottrup. The town has large manufactures of leather. Pop. in 1900 17 909

Schleswig, shi's wig a banking post-town of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 5 miles NE of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 233

Schleswig, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1355

Schleswig-Holstein (bo'el'stin) a province of Prussia, formed out of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg formerly belonging to Denmark. It is co-extensive with the government-district of Schleswig and is bounded on the N by Denmark, on the E. by the Baltic Sea, Mecklenburg and Lübeck, on the S. and SW by the province of Hanover, from which it is separated by the river Elbe and Hamburg, and on the W by the North Sea. It includes the North Frisian Islands, in the North Sea, and the islands of Alsen and Fohrman, in the Baltic. Area, 7836 sq m. The northern half is Schleswig the southern, Holstein and Lauenburg, the latter a small district. The E. coast is deeply indented by fjord-like bays. Schleswig-Holstein is in the main a level region. There is a hilly tract in the E. while the W coast is extremely low so that it has to be protected by dikes against the sea. The chief river is the Eider flowing into the North Sea, formerly the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein. There are a number of lakes, the largest being Pils Lake. The soil is fertile in the E. and W. but the middle portion is unproductive moorland. Large crops of cereals and potatoes are raised. In no part of Prussia is the industry of cattle-breeding in such an advanced state as here. Horses are extensively reared. The forests cover but a small area. The manufacturing industries occupy a very subordinate position. The province is traversed by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, connecting the Baltic and North seas. The leading institution of learning is the university of Kiel. Pop. in 1900 (inclusive of Helgoland), 1,387,905, nearly all Protestants. About one-tenth of the inhabitants are Danes. Capital, Schleswig.

Schleswig after having been an object of contention between the Germans and Danes, passed into the possession

of the kings of Denmark in the eleventh century. It was treated as a separate country, being for a long period ruled by Danish governors or princes (dukes of Schleswig) belonging to the Danish dynasty and ultimately becoming an independent state under Danish overlordship. Towards the close of the fourteenth century Schleswig was united with the county of Holstein, which was included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The duchy of Schleswig continued to be a fief of Denmark. From 1460 the kings of Denmark were rulers of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1474 Holstein was erected from a county into a duchy. The dukes attempted ineffectually to liberate themselves from Denmark with the aid of the German states in 1545-50 (first Schleswig-Holstein War). In 1864 Prussia and Austria (in the second Schleswig-Holstein War) wrested the duchies from Denmark which also had to relinquish Lauenburg. The victory over Austria in 1866 enabled Prussia to incorporate these regions into her dominions. Lauenburg was not constituted part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein until 1875. See Schleswig and Holstein

Schlettau, shi'tōw a town of Saxony circle of Chemnitz, 6 miles ENE of Grünhain. It is a busy little manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900 3386

Schlietstadt, shi't'st'ik (Fr. Schlietstadt and Solikstadt) a town of Germany in Lower Alsace, on the Ill, 26 miles SW of Strasbourg. The principal edifices are the medieval cathedral, one of the finest churches in Alsace, containing beautiful stained glass, and the church of St. Pious in the Romanesque and Transitional styles. The town has varied manufactures. Schlietstadt was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. From the time of the Thirty Years' War till 1870 it belonged to France. Pop. in 1900 6305

Schliensingen, shi'ling-sen, a town of Prussian Saxony 25 miles WSW of Erfurt. It has a castle and remains of its old fortifications. There are manufactures of white lead, paper, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900 4198

Schley, shi' a county in the WSW part of Georgia, has an area of 188 sq m. It is drained by Mashake Creek and other affluents of the Flint River. Capital Elaville. Pop. in 1890 5443 in 1900 3499

Schley, a post-village of Winaway co., Mo. The banking point is Clyde. Pop. 100

Schlieben, shi'lee ben, a town of Prussian Saxony district of Merseburg, circle of Schwannitz. Pop. about 1600

Schliengen, shi'lee ghen, a town of Baden, 4 miles SSW of Müllheim. Pop. about 1000

Schlitze, shi'ts, a town of Hesse, province of Oberhessen, 40 miles ENE of Giessen. Pop. about 2500

Schlochau, shi'kōw a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 45 miles W of Marienwerder. Pop. about 3300

Schlopp, shi'lop-p'ph, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder 13 miles SW of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. about 2000

Schlotheim, shi'lot'hime, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Kölnstedt, on the Netze, 13 miles SW of Sonderhausen. Pop. about 2000

Schlöthen, shi'lee tern, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel, 31 miles ENE of Hannau. Pop. about 3000

Schlöthen, shi'lee'th-en a town of Prussia, in the province of Bohemia, 37 miles NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900 5213

Schlusenburg, shi'g-s'burg a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo. about 25 miles W of St. Louis.

Schlossburg, shi'f'st-b'burg a town of Russia, government and 21 miles E of St. Petersburg, on the river Neva, where it emerges from Lake Ladoga. It has an old fortress, now used as a prison. Pop. in 1897 5235.

Schmadröben, shi'm-dro-b'en a water fall of Switzerland, canton of Bern in the Oberland, 7 miles S of Lauterbrunnen

Schmalenkiden, shi'mal'k'id'en (often written in English, Schmalenkid, schmal'kid) a town of Prussia, in a detached district of the same name, belonging to the province of Hesse-Nassau, in Thuringia, between Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen. It is situated at the confluence of the Schmalenkide and the Stille, 11 miles N of Meiningen. It retains its old walls and has some noteworthy buildings, including an old church, a fine chateau, and a venerable town-hall. There is a monument to Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein, who was a native of the town. The place is noted for its manufacture of hardware. It is a summer-resort. A federation of Protestant states and imperial cities, known as the League of Schmalkende, was organized here in 1530-31. Pop. in 1897 5735.

Schmalenburgh, shi'mal'en-b'urg a small town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles SSE of Arnsberg.

Schnecken, Hungary. See Transylvania.

Schneidberg, shneid'ber-g, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2460.
Schneidberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SW of Liegnitz. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 1231.

Schneidfeld, shneid'fēld, a village of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles SW of Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest.
Schneisingel, shneis'gēl, a town of Prussia, 24 miles SW of Posen. Pop. in 1900 3935.

Schneiditz, shneid'its, a town of Germany in Saxe-Altenburg, on the river Spree, 7 miles SW of Altenburg. It has a venerable town hall. The manufactures include buttons, elegant wooden footwear and a variety of small articles. Pop. in 1900 18 691.

Schneiditz, shneid'its (Hun. *Szencolcz*, son of nok) a town of Hungary co. of Zips, 21 miles SSE of Leutschau. Here are mines yielding silver, copper, iron, antimony, and sulphur. Pop. about 2360.

Schneidheim, shneid'haim, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Jagst, district of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. in 1900 3048.

Schneise, shneis'e, a county in the N part of South Dakota. Area, 1543 sq. m. It is drained in the N by the Grand River and in the S. by the Missouri both tributary to the Missouri, and contains part of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in the W part are several bottom. Pop. of the reservation within the county in 1900 1668.

Schneekerville, shneik'vēr-lē, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 16 miles NW of Allentown, its banking point.

Schnee, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Schneeburg, shneib'burg ("snow mountain") a mountain in the Glatzgebirge, an offshoot of the Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 10 miles SSE of Glatz. It is surmounted by the Kaiser Wilhelm Tower. Height, 4660 feet.

Schneeburg, a mountain of Lower Austria, 40 miles SW of Vienna. It is one of the easternmost outliers of the Alps, and attains an altitude of 6618 feet. It is for most of its height ascended by railway from Fuchberg.

Schneeburg, a mountain of Bavaria, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 miles NE of Bayreuth. Height, 3447 feet.

Schneeburg, a town of Saxony circle of Zwickau, 20 miles SW of Chemnitz. It has mines of cobalt and other metals and is a busy centre of the embroidery and lace industry which is promoted by technical schools. The place is noted for its snuff, which is made from herbs. Pop. in 1900, 8762.

Schneekoppe, shneik'kop'pē ("snow top") or *Miesenkoppe*, shneis'kop'pē ("giant-top") the culminating point of the Riesengebirge (or Giant Mountains) and the loftiest summit in central and northern Germany is on the frontier of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 12 miles S of Hirschberg. Height, 3556 feet. It is much visited for its view.

Schneekoppe, the culminating point of the Karst region of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, between Laas and Fiume. Height, 5996 feet.

Schneidemühl, shneid'fē-mūl, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 14 miles W of Bromberg on the Küddow. Among the products of its industrial establishments are iron castings, roofing-material, bone-dust, and lumber. Pop. in 1900 19,655.

Schneidville, a post-village of Dubois co. Ind. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 200.

Schneidwisch, shneid'vish (Fr. *Le Poutreys*) a village of Upper Alsace, circle of Reppoltsweiler.

Schneekoh, shneik'o, a post-village of Logan co. Ky. The banking point is Adairville. Pop. about 280.

Schneidach, shneid'ach, a township (town) of Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 4234.

Schneidach Center, a post-village in Schneidach township (town) Rensselaer co. N. Y., 7 miles SSE of Albany. Pop. 100.

Schneidach Landing, a post-village in Schneidach township (town) Rensselaer co. N. Y. on the Hudson River, 13 miles S of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Schneidach, shneid'ach or shneid'ach, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., about 18 miles SW of Reading. It has cigar factories. Pop. about 400.

Schneidach, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Kutztown. Pop. 200.

Schneidach (shneid'ach) Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Pa., 13 miles NNE of Brookville.

Schneidach, shneid'ach, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 4 miles S. by W of Waunakee. It has lumber-industries. Pop. about 360.

Schneidach, shneid'ach, a county in the N part of New York, has an area of 640 sq. m. It is intersected by

the Schoharie Creek and is also drained by the Catskill River and Catskill and Schoharie creeks. The surface is partly occupied by the Helderberg. Capital, Schoharie. Pop. in 1900, 20,164; in 1908, 25,454.

Schoharie, a banking post-village, capital of Schoharie co., N. Y., in Schoharie township (town), on Schoharie Creek 20 miles W of Albany, on the Middleburg and Schoharie and the Schoharie Valley R. Pop. in 1900 1900, of the town, 2700.

Schoharie Creek, N. Y., rises in the Catskill Mountains, in Greene co., runs northward through Schoharie and Montgomery cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 5 miles E. of Fonda. It is about 100 miles long.

Schokland, shok'land an island of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, in the IJssel Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length 4 miles.

Scholle, shollē, a post-station of Washington co. Oregon, on the Tualatin River.

Schönbürg, shönb'ürg a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, near the Bohemian border. Pop. about 2000.

Schönbürg, shönb'ürg, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 14 miles W of Aurora. Pop. about 350.

Schönan, shö'nā, a town of Baden, 5 miles NNE of Heidelberg. Pop. about 2000.

Schönan, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Hainpach. Pop. in 1900 2000.

Schönan, a town of Saxony, near Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 2547.

Schönan, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 17 miles SW of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. about 1750.

Schönbach, shönb'ach a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W of Kibegau. Pop. in 1900 1180.

Schönbach, shönb'ach a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Murrin, 11 miles SE of Lübeck. Pop. 2000.

Schönbach (Slovic *Sumpark*) a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary 23 miles NNW of Olmütz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 11 636.

Schönbach, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 48 miles WSW of Liegnitz.

Schönbach, a village of Prussia, in Hildesheim, 10 miles NNE of Kiel. Pop. about 1500.

Schönbrunn, shönb'rūn, a splendid imperial palace in the southwestern outskirts of Vienna. Attached to it is a beautiful park with a fine botanical garden, etc. The peace of Schönbrunn between France and Austria was signed on Oct. 14, 1809. Austria gave up part of the ancient dominions of the Hapsburgs, Salzburg most of Croatia, part of her Polish dominions, etc.

Schönebeck, shö'nēb'ēh a town of Prussian Saxony 18 miles SSE of Magdeburg on the Elbe. It has manufactures of chemicals, illuminating gas, etc. Pop. in 1900 18 261.

Schönebeck, a SW suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 25 928.

Schönebeck, shö'nēb'ē, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 20 miles SW of Danzig. Pop. in 1900 2101.

Schönbusch, a town of Saxony 11 miles SE of Plauen. Pop. in 1900, 4043.

Schönfeld, shö'n'fēld a village in the north-eastern outskirts of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 11 500.

Schönenberg, shö'n'ēn-bērg a village of Switzerland, 15 miles SSE of Zürich.

Schönwald, shö'n'vāld, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles NNE of Schweinitz. Pop. about 1000.

Schönwald, shö'n'vāld, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Rörke, 11 miles WNW of Soldin. Pop. about 2500.

Schönwald, shö'n'vāld, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 40 miles SW of Munich. Pop. about 2400.

Schönwalden, shö'n'vāld'ēn a village of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles NNE of Magdeburg. It is the birthplace of Himmelp. Pop. about 2000.

Schönwalden, shö'n'vāld'ēn a town of Saxony 12 miles W of Schwarzenberg. It is the principal seat of the manufacture of brushes in Germany. The manufacture of umbrellas and of articles of female apparel is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900 1453.

Schönwalden, shö'n'vāld'ēn, a town of Germany duchy and 20 miles SE of Brunswick. One of its churches is an ancient edifice. The town has manufactures of chemicals, railway material, agricultural machines, etc. Salt is obtained here. Pop. in 1900, 2441.

Schönwalden, shö'n'vāld'ēn, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 54 miles SW of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Schönwalden, shö'n'vāld'ēn (Bohem. *Krasna Lopa*), a town of Bohemia, 33 miles NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 1213, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Schlosser, shlo'ser, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier 14 miles N.E. of Neuburg. Pop. about 1800.

Schönwald, shon'vald, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles NNW of Leitmeritz.

Schönwald, a town of Silesia, near Gliwice. Pop. in 1900 3384.

Schoodic (shoo'dik) Lakes, Me. a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington co. and forming part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. Their outlet is the St. Croix River. The largest of these lakes is Schoodic (or Grand) Lake.

School, a post-village of White co., Ill., 8 miles N. of Carlin. Pop. 75.

Schoolcraft, a post-village of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 65.

Schoolcraft, a county of Michigan is the central part of the upper peninsula. Area, 1151 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Mesquiquia and other rivers. Capital, Manistiquia. Pop. in 1890 5618. In 1900 7899.

Schoolcraft, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Grand Trunk Rr. 13 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It is in a grain and fruit region. Pop. in 1900 859.

Schooley Mountain, a mountain-ridge of New Jersey, chiefly along the western border of Morris co. and constituting a part of the Blue Ridge. Elevation, 1266 feet. See Blue Ridge.

Schooley's Mountain, a post-village and summer resort of Morris co., N.J. on Schooley Mountain, about 18 miles W. of Morristown and 60 miles W. of New York. Elevation 1266 feet. Pop. about 300.

Schooley's Station, a post-station of Ross co., Ohio, 7 miles by rail SE of Chillicothe.

Schoolhill, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. The banking point is Kiel. Pop. 154.

Schoolehouse, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River 3 miles below Ripley.

Schooner, a post-station of Brown co., Ind.

Schooner Point, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River 40 miles below New Albany.

Schoonhoven, shoon ho ven, a town of the Nether lands, in South Holland, on the Lek, at the mouth of the Vliet, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1899, 4679.

Schoonsee, shoon sis see, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent.

Schooten, shoo ten, a village of Belgium province and 4 miles E. of Antwerp.

Schoffheim, shoff'hime, a town of Baden, 25 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900 3545.

Schöppemstedt, shöp pep-stedt or Schöppenstedt, a town of Germany in Brunswick 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel. It has manufactures of beet-sugar. Pop. in 1900 3568.

Schöpploitz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. It has coal-mines and iron-smelting works. Pop. in 1900 7716.

Schorndorf, shorn dorf, a town of Württemberg, on the Rems, 16 miles E. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of tobacco sewing machines, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900 2736.

Schotten, shot ten, a town of Hesse, on the river Nidda, 22 miles ESE of Giessen. Pop. about 3000.

Schonten (shoon'ten) Island, off the E. coast of Tasmania, S. of Freycinet Peninsula.

Schooten (shoon'ten) or Misore (mi-so'ren) Islands, a group of islands belonging to Dutch New Guinea, lying off the entrance to Geelvink Bay. The two larger islands are known as Suk (or Korida) and Biek.

Schoowen, shoo'wen the northernmost island of the province of Zealand, Netherlands, between the East Scheldt and the southern estuarine arm of the Meuse. Length, 10 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is protected by dikes. It contains the towns of Kierikzee and Brouwershaven.

Schramberg, shram'bera, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, 12 miles WNW of Rottweil. It has manufactures of various kinds of pottery, watches and parts of watches, etc. It possesses a museum of time-pieces. Pop. in 1900 8551.

Schramptum, shram plūm, a town of Prussian Saxony 15 miles NW of Merseburg. Pop. about 3000.

Schreckhorn, shrek'horn (peak of terror), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, in the Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn and the Wetterhorn, about 16 miles SE. of Interlaken. Height, 13,263 feet. It was first ascended by Leslie Stephen in 1861.

Schreiberham, shri'ber hām, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SW of Liegnitz, on the Zaaker. It is situated on an elevation of about 2000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4753.

Schrieber, a post-village of Algona district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 129 miles from Port Arthur, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Schriesheim, shrees'hime, a town of Baden 5 miles NNW of Heidelberg. Pop. about 3000.

Schrievers, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. 140.

Schrimm, shrimm (Pol. Szew. shrien), a town of Prussia, 23 miles SSE of Posen, on the river Warta. Pop. in 1900 3690.

Schrobenhausen, shro'ben hōw zsn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar 16 miles SSW of Ingoledatz. Pop. in 1900, 2104.

Schroda, shro'dā (Pol. Szroda), a town of Prussia, 20 miles SE of Posen. Pop. in 1900 5890.

Schroepel, shroepel, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2012 (including Phamix village).

Schroon (skroon) Lake, N.Y. an expansion of the Schroon River extends across the boundary between Essex and Warren cos., and is about 15 miles W. of Lake George. It is 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide, and is navigated by steamboats. Elevation, 607 feet.

Schroon Lake, a post-village and summer-resort in Schroon township (town), Essex co., N.Y. 19 miles SW of Crown Point. It is near the head or N. end of Schroon Lake and is surrounded by attractive scenery. The town contains several peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. of the village, about 400. Of Schroon town in 1900 1272.

Schroon Mountain, N.Y. is in Essex co., near Schroon Lake. Altitude, about 3200 feet.

Schroon River, N.Y. rises in Essex co. near Dix Peak runs southward, expands into Schroon Lake, and issues from its southern end. It traverses the N. part of Warren co. and enters the Hudson River about 7 miles NW of the village of Lake George (Coldwell).

Schroon River, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 18 miles WSW of Port Henry. Pop. 200.

Schroyer, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Schroes, shroos, a village of Vorarlberg Austria-Hungary district of Biedans in the valley of Montafon which is traversed by the river Ill. It is a summer-resort. Pop. about 1500.

Schubert, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 200.

Schubie, shoo'bie (Pol. Szubin) a town of Prussia, in Posen 14 miles SW of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900 3005.

Schuetzen Park, a post-substation of Long Island City (city of New York).

Schnaunburg, shoo'ya-burg a banking post-town of Fayette on Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 25 miles W. of Columbus. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1143.

Schnitaville, shnit'vil a post-village of Dutches co., N.Y., about 14 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 250.

Schmitzville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. 9 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. about 200.

Schors (shoorts) Meoit, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. about 4½ miles E. of the SE. end of Yellowstone Lake. Height, 10,900 feet.

Schussen, shūs-sen a river of Germany rises in Württemberg and flows S. into Lake Constance. Length, 39 miles.

Schussenried, a town of Württemberg, in the district of Weissen. Pop. in 1900, 3436.

Schuttenukoffen, shoo'tu ho'ten (Bohem. Sušence), a town of Bohemia, 15 miles SE. of Klattau. It has a government plebeian establishment and extensive cattle factories. Pop. in 1900, 6973.

Schütt (shütt) Great (Hun. Csallóska, chál'lo'kás), an island formed by arms of the Danube, in Hungary, to the left of the main stream, extending from Presburg to Komorn. Length, 63 miles; breadth, from 9 to 16 miles. It is a region of great fertility studded with villages.

Schütt, Little (Hun. Szeged, sig'et) an island formed by arms of the Danube, extending from below Presburg to Raab. Length 25 miles breadth, 7 miles.

Schüttorf, shütt turt, a town of Prussia in Hanover, 3 miles NE. of Benthelm, on the Vechte. Pop. in 1900, 4110.

Schwyter, shi'ler, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River and is intersected by the La. Moine River (Crooked Creek). Capital, Reasville. Pop. in 1890, 16,013; in 1900 16,129.

Schnyler, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 303 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chariton River and is drained by the Middle and North Feltz rivers and the North Fork of the Salt

River, Capital, Lancaster Pop. in 1890, 11,545; in 1900, 15,844.

Schuyler, a county of New York, has an area of 392 sq. m. It comprises the southern part of Seneca Lake and is drained by Cayuga Creek. The surface is undulating and is diversified with beautiful and picturesque scenery especially at Watkins Glen, which is at the head of Seneca Lake. (See **Watkins**) Capital, Watkins. Pop. in 1890, 14,711; in 1900, 15,811.

Schuyler, a banking city capital of Colfax co. Neb., is on the N. bank of the Platte River and on the S. bank of Shell Creek, 25 miles W. of Fremont, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It is a farming and dairying region. Pop. in 1890 2160; in 1900 2157.

Schuyler, a township (town) of Harkins co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1365.

Schuyler, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. The banking point is Saratoga Springs. Pop. 150.

Schuyler, a post-village of Nelson co. Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Schuyler Falls, a post-village in Schuyler Falls township (town) Clinton co. N. Y. on the Salmon River about 9 miles SW of Plattsburg. Pop. about 300, of the town in 1900 1665.

Schuyler Island, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain nearly opposite Burlington, and belonging to Essex co. N. Y.

Schuyler Lake, Otsego co. N. Y. is about 8 miles NW of Cooperstown, and is 6 miles long. Its outlet is the Schoharie River one of whose arms rises here.

Schuyler Lake, a post-village and resort of Otsego co. N. Y., at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, about 84 miles NW of Cooperstown. Pop. about 250.

Schuylerville, a banking post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y., on the Hudson River at the mouth of Fish Creek, about 12 miles E of Saratoga Springs, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of wood-board, paper and pulp. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Schuykill, school hill, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 789 sq. m. It is drained by the Schuylkill Little Schuylkill, and Swatara rivers and by Catwampus and Mahanoy creeks. The surface is mountainous and in part covered with forests of oak, chestnut, pine, etc. The Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountains extend along the SE. border of the county which is also traversed by the ridges known as Broad, Mahanoy, and Sharp mountains. Coal and iron are abundant. Here is located the Southern (or Schuylkill) Coal Field. Capital, Pottsville. Pop. in 1890, 154,163; in 1900 173,957.

Schuylkill, a post-village in Schuylkill township, Chester co. Pa. about 1 mile S. of Phoenixville. Pop. of the township in 1900 1220 of the village, about 100.

Schuylkill, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 715.

Schuylkill Haven, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 4 miles S by R of Pottsville. It has been largely engaged in the mining and shipping of coal and has manufactures of hosiery and underwear shoes, flour, and paper boxes. Pop. in 1900 3634.

Schuylkill River (the *Mamoyest* of the aborigines) rises about 10 miles NE of Pottsville, Pa. and runs southward to Port Clinton, where it passes through the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountains. It flows next nearly southward to Reading intersects Berks co., and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Chester and Montgomery. It then traverses Philadelphia co., forming one of the striking features of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River at the southern limit of the city which is built on both sides of this river. The other important towns on its banks are Pottsville, Reading, Phoenixville, and Norristown. Large iron-works and manufacturing plants have been established at Coateshook, Pascopy, and Manayunk. The river is about 130 miles long. Nearly all the water used in Philadelphia is derived from this river which traverses a beautiful and fertile country. By means of dams and locks, slack water navigation has been established to the coal-mines of Schuylkill co.

Schwaben, shvān, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 11 miles S. of Rostock. Pop. in 1900, 4101.

Schwabenbach, shvā'bach a town of Bavaria, 9 miles SW of Nuremberg. It has manufactures of needles, gold thread, wire, soap, etc. There are breweries and mills. Pop. in 1900 5385.

Schwaben, the German name of **SWANA**.

Schwabenmünchen, shvā'mūn'chen, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles by rail SEW of Augsburg. It has interesting churches. Pop. in 1900 3514.

Schwabingen, shvā'ghen, a town of Württemberg, 4 miles NNE of Bismarckshausen. Pop. about 2000.

Schwabmünchen, shvā' mūn, or **Langenschwabmünchen**, a frequented watering place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles NW of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900 3577.

Schwalm, shvā'lm, a river of Germany rises in the NE. part of Hesse, flows NNW., and joins the Eder after a course of about 60 miles.

Schwanden, shvā'n'den a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. about 2400.

Schwandorf, shvā'n'dorf a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 14 miles SE. of Amberg. Pop. in 1900 6095.

Schwannbeck, shvā'nph-bēk' a town of Prussian Saxony 25 miles SW of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3566.

Schwannheim, a town of Hesse-Nassau, on the Main in the district of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900 2737.

Schwartau, shvā'n'tōw a town of Oldenburg, 4 miles N of Lüneburg on the Trave. Pop. about 5000.

Schwärzen, shvā'n'ts'ā, a town of Schwarzenburg-Rudolstadt, district of Rudolstadt, at the junction of the little river Schwarza with the Saale. Pop. about 1500.

Schwärzenburg-Rudolstadt, shvā'n'ts' rōd' dōl'stāt, a principality of Germany in Thuringia, consisting of several portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principalities of Reuss. Area, 363 sq. m. The surface is mountainous the Thuringian Forest, in the main division rising to a height of about 2250 feet. The principal river is the Saale. There is a large area of forest-land. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include iron, copper, alum, salt, and lignite. Among the principal manufactures are woolen stuffs, iron ware, glass and porcelain. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants. The principality is divided into the three districts of Rudolstadt, Künigssee, and Frankenhausen. Capital Rudolstadt. In the picturesque valley of the Schwarza in the district of Künigssee, is the village of Schwarzenburg. Here on a steep eminence is the old castle of Boharzburg, the summer residence of the prince. The principality has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890 85,883; in 1900 93,050.

Schwärzenburg-Sonderhausen, shvā'n'ts' bō'shan' son dert-hōw a principality of Germany consisting of several detached portions, enclosed by Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Area 333 sq. m. The surface is mountainous or hilly. A portion in the S. is covered by the Thuringian Forest, rising to a height of about 2000 feet. The soil of the largest division in the N. is well adapted to agriculture. In the southern districts the forests cover as large an area as the arable land and here there are extensive pastures. Fruit is extensively raised. Salt is the only mineral product of importance. The manufactures include porcelain, glass, machinery, colors, leather, shoes, gloves, beet-sugar, textiles, various kinds of metallic and wooden wares, etc. The principality is divided into the districts of Sonderhausen, Knebelstein, Arnstadt, and Heiligen Capital, Sonderhausen. The inhabitants are nearly all Protestants. The state has 1 vote in the Bundesrat and 1 member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1890 75,570 in 1900, 80,595.

Schwarzenbach, shvā'n'ts' n' bāx (Schwarzenbach-an-der-Saale) a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 5 miles by rail SE. of Hof. Pop. in 1900 4185.

Schwarzenbach (Schwarzenbach-am-Wald) a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 5 miles SW of Nalä. Pop. about 1600.

Schwarzenberg, shvā'n'ts' n' bēas a town of Saxony, 18 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900 4147.

Schwarzenberg, Switzerland. See **Neuenegg**.

Schwarzwald, Germany. See **Black Forest**.

Schwarzwasser, shvā'n'ts' wā'ss' ("black water"), a small river of Saxony which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows WNW. and joins the Elbe.

Schwarzwasser, a river of Prussia, joins the Vistula on the left at Schwetz. Length over 100 miles.

Schwyz, shvā'ts, a town of Tyrol on the Inn 16 miles NNE. of Innsbruck. Pop. in 1900, 6345. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver, copper and iron-mines. Great quantities of silver and copper were mined in this district in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Schwechat, shvā'ts'āt, a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles SE. of Vienna. It has the largest brewery in the empire, iron-works, mills, manufactures of electrical apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6341.

Schweß, shvā'ts' a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Oder 25 miles SEW of Stettin. It has a royal palace. There are tobacco-factories, breweries, and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900 6731.

Schweidnitz, shvayt-shtet, a watering-place of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in the commune of Rüschegg and 3½ miles from Gurnigelbad. Elevation, 4365 feet.

Schweiditz, shvayt, a town of Prussia, 7 miles NNE of Treuen, on the Moselle. Pop. in 1900 3442.

Schweidnitz, shvayt-nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weichsel, at the foot of the Halsenberg, 31 miles SW of Breslau. On the site of the former strong fortifications there are now promenades. The manufactures embrace woollens, leather, agricultural implements, machinery, gloves, etc. A famous beer is brewed here. Schweidnitz was formerly the capital of the principality of Schweidnitz. Pop. in 1900 25,433.

Schweins, shvayn, a town of Saxo-Meiningen, circle of Meiningen. Pop. in 1900, 2741.

Schweinfurt, shvayn-furt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main 23 miles NNE of Würzburg. The principal objects of interest are the fine town-hall, with a library and a historical and art museum, the medieval church of St. John, a statue of the poet Rückert, who was born here, and a gymnasium founded in 1651 by the Swedish king Gustavus Adolphus. The varied industries of Schweinfurt comprise the manufacture of celebrated dyes, machinery, engines, and shoes, and sugar refining. The town has large cattle and fruit markets. Schweinfurt was one of the free imperial cities of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900 18,395.

Schweinitz, shvay-nits, a town of Prussian Saxony 54 miles NE. of Marburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. about 1300.

Schweinitz, a town of Bohemia, district of Budweis. Pop. in 1900 3439.

Schweins, shvaym, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles WSW of Arnberg. Pop. in 1900 16,890. It has manufactures of articles of iron and steel, textiles, etc.

Schwenkville, shvaynk vil, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R. 18 miles NNW of Norristown. It has a manufactory of clothing and is a summer resort. Pop. about 500.

Schwenningen, shvayn-nigen, a village of Württemberg circle of the Black Forest, at the source of the Neckar 18 miles WNW of Tuttlingen. It has extensive manufactures of clocks. Pop. in 1900 10,108.

Schwerin, shvay-reen, a town of Germany capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin situated on the W side of Lake Schwerin and on some smaller lakes, 35 miles SE. of Lübeck. It contains many handsome edifices. The principal are the fine medieval cathedral built of brick and recently restored containing the tombs of the grand-ducal family, the handsome church of St. Paul, the picturesque grand-ducal palace, in Renaissance style, situated on an island in the lake the grand-ducal museum, with a noteworthy collection of paintings and the grand-ducal library containing 100,000 volumes. The industries of the town comprise cabinet- and brick making and the manufacture of musical instruments, carriages, dyes, and furniture. Pop. in 1900 38,667.

Schwerin, a town of Prussia, 60 miles WNW of Posen, at the confluence of the Odra with the Warthe. It has sugar and starch-factories and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900 6067.

Schwerin, Lake of, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany 8 miles S of Wismar is 14 miles in length by 3 miles in average breadth. It discharges into the Elbe through the Stör which leaves the lake at its S. extremity. On the W shore is the town of Schwerin.

Schwersems, shvay-sents, a town of Prussia, 6 miles E. of Posen. Pop. in 1900 2040.

Schwerte, shvay-tyeh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles W of Arnberg, on the Ruhr. It is a thriving seat of the iron industry. Pop. in 1900, 13,381.

Schwetitz, shvayt, a town of West Prussia, 31 miles SW of Marienwerder on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 7919.

Schweitzingen, shvayt-zing-en, a town of Baden on the Leimbach, 6 miles WSW of Reidelberg. It has a grand-ancient castle, with a splendid park. The manufacture of cigars, malting, brewing, and the raising of asparagus are among the industries of the place. Pop. in 1900, 6414.

Schwibbus, shvay-bus, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 41 miles SSE. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has a castle and remains of its old fortifications. The manufacture of woollen cloths and iron-founding are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 8659.

Schwieboch, shvay-loch, or Schwieburg, shvay-löög, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 13 miles NE. of Lübbau. Its N. part is traversed by the Sprea.

Schwiebelschowitz, shvayn-tox-to-sh, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900, 12,073. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

Schwyz, shvayt (written also Schwytz), one of the four Forest-Cantons of Switzerland, to which country it gave its name, bordering upon the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 351 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 55,885 nearly all Roman Catholics. The surface is mountainous, with a number of well-known Alpine summits of minor elevation contained either in whole or in part within the limits of the canton (Rigi, Roseberg, Mythen). The principal rivers are the Sihl and Mota. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of the N. and that of Zug a portion of the W. boundary. The manufacturing industries include cotton-spinning, silk-weaving, and the manufacture of straw goods and pottery. Capital, Schwyz. The canton is represented by 8 members in the Federal Council. Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden formed in 1291 a league against the house of Hapsburg, which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation.

Schwyz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Schwyz, situated in the Mota Valley at the foot of the Mythen 16 miles E. of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900 7398. The principal edifices are a parish church, the town hall, with a collection of historical paintings, and a Jesuit monastery (above the town) now used as a grammar-school.

Schyl, shil (Roman, *Syl*, the-cool), a river which rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, traverses Rumania from N. to S. and falls into the Danube 50 miles E. by S. of Vidin opposite Rahova. Total course, about 200 miles.

Schynige Platte, a famous point of view in Switzerland overlooking the glaciers of the Bernese Alps, 2½ miles SE. of Interlaken, and reached by mountain railway. Height, 6443 feet.

Sciaccia, shay-sha, a seaport of Sicily on the SW coast, in the province of Girgenti 45 miles WSW of Palermo. It has a medieval cathedral, a number of convents, and the ruins of some old castles. Pop. (commune) in 1901 20,900.

Sciathwa, the ancient name of SKIATHOS.

Scicli, shik-lee, a town of Sicily province of Syracuse, on the little river Scicli 6 miles SW of Melina. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,377.

Sciencia, a post-station of Randolph co. N. C.

Sciencokull, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 7 miles N. of Somerset.

Scilla, shil-la, formerly also Scyllia, shay-yo (anc. *Scyllaeum*) a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. The inhabitants are engaged as the fishermen and in the production of wine and silk. Pop. in 1901 4396 (commune, 7782). It was partially destroyed in the earthquake of 1783. The rocky promontory at this place bore in antiquity the name of Scylla (or Scyllaeum) and in a cave at its base the monster Scylla was fabled to dwell.

Scilly, shil-lee, a fishing village of Ireland co. of Cork, forming a suburb of Kinsale.

Scilly (shil-lee) Islands (Fr. *Scillyennes* near *Isle*) off the SW coast of England, co. of Cornwall, about 30 miles WSW of Land's End. Lat. of light-house on St. Agnes, 49° 53' N., lon. 6° 30' W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, of the former of which only 5 are inhabited (St. Mary's, Treco, St. Martin, Bryher and St. Agnes). The aggregate area is about 8800 acres. The Scilly Islands form a compact group about 30 miles in circumference. The climate is mild and the soil is part fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Hugh Town, on St. Mary's, is the capital of the group. On Treco are fine sub-tropical gardens. An extensive industry of the islands, who carry on an important fishing trade, is the cultivation of the narwhal. The islands are generally considered to be the Camilleides or tin-islands of the ancients, although they contain no tin. Pop. in 1901, 2096.

Scilly Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 29' S. lon. 156° 10' W.

Scindia, a country of Asia. See SINDH.

Scindia's Dominion, India. See GWALIOR.

Scio, an island of Turkey. See CIO.

Scio, a post-village of Washtenaw co. Mich. on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central R. about 6 miles NW of Ann Arbor. Pop. 100.

Scio, a banking post-village in Scio township (town), Allegany co. N. Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie R., 4½ miles SSE. of Belmont. It has manufactures of cheese. Pop. about 600 of the town in 1900 1281.

Scio, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rrs. 116 miles E. of Columbus. It is in an oil-producing region and the seat of Scio College. Pop. in 1900, 1314.

Scio, a banking city of Linn co. Oregon, near the North Fork of the Santiam River 23 miles SE. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Scioto, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Rodney River, 9 miles N of Villisca.

Scioto, at-o, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., about 20 miles SE. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. in 1904, 222.

Scioto, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. 15 miles N by W of Plattsburg. Pop. 200.

Scioto, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 3 miles WSW of Stroudsburg. Pop. 150.

Sciotoville, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa.

Scioto, at-o, a river of Ohio, rises in Auglaize co. and runs eastward to Marion co., where it turns to the S and enters the Ohio River at Portsmouth. It is about 225 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Columbus, Chillicothe, and Portsmouth. It is navigable for about 130 miles. The Ohio and Erie Canal extends along this river from its mouth to Columbus.

Scioto, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 543 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River is intersected by the Scioto River, which traverses it from N to S, and is also drained by Little Scioto and Brush creeks. Iron and coal are found here. Capital Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 23,577 in 1900, 40,961.

Scioto, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Scioto Furnace, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail N by N of Portsmouth.

Sciotoville, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 5 miles N by N of Portsmouth. It has manufacturing of fire-brick. Pop. about 550.

Scioto, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind. on Sand Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 31 miles NNW of Madison. Pop. about 300.

Scioto, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan. 44 miles by rail S. of Lawrence.

Scioto, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Scioto, a post-village in Scioto township (town) Cayuga co., N.Y. about 10 miles S of Auburn. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 1657.

Scioto, a post-town of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Sciotoiding, a post-station of Seneca co., Ohio.

Sciotoville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 13 miles S by W of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Sciotoville, a post-village of Chautauq co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 11 1/2 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. 100.

Scioto, skit o-ko, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Seaboard River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles N by E. of Hartford. It has paper mills. Pop. 300.

Scioto, at-o-at, or Scioto Harbor, a post-village and bathing-resort in Scioto township (town) Plymouth co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 27 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2470.

Scioto, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 3281.

Scioto Center, in Scioto township (town), Plymouth co., Mass. 20 1/2 miles ESE. of Boston.

Scioto, See Scioto.

Scobey, a post-town of Yakobuska co., Minn., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Granada. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Scobeyville, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 3 miles SW of Redbank.

Scodra, the ancient name of Scutari, in Albania.

Scotfield, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich. 24 miles by rail SW of Detroit.

Scotfield, a post-station of Warren co., Pa.

Scotfield, a post-town of Carbon co., Utah, in a coal-mining district, 20 miles WNW of Price, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Scotlie Grande, shoh'yo grán'dá, the largest of the Bristol Islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the W coast of Istria, 4 miles NW of Pola.

Scotie, skoon a parish of Scotland, co. and 3 miles N of Perth. Here the kings of Scotland were crowned from the middle of the twelfth century down to the close of the Middle Ages. The famous stone on which the coronation originally took place was carried off by Edward I. and is preserved in Westminster Abbey.

Scotie, a post-town of New South Wales, about 75 miles S. of Tamworth, in a mining, agricultural, and pastoral region. Pop. about 1000.

Scotie, a post-village of Kemper co., Mo., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 41 miles NNE. of Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Scopie, island, Greek Archipelago. See Skorpia.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey. See Gaxur.

Scordia, skoa-dee', a town of Sicily, 17 miles SW of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 9407. It is noted for its oranges.

Scorsby Land, a portion of eastern Greenland, in about lat. 72° 30' N.

Scorsby Sound, a deep indentation of the eastern shore of Greenland immediately S of Scorsby Land, and having its main outlet in about lat. 70° 30' N.

Scour, skouf a river of France, in Morbihan, after a S course of 30 miles enters the harbor of Lorient. It is navigable to Pontecorff, a distance of 7 miles.

Scorrano, skon-ah no, a town of Italy, in Lecce, ENE. of Gallipoli. Pop. about 2500.

Scotchbush, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 300.

Scotch Cap, a cape of Alaska, the SW point of Unimak Island, in the Aleutians.

Scotchgrove, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, 63 miles NNW of Davenport.

Scotchhill, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. 15 miles SE. of Ticeston. Pop. 75.

Scotch Plains, a post-village of Union co., N.J. 1 1/2 miles N by E. of Plainfield, its banking point. It has paper-mills and manufacturing of fur hats. Pop. about 800.

Scotchridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 3 miles from Pemberville. Pop. 200.

Scotchtown, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., about 18 miles W by S. of Newburgh. Pop. 75.

Scotia, a banking post-village of Greeley co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 45 miles N by W of Grand Island. Pop. about 275.

Scotia, a post-village of Schoenectady co., N.Y. on the Mohawk River, 18 miles NW of Albany and 1 mile S of Schoenectady. Pop. about 350.

Scotland, the northern division of the island of Great Britain between lat. 54° 38' and 56° 40' 24' N and lon. 1° 48' and 8° 8' 30' W. Area, 30,405 sq. m. (inclusive of 600 sq. m. of inland waters). It is bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic Ocean and on the E by the North Sea, and is in part separated from England by Solway Firth, an arm of the Irish Sea, and by the river Tweed, which flows into the North Sea. The Cheviot Hills extend along a portion of the boundary. The greatest length from NNE. to SSW between Dunnet Head and the Malt of Galloway is 287 miles. The breadth varies from about 150 miles to 40 miles. The distance between Leith, the port of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, which indents the E. coast, and Greenock, on the Firth of Clyde, on the W coast, is about 60 miles. Numerous islands line the coasts and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are few and small; but on the N. are the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands, while on the W a series of groups (the Hebrides or Western Isles) stretch almost uninterruptedly from N to S at a short distance from the coast, forming an insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the SW the islands of Arran and Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, form a separate county under the name of the latter. The coastline of Scotland is very largely developed as the result of a great number of seismic waves, estuaries, or fjords projecting into the land, of which the narrower ones are usually termed lochs and the broader and more extensive ones firths. Those on the W coast are the Firth of Clyde; Loch Long, between Argyllshire and Dumfriesshire; Loch Fyne and Linnhe, in Argyllshire; Loch Eil, in Inverness; Loch Carron, Torridon, and Broom, in Ross and Cromarty; and Ayr, in Southwold. On the E coast are the large indentations known as Moray Firth, Firth of Tay and the Firth of Forth.

Loch Ness, in Inverness, a virtually enclosed narrow arm of the sea, occupies part of the deep depression known as the Great Glen or Glen More (see Alba) and communicates by means of the Ness River in the NE with Moray Firth, and by means of the Caledonian Canal and other waters with Loch Lomond and the more distant Firth of Lorne. This famous canal, which then unites the waters of the North Sea with those of the Atlantic, and is chiefly a tourist resort, occupies what seems to be an ancient fracture or a subglacial trough. The Atlantic and North Sea waters are also united by the Forth and Clyde Canal. Other minor canals connect a number of the interior lochs with the sea, as the Crinan Canal, between Loch Fyne and Jura Sound. There are numerous headlands and promontories on the coast, the chief of which are St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; Fife Ness, the termination of the peninsula of Fife;

Blackon Ness, in Forfarshire; **Griffin Ness**, at the mouth of the Dee, in Kincardineshire; **Buchan Ness** and **Peterhead Point**, in Aberdeenshire, the most easterly land in Scotland. **Kinnaird Head**, also in Aberdeenshire, **Tachet Ness**, in Ross and Cromarty, on the N side of the entrance to **Moray Firth**. **Noss Head**, **Dunmurry Head**, and **Dunnet Head**, in Caithness; **Strathely Point**, **Witten Head**, **Cape Wrath**, and **Rhian Stoir** in Sutherland; the **Mull of Kintyre**, the extremity of the long peninsula of Kintyre, in Argyll; **Caniswell Point**, at the NW extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway in Wigtownshire; and **Mull Head** and the **Mull of Galloway** also in Wigtown. The chief rivers of Scotland are the **Tweed**, **Forth**, **Tay**, **North** and **South** **Bek**, **Dee**, **Don**, **Deveron**, **Spey**, **Lochie**, **Findhorn**, **Ness**, **Benuly**, **Carron**, **Gyph**, **Brora**, **Kilmaleid**, and **Wick** on the eastern side, and the **Avon**, **Nith**, **Don**, **Cree**, **Ayr**, **Doon**, and **Clyde**, on the S and W. Of the large number of interior lakes, known as lochs, many of which are noted for their beautiful scenery may be mentioned **Loch Lomond**, on the borders of Dumfriesshire and the county of Stirling; the closely neighboring **Loch Katrine**; **Loch Tay**, **Briarton**, **Rannoch**, and **Karn**, in Perthshire; **Loch Awe**, in Argyllshire; **Loch Ness** already referred to as occupying the deep depression of the Caledonian Canal; and **Loch Lomond** in Kilmory. **Loch Morar** in the western part of Inverness, separated by only a short space from the ocean is the deepest lake in the British Isles its depth being 1278 feet.

Relief of the Land.—In its vertical relief Scotland can readily be divided into three broad sections, which are sharply defined by NE and SW tectonic lines, or lines produced by geological structure (faulting). (1) The largest division is that of the Highlands in the N, occupying more than one-half of the area of the country and consisting of a fairly lofty upland of nearly horizontally disposed strata. The summits rise to a generally uniform level while the valleys show deep eroded action, continued into Tertiary and Post-Tertiary times. It is in this region that the grandeur of Scottish scenery is developed,—the rugged and precipitous mountain-walls, the deep and secluded valleys partially overgrown with heather and gorse and the long lines of islands that project from the oceanic borders into the land. The Highlands, which remain to this day a wild and largely inaccessible region abounding in a fair amount of game, have an average elevation of about 1500 feet, but individual summits rise to nearly three times this height. **Ben Nevis**, in the SW part of Inverness, and close to the depression of the Great Glen is the culminating point of the British Isles, 4406 ft. Somewhat less lofty is **Ben Moidul**, on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Banff 4395 ft. Other prominent summits are **Oslergorum** 4064 ft. **Ben Lawers**, 3985 ft. **Ben More**, 3843 ft. **Ben y Glie**, 3778 ft. and **Ben Wyvis**, 3429 ft. In this section of Scotland, one situated largely of ancient Archean rocks and to which all the western islands (Hebrides etc.) belong volcanic outflows have had an important share in shaping the physiognomy of the land-surface, and have supplied vast lavas, sheets, columnar basalts (as in Fingal's Gorge, in the island of Staffa), and the remains or wrecks of hundreds of volcanic cones (Skye, Mull etc.). (2) The second natural division is that of the sub-central Lowlands, which lie immediately S of the Highlands, whose border range is designated the **Grampian Mountains**,—a subdued block of the earth's crust, with the surface resting on Carboniferous or Devonian strata, and into which enter some of the larger rivers or fjords (Clyde) and which contains many of the finest lakes (**Lomond**, **Katrine**, **Lorn**, **Tay**, etc.) The general elevation of this region is under 500 ft. dropping in the lowest divide between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean to 200 ft. Among the subordinate ranges of heights are the **Slidaw** and **Ochil** hills, in Perthshire and Forfarshire, the **Pentlands** hills, SW of Edinburgh, and the **Lothian** hills, mainly in Haddington. This section has a soil of great fertility and rich deposits of coal and iron, and here are most of the great centres of population, **Dundee**, **Edinburgh**, **Glasgow**, **Greenock**, **Leith**, **Paisley**, etc. (3) The third division is that of the Southern Uplands, rising in their highest point, **Mount Merrick**, to 2700 ft. and continued to the frontier of England. This is largely a sheep-raising region.

Climate.—The climate in the W and S. parts is mild but humid in the central elevated regions, chilly and humid. In the eastern plains and Lowlands, more genial although these sections are exposed in spring to chilly easterly winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so warm as that of England, but the winter is, on the whole, milder and the climate is salubrious. Meteorological observations made over most parts of the main-land and islands indicate that the mean temperature for January is 38° and for July 57°. Mean annual temperature of the main land, 48°; of the Shetland Islands, about 44°. In general, much more rain

falls on the W coast than on the E., the range being from about 30 inches on the western rim of the Highlands to 30 and 35 inches on the E. coast. On the southern uplands the precipitation is about 60 inches. Prevailing winds, W and SW in spring, N and NE. Only about 5 per cent. of the area of Scotland is covered with forests, largely of pine. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. Most of the animals are likewise those of England. A conspicuous furred type of the Highlands is the red deer. **Agriculture, Fisheries, Minerals.**—Only about one-fourth of the area of Scotland is under cultivation a great part of the country being rendered unfit for agriculture on account of its rugged character. The principal cereals are oats and barley. The area under wheat is small. Potatoes, turnips and beans are extensively cultivated. Sheep-raising is an important branch of rural economy. The fisheries are a great source of wealth to the Scottish people. Herring, haddock and other fish abound in the seas, and salmon are caught in the rivers. The value of the fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed on the coasts of Scotland in 1903 was £3,401,232. Dundee is the principal seat of the whale and seal-fishing in Great Britain. The leading mineral products of Scotland are coal, iron, and oil-shales. The total value of the mineral products in 1902 was £12,424,000. The great bulk of this amount represented the value of the coal, of which 24,000,000 tons were mined, about one-half of which came from the Lanarkshire district.

Manufactures.—Scotland has risen in recent times to the position of one of the important manufacturing countries of Europe. The textile and iron- and steel-industries are represented on a vast scale. Glasgow is a great seat of the manufacture of cotton, Dundee, of that of linen and jute. Paisley of cotton-thread. Various textile manufactures are carried on in Aberdeenshire and Kilmarnock. The Clyde is the principal seat of the ship-building industry in the world. There are great iron-works and machine-shops in Glasgow, Coatbridge, Dundee, Aberdeenshire, and Motherwell, in addition to the ship-building towns of Greenock, Partick, and Govan. The manufacture of chemicals is carried on on an extensive scale at Glasgow and elsewhere. There are numerous distilleries (Scottish whiskey) and breweries in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Edinburgh is one of the leading publishing centres of the Anglo-Saxon world. Among other industries are sugar-refining and the manufacture of paper, gloves, hosiery, carpets, shawls, and glass. At the beginning of 1903 there were 5500 miles of railway in Scotland. The principal seaports are Glasgow, Leith (the port of Edinburgh), Dundee, Aberdeen, and Greenock.

Population, Representation in Parliament, Religion, etc.—The population of Scotland in 1861 was 2,898,742; in 1881, 2,755,537; in 1891, 2,635,647; in 1901, 4,472,103. The country is divided into 33 counties, which with their population in 1901 are as follows:

County.	Pop. in 1901.	County.	Pop. in 1901.
Aberdeen	204,430	Kirkcubright	30,332
Argyll	72,950	Lennox	1,330,237
Ayr	254,458	Linlithgow	55,708
Banff	61,486	Nairn	9,291
Berwick	30,284	Orkney	26,000
Bute	12,737	Paisley	15,000
Caithness	35,570	Perth	123,000
Clackmannanshire	35,000	Perthshire	205,000
Dumfriesshire	112,966	Ross and Cromarty	74,450
Dumfries	72,571	Scarbrough	42,504
Edinburgh	688,796	Seahill	20,300
Elgin (or Moray)	44,800	Shetland	20,100
Fife	218,840	Stirling	142,291
Forfar	244,000	Sutherland	21,450
Haddington	34,000	Wigtown	30,000
Inverness	30,104		
Kilmarnock	40,000		
Kilmory	5,001	Total	4,472,103

Since 1707 Scotland and England have been united for legislative purposes under the name of Great Britain. Scotland is represented in the British House of Commons by 73 members,—39 from the counties, 31 from the boroughs, and 3 from the universities. In the British House of Lords it is represented by 16 peers, elected for the duration of parliament by the Scottish peers. There is a Local Government Board for Scotland, presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, who is a member of the cabinet. The capital is Edinburgh. Scotland still retains its ancient system of jurisprudence based upon the Roman or civil law. The Gaelic tongue is spoken by between 200,000 and 250,000 persons, but of these only about one-fifth speak Gaelic alone to the exclusion of English. About seven-eighths of the

people of Scotland belong to the Presbyterian church. The clergy are all on the same level, the parishioners choosing their ministers. The Presbyterians are about equally divided between the adherents of the Church of Scotland (the established church, which has relations with the civil power) and those of the United Free Church of Scotland which was organized in 1900 by the secession from the established church in 1843) and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The supreme court in each of these churches is the General Assembly. About one-tenth of the inhabitants (mainly Irish or of Irish descent) are Roman Catholics. Scotland possesses 4 universities,—those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Saint Andrews.

History.—The part of Britain N. of the firths of Forth and Clyde, comprising the bulk of modern Scotland was called by the ancients Caledonia. This portion of the island was not subdued by the Romans. In a 80-81 Agricola advanced the Roman frontiers as far as the firths of Forth and Clyde. At the time when Rome began to be pressed by the Germanic invaders the people called Picts (who in spite of their Celtic speech are held by some not to have been of Celtic blood) pulled forth from their mountain fastnesses in Caledonia and harassed Britain. The Picts were joined by the Scots from Ireland. When the Roman legions were withdrawn these invaders overran the country of the Britons. About the close of the fifth century the Scots founded the realm of Dalriada in the W. part of the country N. of the Clyde. The Picts and Scots were finally checked by the Angles who pressed forward into the Lowlands of Scotland. The SE corner of the country formed part of the realm of Mercia, which towards the close of the ninth century was united with its neighbor to the N. Dairia into the kingdom of Northumbria. The Picts were pressed back beyond the Forth. In the SW corner of the country in Cumbria (which embraced also the NW corner of England) the Cymry in habitant held their ground. In the second half of the ninth century Columba, a pious Christian among the Picts, the Scots had already received the Gospel. About 843 Kenneth MacAlpin king of the Scots united the Pictish kingdom with his own. His realm was known as the kingdom of Alba. The Pictish and Scottish nationalities were gradually fused. By the beginning of the eleventh century through the acquisition of Cumbria, Lothian and other territories the whole of what is now the main-land of Scotland had come under the rule of the Scottish king. It was not until then that the name Scotland came to be recognized as a designation in pure and simple of the country of the Scots, it has long been a genuine home by the Irish. The Orkney and Shetland islands and part of the Hebrides were long in the possession of the Scandinavians. In the period following the Norman conquest of England large numbers of Anglo-Normans settled in Scotland which was gradually transformed into a land much more Teutonic than Celtic. King David I (1124-53) effected much in the way of introducing English civilization into the country which enjoyed a long period of prosperity brought to a close by the contention regarding the succession to the crown at the end of the thirteenth century and the wars that followed. Edward I of England took advantage of the internal divisions to assert his sway over Scotland which for a brief time was under English domination until the victory of Robert Bruce at Bannockburn (1314) secured the liberation of the country. The Stuart dynasty was inaugurated in 1371. The Reformation was established by parliament in 1560 and in 1592 Presbyterianism was declared by parliament to be the religion of the kingdom. In 1603 the crown of Scotland and England were united by the accession of James VI (I) to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth. In 1707 the legislative union of the two countries took place Scotland giving up its parliament. There were rebellions in favor of the Stuarts in 1715 and 1745-46. The nineteenth century witnessed the transformation of a Scotland from a land of humble industrial activities but playing a great role in the intellectual life of the world, into a busy manufacturing country.

Scotland, a county in the NE part of Missouri bordering on Iowa, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle R. of the Missouri, and the Wyandotte river. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890 12,674 in 1900 13,232.

Scotland, a post-village of Van Buren co. Ark. on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Morrillton. Pop. 150.

Scotland, a post-village in Portland township (town) Windham co. Conn. 7 miles E. of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900 471.

Scotland, a post-village of Telfair co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is McRae. Pop. 290.

Scotland, a post-village of Greene co., Ind. 10 miles SE of Bloomfield. Pop. 200.

Scotland, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. 30 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 260.

Scotland, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. 8 miles SW of Carthage. Pop. 70.

Scotland, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 5 miles NE of Chambersburg. Pop. about 600.

Scotland, a banking city of Bonhomme co. S. Dak., 20 miles NW of Yankton on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 804.

Scotland, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario 11 miles SW of Brantford on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. Pop. about 400.

Scotland Neck, a banking post town of Halifax co., N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line about 80 miles ENE of Raleigh. It has hosiery mills. Pop. in 1900 1343.

Scottdale, a village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 11 miles from Pictou. Pop. 300.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 1030 sq. m. It is drained by the Fourche in Fave and Poteau rivers and also by smaller streams. Coal is found here. Capital, Waldron. Pop. in 1890 12,635 in 1900 15,183.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 255 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River and drained by Moccasin and Sandy creeks. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890 10,304 in 1900 10,455.

Scott, a county in the S. part of Indiana has an area of 100 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW by Graham Fork. Capital, Scottsburg. Pop. in 1890 7533 in 1900 8307.

Scott, a county in the S. part of Iowa bordering on Illinois, has an area of 444 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Wapawpicon River and on the E. and SE by the Mississippi River. Capital, Davenport. Pop. in 1890 45,184 in 1900 51,558.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Kansas has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by Judder Creek and other affluents of the Smoky Hill R. or also by White M. and Creek. Capital, Scott. Pop. in 1890 1282 in 1900 1090.

Scott, a county in the N. part of Kentucky has an area of 228 sq. m. It is drained by the N. and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek and by the Eagle River. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890 18,546 in 1900 19,000.

Scott, a county in the S. part of central part of Minnesota, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW by the Minnesota R. or Capital, Shakopee. Pop. in 1890 13,811 in 1900 15,140.

Scott, a county in the S. part of central part of Mississippi has an area of 534 sq. m. It is drained by the Strong and Young Warrior rivers. Capital, Forest. Pop. in 1890 11,748 in 1900 14,163.

Scott, a southernmost county of Missouri bordering on Illinois, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890 11,228 in 1900 15,002.

Scott, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 595 sq. m. It is intersected by the New River and comprises part of the Cumberland Mountains. Capital, Murfreesboro. Pop. in 1890 9794 in 1900 11,677.

Scott, a county in the SW part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 535 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch River and the North Fork of the Holston River and also drained by Upper Creek. The surface is diversified by ridges called Clinch and Powell mountains. Capital, Gate City. Pop. in 1890 21,694 in 1900 22,894.

Scott, a post-village of Lenoire co. Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. 150.

Scott, a post-village of Marion co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Wrayville. Pop. 100.

Scott, a post-village of Lagrange co. Ind. on the Pigeon River about 20 miles ENE of Coshico. Pop. 100.

Scott, a post-township of Fayette co. Iowa. Pop. in 1890 574.

Scott, a banking city capital of Scott co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 119 miles W. of Great Bend. Pop. in 1900 212.

Scott, a post-village of Kenton co. Ky. 84 miles E. of Covington. Pop. 180.

Scott, a post-village of Lafayette parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. 125.

Scott, a post-village of Greene co. Miss.

Scott, a post-village of Cortland co. N. Y. in Scott township (town) 24 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900 852.

Scott, a banking post-village of Paulding and Van Wert cos., Ohio, 8 miles N of Van Wert, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop in 1900, 547

Scott, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 3975

Scott, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 1281

Scott, a post-township of Lackawanna co., Pa. about 15 miles N by E of Scranton. Pop in 1900, 1255

Scott, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 845

Scott, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 1101

Scott, a post-station of Chester co. S C

Scott, a township (town) of Brown co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 1177

Scott, a township (town) of Columbia co., W. Va. Pop in 1900, 811

Scott, a township (town) of Crawford co. W. Va. Pop in 1900, 1004

Scott, a post-village in Scott township (town) Shelby co. W. Va. about 26 miles SE of Fond du Lac on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop about 200 of the town in 1900, 1432

Scott Center, a post-station of Wayne co. Pa. 30 miles N by W of Housdale

Scottsdale, a post-village of Dekalb co. Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop 300

Scottsdale, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 7 1/2 miles N of Connellsville. It has iron and tin plate works, manufactures of mining machinery, engines and cast iron pipe and extensive coke and coal in industries. Pop in 1900, 4341

Scott Depot, a post-village of Putnam co. W. Va. 8 miles E of Winfield

Scott Haven, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Youngbush River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 28 miles SE of Pittsburg. It has coal and iron industries. Pop about 500

Scottland, a post-village of Edgar co. Ill. 38 miles by rail R of Tuscola. Pop 125

Scottown, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ohio 11 miles N of Huntington W. Va. Pop 100

Scott River, Cal. enters the Klamath River about 20 miles WNW of Yreka

Scott River, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. on the Scott River about 25 miles W of Yreka. Pop about 250

Scotts, a post-village of Kalama co. Mich. 15 miles NW of Battle Creek on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300

Scotts Bluff, a county of western Nebraska, has an area of 23 sq. m. Capital, Gering. Pop in 1890, 1888 in 1900, 2552

Scottsburg, a post-village of Scott Bluff co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 3 miles from Gering. Pop 250

Scottsboro, a banking post-town capital of Jackson co. Ala. on the Southern R. 41 miles E of Hartselle and about 5 miles NW of the Tennessee River. It is in a coal and iron region and has various manufactures. Pop in 1900, 1014

Scottsboro, a post-station of Baldwin co. Ga.

Scottsburg, a post-station of McDonough co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 4 1/2 miles W of Bushnell

Scottsburg, a banking post-town capital of Scott co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 31 miles N of Louisville Ky. It has spoke and canning factories and brick and tile works. Pop in 1900, 1274

Scottsburg, a post-station of Caldwell co. Ky. 4 miles by rail NE of Princeton

Scottsburg, a post-village of Livingston co. NY about 36 miles S of Rochester. Pop about 250

Scottsburg, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon on the Umpqua River 30 miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation about 50 miles SW of Eugene. Pop 125

Scottsburg, a post-village of Halifax co. Va. on the Southern R. 40 miles NNE of Danville. Pop about 300

Scottsburg, a village of Natal southern Africa, 37 miles by rail from Durban

Scotts Crossing, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, on the Anguine River 10 miles by rail NW of Lima. Pop 100

Scotts Crossroads, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. Va.

Scottsdale, a post-village of Maricopa co. Ariz. The banking point is Phoenix. Pop 100

Scott's Hall, a town of the Island of Jamaica, 15 miles N by W of Kingston

Scotts Hill, a post-station of Pender co. N C

Scotts Hill, a post-village of Henderson co. Tenn. about 100 miles SW of Nashville. Pop about 200

Scotts Mills, a post-village of Marion co. Oregon. The banking point is Silverton. Pop 200

Scott's Mountain, Warren co. N J., forms part of South Mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide-water

Scotts Station, a post-village of Perry co. Ala. Pop 100

Scotts Station, a post-station of Shelby co. Ky.

Scottstown, a post-town of Compton co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 20 miles from Cookshire its banking point. Pop in 1901, 701

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ala. about 60 miles N by W of Selma

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Pope co. Ark. about 60 miles NW of Little Rock

Scottsville, a post-village of Mendocino co. Cal. Pop 60

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Ind. about 19 miles NNW of New Albany

Scottsville, a banking post-village of Mitchell co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 12 miles NE of Beloit. Pop about 100

Scottsville, a banking post-town capital of Allen co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Nashville R. 25 miles SE of Bowling Green. It has various mills and is the seat of Scottsville Seminary. Pop in 1900, 824

Scottsville, a banking post-village of Monroe co. N Y. on the Genesee River and on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania R. Pop about 900

Scottsville, a post-station of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 3 miles from Mechanics station

Scottsville, a post-station of Harrison co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 8 miles E of Marshall

Scottsville, a banking post-town of Albemarle and Fluvanna cos. Va. on the James River and the James River Canal about 75 miles W by N of Richmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has manufactures of saddlery etc. Pop in 1900, 1248

Scottsville, Powhatan co. Va. See POWHATAN

Scott Town, Lawrence co. Ohio. See SCOTTSVILLE

Scottville, a post-village of Macomb co. Ill. about 20 miles S by F of Jacksonville. Pop in 1900, 344

Scottville, a banking post-village of Mason co. Mo. on the Peru Marquette R. 8 miles E of Lindington. Pop in 1900, 504

Scottville, a post-station of Ashe co. N C

Scranton, a banking post-town of Greene co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 9 miles W of Jefferson. It has wire and iron works, etc. Pop in 1900, 983

Scranton, a banking post-city of Orange co. Kan., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 5 miles N of Burlingame. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900, 1899

Scranton, a banking post-town capital of Jackson co., Mass. on the Lowell and Nashua R. 40 miles NW of Mobile, Ala. and 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is on the Passaic River. The town has ship-yards and extensive saw mills much lumber being shipped here. Pop in 1900, 2075

Scranton, a post-village of Hyde co. N C. Pop 90

Scranton, a city capital of Lackawanna co. Pa. is pleasantly situated on rising ground on the Lackawanna River at the junction of the Roaring Brook 160 miles N of Philadelphia, on the Lackawanna, the Central R. of New Jersey and other railroads. It contains a number of notable public edifices, such as the government building, city hall, court house, the Albright Memorial Library (with about 50,000 volumes), opera-house, board of trade building, etc. The town possesses a Historical Society, a Society of Natural Sciences, and a school for the deaf and dumb. Scranton is the centre of the great anthracite region and its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in coal and manufactures of iron machinery, etc. It has large rolling-mills, steel works, steel rail mills, furnaces, manufactures of locomotives, steam boilers, edge-tools, nuts and bolts, carriages, leather, mining machinery, silk fabrics, lace, cutlery, wash bladders, etc. It is an important distributing point for general supplies to the mining region. Scranton was founded in 1840 and is the fourth city of the state in population. Pop in 1850, 45,850 in 1890, 75,215 in 1900, 102,626

Scranton, a post-town of Williamsburg co. S C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 20 miles S of Florence. Pop in 1900, 308

Scranton, a post-village of Eastland co. Tex. The banking point is Cisco. Pop 150

Scratchley Mount, in the Owen Stanley Range of British New Guinea, in about lon. 147° 35' E. It is thought to be upwards of 12,000 feet in elevation

Screamerville, a post-village of Spotsylvania co. Va. on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont R. The banking point is Fredericksburg

Screwen, a county in the S part of Georgia, borders on South Carolina. Area, 734 sq mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River on the SW by the Ogeechee River and is intersected by Brice Creek. Capital, Sylvan. Pop. in 1890 14,434. In 1900 10,252.

Screwen, a post-village of Wayne co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. 63 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. 160.

Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y., in Scriba township (town) 4 miles E of the city of Oswego on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 250 of the town in 1900 2480.

Scribner, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Neb. on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line. 23 miles WNW of Fremont. Pop. in 1900 827.

Scrivia, a river of Italy rises about 10 miles NE of Genoa, flows NW and joins the Po on the right, 9 miles W of Voghera. Length 50 miles.

Scroggsfield, a post-burial of Carroll co. Ohio. 30 miles ESE of Canton.

Scrubbygrass, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. on the Allegheny River 16 miles S of Franklin. Pop. 15.

Scrubbygrass, a township of Venango co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1047.

Scrub Island, one of the Virgin Islands. Is the British West Indies.

Scuffletown, a post-burial of Henderson co. Ky. on the Ohio River. 15 miles above Evansville Ind.

Scugog, the name of a post-village of Ontario co. Ontario. 7½ miles NE of Port Perry.

Scugog Lake, Ontario co. Ontario about 38 miles N. E. of Toronto. On it are the villages of Port Perry and Scugog.

Scull's Creek, Ga. enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel co.

Sculltown, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 160.

Scullville, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J. 13 miles SW of Atlantic City. Its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Scunthorpe, a town of England in the extreme N. of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901 630.

Scuppernon (skup' nōng) Creek, Wis. enters the Bark River in Jefferson co.

Scuppernon, a post township of Washington co. V. C. 22 miles E of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900 2314.

Scare of Eig, or **Scare of Elge**, skir' q: neg a basaltic mountain of the island of Eig in the inner Hebrides. Inverness shire. rises about 1900 feet above the sea.

Scurry, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 521 sq mi. It is intersected by the Colorado River and also drained by Deep and Neal creeks. Capital Snyder. Pop. in 1890 1415. In 1900 4138.

Scurry, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Kaufman. Pop. 180.

Scutari, skoo'd' re, or **Skutari** (Turk. *Cekuder / Iku dar* and *Chryseopolis*) a town of Asia Minor on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. It is built on the slopes of hills commanding magnificent views. Behind the town is located an extensive cemetery celebrated for its cypresses. Within the bounds of this burial-place is a noted college of howling dervishes. A railway extends from the port of Hinder Passa, adjoining Scutari to Ismid. Pop. about 80,000. A short distance to the S of the town is Kadiköi the ancient Chalcedon.

Scutari, or **Skutari** (Turk. *Skutari, Ikkodra, Iskanderiyah* is kán-deh ree yeb and *Seod a*) a town of European Turkey in Albania, capital of a vilayet of its own name near the SE extremity of the Lake of Scutari. 45 miles SE of Cattaro (Dalmatia). The navigable river Bojana here issues from the lake, emptying after a short but tortuous course into the Adriatic Sea. Adjacent is a height crowned by a citadel. Scutari has some yards for building vessels and manufactures of textiles and firearms. The exports include skins, wool, amaranth, madder, salt-sticks etc. Pop. about 20,000.

Scutari Lake (anc. *Palus Latente*) a body of water on the borders of Albania and Montenegro. It is 30 miles in length from NW to SE. average breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Morava at its NW extremity and discharges its surplus waters into the Adriatic Sea, through the river Bojana. The town of Scutari is near its SE extremity.

Seyres, Grecian Archipelago. See **SAROS**.

Seythopolis, Palestine. See **BETHAN**.

Seabeck, a post-village of Kitsap co. Wash. on Hood's Canal a branch of Puget Sound about 50 miles N of Olympia.

Seaboard, a post town of Northampton co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 63 miles WSW of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Seabreeze, a post-village and resort of Volusia co., Fla. ½ mile from Daytona, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Seabright, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey 6 miles N of Long Branch. Pop. in 1900 1198.

Seabrook, a post-village of Prince George co. Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Washington D. C. Pop. 160.

Seabrook, a post-village in Seabrook township (town) Rockingham co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. It has a cursery sta. Pop. of the town in 1900 149.

Seabrook, a post-station of Beaufort co. S. C. 0 miles by rail N of Beaufort.

Seabrook, a post-village of Harris co. Tex. The banking point is Houston. Pop. 160.

Seaciff, a post village and resort of Queens co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 26 miles N of Brooklyn. Pop. in 1900 1553. The banking point is Glenside.

Seacombe, se' kōmb a suburb of Birkenhead Eng. land.

Seafeld, a post station of White co. Ind. 33 miles by rail W of Logansport.

Seaford, a town and watering place of England in Sussex, on the English Channel. 13 miles SSE of Brighton. Pop. in 1901 3355.

Seaford, a banking post town in Seaford hundred, Sussex co. Del. on the Nantuxet River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 84 miles S of Wilmington. Small vessels ascend the river to this place. Seaford has canning and packing industries. Pop. in 1900 1224 of the hundred 3779.

Seaford, a post village and resort of Nassau co. N. Y. on the southern shore of Long Island and on the Long Island R. 28 miles F of Brooklyn. Pop. about 500.

Seaford, a post-village of Redwood co. Minn. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 15 miles W of Redwood Falls. Pop. about 200.

Seaford, a banking post-town and outport of Huron co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 21 miles SE of Ilderton. It has numerous mills and manufactures. Salt has been extensively produced from salt-wells. Pop. in 1901 2247.

Seafurth, Loch, lox se' furth an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, Scotland partially divides Lewis from Harris.

Seagart, a post-village and summer resort of Monmouth co. N. J. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. adjacent to Epling Lake.

Seagerville, a post village of Dallas co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. about 275.

Seagrave, a post village of Ontario co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles from Port Perry.

Seaham Harbour, a resort of English co. of Durham on the North Sea 6 miles E by E of Sunderland. It ships coal. Pop. in 1901 10,163.

Seahorse Islands, a chain of islets in the Arctic Ocean off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 71 N. lon. 150 W.

Seahorse Point, Canada is the E extremity of Southampton Island.

Sea Isle City, a post-borough and sea-side resort of Cape May co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard and the Atlantic City Rs. 85 miles SE of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 340.

Seal, a post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio. The banking point is Nevada 5 miles distant. Pop. 125.

Seal, a village of Chester co. Pa. The post-office is Westchester. Pop. 75.

Sealecote, a town of India. See **SIKAKOT**.

Seal Cove, a post-village and resort of Hancock co. Me. on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW coast of Mount Desert Island 40 miles SE of Bucksport.

Seale, a post-town capital of Russell co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 768.

Seale, a post-village of Robertson co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Sealer's Cove, an inlet of the S coast of Australia, 13 miles E of Wilson Promontory.

Seal Harbor, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me. on Mount Desert Island 8 miles S by W of Seal Harbor. It has a fine beach. Pop. about 200.

Seal Island, Canada is on the Atlantic Ocean 13 miles W of Cape Gable, the S extremity of Nova Scotia.

Seal Island, a granite rock off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34 S. lon. 130 E.

Seal Islands, a small cluster at the entrance of Gaspé Bay Newfoundland.

Seal (or Lobes, or Seal) Islands, two groups of small islands in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Peru. The largest and northernmost, called **Losos** or **Tinhu** (to some 10-15 mi) is about 5 miles long and 2 miles broad. Lat. (8 point) $11^{\circ} 29' S$ lon $80^{\circ} 53' W$. These islands have furnished large quantities of guano.

Seal Islands, a small cluster W by S of Grand Manan Island. Lat $44^{\circ} 29' N$ lon $67^{\circ} 3' W$.

Seal Lake, a town of India. See **Shalokot**.

Seal River, Canada, enters Hudson Bay on its W side, 40 miles N of the Churchill River.

Sealy, a banking post-village of Austin co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and other railroads, 49 miles W of Houston. It has cotton gins, manufactures of mattresses, etc. and is a shipping point for fruit. Pop. about 1800.

Searchlight, a post-village of Lincoln co. Nev. The banking point is Los Angeles, Cal. Pop. 150.

Searay, a county in the N part of Arkansas has an area of 453 sq. m. It is intersected by the Buffalo Fork of the White River and by numerous minor streams. Capital Marshall. Pop. in 1890 9664. In 1900 11,933.

Searay, a banking post-town capital of White co. Ark. 34 miles NE of Little Rock on the Searay and Des Moines R. It has cotton seed oil brick and other industries, and is in a fruit region. It is a health resort, with mineral springs, and contains several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900 1905.

Seasight, a post-village of Crenshaw co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 450.

Seasight, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. 2 miles NW of Uniontown. Pop. 55.

Seasite, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 200.

Seas, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. The banking point is Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 182.

Seas, a post-village of Onondaga co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 12 miles E. of Hersey.

Seasboro, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. 20 miles N of Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1900 263.

Seasburg, a post-village of Schuyler co. N. Y. about 15 miles NW of Ithaca. Pop. 70.

Seasburg, a post-township (town) of Bennington co. Vt. on the Deerfield River about 13 miles E of Bennington. Pop. in 1900 161.

Seasport, a post-village in Seasport township (town) Waldo co. Me. on the St. George River 10 miles SW of Belfast. It has saw grist and stove-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 349.

Seasport, a banking post-village in Seasport township (town) Waldo co. Me. on Penobscot Bay 6 miles ENE of Belfast. It has manufactures of spools and lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1349.

Seasville, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. 17 miles W of Newburgh. Pop. 123.

Seaside, a village forming part of the borough of Richmond New York city on the Staten Island Rapid Transit R. 15 miles ESW of the New York city hall.

Seaside, a post-town of Clatsop co. Oregon on the Pacific coast and 13 miles SW of Astoria, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. Pop. in 1900 191.

Seaside Park, a post-borough and summer-resort of Ocean co. N. J. on Barnegat Bay 7 miles E of the Toms River on a narrow island which separates the bay from the ocean. Pop. in 1900 74.

Seaton, a village and summer resort of England co. of Devon on the English Channel. Pop. in 1901 1735.

Seaton, a banking post-village of Mercer co. Ill. in a farming and stock raising section 8 miles E of Keokuk on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 360.

Seaton-Carew, see **Seaton** a small watering place of England co. of Durham 2 1/2 miles ESW of Hartlepool.

Seatonville, a post-village of Bureau co. Ill. in a coal-mining region 5 miles (direct) NE of Princeton on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. in 1900 909.

Seattle, seat of a city and subport of county capital of King co. Wash. is on the E shore of Puget Sound, 23 miles (direct) NNE of Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Columbia and Puget Sound R. It is beautifully located its heights affording a magnificent view of the Olympic Mountains, the Cascade Range, and Mount Rainier. The harbor called Elliott Bay 30 miles from the Strait of Juan de Fuca affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels. Lake Washington, to be connected by a navigable water way with Puget Sound, about 20 miles in length and 2 1/2 miles in width, forms the eastern boundary of the city, and within its limits lies Lake Union

and Green. Seattle has direct lines of steamers to the Orient (Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippines) and is the chief port of departure and outfitting for the Yukon region of Alaska and the gold fields of northwestern Canada. It has important manufactures of lumber flour iron and steel foundry products, beer brick and tile boots and shoes etc. and other important industries are represented by bridge-works, ship-yards meat-packing and fish-canning. The city has also smelting and refining works and contains a United States assay office. The chief exports are lumber coal meat, fruits, wheat, hops, and many manufactured articles. Seattle is the seat of Washington University (organized in 1872). Pop. in 1880 3533 in 1890 42,837 in 1900 80,071. The greater part of the business portion of the city was destroyed by fire in 1889.

Seattle, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, at the head of Yakutat Bay. Height, 10,000 (?) feet.

Sea View, a mountain of New South Wales. It is 6000 feet in height.

Seaview, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 31 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 250.

Seaville, a post-station of Washington co. Ky.

Seaville, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean about 15 miles S of May's Landing. Pop. about 300.

Seewall, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. 150.

Sewego, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co. Me. about 30 miles NW of Portland. It is bounded on the E by Sebago Lake. Pop. in 1900 576.

Sebago Lake, Me. in Cumberland co. about 18 miles NW of Portland. It is 13 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet runs southward into Casco Bay.

Sebago Lake, a post-village and resort of Cumberland co. Me. at the S end of Sebago Lake and on the Maine Central R. 17 miles WNW of Portland. Pop. about 250.

Sebatia, the ancient name of Sivas.

Sebastian, a county in the W part of Arkansas has an area of 542 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Arkansas River which is navigable by steamboats. Among the prominent features of this county is the Corbie Mountain; a peak of the Sugar Loaf Range. Bituminous coal is abundant here. Capitals, Fort Smith and Greenwood. Pop. in 1890 23,200 in 1900 36,935.

Sebastian, a post-village of Berard co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Fort Pierce. Pop. 150.

Sebastian, Cape, a headland on the NW coast of Madagascar.

Sebastienek, a small city of Maine, ruins in Newport Pond Penobscot co. and enters the Kennebec River opposite Waterville.

Sebastopol (Russ. *Севастополь*) is a city and a port of Russia on the Black Sea in the government of Taurida, situated near the S extremity of the Crimean, on a projection of land 37 miles SW of Simferopol. It stands on a narrow bay which forms one of the best harbors on the Russian coast. The entrance is strongly fortified and the town is further protected by chains of forts. Sebastopol has practically sprung up again since the ruin wrought by the Allies in 1855, and this transformation is reflected in its broad boulevards and modern edifices. The principal buildings are the Peter Paul cathedral modelled after the temple of Theseus at Athens, and the Vladimir cathedral with a richly decorated interior. The town has numerous monuments erected to the memory of the soldiers in the Crimean War and there is a cemetery containing the bodies of about 17,000 victims of the conflict. The town has some manufactures and a ship building establishment.

Sebastopol was founded by Catharina II in 1784, and about twenty years later Alexander I made it the principal naval station of Russia on the Black Sea. Under Nicholas I fortifications were constructed which were supposed to render the place impregnable. The siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War belongs to the most memorable military events of modern times. In 1854 the English and French undertook an expedition for the reduction of the fortress. They were aided by the Serbians and Turks. The investment of the place began in October of that year. The defense was conducted with the greatest skill by Todleben and the fortress held out until Sept. 8, 1855 when the efforts of the besiegers were crowned with success. Pop. in 1897 44,016.

Sebastopol, a banking post-village of Sonoma co. Cal. 7 miles SW of Santa Rosa, on the California North western R. It is engaged in fruit-growing and packing wine-making etc. Pop. about 1900.

Sebastopol, a post-village of Madison co. Ill. 5 miles SE of Highland station.

Sebastopol, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 39 miles N of Lake station.

Sebastopol, a suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Sebbe, a government station in Togoland, German west-
ern Africa.

Sebebo, a post-village in Sebec township (town) Pis-
cataquis co., Me. on a lake of the same name, 40 miles
NNW of Bangor. The town is bounded on the S. by the
Piscataquis River. Pop. of the town in 1900 593.

Sebec Station, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me.
in Sebec township (town) 7 miles E of Dover. Pop. 150.

Sebecia, a banking post-village of Wadena co. Minn.,
on the Great Northern R. 15 miles N of Wadena.

Sebenico, sh-ba-neo'ko (Slavia, Vénétie) a town of
Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, at the mouth of the river
Krka in the Adriatic Sea, 70 miles SE of Trieste. It has
a fine harbor and an active trade. The most interesting
edifices are the beautiful medieval cathedral, the baptistery
and the Loggia, formerly the town-hall. The town is the
seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 10 972 (commune, 24,751).

Sebecia, a post-village of Berlington co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Sebecia, sh-be-wa, a post-village of Ionia co. Mich.,
24 miles W by N of Lansing. Pop. 153.

Sebecia Creek, Mich. enters the Grand River in
Ionia co.

Sebewaing, sh-be-waing a banking post-village of
Heron co. Mich., 1 mile from the E shore of Saginaw Bay
and 23 miles ENE of Bay City on the Pere Marquette R.
It has sugar-refining, lumbering and other industries. Pop.
in 1900, 1343.

Sebzak, a town of Russia, 26 miles NW of Vitebsk.
Pop. about 4500.

Sebbin, sh-bi, an oasis of Fossan, Tripoli, 80 miles NE
of Murzuk.

Se Bire (or North Forn) Island, Indian Ocean off
the W coast of Sumatra. It is 60 miles in length.

Sebnitz, sh-nitz, a town of Saxony 24 miles ESE of
Dresden. It has manufactures of textiles and various other
wares. Pop. in 1900 6649.

Sebecia, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The
banking point is Bangor. Pop. 90.

Sebecia, sh-ba-neo, a village of France, in
Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin.

Sebecia River, or East Branch of the Penobscot,
rises in Sebecus Lake, in the N part of Penobscot
co. Me. runs S and enters the Penobscot River at Med-
way in the same county.

Sebeyeta, a post-village of Valencia co. N Mex. The
banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Sebree, a banking post-town of Webster co. Ky. on
the Louisville and Nashville R. 17 miles S of Henderson.
It has coaling, lumbering and tobacco interests. Pop. in
1900 1477.

Sebroe, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. The banking
point is Jackboro. Pop. 110.

Sebring, a banking post-village of Mahoning co.
Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 5 miles E of Alliance.
Pop. in 1900 267. It has potteries, manufactures of drop-
forgings, etc.

Sebringville, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, on
the Grand Trunk R. 40 miles SE of Goderich. It has
raw and gird-mills, manufactures of leather pumps, etc.
Pop. about 500.

Sebu, sh-beo, a river of Morocco, descends from a ram-
pation of the Atlas Mountains in Fez flows first NW
then W and after a course of about 150 miles falls into
the Atlantic Ocean at Mahedia. It is navigable for boats
to Fez.

Sebus, a river of Algeria. See Szibors.

Seccan, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Pa. on the
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking
point is Philadelphia.

Seccan, a post-borough of Hudson co. N J. on the
Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles N of Jersey City. It has man-
ufactures of chemicals, pearl buttons, etc. The banking
point is West Hoboken. Pop. in 1900 1624.

Seccia, sh-ke-sh (anc. Secra) a river of Italy which
rises in the Apennines and falls into the Po 13 miles SE of
Mantua. Length about 85 miles.

Se-ching, a town of China, in the western part of
the province of Kwang-si in lat 24° 20' N.

Seckersville, sh-ker-vil a post-village of Jackson co.
Wis. on the Trempealeau River about 43 miles N by E.
of La Crosse. Pop. 105.

Secksham, sh-ker-hams, a western district of Vienna.

Se-chuen, a province of China. See Sen-chuan.

Sechura, sh-choo-ri, a town of Peru department and
20 miles SW of the town of Piura, on the river Piura,
near its mouth on the Pacific Ocean. Salt is mined here.
Pop. (district) about 3300.

Seckenheim, sh-ker-hime, a village of Baden, on
the Neckar 4 miles ESE of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900,
4390.

Seclin, sh-klar, a town of France, in Nord 6 miles
SSW of Lille. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6323.

Seclison, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 30 miles
SW of Columbus.

Seeco Creek, Tex. enters the Rio Grande about 7 miles
from its mouth.

Seconderock, a post-village of Monroe co. W Va.
The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. 100.

Second Falls, or Upper Mills, a post-village of
Charlotte co. New Brunswick, 8 miles from St. George.

Secundigliano, sh-kon-deel-yah no a town of Italy
province and 3 miles N of Naples. Pop. in 1901 9207
(commune, 12 631).

Secor, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill. on
the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 26 miles E of Peoria.
Pop. in 1900, 273.

Secretary, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The
banking point is Hurlock. Pop. 200.

Secunderabad, sh-kun-dar-abad or Sikandara-
bad, a suburb of Hyderabad, Nizam's Dominions, with
extensive British establishments.

Secundum, sh-kun-dum, or Sikandra, a locality in the
outskirts of Agra, having the mausoleum of the emperor
Akbar.

Security, a post-station of Catahoula parish La. on
the Black River 23 miles W of Natchez, Miss.

Sedalia, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo. on the
Denver and Rio Grande R. 35 miles S of Denver and 5
miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Pop. 100.

Sedalia, a post-village of Clinton co. Ind. on the
Vandalia Line, 28 miles S by W of Logansport. Pop.
about 200.

Sedalia, a post-village of Graves co., Ky. 8 miles from
Mayfield. Pop. 100.

Sedalia, a city capital of Pettis co. Mo. is on the
Missouri Pacific and other railroads 180 miles W of St.
Louis. It is situated on an elevated site and has a number
of notable buildings and institutions, including the St.
Joseph's Academy the George R. Smith College, Carnegie
Library and railway hospital. It has extensive railway
shops, iron-foundries, pork beef and poultry packing
establishments, breweries, woolen mills, and manufactures
of boots and shoes, overalls, carriages, etc. Liberty and
Forest parks are part of the city. Pop. in 1900 14,068. In
1900 15,131.

Sedalia, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ohio,
on the Detroit Southern R. Pop. about 300.

Sedalia, a post-hamlet of Union co. N C. 12 miles SW
of Union.

Sedalia, a post-village of Collie co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Sedamaville, a former village of Hamilton co. Ohio,
now forming part of Cincinnati.

Sedan, sh-don, a town of France, capital of an arron-
dissement in the department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 13
miles ESE of Mézières. On the site of its former strong
fortifications there are now handsome houses. The prin-
cipal objects of interest are the parish church the college,
the docton (all that remains of the fifteenth-century castle)
and the bronze statue of Terence, a native of the place.
The manufacture of cloth is so old and important industry.
Sedan is famous for the great battle fought here on Sept. 1
1870 between the Germans and the French, which resulted
in the defeat of MacMahon and the surrender of his vast
army on the following day. Napoleon III became a pris-
oner of the Germans. Pop. in 1901 15 961 (commune
19 349).

Sedan, sh-dan, a post-village of Detail co. Ind., on
the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 8 miles E. of
Kendallville. Pop. 100.

Sedan, a banking city capital of Chautauque co.
Kan. on the Canby (or Cass) River about 20 miles SW
of Independence, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900
1667.

Sedan, a post-village of Pope co. Miss. on the Mis-
sissippi, St. Paul and Fruit Sta. Marie R. 5 miles SE. of
Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 153.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, about 18 miles
N by W of Portsmouth.

Sedan, a post-village of Genesee co. Tex. 27 miles
(direct) SSW of Genesee.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W Va., about
30 miles W of Winchester Va.

Sedana (sh-dan) Cape, the E extremity of Java,
N of the entrance to Bali Strait.

Sedburgh, a small town of England, in the NW corner
of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Knaresborough. It has a noted gram-
mar-school, dating from the reign of Edward VI.

Seddon, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fall City. Pop. in 1904, 239.

Seddon, Hland co. Va. See BLAND.

Sedgfield, a small town of England, co. and 10 miles SSW of Durham.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract of England co. of Somerset, extending in a S.E. direction from Bridgewater. It was in 1685 the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth by the troops of James II.

Sedges Garden, a post-hamlet of Forcyth on N C 7 miles WNW of Winston.

Sedgewickville, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 70.

Sedgley, a town of Staffordshire, England in the outskirts of Wolverhampton. It has coal- and iron-mines and manufactures of iron-ware. Pop. in 1901 13,351.

Sedgwick, a county in the N.E. part of Colorado. Area, 535 sq. m. The South Platte River intersects the N. part. Capital, Julesburg. Pop. in 1890 1293 in 1900 971.

Sedgwick, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 942 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Little Arkansas and Ninne Saab rivers and Cowkin Creek. Capital, Wichita. Pop. in 1890 43,636 in 1900 44,937.

Sedgwick, a post-town of Lawrence co. Ark. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Walnutridge. Pop. in 1900 310.

Sedgwick, a banking city of Harvey co., Kan. is near the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 10 miles S of Newton. Pop. in 1900 622.

Sedgwick, a post-village in Sedgwick township (town) Hancock co. Me. on the E. side of Penobscot Bay about 24 miles SE of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900 962.

Sedro Woolley, a banking post town of Skagit co. Wash. on the Skagit River, 38 miles N of Seattle, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rrs. It has shingle-mills iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 935.

Sedrunna, the Latin name of Brix.

Sedwag, a village of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles NNE of Bern.

Seeburg, a village, a town of Rost Prussia, 11 miles SW of Bischofsstein. Pop. in 1900 3623.

Seefeld, a village of Switzerland, canton and 0 miles NW of Bern. Pop. about 3700.

Seefingun, a mountain of Ireland co. of Wicklow 5½ miles ENE of Blessington. Height, about 2440 feet.

Seehausen, a village, a town of Prussian Saxony 13 miles SSW of Paderborn. Pop. in 1900 3630.

Seehausen, a town of Prussian Saxony 16 miles W of Megeburg. Pop. in 1900 3650.

Seehorn, a post-station of Pitts co. Ill.

Seek, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua.

Seckenk, a post-township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., 4 miles ESE of Providence, R.I. Pop. in 1900 1673.

Seckenk River, R.I. the estuarine portion of the Blackstone River (below Pawtucket) constituting virtually the head of Narragansett Bay.

Seeland (Ger. *pron* selant) or Zealand (Dan. *Sjælland* *syll* land L. *Selandia*) the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, containing the capital Copenhagen. It is bounded on the N and NW by the Cattegat. W by the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen. S by Vordingburg Bay (connecting with the Great Belt) and narrow channels separating it from the islands of Lolland, Falster and Møen and E by the Baltic Sea and by the Sound, which separates it from Sweden, and which in its narrowest part is only 3 miles wide. Its shape is very irregular and its shores are much indented. Greatest length, from N to S, 80 miles. greatest breadth 65 miles, area, 2630 sq. m. The surface is for the most part undulating or level the greatest elevation being about 400 feet. Seeland is an attractive region, with its alternation of forest, fertile grain fields, and fine pastures. There are a number of lakes. The Sog-Aa in the S is the most important stream having a circuitous course of about 50 miles. Pop. in 1901 950,653.

Seely's Bay, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario on the Rideau Canal, 63 miles from Kingston. Pop. 260.

Seelberg, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, above Lake Uri (Lucerne) 3 miles SW of Brunnen. Height, 2637 feet.

Seelow, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles NW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2400.

Seely, a post-village of Cumberland co. N.J. The banking point is Bridgeton. Pop. about 240.

Seely Creek, a post-village of Oswego co. N.Y. on the Erie R., 8 miles SW of Elmira. Pop. 140.

Seelyville, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 7 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 160.

Seelyville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 1 mile from Honesdale, on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has manufactures of gloves, mittens, and woollens. Pop. about 430.

Seemsville, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Bethlehem or Catasauque. Pop. 160.

Seengen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Argau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwy 0 miles SE of Aarau.

Seesen, a town of Germany, Brunswick on the Schildau, 12 miles W of Goslar. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 4730.

Seck, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles NNE of Alençon on the Orne. It is the seat of a bishop and has an interesting mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2698 (communes 4165).

Seefee, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa or Plant City. Pop. 100.

Seel-Rand, a river of Persia. See KIAN-UEN.

Segeberg, a village of Prussia, a town of Prussia, in Holstein on the Trave, 26 miles NNE of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900 4365.

Segesta, an ancient city in the NW corner of Sicily a few miles from the sea. Some remains of it exist.

Segesvár, a town of Transylvania. See SEMINUS.

Seghill, a town of England, in the SE corner of Northumberland, 1 mile from North Shields. Pop. in 1901 2213.

Segusa (a/g-n-a) Pass, Switzerland on the route from Fims to Fims and between the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, is 14 miles NW of Chur. Height, 2616 feet. The neighboring Piz Segusa has an altitude of 10 175 feet.

Segus, a town of Italy province of Rome, 13 miles E of Valer. It stands on the site of the ancient Siga, of which there are some remains. Pop. in 1901 6944.

Sego, a post-station of Reno co., Kan., 25 miles SSW of Hutchinson.

Sego, a post-hamlet of Perry co. Ohio, 13 miles SW of Zanesville.

Sego (or Segunero, a-go-mar'e) Lake, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 30 miles NW of Lake Onega. Length and breadth about 20 miles each. It discharges its surplus waters NE into the Vygova.

Segodunum, the Latin name of Rovan.

Segonsac, a village of France, in Charante, 8 miles SE of Cognac.

Segorbe, a town of Spain, near the Palancia, about 16 miles NW of Sagunto. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence and has preserved in part its old walls and towers. It has been the seat of a bishopric since early mediæval times. Pop. in 1900 1945. The valley of the Palancia is one of the garden spots of Spain.

Segovia, a river of Central America. See WANK.

Segovia, a town of Spain in Old Castile, capital of the province of Segovia, 46 miles NW of Madrid. It is one of the most interesting places in the kingdom its commanding position adding to the impressive appearance presented by its architectural monuments. It stands upon a rocky hill, around whose base sweep two small streams, and whose highest and most precipitous points are respectively crowned by the cathedral and the alcazar. Across the deep valley on one side stretches an ancient aqueduct, the largest Roman monument in Spain, with 119 arches, some of them nearly 100 feet high and about the entire city were old walls with picturesque gates. Segovia has a labyrinth of narrow winding streets, and a vast number of ancient palaces, deserted monasteries, and striking churches, memorials of its former prosperity. The cathedral, a large Gothic pile dating from the sixteenth century has a double row of chapels, a square tower 245 ft. in height, a large cupola, superb stained-glass windows and magnificent cloisters. The alcazar (or old fortress), dating from the fourteenth century is an imposing building, with two large towers. In it Queen Isabella of Castile was crowned. There is a provincial museum. Segovia was at one time famous for its woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 14 638.

Segovia, a province of Spain in Old Castile. Area, 2635 sq. m. Capital Segovia. Pop. in 1900, 189 343.

Segovia, a department of Nicaragua, extending almost across the N. border of the republic and bordering on Honduras. It is watered by the Rio Coco (or Wank) River called also Segovia. Capital Ocotal.

Segovia, a town of Nicaragua. See OCOTAL.

Segovero, a lake of Russia. See SMO, LAKE.

Segre, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows SW., and after a course of about 120 miles joins the Ebro at Requena.

Sagré, *sah-grá*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 miles NW of Angers. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3482.

Sagu, or **Sego**, a town of French western Africa in the state of Bambarra and on the Joliba (or Niger) Lat. 13° 5' N; lon. about 6° 50' W. It was for a long time the capital of a native Mohammedan kingdom. While retaining some commercial significance, it has lost most of its importance. Pop. about 10,000.

Saguin, *se-gwin*, a small island off the mouth of the Kennebec River, Me. On it is a light-house. Lat. 43° 41' N; lon. 69° 44' W.

Saguin, *se-ghwin*, a banking post-town capital of Guadalupe co. Tex., on the Guadalupe River 37 miles ENE of San Antonio, on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. It has cotton-gins and compresses, cotton seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 2421.

Saguin, a post-village of Chatham co. Wash. The banking point is Port Angeles.

Saguinde, *sa-geon do*, a river of the Argentine Republic rises in the Sierra de Córdoba, northwestward of the city of Córdoba, flows E. and after a course of about 130 miles is lost in a marshy lake 90 miles W of Santa Fé.

Saguinde, a village of Las Animas co. Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 260.

Saguira, *sa-goo rá*, a river of Spain in Maraca and Valencia, after an E course of 150 miles enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. It feeds numerous irrigation canals.

Sagura, a post-village of Iberia parish La. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is New Iberia. It has a sugar refinery.

Sagura de Lenda, *sa-goo rá dá lá-da*, a town of Spain 44 miles SSE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Sagura, *Sierra de*, a mountain range of Spain in Andalusia, stretching from SW to NE for about 150 miles and joining the Sierra de Alcaraz. It attains in La Sagra an altitude of 88.0 feet.

Sagurinus, the ancient name of Spaa.

Saharunpur, or **Saharunpur**, *sa-har ún poor'* a town of British India, capital of Saharunpur district 88 miles S by E. of Delhi. It is a busy trade-center. Pop. in 1901 60,254.

Saharunpur, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It is a productive region. Capital Saharunpur.

Sahid (*sa id*) Valley, a post-village of Shakiya co. Cal. The banking point is Fort Jones. Pop. 100.

Sahieringville, at her ling vill a post-station of Lehigh co. Pa. about 10 miles W of Allentown.

Sahies, *sa hóe*, or **Seybouse**, *sa bou*, a river of Algeria, flows into the Gulf of Bone near the town of Bone. Length 140 miles.

Saidana, *ad dáw* a village of Saxony 1 mile W of Bautzen. Pop. about 3000.

Saidenberg, at *den háns* a town of Prussia, in Silesia 48 miles WSW of Legnica on the Kaiserbach. Pop. about 2700.

Saiderville, at *den-vil*, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. about 4 miles E by S of Allentown. Pop. 200.

Said-Ghazal, *sa des gá zee*, a small town of Asia Minor 25 miles SSE of Eski-Shehr. It is named after Sid el-Ghazal a famous hero of Mohammedan romance whose repeated throne is shown here.

Saifhemmerdorf, *sif hén nér-dorf'* a total commune of Saxony 0 miles NW of Zittau. Pop. in 1900 773 engaged in the textile industry and other manufactures.

Sail, *seel* an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll immediately off the main land. Length 4½ miles. Pop. about 500.

Sailand, *si lánd*, an island off the NW coast of Norway a few miles SW of Hammerfest. Lat. 70° 30' N. Length about 20 miles. The surface is mountainous, attaining an elevation of about 3400 feet.

Selling, a banking post-village of Dawey co. Okla. Pop. about 200.

Selle, *sa l*, a river of France, in Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 10 miles N of Mâcon after a SW course of 70 miles, for 24 of which it is navigable.

Sellu, a river forming part of the boundary between France and the German district of Lorraine, joins the Moselle at Metz after a course of 80 miles.

Sellum, *sa lóon*, a locality in Palestine, 10 miles S. by E. of Nablis (Shechem). Here stood the ancient Shiloh a city of Ephraim.

Selma, *sa'lm*, a river of Russia, which joins the Dnieper in the government of Tchernigov, 5 miles SE. of Bezsitan, after a course of 300 miles.

Selma, *sa'n*, an inlet in the Atlantic Ocean, off the NW coast of France, department of Finistère, 25 miles SW of Brest. Length 2 miles. Pop. about 1000.

Selme, *sa'n* (anc. *Seg unna*) a river of France, rises in the department of Côte-d'Or flows NNW past Châtillon-sur-Seine, Bar-en-Seine, Troyes, and Méry where it becomes navigable, thence W and NW by Nogent-sur-Seine, Montreuil-Melan, Corbail Paris (where it is about 500 feet broad), Saint-Cloud, Saint-Denis, Saint-Germain Poncey Nanteuil, Elbeuf Rouen and Caudebec, and enters the English Channel between Havre and Honfleur by an estuary 6 miles wide. Length about 475 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable. Below Paris the river is remarkably tortuous. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. The chief affluents on the left are the Yonne and Enre, on the right, the Aube Marne, and Oise. An extensive system of canals connects the Seine (mainly through its tributaries) with the Scheldt, Meuse Rhine, Rhone and Loire. **Selme**, the smallest department of France, formed of part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 125 sq m. Its capital is Paris. It is covered with towns, villages, villas, manufactories, and small farms. The Seine traverses it and is joined at Paris by the Marne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Paris Saint Denis and Sceaux. Pop. in 1901, 3,609,930.

Selme-et-Marne, *sa'n á maan* a department in the N of France, forming part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 2275 sq m. It is traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne and contains the forest of Fontainebleau. It produces beautiful crops of cereals and has fine pastures. Much cheese (fromage de Brie) is made. Capital Melan. Pop. in 1901 353,323.

Selme-et-Oise, *sa'n á wá*, a department in the N of France, entirely surrounding the department of Seine (conjoining Paris). Area, 2184 sq m. It is watered by the Seine and Oise. Large crops of wheat, oats, beets (for sugar) and potatoes are raised and much wine is made, as well as cider. The woodland is extensive. The rearing of sheep and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets are important industries. The famous Sevres porcelain comes from this department. Capital, Verailles.

Selme-Inferieure, *sa'n áv fá ra*, a department in the NW of France, forming part of Normandy bordering on the English Channel and traversed by the Seine. Area, 2448 sq m. It contains the ports of Havre and Dieppe. The department produces large quantities of wheat, oats, beets (for sugar) cider etc. Rouen is noted for its cottons and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. Capital Rouen. Pop. in 1901 653,683.

Selpe, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. 3 miles W of Easton. Pop. 50.

Selsetown, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 90.

Selr, *Mount*, is Biblical geography the highland of Judea, between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah. One of its peaks is Mount Her.

Sesholtzville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 12 miles SSW of Allentown. Pop. 170.

Seston, *sa tán* a region in eastern Persia and south western Afghanistan traversed by the parallel of 31° N lat. It contains the great lake (or morass) of Hamun an l the terminal part of the Helmand River.

Sestonettum, at *ten-jét tan* a small town of Lower Austria, 11 miles E. of Steyr. It has a Benedictine monastery containing a large library.

Seltland, *sit lánd* a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 16 miles E of York. Pop. 250.

Selverna, a post-village of Aitken co. S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Aiken or Batesburg. Pop. 100.

Sesay, *sa na*, a town of Russian Poland, government of Suwalki. Pop. about 4000.

Sekitan, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Sekouli, a trading post of the Gold Coast, western equatorial Africa. It has wharves and jetty and is connected by rail with Kumasi.

Selung, *sa lúng*, a small island of the Meluana group off the SE. coast of Boshien.

Selangor, or **Selangor**, a state on the W coast of the Malay Peninsula, one of the Federated Malay States. It lies S of Perak. Area, about 3500 sq m. The agricultural products include Luberian coffee, pepper, gambier, indiarubber etc. Selangor is rich in tin the product having amounted in 1902 to 16,570 tons. There are over 100 miles of railway. Pop. in 1901 168,788 of whom half were Chinese. The water columnar the females 4 to 1 the bulk of the inhabitants being immigrants. The chief towns is Kuala Lumpur.

Selaru, one of the Eastern Sunda Islands, in the Timor East group.

Selawik Lake, Alaska, a continuation of Hotham Inlet. It is crossed by the Arctic Circle.

Selb, ship, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 12 miles NW of Eger. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, agricultural implements, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7218.

Selbits, sel bits, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles W of Hof. Pop. about 2000.

Selbo, a lake of Norway 29 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth communicating with the Trondhjem-Fjord.

Selborne, a village of England, in Hampshire, 4 miles SSE of Alton. It has been made famous by Gilbert White's 'Natural History of Selborne'.

Selby, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the Ouse, 12 miles S of York. The church of its former Benedictine abbey showing every style from Norman to Perpendicular is one of the finest monastic churches in England. Pop. in 1901 7780.

Selby, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Martinez. Pop. 150.

Selby, a banking post-village of Walworth co., S Dak., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 350.

Selby, a post-village of Putnam co. Tenn.

Selby, a post-village of Lenoir co. Ontario 4 miles from Napanee. Pop. 250.

Selbyport, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md. on the Youngbushen River about 36 miles W by N of Chamberland.

Selbyville, a banking post-village of Sussex co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 250.

Selden, a banking post-village of Sheridan co. Wyo. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 160.

Selden, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. about 20 miles W of Riverhead. Pop. 90.

Selden, a post-village of Erath co. Tex. Pop. 90.

Seldevia, a fishing village and post-village of Alaska, on Herring Bay, in the SW extremity of the Kenai Peninsula.

Selo, selâ or Silaro, sel-â-ro (anc. *Silaroa*) a river of Italy which enters the Gulf of Salerno 16 miles SSE of Salerno. Length 60 miles.

Selset, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. The banking point is Beaverdam. Pop. 100.

Selstek, sel-â-âk, a town of Asia Minor on the Gök-Su (anc. Calycadusa) 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean and 65 miles SW of Taurus. It has the aspect of a mean village. It preserves the name of the ancient city of Seleucia (Seleucia Trajana) whose ruins cover a large area.

Selungga, sel-ung-gâ a river of north-central Asia rises by several arms in the mountains of western Mongolia flows northward, and after penetrating Transbaikalia, enters Lake Baikal on its SE coast. It is navigated by steamboats to Selenginsk. Its chief tributaries are the Orkhon and Eke-gol. Length about 750 miles.

Selenginsk, sel-ung-ginsk a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, on the Selungga, 60 miles N of Khabits. It is a depot for goods passing to China. Near here are some important salines. Selenginsk is an English mission-station.

Selenia (sel-le-ne-â) Cape, a promontory on the NE coast of Asia, in the Gulf of Anadyr. Lat. 62° 42' N. Lon. 177° 49' E.

Selenamk, sel-le-nâk a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakutsk flows ENE. and joins the Indigirka. Length 130 miles.

Selencia, sel-le-cha, an ancient city on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite Ctesiphon.

Selencia (Selencia Trajana), an ancient city of Cilicia. See **SALARZAN**.

Selencia (Selencia Pieria) an ancient city of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, near the mouth of the river Orontes. It was the port of Antioch. The little port of Suedlah is on its site.

Selst, a post-village of Franklin co. Tex. Pop. 90.

Seligenstadt, sel-ig-en-stât a town of Germany in Hesse province of Starkenburg, on the Main 15 miles ESE of Frankfurt. It has the remains of its old fortifications and the church of an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1900 4135.

Seligensthal, sel-ig-en-thâl, a village of Prussia, 4 miles NW of Schmalkalden.

Selliger, sel-le-ga, a lake of Russia, governments of Tver and Nizhny Novgorod, N of Ostashev. Length, 30 miles. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga.

Seligman, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Flagstaff or Prescott. Pop. 160.

Seligman, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. 14 miles SW of Cassville, on the St. Louis and North Arkansas and the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 300.

Selimah, or Selimash, sel-le-mah, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, SW of the second cataract of the Nile. It produces much salt.

Selime, sel-le-se a village of Crete on its E coast, 36 miles W of Sphakia.

Selinsgrove, a banking post-borough of Snyder co. Pa. on the W bank of the Susquehanna River 6 1/2 miles below Senhury and on the Pennsylvania R. It has the theological department of the Susquehanna University and various manufacturing plants. Pop. in 1900 1326.

Selinti (sel-lin-ti) Cape, on the coast of Asia Minor 32 miles NW of Cape Anazar. Near it is the village of Selinty. Here are the ruins of the ancient Selinus (Trajanopolis).

Selish Indians. See **FLATHEAD INDIANS**.

Selish Lake. See **FLATHEAD LAKE**.

Selkirk, or Selkirkshire, a small inland county of Scotland having NW the co. of Perth, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburgh. Area, 267 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers the Tweed, with its tributaries the Etnik and Yarrow. It is in the main a pastoral district. Principal towns, Selkirk (the capital) and Glesbush. Pop. in 1901 23,340.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Selkirk on the Etnik Water, 33 miles SSE of Edinburgh. It has a noteworthy town hall and statues of Sir Walter Scott and of Menzies Park who was born in the vicinity. There are manufactures of tweeds. Pop. in 1901 6701.

Selkirk, a post-hamlet of Albany co. N. Y.

Selkirk, a post-hamlet of Marion co. S. C. 20 miles from Marion.

Selkirk, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario, 11 miles SSW of Cayuga. Pop. 350.

Selkirk, Manitoba. See **SLEIGH EAST** and **SLEIGH WEST**.

Selkirk Emot, a post-town of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 21 miles from Winnipeg. Its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 372.

Selkirk Mountains, a range in the SE. part of British Columbia, extending northward from the United States boundary to the great loop of the Columbia River and having on the E the Purcell Range and on the W the Gold Range with the main Rocky Mountains still farther E and the Cascade Range on the W. The region is one of wild magnificence with towering Alps, dense forest, mineral fountains, and fairly extensive glaciers. Among the loftiest summits is the pyramidal peak known as Sir Donald, near Glacier House, 10,645 feet. Other prominent summits are Mount Dawson, 10,800 ft. Mount Bonney, 10,625 ft. Mount MacDonald, 9440 ft. Mount Donkin, 9700 ft. and Eggle and Ross peaks. Among the more noted ice-streams are the Illecillewaet and Assiniboine glaciers, near Glacier House, and the Duncan and Deville glaciers.

Selkirkshire, Scotland. See **SLEIGH**.

Selkirk West, a banking post-town and outpost of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 23 miles N of Winnipeg. It has fishing interests and a large cold-storage plant. Pop. in 1901 2183.

Sella Lake, a small body of water in the St. Gotthard Mountains Switzerland, near the Fiesch Central. Altitude, 7320 feet.

Sellers, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ala. Pop. 60.

Sellers, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La. Pop. 75.

Sellers, a post-village of Marion co., S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Sellersburg, a banking post-village of Clark co., Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N of Louisville, Ky. Pop. in 1900 761.

Sellersville, a village of Geneva co., Ala. The banking point is Enterprise. It has saw mills.

Sellersville, a banking post-borough of Bucks co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 31 miles N of Philadelphia. It has numerous cigar factories, etc. Pop. in 1900 1547.

Selles-sur-Cher, sel-siz-cher a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher 10 miles SW of Romorantin. Pop. about 1500 (commence 4000).

Sellman, a post-station of Montgomery co. Md., 1 mile from Harnesville.

Sella Station, a post-village of Adams co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 4 miles SW of Hanover. Pop. 200.

Sellwood, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon.

Selma, a city the capital of Dallas co., Ala., is situated on the right or N bank of the Alabama River, 60 miles

W of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and other railroads. It is the centre of a large cotton-growing region with extensive cotton- and cottonseed oil industries, railroad repair-shops, boiler- and engine-works, etc. The Dallas Academy of Science University (for colored) and other collegiate institutions are located here. Pop. in 1900, 8713. The city has grown considerably since the census.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Drew co. Ark. 12 miles N of Collins station.

Selma, a banking post-town of Fresno co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 16 miles SE. of Fresno. It has flourishing mills and fruit-packing and canning industries. Pop. in 1900, 10883.

Selma, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles E. of Muncie. Pop. 356.

Selma, a post-village of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Eldon.

Selma, a post-village of Anderson co. Kan. Pop. 60.

Selma, a banking post-town of Johnston co. N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. 23 miles SE of Raleigh. It has cotton-seed oil tubs, and other interests. Pop. in 1900 816.

Selma, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 41 miles WNW of Columbus. Pop. 254.

Selma, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay 2 miles from Madland.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Fla. 18 miles from Emma.

Selenesbánya, Hungary. See Schwabau.

Selmer, a banking post-town capital of McFarley co. Tenn. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 10 miles N of Corinth. Miss. It has a cotton-gin several mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Selsea, or Selsey, selsea, a village of England on the coast of Sussex 8 miles S of Chichester. The place was the seat of a bishopric from the seventh to the eleventh century when the see was transferred to Chichester.

Seltern, a village of Germany. See Nierensmeyer.

Selukwe, a station of Southern Rhodesia, about 30 miles SE. of Gwelo with which it is connected by rail.

Selva, a town of Chile. See Corral.

Selva de Mar, sel vá dá mar, a small seaport of Spain, province of Girona, on the Mediterranean 3 miles NE of Rosas.

Selva, La, lá sel vá a town of Spain, province and 3 miles NW of Terragona. Pop. (summa) about 3000.

Selva, sel vá (Elavé, Elva) a small island of Delmatia, in the Adriatic Sea. It contains the little town of Selva.

Selvi, a town of Bulgaria. See Savirre.

Selvia, a post-village of Warwick co. Ind. The banking point is Boonville. Pop. about 300.

Selwyn, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario, 5 miles from Lakeside. Pop. 160.

Selz, selz, a town of Alsace, Germany on the Rhine, 27 miles NNE of Strasbourg. Pop. about 1500.

Selzach, selzák, a village in the canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, where the Passion Play is performed every three years.

Semao, sel-máo, or Simao, se-má'o, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the SW extremity of Timor. Semaphere, a watering place adjoining Port Adelaide, South Australia.

Sembilan (or Negri Sembilan) See MALAY STATES, PENINSULAR.

Semendria, sel-mén dre-á (Serbian *Smederevo em-dá-ri-va*) a town of Serbia, on the Danube, at the junction of the western estuarine arm of the Morava, 24 miles SE of Belgrade. It is in a fine wine region and ships many hops. It has a great medieval fortress. Pop. in 1901 6917.

Sememov, sem-yon or a town of Russia, government and 36 miles NNE of Nizhni-Novgorod. Pop. about 4000.

Sememov Hills, a range of heights in southern Alaska, forming part of the St. Elias group.

Sememud, sel-má-mood or Sammasud, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. of Mahallet el-Kahir. Pop. about 10 000. It is on the site of the ancient Lebonnyas.

Semmarara, sel-má-sá, a group of small islands S of Mindoro, Philippines.

Semtskhmso, sem-pá-sh moo, a post-village of Whatecom co. Wash. on the Gulf of Georgia, about 66 miles N of Port Townsend. It has salmon-packing industries. Pop. 210.

Semtil', a town of Bohemia, on the Iser 23 miles NE of Jungbunzlau. Pop. in 1900, 3197.

Semtskhara, sel-mé-ná-rá, a small town of Italy, in Reggio di Calabria, about 20 miles NE of Mendina.

Seminary, a post-hamlet of Washita co., Ark. 7 1/2 miles SW of Camden.

Seminary, a post-village of Covington co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. It has saw and shingle-mills. Pop. about 700.

Seminole Indians, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the Indian Territory.

Seminole Nation, a nation of Indian Territory in the W part. Pop. in 1900 3788.

Semipalatinsk, sem-a-pá-lá-tinsk' a territory of Russian Central Asia, included in the general government of the Steppes, bounded SE by Chinese possessions (Dzungaria) and S in part by Balkash Lake, and traversed from SE to NW by the Irtysh. Area, about 190 000 sq. m. It includes a part of the steppes of the Kirghizes and Kalmauks. Capital Semipalatinsk. Pop. in 1907 686 197.

Semipalatinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the territory of the same name, on the Irtysh 250 miles SW of Barnaul. Pop. in 1907, 26 250.

Semirychensk, sem-ser yá-chensk' (seven rivers), a territory of Russian Turkestan, having Semipalatinsk on the N and Chinese (Eastern) Turkestan and Dzungaria on the E. Area, about 155,000 sq. m. Lake Balkash is on its NW border. Its principal affluent, the Ili, traverses the region from E to W. In the S part is Lake Issyk-Kul. The Tien-Shan mountains extend along the southern border. Farther N the range of the Ala-Tau rises on the borders of Dzungaria. The Trans-Ili Ala-Tau towers above Lake Issyk-Kul. The NW part of the territory belongs to the region of the steppes. Capital Viray. Pop. in 1907 990 107. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the tribe of the Kirghizes. The territory takes its name from its 7 principal rivers.

Semisopochewi, sem-so-pó-ché-oi or Isle of the Seven Mountains, belonging to the Alutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of Rat Islands.

Sesitib (sh-mitib) Islands, a group of the Alutian islands, in Alaska, NE of the island of Attu.

Semliki, a river of eastern equatorial Africa, issues from the Albert Edward Nyanza, flows NNE partly around the western foot of Ruwenzori Mountain and discharges into the SW part of the Albert Nyanza. It is in part a rapid stream, elsewhere sluggish and falls in its course 600-700 feet. Length about 135 miles.

Semlitz, sem-leen (Hun *Semitz* see mel) a town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia 46 miles SE of Peterwardein, on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save opposite Belgrade, Servia, with which it is connected by railway bridge across the Save. It contains the remains of a castle which belonged to John Hunyady who died here in 1456. Semlitz has considerable trade. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1900 14,416.

Semmering, sem-mér-ing, a mountain-saddle and region of the Eastern (Celtic) Alps of Austria-Hungary SE of the Raxap and 33 miles (direct) SW of Wiener Neustadt. It is traversed by the famous Semmering railway one of the greatest engineering works in the world which virtually begins at Gloggnitz in Lower Austria, and terminates at Mürzzuschlag, in Styria (length 36 miles). The road penetrates 16 tunnels and is carried over 16 viaducts, some of the latter magnificent architectural structures. The Semmering region is justly famous for its scenery and is a favorite health- and summer-resort with the Venetians. Height of the culminating point of the railway 2946 feet.

Sem'nan', or Samnan, a town of Persia, 110 miles E of Teheran. Pop. about 25 000 (?)

Semois, seh-mwá a river of Belgium and France, which after a W course of 100 miles joins the Meuse 9 miles N of Mézières.

Semora, a post-hamlet of Caswell co. N.C. 5 miles from Milton.

Sempach, sem-pák a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles NW of Lucerne at the S extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. about 1000. In its vicinity in 1386 a body of Swiss routed a greatly superior force of Armignacs.

The story of Arnold of Winkelried is associated with this battle. The LAKE OF SEMPACH 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth discharges through an outlet into the Aar.

Sempronia, a post-township (town) and village of Cayuga co. N.Y. about 20 miles SSE of Auburn. Pop. of the village, 250 of the town in 1900 890.

Sempronia, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. 5 miles SW of Chapel Hill.

Sempst, sémpst, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Sene 10 miles NNE of Brussels.

Semur-en-Auxois, seh-ém' éw sé-ur', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, capital of an arrondissement, on the Armançon 44 miles WNW of Dijon. It has the extensive

towers of an old castle and a medieval church, and possesses a natural history and archaeological museum. Pop (commune) in 1901 2445

Senecus-en-Brionnais, sēn-mūn' dō bre'on nā', a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles SW of Charolais.

Senca, a post-village of San Miguel co N Mex. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop 126

Senca, sē nā, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on the right bank of the Zambezi 110 miles W by N of Quillimane. It was formerly the capital of the Portuguese dominions in this part of Africa. Pop about 2000

Senca, Nābia. See **SANZAN**.

Se-nan, sē'nān a city of China province of Kwangchow on the Wu-kiang, a tributary of the Yangtze-kiang, in lat 28° N

Senath, a banking post-village of Dunklin co, Mo, on the Frisco System. Pop in 1900 241

Senatobia, a banking post-town capital of Tate co Miss on the Illinois Central R. 27 miles S of Memphis, Tenn. It is in a cotton and corn section. Pop in 1900 1158

Sendai, sēn-dī a town of the main island of Japan near a bay of its own name, on the E coast. Lat 38° 29' N. It is an important market-town and was an active seat of the Daumion. Pop in 1899 83,335

Sendenherst, sēn dēn-hōst a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles SE of Münster. Pop about 2000

Senegastown, a post-village of Kenton co, Idaho.

Seneca, a county in the west-central part of New York, has an area of 328 sq m. It is bounded on the E by Cayuga Lake and the Seneca River and on the W by Seneca Lake. It is drained in the NE part by the Clyde River and in the north-central part by the outlet of Seneca Lake. Among its mineral resources is gypsum. Capitals Ovid and Waterloo. Pop in 1900 23,237 in 1900 25,114.

Seneca, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 556 sq m. It is intersected by the Sandusky River and is also drained by Green Honey Rock and Wolf creeks. Natural gas is found here. Capital, Tiffin. Pop in 1899 40,569 in 1900 41,163

Seneca, a banking post-village of LaSalle co Ill on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis Rrs. 13 miles E of Ottawa. It has brick- and tile-works and is a shipping point for grain. Coal is mined here. Pop about 1160

Seneca, a post-village of Keosauqua co, Iowa.

Seneca, a banking city capital of Nemaha co, Kan on the South Fork of the Nemaha River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Missouri Pacific Rrs. 70 miles N of Topeka. It is in a farming fruit, and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900 1946

Seneca, a post-village of Montgomery co Md about 20 miles NW of Washington, D C

Seneca, a post-township of Lenawee co Mich., about 12 miles SW of Adrian. Pop in 1900 (including Morral) 2638

Seneca, a banking city of Newton co, Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. 39 miles WSW of Springfield. It has manufactures of tripo and tripo-liquors. Pop in 1900 1043.

Seneca, a post-village of Thomas co, Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Theford. Pop 155

Seneca, a township (town) and village of Ontario co N Y on the West Shore R. The banking point is Geneva. Pop of the town in 1900 2654 of the village, 100

Seneca, a post-village of Venango co Pa. 7 miles E of Franklin. The banking point is Oil City

Seneca, a banking post-town of Oconee co S C, on the Southern and the Blue Ridge Rrs. 120 miles NE of Atlanta. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 620

Seneca, a post-village of Faulk co S Dak on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 21 miles W by N of Faulkton

Seneca, a town of Monongalia co W Va. in Morgan district. Pop in 1900 723

Seneca, a post-village in Seneca township (town) Crawford co Wis. 20 miles NNE of Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900 1200

Seneca, a township (town) of Green Lake co, Wis. Pop. in 1900 644.

Seneca, a township (town) of Shawano co Wis. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Seneca, a township (town) of Wood co, Wis. Pop in 1900, 978.

Seneca Castle, a post-village of Ontario co, N Y, on the Northern Central R., 13 miles S of Newark. Pop. 200

Seneca City, Oconee co. S C. See **SANACA**.

Seneca Creek, Md. enters the Potomac River about 7 miles WSW of Rockville.

Seneca Creek, Ohio, rises in Monroe co and enters White Creek near Cambridge.

Seneca Falls, a post-village of Seneca co. N Y in a township (town) of its own name, on the Seneca Outlet (or River), the Seneca and Cayuga Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rrs. 16 miles E. by N of Geneva. It has many handsome residences and manufactures of steam fire-engines, hook and ladder trucks, woolen goods, pumps, advertising novelties, etc. The river here falls 50 feet and affords abundant motive-power. Pop in 1900 6319, of the town 7305

Seneca Indians, a tribe of the Iroquois (or Six Nations), now principally inhabiting the Cattaraugus Allegany and Tonawanda reservations in the state of New York. The total number is about 3200

Seneca Lake, N Y a long, deep, and beautiful lake which extends from Watkins northward to Geneva, forming the E boundary of Yates and Ontario cos and part of the W boundary of Seneca co. It is 37 miles long with an average width of about 3 miles, and is about 600 feet deep. Steamboats ply regularly in all seasons on this lake, the navigation of which is never closed by ice. Seneca Lake receives the waters of Seneca Lake. Its outlet issues from the N end of the lake, runs nearly eastward and enters Cayuga Lake. Seneca Lake has in a valley of erosion excavated in rocks of the Devonian series. The celebrated Watkins Glen is at the head of this lake. See **SANACA RIVER**

Seneca River, N Y is formed by the junction of the Clyde River and the outlet of Cayuga Lake. These unite about 6 miles N of Cayuga Lake. It is the channel by which the surplus waters of Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, and other lakes are discharged. It runs nearly northward, intersects Cayuga co, and unites (in Onondaga co) with the Onondaga River to form the Oswego River. Some geographers apply the name of Seneca River to the stream issuing from Seneca Lake.

Seneca River, S C. See **KIOWAN RIVER**

Senecaville, a post-village of Guernsey co, Ohio, on Seneca Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 30 miles N of Lancaster. Pop in 1900 623

Senefor, an island of the Red Sea, 6 miles E of Tyran at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah

Senefor, sēn' fōr' (often written **Senef**), a village of Belgium province of Hainaut, 16 miles SE of Mone Here a battle took place in 1674 between Condé and the Prince of Orange.

Senegal, sēn' gawī (Fr *Sénégal* sē'nā gāī) a river of French western equatorial Africa, rises, under the name of Bading (black river), in about lat. 16° 30' N lon 16° 40' W near Timbo (Tombu), where its source is separated from those of the Niger by the highlands of the Mandingo country. Its general course is NW and W through the Senegambia and Niger Territories and the colony of Senegal—its basin lying N of that of the Gambia, and it enters a lagoon of the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N lon 16° 33' W near the town of Saint-Louis. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. Its chief affluents are the Fouta a large and navigable stream on the W and the Bakhoi (a white river) on the E the latter whose confluence is at Bafoulé being sometimes considered to be one of the forks of the Senegal. The navigation of the Senegal in its upper course is frequently interrupted by vertical falls and cataracts. In the lowlands it is a sluggish stream whose waters are at times greatly swollen by the rains, and it frequently divides so as to enclose islands. Vessels of moderate draught ascend the river at all seasons from its mouth to the cataract of Fala SE of Kayes (up to which point there is regular steamboat navigation) and larger vessels reach the same point at times of flood-water. The Senegal is the 6th largest permanent river of western Africa S. of Morocco.

Senegal (Fr *Sénégal*) a French colonial dependency of western Africa, consisting since the decrees of 1902 and 1904, which took from the old colony much of its area and created the Senegambia and Niger Territories, chiefly of the Atlantic coast-strip between lat. 16° N (the limit being sometimes extended to Cape Blanco) and Portuguese Guinea,—excluding therefrom British Guinea,—and the land immediately adjoining the Senegal on both banks below the junction with the Fouta. It thus includes the districts and surroundings of Saint-Louis, Dakar (the chief port of the colony and the administrative seat of the French colonies of west-central Africa) Gorée, Rufisque, Dagana, Richard Toll, Bakel, etc., and a tract on the lower Casamansa. The region is mostly low in part infertile, but luxuriantly forested in some sections of the Senegal valley. The climate is subject to a high summer temperature and on

the whole is unhealthy especially so in the coast-strip and near the embouchure of the Senegal. Ground-nuts, millet, maize, coconuts, resins, and rubber are among the native products, there are few industries beyond native weaving, the fashioning of gold ornaments, and pottery and brick-making. The exports are chiefly ground-nuts. A railway 188 miles in length unites Dakar, Rufisque, and Saint-Louis. Capital Saint-Louis. The colony is represented by a single member in the Chamber of Deputies of France.

Senegambia, *sén-a-gam'-bē* (Fr. *Sénégalie*, *sā nā gān bē'*) a name formerly applied to a vast region of western Africa, comprising broadly the lands under French domination between about lat. 8° and 18° N and having the Sahara on the N the Sudan on the E (with no clearly established boundary) the countries of the Guianas east on the E. and the Atlantic coast on the W. The region thus corresponded virtually to what was until recently Senegal. The major portion of it is to-day part of the newly constituted Senegambia and Niger Territories. See **Senegal** and **Senegambia** and **Niger Territories**.

Senegambian and Niger Territories, a territorial dependency of France, in western equatorial Africa, founded by decrees of 1902 and 1904. They are a geographical hinterland of the colony of Senegal consisting in major part of that portion of old Senegambia which is not to-day included in Senegal—i.e. the interior country excepting a strip on either side of the Senegal River below the Fatick. The Territories are virtually the territories of the Upper Senegal and of the Middle Niger and the Military District. The whole is united under one administrative régime.

Seney, a post-village of Polk co. Ga. Pop. 40.

Seney, a post-village of Plymouth co. Iowa, on the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. 30 miles NNE of Sioux City. Pop. 490.

Seney, a post-village of Schoolcraft co. Mich. on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Manistique R. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 250.

Seney, a post-village of Mason co. Mo.

Senftenberg, *sénftēn-bērg* a town of Bohemia, 20 miles SSE of Königgrätz on the Adler. It has a fine chateau with an observatory. Pop. in 1900 2425.

Senftenberg, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg on the Black Elster 15 miles S of Calau. Pop. in 1900 6151.

Se-nghun *sāng-hūn* a city of China, province of Kwang-nā 240 miles W of Canton.

Senigley, *sén-ghe-lē* a town of Russia, 23 miles SSE of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897 5735.

Senhorim, *sén-yo-ro-sim* a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles from Viseu.

Seniavine (or **Seniavin**, *sā-nē-l-vēn*) **Selände**, a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean.

Senigallia, a town of Italy. See **SINIGALLIA**.

Senio, *sā-nē-o* a river of Italy, which rises in the Tuscan Apennines and joins the Po di Primaro (continuation of the Reno) 10 miles NW of Ravenna, after a NE course of 60 miles.

Senise, *sā-nē-sē*, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 29 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. in 1901 4793.

Senjaen, *sén-yā* one of the largest islands off the NW coast of Norway its centre near lat. 69° 30' N. Length 45 miles breadth 20 miles. The shores are greatly indented and the surface is mountainous. Pop. about 3400.

Senji, or **Senju**, a northern suburb of Tokyo Japan. See **SINJU**.

Senkov, Russia. See **SENKOV**.

Senles, *sén-lēs* or *sén-lē* (anc. *Augustonemum* and *Sylvaesetia*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Oise, 32 miles NNE. of Paris on the Nonette. It retains well-preserved remains of the Gallo-Roman walls and towers and has a fine medieval cathedral with a richly ornamented portal and two towers. There are several other interesting churches and an archaeological museum. Pop. in 1901 5991 (commune, 7115).

Sen, *sén* (anc. *Cama*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, 25 miles SSE. of Mosul on the Tigris opposite the mouth of the Zab.

Senaa, Portuguese East Africa. See **SENAA**.

Senaar, or **Sennar**, *sén-nār* (also called **Dar-Senaar**) a district and officially a province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan lying between the White Nile and Abyssinia and directly E of Kordofan. The island of Senaar as the region is sometimes designated by the Arabs, lies chiefly in the area between the converging White Nile and the Blue Nile (Bahr el-Azrek). It is mostly an elevated and partly forested plain with some exceedingly fertile reaches. In the dry season it has an aspect of dismal sterility. Immediately before and at times during the rains the heat is well-nigh insupportable, rising to 116°-118° in winter the mercury often drops to 66° and the

atmosphere is remarkably free from humidity. The inhabitants are of various shades of complexion from very dark to light, the negro element being dominant. Mohammedanism prevails, with a large admixture of pagan beliefs and practices. A negro kingdom existed here down to 1820, when the country was conquered by Mahomet Ali of Egypt. The chief town is Senaar.

Senaar, or **Senmar**, a town of Senaar, is situated in lat. 13° 34' N. lon. 33° 30' E. on the left bank of the Bahr el-Azrek, in the midst of a vast plain. It was once large and well built, but now lies for the most part in ruins. Its population has dwindled down to a few thousand.

Senne, *sén-sē* a river of Belgium, flows past Brussels and joins the Dyle a little below Moshin.

Sennecey-le-Grand, *sén-nā-lē grān*, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 22 miles N of Mâcon.

Sennett, a post-village in Sennett township (town) Cayuga co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 5 miles NE of Auburn. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900 1440.

Senneville, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec, 22½ miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901 203.

Senheim, *sén-him* (Fr. *Senay*, *sén-nā*) a town of Germany in Upper Alsace, 8 miles NW of Mulhouse. Remnants of its old fortifications still survive. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 4833.

Senwald, *sén-wālt* a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 13 miles SSE. of St. Gall.

Senola, *sē-nō-lā*, a banking post town of Coweta co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 10 miles SE of Newnan. Pop. in 1900 782.

Senones, an ancient name of Sens.

Senones, *sén-nōn* a town of France in Yonne, 7 miles NE of Saint-Diz. Fr. (commune) in 1901 4151.

Sene, *sēn* (anc. *Agricia cum* afterwards *Senones*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, 61 miles SSE. of Paris. It is the seat of an archbishop. The principal building is the cathedral of St. Etienne, dating from the twelfth century and frequently restored in Romanesque and Gothic styles, with a treasury and to be the richest in France. Other noteworthy edifices are the Hôtel de Ville, containing a lapidary museum, the *Musée de la ville*, a large medieval edifice, restored by Viollet-le-Duc and the archiepiscopal palace. The town was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Senones. Pop. (commune) in 1901 16362.

Senzburg, *sén-būzō* a town of East Prussia, 61 miles SW of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 4594.

Senzuntepeque, *sén-sēn tā-pā-kā*, a town of Salvador capital of Caballero department, about 40 miles ENE of San Salvador. Indigo-growing is the chief industry. Pop. in 1901 12,456.

Sentinel, a post-village of Polk co., Mo. The banking point is Bohvar.

Sentinel, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Sentinel, a banking post-village of Washita co. Okla. Pop. about 125.

Sentinel Butte, a post-village of Billings co. N. Dak. The banking point is Dickinson. Pop. 80.

Sentimelle, *sā-tē-mē-lē* a commune of France, in Nord arrondissement of Valenciennes. Pop. about 3000.

Sentimela, North and South, two small islets in the Bay of Bengal W of the Great and Little Andaman Islands.

Sentis, *sén-tis* or **Hoch-Sentis**, *bōn sēntis*, a mountain of Switzerland 6 miles S of Appenzell. Height above the sea, 8215 feet.

See de Urgel, a town of Spain. See **USCZ**.

Seen, *sā-sēn*, a village of Switzerland canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 4 miles SE of Aarau.

Seoni, a town of British India, capital of Seoni district Central Provinces, 80 miles S by W of Jabalpur. Pop. about 10,600.

Seon, the capital of Korea. See **SEON**.

Sépy, *sē-pē*, the chief village of the valley of Ormont-Dessous in the commune of Ormont-Dessus (which see).

Sepime, *sā-pē-mē*, a town of Italy 9 miles SSW of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901 3277 (commune, 5278).

Sepel-Szent-György, *sēpēl-sēnt gyōrdj* a town of Transylvania, capital of the co. of Hâromat, on the Aluta 16 miles NNE of Kronstadt. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900, 7131.

Sept-Frères, *sā-frān* (i.e., seven brothers) a group of islets of the N coast of Haiti opposite Monte Christi.

Sept-Îles, *sē-sē* (i.e., 'seven islands'), a group of islands belonging to France, off the N coast of Brittany, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N of Lannion. The Île aux Moines is the largest and only inhabited member of the group.

Septimania, the ancient name of **SIMANCAL**.
Septimer, *shp-tay-may*, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, 25 miles SE of Chur. The Septimer Pass, traversed by bridge-path and leading from eastern Switzerland into Italy is one of the oldest of the Alpine passes, and was used by the Romans and early German armies. Height, 7582 feet. On the summit is a dilapidated hermit's.

Septimaneel, *shp-tay-may*, a frontier village of France, in Jura, in the mountains, 15 miles NW of Geneva. Elevation about 3600 feet.

Seppala, a post-office of Conasahe co. Ala.

Seppala River, Ala., rises in Butler co. and enters the Conecuh River in the E. part of Escambia co.

Seppilreda, *shp-pool-vay-da*, a small town of Spain province and 24 miles NNE of Segovia.

Sequann, the ancient name of the Seine.

Sequatchie, or **Sequatchee**, *sh-kwach-ay*, a river of Tennessee, rises in Bladecoe co. traverses the Cumberland Mountain and enters the Tennessee River near Jasper.

Sequatchie, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 263 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sequatchie River and comprises part of the Cumberland Mountain (or Table-Land) and part of Walden's Ridge. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Dunlap. Pop. in 1890 8627 in 1900 3226.

Sequatchie, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn. 4 miles N by E of Jasper on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of haddies and lumber. Pop. about 400.

Sequatchie Chillega, a post-village of Bladecoe co. Tenn. The banking point in Dayton. Pop. 100.

Sequillo, *sh-keel-yo*, a river of Spain flows past Medina de Rio Seco and after a course of 60 miles joins the Valderaduey, an affluent of the Douro.

Seraphim See **ZARAFKAN**.

Seral, *sh-ray*, a town of European Turkey in Humaila, 12 miles SE. of Vize.

Seraing, *sh-rang*, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 5 miles SW of Liège. It is the seat of the famous Cook, mill establishment, whose iron-works and machine-shops are among the largest in Europe. Near the town are coal mines and a vast glass-works. Pop. in 1900 27,845 (with the neighboring Ougrée, Tilman and Jemeppe, 67,942).

Serajewo, *Shirayev* See **SARAYEVO**.

Serajgunj, a town of India. See **SIRAJGUNJ**.

Serampore, *sh-ran-por*, **Serampur**, or **Srinagar**, a town of Bengal on the W bank of the Hugli, opposite Harackpur and 13 miles N of Calcutta. It is the seat of a Baptist college, which has a valuable library. It was for many years the capital of the Danish India settlements, but was purchased by the East India Company in 1845. By the Danes it was called Frederiksneger. Pop. in 1901, 44,451.

Serang, *sh-rang*, a small town near the NW extremity of Java, capital of the residency of Bantam.

Serangani (*sh-ran-gi-neo*) Isles, a cluster of the Philippines, off the S extremity of Mindanao.

Serang-Lant, Malay Archipelago. See **COEANG LANT**.

Seravarez, *sh-rav-ray*, a town of Italy province and 22 miles W of Lucca. It has quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1901 2127 (commune, 10,433).

Serawati (*sh-rav-tee*) Islands (written also **Serwatti**) a group in the Malay Archipelago NE of the island of Timor, and consisting of the islands of Serawati, Letti, Moe, Roma, etc.

Serbin, a post-village of Lee co., Tex. 50 miles E by S of Austin, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. 150.

Serchio, *sh-ko*, a river of northern Italy enters the Mediterranean Sea 8 miles NW of Pisa, after a SW course of 60 miles.

Serco, one of the Channel Islands. See **SARX**.

Serendib, *sh-ran-dib* (Finnish, *Sordavala*) a town of Finland 140 and 90 miles NE of Viborg, on the N shore of Lake Ladoga. Pop. about 2000.

Serendib, a town of Basia, 107 miles NW of Saratov on the Sordoba, an affluent of the Kheper. Pop. in 1897 12,731.

Seregum, *sh-ran-yo*, a town of Italy province and 13 miles N of Milan. Pop. in 1901 9430 (commune, 11,982) largely engaged in the textile industry.

Serela, *sh-ray*, a river of France which joins the Yonne 8 miles N of Auxerre.

Serena, a banking post-village of Lasalle co. Ill., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles NNE of Ottawa. Pop. about 100.

Serena, La., a town of Ohio. See **LA SERENA**.

Serenheim, *sh-ran-yeh*, or **Formosa**, *sh-no-sh*, a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles SEW of Pernambuco,

on the river Serenhem (or Formosa), 15 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Sereno, a post-office of Columbia co. Pa., about 14 miles N by E. of Danville.

Seres (Turk *Serir*) a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, about 45 miles NE of Saloniki. It has an old citadel and a number of mosques and Greek churches. The leading industry is the manufacture of textiles. There is an active trade, the exports including wool, cotton silk, tobacco and skins. Seres is a very ancient town. Pop. estimated at 30,900.

Sereth, *sh-ray* or *sh-ray*, a river of Bukovina and Romania, rises in the Carpathians, 40 miles SW of Cernowitz, flows mostly SSE, and joins the Danube 5 miles W of Galatz. Total course, nearly 270 miles. The principal affluents are the Suceava, Moldava, Bistritza, and Trotus from the W and the Borist from the E.

Sereth, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bukovina, 24 miles SSE of Cernowitz, on the river Sereth. Pop. in 1900 7614.

Serfo, *sh-fay*, **Serfanto**, or **Serphos** (anc. *Seriphos* or *Serphus*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 24 miles W of Syra. Area between 25 and 30 sq. m. It is mountainous. It contains iron and other minerals. Pop. in 1895, 3681.

Serf Fain, *sh-fay*, a part of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 miles NE of Serf.

Sergatch, *sh-ratch*, a town of Russia, 85 miles SE of Nizhni Novgorod. Pop. about 1790.

Sergent, a township of McKean co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1057.

Sergeant Bluff, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7 1/2 miles S. of Sioux City. Pop. about 400.

Sergeantville, *sh-ratch-ville*, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. about 20 miles NW of Trenton. Pop. 250.

Sergievsk, *sh-ray-shay*, a small town of Russia, government and 60 miles NE of Samara.

Sergievsky Pnash, *sh-ray-shay* (or simply **Sergievsky**) a town of Russia, 45 miles NE of Moscow. It has a convent, with fabulous treasures, which attracts hosts of pilgrims, and a theological seminary. Its industries consist largely in the production of articles for the pilgrims, such as holy pictures and souvenir spoons. Pop. in 1897 25,989.

Sergievsk, Upper and Lower, two industrial communities in the Russian government of Perm, in the region of the Ural mountains 45 miles W of Yekaterinburg. Here are important iron-mines and iron and steel-works. Combined pop. about 20,000.

Sergipe, *sh-ray-shay*, a river of Brazil rises in the Serra Taboaga, state of Sergipe flows E and joins the Vaza-barra about 8 miles from its mouth.

Sergipe, or **Sergipe del Rey**, *sh-ray-shay* a state of Brazil bounded on the N by Alagoas from which it is separated by the Rio Francisco E by the Atlantic Ocean, and S and W by Bahia. Area, 15,900 sq. m. The coast-line stretching about 130 miles is low and sandy but the interior is moderately mountainous. The only waters of importance, besides the Rio Francisco, are the Vaza-barra, the Sergipe, and the Cotidinha. The leading crops are cotton, muscog sugar cane, manioc tobacco, millet, rice, and cassava, considerable live-stock is raised. Sugar and rubber are the chief exports. Capital, Aracaju. Pop. in 1890 316,626 estimated for 1900 454,604.

Sergipe, a town of Brazil. See **SÃO CARLOS**.

Seridm, *sh-ray-da*, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Parayba and, after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Piranhas.

Sérigema, *sh-ran-yay*, a town of Franco in Hérault, 5 miles SE. of Béziers. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Serisngur, or **Srinagar**, a small town of British India, capital of the district of Gurhwal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 38 miles ENE of Hurdwar in lat. 36° 11' N.

Serisngur (now generally written **Srinagar**, *sh-ran-gur*) a town of India, capital of Kashmir in the plain region and fertile vale of Kashmir and on both sides of the Jhelum 175 miles N by E of Lahore. It is at an elevation of over 6000 feet above the sea, and is celebrated for its shawl and attire of roses. Pop. in 1901, 122,618.

Seringam, *sh-ran-gam*, or **Srirangam**, a town of Madras, British India, district and 2 miles N of Trichinopoly on an island formed by the river Cavery and its delta branch the Coleroon. It is famous for its temple of Vishnu, one of the grandest architectural monuments of southern India. Pop. over 20,000.

Seringapatam, *sh-ran-ga-pa-tam*, or **Srirangapatam** (i. e., city of Vishnu, worshipped under the title of Sri Rangan), a town of Mysore, India, on an island in the Cavery 9 miles NE. of Mysore. It is but a shadow

of the great city which was the capital of Mysore in the days of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sahib. The vast fort on the island still exists, covered with vegetation. Within it are the ruins of a palace and a mosque created by that ruler. Outside of the walls are Tipu's summer palace and the splendid mausoleum of Tipu and Hyder Ali. Seringapatam was stormed by the British in 1799, Tipu Sahib being killed. Pop. about 12,000.

Serrano, sé-ra-no, a commune of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Sabato, 6 miles SSE of Avellino. Pop. in 1901 6325.

Serio, sé-re-o, a river of Italy in Lombardy, after a S. course of 65 miles, joins the Adda 7 miles S. of Crema.

Seriphus, an island of the Cyclades. See Saevo.

Serie (part) Islands, Pacific Ocean, a coral island of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, WNW of Clermont-Tonnerre.

Sermaine-lès-Bains, sêr mîn lâ bân, a town of France, in Marne, 17 miles E. of Vitry-le-François. It has noted medicinal springs. Pop. about 2500.

Sermide, sêr mî-dê, a commune of Italy, circle of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. in 1901, 7660.

Sermin, sêr mîn, a small town of Syria, 20 miles SW of Aleppo.

Sermione, sêr-mî-o-nâ (anc. Sirmio) a village of Italy, province of Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lago di Garda.

Serón, sé-rôn, a town of Spain, 28 miles N of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4699.

Serpa, sêr-pâ, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Guadiana, 17 miles SSE of Beja. Pop. about 5000.

Serpa, a town of Brazil on the Amazon about 110 miles E. of Manaus.

Serpentaria, sêr-pên-tâ-rî, an islet in the Mediterranean off the SE coast of Sardinia.

Serpent Island, a small island of Romania, in the Black Sea, about 30 miles E. of the delta of the Danube.

Serpent Island, British West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands.

Serpo. See Saevo.

Serpukhov, sêr-poo-kov, a town of Russia, govern. ment and 50 miles SW of Moscow, near the confluence of the Nerâ with the Oka. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1897 24,456.

Serracapriola, sêr-nâ-kî-prô-ô-lâ, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 13 miles NW of San Severo. Pop. in 1901 4245.

Serra da Estrella, sêr-nâ-dâ-ê-trê-lâ, a mountain range of Portugal, in Beira, extending from SW to NE for about 75 miles, and rising in the Marão to 6940 feet.

Serra da Estrella, sêr-nâ-dâ-ê-trê-lâ, a minor mountain-chain of Brazil in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Serra de Cintrã. See Pombal.

Serra de Gerês, sêr-nâ-dâ-ê-rê-sê, a mountain-chain on the borders of northern Portugal and Spain situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho. Its culminating point is about 4700 feet.

Serra de Monchique, sêr-nâ-dâ-mon-shê-kî, a mountain-chain of Portugal bounding Algarve on the N. Le Foz, its culminating point, near the SW extremity of the Iberian Peninsula, is 2260 feet in elevation.

Serradifalco, sêr-nâ-dee-fâl-kô, a town of Sicily 19 miles NE of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 9733.

Serra do Mar and Serra Geral, mountains of Brazil. See Brazil.

Serra Itabaianna (or Itabayanã) sêr-nâ-ê-tâ-bî-nâ-nâ, a mountain of Brazil, the loftiest in the state of Sergipe.

Serrana, sêr-nâ-nâ, and Serranilla, sêr-nâ-nêe-yî, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

Serra San Bruno, sêr-nâ-shûn-brô-no, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro 20 miles E. of Monteleone. Pop. in 1901 6129.

Serrastretta, sêr-nâ-strê-tâ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 5 miles NNE of Nicastro. Pop. about 2600 (commune, 5000).

Serravalle, sêr-nâ-vâl-lâ, a village of Italy, province of Mantua, 2 miles NW of Ostiglia, on the left bank of the Po.

Serravalle, a former town of Italy, now part of Vittorio.

Serravalle, a commune of Italy, province of Florence, 4 miles SW of Pistoia.

Serre, sêr, a river of France, department of Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 miles joins the Oise near La Fère.

Serrito, sêr-nêe-tô, a town of Brazil. See JACUANO.

Serre, sêr, or Villa do Príncipe, sêr-nâ-dô-prîn-sê-pâ, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Gerais, 140

miles NNE. of Ouro Preto. It has gold- and diamond-washings.

Serti, Tripoli. See Sirna, GULF OF.

Serti, sêrt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the southern slope of the Kardian mountains 90 miles E. of Diarbêkir.

Servia, sêr-vî-â (Slavic *Srbija* ser bee'yâ), a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Bore and Danube, separating it from the kingdom of Hungary (Slavonia and Hungary proper) on the E. by the Danube, separating it from Rumania and (for the greater part of the distance) Bulgaria, on the SW by Turkey and on the W by Bosnia, from which it is separated in great part by the river Drina. The country lies between the parallels of 45° 29' and 48° N. lat. Area, 15,630 sq. m. The surface, which has a general slope towards the N. is very mountainous. On the eastern frontier the mountains which form the connecting link between the Carpathians and Balkans rise to an elevation of over 7000 feet above the sea. A southern border-range reaches to about an equal elevation. In the section bordering on Bosnia are mountains about 4000 ft. high. Many deep valleys stretch between the mountain-ranges, through which flow considerable rivers. The principal stream is the Morava, which drains the southern and central parts of the country into the Danube. The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts and very mild in the valleys and plains. The average annual precipitation is about 25 inches. The soil of Servia is in general very productive. In spite of the primitive methods of cultivation bountiful crops of cereals are produced, wheat and Indian corn being the principal grains. The country is a fine fruit region. The plum-orchards are a prominent feature; their enormous product being in great part converted into plum brandy (slivovitz). Much wine is made, and tobacco and hemp are extensively cultivated. Stock raising is almost as important as agriculture. There are great numbers of horned cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. The pastures are excellent and the forests which clothe the mountain-slopes afford rich nutriment to swine. Silk-worms are extensively reared. The bulk of the agricultural land consists of small holdings, cultivated by peasant proprietors. The Serbs are almost wholly an agricultural and pastoral people. They display however great mechanical ability and while modern methods of manufacture are but little employed, the products of home industry—textiles and all kinds of metallic and wooden wares—bear witness to much industrial activity. The mineral products of Servia are diversified, but as yet the total yield is not large. Coal, copper, lead, and antimony are worked and gold and silver are obtained in small quantities. The furze-fishery is carried on in the Danube and the mountain streams furnish trout. The annual value of the exports of the products of Servia has averaged during the last few years about \$14,000,000. The value of the imports is about two-thirds of that of the exports. The foreign trade is mainly with Austria-Hungary, Germany and Great Britain. The exports include live cattle and hogs, slaughtered hogs, sheepskins or hides, wool, tallow, agricultural produce, fruits, staves, etc.

The government of Servia is a constitutional monarchy, the ministers being responsible to the nation. The legislative power is vested in the Skupstina (or national assembly) elected by universal suffrage (with a limitation of a tax-qualification). There is a Council of State, one-half of whose members are appointed by the king and one-half by the Skupstina. The capital of the kingdom is Belgrade. The state religion is the Orthodox Greek church. The archbishop of Belgrade is the primate of the Servian church to which nearly all the inhabitants of the country belong. The population of Servia at the close of 1900 was 2,463,770. Nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Serbs. There are over 150,000 Rumanians and about 45,000 Gypsies. The Jews number only about 5000. The Serbs are a Slavic people, constituting essentially one nationality with the Croats of Austria-Hungary. In their writing they employ the Cyrillic alphabet, while the Croats use the Roman characters. There is an extensive Servian literature. The great mass of the inhabitants of Servia are illiterate. Only a very minute fraction of the inhabitants are sunk in poverty.

Under the Romans Servia was included in the province of Moesia Superior. The Serbs settled in the region in the seventh century. From the eleventh century there was an independent kingdom of Servia, which reached the height of its power under Stephen Drasko about the middle of the fourteenth century when it embraced a large part of the Balkan Peninsula. The power of the Serbs was broken by the Turks in the battle of Kosovo in 1389, and in 1459 their realm was incorporated in the Turkish Empire. The little state of Montenegro was an offshoot of the Servian

kingdom. Belgrade, which had passed into the possession of Hungary, was taken by the Turks in 1521. Serbia was terribly oppressed by the Turks. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the country rose under Kara (Kara) George, but the sultan succeeded in re-establishing his authority. A fresh rising under Miloš Obrenović, initiated in 1815, secured the liberation of the country which, however, remained in the position of a vassal state of the Turkish Empire, the ruler bearing the title of prince. In 1867 the Turkish garrison in Belgrade was withdrawn. Serbia waged war with Turkey in 1876 and 1877-78. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 declared Serbia completely independent. In 1882 Milan Obrenović assumed the title of king. Serbia waged a disastrous war with Bulgaria in 1885. The present dynasty is that of Karađorđević.

Serbia, *ser'v-ä*, or *Serädyä*, a small town of European Turkey in Macedonia, 17 miles NW of Mount Olympus.

Servin, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. on the Erie R. The banking point is North Manchester. Pop. about 200.

Servian, *sä-re-jän'* a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles NE of Béziers. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3448.

Service, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa. about 25 miles W by N of Pittsburgh.

Serwatty Islands. See SAGAWATTY ISLANDS.

Sesheke, *sä-shä-kä*, a town of Northern Rhodesia, southern Africa, on the Zambezi River in lon 24° 48' E. It is a mission station.

Sesio, *sä-se-ä* (anc. *Sesio*) a river of northern Italy rises near Monte Rosa and, after a E. course of 85 miles joins the Po 5 miles E of Casale.

Sessa Aurunca, *sä'sä äw-röön-kä* (anc. *Suessa Aurunca*) a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles NW of Capua. It has a medieval cathedral in the form of a basilica. Near by is Monte Massico famed in antiquity for its Maian wine. Pop. in 1901 5387 (commune, 23,077).

Sessoms, a post-village of Appling co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Bayley. Pop. 100.

Sessomaville, a post-village of Oktibbeha co. Miss. Pop. 100.

Sestimo, *sä-se-to-no* a village of Italy province of Arezzo, 51 miles E. of Florence.

Sesto, *sä'sto*, a town of Italy 5 miles NW of Florence. Pop. in 1901 7085 (commune, 18,594).

Sestos, or Cestos, a minor river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° 40' N. Near its mouth are the villages of Grand Sestos and Young Sestos.

Sesto San Giovanni, *sä-to sän-jö-vä-no*, a village of Italy in Lombardy 5 miles NNE. of Milan. Pop. in 1901 4352 (commune, 7900).

Sestres (or Sisters), Crest and Little, two contiguous villages of Liguria, 46 miles NW of Cape Palmas.

Sestri Levante, *sä-tres lä-vä-lä*, a town of Italy 25 miles ESE of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901 11,639).

Sestri Ponente, *sä-tres pon-ä-tä*, a town of Italy 4 miles W of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901 17,166.

Sethuket, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 54 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has manufactures of rubber. Pop. about 500.

Se-tchen, China. See SEE-TCHEN.

Sete Lagoas, *sä-tä-lä-gö-lä* (seven lakes) a collection of lakes in Brazil so called from their number on the Serra da Malagueta, state of Mato Grosso, in about lat. 14° S. They give origin to some of the head-waters of the Paraguy.

Setonil, *sä-tä-nä-l* a commune of Spain, 73 miles NE. of Cadix. Pop. about 3500.

Sete Quedas, water-fall. See PARANÁ.

Seth, a post-station of Clark co. Ohio.

Sethif, *sä-tä-f* a town of Algeria, department and 76 miles WSW of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail. It has an important market, museum of antiquities, barracks, hospital, etc. Pop. in 1901 9281 (commune, 15,419).

Seto, a town of Japan, near Nagoya, famous for its pottery.

Settin, *sä-tä*, a town of Dahomey western equatorial Africa, 28 miles NNE of Abomey.

Settinia, *sä-tä-lä*, a small town of Italy province and 8 miles E. of Milan.

Settime Torinese, *sä-tä-mä-to-re-sä-lä*, a village of Italy in Piedmont, 6 miles NNE. of Turin. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Settle, a small town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, 37 miles WSW of Leeds. It stands

at the foot of a height termed Castleberg Cliff and has a noted grammar-school and a museum.

Settle, a post-hamlet of Irrell co., N. C. 18 miles NNE. of Statesville.

Settles Station, a post-station of Platte co. Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 4 miles N of Platte City.

Setubal, *sä-too'bäl* (formerly called in English Saint Ubal and Saint Yves), a seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N side of the Bay of Setubal 15 miles SE of Lisbon. The principal edifice is Christ Church dating from the fifteenth century. The excellent harbor is lined with fine quays and defended by forts. Setubal is the third commercial city of Portugal in importance. Pop. in 1890 17,586 in 1900, 21,519.

Semais, and r. a river of France, rises in the SW part of Charente-Inférieure, flows NNW and falls into the Atlantic Ocean opposite the island of Oléron. Length, 50 miles.

Sengne, *sän*, a river of France in Charente-Inférieure joins the Charente near Saintes after a N course of 40 miles.

Senl, *sän-söl'* or *Sä-söl'* (often written *Senou*) the capital of Korea on the N bank of the Han (or Senl) River about 25 miles E by N of Chemulpo its port. Lat. (approx.) 37° 35' N. The city which is enclosed by high walls, occupies a large area, and has adjacent to it a considerable number of suburbs. The granite knob known as the Pak san or North Mountain (about 1300 feet in elevation), and the lesser Nam-san or South Mountain, are a part of the walled area. Apart from the old and new royal palaces, some temples, and a few government buildings, there are virtually no edifices worthy of note. Most of the houses are of bamboo and plaster or adobe, with straw thatching. The streets, on some of which are tramways, are ill kept and swarthy from dirt. Modern water-works have been installed the supply being furnished by the Han River. The city is connected by rail with Chemulpo. Pop. in 1902, 163,006.

Senrte, *sän*, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or on the Saône, 18 miles SSE of Beaune. Pop. about 2000.

Servatopol. See SERVATOPOL.

Servato'pol (incorrectly *sa-vä-to-pol*), a post-village of Koenigsberg co., Ind. about 34 miles NNE of Logansport. Pop. 150.

Servatopol, a post-township (town) of Door co. Wis. is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and on the W. by Sturgeon Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1607.

Sevelen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall, about 7 miles from Sargans.

Sevillian, *sä-vät-län* or *Suvallan*, *sä-vät-län* the principal mountain-summits in the S part of Azerbaijan Persia, 20 miles W of Ardabil. Estimated height, nearly 14,000 feet.

Seven Fountains, a post-hamlet of Shannondoh co. Va. 6 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 50.

Seven Guns, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ky. 20 miles E. of Shawneetown.

Seven Hills, a village of Davies co. Ky. The banking point is Owensboro.

Seven Islands, France. See SEPT ÎLES.

Seven Islands, a group of small islands off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 55° 16' N. lon. 155° 30' W. The principal islands of the group are Apayak, Foggy and South.

Seven Islands, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, off the E coast of Borneo.

Seven Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the NW coast of Celebes in about lat. 6° 23' N.

Seven Islands, Lapland, on the N coast. Lat. 68° 45' N. lon. 37° 25' E.

Seven Islands, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the province of Quebec, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

Seven Islands, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co. Va., on the James River 71 miles above Richmond.

Seven Lakes, an association of towns in Colorado 2 miles from Cripple Creek. Elevation 10,350 (11,500?) feet.

Sevenmile, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, on Sevenmile Creek and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles N of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 256.

Seven Mile Creek, Ohio, enters the Miami River about 2 miles above Hamilton.

Seven Mile Creek, a township (town) of Juneau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 812.

Sevenmile Ford, a post-village of Smyth co. Va. on the Middle Fork of the Holston River and on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles W of Marion. Pop. 118.

Seven Mountains, Pa., a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the SW corner of Mifflin co. superseding it from Center co.

Seymourville, a town of England, in Kent, on a ridge of hills, at a railway junction, 23 miles SE. of London. It has an interesting church and a grammar-school dating from the fifteenth century. Near by is Knole, the splendid seat of Lord Sackville. Pop. in 1901, 8188.

Seymourville, a post-village of Polk co. Tex.

Seven Pines. See FAIRFAX.

Sevenpoints, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Sunbury. Pop. 50.

Sevensprings, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C. The banking point is Goldsboro. Pop. 100.

Sevenstars, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Pa. 4 miles W. of Gettysburg.

Seventeen, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Uhrichsville. Pop. 100.

Seventymile, a river of Alaska, tributary to the Yukon, into which it empties about 7 miles W. of the Alaska-Canada boundary. The station Star is at its mouth.

Seventy-six, a post-village of Clinton co. Ky., 6 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Seventy-Six, a post-hamlet of Beaver co. Pa. onaccoon Creek.

Seven Valleys, a post-borough of York co. Pa., on the Northern Central R., 16 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Séverne-le-Château, at *vā rāk lēh shī to'* a small town of France, in Aveyron, 24 miles E. of Rodez.

Severance, a banking city of Doniphan co. Kan. on the Wolf River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 25 miles W. of St. Joseph. Mo. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Severnace, a township of Stillee co. Minn. Pop. 258.

Severin, a town of Rumania. See *TESS-SARNAV*.

Severn (anc. *Sabrin* and *Sabrin* na) one of the principal rivers of England and Wales rises on Pimlitham, in Montgomeryshire, flows NE. until it enters England, and then successively SE. and SW. and enters Bristol Channel SW. of Bristol through an estuary several miles wide. Total length, upward of 200 miles. The principal affluents are the Avon from the E. and the Wye from the W. The Severn is navigable from the sea to Welshpool nearly 180 miles. Canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey and other rivers. A great bore is formed by the tides of the tide. The principal towns on the Severn are Shrewsbury, Worcester and Gloucester. A railway tunnel 4 miles in length passes under the estuary.

Severn, a short river of Anne Arundel co. Md. enters Chesapeake Bay about 3 miles below Annapolis, which is on this river.

Severn, a river of Ontario, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Length, about 26 miles.

Severn, a river of Keewatin, Canada, flows through Severn Lake and enters Hudson Bay on its NW side at Fort Severn, after a NE. course of about 350 miles.

Severn, or *Dumareque*, *dee-seg-ruek* a river of Australia, rises in the Macpherson Range, forms part of the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland, and joins the Macintyre River in lon. 145° 50' E.

Severn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 15 miles S. by W. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Severn, a post-village of Northampton co. N.C. The banking point is Branchville, Va. Pop. 100.

Severn Bridge, a post-village of Muskegon district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

Severo-Vostotchnoi (*s' yā rō vos-toch noi*) Cape (written also *Sievero-Vostotchny*, *s'yā-rō vos-toch noi*) Cape Tchelyuskin, or Northeast Cape, the northernmost point of Tchelyuskin Peninsula and of Asia. See *TCHELYUSKIN PENINSULA*.

Severy, a banking city of Greenwood co. Kan. 15 miles S. of Eureka, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the St. Louis and San Francisco R's. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Sevier, *sev-sev'* a county in the SW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 548 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SW. by the Little River and is intersected by the Bolling Fork and the Comstock (or Comstock) rivers. Capital, Lookersburg. Pop. in 1890, 16,873. In 1900, 16,339.

Sevier, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 588 sq. mi. It is intersected by the French Broad River and also drained by the Little Pigeon River. Capital, Sevierville. Pop. in 1890, 13,781; in 1900, 23,021.

Sevier, a south-central county of Utah has an area of 1880 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Sevier River and also drained by Jive and Quasi-Chup-Pa creeks and other streams. It is bounded on the W. by the Tushar Mtn.ains and contains extensive table-lands (or arid plains)

covered with sage (*Artemisia*). It is watered by the Sevier River. Capital, Richfield. Pop. in 1890, 6190; in 1900, 9451.

Sevier Lake, a lake of Millard co., Utah, 134 miles SW. of Salt Lake City. Its chief affluent is the Sevier River and it has no outlet. Its waters are very salt and only brine-shrimps and insect larva can inhabit it. It is over 30 miles long from N. to S. but is subject to considerable variations in elevation and dimensions. Elevation, 4600 feet.

Sevier River, Utah rises in the northern part of Kane co. flows northward and then southward, describing a great loop, and enters Sevier Lake in Millard co. It is upward of 200 miles long.

Sevierville, *sev-sev'ril* a banking post-village, capital of Sevier co. Tenn. on the Little Pigeon River, about 36 miles SSE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 275.

Sevilla, *Rio de, reo dā ā-veel yā* Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Najam and flows E. emptying on the S. coast opposite the Seville keys.

Seville, *se-vill* (*Sep. Sevilla*, *sh-veel yā* and *His-pa-lis*), a city of Spain in Andalus capital of the province of Seville, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir about 60 miles NNE. of Cadix. Lat. 37° 23' N. lon. 6° 1' W. It is practically a seaport although over 50 miles distant from the ocean for the tidal Guadalquivir is navigable to this place at high water by large ships. The city lies in a highly cultivated region, has a delightful climate, and possesses great historic and architectural interest. Although portions have been modernized Seville wears in great part a characteristically Moorish aspect. The older quarters consist of a mass of tortuous streets and alleys, interspersed with fine squares. In the modern portions there are attractive boulevards. A large part of the dwellings are two-story houses, almost invariably white, enclosing beautiful patios (or courts) adorned with fountains and flowers. The city is embowered in brilliant southern vegetation. Of the great wall which until recently encircled the city only a few of the gateways remain. The principal public places are the shady Alameda de Hércules, adorned with many statues, the Plaza de San Fernando and the Plaza de Triunfo flanked by the cathedral, the alcazar and the Casa Lonja (or exchange). Among the most attractive boulevards are the Paseo de Cristinas and the Paseo de las Delicias. The cathedral of Seville is second in size only to St. Peter's in Rome, and is one of the most superb monuments of Gothic architecture. It has splendid stained glass windows and its chapels are rich repositories of works of art. This edifice, which was severely damaged by earthquake disturbances in 1807-1808, contains the ashes of Columbus, recently brought hither from Havana. The most striking, as it is the oldest, building of Seville is the Giralda, a square tower over 300 feet high, beautifully proportioned whose upper part consists of a sixteenth-century belfry and dome the whole surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith, which serves as a weather vane. The alcazar, once the palace of the Moorish kings of Seville and afterwards of the Castilian kings, is one of the grandest buildings of the city. Among its most interesting features are a richly decorated facade and beautiful windows the exquisite Court of the Maidens, the Hall of Charles V. the so-called Dolls Court, and the chapel of the Catholic kings. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Other notable edifices are the superb Casa de Pilatos, in Renaissance style the palace of San Telmo the beautiful Casa de Ayuntamiento (town hall) the Aedificia (Court of Justice), the ancient Torre de Oro (Golden Tower) the Casa Lonja (exchange) with a splendid staircase, the churches of San Salvador San Isidro, San Pedro San Marcos, and San Lorenzo several old convents and the great government tobacco-factory covering 6 acres. The Provincial Museum contains the largest collection of the works of Murillo who, as well as Velasquez was a native of Seville. At the head of the educational institutions of Seville is the university founded at the beginning of the sixteenth century and attended by about 1400 students. The provincial library contains 86,000 volumes. The city possesses a provincial school of art, the Columbian Library founded by Fernando Colón son of Columbus, and containing numerous manuscripts of the discoverer and a museum of archaeology. A rich collection of Indian archives is housed in the Casa Lonja. The Civil Hospital is one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world. Part of the water-supply of Seville is conveyed through a Roman aqueduct. The bull ring is next to that of Madrid the largest in Spain. In addition to tobacco, the manufactures comprise chocolate, soap, corks, silk, iron-castings, etc. There are celebrated potteries in the suburb of Triana. Seville has a large trade in the products of the region. The city has been the seat of an archbishop since the time of the Visigoths. It is the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia.

The city, under the name of Hispalia, was a place of great importance under the Romans. In the eleventh century there was a flourishing Moorish kingdom of Seville under the Abbadide dynasty one of the states which arose on the ruins of the caliphate of Cordova. St. Ferdinand of Castile achieved the conquest of the city in 1248 and added it to the Castilian dominions, of which it was long the capital. For a long time after the discovery of America Seville was the leading commercial emporium of Spain. It was finally supplanted by Cadix and sank into comparative insignificance. Pop. in 1900, 147,271.

Seville, a province of Spain in Andalusia. Area, 5428 sq. m. It consists in part of a great plain traversed by the Guadalquivir but in the N. is the Sierra Morena and in the S. the Sierra de Ronda. Capital, Seville. Pop. in 1900, 555,256.

Seville, a post-village of Volusia co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka or De Land. Pop. 235.

Seville, a post-town of Wilcox co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line, 17 miles (direct) W. of Abbeville. The banking point is Cordale. It has a cotton-gin etc. Pop. in 1900, 1777.

Seville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co. Ill. on the Spoon River and on the Toledo Peoria and Western R. 47 miles WSW of Peoria.

Seville, a banking post-village of Medina co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles E. of Medina. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Seville, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Va. on the Rapidan River 18 miles W. by N. of Orange.

Sevliyev, sev-lye-yeh, a town of Bulgaria, 80 miles S. of Nikopol. Pop. in 1901, 10,042.

Sèvre-Nantaise, sêvr nôr tãz, a river of France rises in Deux-Sèvres, flows NW. and enters the Loire opposite Nantes. Length, 80 miles.

Sèvre-Niortaise, sêvr ne-or tãz, a river of France, rises in Deux-Sèvres passes Niort, and enters the Pertuis Breton (Bay of Biscay). Length, 95 miles.

Sèvres, sêvr, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles ENE. of Versailles. It is celebrated for the great national manufactory of porcelain. It has a splendid ceramic museum. Pop. in 1901, 8314.

Sèvres, Deux, France. See DEUX-SÈVRES.

Sevri-Hissar, See SIVAT-HISSAR.

Sevsk, a town of Russia. See SIVSK.

Sewal, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Sewalik Hills. See SIWALIK HILLS.

Sewanee, se-wah eee, a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co. Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. about 30 miles SSE. of Nashville. Its site is an elevated plateau or table-land nearly 1900 feet above the sea. It is the seat of the University of the South (Episcopal) which was opened in 1868 and was attended in 1903 by about 530 students. Mineral springs are found on the domain of the university. Pop. about 1200.

Seward, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 684 sq. m., undulating or level. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. Capital Liberal. Pop. in 1890, 1805; in 1900, 822.

Seward, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 538 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Blue River and its North Middle and West Forks. Capital, Seward. Pop. in 1890, 16,140; in 1900, 18,690.

Seward, a mining camp of southeastern Alaska, on the E. shore of Lynn Canal, N. of Berners Bay.

Seward, a post-station of Montgomery co. Ga.

Seward, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. Pop. 60.

Seward, a post-village of Stafford co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Seward, a banking city capital of Seward co. Neb. on the Big Blue River and on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 25 miles NW. of Lincoln. It is in a grain region and has four mills grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1070.

Seward, a post-village in Seward township (town) Schoharie co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 5 miles S. of Sharon Springs. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1404.

Seward, a post-village of Fulton co. Ohio. Pop. 80.

Seward, a post-village of Logan co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fé R. 8 miles SW. by R. of Guthrie. Pop. about 500.

Seward, a post-village of Westminster co. Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 350.

Seward Glacier, in southeastern Alaska, is a tributary of the Malaspina Glacier.

Seward, Mount, N. Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, in the S. part of Franklin co. about 6 miles W. of the Adirondack Park. It is near lat. 44° 10' N. Height, 4384 feet.

Seward Peninsula, Alaska, between Kotzebue Sound on the N. and Norton Sound on the S. Cape Prince of Wales, at its W. extremity is the most westerly point of the North American continent. The rich gold-fields of the Nome region are in the S. part of the peninsula.

Sewaren, a post-village of Middlesex co. N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Rahway. Pop. about 400.

Sewee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co. Tenn. 12 miles from Athens.

Sewell, a post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 150.

Sewell, a post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 150.

Sewell, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 56 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. about 500.

Sewell's Point, a headland of Cape May co., N. J., a short distance NE. of Cape May.

Sewell's (or Sewall's) Point, Va., is on the S. side of Hampton Roads about 4 miles S. of Fortress Monroe.

Sewellsville, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, 28 miles W. of Wheeling W. Va. Pop. about 200.

Sewickley, se-wik-lee, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. a R. 13 miles NW. of Pittsburgh. It contains many handsome villas and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3688.

Sewickley, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Sewickley, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4548.

Sexmoa, a people of Pangpang province Luzon Philippine Islands, 5 miles SW. of Bacolor. Pop. in 1903, 6081.

Sexson, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ill., about 5 miles SE. of Windsor station.

Sexton, a banking post-village of Kossuth co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Sexton, a post-station of Sabine co. Tex.

Sextons Creek, a post-station of Clay co. Ky.

Sextonville, a post-village of Richland co., Wm. on Willow Creek about 64 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 125.

Seydoun, a river of Algeria. See SEIENS.

Seychelles, seh-sheel, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean about 700 miles due NE. of the northern extremity of Madagascar. They consist of about 20 small islands (besides minor reefs) of which the best known are Mahé, Sainte-Anne, Silhouette, Pradlin, Carrienne, La Digue, and Félicité. Mahé the largest island has an area of somewhat less than 60 sq. m. The islands are generally mountainous, of volcanic construction in great part, and rise in their highest point to about 2000 feet. They are structurally a continuation of Madagascar. The soil is productive and yields sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, vanilla, etc. The most distinctive vegetable product is the so-called sea or Maldivian double coconut, *coco de mer* (*Lodicea seychellensis*). The chief town is Port Victoria, on the NE. coast of the island of Mahé. Soon after the middle of the eighteenth century a few settlers of French origin established themselves on Mahé. In 1794 the British took possession of the islands and at the peace of 1814 they were formally relinquished by France. They were constituted a dependancy of Mauritius. Since 1868 they have had a special administration and latterly the Amirantes and other island groups have been made dependencies of them. Pop. in 1901, 19,337.

Seymour, see'mer, a post-village in Seymour township (town) New Haven co. Conn., on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles NW. of New Haven. It has manufactures of electric wire, edge-tools, metal goods, paper, horse-shoe-nails, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3641.

Seymour, a post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 94 miles W. of Champaign. Pop. 200.

Seymour, a city of Jackson co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 87 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has railway repair-shops and manufactures of flour staves hubs, spokes, cradles, woolens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6445.

Seymour, a banking post-town of Wayne co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. 13 miles W. of Cambridge. It has coal mining and stock-raising interests. Pop. in 1900, 1703.

Seymour, a post-hamlet of Hart co. Ky. about 5 miles S. of Louisville.

Seymour, a banking city of Webster co., Mo., in an agricultural and lumbering district, 35 miles E. by S of Springfield, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Seymour, a banking post-village, capital of Baylor co. Tex. situated between the Brazos and Wichita rivers, 144 miles WNW of Fort Worth, on the Wichita Valley R. Pop. about 1400.

Seymour, a township (town) of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Seymour, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Seymour, a banking city of Outagamie co., Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. 17 miles W of Green Bay. It has manufactures of wooden-ware and cheese. Pop. in 1900, 1036.

Seymour, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Seymour, a village of Cape Colony 44 miles WNW of King Williams Town.

Seymour Canal, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, leads to Admiralty Island from the R.

Seymour Lake, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich. 6 miles W of Oxford.

Seymour, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Franklin co., N. Y. Height, 3928 feet.

Seymour Narrows, the narrowest part of the channel E of Vancouver Island, which unites Queen Charlotte Sound with the Strait of Georgia.

Seymourville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va. 34 miles S. of Keyser.

Seyne, also a small town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Durance, 20 miles NNE of Digne. It is situated at an elevation of about 4000 feet. It has an old chateau.

Seyne-sur-Mer, La, in sud-est France, a seaport of France, in Var 3 miles SW of Toulon on the roadstead of Toulon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, fishing, and ship-building. The ship-yards are on a large scale. Pop. in 1901, 12,848 (commune, 18,002).

Seytan, one of the Ladrone Islands. See SATAN.

Seyssel, also a small town of France, in Ain on the Rhone, 21 miles SW of Geneva. It has asphalt-mines.

Sézanne, also a town of France in Marne, 25 miles SW of Epervier. It was formerly a place of some importance. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4578.

Sizza, also a town of Italy province of Bona, 20 miles SE of Vercelli, on a height over looking the Pontine Marshes. It is a bishop's see and is on the site of the ancient Seta. Pop. in 1901, 6558 (commune, 11,458).

Sfax, also, a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Gabes, 79 miles NNE of Gabes. Lat. 34° 44' N. It consists of a lower (commercial) and an upper town has a good harbor (about 23 feet depth) and carries on an extensive trade in cottons and woollens, fruits, oil, soda, and essences. In 1900 it was connected by rail with Gafsa, and it is the outport of the best phosphate deposits of that region. Pop. about 15,000 of whom 3000-3500 are Jews and Europeans.

Sf Graevenhage, Netherlands. See HAGUEN.

Sf Graevenhage, Netherlands. See ORAVANSANDA.

Shabata, also a town of Serbia, on the Sava, 40 miles W of Belgrade. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 12,073.

Shabbona, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 68 miles W of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Shabbona, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Shabbona Grove, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill. 20 miles W of Aurora and about 3 miles from Shabbona. Pop. 160.

Shahin-Karahisar, also been *ka-ri-his-sar* (officially called *Karahisar*-Shahin) a town of Turkey in Asia Minor 36 miles ENE of Sivaz. It is the capital of a sanjak and is situated at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet above it, on a rocky height on an old castle. Aium is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 10,000 by some estimated much higher.

Shackelford, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas. Area, 938 sq. mi. It is drained by the Cedar Fork of the Brazos River and by Hubbard's Creek. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 2012. In 1900, 2401.

Shackelford, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Shackelford, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va. The banking point is West Point. Pop. 100.

Shackleton, Cape, in the W part of Greenland, off Baffin Bay. Lat. 75° 45' N.

Shackleville, a post-village of Butler co., Ala.

Shade, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Shade Creek, Ohio, rises in Athens co. and enters the Ohio River.

Shade Creek, Pa., enters Stony Creek in the N part of Somerset co.

Shadegap, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., 23 miles NW of Chambersburg. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Shadeland, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Beasmer and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R. The banking point is Conestoga.

Shadeland, a village of Morgan co., Tenn. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood. Pop. 160.

Shade Mountain, Pa. partly in Snyder co., from which it extends southwestward to the Juniata River. It forms the boundary between Juniata and Mifflin cos.

Shade Valley, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 13 miles ENE of Orbisonia.

Shaderville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal 7 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Shadrinsk, also *shadrinsk* a town in the Russian government of Perm, on the Anasl side of the Ural Mountains and on the N bank of the Isset, an affluent of the Tobol. Pop. in 1897, 11,686.

Shadwell, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. 4 miles E. of Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was born here April 13, 1743.

Shady, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. It has lumber industries. Pop. about 360.

Shady, a post-station of Johnson co., Tenn.

Shadydale, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga. 84 miles N by E of Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga. Pop. 55.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa. The banking point is Independence or Jamp. Pop. 200.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., 20 miles N of Princeton. Pop. 250.

Shadygrove, a post-station of Jasper co., Miss.

Shadygrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. 11 miles S of Chambersburg. Pop. about 400.

Shadygrove, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn. 10 miles from Newmarket.

Shadygrove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va. 40 miles WNW of Danville.

Shadyhill, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 26 miles E of Jackson.

Shadyhook, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles E of Cynthiana. Pop. 75.

Shadyplain, a post-station of Armstrong co., Pa. 7 miles NE of Apollo.

Shadypoint, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation. I. T. The banking point is Epico.

Shadyside, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Shadyside, a post-station of Northampton co., Va.

Shadyspring, a post-village of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Shaffer, a post-township of Chicago co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Shaft, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Frostburg. Pop. 150.

Shaft, a coal-mining post-village of Schuykill co., Pa. The banking point is Shamondah. Pop. about 1600.

Shafter, a post-village of Presidio co., Tex. The banking point is San Antonio or El Paso. Pop. 100.

Shafterbury, shafts here, a municipal borough of England co. of Dorset, 25 miles NNE of Dorchester. It was a place of importance under the Saxons and the seat of a famous Benedictine monastery. Pop. in 1901, 2027.

Shafter, or **Shafter Station**, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 23 miles E by S of Pittsburgh and 1 mile E of Irwin. It has coal-mines.

Shafterburg, a post-village of Shawnee co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Perry. Pop. 200.

Shafterbury, a post-village in Shafterbury township (town), Bennington co., Vt. on the Rutland R., 8 miles N of Bennington. The town has quarries of marble. Pop. in 1900, 1887. of the village, about 125.

Shag Harbor, a post-village of Shalhorpe co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 12 miles from Barrington, its banking point. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. about 600.

Shahabad, also *shah-bad* a town of the Punjab, British India, Umballa district, 113 miles NNW of Delhi. Pop. about 12,000.

Shahabad, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 20 miles by rail NW of Hurdol. Pop. about 20,000.

Shahabad, a district of British India, in Bengal, Patna division. The Ganges bounds it on the N. Capital, Arrah.

Shahjehanpur, or **Shahjahanpur**, a town of Oudh, India, 36 miles NE of Allahabad. Pop. about 10,000.

Shahjehanpur, or **Shahjahanpur**, a town of British India, in Rohilkhand United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Shahjehanpur 43 miles SSE of Bareilly. Sugar refining is carried on. Pop. in 1901 78,438, about equally divided between Muhammadans and Hindus.

Shahj'pur, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of Shahj'pur district, near the river Jhelum. Lat. 33° 14' N., lon. 73° 23' E.

Shahpura, a small native state of India, in the SE. part of Rajputana.

Shah Rind, old road, a river of Persia province of Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kish-Rood (or Red Rood) 40 miles SSW of Bush, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provinces of Irak Ajemi and Gilian.

Shahpura, a town of Bengal India, district and 43 miles SW of the town of Monghyr. Pop. about 12,000.

Shakna, shi-k'na a post-station and Indian village of southeastern Alaska, on the S coast of Kodiak Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Shakera, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. 3 miles S of Niskayuna. Here is a village of Shakers. Pop. about 300.

Shaker Station, a post-station of Hartford co. Conn. 10 miles S. of Springfield Mass.

Shakor Village, Berkshire co. Mass. See **WATER PRUSSIAN**.

Shakespeare, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 82 miles W of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

Shak'opee, a banking city capital of Scott co. Minn., on the right or S bank of the Minnesota River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rrs. 28 miles WSW of St. Paul. It has manufactures of church furniture, stoves, brick and lime, cement, etc. Pop. in 1898 2847.

Shaler, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3494.

Shalersville, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio about 20 miles NE of Akron. Pop. 80.

Shallotte, shal-lot a post-town of Brunswick co. N. C. on a small inlet of the ocean, about 30 miles SW of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 149.

Shallowford, a post-station of Alamance co. N. C.

Shallow Lake, a post-village of Grey co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles from Owen Sound.

Shaman, or **Shamanna**, a native village of Alaska, on the Yukon River about 10 miles above Fort Hamlin.

Shamabagh, a banking post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Shamblings Mills, a post hamlet of Reage co. W. Va., 40 miles NNE of Charleston.

Shamberg, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop. 160.

Shamberg, a post-village of Votango co., Pa., 8 miles SE of Titonville.

Shammar See **JEREL-SHAMMAR**.

Shamo, Mongolia. See **Gobi**.

Shamo'kin, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Northern Central Rrs. 10 miles SE of Sunbury. It has rich mines of anthracite coal iron and powder-works, and important manufactures of knitted goods, shirts, silk stockings and brick. Pop. in 1880 8184 in 1890 14,403 in 1900 18,203.

Shamokin Creek, Pa. enters the Susquehanna River at Sunbury.

Shamokin Dam, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River 2 miles SW of Sunbury.

Shamong, a township of Burlington co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 010.

Shamrock, a post-hamlet of Callaway co. Mo. 17 miles SE of Mexico.

Shamrock, a post-village of Wheeler co. Tex. Pop. 73.

Shamrock Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 213 miles NE of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Shama, a port of call in the NE part of Yezo Japan.

Shanda'aca, a post-village and resort in Shandakou township (town) Ulster co. N. Y. in the Catskill region, on Bopus Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R. 20 miles WNW of Kingston. It has a chair-factory. Pop. about 500; of the town (including Pine Hill) in 1900 3053.

Shandea, a village of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on Loch Gare.

Shandon, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Shame, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 80.

Shaner, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Yeoughiogheny River, 25 miles SE. of Pittsburgh. See **YOUNGSMAN**.

Shanesville, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio about 25 miles SSW of Canton. Pop. about 100.

Shaneville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., 14 miles N by N of Reading. Pop. 100.

Shanghai, shang ki a seaport of China, the chief emporium open to European commerce, in the province of Kiang su, 160 miles SSE. of Nanking. It is situated on the left bank of the Hwang pu (a tidal water-course) which joins the estuary of the Yang-tse-kiang where that broad channel opens into the sea (about 13 miles from the city) and which below Shanghai is called the Wu-sung-kiang, a name borne by a small stream which here joins the Hwang pu and is known to foreigners as Soo-chow Creek. Lat. 31° 12' N. lon. 121° 28' E. Shanghai stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, which is intersected by innumerable water-courses. The native town, which is enclosed by a wall, is very small only about 1 mile in diameter but immediately outside of it are populous suburbs.

It presents an uninviting appearance with its narrow and dirty streets. To the N and NE of it is the extensive foreign settlement, with a water front of over 3 miles. It comprises the British and French concessions and the American quarter. The portion along and near the water presents the aspect of a modern European city with its stately commercial and public edifices, its club-houses, theatres and newspaper offices, its tramways and electric-lighting and its wharves and large warehouses. There is a fine boulevard (or esplanade) along the shore. The foreign settlement is removed from the jurisdiction of the Chinese of so-called. The foreign population constitutes but a small fraction of its inhabitants. Opposite the British concession is the important commercial and industrial section called Pootung which has ship-building establishments and machine-shops on a large scale. Shanghai ranks among the foremost commercial emporiums of the E. The aggregate value of the imports from foreign countries (including Hong Kong) and exports to foreign countries has risen to over \$200,000,000 annually the commerce increasing from year to year with rapid strides. About three-fourths of all the imports are from the British Isles and British colonies. Only about one-fourth of the exports go to them. The leading imports comprise cotton yarn and cotton stuffs, opium, metals, woolen goods, petroleum, glass, watches, lamps, colors, electrical apparatus, machinery, etc. The native exports comprise raw silk, silk fabrics, tea, cotton, rice, sugar, wool, paper, hides, beans and bean-oil, wheat, etc. There are whole fleets of junks engaged in the coasting trade. The city has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. A large imperial arsenal is located here. Shanghai was formerly extremely unhealthy but a great improvement has taken place in the hygienic condition of the foreign section. The climate is characterized by sudden fluctuations of temperature. The population is estimated at about 600,000. About one-half of the inhabitants live within the boundaries of the foreign concessions. The foreign population in 1901 numbered 6774. It is increasing rapidly. Shanghai was opened to foreign commerce in 1842.

Shanghai, shang'hi a post-village of Howard co. Ind. 30 miles E. of Lafayette.

Shanghai, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co. W. Va. 12 miles WSW of Martinsburg.

Shamiko, a post-village of Wasco co. Oregon, on the Columbia Southern R. 45 miles S of Moro.

Shamkin, a town of the Isle of Wight, on its SE coast, 2 miles N of Ventnor. It is a frequented watering-place. Here is a remarkable chert (or ravin) much visited by tourists. Pop. in 1901 4633.

Shanksville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. 22 miles E of Johnstown. Pop. about 500.

Shannock, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 30 miles S by W of Providence. It has manufactures of webbing and cordage. Pop. about 500.

Shannon, the principal river of Ireland, rises near the base of the Cullough Mountain co. of Cavan flows generally S. through Lough Allen, Bodery, Rea, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. and enters the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary about 60 miles long and 10 miles in width at its mouth immediately N of Tralee Bay. Total course about 360 miles, for about two-thirds of which it is navigable. Its principal affluents are the Buek and Fergus, both from the right. It is connected with Dublin by the Grand and Royal canals.

Shannon, a county in the S part of Missouri. Area, 933 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River and also drained by Jack's Fork. Copper and iron are found here. Capital Eminence. Pop. in 1890 8893; in 1900 11,247.

Shannon, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Shannon, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles N.E. of Mount Carroll. Pop. in 1900 878.

Shannon, a post-township of Atchison co., Kan. Pop. in 1900 2028.

Shannon, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky.

Shannon, a post-town of Lee co., Min., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 60 miles S. of Cornith. Pop. in 1900 434.

Shannon, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C. The banking point is Red Springs. Pop. about 230.

Shannon, a post-station of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Shannon City, a banking post-town of Ringgold and Union cos., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R., 60 miles S.W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 380.

Shannonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., about 25 miles W.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Shannonville, a post-station of Fayette co., Ky.

Shannonville, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 14 miles N. of Glasgow.

Shannonville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. about 35 miles S.E. of Oil City. Pop. 74.

Shannon Hill, a post-village of Goodland co., Va., 14 miles S. of Louisa.

Shannonville, Montgomery co., Pa. about 5 miles W. by N. of Norristown. See *Acron*.

Shannonville, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Salmon River 14 miles from the Bay of Quinte and on the Grand Trunk R. 40 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Shans, an Indo-Chinese people, belonging to the Thai family who inhabit the region on both sides of the river Mekong where Burma, Siam, China, and French Indo-China meet or approach close to one another. This territory is made up in great part of semi-independent states. The Shan States in Burma embrace an area estimated at about 10,000 sq. m., and contain over 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Shan-wei, shān wēi (i.e. 'the mountainous west'), a province of China, having Mongolia (Desert of Shamo) on the N. and on other sides the provinces of Shan-si, Ho-nan and Chi-li. Estimated area, about 35,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. The Hoang-ho forms its W. and a part of its E. frontier. The loess formation is greatly developed in some parts of this region. The province is rich in coal, iron, copper and salt, and is noted for its fruit. Capital Tai-yuen. Pop. about 13,000,000.

Shan-tung, shān tōng (i.e. 'the mountainous east'), a province of China, bordering on the Yellow Sea and the gulf and strait of Pe-chi-li, and having N.W. the provinces of Chi-li (in which Peking is situated). The eastern portion is a peninsula nearly 200 miles long, terminating in Cape Shan-tung. The coast is much indented.

Among the harbors are those of Chi-fu, Wei-hai-wen, and Kiao-chau. The surface is mostly mountainous in the E. and central parts but the W. and N.W. sections belong to the great alluvial plain of China, being traversed by the Hoang ho and the Grand Canal. The province has rich deposits of coal and iron and gold, and other minerals are found. Shan-tung is a great silk producing region. England has virtual possession of Wei-hai-wen, in the extreme N.E. and Germany of Kiao-chau in the E. On the N. coast is the treaty port of Chi-fu. Capital Tai-nan-fu. Area, about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 30,000,000.

Shan-chow, shān chōu, a city of China, province of Kwang-tung, on the Pe-kiang, 115 miles N. of Canton.

Shan-king, shān kīng, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, 75 miles W. by N. of Ning-po.

Shan-king, shān kīng or Chao-king, a city of China, province of Kwang-tung, 50 miles W. of Canton.

Shan-wu, shān wu, a city of China, province of Fo-ken, 145 miles N.W. of Fo-chow.

Shap, a small town of England, co. of Westmorland, 12 miles N.W. of Kendal.

Shap/Inshay, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, between Pomona and Stronsay. Length, 3 miles. The interior is hilly and barren, but the shores are fertile. The island contains Balfour Castle and many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities. Pop. about 800.

Shapleigh, shāp'leigh, a post-village of York co., Me., in Shapleigh township (town) about 34 miles W. by E. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 847.

Shapur, shāp'oor, an ancient city of Persia, in Fars in about lat. 29° 40' N. lon. 51° 40' E. Its ruins are among the most interesting in Persia.

Shurbot Lake, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston and Pembroke and the Canadian Pacific Rs. 25 miles from Perth. Pop. 200.

Shari, shā'ree, a river of central Africa, has its source in a number of head-streams, the chief one known as the Bantaghi, in the Ubaghi region, and after a N.W. course

of uncertain length, enters Lake Chad on its S. side by several mouths. It forms part of the boundary between Baghirmi (on the E.) and the Kamerun Hinterland. Its longest arm, which is frequently dry, is the Logone (on the W.). The Shari is navigated by small steamboats over a considerable part of its course. At times of high waters there is direct communication between its tributaries and the Benue system of waters.

Sharkey, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 458 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and drained by Deer Creek. Capital, Rolling Fork. Pop. in 1890 8222 in 1900 13,178.

Sharkey, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Shark River, a small stream of Monmouth co., N. J., enters the Atlantic Ocean in a bay about 3½ miles S. of Ocean Grove.

Sharon, a post-station of Columbia co., Ark.

Sharon, shā'ron, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Sharon township (town) about 44 miles W. by N. of Hartford. The town is bounded E. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1903.

Sharon, a post-station of Clay co., Fla.

Sharon, a post-town of Taliaferro co., Ga., on the Georgia R. about 64 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 216.

Sharon, a post-station of Jasper co., Ind.

Sharon, a post-city of Barber co., Kan., on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Medicine Lodge. Pop. in 1900 116.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township (town) Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 17 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has manufactures of cutlery, boxes, carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2000.

Sharon, a post-station of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Sharon, a post-town of Madison co., Miss. 30 miles N.E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 173.

Sharon, a township (town) of Hillsboro co., N. H. Pop. in 1900 122.

Sharon, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y., in Sharon township (town) 5 miles E.E. of Sharon Springs and about 44 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 2058 of the village, about 300.

Sharon, a post-village of Cleveland co., N. C.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Steele co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 200.

Sharon, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 3 miles W. of Caldwell. Pop. about 275.

Sharon, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 41 miles S.W. of Meadville. It is extensively engaged in coal mining and has large steel and iron works, foundries and rolling mills, boiler and machine-shops and manufactures of chains, axles, spokes, stoves, horse-collars, etc. The Hall Institute is located here. Pop. in 1880 6684 in 1890 7459 in 1900 9916.

Sharon, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1443.

Sharon, a post-town of York co., S. C., on the South Carolina and Southern R. 5 miles W.S.W. of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. 46 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. about 660.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township (town) Windsor co., Vt., on the White River, in a valley at the base of high hills, and on the Central Vermont R. 5½ miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 709.

Sharon, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash.

Sharon, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 2725.

Sharon, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 39 miles S.E. of Janesville. Pop. in 1900 945.

Sharon, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1127.

Sharon, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Newmarket. Pop. 200.

Sharon Center, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa.

Sharon Center, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Cooperstown. Pop. 200.

Sharon Center, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Akron, on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. about 360.

Sharon Center, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Potter co., Pa., on Owsayo Creek about 20 miles E.E. of Olean, N. Y.

Sharon Grove, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 15 miles N.W. of Russellville. Pop. 100.

Sharonville, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 6 miles SW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 1934. The banking point is Deeb.

Sharon, Plain of, in Biblical geography the region between the hill-country of Samaria and the Mediterranean Sea.

Sharon Springs, a city, the capital of Wallace co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 340 miles W of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Sharon Springs, a post-village and popular summer resort of Schoharie co. N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. 50 miles W by N of Albany. The village is situated in a narrow valley enclosed by high hills. Its springs, which contain sulphur, magnesia, etc., are held in high repute and much resorted to by invalids. Pop. in 1900 567. Elevation, 1200 feet.

Sharon Station, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 88 miles N by E. of New York. Pop. 75.

Sharon Valley, a post-village to Sharon township (town) Litchfield co. Conn. 2 miles from Sharon station, N. Y. Pop. about 276.

Sharouville, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati Northern R., 17 miles N by E of Cincinnati.

Sharp, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 608 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spring River and Strawberry Creek. Capitals Evingsville and Hardy. Pop. in 1800 10,418. In 1900 12,190.

Sharpeye, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio. See GENESEVILLE.

Sharp Mounntain, Pa. is a ridge in Schuylkill co. and is the southern boundary of the Pottsville coal basin. Pottsville is at the NW base of this ridge.

Sharpness, a sub-port of the city of Gloucester England.

Sharps, a village of Richmond co. Va. The banking point is Warsaw. Pop. 156.

Sharpshure, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo.

Sharpshurg, a post-town of Coweta co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R., 7 miles SE of Newnan. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Sharpshurg, a post-village of Christian co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 21 miles SE of Springfield. Pop. 160.

Sharpshurg, a post-village of Taylor co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Gravity. Pop. 160.

Sharpshurg, a banking post-town of Bath co. Ky. about 40 miles ENE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 487.

Sharpshurg, a post-town of Washington co. Md. on Antietam Creek about 15 miles S by W of Hagerstown. Here is a national cemetery in which is a tower overlooking the Antietam battle-field. Pop. in 1900 1639.

Sharpshurg, a post-village of Madison co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Sharpshurg, a post-hamlet of Nash co. N. C. 35 miles N. of Goldsboro.

Sharpshurg, a coaling hamlet of Athens co. Ohio.

Sharpshurg, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the N. bank of the Allegheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NE of Pittsburgh. It has rolling mills and manufacturers of stoves and ranges, wire, paints and varnishes, brick, pickles, etc. Pop. in 1900 6862.

Sharpshurg, a post-hamlet of San Patricio co. Tex.

Sharps Chapel, a post-station of Union co. Tenn.

Sharp's Island, Chesapeake Bay off the entrance to the Patuxent River. On the N. end is a light-house.

Sharps Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ind., on the Elletts River, about 22 miles W of New Albany.

Sharpstown, V. J. See SHARPSTOWN.

Sharpville, a banking post-village of Tipton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R., 46 miles N of Indianapolis. Pop. about 660.

Sharpville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky. 30 miles NNE of Lebanon.

Sharpville, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co. Mich. 13 miles N of Inlay.

Sharpville, a banking post-borough of Mercer co. Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 11 miles SSW of Greenville. It has blast-furnaces, tanning-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 3970.

Sharptown, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Sharptown, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ind., 3 miles from Ashby.

Sharptown, a post-town of Wisconsin co. Md., on the Nantuxco River, 10 miles W of Laurel, Del., and 10 miles SW of Sanford. Pop. in 1900 329.

Sharptown, or **Sharptown**, a post-village of Salem co. N. J., on Salem Creek, about 10 miles NE of Salem. Pop. about 540.

Shartiesville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 18 miles NW of Reading. Pop. about 540.

Shasawatsisi (shá shá'tsi'si) Lake, a lake of Champlain co. Quebec, collects the waters of the Matsuan and other lakes, and discharges them by a connecting stream into the St. Maurice, near the mouth of the Ribbon River.

Shu-shi, shá shé' or Shu-shi, a town and treaty port of China, province of Hu-péi on the left bank of the Yang-tze-kiang 110 miles below I-chang. It is an important mart for cotton stuffs. Pop. estimated at about 80,000.

Shasta, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of 3676 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sacramento River and also drained by Cottonwood and Cow creeks. The Coast Range extends along the W. border of this county which also comprises part of the Sierra Nevada. In the SE. part stands Lassen Peak, which has an altitude of 10,437 feet. Gold, silver and copper are mined in the county. Capital Redding. Pop. in 1890 12,133. In 1900 17,318.

Shasta, a post-village of Shasta co. Cal., 3 miles W of the Sacramento River and 150 miles NNW of Sacramento. It is in a mountainous region near the junction of the Sierra Nevada with the Coast Range. It has gold-smelting works. Pop. about 400.

Shasta, Mount, Shikyou co. Cal. is about lat. 41° 25' N., and at the northern extremity of the Sierra Nevada, is an extinct volcano with a double peak and an altitude of 14,360 (14,460) feet. The western summit, sometimes known as Crater Peak 12,900 ft. has a crater about 2500 ft. in depth and 2500 ft. in diameter. Mount Shasta is now capped with snow glaciers on the northern slope, and is frequently ascended from Shamon, 12 miles distant.

Shasta Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Shikyou co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Redding or Yreka.

Shut-ul-Arah, shá't á'rah a river of Ann, formed by the junction of the Kaphrat and Tigris, flows past Baas, and enters the Persian Gulf at its head by several branches, in about lat. 30° N. after a SE. course of 130 miles. It receives the Kerka and Karun rivers and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

Shutiek, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, 38 miles N of Morkhanak. Pop. in 1897 13,928.

Shutino, a post-village of Clinton co. Ill. The banking point is Centralia. Pop. 100.

Shutunk, a banking village of Woodward co. Okla.

Shutuckville, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. 2 miles from Shelburne Falls. Pop. 100.

Shutunk, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio. The banking point is Lexington or Mount Gilead. Pop. about 200.

Shutunk (shá't á'no) Mount, Colo., a peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 27' N. Altitude 14,339 feet.

Shutur's Park, a name given in the main branch of the Cheat River which runs through Randolph co., W. Va.

Shutertown, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y., 10 miles S of Delhi. Pop. 300.

Shutertown, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. 150.

Shavil, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, 38 miles NNW of Kovno. Pop. in 1897 15,914.

Shaw, a post-village of Walker co. Ga. The banking point is Chattahoochee, Tenn. Pop. 175.

Shaw, a post-village of Lee co., 15, 20 miles by rail SE of Dixon. Pop. 100.

Shaw, a post-village of Neosho co. Kan. Pop. 76.

Shaw, a banking post-town of Bolivar co. Miss. 124 miles SSW of Memphis. It has saw-mills cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 422.

Shaw, a post-village of Marion co. Oregon, in a grain and fruit district, 68 miles by rail S. by W of Portland. Pop. 60.

Shaw, a post-village of Mineral co. W. Va. Pop. 76.

Shawm, shá-wan a post-hamlet of Baltimore co. Md. about 16 miles N of Baltimore.

Shawmuc, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cumberland Gap. Pop. about 300.

Shawmuc, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200.

Shawangunk, shong'gim, a small river which rises in Orange co. N. Y. runs northward, and enters the Wallkill River in Ulster co., 5 miles SW of Newpalt.

Shawangunk, a township (town) of Ulster co. N. Y. about 12 miles NW of Newburgh. It is traversed by the Shawangunk River and by spurs of the Shawangunk Mountains. Pop. in 1900 5406. See WALLKILL.

Shawangunk Mountains, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the SE. part of New York chiefly in Ulster co., with a minor extension into Orange and Sullivan cos. They are properly a continuation of the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain of Pennsylvania, and rise in Bear's Point, SE of Ellenville, to 2215 feet. The summit is extensively glaciated and contains several mountain lakes or tarns (Mohawk, Minerva, Avesting and Maratana).

Shawano, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1135 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconto and Wolf rivers and also drained by the Embarras and Red rivers. Capital, Shawano. Pop. in 1890, 12,236 in 1900 27,473.

Shawano, a banking city, capital of Shawano co., Wis., is on the Wolf River about 33 miles WNW of the city of Green Bay on the Northwestern Line. It has manufactures of paper, fibre, lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 1363.

Shawano Lake, Wis., in the E. part of Shawano co. is about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet enters the Wolf River.

Shawbridge, a post-village of Terrebonne co. Quebec, 9 miles NW of St. Jerome. Pop. 150.

Shawenegan, shi-wen-yen or Saint Boniface, a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec, on the Canada Great Northern R. and on the St. Maurice River 33 miles NW of Three Rivers. The Falls of the Shawenegan 154 feet high, are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 2739.

Shawenegan Falls, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, 6 miles from Shawenegan.

Shawhan, a post-village of Bourbon co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 7 miles N of Paris. Pop. about 150.

Shaw, a town of British Columbia. See **QCTTA**.
Shawmut, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Fairfield. It has lumbering and pulp-industries.

Shawmut, a post-village of Bristol co. Mass.
Shawnee, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kansas River and is also drained by the Wakarusa River and Soldier and Cross creeks. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Topeka, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 49,172 in 1900, 53,727.

Shawnee, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan. 9 miles WSW of Kansas City Mo. Pop. about 400.

Shawnee, a post-village of Niagara co., N. Y. about 20 miles N of Buffalo. Pop. 90.

Shawnee, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Zanesville and Western R. 43 miles S. by E of Newark. It has coal and industries. Pop. in 1900, 2904.

Shawnee, a banking city of Pottawatomie co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads 33 miles ESE. of Oklahoma city. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, compresses, machine-shops etc. Pop. in 1900 2442 (largely increased since the census).

Shawnee, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. on the Delaware River 2 1/2 miles above the Delaware Water Gap. Pop. 50.

Shawnee Mead, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Mo., about 36 miles WSW of Sedalia.

Shawnee, an Indian tribe of Algonquin stock, who formerly at different times dwelt in different parts of the eastern United States (South Carolina, the region of the Cumberland River Pennsylvania, Ohio) migrating repeatedly. They now live in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Their number about 1500.

Shawneetown, a banking city capital of Gallatin co. Ill. on the Ohio River 132 miles SE of Springfield, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. It has grain-elevators and lumbering industries. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1698.

Shawneetown, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co. Mo., 30 miles N of Altonville station. Pop. 100.

Shawneetown, a post-village of Kent co. R. I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 100.

Shawville, a post-station of Guilford co. N. C.

Shawville, a post-station of Mecklenburg co. Va.

Shawville, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Md., 4 miles from Whitehall.

Shawville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 77 miles W by S of Lynchburg. Pop. 116.

Shawtown, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio. The banking point is McComb. Pop. 175.

Shawville, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 7 miles E. of Clearfield. Pop. 60.

Shawville, a banking post-village of Pontiac co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 60 miles from Ottawa. Pop. in 1901 642.

Shawyer Mills, a post-station of Tazewell co., Va. Shaylor, or Shaylor, sh'look' a river of Kashmir, rises in the Karakorum Range, and joins the Indus, N of the Himalayas, about 25 miles from Ishard.

Shenkleyville, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles S of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 164.

Shearer Valley, a post-station of Wayne co. Ky.

Shearwood, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. on the Savannah and Statesboro R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 260.

Sheboygan, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 519 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Sheboygan, Mallet, and Onion rivers. Capital Sheboygan. Pop. in 1890 42,489 in 1900, 50,345.

Sheboygan, a city capital of Sheboygan co. Wis. is on Lake Michigan 43 miles E of Fond du Lac, on the Northwestern Line. It has a Federal building, county insane asylum, the St. Nicholas and other hospitals, breweries, foundries and machine-shops, bottling works, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, leather, enameled ware, etc. Pop. in 1890 16,350 in 1900 22,962.

Sheboygan Falls, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line and on the Sheboygan River 33 miles E of Fond du Lac. It has woolen-mills and manufactures of chairs and cheese. Pop. in 1900 1301.

Sheboygan Falls, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1890.

Sheboygan River, Wis. rises in Fond du Lac co. and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Sheboygan.

Shechem, an ancient town of Palestine. See **NAZAR**.

Shedden, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central and the Port Huron R. 9 miles from St. Thomas. Pop. about 300.

Shedde, a post-village of Linn co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 12 miles S of Albany. Pop. 125.

Shediac, shéd-ik a banking post-village and outport of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, near the mouth of a river of the same name and on the Intercolonial R. 100 miles NE of St. John. It has a tolerable harbor on Northumberland Strait is a seaside-resort, and has boat and shoe and oyster industries. Pop. about 1500.

Sheda, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. 28 miles SE of Syracuse. Pop. 60.

Sheella, Lough, a lake of Ireland on the borders of Ulster and Leinster 5 miles E of (round Length about 5 miles. It discharges by the Inny River which flows into Lough Ree.

Sheenwater, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Erie co. N. Y. on the W. shore of Grand Island, in the Niagara River 10 miles NW of Buffalo.

Sheep-Head Cape, Ireland, co. of Cork 18 miles SW of Bantry.

Sheep Islands are a cluster of islands in Lake Urmiah Persia, in the province of Aserbaizan.

Sheep Mountain, Colo. a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 11' N. lon 106° 0' W. Height, 12,550 feet.

Sheepcrack, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. 16 miles NE. of San Andreas. Pop. about 300.

Sheepscott, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. on the Sheepscott River, 5 miles NE of Wiscasset. Pop. 190.

Sheepscott River, Me. rises in Waldo co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 10 miles SE of Bath. It is navigable to Wiscasset.

Sheephead Bay, a former village of Kings co. N. Y. on the Atlantic Ocean near Coney Island. It forms part of the borough of Brooklyn in the city of New York.

Sheerness, a strongly fortified seaport and naval arsenal of England, in Kent, in the NW corner of the island of Sheppey at the confluence of the Medway and the Thames, 11 miles NE of Chatham. It is divided into four quarters, known as Blue-Town, Mile-Town, Marine-Town and Westminister. It has a vast dock yard. Oyster fishing is carried on in the vicinity. Pop. in 1891 14,600 in 1901 18,119.

Sheet Harbor, a post-village and outport of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast 77 miles E of Halifax, its banking point.

Sheffield, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the West Riding of Yorkshire at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don 41 miles ESE of Manchester and 140 miles NNW of London. It is charmingly situated in a hilly region. The principal buildings are the medieval parish church of St. Peter in Decorated and Perpendicular styles,

with an interesting chapel the Catholic church of St. Mary's, with a lofty tower the Cutlers Hall, in Corinthian style the town-hall the market-hall, and the corn-exchange. At the head of the educational institutions is University College, formerly Firth College, which has a faculty of arts and sciences, a faculty of medicine, and a technical department, the last named attended in 1903-04 by 1473 students. The Central Free Library has about 150,000 volumes. Other educational institutions are St. George's museum founded by Ruskin and an art-gallery containing a collection of modern paintings. Sheffield was the first city of England to introduce municipal operation of tramways and it owns many artizans dwellings. It has been famous since the time of Chaucer for its manufacture of cutlery and is one of the leading manufacturing cities of England. In addition to cutlery in the widest sense, there are establishments turning out every conceivable variety of steel products, such as armor plate, rails, castings for engines, etc. Other products are stoves, boilers, buttons, bronzes, brasses, and plated wares etc. Sheffield possesses a fine botanical garden. The city returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801 45,755 in 1861 135,310 in 1891 324,200, in 1901 386,793.

Sheffield, a banking city of Cohasset co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads and on the Tennessee River 2 miles from Tusculum. It has iron and coal industries. Pop. in 1900 3333.

Sheffield, a banking post-village of Bureau co. Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 23 miles ESR. of Geneseo. It has coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900 1265.

Sheffield, a banking post-town of Franklin co. Iowa on the Iowa Central R. 18 miles S. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900 688.

Sheffield, a post-village in Sheffield township (town) Berkshire co. Mass. on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 31 miles S. of Pittsfield. The town is noted for beautiful mountain scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900 1804.

Sheffield, a post-village of Jackson co. Mo.

Sheffield, a post-township of Lorain co. Ohio about 20 miles W. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 890.

Sheffield, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. in Sheffield township on Tioga Creek and on the Sheffield and Tioga and the Tioga Valley R. 41 miles ESE of Corry. It has manufactures of carbon-black leather etc. and has oil interests. Pop. of the township in 1900 2599 of the village, about 1250.

Sheffield, a post-station of Rheo co. Tenn. 50 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Sheffield, a post-village of Pecos co. Tex. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. 125.

Sheffield, a post-village of Calcutta co. Vt. in Sheffield township (town) about 36 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 724.

Sheffield, a post-village of Seneca co. New Brunswick on the river St. John, 44 miles N. of St. John. Pop. about 540.

Sheffield, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, 14 miles WNW of Dundas. Pop. 150.

Sheffield Mills, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, at the head of the Habitant River 7 miles from Kentville. Pop. 250.

Shefford, a town of England co. and 9 miles SE. of Bedford, on the Ives. Pop. about 1000.

Shefford, a county in the southwest-central part of Quebec, drained by the Yamaska River. Capital, Waterloo.

Shefford Mountain, a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, 44 miles from Granby. Pop. 350.

Shehr, shēr a maritime town of Arabia, on its SE coast, 32 miles ENE of Makallah in about lat 14° 35' N. Shehr-i-Seba, shēr, se sba, a former khansha, now comprised in the northern part of middle Bokhara. In the district, about 40 miles S. of Samarkand are the nearly adjacent towns of Shear and Kiteh, collectively called Shehr-i-Seba on the site of Kush the birthplace of Timur. The double town is estimated to have a population of about 35,000.

Sheik- (or Sheikh-) Ahade, Egypt. See Agha. Sheik-pu, shā'poo a maritime town of China, province of Che-kiang 50 miles SSE of Ningpo. It has a considerable trade.

Shekomake, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R. 84 miles WSW of Millerton. Pop. 70.

Sheksna, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Bielo-Ozero, in the N. of the government of Novgorod, flows SSE and joins the Volga on the left. Length, 150 miles.

Shelburne, a banking city of Shelby co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 47 miles W. of Hannibal. It is a ship-building point. Pop. in 1900, 1733.

Shelburne, a post-town of Sullivan co. Ind. on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. 21 miles S. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburnetownship (town) Franklin co., Mass. about 36 miles N. by W. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 1508 of the village, about 500.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburnetownship (town) Coos co. N.H. on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R. 86 miles NNNW of Portland, Me. Pop. of the town in 1900, 282.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburnetownship (town) Chittenden co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 7 miles S. of Burlington and about 2 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900 1202 of the village, about 500.

Shelburne, a county in the SW extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. The coasts are remarkable for their numerous deep indentations forming excellent harbors, into which flow the Clyde, Jordan and other considerable rivers. Capital, Shelburne.

Shelburne, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Shelburne, on the NE arm of a spacious harbor 180 miles SW of Halifax. It is a place of considerable trade and has boat-building industries, saw and carding mills etc. Pop. about 1500.

Shelburne, a banking post-village of Dufferin co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 50 miles NW of Toronto. Pop. in 1901 1165.

Shelburne Bay, in northeastern Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean in lat. 11° 50' S. lon. 143° E.

Shelburne Falls, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 68 miles W. of Pittsfield. It has manufactures of cutlery and tools. Pop. about 1500.

Shelby, a county in the north-central part of Alabama, has an area of 839 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Coosa River and is interested in the NW part by the Cahaba River. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Columbiana. Pop. in 1890 20,885, in 1900 23,684.

Shelby, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 780 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and is also drained by the South Fork of the Sangamon and the Little Wabash River. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890 31,791, in 1900 32,126.

Shelby, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue River (or the East Fork of the White River) and also drained by Flat Rock and Sugar creeks. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890 25,454, in 1900 26,401.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Iowa has an area of 876 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Nishnabotona River and also drained by Mosquito River and Indian creeks. Capital, Heslar. Pop. in 1890 17,011 in 1900 17,032.

Shelby, a county in the N. part of Kentucky has an area of 595 sq. m. It is drained by Beech and Clear creeks and small affluents of the Kentucky River. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890 16,521, in 1900 18,340.

Shelby, a county in the N.R. part of Missouri has an area of 509 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Salt River and a stream called the North Two River and is partly drained by the South Farns River. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890 15,042, in 1900 16,167.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 401 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and also drained by Lorain's Creek. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1890 24,767, in 1900 24,625.

Shelby, the southwesternmost county of Tennessee, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, 780 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Looshtabosha and Wolf rivers and Elk Creek. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890 112,740, in 1900 153,557.

Shelby, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River and on the W. by the Attoyne River. Capital, Center. Pop. in 1890 14,365, in 1900 20,452.

Shelby, a post-village of Shelby co. Ala. 5 miles S. of Columbiana, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has iron works. Pop. about 700.

Shelby, a post-village of Lake co. Ind., 18 miles S. of Crown Point, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. about 375.

Shelby, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 33 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 31 miles N by W of Montague. It has basket-works. Pop. in 1900 1363.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. about 500.

Shelby, a post-village of Teton co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Great Falls. Pop. 139.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Polk co., Neb., 8 miles E by N of Osceola, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Shelby, a post-village in Shelby township (town) Orleans co., N.Y. about 15 miles E of Lockport. Pop. of the town (which includes part of Medina village) in 1900 3679 of the village, about 300.

Shelby, a banking post-town capital of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. 54 miles W of Charlotte. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900 1874.

Shelby, a banking post-village of Starkland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 42 miles E of Sandusky. It has manufactures of steel tubing, furnaces, shafting-machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900 4584.

Shelby, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., about 18 miles SW of Brenham. Pop. 149.

Shelby, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis., 8 miles SE. of the city of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900 1664.

Shelby Basin, a post-station of Orleans co., N.Y. on the Erie Canal, about 44 miles W of Rochester.

Shelby City, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 86 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. about 500.

Shelby Iron-Works, Ala. See Searlar.

Shelby Springs, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R. 66 miles N by E. of Selma.

Shelbyville, a banking city capital of Shelby co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 33 miles S by E of Decatur. It has tanning-mills, manufactures of carriages and ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1900 2545. Coal is mined here.

Shelbyville, a city capital of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 27 miles SE. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, soda, foenatene, mirrors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7169.

Shelbyville, a banking city capital of Shelby co., Ky., on Clear Creek 31 miles E of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It has tobacco-warehouses, grain elevators, etc. and has the Science Hill School and the Shelbyville Female College. Pop. in 1900 3618.

Shelbyville, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 27 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop. 100.

Shelbyville, a banking city capital of Shelby co., Mo., on Black Creek, 46 miles W by N of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Shelbyville, a banking post-town, capital of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Duck River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 60 miles S by E. of Nashville. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and has manufactures of cotton buggies, saws, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2230.

Shelbyville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., about 95 miles E. of Palestine. Pop. about 300.

Sheldahl, a banking post-town of Polk and Story cos., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 179.

Sheldon, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. The banking point is Sacramento.

Sheldon, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 26 miles SSE. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 1193.

Sheldon, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 11 miles E. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Sheldon, a banking city of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 53 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 2293.

Sheldon, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., about 28 miles E. of Winona. Pop. about 120.

Sheldon, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 12 miles S by E. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Sheldon, a post-village in Sheldon township (town) Wyoming co., N.Y., 26 miles ESE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1901, of the village, 120.

Sheldon, a banking post-town of Hanson co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 15 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Sheldon, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 14 miles NNW of Beaufort. It has a cotton-gin.

Sheldon, or **Sheldon Springs**, a post-village in Sheldon township (town) Franklin co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont R., 10 miles ENE. of St. Albans and about 1 mile S of the Missisquoi River. Here are mineral springs which attract many visitors. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1311; of the village, about 800.

Sheldon, a post-station of Franklin co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R. 10 miles ENE. of St. Albans and 3 miles N of Sheldon Springs.

Sheldon, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 321.

Sheldon Junction, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont R. 14 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. 100.

Sheldons Grove, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., about 30 miles N of Jacksonville.

Sheldon Springs, Franklin co., Vt. See SHEDDON.

Sheldonsville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., about 20 miles SEW of Boston. Pop. 154.

Sheldrake, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., at Sheldrake Point, on Cayuga Lake, about 20 miles NNW of Ithaca, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. 190.

Shelf, a town of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901 2500.

Shel'ikof, a strait or channel of Alaska, between the island of Kodiak and the main-land.

Shelikof Bay, in southeastern Alaska, on the W shore of Krusen's Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Shell Creek, Neb. enters the Platte River in Colfax co., about 3 miles E. of Schuyler. Length about 80 miles.

Shellcrank, a post-station of Colfax co., Neb.

Shellcrack, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn. The banking point is Elizabethton. Pop. 109.

Shelfer, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Shelley, a town of Yorkshire, England 5 miles from Redditch. Pop. in 1901 1545.

Shelley, a post-village of Brigham co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 900.

Shelharbor, a municipal district of New South Wales 3 miles from Lake Illawarra. Pop. of the borough, about 1000.

Shellif, shél'if or shél'lof' or **Chellif**, the principal river of Algeria, rises in the Jebel-Amar Atlas Mountains, in about lat. 34° N and after a N and NW course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea NE. of Mostaganem.

Shellknash, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo. 40 miles E of Logan station.

Shell Lake, a banking post-town capital of Washburn co., Wis. 13 miles NE by N of Hudson, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 1823.

Shelldon, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900 364. It has a cotton-gin.

Shellmound, a post-village of Ladore co., Miss. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 150.

Shellmound, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River 25 miles by rail W of Chattanooga.

Shell River, an affluent of the Saint Croix River in Saint Croix co., Wis.

Shellrock, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 18 miles NNW of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900 839.

Shellrock Creek, Iowa, rises near the N border of the state and unites with Lime Creek, in Floyd co., to form the English River.

Shellrock River rises in Freeborn co., Minn. passes into Iowa, and enters the Cedar River about 6 miles N of Cedar Falls.

Shelldburg, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 14 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Shelly, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn. Pop. about 200.

Shelly, a post-village of Rocks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 42 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. 140.

Shelmerdine Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Crawford co., Pa. The banking point is Titusville.

Shelovets, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 40 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Shelter Cove, a hamlet and shipping point of Ham-bolt co., Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, about 80 miles S. of Cape Mendocino

Shelter Island, a post-village, summer-resort, and township (town) of Suffolk co., N.Y. on an island of the same name, between Gardiner's Bay and Peconic Bay, 1 mile S. of Greenvale, Long Island. Pop. of the town in 1900 1066 of the village, about 300 The island is 6 miles long

Shelter Island Heights, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. The banking point is Greenvale, Long Island. Pop. about 550

Shelton, a post-borough of Fairfield co. Conn. on the Housatonic River opposite Birmingham. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900 2837

Shelton, a banking post-village of Buffalo co. N.Y., 12 miles E. by N. of Kearney, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 861

Shelton, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co. S.C. on the Broad River 45 miles by rail N.W. of Columbia

Shelton, a banking post-town capital of Mason co., Wash., on Hammerly Inlet and the Peninsular R. 60 miles E. of Gordonville. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 833.

Shelton, a post-village of Clay co., W. Va.

Sheltonville, a post-village of Milton co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee River. The banking point is Buford. Pop. about 120

Shelva, Auris Mountains, Algeria. See CHALLIA

Shenachin, shi-ma xi, or **Shenachin**, a town in the Russian government of Baku, in Transcaucasia, 60 miles W. by N. of Baku. It is celebrated for its silk. Pop. in 1897 30 908 The place has suffered terribly from earthquakes, the last time in 1902. A short distance to the SW is the small town of New Shenachin.

Shenandoah, a county in the N. part of Virginia has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and is partly drained by Cedar Creek. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE by the Massanutten Mountains. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890 19 671 in 1900 20 233.

Shenandoah, a banking city of Page co. Iowa, on the Northwestern River and on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. 19 miles NE of Hamburg. It has a cannery, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3373

Shenandoah, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co. N.Y.

Shenandoah, a post-village of Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 50

Shenandoah, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley the Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 2 1/2 miles W. of Mahanoy City. It is one of the most productive anthracite regions in the state, and has large collieries, dynamite works, etc. Pop. in 1890 10 147 in 1890 15 944 in 1900 20 321

Shenandoah, a post town of Page co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 14 miles S. by W. of Luray. Its banking point. It has iron industries. Pop. in 1900 1230

Shenandoah Alum Springs, a post hamlet and watering place of Shenandoah co. Va. 12 miles W. of Mount Jackson

Shenandoah Junction, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Charlestown or Shephardstown. Pop. about 260

Shenandoah River, Va. and W. Va. formed by the North, Middle, and South rivers, runs northward through the co. of Rockingham, Page, Warren and Clarke, Va. and through Jefferson co., W. Va. and enters the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry just above its passage through the Bing Ridge. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. A small stream called the North Fork runs northward through Shenandoah co. and enters the main river in Warren co. about 2 miles from Front Royal. The Shenandoah valley is bounded SE. by the Blue Ridge and is noted for its beauty and fertility. It was the scene of important operations in the Civil War

Shenango, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2804

Shenango, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1155

Shenango, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Pa. on the Shenango River, 2 miles S. of Greenville

Shenango River, Pa. rises in Crawford co. and unites with the Mahoning River about 4 miles SW of Newcastle. The stream formed by this junction is the Beaver River. The Shenango is about 100 miles long

Shendi, a town and mark of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 miles NNE. of Khartum

Shenando, a town of Rockingham co., Va., in Shenandoah district. Pop. in 1900, 381

Shenkursk, shi-ma xi, a town of Russia, government and 172 miles SE of Archangel. Pop. about 1500

Shen-si, shi-ma xi (i.e. the 'western frontier') a province of China, between lat. 32° and 39° N. and lon. 104° and 111° E. having Mongolia on the N. and on either side the provinces of Kan su, Sze-chuen, Hu-poh, Ho-nan and Shan-si. Area, about 70,000 sq. m. Pop. about 9 000 000 The surface is mountainous and less fertile than the more eastern provinces. The Hoang ho River forms most of its E. boundary and it is intersected by the Wei ho. The products are wheat, cotton, pulse, millet, maize, tobacco, and opium. The principal manufactures are cotton, silk, felt, and steel. Iron and coal are mined. Capital, Si ngan

Shepard, a post-village of Franklin co. Ohio. The banking point is Columbus

Shepardsville, a post-village of Clinton co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles E. of St. Johns. Pop. 200

Shepaug River, Conn. a small stream, rises in Litch field co. and enters the Housatonic River about 10 miles NE of Danbury

Shepherd, shep'd, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. Pop. 50

Shepherd, a banking post-village of Isabella co. Mich. 7 1/2 miles SSE. of Mount Pleasant, on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. in 1900 633.

Shepherd, a post-village of San Jacinto co. Tex. on the Houston and West Texas R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 200

Shepherdstown, shep'grd-stwn, a post-hamlet of Belmont co. Ohio about 28 miles SW of Steubenville

Shepherdstown, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa., 8 miles SW of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300

Shepherdstown, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., W. Va. on the Potomac River 15 miles S. by W. of Hagerstown on the Norfolk and Western R. It has a cement-quarry etc. and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900 1184

Shepherdsville, shep'grd-vfl a banking post town capital of Bullitt co. Ky. on the East Fork of the Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 18 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 277 Here is a summer resort called Parquetts Springs

Shepley, a town of Yorkshire, England 7 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 1720

Shepody Bay, New Brunswick, is the W. arm of Chignecto Bay and receives the rivers Petitcodiac and Memramcook

Shepparton, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Goulburn River 115 miles by rail NNE of Melbourne. Pop. about 2600

Shepperton, a village and parish of England in Middlesex on the Thames 4 miles SE. of Staines

Sheppey, an island of England co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuary of the Medway and the Swale, a narrow channel extending E. and W. and connecting that estuary with the sea. Length, 9 miles On its W. side, bordering the Medway are Queenborough and Sheerness.

Shepton, a mining post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. The banking point is Shenandoah

Shephard, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901 5393

Shepton-Mallet (local pron shep-on) a town of England, co. of Somerset, 10 miles S. of Bristol. It has an interesting church and a lofty market-cross. Pop. in 1901 3239

Sheradon, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa., organized from Chertiers township. Pop. in 1900 2948.

Sherando, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 7 miles E. of Waynesboro

Sherborn, a post-village in Sherborn township (town), Middlesex co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 41 miles SE of Pittsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 1483

Sherborne, shep'byrn, a town of England, in the co. of Dorset, on the Ivel, 6 miles E. of Yeovil. It has a fine cruciform minster recently restored a grammar-school founded in the reign of Edward VI. and a castle built in part by Sir Walter Raleigh. Pop. in 1901 5763.

Sherboro, or **Sherbro**, an island of Africa, opposite the mouth of the Sherbro River 40 miles SSE. of Sierra Leone. Length 30 miles.

Sherbro (or **Sherbro**) River, the name of an estuary of Sierra Leone, western Africa, formed by the Yong Boom Kiltam, and Bagro rivers

Sherbrooke, a post-village, the capital of Steele co., N. Dak. 9 miles NE of Bladen. Pop. about 25

Sherbrooke, a county in the E. part of Quebec. It is watered by the river St. Francis and other streams. Capital, Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of Sherbrooke, on the river Magog, at its junction with the St. Francis, and on the Boston and Maine, the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 101 miles E. of Montreal. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, fannels from castings, machinery powder pulp and paper malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1901 11 765. Sherbrooke is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Sherbrooke, a banking village and outport of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia, on the estuary of the river St. Marys, 12 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 124 miles SNE of Halifax. It has tanning and other industries. Pop. about 1000.

Sherbrooke Lake, a beautiful lake in Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, 0 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide. It forms part of a branch of the Lahave River.

Sherburne, a small town of England, co. and 13 miles SSW of York.

Sherburne, a county in the east-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 446 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and intersected by the Elk River. The Root River traverses the NE part of the county. Capital, Elk River. Pop. in 1900 5993 in 1900 7231.

Sherburne, a post-town of Fleming co. Ky. on the Licking River about 27 miles S by W of Meyersville. Pop. in 1900 251.

Sherburne, a banking post-village of Martin co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rrs. 13 miles W of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900 891.

Sherburne, a banking post-village of Sherburne township (town) Chenango co. NY on the Lackawanna R., 43 miles SSW of Utica. It has knitting mills etc. Pop. in 1900, 899 of the town 2614.

Sherburne, a post-village of Sherburne township (town) Rutland co. Vt. 12 miles ENE of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 462 of the village 150. Killington Peak 4241 feet high is in the SW part of Sherburne.

Sherburne Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Chenango co. NY on the New York Ontario and Western R. 8 miles N of Norwich.

Sherburne Mills Ky. See **Sherburne**.

Sherburnville, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co. Ill. 20 miles SWS of Kankakee.

Sheridona, a town of Java. See **Cassiova**.

Sheridan, a county in the NW part of Kansas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Solomon River. Capital, Hoxie. Pop. in 1890 3733 in 1900 3819.

Sheridan, a county in the NW part of Nebraska Area, 2179 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nebraska River. Capital, Rushville. Pop. in 1890 9637 in 1900 8033.

Sheridan, a county in the W part of Wyoming Area, 2669 sq. m. It is drained by the Powder and Tongue rivers. The Big Horn Mountains occupy the W part. Land, gold, silver tin and quicksilver are found. Capital, Sheridan. Pop. in 1900 5122.

Sheridan, a banking post-town capital of Grant co. Ark., 35 miles S. by W of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 210.

Sheridan, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. 10 miles by rail SE of Marysville. Pop. 100.

Sheridan, a town in Petersburg precinct, Arapahoe co., Colo. Pop. in 1900 442.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Lasalle co. Ill. on the Fox River 27 miles SW of Aurora, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 465.

Sheridan, a banking post-town of Hamilton co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 15 miles (direct) NW of Noblesville. Pop. in 1900 1793.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co. Iowa.

Sheridan, a lumbering village of Aroostook co. Me. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. about 300.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rrs., 5 miles S of Stanton. Pop. in 1900 437.

Sheridan, a banking post-village of Worth co. Mo. on the Chicago Grant-Western R. Pop. in 1900 347.

Sheridan, a banking post-town of Madison co. Mont. 26 miles NW of Virginia City, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 183.

Sheridan, a post-village of Douglas co. Nev., about 26 miles S of Carson City.

Sheridan, a post-village of Sheridan township (town) Chautauque co. N. Y. on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rrs. 3 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300. The town is bounded on the N by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 1613.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 200.

Sheridan, a banking city of Yamhill co., Oregon on the Yamhill River 20 miles SW of Lafayette, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 468.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 17 1/2 miles W of Reading. Pop. about 400.

Sheridan, a post-village of Pennington co. S. Dak. 17 miles (direct) SW of Rapid City. Pop. 100.

Sheridan, a post-village of Lincoln co. W. Ya. The banking point is Huntington.

Sheridan, a post-station of Wapacan co. Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. 41 miles WNW of Menasha.

Sheridan, a banking city capital of Sheridan co. Wyo. on the Burlington Route, 178 miles WNW of Newcastle. It has a college, brewery, and manufacture of hay stackers. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1558 (largely increased since the census).

Sheridan Lake, a post-village capital of Kiowa co., Colo. on the Missouri Pacific R., 76 miles W of Scott, Kan. Pop. about 120.

Sheridan, Mount, Wyo. is in the Yellowstone National Park, about 5 miles S of Yellowstone Lake and near lat. 44° 18' N. It is a peak of the main range or divide of the Rocky Mountains with an elevation of 10 385 feet.

Sheridans Point, a post-station of Calvert co. Md.

Sheridansville, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 1900.

Sheridmuir, a locality in Perthshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunblane. Here an indecisive engagement took place in 1715 between the Jacobites and the forces of George I.

Sheringham, a small town on the coast of Norfolk, England, 5 miles from Cromer.

Sherik, an island of Ireland off the SW coast of the co. of Cork in Baltimore Bay.

Sherlock, a post-hamlet of Finney co. Kan.

Sherman, a county in the NW part of Kansas, borders on Colorado Area, about 1000 sq. m. It is drained by Beaver Creek and other small streams. Capital, Goodland. Pop. in 1890 5261 in 1900 3341.

Sherman, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle Loup River. Capital, Loup. Pop. in 1890 6590 in 1900, 6550.

Sherman, a county in the N part of Oregon Area, 736 sq. m. It is bounded N by the Columbia River E by the John Day River and W by the Des Chutes River. Capital, Moro. Pop. in 1900 3477.

Sherman, a county of the Fashandee of Texas, intersected by the North Fork of the Canadian River. Area, 800 sq. m. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1900 184.

Sherman, a post-village of Prokters co. Ala. 54 miles WSW of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 260.

Sherman, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. in Sherman township (town) about 15 miles N of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900 653.

Sherman, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 7 miles N by E of Springfield. Pop. 109.

Sherman, a post-station of Cherokee co. Ken. Pop. 915.

Sherman, a post-village of Grant co. Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 27 miles S of Cincinnati. Pop. 206.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me. in Sherman township (town) about 26 miles WSW of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900 980.

Sherman, a banking post village, formerly the capital of Wexford co. Mich. on the Maclester River 32 miles ENE of Nanticoke. Pop. in 1890 427.

Sherman, a post-town of Pontotoc co. Minn. 16 miles NE of Pontotoc, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 300.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co. Mo.

Sherman, a banking post-village in Sherman township (town) Chautauque co. N. Y. on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles SSW of Mayville. Pop. in 1900, 760; of the town 1560.

Sherman, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Wadsworth or Barberton. Pop. 100.

Sherman, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 2 miles from Hale Eddy N. Y. Pop. 200.

Sherman, a banking post-village of Minnehaha co., S. Dak. 22 miles NE of Sioux Falls, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 190.

Sherman, a city capital of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central and other railroads, 64 miles N of Dallas. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions (Austin College, North Texas Female

College Carr-Burdette Christian College, etc.), and has foundries and machine-shops and extensive cotton-, cottonseed oil and flour-industries. Pop in 1894, 7234; in 1940, 16,243.

Sherman, a post-village of Wendenham co. Va. Pop in 1906 516

Sherman, a township (town) of Clark co. Wis. Pop in 1906 780

Sherman, a township (town) of Sheboygan co. Wis. Pop in 1906 1813

Sherman, a post-station of Albany co. Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. of which it is the culminating point, 33 miles W of Cheyenne Elevation 8251 feet.

Sherman City, a post-village of Lambell co. Mich. on the Chippewa River about 62 miles NNE of Grand Rapids Pop 150

Sherman Heights, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. See CHATTANOOGA

Sherman Mills, a post village in Sherman township (town) Armstrong co. Mo. on the Mollusca River, 35 miles WSW of Houlton. Pop about 450

Sherman, Mount, a peak of the Blue Mountains, in Grant co. Oregon.

Shermans Dale, a post-village of Perry co. Pa. on Sherman Creek 16 miles N of Carlisle. Pop about 100

Shermansville, a village of Crawford co. Pa. 12 miles W of Meadville Pop about 100

Shermerville, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Chicago Pop about 500

Sherma-Rabegh, shēr-mā-rā-bēg' or simply Rabegh, a town of Arabia, near the E coast of the Red Sea, 110 miles SE of Yanbo

Sherm Waj, shēr-m wāj a town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 130 miles NW of Yanbo

Sherodaville, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ohio, on Conotton Creek about 26 miles S by E of Canton on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop in 1900 926

Sherward, a post village of Mercer co. Ill. in a coal mining region 26½ miles S by E of Rock Island, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop in 1900, 826

Sherward, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. W. Va. 7 miles S of Wheeling

Sherrett, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. 3 miles NW of Reimert Pop 100

Shertrill, a post village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff Pop 260

Shertrill, a post-village of Dubuque co. Iowa. Pop 15

Shertrill, a post-hamlet of Texas co. Mo. 30 miles S of Rolla.

Shertrill, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. The banking point is Oneida. Pop 223

Shertrill Ford, a post-station of Catawba co., N. C.

Shertrington, or Saint Patrick de Shertrington, a post village of Naperville co., Quebec, 30 miles S. of Montreal. Pop 200

Sherry, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Grand Rapids Pop 250

Shershell, a town of Algeria. See CAENETELLE

Sherstogenbosch, Netherlands. See BORN-LE-DUC

Sherwin Junction, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. on the Frisco System and the Missouri Pacific R.

The banking point is Columbus or Orwego Pop 110

Sherwood, a banking post-village of Branch co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R. 43 miles WSW of Jackson Pop in 1900 385

Sherwood, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. 14 miles S. by W of Auburn. Pop 200

Sherwood, a banking post-village of Deane co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati Northern R. 3 miles from The Bend Pop in 1900 455

Sherwood, a post-town of Washington co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 16 miles SW of Portland Pop in 1900 111

Sherwood, a post-village of Franklin co. Tenn. The banking point is Winchester or Dardard Pop 200

Sherwood, a post-village, capital of Iron co. Tex. about 50 miles SW by W of San Angelo Pop about 350

Sherwood, a post-village of Calumet co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 16 miles ESE of Menasha and about 1 mile E. of Lake Winnebago Pop 150

Sherwood Forest, a hilly district in the western part of Nottinghamshire, England formerly covered by a royal forest.

Sherwood Valley, a post-station of Mendocino co., Cal., 26 miles NNW of Ukiah

1697

Sheshequin, shē-shē-kwin a post-village in Sheshequin township, Bradford co. Pa., on the E bank of the Susquehanna River 9 miles N of Towanda. Pop about 300; of the township in 1900, 1154.

Shetland (or Zetland) Islands, a group of some 100 islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, about 56 miles NE of the Orkney Islands, constituting a county of Scotland.

They lie mostly between lat. 56° 51' and 60° 50' N and lon. 1° 44' and 1° 44' W. Area, 551 sq. m. Pop in 1901, 28,168. About 50 of the islands are inhabited. The chief ones are Mainland in the SW which comprises about two-thirds of the entire area. Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whaloe, Bressay, East and West Barra, Papa-Scour Foulie, and Fair Isle. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms and attaining in the precipice of Foula the height of 1200 feet above the sea. The most elevated point of the island group appears to be Rones Hill on Mainland, about 1450 ft. The climate although not severe, is marked by a low general temperature and by much fog and rain. There is no true tree growth the vegetation being in the main of low bushes of heath, mosses, and lichens. Some oats, barley, potatoes, and beets are cultivated. The fisheries (of cod, ling, herring) are fairly extensive and there is also considerable product from the catch of the whale and seal. Stock raising (cattle, sheep and the diminutive horses known as Shetland ponies) is an important occupation with the inhabitants, who also have some manufactures especially in textiles (hosiery, shawls) woven from the fine wool of the Shetland sheep. The Shetland Islands are conjectured to have been the Ultima Thule of ancient maps. In the Middle Ages the islands were subject to Norway. The Norse tongue lingered on the island of Foula until little more than 100 years ago. Prehistoric antiquities are numerous in the islands. Capital, Lerwick, on Mainland.

Shetland, a northeastern suburb of Glasgow Scotland, co. of Lanark. Pop about 15,000. It has coaling industries.

Shetucket River, Conn. is formed by the Nachaug and Willimantic rivers, which unite in Wudham co. near Willimantic. It unites with the Tantic at Norwich to form the Thames River.

Shetlin, a banking post-village of Beltrami co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1906 172

Sheyenne, or Shicane, this is a river of North Dakota, rises by two branches in the north-central part of the state, flows in a generally SE direction and enters the Red River of the North in Cass co. about 12 miles N of Moorhead. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. See also CANYON RIVER.

Sheyenne, a banking post-village of Eddy co. N. Dak. in a farming and stock raising district, 12 miles N of Eddy on the Northern Pacific R. Pop about 300

Shimokutan, shē-shō-ko-tan a volcanic island of the Kuril group, in lat. 49° 52' N. It is 12 miles from VNE to SW and lies 8 miles W of Karakutan. Elevation of highest point, about 2900 feet.

Shiawassee, shē-wā-sē, a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan has an area of 542 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shiawassee River and also drained by the Looking Glass and Maple rivers. Coal is extensively mined. Capital, Corunna. Pop in 1890 30,063 in 1900 33,846.

Shiawassee River, Mich. rises in Oakland co. and unites with the Flint River about 8 miles SW of Saginaw City. The stream there formed is the Saginaw River. The Shiawassee is about 100 miles long.

Shibara, shē-bā a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, about 139 miles NNW of Makallah.

Shibboleth, a post-station of Decatur co. Kan.

Shibin, the been', or Shibin el-Khaim, a small town of Lower Egypt on the old Sebennytic branch of the Nile, 18 miles S of Tanta.

Shibleys Point, a post-hamlet of Adair co. Mo., 16 miles NNW of Kirksville.

Shickley, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. Pop in 1906 372.

Shickshimay, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh River. 16 miles W by S of Wilkes-Barre. It has silk- and saw mills. Pop in 1900 1456.

Shickshock Mountains, a range of highlands on the Gaspé peninsula, Quebec, extending 56 miles from the E. side of the St. Anne des Monts to the Malene. They are about 12 miles distant from the St. Lawrence River and rise into points between 3000 and 3800 feet high.

Shide, a station of Hampshire England, in the Isle of Wight, 1 mile S of Newport. It has a zoological establishment.

Shildes, shi'del-er a post-village of Delaware co., Ind. on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 24 miles N of Monroe. Pop 250

Shidomoko, shid-oo-o'h, a town of the oasis island of Japan, capital of Shidomoko prefecture, 120 miles by rail SW of Tokyo. It has manufactures of lacquer ware and baskets. Near by is the Buddhist temple of Binsaji. Pop in 1899 42,172.

Shields, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind. on the Driftwood Fork of the White River 4 miles NE of Brownstown.

Shields, a post-village of Morton co., N Dak. Pop 80

Shields, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop in 1900 888.

Shields, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 698

Shields, North, a seaport of England in Northumbria within the parliamentary borough of Tynemouth and about 1 mile SW of the seaport of Tynemouth on the N bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, opposite South Shields and 7 miles ENE. of Newcastle. It has vast docks and carries on manufactures of chemicals, bottles, and glass, and is a great seat of the ship-building and subsidiary industries.

Shields, South, a municipal county and parliamentary borough of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Durham, on the S bank of the Tyne at its mouth opposite North Shields, with which it is connected by ferry and 7 miles NNE of Newcastle. It is an important shipping point for coal and coke and is a great centre of the ship-building industry which is also carried on at North Shields. It is a watering place. The borough returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901 8100, in 1851 20 000 in 1901 0, 000

Shieldsville, a post-village of Boone co., Minn. 10 miles NW of Paribault. Pop 0

Shiel, Loch, lox sheel a lake of Scotland between the co. of Inverness and Argyll 16 miles W of Fort William. Length 16 miles breadth, 1 mile. It discharges by the Shiel River into the sea at Loch Moidart.

Shifnal, a small town of England, in Shropshire 12 miles NW of Wolverhampton

Shigatse, a town of Tibet, on the S bank of the Sanpo (Brakungpa) at the confluence of the Yangtze 140 miles WSW of Lhasa. It is situated at an elevation of about 12 000 feet, in the midst of a well irrigated and richly-cultivated valley. A large automatic establishment is in the vicinity

Shigawake, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, 58 miles SW of Paro. Pop 150

Shikarpur, a town of India, capital of Shikarpur district, Sind 20 miles NNW of Sukkar. It is on the railway from the Indus to the borders of Afghanistan and has a large trade. Pop. in 1901 49 491

Shikoku, she-ko'too the smallest of the four main islands of Japan, S of Honshu (from which it is separated by the Inland Sea) and E. of Kyushu. Area, 6846 sq. m. The surface is mountainous with fertile valleys, but with no long streams. Among its products are subtropical fruits, the paper mulberry vegetable-wax and sugar-cane. Pop. in 1899 3,013,817

Shildon and East Thirkley, a town of England, co. of Durham 3 miles SE of Bishop-Auckland. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 11 760

Shilo, she'la (Gr. Kila) a small town of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, 34 miles NE of Constantinople

Shilka, shil'ka a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, formed by the union of the Onon and Ingoda, and emptying with the Argun to form the Amur. It is navigable for about 300 miles to Mitrofanova, above Stretzok the terminus of the Balkal Amur branch of the Transiberian railway

Shillington, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has a hat-factory. Pop about 600

Shillong, a town of Assam, British India, situated in the Khas Hills, 45 miles S by E. of Gauhati. It is the administrative headquarters of the province. Pop. about 7000

Shilluka, shil'look a people dwelling in the east-central part of Africa, in the Nile region of about 10° N lat.

Shiloh, Palestine. See SHILOH

Shiloh, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ala., 34 miles WSW of Selma. Pop 120

Shiloh, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ark. The banking point is Smiley. Pop. in 1900 340

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of Brevard co., Fla.

Shiloh, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 12 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop 168

Shiloh, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., 20 miles E by S. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150

Shiloh, a post-station of Calloway co., Ky.

Shiloh, a post-village of Union parish, La., 40 miles NW of Monroe. Pop. 50

Shiloh, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 11 miles N of Ionia. Pop 85

Shiloh, a post-station of Butler co., Mo.

Shiloh, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. 4 miles YW of Bridgeton. It has fertilizer industries. Pop about 400

Shiloh, a post-village of Camden co., N.C. on the E bank of the Pasquotank River about 48 miles S by E of Norfolk, Va. Pop 100

Shiloh, a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 61 miles SW of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 697

Shiloh, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., about 65 miles E of Columbia. Pop 150

Shiloh, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., 7 miles E of Carbonada station. Pop 75

Shiloh, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. Pop 60

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va. 25 miles E. of Fredericksburg

Shiloh, a battle-field. See SHILOHVILLE and PITTSTOWN LASORAS

Shiloh Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill. 4 1/2 miles W of Campbell Hill

Shilohville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn. 18 miles NE of Corinth, Miss. Near here occurred the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Shimabara, a town of Japan on the W coast of the island of Kyushu, on Shimabara Bay

Shimok, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex. The banking point is Wolmar. Pop about 300

Shimmers, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. 1 mile from Phillipsburg

Shimerville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. about 10 miles S of Allentown. Pop 350

Shimoda, or Simoda, a town of Japan, island of Honshu at the S end of the peninsula of Izu 80 miles SW of Tokyo. In 1854 it was opened as the first Japanese port to American commerce. In the same year it was destroyed by an earthquake and its harbor greatly impaired. Pop about 9000

Shimoga, a town of India, in Mysore, 87 miles NE of Mangalore. It is the seat of Shimoga College. Pop about 12,000

Shimonoseki, shim-o-no-ski, or Akusengaschi, Aki-ma-gi-ski, a fortified maritime town and commercial centre of Japan at the SW extremity of the island of Honshu and the terminus of the central railway system. It has an excellent harbor. The town was bombarded in 1864 by a fleet of British French Dutch and American ships. The treaty of Shimonoseki with China was concluded here in 1895. Pop. in 1899 42 788. The Strait of Shimonoseki at one point only 1 mile across, separates Honshu from Kyushu and connects the Inland Sea with the Sea of Japan. It is a very important channel of commerce.

Shimone, a post-station of Clay co., Ala.

Shimlo, a post-station of Mythen co., Pa.

Shiner, a banking post-town of Lavaca co., Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Rivers 21 miles ESE. of Gonzales. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1899 845

Shingit, shin ghost or Shingeti, shin gi ta, a town of the western Sahara in the Adrar-rais. Pop about 3500

Shing-hing, or Sheng-hing, the southern division of Manchuria, bordering on the gulfs of Korea and Liaotung. Principal town, Mukden. See LIAOTUNG

Shingle, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal. 49 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. The banking point is Placerville. Pop 100

Shinglehouse, a banking post-village of Potter co., Pa. on the New York and Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of window glass, lumber etc. Pop about 1200

Shingle Springs, El Dorado co., Cal. See FARNHAM

Shingletown, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., about 36 miles NE. of Redding

Shinnecock Bridge, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Amherst, its banking point. Pop 250

Shin-ling-ling, sheen leen ling, a mountain of China province of Shan-si, in about lat. 37° W N

Shio, Loch, lox shio, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. Length about 17 miles. It discharges by the river Shio into the Orkney

Shinnecock Bay, Suffolk co., N.Y. on the S side of Long Island, near Shinnecock Hills, is 10 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sand-beach.

Shinnecock Hills, a post-station and resort of Suffolk co., N. Y. on the Long Island R., about 85 miles from Brooklyn. Near by is the Shinnecock Indian Reservation. **Shinnecock**, a banking post-town of Harrison co. W. Va., 12 miles N. of Clarkburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 535.

Shinrock, a post-village of Erie co. Ohio. Pop. 75. **Shinrone**, shin-rön, a town of Kings co. Ireland 4 miles W. W. of Rosera. Pop. about 500. **Shiocton**, a banking post-village of Outagamie co. Wis. on the Wolf River and on the Green Bay and Western R. 30½ miles W. by S. of Green Bay. Pop. about 300. **Shiogama**, a port of call on the N. E. part of the main island of Japan. 12½ miles E. N. E. of Sendai (of which it is the port).

Shioten, a port of call on the S. W. part of the main island of Japan.

Ship Cove, a fishing village on Conception Bay New foundland, 4 miles from Brignia.

Ship Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 48 miles N. B. of Halifax, the banking point. Pop. about 750.

Ship Harbor, Inverness co. Nova Scotia. See Port Hawkesbury.

Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, off the S. coast of Mississippi.

Ship Island, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, ½ mile from Green Pond.

Shipka Pass, a famous pass, near the centre of the Balkan Mountains in Bulgaria. 14 miles S. of Geroza. Elevation 4300 feet. Three miles S. of the pass is the village of Shipka. In July 1877 the Russians occupied the Shipka Pass which they successfully held against the repeated onslaughts of the Turks. On Jan. 9 1878, a large Turkish army was forced to surrender at this place.

Shipley, a town of England on the York 3 miles N. W. of Bradford. It is a busy seat of the woollen industry. Pop. in 1801 2,573.

Shipley, a village of Carroll co. Md. The banking point is Westminster.

Shipman, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 19 miles N. E. of Alton. Pop. in 1900 396.

Shipman, a village of Bedford co. Tenn. Pop. 60.

Shippegan, ship-pah-gan, an island of New Brunswick near its N. E. coast, at the S. E. entrance of the Bay of Chaleur. It is about 20 miles long.

Shippegan, a seaport town of New Brunswick co. of Gloucester at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur 65 miles E. of Bathurst, its banking point. It has a fine harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels.

Shippen, a township of Cameron co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1744.

Shippen, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 705.

Shippensburg, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, 22 miles W. S. W. of Carlisle. It contains a state normal school and has carriage-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 3228.

Shippensburg, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 595.

Shippensville, a post-borough of Clarion co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles N. E. of Edinburg. Pop. in 1900 313.

Shippingport, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio River about 30 miles below Pittsburgh. Pop. 150.

Shipshewana, a banking post-village of Lagrange co. Ind. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. about 500.

Shipston-on-Stour, a town of England, in a part of the co. of Worcester enclosed by Warwickshire 30 miles N. E. of Worcester. Pop. about 2000.

Shipston, a village of Saline co. Kan. The post-office is Saline.

Shiraz, shir-äz, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars (Farsistan) 115 miles N. E. of Bushire (on the Persian Gulf). It is situated on the edge of one of the border ranges of Persia, at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet above the sea, in the midst of a plain exuberant with rose-gardens and vineyards. The city is surrounded by an old wall with a circuit of nearly 4 miles. There is a citadel. Previous to the nineteenth century Shiraz was an imposing city with its mosques, bazars, colleges, baths, and mansions, but it has suffered from earthquakes within the last hundred years and now presents little that is impressive, although it is fairly well built. The place is the seat of considerable industry and trade and possesses a branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia. The manufactures include textiles, rose-water, silver-ware, inlaid-work glass, etc. The wine of Shiraz is in high repute. Shiraz figures prominently in the history of Persian literature. Near it are

shown the tombs of Saadi and Hafiz. Pop. variously estimated at between 30,000 and 50,000.

Shiré, shir-ä, a river of Africa, issues from the S. end of Lake Nyassa, flows S. for about 500 miles, and joins the Zambezi at Shamo, about 90 miles N. W. of that river's mouth. In its lower course it is deep and navigable, but swift. Above the head of navigation it has many cascades of which Murchison's (or Mawwira) Falls, between Mutopo and Katanga, are the most noteworthy.

Shiremansetown, shir-man-setown, a post-borough of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Cumberland Valley R. 5 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 504.

Shireoake, a post-village of Washington co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is West Elizabeth. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 750.

Shirak, shir-ä, one of the Kuril Islands, S. W. of Paramushir in lat. 50° 16' N.

Shirland, a post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Peconia River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 9 miles W. S. W. of Beloit. Pop. 100.

Shirland, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., 4 miles N. W. of Oakdale.

Shirley, a post-village of McLean co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 6 miles S. W. of Bloomington. Pop. 200.

Shirley, a banking post-village of Hancock and Henry cos. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 181.

Shirley, a township (town) of Piscataquis co. Me., about 60 miles N. W. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 248.

Shirley, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., about 3 miles E. of Fitchburg, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900 1680.

Shirley, a post-village of Salem co., N. J. The banking point is Woodstown. Pop. 150.

Shirley, a township of Huntington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1221.

Shirley, a post-village of Hampton co. S. C. The banking point is Hampton.

Shirley, a post-hamlet of Tyler co. W. Va. 13 miles N. of West Union.

Shirley and Freemantle, a town and parish of Hampshire, England 2 miles from and included within the parliamentary borough of Southampton.

Shirley Center, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. The banking point is Ayer. Pop. 275.

Shirley City, a town of Allen co. Ind. in Maumee township. Pop. in 1900 230.

Shirley Mills, a post-village of Piscataquis co. Me. in Shirley township (town). Pop. about 250.

Shirleysburg, a post-borough of Huntington co. Pa. on Anglin Creek and on the East Broad Top R. 6½ miles S. of Moni Union. Pop. in 1900 230.

Shirvan, shir-vän, a region comprised in the Russian government of Baku, in Transcaucasia, having E. the Caspian Sea, S. the river Ayr and N. the range of the Caucasus. Chief town Shirnakha. Shirvan was ceded by Persia to Russia in 1813.

Shirwa, a lake of Africa. See CHILWA.

Shishaldia, a volcano of Alaska, on Unimak Island eastern Aleutians. Height about 8000 feet.

Shivo, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Shoa, shü, one of the three principal divisions of Abyssinia, in the S. lying chiefly between the Bahr el Azek (or Blue Nile) and the river Hawash. It is a region of lofty mountains, the highest peaks reaching 14,900 feet in elevation. It contains the towns of Ankober, Addis Ababa and Addis Alan the new residence of the Abyssinian king. Previous to 1889 Shoa constituted a kingdom by itself. In that year its ruler, Menelik, obtained possession of the Abyssinian throne.

Shoal Bay, New South Wales, in lat. 29° 24' S. lon. 153° 20' E. is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port Macquarie and receives the Clarence River at its N. extremity.

Shoal Bay, of the Northern Territory of South Australia, at the S. extremity of Apley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Lat. 11° 48' S. lon. 130° 43' E.

Shoal Bay, a fishing-hamlet in the district of Ferry Land Newfoundland, 15 miles from St. John's.

Shoal Bay, a settlement of Halifax co. Nova Scotia, 52 miles N. E. of Halifax.

Shoal Creek, Ill. is formed by its East and West Forks, which unite in Bond co. about 5 miles S. W. of Greenville. It flows through Clinton co. and enters the Kaskaskia River.

Shoal Creek, Mo. enters the Grand River in Livingston co. 4 miles S. of Chillicothe.

Shoal Creek rises in Lawrence co. Tenn. runs southward through Lauderdale co. Ala. and enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles above Florence.

- Shoalwater**, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.
- Shoalwater**, a post-station of Logan co., Ark.
- Shoalwater**, a post-village of Hart co., Ga. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop. 100
- Shoalwater**, a post-station of Limestone co., Ala. 10 miles SSE of Athens.
- Shoalwater**, a river of New South Wales, rises in about lat. 35° 30' S lon. 149° 50' E flows N and E and enters the Pacific Ocean by a large mouth, 75 miles SW of Sydney.
- Shoal Lake**, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 14 miles (direct) NW of Brandon. Pop. about 450
- Shoal Ness**, a headland of Alaska, in lat. 69° N lon. 162° W
- Shoal River**, Fla., runs southwestward through Walton co. and enters the Yellow River about 15 miles above Milton.
- Shoals**, a post-village of Warren co., Ga. Pop. 74.
- Shoals**, a banking post-town of Martin co., Ind. on the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., near West Shoals. Pop. in 1900 683
- Shoals**, Isles of. See ISLANDS OF SHOALS.
- Shoalwater Bay**, Wash. is in Puget co., and is about 34 miles long, measured on a line drawn N and S. It communicates with the ocean by an entrance about 3 miles wide between Toke Point and Leadbetter Point.
- Shobomier**, shōb-o-mēr, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles S of Vandalia. Pop. 150
- Shocco**, a post-township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1163
- Shockoville**, a post-village of Frederick co., Va. 12 miles SW of Martinsburg W. Va. Pop. 256
- Shoekoe**, shōk-o, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.
- Shoeburyness**, shōb-er-s-nēs, a town of England, in Essex on the N. shore of the Thames estuary opposite Sheerness, 3 miles E of Southend. Here are a gunnery school and ranges for artillery target-practice and for testing steel armor plates. Pop. in 1901 4081
- Shoemaker**, a post-village of More co., N. Max. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 100
- Shoemaker**, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa. about 10 miles N by R. of Easton.
- Shoemakerville**, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River 12 miles N of Reading on the Penn.sylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. about 1050
- Shoemakerville**, shō-mēr-vīl or shō-mēr-vīl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. 2 miles from Catasauque. Pop. 175
- Shoff**, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 75
- Shoholm**, a post-village in Shohola township Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 19 miles NW of Port Jervis. Pop. about 80 of the township in 1900, 707. Near by is Shohola Glen.
- Shokan**, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek and on the Ulster and Delaware R. 14 miles W by N of Kingston. Pop. about 400
- Sholapur**, shō-lā-poor, a town of Bombay British India, capital of the district of Sholapur situated in the Deccan, about 220 miles SE of the city of Bombay. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1901 75,283
- Sholes**, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 50
- Shole**, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. 250
- Shomer**, Arabia. See JESSEL-SHOMER.
- Shonna**, shō-nā, a small island of Scotland on the W coast, so of Inverness. Lat. 56° 49' N
- Shon'g'uloo'**, a post-village of Webster parish, La. 54 miles S of Hope, Ark. Pop. 100
- Shonga Town**, a trading post of Nigeria, on the Niger River in Nopé
- Shongolo**, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Minn., 4 miles N of Raleigh.
- Shongu**, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River about 54 miles W of Elmira. Pop. 171
- Shooby**, a post-station of Johnson co., Iowa, about 28 miles W of Mountaine.
- Shooter's Hill**, England, co. of Kent, 1½ miles SE. of Woolwich, rises to 445 feet above the sea, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London.
- Shooting Creek**, a post-township of Clay co., K.C. Pop. in 1900 838.
- Shopton**, shōp-air, a post-village of Rock co., Wis. on Turtle Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles NE of Beloit. Pop. 375
- Shopting**, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 7 miles E of Lebanon.
- Shopton**, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 9 miles E of Somerset.
- Shore**, a post-village of Yackin co., N.C. Pop. 70
- Shoreditch**, a quarter of London, N of "the city"
- Shoreham**, shōr'am, a post-village in Shoreham town ship (town) Addison co., Vt., about 28 miles NW of Rutland. The town is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900 1183 of the village, about 550
- Shoreham**, New, England. See NEW SHOREHAM
- Shorey**, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. The banking point is Topeka.
- Shorcliffe**, a locality 2 miles from Folkestone, co. of Kent, England, the seat of a military camp
- Short Creek**, Ohio falls into the Ohio river in Jefferson co.
- Shortcreek**, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky. Pop. 75
- Shortcreek**, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio about 15 miles NW of Wheeling W. Va. Pop. about 250
- Shortcreek**, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W. Va. on the Ohio River opposite Portland, Ohio
- Shorter**, a post-village of Macon co., Ala. on the Western of Alabama R. 23 miles E of Montgomery. Pop. 200
- Shorterville**, a post-village of Henry co., Ala. 24 miles S of Eufaula. Pop. 200
- Short Falls**, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Suncook River 9½ miles SW of Pittsfield. Pop. 250
- Short Heath**, a town in the southern part of Staffordshire, England. Pop. in 1901 3531
- Short Mills** (formerly Shortville), a residential post-village of Millborn township Essex co., N.J. 7 miles WSW of Orange and 2 miles E of Summit on the Lackawanna R. It has extensive nurseries. Pop. about 500
- Shortland Islands**, a group of volcanic islets of the British division of the Solomon Islands near the S. extremity of Bougainville Island
- Short Mountain**, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn. 15 miles N of McMinnville.
- Shortville**, a banking post-village of Ontario co., N.Y. on the Cayadage Outlet and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 16½ miles NW of Geneva. It has paper mills and a manufactory of grain-drills. Pop. in 1900 927
- Shortville**, a village of Tioga co., Pa. in Chatham township, 6 miles NW of Niles Valley station. Here is Chatham's only post-office
- Shortville**, a post-village of Clark co., Wis. The banking point is Nollerville.
- Shoshone**, shō-shō-nē, a county in the N. part of Idaho, has an area of 4677 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Clearwater River, is bounded on the SW by the South Fork of that stream and is also drained by the St. Joseph River and Oro Fino Creek. It is bounded on the NE by the Bitter Root Mountains. Capital Wallace. Pop. in 1900 5385 in 1900 11,900
- Shoshone**, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Idaho, on the Little Wood River and on the Oregon Short Line, 107 miles W of Pocatello. Pop. about 900
- Shoshone Agency**, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo. The banking point is Lander. Pop. 100
- Shoshone** (or Shoshonee) Falls, a grand cataract of the Snake River in Idaho, near lat. 42° 35' N lon. 114° 20' W. Here the river runs in a long deep cañon between vertical volcanic rocks and in its main fall 970 feet in which descends in a single sheet nearly 200 ft. Above this fall, extending back a number of miles, are several minor falls and cataracts. The Shoshone Falls are the most imposing falls in the United States after those of Niagara.
- Shoshone Indians**, a tribe dwelling in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, also known by the appellation of Snake. They number about 2500. The bulk of them are in Idaho the remainder in Wyoming and Nevada.
- Shoshone Lake**, the source of Shoshone Creek one of the head-streams of the Snake River. It is in a basin full of geysers and other thermal and sulphur springs. Elevation, about 7800 feet; length, 12 miles breadth, 3 miles.
- Shoshong**, a town of southern Africa, in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, about 20 miles SW of Palapye, near the railway from Cape Town to Bulawayo. It was formerly a large town capital of the Basuto.
- Shoto**, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis., 8 miles (direct) NNE. of Manitowish.
- Shotts**, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 16 miles SE. of Glasgow, with coal-mines and blast-furnaces.
- Shottsville**, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., about 16 miles E. of Fulton Miss.
- Shotwell**, a post-station of Franklin co., Mo., about 84 miles WSW of St. Louis.

Shouns Crossroads, a post-village of Johnson co., Tenn. The banking point is Mountain City.
Shoups Ford, a post-station of Burke co. N. C.
Shoups town, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the SW bank of the Ohio River, 16 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 480.

Shovel Mount, a post-station of Barnett co., Tex.
Shraders, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 100.
Shreve, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s Line, 6 miles SSW of Wooster. Pop. in 1900 1442.

Shreveport, a city, capital of Caddo parish, La., is on the W bank of the Red River and on the Texas and Pacific, the St. Louis Northwestern and other railroads, about 26 miles below the Great Raft and on the S shore of Soda Lake, about 44 miles ESE of Jefferson, Tex. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and New Orleans. It has extensive cotton, cotton-seed oil and lumber industries with manufactures of foundry products, molasses, etc. Pop. in 1880 8009 in 1890 11 979 in 1900 19,913.

Shrewsbury, shroo-bry, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of Shropshire, on a hill nearly enclosed by the river Severn, 33 miles S of Chester. It is a picturesque town with steep, narrow streets, and many quaint timbered houses of the fifteenth century. The principal edifices are the church of St. Mary exhibiting every style of architecture from the Norman to the late-Perpendicular the abbey church in part a Norman structure, containing many monuments the Roman Catholic cathedral designed by Pugin the castle, the old Council House, and the market-house. The grammar-school founded by Edward VI., is one of the best public schools in England. There are some remains of the town walls. The industries comprise iron-founding, glass-staining, malting and the manufacture of linen thread. Shrewsbury is the birthplace of Charles Darwin. A battle was fought here in 1403 in which Henry IV. vanquished the Percy. Henry Percy (Hotspur) was slain. Pop. in 1901 28 395.

Shrewsbury, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky. The banking point is Leitchfield. Pop. 150.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township (town) Worcester co. Mass 6 miles NE. of Worcester. The town is bounded on the W by Quinsigamond Lake, 4 miles long. Pop. of the town in 1900 1836.

Shrewsbury, a post-village of Monmouth co. N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles WNW of Long Branch. It is on an inlet of the ocean called the Shrewsbury River. It has chemical-works and many fine residences. Pop. about 300.

Shrewsbury, a township of Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 3843.

Shrewsbury, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 417.

Shrewsbury, a township of Sullivan co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 534.

Shrewsbury, a banking post-borough of York co. Pa. on the Northern Central R., 18 miles S of York. Pop. in 1900 354.

Shrewsbury, a township of York co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1963.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township (town) Rutland co. Vt. about 16 miles SSE of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 935 of the village, 125.

Shrewsbury, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co. W. Ia. 1 mile from Coalburg station.

Shrewsbury River, in the NE. part of Monmouth co., N. J. is the continuation of Sandy Hook Bay separated from the Navesink River by a narrow neck.

Shropshire, or Salop, an inland county of England bordering on Wales and traversed from NW to SE. by the river Severn. Area, about 1340 sq. m. The part S of the Severn is hilly and mountainous, the highest point being about 1800 feet above the sea. Shropshire is a fine agricultural and pastoral region and has considerable mineral wealth, including coal, iron and lead. The county as such returns 4 members to parliament. Capital Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1891 236 827 in 1901 239,297.

Shrubonk, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y. 9 miles from Peekskill. Pop. about 800.

Shitichigry, shobig-ree a town of Russia, government and 27 miles ENE of Kurek on a river of the same name. Pop. about 3000.

Shubel, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon. The banking point is Oregon City. It has lumbering-industries.

Shubenacadie, a river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions after a N course it enters a bay 46 miles N of Halifax.

Shubenacadie, a banking post-village of Nova Scotia, on the Shubenacadie River, 20 miles from its mouth, and on the Intercolonial R. 38 miles from Halifax. Pop. 350.

Shubert, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., in a farming district, 17 miles N by W of Falls City. Pop. in 1900 343.

Shubuta, shoo-boo-ty, a banking post-town of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasaw River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 39 miles S of Meridian. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900 451.

Shueyville, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, about 10 miles S of Cedar Rapids and 2 miles N of the Iowa River. Pop. 125.

Shugut, a town of Asia Minor. See Shuttur.

Shujabad, a town of the Punjab, British India, 25 miles SSW of Multan. Pop. about 6000.

Shullsburg, a banking city in Shullsburg township (town) Lafayette co. Wis. about 60 miles SW of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 1350 of the town 2038.

Shulla Millie, a post-station of Watauga co. N. C.
Shumagin (shoo-mag-geen) Island, a group of Alaska, SW of Alaska Peninsula, in about lon. 160° W.
Shunmari (written also Chumamari) a peak of the Himalayas, between Tibet and Bhutan and S of Sikkim. Elevation, 23 933 feet.

Shumanville, a post-hamlet of Carolina co. Va., 7 miles NE of Penola station.

Shumla, shoom-lá (Turk Shumla or Shumna Bulg. Shumen) a town of Bulgaria situated amid the northern outliers of the eastern Balkans, 55 miles W of Varna. It occupies a site at the bottom of an amphitheatre formed by curving heights. Its position is strategically very important, as it is here that the routes from the Danube, proceeding from Sulistria and Rustchuk in the direction of Adrianople, 9nd pass over the Balkans, and meet the road from Varna. The town cannot easily be approached by a hostile army except on one side. Under the Turks it was a great stronghold, which repeatedly baffled the attacks of the Russians (1774, 1810 1828). It remained in the hands of the Turks throughout the war of 1877-78, but at its close it passed out of their possession. More than one-third of the inhabitants are Turks and the numerous mosques are the principal architectural features of the town. Shumla has an active trade and railway connections. The industries comprise weaving tanning the manufacture of metalware, etc. The town is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1901 22 928.

Shumliu, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y. 4 miles SE of Laona.

Shuswap, a post-village of Esquimaux co. Ill. on the Webast R. 10 miles NE. of Altamont. Pop. in 1900 258.

Shunn, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll 4 miles NW of Craignish.

Shunk, a post-village of Sullivan co. Pa., about 25 miles NNE of Williamsport. Pop. 150.

Shun-king, a city of China, province of Szechuen on a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, 115 miles E of Ching-to. It is in a silk producing region.

Shun-king, a city of China, province and 179 miles W of Yun-nan.

Shunpike, a post-station of Dutchess co. N. Y. on the Dutchess and Connecticut R. 34 miles NE. of Newburgh.

Shun-tai, a city of China, province of Chi-li 220 miles SSW of Peking.

Shunquialak, shoo-kwa-lak, a banking post-town of Norumbec co. Mass. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 19 miles S of Macon. Pop. in 1900 650.

Shuri, or Shiori, a town of Japan on the island of Okinawa, Lu-kin Island. Pop. in 1890 24,800.

Shusha, shoo-shá, a town in the Russian government of Yelizavetpol (Transcaucasia) 180 miles SE of Tiflis. It is situated at an elevation of about 5000 feet. Pop. in 1897 25,554, in great part Armenians.

Shushan, a post-village of Washington co. N. Y. on the Battenkill River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 41 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. about 500.

Shushush, shoo-shoo-sh, an island of the Red Sea, near the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah.

Shuster, shoos-ter (anc. Sostru) a city of Persia, in Khoristan, on the Karun 30 miles SE of Diefol. Lat. 32° N lon 40° E. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel. Its houses are mostly of stone and the city possesses many elegant buildings, among them the imposing mosque Masjid-i-Juma. Pop. about 18,000.

Shuswap, a hamlet of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 35 miles from Kamloops its banking point.

Shuswap Lake, an irregular and many-armed body of water of British Columbia, on the line of the Canadian

Pacific R., about 33 miles W of Revelstoke. Length, about 43 miles.

Shutai (shoo'tai') Shutai, or Shatral Pass, across the Hindu-Kush between Kabul and Kandahar, is in lat. 34° 33' N lon 69° S E. Elevation, 15,568 feet (7).

Shutesbury, a post-township (town) of Franklin co Mass. 17 miles NE of Northampton. Pop. in 1900 832

Shutler Corners, a post village of Schoharie co N Y 3 miles NE of Schoharie.

Shuya, shoo'ya, a town of Russia, government of Vladimir about 150 miles NE of Moscow. Weaving is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1897 18,988.

Shwe-dawing, shwá dāwng a town of Burma, on the Irrawadi, a few miles S of Prome.

Shwe-gyin, shwá gyin, a small town of Burma, capital of Shwe-gyin district, on the Sitang River 100 miles NNE of Rangoon.

Shy Heuver, a post-village of Huntington co, Pa. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 180

Siak Koh (the black mountain) in Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jalalabad on the N.

Siak-Koh, a mountain-chain of Afghanistan, a continuation westward of the Safed-Koh, follows the course of the Heri Hind for about 380 miles. Elevation, about 6000-7000 feet.

Siak, se-ik or **Siakh**, a native state of Sumatra, extending along its NE coast opposite Malacca and Singapore, with a town of the same name on the river Siak 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25' N lon 101° 55' E. Pop. of the town about 2000.

Siak River, Sumatra, flows NE and enters the Strait of Malacca nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

Siakot, se-ik-ot or Sealkote, a town of the Punjab, British India, 46 miles NE of Lahore. It is a thriving industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1901 57,958. The town is the capital of the district of Siakot.

Siam, si-am (Si-am Vang Phao — a land of the free) a kingdom of southeastern Asia, occupying most of the central part of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. In addition to the main body of the country which extends from about lat. 17° to about 20° 30' N the dominions of Siam including the regions over which the king exercises merely a suzerainty comprise a long narrow strip reaching far down into the Malay Peninsula, nearly to the parallel of 4° N lat. known as Lower Siam. Area, situated at about 220,000 sq. m. more than one-fourth being in the Malay Peninsula. Siam proper is bounded on the N by the country of the Shans (in Burma and Laos, a division of French Indo-China) on the E by French Indo-China (Cochin China) on the S by the Gulf of Siam (an arm of the Chinese Sea) and on the W by Burma. Lower Siam borders on the British colony of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. There are a number of islands off the coasts of the Malay Peninsula, the largest being Tantalein in the China Sea, and Junkyeion in the Indian Ocean. The river Mekong forms a great part of the boundary between Siam and French Indo-China.

The principal feature of Siam proper is the broad valley of the Menam the lower part of which is a vast alluvial plain whose boundless fertility is maintained by the annual delutions of the river and the great network of irrigation canals. This river rises in the mountains in the extreme N and traverses the country in a southerly direction, emptying into the Gulf of Siam at its head. Its chief tributary is the Me-ping, from the W. The northern part of the country is a mountainous region and along the W border extends a range of mountains which attain a height of about 7000 feet. There is a mountainous belt to the E of the river Menam, at no great distance from it. The remainder of Siam proper is in general a level country (in part a plateau) with some mountains of small elevation. Among the rivers in addition to the Menam and its tributaries, are the Nam-mun and Nam-mi whose united waters, under the name of So-mun, flow into the Mekong. The Mekong, which enters the Gulf of Siam to the W of the Menam and the Salween which flows for some distance along the W boundary. On the borders of Siam and Cambodia is the large lake Tonlé-Sap (Siem-hoa) abounding in fish. Lower Siam is mostly a mountainous region.

A large part of Siam is covered with forest and jungle. The forests yield teak and other precious woods and various tropical products. Among the fruits of Siam is the delicious mangosteen. The chief agricultural crop is rice for whose cultivation the periodically inundated lowlands of the Menam are admirably adapted. This constitutes the staple food of the inhabitants. Pepper is an important product. Cotton, tobacco, sugar and coffee are grown. The mineral wealth of the country but little developed,

includes gold, iron, copper, antimony, zinc, and rubies and sapphires, which are exported in considerable quantities, besides tin, which is mined in the Malay Peninsula. The forests and jungles abound in wild animals, including the elephant (the light-colored variety of which commonly spoken of as the white elephant, is held in superstitious veneration) rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, water buffalo, wild bear, deer and gibbon. Crocodiles are found. The climate presents a long wet season in the summer, when the southwest monsoon blow and a dry season. The difference between the mean temperatures of the hottest and coldest months in the lower Menam valley is only about 10°. The population of Siam is variously estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000. The Siamese, Chinese and Laotians (whose country Laos belongs partly to Siam and partly to French Indo-China) constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. The remainder consists mainly of Peguans, Burmese, Cambodians and Malays. The Siamese, as well as the Laotians, are Mongolians of the Thai stock. The Siamese language is an Indo-Chinese easily intelligible tongue. There is a large and steady influx of coolies from China the demand for their labor being great. The capital of the country is Bangkok, near the mouth of the Menam, with a population variously estimated at between 250,000 and 300,000. The former capital of the country Ayuthia, once a rich city is situated on the Menam about 50 miles above Bangkok. Buddhism is the prevailing religion of the country and the state church. Education is almost entirely in the hands of the Buddhist priests. The government maintains at Bangkok several English schools, or schools where English is taught. Slavery exists, but is being gradually abolished. The government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. The king is assisted by a regularly constituted ministry and there is a legislative council consisting of ministers of state, active or retired and a number of men nominated by the sovereign. A notable advance has recently been made in the administration of justice and in the system of police the government having availed itself of the co-operation of foreigners, especially Englishmen. In general a considerable improvement is manifest in local administration. There are about forty provinces administered by governors. More than one-half of the territory nominally subject to the king of Siam is included within the British and French spheres of influence. In the N are several Laotian states — Chiang mai, Nan, Lampang etc. — ruled by native princes under control of Siamese commissioners. Lower Siam is occupied by autonomous Malay states ruled by rajahs, likewise controlled by Siamese commissioners.

The bulk of the exports from Siam consists of rice the annual shipments of which amount in value to between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The next most important article of export is teak the cutting of which is mainly done by the English who have a monopoly over the forests. Trade and the manufacturing industries are mainly in the hands of the Chinese. Outside of the facilities afforded by the water ways, the means of communication throughout most of the country are extremely primitive. Recently Siam has embarked upon the construction of railways, of which there are now some hundreds of miles in operation. Telegraphs have been introduced. The capital is passing through a process of modernization evidenced in electric tramways and electric illumination.

Siam began to enter into relations with the Christian world in the seventeenth century. In the course of the nineteenth century regular diplomatic relations were established with the United States and European nations. In 1893 France forced Siam by threat of war to acknowledge the Mekong as the boundary of the French dependencies. By the treaty of 1904 France has come into possession of some Siamese territory on the W side of the Mekong.

Siam, a post-village of Taylor co Iowa. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 150.

Siam, a post-village of Seneca co Ohio.

Siam, Gulf of, between lat. 7° and 14° N and lon. 99° and 105° E. is bounded by the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cambodia and Cochin China. Length 450 miles breadth at entrance, 240 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

Siam-se-i or **Siao**, or **Siauw**, se-sw, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between the NE. extremity of Celebes and Pangloss. Lat. 2° 40' N.

Siang-kiang, se-ang'ke-ang' or **Heng-kiang**, a river of China an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang flowing N through the E part of the province of Ho-nan. Near its mouth its waters, together with those of the Yuen-kiang, form the extensive lake called Tung-ting-hu.

Siang-tan, se-ang tan a city of China, province of Hunan, on the Siang-kiang, about 80 miles SSW of Chang-sha. It is a great commercial centre.

Hsiang-yang, *se-ang yang* a city of China, province of Ku-poh, on the Han-hsiang, opposite Fan-ching. Lat. about 33° N, lon 112° E. Pop about 50,000.

Siangao, *se-an-gu* an island of the Philippines, off the N point of Mindanao.

Si-asson'set (abridged to 'Seonset') a post-village and summer resort of Nantucket co., Mass., on the SE extremity of Nantucket Island, and 7 miles SE. of the village of Nantucket.

Sissal, *se-sa-lu*, the chief island of the Tapal group, Bulu Archipelago, Philippines Islands. On its W shore is a pueblo of the same name.

Sistiana, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, vilayet of Monastir 66 miles WSW of Saloniki. It is noted for its wine. Pop. estimated at about 7000. The inhabitants are in large part Tinkars, belonging to a southern fragment of the Roman (Wallach) nationality.

Sinton, *se-4-tu* a pueblo of Negros Island, Philippines Islands near the extreme S point. Pop in 1903 10,074.

Sib, a town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, 23 miles SW of Muscat.

Sibulan, *se-sa-lu* a pueblo of Antique province, Panay Philippine Islands, on the Bay of Sibulan and near San José de Buenavista. Pop in 1903, 12,461.

Siberia, *si-bee-re-a* (Russ *Sibir* *se-béer*) a vast region in northern Asia, forming part of the Russian Empire and in its official conception comprising all the possessions of Russia in Asia except the Caucasian territories and what is collectively known as Russian Central Asia. Parts of the governments of Perm and Orenburg that lie E of the Ural Mountains are excluded from this definition. It comprises the governments or provinces of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Transbaikalia, the Amur, Primorskays (the Maritime Province) and the island of Kamchatka (the southern half ceded to Japan in Sept. 1905). It lies in the main N. of the 50th parallel of N. latitude (reaching in Primorskays, southward of Vladivostok nearly to lat 32° N), and projects in Cape Tchelyuskin, the most northerly point of the whole land of the eastern hemisphere, to lat 77° 46'. The E and W extent of the land is through 130 degrees of longitude, from the meridian of 20° E to 148° 46' W (190° 20' E) at Cape Dezhnev (East Cape). Area, about 4,800,000 sq m or nearly three times that of all the non-Russian portion of Europe. The boundaries of this vast region are European Russia on the W where the low and greatly denuded and eroded Ural Mountains form a not very prominent boundary for some distance in the NW, the Arctic Ocean in the N, the Bering Sea and Strait, the Sea of Okhotsk (which cuts off the large peninsula of Kamchatka) and the Sea of Japan in the NE and E, and the Chinese dominions (Manchuria, Mongolia, Hobdo) and Russian Central Asia (Semipalatinsk, Akmoinsk, Turgai) in the S. Much more clearly defined than the Ural Mountains on the W are the mountains which extend for about three-quarters of the full length of the southern border—the Altai and Sayan mountains in the W and the more easterly Yablonoi and Stanovoi mountains, the last named, stretching from near Transbaikalia to East Cape, being rather a plateau elevation than a mountain range, with its steeply escarped face looking down upon the region to the S.

Aspect of the Land.—Nearly the whole of Siberia eastward to and for some distance beyond the Lena River is a vast plain a direct continuation of the plain of Russia, almost without interruptions by hills or mountains of any kind and falling off gently to the N where it is continued as a continental shelf or shallow beneath the Arctic Ocean. The land is in fact, of comparatively recent emergence from the northern sea, to which the greater number of the main rivers direct their courses. Lake Baikal, a relict of the former oceanic basin, and still containing certain forms of marine life identical with or closely related to types still living in the oceanic waters (seals etc.) lies at an elevation of only 1564 feet above sea-level although removed from the coast-border by a distance of approximately 1500 miles. In the western part of this vast plain there are large areas of swamp, steppes, and morasses, or the Barab steppes between the Ob and the Irtysh where the general elevation hardly exceeds 800 ft. and where the water partings or divides are so low that temporary connections between different river-systems are easily effected at times of flood-waters. To the E. of the Lena River a number of broadly parallel mountain elevations or ranges (Verkhoynsk, Kolyms, etc.) trending in a generally N and S direction rise out of the plateau-surfaces and give to this section of Siberia a mountainous character. The highest known non-volcanic summit of Siberia is the Elbrus (White) Mountain in the Great Altai, near the borders of Semipalatinsk, the elevation of which is now thought to be 14,800 ft. It seems not improbable, however that in the Katanya or Katansk Mountains, lying to the NW of Bie-

lukha, and in which the Pillars of the Katanya seemingly rise to 12,700 ft., elevations may be found surpassing that of the White Mountain. Other elevations of from 9000 to 12,000 ft. are found in the Yablonoi and Sayan mountains, and in the Stanovoi the highest points rise above 8000 ft. In the peninsula of Kamchatka the dominant summits are largely volcanic, a number of more or less active and extinct cones rising to 14,000–15,000 ft. (Kluchevskaya, active as late as 1854, 16,780 ft.) See KAMCHATKA.

Rivers.—No country of the world excepting Brazil has so many water-courses of the first magnitude as Siberia, where several of the rivers (Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur) have a length exceeding 2500 miles. On the other hand, with the exception of the Amur the Siberian rivers are ill adapted for navigation, since they are frozen up during the greater number of months of the year, and their mouths, owing to the presence of Arctic ice, are even in the seasons of heat not readily attainable or passable. Owing to unequal melting of the river ice, the streams are subject to periodical overflows which extend far over the bordering land-masses. Steam navigation has been established on the upper and middle courses of some of the major waters and their tributaries,—Ob, Irtysh (a tributary of the Ob) Yenisei, Angara (tributary of the Yenisei) Lena, and Amur (from the heart of Transbaikalia) completely to its mouth, opposite the island of Baghalin. Other rivers are the Tom a tributary of the upper Ob; Salanga, a southern feeder of Lake Balkhal; Vitim, Olekma, Vilyui, and Aldan tributaries of the Lena; Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyms and the Shilka, Argun and Uumri, the first two the head-streams and the last-named a large tributary of the Amur. There are few lakes of importance in Siberia, but Lake Baikal which has the extraordinary depth of 6018 feet—much the greatest known depth of any lake on the earth's surface—covers the largest area of any enclosed body of water of Eurasia excepting the Caspian and Aral seas, having nearly 80 times the area of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. The presence of high level beaches shows that the waters have been receding.

Climate. **Vegetable Productions.** **Animals.**—The climate of Siberia is one of accented summer heat and winter cold, the latter especially being well emphasized. No statement of average annual temperature gives a proper understanding of the local conditions of this region. While close to or even beyond the 70° parallel of N. latitude, and directly on the borders of the frozen ocean a summer (July) reading of 90° in the shade was found by Baron von Toll the usual winter conditions at Yakutsk lying S. of the Arctic Circle, and consequently S. of the true Arctic tract show a winter cold of —80 to —75° and at the polar settlement of Verkhoyansk in lat. 67° 32' N an extreme of —90° has several times been reported. This central Siberian region seems to have the lowest extreme cold that has at any place been recorded hence it is called the cold-pole of the globe. In the region about Yakutsk the soil appears to be permanently frozen from a few feet below the surface to several hundreds of feet, and the ground contains many layers of fairly thick and horizontally deposited ice, believed by some geologists to be relicts of the ice of the Glacial or Great Ice Period. In some parts of Siberia, especially in the E. the atmosphere absorbs comparatively little vapor and hence there is little precipitation even the snowfall being so light as to permit of little use of sleds in travelling. The vast northern sections of Siberia along almost the entire E-W extent of the Arctic Ocean are in the form of tundra, a partially frozen morass or swamp, the continuation of the similarly constructed region of Russia, supporting ordinarily only a lowly growth of moss, lichen and grass which is here and there interspersed with a few flowering plants. In some sections the tundra is decked with a myriad of flowers and flowering plants, most pleasing to the eye and attracting an abundance of animal life. Southward of the zone of tundra (or barren lands) extends a long belt of woodland, little broken except where water-courses cut their way across, and sweeping over almost the entire E. and W extent of the land. To this again succeeds the lower or third belt (some) of vegetation that of the woodland and forest of the mountain-dopes continuous with that of Russia, and majestic in its great and sombre solitudes of pine, spruce, oak, maple, birch, birch and poplar. This is, perhaps, the largest continuous extent of forest land in the world with the exception of the Amazonian forest. Seebach found high timber (conifers) following the courses of some of the river-valleys, as the Yenisei, to the 60th parallel of latitude. The protracted heat of the long summer days develops in many parts of southern Siberia a rapid and luxuriant growth of grasses, and it is found that a fairly large area of the surface can be put to a successful cultivation of the cereals. In 1903 according to a somewhat incomplete report, there were about 8,800,000 acres under crop-cultivation. It is

thought that the available agricultural land, most of it in the SW region, is many times this amount. The crops, in the order of their importance, were hay, wheat, oats, and rye, the wheat having yielded 86,866,000 bush in 1903. The production of hay is very large. Potatoes are extensively cultivated.

The animal life of Siberia is fundamentally that of north and Europe, to which a number of more distinctive Arctic and steppe types are added. The common quadrupeds are the bear (including the Polar bear) gibbon several species of fox, lynx, martin, sable, ermine, wolf, bear, beaver, muskrat, and marmot. One or more species of wild equines and several species of deer and antelope are also found. The big horned sheep (or argali) inhabits some of the mountainous tracts. The reindeer and camel, in their domesticated forms, are largely used in transportation; the camel, of the two-humped (or Bactrian) species, breeding even in the region of Lake Balkal. The tiger, together with the panther frequently appears in Transbaikalia and is surprisingly abundant in the valley of the Amur. As a member of the Siberian fauna may, perhaps, properly be included the mammoth which not improbably survived the extinction of its tribe elsewhere, and whose remains are abundantly distributed through the frozen soils of the tundras and the lower river-valleys. The remains of extinct species of rhinoceros, lion, buffalo, and horse, as well as of the mammoth are found in the late deposits of the New Siberian Islands (Lushkov).

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Siberia is still largely undeveloped, and mining operations except in the Ural region have been but indifferently prosecuted. Gold occurs in gullies and in placer-deposits the latter being probably distributed over a large part of the surface, and having an origin similar and allied to the deposits of Alaska and the Yukon region. The Ural Mountains have long been worked for gold, silver, lead, copper and platinum. Other mineral deposits are those of salt, coal, sulphur, chromium and mercury. Valuable graphite mines have been opened on the lower Yenisei. Among the precious stones the Siberian emeralds and topazes have long been famous.

Population. *Towns, Railroads, etc.*—The population of Siberia in 1897 was 5,737,000. Over two-thirds of the inhabitants are Russians. The next largest element is that of the Kirghizes. The remainder of the population consists mainly of Barluts (a Mongolian people) and Yakuts (a Tatar-Tartar people). There are also Tungusians, Samoyeds, Ostyaks, etc. Among the more important towns of Siberia are Tomsk with a population in 1897 of 52,436, the seat of a university. Irkutsk (pop. 51,434) Omsk, Tobolsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Blagoveshchensk (in the Amur province) and Vladivostok an important naval station and Pacific port (in Primorskaya). Siberia has the longest continuous line of railway in the world the Trans-siberian, extending from Kargan on the Tobol (whence it is in direct continuation with Moscow and St. Petersburg) on the frontier of European Russia, to (after crossing Manchuria) Vladivostok or over a distance of 4500 miles. The road was begun in 1891 and virtually completed in 1902. A branch of this road extends from Harbin (in Manchuria) to Port Arthur. The full length of line from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur is 5620 miles.

History.—The Russian conquest of Siberia was inaugurated in 1581-82, when the intrepid adventurer Yermak Timofeyev at the head of a small band of Cossacks, took the town of Sibir (Irkutsk) on the river Irtysh the capital of the Tartar khan, Kutchum and presented a vast territory to the czar. The advance of the Russians was extremely rapid. As early as 1618 they founded the town of Yeniseisk which became a great centre of the trade between Siberia and Europe. By the end of the seventeenth century they were in possession of Kamchatka. The territory of the Amur was acquired from China in 1858. Siberia has been used as a place of confinement or banishment for criminals and political offenders. It is estimated that about 150,000 persons belong to these two classes. Deportation has recently been reduced to comparatively small dimensions.

Siberia, a post-village of Mercer co. W Va. The banking point is Princeton. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 500.

Sibilla, Monte, monti se-bil-la, a summit of the Apennines, in central Italy in the group of the Sibillini mountains, 36 miles SNE of Spoleto. Height, 7135 feet.

Sibillini, Monti, a group of the Apennines of central Italy in Umbria, about 25 miles ENE of Spoleto. The highest point is Monte Vettore, 8120 feet.

Sibley, a county in the south-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Minnesota River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890 14,199, in 1900 14,563.

Sibley, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Cordis. Pop. 100.

Sibley, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Wabash R. 8 miles N of Gibson City. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Sibley, a banking post-town, capital of Osceola co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 74 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900 1390.

Sibley, a post-station of Douglas co., Kan.

Sibley, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La.

Sibley, a village of Wayne co., Mich. The banking point is Tranton. Pop. 204.

Sibley, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. on the S bank of the Missouri River about 24 miles ENE of Kansas City. Pop. about 200.

Siboney, a village of Knwa co., Okla., on the Frisco System. It has a cotton-gin.

Sibonga, se-bong-ga, Philippines Islands. (1) A seaport of the Buses Islands. It has a good anchorage, a church and a court-house. (2) A pueblo on the E. coast of Cebu, opposite Bohol. Pop. in 1903, 25,848.

Sibogayay (se-bo-ga) Peninsula, the great western extremity of Mindanao, Philippines Islands. It encloses the extensive Sibogayay Bay.

Sibuyan, se-bo-yan a pueblo of East Negros province, Negros, Philippines Islands, opposite the S extremity of Cebu. Pop. in 1903, 8413.

Sibutu, se-bo-too, an island in the Sea of Celebes SW of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu archipelago, to which it belongs. It was annexed by the United States in 1899.

Sibuyan, se-bo-yan an island of the Philippines, 45 miles N of Panay. The soil is very fertile and yields rice, sugar-cane, pepper, abaca and cotton.

Sicacema, se-ka-se-ma, a town of Bolivia, department and 60 miles ESE of La Paz. It is a silver mining region. Elevation, 12,500 feet.

Sichem, se-shem, a town of Belgium in Brabant, on the Demer 3 miles W of Diest. Pop. about 3000.

Sicilies, The Two, the name of a former kingdom comprising southern Italy and Sicily. In the Middle Ages the name Sicily on this side of the Faro (i.e. the Strait of Messina) came to be applied to the southern part of the Italian main land in contradistinction to Sicily beyond the Faro (i.e. the island of Sicily). About the middle of the eleventh century the Normans wrested Apulia and Calabria from the Byzantines (Greeks) and before the close of the century they completed the subjugation of Sicily which had been under the sway of the Saracens. In 1177 the Norman conquests in Italy were halted with Sicily and in 1190 the ruler assumed the title of king of Sicily. About this time the territories of the duchy of Naples (founded early in the Middle Ages by the Byzantines) were swallowed up in the possessions of the Normans, whose sway also extended over the dominions of the former principality of Salerno and Capua. In 1194 the Norman rule in the kingdom of Sicily was succeeded by that of the Hohenstaufens, famous in the annals of the German Empire. In 1266 the Hohenstaufen dynasty was overthrown by the house of Anjou. In 1282 Sicily shook off the yoke of Anjou, mother Italy remaining under the rule of that house as the kingdom of Naples. Sicily placed herself under the rule of Aragon a connection which was severed in 1296 to be renewed in 1415. Angevin rule in Naples was succeeded in 1442 by that of Aragon. In 1458 Naples again became an independent kingdom. It was momentarily in the possession of the French in 1495. In 1501 it became a joint conquest of France and Aragon and in 1503 the Spaniards became masters of the whole (Naples and Sicily being now both subject to Ferdinand of Aragon). At the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-13) Spain ceded Sicily to Savoy and Naples to Austria, which power obtained Sicily in 1730 in exchange for Sardinia. Don Carlos of Spain wrested the Two Sicilies from Austria in 1734-35 and inaugurated the Bourbon dynasty. In 1789-99 the French conquered the kingdom of Naples and established the Parthenopean Republic which was short-lived the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV being restored to his throne in the course of 1799. In 1806 Napoleon conquered Naples and placed upon the throne his brother Joseph who was succeeded in 1808 by Murat. Ferdinand maintained his authority in Sicily which the French were prevented from seeing by the English and in 1815 he was restored to the Neapolitan throne. In 1816 he made of Naples and Sicily a consolidated realm the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, assuming the title of Ferdinand I. In 1860 with the aid of Garibaldi, the Sicilians and Neapolitans rose successfully against the despotic rule of the Bourbons, and in the same year Victor Emmanuel annexed the Two Sicilies. Gaeta, the last stronghold of

the Bourbons, fell early in 1861, and immediately after the Two Sicilies became part of the kingdom of Italy. The kingdom of Naples comprised all of continental Italy to the S. of the Papal States. It is now comprised in the compartments of Abruzzi e Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, and Calabria.

Sicily, *sī-lē* (It. *Sicilia*, *se-choe'-le-ā* and *Sicilia*) the largest island of the Mediterranean Sea forming with some neighboring isles a compartment of the kingdom of Italy. It lies between lat. 36° 38' and 38° 18' N. and is separated on the NE from the Italian main land by the Strait of Messina, which in its narrowest part is not over 2 miles in width. In shape it is triangular, length from E to W 185 miles, greatest breadth (in the extreme E.) 120 miles. Area, about 9700 sq. m. At the NE angle is the promontory called *Punta del Faro* at the SE angle, *Cape Passaro* and at the W extremity *Cape Boeo*. The most striking feature of Sicily is the volcano of Etna, which towers near the E coast to a height of about 10,754 feet. The island is covered with mountains. Nearly every portion of the surface is elevated, there being only a few low lying tracts of any extent, which are situated along the coast, the principal plain being that of Catania, to the S. of Etna. The N coast presents a bold mountain front as viewed from the water. Near the middle of this coast, a few miles from the shore, is the *Plaza dell'Antenna* in the *Madonina range* (*La Madonina*) the highest peak of the island after Etna, with an elevation of nearly 6500 ft. Rocky cliffs extend along a great part of the E coast. The island of Sicily is properly a part of the Apennine system of the peninsula of Italy, from which it was separated by a subsidence trough or rift during some portion of the Pliocene period of geological time. In a similar way it was disrupted from the African continuation of the Apennines in Tunisia, the *Atlas Mountains*. The development of volcanic disturbances on and about the island seems to be linked to these crustal movements.

Numerous rivers descend from the mountains. The volume of water in them is small during most of the year and many of them are entirely dry in summer. The largest streams are the *Simeto* (*Giarretto*) which waters the plain of Catania, and the *Saleto*, *Platani* and *Molise*, which empty into the sea on the S coast.

Sicily has for the most part a delightful climate. The heat of the almost rainless summer is not excessive except when for a brief time the hot breath of the *sirocco* sweeps over the island, and the waters are very mild, snowfalls occurring seldom except on the mountains. The flora of Sicily is extremely rich, presenting a great variety of sub-tropical forms. Among the characteristic plants are the *dwarf palm*, *date palm*, *agave*, *prickly pear*, and *cereus*. The banana thrives. The floral landscape presents an endless succession of olive, orange, and lemon groves with plantations of almonds, figs, pomegranates, and pistachios. The highest slopes of the mountains (excepting Etna) are clad with forests consisting of oaks and other trees of the temperate zone, and in the middle and lower slopes there are magnificent growths of chestnut and hazel. The interior of the island is largely a treeless plateau, on which stretch interminable fields of wheat and barley and whose aspect presents alternately the brilliant verdure of the growing season and a parched and naked landscape. Among the vegetable products of Sicily in addition to those mentioned are beans, peas, suncho, flax, tobacco, and licorice. The mulberry is cultivated to a considerable extent. A large part of the agricultural land consists of vast estates cultivated by peasant tenants. Sicily is one of the principal sources of the world's supply of sulphur. Salt is an important product. Amber is found on the coast near Catania. The tunny and anchovy fisheries are on a large scale.

The island is in the main a rural region. It has many towns of considerable size, but few of them have any industrial importance, most of them being merely rural communities. Under the oppressive rule of the Neapolitan kings the island remained materially and intellectually in an extremely backward condition. Much progress has been made since it became a part of the kingdom of Italy. The largest cities and principal seaports are Palermo (the capital), Messina, and Catania. Each of these cities has a university. Other prominent towns are Marsala, Acireale, Trapani, Caltanissetta, Syracuse (Siracusa), Sciacca, and Girgenti. Sicily comprises the provinces of Caltanissetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, and Trapani. The Sicilian nationality is a very mixed one, the blood of Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Berbers, Normans, Albanians, and other peoples having been mingled with that of the ancient Siculi. There is a Sicilian dialect of the Italian, which is very distinct from the dialects of the main-land, and which has lent itself to vigorous literary

expression. Sicily is a most inviting region for tourists, with its many lakes and semitropical character, its mountains and its picturesque coasts, its old towns perched on steep heights, and the numerous remains of Greek edifices and feudal castles. Pop. in 1882, 2,927,991; in 1901, 3,229,797; estimated for 1904, 3,647,900.

Sicily was in ancient times the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies founded between the middle of the eighth century and the close of the first quarter of the sixth century B.C. Among the most celebrated of the Greek cities were Syracuse, Agrigento, Leontini, Catania, Megara Hyblaea, Gela, Zancle (Messina, Messina), Himera, Myla, and Selinus. The island shared fully in the intellectual activity of the Greek world. Carthage extended her dominion into Sicily and sought to conquer the Greek cities, and was partially successful. At the close of the first Punic War (264-241 B.C.) Carthage relinquished Sicily to the Romans who in 219 B.C. became masters of the island by the conquest of Syracuse. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Sicily came under the sway successively of the Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, and Normans who early in the twelfth century established the kingdom of Sicily which included the southern part of Italy. For the subsequent history of the island, see *Syracuse*, *Two Towns*.

Sicily Island, a post-village of Catobogue parish, La. about 30 miles NW of Natchez. Pop. 150.

Sielawa, the Latin name of *Saxos*.

Sickels, a post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. 100.

Sicklerville, a post-village of Camden co. N.J., on the Atlantic City R. about 30 miles SE. of Camden. Pop. 175.

Siculana, see *kool yā nā*, a town of Sicily 6 miles WNW of Girgenti. Near it are extensive sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901, 8774.

Sieyam, *sī-o'-pa* (L. from Gr. *Σειρην* *Sēirēn*) a city of ancient Greece, the capital of a small state bordering on the Gulf of Corinth, 9 miles NW of Corinth.

Sidenup, a village of Kent, England about 10 miles SE. of the centre of London.

Siddonsburg, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Dillsburg or Mochanburg. Pop. about 200.

Sideling Hill, Pa. a mountain ridge, extending from the Maryland boundary line across Bedford co. into Huntington co. as far as the Juniata River nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora Mountain.

Sideling Hill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa. 19 miles N. of Hancock, Md.

Sideling Hill Creek rises in Bedford co., Pa. and passes through Maryland into the Potomac River.

Sidell, a banking post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. 23 miles SW by S. of Danville, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R.

Pop. in 1900, 776.

Siders, a village of Switzerland. See *SERNEX*.

Sidewind, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Ky. 5 miles W. of Mount Sterling.

Sidi-Bea-Abbes (Fr. pron. see *dee' bē' āb' āb' ā*) a town of Algeria, 35 miles S. of Oran with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (communes) in 1901, 25,729.

Sidi-Feruch, *sī-dee' fā-rook* (Fr. pron. see *dee' fā-rook*) a cape and bay of Algeria, a few miles W. of the city of Algiers, where the French army of invasion disembarked, June 14, 1830.

Sidi-Ibrahim, see *dee' wā' brā-beem'* a town of Algeria, province and 120 miles SSE of Algiers.

Sidi Khated, see *dee' ā' lād'* a village and oasis of the Algerian Sahara, 30 miles SW of Biskra.

Sidlaw Hills, a mountain range of Scotland, extending from near Perth NE to near Forfar and thence proceeding in two branches to the sea, eastward to Redhead and northward to Stonehaven. Their highest summit is about 1400 feet above the sea.

Sidmouth, *sīd' mūth*, a town of England, co. of Devon on the Sid at its mouth in the English Channel 13 miles ESE of Exeter. It is picturesque and attracts many visitors. Pop. in 1901, 4261.

Sidnaw, a post-village of Houghton co. Mich. 46 miles SE. by E. of Ontonagon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. Pop. about 300.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Marshall co. Ala. 5 miles SW of Guntersville.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Sharp co. Ark.

Sidney, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the South Fork of the Vermilion River and on the Wabash R. 23 miles W. by S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Sidney, a post-village of Koscusko co., Ind. on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is South Whitley. Pop. about 300.

Sidney, a banking post-town, capital of Fremont co. Iowa, 40 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Sidney, a post-township (town) of Kennecott co., Me. about 6 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennecott River. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Sidney, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich. about 33 miles NE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 60.

Sidney, a banking city capital of Cheyenne co. Neb. on Lodge Pole Creek and on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 103 miles E. of Cheyenne, Wyo. It has railroad repair-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 1661.

Sidney, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J., about 30 miles N. by W. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Sidney, a banking post-village in Sidney township (town) Delaware co. N. Y. on the Susquehanna River opposite Coshutta and about 21 miles W. of Delhi on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York Ontario and Western R. Pop. in 1900 2331 of the town 4823.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Benafort co. N. C.

Sidney, a city capital of Shelby co. Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles NNE of Piquette. Its site is an elevated plateau on the W. side of the river which here affords water power. It contains an opera-house, court-house the Monumental Building, etc. and has a foundry machine-shops a tan-very and manufactures of road-scrapers hollow ware, whips, shafts and poles, wheel-supplies brooms, etc. Pop. in 1890 4650 in 1900 5688.

Sidney, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. Pop. 75.

Sidney, a village of Kitsap co. Wash. Pop. in 1900 254.

Sidney, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Victoria and Sidney R. 13 miles from Carberry its banking point. Pop. 200.

Sidney Center, a village of Kennecott co. Me. The banking point and post-office is Augusta. Pop. about 215.

Sidney Center, a post-village in Sidney township (town) Delaware co. N. Y. 31 miles SSE of Norwich. Pop. about 450.

Sidney Plains, Delaware co. N. Y. See Sidney and Sidney Center.

Sidon, the ancient name of Saida.

Sidon, a post-village of White co. Ark. The banking point is Searcy. Pop. 104.

Sidon, a post-town of Leflore co. Miss. on the navigable Yazoo River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 90 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 143.

Sidon, Gulf of (and *Sy* = a Major) the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on its African side indenting the coast of Tripoli, between lat 30° and 33° N. and lon 15° and 21° E.

Siebenbürgen, the German name of TRANSYLVANIA. Siebenbürgen, see *hengen börsen* (the seven mountains) a collection of basaltic and dioritic heights in Rhenish Prussia, forming a part of the Westerwald 23 miles SE of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the summits are the Ölbirg (the highest, 1322 feet) the Löwenburg and the much frequented Drachenfels (1065 feet).

Siebenbrunn, see *ben brunn* a town of Saxony 3 miles SE of Neusee. Pop. about 2236.

Siedlice, see *sd lts*, or *Siedlitz* (Sjeden) a government of Russian Poland, having the river Bug on the E. and NE. Area, 5335 sq. m. Capital Siedlitz. Pop. in 1897, 775,316.

Siedlice, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Siedlice, 90 miles ESE of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 23,714.

Sieg, sees a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, which joins the Rhine from the right, 3 miles N. of Bonn. Length, 80 miles.

Siegburg, see *gbsen* a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles SE of Cologne, on the Sieg. It has a great royal manufactory of projectiles, a royal fire-works laboratory and manufactures of earthenware, cotton, etc. The town was formerly celebrated for its artistic jars. Pop. in 1900 14,162.

Siegen, see *ghen*, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 38 miles SSW of Arnsberg. It has two obelisks and some fine sculptural monuments. The manufactures include leather cloth, paper and machinery. Pop. in 1900 23,169.

Siegfried, see *gfried*, a banking post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey 23 miles W. of Easton. It has cement-works. Pop. about 1760.

Sieglerville, a post-town of Barren co. N. C. The banking point is Barren. Pop. in 1900 135.

Sielesnowitz, see *sd-no vitz*, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 12,178.

Siena, see *sd na*, often written *Sienna* (anc. *Sena Julia* and *Colonia Senensis*), a city of Italy in Tuscany, capital of the province of Siena, situated at an elevation of more than 1000 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone 31 miles SE. of Florence. Siena holds a prominent place in the history of art from the thirteenth century to the sixteenth ranking only after Rome, Florence, and Venice in importance. Encircled by its old walls, with narrow winding streets, stately palaces and splendid churches, it still presents the aspect of a medieval town. On a height dominating the city rises the thirteenth-century cathedral, with a richly decorated facade of red, white, and black marble, designed by Giovanni Pisano, and with a dome and campanile. The beautiful interior contains an interesting pavement portraying biblical scenes a famous bronze statue of John the Baptist, by Donatello, and a superb pulpit, in part the work of Nicolo Pisano. Other noteworthy ecclesiastical edifices are the fourteenth-century church of San Giovanni, with a handsome though unfinished facade the church of San Francesco, recently restored with fine sculptures and paintings San Domenico, containing the chapel of St. Catherine, with beautiful frescoes; Fontegaria, with a superb high altar, Degli Innocenti Sant'Agostino, and San Martino, all rich in works of art and the oratory of San Bernardino, with paintings by Sodoma. The splendid cathedral library has decorations by Pinturicchio, and a famous antique group of the Gracchi brought from Rome. Among the most interesting secular structures are the brick Buonaguardi palace in Gothic style the stately Palazzo del Governo, housing the valuable archives of Siena the brick Palazzo Pubblico dating from the thirteenth century and the Opera del Duomo, with splendid art collections. The educational institutions of Siena comprise a university famous in the Middle Ages, but now possessing only the faculties of law and medicine the Reale Collegio Tolomei, the Institute of Fine Arts and the public library containing 75,000 volumes. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Siena has manufactures of textiles and hats. In the latter part of the Middle Ages Siena was one of the most flourishing and powerful of the Italian city republics and is said to have had a population of over 100,000. In the middle of the sixteenth century it was annexed to the Florentine dominions. Pop. in 1901 29,335.

Sienna, a province of Italy in Tuscany. Area, 14,6 sq. m. Capital Siena. Pop. in 1901 233,630.

Siemmo, see *san* a small river of France, in Manche, which enters the English Channel 7 miles WSW of Coutances.

Siemowit, a *ya'radk* a town of Russian Poland government and 32 miles ESE of Aelster on the Warta. It has manufactures of agricultural machines, needles, etc. Pop. in 1897 7019.

Siero, see *lto* a town of Spain province and 9 miles ENE of Oviedo. It has tanneries and mills. Pop. (census) in 1900 22,503.

Sierpe, see *pa*, a town of Russian Poland 21 miles N. of Ploek. Pop. in 1897 8560.

Sierro, see *rra*, a northernmost county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Middle Fork of the Yuba River and is drained by the North Yuba River and by Kanaka and other creeks. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The surface is also diversified by the Downsville Buttes which rise to the height of 8540 feet, and by narrow cañons and ravines of great depth. Gold and silver are found in the county. Capital, Downsville. Pop. in 1890, 8051 in 1900, 4017.

Sierro, a county of southwestern New Mexico with an area of 3129 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande. Gold, silver copper and lead are found in the county. Capital Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890 1630 in 1900 3164.

Sierra Acarai, a mountain range of South America. See Acarai, Sierra.

Sierra Achm, see *sd ch*, the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre de Mexico, a little N. of the city of Mexico.

Sierra Blanca, see *dr ra bian ka*, Colo. a range of the Rocky Mountains connected with the Sangre de Cristo range, to near the E. side of San Luis Park. Blanca Peak the highest summit of this group or range, has an altitude of 14,396 (or 14,464) feet, and is assumed to be the culminating point of the Rocky Mountains within the United States (excluding Alaska).

Sierra Blanca, a minor mountain-range of Lincoln co., N. Mex. Height of Nopal Peak 9683 feet.

Sierra Carrizo, see *dr ra kar-ris*, a detached range of mountains in the NE. corner of Arizona. Elevation, 9250 feet.

Sierra Cayey, see *dr ra ka-ya* a chain of mountains in Porto Rico, running generally ESE., from the Sierra Lu-

quillo, in the E. end of Ponce department, to the Cabo de Mala Pasada.

Sierra City, a post-village of Sierra Co. Cal. is near the Sierra Nevada, about 140 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop 350

Martha Conson **Van Conson** **Shirley**

Sierra de Cobre, Cuba. BOB SIEMMA MAINTAIN.

Sierra de Cubitas, *co-da ní dá hoo-se'tá*, a detached range of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, nearly parallel to the N coast, about 15 miles inland and 19 miles (direct) N of Puerto Príncipe.

Sierra de Gata. San GATA. SIERRA DE

Sierra de Gavilán, so-ná dá gá-vá-lán a mountain range of Cuba, near its centre, forming a part of the great chain which traverses a large portion of the island

Sierra de Gredos, so-la-ná de grá-nos, a mountain range of Spain separating Old Castile from Extremadura and New Castile. Height, 8720 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe, Spain See GUADALUPE
SIERRA DE-

Sierra de Guadarrama, a mountain-range of Spain

SEN GUADALUPE SIERRA DE

Sierra de los Organos, a mountain-range of New

Mexico See ORGAN MOUNTAINS.
Sierra de los Organos = mountains of C.

Sierra de los Organos, a mountain-range of Cuba.
Sao Paulo, Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.

Sierra de Perijá, *seta ná dá pá-ve-sá* a northern stem of the Andes, forms part of the boundary between Colombia (department of Magdalena) and Venezuela, and constitutes the axis of the Guajira Peninsula. Altitude, 10 000-11 000 (?) feet.

Sierra de San Juan y Trinidad, a mountain-chain of Cuba. See SAN JUAN Y TRINIDAD, SIERRA DE.
Sierra de Yeguas, se-ä nä dá yá gwä, a village of Spain in Andalusia, province mud about 35 miles from Málaga.

Sierra Estrella San Nôbra da Estrella.

Sierra Lanterna, se-da ni lan-tén-ni, a mountain-range in the N part of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20' N lon 112° 15' W

Sierra Leone, 20-40°N, 10-10°W (Sp. prod. 10-20°N, 14-0°W) a British colony on the W coast of Africa, extending as a narrow border-strip from French Guinea (Riviera du Sud) on the NW to Liberia on the SE or over a coast-line of about 180 miles. Area, about 4000 sq. in. Sherbro Island and the Bananas, Plantains and other infertile form part of the colony. The coast-line is indented by the broad estuary of the Sherbro, by Lawry Bay and the estuary called the Sierra Leone River. The surface near the coast, though in some places rocky is generally flat, but the interior is covered with rugged hills, some of which seem to attain elevations of 3000-3000 feet. The Protectorate of Sierra Leone, which was constituted in 1895, extends inland about 180 miles, and has an area of about 25 000 sq. m. It is well watered by streams (the largest of which are the Great and Little Scarcies, Rokella, and Jong) whose courses are directed to the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate of Sierra Leone is markedly subequatorial along the coast, and even in the interior it is one of the worst of all Africa. The average annual temperature at Freetown the capital is about 86° and the annual rainfall ranges from 140 to upward of 200 inches. The soil is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, maize, yams, plantains, pumpkins and cassava; sugar coffee, indigo, ginger and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are the coconut, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw and pomegranate. The forests are extensive, and many of the trees are of gigantic dimensions.

The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, pepper oil seed, kute-oute, rubber, copal, ginger ground out, baidim, ivory and beeswax. The British colony of Sierra Leone may be said to date from 1787 when the first detachment of fugitive slaves was sent thither by a company formed with the intention of making the region a home for free negroes and proving that colonial products could be valued without slave-labor. Its affairs are administered by a governor who is assisted by executive and legislative councils. Pop. of the colony in 1907 76,655, of whom 44,444 were whites; of the metropolitan, estimated at about 1,600,000.

Sierra Leone, Cape, on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Sierra Leone River

Sierra Leone River, an estuary of Sierra Leone, about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 8 miles in breadth, joins the Atlantic Ocean immediately *N* of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokelle, is navigable for about 60 miles.

Sierra Luquillo, se-äz'nä loo-kael'ya the central ridge of Puerto Rico, runs the whole length of the island, from Caguas de San Juan to the SW corner. The highest point is El Yunque 3578 feet high.

Sierra Madre, *se-á-ná má-nri*, the name applied in a rather vague way to the main mountain-masses of Mexico, those which form the eastern and western walls (respectively *Sierra Madre Oriental* and *Sierra Madre Occidental*) of the great central plateau, and which are now known to form integral parts of that plateau, extending in more or less parallel ridges (folds) from its northern to its southern boundaries. These main ridges, composed chiefly of Cretaceous and earlier limestones in the E and of volcanic rocks in the W converge, with an accessory western portion, the *Sierra Madre Pacifica*, to a uniting knot in the state of Oaxaca (the mountain of *Zempoaltepéc*) and are thence continued in one or more branches (into Central America. No direct orographic or structural relationship has as yet been established between any of these main ranges and the Andes of South America, nor have the full relations with the mountains of the United States in the N been determined. There would seem at this time to be no fundamental connection existing between the *Sierra Madre Oriental* and the true Rocky Mountains such as is so frequently assumed. The *Sierra Madre Oriental* rises in its southern parts to 1000-8000 feet, supporting on its exposed flanks and in succeeding zones a luxuriant vegetation of palms *coccolutina*, melastomes orchideaceous plants, ever green-oaks, and conifers. On its crests are implanted some of the giant volcanoes some of the republic (*Poconotepetl*, *Orizaba*, *Cofre de Perote*, etc.). The western *Sierra Occidental* is generally of a more rugged character being deeply incised by numerous water-courses, and reaches a generally higher elevation (8000-12500 ft.).

Sierra Madre, or Sierra San Juan, a mountain-range of Colorado See **SAGUACHE RABBIT**

Sierra Madre, Philippine Islands. See CABALLON MOUNTAINS.

Sierra Madre, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal.
The backing point is Pasadena. It has fruit- and wine-
industries. Pop. about 400

SIERRA Macatra, so-brá ná má-á atrá, or **Macaca**, má-ká ká, a mountain-chain of Cuba, extending along the S coast from Cape Cruz to Guantánamo a portion of this

range W of Santiago de Cuba is called Sierra de Cobre (with *autel* copper mines). It is very precipitous and heavily wooded and hugs the coast-line. In this range is the Pico Turquino (8400 feet) the highest point in Cuba; other peaks are Ojo del Toro, Gran Piedra, etc. The Sierra Maestra is sometimes considered to include the mountains E. to Cape Maimí among these is the Yunque (*avell*) of Baracoa, 1825 ft. high.

Sierra Mimbres, se-ba ná mim brés, a portion of the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico W of the Rio Grande, between 31° and 35° N lat. Altitude 10 000 feet.

Sierra Mojada (mo-si dá), a mountain range of Mexico, in the western part of the state of Coahuila, near the Boisen de Mapamí. Height, about 5200 feet. At its northern termination is the small town of Sierra Mojada.

Bierra Morena, se-4e no-vá ul, a mountain range or complex of mountains of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadalquivir from that of the Guadalquivir and extending from Portugal to about lon 2° W. It constitutes the southern boundary or wall of the central plateau above which it generally rises but 1000-1200 feet, and falls abruptly or in series of deep-marked escarpments, on the side of Andalusia, to the deep valley of the Guadalquivir. The mountain association bears numerous local names and merges eastward into the divisions of the coast mountains. One of the highest summits is the Cerro de Almenara, in the extreme E., 5920 feet.

Sierra Merced (brown range) Cal commences about 10 miles S of San Francisco, and runs through San Francisco co. into Santa Clara co. Height, about 2550 feet.

Sierra Nevada, *se-eh nah-vé-oh* ('snowy range') the highest mountain range of Spain extending for about 60 miles in an E and W direction through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean Sea from those flowing to the Atlantic Ocean. Its crest lies only about 25-30 miles from the Mediterranean and the mountains thus rise with marked abruptness. The highest summit is the Mulhacén (Mulhacén) 29 miles SE of the city of Granada, 11,450 feet,—the loftiest point of the Iberian Peninsula. The second summit is the Pico de Veleta, 11,385 feet, which overlooks the deep Corral de Veleta and commands one of the finest views in Europe. It carries minor glaciers. The Sierra Nevada, which is covered with snow during most of the year supports a luxuriant vegetation of olives, chestnuts and oranges on its southern foot.

Sierra Nevada, *se-ér-rá na-vá dá*, a great mountain-range or buttress of California, mostly in its eastern part and generally considered to extend from the Tehachapi Pass in the S. 100 about lat. $36^{\circ} 10' N$ where the range is de-

stepped southward in the direction of the Coast Range) to Lassen Peak in the N. in lat 40° 33' N where its distinctive features are obscured or covered by a continuation of the great lava-fields of Oregon. By some geographers the northern limit is extended to Mount Shasta, beyond which an orographic continuation is found in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington. The Sierra Nevada is an almost impenetrable barrier over an extent of 400 miles and constitutes the divide between the Great Basin to which it falls with marked abruptness on the E. and the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys on the W. It is much more imposing in general character than the true Rocky Mountains of the interior and contains a number of peaks over 13,000 feet in height and a few exceeding 14,000 ft. Mount Whitney on the borders of Tulare and Inyo cos. in lat. 36° 34' N. 14,998 ft.—considered the loftiest summit of the United States outside of Alaska; Fisherman Peak 14,443 ft. Mount Corcoran, 14,093 ft. Keweenaw Peak, 14,008 ft. Mount Brower 13,886 ft. Mount Lyell, 13,042 (13,317) ft., Mount Dana, 13,325 (13,600) ft. Structurally the Sierra Nevada is distinguished by its steep and narrow valleys, bounded by almost vertical walls of rock thousands of feet in height and presenting a type of scenery of surpassing grandeur. Such valleys are the Yosemite, the Hetch Hetchy (a short distance N of the Yosemite) and King's and Tuolumne cañons. Many of the higher summits are covered with perpetual snow and there are a few minor glaciers. The evidences of past glaciation on a vast scale are strongly marked. Much of the region is still densely forested, with giant conifers extending to the 7000-8000 foot level. The *Sequoia gigantea* is one of its sylvan wonders. The best known passes traversing the mountains are the Truckee in the N. the San Joaquin in the centre, and the Tehachapi in the extreme S. The Sierra Nevada has in its greater part a granitic axial core which supports marine strata ranging from the Carboniferous to the Cretaceous period, and is seemingly a faulted block of the earth's crust.

Sierra Nevada de Cocony (or Coeni) a lofty mountain of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, in the NW part of the department of Boyacá. It is the diverging point of the Sierra de Parí and the Sierra Nevada de Mérida of Venezuela.

Sierra Nevada de Mérida, one of the main stems of the Andes of Venezuela, forming the NE continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, and extending to about lat. 10° N., or beyond Barquisimeto. The loftiest summits are Cocha and Colana, SE of the town of Mérida, both seemingly about 15,400 feet high.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. See SANTA MARTA, SIERRA DE.

Sierra Pacaraima. See PACARAIMA SIERRA.

Sierra Parima (or Parimo). See PARIMA SIERRA.

Sierra San Juan. See SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS.

Sierra de San José, Espírito, mountains of Cuba.

See SANCTI SPIRITUS, SIERRAS DE.

Sierra Tajón, *se-ñá tá-jón* a mountain of Spain, 26 miles NE of Málaga. Height, 7003 feet.

Sierra Valley, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. about 26 miles E. of Downsville.

Sigerville, a post-village of Sierra co. Cal. The banking point is Reno, Nev. Pop. about 300.

Sierre (or Siders) a village of Switzerland in the canton of Valais, 10 miles NE of Sion. Pop. about 1800. Elevation 1765 feet.

Sievershausen, *see'-sén-bōw-sen* a village of Prussia, 16 miles E. of Hanover. It is celebrated for the battle fought here in 1553 between Maurice of Saxony and Albert, margrave of Brandenburg. The former was victorious, but was mortally wounded.

Sievsk, *se-évsk* a town of Russia, 73 miles SW of Orel, at the mouth of the Sievsk. Pop. in 1897 9187.

Sifanto, *see'-fán-to* the Italian name of the island called by the Greeks Siphnos, one of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece 25 miles SW of Syra. Area, about 28 sq. m. It is mountainous, rising to a height of over 2000 feet. The soil is fertile. The chief products include corn, cotton, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold. Pop. in 1896 4093.

Sigean, *se-shōn'* a town of France, department of Aude, near the lagoon of Sigean on the Mediterranean 13 miles E. of Narbonne. Large quantities of salt are obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3357.

Sigel, *see'-ghel*, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 6 miles N of Elmhurst. Pop. in 1900 233.

Sigel, a post-township of Huron co. Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1953.

Sigel, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. 6 miles N of Brookville. Pop. 190.

Sigel, a township (town) of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Sigel, a township (town) of Wood co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Sigirville, *see'-ghir-vil*, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., about 13 miles N of Lewisburg. Pop. 200.

Sigmaringen, *sig'-mā-ring'-en* a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern on the Danube, 36 miles NE of Constance. It is the capital of the district of Sigmaringen which includes the whole of Hohenzollern. On a rocky height within the town is the castle of Sigmaringen, containing interesting collections. Pop. in 1900, 4574.

Sigmund, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 150.

Sigra, a town of Dalmatia. See SIGA.

Sigra, *seen-yā*, a town of Italy, 8 miles W of Florance, on the Arno. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 8500).

Sigra, a town of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire 50 miles ESE of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897 3998.

Sigra, a post-village of Mohave co. Ariz. about 160 miles from Maricopa. Pop. 75.

Sigra, *sig'-nōw* a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles ESE of Bern.

Signy l'Abbaye, *seen'-yee' lāb-bā* a town of France, in Ardennes, 14 miles WSW of Mézières. Pop. about 2000.

Signy-le-Petit, *seen-yee' lēh-pēh-tē'* a small town of France, in Ardennes 25 miles NW of Mézières.

Sigourney, *sig'-er-ne*, a banking city capital of Kaskaskia co. Iowa, on the North Skunk River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 25 miles E of Okaloosa. Pop. in 1900 1952.

Sigri (see *grē*) Cape, the W extremity of the island of Lombok. Lat. 3° 11' N. lon. 25° 45' E.

Sigriewitz, *see'-grē-wēz* a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles SE of Bern near the Lake of Thun. Pop. about 4000. Elevation 2520 feet.

Sigbee, a post-hamlet of DeKalb co. Ala. Pop. 50.

Sigbee, a post-village of Colquitt co. Ga., on the Georgia Northern R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. 100.

Sigbee's Deep, a name given to the deeper plain or oceanic floor of the Gulf of Mexico. See MEXICO GULF or SIGBEEN, *se-gwēn'-thā* (L. *Septoria*) a town of Spain province and 63 miles NE of Guadalajara. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900 4638.

Sihl, *see'-l*, a river of Switzerland cantons of Schwyz, Zug, and Uri joins the Limmat at Zurich, after a NW course of 40 miles.

Sihur, *si'-hūr'* or *Selhur*, *si'-hūr'* (anc. *Sarus*) a river in the SE part of Asia Minor which descends from the Anti Taurus, flows SW and enters the Mediterranean Sea a few miles E. of Mersina. The town of Adana is on its banks.

Sihur, the Arabic name of the Syr Darya.

Sijun, a town of France. See SIGAN.

Sikeston, a banking city of Scott co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System, 26 miles WSW of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 1077.

Sikhs. See PUNJAB.

Sik'kiang, *see'-king* or *Hong-kiang*, a navigable river in the S part of China, rises in the province of Yunnan flows E. and SE and after traversing the provinces of Kwang-si and Kwang-tung and receiving the Ye'kiang from the S and the Pe-kiang from the N enters the China Sea, by many mouths, near Canton. The arm on which Canton is situated is called the Canton River or Chu-kiang (Pearl River). The name Chu-kiang is sometimes applied to the whole stream. Length estimated at 900 miles.

Sik'imoo, or *Sikimo* (L. *Scimus*) an island of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece 5 miles W of Ios (Nio) Area, about 17 sq. m. It rises to a height of about 2000 feet. Pop. about 700.

Sik'kim, a state of India, tributary to Bengal, situated in the Himalayas, one of whose loftiest peaks, Kunchinjunga is on its borders. It is bounded on the N by Tibet and on the S by the British district of Darjiling and has Nepal on the W and Bhutan on the E. Area, 2618 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 59,914. It has valuable forests and produces, in addition to cereals, tea, cotton, oranges, and other fruits. The bulk of the inhabitants are Lepchas (called by themselves Rong), who are allied to the Tibetans and are Buddhists. Tenzong and Gangtok are the principal places.

Sil, a river of Spain, rises in the NW part of León, flows SW and joins the Miño. Length 100 miles.

Siliacayupán, a town of Mexico state and 37 miles WNW of the city of Oaxaca.

Silán, se-lán' or **Silang, se-láng** a pueblo of Cavite province, Luzon Philippine Islands, N of Sangay mountain. The region produces rice, maize, and timber. Pop. in 1903, 3671.

Silán, se-lán a seaport town of Yucatán, in Yucatán, 66 miles NW of Valladolid and a short distance W of the Boca de Silán.

Silme, se-lá a town of Mexico, state and 14 miles SW of Guasajuato, with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. in 1906, 15,355.

Silma, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss. Pop. 100.

Silma, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind. near Hartford City.

Silma Creek, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C.

Silay, se-lá, a pueblo of West Negros province, Negros Philippine Islands, on the NW coast, near Bacolod. Pop. in 1905, 15,649.

Silberberg, sil-ber-bérs' a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles SSW of Breslau. Pop. about 1000.

Silchester, a village of England, in Hampshire, near the borders of Berkshire, 6 miles N of Basingstoke. Extensive remains have been unearthed here of the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum.

Silcott Springs, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va. Pop. 60.

Silfström, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky, 12 miles W of Madisonville.

Siler City, a banking post-town of Chatham co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Silesia, sil-ee-she-s (Ger. *Schlesien*, *chil-ee-sh*) a province forming the SE portion of Prussia, bounded on the E by Russian Poland and Galicia, on the S and SW by Austrian Silesia, Moravia, Bohemia, and the kingdom of Saxony on the NW by Brandenburg, and on the N by Posen. Area, 15,568 sq. m. The surface in the S is mountainous, in other parts generally level or undulating with areas of elevated plateau. Along the SW border extend the Sudetic Mountains, whose spurs cover a considerable area. Their highest portion is the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) whose loftiest summit, the Schneekoppe (3253 feet), is in Silesia. The Oder traverses the region from SE to NW draining nearly the whole of it through its affluents among which are the two Neises, Bober, Malapanne, and Bartsch. The country to the W of the Oder is for the most part very fertile, but the other half of the province is on the whole very unproductive. Silesia is one of the granaries of Germany. Large quantities of potatoes are raised and the beet-sugar industry is extensive. The province is rich in cattle. Nearly one-third of the surface is covered with forests, consisting mainly of conifers. The mineral wealth of Silesia is very great. Most coal is mined here than in any other province of Prussia except Westphalia, the product in 1901 having reached 80,000,000 long tons. Very quantities of iron and zinc-ore are mined and lead is an important product. There are numerous mineral springs, the best known being those of Warmbrunn and Salzbrunn. Manufactures are equally developed with agriculture and mining. The textile industry is on a vast scale. In flax spinning and linen-weaving Silesia is the foremost section of Germany. The metallic industries are barely inferior to the textile. The district of Oppeln is the principal seat of the iron-industry. There are extensive manufactures of glass, porcelain and earthenware, chemicals, paper, leather, wooden articles, clothing, etc. Beer and spirits are produced in large quantities.

The population in 1900 was 4,469,337. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Germans and nearly one-fourth Poles. In 1901 there were 2,589,588 Catholics and 2,443,583 Protestants. The Jews numbered 47,538. The capital of the province is Breslau which is the seat of a university. Silesia is divided into the 3 government-districts of Breslau, Liegnitz, and Oppeln.

In the latter part of the Middle Ages a host of petty states arose in Silesia, many of them ruled by Polish ducal houses. The country gradually came under the overlordship of the kings of Bohemia, becoming a part of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. As part of the lands of the Bohemian crown it became a possession of the Hapsburg (Austrian) dynasty. In 1740-42 Frederick the Great of Prussia wrested nearly the whole of Silesia from Austria.

Silecia, or Austriana Silecia, a crown land and duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, comprising a small fragment of old Silesia, the great bulk of which was conquered by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1740-42. It has Moravia on the SW and Galicia on the E, and borders for a short distance on Hungary. Area, 1967 sq. m. It belongs in great part to the region of the Sudetic Mountains. The Carpathians extend in the SE, along the Hun-

garian border. The region is rich in coal. Pop. in 1900, 680,423. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants are Slovaks (Poles, Czechs, and Slovaks). The remainder are nearly all Germans. The great bulk of the people are Roman Catholics. Capital, Troppau.

Siletz, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon. The banking point is Corvallis. Pop. 100.

Silex, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Silhet, a town of Assam. See **STILHAT**.

Silhet, one of the minor islands of the Seychelles group.

Silistria, se-lis-tré-a, or Silistra (anc. *Durostorum*), a town of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 56 miles N by E of Shumen. It has a active trade. Among the industries are milling, tanning, and weaving. The town has a number of mosques and churches. Silistria was an important fortress under the Turks and has figured prominently in the Russo-Turkish wars. Pop. in 1900, 12,133.

Silivri, se-liv-ree, a town of European Turkey on the N shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles W of Constantinople. Pop. about 8000 (?)

Siljan, sil-yán, a lake of Sweden, 120 and 25 miles NW of Falun. Length, 26 miles. It is about 400 feet deep and has an elevation of 540 ft.

Silma, seel-vá, a town of Spain, 9 miles S of Valencia, on the Lagoon of Albufera. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Silma, a town of French Sudan, in Bambarra, on the Niger, in about lat. 5° 45' W.

Silma de Caracás, seel-yá-dí-ká-ri-kás, a mountain of Venezuela, adjacent to the city of Caracas. Height, about 8700 feet.

Sillein, sil-lée (Hun. *Szeles*, *shol-nék*) a town of Hungary, on the S and 36 miles NE of Transylvania, on the river Waag. It has a large salt depot and railway-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5623.

Silleiro (seel-yá-ero) Cape, Spain, on the W coast of Galicia, near the mouth of the Rio de Viga. Lat. 42° 7' N.

Sillé-le-Guillaume, seel-yá-láh-ghee-yóm, a town of France in Sarthe, 10 miles NW of Le Mans. It has an interesting medieval church and the ruins of a castle. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3014.

Sillery, sil-lé-ree, a village of France, in Marne, 6 miles SE of Reims famous for its fine champagne wine.

Sillery, Sillery Cove, or Saint Celomb, sil-lee-ree, a post-village and parish of Quebec, co. of Quebec, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, a short distance above Quebec. Pop. (parish) about 2200.

Silliman, Mount, Cal., a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, about 45 miles NE of Visalia. Height, 11,623 feet.

Silleth, a seaport and frequented sea-bathing place of England, in Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 21 miles W of Carlisle. Pop. about 2500.

Sille, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 100.

Sile, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Darent. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Sileman, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., 6 miles from Union Point, on the Union Point and West Plains R. Pop. about 200.

Sileman, a post-village of Brown co., Ill. The banking point is Clayton. Pop. 100.

Sileman, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss. 6 miles W of West Point.

Sileman, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles WSW of Utica. Pop. 100.

Sileman, a post-hamlet of Berry co., N.C. on the Yadkin River about 46 miles N of Salisbury.

Sileman Springs, a banking post-town and health-resort of Benton co., Ark. 24 miles S. of Sulphur Springs, on the Kansas City Southern R. It has an ice-plant and is the seat of Arkansas Conference College. Pop. in 1900, 1743.

Sileman Springs, a city of Howell co., Mo. The banking point is West Plains. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Siles, seel-ee, a village of the Canaries, in Tenerife.

Sile, sil, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinterrhein, 12 miles SSW of Chur. It embraces the hamlets of Sila-Basaglia and Sila-Mara. Height above the sea, 5944 feet. The lake of Sile is immediately SW and is 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. Depth, 233 ft.

Silsbee, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex. on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 400.

Silsden, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Kewley. Pop. in 1901, 4304.

Silt, or **Sylt**, silt, an island of Prussia, in the North Sea, on the W coast of Schleswig. Greatest length from N to S, about 20 miles.

Silvira, a post-hamlet of Shelby co. Ala. in the Cahaba Valley 20 miles S of Birmingham.

Silvannoten, a Latin name of **SANUS**.
Silvaplana, a village and resort of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, about 3 miles from St. Moritz. It is beautifully situated on the Julier Road and on the alluvial deposits of the Julier brook. Elevation 5058 feet. Adjacent is Silvaplana Lake.

Silvama, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. 37 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Silver, a post-village of Clarendon co. S C on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sumter or Manning. Pop. 150.

Silverblack, a lumbering village of Whatcom co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Bellingham.

Silverbow, a county in the SW part of Montana. Area, 1017 sq. m., chiefly mountainous. It is drained by the Big Hole (or Wisdom) River and its tributaries. Lead silver and copper are produced in large quantities principally near Butte, the capital. Pop. in 1900 47,033.

Silver Bow, a gold-mining district of Alaska about 3 miles from Juneau.

Silverbow, a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont. about 60 miles SSW of Helena. Pop. 200.

Silverbrook, a mining village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 1 mile from Summit. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 500.

Silver City, a post-village of Forsyth co. Ga. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Silver City, a banking post-village, capital of Owyhee co., Idaho on Jordan Creek about 80 miles SSW of Boise. It has silver and other mining interests. Pop. about 1,200.

Silver City, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. 7 miles (direct) NE of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900 438.

Silver City, a post-village of Lyon co. Tex. 5 miles S. of Virginia City its banking point. It has mining interests. Pop. about 350.

Silver City, a banking city capital of Grant co. N Mex. 43 miles NW of Deming on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. It is in a mining region and has a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900 2733.

Silver City, a post-village of Utah 20 miles W by S of Santaquin on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Pop. 150.

Silver Cliff, a mining post-town capital of Custer co. Colo. 28 miles (direct) SSW of Canon City. Pop. in 1900 578.

Silver Creek, Ill. enters the Kankaskia River about 12 miles SSE of Belleville. Length 70 miles.

Silver Creek, Ind. enters the Ohio River 14 miles above New Albany.

Silver Creek, Iowa rises in Skeby co. and enters the West Kinnabotona River in Mills co. Length about 80 miles.

Silver Creek, Miss. flows into the Sandow River in Washington co.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Floyd co. Ga. 3 miles by S. of Rome. Pop. 75.

Silver Creek, a post-station of Calhoun co. Ill.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Madison co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 11 miles SW of Richmond. Pop. 90.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. 10 miles N of Kalamazoo. P. 75.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Wright co. Minn. about 20 miles SSE of St. Cloud. Pop. 70.

Silver Creek, a banking post-village of Lawrence co. Miss. 8 miles NE of Milledge on the Gulf and Ship Island and the Mississippi Central R. Pop. about 250.

Silver Creek, a banking post-village of Merrick co. Neb. near the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R. 109 miles W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 291.

Silver Creek, a banking post-village of Chautauque co. N Y. on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver Creek, and on the Lake Shore and Northern Southern and other railroads, 31 miles SSW of Buffalo. It has manufacturing of milling-machinery and grain-separators. Pop. in 1900 1944.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Hardin co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 6 miles SW of Keaton. Pop. 150.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles WNE of Pottsville. It has coaling industries.

Silver Creek, a post-station of Marshall co. Tenn., 13 miles SSE of Columbia.

Silver Creek, a post-station of Lewis co., Wash. 18 miles E by S of Napavine.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 110.

Silverdale, a post-station of Cowley co. Kan. on Silver Creek about 14 miles SSE of Winfield.

Silverdale, a post-village of Onslow co. N C 30 miles W of Morehead City. Pop. 60.

Silverdale, a post-borough of Bucks co. Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. in 1900 255.

Silver Grove, a town of Floyd co. Ind. in New Albany township. Pop. in 1900 598.

Silverheels Mountain, Colo. a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lot 38° 20' N. lon. 100° W. It has an altitude of 13,850 feet.

Silverhill, a post-village of Prince George co. Md., about 9 miles SE of Washington D C. Pop. 200.

Silverhill, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N C.

Silverhill, a post-station of Wetzel co. W Va.

Silver King, a mining post-village of Pinal co. Ariz. about 35 miles N of Florence.

Silver Lake, in the F part of Wyoming co., N Y. is connected by an outlet with the Genesee River. Length 3 miles.

Silver Lake, a banking post-town of Kesheluko co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles S of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Silver Lake, a post-station of Worth co. Iowa, about 25 miles NW of Macon City.

Silver Lake, a city of Shawnee co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles W by N of Topeka. Pop. in 1900 258.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 100.

Silver Lake, a banking post-village of McLeod co. Minn. 12 miles N of Glenora on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 321.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Parry co. Mo. 20 miles NE of Fredericktown.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Carroll co. N H. The banking point is North Conway. Pop. 150.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Essex co. N J. on the Erie R. The banking point is Newark.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Wyoming co. N Y. The banking point is Perry.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Oregon.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. in Silver Lake township about 13 miles S of Binghamton. Pop. of the township in 1900 6,83; of the village 75.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Ven Zant co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 84 miles W of Mineral.

Silver Lake, a post-station of Cowhite co. Wash.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. 175.

Silver Lake, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 150.

Silver Mountain, Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co. has an altitude of 10,034 feet.

Silver Peak, a post-village of Esmeralda co. Nev. about 125 miles S by W of Austin. Pop. about 325.

Silver Puma, a post-town of Clear Creek co. Colo. near Sherman Mountain 6 miles S of Georgetown on the Colorado and Southern R. It has silver mines. Pop. in 1900 775.

Silver Point, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Silver Run, a post-hamlet of Talladega co. Ala. about 20 miles NE of Talladega.

Silver Run, a village of Carroll co. Md. 40 miles NNW of Baltimore. The post-station is Westminster. Pop. 200.

Silver Mills, a post-village of Ponce de Leon co. Ga. on the Macon Central R. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. 200.

Silver Spring, a post-village and resort of Marion co. Fla. It is on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 60.

Silver Spring, a post-station of Montgomery co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 7 miles N of Washington, D C.

Silver Spring, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1804.

Silver Spring, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 5 miles NE of Columbia, in an iron mining district. Pop. about 300.

Silver Spring, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn. 20 miles NE of Nashville.

Silver Spring, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co. Wis.

Silver Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Tipton co., Miss., 14 miles NE of Ripley.

Silver Springs, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y. on the Erie and other railroads, 7 miles S of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900 667.

Silver Star, a mining post-village of Madison co., Mont. on the Jefferson River about 80 miles S by W of Helena. Pop. 150.

Silver Street, a post-village of Newberry co. S. C. 54 miles by rail W by N of Columbia. Pop. 75.

Silverton, a banking post-town capital of San Juan co. Colo., is finely situated on the Animas River at an elevation of 9400 feet above the sea, and 285 miles WSW of Pueblo. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, and is surrounded by high mountains. It is about 3 miles from the lofty Huitan Mountains. It has silver-smelting works etc. Pop. in 1900 1330.

Silverton, a post-hamlet of Ocean co. N. J. near the sea, about 7 miles NNE of Toms River.

Silverton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Silverton, a banking mty. of Marion co. Oregon on Silver Creek, 14 miles E by S of Salem on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 636.

Silverton, a banking post village, capital of Bruce co. on Tex. 35 miles SW by S of Clearendon. Pop. about 400.

Silverton, a post-village of Jackson co. W. Va. 15 miles S of Parkersburg. Pop. 75.

Silverton, a post-village of British Columbia, 3 miles from New Denver its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Silverton, a mining district of New South Wales in about lat. 31° 55' S. close to the borders of South Australia.

Silver Valley, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex. Pop. 65.

Silverville, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. 10 miles W of Bedford. Pop. 75.

Silverville, a post-village of Butler co. Pa.

Silverwood, a post-village of Tazewell co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Mayville. Pop. 200.

Silves, *sil ves* a town of Portugal in Algarve 19 miles ENE of Lagos. It is a quiet old town with ruins of medieval fortifications and a venerable cathedral. It was an important place under the Mohammedans. The town is a centre of the cork-industry. Pop. in 1900, 9588.

Silvey, a post village of Marquette co. Va. Pop. 75.

Silvicola, a post-village of Sullivan co. Tenn. The banking point is Bristol.

Silvretta, a mountain mass on the borders of the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the canton of (Switzerland), about 10 miles NW of Tauris. It culminates in the Silvretta-horn 16 656 feet.

Sinabara, *se-ma-ba-ra* a gulf of Japan on the W coast of the island of Kjusiu, stretching far inland and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Sinabara and the islands of Anikusa, Negashima, and other islands and rocks.

Sinacua, *se-ma-ha* (anc. *Symon*) a town of Spain province and 8 miles SW of Valladolid pretty regularly situated on the river Pisuerga. It has an imposing medieval castle in which the archives of Castile are kept. Pop. about 1900.

Sinacua, Malay Archipelago. See *Saxoa*.

Sinara, *se-ma-eh*, an island of the Philippines, N of Tablas. Lat. 12° 48' N.

Simbirsk, *sim bi-rsk* a government of Russia, in its E part bounded on the E. by the river Volga. Area, 19 120 sq. m. The surface is mostly level or undulating except in the E. where there are considerable elevations along the Volga. The soil is extremely fertile, producing bountiful crops of rye and oats. Capital Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897 1 549 401.

Simbirsk, a town of Russia, the capital of the government of Simbirsk, on the Volga, 105 miles SEW of Kazan. It is picturesquely situated on high ground. The town is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1897 43 298.

Simcoe, a lake of Ontario, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay (an arm of Lake Huron) nearly 30 miles long and about 18 miles broad at its widest part, and about 130 feet above Georgian Bay into which it discharges through Lake Couchiching and the Severn. It contains numerous islands and its villa-studded banks are generally clothed with wood to the water's edge.

Simcoe, a county of Ontario, chiefly between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Capital, Barrie.

Simcoe, a banking post-town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Norfolk, on the river Lynn and on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash R., 8 miles N of

Lake Erie and 24 miles from Brantford. It contains the county buildings and has manufactories of leather, woolens, and lumber. Pop. in 1891 2627.

Simson, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. The banking point is Charlottesville.

Simeto, *se-mi-to* (anc. *Symon*), in its lower course called *Giarratona*, a river of Sicily rises about 80 miles SE of Catania, flows SE 50 miles, and enters the Mediterranean Sea 6 miles S of Catania. Its course has been interrupted by the lava-flows of Mount Etna.

Simferopol, *sim fi-ro-pol* a town of Russia, capital of the government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salgirs 37 miles NE of Sevastopol. It consists of a Russian quarter which is regularly built, and of an old Tartar quarter. There are a number of mosques. The town has considerable trade. The Tartar place which existed before the modern town was called *Almetshet* (white mosque). Pop. in 1897 43,321.

Simi, a post village of Ventura co. Cal. Pop. 60.

Simla, a town of the Punjab, British India capital of Simla district, about 170 miles N of Delhi. It is situated a few miles S of the river Sutlej on a spur of the Himalayas, at an elevation of about 7000 feet above the sea. It is a great sanatorium for the European inhabitants of India and is the summer residence of the viceroy. Pop. about 15 000. The number of inhabitants is doubled in the summer season.

Simmen, *sim men* a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern after a N and E course of 35 miles joins the Kander near its mouth in the Lake of Thun.

Simmenthal, *sim men tal* a valley of Switzerland canton of Bern watered by the Simmen. It contains several villages.

Simmering, *sim men ring*, a southeastern suburban quarter of Vienna.

Simnara, *sim men* a town of Eberhard Prussia, 26 miles SW of Coblenz. It formerly belonged to the Palatinate. Pop. about 2300.

Simonsport, a post-village of Avoyelles parish La. on Atchafalaya Bayou about 80 miles NNW of Baton Rouge on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 125.

Simmons Grove, a post-village of Chatham co. N. C.

Simmons Hill, a post-village of Wilson co. N. C.

Simmons Fork, a creek which rises in Randolph co. and enters the Yadkin River.

Simmonsville, a post-village of Craig co. Va. 17 miles W by E. of Newmarket.

Simma, a post-village of Bowin co. Tex. on the St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Dohall. Pop. 200.

Simna, a town of Persia. See *Simnan*.

Simnitza, *sim nit za* (Roman *Zimnara*) a town of Rumania, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Sistova (Belgaria). Pop. in 1890 6050.

Simoda, a town of Japan. See *Simoda*.

Simofovel, a town of Mexico in the state of Chiapas 15 miles N of San Cristobal.

Simonecks, a town of Japan. See *Simonecks*.

Simons, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio. The banking point is Andover. Pop. 100.

Simonskura, *se-mo-ne-skura* or *Simonskura*, *sim on-to-rsk* a small town of Hungary co. of Tolna, 60 miles SW of Budapest.

Simons's Town, a town and naval station of Cape Colony on Simon's Bay an inlet on the W side of False Bay 20 miles S of Cape Town with which it is connected by rail. It is neatly built at the foot of Cape Mountain is fortified, and has large docks, hospitals, and repair-shops. Pop. about 4000.

Simonsville, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. 30 miles SSE of Rutland. Pop. 60.

Simonsville, a post-village of Knox co. Mo.

Simpong, a town of Borneo 13 miles from the SW coast and 17 miles NE of Sekadana, near the confluence of the Matan with the Simpong.

Simphoropol, a town of Russia. See *Simphoropol*.

Simphorville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. The banking point is Monroeville. Pop. 90.

Simpion (*Fr. pron sal-pion*) a mountain of Switzerland in the canton of Valais, SE of Brig and near the frontier of Piedmont, Italy. Across it is the famous Simpson Road, the first great Alpine route after the Brenner constructed by Napoleon in 1800-00 and connecting Brig with Domodossola. The summit of the Simpson Pass is at an elevation of 6590 feet (Simpson Hospice, 6545 ft. station of Simpson 4953 ft.). The Simpson Tunnel, the longest railway tunnel in the world, with its N end about 14 miles above Brig, was begun in 1898 and completed in Feb., 1905. It is 12 1/2 miles in length and attains a greatest elevation of 2215 ft.

Simpson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 199 sq. m. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Barren River and several creeks. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890 10,878 in 1900 11,024.

Simpson, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Pearl River, intersected by the Strong River, and also drained by Sanders and Big creeks. Capital, Westville. Pop. in 1890 19,138; in 1900 13,800.

Simpson, a post-village of Bradley co. Ark. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 125.

Simpson, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Vienna or Metropolis. Pop. in 1900 187.

Simpson, a banking post-town of Mitchell co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Simpson, a post-village of Olmstead co. Miss. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 160.

Simpson, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kane R. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 200.

Simpson, a post village of Taylor co. W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Grafton. Pop. 254.

Simpson Island, Pacific Ocean in Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 6° 30' N. lon. 175° 54' E.

Simpsons, a post-village of Floyd co. Va. Pop. 90.

Simpsons Corner, a post-village of Pascoot co. Me. 5 miles S of Bangs. Pop. 60.

Simpsons Store, a post-station of Washington co. Pa. Pop. 100.

Simpsonville, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 23 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 203.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Howard co. Md. on the Middle Patuxent River about 16 miles WSW of Baltimore.

Simpsonville, a post-town of Greenville co. S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900 195.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Lapeer co. Tex. about 16 miles NW of Gilmer. Pop. 190.

Sims, a post-village of Wayne co. Ill. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. 100.

Sims, a post-village of Grant co. Ind. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 144.

Sims, a post-village of Morton co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Mandan or New Salem. Pop. 160.

Simsboro, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Ruston. Pop. 250.

Simsbury, a post-village in Simsbury township (town) Hartford co. Conn. on the Farmington River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England R. 42 miles N of New Haven. It has a factory. Pop. of the town in 1900 2094.

Simsbury, La. See **Simsbury**.

Simsbury, one of the Kuril Islands 60 miles NW of Urap. Pop. 100.

Simsbury, a town of France. See **Six la-Nous**.

Sin, a city of China, province of Shensi 120 miles SE of Si-nan.

Sinai, a peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, arms of the Red Sea, about 140 miles in length from N to S and as much in breadth at its N end, whence it gradually tapers S to its extremity Ras-Mohammed, is about lat. 31° 43' N. lon. 34° 18' E. The Sinaitic Peninsula is mainly a region of wild and barren mountains.

In the southern half are the granite peaks of the Sinaitic group. The highest points are the Jebel Katherin (8537 feet) Jebel-um-Shomer (8449 feet) Jebel-Musa, or Mount Sinai (7363 feet) and Jebel-Serbal (6713 feet). The Mount Sinai (Horeb) of the Old Testament has been variously identified with Jebel-Musa, Jebel-um-Shomer and Jebel-Serbal. The peninsula, which is part of Arabia Petraea, is under Egyptian administration.

Sinai, a post-station of Anderson co. Ky.

Sinai, see **Sinai**, a small town and fashionable health resort of Romania, in the Carpathian Mountains, about 70 miles NNW of Bucharest.

Sinait, see **Sinait**, a people of Iloos Sur province, Luson, Philippine Islands, near the W coast. Pop. in 1903, 3137.

Sinaloa, sin-a-lo'a, a state of Mexico, situated between the Gulf of California and the states of Durango and Chihuahua, and stretching from lat. 23° 33' to 27° 25' N. Area, 23,671 sq. m. The country along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil. The mountains, which cover the eastern parts on a portion of the Sierra Madre Occidental and attain an elevation of about 7500 feet, are

largely covered with forest. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits are largely cultivated. The minerals comprise gold, silver, lead, copper and iron. Capital, Culiacan. Pop. in 1900, 266,791.

Sinaloa, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, on the Sinaloa River about 10 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of California, and 280 miles NW of Durango. Lat. 26° N.

Sinalunga, see **Sinalunga**, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany province of Siena, circle of Montepulciano.

Sinay, or **Sinai**, a village of Belgium in East Flanders, 18 miles NE of Ghent.

Sincaja, a town of Colombia, in Bolivar 75 miles SSE of Cartagena. It has sugar industries.

Sinclair, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 7 miles NE of Jacksonville.

Sinclairville, a banking post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y., on the Dunkirk Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 23 miles S by E of Dunkirk. Pop. in 1900 677.

Sindelsingen, ein dörflin, a town of Württemberg, 8 miles WSW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900 4291.

Sindh, a river of Greater India, which joins the James 30 miles SE of Ratanah.

Sindh, Sindh, or **Sinde**, a region in the extreme W part of British India, constituting a province of the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the W and N by Beluchistan, on the NE by the Panjab, on the E by Rajputana, on the S, by the Kutch and on the SW by the Arabian Sea. Its southern extremity is a few miles N of the Tropic of Cancer. Area about 51,000 sq. m. of which the native state of Kharpur comprises about 6000 sq. m. Sindh is traversed from N to S by the Indus and includes the large delta of that river. The region is mainly a great alluvial plain with mountains extending along the border of Beluchistan. The coasts are low. The climate is extremely hot and remarkably dry some sections being practically arid. Most of the country is a desert, owing mainly to the lack of rainfall. The soil is in great part a fertile clay baked by the scorching sun and containing salt or saltpetre. The SE corner of Sindh is part of the sand desert of Thar (Thar) or the Indian Desert. A narrow belt of alluvial land close to the Indus in Upper Sindh is rendered highly productive by numerous irrigation canals and the periodical inundations of the river. The cultivated area embraces somewhat more than one-tenth of the whole area of the region. The products include wheat, barley, rice, millet, and other grains, oil seeds, hemp, cotton, indigo, opium, tobacco, sugar and vegetables. Among the domestic animals are large numbers of camels and buffaloes. A railway extends through the valley of the Indus, terminating at the busy port of Karachi (Korachi) the outlet of the products of the region. The population of Sindh (excluding Kharpur) in 1901 was 3,219,919. The inhabitants are mainly of Hindu stock with an admixture of Beluchi blood. There are a large number of Baluch. The local language are one of the Aryan Indian tongues, containing numerous Persian and Arabic elements. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, the Mohammedans outnumbering the Hindus four to one. Only a small fraction of the inhabitants can read and write. The capital is Karachi. Among other towns are Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Rohri and Sukkur. Sindh passed from the rule of its various emirs to that of the British in 1843.

Sindurskoye, sin-don-eko-yé, a lake of Russia, in the government of Volodga.

Sin'spent Bay, a long and narrow inlet of Worcester co. Md.

Sines, see **Sines**, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo, 40 miles SW of Alentejo do Sal. It is the birthplace of Vasco da Gama.

Sinew, see **Sinew**, a town of the island of Majorca, 20 miles ENE of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6131.

Sinew, a river of Canada, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains in about lat. 56° N. flows NW and joins the Peace River after a course of about 100 miles.

Singac, sin-jik, a post-hamlet of Panama co. N. J. on the Panama River 5 miles WSW of Paterson.

Sin-gan, see **Sin-gan**, or **Si agun-fu**, a city of China, capital of the province of Shensi, on an affluent of the Wei ho. Lat. 34° 12' N., lon. 108° 40' E. It is enclosed by walls and is one of the most important commercial cities of the empire, being situated at the intersection of trade-routes to Kulu, Yarkand and Kashgar. Pop. estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Singapore, sing-ga-pore, one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain, consisting of the island of Singapore (with some small islets) off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the main-land by a strait about 2 miles across, and having at its SE side a town

of the same name. Area, 269 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 238,333, largely Chinese, Malays, and Hindus. The surface is generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. The climate is healthy. Showers are frequent and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Chief products are tobacco, coconut oil, gambier, aloes, nutmeg, cacao, and fruits, which, together with valuable forest-woods (teak) and hides, are largely exported. The modern city of Singapore was founded by the English in 1819 and the island was purchased from the Sultan of Johore by the English in 1824.

Singapore (*Singapura*, city of the Lion) the capital of the British crown colony of the Straits Settlements and the most important commercial emporium of southeastern Asia, is on the S.E. coast of the island of Singapore, in lat. $1^{\circ} 17' N$ and lon. $103^{\circ} 50' E$. It is regularly laid out and well built, and has a large and easily accessible harbor. The quays, wharves, and docks extend over miles of water front. The city which has a beautiful esplanade fronting on the outer harbor is commanded by Fort Canning. Among the more noteworthy buildings are the governor's palace, the town-hall, court-house, the Anglican cathedral of St. Andrew, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the Raffles Museum. Singapore has a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and is the seat of other learned bodies. Its botanical garden is one of the finest in the world. As a free port and the meeting point of numerous important sea-routes, it carries on an enormous trade. Pop. in 1900 193,000 of whom 141,865 were Chinese and 2748 Europeans and Americans.

Singera, a town of Baden circle of Constance, 6 miles WNW of Radolfzell. Pop. in 1885 2909.

Singar, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La., on the eastern City Southern R. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Singerden, a post-town of Rockingham co. Va. The banking point is Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1900 103.

Singhalice See CAYLON.

Singhampton, a post-village of Elmira co. Ontario 13 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. about 500.

Singidunum, the ancient name of BELGRADE.

Singhel, sing kél, a town of Samatra, on the W coast, at the mouth of the Pingkel in lat. $2^{\circ} 20' N$. Pop. about 2000.

Singletan, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala.

Singleton, a post-village of Winston co. Miss. about 40 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Singleton, a town of New South Wales, on the Hunter River 147 miles by rail NW of Sydney. Pop. about 3000.

Sing Sing, N.Y. See OSWING.

Singagaglia, se-ne-gal' yá, now officially Semigallia (anc. *Sena Gallica*), a seaport and watering place of Italy on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the little River Mura, 16 miles WNW of Ancona. It has been the seat of a bishop from the earliest times. Near by is the church of Santa Maria della Grazie, with a painting by Perugino. Singagaglia was one of the towns of the Pontapoli, which became a papal possession in the eighth century. Pisa IX. was born here. Pop. in 1901 5633 (commune 23,136).

Sining-fu, see ning fu, a town of China, province of Kan-su on the Si ho 118 miles WNW of Lan-chow. It has an important caravan trade with Lhasa.

Sinj (Sijn), seel, a town of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary 20 miles NE. of Spalato. It has a castle which figured in the Turkish wars. Pop. about 2500.

Sinjar (anc. *Singara*) a small town of Asiatic Turkey 70 miles W of Mosul.

Sinjar Hecla, a range of Asiatic Turkey between the Khabar and Tigris.

Sinjoril, a village in the extreme northern part of Syria, between the mountain-ridges of Glaur Dag and Kurd Dag about 40 miles NE. of Alexandretta. Here are vestigia of an ancient city supposed to have been originally a Hittite capital. The excavations have yielded many interesting relics prominent among them figures of horses.

Sin-kiang, a vast and somewhat ill-defined province of China, comprising the greater part of what is generally designated Chinese or Eastern Turkestan and extending from Kan-su to the region about the Caspian.

Sinking Creek, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va., 25 miles NW of Salem.

Sinking Fork, a post-station of Christian co. Ky.

Sinking Spring, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on Brush Creek, about 30 miles SW of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 238.

Sinking Spring, a post-village of Berke co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles W of Reading. Pop. about 700.

Sinking Spring, a post-station of Service co., Tenn.

Sinking Valley, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., about 12 miles NE. of Altoona.

Sinks Grove, a post-village of Monroe co., W. Va. 8 miles S. of Fort Spring. Pop. about 150.

Sin-in-Nobis, sin leh no' b' i, a town of France, in Nord, an eastern suburb of Douai. Pop. in 1901 5891 (commune, 8112).

Sinim, sin ná, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi capital of the district of Ardekan 90 miles WNW of Hamadan.

Sin'mmahong'ning, a post-village of Cameron co. Pa. on Sinnamahoning Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rr. 52 miles WNW of Lock-haven. Pop. about 400.

Sinnamahoning Creek, Pa. enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton co.

Sinnimari, or **Sinnamary**, seen ná má reo' a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic Ocean 70 miles NW of Cayenne, after a N course of upward of 100 miles. At its mouth is the village of Sinnimari.

Sinno, or **Sinai** (anc. *Siris*) a river of Italy, in Basilicata, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto 19 miles SW of the mouth of the Bradano. Length, 80 miles.

Sinno, a port of Liberia.

Sinope, se-no' pe (Turk. *Sinab*, see noob) a seaport of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, 75 miles WNW of Samsun, in lat. $42^{\circ} 2' N$ lon. $35^{\circ} 12' E$. The Bay of Sinope affords the best anchorage on the N coast of Asia Minor. The town has retained its old fortifications, which encircle the Moslem quarter. It exports timber, fruits, silk, oil, and hides. Pop. in 1901 9749, nearly one-half Greeks. The ancient Sinope was one of the most flourishing of the Greek maritime cities and ruled over a considerable district. In later times it was the capital of the kingdom of Pontus. It was the birthplace of Diogenes and Mithridates.

Sinopoli, sin-op'o-la, a small town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria, 17 miles NE of Reggio.

Sino, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine.

Sinshetser, sin'sh'etser, a town of Baden, 14 miles SSE of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900 3011.

Sinshumawa, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. 6 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa.

Sinta Baya (hi oo) Ala. flows into the Tombigbee River near Coffeeville.

Sintaluta, a post-village of Amnibola, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 290.

Sin-tshu, se-shoo' a town of China, province of Kwang in lat. $23^{\circ} 20' N$ lon. $110^{\circ} 30' E$.

Sinton, a post-village, capital of San Patricio co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Atamias Pass R. 27 miles N by W of Corpus Christi. Pop. 75.

Sinua, or **Sinua**, se-noe a river of Colombia, in the state of Bolívar flows generally N and, after a course of about 250 miles falls into the Bay of Marroquillo in the Caribbean Sea.

Sinub, a town of Asia Minor. See SIXOZ.

Sinuheim, sin'uh'eim a village of Baden, 3 miles W of Baden Baden. Pop. in 1900 2929.

SINUIG, sint' uig, a town of Rhensish Prussia, 30 miles NW of Coblenz, near the left bank of the Rhine. It has a Romanesque medieval church, recently restored. Pop. in 1900 3055.

Sion, see ów' (Ger. *Sitten* sit'ten anc. *Sedunum*) a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Valais near the Rhone, 60 miles S of Bern. It is picturesquely situated on the Rhone, with castellated walls and towers crowning a number of isolated hills. The most prominent structures are the ruins of Tourbillon and the old castle of Valera. Sion is a bishop's see and has a national archaeological museum. Pop. in 1900, 0003. Elevation 1710 feet.

Siocku, a post-village of Barron co. Wis. Pop. 80.

SIOUX, soo, a county in the NW part of Iowa, borders on South Dakota. Area, 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sioux River and intersected by the Rock River and Willow Creek. Capital Orange City. Pop. in 1890 18,370. In 1900 23,337.

SIOUX, a county in the NW corner of Nebraska. Area, 2077 sq. m. It is intersected by the L. eau qui Court, White, and Cheyenne rivers. Capital Harrison. Pop. in 1890, 2452. In 1900 2045.

Sioux, a post village of Dakota co., Neb. The banking point is Sioux City Iowa. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Sioux, or **Dakotas**, a tribe of Indians, who when the Europeans (French) first came in contact with them in the seventeenth century lived in the region about the head waters of the Mississippi River. They were gradually pressed westward into the basin of the Missouri River and that of the Red River of the North. The bulk of them now dwell in South and North Dakota. Considerable numbers are found in Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota, and Canada. They number is all about 25,000. The Sioux are the prin-

alpal tribe of the Sioux stock of Indians, whose many tribes were formerly spread over large sections of the United States.

Sioux Center, a banking post-town of Sioux co. Iowa, 43 miles N of Sioux City, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900 810

Sioux City, a city capital of Woodbury co. Iowa, is situated on the Missouri River about 100 miles above Omaha and 167 miles (direct) NW of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Great Northern and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of Morningside College and the Sioux City College of Medicine. Its industrial establishments embrace extensive packing houses, foundries and machine-shops, railway repair-shops, boiler and sheet-iron works, a brewery and manufacturing of harness and saddlery bridle, pumps, extracts etc. Pop. in 1890 3,808 in 1900 33,111

Sioux Falls, a city capital of Minnehaha co. S Dak. on the Big Sioux River and on the Great Northern and other railroads, about 60 miles NNE of Yankton. It has a government building, a Federal penitentiary state school for deaf mutes, Sioux Falls College, All Saints School Lutheran Normal School and manufacturers of agricultural implements, wind-mills, vehicles, creamery supplies, etc. There are extensive rock-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 10,266. The river here falls nearly 100 feet.

Sioux Rapids, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co. Iowa, on the Little Sioux River 20 miles N of Storm Lake and about 66 miles WNW of Fort Dodge, on the Minn. and St. Louis R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 1005

Sioux River, S Dak. See **Big Sioux River**.

Sioux Valley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Minn. **Sipan** (or **Supkhan**) **Dagh**, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, 48 miles NW of Van on the N side of Lake Van. Supposed elevation 12,500 feet.

Sipen Mill, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. about 22 miles ESE. of Bedford. Pop. 166

Sips Springs, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. about 30 miles N of Comanche. Pop. about 378.

Sippsville, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 7 miles N of Somerset. Pop. 78

Sipphanto See **Sipphanto**.

Sipotuba, a post-village, a river of Brazil rises in the state of Mato Grosso and joins the Paraguay about 20 miles above Villa Maria.

Sippo, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 75

Sippy Creek, Ala. enters the Mulberry River in Walker co. about 12 miles E of Jasper. It is about 100 miles long.

Sipsy River, Ala. enters the Tombigbee River about 20 miles NW of Eutaw. It is about 160 miles long.

Siquilior, a post-village one of the Philippine Islands, 25 miles SW of Bebol. Area, about 130 sq m. The surface is very broken. The natives raise tobacco, rice, maize, abaca, and coconuts and export buffalo to Cebu. The pueblo of Siquilior (province of Negros Oriental) is on the N coast, 30 miles (direct) SW by S of Tagbilaran. Pop. of the pueblo in 1903 12,116

Siracusa, Sicily. See **Syracuse**.

Sirajganj, see **Sirajganj** or **Sirajganj**, a town of British India, in Bengal Pabna district, near the river Brahmaputra. It has a large trade. Pop. about 25,000

Sirang, Malay Archipelago. See **Coman**.

Siraunt, see **Sira**, a village of Belgium in Heinaut 9 miles W of Mons.

Sir Charles Hardy Islands, the most northerly group of the German Solomon Islands.

Sir-Darin, a river of Asia. See **Sir-Darya**.

Sir Donald, a pyramidal peak of the Selkirk Mountains, Canada, near Glacier House on the Canadian Pacific R. Height 10,446 feet. It has been several times ascended. From its shoulder descends the McMillen-Glacier.

Sir Edward Fellow Islands See **Pellew Islands**.

Sir Everard Home's Islands, a cluster of islands off the NE coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville.

Sir Francis Drake's Bay, Cal. about 30 miles WNW of San Francisco.

Sir George Clark's Islet, an island in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 69° 30' N lon. 118° 40' W.

Sirhind, a district in the eastern part of the Punjab, India, comprising an extensive plain between the Jamma and Sutlej. The town of Sirhind which has a population of about 5000 is 27 miles NW of Umballa, on the railway to Ludhiana.

Sir-i-Kul, or **Gax-kul**, a lake of Central Asia. See **Victoria, Lake**.

Sirinagana, a city of Kashmir. See **Srinagana**.

Sir-i-pul, Afghanistan. See **Sari-i-pul**.

Sir James Smith's Islands, part of the Cumberland group, off the NE coast of Australia.

Sir John's River, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W Va., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles E. of Cumberland.

Sir Joseph Banks' Islands See **BANK'S ISLANDS**.

Sir Lowry's Pass, a station and pass of Cape Colony on the railway route from Cape Town to Calcutta, 35 miles from Cape Town. Height of pass-crossing, 1530 feet.

Sirma. See **Sarna**.

Sirmium, an ancient town of Pannonia, on the river Sava, not far from its mouth. Remains of it are to be seen at Mitrovica.

Sirnach, seen **nak** a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau 17 miles SW of Constance. Pop. (commune) about 4000

Sirva, the chief town of Bhutiana (Sirva) Punjab, British India, 48 miles WNW of Hissar. Pop. about 16,000

Siruela, seen **will**, a town of Spain province and 93 miles ESE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4000

Sis, a town of Asia Minor, eleven and 140 miles NE of Adana. It is the see of an Armenian patriarch. Sis was a town of some importance in the Middle Ages, but is now a mean little place. It has an interesting medieval church.

Sis, a town of Asia Minor 21 miles SW of Siras on the Kivir Irmak.

Sisani, seen **si**, a seaport town of Yunnan, on the NW coast 10 miles NW of Minda in lat. 21° 10' N

Sisante, seen **si**, a town of Spain province and 45 miles SE of Caeneta. Pop. (commune) about 5000

Sisapong, the ancient name of Atankha.

Sisat (see **sa**) Cape on the NW coast of Borneo. Lat. 5° 40' N

Sisarga, seen **ga** a group of islets off the NW coast of Spain in Galicia 23 miles W of Corunna.

Sisco, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Fla.

Sisobell, seen **bell**, a seaport of Eastern Rumelia on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burgas, 80 miles NE of Adrianople. Pop. about 4000 mainly Greeks.

Sisikon, a village of the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland on Lake Lucerne 5 miles N of Pilchod.

Siskiyou, see **Siskiyou** sometimes pronounced as **Sikku** a county in the N part of California, bounded on Oregon Area 5901 sq m. It is intersected by the Klamath River and partly drained by the Sacramento. The most prominent feature of the county is Mount Shasta, an isolated peak which has an altitude of 14,000 feet. Gold and other minerals are found. Capital Yreka. Pop. in 1900 12,163

Siszech, seen **sch** a village of Switzerland canton and 12 miles SE of Basel. Pop. in 1900 3792

Siszek (Hun **Szek**) a town of Croatia Hungary with the title of royal free city situated in the confluence of the Sava and Kulpa. It has considerable trade. It is on the site of the ancient Sisak. Numerous Roman relics have been found here. Pop. in 1900 7047

Sisleton, a banking post town of Roberts co. S Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 17 miles NW of Millbank. It has grain elevators. Pop. in 1900 973

Sisleton Agency, a post-hamlet of Roberts co. S Dak. The banking point is Sisleton.

Sismon, a post-village of Siskiyou co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 78 miles N of Redding. The banking point is Yreka. It has saw mills. Pop. about 400

Sismonne, seen **son** a town of France department of Aisne, 12 miles E of Laon. Pop. about 1500

Sismonville, a post-village of Kansas co. W Va. 16 miles N of Charleston. Pop. 88

Sister Bay, a post-village of Door co. Wis. on Green Bay with a harbor 20 miles E. by N of Menominee Mich. Pop. about 200

Slaterdale, a post-station of Kendall co. Tex.

Slater Lakes, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Van Buren co. Mich. 11 miles NW of Dowagiac.

Slateron, seen **tron** (see **Agustina**) a town of France, in Basse-Alpes, on the Durance and Buoch 24 miles WNW of Digne. It has retained its old walls and is commanded by a citadel. It was formerly the seat of a bishop and has a medieval cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3874.

Sisters, two islands of the Pacific Ocean N of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.

Sisters, two islands in Bass Strait, off the N extremity of Furness Island.

Sisters, two islands of the Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman Islands.

Sisters, three islands at the W extremity of Lake Erie.

Sivas, The Three, three islands of the Seychelles group Indian Ocean, in lat. $6^{\circ} 9' S$.

Sistersville, a banking city of Tyler co., W. Va. on the Ohio River 46 miles below Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufactures of glass and oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 2079.

Sistova, sis-to-va (Bulg. *Svechtov*) a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 30 miles ESE of Nikopol. It has an active trade. A treaty was concluded here between Austria and Turkey in 1791. Pop. in 1895 13,512.

Sistrunk, a post-station of Elmore co. Ala.

Sitapur, si-ta poor a town of British India in Oudh capital of a district 53 miles N by W of Lucknow. Pop. about 20,000.

Sitka, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal. on the Colusa and Lake R., 27 miles WNW of Colusa. Pop. about 100. **Sitges**, sit-gee, a town of Spain in Catalonia, province and 18 miles SW of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (census) in 1900 3162.

Sitka, see-tee-a small town of Crete, on its N coast near the E end of the island 55 miles E by S of Candia.

Sitka, sit-ka, a post-village, capital of Alaska and one of the principal places in the territory is beautifully situated on the W coast of Baranof Island, in lat. $57^{\circ} 9' N$ and lon. $135^{\circ} 20' W$. It is a 1 miled States naval station and has a custom house, Russo-Greek church an industrial training school marine hospital apartment station a United States magnetic observatory the Sheldon Jackson Museum etc. Salmon-canning millage and lumbering are the chief industries. Pop. in 1900 1295.

Sitka, a post-station of White co. Ind.

Sitka, a post-station of Nawaygo co. Mich.

Sitka Sound, Alaska, on W shore of Baranof Island.

Sitka, a post-station of Coos co. Oregon.

Sittoung, a river of Burma which flows S and enters the Gulf of Martaban at its head by a broad estuary. Length estimated at about 345 miles.

Sittard, sit-tart a town of the Netherlands 13 miles NE of Maastricht. It has a mediæval church. Pop. in 1899 6233.

Sitten, the German name of Sion.

Sittingbourne, a town of England co. of Kent, 10 miles ESE of Rochester. Pop. in 1901 8943.

Sittler, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. The banking point is Lehigh. Pop. about 550.

Sitka, si-ta-law a small river of Oregon, forms the boundary between the cos of Douglas and Lane and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Sitak, see-oot' written also Assant, or Ka-Sant (the *Lycopolis* of the Greeks) the principal town of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Sant and the residence of its governor situated near the W shore of the Nile in lat. $26^{\circ} 10' N$ 245 miles by rail S. of Cairo. It is a well-built town and a flourishing trade-center and has active manufacturing industries being especially noted for its pipe bowls. It is a seat of Presbyterian missionary activity. A dam across the Nile has recently been constructed here. There are interesting rock-cut tombs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897 42,087.

Sivas, see-va a village of Turkey in the NE part of Asia Minor bounded on the N by the inextinguishable range that extends along the S shore of the Black Sea Area, about 24,000 aq. in Pop. estimated at somewhat over 1,000,000. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Armenians. Capital Sivas.

Sivas (ana. *Sebastia*) a town of Asiatic Turkey capital of the vilayet of Sivas, situated at an elevation of 4400 feet near the Kilid Irnak about 425 miles ESE of Constantinople. It is in a fruitful region and is well supplied with horses, khums and baths. It was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages under the Ricasantes the Seljuks, and the Ottoman Turks and has beautiful relics of mediæval Mohammedan art. It is a seat of missionary activity. Pop. estimated at about 45,000. About one-fifth of the inhabitants are Armenians.

Sivash, see-vaah or Putrid Sea, a lagoon on the NE side of the Crimea, Russia, an arm of the Sea of Azov from which it is separated by the Arabat, a narrow sandy tongue of land, 75 miles in length. In the N it communicates with the sea by a very narrow channel the Strait of Genikobarsk. Breadth from 5 to 15 miles. It receives the Salghir the principal river of the Crimea. During the prevalence of E. winds the water of the Sea of Azov is frequently forced through the strait and covers the surface of the lagoon. At other times the lagoon presents only a picturesque expanse of mud.

Sivellshead, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Siverville, a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Oil City. It has manufactures of oil and well-supplies. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Sivri-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor 73 miles SW of Angora. Near it are the remains of the ancient town of Pessinus.

Sivri-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor near the Gulf of Scalanova, 22 miles SW of Smyrna.

Sivry, see vree' a village of Belgium in Hainaut, 21 miles SSE of Mons.

Sivwah, see-wa an oasis in the Libyan Desert, about 300 miles SW of Alexandria. It is a narrow well watered strip about 20 miles long and about a mile in width. It presents a charming appearance with its groves of palm-trees, orchards, vegetable gardens, and fields of grain. It contains five little towns Sivwah and Aghermi. Pop. about 7000. The oasis is included within the Egyptian dominions so far as the payment of an annual tribute is concerned. This is the ancient oasis of Jupiter Ammon. There are some remains of antiquity.

Sivwalik (see-wa-lik) Hills, a low range of mountains in India, extending in a NW and SE direction through Sindh (to the eastern part of the Punjab) and the upper part of the Deah (the region between the Jamna and the Ganges). Fossil remains of large mammals of the Tertiary age are found here.

Stwel, a village of Hinds co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Saxtiken, a post-village of Montcalm co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 260.

Sixmile, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ala. about 40 miles S by W of Birmingham.

Sixmile, a post-station of Wayne co. Ill.

Six-Mile-Brudge, a town of Ireland co. of Clare, 9 miles NW of Limerick. Pop. about 500.

Six-Mile-Cross, a village of Ireland co. of Tyrone, 8 miles WSW of Fomeroy.

Six Mile Cross, or Anderson's Corners, a post-village of Hantsington co. Quebec, 35 miles SSW of Caughnewaga.

Six Mile Falls, Penobscot co. Me. on the Kennebec River is comprised in the limits of Bangor.

Sixmile Run, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Everett or Bedford. Pop. about 300.

Six Nations See Iroquois.

Sixonke, a post-station of Olmsted co. Minn.

Sixpoint, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Pa. 4 miles SW of Emlenton.

Sixruns, a post-station of Sampson co. N C.

Sixt, a village and commune of France in Haute-Savoie about 5 miles from Bonneville. It is grandly situated in a region of lofty mountains and of numerous waterfalls. Elevation 2485 feet.

Sixteen Acres, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass.

Sixteen Mile Stand, a post hamlet of Hamilton co. Ohio 16 miles N of Cincinnati.

Sixtymile, a river which rises in Alaska crosses the international boundary into the Yukon district of Canada, and discharges into the Yukon River about 60 miles above Dawson. Gold is mined in the basin.

Sisobelli, a town of Eastern Romania. See *Sierboly*.

Siserville, a post village of Cameron co. Pa., 2 miles from Shippen station. Pop. 100.

Sizem, see-eez a small town of France, in Finistère, 17 miles SW of Morlaix.

Sjælland, the Danish name of SEELAND.

Skagen, skä-ghen a seaport of Denmark, at the N extremity of Jutland. Pop. in 1901 2438.

Skagen, Cape, or The Skaw (skaw) the N extremity of Jutland Denmark. Lat of light-house, $57^{\circ} 43' 8'' N$ lon $10^{\circ} 34' 5'' E$.

Skagerrak, a broad arm of the North Sea, between Norway on the N and Jutland on the S communicating with the Cattegat, of which it is sometimes considered the N portion. Length from WSW to ENE, about 150 miles breadth about 60 miles. Off the Danish coast the depth varies from 30 to 30 fathoms, near the centre from 65 to 100 fathoms and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 400 fathoms. The current, when not interrupted by storms sets in B along the coast of Jutland and W along that of Norway. On the former coast there is no secure anchorage, but along those of Sweden and Norway good harbors abound. The Skagerrak, Cattegat, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts constitute the channel connecting the North and Baltic seas.

Skaggs, a summer resort of Sonoma co. Cal. in the Coast Range, 8 miles W of Geyserville. It has mineral and thermal springs.

Skagit, a county of Washington, bordering on Puget Sound. It has an area of 1874 sq. m. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890 8747. In 1900 14,272.

Skagit, a post-hamlet of Skagit co. Wash.

Skagit River rises in the Cascade Range of British Columbia, flows S into Washington, and enters Puget Sound.

after traversing the main Cascade for 20 miles through a deep cañon. Length, about 200 miles, partly navigable.

Skegby-Tind, a mountain of Norway, in about lat. 61° 29' N, lon 8° E. Elevation, 7873 feet.

Skegway, a banking post-village of Alaska, on Chilkoot Inlet, Lynn Canal, and at the mouth of the Skegway River. It was founded in the early part of 1898 during the Klondike gold excitement, and is the southern terminus of the White Pass and Yukon R. It has direct steamship communication with Seattle, San Francisco, and other Pacific ports, and telegraph line to Dawson. It is the seat of an army post, has a government building etc. and is a distributing and outfitting point for the interior gold-fields. Pop. in 1900 3117.

Skelat, skel'at, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 16 miles SE of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 5728.

Skelkott, a town and former capital of Iceland, E. of Reikjavik.

Skelitsa, skel'itsa (Hun. *Sokolcsa*, sk'ol' tsch) a town of Hungary, co. and 54 miles NW of Neutra, near the river March. Pop. in 1900 4923.

Skelman, a county in the SW part of Washington borders on Oregon. Area, 1,443 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Columbia River and is drained by the Cathlamet, Kilkittat, and White Salmon rivers. In the NW part of the county is Mount St. Helens. A large portion of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. Capital Stevenson. Pop. in 1890 774 in 1900 1888.

Skelmukawa, skel'muk'-wa, a post-village of Washington co., Wash. The banking point is Astoria or Portland, Oregon. Pop. about 300.

Skelmerborg, skel'mer'-borg a town of Denmark in Jutland, 13 miles SW of Aarhus. Pop. about 2340.

Skelna, Sweden. See SCARNA.

Skenastoteles, sken'-a-stot'-el, or Skenastoteles, a banking post-village of Onondaga co. N Y in a township (town) of its own name, and at the outlet and N end of Skenastoteles Lake, 18 miles WSW of Syracuse, on the Skenastoteles R. It has numerous elegant residences and manufactures of paper boats, and canoes. The outlet of the lake affords abundant motive-power. Pop. in 1900 1495 of the town 4265.

Skenastoteles Falls, a post-village of Onondaga co. N Y on the Skenastoteles R. 4 miles N of Skenastoteles. It has paper and woolen-mills. Pop. about 450.

Skenastoteles Lake, N Y. Strips part of the boundary between Cayuga and Onondaga co. It is about 15 miles long and 1 1/2 miles wide. The head of the lake touches the NW corner of Cortland co. from which it extends northward to the village of Skenastoteles. Its outlet enters the Seneca River in Cayuga co., 3 miles NE. of Woodport.

Skenec, sken'-ec a post-village of Saraga co. Mich. 18 miles NW of L. Ana. Pop. 150.

Skepter Jökull, skipter jö'-kool (Skeptur signifying ice-mountain) an immense glacier-clad mountain or group of mountains in the SE part of Iceland, in the region of the village of Skeptur, noted for its tremendous volcanic eruptions. The eruption of Laki (3790 feet in height) in 1783, was particularly remarkable.

Skear, skär, a town of Sweden. It is of Skaraborg 37 miles SW of Mariestad. It has a large and valuable library. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 4000.

Skaraborg, or Mariestad, a län of Sweden, in the S part, between lakes Vener and Vetter. Area, 3250 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 241,000. Capital Mariestad.

Skaro, skä'ro, a small town on the W coast of the island of Santorin.

Skaw, The, Denmark. See SKAGEN, CAPE.

Shedee, a banking post-village of Pawnee co. Okla., on the Atchison Topels and Santa Fé R. Pop. 150.

Shelley Crossroads, a post-station of Mercer co. Ohio.

Skeena, British Columbia. See FORT ELMSTON. **Skeena River**, a river of British Columbia, flows SW and enters Heceta Strait, of the Pacific Ocean below Fort Elington and opposite Graham Island (Queen Charlotte group). It is navigable for upward of 100 miles.

Skegway Point, a resort of Antrim co. Mich., 7 miles from Elk Rapids.

Skegway, a town and frequented watering-place of England, co. of Lincoln on the E. coast, 20 miles NE. of Boston. Pop. in 1901 2140.

Skelmukawa, skel'muk'-wa, a post-station of Fannin co. Ga.

Skellefors, skel'lef'-ors a river of Sweden flows SE and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles N of Umeå. It is the outlet of the large lake called Horn Äfven.

Skellefors, a small resort of Sweden, län of Vester boten, 70 miles NNE of Umeå, on the river Skelleftef, near its mouth.

Skellege, rocky islets off the SW coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles SW of Brea Head. Valentin Island. Great Skellege rises abruptly to 714 feet in height, and has two light-houses upon it. Lat. 51° 46' N lon 10° 32' W.

Skelmnanthorpe, a town of England in Yorkshire, 6 miles SE. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 3331.

Skelmersdale, a town of England in Lancashire, 7 miles W of Wigan. Pop. in 1901 5699.

Skelmorlie, a watering place of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, about 30 miles W of Glasgow.

Skelton, a post-station of Logan co. Ill., 6 miles E. of Lincoln.

Skelton and Brotton, a town of England, in York shire, 10 miles E of Middlesbrough. Pop. in 1901 13 240.

Skenninge, sken'nye, a small town of Sweden 20 miles W of Linköping.

Skerries, a group of islets in the Irish Sea, off the NW coast of Anglesey with a light-house. Lat. 53° 25' N lon 4° 36' W.

Skerries, a small seaport of Ireland co. and 17 miles NNE. of Dublin. Opposite the town are 4 islets called the Skerries.

Skerrow, Lock (for) a picturesque lake of Scotland in Kirkcaldyshire, 8 miles N of Gathhouse.

Skerriyara Light-House, Hebrides, Scotland 12 miles SW of Tiree Island. Lat 56° 19' N lon 7° 7' W. Elevation 150 feet.

Skinthos, sken'thos, or Skinthe (L. *Seraphus*) one of the Northern Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago in the Aegean Sea, near the entrance of the Channel of Tiberi forming part of the Greek seaport of Magnesia. Length about 4 miles. The surface is mountainous. Pop. about 3000.

Skibberness, a town of Ireland near the E. extremity of the island co. and 40 miles SW of Cork on the Ilan, near its mouth. It carries on some trade through its port, Oldcourt. Pop. about 2000.

Skiddaw, a mountain of England co. of Cumberland 4 miles N of Keswick. Elevation 3068 feet.

Skiddy, a post-village of Morris co. Kan. on Clark's Creek and on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. (Neosho division), 13 miles S by E of Junction City. Pop. about 100.

Skidgate Inlet, in British Columbia, separating (in conjunction with Skidgate Channel) Graham and Morrisby islands, of the Queen Charlotte group. Skidgate village is in the SE. part of Graham Island.

Skidmore, a post-station of Clay co. Ky.

Skidmore, a banking post-village of Nodaway co. Mo., is a grain and stock raising region on the Burlington Route and 13 miles (direct) SW of Maryville. Pop. in 1900 581.

Skidmore, a post-village of Bee co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Bel ville. Pop. 150.

Skien, a seaport of Norway capital of the amt of Bratsberg 62 miles SW of Christiania. It is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the Skien Eft, in the Frierfjord, and has a fine harbor. It is the seat of an active trade and has a number of mills. The town is the birthplace of Ibsen. Pop. in 1900 11 243.

Skierawice, skyer'-aw'-ice a town of Russian Poland, government of Warsaw 42 miles WSW of Warsaw it has a splendid imperial castle, with a fine park. Tan ung is extensively carried on and there are manufactures of cloth. Pop. in 1897 9944.

Skilesville, a post-village of Muhlenburg co. Ky. 12 miles S of Eversdam. Pop. in 1900 87.

Skillet Fork, a river of Illinois, enters the Little Washash River in White co. about 5 miles above Carmi. It is about 120 miles long.

Skilman, a post-station of Somerset co. N J, 16 1/2 miles N by E of Trenton.

Skillo, Cape, on the coast of Greece at the entrance to the Gulf of Egina. Lat 37° 27' N.

Skimburg, a post-hamlet of Scott co. Ky., 9 miles NW of Georgetown.

Skinner Eddy, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 22 miles WNW of Tuscarora. Pop. 100.

Skinnerville, a post-township of Washington co. N C. Pop. in 1900 1102.

Skino, an island of the Cyclades. See SKIRTUS.

Skinner, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 5 miles NE. of Mattox.

Skio, an island of Turkey. See CHIO.

Skippaw, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co. Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean 7 miles SW of Astoria.

Shippeck, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 25 miles NNW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200.

Skippack Creek, Montgomery co. Pa. enters Perkiomen Creek about 3 miles from its mouth.

Skippers, a post-village of Greenocille co. Va. The banking point is in Newport.

Skippersgap, a post-station of Breth co. Tex.

Skipperville, a post-village of Dale co., Ala. 28 miles S of Clayton.

Skipton, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles NW of Bradford. It has a historical castle a church in late-Perpendicular style, and a sixteenth-century grammar-school. There are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. in 1901 11,996.

Skipton, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md. about 28 miles E. by S of Annapolis.

Skive, skœ'væ, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 17 miles NW of Viborg at the head of a southern arm of the Lim-Fjord. Pop. in 1901 4,591.

Skjold, sk yôld a post-station of Denel co. S Dak.

Skjölde, skjôld'æh, a town of Sweden in of Skaraborg, 21 miles SW of Mariestad. Pop. about 3,000.

Skokomlak, a small river of Washington is formed by its North and South Forks and enters Hood's Canal about 10 miles from the junction of its forks.

Skokai Pass, in southeastern Alaska, across the mountains separating the White and Copper rivers. Height about 5,000 feet.

Skowwong, a small river of Marathon co. Wis. flowing SW into the Wisconsin River.

Skookum, Big and Little, the name of two gold-bearing creeks of the Yukon district of Canada, tributary to the Bonanza, a short distance below the junction with the Eldorado.

Skopelos, or Skopelos, an island of Greece, one of the Northern Sporades, belonging to the nomarchy of Magnesia, 15 miles N of Euboea in the Aegean Sea. Area about 35 sq m. It produces wine and fruits. Pop. in 1906 5,265. The town of Skopelos contains a large part of the inhabitants.

Skopia, a town of Turkey. See Çankir.

Skopin, sko-pin a town of Russia, government and 32 miles N of Ryazan. Pop. in 1907 14,737.

Skotschau, skot skôw a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 miles ENE of Tscheken, on the Vistula. Pop. in 1900 3,241.

Skowhegan, a post-village, capital of Somerset co. Me. in Skowhegan township (town) on both sides of the Kennebec River 30 miles N by E of Augusta, on the Maine Central R. It contains a fine court-house, public library etc. and has paper- and pulp-mill manufactures of all-cloth leather, woollen goods, scythes, etc. Pop. in 1900 4,206 of the town, 6180.

Skropka (skro'fka) Camps, on the W coast of Greece the NW headland of the entrance to the Gulf of Patras. Lat. 35° 13' N.

Skullfork, a post-hamlet of Germany co. Ohio, about 30 miles NE of Cambridge.

Skunk River, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., flows generally southward and enters the Mississippi River about 9 miles below Burlington. It is about 276 miles long. The upper part of this river is sometimes called South Skunk. The North Skunk joins the main river in Keokuk co. about 10 miles SE of Sigourney.

Skutari, Turkey. See Scutari.

Skutsek, skootsch a town of Bohemia, 12 miles SE of Chrudim. It is a quiet little place. Pop. in 1900 19,469.

Skvira, skvœ'ra, a town of Russia, 60 miles SW of Kiev. Pop. in 1907 16,265.

Skylberg, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co. Minn. 14 miles N of Claremont.

Skye, ski the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness from the main-land of which it is separated by the strait of Loch Alsh and the Sound of Sleat. Area, about 535 sq m. The shores are bold and strikingly picturesque and the surface mountainous, many heights in the centre rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuillin (or Cullin) Hills (highest peaks Ben Dearg 3270 ft. and Ben Nevis 4317 ft.) are conspicuous. The climate is very moist and variable, with abundant rainfall. The greater part of the island is not available for agriculture, but sheep-raising is extensively carried on. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Norse antiquities. Chief town, Portree, on the E coast opposite Rannach Island. Pop. in 1901 14,643.

Skye, a post-village of Glengarry co. Ontario, 33 miles N of Cornwall.

Skykomish, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. 85 miles E by N of Seattle. It has lumber and shingle-mills.

Skyland, a post-hamlet and resort of Buncombe co. N. C., on the Southern R.

Skylight, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N. Y., has an altitude of 4020 feet.

Skyro, skœ'ro, or Skyrœs (L. *Seyros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the group of the Northern Sporades, in the Aegean Sea, 24 miles NE of the island of Euboea. It is included in the nomarchy of Euboea. Length, 17 miles. Area, about 80 sq m. It is separated into two peninsular portions. It is mountainous, the southern peninsula rising to a height of nearly 2700 feet. The inhabitants feed goats of superior breed and sheep and cultivate the vine, cereals and oranges. The only town Skyro (or St. George), on the E coast of the northern peninsula, occupying the site of the ancient Seyros, contains most of the inhabitants. Pop. about 3500. Seven miles W of Skyro is Skyro-Pulo, a rocky islet.

Skywamish River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range and unites with the Snoqualmie to form the Snohomish River.

Slab, a post-village of York co. Pa. near the Susquehanna River 2 miles from Woodbine. Pop. 100.

Slack Canon, a post-hamlet of Monterey co. Cal. 55 miles SSE of Soledad.

Slades, a hamlet of Washington co. Ala. 44 miles N of Mobile.

Sladen Corners, a post-hamlet of Kootenai co., Wis., 6 miles from Hazzett station.

Sladewille, a post-village of Hyde co. N. C. about 40 miles NE of Newbern. Pop. 75.

Slagelse, sl'ghel'sæh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 10 miles NE of Kørnør. Pop. in 1901 8,958.

Slagle, a post-station of Polk co. Mo.

Slathwaite, a town of England in Yorkshire 4 miles from Rotherfield. Pop. in 1901 4,63.

Slawesville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va. Slaney, a river of Ireland rises in the co. of Wicklow and enters the sea in Wexford Harbor. It is navigable to Keelsoorhy. Length 60 miles.

Slavy, a town of Bohemia. See Sclav.

Slate, a post-station of Jennings co. Ind. about 20 miles WNW of Madison.

Slate, a post-village of Blooms co. Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Slatedale, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Slatington. It has slate-industries. Pop. about 600.

Slaterford, a village of Scotland co. of Edinburgh 2 miles SW of Edinburgh.

Slaterford, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. on the Delaware River 1 mile below the Delaware Water Gap and 13 miles above Portland. Pop. 225.

Slatekill, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 6 miles SEW of Middletown. Pop. 275.

Slatehill, a post-village of York co. Pa. 32 miles S of Lancaster. It has slate-industries. Pop. 150.

Slaterick, a post village of Armstrong co., Pa. about 30 miles NNE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 134.

Slate Mills, a post-village of Rappahannock co. Va. 13 miles WNW of Culpeper. Pop. 100.

Slate Peak, Cole a summit of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° N. lon. 107° 0' W. Altitude, 12,989 feet.

Slater, a banking post-town of Story co. Iowa, in an agricultural and stock raising district, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul E. and the Northwestern Line 26 miles N by W of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 426.

Slater, a banking city of Ballou co. Me., on the Chicago and Alton R. 12 miles W of Glasgow. It has a grain elevator. Pop. in 1900 2,502.

Slater River, Va. enters the James River about 10 miles SE. of Scottsville.

Slaterville, a banking post-village of Providence co. N. J., about 15 miles NNW of Providence, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a bleachery. Pop. about 1800.

Slaterum, a post-village of Lyncoln co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Jerry Shore. Pop. about 500.

Slaterville Springs, a post-village and resort of Tompkins co. N. Y. 9 miles SSE of Ithaca. Pop. 250.

Slate Spring, a post-town of Calhoun co. Miss. 28 miles E of Grenada. Pop. in 1900 180.

Slaterville a post-station of Pittsylvania co. Va.

Slations, sl'at-ion, a town of Romania, in Wallachia, on the Alota, 60 miles W of Bucharest. Pop. in 1900, 7120.

Slatington, a village of Montgomery co. Ark. It has a slate-quarry. The banking point is Hot Springs.

Slatington, a banking post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the W bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, 16 miles NNW of Allentown. It has quarries of slate, which is of fine quality,

machine-and-bulter-works, silk, knitting-and-hosiery-mills, etc. Pop in 1900, 3772.

Slatick, *See* SLATYK.

Slaughter, a post-station of Kent co. Del. 47 miles by rail S. by W of Wilmington.

Slaughter, a post-town of East Feliciana parish La. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Slaughter's Creek, Tex. enters the Colorado River in the lower part of Travis co.

Slaughterville, a banking post-town of Webster co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 27 miles S of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Slave Coast, a geographical term for that portion of the Guinea Coast of Africa between the Lagos and Volta rivers or between Bights on the E. and the Gold Coast on the W. The slave-trade was formerly largely prosecuted here.

Slavo Lake and River. *See* GREAT SLAVE LAKE and RIVER.

Slavo Lako, Lesser. *See* LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Slavonia (Croat, *Slavonaka*; Ger. *Slavonien*; Hun. *Szlovákia*) a titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary in Transilvania (lands of the Hungarian crown) now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia. The principal towns are Essek (Esseg) and Semlin. *See* CROATIA-SLAVONIA.

Slayden, a post-village of DeKalb co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Dickson. Pop. 110.

Slayden, a post-village of Garza co. Tex. The banking point is Gossard. Pop. 100.

Slaydena Crossing, a post-village of Marshall co. Minn. about 15 miles N of Holly Springs. Pop. 135.

Slayton, a banking post-village, capital of Murray co. Minn. on the Northwestern Line, 35 miles W by N of Windom. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Slawford, New, a town of England, co. of Lincoln on the Sea, 18 miles SSE of Lincoln. It has a church dating from the Middle Ages and an old grammar-school. Pop. in 1901, 546.

Slodge, a lumbering village of Quitman co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Crossbow.

Sledge Island, Alaska. *See* ASIAN ISLAND.

Sleepers, a post-station of Lacade co. Mo., 1 miles NE. of Lebanon.

Sleeping Bear, a headland of Leelanaw co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 3 miles SW of Glen Haven.

Sleepyeye, a banking post-village of Brown co. Minn., on the Northwestern Line, 24 miles SE of Redwood Falls. It has lumbering- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2046.

Sleepyeye Creek, Minn. rises in Redwood co. runs eastward, and enters the Cottonwood River in Brown co.

Sloopy Hollow, a picturesque valley in Mount Pleasant township (town) Westchester co. N. Y. near Tarry town. The Dutch church at this place, erected in 1699, contains the remains of Washington Irving.

Sleeth, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. The banking point is Delphi. Pop. 100.

Sleightsburg, also *Slig*, Ulster co. N. Y. on the Hudson River at the mouth of Rondout Creek. *See* KINGSBON.

Sleswick. *See* SCHLESWIG.

Slojdings, all ding ch, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 7 miles N by W of Ghent. It is a seat of the textile industry.

Sloy, The. *See* SCHLES.

Sluckrock, a post-hamlet of Barren co. Ky. 7 miles W of Glasgow.

Slidell, a banking post-town of St. Tammany parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 23 miles (direct) SE. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 1139.

Slidell, a post-village of Wise co. Tex. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. 175.

Slide Mountain, a mountain of Ulster co. N. Y. the summiting point of the Catskill Mountains, 74 miles SW of Phoenix. It commands an imposing panorama and is easily accessible. Height, 4205 feet.

Slide Mountain, a village of Ulster co., N. Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. 150.

Slidrecht, also *Slidrecht*, a large village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Meuse, 4 miles E. of Dordrecht.

Slieve (sliev) Beg, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2 miles W of Newcastle. Height, 2340 feet.

Slieve Carr, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Lough Cora and Blackhead Bay. Height, 2370 feet.

Slieve Donard, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2 miles SW of Newcastle. Height, 2786 feet.

Slieve, all go, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is indented by

Sligo Bay. In the NE it is washed by Donegal Bay and in the W by Killybeg Bay, which receives the Moy River on the boundary of county Mayo. The surface is partly level and partly mountainous, the Ox Mountains rising to a height of nearly 1800 feet. There are three considerable lakes, Arrow Gill, and Gara. Area, 707 sq. m. The county is more pastoral than agricultural. Capital Sligo. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 187,000; in 1901, 84,683.

Sligo, a seaport of Ireland, capital of the co. of Sligo, at the head of Sligo Bay 80 miles SEW of Londonderry. Its architectural features include a Roman Catholic cathedral, a town-hall, an exchange, and the fine ruins of an ancient abbey. Pop. in 1901, 10,862.

Sligo, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md., 7 miles N of Washington D. C. Pop. 75.

Sligo, a post-village of Dent co. Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 476.

Sligo, a post-hamlet of Genesee co. Ohio.

Sligo, a post borough of Clerton co. Pa. on the Penn. sylvania R. 80 miles NNE of Pittsburgh. It has coaling and iron industries. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Sligo Bay, an indentation in the Atlantic coast of Ireland, co. of Sligo. The bay is 6 miles across at its opening and penetrates the land by 3 arms at the head of the middle one is Sligo.

Sligerlands, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 7 miles W of Albany.

Slipperyford, a post-village of Eldorado co. Cal. 26 miles E of Placerville.

Slipperyrock, a banking post borough of Butler co., Pa. 17 miles NW of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Slipperyrock, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Slipperyrock Creek, Pa. rises in Butler co. and enters the Bear River about 12 miles S of Newcastle.

Slippy, a village of Indiana co. Ia. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. 150.

Slile, a port on the island of Gotland, Sweden.

Slilers, a post-village of Kennelauer co. N. Y., 10 miles SE of Troy.

Slivno, or *Seliman* (Bulg. *Siven*; Turk. *Sive*) a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumenia, picturesquely situated at the southern foot of the Balkan Mountains, 166 miles NNE of Philippopolis. Among the industries are weaving, distilling, and book printing. The town has impressive memorials of the long period of Turkish domination in its numerous mosques. The Turks now constitute but a small fraction of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1901, 24,542.

Sloan, a banking post-town of Woodbury co. Iowa on the Northwestern Line, 21 miles S by E of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 643.

Sloan, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Sloves Valley, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Roads. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 740.

Slovenville, a post-village of Schoharie co. N. Y. on Schoharie Creek 32 miles W of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Slovenburg, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 19 miles N of Paterson N. J. It has shoddy manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Slobodskoi, *sloboda-koi* a town of Russia, government and 16 miles NE of Viatka, on the Viatka. It has considerable industries and trade. Pop. in 1897, 10,052.

Slocas, a post-village of Yale and Caribou district, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 18 miles from New Denver, its banking point. It is in a rich silver-mining region. Pop. in 1901, 950.

Slocum, a post-village of Geneva co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Dothan or Geneva. Pop. 250.

Slocum, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. The banking point is Muskegon. Pop. 90.

Slocum, a post-village and township of Luzerne co. Pa., about 12 miles SW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 300, of the township in 1900, 543.

Slocum, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles S by W of Providence. Pop. about 275.

Slova, a town of Russia, government and 72 miles SE of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 15,933.

Sloss, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. It has iron- and steel-works. Pop. 260.

Slough, also a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 24 miles SNE. of Windsor. Here Sir William Herschel erected his observatory. Pop. in 1901, 11,655.

Slovus, a post-village of Keweenaw co. Wis. The banking point is Keweenaw. Pop. about 300.

Smia, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, co of Modrus-Fiume, on an affluent of the Krupa. Pop about 2000 (commune in 1900, 9188)

Smits, or **Smits**, a town (Fr. *La Smeuse* la Smeuse) a town of the Netherlands in Zealand, on the Belgian frontier 16 miles NE of Bruges. Pop about 3500 Here the fleet of Edward III achieved a victory over the French in 1346

Smitsch, a post-station of Bell co. Ky

Smitsch, a river of Russia, in Volhynia, an affluent of the Goryn Length nearly 300 miles

Smitsch, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles SW of Minsk, on the Smitsch Pop in 1897 14,180

Smittelenes, smaw la-ka na, an amt of Norway bounded E by Sweden and W by the Christiania-Fjord. It is watered by the river Glommen Area, 1686 sq m Capital Frederikshald. Pop in 1900 137,886

Smittesover, a post-village of Union co Ark The banking point is Eldorado

Smitteland, smo'land, a region occupying the SE part of Sweden now divided into the Kings of Kalmar Vexla and Jönköping

Smitt, a post-village of Fremont co Idaho The banking point is Idaho Falls Pop 100

Smitt, Isims, an insular parish of Scotland, co of Argyll and Inverness, comprising the islands of Big Rum Sandy Cann and Munk Pop about 500

Smittpoint, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co, Me on Cape Smittpoint and on an inlet of the sea, 12 miles S of Bath

Smittpoint, Cape, Ma on the W side of the entrance to the Kennebec River

Smittishorn, a town of England in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Burslem Pop in 1901 6353

Smitts, a post-village of Monroe co Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 20 miles WNW of Macon Pop 100

Smitts, a post-station of Warren co Tenn

Smittville, a post-village of Luba co Cal 18 miles E of Marysville. Here are gold-mines. Pop 200

Smittville, a post-village of Oswego co N.Y. 5 miles from Sandycreek Junction

Smittville, a post-village of Chester co Pa. The banking point is Eldorado Pop about 200

Smitts, a township of Grant co Wis Pop in 1900 923

Smitts, or **Smitts**, an anti volcano of Java, in its eastern part (about lon 117° 55 E) the culminating point of the island. Height, probably exceeding 12,000 feet. It was in violent eruption in 1895

Smitts, a banking post-borough capital of McKean co Pa. on Potomac Creek and on the Norfolk and Western R. 26 miles S of Ocean City It has important glass-works Pop in 1900 1704

Smitts, a municipal borough of England in Staffordshire, 3 miles WNW of Birmingham. It has iron glass and chemical works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1891 34,100 in 1901 54,530

Smitts, a town or an suburb of Prague, on the left bank of the Moldau Pop in 1900 47,130

Smittsburg, a post-borough of Indiana co Pa. on Little Mehooning Creek, 20 miles N of Indiana. Pop in 1900 237

Smitts, smaw-la, a town of Russia, government of Khes circle of Tcherkassy. It has sugar refineries and various manufacturing establishments. Pop in 1897 15,195

Smitts, a town of Russia. See Zayev

Smitts, a commune of the Netherlands, in Drenthe. Pop about 5000

Smitts, a post-village of Paulding co. Ohio The banking point is Payne. Pop 135

Smitts, a post-village of Gonzales co Tex., 27 miles SW by S of Gonzales. Pop 150

Smitts, the westernmost of the South Shetland Islands, in about lat 63° S It rises in Mount Foster to a height of about 8000 feet

Smith, a county in the N part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq m It is intersected by the North Fork of the Solomon River and also drained by Beaver Cedar and Oak creeks Capital, Smith Center Pop in 1890 15,013; in 1900 16,384

Smith, a county in the south-central part of Mississippi has an area of 510 sq m It is drained by the Leaf and Strong rivers and many smaller streams Capital, Raleigh Pop in 1890 10,636 in 1900 13,053

Smith, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 354 sq m It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by the Caney Fork of that river Capital, Carthage. Pop in 1890 18,404 in 1900, 19,678

Smith, a county in the NE part of Texas, has an area of 984 sq m It is bounded on the N by the Sabine River and on the W by the Neches, and is partly drained by the

Angelina River Capital, Tyler Pop. in 1890, 28,334; in 1900 37,378

Smith, a post-village of St. Clair co, Mich. The banking point is Almont Pop 100

Smith, a post-village of Lyon co. Neb. Pop 76

Smith, a township of Washington co, Pa. Pop in 1900 1454

Smithboro, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Ga. 5 miles from Monticello

Smithboro, a post-village of Bond co Ill on the Vandalia Line and the Burlington Route, 24 miles WSW of Vandalia. Pop in 1900 314

Smithboro, a post-village of Tioga co NY on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles SW of Owego Pop 250

Smithburg, a post-village of Monmouth co, N.J. 5 miles SW of Freehold Pop 100

Smith Center, a banking city capital of Smith co., Kan on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 100 miles NW of Salina. Pop in 1900, 1142

Smith Creek, a post-station of Wakulla co, Fla.

Smithdale, a post-station of Livingston co Ill on the Chicago and Alton R. 4 miles SE of Streator

Smithdale, a post-village of Amite co Miss, 11 miles W of Summit

Smithdale, a post-village of Allegheny co Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. The banking point is West Newton Pop about 300

Smithfield, a banking post-village of Fulton co Ill, on the Toledo Peoria and Western R. 43 miles WSW of Peoria Pop in 1900 420

Smithfield, a post-station of Wayne co. Ind 6 miles SW of Richmond

Smithfield, a banking post-village of Henry co Ky on the Louisville and Nashville R. 35 miles NE of Louisville Pop about 200

Smithfield, a post-township (town) of Somerset co Me 24 miles N of Augusta Pop in 1900 449

Smithfield, a post-station of Wabasha co. Minn about 28 miles WNW of Winona

Smithfield, a post-village of Jasper co Mo on the Frisco System 18 miles NW of Carthage. Pop 150

Smithfield, a post-village of Gosport co, Neb, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Elwood. Pop about 200

Smithfield, a post-village of Dutchess co NY Pop 75

Smithfield, a township (town) of Madison co NY Pop in 1900 930

Smithfield, a banking post-town, capital of Johnston co N.C. on the Neuse River 27 miles SSE of Raleigh on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop in 1900 764

Smithfield, a banking post village of Jefferson co Ohio 14 miles SW of Steubenville. Pop in 1900 503

Smithfield, a township of Bradford co, Pa Pop in 1900 1600

Smithfield, a banking post-borough of Fayette co Pa. on the Yonge highway River about 64 miles SSE of Juncoburg on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop in 1900 555

Smithfield, a township of Huntingdon co. Pa. on the Juniata River Pop in 1900 653

Smithfield, a township of Monroe co Pa. Pop in 1900 1103

Smithfield, a post-township (town) of Providence co R.I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., about 12 miles NW of Providence. Pop in 1900 2167

Smithfield, a post village of Tarrant co Tex 10 miles from Fort Worth Pop 180

Smithfield, a city of Cache co, Utah on the Oregon Short Line, 8 miles N of Logan Pop in 1900 1494

Smithfield, a banking post-town of Isle of Wight co Va on a navigable creek which opens into the estuary of the James River about 24 miles WNW of Norfolk Pop in 1900 1235

Smithfield, a banking post-town of Weisac co. W Va on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300

Smithfield, a post-village of Northumberland co Ontario, 5 miles ENE of Brighton Pop. 200

Smithfield, the chief town in the Caledon division of the Orange River Colony. Pop. about 500

Smithfield, a post-village of Elkhondo co, Cal The banking point is Placerville. Pop 100

Smithfield, a post-hamlet of Davis co. N.C. 20 miles SW of Winston

Smithfield, a post-village of Wright co. Miss on the Great Northern R. 47 miles W of Minneapolis, and on a lake of the same name. Pop. 100

Smithland, a post-hamlet of Shelby co, Ind., about 28 miles SE of Indianapolis

- Smithland**, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River about 38 miles SE of Sioux City on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 453.
- Smithland**, a banking post-town capital of Livingston co., Ky. is on the Ohio River just below the mouth of the Cumberland River and about 15 miles above Paducah. Pop. in 1900 179.
- Smithland**, a post-station of Pointe Coupee parish, La.
- Smithland**, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn.
- Smithmill**, a post-village of Wasena co., Minn. The banking point is Janesville. Pop. 294.
- Smithmill**, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 200.
- Smith Mills**, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ky. Pop. 125.
- Smithpoint**, a post-station of Chambers co., Tex., on a long cape on the E. side of Galveston Bay 20 miles N of Galveston.
- Smith River**, a post-village of Del Norte co., Cal. The banking point is Crescent City. Pop. about 300.
- Smithsboro**, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio 8 miles E of Medina.
- Smiths**, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass.
- Smiths Basin**, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. on the Champlain Canal and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 1/2 miles NE of Fort Edward. Pop. 256.
- Smithsboro**, a town co., N.Y. See **Saratoga**.
- Smithsburg**, a banking post-village of Washington co., Md. on the Western Maryland R. 9 miles E. of Hagerstown and 1/2 mile from the South Mountain. Pop. in 1900 462.
- Smiths Corners**, a post hamlet of Osmun co., Mich. 5 miles E. of Pontwater.
- Smith's Cove**, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin 15 1/2 miles from Annapolis, on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 300.
- Smith's Cove**, Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax.
- Smith's Creek**, Warren co., N.C. flows into the Roanoke River a little N of the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia.
- Smiths Creek**, a post village of St. Clair co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles SW of Port Huron. Pop. 256.
- Smith's Creek**, a village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. 204.
- Smiths Crossroads**, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va. 14 miles ESE of Boydton.
- Smith's Falls**, a town and outport of Ontario, co. of Lanark on the Rideau Canal and on the Canadian Pacific R. 23 miles NW of Brockville. It has manufacturing of woollens, lumber, farm-tools, stores, ploughs, etc. Pop. in 1901 5165.
- Smiths Ferry**, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass. on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles N. of Holyoke.
- Smiths Ferry**, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. on the N. bank of the Ohio River contiguous to Glasgow, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. Pop. 264.
- Smiths Ford**, a post-station of Cabarrus co., N.C. on the Rocky River.
- Smiths Fork**, a post-station of Berdin co., Tenn.
- Smiths Grove**, a banking post-town of Warren co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 14 miles ENE of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 411.
- Smithshire**, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 300.
- Smith's Island**, an island of New Hanover co., N.C. at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a light-house.
- Smith's Island**, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Fort Hood.
- Smiths Landing**, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J. on an inlet of the ocean and on the West Jersey and Seaboard R., about 7 miles W of Atlantic City.
- Smiths Landing**, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. on the Hudson River about 9 miles below Catskill. Pop. 160.
- Smiths Mills**, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga. on the Ocmulgee River, 18 miles NE of Forsyth.
- Smiths Mills**, a post hamlet of Carroll co., Miss. 13 miles SW of Grenada.
- Smiths Mills**, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J. 19 miles NW of Paterson. Pop. 75.
- Smiths Mills**, a post-village of Chautauque co., N.Y. on the Erie R. 12 miles E. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300.
- Smiths Mills**, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 100.
- Smithsoria**, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 200.
- Smithsoma Valley**, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex., 12 miles NW of New Braunfels.
- Smith Sound**, a body of water in Arctic America, between Greenland on the E. and Ellesmere Land on the W. having on the S. the North Water and on the N. Kane Basin. Some geographers give the name of Smith Sound to Kane Basin.
- Smith's Point**, Champagne Bay the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac River. On it is a light-house.
- Smiths Ranch**, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal.
- Smiths Station**, a post-station of Lee co., Ala., 9 miles WNW of Columbus Ga.
- Smiths Station**, a post-station of Hinds co., Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route, about 14 miles E of Vicksburg.
- Smiths Station**, a post-village of York co., Pa., 4 miles E of Hanover. Pop. 75.
- Smiths Truants**, a post-village of York co., S.C. on the Southern R. 7 1/2 miles N of Columbia. Pop. 65.
- Smithtown**, a post-village of Clark co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. 100.
- Smithtown**, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill. The banking point is Belleville. Pop. in 1900 405.
- Smithtown**, a banking post-village of Pettis co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 131 miles W of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 430.
- Smithtown**, a banking post village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 79 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. It has coal and industries. Pop. about 500.
- Smithtown**, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 24 miles W of Clarksburg.
- Smithtown**, a post-village in Smithtown township (town) Suffolk co., N.Y. on the Niagara River and on the Long Island R. 48 miles ENE of Brooklyn. Pop. about 350 of the town is 1900 5683.
- Smithtown Branch**, a post-village in Smithtown township (town) Suffolk co., N.Y. 50 miles from New York city. Pop. about 450.
- Smith Valley**, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind.
- Smith Valley**, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y. 8 miles NE of Herkese.
- Smithville**, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala. about 34 miles S of Eufaula.
- Smithville**, a banking post village of Lawrence co., Ark. 30 miles NE of Batesville. Pop. 250.
- Smithville**, a banking post-town of Lee co., Ga. on Milledge Creek and on the Central of Georgia R. 24 miles N of Albany. Pop. in 1900 507.
- Smithville**, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. about 12 miles WSW of Peoria. Pop. 110.
- Smithville**, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind. on the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. 99 miles NNW of New Albany. Pop. 225.
- Smithville**, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky.
- Smithville**, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md.
- Smithville**, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md. 20 miles E. of Easton.
- Smithville**, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Duluth. Pop. 150.
- Smithville**, a post-town of Monroe co., Miss. 2 1/2 miles E of the Tombigbee River and 24 miles NNE of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900 150.
- Smithville**, a banking post-town of Clay co., Mo., on Smith's Fork of the Little River about 24 miles N. of Kansas City on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900 427.
- Smithville**, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 2 miles N. of Mount Holly. It has a machine-shop. Pop. about 500.
- Smithville**, a township (town) of Chautauque co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1105.
- Smithville**, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. about 12 miles SW of Watertown. Pop. about 250.
- Smithville**, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio on Sugar Creek 7 miles NE. of Wooster on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. & R. Pop. in 1900 474.
- Smithville**, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 60 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.
- Smithville**, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C. near the head waters of the Sunk River about 12 miles SE of Camden.
- Smithville**, a banking post-village, capital of DeKalb co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by S of Nashville. It has a college. Pop. about 500.
- Smithville**, a banking post-town of Redrup co., Tex., on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R., 134 miles W by N

of Houston. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 2877

Smithville, a post-town, capital of Charlotte co., Va., 8 miles NW of Drake Branch Pop. in 1900, 60.

Smithville, a banking post-village of Ritchie co. W Va., on the South Fork of the Hughes River, 12 miles S. of Harrieville. Pop. 175

Smithville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Jordan (or Twenty Mile) Creek, 8 miles S. of Grimsby on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. Pop. about 600

Smithville Flats, a post-village in Smithville township (town), Chenango co., N.Y. on the Genesee River, 23 miles N by E of Binghamton Pop. about 250

Smithville South, a post-village of Namur co., N.Y., 1 mile from Ridgewood. Pop. 200

Smithwick, a post-hamlet of Barnett co., Tex. on the Colorado River, about 26 miles NW of Austin

Smithwood, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Tenn.

Smithsonville, a post-station of Hanson co., Ky., 22 miles N of Paris

Smocks, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro Pop. 150

Smock, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Uniontown It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 500

Smokehead, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville Pop. 100

Smokefont, a lumbering village of Wayne co., N.C.

Smokehouse, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Montdale Pop. 200

Smoke's Creek, Erie co., N.Y. falls into Lake Erie. **Smokestown**, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown Pop. 160

Smoky Bay, an inlet on the S coast of Australia, immediately NW of Streaky Bay in Eyre Land

Smoky Dome, a mountain peak on the border of North Carolina and Tennessee. See **CLINGMAN DOME**

Smoky Hill, a post-station of Ellis co., Kan.

Smoky Hill River, or **Smoky Hill Fork** of the Kansas, rises in the E part of Colorado, flows eastward through the state of Kansas, and unites with the Solomon River about 10 miles W of Abilene Its length is estimated at 400 miles

Smoky (or Great Smoky) Mountains, also called **Unaka**, a range of the Appalachian system extends along the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. It is intersected by the French Broad River Among its highest peaks are Mount Guyot, 6636 feet, and Clingman Dome, 6619 (6660) feet

Smoky Ordinary, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va. about 33 miles SSW of Petersburg

Smoky Point, a headland of New South Wales, 35 miles NE of Port Macquarie

Smoky Valley, a post-station of Carter co., Ky.

Smolan, a post-village of Saline co., Kan. Pop. 80

Smolands, Sweden. See **SMOLAND**

Smolén, and **len** an island off the coast of Norway 2 miles WSW of Hitteren Lat. 62° 20' N

Smolensk, and **ysensk** a government of Russia, bordering on the E. on the government of Moscow Area, 21,638 sq m The surface is undulating and in the N half The principal river is the Dnieper which rises here The Dnieper waters a small section of the government and parts are drained by tributaries of the Volga. The region on the whole is not fertile The forests are very extensive Capital **Smolensk** Pop. in 1897 1,551,643

Smolensk, a town of Russia capital of the government of Smolensk, on both banks of the Dnieper 250 miles WSW of Moscow The main part, lying on the left bank, is enclosed by portions of the ancient walls and some of the old gates and towers still survive. There is an old citadel The Uspenski cathedral (Cathedral of the Ascension) is a great place of pilgrimage. Smolensk is one of the oldest towns in Russia and was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. At the present time it is not prominent industrially or commercially The French defeated the Russians here in 1812 Pop. in 1897 44,889

Smugglers, a post-village of San Miguel co., Colo. in a mining district 3 miles from Telluride. Pop. 100

Smyna, **smyna** (Turk *smir* is-mir) a seaport of Turkey on the W coast of Asia Minor capital of the vilayet of Aidin (or of Smyrna) at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, about 200 miles SSW of Constantinople Lat. 38° 26' N lon 27° 9' E It is built partly on level ground and partly on the slopes of Mount Pagos, which rises on the SE to a height of about 450 feet. Smyrna is no longer entirely the Oriental city that it was, a large section along and near the shore now presenting a modernized appearance. The view of the city as seen from

the sea is extremely picturesque, with the houses in the background rising in terraces above each other, the churches, gleaming minarets, and dark cypresses standing out above them, and Mount Pagos overtopping all, with the ruins of a mediæval stronghold on its summit. There are five quarters the Frank (European) quarter, extending along the shore and containing many buildings of a modern type, including hotels, and the Greek Armenian Jewish and Turkish quarters, the last-named occupying in great part the high ground. In the old quarters the streets are very narrow A *spas* quay, with a tramway extends along the water-front. The individual buildings of Smyrna present little of architectural interest. There are a number of schools, as well as hospitals and other benevolent institutions, maintained by the various nationalities. The Museum and Library of the Evangelical School a Greek foundation, contains a museum of ancient sculptures and a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. The city has modern systems of water-supply and lighting

Smyrna is the chief seaport of Asiatic Turkey Its harbor is one of the finest in the Mediterranean. The exports include figs (for which the city is famous), raisins, sponges, Turkey carpets and rugs, valonia, opium, tobacco, silk, lucre-root, wool hides, emery leaches, etc. The value of the exports in 1902 was \$20,000,000 of the imports, nearly \$14,000,000 A large part of the trade is with Great Britain. Smyrna is connected by rail with Constantinople as well as with Konia, Angora, and other commercial centres of Asia Minor The manufacturing industries are on a limited scale. Among the products are textiles, leather soap and furniture. There are machine-shops and iron-works. The curing of figs employs many persons and various food-stuffs are made and exported. The population is estimated at about 200,000 The Greeks are nearly as numerous as the Turks comprising about one-third of the inhabitants. The Jews and Armenians together make up about one-tenth The ancient Greek city of Smyrna was one of the most flourishing cities of Asia Minor There are numerous remains of antiquity

Smyrna, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del. on Duck Creek about 36 miles S by W of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. It is largely engaged in fruit-industries and has manufactures of phosphates. Pop. in 1890 2162

Smyrna, a post-town of Cobb co., Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 15 miles N.W. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 238

Smyrna, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. about 38 miles N of Madison

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, 12 miles SE of Osceola

Smyrna, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. 12 miles W by N of Houlton Pop. in 1900 411

Smyrna, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich. on the Flat River 24 miles W of Ionia, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 200

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb. Pop. 50

Smyrna, a post-village in Smyrna township (town), Chenango co., N.Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 34 miles SSW of Utica. Pop. in 1900 309 of the town 1290

Smyrna, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C. on the coast, 20 miles ENE of Morehead City Pop. 129

Smyrna, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, about 45 miles ENE of Zanesville. Pop. 125

Smyrna, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. about 49 miles W of Philadelphia. Pop. 150

Smyrna, a post-town of York co., S.C. The banking point is Rockhill Pop. in 1900 48

Smyrna, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 204 miles SE of Nashville. Pop. 200

Smyrna, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Smyrna, Gulf of (anc *Smyrnon* *Smyr*) an arm of the Egean Sea, extends inland into Asia Minor for 40 miles the breadth of its entrance is 15 miles It contains several islands, the principal of which *Long (or English) Island*, is 5 miles in length At its head is the city of Smyrna

Smyrna Mills, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., about 15 miles W of Houlton Pop. 200

Smyth, *smith*, a county in the SW part of Virginia, has an area of 444 sq m It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Hudson River The NW part is traversed by Walker's Mountain Capital, Marion Pop. in 1890 13,340 in 1900 17,121

Sumfell, the culminating point of the Isle of Man. Height, 2925 feet

Naith, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding on the Aire, 63 miles S of Selby Pop. about 1900

Snakecreek, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. 24 miles SSE of Max Meadows. Pop. 60

Snake River, a minor stream, having gold-bearing tributaries, in Seward Peninsula, Alaska, and discharging at Nome.

Snake (or Lewis) River (the Shoshone of the aborigines) the largest branch or affluent of the Columbia River river, on the South Fork in the Rocky Mountains divide of northwestern Wyoming in the southern part of the Yellowstone National Park flows on the east (traversing Jackson Lake) then westward across northern Idaho, and northward along the Oregon boundary and finally westward in Washington to discharge into the Columbia River is about lat. 46° 12' N and lon 118° W. Its length is estimated at 900-1000 miles. It traverses a mountainous country with its bed incised in places to 1000-2000 feet, and largely in vast superimposed sheets of lava. Navigation in these cañon courses, likewise elsewhere, is obstructed by rapids and falls, in that continuous navigation for steam boats can only be had as far as Lewiston on the Idaho boundary. The largest falls of the river are the **Snowman Falls** (which see). The river's largest affluents are the North Fork, Boise, Salmon, Clearwater and Palouse rivers coming from the right, and the Owyhee and Grande Ronde rivers, from the left.

Snake River, Minn. enters the St. Croix River about 10 miles E of Pine City. It is about 140 miles long.

Snake River, Neb. rises near the Bad Lands and enters the Niobrara River in lon 100° 45' W. Length 100 miles.

Snake River, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from Pembroke. Pop. 200.

Snake Spring, a township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 734.

Snapping, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ga. Pop. 15.

Snapping Shoals, a post-village of Newton co. Ga. 40 miles ESE of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Snare, four small islands belonging to the Kerils Snare Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean S of New Zealand. The easternmost is in lat 49° 3' S lon. 166° 30' E.

Snatch, a post-town of Jackson co. Fla. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Snatch Ferry, a post-station of Onslow co. N.C. on the New River about 3 miles from the ocean.

Snodgrassville, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. 15 1/2 miles S of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 60.

Snedville, a banking post-village, capital of Hancock co. Tenn. on the Clinch River about 50 miles (direct) NE of Knoxville. Pop. about 150.

Snezhnitsa, and hñt qan (i.e. snow cap) a snow-capped mountain of Norway belonging to the Dovrefield group. Lat 62° 20' N lon 9° 20' E. Height, 6600 feet.

Sneek, snak a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland 13 miles SSW of Leeuwarden. It is a great mart for butter and cheese. Pop. in 1899 12,678.

Sneenbergen, or **Snow Mountains**, a range of mountains in Cape Colony, being the E extension of the Roggeveld and Nieuweveld ranges. Compagnie Mountain has an altitude of about 8000 feet.

Sneffels, Mount, Colo. in lat. 38° N lon. 107° 47' W about 15 miles NNW of Silverton has an altitude of 14,150 feet.

Snelling, a post-village of Merced co. Cal. on the Merced River about 50 miles SE of Stockton. Pop. 200.

Snelling, Fort See **Fort Snelling**.

Snellville, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga. The banking point is Lawrenceville. Pop. 150.

Sniaintz, sn-ä in a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 24 miles E of Kolomea, on the Pruth. It has numerous tanneries. Pop. (communal) in 1900 11,560.

Snikonto, sni-kar'te, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ill. about 25 miles N of Jacksonville. Pop. 50.

Sniderville, a post-station of Ontonagon co. Wis.

Snid Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Mo. 16 miles NNE of Pleasant Hill.

Snizart, Loch, lox see'sart, Scotland a deep inlet of the sea in Skye, extending inland for about 10 miles.

Snokomish, a northwestern county of Washington, has an area of 1661 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Admiralty Inlet and is drained by the Snoqualmie and Steilacoom rivers. The E. part of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. The county has important mining interests. Capital Everett. Pop. in 1900, 8334. In 1900 23,050.

Snohomish, a banking city of Snohomish co., Wash. on the Snohomish River, about 9 miles from its entrance

into Puget Sound and 8 miles SE. of Everett, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900 3101.

Snohomish River, Wash., is formed by the Skywamish and Snoqualmie rivers, which unite in Snohomish co. It enters Puget Sound on the W border of that county about 18 miles from the junction of the branches. Length, 66 miles.

Snohomish, a post-village of Wahassee co. Kan. **Snoqualmie**, snok-wäl use a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Snoqualmie River and on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 400.

Snoqualmie River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range, in King co. and unites with the Skywamish to form the Snohomish River. It is about 70 miles long. About 25 miles from its mouth occurs a cataract where the river falls 270 feet at one leap. Near its source is the travelled Snoqualmie Pass through the Cascade Range.

Snow, a post-village of Deely co. Ga. The banking point is Uxbridge. Pop. 100.

Snowball, a post-village of Smiley co. Ark. Pop. 75.

Snowcamp, a post-village of Alamance co. N.C. about 45 miles W by N of Raleigh. Pop. 100.

Snowcreek, a post-station of Irwell co. N.C.

Snowcreek, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.

Snowden, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 531.

Snowdon, a post-village of Amherst co. Va. The banking point is Lynchburg.

Snowdon, the loftiest mountain of Wales (and of South Britain) is about 10 miles SE of Carnarvon its principal peak, Y Wyddfa, rising to 3560 feet above the sea. It is ascended by mountain tramway from Llanberis. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Snowflake, a post-village of Nevada co. Ariz. about 30 miles (direct) S of Hobbs. Pop. about 600.

Snowflake, a post-hamlet of Antrim co. Mich. on a chain of lakes, 17 miles NW of Menomona.

Snoochill, a post-village of Wilcox co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 30 miles E of Selma. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 300.

Snowhill, a post-hamlet of Handolph co. Ind. 19 miles N of Richmond.

Snowhill, a banking post-town capital of Worcester co. Md. on the navigable Potomac River about 20 miles SSE of Salisbury and 5 miles from Chincoteague Sound on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It has manufactures of lumber, ships, etc. Pop. in 1900 1596.

Snowhill, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. 2 miles S of Haddonfield. Pop. 100.

Snowhill, a post-town capital of Greene co. N.C. on Contentee Creek about 70 miles ESE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 405.

Snowhill, a post-station at James co. Tenn.

Snow Hill, a post-station of Nicholas co. W. Va.

Snow Island, South Friesland, in the South Atlantic Ocean SW of Livingston Island in 25 miles long.

Snow Mass Mountains, Colo. a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat 39° 7' N. Height, 13,910 feet.

Snows Falls, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. 3 miles from West Paris station. Pop. about 400.

Snowshoe, a post-village in Snowshoe township Center co. Pa. 22 miles NW of Bellefonte on the Pennsylvania R. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. about 650 of the township in 1900 2786.

Snowville, a post-village of Carroll co. N.H. The banking point is Portland, Me. Pop. 100.

Snowville, a post-village of Boxelder co. Utah 28 miles NE of Keeton.

Snowville, a post-village of Pulaski co. Va. 19 miles SSE of Central Depot. Pop. 125.

Snowy Range, a term sometimes applied to the main range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Among the peaks of this range are Mount Lincoln Long's Peak, and Gray's Peak. See **Rocky Mountains**.

Snyder, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 320 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River and is drained by Pottomac and Middle creeks. It has deposits of iron-ore. Capital Middleburg. Pop. in 1890 17,851. In 1900 17,304.

Snyder, a post-station of Ashley co. Ark.

Snyder, a post-village of Henry co. Ind.

Snyder, a post-village of Charleston co. Mo. Pop. 75.

Snyder, a banking post-village of Dodge co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line, 31 miles NW of Fremont. Pop. in 1900 229.

Snyder, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Snyder, a banking post-village of Kioea co., Okla., on the Frisco System. It has cotton-industries. Pop. about 1300.

Snyder, a banking post-village, capital of Scurry co. Tex., on Deep Creek and 25 miles (direct) N of Colorado Pop. about 600

Snyders, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua.

Snydersburg, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md. 7 miles NE of Westminster its post-station.

Snydersburg, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Clarion. It has lumbering industries.

Snydersville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. W. Va.

Snydersville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. 21 miles N of Easton Pop. 150

Snydertown, a post borough of Northumberland co. Pa. on Shamokin Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Northern Central R., 7 miles E of Sunbury Pop. in 1900, 276

Snydersville, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. See **Strainsville**.

Son, or **Sony**, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the S. coast of Skye.

Sonp Creek, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below Ottumwa.

Sonpetone, a post-village of Dallas co. Ala. Pop. 65

Sonpetone Mount, a mining hamlet of Randolph co., N. C. 25 miles SSE of Greensboro

Sonr, a river of Lancashire, England, joins the Trent 13 miles ESE of Derby

Sonra, a town of Colombia, department of Boyacá 75 miles NE of Tunja. Pop. of the district about 13,500. It has sugar-industries.

Sonre, *su-ri* a town of Italy 12 miles E of Verona. It has preserved its walls and towers. Pop. about 2400 (commune 5000)

Sony, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver. See **Son**.

Sony, Great and Little, two islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness W. of Lewis with Harris. See **Son**.

Sobat, a river of east-central Africa rises in the Abyssinian highlands, flows WNW and discharges into the White Nile below the village of its own name. Lat. of Fort Sobat, 9° 21' 43" N, 31° 33' 30" E

Sobornheim, *so-born-hime* a town of Rhensish Prussia, 39 miles S of Coblenz, on the Nahe. It has remains of its old walls. Pop. in 1900, 3313

Sobestuu, *so-be-tu-u* a small town of Bohemia 25 miles NNE of Budweis

Sobieski, a post-village of Oconto co. Wis. The banking point is Oconto Pop. 100

Sobotka, *so-bot-ka*, a small town of Bohemia, 13 miles NE of Jungbunzlau.

Sobral, *so-bral* a town of Brazil state of Ceará and 170 miles W by S of Fortaleza. It is connected by rail with the port of Caracaras.

Sobram, a village of the Punjab British India, on the Sutlej 25 miles NE of Ferozpur. Here in Feb. 1848 Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Sobrabes, *so-bras-bé*, an old district of Spain, in the Pyrenees, now included in Aragón. Here in the mountain fastnesses a small body of Christians succeeded in maintaining their independence after the subjugation of Spain by the Saracens.

Sobreira Formosa, *so-bré-e-rá for-mo-zá*, a town of Portugal in Beira, 22 miles WSW of Castello Branco. Pop. (commune) about 5400

Socastoe, a post-village of Horry co. S. C. The banking point is Conway Pop. 75.

Sochaczew, *so-ka-ohé* a town of Poland government and 28 miles W of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 5496

Social Circle, a banking post-town of Walton co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 51 miles E. by S of Atlanta. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1229

Socialhill, a post-village of Hot Spring co. Ark. 7 miles WSW of Malvern. Pop. 100

Socialville, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio in Deerfield township. Pop. 75

Societyhill, a post-village of Macon co., Ala. 60 miles E of Montgomery Pop. about 350

Societyhill, a post-village of Darlington co. S. C. on the Great Pedee River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles S of Cheraw Pop. about 500

Society Islands, or Tahiti Archipelago (*Fr. Archipel de la Société* *an'ohée-pé* *dé* *ik* to *so-dé*), a group of the South Pacific Ocean belonging to France, and lying broadly between lat. 16° and 18° S and lon. 148° and 152° 30' W, immediately W of the Tuamotu (or Low) Archipelago. The group consists of a great number of islands, arranged mostly in two groups; namely, the Leeward group (or Society Islands proper) of which the principal

are Huahine (Huahine) Raiatea, Tahiti and Bora Bora, and the Tahiti (or Windward) group with Tahiti and Moorea (Moorea) and some minor islets. The islands are mostly of volcanic origin, rising as in Tahiti, to several thousand feet elevation, and are surrounded by coral structures. They have a beautiful climate and are densely wooded. The coconut, banana, sugar-cane, orange, and vanilla are extensively cultivated. Copra, mother of pearl, tropical fruits, coconut oil, and a species of edible fungus are the chief exports.

The area of the group is less than 700 sq. m. of which 600 sq. m. are comprised in the island of Tahiti (See **Tahiti**). Pop. in 1897 about 18,000 of which Tahiti numbered 18,300. The archipelago was formerly thickly peopled. The inhabitants are Polynesian of fine physique. The chief town, and seat of the government of French Oceania is Papeete, on Tahiti with a population in 1897 of 4282 (2490 French). Point Venus, the most northerly point of Tahiti named from the number of expedition parties that were located there to observe the transit of Venus, is in lon. 149° 23' 21" W.

The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered in 1606 by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quirós. They were visited by Captain Cook in 1769 and in subsequent years, and were a place of refuge for the mutineers of the Bounty. The islands were formally annexed to France in 1880 after having been for nearly 40 years under French protection.

Socorro, *so-ko-ro* a district of Mexico, state of Chihuahua consisting of a strip of territory on the Pacific Ocean extending from about lat. 16° N to the frontier of Guatemala. Average breadth 49 miles. The volcano of Socorro, in lat. 18° N is about 20 miles SE of Tuxtla Gutierrez.

Socorro, an island of Mexico, belonging to the Revilla Igüide group. See **Revilla Igüide**.

Socorro, an island of Patagonia. See **El Arenal**.

Socorro, a county in the W. part of New Mexico borders on Arizona. Area, 15,386 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and partly drained by the Gila River. The surface is diversified by mountains and arid table-lands. The Sierra de los Mimbres traverses this county in a N and S direction. Capital, Socorro Pop. in 1890, 9395 in 1900, 12,195

Socorro, a banking city capital of Socorro co. N. Mex. on the W. bank of the Rio Grande, about 80 miles S. of Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 1512

Socorro, a post-hamlet of El Paso co. Tex.

Socorro, *so-ko-ro* a town of Colombia, state and for mer capital of Santander about 45 miles S by W of Bucaramanga. It has woolen- and platted-straw industries. Pop. (district) about 20,000

Socotra, *so-ko-trá* or *so-ko-trá* or **Socotora** (anc. *Disuor* *die* *la* *isla*) an island in the Indian Ocean near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden and 135 miles ENE of Cape Guardafui. Socotra, although virtually a part of an Arabian sultanate, is under British protection, constituting a dependency of Aden. It is about 80 miles in length and has an area of 1382 sq. m. Pop. about 12,000 mostly herds men and fishermen. The island is in most part a table-land of moderate elevation but rising in Hagier (Haglier) Mountain to 4549 feet, and in Round Hill to 3774 ft. The climate is hot and dry but the valleys are well watered and support a rich vegetation. The products comprise aloes of the finest quality dragon's blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. Sheep, cattle, and goats are abundant. The capital is Tamarida, a town on the N. coast.

Soda Creek, a post town of British Columbia, on the left bank of the Fraser River 268 miles above Yale. The Fraser is navigable by steamer from here to Queenella, a distance of 69 miles north.

Sodak, *so-dá*, an island on the SE coast of Arabia in the Kuria Muria group, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Sodahill, a post-station of Watauga co. N. C.

Soda Lake, *la* is in Caddo parish about 2 miles W of the Red River and 4 miles N of Shreveport. It is the central part of a large expanse of water the W. portion of which is called Caddo Lake and the S. part Cross Lake, and is about 15 miles long. The surplus water enters the Red River.

Soda Springs, a hamlet of Placer co. Cal. about 12 miles W of Yuba.

Soda Springs, a resort of Colorado 5 miles from Leadville.

Soda Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Owyhee co., Idaho, on the Bear River about 45 miles NNE. of Malad City on the Oregon Short Line. It exports mineral waters. Pop. in 1900, 422. Elevation, 5786 feet.

Sodaville, a post-village of Emeralds co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific and the Tonopah Rr. The banking point is Reno. Pop. 100

Sodaville, a post-town of Linn co., Oregon 18 miles SE of Albany. It has a mineral spring. Pop. in 1900 178.

Soddy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. 19 miles N of Chattanooga. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1160.

Sodem, so'den (Sodem-am-Taurus) a village and noted watering-place of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, circle of Höchst, 3 miles from Frankfurt. It has saline springs.

Söderhamm, so'der hām a seaport of Sweden, län of Gedeberg, 42 miles N of Gede, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. It has an export trade in iron and timber. Pop. in 1900 11 288. Half a century ago it was an insignificant town.

Söderköping, so'der-oh'pung a town of Sweden in Östergötland, 25 miles ENE of Linköping, on the Göta Canal. In the Middle Ages it was an important place. Pop. about 2000.

Södermanland, so'der-man-lān', or **Söderman-län**, so'der mā-ne-lā, an old division of Sweden now divided among the län of Södermanland (or Nyköping) and Stockholm. It borders on the Baltic Sea and is south of lakes Mälaren and Hjälmaren.

Södermanland, or **Nyköping**, a län of Sweden bordering on the Baltic Sea, SW of the län of Stockholm. Area, 3631 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 167,422. Capital, Nyköping.

Söderteige, so'der-tē-yeh a town and summer resort of Sweden län and 18 miles SW of Stockholm, on Lake Mälaren.

Sodum, a post-village of Warren co., N. Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. 100.

Sodum, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 1 mile N by E. of Churchill. Coal is mined here.

Sodor and Man, the name of the Anglican diocese of the Isle of Man.

Sodus, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River 4 miles SE of Benton Harbor. Pop. 150.

Sodus, a banking post-village in Sodas township (town) Wayne co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River Rr. 41 miles WSW of Owego. It has manufactures of baskets, fruit-boxes, etc. Pop. about 1500 of the town in 1900 5118.

Sodus Bay, N. Y. is a portion of Lake Ontario, extending southward into Wayne co. and is about 5 miles long.

Sodus Center, a post-village in Sodas township (town) Wayne co., N. Y. on the Northern Central Rr. 34 miles S. of Sodas Point.

Sodus Point, a post-village in Sodas township (town) Wayne co., N. Y. on Lake Ontario at the entrance of Sodas Bay about 30 miles WSW of Owego, on the Northern Central Rr. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 500.

Socrabays, so-krā-bā, and **Socrakarta**. See **SUKA RAYA** and **SURAKARTA**.

Sooet, soet, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 13 miles NNE. of Arnsberg. In the Middle Ages it was one of the most flourishing members of the Hanseatic League and it still retains memorials of its past importance in the remains of its fortifications and fine churches. The principal edifices are the Meadow Church recently restored the thirteenth-century cathedral, containing fine mural paintings the church of St. Peter, the chapel of St. Nicholas, with interesting paintings and the town-hall. The industries comprise the manufacture of machinery, sugar, lamps, and tin ware, and brewing. Sooet had the most ancient municipal code of Germany which served as a model for those of other cities. Pop. in 1900 18,724.

Sofala, so-fā-lā, a river of Portuguese East Africa, has an eastward course of about 200 miles. It is navigable for small craft.

Sofila, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on Sofala Bay in lat. 20° 10' S., lon. 34° 45' E. The harbor which was formerly good is now in greater part silted up and the town has lost its importance. Pop. about 1300.

Sofin, or **Sophin**, so-fē-lā (Bulg. *Sofien*) the capital of Bulgaria, situated on an elevated plain above which tower the Balkans and the Vitosha mountains, on the railway from Belgrade to Constantinople, about 325 miles WNW of Constantinople. It is mainly a modern town with broad straight streets. Memorials of the old Sofia remain in the ruined Sofia mosque and the mosque of Bayez-Jani now used as a national museum and library. Among other objects of interest are the new cathedral of St. Alexander the palace of the prince, and the parliament and administration buildings. The university, founded in 1868 was attended in 1904 by about 600 students, including many women. Sofia has manufactures of silk, cloth, pottery, etc. There is an active export trade. The town is on the site of the impor-

tant ancient city of Sardica (Sardica). In 1878 it was made the capital of the newly created principality of Bulgaria. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan primate and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Pop. in 1887, 30,000; in 1900, 47,920.

Södingen, a village of Württemberg, Germany, 14 miles W of Ulm. Pop. in 1900 3383.

Sofra, so'fro, or **Soforo**, a walled town of Morocco 18 miles SSE. of Fez.

Sogama, so-gā mā, a town of Africa, in Bornu, about 30 miles S of Lake Chad.

Sogamose, so-gā-mo'se, or **Sogamose**, so-gā-mo mā, a town of Colombia, state of Boyacá 38 miles NE of Tunja, on the Sogamose River. It has a trade in cattle and cereals. Pop. in 1902, 10 787.

Sogdiana, in ancient geography a region in Asia, NE of the river Oxus (Amu-Darya) included in the modern Bokhara.

Sognefjord, sog-nā-fō-ord', a long deep, and narrow inlet of Norway stretching E. from the sea (immediately N of lat. 61° N.) where the Fuden Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the snow field of the Sognefjord Mountains, a distance of about 90 miles. It is the largest fjord of Norway and is in places 4000 feet deep with mountains in its inner parts rising to 6000 ft. The fjord presents scenery of a rugged and forbidding nature, with the glaciers and ice-falls of the Jostedalbrk forming the northern background.

Sogod, so-gōd, or **Sugot**, so-gūt' a pueblo of Cebu Philippine Islands, near the NE coast. Pop. in 1903 4071.

Sohag, a town of Egypt. See **SUAN**.

Sohare, a small town of England, in Cambridgeshire, 6 miles SE of Ely.

Sohar, so har' a maritime town of Arabia, in Oman 115 miles WNW of Muscat. Lat. 24° 24' N. It is noted for its gold and silver manufactures.

Suhl, sūl (Hun. *Szülcs*) a northern county of Hungary. Capital, Neusohl.

Suhl, so'hl, a village of Saxony circle and district of Bautzen. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900 5115.

Soho, a suburb of Birmingham England. Here Watt and Boulton established their manufactory of steam-engines. See **RIKINSONAS**.

Sohrnu, so'row a town of Prussia, in Posen, 57 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 4311.

Sougnin, swān-jen a town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Senna, 10 miles NNE of Mons. Pop. in 1900 10 124.

Souissons, swā-sōn' (anc. *Augusta Treverorum*) a town, and *Rom. Massin* a fortified city of France, capital of an archdiocese in the department of Aisne, situated on the left bank of the Aisne 20 miles SW of Laon. The principal objects of interest are the medieval cathedral of Notre Dame, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, remains of the abbey of St. Jean des Vignes, the abbey of Notre Dame now used as barracks, the old church of St. Eloi and the town hall containing a library of 60,000 volumes and a museum. Souissons carries on an active trade in agricultural produce and is noted for its beaus. It has ten series foundries, manufactures of agricultural implements etc. Thierzy in the west of a bishop. Souissons is one of the oldest towns in France. In the vicinity in 486 Clovis achieved a victory over the Romans, which put an end to their dominion in Gaul. The town was the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Neustria. In Oct. 1870 it was bombarded and taken by the Germans. Pop. in 1901 10 568 (communes 13 240).

Sokai, so'hāi a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 33 miles NNE of Lemberg on the Bug. Pop. (communes) in 1900 9409.

Sokia, or **Söke**, a town of Asia Minor near its W coast, about 50 miles SSE of Smyrna with which it is connected by rail. It has extensive manufactures of licorice. Pop. about 12,000 (?)

Sokwa, an oasis of Tripoli about 240 miles N by E of Marash.

Sokolow, so-ko'lov a town of Russian Poland, 17 miles N of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897 7245.

Sokota, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, about 100 miles E of Gondar. It is a place of considerable size and has a large trade in salt.

Sokoto, a large native state or kingdom of central Africa, occupying the greater portion of northern Nigeria E of the Niger and N of the Benue, and extending eastward to Bornu. The so-called Sokoto or Fula Empire comprises the old Hausa states, and includes among its numerous provinces or kingdoms, governed by more or less independent rulers, Adamawa, Kano, Nupe, Yoruba, and Lafia. It exercises also a certain jurisdiction over Gambia. The population of the empire has been estimated at 10,000,000 or more. The chief commercial emporium is Kano. The

town of Soloto, the former capital, in the NW part, has been replaced by Wurnu (Wurnu).

Sokoto, a town of western Africa, in the NW part of northern Nigeria, and formerly the capital of the kingdom of Sokoto. It once had a population estimated in excess of 190,000 at present the population is 8000-10,000.

Sokotras. See **Socotras**.

Solana, a hamlet of Humboldt co. Cal.

Solana, La, is sol-lá ná a town of Spain province and 27 miles E of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7944.

Solander, a post-station of Fillmore co., Minn.

Solander, Cape, in New South Wales bounds Botany Bay on the S.

Solander Island, an islet off the SW extremity of New Zealand.

Solano, sol-lá no, a county of California, has an area of 900 sq m. It is a part of the great central valley of the state, and is bounded on the SE by the Sacramento River and on the S by Suisun Bay and the Strait of Carquinez. Capital Fairfield. Pop. in 1890 20,945 in 1900 24,143.

Solapur, a town of India. See **Solapur**.

Soldan, sol-daw a town of Prussia, in East Prussia, on the Soldau, a tributary of the Vistula, and on the Polish frontier, 13 miles SW of Neidenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3744.

Sölden, a village of Rhénish Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900 4245.

Soldier, a post-village of Blaine co. Idaho. The banking point is Hallett. Pop. 100.

Soldier, a banking post-village of Monona co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Soldier, a banking city of Jackson co. Kan. on the Leavenworth Kansas and Western R. 12 miles (direct) NW of Helton. Pop. in 1900 303.

Soldier, a post-village of Carter co. Ky. Pop. 150.

Soldier, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. 160.

Soldier Creek, Kan. enters the Kansas River about 3 miles below Topeka.

Soldier River, Iowa, enters the Missouri River about 15 miles SW of Magnolia. It is about 140 miles long.

Soldiers Grove, a banking post village of Crawford co. Wis. on the Kiskadee River about 40 miles SSE of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900 684.

Soldin, sol-dim, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 25 miles NE of Custrin. Pop. in 1900 5060.

Solebury, a post-village and township of Bucks co. Pa. The township is bounded NE by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900 2063 of the village, 100.

Soledad, a post village of Monterey co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 145 miles SSE of San Francisco. Pop. about 300.

Soledad Diex Gutiérrez, sol-lá-dim dos de goo-té-én ná, a town of Mexico, state and a short distance NE of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1895 5730.

Solem, Thén, a portion of the English Channel, between the Isle of Wight and the main-land of England, which extends W from Cowes to the Needles and is continuous E with Spithead and N with Southampton Water. Length 17 miles breadth, from 2 to 8 miles.

Solentname Islands, a small group in Lake Nicaragua, near the outlet through the San Juan River.

Solero, sol-lá ro a small town of Italy 6 miles W of Alessandria.

Soleman, sol-lám, a town of France, in Nord on the Salla, 12 miles E of Cambrai. Pop. (commune) in 1901 6081. It has manufactures of textiles and sugar.

Solemanes, a village of France, in Earthe 18 miles from La Flèche. Here stands an old Benedictine priory whose medieval church contains interesting sculptures.

Solito, sol-lá to, a town of Italy in Lecco 15 miles W of Oranto. Pop. about 3000.

Solito. See **Solotrus**.

Solifara, sol-lá-fá-rá, a small lake of central Italy 4 miles W of Tivoli. On it are several floating islands and near it are ruins of the baths of Agrippa.

Solifara, a large volcano crater of southern Italy in the province of Naples and in the Phlegrean Fields, 3 miles E of Pozzuoli. The only recorded eruption from this crater was in 1198, but large volumes of sulphurous hydrogen gas are still emitted.

Solifara, sol-lá-fá-rá a village of Italy province and 18 miles NW of Mantua. Here the French and Sardians defeated the Austrians on June 24, 1809.

Solihochheim, sol-go-hatch'e-a, a post-village of Conway co., Ark. 9 miles N of Morrilton station. Pop. 150.

Solihull, a place in the SE outskirts of Birmingham, England.

Solihumak, a town of Russia, in the W part of the government of Perm. Pop. in 1897, 4282.

Soliman Mountains, Afghanistan. See **SURINAR**.

Solimões, or **Solimões**, a name of the Amazon River.

Sollingen, sol-lín-gen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles SSE of Düsseldorf. It is a great seat of the manufacture of cutlery including weapons. Its sword-blades were already celebrated in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 45,260. In 1850 it had only about 6000 inhabitants.

Solitary Island, South Pacific Ocean in lat. 14° 21' S. lon. 176° 15' W.

Solitary Island, Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50' S. lon. 68° 2' E.

Solitary Island, on the E coast of Australia, in lat. 30° 13' S.

Solitude, a post-station of Posey co. Ind.

Solitude, a post-village of Ashe co. N. C. The banking point is Jefferson.

Soller, sol-lér a town of Spain on the island of Mallorca, near its NW coast 14 miles NNE of Palma. It has an export trade. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8026.

Sollers, a post-village of Calvert co., Md. on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. 250.

Sollès-Pont, sol-lé-pón a town of France, in Var 8 miles NE of Toulon. Pop. about 2000.

Sollitt, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill. The banking point is Great Park. Pop. 100.

Solmona, a town of Italy. See **STILMONA**.

Solnhofen, sol-n'hof-en a village of Bavaria, district of Middle Franconia on the river Altmühl 49 miles S of Nürnberg. It has remains of ancient neolithic structures. It is famous for the lithographic stones quarried in the vicinity.

Solo, Bengawan, bēo-gā-wān or Sambaya, sām-bi-l, a river of Java runs in the province of Surakarta, flows ENE. and falls into the Java Sea opposite the W end of the island of Madura. Total course about 360 miles.

Solo, a town of Java. See **SUMARANTA**.

Solofra, sol-ló-frá, a town of Italy province of Avellino, 7 miles SE of the city of Avellino. Pop. in 1901 4563.

Sologne, sol-lō an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Lor et Cher and Loiret.

Sololá, sol-ló-lá a department in the SW part of Guatemala. Area, 691 sq m. It is intersected by several large rivers and contains Lake Atitlán. Capital Sololá. Pop. in 1893, 0 0.09.

Sololá, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Sololá 45 miles W by N of the city of Guatemala. Pop. in 1893, 782.

Solombo, Groat and Little, two islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33' S. lon 114° 24' E.

Solomon, a banking city of Dickinson co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads, 8 miles (direct) W of Abilene. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 817.

Solomon Islands, in the Pacific Ocean lying SE of the Bismarck Archipelago, consist of 3 parallel chains, that in the NE containing Bougainville, Choiseul, San Isabel and Malaita (Malaita), all of volcanic origin (an active crater on Bougainville) and the SW chain also in the main volcanic, containing Guadalcanar New Georgia, San Cristobal etc. and the smaller islands the remainder are of coral formation. Total area, about 10,950 sq m. of which the islands controlled by Great Britain with a European population in 1903 of 78 comprise 8300 sq m. The mountains, of which the loftiest summit is Mount Balbi, on Bougainville, 10,670 feet, are clothed with dense vegetation. The rainfall is excessive (100 to 150 inches annually or more) and the climate is moist and hot. Pop. estimated at 180,000 almost wholly Malays and Papuan negroes. The islands export copra, tortoise-shell, sandal-wood, ivory nuts, and tropical fruits. Some coffee and cacao are also grown. Germany controls Bougainville and Belka, having ceded (1899) Choiseul and San Isabel to Great Britain, which now controls the remainder of the group.

Solomon Rapids, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co. Kan. on the Solomon River about 56 miles NNW of Salina.

Solomon River, Kan. is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise near each other in the NW part of the state and unite in Mitchell co. about 10 miles W of Beloit, runs southeastward through Ottawa co. and unites with the Smoky Hill River about 10 miles W of Abilene, to form the Kansas River. The Solomon River is about 120 miles long or including one of its forks nearly 300 miles.

Solomons, a post-village of Calvert co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. about 350.

Solomonsville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala. 14 miles SW of Clayton.

Solomonville, a banking city capital of Graham co., Ariz. on the Gila River and on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R., 35 miles N by W of Bowie. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Solon, a banking post-town of Johnson co. Iowa, 13 miles SSE of Cedar Rapids, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 397

Solon, a post-village in Solon township (town) Somerset co. Me., on the Kennebec River about 48 miles N of Augusta, on the Somerset R. It has paper and lumber mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 995

Solon, a post-village of Leelanau co. Mich. 12 miles NW of Traverse City Pop 150

Solon, a post-village in Solon township (town), Cortland co. N.Y., about 34 miles S by E of Syracuse, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 190 of the town in 1900 822

Solon, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio on the Erie and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. 15 miles ESE of Cleveland. Pop. about 350

Solon, a post-hamlet of White co. Tenn., about 60 miles N of Chattanooga.

Solon Mills, a post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Kippureish River about 30 miles N of Elgin Pop 160

Solon Springs, a post-village of Douglas co. W. Va. 30 miles SE of Seppner Pop. about 190

Solon, an island in the Malay Archipelago off the S extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores. Lat (S point) 6° 47' S Length, from E to W, 30 miles

Solothurn, so'lo-tür-n (Fr. *Soleure* so'lür) a canton of Switzerland, in its NW part, enclosed by the cantons of Bern Basle and Aargau Area, 302 sq m In the N and W it is covered by ramifications of the Jura Mountains. The principal rivers are the Aar, Emme, and Dürren. The soil is fertile, producing fine crops of grain and excellent live-stock is reared. Marble is an important product. The manufacture of watches is a leading industry. The government is vested in a legislative assembly and an executive council, both elected by the people. Capital Solothurn Pop. in 1900 108 782 nearly all Germans. More than two-thirds are Catholics

Solothurn (Fr. *Soleure*; and *Solodurum*) a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Solothurn situated on the Aar at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles NNE of Bern Pop. in 1900 10,436 It has a handsome cathedral (that of St. Urs) a museum with zoological geological and archaeological collections a clock-tower (built about 1250) municipal and cantonal libraries, and a botanical garden. Elevation 1425 feet Solothurn became a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire early in the thirteenth century In 1481 it became a member of the Swiss confederation

Solovetsk, so-lo-vetsk on island of Solovki, in the White Sea, included in the government of Archangel 100 miles NW of Olenok, in lat 63° N Length 15 miles. It contains a famous monastery

Solre-le-Château, sol'le shä'tö a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles NE of Valenciennes Pop. about 2800

Soliherry, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. about 46 miles SE of Terre Haute Pop 200

Solomon, sol-so'n, a small town of Spain provinces and 55 miles NE of Lérida.

Solvay, a post-village of Madison co. N.Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. 30 miles SW of Utica. Pop 100

Solt, a town of Hungary 48 miles S of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 4485

Solta, sol'tä, on island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary circle of Spalato, in the Adriatic Sea, W of Bracca. Length from NW to SE, 10 miles Pop. about 3500 largely engaged in the wine and honey industries. On the N shore is a village of its own name

Soltan, sol'tän a town of Prussia, in Hanover district of Lüneburg 40 miles E of Bremen Pop. in 1900 4730

Solvay, a village of Oneida co. N.Y. is a post-station of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 2493

Sölveborg, a maritime town of Sweden 15 miles E. of Christianstad.

Solway, a post-village of Beltrami co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Bemidji Pop. in 1900 177

Solway Firth, a large inlet extending from the Irish Sea NE between England and Scotland having S and E the co. of Cumberland and N the co. of Kirkcubright and Dumfries. Length about 35 miles width at entrance about 23 miles It receives the Ebb at its head and, among other waters, the Derwent from England and the Don, Nith, and Annan from Scotland.

Solway House, a drained area about 7 miles in circumference in the co. of Cumberland, ad joining Solway Firth

Soma, so'mä, a small town of Asia Minor 25 miles E. of Bergama. It is connected by rail with Smyrna.

Somali, so-mä, a town of France, in Nord, 24 miles SE. of Douai. It is situated in the midst of a great coal-

field and is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6032.

Somali Coast Protectorate, the French possessions around the bay of Tadjara, on the Gulf of Aden E. coast of Africa, extending westward to the Hawash River and comprising the former territory of Obok. The surface is a series of plateaus, cut by river beds which are dry during the greater part of the year. Capital Jibuti, which has superseded Obok, now nearly abandoned.

Somaliland, so-mä le-land or Somali Peninsula, a name of indefinite application denoting the peninsular region of east-central Africa, between the equator and (approx.) lat. 12° N bordering on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and lying E of about lon 41° E. With the exception of the western and central portions which belong to Abyssinia, the territory comprises the tracts now officially designated British Somaliland Somali Coast Protectorate (French) and Italian Somaliland. The region is one largely of fairly lofty plateaus, with high mountain ridges on the northern border and with extensive savannas and desert tracts. The climate is generally healthful and not oppressive, except on the coast-border. Somaliland is one of the richest game regions of Africa. It is inhabited chiefly by the Somali, a Hamitic people, who are Mohamedans. See **BRITISH SOMALILAND**, **SOMALI COAST PROTECTORATE**, and **SOMALILAND, ITALIAN**.

Somaliland, Italian a protectorate, 90-120 miles wide, on the E coast of Africa, S of Cape Guardafui and extending to the Jub River Area about 100,000 sq m. It is largely in the hands of native chiefs and is little developed as yet. Chief ports are Barava and Magadoxo (Mogdishu). Pop. estimated at 400,000

Sombra, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the river St. Clair 21 miles S of Sarnia. Pop. about 400

Sombrerete, som-brä-ä'tä, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NW of Zacatecas. It is an important silver mining region. Pop. in 1900 10,682. Elevation 5470 feet.

Sombrero, som-brä'ro, an unattached inlet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. It has afforded guano and lime phosphate

Sombrero, a town of Venezuela, 80 miles S by W of Caracas. Pop. about 2000

Somerset, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See **RUMSAT**

Somerset, a post-village of Tuscarora co. Ohio on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. The banking point is New Philadelphia or Mineral City. Pop 300

Somerset, or **Sommerstein**, som-er-stine (Hau. *Se-morn she-mur-sh*) a town of Habsburg 12 miles SE. of Freiburg, on the island of Reut Schuit. Pop. about 3000

Somerset, a town of Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. about 84 miles SSE. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 15

Somerset, som-er-stine a small town of Belgium province of East Flanders 5 miles NW of Ugent

Somers, som-ers, a post-village in Somerset township (town) Tolland co. Conn. 22 miles NE of Hartford Pop. of the town in 1900 1503

Somers, a banking post-village of Calhoun co. Iowa on the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop 100

Somers, a post-village in Somerset township (town) Westchester co. N.Y. near the Croton River about 48 miles N by E of New York Pop. of the town in 1900 1378 of the village, 190

Somers, som-ers, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. in Somerset township (town) on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 2½ miles S of Milwaukee and 3 miles W of Lake Michigan Pop. of the town in 1900 2644 of the village, 175

Somersby, a village of Lincolnshire, England 7 miles from Humberston. It is the birthplace of Tennyson.

Somers Center, a post-village in Somerset township (town) Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 47 miles N by E. of New York city Pop 150

Somerset, or **Somersetshire**, som-er-set-shir a county of England, having N the Bristol Channel Area, 1615 sq m. The surface is very much diversified and highly picturesque. In the NE are the Mendip Hills, rising to a height of a little more than 1000 feet. In the SW section are the somewhat higher Quantock Hills and in the extreme W are the wild and barren highlands of Exmoor with the Dunkery Beacon about 1700 ft. in elevation.

Along the rivers are tracts of great fertility. There are large areas of low lying marsh-land. The coast is protected from the sea by dikes. Between the rivers are the Parret, Axe, and Avon. Somerset is much more of a pastoral than an agricultural county. The Cheddar cheese is famous. Cider is an important product. Among the towns are Bath, Wells, Bridgwater and Taunton (the capital). The county

as such sends 7 members to the House of Commons. Pop in 1891, 494,387; in 1901, 508,104.

Somerset, a northwestern county of Maine, borders on Canada. Area, 3831 sq m. It is drained by the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Sebasticook rivers and contains a number of small lakes. Capital, Skowhegan. Pop. in 1890 32,627; in 1900 33,949.

Somerset, a county in the SE. part of Maryland has an area of 563 sq m. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River, on the SE. by the Pocomoke River and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Princess Anne. Pop. in 1890, 24,155. In 1900, 25,923.

Somerset, a county in the north-central part of New Jersey, has an area of 395 sq m. It is drained by the Raritan, Passaic, and Millstone rivers and the North and South Branches of the Raritan. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Lammington River and on the E. by Round Brook. Capital, Somerville. Pop. in 1890 28,311. In 1900 32,948.

Somerset, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland has an area of 1049 sq m. It is drained by the Castleman River and by Storey and Shada creeks. The Youghiogheny River touches the SW. part of the county. Laurel Hill extends along its W. border. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county which also has deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Somerset. Pop. in 1890 37,117. In 1900 49,481.

Somerset, a post-village of Saline co. Ill. 7 miles SE of Harrisburg, the capital of the county. Pop. 100.

Somerset, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. on the Mississippi River about 15 miles ESE of Peru. Pop. about 300.

Somerset, a post-village of Miami co. Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 6 miles NE of Paola. Pop. 60.

Somerset, a banking city, capital of Pulaski co. Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 6 miles N. of the Cumberland River and 79 miles S. of Lexington. It has many features of lumber spokes and staves. Pop. in 1900 3364.

Somerset, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. Pop. 18.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township (town) Bristol co. Mass. on the W. bank of the Taunton River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 43 miles S. of Boston. It has iron works, a stove-foundry etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2341. of the village, about 1500.

Somerset, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co. Mich. 16 miles S. of Jackson.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township (town) Niagara co. N. Y. about 40 miles NNE of Buffalo. The town is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900 1923. of the village about 400.

Somerset, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 24 miles S. by E. of Newark. Pop. in 1900 1124.

Somerset, a banking post-borough, capital of Somerset co. Pa. 66 miles ENE of Pittsburgh on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1834.

Somerset, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3324.

Somerset, a township of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1130.

Somerset, a post-station of Atascosa co. Tex.

Somerset, a post-township (town) of Windham co. Vt. about 12 miles ENE of Bennington. It is drained by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900 67.

Somerset, a post-village of Orange co. Va. The banking point is Orange or Gordonsville. Pop. 100.

Somerset, a post village in Somerset township (town) St. Croix co. Wis. on the Apple River 12 miles NNE of Hudson on the Wisconsin Central R. The town is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River. Pop. in 1900, 1481. of the village 250.

Somerset, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. 16 miles from Manitoba its banking point. Pop. 200.

Somerset, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Berwick its banking point. Pop. 250.

Somerset, Maganto co. Quebec. See **PLEASANTVILLE**.

Somerset Center, a post-village of Hillsdale co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 16 miles NE of Hillsdale. Pop. 300.

Somerset East, a municipality of Cape Colony capital of a district of its own name, about 70 miles ESE of Graaf Reinet. Pop. about 3000. Elevation 2400 feet.

Somerset River, Africa. See **SWAZI RIVER**.

Somersetshire, England. See **SWAZI RIVER**.

Somerset West, a village of Cape Colony 24 miles ESE of Cape Town. Pop. about 900.

Somerset West Strand, a village and watering place of Cape Colony, on False Bay. Pop. about 1500.

Somersham, a village and parish of Huntingdonshire, England, 8 miles NNE of St. Ives.

Somers Islands, a name of the Bermuda Islands.

Somerslane, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. Pa. on the Tioga River 17 miles by rail S. by W. of Corning, N. Y.

Somers (sum gra) Point, a post-borough and port of entry of Atlantic co. N. J. on Great Egg Harbor Bay at the terminus of a branch of the West Jersey and Seashore R. 11 miles WSW of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900 308.

Somersville, sum gra-vil, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. about 40 miles ENE of San Francisco. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 300.

Somersworth, sum gra worth, a city of Strafford co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles (direct) N. of Dover. It has manufactures of cottons, yarns and boots and shoes. Pop. in 1900 7823.

Somerton, sum gr-ton, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Litcher. It figured in Anglo-Saxon times.

Somerton, a banking post-village of Belmont co. Ohio 8 miles SSE of Barabazille. Pop. about 250.

Somerton, a post-station of Philadelphia co. Pa., 15 miles NE of the centre of the city.

Somerton, a post-hamlet of Hanover co. Va., about 23 miles SW of Norfolk.

Somervell, sum gr-vil, a county of Texas. Area, 220 sq m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Gloucester. Pop. in 1890 3419. In 1900 3498.

Somerville, sum gr-vil, a post-village of Morgan co. Ala. 26 miles SSW of Huntsville and 5 miles S. of the Tennessee River. Pop. 200.

Somerville, a post-village of Kallad co. Conn. 6 miles E. of Thompsonville. It has woolen-mills. Pop. about 900.

Somerville, a post-village of Gibson co. Ind. about 25 miles NNE of Evansville. Pop. 100.

Somerville, a post-hamlet in Somerville township (town) Lincoln co. Mo. about 16 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 374.

Somerville, a city of Middlesex co. Mass. a suburb of the city of Boston on the Myrtle River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine R. 2 miles from the initial station in Boston. It contains some notable public and charitable institutions, a state armory, the Powder House of the Revolutionary period, and numerous slaughtering establishments, tanneries, tobacco works, breweries, oil refinery, iron foundries, and manufactures of funeral wares, glass, electric goods, picture jewelry, bricks, cigars, etc. Many of the residences are elegant and costly. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office. Pop. in 1890 40,152. In 1900 61,643.

Somerville, a banking post-town capital of Somerset co. N. J. on the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 16 miles WSW of New York and about 11 miles WNW of New Brunswick. It has several collegiate institutions and manufactures of foundry products, carriages, ranges, shirts etc. Pop. in 1900 4843.

Somerville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Oswegatchie River 2 miles from Avenue station. Pop. 175.

Somerville, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio on Seven Mile Creek and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 14 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900 300.

Somerville, a banking post-town capital of Fayette co. Tenn. on the Lumbach River 52 miles E. by N. of Memphis on the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900 777.

Somerville, a banking post-village of Burlington co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Somerville, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co. Va. about 46 miles SW of Washington, D. C.

Someshar, a post-station of Sukiyon co. Cat.

Somerville, a hamlet and resort of Hancock co. Me. on Mount Desert Island, at the head of Somes Sound, 8 miles W. of Bar Harbor.

Somlyó-Vásárhely, shom lyo vashar hel' (Ger. Schönbau) a town of Hungary co. of Vasprim 48 miles W. by S. of Stuhlhausen. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 3000.

Sonna, son mǎ (Sonna Lombarda) a town of Italy province of Milan 4 miles SE. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5500).

Sonna (Romma Saviana) a town of Italy 9 miles E. of Naples at the foot of Monte Sonna, the northern peak of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. about 3300 (commune, 10,000).

Sonna, Monte, a mountain of southern Italy, forming a semicircular ridge on the N. and E. sides of Vesuvius,

from which it is separated by the deep valley known as the Arto del Cavallo. By some geologists it is assumed to be the volcano whose eruption in A.D. 79 caused the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Height, 3734 feet.

Sonnmariva, *son-mah-riv-ah* (Sonnmariva del Bosco), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Cuneo 8 miles SE of Carmagnola. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5450.

Somme, *son-m* (anc. *Som-ere*) a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne, flows past Amiens and enters the English Channel. Its chief affluent is the Arre, on the left. Length, 148 miles. It is partially canalized and connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the Canal of the Somme.

Somme, a department in the NW of France, comprising a large part of the old province of Picardy. It is bounded on the W by the English Channel. Area, 2443 sq m. Pop. in 1901 537 848. The surface is flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. The region produces large crops of grain (especially wheat) and potatoes. Fruit is an important product and much cider is made. Capital, Amiens. Pop. in 1891 540,499. In 1901 537 848.

Sommen, a lake of Sweden, 124 and 30 miles SW of Linköping, 15 miles E. of Lake Vetter. Length, 25 miles. It discharges its surplus waters into Lake Rixen and the Baltic Sea.

Sommerda, *son-mah-dah*, a town of Prussian Saxony 15 miles NNE of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. It has manufactures of fire-arms and ammunition. Pop. in 1900, 4231.

Sommerfeld, a town of Hungary. See **SOMMERFELD**.

Sommerfeld, *son-meh-feld* a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 44 miles SSE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of cloth machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 11 910.

Sommèrèren, *son-mah-rah* a town of France, in Gerd, 17 miles WSW of Vines. Pop. (commune) in 1901 1780.

Sommanth (*Sommanth*) or **Puttan** (*Puttan*)

Sommanth, a maritime town of Bombay India, in the peninsula of Kathiawar 33 miles NW of Diu. It was once an important city and possessed a Hindu temple celebrated for its vast wealth, which was sacked about 1025 by Mahmud of Ghazni, who carried off its famous gates to Ghazni. Pop. about 6000.

Sommo, *son-mo*, *so-mo* do *son-mo*, a river of Brazil rises on the confines of the state of Guyana and, proceeding NW, joins the Tocantins on the right.

Somo, a post-village of Lincoln co. Wis. The banking point is Tonahawk. Pop. 100.

Somogy, a county of Hungary. See **SOMOGY**.

Somomank, a banking post-village of Dakota co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 60½ miles WSW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 630.

Sonu-Sonan, *son-moo son-moo*, a town on the NW side of the island of Yuna (or Taviani) one of the largest of the Fiji group. The name is also that of a strait in the Fiji group.

Son, or **Sone**, a river of India, tributary to the Gangetic, which it joins 25 miles W of Patna, after a NE course of about 450 miles. It is of little use for navigation.

Soncino, *son-chee-no*, a small town of Italy province of 20 miles NNW of Cremona, on the Oglio.

Sonderburg, *son-dre-burg* a town of Prussia, in Schleswig on the SW side of the island of Alsace, 11 miles NE of Flensburg. It is connected by a bridge of boats with the main land. Pop. in 1900 5522.

Sonderhausen, *son-dre-hausen* a town of Germany capital of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen on the river Wipper 28 miles NNW of Erfurt. It has a chateau of the prince, a theatre, museum, and a conservatory of music. Pop. in 1900 7454.

Sondre Bergenhusen, *son-dre bēn-gyen-housen* an amt or province of Norway, bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean and having Bergen for its capital.

Sondre Trondhjem, *son-dre trōnd-jēm* an amt or province of Norway having Sweden on the E and the sea on the NW. Capital Trondhjem.

Sondrio, *son-dre-o*, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sondrio, and the chief town in the picturesque valley of the Valtellina, on the little river Mallera, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 miles NE of Bergamo. It is a quiet place and has an old castle and an interesting church. Pop. in 1901 4673 (commune, 5171).

Sondrio, a province of Italy in Lombardy bordering on Switzerland and Tyrol. Area, 1232 sq m. Capital Sondrio. Pop. in 1901, 126 545.

Sonstown, a post-village of Sullivan co. Pa. on Muddy Creek, about 27 miles ENE of Williamsport, on the Williamsport and North Branch R. Pop. about 300.

Songari, a river of Manchuria. See **SUNGAZI**.

Song-kai, *song-kai*, or **Red River**, rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, flows SE. through Tongking,

and enters the Gulf of Tonking by many arms, which enclose an extensive delta, between lat. 20° and 21° N. Its total course is estimated at about 600 miles. Its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-king. The river is much obstructed by rapids, but it has been made available for light steamboat navigation to the Chinese frontier. Ha-nai, the capital of Tongking, is situated on its lower course.

Songo Look, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Me. connected by

Songtown, a station of Sierra Leone.

Sonman, a mining village of Cambria co. Pa. a the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles WSW of Altoona. Coal in mined here. Pop. about 500.

Sonneham, or **Sonneham**, a market village of Balochistan near its eastern border, on the Bay of Sonmiani.

Sonnblith, a mountain of Switzerland. It is in the group of the Hohe-Tauern. Height, 1190 feet. A meteorological station (the highest permanent station in Europe) is established on the peak.

Sonneberg, *son-nigh-berg*, a town of Saxa-Meiningen 12 miles NE of Osnabrück. It manufactures of toys. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Sonnenburg, *son-nen-burg*, a town of Brandenburg 19 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has an old castle formerly the seat of the Brandenburg branch of the order of the Knights of St. John. It has manufactures of metallic wares, carpets etc. Pop. in 1900 5207.

Sooeswald, *son-nigh-wald*, a town of Brandenburg 11 miles SSW of Luckau. Pop. 1000.

Sonning Bay, in northwestern Greenland is a head-land, in about lat. 75° 5' N. It reaches out its head Childs Glacier.

Sonoma, a county in the W part of California, has an area of 1620 sq m. It is bounded on the SW by the Pacific Ocean on the NE by the Coast Range, and on the SE by San Pablo Bay. It is intersected by the Russian River and also drained by Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and Sonoma creeks. It has some mineral resources. In the NE part of the county are numerous hot springs, called *geysers*. Capital Santa Rosa. Pop. in 1890 33 721. In 1900, 36 440.

Sonoma, a banking post-town of Sonoma co. Cal. is on Sonoma Creek 45 miles N of San Francisco, on the California Northwestern R. It is situated in the beautiful Sonoma Valley the soil and climate of which are adapted to the production of grapes. It has several manufactures of wine, brandy etc. Pop. in 1900 652.

Sonoma, a post-village of Calhoun co. Mich. 10 miles by rail E. of Battle Creek. Pop. 100.

Sonoma, a post-hamlet of Hayward co. N. C.

Sonoma Creek, Cal. runs southward in Sonoma co. and enters San Pablo Bay.

Sonora, *son-oh-rah*, a river of Mexico in the state of Sonora, has a NW and W course, and enters a lake on about lat. 28° 40' N. 105° 11' W. Length, 300 miles.

Sonora, a banking city capital of Tamaulipas co. Cal. about 90 miles SE of Sacramento, on the Sierra of California R. It has machine- and electrical-engineering works, etc. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 1922.

Sonora, a post-township of Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 8 miles NE of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. in 1900 1094.

Sonora, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 65 miles S of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 255.

Sonora, a post-station of Chioctaw co. Miss.

Sonora, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. 5 miles NE of Savona station. Pop. 100.

Sonora, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 7 miles NE of Zanesville. Pop. about 200.

Sonora, a banking post-village, capital of Sutton co. Tex. about 66 miles (direct) S by W of San Angelo. It is in a wool producing and stock raising district. Pop. about 750.

Sonora, a state in the northwestern part of Mexico bounded on the N by the United States, on the E. by Chihuahua, on the S by Sinaloa, and on the W by the Gulf of California. Area, 75,000 sq m. The surface in the W and S is generally flat, and contains considerable fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui and a number of small lakes formed during the rainy season; towards the E. the Sierra Madre (Occidental) begins to rise, and ultimately attains a great height. In this mountainous district many fertile valleys intervene, and rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, graphite, and other metals are found. The climate is warm throughout the year. The chief rivers, besides the Mayo and Yaqui,

are the Rio Grande de Barispe, the Sonora, Matepe, and Rio del Alti. A large portion of the state is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Roman Catholicism, and others as the Yagua, who are still wild and nomadic, are generally hostile to the whites. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on through Guaymas, its principal gulf port. Capital, Hermosillo. Pop. in 1900 221,622.

Sonora Pass, in the Sierra Nevada of California, at an elevation of 9623 feet. It is 7 miles NW of Castle Peak and is near the SE. extremity of Alpine co.

Sonpur, son'poor', a small native state of India, Central Province, Chhattisgarh division in the basin of the Mahanuddy.

Sonsón, son'són, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquia 30 miles S by E of Medellín, on an affluent of the Cauca. It is in a gold and silver region and has woolen and straw industries. Pop. about 13,000.

Sonsón, son-so-ná, a department in the SW part of Salvador bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean Area, 580 (540) sq m. The surface is mountainous in the N and low on the coast. The Chiguitan River intersects the central part. The products are sugar-cane, coffee, balsam, tobacco, fruits, cereals, cacao, and cabinet and other woods. Considerable manufacturing is done and it has some export and import-trade. Capital, Sonsón. Pop. in 1901 73,523.

Sonsón, a town of Salvador 50 miles W by S of the city of San Salvador. It is in one of the richest districts of the state and is connected by rail with Acapulco. Near it is the volcano of Iscalco. Pop. in 1901 17,616.

Sontag, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.

Soo-tai, soo'ti, a town of Tongking on the Soong ka, 20 miles WNW of Ha-nui.

Sonthofen, zont'bo-fen a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, situated on the river Tlier in the Allgäu Alps 5 miles from Immenstadt. It has an interesting church. Pop. in 1900 3773.

Sonyea, son'ya, a post-hamlet of Livingston co. N Y 11 miles W of Danville.

Soochow, a city of China. See Su-chow.

Soodan. See Sudan.

Sooloo Islands. See Sulu Islands.

Sopore, a post-village of Jago co. Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. 200.

Soothill, Nether, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Dewsbury. Pop. in 1901 4552.

Soothill, Upper, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Nether Soothill. Pop. in 1901 6103.

Sopchoppy, a post-village of Wakulla co. Fla. 40 miles SSW of Tallahassee on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R.

Soperton, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Ga. on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R.

Sopurville, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. The banking point is Galeburg. Pop. 200.

Sopotán, so-pá-tán, a town of Colombia, department and 5 miles ESE of the town of Antioquia.

Sophia, capital of Bulgaria. See Sofia.

Sophia, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. The banking point is Oakland City. Pop. 100.

Sopria, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. 5 miles SW by W of Trinidad. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. about 950.

Soprin Peak, Colo. a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 35° 15' N, lon. 107° 10' W. Height, 12,023 feet.

Sopron, the Hungarian name of Óbuda.

Souel, so-kél, a post-village and summer-resort of Santa Cruz co. Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, 4 miles E of Santa Cruz, its banking point. It has manufacture of straw paper, etc.

Sorm, so'ra, a town of Italy in the province of Caserta on the Liri (Garigliano) 15 miles ENE of Frosinone. It has a cathedral and on a rocky height above the town there are remains of old walls and castles. Pop. in 1901 6149 (commune, 18,001).

Soracte, in ancient geography, a mountain in the SE. part of Etruria, a short distance W of the Tiber about 25 miles N of Rome. Height, about 2250 feet. It is now known as Monte Soratte or Monte di Sant Oreste.

Soragna, so-rán ya (L. Sorana), a small town of Italy 15 miles NW of Parma.

Sorano, a commune of Italy in the province and district of Grosseto. Pop. in 1901, 8319.

Sorata, so-rá'tá, a town of Bolivia, in the Acre, department and 57 miles NNW of La Paz, a short distance from the Nevado de Sorata.

Sorata, Nevado de, a non-volcanic mountain of the Eastern Cordillera of Bolivia, department and about 80 miles

NNW of the city of La Paz. It rises in two summits, the Anacohuma and Ilampu, to heights, as determined by Sir William Martin Conway of 21,490 and 21,275 feet. The name of Ilampu is sometimes given to the entire mountain. The Sorata was ascended to within a short distance of its absolute summit by Conway in 1898.

Soreu, so'rów a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 58 miles SSE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. It has a medieval castle and an eighteenth-century chateau. It is a busy seat of the textile industry. There are many mines of lignite in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 15,945.

Sorbus, so'bus, a town of Spain province and 25 miles ENE of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7306.

Sorby, a post-station of Wayne co., Tenn.

Sordi, so'rdé, or Petalidha, an island off the W coast of Crete.

Sorel, so-ré, a city and port of Quebec, capital of the co. of Richelieu on the right bank of the river Richelieu, at its mouth in Lake St. Peter and on the Quebec Southern R., 45 miles NE. of Montreal. It has large ship-building industries and manufactures of forestry products, agricultural implements, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1891 8889, in 1901 7667.

Soreli, a town of Tasmania, on Pitt Water an inlet of North Bay 14 miles NE of Hobart. Pop. about 300.

Sorell, Cape, Tasmania, on the W side of the entrance into Macquarie Harbor. Lat. 42° 19' S.

Sorento, a banking post-village of Bond co., Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 15 miles NW of Greenville. It has coal and industries. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Sorensen, so-ré-sen, a town of Italy 14 miles NW of Cremona, between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. in 1901 8021 (commune 10,338).

Sorhae, so-ra, a small town of France, in Tarn 14 miles SW of Castres. It contains the buildings of a former Benedictine abbey. In the abbey church is the tomb of Lacordaire.

Sorgho, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky. 8 miles W of Owensboro. Pop. 125.

Sorgue, or Sorgues, sors, a small river of France, rises in the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the department of Vaucluse, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N of Avignon, after a W course of 25 miles. On its banks is situated the town of L. Isle-sur-Sorgue.

Soria, so-rá (mod. L. Nomania Nore) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Soria, on the Duero 51 miles SSE of Logroño. It has retained its old walls and possesses an interesting castle, now dismanted of the counts of Gomara. Three miles N is the site of ancient Nomania. Pop. in 1900 7157.

Soria, a province of Spain in Old Castile. Area, 3083 sq m. Pop. in 1900 150,482. Capital Soria.

Soriano, so-rá-no (Soriano nel Cimino) a town of Italy 7 miles E. of Viterbo. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4490.

Soriano (Soriano Calabro) a town of Italy province of Catanzaro, 6 miles SE of Monteleone. Pop. about 3000.

Soriano, so-rá-no, a western department of Uruguay Area, 3669 sq m. It is bounded W by the Uruguay River and N by the Rio Negro. Stock-raising is the chief occupation. Capital, Mercedes. Pop. in 1900 37,308.

Sorø, an island of Norway off the N coast of Finmarken in lat. 70° 40' N. Area, about 375 sq m.

Sorø, so'rø, a town of Denmark island of Seeland on the small Lake of Sorø, 18 miles ENE of Kørør. It contains the church of a famous medieval Cistercian monastery. Sorø possesses one of the most richly endowed academies in Europe. Pop. in 1901 2241.

Sorocaba, so-ro-ká-bá, a town of Brazil state and 50 miles W of São Paulo (with which it is connected by rail) on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tiete. It has an extensive trade in cattle.

Soroká, so-ro-ká, a village of Russia, government and 179 miles W of Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig. It is engaged in the fisheries.

Soroká, so-ro'ka, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester 78 miles NNW of Kishinev. Pop. in 1897 15,896.

Sorukvár, sho'ruk'shán' a commune of Hungary 18 miles from Budapest. Pop. about 12,000.

Sorong, a trading station of Dutch New Guinea, on the western coast.

Sorrel Hill, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow 4 miles SE of Blessington. Height, about 1900 feet.

Sorrento, son-sen'to (anc. Surrentum) a seaport town of Italy 7 miles SW of Castellammare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. It is superbly situated on a precipitous bluff rising from the sea, is surrounded by orange and lemon groves, and is celebrated for the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has

a cathedral, and a statue of the poet Tasso, who was born here, adorn the Piazza. Sorrento is an archbishop's see. It has some Greek and Roman antiquities. There is an extensive trade in local (Sorrento) wines and olive oil. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk industry. The wines of Sorrentum were highly prized by the Romans. Pop. in 1901 6669 (commune 6885).

Sorrento, a post-village and resort of Lake co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast line, 18 miles W. of Sanford. Pop. 200.

Sorrento, a post-village and resort of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Bear Harbor. Pop. 115.

Sorrento, *Fromentory of*, between the bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 miles in length, terminating in Cape Campanella opposite Capri.

Sorso, was so, a town of Sardinia, 8 miles N. of Sassari. Pop. in 1901 6698.

Sorsogon, soo so-g'on a port on the SW coast of Ilocos province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. The harbor extends NE. from San Bernardino Strait, on the SW coast. It is spacious and in the best refuge in the strait.

Sorsogon, a pueblo capital of Sorsogon province, Luzon Philippine Islands, on the harbor of Sorsogon. Pop. in 1903, 13,511.

Soriano, soe-tes no, a town of Sicily province and 19 miles NW of Syracuse, on a hill commanding a beautiful view. It is noted for its gold- and silver works. Pop. in 1901 11,075.

Sora, soe, a town of Spain province and 54 miles NNE of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Soran, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Don, in the government of Orsk.

Sorokina, soe-nit sh, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1887 1065.

Sosso, a post-hamlet of Jocas co. Miss. Pop. 50.

Sospel, soe pit (it *Sospel*) a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 24 miles NE of Nice. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Sosva, soe va a river of Russia, in the government of Perm after a SE course of 170 miles joins the Loida to form the Tavda.

Sotk, a river of Siberia government of Tobolsk joins the Ob at Kareson. Length about 350 miles.

Sotom, or **Sotomame**, so-to-mu a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean in the Christmas.

Soto la Marina, so-to la ma ree na a village of Mexico state of Tamaulipas, on a river of its own name 25 miles W. of its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sottegem, soe tsh eem a small town of Belgium East Flanders, 13 miles SSE of Ghent.

Sotteville-les-Rouen, soe-toe le roo-lee a town of France in Seine-Inferieure, on the Seine, a southern suburb of Rouen. Pop. (commune) in 1901 16,435.

Sotin Marism, soe-toe ma ree sh the southernmost of the islands in the Venetian Lagoon 15 miles S. of Venice. The town of Chioggia is at its S. extremity.

Sotuta, so-toe-ta a town of Mexico, state of Yucatan 66 miles SE of Merida.

Soucook River rises in Belknap co. N.H. and falls into the Merrimack River in Merrimack co., about 3 miles SE of Concord.

Soudan See Sudan.

Soudan, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. 3 miles from Tower its banking point. Iron is mined here. Pop. about 2000.

Souders, a post-village of Henry co. Ill. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 100.

Soudersburg, soe derz-burg a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 8 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Souderton, soe der-ton a banking post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 28 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 1077.

Soufrière, soe fre-ah a volcanic mountain and commanding point of the island of Guadeloupe Lesser Antilles Height, estimated at 5000 (?) feet.

Soufrière, or **Soufrière Hill**, a volcanic mountain of the island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles. Height, about 3000 feet.

Soufrière, a volcanic mountain or crater-spot of the island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Soufrière, a volcanic mountain of the island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles, made notable through its eruptions of 1718, 1813 and May 1902 (with minor eruptions in 1814 and 1880). The eruption of May 7, 1902, was particularly destructive, causing the death of about 1800 persons. Height, about 4050 feet. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 61° 11' W. The so-called old crater the scene of the latest eruption has a diameter of about 4100 ft. NE of it is the minor 'new crater' which was opened in 1812.

Soufrière, a maritime village on the SW coast of the island of St. Lucia.

Souhegan River, N.H. drains the S. part of Hillsboro co., and enters the Merrimack River from the W. about 7 miles above Nashua.

Souillac, soe yik a town of France, in Lot, 30 miles N. of Cahors. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Soulanges, soo lánsh a county at the W. extremity of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Capital Coteau Landing.

Soulouque, a post-village of Iberville parish La. Pop. 80.

Soulebyville, soe'be-vil, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. 16 miles E. of Sonoma. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 400.

Soumagne, soo máñ a small town of Belgium, province and 7 miles E. of Liège.

Sound, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 115.

Soudé Bouché, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Greenwich.

Soudé, The (Dan Orreved) a narrow strait between Denmark (island of Seeland) and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and North Sea. Length from N. to S. 30 miles breadth at its narrowest point between Elsinore (Helsingør) and Helsingborg 3 miles; depth from 4 to 20 fathoms.

Sourdeval, soe der-vel a small town of France, in Manche, 5 miles NE of Mortain.

Sourte, soe co-ri a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 13 miles NNE of Bombal. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Sourte, soe co-ri a town of Brazil state of Bahia, 40 miles from Itapicuru.

Souris, a banking post-village of Bottineau co. N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Souris, a banking post-village of Manitoba on the Canadian Pacific R. 23 miles (direct) SW of Brandon. Pop. about 1000.

Souris, soe ris or Colville Bay, a banking post-village and outpost of Prince Edward Island, co. of Kings, on the river Souris, near its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Prince Edward Island R. 52 miles from Charlottetown. It has lobster packing industries. Pop. about 1400.

Sour Lake, a small lake in Hardin co. Tex. near the Jefferson co. boundary line, 45 miles E. of Houston.

Sourinche, a banking post-village of Hardin co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. It has manufactures of oil well supplies, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Souren, a town of Tania See Sura.

Soustane, soe toe a small town of France, in Landes 14 miles WNW of Dax.

Southernville, Lu li soo-tén kain a town of France in Crouse 19 miles WNW of Genet. Pop. in 1901 2,057 (commune, 4648).

South a post hamlet of Grayson co. Ky. 11 miles S. by W. of Leitchfield.

South Acton, a post-hamlet of York co. Me. in Acton township (town) about 40 miles WSW of Portland.

South Acton, a post-village in Acton township (town) Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles W. of Concord. It has manufactures of cider, vinegar, shoddy and musco-moles. Pop. of the town in 1900 2120.

South Acworth, a post-village of Hall County N.H. about 45 miles W. of Concord. Pop. 79.

South Adams, Mass. See Adams.

South Addicks, a post-village of Washington co. Me. about 25 miles SW of Bangor. Pop. 275.

South Addison, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. 4 miles S. of Addison and about 25 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. 160.

South African Republic or the **Transvaal**, a former independent state of southern Africa, now constituting the British TRANSVAAL COLONY (which see).

South Akron, Summit co., Ohio, is a post-substation of Akron.

South Albion, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y. about 32 miles ENE of Buffalo. Pop. 150.

South Albany, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Albany township (town) 26 miles NNE of Montpelier. Pop. 150.

South Albion, a post-hamlet of Oswego co. N.Y., in Albion township (town) about 27 miles E. of Oswego.

South Alexandria, a post-village of Graham co., N.C.

Southan Norwood, an urban district of England co. of Middlesex 9 miles WNW of London. Pop. in 1901, 11,209.

Southam, a small town of England, co. and 9 miles E. of Warwick.

South Amama, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. and on the Iowa River, 8 miles E of Marengo. Pop. 275.

South Amboy, a banking post-borough in South Amboy township (with which it is coextensive) Middlesex co. N J., on Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River, 27 miles SW of New York on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is connected by bridge with Perth Amboy has manufactures of pottery, asphaltum, and clay products and is a shipping point for coal. Pop. in 1906 6349.

South Amenia, a post-village of Dutchess co. N Y. in Amenia township (town) 23 miles ENE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 75.

South America. See AMERICA.

South America, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill. 9 miles W of Harrisburg.

South Amherst (an erst), a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. about 18 miles N by E. of Springfield on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rrs. Pop. about 330.

Southampton, *cyra hampton*, a municipal, parliamentary and county borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of Hampshire, 71 miles SW of London. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula at the head of Southampton Water a long and narrow inlet of the English Channel N of the Isle of Wight, between the estuary of the Test and the mouth of the Itchen. It is a picturesque old town with remains of its former walls and several gates, including the interesting eleventh-century *Barbican* recently restored. The principal edifices are the Domes Day (God's House) one of the oldest hospitals in England, dating from the early Norman times and the churches of St. Michael and Holywood. In the vicinity are the striking remains of Netley Abbey (an old Cistercian monastery) and the Netley military hospital. The Southampton Common is an extensive and beautiful public park.

Southampton is the busiest English seaport on the Channel. It has a fine harbor and unusual advantages in the double tides which prolong high water for two or three hours. It was formerly an important station for Transatlantic steamers. About 12,000 vessels enter the port annually. There are vast docks. The town has manufactures of carriages and machinery and yacht-building is carried on. It is a frequented sea-side resort. Southampton stands near the site of the Roman Clausentum. The town rose into importance in the Middle Ages. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901 104,824.

Southampton, a county in the SE part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 607 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Blackwater River on the SW by the Meherrin, and is intersected by the Nottoway River. Capital Courtland. Pop. in 1890 30,079. In 1900 37,646.

Southampton, a post-village in Southampton township (town) Hampshire co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles SSW of Northampton. Pop. of the town in 1900 1073.

Southampton, a banking post-village and popular summer resort on the S shore of Long Island, Suffolk co. N Y. in a township (town) of the same name, 90 miles E of Brooklyn and 10 miles SW of Sag Harbor on the Long Island R. Pop. in 1900 1239. of the town which includes part of Sag Harbor village, 10,371.

Southampton, a township of Bedford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1123.

Southampton, a township of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1411.

Southampton, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R. 7 miles SW of Newtown Pa. Pop. about 500.

Southampton, a township of Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1716.

Southampton, a township of Franklin co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1835.

Southampton, a township of Somerset co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 464.

Southampton, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nera Scotia, on the Maconn River 6 miles from Athol.

Southampton, a banking post-village and outport of Bruce co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 56 miles W of Collingwood. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 1836.

Southampton, Cape, the S extremity of Southampton Island in Hudson Bay in lat. 62° 50' N.

Southampton Island, Canada, at the N outlet of Hudson Bay between about lat. 62° 50' and 66° N lon. 80° and 87° W. Cape Southampton forms the S. extremity of Southamptonshire, England. See HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton Water, an inlet and harbor of the English coast, stretching from the Solent and Spithead NW

into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles. Greatest breadth, 2 miles.

South Andover, a post-hamlet in Andover township (town) Oxford co., Ma. about 46 miles NW of Lewiston.

South Anna River, Va. rises near the E border of Albemarle co., and unites with the North Anna about 0 miles NW of Hanover to form the Pamunkey River. It is about 75 miles long.

South Annville, a township of Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1878.

South Appalachia, a post-station of Tlaga co. N Y.

Southard, a post-village of Monmouth co. N J. The banking point is Freshford. Pop. about 300.

South Argyle (arg-ghle) a post-village of Washington co. N Y. in Argyle township (town), about 20 miles NE. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 250.

South Arm, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich. on an inlet of Lake Michigan. Pop. 175.

South Ashburnham, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. 11 miles WNW of Fitchburg. The banking point is Gardner or Fitchburg. It has chair works. Pop. about 1000.

South Ashfield, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. about 22 miles N by W of Springfield. Pop. 200.

South Athol, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 43 miles NNE of Springfield. Pop. 230.

South Atkinson, a post-village of Piscataqua co., Me. about 32 miles NNW of Bangor. Pop. 120.

South Atlanta, a post-substation of Atlanta, Ga. Clark University is located here.

South Atlantic City, a post-borough of Atlantic co., N J. adjoining Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900 89.

South Attleboro, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., about 26 miles S by W of Boston. It has a manufactory of jewelry etc. Pop. about 300.

South Auburn, a banking post-village of Nebraska co., Neb. 2 miles from Auburn. Pop. about 600.

South Auburn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 23 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. 75.

South Australia, a British colony to Australia occupying the western portion of that island and extending, with what is known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, completely across its N and S extent. Its extreme E and W boundaries are the meridians of 129° and 141° E longitude. The southern shore is almost wholly on the Great Australian Bight (with Spencer and St. Vincent gulfs), while the northern is in great part washed by the Gulf of Carpentaria. The colony is bounded on the E by Queensland New South Wales and Victoria, and on the W by Western Australia. Area, 903,890 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 362,664, of which number 6096 belonged to the Northern Territory. A large or the greater part of the region is constituted by the vast interior Austral Plain largely of a desert character which in a comparatively recent period was covered by low, stunted waters and at somewhat earlier date (Tertiary epoch) was seemingly traversed by the sea, separating what is now the continent of Australia into an eastern and a western part. This Austral Plain, which in the southern part is broken by minor mountain ranges or hills (Gawler Stuart, and Princes ranges) with mounts Lofty (2330 feet) and Razorback (2500 ft.) as the highest elevations, rises in the interior to a plateau of 600-1000 ft. elevation, and contains a number of shallow lakes partly saline, of interior drainage (Eyre, Torrens, Gardiner, Everard) Lake Amadeus lying in about lat 24° 30' S., has seemingly at times a length of 200 miles. In the Macdonnell and James ranges, in what is known as Larapinta Land, and occupying the nearly true centre of the colony the height of land seems to attain nearly 5000 ft. The only stream of importance that has a permanent course is the Murray River which flows through the SE. part.

The climate of South Australia is generally healthful but marked by a high degree of heat. At Adelaide where the average annual rainfall is 30-25 inches, the mean daily temperature for the month of January (midsummer) is about 86° with a maximum of 112° its mean daily July temperature is 58° with a minimum of about 35°. At Port Darwin on the N coast, where the annual rainfall is about 63 inches, the mean annual temperature is 82°. In many parts of the interior the rainfall is reduced to 10 and 5 inches. Much of the interior is covered by the "mullock" scrub, but in the coast regions, both N and S there is a fairly good representation of the varied Australian flora. (For further general characteristics, fauna flora geology of the region, see AUSTRALIA.) The chief agricultural crop of the colony is wheat the production of which in 1902 was 6,754,912 bushels. Barley and oats are produced in considerably smaller quantities. Gold, silver, and copper are

mined to some extent, but the total mineral product in 1902 was less than 200,000. There were, in 1902, 1881 miles of railway in operation. The government of the colony is vested in a governor appointed by the crown, and a parliament composed of a legislative council and a house of assembly the former having 18 representatives and the latter 42. The country has 4 departments. Capital, Adelaide of the Northern Territory. Palmerston. The colonization of South Australia by the British was begun in 1836.

South Ballston, Saratoga co. N.Y. See BALLSTON LAKE.

South Baltimore, Anne Arundel co. Md., is a postal station of the city of Baltimore. It has manufactures of steel cars, car-wheels, etc. Pop. about 1200.

South Bancroft, a post-hamlet in Bancroft township (town) Aroostook co. Me. 25 miles S of Houlton.

South Bank on Normandy, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Middleborough. Pop. in 1901 9645.

South Barnstead, a post-hamlet of Balknap co. N.H. 27 miles ENE. of Concord.

South Barre, a post-hamlet of Orleans co. N.Y. about 30 miles W of Rochester.

South Barre, a post-village in Barre township (town) Washington co. Vt. 7 miles SSE. of Montpelier.

South Barton, a post-village in Barton township (town) Orleans co. Vt. on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles N of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 274.

South Bay, a post-village of Madison co. N.Y. on the S. side of Oneida Lake, 8 miles N of Canastota.

South Bay, on the B. side of Prince Edward co. Ontario, about 15 miles from Picton.

South Bay, a post-village of Victoria co. Nova Scotia, 43 miles from Baddeck.

South Bay, Labrador. See UGAAVA.

South Bay, Great. See (JAMES) SOUTH BAY.

South Beaver, a township of Beaver co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 930.

South Beddington, a post-station of Washington co. Me. 40 miles E of Bangor.

South Bellingham, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. on the Peter's River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles NE of Woonsocket, R.I.

Southbend, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ark. on the Arkansas River, about 75 miles SE. of Little Rock.

South Bend, a city the county-seat of St. Joseph co. Ind. in on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 37 miles E by N of Laporte. Among its more notable buildings and institutions are the court-house, the city hall, St. Joseph's Academy and the Northern Indiana Medical and Surgical Institute. A Notre Dame, about 14 miles from the city are Notre Dame University (Roman Catholic) and St. Mary's Academy. South Bend has extensive manufactures of foundry products, wagons and carriages, furniture, farming implements (ploughs, etc.), watches, toys, flour, paper, wooden goods, and bricks. Pop. in 1890, 21,818; in 1900 35,999.

Southbend, a post-village of Cass co. Neb. on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 33 miles NE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Southbend, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. in Southbend township on Crooked Creek about 35 miles ENE. of Pittsburgh. Pop. of the township in 1900 875, of the village, 150.

Southbend, a post-station of Young co. Tex.

Southbend, a banking city capital of Pacific co. Wash. on the Willapa River and on the Northern Pacific R., 56 miles W of Chehalis. It has salmon-canneries, shingle and saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 711.

South Berlin, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. The banking point is Clinton or Northboro. Pop. 200.

South Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y. in Berlin township (town) on the Little Hoosic River and the Rutland R. 22 miles E of Albany. Pop. 200.

South Berlin, a post-station of Marshall co. Tenn. 15 miles SE. of Columbia.

South Berne, a post-village in Berne township (town), Albany co. N.Y. about 23 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. 125.

South Berwick, a banking post-township (town) and village of York co. Me. on the Salmon Falls River and on the Boston and Maine R. 45 miles SW of Portland. It has manufactures of shoes and blankets, and is the seat of Berwick Academy. Pop. in 1900 2129.

South Bethany, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co. Ind. 5 miles W of Columbus.

South Bethlehem, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y., on the West Shore R. Pop. 180.

South Bethlehem, a borough of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 153.

South Bethlehem, a post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, opposite Bethlehem, and on the Lehigh Valley R. The Philadelphia and Reading R., and the Central R. of New Jersey 56 miles N by W of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Lehigh University (non-sectarian) with advanced courses in engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, etc. a library of about 125,000 volumes, and an attendance of about 6000. South Bethlehem is also the seat of Bishopthorpe School and St. Luke's Hospital, with a training-school for nurses. The industrial establishments of the borough are of vast importance, and comprise iron, steel, zinc and brass-works, a brewery, manufactures of knitted goods, silk, etc. Pop. in 1880 4928; in 1890 10,500; in 1900 13,241.

South Billerica (bill' er ik-a), a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R.

South Blinn, a town of Hancock co. N.C. in Asheville township. Pop. in 1900 312.

South Blenheim, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. 20 miles WSW of Grand Rapids.

South Bloomfield, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 175.

South Bloomfield, a post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio, 1 mile E of the Scioto River and 18 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 223.

South Bloomingville, a post-village of Hooking co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

South Blenheim, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 200.

South Boardman, a post-village of Kalkaska co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 61 miles N of Reed City. Pop. 275.

South Boller, a post-station of Allegany co. N.Y. about 18 miles SW of Belmont.

South Boscawen, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. 12 miles WNW of Malone. Pop. 200.

Southboro, south bōr rōb a post-village in Southboro township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 29 miles W of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 1921.

Southborough, south bōr rōb, a town of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles from Tonbridge Wells. Pop. in 1901 687.

South Bosque (bos kē) a post village of McLennan co. Tex. on South Bosque Creek 12 miles W of Waco. Pop. 75.

South Boston, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ind. 4½ miles ENE of Salem.

South Boston, Suffolk co. Mass. is a post-substation of the city of Boston.

South Boston, a banking post-town of Halifax co. Va. on the Dan River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. 22 miles S by N of Danville. It has tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 1951.

South Boundbrook, a post-town of Somerset co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 883.

South Bradford, a post-village of Steuben co. N.Y. about 21 miles NW of Elmira. Pop. 100.

South Braintree, a post-village in Braintree township (town), Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of paper and boots and shoes. Here is the Thayer Academy. Pop. about 2500.

Southbranch, a post-township of Watonwan co. Minn. Pop. in 1900 652.

Southbranch, a post-village of Somerset co. N.J. on the South Branch of the Raritan River about 24 miles N of Trenton. Pop. 180.

Southbranch, a post-station of Bradford co. Pa. 12 miles by rail S of Towanda.

South Branch, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick, 9 miles from Exton. Pop. 150.

South Branch, a post-village of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, on the South Branch of the river Stewiacke, 6½ miles from upper Stewiacke.

Southbranch Depot, a post-station of Hampshire co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 17 miles SE. of Cumberland.

South Brewer, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me., on the Maine Central R. 5 miles (direct) E. of Bangor. It has pulp- and paper mills. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 1500.

South Brewster, a post-village in Brewster township (town), Barnstable co. Mass. about 68 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 75.

Southbridge, a banking post-village in Southbridge township (town), Worcester co. Mass. on the Quinsigamond River about 22 miles E. of Springfield, and on the New York,

New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of cottons, optical goods, shoe-knives, general cutlery, stutiles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 16,026.

South Bridgton, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. about 36 miles NW of Portland, on the Bridgton and Saco River R. Pop. about 450.

South Brisbane, or **Brisbane South**, an independent municipality of Queensland, Australia, lying immediately S of Brisbane, from which it is separated by the Brisbane River. Pop. about 25,000.

South Bristol, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on the Atlantic Ocean and on a small inlet, about 18 miles ESE of Bath. Pop. about 400.

South Bristol, a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co., N. Y. about 14 miles from Canadawaga. Pop. of the town in 1900 1104, of the village, 260.

South Britain, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn., on the Pomperaug River, about 25 miles NW of New Haven. Pop. about 300.

South Brookfield, a post-village in Brookfield township (town) Madison co. N. Y. on Beaver Creek about 24 miles S of Utica. Pop. 100.

South Brooklyn, a village of Cayahoga co., Ohio in Brooklyn township. Pop. in 1900 2343.

South Brooks, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. 8 miles NW of Belfast. Pop. 110.

South Brooksville, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot Bay about 10 miles ESE of Belfast. Pop. 300.

South Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900, 213.

South Buffalo, Erie co. N. Y., is a post-substation of the city of Buffalo.

South Buffalo, a township of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1345.

South Burlington, a township (town) of Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 971.

Southbury, a post-village in Southbury township (town) New Haven co. Conn. on the Pomperaug River 10 miles SW of Waterbury. It has manufactures of farm implements. Pop. of the town in 1900 1238.

South Butler, a post-hamlet of Branch co. Mich. 8 miles N of Quincy.

South Butler, a post-village of Wayne co. N. Y. 44 miles E of Rochester. Pop. about 350.

South Byfield, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass. about 30 miles N by E. of Boston.

South Byron, a post-village in Byron township (town) Genesee co. N. Y., $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Batavia. Pop. about 300.

South Byron, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Fond du Lac.

South Cabot, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. about 22 miles ENE of Montpelier. Pop. 70.

South Cairo (kai-ro) a post-village in Cairo township (town) Greene co. N. Y. on Catkill Creek about 11 miles W by N of Hudson. Pop. 100.

South Cambridge, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., on the Greenwich and Johnsonville R. 25 miles NNE of Albany. Pop. 300.

South Camden, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co. Mich., 47 miles ESW of Jackson.

South Canaan, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. See FALLS VILLAGE.

South Canaan, a post-village in South Canaan township, Wayne co. Pa. about 12 miles SW of Homestead. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1939, of the village, 260.

South Canara, or **Kanara** (kan & ra) a district of India, in Madras, on the Malabar Coast, bordering on Mysore and Coorg. Capital Mangalore.

South Canistota, a post-hamlet of Steuben co. N. Y.

South Canonsburg, a borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 610.

South Canterbury, a post-station of Windham co. Conn. on the Quinebaug River 19 miles NE of Norwich.

South Canyon City, a city of Fremont co. Colo. Pop. in 1900 956.

South Cape, the southernmost point of Tasmania, is lat. $43^{\circ} 40' S$.

South Cape May, a borough of Cape May co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 14.

South Carolina, one of the South Atlantic States and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union, bounded N and NE by North Carolina, SE by the Atlantic Ocean, and SW by Georgia, and lying between lat. $33^{\circ} 3'$ and $35^{\circ} 17' N$. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah and Chattahoochee rivers and is of roughly triangular outline. Area, 36,878 sq. mi., of which 490 sq. mi. cover water-surfaces.

Face of the Country.—Of the coast, mainly to the SW of Charleston lie the flat and low sea-islands separated from the main-land and from one another by a series of shallow sounds and inlets. For about 100 miles inland from the coast the country is level and sandy, covered mainly with pine forests, with occasional rice-swamps. The next belt is the sand-hill country along whose upper border runs the ridge, above which the country is beautifully diversified, rising gradually in the NW to the Blue Ridge, which attains an elevation of upward of 3600 feet. Some of the more prominent summits are Rich Mountain 3560 ft. Mount Pinnacle, 3436 ft. Table Rock, 3124 ft. and Oconee's Head, 3225 ft.

Coast-Line and Rivers.—From Little River Inlet to the Savannah River the coast extends 200 miles in a SW course. Winyaw Bay, Bull's Bay, Charleston Harbor, Stono Inlet, Edisto Inlet, St. Helena Sound and Port Royal Sound afford harbor facilities, but the only first-class harbors are those of Charleston and Port Royal, on the latter of which are the towns of Beaufort and Hilton Head. The chief rivers of South Carolina are the Great Pedee, Santee and Savannah (on the border). The Savannah River is navigable for steamboats to Augusta, Ga., and much higher by small boats. The rivers Ashley and Cooper flow into Charleston Harbor. The Santee, with its constituent streams the Congaree and Wateree, affords steam-navigation to Columbia and Camden. The Great Pedee is navigable for a distance of over 100 miles. The Combahee and Edisto admit of some navigation. Inside the sea-islands the sounds afford a safe and tranquil passage for river steamers. The Cooper and Santee rivers are connected by the Santee Canal.

Geology.—The upper half of South Carolina is mainly Archean, but along the SE border of the belt region there are several detached areas of considerable size which are referable to the Cambrian or Silurian, and upon this older Paleozoic formation rest in places small areas of the Triassic. The level pine woods and coast-lands are Tertiary and Quaternary with occasional exposures of the Cretaceous, as along the Great and Little Pedee rivers, etc. Among the mineral treasures of the state are gold (found in several of the NW counties in veins, nuggets, and gravel), silver ores of iron, manganese, copper and lead, chiefly north-westward. Abundance of kaolin, red and yellow ochre, dolomite and shales suitable for flagging, red, white, and variegated granites and gneisses, marbles, limestone, scapolites, etc. The Trias affords a little coal and some graphite. The quantity of gold mined in 1903 was 4872 fine ounces, valued at \$100,700, of silver 309 fine ounces, valued at \$102. The mineral of greatest economic importance is the (Post-Phosene) phosphate lime-rock of the low land and river beds near Charleston and also on the Stono, Ashepoo, and Edisto rivers and near St. Helena Sound. The product of this fertilizer in 1903 was 2,08,000 tons, valued at \$78,800. The granite industry is important. The value of this rock quarried in 1903 was \$470,803 (\$696,064 in 1901).

Agriculture and Natural Products.—The sea-islands are specially adapted to the growth of long staple or sea-island cotton and of rice. The tidal swamps, to rice-culture the inland swamps when drained, to corn, cotton, rice, and peas. The oak-and-pine and the oak-and-hickory lands, to corn and cotton. The pine barrens now afford principally naval stores, as well as fruits and vegetables, and give good pasturage. The northwestern region produces corn, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, and a great variety of fruits including apples, pears, and plums. The fig and pomegranate thrive in the lower counties and the peach and grape flourish everywhere. Cotton constitutes the most important crop of South Carolina. The number of bales produced in 1900 was 881,422. It is also a leading state in the cultivation of rice. The other chief agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 13,189,187 bushels, wheat, 2,142,828 bushels, oats 4,023,149 bushels, rye, 29,265 bushels, potatoes, 335,940 bushels, and hay 182,453 tons. Stock raising and wool-growing are carried on with profit. The native forest trees include several oaks, of which one is the very valuable live green or live oak, the long-leaf and other useful pines, several hickories, and many other important timber trees. The palmetto is a characteristic plant of the lowlands.

The climate of the pines and of the sand hill belt is very dry and equable and is thought to exercise a curative influence upon those afflicted with pulmonary disease. The coast-region was formerly visited by epidemics of yellow fever and malarial tracts are found in the rice-swamps. The mountain region has a delightful summer climate and is much visited by tourists. Alkan which enjoys a dry and equable climate, is one of the most noted of the health-resorts of the Union. The mean temperature for the month of January is about 45° for July 80° (with a maximum summer heat of 105°). The average annual rainfall is be-

between 46 and 48 inches. South Carolina was visited by a disastrous earthquake in 1883, which wrecked a large part of the city of Charleston.

Manufactures.—The manufacture of cotton is by far the most important manufacturing industry of the state and in 1900 yielded a product valued at \$29,723,919. Second in rank is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, which were valued at \$5,207,184. The manufacture of wool, cotton-seed oil and oil-mills, and of phosphates (from the rock deposit already mentioned) flaring, rice-bulking and the tanning and carrying of leather are industries of considerable importance.

Railroads.—The first railroad in the state, the South Carolina B. was built in 1830-33. In 1866 the state had 236 miles of railroad in 1880 373 miles in 1879 1139 miles in 1890 1470 miles in 1897 2297 miles and in 1900, 2630 miles.

Education.—The leading educational institutions of the state comprise South Carolina College, located at Columbia the College of Charleston and the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston. Porman University at Greenville. Wofford and Converse Colleges, at Spartanburg. Newberry College, at Newberry. Clemson (Agricultural) College at Clemson. College Winthrop College, at Rock Hill. Lander College, at Greenwood. Erskine College, at Due West. Greenville Female College and the Greenville College for Women. Claflin University (for colored) at Orangeburg. Schufeldt Normal and Industrial school at Aiken and various schools of a denominational character.

Counties and Cities.—The counties (formerly districts) are 46 in number—viz Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Greenwood, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg and York. The principal cities are Charleston (pop in 1900 55,867). Columbia, the capital (21,108). Greenville (11,868). Spartanburg (11,392). Anderson (5,498). Rock Hill (5,485). Sumter (5,473). Union, Beaufort, and Camden.

Government etc.—The governor and other state officers are chosen for the term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 7 representatives to the lower house of the national Congress.

The population in 1790 was 249,073. In 1800 345,691. In 1810 415,115. In 1820 502,741. In 1830 581,185. In 1840 594,395. In 1850 663,50. In 1860 763,708. In 1870 765,698. In 1880 935,577. In 1890 1,151,149. In 1900 1,240,316. The negro population in 1900 numbered 783,321. The foreign born population in that year was only 5528.

History.—The first attempt to plant a European colony in South Carolina was made in 1562, when Jean Ribault (Ribault) acting for Coligny established a settlement at Port Royal. This was broken up in the following year. In 1663 the province of Carolina was granted by Charles II to a number of lords proprietors. It was divided into two parts North Carolina and South Carolina. The philosopher Locke drew up for Carolina a constitution with an aristocracy of landgraves and censors, a scheme too fantastic and ill-suited to the needs of the settlers to admit of being put into effective operation. By the close of the seventeenth century there were several thousand colonists of various nationalities within the limits of the present state and Charleston was a flourishing little town. In 1729 South and North Carolina were constituted royal provinces. South Carolina was in the van of the colonies in the revolutionary movement. In 1775 her governor abandoned his province, and in 1776 a state government was organized. The region was an important field of operations in the war for independence. The year 1833 witnessed the Nullification movement in South Carolina, an assertion of state rights against the power of the federal government. The state initiated the secession movement in Dec 1860 and the bombardment of Fort Sumter Charleston harbor in April 1861 was the first act of the Civil War. The reconstruction of the state was completed in 1868.

South Caroliton, a banking post-town of Marion co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 33 miles S of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900 452.

South Carlisle, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ma. about 46 miles WNW of Augusta.

South Carver, a post-village in Carver township (town) Plymouth co. Mass. 33 miles SSE of Boston. It has a iron-foundry established in 1757. Pop. about 460.

South Casco, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on Sebago Lake, about 24 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. 190

South Cedar, a post-station of Jackson co. Kan.
South Centerville, a post-village of Orange co. N Y.
South Charlestown, a banking post-village of Clark co. Ohio on the Detroit Southern and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 36 miles WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 1890.

South Charlestown, a post-village in Charlestown township (town) Sullivan co. N H. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles N of Belknap Falls. Pop. 75.

South Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town) Barnstable co. Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. about 52 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 400.

South Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town) Carroll co. N H. 7 miles NW of Fryeburg, Me.

South Chelmsford (Chelmsford) a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Chelmsford township (town), on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 6 miles SSW of Lowell.

South Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. 20 miles NW of Augusta.

South Chicago, a post-plantation of Chicago, Ill.

South China, a post-village of Kennebunk co. Me. on Chiles Lake, 12 miles ENE of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

South Colton, a post-village in Colton township (town) St. Lawrence co. N Y. on the Raquette River about 15 miles ESE of Canton. Pop. 220.

South Columbia, a post-village of Lucas co. N R. on the Connecticut River about 25 miles N by E. of Lancaster.

South Columbia, a post-village of Herkimer co. N Y. on the Lackawanna R. 3 miles N of Richfield Springs. Pop. 100.

South Corinth, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. 154 miles NW of Bangor. Pop. 125.

South Corinth, a post-village in Corinth township (town) Farnham co. N Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 13 miles N of Farnham Springs. Pop. 200.

South Cornish, a post-village of Sullivan co. N H. Pop. 100.

South Cortland, a post-village of Cortland co. N Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 3 miles SW of Cortland. Pop. 100.

South Coventry, a post-village in Coventry township (town) Tolland co. Conn. near the Williamstown River on the Central Vermont R. and 24 miles E of Hartford. It has silk and paper mills. The banking point is Williamstown. Pop. about 1000.

South Coventry, a township of Cheshire co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 421.

South Creek, a post-village of Beaufort co. N C. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

South Creek, a township of Bradford co. Pa. about 12 miles S of Elmira. N Y. Pop. in 1900 900.

South Croftland, a town of England in Yorkshire 3 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901 2974.

South Cushing, a post-village of Knox co. Me. The banking point is Thomaston. Pop. 150.

South Cayler (Kilmer) a post-village of Cortland co. N Y. about 45 miles SW of Litchfield. Pop. 150.

South Dakota, a northwestern state of the American Union bounded on the N by North Dakota, on the E by Minnesota (from which it is in part separated by Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake) and by Iowa (from which it is mainly parted by the Big Sioux River) on the S by Nebraska (with the line of division formed by the Missouri River and the parallel of 43° N lat.) and on the W by Montana and Wyoming (the meridian of 104° W lon. constituting the boundary). Area of the land-surface, 76,856 sq. m. of the superficial waters 800 sq. m.

Topography and Drainage.—South Dakota is comprised within the region of the Great Plains and is in the main a plateau of moderate elevation rising from the R. border (where it has a general height of about 1100-1300 feet) westward where the elevation exceeds 3000 ft. The altitude of Lake Traverse is about 970 ft. The surface is divided into two nearly equal sections by the Missouri River which enters the state from North Dakota and, after crossing it in a southeasterly direction forms a part of the southern boundary. E. of the Missouri level and rolling prairie lands predominate. The Plateau de Coteau du Missouri which follows the eastern bank of the river in its passage across North Dakota, extends southward into the state. Along the eastern border line there extends N and S for about 280 miles a long narrow plateau known as the Coteau des Prairies. Throughout this latter elevated region there are numerous small salt lakes without outlets. Between these two plateaus is the narrow valley of the James (or Dakota) River. W. of the Missouri the plain is more uneven the hills and buttes are more numerous, and the

elevated region finally culminates towards the SW in the Black Hills. This is a rugged region of upheaval, covering an area of 3500 sq m or more within this state and extending into Wyoming. This district has a general elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, and Harney Peak, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 7316 ft. SE. of the Black Hills are the Bad Lands, or *Mancosian Terraces* of the early French settlers. Although this portion of the state is usually described as barren and useless land its cañons and some of the level tracts contain a rich growth of vegetation which has to some extent been utilized for grazing. The same bad lands was originally applied to the region to designate the difficulty of travel over it, and had no reference to its scanty vegetable covering. The central and western portions of the state are drained by the Missouri and its tributaries, of which the most important are the Grand, the Moreau, Big Chyenne, Bad and White rivers. The eastern part lies mainly in the valleys of the James and Big Sioux rivers, which are also affluents of the Missouri. Among the lofty elevations of the state are Crook Tower 7140 ft., Warren Peak 6900 ft. and Terry Peak, 7078 ft.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of the state is of Cretaceous formation, covered throughout the E. and in some parts of the western Missouri Valley by glacial drift. In the S and SW is a large area of Tertiary deposits as trending southward into Nebraska and Kansas, and westward into Wyoming. In the Black Hills there are exposures of many geological periods, which have been domed up by the granitic and volcanic core of the central (nuclear) mass. The ores found here are of great variety and importance, comprising gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin. In many cases erosion has been so complete as to form rich placer deposits in the valleys and cañons. (See BLACK HILLS.) The gold (nearly all quartz) mined in 1901 was 339 893 fine ounces valued at \$3,324,100 of silver 270 000. The deposits of tin (at Harney Peak and W. of Deadwood) are among the most valuable in America. Large tracts of country W. of the Missouri are underlain with lignite, and coal of excellent quality has been discovered in the vicinity of the Black Hills and elsewhere. Natural gas and petroleum are also found. Mica has been mined on a large scale in the Black Hills. Crays, lime, cement, chalk and building stones are abundant. The quartzite or jasper granite of the Big Sioux Valley is famous. The grotesquely-shaped Cretaceous rocks of the Bad Lands abound in interesting fossils, which have been extensively collected in scientific surveys.

Climate.—South Dakota enjoys a dry, bracing climate, with comparatively mild winters, in which even extreme cold is much less noticeable, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere than in the eastern states, which lie in the same latitude. The range of temperatures is, however, extreme, varying from about -40° in the coldest month to 110° or more in the summer. The warm Chinook winds have a moderating effect upon the general winter temperatures. The rainfall is commonly sufficient for the development of the crops, but on account of occasional droughts, a system of artificial irrigation is in some parts necessary. The average annual rainfall varies from 36-40 inches in the eastern section to 15 inches or less in the W.

Agriculture etc.—The natural productions are numerous and varied. In most sections of the state the soil is remarkably fertile and agriculture is the leading industry. Wheat and corn are the staple crops and the quality of the wheat has a world-wide reputation. In the S corn is the important crop. Flax, oats, barley and sorghum are also among the valuable products. The leading agricultural crops in 1901 were: corn, 32,413,519 bushels; wheat, 29,749,684 bushels; oats, 12,453,286 bushels; barley, 1,543,571 bushels; rye, 27,804 bushels; potatoes, 4,030,641 bushels and hay, 2,664,190 tons. Garden vegetables and fruits of various kinds are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising is profitable in all parts of the state. The ease with which corn is raised makes the rearing of hogs a remunerative industry. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,422,861 pounds.

Railroads.—A great factor in the growth of the Dakotas has been the facility for transportation afforded by the railroads. Many of the roads were constructed in advance of settlement. In 1890 South Dakota had 2616 miles of rail road in 1900 2950 miles.

Education.—Among the institutions of higher education are the state university at Vermillion, the Dakota University at Mitchell, the Yankton College, the agricultural colleges at Brookings, the normal schools at Spearfish, Springfield, and Madison, the school of mines at Rapid City and a school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls. There are other colleges, seminaries, and institutions of higher learning under denominational control. The state supports a hos-

pital for the insane at Yankton and a soldiers' home at Hot Springs. The state penitentiary is located at Sioux Falls, and there is a reform school at Plankinton.

Counties and Towns.—South Dakota had in 1900 68 counties—Ys., Armstrong, Aurora, Beadle, Bonhomme, Brown, Brookings, Brown, Brule, Buffalo, Butte, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Custer, Davison, Day, Deuel, Dewey, Douglas, Edmunds, Fall River, Faulk, Grant, Gregory, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lawrence, Lincoln, Logan, Lyman, McCook, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Meyer, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Pennington, Potter, Roberts, Sanborn, Sully, Spink, Stanley, Sully, Tripp, Turner, Union, Walworth, Washington, Wapeton and Yankton. Jackson Pratt, Preble, Sterlig, and Todd counties have been organized since the census. The Pine Ridge Cheyenne River Rosebud Standing Rock Sisseton and Wapeton Indian reservations are in this state. The principal towns are Sioux Falls (pop in 1900, 18 286), Pierre, the capital (2306), Lead (2310), Yankton (4125), Aberdeen (4087), Mitchell (4655), Deadwood (3498) and Watertown.

Government, etc.—The governor and other state officers are elected for 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of both serving for 2 years. South Dakota sends 2 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

History.—Population.—South Dakota, as well as North Dakota was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. In 1851 Dakota Territory was organized including a great part of what now constitutes the states of Montana and Wyoming in addition to North and South Dakota. The entire white population at that time was less than 3000. In 1858 the area of the territory was much reduced. The population increased to 12 887 in 1870. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the opening of the farming lands caused such a growth that the census of 1880 showed a population of 135 180. In 1889 North and South Dakota were admitted as states into the Union.

The population of South Dakota in 1890 was 323,808; in 1900 491 570 including 83 308 foreign born.

South Dabworthy, a post-village of Merrimack co. N H. on the Boston and Maine R. 35 miles NW of Concord. Pop 200.

South Dawby, a post-village of Tompkins co. N Y. about 24 miles NE of Elmira. Pop 300.

South Danville, a post-village of Steuben co. N Y. The banking point is Danville. Pop 200.

South Danville, a village of Vermilion co. Ill. in Danville township. Pop in 1900 898.

South Danville, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me.

South Danville, a post-village of Rockingham co. N H. The banking point is Newmarket, Mass. Pop 200.

South Danville, a post-village of Caledonia co. Vt. in Danville township (town) 6 miles SW of Ft. Johnsbury.

South Darley, a village of Derbyshire, England. Pop in 1901 788.

South Dartmouth, a post-village in Dartmouth township (town) Bristol co. Mass. on Buzzard's Bay, 4 miles S. of New Bedford. It has salt-works.

South Dayton, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co. N Y. on the Erie R. Pop. about 500.

South Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township (town) Franklin co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 28 miles N of Springfield. It has manufactories of pocket-books.

South Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co. N H. in Deerfield township (town) 15 miles SE. of Concord.

South Deer Isle, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Me. on Penobscot Bay and on the coast of an island named Deer Isle, about 26 miles SE. of Belfast.

South Delphi, a town of Carroll co. Ind. Pop in 1900 247.

South Dennis, a post-village in Dennis township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. on a half of the coast, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 55 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

South Dennis, a post-village of Cape May co. N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. 300.

South Dorset, a post-village in Dorset township (town) Bennington co. Vt. at the base of Mount Ascut, and 20 miles S by W of Rutland. It has marble-works. Pop 155.

South Dover, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co. Me., 6 miles SE. of Dover.

South Dover, a post-village in Dover township (town) Dutchess co. N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem division), 70 miles NNE. of New York.

South Downs, England See Downs.

South Dromedary, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ma. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 300.

South Durham, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 14 miles SSE of Lewiston.

South Durham, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 33 miles SSW of Albany. Pop. about 500.

South Durham, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles from Richmond. Pop. about 450.

South Duxbury, a post-village in Duxbury township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and on an inlet of the ocean, 39 miles SE of Boston. Pop. about 400.

South-east, a township (town) of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2643.

South-east Bight, a settlement on the W side of Placentia Bay Newfoundland, opposite Long Island.

South-east Greensburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 630.

South-east Island, an island of the Lousiade Archipelago, lat. (SSE point) $11^{\circ} 33' S$ lon. $163^{\circ} 45' E$.

South East Island, in the Pacific. See RASBATINA.

South Easton, a post-village in Easton township (town) Bristol co., Mass. about 20 miles S of Boston on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of wooden heels. Pop. about 600.

South Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 175.

South Easton, Northampton co., Pa. See EASTON.

South Easton, a post-station of Wyoming co., Pa. 18 miles NW of Scranton.

South Edinboro, a post-village in Edinboro township (town) Otsego co., N.Y. on the Unadilla River, about 30 miles S of Utica. Pop. about 150.

South Edwards, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. on the Oswegatchie River about 24 miles S of Canton. Pop. 116.

South Ellingham, a post-hamlet in Ellingham township (town), Carroll co., N.H. 5 miles E by N of Owpes.

South Egremont, a post-village and summer resort in Egremont township (town) Berkshire co., Mass. about 46 miles W of Springfield. Pop. about 450.

South Elgin, a post-village of Kane co., Ill. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 515.

South Elliot, a post-village of York co., Me. on the Penobscot River 44 miles N of Portsmouth N.H.

South Elkhorn, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., on South Elkhorn Creek about 6 miles SW of Lexington.

South Elkins, a town of Randolph co., W. Va., in Leadville district. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Southend, England See SOUTHAMPTON-ON-SEA.

South End, a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass. is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Southend-on-Sea, a municipal borough and popular sea-side resort of England in Essex at the mouth of the Thames, on the N side, near Shoeburyness and 40 miles E of London. Pop. in 1901, 28,667.

South English, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 36 miles WSW of Iowa City on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 319.

South Erie, a post-station of Chenango co., N.Y. 10 miles ENE of Elmira.

Southern Bay, a fishing settlement on the W side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland 10 miles from Salvage.

Southern Cross, a municipality of Western Australia, 227 miles by rail E. by N. of Perth. It has gold-mining interests. Pop. about 1500.

Southern Pines, a banking post-town and resort of Moore co., N.C. on the Pinehurst R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 5 miles E. by S. of Pinehurst. Pop. in 1900, 317.

South Essex, a post-village of Massachusetts, in Essex township (town).

South Etina, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. about 20 miles W by S of Bangor. Pop. 80.

South Euclid, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. 200.

South Evanston, Cook co., Ill. is a post-substation of Evanston.

South Evansville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 11 miles N of Reading. Pop. 250.

South Exeter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Fabian, Mo. See FABIAN.

South Fairfield, a post-station of Lapeere co., Mich., 64 miles SW of Detroit.

South Fairview, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt. on the Connecticut River, 26 miles SSE of Montpelier.

South Fallsburg, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 20 miles NNW of Middletown. Pop. 130.

South Farmington, a post-station of Polk co., Wis.

South Fayette, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Southfield, a post-village of Berksire co., Mass. about 50 miles W of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Southfield, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Pontiac. Pop. 100.

Southfields, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 18 miles SE of Goshen. Pop. about 300.

South Florence, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, opposite Florence.

Southford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles SW of Waterbury. It has a match factory. Pop. about 250.

South Foreland See FORELAND, MOUNT and SOUTH.

Southfork, a post-village of Fulton co., Ark. 55 miles NW of Walnut Ridge station.

Southfork, a post-station of Rio Grande co., Colo.

Southfork, a post-hamlet of Owsley co., Ky.

Southfork, a post-station of Howell co., Mo.

Southfork, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa. on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles ENE of Johnstown. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2635.

South Fork of the Platte, or **South Platte River**; rises near Mount Lincoln in Colorado, on the E. slope of the Main Range (Rocky Mountains) and traverses the South Fork. It runs northward to Denver and thence nearly northward to Evans where it turns towards the E. passes into Nebraska, and unites with the North Fork in Lincoln co. to form the Platte. Length estimated at 335 miles. It is not navigable.

South Foster, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. 100.

South Frammingham, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles W by S of Boston. It has manufactures of straw and felt goods, rubber tags, shoes, wheels etc. Pop. about 8500.

South Frankfort, a post-village of Benne co., Mich. on Lake Michigan 40 miles WSW of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 639.

South Franklin, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt.

South Freeport, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. on Casco Bay 15 miles NNE of Portland. Pop. 150.

South Fulton, a post-town of Ohio on Tappan. Pop. in 1900, 455.

South Gardner, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. 10 miles S of Augusta. It has paper and lumber mills. Pop. about 1900.

South Gardner, Worcester co., Mass. is a post-station of Gardner.

South Gaston, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C. on the Roanoke River, 63 miles NE of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 64.

Seafgate, a town of England in the NE part of Middlesex, 4 miles from Barnet. Pop. is 1901, 14,993.

Seafgate, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind. about 30 miles NW of Cincinnati, Ohio.

South Georgia (Isle), a large barren and uninhabited island of the Atlantic Ocean 800 miles ESE of the Falkland Islands, of which British crown colony it forms a part. Area, 1000 sq. m. Lat. $04^{\circ} 30' S$.

South Germantown, a post-village of Washington co., Wis. 20 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. 180.

South Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. is Gibson township 25 miles N of Scranton. Pop. about 150.

South Gilboa (ghil bo's), a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 45 miles WSW of Albany. Pop. 100.

South Glanvillebury (glaw'n bur-y) a post-village in Glanvillebury township (town) Hartford co., Conn. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River about 9 miles below Hartford. It has cotton, woolen and paper-mills. Pop. about 1100.

South Glass Falls, a banking post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River opposite Glass Falls. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. in 1900, 2625.

South Gorin, a post-town of Scotland co., Mo., in Harrison township. Pop. is 1900, 210.

South Gouldsboro, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. 40 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. 160.

South Grafton, a municipality of New South Wales, 334 miles by steamer NNE of Sydney. Pop. about 1600.

South Grassy, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 20 miles NW of Syracuse. Pop. 60.

South Grand Blanc, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 6 miles N of Holly. Pop. 60.

South Granger, a post-station of Monroe co., Ind.
South Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town), Washington co., N. Y., 5 miles from Granville. Pop. 176.

South Greens, a post-village in Greece township (town) Monroe co., N. Y., on the Erie Canal 6 miles W of Rochester. Pop. 169.

South Greenfield, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., on the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. and the Frisco System. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. in 1900 297.

South Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N. Y. 5 miles NW of Saratoga Springs.

South Greenhough, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., organized from Hempfield township. Pop. in 1900 700.

South Grove, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ill., about 23 miles SSE of Kankakee.

South Groveland, a post-village in Groveland township (town) Essex co., Mass. 7 miles NE of Lawrence and 1 mile S. of the Merrimack River.

South Gut of Saint Ann's, a post-settlement of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Baddeck.

South Hadley, a post-township (town) and village of Hampshire co., Mass. about 2 miles E of the Connecticut River and 11 miles N of Springfield. It contains Mount Holyoke College and has manufactures of paper, fertilizers, and bluffs, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4525.

South Hadley Falls, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Connecticut River opposite Holyoke, and 8½ miles N of Springfield. It has paper and cotton-mills. Here is a great dam across the Connecticut, which near this place descends about 50 feet and affords great motive-power. Pop. about 3500.

South Halifax (hel s-Gaz) a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., 9 miles N of Sherburne Falls Mass.

South Hama, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 10 miles from Marlinton. Pop. about 700.

South Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N. Y. about 40 miles SE of Syracuse.

South Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N. H. The banking point is Amesbury Mass. Pop. about 350.

South Hancock, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., 10 Frenchman's Bay 37 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. 75.

South Hannibal, a post-village in Hannibal township (town) Oswego co., N. Y. about 11 miles S of Oswego. Pop. 125.

South Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. in Hanover township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles SSE of Boston. It has manufactures of shoes and tacks. Pop. about 500.

South Haverhill, a post-village of Duxbury co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 322.

South Haverhill, a post-village in Haverhill township (town) Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. about 26 miles SSE of Boston. It has manufactures of boxes. Pop. about 700.

South Harpeth, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

South Harpswell, a post-village and summer resort of Cumberland co., Me. on Cobscook Bay and on a peninsula, 14 miles SNE of Portland. Pop. 254.

South Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township (town) Washington co., N. Y., 15 miles S of Whitehall. Pop. 125.

South Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y. 1 mile S of Hartwick. Pop. 75.

South Harwich, a post-village in Harwich township (town) Barnstable co., Mass. on the Atlantic Ocean about 44 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 240.

South Hatfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderston or Lansdale. Pop. 350.

South Haven, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan. 45 miles S. of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Kansas Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 411.

South Haven, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on Lake Michigan 48 miles W by N of Kalamazoo, on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of fruit-packs and baskets. Pop. in 1900 4069.

South Haven, a post-village of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 80.

South Haven, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N. Y., about 14 miles WSW of Riverhead.

South Henderson, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., 3½ miles from Sagetown.

South Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 29 miles S. of Reading.

South Hero, a post-village in South Hero township (town) Grand Isle co., Vt., on an island in Lake Cham-

plain, about 14 miles N by W of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 517, of the village, 160.

South Hill, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala.

South Hill, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 45 miles NW of Scranton.

South Hill, a banking post-village of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Southern R.

South Hill, a bold and picturesque promontory at the S side of the entrance to the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is 700 feet high.

South Hingham (hing am), a post-village in Hingham township (town) Plymouth co., Mass., 15 miles SE of Boston. It has manufactures of wood-working machinery. Pop. about 500.

South Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Limerick. Pop. 200.

South Holland, a province of the Netherlands, bordering on the North Sea, in the Rhine-Meuse delta. Area, 1186 sq. m. It contains the cities of Rotterdam, The Hague, Leyden and Dordrecht. Pop. in 1899 1,744,448.

South Holland, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago Terminal Transfer and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Harvey. Pop. in 1900 764.

South Hollis, a post-village of York co., Me. 1 mile from Hollis Center. Pop. 60.

South Hope, a post-village of Knox co., Me. 5 miles NW of Rockland. Pop. about 300.

South Horicon, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N. Y.

South Howard, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N. Y. about 62 miles S of Rochester.

South Hutchins, a city of Heno co., Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 225.

South Indian, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. 23 miles from Ottawa. Pop. about 400.

Southington, a banking post-borough of Hartford co., Conn. in Southington township (town) on the Quinepiac River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles N of New Haven. It has a high school, manufactures of cutlery, hardware, slot-machines, nuts, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5099, of the borough 3411.

Southington, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, about 45 miles SSE of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

South Island, a coast island and resort of Georgetown co., S. C., near the sea, about 51 miles from Kingstree.

South Island (formerly known as Middle Island) New Zealand, lies S of North Island. Area, estimated at 58,324 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 381,881. See NEW ZEALAND.

South Islands of Aran, Ireland. See ARAN ISLANDS.

South Jackson, a post-station of Jackson co., Mich. 7 miles S of Jackson.

South Jacksonville, a post-village of Duval co., Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 559.

South Jarnesport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. The banking point is Riverhead.

South Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. about 18 miles SE of Augusta. Pop. 175.

South Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N. Y. 69 miles WSW of Albany.

South Kanara, India. See SOUTH CANARA.

South Keese (keen) a post-village of Cheshire co., N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 3 miles SSE of Keese.

South Keese, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. 20 miles N of Danbury. Pop. 75.

South Killbuck, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. 5 miles E of Brooklyn.

South Kingston, a township (town) of Washington co., R. I. Pop. in 1900, 4972.

South Kirtland, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio, about 22 miles ENE of Cleveland.

South Kirtland, a village of Delaware co., N. Y. about 60 miles SW of Albany. Pop. 200.

South Langrange, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. on the Bangor and Arrowscroft R. 27 miles N of Bangor.

South Lake Weir (weer), a post-station of Marion co., Fla.

South Lancaster, a post-village in Lancaster township (town), Worcester co., Mass. on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 1 mile N of Chatham. Pop. about 1000.

South Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N. H., on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 4½ miles SSW of Lancaster.

South Lancaster, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 1 mile from Lancaster. Pop. about 200.

South Lansing, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. 300.

South Lebanon, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 32 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 500.

South Lebanon, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1882.

South Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town) Berkshire co., Mass. on the Homestead River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S of Pittsfield. Pop. 300.

South Lee, a post-station of Stratford co. N H., 17 miles by rail S of Rochester.

South Leeds, a post-station of Androscoggin co. Me. 13½ miles N by R. of Lewiston.

South Levant, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. 13 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop. about 230.

South Lewiston, a post-village in Lewiston township (town) Androscoggin co. Me. 5 miles S.E. of Lewiston.

South Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co. Me., 22 miles E of Augusta. Pop. 100.

South Litch, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N Y. 28 miles S of Rochester.

South Limington, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., about 24 miles W of Portland.

South Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 100.

South Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town) Middlesex co., Mass.

South Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co. Vt. The banking point is Middlebury or Vergennes.

South Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co. Me. 14 miles SW of Augusta.

South Livermore, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co. Me. 22 miles N of Lewiston.

South Livonia, a post-village in Livonia township (town) Livingston co., N Y. near Conesus Lake and on the Erie R., 34 miles S of Rochester. Pop. 100.

South Londonderry, a post-village in Londonderry township (town) Windham co. Vt. on the West River 33 miles S by R. of Rutland on the Central Vermont R. It has chair works. Pop. about 650.

South Lowell, a post-village of Walker co. Ala., on a small river about 44 miles W of Birmingham.

South Lowell, a post-hamlet of Durham co. N C.

South Lobec, a post-village of Washington co. Me. The banking point is Eastport. Pop. about 350.

South Lunenburg, a post-village of Essex co. Vt. Pop. 100.

South Lyme, a post station of New London co., Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles WSW of New London.

South Lyndeboro, a post-village in Lyndeboro township (town) Hillsboro co., N H. on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles WNW of Nashua.

South Lyon, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles W by N of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 657.

South MacAlester, a banking post town, capital of the Choctaw Nation I T. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 64 miles (direct) SW of Muskogee. It has cotton, coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900 3470.

South Mahoning, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1266.

South Mattitond, a post-village of Nanta co., Nova Scotia, on the Midland R. 5 miles from Mattitond. Pop. about 400.

South Manchester, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. about 9 miles E. of Hartford, on the South Manchester R. It has silk- and paper-mills. Pop. about 4500.

South Mannheim (man him) a township of Schuyt killed co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 785.

South Manitou (man a-toe) an island of Madison co. Mich., in Lake Michigan 220 miles N of Chicago, Ill.

South Manitowish, a post-village of Leelanau co. Mich. Pop. 75.

South March, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 14 miles from Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. 125.

South Martin, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind. on the East Fork of the White River about 40 miles ESE. of Vincennes.

South Mayd, a post-village of Grayson co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. 120.

South Melbourne, a municipality of Victoria, Australia, on the S bank of the river Yarra, about midway between Melbourne and Port Melbourne. Pop. about 40,000.

South Mariden, a post-village in Mariden township (town), New Haven co., Conn., 17 miles N by E. of New Haven. Pop. about 600.

South Merrimac, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N H., in Merrimac township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 6½ miles NW of Nashua. Pop. 100.

South Middleboro, a post-village in Middleboro township (town) Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 42 miles S by E. of Boston. Pop. about 700.

South Middletown, a post-village in Middletown township (town), Essex co., Mass.

South Middletown, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2439.

South Milford, a post-village of Leflore co., Ind. about 34 miles N of Fort Wayne, on the Wabash R. Pop. 275.

South Milford, a post-village in Milford township (town) Worcester co., Mass. 13 miles SW of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. 150.

South Millbrook, a post-village of Dutchess co., N Y. Pop. 75.

South Millerneck, a post-station of Pendleton co. W Va.

South Mills, a post-village of Camden co., N C. on the Pasquotank River and on the Dismal Swamp Canal 30 miles S of Norfolk Va. Pop. about 225.

South Milwaukee, a banking city of Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line, about 10 miles (direct) S.E. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of steam-dredges, horse-shoes, wire and cable, and mineral wool. Pop. 10 1900 1332.

South Molton, a municipal borough and town of England, co. of Devon on the Mole, 11 miles ESE. of Exmouth. Pop. in 1901 2048.

South Monaca, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. about 45 miles SSW of Houlton. Pop. 75.

South Monmouth (man muth) a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. about 15 miles NE of Lewiston. Pop. 75.

South Montrose, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. 2 miles S of Montrose. Pop. 75.

South Montville, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. 14 miles WSW of Belfast. Pop. 75.

South Mountaintown, a town of Monongalia co. W Va. in Morgan district. Pop. in 1900 405.

Southmount, a post-station of Newben co., Kan. 7 miles by rail N of Parsons.

South Mountain, a name of the southern arm of the Blue Ridge in the state of Pennsylvania, bounding the Cumberland Valley on the SE. Its southern easterly continuation in Maryland is frequently also designated by this name.

Southmountain, a post-station of Owyhee co., Idaho about 40 miles S of Silver City. Silver has been mined here.

South Mountain, a post-village of Deasas co., Ont. on the Petrie Nelson River 15 miles W of Iroquois. Pop. about 400.

South Mordorkill, a hundred of Kent co., Del. Pop. in 1900 4100.

South Notch, a post-village in Notch township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. on the Charles River 18 miles NW of Boston. It has a museum of natural history etc. and manufactures of shoes. Pop. about 1000.

South New Berlin, a post-village in New Berlin township (town) Chenango co., N Y. on the Madison River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 7 miles E of Norwich. Pop. about 400.

South Newberg, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. about 18 miles SW of Bangor. Pop. 150.

South Newberry, a post-village in Newberry township (town) Merrimack co., N H. 30 miles W by N of Concord. Pop. 200.

South Newbury, a post-village of Genaga co., Ohio, about 30 miles E by S of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

South Newbury, a post-village in Newbury township (town) Orange co., Vt. near the Connecticut River on the Boston and Maine R. and 5 miles S of Walla River station. Pop. 140.

South Newcastle, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. on the Sheepscot River 3 miles E of Wiscasset. Pop. 140.

South Newfane, a post-village of Windham co. Vt. Pop. 80.

South New Haven, a post-village of Oswego co., N Y. Pop. 75.

South New Lyme, a post-village of Ashabala co., Ohio 4 miles E of New Lyme station. Pop. 500.

South Newstead, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N Y.

South Norfolk, Litchfield co., Conn. See Nanpork.

South Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. The banking point is Berkley.

South Norridgewood, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. on the S. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Norridgewood.

South Northfield, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. in Northfield township (town) 2 miles from Northfield station.

South Norwalk, a city of Fairfield co. Conn. at the mouth of Norwalk River, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 42 miles NE. of New York and about 2 miles S. of Norwalk. It has large industrial works which comprise the manufacture of machinery, iron products, locks, boots and shoes, hats, etc. and gas-compressors, etc. Pop. in 1900 5521.

South Nyack, a village in Orangutown township (town) Rockland co., N. Y., on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900 1661.

South Oil City, a village on Pa. is on the S. bank of the Alleghany River and forms part of Oil City.

Southold, a banking post-village in Southold township (town) Suffolk co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. 60 miles E. by N. of New York. Pop. about 1500 of the town (which also includes Greenport village) in 1900 4361.

South Olive, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. & R. 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 150.

South Omaha (s-ma-hab), a city of Douglas co., Neb. on the Union Pacific and other railroads adjoining Omaha. It has extensive slaughtering, packing and cooperage industries. Pop. in 1900 26 401.

South Onondaga (on-on-dew-ga), a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y. in Onondaga township (town) about 10 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300.

South Orange, a banking post-village of Essex co., N. J. on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles W. of Newark. It contains besides many fine residences the Seton Hall College (Catholic) which was organized in 1855. Pop. in 1900 4808.

South Orangetown, a township of Essex co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 1830.

South Orkney Islands, in the South Atlantic Ocean about 780 miles SE. of the Falkland Islands. Approx. lat. 60° 30' S. The main islands are Coronation, Laurie, and Saddle. The group is also known as the Powell Islands.

South Orleans (or-le-ant), a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. about 50 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. 700.

South Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R. 8 miles below Bangor. Pop. about 400.

South Osborn, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis. The banking point is Appleton.

South Otsego, a post-village in Otsego township (town) Chenango co., N. Y. on Otsego Creek about 50 miles N. W. of Norwich. Pop. about 350.

South Owego, a post-village of Tioga co., N. Y. about 10 miles WSW of Binghamton. Pop. 160.

Southoverham, a town of England, in Yorkshire a suburb of Halifax. Pop. in 1901 2534.

South Oxford, a post-village of Chenango co., N. Y. on the Chenango River. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 200.

South Oyster Bay, Nassau co., N. Y. See SWARFORD.

South Paris, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. on the Little Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R. 47 miles N. of Portland and 24 miles S. of Paris. It has lumbering, packing and dairy industries. Pop. in 1900 1457.

South Park, Colo. is near the middle of the state, S. by E. of the Middle Park from which it is separated by a range of mountains. It is a fertile valley basin or tableland surrounded by high mountains. It is irrigated by the South Fork of the Platte River and by Tarryall Creek. Area, about 2600 sq. m. It has a serene and delightful climate and is diversified with grand and beautiful scenery. General elevation about 9000 feet. Highest point is Mount Lincoln 14,295 feet.

Southpark, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Southpark, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Southpark, a post-village of King co., Wash. 6 miles from Seattle, on the Tacoma and Columbia River R.

South Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me. about 38 miles W. of Portland.

South Pasadena, a post-city of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. The banking point is Pasadena. Pop. in 1900 1001.

South Pass, La. one of the delta distributaries of the Mississippi River which has been lined by jetties, and constitutes the ship-channel of that river. See MISSISSIPPI.

South Pass City, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo., near the Sweetwater River and the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, 7850 feet above the level of the sea.

South Peacham (peach-am), a post-village in Peacham township (town), Chittenden co., Vt. 25 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. 160.

South Peabody, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay, about 17 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. about 350.

South Perry, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, about 22 miles NE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

South Peru, a town of Miami co., Ind., in Washington township. Pop. in 1900 495.

South Philadelphia, a borough of Center co., Pa. organized from Bush township. Pop. in 1900 487.

South Pittsburg, a banking post-town of Marion co., Tenn. on the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. about 30 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has coal and iron-mining industries and manufacture of iron pipes, stoves, and pans. Pop. in 1900 1789.

South Plainfield, a post-village of Middlesex co., N. J. on the Lahigh Valley R. 6 1/2 miles E. of Boundbrook. Pop. 275.

South Platte (plat) a post-station of Jefferson co., Colo.

South Platte River See SOUR FORD OF THE PLATTE.

South Plattsburg, Clinton co., N. Y. See PLATTSBURG.

South Plymouth, a post-village of Chenango co., N. Y. 4 miles NW of Norwich. Pop. 75.

South Plymouth, a hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio, about 44 miles SW of Columbus.

Southport, a post-township of Gaston co., N. C. Pop. in 1900 5674.

Southport, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio on the Ohio River 9 miles from Huntington W. Va. Pop. in 1900 281.

South Poland, a post-village and resort of Androscoggin co., Me. 4 miles SW of Lewiston Junction. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 150.

South Pomfret, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles N. of Woodstock and 22 miles E. by N. of Rutland.

Southport, a municipal borough and frequented sea-side resort of England, co. of Lancaster at the mouth of the Ribbles in the Irish Sea 18 miles N. of Liverpool. It has a pier nearly a mile long and many fine buildings. Among its institutions is that known as the Victoria Schools of Science and Art. The place has grown up since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 48 083.

Southport, a banking post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 6 1/2 miles WSW of Bridgeport. It has manufacture of wire goods. Pop. about 1100.

Southport, a post-town of Marion co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 285.

Southport, a village of Orleans parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Southport, a post-township (town) and village of Lincoln co., Me. on a small island and on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S. of Wiscasset and about 12 miles SE. of Bath. Pop. of the town in 1900 537.

Southport, a post-township (town) of Chemung co., N. Y. is on the E. side of the Chemung River which separates it from Elmira. Pop. in 1900 2301 of the village, 169.

Southport, a city capital of Brunswick co., N. C. at the mouth of the Cape Fear River 30 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 1336.

Southport, a maritime village of Prince Edward Island on Hillsborough Bay, immediately opposite Charlottetown. Pop. 160.

Southport, a watering place of Queensland, Australia, at the mouth of the Nerang River SE. of Brisbane, in lat. 27° 37' S. Pop. 900.

South Portland, a city of Cumberland co., Me. on Casco Bay opposite Portland with which it is connected by ferry and several bridges. It has government fortifications, a soldiers' monument, a state reform school for boys, and manufacture of iron and steel marine equipment, etc. Pop. in 1900 6237.

South Portsmouth, a post-village of Newport co., R. I. 5 miles NE. of Newport.

South Poultney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Poultney. Pop. 160.

South Prairie, a post-station of Stephens co., Tex.

South Prairie, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Tacoma.

South Prusque Isle (prusk-ee) a post-village of Arnetook co., Me. The banking point is Prusque Isle.

South Palmyra, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 15.

South Quay (Is.), a post-station of Hammersmith co., Va.
South Randolph, a post-village of Orange co. Va. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. 116.
South Range, a banking post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. Pop. about 500.
South Range, a post-village of Douglas co. Wis. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. and the North-western Line. The banking point is Superior.
South Rensselaer, a post-station of Tippecanoe co. Ind.
South Rensselaer, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 24 miles ESE. of Rutland.
South Rehoboth, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Taunton. Pop. about 600.
South Renovo, a borough of Clinton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1235.
South River, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. The banking point is Lansing. Pop. 150.
South River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 16 miles SE. of the city of Des Moines.
South River, N. C. enters the Cape Fear River about 10 miles above Wilmington.
South River, Va. a small branch of the Shenandoah River rises in Augusta co. and unites with the other branch at Port Republic.
South River, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. 8 miles SW. of Annapolis.
South River, a post-borough of Middlesex co. N. J. on the South River 24 miles SE. of New Brunswick on the Raritan River R. It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900 5792.
South River, a post-village of Rowan co. N. C. on the South Yadkin River 9 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. 50.
South River, a post-village of Perry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 29 miles from North Bay. Pop. about 400.
South River Lake, a village of Acutugush co. Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish.
South River Peak, Colo. a peak of the San Juan Mountains on the S. part of the state. Height, 13,160 feet.
South Robbinsville, a post-village of Washington co., Me. on Passamaquoddy Bay at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 14 miles ESE. of Calais. Pop. about 300.
South Rockwood, a post-village of Monroe co. Mich., on the Huron River 13 miles by rail NE. of Monroe. Pop. 200.
South Rodent, Ulster co. N. Y. See KINARRO.
South Roxton, a post-village of Shelburne co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 12 miles from Granby. Pop. about 350.
South Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on Miller's River and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has woolen-mills, etc. Pop. about 45.
South Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township (town) Windsor co. Vt. on the White River and on the Central Vermont R. 44 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. about 400.
South Russell, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. Pop. 40.
South Rutland, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. Pop. 75.
South Ryegate, a post-village in Ryegate township (town) Caladonia co. Vt., on the Wells River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R. 33 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. It has granite-works. Pop. about 400.
South Saint Joseph, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. on the Burlington Route. See SAINT JOSEPH.
South Saint Paul, a banking city of Dakota co. Minn., finely situated on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River on the Chicago Great-Western and other railroads 5 miles S. of St. Paul. It has extensive stock yards, packing houses, gypsum-works, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900 2332.
South Salem, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., about 50 miles NNE. of New York. Pop. 125.
South Salem, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio, 30 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 268.
South Sandisfield, a post-station of Berkshire co., Mass. 20 miles W. by S. of Springfield.
South Sandwich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township (town) Barnstable co., Mass. about 26 miles E. by N. of New Bedford.
South Sanford, a post-village of York co. Me. about 33 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. 100.
South San Francisco, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Francisco. Pop. about 1000. It has pottery works.
South Schoenectady, a post-village of Schoenectady co., N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Schoenectady. Pop. 120.

South Schodack, a post-village in Schodack township (town), Rensselaer co., N. Y., 10 miles S. by E. of Albany. Pop. 150.
South Schreder, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y., on the W. shore of Schreder Lake about 30 miles NW. of Whitehall. Pop. 200.
South Scituate, a post-village in Scituate township (town), Providence co. R. I. about 12 miles WNW. of Providence. Pop. about 330. It has manufactures of bob-bins and lacing.
South Scriba, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. 8 miles E. of Oswego. Pop. 150.
South Sen, a name formerly applied to the Pacific Ocean. The Germans still frequently use the name *Südpaz* instead of *Stille* (Pacific). *Ocean* or *Stilles Meer*.
South Sea, England. See PACIFIC OCEAN.
South Sealbrook, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. H. 3 miles from Seabrook. Pop. about 700.
South Seattle, a post-village of King co. Wash. The banking point is Seattle.
South Seaville, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. 22 miles SE. of Millville. Pop. about 500.
South Sebec, a post-hamlet of Piscataway co. Me., in Sebec township (town) 46 miles N. W. of Bangor.
South Shaftsbury, a post-village in Shaftsbury township (town) Bennington co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 6 miles N. of Bennington. It has manufactures of steel and iron backstays. Pop. about 150.
South Sharon, a banking post-village of Mercer co. Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Co. R. near Sharon. It has steel wire- and tin-plate works. Pop. about 8000.
South Shemango, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 535.
South Sherborn, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Sherborn township (town) on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. about 200.
South Shetland, or New South Shetland, an archipelago situated in the South Atlantic Ocean S. of Cape Horn and immediately N. of Graham Land and Louis Philippe Land between about lat 61° and 63° S. and lon 54° and 63° W. It consists of about 12 islands, the chief of which are George, Smith, Livingston, Nelson, Elephant, Clarence, and Deception. Mount Foster on Smith Island, is about 6000 feet in height. The islands are practically destitute of vegetation.
South Shields, England. See SHIELDS FORT.
Southshore, a banking post-village of Lodington co., S. Dak. on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.
Southside, a banking post-village of Montgomery co. Tenn.
South Sioux City, a city of Dakota co. Neb. in Corvinton precinct. Pop. in 1900 589.
South Smithfield, a post-village of Somerset co. Me. 20 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. 150.
South Soles, a post-village in Soles township (town) Wayne co. N. Y., about 33 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 200.
South Solon, a post-hamlet in Solon township (town) Somerset co. Me. 5 miles NE. of North Anson.
South Solon, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. 18 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 519.
South Somerset, a post-station of Niagara co. N. Y. about 37 miles NNE. of Buffalo.
South Somerville, a post-station of Somerset co. N. J. on the Lehigh Valley R. 5 miles W. of Boundbrook.
South Spafford, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N. Y. in Spafford township (town) 5 miles NW. of Fribble.
South Stedwich, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 120.
South Starksboro, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., 15 miles E. of Vergennes.
South Sterling, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 22 miles ESE. of Scranton. Pop. 200.
South Stearns, a post-station of Penobscot co. Me.
South Stillwater, a post-village of Washington co. Minn. on St. Croix Lake, 24 miles S. of Stillwater on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the North-western Line. It has saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1422.
South Stockton, England. See THORNTON-on-Tees.
South Stockton, a post-village in Stockton township (town) Chautauque co. N. Y. about 12 miles NNW. of Jamestown. Pop. 200.
South Stoddard, a post-village of Berkshire co., N. H., about 14 miles NE. of Keene. Pop. 120.
South Strathmore, a post-township of Washington co. Pa. about 23 miles SSW. of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 1333.
South Stratford, a post-village in Stratford township (town), Orange co., Vt., 35 miles NNE. of Rutland. Pop. 24.

South Stukely, or **Stukely**, a post-village of Bedford co., Quebec, 6 miles from Waterloo, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 300

South Sudbury, a post-village in Sudbury township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles S. of Lowell. Pop. about 500

South Sulphur, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 50

South Superior, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis. See **Suraam**.

South Surry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., at the mouth of the Union River about 12 miles S. of Kilmworth. Pop. 80

South Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town), Merrimack co., N. H., about 24 miles WSW of Concord. Pop. 230

South Swansea, a post-village in Swansea township (town), Bristol co., Mass. Pop. 200

South Tacoma, Wash., is an independent post-station of Tacoma.

South Tamworth, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H. on the inlet of Oculuse Lake, about 27 miles NNE of Laconia. Pop. 150

South Thomaston, a post-township (town) and village of Knox co., Me. on the sea-coast, 4 miles S. of Rockland. It has quarries of granite. The town is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 1426

South Thompson, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., Ohio about 12 miles ESE of Painesville

South Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township (town), Oneida co., N. Y., about 12 miles NNE of Utica. Pop. 130

South Troopburg, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N. Y. about 26 miles WSW of Corning

South Troy, a post-station of Wabasha co., Minn. 5 miles SW of Zumbro Falls

South Truro, a post-village in Truro township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay about 32 miles by water E. of Plymouth and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 109 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. 100

South Tuxedo, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. 33 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 80

South Tussock, a post-village of Summit co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 33 miles NE of Nashville.

South Turner, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me. 8 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. 150

South Union, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 18 miles SW of Bowling Green. Pop. 150

South Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me. 7 miles N. of Warren station. Pop. 250

South Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 4317

South Valley, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y. about 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 400

South Vassalboro, a post-station of Kennebec co., Me. 9 miles NE. of Augusta.

South Vernon, a village, partly in Vernon township (town), Windham co., Vt. and partly in Franklin co., Mass. on the Connecticut River 10 miles below Brattleboro on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont R. The post-office is West Northfield, Mass.

South Versailles (vrr-salls) a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 723

Southville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the Housatonic River 30 miles NW of New Haven

Southville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky. 14 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Southville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 16 miles E. of Worcester. Pop. about 350

Southville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. 8 miles E. of Potsdam.

South Vioctand, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 3 miles S. of Vineland. It has manufactures of fire-proofing, glass, etc.

South Wadsworth, a town of Anson co., N. C. in Wadesboro township. Pop. in 1900 154.

South Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township (town), Caledonia co., Vt. 25 miles NE. of Montpelier

South Walpole, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. is on an inlet of the ocean called the Medomak River about 14 miles WSW of Rockland. Pop. 300

South Walpole, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y., 23 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 80.

South Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R. 13 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. about 250.

South Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 25 miles SSW of Boston. Pop. about 550

South Wardsboro, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 24 miles ENE of Bennington. Pop. 80

South Wareham (war'am) a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 47 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. about 300

Southwark, 8th ark, one of the parliamentary boroughs of London, England, on the Surrey side of the Thames, immediately opposite the City, with which it communicates by several bridges

Southwark, 8th ark, a former district of Philadelphia co., Pa. bounded by the Delaware River on the E. and the district of Moyamensing on the W. and lying immediately S. of old Philadelphia.

South Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Me. 14 miles W. of Thomaston. Pop. about 400

South Warren, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa. in Warren township about 16 miles S. of Owego, N. Y.

South Warren, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ohio

South Washington, a post-village of Pender co., N. C. on the Northeast Branch of the Cape Fear River, 20 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. 20

South Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa. organized from South Strabane township. Pop. in 1900 1250

South Washington, a post-village of Orange co., Vt.

South Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. about 46 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. about 275

South Waverly, a borough of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1215

South Wayne, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 19 miles SE. of Darlington. Pop. about 400

South Weare (we're), a post-village in Weare township (town), Hillsboro co., N. H., 15 miles SSW of Concord. Pop. 100

South Webster, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900 445

Southwell, a town of England, co. and 12 miles NE. of Nottingham. Its principal feature is the fine mediævalminster of St. Mary recently restored, and raised in 1884 to the rank of a cathedral. It has three towers and an imposing interior. There are some remains of a palace of the archbishops of York. Pop. in 1901 3365.

South Wellfleet, a post-village in Wellfleet township (town), Barnstable co., Mass. near the sea and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 103 miles ESE. of Boston. Pop. 100

Southwest, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Goeben. Pop. 150

Southwest, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 949

Southwest, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 400

Southwest Branch, Ohio an affluent of the Miami River enters that river 7 miles above Dayton. It is about 100 miles long including one branch.

Southwest City, a banking city of McDonald co., Mo. 26 miles S. of Excelsa, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 601

South Westerlo, a post-village in Waterloo township (town), Albany co., N. Y. about 24 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. 175

Southwest Groesbeurg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. organized from Hempfield township. Pop. in 1900 831

Southwest Harbor, a post-village and summer resort on Mount Desert Island, Hancock co., Me. about 40 miles ESE. of Belfast. It is situated on the W. side of the entrance to Somes Sound. About 3 miles to the S. is the so-called sea wall, a natural pebble ridge about 1 mile in length. It has arduous-packing industries. Pop. about 375.

Southwest Keys See **ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS**.

South Westminster, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. about 20 miles NNW. of Worcester

South West Oswego, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. 5 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. 125

South West Funa, a village of Piquemine parish, La. at the mouth of the Mississippi River, 117 miles below New Orleans. The name is also given to one of the delta distributaries of the Mississippi River

South Westport, a post-village in Westport township (town), Bristol co., Mass. on the Westport River, 9 miles SW. of New Bedford. Pop. about 500

South Wethersfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Connecticut River, 5 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. 200

South Weymouth, a banking post-village in Weymouth township (town), Norfolk co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, boxes, etc. Pop. about 3600

South Wheelock, a post-station of Caledonia co., Vt. 13 miles NNW of St. Johnsbury

South Whitehall, a post township of Lehigh co., Pa. is contiguous to Allentown. Pop. in 1890 2473

South Whiting, a banking post-village of Whiting co. Ind. on the Red River and on the Vandalla Line and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles SW of Columbus City. It has cooperage-works. Pop. in 1900 1113

Southwick, a town of England, in Sussex 4 miles from Brighton. Pop. in 1901 2544

Southwick (Southwick-on-Wear) a town of England co. of Durham, a suburb of Sunderland. The inhabitants are employed in manufactures of glass and earthenware and in ship building. Pop. in 1901 12 643.

Southwick, a post-village of Nez Perce co. Idaho. The banking point is Kendrick. Pop. 100

Southwick, a post-village in Southwick township (town), Hampden co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 31 1/2 miles S. by W. of Northampton. Pop. of the town in 1900 1646

South Williamstport, a post-borough of Lycoming co. Pa. 2 1/2 miles S. of Williamsport. It has iron and nail-works, machine-shops, brewery, etc. Pop. in 1900 1328

South Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township (town), Berkshire co. Mass. about 15 miles N. of Pittsfield. Pop. about 700

South Willington, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. on the Central Vermont R. 13 miles VVW of Willimantic. It has manufactures of wool-cotton

South Willington, a post-village of Grady co. Ill. on the Rigin Joliet and Eastern R. The banking point is Gardner. Pop. in 1900 11

South Wilson, a post-station of Niagara co. N. Y. about 25 miles N. of Buffalo

South Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles N. of South Norwalk. Pop. 100

South Windham (wind am) a post-village in Windham township (town), Windham co. Conn. on the Shattucket River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont R. 13 miles VVW of Norwich. It has manufactures of paper cutting machines and wood-type. Pop. about 400

South Windham, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Presumpscot R. or on the Maine Central R. 11 miles VVW of Portland. It has manufactures of pulp-board. Pop. about 800

South Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co. Vt. about 33 miles SE. of Bennington

South Windsor (wuz ur) a post-village in South Windsor township (town), Hartford co. Conn. on the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles above Hartford. It has tobacco interests. Pop. of the town in 1900 2014 of the village, about 525

South Windsor, a post-village of Kennebec co. Me. 16 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. 123

Southwold, a municipal borough of England co. of Suffolk on the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Blythe about 30 miles NE. of Ipswich. It has a handsome old church. It is a watering place and is engaged in the herring fishery. Pop. in 1901 2800

South Wolfboro, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. on the SE. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, 2 miles S. of Wolfboro and 10 miles E. by N. of Laconia. Pop. 190.

South Woodbury, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1525

South Woodbury, a post-village in Woodbury township (town), Washington co. Vt. about 15 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 260

South Woodleece, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 1 mile from Essex. P. p. about 400

South Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windham co. Conn. 41 miles RNE. of Hartford. Pop. 200

South Woodstock, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. about 26 miles NW of Lewiston. Pop. 270

South Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windsor co. Vt. 5 miles E. of Woodstock. Pop. 100

South Worcester (wuz'ur) a post-village in Worcester township (town), Otsego co. N. Y., on the Charlotte River 16 miles ESE. of Cooperstown. Pop. 100

South Worthington, a post-village of Hampshire co. Mass. 25 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. 190

South Yackin River, N. C., runs eastward through Iredell co. and enters the Yackin River about 10 miles E. of Salisbury

South Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Barnstable co. Mass., on a small inlet of the sea and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 79 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 575

South Yarra, a town of Victoria, Australia, is a residential suburb of Melbourne

South Zanesville, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. is at the mouth of the Licking River adjacent to Zanesville. It has manufactures of sewer pipe and brick. Pop. about 250

Souigny, a small town of France is 4 miles WSW of Neufly. It has an interesting medieval chateau

Sovm, a post-station of Cheboygan co. Mich.

Sowerby, a town of England co. of York, about 2 miles S. of Thirsk. Pop. in 1901 3653

Sowerby Bridge, a town of England co. of York West Riding 3 miles WSW of Halifax. Pop. in 1901 1147

Sowers, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. The bank is not in Dallas. Pop. 123

Sowhatchee Creek, Early co. Ga. flows into the Chattahoochee River

Soyland, a town of England co. of York West Riding 4 miles SW of Helthax. P. p. in 1901 3135

South, a navigable river of Russia, rises in the government of Samolek flows SW and joins the Dniester in the left, 40 miles VVW of Tchernigov. Length over 200 miles

Suzopolis See FERNOLIS

Spa, spa, a town and popular watering place of Belgium, province and 17 miles SE. of Liège, near the frontier of Prussia. It is attractively situated and visited by nearly 20 000 people annually. The waters of the town spring are largely exported. The bathing establishment are hand some. Spa is noted for its manufacture of wooden wares. In the eighteenth century Spa was at the height of its popularity and was the resort of royalty. The general term spa, as applied to a watering place, is derived from the name of this town. Pop. in 1900 8192

Spacciforme, spa ká for no, a town of Sicily 11 miles SW of Noto, near the coast. P. p. in 1901 10 617

Spadon (sá dón) Cape, a promontory near the NW extremity of the island of Crete. Lat. 35° 42' N.

Spades, a post-village of Ripley co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 1/2 miles VVW of (in innat). Pop. 200

Spadra, a post-village of Johnson co. Ark. on the N. bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 106 miles VVW of Little Rock. Pop. 190

Spadina, a post-burlet of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 28 miles E. of Los Angeles

Spaford, a post-village in Spaford township (town), Onondaga co. N. Y. about 20 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. The town is bounded on the SW by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900 1150 of the village, 75.

Spaichingen, spa iing-en a town of Württemberg, 23 miles W. of Sigmaringen. P. p. about 2500

Spalium (Sp. *Spalium* *Spalium*) L. *Spalium* a Fr. *Spalium* a kingdom in the extreme SW. part of Europe, comprising by far the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula. The Balearic and Canary islands are officially included among the provinces of the Spanish kingdom and some small possessions on the coast of Morocco are considered part of it. Continental Spain has an area of 109 000 sq. m. and lies between lat. 36° (Punta Marroquí or Cape Tarifa) and 43° 48' N. and lon. 8° 20' W. (Cape Toriñana) and 3° 19' E. (Cape Cruz). It is bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay and France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The lofty mountain mass of the Pyrenees forms the entire boundary with France (a number of the loftiest summits being in French territory). On the extreme S. the Strait of Gibraltar in its narrowest part about 9 miles wide, separates the kingdom from Africa (Morocco). Within the territorial limits of Spain are included the English possession of Gibraltar in the S. and the republic of Andorra (in part) in the N.

The coast-line, which has an estimated length of some 1400 miles is in general but little indented—the major indentations being the Gulf of Valencia in the E. and the Gulf of Cadiz in the SW.—but it is projected into a number of abrupt or sharp promontories, such as capes Finisterre and Orizuel in the NW., Cape Cruz (Cruz) in the NE.,

capet Tortosa and Nao in the E. Pales and Gata in the S. E., Turis in the S., and Tráfila in the SW.

Relief of the Land.—The major part of Spain consists of a series of moderately elevated plateaus which together constitute the so-called *Meseta*, or ancient nuclear buttress of the land, and from which, irregularly dividing it, rise the individual mountain-ranges known under the names of Sierra de Guadarrama (N and NE of Madrid) with the Pico de la Peñalara, as its culminating point, about 7990 (8790?) feet, Sierra de Gredos a southwesterly continuation of the Guadarrama mountains, with the Pico de Almanzor, 8790 ft. Sierra de Gata, extending to the frontier of Portugal the Montes de Toledo 4750 ft. and the more extensive and more complicated Sierra Morena (with the Sierra de Córdoba, Cerro de Almonara, 2920 ft. etc. as minor subdivisions) in the S. The last-named is largely the downfall or escarpment of the central plateau.

The *meseta* which bears evidence of having been recently and in greater part covered by lacustrine waters has a general elevation of 2000-3000 feet, and occupies with its mountain-spurs virtually the entire region between the Guadalquivir and the Pyrenees and Cantabrian Mountains, corresponding largely to the old divisions of León Old and New Castile, Aragón, La Mancha, and Extremadura. North of the *meseta* are the Pyrenees (Maladetta or Pic Aneto the culminating point, situated on the border line with France 11 165 ft. Mont Perdú also on the French border 10 994 ft. Pic des Possets, 11 043 ft.) and their westerly orographic continuation the Cantabrian Mountains (Peñas de Europa, 8 45 ft.) (See *Pyrenees* and *CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS*). The mountains S. of the Guadalquivir are chiefly those of Andalusia and Granada, and include the Sierra Nevada (with the Mulhacén SE of the city of Granada, the culminating point of all western Europe outside of the Alps, 11 420 ft.) and the more westerly Sierra de Ronda, the latter manifestly a continuation of the mountain range of Morocco the summit being the Rock of Gibraltar (1364 ft.) on the Spanish side and the Jebel Musa on the African.

The mountains of Spain lack almost wholly the grand majesty of the Alps. The snow and ice mantle is ordinarily of but feeble development, if at all existing throughout the year there are no glaciers of even second magnitude and lakes are practically entirely wanting. The central *meseta* has in general a bleak and forbidding aspect much resembling the more desolate plains of the western United States, with its buttes and carved escarpments gaudily-colored cliffs and dry water courses. The condition of extreme deformation as the result of which in large areas hardly more than the living vegetation of poplar and other dwarfed trees along river banks and a scanty herbage are to be seen is responsible in greater part for this dreary appearance.

The principal rivers of Spain flowing directly into the sea are, from N to S the Tor, Lobregat, Ebro, Guadalquivir, Júcar and Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean and the Miño Duero (Douro) Tago (Tagus) Guadiana and Guadalquivir flowing W and S (some of them through Portugal) to the Atlantic Ocean. The N slope has only the Nalón, the Bidasoa, and some mountain-streams. The chief tributaries are the Ebro and the Pisuerga, which join the Duero the Manzanares, which passes Madrid and joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tago, the Aragón Gallego and Segre, affluent of the Ebro, and the Guadalquivir. Few of these tributaries are navigable and those generally only for small boats near their mouths. The Guadalquivir is navigable from the sea to Sevilla. The only lakes or lagoons of Spain are Albufera, in Valencia, the Mar Menor in Murcia, and the Laguna de la Janda, NW of Gibraltar.

Climate.—The climate of Spain is one marked by extremes of temperatures and on the whole by a deficiency of rainfall. The sheltered Mediterranean littoral between Gibraltar and Capa Nao has sub-tropical conditions prevailing and the warmest winter climate of Europe, with snow and frost at only rare intervals (average January temperature, 50°-55°). Here are the favored gardens and plantations (*huertas*) of Malaga, Motril, and Almería, and farther north the palm-groves of Elche, where alone in Europe the date grows freely and bears fruit. In this region the summer heat not infrequently rises to 105° and 110° and even at Sevilla beyond this limit, but still 9° of the plateau, the mercury has been known to rise to 115° in the shade. The climate of the major part of the great interior plateau is characterized by dryness, frequent winds, low winter-temperatures, and high summer-temperatures. At Madrid, which has perhaps the worst climate of any large European city the winter cold is sufficient to freeze the streams and standing waters while the summer heat not rarely exceeds 100°. Over the greater part of the peninsula there is a deficiency of rainfall, rendering irrigation a ne-

cessary condition of agricultural development, and giving much of the region a steppe-like character. Heavy rain-storms may, however occur in almost all parts of the peninsula. The average annual rainfall on the table-land of Castile is only 16 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the *solano* (the *sirocco* of Italy) a hot wind from the S and the *gallego*, a cold NW wind from the mountains of Gallaia.

Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—The flora of Spain is pre-eminently of the central European type, but much of it bears a steppe character. Except in the Pyrenees, in the Cantabrian Mountains, in the Sierra Nevada, and in parts of Extremadura, hardly any forest remains. In the sheltered Mediterranean littoral already referred to, the cane, vine, and many tropical and sub-tropical fruits (date, orange, banana, fig, citron almond) are successfully cultivated, but in much of the less favored regions the *esparto* grass, from which paper is manufactured, is the dominant cultivated product. The olive is a largely representative type of the vegetation of the south as is likewise the mulberry. The cork oak remains as one of the types of the mountain flora. The principal agricultural crops are wheat and barley. Rye, oats, maize and rice are also extensively cultivated and considerable quantities of hemp and flax are produced. Spain is one of the great wine-producing countries of the world. The principal growths are those of Jerez (sherry) Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, and Val de Peñas. Considerable silk is produced in Valencia and Murcia.

Animal Life.—The faunal elements of Spain are essentially those of the major part of Europe, with the infusion of a number of types which are almost wholly Mediterranean (or even north African) in character. The bear, wolf, wild-cat, lynx, fox and some other carnivores are still among the denizens of the forested or wider mountain tracts. The chamois and ibex are both found in the Pyrenees. Among domesticated animals, the horses of Andalusia are celebrated and the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. The cattle are of good breeds, and much attention is given in Andalusia and Extremadura to the breeding of bulls for the bull-ring. Goats are plentiful on the table-lands. Sheep-farming although no longer so profitable an industry as formerly is still important, and much attention is given to the perfection of the merino breed.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Spain is large and comprises extensive deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, silver, quicksilver, sulphur, phosphorus, coal and salt. The vast copper deposits of the Rio Tinto and the mercury of Almadén have long been famous. The amount of ore extracted from the different mines in 1903 was as follows: iron 8 904 152 tons; copper 3 69 89 tons; lead and silver lead 357 000 tons; zinc, 164,000 tons; and quicksilver 20 3 0 tons. The output of coal was 2,587 652 tons (from the regions of Oviedo and elsewhere) and of salt 427 000 tons. Mineral water are abundant. The total number of hands employed in the mines in 1903 was 94 351.

Manufactures, etc.—Considering its size and population Spain occupies a very inferior position as a manufacturing country. Outside of its extensively developed metallurgical industries, its manufactures comprise textiles, paper, leather and leather goods, iron and steel wares, tobacco, glass, soap, chemicals, sugar, *esparto* fabrics, etc. Barcelona has become a great manufacturing center in textile industry being on a large scale. The tobacco manufacture is a government monopoly. There are few good public roads in Spain, except those around Madrid. Much of the transport is effected by means of canals. There were in 1901 8330 miles of railway and 20 170 miles of telegraph lines in operation traversing the country in all directions. From the aspect of its coast-line, its numerous ports its geographical position and its natural products Spain possesses commercial advantages that are shared by but few countries of Europe.

Government, Religion, Education, etc.—According to the constitution proclaimed in 1878 Spain is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative body is known as the Cortes. It consists of a senate and a congress. There are three classes of senators. Senators in their own right (*senadores de derecho propio*), life senators, appointed by the crown and senators elected for a term of 10 years by the provincial representative bodies, largest tax payers, higher institutions of learning, etc. The senators in their own right comprise royal princes, the wealthiest grandees, high military and naval officers, archbishops and the heads of various high administrative and judicial bodies. The number of senators in this group and life senators combined is not to exceed that of the elected senators. Members of congress are elected by universal suffrage for a term of 5 years.

Voters must be 25 years of age. The capital of Spain is Madrid. Each province has its own legislature, and each minor division, or *ayuntamiento* (municipality), its own municipal administration. The state religion is the Roman Catholic, with toleration for all sects. There are only a few thousand Protestants and a handful of Jews. The archbishop of Toledo bears the title of Primate of Spain. The convents were suppressed shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century and their property confiscated by the nation. Education is in a very backward state among the mass of the people, more than one-half of the population being unable to read. There are 16 universities: those of Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid. Some of these institutions have not all the faculties. That of Madrid has about 5000 students. The national library at Madrid is one of the largest collections of books in the world. The standing army consisted in 1904 of about 93,000 men, exclusive of the Civil Guard (about 20,000) and Carabineros (about 14,500). The war with the United States in 1898 reduced the naval power of Spain to small proportions.

Population.—The following table shows the old divisions of Spain and the modern provinces formed from them with the population as returned in the census of 1900

Old Divisions.	New Provinces.	Pop. in 1900
New Castile	Madrid	775,004
	Toledo	378,914
	Guadalajara	270,126
	Cuenca	244,988
	Ciudad Real (La Mancha)	221,560
Old Castile	Burgos	338,624
	Segovia	199,476
	Santander	278,003
	Soria	156,482
	Avila	159,248
León	Palencia	208,557
	Valladolid	122,473
	León	274,661
	Zamora	268,083
	Salamanca	276,645
Asturias	Oviedo	282,066
	Ciudad Real	632,538
	Lugo	465,386
Galicia	Orense	404,311
	Pontevedra	457,222
	Badajoz	420,244
Extremadura	Caceres	368,164
	Seville	606,259
	Huelva (including Ceuta)	438,658
Andalusia	Cordova	380,960
	Jula	445,259
	Granada	444,480
	Almeria	339,018
	Malaga	517,908
Murcia	Murcia	577,867
	Albacete	337,877
	Valencia	608,656
Valencia	Alicante	470,149
	Castellón de la Plana	310,628
	Gerona	427,963
Aragon	Huesca	344,367
	Teruel	246,001
	Barcelona	1,064,541
Catalonia	Tarragona	33,964
	Lérida	274,590
	Gerona	299,287
Navarre	Navarre (cap. Pamplona)	307,497
	Biscay (cap. Bilbao)	311,301
	Gipuzcoa (cap. San Sebastián)	190,450
Basque Provinces	Álava (cap. Vitoria)	94,388
	N and W Coast of Africa	10,418
	Balearic Islands	317,949
Islands	Cannaries	258,544
	Total	18,614,089

The following cities had a population exceeding 100,000 in 1900: Madrid (530,583); Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, and Murcia. The largest non-Spanish element in the population is constituted by the Basques, who number about 400,000. There are many gypsies.

Colonies.—A hundred years ago the colonial possessions of Spain far exceeded in extent those of any other power. In 1800 (in which year Louisiana was retroceded to France) they embraced all of South America, exclusive of Brazil and Guiana; all of North America S. of the British possessions and W. of the Mississippi (Mexico, New Mexico, California, Louisiana); together with Florida, Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico and other West India islands; the Philippine Islands; the Mariana Islands (Larones) and some possessions on the coast of Africa. Of this vast

empire but little remained at the close of the first quarter of the nineteenth century outside of the Philippines and the West India islands, and the war of 1808 with the United States practically terminated the existence of Spain as a colonial power. The colonial possessions at the present day are the following, in Africa: Rio de Oro, stretching along the Saharan coast SSW from Cape Bojador; Rio Muni, on the Gulf of Guinea; and the islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, Corison, and Groot and Little Ellobey.

History.—The Iberian (Spanish Portuguese) Peninsula took its name from the Iberians who inhabited the country before the dawn of history. There was an influx of Celts from the N. and from the union of the two races sprang the Celtiberians. In some parts the Celts retained their nationality. In remote antiquity the Phoenicians had trading posts on the coasts which later were visited by the Greeks. About 220-220 B.C. the Carthaginians conquered the south and southeastern parts of the peninsula, but they had barely succeeded in establishing themselves when they were driven out by the Romans. It was not until 19 B.C. that Rome became mistress of the entire peninsula by the subjugation of the Cantabri. Under the Romans the whole peninsula was known as Hispania. The Emperor Augustus divided the country into three provinces: Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. and E.; Hispania Bética, in the S. and Lusitania, in the W., corresponding in great part to Portugal. Later the NW corner was set off as the province of Gallia. At the beginning of the fifth century the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani poured into Spain from (and) they were soon followed by the Visigoths who established a kingdom on both sides of the Pyrenees, subducing the Alani. The Vandals passed over into Africa. Towards the close of the sixth century the Visigoths (whose power in Gaul had been destroyed by the Franks) put an end to the realm of the Suevi. The whole of the Spanish peninsula was now a single Christian kingdom.

In 711 the Saracens (Arabs) having completed the conquest of northern Africa, invaded Spain and put an end to the kingdom of the Visigoths. Within a few years almost the entire peninsula was in their power, a little remnant of the Christian inhabitants continuing to struggle for independence in the mountain fastnesses of the NW. Having conquered Spain the Saracens extended their dominion beyond the Pyrenees but here their advance was arrested by the Franks. The Arabs of Spain soon cut loose from the Caliphate and Spain became an independent Mohammedan realm (756). This state the emirate or kingdom (afterwards caliphate) of Cordova, ruled by the Omeyyad dynasty, rivalled in splendor the great realm ruled by the caliph of Bagdad. The Jews participated in this blossoming of Semitic civilization in the extreme W. The dominion of the Arabs had not been long established before the Christian power began to reassert itself vigorously in the NW corner of the peninsula. In the course of the eighth century the little kingdom of Asturias struggled into existence. Little by little the Arabs were pressed back. At the close of the eighth century the Franks conquered the NE corner of Spain (the Spanish Mark later Catalonia). A little later the kingdom of Navarra arose. From the early part of the tenth century the Asturian realm figured as the kingdom of León. Early in the eleventh century the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon took their place on the map of Europe. At this time the Omeyyad caliphate of Cordova fell to pieces and was succeeded by independent Mohammedan kingdoms, which were soon engulfed in the tide of Moorish conquest that swept over from Morocco. In 1085 the arms of León and Castile, new united, added the territory of the kingdom of Toledo (New Castile) to the Christian dominions. A few years later Portugal was erected into a county in become ere long an independent kingdom. Catalonia shook off the French rule and in 1151 was united with Aragon. In the first half of the thirteenth century the Christian monarchs made tremendous inroads into the Mohammedan dominions, which were soon confined to the extreme southern part of the peninsula, the kingdom of Granada. This state, which for a time was very flourishing, succumbed to the arms of Aragon and Castile, which had been united under Ferdinand and Isabella (1479). The Christian sovereigns made their entry into the city of Granada at the beginning of 1492. The same year witnessed the discovery of America by Columbus. The first act of Ferdinand and Isabella after putting an end to the Moorish dominion was the expulsion of the Jews from Spain to the great detriment of the country. In 1512 Ferdinand conquered all of Navarra S. of the Pyrenees (the bulk of the kingdom), so that all Spain was united under his rule. The dominions of Ferdinand included Sardinia, Naples and Sicily.

On the accession to the throne in 1516 of Charles of Hapsburg, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella and of the Em-

peror Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, the Netherlands, then the most opulent country in Europe, were united with Spain whose power at this time overshadowed that of every state in Christendom. The reign of Charles I (who was elected to the imperial throne of Germany in 1519 as Charles V) witnessed the conquest of Mexico Peru, and other parts of America. Most of Lombardy (duchy of Milan) was at this time united with Spain. Under Philip II, the successor of Charles, the Spaniards undertook the conquest of the Philippine Islands. The religious persecutions of Philip II drove the Netherlands to rebellion and the Dutch provinces were lost. From the time of the destruction of the Grand Armada, in 1588, the power of Spain declined steadily. The Hapsburg dynasty came to an end in 1700 and was succeeded by the House of Bourbon. At the close of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) the dominions of Spain in Europe were reduced to their present dimensions. Gibraltar was in the hands of the English. The Spanish realm in the New World reached its greatest extension in 1763 with the acquisition of Louisiana (retroceded to France in 1800). Between 1810 and 1826 the Spanish colonies in America (except the islands) emancipated themselves from the mother-country. In the war with the United States in 1898 Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and her existence as a colonial power came practically to an end.

Spain, a post-village of Marshall co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Britton or Longford. It has grain elevators.

Spalato, *spà-là-to* or *Spalatro* (Slavia, *Spit*) a seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, on a peninsula projecting into the Adriatic, 74 miles SE of Zara. The old portion is practically comprised within the area of the famous palace in which the Roman Emperor Diocletian lived after his abdication. The newer quarters are well laid out and modern in appearance. The cathedral originally a temple or a mosque, has an interesting loggia and a fine campanile. The old baptistry of San Giovanni is a notable structure. The museum of antiquities contains valuable collections. The town has manufactures of wool and silk. Its spacious harbor is protected by a mole. Spalato is the leading seaport of Dalmatia. The chief article of export is wine. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 26,193, mostly Serbo-Croats.

Spalding, a town of England, in Lincolnshire in the Fens on the river Welland, 10 miles SW of Boston. It has a parish church in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Pop. in 1901 9,385.

Spalding, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 263 sq. mi. It is partly bounded on the W by the Flint River. Capital, Griffin. Pop. in 1880 13,117 in 1900 17,619.

Spalding, a post-village of Nez Perce co. Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. Pop. 200.

Spalding, a post-village of Mecumino co. Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23 miles SEW of Escanaba. Pop. about 475.

Spalding, a banking post-village of Greeley co. Neb. 14 miles (direct) NE. of Greeley on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Spalmdore (*spàl-mò-dòr*) Islands (see *Canaries*) a group of islands belonging to Turkey between the island of Chios and the main land of Asia Minor.

Spansaway, a post-village of Pierce co. Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 500.

Spandau, *spàn-daw* a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in Brandenburg at the confluence of the rivers Spree and Havel 9 miles W of Berlin. Its most interesting features are the citadel, with the fine old Julius Tower and the church of St. Nicholas. There is a large government establishment for the manufacture of artillery fire-arms and ammunition. Fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1900 65,014.

Spangenberg, *spàng-en-bèr* a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles SSE. of Camel. Pop. about 1500.

Spangle, a post-town of Spokane co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Spangler, a post borough of Cambria co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles (direct) NNW of Ebensburg. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900 1010.

Spangville, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 8 miles E. of Reading.

Spansard Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland on a bay of the same name, 6 miles from Harbor Grace.

Spanishburg, a post-station of Mercer co. W. Va.

Spanish Camp, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., 13 miles SW of East Bernard. Pop. 55.

Spanish Fork, a banking city of Utah co. Utah 55 miles SSE. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western

and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Pop. in 1900 2735.

Spanish Fort, a post-town of Montague co. Tex. The banking point is Nacoma. Pop. in 1900 247.

Spanish Lake, La. is connected with the right bank of the Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length about 12 miles.

Spanish Lake, a village of St. Louis co. Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The post-office and banking point is St. Louis.

Spanish Oaks, a post-station of Appomattox co. Va.

Spanish Peak, a mountain-peak of Plumas co., Cal., about 14 miles W of Quincy.

Spanish Peaks, two isolated mountains in the S part of Colorado near lat. 37° 24' N and lon. 105° W. Altitude, 13,533 and 12,720 feet.

Spanish Ranch, a post-village of Plumas co. Cal., 6 miles SW of Quincy.

Spanish River, Canada, flows WSW and falls into Lake Huron opposite the Great Manitoulin Island.

Spanish River, a post-village in Alcona district, Ontario, on Georgian Bay at the mouth of the Spanish River 135 miles from Collingwood. It is an export.

Spanish Town, or *Santiago de la Vega*, *sán-to-á-go dá lá ví-gá*, a town of Jamaica, on the W bank of the river Cobre, 10 miles W by N of Kingston, with which it is connected by rail. It was the capital of the colony until 1871. Pop. about 5000.

Spanish Town, Trinidad. See **PORT OF SPAIN**.

Spanker, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 75.

Spaxian, a post-village of Spartanburg co. S. C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Sparkili, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 5 miles E of Nyack. Pop. about 200.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, a post-village and watering place of Catawba co. N. C. 55 miles NW of Charlotte.

Sparkman, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia or Fortyce.

Sparks, a banking post-town of Barren co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida and the Nashville and Sparks R. 8 miles W by S of Nashville. Pop. in 1900 683.

Sparks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Fort Smith and Western R. Pop. 150.

Sparks, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. Pop. 50.

Sparks Hill, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ill., 12 miles SW of Shawneetown.

Sparkerville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 10 miles WSW of Brownstown. Pop. 150.

Sparsand, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ill. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 26 miles NNE of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 455.

Sparr, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Sparrowwash, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Delaware River 2 miles above Port Jervis and about 25 miles W of Coxsack. Pop. about 300.

Sparrows Point, Baltimore co. Md. is a post-substation of the city of Baltimore. It has manufactures of steel and cement. Pop. about 2500.

Sparta, or *Spartis*, *spar-tis*, a town of Greece, in the Morae (Peloponnese) capital of the monarchy of Lacedaemon near the river Iri (the ancient Eurotas) about 15 miles ENE of the head of the Gulf of Koroni (or of Messenia) Pop. about 4000. It has arisen since the Greek Revolution. It occupies part of the site of the ancient Sparta, of which but scanty remains survive. See *Gazaec*, *Lacrae* and *Lacoria*.

Sparta, a banking post-town capital of Hancock co. Ga., on the Georgia R. 53 miles ENE of Macon. Pop. in 1900 1150.

Sparta, a banking city of Randolph co. Ill. on the Illinois Southern and the Mobile and Ohio R. 55 miles SSE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has flour mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 2941.

Sparta, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind. 10 miles WNW of Aurora. Pop. 75.

Sparta, a post-station of McPherson co. Kan. about 24 miles NW of Newton.

Sparta, a banking post-village of Gallatin co. Ky. on Eagle Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 55 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Sparta, a post-hamlet (formerly the capital) of Blountville parish, La., 48 miles (direct) E. by S of Shreveport.

Sparta, a banking post-village of Kent co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles N by W of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 1126.

Sparta, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. on the Duluth and Iron Range and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Rrs. 2 miles E. of Eveleth, its banking point. It has iron mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 950

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Chikassaw co., Miss. 26 miles WNW of West Point

Sparta, a banking post-village of Christian co., Mo. about 20 miles SE of Springfield on the Frisco System. Pop. 300

Sparta, a post-village in Sparta township Essex co. N. J. at the upper end of the Wallkill Valley 8 miles E. of Newton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2070

Sparta, a township (town) of Livingston co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1180

Sparta, a banking post-town capital of Allegheny co., N. C. 22 miles NE of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 201

Sparta, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, about 12 miles W. of Mount Vernon on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 215

Sparta, a post-station of Union co., Oregon, about 23 miles SE of La Grande

Sparta, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1143

Sparta, a post-station of Washington co., Pa. about 40 miles SSW of Pittsburgh

Sparta, a banking post-town capital of White co., Tenn. about 85 miles ESE. of Nashville, on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 895

Sparta, a post-village of Ball co., Wis. Pop. 80

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va. about 40 miles N. by E. of Richmond

Sparta, a banking city capital of Monroe co., Wis. on the La Crosse River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rrs. 25 miles ENE of La Crosse. It contains a state Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children and St. Mary's Convent and has manufactures of flour and foundry products. Pop. in 1900, 3555. Here are mineral springs.

Sparta, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1203

Sparta, a post-village of Egin co., Ontario 12 miles SE of St. Thomas, its banking point

Spartanburg, a county in the NW part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 62 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SW by the Enoree River and is intersected by the Pacolet and Tiger rivers. The county has an abundance of iron ore and limestone. Capital, Spartanburg. Pop. in 1890, 55,383. In 1900, 65,560

Spartanburg, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind. 17 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. about 225

Spartanburg, a city capital of Spartanburg co., S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina and other railroads 93 miles NW of Columbia. It is in a rich and active cotton-growing region and has large cotton mills, iron works, manufactures of towns and rope, etc. It is the seat of Wofford College (Methodist Episcopal) which was organized in 1853 for the Commerce College for Women and of a state institute for the deaf, dumb and blind. Pop. in 1890, 5544. In 1900, 11,395

Spartanburg, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles S. by W. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 438

Spartel (s-pa-tel) or **Espartel** (e-pa-tel) Cape, a promontory on the NW coast of Morocco at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. Lat. 35° 49' N. lon. 5° 26' W. Height, 1620 feet

Spartimento (s-pa-to-men-to) Cape, a headland of Italy on the coast of the province of Salerno, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 46° N.

Spartivento (s-pa-ti-ven-to) Cape, Italy at the SE. extremity of the peninsula of Calabria. Lat. 37° 57' N. lon. 16° 5' E.

Spartivento, Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 52' N. lon. 8° 50' E.

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles SE. of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897, 4761

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 168 miles NNE of Tambor. Pop. in 1897, 6024

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles E. of Kazan. Pop. about 3000

Sparta, a small village of Greece in Attica near the eastern foot of Mount Hymettus. In 1877 discoveries were made here of very ancient tombs, containing various interesting metallic and other objects

Spaulding, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 300

Spaulding, a post-village of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 70

Spaulding, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. The banking point is Coushatta.

Spaulding, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. The banking point is Bemidji. Pop. 100

Speaker, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 30 miles NW of Port Huron. Pop. 150

Speak, Cape, a lofty headland of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 31' N., lon. 52° 57' W. It has a light-house.

Spearsfish, a banking city of Lawrence co., S. Dak. among the Black Hills and on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1106

Spears, a post-hamlet of Jemmamine co., Ky., 8 miles NE of Nicholasville.

Spearsville, a post-village of Brown co., Ind. 18 miles N. of Nashville. Pop. 150

Spearsville, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. about 45 miles NW of Monroe. Pop. 100

Spearsville, a banking city of Ford co., Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 16 1/2 miles ENE. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 157

Specht's (speck) Ferry, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles above Dubuque

Speckled Mountain, Oxford co., Me. is near the New Hampshire boundary line.

Speed, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan. The banking point is Logan

Speedsville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y. 16 miles SE of Ithaca. Pop. 140

Speedwell, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. 8 miles WNW of Harris station. Pop. 75

Speedwell, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. about 40 miles N. of Knoxville. Pop. 75

Speedwell, a post-village of Wythe co., Va. 44 miles E. by N. of Abingdon. Pop. 75

Speeglesville, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. 110

Speers, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Charleroi. Pop. in 1900, 300

Speers Ferry, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va. on the Clinch River

Speicher, a post-village and commune of Switzerland 6 miles NE of Appenzel at the foot of the Yodelinegg. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3047

Speidel, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. 100

Speights (spite) Bridge, a post-township of Fresno co., Cal. about 20 miles NE. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 1693

Speights Town, a small town on the W. coast of the island of Barbadoes, 10 miles N. of Bridgetown

Speldorf, a commune and village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles from Dinslaken. Pop. in 1900, 7321

Spello, a small town of Italy in the province of Perugia, 7 miles NW of Foligno. It has an old cathedral with fine paintings.

Spencer, a county in the SW part of Indiana, has an area of 466 sq. mi. It is bounded on the SE. and NW by the Ohio River. Coal is found here. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890, 22,650. In 1900, 22,407

Spencer, a county in the north central part of Kentucky, has an area of 304 sq. mi. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Salt River and also drained by Clear Creek. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop. in 1890, 6,800. In 1900, 406

Spencer, a post-town of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 52

Spencer, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. Pop. 15

Spencer, a post-village of Will co., Ill. on the Michigan Central R. 6 miles ESE of Joliet. Pop. 150

Spencer, a banking city of Owen co., Ind. on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 53 miles SW of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of flour, burl and spools. Pop. in 1900, 2024

Spencer, a banking city capital of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rrs. 49 miles W. of Algona. It has manufactures of brick and tile, hay presses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2095

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky. 8 miles by rail E. of Mount Sterling

Spencer, a banking post-village in Spencer township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. and about 12 miles W. of Worcester. The town has manufactures of wire, stationery, woollens, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7027

Spencer, a post-station of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo. 16 miles NW of Logan

Spencer, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb., 7 miles (direct) ESE. of Sutton, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 138

Spencer, a banking post-village in Spencer township (town), Tioga co. N.Y. on the Lehigh Valley R., 20 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1884 of the village, 366

Spencer, a banking post-village of Rowan co. N.C. on the Southern R.

Spencer, a banking post-village of Medina co. Ohio 28 miles SW of Cleveland, on the Northern Ohio and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 300

Spencer, a banking city of McCook co. S. Dak., in a farming and stock raising district on the Northwestern Line 7 miles W of Salem Pop. in 1900 332

Spencer, a post-village capital of Van Buren co. Tenn. about 80 miles ENE of Nashville Pop. 130

Spencer, a banking post-town capital of Roana co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles S by R of Parkersburg Pop. in 1900 737

Spencer, a post-village of Marathon co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 101 miles WNW of Menasha. Pop. about 400

Spencer Brook, a post-village of Isanti co. Minn. near the great plenary on the Rum River about 44 miles NAW of St. Paul

Spencerburg, a post-town of Pike co., Mo. about 22 miles S of Hannibal Pop. in 1900 84

Spencer, Cape, marks the upper limit of Cross Sound, Alaska. Lat. 58° 13' N. lon. 136° 35' W

Spencer Cove, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec 5 miles from the city of Quebec. Pop. about 350

Spencer Gulf, a bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 39' and 35° 5' and lon. 136° and 138° E. Length about 200 miles. In it are Hardwicke Bay Port Lincoln and Franklin Harbor Port Augusta is situated at its head.

Spencer Mountain Mills, a town of Gaston co. N.C. in Gastonia township Pop. in 1900 243

Spencerport, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles W by N of Rochester Pop. in 1900 715

Spencers Mill, a post-station of Kent co. Mich.

Spencers Mill, a post-station of Dickson co. Tenn.

Spencer Springs, a summer resort in Spencer town ship (town) Tioga co. N.Y. 3 miles from Spencer station.

Spencers Station, a post-village of Germany co. Ohio, 18 miles E by S of Cambridge. Pop. 64

Spencertown, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. on Patent Creek, 25 miles SSE of Albany Pop. 150

Spencerville, a post village of DeKalb co. Ind. on the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee), 18 miles NE of Fort Wayne, on the Wabash R. Pop. about 350

Spencerville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Md. about 25 miles W of Baltimore Pop. 100

Spencerville, a banking post-village of Allen co. Ohio on the Erie and the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 13 miles S of Delphos. It has manufactures of hoops and handles Pop. in 1900 184

Spencerville, a post-village of Greenville co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 9 miles N of Prescott Pop. 404

Spences Bridge, a post-village of British Columbia, 86 miles N of Yale on the Thompson River

Spenceville, a post-hamlet of Nevada co. Cal., about 14 miles SSW of Grass Valley

Spennymoor, a town of England in Durham 4 miles NE of Bishop Auckland. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the iron industry Pop. in 1901 16,885

Speenk, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. on an inlet of the ocean and on the Long Island R., 73 miles E of New York

Sperchione, the ancient name of the Helicon

Sperenberg, a village of Prussia, near Potsdam. It has extensive gypsum quarries. Pop. in 1900 1349

Sperry, a post-village of Des Moines co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles N of Burlington Pop. 100

Sperryville, a post village of Rayburnham co. Va. about 40 miles S of Winchester Pop. about 350

Spessart, spēs-ārt, a mountain range of Germany in the NW part of Bavaria (Lower Franconia) and the S part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. It is between the Odenwald on the SW and the Rhöngebirge on the NE. The highest summit is a little less than 2000 feet above the sea.

Spey, spī, a river of Scotland, expands into Loch Spey and enters Moray Firth at Kington. It is noted for its salmon. Length, 110 miles.

Speyer, or **Speier**, spī-er by English writers often written **Spire** and **Spiores** (anc. *Vesorum ager Augustin Nemetum*, and *Nemetes*) a town of Bavaria, capital of the Palatinate, on the Rhine at the influx of the Speyerbach, 25

miles N of Karlsruhe. Lat. of observatory, 49° 18' 55" N. lon. 8° 28' 34" E. Its most striking feature is the cathedral founded in 1030 by the Emperor Conrad II and recently restored. It is an imposing Romanesque edifice, containing the tombs of many of the German emperors, fine frescoes and statues, and an ancient crypt. The town possesses a valuable museum of national antiquities. Among the relics of the past is a grand mediæval gate. There are manufactures of machinery, shoes and tobacco, and cotton-spinning is carried on. The bishopric of Speyer is one of the oldest in Germany. Speyer became a free imperial city in 1294. At the famous diet held here in 1520 the followers of Luther submitted their protest, whence they were called Protestants. From 1527 to 1693 Speyer was the seat of the high court called the Imperial Chamber Pop. in 1900 20,911

Spezia, spē-dī-ā, a maritime town of Italy in Liguria, at the head of the Bay of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa province and 50 miles SE of Genoa. It is finely situated. It has one of the best harbors in Europe and is the chief naval station of Italy. The harbor is strongly fortified. There are great ship building yards, dry-docks and an arsenal. Spezia has an active trade. Among the chief exports are olive oil and wine. It is frequented for its sea-baths. Near by are remains of the ancient Luna. Pop. in 1901, 38,284 (commerce, 85,612)

Spezia, Bay of Gulf of (also Po la Luna) in Italy is an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, on which is situated the town of Spezia. It forms one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean Sea.

Spezzano-Albanese, spē-dī-ā no Al-bā-nā-ā, a town of Italy in Calabria, province of Cosenza, 10 miles SSE of Castrovinciari Pop. about 3500

Spezzia, spē-dī-ā, **Spetzia**, or **Peten**, an island of Greece, nearmouth of Argolis at the entrance of the Gulf of Neophs 10 miles WNW of Hydra. Area, about 10 sq. m. Pop. in 1898 4432. The seaport of Spezia is on its NE shore. The inhabitants of Spezia distinguished themselves by their heroism in the Greek Revolution. Spezzopoli is an inlet of the SE end of Spezia.

Sphagnum, sfl-ghee-ā (anc. *Sphacteria*) a small island of Greece off the SW coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Nafarino. Here in 425 B.C. the Athenians under Cleon were victorious over the Spartans.

Sphakia, sfl-kē-ā, a small town of Crete on its S coast, 43 miles from its W extremity.

Spice Islands, Malay Archipelago. See **MALUCCAS**.

Spiceland, a banking post-town of Henry co. Ind. 30 miles W of Richmond Pop. in 1900 690

Spicer, a banking post village of Kandiyohi co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300

Spiechern, spī-chen or **Speichern**, a village of Germany in Lorraine, 3 miles S of Saarbrücken (Prussia). Here the French general Frossard was defeated by the Germans on Aug. 6, 1810.

Spickard, a banking post-town of Grundy co. Mo. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 11½ miles N of Trenton Pop. in 1900 584

Spiesburg See **DUBUQUE**

Spicerville, a post-village of Logan co. Ark. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 140

Spice, a lumbering post-village of Moore co. N.C. on the Durham and Charlotte R. The banking point is Seaford.

Spiez, spēs-ā, a village and resort of Switzerland 24 miles SE of Bern charmingly situated on the Lake of Thun. Pop. (commerce) about 3000

Spicket (or Spicket) River, a small stream, rises in Rockingham co. N.H. and falls into the Merrimac River at Lawrence, Mass.

Spigners Station, a post-village of Elmore co. Ala. The banking point is Montgomery or Wetumpka. Pop. 125

Spiken Island, an island on the W side of Cork Harbor Ireland, ¼ mile S of Queenstown

Spiker, a post-village of Wabash co. Ind. Pop. 75

Spillimbergo, spē-him-bēn-gō, a town of Italy 15 miles WNW of Udine on the Tagliamento. Pop. about 2000 (commerce 6500)

Spillertown, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Marion Pop. in 1900, 348

Spillville, a post-town of Winnebago co. Iowa, on the Turkey River about 12 miles SW of Decorah Pop. in 1900 356

Spillman, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Parkersburg. Pop. 294

Spilsby, a town of England co. of Lincoln, 28 miles SSE of Lincoln. It has an interesting church and a statue of the Arctic navigator Sir John Franklin, who was a native of the place. Pop. about 1500

Spinassola, *spo-nas-sol-a*, a town of Italy province of Bari, 7 miles S of Minervino. Pop. in 1901 11,183.

Spink, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota, has an area of 1618 sq m. It is intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Capital Redfield. Pop. in 1890 10,681, in 1900 9487.

Spinka Corners, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. Pop. 100.

Spinnerstown, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. about 13 miles S of Allentown. Pop. 150.

Spinola, a post village of Union co. Ark. The banking point is Eldorado.

Spilaceo, *spo-nas-sol-a*, a town of Italy in Basilicata (province of Potenza) 15 miles N.E. of Lagonegro. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. about 2000.

Spionkop, or **Spionkopkop**, a hill of Natal, southern Africa, on the Tugela River W of Colenso. It was the scene of an active engagement between the Boer and British forces in Jan. 1900.

Spirding, *spid-ning*, a lake of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen 10 miles in length. Its greatest depth is about 10 fathoms.

Spre, a town of Bavaria. See *Sprevan*.

Spirit, a post-village of Price co. Wis. The banking point is Phillips or Milwaukee.

Spirit Creek, Richmond co., Ga. flows E into the Savannah River.

Spirit Lake, Dickinson co. Iowa, is about 10 miles long.

Spirit Lake, a banking post-town, capital of Dickinson co. Iowa, on the W shore of East Okoboji Lake 1 mile S of Spirit Lake and about 55 miles WNW of Algona. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. Pop. in 1900 1219.

Spirit River, a small stream of Marathon co. Wis. enters the Wisconsin River.

Spiritwood, a post-village of Statesman co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Spiro, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation I. T. on the Kansas City Southern R. 15 miles SW of Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. in 1900 543.

Spitalfields, an eastern district of London on the N side of the Thames. It is a great mart of the silk manufacture.

Spithhead, a roadstead on the E coast of England, in Hampshire, on the NE side of the Isle of Wight. It communicates on the W with the Solent and Southampton Water and on the E with Portsmouth Harbor. It is a rendezvous of the British navy.

Spittal, *spit-al* or *Spital*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 21 miles NW of Villach on the Drava. Pop. about 2500.

Spitzbergen, *spits-ber-gen*, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, between Franz-Josef Land and Greenland and on the western edge of the Arctic Sea. They lie between about lat. 76° and 80° 45' (Seven Islands) N lat. and are crossed centrally by the meridian of 30° E. lon.

The principal islands are West Spitzbergen the largest, Northeast Land (separated from the last by Hinlopen Strait), Edge Island, King-Charles (or Wiche) Land (in the E.), King-Charles Fjorland and Hope Island (in the SE.).

The minor Danes Islands are off the NW coast of West Spitzbergen. Spitzbergen is a mountainous region with general elevations rising to 2000-3000 feet, and with deep fjords extending far into the coast-line (see Fjord, on the W coast 50 miles in length). The highest elevation found immediately S of Treurenberg Bay is 5530 ft., surpassing by nearly 1200 ft. the Hornsundfjeld, near South Cape which was for a long time considered to be the culminating point. Snow and ice cover most of the mountain-summits, but not to the extent of obscuring the underlying orographic features. Glaciers have ordinarily only a local development, but on Northeast Land there is a true (even if minor) ice-cap rising to upward of 2000 ft. The climate is cold, though not excessively so, and recent observations would seem to indicate a higher winter temperature than is found in St. Petersburg (mean temperature for December 23° lowest temperature, in March, -25°). The vegetation is confined chiefly to plants of rapid growth which do not ordinarily rise above 4 or 6 inches, and for the most part spring up flower and seed, in a month or six weeks. During winter which sets in at the end of September the sun remains for four months below the horizon but the darkness of night-time is relieved for about six hours by a faint twilight. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer in pursuit of which as well as of walrus and seals, the islands are regularly visited by hunters. Sea-fowl are numerous. The minerals are known to include marble and coal. Many interesting plant-remains, chiefly of Tertiary age, have been found in the

islands. Spitzbergen was discovered in 1606 by the Dutch navigator Barents, in endeavoring to effect a NE. passage to India. They are not permanently inhabited and are not claimed by any nation.

Spivey, a city of Kingman co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 184.

Spivey, a post-village of Clay co. Tenn. The banking point is Gambel, Ky. Pop. 125.

Split, a Cape, a headland of Nova Scotia, extending into the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22' N.

Splitrock, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y.

Splitrock, a post-village of Shawano co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 125.

Spilgen, *spil-ghen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, the chief place in the Rheinwald-Thal 4 miles N of the summit of the Spilgen Pass. Elevation 4737 feet.

Spilgen Pass, a route across the Rhaetian Alps between the canton of Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy its summit, which forms the water-parting between the Hinterrhein and the Adige and is part of the boundary line between Switzerland and Italy is 6945 feet above the sea and 23 miles N of the head of Lake Como. The route is carried through three covered galleries, which are among the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Spilgen in 1800. The Spilgen Road over the pass was constructed by the Austrian government in 1819-21.

Spofford, a post-village of Cheshire co. N. H. The banking point is Keene.

Spofford, a post-village of Klamath co. Tex. The banking point is Uvalde. Pop. 100.

Spokane, locally pronounced *spo-kan*, a county in the E part of Washington borders on Idaho Area, 1777 sq m. It has gold and silver mines. Capital, Spokane. Pop. in 1890 37,681 in 1900 37,542.

Spokane, a post-hamlet of Carter co., S. Dak. 10 miles (direct) ENE of Carter.

Spokane, or **Spokane Falls**, a city capital of Spokane co. Wash. on the Spokane River (which traverses the city in a series of water falls) and on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Spokane Falls and Northern and other railroads 344 miles NE. by E of Portland, Oregon. It is the centre of a large lumber trade and is likewise the mining centre of the Pacific Northwest. Its manufacturing industries are very extensive and diversified and have the benefit of great water power. There are foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of lumber, floor bricks, lime, cement, cars, furniture, malted liquors, marble and granite-products etc. The city has a notable city hall, court-house, and theatre, and is the seat of Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), Brunet Hall, and other collegiate institutions. Fort Wright, a military post, is located immediately outside of the city. Pop. in 1880, 250, in 1890 12,022 in 1900, 36,649.

Spokane River rises in the N part of Idaho and is the outlet of Clear or Albion Lake. It passes into Washington runs in a WNW direction and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 50' N. It is about 120 miles long.

Spokogee, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation I. T. on the Fort Smith and Western R. Pop. 150.

Spoleto, *spo-lit* or *Spolete*, a town of Italy in Umbria (province of Perugia) beautifully situated on a hill 60 miles NNE of Rome. It is connected with an adjacent height by a fine aqueduct bridge, the Ponte delle Torri.

Spoleto from an early time has been the seat of an archbishop. The principal edifices are the cathedral, dating from the eleventh century with a splendid portion in Early Renaissance style and frescoes by Filippo Lippi; the church of Sant'Agostino del Crucifisso with a fine facade, magnificent windows, and handsome doors; and the municipal palace, with a gallery of paintings. There are many Roman remains, the most interesting being the triumphal arch of Trajan and Germanicus, the ruins of a theatre and a house with fine mosaics. The inhabitants of Spoleto are largely engaged in the gathering of truffles and in the preserving of meats, vegetables, and fruits. Milling is carried on. In the early part of the Middle Ages the town was the capital of a Lombard duchy. Pop. (commune) in 1901 24,642.

Spoomer, a banking post-village of Washburn co. Wis. 8 miles NNE of Shell Lake on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 600.

Spoomerville, a village of Dunklin co. Mo., in Cotton Hill township. Pop. in 1900 140.

Spoom Hill (or **Spoomhill**) Creek rises near the E boundary of Wyoming and enters the North Fork of the Platte in Nebraska.

Spoom River, Ill., rises in Bureau co. and enters the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 140 miles long.

Sporades, spor'-des (Gr. *σποράδες*)—i.e. the 'scattered islands' a subdivision of the Greek Archipelago, comprising a number of islands off the southern part of the W coast of Asia Minor all belonging to Turkey. Among the principal ones are Stampella (*Astropolis*) Laros, Patmos, Nissira (*Isaria*) Ralymnos, Cos, and Scarpanto (*Carpentus*). The northernmost of these, Nissira is a few miles to the W of Samos, and the southernmost, Scarpanto, is SW of Rhodes. The ancients included under the name of Sporades, in addition to those now so designated, some of the southernmost islands of the group of the Cyclades, as that designation is now applied. The name Sporades is sometimes used in a broad sense so as to include the large islands off the coast of Asia Minor. The group of islands belonging to Greece NE of Euboea, of which Skyros is the principal member, is known as the Northern Sporades.

Sporling Hill, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 19 miles NW of Lancaster. Pop 250.

Spot, a village of Hickman co. Tenn. The banking point is Centerville. Pop 125.

Spotwood, a post-village of Middlesex co. N J. on the South River and on the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles NE of Hightstown. It has manufactures of snuff, drugs, and scales. Pop about 650.

Spotsville, a post-town of Henderson co. Ky. on the Green River 12 miles E of Henderson on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900 541.

Spotsville, a post-hamlet of Surry co. Va.

Spottswood, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Honeybrook. Pop 150.

Spottswood, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. The banking point is Stanton.

Spottsylvania, spot'-vil'-ya, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 401 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Rapidan River on the NE by the Rappahannock and on the SW by the North Anna River. It is also drained by the Mattaponi River. Capital, Spottsylvania. Pop in 1890 14,313 in 1900 14,307.

Spottsylvania (formerly Spottsylvania Court-House) a post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co. Va. on the Po River about 55 miles N by W of Richmond and 11 miles SW of Fredericksburg. Pop about 60. Here bloody engagements took place between the forces of Grant and Lee in May 1864.

Spotville, a post-village of Columbia co. Ark. The banking point is Magnolia.

Spoutspring, a post-hamlet of Estill co. Ky.

Spoutspring, a post-village of Obion co. Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville.

Spoutspring, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R.

Spoutspring, a post-village of Harriet co. N C.

Sprague, a post-station of Greene co. Pa. about 19 miles S of Waynesburg.

Sprague, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop 60.

Sprague, a township (town) of New London co., Conn. Pop in 1900 1339.

Sprague, a post-village of Bates co. Mo. The banking point is Richhill. Pop in 1900 169.

Sprague, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. Pop 100.

Sprague, a banking city of Lincoln co. Wash., 43 miles SW of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop in 1900, 695.

Sprague River rises in the S part of Oregon and enters the Klamath River about 3 miles E of Klamath Lake.

Spragues Mill, a post-village of Arcotuck co. Me. 18 miles S of Fort Fairfield, its banking point. Pop about 750.

Spragueville, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, about 30 miles SSE of Dubuque. Pop 130.

Spragueville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N Y. The banking point is Antwerp or Gouverneur. Pop 175.

Spragueville, a village of Monroe co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 1 mile NW of Stroudsburg. Here is Anadolink post-office.

Sprakers, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 53 miles W by N of Albany. Pop 250.

Sprankle Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa., 9 miles E of Mayville. Pop 90.

Spray, a post-village of Rockingham co. N C. on the Danville and Western R. 2 miles from Leaksville, its banking point. It has numerous cotton- and woolen mills.

Spraytown, a post-station of Jackson co. Ind.

Sprend, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ga. Pop 90.

Spreckels, a post-village of Monterey co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Salinas. Pop. 150.

Spreckelsville, a village in the NW part of East Maui, Hawaiian Islands. It has a large sugar-estate.

Spre, spré (see *Spre*) a river of Germany rises in the kingdom of Saxony flows N and NW through the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, traversing Berlin and joins the Havel on the left of Spandau. Total course, about 250 miles. Vessels of 500 tons can ascend as far as Chippinick, a few miles above Berlin and vessels of small draught to Lubbock, about 110 miles from its mouth. The Spre is connected by canals with the Oder.

Spreewald, spré'-vált, a wooded and marshy region of Prussia, about 45-70 miles SE of Berlin, in the valley of the Spre. It is intersected by numerous arms or branches of this stream completely flooded in high water and difficult of access. The Lower Spreewald lies to the NW of Lübben and the Upper Spreewald SE. of Lübbenau.

Spremburg, sprém-búrg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island of the Spre 15 miles S of Cottbus. It has remains of its former fortifications and an old castle. There are manufactures of cloth hats, machinery tobacco etc. and oil mills. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. Pop in 1900 10,925.

Spremlingen, sprém-ling-en, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, circle of Offenbach. Pop in 1900 4270.

Spring, a village of Mingo co. W Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop 200.

Spring, the name of townships in Pennsylvania in Berks co. pop. in 1900 4064. Center co. pop 2921.

Spring, a post-village of Harris co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 23 miles N of Houston.

Spring Arbor, a post-village of Jackson co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 5 miles SW of Jackson. Pop about 300.

Spring Bay, a post-village of Woodford co. Ill. on the Illinois River here called Peoria Lake, about 19 miles above Peoria. Pop in 1900 128.

Spring Beach, a resort of Michigan, close to Traverse City.

Springbush, a post-station of Franklin co. Mo.

Springbush, a post-village of Adams co. Wis. 27 miles NNW of Portage. Pop 75.

Springbush, a village in the NW part of Cape Colony Namaqualand, 5 miles from Ookiep. Elevation 2200 feet.

Springboro, spring búr-rih, a post-village of Warren co. Ohio, about 16 miles S of Dayton. Pop in 1900 433.

Springboro, a banking post-borough of Crawford co. Pa. on Conestoga Creek 35 miles SSW of Erie on the Bessemer and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R. Pop in 1900, 603.

Springbrunck, a post-station of Comal co. Tex.

Springbrook, a post-town of Jackson co. Iowa, about 30 miles SSE of Dubuque. Pop in 1900 107.

Springbrook, a post-station of Kalamazoo co. Mich.

Springbrook, a post-village of Erie co. N Y. on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop about 350.

Springbrook, a post-station of Lackawanna co. Pa. in Springbrook township on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 6 miles S of Scranton. Pop of the township in 1900 458.

Springbrook, a township (town) of Dunn co. Wis. Pop in 1900 1297.

Springbrook, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, 24 miles NNW of Belleville, on the Central Ontario R. Pop about 250.

Springchurch, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. about 14 miles S of Kittanning. Pop 150.

Spring City, a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River, opposite Royersford, and on the Pennsylvania R. 33 miles NW of Philadelphia. It has stove-foundries, glass-works, knitting and paper mills etc. Pop. in 1900 2566.

Spring City, a banking post-town of Rhea co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 2 miles from Shen Springs. Pop in 1900 640.

Spring City, a post-city of Sanpete co. Utah near the W base of the Wasatch Mountains, about 12 miles NNE of Mant, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop in 1900, 1135.

Springettsville, a post-station of Marion co. Minn.

Spring Creek, Ga. enters the Flint River in Decatur co. about 4 miles from its mouth.

Spring Creek, Ill. enters the Iroquois River about 6 miles NW of Watseka.

Spring Creek, Mo. enters the Chariton River in Adair co.

Spring Creek, Center co. Pa. runs northward and enters Bald Eagle Creek.

Spring Creek, Tex., enters the San Jacinto River about 30 miles NNE of Houston.

Spring Creek, Travis co. Tex. enters the Colorado River from the W., opposite Austin.

Springcreek, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. about 25 miles WNW of Helena.

Springcreek, a post-station of Chautauque co. Kan. 35 miles W of Independence.

Springcreek, a post-station of Gray co. Ky.

Springcreek, a post-station of Goodhue co., Miss. about 30 miles SW of Red Wing.

Springcreek, a post-township of Phelps co. Mo. about 60 miles E of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1880 2164.

Springcreek, a post-township of Madison co. N C. Pop. in 1860 1351.

Springcreek, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1890 2133.

Springcreek, a post village in Springcreek township, Warren co. Pa. on Broken Straw Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 6 miles SE of Cory. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1351. of the village, 200.

Springcreek, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn. 134 miles NNE of Jackson.

Springcreek, a post-village of Throckmorton m. Tex. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. 130.

Springcreek, a post village of Rockingham m. Va. 7 miles W of Mount Crawford. Pop. 156.

Springcreek, a post-station of Adams co. Wis.

Springdale, a banking post town of Washington co. Ark. on the Frisco System 18 miles N of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900 1251.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Boulder co. Colo., 12 miles from Boulder.

Springdale, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. about 3 miles NE of Stamford on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. 200.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Ripley co. Ind. 4 miles from Spencerville.

Springdale, a post-village of Cedar co. Iowa, about 16 miles E of Iowa City. Pop. about 200.

Springdale, Kan. See ALEXANDRIA.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Ky. on the Ohio River, 6 miles above Maysville.

Springdale, a post-station of Haywood co. N C.

Springdale, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, 13 miles N of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400.

Springdale, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. a Springdale township on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 17 miles NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. of the township in 1900 1007.

Springdale, a post-village of Claiborne co. Tenn. Pop. 115.

Springdale, a post-village of Cam co. Tex. The banking point is Atlanta.

Springdale, a post-village of Stevens co. Wash. on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. about 300.

Springdale, a post-station of Fayette co. W Va.

Springdale, a post-township (town) of Dana co. Wis. about 18 miles WSW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1030.

Springer, a town of Hanover Prussia, 14 miles SW of Hanover. Pop. in 1900 3037.

Springer, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T. 8 miles WNW of Barway. Pop. 156.

Springer, a banking post-village of Colfax co. N Mex., on the Cimarron River and on the Atchafalaya. Pop. in 1900 150.

Springerton, a banking post-village of White co. Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 14 miles E of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900 444.

Springerville, a post-village of Apache co. Ariz., 27 miles (direct) S of St. Johns. Pop. about 500.

Springet, a post-village of York co. Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 250.

Springfield, a post-village of Conway co. Ark. about 45 miles N W of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Springfield, a post-town capital of Basco co. Colo. 64 miles (direct) SE of Lajanta. Pop. in 1900 44.

Springfield, a post-village capital of Ellingham co. Ga. 26 miles E of Savannah.

Springfield, a city capital of the state of Illinois and seat of justice of Sangamon co. 180 miles SW of Chicago, on the Wabash the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets, and contains a number of notable public buildings, of which the most prominent are the massive capitol, with a dome rising to 364 feet, the state arsenal, and the old capitol (county court-house). The city has a number of collegiate institutions (St. Agatha's School, Concordia College) a state museum of natural history, railroad machine-shops, and extensive industries,

represented by engine- and boiler-works foundries and machine-shops, and manufacturers of watches, woolens, vehicles, farming implements, soap, leather clothing, and malted liquors. The city is one of the most important horse-breeding centres of the United States. In the vicinity are productive coal mines.

Springfield is memorable as having been the residence of Abraham Lincoln whose house is under the care of the state and whose remains rest in the beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery within the crypt of the national monument erected to his memory. Pop. in 1850 4533 in 1860 9320; in 1870, 11,344, in 1880, 19,743 in 1890 24,963 in 1900 34,150.

Springfield, a post-township of Franklin co. Ind., about 25 miles S of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 1130 (including Mount Carmel).

Springfield, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co. Ky. about 62 miles SW of Lexington on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 1016.

Springfield, a post-village of Livingston parish La. about 50 miles WNW of New Orleans and 9 miles N of Lake Maurepas. Pop. about 600.

Springfield, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me., in Springfield township (town) about 60 miles NNE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1880 532.

Springfield, a post-station of Prince George co. Md. 27 miles SW of Baltimore.

Springfield, a city and seat of justice of Hampden co. Mass. is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, here crossed by several bridges on the New York and Boston and Hartford the Boston and Albany and other railroads, 48 miles WSW of Boston. Lat. 42° 5' N. Lon. 72° 35' W.

Springfield is one of the handsomest towns in the state. The site comprises the level along the river bank and the W portion of an elevated plain extending several miles E. Among the more notable public buildings are the city hall, court-house, city library (with about 140,000 volumes) Federal building art museum science museum and the United States armory the last named established here in 1195 and the most extensive in the Union.

The arsenal tower commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. Springfield is the seat of a state almshouse, various hospitals the French American college, and of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School. Among the city's pleasure-grounds is Forest Park containing 484 acres.

Springfield has several notable monumental works, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, the statue of The Puritan by St. Gaudens, etc. The city's industries are large and varied, and are represented by iron and brass foundries machine-shops paper, cotton and woolen mills and manufactories of railroad cars, fire-arms rubber tobacco and cigars buttons bicycles and automobiles, electrical apparatus, and lumber products.

This place was settled about 1635 under its Indian name of Agawam. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. It was incorporated as a city in 1802. Pop. in 1840 10,956 in 1850 11,758 in 1860 16,190 in 1870 26,703 in 1880 33,340, in 1890 44,119 in 1900 61,659.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Brown co. Minn. on the Northwestern line, 27 miles W by S of New Ulm. It has four mills. Pop. in 1900 1311.

Springfield, a city of Missouri the capital of Greene co., is situated on high ground near the Ozark Mountains on the Frisco System and the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. 80 miles E of Carthage. It contains a Federal building high-school library college (congregational) which was organized in 1873 Loretto Academy and a zoological garden. A national cemetery is located here. The city has important manufactures of flour lumber wagons, agricultural implements, engines, machinery etc. iron-works, foundries, and railroad shops. Pop. in 1860 6522 in 1880 21,850 in 1900 33,267.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Sarpy co. Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. 16 miles SW of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 400.

Springfield, a post village of Sullivan co. N H. in Springfield township (town) about 36 miles NW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 439.

Springfield, a township of Burlington co. N J. Pop. in 1900 1383.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Union co. N J. 7 miles WNW of Elizabeth. It has nurseries and manufactures of artificial leather. It was the scene of an engagement in 1790 in which the Americans were victorious. Pop. of the township in 1900 1073.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township (town), Otsego co. N Y. about 20 miles SE of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 1762 of the village, 190.

Springfield, a post-station of Wilkes co. N C.

Springfield, a city, capital of Clark co. Ohio, is situated on the Mad River, at the mouth of Legend Creek, 45

miles W by S of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie and other railroads. It is in a rich and highly cultivated country. It is the seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran) founded in 1845. The city has a number of prominent public buildings including the Warder Public Library and a Federal building. An imposing soldiers' monument has been erected here. Springfield has extensive manufacturing interests which are represented by large foundries and machine-shops, agricultural implement works, and manufacturers of gas and steam engines, metal and turbine-wheels, windmills, etc. Pop. in 1880, 7062; in 1870, 12,652; in 1880, 20,750; in 1890, 31,685; in 1900, 36,263.

Springfield, a post-town of Lane co. Oregon at the junction of two forks of the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 3 miles E. of Eugene. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Bradford co. Pa. about 20 miles S of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1367; of the village 75.

Springfield, townships in various counties of Pennsylvania. Bucks co. pop. in 1900 2242. Delaware co. pop. 889. Erie co. pop. 1461. Fayette co. pop. 2077. Huntingdon co. pop. 735.

Springfield, a borough of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 324.

Springfield, a post-village of Orangeburg co. S.C. on the Southern E. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900 344.

Springfield, a banking city of Bonhomme co. S. Dak. 12 miles S by W of Rapid on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 425.

Springfield, a banking post-town capital of Robertson co. Tenn. on the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 29 miles NNW of Nashville. It has distilling and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 1732.

Springfield, a banking post-village in Springfield township (town) Windsor co. Vt. on the Black River about 37 miles SE of Rutland. It has manufactures of machinery, shoddy and socks, gear-shapers, cotton warps, etc. Pop. in 1900 2040; of the town 2452.

Springfield, a post-town of Hampshire co. W. Va. 16 miles S by E of Cumberland Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 143.

Springfield, townships (towns) in several co. of Wisconsin. Duss co. pop. in 1900 1104. Jackson co. pop. 928. Marquette co. pop. 444. St. Croix co. pop. 1419.

Springfield, a post-village of Walworth co. Wis. 7 miles E of Elkhorn. Pop. about 250.

Springfield, or Bellefleur (belle fleur) Cerner, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick at the head of Belle Isle Bay 10 miles N of Kingston. Pop. about 300.

Springfield, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Southwestern R. 20 miles from Middleton. Pop. about 500.

Springfield, a banking post-village of Elgin co. Ontario on the Michigan Central R. 13 miles ENE. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 450.

Springfield Center, a post-village in Springfield township (town) Otsego co. N.Y., 6 miles E of Richfield Springs. Pop. 375.

Springfield Corners, a post-hamlet of Dana co. Wis. about 11 miles WNW of Madison. Pop. 50.

Springfield Store, Queens co. N.Y. on the Long Island R., 15 miles E of Brooklyn is now part of the city of New York, borough of Queens.

Springfield, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, 16 miles SE of Iagerville.

Spring Forest, a village of Cook co., Ill. in Lyons township. Pop. in 1900 378.

Springferge, or Spring Grove, a banking post-borough of York co. Pa. on the Northern Central and the Western Maryland R. 10 miles SW of York. It has a paper mill and cigar manufacture. Pop. in 1900 1005.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. 150.

Spring Garden, a post-station of Volusia co. Fla. about 24 miles ENE. of Dequoin. Pop. in 1900 217.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Miller co. Mo. The banking point is Olean or Hideo. Pop. 125.

Spring Garden, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1915.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Union co. Pa. Pop. 78.

Spring Garden, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 879.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 15 miles NNE. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Springgarden, a post-station of Boone co., W. Va.

Springglen, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 180.

Springgreen, a post-station of Furness co., Neb. **Springgreen**, a banking post-village of Sauk co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26½ miles W by N of Madison. Pop. in 1900 821.

Spring Green, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 956.

Springgrove, a post-station of Marion co., Fla.

Springgrove, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 150.

Spring Grove, a town of Wayne co., Ind. in Wayne township. Pop. in 1900 113.

Springgrove, a post-village of Union co., Ky. Pop. 15.

Springgrove, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich.

Springgrove, a banking post-village of Houston co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 27 miles SW of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900 491.

Springgrove, a post-station of Dallas co. Mo., 15 miles N of Marshfield.

Springgrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 16 miles SSW of Reading. Pop. 75.

Spring Grove, York co., Pa. See **BRAMFOSSE**.

Springgrove, a post-village of Saray co. Va. Pop. 75.

Spring Grove, a township (town) of Green co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1671.

Springhead, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Rochdale. Pop. in 1901 4698.

Springhill, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala. 5 miles W of Mobile. It is the seat of Springhill College (Roman Catholic).

Springhill, a post-village of Hempstead co. Ark. about 50 miles W of Camden.

Springhill, a post-station of Tolland co. Conn.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Leon co. Fla.

Springhill, a post-village of Whitman co. Ill. about 22 miles WSW of Sterling and 1 mile S of the Rock River. Pop. 260.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 42 miles FW of Richmond.

Springhill, a post-village of Warren co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 2½ miles SSW of Des Moines. Pop. 150.

Springhill, a banking mty. of Johnson co. Kan. on the Price System, 29 miles SEW of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 580.

Springhill, a post-village of Webster parish La. on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Texarkana. Ark. Pop. 300.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co. Mass. 64 miles SSE of Boston and about 1 mile from Cape Cod Bay.

Springhill, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. Pop. 60.

Springhill, a post-village of Livingston co. Mo. 10 miles NW of Chillicothe. Pop. 90.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co. Mont. at the base of Rose Peak.

Springhill, a post-station of Halifax co. N.C.

Springhill, a post-village of Champaign co. Ohio, 13 miles NNW of Urbana. Pop. in 1900 157.

Springhill, a post-hamlet of Bradford co. Pa., 37 miles NW of Scranton.

Springhill, a township of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1752.

Springhill, a township of Greene co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1832.

Springhill, a post-town of Lexington co. S.C. 6 miles S of Alston. Pop. in 1900 72.

Springhill, a banking post-village of Meury co., Tenn. 30 miles S of Nashville. Pop. about 500.

Springhill, a post-village of Navarro co. Tex., on Richland Creek about 60 miles S of Dallas. Pop. about 100.

Springhill, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. 5½ miles W of Charleston. Pop. 73.

Spring Hill, a banking post-town and outpost of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on the Cumberland and the Intercolonial R. 121 miles from Halifax. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1901 6178. The Spring Hill coal mines are a few miles distant.

Spring Hill Academy, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn. 0 miles W of Paris.

Spring Hill Cement-Mines, Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. See **FRASER HILL**.

Springhope, a banking post-town of Nash co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles W by S of Nashville. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Springhope, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in St. Clair township. Pop. 160.

Springhouse, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 16 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Spring Lake, Monmouth co., N.J. See **SPRINGLAKE BEACH**.

Springlake, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles NNE. of Grand Haven. Pop. in 1900 698

Springlake, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 5 miles NW of Port Byron. Pop. 190

Springlake, a post-hamlet of Williams co., Ohio, 14 miles NW of Bryan

Springlake, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S. Dak.

Spring Lake, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1300

Springlake, a post-village of Waukegan co., Wis. on a lake, 15 miles WNW of Berlin. It has granite-works.

Springlake Beach, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey. 11 miles S. of Long Branch. Here is a small lake, from which the place takes its name. Pop. in 1900 529

Springland, Queens co., N.Y. is now a part of the city of New York borough of Queens. The banking point is Jamaica. Pop. about 800

Spring Lick, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky. on the Illinois Central R., 87 miles SSW of Louisville. Pop. 150

Springmeadow, a village of Bedford co., Pa. 8 miles N of Bedford. Pop. 100

Spring Mill, a village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles W of Philadelphia. It has paper and phosphate-mills. The name of its post-office is William Penn. Pop. about 600

Spring Mills, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y. 13 miles S of Andover station. Pop. 250

Springmills, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, 5½ miles by rail NW of Mansfield.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on Penn a Creek, 41 miles WSW of Lewisburg. Pop. about 600

Spring Mills, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., 5 miles SE of Concord Depot. Pop. 135

Springmount, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pottsville R. Pop. 200

Spring Mountain, Pa. is situated in the W part of Carbon co.

Spring Mountain, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 10 miles NW of Coshocton. Pop. 150

Springpark, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Excelsior. Pop. about 275.

Springplace, a post-town, capital of Murray co., Ga., about 12 miles SSE. of Dalton. It has cotton gins and four mills. Pop. in 1900 213

Springport, a post-village of Henry co., Ind. on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R. 10 miles S of Muncie. Pop. 160

Springport, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 27 miles S by W of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 559

Springport, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1770. It contains Union Springs.

Springport, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles from Tuscarora. Pop. about 200

Spring Prairie, a post-village in Spring Prairie township (town) Walworth co., Wis. about 35 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1128. of the village, 75

Springranch, a post-village of Clay co., Neb. 9 miles from Fairfield station. Pop. 75

Springridge, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. 20 miles SW of Shreveport.

Spring River rises in Lawrence co., Mo. runs westward into Kansas, and enters the Neosho River in the NE. part of the Indian Territory. It is about 160 miles long.

Spring River runs by several branches in Howell and Oregon cos. Mo. passes into Arkansas, and enters the Black River about 8 miles above Fowhatan.

Springrun, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. about 10 miles NNW of Chambersburg. Pop. 200

Spring, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. on the east-coast, 8 miles E. of Sag Harbor. Pop. 140

Spring, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Meyersdale. Pop. 100

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 15 miles SE. of Waterville.

Spring Station, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky. 18 miles by rail NW of Lexington

Springtown, a post-village of Benton co., Ark. 50 miles S. of Searcy, Mo. Pop. 140

Springtown, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Central E. of New Jersey 4½ miles SSE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. 190

Springtown, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y. on the Wallkill Valley R. 11 miles SSW of Kingston

Springtown, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 10 miles SE of Allentown. Pop. 300

Springtown a post-town of Parker co., Tex. 30 miles W of Fort Worth. Pop. in 1900 518

Springvale, a post-town of Randolph co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900, 160

Springvale, a post-station of Pratt co., Kan.

Springvale, a post-village of York co., Me. on the Moussam River and on the Boston and Maine R. 36 miles WSW of Portland. It is finely situated in a valley and has ample water power. It has manufactures of linings, yarns, lumber and shoes.

Springvale, a post-station of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Springvale, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn. on the Rum River. Pop. in 1900 747

Springvale, a post-village of York co., Pa. 12 miles SE of York. Pop. 75

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Hembler co., Tenn. 5 miles S of Russellville

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va. 5 miles ENE of Herndon

Springvale, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 751

Springvale, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1189

Springvalley, a post-station of Colbert co., Ala., 7 miles SE of Tusculum.

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark.

Springvalley, a city of Bureau co., Ill. on the Bar. Hington Route and other railroads 10 miles W of Ottawa. It has coal mining industries. Pop. in 1900 6214

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, on a branch of the Walden River about 33 miles SW of Chariton.

Spring Valley, a post-station of McPherson co., Kan. 18 miles NW of Nanton.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 30 miles W of La Crosse. Wis. It has brewing, lumber and grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 1770

Spring Valley, a post-station of Camden co., Mo.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. on the New Jersey and New York and the Erie R., 31 miles N of New York. It has silk and other manufactures.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles S by W of Xenia. Pop. in 1900 532

Springvalley, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va. 30 miles S of Wytheville.

Springvalley, a banking post-village of Pierce co., Wis. 38 miles NE. of Red Wing. Minn. on the Northwestern Line. It has iron interests roller mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1021

Spring Valley, a village of Uinta co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Evanston. It has coal mining and other industries. Pop. about 800

Springview, a banking post-village, capital of Kayapah co., Neb. 20 miles N by E of Ainsworth. Pop. in 1900 188

Springville, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 28 miles NE of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 400

Springville, a post-station of Ventura co., Cal.

Springville, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 30 miles N of Cairo

Springville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind. about 62 miles SE of Terre Haute, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. about 300

Springville, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles NE of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 559

Springville, a post-town of Greenup co., Ky. on the Ohio River opposite Portsmouth Ohio. Pop. in 1900 530

Springville, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish La. 16 miles (direct) WSW of Hammond. Pop. about 30

Springville, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich. about 14 miles NW of Adrian. Pop. 126

Springville, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R., 30 miles SSE. of Buffalo. It has a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1992.

Springville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 26 miles E. of Mansfield. Pop. 100

Springville, a post-village in Springville township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 14 miles E. of Montrose. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1888 of the village, 200

Springville, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 11 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 100

Springville, a banking city of Utah co., Utah on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R., near the E. shore of Utah Lake, 35 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It has a wooden mill. Pop. in 1900, 2432.

Springville, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 123

Springville, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1890, 565.

Springville, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis. on the Bad Axe River, 22 miles SSE. of Lacrosse and about 5 miles NW of Viroqua. Pop. about 165

Springville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the East River 10 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. about 350

Spring Warrior, a post-station of Taylor co. Fla.

Springwater, a post-village in Springwater township (town), Livingston co., N.Y. on the Erie R. 44 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 2010, of the village, about 500

Springwater, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Springwater, a post-township (town) of Washara co. Wis. about 37 miles WNW of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900 653

Springwood, a post-village of Botetourt co. Va. The banking point is Buchanan or Vinton. Pop. 150

Spruitas, sprütäw a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 26 miles NW of Liegnitz, on the Oder here joined by the Spröta. Pop. in 1900 7848

Sproutbrook, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. 50 miles WNW of Albany. Pop. 100

Spruce, a post-township of Bates co. Mo. about 8 miles NW of Appleton City. Pop. in 1900, 1900 (including Johnston village)

Spruce, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa. 16 miles E. by N. of Indiana.

Spruce, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 350

Spruce Corner, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. 12 miles SW of Shelburne Falls. Pop. 100

Sprucecreek, a post-village of Huntington co., Pa. on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles NE of Altoona. Pop. about 400

Sprucedale, a post-village of Perry Sound district, Ontario on the Canada Atlantic R., 40 miles from Perry Sound. Pop. 775

Sprucegrove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 5 miles W of Oxford. Pop. 75

Sprucehead, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 60

Sprucekill, a post-village of Junata co., Pa., in Sprucehill township 25 miles NNW of Carlisle. Pop. of the township in 1900 783 of the village 225

Sprucepine, a post-station of Franklin co., Ala., 33 miles S. of Tusculum.

Sprucepine, a post-station of Mitchell co., N.C.

Spruceston, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 100

Spry, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 250

Spry Bay, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, 60 miles NE. of Halifax. Pop. about 900

Spuccio (spoo'le-ko) Cape, on the SE coast of Italy in the Gulf of Tarento. Lat. 38° 47' N

Spruigou, sprü'jun a post-village of Pike co., Ind. 15 miles NE of Booneville. Pop. 150

Spruigou, a post-village of Newton co., Mo. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. 275

Sprunger, sprü'gher a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., 50 miles from Beaumont station. Pop. 100

Spruington, a post-village of Taylor co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Spruiverville, a post-village of Lincoln co., W. Va. The banking point is Charleston or Huntington

Sprun Head, or **Sprun Point**, on the E coast of England, co. of York, at the NE entrance to the Humber

Sprurrier, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. 110

Sprur's Cove, a village of St. John co., New Brunswick 3 miles from St. John

Spryten Duvell, sprütä dütäl a former post-village of New York co., N.Y. on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 13 miles N. of the city-hall in New York, of which city it is a part.

Spryten Duvell Creek, a tidal channel within the limits of the city of New York, forming the N. boundary of Manhattan Island. It extends from the Hudson River on the W. to the Harlem River on the E.

Sprukh, sprukh, a small town of Montenegro, on the river Zeta, 16 miles NE. of Cetinje.

Spruzzum, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 96 miles from Ashcroft. Pop. 100

Squam (skwäm) or **Amisquam** Bay, Amisq. on Mass., between Cape Ann and Castle Neck extends inland about 4 miles. See also **AMISQUAM**

Squam Lake, in Plymouth and Grafton co. N.H. 3 miles from Center Harbor. It is 6 miles long and 4 miles wide and surrounded by beautiful scenery. The surplus water passes through a short outlet into the Merrimac River

Squamscott River, N.H. See **HESTER RIVER**.

Squam, Montmouth co. N.J. See **MANASQUAN**

Squamish, Gloucester co. N.J. See **WILLIAMSTOWN**

Squamish, Monmouth co., N.J. See **LOWAN SQUAN RIVER**

Squannacook, a small river of Middlesex co. Mass., enters the Nashua River about 10 miles E. of Fitchburg.

Squaw Mountain, Colo. is at lat. 38° 40' N., lon. 105° 29' W. Height, 11 723 feet.

Squillace, skwülä chä (anc. Sytyellan), an episcopal town of Italy in Calabria, 10 miles SW of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3600

Squillace, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy 35 miles wide.

Squince, an island of Ireland. See **QUINCE**

Squidmanu, skwün sä no a town of Italy 7 miles NW of the city of Lecce. Pop. in 1901 6084

Squires a post-village of Sandusky co. Ohio. Pop. 75

Squireville, a post-village of Owen co., Ky. Pop. 100

Squirrel, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. Pop. 100

Squirrel Creek, Colo. enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co. about 12 miles below Pueblo. It is about 90 miles long.

Squirrel Island, a post-village and summer resort of Lincoln co. Me. in the Atlantic Ocean, on a small island near the main land, about 14 miles SE. of Bath.

Squirrel River, Marathon co., Wis., flows into the Little Wisconsin River

Squuatouk (shoo wä took) or **Squatteck**, Lake, in Temiscouata co., Quebec is one of the sources of the river Touladi

Srodno-Kolymak, srod sä ko-hamak a village of eastern Siberia government of Yakutsk, on the W. bank of the Kolyma, 180 miles (direct) from its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. Pop. in 1897 438

Srinagar See **SRINAGAR**.

Srivillipattur, a town of Madras British India, about 45 miles N. by W. of Tinnevely. Pop. about 20 000

Standt, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. 100

Stambsburg, stämbürg, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 84 miles N. of New York. It has manufactures of ice-tools. Pop. about 475

Stadler, in ancient geography a small seaport of Campania, whose site is near the modern Castellammare. It was buried together with Pompeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. It was here that Pliny met his death

Stadio, stä'be-o, a village of Switzerland canton of Ticino, 39 miles SSE. of Lugano. Pop. in 1900 2314

Stablersville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Stadbrook, a town of Galana. See **GRANACROUX**

Staceyville, a post plantation of Pembroke co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. in 1900 347

Stacheiberg, stäx el benc a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Glarus at the foot of which in the Lüth Valley, is a bathing-establishment, Stacheiburger Bad (altitude, 2178 feet) with sulphur waters

Stacy, a post-village of Chicago co., Minn. 34 miles by rail N. of St. Paul. Pop. 75

Stacy, a post-village of McCulloch co. Tex. Pop. 80

Stacyville, a banking post-town of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River about 32 miles NE. of Mason City on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 490

Stadacoona, stä-dik o-nä, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles, 2 miles from Quebec

Stade, stä dph a town of Prussia, in Hanover capital of a government-district, on the Schwinge near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 miles WNW of Hamburg. Iron-founding, the manufacture of steel, tanning, and cigar-making are among the industries of the place. Stade belonged to Swe-

den for nearly three-quarters of a century after the Peace of Westphalia (1648). Until recently it was a fortress. Pop. in 1908, 10,544.

Stadtsamhof, ståtshof, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the N bank of the Danube, here joined by the Regen opposite Ratibon with which it is connected by a long stone bridge. Pop. in 1906, 4093.

Stadthagen, ståtshagen, a town of Germany in Schaumburg Lippe, 9 miles NE of Bielefeld. It has remains of its old walls, some old churches, a number of quaint, timbered houses, a fine old castle and a mausoleum of the princes of Schaumburg. Pop. in 1906, 5863.

Stadtilm, ståtlim, a town of Germany in Schwarburg-Rudolstadt, on the river Ilm 12 miles WNW of Rudolstadt. It has preserved some ruins of the Middle Ages in its old walls, a church and the remains of a castle. Pop. in 1906, 3399.

Stadtilm, ståtlim, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles NW of Münster. Pop. in 1906, 2769.

Stadtilm, ståtlim, a town of Germany in Brunswick 8 miles NE of Holzminden. In the vicinity is a splendid Romanesque church, recently restored, which belonged to a noted Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1906, 3277.

Stadtilm, ståtlim, a town of Saxony-Waltmar 15 miles NE of Weimar. Pop. about 2250.

Stäfa, stäfa, a village of Switzerland canton and 13 miles SE of Zürich, on Lake Zürich. Pop. (commune) in 1906, 4916.

Stafin, a small island, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll 7 miles W of Mull. It is about 1½ miles in circumference and is composed essentially of volcanic tufa and trap-rock (basalt) the latter appearing in beautifully prismatic or columnar form. The island has a number of caves, of which the most famous is Fingal's Cave which extends inward (with a height of about 65 feet) for upward of 200 ft. and whose flanking basaltic columns are 20-40 ft. in height. There are several other caves along the coast of the island of which the most noteworthy is Clann-Sheil Cave, 38 ft. in height.

Staffelsee, stäffäl, a lake of Upper Bavaria, W of Murnau. Elevation 2130 feet. On its S. shore is the resort of Staffelsee.

Staffelsee, stäffäl, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar 15 miles NNE of Bamberg. Pop. about 1750.

Stafford, or **Staffordshire**, stäfford-shir an inland county of England, bounded by the co. of Chester Derby Warwick Worcester and Shropshire. Area, ancient county 1169 sq. mi. administrative county 1128 sq. mi. In the N is a region of elevated moorland and deep valleys, the southern extremity of the Pennine Chain being here. The middle of the county is level or undulating in the S it is again hilly. The river Trent rises in this county. Staffordshire is one of the great manufacturing counties of England. Very productive coal-fields exist in both the N and S and large quantities of iron-ore are mined. The manufactures of iron wares in and about Wolverhampton Wednesbury Walsall and other towns are on a large scale. About Stoke-upon-Trent Burslem and Hanley is the famous district of the Potteries. Burston-upon-Trent is celebrated for its ale. Pop. ancient county in 1901 1,234,568 administrative county (county boroughs not reckoned) 879,142. Capital Stafford.

Stafford, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of Staffordshire, on the Sow 25 miles NNW of Birmingham. The principal edifices are St. Mary's church a fine cruciform building restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, containing a bust of Isaac Walton a native of the town and the church of St. Chad in Norman style, recently restored. In the vicinity is Stafford Castle. Tanning and the manufacture of boots and shoes are carried on. Pop. in 1901 20,895.

Stafford, a county in the south-central part of Kansas, has an area of 792 sq. m. Capital, St. John. Pop. in 1900 3530. In 1900 9629.

Stafford, a county in the NS part of Virginia, has an area of 265 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Potomac River and on the SW by the Rappahannock, and is partly drained by Aquia Creek. Capital, Stafford. Pop. in 1890, 7362. In 1900 8997.

Stafford, a post-village and township (town) of Tolland co., Conn. on the Central Vermont R. 25 miles (direct) NE of Hartford. The town has manufactures of cast-iron and dock-iron. Pop. of the town in 1900 4297, of the village, about 500. The town includes Stafford Springs.

Stafford, a banking city of Stafford co., Kan. 30 miles W by S of Hutchinson on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1668.

Stafford, a post-village of Genesee co., N. Y., in Stafford township (town), on Black Creek and on the Erie and

the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles E of Batavia. Pop. of the town in 1900 1290; of the village, 200.

Stafford, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE of Marietta. Pop. about 250.

Stafford, a post-hamlet of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 20 miles SW of Houston.

Stafford, a post-village, capital of Stafford co., Va., 3 miles W of the Potomac River and 73 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Stafford, a post-station of Mingo co., W. Va.

Stafford, a post-village of Kennewick co., Ontario, 47 miles from Sand Point.

Staffordshire, England. See STAFFORD.

Stafford Springs, a banking post-borough and resort in Stafford township (town) Tolland co., Conn. at the junction of the head-branches of the Williamantic River, and on the Central Vermont R. 22 miles (direct) SE of Hartford. It has large manufactures of cottons and worsteds. Pop. in 1900 2480.

Stafford Store, a post-village of Stafford co., Va.

Staffordville, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va. 13 miles from Dublin.

Staffordville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. in Stafford township (town) 4 miles NE of Stafford Springs. It has woollen mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Staffordville, a post-village of Ocean co., N. J. on the Tuckerton R. 5 miles NNE of Tuckerton. Pop. 50.

Stags, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. Pop. 100.

Stagapond, a post-hamlet of Citrus co., Fla.

Stagira (Gr. $\sigma\tau\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha$) is ancient geography a small town in the NE part of Chalcidice on the Strymonic Gulf noted as the birthplace of Aristotle.

Stagno Grande, stägo grän dä, a maritime village of Dalmatia 26 miles NW of Ragusa, on the peninsula of Rabbioscello. It has extensive salt works. Near by is the village of Stagno Piccolo.

Stagnum, stägo nüm, a group of islets in the Mediterranean Sea, off the W coast of Sicily from which they are separated by a narrow channel about 3 miles N of Marsala.

Stagville, a post hamlet of Durham co., N. C. 10 miles NE of Durham station.

Stahl, a post village of Adair co., Mo. on the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City R. The banking point is Kirksville. Pop. 150.

Stahletown, stäwletown a post village of Westmoreland co., Pa. about 45 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 150.

Staines, stäns, a town of England in Middlesex at its SW extremity on the Thames at the mouth of the Colne, 19 miles WSW of St. Paul's, London. Pop. in 1901 5638.

Stainland with Old Lindley, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Halifax. Pop. in 1901 4510.

Stajericknarm, stäi yär lök öh ne nöb (Ger. *Steyer* *dorf* *Asino*) a commune of Hungary in the extreme southern part of the kingdom co. of Krasnodor. Iron-ore coal fire-clay and oil-shale are mined here. The place contains great steel rail and locomotive-works. Pop. about 15,000.

Staked Plain, Tex. See LLANO ESTACADO.

St Albans See SAINT ALBANS.

Stolbridge, a town of England, in Dorset, 6 miles ENF of Sherborne. Pop. about 1500.

Stalden, a village of Switzerland canton of Valais, at the junction of the Saas Vlay and the Matter Vlay 4 miles from Vlay. Elevation 2635 feet.

Staley, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Staley, a post-village of Randolph co., N. C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 190.

Stalimene See LAMPON.

Stalla, stälä, or **Stivio**, bäs-tio-a a village of Switzerland canton of Grisons, 10 miles NE of Chironico, at the foot of the Col du Jailer 5827 feet above the sea.

Stallapöthen, stäl löp-ph-n a town of East Prussia, 16 miles ENE of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900 5058.

Stalwart, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Kault Sta. Maria. Pop. 150.

Stalybridge, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England in Cheshire, 7 miles NE of Stockport. It is an old seat of the cotton manufacture and there are foundries and machine-shops. Pop. in 1901 27,673.

Stambaugh, a post-village of Iron co., Mich. on the Northwestern Line 18 miles (direct) W by S of Crystal Falls. Pop. in 1900 695.

Stambul See CONSTANTINOPLE.

Stamford, a municipal borough of England, in the co. of Lincoln on the Wainland River 11 miles WNW of Peterborough. It was formerly a city of churches, and

Stanley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Summit. Pop. 121.

Stanley, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central and the Lehigh Valley Rr., 11 miles SE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 500.

Stanley, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C. The banking point is Charlotte. Pop. in 1900 441.

Stanley, a banking post-village of Ward co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R.

Stanley, a post-station of Henry co., Ohio.

Stanley, a post-station of Marion co., Tenn. on the Tennessee River, 8 miles from Chattanooga.

Stanley, a banking city of Chippewa co., Wis. in a farming and lumbering district, 24 miles E. of Chippewa Falls, on the Wisconsin Central R. It has manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. in 1900 2387.

Stanley, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick River 23 miles V. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Stanley, a seaport and port of entry of Tasmania, on the N. coast, in lat. 40 46 S lon 145° 17 E. Pop. of the district about 2400.

Stanley, Falkland Islands. See PORT STANLEY.

Stanley Bridge, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island 23 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. about 300.

Stanley Falls, a station of the Congo Free State, on the right bank of the Congo, in about lat. 6° 23' N and lon. 25° 27' E at the head of navigation of the main river. The station is also known as Stanleyville.

Stanley Pool, an expanse of the Congo River, in the Congo Free State, a short distance above Leopoldville. A railway connects here with Matadi establishing commercial connection between the lower river and its middle course. See Congo.

Stanleyton, a post-village of Page co., Va. The banking point is Luray. Pop. about 400.

Stanleyville, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 8 miles by rail NNE of Marietta. Pop. 60.

Stanleyville, Congo Free State. See STANLEY FALLS.

Stanly, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 413 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River and on the S. by the Rocky River. Capital, Albemarle. Pop. in 1890 12,134. In 1900 13,230.

Stannard, a post-township (town) of Caledonia co., Vt., 30 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 222.

Stannard's Rock. See STANARD ROCK.

Stanovoi (stá-no-voi) Mountains, a long line of elevations in eastern Asia, extending in a general ENE. direction from about lon. 120° E. to the neighborhood of Bering Sea and Strait, and contouring for some distance the coast-line of Siberia along the Okhotsk Sea. On the W. it merges with the Zakhon system, which in some instances included as a subordinate member of the Stanovoi. The latter is now known not to be a true mountain series, but merely an elevated escarpment, from which the rivers of the land are thrown mostly northward. The slopes are in part densely wooded, but elsewhere the height of land rises up into barren and forbidding crags. The highest summits probably exceed 8000 feet in height. Among the more important streams that have their sources on the northern slopes of the Stanovoi are the Aldan, Indigirka, and Kolyma.

Stans, stans, or Stans, stans, a town of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, capital of the half-canton of Nidwalden, 7 miles SSE. of Lucerne. Elevation about 1500 feet. It has an interesting town-hall and a monument to Arnold Winkelried. Pop. in 1900 2762. About 2 miles from Stans, on Lake Lucerne, is the village of Stansstad, its port. Near this town is the Stanserhorn 6228 feet, ascended by cable-railway and commanding a magnificent view.

Stansstead, a county in the SE. part of Quebec. It contains Lake Massawippi and a part of Lake Memphremung. Capital, Stansstead.

Stansstead, or **Stansstead Plain**, a banking post-village and port of entry of Quebec, capital of Stansstead co., on the Boston and Maine R. 76 miles SSE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 618.

Stansstead Junction, an outpost of Stansstead co. Quebec under the jurisdiction of Stansstead (Plain).

Stanthorpe, a village and township of Queensland, Australia, about 100 miles SW. of Brisbane. It is in a farming region.

Stanton, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 672 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. Capital, Johnson. Pop. in 1890 1631. In 1900 527.

Stanton, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by Maple and Taylor creeks. Capital, Stanton. Pop. in 1890, 4619; in 1900 6959.

Stanton, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Selma or Clifton. Pop. 200.

Stanton, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del. near Christiansa Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rr. 7 miles WSW of Wilmington. It has woolen-mills. Pop. about 374.

Stanton, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. 74.

Stanton, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 8 miles E. of Red Oak. Pop. in 1900 464.

Stanton, a post-village of Miami co., Kan. on the Oange River 20 miles S. by E. of Lawrence. Pop. about 180.

Stanton, a post-town, capital of Powell co. Ky. on the Red River about 42 miles E. by S. of Lexington, on the Lexington and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Stanton, a banking mty., capital of Monmouth co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 42 miles NNW of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Stanton, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., about 28 miles NE. of Faribault.

Stanton, or **Stanton Copper-Mines**, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. on the Maramec River 5 miles WSW of St. Louis. It has mining and smelting industries.

Stanton, a banking city capital of Stanton co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line 122 miles WNW of Omaha. It has lumber and grain interests. Pop. in 1900 1052.

Stanton, a post-village of Hamilton co. N.J. on the Lehigh Valley R. 23 miles ESE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 300.

Stanton, a post-hamlet, capital of Mercer co., N. Dak. on the Missouri River about 40 miles (direct) NW by N of Bismarck.

Stanton, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. 5 miles S. of Brookville. Pop. 100.

Stanton, or **Stanton Depot** a banking post-village of Haywood co., Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 44 miles ENE. of Memphis. Pop. about 300.

Stanton, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Tex. 127 miles W. by N. of Abilene, on the Texas and Pacific R.

Stanton, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1110.

Stanton, a post-village and township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900 780. of the village, 60.

Stantons Mill, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. Pa. 14 miles E. of Johnstown.

Stantontown, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Stantonsville, a post-village of McVay co., Tenn. 42 miles ESE. of Jackson.

Stanwick, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. about 12 miles W. of Norwalk. Pop. about 500.

Stanwick, a post-village of Burlington co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. about 400.

Stanwix, a village of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal 2 miles from Rome, of which it is a post-substation. Pop. 100.

Stanwood, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 10 miles N. of Tipton. Pop. in 1900 415.

Stanwood, a post-village of Meeker co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. near the Muskegon River 47 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 200.

Stanwood (formerly Centerville) a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Seattle or Everett. Pop. about 400.

Stans, a town of Switzerland. See STANS.

Staphorst, a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 11 miles NE. of Zwolle.

Stapleford, a small town of Nottinghamshire, England 6 miles from Nottingham.

Staplehurst, a banking post-village of Roward co., Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 211.

Staples, a banking post-village of Todd co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 30 miles W. of Brainerd. It is a shipping point for grain and sugar. Pop. in 1900 1504.

Staples, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex. Pop. 190.

Staples, a village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. 4 miles from Comber.

Stapleton, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ga.

Stapleton, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y. on New York Bay on the NE. coast of Staten Island 8 miles S. by W. of Manhattan Island, is now a part of the city of New York borough of Richmond. It has paper mills, a brewery, etc. Here are many fine residences. Pop. about 4000.

Stapleton Island, an island of the middle cluster of the Bonin Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Stapleton Mills, a post-station of Amherst co., Va.
Star, a post-station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, at the mouth of Seventymile Creek, and near the Alaska-Canada boundary line.

Star, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. Pop 50

Star, a post-village of Ada co., Idaho. Pop 58

Star, a post-station of Marion co., Iowa.

Star, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan.

Star, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Brandon

Star, a post-town of Montgomery co., N C on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Durham and Charlotte R. The banking point is Ashboro Pop in 1900 211.

Star, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis on the Kickapoo River about 37 miles SE. of Lacrosse.

Staraya Russa, old rick road, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S of Noygorod. It has salt springs and is a frequented health-resort. Pop. in 1897 15,234.

Stara Zagora, Eastern Rumania. See **SAKI ZAGRA**

Starbuck, a banking post-village of Pope co., Minn 9 miles WSW of Glenwood, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 469

Starbuck, a post-village of Columbia co., Wash 48 miles NNE of Walla Walla on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. Pop about 500

Starbuck, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from Winnipeg

Starbuck (or **Starbrack**) Island, in the Pacific Ocean and belonging to Great Britain (lat 4° 37' S lon 150° 56' W) was discovered in 1823

Star City, a post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Ark 14 miles (direct) WSW of Varner the other capital. Pop in 1900 251

Star City, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Ind 30 miles NNW of Logansport. Pop 250

Star City, a post-hamlet of Miamuska co., Mich

Starcross, a small watering place of Dorsetshire, England, on the estuary of the Exe, 8 miles from Exeter

Stargard, stan gest, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Hana, 21 miles ESE of Stettin. Its principal edifices are the ornate church of St. Mary and the town hall. There are foundries and manufactories of railway supplies and machinery. Stargard still retains the gateways and towers of its former strong fortifications. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. Pop in 1900 20,958.

Stargard, West Prussia. See **PREUSCHEN-STARGARD**

Stargard, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles NE of Neustrelitz. Pop about 2000

Starhiti, a post-station of Barbour co., Ala

Star Grad, Dalmatia. See **OSTRAVOVONA**

Starjunction, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa on the Washington Run R. The banking point is Perryopolis. Pop about 300

Starke, a county in the NW part of Illinois, has an area of 292 sq m. It is intersected by the Spoon River. Extensive coal is found here. Capital Toulon. Pop in 1900 9982 in 1900 10,186

Starke, a county of southwestern North Dakota, has an area of 5692 sq m. Coal is mined here. Capital, Dickinson. Pop in 1900 2304 in 1900 7621

Starke, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 546 sq m. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River and is also drained by Nimishillen Sandy and Sugar creeks. Coal is found here. Capital Canton. Pop in 1900 84,170 in 1900 94,747

Starke, a post-village of Butts co., Ga. 23 miles E of Griffin. Pop 70

Starke, a post-village of Stark co., Ill on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 26 miles NNW of Peoria. Pop 200

Starke, a banking post-village of Neosho co., Kan on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop 240

Starke, or **Starks**, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me. about 24 miles N by W of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 634

Starke, a post-hamlet of Chicago co., Minn about 44 miles N of St. Paul

Starke, a post-station of Pike co., Mo.

Starke, a post-village in Stark township (town) Coos co., N H on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Grand Trunk R. about 14 miles NE. of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900 753

Starke, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N Y Pop in 1900 1030

Starke, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N Y The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. about 300.

Starke, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. The banking point is Supore. Pop 200.

Stark, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop in 1900, 907

Starks, a county in the NW part of Indiana, has an area of 314 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Kan haken River and is intersected by the Yellow River. Capital, Knox. Pop in 1890 7339 in 1900 10,431

Starke, a banking post town capital of Bradford co., Fla. 74 miles SW of Fernandina, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 972.

Starkenbach, stan ten bak (Bohem *Starna* co) a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N of Budechov. Pop about 3000

Starkenburgh, stan ten-b55555 a province of Home Germany E of the Rhine. Capital Darmstadt.

Starkey, a post-village in Starkey township (town) Yates co., N Y on the Northern Central R., 11 miles N of Watkins. The town is bounded on the E by Seneca Lake and contains a larger village named Dundee. Pop of the town in 1900 2535 of the village, 500

Starksboro, stark'sbor' rih, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Starksboro township (town) 30 miles S by E of Burlington. Pop of the town in 1900, 962 of the village, about 550

Starkville, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo in Raton Pass, on the Atchafal, Topoka and Santa Fe R. 4 miles S of Trinidad. Pop. about 900

Starkville, a banking post-town, capital of Oktobbeha co., Miss., 23 miles W of Columbus, on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio R. It has cotton- and cottonseed oil industries. Pop in 1900 1966

Starkville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N Y about 27 miles ESE of China. Pop about 200

Starkweather, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., N Dak. 25 miles N of Devils Lake.

Starks, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N Y Pop 75

Star Linerworks, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Ky on the Tennessee River about 30 miles ESE of Paducah

Starnberg, starn berg, or WARM Lake (Ger *Starnberger See, Würmer*) a picturesque sheet of water in Upper Bavaria, 15 miles SSW of Munich. Length from N to S 12 miles greatest breadth 3 miles elevation above the sea, 1915 feet greatest depth about 300 ft. The charming villa-dotted heights that surround it afford splendid views of the Alps

Starnberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, on Starnberg Lake. Pop about 3000

Starneshorough, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 8 miles from Ormstown. Pop 250

Star'robysk, a town of Russia, government of Khar'kov on an affluent of the river Donets. Pop in 1897 13,128

Staroduk, sta'ro-dook' a town of Russia, government and 100 miles NE of Tchernigov. Pop according to the census of 1897 12,451; supposed to be much larger

Star of the West, a post-station of Pike co., Ark, on the Little Missouri River 50 miles W of Arkadelphia.

Star'rokonstantin'ev, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 73 miles SW of Skitowir. Pop. in 1897 11,627 one-half Jew.

Star Prairie, a post-village in Star Prairie township (town) St. Croix co., Wis on the Apple River about 16 miles NE of Stillwater. Minn. Pop of the town in 1900 1280 of the village, about 300

Starr, a county in the S part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, 2510 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Rio Grande. Capital Bigbando. Pop. in 1900 10,749 in 1900 11,469

Starr, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 26 miles SE of Lancaster. Pop 100

Starr, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., 6 miles from Tionesta. Pop 15

Starr, a post village of Anderson co., S C. Pop 40

Starr King, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N H. The village of Jefferson is at its foot. Elevation, 3915 feet. The summit commands a splendid view

Starrville, a post village of Newton co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Corvinton. Pop. about 300

Starrucca, Pa. See **STARRUCA**

Starrville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop 75

Starrville, a post-village of Smith co., Tex about 16 miles NE. of Tyler. Pop. about 125

Start, or **Start Point**, a headland and light-house of Scotland, in the Orkneys, the easternmost extremity of the island of Sanday. Lat. 56° 16' N lon 2° 27' W

Star Tannery, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Starville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant.

Startown, a post-village of Catawba co., N C. The banking point is Hickory. Pop about 200

Start Point, a headland near the S. extremity of the co. of Devon, England. It has a light-house. Lat. $50^{\circ} 13' N$.
Startup, a post-village of Snohomish co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 200.

Starbuck, or **Starbuck**, a post-borough of Wayne co. Pa. on Starbuck Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Erie R. 23 miles N of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900 404.

Starbuck Creek rises in Wayne co. Pa. and enters the Susquehanna River.

Starbuck, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. 100.

Starbuck, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. The banking point is Fort Smith Ark.

Starbuck, a town of Russia, 26 miles S of Mohilev on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897 4364.

Starbuck (Tartar *Starbuck*) a town of Russia, in the Crimea (government of Taurida) 10 miles W of Feodosia. It was an important place in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 3000.

Starbuck, a town of Russia, 70 miles ESE of Kishinev. Pop. in 1897 15,462.

Starbuck, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony on the Bode, 20 miles SSW of Magdeburg. It is famous for its deposits of kunitz (potassium and magnesium sulphate) the richest in the world and immense quantities of common salt are also obtained here. There are machine-shops, boiler works, etc. Pop. in 1900 20,631.

Starbuck, a town of Poland, 30 miles WSW of Sandomierz on the Carpa. Pop. in 1897 3500.

Starbuck, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Erie Canal and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 13 miles WSW of Rome. Pop. about 250.

Starbuck, a banking post-town of Marshall co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Iowa Central R. 14 miles W of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Starbuck College, a post-borough of Center co. Pa. 10 miles S by W of Bellefonte, on the Bellefonte Central R. It is the seat of the Pennsylvania State College, an agricultural school which was founded by the state in 1859. Pop. in 1900 631.

Starbuck, a post-hamlet of Heard co. Ga. on the W boundary of the state, about 60 miles SW of Atlanta.

Starbuck, a post-village of Clark co. Ill. The banking point is Terre Haute Ind. Pop. 200.

Starbuck, a city of Warren co. Ind. on the western boundary of the state and in the Webster R. 8 miles NE of Danville Ill. Pop. in 1900 14.

Starbuck, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles SW of Pittsfield. Pop. 250.

Starbuck, a post-town of Greene and Wayne cos. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 43 miles NW of Mobile. It has lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900 379.

Starbuck, a post-village of Cheshire co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 20 miles SE of Keene. Pop. 206.

Starbuck, a post-hamlet of Broome co. N. Y.

Starbuck, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 200.

Starbuck, a post-village of Cherokee co. S. C. Pop. 25.

Starbuck, a post-village of Iron co. Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. 250.

Starbuck, a post-village of Vilas co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eagle River. It has lumber interests.

Starbuck Mills, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburgh R. 0 miles SE of Olean N. Y. Pop. 200.

Starbuck Station, Miss. See **Starbuck**.

Starbuck, a post-station of San Joaquin co. Ala.

Starbuck Island, the southernmost part of New York state and of New York city of which latter it constitutes the borough of Richmond. It is 12 miles long and is 5 miles SW of the extremity of Manhattan Island. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows and from New Jersey by two narrow channels called Staten Island Sound (or Arthur Kill) and Kill van Kull the latter of which connects New York Bay with Newark Bay. The surface is moderately hilly rising to a little over 200 feet (Grimes Hill) and presents diversified and beautiful scenery. There are many fine mansions and villas. The largest village on the island is New Brighton which is on the northern shore. Fort Tompkins and Wadsworth situated on or near the Narrows, defend the entrance to New York city. Area, 65 sq m. Pop. in 1900 67,559.

Starbuck Island, an island and the SE extremity of Tierra del Fuego, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length, 45 miles. Five miles from

it is New Year Island, with an observatory established by the Argentine Republic, in lat. $54^{\circ} 40' S$.

Staten Island Sound, or **Arthur Kill**, a narrow channel which separates Staten Island from Middlesex and Union cos. N. J. and extends from Barren Bay northward to Newark Bay. It is less than 1 mile wide in most places. Steamboats plying between New York and South Amboy pass through this sound.

Statenville, a post-village, capital of Echola co. Ga. near the Apalachicola River about 10 miles SE of Valdosta. Pop. about 175.

Statenville, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Statenville, a post-hamlet of Saray co. N. C. 45 miles N of Statesville.

Statenville, a post-hamlet of Trembly co. Ohio, 5 1/2 miles NW of Warren.

Statenville, a post-hamlet of banking post town capital of Bulloch co. Ga., about 50 miles NW of Savannah, on the Savannah and Statesboro and the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900 1197.

Statenville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co. S. C.

Statenville, a post-hamlet of Antigua co. Ala. 16 miles ENE of Selma.

Statenville, a banking city capital of Ireland co. N. C. on the Southern R. 47 miles N of Charlotte. It is a rich tobacco and agricultural region and has manufactures of cotton yarn, flour, tobacco and furniture. Pop. in 1900 3141.

Statenville, a post-village of Wilson co. Tenn. about 40 miles ESE of Nashville. Pop. 80.

Statham, a banking post town of Jackson co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900 172.

Station Camp, a post-station of Litchfield co. Ky.

Station Camp, a post-village of Sumner co. Tenn. Pop. 70.

Station Fifteen, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. Ohio.

Station Run, a post-station of Monongalia co. W. Va.

Staubach, a town of Bern in the Oberland a short distance S of Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock and is turned to spray before reaching the bottom of the valley whence the name. Height about 500 feet.

Staufen, a town of Baden 10 miles NEW of Freiburg. It has a sixteenth-century town hall recently restored. Near it, on a height are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen. Pop. about 1800.

Staufer, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. 1 1/2 miles S of Mount Pleasant. It has coke-works.

Staufer, a post-village of Berrien co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Staufer, a banking city of Macapin co. Ill. on the Webast and the Litchfield and Madison R. 14 miles ESW of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900 280.

Staufer, a post-city of Clar co. Ind. on the Vandalia Line 12 miles E of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 693.

Staufer, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio on Mugar Creek 32 miles WNW of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

Staufer, an independent city of Virginia, formerly capital of Augusta co. is situated in the fertile and beautiful valley which is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio R. 135 miles NW of Richmond. It is the seat of the Mary Baldwin Seminary the Virginia Female Institute Staunton Military Academy the Western State Hospital for the Insane, and a state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. It has manufactures of overalls, flour, agricultural implements, milled and distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1880 5554 in 1890 5975 in 1900 7280.

Staufer River, Va. rises in Montgomery co. traverses the Blue Ridge, and enters with the Shenandoah River to form the Roanoke. It is about 200 miles long. The name of Roanoke is sometimes used in an extended sense so as to include part or even the whole of the Staunton River.

Stavanger, a city of Norway, a seaport of Norway, gift of Christiansand, capital of the amt of Stavanger on the Bukkefjord an inlet of the North Sea, 100 miles S of Bergen. Lat. $58^{\circ} 58' N$. It is a very old town built mainly of wood. Among the objects of interest are a medieval church and a fine museum. Stavanger has a large merchant fleet. Pop. in 1900 30,541.

Stavanger, an amt in the SW part of Norway bordering on the North Sea. Area, 2522 sq m. Capital, Stavanger. Pop. in 1900 27,552.

Stavanger, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. about 23 miles N of Marshall. Pop. 80.

Stavelay, a coal mining place in Derbyshire, England, 4 miles NE of Chesterfield. Pop. about 18,000.

Stavelot, a town of Belgium province and 24 miles SE of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 4918.

Stavenhagen, stá-van-há-gheh, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles SSE of Güstrow Pop. in 1900 2373.

Stavoren, stá-vó-ron, a decayed town of the Netherlands, in Friesland on the Zuider Zee, 13 miles N of Enkhuizen. It was an important place in the Middle Ages Pop. about 900.

Stavropol, a government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia. Area, 23,430 sq. m. It is in the main a level region. The principal river is the Kuma, which flows into the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 878,298, mainly Russians. Capital, Stavropol.

Stavropol, stá-vó-pol, a town of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, capital of the government of Stavropol on the Akchia, 59 miles WNW of Alexandrov. It has considerable manufactures. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1897 41,621, mostly Russians.

Stawell, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 125 miles WNW of Melbourne. It has gold mines. Pop. about 3500.

Stayner, a banking post-town of Simcoe co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 35 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901 1235.

Stuyton, a post-town of Marion co. Oregon, on the North Fork of the Santiam River about 28 miles SSE of Salem. Pop. in 1900 324.

Steamboat, or **Steamboat Springs**, a summer resort of Washoe co., Nev. on the Virginia and Truckee R. 11 miles S of Reno. Here are many hot sulphur springs.

Steamboat Creek, a small stream of Washoe co., Nev. flows northward into the Truckee River.

Steamboat Rock, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa River (which here affords extensive water power) and on the Iowa Central R. 4 miles N of Eldora. Pop. in 1900 419.

Steamboat Springs, a banking post-village and summer resort of Routt co. Colo. on the Yampah River 120 miles NW of Georgetown. It has hot and cold mineral springs. Pop. about 300.

Steamsburg, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 22 miles E of Jamestown. Pop. about 300.

Steamsburg, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio 4 miles N of Leon station.

Steamsburg, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. 20 miles WNW of Mendonville.

Steam Corner, a post-hamlet of Fountain co. Ind., 34 miles SW of Lafayette.

Steam Corners, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

Steammill, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ga. on the Chattahoochee River 25 miles WNW of Bainbridge. Pop. about 225.

Steam Mill Village, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, on the Canada River 2 miles from Eastville.

Steam Valley, a post-station of Lyscoming co. Ia.

Steauras, sté-aur, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1310 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Sauk River and partly drained by the North Fork of the Crow River. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes. Capital, St. Cloud. Pop. in 1890 24,844 in 1900 44,464.

Stearnsville, Mass. See West Pittsfield.

Stebbinsville, a post-hamlet of Rock co. Wis. 30 miles SSE of Madison.

Steben, stá-ben, a village and watering place of Brivar, in Upper Franconia, in the district of Naiba. It has powerful medicinal waters. Pop. in 1900 935.

Steckhorn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Untere See (Lake of Constance) 8 miles W of Constance. Pop. about 2500.

Steckman, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 100.

Steckonk, a post-village of Graham co. N. C. about 50 miles SSE of Knoxville, Tenn. Pop. about 129.

Steelman, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. N. Y. 15 miles WNW of Jamestown.

Steelman, a post-village of Lexington co. S. C. The banking point is Batesburg.

Steeds, a post-village of Montgomery co. N. C. on the Aberdeen and Ashboro R. The banking point is Troy.

Steelburg, a village of Jefferson co. Neb., in Newton precinct. Pop. in 1900 313.

Steels, stá-gh, a town of Rhénish Prussia, 31 miles NE of Düsseldorf on the river Ruhr. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 12,365.

Steels, a county in the SE part of Minnesota, has an area of 426 sq. m. It is drained by the Straight River. Capital, Owatonna. Pop. in 1890 12,322, in 1900 14,524.

Steels, a county of eastern North Dakota. Area, 739 sq. mi. Capital, Sherbrooke. Pop. in 1890, 3777 in 1900 4688.

Steels, St. Clair co. Ala. See STANLEY DAWG.

Steels, a banking post-village of Penicook co. Mo. on the Frisco System.

Steels, a post-village of Seneca co. N. Y. Pop. about 300.

Steels, a banking city, capital of Kidder co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 60 miles W of Jamestown. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 185.

Steels Center, a post-station of Steele co. Minn.

Steels City, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Neb. on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. 11 miles SE of Fairbury. Pop. about 400.

Steels Tavern, a post-village of Augusta co. Va. 13 miles S by W of Stouton. Pop. 160.

Steelsville, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ill. on the Wabash, Chester and Western R. 11 miles (direct) NE of Chester. Pop. in 1900 562.

Steelsville, a post-village of Atlantic co. N. J., 3 miles SW of Pleasantville. Pop. 75.

Steelsville, a post-station of Washington co. Ohio.

Steels Depot, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co. Ala. 47 miles NE of Birmingham.

Steels, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co. Pa., 3 miles SE of Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania R. It has bonny mills, brick yards and vast steel-works. Pop. in 1890 2447 in 1900 9250 in 1900 12,086.

Steelsville, a banking city capital of Crawford co. Mo. on the Maramee River and on the Frisco System, 100 miles SW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 686.

Steelsville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., on Octara Creek, 5 miles S of Atglen. Pop. 190.

Steels, a banking post-village of Rock co. Minn. on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 125.

Steensbergen, sté-en-bé-ge-n, a town of the Netherlands in North Brabant, 20 miles W of Breda. Pop. in 1890 7537.

Steens creek, a post-station of Rankin co. Miss.

Steenskerke, sté-en-ké-eh or **Steenskerque**, sté-en-ké-eh, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles NNE of Mons. The forces of William III of England were here defeated by the French in 1692.

Steens Prairie, a post-station of Marion co. Mo.

Steensvoorde, sté-en-vó-erd, a town of France in Nord, 6 miles NNE of Hazebrouck. Pop. about 2000 (commune 4000).

Steenswerck, sté-en-rák, a commune of France, in Nord 7 miles N of Hazebrouck. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Steenswijk, sté-en-wík, a town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 9 miles NE of Blokajl. It was formerly a fortress and figured prominently in the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop. in 1899 5591. Near by is the large village of Steenswykerwold.

Steepcreek, a post-village of San Augustine co. Tex. The banking point is San Augustine. Pop. 100.

Steep Creek, a post-village of Guysborough co. Nova Scotia on the Gut of Canso, 7 miles from Port Mulgrave. Pop. 15.

Steep Falls, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R. 24 miles NW of Portland. Pop. 250.

Steep-Holme Island, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel at the mouth of the Severn 10 miles SSE of Cardiff.

Stefanie, Lake, in British East Africa, in about lat. 4° 55' N lon. 32° E of Lake Rudolf. Its waters are under going damication and are now saline. Length 25 miles. Elevation about 1900 feet. The native name is Bano Ebor (white water).

Stefanville, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo. 0 miles S by W of Lewistown station. Pop. about 375.

Stefanburg, stá-fán-bú-rg, a small town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSE of Bern.

Steg, stá-gh, a town of Denmark island of Misen on its W coast, 13 miles SE of Pristid. Pop. about 2250.

Stegs, a post-village of Contra Costa co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. It has powder-works.

Steger, a banking post-village of Cook and Will cos. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. It has piano-works. Pop. in 1900 712.

Steglitz, stá-glítz, a commune of Brandenburg Prussia, to the SW outskirts of Berlin. Pop. in 1901 21,426.

Stehakis, a post-hamlet and resort of Chelan co. Wash. The banking point is Chelan.

Steler, a town of Austria. See STYRIA.

Steierdorf Anna. See ST. JARLANNA.

Steiermark, or **Steyermark**. See STYRIA.

Stellatoom, stē-lā-tōom, a post-town and sea-side resort of Pierce co., Wash., on the SE shore of Puget Sound, 12 miles SW of Tacoma. Pop. in 1900 1014.

Stein, stēn (Störn, Kamenk) a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 14 miles N of Laibach, on the Drautal. Pop. about 2000.

Stein, a town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube opposite Mautern, 40 miles WNW of Vienna and about 1 mile from Krems, of which it is the port. Pop. in 1900 4490.

Stein (Stein-am-Rhein) a town of Switzerland 11 miles ESE of Schaffhausen, on the right bank of the Rhine, where that river emerges from the Untersee (Lake of Constance). It is an interesting little place, with its quaint old houses, its ancient walls and towers, the buildings of a former Benedictine abbey and its fine town-hall. Pop. about 1800.

Steinbach, stē-nā-k a town of Saxony-Meiningen in the Thuringian Forest, on the Steinach, an affluent of the Rodach 4 miles NNW of Sonneberg. It has iron mines, stone-quarries, iron and glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 6174.

Steinmanger, stēn-māng' (Hun. Szendrői, Szendrői) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Eger 12 miles ESE of Gödöllő. It has a cathedral an episcopal palace with a museum of antiquities, and a fine county house. Steinmanger is on the site of the Roman Sarmatia. Ruins of a triumphal arch, amphitheatre, and aqueduct have been excavated here. Pop. in 1900 34,761.

Steinmühl, stē-nūw a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles NW of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. in 1900 3788.

Steinmühl, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 27 miles ENE of Kassel, on the Künig. Pop. about 2000.

Steinmühl, stē-nūw a banking post-village of Peoria co., Neb. 3 miles W of Tabernash on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 213.

Steinbach, stē-nā-k a town of Baden 3 miles NE of Bühl. Pop. about 2000.

Steinbach-Hallenberg, stē-nā-k hā-lēn-bēn, a town and summer resort of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles ESE of Schmalkalden in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. in 1900 4010 engaged largely in the manufacture of metallic wares. On a neighboring height are the imposing ruins of the castle of Hallenberg.

Steinburg, a village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. about 400.

Steinmühl, a village of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, near Lake Lowen, 3 miles from Arth-Golden.

Steinbach, stēn-bā-k a post-station of Lafayette co., Fla.

Steinbach, stēn-bā-k, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles SSE of Münster. Pop. in 1900 3038.

Steinbach (stē-nā-k), Lake (Ger. Steinhäder Meer), a lake of northern Germany belonging to Schaumburg-Lippe, 17 miles NW of Hannover. Length 4 miles. It is an artificial island, with the former model fortress of Wilhelmstein now used as a prison. On the shores of the lake is the village of Steinbach.

Steinburg, stē-nūw, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 13 miles S. by E of Allentown.

Steinmühl, stē-nūw (Bohem. Senec Kamenický) a town of Bohemia, NE. of Leitmaritz. It is an important seat of the glass-industry. Pop. in 1900 5080.

Steinville, stē-nīl, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 26½ miles N of Reading.

Steinthal, stē-nīl, a post-village of Mecklenburg on the Wism. Pop. 70.

Steinway, a post-substation of Long Island City is part of the city of New York, borough of Queens.

Steinmühl, stē-nūw, a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 18 miles NE of Ghent. Pop. about 7500.

Stella, stē-lā a small river of northern Italy, which enters the Adriatic Sea near its head.

Stella, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Redding. Pop. 60.

Stella, a post-village of Newton co., Mo. The banking point is Neosho. Pop. about 200.

Stella, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. 17 miles NW by N of Fall City. Pop. in 1900 498.

Stella, a post-village of Carteret co. N. C. Pop. 75.

Stella, a post-village of Cowditch co. Wash. The banking point is Kelso.

Stella, a post-village of Leeson co. Ontario, on Amherst Island, in the Bay of Quinte, 1½ miles W of Kingston. Pop. 200.

Stellarton, a banking post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, on the International R. 3 miles from New Glasgow. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 1423.

Stellerville, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Stellenbosch, the capital town of a division of its own name, in Cape Colony 31 miles by rail E. of Cape Town. It is one of the oldest settlements of Europeans in this part of Africa, having been laid out in 1681 and has a college, schools of agriculture and mining and a theological seminary. Pop. about 6000. The town, which is shaded by magnificent oaks, enjoys a healthful climate.

Stellingen, a village of Holstein Prussia, circle of Plessberg. Pop. in 1900 3749.

Stein, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co. N. J., 2 miles E of New Brunswick.

Stalwid'om, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio 16 miles by rail W of Piqua.

Stelvie (stē-lē-vē) Pass (Ger. Stelvijsch, still'ey) on the borders of Tyrol and Italy in the N part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It is the loftiest carriage-road in Europe, its summit being 9055 feet above the sea. The road was constructed by the Austrian government in 1830-35.

Stem, a post-village of Granville co., N. C. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 100.

Stemmersville, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. 8 miles S of Mench Chunk. Pop. 125.

Stemmy, stē-nī, a town of France, in Meuse 6 miles WSW of Montmédy on the Meuse. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 2000 (communes in 1901 4189).

Stendal, stē-dāl a town of Prussian Saxony on the Odra, 40 miles NNE of Magdeburg. It has preserved some of its ancient gates and has a medieval cathedral. There is a monument to Winckelmann, who was born here. Stendal has railway-shops and various manufactories. Pop. in 1900 22,075.

Stendal, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 38 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. 250.

Stenhammerville, a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, near Falkirk. Pop. about 3500.

Stent, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal. The banking point is Sonora.

Stephensport stē-fay-ort one of the administrative seats of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land German New Guinea, on Astrolabe Bay. White pop. in 1902 15. In the vicinity are plantations of cotton tobacco, etc.

Stephen, stē-vēn a banking post-village of Marshall co., Miss. on the Great Northern R. 18 miles N of Warren. Pop. in 1900 513.

Stephen, Mount, in the Rocky Mountains, Canada, on the line of the Canadian Pacific R. at Field station. Height, about 10,000 (10,425) feet.

Stephens, stē-vēn, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 636 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890 4928 in 1900 4484.

Stephens, a banking post-town of Ousehita co., Ark. on the St. Louis Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 407.

Stephens, a post-village of Ogishville co., Ga. on the Georgia R. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 179.

Stephens, a post-village of Elliott co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Stephensburg, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky. 51 miles S by W of Louisville.

Stephensburg, a post-village of Morris co., N. J., about 2½ miles W of Morristown. Pop. 100.

Stephens Chapel, a post-station of Siedscoo co., Tenn.

Stephens City, a post-town of Frederick co., Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Winchester. It has lime-works. Pop. in 1900 400.

Stephens Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y. 6 miles N of Hornellsville. Pop. 200.

Stephensmühl, stē-nūw a county in the N part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin has an area of 657 sq. m. It is intersected by the Peconicon River and is partly drained by the Yellow River. Capital, Freeport. Pop. in 1890 31,338 in 1900 34,993.

Stephenson, a banking post-village of Menominee co., Mich. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 21 miles N of Menominee. Pop. in 1900 396.

Stephenson, a post-station of Madison co., Tenn.

Stephenson, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Stephens Passage, Alaska, line between Admiralty Island and the main-land.

Stephensport, a banking post-town of Breckenridge co., Ky. on the Ohio River about 24 miles above Cincinnati. Ind. and 64 miles WSW of Louisville, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 441.

Stephens Postery, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ga. The banking point is Milledgeville. Pop. about 100.

Stephens Store, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., 11 miles E. of Columbia.

Stephensville, *st'e-vens-vil*, a post-village of Taylor co. Pa. Pop 60

Stephensville, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga. The banking point is Dublin Pop 130

Stephensville, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Wis. 1 mile E of the Wolf River and 12 miles NW of Appleton Pop. 125

Stephentown, *st'e-ven-tōwn* a post-village in Stephentown township (town), Rensselaer co. N.Y. on the Rutland R. 5 miles N of Lebanon Springs Pop of the town in 1900, 1645 of the village, 260

Stephentown Center, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N.Y. The banking point is Chatham or Pittsfield, Mass Pop 260

Stephenville, a banking city capital of Broth co., Tex., near the Bosque River about 95 miles WSW of Dallas, on the Frisco System It has cotton and cotton seed oil interests, etc. Pop in 1900 1902

Stepney, a section of eastern London N of the Thames.

Stepney, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. 11 miles N by W of Bridgeport. Pop about 400

Stepney, a post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Aberdeen It has a cannery

Stepney Depot, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn., 10 miles N of Bridgeport. Pop about 350

Steppe, *Thē*, a general government of Russia, in Central Asia, comprising the provinces or governments of Akmoinsk and Semipalatinsk Pop. in 1897 1,384,154 Seat of government Omsk It formerly also included Uralak and Turgai

Stepstones, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling Pop 175

Stepston, a post-station of Whetman co., Wash

Stérkrade, *stérk rá dēh* a village of Rhénish Prussia district of Düsseldorf circle of Ruhrort. It is a busy seat of the iron industry Pop. in 1900 15,004

Sterling, a county of western Texas, crossed by the Concho River Area 821 sq m Capital, Sterling City Pop in 1900 1127

Sterling, a post hamlet of Chicot co. Ark. on the Mississippi River 75 miles above Vicksburg

Sterling, a banking post-town, capital of Logan co. Colo. on the South Platte River and on the Burlington Route and the Union Pacific R. 57 miles WSW of Julesburg Pop in 1900 1909

Sterling, a post village in Sterling township (town) Windham co. Conn. 29 miles by rail WSW of Providence, R.I. The town has granite-quarries and dyeing and finishing works Pop in 1900 1299

Sterling, a post-town of Glynn co. Ga. on the South ern R. The banking point is Brunswick Pop. in 1900 97

Sterling, a city of Whitehall co. Ill. is finely situated on the N. bank of the Rock River 109 miles W of Chicago, on the Northwestern Line and the Burlington Route. It has a number of prominent public buildings, opera-house large iron works and extensive manufactures of farming implements, barbed wire, wire netting, hardware, gas-engines, burial-cases, etc. The river here affords abundant water power and flows through beautiful scenery Pop. in 1890 5824 in 1900 6309

Sterling, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, about 13 miles N of Clinton Pop 300

Sterling a banking city of Rice co. Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. 184 miles NW of Hutchinson Pop in 1900 2062

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 14 miles N of Worcester Pop of the town in 1900 1412

Sterling, a post-village of Arenac co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Standish Pop about 300

Sterling, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Neb. on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 35 miles SSE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 792

Sterling, a post village in Sterling township (town) Cayuga co. N.Y. 16 miles SW of Oswego, on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River R. The town contains a village named Fairhaven Pop in 1900 2610 of the village, 260

Sterling, a banking post-village of Burleigh co. N. Dak. Pop. 190

Sterling, a post-village of Wayne co. Ohio. The banking point is Seville. Pop. about 300

Sterling, a banking post-village of Ocmaw co., Sth., 17 miles ENE. of Lawton Pop. about 400.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township, Wayne co. Pa., 21 miles E. by S of Scranton Pop of the township in 1900 872 of the village, 150

Sterling, a post-village of Sanpete co. Utah The banking point is Mant Pop 200

Sterling, a post-village of Loudoun co. Va. on the Southern R. The banking point is Leesburg Pop 160

Sterling, a township (town) of Polk co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 733

Sterling, a township (town) of Vernon co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 1127

Sterling, a post village of Alberta, Canada, on the Alberta and St. Mary's River R. 19 miles from Lethbridge. Pop in 1901, 441

Sterlingbush, a post-village of Lewis co. N.Y., on the Indian River, about 24 miles ENE. of Watertown Pop 160

Sterling City, a post-village capital of Sterling co. Tex. on the Concho River 38 miles NW of San Angelo Pop. about 560

Sterling Junction, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles N of Worcester Pop. 150

Sterling Run, a post-village of Cameron co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Pennsylvania R. 9 miles E by E of Emporium. Pop about 400

Sterling Station, a post-village of Cayuga co. N.Y.

Sterling Valley, a post-village of Cayuga co. N.Y. about 13 miles SSW of Oswego Pop. 100

Sterlingville, a post-village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on Black Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 9 miles N by W of Carthage Pop 175

Sternberg, *stérn-béas* a town of Moravia Austria-Hungary 8 miles NNE of Olmütz It is a prominent seat of the textile industry and has a government tobacco-factory Pop in 1900 16,220

Sternberg, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 20 miles SW of Rostock Pop about 3000

Sterners, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. Pop 60

Sterrett, a post-village of Shelby co. Ala. The banking point is Birmingham Pop 150

Sterrett, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation I.T. 44 miles SE of Ardmore Pop in 1900 675

Sterrettville, *stér-ret-vil* a post-village of Erie co. Pa. 10 miles ESW of Erie. Pop 150

Sterrett's Gap, a post-village of Perry co. Pa., 7 miles N by E of Carlisle Pop about 300

Sterzing, *stér-ting* a town of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Black 10 miles NW of Brixen It was for a time a place of importance in the Middle Ages. In the vicinity are several castles. It is on the site of the Roman *Vilpencum*. Pop. about 1700

Stettersville, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Allentown Pop about 250

Stetson, a post-hamlet of Columbia co. Pa.

Stetson, a post-township (town) of Ponce de Leon, 24 miles W by N of Mangor Pop of the town in 1900 503

Stetsonville, a post-village of Taylor co. Wis. Pop. 75

Stettin, *stét-tēn* a town of Prussia, capital of the province of Pomerania, on both sides of the Oder a short distance above its mouth in the Stettiner Hafl an inlet of the Baltic Sea, 70 miles NNE of Berlin Lat 53° 25' N lon 14° 24' E It is on hilly ground and consists of the Altstadt Neustadt, and extensive suburban portions on the W bank of the river, and some suburban sections on the E bank. The principal objects of interest are the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the oldest church in Pomerania. The large thirteenth-century church of St. James, recently restored the castle of the old dukes of Pomerania, now used as a government building two gates known as the Künigthor and the Berliner Thor the old town-hall the new town-hall, and a fine monumental fountain one of numerous beautiful sculptural works that adorn the city Stettin is the most important manufacturing town of Pomerania. Its yards for the building of steel vessels are among the largest in the world. It has large machine-shops iron foundries, and sugar refineries, and manufactures of clothing chemicals, cement, and paper Stettin is the principal port of Prussia and ranks third among the seaports of the German Empire. Great sums have recently been expended upon the water approaches to the city. Its outer port is Hohenziehlade. The town was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. Pop in 1890, 110,223 in 1900 210,090 Stettin, *stét-tēn* or *stét-tēn* a post-village of Marathon co. Wis. in Stettin township (town) 44 miles N of Grand Rapids Pop. of the town in 1900 1119 of the village, about 150

Stettiner Hafl, *stét-tēn'er hafl*, or *Pommerscher Hafl*, a lagoon of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pomer-

ranic, into which the river Oder (on which Stettin is situated) discharges. It is shut off from the sea by the islands of Usedom and Wolin. Area, about 324 sq. m. The eastern portion is known as the Great Haff and the western as the Little Haff. The latter receives the river Oder. It communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets: the Peene, Swine, and Dvina. The depth generally does not exceed 15 feet.

Stetsum, the northeasternmost county of Indiana, borders on Michigan. Area, 311 sq. m. It is drained by the Pigeon River and Fish Creek. Capital, Angola. Pop. in 1890 14,475. In 1900 15,219.

Steuben, a county in the SW part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 1401 sq. m. It is drained by the Camillus, Conchocton, and Tioga rivers, which unite in the SE part of the county and form the Chemung River. Seneca Lake forms part of its north eastern boundary. The county has deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Bath. Pop. in 1890 81,472. In 1900 82,822.

Steuben, a post-township (town) and village of Washington co. Me. on an inlet of the sea, about 48 miles SSE of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 941.

Steuben, a post-village in Steuben township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. about 15 miles N of Lucca. Pop. of the town in 1900 902. of the village, 166.

Steuben, a post-village of Huron co. Ohio, on the Huron River about 20 miles S. of Sandusky. Pop. 190.

Steuben, a post-village of Crawford co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Rosenthal. Pop. about 360.

Steuben Valley, a post-hamlet of Oneida co. N. Y. **Steubenville**, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Ky. 20 miles SW of Somerset.

Steubenville, a city capital of Jefferson co. Ohio on the W bank of the Ohio River 22 miles above Wheeling and 43 miles W by S of Pittsburgh on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Pennsylvania Co. and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The site of the town is an elevated plain. It contains a court-house, city hall, the Hill Hospital, several parks etc. and has vast manufacturing industries represented by iron, steel and glass works (lamp-glass, and electro-light bulbs) paper mills, etc. The Steubenville Female Seminary is located here. Rich mines of bituminous coal are operated at and near this place and the city is also supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1890 11,077. In 1894 12,993. In 1900 13,394. In 1900 14,340.

Stevengage, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from Hitchin. Pop. in 1901, 3937.

Stevens, a county in the SW part of Kansas, later settled by the Cimarron River. Area, 23 sq. m. Capital, Houghton. Pop. in 1890 1418. In 1900 820.

Stevens, a county in the W part of Minnesota, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pottawatomie and Terre River. Capital, Morris. Pop. in 1890 5391. In 1900 5121.

Stevens, a county in the NE part of Washington borders on British Columbia. Area, 3945 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Columbia River and on the E by the Spokane River. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Colville. Pop. in 1890 4341. In 1900 16,543.

Stevens, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 125.

Stevens, a post-village of Burlington co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. 2 miles NE of Burlington.

Stevens, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Ephrata. Pop. about 300.

Stevensburg, a post-village of Culpeper co. Va., 75 miles NNW of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Stevens Creek, S. C. enters the Savannah River about 10 miles above Augusta, Ga.

Stevens Creek, a post-hamlet of White co. Ark. a few miles NE of Beary.

Stevens Creek, a post-station of Grayson co. Va.

Stevens Mills, a post-village of Franklin co. Vt., on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Derbylin. Pop. 100.

Stevenson, a banking post-town of Jackson co. Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Southern R. 39 miles WNW of Chattanooga and 3 miles W of the Tennessee River. Pop. in 1900 550. It has cotton-mills.

Stevenson, a post-village of Fairfield co. Conn. The banking point is Derby. Pop. 160.

Stevenson, a post-station of Baltimore co. Md.

Stevenson, an iron-mining village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Hibbing. Pop. about 560.

Stevenson, a post-village, capital of Shoshone co., Wash. on the Columbia River 38 miles (direct) E. by N. of Vancouver.

Stevenson, Mount, a summit of the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. Height, 10,420 feet.

Stevens Point, a post-village of Saukeshanna co. Pa. on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Saukeshanna. Pop. about 300.

Stevens Point, a city capital of Portage co. Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Wisconsin Central and the Green Bay and Western R., 35 miles W of Green Bay. It contains a state normal school, a Polish normal academy and the convent of St. Francis, and has large lumbering and brewing interests and manufactures of paper pulp knitted goods, and iron. Pop. in 1890 7888. In 1900 8524.

Stevenson, a town of Scotland co. of Ayr 2 miles E of Saltcoats. Pop. about 5000.

Stevenson, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co. Wis. on the Black River about 18 miles N of La Crosse.

Stevensville, a banking post-village of Queen Anne co. Md. on Kent Island which is in Chesapeake Bay about 12 miles E. of Annapolis. It has a cannery.

Stevensville, a post-village of Warren co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 8 miles S by W of St. Joseph. Pop. 350.

Stevensville, a banking post-town of Ravalli co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 28 miles SSW of Missoula. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Stevensville, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. 2 1/2 miles from Liberty Falls. Pop. 175.

Stevensville, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa., on Wyalusing Creek about 18 miles E of Towanda. Pop. about 150.

Stevensville, a post-village of King and Queen co. Va. about 35 miles ENE of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Stevensville, a post-village of Welland co. Ontario, on Black Creek and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 17 miles from Welland. Pop. 200.

Steveston, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 15 miles from Vancouver. It has canning and packing industries and a large floating population.

Steward, a banking post-village of Lee co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 400.

Stewards Mill, a post-hamlet of Fremont co. Tex. 7 miles N of Fairbaird.

Stewardson, a banking post-town of Shelby co. Ill. on the Wabash and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 12 miles N of Windsor. Pop. in 1900 517.

Stewart, a western county of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, 440 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Chattahoochee River and is drained by Hannahatchee and Patuxent creeks. Capital, Lumpkin. Pop. in 1890 15,603. In 1900 15,850.

Stewart, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 491 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and bounded on the W by the Tennessee R. or Iron ore is found in the county. Capital, Dover. Pop. in 1890 12,193. In 1900 15,324.

Stewart, a village of Hale co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Eataw. Pop. about 300.

Stewart, a post-station of Newton co. Ga.

Stewart, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ky. 12 miles SW of Harrodsburg.

Stewart, a banking post-village of McLeod co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 1 mile W by S of Wisconsin. Pop. in 1900 407.

Stewart, a post-town of Montgomery co. Miss. on the Southern R. The banking point is Winona. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Stewart, a post-station of Pemiscot co. Mo.

Stewart, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 13 miles E of Athens. Pop. 260.

Stewart, a township of Fayette co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1258.

Stewart, a post-village of Houston co. Tex. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 37 miles W by S of Clarksville. Pop. 200.

Stewart, a post-village of Green co. Wis. Pop. 75.

Stewart Island, New Zealand lies S of South Island. Area, 665 sq. m. It was formerly called South Island. Pop. in 1901 072. See New Zealand.

Stewart Islands See Houtman Islands.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr on the Ayr 5 miles by rail NW of Kilmarnock. Pop. about 2500.

Stewarton, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa. 60 miles SSE of Pittsburg.

Stewart River, in the Yukon district of Canada, rises in the Rocky Mountain divide, flows WSW, and empties into the Yukon about 30 miles S of Dawson.

Stewarts Ferry, a post-station of Davidson co., Tenn., about 11 miles E of Nashville.

Stewart's Fork, Tex., rises in Cook co. and enters the West Fork of the Trinity River in Tarrant co.

Stewarts Point, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Valleyford. Pop 160.

Stewarts Station, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala. 15 miles by rail E.N.R. of Retaw.

Stewarts Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Irwin. Pop about 400.

Stewartstown, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 7 miles N.W. of Dungannon.

Stewartstown, a post-village on Stewartstown township (town) Coos co. N.H. about 40 miles N by W of Lancaster. Pop of the town in 1900 1150.

Stewartstown, a banking post-borough of York co. Pa. about 35 miles N of Baltimore, Md. on the Stewartstown R. Pop in 1900 573.

Stewartstown, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co. W. Va. 54 miles ESE of Wheeling.

Stewartsville, a post-station of Coosa co. Ala.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Posey co. Ind. about 23 miles NW of Evansville, on the Illinois Central R. Pop 250.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Grant co., Ky. Pop 80.

Stewartville, a banking city of DeKalb co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 21 miles E. of St. Joseph. Pop in 1900 814.

Stewartville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. on the Lackawanna R. 34 miles E by N of Easton Pa. Pop about 500.

Stewartville, a coal mining village of Belmont co. Ohio, 7 miles W of Bellaire.

Stewartville, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. on the E slope of the Blue Ridge, 30 miles SW of Liberty. Pop 150.

Stewartville, a banking post-village of Olmsted co. Minn. on the Root River 12 miles S by W of Rochester on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop in 1900 640. It has manufactures of flour and fax-fibre.

Stewartville, Nova Scotia. See LOWER STEWIAZEN.

Steyning, a small town of England in Sussex 5 miles from the English Channel and 13 1/2 miles S of Hove.

Steynsburg, stins-bōng, a town of Cape Colony in a district of its own name, 45 miles by rail E.N.E. of Niddelburg.

Steyr, stīr, or **Steier**, stī-er, a town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the Enns and Steyr 19 miles N.E. of Linz. It is a quiet town. On a rock at the junction of the two rivers stands a medieval castle. Steyr is an important industrial centre. It is noted for its manufacture of knives and for its great manufactory of fire-arms. Pop in 1900 17,592.

Steece, a post-station of Cleveland co. N.C.

Sticken, an outpost of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Victoria.

Stickerville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. Mo. on the Muscle River 16 miles E of Milan.

Stickleyville, a post-village of Lee co. Va. about 30 miles W of Abingdon. Pop 50.

Stickney Corner, a post-village of Knox co. Mo. Pop 90.

Stieringen-Wendel, a village and commune of Lorraine, Germany near Fribach. It has large iron-works. Pop in 1900 2,912.

Stigier, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, 17 miles on the Midland Valley R. Pop 200.

Stigliano, stē-lyā-no, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 27 miles SW of Matera. Pop in 1901 8,914.

Stigliano, a locality in Italy 25 miles NW of Rome, with warm springs, the ancient Aquae Apollinares.

Stikine, or **Stickeen**, stik-ēen (native, *Stu-krer*, 'great river') a river of North America rises in the Cascade district of British Columbia, near the source of the Liard River. It flows generally SW through magnificent forest on a narrow scenery and empties on the Alaskan coast, to lat. 50° 40' N. Total length, about 500 miles, the lower 150 of which are navigable. The current is very strong in the upper portion.

Stiles, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa, about 30 miles S of Ottumwa. Pop 120.

Stiles, a village of Lehigh co. Pa. The banking point is Catamqua. Pop about 200.

Stiles, a post-village in Stiles township (town) Oconto co. Wis. on the Oconto River 25 miles N of Green Bay, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900 897 of the village, about 540.

Stilesboro, a post-village of Barrow co., Ga. on the Etowah River and on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, 45 miles NW of Atlanta. Pop about 220.

Stiles Station, a post-station of Onondaga co., N.Y. 7 miles by rail NW of Syracuse.

Stilesville, a banking post-village of Hendricks co. Ind. on Mill Creek, about 13 miles E of Greencastle. Pop about 400.

Stillsjerloch, the German name of the Stralvio Pass.

Stillman Valley, a banking post-village of Oglesburg, Ill. on the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 84 miles W of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

Stillmore, a banking post-town of Emanuel co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia and other railroads. Pop in 1900 741.

Stillpond, a post-village of Kent co., Md. about 34 miles E. of Baltimore. Pop about 300.

Stillriver, a village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is New Milford. Pop about 250.

Stillriver, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles N.E. of Worcester. Pop about 370.

Stillwater, a mining hamlet of Shasta co., Cal.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet of White co. Ky. 40 miles ESE of Mount Sterling.

Stillwater, a post-village of Penobscot co. Me. The banking point is Oldtown. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop about 600.

Stillwater, a city capital of Washington co. Minn. on the W bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a narrow lake) 18 miles N.E. of St. Paul on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It contains a state penitentiary, a fine court-house, Federal building, the St. Joseph and St. Mary's convents etc., and has large lumber industries, breweries, feed-mills, machine-shops and manufactures of flour, boots and shoe wares etc. Pop. in 18 0 6750 in 1880 9065 in 1890 11,200 in 1900 12,318.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet, capital of Carroll co., Nev., about 45 miles ENE of Virginia City.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township, Somerset co. N.J. on the Pamunkey River 8 miles WSW of Newton. The township contains several lakes. Pop. in 1900 1108.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township (town) Saratoga co. N.Y. on the W bank of the Hudson River and on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles above Albany and about 14 miles SE of Saratoga Springs. It has knitting mills and manufactures of paper, lumber etc. Pop. of the town (which comprises part of Mechanicville) in 1900 4,989 of the village 1,007. Stillwater is memorable for the two battles fought there between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates on Sept. 10 and Oct. 7 1777 which were followed by the surrender of Burgoyne on Oct. 17. The first engagement is sometimes called the battle of Bemis Heights and the second is often designated as the battle of Saratoga.

Stillwater, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Uhrichsville. Pop 125.

Stillwater, a banking city capital of Pryor co. Okla. on Stillwater Creek and 25 miles (direct) NE of Oklahoma, on the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe R. It has a distillery, cotton gin etc. Pop in 1900 2,431.

Stillwater, a post-borough of Columbia co. Pa., on Fishing Creek, 18 miles NNE of Bloomsburg on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop in 1900 177.

Stillwater, a post-village of Providence co. R.I. on the Woonasquatucket River 10 miles NW of Providence, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has worsted yarn mills. Pop about 350.

Stillwater, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Sherbrooke.

Stillwater, Ohio, rises in Belmont co. and enters the Tuscarawas River about 7 miles below New Philadelphia.

Stillwater Creek, Ohio, rises in Darke co. and unites with Greasville Creek at Covington, Miami co.

Stillwell, a post-village of Birmingham co., Ga. The banking point is Savannah. Pop 100.

Stillwell, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 26 miles SNE of Quincy. Pop. 300.

Stillwell, a village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western and the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles SE. of Laporte. Pop 125.

Stilson, a post-village of Bulloch co. Ga., on the Savannah and Statesboro R. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. 125.

Stilson, a post-village of Hancock co. Iowa. Pop. 100.

Stilton, a village of Huntingdonshire, England 4 miles from Peterborough. It gives its name to a kind of cheese made elsewhere.

Stilton, a post-station of Orangeburg co. S. C.

Stillwell, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. on the Kansas City Southern R. about 20 miles (direct) E. of Tahlequah. It has a cotton gin. Pop. in 1900 779.

Stillwell, a post-village of Johnson co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Olathe. Pop. 150.

Stines Corner, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co. Pa.

Stinesville, a post-village of Monroe co. Ind. near the White River and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 4 miles S. of Gosport. Pop. in 1900 233.

Stinnett, a post-village of Anderson co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Stinson, a post-village of Landerdale co. Miss.

Stinson, a post-station of Otagamie co. Wis.

Stippville, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 200.

Stips Hill, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 38 miles SSW of Richmond. Pop. 200.

Stirling, or **Stirlingshire**, *stjir heg-shjr* a county of Scotland, situated where the country may be said to narrow to an isthmus between the firths of Clyde and Forth Area, 461 sq. m. It extends westward from the head of the Firth of Forth to Loch Lomond. In the NW corner Ben Lomond rises to a height of over 3000 feet. The river Forth traverses the NE. corner. Iron is extensively mined. The county is such a tender member to the House of Commons Capital Stirling. Pop. in 1901 142,291.

Stirling (formerly *Styrkyrke*, or *Estirvelin*), a burgh and river port of Scotland, capital of the co. of Stirling, finely situated on the right bank of the Forth 31 miles WNW of Edinburgh and 24 miles SW of Forth. The town is dominated by the venerable castle crowning a precipitous height and commanding superb views. Within the walls of the famous stronghold are the Gothic palace of James V. the Parliament House and the royal chapel. Other interesting structures of the town are Greyfriars Church and Mac's Work an incomplete but lavishly decorated edifice. A little below Stirling is the striking ruin of Cambuskenneth Abbey. The town manufactures carpets and other woollen goods, rope, etc. It was formerly a favorite residence of the Scottish monarchs. Is the outskirts of Stirling is Hannockburn. Pop. in 1901 18,403.

Stirling, a post-village of Morris co. N. J. on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Bernardsville. Pop. about 250. It has silk manufactures.

Stirling (formerly *Stirlington*) a banking post-village of Hastings co. Ontario on Hawdon Creek and on the Grand Trunk R. 14 miles NW of Belleville. Pop. in 1901 243.

Stirling City, a banking post-village of Butte co. Cal. **Stirling Mountains** (or *Range*) in the SW. part of Western Australia, about 40 miles N of Albany. Height, 3000 feet.

Stirlington, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, on the Conestoga River 17 miles WNW of Elora. Pop. 200.

Stirrum, a post-village of Sargent co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Milnor.

Stissing, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., on the Poughkeepsie and Baiton and other railroads 21 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 100.

Stites, a banking post-village of Idaho co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R.

Stithen, a post-hamlet of Hardin co. Ky. 22 miles by rail S. by W. of Louisville.

Stittsville, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Mich. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. 173.

Stittville, a post-village of Carlton co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 14 1/2 miles SW of Ottawa. Pop. 250.

Stittville, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 350.

Stitzer, a post-village of Grant co. Wis. 22 miles S. of Woodman on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 175.

St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Louis, etc. See SAINT JOHN SAINT LAWRENCE SAINT LOUIS, etc.

Stockach, *stok hsk* a town of Baden on the river Stockach 15 miles NW of Constance. Pop. about 2300.

Stockbridge, a small town of England in the NW part of Hampshire, near the border of Wiltshire.

Stockbridge, a post-village of Henry co. Ga., 20 miles SE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. 200.

Stockbridge, a banking summer-resort and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles S. of Pittsfield. It is

noted for its beautiful scene, and contains an Indian burial ground, the Williams Academy Jackson Library, etc. A monument has been erected here to Jonathan Edwards, who resided in Stockbridge. The town is diversified by hills and valleys and presents charming scenery. Among the points of interest in the vicinity are the Ice Glen Prospect Hill and Lake Mahkeenac, near which is the house where Hawthorne lived. Elevation, 838 feet. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2061.

Stockbridge, a banking post-village of Ingham co. Mich. 60 miles W of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 677.

Stockbridge, a post-township (town and village) of Madison co. N. Y. about 22 miles WSW of Utica on the New York Ontario and Western R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1022. of the village about 200.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township (town) Wiedor co. Vt., on the West Branch of the White River and on the White River R. 10 miles NE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 832.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township (town) Calumet co. Wis. on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago about 22 miles NNE of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1042.

Stockdale, a post-village of Riley co. Kan. on the Big Blue River and on the Union Pacific R. 18 miles N by W of Manhattan.

Stockdale, a post-village of Pike co. Ohio. The banking point is Waverly. Pop. about 300.

Stockdale, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Roscoe. Pop. in 1900 711. It has stock-hoop works.

Stockdale, a banking post-village of Wilcox co. Tex. about 33 miles ESE of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Gulf R. Pop. about 500.

Stockdale, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario, 6 miles N of Trinton. Pop. 200.

Stockeran, *stok kahr-w* a town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube 6 miles NW of Korneuburg. It has an extensive trade in grain. Pop. in 1900 10,212.

Stockertown, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and New England R. about 5 miles NNW of Easton. Pop. 375.

Stockett, a banking post-village of Cascade co. Mont. on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 450.

Stockham, a banking post-village of Hamilton co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 109.

Stockholm, *stok holm* (L. *Hus o*) the capital of Sweden situated at the E. extremity of Lake Mälar where it discharges into an arm of the Baltic Sea 330 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. of observatory 59° 20' 34" N. lon 18° 3' 30" E. Few cities have a more picturesque situation than Stockholm built as it is on rocky and elevated islands and peninsulas cut from the main land by fjords, with primeval forests extending almost within the city limits and stretches of bare granitic rock protruding between the houses. It has often been styled the Venice of the North. The oldest part of Stockholm known as the *Städer* lies on an island at the extremity of Lake Mälar and is connected by bridges with the rest of the city and with the island of Riddarholm. The old sections are compactly built with narrow streets sloping steeply to the water but the newer portions are attractively laid out with broad avenues open squares and numerous sculptural monuments. There are some beautiful parks. The most striking architectural feature of the place is the imposing royal palace, in Italian Renaissance style. Of the numerous ecclesiastical structures the principal are the *Storkyrka* the Riddarholm's Kyrka, with a lofty perforated iron spire, the burial place of the Swedish kings, the *Katarina Kyrka*, and the *Tyska Kyrka*, in German Renaissance style. Among the notable secular edifices are the Riddarhus (height a house) with an interesting collection of portraits and armorial bearings of Swedish nobles, the stately buildings of the Northern Museum, the National Museum in Renaissance style, containing fine art-galleries and a collection of Swedish antiquities and the new opera-house. Among the monuments are an obelisk erected to the memory of Gustavus III and statues of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. The royal library of Stockholm contains over 300,000 volumes, about 10,000 manuscripts, and one of the largest collections of pamphlets in the world. Among institutions of learning are an institute of higher studies (established in 1875) a medico-surgical institute, a polytechnic school an agricultural academy a school of forestry and a veterinary school. Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish Academy (organized on the model of the French Academy) the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and other learned bodies. The royal collection of weapons is one of the richest in Europe. Stockholm is next to Gothenburg, the most important industrial centre of Sweden. It has iron-foundries,

machine-shops, and breweries and manufactures of furniture, sugar soap, and tobacco. Ship-building and cotton-spinning are carried on. The city ranks first among Swedish ports in the value of imports. Pop. in 1780, 75,000 in 1830, 92,000, in 1890, 245,454, in 1900 300,000 in 1903 311,043.

Stockholm, a län or province of Sweden. Area, 2015 sq. m. The city of Stockholm is not included in it. Pop. in 1900 177,802.

Stockholm, a plantation of Arcootock co., Ma. Pop. in 1900 101.

Stockholm, a post-township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 1473.

Stockholm, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J. 30 miles NW of Paterson on the New York, Esquebanna and Western R. Pop. about 400.

Stockholm, a post-township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the St. Regis River about 11 miles NE of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 2836.

Stockholm, a post-village of Grant co. S. Dak. The banking point is Southshore.

Stockholm, a post-village in Stockholm township (town) Popin co. Wis. on Lake Pepin, about 16 miles E by S of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900 871.

Stockholm Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., about 13 miles NE of Canton.

Stockhorn, stock horn, a mountain of Switzerland canton and 18 miles S of Bern. Height, 7195 feet.

Stocking Harbor, a hamlet on the N. side of Green Bay Newfoundland 12 miles from Tilt Cove.

Stockland, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. Pop. 150.

Stockley, a post-village of Sussex co. Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 5 miles S of Georgetown. Pop. 100.

Stockport, a municipal county and parliamentary borough of England within the territorial limits of Cheshire, on the Mersey at the issue of the Tame 3 miles SE of Manchester. It lies on the edge of a gorge, and, with its rambling precipitous streets and terraces rising from the river presents a highly picturesque appearance. It has numerous churches a court house, market-hall mechanics institute, and grammar-school dating from the end of the fifteenth century. The Union Sunday school is said to be the largest in the world. The town has manufactures of machinery, hats textiles and brass and iron-wares. The Mersey is here spanned by a railroad bridge over 100 feet high. The borough sends 3 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1831 59,544 in 1891, 70,363 in 1901 76,897. Since the last census the limits of the parliamentary borough have been extended the population of the annexed district being about 14,000.

Stockport, a banking post-village of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 250.

Stockport, a post-village in Stockport township (town) Columbia co. N. Y. on Kinderhook Creek at the mouth of Claverack Creek 25 miles S of Albany on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. of the town in 1900 2710 of the village, about 450.

Stockport, a post-village of Morgan co. Ohio on the Muskingum River about 22 miles WNW of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 378.

Stockport Station, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. N. Y. on the Delaware River and on the Erie R. 162 miles NW of New York.

Stokebridge, a town of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles from Sheffield. Pop. in 1901 4566.

Stokeville, a post-village of Buncombe co. N. C. 15 miles N of Asheville.

Stocketon, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on the E. bank of the Tennessee River and on the Southern R. 35 miles above Mobile. It has manufactures of lumber turpentine and tar-pentine. Pop. about 1200.

Stockton, a city capital of San Joaquin co. Cal. is situated on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Line, in an extensive fertile plain (a part of the great central valley of California), and on a tributary of the San Joaquin River, 43 miles E by E of Sacramento. It is about 3 miles E of the San Joaquin River with which it is connected by a navigable channel. Steamboats ply daily between here and San Francisco. Stockton contains a fine granite court-house, a state hospital for the insane high-school opera-house St. Mary's College, and St. Agnes Academy and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, foundry products glass, leather, lumber, woollens, four carriages and wagons soap, etc. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 14,434 in 1900 15,006.

Stockton, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles NE of Valdosta. Pop. 275.

Stockton, a banking post-village of Ja. Davies co., Ill. about 23 miles W of Freeport, on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. in 1900 848.

Stockton, a post-village of Muscatine co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Durant. Pop. 200.

Stockton, a banking city capital of Rooke co. Kan. on the South Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 46 miles N of Hays. Pop. in 1900 1039.

Stockton, Waldo co., Me. See BROCKTON SPRINGS.

Stockton, a banking post-village of Worcester co. Md., 9 miles S of Snowhill. Pop. about 400.

Stockton, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Northwestern R. 11 miles W of Winona. Pop. 250.

Stockton, a banking city, capital of Cedar co. Mo. about 50 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 555.

Stockton, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N. J., on the Delaware River 3 miles NW of Lambertville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900 590.

Stockton, a banking post township (town and village) of Chautauque co. N. Y. about 14 miles S of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900 1852 of the village about 500.

Stockton, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles E of Hazleton. Pop. about 900.

Stockton, a post-village of London co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Stockton, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah 38 miles SW of Salt Lake City on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. Silver has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Stockton, a post-station of Henry co., Va.

Stockton, a post-township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1899. Stockton post-office is 4 miles E. of Florer.

Stockton, a maritime town of New South Wales, about 5 miles from Newcastle. It has ship building yards and coaling industries. Pop. about 3000.

Stockton-on-Tees, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Durham on the N. bank of the Tees, opposite South Stockton with which it is connected by bridge and 5 miles SW of Middlesbrough. It has ship-building yards, iron works, and manufactures of sail-cloth and rope. The Tees is here navigable for vessels of large tonnage. The first passenger railway operated by steam locomotives was that between Stockton-on-Tees and Darlington, opened in 1825. Pop. in 1901 51,478.

Stockton Springs, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Searport. Pop. in 1900 872.

Stockville, a post-village capital of Frontier co., Neb. on Little Medicine Creek about 40 miles WNW of Plim Creek station. Pop. in 1900 269.

Stockwell, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 12 miles SSE of Lafayette. Pop. about 500.

Stockwell, a post-village of Orem co. N. Y. The banking point is Waterville. Pop. 100.

Stockyards, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. It has oil-works. The banking point is Oakland.

Stock Yards, a cattle-market and station (branch of the Chicago post-office) in Cook co. Ill.

Stoddard, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 833 sq. m. It is intersected by the Castor River and bounded on the W by the St. Francis River. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890 17,377 in 1900 34,869.

Stoddard, a post-village in Stoddard township (town) Cheshire co. N. H. about 14 miles NE of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900 707.

Stoddard, a post village of Vernon co. Wis., 12 miles S of La Crosse, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 300.

Stoddardsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Lehigh River about 20 miles S of Scranton.

Stoke Ferry, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk on the Wisney 24 miles WNW of Norwich.

Stoke Poges, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, 4 miles NNE of Windsor. The poet (ray is buried in the church-yard, which is the scene of his famous elegy.

Stoke Prior, a village of England, co. of Worcester 4 miles NE of Droitwich. Here are productive wine-springs.

Stokes, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is drained by the Dan River and contains deposits of iron galena, coal and mica. Capital, Danbury. Pop. in 1890 17,108, in 1900 10,806.

Stokes, a post-hamlet of Onida co., N. Y. 8 miles N of Rome.

Stokes, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn. The banking point is Dyerburg.

Stokesbridge, a post-village of Darlington co. S. C. on Lynch's Creek, 21 miles W of Darlington. Pop. 75.

Stokesdale, a post-village of Guilford co. N. C. Pop. 75.

Stokessdale, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 2½ miles N of Wellsboro. Pop. 200

Stokessley, a small town of Bagdad, co. of York 3 miles SE of Stokess-on-Tees.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Staffordshire, 14 miles N by W of Stafford. The most interesting buildings are the town hall, the market-hall, and the Milton Memorial building. There are statues of Wedgwood and Milton. The town is the centre of the district called the Potteries and has extensive manufactures of porcelain and earthenware. Pop. in 1891 24,000, in 1901 30,453

Stolnitz, stol'nik a town of Herzegovina, 17 miles SSE of Mostar. Pop. in 1895 4153

Stolberg, stol'ber a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles E of Ais-la-Chapelle. It is the centre of a manufacturing district, turning out a great variety of brass, copper, lead, zinc, and iron-products. Pop. in 1900 14,249

Stolberg, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony 49 miles WNW of Merseburg in the Harz. It has a fine castle of the prince of Stolberg and a venerable town hall. The place is a summer resort. Pop. about 2000

Stolbova, a village in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, circle of Novaya Ladoga. Here a peace was concluded in 1617 between Russia and Sweden, favorable to the latter

Stolbov, stol-bo-vo an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena River and the Yen Siberia Islands.

Stolberg, stol'ber a town of Saxony circle of Zwickau, 11 miles ESW of Chemnitz. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile and knitting industries and various other branches of manufacture. Pop. in 1900 6550

Stolpo, stol'p a river of Pomerania, Prussia, which empties into the Baltic Sea at Stolpandau, after a course of about 90 miles

Stolpe, or Stolp, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Stolpe 10 miles SSE of its mouth in the Baltic Sea, and 79 miles W by V of Danzig. It has a fourteenth-century church with a lofty tower and an old castle. The industries comprise amber turning and carrying weaving etc. Pop. in 1900 27,293

Stolpen, a town of Saxony circle of Dresden district of Pirna. It has interesting ruins of an old castle. Pop. about 1500

Stolpmünde, stol'p mün'de a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Stolpe, 19 miles NW of Stolpe. Pop. about 2500

Stolzenau, stol'tshen a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Weser 17 miles NNE of Minden. Pop. about 1800

Stolzenfels, stol'tshen-fels a castle on the left bank of the Rhine 4 miles above Coblenz. It is mainly a modern structure in the medieval style but part of it is very old. It is the property of the emperor of Germany

St - Omer See ST-OMER

Stones, a town of England co. of 7 miles VVW of Stafford on the Trent. Pop. in 1901 5480

Stone, a county in the N part of Arkansas is bounded on the NE by the White River Area, 615 sq m Capital Mountain View. Pop. in 1890, 7043 in 1900 8100

Stone, a county in the SW part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 509 sq m. It is intersected by the White River and also drained by the James River. Among its mineral resources are iron and lead. Capital Galena. Pop. in 1890 7000 in 1900 9842

Stone, a post-village of Pickens co. Ala. Pop. 150

Stone, a post-station of Clackamas co. Oregon

Stone Arabia, a post-village of Montgomery co. NY about 20 miles W of Amsterdam. Pop. 75

Stonebank, a post-village of Waukesha co. Wis., on Koshong Lake, about 23 miles WNW of Milwaukee. Pop. 120

Stonoblois, a post-village of Pontatice co. Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 10 miles E of Attina. Pop. 230

Stonoboro, ston'bo-ro a banking post-borough of Newco. Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 31 miles W by S of Franklin. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1890 1801

Stonoburg, a post-village of Montague co. Tex. on the Chicago Rock Island and Gulf R. The banking point is Bowie. Pop. 175

Stonoburgh, a post-station of Washington co. II

Stonoburgh, a post-village of Genesee co., NY about 20 miles SW of Rochester. Pop. 140

Stonoburgh, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. The banking point is Bangor or Belvidere, N.J. Pop. about 200

Stono City, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 3 miles W of Ames. Here are large stone-quarries. Pop. about 700

Stono City, a post-village of Bruce co. Tas. on the Hearna and Bruce Valley R. The banking point is Hearna. Pop. 100

Stonoclin, a post-village of Fayette co. W Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal and coke-industries.

Stonoco, a post-village of Dutchess co. NY. The banking point is Poughkeepsie. Pop. 150

Stonoco, a post-village of Wayne co. W Va. The banking point is Louisa, Ky. Pop. 250

Stonocreek, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. R. about 9 miles ESW of Dover. Pop. about 200

Stonodun, a post-station of Allegany co. NY

Stonofield, an industrial town of Scotland, in Lanark shire, a few miles SE of Glasgow

Stonofield, a post-village of Argenteuil co. Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 50 miles from Montreal on the Canada Great Northern R. Pop. 200

Stonofort, a banking post-village of Railco co. Ill. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 65 miles NE of Cairo. Pop. about 450

Stonogga, a post-village of Wise co. Va. on the Interstate R. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. It has coal and coke-industries.

Stonoburn, ston'burn a township (town) of Oxford co. Me. Pop. in 1900 284

Stonoburn, a banking post-village in Stonoburn township (town) Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N of Boston. It has a high school and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, automobiles, and chemicals. Pop. of the town in 1900 6197

Stonoburn, a post-village of Warren co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 8 miles SSE of Warren. Pop. 250

Stonoburn, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec, 22 miles N of Quebec. Pop. about 450

Stonoburn (sometimes called Stonoburn) a resort and bathing resort of Scotland capital of the co. of Kintyre, on the North Sea, 14 miles SEW of Aberdeen. Linen weaving is carried on and there are herring and haddock fisheries. Pop. in 1901 4565

Stonoburn, ston'burn (i.e. hanging stones) the remains of a great prehistoric structure in England in Wiltshire on Salisbury Plain, 9 miles VVW of Salisbury. It consists mainly of a circle of vast stones (nearly half of them now prostrate) averaging about 14 feet in diameter which originally supported and were joined by horizontal stones of a number of much smaller stones (originally forming an inner circle) and several pairs of huge stone columns arranged elliptically within the inner circle. This the largest of British megalithic monuments, is generally supposed to date from the Bronze Age.

Stonoburn, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. 100

Stonoburn, a post-village of Cleburne co. Ala. 28 miles E by S of Oxford

Stonoburn, a post-station of Dent co. Mo

Stonoburn, a town of England See EAST STONE

Stonoburn, a town of Scotland co. of Lanark, 7 miles SSE of Hamilton. Pop. about 2000

Stonoburn, ston'burn a village of England co. of Warwick 4 miles S of Coventry

Stonoburn Creek, Ohio, enters the East Fork of the Little Miami River in Clermont co.

Stonoburn, a post-village of Jefferson co. NY about 11 miles N by W of Watertown. Pop. about 80

Stonoburn, a post town of Dekalb co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 18 miles ENE of Atlanta. Granite is quarried here. Pop. in 1900 835

Stonoburn, a post-station of Carroll co. Va.

Stonoburn, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. Pop. 15

Stonoburn, a post-village of Lister co. NY near Rondout Creek about 10 miles SW of Kingston. Pop. 450

Stonoburn, a town near northward through Rutherford co. and enters the Cumberland River 5 miles above Nashville. An indecisive battle was fought on this river near Murfreesboro by the forces of Ruggers and those of Bragg on Dec. 31 1862 and Jan. 2, 1863.

Stonoburn, a creek, Ky. enters the South Fork of the Licking River in Bourbon co. about 7 miles N of Paris.

Stonoburn, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 1 mile E by S of Reading. Pop. 200

Stonoburn, a post-station of Johnson co., Ind.

Stonoburn, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 200

Ittemsville, a post-village of Washington co. Miss., on Deer Creek 9 miles E of Greenville, on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rr. Pop. about 650

Stonerville, a banking post-village of Buckingham co. N C 18 miles WNW of Reidsville. Pop. 200

Stonerville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 75

Stonewall, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas. Area, 777 sq. m. Capital, Rayner. Pop. in 1890 1624. In 1900, 2183.

Stonewall, a post-station of Dallas co. Ala.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co. Colo., 36 miles from Trinidad.

Stonewall, a post-village of Campbell co. Ga. Pop. 100

Stonewall, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. 250

Stonewall, a post-village of De Soto parish La., 12 miles S of Shreveport. Pop. 100

Stonewall, a post-village of Clarke co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 5 miles (direct) NW of Quitman. The banking point is Meridian or Mobile, Ala. It has cotton mills. Pop. about 1000

Stonewall, a post-town of Pamlico co. N C. The banking point is Newbern. Pop. in 1900 168

Stonewall, a post-station of Smith co. Tenn.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va., 3½ miles from Mount Sidney

Stonewall, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 25 miles N by W of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500

Stonington, a banking post-borough port of entry and resort of New London co. Conn. In Stonington town ship (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, 50 miles SSW of Providence, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. Its harbor is spacious and is partly protected by a break water. The borough has railroad-shops and manufactures of foundry products silk machinery velvets etc. In Aug. 1814, this place was bombarded by several British vessels, but was successfully defended. Pop. of the borough in 1900 2278; of the town 3540

Stonington, a banking post-village of Christian co. Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River 20 miles SW of Decatur on the Webber R. Pop. in 1900 438

Stonington, a post-township (town) of Hancock co. Me. Pop. in 1900 1648

Stonington, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Sunbury. Pop. 150

Stonon, a post-hamlet of St. Francois co. Mo. about 5 miles ENE of Iron Mountain

Stono, a post-village of Charleston co. S C on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200

Stono Inlet, an inlet of Charleston co., S C among the sea-islands

Stony Brook, N J rises in Hunterdon co. crosses Mercer co. near Princeton, and enters the Millstone River

Stonybrook, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. near the Charles River, on the Boston and Maine R. 12 miles W of Boston

Stonybrook, a post-village of Suffolk co. N Y on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. 84 miles E by N of Brooklyn

Stonybrook, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Northern Central R. The banking point is York. Pop. 200

Stony Creek, Mich. rises in Clinton co. runs westward, and enters the Maple River about 3 miles from its mouth

Stony Creek, Monroe co. Mich. enters Lake Erie about 5 miles NE of Monroe

Stony Creek, Oakland co., Mich., falls into the Clinton River

Stony Creek, Pa. enters the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Cambria co.

Stony Creek, Dauphin co. Pa. enters the Susquehanna River at the borough of Dauphin

Stony Creek, Va. runs southeastward through Dinwiddie co. and enters the Nottoway River in Sussex co.

Stonycreek, a post-village and summer resort of New Haven co. Conn. on Long Island Sound and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11 miles E of New Haven its banking point. Pop. about 1000. The interesting group of Thimble Islands is near this place.

Stony Creek, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 35 miles WSW of Detroit.

Stonycreek, a post-village of Warren co. N Y on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 30 miles N of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 200

Stonycreek, a township (town) of Warren co., N Y Pop. in 1900, 1019

Stonycreek, a post-township of Caswell co. N C. Pop. in 1900 1481

Stony Creek, a station in Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rr. 13 miles SE of Pottsville.

Stonycreek, a post-township and village of Somerset co. Pa. about 44 miles SSW of Altoona. Pop. of the township in 1900 1824 of the village about 500

Stonycreek, a post-hamlet of Carter co. Tenn. 18 miles ENE of Carter.

Stonycreek, a post-village of Sussex co. Va. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Petersburg 21 miles distant. Pop. 200

Stony Creek, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rr. 6 miles ESE of Hamilton. This place was the scene of an engagement between the British and American troops in 1813, in which the latter were beaten. Pop. about 650

Stonycreek Mills, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. 4 miles from Reading. Pop. 300

Stonycross, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Stonyfork, a post-township of Watauga co. N C 65 miles NW of Statesville. Pop. in 1900 968

Stonyfork, a post-village of Toaga co. Pa. about 26 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. 150

Stonyhill, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co. Mo., 9 miles S of Berger

Stony Hollow, a post-station of Ulster co. N Y on the Ulster and Delaware R. 8 miles W of Rondout

Stonyhurst, a post-station of Lancashire, England, the site of Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. It has a famous observatory (lat. 53° 50' 40" N lon. 2° 28' 10" W)

Stony Island, Jefferson co. N Y is in the E. part of Lake Ontario

Stony Man, a post-village of Page co. Va. Pop. 100

Stony Mountain, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Stonewall 7 miles distant. Pop. 200

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co. Cal.

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ind. 5 miles N of Madison

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish La. on the Amite River 24 miles NE of Baton Rouge

Stoypoint, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 16 miles S of Jackson

Stoypoint, a post-village in Stonypoint township (town) Rockland co. N Y on the Hudson River and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rr. 42 miles N of New York. Here is a high rocky peninsula, the site of an old fort which General Wayne took by storm on the night of July 16, 1779. This was one of the most brilliant exploits performed in the Revolutionary War. A state park has been laid out on the spot. Pop. of the town in 1900 4101 of the village about 500

Stonypoint, a post-village of Alexander co. V C. Pop. 100

Stonypoint, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. on the Erie R. 24 miles N of Evansburg

Stonypoint, a post-village of Hawkins co. Tenn. 12 miles NE of Rogersville

Stonypoint, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va., about 11 miles NE of Charlottesville. Pop. 100

Stony Point, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 84 miles W of London. Pop. about 500

Stonypoint Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co. Va., on the Appomattox River about 60 miles WSW of Richmond

Stonyridge, a post-station of Surry co. N C

Stonyridge, a post-village of Wood co., Okla. on the Ohio Central Lines 11 miles S of Toledo. Pop. 150

Stonyrun, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. 2 miles from Kempton station which is 24 miles N of Reading. Pop. about 150

Stony Stratford, a town of England co. and 7 miles NE. of Buckingham, on the river Ouse and on the line of the Roman road known as Watling Street. Pop. about 3000

Stoss, stöos, a health-resort of Switzerland canton of Schwyz, 2½ miles ESE of Brunnen. Altitude, 4242 feet

Stop, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga. Pop. 60

Stoppenberg, a rural commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Emmer. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 7919

Stör, a river of Holstein, flows SSW and joins the Elbe 2½ miles N of Glückstadt. Length, 45 miles.

Stora-Afvan, *stor afvan*, a lake of Sweden, lkn of Vasterbotten, receives from the NW the waters of the Hara-Afvan, and on the SE discharges its own by the river Skelleftef into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Stora Lulea *Stora lulea*, a long, narrow lake of Swedish Lapland, drained by the river Lulea. Length, from NW to SE, 90 miles.

Storden, a post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Westbrook. **Storeville**, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 60. **Storeville**, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 12 miles S of Anderson.

Storey, a county in the W part of Nevada, has an area of 263 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Truckee River and on the E by the Carson River. In the SW part of the county Mount Davidson, a peak of the Washoe Range rises to the height of 7876 feet. The county has rich deposits of gold and silver. Among the mines of this county is the famous Comstock Lode. Capital, Virginia City. Pop. in 1890, 8806. In 1900, 2473.

Storkow, *stork*, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on the Storkow Canal, 26 miles WSW of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2500.

Storm Bay, on the SE side of Tasmania, S of lat. 43 S and about lon. 145° 40 E.

Stormberg, a village in the Albert division of Cape Colony NW of the Stormbergen. The English were defeated here in a battle with the Boers in Dec. 1899.

Stormbergen, *størn berg*, a mountain-chain in the NE part of Cape Colony, trending about E. and W. It is the W prolongation of the Drakenberg range and is the water parting between the Orange River on the N and the Indian Ocean (see the Great Kei River) on the S. Coal is found in both the S and W portions, that of best quality being mined at Indwe. Height, 6900-6800 feet.

Storm King, N Y. See HIGHLANDS OF THE HERMON.

Storm Linker, a banking post-town capital of Boone Vista co., Iowa, near a lake of the same name and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 43 miles W of Fort Dodge. It has manufactures of flour and butter-tubs. Pop. in 1900, 2168.

Stormont, a county of Ontario. It is watered by several small streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, which forms its SE boundary. Capital, Cornwall.

Stormont, Nova Scotia. See CUNYAT HANNOX.

Stormont, a post-village of Carter co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. 126.

Stormville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N Y., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. about 16 miles E. by N of Newburg. Pop. 190.

Stormville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. 4 miles SW of Brundage. Pop. 80.

Stormville, a post-station of Wood co., Tex.

Stormway, a port of Scotland co. of Ross, the chief town of the island of Lewis with Harris, one of the Outer Hebrides, on a fine bay on the E side, 38 miles from the nearest point of the main-land. The principal feature of the town is the large Stormway Castle, completed in 1870. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in fishing. Pop. of the urban district in 1901, 5741.

Stormway, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 25 miles NE of Robinson. Pop. about 340.

Storø, *størø*, an island of Norway, 37 miles S of Bergen. Length, from N to S, 15 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Storozyn'ets, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bukovina, 13 miles SW of Gura-Gorots, on the river Sereth. Pop. in 1900, 6809.

Strattington, Ontario. See INVERARY.

Strats, a post-station of Tolland co., Conn. See HAGLEVILLE.

Stor Sjö, *stor sjö* (i.e. great lake) a lake of Sweden in Jemtland. Length, from 20 to 30 miles. The town of Östersund is situated on its S. shore. Another lake of the same name lies WSW of Gede. Length, 15 miles.

Stor Ussna, *stor ussna*, a lake of Sweden, lkn of Vasterbotten in lat. 65° N. is about 25 miles in length and traversed from NW to SE. by the river Umeå.

Story, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 676 sq m. It is intersected by the South Skunk River and also drained by Indian and Montgomery creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Nevada. Pop. in 1890, 18,127. In 1900, 23,189.

Story, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Oregon. Pop. 120.

Story City, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, 48 miles N of Des Moines, and on the Iowa Central R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Stoteshbury, a banking post-town of Vernon co., Mo., on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Stotters Greenroads, a post-station of Morgan co., W Va.

Stottville, *stott'vill*, a village of Banbury, 2 miles SE of Leisla. Pop. in 1900, 9067.

Stotts City, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 7 miles W of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 962.

Stottville, a post-village of Carlton co., Ontario, 2 miles from Ottawa. Pop. about 400.

Stottville, a post-village of Columbia co., N Y., 4 miles NE of Hudson and about 25 miles S of Albany on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. It has woolen-mills. Pop. about 1100.

Stonchesburg, *stons hür*, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 20 miles W of Reading. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. about 376.

Stonville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 28 miles N by E of Toronto. It has brass- and steel works, saw-mills etc. Pop. in 1901, 1221.

Stoughton, *stouton*, a banking post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 18 miles S of Boston. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, cordigan jackets, and rubber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5442.

Stoughton, a banking city of Dane co., Wis. on the Catfish River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles SSE of Madison. It has manufactures of ploughs, carriages and wagons. Pop. in 1900, 3421.

Stour, *stoor*, a river of England, which flows between Essex and Suffolk and enters the North Sea at Harwich. Its estuary being joined by that of the Orwell.

Stour, a river of England, flows across Dorsetshire from NW to SE. enters Hampshire and joins the Avon at Christchurch.

Stour, a river of England, in Kent which flows NE past Canterbury and enters the North Sea by two arms, which cut off the island of Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.

Stour, a river of England, sec. of Stafford and Worcester passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster and joins the Severn at Stourport.

Stourbridge, *stür brij*, a town of England on and 20 miles NNE of Worcester on the Stour. It has iron and glass-works, potteries, and manufactures of fire-bricks. The famous Stourbridge fire-clay is exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1901, 16,302.

Stourport, a town of England in Worcestershire, at the junction of the Stour with the Severn, 4 miles ESW of Kidderminster. Pop. in 1901, 4529.

Stout, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 140.

Stout, a post-station of Leno co., N.C. 16 miles SE. of Charlotte.

Stout, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Wrensboro. Pop. 120.

Stoutland, a post-village of Camden co., Mo. on the Priceo System, 11 miles NE of Springfield. Pop. 175.

Stoutin, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio. The banking point is Manchester or West Union. Pop. about 300.

Stouts, a post village of Northampton co., Pa. about 7 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 80.

Stouteburg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N J, 2 miles NS of Hopewell on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Stouts Mills, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W Va. 40 miles SE. of Cairo.

Stouts Mountain, a village of Culman co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Stoutsville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mo. on the Salt River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 24 miles WSW of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Stoutsville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio on the Cincinnati and Murrington Valley R. 4 1/2 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. about 275.

Stovall, a post-village of Coshima co., Minn.

Stovall, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 300.

Stover, a post-village of Morgan co., Mo. The banking point is Versailles.

Stover, a post-station of Augusta co., Va. 10 miles from Staunton.

Stow, *stü*, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me. 40 miles W of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Stow, a post-village in Stow township (town) Middlesex co., Mass., on the Ambet River about 26 miles W by N of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1602 of the village, about 500.

Stow Creek, N J forms a considerable part of the boundary between Chesterland and Salem cos. and falls into Delaware Bay 4 miles NW of the mouth of the Chancy River.

Stow Creek, a township of Cumberland co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 924

Stowe, a township of Allegheny co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3342

Stowe, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Puttstown. It has a foundry and a silk-mill

Stowe, a post-village and summer resort in Stowe township (town) Lamoille co. Vt. on the Waterbury River about 16 miles N by W of Montpelier. It is beautifully situated in a valley. Stowe town comprises part of Mount Mansfield, which is ascended by carriage-road. Pop. of the town in 1900 1926; of the village, 600

Stowell, a post-village of Chambers co. Tex. Pop. 76

Stowers, a post-village of Simpson co. Ky. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 100

Stowey, a village of England co. of Somerset, 7 miles WNW of Bridgwater

Stowmarket, a town of England co. of Suffolk, 12 miles NW of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901 4163

Stow-on-the-Wold, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 15 miles E of Cheltenham. Pop. in 1900 1386

Stoytown, a banking post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. on Stony Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. about 18 miles S of Johnstown. Pop. in 1900 260

St. Paul, St. Petersburg, etc. See SAINT PAUL, SAINT PETERSBURG, etc.

Strabann, a township of Adams co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1425

Strabane, strá-bán a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Mourne, near its confluence with the Finn immediately opposite Lifford. It has an active trade. Pop. about 6000

Strabane, strá-bán a post-station of Lenoir co. N.C. on the Neuse River about 20 miles SE of Goldsboro

Strabane, strá-bán a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, 14 miles NW of Hamilton. Pop. 154

Stradbally, a small town of Ireland, Queen's co. on the Strad, 7 miles SSE of Maryborough.

Stradbroke, a small town of Suffolk, England, 17 miles N of Ipswich

Stradbroke Island, on the E. coast of Australia, sheltering Moreton Bay

Stradeltin, strá-dél lá a town of Italy, 15 miles ENE of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. in 1901, 4263 (communa, 8979)

Stratelen, strá-lén a town of Rhénish Prussia, 27 miles NW of Düsseldorf. It has textile manufacturing establishments and oil-mills. Pop. in 1900 6005

Stratford, a southeastern county of New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, has an area of 394 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon and Piscataqua rivers and is drained by the Cooshee and Lamprey rivers. Capital Dover. Pop. in 1900 33 442 in 1900 39 337

Stratford, a post-village of Greene co. Me. on the Frisco System, 10 miles ENE of Springfield. Pop. 190

Stratford, a post-township (town) of Stratford co. N.H. 30 miles S by N of Concord. The town has a number of saw and grist-mills and manufactures of lumber and wagons etc. Pop. in 1900 1040

Stratford, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. 200

Stratford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. in Stratford town (town) about 35 miles ENE of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 1000

Stratford Bluehill, a post-village of Stratford co. N.H. about 21 miles ENE of Concord. Pop. 75

Stratford Corner, a post-station of Stratford co. N.H. about 14 miles NW of Dover

Stratfordville, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on Little Otter River, 23 miles S of St. Thomas. Pop. 220

Strahan, Fort, Tasmania. See MACQUEEN'S PASSION

Strahlegg, a glacial pass of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, on a route from Grindelwald to the Grimsel hospice. Altitude, 10 995 feet.

Strahlhorn, a mountain of the group of the Zermatt Alps, Switzerland, rises from the Fudelen valley. Height, 13,750 feet.

Straight, a post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. 250

Straight Creek, Ky. enters the Cumberland River at Pineville

Straight Creek, Brown co. Ohio flows into the Ohio River near Ripley

Straightcreek, a post-township of Jackson co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 617

Straightstone, a post-station of Pittsylvania co. Va. Strait of Dover, Strait of Gibraltar, etc. See DOVER, GIBRALTAR, etc.

Strait, a post-township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. in 1900 1234

Straits Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co. N.Y. 8 miles WNW of Owego

Straits Settlements (i.e. settlements in or on the Strait of Malacca), a British crown-colony comprising the 'settlements' of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, which will be found described under their own heads. Penang includes (in addition to the island of Penang) Province Wellesley and a district called the Dindings on the main island of the Malay Peninsula, and its Singapore belong Christmas Island and the Keling (Cocos) Islands, in the Indian Ocean, each separately noticed. Capital, Singapore. Area, about 1650 sq m. The governor who is assisted by executive and legislative councils, is also high commissioner for the Federated Malay States and Borneo. The principal products are pepper, tin, rice, and sugar. A vast transit trade passes through Singapore and Penang Singapore being one of the most important seats of commerce in the East. Pop. in 1901 about 573,000 including 282,000 Chinese, 218,000 Malays, and 27,000 natives of India. The population is very unstable, the Chinese and natives of India coming and going in vast numbers. There were about 5000 Europeans and Americans in 1901 and a somewhat larger number of Eurasians.

Strakonitz, strá-k'o-nitz (Bohem. Strakonice) a town of Bohemia, 27 miles ESE of Klatzko. Wool-spinning is carried on and there are breweries and manufactures of fens soap, perfumery and hosiery. Pop. in 1900 5450

Stralsund, strá-fó-sund, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Stralsund strait separating the island of Rügen from the main land, 120 miles N by W of Berlin. It is completely surrounded by water and is connected with the main land by three moles. Its former strong fortifications have been converted into spacious promenades. The town with its gabled houses its brick churches and its narrow streets presents a medieval appearance. The principal edifices are the large church of St. Mary with a lofty tower, the churches of St. Nicholas, St. James and the Holy Ghost and the new town hall, containing the Provincial Museum and the large municipal library. The town possesses a school of navigation. The industries of Stralsund comprise the manufacture of playing-cards, oil, are-lights, machinery etc. The town was an important member of the Hanseatic League. During the Thirty Years War it successfully withstood a siege of nearly three months by Wallenstein in 1623. It belonged to Sweden from the Peace of Westphalia (1645) until 1815 when it became a possession of Prussia. Pop. in 1890 27 514 in 1900 31 935

Strasburg, a post-village of Grant co. S. Dak. The banking point is Milbank. Pop. 130

Strang, a banking post-village of Fillmore co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 9 miles S of Geneva. Pop. in 1900 234

Strangecreek, a post-station of Braxton co. W. Va.

Stranger, a post-township of Leavenworth co. Kan. about 27 miles WSW of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 1160

Stranger, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. The banking point is Marlin. Pop. 100

Strangford, a small seaport of Ireland co. of Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 miles ENE of Downpatrick

Strangford, Lough (lough), a large lake or land-locked inlet of the sea, in the co. of Down, Ireland, 15 miles in length. It is shallow and unembowed with islets.

Strawmatar, a village of Ireland co. of Donegal on the N. bank of the Finn, 1 mile NE of Ballybofey

Strawmatar, strá-rar' a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Wigton at the E. extremity of Loch Ryan 9 miles NE of Port Patrick. It has a medieval castle and a court-house. Pop. in 1901 9009

Strasburg, Alsace. See STRASBURG

Strasburg, strá-bó-va a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg district of Potsdam, circle of Prenzlau. Pop. in 1900 7079

Strasburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 40 miles NE of Marienwerder on the Drewen and on the Polish frontier. Pop. in 1900 7246

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Shelby co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 18 miles S of Sullivan. Pop. in 1900 392

Strasburg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Mich. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 5 miles W of Monroe.

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Cass co. Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 40 miles SE of Kansas City. Pop. about 150

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Ramsey co. N. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has grain-elevators

Strasburg, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ohio on Sugar Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R.,

17 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900 461. It has manufacture of fire-brick.

Strasbourg, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa., 8 miles ESE. of Lancaster, on the Strasburg R. It has manufacture of leaf tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 914.

Strasburg, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Strasburg, a banking post-town of Shenandoah co. Va., at the base of Massanutten Mountain on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R. 13 miles SSW of Winchester. Pop. in 1900 690. The battle of Fisher's Hill in which Sheridan defeated Early was fought a few miles from Strasburg Sept. 22 1864.

Strasbourg (anc. *Argentoratum* fr. *Wendoburg*) a city of Germany capital of Alsace-Lorraine and of Lower Alsace, 3 miles W of the Rhine on the river Ill which here divides into five arms, 72 miles N by E of Basel 80 miles ESE of Metz, and 28 miles from the French frontier. Lat. of observatory 48 35 0 N Lon 7° 46 10 E. It is one of the strongest fortresses of the German Empire having a circle of fourteen forts and inner ramparts. There are great works for flooding the approaches to the city. The strong citadel built by Vauban has been demolished. The extension of the lines of circumvallation has made room for the building up of new quarters which present a great contrast to the older portions, which still retain their medieval appearance, with narrow streets and many quaint timbered houses. Foremost among the architectural features of the city is the cathedral (orminster) one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in Germany the oldest portion of which dates from the beginning of the eleventh century and which was completed in the main in 1439. It presents every style of medieval architecture from Romanesque to Late-Gothic, displaying remarkable symmetry and beauty. It has a splendid W facade with beautiful sculptures a rose window 45 feet in diameter an imposing tower (165 ft. high) and a famous astronomical clock a wonderful piece of mechanism. Among other edifices of interest are the church of St. Thomas, containing a magnificent marble monument to Marshal Saxe the former episcopal palace, now containing the municipal museum of art the richly decorated modern imperial palace, in Florentine Renaissance style the hall of the Landtag the Hotel de Commerce the so-called Aubette, which has been restored and now houses the conservatory of music the magnificent new buildings of the university and the Groesse Metzel, containing a market and the municipal museum of industrial art. Among the many sculptural monuments of the city are statues of Kieffer and Gutenberg. The anarchy of Strasbourg which held high rank in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and which remained German under French rule, was refounded as the Emperor William University in 1872 and has risen to great eminence under the fostering care of the imperial government. Its library has over 500 000 volumes. The number of students in 1904 was nearly 1400. Among other educational institutions of the city are a municipal library of over 115 000 volumes.

A canal connects the Ill with the Rhine, where there is a port and canal-a-lord communication with the water ways of France. Strasbourg is an important commercial centre in the trade between Germany France and Switzerland. The industrial establishments of Strasbourg comprise manufactures of cigars and tobacco, organs, articles of apparel, machinery etc printing establishments, tanneries, foundries, distilleries and breweries. The *pâtés de fougasse* of Strasbourg are celebrated. In the northern outskirts of the city lie the beautiful pleasure-grounds known as the Orangery. Pop. in 1911 65,034 in 1901 131 041 more than half of whom were Catholics.

Strasbourg rose to importance in the Middle Ages. In the thirteenth century it emancipated itself from the yoke of its bishops. At the time of the Reformation it was one of the most flourishing of the free imperial cities of the German Empire. In 1681 Louis XIV. annexed it to France. In the war of 1870-71 the city whose garrison was commanded by Ullrich held out heroically against the Germans for six weeks finally surrendering on Sept. 27 1870. The hubbub of Strasbourg dates from Merovin gian times. The prince-bishops, who ruled over a considerable district, held a prominent position among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire in the region of the Rhine.

Strassmütz (Slavic, *Straznice*), a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary 13 miles SSW of Hradisch, on the river Goding. Pop. in 1900 4730.

Strata, strata, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala. about 28 miles S of Montgomery.

Strata Florida, a parish of South Wales, co. of Cardigan 8 miles NE. of Tregaron. Here are the ruins of the

celebrated abbey of Saints Florida, founded in the twelfth century.

Stratford, an eastern suburb of London England, in Essex on the Lea. It has a fine town hall. There are flour-mills, chemical-works distilleries, and various manufacturing establishments. Adjoining it on the W side of the Lea is the district of Stratford-le-Bow (or Bow). Pop. in 1891 32,612 in 1901 44,825.

Stratford, a post-village in Stratford township (town) Fairfield co. Conn. on the W bank of the Housatonic River, about 2 miles from its mouth and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles NE. of Bridgeport. The town is bounded on the E by Long Island Sound. Pop. of the town in 1900 3657.

Stratford, a banking post town of Hamilton co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 14 miles W by S of Jewell. Pop. in 1900 468.

Stratford, a post village of Minnabie co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. 100.

Stratford, or Stratford Hollow, a post-village in Stratford township (town) Coos co. N.H. on the Connecticut River and on the Grand Trunk R. 125 miles NW of Portland Me. It has lumber mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 968.

Stratford, a post-village in Stratford township (town) Fulton co. N.Y. on East Canada Creek about 30 miles ENE of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900 830.

Stratford, a banking post-village of Sherman co. Tex., on the Chicago Rock Island and Gulf R. Pop. 200.

Stratford, a post-village of Merioneth co. Wls., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 23½ miles WSW of Wrexham. Stratford, a city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Perth, on the Avon River and on the Grand Trunk R. 88 miles W of Toronto. It has railroad-shops, chemical works, breweries and manufactures of iron, wool, leather, hosiery boots and shoes etc. Pop. in 1901 9959.

Stratford, a post-town of New Zealand, on North Island 25 miles from New Plymouth. Pop. about 1600.

Stratford Center, a post village of Wolfe co. Quebec 9 miles from D'Amqui. Pop. 150.

Stratford-le-Bow (also called Bow) England. See STRATFORD.

Stratford-upon-Avon, a municipal borough of England, in Warwickshire on the Avon here crossed by a bridge of 14 stone arches, built at the close of the Middle Ages 8 miles SW of Warwick. It is famous as the birth place of Shakespeare. It is a pleasant town with broad straight streets and venerable timbered houses. The main feature of Stratford is the Gas cruciform parish church of the Holy Trinity in which Shakespeare lies buried. It is partly in Early English and partly in Perpendicular style and contains a celebrated bust of the poet. Among its attractions is a beautiful stained glass window representing the Seven Ages of Man the coat of which was defrayed by American pilgrims to Stratford. The house in which Shakespeare was born contains a collection of portraits, early editions and robes of the poet. Among other objects of interest are New Place, the site of the house where Shakespeare lived after he returned to Stratford and in which he died, the grammar-school in which he was educated the town hall the Shakespeare Memorial Building (including a theatre) the old Guild Hall and the modern Shakespeare monument. About 1 mile W of Stratford is Sherrington where stands Anne Hathaway's cottage. Pop. in 1901 2510.

Strathbairn, a mining village of South Australia, 28 miles ESE of Adelaide. Pop. about 1600.

Strathallen, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N by W of Woodstock.

Stratham, stratham, a post-village in Stratham township (town) Rockingham co. N.H. about 9 miles WSW of Portsmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900 718.

Strathaven, eminently pronounced strath-ven (i.e., the Valley of the Avon) a town of Scotland co. of Lanark, 14 miles SE of Glasgow near the Avon Water. Pop. about 3500.

Strathbeggie, strath bo ghee, a district of Scotland, in the W part of the co. of Aberdeen.

Strathbarn, a post-village of Middlesex co. Ontario, on the river Thames, 4½ miles S. of Glencoe.

Strathclair, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 8 miles from Shoal Lake. Pop. 160.

Strathcona, a post-village of Addington co. Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R. 6 miles from Napawan, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Strathcona, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has brewing and malting industries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1560.

Strath'burn', the title of the Bann, in Scotland, on of Perth, extending from W to E. 26 miles from Loch Bann to the mouth of the Bann in the Tyne.

Strath'burn', a post-village of Inverness co. Nova Scotia, on the Inverness R. The banking point is Inverness. Pop. 300.

Strath'burn', a village of Scotland co. of Fife 10 miles WSW of Cupar Fife, on the M10.

Strath'more' (the great valley), an extensive low land tract in Scotland, extending (in the broad sense of the designation) from the co. of Dumfries northward to the North Sea, and embracing part of the co. of Stirling, Perth and Fife between the Grampians on the NW and the Lennex Ochil and Sidlaw hills on the SE. Strath more proper extends from Methven near Perth to Brechin.

Strathpeffer, a village of Scotland co. of Ross and Cromarty 3 miles W of Dingwall. It has noted mineral springs.

Strath'roy', a banking town and outpost of Ontario, co. of Middlesex on the river Sydenham and on the Grand Trunk R. 30 miles W of London. It has a cannery and brewery and manufactories of iron-castings stoves, etc. Pop. in 1901 2933.

Strath'spey, strath spe, an extensive valley of Scotland drained by the river Spey co. of Inverness Egin, and Banff. Length nearly 70 miles.

Strat', strâ'tee a small island of Turkey in the Aegean Sea, 22 miles SW of Lemnos.

Strat'eman, a post-village of St. Louis co. Mo. The banking point is St. Louis.

Stratton, a post-village of Franklin co. Ma. Pop. 80.

Stratton, a banking post village of Hitchcock co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, 11 miles W of Trenton. Pop. in 1900 220.

Stratton, a post-township (town) of Windham co. Vt. about 20 miles NE of Bennington. Pop. in 1900 211.

Stratton and Bude, a town of England in Cornwall 15 miles NNW of Launceston. Pop. in 1901 2385.

Stratton-on-the-Fosse, a village of England co. of Somerset, 5 miles NNE of Shepton Mallet.

Strattonville, a post-horough of Clarion co. Pa. about 27 miles SE of Oil City. Pop. in 1900 262.

Strat'burg, strô'burg a town of Lower Bavaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 21 miles SE of Ratisbon. It is an ancient place with fine houses squares adorned with fountains, and old gateways. It contains some noteworthy churches and a (othic town hall. The Stadthaus (city tower) erected in the thirteenth century is an interesting relic of the early days of the city. Pop. in 1900 17 541.

Strat'burg, a post-town of Henry co. Ind. 22 miles by rail W of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 183.

Straw'berg, strô'berg a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on Lake Straus 20 miles ENF of Berlin. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 7 21.

Straw'ee, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 200.

Straw'etown, strô'etown a post-village of Berks co. Pa. about 20 miles NW of Reading. Pop. about 500.

Straw'berry, a post-station of Lawrence co. Ark.

Straw'berry, a post-township of Washington co. Kan. Pop. in 1900 732.

Straw'berry, a post-station of Berkeley co. S.C.

Straw'berry Creek, Ark. enters the Black River about 20 miles N of Jacksonport. It is about 80 miles long.

Straw'berry Hill, a town of Jones co. Iowa adjoining Anamosa on the S. Pop. in 1900 164.

Straw'berry Plains, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. on the Holston River, 16 miles by rail NE of Knoxville. Pop. 275.

Straw'berry Point, a banking post-town of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 50 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 1012.

Straw'berry Valley, a post village of Yuba co. Cal. 45 miles NNE of Marysville.

Straw'n, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Ill. on the Wabash R., 20 1/2 miles SSE of Pontias. Pop. in 1900 324.

Strawn, a post-village of Coffey co. Kan. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 8 miles NW of Burlington. Pop. 128.

Strawn, a banking post village of Palo Pinto co. Tex. in a farming coal mining and stock-raising district, 50 miles WSW of Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Straws Mill, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. The banking point is Gaterville. Pop. 100.

Strawtown, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Ind. on the White River about 28 miles NNE of Indianapolis.

Strayhorn, a post-village of Tate co., Miss. Pop. 76.

Strenky Bay, South Australia, has at its entrance Cape Basser on the SE side and Point Brown on the NW.

Strentham, strô'thm, a southern suburban district of London W of Sydenham.

Strun'ator, strô'tor, a city of Louisiana co. Ill. on the Vermilion River and on the Wabash the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fe and other railroads, 96 miles SW of Chicago. It has coaling industries and manufactures of sewer pipe, brick and tile glass, hardware specialties and wagons and carriages. Pop. in 1890 11 414 in 1900 14,070.

Street, a town of England in Somersetshire, nearly adjoining Glastonbury. Pop. in 1901 4018.

Street, a post-station of Harford co. Md. on the Ma. / land and Pennsylvania R. about 5 miles N of Delta, Pa.

Streets'end, a post-village of Essex co. N.Y. The banking point is Ticonderoga. Pop. about 300.

Streets'end, strô'tur rûh a post-village of Portage co., Ohio 16 miles NE of Akron. Pop. 150.

Streetsville, a banking post-village and outpost of Peel co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 6 miles NW of Port Credit. It has woolen mills etc. Pop. in 1901 522.

Strehla, strâ'la, a town of Saxony on the Elbe, 17 miles NW of Meissen. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000.

Strahlen, strâ'len a town of Prussia in Silesia, 28 miles S of Breslau on the Obbola. It has manufactures of textiles, sugar etc. Pop. in 1900 8944.

Strelitz, strâ'thiz (formerly Altsirellitz) a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 miles S of Vismars. It was formerly the capital of the state. Pop. in 1900 416.

Strelitz, strâ'tiz, a town of Germany. See Nussdorf.

Strelino, a town of Prussia, in Posen district of Fromberg 6 miles from the frontier of Russian Poland. Pop. in 1900 4571.

Strang'na, a small town of Sweden NNE of Nyköping on the S shore of Lake Mälär.

Stras'ca, strâ'sa, a village and resort of northern Italy on the W shore of Lago Maggiore, 3 miles S of Pallanza. It commands a fine view of the Borromean Islands.

Stratford, a town of England in Lancashire, 3 miles SW of Manchester. It is a seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901 30 436.

Striding, a post-village of Stewart co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 100.

Striding Springs, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va.

Strick'erville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. about 13 miles W of Wilmington Del. Pop. 200.

Strickland, a post-village of Andrewcoggin co. Me. on the Andrewcoggin River and on the Maine Central R. 20 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. 190.

Strickland, a post-station of Isabella co. Mich.

Strickland, a post-village of Gates co. Wis. on the Wausau, St. Paul and South St. Marie R. The banking point is Chippewa Falls. Pop. 200.

Strickler, a post-station of Washington co. Ark.

Strickler, a post-village of Saline co. Ken. is a rural free delivery of Solomon.

Strig'gan, strô'gaw a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles WSW of Breslau. It has manufactures of leather articles sugar papers, brushes, machinery etc. Pop. in 1900 12 555.

Strigno, strô'yo a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol on the Breno, 6 miles from Borgo.

Strig'ganum, the Latin name of Graz.

Strij'jan, strî'jan a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland 8 miles S of Dordrecht.

Strimastown, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 16 miles N of York. Pop. about 300.

Stringer, a post-village of Jasper co. Miss. on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 160.

Stringtown, a post-station of Richland co. Ill. about 16 miles NE of Olney.

Stringtown, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation I.T. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 53 miles N of Denison Tex. Pop. 150.

Stringtown, a post-village of Pinkaway co. Ohio about 15 miles SSE of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Strivali, a group of islands. See STROPHANES.

Ströb'nek, a village of Prussian Saxony 4 miles NW of Halberstadt. Its inhabitants are noted for their skill in playing chess. Pop. about 1200.

Stro'dna Mills, a post-village of Milford co. Pa. about 6 miles SW of Lewistown. Pop. 200.

Strogomov Bay, an inlet of Japan on the W coast of Yezo, in lat. 43° 30' N.

Stroh, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind. on the Wabash R. The banking point is Kendallville. It has cement-works. Pop. about 400.

Stoketown, a town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon 6 1/2 miles SSE of Niflin. Pop. about 800

Stroma, a small island off the NE extremity of Scotland.

Stromboli, *strom'bo-le* (anc. *Siron gyle*) a volcanic island, the northernmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 45' N. It is almost circular in form. The volcano of Stromboli, of which the island is mostly composed and which rises to about 3040 feet above the sea, is remarkable in that it is virtually perpetually active, having been in this condition for the better part of 2000 years. The crater is on the NW slope of the volcano. Pop. about 2000

Strom'neas' (formerly *Calaision*) a seaport of Pomona, Orkney Islands, Scotland on a fine harbor 12 miles W of Kirkwall. Pop. about 1750

Stromness, a post-village of Haldimand co. Ontario, 3 miles from Dunnville on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150

Stroms, *Furoe Islands*. See *Faana*

Strosenburg, a banking city of Polk co. Neb. on the North Fork of the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington Route and the Union Pacific R. 7 miles S of Cassola. Pop. in 1900 1154

Ströstad, *ström städ*, a town of Sweden in the län of Gothenburg on the Skagerrak, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. about 2500

Stronach, *strö nah* a post-village of Manistee co. Mich. on the Little Manistee River 5 miles SE of Manistee, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 350

Strone, a small watering place of Scotland in Argyllshire, on Loch Long 7 miles NW of Greenock

Strong, a banking city of Chase co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 2 miles (direct) N of Cottonwood Falls. Pop. in 1900 1123

Strong, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. in Strong township (town) on the Sandy River about 43 miles N W of Augusta on the Franklin and Megantic and the Sandy River R. Pop. of the town in 1900 537

Stronghurst, a banking post village of Henderson co. Ill. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 18 miles SW of Mountmorris. Pop. in 1900 762

Strongetti, *stron go-le*, a town of Italy in Calabria, 13 miles NNW of Cotrone. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4089. It is on the site of the ancient *Petelia*.

Strong River, *Stron* flows in Scott co. and enters the Pearl River

Stronge, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich. on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is South Pt. Mar. Pop. 150

Stronge Island, *Pacific Ocean*. See *LALAN*

Stronga Prairie, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Adams co. Wis. about 45 miles NNW of Portage. Top of the town in 1900 958

Strongtown, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa., about 27 miles W of Altoona. Pop. 75

Strongsville, a post-village of Cuyahoga co. Ohio on the Rocky River, 9 miles S of Berea. Pop. 150

Strongyle, the ancient name of *Strevsout*

Stromsøy, one of the outermost of the Orkney Islands Scotland about 7 miles in length. Pop. about 1340

Stroniklan (called *strom-tog-an* by the people of the vicinity) a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on Loch Sunart, about 25 miles SW of Fort William. It gives its name to the metal *stromtin*, which was first obtained here.

Strontian, or *Green Island*, one of the Wino Islands of Lake Erie, in Ottawa co. Ohio, 14 miles W of Put-in-Bay

Stroud, a town of England, in Kent, on the left bank of the Medway opposite Rochester

Stroph'adee (anc. name) or *Stamphannua* (also called by the Italian name of *Strivalli*) a group of four islands belonging to Greece 30 miles S of Zante.

Strother, a post-station of Fairfield co. B. C., on the Southern R. 37 miles NW of Columbus.

Stroud, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SSE of Gloucester at the confluence of the rivers Frome and Glade. It is the centre of the cloth manufacture of Gloucestershire and has large dyeing establishments. Pop. in 1901 9153.

Stroud, a post-village of Chambers co. Ala. The banking point is Rosses. Pop. 100

Stroud, a banking city of Lincoln co. Okla., on the Frisco System 16 miles E by N of Chandler. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900 500

Stroud, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1222

Stroud, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario 6 miles from Barrie, its banking point. Pop. 200

Stroudsburg, a banking post-borough and resort, capital of Monroe co. Pa. on Broadhead Creek and on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 3 miles W by N of

the Delaware Water Gap. It is surrounded by attractive scenery and has manufactures of engines, sawy-wheels, woollens, silks, etc. Pop. in 1900 2450

Stroudwater, a post-hamlet of Cumberbund co., Pa., 3 miles W of Portland

Strout, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 40 miles SW of Jacksonville

Struble, a banking post town of Plymouth co. Iowa, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 172

Struga, *strug* a town of European Turkey in Albania, 6 miles W of Ochrida. Pop. about 3000

Strum, a post village of Trempelton co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Eleva. Pop. 175

Struma, *stru ma* (Turk. *Ar u ba suu*, *Arman*) a river of the Balkan Peninsula, which rises in the extreme western part of Bulgaria, traverses Macedonia and empties into the Gulf of Orfai (or of Rendina) the ancient *Strymon* Gulf an arm of the Aegean Sea, after a course of over 150 miles. Near its mouth it forms Lake Tzakios (Tachyne)

Strumit'san, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, about 55 miles NW of Saloniki. Pop. about 8000 (?)

Strunk, a post village of Whitley co. Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg

Struthers, a banking post village of Mahoning co. Ohio on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R. and on the Mahoning River 4 1/2 miles SE of Youngstown. It has iron and tin plate works, etc.

Strij, *stree* (often written *Strj*) a river of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N and NE, and after a course of over 100 miles joins the Dniester

Strij, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Strij 43 miles SW of Lemberg. Among the leading industries are tanning and the manufacture of matches. Pop. in 1900 23 205

Stryker, a banking post-village of Williams co. Ohio, on Dean Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 47 miles W by N of Toledo. It has manufactures of tanks, boats, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1395

Stryker'sville, a post-village of Wyoming co. N Y about 23 miles SE of Buffalo. Pop. about 500

Strymon the ancient name of the river *Struma*

Strymonale Gulf See *ORFAY* Gulf or

Strylecki Range, mountains in the SE part of Victoria, chiefly in Morrongton and Bass co.

STRYSOW, *strzh* a small town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, near Jedu on the Wlochia

Stuart, an island in Bering Sea, in about lat. 63° 33' N lon. 165° 19' W

Stuart, a post-village of Dade co. Fla. on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Melbourne. Pop. 160

Stuart, a banking city of Adams and Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago & Rock Island and Pacific R. 40 miles W by N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 209

Stuart, a banking post-village of Holt co. Neb., 25 miles W W of O'Neill on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 353

Stuart, a banking post-town capital of Patrick co. Va. on the Danville and Western R. about 25 miles W by S of Martinsville. Pop. in 1900 371

Stuarts Draft a post village of Augusta co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Staunton. Pop. 200

Stubbekjøbing, *støb* *høj* *kø* *bing* a maritime town of Denmark on the NE coast of the island of Falster. Pop. about 1500

Stubbinsfield, a post hamlet of Bond co. Ill. on the Veale's Line, 47 miles ENE of St. Louis Mo.

Stubblefield, a post-hamlet of Graves co. Ky. 3 miles from Wingo station

Stubb, a post-village of Cleveland co. N C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. 150

Stubb, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop. 90

Studland, a village of England, co. of Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck

Stuhlweissenburg, *stool* *st* *ayn* *böös* (Hung. *St. Imre*) a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of Stuhlweissenburg 25 miles SW of Budapest and 16 miles NE of Lake Balaton. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral erected on the site of the basilica of St. Stephen the first Christian sovereign of Hungary. The tombs of a number of Hungarian kings have been exhumed under the altar.

Among other buildings are the episcopal palace, the handsome church of St. John with fine paintings, the theatre, and the county house. The manufactures embrace textiles, knives, and soap and there is an extensive trade in wine and fruit. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century the kings of Hungary were crowned here. Pop. in 1890 29 442 in 1900 32 167

Stahlweissenburg (Hun. *Fehér, Fehér*) a west-central county of Hungary bounded E by the Danube. Capital, *Stahlweissenburg* (*Stekeschvárf*).

Stahm, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 18 miles NNE of Marienwerder between two lakes. It has an old castle of the Teutonic Knights, which has been completely rebuilt. Pop. about 2500.

Stakeley, Quebec. See *Stakeley*.

Stumpypoint, a post-station of Dare co. N.C.

Stumpknob, a post-station of Johnson co. Tenn.

Stumpsound, a post-township of Onondaga co. N.Y. on the Atlantic Ocean 25 miles NE of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 2552.

Stura, a river of Italy in Piedmont, after a SE course of 35 miles joins the Po 3 miles N of Turin.

Stura, a river of Italy in Piedmont flows for 70 miles NE and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

Sturbridge, a post-village and township (town) of Worcester co. Mass. on the Quinebaug River about 30 miles E of Springfield. The town has manufactures of dyes etc. Graphite has been mined here. Pop. of the town in 1900 2058.

Sturdevant, a post-station of Tallapoosa co. Ala. near the Tallapoosa River and on the Central of Georgia R. 40 miles WNW of Opelika.

Sturdivant, a post-village of Bollinger co. Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Lutetia.

Sturge, a strait in the Antarctic Ocean the easternmost of the five which compose the Balleny group in lat. 64° 44' S. lon. 163° 11' E.

Sturgeon, a lake of Canada, 37 miles long connected with Pine Island Lake in lat. 54° V lon. 102° 30' W. It receives the Sturgeon River, a rapid stream, 30 miles long. Also, a lake in the western part of Ontario in lat. 50° N and lon. 91° W.

Sturgeon, a banking post-town of Boone co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 10 miles SSE of Moberly. Pop. in 1890 708.

Sturgeon, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Carnegie or McDonald. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 1100.

Sturgeon, a post-village of Hinge co. Prince Edward Island 4 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 300.

Sturgeonbay, a post-village of Emmet co. Mich. The banking point is Harbor Springs. Pop. 100.

Sturgeon Bay, a banking city capital of Door co. Wis. on a narrow inlet of Green Bay about 25 miles E of Oconto and 3 miles W of Lake Michigan on the Ann Arbor and the Abnisco and Western R. It has a cannery and manufactures of foundry products, lumber, beer etc. A short canal connects the inlet (called Sturgeon Bay) with Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900 3312.

Sturgeon Bay, a township (town) of Door co. Wis.

Sturgeon Bay, a village of Simcoe co. Ontario.

Sturgeon Falls, a banking post-town and outpost of Villing district Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 395 miles W of Montreal. It has paper and other mills. Pop. in 1901 1419.

Sturgeon Lake, a post-village of Pine co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. 275.

Sturgeon River, Houghton co. Mich. enters Portage Lake about 9 miles SSE of Houghton.

Sturgeon River, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Gladstone. Pop. 100.

Sturgeonville, a post-village of Brunswick co. Va. 16 miles N of Lawrenceville.

Sturges, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Sturgis, a post-village of Ashe co. N.C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 190.

Sturgis, a banking post-town of Union co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 18 miles SSW of Morganfield. It has coaling industries. Pop. in 1900 1258.

Sturgis, a banking city of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 26 miles S by E of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of furniture, plumbers wood-work and shears, etc. Pop. in 1900 2455.

Sturgis, a post-village of Oktibbeha co., Miss. The banking point is Starkville. Pop. 200.

Sturgis, a banking city capital of Meade co. S. Dak. on the Northwestern Line, 30 miles NNW of Rapid City. Pop. in 1900 1100.

Sturminster Newton, a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Sever, 8 miles SW of Shaftesbury. Pop. about 2000.

Sturt, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Darling Downs.

Sturt Mountain, South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of the Gawler Range, W of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 32° 45' S lon. 135° 20' E.

Sturt River, South Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent near Glenelg, 0 miles SW of Adelaide.

Stuttgart, a banking city of Arkansas co. Ark. in a grain and stock-raising region about 26 miles NW of De Witt, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900 1258.

Stutsman, a county in the south-central part of North Dakota, is drained by the Dakota River. Area, 2200 sq. m. Capital Jamestown. Pop. in 1900 9143.

Stutterheim, a post-village a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of the same name, 25 miles (direct) N of King William's Town.

Stuttgart, a city of Germany capital of the kingdom of Württemberg near the left bank of the Neckar 90 miles WNW of Munich and 38 miles ENE of Karlsruhe. It is situated in the midst of a charming region, surrounded by wooded and vine-clad heights. Stuttgart is architecturally one of the most striking cities of Germany owing to the prevalence of modern edifices in the Renaissance style. The spacious Schlossplatz is the most prominent square. It is enclosed by the imposing Königsbau and Kaiser-Otto-Bau (both modern structures), the court theatre, the old palace, erected in the sixteenth century and the new palace (Residenz-Schloss), built in 1746-1807. The square is embellished with attractive pleasure-grounds and contains a jubilee column in honor of King William I. Near by is the Schiller statue, by Thorwaldsen. The Marktplatz is the centre of the old town which still contains a few residences of the well-to-do burghers of the sixteenth century. The Neckarstrasse, one of the principal thoroughfares widens out into the Neckarkörner, an open space, adorned by Danneberg's water nymph. W of the street is the beautiful Schlossgarten 200 acres in extent, laid out at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the English style. The Königsstrasse leads from the Schlossplatz to the new SW part of the city the Johannesstrasse, lined with modern edifices, is another handsome street. Many of the public places are embellished with monuments, among which may be mentioned the equestrian statue of Emperor William I and the colonial hall of the post-Union.

The Stiftskirche dating from the twelfth century but rebuilt in the fifteenth, and the Hospitalkirche, erected in 1471-93 and restored in 1841 are the principal ancient churches. Among modern ecclesiastical edifices, the gothic church of St. Jahn the Romanesque Friedenskirche, and the Roman Catholic Marienkirche and Nikolauskirche claim attention. There is also a fine synagogue in the Moorish style. The principal secular buildings, in addition to those already mentioned are the industrial museum, new town-hall hall of the choral society (the largest structure of the kind in Germany) art museum royal library (with 500 000 volumes and a collection of antiquities) Realschule, chemical laboratory palace of justice, palace of the crown prince, and polytechnic institute (with nearly 1000 students). The building of the former Karlsbadstrasse possesses an historical interest as the school where Schiller studied medicine. Among other institutions are the conservatory of music, academy of fine arts, cabinet of natural history and veterinary college. The picturesque environs—The Hasenberg Schillerhöhe, Engenplatt, Uhlandsdörfer, etc.—afford charming views of the town and the valley of the Neckar. Stuttgart is an important industrial centre. Among its manufactures are chemicals, textiles, pianos, furniture, chocolate, paper etc. The book publishing business is one of the most important in Germany. Pop. in 1880 117 263 in 1890 139 817 in 1900 181 465, mostly Protestants.

Stuttgart, a post-village of Phillips co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Phillipsburg.

Stuyvesant, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. in Stuyvesant township (town), on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 10 miles N of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900 2125 of the village about 500.

Stuyvesant Falls, a post-village in Stuyvesant township (town) Columbia co. N.Y. on Kinderhook Creek, 24 miles E of Albany and on the Albany and Hudson R. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 700.

Styr, a river which rises in Galicia, Austria Hungary, flows through the Russian governments of Volhynia and Minsk and after a course of about 250 miles joins the Pripyet 25 miles E of Pinsk.

Styria, a duchy and crown-land of Cisleithania, Austria-Hungary, bounded on the N by Upper and Lower Austria, on the E by Hungary and Croatia, on the S by Carinthia and Carinthia, and on the W by Carinthia, Salzburg, and Upper Austria. Area, 8270 sq. m. Styria is almost entirely

covered by the ranges of the Eastern Alps. The main Alpine chain traverses the NW part, entering from Salzburg and extending northeastward between the valleys of the Enns and Mur. Its principal chain here bears the name of Niedere Tauern. It attains an elevation of 9400 feet. In the extreme NW on the borders of Upper Austria and Salzburg the Kalkalpen (Limestone Alps) rise in the Dachstein to an elevation of 9600 feet. In the NE part of the province is the Semmering, one of the most picturesque mountain-regions in the monarchy. The mountains of Styria are interspersed with beautiful valleys. The province contains nearly the entire valley of the Mur, the principal affluent of the Drava. Its course is at first NE and then SE. The Drava traverses the SE part of the province and the Save forms for some distance the boundary on the side of Carniola. The Enns traverses the NW corner. There are a number of small lakes. Styria possesses many mineral springs, among them being those of Gleichenberg, Rohitsch and Römertal. In spite of its mountainous character Styria is a very productive region yielding beautiful crops of all kinds of grain (including maize). The hay crop is very large, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Excellent wine is made in large quantities, and the orchards are prolific. Among other products are flax and hops. Large numbers of live-stock are reared and the dairy industry is extensively carried on. Nearly one-half of the area of the province is covered with forests which abound in game including the chamois. Styria is rich in iron and coal and the iron and steel industry is on an extensive scale. Salt is obtained in large quantities. The population in 1900 was 1,354,494. Somewhat more than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Germans the remainder being nearly all Slovaks. Nearly the entire population is Roman Catholic. The capital is Graz which is the seat of a university.

Under the Romans Styria was included in the province of Noricum and Pannonia. In the sixth century the Slavs, a Slavic people, poured into the region. Styria was included in the great empire of the Franks. As a frontier territory of the German Empire the region constituted for a time what was known as the Carinthian Mark. One of its feudal princes in the eleventh century assumed the title of Margrave of Silesia (the name of his castle) whence the name of Silesia (Latin *Sylva*). Towards the close of the twelfth century the feudal rule, which had been erected into a duchy, passed to the duke of Austria. The house of Babenberg. In 1286 Styria became part of the dominions of the Hapsburgs.

Styrum, see Rhine an urban district of Rheinisch Prussia, government district of Düsseldorf, circle of Viersen under Ruhr. It consists of Styrum, Alstaden and Dampfen. It has iron- and glass-works and coal mines. Pop. in 1900 16,724.

Styz, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. Pop. 70.

Suabian, Germany. See Swabia.

Suabian, an Arabic name for the Suabian and Suabian hills, a Hindu Arab people of eastern equatorial Africa, occupying chiefly the coast-strip (Suabian Coast) and islands between the River Zambesi and Zambesi. Their language is a common language of intercourse throughout a broad region of eastern equatorial Africa.

Suabian, a commune of Colombia, in the Department of Santander. Pop. about 12,000.

Suakin, su-ak-in or Suakin, a seaport of the Egyptian Sudan on the Red Sea in lat 19° N. It is built partly on a small island and partly on the main land and has an excellent harbor. It is a station for pilgrims bound for Mecca and carries on a large trade, exporting gum ivory and tobacco.

Suamico, su-ma-co, a small river of Wisconsin enters Green Bay about 8 miles N. of the town of Green Bay.

Suamico, a post-village in Wisconsin township (lower) Brown co. Wis. on a river of the same name, 9 miles N. of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 1228 of the village, 200.

Suapure, su-pu-ri, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat 8° N. and 54° W. and joins the Orinoco after a course of about 100 miles.

Suabermunt, a river (Latin). See Sabaudia.

Suabian, su-be-ko (Lat. *Suabianum*) a town of central Italy in the Apennine Mountains, on the Tevere (ancient Arno) 35 miles E. by N. of Rome. It still retains walls and terraces erected during the reign of Nero, and it has a castle which was at various times occupied by the popes. In the immediate vicinity are the far-famed monasteries of Santa Scolastica (founded in 528) and of San Benedetto the latter containing frescoes and paintings. The first book printed in Italy was published in Suabian in 1465 by two Germans. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8905.

Suabian, Western Australia, is a suburb of Perth.

Suhio, see Suk, or Subig, see Subig, a pueblo of Kamaguey province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a small river at the head of Subig Bay. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1905, 2325. The bay is about 7 miles long and has 2 good harbors. Grande Island, in the entrance, is in lat. 14° 46' 3" N. lon 120° 13' 0" E.

Subiott, a post-village of Adair co. Mo. on the Washburn R. 12 miles N. of Macon. Pop. 80.

Subiotta, a banking post-village of Loo co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NNW of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Subiotta, a post-village of Powhatan co. Va. near the James River about 24 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. 200.

Subligum, a post-village of Chatsouge co. Ga., 25 miles N. by W. of Rome. Pop. 150.

Sublimo, a post-village of Lavaca co. Tex. 14 miles E. of Weimar.

Sublimity, a post-village of Marion co. Oregon, 16 miles SE of Salem. Pop. 65.

Subros, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ark. 16 miles S. of Ozark.

Subitava, sub-le-ia va a town of Anagnina, 40 miles SSE of Lodi.

Subitua, Hamilton co. Tenn. See Chattanooga.

Subzaur, sub-zur or Subzar, a town and fort of western Afghanistan about 75 miles N. of Herat.

Sucarnochoe, suk-ar-choe, or Suckernoe, a post-village of Kemper co. Miss. on Suckernoe Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 24 miles NNE of Meridian. Pop. 150.

Sucarnochoe Creek rises near the N. border of Kemper co. Miss. runs southward into Alabama and enters the Tombigbee River about 15 miles S. of Lorington.

Succadana, suk-kà-dà-nà (written suk-kòka-dana) a town on the W. coast of Hurnau near the mouth of the Sumpung River in lat. 1° 20' S.

Suckernoe, suk-er-noe, or Suckernoe, a post-village of Morris co. N.J. 64 miles SW of Dover in the Lackawanna R. It has a pottery and distillery. Pop. about 800.

Succese, a post-village of Clay co. Ark. on the Frisco System. Pop. 200.

Succese, a post-station of Russell co. Kan. on the Santa Fe River 84 miles N. of Juntura Hill.

Succese, a township (town) of Coos co. N.H. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Suchalepéque, suk-oh-lé-pà-kén a department in the SW part of Guatemala in the Pacific Ocean which forms the S. boundary of the department. Capital, Montemano. Pop. in 1895, 37,000.

Suchitoto, a town of Suchitotlán a few miles from Coyotepec. Pop. about 4000. It was of considerable importance under the Aztecs.

Su-chow (Chinese pronunciation) a town of China, in the province of Hubei, situated on the Yangtze River, near Lake Tai-hu about 34 miles W. of Shanghai and about 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Yangtze. A great network of canals affords communication with the surrounding country. The city itself is traversed by artificial waterways. It is surrounded by a wall about 30 feet high and having a circuit of about 12 miles. Beyond the wall are extensive suburban quarters. There are some interesting pagodas among them a very lofty one Su-chow is one of the most important cities of China. It is the great centre of the silk industry. Its extensive steel and manufacturing factories of various kinds of every kind and metal, lacquer and glass-works Su-chow was one of the treaty ports in 1858. The population is estimated at about 500,000. The city was in great part destroyed by the Tai ping rebellion in 1860.

Süchteln, sue-teln a town of Rhinisch Prussia 10 miles W. of Düsseldorf. It has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 2400.

Suck, a river of Ireland in the south, flows E. and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

Suckernoe, N.J. See Suckernoe.

Suckling, Mount, a summit of the Owen Stanley Range in the SE. part of British New Guinea (approx. lon 148° 55' E.) Height, 11,226 feet.

Sucre (formerly known as Chuquisaca, also Ciudad de la Plata) the official capital of Bolivia, is situated in the department of Chuquisaca, on a minor tributary of the Beni River about 45 miles NE. of Potosí. Elevation above sea-level about 9900 feet. The city is the seat of an archbishop, is well built, and contains among other notable public buildings the institutions of the St. Xavier University reputed to be the oldest university in South America. The president's palace, a fine cathedral, mining school

theatre, etc. The town has mining and agricultural inter-
ests. Pop. in 1900 39 907

Sucre, a department of the Federal District of Venezuela.
Sucriá, soo-ke-re-oo, a river of Brazil, rises in the
Serra de Itaquara, in Matto Grosso, and joins the Paraná
8 miles below the junction of the Tieté.

Suczawa, soo-ohá vá, or **Suczawa** (Ruman *Suczawa*)
a river which rises in Bukowina and joins the Sereth after
a course of about 100 miles

Suczawa, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bukowina, on
the right bank of the Suczawa, on the frontier of Rumania,
34 miles ENE of Kimpolung. It has breweries, potteries,
and manufactures of leather, etc. The town was once the
residence of the Moldavian prince. Pop. in 1900 10 498

Suda Bay, a harbor in the western portion of the N
coast of Crete

Sudak, a small seaport of the Crimea, 45 miles E. by S.
of Simferopol

Sudan, more correctly **Heled-es-Sudan**, héd-és-
soo-dán, the land of the blacks; called also **Nigritia**,
ne-grith-ee, a vast region of central Africa the limits of
which are not strictly defined as regards either geographical
or political conditions but which in a general way may be
said to comprise the greater portion of the continent lying
between the Atlantic Ocean on the W and the valley of
the upper Nile on the E and between the Sahara on the
N and lat. 5° N on the south. In this extensive region
which is traversed by the Niger in its western part and by
the Bahr el Ghazal in the E and contains Lake Chad
near its centre, a vast diversity of physiographic features is
presented, from lofty mountains like those of Adamawa
(rising to nearly 10 000 feet) to flat and sterile plains, with
stepped-like character and elevated plateaus. There is
considerable forest-land, but only occasionally in the forest
of that luxuriant type of growth which distinguishes many
other parts of the heart of the continent. The climate is
hot and fever, especially in the eastern swampy section
are not uncommon. The banana, yam, durra, maize, Af-
ricana rice, indigo, and pepper are largely cultivated. The
fauna is of the distinctively African type, represented by
such of the larger quadrupedal forms as the manatee, lion,
leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, hyena, jackal,
various antelope, buffalo, etc. Almost all of the Sudanese
people are blacks (true negroes, with heathen beliefs and
negroes of the Mohammedan faith). Many native sultan-
ates or semi-independent kingdoms (as Lorne Sokoto,
Kano, Baghirmi, Adamawa, Wadai, etc.) are part of this
region. In its present political relations the major part
of the Sudan is comprised in the Egyptian or Anglo-Egyptian
Sudan (see **SUDAN GOVERNMENT**). Nigeria and the other
countries bordering on the N side of the Gulf of Guinea,
and in the French Territories of Senegambia and the Niger
(constituted in 1903) the last constituting the greater part
of what was until 1898 the French Soudan.

Sudan, Egyptian (or Anglo-Egyptian) the east-
ern division of the Sudan around the upper Nile, lying
between lat. 5 and 22° N and extending from about lon
21 45 E to the borders of Abyssinia and Eritrea and the
Red Sea. Area, about 930 000 sq m. The region, which
comprises in whole or in greater part old Nubia, Darfur,
Sennar, Kordofan, the land of the Bahr el-Ghazal waters,
etc. is in part swampy and malarial but elsewhere it is
well adapted to the cultivation of durra, millet, pulse
and sesame and contains extensive forests of ebony, gum
acacia, bamboo, and rubber along the rivers. The dominion
of Egypt was extended into this part of the continent by
Meheret Ali in 1820-22. In 1882 the revolt of the Mahdi
deprived that country of the control. In 1898 the Anglo-
Egyptian army reconquered the country in a campaign cul-
minating in the victory over the Khalifa, the successor of
the Mahdi at Omdurman, near Khartoum. The territory
S. of lat 22° N is now under joint British and Egyptian
control the two flags flying together. It is divided into 12
provinces. The governor general is appointed by Egypt.
Great Britain assenting. Laws are made by proclamation.
Goods imported from Egypt enter free of duty. Capital,
Khartoum. Other important towns and stations are Suakin
(on the Red Sea), Omdurman, El Obeid, Kassim, Berber,
Ed-Damer, Wadi-Halfa, and Fashoda. Direct railway com-
munication exists between Khartoum and Cairo. Pop. esti-
mated at 2 000 000.

Sudan, French, a former territory in the western part
of Africa, comprising the region of the upper Senegal and
the region of the upper and middle Niger and the states in-
land from the French possessions of Senegal and Guinea.
Since 1899 the region has ceased to exist as an independent
colony and most of it falls within the tract now officially
designated Territories of Senegambia and the Niger.

Sudbury, a municipal borough of England, in Suffolk
on the Stour, 19 miles W of Ipswich. It has three fine

parish churches mostly in Perpendicular style, and a town-
hall. There are manufactures of matting, bricks, etc. Sud-
bury is the birthplace of Gainsborough. Pop. in 1901,
7169.

Sudbury, a post-village in Sudbury township (town),
Middlesex co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and
Hartford R., 20 miles E by W of Lowell. The town is
bounded E by the Sudbury River. Pop. of the town in
1900 1160.

Sudbury, a post-village and summer resort in Sudbury
township (town) Rutland co. Vt. about 20 miles NW of
Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 471.

Sudbury, a banking post-town and outport of Nipissing
district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 443 miles
W of Montreal. It has manufactures of explosives, etc.
Pop. 2027. Sudbury district has vast deposits of nickel.

Sudbury River, Mass. drains part of Middlesex co.
and unites with the Amabek River about 1 mile NW of
Concord to form the Concord River.

Sudermania, Sweden. See **SÖDERMANLAND**.

Sudersode, soo-doh-ro-doh, a watering place of Prussian
Saxony, district of Magdeburg, circle of Quedlinburg, pic-
turesquely situated among the foot-hills of the Harz.

Sudetic Mountains (Ger *Sudeten* soo-dé-tén and
Sudeten *Montes*) a mountain-range of Europe on the bor-
ders of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia and Moravia, extend-
ing SE from the passage of the Elbe to the Oder depression
beyond which the orographic line is continued by the Car-
pathians. They are largely dissected plateaus heights
but in the central and northern Riesengebirge (or Giant
Mountains) the principal and loftiest section and the
Isergebirge have a well-defined axis-ridge. Other subdivi-
sions are known as the Glatzgebirge and Enlgebirge.
The region is heavily forested and has beautiful scenery.
The culminating points are the Schneekoppe 1280 feet
Braunenberg 5120 ft. Hohen Rad 4960 ft. Suberkamm
4810 ft. The region is fairly rich in minerals.

Sudre, a post-village of Pinaldo co. Ga. Pop. 75.

Sudleraville, a banking post-village of Queen Anne
co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
R., 18 miles NE of Centerville. Pop. in 1900 221.

Sudley, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. near
Chesapeake Bay about 14 miles E by W of Annapolis.
Pop. 70.

Sudley Springs, a post-hamlet of Prince William co.
Va. 8 miles N of Manassas.

Sue, soo-á, an island of Torres Strait, one of the Sol-
omons NNE of Cape York, Australia.

Sueca, swá-ká, a town of Spain, 20 miles SE of Valen-
cia, on the Júcar near its mouth in the Mediterranean.
Pop. in 1900 14 435.

Sue (so) City, a post-village of Macon co., Mo. about
20 miles NNE of Macon City. Pop. 100.

Suedberg, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. on the
Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Leba-
non or Pinegrove. Pop. 300.

Suedisch, swá-de-á, a small seaport of Asiatic Turkey,
18 miles SW of Antioch. It is on the site of the ancient
Seleucia Pieria.

Suez Land, the name of a section of eastern Green
land, in about lat. 5° N. Puterbaugh Peak is in its west-
ern part.

Suesseum, or **Suesseionum**. See **Sossion**.

Suez, soo-á, a frontier seaport town of Egypt at the
head of the Gulf of Suez (an arm of the Red Sea) 76 miles
E. of Cairo, with which it is connected by rail. It lies 3
miles N of Port Ibrahim the harbor at the entrance to the
Suez Canal. Lat. 29° 53' 0" N. Lon. 32° 54' E. The
town derives some improvement due to the construction
of the Suez Canal and with an increase of population to
1, 457 (in 1897) remains dreary and unattractive, although
clean and enjoying a good climate. The old town is built
of red-dried bricks and has several mosques. In the new,
or European quarter there are a number of substantial
edifices, warehouses, and modern hotels. On an eminence
in the Y is a mosque of the khediv. The country around
is a desert. The water-supply of the town comes from the
Nile, through the freshwater or Iamaila Canal, origi-
nating near Cairo.

Suez, a post-township of Mercer co. Ill. about 18 miles
NW of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900 (including part of Alexis
village) 1027.

Suez, Gulf of, the W arm of the Red Sea after its
bifurcation in lat. 28° N. whence it extends NW to lat.
36° N. Length 190 miles average breadth 30 miles. It
is now connected with the Mediterranean Sea by means of
the Suez Canal.

Suez, Isthmus of, the neck of land connecting Asia
and Africa having E the Gulf of Suez and N the Mediter-
ranean. Width, in its narrowest part, 73 miles. The ear-

face consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, and adjacent lakes. Across this isthmus was cut, in 1859-60, the Suez Canal, 160 miles long through which large ships pass from the Mediterranean at Port Said, to the Red Sea (Gulf of Suez) at Port Ibrahim, a short distance S of Suez. The execution of this vast work was accomplished by a company organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps. Since the opening of the water way its dimensions have been greatly increased so as to keep pace with the increasing size of vessels. The Canal follows for some distance the borders of Lake Menzaleh, and subsequently traverses the Bulaiah lakes, Lake Timah, and the Bitter lakes. The most important station on the route is Ismailia, which occupies a nearly central position. The average time of passage for a continuous day and night journey is about 18½ hours. Port Ibrahim, with its capacious double basin (for men-of-war and merchant craft respectively) has a large dry-dock and is protected by a massive breakwater. In 1903, 3701 vessels with a gross tonnage of 16,618,609 passed through the Suez Canal. Of these 2378 were British, 494 German, 261 French, 225 Dutch, 123 Austro-Hungarian, and 119 Russian.

Suffern, a banking post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Erie R. 32 miles N by W of New York. Pop. in 1900 1619.

Suffield, a banking post-village in Suffield township (town) Hartford co. Conn., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 16 miles N of Hartford. It has manufactures of tobacco and cigars. Pop. of the town in 1900 3521. of the village, about 900.

Suffield, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio 10 miles ESE. of Akron on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 200.

Suffenheim, roof-top river a village of Alsace, Germany 8 miles NE of Bischweiler. Pop. about 3000.

Suffolk, a county of England having E the North Sea, N Norfolk, W Cambridgeshire, and S Essex Area, 1470 sq. m. It is divided into the two administrative divisions of East Suffolk and West Suffolk. The Little Ouse and Waveney rivers form part of the N boundary. (In the southern border flows the River which with the Orwell (Gipping) a stream rising near the centre of the county expands into an estuary near the sea. Most of the surface is level. Suffolk is in the main an agricultural county. The county as such sends 5 members to the House of Commons. Chief town Ipswich. Pop. in 1891 371,235. in 1901 354,198.

Suffolk, a county in the E part of Massachusetts, bordering on Massachusetts Bay Area, 51 sq. m. It comprises mainly the cities of Boston and Chelsea and several small islands in Boston Harbor and the adjacent bay. Capital, Boston. Pop. in 1890 494,790. in 1900 611,417.

Suffolk, a southeastern county of New York, has an area of 918 sq. m. It comprises the middle and eastern parts of Long Island and is bounded on the N by Long Island Sound and on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. The county is deeply indented by inlets and bays which afford good harbors. Great Neck is at the eastern extremity of the island is the largest inlet. Capital, Riverhead. Pop. in 1890 62,491. in 1900 77,583.

Suffolk, a banking post-town capital of Nanaimo District on Va. on the Nanaimo River and on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads, 18 miles WSW of Norfolk and 1 mile from the Dismal Swamp. It has car shops, iron and brass works, knitting mills, etc. and is an important port. Pop. in 1900 3927.

Sugar, a village of Salt Lake co. Utah is a rural free delivery of Salt Lake City.

Sugarbraun, a post-village of Switzerland co. Ind. Pop. 65.

Sugarbush, a post-village of Outagamie co. Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is New London.

Sugar City, a banking post-town of Otero co. Colo. on the Missouri Pacific R. 20 miles (direct) NNW of La Junta. It has sugar works. Pop. in 1900 689.

Sugar Creek rises in Benton co., Ark. and enters the Elk River in McDonald co. Mo.

Sugar Creek, Ga. enters the Little Ocmulgee River in Telfair co.

Sugar Creek, Ill. enters Salt Creek 4 miles EE of Mason City. It is about 65 miles long.

Sugar Creek, or Rock River, Ind., enters the Wabash River about 10 miles NW of Rockville. It is about 160 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Ind., rises in Henry co. and enters the East Fork of the White River a short distance below Edinburgh. It is about 50 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Kan. enters the Oage River in Lincoln co., about 12 miles NE. of Mound City.

Sugar Creek, an affluent of the Ottawa River, rises near Charlotte, N. C., and enters that river on the E. border of York co. S. C.

Sugar Creek, Ohio, rises in Wayne co. and enters the Tuscarawas River at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas co.

Sugar Creek, Pa. enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River a short distance above Towanda.

Sugar Creek rises in Lawrence co. Tenn. and enters the Elk River in Limestone co. Ala.

Sugarcreek, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio. The banking point is Chaucerville. Pop. 150.

Sugarcreek, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 888.

Sugarcreek, a post-hamlet in Sugarcreek township Venango co. Pa. on French Creek at the mouth of Sugar Creek 4 miles NW of Franklin. Pop. of the township in 1900 2635.

Sugar Creek, a township (town) of Walworth co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 831.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Logan co. Ark.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Kane co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 5 miles W of Aurora. Pop. 125.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Harrison co. Ind.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Butler co. Ky., about 15 miles WNW of Bowling Green.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Mich. 12 miles E. of Lodi.

Sugargrove, a post-station of Watanga co. N. C.

Sugargrove, a post-village of Fairfield co. Ohio on the Ohio Canal near the Hocking River and on the Hocking Valley R. 7 miles SSE of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900 350.

Sugargrove, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 571.

Sugargrove, a banking post-borough of Warren co. Pa., about 14 miles ENE of Curry. Pop. in 1900 511.

Sugargrove, a township of Warren co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1259.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Smyth co. Va. 6 miles S of Marion.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co. W. Va. 40 miles NNW of Stanton.

Sugargrove, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis.

Sugarhill, a post-station of Hall co., Ga. about 16 miles NE. of Atlanta.

Sugarhill, a post-village of Graham co. N. H. in the White Mountains region, 2½ miles WSW of Franconia and 20 miles NE. of Haverhill. It commands a superb view of the Franconia and Presidential ranges and is a popular summer resort.

Sugarhill, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co. N. Y. 7 miles WSW of Watkins.

Sugarhill, a post-station of McDowell co. N. C.

Sugarhill, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Brookwayville. Pop. 150.

Sugarhill, a post-station of Panola co. Tex. about 24 miles S by W of Marshall.

Sugarlake, a post-village of Platte co., Mo. 44 miles by rail NW of Kansas City. Pop. 80.

Sugarlake, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Pa. 9 miles ENE of Meadville.

Sugarland, a post-village of Fort Bend co. Tex. on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Velasco Branch and Northern R. 12 miles (direct) W by S. of Houston. It has sugar refineries.

Sugarloaf, a mountain of Ireland, in the extreme SW of the county of Cork. Height 1890 feet.

Sugarloaf, a town of Lebanon co. Ark. in South Superior township. Pop. in 1900 552.

Sugarloaf, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co. Ark. 22 miles S by E of Fort Smith.

Sugarloaf, a post-station of Boulder co., Colo.

Sugarloaf, a post-station of Rooks co. Kan.

Sugarloaf, a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Lehigh and Hudson River R. 3 miles E. of Goshen. Pop. 150.

Sugarloaf, a township of Columbia co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1276.

Sugarloaf, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Hackett. Pop. 200.

Sugarloaf, a township of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1500.

Sugar Loaf, Great and Little, two summits of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow a few miles from Bray Heights, 1659 and 1120 feet.

Sugar Loaf Mountain (Port. Pão de Açúcar) in Portuguese East Africa, a conspicuous granitic landmark, 25 miles WNW of the town of Mozambique. Height, 1050 feet.

Sugarbush, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 6

miles SW of Wilkesbarre. It is in the Wyoming Valley and has mines of coal. Pop. in 1900 1887

Sugar Pine, a village of Teanum co Cal 40 miles E. of Milton. The post-office is Confidence. Pop 109

Sugar Ridge, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio. The banking point is Bowling Green Pop 150

Sugar River, Sullivan co N H enters the Connecticut River about 2 miles SE of Ascutney Mountain Vt.

Sugar River rises in Dane co Wis and enters the Peconic River in Winnebago co. Ill. about 8 miles from its mouth It is about 70 miles long

Sugarrun, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 18 miles below Towanda on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop about 200

Sugartown, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. about 50 miles SW of Alexandria, on the Shreveport, Alexandria and Southwestern R. Pop about 300

Sugartown, a post-hamlet of Chester co Pa., about 20 miles W of Philadelphia.

Sugartree, a post-township of Carroll co Mo Pop in 1900 787

Sugartree, Guernsey co Ohio is a rural free-delivery of Cambridge.

Sugartree, a post-station of Decatur co Tenn

Sugartree Ridge, a post-village of Highland co Ohio, 16 miles S of Hillsboro Pop about 200

Sugar Valley, a post-town of Gordon co. Ga. on the Southern R. 15 miles S of Dalton Pop in 1900 231

Sugar Valley, a post-hamlet of Preble co Ohio, 8 miles SW of Eaton

Sugden, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I T. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R

Suggeville, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala., on the Southern R. 30 miles NNE of Mobile

Sugut, a river of British North Borneo, discharges on the V coast immediately S of Mareham Bay

Su'ghit', a town of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Erzurum, 38 miles SE of Iznik It is the birthplace of Othman the founder of the Ottoman Empire. Near by is the tomb of Ertogral the father of Othman Pop about 7000 (?)

Suhag', or Soheg, a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Ghizh on the W bank of the Nile, about 70 miles above Suet Pop about 15 000

Suheswun, or Saheswun, sub has-wun a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh near the Ganges, 25 miles W of Budson Pop about 15 000

Suhl, a town of Prussian Saxony in the former duchy of Hanneberg, picturesque situated at the foot of the Lomberg on the Leister 30 miles SW of Erfurt It has long been noted for its manufactures of arms There are large iron foundries potteries etc Pop in 1900 12,622

Suhl, soon a village of Switzerland capital of Aargau, 2 miles SE of Aarau Pop about 1500

Suppes, ewcep, a town of France, department of Maine, on the Suppes an affluent of the Aisne, 14 miles NNE of Châlons Pop about 2000

Suiz, a river of Ireland which flows S through the co of Tipperary then E between Tipperary and Kilkeny on the V and Waterford on the S and in conjunction with the Barrow expands into the estuary of Waterford Harbor Total course, about 100 miles.

Suiza, Morocco See Mogaoa

Suisse, the French name of SWITZERLAND

Suisun (suo e-soon) Bay, Cal is a body of navigable water connected with San Pablo Bay by the Strait of Carquinez and forms part of the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos It contains a number of islands It receives the discharge of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

Suisun City, a banking post-town of Solano co Cal is on a navigable slough about 30 miles NNE of San Francisco and 9 miles N of Suisun Bay on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit industries. Pop in 1900 625

Suk esh-Sheyukh a town of Asiatic Turkey on the Euphrates, 60 miles WNW of Basra. Pop about 12,000 (?)

Su'ket', a small town of the Punjab situated in the Jullunder Doab, the region between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, 15 miles NE of Bolaspur It is the capital of the petty native state of the same name under British suzerainty

Sukheun, soo-ko ad a river of Russia, one of the main head-streams of the Northern Dvina.

Sukhum-Kale, soo koom kâ-lâ a seaport in the Russian government of Katala Transcaucasia, on the Black Sea, 70 miles NW of Poti It was formerly a Turkish fortress and was ceded to Russia in 1839 It is on the site of the ancient Greek city of Dioscurias Pop in 1897 7899

Suk'kertop'pan, a noted headland on the W coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 22' N, lon 53° 5' W It gives name to the district which it overlooks.

Suk'kur', or Sakkar, sūk kūr' a town of British India, in Sindh, on the W bank of the Indus, opposite Bohri. It is on the railway which runs along the Indus valley and is the starting point of the railway to Quetta. The Indus is here spanned by a grand railway bridge Sakkur is a modern town which has grown up since the British occupation of Shadh. Pop about 30 000 Near by is Old Sakkur

Sula, a river of Russia, which joins the Dniuper from the left a short distance above Krilov after a course of about 200 miles

Sula Bay, known also as Ansley Bay, an arm of the Red Sea, immediately SE of Massawa, in Eritrea. On its W shore is the town of Sula.

Suisco (or Pine Log) Creek, Ga. flows into the Coconawatee a few miles from its mouth

Suicidal, soo-lâ-dâl a river and lake of Norway east of Christiansand, and a village, 48 miles NE of Stavanger at the W extremity of the lake.

Suilemawich, soo-lâ-mâ-nee-yeh a town of Turkish Kurdistan 73 miles ENE of Kerkuk Pop estimated at 10 000

Suileman (soo-lâ-mân) Meuntnine, a mountain-complex of Central Asia, on the borders of Afghanistan Beluchistan and the Panjab, having a generally N and S trend and abetting in the N upon the Sedd Koh It forms part of the eastern border of the Iranian plateau and falls steeply to the valley of the Indus. Two dominant chains or ranges are recognizable, the Western Suileman and the Eastern Suileman. The culminating peaks are the Tuhis Saleman (throno of Solomon) with an elevation of 11 100 (12 830) feet, and the Kalamghor 11 300 ft. The slopes of these mountains are clothed with dense forests and they nowhere reach the snow line

Suilen Islands, a group off the W coast of Norway 45 miles NNW of Bergen

Suli, soo'lee, a little mountain-district in Epirus (south ern Albania) near the town of Parga Its Greco-Albanian inhabitants, the Selotes long succeeded in holding their own against the Turks and figured in the rebellion of Ali Pasha of Janina after which deprived of their home, they fought heroically for Greek independence. Marco Butaris belonged to their number

Sulima River, a river of Sierra Leone, western equatorial Africa, discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the village of Selima.

Sulima, the middle one of the three extensive arms of the Danube traversing the Dobruja (Rumania) It is about 50 miles long Its width barely exceeds 100 yards, and its depth varies from 15 to 60 feet. The Sulima is the channel used by vessels of great draft in navigating the Danube. At its mouth is the town of Sulina, a free port built upon piles, which had a population in 1899 of 5611

Sulmon See SALONA

Sulima, soo-lâ-nâ, a town of Peru, in the department and 15 miles N of the town of Piura, with which it is connected by rail Pop about 8000

Sulligent, a post-town of Lamar co Ala., on the Frisco System 180 miles WNW of Birmingham Pop in 1900 303

Sullivan, a county in the W part of Indiana bordering on Illinois has an area of 440 sq m It is bounded on the W by the Wabash River and is intersected by Bassett Creek It has coal deposits Its Capital Sullivan Pop in 1890 21 877 in 1900 26 005

Sullivan, a county in the N part of Missouri has an area of 548 sq m It is drained by the Moccasin River Yellow Creek, the Middle and West Forks of Locust Creek, and the East Fork of Medicine Creek Coal is found in the county Capital Milan Pop in 1890 19 050 in 1900 20 385

Sullivan, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 538 sq m It is bounded on the W by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Ashuelot and Sugar rivers Lake Umbagog touches its eastern border Capital Newport Pop in 1890 17 304 in 1900 18,007

Sullivan, a county in the SE part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania has an area of 967 sq m It is bounded on the W and SW by the Delaware River and is drained by the Mongaup Neversink, Beaver Kill and Shawangunk rivers and Rondout Creek It is beautifully diversified by mountain heights, spurs of the Western Catskills and the Shawangunk Mountains form part of the E boundary Capital Monticello Pop in 1890 31 031 in 1900 33 308

Sullivan, a county in the NE part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 470 sq m It is drained by Loyalsock and Muncy creeks, and comprises part of the Alleghany Mountains. Good coal is found here Capital, Laporte. Pop in 1890 11,620, in 1900, 12 184.

Sullivan, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 459 sq. mi. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Holston River which unite in the W part of the county. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital Blountville. Pop. in 1890 29,879 in 1900 24,935.

Sullivan, a banking city capital of Moultrie co. Di., on the Wabash and other railroads, 25 miles SE of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 2,399.

Sullivan, a banking post-town capital of Sullivan co. Ind. on the Evansville and Terre Haute and the Illinois Central Rrs. 20 miles S of Terre Haute. It has coal-mining and other industries. Pop. in 1900 3,118.

Sullivan, a post-village in Sullivan township (town) Hancock co. Me. on Frenchman's Bay 13 miles E of Ellsworth and about 40 miles SE of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,034. It has granite-quarries.

Sullivan, a post-village of Muskegon co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Muskegon. Pop. 130.

Sullivan, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Mo. on the Frisco System 70 1/2 miles WSW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 714.

Sullivan, a post-township (town) of Cheshire co. N.H. 7 miles NNE of Keene. Pop. in 1900 287.

Sullivan, a post-village in Sullivan township (town) Madison co. N.Y. The banking point is Canastota. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including Chittenango village) 3,478.

Sullivan, a post-village of Ashland co. Ohio, about 24 miles NW of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Sullivan, a post-township of Tioga co. Pa. about 25 miles SSW of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1,290.

Sullivan, a post-township of Laurens co. S.C. Pop. in 1900 3,560.

Sullivan, a post-township (town) of Jefferson co. Wis. on both sides of the Bark River about 34 miles W by S of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1,239 of the village, about 115.

Sullivan Cove is a bay of the Derwent River Tasmania, on which Hobart Town is situated.

Sullivan's Island, an island in the Atlantic Ocean about 7 miles E of Charleston. Fort Moultrie, erected on this island, commands the entrance to Charleston harbor.

Sullivanville, a post-village of Champlain co. N.Y. about 9 miles N of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Sully, *Sully* (Sully-sur-Loire) a town of France in Loiret, on the Loire 24 miles SSE of Orleans. It has a castle dating from the Middle Ages, which was rebuilt by Sully whose ducal title was derived from this place. Pop. about 2,000.

Sully, a county in the central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the W by the Missouri River. Area 10,529 sq. mi. Capital Omden. Pop. in 1890 2,413 in 1900 17,115.

Sully, a banking post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 200.

Sulmierzycze, and *ma-dz-abn-agh* (Car. *Sulmierzyczka*, *szki* *ma-dz-abn-agh*) a town of Prussia, province of Posen 11 miles WSW of Ostrowo. Pop. about 5,000.

Sulmona, *sol-mo-na* or *Solmuna* (anc. *Sulmona*) a town of Italy province of Aquila degli Abruzzi, picturesquely situated in a mountainous region 34 miles SE of Aquila. It is an interesting city and has many medieval edifices. Among the principal buildings are the church of Santa Maria Annunziata now a municipal hospital the Gothic church of Santa Maria della Tomba and the Tabernacle palace, dating from 1448. The manufactures are paper, cloth, preserves and sausages. Sulmona is the birthplace of Ovid. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901 17,998.

Sulphur, or **Sulphur Springs**, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation 1 T 10 miles (direct) S of Davis co. the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 1,198.

Sulphur, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 340.

Sulphur, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La. Pop. 60.

Sulphur Bluff, a post-village of Hopkins co. Tex. 20 miles NE of Sulphur Springs. Pop. 175.

Sulphur Creek, a gold-bearing stream of the Klondike region of Canada, is a tributary of the Indian River.

Sulphur Creek, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal. Pop. 100.

Sulphur Fork of Red River rises in the NE part of Texas and enters the Red River in Miller co. Ark. It is about 200 miles long.

Sulphur Grove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Sulphur Hill, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind. The banking point is Shelbyville. Pop. 100.

Sulphur Island, in the Eastern Sea, off the Ili-klin Islands. Lat. 27° 54' N lon 128° 30' E.

Sulphur Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, S of the Bonin Islands. Lat. 24° 48' N lon 141° 30' E.

Sulphur Island, an island of Japan, in Van Diemen's Strait, off the coast of Kiochiu.

Sulphurick, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. Ky.

Sulphur Mines, a banking post-village of Louisa co., Va. It has sulphur-industries.

Sulphur Ruck, a post-town of Independence co. Ark. about 10 miles E by S of Batesville, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 338.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village and resort of DeKalb co., Ala. The banking point is Fort Payne. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Springs, a post-town of Benton co. Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Neosho, Mo. Pop. in 1900 316.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village capital of Grand co. Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. 260.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Dade co., Ga. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 31 miles SSW of Chattahoochee, Tenn.

Sulphur Springs, a post-town of Henry co., Ind. on the Puttsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles NNW of Newcast. Pop. in 1900 262.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Buena Vista co. Iowa, on the Illinois Central R.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. 10 miles NE of Hartford. Pop. 75.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Madison co. Miss. 18 miles NE of Canton. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Springs, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Crawford co. Ohio. The banking point is Keyser. Pop. 300.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Oregon on the Cinquapa River 60 miles W of Drain.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Bedford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 10 miles SW of Bedford.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of DeCATUR co., Tenn.

Sulphur Springs, a banking post-town capital of Hopkins co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri Kansas and Texas Rr. 9 miles WNW of Jefferson. It has cotton gins and compresses cotton-seed oil mills etc. Pop. in 1900 3,675.

Sulphur Springs Landing, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 23 miles S by W of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Sulphur Well, a post-village of Metcalfe co. Ky. The banking point is Harrodsburg. Pop. 100.

Sultam, a post-village of Fushunsh co. Manch. on the Great Northern R. 50 miles NE by E of Seattle. Pop. 300.

Sultana, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal. on the Atchafalaya Tule and Santa Fe Coast Lines. The banking point is Fresno. It has a winery.

Sultannbend, *sol-ta-bend* a town of Persia, in Irak Ajemi about 60 miles SE of Hamadan. Pop. about 8,000 (?)

Sultangunge, or **Sultanganj**, *sol-ta-gung* a small town of Bengal British India, on the Ganges 14 miles W of Bhagpur.

Sultannah, *sol-ta-neh*, a city of Persia, in the district of Khamseh about 125 miles N of Hamadan. It was once a royal residence but is now almost deserted. Some fine ruins attest its former glory.

Sultam Mountain, a peak of the San Juan Mountains in San Juan co. Colo., near Silverton. Height, 13,345 feet.

Sultampur, a town of British India, in Oudh capital of the district of Sultampur about 60 miles N by E of Allahabad. Pop. about 10,000.

Sultepec, *sol-ta-pék* a town of Mexico, in the state and 50 miles SW of the city of Mexico. It has mulberry plantations. Pop. (commune) about 13,000.

Sulu, *soo-loo* or (officially) *Jolo*, the chief island of the Sulu archipelago is intersected by the parallel of 6° N lat. It is mountainous containing Bako (2,618 feet) and Tumataguta (2,944 feet). The soil is very fertile, as in the other Sulu Islands. Area, 324 sq. mi. Capital, Sulu or Jolo. Pop. in 1903, 44,718.

Sulu, or (officially) *Jolo*, the chief town of the archipelago of Sulu on the NW coast of Sulu Island. It has a good roadstead and is the centre of trade for the whole island. It has water works, market, hospital, barracks, theatre, etc. and wide coral paved streets. Pop. in 1903, 1270. Lat. of the port light-house 6° 3' 40" N lon 126° 58' 40" E.

Sulu (Sp. *Jolo* *mo-lo*) Islands, an archipelago between the Sulu Sea on the NW and the Sea of Celebes on the SE, and stretching from Mindanao on the NE, to Borneo on the SW. Lat. 4° 44' to 6° 52' N lon 119° 45'

to 125° E. The archipelago is divided into 6 groups, as follows, in order from the NE. Basilan, Samal, Sulu (Jold), Siam, Knapuanin, and Tawi-Tawi, with Pangutaran to the NW. In all there are about 180 (mostly volcanic) islands, covering somewhat over 1000 sq m. of which Sulu is chief. The islands are extensively forested with good timber including teak and sandalwood. Among the products are cocoa- and areca-nuts, bananas, bread-fruit, mangoes, and oranges. The natives raise rice, cacao maize, and various alimentary roots. Wild boars and deer are common and oxen swine goats, and poultry are abundant. Ambergris is found on the coast, and much resin is obtained from the forest trees. An important article of commerce is the Sulu pearl or pearl shell (*Megala shell*). The natives—chiefly Moros or Mohammedan Malays—are ruled by chieftains who are nominally under the sway of a despotic sultan. It was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that Spain succeeded in asserting her sovereignty over the archipelago. In 1899 the Sultan of Sulu recognized the sovereignty of the United States. The Moros were formerly noted for their piracy. Slavery exists in the islands. Pop. of the province in 1903 51 589 (capital, Sulu (officially Jold)).

Sulu Sea, or **Sea of Mindoro**, extends from lat. 5° to 12° N. and from lon. 117° to 123° E. between the Iloilo Islands (NE), Borneo (SW), Palawan (NW) and Mindanao and the Sulu Islands (SE). It is connected by straits with the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. Off the coast of Celebes it has a depth of 14 600 feet, and near the S coast of Mindanao upward of 16 000 ft.

Sulz, *sölts*, a town of Germany in Alsace 15 miles SSW of Colmar. It has remains of its old fortifications and a medieval church. Pop. in 1900 4514.

Sulz, a town of Württemberg in the circle of the Black Forest on the Neckar 6 miles NE of Oberndorf. It has salines. Pop. in 1900 1954.

Sulzbach, *söltsbakh*, a town of Bavaria in the Upper Palatinate, 7 miles NW of Amberg on the Vils. It has a castle, now used as a prison. Here are iron mines and blast-furnaces. Sulzbach was formerly the capital of a duchy. Pop. in 1900 5044.

Sulzbach, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Trever, circle of Saarbrücken. Pop. of the commune (which includes several villages) in 1900 17 835 engaged in coal mining, the iron industry, the manufacture of glass, etc.

Sulzbach, *söltsbakh*, a village and watering place of Germany in Lower Alsace in the canton of Molsheim. Pop. about 800.

Sulzbach, *söltsbakh*, a town of the Black Forest region of Baden Germany in the district of Mühlheim and on the Rhine. Pop. about 1200. Year by year Bad Sulzbach with thermal waters.

Sulzbach, *söltsbakh*, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 21 miles E. of Rostock. Pop. about 2000.

Sulzbach, *söltsbakh*, a village of Alsace 3 miles W of Rufach. Pop. about 2000. Near by is Bad Sulemat, with mineral springs.

Sunna, a fashionable sea-side resort of Japan on the main island near Hiroshima.

Sunna, a post-station of Murray co., Ga.

Sunmadang, or **Soemmadang**, *son ma-dang*, a village in the mtn of Java, 87 miles SE of Batavia.

Samapaz, *Cordillera de*, a division of the Andes of Colombia, terminating in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. See **SANTA MARTA**.

Samas, a bathing city of Whatcom co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific and other railroads 23 miles NNE. of Bellingham. Pop. in 1900 319.

Samatra, *soo-ma-tre*, the westernmost of the Sunda Islands, and after Borneo the largest island of the Malay Archipelago forming part of the Dutch East Indies. It lies between lat. 5° 40' N. and 0° S. and lon. 93° 20' and 100° E. separated on the NE from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca and on the E from Java by the Strait of Sunda. Length from NW to SE about 1050 miles. Area estimated at about 180 000 sq m. (by some authorities placed considerably higher). The island is traversed from NW to SE. by a more or less continuous range or series of ranges, of mountains (Menangkabo Barisan, etc.) many of whose dimmeting summits are dormant, extinct or active volcanic cones (Indrapura Peak or Korintj the culminant point of the island about 12 400 feet; Mount Ophir 9650 ft. Dempo, 10 400 ft. and Merapi 9500 ft.) The submeral position of the mountain mass gives a comparatively narrow western border with short and barely servicable water-courses, while on the opposite or eastern side there is a broad and gently falling plain, whose soil is largely composed of the debris of the mountain heights, and across which courses many

fairly large and navigable rivers (Palenbang, Jambli or Batang-hari Indragiri Kampar Blak and Baka) on which are located nearly all the more important or populous towns of that section (Palenbang Jambli Ringas, Pale Lavang and Bat). In the NW part of the island is Lake Toba, a sheet of water several hundred sq m. in extent. The soil of the island is very fertile, and the greater part of the region is still heavily forested with myrtaceous and ficaceous trees, oaks, guttapercha, camphor, teak, pine, etc. Tropical fruits grow in luxuriance. Of the native fauna some of the most conspicuous members are the elephant, rhinoceros, tapir, tiger and bear, mountain goat, orang-outang, siamang and farmer and among birds, the arges and peacock pheasants. The metals comprise gold, copper, lead, iron, tin and Tertiary coal (Padang b. g. lands). Some petroleum has also been obtained. The most important of the cultivated products is tobacco. Black pepper is also largely exported. The climate of Samatra is essentially equatorial in character with only moderate variations in temperature and markedly unhealthy over a considerable portion of the lowlands. At elevations of 3000 ft. or more it is both pleasant and salubrious. The average annual temperature on the lowlands is about 80° with the maximum of heat ordinarily in the months of September and October. The annual rainfall is heavy amounting in some places (Padang) to upward of 180 inches. There are few roads in the interior and most of the communication between the different settlements is made by way of the water-courses. The railways have a length of about 200 miles. The population of the island is estimated to be about 3 500 000 mostly natives of a Malay type. Among the best known tribes are the Achineses (the inhabitants of Aehin in the extreme NW) and the Battas (or Bataks) who have preserved their independence in the highlands of the northern interior. Mohammedanism is professed largely by the dwellers in the coast regions. The Europeans number about 5000 and there are some 100 000 Chinese, 2500 Arabs, and 7000-10 000 other foreigners. Among the principal towns are Palenbang, Benkulen, Padang and Aehin. The Portuguese reached Samatra about 1508. The Dutch came about 160 years later and in the course of the nineteenth century they obtained a foothold in the island establishing trading stations. Towards the close of that century the English established themselves at Benkulen. The subjugation of the island by the Dutch has been a slow process, and it is only within the last few years that they have extended their authority over nearly the whole of it, their last great struggle having been with the Achineses. Benkulen was ceded by the English to the Dutch in 1824.

Sumba, a name of **SARADAWO** ISLAND.

Sumbawa, *soom-bah*, one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago lying immediately E. of Lombok from which it is separated by the Strait of Alas. Area, about 5200 sq m. It is largely of a comparatively recent (Tertiary) limestone formation with which however are associated a number of volcanoes. The most famous of these, situated on the N side is Tambora about 6000 feet in height, whose eruption in April 1815 was one of the most catastrophic ever recorded. The island is exceedingly fertile, and produces sandalwood, rice, tobacco, etc. The population is thought by some to reach 150 000. The chief settlements are Sumbawa and Bima.

Sumbawa, a town on the N coast of the island of Sumbawa 100 miles W of Blom. It has a good harbor.

Som'bhāl', *sum bāl* or **Sambhal**, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in Rohilkund, 50 miles NW of Bareilly. Pop. about 40 000.

Sombolpur, *sum bāl pur* or **Sambalpur**, a town of British India in the Central Provinces, capital of a district, on the Mahanuddy 143 miles W of Cuttack. Pop. about 15 000.

Sumharth (*sum bāt rūh*) **Head**, a promontory of the Orkney Islands, the S. point of Pomona (Mainland).

Sondum, a mining post-village of Alaska, on the main land opposite Admiralty Island. Pop. about 140.

Sümeq, *shū mēq* (Hun *Sow gy shom od*) a county in the NW part of Hungary bordering on the river Drava and on Lake Balaton. Capital **Aspervár**.

Sümeq, a town of Hungary co. of Zala, 17 miles NNE. of Keszthely. It has a palace of the bishop of Veszprém. Pop. in 1900 543.

Sumène, *sum'ain* a small town of France, in Gard, 5 miles E. of Le Vigan.

Sumidagawa, a river of Japan on the main island, flows into the Bay of Tokyo after traversing the capital length about 300 miles.

Sumidouro, *soo-ma-do-o-ro*, a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Mato Grosso, flows N. and joins the Arinos about 300 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Tapajós.

- Summitville**, see **Summit**, a commune of Switzerland, eastern and 15 miles NNE. of Bern, in the Bernese Oberland. It is the seat of considerable industry and trade. In addition to the dairy industry, the inhabitants are engaged in watch making, the manufacture of linen etc. Pop. in 1900 5369
- Summitdale**, a post-hamlet of Chautauque co. N. Y., on the Pennsylvania R. 29 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk.
- Summitdam**, a post-hamlet of Augusta co. Va.
- Summitfield**, a post-hamlet of Dallas co. Ala. 8 1/2 miles NNW of Selma.
- Summitfield**, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. Pop. 100
- Summitfield**, a post-village of St. Clair co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 25 miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 360
- Summitfield**, a banking city of Marshall co. Kan. 12 miles NW of Seneca, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 305
- Summitfield**, a post-village of Claiborne parish La. 60 miles NW of Monroe. Pop. 100
- Summitfield**, a post-village of Ouliford co. V. C. 12 miles NNW of Greensboro.
- Summitfield**, a banking post-village of Ashli co. Ohio about 36 miles N. of Marietta, on the Ohio River and Western R. Pop. in 1900 511
- Summitfield**, a post-hamlet of Grayson co. Va. 18 miles S. of Crockett.
- Summitford**, or **Somerford**, sum-ger-ford, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio, 28 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 590
- Summit Hill**, a post-village of Pike co., Ill. about 38 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. 150
- Summit Hill**, a post-village in Summit Hill township (town) Cayuga co. N. Y. about 25 miles SSE of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900 779
- Summit Hill**, a post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 27 miles SW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 591
- Summit Hill**, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 950
- Summit Isles**, a group of about two dozen islets at the entrance of Loch Bruich Scotland on the W. coast of the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanora, about 2 miles in length, is inhabited.
- Summit Lake**, a post-hamlet of Lake co. Oregon on a lake of the same name, in Ind. about 42° 40' N. lon 120° 40' W. The lake is 15 miles long.
- Summitland**, a post-village of Santa Barbara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 6 miles E. of Santa Barbara. Pop. about 330
- Summitland**, a village of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec. Pop. in 1901 104
- Summitland**, a county in the S. part of West Virginia is intersected by the Greenbrier River and the New (or Great Kanawha) River, 248 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital Hinton. Pop. in 1890 13 117 in 1900, 16 265
- Summit**, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co. Va. 8 miles SW of Lexington
- Summitset**, a post-village of Warren co. Iowa, on the Middle River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 15 miles S. of Des Moines. It has coaling in districts. Pop. about 200
- Summit Shade**, a post-village of Metcalfe co. Ky. The banking point is Glasgow. Pop. 275
- Summitville**, a banking point of entry of Prince Edward Island, capital of Prince co. on Rodeque Bay and on the Prince Edward Island R. 40 miles NW of Charlottetown. It has an excellent harbor with anchorage for the largest vessels. There are flour and saw mills manufacturers of ploughs, etc. Summitville has regular communication in summer by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Pop. in 1901 2876
- Summit Mills**, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Belton. Pop. 130
- Summitville**, a post-village of Green co., Ky. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 200
- Summitville**, a banking post-town of Texas co. Mo. about 60 miles E. of Boia. Pop. in 1900 191
- Summitville**, a banking post-town capital of Nicholas co., W. Va. Pop. in 1900 232
- Summitville**, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., 16 miles NW of St. Louis
- Summitville**, a post-town of Clermont co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. in 1900, 236
- Summitville**, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. on the Middle, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R., 5 miles from Midville station. Pop. 200
- Summitville**, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. 29 miles SW of Columbia, on the Louisville and Nashville R.
- Summitville**, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., 7 miles W. of Hampton. Pop. 75
- Summitville**, a banking post-town capital of Chattooga co. Ga. is in a fertile valley 25 miles NNW of Rome, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900 406
- Summitville**, a town and summer resort of Richmond co., Ga. 2 1/2 miles by street-railway W. of Augusta. It contains a United States arsenal. Pop. in 1900 3245
- Summitville**, a post-village of Harnett co., N. C., 22 miles E. of Jonesboro
- Summitville**, a post town of Union co. Oregon, near the Grande Ronde River about 16 miles N. of Lagrange. Pop. in 1900 184
- Summitville**, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900 380
- Summitville**, a banking post-town and health-resort of Dorchester co. S. C. on the Southern R. 22 miles NW of Charleston. It has a mild winter climate and is a winter resort for invalids. Pop. in 1900 2420
- Summitville**, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 12 miles from Newport. Pop. about 500
- Summitville**, a post-village of Peel co. Ontario, 4 1/2 miles NW of Mimico
- Summit**, a county in the northwest-central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Middle Park Area 608 sq. m. It is drained by the Blue and Williams rivers and other affluents of the Grand River. Among the highest peaks of the county is Gray Peak (14,541 feet). Gold and silver and other minerals are found here. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890 1900 in 1900 2744
- Summit**, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River and is also drained by the Tuscarawas River. The county contains deposits of coal. Capital Akron. Pop. in 1890, 64 489 in 1900 71 715
- Summit**, a county in the N. part of Utah has an area of 1937 sq. m. It is drained by the Bear River. The Uinta Mountains are on the northern border. Gold, silver, lead, and coal are found here. Capital Coalville. Pop. in 1890 2733, in 1900 9439
- Summit**, a post-village of Blount co., Ala. about 40 miles S. of Hartselle.
- Summit**, a post-station of San Bernardino co. Cal.
- Summit**, a post-town of Emanuel co. Ga. on the Midland and Southwestern R. The banking point is Swainsboro. Pop. in 1900 264
- Summit**, a post-village of New Paltz co. Idaho on the Idaho Northern R. The banking point is Elford
- Summit**, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Alton R. 12 miles SW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 541
- Summit**, a post-village of DeKalb co. Ind. 5 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. 75
- Summit**, a post-station of Story co. Iowa
- Summit**, a post-station of Hardin co. Ky. 5 1/2 miles SW of Louisville.
- Summit**, a post-village of Piscataquis co. Me.
- Summit**, a banking post-town of Pike co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 160 miles N. by W. of New Orleans, La. It has a cotton-gin cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1499
- Summit**, a post-station of Washington co. Me.
- Summit**, a station of Montana, on the Great Northern R. the terminating point of its traverse of the Rocky Mountains, 60 miles from Columbia Falls. Elevation 5500 feet
- Summit**, a banking city and summer-resort of Union co. N. J., on the Lackawanna R. 12 miles W. of Newark and 9 miles SE of Morristown. It is picturesquely situated on a ridge called Second Mountain. It is mainly a residential place many New York business men having their homes here. It has a large silk factory and extensive breweries. Pop. in 1900 5352
- Summit**, a post-village in Summit township (town) Schoharie co. N. Y. on a high ridge about 45 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 1217 of the village, about 300
- Summit**, a post-station of Wilkes co. N. C.
- Summit**, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio. Pop. 100
- Summit**, a post-village of Benton co. Oregon 32 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 60
- Summit**, a post-village and resort of Cambria co., Pa. on the Alleghany Mountain, 1 mile from Crescon on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100
- Summit**, townships in several cos. of Pennsylvania Butler co., pop. in 1900, 1260 Crawford co. pop. 930 Erie co. pop. 871 Potter co., pop. 528 Somerset co. pop. 2606
- Summit**, a post-village of Kent co. R. I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles WSW of Providence. Pop. about 200

Summit, a post-village of Lexington co. S. C. Pop 75
Summit, a banking post-town of Roberts co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop in 1900 237

Summit, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah, about 55 miles NE. of St. George.

Summit, a post-station of Spottsylvania co. Va., 53 miles by rail N. of Richmond.

Summit, a post-village of Chehalis co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Montesano. It has shingle-mills.

Summit, a township (town) of Juneau co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1915

Summit, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1275

Summit Bridge, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, about 15 miles SW of Wilmington. Pop 150

Summit Center, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co. Wis. In Summit township (town) about 33 miles W of Milwaukee.

Summit City, a post-village of Grand Traverse co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 10 miles SSE of Traverse City. Pop. 160.

Summit City, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. in Otto township

Summit Grove, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co. Ind., on the Wabash R. 14½ miles by rail N. of Terra Haute

Summit Hill, a post-station of Ross co. Ohio

Summit Hill, a post-borough of Carbon co. Pa. on the Manch Chunk, Summit Hill and Switchback R. 9 miles W of Manch Chunk. It has coaling industries. Pop in 1900 1906

Summit Mills, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. 3 miles from Meyersdale. Pop 200

Summit Mines, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Scottsdale. Pop. 200

Summit Peak Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Height, 13,323 feet.

Summit Point, a post-village of Jefferson co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 14 miles BNE. of Winchester

Summit Station, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, 14 miles E. of Columbus. Pop about 300

Summit Station, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. The banking point is Pottsville. Pop 160

Summitville, a banking post-town of Madison co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 18 miles N. of Anderson. It has manufactures of glass, brick and tile, etc. Pop in 1900 1432

Summitville, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa, 6 miles NNW of Keokuk on the Burlington Route. Pop 300

Summitville, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 15 miles NNW of Middletown. Pop about 250

Summitville, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio 34½ miles SSE of Alliance

Summitville, a post-village of Coffee co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 8 miles NE of Manchester. Pop 100

Summitum, a post-village of Fulton co. Ill. about 13 miles W by S of Havana

Sumner, a county in the S. part of Kansas has an area of 1178 sq. m. It is drained by the Arkansas River and also by the Good River and by Cowkin and State creeks. Capital, Wellington. Pop. in 1890 30,271 in 1900 95,631

Sumner, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee borders on Kentucky. Area, 629 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Cumberland River and partly drained by small affluents of the Big Barren River. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. in 1890 23,668, in 1900 26,972

Sumner, a post-hamlet of Levy co. Fla. 9 miles by rail from Cedar Keys.

Sumner, a post-town of Worth co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line 25 miles E. of Albany. Pop in 1900 333

Sumner, a banking city of Lawrence co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 12 miles E. of Olney. It has saw and flouring mills. Pop in 1900 1366

Sumner, a banking post-town of Bremer co. Iowa, about 22 miles NE. of Waverly on the Chicago Great Western R. It has creameries, etc. Pop in 1900 1437

Sumner, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. in Sumner township (town) about 40 miles W of Augusta. Pop of the town in 1900 302

Sumner, a post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. on the Pine River 13 miles W of Ithaca. Pop. about 300

Sumner, a banking post-village of Tallahatchie co. Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has a cotton-gin and compress

Sumner, a banking post-village of Charleston co. Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. 19 miles SSE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 477

Sumner, a banking post-village of Dawson co. Neb., on the Union Pacific R. 32½ miles NW of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 210

Sumner, a post-township of Guilford co. S. C. Pop in 1900 1144

Sumner, a post-village of Coos co. Oregon, about 10 miles SE. of Empire and 4 miles from Coos Bay

Sumner, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop 169

Sumner, a post-town of Pierce co. Wash. about 11 miles SE. of Tacoma, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 431

Sumner, a township (town) of Barron co. Wis. Pop in 1900 508

Sumner, a township (town and hamlet) of Jefferson co. Wis. Pop in 1900 566

Sumner, a township (town) of Trempealeau co. Wis. Pop in 1900 767

Summersville, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. The banking point is Niles. Pop 160

Summerville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on Perkiomen Creek, about 30 miles S. of Reading. Pop about 350

Sumpter, a post-station of Bradley co. Ark.

Sumpter, a post-village of White co. Ill. Pop 75

Sumpter, a banking post-village of Baker co. Oregon in a lumbering mining and stock raising district, on the Sumpter Valley R. 21 miles W by S of Baker City. Pop about 1500

Sumpter, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 724

Sumption Prairie, a post-station of St. Joseph co. Ind.

Sumrall, a post-village of Marion co. Miss. on the Mississippi Central R. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Sumter, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 896 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Livingston. Pop. in 1890 29,674, in 1900 32,710

Sumter, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, 569 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Sumterville. Pop in 1890 15385, in 1900 9187

Sumter, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River and intersected by Muckalee and Kinsalee creeks. Capital, Americus. Pop. in 1890 22,107, in 1900 26,213

Sumter, a county in the east-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 800 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Lynch's Creek and on the W. by the Wateree River and is also drained by the Black River. Capital, Sumter. Pop. in 1890 45,605, in 1900 51,237

Sumter (Belle Sumter Post-office) a village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 25 miles SE. of Birmingham. Pop 150

Sumter, a post-township of McLeod co. Minn. 6 miles W of Glencoe. Pop in 1900 749

Sumter, a city capital of Sumter co. S. C. on the Southern R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 44 miles E. by S. of Columbia. It has cotton interests, iron works, lumber mills and manufactures of coffins and caskets, telephones, etc. Pop in 1900 5673

Sumter, Fort. See Fort Sumter.

Sumterville, a post-village of Sumter co. Ala. about 25 miles WNW of Demopolis. Pop 250

Sumterville, a post-village, capital of Sumter co. Fla. 38 miles E. by E. of Ocala, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop 160

Sunny, see see, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles NW of Kharkov on the river Psel, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop in 1897 26,932

Sun, a post-village of Barber co. Kan. Pop 75

Sun, a post-station of St. Tammany parish, La.

Sun, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. Pop 60

Sun, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Mauntoppe. Pop about 500

Sunapee, a post-village in Sunapee township (town), Sullivan co. N. H. on the W. shore of Sunapee Lake, 40 miles WNW of Concord on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of hames, paper hay rakes, etc. Pop of the town in 1900 946

Sunapee Lake, N. H. is about 16 miles W. of Kearsarge Mountain and is intersected by the boundary line between the cos. of Merrimack and Sullivan. It is about 9 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide. Its outlet is a short creek which enters the Sagor River. Elevation 860 feet.

Sundart, Loch, low sea-level, an inlet of the sea on the W coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between the peninsula of Ardsannachan on the N and the peninsula of Morven and the island of Mull on the S. Length, about 30 miles. At its head is Strathairn.

Sundbeam, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. about 24 miles NW of Galesburg.

Sunbright, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harrison or Rockwood. Pop. 300.

Sunbury, a post-station of Kandiyohi co., Minn. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Sunbury, a post-village of Gates co., N.C. about 34 miles SW of Norfolk Va. Pop. 150.

Sunbury, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on Walnut Creek and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. 31 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900 464.

Sunbury, Baller co., Pa. See West Sunbury.
Sunbury, a post borough capital of Northumberland co., Pa. on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River 1 mile below its junction with the West Branch 54 miles N of Harrisburg on the Northern Central and other railroads. It contains the Mary M. Panter Hospital, and has manufactures of silk, stockings, and lumber. Pop. in 1890 4938 in 1900 9810.

Sunbury, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick; is intersected by the St. John River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and heavily wooded. Capital, Oromocto.

Sunbury-on-Thames, a town of England in Middlesex 5 miles SE. of Staines. Pop. in 1890 4544.

Suncliff, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa. 12 miles ESE. of Indiana.

Suncook, a post-village in Pembroke township (town) Merrimack co., N.H. on the Merrimack River at the mouth of the Suncook River and on the Boston and Maine R. 9 miles below Concord. It has large manufactures of print-cloths.

Suncook River rises in Belknap co., N.H. and enters the Merrimack River 6 miles below Concord.

Sunda (sūn dā) Islands, a name of indefinite application comprising according to some geographers all the islands of the Malay Archipelago extending in a general line from Sumatra to Timor (inclusive of these two) or Timor Laut, and by others made to include in addition Borneo or Borneo and Celebes. In this broadest acceptation they are divisible into two main groups, the Greater Sunda Islands—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes (with some minor outlying islands as Bliton)—and the Lesser Sunda Islands—Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba (or Sunda wood), Flores, Timor, etc. They separate the China and Java seas on the N from the Indian Ocean on the S. Of the interoceanic passages the best known is the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. Physiographically Bali, which is separated from Lombok by the atypical geological Wallace's Line, would seem to be Asiatic, while the remaining islands eastward are Australian or Papuan in character. Apart from certain sections in Borneo virtually the whole region belongs to or is administered by the Netherlands.

Sundance, a banking post-town capital of Crook co., Wyo. 34 miles W of Deadwood. Pop. in 1900 244.

Sunda Sea, in the Eastern Archipelago, is a name given to the western extension of the Banda Sea, between Flores and Celebes and the meridians of 120° and 125° E. longest extent, greatest depth, 20,000 (?) feet.

Sunda (sūn dā) Strait of, a passage between the islands of Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java, extensively used in navigation. The narrowest part is about 14 miles wide. Near its centre is the small island of Krakatau, an oceanic volcano, a huge catastrophic eruption in 1883 for a time annihilated the island.

Sunday, or **Monomi**, rā-oi, an island of the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (NW point) 29° 12' S. lon. 178° 15' W. **Sunday Creek**, Ohio, enters the Hocking River about 6 miles above Athens.

Sunday Lake, a small lake on the Salmon River 18 miles NE. of Yarmouth Nova Scotia.

Sunday River, Cape Colony rises in the Snowdrum, flows SE. and enters Agnes Bay 15 miles NE. of Port Elizabeth after a course of 200 miles.

Sunderbunds, or **Sunderbuds**, sūn'dar būn, a name applied to an aggregation of islands, constituting the delta part of the sea and end of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta. They comprise a vast tract of swamp, jungle, and forest, cut by innumerable water channels, some of them navigable. They extend E. and W. for a distance of about 150 miles. Area, about 7500 sq. m. Firewood, timber

and rice are the only products. Serpents, crocodiles, tigers, and other wild beasts abound. A great part of the region is uninhabited.

Sunderland, a municipal, parliamentary and county borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Durham, at the mouth of the river Wear 14 miles NE. of the city of Durham. It is a well built town with fine modern edifices and but few old buildings of note. St. Peter's church to Monkwearmouth (included in the municipal borough) retains portions of an old Saxon structure dating from the seventh century. Sunderland owes its prosperity in large measure to the rich coal mines of the vicinity one of which the Pamberton (2286 feet deep) is said to be the deepest in the world. It is an important ship-building centre and there are fisheries and iron works and manufactures of glass, earthenware, machinery, ropes, chains, anchors, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1891 131,686 in 1901 140,077.

Sunderland, a post-village in Sunderland township (town) Franklin co., Mass. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River about 26 miles N of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1890 771.

Sunderland, a post village in Sunderland township (town), Bennington co., Vt. on the Ratleskill River and on the Rutland R. 36 miles E by W of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 518.

Sunderland, a banking post-village of Ontario co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles NNE. of Toronto. Pop. about 800.

Sunderlinville, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. about 35 miles NW of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Sundil, or **Sundala**, sūn de'e'l, a town of British India, in Oudh 30 miles NW of Lucknow. Pop. about 15,000.

Sundip, an island of India. See Sawwir.

Sundown, a post township of Redwood co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 661.

Sundown, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. 10 miles SW of Shokan. Pop. 100.

Sundrabool, sūn drā-bū'ee, a small state of the Malay Archipelago on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundrabool.

Sundridge, a post village of Perry Sound district, Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 14 miles from Bark's Falls its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Sundsvall, sūn d'svāl, a seaport of Sweden in the län of Västernorrland 28 miles SW of Härnösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is a great centre of the lumber industry and has a large commerce. Pop. in 1900 14,831.

Sunfield, a post-village of Perry co., Ill. on the Ill. and Central R. The banking point is Duquoin. Pop. 200.

Sunfield, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. about 25 miles W of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 451.

Sunfish Creek, Monroe co., Ohio enters the Ohio River at Clarion.

Sunflower, a northwestern county of Mississippi has an area of 793 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hudson River. Capital Indianola. Pop. in 1890 9364 in 1900 15,694.

Sunflower, a post-station of Washington co., Ala. 50 miles N of Mobile.

Sunflower, a post-village of Soudaer co., Mass. Pop. 90.

Sunflower River, Miss. rises in Cummins co. and enters the Yazoo River about 30 miles NE. of Vicksburg. Length about 200 miles.

Songara, sūn-gā-ree or sūn-gā'ree (written also **Songara**) a river of Manchuria rises near the frontier of Korea, flows N and NE and joins the Amur 135 miles SW of the mouth of the (near). Total course estimated at 600 miles. It is deep and easily navigated and has numerous affluents. The chief of these is the Nonni which is also navigated by steamboats.

Songaria, a region of Asia. See Daurasia.

Sungei-Ujong, sūn ghā-ō-jōng' a small state of the Malay Peninsula, on the Strait of Malacca, immediately NW of the British settlement of Malacca. It is one of several states forming a federation under the name of Negri Sembilan. The federation is under British protection constituting part of the so-called Federated Malay States. Among the products of Sungei Ujong are tin, Librian coffee, rubber and lappa.

Sunhill, a post-station of Washington co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R.

Sunhill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W. Va., 30 miles WSW of Quakertown.

Sunman, a banking post-town of Ripley co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 293 miles NW of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Sunnybrook, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop 150

Sunnydale, a post-station of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Sunnydale, a post-station of Pickens co., S.C.

Sunnyhill, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla. 14 miles S. of Thomasville, Ga.

Sunnyhill, a post-station of Henry co., Ill.

Sunnyhill, a post-station of Washington parish, La.

Sunnylane, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky. 12 miles S. of Morgantown

Sunnyvale, a post-village of Clinton co., Ark., on the Mississippi River about 50 miles below Arkansas City

Sunnyvale, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 6 miles N. of Griffin. Pop. 280

Sunnyside, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss. Pop. 60

Sunnyside, a post-station of Wright co., Mo.

Sunnyside, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J. 5 miles N. of Flemington

Sunnyside, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River 20 miles S. by E. of Pittsburgh

Pop. 200

Sunnyside, a post-station of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Waller co., Tex. 7 miles from Pattison

Sunnyside, a post-station of Cumberland co., Va.

Sunnyside, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash. 8 miles (direct) N. of Mabton, on the Northern Pacific R.

Pop. 500

Sunny South, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 160

Sunnyvale, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is San José

Sunnyside, Oregon is a post-station of Portland.

Sun'smolen, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles ESE. of San Francisco

Pop. 200

Sun Prairie, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 12 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. in 1900 833

Sun Prairie, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis.

Pop. in 1900 1039

Sunrise, a mining post-village of Alaska, on the S. coast of Tinianan Arm. Kenai Peninsula. Pop. 130

Sunrise, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky. The banking point is Cythiana. Pop. 100

Sunrise, a post-village of Chitaga co., Minn., on the Spooner River about 1 mile from its entrance into the St. Croix River and 36 miles N. of Stillwater

Sunrise, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn.

Sunrise, a post-station of Bath co., Va.

Sun River, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont. Pop. 75

Sunset, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. The banking point is Opelousas. Pop. 180

Sunset, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop. about 300

Sunset, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa. 11 miles by rail S. of Washington

Sunset, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Decatur. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 600

Sunshine, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo. 6 miles WNW of Boulder on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. about 200

Sunshine, a post-village of Iberville parish, La. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop. 100

Sunshine, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Rockland. Pop. 300

Sunville, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa. 10 miles N. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900 62

Superior, see-p'e-ri-oh, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 190

Superior, a banking post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, 20 miles E. by N. of Spirit Lake, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 187

Superior, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 200

Superior, a banking city of Newkolls co., Neb., on the Republican River 14 miles S. of Nelson and on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 1577

Superior, a city support of entry and capital of Douglas co., Wis., is situated at the head (west end) of Lake Superior at the mouth of the St. Louis and Nemadji rivers adjacent to the city of Duluth, from which it is separated by St. Louis Bay (the embouchure of the St. Louis River), 140 miles (direct) NNE. of Minneapolis, Minn., on the Du-

luth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Great Northern and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings, a state normal school, St. Mary's Hospital, ship-building yards, breweries, iron works, foundries and boiler-shops, lumber and flour mills, and various other manufacturing. It is an important shipping point for iron products, grain, flour, lard, cement, and lumber. Pop. of village in 1887, 3363 of the city in 1890 11,983. In 1900 31,081

Superior Lake, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, and the most elevated of the five Great Lakes formed in the depressions of the basin of the St. Lawrence River. Somewhat more than a third of its waters is in Ontario, Canada, while the rest belongs to the United States, the states touching its shores being Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (Upper Peninsula). It is about 360 miles long, measured on a direct line connecting Duluth with the R. extremity. The greatest width is about 160 miles, and the area is computed to be 31,000-32,000 sq. in. The mean depth is estimated to be 900 feet, and the greatest depth is somewhat over 1000 ft. Its surface is about 562 ft. above sea-level. The lake discharges through the St. Mary's River which issues from the S. extremity into Lake Huron.

The water of Lake Superior is remarkable for its purity and transparency and abounds in fish, among which are trout and white-fish. The lake receives no large rivers. Its principal tributary is the St. Louis which enters at the W. end and is the remotest source of the St. Lawrence River.

The largest island in the lake is Isle Royale, about 45 miles long, which belongs to Michigan. The waters of Lake Superior are contained in an Archæan rock-basin which gives unmistakable evidence of having been scoured by glacial ice during the Glacial Period. Prior to that period its outflow, similar to that of the Great Lakes generally, appears to have been directed to the base of the Mississippi River instead of to that of the St. Lawrence. Its present catchment basin is exceedingly small. The region occupied by the lake is one of the most highly mineralized in the world, the ores of iron and copper seeming to occur in limitless quantities. The southern peninsular projection known as Keweenaw Point, is a particularly noted copper region.

Its position is the line of outlet of the great grain lumber and ore regions of the interior of the continent has made the lake one of the largest avenues of shipping in the world and its outlet (the St. Mary's River and the Sault Ste. Marie canal) carries a vastly larger tonnage than the Erie Canal. The chief ports or shipping points on its shores are Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Ontonagon, Nough-ton, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie (on the outlet) and Port Arthur the last named being on the line of the direct Canadian rail-steamship route across the continent. On the border of Alger co. Mich. are found the famous Island Rocks, which form variegated bluffs of 50 to 200 feet on the S. shore.

Supino, see-pes no, a small town of Italy 7 miles WSW of Frosinone

Suples, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 27 miles S. of Reading

Supply, a post-village of Brunswick co., N.C. 28 miles SW of Wilmington

Supply, a post-village of Woodward co., Okla. The banking point is Woodward. Pop. 100

Syr (anc. Tyre [Anglicized form]) L. Tyres Gr. Τύρος, Phœnician, Su → s. rack Hebrew *Tzor*) a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles SSW of Beirut and 24 miles SSW of Saida (Sidon). It is situated on the N. side of a little peninsula which was originally an inlet less than a mile from the shore. The ancient city of Tyre stood partly on this island (less than a square mile in area) and partly on the main land. On the S. side of the island was the Egyptian port and on the N. side the Sidonian port. The island was converted into a peninsula through the construction by Alexander the Great in his siege operations, of a great causeway. This was widened in the course of centuries by accretions of sand thrown up by the sea until it became a broad strip of land. Tyre was one of the greatest maritime city-states of antiquity. At the close of the second millennium B.C. it occupied the foremost place among the Phœnician cities, overshadowing Sidon. Its trade extended beyond the Strait of Gibraltar and it was famous for its indus-try as well as its commerce. It was celebrated far and wide for its purple dye and its glass-ware. Carthage was a Tyrian colony. The kings of Tyre ruled over a considerable district on the main-land. The city defied the power of the Assyrians and Babylonians and suffered terribly from long sieges. In the sixth century B.C. it became subject to Persia, under whose dominion it declined. When Alexander the Great was destroying the Persian monarchy Tyre dared to withstand him. It fell after a memorable siege in 332 B.C. The city was still of

commercial and industrial importance under the Romans and for down into the Middle Ages. A Christian community existed here from the earliest times. In spite of the huge walls which rendered the island stronghold well-nigh impregnable, it fell into the hands of the Crusaders in 1124. It was held by the Christians until 1291 since which time the place has been insignificant. There are but scanty remains of antiquity. The ruins of the church built by the Crusaders are interesting. On the main-land at Ras-el Ain, is a great reservoir and near it are remains of aqueducts. The town of Sur has about 6000 inhabitants, half Christians and half Mohammedans. Its trade is unimportant. It was visited by a destructive earthquake in 1837.

Sur, a small seaport near the E extremity of Arabia, in Oman 95 miles SE. of Muscat.

Sura, *soo-ra* a river of Russia, which after a course of about 400 miles joins the Volga from the right, at Vasil government of Nishai Norgorod.

Surabaya, *soo-ra-hi* or *Soerabaya*, a seaport town of Java, capital of a residency of the same name, on its A coast opposite the island of Madura and at the mouth of the Surabaya River. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large warehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, and is defended by many forts and batteries. Here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It has a great trade with the interior and is the most important commercial town of the Dutch East Indies after Batavia. Pop. in 1904 144,944 of whom 8906 were Europeans.

Sorakarta, *Soerakarta*, or *Solo*, the capital of the residency of Surakarta, Java, situated near the centre of the island on the navigable Solo River. It has a garrison and fort and is connected by railway with Jogyakarta, Surabaya, and Samarasang. It is the residence of the sultan of Surakarta, a nominal sovereign, supported in magnificence by the Dutch. Pop. in 1900, 169,456 of whom 1266 were Europeans.

Surat, *soo-rat* a town of Bombay British India, capital of Surat district, on the Tapti River near its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay 136 miles N of Bombay. The architectural features of the place include mosques, Hindu and Parsi temples, the palace of the former nawabs and the old castle, which occupies a prominent position on the shore. Surat was formerly for about two centuries, until it was overshadowed by Bombay a place of great commercial importance, and at the close of the eighteenth century it was accounted one of the most populous cities of Asia. Its harbor has been silted up so that only small vessels can reach the city. There is a road lead with deep water at Swally (Suwall) about 12 miles distant. The English East India Company established a factory at Surat in 1612. The Dutch and French came later. For a time the city was the principal station of the English East India Company in India. It has been under British rule only since 1800 although the castle was occupied by the British some time before. After a period of utter decline it rose again into prominence at the time of the Civil War in America, when it was a great shipping point for Indian cotton. It has manufactures of textiles etc. There is a British cantonment here. Pop. in 1901 115,364.

Surat, a district of Bombay British India in Gujarat, bounded W by the Gulf of Cambay and the Arabian Sea. Capital Surat.

Sor'hiton, a town of England in Surrey on the right bank of the Thames, 1 mile S of Kingston. Pop. in 1901 13,017.

Sura, a river of Europe. See *Sauza*.

Switzerland, *Passo*, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland between the Uri Rothstock and the Titlis. Altitude, 7566 feet. **Surveson**, *ed* rain a western suburb of Paris, situated at the foot of Mont-Antoine. Pop. (commune) in 1901 11,225.

Surf, a post-borough of Ocean co N J on the Manahawken and Long Beach Transportation Co's R. The banking point is Tuckerston. Pop. in 1900 9.

Sorfelds, a resort on the island of Vantucket, 3 miles S of the town of Vantucket.

Surgeons Hall, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co Pa. about 9 miles S of Pittsburgh.

Surgrén, *sin'-shin* a town of France, in Charente-Inferieure, 18 miles NE of Rochefort. It has large distilleries. Pop. about 3000.

Surgoisville, a post-village of Hawkins co Tenn.

Surgut, *soo-rut* (sometimes called *Surgutot*) a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 200 miles NE of Tobolsk on the Ob. Pop. about 2000.

Surigao, *soo-re-ga* a province in the NE part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, including Dinagat, Margao, Buana, and other islands to the N, it is separated from

Leyta and Samar by Surigao Strait and borders E. on the Pacific Ocean. It is very fertile though mountainous, and is watered by the Agusan and other streams. Abundant and palay are raised and considerable gold is found. Capital, Surigao. Pop. in 1903, 90,298. Surigao Strait was traversed by Magellan in 1521. It is safe and deep through out, but is less frequented than is San Bernardino Strait.

Surigao, capital of the province of Surigao Philippine Islands, 380 miles (direct) SE of Manila. It has active fisheries and some commerce. Pop. in 1903, 7749.

Surinam, *soo-rin-ah* a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony which is sometimes called by its name, and, after a N course of 400 miles enters the Atlantic Ocean below Paramaribo. Its banks are in general densely wooded below Paramaribo they are laid out in plantations. The Surinam is navigable for the largest vessels for 43 miles, and for vessels drawing 10 feet, 106 miles. Its entrance is defended by the forts of New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

Surinam, the Dutch name for Dutch Guiana.

Soring, a post-village of Ontario on Wis. on the North-western Line. The banking point is Ontario. Pop. 209.

Sarna, a stream of Assam a northern branch of the Barak.

Surprise, a banking post village of Butler co Neb. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 300.

Surprian, a post village of Greene co N Y. Pop. 100.

Surresby, a post-village of Appleton co Ia. on the Southern R. 60 miles W of Brunswick. Pop. 200.

Surrentum, the ancient name of *Sorrento*.

Sorrey, a county of England having W the Thames, separating it from Middlesex S Sumner E Kent and W Hampshire and Berkshire. The modern administrative county (part of the ancient county being now included in the county of London) has an area of 79 sq m. The surface is pleasantly diversified the elevations affording charming views. The low ridge of hills called the North Downs intersects the county from W to E dividing it into two parts the northern or fertile portion sloping gently towards the Thames, with here and there a considerable elevation and the southern presenting a more broken descent towards the district called the Weald, which reaches to the South Downs in Sussex. Leith Hill the highest hill in the county rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea. There are two streams of some size flowing into the Thames the Wey and the Mole. A large portion of the soil is under tillage. In the N a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. There are large areas covered with beech. The county town is Guildford. Pop. of the new administrative county in 1901 519,454 of the ancient county 2,008,923 (nearly three-fourths being included in London).

Surry, a post-village of Ward co N Dak. Pop. 75.

Surry, a county forming the E part of the island of Jamaica.

Surround'ed Hill, a post station of Prairie co.

Ark 52 miles by rail E of Little Rock.

Surry, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 531 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Yadkin River and intersected by the Ararat River. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW border of the county in the SE part is Pilot Mountain. Capital Dobson. Pop. in 1890 19,281 in 1900 25,515.

Surry, a county in the SE part of Virginia has an area of 292 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the James River and on the SW by the Blackwater River. Capital, Surry. Pop. in 1890 8226 in 1900 8469.

Surry, a post-village of Hancock co Mo. in Surry township (town) on the W bank of the Union River 7 miles SW of Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900 900.

Surry, a post-station of Chatham co N H in Surry township (town) on the Androscott River about 8 miles N by W of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900 250.

Surry, a post-village, capital of Surry co Va. about 34 miles E by S of Petersburg and 5 miles S of the James River.

Surryville, a post-station of Brown co Ohio 7 miles SE. of Williamsburg.

Sursee, *soon-sa* a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles NNW of Lucerne, on the Suhr an affluent of the Aar. It has preserved an old gates and has an interesting town hall. Pop. about 2600.

Surubin, *soo-roo-bee*, a river of Brazil state of Para joins the Amazon opposite Santarém.

Suruga, *soo-rw-ga*, a bay of Japan in the island of Honshu, SW of Tokyo, in about lat 34° 45' N. The name also of a port of call on this bay.

Surubai, *soo-see-bee* a village of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, about 8 miles W of Magé, with a harbor on the river Surubai.

Sury-le-Comtal, *sū rē' lē kō' tāl* a village of France, in Lotre, 7 miles SE of Montbrion.

Sury-le-Comtal, *sū rē' lē kō' tāl* a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles SE of Vannes.

Sus, *soos*, a river of Morocco runs on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains, and, after a W course of 130 miles on to the Atlantic Ocean 5 miles S. of Agadir.

Susa, *soo'sā* (anc. *Sagaria*), a town of Italy in Piedmont, 37 miles by rail W of Turin on the Dora Beparia. The principal features of the town are the triumphal arch erected, according to its inscription, in A. D. 2, to Augustus the eleventh-century cathedral of San Ginepro and ruins of the castle of La Brouetta. Susa was long important as the key of the roads over Mont Cenis and Mont Genève. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4964.

Susa (Hebrew and Assyrian *Susaka* Pers. *Susa*) an ancient city of Persia, capital of Susiana. It was a splendid royal residence. Its ruins are to be seen about 10 miles SW of Diarful, in Khuzistan. They bear the name of Kalesh-Susa. Portents of Susa. The excavations here have yielded rich fruits, among the finds being beautiful colored faience. Hosts of pilgrims visit the so-called tomb of Daniel which is in reality a Mohammedan structure. Susa was still of importance in the early part of the Middle Ages.

Susa (anc. *Hadrucetum*) a fortified seaport town of Tunisia, 40 miles S of Hammamet, on the SW shore of the Gulf of Hammamet. Pop. about 10,000. It is connected by rail with the city of Tunis and has a port adapted for large vessels. Olives are extensively grown in the vicinity.

Susam-Adnasei See *SASO*.

Susan, a post-village of Mathews co. Va. The banking point is Mathews. Pop. 300.

Susanah Island, in the Mergui Archipelago in lat. 10° 30' N lon. 95° E between Dume and St. Mathew islands.

Susua River, Cal. rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs nearly eastward and enters Honey Lake in Lassen co.

Susunville, a banking post-village, capital of Lassen co., Cal. on the Susan River at the upper end of Honey Lake Valley about 110 miles NE of Marysville. It is 8 miles NE of the Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of 4100 feet above sea-level. Pop. about 1200.

Susunville, a post-village of Grant co. Oregon.

Susudal, a town of Russia. See *SUSUAL*.

Sushitna, Mount, Alaska, at the head of Cook Inlet, W of the mouth of the Sushitna River. Altitude, 4280 feet.

Sushitna River, Alaska, rises by one or more branches near the foot of Mount McKinley flows generally S and enters Cook Inlet near its head.

Susiana, a province of ancient Persia. See *Kauzistan* and *ELAK*.

Susina, a post-village of Thomas co. Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 100.

Suspension, a post-station of Bullock co. Ala. 6 miles by rail ENE of Union Springs.

Suspension Bridge, a former port of entry of the State of New York now within the city of Niagara Falls, Niagara co. N. Y. of which it is a post-station. It derived its name from the famous suspension bridge over the Niagara River which was erected here in 1812-55 about 1 mile below the cataract.

Susquehanna, a county in the NE part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York has an area of 833 sq m. It is drained by the Susquehanna River and by Tunkhannock and Wyoming creeks. The Lackawanna River rises in the eastern part. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. Coal is found here. Capital Montrose. Pop. in 1900 40,193 in 1900 40,043.

Susquehanna, townships in several counties of Pennsylvania. Cambria co. pop. in 1890 1898 Dauphin co. pop. 3622 Lycoming co. pop. 691 Luzerne co. pop. 292.

Susquehanna, a banking post-horough of Susquehanna co., Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R. 38 miles N of Corbouldale. It has machine-shops and chemical-works. Pop. in 1900 2913.

Susquehanna River, a river chiefly of the state of Pennsylvania, rises, as the North or East Branch in two minor forks or head-streams which issue from lakes Schuyler and Otsego, on N. Y. flows generally SW to the boundary line of Pennsylvania, crosses that state in a zigzag course from N to S and after a short traverse of the northern part of Maryland discharges into the head of Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace. The river presents

the interesting condition, in its traverse of the state of Pennsylvania, of trenching or gapping several ridges of the Appalachian Mountains. In the lower part of its course the river forms the boundary between the con. of York and Lancaster Pa. The Susquehanna appears as a noble stream in some of its longer reaches, but most of its course is impeded by rapids and boulders, which render it practically unfit for navigation. It is chiefly utilized for the flotation of lumber. It is crossed in many parts by noble railroad and passenger bridges. The chief elements of the river are the Chemung, Lackawanna West Branch and Juniata. Among the more important towns situated on its banks are Binghamton and Owego, in New York Pittston Wilkesbarre and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania and Port Deposit, to Maryland. Total course estimated at 450-500 miles. The West Branch of the Susquehanna River rises on the W slope of the Appalachian Mountains in the west-central part of Pennsylvania and flows NE. E and finally S joining the Susquehanna near Sunbury after a course of nearly 250 miles. Clearfield, Lockhaven and Williamsport are on its banks.

Sussex (i. e. the country of the South Saxons) a southeastern county of England, bordering on the English Channel and having Hampshire on the W and Surrey and Kent on the N. Area, about 1450 sq m. The ancient co. of Sussex comprises the two modern administrative divisions of East Sussex and West Sussex. The South Downs a range of chalk hills covered with fine turf is their most elevated portion between 800 and 900 feet high traverse the region from W to E, terminating in the lofty cliff of Beachy Head. In the N is the fertile tract known as the Weald. Between the Downs and the sea is a strip of fine agricultural land. Among the rivers, which are small, are the Arun, Adur and Ouse. The climate is mild. Sussex is an agricultural and pastoral county. The Southdown sheep and the Sussex cattle are in high repute. Among the chief towns are Brighton Chichester and Hastings. Most of the towns on the coast are resorted to as watering places in summer. Sussex not reckoning the parliamentary boroughs, returns 6 members to the House of Commons. This county composed, with a great part of Surrey the kingdom founded by the South Saxons at the close of the fifth century. Pop. including county boroughs, in 1891, 550,448 in 1901 605,052.

Sussex, the southernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Maryland has an area of 811 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the Nantuxco and Indian rivers and by Mispillion and other creeks. Capital Georgetown. Pop. in 1890 38,641 in 1900 42,276.

Sussex, the northernmost county of New Jersey borders on New York. Area, 529 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Delaware River and on the E. by the Muncie netcong. It is also drained by the Wallkill and Paulinekill rivers and by Pequest Creek. The surface is diversified by several high ridges, the Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountain extending in a NE and SW direction a few miles from the Delaware River. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, zinc, and franklinite. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890 22,261 in 1900 24,134.

Sussex, a southeastern county of Virginia, has an area of 498 sq m. It is intersected by the Nottoway River. Capital Bower. Pop. in 1890 11,109 in 1900 12,082.

Sussex, a banking post-village of Sussex co. N. J. on the Lehigh and New England and the New York Susquehanna and Western Rrs. 28 miles (direct) NW of Paterson. It has manufactures of cutlery, carriages, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Sussex, a post-hamlet capital of Sussex co. Va. near the Nottoway River about 26 miles S. by E of Petersburg.

Sussex, a post-village of Waukegan co., Wis. about 26 miles NW of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 115.

Sussex, a banking post-village and outpost of Kings co. New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R., 40 miles NE of St. John. It has pork packing and dairy industries. Pop. about 1600.

Sussex Lake, Canada, N of Lake Aylmer is the source of the Back (or Great Fish) River.

Sussex Station, a village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. 44 miles from St. John.

Susium, Switzerland. See *Lux-Surax*.

Susui, *soo-oo-ee* co., one of the smaller of the Fiji Islands.

Sutcliffe, a post-office of Cherokee co. Ga. about 34 miles N by W of Atlanta.

Sutera, *soo-tā-rā*, a town of Sicily 21 miles N of Catanzetta. Pop. about 3300 (communes 4000).

Suterville, or *Suter*, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 29 miles SSE of Pittsburgh.

Sutherland, a large island a highland county of Scotland constituting, with Caithness, its N extremity and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the North Sea. Area, 2038 sq m. The surface, excepting along the E. shore, is rugged and mountainous. The coast is the N and W is deeply indented. On the southern border are the river Oikell and Dornoch Firth, into which the Oikell empties. The Oikell receives the river Shin, the outlet of Loch Shin the largest sheet of water in the county. Sutherland is one of the most thinly peopled regions of western Europe, but a small part of the surface being adapted to agriculture. Sheep and cattle are raised and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The county is much frequented by sportsmen. Capital Dornoch. Pop. in 1891 21 856 to 1901 21 445. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

Sutherland, a post-village of Hillsboro co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa or St. Petersburg. Pop. 190

Sutherland, a banking post-town of O'Brien co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 11 miles (direct) S.E. of Primghar. Pop. in 1900 722

Sutherland, a post-village of Davison co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 7 miles S. of Owensboro.

Sutherland, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles W. by N. of North Platte. Pop. about 300

Sutherland, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co. Va. about 40 miles W. by S. of Petersburg

Sutherland, a post-village of Kanawha co. W. Va. The banking point is Charleston

Sutherland, a division in the SW. part of Cape Colony. Capital Sutherland, 80 miles S.E. by S. of Calvinia. Pop. of the village in 1891 410 (white, 228)

Sutherland, a post-village of Ashe co. N.C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 200

Sutherland Springs, a post-village of Wilson co. Tex., on the Cibola River about 50 miles ESE. of San Antonio.

Sutherland's River, a post-village of Pictou co. Nova Scotia, 8 miles from New Glasgow

Sutherlin, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co. Va.

Sutlej, *sūt lāj* or *Satlaj* (anc. *Houdra*?) the easternmost and largest of the five rivers of the Punjab, of which it forms part of the S.E. boundary river to Tibet, at the southern foot of Mount Kailash in a small stream that is tributary to Lake Manasarovar (in about lat. 30° 40' N. lon. 81° 30' E. height, approx. 15 000 feet) close to the waters of the Indus, Ganges, Gogra, and Brahmaputra (Yarlung) (See *Manasarovar*). Its course is at first generally westward. It traverses the Himalayas in the region N. and W. of Simla, skirts the western foot of the Siwalik Hills and after receiving the Beas pursues a generally SW. course until it unites with the Chenab, 35 miles W. of Bahawalpur to form the Panjnad (five rivers) which, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Indus. Length about 1000 miles. The principal affluent is the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullundur Doab and below the influx of which it bears the name of Ghara. In the upper part of its course the Sutlej is a raging torrent. At Faler near Ludhiana it is 700 yards wide with a depth of from 12 to 18 ft. and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of from 10 to 12 tons burden. The waters of its lower course are taken for irrigation purposes.

Sutphen, a post-station of Dickinson co. Kan. **Sutri**, *sū'trā* (anc. *Sutrum*) a town of Italy province of Rome, 14 miles SSE. of Viterbo. It figures in the history of the papacy in the Middle Ages and has preserved some of its old gates. There are remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Pop. about 2750

Sutro, a post-hamlet of Lyon co. Nev. is the Carson Valley, at the mouth of the Sutro tunnel about 10 miles S. of Virginia City. The tunnel is about 4 miles long and extends into the famous Comstock lode.

Suton, a port of call of Japan, in lat. 42° 48' N., lon. 140° 13' E.

Sutter, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 490 sq m. Capital Yuba City. Pop. in 1890 5469 in 1900 5836

Sutter, a post-village of Sutter co. Cal. The banking point is Yuba City. Pop. 284

Sutter, a post-station of Hancock co. Ill., about 9 miles SSE. of Warsaw

Sutter, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Poteau.

Sutter, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is Clayton

Sutter Creek, a banking post-village of Amador co., Cal., is on Sutter Creek, about 45 miles ESE. of Sacramento.

It has gold-mines and reclamation works. Pop. about 1300

Sutton, a town of England, in Surrey 4 miles N.E. of Epsom. Pop. in 1801 17 223

Sutton, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 1817 sq m. Capital Bonora. Pop. in 1900, 1727

Sutton, a village in Sutton township (town) Worcester co. Mass. 8 miles S. by E. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3223 of the village, about 1200. The post-office is Millbury

Sutton, a banking city of Clay co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 60 miles W. by S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 1365

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town) Marinacoe co. N.H., about 25 miles WNW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900 775

Sutton, a post-hamlet of Robertson co. Tex. 5 1/2 miles S. of Hearne

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township (town), Calaveras co. Cal. 16 miles N. of St. Johnsbury on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900 694

Sutton, a banking post-town capital of Brazos co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 53 miles (direct) NE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900 864

Sutton, a banking post-village and resort of York co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 56 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 190

Sutton, a banking post-village of Broms co. Quebec, on the N. branch of the Mississquoi River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 67 miles ESE. of Montreal. It has grist and saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1901 691

Sutton Bridge, a seaport of England in the SE. corner of Lincolnshire on the river Humber near its mouth in the Wash. Pop. in 1901 2193

Sutton-Coldfield, a town of England co. of Warwick 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham. The most interesting feature of the place is Sutton Park covering over 3000 acres, to which the inhabitants of Birmingham resort. Pop. in 1901 14 264

Sutton-in-Ashfield, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles SW. of Mansfield. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Pop. in 1901 14 862

Suttons, a post-township of Williamsburg co. S.C. Pop. in 1900 685

Suttons Bay, a post-village of Leelanaw co. Mich. on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 17 miles S. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900 790

Suva, *sū'vā*, the capital and chief port of the Fiji group is on the S. coast of Viti Levu island. It has a good anchorage. Pop. (white) about 10 5

Suvavou Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean in about lat. 13° 30' S., lon. 162° W.

Suwai, *sū-wāi* a government of Russian Poland bordering on Prussia and having the Niemen on the E. and V. Area, 4346 sq m. Capital Suwai. Pop. in 1897 604,945. The Lithuanian inhabitants outnumber the Poles.

Suwai, a town of Russian Poland capital of the government of the same name, 19 miles N. of Augustow. Pop. in 1899 27 165, one-half of whom were Jews

Suwanee, or **Suwannee**, an Indian name for a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 689 sq m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Suwannee River. Capital Live Oak. Pop. in 1890 10 534 in 1900 14 554

Suwanee, a post-hamlet of Suwanee co., Fla. near the Suwanee River 8 miles N. of Live Oak

Suwanee, a post-town of Gwinnett co. Ga. on the Southern and the Lawrenceville Branch R. 21 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 247

Suwanee River (Indian name, *Suwanee Hachee*) rises in the Okefenokee Swamp in the S. part of Georgia, and soon passes into Florida. It runs easterly southward, forms the W. boundary of Columbia, Suwanee and Alachua cos., and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Suwanee Bay 12 miles NW. of Cedar Keys

Suwanee Shoals, a post-station of Columbia co., Fla., 9 miles NNE. of Lake City

Suwaneechee Creek, Ga. rises in Clinch co. runs in a SSE. direction and enters the Suwanee River

Suzdal, a town of Russia, government and 23 miles N. of Vladimir on the river Kamenka. It has an old Kremlin and a number of venerable ecclesiastical edifices, memorials of the time when it was a large and flourishing city. It was formerly famed for its manufacture of icons or holy images, and the painters of Suzdal were met with far and wide. There was a medicinal grand-principality of Suzdal, known also as that of Vladimir which was for a time the leading state in Russia. It was merged in the fourteenth century in the grand-principality of Moscow. Pop. in 1897, 8609

Susa, La, ik sùs (La Susse-sur-Barthe) a town of France, department of Barthe, 11 miles SW of La Maza, on the Barthe. Pop about 2000

Susanna, soot-shà, a village of Italy in Lombardy, 11 miles SW of Mantua.

Svanike, svi ne-kyh a small town of Denmark on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea.

Sven, a post-village of Walton co. Fla. on the Yellow River. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop 166

Sveaberg, a fortress of Finland. See Helsingfors. **Sveaborg**, a small town a seaport of Denmark charmingly situated on the E. coast of the island of Funen, separated by a picturesque sound from the island of Taainga. Pop in 1901 11,531

Svenigorodsk, svi-ne-go-rod kh, a town of Russia, government of Kier, 19 miles S of Boguslav. Pop in 1897 10,972

Sventsin'ny, a town of Russia government and 45 miles NE of Vilna. Pop in 1897 4,322

Sverige, the Swedish name of Sweden

Sviga, a river of Russia which joins the Volga on the right, in the government of Kazan after a course of about 200 miles

Sviatoi-Nos, svi-à-toi nos a headland of Russia, in Archangel at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

Svishak, svi-shak a small town of Russia, government and 21 miles WSW of Kazan, on the Sviga near its confluence with the Volga

Svir, a river of Russia, government of Olonets leaves Lake Onega near its SW extremity and, after a W course of 139 miles, enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side.

Svishtov, a town of Bulgaria. See Sirova

Swabia, or **Swabin**, svi-ba (Ger. *Schwaben* shvā-ben) a region in the SW part of Germany comprising parts of Baden Württemberg and Bavaria, together with Hohenzollern. The principal orographic features are the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura. The Danube and the Neckar have their sources here. Among the cities are Augsburg Ulm Freiburg and Constance. The appellation Swabia is derived from that of the Suevi by which name the Alemanni who took possession of this part of Germany at the time of the decline of the Roman Empire, were also known. In the Middle Ages Swabia, whose boundaries originally included Alsace and the eastern part of Switzerland constituted a duchy (known at first as *Alemannia*). The dukes of Swabia were long among the foremost of the feudal princes of Germany. The duchy was at the height of its power under the house of Hohenstaufen to which dynasty the emperors Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick II belonged. After the extinction of this dynasty (1268) the Swabian duchy was resolved into a labyrinthine medley of principalities petty ecclesiastical states and city commonwealths. One of the circles into which the German Empire was divided at the beginning of the sixteenth century was called the Swabian circle.

Swaben (Swabin and Yungbar) a government-district of Bavaria, comprising the SW corner of the kingdom. Area, 3792 sq m. Pop in 1900 713,661. Capital, Augsburg.

Swabian Alps, Württemberg. See **RANGE ALPS**.

Swabian Jura (Ger. *Swäbische Jura*) a mountain-range of Germany extending from the Rhine in the vicinity of Schaffhausen in a NE direction for a distance of about 130 miles, and covering parts of Baden Hohenzollern Württemberg and Bavaria. It forms the water shed between the Danube and the Neckar. The highest peak has an elevation of 3339 feet. The range called the *Rauhe Alb* (or Swabian Alps) is part of the Swabian Jura.

Swadlagoote District, an urban district of England co. of Derby 4 miles SE of Burton-on-Trent. Coal-mining and the manufacture of earthenware are carried on. Pop in 1901 18,014

Swaffham, a town of England, in Norfolk 14 miles ESE of King's Lynn. It has a fine church dating from the close of the Middle Ages. Pop in 1901 3,371

Swain, a county in the W part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, 560 sq m. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. Capital, Bryson City. Pop in 1890 6,577. In 1900 8,401

Swain, a post-village of Allegany co. N.Y. on the Erie and the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R., 17 miles NW of Hornellsville. Pop about 300

Swaine's Island, on the N side of Bonaville Bay Newfoundland, 4 miles from Green's Pond

Swainsboro, a banking post town capital of Emanuel co., Ga. on the Middle, Swainsboro and Red Bluff R. and the Stillmore Air Line, 70 miles SSW of Augusta. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900 895

Swainsboro, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. 200

Swakop (swā'kop) or **Somerset River**, in German Southwest Africa, enters Walvis Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 22° 45' S

Swakopmund, a port of call trading and mission-station of German Southwest Africa, at the mouth of the Swakop River. It has a good harbor with mole, government school etc. and is connected by rail with Windhoek. Pop. of whites in 1902 561

Swain, a river of England co. of York flows E and SE past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Length 75 miles.

Swale, an estuarine arm of the Medway separating the island of Sheppey from the main-land of Kent.

Swale, a post-station of Steuben co. N.Y.

Swaledale, a banking post-town of Cæro Gordo co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop in 1900 240

Swains, a post-village of Janata co., Pa. The banking point is Midlinton. Pop 100

Swallow Bluff, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 48 miles E by S of Jackson.

Swally, or **Swalla**, a maritime village of British India, presidency of Bombay at the mouth of the river Tapti, forming the outport of Surat.

Swann, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. 75

Swann Mills, a post-station of Sullivan co. N.Y.

Swampscott, a post-station of Upshur co. W. Va.

Swampscott, a fashionable watering place in Swampscott township (town) Essex co., Mass. on Massachusetts Bay and on the Boston and Maine R. 13 miles NE of Boston. Here are many cottages and the Phillips School. Pop. of the town in 1900 4,545.

Swann, a post-hamlet of Noble co. Ind. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 19 miles N by W of Fort Wayne.

Swann, a banking post town of Marion co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop in 1900 406

Swan, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop 125

Swan, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Tyler. Pop 100

Swanage, a town and watering place of England, co. of Dorset, picturesquely situated on the Isle of Purbeck 5 miles SE of Corfe Castle. Pop in 1901 3,403

Swanham, a post-hamlet of Hickman co. Tenn. 26 miles W of Columbia

Swan Creek, Mich. enters St. Joseph's River near the W. boundary line of Branch co.

Swan Creek, Mich. enters Lake Erie.

Swan Creek, Mo. enters the White River at Forsyth, in Taney co.

Swan Creek, Ohio, enters the Manatee River at Toledo

Swanecreek, a banking post-village of Warren co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 17 miles S of Monmouth. Pop. 250

Swanecreek, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co. Mich., 7 miles SW of Saginaw

Swanecreek, a post-hamlet of Gallia co. Ohio on the Ohio River about 16 miles below Gallipolis

Swandore, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 6 miles N of Sidney. Pop 100

Swango, a post-hamlet of Edgar co. Ill. 5 miles S. of Paris

Swanington, a post-village of Boston co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Oxford

Swan Islands, a group in Banks Strait, 3½ miles NE of Tasmania.

Swan Lake, Nienhot co. Minn., is about 12 miles W of St. Peter. It is 9 miles long

Swan Lake, Wis. is in Columbia co. about 1 mile NE of Portage. It is 4 miles long and is an expansion of the Fox River which issues from its W. end.

Swanlake, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop 200

Swanlake, a post-township of Emmet co. Iowa. Pop. in 1900 493

Swan Lake, a village of Manitoba on the Canadian Northern R. 18 miles from Holland

Swan'sboro, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., N.C. on the Southern R. 10 miles NE. of Asheville. Pop. 75.

Swansea, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. The banking point is Taylorsville.

Swann Station, a post-village of Moore co. N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop 200

Swanquarter, a post-village capital of Huda co., N.C. on the N shore of Pamlico Sound, about 60 miles ENE. of Newbern. Pop. 150

Swan River, Minn., rises in Swan Lake, Itasca co., and enters the Mississippi River near lat. 47° N.

Swan River, Western Australia, rises under the name of Avon flows easterly N and W and enters the Indian Ocean in the Melville Water, in lat. 35° S and lon. 116° 45' E. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land and the settlements of Fremantle, Perth, Guildford, New castle, Northam, York and Beverley. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in Western Australia, founded in 1830.

Swan River, a post-hamlet of Itasca co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Swan River.

Swan River, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Swanboro, a post-town of Onslow co., N.C., on an inlet of the sea, about 44 miles W of Beaufort. Pop. in 1900 206.

Swanboro, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va. The banking point is Manchester.

Swansea (Welsh *Aberystwyth*) a seaport and municipal, parliamentary and county borough of Wales, within the territorial limits of Glamorganshire, on the W side of the Tawe, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, an inlet of Bristol Channel 28 miles WSW of Merthyr Tydfil. It is picturesque situated and well built in the modern style. Its principal objects of interest are ruins of the old castle, comprising the dungeons and hall now used as barracks, the church of St. Mary, the guild-hall, the royal institution of South Wales and the fine market. The harbor is formed by masonry piers jutting out into the bay. Swansea is situated in a rich coal region, is one of the most important copper-smelting centres in the world, and is the chief seat of the tin-plate industry in Great Britain. Pop. in 1891 96,346; in 1901 94,537.

Swansea, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 140.

Swansea, a village of St. Clair co., Ill. in St. Clair township. Pop. in 1900 734.

Swansea, a village or Swansey, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. in Swansea township (town) 4 miles NNW of Fall River its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900 1645.

Swansea, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900 239.

Swansea Center, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Fall River. Pop. about 400. See SWANSEA.

Swane Island, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. about 25 miles SE of Castine. It is on Swan's Island, which is in the Atlantic Ocean and is about 5 miles long and 3/4 miles wide. It has a safe and capacious harbor which is seldom obstructed by ice. Pop. of the town in 1900 758.

Swanville, a post-station of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Swanston, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. The banking point is Santa Cruz. Pop. 160.

Swanston, a post-station of Butler co., Iowa, about 20 miles WNW of Cedar Falls.

Swanton, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 14 miles W of Piedmont.

Swanton, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., 21 miles NW by W of Beatrice, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 264.

Swanton, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles W by S of Toledo. It has manufactures of traction-engines, metal wheels etc. Pop. in 1900 837.

Swanton, a banking post-village in Swanton township (town) Franklin co., Vt. on the Missisquoi River and on the Central Vermont and other railroads, 10 miles N of St. Albans. It has manufactures of powder and lime and marble-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900 2748; of the village, 1168.

Swanton Junction, a post-village in Swanton township (town) Franklin co., Vt. on the Central Vermont R. 5 miles N of St. Albans. Pop. 80.

Swanville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles NE of Lexington.

Swanville, a post-village in Swanville township (town) Waldo co., Me. 6 miles N of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900 502.

Swanville, a banking post-village of Morrison co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 244.

Swanville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa. on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 9 miles WSW of Erie.

Swanwick, a post-village of Ferry co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles SW of Duquoin. Pop. 106.

Swanwick, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mo., 5 miles by rail NW of Richmond.

Swansey, Mass. See SWANSEA.

Swansey, a post-hamlet in Swansey township (town), Cheshire co., N.H. 4 miles S of Keene. The town is drained by the Ashuelot River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1516.

Swarthmore, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 12 miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has paper and plush mills and is the seat of Swarthmore College (of the Society of Friends) which is open to both sexes and has some 300 students and a library of 25 000 volumes. Pop. in 1900 908.

Swartwood, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J. 6 miles W of Newton. Here is a small lake. Pop. 70.

Swartwood, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 21 miles NE of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Swartz, a post-village of Oneida parish, La. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 100.

Swartz Creek, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles WSW of Flint. Pop. about 200.

Swartzville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa. about 12 miles SW of Reading.

Swatara, swa-tah-rah, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1041.

Swatara, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa. 10 miles W by S of Pottsville, on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Swatara Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. runs northward through Lebanon and Dauphin cos. and enters the Susquehanna River at Middletown. It is about 65 miles long.

Swatara Gap, a station of Lebanon co., Pa. 15 1/2 miles N of Lebanon.

Swatara Station, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Swatow, a treaty port of China, province of Kwang-tung, on the estuary of the Han River 5 miles from the open sea, 225 miles ENE of Canton. It is a centre of the sugar industry. Pop. in 1901 38 000.

Swyzee, a banking post town of Grant co., Ind. on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 10 miles WSW of Marion. It has manufactures of glass, a tannery etc. Pop. in 1900 1162.

Swaziland, swa-zee-land, a country of southern Africa bordering on Portuguese East Africa, T. Bealand and the Transvaal Colony of which last it is a dependency. It is bordered E by the Lebombo Mountains and W by the Drakensberg range, and is a healthful and well-watered table-land, intersected by the Komati and Maputa rivers. It is suited to agricultural and pastoral pursuits and is rich in minerals including gold, iron and coal. The Swazis, a Zulu kaffir race, work iron and copper and are noted for wood-carving. Area, 6536 sq. m. Pop. in 1904 85 484 of whom 698 were Europeans. Swaziland was recognized as independent in 1894 by both Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal) but in 1894 it became practically a dependency of the latter though not actually annexed. It has fallen with the Transvaal in the British. It is administered by a resident commissioner residing at Bulwerdorp, the native dynasty being allowed to retain nominal possession of the government.

Swen City, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles N of Algona. Pop. in 1900 322.

Swedeberg, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Richland.

Swedeburg, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb.

Swedeland, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Norristown. Pop. about 500.

Sweden (Sw. *Sverige*, swed-rah-gah Ger. *Schweden* shwa-den Fr. *Suède* swaid L. *Suecia*) a kingdom of Europe, comprising the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. It is situated between lat. 56° 30' and 66° 3' N and lon. 11° 6' and 124° 10' E. It is bounded E by the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia and Finland S by the Baltic, SW by the Cattegat and W by Norway. The greater portion of the boundary with Norway (in the centre and N) follows approximately the height of land, the Scandinavian Alps or plateau which forms the water parting between the streams that flow to the E. and to the W sides of the peninsula respectively. In the more southerly portion of the boundary this height of land lies within Norwegian territory. The boundary line with Russia is constituted by the Tornet-Rif and the chief tributary, the Maeno. Area, 173,871 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 4,150,441; estimated for 1903, 5 221 291. Capital, Stockholm.

Sweden consists of 3 main divisions: Svealand, Gothland (Götaland) and Norrland. The first two comprise the southern part of the country, Gothland being in the extreme S. Norrland extends into Lapland and is larger than the other two divisions combined. The kingdom is divided into 24 provinces called län (the city of Stockholm constituting in addition a separate division).

The following is a list of the län with their capitals and population at the close of 1900

Län.	Capital.	Pop. in 1900
GOTHLAND		
Malmöhus	Malmö	402,304
Kristianstad	Kristianstad	219,146
Skåne	Karlshamn	142,304
Kronoberg	Vadstena	125,134
Jönköping	Jönköping	203,026
Kalmar	Kalmar	227,685
Varmland	Varmland	279,440
Hälsingland	Hälsingland	141,686
Skaraborg	Skaraborg	241,009
Örebro	Örebro	270,514
Gothenburg and Bohus	Gothenburg	221,176
Gotland	Visby	52,781
SVEALAND		
Stockholm (rural district)		172,462
Stockholm (city)		207,624
Uppland	Uppland	122,623
Södermanland	Södermanland	167,428
Västmanland	Västmanland	146,271
Örebro	Örebro	194,024
Värmland	Värmland	254,294
Kopparberg	Kopparberg	217,708
NORRLAND		
Luleå	Luleå	224,048
Umeå	Umeå	222,211
Åre	Åre	111,221
Övertorneå	Övertorneå	142,736
Norrbotten	Norrbotten	134,700

The largest cities are Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö and Norrköping.

Face of the Land.—Sweden necessarily partakes of the general features of the Scandinavian peninsula, being built up almost wholly of the very ancient Archaean and earlier Palaeozoic rocks (schists, gneisses, etc.) which characterize that region. But the country while here and there, close to the Norwegian frontier rising into lofty elevations (Kebnekaise, in lat. 67° 51' N. 69° 54' (79037) feet, the culminating point of the kingdom, Sarek (Jäkko, in about lat. 67° 16' 00" N. 20° 50' E. 6899 feet) is on the whole not mountainous and rather in the form of an undulating plateau, which by successive terraces falls from the W. eastward into the low lying Baltic plain. It has been estimated that of the total area upward of 50 per cent. lies under 300 ft. elevation and only 8 per cent. attains 2000 ft.—a condition markedly different from what obtains in Norway. The mountains themselves do not present the aspect of backbones or ridges being ordinarily only the continuation of the undulating plateau in part heavily mantled in snow and ice, which has scattered dominating heights or peaks rising above it.

Lakes and Rivers.—Few countries of the world are more extensively watered than Sweden, where it is thought that fully 8 per cent. of the surface is occupied by lakes and rivers. The former in the northern half of the kingdom occupy in the main a zone of 700-1200 feet elevation at closely corresponding distances from the height of land, or Norwegian water-parting and extend NW. and SE. in narrow troughs corresponding to the direction of flow of all the major streams. The largest of these fjord-like lakes, which seem to have been fashioned by ice-action are the Stora Levegö (in the N.) the Horn Älven, and the Storö. The more important and larger lakes which occupy a fracture-depression of the land perhaps structurally related to the Gulf of Finland, lie in the S.—Mälaren, Hjelmaren, Vättern, Vener—and by reason of their low position have permitted of the construction of canalized waters known conjointly as the Göta Canal, to connect the waters of the Baltic Sea with the Cattegat. Lake Vener which covers an area of 2100 sq. m. is the third largest lake of Europe, and its chief tributary the Klar Älf, the most important stream of all Scandinavia. The natural discharge of Lake Vättern is through the Motala-Älf. Other streams between the Torneå on the N. and the Göta on the SW.—but little serviceable, except in their lower reaches or an affording water-power—are the Luleå, Piteå, Umeå, Ängere, Älven, Indals, Ljansa, and Dal all of which flow SE. to

the Gulf of Bothnia. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast is deeply indented forming vast bays and fjords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy islands, the chief of which are Gotland and Öland in the Baltic. The latter which is separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound, has good pasture-ground.

Climate.—The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 43° (January 34° and July 62°) but on the whole it is much more severe than that of Norway. The summers are very hot and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. In the N. the rivers are frozen and snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year. In the central regions winter lasts for three or four months. The mountainous tracts of the centre and N. have the most rigorous winters, with the temperature not infrequently descending nearly to the freezing point of mercury. In Swedish Lapland the summer lasts ordinarily somewhat less than sixty days from about the fourth week in June to the third week in August, when the ground is again covered with snow and ice. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. It is heaviest in the regions immediately bordering upon the Cattegat, where an annual precipitation of 35 inches is not exceptional on the E. coast, on the other hand as at Kalmar the fall is in many parts reduced to about 13 inches, the average rainfall for the whole of Sweden being about 28 inches. August is the rainiest of the months. The prevailing winds are SW. and W.

Natural Products.—The soil is not generally fertile and but a very small area of land is fit for cultivation. In 1902 the area of land actually under cultivation was 8.7 per cent. of the total area while the forested tracts covered 50 per cent. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 60°. Rye, hemp and potatoes are grown in lat. 66°. Oats ripen to lat. 63° 30', wheat and brassicae to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62°. Fruit-trees are almost wholly limited to the region S. of lat. 62°. The cereal crops in the order of their yield are oats, rye, barley and wheat. Potatoes are very largely cultivated. The principal forest-trees are the pine, fir and birch which extend almost to the extreme N. of the country, the lime, elm, ash, willow and alder between lat. 61° and 63°. The oak which grows as far N. as lat. 61° and beech which extends to lat. 57°. Rearing of live-stock is an important branch of industry but the pastures, as a rule, are poor and the herds and cattle are small while the sheep yield an inferior wool. N. of lat. 64° the reindeer is virtually the only domestic animal. At the close of 1902 there were registered in Sweden 2,577,409 head of cattle, 1,195,689 sheep, 807,021 pigs, and 542,158 horses. Among wild animals are the bear (now scarce), the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare and squirrel. Among birds special mention may be made of the different forms of grouse and of the partridge. Fish are abundant on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers.

The mineral resources of Sweden are very great and mining has developed into one of the chief industries of the country. Iron ore is especially abundant and yields the finest metal. The deposits of Gällivare, in the N. are especially famous for both quantity and quality. The richest copper mines are at Falun, also is obtained at Annaberg and silver at Sala. Gold is produced only to a small extent. The other mineral products are silver, alum, manganese, mica, sulphate of iron, cobalt, and coal of inferior quality in Scania. The quantity of ore mined in 1903 was iron 3,617,539 tons, zinc 62,927 tons, copper 36,587 tons, silver and lead, 9792 tons, manganese, 2244 tons, and sulphur pyrites 7793 tons. The quantity of coal mined in 1903 was 320,390 tons. The total number of persons engaged in mining in 1903 was 30,731.

Transportation.—The means of communication are almost everywhere good, the natural highways adding very materially to this condition. In 1903 the length of railways in operation was 7831 miles. Regular steamboat communication is maintained during the ice-free months on several of the larger southern lakes and on the Trollhättan-Göta system of canals, which unites the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Industries.—Among the chief industries of Sweden apart from mining are lumbering and the manufacture of wood products, the smelting of iron and the production of steel, flour milling, sugar refining, distilling and brewing, cotton and wool weaving and the manufacture of paper and paper pulp, machinery, margarine, tobacco, etc. The leading exports are in order of their importance, mineral ores, grain and flour, metal goods and machinery, raw textile materials and yarn, textiles, groceries, live-stock, and animal food, hair, hides, and other animal products.

Government, People, etc.—Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The parliament, or diet, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The members of the First

Chamber are elected for a term of 9 years by the provincial representative bodies (Landstings), or in the case of a few of the principal cities, by the municipal corporations. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for a term of 3 years, about one-third by the towns and two-thirds by the rural districts. In the larger towns they are chosen by direct election, in the smaller towns and rural districts by direct or indirect election according to the will of the majority (direct election being the rule). The suffrage is greatly restricted by property income qualifications. Sweden has a thoroughly homogeneous population; the non-Swedish elements comprising only about 1 per cent. of the inhabitants. The Finns number about 29,000 and there are about 6000 Lapps. The Swedes constitute the most numerous branch of the Scandinavian peoples, the north arm branch of the Teutonic race. They are nearly all Lutherans and the Evangelical Lutheran church is the established religion. The number of Jews is about 3500. At the head of the educational institutions are the universities of Uppsala and Lund. There are hardly any illiterates in the country. The national army amounts on a peace footing to between 35,000 and 40,000 men and officers. The navy maintained for coast-defence, comprises about 10 armored vessels.

History.—The history of Sweden begins to emerge from obscurity about 1000 years ago, at the time when the Norse Vikings figure as the terror of Europe. It was long after this that the two Teutonic peoples who displaced the possession of the eastern half of the Scandinavian Peninsula—Swedes and Goths—were welded into one nation. Christianity did not completely gain the upper hand until the twelfth century. Soon after this we find the Swedes masters of Finland. In 1397 the so-called Union of Kalmar was brought about by Queen Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV of Denmark, by which the crowns of the three Scandinavian kingdoms were to remain permanently united. In 1521 Gustavus Vasa headed a rising against the Danes, and in 1523 he became king of Sweden. Denmark retained possession of the southern part of the country. In 1529 Lutheranism was established as the state church. In 1561 Esthonia passed into the possession of Sweden. Early in the seventeenth century Sweden rose to the position of one of the great powers of Europe through the genius of Gustavus Adolphus, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa. After wresting Jægerskiöld and Kärnäs from Russia, and Lithuania from Poland, he became the successful champion of Protestantism in the Thirty Years war. The Peace of Westphalia, in the reign of his daughter Christina, assigned to Sweden part of Pomerania, Wismar, the seat of Bremen and Verden etc. the sovereignty of Sweden being admitted to representation in the Germanic body. Soon after in 1658, Denmark was forced to relinquish her possessions in the Swedish part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Sweden was mistress of the Baltic. Through the victories of Charles XII at the beginning of the eighteenth century Sweden again against whom Russia, Poland and Denmark had united brilliantly asserted her position as the great power of the North. Yet Charles' career of conquest was brief. While he was fighting Poland Peter the Great was establishing his dominion on the shores of the Baltic and the disaster at Poltava in 1709 marked the sudden collapse of the Swedish power. Livonia and Esthonia became Russian possessions, and to these Ingria and Karelina were soon added. In 1720 Sweden had to cede part of Pomerania to Prussia. In 1700 Russia conquered Finland. In 1813 Denmark was forced to cede Norway to Sweden receiving in exchange the small Swedish territory in Pomerania. The Congress of Vienna (1814-15) confirmed the king of Sweden in the possession of Norway (which had resisted the union) and recognized Russia's title to Finland. In the course of the Napoleonic wars all the German possessions of Sweden had passed out of her hands. The crown of Sweden and Norway remained united for 80 years, Norway retaining her national parliament and being governed by her own laws. In 1905 Norway dissolved the union in a revolutionary way.

Sweden, a post-township (town) of Oxford co. Ma. about 45 miles NW of Portland. Pop. in 1900 282.

Sweden, a post-village in Sweden township (town) Monroe co. N.Y. about 18 miles W of Rochester. Pop. of the town (which contains Brookport) in 1900 4743.

Sweden, a post-township of Potter co. Pa. about 35 miles NE of Emporium. Pop. in 1900 612.

Sweden Valley, a post-village of Foster co. Pa. The banking point is Conduersport. Pop. 150.

Sweetshorne, a post-village on the bank of a post-village of Gloucester co. N.J. at the head of a deep navigation on Bacon Creek, 11 miles SW of Woodbury on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. It has a foundry, glass-works etc. Pop. about 1200.

Sweetshurg, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 10 miles N of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 75.

Sweetish Deep, a name given to the deepest part of the East Greenland Sea. It is about lat. 78° N., and W of Spitzbergen. Depth 2850 fathoms (16,000 feet).

Sweetone, a post-village of Monroe co. Ill. about 17 miles S by E of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900 111.

Sweetair, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. about 26 miles N by E of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Sweet Chalkybeete (sp. 1176-81) a post-village and summer resort of Alleghany co. Va. 5 miles S of Alleghany station. Here are mineral springs. Pop. 75.

Sweet Grass, a county in the S. part of Montana. Area, 2387 sq. m. It is drained by the Yellowstone River and Bullwater Creek. Capital Big Timber. Pop. in 1900, 3089.

Sweethall, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va. 31 miles E. of Richmond.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Putnam co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. 250.

Sweet Home, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon 22 miles ENE. of Halsey. Pop. 150.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Lavaca co. Tex. 16 miles S of Flatonia, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 300.

Sweetland, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. 12 miles NW of Nevada City. Pop. about 75.

Sweetland, a post-township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900 1183.

Sweetlips, a post-station of Chester co. Tenn.

Sweetwater, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky. about 60 miles ENE. of Louisville.

Sweetwaterburg, a post-village of Mingouillon co. Quebec on the Canadian Pacific R. 57 miles SE of Montreal. Pop. in 1900 355.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Grant co. Ind. on the Chicago Cincinnati and Louisville and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 6 miles W of Marion. Pop. about 400.

Sweetwater, a banking city and resort of Bolina co. Me. on the Maine Pacific R. 23 miles NW by N of Sedalia. It exports medicinal waters. Pop. in 1900 1060.

Sweetwater, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co. W. Va. is pleasantly situated near the Alleghany Mountains, about 12 miles S by E of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 300.

Sweet Valley, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. 16 miles WNW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 250.

Sweetwater, a southern county of Wyoming bordering on Utah. Area 10,510 sq. m. It is drained by the Green River and its tributaries. Gold and large deposits of Tertiary coal are found in the county. Capital Green River. Pop. in 1890 4941; in 1900 8455.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Marengo co. Ala. Pop. 100.

Sweetwater, a post-station of Gwinnett co. Ga. about 26 miles NE of Atlanta.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Menard co., Ill. about 20 miles N of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Buffalo co. Neb.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Emerald co. Nev. about 75 miles S by E of Virginia City.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Watauga co. N.C. Pop. 75.

Sweetwater, a banking post-town of Monroe co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 42 miles SW of Knoxville. It has woolen and hosiery mills. Pop. in 1900 1716.

Sweetwater, a banking post-town capital of Nolan co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 60 miles W of Calahan. It has cotton seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 670.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Sweetwater co. Wyo. See Rock Springs.

Sweetwater River, Wyo. rises in the southern end of the Wind River Mountains. It crosses the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass, runs onward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River near lat. 42° 30' N. lon. 106° 50' W. It is about 175 miles long.

Sweetwine, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Ohio River 12 miles above Cincinnati.

Sweetland, or Sweetland, a post-village of Cape Colony capital of a division of the same name, 175 miles E of Cape Town and 2 miles from the foot of the Langebergen. It is one of the oldest towns of Cape Colony. Pop. about 2000. Altitude, 400 feet.

Sweetwater, a post-hamlet of Union co. Pa.

Sweetwater, a post-township of Swift co., Minn. Pop. in 1900 815.

Swapsville, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N. C., on the Haw River 8 miles from Haw River station.

Swetnam, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va. Pop. 80.

Swetveghem, *swā voh-ghēm*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 27 miles S by E. of Bruges.

Swetveghem, *swā voh-ghēm*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders 16 miles S of Bruges.

Swift, a county in the W part of Minnesota, has an area of 740 sq m. It is intersected by the Chippewa, Minnesota, and Pomme de Terre rivers. Capital, Benson. Pop. in 1890 10,161 in 1900 13,503.

Swift, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. The banking point is Elberton. Pop. 100.

Swift Creek, N. C. enters the Tar River about 5 miles NW of Tarboro. It is about 70 miles long.

Swift Creek, N. C. rises in Pitt co. and enters the Neuse River in Craven co.

Swift Creek, S. C. flows into the Wateree River near the NW extremity of Sumter co.

Swift Creek, Hardin co., Tenn. flows into the Tennessee River.

Swift Creek, in the SE part of Virginia, unites with the Appomattox a few miles below Petersburg.

Swift Current, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 112 miles from Moosejaw. Pop. 150.

Swift Falls, a post hamlet of Swift co., Minn. on a branch of the Chippewa River 11 miles NE of Benson.

Swift Island, a post-station of Montgomery co., N. C.

Swiftown, a post-town of Jackson co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 101 miles NW of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 204.

Swift River, Mass., unites with the Choctaw River at Three Rivers, 10 miles ENE of Springfield.

Swift River, N. H. enters the Saco River near Conway in Carroll co.

Swift River, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Westfield River about 22 miles E. of Pittsfield.

Swiftwater, a post-village of Grafton co., N. H. The banking point is Woodsville or Wells River. Pop. 300.

Swiftwater, a post-village and resort of Monroe co., Pa. The banking point is Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg.

Swilly, Lough (lōn) an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the N part of Ireland co. of Donegal extends inland 23 miles S. It receives the river Swilly.

Swinsburn, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan. is a rural free delivery of Silverlake.

Swindon, a municipal borough of England in Wiltshire, 24 miles ENE of Bath. It consists of Old Swindon and New Swindon the latter containing the great bulk of the inhabitants. In New Swindon are extensive railway shops. Pop. in 1901 45,006.

Swineford, a town of Ireland co. of Mayo, 154 miles ENE of Castlebar. Pop. about 1500.

Swineford, a banking post-village of Snyder co., Pa.

Swinefunde, *swā-ngh-mūn-dēh*, a strongly fortified town of France in Normandy, 36 miles NNW of Steetin on the island of Ulemond and on the Seine one of the channels connecting the Stettiner Haff with the Baltic Sea. Ship building is carried on and there are valuable fisheries. Swinefunde is the outpost of Steetin and large numbers of vessels enter and clear the port annually. The town is a fashionable sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1900 10,251.

Swinehead, a town of England co. of Lincoln 3 miles SW of Boston. Pop. about 1500.

Swinton, a town of England co. of York West Riding, 5 miles NNE of Rotherham. It has manufactures of iron glass and pottery. Pop. in 1901 12,317.

Swinton and Fendebury, a town of Lancashire, England 5 miles NW of Manchester. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the cotton industry brick making and coal mining. Pop. in 1901 31,005.

Swisher, a county of the NW part of Texas traversed by the Red River. Area, 850 sq m. Capital Tolia. Pop. in 1900 1231.

Swisher, a post-village of Dewitt co., Ill. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 200.

Swiss, a post-station of Garoude co., Mo.

Swiss Alp, a post-station of Fayette co., Tex.

Swissvale, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles ESE of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of rail road switches and signals, lamps, etc. Pop. in 1900 1770.

Switz City, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., 6 miles W of Bloomfield on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 38 miles NE of Vincennes. Pop. 250.

Switzer, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky. on the Frankfort and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 200.

Switzer, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa.

Switzerland (Ger. *Schweiz*, *shvīts*; Fr. *Suisse suisse*; It. *Elvetica*), a federal republic of central Europe situated between lat. 45° 10' and 47° 40' N and lon. 5° 58' and 10° 38' E bounded on the N by Alsace and Baden (separated from the latter for the most part by the Rhine) NE by Württemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance, E by Vorarlberg and Tyrol S by Italy and France (Haute-Savoie) and W by France. The Alps extend along the entire Italian boundary except for short intervals made by extension into Switzerland of lakes Maggiore and Lugano and they together with Lake Geneva, likewise form the SW boundary with France. The greater part of the western boundary with France is constituted by the Jura Mountains. Area, 15,970 sq m. Pop. in 1890 2,917,754 in 1900 3,315,443. The federation is composed of 23 cantons, 3 of which are divided into half cantons. The following is a list, with the capitals and populations in 1900.

Cantons	Capitals	Pop. in 1900
Aargau	Aarau	208,408
Appenzell Inner Rhodes	Appenzell	13,408
Appenzell Outer Rhodes	Herisau	55,281
Basel Stadt ("city")	Basel	172,227
Basel Land ("country")	Liestal	68,497
Bern (Berne)	Bern	569,433
Fribourg (Freiburg)	Fribourg	127,651
St. Gall (Sankt Gallen)	St. Gall	250,286
Geneva (Genève)	Geneva	132,409
Glarus	Glarus	52,848
Grisons (Graubünden)	Cham (Châmbre)	104,609
Lucerne (Luzern)	Lucerne	146,514
Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	N. uchâtel	198,279
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	41,714
Schweiz	Schweiz	85,885
Solothurn (Soleure)	Solothurn	100,782
Tessin (Tenda)	Bellinzona	128,538
Thurgau	Frauenfeld	113,221
Uriwaldes (Lower Unterwalden)	Stans	13,070
Obwalden (Upper Unterwalden)	Sarnen	11,280
Uri	Uri	10,700
Vaud (Vaud)	Lausanne	281,379
Vale (Valais)	Sion (Sitten)	114,432
Zug	Zug	2,083
Zürich	Zürich	431,026
		3,315,443

There are 3 cities with a population exceeding 100,000. Zürich, Basel, and Geneva.

Relief of the Land—Physiographically Switzerland is broadly marked out into 3 well defined areas which follow one another mostly and in SW and NE trends. These are the Jura Mountains on the SW and NW, the great mountain masses of the complex Alpine system in the centre and S, and the so-called Swiss Plateau or plain that lies between these two at general elevations of from 1000 to 3000 feet, and extends from Lake Geneva on the SW to the Lake of Constance on the NE. A further geological classification divides the Alpine system into a northerly or limestone division with many prominent minor elevations and the more southerly division of the crystalline series, containing the giants of the Bernese Oberland and of the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, and comprising nearly the entire mass of central and southern Switzerland. Considerably more than one-half of the area of the federation is occupied by the Alps whose outer ramifications extend far into France, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Bavaria. For the general characters of these mountains (their higher summits, glaciers, passes, etc.), which are indeed those of the major part of Switzerland itself see the article Alps. The loftiest summit of all Switzerland is Monte Rosa (Dufour-Spitze) standing a short distance off from the boundary-line of the canton of Valais and Piedmont, 15,215 ft. high. Other lofty summits are the Mottmurn (14,780 ft.), Finsteraarhorn (14,025 ft.), Wenghorn (14,864 ft.), Breithorn (13,855 ft.), Döna, Jungfrau (13,660 ft.), Mönch, Piger, Piz Bernina (13,295 ft.), Schreckhorn (13,345 ft.), Wetterhorn (12,150 ft.), Blümlisalp (11,040 ft.), etc. Mont Blanc (15,822 ft.) which forms such a striking object as seen from many parts of Switzerland, lies wholly without the Swiss domain (in France and Italy). Among the more notable semi-detached mountain-systems or summits are those of the Stockhorn WFW of the lake of Thun (13,185 ft.), Niesen (S. of Lake Thun), Pilatus and Rigi (both on the Lake of Lucerne and respectively 6985 ft. and 5905 ft. in height) and Fanthorn N. of Grindelwald. One of the most striking features of the Alpine mass of Switzerland is constituted by the deeply incised double valley which forms the basin of the upper Rhone and the upper Rhine.

and which in a nearly rectilinear trend traverses the land from SW to NE. The central point of departure of these two long valleys is approximately the Furka Mountain (or Seddlo), with a height of 7990 ft., across which is carried the Furka Military road, the highest wagon road of Switzerland. Another deeply-incised valley having a trend nearly parallel with that of the Rhine (Vorder Rhein) is the Engadine (Upper and Lower), or valley of the Inn. The highest points of the Jura Mountains in Switzerland are the Dôle and Mont Tendre (5593 ft.). All the mountains of Switzerland exceeding 8500-9000 ft. in height are covered during the whole or the greater part of the year with snow and the perpetual snow-caps which give origin to hundreds of glaciers, seem to be on some of the ramitas (Jungfrau, Piz Bernina) not less than 300-350 ft. in thickness. The largest continuous *névés* or *glaciers* are those that cover the giants of the Bernese Oberland and the Monte Rosa-Matterhorn groups of mountains. Among the glaciers descending from these *Arcturae* the Aletsch (about 13 miles in length the largest in the Alps), Gornar Rhona, and Grindelwald (Upper and Lower). The most famous of the Alpine passes that he partly in Switzerland are, beginning at the west, the Great St. Bernard (height, 8115 ft.), Simplon St. Gotthard San Bernardino, Splügen and Boratna (7315 ft.). The St. Gotthard and Simplon mountain passes are now hured with railway tunnels and most of the diligence service over the mountains has ceased.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of Switzerland are numerous, but they are serviceable for navigation only where their courses traverse or expand into lakes. The drainage of the land is effected by the Rhine to the North Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean by the Tisone to the Po and the Adriatic, and by the Inn to the Danube and Black Sea. The Rhone traverses Lake Geneva (or Lemman) the Rhoda, Lake Constance the Linth Lake Zürich the Reuss Lake Lucerne the Aar takes Thun and Brienz and the Thule (Zühl) rising at the Orbe, lakes Neuchâtel and Biemme. Other streams not already named are the Thur Emmo (limit as the outflow from Lake Zürich is called) and Simme. No country in Europe except Scandinavia has in proportion to its size so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions, famed for their magnificent scenery occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They are situated mostly at elevations of from 1200 to upward of 1500 ft. above the sea, the chief of these are the lakes of Geneva (the largest of the Swiss lakes with an area of 224 sq. m. elevation 1220 ft.) Brienz, Thun (1840 ft.) Lucerne (1435 ft.) Zug Wallensee, Zürich (1340 ft.) Constance (area, 30 sq. m.) and on the N. of the Alps Lago di Lugano (909 ft.) and Lago Maggiore (635 ft.). Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The tobieland contains the lakes of Morat, Seppach, Baldegger, Hallwyl, Greifensee and Pfäfers. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Biemme. Many of the Swiss lakes, perhaps even the largest and deepest, owe their origin to glacial scour and excavation others are distinctly the result of damming by moraine or other material. Lake Geneva has a depth of 1093 ft. Lake Zürich, 1340 ft. Constance, 1305 ft. and Lucerne, only 700 ft.

Climate Vegetation Agriculture etc.—The climate of Switzerland is largely influenced by the general situation of the land and by the presence of mountain bulwarks as a check to the free flow of winds. A diminished temperature and an abnormal fall of rain in most regions render it not particularly favorable to agriculture. It is on the whole salubrious, and above elevations of 3000 to 5000 feet or even less the atmosphere is singularly pure and free from mists or his germs and dust. On the plateau or middle section of the country the average January temperature varies between about 32° and 36° and the July temperature between 65° and 62° at St. Beatenberg, at an elevation of 3775 ft. the mean summer temperature is reduced to 57° and on the Rigi-Bühl 5905 ft. to 48°. The average fall of temperature is about 1° for every 300-350 ft. of ascent. Extremes of summer heat or winter cold are of rare occurrence, and while there is a heavier and more frequent fall of snow in the mountainous tracts than perhaps in any other country of Europe, the larger lakes are only exceptionally frozen over and spring weather frequently comes in with the early or middle days of February. The average annual rainfall varies greatly according to location. The number of rainy days in the mountainous tracts is unusually high and particularly annoying to the traveller or sight-seer. The annual precipitation ranges in many parts from 60 to 90 inches, depending upon elevation, the trend of the mountain ridges, etc. At Geneva, on the other hand, the fall is hardly 33 inches, and in sections of the canton of Valais it may be very much less (20 inches). Of the winds characteristic of the country may be mentioned the Föhn or Swiss wind, a dry, hot wind, which descends with impetuosity over the

southern slopes of the Alps, and is frequently a precursor of heavy storms, and the Eise, a local wind of western Switzerland, which sweeps southward over the crests of the Jura Mountains and depresses the temperature by many degrees.

In its climate and floral aspects Switzerland is frequently divided into three zones 1 the basal or hill zone, comprised between about 1000 and 2500 feet elevation, a region of generally mild temperature, in which the chestnut and walnut flourish luxuriantly and to which belong border tracts of the principal lakes 2 the mountainous or middle zone, between 2500 ft. and 4000 ft., where the coniferous trees are largely added to those of the ordinary deciduous type and in which are located many of the more noted health resorts and 3 the upper or Alpine zone, between 4000 ft. and about 7000 ft. which marks the virtual disappearance of trees and the appearance of the upland meadows and pastures, frequently decked with a luxuriant growth of flowering plants (gentian, Alpine rose, heath blue-bell anemone, etc.) In this zone, to which succeeds, after a brief interval the region of perpetual snow, are situated the famous health and high mountain resorts of Davos (about 5160 ft.) the Rigi (Rigi Staffel, Rigi-Seelidach, Rigi Kuhn 5200-5900 ft.) Mürren (5490 ft.) Pontresina (5900 ft.) Silvaplana (5400 ft.), St. Moritz (6000 ft.) Salsp (7100 ft.) and Raxel Alp (7700 ft.). Of the total area of the federation it is estimated that somewhat over 70 per cent is productive, and of this amount about 35 per cent is under grass and meadow 29 per cent under forest, 15 per cent under fruit, and 16 per cent under crops and gardens. Rye, oats, and potatoes are the chief crops but the production is not sufficient to meet the demands of the people, and most of the produce is imported. The leading agricultural industries are the manufacture of cheese (Gruyère or Emmentaler, Neuchâtel, Simmenthal) and condensed milk (the exports of which reach nearly all the civilized countries of the globe). The preparation of milk chocolate has also become an important industry. The vine is largely cultivated in the lower sun-exposed tracts, between 800 and 1800 ft. and in low countries are the vineyards better cared for than in Switzerland. The fig and olive grow freely in the canyons which descend to the Italian plains.

The principal wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures which in summer support vast numbers of cattle the finest breeds are those of the Emmentaler, Gruyère, Grayes, Zug and Schwyz. There were in Switzerland in 1901 1,340,375 cattle, 219,438 sheep and 354,634 goats. The silk worm is reared in the valleys of the Alps and also in some parts of the N. But little of the larger game of the land now remains. The chamois, once so abundant among the higher vales and crags, is but rarely seen and its very solution is determined by the enforcement of state law looking to its protection. The boar, goat or bearded vulture of the Alps, still inhabits the highest mountains. Fish of excellent quality abound in the lakes and rivers. Switzerland except for deposits of asphalt found in parts of the Jura Mountains (Val de Travers etc.) its salt and mineral springs, has little mineral wealth. Iron is found in the mountains generally but chiefly in the Jura, there are mines of lead and zinc in Grimsau. Turf is abundant in the marshy districts and coal is found in the table-land. The principal salt springs are at Bee in the valley of the Rhone. The country contains hundreds of mineral springs.

Manufactures.—Switzerland has made rapid progress in the manufacturing industry. There were in 1901 altogether 5089 factories, giving employment to 242,534 hands. The leading manufactures are those of textiles, leather, food stuffs, chemicals, wood-work, metals, machinery, paper, watches, jewelry, etc. Cotton goods are made chiefly in Appenzell and St. Gall. Silks are woven in Zürich and Basel and linen at Bern. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Switzerland holds a notable position in the manufacture of watches, musical-boxes, embroideries and lace (St. Gall) and objects of carved wood. Beer is an important product (228 breweries in 1902) and the distilling of liquors and methylated spirits is a considerable industry.

Communication etc.—Switzerland is provided with splendid highways, the mountain roads especially being maintained in a rare degree of perfection. There were in 1902 2721 miles of railway in operation many of the railway lines, in their ascent of mountains and penetration through long mountain-tunnels exhibiting in their construction an amount of engineering skill which is perhaps presented in no other country. Numerous mountain railways of various styles of construction have opened up much of the higher and less accessible regions to the tourist. Among the most noted of these are the Rigi Pilatus Brienz-Rothhorn, Rochers de Naye, Gornar Grat (10,200 ft.), and Jungfrau

railways, the last named projected to reach the summit of this magnificent mountain. A meteorological station has been established on Monte Rosa at a height of about 15,000 ft.

Education.—Switzerland has long been noted for the excellence of its educational institutions, both in the higher and the lower spheres of instruction, and its schools attract great numbers of foreign students. The number of private day-schools and *penitentiaries* is very large. The leading institutions of learning are the six universities of Bern, Geneva, Zürich, Lausanne, Basel, and Fribourg; the Polytechnic School of Zürich, and the academy of Vaud (Haut-Val) at Yverdon (the school age varying in the different cantons) is made obligatory by the state.

People, Language, Religion.—The Swiss nationality represents in great measure the admixture of the blood of the ancient Helvetians (a Celtic people) and of the Rhaetians (perhaps akin to the Etruscans) both of which peoples were more or less Romanized with the blood of the Germanic invaders of the Roman Empire. The German language is the dominant speech throughout the country except in the W (which is French) the extreme E (which is Italian and French) and the extreme S (which is largely Rhaetian). French is spoken by a majority of the people in the cantons of Fribourg, Vaud, Neuchâtel and Geneva. Italian is an Italian canton, and Italian prevails in part of Grisons. In Grisons the Rhaetian-speaking inhabitants comprise about two-fifths of the population being but slightly outnumbered by the Germans. The cantons in which the German element is numerically least important are Vaud and Geneva. According to the census of 1900 the Protestants numbered 1,916,157; the Roman Catholics, 1,379,664; the Jews, 12,284. The Protestants are in a majority in Aargau, Appenzell Outer Rhoden, Basel, Bern, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, Vaud, and Zürich predominating most largely in Appenzell Outer Rhoden, Bern, Neuchâtel and Vaud. The Catholics are in a majority in Appenzell Inner Rhoden, Fribourg, Geneva, Lucerne, St. Gall, Schwyz, Solothurn, Uri, Unterwalden Uri, Valais, and Zug. Appenzell Inner Rhoden, Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden Uri, Valais, and Zug are almost wholly Catholic.

Government.—Switzerland is a confederation of little republics, each governed by its own constitution and laws. The legislative powers are vested in the Bundesversammlung (Federal Assembly) consisting of two houses, the Ständerat (Council of the States) and the Nationalrat (National Council). In the Ständerat the cantons as such are represented each by 2 members. The mode of choosing members of this body is left to the individual cantons and each canton is at liberty to determine the tenure of its representatives. The Nationalrat is a house of representatives elected by universal suffrage for a term of 3 years on the basis of 1 member to every 20,000 of the inhabitants. The executive power is vested in the Bundesrat (Federal Council). It consists of 7 members chosen by the Federal Assembly for a term of 3 years. The president of the Federal Council, who is president of the confederation, is chosen by the Federal Assembly and serves 1 year. He is not eligible for the succeeding year. The Federal Council is constituted as a cabinet of ministers, each member being at the head of a specific administrative department of the government. Bern is the capital of the confederation. The seat of the federal supreme court is Lausanne. In most of the cantons the legislative power is vested in a Grosser Rat (Great Council). A few of the smaller cantons dispense with a legislative body a primary assembly of all the voters (Landsgemeinde) being held. In each canton there is an executive council. A peculiar feature of the government in the Swiss cantons is the *referendum* or practice of submitting laws and measures to the voters for approval or rejection. The referendum is also a feature of the federal constitution. Coupled with the referendum is the *initiative*, the right of the people to draw up their own measures and have them submitted to the electorate by the legislature.

History.—At the dawn of history the Helvetians inhabited the western part of Switzerland and the Rhaetians dwell in the E. The Romans made themselves masters of the country in the first century B.C. The Roman domination lasted about four centuries. In the tide of German invasion which swept away the Western Roman Empire the Alemanni and Burgundians took possession of Switzerland. The Alemanni succumbed to the power of the Franks in 496 and the Burgundians in 534. Under the Franks a new civilization was introduced, established largely on a foundation of vigorous Christianity. After the dissolution of the great Frankish realm (close of the ninth century) the principal part of Switzerland was included in the duchy of Alamannia (Swabia), one of the great feudal states of the German kingdom, while the SW part belonged to the

kingdom of Transjura Burgundy. Early in the eleventh century the dominions of the kingdom of Arles, the realm formed out of the two Burgundian kingdoms (Grisons and Transjura Burgundy) was taken possession of by the German emperor Conrad II and from this time the whole of Switzerland was included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. As part of this great labyrinthine fabric Switzerland embraced a medley of petty states ruled by dukes, counts, bishops, and abbots together with little city states, which expanded into cantonal commonwealths. In the thirteenth century the powerful house of Hapsburg over shadowed every other authority. In 1276 Rudolph of Hapsburg, who in 1273 had been elected German emperor brought the duchy of Austria (with Styria, etc.) under the sway of his house, whose power soon threatened the liberties of the Swiss. To resist its aggressions the three forest Cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden in 1291 entered into a league which was the beginning of the Swiss Confederation. In the course of the fourteenth century Lucerne, Zürich, Glarus, Zug, and Bern were added to the league. The house of Hapsburg was unable to cope with the invincible mountaineers. At the close of the Middle Ages the connection of Switzerland with the German Empire came virtually to an end. The confederation was enlarged by fresh accessions, and the area subject to the Swiss was expanded in the early part of the sixteenth century by the acquisition of Italian districts and the conquest of the Pays de Vaud from Savoy by the Bernese. About this time Geneva shook off the authority of the dukes of Savoy as well as that of its bishops. The revolt against the Church was inaugurated in Switzerland almost simultaneously with the beginning of the Reformation in Germany. In the Peace of Westphalia (1648) Switzerland was formally declared independent of the German Empire. In 1798 the French occupied the country and established the Helvetic Republic. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal confederation new cantons being added to the original ones. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland. In 1847 there was a civil war growing out of the efforts of the Protestants to expel the Jesuits, in which the Catholic cantons, united in a league called the Sonderbund, were vanquished by the federal forces.

Switzerland, a county in the extreme SE part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 225 sq. m. It is bounded on the E and S by the Ohio River. Capital, Vevay. Pop. in 1890 12,514; in 1900 11,840.

Switzerland, a post-village of St. John co. Fla. Pop. 60.

Switzerville, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 8 miles NE. of Napesee.

Swords, a small town of Ireland co. and 5 miles NNE. of Dublin on the Swords River.

Swordscreek, a post-village of Russell co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Taxewell. Pop. 200.

Swormville, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 400.

Swyersville, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. organized from part of Kingston township. Pop. in 1900 2254.

Syang, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Galleo Passage, 35 miles NW of Waigen.

Syrbaria, one of the most important of the ancient Greek cities of southern Italy situated near the W shore of the Tarentine Gulf at the confluence of the rivers Crathus (Crati) and Sybaris (Coscile). It was famed for its wealth and luxury.

Sybertsville, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. in the Conyngham Valley 20 miles SSW of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 100.

Sycamore, a post-village of Talladega co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Talladega. Pop. about 200.

Sycamore, a post-village of Colusa co. Cal., on the W bank of the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Sycamore, a post-town of Irwin co. Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. in 1900 374.

Sycamore, a banking city, capital of Dekalb co. Ill. on the Kankakee River 60 miles W by N of Chicago, on the Chicago Great-Western R. and the Northwestern Line. It has canneries and manufactures of insulated wire, wagons, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1907 in 1890 2853.

Sycamore, a post-village of Howard co. Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. about 200.

Sycamore, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Sycamore, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss.
Sycamore, a banking post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Northern Ohio and the Ohio Central R., 11 miles S. of Tiffin. Pop in 1900, 853.
Sycamore, a post-station of Greene co., Pa.
Sycamore, a post-town of Barnwell co. S. C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop in 1900, 79.
Sycamore, a post-village of Cheatham co., Tenn. on Sycamore Creek 15 miles SW of Springfield. Pop 150.
Sycamore, a post-station of Culheim co. W. Va.
Sycamore Creek, Cal. rises near Mount Ripley and enters the Sacramento River about 20 miles W of Marysville.
Sycamore Creek, Mich. enters the Red Cedar River at Lansing.
Sycamore Creek, Tenn. enters the Cumberland River opposite the mouth of the Harpeth River.
Sycamore Dale, a post-hamlet of Harrison co. W. Va. 4 miles from Mount Clara.
Sycamore Springs, a post-hamlet of Butler co. Kan. 44 miles SW of Emporia.
Sycamore Station, a post-village of Pennsylvania co., Va. on the Southern R. 31 miles N of Danville.
Sycamore Valley, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio.
Sydenham, and near a southern suburban section of London 8 miles SSE. of St. Paul. Close to it is the famous Crystal Palace, opened in 1854, 3 years after the first World's Fair held in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park the materials of which were used in the construction of the new mammoth edifice. A permanent exhibition is held here.
Sydenham, a borough of South Island New Zealand is a suburb of Christchurch. Pop in 1901 11,404.
Sydenham, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario on the Bay of Quinte R. 14 miles from Kingston its banking point. Pop about 650.
Sydenham Island, Pacific Ocean. See **NOVA**.
Sydney, the capital of the British colony of New South Wales, the chief naval station of Australia, and next to Melbourne the most important commercial emporium of the British possessions in the southern seas is situated on the southern shores of Port Jackson 5 miles from the entrance of the harbor. Lat. of observatory 35° 61' 41" S. L. 151° 12' 23" E. It is the oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been despatched by the imperial government to establish a penal settlement in this remote region. It occupies a site of rare beauty and picturesque. The harbor is quite landlocked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores and is defended by modern fortifications. Railway lines extend in several directions into the interior and there is direct steamship connection with nearly all the important ports of the Pacific and Indian oceans, as well as with many ports of the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters. The old part of the town which was originally known as Sydney Cove is fast disappearing, and it has given place to a handsome modern city with numerous public and private buildings, spacious gardens and promenades, and a general aspect not unlike that of the more attractive capitals of Europe. The centre of the lunar city is occupied by Hyde Park from which leading to the bay is Macquarie Street, with the government building, parliament house, mint, city library and other notable buildings and institutions. In virtual continuity with Hyde Park are the open which mingles with the extensive grounds of the botanical garden. Among the most prominent buildings or institutions of the city are the University of Sydney in Victoria Park which was founded in 1850 and has an attendance of about 750 students; the national art gallery Australian Museum; the Museum of Natural History; the metropolitan Cathedral of St. Andrew Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary land-office banking etc. Sydney is the seat of the government geological survey of the colony and among its scientific associations are the Royal Geographical Society of New South Wales, the Australian Anthropological Institute, and the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. The manufactures of the city comprise cars and locomotives, machinery foundry and smelting products, stoves, textiles, boots and shoes, clothing, tobacco, melted and distilled liquors etc. It is the outlet for a vast interior mining and pastoral region and its exports of wool, leather and gold are of great importance. Mean annual temperature, about 62° which is about the same as that of Lisbon. Mean temperature of January 71° of July 52°. Pop in 1871 134,747. In 1891 with the suburbs, 383,356. In 1901 488,382 of whom 111,801 belonged to Sydney proper and the remainder to the numerous suburbs (Belmore North Sydney Paddington, Redfern, Glebe, Woollebra etc.).
Sydney, or **South Sydney**, a town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, formerly capital of Cape Breton province, situated in the E. part of the island of Cape Breton at the

head of one of the finest harbors in the Atlantic, having a safe and secure entrance, 260 miles NE. of Halifax. Lat. about 45° 18' N. Lon. 66° 15' W. Sydney owns its prosperity to the yield of coal from the large deposits in the immediate vicinity to steel industries, packing and ship-building. A railway connects the coal-mines with Sydney and another extends to Louisburg. Sydney is the chief town of the co. of Cape Breton and is resorted to as a naval station. It has a considerable trade with Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Pop in 1901 9909.
Sydney Bay, Nova Scotia. See **NOVA**.
Sydney Mines, a banking resort and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Cape Breton on the N. shore of Sydney Harbor 10 miles N. of Sydney. It has large coal-mining industries, the coal from the mines being shipped from Sydney Harbor. Pop in 1901 3192.
Sydneyville, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.
Syene, the ancient name of Assuan.
Syene, a city, a post-hamlet of Dane co. Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 5 miles E of Madison.
Syenite, a post-village of St. Francois co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Farmington. Pop 100.
Synakow, a town of Russia, 42 miles NNW of Poltava. Pop in 1897 10,432.
Syhan, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See **SIAM**.
Sykes Millie, a post-station of Monroe co. Ala.
Syketon, a banking post-village of Wells co. N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R.
Sykesville, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 32 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop about 650.
Sykesville, a post-village of Burlington co. N. Y. 2 miles from Wrightstown station. Pop 150. The banking point is Bordentown or Mount Holly.
Sykesville, a post-village of Jefferson co. Pa. The banking point is Bigrass or Dubois. Pop about 400.
Sylva, all a-kaw ga, a banking post town of Talladega co. Ala. about 60 miles N of Montgomery on the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville R. It has manufactures of cottons, cotton seed oil, and knitted goods. Pop in 1900 800.
Sylva, a post-hamlet of Lee co. Ark. about 28 miles NW of Helena.
Sylhet, or **Silhet**, a town of Assam British India, capital of the district of Sylhet on the river Surma, a branch of the Barak 180 miles NE of Dacca. Pop. about 15,000.
Syll, one of the North Frisian Islands off the W. coast of Schleswig Prussia. It is 22 miles long and very narrow its area being 3/4 sq. m. Pop about 4500. It contains the little resort of Aumum.
Sylvan, a post town of Jackson co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop in 1900 261.
Sylvan, a post-hamlet of Lutescent co. Ala. about 80 miles NW of Mobile.
Sylvan, a post-village of Washburn co. Mich. 18 miles W of Ann Arbor. Pop 80.
Sylvan, a post-village of (see co. Minn. Pop 60.
Sylvan, a post-village of Multnomah co. Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop 100.
Sylvan, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. 12 miles NE of Hancock Md. Pop 250.
Sylvan, a post-village of Lamar co. Tex. Pop 75.
Sylvan, a post-township (town) of Richmond co. Wis. about 45 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop in 1900 928.
Sylvanburgh, a post-village and resort of Oneida co. N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Oneida.
Sylvanville, a post-station of Harrison co., Ky.
Sylvanville, a banking city of Lincoln co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 12 miles NNE of Wilson. Pop in 1900 319.
Sylvanville, a banking post-town capital of Screven co., Ga. 80 miles NNW of Savannah, on the Atlantic Central R. Pop in 1900 645.
Sylvanville, a post-village of Parke co. Ind. about 35 miles N by E of Terre Haute. Pop 200.
Sylvanville, a post-station of Dade co. Mo. about 30 miles NE of Carthage.
Sylvanville, a banking post-village of Lucas co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 10 miles WNW of Toledo. Pop in 1900 617.
Sylvanville, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. about 24 miles S of Elmira N. Y. Pop in 1900 303.
Sylvanville, a township of Potter co. Pa. Pop in 1900, 577.
Sylvania, a post-village of Racine co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Union Grove. Pop 160.

Syrivan Lake, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., about 30 miles N of Orlando and 1 mile from the St. John's River.

Syrivan Lake, a post-village of Dutchess co. N Y on a small lake, 17 miles NE of Newburgh. Pop 180

Syriamena, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss, 28 miles S. of Forest.

Syriatus, a post-village of Carroll co. Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop about 360

Syriater, a banking post-town of Worth co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 8 miles (direct) S of Iasbella. Pop in 1900 552

Syriester, a post-village of Macosia co., Mich 52 miles NNE of Grand Rapids. Pop 70

Syriester, a township (town) of Grace co. Wis about 28 miles S by W of Madison. Pop in 1900 909

Syrius, a banking city of Reno co. Kan on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop in 1900 220

Syrius, the ancient name of the Giza pyramid.

Syrius, a post-village of Wapaca co. Wis. about 34 miles NW of Appleton. Pop. about 500

Syrius, a post-village of Will co. Ill. Pop 80

Syrius, see also (anc. Syrius) a rocky island off the W coast of Asia Minor at the entrance of the Gulf of Syrius 15 miles NW of Rhodes. Length and breadth, about 6 miles each. Pop. estimated at 8000. It contains a little town of the same name.

Syrius, Gulf of (anc. *Sinus Doridis*) an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the SW coast of Asia Minor bounded by 2 long promontories the northwestern one of which (the ancient Tropicum Promontorium) separates it from the Gulf of Cae. At its entrance is the island of Syrius.

Syrius, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Little Miami River and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 22 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop 166

Syrius, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio 4 miles S of Hamilton

Syrius, a creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Burlington

Syrius, a post-hamlet of Graves co. Ky 7 miles S. of Florence station

Syrius, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa. The banking point is Ansville or Palmyra. Pop about 200

Syrius, a post-village of Nassau co. N Y on the Long Island R. 30 miles ENE of Brooklyn. Pop 150

Syrius, a rocky, usually called Syrius (the ancient name) an island of the Grecian Archipelago one of the Cyclades, 20 miles N of Paros. Area, about 40 sq m. It is a rocky and mountainous island and very poor in natural products but it contains the town of Hermitopolis, or Nea-Syrius one of the basins of the Grecian seaports built on the site of the ancient town of Syrius. The bulk of the inhabitants reside in Hermitopolis. Near by is the old town of Ano-Syrius (Ano-Syrius). Pop. of the island in 1895 28 835

Syrius (It. *Syracusa* *ser-ra-ko-sa* L. *Syracusae* Gr. *Syrakousai*, *Syrakousai*) a city of Italy on the E coast of the island of Sicily capital of the province of Syracuse 30 miles SSE of Catania. It stands on the little island of Ortygia, about 1 mile long and 1/2 mile wide connected by a mole with the main land. It covers but a small fraction of the site occupied by ancient Syracuse when it had risen to be a great city. The proud metropolis of the western Hellenic world, which at the height of its prosperity contained a population of hundreds of thousands, connected in addition to Ortygia, of 4 quarters—Aeschradia, Tyche Neapolis, and Epipolae. Its principal site was a rocky triangular plateau descending precipitously to the sea, and tapering in width as it receded from the coast until it came to a point in the extreme W where stood the great fort of Euryalus. The bay called Porto Grande, between Syracuse and the main land to the W shut in by Ortygia and the promontory of Plemmyrium (now Mazzoli) overstates one of the finest harbors on the coast of Sicily deep enough for the largest vessels. On the N side of the island is the small shallow harbor called Porto Piccolo. In the S. the island terminates in a spit of land on which stands a medieval castle. Syracuse is an unpretentious town, with narrow crooked streets, which are lighted by electricity. It carries on an active trade in wine, oil, and fruits. It possesses a curious architectural monument in its cathedral, which was built about an ancient Doric temple, whose numerous lofty columns form part of the edifice. Among other objects of interest within the city are the building known as the temple of Diana, the famous fountain of Arethusa (whose waters were rendered salt by an earthquake) and some of the old palaces. There is a fine archaeological museum, housed in a handsome new building.

On the main-land are to be seen various ruins of the classical Syracuse, scanty memorials of the greatness of the city. They include remains of walls and aqueducts, of

the fort of Soryalus of a vast Greek theatre, hewn out of the rock, and of a Roman amphitheatre, the ruins of a huge structure supposed to have been the great altar of Hiero II and of a Roman building known as the house of Agathocles, and the *septomis*, immense quarries, which appear to have served as prisons and as burial places, now covered with luxuriant vegetation. Connected with one of these quarries is an artificial grotto known as the Ear of Dionysius, which exhibits remarkable acoustic phenomena. Striking monuments of the earliest Christian times are the catacombs. Among the remains of medieval Syracuse on the main land is the church of San Giovanni.

Syracuse was founded by the Corinthians in the latter part of the eighth century B.C. Its rise was rapid. It rose to be the dominant power in Sicily establishing its supremacy among the Greek cities of the island, and bidding defiance to the Carthaginians, who sought to bring Sicily under their sway. The Athenians undertook a disastrous expedition against it in 415-413 B.C. It was at the zenith of its greatness at the beginning of the fourth century B.C. under Dionysius the Elder. The Romans made themselves masters of the city in 212 B.C. Under the Romans it declined rapidly. Syracuse was a great centre of Greek culture. The most famous name connected with it is that of Archimedes, who was killed in the taking of the city by the Romans.

Syracuse, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co. Ind on the Baltimore and Ohio R. and on Turkey Lake, at its outlet, 17 1/2 miles W of Albion. Pop in 1900, 928

Syracuse, a banking city capital of Hamilton co. Kan on the Arkansas River 51 miles W of Garden City and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop in 1900 460

Syracuse, a post-town of Morgan co. Mo on the Missouri Pacific R. 21 miles E of Sedalia. Pop in 1900 15

Syracuse, a banking post-village of One co. Neb on the Little Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route 23 miles W by S of Nebraska City. Pop in 1900 861

Syracuse, a city and port of delivery capital of Onondaga co. N Y, is situated on the New York Central and Hudson River the West Shore and the Lockport R. 148 miles W by N of Albany. It is at the southern end of Onondaga Lake, which is clothed by a broad boulevard and presents a pleasing aspect in its well-shaded streets. The Erie Canal traverses the centre of the city. Among the more noteworthy buildings and institutions of a public character are the Federal building town hall courthouse St. Paul's and St. John's cathedrals, Museum of Fine Arts (opened in 1897) state hospital for feeble-minded children county orphan asylum Holden Observatory and the various halls and college buildings of the Syracuse University (Crouse Memorial Hall Hall of Languages, Library, etc.) The university with faculties or colleges of liberal arts, fine arts, medicine, law and applied sciences has an attendance of about 2200 students. As an industrial centre Syracuse holds the fourth place among the cities of the state. One of its leading industries is the manufacture of salt from deposits which were discovered as early as 1664 on the shores of Onondaga Lake by Jesuit missionaries from France, and which have been chiefly worked until the present time by the state, to which they yield a considerable revenue. An allied industry the manufacture of soda-ash and kindred products gives employment to about 5000 hands. Other leading manufactures carried on here are those of type-writers, iron and steel tubing, foundry and machine-shop products automobiles, wagons, electrical apparatus and hardware specialties, mowers and reapers, ploughs, steam heating apparatus, novelties of many kinds, knitted goods malted liquors etc. The city's water-supply is obtained from Lake Skaneateles. In 1789 Asa Danforth established salt-works here, and a settlement grew up which was originally called Bogardus Corner and which changed its name several times. In 1825 the village was incorporated under the name of Syracuse. In 1847 the adjoining village of Salina was merged in Syracuse and the city was incorporated. Further annexations (Geddes, Onondaga) have been made since. Pop in 1860 28 110, in 1870 45 031 in 1880 51 792 in 1890, 58 143 in 1900 108 374.

Syracuse, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 5 miles above Pomeroy and 0 miles below Parkersburg. It has coal- and salt-industries. Pop about 1260

Syracuse, a post-village of Davis co. Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Ogden. Pop 200

Syr-Darya, *sy-dar'ya*, or *Sikhon* see *Sikhon* (anc. *Jaxartes*) a large river of Asiatic Russia, rises, as the *Karya* on the W slopes of the Kien-Shan in Sibirystobansk, flows westward through Fergana, and then NW through the territory of Syr Darya to the Sea of Aral,

which it enters through a principal arm in about lat. 46° N. The major portion of its non-mountainous course is sluggish and the depth of water is not sufficient to secure important navigation. A former arm of the river now generally a dry bed, entered the Sea of Aral at its south eastern point.

Syr-Darya, a territory or province of Asiatic Russia, in Turkestan including most of the valley of the Syr-Darya, and bordering on the Sea of Aral Area, 194,653 sq. m. Capital Tashkent, in the extreme SE part. Pop. in 1897 1,479,848.

Syria, *al-Sūriyā* (Arab. *al-Shām*) a country in the SW part of Asia, forming part of the Turkish Empire. It extends eastward from the Mediterranean Sea to the river Euphrates and the Syrian Desert (the prolongation northward of the Arabian Desert) and southward from the Taurus (ancient Amanus) one of the ranges of the Taurus, to the frontiers of Egypt (Isthmus of Suez). It lies between the parallels of 31° and 37° N. lat. It comprises the vilayet of Syria (Suria), or of Damascus, the vilayet of Beirut, the SW part of the vilayet of Aleppo, and the mutesarriflik of Jerusalem and the Lebanon. Palestine is included in Syria, comprising the mutesarriflik of Jerusalem and part of the vilayets of Beirut and Syria. The designation Syria is sometimes used in a wider sense so as to include the whole of the vilayet of Aleppo and the vilayet of Zor, a large part of Mesopotamia being thus added. Syria, in the ordinary acceptance of the name, has an area in round numbers of about 75,000 sq. m.

The country embraces nearly the entire E. coast of the great eastern arm of the Mediterranean Sea. Syria, on the whole, is a region of great elevation, the highland belts (mountains and plateaus) extending in a N. and S. direction. Close to the Mediterranean shore along its middle reaches stretch the two lofty ranges of the Lebanon and Anti Lebanon with the narrow valley of Cole-Syria (El Baka a) between them. The Lebanon rises to a height of a little more than 10,000 feet, and the loftiest peak of the Anti Lebanon has an elevation exceeding 9000 ft. South of the ranges of the Lebanon are the highlands of Palestine, attaining an elevation of about 4000 ft. and the coast northward is skirted by mountains. Through Palestine, in an N. and S. direction extends a remarkable depression or trough through which the river Jordan descends, its waters accumulating in the Dead Sea, whose surface, about 1300 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, is the most depressed portion of the earth's surface. The great plateau which stretches eastward from the mountain ranges dips down gradually towards the desert. Above it, about 50 miles to the SE. of the S. extremity of the Anti-Lebanon rises the detached mountain mass of Jebel-Hauran whose loftiest summit has an elevation of about 6000 ft. The peaks of the Lebanon are of limestone formation which gives to them their dazzling white appearance. Volcanic formations are present over large areas in Syria. To the E. of the upper Jordan is a vast stretch of lava-beds and Jebel Hauran bears numerous basaltic cones. The history of Syria records many destructive earthquakes.

A large proportion of the rivers of Syria lose themselves in the sands of the desert. The only river of any size in addition to the Jordan is the Nahr-el-Ar (anc. Orontes) which flows N. through Cole-Syria and beyond and bending abruptly westward enters the Mediterranean not far from Antioch (Antioch). The Litany (anc. Leontes) flows southward through Cole-Syria and empties near Tyre. The largest sheet of water in Syria is the Dead Sea. In its upper course the Jordan expands into lakes Huleh and Tiberiyyeh (Tiberias, Gennesaret, Gahlee). There are a few lakes in northern Syria in the vicinity of Antioch, Aleppo, and Hama.

There are many fruitful valleys in the Lebanon, while the activities themselves have in many places been increased and brought into a high state of cultivation. The valley of El Baka is a very fertile tract and the disintegrated volcanic material of the Hauran on the W. side of Jebel Hauran constitutes a rich grain-growing soil. Much of the soil of Palestine is naturally productive, artificial irrigation, however being largely necessary. The broad low-lying plain of Kadmool presents in the growing season a charming expanse of verdure. The surroundings of Damascus, rendered fruitful by the waters drawn from the river Barada, are one vast garden. The city of Aleppo is situated in the midst of a fertile plain. The Syrian plateau presents largely a barren aspect, and much of the country belongs to the desert. The chief feature of the climate of Syria is the long, hot, and rainless summer. Nearly the whole of the rainfall is in the six months from November to April. At Beirut, on the coast, the annual precipitation is as high as 56 inches, in Jerusalem it is about 23 inches. The regions to the E. of the mountains receive but little rain.

Throughout most of the country recourse is had to artificial irrigation. The plant-life of the Syrian coast-land belongs to the realm of the Mediterranean flora, among the characteristic forms being the olive, oleander mulberry, caryophyllus, date-palm and pistachio. The forest-growth on the W. slopes of the Lebanon includes dwarf oaks, pine, and cypress. Little remains of the cedars of Lebanon. Sub-tropical fruits of every kind are cultivated and fine wine is produced. The vegetation of the desert-region is characterized by the presence of aromatic and thorny plants. The fertile tracts of Syria produce large crops of cereals. Among other products in addition to fruits, are pease, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and rice. The rearing of the silk worm is extensively carried on. The most prominent of the domestic animals are sheep (including many fat-tailed ones) and goats. The camel is used extensively in the parts bordering on the desert. Among wild beasts of prey is the panther. Jackals are numerous. There are venomous serpents of various species, as well as scorpions, and swarms of locusts often descend upon the crops.

The manufacturing industries of Syria are but little developed, the bulk of the people being engaged in rural pursuits, trade, and transportation. In the large towns, however, there are many handicraftsmen whose skill is displayed in the quality of the silk stuffs, metallic wares, leather goods, gold and silver thread, and other articles which they produce. Among the leading exports are grain, silk, sesame, olives and olive-oil, wool and spangles. The principal seaport of Syria is Beirut, the port of Damascus, with which it is connected by rail. Southern Syria is traversed from N. to S. by the railway line which is in course of construction from Damascus to Mecca. Jerusalem is connected by rail with Jaffa, its port, and there is a railway line extending from the seaport of Haifa to the Jordan valley. The largest cities of Syria are Damascus, Aleppo and Beirut.

The inhabitants of Syria number about 2,500,000. They consist of descendants of the ancient Syrians (Arameans) whose speech is Arabic. Arabs, sedentary and nomadic, Turks, Jews, Franks, Greeks and Armenians. The great bulk of the people are Mohammedans. The Christians belong to a great variety of sects. The schismatic Maronite sect of the Druses, who dwell in the Lebanon have distinguished themselves by their fierce hatred of their Christian neighbors, the Maronites. The Syrian tongue is now practically a dead language.

History.—At the close of the second millennium B.C. the Phoenicians who dwelt in the narrow coast land of Syria, were at the height of their power and prosperity. Tyre and Sidon being their leading city-states. About this time the Hebrew kingdom makes its appearance in history established in the regions conquered from the Canaanites. On the southern part of the coast-land were the cities of the Philistines. From about the middle of the tenth century B.C. there were two Hebrew kingdoms, Israel and Judah. In the ninth century B.C. the Aramean kingdom of Damascus was at the height of its power. The Assyrian kings pushed their conquests into Syria. The Phoenician cities were forced to pay them tribute. The Philistines were made subject to the kingdoms of Damascus and Israel were extinguished by them. The country was known to the Greeks as Assyria the name being contracted to Syria. From the dominion of Assyria Syria passed under that of Babylon. The kingdom of Judah was destroyed by the Babylonians about 586 B.C. In the second half of the sixth century B.C. the sway of Babylon was succeeded by that of Persia. Two centuries later Syria became part of the Asiatic empire of Alexander of Macedonia. The most extensive of the kingdoms which arose as fragments of the great Macedonian realm that of the Seleucids, bore the name of kingdom of Syria, although Syria constituted but a small part of its vast area. Antioch the capital of the Seleucid monarchs, rose to be a splendid city and a great center of Greek culture. In 196 B.C. the Romans wrested the greater part of Asia Minor from the Syrian monarchy. Before the middle of that century the Jews threw off the Syrian yoke. In 64 B.C. Syria became a Roman possession and in the following year Judea was made tributary to Rome. In the third century A.D. Palmyra was the capital of a splendid realm. On the division of the Roman Empire in the fourth century Syria became part of the Byzantine Empire. In the first half of the seventh century it was conquered by the Saracens (Arabs). Damascus was the capital of the Umayyad caliphs. In the latter part of the eleventh century the country fell into the hands of the Seljuks. It was in order to wrest the Holy Land from these Turkish invaders that the Crusades were set on foot. The Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was founded in 1099. The Crusaders took the cities along the coast, and Antioch was the seat of a Chris-

than principality. In the latter part of the twelfth century Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, conquered Syria and extinguished the kingdom of Jerusalem. Since 1510 Syria has formed part of the empire of the Ottoman Turks.

Syria, *sh-rā*, a small town of Burma, in Pegu 15 miles E of Bangoon, on the river Pegu, an affluent of the Irrawaddy. It boasts a great antiquity.

Syria, *sh-rā*, the ancient name of the Gulf of Sidra. **Syria Minor**, the ancient name of the Gulf of Gabes. **Syrian**, *sh-rā*, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S of Simbirsk on the river Syran, near its confluence with the Volga. It is a busy commercial and industrial place. Pop. in 1897, 32,377.

Szabadka, Hungary. See **TARNAPOUR**. **Szabadzslás**, *sh'badzslás*, a village of Hungary in Cumania, 23 miles SW of Keszthely. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Szabolcs, *sh bolch*, a county of northeastern Hungary the capital of which is Nyíregyháza.

Szabolcs, a county of Hungary. See **ZALA**.

Szamos, *sh mos*, a river of Transylvania and Hungary proper formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos at Dea, 10 miles N of Szamosújvár flows NW and joins the Theiss. Total course, including either head-stream, about 300 miles.

Szamosújvár, *sh mos-oo-ván*, also called by the Germans **Armenierstadt**, on the river Szamos, a town of Transylvania Hungary with the title of royal free city, on the Szamos Doboka, on the Little Szamos. 23 miles NE of Klausenburg. It has a castle now used as a prison. It is the seat of a Greek bishop and of a Protestant seminary. Pop. in 1900 6363.

Szurvas, *sh vsh*, a town of Hungary on the Rába 23 miles NE of Győr. Its inhabitants, in great part Slovaks, are mainly engaged in agriculture and stock raising. Pop. in 1900 25,773.

Szászrégen, *sh sz régen* (Ger *Sa hensch Regen*) a town of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Maros-Torla, on the river Maros, 19 miles NE of Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. in 1900 6532.

Szászsebes, Transylvania. See **MENSA**. **Szászváros**, *sh sz vsh* (Ger *Brassó* brod) a town with the title of royal free city of Transylvania, Hungary in Saxonyland on the Maros, an affluent of the Maros, 24 miles SW of Karlsburg. Pop. in 1900 6034.

Szatmár, *sh msh*, a county in the northeastern part of Hungary watered by the Theiss and Szamos. Capital Nagyvárad.

Szatmár-Németi, *sh msh németi*, a town of Hungary with the title of royal free city on the Szamos 60 miles NE of Debrecen. It has a fine Roman Catholic cathedral, a theatre, and several higher educational institutions. Pop. in 1900 25,531.

Szatmárcsaba, *sh sh sh*, a town of Poland in Lomza, 35 miles SW of Augustowa. Pop. in 1897 8,335.

Szeben, the Hungarian name of the town of Hermannstadt in Transylvania.

Sze-chuen, *sh chwen* or **Sze-chuan**, a western province of China, bordering on Tibet. Area, upward of 300,000 sq. mi. The region is very mountainous some of the mountain ranges reaching a great elevation. It belongs entirely to the basin of the Yang-tse-kiang which describing great curves traverses the western southern and eastern portions of the province, receiving many large tributaries. The vegetable products include all kinds of cereals, sugar tobacco, tea, oil-seeds, rhubarb, etc. Silk is produced. The chief mineral wealth of the region is in coal iron and salt. The population is estimated at about 70,000,000 far exceeding that of any other province. There are many Lolo and other non-Chinese inhabitants. The capital is Cheng tu (Chungking) on the Yang-tse-kiang is open to foreign commerce.

Szeged, *sh d* (Hun *Szeged*, *sh'ed*) a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Csongrád on the W bank of the Theiss at the influx of the Maros, 96 miles SE of Budapest. It is after Budapest, the most populous city of the kingdom and the metropolis of the Alföld the vast, fertile Hungarian plain. The city was destroyed by an inundation of the Theiss in 1879 and has been rebuilt in modern style. It has broad circular and radial avenues, spacious public squares, and an array of stately edifices, such as the town-hall the various government buildings, and the theatre. Fine quays extend along the Theiss. A great dike has been constructed to restrain the waters of the river Szeged in the east of an extensive trade. It is noted for its soap and various food-products, such as paprika (pepper) and *torokya* (a preparation of dough). Pop. in 1900, 152,891. On the opposite bank of the Theiss is the suburb of New Szeged.

Szeghalom, *sh'gh'lon*, a village of Hungary, co. of Rákóczi, 50 miles SE of Budapest.

Szegvár, *sh'vár*, a town of Hungary co. of Csongrád, 24 miles SE of Budapest. Pop. in 1900 7249.

Szegvár, or **Szegesvár**, *sh'vár*, a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Tolna, 30 miles NE of Fülöpkeresztes. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1900 13,896.

Széchy-Mercantur, *sh'ch' h'rc's toor*, a town of Transylvania, Hungary, on the Great Küküllő, 12 miles NE of Székelyudvarhely. Pop. in 1900, 3421.

Széchy-Udvarhely, *sh'ch' ud'vor'h'el*, a town of Transylvania, Hungary capital of the co. of Udvarhely on the Great Küküllő, 90 miles ESE of Klausenburg. Pop. in 1900, 5045.

Székesfehérvár, a town of Hungary. See **STONEMAN**.

Széklők, *sh'kl'ok*, a people near kindred to the Magyars, dwelling in the eastern part of Transylvania.

Sze-mao, *sh' m'ao*, a town and treaty port of China, in the southwestern part of the province of Yunnan. Pop. about 15,000 (?)

Szempes, a town of Hungary. See **WANTANES**.

Szennik, *sh'nik*, a small town of Hungary co. and 44 miles NNW of Keszthely.

Szent-András, *sh'nt and'rásh* (Ger *Sankt András*) a town of Hungary on the W bank of the Danube, a few miles above Budapest. Pop. in 1900 4832.

Szentot, *sh'nt'ot*, a town of Hungary co. of Csongrád on an arm of the Theiss 30 miles N by S of Szeged. It is protected from inundation by dikes. Pop. in 1900 21,208.

Szent-György, *sh'nt d'yórhj* (Ger *Sankt Georgen*) a town with the title of a royal free city, of Hungary co. and 8 miles NNE of Pressburg. Pop. about 2500.

Szent-Mihály, *sh'nt m'ih'ál*, a village of Hungary co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokaj. Pop. about 800.

Szent-Miklós, *sh'nt m'ik'l'os*, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokaj. Pop. about 800.

Szent-Miklós, *sh'nt m'ik'l'os*, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 12 miles from Tokaj. Pop. about 800.

Szent-Péter, Hungary. See **SANT-PÉTER**.

Szent-Tamás, *sh'nt t'om'ás*, a commune in the southern part of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900 13,235.

Szepes-Kemence, Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szepes-Szombat, Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szepes-Váralföld, Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szepes, a town of Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szerdahely, Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szered, *sh'ed*, a town of Hungary on the Waag, 40 miles SNE of Pressburg. Pop. about 5000.

Szerém, *sh'ram* (L. *Syracus*, *Syracus* Ger *Syracus*) the easternmost county of Slavonia, Hungary between the Danube and Drava. Capital, Vukovar. There is a high-crope of Syria.

Sziget, a town of Hungary. See **MÁNYAROS-SIGET**.

Szigetvár, *sh'gh'vár* (by historians called **Sziget**) a town of Hungary co. of Somogy (Sümeg) 21 miles W of Fülöpkeresztes. It is memorable for the heroic resistance which its little garrison under Nicholas Zrínyi, offered to a vast Turkish besieging army which, under Solymán the Magnificent was attacking the Habsburg power in 1566. The sultan died in the course of the siege. When the fortress had been reduced to a heap of ruins the remaining defenders killed forth and were slain.

Szilágy, *sh'ágy*, an eastern county of Hungary. Capital Zilah.

Szilágy-Sumlyó, *sh'ágy shum'lyo*, a town of Hungary co. of Szilágy. Pop. in 1900 5658.

Szilágyvár, *sh'ágy vár*, a commune of eastern Hungary in the co. of Szabolcs. In the vicinity are various kinds of mineral springs. Pop. about 5000.

Szilágy, *sh'ágy*, a watering place of Hungary near Solt.

Szobozslo, Hungary. See **HAJÓ-SZOBOSZLO**.

Szobránc, *sh'bránc*, a watering-place of Hungary 10 miles from Ungvár.

Szolnok, *sh'lnok*, a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok on the Theiss 54 miles SE of Budapest. It is an important railway centre, has steamboat connections, and is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. in 1900 23,379.

Szolnok-Doboka, *sh'lnok dob'ok'á*, a county of Hungary in Transylvania, drained by the river Szamos. Capital Dea.

Szombathegy, Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szombathely, a town of Hungary. See **SEMPES**.

Szoros, a town of Prussia. See **SEMPES**.

Szatmárcsaba, *sh' sh sh*, a town of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog, 11 miles NNE of Zombor. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

T

Tami, tá-tí' a volcano of the Philippine Islands, is on a small island in Bombón Lake, Batangas province, Luzon. The crater is about 7650 feet in diameter. The latest eruption seems to have been in 1873.

Tami, a pueblo the principal resort of Balangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, at the mouth of the Panapit River 18 miles by road NW of Balangas. The region is very fertile. Pop. in 1903, 17,536.

Tamalingo, a kingfisher on island of Denmark immediately S of Fünen. Area, 27 sq m. It produces much fruit. Pop. in 1901, 4035.

Tam, tá (also called Zebrah) a river of Persia, which enters the Persian Gulf near its N extremity.

Tabaco, tá-má ko a gulf on the E coast of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It has 3 entrances and is protected by San Miguel and Camarary Islands.

Tabaco, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands on the gulf of Tabaco, 15 miles (direct) N of Albay. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1903, 21,945.

Tabacon, tá-má-gua a pueblo of Cebu, Philippine Islands on the N part of the E coast. Pop. in 1903, 9308.

Tabariyah, tá-bá-re/yá or **Tabaria** (anc. *Tiberias*), a town of Palestine, 27 miles SSE of Acre, on the W shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is enclosed land ward by a strong wall of modern construction flanked by towers. Tiberias was founded by Herod Antipas in the early part of the first century A.D. and named in honor of the Roman emperor Tiberius. As the new capital of Galilee it rose to great splendor. In later Roman times it became a great centre of Hebrew learning, a position which it long maintained under Byzantine rule. Here in 1187 Saladin won a victory over the Christians which brought Jerusalem into his power. The place, after having sunk into utter insignificance, has revived in recent years and now contains several thousand inhabitants mainly Jews who have a number of synagogues. Near by are frequented hot springs.

Tabariyah, Bahir, or Lake (Lake of Gennesaret Son of G. i. e. Son of Tiber as) a lake of Palestine, traversed by the Jordan in its upper course. Length 14 miles greatest breadth 8 miles. Its surface is 830 feet below that of the Mediterranean Sea. Around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias (from which the modern name of the lake is derived), Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin and Bethsaida, all of which except Tiberias, have disappeared.

Tabasco, tá-má has a river of Mexico in the state of Tabasco, which in its upper (or main) course is known as the Grigalva (which see). The town of Frontera is situated at its mouth.

Tabasco, a village of Las Animas co. Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 125.

Tabasco, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N by the Gulf of Mexico, E by Campeche and Guatemala, S by Chiapas, and W by Vera Cruz. Area, 19,073 sq m. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts as low as to be subject to inundations which often isolate its villages and leave no means of communication except by canoe. Only along the southern border is there a line of mountain elevations. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow and generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumacinta and Tabasco (lower course of the Grigalva) which converge and have a common outlet, the Chiltapa, Chiltapilla, Gonzalez, Blancilla, and Tenochapa, the last-named forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera Cruz. The climate is excessively hot and unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with forest. The soil is very fertile and produces maize, excellent sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla, rice, and various tropical fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista (the capital) and Frontera. Pop. in 1900, 169,834.

Tabasquillo, tá-má-koel-yo (the Little Tabasco) a river of Mexico joins the Tabasco from the W 6 miles SW of Frontera.

Tabatinga, tá-bá-tin-gá, a town of Brazil on the Peruvian frontier on the left bank of the Amazon, of which river it is the terminal port of entry.

Tabers, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. on Fish Creek, 26 miles WNW of Utica. Pop. about 340. It has a cemetery.

Taberistan (Tabaristan) a district of Persia, in the region of the Elburz Mountains forming part of the province of Masanderan.

Tabernacle, a hamlet of Burlington co. N.J. 35 miles SSE of Camden, is a rural free delivery of Vincon town.

Tabernacle, a post-station of Guilford co. N.C.

Tabernacle, a post-hamlet of Marion co. S.C. 9 miles S of Marion.

Tabernacle, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn. about 7 miles SE. of Corvinton.

Taberna, tá-má-ná, a town of Spain province and 15 miles NE. of Almeria. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7630.

Taberna de Valdivia, tá-má-ná-dá-val-divi-ná, a town of Spain, 23 miles from Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7990.

Taberville, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mo., on the Osage River about 65 miles SSW of Sedalia. Pop. 150.

Tabian, tá-há, one of the Philippine Islands, 26 miles E of Mindoro. It is mountainous and has the Cabeza de Tabian (2405 feet high) in the N extremity.

Tablat, a commune in the Swiss canton of St. Gall. Pop. in 1900, 16,434.

Table Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Cape Colony near its SW extremity. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay which is strongly fortified, is capable of sheltering the largest fleet and generally affords secure anchorage.

Table Bluff, a post-township of Humboldt co. Cal. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Table Cape, the E extremity of the Mohia peninsula, of North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 39° 7' S. lon. 178° E.

Table, Cape, on the N coast of Tasmania. Lat. 40° 50' S.

Tablegrove, a banking post-village of Fulton co. Ill. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Table Mountain, Marin co. Cal. See TAMALPAIS.

Table Mountain, Tuolumne co. Cal. is a flat topped mountain of basalt or lava. It is about 30 miles long and 2200 feet high.

Table Mountain, S.C. is an entiler of the Blue Ridge, in Pickens co. It is upward of 3400 feet in height and has an imposing prospect on one side.

Table Mountain, a remarkable mountain of Cape Colony overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay. Height, 3552 feet. It owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit and is often seen covered with a white cloud, named the Tablecloth. Its recesses are beautifully overgrown with vegetation.

Table Mountain, a post-hamlet of Pickens co. S.C. near a mountain of the same name 10 miles W of Easley station.

Tablerock, Sierra co. Cal. is the post-station of Howland Flat.

Tablerock, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb. on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 43 miles SE of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Tablerock, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 10 miles NW of Morganton.

Tablerock, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. 8 miles N of Gettysburg, on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. Pop. about 200.

Tablerock, a post-station of Raleigh co. W. Va.

Tabo, tá-bó a village of Lafayette co., Mo. about 18 miles S by E of Lexington, is a postal free delivery of Higginville.

Taboa, tá-bó-l, a commune of Portugal in Beira, on the Moçambique, 13 miles SSE of Viana. Pop. about 2500.

Taboga, tá-bó-gá, an island in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles S. of Panama.

Tabugallia, tá-bó-ghe-l-yá, an island of the Bay of Panama, 13 miles NE of the island of Taboga.

Tabon, tá-bón an island of Chile, off the NE coast of the island of Chilo.

Taber, tá-bor a town of Bohemia, on the Luschnitz, an affluent of the Moldau, 49 miles SSE of Prague. It still retains portions of its old walls. The principal objects of interest are the sixteenth-century church the Gothic town-hall the ruins of an old castle, and the municipal museum. There are manufactures of buttons and cigars. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom took from the name of this town the appellation of Taberites. Pop. in 1900, 16,703.

Taber, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. about 8 miles S of Marion.

Taber, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, about 33 miles SSE of Omaha, Neb., on the Taber and

Northern R. Here is Tabor College (Congregational), organized in 1886 and open to both sexes. Pop. 12,190 234.

Tabor, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., about 2 miles N of Morristown.

Tabor, Pa., a station of the Philadelphia and Reading R., about 7 miles N of the terminal station in Philadelphia.

Tabor, a banking post-village of Bonhomme co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Tabor, a trading station in the W part of German East Africa, 219 miles E. of Ujiji.

Tabor, Mount (Arab. *Jebel el-Tor*) a mountain of Palestine, in Galilee, a few miles SW of the S end of Lake Tiberias (Lake of Tiberias or of Gennesaret). Elevation 1000 feet above the adjacent plain, or about 2550 ft. above the level of the sea. Its summit commands a magnificent view. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

Tabor, a post-village of Keosauqua co. N.Y. The banking point is Troy. Pop. 234.

Tabriz, *Tabriz*, or Tauris (ana. *Gaseca*) a city of Persia, next to Teheran the largest in the country, capital of the province of Azerbaijan about 20 miles E. of Lake Urmiah in lat. 36° 3' N and lon. 48° 12' E. It is situated at an elevation of about 4500 feet above the sea, at the foot of Mount Behand, which rises about 4000 ft. above the city. Pop. estimated at about 171,000. The city was formerly much more populous than at present, and it is full of ruins attesting the violence of the earthquakes which have visited it as well as its great decline. The inner portions in spite of the numerous baths, burling and well-stocked bazaars and many mosques, present little that is attractive, the only striking architectural object being the beautiful Blue Mosque. The outlying quarters however present a charming expanse of gardens and orchards. Tabriz was formerly a flourishing entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, and the Russian and Turkish dominions. Since the Caspian Sea became a great highway of commerce the place has in great measure lost its importance although the volume of business is still large. Among the leading articles of export are carpets and rugs, shawl, raisins, and almonds. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry.

Tabusantac, *Tabusantac*, a post-settlement in Northumberland co. New Brunswick on the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Tabusantac River 35 miles from Chatham.

Tacoteche, *tah ka-lee-cha*, a post-station of Benton co., Minn.

Tacota, *ta-ka-to* a village of Colombia, state of Bolívar at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers, 23 miles NW of Mompox.

Tacámbaro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 46 miles SSW of Morelia. Pop. in 1900 5070.

Tacaná, a volcano of western Guatemala, on the Mexican frontier. Height, 13,300 feet.

Tacarigua, Lake of. See VALENCIA.

Tacaronte, *ta-ka-ron-te*, a village of the Casayas, in Tenerife, 3 miles from San Cristóbal de la Laguna.

Tacaze, a river of Abyssinia. See TARAZ.

Tachana, *ta-cha-na* a town of Bohemia, 33 miles W of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900 5483, largely engaged in the glass industry and the manufacture of articles of wood.

Táchira, a river of the department of Santander, Colombia, falls into the Zulia, near the Venezuelan boundary.

Táchira, a state of Venezuela, bordering on Colombia, and having the state of Zulia on the N. and Mérida on the E. It produces coffee, cacao, sugar, rice, tobacco, and vanilla, and has productive mines of silver, copper, iron, and coal. Capital San Cristóbal.

Tactubán, *ta-kio-bán* capital of Leyte, Philippine Islands, on the San Juanico Strait, NE coast. It exports rice and has an active trade with Manila. Pop. in 1903, 11,948.

Tacna, *ta-ka-na*, the northernmost province of Chile, bordering on Peru. Area, 8888 sq. m. It is mainly a rainless desert between the coast range and the Andes, crossed by sandy and intermittent streams. Earthquakes are frequent. Silver, copper, etc. are found and there are extensive nitrate deposits. Capital Tacna. Pop. in 1900 26,051.

Tacna, a town capital of Tacna province, Chile, on a fertile plain near the Andes. It is connected by rail 40 miles, with Arica, its port. It is well built and has some commercial importance. Here the Chileans won a victory over the Peruvians and Bolivians on May 26, 1880. Pop. estimated for 1902, 11,594.

Taco, *ta-ko*, or Tahoe, a river of Canada, reaches the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Alaska, opposite Admiralty Island.

Tacomama, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. Pop. 75.

Tacoma, a city and support of entry capital of Pierce co., Wash. It is situated on Puget Sound 30 miles from the Pacific coast and 23 miles (direct) S by W of Seattle. It is on the Northern Pacific, the Tacoma Eastern and other railroads. Tacoma occupies a site of rare beauty commanding a magnificent view of Mount Rainier (Tacoma). It has the advantage of an excellent harbor where superior facilities are afforded for transacting and handling shipping business. The docks and wharves in front of the city are several miles in extent and ships load here with wheat, lumber and coal for all parts of the world. Tacoma is the seat of the University of Puget Sound, Whitworth College, Annie Wright Seminary, Pacific Lutheran University etc. and among its notable public buildings are the city hall, courthouse, chamber of commerce, opera-house, and the Ferry Museum of Art. The manufactures comprise lumber and shingles, iron and steel, flour, beer, cans and boilers, etc. The city has also extensive ship-yards. Pop. in 1880 4098 in 1890 38,068, in 1900 37,774.

Taconic (or Taughanick) Mountains, a mountain-ridge on the borders of New York and Massachusetts and extending a short distance into Vermont. It is an easterly continuation of the Highlands of the Hudson and forms the western part of the general elevations which, in Berkshire co. Mass. are designated the Berkshire Hills, and in Vermont the Green Mountains. The ridge gives name to the Taconic System of geologists.

Tacony, Philadelphia co. Pa. is a post-substation of Philadelphia. It is on the Delaware River and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R. about 12½ miles from the terminal station in Philadelphia.

Tacony (or Frankford) Creek, Pa. rises in Montgomery co. runs southward through Philadelphia co. and enters the Delaware River about 1 mile below Frankford.

Tacora, *ta-ko-ra*, a volcano of northern Chile, in the province of Tota, near the Peruvian frontier. Height, about 16,000 feet.

Tacuaral, a village of Paraguay about 27 miles E by S of Asunción.

Tacuarembó, *ta-ku-a-rem-bo* a northern department of Uruguay. Area, 8115 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Rio Negro and is intersected by its tributaries. It has rich pastures and stock raising is the chief industry. Capital, San Francisco. Pop. in 1900 34,424.

Tacuba, *ta-ku-ba*, a town of Mexico about 3 miles NW of the city of Mexico.

Tacubaya, *ta-ku-ba* a town of Mexico, 5 miles SW of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by electric tramway. It contains many beautiful villas, a museum and a national observatory (lat. 19° 24' 17" N lon. 99° 11' 38" W). Elevation 7620 feet. Pop. in 1900 18,342.

Tacul, Savoy. See MONT BLANC DE TACUL.

Tacunga, a town of Ecuador. See LATACUNGA.

Tacutu, *ta-ku-too* or Takutu, a river of South America, forms part of the boundary between British Guiana and the state of Amazonas, Brazil and discharges into the Rio Branco at São Joaquim.

Tadcaster (ana. *Takaria*), a town of England, co. of York on the Wharfe, 9 miles SW of York. Pop. about 3000.

Tadjura, Africa. See TAJURA.

Tadmor, Syria. See PALMYRA.

Tadmor, a post-station of Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Miami River 10 miles N of Dayton.

Tadmor, a post-village of Houston co. Tex. The banking point is Crockett. Pop. 100.

Tadonaco, *ta-doo-ack* a post-village of Quebec, in Saguenay district, situated at the E. entrance of the Saguenay River 5 miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence and 21 miles from Fraserville, its banking point. It has a number of handsome villas and is much frequented by tourists and health-seekers during the summer months. It was at an early period the capital of the French settlements and for a long time was one of the chief fur trading ports. Pop. in 1901 517.

Tadvan, *ta-dan*, a village of Turkish Armenia, on the W side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

Tafalla, *ta-fa-ya*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles S of Pamplona. Pop. in 1906, 5594.

Tafelach, *ta-fa-ah* (written also Tafelane and Tafeluch) a maritime town of Morocco, 30 miles S. by W of Mogador.

Tafelsh, Cape, Morocco, 5 miles NW of Tafelach is a lofty headland.

Taff, a river of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, flows SE. to the Bristol Channel at Cardiff. Length 40 miles.

Tafuri, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo.

Tafelberg, *ta-fel-berj*, an island and district in the south-east part of Morocco, on the northern border of the Sahara and SE. of the Atlas Mountains. Its most important settlement is Agades. The oasis has important trade relations with the Sudan and a population estimated at about 100,000.

Taft, *taft*, a town of Iowa, 13 miles SW of Yeas. It is noted for its carpets. Pop. about 3500 (?)

Taft, a village of Williamsburg co., S. C., on the Georgia and Western R. The banking point is Kingsville. Pop. 100.

Tafton, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. 3 miles S of Hanley.

Taftsville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. on the Quebec River and on the Woodstock R. 3 miles E. of Woodstock.

Taftville, a post-village of New London co., Conn. on the Shetucket River 4 miles ENE of Norwich. It has manufactures of silk and cotton. Pop. about 2500. The banking point is Norwich.

Tafu, Java. See **TAGAL**.

Tafu, Java. See **PHILIPPINES**.

Tafunro, *ta-fun-ro*, a seaport of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the N shore of the Sea of Azov 65 miles WSW of Novotcherkassk, 18 miles from the mouth of the Don. It has a large trade but its importance as a port has decreased in consequence of the silting up of the harbor. It has flour-mills and manufactures of tobacco, leathers, etc. Pop. in 1900 60,075.

Tafurhian, *ta-fur-hian*, a pueblo on Tagbilaran Strait, SW coast of Bohol Philippine Islands, 340 miles (direct) SSE. of Manila. It is the capital of Bohol province and is engaged in agriculture and turtle-fishing. Pop. in 1903, 10,108.

Tage, a post-hamlet of Montague co., Tex.

Taggart, a village of Harrison co., Mo. The post-office is Bolton.

Taggia, *ta-dja*, a town of Italian province of Porto Maurizio 4 miles NNE of San Remo. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Taghnanic Mountains. See **TAGHMANOCK MOUNTAINS**.

Taghnanock Falls, N. Y. See **TAGHMANOCK FALLS**.

Taghnanick, or **Taghnanic**, *ta-dan-ik*, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y. in a township (town) of its own name, about 11 miles SE. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 304.

Taghmon, *ta-dmon*, a small town of Ireland, co. and 7 1/2 miles WSW of Wexford.

Tagish Lake, Yukon district, Canada, lake expansion of the Yukon (Lewes) River a short distance below Lake Bennett. On the lake is Tagish station.

Tagliacozzo, *ta-ya-kot-so*, a town of Italy 30 miles SSW of Aquila. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou overthrew Conradin and put an end to the rule of the Hohencstaufen dynasty in Italy. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 8500).

Tagliamento, *ta-ya-men* to (anc. *Tilaventum*) a river of Venetia, Italy rises in the Carnic Alps, and, after a S course of 100 miles enters the Adriatic Sea near its N extremity.

Tagodast, *ta-go-dast*, a town of Morocco, on the W slope of the Atlas Mountains, 98 miles NE. of Morocco.

Tagolanda, *ta-go-lan-da*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 50 miles from the NE extremity of Celebes.

Tagomago, *ta-go-ma-go*, an islet of the Balearic group in the Mediterranean Sea, E of the island of Ibiza.

Taguig, *ta-gueg*, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands in Rizal province, on the NW shore of Laguna de Bay. Pop. in 1903 8329.

Tagus (Sp. *Tago*; *ta-go* Port. *Tago* is the anc. *Tagus*) the longest river of the Iberian Peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from NE. to SW. between the basin of the Douro on the N and that of the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra de Albaracin on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, at a distance of only about 100 miles from the shores of the Mediterranean. It traverses New Castile and Estramadure in Spain, flows to Portugal through the provinces of Beira and Alentejo and through Estramadure, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Lisbon, where it expands into a spacious and splendid landscaped harbor. Total length, about 550 miles. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alentejo, and Alentejo all from the N. The affluents from the S are unimportant. It has an impetuous current and flows mostly through an arid country. It is navigable only to Alentejo, about 100 miles from the sea. The only important city on its banks in Spain is Toledo.

Tahawwa, *ta-haw-wa*, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N. Y. in the Adirondack region near the S end of Lake Sanford, about 23 miles W by S of Port Henry.

Tahawwa, Mount. See **MOUNT MOORE**.

Tahiti, *ta-he-tien* (formerly written *Otaheite*) a volcanic island in the Pacific Ocean being the principal of the Society Islands. Approximately lat. 17° 45' S., lon. of Point Venus, a station used by observers in connection with studies on the transit of Venus 149° 23' 21" E. It is about 23 miles long from NW to SE, and is an elongated range of highland constricted near the middle into the narrow peninsula of Tarawa. The northwestern and larger part is known as Tahiti proper, or Great Tahiti (Tahiti Nui) and the smaller as Tairapu (Tairapu). The island is boldly mountainous, and attains in its northern division in the Orohena, an elevation of about 7400 feet. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys. These produce tropical fruits in great abundance and luxuriance, such as the bread fruit, rice, apples, bananas, oranges, and coconuts. Coffee, cacao, sugar, and cotton are cultivated. The natives have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries, and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty under French control. Chief exports, copra, mother-of-pearl, cotton goods, coconuts oil, vanilla, and arrow-wood. Area, about 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1907 16,300. Capital, Papeete or Papeiti. See **SOCIETY ISLANDS**.

Tahkheena, a river of the Yukon district of Canada, discharges from Lake Arkell into the upper Yukon (Lewes) River, in about lat. 60° 45' N.

Tahlequah, *ta-le-quah*, or **Talequah**, a banking post-town the capital of the Cherokee Nation. It is about 25 miles NW of Fort Smith Ark. on the Paleo system. It encloses the Cherokee National Library and is the seat of the Tahlequah Institute and the Cherokee Academy. Pop. in 1900 1482.

Tahoe, *ta-ho*, a lake of Placer and El Dorado cos. Cal. at the E base of the Sierra Nevada, and forming part of the boundary with Nevada. It is 22 miles long and 10 miles wide. This lake is renowned for scenery of exquisite beauty. Its outlet is the Truckee River. Elevation 6225 feet. Greatest depth upward of 1500 feet.

Takoo, a post-village and summer-resort of Placer co., Cal. on Lake Tahoe and on the Lake Tahoe R. 15 miles N of Truckee.

Takoka, a village of Lynn co., Tex. The banking point is Big Spring. Pop. 100.

Takumowakan, Mich. See **TAKUMOWAKAN**.

Takuta, a small town of central Egypt, 25 miles SSE of Siut, near the left bank of the Nile, and on the Nile railway.

Takwacano (*ta-wy-kab-no*) Creek, Fremont co., Tex. flows into the Trinity River.

Takutai, *ta-wa-ik* or **Santa Christina**, can. *la kristee-na* one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean S of Dominica.

Tai-chow (*Chun pwa ti-chi-co*) a city of China, province of Chekiang 75 miles SW of Ning Po, on a river emptying into Tai-chow Bay.

Taiji, *ta-ji* (*ti-tai*) a town of Arabia, in Hejaz 65 miles SSE. of Mecca. Elevation about 5000 feet.

Taijia, *ti-ji*, a village and station of Siberia, on the Transiberian railway about 48 miles FK. of Tomsk with which it is connected by branch railway.

Taihakui, or **Tai-pu-fu**, the capital of the Japanese island of Formosa, on the river Tamusi and 13 miles from Tamsui, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6000 (or with the densely populated adjacent towns, about 80,000).

Taiheerock, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Taimyr (*ti-meer*) Cape, a headland of Siberia, extending into the Arctic Ocean 120 miles NW of Cape Tchelyuskin. It forms part of the Taimyr Peninsula.

Taimyr Peninsula, the northernmost projection of Siberia, included between the Yenisei and Khatanga rivers. It terminates in Cape Tchelyuskin lat. 77° 40' N.

Tala, a royal burgh of Scotland co. of Ross and Cromarty, on the S side of Dornoch Firth, 30 miles NNE of Inverness. It has a medieval church, recently restored. Pop. about 2000.

Tala, *ta-la*, a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, opposite Tournon. Pop. about 2500.

Taiwan, *ta-wan* (formerly *Tai-wan-fu*) a seaport of Formosa on its W coast, in lat. 23° S N. Under Chi nee rule it was the capital of the island. It has a large trade. Pop. about 50,000.

Tai-ngan (*Tai ngan fu*) a town of China, province of Shan-tung 23 miles SSE of Tai nan fu. It is situated at the foot of Tai-shan a mountain rising to a height of about 5000 feet above the sea, which is regarded as sacred and attracts many pilgrims. Pop. about 60,000 (?).

Tainster, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Taimtor, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Tahiti, a port on the island of Nukahiva, is the administrative seat of the Marquesas Islands.

Tai-po-fu, the capital of Formosa. See **TAIKOU**

Tai-ping, t'ing (Tai-ping fu) a city of China, in the eastern part of the province of Ngan hwei, on the Yang tsé-kiang

Tai-ping, a city of China, in the southwestern part of the province of Kwang-si.

Tairo, or **Tairara**. See **KIRI** a **ISLAND**

Tala, tál, a town of Arabia, in Yemen 55 miles NE. of Mecca.

Tai-Shan, or **Tao-Shan**, t'ehán an island of China, in the Chusan Archipelago. The centre is a densely peopled plain with many villages.

Tai-tong, t'í tong, a city of China, province of Shan-si near the Great Wall 175 miles W by N of Peking

Taitsville, a post-village of Hay co. Mo., 18 miles N of Richmond Pop 100

Tai-wan See **FORMOSA**

Tai-wan-fu See **TAIWAN**

Talya, Alaska. See **DYNA**

Tai-yao, t'í yao, a city of China, province of Shan-si on the Fuen he an affluent of the Kiang ho, 250 miles SW of Peking

Tajiks, an Aryan people, who live mainly in Persia, Turkestan and Afghanistan. In Persia they constitute a great part of the sedentary population

Tajique, a post-village of Valencia co. N Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop 100

Taje, the Spanish name of the Tagus

Tajomileo, a volcano of western Guatemala, in the department of Los Altos Height, 13,800 feet.

Tajomileo, or **Tajumileo**, t'á-oo-muol kó, a town of Guatemala, 20 miles NW of Quetzaltenango, at the foot of the volcano of Tajumileo

Tajón, t'á-noon yá a river of Spain rises in the province of Guadalajara, flows SW about 100 miles and joins the Jarama about 7 miles NE of Aranjuez

Tajara, t'á-jee rá (written also **Tadjara**) a seaport town of French Somaliland, northeastern Africa, on the Gulf of Tadjara (Gulf of Aden) is about lat. 11° 47' N Pop about 2000

Taka, t'á ká, a province of the Egyptian Sudan other wise styled **hassala**

Taken, t'á ká, two towns of Japan, island of Shikoku

Takaka, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 55 miles NW of Nelson Pop about 3000

Takakaw Falls, a lofty fall (said to be 1400 feet) of British Columbia, a few miles from Field

Takamatsu, t'á-ká-mát sō, a maritime town of Japan capital of Kagawa prefecture on the N coast of Shikoku island and about 70 miles NW of Kobe in 1899 24,416

Takaoka, t'á-ká ká a town of Toyama prefecture, Japan, about 65 miles W by N of Nagano. It has dye-works, and manufactures ironmongery and fabrics of cotton and silk Pop in 1899 31,490

Takasaki, t'á-ká-sá ká a town of Gunma prefecture, Japan 63 miles by rail NW of Tokyo. It has an important commerce especially in the cotton manufactures of the region and it trades with the neighboring mountain-people. Pop in 1899 30,893

Takashima, a small island off the W coast of Kinshu Japan near the entrance to the harbor of Nagasaki. It has important coal deposits.

Takata, a town of Japan on the main island, 78 miles SW of Niigata. Pop in 1899 29,315

Takasse, t'á-ká-sá (written also **Takatan**) a river of Abyssinia, rises near lat. 12° N lon. 39° 30' E flows generally NW and near lat. 14° 30' N joins the Atbara. See **ATBARA**

Takhtapul, t'ák t'á-pool, a small town of Afghanistan 8 miles from Balkh

Takines, Lake See **STRANA**

Takoma, a town of Montgomery co. Md. in Wheaton district. Pop. in 1900 756

Takoma Park, a post-village of the District of Columbia, is a rural free delivery of Washington its banking point.

Takow, t'á kōw a treaty port of Japan in the island of Formosa, about 20 miles S of Tamsui Pop. about 7000

Taka, t'á kōw a fortified place in the Chinese province of Chi li at the mouth of the Pei-ho, 30 miles SE of Tien-tsin

Taku Inlet, in southeastern Alaska, opening into Stephen's Passage SE of Juneau. It receives the Taku River and the beautiful Taku glacier

Takuta, a river of South America. See **TACUCC**
Talabo (t'á-lá bō), Cmpa, on the E coast of Celebes, at the entrance to the Bay of Gungong-Taha. Lat. 0° 40' S.; lon 123° 30' E

Talain, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation I.T. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Nowata. Pop 100

Talanti, a post-village of Jackson co. Oregon Pop 80
Talanti (or **Alanti**), Chameel (Gulf) of, between the NW part of Beboia and the main land of Greece. The town of Talanti (Alanti), in Locris is situated a short distance W of the channel 63 miles NW of Athens.

Talara, a promontory of Peru in the department of Plura, in about lat. 4° 30' S

Talavera de la Reina, t'á-lá-vá rá d'á lá rá ee ná, a town of Spain in New Castile, province and 37 miles WNW of Toledo, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Tagus, here spanned by an old, many arched bridge. The principal edifices are the churches of Santa Maria la Mayor and three secularized monasteries. There are Roman and Moorish remains. The silk-industry formerly important, has almost disappeared, and the manufactures now embrace hats, cloth, leather, soap, and various. Huro on July 27-28 1809 the duke of Wellington defeated the French Pop. in 1900 6990

Talavera la Real, t'á-lá-vá rá lá rá-dí a town of Spain, 8 miles E of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Pop (communa) about 2500

Talavera la Vieja, t'á-lá-vá rá lá vá-lá ná, a small town of Spain 2 miles WSW of Toledo, on the Tagus

Talawrah, a post-station of Marion co. Miss.

Talbot, t'á-l'bot an island of Nassau co. Fla. off the NE coast, between the mouth of the St. John River and Nassau Sound which separates it from Amelia Island. It is about 9 miles long

Talbot, a county in the W part of Georgia, has an area of 407 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Flint River and is also drained by 1 pastor Creek. Capital, Talbotton Pop in 1890 13,258 in 1900 12,197

Talbot, a county of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Area, 284 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by Truakshoe Creek and the Choptank River on the S. by the Choptank and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay Capital, Easton Pop in 1890, 10,736 in 1900 20,342

Talbot, a post-village of Benton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 21 miles W of Lafayette. Pop 150

Talbot, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Menominee. Pop 160

Talbot, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 35 miles ENE of Knoxville. Pop 170

Talbotton, t'á-l'bot-ton a banking post-town, capital of Talbot co. Ga., about 34 miles ENE of Columbus, on the Talbotton R. It has a cotton-seed oil mill and is the seat of Le Vert College. Pop. in 1900 1131

Talbotville, t'á-l'bot, a post-village of Elgin co. On tario a few miles from St. Thomas, its banking point. Pop 200

Talca, t'á ká, a province of Chile immediately S of lat. 35° S Area by latest estimates, 3740 sq m. On the E border are the Andes and to the W is the Coast Range both have forests. The country between the ranges is level or rolling and very fertile. Wheat and cattle are raised Capital Talca Pop in 1902 (estimated) 146,685

Talca, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Talca, on the river Claro, 160 miles SSW of Santiago with which it is connected by rail. It is in a fertile valley, is well built, and has a good trade. Pop in 1902, 42,700

Talcaguano, t'á-lá-wá no or **Talcaguano**, t'á-lá-wá no, a maritime town of Chile, province and 8 miles by rail NW of Concepción. It has a good anchorage and considerable export trade Pop in 1902 13,499

Talcán, t'á kán an island of South America, off the W coast of Chile and between it and the island of Chilo. Lat. 42 47 S.

Talcott, a post-village of Summers co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Hinton Pop. about 300

Talcottville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 11½ miles ENE. of Hartford. It has manufactories of satinet and casimere, and binders boards.

Talcottville, a post-village of Lewis co. N. Y. The banking point is Boonville. Pop 250

Talcville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. The banking point is Gouverneur. It has a pulp-mill Pop 200

Talèfre (t'á-lá fr) Col de, a pass of the Mont Blanc Alps, on a route from Chamonix to Courmayeur Elevation 11,750 feet.

Talequash, I.T. See **TALISQUASH**

Tale-Sap. See **TOLU-SAP**

Talgarik, a market-town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, 7 miles from Hay

Ta-H, tá-h or **Tu-H-fu**, a city of China, province of Yun-nan, on the bank of a lake, about 166 miles WNW of the city of Yunnan.

Tallapoos, or **Tallyabo**, tá-la-ba one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Celebes, in lat. 1° 54' S., lon. 124° E.

Tallapoos (pronounced tal-pur), a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 184 sq. m. It is drained by the Ogeechee River and by the Little River. Capital, Crawfordville. Pop. in 1890, 7591, in 1900 7912.

Tallón, tá-la-són a pueblo of Bohol Philippine Islands on a sheltered bay of the N.E. coast. Pop. in 1905, 6985.

Ta-llea-wan, tá-la-wán a bay on the E. side of the Lia-tung peninsula near Port Arthur with which it was leased in 1896 to the Russian government, who here founded the great port of Dalny which fell into the hands of the Japanese in 1904.

Tallikina, a post-village of the Cheateau Nation I.T. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Wilburton. Pop. about 406.

Tallay, tá-le-sí, three pueblos of the Philippine Islands (1) On the E. coast of the island and near Cebu to which is a high road. Pop. in 1903, 13,636. (2) In Batangas province, Luzon on the N. shore of Bombón Lake. Pop. in 1903, 6657. (3) In Ambo (amarines province), Luzon, near the V. coast. Pop. in 1903, 3664.

Talkingrock, a post-town of Pickens co. Ga. about 44 miles ENE of Rome, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop. in 1906 162.

Talking Rock Creek, Ga. enters the Coosa River at the N.E. extremity of Gordon co.

Talline, tá-lín a post-station of Eldorado co. Cal.

Talladega, a county in the northeast-central part of Alabama, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Coosa River and also drained by Choctawhatchee Creek. It has deposits of iron-ore and marble. Capital Talladega. Pop. in 1890 21,546 in 1900 35,773.

Talladega, a banking city capital of Talladega co. Ala. is situated in a fertile valley on the Birmingham and Atlantic and other railroads, 109 miles NNE of Selma. It contains the Talladega College (for colored) which was organized in 1869 a Presbyterian Orphan Home and an institute for the deaf dumb and blind founded by the state. Talladega has extensive manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900 2661 (largely increased since census).

Talladega Springs, a post-village of Talladega co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Talladega. Pop. 100.

Tallahassee, a banking city capital of the state of Florida, and the seat of justice of Leon co. on the Georgia, Florida and Alabama and other railroads, 165 miles W of Jacksonville and 24 miles N of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30° 28' N. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, with five shaded streets and has the Florida State College, Florida Normal and Industrial College (for colored) the Leon County Academy and several libraries. The city's industries are represented by cotton-compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, cigar and ice factories, etc. It is in a cotton tobacco and sugar region. Pop. in 1900 3381.

Tallahatchee, a county in the NW part of Mississippi has an area of 636 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River and is partly drained by the Tompkins River. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890 14,381 in 1900 19,600.

Tallahatchee (or **Tallahatchie**) River, Miss., unites with the Yazouba River at Greenwood in LeFlore co. to form the Yazou. The Tallahatchee is about 240 miles long and navigated by steamboats for about 180 miles. **Tallahatchie Springs**, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Ala.

Tallahatchie, a small river of Mississippi enters the Leaf River from the N. in Perry co.

Tallapoos, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 759 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoos River and also drained by Ellabee and Sandy creeks. Capital, Dadeville. Pop. in 1890 25,466 in 1900 29,675.

Tallapoos, a banking city of Haralson co. Ga. on the Tallapoos River 64 miles W of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has iron-works and manufactures of bottles, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900 2123.

Tallapoos River, a branch of the Alabama, rises in Georgia, near the W. border of Paulding co. flows SW into Alabama, and unites with the Coosa River about 10 miles NNE of Montgomery. It is about 250 miles long.

Tallahatchee Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River in Calhoun co.

Tallapoos, a banking post-village of Haralson, Ala., on the Tallapoos River and on the Tallapoos and Montgomery R. 34 miles ENE of Montgomery. It has a large cotton-factory.

Tallapoos Creek, Ala. enters the Coosa River in Talladega co.

Tallotte, a post-village of Chemung co. N.Y. The banking point is New Berlin. Pop. 100.

Tallony Caver, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co. Pa., 12 miles N by E of Pittsburgh.

Talleyrand, tá-le-rand a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 15 miles W of Washington. Pop. 100.

Talleyville, a post-hamlet of New Kent co. Va. 5 miles from Tunstall station.

Talleysville, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 169.

Tallien a post-village of Assumption parish La. The banking point is Napoleonville. Pop. 100.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio on the Erie R. 44 miles NE of Akron.

Tallman, a post-village of Mason co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Tallman, a post-village of Rockland co. N.Y. on the Erie R., 16 miles N of Painesville, N.J. Pop. about 300.

Tallmanville, a post-village of Upsher co., W. Va.

Tallmanville, a post-station of Wayne co., Pa.

Tallokas, tá-lo-kas, a post-village of Brooks co. Ga. about 60 miles ESE of Albany.

Tallow, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 12 miles NNW of Youghal. Pop. about 1600.

Tallula, tá-loo-lah a banking post-village of Menard co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 7 miles SW of Petersburg. Pop. in 1900 659.

Tallulah, a banking post-village capital of Madison parish La. 31 miles W by N of Vicksburg on the Queen and Crescent Route and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 200.

Tallulah, or **Tallulah**, a post-village of Imaquena co. Minn. on the Mississippi River 70 miles NW of Jackson.

Tallulah Creek, Rabun co. Ga. rises very near the northern boundary of the state. It runs southward and enters the Chattooga (or Savannah) River. The famous Tallulah Falls are a few miles from its mouth.

Tallulah Falls, a post-town of Rabun co. Ga. on the Tallulah Falls R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. in 1900 134.

Tallum, a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 300.

Tallmadge, a township (town) of Washington co. Ma. Pop. in 1900 93.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Union co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Aston. Pop. 50.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Dickinson co. Kan. Pop. 80.

Tallmadge, a post-office of Newton co. Mo. on the Missouri and Western R. 18 miles SE. of Carthage.

Tallmadge, a banking post-village of Otse co. Neb. 69 miles S of Omaha, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 489.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 300.

Tallmadge, a post-village of Republic co., Kan. The banking point is Belleville.

Tallment, tá-mént a small town of France in Vendée, 8 miles ESE of Les Sables d'Olonne.

Taloga, a banking post-village, capital of Dewey co. Okla., on the Canadian River 38 miles (direct) S.E. of Woodward. Pop. about 300.

Talona, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co. Ga.

Talpa, a post-hamlet of Huertano co. Coln.

Talpa, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Hollinger. Pop. 250.

Talpal, tá-pál a seaport of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta, in about lat. 23° 25' S. It is a shipping point for nitrates and ores. Pop. in 1902 6574.

Talyabo, Malay Archipelago. See **TALIABO**.

Tama, tá-ma or tah-ma, a county in the east-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and Wolf Creek and also drained by Deer and Salt creeks. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1890, 21,651 in 1900 24,565.

Tama, a banking city of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr., 66 miles W of Cedar Rapids. It has grist and saw-mills, a foundry, machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2649.

Tama, *tá-má*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile railway, in about lat. $26^{\circ} 45' N$

Tamam, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. Ohio

Tamam, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, LT on the Arkansas River 5 miles SW of Vian station. Pop in 1906 237

Tamalameque, *tá-má-lá-má ká*, a village of Colombia, on the Magdalena River 50 miles SE of Monpoz.

Tamalisco, a post-village of Bond co. Ill. Pop. 74

Tamalpais (*tam-al-pá*), Mount, Marin co. Cal. overlooking the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay 3 miles SW of San Rafael. The summit, which is reached to within a short distance by mountain railway commands a magnificent view. Altitude 2606 feet.

Taman, *tá-mán*, a peninsula of Ctesonasia, extending westward between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and separated from the Crimea by the narrow Strait of Kerch. The Bay of Taman indent it on the W. On the peninsula is the little seaport of Taman, near the site of the ancient Greek city of Phanagoria.

Tamanduré, *tá-mán-dá-rá*, a bay of Brazil on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 miles SSW of Cape St. Augustine.

Tamandua, *tá-mán-doo-lá*, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes 100 miles W by S of Ouro Preto. Pop about 7500

Tamanend, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading R. 84 miles NW of Tamazoa. Pop about 350

Tamamung, *tam-aw-kwá*, a post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Tamamung (or Little Schuylkill) River 12 1/2 miles ENE of Pottsville, on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has extensive coal-mining industries, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of explosives and honey. Pop in 1900 7267

Tamar (anc. *Tamarus*) a river of England, flows between the co. of Cornwall and Devon forms the estuary of the Himmase at Devonport, and enters Plymouth Sound. Length 60 miles.

Tamar, a river of Tasmania, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Lannecton, flows N. and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple. Length about 30 miles.

Tamara, *tá-má-rá*, the largest of the Los Islands, W coast of Africa, 70 miles NW of Sierra Leone.

Tamara, a town of Colombia in the territory or intendencia of Casanare.

Tamarac, a post-station of Crawford co. Pa.

Tamarack, a post-hamlet of Will co. Ill. about 14 miles NW of Joliet.

Tamarack, a post-station of Trempealeau co. Wis.

Tamarside, *tá-má-roo-dá*, the chief town of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean on a bay off its N coast.

Tamarite, or **Tamarit de Llitera**, *tá-má-roo-tá*, *dá-le-tá-rá*, a town of Spain province and 47 miles SE of Huesca. Pop. (commune) about 4600

Tamaron, *tán-a-ro*, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Wabash Chicago and Western R. 8 miles N of Duquoin. It has coal-mining industries. Pop in 1900 833.

Tamatam, *tá-má-tám*, a group of coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. $7^{\circ} 32' N$ lon $149^{\circ} 30' E$

Tamatave, *tá-má-tá-vé* (Fr. pron. *tá-má-táv*) the most important seaport, and for some time capital of the island of Madagascar on a bay of its E. coast in lat. $15^{\circ} 10' S$ lon $49^{\circ} 28' E$. It is fortified and has a fairly good roadstead.

Tamaulipas, *tá-mów-lee-pás* (formerly **Nuevo Santander**) a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Texas from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, NW and W. by Nuevo León and SW by Vera Cruz and San Luis Potosí. It borders E. on the Gulf of Mexico Area, 32,370 sq. m. The coast is low and fringed with lagoons and separated from the sea by belts of sand and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars as to make their navigation difficult. The southern section of the state is the most fertile, but the S and SW are fairly mountainous. The most important streams are the Rio Grande, the Conchos, Rio Soto la Marina, and the Tamaulipas, the last-named forming the boundary with the state of Vera Cruz. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy but on the coast, in the hot season is unhealthy. The soil is generally fertile and agriculture is the principal industry. The vegetable products include most of the grains, fruits, and woods of the temperate and torrid zones. A considerable export trade in hides and skins, live-stock, rubber, and tropical fruit is carried on, principally at the ports of Tampico and Matamoros. Capital, Ciudad Victoria. Pop in 1900, 218,943

Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo, *tá-mów-lee-pás-puebló-vié-jó* (or the Old Town of Tamaulipas'), also called **Old Tampico**, a decayed town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, a few miles S of Tampico

Tamayá, *tá-mí-lá*, a town of Chile, in the province of Coquimbo, 42 miles by rail SE of Tongoy

Tamazola, *tá-má-soo-lá*, a town of Mexico, state of Durango, on the river Tamaulipa (or Callacán) 70 miles NE of Callacán

Tamasula, a town of Mexico in the state of Jalisco 23 miles ESE of Ciudad Guzmán. Pop in 1895 8783.

Tambach, *tám-bá*, a town of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles SSW of Gotha. Pop about 2500

Tambelan (*tám-bá-lán*) Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, between Borneo and Singapore. Great Tambelan is the largest of the group. They belong to the Netherlands.

Tambo, a village of Pisa department of Araqupa near the Tambo River and 38 miles E. of Ilay

Tambobambha, *tám-bo-bám-bá*, a town of Peru department and 35 miles SW of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

Tambobong, *tám-bo-bóng*, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is a suburb of Manila, near the E. shore of Manila Bay. It has fisheries, various manufactures, and a trade with Manila. Pop in 1903, 20,120

Tambo Grande, a town of Peru in the department of Piura, 35 miles ENE of Payta. Pop about 8000

Tambov, *tám-bov*, a central government of Russia, drained by the Tma and Melaha, affluents of the Oka, and the Khuper and Voronezh affluents of the Don Area, 26,730 sq. m. It has a level surface and for the most part an exceedingly fertile soil yielding beautiful crops of cereals (principally rye) and potatoes. Flax hemp tobacco and beets (for sugar) are cultivated. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in large numbers. Capital Tambov. Pop in 1897 2,507,610

Tambov, a town of Russia capital of a government of Tambov on the river Tma, about 250 miles SE of Moscow. The production of soap and tallow is extensively carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop in 1897, 48,134

Tamte, a small affluent of the river Trent, in England. It flows past Birmingham

Tambo, a village of Colombia, in the intendencia of Casanare.

Tamoga, *tá-má-gá*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows SSW and joins the Douro 30 miles E of Oporto. Total course, 90 miles

Tamot (sometimes called **Tampico**) a river of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, rises SW of Ciudad Victoria, flows generally SE. and receiving the waters of or uniting with the Panuco, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at the town of Tampico

Tamocin, the Latin name of the Tuxtepec

Tamiahua, *tá-mé-lá-wá*, a maritime village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 70 miles SE of Tampico and near the southern extremity of the lagoon of Tamiahua.

Tamiahua, *laguna* 46, Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles in length, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

Tamiatius, the ancient name of **Damietta**

Tamicha, *tá-mé-tyá*, a small town of Egypt, in the province of Fayum, 15 miles NE of Medinet-el-Fayum, on a coast, 20 miles W of the Nile.

Tamila, a Dravidian people of southern India (inhabiting also part of Ceylon). They number about 17,000,000

Tamina, *tá-mee-ná*, a short turbulent stream of Switzerland, which joins the Rhine just below Ragatz, at the center of St. Gall. In the sombre Gorge of the Tamina lies Pfäfers (Bad Pfäfers)

Tamina, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tex. Pop. 74

Tamisse, *tá-méss* (Flam. *Temesche* *témesch*) a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 12 miles ENE of Ghent. It has an interesting church. The industries comprise boat-building flax-spinning, and the manufacture of wooden shoes, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900 12,463

Tamjurt, or **Tizi-Tamjurt**, a lofty summit of the Central Atlas of Morocco, 50 miles S by W of the city of Morocco. Height, about 14,500 feet (?)

Tammerfors, *tám-mér-fors*, a town of Finland, 140 and 85 miles NNE. of Åbo. It has recently risen to the position of the leading manufacturing place in Finland. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, paper-mills, and iron works. Pop in 1899 34,148.

Tamms, a post-village of Alexander co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Cairo.

Tamso, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff

Tampora, a post-village of Seward co. Neb. 32 miles W by N of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop 1800, 129

Tampa, a city and port of entry capital of Hillsboro co., Fla. is situated at the head of NE end of Tampa Bay and at the mouth of the Hillsboro River 340 miles SSW of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. Among its points of interest are De Soto Park and the Convent of Holy Names. The city which is connected through Port Tampa with the principal Atlantic and Gulf ports, is an important shipping point for phosphates, naval stores, subtropical fruits, lumber, dah and cattle, and has extensive sugar factories. Tampa has recently become a favorite winter-resort. Pop. in 1890 5332 In 1900, 15,832.

Tampa, a banking post-village of Marion co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Tampa Bay, Fla. is on the W side of the peninsula and extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Hillsboro co. It is about 40 miles long and divides in its upper part into two arms the eastern of which is Tampa Bay proper and the western Hillsboro Bay.

Tampico, tam-pe-co or tam-pe-ka, a banking post-village of Whiteside co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 37 miles W of Mendota. Pop. in 1900 697

Tampico, a post-village of Jackson co. Ind. 40 miles N of New Albany. Pop. 100

Tampico, a post-station of Taylor co. Ky.

Tampico, a post-village of Granger co. Tex. on the Houston River 27 miles NE of Knoxville. Pop 150

Tampico, or **Tampico Pueblo Nuevo** (pue-bleo new town) also known as Santa Ana de Tamanihuap, aka ta ná dá tá-méw loe/pás a seaport town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 225 miles NNW of Vera Cruz at the mouth of the Tamoni (or Tampico) River. It has a good harbor with breakwater and jetty some good dwellings in the Spanish style, broad streets, military and naval hospitals, public monuments, and an important trade with the United States and Great Britain. The principal exports are area, hides, tallow, hemp, drugs, honey etc. Pop. in 1900 16,312.

Tampico de Alto, tam-pe-co álto (High Tampico) a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz on a height, S of Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo.

Tampico, Lake of, a shallow lagoon of Mexico, at the N extremity of the state of Vera Cruz 30 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Pánuco and Tamoni rivers and eastward with the lagoon of Tamashua.

Tampico River, Mexico a name sometimes given to the united waters, at the town of Tampico of the Pánuco and Tamoni, nr to the latter itself.

Tamoni, tam-oni, a seaport of Formosa (Japanese dominions) near the N extremity of the island about 13 miles from Tachoko (Tai-pe-fu).

Tamni, tá-moek one of the smaller Sula Islands

Tamworth, a municipal borough of England in Staf forshire, at the confluence of the Tame and Anker 6 miles SW of Lichfield. The principal features of interest are the castle, erected by Robert Marston and the ancient church of St. Editha, recently restored. Market-gardening is carried on and there are varied manufactures. Tamworth figures in Anglo-Saxon times as the residence of the kings of Mercia. Pop. in 1901 7771

Tamworth, a post-village in Tamworth township (town) Carroll co. N H. on the inlet of Ossipee Lake, 15 miles NW of Osmee. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1050

Tamworth, a post-village of Addington co. Ontario on the Salmon River 20 miles N of Naples, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. about 500

Tamworth, a town of New South Wales, on the Peel and Cooks rivers, 282 miles by rail N of Sydney. Pop. about 6000

Tana, a lake of Africa. See DUNEXA

Tana, a river of British East Africa, rises on the slopes of Kenya and discharges into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 2° 35' S. It is navigable for some distance.

Tana-Elf, th ná elf the northernmost river of Europe, flowing as the border of Norwegian and Russian Lapland and emptying into the Tana-Fjord, Arctic Ocean in lat. 70° 30' N after a northward course of 100 miles.

Tanaga, tá-ná gá, one of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, Andreanof group W of Kagaia. Lat. 51° 50' N lon 175° 10' W. It contains an active volcano (7108 feet).

Tanagra, an ancient town of Greece in Boeotia, 15 miles E of Thebes, on the river Asopus. The locality now bears the name of Granada. Excavations in the neighborhood have yielded large numbers of artistic terra-cotta statuettes, known as Tanagra figurines, bronze vases, etc. The place

is memorable for the battle fought in the vicinity between the Spartans and Athenians, about 487 B.C.

Tanah-Pileh, tá ná pee/láh a town in the island of Sumatra, 30 miles from Jambi

Tanania, the ancient name of the river Dow

Tanakeke (tá-ná-ké-ké) or **Tanekaka Islands**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the SW extremity of Celebes

Tawana, a post-station and trading post of Alaska, on the N bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana. Fort Gibbon is located here

Tanana Hills, Alaska, ran R end W between the Yukon and the lower Tanana rivers. At the E end is the Birch Creek gold district. This chain contains Porcupine Dome (3580 feet) and Mastodon Dome (about 3500 ft)

Tanana River, Alaska, the chief southern tributary of the Yukon rises in the NW extension of the Saint Elias range near the head-waters of the White and Copper rivers, and flows generally WNW emptying on the S bank of the Yukon (in lon 153° W) opposite Fort Gibbon (Tanana) It courses lamely in the Yukon plateau a dune-covered upland to the N are the Tanana Hills and on the S the Ketchikan stock hills and the Alaskan Range. It is a rapid stream but it is navigable for steamboats of light draft and has been ascended for a distance of 318 miles. The Maestara Pass connects the upper Tanana and Copper River basins.

Tannamiriv, tá ná ná re ve or **Antannamiriv**, the capital town of Madagascar in the interior of the island 140 miles SW of Tananarive. It is situated at an altitude of upward of 4200 feet, and presents a picturesque appearance with its church spires, gables, and palaces. It has an observatory. The city has some trade and manufactures. Pop. estimated between 50,000 and 70,000

Tanaro, tá ná ro (anc. To, orna) a river of Piedmont, Italy rises in the Maritime Alps and flows N and NE past Carré, Asti and Alessandria 16 miles NE of which last-named place it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 miles. Principal affluents the Poeno and Stura from the W and the Beibo and Bormida from the SE.

Tanarua, tá-ná-á a pueblo of Leyte Island Philippines, near the San Juanico Strait, NE coast. Pop. in 1903 16,256

Tanarua, a city of Batangas province, Luzon Philippines, separated by a narrow ridge from the NE shore of Boracay Lake. It produces rice, maize, coconuts, coffee, pepper, cotton, sugar, indigo, wax and dyed fabrics, etc. Pop. in 1903 18,263

Tancitaro, tá-né-tá-ro a town of Mexico state of Michoacán 100 miles SW of Morelia. A short distance N of the town is the volcano of Tancitaro 12,660 feet in altitude.

Tawcock Islands, Great and Little, two islands of Nova Scotia, on Mahone Bay 30 miles SW of Halifax

Tanda, a town of British India, in Ondh on the Gogra, 33 miles SSE of Falmabad. Pop. about 20,000

Tandergaer, tá-né-gá-er a small town of Ireland, co. of Armagh 3 miles SW of Gilford

Tandil, a town of the Argentine Republic province of 176 miles S by W of the city of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail. It is situated in a range of heights known as the Sierra Tandil

Tanoga-Sima, tá ná pí-sé-má an island of Japan, S of Kioshu. Length from N to S 35 miles.

Tanokaka Islands See TANANAKA ISLANDS

Taney, tá-né, a county in the S part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas has an area of 648 sq m. It is intersected by the White River and is also drained by theaver and Roll creeks. Capital, Forryth. Pop. in 1890 7973 in 1900 10,127

Taneytown, tá-né-tówn a banking post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Northern Central R. 40 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 665

Taneyville, tá-né-víll a post-village of Taney co., Mo., 9 miles (direct) NNE of Forryth

Tanfield, a town and parish of England in Durham, 6 miles SSW of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901 8376

Tanga, táng gá, a seaport of German East Africa, on a bay opposite Pemba Island. Formerly a starting point for caravans to the interior. It is the terminus of the Usambara railway being built towards the Victoria Nyanza. It exports copra, sisal, etc. and controls much of the trade of the interior. Pop. about 5000 of whom about 100 are Europeans

Tanganyika, táng gá yé-ká a lake of east-central Africa, lying on the borders of German East Africa and the Congo Free State, and bordering in the S on Rhodesia. It extends in a NNW and SSE direction between lat. 5° 30' and 6° 45' S, and has a length of about 400 miles. Its general width varies from 20 to 40 miles. Elevation of the surface, as determined by Lamore, about 2580 feet

(2756 ft. according to Stanley) Greatest depth about 3125 ft. Lake Tanganyika occupies a narrow trough in the Great Rift Valley of Africa, with the shore-line in places clearly defined by abrupt cliff escarpments. It receives the Ruvu the overflow from Lake Kivu, in the N and discharges through the Luhaga, on the W, into the Tana lake, or main water of the upper Congo. The surface undergoes marked fluctuations of level. The waters are fresh and yet contain certain marine faunal types, which has given origin to the view that the lake may be the relict of a vast interior water (Congo Sea), which was formerly a direct continuation of the Atlantic Ocean. Lake Tanganyika was discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858 and was subsequently explored by Livingstone, Stanley and other travelers. The chief settlements on its shores are Usumbara (in the N) Ujiji (E) Bismarckburg (S) and Albertville (W). It is navigated by steamboats.

Tangarung, a river port of eastern Borneo on the Koth River, in about lat. 5° 20' S.

Tangent, a post-town of Lane co. Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 84.

Tangermünde, tãng'ər mün dŭh a town of Prussian Saxony 33 miles NNE of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. It has retained in part its medieval walls, gates, and towers, and has a twelfth-century church an old castle and a venerable town hall. There are manufactures of sugar candy rape-seed oil etc. and ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900 11,536.

Tangier, tãnj-ŷer called Tanja by the natives (anc. Timgis) the most important seaport and the diplomatic capital of Morocco near the W entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar a few miles E. of Cape Spartel and about 36 miles SW of Gibraltar. Lat. 35° 47' N. lon. 5° 48' W. It stands on a height near a spacious bay and, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, with gateways, and has a crumbling castle or citadel (Kasbe) crowning one of the dominating heights. Tangier is a city of peculiar aspect consisting mainly of houses of one story built along lanes or narrow streets, too steep to permit of the use of vehicles. Almost the only exceptions to the general primitiveness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls and ministers and those of a few wealthy merchants and the modern hotels that have recently been constructed. There are several mosques and Jewish synagogues and a Roman Catholic church and convent. Near the centre of the city which is illumined with the electric light, is the Little Mok (Sokko) or market, and outside of the walls the Large Mok where caravans frequently arrive with merchandise from the Sahara Desert and the Sudan. The harbor which was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all maritime countries, is now neglected. Most of the commerce which is very limited is confined to Gibraltar and the Spanish coast the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetuan and Fez. The trade is mainly in hides, wax, wool, grain leeches, fruit (especially the date) cattle, poultry etc. woollens, brass trays and metalware are manufactured, and much of the famous Moroccan leathers. Tangier is also an emporium for the sale of Rabat and other Moroccan carpets and the real furs obtained from Fez. Tangier (Tingis) was under the Romans the capital of Mauretania Tingitana. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471 and transferred in 1662 to England as part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. The British kept possession of it for 22 years. Pop. estimated at about 30,000 of whom it is thought the Christians number 6000 and the Jews 5000.

Tangier, tan-jer' a post-village of Parke co. Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Kingman. Pop. about 390.

Tangier, a post-village of Woodward co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Woodward.

Tangier, a post-village of Accomac co. Va. The banking point is Crisfield Md. Pop. 100.

Tangier, a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax at the head of a fine harbor of the same name, on the Atlantic coast, 60 miles from Halifax its banking point. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 600.

Tangier Island, Va., in Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River and Pocomoke Sound N. of this island extends a range of islands, mostly in Somerset co. Md. dividing Tangier Sound from the rest of the bay. This sound is noted for its oysters.

Tangipahoa, tã-j-ŷe-ho' (common tãnj-ŷe-ho') a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 777 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by Lake Pontchartrain and on the SW by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tangipahoa River. Capital, Amite. Pop. in 1890, 12,665 in 1900, 17,638.

Tangipahoa, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La. on the river of the same name and on the Illinois Central R., 78 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900 297.

Tangipahoa (or Tangipahoa) River rises in Amite co. Miss. runs southward through Tangipahoa parish, La., and enters Lake Pontchartrain. Length, 90 miles.

Tanglewood, a post village of Lee co., Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 150.

Taninge, tã nãh a small town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles N. of Cluses.

Tanis, an ancient city of Egypt. See SAN.

Tanjay, tã-ni, or Tanay, tã-ai a people of the E. coast of Negros, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 11,894.

Tanjung Prahok See BATAVIA (Java).

Tanjore, tãnj-ŷor' a district of Madras, British India, comprising the delta of the Cavery River. It has an extremely fertile soil. Capital Tanjore.

Tanjore, a city of Madras, British India, capital of a district, 170 miles SSW of the city of Madras on an arm of the Cavery River, about 50 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Its great architectural attractions are a splendid palace of its former rajahs and a celebrated Hindu temple, dating from medieval times, constructed in the pagoda style. The town has a college and a medical school. The industries include the weaving of carpets the manufacture of metallic wares, and the cutting of crystals. Pop. in 1901, 57,870 mainly Hindus.

Tank, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Berwick. Pop. 200.

Tankale, a post-village of Clay co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Tanna, tã nãh an island in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30' S.

Tanna, or Tanna, a town of British India, capital of Tanna district, 20 miles NNE of Bombay on the E. coast of the island of Salsetta. It was an important place under the Portuguese and among its buildings is a cathedral erected by them. Pop. about 20,000.

Tannay, tã nã, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 7 miles SE of Clamecy.

Tannehill, a post-station of Cowley co. Kan.

Tanneberg, a village of East Prussia, circle of Osterode, about 75 miles SW of Königsberg. It is memorable for the victory gained there in 1410 by the Poles and Lithuanians over the Teutonic Knights.

Tanner, a post-village of Greene co. Ind. Pop. 75.

Tanner, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co. W. Va.

Tanner's Creek, Ind. runs southward through Dearborn co. and enters the Ohio River near Lawrenceburg.

Tanners Falls, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. Pa., on Dyberry Creek, 7 miles N. of Homedale.

Tannersville, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y., among the Catskill Mountains, about 20 miles W. by S. of Hudson on the Ulster and Delaware and the Catskill and Tannersville Rrs. It is a popular summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 593. Elevation 1862 feet.

Tannersville, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa., about 27 miles N. of Easton. Pop. about 375.

Tannersville, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va.

Tannery, a post-village of Carroll co. Md., 8 miles E. of Westminster. Pop. 70.

Tannery, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. 6 miles W. of Indiana.

Tannery West, Quebec. See SAINT HENRI.

Tannrode, a town and resort of Saxe-Weimar Germany in the district of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 1829.

Tannwald, tã'n'vãlt, a town of Bohemia, district of Gablonz. Pop. in 1900, 3391.

Tanho (tã-yon) Strait, Philippine Islands, between Negros and Cebu is 3 miles wide at the S. end, 14 miles wide at the N., and about 90 miles long.

Tansboro, a post-village of Camden co. N. J. about 20 miles SSE of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Tanta, or Tantah, tã tã, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, capital of Gharbiyah province. It is 54 miles NNW of Cairo on the Alexandria-Cairo railway at the junction of several branch lines. It has fine public buildings and a palace of the khedive. It is noted for its fairs and Moham medan festivals which attract vast numbers of people. Pop. estimated at about 38,000.

Tantaleon, tã tã-lẽm an island in the Gulf of Siam, 35 miles E. of Ligor. Lat. 8° N., lon. 101° E. Length, 65 miles.

Tantoyuca, a town and commune of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, about 175 miles ESE. of San Luis Potosí.

Tan-yang, tã'yãng a town of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 40 miles E. of Nanking.

Taopi, tã-ŷe, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago

Grant-Waters Ka., 184 miles ESE. of Austin. Pop. in 1905, 115

Taopi, a post-station of Minnehaha co. S. Dak.
Taormina, *ta-on-mee'n* (anc. *Taworminum*) a town of Sicily in the province of Messina, magnificently situated on a rocky height above the Ionian Sea, near the E. coast of the island 38 miles SW of Messina. It is dominated, at a little distance, by Monte Venera. The chief interest of the town attaches to the large theatre, founded by the Greeks and rebuilt by the Romans, and partially restored in the eighteenth century with one of the best preserved ancient stages in existence, and commanding one of the most superb views in Europe. On a height above the town are the ruins of an old castle. The most noteworthy modern structures are the cathedral the church of Santa Caterina, and the Palazzo Corrala. Pop. (communa) in 1901, 4351.

Taos, *ta-oo* a county in the northern part of New Mexico borders on Colorado. Area, 2255 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande. The county comprises the southern part of the vast and fertile San Luis Park. Gold, lead and copper are found here. Capital Taos. Pop. in 1890, 9668. In 1900, 14,889.

Taosa, a post-village of Colo. co. Mo. Pop. 65.
Taosa, a post-village, capital of Taos co. N. Mex. 60 miles NNW of Las Vegas. Its banking point. Pop. about 580.

Tapachula, *ta-pa-shoo-la*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 102 miles S by E of San Cristóbal. It is in a coffee region. Pop. in 1895, 8472.

Tapagepe, *ta-pa-shoo-pa*, or **Itapagepe**, *ca-ta-pa-shoo-pa*, a village of Brazil, 16 miles N of Bahia, on a peninsula in All Saints Bay.

Tapajoz, or **Tapajós**, *ta-pa-shoo* a river of Brazil is formed in the state of Mato Grosso by the confluence of the Arinos and Juruaes, flows generally NNE and after a course of about 1100 miles joins the Amazon near Santarém its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingú. It is navigable for small craft from the Amazon and along the Arinos to within a few miles of the head of navigation of the Cuyabá, a tributary of the Paraguy.

Tapaste, *ta-pa-tá*, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 16 miles (direct) SE by E of Havana. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900 (with San Andrés), 1279.

Tapuantana, *ta-pa-la-ta-na*, one of the Sala Islands, S. of Basilan. Lat. 6° 14' N.

Tapereka, a maritime town of Brazil state and 55 miles SW of the city of Bahia.

Tapiau, *ta-pe-ow* a town of East Prussia, 22 miles ESE of Königsberg on the Pregei. It has an old castle of the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900, 4120.

Tapleyville, Essex co. Mass. is a post-settlement of Danvers.

Taplow, a parish of Buckinghamshire, England, 14 miles from Maidenhead.

Tapul *ta-pool* or **Silaas**, *se-las*, a group in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands. Lat. 5° 40' N. Chief island, *Saani*.

Tapachaucook, a banking post-town port of entry and capital of Essex co. Va. is on the right or SW bank of the Rappahannock River about 48 miles NE of Richmond. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Tappan, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the Erie and other railroads, 24 miles N of New York and about 14 miles W of the Hudson River. Major André was here tried and executed as a spy in Oct. 1780.

Tappan, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio. The banking point is Cadiz. Pop. 159.

Tappan Bay, or **Tappan Zee**, an expansion of the Hudson River between Rockland and Waukegan co. N. Y. It is about 12 miles long and 14 miles wide. On its shores are Ossining Tarrytown and Nyack.

Tappanooly, *ta-pa-noo-lee*, a district of Sumatra, on a bay on the W. coast. Lat. 1° 43' N. lon. 96° 45' E.

Tappantown, N. I. See **TAPPAN**.

Tapul, *ta-pool* a river of India, rises near the centre of the peninsula, not far from Battal flows W on the borders of the Central Provinces and Berar and through Aboodah and Guyarat, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 26 miles SW of Surat. Length about 450 miles. It is navigable only a short distance above Surat.

Taquari, *ta-kwi-ree* (written also **Tacuary**) a river of Brazil state of Mato Grosso joins the Paraguay near lat. 9° 30' S. Total course 450 miles.

Taquari, or **Tahicuari**, *ta-be-kwi-ree* a river of Brazil, rises in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in lat. 18° S. and, after a course of about 140 miles, joins the Jacuhy. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 miles.

Tar See **TAN RIVER**.

Tara, *ta-ra*, a hill in Ireland on of Meath, about 9 miles ENE of Trim. It was in antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs and is regarded with patriotic veneration by the Irish people.

Tara, *ta-ra* a river of Siberia, joins the Irtysh 35 miles SE. of the town of Tara, after a W course of 209 miles.

Tara, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk on the Irtysh, 145 miles N of Omsk. It has a trade in furs and cattle products. Pop. about 3000.

Tara, a post-village of Webster co. Iowa on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 6 miles SW of Fort Dodge. Pop. 190.

Tara, a banking post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, on the Amable River and on the Grand Trunk R. 144 miles SW of Owen Sound. Pop. 450.

Tarabesna See **TASSIROVA**.

Tarahua See **TARIHI**.

Tarakal See **TARANAKI BAY**.

Tarakili, a village of Asia Minor 36 miles ESE of Irmid.

Taranaki, New Zealand. See **NEW PLYMOUTH** and **EDMUND MOUNT**.

Taraboom, *ta-rin-kun* a town of Spale province and 38 miles W of Cannes. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Tarassay, an island of the W. coast of the island of Lorn with Harris Hebrides near its extremity. Length, 44 miles.

Taranto, *ta-ra* to (Gr. *Taranto* = *Tarentum*) a fortified city and seaport of Italy province of Lecce, on an island formerly a peninsula separating the Mare Piccolo (Little Sea) its inner harbor from the Gulf of Taranto, or Mare Grande (Great Sea) 44 miles WSW of Brindisi. Lat. 40° 2' N. lon. 37° 15' E. The town is built with extremely narrow streets and small houses. The Straits of the Strait of Tarento, among the shore, forms the principal promenade. The most prominent structures are the cathedral of St. Cataldo, with ancient columns and a statue of the saint, the episcopal palace, and a castle. Taranto has a museum of antiquities, a lyceum and a nautical school. There are some manufactures, but the most important industries are the cotton and woolen fisheries which were already famed in antiquity. The harbor is one of the finest in Italy. The arsenal has spacious docks. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Tarentum was one of the most flourishing of the city commonwealths of Magna Græcia. There are but scanty architectural remains of antiquity among them the ruins of a Doric temple. In Norman times the town was the seat of a principality. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 50,733.

Taranto, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, indenting the southeastern end of Italy and having Apulia on the NE. and Calabria on the NW. Length 70 miles breadth of entrance between capes Colonna and Santa Maria di Leuca 6 miles.

Tarapach, *ta-ra-pa-hi* a province in the N. part of Chile, lying E of Taraco. Area, 18,030 sq. m. The surface is a rugged desert between the coast range and the Andes and it is habitable only along the few water-courses which cross it, and where some cotton, bananas, and other tropical fruits are cultivated. The great volcano Ikinga is on its NE. border. It has immense beds of nitrate of soda salines and deposits of guano and some silver-mines near Iquique. Pop. estimated for 1902, 101,105. Capital Iquique.

Tarapaca, a town of Chile, about 40 miles ENE. of Iquique.

Tarapoto, a town of Peru in the department of Loreto 70 miles ESE of Moyobamba. Pop. about 6000.

Tarare, *ta-rar* a town of France, in Rhône 21 miles WNW of Lyons. It is noted for its manufacture of machine, silk plush, and silks. Pop. in 1901, 11,791. Commune, 12,354.

Tarascon, *ta-ra-kon* (anc. *Turnaco*) a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Beaussaire, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, 12 miles SW of Avignon. The principal edifices are the venerable Gothic-Romanesque church of St. Marthe with numerous paintings, and the interesting medieval Gothic castle now used as a prison. The industries of the town comprise silk-culture and the manufacture of glass and hats. Pop. in 1901, 8762 (commune, 8885).

Tarascon-sar-Astège, *ta-ra-kon* *sa-ra* *sa-ra*, a small town of France, in Ariège, 5 miles E of Foix on the right bank of the Ariège.

Tarashtcha, *ta-rish-cha*, a town of Russia, 60 miles E of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 11,452.

Tarasp, *ta-rap* or **Bad Tarasp**, a village and watering place of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Engadine, on the right bank of the Inn, almost adjoining Schun. Its famous mineral waters resemble those of Karls-

had. There is a fine Kurhaus. Pop. in 1900 370. Elevation, 8846 feet

Tarnia, a town of Bolivia, department and 25 miles SE. of the town of Cochabamba.

Tarnia, a town in the extreme N of Chile in the province of Tarma and near the Peruvian frontier

Taraway, *tā-rā-wā* (written also *Kooy*) an island in the North Pacific Ocean in the Gilbert Archipelago. Lat. 1° 29' N

Tarawera, an active volcano of the Hot Springs region of North Island New Zealand about 90 miles NNW of Napier. It is famous for the destructive eruption of June 10, 1886 which destroyed the sister (pink and white) terraces of Rotomahana. At its foot is Lake Tarawera.

Tarzana, *tā-rā-the-nā* (also *Tarzan*) a town of Spain province and 63 miles WNW of Saragosa. It has been a bishop's see since early times. The most interesting buildings are the thirteenth-century cathedral, with a lofty tower and fine cloisters the church of La Magdalena, with a beautiful steeple and the bishop's palace. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 8790

Tarazona, a town of Spain province and 25 miles N of Alcala. Pop. (common) in 1900 4845

Tarbagatai, *taa-bā-gā-tā* or **Tarbagtai**, *taa-big-tā* a small territory of Chinese Turkistan, in Dzungaria, adjoining Semipalatinsk. Its chief town *Tehugtohak* (or *Tarbagtai*) was once important.

Tarbagatai, a mountain chain of Asia, chiefly in the Russian government of Semipalatinsk, and extending E. into Dzungaria, and partly between lakes Zaiman and Balkash. It lies SW of the Altai and rises in Tash-tan to about 10,000 feet.

Tarbert, a small seaport of Ireland, in Munster co. of Kerry on the S. bank of the Shannon, near its mouth 4 miles WNW of Glenties.

Tarbert, a small seaport of Scotland at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre.

Tarbert, Loch, Scotland. See **EAST LOCH TARBERT** and **WEST LOCH TARBERT**

Tarbes, *taeb* (also *Turbes* or *Tarbo*) a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées on the left bank of the river Adour 23 miles SSE of Pau. Its principal features are the cathedral founded in the twelfth century with a fine octagonal cupola the prefecture, formerly an episcopal palace and the beautiful Jardin Masset with a rich collection of exotic trees and a small museum with good paintings. The town has a library of 30,000 volumes, a large seminary, an arsenal and an artillery school. There are manufactures of cannon and weapons. Tarbes has a large trade in horses. The town was the capital of the old district of Bigorre. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901 10,431 (common 20,033)

Tarbiton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr on the Firth 8 miles S of Kilmarnock

Tarboro, a post-village of Camden co. Ga. 15 miles from Waynesville. Pop. 100

Tarboro, a banking post-town capital of Edgecombe co. A.C. on the Tar River about 10 miles S by N of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the East Carolina R. It has manufactures of cotton cotton-seed oil fertilizers and lumber. Pop. in 1900 2499

Tarentaise, *tā-rā-tā* a name given to the N. portion of the department of Savoie, France, bordering on Piedmont, and watered by the Isère and other streams. Chief settlement Montiers

Tarentum, the ancient name of **TARANVO**.

Tarentum, a post borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 21 miles NE of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of iron-forgings, glass, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900 3472

Targovitsa, a small town of Rumania, government of Kiev district of (ma). Here was formed in 1793 the so-called Confederation of Targovitsa, a league of Polish nobles opposed to the liberal constitution inaugurated in Poland in the preceding year

Targa-Vigien, Rumania. See **TARGOVITZA**.

Tarheel, a post-station of Bhadrac co. N. I.

Tarifa, *tā-rā-fā* (also *Julia Jann* or *Julia Trinducta*) a seaport of Spain the southernmost point of land of continental Europe, on the Strait of Gibraltar province of Cadix 15 miles WSW of Gibraltar Lat. 36° N. The town is strikingly Moorish in appearance, and with its turreted walls and narrow steep streets presents a picturesque aspect. Tunny and aseberry fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1900 11,740

Tarifa, *tā-rā-fā* a village of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, in the state of Oaxaca and on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coahuacalco.

Tariffville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Farmington River and on the Central New England R.,

11 miles NNW of Hartford. It has manufactures of lace curtains and cigars. The river here breaks through the Talcott Mountains and presents attractive scenery. Pop. about 300

Tarifa, or **Tarixa**, *tā-rā-fā*, the southeasternmost department of Bolivia, between lat. 21 and 22° S. having the Argentine Republic and Paraguay on the S and Brazil on the E. It is traversed by the Pichumayo River. The department is mountainous in the W part, where it is largely fertile; here is the main bulk of the population. The remainder is a plain merging into the Gran Chaco. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Capital Tarja or San Bernardo de Tarja. Area, 33,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 102,687

Tarja, a town of Bolivia capital of the department of Tarja, on the river Tarja, an affluent of the Yermayo 80 miles SE of Camargo. Pop. in 1900 6980. Elevation, 6890 feet

Tarim, *tā-rām* a river of Central Asia, rises in its longest arm the Yarkand-Darya, on the N.E. slope of the Karakorum Range, near the peak of Godwin Austen flows NW traverses the Kuen-lun emerges upon the desert plain of Chinese Turkistan and, after following a generally eastward course, falls into the Lop-Nur. Its chief affluents are the Kashgar co. the left and Khotan on the right. Its total course is estimated to be nearly 1000 miles, the greater part of it being in the inhospitable region known as the Tarim Basin

Tarkatnad, *tārkā-rād* a mountainous division in the E part of Cape Colony. It is intersected by the Tarka River and its tributaries, and produces wheat and cattle. Capital Tarkatnad, an important wool-market, about 35 miles (direct) W by S of Queenstown. It is pleasantly situated in a valley and is a health resort.

Tarkhan (*ta-rān*) Cape, the westernmost point of the Crimea, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 45° 20' N. lon. 22° 29' E.

Tarklin, *tārkū* a post-village of Providence co. R.I., on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles NW of Providence.

Tarklin Creek, near the S.E. extremity of Cumberland co. N.J. falls into Delaware Bay

Tarkington's Prairie, a post-station of Liberty co., Tex.

Tarkio, *tārkō* a banking city of Atchison co. Mo., on the Burlington Route 67 miles NW by N of St. Joseph. It has manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900 1001

Tarkio River rises in Montgomery co. Iowa, runs southward into the state of Missouri, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles SE of Oregon. It is about 140 miles long

Tarlac, *ta-rā-lā*, or **Táring**, a province of central Luzon Philippine Islands. It is watered by affluents of the Pampanga and Agno Grande rivers, and produces rice, malva, sugar cane, cotton, and abaca. Capital, Tarlac. Pop. in 1903 135,100

Tarlac, capital of the province of Tarlac, Luzon in a low fertile plain traversed by the Tarlac River and 60 miles (direct) NNW of Manila. It has a telegraph office. Pop. in 1903 12,340

Tarlac River, Luzon Philippine Islands, is an affluents of the Rio Agno Grande.

Tar Landing, a post-hamlet of Onslow co. N.C. 62 miles NE of Wilmington

Tarleton, a post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio 16 miles by rail SSW of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900 388

Tarleton, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn. The banking point is McMinnville. Pop. 135

Tarman, *ta-rām*, a town of Peru, department and 25 miles S of Junin in a valley of the Andes, and on the Oroya railway. Pop. about 5000

Tarn, *taan* (also *Tarnis*) a river of France, which rises in the Cévennes, flows W past Albi and Montauban and joins the Garonne on the right. Length 220 miles. Its chief affluents are the Agout and Aveyron

Tarn, a department in the S of France, formed of part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 2217 sq. m. It is traversed by affluents of the Cévennes in the SE. Chief rivers, the Tarn and its affluents, the Agout and Aveyron. It contains a large area of woodland. Cereals are produced in considerable quantities and wine is made. There are mines of coal and iron. Capital Albi. Pop. in 1901, 333,093

Tarn-et-Garonne, *ta-rā-gā-rōn* a department in the SW of France, formed of part of the old province of Guyenne. It is watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. The staple products are cereals (including maize), hemp, flax, wine, vegetables, and a great variety of fruits. Capital, Montauban. Pop. in 1901, 193,680

Tarnopol, *tan-no'poi*, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the South, 96 miles ESE of Lemberg. The buildings include an old and a new castle. There are distilleries, steam flour-mills, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900 23,663, of whom about one-half were Jews.

Tarnow, *tan-nuv*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Danube, near its confluence with the Biala, 135 miles W of Lemberg. The principal edifices are the cathedral, containing several monuments, and the old town-hall. The industries comprise milling and the manufacture of agricultural implements, glass, ebony, etc. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1900 31,548, about two-thirds of whom were Poles and the remainder Jews.

Tarnowitz, *tan-no-wits*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 45 miles SE of Oppeln. It has iron-works, lime-kilns, breweries, and important oiling-industries. Pop. in 1900 11,838.

Taro, *ti-ro* (and *Tarso*) a river of northern Italy joins the Po 7 miles W of Casalmaggiore, after a NE course of 80 miles.

Tarpeia Cove, a harbor of Dukes co. Mass. on the E side of Nantucket, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands. It has a fixed light in lat. 41° 24' N and lon. 70° 46' W.

Tarpon, a post-station of Dickinson co. Va.

Tarpon Springs, a post-town and resort of Hillsboro co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 22 miles (direct) NW by W. of Tampa. It has sponge-fisheries. Pop. in 1900 541.

Tarporley, a small town of England co. and 18 miles ESE of Chester. Pop. in 1901 2644.

Tarragona, *tan-ai-ga-na* (and *Tar-raen*) a city of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the province of Tarragona, situated at the mouth of the Francolí, in the Mediterranean Sea, 53 miles WSW of Barcelona. The old town, narrow and cramped, and rich in Roman remains, lies on the slope of a steep eminence crowned by the mediæval cathedral and the archiepiscopal palace. On three sides the city is still enclosed by gigantic (cyclopean) walls. The ancient remains include, besides countless Roman inscriptions, the ruins of a circus, an aqueduct, and the *Torreón de Pilatos*, a prison supposedly dating from the time of Augustus. On the remains of some of the old walls runs the *Paseo de Santa Clara*, a promenade commanding beautiful views of sea and land. The cathedral, dating from the end of the twelfth century, is an exquisite product of the late Romanesque-Transition style. It has a handsome W facade, an imposing interior and cloisters which are among the most beautiful in Spain. Other noteworthy features of the town are the archiepiscopal palace, the *Chiesa Provincial de Beneficencia*, with an attractive garden, and the *Chia Consistorial* containing the Provincial Museum of Archeology. The city has on art academy, several seminaries, a library and a school of architecture. The industries of Tarragona include the manufacture of silk, paper and alcohol and the melting of ash. There is considerable trade in wine. Tarragona has a good and sheltered harbor. It is the seat of an archbishop. Under the Romans the town gave its name to one of the three provinces into which the Iberian Peninsula was divided.—Hispania *Tarraconensis*. Pop. in 1900 24,281.

Tarragona, a province of Spain, in Catalonia, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2565 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 337,964. Capital Tarragona.

Tarrant, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 980 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River and is also drained by the Clear Fork and the Denton Fork. Capital Fort Worth. Pop. in 1900 41,142. In 1900 52,364.

Tarrasa, *tan-na-sh*, a town of Spain in Catalonia province and 15 miles NNW of Barcelona. The principal edifices are the Romanesque churches of San Pedro and San Miguel. The town manufactures textiles. Pop. in 1900 18,872.

Tarrega, *tan-ai-ga*, a commune of Spain province and 25 miles ENE of Lérida. Pop. about 4500.

Tar River, N. C. rises in Granville co. runs generally southward and enters Pamlico Sound through a wide estuary. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The lower part of it is called the Pamlico River.

Tarva, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles S of Greensburg. Pop. about 340.

Tarryall, a post-village of Park co. Colo. The banking point is Alma. Pop. 100. Tarryall Pass is 11,170 feet in altitude.

Tarryall Creek, Colo., rises near the base of Mount Hamilton, flows southward in the South Park and enters the South Platte River.

Tarrys Mill, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Tarrytown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga., on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R. The banking point is Vidalia.

Tarrytown, a banking post village of Westchester co., N. Y. on the Hudson River, here called Tappan Bay, 26 miles N of New York with which it is connected by the New York Central and Hudson River R. It is beautifully situated and has numerous fine villas the Phillips Manor House (dating from 1883) the old Dutch Church (dating from 1699) Tarrytown Lyceum, Irving Institute, and the school known as The Castle. Tarrytown has manufactures of drills, etc. Major André was captured near this place in 1780. Near by is *Sluerry Hollow*, made famous by Washington Irving. Pop. in 1900 4770.

Tarafa, *tan-ai-fo*, a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 13 miles SSE of Carroville. Pop. about 2000.

Tartus (*Tark Tarsus* *tar'adus*) a town in the SE corner of Asia Minor about 20 miles WSW of Adana, and at nearly an equal distance NE of the seaport of Mersina, on the little river Cydnus, 12 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. The railway connecting Adana with Mersina passes the town. It is a very unpretentious-looking place, with nothing to remind one of the celebrated Tartus of antiquity. Its population is probably not far from 15,000 and is a strange medley of peoples from different parts of the East. Among the industries is cotton-cleaning. The town is surrounded by delightful orchards and gardens. Tartus was the chief city of ancient Cilicia. It flourished under the Romans and was famous for its burning. It is noted as the birthplace of the apostle Paul. It was still an important place in the Middle Ages. Many relics of ancient Tartus have been brought to light in and about the town.

Tartary, a name which formerly in the widest acceptation of the designation was applied to the middle portion of the Eurasian continent, extending from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the river Danube and thus comprising Manchuria, Mongolia, Dzungaria, Turkestan part of Siberia, and a considerable portion of Russia. Later when the application of the name had become greatly restricted the designations Little Tartary (European Tartary) and Great Tartary (Asiatic Tartary) came into use. European Tartary when it had been reduced to the dominions over which the khans of the Crimea held sway (the Crimea and an extensive region about the rivers Danube and Dnieper) came to be known as Crime Tartary. The name Tartary as designating a region of Asia, became finally a designation for the khans of Turkistan taken collectively the name Independent Tartary being used as synonymous with Turkistan. The use of the name Tartary is now antiquated.

Tartary, Gulf of, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Saghalien and Siberia (Primorskys) connecting on the N. with the bay of Okhotsk and opening on the S. into the Sea of Japan.

Tartas, *tan-ai*, a town of France in Languedoc, on the Midouze, 15 miles SW of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. about 2000 (commune 3000).

Tarudant, a town of Morocco in the province of Rusa, on the river Rusa 125 miles SW of Morocco. It stands in a fertile plain and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing and in the manufacture of copper ware and leather. It is on one of the caravan routes to Timbuktu. Pop. about 4500.

Tarutino, a German colony or settlement in Bessarabia, Russia, in the district of Akerman. Pop. in 1897 3792.

Tarver, a post-village of Echols co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Tarvie, *tan-via*, a town of Austria in Carinthia, 16 miles SW of Villach magnificently situated among the Carnic Alps. Pop. about 1600 (commune 3400).

Tarvium, the ancient name of Tervio.

Tarvo, *tan-vo*, a village of Italy province of Treviso district of Vittorio.

Täsch, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 3 miles N of Zermatt. Elevation 4728 feet.

Täschhorn, a summit of the Pennine Alps of Switzerland about 3 miles E. by N of the village of Täsch. Height, 14,758 feet.

Tasco, *tan-sho*, a village of Colombia, state of Boyacá, and province of Tunja.

Tascona, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 38 miles NW of Amarillo. Pop. about 300.

Tashkent, *tash-kent* or *Tashkent*, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the general government of Russian Turkestan and of the territory of Syr Darya, 90 miles NW of Khokan on an affluent of the Syr Darya. It is one of the oldest towns of Central Asia, and consists of the old Asiatic and the new Russian quarters, the latter regularly built, with numerous public institutions,—academies, public

Hillary, museum, theatre, astronomical observatory (lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 21''$ N, lon $69^{\circ} 17' 43''$ E.) etc. The old town contains numerous mosques and caravansaries. Tashkent is an important trade-centre for merchandises shipped to and received from Bokhara, Persia, Kashmir and India. Pop in 1897, 160,414, of whom about 25,000 were Russians.

Tash-Köprü (the stone bridge) a small town of Asia Minor 52 miles SW of Elazığ.

Tashkurgan, *tāsh koor-gān*, a town of Afghan-Turkistan, the chief place in the district of Khulm 4 miles S of the decayed town of Khulm and about 56 miles E of Balkh. It is a busy modern town with a population estimated at about 10,000. It is surrounded by orchards and flower gardens.

Tasili, or **Tasili**, a name given to two plateau regions of the African Sahara, the *Tasili Ajjer* (or *Ajjer*) in the N (apparently a continuation of the Tibesti highlands) and *Tasili Ahaggar* lying SW of the Jebel Ahaggar.

Tasman Bay, an inlet on the N coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Tasman (or **Great Tasman**) Glacier, the largest of the Southern Alps of New Zealand, is fed by the snows of Mount Hochstetler. It gives origin to the Tasman River.

Tasmania, *tas-mā-ni-ā*, formerly Van Diemen's

(*das-mē-ni*) Land, an island and British colony of the South Pacific Ocean off the southernmost point of Australia,

from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 150 miles wide. It is comprised between lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$ and $43^{\circ} 34'$ S and lon. $144^{\circ} 40'$ and $149^{\circ} 20'$ E. Area, 28,215 sq m. The major part of Tasmania consists of a central plateau or highland,

having a general elevation of 3000 feet or more, and bearing on its summit a number of exceedingly picturesque lakes (Great Lake 12 miles long, 3000 ft. above the sea).

Rising above this plateau of ancient construction and continuing almost to the W coast, are several short mountain

ridges or isolated summits to part of igneous origin which give the surface a broken aspect. The highest of these

elevations is Mount Cradock, 5076 ft. which is the culminat-

ing point of the island. A scarcely less lofty range or

series of heights follows the direction of the E. coast, and

of this system Bee Lomond about 5000 ft. in height, is the

leftmost summit. Other prominent summits in the island

are Krenoburns Cap 4756 ft. Mount Barrow 4644 ft.

Ironstone Mountain 4796 ft. Mount Field West, 4731 ft.

Mount Hügel 4100 ft. Mount William 4346 ft. Mount

Olympus Mount Victoria, 1964 ft. and Mount Wellington,

overlooking Hobart 4166 ft. The chief rivers are in the

S. the Derwent (about 130 miles long) and its branches

the Huon (about 100 miles in length) and, on the N

the Tamar properly an estuary formed by the union of

the Macquarie and the (South) Esk. A number of minor

streams (Arthur Pieman Gordon) discharge on the W

coast. The chief harbors or larger inlets of the coast are

Storm Bay leading to Hobart D Entrance Channel,

leading to the estuary of the Huon Port Davey and Bath

Harbor in the SW Macquarie Harbor in the W, Port

Darbyshire and Kingborough Bay in the N and Oyster

Bay in the E.

The island was at one time almost entirely covered with

forest and much woodland still remains. The vegetation

is essentially of the Australian type with a marked devel-

opment of the eucalyptus or blue gum some of whose in-

dividuals are said to attain the prodigious height of 350 feet

and more. The valuable Ilion pine is still abundant in the

S. The principal agricultural crops are oats (yield of

1,600 000 bushels in 1904) wheat, potatoes, and hay. Hops

are extensively grown while fruit culture has developed

into an important industry. The native Tasmanian fauna,

like the flora, is of the Australian type, with the marsupials

and monotremes as the distinctive mammalian forms. Two

characteristic marsupials the so-called Tasmanian tiger or

wolf exhibiting a remarkable case of convergent modifica-

tion and the Tasmanian devil are peculiar to the island

as well as a number of birds. *Tasmanus* absters with Aus-

tralis in the possession of the duck bill (or ornithorhynchus).

The mineral wealth of the island comprises deposits of gold

(reef and placer) tin (mined in the Mount Bleasby region

in the NW and at Dransholme in the NE), silver (Zeehan

Dundas) copper (Mount Lyell) lead antimony, molyb-

(Dundas, Hecleswood) and coal (Fingal Mount Nicolas

etc. output in 1903, 51,805 tons). The copper and silver

output in 1903 was valued at about \$4,300,000.

The climate is salubrious and delightful, the mildest and

most equable in all Australasia, and very much like that

of the south of England. The mean winter temperature

of the coast is 41° - 45° and the summer mean 63° . A

maximum temperature of 116° - 118° has been registered at

Hobart. At Port Arthur in Tasmania's Peninsula, lat 45°

$14'$ S the mean temperature of the year is 56° , of the coldest

month, 43° , of the warmest, 62° mean annual temper-

ature of the whole island about 53° . The average annual

rainfall in the island is about 31 inches. The live-stock num-

bered as follows in 1903: horses, 35,341; cattle, 188,938;

pigs, 55,538; and sheep and lambs, 1,397,053. The wool-

clip in 1903 was estimated at 9,200,000 pounds. The whal-

ing trade is a branch of industry which at one time yielded

to the colony a large revenue. The length of railway

operated in 1903 was 630 miles, with a main line connect-

ing Hobart with Launceston. In common with the adjacent

colonies, Tasmania enjoys self government. The governor

is appointed by the crown. The legislature consists of two

houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly,

the members of the former serving for 6 years and those of

the latter for 3 years. The island was discovered by Tas-

man in 1642 and named Van Diemen's Land in honor of

the Dutch governor of the East Indies. It was afterwards

partly explored by Cook in 1769. The first penal settle-

ment formed there was in 1804, but in 1853 penal trans-

portation having been abolished, the name of the colony

was changed to Tasmania. On Jan 1, 1891 Tasmania be-

came one of the states of the commonwealth of Australia.

Pop in 1901 172,475. Capital Hobart. The aboriginal

inhabitants of the island, the Tasmanians of ethnologists,

are entirely extinct.

Tasmania Peninsula, in Tasmania, so of Pembroke,

is connected N with Forester's Peninsula. The penal set-

tlement of Port Arthur is located here. On its N and W

sides are Norfolk and Storm bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar

form its SW and SE extremities.

Tasman Sea, a designation of that portion of the

South Pacific Ocean bounded on the W by Australia and

Tasmania, and on the E by New Zealand and its islands to

the NW.

Tasnád, *tāsh nād* (Ger. *Trattenberg*) a small town of

Hungary in Transylvania, co. of Békés 15 miles EE of

Nagy Károly.

Tasning, *tas-nōng* a post-hamlet of Porter co

Ind. 28 miles SSW of Laporte.

Tasowdon, *tas-oo-don* a town of Bhutan in a

valley of the Himalayas near the Tibetan frontier. Lat.

$27^{\circ} 48'$ N lon $89^{\circ} 20'$ E.

Tasso, a village of Bradley co Tenn. Pop 90.

Taswell, a post-village of Crawford co Ind on the

Southern R. The banking point is English. Pop about

200.

Tala, a town of Hungary. See Torna.

Talacoto, Pacific Ocean is an island of the Low

(*Tasmota*) Archipelago.

Talamagouche, *tā-lā-mā-gōuch*, a post-village and

outpost of Colchester co. Nova Scotia, on a fine harbor on

Northumberland Strait and on the Intercolonial R. 30

miles N of Truro.

Talamy, a post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. on

the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Nazareth.

Pop in 1900, 300.

Tatar Pazarkij, *tā tar* A say-jook or Tatar

Bazarjik, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 23

miles W by N of Philippopolis, on the Maritza and on the

railway between Balgrade and Constantinople. Pop in

1893, 10,343.

Tate, a county in the NW part of Mississippi is inter-

sected by the Coldwater River. Area, 407 sq m. Capital

Oshtobla. Pop in 1890 19,253 in 1900 20,618.

Tate, a post-village of Pickens co. Ga. on the Atlanta,

Knoxville and Georgia R. The banking point is Canton.

Pop 109.

Tate, a post-station of Braxton co. W Va.

Tate Springs, a post village and watering place of

Greninger co. Tenn. 10 miles NW of Merriam, on the

hacoville and Bristol R. Pop 200.

Tateville, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. on the

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. 12 miles NNE

of Bedford. Pop 150.

Tateville, a post-station of Grundy co. Tenn.

Tateville, a post-village of Pinalco Ky. Pop 60.

Tatham, a post-village of McDuffie co. Ga. The

banking point is Thomson. Pop 109.

Tatam, *tā-tā*, a county in the SE. part of Georgia,

has an area of 1103 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by

the Camouchee River and on the SW by the Altamaha

River. It is also intersected by the Great Ogeechee River.

Capital Reidsville. Pop. in 1890 10,253 in 1900 20,419.

Tátra, Hungary. See CAAPARTANS.

Tátra-Füred, called in German *All-Schneecks*

(until recently *Schneecks*) a watering place of northern

Hungary in the county of Szepes (Zips) and in the central

part of the Carpathian Mountains, the High Tátra, 128

miles (direct) NNE. of Budapest. It is situated at the foot

of the Schladnitzer Spitze, at an elevation of 2335 feet.

In the immediate vicinity are 1) **TATRA FÜRED** (New-

Schmecks) and **Alas-Tatra Fured** (Unter-Schmecks), Hvarise water-mill-plant.

Ta-tai-en-Ju, tã-tai-en'loo' a town of China, prov. of Sze-chuan, 135 miles WSW of Cheng to.

Tattah, or **Tattah**, tã-tã, a town of British India, in Sindh in the delta of the Indus, W of its main stream and 48 miles SSW of Hyderabad. It was formerly an important place. Pop. about 10,000.

Tattarâm, tã-tã-rân, one of the Sulu Islands between the Bonifide and Balabac islands.

Tattershall, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln 84 miles SSW of Newcastle.

Tatum Station, a post-town of Meriboro co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bennett's villa. Pop. in 1900 200.

Tatumville, a post-village of Dyer co. Tenn. Pop. 75.

Tau, a settlement on Tau (or Mauna) Island in the Samoan group.

Taubaté, tãu-hã-tã, a town of Brazil state and 80 miles NNE of São Paulo with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (district) about 15,000.

Tauber, tãu-bêr, a river of Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden which joins the Main at Wertheim. Length about 70 miles.

Tauberbischofsheim, tãu-bêr-bish-bis-hims, a town of Baden, on the river Tauber 19 miles SW of Würzburg (Bavaria). Pop. in 1900 3430.

Tauca, tãu-kã, a town of Saxony 6 miles ENE of Leipzig. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 4665.

Tandani, or **Tandany**, tãu-dã-nã, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, noted for its salt-mines. Lat. about 23° N. lon. 4° 30' W.

Tauern, Eastern Alps. (See **Homa Tauern**.) The name is sometimes also applied to a number of subordinate and local mountain ridges or back bones in Salzburg.

Taufers, tãu-fãr, a village of Tyrol near the Swiss frontier and a short distance from Münster. Elevation 4443 feet.

Tauhaunook Falls, a post-village of Tompkins co. N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. 1 mile from Cayuga Lake and 10 miles NW of Ithaca. Pop. 160. Here is a fine cascade 215 feet high formed by a small creek the water of which is precipitated into a deep chasm with cliffs on either side 200-400 ft. in height.

Tauk, tãuk, a small town of Asiatic Turkey in Kurdistan, 30 miles S of Kerkuk.

Taullungum, tãu-len'yõr', a small town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles ESE of Montélimar.

Taungu, tãung, a town of southern Africa, in the SE. part of Bechuanaland, on the Hart's River about 40 miles by rail S of Vryburg. Elevation 3599 feet.

Tauungu, or **Tauag-gu**, a town of Burma, about 75 miles E by N of Prome.

Taunton, tãun, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Somerset, situated in the picturesque valley of the Taunton River, on the N. or Taun, 13 miles SSW of Bridgwater. The principal objects of interest are the Perpendicular church of St. Mary Magdalen with a fine ornamental tower, the church of St. James, the Norman castle, and the great hall in which Judge Jeffreys held the Bloody Assizes in 1685. The town possesses an archaeological museum. There are manufactures of silk hats, cloth, etc. Pop. in 1901 31,007.

Taunton, a city and one of the capitals of Bristol on Mass. is situated at the head of navigation on the Taunton River 35 miles S of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It is handsomely built, with several pleasure-grounds (Taunton Green, Woodward Springs Park), and contains a number of notable public buildings (city hall, court-house, state insane asylum, public library, etc.) The extensive and varied industries are represented by foundries and machine-shops, locomotive works, cotton and woolen-mills and manufactories of shoes and stove-linings, tacks, cotton machinery, printing presses, riveted ware, pearl buttons, oil-cloth, etc. It has also smelting and refining-works. Taunton was settled in 1638. It was incorporated as a town in 1839 and as a city in 1865. Pop. in 1850 10,431 in 1880 21,213 in 1900 31,036.

Tauatus, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Minnesota. Pop. 175.

Taunton River, Mass. rises in Plymouth co. and enters Mount Hope Bay at the city of Fall River. It is navigable to Taunton.

Tauern, tãu-nã, a mountain range of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, extends for about 40 miles ENE of the Rhine, and is continuous on the NE. with the Voelgebirge. It separates the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. The highest points are the

Great Feldberg 3257 feet, Little Feldberg, 2710 ft.; and Aklberg 2615 ft. The town of Wiesbaden lies at the SE. foot of the range.

Taupe Lake, New Zealand is in the centre of North Island. On its shores is the town of Taupe. Length, 28 miles.

Tauranga, a post-town and harbor of New Zealand, on the SW side of the Bay of Plenty in North Island. Lat. 37° 34' S. lon. 176° 11' E. Pop. about 1000.

Taurasia, an ancient name of **Tauris**.

Tauric Chersonese. See **Crimea**.

Taurida, tãu-rã-dã (from the Gr. **Taurus**) a government of Russia bordering on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov and comprising the peninsula of the Crimea and a territory about one and a half times as large on the main land, bounded on the N. by the Dnieper Area, about 24,350 sq. m. The continental portion and part of the Crimea belong to the region of the steppes. A mountain-range extends along the SE coast of the Crimea, which presents a charming view. The region produces bountiful crops of cereals and among other important products are potatoes, wine, fruits, and tobacco. The rearing of livestock is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of salt are obtained from lakes and the waters of the Strash (or Intrid) Sea. Pop. in 1891 1,443,566. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Russians. There is a large body of Tartars especially in the Crimea and the Germans, who live in colonies, constitute an important element. There are also Greeks, Jews, and Bulgarians. Capital Simferopol. See **Crimea**.

Tauris, a town of Persia. See **Tamir**.

Taurum, the earliest name of **Taurus**.

Taurus, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey forming the great southern barrier to the Asiatic plateau and extending with many breaks, from near the Euphrates on the E. in a WSW and W. direction to the extremity of the Anatolian Peninsula. For the greater part of this distance it follows closely the Mediterranean border, falling steeply to the S. and in more gentle contours to the N. The islands of Rhodes, Scarpaeo and Crete appear to be an orographic continuation of these mountains. Different sections of this lofty range have received different names, as the Ala-Dagh Bulgar (Bolgur) Dagh and the Aet-Taurus, the last-named properly a diverging stem beginning with the river or gorge of the Sibus and having associated with it the volcanic Arghish Dagh (Mount Argus) the loftiest mountain in Asia Minor 15,900 feet high. Northward of the Bay of Llandelion the Jiben gorge separates the Taurian mountains from the mountains of Syria, which appear to continue in a rhomboid towards the Euphrates. The Armenian mountains lying E. of the Euphrates seem also to be orographically related to the mountains on the W. The loftiest summits of the central Taurus are seemingly the Alder (Punc-e-pitas) N. N. of Mervan 11,680 ft. and the Metdous (Mithras) lying a little to the eastward (in the Bulgar Dagh) 11,000 ft. The snow line is found on the N. side at about 9500 ft. and on the S. at 10,500 ft. The great uplift of the Taurus Mountains was effected in the Tertiary period of geological time.

Taus, tãus (Bohem. *Dummlitz*) a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W of Kletitz. It has some interesting ecclesiastical structures and an old castle. The town is a busy manufacturing place. The Hunsletts achieved a memorable victory here in 1411. Pop. in 1900 7556.

Taueta, tãu-ã-tã, a town of Spain province and 27 miles NW of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Tavmill, an island of the Molucca group 25 miles SW of Gilio.

Tavannes, tã-vã-nã, a village of Switzerland canton of Bern 5 miles NW of Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis in the Jura Mountains. Elevation 2500 feet.

Tavares, tã-vã-rã, a post-town capital of Lago on Rio. On Lake Katur, 30 miles W of Sanford on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 113.

Tavastehus, tã-vã-tã-hõs (Finn. *Tammi*, an) a län or government of Finland, in the SW. Area, 8334 sq. m. Capital, Tavastehus. Pop. in 1897 285,281.

Tavastehus, a town of Finland capital of the län of the same name, 78 miles NE. of Åbo. It has a medieval castle, now used as a prison. Pop. in 1897, 5665.

Taverna, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Wis.

Tavern Creek, Milles co., Mo. flows N into the Osage River.

Tavenn, one of the islands of the Fiji group.

Taviano, tã-vã-nã, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 7 miles SE of Gallipoli, and not far from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. about 2500.

Tavignano, tã-vã-nã-yã-nã, a river of Corsica, which enters the sea on its E. coast.

Tavira, tá-vee'rá, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, 21 miles ENE. of Faro. It has a Renaissance church. Serdine and tunny fisheries are carried on in the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900 13 178.

Tavistock, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy, 11 miles N. of Plymouth. It possesses a handsome parish church. Of the sixteenth-century Benedictine abbey of Tavistock only some parts remain. Tavistock is in the centre of a mining region rich in copper lead tin man garnets, etc. Pop. in 1901 4738.

Tavistock, a banking post-village of Perth co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 8 miles SE. of Stratford. It contains woolen and scouring mills. Pop. about 1100.

Tavoy, tá-voi, a seaport of Burma, in Tanamarin capital of the district of Tavoy on the Tavoy River near the Bay of Bengal in lat. 14° 5' N. Pop. in 1901 23 371.

Taw, a river of England co. of Devon emptying into Dadeford Bay. Length 55 miles.

Tawas City, a banking city capital of Iosco co. Mich. on the NW shore of Saginaw Bay about 54 miles NNE. of Bay City on the Detroit and Mackinac R. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900 1233.

Tawawa, a post-village of Shelby co. Ohio. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 200.

Tawi-Tawi, tá-we-tá-wá, a group of the Sulu archipelago, Philippine Islands. Of the numerous islets, the most important is Tawi-Tawi in lat. 5° 12' N. lon 118° E.

Taxada, an island in the Gulf of Georgia opposite Jervis Inlet, British Columbia. It contains deposits of hematite iron.

Taxahaw, a post-village of Lancaster co. S. C. 23 miles SW. of Monroe. V. C. Pop. 130.

Taxamulco, a town of Guatemala. See TAJAMULCO.

Taxco, a mining town of Mexico in the state of Guerrero, 37 miles SW. of Cuernavaca.

Tay, tá, a river of Scotland draining nearly the whole of Perthshire together with a part of Forfarshire. It rises near the borders of Perthshire and Argyllshire, flows W. for the first half of its course traversing Loch Tay and passing Aberfeldy then pursues a tortuous southeasterly course passing Dunkeld and Perth, expands a short distance below the latter town into a broad estuary the Firth of Tay which extends in a N. westerly direction and pours its waters into the North Sea. The town of Dundee is situated on the N. shore of the Firth of Tay. The river here joins the Tay at the head of the estuary. Vessels of small draught ascend as far as Perth. The railway bridge over the Firth of Tay at Dundee is one of the largest structures of its kind in Great Britain. The salmon fisheries of the Tay are extremely productive. The river Tay above Loch Tay bears the name of Dochart. Length about 130 miles. The Tay winds through a country of great picturesque beauty.

Taya, tá, an inlet of the Malay Archipelago on E. of Lingien in lat. 9° 45' N. lon 104° 55' E.

Tayabas, tá-abá, a mountainous province of the SE. part of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the SE. it is prolonged into an isthmus that connects the two portions of Luzon the peninsula of Tayabas projects from the coast. It produces much grain and sugar-cane hats and fabrics are manufactured. Pop. in 1903, 153 655. Capital Lucena.

Tayabas, a pueblo of the Philippines in the province of Tayabas, 62 miles SE. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 14,740.

Taychoeda, tá-choe'dah a post-village in Taychoeda township (town), Fond du Lac co. Wis. on Lake Winnebago and on the Northwestern Line. 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1293. of the village 150.

Tay Creek, a post-village of York co. New Brunswick 22 miles from Fredericton. Pop. about 300.

Tayf, a town of Arabia. See TAIF.

Taygetus, the ancient name of the loftiest mountain range of the Peloponnese in the southern part of the peninsula. It traverses the western part of Laconia and runs out in the middle one of the three southern peninsular arms of the Peloponnese, the one terminating in Cape Matapan Mount St. Elms (Anglon line) SW. of Sparta, rises to a height of 903 feet. The modern name of the range is Pontaktyrion.

Tay, Loch, loch tá, a picturesque lake of Perthshire, Scotland, in the district of Breadalbanes, 15 miles in length by little more than 1 mile in general breadth surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers nearly 4400 feet in height, being on its NW side. It receives the Dochart (regarded as the main head stream of the river Tay) and the Lochy at the SW. and discharges itself by the Tay at its NE. extremity. Its greatest depth is 608 feet.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 1100 sq m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by the Apalachicola River. It is also

drained by the New River. Capital Perry. Pop. in 1890, 2122. in 1900, 2929.

Taylor, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 338 sq m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Flint River and also drained by Whitewater Creek. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890 8686, in 1900 9846.

Taylor, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, borders on Missouri Area, 540 sq m. It is intersected by the river One Hundred and Two and drained by Honey Creek and the Platte River. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890 16 384 in 1900, 18 784.

Taylor, a county in the south central part of Kentucky is drained by the Green River and Robinson Creek Area, 219 sq m. Capital Campbellsville. Pop. in 1890 9555 in 1900, 11 975.

Taylor, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 680 sq m. It is drained by the Uchar Fork of the Brazos River. Capital Abilene. Pop. in 1890 6846, in 1900 10 499.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 132 sq m. It is intersected by the Tygart's Valley River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital Grafton. Pop. in 1890 12,147 in 1900 14 978.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 965 sq m. It is intersected by the Yellow Jump Black, and other rivers. Capital, Medford. Pop. in 1880 6731 in 1900 11 282.

Taylor, a post-village of Navajo co. Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. about 300.

Taylor, a post-village of Columbia co. Ark. on the Louisiana and Arkansas R. The banking point is Magnolia.

Taylor, a post-station of Shasta co. Cal. See KRW-WXX.

Taylor, a post-village of Crawford co. Ga. The banking point is Roberts. Pop. about 250.

Taylor, a post-station of Polk-waitania co. Iowa.

Taylor, a post-village of Harford co. Md. about 22 miles NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 75.

Taylor, a post town of Lafayette co. Minn. on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 191.

Taylor, a post-station of Marion co. Mo. 5 miles W. of Quincy Ill.

Taylor, a post-village, capital of Loup co. Neb. on the North Loup River and 12 miles W. of Burwell. Pop. 125.

Taylor, a post-village in Taylor township (town) Cortland co. N. Y. about 33 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900 102.

Taylor, a post-village of Stark co. N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 20 miles E. of Dickinson.

Taylor, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio. The banking point is Chagrin Falls. Pop. 100.

Taylor, a township of Blair co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1384.

Taylor, a township of Center co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 564.

Taylor, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 995.

Taylor, a post-borough of Lackawanna co. Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lackawanna R. 8 miles SW. of Scranton. It has silk mills. Pop. in 1900 4215.

Taylor, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 51.

Taylor, a post-station of Sumter co. S. C.

Taylor, a banking post-town of Williamson co. Tex. in a grain and stock raising region 35 miles E.E. of Austin on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 4211.

Taylor, a post-village of Jackson co. Wis. on the Green Bay and Western R. The banking point is Blair. Pop. 200.

Taylor Center, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. about 15 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Taylor Center, a post-station of Cortland co. N. Y. about 13 miles E. of Cortland.

Taylor Creek, Neb. enters the Elkhorn River 24 miles below Stanton.

Taylorhill, a post-village of Franklin co. Ill. about 30 miles E. by R. of Duquoin.

Taylor Mines, a post-village of Ohio co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 166 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. 70.

Taylor Mountain, a summit of the Adirondacks Essex co. N. Y. Height, about 4500 feet.

Taylor Ridge, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. 12 miles S. of Rock Island. Pop. 60.

Taylor, a post-village of Greenville co. S. C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greenville.

Taylor, a post-station of White co. Tenn.

Taylor Bayou, a post-station of Jefferson co. Tex.

Taylor Bridge, a post-village of Newcastle co. Del. 4 miles from Townsend. Pop. 284.

Taylor's Bridge, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., about 50 miles N by W of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 1473.

Taylorburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Taylor's Chapel, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Tenn. 1 mile N of Somerville.

Taylor's Creek, Ga. enters the Cananachee River in Bryan co. near Eden.

Taylor's Creek, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. on Taylor's Creek about 45 miles WSW of Savannah. Pop. 125.

Taylor's Creek, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ohio, 6 miles from Cheviot station.

Taylor's Falls, a post-village of Chicago co. Minn., on the St. Croix River about 30 miles above Stillwater on the Northern Pacific R. It has woollen mills. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Taylor's Island, a post-village of Rochester co. Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay about 40 miles S by E of Annapolis. It has a cannery.

Taylor's Store, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.

Taylorstown, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 33 miles SSW of Pittsburg. Pop. about 400.

Taylorstown, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co. Va. about 45 miles NW of Washington, D.C.

Taylorville, a post-village of Plumas co. Cal. in Indian Valley about 10 miles N by E of Quincy. Pop. 200.

Taylorville, a post-town of Bartow co. Fla. on the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, about 45 miles NW of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Taylorville, a post-village of Bartholomew co. Ind. on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 64 miles N of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

Taylorville, a banking post-town, capital of Spencer co. Ky. in a beautiful valley on the West Fork of the Salt River 33 miles SE. of Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Taylorville, a village of Carroll co. Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. 150.

Taylorville, a banking post-village of Smith co. Miss. about 50 miles SE of Jackson, on the Gulf and Ship Island R. Pop. about 250.

Taylorville, a banking post-town, capital of Alexander co. N.C. 30 miles NW of Statesville, on the Southern R. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Taylorville, a post-hamlet of Highland co. Ohio.

Taylorville, a village of Mecklenburg co. Ohio, on the Mecklenburg River opposite Dancocks Falls, 9 miles SSE of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 643.

Taylorville, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River 10 miles above Trenton. N.J. Pop. 100.

Taylorville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co. Tex. 10 miles E. of Lockhart.

Taylorville, a post-village of Salt Lake co. Utah 5 miles S. of Salt Lake City its banking point. Pop. 300.

Taylorville, a post-village of Hanover co. Va. on the South Anna River 22 miles by rail N of Richmond.

Taylorstown, a post-village of Bomier parish La. The banking point is Shreveport.

Taylorville, a banking city, capital of Christian co. Ill. on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 25 miles SW of Decatur. It has manufactures of paper, shingles, oaks, wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4248.

Taymouth, a post-village of Esquimaux co. Mich., on the Flint River about 13 miles E of Saginaw. Pop. 75.

Tayport (formerly called Ferryport-on-Craig) a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the E side of the estuary of the Tay 14 miles NE. of Cupar. Pop. in 1901, 3314.

Taytay, a pueblo of Rizal province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluet of Laguna de Bay 10 miles (direct) E. by S of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 6067.

Taytay, a pueblo of Paragan province, Philippines, on the island of Palawan. Pop. in 1903, 4992.

Tayug, a pueblo of Tayud, a pueblo of Paragan province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 19,469.

Taz, a river of Siberia, rises on the frontiers of the government of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk flows NNW and, after a course of nearly 300 miles falls into Tasovskaya Bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Ob.

Tazewell, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 567 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Illinois River and is intersected by the Mackinaw River. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 29,556. In 1900, 23,231.

Tazewell, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of 567 sq. m. It is drained by the Clinch and Staunton rivers and by the Laurel Fork of the Holston. Coal and iron are found here. Capital Tazewell. Pop. in 1890, 10,890. In 1900, 23,784.

Tazewell, a post-village of Marion co. Ga., 18 miles SW of Butler. Pop. 150.

Tazewell, a banking post-village, capital of Claiborne co. Tenn. about 40 miles VNE. of Knoxville, on the Southern R. Pop. about 550.

Tazewell, a banking post-town, capital of Tazewell co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 55 miles (direct) ENE of Wm. Pop. in 1900, 1906.

T B, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. 14 miles from Brandywine station. Pop. 80.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.
Tobruoyarak, a town of Russia. See **Tobruoyarak**.

Te-Anan, a lake of South Island, New Zealand, in the province of Otago. Length, 48 miles.

Teano, tā-nō (anc. *Teanum Sidicinum*) a town of Italy in the province of Caserta, 13 miles NW of Capua, at the foot of the extinct volcano of Rocca Monaca. It has a ruined medieval castle, a sixteenth-century cathedral, with ancient columns and some Roman remains. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901 15,336.

Teano, tā-nō, a town of Mexico state of Tabasco, 36 miles SW of San Juan Bautista.

Tear of the Clouds, a small tarn of the Adirondacks, on the S side of Mount Marcy (Tahawus) is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Elevation 4320 feet.

Te Aroha, a mining camp and meteorological station of North Island, New Zealand, in lat 37° 30' S. lon. 175° 45' E.

Teadale, a post-village of Wayne co. Utah. Pop. 90.

Teano, the ancient name of *Teianum*.

Teano, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. The banking point is Falmouth. Pop. about 300.

Tebeskof Mountain, in southeastern Alaska, E of Yakutat Bay. Height, 4100 feet.

Tebessa, tā-bē-sā, a town of Algeria, in the department and 145 miles SE of the city of Constantine, with extensive Roman remains. Pop. in 1901 4733.

Tebicuan, a river of Brazil. See *Taquari*.

Tebicuarí, tā-bē-kwā-ree (written also *Tibiquarí*), a river in the E part of Paraguay falls into the Paraguay about 25 miles NE of Pilar.

Teco Creek, the drainage part of Henry co. runs southeastward and enters the Grand River about 8 miles NW of Warsaw.

Tehriz, a city of Persia. See *Tasmas*.

Tecuit, tā-kū-tee, a town of Mexico state and 15 miles SE of Puebla.

Tecumachale, tā-kā-mā-chā-lē, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles ESE of the city of Puebla.

Tech, tēch, a river of France, which descends from the Pyrenees in Pyrénées-Orientales, and falls into the Mediterranean near Céret. Total course, 45 miles.

Techu, Bayon, blō-tēch Lā. originates in St. Landry parish, runs nearly southward and enters Atchafalaya Bayou at the lower end of Chetumaches Lake, 2 miles NW of Morgan City. It is about 180 miles long and is navigable by steamboats.

Tecklenburg, tēk-ten-bōōō, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Münster situated in the Teutoburg Forest. It was formerly the capital of a county. Pop. about 900.

Tecolote, tā-kō-lō-tē (incorrectly *Tecolote*) a post-village of San Miguel co. N. Mex. 13 miles E of Las Vegas.

Tecoma, tā-kō-mā, a post-hamlet of Elko co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R., 132 miles W of Corning, 13 miles E of Elko.

Tecoman, a town of Mexico, state and 27 miles S by W of the town of Colima.

Tecpan, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 42 miles WNW of Acapulco.

Tecuci, tā-kōōō, or *Tebutchi*, a town of Romania, in Moldavia on the river Berial 40 miles NW of Galatz. Pop. in 1900 13,493.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ala. on the Southern R. 25 miles NE of Jacksonville. It has iron works. Pop. about 500.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Vigo co. Ind. Pop. 76.

Tecumseh, a post-village of Shawnee co. Kan. on the S bank of the Kansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 4 miles E of Topeka.

Tecumseh, a banking post-village of Leavenworth co., Mich. on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 13 miles NNE of Adrian. It has a foundry and machine-shop and manufactures of mail boxes, clay working machinery and lumber. Pop. in 1900 2400.

Tecumseh, a banking city capital of Johnson co., Neb. on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 48 miles SE of Lincoln. It has grain and floating interests. Pop. in 1900 2905.

Tecumseh, a banking city capital of Pottawatomie co. Okla. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 37 miles (direct) ESE of Oklahoma city. It has a cotton gin and manufactures of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900 1193.

Tecumseh, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in draft on N. H. has an altitude of 4068 feet.

Tecumseth, a post-village of Essex co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 8 miles from Windsor. Pop. 200.

Ted, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio. The banking point is Steadman. Pop. 100.

Teddington, a town of Middlesex, England, on the left bank of the Thames, 3 miles above Richmond, and 18

Joining Bushy Park. The National Physical Laboratory is located here. Pop. in 1901, 14,937.

Tadrow, tad-ro, a post-village of Fulton co. Ohio, 54 miles N of Wauseon. Pop. about 380.

Tadris, tad-ree, a town of Morocco, province of Sus, 25 miles E of Tadmurt.

Tadua, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles SW of Sabula. Pop. 66.

Teagarden, or Tea Garden, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 77 miles ESE. of Chicago and about 10 miles N of Plymouth. Pop. 300.

Teagarden, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio.

Tea, tea, a river of England flowing on the borders of the cos. of Durham and York, and entering Tees Bay in the North Sea after a course of about 70 miles. At its mouth in Middlesbrough, and 3 miles above that town is Stockton to which large vessels can ascend.

Teeswater, a banking post-village of Bruce co. Ontario on the river Tees and on the Canadian Pacific R. 120 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 930.

Teeville, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on Big Creek 13 miles NW of Fincos. Pop. 250.

Tefelne, a town of Morocco. See TAPALNE.

Tefé, a river of Brazil after a N.E. course of about 500 miles, joins the Amazon at lat. 3° 40' S lon. 64° 45' W.

Tefé, a town and former mission station of Brazil in the state of Amazonas, on the S. bank of the Amazon about 330 miles W by S of Manaus.

Tefit, a post-village of Jasper co. Ind. Pop. 70.

Tefim, or Tefim, a town of Morocco, near the N. foot of the Atlas Mountains, in lat. 32° 34' N lon. 5° 45' W.

Tefim, a small airport of the island of Java, 265 miles E. by S of Boerha. Pop. about 3,000.

Tefim, an ancient city of Greece, in Arcadia, the site of which is near Tripolitza. Remains of its splendid temple of Athena Alia have been brought to light through recent excavations.

Tefim, a town of Africa, in Fozna, 120 miles SE. of Marok.

Tegernsee, tā-gēn-sā, a village and resort of Bavaria, 34 miles SE. of Gmund and 37 miles by rail from Munich. It is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, at an elevation of 2,400 feet, and has a 4-houses or castle, formerly a Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 1,000.

Tegucigalpa, tā-goo-ee-gā-pā, a department of Honduras, on the Pacific slope. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Choluteca River and its tributaries. The Sula River forms part of the N. boundary. Mining is the chief industry. Capital Tegucigalpa, which is also the capital of the republic. Pop. in 1901, 51,800.

Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic of Honduras and of the department of the same name, is situated on the Choluteca River and on a table-land, at an altitude of 3,300 feet, 55 miles SE. of Comayagua. It has a fine cathedral, a university, female seminary etc. and in its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines. Pop. about 15,000.

Teguete, tā-gē-tā, a village of the Canary Islands, in the NW part of the island of Tenerife.

Teguete, tā-gē-tā, a town of the Canary Islands, capital of the island of Lanzarote, near its centre.

Tehuacapul, a banking post-village of Kern co. Cal., on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fé Coast Lines and the Southern Pacific R. 35 miles (direct) E by E. of Bakersfield. Pop. about 650.

Tehuacapul Pass, in Kern co. Cal. at Tehuacapul, across the Sierra Nevada, of which it approximately marks the southern limit. Height, 3,900 feet.

Tehama, or Tihama (i. e. low land) a plain of Arabia, extending along its W. coast from Ras-Mohammed to Jiddah.

Tehama, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of 3,008 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sacramento River and also drained by the Antelope, Beaver, Cottonwood, Deer, Reed, and Rock creeks. The Coast Range extends along the W. border and the eastern part of the county is occupied by mountains connected with the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Red Bluff. Pop. in 1890, 9,910 in 1900, 10,000.

Tehama, a post-village of Tehama co. Cal. on the Sacramento River and on the Southern Pacific R. 13 miles SSE. of Red Bluff. Pop. about 350.

Tehama, a post-village of Cherokee co. Kan.

Tehrān, tā-her-an or Tehran, tā-her-an, the capital of Persia, 70 miles S. of the Caspian Sea and 210 miles N. of Isfahan. Lat. 35° 45' N lon. 51° 25' E. It is situated on a plateau nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, near the foot of one of the highest peaks of the snow-capped Elburz Mountains. The plain around the city has

been converted through artificial irrigation into a smiling garden. Tehran is surrounded by a wall of modern construction and a moat, and is entered by about a dozen gates. The city presents the appearance of a great, ill-built oriental town passing through the process of modernization. It exhibits an endless array of low dwellings built of mud, numerous houses of the wealthier classes whose plain exteriors give no indication of the luxury that reigns within, mosques, bazars, caravansaries, and narrow, unpaved streets, and by the side of this modern boulevards illuminated with gas and traversed by tramways. Many of the better houses have courts within which are beautiful gardens and basins fed by pure water brought from a distance. The interior apartments are often handsomely decorated. The principal object of interest in the city is the royal palace, with its gardens, kiosks, baths, splendid apartments, its marble throne, and its museum containing jewels and gems of priceless value. Among the institutions that reflect the transformation which the Persian capital is undergoing is King's College, a polytechnic institute in which a number of European professors are employed. The sanitary condition of Tehran has of late been greatly improved, but in the summer a residence in the city is almost unendurable and there is a great exodus of the well-to-do inhabitants to the inviting coolness in which are a number of fine royal chateaux and healing spas.

Tehrān is not very important as an industrial city. It is the centre of a considerable caravan trade and is connected with Reht by a modern highway. Near the city are the ruins of the ancient Rhages (Rei) the birthplace of Harun al Rashid. About 40 miles NE. of Tehran is the volcanic peak of Demavend towering to a height of about 18,000 feet. The city rose to importance only about 100 years ago, after the establishment of the Kajar dynasty in Persia. The population in winter is estimated at about 250,000 but in the summer the number of inhabitants is supposed to be diminished by about one-third. There are only a few hundred Europeans.

Tehrān, tā-her-an, a post-village of Mason co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles N. of Mason City.

Tehri, a state of India. See Orissa.

Tehuacan, tā-wā-kān, a town of Mexico state and 45 miles SE. of Puebla, on the Mexican Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 1,130.

Tehuacana, tā-wā-kān, a post town of Limestone co. Tex. on the Trinity and Brazos Valley R. 5 miles from Mexia, its banking point. The Trinity University (Cumberland Presbyterian) was founded here in 1870. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Tehuantepec, tā-sān tā-pēk, a river port of Mexico state of Oaxaca, on the river Tehuantepec, 10 miles N. by W. of Salina Cruz. Pop. in 1900, 10,280 (mostly descended ants of Indians) who have a trade in indigo, cochineal, cotton, silk and leather.

Tehuantepec, Gulf of, a bay of the Pacific Ocean bounded by the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Chiapas. Lat. 15° N lon. from 93° 30' to 94° W. It receives the Tehuantepec River and other streams.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, the narrowest portion of the republic of Mexico between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. In its most constricted part, where it is but 125 miles wide it forms part of the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. The mountain axis which traverses it falls in its lowest portion to 630 feet. The isthmus which at one time formed the subject of a proposed interoceanic canal is traversed by a railway (opened in 1895) whose termini are the ports of Coahuacón, on the Gulf of Mexico, and Salina Cruz, on the Pacific.

Teide, or Teide, Pico de. See TENERIFFA.

Teifi, ti-fee, a river of North Wales, which empties into Cardigan Bay.

Teign, tān, a small river of England in Devonshire, which enters the English Channel at Targumouth.

Teignmouth, tān-mūth, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Teign at its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S by E of Exeter. It is a popular sea-bathing resort. Fisheries are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 5,036.

Teith, teeth, a small river of Scotland co. of Perth which joins the Forth near Stirling.

Tefim, tā-gē-tā, a village of the Canary Islands on Gran Canaria.

Tejo, the Portuguese name of the Tago.

Tehuacan, tā-wā-kān, a town of Guatemala, about 26 miles NW of Quetzaltenango. Pop. 2400.

Tehuacan, tā-wā-kān, a banking city, capital of Burt co. Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 47 miles N by W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 1,007.

Tehuacan, tā-wā-kān, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, about 45 miles SSE. of Mérida. Pop. in 1900, 15,348.

Telke, tē'kē (Ger. *Telendorf*, tēk en-dorf), a small town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 14 miles ENE of Klausenburg.

Tekin-Dagh, te-keu dāg, a mountain-range of European Turkey, extending from the Maritsa to the Sea of Marmara at Rodosto to which town it gives its own name among the Turks.

Tekke-Turkoman, a Turko-Tartar people mainly nomads in southwestern Turkestan (Russian Transcaspian Territory). The inhabitants of the oasis of Merv are in great part Tekke-Turkoman.

Tekoa, te-ko a, a banking post-town of Whitman co. Wash. in an agricultural mining and stock raising region on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. 49 miles SE by S of Spokane. Pop. in 1900 717.

Tekon'sha, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R. 33 miles WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 473.

Tekrit, tē-krit (ana. *Burtha*) a small town of Anatolia Turkey 97 miles NNW of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris. It is the birthplace of Saladin.

Telav, tā-lā, a town of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, 25 miles NE. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897 11,810 mainly Armenians.

Telde, tāl dē, a town of the Canary Islands, island of Gran Canaria, a few miles from Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor about 2 miles from the sea. It has attractive squares and streets, a fine parish church and some manufactures. Pop. in 1900 3978.

Telemarken, tā-leh-mārk en, a picturesque mountain and lake region in the southern part of Norway east of Bratsberg. The highest peak is Gausta, which has an elevation of over 8000 feet.

Telephone, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. The banking point in Bonham. Pop. 100.

Telescope Peak, a mountain of California, near the W. border of the Death Valley about 26 miles N. of Owen's Lake. Altitude 10,938 feet.

Telosa, tā-lā tā (anc. *Felema*) a decayed episcopal town of Italy 14 miles NE. of Cuneo.

Tetelkoi, a lake of Siberia. See *Atlix*.

Telfair, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 412 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and SW by the Ocmulgee River and on the NE by the Little Ocmulgee, and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. Capital Milledgeville. Pop. in 1900 5477. In 1860 19,983.

Telford, a borough of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 181.

Telford, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 29 miles N. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Pottersville or Sellersville.

Telford, a post-village of Washington co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. 148.

Telfs, tā-fs, a village of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, on the left bank of the Inn 20 miles W. by R. of Innsbruck.

Telgte, tā-gtē, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles ENE. of Münster on the Fms. Pop. about 2500.

Telikibány, tā-lek-bān yā, a village of Hungary co. of Abauz Torna, 14 miles SSE of Kacsan. It was formerly noted for its gold-mines.

Teli, Algeria. See *Algeria*.

Teli-Masta. See *Bonavia*.

Tell City, a banking city of Perry co. Ind. on the Ohio River and on the Southern R. about 4 miles below Cannonsburg. It has manufactures of wood boxes, spokes and hubs, furniture, and woollens. Pop. in 1900 2689.

Tell el-Amarna, the name borne by the ruins of the residence of Amenophis IV. of Egypt located on the right bank of the Nile about 7 miles SE. of Melawi al-Aruh. Here a remarkable collection of inscribed clay tablets was discovered in the winter of 1887-88, containing the Achaian correspondence of the Egyptian court about 1400 B.C. The letters are written in cuneiform characters and nearly all in the Babylonian language.

Tell el-Kebir, tāl ēl kē-bir, a locality in Egypt, on the eastern edge of the Delta, 11 miles E. by S. of Elagig. Here the British overthrew the Arabi Pasha on Sept. 13, 1882.

Teller, a county in the central part of Colorado. Area, 561 sq. m. two-thirds mountainous. Gold mining is the chief industry of the county which contains the celebrated Cripple Creek district. Capital Cripple Creek. Pop. in 1900 29,002.

Teller, a post and rendezvous-station of Alaska, in the W. part of Seward Peninsula and on Port Clarence harbor. Lon. about 166° 25' W.

Teller, a post-village of Mineral co. Colo. The banking point is Arapahoe. Pop. about 380.

Tellikherri, or **Tellikherri**, a seaport of British India, in Madras, district of Malabar on the Arabian Sea, 43 miles NNW of Calicut. Pop. in 1901, 37,883.

Tellico, a small river which rises in Cherokee co., N. C., passes into East Tennessee, and enters the Little Tennessee River about 15 miles from its mouth.

Tellio Junction, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn. on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and the Tellico R. The banking point is Athens.

Tellio Plains, a post-village of Monroe co. Tenn., on the Tellico River about 50 miles SSW of Knoxville. Pop. 70.

Tell's Platte, a station on the E. bank of Lake Lucerne (Uri) Switzerland, 24 miles N. of Flüelen. Here is Tell's Chapel commemorating the spot where it is alleged that William Tell sprang from Gessler's boat.

Tell's Platte, a banking post-town capital of San Miguel co., Colo. on the Rio Grande Southern R. 45 miles S. by W. of Ridgway. It has a foundry and machine-shop and mining industries. Pop. in 1900 2446.

Tell's Platte, Asia Minor. See *Maxas*.

Tell's Platte, a post-station of Chattooga co., Ga., 32 miles NW of Rome.

Tello-Martina, the ancient name of Tello.

Telaki, tā-lē-shē, a town of Russia, government of Kazan 150 miles NW of Vilna. Pop. in 1897 6310.

Teltow, tāl to, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 4 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900 3044.

Teltesch, tā-tēsh, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 17 miles SSW of Igls. Pop. in 1900 4618.

Telugue, a people of southern India of Dravidian stock. They number about 20,000,000 and their home is the province of Madras. Their language, which has a literature, is remarkable for its softness.

Temacla, or **El-Guecer**, ēl gā-nar, an oasis of the Algerian Sahara, a short distance SSW of Tuggurt.

Temascaitepec, tā-mā-kāi tā-pēk, a town of Mexico state and 30 miles SW of Toluca. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity.

Temesinle, an oasis of the Sahara, SW of Ghadames in about lat. 26° 30' N. lon. 2° 50' E.

Temex, tā-mēsh, a town of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, 14 miles ENE. of Mérida. Pop. in 1895, 18,876.

Tembicque, tēm blā-kā, a small town of Spain province and 30 miles SE. of Toledo.

Tembuland, a dependency or division of Cape Colony Africa near the E. coast. Area, 411 sq. m. It is very mountainous, especially near the W. boundary (the Stormberg) is well watered by numerous coastal streams and has fine forests and pastures. Pop. estimated for 1904, 231,151 of whom only a few thousands were whites.

Temby, tēm bē, the southernmost of three rivers which enter English River (estuary) in Delagoa Bay Portuguese East Africa.

Tempe, a river of Wales and England, which joins the Severn near Worcester. Length about 60 miles.

Temecula (ta-mēk a-lā) Station, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. 66 miles N. of San Diego on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Coast Lines. Pop. 200.

Temerlin, tē-mēr-lin, a town of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog 34 miles E. of Bács. Pop. in 1900 9520.

Temes, tēm sh, a river of southeastern Hungary in the Banat, rises in the Carpathian mountains about 100 W. and S. and joins the Danube 4 miles E. of Belgrade. Length about 250 miles.

Temes, a county of southeastern Hungary comprising a large part of the fertile region called the Banat. Capital Temesvár.

Temescani, a post hamlet of Riverside co. Cal.

Temesvár, tēm sh-vār, a royal free city of Hungary capital of the co. of Temes, on the Béga Canal 72 miles NNE of Belgrade. It consists of the outer town and inner town or fortress. The most noteworthy features of Temesvár are the Roman Catholic cathedral built in the eighteenth century the Greek church the arsenal (in a castle built by Hunyady in 1443 but now greatly transformed) the Greek bishop's palace and the Gothic column erected in memory of the town's valiant defenders of 1849. There is a museum of art, natural history and antiquities. Temesvár has flour-mills and breweries and manufactures of tobacco, leather cloth and paper. Pop. in 1890 43,483 in 1900 53,023, mostly German Catholics.

Temir-Khan-Shura, tā-meer kān shēo rē, the capital of Daghestan Russian Empire, 25 miles SW of Petrovsk. Pop. in 1897 9208.

Temiscomingue, te-mis-kē-ming, a lake of Canada. Lat. 47° 30' N. lon. 79° 20' W. Length, about 70 miles, breadth 15 miles. It is properly an expansion of the Ottawa River.

Temiscomingue, or **Ohadjsowang**, o-had-jō-wang, an Indian village and post of the Hudson Bay Company on Lake Temiscomingue Pontiac co. Quebec, 28 miles from Mattawa.

Temiscouata, tēm'is-koo-ā'tā or tēm'is-kwā'tā, a lake of Canada, province and 130 miles N.E. of Quebec, 23 miles long and from 1 to 3½ miles in breadth. It discharges through the Madawaska River into the River St. John.

Temiscouata, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence on the N and on New Brunswick and the state of Maine on the S. Capital, Isle Verte.

Temnikov, tēm-nō-ker, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles NNE of Tambor, on the Mokska. Pop. in 1897 5737.

Temuel (tā-mo-ē) Cape, on the W coast of Colobes, near the equator.

Temora, a post-township of New South Wales, about 125 miles WSW of Bathurst.

Tempo, Vale or a delle is the northeastern part of Thessaly Greece, between Mount Olympus on the N and Ossa on the S. The river Salamvria (anc. Peneus) flows through it. The beauty of its scenery is sung by ancient writers.

Tempw, a banking post-village of Mascopona co. Ariz. 29 miles from Maricopa on the Santa Fé Prescott and Phoenix and the Southern Pacific Rr. Pop. in 1900 892.

Tempelburg, tēm-pel-bōōō a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 44 miles S of Köslin. Pop. in 1900 4588.

Tempelhof, a southern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 9991.

Temperance, a post-village of Telfair co. Ga. near the Ocmulgee River. Pop. 190.

Temperance, a banking post-village of Monroe co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. 300.

Temperance, a post-station of Marion co. S.C.

Temperance Hall, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co. Tenn. 25 miles ESE of Lebanon.

Temperance Vale, a post-village of York co. Nov. Brunswick, 40 miles from Fredericton, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Temperanceville, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio 40 miles NNE of Marietta. Pop. 160.

Temperanceville, a former borough of Allegheny co. Pa. now forms part of Pittsburgh.

Temperanceville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. 16 miles S of Newtown Md. Pop. 75.

Temperley, a SW suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Templo, tēm-pe-o, or Templo Panamaná, tēm-pe-u pōw tā-ne-ā, a town of the island of Sardinia, 11 miles ENE of Sassari. Pop. in 1901 6000 (commune, 15,077).

Templesque, tēm-pe-ē tā a river of the W part of Costa Rica, after a S course, enters the Gulf of Nicoya 8 miles N of Nicoya.

Temple, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Ga. on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 397.

Temple, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Ma. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. in 1900 394.

Temple, a post-village of Clare co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Clare. Pop. about 450.

Temple, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles WSW of Manchester. Pop. in 1900 313.

Temple, a banking post-village of Cosumnes co. Calif. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Reading Rr. 20 miles (direct) ESE of Lawton. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 600.

Temple, a post village of Berks co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rr. 8 miles N of Reading. It has iron- and steel industries. Pop. 750.

Temple, a city of Bell co. Tex. in an agricultural and stock raising region, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé Rr. 35 miles SSW of Waco. It has cotton compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, bottling works, etc. Pop. in 1900 7065.

Temple Bay, on the coast of Queensland Australia, 14 about lat 12° 15' S.

Temple Hill, a post-village of Barren co. Ky. 9 miles S of Glasgow. Pop. 75.

Templeman Crossroads, a post-village of Westminster co. Va. 30 miles SE of Fredericksburg. Pop. 75.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, on of Tipperary, 8 miles N of Thelvin. Pop. about 2000.

Temple Mount, in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada, near the base of the Canadian Pacific R. Height, 11,626 feet.

Templeton, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co. Cal. in a farming, stock raising and fruit-growing region, 25 miles S of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R.

Templeton, a post-village of Benton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rr., 19 miles WNW of Lafayette. Pop. about 400.

Templeton, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. Pop. in 1900 321.

Templeton, a post-village in Templeton township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 15 miles S of Winchendon. It has manufactures of furniture, tin ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3450.

Templeton, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles N of Kittanning. Pop. 175.

Templeton, a post-hamlet of Prince George co. Va., about 14 miles S by E of Petersburg.

Templeton, a post-village of Waukegan co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rr. The banking point is Waukegan.

Templeure, tēm-pi-r' a village of Belgium in Hainaut, on the French frontier 5 miles NW of Tournai.

Templeville, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., about 50 miles ESE of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Templin, tēm-plōn a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on Lake Templin 24 miles SE of Neurath. It has retained its old walls, made of rough stone. Pop. in 1900, 4654.

Templin, a post-hamlet of Wabash co. Ken. 18 miles from Connell Grove.

Tempo, a village of Ireland co. of Fermanagh on the Tempo, 8 miles ENE of Enniskillen.

Tempyrak, tēm-pe-rak a seaport in the Russian territory of the Kuban Caucasus on the S side of the Sea of Azov about 30 miles E. of the Strait of Yankale. Pop. in 1897 14,478.

Temuco, tā-mo-ko a town in the S part of Chile, capital of Cantin province on the Cautin River 80 miles (direct) NNE of Valdivia, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1902, 6099.

Temuka, a post-town of South Island, New Zealand, 38 miles from Christchurch. Pop. 2000.

Tenafly, ten-ā'fī a post borough of Bergen co. N.J. on the Erie R. 18 miles N of Jersey City and about 1 mile W of the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900 1,146. The banking point is Englewood.

Tenaha, a post village of Shelby co. Tex. 20 miles from Vacochochua, on the Houston East and West Texas R. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Simpson.

Tenakee, a village of Alaska on Chukagof Island.

Tenancingo, tē-nā-nīng-o a town of Mexico state and 10 miles SW of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 9901.

Tenango del Valle, tē-nāng-o dē'vā'lyā a town of Mexico in the state of Mexico 15 miles SE of Toluca. Pop. in 1900 5881.

Tenants Harbor, a post village of Kooia co. Me. on a small islet of the ocean 12 miles SSW of Rockland. It has a sea harbor and granite-works. Pop. about 750.

Tenasserim, tē-nā-sēr'im a river of Tenasserim which flows S through a narrow valley but near the town of Tenasserim turns sharply W and enters the Bay of Bengal a short distance N of the parallel of 12° N lat. At its mouth it forms a delta, on one of the islands of which stands the town of Mergu. Total course, upward of 200 miles.

Tenasserim, a division or commissionership of Lower Burma, comprising the S.E. part of the country. It is mainly a long narrow strip, having Bham on the E. and the Bay of Bengal on the W. reaching southward to the isthmus of Kra, which connects the Malay Peninsula with Indo-China (about lat 10° N). The northern portion is bounded on the W by Pegu Area, about 45,000 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous and covered with fine forests towering with large gae, but there are some alluvial plains well adapted to cultivation. The principal river is the Salween in the extreme N. The Margai Arakpalego is off the coast. Pop. in 1901 1,137,775. Capital, Mawmaw. Among other important or well known towns are Tavoy, Mergu, and Amherst. Tenasserim passed into the hands of the British at the close of the First Burmese war in 1826.

Tenasserim, a decayed town of Tenasserim Lower Burma, on the Tenasserim River about 40 miles SE of Mergu.

Tenby, tēn-ē a town of France, in Als., 20 miles from Bourg. Pop. about 3500.

Tenbury, tēn-bē-r' a town of England, co. and 16 miles WNW of Worcester on the S bank of the Tems. Pop. about 2000.

Tenby (Welsh, *Denbych y Fygod* den blix e pī-god), a municipal borough and seaport of Wales, co. and 9 miles E of Pechruka, on the W side of Carmarthen Bay. It is picturesque situated on a long, rocky promontory and with the well-preserved remains of its old gates and walls presents a striking appearance. Above the town rises the ruins of Tenby Castle and a monument to Prince Albert. The church of St. Mary has a lofty spire and contains some

interesting towns and monuments. There is a geological museum. The equable climate and fine situation of Tenby make it a popular watering-place. Fisheries are carried on. Pop in 1901 4800

Tenchu Bayou, ten chü bi co, Shelby co. Tex., runs nearly eastward and enters the Sabine River

Tenda, tên dâ, a small town of Italy 3 miles S of the Col di Tonda, a pass of the Maritime Alps, to which it gives name.

Tenda, Col di, Alps. See Col. di Tenda

Tendro, Mont, Jura Mountains. See MONT TENDRO

Tenedos (Gr *Tênêdes*) an island 5 miles off the NW coast of Asia Minor, near the SW entrance of the Dardanelles. Length, 5 miles; area, 16 sq m. It produces much wine. Pop about 4000. On it is the busy little seaport of Tenedos

Tenajapa, tá-ná-rá-pá, a town of Mexico, in Chiapas, 19 miles NNE of San Cristóbal. Pop in 1895 7956

Tenerife, tá-ná-roo-fá, a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, on the Magdalena River, 50 miles NW of Kimpox

Teneriffe, tá-ná-rô-fé (Sp. *Tenerife* tá-ná-roo-fá) the largest of the Canary Islands, between Gran Canaria on the E and Gomera on the W. Lat from 28 to 28 35 N lon from 16° 45' to 16° 55' W. It is 60 miles long from NE. to SW. Area, 788 sq m. The island is wholly of volcanic formation is composed principally of enormous masses of trachyte, basalt, and comparatively recent lava, and in its culminating point, the Peak of Tenerife (Pico de Teide) attains an elevation of 12,200 feet. The coast presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow precipitous fissures or ravines, and very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The only good harbor now existing is that of Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) on the NE. The Peak of Tenerife, which is the highest point rising out of the Atlantic basin, is geologically one of the most instructive of volcanic cones. Its lower slopes supporting extensive growths of chestnut, peach fig banana, lemon and orange, have numerous hamlets and villages scattered over them. A median zone is that of the oak pine, laurel various heaths and violets (the highest flowering plant) beyond which follows (above 10,000 ft.) the naked and craggy lava-desert or *salpina*, and then the fields of scorio and pumice. The view from the summit which has a crater a few hundred ft. in diameter and which carries a snow-cap ordinarily during the months from November to April, is one of the most magnificent in the world.

The principal products of Tenerife are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse almonds, tropical fruits honey wax silk cochineal sugar and wine. The dragon tree, coconut and date-palm numerous cacti and euphorbia also flourish. The manufactures are very insignificant but include, in addition to some coarse linen woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches the original inhabitants of the island almost all perished in vain endeavor to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants consist of a mixed race in which Spanish features predominate. Pop in 1900 138,008. Capital Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Other towns are Laguna, Orotava, on the NW coast (noted for a famous dragon tree) Guimar and Puerto de la Cruz

Ténès, or Tenez, tá-nôz, a maritime town of Algeria, 102 miles WNW of Algiers. Pop in 1901 2328. Near it is Cape Ténès, on the Mediterranean

Ténès, Cape, on the N coast of Algeria. Lat. 36° 34' N lon 1° 21' E

Ten-guan, tá-nguân a city of China, is the northern part of the province of Hu pek

Teng-chow, or Tang-chow, a town of China, province of Shen tung on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pachi-li

Tenghin, a lake of Asia. See BALIKAN

Tongri-Nor, tên-grô-nôz, a lake of Tibet, 80 miles NW of Lhasa. It is about 50 miles long. Altitude, 15,190 feet

Tongyueh, an open port of China, in the province of Yun-nan

Tenimber (written also **Teember** and **Tanimber**) Islands, a group of isles in the Malay Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor Laut. They extend from about lat. 0° 30' to 8° 30' S lon from 150° 40' to 133° E. and are mostly coral islands surrounded by coral reefs

Tonine, a post-village of Thurston on Wash on the Northern Pacific and the Port Townsend Southern R. 39 miles SSW of Tacoma. Pop 400

Tennille, a post-station of Campbell co. Ky

Tennille, a post-station of Douglas co. Oregon

Tennille, a post-village of Washington co. Pa., on Tennille Creek, about 34 miles S by W of Pittsburgh

Tennille, a post-village of Berkeley co., S C. Pop. 75

Tennille, a post-village of Upshur co., W Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Bookhamton

Tennille Bottom, a post-hamlet of Vanango co., Pa., 1/2 miles SE of Oil City

Tennille Creek, Greene co., Pa. flows into the Monongahela River

Ten Mile Creek, or Tynemouth, a post-village of St. John co. New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy 27 miles from St. John

Ten Mile Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat 30° 32' N lon 106° 5' W. Altitude, about 11,800 feet

Tennille Island, a post-hamlet of Meigs co. Tenn. 14 miles WNW of Sweetwater

Tennallytown, a village of the District of Columbia, 6 miles NNE of the centre of Washington of which it is a post-substation

Tennent, a post-village of Monmouth co. N.J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Freehold. Pop 100

Tennessee, a south-central state of the American Union bounded N by Kentucky and Virginia, E by North Carolina, S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W by Arkansas and Missouri. The northern boundary eastward from the Tennessee River is approximately the parallel of 36° 30' N lat. westward of that river it is the parallel of 36° 30'. The northern boundary is the parallel of 36° 30' N lat. westward of that river it is the parallel of 36° 30'. The northern boundary is the parallel of 36° 30' N lat. westward of that river it is the parallel of 36° 30'.

The W boundary is formed by the Mississippi River. From North Carolina it is separated by the Iron Bald and Unaka or Great Smoky ridges of the Appalachian Mountains whose general altitude is 5000 feet and whose broad tops are generally treeless. Area of the land-surface, 41,550 sq m. of the surrounding waters 200 sq m.

Parts of the Country—Tennessee is popularly spoken of as consisting of three sections—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The first consists of the eastern mountain border with numerous lofty summits. Clingman's Peak (or Dome) 6519 feet Mount Orynt 6636 ft. Mount Le Conte 6612 ft. Mount Love, 6443 ft. High Knob etc. (2) The beautiful East Tennessee Valley, which has an average elevation at the V of 1350 ft. and at the S of 800 ft. and is one of the most fertile and populous tracts in the state. This valley is slowly furrowed with minor ridges long valleys, and enclosed 'coves' nearly all with a NE and SW trend and the whole varying from about 30 to 50 miles in width. (3) The greater portion of the Cumberland Mountain plateau (elevation above the valley 900 to 2000 ft. or more) which on its southeastern border breaks down at once in perpendicular or overhanging redstone cliffs often of great height, while its western edge is notched and jagged with deep coves and projecting spurs. In the N it is 70 miles wide at the S extremity but 50 miles. Its top is generally level but at some points there are superimposed mountains and the deep Sequatchie Valley with its steep mountain walls, reaches into the plateau in a northward course. The plateau has a delightful climate, sloped in deep coves and conceals great mineral treasures. Middle Tennessee extends westward from the plateau region to the lower Tennessee River. It is a region of fertile terraces, traversed by many ravines and streams, and declining northwards and towards the garden of Tennessee a basin-like area of 5000 sq m. West Tennessee lies W of the Tennessee River and E of the Mississippi. Its eastern slope is considerably broken the western descent is a rolling plain which ultimately terminates in steep bluffs overlooking the Mississippi bottom lands. These are partially timbered and abounded in lakes and swamps.

Rivers—The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland afford extensive commercial facilities. The Tennessee including its head-streams, crosses the state twice. Its principal tributaries are the Clinch Holston (the confluence of these two generally considered to form the Tennessee) Hiwassee, Sequatchie, Elk and Duck. The Middle Tennessee and French Broad flow into the Holston. Among the tributaries of the Mississippi, direct and indirect, are the Big Hatchie, Wolf Forked Deer Ohio, and Reelfoot. Reelfoot Lake, in the NW is the largest lake in the state. It is a shallow expanse, formed during the earthquake of 1811. The principal effluents of the Tennessee have been made available for high water navigation to some extent. The chief tributaries of the Cumberland are the Harpeth Stone and Obie errors, and the Caney Fork. Both the Tennessee and the Cumberland are badly obstructed by shoals of low water. The minor streams of the state afford very great water power though in the mountainous parts their very rapid fall and their large and frequent fluctuations in volume render them unreliable for practical purposes.

Geology *Musculi* N orth—The eastern mountain-border consists mainly of Cambrian and Silurian rocks and of the underlying Ascle series. It affords asbestos, kaolin and

beautiful red, green, and other granites. Valuable copper-mines are wrought in Polk co. in the extreme SE. and elsewhere and the foot-hills abound in iron ore, including rich pyrites, limonite, hematite, magnetite, and valuable iron manganese ores. The East Tennessee Valley which is geographically and geologically a continuation of the Kittatinny Valley of New Jersey the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is flanked by the Trenton limestone and Hudson River shales. The valley contains *dysomite* (a valuable fossiliferous brown hematite) hydraulic cement rock, good lithographic shale, heavy-rare millstone, slate, an abundance of potter's clay, limestone, fire-proof stone, native blue vitriol, marble, and ores of lead and zinc. The coal measures underlie an area of 5000 sq. m. mainly occupying the Cumberland Mountain plateau. The coal is mostly a semi-bituminous variety admirably adapted for iron-smelting. The product in 1903 was 4,798,044 short tons, valued at \$5,979,830. Middle Tennessee contains a large Lower Silurian area in the floor of its great basin whose converging slopes and terraces are generally of Devonian and Silurian-Devonian age. Petroleum, alum, gypsum, grindstones, glass and marble, hot-guano (from caves), coppers, sculpin clay and iron are among the useful products of Middle Tennessee. Along the Tennessee River extends the western iron belt, covering over 5000 sq. m. with huge banks or quarries of brown hematite of a good quality. The state's product of iron-ore in 1903 was 481,510 tons of brown hematite and 31,189 tons of red hematite. The greater part of West Tennessee is of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, but the Mississippi bottoms are of Quaternary and late for malion. The Cretaceous and Tertiary contain lignite in abundance, and there are beds of valuable green and marl. Among the minerals of Tennessee must also be mentioned barytes, baraz, gypsum salts (from caves and spring waters) and salt from natural brines. Phosphate mining has developed into an important industry. The marbles are particularly varied in color and include purely white, perfectly black, red, green variegated, gray breccia, and natural agiolite. Mineral springs are exceedingly numerous and prove useful in a very wide range of diseases.

Climate.—The generally considerable elevation of Tennessee secures it from the oppressive summer heat of the Gulf states and the highland and mountain counties have a long and altogether delightful summer while the winters are nowhere severe. The only unhealthy region is the swampy part of West Tennessee. The average annual rain fall varies from about 42 to 52 inches being usually heaviest in the western sections.

Natural Productions.—The extensive forests of the state afford a very great variety of timber trees. In the E grow the white and other pines in the W the larch, cypress, and cottonwood and almost everywhere the tulip-tree, hickories, the magnolias sweet and black gum black and white walnut, cherry, peach, ash, maple, persimmon, sorrel-tree, locust, chestnut, beech, several kinds of oak etc. Middle Tennessee has great forests of red cedar. The lumber interest is one of the most important in the state and Tennessee ranks foremost among the Southern States of the Union in the value of its lumber products. In the W are extensive cane-brakes. Among the native fruits are the wild plum, the grape, persimmon, crab apple, pawpaw and many sorts of nuts and berries. Deer the black bear and many species of furred and feathered game abound. Among the reptiles the rattlesnake and cottonmouth are voracious.

Agriculture.—West Tennessee is extremely fertile, with a deep black mellow soil and Indian corn and cotton are its great staples. Middle Tennessee is mostly very productive, though some few of its counties have a rocky and untoward soil underlain with solid and stubborn clays. This region is for the most part excellent grain and tobacco land, and grows much cotton especially towards the E. The valley lands of East Tennessee yield fine crops of corn and tobacco, and the winter wheat of this section is of superior excellence. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, oats, hay, hemp, and peanuts are important products of the state. The mountain-country affords excellent and extensive natural sheep-walks, and the abundant meat of the forests fattens many swine. Horses, goat cattle, swine, and mules are bred for export. The leading agricultural crops in 1904 were corn 54,997,880 bushels, wheat, 11,626,068 bushels, oats, 5,810,108 bushels, barley 25,622 bushels, rye, 124,287 bushels; potatoes, 1,345,680 bushels and hay 313,423 tons. The orchard fruits, especially the apple, are extensively cultivated, and much attention is also given to the raising of berries and vegetables. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1904 was 1,002,800 pounds.

Manufactures.—The leading manufacturing industry of the state is flouring and grist-milling, whose chief seats

are Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis. The value of the product in 1904 was \$21,798,828. The next most important industry is the manufacture of lumber and timber-products (tar, turpentine, charcoal, tanner's bark, etc.); the aggregate value of which was \$18,127,784. The mining and smelting of iron and copper are assuming large proportions. The product of pig iron in 1900 was 362,190 tons and that of wrought iron and steel was considerable. The value of the iron and steel industry was reported at \$6,080,024, that of the product from foundries and machine-shops, at \$4,674,560. Zinc and zinc points are produced in East Tennessee. The cotton and woolen manufactures in the state employ extensive capital; the textile products in 1900 were valued at \$3,067,270. Cars, carriages, furniture, spirits, leather, metallic wares, and wines are other articles of manufacture. Wool-carding and boat-building are industries of some consequence. There were in the state in 1900 about 130 manufactories of tobacco and cigars. The product was valued at \$3,810,822.

The railroads in 1881 had a length of 112 miles in 1889 1263 miles in 1870 1492 miles in 1890 1823 miles; in 1896, 2708 miles and in 1900 3139 miles.

The counties are 95,—namely Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Blount, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Cheatham, Chester, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Crockett, Cumberland, Davidson, Decatur, Dekalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gilmer, Giles, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardie, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lake, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Loudon, McMinn, McNairy, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Union, Van Duren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson.

The principal cities are Memphis, on the Mississippi, a great cotton mart (pop. in 1900 102,320); Nashville, the state capital, on the Cumberland (80,346); Knoxville (32,637); Chattanooga in the coal and iron district (30,154); Jackson (14,511); Clarksville (9431); Columbia (6032); Bristol, Cleveland, Dyersburg, Union City, Murfreesboro, Johnson City and Harrison.

Education.—The leading educational institutions are the University of Nashville, the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, the Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal South), at Nashville, the East Tennessee and the Roger Williams University both for colored, also at Nashville the University of the South (Presbyterian) at Greenville, the Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian) at Lebanon; the U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga; Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville; American University at Harrison and Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson. Among the normal schools may be mentioned the Chattanooga Normal University, the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, the Le Moyne Normal Institute at Memphis, and the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon. There are several schools of law, medicine, and divinity, and a large number of private and denominational academies and seminaries.

Government, etc.—The governor and the members of the legislature (senators and representatives) are chosen for a term of 2 years. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of the national Congress.

The population in 1790 was 35,091 in 1800 103,662 in 1810 281,727 in 1820 422,771 in 1830 681,964 in 1840 829,210 in 1850 1,002,117 in 1860 1,106,801 in 1870, 1,258,590 in 1880 1,542,359 in 1890 1,767,518 in 1900 2,029,816. The negro population in 1900 numbered 499,439. There were only 17,746 foreign born people in that year.

History.—The first white settlements in this region which was originally included within the limits of North Carolina, were made just before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1764 the settlers organized the state of Franklin which existed only till 1776. North Carolina having ceded the region to the United States, Congress in 1790 passed an act for the organization of the Territory South of the Ohio. In 1796 the state of Tennessee was admitted into the Union. In June, 1801 a majority of the people voted for secession. A great majority of the inhabitants of East Tennessee declared their adhesion to the Union, but were prevented from taking action by the presence of the Confederate forces. Some of the most important engagements of the Civil War were fought in Tennessee,—the battles of Stone River (Murfreesboro) Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Tennessee has given three presidents to the United States—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson.

Tennessee, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles WSW of Macomb. Pop in 1900 227

Tennessee City, a post-hamlet of Dickson co. Tenn.

Tennessee Colony, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. Tex.

Tennessee Pass, Colo. a pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains has an elevation of 16,418 feet. Lat. 39° 21' N lon 106° 18' W

Tennessee Ridge, a post-hamlet of Houston co. Tenn. 23 miles W of Clarksville.

Tennessee River is formed by the Clinch and Holston rivers, which rise in Virginia and unite at Kingston, Roane co. Tenn. It flows southward to Chattanooga, traverses several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and continues in nearly the same course to Guntersville, Ala. Beyond this point it flows W by N to the NE corner of Mississippi traverses in an almost due N course the state of Tennessee and then with a NW deflection crosses Kentucky and discharges into the Ohio River at Paducah. It is the largest affluent of the Ohio River and is about 800 miles long excluding the branches (or 1200 miles including the Holston). Large steamboats can ascend it to Florence, Ala. about 270 miles from its mouth where the river is obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, which extend to Decatur a distance of 23 miles and around which navigation has been rendered practicable by means of canals. (See Muscle Shoals.) Above Decatur the river is again navigable for steamboats to Kingston.

Tennoy, a post-village of Waukegan on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Fairmount, N. Dak.

Tennille, ten nill, a post-village of Pike co. Ala. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Troy. Pop 100.

Tennille, a banking post-town of Washington co. Ga. on the main line of the Central of Georgia and other railroads 43 miles E by N of Macon. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900 1121.

Tennstedt, ten stit, a town of Prussian Saxony 15 miles NNW of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900 2616.

Tennyson, a post-town of Warrick co. Ind. The banking point is Booneville. Pop. in 1900 402.

Tenoyeum, Cape, in Antarctica, on an island off Victoria Land in lat 7° 22' S.

Tenochtitlan, the Aztec or original Mexican name of the ancient city of Mexico.

Tenorio, a volcano of western Costa Rica 33 miles S of the SE. extremity of Lake Nicaragua. Height, 4700 feet.

Tenos, the ancient name of Tiro.

Tenotique, té-no-té-ka, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the Usumacinta River 22 miles SE of Monte Cristo.

Ten Pound Island, Mass. a short distance E of Gloucester. Lat 42° 35' N lon 70° 43' W.

Tenryu, té-no-ryu, a river of Japan in the central part of the main island, flows SW and falls into the Pacific Ocean a little W of the Bay of Totomina. Total course, about 150 miles.

Tenness, a parish in the NE part of Louisiana, has an area of 665 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Texas River and Macon Bayou. Capital St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890 16,641; in 1900 19,670.

Tensas (or Tensaw) River, Baldwin co. Ala. a bayou or side-channel of the Mobile River to the east of it, flows S to Mobile Bay.

Tensas (or Tensaw) River, La. rises in the NE part of the state, runs nearly southward and enters the Washita River at Trinity. It is about 240 miles long.

Tensaw, or Tensas, a post-village of Baldwin co. Ala. on the Tenness River 17 miles NE of Mobile. Pop 200.

Tensift, té-sift, a river of central Morocco flows westward past the city of Morocco, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean immediately N of lat 32° N. Length about 150 miles.

Tenstrike, a banking post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. Pop. about 350.

Tenterden, a municipal borough of England co. of Kent, 17 miles SE. of Maidstone. Pop. in 1901 3243.

Tenterfield a municipality of New South Wales, 70 miles NW of Grafton. Pop 2000.

Tenth Legion, a post-village of Rockingham co. Va., 6 miles S. of Newmarket.

Tentugal, té-too-pli, a small town of Portugal in Beira, 16 miles from Coimbra.

Tony (ton t) Cape, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on a headland at the mouth of a river of the same name in Cobequid Bay 23½ miles from Newport.

Teocaliti (tao-ha-lim) Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 37' N lon. 106° 53' W. It has an altitude of 13,220 feet.

Teocaltichu, té-kál-tee-chá, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco 30 miles ESW of Aguas Calientes. Pop. in 1900, 8881.

Teora, té-ó-á, a small town of Italy provinces of Avel-Hano, 8 miles SSE of Sant Angelo dei Lombardi.

Teotihuacán, té-o-to-wá-kán, a plateau of Mexico about 15 miles NNE. of Tezcuco, surrounded on all sides, except the E. by ridges and mountain-spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids (*teocallis*) dedicated to the sun and moon which stand near its centre. The former measures 682 feet at its base and terminates in a level platform 121 feet high. The other is smaller. The plateau contains the village of San Juan Teotihuacán.

Tepeacac, té-pá-ká, a town of Mexico state and 20 miles E by S of Puebla. It has some manufactures.

Tepeja, té-pá-á, or Tepeji, a town of Mexico, state and 36 miles SE of Puebla.

Tepehuan, té-pá-há-no, a decayed town of European Turkey in Albania, 32 miles ESE of Avlona, on the Veyos (Vicos).

Tepeatlán, té-pá-tá-lán, a town of Mexico in Jalisco, 20 miles E. by R of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900 5965.

Tepeatlán, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco on the river Tepeatlán, an affluent of the Chilapilla, 45 miles E. by S of San Juan Bautista.

Tepeh, té-pé, a territory of Mexico bordering on the Pacific Ocean and enclosed on the other sides by the states of Sinaloa, Durango and Jalisco. It was set off (1880) from the NW part of Jalisco state. Area, 10,955 sq. mi. The Sierra Madre here known as the Sierra de Nayarit occupies the E. portion of the surface. The volcano of Caborneo is in the W. The territory is traversed by the Lerma River. Capital, Tepeh. Pop. in 1900 150,008.

Tepeh, a town of Mexico, capital of the territory of Tepeh 25 miles E. by S. of San Blas. It is situated on a plateau of about 2900 feet elevation and in the residence during the rainy season of many of the inhabitants of San Blas which is its port. It has cotton and sugar manufactures. Pop. in 1900 15,438.

Tepl, tépl, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles NW of Pilsen. Near by is the Fremontstrassen abbey of Tepl, which contains a large library. Pop. about 3600.

Teplitz, or Töplitz, a town of Bohemia Austria-Hungary 4½ miles NW of Prague situated in a basin between the Krásko and the Mlýnský, about 3 miles N. of the river Blatná. Teplitz is famous for its hot springs (9°-120° F.) which are used mainly for bathing. The principal building connected with the baths is the Kaiserbad. The attractive grounds of the Kurgarten contain a handsome Kermel and a theatre. Other points of interest are the Schlossgarten adjoining Prince Clary's castle, and the Königshöhe, a hill 900 feet in height (with a monument to King Frederick William III.) commanding a fine view of the town. The varied industries of Teplitz include cotton-weaving, the printing and dyeing of textiles, and the manufacture of glass, machinery chemicals, india-rubber goods sugar etc. Pop. in 1900 (including Schönbach, annexed to Teplitz in 1895) 24,420.

Teplitz, Hungary. See THERMIS.

Teplitz Bay, indenting the W shore of Crown Prince Rudolf Land (Island) Franz-Josef archipelago. Lat about 61° 50' N.

Tepeocotlan, or Tepocotlan, té-poc-ko-to-lá, a town of Mexico state and 58 miles NW of Oaxaca.

Teponco'anco, or Tahquamenaw, a bay at the E. extremity of Lake Superior and contiguous to Chippewa co. Mich.

Tequendam Falls, South America. See ROSA.

Tequis, té-ke's, a town of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 45 miles SSW of Pamplona.

Tequisquise, a valley of the plateau of Mexico immediately N of Lake Zumpango. Many fossil mammals remain have been found here.

Ter, té, a river of Spain in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees flows S and E past Gerone and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths S of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course, 110 miles.

Ter-Maké, té-á-ká-ka, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand on North Island, bounding the entrance to Hawke's Bay on the NE.

Ternamo, té-á-mo (also Teteramora) a town of Italy capital of the province of Ternamo, 27 miles NE of Aquila. Lat. of observatory 42° 39' 27' N lon 13° 3' E. The principal buildings are the fourteenth-century cathedral, now modernized, and the Gothic church of Sant' Agostino. There are interesting remains of Roman baths and of an

ancient theatre. Ternano has manufactures of pottery, straw hats, leather, cream of tartar, and furniture. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,163.

Ternano (formerly *Abruzzo Ulteriore I*, a brot'on col-tà-ro-ri pro-mo), a province of Italy Area, 1467 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 267,444. Capital, Ternano.

Ternang, a port-town of Victoria, Australia, 26 miles from Warrnambool. Pop. about 1800.

Terni-Wera, New Zealand. See **TARAWERA**.

Tercera, tã-sã-rã, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 56 miles NE. of Pico. Area, 163 sq. m. The island is volcanic rising to about 3000 feet, and contains one or more partially active cones. The lava-belt coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs, but in the interior there is much fine pasture and grazing land, with cultivated areas of wheat, maize, pulses, and vine. Fruit of exquisite flavor is abundant and oranges and lemons are raised to a great extent. Wine is largely exported. Pop. in 1900 48,928. Capital, Angra, on the S. coast.

Tercero, tã-sã-ro, a river of the Argentine Republic joins the Paraná about 55 miles below the confluence of the Salado.

Tercle, a village of Las Animas co. Colo. on the Colorado and Wyoming R. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. 160.

Terek, tã-rãk, a river of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, which rises at a great elevation in the glaciers of the middle portion of the Caucasus, where Mount Kasbek near its head flows N. and then E. and N. and discharges into the Caspian Sea by several arms which form a broad delta. It has a length of nearly 400 miles and is navigable for small craft throughout more than half of its course. The delta is advancing rapidly into the sea.

Terek, a territory in the eastern part of Ciscaucasia, Russia, extending from the crest of the Caucasus N.E. to the Caspian Sea. Area, 26,823 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Terek. Its N. portion is composed of steppes and there are marshy tracts along the coast. Horses, cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers. Wine is produced. Petroleum is a valuable product. The Russians constitute but little more than one-third of the inhabitants. Various tribes of the Caucasus are represented in the population. Capital Vladikavkaz. Pop. in 1897 833,485.

Tergion, tã-r-gi-on, or **Trigium**, the loftiest summit of the Julian Alps, in Austria-Hungary on the borders of the arven lands of Carinthia and Görz and Gradisca. Height 9,395 feet. The Little Tergion is 8990 feet in height.

Terguier, tã-r-gi-er, a town of France, in Alsace, 19 miles WNW of Lunéville. Pop. in 1901 3334.

Ter-Goeet, Netherlands. See **Goeet**.

Ter-Gouw, Netherlands. See **Gouw**.

Tergoviste, tã-r-gov-ist-er, or **Targoviste**, tã-r-gov-ist-er, a town of Romania, on the Jomanius, 48 miles NW of Bucharest. Pop. in 1900 9396.

Terrame, a port-village of Rome co. Ind. on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Sheridan. Pop. 150.

Terrizzi, tã-r-iz-zi, a town of Italy in Bari 17 miles SE. of Barietta and 7 miles from the Adriatic. The district produces almonds and wine. Pop. in 1901 22,390.

Tertiton, a port-village of Pawnee co. Okla. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Jennings.

Ternich, a small town on the N. coast of Asia Minor about 35 miles ESE of Samasut at the mouth of the Ternich-Su (anc. *Thymodon*).

Terminai, a port-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. The banking point is San Pedro. Pop. 150.

Termination Island, a supposed land-mass of Antarctica, in Wilkes Land, in about lon 95° E.

Termini Imerese, tã-mi-ne-mã-rã-sã (anc. *Therma Himerensis*) a seaport of Sicily on the N. coast, near the mouth of the river San Leonardo province and 20 miles ESE of Palermo. Its principal features are the church of Santa Maria della Misericordia and the Oratorio del Bonfratelli, containing a museum of antiquities and some paintings by Sicilian masters. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct and of a Roman basilica. The warm saline springs, which were known to the ancients, are much frequented. Tunes and medicine-fisheries are carried on, and the town is noted for its manufactures of macaroni. Pop. (commune) in 1901 18,080.

Terminon, tã-r-mi-n-on, a-gou-nã-dã-tã-mã-n-on, Mexico, an inlet of the Gulf of Campeche, in the state of Campeche, and between lat. 18° and 19° N. Length, 45 miles breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumacinta and several other streams.

Termoli, tã-mã-li, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 miles SE. of Vasto. Pop. in 1901 4621.

Termoide, a town of Belgium. See **DANDENBURG**.

Ternate, tã-rã-tã, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. On it is a volcano, about 1500 feet in height, at the base of which on the SE. coast, is the town of Ternate the residence of the sultan and of the Dutch regent of the island. Area 33 sq. m.

Ternate, a residency of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, including Ternate island part of Celebes Dutch New Guinea, and the northern Molucca Islands. Capital Ternate.

Ternate, a town situated on the SE. coast of the island of Ternate and east of the residency of Ternate. It is mostly built and has broad paved streets, a large market-place, and a palace, the old Port Orange, etc. The town is pleasantly situated. It is the emporium of the trade of the northern Moluccas. It exports gum-damar gum-copal, nutmegs and tobacco. It has also some trade in tortoiseshell, trepang, wax and birds of paradise.

Ternenzum, tã-r-nẽ-zũ, or **Neuzum**, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the southern arm of the estuary of the Scheldt (Wester Schelde) 6 miles WNW of Axel. Pop. in 1899 8174.

Teral, tã-rãl (anc. *Terminus*) a town of Italy province of Perugia, picturesquely situated on the Nera, near its confluence with the Tevere 49 miles NNE. of Rome. It possesses a cathedral and Roman remains, including the ruins of an amphitheatre, inscriptions, sculptures, baths, etc. There are a large government arsenal steel and iron works, and some other industries. A few miles from the town are the celebrated falls of Terni formed by the Tevere which here descends 650 feet in three leaps. Pop. (commune) in 1901 30,041.

Ternitz, a village of Lower Austria, district of Neunkirchen. It has extensive steel works. Pop. about 2000.

Terodunt, a town of Mesopotamia. See **TARHART**.

Terror, tã-ror, a town of the Canary Islands in Gran Canaria, about 15 miles from Las Palmas.

Terra Alta, a banking post town of Preston co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 10 miles W by N of Oakland. Pop. in 1900 816.

Terrace, a post-village of Pope co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Terrace, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. The banking point is Homestead. Pop. about 300.

Terrace, a post-village of Bozeman co. Utah on the Southern Pacific R. 100 miles W of Corinne. Pop. 120.

Terra Ceia, a post-village of Manatee co. Fla. Pop. 60.

Terrace Park, a post town of Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis R. The banking point is Milford. Pop. in 1900 290.

Terracina, tã-rã-si-nã (anc. *Antea* afterwards *Terracina*) a seaport of Italy at the S. extremity of the Pontine Marshes on the Tyrrhenian Sea 56 miles SE. of Rome. Crowning the rocky eminence on which the town stands are the ruins of the Roman city and of an imposing Temple of Venus. On the site of the old Forum whose pavement is still in an excellent state of preservation is the interesting cathedral of San Marco. Terracina is the seat of an ancient bishopric. Pop. in 1901 7580 (commune 1110).

Terra Cetina, a post station of Ellsworth co. Kan.

Terra del Fuego. See **TERRA DEL FUEGO**.

Terra di Lavoro, Italy. See **CAMPANIA**.

Terra d'Otranto, Italy. See **LUCIA**.

Terral, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation 1 T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. Pop. 260.

Terralba, tã-rã-lbã, a village of the island of Sardinia, 13 miles SSE of Oristano. Pop. about 4000.

Terraceh, tã-rã-neh, or **Tamamch**, tã-rã-neh, a town of Lower Egypt on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 miles WSW of Menaf.

Terranova, tã-rã-nã-vã, a town of Italy province of Reggio di Calabria 9 miles ESE. of Palmi. It was once a place of some importance but was in great part destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. about 1600.

Terranova (Terra Nova Panania) a town of the island of Sardinia, on a bay of the NE. coast, in the circle of Temple Panania. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4606).

Terranova, a seaport of Italy on the N. coast of Sicily in the province of Caltanissetta, 18 miles N of Lioia. Terranova was built in the thirteenth century by the Emperor Frederick II on the site of the ancient Sola, from whose ruins many vases have been dug. The town has tannery and medicine-fisheries. Pop. (commune) in 1901 22,114.

Terrapin Creek, Colo. rises about 30 miles SE. of Denver and enters the South Platte River about 10 miles E. of Evans.

Terrasson, tĕr'as'son', a town of France, in Dor-dogne, 16 miles NNE of Sarlat. Pop. about 3400 (commune, 3600).

Terraville, a post-village of Lawrence co. S Dak. The banking point is Deadwood or Lead. Pop. 300.

Terrazas, tĕr'as'as, a town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 135 miles (direct) SW of Ciudad Juarez, with which it is connected by rail.

Terrebonne, tĕr'bonn', a bayou of Louisiana, runs nearly southward in the parish of its own name and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Terrebonne, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of 1790 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and SW by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W by the Atchafalaya Bayou. It is drained by Calcasieu, Chenet, Black and Terrebonne bayous. The surface is extensively covered with forests and shallow lakes. Capital Houma. Pop. in 1890 20,167 in 1900 24,464.

Terrebonne, a post-village of Red Lake co. Minn. The banking point is Red Lake Falls. Pop. 100.

Terrebonne, a county in the SW part of Quebec. It is drained by the North River (which flows into the Ottawa) and other small streams. Capital St. Jérôme.

Terrebonne, a banking town of Terrebonne co. Quebec, on the river Jesus (a branch of the Ottawa) 16 miles N of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific R. It has a Roman Catholic college, saw grist and carding mills, tan-neries, and manufacturers of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1901 1832.

Terre-de-Haut, tĕr'dĕh'ot, and **Terre-de-Bas**, tĕr'dĕh'ot, two islands of the French West Indies, together forming the group of Petite-Terre, 26 miles E of Guadeloupe. Other islands with these names are in the group called Les Saintes.

Terre Haute, tĕr'gh'ot, a post-village of Henderson co. Ill. about 15 miles SSE of Burlington Iowa. Pop. 175.

Terre Haute, a city capital of Vigo co. Ind. on the Wabash River 72 miles WSW of Indianapolis, on the Vandalia Line the Evansville and Terre Haute and other railroads. It has a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of the Rose Polytechnic Institute of St. Mary's Institute, and of the Indiana State Normal School. Terre Haute is an important railroad junction and industrial centre, its more prominent manufactures comprising foundry and machine-shop products, powder, railway-car and automobile stores, glass, carriage wheels, etc. The city is also extensively engaged in distilling and brewing, slaughtering and packing, coal mining and flour milling. Pop. in 1890 26,217 in 1900 36,473.

Terre Haute, a village of Champaign co. Ohio, about 30 miles NNE of Dayton. The post-office is Urbana. Pop. 425.

Terrehill, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. 16 miles SSW of Reading. It has cigar factories. Pop. about 1100.

Terreill, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 346 sq. m. It is drained by Ichawaynochaway and Kicheafonso creeks. Capital Dawson. Pop. in 1890 14,503 in 1900 19,623.

Terrill, a city of Kaufman co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas Midland Rrs. 13 miles E. of Dallas. It is the seat of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane and has railroad-shops, cotton gins and compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. and an extensive trade in livestock and lumber. Pop. in 1900 6330.

Terrone, tĕr'ron, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co. Miss. on the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the White River.

Terre Neuve, a town of Haiti, near Gonaïves.

Terre-Neuve, the French name of Newfoundland. **Terre-Neire**, the name of a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles from Saint-Etienne, of which it is a suburb. It has mines of coal, blast-furnaces, and steel-works. Pop. in 1901 2881 (commune, 5284).

Terre Noire (tĕr'noir) Creek, Ark., enters the Little Missouri River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Terre Rouge (tĕr'rouj) Creek, Ark. enters the Little Missouri River in Nevada co.

Terrill, a banking post-village of Dickinson co. Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Terrill, a post-village of Washburn co. Wis. 16 miles NW of Berlin.

Territet, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the N shore of Lake Geneva, adjacent to Vevey and serving part of the parish of Montreux. The castle of Chillon lies 2 miles to the SE.

Terror, Mount, a volcano of Antarctica, on a small island E. of Victoria Land, and in lat. 77° 33' S. Height, 10,884 feet. It adjoins the active Mount Erebus.

Terry, a southwestern county of Texas on the Staked Plain. Area, 528 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 48. The county was unorganized at the date of the 1900 census.

Terry, a banking post-town of Hinds co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 16 miles S by W of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 481.

Terry, a post-village of Carter co., Mont. The banking point is Miles City. Pop. 125.

Terry, a post-village of Lawrence co. S Dak., on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line 7 miles SW of Deadwood. Pop. about 900.

Terry, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn. Pop. 60.

Terry, a post-station of Orange co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. 13 miles W of Orange.

Terrytown, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 40 miles NW of Scranton. Pop. 75.

Terryville, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 22 miles WSW of Hartford. It has manufactures of looks hardware specialties and malleable iron. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Bristol.

Terryville, a post-village of Suffolk co. N. Y. The banking point is Port Jefferson. Pop. 190.

Terryville, a post-village of Dewitt co. Tex. 14 miles E of Cuero.

Terschelling, tĕr'sĕll'ing, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, province of Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length 16 miles. Pop. 4000.

Ternel, tĕr'nol, a town of Spain capital of the province of Ternel, in Aragon on the Guadalquivir 72 miles NW of Valencia. Its old walls and gates, narrow streets, and quaint structures give it a medieval aspect. The town has a Gothic cathedral and an imposing aqueduct. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 9538.

Ternal, a province of Spain in Aragon. Area, 5729 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 246,061. Capital Ternal.

Ternwood, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Pa.

Teschchen, tĕsh'ĕn, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Odra, a tributary of the Oder 33 miles SSE of Tropau. The most noteworthy objects are a massive tower of the twelfth century the fine chateau of the Archduke Frederick and the ruins of the old castle. The industries of Teschen include spinning weaving and the manufacture of furniture. The town was the capital of the former duchy of Teschen. Here in 1779 the treaty concluding the War of the Bavarian Succession was signed between Prussia and Austria. Pop. in 1900 19,142.

Tescott, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Tesham, tĕsh'ĕm, a town of Benin in the circle of Baniatka. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1895 6749.

Tesla, a post-village of Alameda co. Cal. The banking point is Livermore. Pop. about 600. It manufactures bric-a-brac.

Teslin, a post-village of Braxton co., W. Va. The banking point is Sutton.

Teslin, or **Hootallinqua**, hoot'ĕl-in'kwĕ, a river of the Yukon district, Canada, is an affluent of the upper Yukon (Lewes) River discharging into it about 15 miles NNE of Lake Lebarge. It flows in its upper course through the long narrow Teslin Lake, which is crossed by the parallel of 60° N. lat.

Tesouras, tĕs'oo-ras, a village of Brazil state and 80 miles NNW of Goias.

Tessera, a town of the French Sudan near the borders of Nigeria, 60 miles NE of Katsina.

Tess Corners, a post-hamlet of Waukegan co. Wis. 11 miles SE of Waukegan.

Tessenderloo, tĕs-sĕn-der'loo, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg 16 miles NW of Hasselt.

Tessierville, or **Saint Ulric**, a post-village of Richmond co. Quebec on the St. Lawrence River 24 miles below Melville. Pop. 200.

Tessin, tĕs'sĕn, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 30 miles NNE of Güstrow on the Rucknitz. Pop. 3000.

Tessin, Switzerland. See Ticino.

Testa, tĕs'tĕ, a village of the island of Ischia, Italy situated in a beautiful valley.

Testigoes, tĕs'tĕ-gōes, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 miles NW of Margarita.

Tetry, tĕt'ry, (now called Tetbury) an ancient village of France, 8 miles from Péroneux, department of Somme. It is memorable for the victory gained here in 687 by Pepin of Herstal, the ruler of Austrasia, over the king of Neustria.

Tet, tĕt, a river of France department of Pyrénées-Orientales, after an ENE. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E. of Perpignan. Length 35 miles.

Tetbury, a town of England co. and 17 miles SSE. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 1600.

Tete, tã-tã, or **Tette**, tã-tã, a town of Portuguese East Africa, on the E. bank of the Zambezi, about 116 miles W by S of Blantyre, in lat. 15° 14' S. It is the seat of a Jesuit mission and had at one time considerable importance.

Tête-à-Gouche, tã-tã-gooch, a post-settlement of Gloucester co. New Brunswick on the Tête-à-Gouche River 3 miles from Bathurst.

Tetecaim, tã-tã-iã, a town of Mexico, in Morelos, 13 miles SW of Cuernavaca.

Tetelm, tã-tã-iã, a town of Mexico state and 11 miles SE of the city of Puebla.

Tête-Noire, tã-tã-naw (black head), a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais 7 miles SW of Murigny. It is on the route from Martigny to Chameun. Altitude of the roadway about 4000 feet.

Tet'orev, a river of Russia, which joins the Dniéper on the right, not far above Kiev. The town of Zhitomir is Volhynia, is on its bank. Length about 300 miles.

Tetotow, tã-tã-ru, a town of Mackinburg-Schwern 16 miles E of Glatow. It has iron foundries, machine-shops, saw-mills etc. Pop. in 1900 7099.

Tetir, tã-tã-see or **Vega de Tetir**, vã-gã-dã-tã-see, a town of the Canaries in the island of Fuerteventura.

Teton, a county in the NW part of Montana. Area, 7589 sq. m. It includes the Blackfoot Indian Reservation Capital Choteau. Pop. in 1900 6090.

Teton, a post-village of Fremont co. Idaho on the Oregon Short Line. The banking post is St. Anthony. Pop. about 450.

Teton Range, a branch of the Rocky Mountains in northwestern Wyoming, not far from the Idaho boundary and near the Snake River. Its greatest summit is NNE-SSW. The highest peak is Mount Hayden (or Grand Teton) 13 671 feet. This is one of the summits known as the Three Tetons.

Teton River, in northern Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and enters the Missouri River a few miles below Fort Benton. Length about 160 miles.

Tetschen, tã-tã-shen, a town of Bohemia 18 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz, charmingly situated on the right bank of the Elbe, amid the mountains of the Saason Bohemian Switzerland. It is an important station of the Elbe steamboats. Among its attractions is a splendid seventeenth-century chateau surrounded by beautiful gardens and containing a large library and valuable collections. Tetschen has a variety of industries including the manufacture of buttons, chemicals, soap etc. Pop. in 1900 9095.

Tette, a town of Africa. See Tete.

Tettonshill, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles from Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901 5337.

Tettmang, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 3 miles NE of Friedrichstadt. It has a castle. Pop. about 2400.

Tetuan, tã-tã-ã or **Tet'wuan'**, a walled town of Morocco a short distance from the Mediterranean Sea, on the river Martil about 32 miles SE. of Tangier. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain with lofty mountains for its background, and in its terraced structure presents a striking appearance. The climate is healthy and delightful. The environs are planted with vineyards and gardens, and superior fruit abounds, especially oranges which are of an unusually fine quality. The town contains many mosques, some of them spacious and of handsome Moorish architecture. The harbor is protected by two forts at the mouth of the river. The principal manufactures of Tetuan are of wool silk leather and fire-arms. It exports grain wool and live-stock, chiefly to Gibraltar and Spain. The population is estimated at about 25 600 of which 6000 are Jews.

Tettern, tã-tã-ern, a town of Prussian Saxony 17 miles S of Merseburg. It has an old castle. In the vicinity are many mines of lignite and the extraction of coal products is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 6455.

Teteco, a river of the Argentine Republic, is a northern tributary of the Rio Uruguay.

Tetfen, tã-tã-fen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, 4 miles N of Appenzell. It has manufactures of Swiss moulin and umbrellas. Pop. in 1900 4612.

Tetuk-Cham, tã-tã-oham, a city of the Japanese island of Formosa, on its W coast 45 miles SW of Tamsui. It exports sugar and large quantities of peanut oil.

Tetunada, tã-tã-iã-iã, a small town of Spain, in Alcantara, near the Mediterranean, 6 miles S of Denia.

Tetunada (tã-tã-iã-iã) Cape, on the S coast of Farú, at the E entrance to the Gulf of Palma. Lat. 35° 31' N.; lon. 5° 30' E.

Tetunburger Wald, tã-tã-bũ-gũ-ber wãlt, a low mountain-range extending in a SE. and NW direction

through the northeastern part of the Prussian province of Westphalia and covering a part of Lippe and of Hesse. Its highest summit is elevated but little more than 1200 feet above the sea. The length of the range is nearly 190 miles. It is noted for the crushing defeat inflicted in A.D. 9 upon the Romans under Varus, by Hermann (Arminius) the leader of the Cherusci and 4 far from its southeastern termination in a district designated by Tacitus as the Teutoburgensis Silva.

Tentopolis, tã-tã-opolis, a post-village of Birmingham co. Ill. on the Vandalla Line 4 miles ENE of Birmingham. It contains St. Joseph's College (Catholic). Pop. in 1900 499.

Tevere, a river of Italy. See Tarn.

Teverone, tã-tã-rõ-nã, or **Aniene**, ã-nã-iã-nã (see Anio) a river of Italy which rises in the Apennines 8000 W past Subano and Tiroli, and joins the Tiber 4 miles N of Roma. Length 70 miles.

Tevint, tã-tã-ot, a river of Scotland co. of Roxburgh joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a NE course of 24 miles.

Tevintain, tã-tã-ot-dã-iã a name applied to the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

Tevintain, a post-village of Wellington co. Ontario, 23 miles NW of Elora. Pop. 150.

Teviston, or **Bowlin**, a post village of Cochise co. Ariz. 66 miles by rail NE of Benson.

Tewksbury, tã-tã-ber, a municipal borough of England co. and 16 miles NNE of Gloucester on the Avon at its confluence with the Severn. It is noted for its noble abbey-church, one of the finest English specimens of Norman architecture, with an imposing lower curious west facade, and ancient tombs and chapels. Other objects of interest are the Gate House and numerous old timbered dwellings. Here on May 6 1471 the Yorkists vanquished the Lancastrians. Pop. in 1901 3449.

Tewksbury, a post-village in Tewksbury township (town) Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 3 miles ENE of Lowell. Pop. at the time 1900 3893.

Texarkana, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation J T Pop. 80.

Texarkana, tã-tã-kan, a municipality composed of adjacent cities on the capital of Miller co. Ark. and the other situated in Howard co. Tex. It is on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern the St. Louis Southwestern and other railroads 145 miles SW of Little Rock. It has car and engine-works, foundries and machine-shops, cotton compresses and cotton-seed oil mills, manufactures of lumber furniture, etc. The Ft. Agnes Academy is located here (Arkansas). Pop. in 1900 of Texarkana Ark. 6914 of Texarkana, Tex. 5236.

Texas, the largest state in the American Union and the southwesternmost of the Gulf states is bounded on the N and E by New Mexico and Oklahoma Indian Territory Arkansas and Louisiana, SE by the Gulf of Mexico SW by Mexico (from which it is separated by the Rio Grande) and W by New Mexico. Its northernmost limit is the parallel of 36° 30' N. lat. the most southerly point is about 100° W. eastward the Red River is the southern boundary. Area of the land surface, 362,594 sq. m. of the appertaining waters 3490 sq. m.

In a of the C. and G. y. -Texas may be divided topographically into a number of NF-SW belts which succeed one another normally westward or northward from the Gulf. The easternmost of these is a part of the great coastal plain of the United States which occupies a broad area and rises in its higher points to 600-700 feet. Beyond this follows an area of 600-1000 ft. elevation bordered on the W by the prominent escarpment of the slaked plain (Llano Estacado) a plateau varying from 1000 ft. elevation in the S to 4000-5000 ft. in the N. A considerable portion of the western half of the state belongs to the region of the Great Plains. South of New Mexico and the Texas River the country is mountainous. Here are the Organ Mountains, the Sierra del Alamo del Diablo, Blanca Aquila Monks, Guadalupe Apache, Lincot, Charro, etc. extending for the most part indefinitely and irregularly southward, interspersed with salt plains and table-lands where denser a region and frequent water holes alone prevent the country from being impassable. Some of these mountains probably have their orographic continuations in the N of Mexico. Among the highest elevations of the state are Baldy Peak 8382 ft. Black Mountain 7550 ft. Blue Mountain 7336 ft. Chinati Peak 7730 ft. and Sawtooth Mountain 7748 ft. Between the Sabine River (which forms the greater part of the boundary with Louisiana) and the Trinity there are extensive level and sandy pine forests, northward of which the country is rolling, well timbered, and fertile. Central Texas, as far W as the Colorado, is very generally prairie, with timber belts along the streams,

but in the N there is an extensive forest, the "Cross-Timber," consisting mainly of post-oak and black jack, and southward is a region called the mesquite timber from the abundance of its mesquite trees. Western Texas is generally a dry pastoral region, with an invigorating climate, varied scenery and a generally ample supply of clear water in its streams, wells and springs; but northward there are tracts where the water is salt or in other cases is so charged with lime-salts as not to be potable. Along the Rio Grande the country is frequently barren and its growth of mesquite and post-oak is so small as to constitute no longer a forest, but a thicket or *chaparral*. The coast-lands of Texas are everywhere low and frequently sandy or marshy.

Rivers.—The rivers Sabine and Neches reach the sea through the Sabine Lakes and its Pass and both afford some navigation. The Angelina, an affluent of the Neches is also navigated in high water. Into Galveston Bay flow the Trinity River and Buffalo Bayou both navigable for steam boats. The Brazos has been navigated by steam for 300 miles, but at low water its channels are encumbered by shifting shoals. Matagorda Bay receives the Colorado, which has been rendered navigable to Austin. The Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces afford but few commercial facilities. The Rio Grande in its lower course is a fairly large stream crooked and swift, with a bad bar at its mouth, but steam navigation is practicable at periods of high water for some distance upon it. Its principal tributary is the Pecos a long but slender stream. East of the 10th meridian Texas is for the most part well watered with either one stream, The Red River receives from Texas the Canadian, Pecos, Big Wichita, and Little Wichita rivers and the Sulphur Fork besides several upper forks and head streams. The chief elements of the Brazos are the Leon, Clear Fork and Navasota. Into the Colorado flow the Llano Concho San Saba, and Salt Fork. The San Marcos flows into the Guadalupe, the Medina into the San Antonio and the Rio Frio into the Nueces. The Red River and Big Cypress Bayou afford important steamboat navigation for the NE section.

The coast line is about 400 miles in extent. The low peninsula of Bolivar and Matagorda, and the sand islands of Galveston, San Luis, Matagorda, St. Joseph Mustang Padre and Inshore fence for fifty of the main coast-line from the waves of the gulf being separated from the main land by a series of bays and lagoons, of which the principal are at (Alvin) Trinity (San Luis Matagorda, Tres Palacios) Lavaca San Antonio Espiritu Santo, St. Charles Corpus Christi and the Laguna del Madre. Galveston is the seat of most of the maritime trade.

Geology.—Ancient and ancient Paleozoic rocks appear in the mountain ridges on the upper Rio Grande but the great formations of Texas are the Cretaceous and the Tertiary. A line running from the NE angle of the state on the Arkansas boundary line southwestward to Austin and thence to San Antonio and extending in the same general course to the Rio Grande, would roughly divide the Tertiary on the F from the Cretaceous on the W. On the sea-coast the Tertiary gives place to Quaternary and recent formations. The Permian and Jura-Grass together cover a large part of the remainder of Texas probably including a portion of the baked Plain. There is in the W a large exposure of the Carboniferous respectively in the upper valley of the Colorado. The main coal field underlies an area of perhaps 12,000 sq. in. Brown and black lignites of the Tertiary are also abundant. There are large and important deposits of iron (magnetite, etc.) copper and argenteiferous galena in the W and NW counties. Bismuth and other metals are also found. The output of coal in 1903 was 926,759 short tons, valued at \$1,545,383. Salt springs and lakes are numerous in the NW and along the Gulf shore there are extensive and productive salt-lagoons. The production of salt in 1903 was 314,000 barrels. Petroleum has latterly been obtained in large quantities and the state stood in 1903 third in rank among the states of the Union as a producer of this substance—17,930,873 barrels, valued at \$7,517,479. The greater part of the output is from the Bennett pool (discovered in 1901) and the Poor Lake area in Hardin co.

Climate.—The Gulf coast has a long and hot summer, tempered by sea breezes, and modified by occasional "norther" (as the cooler storm-winds are called) which sometimes last four or five days. The high inland prairies have a delightful climate throughout the year. W of the meridian of 100° W in the summers are too dry for agriculture, except where irrigation is practicable. As a whole, Texas is remarkably beautiful except that in the low grounds and moist prairies malarial fevers are apt to prevail. The coast-towns are exposed to visitations of fogs and along the Rio Grande the singular break-bone fever (or

denagao) is endemic. The mean summer temperature at Galveston is about 84° and at El Paso, 81°. In the lower coast-region the temperature rarely descends to the freezing point, but in the western and northern highlands it may fall to zero, or even considerably lower. The average annual rainfall which is 50-80 inches in parts of the coast-strip, diminishes rapidly westward and at El Paso is only about 10 inches.

Flora and Fauna.—Among the native wild animals are the bear puma (rare) deer peccary civet, armadillo, racoon coyote, opossum etc. Many birds visit this state which are never seen elsewhere in the United States. The tarantula, scorpion, centipede, wood-tick, chigger, and locust are troublesome insect pests in some parts. Here are also found the interesting agricultural ants. Among the trees are the long and short-leaved pine cypress, live-and-post-oak blackjack pecan hickory mulberry plane, buckeye, walnut, bold arbo, and locust. The mesquite affords excellent fuel, besides gum tannin bark and edible pods and seeds. The Mustang grape and post-oak grape are among the excellent native fruits, and the former is thought to be of a species peculiar to Texas. Palm trees grow in the SW. In the W grow native species of ebony and lignum-vita, and there are many large and small species of cactus some of which when deprived of their spines, are fed to cattle and mules. A characteristic plant of the W is the yucca (or *Euphorbia* *boyenii*).

Agriculture.—On the coast sea-land cotton is grown. The deep alluvium of the river bottoms near the gulf is adapted to sugar-culture and is unexcelled for cotton. The prairies (both black and chocolate) are fine corn and cotton lands. In the SE rice does well and as a rule all the eastern and central sections are adapted to cotton and corn and to the raising of live-stock and fruits. Swine thrive upon the abundant mast of the timbered lands. Wheat of special excellence is grown in the N centre, and W but the general occupation westward is cattle-raising and wool growing. The broken and hilly country presents facilities for irrigation which is destined greatly to extend the area of cultivable land. Texas is the leading cotton-growing state of the Union and produced a commercial crop in 1894-1900 of 2,438,455 bales. The average under cotton in 1900 was 6,960,367. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 81,962,910 bushels wheat 23,395,913 bushels oats 28,278,233 bushels barley 56,405 bushels rye 64,630 bushels potatoes 910,918 bushels and hay 548,849 tons. Orchard fruits are extensively cultivated. Wine is produced to a considerable extent. The European wine-grape does well in the NW and El Paso formerly was noted for its pleasant Pasa wine and brandies. Figs and oranges thrive in the southern parts. Texas takes a leading position among the states of the Union in the industry of stock raising which with agriculture, is its main pursuit. It far surpasses every other state in the number of its cattle (nearly 10,000,000 including spring calves, in 1900). The amount of washed and new-bleached wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1905 was 14,486,225 pounds.

Manufactures. are not yet extensively established. Carriages, wagons, bricks, flour, meat extracts, furniture, cast-iron, lumber, beer, cotton-seed oil, saddlery, harnesses, fine salt, and woolens are manufactured. The lumber and timber products, which constitute the most important item in the manufactured products of the state, were valued in 1900 at \$17,801,779. Of second rank is the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake, the product of which was valued at \$14,885,324. Associated with this industry is the ginning of cotton, the receipts from which in the same year amounted to \$5,886,923. The flaring and gird-mill products were valued at \$12,333,730. There were in the state in 1899 189 manufactories of cigars and tobacco, which turned out 13,301,494 cigars.

Railroad.—In 1854 there were 54 miles of railroad. In 1860 301 miles. In 1870 711 miles. In 1880 3244 miles. In 1899 6719 miles and in 1900 9669 miles.

Commerce.—These in 1900 numbered 243, as follows: Anderson Andrews Angelina, Aransas, Archer Armstrong Atascosa, Austin Bailey Bandera, Bastrop Baylor Bee, Bell Bexar Blanco, Borden Bosque Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brewster Briscoe, Brown, Burleson Burnett, Caldwell Calhoun Callahan, Cameron Camp, Carson Cass Castro, Chambers, Cherokee, Childress, Clay Cochran Coke Coleman Collier, Collingsworth Colorado, Comal Comanche Concho, Cooke, Coryell Cottle Crane Crockett, Crosby Dallas Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith Delta, Dent Donnell, Dickens, Dimmitt, Donley Dural Eastland, Ector Edwards, Elgin, El Paso, Erath Falls, Fannin Fay, Felt, Fisher Floyd, Ford Fort Bend, Franklin Freestone, Frio Gaines, Galveston Garza, Gillespie Glasscock Goliad Gonzales, Gray Grayson Gregg Grimes, Grady, Hale, Hall, Hamlin, Hamford, Hardeman, Hardin, Har-

rie, Harrison, Hayley, Haskell, Hays, Hemphill, Henderson, Hidalgo, Holt, Mackley, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Knorr, Lamar, Lamb, Lampasas, Lassalle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Marion, Martin, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mills Mitchell, Montague, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Motley, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, Nueces, Ochiltree, Oldham, Orange, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Polk, Potter, Presidio, Rea, Randall, Red River, Reeves, Refugio, Roberts, Robertson, Rockwall, Runnels, Sack, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schlesinger, Seelye, Shankland, Shelby, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Ward, Washington, Webb, Wheeler, Wheeler Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Wood, Yoakam, Young, Zapata, and Zavala.

The chief cities and towns are San Antonio (pop. 53,321), Houston (44,433), Dallas (42,638), Galveston (37,789), Fort Worth (36,688), Austin (the capital, 22,256), Waco (26,486), El Paso (15,906), Laredo (13,479), and Danbury (11,807).

Education.—The richly endowed state university (University of Texas) is located at Austin and Galveston. Other collegiate institutions are the Fort Worth University, the Southwestern University at Georgetown, the Southeast Texas Male and Female College, at Jasper, St. Mary's University at Galveston, Baylor University at Waco, Wiley University (for colored students) at Marshall, the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio, and the state agricultural and mechanical college, near Bryan. There are normal institutes at Huntsville, Prairie View, Austin, etc.

Government, etc.—The governor and other state officers are elected for a term of 2 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state has 16 votes in the lower house of the national Congress.

Pop. in 1850.—In 1850 there were 212,592 inhabitants in 1870 604,215 in 1890 818,579 in 1900 1,591,469 in 1890 2,223,323 in 1900 3,440,719. The negroes in 1900 numbered 620,722, and the foreign-born 178,357.

History.—Previous to 1836 Texas belonged to Mexico, which emancipated itself from the rule of Spain in 1821. Many Spanish missions were planted in the region in the course of the eighteenth century but as a result of the attacks of the Comanches and Apaches, the hordes of lawless adventurers from the United States, and the rising against Spain in Mexico, nothing came of this missionary activity. In the years following the achievement of Mexican independence there was a large influx of immigrants from the United States. In 1835 an insurrection broke out against Mexican rule, and the victory of Houston over Santa Anna, the Mexican president, at San Jacinto, in April 1836, secured the liberation of the country. In the same year Houston was inaugurated president of the republic of Texas. In 1845 the congress of the United States offered to admit Texas as a state into the Union. The offer was accepted and the formal admission took place before the close of the year. The war between the United States and Mexico (1846-48) grew out of the dispute regarding the boundary of Texas. In 1850 Texas sold to the United States her claims to territory outside of her present limits.

TEXAS, a county in the E. part of Minnesota has an area of 1157 sq. m. It is drained by the Current River, the Piney Fork of the Gasconade, and Reubens Creek. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1890 19,406 in 1900 23,122.

TEXAS, a post-village of Marion co. Ala. about 24 miles SE of Hamilton.

TEXAS, a post-village of Heard co. Ga. 18 miles NW of Lagrange.

TEXAS, a post-village of Washington co. Ky., about 44 miles SW of Lexington. Pop. 100.

TEXAS, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Cockeysville. Pop. about 500.

TEXAS, a post-village of Kalamazoo co. Mich., about 18 miles SW of Kalamazoo. Pop. 125.

TEXAS, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y., on Lake Ontario, about 16 miles ENE of Oswego.

TEXAS, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Muskegon River, about 26 miles SW of Toledo. Pop. 125.

TEXAS, a township of Wayne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3951.

TEXAS, a post-village of Tucker co., W. Va.

TEXAS, a township (town) of Harrison in W. Va. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

TEXAS CITY, a post-hamlet of Saline co. Ill., on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles NE of Harrisburg.

TEXAS CITY, a post-village of Galveston co. Tex., on the W. shore of Galveston Bay and on the Texas City Terminal R. 44 miles by rail NW of Galveston. Pop. about 250.

TEXASCREEK, a post-hamlet of Fremont co. Colo. 33 miles W of Canon City.

TEXAS VALLEY, a post-village of Cortland co. N. Y. 5 miles NE of Marathon. Pop. 200.

TEXCOCO, *Texcoco* or *Texcoco*, a lake of Mexico state and about 24 miles E. of the city of Mexico. It is the lowest of the lakes in this region and, lying on the plain of the capital city, has been the cause of frequent inundations. Its waters are now regulated by the great drainage canal. Depth about 3 feet. The lake was once much more extensive than at present and surrounded the ancient city of Mexico (Tzucchtitlan).

TEXCOCO, or *Texcoco*, a town of Mexico, state and about 14 miles ENE of the city of Mexico, near the E. shore of the lake of its own name. In ancient times it was the second city in the country and, though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity (pyramids, temples, etc.). The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private, has railroad-shops and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods and glass, and carries on an active trade with Mexico. Pop. in 1900 5930.

TEXEL, *Texel*, the southwesternmost and largest of the Frisian Islands, forming part of the Dutch province of North Holland, from the main land of which it is separated by the Marsdiep, a strait but little more than 2 miles across. Length about 15 miles, greatest breadth 8 miles. Area 67 sq. m. The island contains fine pastures, on which numerous sheep are reared, from whose milk excellent cheese is made. Its N. part originally a separate island, is termed *Eyerland* (Eggland) from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. Pop. in 1899 5054.

TEXHOMA, a post-village of Beaver co. Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Guyton.

TEXILWE, a post-village capital of Dallas co. Tex. 60 miles NW of Channing, on the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. 180.

TEXOMA, a banking post-village of Greer co. Okla., on the Chicago Rock Island and Gulf and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 250.

TEXUTIA, a town of Central America. See *TEXUTIA*.

TEYDE or TEIDE, Peak of *Teide* or *Teide*.

TEYAGE, *Teage*, the northernmost of the Sulu Islands, *Teage*, *Teage* (written also *Teja*) a town of Morocco, kingdom and 53 miles E. of Fez, on an affluent of the Sebou.

TEXMILAN, *Texmilan*, a town of Mexico, state and 76 miles NE of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900 11,240.

TEXPUR, a town of British India, in Assam on the Brahmaputra River 75 miles above Utsah. Pop. about 5000.

THABA BENIGO, *Thaba benigo*, a village of Basutoland, southern Africa about 67 miles E. by S of Bloemfontein.

THABA-N'CHU, a village of the Orange River Colony 35 miles by road from Bloemfontein.

THACKER, a post-village of Mingo co. W. Va. The banking point is Williamson. It has coal and coke industries.

THACKERVILLE, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation (T) on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Thackerville, Tex. Pop. in 1900 154.

THACKERY, a post-village of Hamilton co. Ill. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 17 miles W of Laram.

THAL, *Thal*, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and ENE of St. Gall.

THALE, *Thale*, a village and health resort of Prussia, province of Saxony SW of Magdeburg near the Harz Mountains. It is a busy industrial place and has great iron works. Pop. in 1900 8467.

THALKEIM, *Thalkeim*, a village of Sleswig district of Germany. It has establishments connected with the textile industry and numerous hosiery factories. Pop. in 1900, 3750.

THALWEIL, *Thalweil*, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles E. of Zurich on the Lake of Zurich.

THAMES, *Thames*, a river of England, con. of Buckingham and Oxford after a SW course of 40 miles, joins the Thames from the left, between Abingdon and Wallingford.

Thames, a town of England, on and 12 miles ESE. of Oxford, on the S bank of the Thames. Pop. in 1911, 2011.

Thames, *thems* (anc. *Tam esis*), the principal, though not the longest, river of England through the S part of which it flows, in a generally eastward and very tortuous course. Its head-streams the Churn and Ials (or Thames) rise on the slopes of the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire. The stream formed by the junction which is soon enlarged by the influx of the Colne and Leach flows in an SNE direction to a point about 3 miles NW of Oxford which is the first important town on its banks. It continues its SE. course to Reading after which its course is mostly E with great bends and windings, until it pours its waters into the North Sea through a broad estuary. The estuary proper (reckoned as far as the Nore light) expands to a width of about 8 miles but the broadening waters for some distance beyond are often regarded as belonging to the estuarine area. The estuary of the Medway opens into that of the Thames. Among the affluents of the Thames from the N are the Cherwell, Thame, and Colne. From the S the principal affluent, in addition to the Medway is the Kennet. On the S side of the entrance to the estuary is the island of Sheppey. London is situated on both banks of the Thames at 60 miles from its mouth. The river has a winding course through the city with an average width of about 1900 feet. Ocean steamers ascend the Thames to London but those of the greatest draught cannot go above Tilbury about midway between London and the mouth of the river. At London and below the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description. The length of the Thames is about 215 miles. The tide ascends as far as Oxford, and the stream is navigated by barges some distance further up. On the E bank of the Thames below London proper are Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend. Among the places situated between Reading and London (descending) are Henley, Great Marlow, Eton, Windsor, Chertsey, Kingston, Twickenham, Richmond, Brentford, and Chiswick. The Thames separates the cos of Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex on the N from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

Thames (locally pronounced *thains*) a tidal estuary of southeastern Connecticut, which receives the Tantic River and the united waters of the Sholuck and Quabog rivers. It extends almost due N for about 13 miles and enlarges Long Island Sound 3 miles below New London. Steamboats ascend it to Norwich. The mouth of this river forms an excellent harbor for the port of New London.

Thames, *thens*, a river of Ontario, flows through the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and after a SW course of 160 miles enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable from its mouth to Chatham, whence towns London and Oxford are on its banks.

Thames, *thens* or *Wai-iti*, is a river of New Zealand, in North Island after a northward course joins the sea by an estuary known as the Firth of the Thames.

Thames a post-town of New Zealand in North Island, about 40 miles SE of Auckland. It is the emporium of the Thames gold-fields. Pop. about 5000.

Thamesford, *thens ford*, a banking post-village of Oxford on Ontario, on the river Thames, 3 miles W of Ingersoll on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Thamesville, *thens vil* a hamlet on the Thames River 1 mile S of Norwich Conn.

Thamesville, *thens vil* (formerly Tecumseh) a post village of Kent co. Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 40 miles SW of London. Pop. in 1901, 864.

Thames, a town of India. See **TAMRA**.

Thaen, *thens*, an island forming the NE extremity of the co. of Kent, England surrounded N and E by the sea and S and W by the river Stour and its branch the tiny Nethergong, once a respectable water-way. Length 9 miles. Area, 41 sq m. The soil is fertile. Its NE point is the North Foreland in lat. 51° 22' N lon 1° 27' E. On the S of Thaen are the favorite watering places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs.

Thann, *thans* a town of Germany in Alsace, on the Thur, 22 miles SSW of Colmar. It has a fine Gothic church with a lofty spire. There are establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1906, 7618.

Thannhausen, *thans haus* a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mangel 20 miles WSW of Augsburg. Pop. about 1500.

Thapsus (Gr. *Θάψος*, *Thapsos*) an ancient town of Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea, about 100 miles SE. of Carthage. Here Caesar defeated the Pompeians in 46 B.C.

Thar, India. See **THAR**.

Thar and Parkur See **THAR AND PARKUR**.

Tharandt, or **Tharand**, *tharant*, a town of Saxony, 9 miles SW of Dresden. It possesses the oldest school of forestry in Germany founded in 1811. Pop. in 1900, 2834.

Tharpe, a post-station of Houston co. Ga.

Thasos, an island in the Aegean Sea, a dependency of Turkey, off the S coast of Thrace, from which it is only about 4 miles distant, 30 miles NNE. of Mount Athos. The shape is nearly circular. Area, about 150 sq m. The island is covered with mountains, which rise to an elevation of about 2400 feet and bear fine forests. The exports include timber, all wax and honey. In ancient times the island was noted for its gold. It pays a small tribute to the Rhodra of Egypt, but is practically autonomous. Thasos is said to have been colonized by Persians before the year 700 B.C. It was long very prosperous and the Romans accorded autonomy to its inhabitants. The capital Thasos, was situated on its N coast. Pop. about 12,000 mainly Greeks.

Thatcher, a banking post-town of Graham co., Ariz. on the Gila Valley Globe and Northern R. 3 miles (direct) W by N of Solomonville. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Thatcher, a post-village of Blaine co. Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. 200.

Thatchers, a post-station of James co. Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Thau, *Etang de*, France. See **FRANCE** under **THAU**.

Thawville, a banking post-village of Ironopolis co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles SW of Gilman. Pop. about 350.

Thaxted, a small town of England, in Essex, 17 miles NNW of Chelmsford, on the Chelmer.

Thaxton, a port-hamlet of Pontotoc co. Miss.

Thaxton, a post-village of Bedford co. Va. 30 miles W of Lynchburg.

Thaya, *thia*, a river of Austria-Hungary the principal affluent of the March which it joins from the W. It forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Moravia. Length upward of 150 miles.

Thayer, *thair*, a county in the S part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 572 sq m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Hebron. Pop. in 1890, 12,738 in 1900, 14,323.

Thayer, a post-village of Saugamon co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Verdun. Pop. about 300.

Thayer, a post-village of Newton co. Ind. Pop. 80.

Thayer, a post-town of Linn co. Iowa on the Burlington Route, 5 miles E of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Thayer, a banking city of Nebraska co. Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 23 miles S of Humboldt. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Thayer, a banking post-village of Oregon co. Mo. on the Frisco System 25 miles SE of Weir Plains. It has a cannery, flouring and planing mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1276.

Thayer, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. on the Middle Fork of the Big Blue River 30 miles W by N of Lincoln, and on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 150.

Thayer, a village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Hinton. It has coal and coke-industries. Pop. about 400.

Thayers Corners, a post village of Franklin co. N. Y. Pop. 100.

Thayet-myo, a town of Burma, division of Pegu, capital of Thayet-myo district on the W bank of the Irrawaddy, about 40 miles above Prome. Pop. about 16,000.

Thetah, or **Thetaki** See **ITSACA**.

Thetarton, a western suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Thetm, *thetm* (Hun. *Thetm* *thetm*), a small border town of Hungary on the N bank of the Danube, at the influx of the March 7 miles NW of Pressburg. On a height towering above the place (about 1,000 feet above the sea) are the remains of an ancient stronghold. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

The Bend, a post-village of DeWitt co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

Thesbea, *thesbea* (anc. Egypt. *Thesbea* and *Aut*; L. *Thesbe* Gr. *Θέσβη*, *Thesbe*), called by the Greeks also *Ammon*; *Diospolis* — a "city of Jove" the *No* or *No-Ammon* of the Old Testament, a famous city of ancient Egypt, whose stupendous remains, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, in about lat. 26° 40' N. It was at the height of its splendor in the period immediately following the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt, about 1700 (1650-1250 B.C.) when it was the capital of the kings of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth dynasties, among whom were the greatest of Egyptian monarchs (Aahmes, Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., Seti I., Ramesses II., Ramesses III.). Thesbea was a great centre of the worship of Ammon. The city proper,

with its imposing temples, lay on the E. bank of the Nile. On its site are KARNAK and Luxor. On the W bank were the vast necropolis (as royal burying place) splendid memorial temples, and the two colossal statues of Amenophis III. known to the Greeks and Romans as statues of Memnon. The localities which mark the ancient sites here are Kurnah Medinet-Haba Deir el-Bahri and Deir el-Medineh.

Thebes (mod Gr Theron thes'ra) a town of Greece, in Boeotia, 26 miles SSE of Livadia. It is situated a short distance to the N of Mount Citharon and about midway between Mount Helicon and the channel separating Euboea from the main land. It stands on the summit of the Cadmea, the acropolis of ancient Thebes, and commands magnificent views. Pop about 3000. Thebes was one of the most important cities of ancient Greece. For a short time, 371-362 B.C. under Epaminondas, it was at the head of the Greek states. The city was destroyed by Alexander the Great of Macedonia in 335 B.C. In the Middle Ages Thebes was a place of some importance.

Thebes a banking post-village of Alexander co. Ill. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 26 miles NNW of Cairo. Pop in 1900, 417.

The Brook, a village of Russell co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 26 miles from Ottawa. Pop 100.

The Buttes (butts) a group of mountains in Sutter co. Cal. 11 miles W of Marysville.

The Corner, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. 20 miles WNW of Kingston. Pop 100.

The Dalles, Oregon. See DALLES.

Theford, a banking post-village, capital of Thomas co. Neb. on the Middle Loup River and on the Burlington Route 146 miles W by N of Grand Island. Pop 200.

Theford, a banking post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles WNW of London. Pop in 1901, 433.

The Forks, a post-village of Somerset co. Ma., at the junction of two branches of the Kennebec River about 50 miles N by W of Skowhegan. Pop 150.

The Geysers, a post-hamlet and resort of Sonoma co. Cal. The banking point is Cloverdale.

The Glades, a post-village of Hall co. Ga. Pop 100.

The Glen, a post-village of Warren co. N.Y. on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 44 miles N of Saratoga Springs. Pop 15.

The Grove, a post-hamlet of Cook co. Ill. about 20 miles NW of Chicago.

The Grove, a post-village of Coryell co. Tex. 33 miles SW of Waco.

The Game, a post-hamlet of Panola co. Miss. 15 miles W of Sardis.

The Hollow, a post-station of Patrick co. Va.

Theiss, the (Hun. Tisza) the longest affluent of the Danube, and next to it the most important river of Hungary, most of whose eastern half is drained by it and its tributaries. It rises in the Carpathian Mountains in the co. of Marmaros on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss. It is 562 km. long. Its course is W. with great bends and windings to Tokay, whence it has a SW course to Raab and thence a S. course, flowing parallel with the Danube which it joins on the left between the Buda and Csepel islands 24 miles SE. of Peterwardein. It is almost throughout extremely tortuous, and if we reckon its minor windings its length is upward of 800 miles. It is navigable for light draught steamboats for about 450 miles. The chief affluents are the Szamos, Körös, Maros, and Réga from the left and the Sajó from the right. Not far from its mouth the Theiss is connected with the Danube by the Franziskaner. The river frequently inundates its banks. It is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish. Among the towns on its banks are Tekay, Szolnok, Csongrád, Eszterom (on a lateral arm of the river) and Segedin.

Theisschitz, the huts (Hun. Tisza) a town of Hungary on the Tisza. It has large iron works. Pop. about 4000.

Theiss, a post-village of Clinch co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop 175.

The Maldeas and Coombe, an urban district of England in Surrey about 15 miles SW of the centre of London. Pop. in 1901, 6293.

Themar, a small town of Saxe-Meiningen on the Werra 10 miles SE of Meiningen. It has retained its ancient walls and towers. Pop. about 2500.

Thémazny, a small town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles ENE. of Parthenay.

Themon, a small town of France in Deux-Sèvres, 18 miles ESE. of Périgueux.

Themy, a post-village of Comanche co. Tex. Pop 75.

Thée, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. Pop 75.

Theodore, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 275.

Theodora, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. Pop 75.

Theodosia, the ancient name of KAFFA.

Théodule (la d'ou'le) Pass, in the Alps, is between Piedmont, Italy and the Swiss cantons of Vaud. It traverses the middle (at the head of the Upper and Lower Théodule glaciers) between the Matterhorn and the Breithorn. Height 10,900 feet.

Theological Seminary, a post-village of Fairfax co. Va., about 8 miles SW of Washington D.C.

The Plains, a post-village of Benquey co. Va. at Plains station on the Southern R. 48 miles W of Alexandria. Pop 100.

Thera See FANTONIA.

Therain, a river of France which flows past Beauvais and joins the Oise near Creil. Length about 50 miles.

Therapia, the spa, a village of European Turkey on the W. shore of the Bosphorus 8 miles NE of Constantinople, with numerous country houses and the summer residences of several ambassadors.

Therese, the spa, a banking post-village in Therman township (town) Jefferson co. N.Y. on the Indian River and on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R. 24 miles N by E of Watertown. It has many factories of sugar, cheese, and lumber. The town comprises several beautiful lakes. Pop of the town in 1900, 2130 of the village, 917.

Theresa, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on the Rock River about 20 miles S of Fond du Lac, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop in 1900, 305.

Theresa, a township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. Pop in 1900, 1413.

Theresienstadt, the city (Böhm. Terr.) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia 2 miles N of Leitmeritz on the Elbe near its confluence with the Elbe. It is a great military arsenal and camp. It was founded as a fortress at the close of the reign of Maria Theresa, but it is no longer such. Pop in 1900, 940.

Theresienstadt, a town of Hungary. See THURKOT.

Therolun, the spa, a town of the right bank of the Paroshyba River about 220 miles above its mouth. It has elementary and advanced schools and a school of arts and trades, but no important trade. Pop. about 8000.

Therolopolis, the spa, a town of Theresienstadt, or Maria-Theresienstadt (Hun. Széchenyi) a town of Hungary with the title of a royal free city situated in the great fruitful plain of the Alföld in the co. of Bács-Bodrog 25 miles SW of Segedin. Among the notable buildings are the churches, the hall barracks and theatre. The surrounding district is rich in wheat and on the great plain belonging to the city large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. These rich resources render Therolopolis an important trade-centre. There are also some manufacturing industries including the weaving of linen, tanning and the making of foot-wear. Pop. in 1900, 82,123, mainly Magyars.

Therolopolis, the spa, a town of Hungary on the Danube 18 miles E of Temesvár. Pop. about 4000.

Therolopolis, a town and former capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 16 miles NE of Petropolis.

Therolopolis, a town of the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil 34 miles SW of Bento.

The Ridge, a post-village of Elbert co. Ky.

Theriot, a post-village of Terrebonne parish La.

Therion, a village of Screven co. Ga. is a rural free-delivery of Heliopolis.

Therma, an ancient name of SALONICA.

Therma See THERMATA.

Therma Helvetica, the Latin name of BADEN (Switzerland).

Thermicus Sinus See THERMATA.

Thermal City, a post-village of Rutherford co. N.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Rutherfordton.

Thermia (L. *Thermia* from Gr. *thermē* heat) a town of the Cyclades in the Cyclades 22 miles N of Syra, midway between Zee and Seris. Area about 1,000 sq. The island derives its name from the thermal springs at its E. side, near the village of Thermia. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Thermopoleis, a banking post-town of Wyo. Pop in 1900, 279.

Thermopylae, ther mop e-ah (Gr *Θερμοπύλαι*), is "the hot gates," referring to the thermal springs located there, a famous pass of Greece, between an eastern ridge of Mount Ota and the Gulf of Lavinia (Malaga Gulf) on the road leading from Thebes to middle Hellas. In ancient times it was a narrow passage, several miles in length hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks and on the other side by the sea, but the configuration of the ground is entirely changed, mainly through the deposits brought down by the river Arifladi (Sperchius) and there is no longer a narrow pass, but instead a level plain of considerable width. The Pass of Thermopylae is memorable for the valiant stand made there in the year 480 B.C. by Leonidas and his band of Spartans against the Persian host of Xerxes and the heroic death of the defenders. The Polyandrium, an ancient tombstone, with the remains of a square pedestal built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. In 1912 the forces of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, were defeated at Thermopylae by the Romans. Near here are remarkable hot springs, to which the pass owes its name.

The **Rock**, a post-town of Loudon co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 68 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900 180.

Thessalon, a banking post-village and outpost of Algoma district Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 219 miles (direct) WNW of Parry Sound. Pop. in 1901 1203. It has saw and woollen mills.

Thessalonice. See **Salonica**.

Thessaly (L. *Thessalia* from Gr *Θεσσαλία*) the north easternmost division of ancient Greece, situated between Epirus on the W and the Aegean Sea on the E and bounded on the N by Macedonia. The region consists mainly of fertile plains drained by the Peneios (the modern Salambria). On the borders are lofty mountains including the range of the Pindus on the W. Mount Olympus on the N and mountains Ossa and Pelion on the E. The vale of Tempe, traversed by the Peneios, presents a break in the mountains which here border the Aegean Sea. Among the prominent towns in ancient times were Larissa (Larisa), Crannon, Pharsa, Paeonia and Pharsalus (Farsala). The cities were united in a loose confederacy. After having been united for a brief time under the tyrants of Pharsa the country passed in the middle of the fourth century A.C. under the rule of Macedonia. The Greek Revolution (1821-29) liberated the southern part of Thessaly from the Turkish yoke. The bulk of the region remained a part of Turkey until 1881 when the great powers compelled the sultan to cede most of it to Greece. Thessaly comprises the nomarchies of Larissa, Magnesia, Trikala and Karditsa. The nomarchy of Ithiatis also formed part of ancient Thessaly in a wider sense. The region as a whole is still called by its ancient name.

Thetford, a municipal borough of England in Norfolk on the navigable Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 23 miles WSW of Norwich. It is a place of great antiquity and was for a time the capital of East Angles. In the Middle Ages it was a city of churches and monasteries. It possesses a remarkable monument of Celtic times in a vast mound called a little hill. Pop. in 1901 4617.

Thetford, a post-township of Genesee co. Mich. Pop. in 1900 1297.

Thetford, a post-village in Thetford township (town) Orange co. Vt. on the Boston and Maine R. 48 miles ENE of Rutland. The town is bounded on the E by the Connecticut River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1249 of the village, 100.

Thetford Center, a post village of Orange co. Vt. about 20 miles SSE of Montpelier.

Thetford Mines, a banking post-village and outpost of Wolfe co. Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. 80 miles SW of Quebec. It has extensive asbestos-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Thieux, tieh, a town of Belgium, province of 13 miles SE of Liège. It is an ancient place. Pop. in 1900 5675.

The **Weirs**, Balknap co. N.H. See **WEIRS**.

Thiakhi, one of the Linnian Islands. See **ITAKA**.

Thian-Shan, Central Asia. See **TIAN SHAN**.

Thiencourt, tie e koor, a small town of France, in Mouths-of-Moselle, 8 miles NW of Pont-à-Mousson.

Thibet. See **TIBET**.

Thibodaux, tib o-doh, a banking post-town capital of Lafourche parish La. on Bayou La Fourche and on the Texas and Pacific R. 47 miles (direct) W by S. of New Orleans. It has fruit-canning and sugar industries. Mount Carmel Academy is located here. Steamboats ascend the bayou to this place. Pop. in 1900 3203.

Thicketty Creek, N.C. flows into the Broad River a few miles above the mouth of the Picolet River.

Thief River Falls, a banking city of Red Lake co. Minn., on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St.

Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 17 miles (direct) NNE of Redlake Falls. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1819.

Thiel, a town of the Netherlands. See **TIJL**.

Thiele, tie-ah, or Zihl, tiehl, a river of Switzerland, rises near the SE foot of the Jura Mountains and joins the Aar 5 miles E of Bienna after a NE course of 66 miles, in which it traverses the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienna. The village of Thiele is situated between the lakes.

Thielis, a post-hamlet of Rockland co. N.Y. 4 miles W of Haverstraw.

Thielman, tiehl man, a village of Winnebago co. Minn.

19 miles by rail WSW of Wabasha.

Thierode, tiehl ro-doh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheidt 18 miles E of Oheim.

Thieft, tieht, a town of Belgium province of West Flanders, 15 miles SE of Bruges. It has a venerable cloth-hall and a belfry. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 10 727.

Thiene, or **Tiene**, tie-ah, a town of Italy 13 miles NNW of Vicenza. It has an old palace with frescoes by Paul Veronese. Pop. (commune) in 1901 7644.

Thiensville, thi ens-vill, a post-village of Ozaukee co. Wis. on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. about 300.

Thiérache, tie-ah rash, an old district of France, in Picardy. It is now comprised in the department of Aisne.

Thiers, tie-ah, a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durolle, 36 miles ENE of Clermont-Ferrand. This old town is very picturesque situated on the steep bank of the river and contains many quaint timbered houses. The principal edifices here are the church of St. Genes dating from the eleventh century and the equally venerable Romanesque church of Le Modier. The new part of the town is built around the railway station. There are manufactures of cutlery and paper. Pop. in 1901 12 784 (commune, 17 625).

Thierville, a post-village of Galia co. Ohio. Pop. about 125.

Thingvall, ting val, Lake (Thingvallavatn) in the SW part of Iceland.

Thionville, a town of Germany. See **DIXENHOFF**.

Thirlmere, a lake of Cumberland, England 4 miles SE of Keswick. An aqueduct conveys its waters to Manchester. Its length since the construction of the huge dam is nearly 4 miles.

Thyrsk, a town of England co. of York North Riding in the vale of Mowbray 9 miles SEF of Northallerton. It has a fine old church. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. about 3000.

Thyr Dneum, thir dneum, a post-hamlet of Keweenaw co. Wis. 20 miles NE of Green Bay.

Thisted, tieht, a seaport of Denmark in Jutland, on an arm of the Lim-Fjord, 12 miles NW of Nykjøbing. Pop. in 1901 6072.

Thistle, a post-village of Utah co. Utah. The banking point is Springville. Pop. 104.

Thistle Island, South Australia, at the entrance of Spencer Gulf in lat 35° 6' S lon 136° 11' E.

Thivie, a town of Greece. See **TARAS**.

Thiviers, tie ve-ah, a town of France in Dordogne, 18 miles NE of Périgueux. It is noted for its truffes. Pop. in 1901 20 3 (commune 7884).

Thizy, tie zee, a town of France department of Rhône 30 miles NW of Lyons. It is a seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4 77. Near by is Bourg-de-Thizy with about an equal number of inhabitants.

Thlozo Creek, Douly co. Ga. flows W into the Flint River.

Thlotel, a village of NW Scotland in northern Africa.

Tholsey, twis-see, a small town of France, in Ain, on an affluent of the Saône, 9 miles S of Mâcon.

Thok-Jalme, an important gold-field in Tibet about 64 miles NE of Gartok. Altitude, 16 330 feet (the highest permanent habitation in the Eastern Hemisphere).

Tholen, to-len, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, N. of the island of South Holland from which it is separated by the Oosterschelde (East Scheldt). Length about 19 miles. On it is the little town of Tholen 4 miles NW of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Thomaz, to-man, a town of Portugal province of Estremadura, district of Santarém 16 miles NW of Abrantes. It has some interesting structures, mainly ecclesiastical. Pop. in 1900 6935.

Thomaz, tom-ah, a southern county of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, 713 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Ocklockoonce River, and also drained by the Ogalia and Okega

river. Capital, Thomaville. Pop in 1890, 21 154; in 1900, 31 076

Thomas, a county in the NW part of Kansas, has an area of 1076 sq mi. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Sappa Creek. Capital, Cady. Pop in 1890 5333 in 1900 4112.

Thomas, a county in the W part of Nebraska. Area, 730 sq mi. It is intersected by tributaries of the Loup River. Capital, Thadford. Pop in 1890 517 in 1900 628

Thomas, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. The banking point is Birmingham. It has mining industries.

Thomas, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill. The banking point is Tampico. Pop. 100

Thomas, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 47 miles N of Detroit. Pop. about 300

Thomas, a post-station of Harrison co. Mo

Thomas, a banking post-village of (center co. Okla. on the Frisco System, 16 miles (direct) NE. of Arapahoe. Pop. about 150. It has milling industries.

Thomas, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa.

Thomas, a post-station of Barnwell co. S C

Thomas, a banking post-town of Tucker co. W Va. on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh R. 40 miles (direct) SE. of Morgantown. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop in 1900 2124

Thomashoro, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles NNE of Champaign. Pop. about 325

Thomas Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Mo. 10 miles NW of Huntsville. It has coal-mining interests.

Thomas' Point, on the N side of the entrance to the South River (Chesapeake Bay) with a light, marks the entrance to Annapolis.

Thomas Run, a post-hamlet of Harford co. Md. 5 miles NE of Belair

Thomaston, a post-village of Warengo co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Selma. Pop. 250

Thomaston a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. in Thomaston township (town) on the Naugatuck River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 1/2 miles N of Waterbury. It has manufactures of clocks, brass goods, cutlery etc. 1/2 of the town is 1800 3309

Thomastown, a banking post-town, capital of (poco co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia and the Macon and Birmingham R. 76 miles N. of Atlanta. It has cotton and cotton seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 114

Thomaston, a post-village in Thomaston township (town) An x co. Ma. on the St. George River (a deep narrow inlet of the sea) and on the Maine Central R. 4 miles W-W of Rockland. The town has granite-quarries and ship-building industries. The Maine State Prison is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900 2888

Thomaston, a post-village of (Coebe co. Mich. on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. 200

Thomaston, a post-village of Nassau co. N Y. on Long Island. The banking point is Flushing. Pop. 160

Thomaston, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex. on the Guadalupe River and on the Gulf Western Texas and Pacific R. 11 miles SE. of Cremo. Pop. 200

Thomastown, a town of Ireland, on and 9 miles SSE of Kilkenny on the Nore. Pop. about 1600

Thomastown, a post-village of Leake co. Miss. on Yorkneck Creek 55 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 75

Thomastown, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio, 3 1/2 miles SE. of Akron. Pop. 200

Thomastown, a town of Shelby co. Tenn. Pop. in 1900 180

Thomaville, a banking post-village of Clarke co. Ala. on the Southern R. 37 miles (direct) NW of Mcroeville. Pop. in 1900 686

Thomaville, a post-village of Fitch co. Cole

Thomaville, a banking post-town and health resort capital of Thomas co. Ga. on the Atlantic and Farming ham R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 300 miles WSW of Savannah. It has cotton- lumber- and fruit-industries and iron works, and is the seat of South Georgia College. Pop. in 1900, 5322

Thomaville, a post-village of Oregon co., Min. about 70 miles W of Poplar Bluff

Thomaville, a banking post-town of Davidson co. N C. on the Southern R. 10 1/2 miles ENE of Lexington. It has manufactures of furniture, speake, flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 761

Thomaville, a post-village of York co. Pa. 7 miles SW of York, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 300

Thomaville, a post-station of Chatham co., Tenn. 35 miles WNW of Nashville.

Thomery, a high-reef, a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 31 miles from Fontainebleau. It is noted for its grapes.

Thompson, a post-town of Bedford co. Ala. 35 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900 145

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ark. 30 miles by rail SE of Fayetteville.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co. Cal. about 25 miles N of Los Angeles

Thompson, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. in Thompson township (town), on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 38 miles N by R. of Norwich. The town is intersected by the Quinebaug River and has cotton- and woolen-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 5442 of the village, about 500

Thompson, a post-station of Newcastle co. Del. 4 miles N of Newark

Thompson, a banking post-town of Winnebago co. Iowa 10 miles NW of Forest City on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 450

Thompson, a post-village of Schoecraft co. Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. about 400

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Audrain co. Mo. 5 1/2 miles W of Mexico

Thompson, a post-village of Minnesota co. Mont. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. about 350

Thompson, a township (town) of Sullivan co. N Y. Pop. in 1900 3739. It contains Moulton.

Thompson, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co. N Dak. on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 350

Thompson, a post-village of Genesee co. Ohio, about 40 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. 150

Thompson, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 812

Thompson, a post-borough of Susquehanna co. Pa. on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson R. 24 miles N of (Carbonate. Pop. in 1900 709

Thompson, a township of Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 480

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Wis. about 12 miles NW of Milwaukee

Thompson Creek Ellsworth co. Kan. is a tributary of the Smoky Hill River

Thompson Lake, S Dak. in Kingsbury co. is about 10 miles long

Thompson Ridge, a post-village of Orange co. N Y. 10 miles N of Middletown on the Fris R. Pop. 190

Thompsons, a post-village of Fort Bend co. Tex. Pop. 75

Thompson's Creek, La. enters the Mississippi River 2 miles above Port Hudson

Thompson's Creek, Nire runs southward, and enters the Leaf River in Perry co.

Thompsons Crossroads, a post-station of Louisa co. Va.

Thompsons Mill, a post-station of Fauquier co. Va. 14 miles from Benedict

Thompsons Mills, a post-station of Jackson co. Ga.

Thompson's River, a small stream of Minnesota co. Mont., enters Clarke a River

Thompsons Station, a post-village of Williamson co. Tenn. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 30 miles S by W of Nashville. Pop. 100

Thompson Station, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 250

Thompsons Valley, a post-station of Tazewell co. Va.

Thompsetown, a post-borough of Juniata co. Pa. on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles NNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 273

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 3 1/2 miles E of Springfield. It has extensive manufactures of carpets and cotton-trimmings. Pop. about 3800

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 10 miles SE. of Benton. Pop. in 1900 398

Thompsonville, a post-station of Jefferson co. Kan. 2 1/2 miles from Medina.

Thompsonville, a banking post-village of Benzie co. Mich. is a farming and lumber region and on the Ann Arbor and the Pere Marquette R. 21 miles ESE. of Frankfort. It has charcoal and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Sullivan co. N Y. on the Herkshire River, about 30 miles NW of Middletown. Pop. 158.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., about 30 miles S of Milwaukee.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles W of Bradford.

Thomson, a banking post-town, capital of McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia R. 37 miles W of Augusta. It has manufactures of cotton cotton-seed oil fertilizers, and lumber. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Thomson, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Ill. 14 miles from the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 7 miles N by E of Fulton. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Thomson, a post-station of Clark co., Ky.

Thomson, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the St. Louis River and on the Northern Pacific R. 23 miles WSW of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Thomson, a post-village of Washington co. N.Y. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. 100.

Thomson, thence, a small town of France, in Haute-Savoie on the Pier 9 miles SSE of Annecy.

Thongwa, a town of Burma, capital of a district 23 miles SW of Bangoon. Pop. about 20,000.

Thonon-les-Bains, to thence is here a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, capital of an arrondissement, comprising the district of Chablais, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 20 miles NE of Geneva. It is an ancient and interesting little place. The square called the Place Châteauneuf represents the site of a castle of the dukes of Savoy. The place has mineral baths. Pop. in 1901, 3914 (commune, 6263).

Thunotomasa, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop. 150.

Thur, a banking post town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Thurston, a village of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from New Glasgow its banking point.

Thurston, thence, a post-village of McKinley co., N. Mex., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 200.

Thurstonburg, to thence is here a town of Transylvania, Hungary, capital of the co. of Turda-Aranyos 17 miles SE of Klausenburg. Near it are extensive salt-mines and a narrow ravine, with a number of caverns. Pop. in 1900, 1211.

Thurston, to thence is here a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles NE of Annecy. Pop. about 2300.

Thurn, (thence Tur n) a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 52 miles SSW of Marienwerder on the right bank of the Vistula, which here divides into two branches. It is an interesting town with many quaint houses. Among the notable objects are several churches, the town hall (with a museum) the ruins of a castle of the Teutonic Knights a leaning tower and a bronze statue of Copernicus a native of the town. The industries of Thurn comprise iron founding and the manufacture of machinery tobacco soap etc. The town is an important commercial centre. Thurn was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1271. It was an important member of the Hanseatic League. In the treaty of Thurn concluded in 1480 the Teutonic Knights ceded West Prussia to the Poles and agreed to recognize the sovereignty of Poland over East Prussia. The town remained in the possession of Poland till 1919. Pop. in 1900, 20,624.

Thurn, Ohio. See THURNTONVILLE.

Thurnby-on-Tees (formerly South Stockton) a municipal borough of England in the North Riding of Yorkshire on the right bank of the river Tees near its mouth opposite Stockton with whose industries its own are closely identified. It has large ship building yards and iron works. Pop. in 1901, 16,653.

Thurnapple River, Mich. rises in Eaton co. and enters the Grand River about 10 miles ESE of Grand Rapids.

Thurnapple River, a small stream of Chippewa co. Wis. runs in a SSW direction and enters the Chippewa.

Thurnbury, a banking post town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Thurnbury, a post-station of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Thurnburg, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 50 miles N of Richmond.

Thurnbury, a town of England co. of Gloucester near the estuary of the Severn and 11 miles NE of Bristol. Pop. about 4000.

Thurnbury, a village of Chester co., Pa., about 24 miles W by N of Philadelphia, is a rural free delivery of Westchester. Pop. of Thurnbury township in 1900, 235.

Thurnbury, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Thurbury, a banking post-village of Ontario, co. of Grey at the mouth of Beaver River, in Nottawasaga Bay,

Lake Huron, and on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles W by N of Collingwood. It has manufactures of foundry products and gasoline-engines. Pop. in 1901, 786.

Thursdale, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 35 miles W of Philadelphia.

Thursdale, a banking post-village of Milam co., Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. Pop. about 350.

Thursdale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 10 miles N of London. Pop. 200.

Thursdale, a post-township (town) of Walde co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 22 miles NW of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Thursdale, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Ware River near its mouth and on the Boston and Albany R. 18 miles E. by N of Springfield. It has a cotton factory. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Palmer.

Thursdays, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 80.

Thurs, a small town of England co. of York West Riding, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 miles SW of Goole.

Thurs's Cove, an outpost of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Annapolis.

Thorney, a small town of England, co. of Cambridge, 10 miles WSW of March.

Thornfield, a post-station of Oswego co., Mo.

Thorn Grove, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 15 miles E of Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Thornhill, a town of England co. of York West Riding 5 miles WSW of Wakefield on the Calder. It has iron and chemical works. Pop. in 1891, 10,290.

Thornhill, a village of Scotland co. and 14 miles NNW of Dumfries near the Vih.

Thornhill, a post-station of Marion co., Ala.

Thornhill, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y. 15 miles SW of Syracuse.

Thornhill, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Mars.

Thornhill, a post hamlet of Granger co., Tenn.

Thornhill, a post-village of Orange co., Va., about 60 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Thornhill, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles N of Toronto. Pop. about 800.

Thornhorst, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Thornleigh, thence is, a post-station of Pettus co., Mo.

Thornlochan, a town of Scotland co. of Renfrew 1 1/2 miles S of Pollockshaws. Pop. about 2000.

Thornston, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Fleetwood. Pop. in 1901, 5108.

Thornston, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England 4 miles from Bradford.

Thornston, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Fordyce. It has a cotton gin and lumber m. interests. Pop. about 500.

Thornston, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on a branch of the Calumet River and on the Chicago and Eastern Ill. R. 28 miles E of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

Thornston, a banking post-town of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, 19 miles SW of Mason City on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Thornston, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. 10 miles W of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Thornston, a post town of Holmes co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. in 1900, 48.

Thornston, a post hamlet and resort in Thornton township (town) of Grafton co., N.H. on the Pemigewasset River 16 miles N of Plymouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 652.

Thornston, a post-village of Sandoval co., N. Mex. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

Thornston, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. about 11 miles WNW of Chester. Pop. 150.

Thornston, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence, 4 miles distant. It has manufactures of worsteds, yarns, hosiery etc. Pop. about 400.

Thornston, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 41 miles N of Hearne. Pop. about 575. It has cotton-gins.

Thornston, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash. The banking point is Oakesdale. Pop. 125.

Thornston, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 4 miles ENE of Grafton.

Thornston, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles SSW of Alton, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200.

Thornston's Ferry, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R. 11 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. about 540.

Thornton's River, in the NE. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge near the W. border of Rappahannock co. and unites with the Hodgman's River to form the North Fork of the Rappahannock.

Thornstown, a banking post town of Boone co. Ind. on Sugar Creek (or the Rock River) and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 37 miles NW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 1511.

Thornville, a post-village of Lapeer co. Mich. on the South Branch of the Flint River 12 miles S. by E. of Lapeer. Pop. 125.

Thornville, or **Thorn**, a banking post-village of Perry co. Ohio 18 miles N. of Newark on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Zanesville and Western R. Pop. in 1900 374.

Thornfare, a post village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the West Jersey and South Jersey R. The banking point is Woodbury. Pop. 225.

Thorold, a banking post town and emporium of Welland co. Ontario, on the Welland Canal and on the Grand Trunk and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto R. 4 miles N. of St. Catharines. It has flouring mills and manufacturing of cotton paper pulp cement etc. Pop. in 1901 1479.

Thoroughfare, a post-hamlet of Prince William co. Va. on the Southern R. at Thoroughfare Gap in Bell Run Mountain, 40 miles W. of Alexandria.

Thorp, a post village of Kittitas co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Ellensburg. Pop. about 200.

Thorp, a banking post village of Clark co. Wis. in a lumber grain and stock raising region 40 miles E. N. of Eau Claire, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900 84.

Thorp, a post village of Delaware co. Iowa on the Chicago and West Western R. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. 100.

Thorp Spring, a post-village of Hood co. Tex. 30 miles SW of Fort Worth. Pop. about 500.

Thorsby, a banking post village of Chilton co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 400.

Thorsbavn, the capital of the Faroe Islands on the SE. coast of the island of Sornø. Pop. about 1000.

Thotien, a post-station of Winnipegk o. Iowa.

Thouare (then a town of France in Deux Sèvres on the line 22 miles NE of Poitiers. It has remains of its medieval walls and there are venerable churches. An old castle perched up in a rock and interesting bridge. The town has a considerable trade in the products of the region. Pop. in 1901 4754 (commune 5669).

Thoues, town a river of France departments of Deux Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, which after a course of 70 miles joins the Loire near Saumur.

Thourout, town a town of Belgium in West Flanders 11 miles NW of Bruges. Pop. in 1900 10 145.

Thousand Island Park, a post village and summer resort of Jefferson co. N. Y. on an island in the Lawrence River 12 miles NE of Olean. Pop. about 300.

Thousand Islands, or **Thousand Isles**, a group of river islands in an expansion of the St. Lawrence River at its emergence from Lake Ontario between the state of New York and the province of Ontario Canada. There are about 100 in number and are an attractive summer resort. Many of the islands belong to private individuals and on some beautiful villas.

Thousand (or Ten Thousand) Islands, in Baffin and Monroe co. Fla. a group of small well wooded islands in Ponce de Leon (or Chatham) Bay.

Thrace (L. *Thracien* from Gr. *Thrákē*) a name which in very ancient times was applied by the Greeks in a vague sense to the little-known regions to the NE. of Macedonia, extending indefinitely northward but which afterwards was employed to designate a great part of the eastern half of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Euxine (Black Sea) R. by the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Aegean Sea and SW. by Macedonia. The Roman province of Thrace extended as far N. only as the range of the Haemus (Balkan Mountains) the region between the mountains and the Danube being included in Moesia. In this restricted sense the name is still used at the present day. The Turkish name of the region is *Rumeli*.

Thracian Chersonese. See Gallipoli.

Thrapston, a town of England co. 18 miles NNE of Northampton on the Ven. Pop. about 1500.

Thraymennas Lacus. See Thrasymene Lacus.

Three Bridges, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J. on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles E. of Flemington. Pop. 200.

Three Brothers, a group of mountains of eastern Australia, 22 miles SW of Port Macquarie.

Threecrocks, a post-village of Union co. Ark. The banking point is Eldorado. Pop. 180.

Three Kings, or *Mamawa-Tawli*, mǎ-nǎ-wǎ-tǎ-wee, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean NW of North Island, New Zealand.

Three Lakes, a post-village of Oneida co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles N. of Monroeville. Pop. about 185.

Threemile Bay, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on a bay or inlet of Lake Ontario and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 17 miles WNW of Watertown. Pop. about 500.

Threemile Bay, a post hamlet of Bullock co. Ala. 80 miles ESE of Montgomery.

Threemile Bay, a banking post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 20 miles W. of Niles. Pop. in 1900 994.

Three Points, Cape, Africa, on the S. coast of Guinea. Lat. 4° 48' N. Lon. 10° 7' W.

Three River Point, a village of Oneandaga co. N. Y. is a rural free delivery of Phoenix. Pop. 100.

Threerivers, a post village of Tulare co. Cal. The banking point is Kernville. Pop. 100.

Three Rivers, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. on the Chicopee River at the mouth of the Swift and Ware rivers and on the Boston and Albany and the Central Vermont R. 16 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has many features of dress goods. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Palmer.

Three Rivers, a banking city of St. Joseph co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River near the mouth of the Pigeon River and on the St. Ignace R. 25 miles N. of Kalamazoo in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central R. It has manufactures of paper and leather, tools, pulp, etc. Pop. in 1900 3500.

Three Rivers, a post station of St. Joseph co. Mich.

Threerivers, a post hamlet of Otero co. N. Mex.

Three Rivers, or *Trois Rivières*, town a village in a city and port of entry of Quebec capital of the prov. of Quebec, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 95 miles N. of Montreal. It is one of the largest towns in the province having been founded in 1634. The city has important manufacturing industries of iron and steel, shipbuilding and manufactures of iron pipe axes and tools, etc. It is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop and contains a cathedral and other Roman Catholic institutions, a college, academy, etc. Near by are the picturesque Shawanigan Falls. Pop. in 1901 9241.

Three Rivers, a harbor of Alaska on the SE. coast of Adak Island.

Three Springs, a post village of Hart co. Ky. about 90 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Three Springs, a post borough of Henderson co. Pa. on the East Broad Top R. 17 miles WNW of Mount Union. Pop. in 1900 195.

Three Square, a post hamlet of a town in Va.

Three Tetons. See Teton Range.

Threelands, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Thrill, a post village of Kansas co. Ia. Pop. 80.

Thrifty, a post-village of Brown co. Tex.

Throckmorton, a county in the N. part of Texas has an area of 871 sq. mi. It is drained by the Brazos River and the Clear Fork of the Brazos. Capital Throckmorton. Pop. in 1890 902. In 1900 1750.

Throckmorton, a banking post village capital of Throckmorton co. Tex. about 15 miles N. of Albany.

Throg's Neck, or **Throg's Point**, a cape extending into Long Island Sound forming part of the borough of the Bronx New York city 12 miles NE of the New York city hall. Fort Schuyler is located here. On the point is a lighthouse (lat. 40° 48' N.).

Throgs Neck, a former post village of Westchester co. N. Y. now included in the borough of the Bronx New York city.

Throop, a township (town) of Cayuga co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1638.

Throop, a post-borough of Iankawanna co. Pa. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 4 miles (direct) from Bernton its banking point. It has coal-mining-industries. Pop. in 1900 2204.

Throopville, a post village of Cayuga co. N. Y. on the Oswego Outlet, 4 miles NNE of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Thuis, town a town of Belgium in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 miles SW of Charleroi. It has iron works. Pop. in 1900 5667.

Thuir, town a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles SW of Perpignan. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Thun, town a town of Saxony, 39 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop in 1909, 4099

Thun, town a town of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles SSE. of Bern on the Aar 3 miles below its exit from the Lake of Thun. It is highly picturesque and has a venerable church the feudal castle of Zähringen-Kyburg, upward of 700 years old, a town-hall, etc. There are some manufactures. Being a favorite starting place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors. Thun is the head-quarters of the Swiss artillery and has a military hospital for army officers. Pop in 1896 6969. Elevation, 1844 feet.

Thunder, a post-village of Upson co., Ga. on the Macon and Birmingham R. The banking point is Thomson.

Thunder Bay, Mich. extends from Lake Huron into Algonic. It is about 12 miles long and 16 miles wide.

Thunder Bay River, Mich. enters Thunder Bay at the village of Alpena.

Thunderbolt, a village and summer resort of Chatham co., Ga. on the Thunderbolt River 3 miles from Savannah of which it is a rural free delivery.

Thundur Bette (bute) Colo. a mountain of the Front Range, m. lat. 39° 10' N, lon. 104° 11' W. Altitude, 9749 feet.

Thun, Lake of (Ger. *Thunersee* town or sd) in the canton of Bern Switzerland immediately W. of Interlaken is 10 miles in length average breadth 3 miles. It is traversed by the river Aar coming from Lake Brienz and at its W. end it receives the Rhine. The shores near Thun are covered with vines and gardens. Further E. they are precipitous and strikingly picturesque. The Stockhorn and Niesen prominent mountain-summits, lie close to its southern shore. Elevation 1446 feet greatest depth 70' ft.

Thur, town a river of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Thurgen, and Zurich joins the Rhine 74 miles SEW. of Schaffhausen.

Thur (Thur) t hār or tār or The Indian Desert, a region consisting of sandy desert interspersed with strips of cultivable land occupying a vast area in India, between lat 24° 30' and 13° N and lon 68° and 69° E extending from the Runn of (etc.) to the Punjab and the Sulley and embracing the western part of Rajputana and part of Sind.

Thur and Parkar, r Thur and Parkar, a district in the E part of Sindh British India Capital Amarkota.

Thurber, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Cuthbert. Pop 300.

Thurber, a post-village of Erath co. Tex. in a coal mining region 23 miles NW. by N. of Stephenville. Pop about 1450.

Thurber, a post-village of Wayne co. Utah. The banking point is Richfield. P p 300.

Thurgau, tō r gow (Fr. *Thurgovie* village vee' i *Thurgovie*) a canton of Switzerland in the NE part basin N and NE the Lake of Constance and the Rhine separating it from Baden and Württemberg and on the other side the cantons of St. Gall Zürich and Schaffhausen. Area, 381 sq. m. Pop in 1900 113,221 of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The principal river is the Thur an affluet of the Rhine. The canton produces much fruit and wine and the product of the dairies is large. Spinning weaving and the manufacture of embroidery are extensively carried on. The governing bodies are an executive council and a Great Council both elected by the people. Capital Frauenfeld. The existence of Thurgau as an independent canton dates only from 1803.

Thuringia (the rin-jō (Ger. *Thüringen* th ring en) in a strict sense the designation of a region in the central part of Hara any between the Harz Mountains on the N. and the Thuringian Forest on the S. drained mainly by the Saale and its affluents, the Unstrut. A wide application is however given to the name, and in speaking of the so-called Thuringian States we include Saxo-Weimar Saxo-Coburg Gotha Saxo-Weimar Saxo-Altenburg Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen and the two Reuss principalities. Between these states are various Rhenish districts. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the lawgivers of Thuringia played a conspicuous rôle among the German princes. Their seat was the famous castle of Wartburg near Eisenach. For a time the Minneingers also held their court there. The old line of landgraves became extinct in 1247. The landgraves then passed to the house of Wettin which ruled in the mark of Meissen and which early in the fifteenth century came into possession of the electoral duchy of Saxony. From 1485 Thuringia belonged to the Ernestine line of the house of Wettin. Here after the Reformation arose the various Saxon duchies.

Thuringian Forest (Ger. *Thüringer Wald*, th ring er wālt) a mountain-range of central Germany extending

in a NW direction from the Frankenwald (in the extreme N. of Bavaria) as far as the Werra, where that river is joined by the Hörsel, near Eisenach, a distance of between 60 and 70 miles. It is mainly in Saxo-Coburg Gotha and Saxo-Weimar but also covers parts of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, as well as a small district belonging to Prussia. Its culminations points situated to the W. of Ilmenau are the Gross Bornberg 3233 feet, and the Schneekopf which is a few feet lower. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry granite, and schists. They are clad to their summits with dense forests, chiefly of pine and are broken by romantic valleys. The Thuringian Forest is one of the favorite resorts of the Germans. The region is the seat of great industrial activity. The minerals include iron copper and manganese. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, the Werra and the Main.

Thuriss, thiriss, a town of Ireland, co. and 21 miles NE of Tipperary on the Suir. Here is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Cashel. Pop about 5000.

Thurleston, a town of England in Yorkshire, 10 miles from Huddersfield. Pop in 1901 2922.

Thurman, a banking post-town of Fremont co. Iowa, 9 miles NW of Sidney. Pop in 1900 400.

Thurman, a post-village of Chase co. Kan.

Thurman, a post-village in Thurman township (town) Warren co. N. Y. 36 miles N. of Saratoga Springs on the Delaware and Hudson R. The town is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop of the town in 1900 699; of the village about 350.

Thurman, a post-village of Gallia co. Ohio. The banking point is Vinton. Pop 200.

Thurman, a post village of Bedford co. Va. Pop 60.

Thurmarston, a town of England in Leicestershire, 3 miles from Leicester. Pop in 1901 1732.

Thurmond, a post-village of Fayette co. W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston.

Thurmont, a banking post-town of Frederick co. Md. on the Western Maryland R. 14 miles (direct) N. of Frederick. Pop in 1900 868.

Thurman, town now a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 miles W. of Bayreuth. Pop about 1300.

Thursday Island, Queensland, Australia, is N. of the extremity of Cape York Peninsula. It contains Port Kennedy and has pearl fisheries.

Thurso, a seaport and watering place of Scotland, co. of Caithness on Thurso Bay at the mouth of Thurso Water 25 miles NW. of Wick. Pop in 1901 3724.

Thurso, a post-village of Ottawa co. Quebec, on the Ottawa River 28 miles below Ottawa on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop about 550.

Thurston, a county in the NE part of Nebraska. Area 396 sq. m. partly occupied by the Winnebago and Omaha Indian reservations. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and is drained by many small streams. Capital Pender. Pop in 1900 8,508 (22.39 Indians).

Thurston, a county in the W. part of Washington has an area of 763 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Inlet Sound, on the NE by the Nesquehly River and is partly drained by the Chehalis River. Capital Olympia, which is also the capital of the state. Pop in 1890, 9673 in 1900 9927.

Thurston, a post-village of Thurston co. Neb. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Pender.

Thurston, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y. The banking point is Campbell. Pop 100.

Thurston, a post village of Fairfield co. Ohio on the Ohio Central Lines and the Zanesville and Western R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop 200.

Thurstonland, a small town of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles from Huddersfield. Pop in 1901 806.

Thury-Harcourt, th rē hār koon a small town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles NW of Falaise.

Thuisi, in sw. a town and resort of Switzerland, canton of Grisons at the junction of the Splügen and Scharn roads, 11 miles SW. of Chur. Pop in 1900 1275. Altitude, 2445 feet.

Thyrn, a post-village of Screven co. Ga. Pop 80.

Tian-shan, tē-shān-shān, a village of Bolivia, department and 38 miles WNW of La Paz. Near it, between Lake Titicaca and Andes is a site remarkable for vast ruins and gigantic monuments that are assumed to have been the work of the Incas or Aymoras.

Tia Juma, tē wā nā, a post village of San Diego co. Cal. The banking point is San Diego. Pop 100.

Tian-Shan, or Thian-Shan (the celestial mountains) an important mountain-system of Central Asia, forming in part the boundary between Russian and Chinese (or Eastern) Turkestan and extending generally north-

eastward from the Pamir to about 100° or 105° E., where it is lost in the snow ridges that disappear in the western region of the Gobi Desert. It forms the water-parting between the Tarim basin on one side and the basins of Dzungaria and the Balkans on the other. The system links itself on the Pamir with the Alai Mountains, trending almost directly westward, and with the Sairikol (Sirkol), a southerly range which connects with the Kun-lun, the Karakoram and the Hindu-Kush. The Begio-Ola Mountains, which border the deep depression of Lake Issyk-Kul on the N. may properly be considered to be the furthest extension northeastward of the Tian-Shan while westward, apart from the connection with the Alai, to which reference has already been made, the system is continued in the numerous ridges of the Ala-Tau and their included valleys and steppes in Samarkand and Ferghana. The central Tian-Shan has a general elevation of 15,000 to 20,000 feet, is heavily snow capped, and has many great glaciers (Somonov Nushketov Zerkashan), which in places descend to the 10,000-foot level or lower. The tree-growth (pine, spruce) is heavy to about 9000-9500 ft. The more important streams rising or having some of their head-waters in the Tian-Shan are the Naryn, Ili, Zerkashan, and Tarim. The principal pass in the Tien in the SW. on the route from Ferghana to Kashgar, Khan-Tessir, seemed to be the loftiest summit, has a height of 24,000 (?) ft.

Tinian, to 4-5 ft. a people of Tayabas province, Laos, Philippine Islands on the Tiafa River, and SW of M. Jayitz volcano. Pop. in 1900, 9537.

Tinaret (Fr. pron to-ri) a town of Algeria, department 106 miles SE of Oran, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1901, 4660.

Tinashoke, tin-shuk, a post-village of Rensselaer co. N. Y., 20 miles NNE. of Troy. Pop. 160.

Tibagy, to-hi-sher a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, joins the Paranaíba after a NW course of 200 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable. On it is the village of Tibagy.

Tibboe Station, a post-village of Clay co., Minn. on the Otterbein River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. 54 miles S. of West Point. Pop. 75.

Tibbu' Country, a region of north-central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara SE. of Fezzan and between that country and Wadai. It is named from its people, called Tibbu (Tebu).

Tiber, t'ber (anc. Tiberis and Tibris It. Tevere, Gr. Tiber) a river of central Italy rises in the Tuscan Apennines, on the slope of Monte Fumaioli at an elevation of 4160 feet (Vom del Tevere) 1 mile from the village of La Balsa, and 6 miles (direct) N. of Porto Santo Stefano. It flows generally southward, and after a course of 245 miles enters the Mediterranean Sea, 26 miles below Rome (which city the river traverses) by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient Insula Tiberis (now Isola Tiberina). The main delta arm discharges through the channel known as the Fiume Trajana, at Fiumicino, while the other arm, which is frequently dried, empties a few miles farther south after passing Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, now located about 24 miles inland. The annual advance seaward of the delta deposits is about 13 ft. It would appear that at one time the oceanic discharge of the river was at the site of the modern Porto Gallura borings at Ostia give a depth of the fluvial deposits of upward of 600 ft. The waters of the Tiber in Rome have been canalized, and are crossed by a considerable number of bridges. The river is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 miles N. of Rome. Its principal tributaries are the Tevere, the Nera (anc. Nar) and the Tevere (anc. Anio) from the E. and the Nomenta, the Clotina, and the Tevere from the W. Its banks are not picturesque. The stream, usually sluggish is rapid in spring and brings down with it a colored muddy deposit, which caused it formerly to be termed the yellow Tiber. At Rome it is in general about 250 ft. across.

Tiberias, Palestine. See TANNIYER, BANA.

Tibesti, a region of the central Sahara, in the Tibbu Country SE. of Fezzan and adjoining Berkut on the SE. It is largely mountainous and attains an elevation of 8850 feet. The caravan route from Murzuk to Lake Chad passes immediately W. of it. Tibesti is a fairly fertile region and has a considerable rainfall.

Tibet, or Thibet, tib'et or tib-et, an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese Empire, stretching from 75° to 105° E., and having the great bulk of the Himalayas on the S., and the Kun-lun, Alai Tag, and Pamir mountains on the N. It has Upper Burma, Assam, Szechuan, Nepal, and British India on the S. Ladakh and Butistan (Little Tibet) on the W.; Chinese Turkestan on the N.; and China proper on the E. Area, estimated at about 700,000 sq. m. It is the most elevated extensive coun-

try on the surface of the globe, and consists of a vast mountain-traversed upland or series of plains, whose general elevation in the western half is maintained at 14,000-17,000 feet, and in the E. and NE. at heights varying from about 8000 to 10,000 ft. to 14,000 ft. The high surface level is not, as was formerly supposed, the continuation of a tabular plateau, but merely that of a large number of sedimentary valleys, whose deep troughs have received and retained the debris resulting from the downwash of the surrounding and traversing mountains. The major mountain-masses or ridges that rise above the interior plains, and which are not clearly linked with the mountain-walls that form the absolute boundaries, are the so-called Tibetan Central Range in the west-entrance; the Duplex and Tanis mountains in the centre; the Frawalshi Range, possibly an extension of the Kun-lun, in the N.; the Marco Polo Range towards the NE. (defining the Koko-nor or Tsaidam basin); and the congeries or closely pressed southwardly trending ridges in the SE., through whose nearly parallel valleys the Mekong, Yang-tse-kiang and other streams take their courses. The loftiest summits within Tibet proper would appear to be the Ding Mungshu W. of Mount Kailash in the N. (approx. lat. 28° $30'$ N. lon. 81° $30'$ E.) 25,300 ft., and Ailing-Gaigri, a spur of the Karakoram in the W., about 24,000 ft. The greater part of western Tibet is of a desert character destitute of running waters and largely or almost wholly deficient in vegetation and some of these same characteristics belong to the centre and N., where a rigorous and inhospitable climate prevails. The southern and eastern parts are, on the other hand, plentifully watered by large and powerful streams, whose courses are ultimately directed across the mountain-walls. The sources of the Indus, Satlej, Ganges, and Sampo (or Brahmaputra) are in the SW. part of the table-land, in close proximity to each other the last-named flows along the northern base of the Himalayas through 13 degrees of longitude, after which it breaks through the mountain barrier in a series of wild gorges to gain the plains of Assam. The Yang-tse-kiang has its ultimate source near the centre of Tibet, with the Mekong River to the E. and the Huang-ho to the NE. the last-named issuing from the lake region of the Koko-nor basin. Tibet contains hundreds of lakes, which are scattered over almost the whole of its area, the greater number being lakes of interior drainage only—that is, without permanent outlets—and with briny or salt waters. Among the better known of these lakes are the Tengri-nor, NW of Lhasa, lying at an elevation of upward of 15,000 ft. Yamdok-tun, an exquisitely beautiful and intensely-colored sheet of water 18W of Lhasa. Measururwar the source of the Saluk (15,200 ft.) and the near-by Kakai-tai; Tsurig (or Charing) the source of the Huang-ho and the large Koko-nor in the NE. (about 10,000 ft.).

The climate throughout the greater part of Tibet, by reason of its great altitude and the snowy heights that surround it, is bleak and cold, but in the southern sections the summer days are mild and pleasant, with remarkably clear skies and not infrequent rains. Vegetation rapidly responds to the local temperature of the season, and the more favored tracts, such as the valley of the Sampo (or Brahmaputra) and the valleys that are tributary to it, as well as the basin in which Lhasa is situated, bear beautiful crops of wheat, barley and pease, or bloom forth in vast meadows of grass, which afford pasturage to flocks of cattle, sheep, and goats, and to numerous horses and camels. Groves of poplar and walnut, and less frequently orchards of peach and apricot, diversify a by no means desolate landscape, dotted with hamlets, monasteries, and the pleasing residences of the more favored in estate. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants are pastoral. The wild animals of the region are not very numerous but they embrace the yak, species of deer sheep, and goats and perhaps even one or more species of equines most closely related to the horse. A wolf-like dog is also native of this region. The animals of draught are the yak (domesticated) camel, ox, horse, and mule.

Among the more important mineral products of the land are borax, nitre, rock salt, iron, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli. The Tibetans manufacture woollen fabrics extensively and are skilled workers in metals. The exports include the precious metals, borax, salt, wool and woollen fabrics, metallic wares, wax, furs, etc. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, and is largely monopolized by the government, the officers of state, and the monasteries. The trade with China is conducted at Lhasa and Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese province of Kansu (on the Wei-ho, a tributary of the Huang-ho). The trade between Tibet and British India is considerable. The means of transport are very primitive. Goods are carried largely on the backs of yaks and sheep. Among the most

important places in Tibet are Lhasa, the capital, estimated to have a population (1904-05) of 11,000-25,000, and situated at a height of 11,500 feet; Gyangse or Gyantse, about 110 miles SW of Lhasa (12,000 ft.); Shigatse, NW of Gyangse; Dingri NW of Mount Everest; and Gartok, almost in the extreme W. Tibet is the principal seat of that form of Buddhism known as Lamaism. At the head of the church are the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa, and the Panchen Lama, who resides at Shigatse. The former virtually holds the primacy. The hierarchical structure is a vast one. The country is full of monasteries or lamaseries, whose inmates lead a life of celibacy. These lamaseries some of which are great collections of lofty buildings, are seats of learning. By the side of Buddhism there is an other and more ancient religion, widely diffused, which is known as the Bon creed. This religion was developed from Shamanism and has received Buddhist influences. Tibet is a very thickly populated country. The population is generally estimated at 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, although by some it is supposed to be considerably larger. The Tibetans are a branch of the Mongol race. The administration is virtually in the hands of the natives, the Chinese government controlling the foreign relations of the country and maintaining small garrisons of Chinese troops. The nominal head of the government is the Dalai Lama, but the practical conduct of affairs is lodged in a regent, appointed by the Chinese government and selected from among the lamas, and in a council of ministers. In 1904 England exerted from Tibet various concessions in the matter of trade and in that of the foreign relations of the country. Chinese domination in Tibet dates only from the eighteenth century.

Tibet, Little. See **BURMA**.

Tibet, to'm, a people of Athap provinces, Lesser Philippines Islands on Laguncy Gulf, and E. of Malinao volcano. It has mineral springs of medicinal value. Pop. in 1905, 2000.

Tibet, the ancient name of Tivoli.

Tiburon, to-noo-roo' (Shark Island) as misread in the Gulf of California. Lat. 20° N; lon. 112° 30' W. Length 30 miles.

Tiburon, a post-village and resort of Maria Is. Cal. on the California Northwestern Is. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. about 250.

Tiburon, to'bu-roo' a maritime town of Haiti, at its SW extremity 28 miles WNW of Aux Cayes.

Tiburon, Cape, on the coast of South America, at the entrance to the Gulf of Duxen. Lat. 8° 45' N; lon. 77° 30' W.

Tiburon, Cape, at the SW extremity of Haiti. **Ticoo, to-ho o,** one of the Philippine Islands, between Luzon and Macdon. It is about 25 miles long by 8 miles wide, mountainous and very fertile.

Tichum, tik ow a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 60 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900 4523.

Tichigum, a post-village of Racine Co. Wis. The banking point is Burlington.

Ticino, to-chen-see (see Ticino), a river of Switzerland and Italy rises by two little head-streams on the declivity of Mount St. Gotthard and in the Rufina Pass, flows SE and then SW through the canton of Ticino, traverses Lago Maggiore, and, after forming the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont, joins the Po in Lombardy, 24 miles SSE of Pavia, the principal town on its banks. Total course, about 150 miles. It is navigable from Lago Maggiore. The uppermost part of its valley is called Leventina. Hannibal's career in Italy began with his victory over the Romans on the banks of this river in 218 B.C.

Ticino (Ger and Fr. Ticino), a canton of Switzerland in the SE, on the Italian side of the Alps, whose ranges separate it from the cantons of Uri, Grisons, and Valais. It is bounded on the E. by Lombardy and on the SW by Piedmont. Area, 1669 sq. m. The surface is covered in great part by the so-called Alps of Ticino. On the northern border is the mass of the St. Gotthard and the Adula mountain group extends into the NE part. The S. extremity belongs to the plain of Lombardy. The canton is almost wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lago di Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. The region presents a great diversity of climate, according to the elevation, from temperate to very cold. The products comprise all kinds of cereals, tobacco, fruit (including subtropical kinds), chestnuts, and wine. Silk-culture is a considerable industry. The forests are very extensive, but until recently have been greatly neglected. The manufactures are unimportant. The St. Gotthard railway traverses the canton. The population in 1900 was 123,243, nearly all Italians by speech and Roman Catholics. The legislative body is the Great Council, whose members are elected for a term of 4 years. There is an executive council, also elected by the

people. The capital is Bellinzona. Other considerable towns are Lugano and Locarno. These places present an Italian appearance. The canton of Ticino as such has existed only a little over a century.

Ticklaw, a post-hamlet of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., about 56 miles N. by W of New Orleans.

Ticklaw River, La., rises in St. Helena parish and flows into Lake Maurepas.

Tickhill, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S of Doncaster. Pop. in 1901 1565.

Ticknor, a hamlet of Colquhoun co., Ga.

Ticonderoga, ti kon-dro-ga, a banking post-village in Ticonderoga township (town), Essex co., N. Y., near Lake Champlain and on the outlet of Lake George 34 miles N. of Whitehall on the Delaware and Hudson and the Rutland Rs. It is a popular tourist-resort and has graphite-works and manufactures of paper pulp and paper-making machinery. The outlet of Lake George here falls 30 feet and affords good water-power. In the near vicinity are the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga. (See Fort Ticonderoga.) Pop. of the town in 1900, 5645, of the village, 1911.

Ticonderoga, ti kon-dro-ga, a post-village of Minnesota co. Iowa. Pop. 100.

Tien, to-ten, a town of Yunnan, 20 miles S of M6 rida. It is large, interspersed with gardens, and has a fine square, with a domed church, a convent, and manufactures of earthenware, hair, etc. Near here are the extensive ruins of Uxmal. Pop. in 1900 3587.

Tidalwave, a post-station of Whitley co. Ky.

Tideswell, a town of England, co. and 29 miles NNW of Derby. Pop. about 2000.

Tidewater, a post-station of Benton or Oregon.

Tidikolt, an oasis of the northern Sahara, the southernmost of the group of the Tunt (or Twat) oases, in about lat. 27° N lon. 3° E. The chief settlement is Ain-Sabah, an important emporium of the Saharan-Sudanese trade.

Tidings, tid-see' a banking post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 34 miles NE. of Oil City. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, and cutlery. Pop. in 1900 1237.

Tidwale, an outpost of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Bala Verde, 31 miles from Amherst.

Tidwale Bridge, a post-village of Westmoreland co. New Brunswick, 12 miles from Shediac. Pop. 200.

Tidier, or Tidoro, to-dor, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch W. of the island of Gilolo and S. of Ternate. The surface is mountainous, with a prominent volcano in its S. part. It is densely wooded, and produces spices, fruits, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. The Dutch share the government with a native sultan.

Tiedtrille, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. 200.

Tiefenkauf, to-fen-kah-ti, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, 6 miles SE of Thun. Elevation, 3799 feet.

Tiefenloch, to-fen-loch, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 22 miles SE of Danzig, on the Niaga. Pop. about 2750.

Tiel, or Thiel, toel a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 22 miles WSW of Arnhem. It carries on a considerable commerce. It figures as a busy trading place as far back as the tenth century. Pop. in 1899, 10,788.

Tiene, a town of Italy. See **TIVIAN**.

Tienan, the Flemish name of TINGHOET.

Tien-pai, to-ai-pai a seaport of China, in the SW part of Kwangtung.

Tien-tsin, to-ai-tsun' a city and treaty-port of China, province of Chi-li, on the Pei ho, where the river is joined by the Hun-ho, the Ho-to-ho (Tse-yo-ho) and the Grand Canal. It is about 76 miles SE. of Peking and almost as far from the mouth of the Pei ho, following its extremely tortuous course. Tien-tsin is the port of Peking and is connected with it by rail, as well as with Manchuria. The city which is surrounded by a lofty wall with towers, presents a mass appearance with its great expanse of low houses. The foreign quarter, however, which is outside of the main city is well built and provided with the apparatus of European civilization. Tien-tsin is a great emporium of the internal trade of China and one of the leading ports of the empire. It is a great mart for salt and tea. The population is estimated at about 750,000. In 1858 China concluded treaties at Tien-tsin with Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. Russia obtained the custom of the Amur country. The city figured prominently in the hostilities between the foreign powers and the Chinese in 1900.

Thermans, to-ah-man, a watering-place of Spain, province and 65 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Aragon, with noted thermal springs. Pop. (commune) about 500.

Tierra Anaschilla, to-la-ná ná-má-yá, a post-village, capital of Rio Arriba co., N. Mex., 14 miles (direct) SW of Ochoa. Pop. about 124.

Tierra Anstral del Espíritu Santo, to-la-ná Swa-ná' dñ to-pes-too ná to, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the group of the New Hebrides. See **NEW HEBRIDES**.

Tierra-Bomba, to-la ná bom-bá, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the NW coast of Colombia, near the harbor of Cartagena.

Tierra del Fuego, to-la ná dñ fwa'go (the land of fire; Port. *Terra do Fogo*, tén ná do fô go) a group of islands at the S extremity of South America, between lat. 52° 40' and 56° S., belonging in (greater) part to Chile and in part to the Argentine Republic. It is separated from the main-land by the Strait of Magellan and its other sides are washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. the Pacific on the W. and the Southern (Antarctic) Ocean on the S. Besides numerous small islands, it consists of one very large island, East Tierra del Fuego, or King Charles South Land, measuring from E to W, near its S shore, about 270 miles and of 5 very considerable smaller islands,--Navarin and Hoste on the S, separated from East Tierra del Fuego by Beagle Channel, and Clarance, Santa Ines, and Desolación (Desolation) on the W. The extreme points of the island-group are Cape Pillar in the NW (on Desolación) Catherine Point (on East Tierra del Fuego) in the NE Cape St. John (San Juan) in the E. (on Staten Island) and Cape Horn in the S (on Horn Island). All of the islands are deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, and are composed of mountains which are either covered with perpetual ice and snow or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of evergreen beech. The loftiest summits appear to be the singularly imposing and double-peaked Mount Sarmiento (5910 feet) and Mount Darwin (about 6300 feet). Although they are called land of fire, there are no volcanoes in the islands. The main system of the Andes is carried through the western part of the group which is seemingly undergoing disintegration, whereas the Patagonian plains are continued into East Tierra del Fuego. The climate, though disagreeable, is not particularly rigorous, the mean January (summer) temperature being about 55°, and the July (winter) temperature 31° and there is a fairly abundant rainfall. Some of the hardiest cereals come to maturity and there is considerable land under cultivation. Gold is found in places and there is also some lignite. The plant and animal-life is on the whole limited and bears testimony to the long-continued separation of the islands from the main-land. The true Fuegians or aboriginal inhabitants, who somewhat resemble the Patagonians, do not at this time, probably exceed 1000 in number. The civilized population is almost entirely centred in Argentine Tierra del Fuego,--the territory lying E. of a line connecting the entrance of Magellan Strait with the middle of Beagle Channel,--and in 1900 numbered 2150. The Chilean section forms the territory of Magallanes, with the seat of government at Punta Arenas on the main-land. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1520.

Tiess, to-á see, a town of the island of Sardinia, 16 miles SSE of Sassari. Pop. about 3700.

The Riding, a post-village of Albany co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R., 6 miles W of Sherman. Pop. about 460.

Tidlar, to-á tar, a river of Spain rises in New Castile, province of Avila, flows SW and joins the Tago in Estremadura. Length, about 100 miles.

Tieté, to-á té, a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, after a NW course of about 500 miles, joins the Paraná near lat. 29° 45' S. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

Tieté, a village of Brazil in the state of São Paulo, on the Tieté River about 110 miles WNW of Santos, with which it is connected by rail.

Tiffinny, a township (town) of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Tiffinny, a post-station of Rock co., Wis.

Tift City, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. The banking point is Semon. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Tiffin, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7½ miles WNW of Iowa City. Pop. 154.

Tiffin, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mo.

Tiffin, a city, the capital of Seneca co., Ohio, is situated on the Sandusky River, 46 miles SE of Toledo, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is the seat of Heidelberg University (Reformed), which was organized in 1846, and of the College of Unifine Studies. It contains manufactures of carriages, agricultural implements, wooden goods, well-drilling machinery, candy-shops, pottery, glass, box-board and paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,000.

Tiflis, tíf'le, a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bounded NE by the coast of the Caspian and occupying the central part of the former Kingdom of Georgia. Area, about 17,000 sq. m. It is a region of mountains and valleys. The principal river is the Kura. The forests cover a large area. In addition to the regular agricultural crops the region produces wine, fruit, and silk. Large numbers of cattle, sheep and goats are reared. The inhabitants are mainly Georgians and Armenians, only about 5 per cent. being Russians. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 1,040,943.

Tiflis, the capital of the Russian government of Tiflis, Transcaucasia, and the administrative seat of the general government of the Caucasus, formerly capital of Georgia, situated on both banks of the river Kura about 276 miles (direct) WNW of Baku. Lat. 41° 43' N., lon. 44° 48' E. It is connected by rail with Baku and with the ports of Batum and Poti on the Black Sea. The city is picturesque situated in the basin-like valley at the southern foot of the Caucasus. The streets rise in terraces one above another, and vineyards and orchards on the slopes tend attraction to the appearance of the place. Until recently Tiflis was an oriental town of little pretensions, but under Russian rule, which began with the opening of the nineteenth century it has blossomed out into a great modern city while still preserving its ancient quarters. It has hotels and fine shops, theatres (Russian, Armenian, and Georgian) banks, newspapers in various languages, tramways, and a fire department. The principal objects of architectural interest are the churches, which are among the most ancient to be found anywhere. Prominent among them is the cathedral of Zion once the seat of the Catholics of Georgia. There are a great number of Greek and Armenian churches and one or two mosques survive. Among the attractions of Tiflis are the public gardens and the botanical garden. The city has a numerous schools, a conservatory of music, a Caucasian museum, a railroad institute, a agricultural station, and a physical observatory. There are extensive manufactures of leather and tobacco, and cotton-spinning and brewing are carried on. Tiflis is an important trading centre. The city has hot sulphur springs. The population rose from about 25,000 in 1828 to 88,561 in 1888, and to 160,845 in 1897. Nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants are Armenians, and the Russians and Georgians each comprise about one-fourth. A number of nationalities are represented in the remainder.

Tifton, a banking post-town of Berrien co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads, 41 miles E of Albany. It has saw and yarn-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Tigani, a minor seaport of Turkey on the island of Samos.

Tiguanan, toq-bów ná a pueblo of Pecos Island, on the S.E. coast, province and amir Dhoia. Pop. in 1900, 8788.

Tiger, a post-station of Rabun co., Ga.

Tigerbury, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bertow. Pop. 206.

Tiger Mill, a post-hamlet of Barnet co., Tex., 56 miles WNW of Austin.

Tiger River, R.C., rises in Greenville co. and enters the Broad River at the SE extremity of Union co. It is about 100 miles long.

Tigertail, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Tigerton, a banking post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 34 miles NW of New London. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Tigerville, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 80. **Tigit**, to-gíll or Tighilok, to-gílok a fortified town of Kamohatka, near its W coast, on the Tigit, and near the Gulf of Puzhlok. Lat. 55° N lon. 156° 15' E.

Tignall, a post-village of Wilkes co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Tignish, a post-village and outpost of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at the northern terminus of the Prince Edward Island R., 13 miles from Alberton. It has lobster-picking industries.

Tigro, to-á grá, or Poqueña, to-kán-yá, a river of Ecuador joins the Amazon 40 miles W of the Indaco of the Cayash, after a SE course of about 250 miles.

Tigro, or Amaspala, a volcanic island of Honduras, in the Gulf of Fonseca. On it is the town of Amaspala.

Tigro, to-á grá, one of the three main divisions of Abghasia, formerly an independent kingdom, comprising the northeastern part of the country. It has Amhara on the SW, Kifra on the N and the Danakil country on the E. It is a region of elevated plateaus and lofty mountains. It contains the towns of Adowa and Axum. The Tigro language is essentially a Semitic tongue, akin to the Amharic.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises in two or three branches in the border-mountains of Armenia and Russia.

Tigris, a river of Mesopotamia, flowing generally northward, passing Diarbekr (on the NW bank), Mosul, Tefris, and Bagdad, and uniting at Kurna (about 80 miles NW of the Persian Gulf) with the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. The main portion of the region between the Tigris and the Euphrates, called Al-Jezira, is the ancient Mesopotamia. The principal affluents of the Tigris are the Great and Little Zab and the Dجلة (Dysla) all coming from the E. The Tigris is a rapid stream and, although available for boats in one form or another for most of its course, does not present the full advantages of open navigation. Steamers ascend the river regularly to Bagdad, and smaller vessels to Mosul. Between Mosul and Diarbekr the river-service is almost entirely one of down-stream and executed by an old and primitive system of rafting. The banks of the river in the upper part of its course are thinly peopled, but the pasture-grounds are rich and well suited for the nomadic tribes which visit them. The river attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May and after this time it falls till the middle of June. It brings down vast quantities of deposit. In its lower course it unites by means of a number of semi-permanent natural ways (or "canals") with the Euphrates. The region traversed by the Tigris is one of great historic interest, and on its banks are the ruins of ancient Nineveh (opposite Mosul), Seleucia, and Ctesiphon. Length, about 1180 miles.

Tigra, the Latin name of Zifeton
Tihnsabrawick, a village and watering place of Argyleshire, Scotland 9 miles NW of Rathesay
Tihnsafe, to-sha-fa, a town of the Canaries, on the N coast of the island of Palma.

Tijucas, to-shoo-ah, a small river of Brazil, flowing out of the jagged and forming in its course Lake Anana.

Tikhvitz, tik-via, a town of Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tikhvitska, 168 miles NE of Novgorod. Pop. in 1897 6431. The water-courses collectively known as the Tikhvitska Canal System, afford communication between the Neva and Volga rivers, and through them, between the Baltic and Caspian seas.

Tikhvinka, tik-vink, a, small river of Russia, an affluent of the Syaz, a stream flowing into Lake Ladoga.

Tiki, to-ko, a town on the SW coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tika Islands.

Tilburg, til-bane, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 14 miles ESE of Breda. It is a great seat of the cloth industry. Pop. in 1900 41 513

Tilbury, a banking post-village and outport of Kent co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Michigan Central R., 33 miles E by S of Windsor. Pop. in 1901, 1912

Tilbury Fort, a fortification in Essex, England, on the left bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend. Here are two docks.

Tilden, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. 10 miles W of Minter. Pop 75

Tilden, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 27½ miles SSE of Ballerille. Pop. about 460

Tilden, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop 69

Tilden, a post-village of Webster co., Ky. 15 miles W of Searles.

Tilden, a post hamlet of Hancock co., Me., 30 miles E. by S. of Bangor

Tilden, a banking post-village of Antelope and Madison cos., Neb. 23 miles (direct) NW of Madison on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 533

Tilden, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 300

Tilden, a post-village, capital of MacMillan co., Tex. on the Rio River, 65 miles E of Cotulla. Pop. about 500

Tilghman, til-man, a post-village of Talbot co., Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Easton. It has oyster-packing industries.

Till, a small river of Northumberland, England, an affluent of the Tweed

Tillamook, a county in the NW part of Oregon, is bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1119 sq. m. Capital, Tillamook. Pop. in 1890 2923, in 1900, 4471.

Tillamook, a banking city capital of Tillamook co., Oregon, on Tillamook Bay about 70 miles W by S. of Portland and 9 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. in 1900 644

Tillar, a banking post-village of Drew co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 300

Tilwa, a post-town of Yakubia co., Minn. on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles N of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 125

Tilwa, a small river of France, which joins the Seine on the right, in Cote d'Or

Tilleda, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking-point is Marion.

Tillers Ferry, a post-village of Lee co., S. C., on Lynch Creek, 18 miles ENE. of Camden. Pop. 125

Tillery, a post-town of Halifax co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Scotland Neck. Pop. in 1900, 268

Tilliecountry, til-a-hoo-tree, a town of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, near the Devon 4 miles NE. of Alloa. It has manufactures of woollens, shawls, tartans, etc. Pop. about 4900

Tillman, Mount, Alaska, a peak in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, about 12,800 (?) feet.

Tillman Station, a post-station of Claiborne co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. 40 miles ENE. of Natchez.

Tillson, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y. The banking-point is Kingston. Pop 150

Tilly Foster, a post-village of Putnam co., N. Y. The banking point is Brewster. Pop 175

Tilos, til-os or Tilo (It. *Pescopi* and *Telos*) a small mountainous island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, about 22 miles NW of Rhodes

Tilt, til-it, a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Nieman, 60 miles NE. of Königsberg. It has iron-foredrum machine-shops, and tanneries. Tilt is famous for the treaties concluded there between Napoleon and the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, in July, 1807. Prussia had to surrender her dominions W of the Elbe and the territories taken in the partitions of Poland in 1703 and 1795. Pop. in 1900 24 330

Tilit, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. The banking-point is Jackson. Pop 100

Tiltschburg, a banking post-village and outport of Oxford co., Ontario, on Otter Creek and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 28 miles E. by S. of London. It has manufactures of foundry products, flour, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. about 2500

Tilt Cove, a mining-village and port of entry of the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, on Notre Dame Bay 200 miles NW of St. John's. It has extensive copper mines. Pop. about 800

Tilton, a post-town of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Oostanaula River and on the Western and Atlantic R. 9 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900 194

Tilton, a village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., about 34 miles S. of Danville. Pop. in 1900 474

Tilton, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop 75

Tilton, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky. about 30 miles S. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900 103

Tilton (formerly Hambsorton Bridge) a post-village in Tilton township (town), Belknap co., N. H. on the Winnepesaukee River and on the Boston and Maine R. 18 miles N of Concord. It has manufactures of woollens and shoddy, hosiery, optical goods, etc. The New Hampshire Conference Seminary is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900 1926

Tilton Harbor, a settlement on the E. side of Fogo Island, Newfoundland 4 miles from Fogo

Tiltonville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. R., 16 miles S. by W of Steubenville. Pop. about 380

Tim, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Oh near Timak, 90 miles NW of Karym, after a course of 250 miles.

Timasa, to-ma-sa, a town of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 68 miles SSW of Neiva, on the upper Magdalena River

Timar Mountains See URAL MOUNTAINS.

Timara, to-ma-roo, a resort town of New Zealand on the SE coast of South Island, at a railway junction, about 100 miles SSW of Christchurch. It has a fine harbor and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 6424

Timavo, to-ma-ro, a river of Austria-Hungary issues from a subterranean course (nearly 300 feet in width) a short distance from Trieste, and discharges at Duino into the Gulf of Trieste. It is now known to be the lower course of the Etsch, which disappears for about 20 miles.

Timbalier (tim-ba-ler) Bay, La. situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands. Near the E end of Timbalier Island stands a light-house.

Timber Creek, a small stream of Gloucester co., N. J., falls into the Delaware River below Gloucester

Timberidge, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by N of Knoxville

Timberidge, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 7 miles NE. of Lexington

Timberville, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va. on the Southern R., 15 miles NNE. of Harrisonburg. Pop. about 175.

Timblin, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Panzostawany or New Bethlehem. Pop. 125.

Timbo, a post-village of Stone co., Ark. The banking point is Batesville.

Timbo, a town of western Africa, capital of Futa-Jallon is lat. $10^{\circ} 50' N$ lon $11^{\circ} 40' W$. It has a large mosque and is connected by railway with Kouakry.

Timbuctu, or Tombuctoo, a town of Africa, in the Military Territory of French Sudan, near the border of the Sahara, 9 miles N of the Joliba (Niger). Lat. $16^{\circ} 42' N$ lon about $2^{\circ} 58' W$. Although formerly of great commercial importance as a mart and distributing centre, Timbuctu is to-day a rather poor town situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwags of straw and earth. It has a few mosques and is defended by a citadel and forts. The town is a permanent telegraph station and has good Mohammedan schools. It has a fairly large trade (exporting ostrich feathers, gums, etc.) with Senegal (Saint-Louis) the German coast, and Morocco. The permanent population in 1898 was estimated at 5000 chiefly Moroccans and Tuaregs.

Timbo, a post-village of Pike co., Ill. about 45 miles SE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 125.

Timewell, a post-village of Brown co., Ill. on the Wabash R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. about 200.

Timgad, a ruined city of Algeria, in the department of Constantine, on the N foot of the Auris Mountains a few miles from Bains. It represents the Roman Thamugas, founded under Trajan which had at one time a population thought to have exceeded 50 000. The ruins occupy a large area.

Timneen, the ne-neen, a district of the northern Sahara, in Tust (east of Gharra). Lat. $27^{\circ} 50' N$ lon $1^{\circ} 40' E$. It occupies a large space, consisting of several thousand houses, and is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara.

Timken, a post-village of Rush co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Rome.

Timme, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 160.

Timmonsville, a banking post-town of Florence co., S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 69 miles E by N of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil.

Timnath, a banking post-village of Larimer co., Colo. on the Colorado and Southern R.

Tim'ok (anc. Tim'asa) a river which forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 miles NNW of Vidin after a NE course of 100 miles.

Timoleague, tim-lig, a small town of Ireland co. of Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay 7 miles SW of Bandon.

Timon, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La.

Timonium, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Northern Central R. 12 miles N of Baltimore. Pop. about 250.

Timor, te-mur, an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying SE of Ombay (Allor) from which it is separated by Ombay Passage. It is the largest and most important of the Lesser Sunda Islands, and belongs politically to the Netherlands (SW half) and Portugal (NE). Lat. of NW point about $10^{\circ} 24' S$ lon. $123^{\circ} 32' E$. Length 275 miles. Area, about 12 350 sq. m. The island is traversed fr. in SW to NE by one or more ranges of an igneous nature with which are associated a number of volcanic cones. The lofty on summit appears to be Gunung Alor, in the SE coast which has an altitude estimated at 11 000 (12 200) feet. The surface is very rugged wooded in part, and barren or sterile elsewhere. In its faunal and floral characteristics the island appears to be intermediate between the Malayan and Australian regions. Among the vegetable products are the bamboo, maize, toddy palm, cotton, tobacco, sweet potato, indigo, bread fruit, pineapple, coconut, rago, mango, lemon, papaw, sandal-wood, etc. The domestic animals are the buffalo, ox, horse, sheep, pig and various fowls. Near the river mouths crocodiles abound, on the shore turtles are found, and venomous serpents are numerous. Iron, copper and gold seem to be fairly abundant and there exist also deposits of coal and petroleum. Agriculture is little attended to, but some wheat, maize, rice, potatoes and coffee are reported. The inhabitants of Timor are, in the main a mixed race Malay, Polynesian and Papuan blood being represented. Some of the tribes are still head-hunters. The island is divided into a large number of native kingdoms. The Dutch

possessions form part of the residency of Timor (with the eastern part of Flores, the Solor and Alor groups, the islands of Sava, Roti, and Sumba). The capital is Kupang on the SW coast. The capital of Portuguese Timor and the chief port of the island is Dili. Population of the island estimated at 400 000.

Timor, a Portuguese colony consisting of the E. portion of Timor Island, with Puk tumbing a neighboring island. It was formerly dependent administratively upon Macao, but has been an independent district since 1898.

Timor Laut, te-mur' lowt (i. e. seaward Timor) an island or more properly group of islands of the Malay Archipelago, 250 miles ENE of Timor. They belong to the Dutch residency of Amboyna. The principal islands are Samudra (or North Timor Laut) Selaru (South Timor Laut) and Loral. Total area, about 2000 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 24,858. The islands are mountainous. The inhabitants are engaged in cattle-raising, agriculture, and the trepang fishery.

Timothy, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. about 200.

Timothy, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowish.

Timpan Creek, (also enters the Arkansas River in the E. part of Root co.)

Timpan, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Tex. in a coal-mining, agricultural and timber region, 29 miles NE by N of Vandenburgh on the Houston East and West Texas and the Marshall, Timpan and Sabine Pass R. It has a cotton-compress. Pop. about 800.

Timneh, Lih-ne, in the isthmus of Suez traversed by the Suez Canal and lying immediately N of Ismailia.

Timn, tee-n, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Va. 15 miles N by E of Carrollton on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 323.

Timoro, te-ni-ko, a town of Venezuela, 20 miles E by N of San Carlos.

Timacore (te-ni-ko-ro) Timacuta, or Volcano Island, an island of the South Pacific Ocean in the Santa Cruz group. Lat. $10^{\circ} 20' S$ lon $165^{\circ} 45' E$.

Timajo, or Timajo, te-ni-ko, a town of the Canarian island of Lanzarote.

Timchehrat Timchrah a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles WNW of Domfront. It has extensive manufactures of hardware. Pop. in 1901 2139 (commune, 421).

Timcup, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900 64.

Timdall, the dpl a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Mo. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 6 miles N of Trenton.

Timdaro (tin-daro) Cape, a promontory on the N coast of Sicily 4 miles NE of Patti. A little SE of it is the site of the ancient Tyndaris.

Tim-chow, a city of China, in Chi li about 50 miles SW of Pao-tung fu.

Tim-chow, a city of China, province of Fo-kien 140 miles NW of Amoy.

Tim-chau, a city of China in Shan tang. See Taw-chow.

Timgha, a township of New South Wales, 80 miles N by E of Taworth. It is the centre of the tin fields of the New England region.

Tim-hui, tim hi a city of China, the capital of the Cheung Archipelago off the E coast of the country province of Che-hung near the S coast of the island of Cheung 30 miles ENF of Hong Kong.

Timle, the ancient name of Taurine.

Timley, a banking post town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route 9 miles (direct) NNE of Mount Airy. Pop. in 1900 448.

Timna, te-na, an island formerly Eremanieta, but now is a low coral island of the Ladrone, N of Aguigan. Lat. $15^{\circ} 2' N$ lon $145^{\circ} 15' E$. It has a single village.

Timnuc, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa.

Timnuc, a township of Delaware co., Pa. including Timnuc Island in the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Timkorkwa, a post-hamlet of Hototumet co., Va., about 10 miles W of Fincastle.

Timker's Creek, Ohio flows into the Cuyahoga River about 12 miles from Cleveland.

Timley Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Blue Island. Pop. in 1900 300.

Timneth, the mth a post-township (town) and village of Rutland co., Vt. 15 miles S by W of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 464.

Timneville, tin-ne-vil' lee, or Timneville, a maritime district of British India, in Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula.

Timinevell, a town of British India, in Madras, the principal town of the district of Timinevell, 88 miles SSW of Madras. It has figured as an active seat of Protestant missions. Pop. in 1901 40 495 About 3 miles from Timinevell is the town of Palamkotta.

Timney Grove, a post-village of Ray co., Mo. about 25 miles SSW of Chillicothe. Pop. 75

Tioos, *tee'nos*, or **Timo**, *tee'no* (anc. *Tenoe*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago one of the Cyclades, immediately NE of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel greatest length about 18 miles mean breadth 5 miles. Area, 77 sq m. It is covered with mountains, but wherever the surface is not too rugged the soil is carefully cultivated. The mountains furnish fine marble and serpentine. Wine is exported. On the S coast is the capital Nigolou, on the site of the ancient town of Tenos by which name it is also known. Excavations have recently laid bare the remains of the celebrated temple of Neptune, which stood here. Pop. of the island in 1890, 12 300

Tiñoso (*teen yno*) Cape, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 30' N. lon 1° 16' W

Tinto, *teen it*, a town of Peru department and 60 miles SE. of Cuzco on the upper Urubamba.

Tintah, a banking post-village of Tuveree co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 22 miles SSE of Brokenridge. Pop. in 1900 220

Tintern Abbey, a celebrated and beautiful ruin in England co. of Monmouth on the W bank of the Wye, 4½ miles N of Chepstow

Tinto, a mountain of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, at the head of Clydesdale, about 2300 feet high

Tinton, a banking post-village of Lawrence co. S Dak. Pop. 100

Tintonfalls, a post-village of Monmouth co. N J. on a branch of the New York River 7 miles W of Long Branch. Pop. 80

Tinto, *tee*, a small river of Andalusia, Spain discharges into the Gulf of Cadiz 4 miles S of Huelva. Near its source are the famous mines of Minas de Riotinto (which see)

Tioga, *tee'ga*, a county in the S part of New York borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 518 sq m. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River is bounded on the W by Cayuga Creek and on the E by Oswego Creek. Capital, Oswego. Pop. in 1890 29 935 in 1900 27 951

Tioga, a county in the N part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York has an area of 1180 sq m. It is drained by the Tioga R. or end by Cowanesque, Pine, and Lysening creeks. Iron and coal are found. Capital, Wellsboro. Pop. in 1890 52 317 in 1900 49 888

Tioga, a village of Alceus co. Pa. Pop. 60

Tioga, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill. about 20 miles N by E of Quincy. Pop. 275

Tioga, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 13 miles (direct) E of Okaloosa.

Tioga, a post-village of Rapids parish La. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Alexandria.

Tioga, a township (town) of Tioga co. N Y is bounded on the SE by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900 3113

Tioga, a village of Williams co. N Dak. The banking point is White Earth

Tioga, in Philadelphia, Pa. is a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Tioga, a post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on a river of the same name and in the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles S of Corning. Pop. in 1900 524

Tioga, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1251

Tioga, a banking post-village of Grayson co. Tex. 35 miles SW of Sherman on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 350

Tioga Center, a post-village in Tioga township (town) Tioga co. N Y on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Lehigh Valley R., 5½ miles SW of Owego. Pop. about 500

Tioga River rises in Pennsylvania, near the W border of Bradford co. passes into New York and unites with the Connetquot River in Steuben co. about 2 miles NW of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung.

Tiohnioga (or **Tiohnioga**) River, N Y rises in Madison co., and enters the Chemung River at Chenango Falls. It is about 75 miles long

Tionna, *ti'na*, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Pa., 19 miles SSE of Warren

Tionesta, *ti-on-es-ta*, a banking post-borough, capital of Forest co. Pa. on the Allegheny River at the mouth of Tioesta Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 20 miles above Oil City. It has manufactures of lumber carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900 815

Tionesta, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 561

Tionesta (or **Teeocista**) Creek, Pa. enters the Allegheny River in Forest co. at Tionesta

Tioea, *ti-o'ga* a post-village of Fulton co. Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R. 5½ miles N of Rochester. Pop. 180

Tiohnioga River See **TIOHNIOGA RIVER**.

Tipton, *tee'p-on*, a river of Nicaragua, by which Lake Managua discharges its surplus waters into Lake Nicaragua. Length from 16½ to 20 miles, with a fall of 30-35 feet. In the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tiptapa, which is about 15 miles ENE. of the town of Managua.

Tipteraville, a post-hamlet of Tipton co. Miss. about 22 miles W by S of Corinth

Tippah, a county in the N part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 466 sq m. It is drained by the Hatchie and Tallahatchee rivers and by Tippah Creek. Capital, Ripley. Pop. in 1890 14,051 in 1900 12,983

Tippah Creek, Miss. rises in Tippah co. and enters the Tallahatchee River about 18 miles S of Holly Springs

Tippecanoe, *tip-pe-ka-noo* a county in the WNW part of Indiana, has an area of 403 sq m. It is intersected by the Wabash River and also drained by the Wild Cat and the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890 70,156 in 1900 38 659

Tippecanoe, a post-village of Marshall co. Ind. The banking point is Boonville or Argos. Pop. about 300

Tippecanoe, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, on Stillwater Creek 10 miles N of Dennison on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 300

Tippecanoe, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. about 4 miles E of Brownsville.

Tippecanoe City, a banking post-village of Miami co. Ohio, on the W bank of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 14 miles N of Dayton. It has manufactures of wheels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1763

Tippecanoe River, Ind. rises near the W border of Noble co. and enters the Wabash River about 10 miles above Lafayette. It is about 200 miles long. On the banks of this river General William H. Harrison won a great victory over the Indians, on Nov. 7 1811 at the spot where the little village of Battle Ground, Ind. now stands

Tipterah, a district of Bengal British India, bordering on Hill Tipperah. Capital, Cornhill.

Tipperary, *tip-er-ree* a county of Ireland in Munster having NW the Shannon and Lough Derg and drained mainly by the river Feir which forms part of the S. boundary. Area, 1630 sq m. The surface is mostly level but there are mountains in the SW and SE. corners and in the extreme W. The highest elevation is about 3000 feet. The soil is in great part fertile although there are considerable stretches of bog land. The leading branch of husbandry is dairy farming. Some coal is mined. The county returns 4 members to parliament. Capital, Tipperary. Pop. in 1841, 433 150 in 1891 185 217 in 1901 159 754

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Tipperary on an affluent of the Suir 25 miles SE of Lismurk. It is situated in a district called on account of its fertility the Golden Vale. It has a large trade in butter. Pop. about 4000

Tippermore, *tip-er-mor* a locality near Perth Scotland. Here the Marquis of Montrose defeated the Covenanters in 1644

Tipton, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 8 miles WNW of Birmingham. It is a seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1901 30 643

Tipton, a county in the north-central part of Indiana, has an area of 260 sq m. It is drained by the Wild Cat River and Clio Creek. Capital, Tipton. Pop. in 1890, 18,187 in 1900 19 116

Tipton, a county of Tennessee, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 830 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Hatchie River and on the W by the Mississippi. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890 24,371 in 1900, 20 272

Tipton, a post-village of Tulare co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 177 miles SE of Stockton. Pop. 80

Tipton, a banking city capital of Tipton co. Ind. on Clio Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 30 miles N by E of Indianapolis. It has a cannery. Pop. in 1900, 3764

Titusville, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind. 20 miles N by E. of Madison.

Titusville, a post village of Mercer co. N. J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles NW of Trenton. It has canning industries.

Titusville, a city of Crawford co., Pa. is situated on Oil Creek and on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles N of Oil City. It has extensive oil-interests and manufactures of radiators, engines and boilers, iron and steel forgings, iron tanks, silk, etc. Titusville has been a centre of the oil industry since 1859. Pop. in 1900, 8244.

Titusville, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick, 7 miles from Hampton. Pop. 100.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia. See **Tiumen**.

Tiverton, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England in Devon on the river Exe, 14 miles NNE of Exeter. The principal features of interest are the remains of an old castle and the church of St. Peter dating from the fifteenth century. The lace-industry of Tiverton is important. Pop. in 1901 10,342.

Tiverton, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 100.

Tiverton, a post-village of Newport co. R. I. in Tiverton township (town) on the E shore of Narragansett Bay 13 miles NNE of Newport, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has cotton and other industries. Pop. of the town in 1900 2977. of the village about 100.

Tiverton, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario 20 miles SSW of Saugan. Pop. in 1901 40.

Tiverton Four Corners, a post-village in Tiverton township (town) Newport co. R. I. about 10 miles NE of Newport. Pop. 200.

Tiviana, to-vee'ah a town of Spain province and 28 miles W of Tarragona. (communes) about 5000.

Tivoli, ty-o'le (one Tibur) a town of Italy 18 miles ENE of Rome, on the left bank of the Tevere (Tiber). It lies on the slope of the Apennines in a charming region and is famous for its beautiful waterfalls. Tivoli the favorite resort of the ancient Romans, still retains many interesting remains of antiquity. Chief among them are the ruins of the circular temple known as the Temple of Sibyl and those of the so-called Temple of Tiberius the extensive remains of the magnificent villa of Hadrian in the immediate vicinity and the villa of Maecenas. The Villa d'Este, laid out in the sixteenth century is celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and the loveliness of its gardens. Already in an early time the wine of Tivoli was famous. The town is in a rich olive-growing region and has iron works. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901 13,300.

Tivoli, a post hamlet of Dubuque co. Iowa 20 miles W of Dubuque.

Tivoli, a post-village of Dutchess co. N. Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 14 miles below the city of Hudson. A steam ferry connects it with Saugerties which is nearly opposite. Pop. in 1900 1153.

Tivoli, a post village of Lycoming co. Pa. on Muncy Creek about 20 miles ENE of Williamsport. Pop. 60.

Tixkokob, tix ko k b a town of Yucatan 20 miles E by N of Mérida, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895 6934.

Tixtla, tix tla a town of Mexico, state of Guerrero, about 3 miles NE of Chilpancingo. Pop. in 1900 6316.

Tixtapan, tix-tá-pán a village of Mexico in the state of Jalisco, on the S border of Lake Chapala.

Tixtapanilo, tix-tá-pá-ni-lo a village of Mexico in the state of Jalisco, 30 miles NW of Lake Chapala.

Tiximin, tix-se-men a village of Mexico state of Yucatan about 66 miles E by N of Mérida.

Tizio, a river of Dalmatia. See **Alzani**.

Tiziana, tiz-ah-ah a commune of Italy province of Florence.

Tizard's Harbor in the district of Twillingate and Pogo, Newfoundland 5 miles from Twillingate.

Tjribow, a town of Java. See **Camaran**.

Tjilatjap, a free port of Java, on the S coast has a good harbor and is connected by rail with Samarang.

Tjörn, an island of Sweden 30 miles NW of Gothenburg at the N entrance of the Cattagat. It is about 18 miles long.

Tlaxcala, a town of Mexico, state and 18 miles SE of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1900 5675.

Tlaxotlapan, tla-ko-tla-pán a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles SE of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1900 6314.

Tlaxiocoacán, tla-tla-ko-yán a village of Mexico state of Vera Cruz, 25 miles S of Vera Cruz.

Tlaxiopotlan, a town of Mexico, state of Mexico, a few miles NW of the Mexican capital.

Tlalpam, tla-l-pám, a town of Mexico, in the Federal District, 12 miles S by W of the city of Mexico. It contains beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season. Pop. in 1900, 4752.

Tlalpujahua, or **Tlalpujahua**, tla-poo-ná-wá, a mining town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, 56 miles E by N of Morelia.

Tlaltenango, a town of Mexico, state and 80 miles SW of Zacatecas.

Tlaxpa, tla-pá, a town of Mexico state of Guerrero 50 miles E by S of Chilpancingo.

Tlaxianguitapan, a town of Mexico state and 67 miles NE of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900 9829.

Tlaxcala, tla-ká-lá, or **Tlaxcala**, a state of Mexico, bordering N on the state of Mexico and E on Puebla. It is a part of the central plateau, and in the volcanic summit of Malinche rises to 14,499 feet. Area, 1595 sq m. It is the smallest of the Mexican states. Agriculture is the chief industry. Small deposits of silver and coal are found. Capital Tlaxcala. Pop. in 1906 173,315.

Tlaxcala, a town of Mexican state and 23 miles N by W of Puebla on the Atlixco River and on the Mexican R. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance. It contains an old bishop's palace, state-house etc. and some ancient ruins in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 2,115.

Tlaxen, tla-ko a town of Mexican state of Tlaxcala, 25 miles N of Puebla.

Tlaxioco, tla-ko-ko, a town of Mexico state and 66 miles WNW of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1900 8666.

Tlemcen, tlan-sen a town of Algeria, department and 48 miles SW of Oran with which it is connected by rail. It is a place of antiquity enclosed by walls and defended by a fort. It has narrow streets, watered by numerous fountains, and contains several fine mosques.

Catholic and Protestant churches, synagogues, a museum barracks, etc. and has manufactures of arms, Morocco leather carpets, and various fabrics of wool, cotton, and linen. It is the seat of considerable trade, especially with Morocco and exports ostrich feathers, cork and the various manufactured articles. Pop. in 1901 22,273 of the commune 35,463, of whom 4129 were French.

Tlemcen, Gml of, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, in Algeria 20 miles NW of Tlemcen.

Tlunex, tlo-másh a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 7 miles SE of Lemberg. It has a great sugar refinery. Pop. in 1900 4446.

Tmolus, the classical name of the Boz Dagh, a mountain range in the western part of Asia Minor extending E and W to the S of the Gediz-Tchui (anc. Hermus). Altitude, about 6700 feet.

Ton Alta, to á áltá, and **Ton Baja**, to á bá ná, towns and municipal jurisdictions of Porto Rico, near the Rio de la Plata. The first is 19 miles (direct) SW by W of San Juan the second 6 miles W by S of San Juan. Pop. of Ton Alta in 1900 991. of Ton Baja 1800.

Tondave, a post village of Jefferson co. Ala.

Tonao, to-ah-o, a post-hamlet of Elko co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 92 miles E by N of Elko.

Tonno, a post-village of James City co. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Toba, a lake and volcano in the NW part of Sumatra, ENE of Singkel.

Toba, a port of Japan, in Shima prefecture 70 miles ESE of Kyoto.

Tobaccoport, a post-village of Stewart co. Tenn. on the Cumberland River about 32 miles W by N of Clarksville.

Tobacco River, Mich. unites with the Chippewa (or Pine) River in Midland co.

Tobacco River, Mont. enters the Kootenay River about 7 miles from the N boundary of Montana.

Tobaccoville, a post-station of Forsyth co. N. C.

Tobago, to bá go, a British island of the Windward Group of the Lesser Antilles 22 miles NE of Trinidad. Lat. (N point) 11° 26' N. lon. 60° 52' W. Area, 114 sq m. The surface is in part mountainous, rising to 1800-2000 feet, and has a productive soil. Sugar coffee cacao tobacco and cotton are cultivated and exported to a considerable extent together with coconuts and other tropical products. The climate is unhealthy. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It has been a British possession since 1763. It belongs administratively to Trinidad.

Principal town Scarborough. Pop. in 1901 18,766 mostly of mixed African and European blood.

Tobarra, to-bar ná, a town and watering place of Spain province and 33 miles SSE of Albaceta. It has sulphur springs. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7767.

Tobacco, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, 7 miles WNW of Batavia. Pop. 125.

Tobbercurry, a small town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo. 19 miles ESE. of Ballina.

Tobermurry, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, 54 miles from Windsor. Pop. 200.

Tobermore, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 3 miles NE of Drogheda.

Tobersmerry, a small seaport of Scotland, co. of Argyll, near the S end of the island of Mull at the NW entrance of the Sound of Mull.

Tobesofkee, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ga.

Tobi'na, a banking post-village of Salina co. Neb. 22 miles NW of Fairbury on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 872.

Tobinsport, a post-village of Perry co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 12 miles above Cannelton. Pop. 100.

Tobishima, to-be-shi-ma, a port of call on the W coast of the main island of Japan.

Tobitschan, to-be-shi-wa, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, district of Prazna. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3000.

Tobisch, to-bis, a village and resort of Austria-Hungary in Tyrol, in the district of Brannach, and near the Aussen valley.

Tobol, to-bol, a river of Siberia, rises in the S part of the Ural Mountains and, after a NE. course of about 20 miles, joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk. The chief affluents are the Ut, Myra, Tura, and Tarda, all from the W. from the influx of the Ut downward it is navigable throughout three-fourths of its course.

Tobolsk, to-bolsk, the westernmost government of Siberia, extending to the Arctic Ocean and lying almost wholly between lat. 45° and 73° N and lon. 66° and 82° 30' E having W the Ural mountains and E the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, and S Akmoinsk and Semipalatinsk. Area, 339,660 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 1,432,464. The surface is mountainous in the NW., where it abuts upon the Ural chain elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Ob and its tributary waters, the Irtysh, Ishim, Tobol, Tarda, etc. N of lat. 65° or 66° the country is in greater part tundra or frozen moorland. A wide forest-reef of fir and birch extends between lat. 45° and 58° N. S of which is the most productive and populous portion of the government, having a rich and fertile soil. Rye, barley, wheat, oats, and buckwheat are produced and, with other necessities are conveyed down the Ob and other rivers to the N. A partially desert steppe region succeeds to this in the farther south, and in the extreme SE at the Baraba coarse country which is elevated only about 300 feet above the sea. Among the mineral resources of the Irtysh district are iron, copper, gold, silver and platinum. There is considerable manufacturing in the government, chiefly of paper, cloth, leather, glass-ware and spirits. The population is most thickly collected between Omak (in Akmoinsk just beyond the frontier) and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, and Russian villages. The principal towns are Tobolsk (the capital), Tyumen, Yalutorovsk, Kargan, Tara, Turinsk, Duzhansk, Surgut, Beresov and Obdorsk the last-named just beyond the Arctic Circle. The Transiberian railway crosses the SW corner of the government.

Tobolsk, the capital of West Siberia and of the government of Tobolsk at the junction of the Irtysh and Tobol rivers, in lat. 55° 12' N lon. 66° 18' E. Pop. in 1899, 30,427. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill and presents an attractive external appearance, with its explicated cathedral and other churches. The city contains a prison, a gymnasium and seminary, a city museum and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian dominion in Siberia. The climate is extremely severe in winter. Tobolsk is to some extent engaged in boat-building, fishing, fur dressing and other industries, but its importance has declined since the opening of the Transiberian railway which passes nearly 200 miles S of its site. It was founded in 1587.

Toboso, to-be-so or Toboso, a post-hamlet of Licking co. Ohio, on the Licking River, 8 miles E. of Newark.

Toboso, El, to-be-so, a small town of Spain in La Mancha, 40 miles SE. of Toledo and 4 miles from Quintanar de la Orden. It is celebrated in Don Quixote.

Toboyne, to-boas, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 853.

Toby, a township of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1946.

To-by-ham-na, a post-village of Monroe co. Pa. on the Lackawanna R. 27 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. about 360.

Tobyhanna Creek, Pa. rises in Monroe co. runs westward, and enters the Lehigh River.

Tocantins, to-kan-tins, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, about 40 miles SW of Bogotá. It has gold and copper-mines.

Tocantins, to-kan-tins, a river of Brazil, rises, as the Maranhão, in the S part of the state of Goyas, flows almost due N. traverses the state of Pará, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean through the large estuary that is generally known as the Rio Pará. Its chief affluent is the Araguaia, which it receives at São João de Barra. Its length under its own proper name is about 1300 miles, and at the town of Cametá, some distance below where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 miles wide. The tide ascends to Alcobaga, about 200 miles from the sea. The Tocantins is navigable in different parts of its course but rapids and falls interrupt continuous navigation beyond about 150 miles above the head of the estuary.

Tocayma, Colombia. See Tocama.

Tococa, tok-ko, Tococa, or Tococa City, a banking post-town of Habersham co. Ga. on the Southern R. 63 miles NE. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of cottons, spoons and bobbin, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900 318.

Tocopolis, tok-ko-polis, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss., 21 miles SE. of Oxford. Pop. in 1900 240.

Toco, to-eh, a river of Italy in Piedmont, rises in the Alps NE. of the mass of the Simplon and enters generally S course of about 60 miles enters Lago Maggiore in its W side 3 miles E of Gravello, where it receives the surplus waters of the lake of Orta. Chief affluent, the Ansaia. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the Gulf of Toca. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps.

Tochigi, a town of the main island of Japan in the ken or prefecture of the same name. Pop. in 1899 22,379.

Toco, a village and mining district of Chile in the province of Antofagasta, 45 miles ENE. of Tocopilla. Pop. about 4500.

Tocosa River Tenn. See Ocoosa River.

Tocopilla, to-ki-pi-ya, a small maritime town of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta and on Algodón Bay. It has smelting furnaces.

Tocowa, a post-town of Paola co. Miss. The banking point is Batesville. Pop. in 1900 114.

Tocois, a post-village of Wells co. Ind. on the Erie R. The banking point is Ellettsburg. Pop. 190.

Tocuwah, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Murray River 23 miles E by S. of Deniliquin.

Tocuyo, to-ko-yo, a river of Venezuela, rises NE. of Trujillo, flows N. and NE. and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Paria. Total course about 290 miles, for half of which it is navigable. Principal affluent the Carara.

Tocuyo, a town of Venezuela, state of Falcón, near the mouth of the Tocuyo, 85 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. about 1100.

Tocuyo, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Lara, 85 miles NE. of Trujillo, on the Tucayo River. It has woolen and tanning industries. Pop. about 5000. Elevation, 2150 feet.

Toda, a town of the main island of Japan in the prefecture of Kanagawa. Pop. in 1899 30,322.

Todd, a county in the SW part of Kentucky borders on Tennessee. Area, 373 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ford River and drained by Elk Creek and small affluents of the Green River. Capital Ellettsburg. Pop. in 1900 16,814 in 1900, 13,111.

Todd, a county of Minnesota is near the middle of the state. Area, 66, sq. m. It is drained by the Long Prairie River and Crow Wing River. Capital, Long Prairie. Pop. in 1899 12,930 in 1900 22,214.

Todd, a county of South Dakota constituted since 1900.

Todid, a post-village of Placer co. Cal. 12 miles S. of Colfax. Pop. 70.

Todid, a post-village of Ashe co. N. C. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 150.

Todd, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 620.

Todd, a post-township and village of Huntingdon co. Pa. about 26 miles SE. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 703 of the village, 100.

Toddington, a small town of England, co. of Bedford 5 miles NNW. of Dunstable.

Todd's Creek, Ohio, enters the Little Miami River at Morrow.

Toddspoint, a post-village of Shelby co. Ill., about 22 miles S. by E. of Decatur. Pop. 75.

Toddspoint, a post-station of Shelby co. Ky.

Toddsville, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. about 3 miles W. of Cooperstown. Pop. about 300.

Toddsville, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles NNW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 100.

Todi, to-di (see Tuder) a town of Italy, 34 miles S. of Perugia. It is picturesque situated on a height near the Tiber and olive groves and vineyards. It has preserved its ancient walls, some portions of which represent

the work of the Etruscans and others that of the Romans. There are interesting remains of Roman edifices. The town possesses a venerable cathedral and the church of Santa Maria della Consolazione is a striking product of the Renaissance. Other notable edifices are the medieval Palazzo del Governatore and the Palazzo Comunale. The battle in which Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, was overwhelmed and slain by the Byzantines (A.D. 552) was fought here. Pop. in 1901, 3072 (commune, 16,561).

Tödi, or the **Pis Rucsein**, a mountain of Switzerland, the culminating point of the Tödi group of the Alps of Glarus, on the borders of the cantons of Glarus and Grisons, 16 miles SSW of the town of Glarus. Height, 11,687 feet. It was ascended for the first time in 1824 (second ascent 1837).

Todmorden, a town of England in Lancashire, 8 miles NNE of Rochdale. The principal industry is the manufacture of cotton and there are foundries and machine-shops. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 25,418.

Todmorden, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto. Pop. about 300.

Todón os Santos, **Bahia do** See ALL-SAINTE BAY.

Todmosen, **töt mös**, a village and health-resort of Baden, in the Black Forest, circle of Walden, 20 miles SE of Freiburg.

Todtnau, **töt nów** a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, circle of Lahrach, 12 miles SSE of Freiburg. Pop. about 22,000.

Toeterville, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Stacyville.

Tofon, or **Tofua**, a volcanic island of the Tonga group.

Toggenburg, **tog ghen böw** the upper valley of the river Thur in Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Length about 25 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery. The inhabitants, in addition to agriculture, fruit-raising and dairying are engaged in the cotton-industry and the manufacture of embroideries. The district was ruled in the latter part of the Middle Ages by the powerful counts of Toggenburg and later by the abbots of St. Gall. The oppression of the Protestants by the abbots led in 1712 to the celebrated War of Toggenburg between the Catholic and Reformed cantons of Switzerland which was decided in favor of the inhabitants of the valley.

Togin (to gh-4) **Islandia**, an extensive group of islets in the Bay of Ulaog, Tella, off the E coast of Celebes.

Togoland, a German colonial possession in western Africa, bordering on the N shore of the Gulf of Guinea, between the British Gold Coast Colony on the W and Dahomey on the E. Area, estimated at 33,600 sq. m. The interior is hilly, is intersected by streams and water-courses, and has large tracts of forest and brush wood, in which are found India-rubber, dyo-woods, oil palms, etc. The natives cultivate some yams, maize, bananas, tapioca, ginger, cassava, kola, etc. and some trade is conducted in rubber, palm-oil and kernels and copra, but the country has not been exploited. Capital and chief port, Lome. Other settlements are Porto Seguro, Little Popo and Togo, on the coast, and Hamarburg in the interior. Pop. in 1903 estimated at 900,000 of which 148 were whites. The colony is administered by an imperial governor.

Togon, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Gardiner.

Tohickon, **to-hik on** a post village of Bucks co., Pa. on Tohickon Creek, about 38 miles N of Philadelphia. Pop. 300.

Tohickon Creek, **Bucks co.** Pa. runs eastward and enters the Delaware River.

To'kar', a town of Nubia, near the Red Sea, about 56 miles SE of Snakin. Rere on Feb. 4, 1884, Osman Digna defeated an Egyptian force under Baker Pasha, and in the vicinity he suffered a defeat at the hands of General Graham on Feb. 20.

Tokant, **to-kät** a town of Asia Minor 55 miles NW of Afyon, on the Yehil-trunk. It presents an attractive appearance, with its red-roofed houses and gardens and its picturesque medieval castle. It is a busy commercial place and has manufactures of cotton goods, copper-ware, and leather. Pop. in 1901, 29,699 including many Christians (mainly Armenians). Its commercial importance has declined, still it is a considerable depot for agricultural produce, and has manufactures of silk fabrics and calico, dyo-works, and a large government establishment at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Argahan-Maden, near Diarbekir.

Tokay, **to-kä** (Ger. pron. to'ki) **Han**, **Fu'ng**, **to'kol** a town of Hungary, on of Zemplin on the right bank of the Tisza, at the influx of the Bodrog, 43 miles N by W of

Debreczin. It is the embryo for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the mountainous districts called the Hegyalja. Pop. in 1900, 3110. See HEGYALJA.

Tokelau Islands, Pacific Ocean. See UNION ISLANDS.

Tokén, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 100.

Tokén-Becceya, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 6° 5' S., lon. 125° 54' E.

Tokuhimaw, **to-hoo-shoo'nd** a town of Japan capital of Tokushima prefecture, on the YL coast of Shikoku island, about 55 miles SW of Kobe. Pop. in 1904, 63,10.

Tokyo, or **Tokio**, **to'kō-n** (prior to 1868 called **Yedo**, **Yeddo**, **Jeddo**, **yeddo**) the capital of the Japanese Empire, is situated in the E part of Honshu, the main island on the Bay of Tokyo (or Yedo) and on both sides of the Sumida River (Sumidagawa). The city occupies a very large area, a considerable portion of which is not built over or is in the form of parks and gardens, and constitutes with its immediate surroundings, the district of Tokyo-fu. Lat. of observatory 35° 39' 17" N., lon. 139° 44' 30" E. It is traversed by a considerable number of canals, which are bridged at frequent intervals. Of the 13 or more districts of the city only two—**Hongo**, which contains the famous Edo-temple and **Fukagawa** (**Fukage**)—are located on the E side of the Sumida. Tokyo is distinctively divided into 3 sections, (1) **Siro**, the imperial citadel occupying nearly the geographic centre of the city (2) **Soto-Siro** outside the citadel, a fairly large district surrounding the first and (3) **Midai**, the outer parts. The **Midai** were formerly taken up largely by the residences of the daimios, but these have given place to government buildings, colleges, barracks, foundries, steam mills and factories, etc. The three sections here indicated were formerly enclosed or defended by walls and moats, but these have in greater part been removed. Outside of these districts there are miles of brick, stone, adobe, and wooden buildings, mostly in European styles of construction, the growth of the few years since Tokyo became the seat of government and the place of abode of the ministers of foreign countries. The streets of the modern Tokyo are regular, fairly wide, and clean and some of them are traversed by tramways. Tokyo is connected by railway and telegraph with Yokohama and other principal commercial cities. Apart from the palace and other government buildings, a number of temples and mortuary shrines, there are few noteworthy edifices in the city. The imperial university (or University of Tokyo) is the most important educational institution of the empire, has full faculties, and ranks with the leading universities of the western world. It was founded in 1857-58 by 3771 students. Tokyo is the seat of geological, geographical, seismological, astronomical, meteorological and statistical societies, of national trigonometric, hydrographic, and geological surveys, and of the Asiatic Society of Japan. A large number of books and periodicals are published here. The foreign trade of Tokyo is very limited on account of the shallowness of the water in the bay and river which prevents large vessels from approaching within about 5 miles, but the manufacturing industries are being developed and there are many considerable establishments employing steam and modern machinery of the most approved kinds. The population some years before the city was opened to foreigners was stated to be about 1,500,000, but many of the natives left the city in 1868 and the three or four succeeding years, so that in 1872 a careful enumeration showed but 774,361. Pop. by the census of 1884, 902,887; in 1901, 1,155,296; in 1903 (Jan. 1) 1,839,288 (city proper).

Tolár, a banking post-village of Hood co., Tex. on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350. It has cotton-gins.

Tolarrville, a post-station of Robeson co., N. C.

Tolbiacom, the ancient name of **ZÜRICH**.

Tolchester Beach, a sea-side resort of Kent co., Md. on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay 23 miles E of Baltimore.

Toledo (Sp. pron. to-lá'bo ana. **Toletum**) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Toledo, on the Tagus, 41 miles SSW of Madrid. Lat. 39° 53' N. lon. 4° 40' W.

It is strikingly situated on a bold eminence around whose base the Tagus flows in a deep ravine. The climate is very cold in winter and correspondingly hot in summer. With its lofty walls, its many towers, its old gates its maze of narrow winding streets, the gloomy exterior of its houses, and its predominant Moorish architecture Toledo wears a medieval and singularly impressive aspect. The famous cathedral, the principal building of the city early Gothic in its general style, has a wealth of chapels, comprising the lavishly decorated Capilla Mayor containing many monuments and superb choir-stalls the beautiful Sala in Capitiar the Capilla de San Ildefonso the Capilla de Santiago, with Gothic tombs of Carrara marble, and the Capilla de Reyes Nuevos, a rich treasury of art. Other nota-

worthy features are the church of Santo Tomás originally a mosque, rebuilt in Gothic style in the fourteenth century with a beautiful tower; the fine church of San Juan de los Reyes, with an adjoining convent, housing the provincial museum and neighboring cloisters which are among the most beautiful specimens of Gothic art in Spain; the medieval synagogue of El Tránsito; the churches of Santo Domingo el Antiguo and El Cristo de la Viga; the magnificent Hospital de Santa Cruz in the form of a Maltese cross, with a beautiful portal; the enormous Hospital de San Juan Bautista; the city hall with two towers and a decorative facade; a handsome theatre; the archiepiscopal palace, containing the provincial museum; the large government weapon factory; the lofty five-arched bridge of San Martín spanning the deep gorge of the Tagus; the imposing Moorish bridge of Alcantara; and the Puerta del Sol, a very ancient gate. Toledo is celebrated for the manufacture of arms. Its highly tempered blades have been famous from ancient times. Among other manufactures are ecclesiastical vestments. Its merchandise is known throughout Spain. Toledo is the seat of an archbishop who bears the title of primate of all Spain. Pop. in 1900 22,375.

Toledo was the capital of the realm of the Visigoths in Spain which was destroyed by the Arabs early in the eighth century. Under the Visigoths it rose to be a great ecclesiastical centre. It was a flourishing city and seat of learning under the caliphs of Cordoba and was the capital of a short-lived Mohammedan kingdom in the eleventh century. In 1085 Alfonso the Valiant of Leon and Castile took the city after a memorable siege. It was long the capital of the Castilian realm.

Toledo, a province of Spain in New Castle Area 5019 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 376,014. Capital Toledo.

Toledo, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Ala. on the Southern R. 21 miles E. of Fayette.

Toledo, a post-village of Cleveland co. Ark. about 24 miles SSW of Pine Bluff.

Toledo, a banking post-town, capital of Cumberland co. Ill. it is a farming, lumbering and stock raising section on the Illinois Central R. 17 miles SE of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900 818.

Toledo, a banking city capital of Tama co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 54 miles W of Cedar Rapids. It manufactures brick and flour. Pop. in 1900 1941.

Toledo, a post-village of Chase co. Kan. 12 miles W of Emporia.

Toledo, a city port of entry and the capital of Lucas co. Ohio, is situated on the Maumee River about 4 miles from Maumee Bay Lake Erie, 100 miles (direct) W by N of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It presents an attractive appearance, the houses in the residential quarters standing apart in well kept gardens. The city has a fine harbor with a deep water way (the Strait Channel) extending to the lake and with many miles of docks and warehousing. It has direct communication with the interior by the Miami and Erie Canal and is the centre of a vast network of roads which make use of the terminals for shipping. Toledo is a natural outlet for much of the grain and lumber products of the north-central section of the Union; likewise for coal and iron and it is a receiving point for natural gas from the fields of which it is a centre. The city has some notable public buildings, as the public library, county court house, Soldiers Memorial, etc., and is the seat of Toledo Medical College and St. John's College, and possesses a zoological garden (in Walbridge Park). The manufacturing industries are very varied and conducted on an extensive scale. They include the manufacture of malleable iron and foundry products, steel-casting, boilers and steam-engines, autos and ranges, agricultural implements, bicycles and automobiles, wagons and carriages, plates and cut-glass, lumber, tobacco, beer, spices, malted liquor, articles of apparel, etc. The city is also largely engaged in hotel-building and the construction of large vessels of the ocean class. Toledo was incorporated in 1837; the two villages of Fort Lawrence and Vistula, with a total population of less than 1000 being united to form a new city. Pop. in 1870 31,584, in 1890 50,127, in 1900 81,423. In 1900 191,823.

Toledo, a banking city capital of Lincoln co. Oregon, on the Yaquina River and 82 miles W by N of Corvallis on the Corvallis and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900 303.

Toledo, a post-village of Lewis co. Wash. on the Cowlitz River, 46 miles (direct) S of Olympia. Pop. in 1900 285.

Toledo, to-le-to, a post-village of Lewis co. Ontario on Irish Creek, 8 miles S of Irish Creek. Pop. 350.

Toledo, Mountains of (Montes de Toledo) a rugged group of Spain lying S. of the Tagus and SW

of the city of Toledo. Height of the Rocagorda, the culminating point, 4700 feet.

Tolemino, to-le-mo (anc. Tolentinum) a town of Italy province and 11 miles SW of Macerata, picturesque situated on the river Clitella. It has a cathedral and the churches of San Catero and San Francesco, containing interesting frescoes and relief. The town-hall has a collection of Roman antiquities. Here a peace was concluded between Bonaparte and Pope Pius VI. in 1797 and here on May 2-3 1815 Merut was defeated by the Austrians. Pop. (commune) in 1901 12,872.

Toles, a post-village of Temple co. Miss.

Tolesboro, a post-village of Lewis co. Ky. 12 miles ESE of Maysville. Pop. about 300.

Toleston, or Tolleston, to-le-ston a post-village of Lake co. Ind. on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 24 miles SE. of Chicago, Ill.

Toletum, the ancient name of Tolosa.

Tolfa, to-fa a town of Italy 10 miles NE. of Civitanova. Large quantities of alum are obtained here. Pop. of the commune in 1901 4343.

Tolima, to-le-ma a volcano of Colombia, partly in the department of the same name. Lat. 4° 46' N. lon. 75° 37' W. Elev. 14,400 feet. It was in eruption in 1829.

Tolima, an inland department of Colombia, borders on the N. on Antioquia. Area, 18,440 sq. m. It lies between the Eastern and Central Cordilleras of the Andes peaks of which here rise to 16,000-18,000 feet. The volcano of Tolima (13,400 ft.) is in its NW border. The Magdalena River rises in the S. part of the department, which contains the upper valley of that river and is drained by its tributaries. There are several lakes. The climate ranges from torrid to that of perpetual snow. Gold, silver, copper and other minerals are found. Agriculture (sugar, cacao, maize, tobacco) and stock raising are the chief industries. Capital, Ibagué. Pop. estimated for 1909 305,155.

Tolima, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles NE of the city of Querétaro. It is famed for its opals.

Toliver, a post-village of Clay co. Ill.

Tolkemst, to-keh-mit a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 37 miles E. of Danzig on the Frischhoff. Pop. in 1900 3229.

Tolland, a county in the N. E. part of Connecticut, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is drained by the Willimantic River, and Housatonic rivers. Capital Tolland. Pop. in 1890 25,081. In 1900 24,523.

Tolland, a banking post-village capital of Tolland co. Conn. in a township (town) of the same name, 21 miles ENE of Hartford. It has manufactures of leather, belting. Pop. of the town in 1900 1076.

Tolland, a post township (town) of Hampden co. Mass. 27 miles W of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 375.

Tollmose, to-lay-zeh a lake and small river of Mackinac-Streits. The river flows through the lake which is about 7 miles long, and joins the Perse at Desmin.

Tollstone, Lake co. Ind. See Tolleston.

Tollgate, a post-village of Ritchie co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 46 miles E. of Fairbairn.

Tollhouse, a post-hamlet of Fresno co. Cal.

Tolmozo, to-met-so a town of Italy 26 miles NW of Lillo, at the southern foot of the Carni Alps near the Tagliamento. It is a d. l. in its immense rainfall the annual precipitation amounting to about 98 in. Pop. about 2000 (commune) in 1901 5166.

Tolma, to-ma a town of Hungary on the Danube 11 miles W of Kalocsa. Pop. in 1900 8510.

Tolma, a county of Hungary in the S. part. Capital Seged.

Tolometa, to-lo-ma-ta (anc. Tolmeta) a town of Africa, in Barca, on the Mediterranean Sea 55 miles NE of Benghazi. It has remains of antiquity.

Tolona, a post-village of Lewis co. Mo. on the Middle Fork of the Fabian River and on the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific R. 23 miles WNW of Quincy.

Tolono, a banking post-village of Champaign co. Ill. on the Webach and the Illinois Central R. 9 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. in 1900 34.

Tolosa, the ancient name of Toulouse.

Tolosa, to-lo-sa, a town of Spain in the province of Cádiz (one of the Balearic Provinces) on the river Orta, 15 miles SW of San Sebastián. The principal edifice is the church of Santa Maria. The town has manufactures of papers, woollens and steel wares. Pop. in 1900 5100.

Tolosa, a post-village of Kaufman co. Tex. The banking point is Kaufman. Pop. 120.

Toloz, to-loz, a commune of Spain, province and 20 miles W of Malaga. Pop. about 5000.

Tolstoi Bay, a fishing-station of southeastern Alaska, on the E. side of Prince of Wales Island. Alexander Archipelago.

Tolt, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 250

Tolton, a post-village of Lonoka co. Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Little Rock

Toltee Gorge, an imposing mountain-pass or defile in Rio Arriba co., N. Mex. near the Colorado border and on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande R.

Toltén, tol-tén a river of Chile flows from the Lake of Villarica, and enters the Pacific Ocean 54 miles N of Valdivia.

Tols, a banking post-village of Crittendon co. Ky. Pop. 300

Tolu, or Santiago de Tolu, mñ to-ló ge hñ to-ló' a seaport town of Colombia, department of Boyacá 55 miles S of Cartagena on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor and its vicinity produces the banana of Tolu.

Toluna, to-loo'ka, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. Pop. 60

Toluca, a banking city of Marshall co. Ill. 73 miles SW of Joliet on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé and the Toluca, Marquette and Northern R. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900 2879

Toluca, to-loo'ka, a town of Mexico capital of the state and 34 miles WNW of the city of Mexico with which it is connected by the Mexican National R. It is an attractive town situated at an elevation of 8550 feet above the sea, and has breweries and manufactures of cotton flour and drawn work. A meteorological observatory is located here. Pop. in 1900 25,910. The extinct Nevado de Toluca in the vicinity is a broken down volcano, with a lake containing water 14,900 ft in height. It is frequently snow-clad.

Tolva, to-ló'ka a town of Italy province and 12 miles ENE of Potenza. Pop. in 1901 4535

Töls, tols a town of Barania on the Leaz 26 miles S of Munich. Pop. in 1900 489

Tom, tom a river of Siberia, after a NW course of 400 miles, joins the Ob 40 miles NW of Tomsk

Tom, a post-village of Johnson co. Ga. Pop. 60

Tomah, a banking city of Monroe co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 42 miles ENE of La Crosse. It has lumber saw and flouring mills. Pop. in 1900 2840

Tomah, a township (town) of Monroe co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 744

Tomahawk, a post-station of Seavey co. Ark.

Tomahawk, a post-station of Pittsylvania co. Va.

Tomahawk, a post-station of Berkeley co. W. Va.

Tomahawk, a banking city of Lincoln co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River 21 miles N of Merrill on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Marquette, Tomahawk and Western R. It has a tannery pulp-paper and lumber mills, iron works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2791

Tomahawk Lake, a post-village of Onondaga co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line and the Hamilton and Southwestern R. The banking point is Rhineclaffer. Pop. 250

Tomak, Lake, near the N foot of the 4 Gotthard mountain Switzerland is the source of the border Rhein (Rhine). Altitude 7690 feet.

Tomaloe, to-má-ló a banking post-village of Marin co. Cal. on Tomales Bay and on the North Shore R. near the Pacific Ocean, 55 miles NAW of San Francisco. Pop. about 350

Tomales Bay, Cal. is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, from which it extends southward into Marin co. It is about 14 miles long

Tomazow, to-má-shov a town of Russian Poland government and 66 miles SE of Lublin. Pop. in 1897 6724

Tomazow, a town of Russian Poland government of Putrkow near the river Pilica 20 miles S-W of Rawa. It was founded about 1820. It has extensive manufactures of woven cloth. Pop. in 1897 21,441 including many Germans and Jews

Tom Bean, a post-town of Grinnell co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. in 1900 293

Tomberlines, a post-village of Lonoka co. Ark. The banking point is Lonoka.

Tombigbee River rises in Prentiss co. in the NE. part of Mississippi runs generally SE enters Pickens co. Ala. and continues in the same general direction to the S extremity of Clarke co. where it unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile River. The length of the Tombigbee is about 450 miles. Its chief tributary is the Black Warrior (in Alabama). The river is navigable for steamboats to Columbus Miss.

Tomlin Island, a small island of French Guinea. On it is Konakry, the capital of the colony

Tombs Run, a post-station of Lycoming co. Pa.

Tombsville, a banking city, capital of Cochise co., Ariz., and a prominent mining centre, about 63 miles SE.

of Tucson, on the El Paso and Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 645

Tomé, a post-village of Valencia co. N. Mex. 180 miles SW of Otero

Tomé, to-má a town of Chile, province and 20 miles by rail N of Concepción of which it is a seaport. Pop. in 1902 2189

Tomelloso, to-mé-lo-so a town of Spain province and 50 miles ENE of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900 13,029

Tom Green, a county in the W part of Texas is drained by the Concho River. Area, 2553 sq. miles. Capital San Angelo. Pop. in 1890 6152. In 1900 6404

Tom-ham-rock, a post-village of Kennelsville co. N. Y. about 14 miles N of Troy. Pop. 150

Tosoma, to-mo-má a town of Bolivia, 50 miles E of Sucre, on the Gaspar

Tomini (to-mas-see) Bay, or Bay of Gorontalo, an extensive body of water indenting the E coast of Celebes. It is traversed by the equator and extends inward for a distance of about 250 miles.

Tomkins Cove, a post-village of Rockland co. N. Y. on the W shore of the Hudson River about 4 miles SW of Peekskill. It has extensive lime-kilns and stone-quarries. Pop. about 900

Tomlinson, a post-station of Mississippi co. Ark.

Tomlinson, a post-office of Champaign co. Ill.

Tom, Mount, a mountain of Massachusetts on the W bank of the Connecticut River opposite Mount Holyoke, about 5 miles S of Northampton. Altitude 1214 feet above the sea. The summit is reached by a mountain railway.

Tom Nolen, a post town of Webster co. W. Va. on the Southern R. The banking point is Fingers. Pop. in 1900 87

Tompkins, a county in the southwest-central part of New York has an area of 471 sq. miles. It comprises the southern part of Cayuga Lake and is drained by Fall Kill and other creeks. The surface is diversified with verdant hills and beautiful scenery especially on the shores of Cayuga Lake. A few miles from Ithaca are the Taughanock Falls. Capital Ithaca. Pop. in 1890 32,923. In 1900 37,830

Tompkins, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. The banking point is Pensacola or Tallahassee. Pop. 200

Tompkins, a post-hamlet of Jackson co. Mich. on the Grand River about 26 miles S of Lansing

Tompkins, a township (town) of Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 2482

Tompkins Corners, a post-village of Putnam co. N. Y. 4 miles NW of Mahopac. Pop. 60

Tompkinsville, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River, 30 miles SE of York

Tompkinsville, a banking post town capital of Monroe co. Ky. about 50 miles ESE of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 365

Tompkinsville, a post-station of Charles co. Md.

Tompkinsville, a former post-village of Richmond co. N. Y. on New York Bay and the NE coast of Staten Island 5 miles S by W of the E extremity of Manhattan Island. It now forms part of the city of New York (borough of Richmond). Pop. about 1300

Tompkinsville, a post-village of Lackawanna co. Pa. 7 miles W by N of Carbondale. Pop. 72

Tombrook, a post-village of Chenandash co. Va. on the Southern R. 23 miles SW of Winchester. Pop. 200

Tomscreek, a post-station of Perry co. Tenn.

Tomak, tomak a government of West Siberia, between lat 40° and 51° N and lon 75° and 90° E having Chinese Turkistan (Kobdo) on the SE and on other sides the governments of Tobolsk, Yamsensk and Semipalatinsk. Area, about 330,000 sq. miles. Pop. in 1897 1,91,002. The major part of the SE portion is occupied by the Altai Mountains (Sking and Katsoula-Alai) one of the loftiest summits of which the Blakha (White Mountain) is thought to be 14,800 feet in height lies here. North of the mountain area the surface is in most part low with large extent of steppe and meadows. A portion of the Baraba steppe lies in the W. The region is extensively watered by the Ob and its tributaries (Tom, Tobol, Ket, and Aley). The Bukhtarma, On and Tara flow to the Irtysh and the Abakan to the Yenisei. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes are largely cultivated and there is some product from the mines of gold, silver, copper and lead. The government is traversed by the Transiberian railway. Capital Tomsk

Tomsk, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tomsk on the Tom tributary of the Ob. Lat. 56° 29' N lon 40° 5' E. It is mostly built of wood but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral mosque, synagogue and other churches for magazines barracks, hospitals, asylums, and a large prison. The numerous educational institutions include a university (founded in

1880), technological institute (1900) school for military surgeons, secondary colleges, and seminaries. The city has a number of scientific associations, a library, theatre, and banks. It carries on a brisk trade. Pop. in 1900, 52,336.

Toms River, a small stream of Ocean co. N. J. runs southeastward, and enters Barnegat Bay about 6 miles E. of the village of Toms River.

Toms River, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Ocean co. N. J. on a small river of its own name and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles from Barnegat Bay and 44 miles SE of Trenton. Sloops ascend the river to this place. Cranberries are extensively cultivated in the surrounding region. Pop. about 3000.

Tomas, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 40 miles SW of Tuxtla-Gutiérrez.

Tonawanda, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. on the Niagara River at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek 10 miles N of Buffalo and 11 miles SE of Niagara Falls, on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has engine-boiler and steel works and manufactures of merr-go-rounds, box-shoots and handles, box-board, etc. An armory is located here. Bridges connect with North Tonawanda, on the opposite side of Tonawanda Creek. Pop. in 1900, 7431.

Tonawanda Creek, N. Y. rises in Wyoming co. and runs northward to Batavia. Below this town it flows easterly westward, forms the boundary between Erie and Niagara cos. and enters the Niagara River 10 miles N of Buffalo. Length, 75 miles.

Tonbridge, a town of England. See TUNBRIDGE.

Tondorn, ton dorn, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig 25 miles WNW of Flensburg. Pop. in 1900 3969.

Tondo, ton do, a section or ward of the city of Manila, Philippine Islands. See MANILA.

Tone, a small river of England, co. of Somerset, an affluent of the Parret.

Tonegawa, one of the more important rivers of Japan on the main island, discharges on the E coast (after traversing a remarkable series of lagoons) at Choshi.

Tonet, a post-village of Kansas co. Wis. The banking point is Green Bay.

Toney, a post-village of Madison co. Ala. Pop. 90.

Toney Creek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co. S. C. 6 miles E of Bates.

Toney River, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, at the mouth of a river of the same name in Northumberland Strait, 11 miles from Pictou.

Tong, a parish and town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, near Bradford.

Tonga (tong ga) or Friendly Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean lying SE of the Fiji Islands and between lat. 10° and 23° S. The islands are, perhaps, 150 or more in number of which hardly a fifth are inhabited and are disposed in two parallel chains, running NE and SW. The W chain (the smaller) is volcanic, with some active and extinct cones (Tofu, Lata, Loto and Hae); the E chain is chiefly of coral formation, low and exceedingly fertile, and is covered with a rich vegetation. It exports fruits, coffee, arrow root, sugar, and copra. The climate is humid but malarious hurricanes are frequent. The inhabitants are fair Polynesian somewhat like the Samoans and are Christianized. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 but received their collective name from Cook in 1771. They have been under British protection since 1899 although still possessing a native chief or king. The largest of the islands is Tongatapu on which is Nukunono, the capital. Other islands are Anauaku, Koto, Hapai, Vavai, Tofu, Hae, etc. Area 398 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 29,677.

Tongaland, South Africa. See ANATONGALAND.

Tongatapu, a banking city of Leeceworth co. Kan. on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. 13 miles NE of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900 843.

Tongareva Island See PARAKETI ISLAND.

Tongariro, an active volcano of North Island, New Zealand, in the province of Wellington. Height, about 7375 ft.

Tongatabu (tong ga-ta bu) written also simply **Tonga**, or Amsterdam Island, one of the southernmost of the Tonga Islands in the Pacific Ocean and the residence of their native sovereign. Lat. 21° S. S. lon. 175° W. The soil is very fertile products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugar-cane, fine timber, etc. etc. Chief town, Nukunono.

Tong-chow, a town of China, in the province of Shan-ai, 44 miles NE of Sh-ang.

Tong-chuen, a town of China, in the province of Szechuan, near its S. extremity.

Tong-king, or Tongkin, ton kin, a possession of France in the N.E. part of French Indo-China, bounded on

the N. by the Chinese provinces of Kwang-chi and Yun-nan, on the W. by Laos, on the S. by Annam and on the E. by the Gulf of Tonking. The western boundary is not precisely determined. Area, between 40,000 and 50,000 sq. m. Prior to 1883-85 when a French protectorate over the region was established it constituted the northernmost province or viceroyalty of the kingdom of Annam. Tonking extends from the parallel of 20° N. lat. nearly to the Tropic of Cancer and lies in great part in the drainage-basin of the Song ka or Red River. It is on the whole of a mountainous character, containing the general features of China southward, and rises in a number of summits to 5000 and 6000 feet elevation or more. On the Gulf border it falls to a low-lying flat, which at periods of heavy rainfall is frequently flooded by the river waters to a depth of several feet. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the surface, excepting on the mountains, where some virgin forest (yielding teak and other valuable woods) still remains, is in great part under cultivation. Rice is the most important agricultural product, and the rice-plantations occupy large areas in the Song ka delta-region. Sugar tobacco, coffee, the poppy, hemp, ramie, and cotton are also cultivated together with the betel palm and silk mulberry. The mineral resources are gold (found in many of the river beds), silver (at Ngan-con) copper, gentianite, iron, and coal the last named being mined (chiefly at Hien-gai) to an extent of 150,000-200,000 tons or more annually. The principal European industries of Tonking are concentrated at Ha-noi and Hai-phong (the chief port) where large cotton, silk and other mills, a match-factory, breweries and distilleries, foundries, etc. have been established. The silk product amounts in some years to 750,000 kilograms. Tonking has on the whole a tropical climate, but there is a well marked winter or cold period, when the temperature descends to nearly 40°. The rainfall is very heavy. The population of Tonking is estimated to number from eight to ten millions. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Annamese. In the mountains dwell the Muong. The European number only a few thousand. Capital, Ha-noi, which is also the capital of French Indo-China.

About a quarter of a century ago the incursions of the Black Flag, a predatory Chinese soldiery who infested the delta of the Song ka, which France was eager to secure for its commerce afforded that state a coveted pretext for bringing Tonking within the sphere of its authority. In 1883 the French seized the island of Ha-noi. War ensued between France and Annam, and France became involved in a struggle with China which claimed suzerainty over Annam. After much severe fighting, French dominion in Tonking was established in 1885.

Tonking, Gulf of, an arm of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonking and the Chinese province of Kwang-tung (including the island of Hainan). Length about 300 miles, average breadth about 150 miles. The largest stream flowing into it is the Song ka or Red River.

Tungot, ton got, a town of Chile, on Tongoy Bay, province and 30 miles SSW of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Tarraye and Ovalle. It has smelting-works.

Tongree, tongr (Flem. *Tongeren* tong-er-n) also *Arutans* *Tang-ora* and *Tang-ri* a town of Belgium in Limbourg 13 miles SSE of Maastricht. It has a thirteenth-century church. There are manufactures of straw hats. The town was an important place under the Romans. Pop. in 1897 9152.

Tong-ting-hu See TUNG-TING-HU.

Tongue River rises in the Big Horn Mountains, in the N. part of Wyoming, passes into Montana, and enters the Yellowstone River about 35 miles above the mouth of the Powder River. It is about 200 miles long.

Ton-tan, a banking port village of Laclede co. Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles S. of Laclede. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Tonk, a native state of India, in Rajputana. Area, 1114 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 143,230. It is ruled by a Mohammedan dynasty. Capital, Tonk.

Tonk, a town of India, capital of the native state of Tonk about 50 miles S of Jaipur. Pop. in 1901 38,641.

Tonka, a post-village of Hennepin co. Minn. The banking point is Excelsior.

Tonkawa, a banking post-town of Kay co. Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. 55 miles (direct) NNE of Guthrie. It has grain and flour industries. Pop. in 1900, 797 (largely increased since census).

Tonkin, or Tonking. See TONKING.

Tonlé-sap, ton lé-sap, or **Tailé-sap** (fresh lake), called also **Sten-bon**, ton-sé-bé lé ('great lake'), a body of water on the borders of Cambodia and Siam stretching in a NW and SE direction and communicating with the Mekong. In the wet season it has a length of about 100 miles, with a breadth of about 20 miles, but it shrinks

greatly in the dry season, and is then very shallow. The Mekong discharges its flood waters into it, when the level of the lake is raised 30 or 40 feet. When the Mekong falls, the lake acts as a feeder of the river. Tonlé Sap is remarkable for the prodigious quantities of fish that it yields. It is regarded with veneration by the people of the region.

Tonkay-Charente, ton kâ' chà ront, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, a few miles E of Rochefort. It has a port on the river for vessels of considerable draught. Pop. in 1901 2546 (communes, 4896).

Tonnelle, ton nâ' a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, 16 miles SE of Marmande. It has extensive manufactures of tobacco and a trade in wine, brandy, prunes, etc. Pop. in 1901 4430 (communes, 6862).

Tonnere, ton nâ', a town of France capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon 26 miles ENE of Auxerre. It is situated on steep eminences. It has a hospital dating from the Middle Ages and some venerable churches. The town is the seat of diversified industries. Pop. (communes) in 1901 4365.

Tonnawanda, N.Y. See **Tonawanda**.
Tönning, tön ning, a seaport of Prussia, district and 29 miles WSW of Schleswig at the mouth of the Eider in the North Sea. It is built on piles. Pop. in 1900 3427.

Tönningstedt, a resort of Rhenish Prussia, Germany in the district of Cöln.

Tonopah, a mining village and important mining camp of Nye co. Nev. on the Tonopah R. S. of Belmont and about 60 miles E of Nevada. The post-office is Rafter. Gold was discovered here in 1900. The village has electric illumination, water works, etc. Pop. in 1903, about 4000.

Tonquin See **Tongking**.

Tönshørg, tön shö, a seaport of Norway in the amt of Jarlsberg and Laurvik on an inlet of the Kristiansund Fjord 47 miles SW of Kristiansund. It carries on a large trade and is also engaged in the whale and seal fisheries. Tönshørg is regarded as the most ancient of the Norwegian towns. Pop. in 1900 8620.

Tonsina River, Alaska, is a tributary of the Copper River (from the W.) in about lat. 61° N.

Tonli, a post-station of Marion co. Ill.

Tontogany, ton tog' a, a post village of Wood co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R. 29 miles SSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 352.

Tontoli, ton to' lee, a town on the NW coast of the northern peninsula of Celebes on a bay of its own name.

Tony, a post-village of Gates co. Wis. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and North Star Mar. R. The banking point is Ladysmith. Pop. about 300.

Tonys Island, a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar W. of Celebes.

Tooele, too' al, a county in the W. part of Utah bordering on Nevada. Area 6901 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE. by Grant Salt Lake and on the E. by the Ogutrik Mountains. It comprises part of the Great Basin Capital, Tooele. Pop. in 1900 5766 in 1900 7361.

Tooele, a city capital of Tooele co. Utah on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. 32 miles SW of Salt Lake City. It has milling and other industries. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900 1209.

Tooleys, too' lîs, a post-station of Catahoula parish La. **Tooleboro**, a post-village of Louisa co. Iowa on the Iowa River about 2 miles from its mouth and 22 miles S of Muscatine. Pop. 150.

Toomnamarra, a village of Ireland in Munster co. of Tipperary 7 miles SSE of Nenagh.

Toomboro, a post-town of Wilkinson co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 36 miles E. of Mecon. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. in 1900 36.

Toomubha, a post-village of Lauderdale co. Minn. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 13 miles ENE of Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Toono, a post-town of Hardemon co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 20 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 241.

Toonigh, a post-village of Cherokee co. Ga. Pop. 79.
Toowoomba, a town of Queensland, Australia, on Darling Downs, 1920 feet above sea-level 70 miles W of Brisbane, with which it is connected by rail. It is the centre of a large agricultural settlement. Pop. of the district, including Drayton about 15 000 of the municipality in 1901, 9157.

Topale-Polo (to-pâ' lo po' lo) Cape, called by Captain Cook Cape Taranuia, on the SE coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 40° 30' S.

Topeka, a post-village of Mason co. Ill. on the Quivira River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 23 miles SW of Pekin. Pop. in 1900 100.

Topekia, a banking post-village of Lagrange co., Ind. on the Wabash R. Pop. about 400.

Topeka, a city the capital of Kansas and of Shawnee co. is situated on both banks of the Kansas River 67 miles W of Kansas City Mo. It is on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe the Union Pacific and other railroads. The city is situated in a beautiful prairie country at an elevation of about 800 feet above the sea, and has among its more notable buildings and institutions the state capitol, government building, court-house, city hall, Grace Church Cathedral, Washburn College (Congregational), the College of the Sisters of Bethany (Protestant Episcopal), the Kansas Medical College, state insane asylum, and the state reform school. It has vast railroad and machine-shops, foundries, flour and woolen-mills, etc. The city has also large packing houses. Pop. in 1901 33 668.

Topeka, or **Tope-hame**, top hâ' gh (i. e. cannon manufactory) a suburb of Constantinople, between Galata and Pera, bordering on the Bosphorus. Here is a great artillery arsenal with a cannon foundry and extensive barracks. Above the works towers the beautiful Masoudieh mosque with its graceful minarets and a short distance to the SW of it is the Kiliti Ali Pasha mosque.

Topeka, a post-village of Cheboygan co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Cheboygan. Pop. 150.

Topeka's Grove, a post-office of Jackson co. W. Va.

Topelew, a post village of Pike co. Miss. The banking point is Summit.

Topeles, Olâh, olâ' to' plit' a' b (i. e. Wallach Topeles) a commune and watering place of Transylvania, Hungary so of Maros-Torda, situated in the Carpathians, on the river Maros, near its source. Pop. in 1900 5218.

Töplitz, a town of Bohemia. See **Teplitz**.

Töplitz, a watering-place of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, in the district of Radolfswert.

Top of Alleghany, a post-station of Pocahontas co. W. Va.

Topolias (anc. Topia) a former extensive lake of Greece, in the centre of Boeotia, fed by the river Cephissus. It was drained at the close of the nineteenth century.

Topolyn, to' pol' yôh, a town of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog 20 miles S of Tamasopol. It has a fine chateau. Pop. in 1900 12 679.

Toponaco, a post-village of Routt co. Colo. Pop. 60.

Toposere, to-po-sê' ro, a lake of Russia in the government of Archangel W. of the White Sea. Length about 50 miles.

Topponish, a post-village of Yakima co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is North Yakima.

Topping, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 10 miles from Stratford.

Topenall, a post-station of Washington co. Pa.

Topenall, a bathing-place on Conception Bay district of Harbor Main Newfoundland 15 miles SW of St. John's.

Topenall Sound, a post-station of Fender co. N. C. 15 miles NE of Wilmington.

Topfield, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Ma. about 24 miles NW of Salem. Pop. in 1900 233.

Topfield, a post-village in Topfield township (town) Essex co. Mass. near the Ipswich River and on the Boston and Maine R. 25 miles S by E of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900 1930.

Topsham, top' sham, a small seaport of England, co. of Devon at the head of the estuary of the Exe, 4 miles SE. of Exeter.

Topsham, a post village in Topsham township (town) Sagadahoc co. Ma. on the N. bank of the Androsoggin River opposite Brunswick 9 miles W of Bath and on the Maine Central R. The town has manufactures of paper and flint-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900 2097.

Topsham, a post village in Topsham township (town) Orange co. Vt. about 35 miles SE of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 1117.

Topston, a post borough of Berks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 184 miles NE of Reading. It has manufactures of steel iron and silk. Pop. in 1900 343.

Togsville, to-kâ' vil, a post-village of Washington co. Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. P. p. about 450.

Tor, a small seaport of Egypt near the S. extremity of the Sienite Peninsula, on the Gulf of Suez.

Toruk, a banking post-village of Stearns co. Minn. on the Rock River about 21 miles WSW of St. Cloud. Pop. about 600. It has brewing and flouring industries.

Torai Bay, New Zealand, is on the W coast of South Island. Lat. 45° 37' S.

Tor Bay, a picturesque bay of the English Channel, on the E. coast of Dorsetshire, between the headlands of Bob's Nose and Berry Head. O. its N shore is Torquay and on its S. side is Brixham. William I. landed here on Nov. 8, 1066.

Torbay, a bay on the SE coast of Nova Scotia 13 miles WSW of Cape Canso.

Torbay, a large fishing town on Tor Bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland 7 miles N of St. John's.

Torbee', an inferior part of Haiti on the SW peninsula, about 100 miles W by N of Port-au-Prince.

Torbrook, a post-village of Annapolis co. Nova Scotia, on Tor Brook 3 miles from Bridgetown.

Torcello, too-shé, is an island in the lagoon of Venice, belonging to its commune of Pura. 6 miles NE of Venice. Pop. less than 200. It has interesting remains of the medieval town of Torcello, among which are the cathedral of Santa Maria a basilica dating from the seventh century with a campanile and a ruined baptistery and the church of Santa Fosca.

Torch, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Ball's more and Ohio Southwestern R. 12 miles W of Parkersburg W. Va. Pop. 150.

Torch Lake, Mi. h. In Antrim co. is about 18 miles long. It is separated from Grand Traverse Bay by a narrow tract of land.

Torch Lake a post village of Antrim co. Mich. on Grand Traverse Bay and on a lake of its own name, 15 miles N of Elk Rapids.

Torda, a town of Hungary. See TORDA.

Torda-Aranyos, tor-dá ar-on vash, a co. of Hungary in Transylvania. Capital Törökbágy (Torda).

Tordera, too-dá-rá, a commune of Spain province and 40 miles NE of Barcelona. Pop. about 1,600.

Tordasilva, too-dá-sil-vá, a town of Spain 24 miles SW of Valladolid, on the Duero. Pop. of the commune about 3,000.

Toreau, Bayou, bló to r. La rises in Sabine parish, runs SW and enters the Sabine River.

Torgao, too-gó, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony on the left bank of the Elbe, here crossed by two bridges, 31 miles SNE of Leipzig. The principal edifice is the vast medieval Marienfeld castle once the residence of the electors of Saxony and now used as barracks, with a chapel consecrated by Luther the gabled town hall containing a collection of Saxon antiquaries and the Gothic Marienkirche. The town has varied manufactures. Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here in 1760. Pop. in 1900 11,307.

Torgelow, too-ghé, a village of Prussia in Pomerania, NW of Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. in 1900 6,362.

Torget, too-ghet or Torgoe, a small island of the W coast of Norway is about lat. 65° 30' N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torgatten which at a height of over 400 feet is penetrated by a natural tunnel 535 ft. in length 200-250 ft. in height, on 13-16 ft. in width. This tunnel is of oceanic origin and bears testimony to changes in the relative positions of the land and sea.

Torginal, too-reen-yo' (Torginal sur Vire) a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles SE. of Saint-Lô. Pop. about 2,000.

Torino, a city of Italy. See TRIVY.

Toritto, too-rit-to, a town of Italy in Bari 15 miles NNE of Altamura. Pop. in 1901 697.

Tormestine, Cape, the N. E. extremity point of New Brunswick in Northumberland Strait.

Tormea, too-má, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains in the SW corner of Old Castile flows NW past Salamanca, and joins the Douro on the left. Length, 160 miles.

Torna, too-ná, a small town of Hungary in the co. of Abau Torna, 18 miles WSW of Kassa. It has a medieval cathedral.

Torna, too-ná (Torna-Elf) a river which rises in Swedish Lapland forms part of the boundary between Sweden and Russia and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Torna after a SSE. course of about 260 miles.

Torna, a seaport of Finland, in the län of Uleåborg, on the Torna, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite the Swedish town of Haparanda. Lat. 66° 50' 8" N. lon 24° 14' E. It has an active trade, exporting timber, pitch, fish, reindeer skins, furs, etc. Near by is a hill which tourists ascend at the summer solstice in order to view the midnight sun. Pop. in 1899 1,461.

Toro, a river of Mongolia, joins the Nonai, an affluent of the Huanghi, after a course of 210 miles.

Toro, a town of Spain, in the province of Zamora, on the Duero, here crossed by a splendid bridge, 26 miles NNE of Salamanca. It is situated in the midst of a plain, rich

in grain, fruit, and wine, and has manufactures of textiles, etc. The cathedral church Santa Maria is Mayor, dates from the reign of Alfonso VIII. Pop. in 1900, 8,876.

Toro, too-má, too-má, too-má, a small town in the republic of Panama, one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

Török-Bocsa, too-rök-bó-shé (i. e., Turkish Bocsa), a town of Hungary co. of Torda on the left bank of the Theiss, opposite Ó Bocsa, 47 miles S of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 7,725.

Török-Kanizsa, too-rök-kón-ne-shú, a town of Hungary, near Ó-Kanizsa. See KANIZSA.

Török-Szent-Miklós, a town of Hungary in the co. of Jászgát-Great-Comania-Szolnok 18 miles SW of Debrecen. Pop. in 1900 31,681.

Torontal, a name of a county of Hungary in the East. Capital Nagy-Becskerek.

Toronto, a port of entry and the second city in population and commercial importance of Canada, capital of Ontario, situated on a circular bay on the N. W. shore of Lake Ontario in York co., 333 miles N. W. of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. Lat. of the Meteorological Service bureau 43° 39' 36" N. lon 79° 23' 40" W. Mean temperature of the year 44.4° winter 28.4° summer 63.6°. The city whose harbor is accessible to the largest steamers navigating the lake has a water frontage of 5 miles, and runs gradually towards the interior. The streets are almost entirely laid out at right angles, and are adorned with numerous imposing government municipal educational and ecclesiastical buildings, exhibiting a varied and high order of architectural design. Among the more notable edifices and institutions are the buildings of the provincial parliament (erected in 1854-55); the vast Romanesque pile of the new city hall and courthouse; the Government House (Osgoode Hall) the seat of the superior courts of Ontario; the huge Provincial Lunatic Asylum St. James a cathedral with a spire 118 feet in height; the Cathedral of St. Michael the Metropolitan Methodist Church noted for its large organ and the free public library with about 140,000 volumes. Among the educational institutions, the University of Toronto which was established at King's College in 1827 and was attended in 1903 by 1,117 students. It contains faculties of arts, applied science, medicine etc. and its halls and buildings are among the most imposing of those of any educational institution in America. Affiliated with the university are the Ontario Agricultural College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons and a school and colleges of pharmacy music and veterinary science. Also federated with the university are Victoria University Knox, Wytheville, and St. Michael's Colleges, and Trinity University. The Upper Canada College is a high-class school for boys. The Toronto Collegiate Institute, the Normal School and the Model School (with collections of paintings, sculptures, and engravings) are other noteworthy educational institutions. Charitable and benevolent societies and institutions are numerous. Among the city's parks and recreation grounds are Queen's Park, Riverside Park, the Exhibition Grounds, and the Horticultural Gardens. Toronto is the natural outlet for the produce of a large territory and has an extensive export trade in flour, grain, lumber, live-stock etc. Its industrial establishments comprise iron foundries, steel works, engineering establishments, railway car building shops, rolling mills, breweries and distilleries, agricultural implements and car-wheel works, carriage and cabinet factories, pork packing establishments etc. Lines of steamers run daily during the season of navigation to all the lake ports and ports on the river St. Lawrence. Toronto the original name of which was York, was founded in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The place was taken by the Americans in 1813. In 1834 it was incorporated as a city and its name changed from York to Toronto. Pop. in 1817 1,200 in 1830 18,700 in 1842 16,336 in 1852 59,763 in 1861 64,621 in 1871 68,002 in 1881, 96,146 in 1891 181,220 in 1901 269,901.

Toronto, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind. The banking point is Dana. Pop. 140.

Toronto, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Weppipinon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 37 miles N. W. of Davenport. Pop. 124.

Toronto, a banking city of Woodson co. Kan., on the Verdigris River, 30 miles W of Humboldt, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Toronto, a post-hamlet of Camden co. Mo., 14 miles N of Richmond station.

Toronto, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and 8 miles N of Steubenville, on the

Pennsylvania Co. & R. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe and china. Pop. in 1900 3536

Toronto, a banking post-town of Denb. co. S. Dak. 14 miles S. of Clearlake, on the Chicago River and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 447

Toronto Junction, a banking town and outpost of York co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 5 miles from Toronto. It has coal and oil-industries and manufactures of pianos, pelleys, soap etc. Pop. in 1901 6391

Toro/peta, a town of Russia, government of Pskov on the Toropa, 50 miles SSE. of Kholm. It has a cathedral. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1897, 7499

Torpatum, the Latin name of Douar

Torpedo, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 123

Torquay, tor koo, a town of England in Devonshire, beautifully situated on the shore of a cove of Tor Bay on its N. side, 18 miles S. of Exeter. The picturesque of its situation the mildness of its climate, and the inviolance of its vegetation unsurpassed in England, render it one of the most popular watering places and winter resorts of the kingdom. It has interesting remains of the old Tor Abbey a modern Gothic church and a museum of natural history. Torquay is a convenient yachting station and has well-known terra-cotta manufactures. William of Orange landed here in 1688. Pop. in 1901 35 025

Torquemada, tor ká má ná, a town of Spain province and 12 miles NE. of Palencia on the Pámaro, here crossed by a bridge of many arches. Pop. in 1900 2937

Torrealba, tor ná ná, a town of Spain 12 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 4000

Torreace, a post-hamlet of Jalisco co. Mex. Pop. 1900 500

Torreão, tor-áw, a commune of Portugal in Alentejo, 36 miles NW. of Beja

Torre, a post-village of P. mte Coupée parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is New Roads. Pop. about 500

Torre Aconozata, tor ná ák mont-á-tá, a town of Italy province and 12 miles SE. of Naples at the foot of Mount Vesuvius from whose eruptions it has at different times suffered considerably. It has manufactures of macaroni. Pop. (commune) in 1901 28 143

Torre del Campo, tor ná dól kám p, a town of Spain province and 4 miles W. of Jaén. Pop. in 1900 6454

Torre del Greco, tor ná dól grá k, a town of Italy 7 miles SE. of Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the SW. foot of Mount Vesuvius and on the railway from Naples to Salerno. It occupies in part the lava-stream of 1871 which destroyed the greater part of the older town and has suffered several times from the Vesuvian eruptions. It has an active coral industry. Pop. (commune) in 1901 33 299

Torredonjimeno, tor ná-don-je-mé no, a town of Spain province and 12 miles SW. of Jaén near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1900 10 035

Torrejuncillo, tor ná-jun-théel y, a town of Spain province and 31 miles from Cáceres. Pop. in 1900 6424

Torre Maggiore, tor ná máj yó rá, a town of Italy province of Foggia, 5 miles W. of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901 11 054

Torrens, Lake, a large, shallow salt lake of South Australia, between lat 30° 10' and 32° 8' lon about 138° E. It is 130 miles long and from 15 to 20 miles across

Torrent, a post-village of Wolfe co. Ky. on the Lexington and Eastern R. The banking point is Clay City

Torrente, tor ná té, a town of Spain province and 6 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900 8361

Torrenewen, tor ná-nwá vá, a commune of Spain province and 32 miles SE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. about 2800

Torreón, a post-village of Valencia co. N. Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 200

Torreón, a town of Mexico state of Coahuila, a few miles W. of Matamoros. Pop. in 1900 13 845

Torres, tor ná, a commune of Spain province and 18 miles SW. of Jaén. Pop. about 3506

Torres, a post-village of Las Animas co. Colo. The banking point is Trinidad

Torre Santa Susanna, tor ná sán tá-soo-san-ná, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 17 miles SW. of Brindisi. Pop. (commune) about 4000

Torres (tor ná), Cape, Spain, on the N. coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 37' N lon 5° 44' W

Torresdale, a station of Philadelphia co., Pa. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. is a suburban section of the city of Philadelphia, about 15 miles NNE. of the centre of the city

Torres Novas, tor ná no-vás, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 15 miles NN. of Santarém. Pop. in 1900, 19,738

Torres Strait separates Papua from Cape York Peninsula, Australia. It is about 90 miles wide and largely studded with shoals, reefs, and islands which make navigation dangerous. The strait was discovered by Torres in 1606

Torres Vedras, tor ná vá drás, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, on the Sissandro, 27 miles KW. of Lisbon. It became celebrated in the Peninsular War for the lines of defence established by Wellington (the future Duke of Wellington) to resist the approach of the French behind which he retired in Oct. 1810. There is at present a vast line of ramparts here, constituting the main defence of Lisbon on the land side. Pop. in 1900 8891. A few miles SW. of Torres Vedras is the watering place of Krievra

Torretta, tor-ná-tá, a village of Italy in Sicily circle of Palermo

Torrevecchia, tor ná-vá ná, a seaport of Spain in Valencia province and 23 miles SSW. of Albuñol on the Mediterranean. There are salt lagoons in the neighborhood, the product of which constitutes the chief export. Pop. in 1900 7700

Torrey, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Punta Gorda

Torrey, a township (town) of Yates co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Dresden) 1065

Turrey's Peak, Colo. a mountain about 10 miles WSW. of Georgetown. Lat. 39° 38' N lon 108° 40' W Height, 14,336 feet

Turricella, tor ná-ebé ná, a small town of Italy province of Chieti. 22 miles SE. of Chieti

Turridge, a river of England co. of Devon flows past Torrington and enters the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Length 40 miles

Turridoo, Loch, loch tor-ro-doo an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland co. of Ross and Cromarty between Applecross and Garleob peninsulas 12 miles in length

Turriglia, tor ná ná, a town of Italy province and about 15 miles NE. of Ancona. Pop. (commune) in 1901 5013

Turrijos, tor ná-soo, a decayed town of Spain in New Castile, province and 16 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. about 5000

Torrington, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co. Conn. about 24 miles W. by N. of Hartford

Torrington, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co. Conn. about 24 miles W. by N. of Hartford, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of woolens, brass and plated goods hardware, machinery needles, bicycles, etc. Pop. of the borough in 1900 8300 of the town 12 453

Torreola de Montgri, tor ná-ál vá dá mont gré, a town of Spain province and 16 miles NNE. of Girona, on the Ter 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) about 3560

Torrox, tor ná-soo, a town of Spain province and 25 miles E. of Málaga, on the Torrox near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900 6963

Torry, a fishing village on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Kintardine, on the Dee, opposite Aberdeen

Torsålla, a small town of Sweden in the N. of Nyköping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mälär

Tortola, tor to lá, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain is about lat 18° 24' N and lon 64° 33' W between Virgin Gorda and St John Area 24 sq m. The surface is mountainous, rising in Sage Mountain to about 150 feet. Some sugar is cultivated. Capital, Roadtown. Pop. in 1901 3431

Tortoli, tor to lá, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles ENE. of Lanusei

Tortona, tor to ná (anc. *Dertona*), a town of Italy in Piedmont 14 miles ESE. of Alessandria, on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined medieval fortress. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 7889 (commune, 17 453)

Tortosa, tor to ná (anc. *Dertosa*) a fortified town of Spain in Catalonia, province and 43 miles NW. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 23 miles from its mouth. It is built in terraces on an eminence above the river and has a fine cathedral. There are fisheries and manufactures of paper soap leather and pottery. In the vicinity are Roman remains. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 24,396

Tortosa, a small seaport of Syria, 30 miles N. of Tripoli. It is on the site of the ancient Antiochia, a town

founded by the people of Arica. It was an important fortress at the time of the Crusades. It has retained its medieval walls and castle and has a suburb built by the Crusaders.

Tortosa, Cape, Spain, forming the N extremity of the island of Budu, off the coast of Catalonia. Lat. 46° 46' N lon 6° 47' E.

Tortuga, *tor too'ga*, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela 55 miles W of Margarita. Length, from E to W about 15 miles.

Tortuga, an island off the NW coast of Haiti and separated from it by Tortuga Channel. Length about 25 miles.

Tortuga, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 miles S of the island of Tiburón.

Tortugas, an island off the NE coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called El Sardin. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Nuevitas.

Tortugas, Fla. See **DEY TORTUGAS**.

Tortuho, a town of Ecuador government and 35 miles WNW of Tovar on the Tivota. It is noted for the gold and silver embossed articles produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1907 12,745.

Torta, river of Italy. See **TORCA**.

Toucan. See **TRICANY**.

Toucanillo, *toe-ká-ni-lá* (anc. *Toucania*) a town of Italy 25 miles NNE of Civitavecchia, pleasantly situated on the Marta. It has a church dating from the sixteenth century. Pop. (commune) in 1901 506.

Toucanillo, *toe-ká-ni-lá*, a village of Italy 20 miles NE of Braccia, on the W side of Lago di Vico.

Touma *toe'á* (anc. *De ca*) a town of Asia Minor 180 miles NE of Angora. Pop. about 8000 (?)

Touma, *toe'á*, a small river of Ecuador, an affluent of the Nera.

Tösa, a small affluent of the Rhine in the canton of Zürich Switzerland. On it is the village of Tösa, 12 miles NE of Zürich.

Tout, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 15 miles W of Thorn. Pop. about 2300.

Touton, a post-village of Broadwater co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Helena. Pop. 254.

Totana, *to-lá ná*, a town of Spain in Murcia, 18 miles NE of Lorca. It is situated in a fertile district, in which maguey grow. Salt-petre is obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,783 including a large number of gypsies.

Totia, or *Dotia* (Hun *Totia* 15h'tah a town of Hungary 13 miles SE of Kőszeg. It has a Capuchin monastery and a parish college. Pop. in 1904 7230. *Totia* (*r*) lake-town, pop. 4000) situated on a lake abounding in fish forms practically a part of Totia.

Totima, *tot ná*, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles NE of Volodga, on the Sukhona. Pop. 5000.

Totmon, a municipal borough of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart, 22 miles SSW of Exeter. It is an ancient and picturesque town and has two old gateways, quaint gabled houses, and a Perpendicular church with a fine tower. Off the castle the curious Norman keep alone remains. Pop. in 1901 4075.

Totin, a post-village of Clarke co. Ind. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Knox. Pop. 200.

Totoket, a post hamlet of New Haven co. Conn.

Totomina, *to-to me'á*, a bay of Japan, island of Honshu, about 90 miles NW of Tokyo. The town of Suruga is on this bay which is also known as Suruga Bay (Gulf).

Totonicapam, *to-to-ne-ká-pám* a western department of Guatemala. It is one of the smallest divisions of the republic, but is densely populated. Capital, Totonicapam. Pop. in 1893, 80,358.

Totonicapam, a town of Guatemala capital of a department of its own name, 55 miles WNW of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 25,000. It has manufactures of textiles, pottery and wood-work. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

Tot'owa, a borough of Passaic co. N.J. organized from part of Manchester township. Pop. in 1900 582.

Tottenham, *tot ten-pám*, a northeastern suburban district of London, England, on the river Lea, 6 miles NE of St. Paul's. It contains Bruce Castle Park and Allen and Palace, a favorite pleasure-resort of Londoners, is partly within its limits. Pop. in 1891 71,343. In 1901 127,542.

Tottenham, a banking post-village of Shrewsbury co. On the Grand Trunk R. 17 miles WSW of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 511.

Totten Land, Antarctica, is a name of **SABINA LAND**.

Tottenville, a former post-village of Richmond co. N.Y. on Staten Island and on Raritan Bay at the S end

of Staten Island Sound, 1 mile E. of Perth Amboy N.J., with which it is connected by ferry. It now forms part of the borough of Richmond in the city of New York. It has smelting- and refining works, manufactures of machine engines and boats etc. Pop. about 1500.

Tottingham, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Bury. Pop. in 1901 6118.

Tottori, a seaport of the main island of Japan, on the SW coast, about 85 miles WNW of Kyoto.

Totiya, a post-station of Hickman co. Tenn.

Totma, *to-to á*, or *Totoia*, *to-toi á*, one of the Fiji Islands.

Touchelet, *too she't* a post-village of Wallawalla co. Wash. 15 miles W of Wallawalla.

Touques, took a small river of France, which enters the English Channel 8 miles NW of Honfleur.

Toucy, *too see'* a small town of France in Yonne, 13 miles WSW of Auxerre.

Tougaloo, *too go-loo'* a post-station of Hinds co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles NNE of Jackson. Here is the Tougaloo University a school for colored, which was organized in 1860.

Toughkenam, *tuf ken a-men* a post-village of Chester co. Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 29½ miles WSW of Philadelphia. It has stone-works and nurseries. Pop. about 500.

Tunhy, a post-village of Saunders co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Weston. It has grain elevators.

Toul, *toel* (anc. *Tellus Leucorum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and a fortress of the first class 14 miles W of Nancy. The principal edifices are the former cathedral of St. Filomena, gracefully proportioned, with a beautiful W front, fine towers, and handsome cloisters; the cloister church of St. Etienne with fine cloisters in the Flamboyant style of the sixteenth century and the imposing town hall formerly the bishop's palace. The town has manufactures of pottery, lace, etc. Toul was from very early times the seat of a bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation it was a free city of the German Empire. In 1552 the city and the territory of the bishopric were seized by Henry II of France. The episcopal see was abolished in 1790. On Sept. 28, 1819 after a siege of nearly six weeks, Toul was rendered to the Prussians. Pop. in 1901 8653 (commune, 12,287).

Toulon, *too lon'* (anc. *Trif. Martius*) a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Var situated on a fine bay of the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles NE of Marseille. It is a fortress of the first class, and after Brest the most important naval station of France. It consists of an old town with narrow crooked streets, and the new town with handsome avenues, numerous public squares, and modern buildings. The principal open places are the Place d'Armes and the Place de la Liberté. The latter is connected by the Boulevard Strasbourg with the Jardin de la Ville a beautiful promenade. Among the objects of interest are the medieval church of Ste. Marie Major in the Romanesque style; the town hall the handsome modern Renaissance Musée-Bibliothèque, the vast marine hospital the arsenal which covers 800 acres, and the large theatre. The harbor which is spacious and safe, has 6 main basins. Toulon was made a strong fortress in the reign of Louis XIV. In 1707 in the War of the Spanish Succession it withstood an attack by the allies. In Aug. 1793, it was delivered by the royalists into the hands of the British. In December of the same year the French retook it. The part played by Bonaparte at this siege as commander of the French artillery first raised him into eminence. Pop. in 1901 18,833 (commune, 181,602).

Toulon, *too lon'* a banking post-town, capital of Clark co. Ill. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 27 miles NNW of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1667.

Toulon-sur-Arroux, *too lon' sür a-roo'* a small town of France, in Rhône-et-Loire, on the Arroux here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches 18 miles NNW of Charolles.

Toulouzaie, *too loo-zá'* an ancient district of France in Languedoc, the capital of which was Toulouza.

Toulouze, *too hooz* (see *Toulon*) a city of France, capital of the department of Haute-Garonne and formerly of the province of Languedoc, situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the river Garonne 120 miles NE of Bordeaux. Lat. of observatory 43° 38' 45" N lon 1° 27' 39" E. Three bridges cross a sixteenth-century stone structure of 2 arches, connect it with the suburb of Saint-Cyprien on the opposite bank of the river. Toulouze has for the most part narrow ill-paved streets and poorly built districts, but it is interested by fine avenues. The principal

pal edifices are the church of St. Sernin, one of the finest specimens of Romanesque architecture, begun in the eleventh century and restored by Viollet-le-Duc; the church of La Dalbade, with a fine square tower and a beautiful Renaissance portal; the cathedral of St. Etienne, a composite of different styles; the Capitole or town-hall, the seat of the Académie des Jeux Floraux ("Floral Games") one of the oldest literary institutions of Europe; the donjon, restored by Viollet-le-Duc, containing the municipal archives; the Palais de Justice, and the handsome Hôtel d'Académie. The educational institutions of the city comprise the university, founded in the thirteenth century with about 2000 students; a veterinary college, academies of sciences and of inscriptions and belles-lettres; and the Musée des Beaux-Arts, with a fine collection of antiquities and pictures. Toulouse, owing to its position in the centre of southern France at the junction of the Canal de Midi and the Canal Latéral, is an important commercial and industrial town. Much of the transit trade to Spain passes through it. It has a large national powder-factory, a national tobacco-factory, a cannon foundry and manufactures of paper, agricultural machines, leather and saddlery, stained-glass, earthenware, etc. The town is the seat of the archbishop of Toulouse and Narbonne. Pop. in 1901 127,666 (commune, 149,841).

Toulouse rose to importance before the beginning of Roman dominion in Gaul. It was the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths for nearly a century from about A. D. 418. Later it was the residence of the dukes of Aquitaine under the Merovingian kings. For several centuries it was the capital of the County of Toulouse, which gradually emerging from its position of dependence on the French crown rose to be a large and powerful principality whose dominions comprised Languedoc and parts of Gascony and Provence. The county was united with the French crown in 1271. In 1814 Bonaparte made an unsuccessful stand against Wellington at Toulouse.

Toungai, a town of Burma. See **Taungay**.

Touraine, too rān, an old province of France, watered by the Loire, Cher and Vienne rivers, and now forming the greater part of the department of Indre-et-Loire. The region has been called the Garden of France. The capital was Tours.

Tourneuse, a seaport of Annam. See **Tuan**.

Tourcoing, too kōw, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord 7 miles NE of Lille, forming with Roubaix practically one town. It has a fine Gothic church and a large modern town-hall. The chief industry is the manufacture of woollens. Tourcoing and Roubaix together producing four-fifths of the entire output of northern France. There are sugar refineries and manufactures of carpets, cotton goods, linen, silk stuffs, upholstery, etc. Pop. in 1901 61,038 (commune, 79,243).

Tour-d'Aiguon, La. See **La Toue** and **Astien**.

Tour d'Auvergne, La. See **La Toue** and **Auvergne**.

Tour de Pella, La. See **La Toue** and **Pella**.

Tour du Pin, La. See **La Toue** and **Pin**.

Tourville, too vī, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg.

Tourville, too vī, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg.

Tourville, too vī, a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg.

Tournai, town nā, a town of Belgium, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hainaut, on the river Scheldt, 43 miles S by W of Ghent. It is embellished with fine quays and boulevards. Its principal features are the superb mediæval cathedral of Notre Dame, with a beautiful nave and choir; the elegant church of St. Quentin; the twelfth-century belfry (restored in 1874); the former Cloth Hall, in Renaissance style, containing the municipal museum and picture-gallery; the town hall; an suppressed monastery; the statue of the Princess d'Épigny (the heroic defender of the city in the siege by Alexander of Parma in 1581); and the thirteenth-century bridge. The town has a natural history museum and a library of 60,000 volumes. The manufactures include carpets, hosiery, woollens, and other textiles, fayence, etc. The town is the seat of a bishop. Tournai was the capital of the Belgic tribe of the Nervii. It was the early royal residence of the Merovingians. It long belonged to France, and figured as a fortress in the wars waged by the French on their northern borders. Pop. in 1901 35,064.

Tourneppe, too nēp, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on an affluent of the Meuse, 7 miles E of Brussels.

Tournon, too nōn, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 9 miles NNW of Valence. It has an old Gothic castle used as the town-hall. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4599.

Tournes, too nō, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Sèvre, 17 miles N of Angers. It has an interesting church which belonged to an ancient abbey. The town is the birthplace of the painter Greuze. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4713.

Tours, to'oo-ro, a town of Spain, province of Coruna.

Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8678.

Toures, to'oo-rush, a seaport of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on a bay of the same name, 61 miles NNW of Natal.

Tours, too (anc. Caesarodunum, afterwards Terones), a city of France, capital of the department of Indre-et-Loire and formerly of Touraine, situated on the left bank of the Loire and near the right bank of the Cher 70 miles SW of Orleans. It is connected with the suburb of Salnt-Symphorien on the opposite bank of the Loire, by a fine fifteen-arched stone bridge. The mild and equable climate of the town has rendered it a favorite resort of foreigners, especially of the English. The principal features of Tours are the superb Gothic cathedral, begun in the twelfth century and finished in the sixteenth with a richly ornamented facade, magnificent stained-glass windows, and two imposing towers; the detached towers of St. Martin and Charlemagne, the only remains of the famous basilica of St. Martin, demolished in 1862; the archiepiscopal palace, with archaeological, paleontological, and art collections; the museum, the theatre, and the statue of Balzac, a native of Tours, by Fournier. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the curious chateau of Pissais-le-Tours, the residence of Louis XI. Tours has an art school, the Collège de St. Louis de Gonzague, a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy and a library of 125,000 volumes. The industries comprise the manufacture of articles of iron and steel, leather, chemicals, silk, woollens, stained-glass, pottery, etc. A famous book-binding establishment is located here. Tours derived its name from the Gallic tribe of the Turones. In very early times it became the seat of a bishop and later of an archbishop. The battle in which Charles Martel defeated the invading Saracens in 732, often known as the battle of Tours, was fought between Tours and Poitiers. The city figured as the seat of the government of National Defence in the autumn of 1870. At the beginning of 1871 it was in the hands of the Germans. Pop. in 1901 68,409 (commune, 64,696).

Tours, a post-village of McLennan co. Tex.

Toussaint Creek, Ohio, flows through Ottawa co. into Lake Erie.

Toutle, too'tle, or **Toutle**, a river of Washington enters the Cowlitz River in Cowlitz co.

Tovarnik, a small town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary co. of Syrmia (Serbia) 12 miles S.E. of Vukovar.

Tow, a post-village of Llano co. Tex. The banking point is Llano. Pop. 100.

Towalliga, tow-ə-lī-gə, a post-village of Rutherford co. Ga. 44 miles S.E. of Atlanta.

Towalliga Creek, Ga. enters the Ocmulgee River about 13 miles N.E. of Forsyth.

Towamoc, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1095.

Towanda, to-wān-də, a post-town of McLean co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 5 miles NE of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900 467.

Towanda, a post-village of Butternut co. Kan. on White-water Creek, about 22 miles E.W. of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Towanda, a post borough capital of Bradford co. Pa. on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley and the Susquehanna and New York R. 85 miles W.W. of Scranton. It is the seat of the Susquehanna College, and has manufactures of furniture, dry goods, etc. Pop. in 1900 4862.

Towanda, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1006.

Towanda Creek, Bradford co. Pa. enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River about 2 miles below Towanda.

Townsh, to-wash, a post-village of Hill co. Tex. on the Brazos River, about 115 miles N by E of Austin.

Towcester, tows-ter, a small town of England, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Northampton.

Tower, a post-village of Sheboygan co. Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Onaway. Pop. about 500.

Tower, a banking city of St. Louis co. Minn. on Vermillion Lake and 65 miles NNW of Two Harbors on the Duluth and Iron Range R. Pop. in 1900 1346.

Tower City, a banking post-village of Cass co. N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. 40 miles W of Fargo. Pop. in 1900 468.

Tower City, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Williams Valley R., 11 miles WSW of Treout. Pop in 1900, 2187

Tower Hamlets, a parliamentary borough in the eastern part of London containing the divisions of Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar St. George-in-the-East, Stepney and Whitechapel

Towerhill, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rr. 8 miles W of Shelbyville. Pop in 1900, 615

Towerhill, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va. 14 miles N of Appomattox

Townspring, a post-station of Lincoln co., Kan.

Townsville, a post-village of Crawford co., W. Va. 12 miles S of Viroqua

Tow Law, a town of England on and 10 miles W of Durham. Pop in 1861, 4371

Towle, a post-village of Placer co., Cal. on the South and Pacific R. The banking point is Dutchflat. Pop 150

Towlesville, a village of Steuben co., N. Y. 5 miles SW of Kanona. Pop. about 300

Towbluff, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex. on the Neches River about 100 miles (direct) NE of Houston. Pop 75

Towcreek, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ala. on the Southern R. 18 miles E of Tusculum. Pop in 1900, 230

Towcreek, a post-station of Gilmer co., Ga.

Towncreek, a post-township of Brunswick co., N. C. 8 miles SW of Wilmington

Town Creek, a town of Wilson co., N. C. Pop in 1900, 35

Towner, a county in the N. part of North Dakota. Area, 1048 sq. m. Capital, Cando. Pop in 1890, 1450 in 1900, 6460

Towner, a banking post-town, capital of McHenry co., N. Dak. on the Souris (or Mouse) River and on the Great Northern R. 10 miles W by S of Rugby Junction. Pop in 1900, 331

Towners, a post-village of Putnam co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River N. Y. and Hartford R. 50 miles NNE of New York and 1 mile from Croton Lake. Pop. about 125

Townhill, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. about 22 miles W by S of Wilkesbarre. Pop 150

Townline, a post-village of Erie co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 15 mi. E of Buffalo. Pop. about 300

Townline, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. about 18 miles W by S of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 100

Townly, a post-town of Walker co., Ala. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Jasper. Pop in 1900, 124

Townpoint, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. on the Elk River about 48 miles ENE of Baltimore.

Town, a county in the N. part of Georgia bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 164 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiwassee River (gold, corundum, asbestos and other minerals are found). Capital, Hiwassee. Pop in 1890, 4664 in 1900, 4740

Towne, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga. on the South and N. 84 miles SSE of Macon. Pop 100

Townbury, a town in a post-village of Warren co., N. J. on Pequonnock Creek 3 miles NE of Oxford. Pop. about 190

Townsend, a post-town of Newcastle on Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 29 miles E. by W of Wilmington. Pop in 1900, 309

Townsend, a post-village of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. about 60

Townsend, a banking post-village in Townsend township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. on the Squannacook River and on the Boston and Maine R. 23 miles W of Lowell. It has manufactures of lumber and brooms. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1864

Townsend, a banking post-town, capital of Broad water co., Md., on the Missouri River and on the Northern Pacific R. 87 miles SW of Helena. Pop in 1900, 445

Townsend, a post-station of Gage co., Neb.

Townsend, a post-village of Schuyler co., N. Y., 5 miles SSW of Watkins. Pop 150

Townsend, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. by N of Fremont.

Townsend, a village of Blount co., Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Townsend Harbor, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Townsend township (town) on the Squannacook River and on the Boston and Maine R. 43 miles WNW of Boston. It has manufactures of leather-board. Pop. about 200.

Townsend Inlet, on the E. coast of Cape May co., N. J.

Townsend Mount, the loftiest summit of the Australian Alps, in New South Wales. Height, 7247 feet.

Townsendville, a post-village of Benson co., N. Y., about 12 miles N of Elmira. Pop. 200

Townshend, a post-village in Townshend township (town) Windham co., Vt. on the West River about 18 miles WSW of Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont R. Pop. at the town in 1900, 838

Townshend (town and) Cape, on the coast of Queensland, Australia. Lat. 22° 15' S.

Townsville, a post-station of Butler co., Ky.

Townsville, a post-village of Vance co., N. C. Pop. 75.

Townsville, a municipality of Queensland, Australia, on Cleveland Bay, N. E. coast, in about lat. 19° 10' S. It is the port of a large interior territory and has foundries, brewery, etc. It is connected by rail with Hughenden. Pop. in 1901, 12,117

Townsville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa. 12 miles WNW of Tinsville. Pop in 1900, 327

Townsville, a post-village of Anderson co., S. C. The banking point is Anderson. Pop. 15

Townson, a town, a banking village, capital of Baltimore co., Md. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. about 8 miles N of Baltimore of which it is a post-substation. Pop. about 1000

Towton, a parish of England co. of York in the West Riding 2 miles S of Tadcaster. Here the Lorkians won a great victory over the Lancastrians in 1461

Towy, a river of South Wales in Carmarthen shire which flows SW and enters Carmarthen Bay. Length about 60 miles

Towyn, or Tywyn, a village and watering place of Wales, on the W. coast, co. of Merioneth on Cerrigan Bay 16 miles SSW of Barmouth. Pop in 1891, 556

Toxaway, a river of Pickens co., S. C. is a small branch of the Kiowa.

Toxaway (Lake Toxaway) a village and resort of Transylvania co., N. C. on the Transylvania R. NW of Bravard its banking point. Elevation about 3000 feet. The post office is Lake Toxaway

Toyabe Mountains, Nev. a long range which traverses the SW part of Lander co. on the N. part of Nye co. The direction of the range is nearly N and S. The noted Reese River river rises among these mountains near Austin in Lander co. Toyabe Dome is 11,779 feet in height, and Toyabe Peak 10,144 ft.

Toyoh, a post-village of Keeweenaw co., Minn. Pop. 100

Toyama, a town of the town of the main island of Japan capital of Toyama prefecture, about 5 miles inland from Toyama Bay (on the W. coast) and about 100 miles WNW of Tokyo. It is the commercial centre of the region and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1904, 55,210

Toyohashi, a town of three castles town of the main island of Japan on the Bay of Owari. Pop. in 1899, 21,785

Toser, a town of Tunis about 115 miles W of Tunis

Tosi, or Toiakant, a river of Alaska tributary to the Yukon (on the N.) in about lat. 62° 30' W.

Traben, a town of a town of Rhenish Prussia district and 39 miles SW of Coblenz on the Moselle, opposite Trarbach. Pop. about 2500

Trabla, a town of Sicily province of Palermo, on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles ENE of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 5115

Trabing, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Wyo.

Tracadie, a town of a town of New Brunswick, co. of Antigonish at the head of the largest harbor formed by St. George's Bay 184 miles NE of Halifax on the Intercolonial R. The harbor is capable of receiving vessels of any size. The Trappists have a monastery here and there is also a convent. Pop. about 1500

Tracadie, a post-village and outpost of Gloucester co., New Brunswick on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 60 miles from Chatham

Tracefork, a post-station of Leslie co., Ky.

Tracey's Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., New Brunswick 28 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 300

Tracey Station, a post-village of Sanbury co., New Brunswick on the North Branch of the Oromocto River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 54 miles from Miramichi. Pop. 150

Trachenberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 26 miles NW of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 3271

Trachenstein, a village of Switzerland canton and 15 miles ENE of Bern

Tracy, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. about 500

Tracy, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind. Pop. 90

Tracy, a banking post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. 18 miles NW of Albia. Pop 250

Tracy, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky

Tracy, a banking city of Lyon co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line, 91 miles W of St. Peter. It has brewing and flouting industries. Pop in 1900 1911

Tracy, a post-village of Platte co., Mo. The banking point is Platte City. Pop in 1900 209

Tracy, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. The banking point is Uhrichville. Pop 125

Tracy City, a mining post-village of Grundy co., Tenn., about 40 miles WNW of Chattanooga, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has railroad-shops and coal and coke industries. Pop about 1900

Tracy Creek, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., about 12 miles WSW of Binghamton. Pop 200

Tracy Landing, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md. on Chesapeake Bay 18 miles SW of Annapolis

Tracyton, a post-village of Kitap co., Wash. Pop about 80

Trade, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn. 46 miles E by E of Abingdon Va.

Trade City, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. 22 miles N of Indiana. Pop 75

Trade Lake, a post-village of Burnett co., Wis. on an expansion of the Trade River 29 miles E of Rush City. Minn. Pop 100

Trade River, a post-station of Burnett co., Wis.

Traders Hill, a post-village, capital of Charlton co., Ga. on the St. Mary's River about 44 miles SW of Brunswick. Pop 123

Traders Point, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. 13 miles NW of Indianapolis. Pop 60

Tradersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ohio about 28 miles W of Columbus

Tradewater, a post-station of Crittenden co., Ky

Tradewater River, Ky. drains parts of Caldwell and Hopkins cos. forms the boundary between Crittenden and Union cos., and enters the Ohio River

Trading Post, a post-village of Linn co., Kan. The banking point is Pleasanton. Pop 150

Trainer, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line 25 miles W of Vinton. Pop in 1900 1468

Trainer, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop about 500

Trainer, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 4 miles NW of Oakville

Trainer (trá-fál-gá) in English commonly called (gur) Cape, a headland of Spain on the SW coast of the province of Cadix. Lat 36° 14' N. Long 6° 1' W. Here on Oct. 21 1805, the English under Velasco who was killed in the action gained a great victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets

Trainer, a hamlet of Austria Hungary in Tyrol, in the district of Filder and at the base of the Ortler. Elevation 5480 feet.

Tranghen, an oasis of Africa, in Fezzan 46 miles E by N of Murak

Tranhue, trá-er-shá, a town of Brazil state of Goyas on the river Trahira 15 miles from its confluence with the Maranhão

Tranguen, trí-gén, a town of China, province of Malacca about 45 miles S of Angai. Pop in 1902 7099

Tranguera, trí-gá-rá, a commune of Spain province of Castellón de la Plana 4 miles NW of Benicarlo. Pop about 3000

Trail, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio. The banking point is Wilmet or Beech City. Pop 100

Trail, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Trail, a post-village and outpost of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 7 miles from Kamland its banking point. It has large smelting works. Pop in 1901 1306

Trail, a county in the E part of North Dakota, bounded on the E by the Red River of the North Area, 872 sq m. Capital Hillsboro. Pop in 1890 10 217 in 1900 13,187

Trailman, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio 29 miles S by E of Barnesville. Pop 100

Trainer, a village of Delaware co., Pa. The post-office is Chester

Traliskirchen, tris-kí-shen, a town of Lower Austria, 15 miles SSW of Vienna. Pop about 2600 (commune in 1900 4813)

Trator's (or Verrader's, for-rá-ders) Island, one of the Samoan group, in the Pacific Ocean

Tractum ad Mosam See MAASTRICHT

Tractum ad Rhenum See URMOUTH

Tralce, trá-lee, a seaport of Ireland, capital of the co. of Kerry on the Lee about 1 mile above the head of Tralee Bay 56 miles WNW of Cork. It is a well-built town. Pop about 9500

Tralce Bay, an indentation on the W coast of Ireland, immediately E of the estuary of the Shannon.

Trammel, a post-village of Allen co., Ky. Pop 75

Trammel's Creek rises in Sumner co., Tenn. and enters the Big Barren River in Bentonky about 5 miles SE of Bowling Green

Tramanti, trá-món-tá, a commune of Italy province and 7 miles W of Salerno

Tramare, a town and bathing place of Ireland, co. and 6 miles SSW of Waterford, on the NW side of Tra-mare Bay. Pop about 2000

Tramatoia, trá-món-to-ia, a town of Italy in Basilicata, 23 miles S of Potenza. Pop about 3000

Tramway, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis. The banking point is Menomonie. Pop about 300

Trancozo, trá-nko-so, a town of Portugal in Beira, 26 miles ENE of Viseu. Pop about 2500

Tranent, a town of Scotland co. of Haddington 8 miles E of Edinburgh and near the Firth of Forth. Pop about 2300

Transeau, a strongly fortified roadstead of Finland, 8 miles from Viborg

Trani, trá-ná (unc. Trá-ná) a seaport of Italy on the Adriatic sea, 26 miles WNW of Bari. On the site of its former fortifications there are now handsome promenades. The principal building is the twelfth century cathedral with a fine portal and handsome bronze doors. There are other interesting churches and an old castle, now a prison. The public gardens contain some Roman remains. The town is the seat of an archbishop. The district produces good wine. Pop (commune) in 1841 25 647 in 1901 31 890

Tranquebar, tran-ke-bar' (native, Trá-gan-bad) a seaport of British India, in Madras district of Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast in the delta of the Cavery 140 miles S by W of Madras. Tranquebar belonged for over 2 centuries to Denmark till 1845 when it was sold to England. The castle of Danneberg now used as a prison is a memorial of Danish rule. Pop about 5000

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.J. 6 miles SW of Askebor

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio about 46 miles SW of Chillicothe

Trane, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga.

Transaius, a mountain mass of Central Asia, properly a NW extension of the Tian Shan and forming a north-eastern bulwark to the Pamir. The Kizil-bu separates it on the N from the Alai Mountains. Mount Khandumun its loftiest summit, has an altitude of 23 000-25 000 feet.

Transbaikalia, trans-iá-lá-á (Russ. Zabaikalskaya zá-bá-iká-lá-á) a region (province) in the western part of the general government of the Amur in East Siberia, having Lake Baikal on the W and Mongolia and Manchuria (from the latter of which it is separated by the Argun River) on the E and E. Area about 240 000 sq m. The region is traversed by the Volskoi Mountains, rising to nearly 8000 feet, and a number of minor ranges, and is watered by the Shilka, Vitim, Selenga (flowing into Lake Baikal) and other streams. The climate is severe but the summer cereals (wheat rye barley) potatoes flax and tobacco are cultivated in the southern sections and in the more protected valleys. Cornels bread in some parts and even the tiger is occasionally met with. Capital Tchita. Transbaikalia is traversed by the Transiberian railway. Pop in 189 664,011 (Russians, Tunguses and Buriats)

Transcaucasian Territory, a region of Asiatic Russia bounded W by the Caspian Sea, N by the Black E. by the Sea of Aral Khiva, and Bokhara, and SE and S by Afghanistan and Persia. Area about 215 000 sq m. The region is largely one of inconvertible steppes and deserts, the Ust-Urt in the northern section and the Kara-Kum in the southern with scarcely any permanent water-courses. Low mountains the Kopet-Dagh extend along the Persian frontier. In the SE part is the oasis of Merv. There is but little cultivation and the climate has both summer and winter extremes. The region is traversed by the Central Asiatic railway. Capital, Ashkabad. Pop in 189 372 193. The majority of the inhabitants are Turkomans.

Transcaucasia, trans-kaw-ka-shá, the southern half of the Russian general government of the Caucasus, lying mainly on the S side of the crest of the Caucasus range. It comprises the governments or provinces of Baku, Daghestan, Erivan, Karakutai, Tiflis, and Yelizavetpol and the Black Sea Territory. Daghestan and part of Baku are situated on the N side of the Caucasus.

Transfusion, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 8 miles
E.N.E. of Sharon Pop. about 200.

Trumbull, a post-township of Shelby co., Miss. Pop in 1880, 731.

Transit, a post-station of Hamilton co. Ohio, 12 miles N of Cincinnati.

Transitridge, a post-hamlet of Allegany co NY
on the Genesee River, 4 miles N of Belvidere.

Transkei, trans-ke' a division on the E. coast of Cape Colony, Africa, between the Kei River (on the S.) and

Uttersy Arica, between the nat river (on the N) and Tumbuland, and bordering E. on the Indian Ocean Area, 2552 sq. m. The interior is elevated (rising to about 9200 feet). It is well watered and exceedingly fertile, with dense forests and a vigorous vegetation. Many cattle and sheep are raised. There are deposits of copper and coal. Pop. in 1904, 177 647 of whom 1704 were whites.

Transilvania, trans-ii-ah-ah n-o, a designation of the Hungarian half (the bulk of the eastern part) of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy—the Austrian half being distinguished as Cisleithania, the little river Leitha forming a part of the dividing line between them. Transilvania comprises Hungary proper (with Transylvania) Croatia-Slavonia, and Fiume. The capital is Budapest. The head of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as ruler of Transilvania, bears the title of King of Hungary.

Transcaucasian Republic. a state formed in Italy by

Italian Republic, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon in 1796 of part of Lombardy and Venetia. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

Transvaal (*trans-vaal*) **Colony**, a British possession in southern Africa, adjoining Portuguese East Africa on the E. and having Natal and the Orange River Colony on the S. The Limpopo River separates it from Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate on the N and NW while the Vaal River constitutes the greater part of the southern boundary. Area, about 180 000 sq m. The districts of Utrecht and Vryheid and part of the district of Wakker stream, which were included in the Transvaal Republic, were transferred to Natal in Jan. 1901. The greater part of the Transvaal section is a fairly level plateau or table-

of the Transvaal region is a fairly lofty plateau or table-land, which in the E. and E. lies at elevations of from 4000 to 6000 feet and in the northern sections between 1500 and 4000 ft. The Urukenburg (Kwatsimbis) range, rising in the Mafuburg to upward of 5,000 ft. traverses the eastern section in a N. and S. direction and the Lebombo Mountains form the boundary with Portuguese East Africa. The famous Witwatersrand (range) rising to about 5000 ft. is the water-parting in the W. between the Limpopo and the Vaal systems of waters. Other mountain ranges or elevations are the Magalimburg and Wilfontainsburg. The mountains S.W. of the colony are occupied by a vast and extremely monotonous flat. The region is well watered by the Limpopo and Vaal and their tributaries (the largest of which is the Olifant, a tributary to the Limpopo) and, in the E. by the Komati, Sabi, and Umtata. In general the Transvaal enjoys a fairly healthy climate, which is, however, marked by great summer heat (especially in the month of January) and heavy precipitation and malarial conditions are by no means wanting during the rainy season. The winter months are invigorating and bracing. At Pretoria, at an elevation of 44 00 ft. the mean maximum temperature during the three summer months is about 89° and the mean minimum for the three winter months, about 42°; the rainfall is about 26 inches. Among the more distinctive types of the native vegetation are the numerous forms of acacia and the eucalyptus. The region is well suited to agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, most of the European grains and vegetables thriving well. Before the Anglo-Boer war vast herds of cattle and other stock were pastured on the veldt. The live-stock in the colony in 1903 was estimated at cattle, 200 000 sheep 300 000 horses, 50 000 and pigs, 1000. The great wealth of the region is in its mineral resources, which comprise gold, diamonds, coal, copper, iron, and tin. Comparatively little attention is paid to mining except for gold, diamonds, and coal. The chief gold centres are the Witwatersrand (one of the richest gold areas in the world) with Johannesburg as the main mining camp or centre and Barberton. The product from the various mines during the period of 1884-98 was valued at about £350 000 000. In the year 1903 it amounted to 2,972,597 fine ounces and in 1904 to 2,424,330 fine ounces. The number of persons working in the mines at the close of 1903 was 88,336 (12,703 whites). Nearly all the diamonds obtained in the colony are from the Pretoria district, the value of the product in 1902 was about £1 200 000. Barberton, Middleburg, and Potchefburg districts furnish most of the coal that is mined. There are about 1000 miles of railway in operation

The colony is administered by a governor assisted by a lieutenant-governor and an executive council. There is a legislative council, consisting in part of official and in part

of elected members. Pop in 1904, 1,302,716, of whom 299,327 were whites. Capital, Pretoria. The largest town is Johannesburg, with a population of 158,000.

1. **Boer Republics** - 1845-55 the Boers (descendants of the Dutch settlers in South Africa) having migrated from Cape Colony on account of their unwillingness to endure British rule, founded the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (South African) Republic. England recognised the two republics. In 1877 the British who had come to the assistance of the Transvaal Republic, which was hard pressed by the Boers, annexed it to their dominions. In 1898 the Boers rose in arms. The annexation to the British at Majuba Hill in 1881 was followed by the recognition of the autonomy of the Transvaal Republic. A few years later the discovery of the gold treasures of the Witwatersrand inaugurated a great influx of immigrants. They came in such numbers that the foreign population before very long outnumbered the Boers. The rise of Johannesburg was a parallel to that of San Francisco. The Boers refused to admit the new-comers, or *Uitlanders*, as they were called to a share in the government, fearing lest their successful preponderance would mean the speedy extinction of the Boer Republic as such. In 1895-96 occurred the Jameson raid, which was to be the beginning of an *Uitlander* uprising, to be followed by British annexation. It proved abortive. In 1899 England intervened actively in behalf of the *Uitlanders*. President Kruger was compelled to make far-reaching concessions but England made further demands, claiming sovereignty over the Transvaal Republic. The Boers finally decided to take up arms and joined by their brethren in the Orange Free State they threw themselves upon the British with extraordinary energy. At the close of 1899 and in the early part of 1900 they achieved a succession of victories, but they finally succumbed to vastly superior numbers not however until they had shown themselves to be a nation of heroes. In June 1900, Lord Roberts entered 1 return Both Boer republics were annexed to the British Empire. The Transvaal Republic became the Transvaal Colony. The guerrilla warfare continued till 1902.

Transylvania, trans-ill-va-ne-ə (L. the country beyond the forest) Her St. Andrew's see ben bün an the seven castles Her St. Erdély se döl forest-land) e former principality attached to the Hungarian crown since 1867 an integral part of the Hungarian kingdom. It is bounded on the N and W by Hungary proper on the N and E by Rumania, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains, and on the S by Bukovina. It is situated between the parallels of 45° and 46° N lat. Area, about 22,000 sq. m. Transylvania is a picturesque region of high mountains and valleys, the Carpathians curving round it like a great wall and corresponding it with their ramifications. The portion of the range which extends E and W along the southern border is known as the Transylvanian Alps. The highest summits here exceed 8000 feet in elevation. The greater part of the region belongs to the basin of the Tisza, being drained by the Kaszov, Maros, and Körös rivers. The southernmost portion is drained by the Aluta River, which breaks through the Transylvanian Alps in the Red Tower Pass and then continues to the Walachian plain to the Danube. The climate is temperate and beautiful, but in the higher regions the winter snows. The soil is generally very fertile. The forests which clothe the mountains comprise nearly two-fifths of the total area. More than one-fourth is agricultural land and the bulk of the remainder is nearly evenly divided between natural pastures and meadows. Beneficial crops of rye, wheat, oats, and maize are produced as well as of potatoes. Among other farm products are pulses and flax. The orchards yield a variety of fruits including apricots and peaches, and the product of the vineyards is highly prized. Transylvania is rich in live-stock including cattle, horses of fine breed, sheep, and short-tailed sheep and swine. The buffalo is not an uncommon sight on the farms in some districts. Bee-keeping is an important industry. The forests consist mainly of coniferous trees, beeches, and oaks, and yield valuable timber. They harbor large numbers of game, including the brown bear, wolf and wild boar. Transylvania is rich in minerals, which include salt, gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and lignite. It comprises part of the vast deposit of salt which crops out over a large extent of the Carpathians. Manufactures are not extensively developed.

The population of Transylvania in 1906 was 2,436,825, including nearly 400,000 Rumanians (Wallachs) upward of 600,000 Hungarians (Magyars) and upward of 120,000 Germans. Included among the Hungarians are the Szeklers, a people of Magyar stock. The Germans are mainly the descendants of immigrants from Germany who settled here in the Middle Ages. The region where they settled

dwell, in the southern part of the country is known as Saxonyland. The largest towns are Klausenburg (Kolozsvár), Kronstadt (Brassó) and Hermannstadt (Nagy-Szeben) both in Saxonyland, and Maros-Vásárhely Klausenburg is the seat of a university. The Hungarians belong to the Greek church. The bulk of the Hungarians are Roman Catholics, but a large fraction are Protestants and there is a large body of Unitarians, Transylvania having been the cradle of Unitarianism.

In antiquity Transylvania formed part of Dacia. The Dacians were subdued by the Roman emperor Trajan at the beginning of the second century. The Roman dominion lasted less than two centuries. The country passed under the sway of one barbarous race after another and during the second half of the Middle Ages formed part of the kingdom of Hungary. The Hungarian kings promoted the development of Transylvania by inviting Germans to settle in the region. The disaster which befell the Hungarians at Mohács at the hands of the Turks in 1526 broke up the Hungarian realm. Transylvania becoming a separate principality under the protection of the sultan. The dominions of the princes of Transylvania, some of whom played a considerable rôle, embraced part of Hungary proper. The collapse of the power of Turkey in the latter part of the seventeenth century enabled Austria to gain possession of Transylvania (which was secured to it in the peace of Karlowitz, concluded with the sultan in 1699). The country remained permanently under the rule of the Hapsburgs. In 1867-68 Transylvania was completely incorporated with Hungary.

Transylvania, a county in the SW part of North Carolina has an area of 371 sq. m. It is drained by the French Broad River. The southern part of the county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Capital, Brevard. Pop. in 1890 5881 in 1900 6620.

Transylvanian Alps. See **CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS**. **Tranter's Creek**, N. C. enters the Tar River about 3 miles above Washington.

Trapani, trā pā nī (anc. *Drepanum* Gr. *Ἀπρῶν*) a seaport of Sicily capital of the province of Trapani on the W side of the island. 44 miles W of Palermo. Its numerous churches contain interesting works of art. In the vicinity is the church of the *Madonna dell' Annunziata*, a much-frequented resort of pilgrims containing a famous statue of the Madonna. The industries comprise ship-building and works, fisheries, and the working of corals, onyx, marble, and elabaster. The town is the seat of a bishop. Off Drepanum the Carthaginians defeated the Romans in 249 B.C. Pop. (commune) in 1881 38,231 in 1901 50,452.

Trapraus, the ancient name of **Trasporto**. **Trap Hill**, a post-village of Wilkes co. N. C. 50 miles N. of Statesville. Pop. 80.

Trapp, a post-station of Loudoun co. Va. **Trappe**, trap a banking post-village of Talbot co. Md. 8 miles S. of Easton on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 175.

Trappe, a post borough of Montgomery co., Pa. and seat of a Trappe school, 10 miles WNW of Norristown and about 2 miles from Collegeville station. Pop. in 1900 324. **Trarbach**, trā bāk a town of Rheinland Prussia, 36 miles SW of Coblenz on the Moselle. Pop. about 3300.

Trasimene, Lago, lā go trā-sē-mā nō (L. *Trasimene Lacus*) or **Lago di Perugia**, lā go dō-pā-ro-jā a lake of central Italy about 10 miles W of Perugia. Area, about 50 sq. m. Elevation about 850 feet above the sea. Depth, about 25 ft. On its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans in 217 B.C.

Trask, a post-station of Grant co. Ind. on the Minneapolis River.

Trackwood, a post-village of Saline co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rrs. 31 miles SW of Little Rock. Pop. 100.

Tran-es-Montes. See **TRAN-ON-MONTES**.

Tran, trā-ōō (Slavic *Tran* and *Traperium*) a seaport of Dalmatia, 10 miles W of Spalato, on a small peninsula projecting into the Adriatic opposite the island of Brač, to which a bridge extends. It has a medieval cathedral and remains of fortifications constructed by the Venetians. Pop. in 1900 (inclusive of a suburb on the island of Brač) 4835 nearly all Slavs.

Tranzer, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point in Greensburg. It has coal industries. Pop. about 50.

Trann, trāw a river of Upper Austria, after a NW course of over 100 miles, joins the Danube 4 miles SE. of Linz. It flows through lakes Hallstadt and Traun.

Trann, a village and commune of Upper Austria, in the district of Linz. Pop. in 1890, 4263.

Trann, Lake (Trannsee) or **Gmundener See**, a picturesque lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut. It extends in a N and S direction and is 7 miles long and 2 miles wide. Its surface is elevated 1385 feet above the level of the sea and it is over 500 ft. deep. It is formed by the river Traun. On its E side the Traunstein (5550 ft. above the sea) towers almost perpendicularly. At the N end of the lake is the fashionable resort of Gmundener.

Traunstele, a mountain of Austria. See **TRAUN**.

Traunstein, trāw stīn, a town of Upper Bavaria 10 miles WNW of Salzburg. It is an attractive health resort, embellished with sculptural monuments. Near by are rich salines. Pop. in 1900 6845.

Trautmann, trāw tsh-nūw (Bohem. *Trutnov*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 25 miles NNE of Kladibratz, on the right bank of the Aupa. It is the centre of the Bohemian linen industry. The town was the scene of engagements between the Austrians and Prussians on June 27 and 28, 1860. Pop. (commune) in 1900 13,390.

Travancore, trāv an kōr' a native state of Madras, India, occupying the western section of the extreme southern part of the Indian peninsula and comprising the coast from Cape Comorin nearly to the parallel of 10° N lat. Area, 7091 sq. m. The eastern portion of the country is covered by the Cardamom Mountains, a continuation of the Western Ghats, whose forests yield tea and other valuable woods. The coast is low and in the N a lagoon penetrates far into it. The exports include pepper, coffee, coconuts, hotel nuts, timber, etc. Travancore is one of the most progressive and best administered of the vassal states of India. A large share of the public revenues is devoted to educational purposes. The country is governed by a raja, who is tributary to the British. The reigning dynasty is Hindu. The descent is by the female line. Pop. in 1901 2,932,157. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Hindus. The Christians number about 700,000. Capital, Trivandrum.

Trave, trā voh a small river of Germany mainly in Prussia (Holstein) and Lübeck flowing into the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic Sea) at Travemünde. It enters the sea through a considerable estuary. The city of Lübeck is situated on it and the channel is being deepened so as to enable the largest ocean steamers to reach that port.

Travellers Repose, a post-hamlet of Pomfret co. W. Va. on the Greenbrier River.

Travellers Rest, a post-station of Coosa co. Ala. about 44 miles N of Montgomery.

Travellers Rest, a post-village of Owsley co. Ky. 8 miles SW of Booneville. Pop. 100.

Travellers Rest, a post-town of Greenville co. S. C. 10 miles N of Greenville. Pop. in 1900 108.

Travemünde, trā voh-mūn dgh a town of Lübeck Germany at the mouth of the Trave in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles N of the city of Lübeck. Pop. about 2900.

Travendahl, trā ven-dāl (now written **Traventhal**) a village of Holstein, Prussia, near Segeberg. A peace was concluded here between Sweden and Denmark in 1700.

Traver, a post-village of Talara co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is 1/2 mile. Pop. 250.

Travers, trā vā a village of Switzerland 15 miles WSW of Neuchâtel. Pop. about 2000. The Val-Travers which is watered by the Reuss, is highly picturesque and yields extensive deposits of asphaltum.

Traverse, a county in the W part of Minnesota, borders on the Dakotas. Area, 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Traverse and the river Bois de Sioux and is traversed by the Mountrail River. Capital, Wheaton. Pop. in 1890 4515 in 1900 7873.

Traverse, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co. Minn.

Traverse Bay. See **GRAND TRAVERSE BAY**.

Traverse, Cape, Prince Edward Island. See **CAPA TRAVERS**.

Traverse, a city summer-resort, and the capital of Grand Traverse co. Mich. is situated at the S end and head of the W arm of Grand Traverse Bay 144 miles N of Grand Rapids and about 46 miles (direct) NE of Marquette, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and other railroads. It has a good harbor. It is the seat of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum. It has manufactures of fruit-packs and baskets, wooden dishes, chemicals, iron, flour, beer, starch, fur garments, etc. Pop. in 1890 4333 in 1900 5497.

Traverse Isles, several small islets in the river Ottawa, Canada, between Black Bay and Plantagenet.

Traverse, Lake, forms part of the boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota. It washes the W border of Traverse co. Minn. and is about 20 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet is the Sioux Wood (or Bois de Sioux) River which issues from the N end of the lake. Elevation, about 570 feet above sea-level.

Traverse, Lake, near the head-waters of the St. Maurice River, in Paroisse of Quebec, is about 18 miles long.

Travis, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 406 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Colorado River. Capital, Austin, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 37,019. In 1900, 47,388.

Travis, a post-village of Falls co. Tex. on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Rosebud. Pop. 150.

Travis Fork, a post-hamlet of Travis co. Tex. 7 miles SW of Leander.

Travisville, a post-hamlet of Pickett co. Tenn. on the Wolf River 19 miles NE of Elytown.

Travnik, trā'nik, a town of Bosnia on an affluent of the Bosna River 45 miles NW of Sarajevo. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1895 4261 mostly Mohammedans.

Trawden, a town of England in Lancashire, 6 miles from Burnley. Pop. in 1901 2541.

Traylorville, a post-office or hamlet of Henry co. Va., 40 miles W of Danville.

Trazegnies, trā'zēn yēs, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut 19 miles E by N of Mons.

Trax-os-Montes, trā'zōsh mōntēsh, an old province of Portugal, in the NE corner of the kingdom bordering on Spain and bounded on the N and NE by the Douro River, 4163 sq. mi. It is a mountainous region, but the valleys of the Douro and its tributaries are very fertile producing grain, subtropical fruits, and port-wine. This division includes the districts of Bragança and Vila Real. Pop. in 1900 427,358.

Treadhaven Creek, Md. flows through Talbot co. and communicates with the mouth or estuary of the Choptank River.

Treadwell, a station on Douglas Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, has important gold mines. See Douglas.

Treadwell, a post-village of Delaware co. N. Y. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. 175.

Treasure Mountain, Colo. a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 1' N. Height 13,200 feet.

Treco, a post-village of Webb co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 5 miles N of Webb. Pop. 150.

Treaty (or Pettys) Island, an island in the Delaware River opposite Philadelphia. Length about 2 miles.

Trebbia trēb'biā (anc. Trēbiā), a river of Italy rises on the N side of the Apennines, NE of Genoa, flows NNE past Bobbio and after a rapid course of 35 miles joins the Po on the right, 3 miles NW of Piacenza. On June 10, 1900, the French under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Savaroff.

Trebbin, trēb'bin, a town of Prussia in Brandenburg 15 miles SSE of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900 3485.

Trebeus, trē-bi'us, a post-station of Greece in Ohio.

Trebište trē'bi'stē, a fortified town of Herzegovina, 62 miles SSE of Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. about 1200.

Trebitsch, trē'bitch, a town of Moravia, Austria-Hungary 18 miles SE of Igla, on the Igla. It has a chateau and an interesting medieval church. Among the leading industries are the manufacture of cloth and shoe-making. Horse fairs are held. Pop. in 1900 (including a suburb) 12,115.

Trebisond, trēb'zōnd (Turk. Trēbisān trē-rīb-ān or Trābisān L. Trāp'sōn) is named with reference to the configuration of its site, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey capital of the vilayet of Trebisond, on the eastern part of the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles NW of Erzerum. It presents externally a striking appearance perched on a plateau like height, with rocky declivities on two sides, enclosed by medieval walls and dominated by an old castle in the rear. The Christian quarters of Trebisond are outside of the walls. The city has preserved interesting ruins of Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture. The old Greek churches have in great part been transformed into mosques. The dwellings are mostly one-storied structures, standing in little walled gardens. The bazars and khans are in the Christian quarter. Trebisond is the seat of an active trade. Its location long ago rendered it a great entrepôt of the commerce between Europe and Persia, but its position in this respect has greatly declined in consequence of the changes brought about by steam transportation. The exports are cloths, cattle, hazel nuts, tobacco, carpets, silks, etc. The city suffers under the disadvantage of possessing no real harbor. The population is estimated at about 35,000 of whom more than one-half are Turks. The Christians consist mainly of Greeks and Armenians, the former greatly outnumbering the latter. The city was colonized in remote antiquity by Greeks from Sinope. It was here that Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1264 to 1461 the city was the capital of the Great empire of Trebisond, an offshoot of the Byzantine Empire.

Trebisond, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey in the north-eastern part, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, and having the vilajets of Sivas and Erzerum on the S. Area, about 12,500 sq. mi. Pop. estimated at about 930,000. Capital, Trebisond.

Trebitz, trēb'its, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 16 miles NNE of Breslau. It has the church of an old Cistercian abbey. Pop. in 1900 6430.

Trebsen, a town of Saxony circle of Leipzig, district of Grimma. Pop. about 1350.

Trebajena, trē-bō'ā-nā, a village of Spain in Andalusia, 28 miles NNE of Seville.

Trebur, trē'boor, originally Trēbur, tree-boon (L. Trēburum) a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg on the Rhine 13 miles WNW of Darmstadt. Trebur was prominent in medieval history. A royal castle existed here in the time of the Carolingians. At a diet held here in 887 the emperor Charles the Fat was deposed. It was the meeting-place of noted diets in the eleventh century. Pop. about 2600.

Tremsagall, trē-kā-tān yā, a town of Sicily 8 miles NNE of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. about 4600.

Tremiti, trē-kā-tā, a town of Italy 6 miles ESE of Novera, near the Ticino. Pop. in 1901 5642 (commune 9018).

Tredgar, a town of England co. of Monmouth 16 miles NW of Newport. Coal-mining is carried on. Pop. in 1901 18,437.

Tredyfirr, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2926.

Treft, trēf't, a town of Prussian Saxony 38 miles WNW of Erfurt on the L. station. Pop. about 2000.

Tregaron, a town of Wales co. of Cardigan 10 miles NE of Lampeter. Pop. about 1500.

Trego, a county in the west central part of Kansas, has an area of 904 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers and Big Creek. Capital Wakeeney. Pop. in 1890 3435. In 1900 2,222.

Trego, a post-station of Trego co. Kan. 33 miles WNW of Hays.

Trego, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 80.

Treguler, trē'ghe-l, a town of France in Côte du Nord at the confluence of the Jardy and Guindy, which form the Tréguier River 11 miles NW of Saint-Brieuc and 5 miles from the English channel. It has an interesting medieval cathedral. The port is well sheltered and deep. Treguler is the birthplace of Kenna. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3397.

Trehoree, a banking post village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 73 miles W by S. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500.

Treichers, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Stratington. Pop. 123.

Treignac, trē'gnāk, a small town of France, in Corrèze, on the Vézère, here crossed by an old bridge, 18 miles N of Tulle. Pop. about 100 (commune 3000).

Tresinta y Tres, an eastern department of Uruguay bordering on the Lagoa Mirim. Area about 3700 sq. mi. Pop. in 1902, 25,500. Capital Treinta y Tres.

Treinta y Tres, a town of Uruguay capital of the department of its own name about 140 miles NE of Montevideo. It is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. about 3500.

Treja, trē'jā, a small town of central Italy 8 miles W of Macerata.

Trelleborg, the southernmost town of Sweden in the län of Malmöhus and on the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900 3037.

Trélon, trē'lōn, a town of France in Nord, 8 miles SE of Avesnes. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3655.

Tremadoc, a village of Wales co. of Carmarvon near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay.

Tremaines, trē'mānz, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N. Y. 7 miles from Adams Center.

Tremblay, Lm., trē'bā'biā, a town of France, department of Charente-inférieure, near the sea and 4 miles SEW of Mareuil. Pop. (commune) in 1901 3601.

Tremblay, Quebec. See Saint-Amand.

Trembowia, trēm'bō'vā, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles SSE of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 8280.

Tremeszen, trē'mē'sēn (Pol. Trzemeszno) a town of Prussia, in Posen, 43 miles ENE of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900 5429.

Tremesso, tré-méd so, a village of northern Italy, in the province of Como and on Lake Como, adjacent to Cadenabbia.

Tremetti (trém'e-té) *Isola* (anc. *Diomedea Insula*), a group of five islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Italy, province of Foggia. The largest are San Domino about 5 miles in circumference, San Nicola, and Caprara.

Tremley, a post-village of Union co. N.J. 4 miles SSW of Elizabethport (Elizabeth). It has chemical fertilizer and asphalt-works.

Tremenia, the Latin name of *Dorsetum*.

Tremont', a village of Solano co., Cal. on the South ern Pacific R. The banking point and post-office is Dixon. It has a cannery.

Tremont, a banking post-town of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. about 14 miles SSW of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 168.

Tremont, a post-village of Lincoln parish La. on the Tremont and Gulf R. and the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Ruston.

Tremont, a post-village in Tremont township (town) Hancock co. Me. on the Atlantic Ocean and on the E. coast of Mount Desert Island, about 25 miles ESE of Calais. The town presents picturesque scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900 2010.

Tremont, a post-village of Itawamba co. Miss. The banking point is Tepele.

Tremont, a post-station of Polk co. Mo.

Tremont, a former village of Westchester co. N.Y. now part of the borough of the Bronx New York city on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division) about 10 miles NNE of the New York city hall and 1 mile S of Fordham.

Tremont, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 14 miles WSW of Pottsville. It is in a coal region and has hosiery mills. Pop. in 1900 194.

Tremont, a township of Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 749.

Tremont, a village of Boxelder co. Utah on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Cornua.

Tremont City, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit Southern Rs. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Tremont, Mount, Carroll co. N.H. about 5 miles SE. of Mount Carrigan. Altitude, 3345 feet.

Tremp, tremp a town of Espin in Catalonia, province and 38 miles W of Lérida, on the Noguera Pallaresa. Pop. about 2000.

Trempealeau, trém-pé-ló a small river of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Winona.

Trempealeau, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin borders on Minnesota. Area 734 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Black River on the NW by the Mississippi and is drained by the Trempealeau River and Buffalo and Beaver creeks. Capital Whitehall. Pop. in 1890 18 920 in 1900 23 114.

Trempaleau, a post village of Trempealeau co. Wis. on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 13 miles ESE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900 699.

Trempealeau, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1152.

Tremery, a village of Alger co. Mich. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Trenchera (or *Trinchera*) **Peak**, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range in the S. part of Colorado about 20 miles SE. of Fort Garland. Altitude, 13 544 feet.

Trenchera (or *Trinchera*) **River**, (also rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Rio Grande in San Luis Park.

Trengganu, Malay Peninsula. See **TRINGAN**.

Trent, a river of England, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames and Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, flows SE through that county then generally NE through or along the borders of the cos of Derby Leicesters Nottingham and Lincoln, and joins the Ouse to form the Humber about 18 miles W of Hull. Length about 140 miles. It is navigable for vessels of considerable size to Gainsborough and for barges so far as Burton-upon-Trent. It is connected with the other rivers of central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal. Its chief affluents are the Tame and Soar from the right and Dove and Derwent from the left. Stoke-upon-Trent is near its source. In the middle portion of its course the Trent flows by Nottingham and Newark.

Trent, a small river of North Carolina, falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

Trent, a river of Ontario, rises in Rice Lake, and after a tortuous course enters the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 18 miles NE. of Newmarket.

Trent (also *Tridentum*, It. *Trento* Ger. *Trent*, *Tre-int*) a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, the chief place in the Italian Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, 80 miles S by W of Innsbruck. It wears a distinctively Italian aspect. The principal squares are the Piazza del Duomo with a beautiful fountain and the Piazza di Dante, with a handsome bronze statue of the poet. The chief edifices are the medieval cathedral built entirely of marble in the Romanesque style, the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, noteworthy as the place of meeting of the famous Council of Trent (1545-63) the castle formerly the residence of the prince-bishop and the museum. The industries comprise silk weaving, the quarrying of marble and gypsum and the manufacture of salami (sausage) playing cards, pottery, etc. There is considerable trade in wine. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 24 889, mostly Italians.

Trent, a post hamlet of Muskegon co. Mich. on Crocker Creek, 20 miles E of Muskegon.

Trent, a banking post-town of Moody co. S. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Trenton, a post-station of Jackson co. Ala. on the Paint Rock River about 24 miles E. of Hootville.

Trenton, a post-village of Phillips co. Ark. 17 miles W of Helena.

Trenton, a post-town, capital of Dade co., Ga. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 16 miles SSW of Chattahoochee. It is on Lookout Creek at the E. base of Lookout Mountain. Pop. in 1900 349.

Trenton, a banking city of Clinton co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 30 miles E. of St. Louis. Mo. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1796.

Trenton, a post-hamlet of Randolph co. Ind.

Trenton, a post-village of Henry co. Iowa, about 9 miles NW of Mead Pleasant. Pop. 200.

Trenton, a banking post-town of Todd co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 16 miles SE of Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900 800.

Trenton, a post-village of Onashita parish La. on the W. bank of the Washita River 2 miles above Monroe. Pop. about 300.

Trenton, a township (town) of Hancock co. Me. Pop. in 1900 439.

Trenton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. about 25 miles NW of Baltimore. Pop. 80.

Trenton, a banking post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Detroit River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 19 miles S by W of Detroit. It has manufactures of gasoline-cogener, envelopes, etc. Pop. in 1900 1167.

Trenton, a post-village of Smith co., Miss. The banking point is Taylorville. Pop. 200.

Trenton, a city capital of Grundy co. Mo. on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Quincy Omaha and Kansas City Rs. 102 miles NE of Leavenworth Kan. It has railroad machine-shops and flouring mills and is the seat of Rankin College. Pop. in 1900 5396.

Trenton, a banking post-village, capital of Hitchcock co. Neb. on the Republican River and on the Burlington Route, 11 miles W by E of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900 329.

Trenton, a city of New Jersey the capital of the state and of Mercer co. is situated on the Delaware River at the head of tidewater and of navigation and on the Delaware and Baritan Canal 29 miles (direct) NE of the centre of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. Lat. 40° 14' N. lon. 74° 46' W. The city is regularly laid out, with attractive residence quarters, and has a number of notable public buildings, among them the state capitol county court-house the new city library (with about 35 000 volumes) state armory state penitentiary state lunatic asylum, New Jersey Home for Girls (reformatory) etc. Among its educational institutions are the State Normal and Model Schools and a Catholic college. Riverside and Cadwalader parks are among the city's open grounds. Trenton's industries cover a wide range of manufactures and give employment to many thousands of hands. They include the manufacturers of pottery (made largely from material obtained in the near vicinity), which is among the most noted in the United States of wire-cable, parts of bridges and other iron structures, steam-turbines, hardware, rubber carriages, brook and tile, linoleum, woollens and articles of female apparel. A lofty granite shaft, surmounted by a colossal statue of Washington, marks the site of a portion of the battle-field of Trenton. On Dec. 26 1776, Washington surprised a body of Hessians at Trenton and took them prisoners. His victory

at Princeton, a few miles distant, followed on Jan. 9, 1777. Pop. in 1846, 4633; in 1860, 17,228; in 1870, 22,874; in 1880, 29,910; in 1890, 57,456; in 1900, 73,307.

Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. on Cincinnati Creek 16 miles N. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 296; of the town (which includes Trenton Falls, Holland Patent, and Prospect villages) 2623.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Jones co. N. C. on the Trent River about 22 miles WSW of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Trenton, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 8 miles NNE of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Trenton, a post-town of Edgefield co., S. C. on the Southern R., 49 miles WSW of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Trenton, a banking city capital of Gibson co. Tenn. on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 28 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has a cotton gin and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, foundry products, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 2328.

Trenton, a post-town of Fannin co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 25 miles NW of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 429. It has cotton-gins.

Trenton, a township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Trenton, a township (town) of Pierce co. Wis. on the Mississippi River about 2 miles N. of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Trenton, a township (town) of Washington co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1572.

Trenton, a post-village of Platon co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 2 miles from New Glasgow. It is a banking point. It has steel and coal interests. Pop. about 1400.

Trenton, a port of entry of Hastings co. Ontario on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinte, 101 miles E. of Toronto on the Central Ontario and the Grand Trunk R. It has a foundry, sawmills, various manufacturing and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1901, 4217.

Trenton Falls, a post-village and popular resort in Trenton township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. on West Canada Creek (the Augersburg or jumping water of the Indians) and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 17 miles N. of Utica. Here are an aerial cascade, with a total descent of 310 feet in a course of 2 miles. The creek flows through a deep narrow ravine between perpendicular walls of fine Trenton limestone, which in some places are nearly 200 feet high. The volume of water is not large but the place is remarkable for the beauty and wildness of its scenery. The rocks are in places densely charged with fossil remains. Pop. about 130.

Trenton Junction, a post-hamlet of Mercer co. N. J. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 34 miles NW of Trenton. A bridge over the river connects this place with Yardleyville.

Trenton Mills, a post-station of Cumberland co. Va. **Trentschitz**, tréntsches (Hun. *Trencsés tréts bán*) a town of Hungary with the title of a royal free city capital of the co. of Trencsén on the Vág, 40 miles N. of Munkacs. It has a medieval church and an interesting old castle, perched upon a height, and in the seat of a frontier college. Pop. in 1900, 7011. About 8 miles distant is the village and noted watering place of Trencsén Teplice, with various kinds of mineral springs.

Trentschitz, a county in the extreme NW part of Hungary inhabited mainly by Slovaks. Capital Trencsén.

Trentville, a post-village of Kewa co. Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Trepansey, tré-pa-sé, a port of entry of Newfoundland, 81 miles EW of St. John's. It has a fine harbor and a large trade in the fisheries. Pop. about 1000.

Treptow, tré, a town of France. See La Tréport.

Treptow, tré, a town of Prussia, on the river Rega, near its mouth, 16 miles WSW of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 6645.

Treptow (Treptow-an-der-Tollense) a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, district of Stettin circle of Demmin on the river Tollense. It has preserved parts of its old fortifications. Pop. in 1900, 4212.

Treptow (Treptow bei Berlin) a southeastern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 13463.

Treptow, tré-pot-é, a town of Italy province of and NW of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 2322.

Tres Barras, or Rio de Tres Barras, rée-dé trésh bar-rah (p. the 'river with three bars') a river of Brazil, falls into the Tapajós near lat. 8° E.

Treschow, trésh, a mining post-village of Carlsberg co. Sax., on the Lehigh Valley R., about 24 miles NE. of Potsdam. It has a colliery. Pop. about 400.

Tresce See SORLEY ISLAND.

Trescott, a township (town) of Washington co. Me., 22 miles NNE of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Tresillian, a village of Cornwall, England, 8 miles NNE of Truro.

Tres Marias, Las, a group of islands belonging to Mexico, about 60 miles W of the territory of Tepic.

Tres Montes, trésh mon-té (three mountains) a peninsula of Chile, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Pallas.

Tres Palacios, trésh pá-lá-sé, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., 40 miles from Columbia.

Tres Piedras, a post-hamlet of Tazco co. N. Mex.

Tres Pinos, trésh pé-né, a post-village of San Benito co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 100 miles SSE of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Tres-Pontes, trésh pon-tésh (three bridges) a town of Brazil state of Minas Geraes 23 miles E of Lavras.

Trestle, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co. Pa.

Trets, tré, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles ESE of Aix. Lignite is mined here. It was anciently a place of importance and has preserved some interesting architectural relics of its past. Pop. (commune) about 2800.

Treuchtlingen, trécht-ling-en a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl 13 miles WNW of Eichtat. Pop. in 1900, 3342.

Treuen, tré, a town of Saxony 8 miles ENE of Plauen. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 7028.

Treuenbrietzen, trésh bréet-sén a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 23 miles ESW of Potsdam. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages and has preserved remnants of its old fortifications. Pop. in 1900, 4910.

Treves, trésh (anc. *Augusta Treverorum* Fr. *Trèves* trav. Ger. *Trier* tréer) a city of Rhenish Prussia, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the river Moselle, here crossed by an ancient bridge of Roman origin 57 miles NW of Coblenz. In the old quarters the streets are narrow and crooked. Treves which is perhaps the oldest town in Germany is rich in Roman remains comprising the interesting Porta Nigra a fortified gate a brick basilica dating from the fourth century, a new Protestant church, a large amphitheatre, the picturesque ruins of a Roman palace and the remains of ancient baths. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the venerable cathedral one of the oldest in Germany containing the famous reliquary of St. Peter and many monuments the interesting Liebfrauenkirche circular in form with a richly decorated portal the municipal library containing many valuable incunables and manuscripts and the provincial museum with a fine collection of antiquities. Just outside the town rises the column of the Virgin. The industries comprise iron foundry, tanning, dyeing and the manufacture of furniture, pianos, stained glass etc. Treves was the capital of the Celtic Treveri and in later Roman times an imperial residence. It very early became the seat of a bishopric, which from the ninth century figures as an archiepiscopal see. The archbishops of Treves rose to the position of princes ruling a considerable district and occupied a place among the imperial electors—the princes who had the privilege of choosing the head of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The city prospered under its archbishops, but struggled to shake off their authority and finally towards the close of the sixteenth century was recognized as a free imperial city. The ecclesiastical principality was extinguished in the wars of the French Revolution and most of the territory together with the city of Treves, was assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. A new bishopric of Treves was instituted in 1802. Pop. in 1900, 43,506.

Trevett, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Bath. Pop. about 300.

Trevi, tré-ve, a small town of Italy in Umbria, circle of Spoleto, on the river Clitumno near its source. It has two interesting old churches and a gallery of paintings. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3749.

Trevico, tré-ve-ko (anc. *Treconum*) a town of Italy, province of Avellino 10 miles SSE of Ariano. It has a cathedral. Pop. about 2000.

Treviglio, tré-vee-yo, a town of southern Italy province of Bergamo, 18 miles ENE of Milan. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and the Serio, and has a large trade and a number of manufacturing establishments, the textile industry being prominent. Pop. in 1901, 16,488 (commune, 15,138).

Trevilians, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 65 miles WNW of Richmond.

Trevino, tré-vé-no (anc. *Tarconum*), a town of Italy, capital of the province of Treviso, 10 miles N of Venice, on the river Sile. It is a picturesque place, with old walls and bastions, narrow winding streets, in part flanked by strands and remains of ancient frescoes on the façades of its houses. The principal edifices are the fine medieval cathedral, with five cupolas containing paintings by Titian and other masters; the church of San Nicolò with an interesting wooden roof and a fine altar piece; and the church of Santo Maddalena, with paintings by Paul Veronese. The town possesses an academy of sciences. The manufactures include silks and woollen goods, metal-ware, machinery and paper. Treviso was one of the medieval city republics united under the Lombard League. For 4 centuries it formed part of the dominions of Venice. Pop. (commune) in 1901 33,987.

Trevino, a province of Italy in Venetia, bordering on the Gulf of Venice. Area, 956 sq m. Capital Treviso. Pop. in 1901 412,267.

Trevor, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Kenosha. Pop. 129.

Trevorton, a post-village of Northumberland co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 7 miles W of Shamokin. Coal is mined near this place, which has manufactures of powder and silk. Its banking point is Shamokin or Hambury. Pop. about 2000.

Trevose, tré-vos, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles NNE of Philadelphia. Pa. Pop. 120.

Trevoux, tré-voo, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain on the Rhône, 12 miles N of Lyons. It is an ancient place. Among the industries is the manufacture of gold and silver wire. Pop. about 2000 (commune 3000).

Trexler, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 24 miles W of Reading. Pop. 100.

Trexlerstown, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles SW of Catasauqua. Pop. about 300.

Treyner, a banking post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 190.

Treysa, tré-sa, a town of Germany in Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles ENE of Marburg. Pop. about 2500.

Trezevant, tré-zé-vant, a banking post-village of Carroll co. Tenn. on the South Fork of the Obion River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. 39 miles N by E of Jackson. It has a cotton gin. Pop. about 400.

Trezzo sul Adda, tré-zé-sul-á-dá, a town of Lombardy 19 miles NE of Milan on the Adda. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5000).

Triadelphia, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Md. on the Patuxent River about 25 miles W of Baltimore.

Triadelphia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio, about 20 miles S of Zanesville.

Triadelphia, a post-town of Ohio co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 6 miles E of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900 257.

Triel Bay, a harbor of New South Wales, about 40 miles N of Port Macquarie.

Triana, tré-á-ná, a post-village of Madison co. Ala. on the Tennessee River about 10 miles SEW of Huntsville. Pop. 125.

Triangle, a post-village of Broome co. N Y. is Triangle township (town) about 18 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. about 216 of the town (which includes Whitney Point village) in 1900 1727.

Triangle, a post-station of Lincoln co. N C.

Triangles, Tré, a group of islets in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar between Celebes and Sumbawa.

Triangles, Tré, a group of islets off the W coast of Yucatan in the Gulf of Mexico.

Triberg, tré-bé-rá, a town and resort of Baden, in the Black Forest region on the Odenbach and in the district of Villigen. Pop. in 1900 2588.

Tribehill, a post-village of Montgomery co. N Y. on the N bank of the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 33 miles WNW of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Tribezzo, tré-bé-zá, a town of Friulia, in Fiumana, 20 miles SW of Stranrair. Pop. in 1900 3277.

Tribrination, a post-station of McDowell co. Mo.

Tribrination, Cape, on the NE coast of Queensland, Australia, at Trinity Bay, near lat. 16° S.

Tribruno, a city capital of Greeley co. Kan. on White Woman Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R., 47 miles W of Scott. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Tribrun, Germany. See TARBUN.

Tribrun, a town of Thessaly. See TRIKALA.

Tricarico, tré-ká-re-ká, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E of Potenza. It has retained its old walls and has a cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901 8926.

Tricase, tré-ká-sá, a town of Italy province of Lecce, 23 miles ESE of Gallipoli. Pop. 3500 (commune 7800).

Tricassae, a Latin name of Trnova.

Trichet, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. Pop. 60.

Trichinopoly, or **Trichinopoly**, a town of British India, capital of a district in Madras, on the river Cavery 30 miles W of Tanjore. It consists of the so-called fort in which is the old town, and which has no longer its enclosing defenses (on whose site there is now a boulevard) a civil and military station and an aggregation of native villages. The only striking feature of Trichinopoly is a rocky height, which rises steeply from the midst of the fort, and on which are two temples, one of them a great resort of pilgrims. The most interesting edifices in the old nawab's palace, now used for government offices. St. John's Church contains the tomb of Bishop Heber who died here. The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and of St. Joseph's College, a Roman Catholic institution which in 1904 had about 1600 students. There are Protestant missions. The city is noted for its cigars and gold jewelry and there are also manufactures of hardware, cutlery and saddlery. Pop. in 1901 164,690 the great majority of whom were Hindus. There are many thousand Christians.

Trichur, tré-choor, a town of India, state and 40 miles N of Cochin. Pop. about 10,000.

Trickham, trik-am, a post-village of Coleman co. Tex. 125 miles NW of Georgetown. Pop. 75.

Trickum, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co. Ga. 25 miles from Chattahoochee, Tenn.

Tridentum, the ancient name of Tarent.

Trifol, tré-ál, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, 4 miles NNE of Pontoise.

Trifolgen, tré-fé-ghen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles NW of Lucerne.

Trient, the German name of Taryt.

Triet, the German name of Taryt.

Tricech, tré-ech, a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 9 miles SEW of Igau. Pop. (commune) in 1900 4771.

Trient, tré-let (It. *Trieste*, tré-á-let, anc. *Tergeste*) the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary capital of the Khatorland (Littoral or Coastland) on the Gulf of Triest the northernmost part of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles ENE of Venice. Lat. of observatory 45° 33' 45" N lon 13° 45' 45" E. It constitutes with its district (combined area, 87 sq m.) an Austrian crown-land. The city extends in the form of an amphitheatre along the slopes of the Karst. It consists of the old town whose tortuous and steep streets rise from the foot of the Schiavone and the new quarter (or Theresienstadt) with broad streets and handsome houses situated on a plain skirting the sea. The Corso the most important thoroughfare, separates the two parts of the city. E of the Corso are the two principal squares the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande the former containing the statue of Emperor Leopold I and a handsome group of Neptune, and the latter a statue of Charles VI to whom Trient is indebted for its rise to commercial prosperity. The Passeggiata di Sant Andrea, an avenue commanding fine views, extends along the shore on the S for a distance of 3 miles. At the western end of the Corso close to the harbor are the splendid town hall and the Tergesteo, an extensive structure, whose cruciform arcades serve as the exchange. The cathedral of San Giusto, situated on an eminence, and occupying the site of an ancient Roman temple, is the most noteworthy ecclesiastical structure. It was formed in the fourteenth century by the union of a small Byzantine church dating from the sixth century and two other religious edifices of equal age. San Nicolò dei Greci, the Greek church has a lavishly decorated interior. Near Santa Maria Maggiore, a Jesuit church is the Arco di Riccardo, an old town-gate. The ruins of a Roman theatre and of an aqueduct are among the remains of antiquity. The Museo Leydner, containing a collection of Roman antiquities, is situated in a now abandoned burial-ground, which contains the grave and monument of the archaeologist Winckelmann who was murdered at Trient in 1768. The Ferdinand-Maximilian Museum in the building of the Natural Academy contains a remarkably complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic Sea. Other objects of interest are the collections of the Municipal Museum of Antiquities and the paintings and sculptures in the superb Palazzo Revoltella. On the Piazza Giuseppe is the bronze statue of Maximilian of Mexico by Schilling. The famous chateau of Miramar which belonged to Maximilian, 5 miles N of Trient, commands a charming view of the city and the sea. The Public Garden (Giardino Pubblico)

is the principal open-air resort within the city. The Imperial Academy which imparts commercial and nautical instruction is the principal institution of learning.

The harbor was greatly enlarged in 1867-78 and vast improvements, to be completed in 1912, are projected. The Canal Grande, about one-quarter of a mile long, penetrates into the main town. More than 10,000 vessels enter the harbor annually. The naval structures in the harbor comprise the extensive wharves of the Austrian Lloyd and of the Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino and the Arsenal of the Lloyd.

Trieste is the chief emporium of the maritime trade of the empire. The principal manufactures, besides naval stores, include soap, candles, leather, machinery, oil-cloth, regalia, etc. There are iron foundries, stone-cutting works, and vast petroleum refineries. The city is an important banking and insurance centre. Trieste is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (with district) in 1900 151,466. In 1906 178,599. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Italians. The Slovans number about 25,000 and the Germans less than 10,000. Trieste came into the possession of Austria in 1802.

Trieste, Gulf of (anc. *Tarpeusis Sinus*) the head of the Adriatic Sea, or that portion lying N.E. of Cape Salvo (Istria) and the mouth of the river Tagliamento. It receives the Isonzo and the Stella and contains the island of Grado.

Trifford, a post-village of Rockbridge co. Va.

Trigg, a county in the SW part of Kentucky has an area of 481 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. in 1890 13,903. In 1900 14,073.

Trigg Furnace, a post-village of Trigg co. Ky. 17 miles S of Princeton.

Triggiano, *trid-já-no*, a town of Italy 5 miles SSE. of Bari and 2 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. in 1900 9665.

Trigliav See **TREGLIOU**

Trigno, *trén-yo* (anc. *Trisno*) a small river of southern Italy which enters the Adriatic Sea 5 miles SE of Vasto.

Trigoula, a post-village of Loudon co. Tenn. 8 miles from Loudon station. Pop. 70.

Trigueros, *tro-gá-roos*, a town of Spain province and 10 miles NR. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) 6500.

Trikalas, *trik-á-lá* or *tro-ká-lá*, or **Trikkala**, written also *Tirkhala* (anc. *Tricca*) a town of Thessaly, Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Trikala, 37 miles WNW of Larissa. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1896 21,149, including many Wallachs and Jews.

Trikeri, *tro-ká-ree*, a small seaport of Thessaly, Greece at the E entrance of the Gulf of Volo. The channel of Trikeri separates Thessaly from the island of Euboea.

Trilby, a village of Passaic co. N.J. Pop. 80.

Trilla, a post-village of Coles co. Ill. on the Toledo St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Mattoon or Neoga. Pop. about 350.

Trim, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Meath on the Boyne, 25 miles W of Dublin. It contains the ruins of Trim Castle, dating from early Norman times and a steeple of an old church standing on the site of an ancient abbey. Pop. about 1600.

Trim Belle, a post-village in Trim Belle township (town) Presco co. Wis. on a small river of the same name, 14 miles N of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900 1565.

Trim Belle River, Pierce co. Wis., enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles below Presco.

Trimble, a county in the N part of Kentucky. Area 132 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Ohio River which separates it from Indiana. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890 1140. In 1900 7272.

Trimble, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4½ miles N of Robinson. Pop. about 200.

Trimble, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Mo. on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City and the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. 200.

Trimble, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on See-day Creek and on the Ohio Central Lines, about 35 miles W of Marietta. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900 62.

Trimble, a banking post-village of Dyer co. Tenn. on the Illinois Central R. 78 miles SSW of Paducah. Pop. about 450. It has cotton gins.

Trimelle, *trín-é-lé* a post-station of Clay co. Iowa, 80 miles NNE. of Cherokee.

Trimonatins, a mining post-village of Houghton co. Mich. on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Calumet.

Trinchera, Colo. See **TRENCHERA**.

Trincemahoe, *trín-ke-má-lee* or *Trin'coma'li*, a seaport town of Caylen, on its NE. coast in lat. 6° 32' N.

It has a splendid harbor and is a British naval station. Here stood the famous Temple of a Thousand Columns, which was destroyed by the Portuguese nearly three centuries ago. Pop. in 1901 12,000.

Trindle Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. 6½ miles WSW of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Tring, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 22 miles NW of London. Here is Tring Park belonging to the Rothschilds, with a fine zoological museum. Pop. in 1901 4349.

Tringauu, *trín-gl-noo*, a small maritime state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam having N. Kalantan and traversed by the parallel of 5° N lat. It is nominally a dependency of Siam.

Tringana, a small seaport of the Malay Peninsula, in the state of Tringauu, in lat. 5° 25' N.

Tring Jinnatun, a post-village of Kennebec co. Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. 18 miles from La Beauce. Pop. 150.

Trinidad, *trín-e-dad* (Sp. pron. *tro-ne-dár*) an island of the British West Indies second in size to Jamaica, lies off the coast of Venezuela (bounding on the E the Gulf of Paria) and opposite the northern mouth of the Orinoco. It is separated from the peninsula of Paria (Cumaná) by the Dragon's Mouth (Booca de Dragón). Lat. of centre (approx.) 10° 30' N. Area, 1754 sq. m. The northern and southern borders of the island are contoured by E-W ranges of mountains, which are structural continuations of the double chain of northern Venezuela and terminate in the NE and SE points of Trinidad known as Galera and (Galeota) points. The northern mountains attain in Twentche Peak (Las Cuevas) an elevation of 2100 feet, which is the culminating point of the island. The southern elevations do not appear anywhere to greatly surpass 1900 ft. (Trinity Hill is the SE). The interior is in the main a low lying undulating plain, or series of plains, with Tamana near the centre at its highest elevation (1120 ft.). The island is fairly well watered, streams descending to most parts of the coast. The largest streams are the Orupomche, Caroni, and Oyolire (or Guataaro). Most of the island is still largely wooded and the forest unfolds itself with rare magnificence and luxuriance. The more striking native and cultivated forms of vegetation are represented by numerous palms, the elicotón tree, bread fruit, tamarind, mango, bamboo, coffee, cacao, banana, and sugar-cane, the last four being extensively grown and giving to the island much of its agricultural resource. Among the animals are the mangrove-stag (or deer) peccary, ant-eater, armadillo, sloth, tiger-cat, peccary opossum and monkey. Lizards and turtles are numerous and the alligator is fairly abundant in some places. Many of the most beautiful of the South American birds are represented on the island. The mineral resources of Trinidad, so far at least as they have been commercially worked, consist almost entirely of native pitch which is obtained in large quantities from the famous pitch lake of La Brea, near the W coast, which covers about 90 acres and which in 1903 yielded 192,321 tons of asphalt. Along the S coast and not far from Jesus Point, which forms the SW extremity of the island are a number of mud volcanoes. The climate of Trinidad is unhealthy or malarial on the low lying coasts, but in the interior although with a hot, moist, and conserving temperature it is fairly salubrious. Trinidad is a crown colony the public affairs being administered by a governor and by an executive and a legislative council. The island of Tobago belongs administratively to Trinidad. Port-of-Spain on the NW side of the island, is the capital and one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It belonged to Spain till 1763 when it was seized by the English who were confirmed in its possession by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. Pop. in 1884, 171,014. In 1891 200,628. In 1901 235,149 (chiefly of mixed African and European blood).

Trinidad, *tro-ne-dár* a river of Panama, joins the Chagres about 75 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

Trinidad, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. on the Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles N of Eureka. Pop. about 350.

Trinidad, a city capital of Las Animas co., Colo. is on the Purgatory River near the Eaton Mountains, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 90 miles E. of Pueblo. It has large agricultural stock-raising, and coal-industries, railway shops, a brewery foundry etc. It is the seat of St. Joseph Academy. Pop. in 1900, 5523. In 1909 5345.

Trinidad, *tro-ne-dár* a seaport city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 45 miles (direct) S by E of Santa Clara, with which it is connected by high road. A railroad runs to Caidita, 3½ miles distant, its port on the S coast. The

streets are narrow and crooked, but the houses are well built of stone. Trinidad exports sugar, mahogany, coffee, and honey. It has boards of health and education, custom-house, casinos and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop in 1899, 11,120. It dates from about 1513.

Trinidad, a town of Bolivia, capital of the department of Beni near the Mamoré River about 230 miles NE of La Paz. Pop in 1900 2555. It was formerly a celebrated mission station of the Jesuits.

Trinidad, a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Flores, about 105 miles NNW of Montevideo. Pop of the district about 4000.

Trinidad, *tr-ne-dá*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, E of Brazil to which it belongs. Lat. of the S point, 20° 31' S., lon 26° 19' W.

Trinidad, a town of Brazil state and 19 miles NE of Rio de Janeiro.

Trinitapoli, *tr-ne-áp-o-le*, a town of Italy, in Apulia, 26 miles ESE of Foggia, on the lagoon called Lago di Sanpi. Sea-salt is obtained here. Pop (commune) in 1901, 10,423.

Trinité, *Ln*, is tree nec th a town and commune of Martinique on its E coast, 13 miles NE of Fort-de-France. It has a good harbor and a large shipping trade. Pop (commune) about 8000.

Trinity, a county in the NW part of California, has an area of 3383 sq m. It is drained by the Trinity and Mad rivers. The Coast Range extends along the eastern border. Gold is mined here. Capital, Weaverville. Pop in 1890 6719 in 1900 4333.

Trinity, a county in the E. part of Texas has an area of 704 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Neches River and on the SW by the Trinity River and is intersected by Big Piney Creek. Capital, Groveton. Pop in 1890 7648 in 1900 10,476.

Trinity, or **Trinity Station**, a post-town of Morgan co., Ala. on the Southern R., 30 miles WSW of Huntsville. Pop in 1900 101.

Trinity, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the W bank of the Washita River, at the mouth of the Texas River about 34 miles W by R of Natchez, Miss. Pop. about 150.

Trinity, a post-town of Randolph co. N C about 60 miles W of Raleigh on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 274.

Trinity, a post-village of Lorain co. Ohio. Pop 75.

Trinity, a post village of Trinity co. Tex. near the Trinity River on the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 66 miles N of Houston. It has a cotton gin. Pop about 900.

Trinity, a village of Botetourt co. Va. The banking point is Fincastle.

Trinity, a port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of the same name, 63 miles NW of St. John's. Here is one of the best harbors on the island. It has a salt-factory. Pop about 1600.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the NE coast of Newfoundland. Chief ports, Trinity and Heart's Content.

Trinity Bay, an inlet of Queensland Australia, in about lat. 16° 40' S.

Trinity, Cape, Alaska, on the S coast of the island of Kodiak.

Trinity Center, a post-village of Trinity co. Cal. on the Trinity River about 35 miles NAW of Shasta. Pop 100.

Trinity Mills, a post-village of Dallas co. Tex. 15 miles N of Dallas.

Trinity Park, a post-town of Durham co. N C. Pop. in 1900 68.

Trinity River, Cal. enters the Klamath River in Humboldt co. about 28 miles SW of Orleans. Length about 130 miles.

Trinity River, Tex. is formed by branches called the Elm or East Fork and West Fork, which unite in Dallas co., about 4 miles above Dallas. It flows generally SE and enters Galveston Bay about 24 miles N of Galveston. Length upward of 500 miles, of which 380 miles or more are navigable for steamboats at high stages of water.

Trinity Springs, a post-village and resort of Martin co. Ind. 8 miles NW of Huron and about 45 miles E of Vincennes. Pop. 125.

Trinity Station, Ala. See **TRINITY**.

Trino, *tr-ne-no*, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 11 miles SW of Verceil near the Po. Pop in 1901 9558 (commune, 12,613).

Trina, a locality in the Swiss canton of Grisons, 4 miles W of Reichenau near the Vorder Rhein.

Trinway, a post-village of Muskingum co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and other railroads. The banking point is Dresden. Pop. about 300.

Tris, a post-town of Williamsburg co. S C, on the Georgetown and Western R. The banking point is Kings-tree. Pop in 1900 168.

Trion, a post-station of Jefferson co. Tenn.

Trion Factory, a post-town of Chattooga co. Ga., on the Chattooga River 25 miles N by W of Rome, on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop in 1900 1923.

Trionto, Cape (or Point) on the coast of Italy, extending into the Gulf of Taranto. Lat 39° 34' N.

Triora, *tr-o-rah*, a small town of Italy 16 miles N by W of San Remo.

Tripathy, or **Tripathy**, a town of British India, in North Arcot, 65 miles NW of Madras. Pop. about 10,000.

Triplet, a post-hamlet of Rowan co. Ky.

Triplet's Creek, Rowan co. Ky., runs southwestward and enters the Locking River.

Triplet, a banking post-village of Charlton co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 8 miles NW of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900 343.

Tripoli, *trip-o-le*, called by the natives *Tarabulus*, *th-rá-bo-loos* (ana. *Tripolis*) a region of northern Africa, included among the Barbary States and constituting a vilayet or province of the Turkish Empire. In its broadest extent it occupies the entire Mediterranean border between Tunis on the W and Egypt on the E and thus includes Barca (montemarrisk of Bengasi). Southward the boundaries are but ill-determined but ordinarily they are made to include the region known as Fezzan, which is physiographically separated from what is frequently designated Tripoli proper by the vast rocky plateau known as the Hamada el-Homra (1500-1700 feet elevation) and the volcanic masses of the Jebel-Soda (or Black Mountain) and Haruj es-Sud. The characteristics of Barca and Fezzan will be found treated under their own heads. Tripoli proper extends not much beyond (southward of) lat. 32° N. the lying entirely outside of the tropics. Its Mediterranean border is deeply indented by the Gulf of Sidra (anc. Syrtis Major) in the E. where the true desert (Libyan or Saharan) approaches quite to the sea. Otherwise the coast-line presents few indentations and is nearly destitute of harbors, almost the only really good one being that on which stands the city of Tripoli. The greater portion of the interior of Tripoli appears to be a sand and limestone plateau of moderate elevation destitute of permanent water-courses, and irregularly relieved by minor mountain elevations or hilly ridges. In the NW abutting upon the Mediterranean at Khoms and directed WSW is the prominent escarpment known in its different parts as Jebel Nefusa, Yefra and Ghariat (rising to 2000-3000 feet or more) beyond which is an expanse of plain and lowland designated the Plain of Tripoli (or the Jafra) which in its broadest part is about 90 miles wide. A minor portion of this plain, in the close surroundings of the capital city is watered by means of irrigation wells and is cultivated. The most fertile tract of the vilayet is the Mochiia, a Mediterranean border-strip about 15 miles long having the city of Tripoli near its centre, and extending inland hardly 5 miles. The whole of this district is occupied by fertile fields, on which wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown and by plantations of date-palms olive-groves, vineyards or orchards, and gardens, yielding in abundance oranges, pomegranates, figs, jujubes, apricots, plums, and water melons. Other products of the coast are cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron madder and castor-oil. The interior produces annua, dates, and galls the carob and lentis are indigenous. There are few products in Tripoli other than the agricultural. Barley is the most important crop. Some asparto grass is exported.

The climate of Tripoli has its distinctive African characteristics. The summers are hot, as well on the coast as in the interior but sea-breezes render the former region quite bearable. Winter brings much cool and even cold weather and snow rests for short periods on the upper hill-slopes and occasionally on the basal plains. The average annual temperature of many parts of the interior is 80° or more, and in Fezzan at Murzuk an extreme shade-temperature of 133° has been noted. Rain in the coast region are not exceptional in Barca the winter rainfall is 14-20 inches.

Tripoli proper and the montemarrisk of Bengasi have together an area of about 400,000 sq m. and a population estimated at about 1,500,000. The inhabitants comprise Berbers, Moors, Arab Bedouins, Jews, and negroes, with a few thousand Europeans, mainly Maltese and Italians.

The ancient name of Tripoli (i. e. three cities) originated as a collective designation of the three cities of Oea, Leptis Magna, and Sabrta, situated on the Mediterranean coast. The first-named finally became known as Tripolis. The region formed part of the Roman Empire, and in later times there was a Provincia Tripolitana. In the seventh

century northern Africa became part of the Mohammedan world. In the middle of the sixteenth century Tripoli was subjected by the Ottoman Turks. Under Turkish sovereignty the city of Tripoli became the seat of corsairs, who were the terror of the Mediterranean. The Tripolitans were repeatedly attacked by the French and in 1801-05 the United States waged a successful war against them. Under the treaty the country was for a long time virtually independent of Constantinople.

Tripoli (anc. *Ze*) the capital of the vilayet of Tripoli, is situated on a rocky promontory of the Mediterranean Sea, in lat 33° 54' N lon 13° 11' E. It is near the middle part of the very fertile border-strip designated the Moubiya, and back of it is the larger plain of Tripoli or the Jahra. The city presents with its surrounding wall its mosques and minarets a distinctly Oriental and even pleasing aspect as seen from the outside, but the interior with its narrow and crooked streets or lanes and cheerless houses, is uninviting. The more notable buildings are the bey's castle, an ancient pile of vast extent, built so irregularly that all appearance of symmetry is lost, and the great mosque a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof formed by a number of small cupolas is supported by many Doric marble columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The city has a number of Christian churches, a convent, several synagogues, a number of public baths, hammams, ovens, and European hotels. Numerous ancient remains have been found here, among them a magnificent triumphal arch erected in honor of the Roman emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets which have long been celebrated, mantles and other woollen stuffs, and ordinary and morocco leather. Tripoli has a fairly good and very spacious harbor which is accessible to vessels drawing 14 feet or somewhat more. It has still an extensive trade with the far interior of the continent, and receives much better commodities through its caravan connections with Wadai and Darfur the region about Lake Chad and Timbuktu. Pop. estimated at 25,000-30,000 of whom probably not less than 6,000 are Jews, who occupy a special quarter of the city known as Harva. **Tripoli Visceria** (trip o-le vîs ke-â) or **Old Tripoli** is a small maritime town 45 miles W of Tripoli.

Tripoli (Arab *Tarabulus* trâ-bou-lous and *Tripolis*) a town of Syria near the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a spine of Mount Lebanon and at the south of the Kadisha, 46 miles NNE of Beirut. Lat. 34° 26' N. It presents a picturesque appearance with its white houses and around it are olive groves, vineyards, and plantations of mulberries, oranges, and lemons. The streets are paved. There are many mosques, monasteries, and churches. An old castle overlooks the town. The port of Tripoli, El Minia (Marina) is on a projecting tongue of land about 2 miles from the town and is connected with it by a tramway. Tripoli has a large trade exporting barley raw silk, wool soap, fruits, sponges, etc. It is a busy seat of the silk industry and has extensive manufactures of soap. The place possesses numerous schools. The population inclusive of El-Minia (which has about 7,000 inhabitants) is estimated at 39,000. The Christian number about one-fifth of the total the bulk of them being Greeks who have the trade largely in their hands. Tripoli was one of the cities of the Phoenicians. It then stood close to the water. It was in the hands of the Crusaders during nearly the whole of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and prospered under them. When the Moslems again came into possession, the place was rebuilt on a new site.

Tripoli, trip o-le, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, 15 miles NE of Waverly on the Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern R. Pop. in 1900 655.

Tripolia See **Tripoli**, **Tripoli**, and **Tripolitania**. **Tripolitania**, tri-po-lî-ta (officially called **Tripolis**), a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the nomarchy of Arcadia, in a plain 2000 feet above the sea, 21 miles SW of Argos. It is a busy trade-centre. Previous to the Greek Revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea. It was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821 and in 1825 fell into the hands of Ibrahim Pasha, and little was left of it but a heap of ruins. Pop. in 1848, 18,465 (commerce, 15,821).

Tripp, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S Dak. is a grain and stock-raising region, 20 miles SSE of Armour on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 366.

Trippville, a post-hamlet of Vernon co. Wis. 8 miles SW of Elroy.

Triptis, triptis, a town of Saxo-Weimar, 6 miles E. of Gotha. Pop. about 2500.

Tristram dîn Cumha, trî-tân dî-koon yî, the principal of a group of islets in the South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 30° 0' S. lon. 13° 2' W. The surface is mountainous.

It rises from the longitudinal ridge which divides the Atlantic basin into an eastern and western trough and attains its loftiest (volcanic) summit a height of about 8300 feet. There is but one form of native arboreal vegetation *Apitosa arborea*. Apple and peach trees are productive, and potatoes grow well. The island contains several hundred head of cattle, sheep, and donkeys. The other islands of the group are Nightingale and Inaccessible. They are claimed by Great Britain and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Pop. in 1903, 75.

Triste, trî-tâ, an island of Mexico, in the Laguna de Términos, off the coast of Campeche.

Triste, or **Palo Negro**, poe'le mâ go, an islet off the SW coast of Somatra.

Triste (trî-tâ) Gulf of, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N coast of Venezuela, in lat. 16° 30' N. and between lon. 67° 20' and 68° 30' W.

Tristledermot, Ireland. See **Castlereaor**.

Triton Island, the southernmost of the Paracels in the China Sea.

Triunfo, tri-o-m fo, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul, 30 miles W by N of Porto Alegre.

Triunfo de la Cruz, tri-o-m fo dî lâ kross a bay and group of islets on the N coast of Honduras.

Triumph, a banking post-village of Lassen co. Cal., 6 miles S of Marysville on the Northwestern line.

Triumph, a post-village of Martin co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 170.

Triumph, a post-station of Center co. Neb.

Triumph, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 70.

Triunfo, a post-village of Williamson co. Tenn. 12 miles E. of Franklin. Pop. 160.

Trivandrum (native, *Trivantanapuram* or *Trivandaram*) a town of India, capital of the native state of Travancore, on the Malabar coast about 2 miles from the sea, and 50 miles NW of Cape Comorin. It has a fort, within which are a picturesque group of palaces belonging to the reigning family and a greatly venerated temple of Vishnu. The town is the seat of Maharaja's College an institution of high rank attended by a large number of students. A noted observatory is located near the town and there is a museum called Napier Museum. The inhabitants are noted for their skill in wood-carving. Pop. in 1901 57,882.

Trivento, tri-vên to a town of Italy province of Campobasso, on the Trigno 15 miles NW of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901 4256.

Trivoli, a banking post-village of Peoria co. Ill. about 18 miles W of Peoria, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. 250.

Troad, the plain around ancient Troy.

Trubrida, a group of islands W of the D Entrecasteaux group in the South Pacific Ocean extends from about lat. 6° 45' S 30° E lon. 147° 20' to 151° 10' E. They are administered by British New Guinea.

Trochiloscopus, trok-tel-sko-pus a village of Prussia, in Hohensollern 15 miles N of Sigmaringen.

Treace, tree-ven an ancient city of Greece in Argolis, near the extremity of the northeastern peninsula of the Peloponnesus. Its ruins remain as to be seen near the village of Dimala.

Trogen, tro-gben a town and summer resort of Switzerland capital of the union of Appenzell Outer Rhodes, 6 miles NE of Appenzell. It has a trade in cottons and embroideries. Pop. in 1900 2506. Elevation 2075 feet.

Troia, a town of Italy. See **Taoro**.

Troina, tro-e-nâ, a town of Italy in Sicily province of Catania district of Nicosia. Pop. in 1901 12,056.

Troisdorf, a town of Rhinisch Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 3551.

Trois Pistoles, trô-ee-pes-tel, a banking post-village of Tainioutou co. Quebec on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R. 148 miles below Quebec. It has lumber and pulp-mills etc. Pop. about 1000.

Trois Rivières, a city of Quebec. See **Trois Rivières**.

Trois Rivières, trô-ee-ve-als a town on the S. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, 6 miles SSE of Basse-Terre. Pop. (commerce) about 5000.

Trois Saumons, trô-ee-sâm, a post-village of L'Islet co. Quebec, on a river of the same name and on the Intercolonial R. 66 miles below Quebec. Pop. 100.

Tro'itsk, a town of Russia, government and 87 miles NW of Puzos, on the Mokuha. Pop. about 4500.

Trütsch, a town in the extreme western part of Siberia, government of Orenburg, on the U. an affluent of the Tobol, 70 miles SSE. of Tchelyabinsk. Pop. in 1907 23,128. It has mosques and several churches, gymnasia, a university, bank etc. It is the seat of an active trade.

Troïtskousvsk, trô-its-ko-shvsk' a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, adjacent to Kishkin. Pop. in 1907 8703. It has an active trade.

Trottsko Sergievskaya Lavra (Monastery of the Trinity of Saint Sergius), the greatest and most famous of the monasteries of Russia after the Pecherskaya Lavra of Kiev is located at the town of Sergievsky Posad, in the government of Moscow. Within its walled enclosure are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palace and a celebrated ecclesiastical seminary. The monastery possesses fabulous treasures and attracts hosts of pilgrims.

Troja, or **Troin**, *trojka*, a town of Italy 15 miles SW of Foggia. It has a cathedral. Pop in 1901, 6363.

Troja, the Latin name of Troy.

Troja, *tro joo*, a town of Russia, 16 miles SW of Vilna. Pop. about 3500.

Trojhatta, *troj-hat-ta*, a village of southern Sweden on the Göta-Elf about 9 miles SW of Västervik. Here are the Trojhatta Falls, a series of most picturesque cascades.

Trombetas, *tro-mb'e-tas*, or **Oriximima**, *o-ri-xi-mi-ma*, a river of Brazil rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, flows S and falls into the Amazon immediately above Obidos.

Trombly, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio. Pop 75.

Tromsø, an island of Norway close to the E. coast, opposite Arendal. Length 8 miles.

Tromsø, an amt or province in the N part of Norway SW of Finnmark Area, about 100,000 sq m. Pop in 1900, 74,362. Capital Tromsø.

Tromsø, a seaport of Norway capital of the amt of Troms, on the little island of Tromsø near the island of Kvalø. Lat 69° 50' N. It is the seat of an active trade. It possesses an ethnographic museum. Pop in 1900 6755 including many Lapps.

Tromsønes, *tro-mb'e-nen* (from *Drongen*, *dro-nen*), a town of Belgium in East Flanders, 2 miles W of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop in 1900 3223.

Tromsønes, *tro-mb'e-nen* (from *Drongen*, *dro-nen*), a seaport of Norway capital of the amt or province of Tromsø, on the mouth of the Nid in the Tromsønes Fjord, in lat. 69° 30' N. It has wide streets and is well built although the houses are mostly of wood. The large warehouses are constructed on piles sunk in the river. The cathedral of Tromsønes is the most imposing church in Norway. It was founded in the eleventh century and has recently been restored. Towards the E in the fort town of Christiansund erected in the seventeenth century which commands a fine view of the town. N of the town in the fjord, is the fortified island of Munkholmen with remains of a medieval monastery. Tromsønes has a marine arsenal and an academy of sciences, founded in 1766 with a library of 110,000 volumes and natural history collections. The manufactures comprise machinery, spirits, tobacco, and cordage. There are ship yards, breweries, and sugar refineries. The commerce of the town is important. The chief articles of export are herring, wood and wooden-ware and fish oil. Tromsønes is the seat of a bishop. Pop in 1900 38,104.

Tromsønes-Fjord, Norway extends from the Atlantic Ocean inland for 80 miles in an E. and then N.E. direction. It receives the Grolf Gull Nid, and Stordal rivers.

Tromsø (see *Tromsønes*) a river of central Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea 17 miles E of Ascoli. Length about 70 miles.

Troom, a seaport and watering place of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles SW of Kilmarnock. Pop about 3500.

Tromper, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Norristown. Pop 200.

Tropen, *tro-pé*, a town of Italy in Calabria, province of Catanzaro, 12 miles WSW of Monteleone at the N extremity of the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop in 1901 3436 (commune, 5906).

Tropita, a post-village of Garfield co. Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop about 400.

Tropico, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rrs. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop about 800.

Troppan, *tro-pa*, the capital of Austrian Slovenia, on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder 36 miles N.E. of Olmütz. It has 1 church, a castle, a German and a Czech gymnasium, a number of other high-schools, a museum of art and industry, a theatre, and an insane asylum. The manufactures comprise machinery, vehicles, woollens, cloths, hats, jute fabrics, liquors, and beet-sugar. A congress of the Great Powers was held at Troppan in 1895 for the maintenance of absolutism. Pop in 1900 26,743.

Trosky, a banking post village of Pipestone co. Minn on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Trossachs, *tro-saks*, a picturesque wooded valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, between lochs Anghray and Katrine, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

Troosingen, *troo-sing-en*, a village of Württemberg, 16 miles NW of Tübingen. Pop in 1900 3083.

Trostberg, *trost-bérg*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles ESE of Wasserburg. Pop. about 1750.

Trotwood, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and the Painesville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rrs. Pop. about 300.

Troublesome, a post-station of Grand co. Colo.

Troublesome Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 40° 18' N. lon. 100° 14' W, in the Middle Park. It has an altitude of 11,500 feet.

Trough, a post-village of Spartanburg on S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop 120.

Troughcrank, a post-village of Huntington co. Pa., about 18 miles ESW of Huntington. Pop. 200.

Troup, *troop*, a county in the W part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 454 sq m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by Yellow Jacket and other creeks. Capital, Lagrange. Pop in 1890 29,728 in 1900 24,002.

Troup, a banking post-town of Smith co. Tex on the International and Great Northern R. 46 miles NE. of Palestine. Pop in 1900 724.

Troup Factory, a post-village of Troup co. Ga., about 24 miles N of Columbus.

Troupsburg, a post-village in Troupsbury township (town) Schoharie co. N.Y. about 40 miles W of Elmira. Pop of the town in 1900 2015 of the village, about 250.

Trousdale, *troo-dál*, a county of northern Tennessee. Area, 107 sq m. Capital, Hartsville. Pop. in 1890 5650, in 1900 6004.

Trousdale, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Tenn 5 miles from Murfreesboro.

Trout Brook, a post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec, 18 miles from Victoriaville. Pop. about 500.

Trout Cuvu, Nova Scotia. See *CENARVILLE*.

Trout Creek, Pa., enters a branch of Sinnemaheoning Creek in Elk co.

Troutcrank, a post village of Ontonagon co. Mich on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Marquette. Pop 300.

Troutcrank, a village of Muskegon co. Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Plains.

Troutcrank, a post-village of Delaware co. N.Y. about 34 miles F of Binghamton. Pop 150.

Troutcrank, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, 32 miles from North Bay on the Grand Trunk R. Pop about 400.

Troutdale, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon 18 miles E of Portland, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. Pop about 300.

Troutdale, a post-village of Grayson co., Va. The banking point is Marion. Pop 100.

Troutlakin, a post-village of Chippewa co. Mich on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rrs. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop 200.

Troutlake, a post-village of Elberta co. Wash. The banking point is Hood River. Oregon.

Trout Lake, a village of British Columbia, 18 miles from Gervard.

Trounsmans, a post-village of Iredell co. N.C. on the Southern R. 6 miles S of Statesville. Pop 125.

Troul River, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. on the Canada frontier 12 miles N of Malone. Pop 160.

Trout River, a hamlet and outpost of Huntington co. Quebec, on the New York boundary line, and under the jurisdiction of the city of Quebec.

Troutrum, a post-village of Lyeonng co. Pa. on Lyeonng Creek and on the Northern Central R. 14 miles N of Williamsport. Pop 300.

Troveville, a village of Frederick co. Md 11 miles NNE of Frederick. It is a rural free delivery of Woodboro.

Troveville, a post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa. 8 miles SE of Reynoldsville and about 44 miles NNW of Altoona. Pop in 1900 308.

Troveville, a post-village of Rotolcourt co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Fincastle. Pop. 200.

Troveville, a fishing settlement on the N side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland 9 miles from Trinity.

Troveville, *troo veel* (Troveville-see *troo veel* *sta mala*) a seaport and one of the most fashionable sea-side resorts of France, in Calvados, on the English Channel on the S side of the entrance of the estuary of the Seine, at the mouth of the little river Touques, 9 miles S of Havre. It has many beautiful villas. The town carries on active fisheries. Pop (commune) in 1901 6187. Near by is the little watering place of Deauville.

Trowbridge, *trō'brīj*, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 11 miles S.W. of Chippenham. It has a venerable church, of which Crabbie was rector. Trowbridge is noted for its manufactures of fine woollen cloths. Pop. in 1901, 11,638.

Trowbridge, a post-station of Cheboygan co. Mich.

Trowbridge, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Trowbridge, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Listowel. Pop. 260.

Troxelville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. about 20 miles S.W. of Lewisburg. Pop. 160.

Troy (*L. Troja*; *Gr. Troas*) or *Ilium* (*Gr. Ἴλιον*), an ancient city of Asia Minor rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to be represented by the great mound of debris at Hisarlik, about 4 miles S.E. of the entrance to the Dardanelles from the Aegean Sea, where the remains of several ancient towns superimposed one upon another were brought to light by Schliemann and where extensive excavations have been carried on by Dörpfeld. The Troad (or Plain of Troy) bordering on the Hellespont and the Aegean Sea, is about 16 miles in length by 3 miles in greatest width. It is watered by the rivers anciently called Simois and Scamander.

Troy, a banking city, capital of Pike co., Ala. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Central of Georgia R. 52 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has large cotton and cotton-seed oil interests, fertilizer works, etc. and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900 4697.

Troy, a mining village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson.

Troy, a banking post-town of Latah co. Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. about 12 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Troy, a banking city of Madison co. Ill. on the St. Louis, Troy and Eastern R. and the Vandalia Line, 20 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900 1484.

Troy, a banking post-town of Perry co. Ind. on the Ohio River about 7 miles below Cannerton on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Troy, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa, near Chequest Creek about 22 miles S.W. of Ottumwa on the Burlington Route. Pop. 200.

Troy, a banking city capital of Doniphan co. Kan. on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 17 miles N. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 947.

Troy, a post-village of Woodford co. Ky. 21 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. 200.

Troy, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. in Troy township (town) 23 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900 754.

Troy, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. about 30 miles N. by W. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Troy, a post-village of Winona co., Minn. about 25 miles W.S.W. of Winona.

Troy, a post-town of Pontotoc co. Miss. 13 miles S.E. of Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900 144.

Troy, a banking city capital of Lincoln co. Mo. near the Copper River about 34 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. in 1900 1153.

Troy, a post-village of Flathead co. Mont. Pop. 90.

Troy, a post-station of Greeley co. Neb.

Troy, a post-village of Cheshire co. N.H. in Troy township (town) on the Boston and Maine R. 16 miles S.E. of Keene. The town has manufactures of horse-blankets, pairs and tubs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1577.

Troy, a city and the capital of Rensselaer co. N.Y. is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River at the mouth of the Postenkill River at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany and 151 miles N. of New York on the New York Central and Hudson River the Delaware and Hudson and the Boston and Maine R. Lat. of observatory 43° 43' 52" N. lon 73° 49' 35" W. On the opposite bank of the Hudson is Watervliet (West Troy). The site of the city is mainly an alluvial plain which extends along the river for several miles and is terminated on the E. side by a range of hills, of which Mount Ida is the most commanding summit. The city is laid out with great regularity. Troy contains a number of notable public buildings and various charitable and benevolent associations, and is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, one of the best-equipped institutions of its kind in the country and the Emma Willard Seminary one of the oldest schools for the higher education of women and various other academic and collegiate schools. A Soldiers and Sailors Monument stands on Washington Square. Troy is favorably situated for commerce, the distribution of its raw and manufactured materials being facilitated, apart from

the railways, by the important water-ways that are navigated by the Hudson River, the Erie and the Champlain canals. The city ranks fifth among the industrial cities of the state, the manufactured product in 1900 having been valued at \$35,200,000. It is a leading centre for the manufacture of shirts, collars and cuffs (which gives employment to several thousand hands) and occupies an important place in the iron industry. It has manufactures of stoves and general foundry products, laundry and other machinery railroad rolling-stock, paper, wood pulp, optical and surveying instruments, brushes, paints, knitted goods, malted liquors, etc. Troy was incorporated as a city in 1818. Pop. in 1850 28,735 in 1860 39,235 in 1870 44,431 in 1880 56,747 in 1890 63,955 in 1900 60,651.

Troy, a banking post town, capital of Montgomery co., N.C., about 60 miles E. by N. of Charlotte, on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R. It has cotton- and lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 878.

Troy, a city capital of Miami co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles S. of Piqua. It has manufactures of foundry and machine-shop products, carriages and wagons, poles and shafts, milled and distilled liquors, etc. and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 5681.

Troy, a post-borough of Bradford co. Pa. on Sugar Creek and on the Northern Central R. 25 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has engine- and machine-works a tannery etc. Pop. in 1900 1455.

Troy, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1455.

Troy, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1456.

Troy, a post-town of Greenwood co. S.C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900 263.

Troy, a post-hamlet of Grant co. S. Dak.

Troy, a banking post town of Obion co. Tenn. 55 miles N.W. of Jackson on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 418.

Troy, a post-village of Bell co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 215.

Troy, a post-village of Orleans co. Vt. in Troy township (town) on the Missisquoi River about 38 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. The town has manufactures of veneers and a creamery. It contains a village named North Troy. The Missisquoi River forms in Troy two cataracts, each about 70 feet high. Pop. of the town in 1900 1647.

Troy, a post-town of Olinier co. W. Va. about 35 miles S.W. of Clarksburg. Pop. in 1900 148.

Troy, a township (town) of St. Croix co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 735.

Troy, a township (town) of Snake co. Wyo. Pop. in 1900 950.

Troy, a post-village in Troy township (town) Walworth co. Wis. about 33 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1018. of the village, 209.

Troy Center, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta. Pop. 135.

Troy Center, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. about 16 miles E. of Mendenhall. Pop. 100.

Troy Center, a post-village of Walworth co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn. Pop. 175.

Troyen, *trō'ēn* (*L. Augustobona Trever*) a town of France capital of the department of Aube and formerly of Champagne, on the left bank of the Seine, 90 miles S.E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 16' N. lon 4° 5' E. The city has in part a medieval aspect, owing to its narrow and crooked streets and ancient wooden houses. It has many interesting churches among them the cathedral of St. Pierre, an imposing edifice, began in the thirteenth century but not finished until the sixteenth, with magnificent windows the Madonna in the Transition style of the twelfth century with superb interior decorations the church of St. Urban a small structure dating from the thirteenth century an exquisite specimen of pure Gothic architecture. St. Pantaléon also in the Gothic style, with a curious calvary St. Remi (fourteenth century), with a lofty spire St. Nicholas, with fine sculptures and mural paintings and St. Jean founded in the fourteenth century likewise containing interesting works of art. The Benevise Gemetta is the handsome avenue. On it are the lyceum and the theatre. On one of the boulevards surrounding part of the old town stands the striking monument to the Sons of Aube, commemorating the war of 1870-71. The Hôtel-Dieu (public hospital), town hall (seventeenth century) corn-market, prefecture, and Hôtel de Maury (sixteenth century) are the most striking secular buildings. Troyen has an important

Troyes, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Trumansburg, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. 11 miles NW of Ithaca and 2 miles W of Cayuga Lake. It has manufactures of ploughs, hay presses, chains, thermo-gauges, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Trumbauersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 22 miles N of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Trumbull, a northeastern county of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is drained by the Mahoning and Grand rivers and by Pymatuning, Meander, and Mosquito creeks. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, petroleum, and iron-ore. Capital Warren. Pop. in 1890 42,373. In 1900 46,591.

Trumbull, a post-township (town) of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles N of Bridgeport. Pop. in 1900 1587.

Trumbull, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., 4 miles by rail W of Carlin.

Trumbull, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Trumbull, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 44 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Trumbull Corners, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., about 22 miles NNE of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Trump Island, in the district of Taillingsate and Pogo, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Trullingsate.

Truedien Crossroads, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Truro, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 5 miles from Disentis.

Truro, a seaport of England, on the Cornwall 10 miles NNE of Plymouth, at the head of an inlet of the English Channel called Truro River. About 30 years ago it was made the seat of a bishopric, the ancient episcopal see of Cornwall having been revived. A splendid cathedral in whose construction part of the old church of St. Mary's has been incorporated is in course of erection. Truro exports large quantities of the tin and copper-ore mined in Cornwall. It has a grammar-school dating from the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Pop. in 1901 11,562.

Truro, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., about 10 miles E. of Galena. Pop. 200.

Truro, a banking post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 225.

Truro, a post-village in Truro township (town) Barnstable on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 55 miles (direct) SE of Boston. The town is a part of Cape Cod peninsula and is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900 787.

Truro, a post-township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 (including Reynoldsburg) 1804.

Truro, a town and seaport of Nova Scotia, capital of Colchester co., 2 miles above the head of Cobequid Bay on the Intercolonial and the Midland R., and 51 miles N by E. of Halifax. It is one of the most attractive towns in the province and contains the county buildings, provincial normal and model schools, the Truro Academy, etc. and has manufactures of fennery products, hats and caps, leather, knitted goods, condensed milk, etc. Near by is the beautiful Victoria (or Joseph Howe) Park. Pop. in 1901 5993.

Trueville, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 14 1/2 miles NE of Birmingham. It has iron industries. Pop. in 1900 742.

Trust, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Truthville, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. The banking point is North Granville. Pop. 200.

Trullio. See TALJILLO.

TRUXTON, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. 64 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. about 450.

TRUXTON, a banking post-village in Truxton township (town) Cortland co., N. Y., on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 28 miles S by E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900, 1217.

Truyère, trü yä, a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Raurigans.

Tryon, a post-hamlet, capital of McPherson co., Neb., 24 miles (direct) S by E. of Mullen.

Tryon, a post-town of Polk co., N. C., on the Southern R. 5 miles SW of Columbus. Tryon Mountain, in the vicinity rises to 3240 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Tryon, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Troyes, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Trumansburg, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. 11 miles NW of Ithaca and 2 miles W of Cayuga Lake. It has manufactures of ploughs, hay presses, chains, thermo-gauges, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Trumbauersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 22 miles N of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Trumbull, a northeastern county of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is drained by the Mahoning and Grand rivers and by Pymatuning, Meander, and Mosquito creeks. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, petroleum, and iron-ore. Capital Warren. Pop. in 1890 42,373. In 1900 46,591.

Trumbull, a post-township (town) of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles N of Bridgeport. Pop. in 1900 1587.

Trumbull, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., 4 miles by rail W of Carlin.

Trumbull, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Trumbull, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 44 miles ENE of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Trumbull Corners, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., about 22 miles NNE of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Trump Island, in the district of Taillingsate and Pogo, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Trullingsate.

Truedien Crossroads, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Truro, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, 5 miles from Disentis.

Truro, a seaport of England, on the Cornwall 10 miles NNE of Plymouth, at the head of an inlet of the English Channel called Truro River. About 30 years ago it was made the seat of a bishopric, the ancient episcopal see of Cornwall having been revived. A splendid cathedral in whose construction part of the old church of St. Mary's has been incorporated is in course of erection. Truro exports large quantities of the tin and copper-ore mined in Cornwall. It has a grammar-school dating from the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Pop. in 1901 11,562.

Truro, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., about 10 miles E. of Galena. Pop. 200.

Truro, a banking post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 225.

Truro, a post-village in Truro township (town) Barnstable on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 55 miles (direct) SE of Boston. The town is a part of Cape Cod peninsula and is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900 787.

Truro, a post-township of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900 (including Reynoldsburg) 1804.

Truro, a town and seaport of Nova Scotia, capital of Colchester co., 2 miles above the head of Cobequid Bay on the Intercolonial and the Midland R., and 51 miles N by E. of Halifax. It is one of the most attractive towns in the province and contains the county buildings, provincial normal and model schools, the Truro Academy, etc. and has manufactures of fennery products, hats and caps, leather, knitted goods, condensed milk, etc. Near by is the beautiful Victoria (or Joseph Howe) Park. Pop. in 1901 5993.

Trueville, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 14 1/2 miles NE of Birmingham. It has iron industries. Pop. in 1900 742.

Trust, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Truthville, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. The banking point is North Granville. Pop. 200.

Trullio. See TALJILLO.

TRUXTON, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. 64 miles WNW of St. Louis. Pop. about 450.

TRUXTON, a banking post-village in Truxton township (town) Cortland co., N. Y., on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 28 miles S by E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 300 of the town in 1900, 1217.

Truyère, trü yä, a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Raurigans.

Tryon, a post-hamlet, capital of McPherson co., Neb., 24 miles (direct) S by E. of Mullen.

Tryon, a post-town of Polk co., N. C., on the Southern R. 5 miles SW of Columbus. Tryon Mountain, in the vicinity rises to 3240 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Tryon, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Troyes, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Trumansburg, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. 11 miles NW of Ithaca and 2 miles W of Cayuga Lake. It has manufactures of ploughs, hay presses, chains, thermo-gauges, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Trumbauersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 22 miles N of Norristown. Pop. 300.

Tientsin, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NW of Haverhill. Pop. about 350.

Tientsin, a lake of Abyssinia. See DANNA.

Tien-show, a town of China, in Shen-tung, 140 miles SW of Tai-nan.

Tien-tai, a town of Russia, government and about 300 miles NW of Astrakhan on the Akhtaba, an arm of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 8896.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Basia, government of Saratov on the right bank of the Volga, 110 miles SW of Kamshin. It is an important station in the interior trade of Basia. There are large tanks for storing naphtha. Tien-tai-shan is also a busy industrial town. Pop. in 1897, 55,907.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Russia, government and 15 miles S. of St. Petersburg. Here are two imperial palaces. The larger one, known as the Old Palace, is an edifice about 800 feet long, surrounded by an extensive and beautiful park. It contains splendid apartments, lavishly decorated, and many fine works of art. The park contains fantastic bridges, grottoes, artificial ruins, etc. The other palace is known as the Alexander (or New) Palace. The town presents an attractive appearance with its broad avenues and fine villas. Pop. in 1897, 22,353.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, near the frontier of Croatia. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1000.

Tien-tai-shan, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland adjacent to the Lauterbrunnen Breithorn. Height, 11,760 feet.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, in Shan-shi 40 miles N of the Huang ho.

Tien-tai-shan-kiang, a river of China, province of Che-kiang enters the Bay of Hang-chow.

Tien-tai-shan-kiang, a river of Japan in the island of Kishiu, discharges on the NE coast near Saga.

Tien-tai-shan, or Chikumen, a province of Japan is the N part of the island of Kishiu.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, on the left bank of the Tai-tsin River 100 miles from the Gulf of Pechili. It has numerous temples, a vast examination-hall Roman Catholic cathedral drum-tower etc. and is noted for its manufactures of silks and glass-ware. It has also a trade in precious stones. Pop. estimated at 250,000-300,000.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, province of Shan-tung 80 miles E. of Tai-nan. It is a seat of the silk-industry.

Tien-tai-shan, a seaport on the coast of Shan-tung, China, in the German territory of Kiao-chow on the NE side of the entrance to the Bay of Kiao-chow. It is the seat of the governor of the territory. Its trade is very extensive. Pop. in 1902, about 1400 about 700 of whom were Europeans.

Tien-tai-shan Mountains, to the western part of China, forming part of the Pe-ling system of some geographers, and constituting an almost impassable E-W bulwark on the S side of the valley of the Wei. They are considered to be an easterly extension of the Kuen-lun.

Tien-tai-shan, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, which joins the Vitim after a NE course of 200 miles.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Manchuria, capital of a province of its own name, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nouni (or Yon) River 215 miles SW of Aigun. It lies a few miles north of the Vladivostok branch of the Transiberian railway and is said to have a population of 25,000-30,000.

Tien-tai-shan, an island of China. See TSUNG-WING.

Tien-tai-shan, a mountain of Canada, on the N bank of the river Jacques Cartier about 24 miles NW of Quebec. Elevation about 2000 feet.

Tien-tai-shan, a maritime town of Miye prefecture, Japan about 50 miles (direct) ESE of Kyoto, with which it is connected by rail. It has several fine temples. Pop. in 1904, 30,108.

Tien-tai-shan, Chwan-chow, or Tachen-chow, a seaport of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 60 miles NE of Chang-chow.

Tien-tai-shan, a strait of Japan. See SANGAN.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Japan, island of Kishiu, near Utsunomiya. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths.

Tien-tai-shan, Asia. See KASAKOMUN MOUNTAINS.

Tien-tai-shan, an island of China, province of Kiang su, off the E. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang. Its E. extremity is in lat. 21° 28' N. lon 121° 51' E. Length 40 miles. On its S. coast is a town of the same name.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, province of Kwei-chow, 80 miles NNE of Peking.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, province of Kwei-chow, 70 miles N by E. of Kwei-yang.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Japan on the Bay of Tsu-ruga and on the W side of Honshu, 50 miles N of Kyoto. It has a good port, exports the manufactured goods and agricultural products of a large district, and is engaged in junk-building. Pop. 12,000.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of the main island of Japan, about 75 miles NNE of Naha. Pop. in 1899, 29,461.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Japan, on the Strait of Korea. Lat. (of N. extremity) 34° 40' N. lon 125° 29' E. Length, 40 miles. At high water the land is divided into two islands. Surface mountainous, rising to 1100 feet. Pop. in 1899, 28,636.

Tien-tai-shan, a city of China, province and 70 miles W of Yen-nan.

Tien-tai-shan, a river of Portugal is Trans-os-Montes joins the Douro after a SW course of 120 miles.

Tien-tai-shan, or Tien-tai-shan, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, near the Tualatin River.

Tien-tai-shan, Oregon, near the Willamette in Clatsop co. near Oregon City. Length 75 miles.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles NNE of Galway on the Clara. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric and of an Anglican bishop. The Catholic cathedral is a large and mainly modern edifice. The Protestant cathedral stands on the site of the medieval cathedral whose chancel arch forms part of the present structure. The see of Tien-tai-shan was one of the first bishoprics established in Ireland. The town contains a priory semi-nary. Pop. about 2500.

Tien-tai-shan Archipelago. See LOW ARCHIPLAGO.

Tien-tai-shan, a tribe, a Berber people inhabiting the middle Sahara. They are Mohammedans.

Tien-tai-shan, a tribe, a group of oases of the northern Sahara, comprising Tien-tai-shan proper (in about lat. 26° 30' N. and lon 6° 30' E.) Gorara, Tidikeit, Ain-Salah etc. It is inhabited chiefly by Tuaregs.

Tien-tai-shan, a river of Chile discharges into the Pacific Ocean close to the Bay of Arauco. Lat 37° 14' S.

Tien-tai-shan, or Tien-tai-shan, a seaport of Java, about 65 miles NNW of Surabaya.

Tien-tai-shan, a pueblo of the NW coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 15,168.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of Württemberg in the circle of the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) on the left bank of the Neckar 15 miles SW of Stuttgart. The town is picturesquely situated. The streets in the old part are narrow the new quarter has some imposing buildings, among them the university and the institutions connected with it, the museum and several hospitals. The old town hall dating from 1455 was restored in 1872. The most important churches are the late-Gothic St. Michaels of St. George, erected in 1476-1529 and the Roman Catholic church in the early Gothic style. The castle of Hohenzollern on a height commanding a fine view of the town, is a Renaissance structure dating from 1535. It contains the university library (420,000 volumes) and the observatory. The town has a museum in the post-office building where was born here. The university founded in 1477 is especially famous for its theological and medical faculties. The modern theological movement embodied in the Tübingen school had its origin here about 1830. The number of students in 1904 was 1626. The industries comprise the manufacture of chemicals, gloves, physical and surgical instruments, etc. and there are flour mills brick yards, dye-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,338.

Tien-tai-shan, a small town of Belgium in Brabant, 15 miles SEW of Brussels.

Tien-tai-shan, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean S. of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago. The principal islands of the group are Vavatu, Tuvatu, and Obovatu (or Karatu). The islands are French possessions.

Tien-tai-shan, a pueblo on the SW coast of Cebu, Philippines Islands, on the shore of the Tadjon Strait. Pop. in 1903, 19,158.

Tien-tai-shan, a seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, state of Lara 25 miles N by W of Puerto Cabello. It is connected by rail with Arao.

Tien-tai-shan, a village of Brazil, state of Bahia, 8 miles from the river Itapicuru.

Tien-tai-shan, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S. C. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 500.

Tien-tai-shan, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles SE. of Konitz. Pop. in 1900, 20,648.

Tuckahoe, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on both sides of Tuckahoe Creek, about 20 miles WSW of Atlantic City, on the Atlantic City R. It has a cannery. Pop. about 1200.

Tuckahoe, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Hudson division), 16 miles NNE of the initial depot in New York city. It has a manufactory of rubber goods. Pop. about 1750.

Tuckahoe, a post-station of Jones co., N.C.

Tuckahoe Creek, Md. runs in Queen Anne co. and enters the Choptank River about 6 miles SW of Denton.

Tuckahoe Creek, N.J. forms the boundary between Atlantic, Cape May and Cumberland cos. and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay.

Tuckaleeches Cove, a post-station of Blount co., Tenn. about 22 miles SE. of Knoxville.

Tuckahoe, tsk q-see-ghe, a post-station of Jackson co., N.C.

Tucker, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is drained by the Cheat River. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Coal and iron are found here. Capital Parsons. Pop. in 1890 6450 in 1900 13,433.

Tucker, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Tucker, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ga.

Tucker, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. 4 miles N. of Kankakee. Pop. 60.

Tucker, a post-village of Utah co., Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. 100.

Tuckerhill, a post-village of Westminster co., Va. Pop. 75.

Tuckermee, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 12 miles NNE of Newport. Pop. in 1900 200.

Tuckersberg, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., about 10 miles N. of Opelika.

Tuckers Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Tucker's Island, a low coral island of the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1° 24' N., lon. 146° 48' E.

Tucker's Island, or **Tucker's Beach**, is the inlet to Little Egg Harbor Bay, N.J.

Tucker Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Bradley co., Tenn.

Tuckerton, a banking post-village and port of entry of Ocean co., N.J. on Little Egg Harbor Bay and on the Tuckerton R. about 10 miles NNE of Atlantic City. It has manufactories of fish-oil. Pop. about 1500.

Tuckerton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 5 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 150.

Tuckerville, a post-station of Carter co., Neb.

Tucovina, too-vo-ve, an island of the New Hebrides in the Pacific Ocean.

Tucson, too-sun, a city capital of Pima co., Ariz. on the Santa Cruz River and on the Southern Pacific R. 135 miles SE. of Phoenix. It is the largest city of the territory and is the seat of the University of Arizona, founded in 1891 and of St. Joseph's Academy. The Desert Observatory is located here. The chief industries are associated with mining. Tucson was the capital of Arizona from 1867 to 1877. Pop. in 1880 7007 in 1890 9130, in 1900 7631.

Tucumán, too-koo-mán, a province of the Argentine Republic, having E. the Gran Chaco and on the other sides the provinces of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Area, about 8000 sq. m. The surface in the W. is mountainous with the Sierra Aconquiza as the boundary and covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the republic, yielding 500 crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco and sugar. Many mules are exported and the cattle are of good breeds. The province contains mines of gold, silver, copper and lead. Chief town, Tucumán. Pop. estimated for 1901 261,527.

Tucumán, or **San Miguel de Tucumán**, shi me-gbél dá too-koo-mán, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Tucumán near the Rio Tala, head-stream of the Rio Dulce, 94 miles W. of Santiago. It has a cathedral, several convents, a national college, normal and other schools, theatres etc. and there are distilling and other industries and a trade in iron and mules. Pop. in 1895 34,305 estimated for 1901 about 50,000. Here independence was first proclaimed and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

Tucumcari, a banking post-village of Quay co., N. Mex. on the Chicago Rock Island and St. Paul and the Northern Pacific R. It has mining interests. Pop. about 600.

Tule, too-ná'la (anc. *Tule* la) a town of Spain province of Navarre, on the right bank of the Ebro, here crossed

by a stone bridge of 19 arches, 15 miles NW of Saragossa. The Collegiate (formerly the cathedral) is the most famous edifice. It dates mainly from the thirteenth century. The cloisters adjoining it are remarkable for their architecture.

Tule, too-ná'la, another interesting church. The Plaza de Toros is the finest square. Tule is an ancient town noted as the birthplace of the famous medieval traveller Benjamin of Tule. It is situated in a plain, rich in wine, oil and corn. Tule is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 5906.

Tule de Duero, too-ná'la dá dwá-ro, a commune of Spain, 8 miles SSE. of Valladolid. Pop. about 3000.

Tule, too-ná'lan, a small town of Spain, province of Valencia, 45 miles NW of Valencia.

Tuloxboro, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N.H. 6 miles WNW of Osmore. Pop. in 1900 663.

Tulalo, ta-guh-lá, a post-hamlet of Habersham co., Ga.

Tulalupa, a river, one of the branches of the Savenah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina and, flowing first SW and then SE along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia unites with the Kiewee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

Tulalupa, a post-township of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. in 1900 (including Westminster town) 2834.

Tugela, too-gé-la, a river of southern Africa, rises in a marsh on the slope of the Mount en Sources, in the Drakenberg range. It runs E. through Natal receiving no numerous affluents, among them the Buffalo (from the N.), then flows tortuously SE along the Zulu frontier and empties into the Indian Ocean about 50 miles NE of Durban. Length about 300 miles. It is not navigable. The region of the Tugela River was the scene of important military operations in the Anglo-Boer war during the siege of Ladysmith (1899-1900).

Tuggles Gap, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va. 10 miles SE. of Jacksonville.

Tuggurt, too-gurt, or **Tunggurt**, a town and oasis of the Algerian Sahara, in the Wad-Rir district, about 100 miles NE of Ouargla. It is on one of the chief caravan routes to the interior and has an extensive trade. The oasis contains numerous mosques and has upward of 600,000 date trees. Pop. (commune) in 1901 60,348.

Tug River, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., 45 miles N. of Saltville, Va. Pop. 200.

Tuguegarao, too-gá-gá-rá-o, a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Cagayan province, Luzon, on the right bank of the Rio Grande de Cagayan and 185 miles (direct) E. by E. of Manila. It has government buildings, court-house, church, town hall, etc. Pop. in 1903, 16,165.

Tukhti-Buteishan, a mountain of the Salomann Range, in British Borneo, in about lat. 51° 35' N. and 140 miles NW of Malacca. Highest summit, about 11,300 feet.

Tukum, too-koom (Lettish, *Tukser*) a town of Russia, in Courland near the Gulf of Riga, 38 miles W. of Riga. It has remains of a medieval castle. Pop. in 1897 7523.

Tula, too'la, or **Tela**, a river of Mongolia, joins the Orkhon 119 miles SW of Karkhita. Tula is situated on its right bank.

Tula, too'la, or **Tela**, a town of the coast of British East Africa, in about lat. 6° 55' S.

Tula, too'la, a government of European Russia, nearly in its centre having V. the government of Moscow Area, 11,954 sq. m. The surface is undulating. The river Oka flows along the N. boundary and the Don rises in the government. The region is rich in iron. In addition to being an agricultural and stock raising country the government is prominent in manufactures being especially noted for its metallic wares. Pop. in 1897 1,432,743. Capital, Tula.

Tula, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the river Upa, which here receives several affluents 185 miles S. of Moscow. The centre of the town contains an old Kremlin, surrounded by an extensive turreted wall. Tula has an industrial museum and an important government factory of fire-arms, founded in 1712. Another famous industry is that of ornamental metallic wares especially tin kettles (samovars). The town manufactures also accordions, leather soap, etc. It has nearly 40 churches and is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1897 111,048.

Tula, a post-town of Lafayette co., Miss. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. in 1900 119.

Tula, ton lá, a town of Mexico the ancient capital of the Toltecs, in the state of Hidalgo 45 miles NNW of the city of Mexico. It is situated at an elevation of 8600 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula (or Montezuma), a river which after a lengthy NE. course, joins the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. Tula con-

tains some ancient remains and a church and cloister dating from about 1548. Pop. about 1500

Tula, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 81 miles SW of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. in 1900, 6935

Tulalip, a post-station and Indian reservation of Snohomish co. Wash. 60 miles N of Tacoma. Pop. of the reservation in 1900 568.

Tulameingo, a town of Mexico in the state of Hidalgo, 24 miles E of Pachuca. Pop. in 1900 9337

Tulang-Bawang, too-láng, bá-wáng a river and town of Sumatra. The river enters the Java Sea after an E course of 100 miles the town is 70 miles SSE of Palembang

Tulare, tu-lair' (Sp. pron too-lá-rá) a county in the south-central part of California, has an area of 4952 sq. m. It is drained by the Tule River and other streams. The surface is diversified by high mountains, deep cañons, and wide river bottoms. On the NE border of the county stand several of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada. Among these is Mount Whitney 14,502 (14,998) feet high. Capital, Visalia. Pop. in 1890 24,574, in 1900 15,273

Tulare, a banking city of Tulare co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific and the Atchafalva Topeka and Santa Fé Rrs. in the San Joaquin Valley 10 miles S of Visalia. It has gypsum and fruit-packing industries. Pop. in 1900 2114

Tulare, a banking post-village of Spink co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150

Tulare Lake, King's co. Cal. was formerly an extensive body of water nearly 60 miles in length but is now practically dry as the result of the withdrawal, for irrigation purposes of the waters of Kings and Kern rivers, formerly discharging into it.

Tularosa, too-lá-sa, a post village of Otero co. N Mex., on the El Paso Northeastern System 12 miles (di rect) NNW of Alamogordo. Pop. about 750

Tulibagh, a division in the SW part of Cape Colony. It is watered by affluents of the Orange River and is fertile and healthful. Capital Tulibagh, 37 miles NNW of Worcester

Tulcan, tool kán, a town of Ecuador capital of Carchi province on the Carchi River and 95 miles (direct) NE by h. of Quito. It has considerable trade. Pop. about 4000

Tulcan, tool chí, or Tulitcan, a town of Rumania, in the Dobruja, near the head of the delta of the Danube, on the southern arm of the river 40 miles E by S of Braila. It is a busy port. Pop. in 1899, 18,880 including in addition to Rumanians many Russians, Greeks, Turks and Tartars

Tuli, a station of Southern Rhodesia, on the Tuli River 130 miles SE of Bulawayo

Tullis, a banking post-village, capital of Swisher co. Tex. about 30 miles (direct) SSE of Canyon. Pop. about 130

Tullija, or Tulliza, too-lia, a river of Mexico, state of Chiapas, tributary to the Usumacinta.

Tullis, a post-station of Cabarrus co. N C

Tulip, a post village of Dallas co. Ark. about 55 miles SSW of Little Rock. Pop. 75

Tulip, a post-village of Fannin co. Tex. Pop. 60

Tulip Creek, Ark. enters the Washita River a few miles above Camden

Tullin, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Clare 10 miles from Ennis

Tullahoma, a banking post-town and health resort of Coffee co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 69 miles SSE of Nashville. It is situated on the table-land of the Cumberland Mountains, 1200 feet above sea-level. It has distilleries and manufactures of wagon shafts, hubs and rims, flour etc. Pop. in 1900 2884

Tullamore, tál-lá-már a town of Ireland, capital of King's co. on the Grand Canal, 50 miles WSW of Dublin. Pop. about 4500

Tulla, tál a town of France, capital of the département of Corrèze, on the river Corrèze, 45 miles SSE of Limoges. It is picturesquely situated and presents an interesting mediæval appearance. The cathedral, dating from the twelfth century, with its tower and adjoining cloisters, is the most striking edifice. The Avenue Victor Hugo is the principal thoroughfare. Among the educational institutions are a communal college and a school of art and industries. Tulle has very diversified manufactures. There is a large government factory of fire-arms. Pop. in 1901, 12,109 (communes, 17,412)

Tullamar, or Tolla, a port on the SW coast of Madagascar immediately N of the Tropics of Capricorn

Tullins, tál-lán, a market-town of France, in Isère, 15 miles NW of Grenoble. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 3388 (communes, 4341)

Tulla, tálán, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 miles NW of Vienna, on the Danube. It has a very ancient church. Pop. in 1900 3730

Tullio, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Winfield. Pop. 175

Tullow, a small town of Ireland co. of Dublin, on the Slaney, 8 miles SSE of Carlow

Tullahoma, a post-station of Macon co. Mo. about 24 miles NW of Macon City

Tully, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. The banking point is Orange or Athol. Pop. 170

Tully, a banking post-village in Tully township (town) Onondaga co. N Y. on the Lackawanna R. 21 miles S of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900 574 of the town, 1455

Tullytown, a post-borough of Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles SSW of Trenton, N.J. Pop. in 1900 528

Tully Valley, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co. N Y., about 15 miles S of Syracuse.

Tulum, a river in the extreme NW part of Russia, government of Archangel flows NE into the Bay of Kola, Arctic Ocean.

Tulpehocken, a post village and township of Berks co. Pa. about 18 miles WNW of Reading. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1764.

Tulpehocken, a station of Philadelphia, Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. adjacent to Germantown proper

Tulpehocken Creek, Pa. rises in Lebanon co. and enters the Schuylkill River about 2 miles above Reading

Tulsa, a banking post town of the Creek Nation, IT in a grain and live-stock region 14 miles NNE of Sapulpa, on the Frisco System and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 1390 (largely increased since census)

Tulicha, a town of Rumania. See Tulcea

Tulua, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 130 miles WSW of Bogotá

Tumaco, too-má-kó or Gergondia, gon-ge-né-yá, an island off the W coast of Ecuador 88 miles NE of Esmeraldas.

Tumaco, a minor port in the NW part of Colombia, in the departament of Cauca. Lat. about 1° 45' N

Tumal, too má-t or Maleg, a river of east-central Africa, joins the Bahr-el-Arak near lat. 11° 20' N

Tua'belin' Islands, a group of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Lat. of Great Island 1° N. Principal Island, Tambelon, 3 miles in length

Tumbex, too-m-bé, a town of Peru in the departament of Piura, on the Tumbex River near the Pacific Ocean 70 miles NW of Laja.

Tumble, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co. N J on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. 27 miles NW of Trenton

Tumbling Creek, in the west-central part of Tennessee, enters the Duck River in Humphreys co.

Tumbling Shoals, a post-hamlet of Laurens co. S C., on the Beedy River 13 miles ENE of Monroeville

Tungabhadra, or Tungabuddra, a river of India, rises in Mysore, flows NE and joins the Krishna, 15 miles NE of Kurnul. In part of its course it separates the presidency of Madras from the dominions of the Nizam. Length about 400 miles.

Tumou, a town of Asia. See Tumen

Tumkur, too-m-koor a town of India, in Mysore, capital of a district 45 miles NW of Bangalore. Pop. about 10,500

Tumuk, or Tumuk, thim-lok a small town of Bengal British India 35 miles SW of Calcutta. It was anciently a place of importance.

Tumult, a river of Scotland co. of Perth, is an affluent of the Ty. Length 60 miles.

Tumuc-humac Mountains, in South America, on the southern borders of Dutch and French Guiana, separating these from Brazil. They are orographically a continuation of the Sierra Acarai. Height of Timotakou, seemingly the culminating point, about 2700 feet. The mountains are gold-bearing

Tumut, a town of New South Wales on the Tarent River 100 miles WSW of Goulburn. Pop. about 1300

Tumwater, a post-town of Thurston co. Wash. on the Des Chutes River at the S end of Puget Sound, 2 miles E of Olympia, on the Port Townsend Southern R. It has saw and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 370

Tut, a town of Persia, in Khorasan 73 miles E. by N of Tabas (Tobes)

Tunacreek, a post-station of McKean co. Pa., 6 miles N of Bradford

Tunas de Zaza, too ná-dá-sá, Las Tunas, the too ná, or Zaza, a small seaport on the E. coast of Santa

Other provinces, Cuba, about 30 miles by rail SSW of Sancti Spiritus, of which it is the port. The harbor is shallow and very small. Cattle-raising is an important industry. The town exports sugar, lumber, tobacco, honey and wax.

Tunbridge, or Tonbridge, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway 27 miles SE of London. The Medway here divides into a number of branches, one of which bears the name of Toun. The town possesses an object of interest in the remains of a mediæval castle, consisting of a gateway flanked by towers. It has a large and well-endowed grammar-school founded in 1553 and occupying handsome modern buildings. The town is noted for its manufactures of wooden ware (mosaic) known as Tunbridge ware. Pop. in 1901, 12,736.

Tunbridge, a post-village in Tunbridge township (town) Orange co. Vt. on the East Branch of the White River about 30 miles S of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 885.

Tunbridge Wells, a municipal borough and watering-place of England, in Kent, 4 miles S of Tunbridge, on the border of Sussex. Its picturesque surroundings and healthful air render it one of the favorite interior resorts of the English people. Its springs are chalybeate. There is an attractive parade (promenade) called the Pavilions. Large quantities of Tunbridge ware (wood-mosaic) are sold here. Pop. in 1901, 35,073.

Tundja. See TCKJA.

Tundra, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. The banking point is Willapoint. Pop. 100.

Tunnes, the ancient name of Tcrva.

Tung-chang, tung-chang, a city of China, province of Shantung, on the river Tai-tsun near the Grand Canal 30 miles SW of Tai-nen.

Tung-keang, tung-keang (east river) a river of China, rises in a mountainous district near the S frontier of the province of Kiang-si, enters the province of Kwang-tung, flows SW to Hwa-chow then nearly W and dividing into several branches, discharges its waters into the sea through Canton River after a course of about 250 miles.

Tung-ting-hu, tung-ting-hu a large lake of China, province of Hu-nan, bordering upon Hu-peh. It receives several large rivers and communicates at its N extremity with the Yang-tse-kiang. Length about 75 miles.

Tunguragum, a name of the river Amazon in the upper part of its course in northern Peru.

Tunguragum, a volcano of Ecuador in the southern part of the province of Tunguragum. Height, about 12,700 feet.

Tunguragum, tung-goo-d gwá an inland province of Ecuador. It is crossed N and S by the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes in the S part is the Tunguragum volcano. The Pastaza and other tributaries of the Marañon River intersect it. Capital Ambato. Pop. about 100,000.

Tunguska, tung-goo-sya, a Mongolian people dwelling in the E part of Siberia. They constitute one of a group of peoples styled Tungusian, the most prominent member of which is constituted by the Manchus. The Tunguska proper number only about 30,000.

Tunguska, tung-goo-sya, the name of three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei from the E. They are commonly known (beginning with the southernmost) as the Upper Tunguska (or Arctica which see) the Middle (or Stony) Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska. The last-named is about 1000 miles in length. It rises in the government of Irkutsk W by S of Kirensk a few miles from the Lena River flows N and then NW and joins the Yenisei at Turukhanak a short distance S of the Arctic Circle. It is navigable for about 450 miles.

Tunica, a county in the extreme NW part of Mississippi, borders on Arkansas. Area, 448 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Coldwater River. The Tallahatchie River touches the SE part of the county. Capital, Tunica. Pop. in 1890, 12,168. In 1900, 16,479.

Tunica, a banking post-town, capital of Tunica co., Miss. 30 miles SW by S of Memphis Tenn. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Tunis (Fr. Tunisie), a regency and French protectorate of northern Africa, one of the Barbary States, is bounded N and E by the Mediterranean Sea, SE by Tripoli, S and SW by the Sahara, and W by the department of Constantine, in Algeria. Ras el-Ahbad, or Cape Blanc, its northernmost point (lat. 37° 20' N.) is likewise the northernmost projection of the African continent. Area, about 51,000 sq. m. In the coast are three great indentations forming the Bay of Tunis on the N and the Gulfs of Hammamet and Gabes, or the Lesser Syrtes, on the E Tunis, which corresponds in greater part to the ancient Roman province of Africa (Africa in the narrower sense),

and which still bears the native name of Ifrigia, is physiographically divided into four regions: the tell, or the well watered and well-wooded mountain area that lies N of the Mejerda River and extends from the Algerian frontier to the Gulf of Tunis; the *sebkha*, a somewhat less fertile and less well watered area, which forms the eastern littoral between Cape Bas and Tripoli; the central plateau or series of table-lands, of about 3000 feet general elevation, extending southward from the Mejerda to about lat. 34° 30' and including within its limits the plain of Kairuan and the Saharan tract, containing the great Shott Kebir (or Jerid), which is now more generally in the condition of a dried-out salt basin. In the Saharan region is the true Bled-el Jerid (land of dates) of the Arabs. The mountains of Tunis, whose ramifications extend over a large part of the country are ordinarily considered to be a more or less direct continuation of the Atlas Mountains of Algeria, which enter from that country and proceed almost directly eastward to the eastern coast. They attain an extreme elevation of about 5500 feet, and terminate abruptly at Cape Bon and at other promontories of the E coast, but find their orographic continuations in some of the outlying islands and in the table-lands of southern and western Sicily. The only river of any size is the Mejerda (anc. Bagradas). The floral and faunal characteristics of Tunis in general correspond to those of Algeria, and represent in the main the biotic types of the Mediterranean region of Europe, with a scattering infusion of the true African elements. Of the latter among floral types, may be cited the extensive growths and even forests of date-palms (producing the finest dates of the continent) and the (now rather rare) lion and panther among quadrupeds. The myrtaceous plants are largely developed, and there are still extensive growths of the cork-oak on some of the mountain slopes. The *agave* grows in cultivated in the steppe-region adjacent to the Sahara. In ancient times Tunis was one of the granaries of Rome and agriculture still continues to be the chief industry of the people. Wheat, barley and oats are the major cereal crops the yield in 1904 having been wheat, 10,518,934 bushels; barley 14,514,424 bushels; and oats, 4,635,496 bushels. A large area is devoted to the cultivation of the olive, which yields olive-oil of the finest quality and in the more favored regions there are beautiful orchards of fruit-trees (almonds, oranges, lemons, shrubs, etc.). Other products are tobacco, cotton, figs, and the grape. The climate is on the whole healthy and agreeable, the intrusive summer heats being tempered by sea-breezes and by copious rainfalls during at least five months of the year (November to April or May). The mineral resources of the country (ores of lead and zinc) have not yet been largely developed, but there are extensive shipments of phosphates from the region about Gafsa. Much salt is obtained from the lakes and mines. The principal domestic animals are sheep, goats, cattle, mules, and camels. On several parts of the coast the fisheries including those of coral, sponge, and tunny are valuable.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, or finery and Morocco leather, carpets and rugs, matting, embroidery and pottery. Silk-weaving formerly an extensive industry has declined. The population of Tunis is estimated at nearly 2,000,000. It consists of Moors, Berbers, Arabs, Jews, French, Italians, and negroes. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. At the close of 1901 the French numbered 39,000 of whom more than one-third were soldiers and sailors. The Italians are nearly twice as numerous as the French. The number of Jews in Tunis is estimated at about 60,000. The ruler of the country bears the title of bey. The government is carried on under the direction of a French resident-general who is minister of foreign affairs and president of the council of ministers. Nearly all the heads of the administrative departments are French and are also the civil governors of the 13 districts into which the country is divided. There is a special department for Tunisian affairs in the French foreign office. The capital is Tunis. There are about 450 miles of steam railway in operation in the regency the chief line being that which connects Bone and Guelma, in Algeria, with the city of Tunis.

Tunis contains many Roman remains notably in the form of aqueducts. One of these, as in ancient times, furnishes the capital with excellent water obtained from Mount Zaghouan (Zagouan 5000 feet high) about 40 miles S of the city of Tunis. Of ancient Carthage, the site of which is about 5 miles ENE of the city of Tunis practically nothing remains beyond the parts of a few fortifications.

History.—This region long constituted the main portion of the dominions of Carthage. The city of Tunis (Tunee) existed in ancient times. In the middle of the second century B.C. the country passed under the dominion of the Romans. It was occupied by the Vandals in the first half of the

8th century A.D., and a century later it was conquered by the Byzantines. The Saracens (Arabs) made themselves masters of it in the second half of the seventh century. They founded the city of Kairwan, which rose to be a great Mohammedan centre. Various Mohammedan dynasties succeeded one another in the Middle Ages. In 1570 Louis IX of France engaged in a disastrous crusade against Tunis. In 1535 Charles V undertook an expedition against the famous corsair Khair-ed-Din (Barbarossa) who had made the city of Tunis the seat of his power. The place fell into the hands of the Christians and an immense number of Christian slaves were liberated. In 1574 Tunis became subject to the sultan of Turkey. The authority of the military governors, called *deys* (elected by the soldiers) was before long overshadowed by that of the *beys*, who originally had charge of the collection of taxes and of tribute from the tribes. The *beys* succeeded one another as hereditary rulers, their dependence upon the Ottomans as *sultans* amounting to little more than the payment of a regular tribute. The *beys* of Tunis harassed the Christian nations with their pirates, which continued down to the nineteenth century. The payment of tribute to the sultan ceased in 1571. In 1691 France sent an expedition against Tunis with the ostensible object of chastising the predatory Krumira and compelling the *bey* to accept a French protectorate.

TUNIS (anc. *Tyasse*), capital of the French protectorate and regency of Tunis, is situated on the inner side of the shallow Lagoon of Tunis, about 12 miles from the Gulf of Tunis, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea. Communication between the two bodies of water is made by the narrow Goletta Channel (or Strait) which conducts into a canalized water way excavated in the lagoon and leading directly to the city. The *Majorda*, which formerly discharged into the Lagoon of Tunis, now finds its way to the sea several miles to the N. Tunis is in lat. $36^{\circ}48'$ N and lon. $10^{\circ}24'$ E. The city is surrounded by walls and defended by a strong out-let, completely commanding the Goletta and by several detached forts in other directions. The streets of the inner or old town are narrow uneven largely unpaved, and dirty. The houses are of stone or brick, generally of mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. Many of the shops and bazaars are well stocked and attractive, although mainly small and the general aspect of the Mohammedan quarters is relieved by a number of mosques and minarets; the splendid Mosque of *Imam* and the palace of the *bey* (*harem*) giving a marked character to this section of the city. The lower new town, or French section the official *Tunns-Goletta*, is almost entirely European in character with fine hotels, cafés, theatres, churches of various denominations, tramways, etc. Tunis is the seat of a Mohammedan college of a polytechnic school (situated beyond the city limits) and of various scientific and literary associations. Its water-supply is derived largely from Mount *Zaghwan* (*Zagouan*) 40 miles to the S. the water being conveyed by an ancient (Roman) aqueduct. The principal manufactures are linen and woolen cloths, red woollen caps, pottery harpuses (mantles) embroidery ordinary and morocco leather various common soap, jewelry and silk. The city is the terminus of a railway to Algiers and of steamship routes to Marseilles, Genoa and other Mediterranean ports. Tunis is situated about 8 miles WSW of the ruins of Carthage. Pop. about 120,000 of whom about 40,000 are European Christians and a nearly equal number Jews the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes. See *Ti-an* (regency).

Tunis, a post-village of Barlow co. Tex. 11 miles from Caldwell. Pop. 100.

Tunis, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, extends inland for 20 miles between capes Bon and Farna. Breadth at entrance about 40 miles. It receives the river *Majorda*, and has on its SW side the Goletta or entrance to the Lagoon of Tunis.

Tunis, Lagoon of, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length 12 miles greatest breadth 7 1/2 miles. The city of Tunis is on its W. shore.

Tunis Mills, a post-village of Talbot co. Md. on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay 5 miles from Easton. Pop. 150.

Tunja, *toonja*, a river of Eastern Burma and the Turkish vilayet of Adrianople, rises on the S. slope of the Balkans, flows first E. and then S. and falls into the Mariza at Adrianople. Length over 160 miles.

Tunja, *toon ja*, a town of Colombia, capital of the department of Boyacá, 70 miles NNE. of Bogotá. It has noted mineral springs several convents, a college and other schools, manufactures of woven fabrics, etc. Pop. about 10,000.

Tunkhanneck, *thunk hunk*, a township of Monroe co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Tunkhanneck, a banking post-borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Tunkhanneck Creek 32 miles N by W of Wilkesbarre, on the Lehigh Valley R. It has a tannery planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1805.

Tunkhanneck, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1450.

Tunkhanneck Creek, Pa. enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Tunkhanneck.

Tunkhanneck Mountain, Pa. occupies the NE part of Wyoming co.

Tunnel, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. 15 miles NE of Binghamton. Pop. 75.

Tunnel, a post-station of Washington co. Ohio, about 6 miles W by S. of Marietta.

Tunnel City, a post-village of Monroe co. Wis., on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 4 miles W of Tomh. Pop. 125.

Tunnelhill, a post-town of Whitfield co. Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 7 miles NW of Dalton. Pop. in 1900 362.

Tunnel Hill, a post-village of Johnson co. Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 44 miles NNE of Cairo. Pop. 150.

Tunnelhill, a post-station of Hardin co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 3 miles N of Elizabethtown.

Tunnelhill, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co. Ohio, 19 miles N of Dresden.

Tunnelhill, a borough of Cambria co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 214.

Tunnel Springs, a post-village of Monroe co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Salina or Monroeville. Pop. 125.

Tunnelton, a post-village of Lawrence co. Ind. on the West Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 2 miles E of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Tunnelton, a post-hamlet of Indiana co. Pa. on Conemaugh Creek, 0 miles W by N of Blairsville.

Tunnelton, a banking post town of Preston co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the West Virginia Northern R. 20 miles E of Grafton. It has coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900 479.

Tunetall, a town of England in Staffordshire 4 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has large potteries chemical works, etc. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. Pop. in 1901 19,492.

Tunetall, a post-village of New Kent co. Va. about 20 miles E of Richmond.

Tunuyán, *too-noo-yán* a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza, after an E. course of some 300 miles is lost in a lake of the Andes.

Tuolumne, *too-lum-ne*, a county of California is near the middle of the state. Area estimated at 2248 sq. m. It is drained by the Tuolumne River. The Sierra Nevada extends along the eastern border of the county. Gold is mined here. Capital Sonora. Pop. in 1890 6082 in 1900 11,166.

Tuolumne, a post-village of Tuolumne co. Cal. on the Sierra of California R. The banking point is Sonora. It has lumbering interests.

Tuolumne River, Cal. rises at the base of the Sierra Nevada in the E. part of Tuolumne co. which it intersects. It runs in a W. direction and enters the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus co. about 25 miles S of Stockton after a course of about 175 miles. A portion of its course is through a cañon.

Tuparro, *too-pa-ro* a river of South America, in Colombia, is a tributary of the Orinoco.

Tupelo, a post-village of Jackson co. Ark. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Newport.

Tupelo, a banking post-town capital of Lee co. Miss., on Old Town Creek and on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Price System, 50 miles Y of Oxford. It has cotton industries, gins, and compresses. Pop. in 1900 2118.

Tupisa, or *Tupisa*, *too-pee-sa*, a town of Bolivia, department and 140 miles S by E of Potosí. Near it are gold-washings. Pop. about 3600.

Tupiza, a river of South America. See *PILAVA*.

Tupper Lake, a post-village and resort of Franklin co. N.Y. in the Adirondack region on Great Tupper Lake and on the New York and Ottawa R. 19 miles (direct) SW of Saranac Lake, its banking point. Pop. about 2500. Altitude, about 1550 feet.

Tupper Lakes (Great and Little) in the Adirondack region of New York. Great Tupper Lake, about 7 miles long lying 7 miles SW of Upper Saranac Lake, and Little Tupper Lake, 4 miles long 5 miles farther SW.

Tupper's Pinnacle, a post-village of Meigs co. Ohio, about 15 miles NE of Pomeroy. Pop. 100.

Tupperville, a post-village of Annapolis on Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River 5 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 150

Tupungato, too-yong-gá to an extinct and craterlike volcano, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes on the borders of Chile and the Argentine Republic about 40 miles E. by N of Santiago. Elevation estimated at 21 000-23 000 feet. It was ascended by Vines and Fitzgerald in 1897

Tugue, tuk a post-station of Warren on Me. **Tugue**, too-kén-á, a town of Colombia, in the extreme S of the department of Cauca, SW of Pasto

Tura, too-rá a river of eastern Russia and western Siberia, joins the Tobol 70 miles SW of Tobolsk, after a course of 300 miles. Turinsk and Tynmen are on its banks

Turabu, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean **Turau**, too-rá a region of Asia, N of Iran, corresponding approximately to Russian Turkistan

Turau, or **Tourane**, too-rán a seaport of Annam French Indo-China, on the China Sea, about 60 miles SE. of Haïf. Pop. about 5000

Turanga Bay, New Zealand See **POVERTY BAY** **Turbaco**, too-bá'ho, a village of Colombia, department of Bolívar 15 miles SE of Cartagena. It is noted for the mud- and gas-springs in its vicinity

Turbenthal, too-ben-ál a village of Switzerland, 16 miles ENE of Zürich. Near it is the castle of Landenberg

Turbett, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1930 683

Turbeville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va.

Turbia, or **La Turbia**, an ancient village of south eastern France, in the Riviera and on the Corniche road, reached by a mountain railway from Monte Carlo. Elevation, 1364 feet. It has Roman remains

Turbot, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 757

Turbut, too-bud, or **Turbat-i-Haidari**, a town of Persia, in Khorasan about 65 miles SW of Mashhad

Turbut, or **Turbat-i-Sheikh**, a town of Persia, in Khorasan 60 miles SSE of Mashhad

Turbotville, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa. about 15 miles by rail NW of Danville. Pop. in 1900 790

Turck, too-rík a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles NE of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897 8141

Turemme, tú-rém a small town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles SSE of Brive-la-Gaillarde. It has ruins of an ancient castle and many quaint houses

Turkian, too-fie a town of Chinese Turkistan immediately S of the Bogdo-Ola Mountains and N of the depression of Lukichuan. It is engaged in the cultivation of cotton

Turgai, too-ghl a province or territory of Asiatic Russia, extending N from the Sea of Aral to the government of Orenburg from which it is in part separated by the Ural River and from the territory of Uralak on the W to Akmoinsk on the E. The region consists in great part of steppes and is but little cultivated. The rearing of livestock (camels, horses, and sheep) is the chief pursuit. The region is largely one of interior drainage, and there are numerous lakes scattered about. Chief town Turgai. The seat of government is at Orenburg. Area, 1,6,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 451 123

Turgai, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Turgai 70 miles WSW of Akmoinsk, on the Kaza-Turgai and on the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. Pop. in 1897 897

Turgenau, tú-zho, a residential suburb of Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Turi, too-ree, a town of Italy province and 13 miles SSE of Bari. Pop. in 1901 6554

Turi, too-ree a village of Brazil state of Maranhão 40 miles NNW of Guimarães

Turicum, a Latin name of **Zitracu**

Turin (*It. Torino*, too-ree'no ana, *Augusta Taurinorum*) a city of Italy the chief city of Piedmont and the capital of the province of Turin, beautifully situated in a fertile plain surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora Riparia with the Po 70 miles WSW of Milan. Lat. of observatory 45° 4' 7" N. lon 7° 41' 8" E. The city is laid out in rectangular streets. The principal thoroughfares are the Via Garibaldi, Via dell'Accademia delle Scienze, Via Cernaia, the broad Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (leading to the square of the same name), and the broad some Via di Po, which leads to the river. On the Piazza Castello, which is in the centre of the city is the Madama palace, a medieval castle. N of the square is the royal palace, which dates from 1646. It contains a remarkable

collection of arms and armor. To the S. is the Piazza Carignano, with the Carignano palace, formerly the seat of the Sardinian chamber of deputies (1848-59) and the Italian parliament (1861-65), and now containing natural-history collections. Near by is the palace of the Academy of Sciences, formerly the Jesuit college, dating from 1679. The Palazzo di Città, the town hall was erected in 1688. The Palazzo delle Torri is a very ancient gateway with two medieval towers

Adjoining the royal palace is the cathedral (San Giovanni Battista) which occupies the site of three ancient churches. It dates from the fifteenth century and contains the burial chapel of the dukes of Savoy. La Consolata, a church in the baroque style, built in the seventeenth century has a campanile which originally belonged to an ancient convent (sixteenth century), the Tempio Valdese is a modern Protestant church. Corpus Domini dates from the seventeenth century, the church of San Domenico (with a fine madonna by Guernon) from the fourteenth, the domed Soperge, the royal burial-church, rises on a hill E. of the city commanding a splendid view

Turin is rich in monuments. The most conspicuous is the structure known as the Mele Antonelliana, originally intended as a synagogue but finished by the city in 1859 as a museum (Museo dei Risorgimenti Italiani) in memory of Victor Emmanuel II. The square, tower-like edifice crowned by a gilded statue, is 538 feet in height. The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II contains another monument to the king the colossal Most Cavour Tunnel monument commemorates the names of the engineers of the work the Crimean monument commemorates the part played by Sardinia as the ally of England and France against Russia in 1855. The monument to Cavour erected in 1873 is most imposing. Among other monuments are those to Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, Amadeus VI, Victor Amadeus I, King Charles Albert, Garibaldi, and Duke Emmanuel Philibert, one of the most striking of the equestrian statues. The various arcades containing shops are an interesting feature of the city. A number of bridges span the Dora Riparia and the Po the headmost being the Ponte Emanuele I and the Ponte Maria Teresa. The public garden on the left bank of the Po is a favorite open-air resort. It includes a botanical garden and a turreted royal chateau now the home of the polytechnic institute. The royal garden and the Felice gardens are attractively laid out.

Among the educational institutions the university is foremost. The building dates from 1713, its fine late-Renaissance court and the corridors are embellished with numerous statues. The students number about 2700. The national (formerly university) library has about 300 000 volumes. The Museo Civico contains interesting collections of paintings, early sculptures, ceramics etc. the collections of the Academy of Sciences include a museum of Egyptian Greek, and Roman antiquities. The picture-gallery (Pinacoteca) has valuable works of Dutch masters and of the early Italian schools, the collections of the Albertina academy of fine arts are less noteworthy. The arsenal has a remarkably complete collection of ordnance. Turin has a military academy an archiepiscopal seminary an agricultural college an industrial museum and a conservatory of music. The charitable institutions include several large hospitals (one, the Carità providing for 2500 patients) and an institution for the blind

Turin is an important industrial centre. Its manufactures include silk and other textiles, machinery, articles of iron and steel porcelain jewelry furniture, pianos, chocolate etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. The city is exposed to piercing winds from the Alps in winter. Mean temperature of January 33° of July, 74° Pop. (communes) in 1881 2,2 832 1901 (communes) 356 054.

Turin rose into importance as the capital of the dominions of the House of Savoy, which were erected in 1720 into the kingdom of Sardinia, and which finally expanded into the kingdom of Italy. The city was the capital of Italy from 1861 to 1865 when the seat of government was removed to Florence. The Imperialists under Prince Eugene won a memorable victory over the French at Turin in 1706

Turin, a province of Italy in Piedmont. Area, 3951 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 1 124,313

Turin, a post-station of Grant co., Ark. 16 miles SSE. of Gifford station

Turin, a post-town of Curwena co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. 9 miles SE. of Newnan. Pop. in 1900 798

Turin, a banking post-village of Monona co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Lane. Pop. 100

Turin, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Turin, a post-village of Lewis co., N. Y. in Turin township (town) about 45 miles N by W of Utica. It has

canning- and pickling-works Pop. in 1906, 363; of the town, 1187

Turkisk, too-risk a town of Siberia, government and 166 miles W by S of Tobolsk, on the Tura, an affluent of the Ob Pop in 1897 2946

Turia, too-reese' a commune of Spain, province and 36 miles WSW of Valencia Pop. in 1900 4802

Turka, too-kä, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 28 miles SSW of Sambor Pop in 1900 6680

Turkistan, too-k'es-tän a name applied to two regions of Central Asia which have no very precise boundaries and are separated from one another by the great bulwark of the Tien Shan Mountains and their continuation Russian Turkistan the region lying to the W and Chinese (or Eastern) Turkistan the region lying to the E the latter comprising the vast territory of the Chinese Empire that is enclosed between Tibet on the S and Mongolia on the N and which has the Desert of Gobi on the E and the Pamir the Tien Shan and other mountains on the W A part of Turkistan is included in the Afghan dominions See AFHANISTAN

Russian Turkistan (a name that corresponds to its application largely to the now obsolete Independent Tartary and to Turan) comprises in its combined physiographic and political aspect nearly the entire region that is embraced in the provinces (territories) of Samarkand Ferghana, Syr Darya (with Amu-Darya) and Semir'yetsk and the Transcaspian Territory together with the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva. For administrative purposes there is a general government of Turkistan The major portion of this tract, which extends westward to the Caspian Sea, is in the form of barren or partially cultivated steppes and desert—a region of progressive desiccation, of disappearing waters, of lakes, salines, and swamps, of scanty rainfall and of accentuated summer and winter temperatures With mountain heights towering into perpetual snow in its eastern parts (Ferghana Semir'yetsk) the region drops on the borders of the Caspian Sea to a level of 80-85 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean Sea. The principal waters are the Aral Sea and its two main feeders,—the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, together with their not very important tributaries Lakes Issyk-Kul and Balkash (with its chief tributary the Ili) in the E are by many geographers included within the boundaries of Turkistan The Tchu, a large river that marks off the region on the N from the Kirghiz territory (Akmoinsk) and from the singular Bed-pak dala or 'hunger steppes', was at one time a tributary of the Syr Darya, but is now lost in the sands The steppes of Turkistan which are continued westward into Russia proper present during the greater part of the year a desolate aspect, but during a period of about two months a vigorous and beautiful vegetation of herbs and flowers responds to the vivifying influence of fairly copious rains. Irrigation water-courses especially in the border lands of the Syr Darya, have done much to reclaim what would otherwise be desert, and have brought into extensive fields of wheat, barley, rice, and sugar cane, beautiful orchards of various kinds of fruit vineyards mulberry plantations, melon-gardens etc The range of temperature, measured by the extremes of summer and winter is about 140°—from 115° to —25° The animal life of the region is a composite of European and Asiatic elements, the latter comprising the lion panther and various antelopes The wild bear is still fairly plentiful and there are large drives or herds of wild asses and wild sheep and goats The camel is one of the most serviceable of the domesticated animals Russian Turkistan is traversed by several important caravan routes the significance of which has largely disappeared as the result of the construction of the Transcaspian railway And of this more recently opened railway from Orenburg to Tashkent, the capital of the general government of Turkistan and the most important mart in the region The population consists mainly of Uzbeks Turkomans, Kirghizes Sarts Tajiks and Russians The general government of Turkistan (Samarkand Ferghana Syr Darya, Semir'yetsk, Transcaspian Territory and the Russian part of the Pamir) has an area of about 650,000 sq m, and between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 inhabitants

Chinese Turkistan is comprised between about lat 35° 15' and 45° 40' N and lon 73° 30' and 90° 30' E and constitutes broadly the Chinese province of Sin-tsiang It covers an area of about 580,000 sq m and has a population estimated at about 2,000,000 Physiographically it is divided into two major divisions by the extension into it of the Tien-Shan Mountains,—the basin of the Tarim on the S (the Tien-Shan Kuo Lu of the Chinese, or 'country S of the Tien-Shan'), sometimes also designated Kshangria, and the Dzungaria basin on

the N The great Tarim basin, which abuts westward upon the main Tien-Shan Mountains and the Pamir bulwark, and has for its S boundary the Kuen lun and Akyn-Teg ranges, is largely in the form of inhospitable and almost uninhabited desert of continuously moving sand-dunes (which as in the SW region between the Khotan and Kerye rivers have overwhelmed and buried former sites of habitation) and of shallow and shifting lakes The greater part of the region has at an elevation of 5000-4500 feet above sea-level and has most of the inhabited areas and districts near to the bases and on the declivities of the bounding mountains where many fertile tracts are found Close to the foot of the Bogdo-Ola Mountains SE of Turfan, is the remarkable depression of Lukthun which descends to 420 feet below sea-level. The centre of the country forms the basin of the Lop-Nor a lake variable in length and in position, fed from the W by the Tarim and its four great tributaries or arms the Kashgar Yarkand (or Zhetysay) Khotan and Aksu. Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste. The heat in summer is great. In winter frost and snow are common in the W but are rare in the E. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country where water for irrigation is stored in reservoirs. On the declivities and borders of the mountains, rice, wheat, millet and other grains, pulses, acornum and other oil-seeds, cotton etc are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax and dye-plants (rapes, indigo, pomegranates and other fruits of southern climates come to great perfection. Mulberry plantations are numerous and much silk is produced. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. The domestic animals include horses, yaks and other cattle, camels, and sheep. Horses and camels, thought to be in a condition of true wildness are found in herds on the Lop desert-region where the wild ass is also abundant. The ranges of the Tien-Shan are thought to be the native country of the two-humped (or Kashmir) camel. The argali (or wild sheep) is found. Among the carnivora are the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx and fox. Gold, copper, iron, silver, asbestos, and other minerals are found in various parts of the mountain regions and ammonium and sulphur in great quantities in the districts of the Bogdo-Ola and around Turfan. The true jade (or nephrite) so highly esteemed in China, is found in some of the mountain-gorges traversed by the upper waters of the Yarkand and Khotan and by the Karakash a tributary of the Khotan

The minor Dzungarian basin lying N of the Tien-Shan and Bogdo-Ola Mountains and forming the southern part of the larger region known as Dzungaria, is of much lower elevation than the basin of the Tarim and only exceptionally (barrier the protruding mountains) rises to a level exceeding 1500-2000 feet in many parts, on the other hand, as in the lakes known as Teli Nor and Ebi Nor it falls to 1000 feet and lower See Dzungaria

Chinese Turkistan has an extensive trade chiefly with Kashgar the Russian Empire, China, and Tibet. The great Peking caravan route enters the region near its SE extremity and following a line of oases or wells in a north-every direction reaches Khami (or Khamul) where it divides into a northerly and southerly route the former via Barkul and Kulja, following the northern base of the Tien Shan (and passing into Semir'yetsk), and the latter via Turfan and Aksu, following the southern base of these mountains and ultimately reaching Kashgar and Yarkand. Kashgar is the seat of government and the chief emporium of trade with Russia. Other large marts and centres of population are Yarkand and Khotan

The inhabitants of Chinese Turkistan comprise a number of peoples, mainly of Turkic stock mostly with an infusion of Aryan blood. There are Kirghizes, Kara-Kirghizes, Tarschaks, Uzbeks, Dzungars, Kalmyks, Tajiks etc. With remnants of Aryan peoples in the mountainous parts. The speech of the inhabitants is mostly a Turkic tongue. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. This region has been under the dominion of China since the middle of the eighteenth century. From 1863 to 1871, the famous Yakub Bey played an important rôle in Chinese Turkistan as ruler of an independent state, whose capital was Kashgar

Turkistan, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr Darya, 145 miles NW of Tashkent. It was formerly an important place of pilgrimage, and its mosque Husein-Yaruvy is constructed by Timurians, is one of the most striking edifices of central Asia. Pop is 1897 11,598.

Turkeve, too-ké-vé a town of Hungary in Great Comana, 15 miles SW of Karony Pop in 1906 13,797

Turkey, Ottoman Empire See TURKISH EMPIRE

Turkey, a post hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 15 miles SW of Redbank

Turkey, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. The banking point is Clinton.

Turkey City, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7½ miles E of Hamilton. Pop 160.

Turkeycove, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Turkey Creek, Ind., the outlet of Turkey Lake enters Elkhart River about 4 miles S of Goshen.

Turkey Creek, La., enters Bayou Bayou about 3 miles from its mouth.

Turkey Creek runs in a SSE. direction through Pawnee co. Neb., and enters the South Fork of the Nemaha River in Kansas, about 9 miles N of Seneca.

Turkey Creek, Neb., rises in Fillmore co. and enters the Big Blue River in Gage co. about 10 miles above Beatrice.

Turkey (or Turkey Foot) Creek, Ohio, enters the Maumee River about 8 miles below Napoleon.

Turkey Creek, S. C. is a tributary of the Broad River.

Turkey Lake, Ind. is in Kosciusko co. about 13 miles NE of Warsaw. It is 8 miles long.

Turkey River, Iowa, is formed by two branches which rise in Howard co. and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Ottumwa. It is about 40 miles long.

Turkey River, a post-station of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Turkey River 23 miles by rail WNW of Dubuque.

Turkeytown Creek, Ala. enters the Coosa River in Cherokee co.

Türkhal (or Kall) called also *Keah'an*, a town of Asia Minor about 36 miles SE of Amasia, on the Yehil Irmaç at the foot of a cliff surmounted by an ancient fort. Pop. about 3000.

Türkheim, a town of Alsace, Germany 3 miles W of Colmar. It was made a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire early in the fourteenth century. It was annexed to France by Louis XIV and became German again in 1870. Pop. about 2500.

Türkheim, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, on the Wertach 25 miles SSW of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Turkish (or Ottoman) Empire (*Türk Memleketi*).

Osmaniyeh) a state whose dominions comprise portions of Asia, Europe, and Africa. Its capital is Constantinople,

situated on the European side of the Bosphorus, the narrow strait connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora and then with the Mediterranean. The principal portion of the empire is Asiatic Turkey comprising Asia Minor (Anatolia) together with its islands Turkish Armenia,

most of Kurdistan Mesopotamia Irak Arabi (the region about the lower Euphrates and Tigris) Syria (with Palestine) and part of Arabia. Turkey in Europe comprises

the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula outside of Greece.

The portion of Africa subject to the Sultan of Turkey comprises Tripoli, Yemen and Barca. In addition to the above possessions the Turkish empire includes nominally several regions which figure either as tributary states (states paying annual tribute in money but otherwise independent of the sultan) or as provinces under foreign occupation. The tributary states include the principality of Bulgaria (with Eastern Rumelia) Egypt, and Samos. The regions usually subject to the sultan but under foreign rule are Bosnia and Herzegovina (forming part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) Crete (ruled by Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner) and Cyprus (now a British possession).

The dominions actually subject to the Turkish sultan have an aggregate area of about 1,150,000 sq. m.

distributed as follows: Europe, 65,000; Asia, 700,000;

Africa, 490,000. Their population is estimated at about 25,000,000. Including all its dependencies, real or nominal the empire embraces about 1,800,000 sq. m. with about 40,000,000 inhabitants. The Turkish Empire is the leading Mohammedan state in the world, but the Mohammedan subjects of the king of England are far more numerous than those of the sultan. Previous to the last war with Russia (1877-78) Bulgaria, Eastern Rumelia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina constituted integral parts of the Turkish Empire, and Serbia and Rumania were in a measure vassal states. At the close of that struggle a great part of Armenia was ceded to Russia and Cyprus passed virtually under the rule of Britain. Until recently Tunis was a vassal state of Turkey. Previous to 1898 Crete formed an integral part of the Turkish Empire. In the course of the nineteenth century the hold of the sultan upon Egypt was gradually relaxed, so that that country in spite of the annual tribute, can no longer be regarded as a Turkish dependency.

Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N by Serbia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Rumelia on the E by the Black Sea and the Bosphorus on the S by the Sea of Marmora, the Aegean Sea, and Greece and on the W by the Ionian Sea, the Strait of Otranto, and the Adriatic Sea. It embraces Thrace, Macedonia, Old Serbia, and Albania. It comprises the vilayet (or province) of Adrianople (Edirne), part of

the vilayet of Constantinople, and the vilayets of Saloniki, Monastir and Kosovo. Part of the vilayet of the Archipelago (islands in the Aegean Sea) is included in it. European Turkey is almost wholly a region of mountains. In the middle portion are the Rhodope Mountains (Despoto-Dagh, Despoto-Planina) and the Perin-Dagh, and at their northern extremities, on the Bulgarian border the Rilo-Dagh. The peaks here have elevations of between 7000 and 9000 feet. In the W. Albania and Old Serbia present a great complex of mountain ranges the highest of which the Sher Dagh has a peak about 10,000 feet high. In the extreme S is Mount Olympus, scarcely less elevated and to the W of this a part of the Pindus. In the extreme E is the Istranja-Dagh. The principal rivers are the Maritza (whose valley presents one of the few plains of considerable extent to be found in European Turkey) the Mesta, Strama, and Vardar, all flowing into the Aegean Sea, and the Drin and Vojussa (Viosa) which flow into the Adriatic. These streams are not navigable with the exception of the Maritza, which is so for a short distance. There are a number of lakes, principally in the W. the largest being Gölbrida, Preshe, and Sontari. The region enjoys on the whole a mild and salubrious climate. The summits are hot and dry. European Turkey contains a large area of cultivable land, but the political and economic conditions and the inadequate means of transportation have hindered agricultural development. Thrace and Macedonia yield bountiful crops of cereals. All the fruits of the temperate zone thrive together with olives and almonds. The vineyards and plum orchards are a great source of riches. Much tobacco is grown and opium is an important crop. Large numbers of cattle (including the buffalo which is extensively used as a draught animal) sheep and goats are reared. The population of European Turkey is estimated at about 8,000,000. It is composed mainly of Turks (Slavs (Serbs and Bulgarians), Albanians, Greeks, Tatars (a Russian or Wallach people), Jews, Armenians, Ierani (descendants of Europeans and Oriental women) and Gypsies. The Turks are concentrated in the eastern part especially in and about Constantinople and Adrianople.

Turkey in Asia, exclusive of Arabia, extends eastward from the Mediterranean Sea to Persia, and reaches in the SE to the head of the Persian Gulf. It is estimated to contain 10,000,000 or 17,000,000 inhabitants. Its principal portion is the great peninsula of Asia Minor between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora on the N and the Mediterranean on the S. Asia Minor is a region of tablelands walled around by lofty mountain-ranges, which form great buttresses along the coasts except on the deeply indented shores of the Aegean where the descent is more terraced. The principal range is the Taurus on the E with its eastern and western continuations. The interior plateaus are to a great extent arid but interspersed with many productive districts. The overlying mountains in great part forest-clad, present fertile valleys. The W coast is fringed with islands, the largest in the Grecian Archipelago. Among them are Lesbos, Rhodes, Chios, Lemnos, and Samos. The largest river of Asia Minor is the Kizil Irmaç which flows into the Black Sea. The region produces grain, raisins, wine, olives, figs, tobacco, silk, opium, cotton and valonia. Among the domestic animals is the Angora goat. Asia Minor contains the great body of the Turkish people. There are large numbers of Armenians and Greeks. Asia Minor comprises part of the vilayet of Constantinople, the mutasarriflik of Ismid the vilayet of Khodavendikar the mutasarriflik of Bigla, the bulk of the vilayet of the Archipelago the vilayets of Aidin (Smyrna) Koniah Angora, Kastamonu Trebizond, Sivas, and Adana and the sanjak of Marash (part of the vilayet of Aleppo). To the E. of Asia Minor are the lofty mountains and high tablelands and valleys of Armenia and Kurdistan (the land of the Kurds). These regions embrace the vilayets of Mamuret ul Aih, Erzerum, Van, Bitlis, and Diarbekir. From the highlands of Armenia and Kurdistan descend the Euphrates and Tigris, which unite to form the Shat el Arab before pouring their waters into the Persian Gulf. These two great rivers water the extensive plain of Mesopotamia, a region peopled mainly by Arabs. Extending eastward from the shores of the Mediterranean to Mesopotamia is Syria, the western part of which is a region of mountains (Lebanon Anti Libanus, the mountains of Palestine) containing much cultivable land, while the eastern part is to a great extent desert. It is inhabited by Arabs, Arabic speaking descendants of the ancient Syrians, Druses, Franks, Jews, and Turks. Mesopotamia and Syria embrace the vilayets of Bagdad Mosul, and Basra, the mutasarriflik of Sora the vilayets of Syria (Damascus) and Beirut, the bulk of the vilayet of Aleppo, the mutasarrifliks of the Lebanon and of Jerusalem. The portions of Arabia included in the Turkish Empire are a long and

extensive strip in the W., stretching along the whole extent of the Red Sea, and a strip of country in the E. extending along the W. shore of the Persian Gulf. The former comprises Hejaz and Yemen; the latter is the region known as El-Hama. Hejaz contains the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The African dependencies (Tripolitania) comprise the vilayet of Tripoli and the mntemarrilik of Bengasi.

Among the chief exports of Turkey are silks, silk bar, ley, salom, upum, aga, mohair, wool, coffee, hides and skins, olive oil, minerals, carpets, animals, seaams, drugs, theories, fruits, salt fish and sponges. The principal Turkish ports are Constantinople, Salonika, Smyrna, Trebisond, and Beirut. The internal trade is mainly in the hands of the Armenians and Greeks. There are nearly 3000 miles of railway over one-half being in Asiatic Turkey. The manufacturing industry is but little developed; the product for which Turkey is most noted being its carpets.

The government of the Turkish Empire is a despotism. The sultan is the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the state, professing to be the successor of the caliphs. His chief officer is the grand vizier. The Sheikh-ul-Islam provides over ecclesiastical affairs and is at the same time the supreme interpreter of the law which is based upon the teachings of the Koran. The council of the empire (Divan) composed of the grand vizier, the heads of the various ministries, the president of the council of state, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, meets in the palace of the Sublime Porte. The servants and interpreters of the law and of religion constitute the great body known as the Ulema. The bulk of the land in the Turkish dominions belongs to the sultan and to pious foundations. While Islam is the established religion, the Christian churches and Judaism are tolerated. The Christians number several millions.

The Ottoman or Osmanli Turks belong to the Uralo-Altaic family of nations constituting with the Turkomans, Uzbekas, Tartars, and other kindred peoples the Turko-Tartaric branch of the family. Most closely allied to this division of the Uralo-Altaic stock is the Finno-Ugric branch, to which the Finns and Hungarians (Magyars) belong. The Turks are a well formed race, with fine physiognomy and pleasing address. They are disgusted in their behavior, industrious, honest, frugal, abstemious, hospitable, and brave. They are fanatic in their devotion to Islam and capable of being roused to the perpetration of the most savage atrocities upon their Christian neighbors, whom they despise. Women occupy a degraded position among the Turks. Polygamy is largely confined to the wealthier classes, the ordinary Turk having but a single wife. The Turks are intellectually a highly endowed race and possess an extensive literature. They are little responsive in civilizing influences from without. Corruption permeates the political organism and has blighted the energies of the nation.

At the end of the thirteenth century Orman or Othman laid the foundations of the empire of the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor. In 1453 the Turks took Constantinople and made it their capital. Their realm was at the height of its power in the middle of the sixteenth century when the sway of the sultan extended into the heart of Hungary and the Khan of the Crimea was subject to his authority while in Africa, Egypt was an integral part of the empire and Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli were Turkish possessions. With the defeat of the Turks before Vienna in 1683 began the break-up of this mighty state. Austria expelled the Turks from Hungary. Russia, in a long series of wars, deprived them of the regions between the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus and of western Transcaucasia. The Serbians and Greeks rose successfully in the early part of the nineteenth century; the power of the Porte has nearly vanished from Africa, and finally the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 deprived Turkey of much of the fairest portion of its territory in Europe.

Turkistan New Transcaspian

Turkmanichan, *toork-mán-ehi*, a small place in Persia, about 70 miles SE of Tabriz. By the treaty concluded here in 1828 Russia obtained possession of the greater part of Persian Armenia.

Turkoman, a Turkic people inhabiting Russian Turkistan (including the Transcaspian territory), together with parts of Persia and Afghanistan. They are largely nomadic. Their numbers are estimated roughly at 1,000,000-1,200,000.

Turks Islands, a group of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest (called Grand Turk or Turk's Island) about 110 miles N of Santo Domingo. Together with the Caicos Islands they constitute a dependency of Jamaica. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, on the island of the same name. This town had a population in 1901 of 1241. The most important industry of the islands is salt-making.

Turkville, a post-station of Ellis co., Kan.

Turlock, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 43 miles S of Stockton. Pop. 160.

Turman Creek, Ind., rises in Vigo co. and enters the Wabash River.

Turmeque, *toor-má-gé*, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 20 miles SSW of Tunja.

Turmero, *toor-má-ro*, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 16 miles W of La Victoria.

Türmitz, a town of Bohemia Austria-Hungary in the district of Aussig. Pop. in 1900 4545.

Turn, *toon*, a village of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, adjoining Teplitz. Pop. in 1900, 12,406.

Turnagain Arm, Alaska, a narrow extension of Cook Inlet, running S by S from the head about lat 61° 5' N. lon. 150° 25' W. Length about 40 miles. It forms part of the northern boundary of the Kenai Peninsula. At the mouth is Turnagain Island.

Turnan, *toon nów* (Bohemian *Turner*) a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary on the Iser 15 miles NNE of Jaghums. The cutting of diamonds and other precious stones and the manufacture of imitation gems are important industries. Pop. in 1900 6278.

Turnbach, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 90.

Turnback, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Mo. 25 miles WNW of Dorochester.

Turnbull, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. 25 miles NNW of Evergreen. Pop. 150.

Turnbull, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va. 0 miles SW of Warrenton.

Turner's, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea near the coast of British Honduras.

Turner, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River. Capital, Parker. Pop. in 1890, 10,260; in 1900, 13,175.

Turner, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark. about 20 miles W by S of Helena.

Turner, a post-village of Clay co., Ind. on the Vendalia line. The banking point is Grant. Pop. about 300.

Turner, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Grinnell or Kellogg. Pop. 150.

Turner, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Kansas City. Pop. 200.

Turner, a post-village in Turner township (Iowa), Andromedon co., Mo. on the Twenty Mile River 12 miles E of Lewiston. The town has manufactures of blankets and lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900 1842.

Turner, a banking post-village of Arenosa co., Mich., on the Detroit and Machine R. 18 miles (direct) SW of Tawas City. Pop. about 500.

Turner (Tigons), a post-village and resort of Orange co., N. Y. on the Erie R. 18 miles ESW of Newburgh. The banking point is Goshen. Pop. about 350.

Turner, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 8 miles S by E of Salem. Pop. about 300.

Turner, Crawford co., Pa. See TURNERSVILLE.

Turner Center, a post-village of Andromedon co., Mo., 11 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. 200.

Turnersburg, a post-village of Iredell co., N. C. 10 miles WNE of Statesville. Pop. 60.

Turners Falls, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mass. on the left bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 88 miles N of Springfield. It has manufactures of paper, cottons and cottons. The river here falls 55 feet and affords ample water power. Pop. about 4500.

Turners Mountain, a post-hamlet of Barry co., N. C. 40 miles NW of Winston.

Turners Station, a post-town of Henry co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 44 miles NE of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 178.

Turnersville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N. J. 7 miles SE of Woodbury. Pop. 300.

Turnersville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 3 miles NW of Jemestown.

Turnersville, a post-station of Robertson co., Tenn. about 36 miles NW of Nashville.

Turnersville, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. The banking point is Gatesville. Pop. 160.

Turnersville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles SW of Willimantic. It has a manufactory of sewing-milk. Pop. about 140.

Turnersville, a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., on the Tallulah Valley R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 100.

Turnerville, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., on Tallahatchie Creek, 44 miles SW of Meridian.

Turney, a banking post-town of Clinton co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 46 miles N by E of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 186

Turnham Green, a parish of Middlesex, England, 7 miles WSW of London

Turnhout, the name of a town of Belgium, province and 26 miles ENE of Antwerp. It has a mediæval castle, now used as a court-house. The industries include the manufacture of textiles and playing-cards, lace-making, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900 20,945

Turnich, a village of Rhinith Prussia, in the circle of Berghum and district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900 3699

Turnip, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark. The banking point is in Marvell

Turnov, a town of Bohemia. See **TURNAC**

Turnpike, a post-hamlet of Suncombe co. V. C. about 16 miles SW of Asheville.

Turnpike, a post-hamlet of Lerk co. Pa. on the Penn. sylvan R., 4 miles E of York

Turnpike Creek, Telfair co. Ga. unites with Sugar Creek near its mouth.

Turn-Severin' (**Turn-Severian**) a town of Bulgaria, in the extreme western part of Wallachia, on the Danube, at the lower end of the Iron Gates. It has ship-building yards and repair shops of the Danube steam navigation company. In the vicinity are to be seen remains of Trajan's famous bridge across the Danube. Pop. in 1899 3604

Turn-Magurele, a town of Rumunians in Wallachia, on the Danube, opposite Nikopoli (Bulgaria). It has a trade in grain. Pop. in 1900 8868

Turn-Severian. See **TURN-SEVERIN**

Turnwood, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N. Y.

Turcoa, too'-ro'-a, a county in the NW part of Hungary. Capital Turcoa-Szent-Márton.

Turcoa-Szent-Márton, too'-ro'-a, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Turcoa, on the river Turcoa, an affluent of the Waag 40 miles ENE of Treutchen. It is a flourishing Slovak centre. Pop. in 1900 3337

Turco, a banking post-village of Reno co. Kan. 33 miles SW by W of Hutchinson on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rrs. Pop. about 400

Turcoman, an old name of **TURAN**

Turquoise, too'-ke'-so, called also Pice Turquoise, pe'-ko too'-ke'-so, the highest mountain-summit of Cuba, in the SE part of the island 66 miles W by S of Santiago de Cuba. Elevation about 8400 feet

Turrialba, a volcano of Costa Rica, N.E. of Cartago. Height, about 10,900 feet

Turrid, a town of Scotland co. of Aberdeen 11 miles SSE of Banff. Pop. about 2500

Turritano, too'-ro'-ta-no, a river of the island of Sardania, enters the Gulf of Sassari on the N coast of the island

Turshiz', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan 70 miles SW of Meshed, on the route from Herat to Astrabad

Turri, too'-ree, a small town of Italy in Basilicata, 39 miles ENE of Lagonegro. It is the seat of a bishop.

Turtle, a post-village of Inaco co., Mich. The banking point is in Tawas City. Pop. 100

Turtle, a township (town) of Rock co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1078

Turtle Bayou (bi-oo) a post-village of Chambers co. Tex. 45 miles E by N of Houston. Pop. 130

Turtle Creek, Pa. rises in Westmoreland co. and enters the Monongahela River about 10 miles SE of Pittsburgh

Turtle Creek, Wis. enters the Rock River at Beloit

Turtlecreek, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa. on a creek of its own name and on the Pennsylvania R., 12½ miles E. by S of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 3263

Turtlecreek, a post-village of Boone co. W. Va. The banking point is in Charleston

Turtle Island, one of the Fiji group in the Pacific

Turtle Islands, a group of islands off western Africa, W of the island of Sherbro.

Turtle Islands, a group of islets in the Banda Sea.

Turtle Lake, a post-village of McLean co. N. Dak. The banking point is in Washburn

Turtle Lake, a banking post-village of Barron co. Wis., on the Minnesota R., St. Paul andault Rte. Marie R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 136

Turtlepoint, a post-village of Mohican co. Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R., 24½ miles N of Emporium. Pop. about 300

Turtle River, a post-village of Belmont co. Minn. Pop. 75

Turtleneck, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 22 miles SSE of Christiansburg

Turtletown, a post-station of Cherokee co., N. C.

Turtletown, a post-hamlet of Polk co. Tenn.

Turimann (*Fr. Tourtemagne*) a village of the canton of Valais Switzerland, 3 miles from Leuk-Susten

Turton, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Bolton. Pop. in 1891 12,355

Turton, a banking post-village of Speke co. 8 Dak on the Northwestern Line 11 miles N of Deland. Pop. 150

Turukna, too'-too'-ki (*Bulg. Turukna*) a town of Bulgaria, 23 miles W by S of Silistria, on the Danube. Pop. in 1898 8063

Turuknausk', a village of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the mouth of the Turukna River a short distance S of the Arctic Circle. Pop. about 200

Turyarâ, too'-ra'-â-soo' a river of Brazil in the state of Maranhão enters the Atlantic Ocean at the Bay of Turyarâ. Near its mouth is the town of Turyarâ.

Tusa, too'-ah, a town of Sicily near its E coast, 6 miles WRW of Mistretta. Pop. in 1901 5466

Tusculumeta Creek, Miss. enters the Pearl River in Scott co.

Tuscaloosa, a county in the W part of Alabama. Area, 1371 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black Warrior and Supey rivers and also drained by the North River. Iron ore and coal are found here. Capital, Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1890 30,333 in 1900, 36,147

Tuscaloosa, a city capital of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. on the Black Warrior River and on the Mobile and Ohio R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 56 miles SW of Birmingham. The city which was at one time the capital of the state, has many fine mansions and gardens and a number of notable public buildings (old state capital courthouse State Insane Hospital). It is the seat of the Alabama Central Female College, the Tuscaloosa Female College (opened in 1866) the Verner Military Institute, and the William Institute (colored theological, opened in 1870). The University of Alabama, which was opened in 1831 and which is one of the leading collegiate institutions of the South has about 1 mile N of the centre of the city. Tuscaloosa is engaged in the coal and iron industries which have been developed in connection with the deposits of the Black Warrior region and has manufactures of cotton but its prosperity is largely due to its position as an important cotton-shipping centre. Pop. in 1890 4215 in 1900 5994

Tuscaloosa River. See **BLACK WARRIOR RIVER**

Tuscan, or **Tuscan Springs**, Tuscana co. Cal. among the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, 7 miles E of Redbank

Tuscany (*It. Toscana*, too'-ka-nâ) a region embracing the SW part of the N half of Italy bordering on the Mediterranean Sea and bounded on the N by Emilia E by the Marche and Umbria, SE by the compartimento of Rome, and W (in the extreme N) by Liguria. Area, 928 sq. m.

Tuscany formerly a grand-duchy is now a compartimento in the kingdom of Italy and comprises the provinces of Arezzo Florence, Grosseto Leghorn (with the island of Elba) Lucca, Massa e Carrara, Pisa, and Siena. The surface is largely mountainous, the Apennines traversing the country in the N and NE. The portion of the Apennines known as the Apuan Alps attains a height of nearly 6400 feet. The principal river is the Arno, which is joined by nearly all the streams flowing from the SW slopes of the Apennines. Other rivers are the Corna, Ombrone, and Serchio. The canal of Chiasso joins the Arno with the Tiber which rises in the E part of Tuscany. The soil is fertile and the climate, with the exception of the marshy tract (Maremma) along the southern part of the coast, is healthful.

Wine (Chianti and Montepulciano) oil, maize, and raw silk are produced in considerable quantities. The mineral springs of Tuscany are famous. The mineral deposits in clude iron-ore, copper lead mercury borax, and salt. Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, and Pietola are the principal industrial centres.

Tuscany in ancient times was included in Etruria, the principal home of the Etruscans. Among the leading Etruscan cities were Tarquinii Veii, Vulturni (Volturna) (Cusium) (Chiusi) (Cerveteri), Volterra (Volterra), Cortona, Arretinum (Arezzo) and Perusia (Perugia, situated without the borders of Tuscany). The subjugation of the Etruscans by the Romans was completed in the third century B. C. In later times the Romans gave the name of Tuscia to the region. Countess Mathilda of Tuscany (1076-1115) is celebrated in history as a supporter of the papacy. She bequeathed her domains to the papal see, but their possession was disputed by the German emperors. At this

time the cities of Tuscany were rising to independence and importance, and the territories in dispute became the property of suzerain but flourishing commonwealths that were to play an important rôle in the affairs of Italy. Pisa was long the most powerful maritime state on the shores of the Mediterranean, maintaining herself against the rising power of Genoa, which finally triumphed over her rival in 1284. By the thirteenth century Florence had become a prosperous and powerful republic. Other important commonwealths were Siena, Lucca, and Arezzo. Before the close of the Middle Ages Florence, under the Medici, was all-powerful in Tuscany whose history is usually merged in that of the Florentine state. Tuscany led Europe in the revival of the arts and letters. The names of Giotto, Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are intimately associated with the glories of her medieval past. The Tuscan dialect became the literary language of Italy. In 1569 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany. In 1737 the Medici dynasty became extinct and the grand duchy passed to Francis Stephen of Lorraine, the husband of Maria Theresa, and from 1744 emperor of Germany. Tuscany continued under the rule of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine except in the Napoleonic period (during part of which it was ruled by the Bourbon dynasty of Parma as the kingdom of Etruria) down to 1859. In 1860 it was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel II. to become in 1861 part of the kingdom of Italy.

Tuscarawas, the *tsa'-raw wáas*, a county in the E part of Ohio, has an area of 523 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River and also drained by Conotton, Sandy, Stillwater, and Sugar creeks. Mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore have been opened here. Capital, New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890 46,618. In 1900 63, 61.

Tuscarawas, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles (direct) W by S of Uhrichsville. Pop. in 1900 412.

Tuscarawas River, Ohio, drains parts of Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, and Coshocton cos. and unites with the Wellbending River at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. It is about 125 miles long.

Tuscarawas, a mining post-village of Elko co. Nev. about 50 miles S.W. of Elko. Pop. about 800.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Livingston co. N.Y. on the Pennsylvania R. about 16 miles S.W. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Tuscarora, a township (town) of Steuben co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 1301.

Tuscarora, a township of Bradford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1208.

Tuscarora, a township of Juniata co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1442.

Tuscarora, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 747.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 4 miles W^W of Tamaqua. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 300.

Tuscarora, a post-village of Brant co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. 160.

Tuscarora Creek, Pa. rises in Huntingdon co. and enters the Juniata River about 4 miles below Mifflintown.

Tuscarora Mountain, Pa. a long ridge which extends from the Juniata River to Maryland. Its direction is nearly NE and SW. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Perry and Franklin on the E and Juniata, Huntingdon and Felton on the other side.

Tuscia, an ancient name of Tuscany.

Tuscola, a county in the E part of Michigan. Area, 814 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Saginaw Bay, is intersected by the Cam River and is also drained by Ancker and White creeks. Capital, Cam. Pop. in 1890 32,848. In 1900 35,890.

Tuscola, a banking city capital of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 26 miles E of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 2500.

Tuscola, a post-village of Tuscola co. Mich. on the Cam River 6 miles SW of Tamar on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 575.

Tuscola, a post-hamlet of Taylor co. Tex.

Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium. See FUSCATI.

Tusculum, a post-station of Birmingham co. Ga.

Tusculum, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Tenn.

Tuscumbia, a banking city capital of Colbert co., Ala. is situated in a beautiful valley near the Tennessee River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern R. 3 miles E of Florence. It has a cotton-gin. It possesses several academic institutions. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900 2345.

Tuscumbia, a banking post-village, capital of Miller co., Mo. on the Osage River about 35 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900 325.

Tushkoma, a post-village of the Grosventer Nation, 1 T. 84 miles SW of Fort Smith, on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350.

Tuskegee, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 75. **Tuskegee**, or **Tuskagee**, the *tsa'-has ghee*, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co. Ala. is situated on high ground, 30 miles (direct) E of Montgomery on the Tuskegee R. It has the Alabama Conference Female College (Methodist Episcopal) and other schools, and is the seat of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, exclusively for colored which was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. It comprises a large number of buildings, most of the work on which, as well as the laying out of the extensive grounds, was done by the students (numbering 1497 in 1903). Pop. in 1900 2170.

Tusket, a post-village and outpost of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name and on the Halifax and Yarmouth R. 9 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. about 500.

Tusket Wadjo, an outpost of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Yarmouth.

Tusquite, the *ts'-kwit'-e* or **Tusquittee**, a post-village of Clay co. N.C. The banking point is Murphy. **Tusser's Mountain**, Pa. a ridge of the Appalachian shales traverses Bedford co. from SW to NE forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntingdon cos. and passes into Lenoir co.

Tusseyville, a post-hamlet of Center co. Pa. 9 miles from Spring Mills.

Tussy, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation. 1 T. 10 p. 80.

Tustan, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 890.

Tustin, or **Tustin**, a post-village of Waukena co. Wis. on Poygan Lake, about 22 miles NW of Oshkosh. Pop. 10.

Tusteren, *tsa'-ts'-en* an island off the W coast of Norway E of Christianstad.

Tustin, a post-village of Orange co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Ana.

Tustin, a banking post-village of Oscoda co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Manistee and Grand Rapids Rs. 36 miles N by E of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 703.

Tisbury, a town of England co. of Stafford on the Dorset a miles W of Burton-on-Trent. It has ruins of a castle where Mary Stuart was twice imprisoned. Pop. about 2000.

Tutela, the ancient name of Trusla.

Tuticorin, a seaport of British India, in Madras 65 miles NE of Cape Comorin on the Gulf of Mannar. Pop. in 1901 28,648.

Tutuya, *tsa'-ts'-ya* a town of Brazil state and 160 miles E. of Maranhão on the Tutuya.

Tuttle, a village of the Chickasaw Nation, 1 T., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Chickasaw. Pop. 110.

Tutlingen, a town of Württemberg circle of the Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 miles WSW of Singingen. It is a busy manufacturing place, the principal product being shoes. Near by are the ruins of the castle of Hohenberg (Hohenburg) and of the celebrated mountain stronghold of Hohenstaufen. The French suffered a great defeat at Tutlingen in the Thirty Years War in 1643. Pop. in 1900 13,430.

Tutula, *tsa'-ts'-la* an island of the Samoan group, 36 miles NE of Upolu. Area 54 sq. m. It is mountainous with peaks 2385 feet and 1469 ft. in height near Fanga-Fanga, an accessible and commodious harbor on the SE. coast, the only good one in the group. The coasts are free from coral reefs. Tutula was annexed by the United States in 1899. The island exports copra. Pop. about 4000.

Tutwiller, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Chickadee. Pop. in 1900 142.

Tütz, a town of Prussia in West Prussia, on three lakes, 26 miles SSE of Danzig. Pop. about 2000.

Tuxedo, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. The banking point is Webster Grove. Pop. 200.

Tuxedo Park, a post-village and fashionable resort of Orange co. N.Y., near Tuxedo Lake, on the Erie R., 4 miles from Ramapo. Pop. about 1200.

Tuxford, a small town of England, on and 22 miles NNE of Nottingham.

Tuxpan, *tsa'-pán* or **Táxpam**, *tsa'-pán*, a maritime town of Mexico, state and 145 miles NW of Vera Cruz on a river 6 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a fairly extensive trade. Pop. in 1900 5455.

Tuxtepec, *tsa'-ts'-pék* a town of Mexico, in the State of Oaxaca and on the Rio de Dios, 81 miles NE. of the city of Oaxaca.

Tuxtla, town/la, a semi-active volcano of Mexico, state and 7½ miles SE of the city of Vera Cruz. Altitude, 4820 feet. It was in violent eruption in 1793 and has been mildly active since.

Tuxtla (officially **Tuxtla Gutiérrez**) a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Chiapas, near the Motozintla River, 46 miles W by S of San Cristóbal. It has a government building etc. There are tanning indigo and other industries. Pop. in 1906 10 983.

Tuy, too's (see *Tada*) a town of Spain, province and 27 miles SSE of Pontevedra, on the Minho opposite the Portuguese town of Valença do Minho. It is the seat of a bishop and has a venerable and interesting cathedral. It figured as a fortress in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900 11,113.

Tuy, too's, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. in 1903 2430 (civilized).

Tu-yun, too yün or **Tu yün**, a city of China province of Kwei-chow, in about lat 26° 10' N lon 107° 22' E.

Tuz-Göl, a large salt lake of Ann Minor NE of Konia. Its centre is in lat 38° 30' N lon 33° 30' E. Length 45 miles breadth about 12 miles. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry. It yields large quantities of salt.

Tver, a government of Russia between the governments of Novgorod and Moscow. Area 25,235 sq m. Part of the surface is elevated belonging to the Valdai plateau and has the Volgas. The forests are extensive, particularly in the N. The soil is poor. Horse-industries flourish, show being a leading product. Capital Tver. Pop. in 1897 1 813 825.

Tver, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Tver situated on both banks of the Volga, which here receives the Tvertsa, 90 miles NW of Moscow. It is well laid out, having wide streets and spacious squares. It has a seventeenth-century cathedral and an imperial palace, built by Catherine II. The town is a busy industrial centre, the most important of its diversified manufactures being that of cotton. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. in 1897 53 477.

Tvertsa, a river of Russia, government of Tver after a SE course of 110 miles, joins the Volga on the left at Tver. A canal connects the Tvertsa with the Meia an affluent of Lake Ilmen and thus forms a communication between the Caspian and Baltic seas.

Twat, Sahara. See *Touar*.

Tweed (see *Tue da*) a river of Scotland and England flows NE and E through the Scotch coast of Leith, Berwick and Roxburgh and then NE between Berwickshire and the English coast of Northumberland, and enters the North Sea at Berwick (Berwick upon Tweed). Length, 96 miles. Principal affluents, the Yarrow (with the Ettrick) Torric, and Till from the S and the Biggar, Gala, Lauder and Adder from the N. It is navigable for a few miles only in the tidal portion of its course.

Tweed, a river of New South Wales, enters the Pacific Ocean near lat 28° 10' S lon 153° 30' E.

Tweed (formerly **Hangerford Mills**) a banking post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, on the river Merim and on the Canadian Pacific and the Bay of Quinte R. 25 miles N of Belleville. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber hubs, and flour. Pop. in 1901 1168.

Tweeddale, the popular name of **Parguesmias**.

Tweedmouth, a suburb of Berwick England, on the right bank of the Tweed.

Twelvemile, a post-village of Cass co. Ind. 12 miles NE of Logansport, on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. The banking point is Logansport.

Twelvemile, a post-township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. in 1900 1447.

Twelve Mile Creek, S C flows into the Saluda River 12 miles above Columbia.

Twelve Mile Creek, Pickens co. S C flows into the Kiovan River.

Twelve Pole Creek, W Va., enters the Ohio River at Ceredo.

Twenty-Four Pergamane (Parganes), a district of Bengal British India, in the Ganges delta. It contains Calcutta.

Twentymile Stand, a post-hamlet of Warren co. Ohio.

Twenty-Six Mile Creek, Anderson co. S C flows SW into the Kiovan River.

Twer, Russia. See *Tver*.

Twickenham, a town of England, in Middlesex on the W bank of the Thames, nearly opposite Richmond and 11½ miles WSW of St Paul, London. It has many attractive country houses and is a resort of Londoners. The place is rich in memories of distinguished men. Pope lived and is buried here. Louis Philippe retired hither after his

deposition. The mansion in which he lived is known as Orleans House. Strawberry Hill, the seat of Horace Walpole, is in the outskirts of the town. Pop. in 1901, 28,061.

Twiggs, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 423 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Ocmulgee River and is partly drained by Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. in 1890 8195 in 1900 8710.

Twiggs, a post-station of Plaquemine co. W Va.

Twiggville, a post-station of Twiggs co. Ga. 10 miles NE of Sumner's Root.

Twilight, a borough of Washington co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 150.

Twillingate, or **Toulinguet**, too-lin-gwet a seaport town and part of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Twillingate and Fogo on the Twillingate Islands, in Notre Dame Bay 170 miles (direct) NW of St John's. Its harbor is not very good, being exposed to NE winds. The town has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1901 3542.

Twin, a post-township of Prable co. Ohio. Pop. in 1900 (including part of West Alexandria village) 1039.

Twinbluffs, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 3 miles SSE of Richland Center.

Twin Bridges, a banking post-village of Madison co. Mont. on the Beaver Head (or Jefferson) River about 20 miles NW of Virginia City on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 550.

Twinbrooka, a banking post-village of Grant co. S Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Twin Creek, Ohio, flows into Darks co. and enters the Miami River about 3 miles below Franklin.

Twinerock, a post-station of Osborne co. Kan. 30 miles N of Bankershill.

Twingrove, a post-hamlet of Green co. Wis. 7 miles SE of Monroe.

Twining, a village of the District of Columbia is a post-substation of the city of Washington. P. 250.

Twining, a post-village of Arenosa co. Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Turner. Pop. about 575.

Twin Lakes, Salisbury township (town) Litchfield co. Conn. about 22 miles WNW of Winsted. They are called Washines and Washington.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Lake co. Colo. on the Colorado Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 250.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Freeborn co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Albert Lea. Pop. 160.

Twinlakes, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Richland, Ill. Pop. 300.

Twinmound, a post-village of Douglas co. Kan. about 18 miles WSW of Lawrence.

Twin Mountain, a post-village and summer-resort of Coos co. N. H. among the White Mountains and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R. 129 miles N of Concord. Elevation 1375 feet.

Twin Mountains, Grafton co. N. H. about 14 miles WSW of Mount Washington. Here are two peaks the North Twin and South Twin which are about 1 mile apart, respectively 4783 feet and 4922 feet in height.

Twinoaks, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. Pa.

Twin Rivers, Manitowish co. Wis. two small streams which rise in the E part of the state and enter Lake Michigan.

Twinsburg, a post-village of Summit co. Ohio about 22 miles SE of Cleveland on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. 200.

Twin Sisters, a post-station of Blanco co., Tex.

Twin Valley, a banking post-village of Norman co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 356.

Twintville, a post-hamlet of Knox co. Tenn. about 12 miles N of Knoxville.

Twisp, a banking post-village of Okanogan co., Wash.

Twistville, a post-station of Brantley co. W Va.

Two Creeks, a township (town) of Manitowish co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 632.

Twofoot, a post-village of Meagher co. Mont. on the Montana R. The banking point is Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 300.

Twofold Bay, an inlet on the E coast of New South Wales, 30 miles N of Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brerly, near the head of the bay 37° 0' 2" S. It receives the Towamba River.

Two Harbors, a banking post-village, capital of Lake co. Minn. on Lake Superior and on the Duluth and Iron

Range R. 27 miles NE. of Duluth. Vast quantities of iron-ore are shipped from this place. Pop. in 1900, 4373.

Two Islands, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Parrsborough.

Twoflake, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa. 4 miles S. of Indiana.

Two Mountains (*Deux Montagnes*) a county of Quebec, having the Ottawa River for its S. boundary. It is watered by the Rivière du Nord and Rivière du Chêne, which flow into the Ottawa. Capital, Sainte-Élisabeth.

Two Mountains, Lake of, a lake of Quebec being an expansion of the river Ottawa near its mouth. It is about 24 miles long.

Two Rivers, a banking city of Manitowish co. Wis. on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line 7 miles NE. of Manitowish. Two small rivers here enter the lake. It has manufactures of chairs, furniture, wood-type, aluminum goods, etc. and canning- and brewing industries. Pop. in 1900, 3784.

Two Rivers, a township (town) of Manitowish co. Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1667.

Two Rivers, a post-station of Lumbkin co. Ga.

Two Rivers, See *St. Lawrence* Two Rivers.

Two Rivers, a village of Adams co. Pa. 5 miles SE of Gettysburg of which it is a rural free-delivery Pop. 154.

Two Rivers Mills, a post-village of Madison co. Va. 9 miles NW of Orange. Pop. 66.

Two Rivers Store, a post-station of Spotsylvania co., Va.

Tyaska, a village of Wisconsin co., Md. on the Nanticoke, 18 miles W by S. of Salisbury. Pop. about 250.

Tybee, a post-town of Chatham co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 18 miles (direct) SE. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 381. See *Tybee Island*.

Tybee Island, in Tybee Bay the S. side of the entrance to the Savannah River. It has a fixed light, lat. 33° N.

Tybee, a post-mining-camp of Nye co., Nev. 98 miles from Eureka. Pop. 60.

Tybee Island, (a 184-48) Island, in the Canton River China, bounds the inner and outer waters of the straits of the Boes Tigris.

Tye River, a small stream in the southeast-central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge and enters the James River.

Tye River Depot, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the Southern R. 23 miles N by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. 194.

Tygart, a hamlet of Carter co. Ky.

Tygart's Valley, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Greenup.

Tygart's Valley River, W. Va. rises in Randolph co. and unites with the West Fork of the Monongahela River about 4 miles SW of Fairmont. Length 160 miles.

Tygart's Creek, Ky. enters the Ohio River 24 miles from Portsmouth Ohio.

Tygh (u) Valley, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 11 miles from The Dalles.

Tyldesley (Hills) with Shankerley, an urban district of Lancashire, England 16 miles NW of Manchester. The inhabitants are largely engaged in coal-mining and the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1901, 14,843.

Tyler, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 925 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and is drained by Beech, Turkey, and other creeks. Capital, Woodville. Pop. in 1890, 10,877. In 1900, 11,899.

Tyler, a county in the NW part of West Virginia. Area, 260 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River which separates it from the state of Ohio and is intersected by Middle Island Creek. Coal, iron and petroleum are found here. Capital, Middlebourne. Pop. in 1890, 11,962. In 1900, 18,252.

Tyler, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line. 8 miles (direct) E by N of Lake Benton. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Tyler, a post-station of Pemiscot co. Mo.

Tyler, a post-village of Richmond co. V. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Wapeton.

Tyler, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Penn.sylvania R., 41 miles E by N of Brookville. Pop. 200.

Tyler, a post-town, capital of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and the St. Louis Southwestern R., 19 miles NW of Troup. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil mills, railroad-shops, box- and crate-factories, fruit- and vegetable-canneries, a pottery, etc., and is the seat of Tyler College and Texas College (for colored). Pop. in 1900, 2000.

Tyler, a post-hamlet of Spokane co., Wash.

Tyler City, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 4 miles WSW of New Haven.

Tylerhill, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 24 miles from Coakett. Pop. 150.

Tyleria, a post-station of Hanover co. Va.

Tylerburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. 16 miles SE of Tionesta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Tylersport, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. about 18 miles N of Norristown. Pop. 250.

Tylersville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek 12 miles S of Lockhaven. Pop. 300.

Tylersville, a post-station of Laurens co., S. C.

Tylertown, a post-village of Pike co., Miss. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. 190.

Tylerville, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn. on the W. bank of the Connecticut River 15 miles below Middletown.

Tylerville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N. Y. 9 miles SE of Watertown.

Tyoonchoe Creek, Ohio, rises in Marion co. and enters the Sandusky River about 10 miles N of Upper Sandusky.

Tyndall, tin d. a banking city capital of Bonhomme co., N. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. about 45 miles NW of Marion. It has a grain-elevator. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Tyndall, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 30 miles from Winnipeg.

Tyndall Glacier, in the St. Elias Alps of southeastern Alaska, is tributary to the Mendenhall Glacier.

Tyndall, Mount, Tulare co., Cal. a peak of the Sierra Nevada, about lat. 35° 40' N. Height, 14,986 (1) feet.

Tyndall, Mount, a summit of the New Zealand Alps on South Island NE of Mount Cook.

Tyndaris, See *Tyrane*.

Tyne, a river of England, is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne near Hexham Northumberland, from which towns it takes an easterly course to the North Sea, separating near its mouth the municipalities of Tyne and South Shields. Length from Hexham to the sea, 36 miles, for the last 18 miles of which it forms the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The only important affluents are the Derwent from the S. It is navigable from the sea to Blyth and is of considerable commercial importance. The North Tyne rises in the Cheviot Hills near the border of Scotland and runs SE. and S. past Bellingham and Chatterford receiving the Red from the N. The South Tyne rises in Cumberland in the Pennine chain flows N. and E. and passes Alston (Alston Moor) and Hawthwaite. The most important town on the Tyne is Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tyne, a small river of Haddingtonshire, Scotland enters the North Sea at Tyninghame, 22 miles SW of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, tin muth or thym muth a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne is the North Sea, on the N. side of the river 8 miles ENE of Newcastle. The municipality comprises the townships of Tynemouth and North Shields besides a few unimportant places. Tynemouth proper is noted as a watering place whose fine beach overlooked by picturesque cliffs, attracts large numbers of visitors. Among its attractions are the beautiful ruins of a church which belonged to an ancient priory and the gateway of a mediæval castle. Tynemouth is also a seaport and fishing-town. Pop. of the borough in 1901, 51,366 of whom about one-half resided in the township of Tynemouth.

Tyner, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Tyner, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles NW of Plymouth. Pop. about 300.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, 18 miles NNE. of Des Moines.

Tyner, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Tyner, a post-village of Chemung co., N. Y. Pop. 60.

Tyner, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn. 10 miles by rail E by N of Chattanooga.

Tyn Valley, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island 18 miles from Summerside. Pop. 250.

Tyngburn, tyng/burn a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. in Tyngboro township (town) on the Merrimack River and on the Boston and Maine R., 64 miles WNW of Lowell. It has manufactures of brushes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 773.

Tyoonok, or Tyneok, a trading and post-station of southern Alaska, near the head of Cook Inlet. Pop. about 100.

Tyrrhen, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Ontario, 8 miles from Simcoe.

Tyrrhenian Sea (anc. *Tyrrhænum Mare*) a name given by the ancients to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. The name is used by modern geographers.

Tyrus, the classical name of Tyre.

Tyrasmica, *ti-an yén-sai*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 6 miles SSE of Stanislaw Pop. in 1900, 7913.

Tyrone, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. 18 miles SE of Rutland. Pop. 40.

Tyror Mills, a post-hamlet of Chatham co. N. C., 51 miles from Egypt.

Tyty, a post-town of Worth co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles E of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Tymkalinok, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 65 miles NW of Omak. Pop. about 4000.

Tymmen, *t'yo-mid'*, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on both sides of the Tyra; at its confluence with the Tyumenka. It has numerous churches, public schools, gymnasiums, etc. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it is the seat of an active trade between Russian and Siberian points and is also a depot for the commerce between Russia and China. It has dye-works, tanneries, and manufactures of carpets, sundry products, matches, etc. Tymmen was founded in 1586 and is the oldest Russian town in Siberia. Pop. in 1897, 20,583.

Tuana, a lake of Abyssinia. See **DEUNA**.

Tuaria, a town of Russia. See **TRACHTEN**.

Tuakoye-Selo, Russia. See **TRACHTEN-SOLO**.

Tuataunikan, *tuin-tuon-tan* a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, near Lake Patzcuaro, 28 miles W by S of Morelia. It was originally the capital of the Indian kingdom of Michoacán and has some remains of ancient architecture.

U

Uahinga, an island of the Marquesas group, Pacific Ocean. It is also known as Washington.

Uaima, *oo-4-ian* an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Caroline group.

Uaupis, *oo-4-ná-pee* or *Uaupis*, *4-ná-poo'* a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Pará S. of the island of Marajó.

Uapoa, Marquesas Islands. See **ROAUA**.

Uargia, Algeria. See **OUARGLA**.

Uatuma, *uá-4-oo-uá'* a river of Brazil, state of Pará, joins the Amazon 66 miles ENE. of SIlves.

Uaupis, *uá-uá-pish* a river of South America, rises in the mountains of eastern Colombia, flows into Brazil, and joins the Rio Negro a short distance S. of the equator. Its mouth is at 67° 35' W. It is properly the main head-stream of the Rio Negro.

Uba, *oo-bá* a village and parish of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 130 miles N. by E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Ubahá, a river of Brazil. See **IVAR**.

Ubahá, a river of equatorial Africa, a northern tributary of the Congo is formed by the junction of the Abouma and Welle. It separates the Congo Free State from French Congo and joins the Congo about 55 miles SW of Koulikouville (Egoukoulville). By some geographers the Welle is considered to be the head-stream of the Ubahá.

Ubato, *oo-bá tá* a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 55 miles N. by E. of Bogotá.

Ububaba, a town and minor port of Brazil in São Paulo 100 miles ENE. of Santos.

Ubeda, *oo-bá ná*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 26 miles NE of Jaén situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the Sierra Nevada. The church of San Salvador with some valuable paintings, is the most noteworthy edifice. The town has some broad streets and squares and a large castle with more than twenty towers. There is an active trade in wine and oil. Pop. in 1900, 19,296.

Uberava, *oo-bá-rá vá*, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, about 290 miles W. by N. of Ouro Preto.

Überlingen, a town and health resort of Baden on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Überlinger See, 6 miles N. of Constance. It has a medieval church and its town hall and a large library. Pop. in 1900, 4227.

Uber, Salnt, a city of Portugal. See **SARRAL**.

Uby, a banking post-village of Horon co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 8 miles SSE of Badaxe. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Ubrique, *oo-bree'há*, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles ENE. of Cadix. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6739.

Ubsa-Nur, *oo-bá nur* a lake of Mongolia, in Kobi, in lat. 50° N. and lon. 95° 30' E. Length, about 75 miles. Altitude, 2360 feet.

Ucayali, *oo-ki-4-lee*, or *Aparimayo*, a large river of Peru, E. of the Andes, rises as the Apurimac (or in another head-stream known as the Vilcanayo or Vilcanabamba) in the mountains which define the Titicaca basin on the NW flows generally northward, and in about lat. 4° 35' S. unites with the Tumbucay (or Marañon) to form the Amazon proper. The chief settlements are the Quillabamba (below

whose junction the stream is first generally called Ucayali) on the E. and the Masaro on the W. Regular navigation from the Amazon extends to the Pachitea, in about lat. 8° 38' S. See **AMAZON**.

Uccle, *uk* a town of Belgium in Brabant, a southern suburb of Brussels. Here is located the royal observatory of Belgium (lat. 50° 47' 55" N., lon. 4° 21' 45" E.). Pop. in 1900, 18,034.

Uch, *ooch* a town of the Punjab, India, in the native state of Bahawalpur about 78 miles S. by W. of Multan. Pop. about 7000.

Uchen, *ya chee*, a post-station of Russell co., Ala. about 24 miles S. of Opelika.

Uchee Creek, Columbia co. Ga. flows into the Savannah River.

Uckendorf, a peasant community of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Mülheim. Pop. in 1900, 21,937 largely engaged in coal mining.

Ucker, or **Uker** a river of Prussia, in Brandenburg and Pomerania, flows into the western part of the Stettiner Haft at Uckerhinde.

Uckerhinde, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 5113.

Uckerhinde, *uk ker min dch* or **Ukerhinde**, a town of Prussia in Pomerania, 32 miles NW of Stettin, at the mouth of the Ucker. It has iron-foundries, boat-building establishments, and brick yards. Pop. in 1900, 6483.

Uckfield, a town of England in Sussex 8 miles NE of Lewes. Pop. in 1901, 2895.

Udés, *oo-kids* a small town of Spain province and 32 miles W. of Casaca.

Udaipur, *oo-di-poor'*, or **Odeypore** (also called **Mewar**) a native state of India, subject to the British in the S. part of Rajputana. Area, 12,753 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,030,212. Capital, Udaipur.

Udaipur, a town of India, capital of the native state of Udaipur about 120 miles SE of Jodhpur. It has a splendid palace. Pop. in 1901, 46,595.

Udall, a banking city of Cowley co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Uddervalla, *ood dch vá'lá*, a seaport of southern Sweden 45 miles N. of Gothenburg on a deep inlet of the Cattegat. It has an active trade and manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9442.

Uddingston, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near the Clyde 7 miles SSE. of Glasgow of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. about 5000.

Udell, a banking post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash R. Pop. 350.

Uden, a den, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 14 miles SE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Udenhout, *ik yá hwt* a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant 19 miles SW of Bois-le-Duc.

Udine, *oo-4-ná* (*L. /Hause*), a town of Italy capital of the province of Udine, 40 miles N.E. of Venice, situated in an extensive plain on a canal starting from the river Torre. Udine has preserved its old walls and ditches which separate

the old town from the new. The castle in the centre, dating from 1817 stands on a hill commanding a fine view. The Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, with a statue of the goddess of peace, is the principal square. The town-hall (Palazzo del Municipio) was erected in 1457 in imitation of the Palace of the Doges in Venice. It was restored after the fire of 1876. The ancient palaces of the Friulan nobles heighten the resemblance of Udine to Venice. The Romanesque cathedral has a handsome gable-front and a hexagonal campanile. The house of Giovanni da Udine, a pupil of Raphael has a fine facade. There are monuments to Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi; and on the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele are two colossal statues of Heracles and Caesar. The Palazzo Bartolini contains the municipal museum, with collections of paintings, Roman antiquities and coins. Udine has a library of over 80 000 volumes, a technological institute, and a theological seminary. The town has various manufactures, the silk industry being prominent. Udine is the seat of an archbishop. It was formerly the capital of Friuli. Pop (commune) in 1901 37 942.

Udine, a province of northeastern Italy in Venetia and in the district called Friuli bordering on Austria and on the Adriatic Sea. Area, 3841 sq m. Capital Udine. Pop in 1901 592,592.

Udinsk, no-dinsk a town of Siberia, territory of Transbaikalia, on the Uda, 76 miles NNE of Chelenginsk.

Udong, oo-dong a town of Cambodia, about 26 miles NW of Phnom Penh.

Udora, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario on the Black River 14 1/2 miles N of L'Amoreux. Pop 150.

Udvarhely, Transylvania. See Székely Udvarhely.

Udvarhely, a co of Hungary in Transylvania. Capital Székely Udvarhely.

Uelzen, a town of Prussia. See Uelzen.

Ufa, oo-fa, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows SW and joins the Bielaya near Ufa. Length about 460 miles.

Ufa, a government in the eastern part of European Russia. Area, 47 130 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Ural Mountains, which occupy the eastern part. The western part is a great plain, extending W to the Kama River whose affluent, the Bielaya, intersects the government near the centre of which it is joined by the Ufa. The soil produces large crops of cereals. Stock-raising is extensively carried on. Much iron is mined in the Ural region and there are great iron and steel-works. The Finnic and Tartar elements in the population are large. Capital Ufa. Pop in 1897 2,220 497.

Ufa, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Ufa, at the confluence of the Ufa and the Bielaya, 260 miles N of Orenburg. Pop in 1897 40 981.

Uffculme, a small town of Devonshire, England on the Culm, near Tiverton Junction.

Uffenheim, oo-fen-bim' a town of Bavaria, district of Middle Franconia, on the Gollach 25 miles NW of Ansbach. Pop about 3300.

Uffington, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. W Va. 3 1/2 miles SW of Morgantown.

Uffington, a village of Muskego district, Ontario, 12 miles from Gravenhurst. Pop. 200.

Ufenau, oo-fen-aw a small island in the SE part of Lake Zurich Switzerland. It contains the remains of Ulrich von Hutten.

Ufoikee, a creek of Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa River about 16 miles W by N of Taskossee.

Uganda, oo-gan-dá one of the two administrative divisions of British East Africa, a former native kingdom, and now officially constituting the Uganda Protectorate, adjoins Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the N (lat. 5° N) the Congo Free State on the W, and German East Africa (lat. 1° S) on the S. Eastward it comprises one-half of Lake Rudolf and abuts upon the East Africa Protectorate. Within its boundaries are included, either in whole or in part, the Victoria Nyanza Albert Nyanza, Albert Edward Nyanza, Lake Kioga (Choga) and Lake Rudolf. In the E. part are the lofty Elgon mountains. Mount Ruwenzori stands on its SW boundary. Area, about 86 500 sq m. The greater part of the region is a plateau of moderate elevation enjoying a salubrious climate, and having a richer fauna and flora than almost any other section of eastern Africa. Iron and copper are abundant, and they have been largely wrought by the natives who are Baganda, Masai and various types of the Nilotic and Semitic peoples. Some of the Congo dwarfs are found in the region of the Semliki River. It is thought that nearly 2 000 000 of the 4,000,000 people inhabiting the protectorate speak the Bantu languages. The Baganda people, who are estimated to number nearly 1 000,000 are intelligent and largely Christianised. Numerous mission-stations are established throughout the region, and there are many schools with

native and other teachers. The principal commercial products are ivory hides, cattle, and rubber. The seat of the British administration is at Entebbe. The residence of the native ruler the Kabaka, whose prerogatives are still in a measure recognised, is Mengo. The Uganda railway, connecting Mombasa on the coast with the Victoria Nyanza, lies wholly within the territory of the East Africa Protectorate. See EASTERN EAST AFRICA.

Ugjar, oo-je'-ren, a town of Spain 50 miles SE. of Granada. It has a large annual fair. Pop (commune) about 2300.

Ugine, u-jeen (It. Ugine oo-je-ná) a small town of France, in Savoie, on the Arly 18 miles SE of Annecy. It has remains of an ancient castle.

Ugliano, oo-ya-oo, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara. Length about 14 miles, breadth 2 miles.

Uglich, oog-lich, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles WSW of Yaroslavl, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop in 1897 9699.

Ugocea, oo-go-osh a county in the NE part of Hungary. Capital Nagy-Sallós.

Ugogo, a region in the central part of German East Africa lying at an elevation of 3000-4000 feet. It is a savanna country but is dry and with practically no running water.

Ugra, oo-grá a river of Russia, which joins the Oka about 9 miles above the town of Kaluga.

Uharee, Uharie (yu-há'-ree), or Uwharrie River, N. C. enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles W of Troy.

Uhlerstown, yu-ler'-town a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. on the Delaware River opposite Frenchtown N.J. about 19 miles below Easton. Pop 100.

Uhlersville, yu-ler'-vil, a post-village of Northampton co. Pa. See RAUMSVILLE.

Ulrichsville, yu-lich'-vil a city of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on Stillwater Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R.R., 9 miles SE of New Philadelphia. It has manufactures of fire-arms and sewer pipe. Pop in 1890 4582.

Ul, oo-oo, a river of western Siberia and eastern Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains and after an E. course of 260 miles joins the Tobol below Ust-Lyskaya.

Ulinak, Greenhead. See Ovinak.

Uinta, yu-in-ta, a county in the E part of Utah. Area, 5196 sq m. It is intersected by the Green River and its affluents. The N part is occupied by the Uinta Mountains and the region is largely mineralised. The county contains parts of the Uinta Valley and Ute and Navajo Indian reservations. Capital Vernal. Pop in 1890 2752. In 1900 5458 (including Indians).

Uinta, a county in the W part of Wyoming borders on Idaho. Area, 13,890 sq m. It is drained by the Green River and its tributaries and by the head-streams of the Snake River (or Lewis) Fork of the Columbia. The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery (Wyoming and Grosventre ranges) and adjoins on the N the reservation of the Yellowstone National Park. Among its minerals is lignite coal. Capital Evanston. Pop in 1890 7881. In 1900 12,223.

Uinta, a post-village of Weber co. Utah on the Union Pacific R. 8 miles SE of Ogden. Pop about 300.

Uinta (or Uintah) Mountains, a lofty range which occupies the N part of Wasatch and Uinta cos. Utah, extending in an E and W direction and abutting westward upon the Wasatch Range. Among the highest summits are Gilbert Peak 12,687 feet. Emerson Peak 13 624 ft. and Wilson Peak 11 300 ft. Rocks of Carboniferous age enter largely into the construction of these mountains.

Uinta River, Utah, rises in the Uinta Mountains, in the northern part of Wasatch co. runs nearly westward and enters the Green River in Uinta co.

Uist (wist) North, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, separated on the NE from Lewis with Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 miles across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 miles breadth from 3 to 12 miles. Its E part, deeply indented by Loch Maddy and other inlets is a dreary buggy tract with hills along the coast. Its W part is hilly or mountainous and contains much productive land. Pop in 1901 3842.

Uist, South, an island of the Outer Hebrides Scotland co. of Inverness, separated on the N from Balesbha which is between it and North Uist by a strait 1 mile across. Length 23 miles greatest breadth 8 miles. Area, 116 sq m. The surface is part plain part mountain the highest elevation exceeding 3000 feet. The E side is deeply indented. A band of fertile country borders the W coast. Pop in 1901 5015.

Uitenhage (Dutch pron. on tui-há-ghah) a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of its own name, on the

Uster, a post-village in Uster township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles N by W of Towanda. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 927.

Uster Heights, a post-village of Uster co., N Y. The banking point is Millerville. Pop. about 100.

Uster, New See **NEW ENGLAND.**

Usterpark, a post-village of Uster co., N Y 5 miles S. of Rondout, on the West Shore R. Pop. 150.

Usterville, a post-hamlet of Uster co., N Y about 20 miles WNW of Newburgh.

Utima Thule, at sea, the post-station of Soviet co., Ark., about 90 miles W by S of Arkadelphia.

Utina, a river of Honduras. See **ULIZA.**

Utina, San Juan de See **SAN JUAN DE ULIA.**

Utina, co-1550, a village or kraal of Zululand, South Africa, about 110 miles (direct) NE of Pietermaritzburg. It was the capital of Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, and here he was totally defeated by the British July 4, 1879.

Utina, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll W of Mull. Length, 5 miles breadth 2 miles.

Utterson, locally pronounced uot'tyn, a town of England, in Lancashire in the district of Furness, 14 miles NW of Lancaster near the NW side of Morecambe Bay with which it is connected by a canal. Its inhabitants are engaged in the iron- and textile industries and the manufacture of paper boots, etc. Pop. in 1901 10 424.

Utterson, a seaport of Tasmania, on the Leven, 55 miles WNW of Launceston. Pop. about 1200.

Utterson, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 7 miles VVW of Melbourne. Pop. 300.

Utyasa, a mining village of Lemhi co., Idaho. The banking point is Salmon.

Utyasa, a city capital of Grant co., Kan. 24 miles (direct) E by W of Lakin. Pop. in 1900 40.

Utyasa, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb. on the North Fork of the Big Blue River 14 miles N by W of Seward on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 565.

Utyasa, a township (town) of Tompkins co., N Y Pop. in 1900 (including Irumanburg village) 3775.

Utyasa, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. about 35 miles NE of Emporium on the Conduetport and Port Allegheny and the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Utyasa, the son of Uelze, a town of Prussia, in Han over 20 miles NNE of Linz. It has a number of manufacturing establishments and a considerable trade. It is an old town and was a member of the Hanse. Pop. in 1900 8021.

Utyasa, co-mak a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S of Kiev. Pop. in 1897 39 628, consisting largely of Jews.

Umatia, co-mak a decayed pueblo of the island of Guam, S of Agaña.

Umatilla, a northeastern county of Oregon. Area, 3114 sq. in. It is bounded on the NW by the Columbia River and drained by the Umatilla. The surface is diversified by the long range of the Blue Mountains. Gold is found in the county. Capital Pendleton. Pop. in 1900 13,481. In 1900 18 649.

Umatilla, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on Umatilla Lake and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 25 miles NW of Enterprise. Pop. 250.

Umatilla, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon on the Columbia River at the mouth of the Umatilla River 104 miles above The Dalles.

Umatilla River, Oregon rises in the Blue Mountains, runs westward or northward in Umatilla co. and enters the Columbia River at Umatilla, on the boundary between Oregon and Washington.

Umbagog Lake is partly in Coos co. NE from which it extends into Oxford co. Me. It is about 10 miles long and varies in width from 1 mile to 2 miles. Its outlet (a short creek) unites with the Margalloway River to form the Androscoggin River. Altitude, 1250 feet.

Umbalila, or Ambala, a town of British India, capital of a district in the Punjab 120 miles NNW of Delhi. It is a busy trading place and a military station, the cantonment being a few miles from the town. Pop. in 1901 (including the cantonment) 78 638.

Umbertide, a town and commune of Italy in the province and district of Perugia, and in the valley of the Tiber. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12 917.

Umbria, a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy embracing the single province of Perugia. It corresponds in part to the ancient Umbria. It formed part of the Papal States until 1860 when it was annexed to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

Umbro, the ancient name of the Oronox.

Umea, co-mo-3 a river of Sweden, rises in the mountains on the borders of Norway, about lat. 66° N., flows

SE., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure a little below the town of Umea, after a course of over 200 miles.

Umea, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Västerbotten, is situated on the Umea, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 65 miles NE. of Helsingland. Lat. 63° 54' N. Pop. in 1900 3883.

Uminak-Fjord, Greenland. See **OMERAK FJORD.**

Umnak, com alk one of the Fox Islands, Alaska, SW of Unalak, 45 miles long and 12 miles broad.

Umpire, a post-village of Howard co., Ark. The banking point is Nashville, Ark.

Umpqua City, a village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Umpqua River about 70 miles WSW of Eugene.

Umpqua Ferry, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River at the mouth of the Calapooye, 13 miles SW of Oakland.

Umpqua River, Oregon, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range and unite about 9 miles NW of Roseburg in Douglas co. and enters the Pacific Ocean about 23 miles N by E of Empire City. Steamers ascend to Roseburg. The main stream and its South Fork are each about 100 miles long.

Umrutur, a city of the Punjab. See **AMRITSAR.**

Umrutur, a town of India. See **AMRITSAR.**

Umetadt, Gross, grös 55m stadt, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg in the Odenwald 13 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900 3444.

Umtata, the chief settlement of Mankaland, south-eastern Africa, 225 miles by rail WNW of Beira. White population about 550.

Umtata, 55m stadt, a river of southern Africa. It forms the boundary between Transvaal and Pondoland, and empties into the Indian Ocean in lat. 31° S. Near its source is the village of Umtata, in the NE. part of Transvaal.

Umvoti, 55m vöta, a small river of Natal, runs ENE. and empties into the Indian Ocean SW of the Tugela.

Umvoti, com um-kee loo' or Umvoti, a river of southeastern Africa, forming the SW frontier of Natal and emptying into the Indian Ocean at Port Shepstone.

Umvoti River See **BUFFALO RIVER.**

Umu, com-4, a river of Brazil state of São Paulo, falls into the Atlantic Ocean 40 miles V of the mouth of the Iguaçu.

Uma, a river of Brazil state of Pernambuco, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 60 miles S of Recife.

Uma, a small river of Brazil, state of Bahia.

Uma, a small river of Brazil state of Rio de Janeiro, falls into the sea N of Cape Frio.

Unadilla, a banking post-village of Dooly co., Ga., in a grain and fruit region 13 miles N of Vienna, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900 374.

Unadilla, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich. on the Portage River about 32 miles SE of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Unadilla, a banking post-village of Otsego co., Neb. on the Little Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 28 miles W of Nebraska City. Pop. in 1900 243.

Unadilla, a banking post-village and resort of Otsego co., N Y in Unadilla township (town) on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 43 miles ENE of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900 1172, of the town 2601.

Unadilla Center, a post-village of Otsego co., N Y in Unadilla township (town) about 15 miles SE of Norwich. Pop. 100.

Unadilla Forks, a post-village of Otsego co., N Y, at the confluence of the branches of the Unadilla River and on the Unadilla Valley and the Lackawanna R. 19 miles S of Utica. Pop. 300.

Unadilla River, N Y drains part of Herkimer co. runs nearly southward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Chenango cos. on the right and Otsego co. on the left. It enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles E. of Bainbridge.

Unak, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N C.

Unaka Mountains, a section of the Appalachian system known as the Smoky (or Great Smoky) Mountains, and separating Cherokee co., N C. from Monroe co., Tenn. See **SMOKY MOUNTAINS.**

Unaka Springs, a post-village of Unicoi co., Tenn. 13 miles E by E of Greeneville. It is at the base of the Unaka Mountains.

Unalaklik, a village of western Alaska, on the E. shore of Norton Sound at the mouth of the Unalaklik River.

Unalaklik, or Unalaklik, co-ug-lah'ka, one of the largest of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Lat. of Itulik

Harbor $55^{\circ} 35' N$; $100^{\circ} 35' W$ Length, 75 miles greatest breadth, about 25 miles. On its Makusha volcano (5630 feet) The chief settlement on the island, a sub-post of entry is Unalak (or Unalak), situated on the N side of the island. It has schools, a custom house, etc. Pop. about 430.

Unakama, a village of Somerset co. Pa. The banking point is Addison Pop. 100

Unao, or na-o, a town of British India, capital of Unao district, in Oudh on the railway from Cawnpore to Lucknow. Pop. about 13,000

Unaro, or-na-ra, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W of Barcelona, after a N course of 120 miles. The village of Unaro is near its source.

Uncarville, a post-village of New London co Conn., on the Thames River 6 miles N of New London Pop. about 750

Uncompahgre, a post-station of Montrose co. Colo. Uncompahgre Peak, Colo., in lat. $38^{\circ} 4' N$ lon $107^{\circ} 27' W$ Height, 14,200 feet.

Uncompahgre River, Colo. rises in the San Juan (or Uncompahgre) Mountains, runs in a NNW direction and enters the Gunnison River

Undercliff, a tract in the Isle of Wight, extending along its S coast from Bonchurch to Blackgang Chine Its chalk cliffs present fine scenery

Undercliff, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900 1005

Undercliffe, a post-station of Pueblo co. Colo.

Underhill, a post-village in Underhill township (town) Chittenden co. Vt. on the Central Vermont R. about 16 miles E by N of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1144

Underhill, a post-village of Oconto co. Wis. The banking point is Shawano

Underhill Center, a post-village in Underhill township (town) Chittenden co. Vt. about 13 miles E. of Burlington and 5 miles SW of Mount Mansfield Pop. 260

Underwood, a post-station of Clark co. Ind.

Underwood, a post-village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rr. The banking point is Neola. Pop. about 300

Underwood, a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 150

Underwood, a banking post-village of McLean co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sauk Ste. Marie R.

Underwood, a post-village of Bruce co. Ontario, 13 miles W of Paisley Pop. 200

Undine (in down) or Salmon River, a post-settlement of Victoria co. New Brunswick on a tributary of the St. John 9 miles from Grand Falls

Ung, a county of Hungary in the NE part. Capital Ungvár

Ung, on ge. one of the Aleutian Islands off the E extremity of the Alaska peninsula. Lat. $55^{\circ} 15' N$ lon $169^{\circ} 30' W$ Length 20 miles It is a post-station and has valuable mines of gold Pop. about 175

Ungarisch-Altenburg, or Altvater, a town of Austria-Hungary in the SE. part of Moravia, not far from the border of Hungary. Pop. in 1900 4012

Ungarisch-Hradisch, or g-rish h-rd-isch (i.e. Hungarian-Hradisch Slavic, Hradiste Chvatske) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, on the river March, 42 miles ENE of Brünn Pop. in 1900 5137

Ungvár, the German name of Hovavár

Ungava, or g-g-v, an unorganized district or territory of Canada, occupies the whole of the Labrador peninsula N of the province of Quebec except the coastal strip which is under the administration of Newfoundland. It contains numerous lakes (Compuanaw, Nibegreen, Clearwater, Seal, Leaf) and a number of mostly minor streams (Ungava-Compuanaw, Whale, Great Whale, Little Whale, East Main, etc.) flowing N to Ungava Bay or W to Hudson and James bays. Port Chimo, near the mouth of the Ungava, is one of the most important ports. Area, 354,000 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 6113. For the general character of the region, see LASSANOR.

Ungava (or South) Bay, a bay in the N part of Labrador extending southward from Hudson's Strait. It receives the Ungava, Whale, and Great rivers on the E. A western arm is known as Hope's Advance Bay

Ungers Storo, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. W. Va., 10 miles S of Sir Johns Run station.

Ungui, a native state of India. See ANCU.

Ungvár, or g-g-v, a town of northeastern Hungary capital of the co. of Ung, on the Little river Ung, an affluent

of the Bodrog, 20 miles NNE. of Debreczin. It is the seat of the United Greek (Ruthenian) bishop of Mukachev. Pop. in 1900, 14,720

Unicoi, or na-koi, a county of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina. Area 189 sq. mi. It is drained by the Nolichucky River. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Erwin Pop. in 1890, 4619; in 1900, 5561

Unicoi, a post-hamlet of Unicoi co. Tenn.

Unicora, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Quarryville Pop. 180

Unie, or-na-a, an island in the Adriatic, included in Istria, off the W coast of the island of Lussina. Length, 6 miles breadth 2 miles

Unick, a resort of Anna Minor in the village of Treblond, charmingly situated on the Black Sea, 50 miles ENE. of Samsun Iron is obtained in the vicinity Pop. about 10,000 (?)

Unimak, or-na-mak, a large island of the Aleutians, crossed by the meridian of $164^{\circ} W$ lon Length 75 miles, breadth 25 miles. It contains Shishaldin (5953 feet) and Pogrommed (5325 feet) volcanoes. Unimak Bay is on the S coast.

Unimak Pass, Alaska, at the W end of Unimak Island, is a chief passage into Bering Sea

Unimac, a county in the S part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 1674 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Washita River and is drained by Cypress Bayou and Corn and Cornsille creeks Capital, El Dorado. Pop. in 1890 14,977 in 1900 22,455

Unimac, a county in the N part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 325 sq. mi. It is drained by the Noddy and Toccoa rivers. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of the county Among its notable features is Pilot Mountain Capital Blakely Pop. in 1890 7749, in 1900 8481

Unimac, a county in the S part of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, 409 sq. mi. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Big Muddy River Among its minerals are coal and iron Capital Jonesboro Pop. in 1890, 21,549, in 1900 22,616

Unimac, a county in the E part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio Area, 167 sq. mi. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Whitewater River Capital, Liberty Pop. in 1890 7006 in 1900 8748

Unimac, a southern county of Iowa. Area, 423 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Grand River and drained by the Platte River and several creeks Capital, Creston. Pop. in 1890 15,990 in 1900 19,928

Unimac, a county in the W part of Kentucky bordering on Illinois, has an area of 387 sq. mi. It is bounded on the NW and W by the Ohio River and on the E by the Tradewater River (which is found in the county Capital, Morganfield Pop. in 1890 18,329 in 1900 21,326

Unimac, a parish in the N part of Louisiana, borders on Union co. Ark. Area, 888 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E by the Ouachita River (which is navigable) and is intersected by the Bayou d'Arbonne Capital, Farmerville. Pop. in 1890 17,504 in 1900 18,539

Unimac, a county in the N part of Mississippi has an area of 418 sq. mi. It is drained by the Tallahatchee River and Oldtown Creek Capital, New Albany Pop. in 1890, 15,666; in 1900 16,522

Unimac, a county in the NE part of New Jersey has an area of 103 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E by Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound and on the NW by the Passaic River It is drained by the Rahway River Capital, Elizabeth Pop. in 1890 72,467 in 1900 99,333

Unimac, a county in the NE part of New Mexico. Area, 6302 sq. mi. It is drained by the Canadian River, Ute Creek, and other streams Gold silver copper lead, and coal are found Capital Clayton Pop. in 1890 4838

Unimac, a county in the S part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 561 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N by the Pee Dee River and is partly drained by Leno and Waxhaw (or Waxmaw) creeks Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890 21,250 in 1900 27,156

Unimac, a county in the west central part of Ohio, has an area of 430 sq. mi. It is intersected by Lake S. Darby Mill and Rush creeks Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1890, 22,850; in 1900 23,342

Unimac, the northeasternmost county of Oregon, borders on Idaho Area, 3146 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and is drained by the Powder and Grande Ronde rivers Gold, silver and copper are found here. Capital, Union Pop. in 1890, 13,644; in 1900 18,876

Unimac, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 318 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, is intersected by

Penn's Creek, and is also drained by Buffalo and White Deer creeks. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Iron-ore is mined here. Capital Lewisburg. Pop. in 1890 17,839. In 1900, 17,562.

Union, a county to the N part of South Carolina has an area of 489 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Congaree River and on the SW by the Ennoree. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890 25,343. In 1900 26,501.

Union, the southeasternmost county of South Dakota, borders on Iowa. Area, 447 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River and on the SW by the Missouri. Capital Elkpoint. Pop. in 1890 9130. In 1900 11,143.

Union, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 227 sq m. It is intersected by the Clinch River and is bounded on the N by the Powell's River. Zinc and lead are found here. Capital Maynardville. Pop. in 1890 11,459. In 1900 13,864.

Union, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala. 23 miles SSW of Tuscaloosa.

Union, a post-station of San Luis Obispo co. Cal.

Union, a post-township (town) of Tolland co. Conn. about 34 miles ENE of Hartford. Pop. in 1900 423.

Union, a post-village of Stewart co. Ga. 23 miles from Columbus. Pop. 190.

Union, a post-village of Fremont co. Idaho. The banking point is St. Anthony. Pop. about 300.

Union, a banking post-village of McHenry co. Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 26 miles NW of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Union, a post-village of Pike co. Ind. about 10 miles S. by E. of Vincennes. Pop. 300.

Union, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R. 13 miles NNW of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900 589.

Union, a banking post-town of Boone co. Ky. about 18 miles SW of Covington. Pop. about 300.

Union, a post-village of St. James parish La. Pop. 75.

Union, a post-village of Knox co. Me. in Union township (town) on a small lake 14 miles NW of Rockland, on the Georges Valley R. 10 p. of the town in 1900 1248.

Union, a post-village of Cass co. Mich., about 120 miles E of Chicago, Ill. Pop. 190.

Union, a post-village of Newton co. Minn. about 30 miles NW of Meridian.

Union, a banking city capital of Franklin co., Mo., about 53 miles WSW of St. Louis on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. Pop. in 1900 744.

Union, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb. 12 miles N. of Nebraska City on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 282.

Union, a post-village of Carroll co. N. H. on the outlet of several lakes and on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles N. of Rochester. Pop. about 400.

Union, a township of Bergen co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1830.

Union, Union Hill, or Town of Union, a banking town of Hudson co. N. J. on the Hudson River opposite New York and 1 mile N. of Hoboken. It has brewing, silk and other industries. The post-office is Weehawken. Pop. in 1900, 15,187.

Union, a township of Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 918.

Union, a township of Ocean co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 955.

Union, a post-township of Union co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 4315.

Union, a post-village in Union township (town) Broome co. N. Y. 1 mile N. of the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R. 6 miles W. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 852.

Union, a post-town of Hertford co. N. C. 7 miles SW of Winston. Pop. in 1900 176.

Union, a post-village of Cavalier co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Milton.

Union, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Southwest Branch of the Miami River and on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R., about 12 miles NW of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Union, a banking post-village of Canadian co. Okla., 10 miles SSE. of Elmore. Pop. about 350.

Union, a banking mty capital of Union co., Oregon on the Grande Ronde River and on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. R. 30 miles N. of Baker City. It has saw and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900 837.

Union, the name of numerous townships of Pennsylvania, whose populations in 1900 are appended: Adams, 1976; Allegheny, 1285; Bedford, 494; Berks, 1230; Centre, 846; Clearfield, 944; Erie, 1258; Fulton, 705; Huntingdon, 775; Jefferson, 722; Lawrence, 2055; Lebanon, 1599; Luzerne, 919; Mifflin, 1418; Schuylkill, 1843; Snyder, 1169; Tioga, 1886; Union, 555; Washington 3190.

Union, a banking post-town, capital of Union co., S. C., on the Southern and the Union and Glenn Springs R., 70 miles NNW of Columbia. It is surrounded by a hilly country, in which granite is found. It has cotton, cottonseed oil and hosiery mills. Pop. in 1900 5480.

Union, a post-village of Wilson co. Tas. The banking point is Stockdale. Pop. 125.

Union, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 12 miles S by E. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 500.

Union, a post-hamlet of Mason co. Wash.

Union, a banking post-town, capital of Monroe co. W. Va. about 85 miles SE of Charleston and 30 miles SSW of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Union, a township (town) of Door co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Union, a township (town) of Eau Claire co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 965.

Union, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1473.

Union, a post-hamlet of Rock co. Wis. in Union township (town) about 28 miles S by E. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 845.

Union, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 849.

Union, a township (town) of Waupaca co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1809.

Union, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, on Beaver Creek 6 miles S of St. Thomas. Pop. 300.

Union, Spain, Salador and Philippine Islands. See La Union.

Union, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, 18 miles E. by S of Mazatlan.

Union Bridge, a banking post-town of Carroll co. Md. on an affluent of the Monocacy River and on the Western Maryland R. 12 miles W of Westminster. Pop. in 1900 802.

Union Camps, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn. 7 miles E of Lafayette.

Union Camps, in the NE. part of Grant Land Arctic America, in about lat. 87° 16' N.

Union Center, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ill., about 20 miles SE of Mattoon. Pop. 150.

Union Center, a post-village of Laporte co. Ind. Pop. 75.

Union Center, a post-village of Broome co. N. Y. on Nantuxco Creek about 10 miles WNW of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Union Center, a post-village of Juneau co. Wis. on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 37 miles ESE of Sparta. Pop. 175.

Union Church, a post-village of Jefferson co. Miss. about 40 miles E by N of Natchez. Pop. 150.

Union Church, a post-village of Albany co. N. Y. Pop. 50.

Union Church, a post-village of Huntingdon co. Pa. 6 miles ENE of Huntingdon. Pop. 100.

Union Church, a post-village of Racine co. Wis.

Union City, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. near the Naugatuck River 4 miles S of Waterbury. It has manufactures of iron and buttons. Pop. about 2000.

Union City, a banking mty of Randolph co. Ind. 30 miles W by N of Figue, on the Dayton and Union and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages. Pop. in 1900 3718.

Union City, a post-village of Madison co. Ky, 7 miles NE of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Union City, a banking post-village of Branch co. Mich. on the St. Joseph River at the mouth of the Coldwater River and on the Michigan Central R. 41 miles WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1900 1514.

Union City, a town of Robeson co., N. C. in Whitehouse township. Pop. in 1900 432.

Union City, a village of Darke co. Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and other railroads 13 miles NW of Greenville. Pop. in 1900 1282. It is contiguous to Union City, Ind. its post-station.

Union City, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa. on a branch of French Creek and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. 11 miles W of Corry. It has manufactures of iron lumber furniture, flour etc. Pop. in 1900 2104.

Union City, a banking post-town capital of Obion co., Tenn. at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 154 miles W by N of Nashville. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce and has manufactures of flour decoy-shells, etc. Pop. in 1900 2407.

Union Corner, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa. about 4 miles S of Danville.

Union Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Tenn.

Uniondale, a post-village of Wells co., Ind. on the Erie R. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 134.

Uniondale, a post-borough of Smythanna co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 13 miles N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Uniondale, a division in the S. part of Cape Colony. It is traversed E and W by small mountain-ranges and is intersected by the Orange, and other rivers. Capital, Uniondale about 145 miles (direct) W by N of Port Elizabeth. Pop. of the village, about 900.

Union Deposit, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. on Swatara Creek, about 12 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Unión de Reyes, a municipal district of Matanzas province, Cuba. Pop. in 1899, 5325.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N. Y., on the Saratoga River about 27 miles WSW of Plattsburg.

Union Furnace, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio on the Hocking Valley R., 24 miles SSE of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Uniongrove, a post-hamlet of Whiteside co., Ill. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 15 miles W of Starling. Uniongrove, a post-station of Grant co., Ind.

Uniongrove, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y. 65 miles WNW of Kingston. Pop. 75.

Uniongrove, a banking post-village of Racine co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 15 miles W by S. of Racine. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Unionhall, a post-station of Essex co., Ky.

Unionhall, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. Pop. 75.

Unionhill, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill. 14 miles W of Kankakee.

Unionhill, a post-station of Scott co., Minn.

Union Hill, N. J. See Union (Hudson co.).

Unionhill, a post-village of Monroe co., N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. 150.

Unionhome, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich. 5 miles N of St. John. Pop. 100.

Unionhome, a post-station of Sacramento co., Cal.

Union (or Tokelau) Islands, a small group of British unattached islands of the South Pacific Ocean between about lat. 8° 30' and 11° S. and lon. 170° and 172° W. The principal islands are Fakaofo (or Bowditch) Nukunono (or Duke of Clarence) Outaka (Duke of York) Rongu, and Danger. Pop. about 1100.

Union, La. See Louisiana.

Unionlevel, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va. 60 miles NW of Petersburg.

Union Mills, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles E of Valparaiso. Pop. about 500.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the North Platte River about 13 miles NNE of Okaloosa.

Union Mills, a post-village of Jemima co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Union Mills, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md. on Pipe Creek, 7 miles N of Westminster. Pop. about 200.

Union Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y. 18 miles W of Saratoga Springs. Pop. 90.

Union Mills, a post-village of Rutherford co., N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Rutherfordton. Pop. 100.

Union Mills, a post-station of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Evansville co., Va. on the Rappahannock River 14 miles SE of Charlottesville.

Union Mills, a post-station of Pleasant co., W. Va.

Union Mills, a post-station of Iowa co., Wis. 13 miles N of Mineral Point.

Union Pass, Mont. is a depression in the Gallatin Range, in Gallatin co., near Liberty Peak. Height, about 7200 feet.

Union Pier, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. on Lake Michigan and on the Pere Marquette R. 4 miles N of New Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Union Plains, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Unionpoint, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ga. on the Georgia and the Unionpoint and Whitesplains R., 76 miles W of Augusta. Pop. about 700.

Unionport, a post-station of Randolph co., Ind.

Unionport, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles W of Stanbenville. Pop. about 350.

Unionridge, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va. 5 miles E of Millon.

Union River, Hancock co., Me. enters the Atlantic Ocean opposite Mount Desert Island. It is navigable to Ellsworth.

Union Society, a post-station of Greene co., N. Y., about 12 miles SW of Albany.

Union Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Bullock co., Ala. on the Union Springs and Northern and the Central of Georgia R., 40 miles ESE of Montgomery. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1882 to 1890 2040 in 1900 2334.

Union Springs, a banking post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y. is beautifully situated on the N. shore of Cayuga Lake and on the Lehigh Valley R. 10 miles SW of Auburn. It has gypsum and lime industries. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Union Square, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 31 miles N of Syracuse.

Union Star, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. 4 miles from the Ohio River and 50 miles SW of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Union Star, a banking city of Dekalb co., Mo. on the Burlington Route, 25 miles NE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900 429.

Union Station, a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio, 6 miles WSW of Newark.

Uniontown, a banking post-town of Perry co., Ala. on the Southern R. 30 miles W of Selma. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1047.

Uniontown, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. about 360.

Uniontown, Washington D. C. is former name of Anacostia, a section of the city of Washington D. C.

Uniontown, a post-station of Perry co., Ind.

Uniontown, a banking city of Bourbon co., Kas. 16 miles W of Fort Scott, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 252.

Uniontown, a banking city of Union co., Ky. on the Ohio River about 40 miles below Evansville, Ind. and 22 miles W by S. of Henderson on the Illinois Central R. It has coal iron and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 1532.

Uniontown, a banking village of Carroll co., Md. 44 miles NW of Baltimore is a rural free-delivery of Westminster. Pop. about 500.

Uniontown, a post-village of Perry co., Mo. 13 miles SE of Perryville. Pop. 100.

Uniontown, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio about 16 miles WNW of Bellaire.

Uniontown, a village of Markingam co., Ohio about 11 miles SW of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900 245.

Uniontown, a borough of Dauphin co., Pa. See PILLW.

Uniontown, a post-borough capital of Fayette co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania R. 44 miles (direct) S by E of Pittsburg. It has iron, steel and glass-works, manufactures of bricks, carriages, and malted liquors, and coal and coke interests. Pop. in 1900 7344.

Uniontown, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 404.

Uniontown, a post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va. The banking point is Littleton. Pop. 200.

Union Vale, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 945.

Unionvale, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Cadiz.

Union Valley, a post-village of Cortland co., N. Y. about 16 miles N of Binghamton.

Union Village, a fishing village of Warren co., Ohio, 4 miles W of Lebanon on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R.

Union Village, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., about 30 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. 125.

Unionville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Farmington River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. about 14 miles W of Hartford. It has manufactures of paper hardware, cutlery, and hatting. Pop. about 1800.

Unionville, a post-station of Monroe co., Ga. about 40 miles NW of Macon.

Unionville, a post-village of Macon co., Ill. The banking point is Metropolis. Pop. 100.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Bloomington.

Unionville, a banking post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles NE. of Crestonville. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Unionville, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the Washington County R. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. 100.

Unionville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 15 miles E. of Frederick. Pop. about 200.

Unionville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. about 500

Unionville, a banking post-village of Tazewell co. Mich., 21 miles E by N of Bay City on the Pere Marquette R. Pop in 1906 427

Unionville, a banking city, capital of Putnam co. Mo., on the Burlington Route, 44 miles WSW of Bloomfield, Iowa. Pop. in 1900 2050

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., is at the eastern base of the Humboldt Mountain range, about 106 miles NE. of Virginia City.

Unionville, a post-village of Orange co. NY on the New York Susquehanna and Western R. 14 miles SSW of Middletown. Pop. in 1900 454.

Unionville, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York

Chicago and St. Louis R.R. 13 miles E. by N. of Painesville.
Pop. about 250
Unionville, a borough of Center co. Pa. See FLEMING

Unionville, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., 6 miles SW of Watschester
Unionville, Lehigh co., Pa. See Narva

Unionville, a post-village of Bedford co. Tenn. 12 miles NW of Shelbyville. Pop. 80

Unconville, a post-village of York co. Ontario on the
Rouge River 20 miles N by E of Toronto on the Grand

Unionville Center, a post-village of Union co. Ohio on Darby Creek 22 miles by rail WNW of Columbus. Pop.

Unionopolis, a post-village of Anguine co., Ohio, about 10 miles S by E of Lima, on the Detroit Southern R.

Pop about 450
Unique, yn neak a post-station of Humboldt co
Iowa.

Unicon, a post-village of Loudoun co, Va. 10 miles
SSW of Purcellville Top 100
Uncted, a post-village of Westmoreland co, Pa. on the

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, formerly

Northwest Provinces and Oudh, an administrative province in the N part of British India being the Punjab on the NW Bengal on the SE Central India and Rajput

tane on the S and SW and Nepal on the N. A portion of the northern boundary is also formed by Tibet, with the Himalayas as the boundary wall. Area (exclusive of native

status) 16, 184 sq in Pop in 1901 47,691,782, of whom nearly six-sevenths were Hindus and nearly all the remainder Mohammedans. The region occupies the upper

Ganges valley and is traversed in almost parallel lines by the Jarna, the Tinges, and the Gogra. The Ibi Gemin Pass, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya passes (20 450 feet)

traverses the Tibetan mountain balwark Nanda Devi, near the Nepali frontier and lying close to the sources of the Ganges, rises to 25 500 feet. The United Provinces of

parallel of N latitude N of this point it is irregular, following in greater part the median line of the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) and the St. Lawrence River which latter it leaves at the 45th parallel of latitude. This parallel forms the northern frontier of the states of New York and Vermont. In the extreme NE one-half of Maine projects into Canada, reaching nearly to the parallel of 47° 30' and abuts against New Brunswick. The northernmost point of the boundary is on the Lake of the Woods, in lat 49° 34' N. In the SE the peninsula of Florida projects nearly 606 miles towards Cuba, washed by the Atlantic on the N and by the Gulf of Mexico on the W and SW with the connecting Strait of Florida washing its E extremity. The other states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the last-named extending along the NW and W shore for upward of 375 miles to a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande, which river forms the boundary with Mexico as far as El Paso in about lon 106° 25' W. The southernmost point of the main-land is the extremity of the peninsula of Florida (Cape Sable) in lat 25° 10' N. The country thus lies entirely outside of the tropics. Its easternmost point is the E. extremity of Washington on Me near Eastport, in lon 68° 58' W. the westernmost point is Cape Flattery the NW extremity of the state of Washington in lon 124° 36' W. The length near the 43d parallel of latitude is about 2860 miles and the maximum width measured from the N extremity of Minnesota to the S extremity of Texas is about 1800 miles. In the far NW Alaska approaches to within about 54 miles of the main land of Asia (Kamtschatka) and carries the territorial domain in Point Barrow to lat 71° 23' N and insularly in the westernmost of the (American) Aloutian Islands (Attu Island) to lon 162° 24' W. (For an extended account of this portion of the national domain see ALASKA.) The recently acquired insular possessions comprise Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam (in the Ladrones) and part of the Samoan Islands. In addition a number of small uninhabited guano islets of the central Pacific Ocean in the Phoenix and Marshall archipelagoes, the American Polynesian, — have carried or carry the American flag.

Area and Population. The land area of the United States proper is 3,800,000 sq m. The adjoining waters have no area of about 55,000 sq m. The area of Alaska is about 570,000 sq m. The insular possessions have a land area of about 125,000 sq m., of which about 115,000 sq m. belong to the Philippines, 6,000 (approximately) to Hawaii and 3,000 to Porto Rico. The total area of the domain of the United States is, therefore, to round numbers 3,710,000 sq m. The population of the United States (Indians on reservations or unlocated not included) in 1900 was 3,225,214; in 1906 3,708,483; in 1910 7,239,681; in 1920 9,683,453; in 1930 12,865,630; in 1940 17,069,453; in 1950 13,191,876; in 1960 31,443,321; to 18 0 (Alaska and Indian Territory not included) 35,356,171; in 1890 (Alaska included, Indian Territory excluded) 66,136,209; in 1896, 62,799,583. The population in 1890 includes of the Indian Territory was 63,797,774. The population of the United States proper and Alaska in 1900 (the date of the last federal census) was 76,146,366 (including soldiers and others abroad to the number of 91,210). The population of the Hawaiian Islands in that year was 154,601. The population of the United States in 1900 not reckoning the possessions acquired from Spain (and Samoa) was, therefore, 76,303,367. Calculating upon the basis of the increase in the period 1890-1900 and taking account of the enormous increase in the immigration since 1900 we may set down the population at the present time (close of 1965) at approximately 85,000,000. The population of Porto Rico in 1899 was 353,343; that of the Philippine Islands in 1902 according to the census then taken 7,635,626. The inhabitants of the United States and its dependencies may, therefore, be estimated to number not far from 94,000,000.

The negro population of the United States at the various Federal censuses has been as follows: 1790 757,203; 1800 1,003,037 1810 1,777,808 1820 3,185,556 1830 2,932,643 1840 3,573,645 1850 3,633,680 1860 4,441,830 1870 4,886,699 1880 6,560,793 1890 7,488,738 1900 8,840,739. It may be set down now (as of 1900) at between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000. Nearly the entire negro population of the United States is found in the region bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean on the S by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W by the meridian of 98° W. lon. (passing through the middle of Texas) and on the N by a line drawn from the Atlantic coast at New York city through Cincinnati to the above-mentioned meridian. Within this area are included the so-called Southern States (with the exception of the western half of Texas) the District of Columbia, the Indian Territory (western Missouri), and portions of several other States. The 6 States

having the largest negro population in 1880 were Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, with over 700,000 each, Georgia leading with 1,034,800. Next follow in order Virginia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas (the numbers ranging from 600,000 to 820,000). Then come Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Florida (489,000 to 230,000). In Mississippi and South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites. The members of the African race are nearly all descendants of slaves. The seat of the slave-trade in Africa was mainly the intertropical part of

the W coast, but many slaves were at one time brought from eastern Africa, and even from Madagascar, where the native population is largely of Malayan stock. The American negro race is, therefore, of a very complex origin, although probably the Mandingo element is most largely represented. There are about 350,000 Indians in the United States exclusive of Alaska.

The following is a table of the areas and populations (1850-1890-1900) of the states and territories of the United States proper

States and Territories.	Land area, sq. m.	Population.				
		1850	1880	1900	Negroes, 1900	Foreign- born, 1900.
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION						
Maine	21,085	540,160	681,000	694,400	1,510	88,220
New Hampshire	4,003	217,978	278,500	311,500	800	88,107
Vermont	4,135	214,130	220,482	243,041	820	44,747
Massachusetts	4,040	604,516	2,238,543	2,800,240	51,074	846,284
Rhode Island	1,039	14,545	840,500	468,546	0,000	104,510
Connecticut	4,045	370,700	746,558	903,480	15,530	233,210
New York	47,030	2,407,384	8,297,823	7,268,804	60,828	1,800,435
New Jersey	7,925	489,575	1,444,833	1,881,000	60,894	261,804
Pennsylvania	44,965	2,311,788	8,350,014	8,300,115	100,840	800,300
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION						
Delaware	1,900	81,830	100,400	184,783	80,007	13,810
Maryland	9,800	683,034	1,042,540	1,180,044	225,004	83,304
District of Columbia	69	67,007	230,382	270,18	80,708	86,110
Virginia	40,125	1,421,001	1,865,000	1,844,104	800,728	19,001
West Virginia	20,645		702,794	816,400	43,000	22,401
North Carolina	48,680	809,000	1,417,047	1,803,810	204,450	6,432
South Carolina	30,170	400,507	1,131,149	1,340,514	782,321	5,028
Georgia	60,900	806,185	1,817,353	2,216,331	1,004,631	18,000
Florida	16,240	81,545	294,423	528,548	220,730	22,832
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION						
Ohio	40,700	1,900,380	3,672,310	4,157,545	90,801	458,704
Indiana	36,010	984,610	2,104,604	2,516,462	57,504	146,804
Illinois	60,000	801,670	2,836,351	4,821,700	80,070	800,747
Michigan	57,430	387,004	2,003,640	2,401,002	16,010	641,033
Wisconsin	54,450	303,812	1,000,800	2,060,042	2,542	515,071
Minnesota	79,203	6,077	1,301,000	1,711,304	6,550	206,314
Iowa	60,540	100,314	1,011,000	2,011,633	12,000	200,000
Missouri	60,730	682,044	2,070,384	3,100,000	161,004	211,370
North Dakota	70,100		102,710	210,140	200	113,000
South Dakota	4,000		828,000	401,700	400	80,000
Nebraska	76,600		1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000	177,747
Kansas	81,700		1,427,000	1,400,000	60,000	120,000
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION						
Kentucky	40,000	602,405	1,450,000	2,167,174	284,700	80,000
Tennessee	41,740	1,002,717	1,670,000	2,030,000	480,000	17,100
Alabama	33,340	771,000	1,534,000	2,000,000	807,000	14,000
Mississippi	46,360	806,500	1,800,000	2,661,270	907,000	1,000
Louisiana	45,420	517,000	1,178,000	1,801,000	804,000	62,000
Texas	362,200	212,500	2,203,000	3,044,710	800,700	170,000
Indian Territory	31,000		180,000	292,000	30,000	4,000
Oklahoma (territory)	36,000		10,000	300,000	10,000	10,000
Arkansas	53,040	200,000	1,138,170	1,811,504	200,000	14,000
WESTERN DIVISION						
Montana	145,310		122,150	843,000	1,000	87,000
Wyoming	97,370		60,700	92,300	0	17,400
Colorado	103,640		412,100	830,700	8,770	97,100
New Mexico (territory)	132,400	61,547	148,000	180,500	1,000	13,000
Arizona (territory)	113,000		18,000	182,000	1,000	14,000
Utah	85,100	11,200	207,000	270,100	0	80,711
Nevada	100,400		48,700	62,000	100	10,000
Idaho	84,200		44,000	171,700	200	24,000
Washington	66,000		340,000	510,000	2,000	111,000
Oregon	94,300	13,000	312,700	413,000	1,000	60,740
California	150,170	93,000	1,300,100	1,600,000	71,000	207,000

The foreign-born population of the United States in 1900 was 10,400,000. The countries (or regions) of nativity (omitting those represented by less than 50,000 persons) were: Germany 2,667,000; Ireland, 1,618,000; Canada and Newfoundland 1,181,000; England, 843,000; Sweden, 373,000; Italy 404,000; Russia proper (mainly Jews) 430,000; Poland (Russian Poland, Prussian provinces of Posen, Austrian provinces of Galicia, etc.) 383,000 (largely Jews); Norway 337,000; Cisleithan Austria (exclusive of Bohemia, Galicia, etc.) 270,000; Scotland 234,000; Bohemia, 187,000; Denmark 184,000; Hungary 140,000 (Slovaks, Magyars, Jews); Switzerland, 116,000; the Netherlands, 104,000; France, 104,000; Mexico, 103,000; Wales, 94,000; China, 83,000. By far the greater part of the original European settlers of the United States came from the British Isles. In spite of the prodigious immigration from the continent of Europe in the last hundred years, there is hardly a corner of the country in which

English is not the prevailing language. In some districts in Pennsylvania a considerable number of people still use a German dialect, commonly known as Pennsylvania Dutch, closely kindred to that of the upper Rhine districts. The French tongue is the language of many people in Louisiana, and the Spanish language is spoken in parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and the adjacent regions. The later European immigration has been very largely of Irish, German, English, Canadian, Bohemian, Scandinavian, Jews, Italian, Polish, and Slovak. In recent years the largest contingents of immigrants have been furnished by Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The Scandinavian element is particularly strong in the northern part of the Middle Valley and the Slovak in the mining districts of the Middle Atlantic States. The tide of immigration did not assume great dimensions until 1830. It has reached an unprecedented height since 1840; the annual number of arrivals having for some years exceeded 800,000. Free immigration is

permitted to all peoples and nations except the Chinese, but the importation of hands to fill contract labor is prohibited, as well as the landing of paupers.

There are no accurate statistics regarding religion in the United States. The great bulk of the population is Protestant. The Catholics are largely represented by the inhabitants of Irish birth or extraction, the Canadians, the people of South German origin and by the Italian Bohemian Polish Slovak, French and Mexican elements in the population. The largest Protestant sects are the Methodists and Baptists. Other numerous ones are the Lutherans, Presbyterians, Disciples of Christ, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists. The population belonging to the Jewish religion exceeds 1,000,000.

At the time of the foundation of the republic the United States comprised 13 states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. They were commonly divided into 3 groups: the New England states comprising the first 4, the Middle states, comprising the second 4, and the Southern states comprising the last 5. The number of the New England states was subsequently increased to 6 by the admission of Vermont and Maine. The number of Southern states (a designation still in use) was increased by the admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and West Virginia. Missouri is often included among the Southern states. The designation Middle states in the original sense continued in use until within recent years. It was customary until a comparatively recent time to speak of the states east of the Rocky Mountains not included within these three groups as the Western states. At the present time the states and territories of the United States are officially grouped under 6 divisions: North Atlantic Division, South Atlantic Division, North Central Division, South Central Division, Western Division. The number of states that have been admitted into the Union under the constitution is 38, the first having been Vermont (1791) and the last Utah (1896).

The following cities had a population exceeding 100,000 in 1900:

New York	3,437,000	Providence	173,000
Chicago	1,834,000	Indianapolis	169,000
Philadelphia	1,294,000	Kansas City Mo	164,000
St. Louis	814,000	St. Paul	164,000
Boston	661,000	Rochester	162,000
Baltimore	508,000	Denver	159,000
Cleveland	382,000	Tulsa	132,000
Buffalo	332,000	Albany	130,000
San Francisco	342,000	Columbus	124,500
Cincinnati	326,000	Worcester	118,000
Pittsburg	322,000	Syracuse	118,000
New Orleans	307,000	New Haven	104,000
Detroit	286,000	Paterson	108,000
Milwaukee	248,000	Fall River	106,000
Washington	270,000	St. Joseph	108,000
Newark	246,000	Omaha	102,500
Jersey City	204,000	Los Angeles	102,000
Louisville	204,000	Memphis	102,000
Minneapolis	203,000	Scranton	102,000

Physical Characteristics.—Extending from the parallel of 35° N. of the equator to 49° and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, the United States possesses a great diversity of physical aspects, soil, and climate. The country may be conveniently even if not physiographically divided into three parts by the Mississippi River and by the Rocky Mountains: the former being in Minnesota, not far S. of the N. boundary and flowing southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and the latter extending across the greater part of the territory from New Mexico to Canada, and continuing through that region to (or near to) the Arctic Ocean. The valley of the Mississippi in its N. portion on both sides of the river has prairie characteristics, being in some parts quite level but generally rolling. S. of the Missouri on the W. and of the Ohio on the E. the surface is somewhat more varied. There are numerous hilly tracts, while the level reaches are often swampy near the large rivers. The region was formerly liberally timbered, and considerable woodland still remains, but the site of the ancient forest is now largely occupied by agricultural and grazing lands. East of the Mississippi Valley which is sometimes referred to as the Great Central Basin of the United States, and which at St. Louis has an elevation of only 450 feet above the sea, and at St. Paul at the bend of navigation, of 700 ft. extends a band of elevated land, of both plateau and mountain characteristics, which is the Appalachian uplift. It comprises mountains of most ancient and newer construction, whose trend conforms largely to that of the Atlantic coast, and whose extent, in a broken and continuous line, is virtually that from the N. of Maine to Alabama. The highest points of land in the eastern United

States are found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire (Mount Washington, 6288 ft.) in the Black Mountains of North Carolina (Black Dome or Mount Mitchell, 6710 ft., the loftiest summit E. of the Rocky Mountains) and in the Tucks (or Smoky) Mountains, on the borders of Tennessee and North Carolina (Mount Guyot and Clingman Dome each about 6600 ft.). Other prominent points are Mount Katahdin, in Maine, 5200 ft. Mount Marcy, in New York, 5344 ft.; Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, 4354 ft.; Slide Mountain in the Catskills, New York, 4265 ft. and the Peaks of Otter in Virginia, 4001 ft. (For the relations of the different mountain-ranges see the article *AMERICA* and the special notices of the Appalachian, Alleghany, White, Adirondack, Green, Catskill and Black Mountains the Blue Ridge etc.)

The Atlantic coast is rather rugged in the NE. with fjord characteristics in Maine, but southward of New York Bay it is mostly low and flat, and made irregular by many more or less extended inlets (Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle and Pamlico sounds) and some remarkable peninsular formations. The eastern and southern coasts together form the most extensive range of low and sandy sea-luna to be found anywhere. At no point on this line south of Long Island is there an elevation exceeding 350 ft. The Gulf coast is somewhat irregular with a large number of bays, some quite small but others large and important; most of them are merely coast- lagoons shut in by sand-spits. Good harbors abound on the Atlantic side while there are many reefs and keys off the Gulf coast. The Pacific coast is generally high and rocky with but few safe harbors. The extensive inlet of Puget Sound in the NW. and the Bay of San Francisco are the principal indentations of the Pacific coast line. Along the New England coast there are a number of coast-islands, of which the largest is Mount Desert in Maine. The largest island on the whole Atlantic coast is Long Island, which belongs to New York. Close to it is Staten Island, which forms part of the city of New York. The sea-islands, noted for their fine cotton, belong to South Carolina and Georgia, and the Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas to Florida. Most of the other Atlantic and Gulf islands are wave-formed spurs of sand of which Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos, and Padre islands, in Texas are among the most notable. Off the Louisiana coast there are many islets, of which we may mention the Chandeleur group while on the Pacific side are the Santa Barbara and San Juan islands, besides the numerous Alaskan groups.

The eastern division of the country (that E. of the Mississippi) is by far the most populous and wealthy, and includes most of the great manufacturing centres of the land. It is distinguished by the variety of its agricultural products, and contains the great coal-fields and principal iron and copper-deposits of the country as well as the chief stores of petroleum. On the northern borders of this division are the Great Lakes (Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario and Michigan—the last named entirely within the domain of the United States) and their outlet, the St. Lawrence River. The principal rivers flowing seaward are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke, Great Pedee, Savannah, Altamaha, St. John's, Chattahoochee (with the Apalachicola), Alabama (with the Mobile) and Pearl. The drainage into the Mississippi River is mainly through the Ohio, whose chief tributaries, in addition to its head-streams, the Alleghany and Monongahela, are the Great Kanawha, Soloto, Miami, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Among the other streams flowing directly into the Mississippi are the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Yazoo.

The second or middle division of the United States, which extends westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and includes their eastern ranges, or those whose off-flow is directed to the Atlantic basin comprises one of the best farming-regions of the world, while a considerable part of what is not capable of yielding large returns to the husbandman offers the miner rich stores of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and other valuable minerals. A fair quality of coal is abundant in some localities, and rich petroleum-wells have been recently opened in various places. The advantages of this division, in which are included the Great Plains, vast expanses of grass and steppe-country which rise gradually from the E. westward and attain elevations of 5000 and 6000 feet, are materially enhanced by a generally delightful and salubrious climate. The cold of the Dakotas and Montana, as well as the heat of New Mexico and Texas is rendered tolerable by the dryness of the atmosphere. Though still sparsely inhabited, this section is rapidly growing in population. Proceeding from the Mississippi Valley westward indications are soon observed of the proximity of the Rocky Mountain system, though Nebraska and Kansas, and even the Dakotas and Texas in great part, are rather level, with such slight ele-

various and depressions as characterize a prairie country. The SW part of Texas, the greater part of New Mexico and Colorado, nearly all of Wyoming, a large part of Idaho, and the W part of Montana are occupied by the main ranges of the Rocky Mountains with the great valleys and cañons and the numerous spurs and shades of that vast system. In this section are located many of the loftiest and most famous summits of the national domain: Blaine Peak in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Colorado 14,464 (14,396) ft. (the culminating point of the Rocky Mountain system); Pike's Peak in the Front Range of Colorado, 14,163 ft. Long's Peak 14,371 ft.; Mountain of the Holy Cross, 14,006 ft. the volcanic Spanish Peaks, etc. (For a detailed account of the mountain-system of this region see *Rocky Mountains*.) This median division of the United States is drained by many large rivers, among which, in addition to the Mississippi, are the Rio Grande, on the SW boundary, the Missouri (with its important tributaries the Maria, Milk, Yellowstone, Little Missouri, Cheyenne, Dakota, or James, Niobrara, Big Sioux, Platte, Kansas, and Omaha), the Arkansas, and the Red, the three great western affluents of the Mississippi; the Sabine (and its affluent the Neches), the Trinity, the Brazos, and the Colorado of Texas, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; the Pease, flowing into the Rio Grande; and the Red River of the North, which forms part of the boundary between North Dakota and Minnesota, and flows N into Canada, discharging into Lake Winnipeg.

The third or western division includes the states and territories of the Pacific slope. With the exception of Camas Prairie in Idaho and a number of less extended prairie tracts, the surface is more or less mountainous throughout, with numerous elevated plateaus, some of them of vast extent. This division presents a variety of soil and climate as great as can be found in the same extent of territory in any other part of the world. The soil in some parts is more suberantly productive than anywhere else in the temperate zone. Vast regions are a desert for lack of rain. There is no more beautiful region upon the globe in the possession of mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, etc. The Pacific slope is unrivalled. Besides the Rocky Mountains and the spurs and chains belonging to their system, there are many separate, more or less isolated mountain ranges and an extensive mountain system (the Coast Range) near the coast. The Sierra Nevada, which occupies much of the western portion of the state of California, and is irregularly continued as the Cascade Mountains through Oregon and Washington,—constructively a much more ancient mountain-system than the Rocky Mountains proper—culminates in Mount Whitney probably the loftiest elevation of the United States proper 15 013 (14 993) feet. This we omit as, however, vastly overtopped by the giants of Alaska,—Mount St. Elias 18 998 ft. and Mount McKinley 20 464 ft.—just as the great volcanic peaks of California, Oregon and Washington—Shasta, 14,442 ft. Hood, 11 225 (11 934) ft. Rainier (or Tacoma), 14,526 ft. Baker in eruption as late as 1870 10 837 ft.—are seemingly overtopped by Wrangell, 17 500 (?) ft., in the Copper River region of Alaska. The Salmon River Mountains stretching WNW from the Rocky Mountains to the boundary of Idaho and Oregon nearly connect with the Blue Mountains which lie considerably eastward of the Cascade system. In Nevada and Utah the Humboldt ranges, the Wasatch Mountains, and many minor lines of mountains trend N and S not generally connecting directly with either of the greater mountain systems. They define or lie within what is known as the Great Basin, a vast area of interior drainage, containing the Great Salt Lake the relict of a much more extensive lake of a past period, known to geologists as Lake Bonneville, which had a depth of not less than 1000 ft. Other bodies of water without outlet occupy parts of this same inhospitable and largely arid region. The Olympic Mountains of Washington are properly a continuation of the more southerly Coast Range.

Among the more distinctive physiographic and scenic features of the Pacific region are the lofty plateaus of Arizona and Utah 7000-9000 feet or more in elevation, the deeply-inked alluvial of the Colorado River, the great volcanic plateaus of the Columbia and Snake rivers, the trough of the Yosemite Valley and a portion of the geyser region of the Yellowstone.

Among the great rivers of this division the chief are the Colorado (with its head-streams, the Grand and Green, and its tributaries, the San Juan, Little Colorado, Virginia, and Gila), San Joaquin, Sacramento, Klamath and Columbia (with its affluents, Clarke Fork, Okanogan, Snake, and Willamette). The Columbia River is, with the exception of the Yukon River of Alaska and Canada, the largest river of the American continent discharging into the Pacific Ocean. The Great Salt Lake, Utah, is the largest body of water in this division. At the NW corner, Puget Sound,

with Admiralty Inlet, a deep open channel connecting it with the Strait of Juan de Fuca and through this with the Pacific is an important body of water affording Washington commercial facilities of an exceptional character.

The greatest exposed depression of the United States is found in S California, in the region designated the Mohave (or California) Desert, where a portion of the surface sinks to about 200 feet below sea-level.

Geology.—The broader geological features of the United States have been indicated in the consideration of the geology of North America (see *AMERICA*), and it only remains here to refer to a few of the more distinctive phases which illumine its physiographic relations. Thus, in a superficial survey, one may enumerate the coastal plain of the Atlantic and Gulf borders constructed of seaward-sloping Cretaceous, Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits; the highly correlated system of Paleocene rocks, and the more ancient Archean series which built up the Appalachian mountain-ridges, as well as their outer borders and their inner plateaus, with the vast coal and oil-fields and areas of natural gas; the central (or Mississippi) basin also in great part with a Paleocene floor containing coal and gas, and with the root-masses occupying over large areas nearly horizontal positions the great Plains, occupying in part the position of an internal sea which in the Cretaceous period swept up from the Gulf of Mexico nearly or quite to the Arctic Ocean; the large lacustrine areas, of Tertiary age, which adjoin these and are remarkable for the wealth of fossil-remains which they have disclosed; the Rocky Mountain uplift, accomplished in its different stages in the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods, the great Tertiary plateaus of the SW, in which the Colorado and other streams have incised their profound channels; the Great Basin with the remains of its vast Quaternary lake-basins (Bocconville, Lahontan); the Tertiary volcanic plateaus of the Columbia and Snake rivers; the volcanic tracts of the W and SW; the Jurassic core of the Sierra Nevada; and the Tertiary Coast Range. Extensive glacial deposits cover much of the region N of the 36th parallel of latitude and E of the Mississippi River.

The mineral resources of the United States are enormous and comprise most of the economic products that are found anywhere. With the exception of coal, oil, natural gas, and iron which have a very large development in the Appalachian region and in the basin region lying to the W, and of the copper and iron deposits of the Lake Superior region of Michigan and Minnesota, most of the mineral wealth is centered in the Rocky Mountain region and in the states and territories of the Pacific slope. Colorado, California, Montana, and Nevada lead in the production of the precious metals, but there is probably no extensive area traversed by the western mountains which is not metalliferous to the extent of being economically important. The area of the coal-bearing strata of the United States is estimated to be about 350 000 sq. m. of which the Appalachian region comprises upward of 60 000 sq. m. Important deposits of lignite coal occur along the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains and also among the Pacific coast ranges. (See paragraph under *Mineral Wealth*.)

An interesting feature in the geology of the United States is furnished by the large numbers of vertebrate remains of generalized and specialized types, which appear in deposits from nearly the most ancient to the Post-Tertiary and many of which throw a most important light upon the doctrine of descent and the origin of particular forms. Among such may be mentioned the theriomorph reptiles of the Permian period; the gigantic dinosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits (*Brontosaurus*, *Atlantosaurus*, *Mammosaurus*, *Hadrosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Edmontosaurus*); the Cretaceous flying reptiles (*Pterodactylus*), toothed birds of the same era; and the numerous mammalian types of the Tertiary and later period, many of which (*Coryphodon*, *Brontotherium*, *Uintatherium*, *Titanotherium*, etc.) have seemingly left no modern descendants, while others clearly establish the life-histories of certain groups and the lines of descent of individual types (e.g. *Equippus*, *Orohippus*, *Miohippus*, *Phobippus*, in the pedigree of the horse). The late-Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits have yielded the remains of giant edentates (*Mylodon*, *Megalenys*, *Megatherium*, *Morotherium*, *Oxytropis*) whose nearest allies are probably to be sought among the recent edentate types of the South American continent. The mammoth and mastodon were both comparatively recent inhabitants of the region of the United States. Ancest or fossilized remains of man have also been found (California, Florida, etc.) but the degree of their antiquity has not yet been fully established.

Science and Topographic Aspects.—Owing to its vast continental extent and as a result of the manifold types of geological activity which have shaped the structural features of the country, the United States presents a variety

of scenery and topographic aspect which is not to be matched in any country of the world. In its almost boundless extent of valley and plain in the magnitude of its traversing mountains, the expanse of its lake-basins, the length and activity of its major water-courses, the profusion of its water-worn cañons and gorges, the vastness of its lava-fields and the majesty of its still ascendant volcanoes, and the wondrous phenomena of geyser eruptions, the region presents a combination of physiognomic aspect the elements of which are elsewhere to be found only in several continents. The Niagara Falls have seemingly their only rival in the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, in southern Africa; the geysers of the Yellowstone National Park, their only counterparts in the Hot Springs and geyser region of North Island, New Zealand. The trap sheets of the Deccan, in India, can alone be compared with the great volcanic plateau of the Columbia and Snake River regions, while for the Great Lakes a comparison must be sought in the large equatorial and subequatorial basins which lie about the sources of the Nile in Africa. The gorge (or Grand Cañon) of the Colorado, a river channel treasured for two hundred miles or more to a depth of thousands of feet, is a unique feature of the globe, and is not even faintly approached by the gorges of the Indus and Brahmaputra through the Himalayas. The majestic cones of Shasta and Mount Rainier vie in sublimity with Fujiyama of Japan, Olympos of Greece and Ararat of Armenia. The romantic beauty of the Hudson River has justly been compared with that of the Rhine, — the panorama of the Golden Gate with the Bay of Naples. The western United States abounds with Central Asia the claim of having the largest extent of elevated plateau and in the Mississippi basin the country has the largest continuous expanse of cultivated territory on the globe. A minor desert tract, with desert characteristics as well emphasized as in the Sahara or Gobi, occupies a part of southeastern California and some of the adjacent region in Nevada.

With all this variety in its nature, it is yet significant that the United States lacks many of those striking features in its landscape which mark grandeur of scenery elsewhere. Its more massive mountains the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, despite their numerous peaks rising to 14,000 feet and more, lack, except in localized areas, the distinctive character of the Alps of Europe. The Yosemite Valley with its wonderful El Capitan and the titanic walls that enclose its chasm may claim comparison with the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the buttress of Mount Whitney may be likened to some of the walls of the Dolomites, and the serrated summits of the Sierran Range to the deeply incised summit lines of the Alps and Pyrenees; but these exceptional resemblances only emphasize the dissimilarity in character which is so apparent to the student of form and color. Bearing one or two fairly large ice-fields on the upper slopes of Mount Rainier there are no glaciers of first (one might almost say of second or third) magnitude in the United States proper, and the snow-covering, even on the higher mountain slopes, is generally so light that a number of the snow-capped peaks of 14,000 feet (such as Pike's Peak) are virtually destitute of a snow-cap during a considerable or even the greater part of the summer months.

The eastern mountains of the United States, the Appalachians, from Maine to Alabama, present hardly more than peaceful even if very beautiful scenery. Rising in their highest points (the Black and Lenoir mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee and the White Mountains of New Hampshire), hardly more than 600-1000 feet above the crest of the Jura Mountains, they suggest much in their scenery that belongs to these mountains and to the neighboring Black Forest of Baden. The character of the land slope in parts of the northeastern United States, especially in northern New York (Adirondack region) and the central and northern parts of Maine, are enhanced by a multitude of lakes whose origin is to be traced to the ice of the Glacial Period; but these lakes are not of the Alpine type, deep and crystal with ice-cold plateaus towering above them, but of the subdued character which resembles one more of Windermere, Lemond, Katrine, and other British lakes. Perhaps no lake of Europe lying entirely outside of the Alpine zone and without the boundaries of the Scandinavian peninsula, can compare in beauty with Lake George, Lake Tahoe, on the borders of California and Nevada, is virtually the only lake in the national domain which has a truly Alpine setting.

No sketch of the scenery of the United States could be considered complete without some reference to the physiognomic aspect that is impressed upon it by its vegetal covering, — by the great expanse of deciduous forest that clothes the eastern mountains and the lowlands adjacent to them, the southern forest of pine, spruce, and hemlock that

still forms part of the "North Woods," the forest of the so-called cypress-swamps and of the almost unnumberable palm-trees in southern Florida, the waving grass and flower land of the prairie regions, the open "woodland" of dickey cactus and yucca that brings the landscapes of Mexico into Arizona and New Mexico, the sage and mesquite of much of the western table-land, and lastly the groves of sequoias and redwoods of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range of California, whose giants, attaining a height of from 250 to 325 feet, are rivalled (and probably surpassed) only by the eucalyptus or blue-gum of the Australian region.

Flora.—The irregularity of isothermal lines in the United States, in connection with the diversity of soils, not only makes it impossible to designate localities adapted to the various branches of agriculture by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, but also occasions a certain irregularity in the distribution of the indigenous flora and fauna. Although, considering the great area of the country E. of the Rocky Mountains, the comparative uniformity of its native fauna and flora is remarkable. Many of the plant-species of the Atlantic region are remarkable for an extensive north-and-south range, notwithstanding diversities of climate. The Pacific slope has a distinctly characteristic flora. That of the E. has many eastern Asiatic and some western European analogies. In general terms it may be stated that the flora of the United States comprises nearly all the orders and species of North America, and the plant-life of the country has been considerably enriched by the naturalization of adventitious species. Probably no other country of the temperate zone has a native flora more rich and varied, unless we except eastern Asia, where there are many arctic species of tropical type. This admixture of southern plant-forms has been checked in North America by the highlands of Mexico and by the great southern Gulf, which have hindered the northward migration of southern types. The flora of the Pacific slope includes trees and plants of the greatest variety, from those of tropical or semitropical character and habit to those of cold temperate latitudes, and among them are a number of species and some entire genera peculiar to this part of the globe. Its birches, buckeye, buttonwood cherry, chestnut, maples, oaks, willows, etc. are quite distinct species, and its coniferous trees (Lambert's pine, Douglas's spruce, silver fir) are noted for a size which makes them distinguishable from those of other regions, while the California sequoia, the California laurel, the strawberry tree (*madroño*) and the superb *Monterea arbutus* cannot be claimed in the genera met with in other parts of the country. The *Sequoia gigantea* (or *sequoia proper*) which has its home among the Sierra Nevada, and the *Sequoia sempervirens* (or redwood) of the Coast Range, both attain a height of 300 feet and more. The flora of the South Atlantic region includes species of many northern trees, and a considerable number of distinct trees, of which the more remarkable are the Ogeechee orange, Georgia bark, devilwood, catalpa, novet, wild China, and cabbage palmetto. Of the southern species one of the most valuable is the well known live-oak prized for ship-timber and there are numerous important pines and some rarely beautiful magnolias. The region from Virginia and Kentucky northward and east of the Mississippi, has a great number of trees not uncommon in Europe, but many of its species brook elm, maple, oaks, pines, and others, though of the same genera as trees of those designations in Europe, are of distinct species, while there are a goodly number of trees not found in Europe, as the buckeye, hickories, locusts, magnolias, sumachs, tulips, poplars, etc. Among the smaller flora, the buffalo berry laurel (shrub), leatherwood, pawpaw, spice-bush, witch-hazel and some others are distinctly American and there are many of the more desirable plants of Europe, the various blackberries, dogwoods, rhododendrons, sumachs, whortleberries, etc. The flora of southern Florida is closely related to that of the West Indies, but the area of this subtropical flora, with its palmettos and wild-figs, and the cultivated areas of coconut and pine-apple, is small. The intrusion of these southern forms may be recent. There are considerable tracts within the Rocky Mountain system where the alkaline nature of the soil forbids the growth of vegetation and here only the "sage-bush," the "greasewood," a few other chamaedrys, and a few sedges and grasses, are found. But in the vast prairies, where trees are unknown except along the margins of the streams the soil is exceedingly rich and productive and the natural growth of grass is luxuriant.

The forest regions of the country comprise a northern belt of pines, in which the white pine (*Pinus strobus*) one of the noblest and most valuable of American trees, has naturally a very prominent place, as well as the spruce, hemlock, yellow cedar, hemlock and larch, linden as basswood, black and white ash, and sugar- and other maples,

besides birch and elm in several species. Farther south range the hickories and oaks, also the chestnut, tulip-tree, sumatra, cherry magnolia, walnut, red cedar, tupelo, persimmon, plane, poplar, bass, catalpa, and other valuable timber-trees, some of them found as far S as the Gulf of Mexico. Characteristic trees of the southern coast-regions are the long-leaved pine, other species of hard or pitch pine, live-oak, palmetto, and various deciduous trees, among which may be classed the valuable deciduous cypresses (*Taxodium*). The Alleghany Mountains are generally covered with rich and beautiful forests, northern and southern types commingling in great profusion. The lower Mississippi region and the vicinity of the Red River in its lower course are rich in forest-wealth. The prairie E of the Mississippi, where not undergoing cultivation are largely encroached upon by woodland. The plains E of the Rocky Mountains have naturally only a few cotton-wood-poplar willows, elm, box-elders and hackberries, chiefly along the streams, but the planting of forests in parts of this region has succeeded far beyond expectation. Far to the S occur the Cross-Timbers, extensive ranges of low oak forest. The tough and gnarled mosquito is a characteristic tree throughout a large district in Texas. W of the Rio Grande occur several strictly local arborescent species. The Pacific forest region may be regarded as extending eastward throughout the greater part of the Cordilleran mountain-system. Here the rainfall, except in a limited part of the coast-country is so deficient that vegetation of all kinds has been singularly modified both in the character of its growth and in the species of which it is composed. Throughout this region the scarcity of hard-wood timber has been seriously felt by the settler. From Puget Sound southward for many miles along the coast an abundant rainfall has caused the growth of a marvellously dense and very lofty forest where as almost everywhere else in this region the prevailing growth is made up of coniferous trees. The tallest mast and finest spars known to modern commerce are shipped from this coast. The same forest, extending northward through British Columbia, is found on the islands and main-land of southeastern Alaska, where there is a large amount of timber of good quality. The Pacific coast affords to commerce the highly valuable yellow cedar and red-walnut, as well as great quantities of pine and fir spars and lumber. The commercial supply of white pine formerly came chiefly from the northeastern part of the country especially Pennsylvania and Maine but for some years it has been largely drawn from the central tier of northern states—Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Yellow and other hard pines are cut to a great extent in the Southern Atlantic states in which region they afford vast amounts of tar, turpentine, oil, resin, and other valuable products, known collectively as naval stores. Oak, hickory ash and black walnut, cherry and other valuable hard woods are cut in almost every part of the eastern half of the country. Spruce and hemlock, birch, beech, and maple are shipped chiefly from the northwestern section, but hemlock and beech abound in parts of the Appalachian region far to the southward. In many rural districts the forests supply the principal fuel used. Peat is also locally employed and in some of the treeless districts hay, straw and bar are burned for domestic heating; several ingenious inventions having rendered such unpromising materials very useful for this purpose. The stripping of the country of its noble forests has probably had an unfavorable effect upon the water-supply in some regions, for there can be no reasonable doubt that a dense forest-growth prolongs the storage of water in the earth, and thus tends to prevent river floods and droughts.

Animals.—The fauna of the United States is also very comprehensive, including many species found in other lands, some distinctively American species of genera found elsewhere, and a few essentially American genera. Among the native animals are the bison (or buffalo) now nearly extinct, the Rocky Mountain sheep, the so-called Rocky Mountain goat (a goat-like antelope), the prong horn antelope (the only known antelope with deciduous and forked horns), the moose (or true elk), the caribou (or reindeer), several other species of deer, several species or varieties of bear (including the grizzly bear), the raccoon, cougar (panther or American lion), coon (in the SW), lynx, wolverine, foxes of several species, the weasel, marten, skunk, polecat, otter, muskrat, beaver, muskrat, woodchuck, prairie-dog, marmot, various species of hare, a porcupine, numerous squirrels and gophers, the opossum, armadillo (Texas), and a large number of destructive animals of the rat and mouse family. The jaguar has been found in southern Texas, while the range of the puma formerly extended to Arizona. Among birds are the wild turkey, grouse of several kinds, cranes and herons, a number of species of the pigeon family, the mocking-bird, parrot, several species

of humming-bird, many song-thrushes, and other small birds (sparrows, warblers, flycatchers) in great variety, besides many kinds of eagle, falcon, and owl, also buzzards, vultures, flamingoes, ibis, geese, ducks, swans, and other game-birds and water-fowl in many species.

The reptile fauna are largely represented, both in individuals and in specific types, and include the alligator, in the southern waters, a true crocodile on the SE coast of Florida, the poisonous "Gila monster" (or lizard), the horned-toads of the arid regions of the SW; green lizards (or chameleons) of Florida, the venomous rattlesnakes, moccasins and copperheads, and a host of tailed and tail-less amphibians (newts, eels, etc.). The oyster is found more abundantly on the Atlantic coast than in any other part of the world. Among crustaceans, the lobster occupies the first place. It is of a species quite distinct from the European kind.

The fauna of the United States constitutes a part of the Holarctic division of zoogeographers (the Nearctic of an earlier classification) and is thus most intimately connected with that of temperate Eurasia. Parts of Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Texas, and the southern apex of Florida have characteristics which unite or ally their faunas with the faunas of tropical America, and thus form a transition tract.

Climate.—In consequence of the great extent of its territory from S to N, comprising more than twenty-four degrees of latitude, the United States has a great diversity of climate. A remarkable irregularity in the trend of the isothermal lines makes it impossible to give a general and yet definite description of the climate, rainfall, velocity of the winds, or healthiness of the several sections of the country. This irregularity is due to various natural causes, the direct influence of each of which can be understood with some exactness. Among the chief of these are (1) the two great mountain systems crossing the country from S to N not in a direct line, but diverging considerably in the central zone, the Rocky Mountains to the NW, the Appalachians to the NE with numerous spurs and branching chains, especially in the former system; (2) only secondary to the great mountains in their influence upon the climate, rainfall, winds, etc. are the great lakes, with the extended expanse of largely level country northward to the Arctic region, affording ready passage to the icy blasts, which are, however, frequently retarded in the directness of their course by the immense bodies of water breaking the land into islands and peninsulas of most uneven and indirect flow. In the S is a more direct, though not so wide, entrance for southern winds, and in the channel between the lakes in the N and the gulf in the S, extends the broad Mississippi Valley, intersected by the valleys of the Arkansas and Missouri in the W and that of the Ohio in the E, spreading out on both sides into vast prairies. With due caution in understanding the classification as generally not exactly accurate, it may be noted that the 100th meridian of W longitude is a sort of dividing line between two of the climates of the United States, or between two climates of the Atlantic slope. E. of this meridian, the 39th parallel of N latitude may be assumed to be a sort of centre of temperature, with an annual mean of about 44° the temperatures getting perceptibly lower to the N and higher to the S from this line. Between the 100th meridian and the Rocky Mountains the mean temperature of 44° is found much farther N, reaching the region of the upper Missouri. Indeed the isotherm of 44° in crossing from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, intersects every parallel from 35° to 45°, while W of the mountains it sweeps northward so as almost to include the N extremity of Washington. It is worthy of remark that on the Pacific slope the changes of temperature are much more regular than E of the mountains, and there is none of the tendency to sudden rise or fall which characterizes many localities on the Atlantic side, especially in the middle belt between the 36th and 42d parallels. In the S part of California, and in Arizona, the thermometer often indicates a temperature of upward of 100° (perhaps with an absolute extreme of 112°-118° shade temperature in the lower valley of the Colorado and in the region adjoining) but the mean is only 79° while the equable or nearly constant temperature, with gradual rise and fall, makes the heat tolerable and the climate healthful. From the mean of 75° at the S, the temperature of the Pacific slope varies to that of 44° at the N. In the eastern or Atlantic slope the mean in Florida is also about 75° or 77° but in the more northerly regions the temperatures become progressively lower and reach a mean of 55° or 53°. In the South Atlantic states the heated spells of summer are somewhat longer continued than in the Middle Atlantic, but the thermometer seldom rises above 95°, while in the Middle Atlantic states it rises suddenly to 100° or even above and, staying at that point for but a few hours,

at most two or three days, falls as suddenly to a temperate summer heat. In the North Atlantic states the thermometer in winter frequently falls several degrees below zero (absolute extreme of about -18° to -33°) and in Minnesota and Dakota actually down to -40° ; but such autumns, except when accompanied by strong winds and blizzard snows, occasion little inconvenience. The rainfall on the Atlantic slope is generally abundant, but not excessive, and is as a rule equally distributed through the year, varying from about 35-38 inches in the N to 50 and 55 inches on the Gulf coast. On the Pacific slope on the other hand, it is periodical, with dry seasons and wet seasons, while within and near the Rocky Mountain system irrigation is very generally requisite to make agriculture remunerative. On the Washington coast the rainfall is in places as high as 80 inches while in the interior Rocky Mountain region the fall is reduced to 14 inches, and even less. In the region of the California Desert and in Death Valley there may be no rain for years at a time.

Of the climate it may be said that sudden changes of temperature are frequent in nearly all parts of the country—less so, however, in the extreme south than elsewhere in general, while the greater part of the Pacific coast has a singularly mild and equable climate.

Mineral Wealth.—In the extent and variety of its mineral resources the United States is by far the most favored region in the world. Its vast coal-fields and inexhaustible deposits of iron yield a product larger than that obtained in any other country. It stands foremost in the annual yield of the precious metals (gold and silver combined) the Transvaal Colony being its only rival in the output of gold, and Mexico alone surpassing it in the output of silver. It contributes more than one-half of the world's supply of copper and is the foremost lead-producing country in its yield of quicksilver. It has no rival except Spain in its stores of petroleum are equalled only by those of Russia. The most productive coal fields are found in the Appalachian region and the Ohio valley. Most of the coal is of the bituminous kind. Nearly all of the anthracite is the product of a small district in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The quantity of coal mined in the United States in 1903 was over 350,000,000 short tons, of which 64,500,000 tons was anthracite. Pennsylvania is the great coal-mining state, its product being not much less than that of all the other states combined. Next in order come Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio and Alabama. The states W of the Mississippi in which most coal is mined are Iowa and Colorado. The great bulk of the iron mined in the United States comes from the region about Lake Superior. Until a comparatively recent time, Pennsylvania was the great iron-producing state, but its product now is only a small fraction of the total output. Minnesota now occupies the foremost place in the quantity of iron-ore mined. Michigan comes next and Alabama third, Pennsylvania, the chief seat of the iron manufacture, ranking fourth. The quantity of pig iron produced in the United States in 1903 was in round numbers 20,000,000 short tons, valued at \$244,300,000. Colorado ranks first in the production of gold, the richest gold field of the United States being that of Cripple Creek and California, which was for many years the leading gold-producing region in the world, now occupies the second position. Much gold is obtained from the Black Hills, on the borders of South Dakota and Wyoming, and from the recently discovered gold-region of Tocopah and Goldfield in Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, and New Mexico are other gold-producing regions. Gold is also mined in the region of the Appalachian Mountains, in South and North Carolina, and Georgia. Alaska is rich in this metal. The output of gold in the United States (including Alaska) in 1900 was valued at \$79,000,000; in 1903, at \$73,500,000. Colorado is now the principal silver-producing state in the Union, a position formerly occupied by Nevada, which has fallen to a low rank. Montana, Utah, and Idaho come next in order. The commercial value of the silver mined in 1903 was \$39,500,000. The great bulk of the copper mined in the United States is obtained in Montana, Michigan (Lake Superior region) and Arizona. The output in 1903 was 698,000,000 pounds valued at \$91,500,000. Lead is mined chiefly in Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The output in 1903 was 380,000 short tons, valued at \$23,500,000. Zinc is mined chiefly in Kansas, Illinois, and Missouri. The output in 1903 was 130,000 short tons valued at \$14,700,000. Nearly the whole of the quicksilver is obtained in California. The bulk of the petroleum in the United States is yielded by Ohio, West Virginia, Texas, Pennsylvania, California, and Kansas. The United States has vast riches in natural gas, the yield of which in 1903 was valued at nearly \$36,000,000. Salt is an important product of the country, the great bulk of the supply coming from Michigan, New York, Kansas, and Ohio. The output

in 1903 was 19,000,000 barrels, valued at over \$5,000,000. Phosphate rock, used as a fertilizer, is obtained in great quantities in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Agriculture.—The United States as a whole is a land of great fertility, and the different soils and climatic conditions to be found over its vast extent lend themselves to the cultivation of all the agricultural products of the temperate zone and to some of those of the subtropical zone. The basin of the Mississippi, with its bottom lands and its prairie-lands, the Pacific coast-land, and the valley of the Red River of the North, vie with each other in the richness of their soil. The coast-land of the Gulf of Mexico, the region draining into the Great Lakes, the basins of many of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean and some of the valleys between the ranges of the Appalachian Mountains are highly productive. There is a large section, however, of the United States which is in great part unfit for cultivation by reason of insufficient rainfall. It comprises most of the region between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains on the E and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains on the W. This arid section embraces about one-third of the area of the country. In it are included Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah most of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and southern California, a large part of Oregon, Idaho, and Texas, and parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Wherever irrigation is practicable the soil can generally be made to yield bountiful crops, and numerous districts have been converted by the construction of artificial water-courses (many of which are on a colossal scale) from desert-land into blooming gardens. The area that is capable of being rendered productive in this way constitutes, however, but a small proportion of the total arid section. Most of it is destined to remain unuseful for the cultivation of agricultural products. A large portion of it is capable of affording pasturage to cattle and sheep, vast numbers of which are reared on the plains. There is a great extent of absolute desert.

The two distinctive American crops are Indian corn (maize) and cotton, of each of which the United States produces much more than the rest of the globe combined. The great bulk of the cotton goods manufactured all over the world are made from American cotton. The Indian corn is mostly consumed in the United States, the vast stock raising industry of the country being largely dependent upon it, and great quantities being consumed in the manufacture of glucose, starch, sugar and whiskey. The United States is the largest wheat-producing country in the world. Corn, hay, wheat, cotton, and oats constitute the five leading crops of the United States. Indian corn is the leading crop in regard to the money value of the annual product. Cotton and wheat make up the bulk of the agricultural exports of the United States. Among the other leading productions are potatoes, tobacco, sugar and rice. The United States contains some of the most productive fruit-regions in the world. The bulk of the wheat-crop is raised in the North Central Division of states. The wheat-fields of the valley of the Red River of the North are unequalled in extent and unexceeded in productivity. On the Pacific slope the Great Valley of California is noted for its bountiful wheat-crops. The largest wheat-producing states are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, California, and Indiana. Comparatively little wheat is now grown in the region E. of the Appalachian Mountains, and in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico the dominance of cotton reduces the cultivation of this cereal to small dimensions. The wheat-crop of the United States in 1902 was 670,000,000 bushels, in 1903, 638,000,000; in 1904, 552,000,000. By far the greater part of the product of Indian corn and oats is contributed by the North-Central states. The region which produces the largest crops of wheat is situated too far N for the cultivation of corn and the climate of the Pacific coast is not suited to this cereal. The largest crops of corn are raised in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Indiana. The corn-crop of the United States in 1902 was 2,624,000,000 bushels in 1903, 2,344,000,000; in 1904, 2,487,000,000. Iowa and Illinois rank foremost in the production of oats. The crop of this cereal in the United States in 1902 was 988,000,000 bushels in 1903 784,000,000; in 1904, 892,000,000. Barley is extensively grown in California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and a few other states of the North-Central Division. But little attention is given to rye in the United States as compared with European countries. Buckwheat is an important crop in some states, notably Pennsylvania and New York. Rice is grown in Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Georgia, and North Carolina. The cotton-growing region embraces the southeastern section of the United States, extending from the Atlantic Ocean westward (approximately) to the meridian which passes through the middle of Texas. It includes Louisiana, Mis-

Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina (excluding the mountainous section), and part of Texas, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The principal cotton-growing states are Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama. The cotton-crop of the United States in 1920 was about 7,500,000 bales; in 1921, about 9,500,000; in 1922, upward of 10,500,000; in 1923, about 12,500,000.

The state of New York takes the lead in the cultivation of potatoes. Sweet potatoes are an important crop in the Southern states. Tobacco is grown extensively in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland, and New York. The bulk of the crop is produced in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. The total product in 1923 exceeded 300,000,000 pounds. The cultivation of the sugar-cane in the United States proper is carried on mainly in Louisiana. The beet-sugar industry has assumed considerable dimensions. Sorghum, chiefly used in the manufacture of molasses or syrup, is extensively grown mostly in the Mississippi valley. Hops are an important crop in New York and in the region of the Pacific coast. Large quantities of flax are raised mainly for the seed. The peanut is an important crop in a number of the Southern states. No part of the world produces so great a variety of fruits as the United States. Among the commonest fruits are the apple, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry, blackberry and raspberry. Peaches grow in great abundance in Georgia and other Southern states; is the region of the Great Lakes, in California, and in Delaware. Colorado produces peaches of superior flavor. California raises great quantities of apricots. The most favored home of the pine is the Pacific coast. The grape grows most luxuriantly in California. The wine produced in the United States comes mostly from that state, Ohio, and New York. California produces subtropical fruits in great profusion. They comprise oranges, lemons, olives, figs, and almonds. The orange and pineapple thrive in Florida.

Livestock.—The extent of its corn lands and hay-fields and the boundless grazing-grounds of the prairie and of the plains of the Rocky Mountain region give to the United States an extraordinary wealth in live-stock and enable it to send large quantities of animal food to the markets of the world. Most of the cattle, swine, and horses are reared in the North-Central and South-Central states. In the thinly populated regions of the West the rearing of cattle and sheep occupies a more prominent and characteristic position than elsewhere, the vast ranch-properties in the plains and parks constituting a striking feature in the rural economy of those sections. By far the greatest cattle-raising state is Texas. Horses and mules are bred in great numbers in Kentucky, Missouri and the adjoining states. Sheep-breeding is carried on most extensively on the elevated plains of the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific slope. This branch of the pastoral industry plays on the whole a very subordinate part in the United States. Most of the wool used in the country is imported. Slaughtering and beef and pork packing are carried on on a vast scale in Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Peoria.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the United States are mainly carried on on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts and near the shores of the eastern provinces of Canada. There are also large and growing fisheries on the Alaskan shores, and the waters of that region are thought to be richer in fish than those of any other part of the world. Local fisheries are carried on on all the sea-coasts. The fisheries of the Great Lakes are also highly important. Salmon is extensively taken in many of the streams of the Pacific slope. The shad and herring are important anadromous fishes of the rivers of the Atlantic slope. The menhaden-fisheries afford much oil and fish-guano. The whale-fishery in which American enterprises formerly took the first place, is now comparatively unimportant. The fur-seal and sea-otter are largely captured for their valuable furs, chiefly in the waters of Alaska. Belukvid, in Alaska, is the chief seat of the sea-otter fishery and the Pribilof Islands, in Bering Sea, of the fur-seal business. Seal furs of excellent quality, but of another species, are also collected, principally by American seamen, in the remote Antarctic tracts.

Manufactures.—The United States has risen to the position of the foremost manufacturing country of the world. With respect to the value of its manufactured products in relation to the number of inhabitants, it is however, considerably behind Great Britain. There the agricultural interests have shrunk to small dimensions by the side of the manufacturing interests, whereas in the United States the former are still about on a parity with the latter. The manufacturers of the United States in the nineteenth century stepped at a prodigious rate as compared with the

products of the soil, a fact which has been strikingly evidenced in recent years by the changing character of the exports. The supplies of coal and iron (excluding those of any other quarter of the globe) the wealth of forests, the abundance of water-power, the facilities for transportation offered by lakes, rivers, and oceanic waters, and the ever-saving supply of cheap labor due to immigration combined with the resourcefulness, enterprise, and inventive genius of the people, have been the great factors in the extraordinary development of the country as a seat of manufacturing industry. The great bulk of the manufacturing is carried on in the section E. of the meridian of Kansas City and N. of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. This region includes New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. In recent years important manufacturing interests have been developed in the central and northwestern parts of the Southern states. This section comprises parts of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The Pacific slope has also become the seat of considerable manufacturing activity. The leading manufacturing states are New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois. The United States is one of the foremost countries of the world in the extent of its textile industry. In the value of its cotton manufactures it is second only to Great Britain. New England is the principal seat of the cotton manufacture. Massachusetts taking the lead, with Fall River and Lowell as the chief centres. This industry has in the last quarter of a century assumed large dimensions in the South (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama). The woolen-industry in its various branches (including the manufacture of our pants and hats) is barely inferior in importance to the cotton-industry. The states which rank foremost in this field are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Philadelphia is one of the leading seats of the carpet manufacture in the world. The United States may almost be said to rival France in the extent of the silk manufacture. Its principal seats are New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the most important centre being Paterson. The production of linen in the United States is still very limited, the country drawing the great bulk of its supplies from Europe. The manufacture of knit goods has recently developed to large proportions, New York and Pennsylvania being especially prominent in this field. The value of the product of the various branches of the textile industry in 1920 was \$631,500,000. The manufacture of ready-made clothing is carried on most extensively in the state of New York, the product of New York city far exceeding that of any other city in the world. Other prominent centres of this industry are Rochester, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Boston. Troy is noted for the manufacture of shirts and other articles of apparel.

In the production of iron and steel the United States is far in advance of all other countries. The growth of this industry in recent times is unparalleled. The production of steel is between one-third and one-half of the total output of the world. The value of the iron and steel product of Pennsylvania is equal to that of the rest of the United States combined. The Pittsburgh district supplies the great bulk of the output. Ohio comes next to Pennsylvania, with Cleveland, Youngstown and other centres of the industry. Next follow Illinois and Indiana. Foundry and machine-shop products are turned out on a large scale in most of the states in the northern half of the region E. of the Mississippi, Pennsylvania ranking first. The construction of iron and steel ships is carried on most extensively on the Delaware River (at or near Philadelphia, Chester, and Wilmington) and at Cleveland, Newport News, and San Francisco. The battle-ships and armored cruisers are of the most powerful type and many have been built for foreign states. In the construction of great ocean steamers of the swiftest kind the United States still lags behind England and Germany. Nearly all the iron and steel vessels built in the United States are destined for the domestic trade. In the days of wooden ships the American clippers were famed as the most perfect specimens of sailing vessels afloat. Wooden vessels of considerable size are still built in large numbers on the coast of Maine. Nowhere else in the world do iron and steel enter so largely into the construction of buildings as in the United States and a prodigious quantity of metal is consumed in the construction of bridges and in other engineering work. The immense railroad system necessitates a vast consumption of steel for rails. The most powerful locomotives are those constructed in the United States. Philadelphia possesses the most extensive locomotive-works in the world.

Connecticut is the principal seat of the manufacture of small metallic articles of every kind, including hardware,

cutter, brake and bristle-worm, needles, pins, and plated-wire. Springfield (Mass.), Hartford and New Haven (Conn.), are noted for their fire-arms. The manufacture of the plane has developed within the last two decades from small beginnings into an important industry. The manufacture of rolling stock for railroads is one of the leading industries of the country. Much of the industrial activity of the North-Central states is devoted to the manufacture of carriages and wagons, agricultural implements and machinery, furniture, and household appliances of every kind. An immense amount of capital is invested in the manufacture of automobiles. The manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies has assumed prodigious dimensions.

In the tanning industry Pennsylvania is far ahead of any state. Massachusetts leads in the manufacture of boots and shoes, its product in 1900 having been but little short of that of the rest of the country. New York and New Hampshire rank next in importance. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago have recently risen to prominence in this branch of industry. The production of rubber boots and shoes has its seat mainly in New England. Paper is made on a larger scale in the United States than in any other country. Most of it is now manufactured from wood pulp mainly spruce, whole forests being cut down to serve this industry. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio produce about three-fourths of the glass made in the country. New Jersey (Trenton) and Ohio excel in the manufacture of pottery. Among the industries which have been brought to great perfection in recent times is the manufacture of watch-movements. The American prices are unsurpassed and American sewing machines are sent to every part of the globe.

The value of the annual product of the breweries is equivalent to an average of about three dollars per head of the population and that of the distilleries to not much less than half this figure. New York and Pennsylvania take the lead in the value of the malted product. Among the cities noted for their beer are New York, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Newark (N. J.) and Rochester. Peoria occupies the foremost place in the business of distilling. Wine-making occupies a very subordinate position in the United States as compared with the countries of continental Europe. The industry has its chief seats in California, Ohio, and New York. Among the most prominent centres of the tobacco industry (in its various branches) are New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, Richmond, Durham (N. C.), Lynchburg, Petersburg, Louisville, Key West, and Tampa, the last two places being famous for the quality of their cigars. Pennsylvania and New York are the leading states in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs. The state of New York leads in sugar-refining, the largest refineries being in Brooklyn (New York city). Pennsylvania is second with the industry concentrated in great part in Philadelphia. The manufacture of beet-sugar has in recent years grown to large proportions. Minneapolis is the foremost city in the world in the extent of its flour milling and lumber-cutting industries. Large quantities of naval stores are manufactured in the Southern states.

Internal Transportation.—The rivers of the United States afford a great aggregate of navigable inland waters. The United States was the first country in the world to introduce steam-navigation. Of late the relative importance of this means of transportation has greatly declined, owing to the vast extension of the railroad-system. Transportation by canal, which forms such an important feature in the inland commerce of some other countries, plays a small part in the transportation system of the United States, and in fact many of the canals which have been constructed have been abandoned. The principal one is the Erie Canal, extending from Buffalo on Lake Erie to the Hudson River at Albany, which still carries an immense amount of freight. This water way, opened in 1825, was an important factor in establishing the commercial supremacy of New York city.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States in 1830 was 23. In 1845 2915. In 1860 9921. In 1880 30,626. In 1897 52,322. In 1906 97,262. In 1920 166,702. In 1930 194,334. It is now (1935) not far from 220,000 (street railroads not being included in these figures). The mileage of railroads in the United States is equal to that of the whole of Europe and to considerably more than one-third of that of the entire globe. Owing to the great part played by railroads, but little attention has been devoted in the United States to the construction of common roads, with respect to which this country is in a very backward state.

Foreign Commerce.—The foreign trade of the United States is vast, but relatively to the size of the industrial activity of the country it plays a much less important part than is the case in several of the European states. The exports since the beginning of the twentieth century have

averaged annually about \$1,450,000,000 and the imports about \$970,000,000. In the year ending June 30, 1934, the exports amounted to \$1,115,000,000 and the imports to \$1,117,000,000. In the preceding year (1933-34) the exports were nearly \$1,451,000,000. Excluding foreign products, the amount was \$1,433,000,000. The main divisions, according to the official classification, were (in round numbers) as follows: products of agriculture, \$553,700,000; of manufactures, \$442,500,000; of mines \$46,000,000; of the forests, \$49,000,000; of the fisheries, \$3,500,000. The most important item in the exports is raw cotton, the shipments of which amounted in value to \$371,000,000. The exports of meat and meat products (beef, pork, bacon, hams, lard, etc.) live animals (mainly cattle) and dairy products amounted to \$324,000,000. The value of the breadstuffs was \$149,000,000, of iron and steel and manufactures of iron and steel \$112,000,000. Mineral oils \$79,000,000. Lumber and manufactures of wood, \$65,500,000. Copper and manufactures of copper, \$38,000,000, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco \$30,000,000. Leather and manufactures of leather \$24,000,000, coal \$28,000,000, agricultural implements \$23,000,000, manufactures of cotton \$22,500,000. Fruits, \$20,500,000. About two-thirds of the exports go to Europe, and of this the British Isles take about half. In the year 1922-23 the exports to the countries which figure most prominently among the recipients of American products were as follows:

British Isles	\$724,700,000	Cuba	\$21,750,000
Germany	193,550,000	Japan	21,000,000
British North America	120,000,000	China Empire	15,600,000
Netherlands	78,250,000	Spain	17,500,000
France	77,650,000	Denmark	16,150,000
Belgium	47,100,000	Russia	15,500,000
Mexico	48,300,000	Porto Rico	18,000,000
Italy	36,000,000	Argentina Republic	11,500,000
British Africa	53,750,000	Brazil	10,700,000
British Australasia	32,750,000	British West Indies	10,100,000
		Sweden and Norway	10,150,000

Cotton, cereals, animal products, and live animals make up the bulk of the exports to the British Isles. Cotton constitutes the largest item in the exports to Germany and France. The countries and regions from which the United States imports most largely are Great Britain, Germany, France, Brazil, Cuba, the East Indies, British North America, Japan, and Mexico. Among the leading imports are sugar, coffee, hides and skins, manufactures of cotton, raw and manufactured silk, indiarubber and gutta-percha, chemicals, vegetable fibres and textile goods and fabrics made of them, wool and woollen stuffs, precious stones, fruits, tin, tobacco and cigars, and leather and leather goods. In the period immediately preceding the Civil War the United States occupied a position in the carrying trade of the world second only to that of the British Empire. At present it plays a small rôle in this field, and the great bulk of its imports and exports is carried in foreign bottoms.

Government.—The United States is a federal republic composed of self-governing states, each under a republican form of government. The powers of the federal government are defined by a written constitution. All powers not specifically delegated to the United States being reserved to the several states. The constitution of the United States was framed by a convention which assembled in Philadelphia in 1787. The ratification by 9 states, necessary for its adoption, was obtained in the course of that year and the next. The last state to ratify was Rhode Island, in 1790. The first 10 amendments were added almost immediately after the constitution was put into operation. The eleventh amendment followed soon after and the twelfth amendment was adopted in 1805-06. There was no new amendment until 1865 when the one abolishing slavery was adopted. The fourteenth amendment, whose provisions were mainly directed towards the granting of full civil rights to the negroes, was adopted in Congress in 1868 and became part of the constitution in 1869. The fifteenth amendment, absolutely prohibiting the disfranchisement by the states of persons on account of race or color, was adopted in Congress in 1870 and was proclaimed part of the constitution in 1871. Under the constitution the powers of the federal government are distributed among three departments,—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The national legislature (or Congress) consists of a senate and a house of representatives. In the senate the states as such are represented each having 2 members. The senators are chosen by the legislatures of the states. Their term is 6 years, one-third of the body retiring every 2 years. In the house of representatives the people of the several states are represented (each member of the house representing a congressional district) the number of representatives from each state being in proportion to its population. In the amendment made after the census of 1900 the representation

In the lower house of Congress was fixed on the basis of 1 member for approximately 104,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of representatives from each state in Congress.

Alabama	8	Nevada	1
Arkansas	7	New Hampshire	2
California	10	New Jersey	10
Colorado	3	New York	27
Connecticut	5	North Carolina	10
Delaware	1	North Dakota	2
Florida	2	Ohio	21
Georgia	11	Oregon	2
Idaho	1	Pennsylvania	23
Illinois	25	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	12	South Carolina	7
Iowa	11	South Dakota	2
Kansas	6	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	Texas	12
Louisiana	7	Utah	1
Maine	4	Vermont	2
Maryland	6	Virginia	10
Massachusetts	14	Washington	8
Michigan	25	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	8	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	5	Wyoming	1
Missouri	16		
Montana	1		
Nebraska	6	Total	386

The representatives are chosen for a term of 2 years, the qualifications for voters being the same in each individual state as the qualifications for the electors of the more numerous branch of the state legislature.

With regard to the enactment of laws the two branches of Congress are in general co-ordinate. Revenue bills, however, must originate in the lower house. The senate passes upon all nominations to office made by the president of the United States. All treaties made with foreign powers require ratification by the senate, a two-thirds vote being necessary. In the impeachment of officers of the United States the house of representatives prefers the impeachment and the trial is by the senate. The house of representatives elects its own speaker and the vice president of the United States presides over the senate.

At the head of the executive department of the government is the president, who serves for 4 years. He is chosen by colleges of electors, elected in each state in such manner as the legislature of the state may prescribe. In every state of the Union the electors are now chosen by popular vote. Each state is entitled to as many electors as the number of its representatives and senators in the federal legislature taken together. The election of president has virtually ceased to be indirect, the voters merely registering the popular will. In case no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote the house of representatives, voting by states, chooses the president from among the three leading candidates. In case of the death of the president or of his disability the office devolves upon the vice-president. This officer is chosen by the same electors as the president. The president, in addition to being the administrative head of the government, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia when called into the service of the federal government. He has a veto power over all acts and joint resolutions of Congress, but any act or resolution may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. The heads of the various executive departments constitute collectively the cabinet, or body of official advisers of the president. The members of the cabinet are now 9 in number: secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, attorney general, postmaster-general, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, and secretary of commerce and labor.

The lowest federal courts are the district courts, a state comprising one or more districts. Next in order come the circuit courts. There are 9 circuits. In each circuit there is also a circuit court of appeals, in which appeals are heard from the district and circuit courts. At the head of the judicial department is the supreme court, consisting of a chief justice and 8 associate justices. There is also a federal court of claims. Federal judges hold office for life.

The regular mode of amendment of the constitution is through the votes of the two houses of Congress, a two-thirds vote of each house being requisite. When an amendment has thus been adopted by Congress, it is submitted to the individual states and if accepted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, it becomes part of the constitution. Another mode, by means of a constitutional convention, with ratifying conventions in the individual states, is provided for by the constitution.

By the constitution of the United States each state is guaranteed a republican form of government. In general, the government of the individual states is modeled upon

the same principles as that of the United States. The state legislatures are bicameral, the upper house being styled the senate, and the lower house the house of representatives, the assembly, or the house of delegates. The system of electing the heads of the executive departments prevails, and, as a rule, judges are elected their tenure except in a very few of the states, being for a term of years and not for life.

There are large portions of the national domain not considered as states. They comprise the organized territories, the unorganized territories, the District of Columbia, and the insular possessions recently acquired from Spain. The governors of the organized and unorganized territories, as well as the highest judicial officers, are appointed by the president for a term of 4 years. The organized territories are represented in the national legislature by a delegate in the house of representatives who, however, has no vote. They have legislatures elected by the people. The District of Columbia is governed by commissioners appointed by the president, and its citizens have no voice in the administration of their affairs.

Great diversity prevails among the states of the republic with regard to local government, manifested chiefly in the varying relative importance of the county and town (township). The town system is especially characteristic of the New England states, whose local affairs are largely conducted through the town meeting.

In 1901 the maximum number of enlisted men in the United States army was fixed at 100,000. The United States military and naval academies (at West Point and Annapolis) rank among the foremost institutions of their respective classes. Several of the states have institutions where military instruction is given by regular army officers detailed for that purpose.

Colleges and Universities.—Among the most noted or most largely attended universities and colleges for men or for men and women in the United States are the following: In the New England states, Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), Yale University (New Haven Conn.), Wesleyan University (Middletown Conn.), Brown University (Providence R. I.), Williams College (Williamstown Mass.), Dartmouth College (Hanover N. H.), Bowdoin College (Brunswick, Me.), Amherst College (Amherst Mass.), Boston University, Tufts College (Medford, Mass.), University of Vermont (Burlington) and Clark University (Worcester, Mass.). In the Middle Atlantic states, Columbia University (New York city), Princeton University (Princeton N. J.), Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.), University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), New York University (New York city), Lafayette College (Easton Pa.), Hamilton College (Clinton N. Y.), Syracuse University, Rutgers College (New Brunswick N. J.), Lehigh University (South Bethlehem Pa.), Union College (Schenectady N. Y.), the University of Rochester, Colgate University (Hamilton, N. Y.), and Hobart College (Geneva, N. Y.). In the District of Columbia, George Washington (formerly Columbian) University. In the Southern states, Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md.), University of Virginia (Charlottesville), Washington and Lee University (Lexington Va.), William and Mary College (Williamsburg Va.), West Virginia University (Morgantown), South Carolina College (Columbia), University of Georgia (Athens), University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa), Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tenn.), University of Tennessee (Knoxville), Tulane University (New Orleans, La.), and University of Texas (Austin and Galveston). In the North Central states, University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), Chicago University, University of Wisconsin (Madison), University of Minnesota (Minneapolis), University of Nebraska (Lincoln), University of Illinois (Urbana), University of Iowa (Iowa City), University of Kansas (Lawrence), Indiana University (Bloomington), Northwestern University (Chicago and Evanston Ill.), Western Reserve University (Cleveland Ohio), University of Missouri (Columbia and Rolla), Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.), Ohio State University (Columbus), University of Cincinnati and Oberlin College (Ohio), in the Western Division, Leland Stanford, Jr., University (Palo Alto, Cal.), University of California (Berkeley and San Francisco) and University of Colorado (Boulder). Among the most prominent colleges for women are Bryn Mawr College (Bryn Mawr, Pa.), Radcliffe College, affiliated with Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.), Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.), Smith College (Northampton, Mass.), Wellesley College (Wellesley, Mass.), Barnard College, connected with Columbia University (New York city), Mount Holyoke College (South Hadley, Mass.), and the Woman's College of Baltimore. Among the leading independent technological institutions are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston), Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Mass.), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, N. Y.), Stevens In-

stitute of Technology (Hoboken, N.J.), Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland, Ohio), Ferris University (Lafayette, Ind.), Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Ind.), Armour Institute of Technology (Chicago), Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (Ames), Michigan College of Mines (Houghton), and Colorado College of Mines (Golden). Tuskegee (Ala.) is the seat of the Tuskegee Institute, for colored people. Nashville, of the Fisk University, for the training of colored teachers. Hampton (Va.) of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, for colored people and Indians; and Carlisle (Pa.), of the United States Indian Industrial Training School.

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MEMORIAL REFERENCE TO TRANSITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

1513. Landing of Ponce de Leon in Florida.
 1594. Voyage of Verrazano along the Atlantic coast of the present United States.
 1540-42. Explorations of Coronado in the plains E. of the Rocky Mountains.
 1541. Discovery of the Mississippi River by De Soto.
 1545. Foundation of St. Augustine by the Spaniards.
 1564-65. Attempt of Raleigh to found a colony on Roanoke Island.
 1567. Foundation of Jamestown the first permanent English settlement in America.
 1606. Hudson ascends the Hudson River.
 1614. (about) The Dutch begin to settle on Manhattan Island.
 1620. Foundation of Plymouth Colony.
 1629. Settlement of Salem by the Massachusetts Bay Company.
 1630. Foundation of Boston.
 1634. Settlement of Maryland.
 1636-36. Beginning of the colony of Connecticut.
 1636. Settlement of Providence by Roger Williams.
 1636-36. Foundation of the colony of Carolina.
 1664. The English take New Netherland from the Dutch.
 1692. Foundation of the colony of Pennsylvania.
 1733. Foundation of the colony of Georgia.
 1763. Peace of Paris. France cedes Canada and the territory N and W of the Ohio River to England and Louisiana to Spain. Spain cedes Florida to England.
 1775. Beginning of the Revolutionary War.
 1776. Declaration of Independence.
 1782. Treaty of Paris. England acknowledges the independence of the United States. The territory N and W of the Ohio River is recognized as part of the United States. Retrocession of Florida by England to Spain. The division of the United States includes the whole territory between the Great Lakes on the N and the Spanish possessions along the Gulf of Mexico on the S, extending as far W as the Mississippi River.
 1787. Framing of the federal constitution.
 Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory.
 Immigration of the federal government under the constitution.
 1803. Purchase of Louisiana from France.
 1812-13. War with Great Britain.
 1810. Acquisition of Florida from Spain.
 1845. Texas becomes part of the Union.
 1846. Beginning of the Mexican War.
 Treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the north western boundary of the United States.
 1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico cedes to the United States Upper California and New Mexico (including the greater part of the present Arizona and N W Mexico, all of Utah and Nevada, and part of Colorado and Wyoming).
 1853-54. Gadsden Purchase. The United States acquires from Mexico a strip of territory included in the present Arizona and New Mexico.
 1861-65. Civil War.
 1865. Abolition of slavery.
 1867. Purchase of Alaska from Russia.
 1870. Completion of reconstruction in the Southern states.
 1898. War with Spain. acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Annexation of Hawaii.

THE THIRTIETH ORIGINAL STATES.

New Hampshire.	New York.	Virginia.
Massachusetts.	New Jersey.	North Carolina.
Rhode Island.	Pennsylvania.	South Carolina.
Connecticut.	Delaware.	Georgia.
	Maryland.	

ADMISSION OF STATES.

Vermont.	1791	Wisconsin.	1848
Kentucky.	1792	California.	1850
Tennessee.	1796	Minnesota.	1858
Ohio.	1802	Oregon.	1859
Louisiana.	1812	Kansas.	1861
Indiana.	1816	West Virginia.	1863
Mississippi.	1817	Nevada.	1864
Illinois.	1818	Nebraska.	1867
Alabama.	1819	Colorado.	1876
Maine.	1820	North Dakota.	1889
Wisconsin.	1848	South Dakota.	1889
Arizona.	1892	Montana.	1889
Michigan.	1837	Washington.	1889
Florida.	1845	Idaho.	1890
Utah.	1896	Wyoming.	1890
		Utah.	1896

United States Coast, the northernmost part of the land-mass or land-masses lying N of Greenland and terminating in the N in Cape Morris Jupp lat. 63° 30' N, and in the NE in Cape Bridgman. It is traversed by the Roosevelt Range. Named by Peary.

United States Range, in the east-central part of Grant Land, Arctic America, traversed by the parallel of 82° N lat. It lies immediately W of the Garfield Range.

Unity, a post-village of Alexander co. Ill., 11 miles N by W of Cairo. Pop. 75.

Unity, a plantation of Kennebec co. Me. Pop. in 1899 30.

Unity, a post-village in Unity township (town), Waldo co., Me. on the Maine Central R. 26 miles NW of Belfast. It has packing- and other industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 877.

Unity, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 28 miles W by S of Baltimore.

Unity, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo. 7 miles SW of Memphis.

Unity, a post-village in Unity township (town) Sullivan co. N. H. about 40 miles W by N of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 572.

Unity, a post-station of Mecklenburg co., N. C.

Unity, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 16 miles SW of Newmarket, Pa. Pop. about 130.

Unity, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 9402.

Unity, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 855.

Unity, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 47 miles WNW of Stevens Point. Pop. about 700.

Unity Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Verona. Pop. about 500.

Unityville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. about 28 miles E of Williamsport.

University, a post-station (for the University of Mississippi) of Lafayette co., Miss. adjacent to Oxford (which see).

University, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N. Dak. the seat of the University of North Dakota. The banking point is Grand Forks. Pop. 100.

University, a post-substation of Charlottesville, Va. (the seat of the University of Virginia). See CHARLOTTESVILLE.

University Park, a post-station of Denver co., Colo. Here is located the University of Denver.

University Park, a post-station near Portland Oregon, is the seat of Portland University.

University Place, a banking post-village of Laporte co., Neb. 7 miles (direct) N E of Lincoln. The Nebraska Wesleyan University is located here. Pop. in 1900 1130.

University Station, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N. C. on the Southern R. about 30 miles NW of Raleigh.

Unkar-Skelessi, or Unkar-Skelessi, a locality in Asia Minor on the Bosphorus 8 miles NNE. of Constantinople. It is noted for the treaty signed here in 1833 between Russia and Turkey.

Unley, a southern suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, about 2 miles from the capital. Pop. about 18,000.

Umba, 850 m. l. river which rises in the Dinaric Alps, flows N and NE through Bosnia and between that region and Croatia, and after a course of 140 miles, joins the Sava 60 miles (in a direct line) SE. of Agram.

Umba, 850 m. l. a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 19 miles NW of Arnsberg. In the vicinity are productive salines. Pop. in 1900 14,012.

Ume, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Umrhstadt, 500 m. l. a town of Prussia, 50 miles SW of Posen. Pop. about 1500.

Umt, one of the Shetland Islands in the extreme northern part of the group separated from Yell on the SW by a strait 1 mile across. Length, about 12 miles. Area, 47 sq. m. Pop. about 2000.

Unstrut, 850 m. l. a river of Prussian Saxony after an E course of 100 miles joins the Saale near Naumburg.

Its principal affluents are the Wipper and Haine.

Unter-Aargau, Switzerland. See AARGAU.

Untersee. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.

Unterseen, 500 m. l. a town of Switzerland, ca. 1000 and 26 miles SE. of Bern, between lakes Thun and Brienz, separated from Interlaken by the river Aar. It has great busses. Pop. in 1900 2810.

Unterthürkheim, 500 m. l. a village of Württemberg, SE of Cannstatt, on the Neckar. Pop. in 1900 4554.

Unterwalden, 500 m. l. a town, one of the so-called Forest Cantons of Switzerland, in its centre, having N the

Lake of Lucerne. Area, 395 sq. m. The highest summit of the Alps in this region, the Titlis, has an elevation of about 10,000 feet. The Uri-Bothenen and the Friburg (the latter partly in the cantons of Lucerne) are among the prominent peaks of the cantons. The inhabitants, in addition to the main Alpine pursuit of dairying, are engaged in fruit-raising and the manufacture of parquetry floors and other wooden articles, glass, etc. Unterwalden is divided into the two half-cantons of Obwalden or Upper Unterwalden (183 sq. m.) and Nidwalden or Lower Unterwalden (113 sq. m.). The inhabitants speak German and are Roman Catholics. The capital of Obwalden is Sarnen and of Nidwalden, Stans. The half-cantons have separate governments, the constitutions in each being very democratic. Unterwalden joined Uri and Schwyz at the close of the thirteenth century in the formation of a league against the Habsburgs, which was the beginning of the Swiss Confederacy. Pop. of Obwalden in 1900, 15,270 of Nidwalden, 13,917.

Unyamwezi, a region in the west-central part of German East Africa, between about lat. 4° and 6° S. Its chief station is Tabora, in the malarial minor region of Unyamwezi.

Unyamwezi, German East Africa. See UNYAMWEZI.

Unywe, a town of Ana Minor. See UNYWE.

Unywe, a region of Uganda, British East Africa, bordering upon the Albert Nyanza.

Unywe, a river of Russia, government of Krasnoyarsk, which after a course of 236 miles joins the Volga. The little town of Unywe is situated on it, 12 miles N.E. of Krasnoyarsk.

Unywe, a river of Russia, which joins the Oka 38 miles S. of Kaluga.

Upata, a village of Venezuela, state of Bolivar 75 miles S.E. of Ciudad Bolivar.

Upatoi, or Upatoi, ya-pa-toy, a post-village of Managua co. Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. 28 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Upatoi (or Upatoi) Creek, Ga. enters the Chattahoochee River about 5 miles below Columbus.

Upatoi, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio.

Upatoi, co-pra-vik or Upatoi, the north-westmost Danish settlement in Greenland, on an island off the W. coast. Lat. 72° 48' N.

Upatoi, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 25 miles from St. John on the Hampton and St. Martin's R.

Upatoi, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles W. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 4773.

Upatoi, a post-town of Union co., Ark. on the Arkansas and Southern R. The banking point is Eldorado. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Upatoi, a banking post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 15 miles (direct) W. of San Bernardino. It has fruit-industries. Pop. about 1900.

Upatoi, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 12 miles S.E. of Marion. It has glass-works. It is the seat of Taylor University. Pop. in 1900, 1306.

Upatoi, a post-station of Dickinson co., Kan.

Upatoi, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 27 miles S.E. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Upatoi, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 2 miles W. of Chester. It has cotton factories. It is the seat of the Cross Theological Seminary (Baptist). Pop. in 1900, 3131.

Upatoi, a post-station of Mason co., W. Va.

Upatoi, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H. The banking point is Concord. Pop. 309.

Upatoi, co-pra-vik the second in size of the Samoan Islands, the S.E. of Savaii. It belongs to Germany. Area, 360 sq. m. It is traversed from E. to W. by a mountain chain which has several volcanic cones (Tofua, 3000 feet Solafaga, Laito). It produces and exports copra, and yields also coconuts, coffee, and some tobacco. Coral reefs generally surround the coasts, but are broken by bays. The capital is Apia, on the N. coast, the largest town on the S. coast, is Faleliti. On Upatoi Robert Louis Stevenson made his home from 1889 until his death in 1894, and he was buried there. Pop. in 1903, 10,642 (516 Europeans).

Upatoi Point, the N. extremity of Havall Island.

Upatoi, a station of the Congo Free State, on the N. bank of the Congo River, in about lat. 21° 54' N.

Upper, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1351.

Upper Allen, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Upper Alps, France. See HAUTS-ALPES.

Upper Allen, a city of Madison co., Ind., on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 18 miles N.E. of Alton. Shurtleff College (Baptist) was organized here in 1886. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Upper Ammoniac, a small river of Oise co., N.H. enters the Connecticut River at Northumberland.

Upper Argenta, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 833.

Upper Austria (Ger. Oberösterreich, o'ber-ahst-er-ich) or Austria-above-the-Enns (Osterreich-ober-Enns, o'ber-ahst-er-ich), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary constituting with Lower Austria the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, E. by Lower Austria, S.E. by Styria (from which it is in part separated by the river Enns) S.W. by Salzburg, and W. and N.W. by Bavaria. Area, 4431 sq. m. It is traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the Danube. It has a mountainous surface, belonging in great part to the region of the northern Alps, which rise on the southern border to an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. The main part of the picturesque district called the Salzkammergut is isolated within this province. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. All the cereals are cultivated with the exception of maize, and the yield of hay is very great. Immense quantities of fallow s-thistle are produced. Upper Austria is rich in fruit and the product of wine is large. Cattle and horses are extensively reared. Vast quantities of salt are obtained. There are extensive manufactures of steel, iron, and brewing and distilling are important industries. The inhabitants are nearly all Germans. Capital, Linz. Pop. in 1900, 610,346.

Upper Hartland, a hamlet of Carroll co., N.H. on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R. 12 miles N.W. of Portland, Me.

Upper Hadford, Missisquoi co., Quebec. See BARRON.

Upper Hara, a post-village in Upper Hara township, Berks co., Pa. about 16 miles N.W. of Reading. Pop. about 300 of the township in 1900, 904.

Upper Hark Eddy, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River 1/2 mile from Milford, N.J. and about 13 miles below Easton. Pop. 290.

Upper Harward, a village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Canard River 4 miles from Newville.

Upper Caracquette (ka-ri-ka-ka) Gloucester co., New Brunswick 4 1/2 miles from Bathurst. See CARACQUETTE.

Upper Chickadee, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 801.

Uppercliff, a post-village of Hancock co., Tenn. The banking point is Speedville. Pop. 140.

Upperco, up-per-ko, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 9 miles E. of Westminster. Pop. 190.

Upper Crossroads, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.E. of Baltimore. Pop. about 180.

Upper Dams, a post-station and resort of Oxford co., Me.

Upper Darby, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., contiguous to (West) Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 3321 of the village of Upper Darby about 500.

Upper Dublin, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 15 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1933.

Upper Economy, a post-village of Colechester co., Nova Scotia, on Cobeguid Bay.

Upper Fairfield, a township of Lyncoln co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Upper Fairmount, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. The banking point is Prince Anne.

Upper Falls, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. near the Gaspowder River about 16 miles N.E. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Upper Froehold, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2112.

Upper Frenchville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. about 450.

Upper Gagetown, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick on the river St. John 8 miles above Gagetown.

Upper Garonne, France. See HAUTS-GARONNE.

Uppergrade, a post-station of Webster co., W. Va.

Upper Gloucester (glou-ster) a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. 16 miles N. of Portland. Pop. 340.

Upper Hanover, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1997.

Upper Iowa River rises in Mower or Minn. and enters the Mississippi River at the N.E. corner of Iowa, after a course of about 100 miles.

Upper Jay, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by W. of Plattsburgh. Pop. about 400.

Upper Lahave (la-ha-ve) a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Lahave River, 6 miles from Lunenburg.

Upperville, a post-village of Lake co., Cal. at the N end of Clear Lake, about 75 miles N of Petaluma. Pop. about 200

Upper Leacock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2130

Upper Lehigh, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. about 15 miles S of Wilkesbarre, on the Central R. of New Jersey. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000

Upper Little (Ill), a post-village of Broome co. N Y on the Otsego River, about 24 miles N of Binghamton. Pop. 250

Upper Loire, France. See HAUTE LOIRE

Upper Macopin, a post-village of Passaic co., N J 3 miles from Charlotteburg.

Upper Macungie, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2081

Upper Madawaska, a post-village of Arnoctock co., Me., on the river St. John 8 miles above Madawaska.

Upper Maguadawrie, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 35 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 175

Upper Mahanoy, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 801

Upper Mahanoy, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 785

Upper Makedfield, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1143

Upper Marlboro, a banking post-town, capital of Prince George co., Md. on the Chesapeake Beach R. 20 miles SW of Annapolis. It has fruit and vegetable packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 449

Upper Marac, France. See HAUTE MARNE

Upper Mattole, a post-station of Humboldt co., Cal.

Upper Melbourn, a post-village of Blohmood co. Quebec 14 miles from Richmond. Pop. 130

Upper Merion, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3490

Upper Middletown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. on Redstone Creek about 10 miles SE of Brownsville, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100

Upper Milford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2712

Upper Mount Carmel, a post-village of Essex co. N J, on the Erie R. 34 miles N by W of Newark. It is on the E. slope of Orange Mountain is a part of Montclair and contains many fine residences. Pop. about 1000

Upper Mount Bethel, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2448

Upper Musquodoboit, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 24 miles from Chubascoadie, its banking post.

Upper Nazareth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 736

Upper Nyack, a village of Rockland co. N Y is a post-substation of Nyack. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Upper Oxford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1063

Upper Palmitate. See PALMITATE, UPPER

Upper Paxton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1444

Upper Pecos Neck, a township of Salem co. N J Pop. in 1900, 778

Upper Pittsgrove, a township of Salem co., N J Pop. in 1900, 1715

Upper Providence, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa. about 13 miles W by S of Philadelphia. Its S. border is contiguous to Media. Pop. in 1900, 1053 of Upper Providence village, about 200

Upper Pyrenees, France. See HAUTES-PYRENEES.

Upper Ramparts, Canada. See RAMPART

Upper Redhook, a post-village of Dutchess co. N Y, 14 miles from Spring Lake station and about 16 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. about 200

Upper Saddle River, a borough of Bergen co. N J Pop. in 1900, 328

Upper Saint Clair, a village in Upper St. Clair township Allegheny co., Pa. about 10 miles ESW of Pittsburgh. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2695. The post-office is Carnegie.

Upper Salford, a township of Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 876

Upper Sandusky, a post-village capital of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Hooking Valley and the Pennsylvania Co., a R. 17 miles W of Beavercreek. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, caskets, pumps, bugles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3335

Upper Saron, France. See HAUTE-SARON.

Upper Saranac Lake, Franklin co. N Y. See SARANAC LAKE AND SARANAC LAKE.

Upper Saranac, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2371

Upper Savoy, France. See HAUTE-SAVOIE

Upper Stawinches, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles SE of Truro. Pop. 200

Upper Strasburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. 10 miles NNW of Chambersburg. Pop. 200

Upper Tarryall Peak, Colo. in lat. 36° 18' N and lon. 106° 35' W. Height, 11,650 feet

Upper Three Creek, Barnwell co. S C, flows SW into the Savannah River

Uppertract, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River 12 miles N of Frankton

Upper Tule Lake, Cal. See KNEA LAKE

Upper Tulpehocken, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1000

Upper Turkeyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1256

Upper Tygart, a post-hamlet of Carter co. Ky. on Tygart Creek 20 miles W of Grayson.

Upper Uwehlan, yook laak, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 716

Upper Viennese, France. See HAUTE VIENNE

Upperville, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., N Y 3 miles from Smyrna.

Upperville, a post-town of Fauquier co., Va., at the E. base of the Blue Ridge about 130 miles N by W of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 3,6

Uppingham, a town of England co. of Rutland 12 miles WSW of Stamford. It has a noted public school founded in the reign of Elizabeth. Pop. about 2500

Upsala, 850 ft. (often called Upsal by English writers) a town or province of Sweden extending from the Gulf of Bothnia on the N to Lake Malar on the S. Area, 2651 sq. m. Half of the surface is covered with forest. The soil yields good crops of grain. The province contains the iron mines of Dannemora. Capital, Upsala. Pop. in 1900, 128,865

Upsala, a city of Sweden capital of the län or province of Upsala, 45 miles NW of Stockholm. Lat. of observatory 59° 51' 20" N. lon 17° 37' 34" E. It is situated in a fertile plain on the river Tyra which is spanned by five bridges. The old town lies on the slope of the W bank while the modern quarters rise on the flat E bank. Upsala was in ancient times the commercial metropolis of Sweden and is historically the most interesting town of the kingdom. The university of Upsala, with which the labors of Linnaeus are inseparably associated, was founded in 1477. Its oldest building the Gustavianum dates from the times of Gustavus Adolphus, the new university building was erected in 1877-88. The number of students in 1904 was 1451. The university institutions comprise a library (315,000 volumes) containing the famous Codex Argenteus, a manuscript of the translation of the Gospel by Ulfilas, dating from the fourth century a zoological institute observational mineralogical collections chemical and physical laboratories, etc. The cathedral in the French-Gothic style, was begun in 1230 and finished in 1435 with the exception of the towers, which are modern. The Trifaldigöta Kyrka (Church of the Trinity) is even more ancient than the cathedral but architecturally far less interesting. On an eminence S. of the town commanding a fine view is the Slott, a castle founded by Gustavus Vasa in 1543, but left unfinished. Upsala is the seat of an archbishop who is primate of Sweden. The industries of the town are unimportant. Pop. in 1900, 22,855. About 3 miles to the N of Upsala is the village of Gamla-Upsala (Old Upsala) on the site of a place which was a religious and political centre in heathen times

Uppala, a post-village of Morrison co. Minn. in a lumber region, about 16 miles W of Royalton. Pop. about 200

Upphur, a county in the NE part of Texas, is bounded on the NE by Big Cypress Bayou and on the S by the Sabine River Area, 587 sq. m. Capital, Gilmer. Pop. in 1890, 12,096. In 1900, 16,236

Upphur, a county in the northeast-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 326 sq. m. It is drained by the Buckhannon River and the head-streams of the Monongahela. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Buckhannon. Pop. in 1890, 12,714. In 1900, 14,606.

Upphur, a post-village of Preble co. Ohio on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Eaton. Pop. 200

Upton, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 310 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Flint River. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Thomaston. Pop. in 1890, 12,188. In 1900, 18,678

Upton, a post-station of Maverick co., Tex.

Upton, a post-village of Iron co., W Va., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 200

Upsonville, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., Pa., 2 miles NNE of Montrose.

Upstergrove, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 24 miles from Atherley Pop. 180

Upton, an unorganized county in the W part of Texas. Area, 1199 sq m. Pop. in 1890 12 in 1900 48

Upton, a post-village of Siskiyou co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka Pop. 380

Upton, a post-station of Pecos co. Ind. 6 miles W of Mount Vernon

Upton, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the South Branch of the Fox River 34 miles ESE of Bloom field.

Upton, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900 125

Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town) Oxford co. Me. about 48 miles NW of Paris and 3 miles SE. of Umbagog Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900 242

Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town) Worcester co. Mass. about 14 miles SE. of Worcester Pop. of the town in 1900 1937

Upton, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa., about 14 miles SSW of Chambersburg. Pop. 260

Upton, a post-village of Summit co. Utah. The banking point is Park City Pop. 100

Upton, a hamlet of Weston co. Wyo.

Upton, Quebec. See SAINT ERIC and UPTON

Upton-on-Severn, a town of England or and 9 miles S of Worcester on the Severn. Pop. about 2000

Upton Works, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. about 3 miles from Port Huron. Pop. about 260

Ur (the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees) an ancient city of Babylonia, whose site was near the junction of the Shat-al Hai with the Euphrates. The locality bears the name of Mukar (Mughar) or Mukayyar (Mokayyar). Ur rose to importance in the earliest period of Babylonian history. For a time the kings, who styled themselves kings of Sum-mer and Akkad, exercised a hegemony among many of the rulers of the Babylonian cities. The place was sacred to the moon god (Sin). There are ruins of a temple to this deity.

Ur, a post-station of Marion co. Ala.

Urabá, Gulf of. See DARIEN

Ureah, or Urah, a town of Wurttemberg, on the Rhine, 21 miles SE. of Stuttgart. It has an old castle. It is a busy industrial town, among its many establishments being a number connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 4897

Uraga, a port of the main island of Japan, on Uraga Channel SE of Yokohama. Pop. in 1899, about 15,500

Ural (Russ. *Ur* or *Urál*) a river of Russia, rises on the eastern slope of the Ural Mountains, in the government of Orenburg, N.E. of Iremel Mountain and flows S. to Orel where, through a break in the Ural chain its course is directed westward to Orenburg and Uralisk. From Uralisk the course is almost due S. to the Caspian Sea, which it enters by several delta-arms, the main arm being a short distance below Guriev. The total length is estimated at about 1400 miles. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Kizil and Sak-mara and on the left, the Sundeik Or and Iish. The river is but little navigable for navigation, except at high water when craft of considerable size reach Orenburg. For some distance E of Orenburg the Ural forms the boundary between Europe and Asia (the government of Orenburg and the territory of Taysar). The river abounds in fish, particularly towards its mouth where the Ural Comsels have extensive fisheries.

Ural Mountains, a mountain-system of the Russian Empire, forming for the greater part of its extent the physiographic boundary between Europe and Asia. It is almost the only extensive mountain-chain of the globe whose direction is transverse to the continental trend, and which, without co-ordinated parallel lines of other mountains, occupies a subcentral position in a continent. It extends from the borders of the Arctic Ocean, in about lat. 68° 30' N. to a meridional direction to the Ural River, ESE. of Orenburg, whence it is continued by the so-called Mogodshar Mountains to the highland of the Aral Sea or to about lat. 45° 30' N. The mountains thus extend through 23 degrees of latitude (1800 miles). With the islands of Novaya Zembla as a direct orographic continuation (effected by the Fokhol offset) the chain traverses nearly 33 degrees of latitude, or approximately the same distance that marks the extension of the true Rocky Mountains in the North American continent. The Ural Mountains, especially on their western side, consist of a large number of undulating ridges and anticlines, hardly presenting the aspect of true mountains, but on the eastern side directed to the Siberian plain, the mountain characteristics are

much more sharply defined and the descent to the lowland ordinarily much more abrupt. A dominating crest-line is most marked in the northern and southern sections of the chain, where several summits attain elevations exceeding 8000 feet. In the central section it is the crossing between Perm and Yekaterinburg, or in the passage of the Trans-siberian railway to Tobolsk the summits have died down so low that mountains as such are barely determinable, recalling the closely parallel features of the Rocky Mountains of the United States immediately S. of the Laramie Hills. The N. and S. trend of the Ural Mountains is mainly along or close to the 60th meridian of E. longitude, where may be said to be the water parting between the basins of the Volga and Petchora on one side and the Ob-Irtish on the other. The Ural River finds a passage through the system in its southern section where a subterranean area marks a separation from the Mogodshar range.

The northern Ural, which may be said to lie between the Arctic waters and the head-streams of the Petchora are of a barren and forbidding aspect, bare on the loftier summits and covered in part with steppe-grass, mosses and lichens on the lower slopes. The forest growth of conifers, birch, beech, etc. which so largely appears on the more southerly sections is almost entirely wanting. In this section of the chain in about lat. 64° N. lies the dominating point of the system, the Tselpis, 5526 (5435) feet. Despite their far northerly extension, no part of the Ural Mountains carries a condition that is attributable to the lack of sufficient precipitation to form glaciers. Only in a few particularly sheltered spots is snow to be seen throughout the summer months. The Ural Mountains, while to some extent a faunal barrier are to themselves hardly sufficient to differ entiate Asiatic and European zoological regions, and the animals by which they are inhabited are on both sides normally those that belong to both the Russian and Siberian regions. Among the more common types are the lynx, wolf, bear, gibbon fox and other fur-bearing quadrupeds, elk, reindeer, numerous rodents, etc. and among birds a large number of the grouse and partridge types. The Ural Mountain region has long been famous for its mineral wealth which includes among metals gold (both in reefs and placers) silver, copper, iron, lead and platinum. The yield of the last-named was at one time very large and important, but lately its production has been very materially reduced. Coal is extensively mined likewise rock-salt. Much the greater part of the raw iron-ore of Russia is furnished by the Ural region and particularly by the governments of Perm, Orenburg, Yekaterinburg, and Volodga. Most of the mining is carried on in the region included between lat. 54° and 60° N. Of the precious or highly prized minerals and rocks for which the region is hardly less famous than for its metals, are the emerald and topaz (from the mine of Murinsk) the diamond, malachite, marble, and Jasper. Among the loftiest summits, in addition to the Tselpis are Koshakorak (or Konyakorak) lat. 68° N. for a long time thought to be the culminating point of the chain 5230 ft. Yama-tau, 5397 ft. Iremel lat. 54° 36' N. 5180 ft. and Donskikh 5018 ft.

Uralisk, or Ural, a territory of Asiatic Russia, bounded SW by the Caspian Sea and traversed by the river Ural. Area of the land-surface, about 125,000 sq m. It is in great part a region of steppes. A portion is covered by offshoots of the Ural Mountains. There are many salt lakes. Pop. in 1897 644,000 of whom 466,000 were Kirghizes and 168,000 Russians. Capital Uralisk.

Uralisk, the capital of the Russian territory of Uralisk on the Ural, 155 miles WSW of Orenburg. It has newspapers and a theatre. Pop. in 1897 34,597 mostly Russians.

Uranhart, a post-village of Taylor co. Wis. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 160

Uranian, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La. about 36 miles (direct) WNW of Harrisonburg

Uranian, a post-station of Washburn co. Minn. 74 miles S. of Ann Arbor

Ura-tyrke (written also Uratepe) a town of Russian Turkmen 90 miles E by N of Samarkand. It is enclosed by walls and has many mosques. Pop. in 1897, 20,537 mainly Tajiks and Uzbeks.

Urban, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Sunbury Pop. 100

Urban, or Urban, a city capital of Champaign co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash R. 31 miles W of Danville. It is the seat of the University of Illinois, which had in 1903-04 upward of 3000 students, and of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History. Urban has some manufactures. Pop. in 1890 2642; in 1899, 3511 in 1900, 5723.

Urban, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles N of Wabash. Pop. 260

Urubana, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, 19 miles ENE. of Vinson. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Urubana, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 18 miles S. of Humboldt. Pop. 60.

Urubana, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 44 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 260.

Urubana, a banking post-village of Dallas co. Mo. about 48 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 150.

Urubana, a township (town) of Steuben co. N. Y. It contains Hammondport. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Urubana, a city capital of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie and other railroads, 47 miles W. by N. of Columbus. It is the seat of the Urbana University (Swedenborgian) which was organized in 1861. It has manufactures of straw board and paper, furniture, woollens, and cars. Pop. in 1900, 6808.

Urubana, *con-lan-se* a town of central Italy in the Marche 7 miles SW. of Urbino on the Metauro. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 5700).

Urubana, Iowa and Maryland. See *Urbana*.

Urubana, a banking post-village of Middlesex co. Va., about 60 miles E. by N. of Richmond. Pop. about 400.

Urubels, *con-lan* (Fr. Orbe), a village of Alsace Germany 14 miles WNW. of Colmar. The inhabitants are engaged in the textile and dairy industries. Pop. in 1900, 4478.

Urbino, *con-lan-se* (anc. *Urbisum*) a town of central Italy, in the Marche capital of the province of Fano. Urbino 20 miles SW. of Pesaro. Urbino is picturesquely situated on a hill. Its streets are narrow and crooked. The ducal palace, erected in 1447-52, is the most imposing edifice. The most interesting ecclesiastical structures are the church of Santo Spirito, with some good paintings, San Domenico, with a fine portal, dating from 1449, San Francesco erected in the fourteenth century with a handsome campanile and the Oratorio della Confraternita di San Giovanni Battista, whose walls are covered with paintings by the brothers Severino. The new cathedral dating from 1861, also contains valuable pictures. Urbino is the birth place of Raphael, to whom a fine monument was erected in 1897. The house in which he was born is now the property of the Reale Accademia Raffaello. Urbino has an important university founded in 1071 which is little more than a law-school and an academy of fine arts. The town manufactures silk and cheese. Its majolica ware formerly enjoyed great repute. The town is the seat of an archbishop. At the close of the Middle Ages Urbino was the splendid capital of a ducal ruled by the house of Montefeltro. This dynasty was succeeded by the house of Borgia, to which Pope Julius II. belonged. In 1628 Urbino was annexed to the papal possessions of which it formed part until 1900. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,307.

Uroos, *con-lan-se*, a town of Peru department and 30 miles SE. of Cuzco.

Urda, *con-lan-se* a town of Spain province and 23 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Urdaneta, *con-lan-se* a town, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon Philippine Islands situated on the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 20,644.

Urdingen, a town of Rhenuh Prussia, 11 miles NW. of Düsseldorf on the left bank of the Rhine. It has sugar-refineries, boiler and chemical-works, foundries, tanneries, large grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6640.

Ure, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Westmoreland, flows E. and SE. for about 50 miles, and joins the Swale to form the Ouse.

Ures, *con-lan-se* a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, 33 miles SE. of Hermosillo.

Urfa, *con-lan-se*, or *Orfa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey vilayet of Aleppo, in the NW. part of Mesopotamia, 78 miles SW. of Diarbekir. It is co. the site of the ancient Edessa, a great city in the time of the successors of Alexander and in the period of the Roman Empire, capital of the realm of Orobene, a famous seat of early Christianity and a centre of Syrian learning. Edessa was the capital of a Christian principality founded by the Crusaders at the close of the eleventh century and destroyed by the Muslims in 1144. There are remains of the old castle and walls. Among the many mosques is one sacred to Abraham with whose story Urfa is connected in Muslim mediaeval legend. The town is a busy seat of the cotton industry and has a large trade in grain of which the district yields bountiful crops. There are many Mohammedan and Christian schools. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Christians, largely Armenians and Jacobites. Pop. about 55,000.

Urfa, *con-lan-se*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge.

It has manufactures of machinery and alcohol and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 9343 (commune, 12,812).

Urga, *con-lan-se*, a city of Mongolia, chief town of the northern districts, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon and on the route from Khabarovsk to Peking 165 miles SSE. of Khabarovsk. Lat. 48° N. It has a college of Mongolian priests and is the seat of the Kurukh, or deified Lama of the Mongols. The city which includes the Chinese town of Maimachun has a population of about 30,000.

Urgel, *con-lan-se*, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 67 miles NE. of Lérida. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large cathedral. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Urgel, *con-lan-se*, a small town of Russian Turkestan, near the Amu Darya, 50 miles NE. of Khiva.

Urgel, a name sometimes applied to the khanate of Khiva.

Urguans, *con-lan-se*, a village of Italy province and 9 miles SSW. of Bergamo.

Uri, *con-lan-se*, a canton in the east-central part of Switzerland, bordering on the Lake of Lucerne traversed by the Rhine, and having the cantons of Glarus and Grisons on the E. and Ticino on the S. Area, 415 sq. m. It has on its E. frontier the St. Gotthard Mountain and westward the Grimsenstock and other lofty summits of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle-rearing and the manufacture of dairy products, explosives, and parquetry-floors are the chief branches of industry. Pop. in 1900, 19,750, nearly all German-speaking Catholics. The government is of the most democratic type; legislative measures being voted on directly by the citizens, assembled in the Landsgemeinde. Capital, Altdorf. In 1291 Uri united with Schwyz and Nidwalden in a defensive league against the house of Hapsburg, which was the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation.

Uriah, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 200.

Uriche, *con-lan-se*, a town of Venezuela, about 55 miles S. by E. of Cumana.

Urich, *con-lan-se*, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo. 16 miles S. of Holden on the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Uri, Lake of, Switzerland, is the SE. prolongation of the Lake of Lucerne, extending between Brunnen and Flüelen. It is dominated by towering mountains and receives the Reuss at its S. end.

Uri-Rothstock, Switzerland. See *Rothstock*.

Urka, *con-lan-se*, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuider Zee, 13 miles SSE. of Enkhuizen.

Uria, a post-hamlet of Rice co. Minn. 10 miles E. of Medford.

Uriton, a post-village of Greene co. N. Y. The banking point is Coxsack. Pop. 150.

Urmiah, a lake and town of Persia. See *Urmia*.

Urmston, a town of Lancashire, England 4 miles from Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 6504.

Urmisch, *con-lan-se*, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles WSW. of Appenzel.

Urna, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co. Wyo.

Urnen (*con-lan-se*) Ober, and Nieder (new der) two villages of Switzerland, union and 6 miles NW. of Glarus.

Urness, a post-township of Douglas co. Minn. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Urr Water, a small river of Scotland, which enters Solway Firth 16 miles E. of Kirkcudbright.

Urus, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. on the Burlington Route, 16 miles N. of Quincy. Pop. 125.

Urseren (or *Urseren*) Thal, *con-lan-se* (con-lan-se) a valley of Switzerland comprising the S. part of the canton of Uri. It is watered by the Reuss and is about 8 miles long.

Ursina, *con-lan-se*, a post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ursina and North Fork R. 56 miles SSE. of Pittsburgh. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Urus, *con-lan-se* a native state or kingdom of central Africa, within the territory of the Congo Free State, and between the Lomami River on the W. and Lake Tanganyika on the E. The chief settlement is N'Ilamba, in about lat. 7° 40' S.

Uruepan, *con-lan-se* a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 55 miles SW. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900, 9608.

Urubamba, a river of Peru, which (under several names, Quilabamba, Vilcabamba, etc.) traverses the greater part of the department of Cuzco and falls into the Ucayali in about lat. 10° 40' S.

Urubamba, *con-lan-se*, a town of Peru, department and 28 miles NW. of Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Altitude, about 9600 feet.

Uruba, a river of Brazil, state of Para joins the Amazon nearly opposite the junction of the Madeira.

Urubá, co-roo-bow', or **Urubá de Cima, co-roo-bow'** a town of Brazil, in Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco, 220 miles W by S. of the city of Bahia.

Urubumema, or Urubumema, co-roo-bow-kwi' a river of Brazil, state of Pará, rises in the Serra Velha, flows S. expands into a lake of its own name, and 20 miles below joins the Amazon about 120 miles NE of Santarém.

Urubá do Baixo, Brazil See **Paraná**.

Urucaki, co-roo-ká-ee' a river of Brazil state of Piauí, rises in the Serra Gurgueia, flows N., and joins the **Paraná** nearly opposite the junction of the **Alagoas**.

Uruguay (Sp. pron. co-roo-gwi') a river of South America, rises in Brazil on the W slope of the cordillera of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. It flows NW for about 100 miles, entering the plains of Viçaria, where it is joined on the right by the **Felices** which name it also bears in this part of its course. After receiving the **Uruguay** Pita on the left, it proceeds W. and then turns SW being augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the **Ibema** and the **Casimil**, the latter separating Brazil from Uruguay. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 miles, it forms the boundary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, receiving on the right the **Mirina** and **Guaquechó** and on the left the **Arroyo Dalmán** **Querú** and the most important of its tributaries the **Rio Negro**. About 50 miles below the influx of the **Rio Negro** it is 34° S. and 58° 20' W. it unites with the **Paraná** to form the **Rio de la Plata**. The whole course of the **Uruguay** is about 500 miles. From its mouth to Fray Bentos it is about 4-8 miles wide at the Brazilian frontier its width is 1500 yards. The river is navigable for large vessels to Paysandú and for those of lighter draught to Salto, where occurs the cataract of Salto Chico. Beyond the cataract there are again long stretches of open navigation. The banks of the **Uruguay** are fertile.

Uruguay, or República Oriental del Uruguay, (co-roo-ah-lá co-roo-gwi') a republic of South America, bounded N. and NE by Brazil, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the **Rio de la Plata**, and W. by the Argentine Republic, from which it is separated by the **Uruguay** River. Lat. 30° to 35° S., long 53° to 58° 20' W. Area 21 750 sq. m. **Uruguay** is as a whole a vast plain, generally flat towards the **Uruguay** the **Rio de la Plata**, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation (the **Cuchilla Grande** and the **Cuchilla de Haedo**) which are composed for the most part of clay-slate, gneiss, and granite and which form the water-sheds of the more important rivers. These are the **Rio Negro**, by far the largest which rising beyond the **Cuchilla de Santa Anna** range in Brazil flows SW to its junction with the **Uruguay** and divides the state into two nearly equal portions: the **Yaguarí**, in the N.; the **Arroyo Dalmán**, and **Querú** also tributaries of the **Uruguay** the **Santa Lucía** and **San José** which unite and fall into the **Rio de la Plata**, and the **Sabellí** (or **Caballito**) and **Yaguará** (**Jaguará**) the two most important feeders of the large **Lake Mirim** which is situated in the NE partly in Brazil and forms an important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is generally humid, but temperate and healthy in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent but frosts are unknown. The natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. The broad plains, covered with rich turf, and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted to agriculture, but remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense herds of horses and cattle. These, together with sheep form the chief sources of wealth to the inhabitants supplying large exports of hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow. The census of animals showed in 1901 6,326 691 head of cattle, 575 361 horses, 17 624,548 sheep, and 22 184 mules. The chief sheep-breeding departamentos are **Durazno** and **Soriano**. The wool-clip in 1901 amounted to 37 750 metric tons. Wheat, maize, barley, millet, oats, rye, and flaxseed constitute the chief agricultural crops. The production of wheat in 1900 amounted to 6,291 397 bushels, and of maize to nearly 8,000 000 bushels. The country is adapted to the culture of most of the fruits of temperate climates. The mineral wealth of **Uruguay** is still largely undeveloped, but gold, silver, copper and lead are known to exist. Gold is mined in the department of **Rivera**, the product in 1901 having amounted to about 2200 ounces. Montevideo, on the **Rio de la Plata** is the centre of the foreign trade. There were in 1899 997 miles of railroad in operation. The chief towns are **Montevideo**, the capital **San José** **Colonia**, **Paysandú** **Salto**, **Fray Bentos**, and **Santa Rosa**.

The population of **Uruguay** at the close of 1902 was estimated at 572,000, of which number about one-fourth resided in **Montevideo**. There is a great admixture of the blood of the Indians in that of the natives, descendants

of Spaniards and to some extent of Portuguese. The language is Spanish and the religion Roman Catholic. The republic is divided into 19 departamentos: **Artigas**, **Canelones**, **Cerro Largo**, **Durazno**, **Florida**, **La Colonia**, **Maldonado**, **Minas**, **Montevideo**, **Paysandú**, **Rio Negro**, **Rivera**, **Salto**, **San José**, **Soriano**, **Tacuaré**, **Tandubá**, and **Treinta y Tres**. The chief institution of learning is the university of **Montevideo**. There are many periodicals published in the state. **Uruguay** is governed by a president elected for a term of 4 years. The legislative power is vested in a senate, whose members (19 in number 1 for each department) are elected by indirect election for a term of 6 years, and a house of representatives, elected for a term of 3 years.

The possession of the region N. of the **Rio de la Plata** (the **Banda Oriental** or **Eastern Strip**, as the Spaniards called it) was long disputed by Spain and Portugal the authority of the former being finally established. The territory formed part of the viceroyalty of **Buenos Aires**. While **Buenos Aires** was struggling for independence from the mother country Brazil reasserted the Portuguese claim and for a short time occupied the region, but in 1828 she was compelled to recognize the independence of **Uruguay**. In 1830 the **República Oriental del Uruguay** was organized.

Uruguayana, a town and railway station of Brazil near the western extremity of the state of **Rio Grande do Sul**, on the **Uruguay** River. Pop. about 4000.

Urmish, co-roo-mee-yá written also **Urmish** (Pers. **Urm** **ser-mee'**) a town of **Paraná** **Armenia**, in **Azerbaijan** 12 miles W of **Lake Urmial** and 64 miles SW of **Tatavir**. Elevation, 4400 feet. The town sits prepossessing in its architecture, lies in the midst of gardens and orchards. It is noted as a centre of missionary activity and is the seat of **Lake Seminary** (for girls) and of **Urmish College**. It is the reputed birthplace of **Zoroaster**. Pop. estimated at between 30 000 and 40 000 including many Christians.

Urmish, Lake of, a large body of water in the NW corner of **Paraná**, province of **Azerbaijan** about 170 miles W of the **Caspian Sea** and about 120 miles SE of **Lake Van**. It is about 50 miles long and its breadth varies from 15 to 35 miles. Area, 1785 sq. m. It is situated at an elevation of about 4100 feet. There are several islands and many islets in it. The lake is extremely shallow. It receives numerous streams but has no outlet, so that its waters are very saline, fish being unable to live in it. The surrounding country is famed for its fertility.

Urmish, co-roo-mee-yá written also **Urmish** (Chinese, **Ti-lin to-ho'**) a town of the Chinese Empire, in **Dzungaria**, N. of the **Tian Shan** Mountains, in about lat 45° 45' N. long 81° 50' E. It is on the caravan route connecting **Peking** (via **Tarifu**) and **Kulja**, and has an extensive trade. Pop. estimated at 30 000.

Urmish, a region in German East Africa, adjacent to **Lake Tanganyika** on the NE.

Urup, co-roop' one of the **Kuril Islands** immediately N. of **Iliup**. Lat. 45° 30' N. Length about 30 miles.

Ursaria, a mountainous region in the E. part of German East Africa, between about lat 6° 30' and 1° 30' S., and N. of the **Rufiji** River.

Usagre, co-roo-grá, a small town of Spain in **Extremadura**, 50 miles SE. of **Badajoz**.

Usal, a post-village of Mendocino Co. Cal. The banking point is **Fort Bragg**. Pop. 200.

Usambara, a mountainous and largely forested region of German East Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean, and included between the **Pangani** River and **British East Africa**.

Usheke. See Usese.

Usedom, on-eph-don an island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to the Prussian province of **Pomerania**, between the **Baltic** and **Poene** outlets of the **Stettiner Haff** (through which the river **Oder** discharges) 7 miles SE. of the island of **Rügen** and separated by the **Suine** from the island of **Wollin**. Its shape is very irregular the NW part forming a peninsula. Length 36 miles. Area, 158 sq. m. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and navigation. The island contains frequented bathing resorts. The chief towns are **Swinemünde** and **Usedom**. Pop. about 35,000.

Usedom, a town of Prussia, in **Pomerania**, on the SW shore of the island of **Usedom**. Pop. about 1700.

Ushak, co-shák a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of **Khadsendikyer** (**Brusa**), 136 miles E. by N. of **Smyrna**. It is famous for its carpets, the manufacture of which is said to employ about 3000 looms. Pop. about 13,000 (?)

Ushant. See Ousant.

Ushaw, the seat of St. Cuthbert's Roman Catholic College, 4 miles from **Durham**, England.

Uchikun, a town of Serbia. See **USHTTA**.
Uchikup, a town of Turkey. See **USHTA**.
Uchukma, a village of Patagonia, chief settlement of the Argentine portion of Tierra del Fuego, on the N side of Beagle Channel is about lat. 54° 53' S.
Uchugut Island, Alaska. See **HARROW ISLAND**.
Uchugun, *ou'ing-un*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, district of Wiesbaden on the Uchugun, 17 miles NNW of Frankfurt. Pop. about 2000.
Uchuk, a river of Wales and England, enters the estuary of the Severn $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Newport. Length, about 60 miles.
Uch, a town of England co. of Monmouth on the Uch, 11 miles SW of Monmouth. Pop. 10 1001, 1474.
Ushkup, **Ushkup**, or **Ushkub**, also called **Shkupia** (Blaria, *Skopje*; and *Scupi*) a town of European Turkey in the vilayet of Kosova, on the river Vardar 100 miles NW of Saleniki with which it is connected by rail. It is an important trade-centre and a busy industrial town, the leather dyeing and weaving industries and the manufacture of metallic articles being represented. A fine industrial school has recently been opened here. The population consists of Turks, Albanians (mostly Mohammedans) Serbs, Bulgarians, and Greeks. The town is the seat of a Bulgarian bishop and of a Roman Catholic Albanian archbishop. Pop. estimated at 20 000.
Ushar, *ush'ar*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse, 14 miles NW of Göttingen, on the Aale. Pop. about 2300.
Usman, *oo-mán* a town of Russia, 25 miles SW of Tambor. Pop. in 1897 9844.
Uspallata Pass, Andes. See **CUYAN, LA**.
Uspallatán, *oo-pá-lá-tán*, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, a tributary to the Coahuacalco.
Usquepaug, *ú'kwé-pawg* or **Usquebaug**, a post-village of Washington co., E.I. 17 miles W of Newport. Pop. 164.
Usma, *55a sh*, a river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows SW and joins the Petchora after a course of over 400 miles.
Usant-les-Bains, *ú'sh' lá bá'* a village and watering place of France, department of Ariege, arrondissement of Felz. It has hot mineral springs.
Usell, *ú'sh' sh* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Corrèze, 12 miles NE of Tulle. Pop. in 1901 3356 (commune, 4933).
Usery, a post-village of Garland co. Ark. The bank in front is Hot Springs.
Usenon, *ú'sh' sh* a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles W of Issoire. Here are ruins of a castle, long the residence of Margaret, the first queen of Henry IV of France.
Usuri, *oo-soo'ra*, a river of eastern Asia, rises in the SE. part of Primorskaya, flows N forming much of the boundary between Primorskaya and Manchuria, and joins the Amur at short distance above Khabarovsk. It is about 450 miles in length and is navigated by steamboats.
Ustarián, *ú'sh' reer'* a small town of France, in Basse-Pyrénées, 7 miles S of Bayonne.
Ust-Bielokhivitsk'skaya, a settlement in the territory of the Don Cossacks, Russia, co. the Donets, 93 miles NE of Rostov. Pop. in 1897 13 030.
Uster, *oo'ter*, a commune and manufacturing village of Switzerland canton and 9 miles SE of Zürich. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7801.
Ustica, *oo'te-ká*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy off the N coast of Sicily 38 miles NNW of Palermo. The soil is volcanic and highly fertile. Pop. in 1901 1992.
Usting Veliki, *oo'te-oo'g vá-le'kes* ('Great Usting'), a town of Russia, government of Velozda, on the river Sakhsa, near its confluence with the Yug 580 miles ENE of St. Petersburg. It has a great number of churches. Pop. in 1897 11,500.
Ust-Kum'emogorak', a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Irish, government and 115 miles ESE of the town of Samgalinsk.
Ust-Medveditsa, *oo't med-vé-dít'sh*, a town of Russia, in the N part of the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the river Don, at the influx of the Medveditsa. Pop. about 14,000.
Ustroz, a town and watering place of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, district of Bialitz, on the river Vistula. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1900 4673.
Ust-Syvolish, *oo't oo-só'k* a town of Russia, government and 420 miles NE of Velozda, at the junction of the Synda and Vytshegda. Pop. about 4500.
Ust-Urt, a name given to a steppe and desert region of Asiatic Russia, almost wholly in the Transcaspien Territory, extending between the Caspian Sea on the W and

the Aral Sea on the E. It is a plateau of moderate elevation (about 450-500 feet) contains a number of lakes and salines, and is but sparsely inhabited.
Ustyushka, a town of Russia, government and 200 miles NE of Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. about 5000.
Usulután, *oo-soo-loo-tán*, a southern department of Salvador, bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean and on the W by the Lempa River. Area, 1290 sq m. It is mountainous in the N and low towards the coast. The products are coffee, rice, tobacco, indigo, timber, fruits, and salt. Capital, Usulután. Pop. in 1902 80,400.
Usulután, a city of Salvador capital of Usulután department, on the Juaze River 80 miles (direct) ESE of San Salvador. Pop. in 1902, 11,850.
Usumacinta, *oo-soo-má-un tá*, a river of Mexico and Central America, rises on the Chixoy (Chixoy de las Salinas) in the W part of Guatemala forms part of the boundary between that republic and the state of Chiapas. Mexico, traverses the state of Tabasco, and, after a course of several hundred miles, joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Laguna de Términos. It is navigable for a short distance.
Usunbura, a station on German East Africa, in Urundi, and at the N extremity of Lake Tanganyika. Lat. 3° 24' S., lon. 29° 23' 30' E.
Usun-ada, a bay in the BR. shore of the Caspian Sea, opening in lat. 44° N.
Usuri, a river of Asia. See **USHTA**.
Usutu, *oo-soo'too*, a river of Swaziland southern Africa, joins the Pongola to form the Maputa.
Utah, *yoo'taw* or *yoo'tá*, a western state of the United States, bounded N by Idaho, NE by Wyoming, E by Colorado, S by Arizona, and W by Nevada. The northern line follows the parallels of 41° and 42° N lat., the eastern the meridians of 111° and 109° 4' W lon., the southern the parallel of 37° N lat., and the western the meridian of 114° 4' W lon. Area of the land-surface, 82 190 sq m. of the appertaining waters, 2780 sq m.
Face of the Country—The great Wasatch range of mountains divides Utah into two somewhat unequal parts, the western (which belongs to the Great Basin) being the smaller but more important division. These mountains are exceedingly wild and picturesque, pierced by many cañons, and sending up many peaks which during most of the year are covered with snow (Provo Peak, 11 000 feet; South Toot 11 240 ft.). W of the Wasatch Mountains the country whose floor level is maintained at a general elevation of 4500-5000 ft., is traversed by many N and S ranges of broken mountains, interspersed with arid plains, valleys, and basins (occasionally lake-bearing) generally having a dreary desert aspect and a somewhat scanty vegetation. Among these mountains are the Ogutiri, Beaver, Parowan, Pah Vant, Tushar (Tushar Mountain, 12 145 ft.), Sevier Iron Lake, Onager, Stansbury Thomas, House, Pahotee or Cedar, Goshute, etc. This great region, barring the extreme NW where there are a few minor streams, tributary to the Snake River has no streams whose waters flow to the ocean, but E of the Wasatch the country has a different character. Here the principal mountains (Uinta, Roan, Pah-Utah etc.) break up into a region of plateaus, bordered by steep escarpments (Book Cliffs, Tarpata, etc.), rather than of ridges, the rivers flowing very generally in deep cañons. Most of this region which lies wholly in the basin of the Colorado River, is utterly sterile; but along the principal streams (Uinta, Green, Grand, San Juan and Colorado) there are some meadow-lands, and where irrigation can be effected there is no difficulty in raising good crops. The singularly domed (naccolite) Henry Mountains (about 11 000 ft.) are in the SE. and the volcanic La Sal (with Mount Peale, 13,000 ft.) in the E. Willow Peak in the Uinta Range, rises to 13 300 ft., Remons Peak to 13,624 ft. and Gilbert Peak to 13,681 ft.
Lakes and Rivers—The principal rivers E. of the Wasatch Mountains have been already named. In the Great Basin we find the Great Salt Lake (which see) a shallow expanse of strong brine, covering 2400 sq m. and receiving the waters of the Bear Weber and Jordan rivers with some smaller streams. It is now merely the remnant of a former (Quaternary) much more extensive lake-basin whose ancient beach-lines are clearly marked as terraces upon the encircling mountains, 900-1000 feet above the present water-level. To this former body of water which drained NW into the Pacific, geologists have given the name of Lake Bonneville. The Jordan discharges the waters of Utah Lake, which contains fresh water abounding in trout. The Sevier River flows into Sevier Lake. Bear Lake is at the border of Idaho. None of the streams of the Great Basin are large, and many of them sink into the earth or are dissipated in vapor before they reach any actual lake-basin. There are in Utah no navigable streams, but a few advent-

turns explorers have descended the Colorado and its main tributaries in boats, encountering great perils, and finding their chief reward in the contemplation of some of the grandest and most unique scenery in the world.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—Archæan and metamorphic rocks form the cores of many of the mountain-ranges, whose periods of elevation were continued into Tertiary times. The Paleozoic series Jura-Trias and Cretaceous are all well represented, the last covering immense areas particularly in the eastern or plateau region and at several points affording beds of coal of economic value. There are also extensive Tertiary regions, which are in some cases not clearly distinguishable from the Cretaceous, and these are also coal-bearing. The plains and valleys of the Great Basin are largely floored with a deep Quaternary detritus deposited in part under ancient lacustrine waters. There are many lava-beds (some old and others comparatively recent) and there are numerous thermal springs. The great river-canyons of the plateau-region cut through and expose every one of the geological strata above named. The principal wealth of Utah must ever consist in her ores of the precious and other metals, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, etc. The output of the principal metals in 1903 was gold 210 162 fine ounces, valued at \$4,344 000; silver 12 304,011 fine ounces, valued at \$6 018 131; and copper 35 303 603 pounds. The product of lead is very large. The quantity of coal mined in 1899 was 736 049 short tons and of the asphaltic mineral glauconite, 2500 tons; the coal product in 1903 was 1 681 408 short tons. Beds of kaolin, rock-salt, sulphur, gypsum, etc., are also found. Great Salt Lake affords much nearly pure salt, the quantity obtained from this source in 1904 having been valued at \$139 488. The output of salt from the state in 1903 was 212 935 barrels. Excellent building-granite is very abundant.

Climate.—A marked character of the climate throughout the state is the scanty rainfall. The mountain ranges receive much snow in winter and destructive avalanches sometimes occur in the mining cañons; but these mountain-snows which last far into the summer and in some places are perpetual alone render agriculture possible, by supplying water to the rills and gulches. For the most part the climate is very beautiful, agreeably warm in summer and not severe in winter although extremes of temperature have been noted of -30° and 110° . The mean July temperature at Salt Lake City is about 76° ; the mean of January 23° . The annual rainfall ranges from 5 to 18 inches.

Agriculture.—Probably full nine-tenths of the state is naturally sterile, but a large population in the region of the Great Salt Lake has for a long time of years supported itself mainly by agriculture, rendered practicable by irrigation processes. Wherever irrigation can be applied the soil (almost everywhere rich in all the elements of fertility) easily repays the expense. At present wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, hay, potatoes, dried and other fruit, and dairy products are leading staples. The production in 1903 was wheat, 2 657 106 bushels; corn 169 180 bushels; oats, 918,216 bushels; barley 217 686 bushels; rye 39 302 bushels; potatoes, 649 000 bushels; and hay 349 835 tons. Cattle-raising is practicable on many of the plains where agriculture could not succeed and it is very profitably carried on. The wool industry is one of great importance. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1904 was 14 126 931 pounds.

Manufactures.—The Mormon population have long carried on some manufacturing for the supply of home wants and as a rule only the more indispensable articles have been manufactured in quantity. Recently much capital has been invested in enterprises connected with the mining and reduction of ores, particularly of the ores of lead, the smelting and refining of which is the most important industry of the state. A new and profitable industry in the manufacture of beet-sugar the product in 1900 having been valued at \$1 037 356.

Education.—The leading educational institution is the University of Utah located at Salt Lake City. The Salt Lake College and the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute are in the same city. Brigham Young College and the state agricultural college are at Logan. There are state normal schools at Salt Lake City and Cedar City and there is a reformatory at Ogden.

Railroads.—The railroads in 1899 aggregated 1244 miles in 1900, 1692 miles.

Counties, Cities and Towns.—The counties in Utah number 27 as follows: Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Carbon, Davis, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uinta, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, and Weber. The principal cities and towns are Salt Lake City (the capital) and the head-quarters of the

sect known as Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints (pop. in 1900, 25,331). Ogden, an important railroad centre (16,313), Provo City a manufacturing place and the seat of the Utah Lumber Agency (6165), Logan (4461), Park City, Springville, and Spanish Fork.

Government.—The governor is elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years, and those of the latter for 2 years. Women enjoy the right of suffrage. The state sends 1 representative to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population.—The population in 1880 was 11 380; in 1890, 40 273; in 1870, 85,768 exclusive of the tribal Indians; in 1890, 143,933; in 1900, 207 963 and in 1904, 278,749 (minerals of 2848 Indians settled on reservations). The dominant sect in the population of Utah is that of the Mormons. The characteristic feature of the Mormon community has been the practice of polygamy now rapidly declining.

History.—Utah is a part of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico in 1848. In the preceding year Brigham Young the head of the Mormons, after their expulsion from Nauvoo, Ill. had come to this then almost utterly unknown region which he afterwards named Deseret. The great body of his followers migrated to the region in 1848. Salt Lake City was founded and a prosperous agricultural community sprang up, which increased rapidly through the vigorous Mormon propaganda carried on in the United States and Europe. In 1850 the territory of Utah was organized Young being appointed governor. In 1857 Young having openly set at defiance the federal authority, President Buchanan sent troops to enforce obedience. In 1888 a compromise was effected, the authority, for practical purposes remaining in the hands of Young and his followers. In 1892 Congress passed a stringent law against polygamy and in 1890 the Mormon church publicly denounced the discontinuance of the practice, which however still persists to some extent. In 1896 Utah was admitted as a state into the Union.

Utah, a county in the north-central part of Utah has an area of 3123 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Wasatch Range of mountains, and on the W by the Ogumir Mountains. It is partly irrigated by the Provo and Jordan rivers. Utah Lake (of fresh water) is situated in the county. Gold is mined here. Capital Provo City. Pop. in 1900, 23,768. In 1900 32,456.

Utah, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., 7 miles NW of Galena.

Utah, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Utah Hot Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Boxelder co., Utah. The bathing point is Ogden.

Utah Lake, a body of fresh water in Utah on Utah, about 10 miles E of the Ogumir Mountains. It is about 24 miles long and 8 miles wide and discharges into the Great Salt Lake through the Jordan River. Altitude, 4900 feet.

Utahville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles N of Altoona. Pop. 125.

Utakmandi, or Ootekmandi, a town and cantonment of British India, in Madras situated to the N of the Nilgiri Hills 62 miles ENE of Calcutta. Lat. $11^{\circ} 20' N$ Lon. $76^{\circ} 30' E$. It is the head-quarters of the Madras government during the hot season. It has a fine government botanical garden and a government canebrake plantation. Pop. about 15 000.

Ute, a banking post town of Menomonee co., Iowa on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 407.

Ute Pass, in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, on the shoulder of Pike's Peak a short distance beyond Manitou. It is traversed by the Colorado Midland R.

Ute Peak, Colo., a peak of the Williams Range, has an altitude of 11 963 feet. Lat. $39^{\circ} 47' N$ Lon. $106^{\circ} 4' W$.

Ute Peak, a mountain in the SW part of Colorado, about 40 miles W of Parrott. Altitude 9084 feet.

Uterven, a town of Prussia in Hoheln on the Rhine, 16 miles NW of Hamburg. It has manufactures of machinery, cement, textile, etc., and ship-building is carried on. Pop. in 1900 6656.

Utica, an ancient city of Africa situated near the northernmost point of the continent, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Bagradas, about 25 miles NW of Carthage. It was founded as a colony of the Phœnicians. It prospered under the Romans.

Utica, a banking post-village of Linnæa co., Ill., on the N bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles W of Ottawa. It has manufactures of cement and fire-brick. Pop. about 1200.

Utica, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 400.

Utica, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.
Utica, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co. Iowa, about 20 miles SW of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 60
Utica, a banking post-village of Ness co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 250
Utica, a banking post-village of Davies co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles S of Owensboro. Pop. 200
Utica, a banking post-village of Macomb co. Mich. on the Clinton River and on the Michigan Central R., 24 miles N of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 552
Utica, a post-village of Winona on Minn. on the Chicago Great Western R. and the Northwestern Line, 22 miles W of Winona. Pop. in 1900 304
Utica, a banking post-town of Blaine co. Minn. about 24 miles SSE of Vicksburg on the Lacoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900 544
Utica, a post-village of Livingston on Mo. on the S bank of the Grand River near the mouth of its Crooked Fork and on the Burlington Route 5 miles SSW of CHILLICOTHE. Pop. about 650
Utica, a post-village of Fergus co. Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop. about 250
Utica, a banking post-village of Seward co. Neb. on the Burlington Route 22 miles W of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 487
Utica, a city capital of Oneida co. N.Y. on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal 95 miles WNW of Albany on the New York Central and Hudson River the Lackawanna and other railroads. It is pleasantly situated on the S bank of the Mohawk, on a nearly level site about 400 feet above the sea. The surrounding region is one of extensive dairy and floricultural pursuits, the production of cheese being an important industry. Utica stood in 1900 eighth among the industrial cities of the state its manufactured product being valued at \$19,550,000 and comprising cotton wools and knitted goods, yarns, agricultural implements, clothing stores and hatters, lumber and melted liquors. The city is noted for the number of its charitable institutions and organizations, and contains in addition to various hospitals and homes, a state lunatic asylum and the Utica Orphan Asylum. Among the more notable public buildings are the Federal building, the city hall and the state armory. Utica was incorporated as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1830 8323; in 1850 17,565; in 1860 22,529; in 1870 28,994; in 1880 33,914; in 1890 44,607; in 1900 54,393
Utica, a banking post-village of Licking co. Ohio, on the North Fork of the Licking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 13 miles S of Mount Vernon. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900 826
Utica, a post-borough of Venango co. Pa. on French Creek and on the Erie R. 8 miles WNW of Franklin. Pop. in 1900 268
Utica, a banking post-village of Yankton co. S Dak. 10 miles NW of Yankton on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100
Utica, a township (town) of Crawford co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1543
Utica, a post-hamlet of Dane co. Wis. about 14 miles SE of Madison
Utica, a township (town) of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 907
Utica Mills, a post-village of Frederick co. Md. about 50 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop. 104
Utici, co-ta-ki a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 9 miles NW of Requena. Pop. in 1900 11,642 largely engaged in the manufacture of textiles and in wine-making
Utilla, co-toel ya or Utilla, the southwesternmost of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras Caribbean Sea. *It contains the port of the same name.
Utkiavli, a native village and government station in Alaska, at Cape Smyth, near Point Barrow
Uttley, a post-village of Athens co. Ohio, on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. about 300
Uttberg, Ut-ls-ho-a peak of the Alpe range, Switzerland, near Zürich whence it is ascended by mountain railway. The summit commands a magnificent view. Height, 2865 feet.
Utt, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 25 miles SE of Stockholm. It has ten mines
Utopia, a post-hamlet of Clermont co. Ohio, on the Ohio River
Utopia, a post-village of Uvalde co. Tex., about 32 miles (direct) NE of Uvalde. Pop. about 150
Utopia, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles from Collingwood.
Utrecht, yu-trikt (Dutch pron. U-trikt, L. *Trageturum* and *Eboracum*, *Utrechtum*), a city of the Netherlands, capi-

tal of the province of Utrecht, 23 miles SE. of Amsterdam. Lat. of observatory, 52° 5' N. lon. 5° 7' 56" E. It is situated on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it. The town is traversed by two canals, the Oude and Nieuwe Gracht which are spanned by many bridges, and the streets present picturesque aspects. The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1254, long one of the finest churches in Holland, suffered severely in the hurricane of 1674 and the nave has never been rebuilt. The interior is embellished with interesting monuments. Among other ecclesiastical edifices are the late-Gothic church of St. Catharine, the Roman Catholic cathedral, which dates from 1524, and which was restored in 1880; St. Janakerk the oldest church begun in the eleventh century; and the modern St. Willibrordkerk with sumptuous interior decorations. The building of the university, founded in 1636 was recently enlarged by an addition in the Dutch Renaissance style. An interesting secular structure is the Pantheon (or pope's house) erected by the future pope Adrian VI. in 1517. It is now occupied by government offices. The old chateau of Oranien on the Oude Gracht, a Gothic building erected in the fourteenth century has since 1899 been used as a home for the aged. On the site of the old ramparts have arisen pleasant promenades. E. of the town is the Maliebaan, a triple avenue of trees, which leads to the Hoogeiland park. The university of Utrecht has more than 1800 students and a library of 250,000 volumes. The society of arts and sciences and the historical society occupy a high rank. The museum Kunstzinnig contains paintings of early Utrecht masters, the archiepiscopal museum exhibits specimens of Netherlands sacred art, the royal mint contains Dutch coins, medals, etc. The city has a veterinary school, the only one in Holland. Utrecht is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and also of the archbishop of the Old Catholics (Jansemiten). Pop. in 1800 102,085 about one-third Catholics. Utrecht has saw mills, machine-shops, breweries, and printing establishments and manufactures of textiles, cigars, colors, chemicals, organs, etc. It is the seat of an active trade.
The bishopric of Utrecht was founded in Merovingian times at the close of the seventh century. The bishops acquired temporal sway over a considerable district, their principality being included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The city of Utrecht, after long conflicts, succeeded in emancipating itself from their rule. Early in the sixteenth century the see and the city became a possession of the Emperor Charles V and were incorporated in the realm of the Netherlands. The Union of Utrecht, a compact between the seven Dutch provinces in revolt against Spain concluded in 1579, established on a firm basis the foundations of the Dutch Republic. The treaty of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession. The Bourbon dynasty was seated on the throne of Spain whose crown was born of the Netherlands, Lombardy, Naples, Sicily and Sardinia.
Utrecht, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the Zinder Zoo Area, 634 sq. m. The Lek (northern arm of the Rhine) forms its S boundary, an arm of it, the Vecht, traverses the province. Capital, Utrecht. Pop. in 1899 241,034.
Utrecht, a town of the Transvaal Colony southern Africa, in a district of its own name, 159 miles (direct) SE. of Johannesburg. It is in a pleasant valley and is well laid out with broad streets. The houses are surrounded by orchards.
Utrera, co-tri-ri, a town of Spain, province of 18 miles SSE. of Seville. It has preserved in part its medieval and Moorish aspect. Pop. in 1900 14,318.
Utisladilly, ut-sa-lah don, a post-village of Island co. Wash. on Puget Sound, 90 miles N of Tacoma. Pop. 200
Utsunomiya, coo-too-ne-mee'ya, a town of Japan, capital of Tochigi prefecture, 72 miles N by E. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. It is as important commercial centre. Pop. in 1904 35,953
Utterson, a post-village of Muskoka district, Ontario, 12 miles N of Bracebridge, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 209
Utteter (locally pronounced U-ter) a town of England co. and 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Pop. in 1901 5123
Uttwil, coo'weel a village of Switzerland, in Thurgau on the Lake of Constance, 9 miles SE. of Constance
Uttado, co-too-doo a town of Porto Rico, 14 miles (direct) S of Arecibo. It is connected with San Juan by a wagon-road. Pop. in 1899 3619
Uvalde, yu-vil'de, a county in the SW part of Texas, has an area of 1579 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Frio, the Rio Leona, and Sabinal Creek. Capital, Uvalde. Pop. in 1890 2804 in 1900 4947
Uvalde, a banking post-town capital of Uvalde co. Tex., on the Rio Frio and on the Galveston, Harrisburg

and San Antonio R., 34 miles W of San Antonio. Pop. in 1900, 1890.

Uwchlan, *uoch-lan*, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., 34 miles W by N of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Uwharrie, a post-station of Montgomery co., N.C.

Uxbridge, a town of England, in Middlesex 17 miles WNW of St. Paul's London. Pop. in 1901, 8385.

Uxbridge, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Uxbridge township (town) on the Blackstone River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SSE of Worcester. The town has several woolen mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3599.

Uxbridge, a banking post-town of Ontario co. Ontario, on a branch of the Black River and on the Grand Trunk R., 43 miles from Toronto. It has a tannery, grist-mills, and manufactories of sundry products, pianos and organs, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1657.

Uxmal, *uach-mal*, a ruined city of Mexico in Yucatan, 35 miles SSW of Mérida. It presents some very remarkable architectural remains, comprising several large edifices, of which the best known are the so-called *Casa del Gobernador* the House of the Nuns, and the House of the Dwarf. These edifices are thought to have been constructed by the predecessors of the modern Mayas.

Uxilla, Finland, is the port of Gamla Karleby.

Uyen, *co-yá*, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland immediately S of Uist.

Uyen, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles from the N extremity of Mainland.

Uyeda, a town of the main island of Japan, 36 miles W of Miyazaki. Pop. in 1879, 34,414.

Uyeno, a locality near Tokyo, Japan, famous for its lotus gardens.

Uz, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Uzbeki, *os-beki*, or *Uzbegi*, a Turk-Tartar people, constituting the most important element in the population of Russian Turkestan.

Uzès, *u-à*, a small town of France, in Côte-du-Nord, 14 miles NNW of Loudon.

Uzen (*co-ze*) Great and Little, two rivers of European Russia, governments of Saratov and Orenburg, flow generally SE. and lose themselves in salt lakes in the depression of the Caspian Sea.

Uzerche, *u-à-à-à*, a village of France, in Corrèze, 15 miles NW of Tulle. It is picturesquely situated and has preserved some interesting architectural relics of the Middle Ages.

Uzès, *u-à* (*L. Uzeste*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gard on the Arzon, 15 miles NNE of Nîmes. It has an interesting mediæval palace and a splendid Romanesque belfry of the twelfth century a relic of its former cathedral. It is a busy little town, industrially and commercially. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4899.

Ushitae (*Ulice*), a town of Barria, 87 miles SW of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901, 6492.

Usnach, *soch-nak*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles SW of St. Gall. Pop. about 2000.

V

Vangon, *vâ-gon*, East and West, two of the Lofoten Islands, Norway. W of Hinås.

Vangö, one of the Faeroe Islands. See FANÖ.

Vani, *vâ*, or *Gangreps*, *gâ-rep*, a river of southern Africa, a right affluent of the Orange River. It rises in Mount Kilopetap (5477 feet) of the Drakensburg range, flows generally W and SW separating the Transvaal Colony on the N from the Orange River Colony on the S across Griqualand West and empties into the Orange River in lat. 26° 16' S. long. 25° 56' E. It receives many affluents, of which the chief are the Kip, Valsch, Vet, Modder and Hart. Length, about 700 miles. The first discovery of diamonds in Africa was made near the lower part of this river in what is now Griqualand West, just W of the Orange River Colony. Kimberley the centre of the famous De Beers mines, is in the Valsch valley a few miles from the left (S) bank.

Vante, *vâ*, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg 16 miles SSE of Maastricht. Pop. in 1900, 6348 largely engaged in the textile industry.

Vancusear, a small bay of the Gulf of Mexico in Levy co., Fla. about lat. 29° 18' N.

Vacaville, *vâ-kâ-vîl*, a banking post-town of Solano co., Cal., is a beautiful and fertile valley on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles SW of Sacramento. It has fruit-growing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1220.

Vache (*vâk*) Island, in the West Indies is off the S coast of Haiti, 8 miles SE of Aux Cayes. It is 9 miles in length.

Vacherie, *vâch-er-é*, a post-village of St. James parish La. on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 200.

Vács, a town of Hungary. See WARACS.

Vadis, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va. Pop. 79.

Vadkert, *vâd-kâr*, a commune of Hungary co. of Neograd, district of Bácskanyarat. Pop. about 3000.

Vadkert, a commune of Hungary co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kün, about 16 miles from Kálcsm. Pop. in 1900, 6648.

Vadso, *vâ-dô*, a small seaport of Italy, on the W side of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles SW of Savona.

Vadso, a seaport of Norway near the NE extremity of the country, on the Varanger Fjord. It is a few miles N of the parallel of 70° E lat. being one of the north arctic places in the world. It has considerable trade and is an active seat of the whale-fishery. Pop. about 3000.

Vadstena, *vâd-stâ-nâ*, a town of Sweden 28 miles WNW of Linköping, on Lake Vetter. It was formerly the seat of a celebrated monastery, that of St. Bridget (Nightingale), suppressed at the close of the sixteenth century. The monastery church is an interesting edifice. The castle

of Vadstena, built by Gustavus Vasa, is also a notable structure. The manufacture of lace is carried on. Pop. about 2000.

Vaduz, *vâ-dû-à*, a town, capital of the little principality of Liechtenstein, near the right bank of the Rhine, on the frontier of the Swiss canton of Grisons, 31 miles SSE of St. Gall. It is charmingly situated at an elevation of about 1600 feet, with the Three Sisters towering 6000 feet above it. It has a castle built in the sixteenth century on the ruins of one destroyed by the Swiss. A relic of the older structure is a square tower about 1000 years old. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Vág, a river of Hungary. See WAGE.

Vaga, *vâ-gâ*, a river of Russia, governments of Volodga and Archangel, joins the Dyne after a N course of 270 miles.

Vagal, *vâ-gâ*, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk after a N course of 150 miles, joins the Irtysh, 34 miles ESE. of Tobolsk.

Vág-Besztterez, a town of Hungary. See WAGE-BESTTEREZ.

Vagos, *vâ-gush*, a commune of Portugal, in Beira, 6 miles SSW of Aveiro. Pop. about 6000.

Vág-Ubely, See WAGE-NAUSTREYL.

Vahalla, the ancient name of the WAGAL.

Vaiden, *vâ-dyn*, a banking post-town capital of Carroll co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R., 33½ miles E. by E. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Vainatch, *vâ-gâ-à*, an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the government of Archangel from the main portion of which it is separated by the Strait of Vainatch (or the Yngor Strait) the Kara Strait separating it on the NW from Nova Zembla. Greatest length, from NW to SE, 60 miles greatest breadth 35 miles. The interior is mountainous, and the S and SE shores present rocky cliffs. The island is properly a disrupted portion of the Ural chain. The inhabitants are chiefly Samoyeds and Russians, who visit it during the summer months for the purpose of obtaining pelts and fish.

Valkingen, *vâ-king-en*, a town of Württemberg, on the Ene 15 miles NW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2040.

Vaihingen, a village of Württemberg, 6 miles SW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2000.

Vail, a banking post-town of Crawford co. Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles NE of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Vail, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 74.

Vail, a post-station of Blair co., Pa.

Vaila, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in Vaila Sound, on the W side of Mainland.

Valgate, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y., on the Erie R., 5 miles SW of Newburgh. Pop 199

Vali Milla, a post-village of Fulton co. N.Y. on Fonda & Creek, 9 miles E. of Amsterdam, on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. Pop 330

Valisburg, a post-borough of Essex co. N.J. 2 miles WNW of Newark. Pop in 1906 2779

Valson, *và sòs'* (anc. *Varo*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles NE of Orange, on the Ouvèze. It is a very interesting little place, replete with relics of the Middle Ages, consisting of ecclesiastical edifices remains of ramparts and gates, quaint houses, and the ruins of a castle. There are also remains of Roman structures. The town was once the seat of a bishop. Pop about 2000

Vatupia, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in the Ellice Group

Vajda-Hunyad, *voi dñh hññ yod* (Ger *Zernscheid*) a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, on the Oltava, 40 miles SW of Karlsburg. It is an important seat of the iron-industry. Near by, on a steep height, is the imposing castle of Vajda-Hunyad. The original structure was built by the famous Hungarian general John Hunyadi. Additions were made by his son King Matthias Corvinus, and Prince Bethlen Gábor. The castle was partially destroyed by fire a half a century ago and was restored in grand style. Pop. in 1900 4419

Valkh, *vák*, a river of Siberia, governments of Yakutsk and Tobolsk, joins the Ob 160 miles E by S of Surgut.

Valais, *vàlà* (Ger *Wallis* *vàl ite*), a canton of Switzerland, in its SW part, adjacent to France and Italy having the Bernese Alps in the N and the Pennine Alps in the S. Area, 2627 sq. m. It is traversed throughout nearly its entire length by the upper Rhone. Some of the most famous summits of the Alps such as the Monte Rosa (Dufour-Spate), Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Mischabelhorn, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, etc. are either wholly or in part in this canton. The Simplon Tunnel traverses its E. portion. Among the noted resorts are Zermatt, Siem and Martigny. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits and the cultivation of the vine, the wines of Valais being of pleasant flavor. The manufactures comprise glass, soap, explosives etc. Pop. in 1900 114,158. Capital Siem

Valatie, *vàl-a-tee* a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. on Kinderhook Creek about 20 miles S by E. of Albany on the Albany and Hudson Electric R. It has manufactures of yarns and knitted goods. Pop. in 1900 1300

Val Bregaglia, *vàl brè-già* (Ger *Bergell*), a valley of Switzerland (Grisons) and of Lombardy immediately S and W of Septimer mountain, and on the route from Chavenna to Maloja. It is traversed by the little river Mera.

Valcartier, a post-village of Quebec co. Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) and the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Quebec.

Valcoor, *vàl koor* a post-hamlet of Clinton co. N.Y., on Lake Champlain 6 miles S of Plattsburg

Valcoor Island, N.Y. is situated in Lake Champlain about 6 miles S of Plattsburg

Valcourt, a banking post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, on the Orford Mountain R. Pop about 300

Valda, a post-village of Polk co. Tex. Pop. 75

Valdal, *vàl-dl* a small town of Russia, government and 80 miles SE. of Nergorod, on Lake Valdai

Valdai Hills, in the government of Nergorod, Russia, consist of dome-shaped hills and plateaus, with an average height of 800-900 feet, and rising in their highest point to 1100 feet, which form the water-parting between the chief river-systems of the country. The Volga rises in the S. section

Val d'Annasca, *vàl dèn-sis hà*, a valley of Piedmont, Italy, in the province of Novara, noted for its magnificent cascades and its views of Monte Rosa.

Val d'Arno, *vàl dæ no* ('*val* of the Arno') a valley of Tuscany renowned for its beauty. See ARNO.

Valdasta, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop. 75

Valdegrana, *vàl-dè-grà-nà* (i. e. valley of rocks) a town of Spain in La Mancha, province and 30 miles SE of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalón. The town is celebrated for its wine. Pop. in 1900 29 888

Valdegrana, a town of Spain province and 15 miles SSW of Jaén (commune) about 5000

Valderredy, *vàl-dè-rà-drà* a river of Spain provinces of León, enters the Douro from the N 2 miles E. of Zamora. Length about 100 miles.

Valderma, *vàl-dè-ris*, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SSW. of León.

Valders, a post-village of Manitowish co., Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Manitowish.

Valdes, *vàl-dès*, an island of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, in about lat. 50° N lon. 125° 2' W

Valden, *vàl-dè*, a commune of Spain, province and about 10 miles E. of Oviedo. Pop in 1900 25 662

Valdez, or *Valdez*, a banking post-village and sub. port of entry of Alaska, at the head of Port Valdez, Prince William Sound, in about lat. 61° 5' N lon. 146° 15' W. Pop about 330

Val de Sainte Dominge, *vàl dè sèn to do-ming'go*, a small town of Spain, 15 miles NNW of Toledo.

Val de Travers, Switzerland. See TRAVERS

Valden, a post-hamlet of Tuxco co. N. Mex.

Val da Chiama See CHIAMA

Val da Cognac, *vàl dæ kò-nà yà* (Fr *Val de Cognac*, *vàl dèh kòf*) a beautiful and romantic valley in Savoy opening out of the Val d'Aosta

Valdivia, *vàl-dè-vè-à*, a river of Chile, in the province of its own name, flows from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean which it enters after a westward course of 160 miles. It is also known as the Calle-calle.

Valdivia, a province of Chile, crossed by the parallel of 40° S lat. and extending from the Andes to the sea. Area, 8600 sq. m. There are a number of large lakes in the E. section. Timber is an important product. It contains good lands for grazing. The wearing of live-stock is the chief industry. Capital, Valdivia. Pop. (estimated) for 1902, 78 090

Valdivia, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Valdivia, on the Valdivia (or Calle-calle) River 16 miles from its mouth. Its port is Valdivia Port (Corral). Pop in 1902, 9704

Valdivia Port, or *Corral*, *hor ràl* at the mouth of the river Valdivia, in the province of Valdivia, Chile, lat. 39° 49' S lon. 73° 19' W. It is one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast of South America.

Valdosta, a city capital of Lowndes co. Ga. on the Valdosta Southern and other railroads, 157 miles SW of Savannah. It is in a cotton region and has manufactures of lumber, turpentine, feather, cotton yarns and cottonseed oil. Pop. in 1890 2854, in 1900 5613.

Valde, a post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Belair

Valde, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop about 500

Valde, a banking post-town, capital of Malheur co. Oregon on the Malheur River about 12 miles (direct) W by N. of Ontario. Pop in 1900 127

Valde, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn.

Valden, a post-village of LaBette co., Kan. Pop 75.

Valdene, a post-village of Orange co. Ind. about 32 miles WNW of New Albany. Pop 75

Valleggio, *vàl-lè-giò*, a small town of Italy province of Verona, 1 miles S of Peschiera, on the Minchio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda.

Valen, *vàl-èn* an island on the W coast of Piacentia Bay Newfoundland, 6 miles from Miramheen

Valencia, *vàl-èn-sà*, a town of Brazil state and 60 miles WNW of Rio de Janeiro.

Valença, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean 48 miles SW of Bahia. It has cotton manufactures.

Valença, or *Catingulinha*, *là-tèn ghen'yà*, a town of Brazil state of Piahy on the Catingulinha, 60 miles NE of Oitras

Valença-do-Minho, *vàl-èn-sà do mèn yò*, a small town of Portugal province of Minho, on the left bank of the Minho immediately opposite Tuy Spain.

Valençay, *vàl-èn-sà*, a small town of France, in Indre, on the Nalon, 25 miles N of Châteaufort. It has a fine chateau, where Ferdinand VII of Spain was confined by Napoleon

Valence, *vàl-èn-sà* (anc. *Valentia*) a town of France, capital of the department of Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 37 miles S of Lyons. Valence has some attractively laid-out boulevards and a fine square, the Place de la République. The cathedral, which dates from the eleventh century contains a monument of Pius VI. who died at Valence in exile. The Romanesque church of St. Jean Baptiste and the Maison des Têtes, a curious structure dating from 1531, are noteworthy. From the esplanade, which has a statue of General Champanet, may be had a fine view of the hills on the opposite bank of the Rhone. The industries include silk, tanneries, foundries, and the printing of cotton fabrics. There is trade in wine, oil and nuts. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 25 046.

Valence d'Agon, *vàl-èn-sà d'è-gòn* a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W of Montauban. (commune) about 3500.

Valencia, *vàl-èn-sà* (Sp. *pro* *vàl-èn-sà*), a region and former kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now

divided into the provinces of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón de la Plana. It extends along the Mediterranean Sea between Catalonia on the N and Murcia on the S. Area, 8339 sq m. It is in the main a region of mountains of moderate elevation (the highest summit being about 6000 feet above the sea) between which are fertile and well-cultivated plains, whose productivity depends largely upon artificial irrigation. The chief rivers are the Guadalequivir, Júcar, and Segura. The produce includes grain, wine, rice, sugar and a variety of subtropical fruits. The inhabitants, an industrious people have much Moorish blood in their veins. On the disruption of the caliphate of Cordova, early in the eleventh century Valencia constituted for a time a Mohammedan kingdom. In the thirteenth century it was wrested from the Moors by Aragón. Pop. in 1900 1,587,533.

Valencia, a province of Spain bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 4150 sq m. Pop. in 1900 606,558. Capital, Valencia.

Valencia (anc. *Valentia*) a maritime city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, and residence of the capital general of Valencia (the former kingdom of Valentia) situated in a fertile plain on the Guadalequivir about 2 miles from the sea and 140 miles ESE of Madrid. Valencia, with the tiled domes of its churches and the peculiar bustle of its dark and narrow streets, presents a semi-Oriental appearance. The medieval walls were demolished in 1871 and on their site have arisen wide modern boulevards. The cathedral stands in the heart of the old town where the three most ancient quarters meet. The church of San Martín erected in the fifteenth century as a Gothic structure, has been thoroughly modernized as has been San Andrés, originally a mosque, first restored in the thirteenth century. The latter contains fine pictures by Valencian painters. The splendid cathedral on the imposed site of a temple of Diana, is said to date from 1262 and was finished in 1482. Its octagonal bell-tower and the graceful octagonal ciborium, with beautiful windows, are famous. The interior contains good paintings and interesting relics. The church of San Nicolás, originally a mosque, has valuable frescoes and fine stained-glass windows. The Torre de Serranos the old N gate, flank a structure dating from the fourteenth century the Gothic tracery of which is beautiful. The massive Torre de Cuarte, the W gate, dates from 1444. The old citadel erected under Charles V., is now used as an arsenal and as the residence of the captain-general.

The largest square, the Plaza del Mercado was the scene of medieval tournaments. On it is the Lonja de la Seda (silk exchange) a fine Gothic structure, erected in the fifteenth century and recently restored. A part of the building serves now as a museum of antiquities. The Audiencia, formerly the meeting place of the deputies of the kingdom of Valencia, is a striking Renaissance building of the sixteenth century. Its interior is lavishly decorated. Among the many charming pleasure-grounds are the Glorieta, most attractively laid out early in the last century on the site of the old glacié, the Alameda, the fashionable drive and the botanical garden the finest in Spain rich in subtropical vegetation. The university of Valencia, founded in 1500 is one of the most famous institutions of learning in the kingdom. It has about 1700 students. The Museo Provincial de Pinturas contains more than 1500 paintings, mostly by Valencian masters.

The silk-industry of Valencia, formerly famous, has of late revived. Other manufactures include tobacco, glass (artefacts), fans, valises, linen, and pottery. There are breweries. The city has a large trade, although it has of late lost some of its maritime importance. Its port is Villanueva del Grau, which is a seaside-resort. About 2300 vessels entered the harbor in 1901. Valencia is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900 213,350.

Valencia, Ireland. See VALERIA.

Valencia, vā-len-sā, a county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. Area, 9472 sq m. It is intersected by the Rio Grande and is also irrigated by the Rio San José and the Rio Puerco. Capital, Lordsburg. Pop. in 1890 13,875. In 1900 12,895.

Valencia, a post-village of Shawnee co. Kan. 16 miles W of Topeka.

Valencia, a post-borough of Butler co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Evans City or Harmony. Pop. in 1905 140.

Valencia, vā-len-sā, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Carabobo, 24 miles S by E of Puerto Cabello, with which it is connected by rail. It is finely situated covers a large area, and has an active commerce in coffee, sugar, rum, cattle, hides, and agricultural products. It has a number of notable public buildings, a cathedral university, national college, and various other educational in-

stitutions. Not far to the E. is the extensive Lake of Valencia. Pop. in 1894, 28,564.

Valencia, a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903 7899.

Valencia de Alcantara, vā-len-thā-sā āl-kān-thā-rā, a fortified town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province of Cáceres (Extremadura) 26 miles SW of Alcantara. Pop. in 1900 9417.

Valencia de don Juan, vā-len-thā-sā dā don juan, a commune of Spain province and 20 miles SSE of León on the left bank of the Esla. Pop. about 2500.

Valencia del Ventoso, vā-len-thā-sā dēl ven-tō-sō, a town of Spain province and 43 miles SE of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4297.

Valencia, Lake of, or Tacarigua, tā-kā-rō-gwā, Venezuela, in the state of Carabobo and Aragua, 2 miles E. of Valencia. Length 23 miles average breadth, 6 miles. It discharges by two outlets on the W side, one of which is the Trinchera, communicating with the Agua Caliente, an affluent of the Caribbean Sea. The lake has an extreme depth of about 590 feet, but was at one time of much greater extent.

Valencianna, vā-len-sā-ā, a former silver-mining village of Mexico, a few miles N of Guanajuato, which was noted for its large ore product.

Valenciennes, vā-len-sā-nā (anc. *Valentia*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord on the Scheldt 31 miles SE of Lille. On the site of the former fortifications which were demolished in 1892, a fine park has been laid out. Most of the old streets are narrow and tortuous. St. Gory a Gothic structure, dating in part from the thirteenth century is the most ancient church. Notre Dame du Saint Landon a modern edifice in the style of the thirteenth century is lavishly decorated. The town hall erected in the seventeenth century is the most striking secular building. Valenciennes has a fine statue of Froissart, the famous chronicler and another of the painter Antoine Watteau whose birthplace it is. The museum of painting and sculpture is rich in works of the Flemish school. The museum of natural history contains a valuable mineralogical collection. Valenciennes has an armory large barracks, and a military hospital. The famous Valenciennes lace was formerly made here. The industrial establishments comprise iron works, sugar refineries, textile-mills, chemical works, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901 25,045.

Valent, vā-lē, a small town of Rumana, in Wallachia, 50 miles N of Bucharest.

Valenz, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall in the vicinity of Bad Pfäfers.

Valmoult, vā-lō-mōl a town of France in Basen-Alpes, 30 miles SW of Digne. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Valentia, the ancient name of VALENCIA. Valentia, or Valentia, on island off the W coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry 3 miles SW of Cahirciveen. It forms the westernmost harbor in the British Islands, a deep and safe haven on which is the little town of Valentia. Several lines of Transatlantic cable have their terminal here. Lat. 51° 55' N. lon. 10° 10' W. Pop. about 2000.

Valentianus, the Latin name of VALENTINUS.

Valentian, a post-village of Lagrange co. Ind. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 4 miles S of Lagrange. Pop. 100.

Valentiana, a banking post-village capital of Cherry co. Neb. near the Niobrara River and on the Northwestern Line, 47 miles NE by E. of Almarworth. Pop. in 1900 811.

Valentin, a post-village of Presidio co. Tex. on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. 250.

Valenza, vā-lēn-sā (L. *Forum Fulvii Valentianum*) a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles N of Alessandria, on the Po. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 7115 (commune, 10,843).

Valenzano, vā-lēn-sā nō, a town of Italy province and 6 miles S. of Bari. Pop. about 4500.

Valera, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Trujillo, 80 miles NE of Mérida.

Valeria, a banking post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Colfax Northern R. Pop. 150.

Valies Mills, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 9 miles from Vinton.

Valle Summit, a post-village of Allegany co. Md. on the George Creek and Cumberland R. The banking point is Frostburg. Pop. about 250.

Valletta, vā-lē-tā (Valletta) or La Valletta, a seaport, capital of the British island of Malta, on the NE coast. Lat. 35° 43' N.; lon. 14° 21' E. It is picturesquely situated on a long neck of land, which, with the main-land

on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbors. Valetta is strongly fortified. The military works were mostly constructed by the Knights of Malta (Knights of St. John). The site of the city is uneven and in part so steep that many of the narrow streets are practically flights of stairs. The principal streets, however, are wide and well paved with lava. There are some handsome squares and the quays contain fine edifices. The principal structures are the palace of the grand masters of the Knights of Malta, now the governor's residence, and the cathedral with tombs of the knights. The city has a university, an astronomical observatory, library, botanical garden, and a military hospital. It is the headquarters of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The place was named after the grand master Jean Parrot de la Valette, who successfully defended Malta against the Turks in 1565. Pop. in 1900 61,368.

Valguarnera Caropepe, *vál-gvaw-ná-rí-ká-ro-pá*, pl. a commune of Sicily, province of Caltanissetta, circle of Piazza Armerina. Pop. in 1901 13,935.

Valhalla, a post-village of Westchester co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 25 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 400.

Valhormoe Springs, a post-hamlet and watering place of Morgan co. Ala. 18 miles S. by W. of Huntsville and 2½ miles N. of the Tennessee River. It is a winter resort for invalids and has medicinal springs.

Valley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh R. The banking point is Foxcatcher. Pop. about 400.

Val Joyeux, France. See **VILLERECHE**.

Valk, *válk* (Latin *Valika*) a town of Russia in Laponia, 90 miles NE of Riga. Pop. in 1897 10,138.

Valkány, *vál-ká-ný* a town of Hungary co. of Torontál. Pop. in 1900, 4829.

Valkenburg, *vál-ken-bó-len* (Fr. *Pasquebourg*, *pá-keh-mó-wé*) a small town and summer resort of the Netherlands, in Limburg on the Geule 7 miles E. of Maastricht.

Valkei, *vál-kei*, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles NW of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897 8842.

Valladolid, *vál-lá-dó-lid* (Sp. pron. *vál-yá-dó-lén*, and. *As-tú*) a city of Spain, capital of the province of Valladolid on the left bank of the Pisuerga, at the mouth of the Esgueva, 100 miles NW of Madrid. The Plaza Mayor the principal square, contains arcades with shops. Near it is the cathedral a late Renaissance structure begun in 1595 which contains some good paintings and a famous monstrance. The most interesting edifice in Valladolid is the church of *San Juan* in Antigua, said to have been founded about 1088 with a lofty Romanesque tower. The Colegio de Santa Cruz, built in the fifteenth century contains a museum with excellent sculptures in wood and some fine paintings among them *Christ* by Rubens. Near by is the house where Columbus died. The Colegio de San Gregorio, dating from 1483 serves as a municipal office. It has a splendid late-Gothic facade, two handsome courts and a fine staircase. The facade of San Pablo is severely inferior in its lavish ornamentation. There are a number of ancient churches and convents, one of which Santa Ana, has some paintings by Goya. Among secular edifices is the old royal palace, now used for administrative purposes. The house which Cervantes occupied from 1605 to 1608 is now owned by the state. Among pleasure grounds the fine park in the Campa Grande deserves mention. The university which was founded in 1346 occupies a building of the seventeenth century with a serious facade in the Baroque style. It has about 1400 students. Among other institutions of learning are an academy of arts and sciences. The manufactures of Valladolid comprise gloves, textiles, paper, pottery, fashions, products etc. There is considerable trade in grain. The city is the seat of the captain-general of Old Castile and of an archbishop. At the close of the Middle Ages Valladolid was the flourishing capital of Castile, and after the union of Castile and Aragon it remained for some time the seat of royalty being finally supplanted by Madrid. Pop. in 1900 68,189.

Valladolid, a province of Spain in Old Castile. Area, 2922 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 275,561.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico, Michoacán. See **MOUNALIA**.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico in the state of Tlaxcala 90 miles ESE of Mérida. It has some good public buildings, a fine square, handsome church, Jesuit college, and a noble, handsome aqueduct which supplies the town with water. Valladolid is noted for the celebrity of its climate, and has some cotton manufactures. A few miles distant are the ruins of Chichen Itza. Pop. in 1900 about 5000.

Valladolid, a coast-people of West Negro provinces, Negros, Philippine Islands, on the shore of Guimaras Strait. Pop. in 1903, 10,550.

Valladolid de Comayagua. See **COMATAGUA**.

Vallauris, *vál-lá-rú-mé* (anc. *Vallis Aurum*), a village of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, 10 miles SE. of Grasse. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. in 1901, 3995 (communa, 0729).

Vallay, a small island of Scotland Outer Hebrides, so of Inverness, near North Lumb.

Vall de Uixó, *vál-dá-oo-no* a town of Spain province and 15 miles SW of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (communa) in 1900 8643.

Vallée, Calaveras co. Cal. See **VALLICITA**.

Vallécitos, a post-hamlet of Rio Arriba co., N. Mex.

Vallé de Abdalagis, *vál-yá-dá-áb-dá-lá-gis*, a town of Spain, 12 miles NNW of Málaga. Pop. about 3000.

Vallé de Hermigua, *vál-yá-dá-én-moo-gwá*, a village of the Canaries, in the island of Gomera.

Vallé de Huajuapalme. See **CALVILLO**.

Vallé de Santiago, a town of Mexico in the state of Guanajuato, 50 miles W. by E. of Querétaro. Pop. in 1900 12,660.

Vallé de Upar, a town of Colombia, department of Magdalena, 140 miles E. by S. of Cartagena.

Valledolmo, *vál-lá-dol-mo*, or **Vallé d'Olmo**, a town of Sicily province and 40 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901 3799.

Vollegrano, a town of Italy. See **VILLEGRIO**.

Vallegrande, *vál-yá-grán-dá*, a village of Bolivia, department and 80 miles SW of the town of Santa Cruz.

Vallé Hermoso, a pass of the Andes in the province of Aconcagua, Chile, in lat. 32° 20' S. Height 11,935 feet.

Vallé Hermoso, *vál-yá-én-moo*, a town of the Canaries, in the N. end of the island of Gomera. Pop. (communa) about 5000.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Vallé Hermoso, a town of Chile in the province of Aconcagua.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 23 miles E. by N. of Canton.

Valley, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Valley, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1073.

Valley, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. 75.

Valley, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 891.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., about 20 miles ENE. of San Antonio.

Valley, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Spokane.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis.

Valleyhead, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va., 46 miles S. of Webster.

Valleycenter, a post-station of San Diego co., Cal.

Valley Center, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. and the Frisco System, 11 miles N. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Valley Center, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Brews City. Pop. 100.

Valley Center, a post-station of Highland co., Va.

Valley City, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 30 miles SW. of New Albany.

Valley City, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo.

Valley City, a banking city capital of Bureau co., N. Dak., on the Sheyenne River and on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Bank St. R. 50 miles W. of Moorhead. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 2444.

Valley Cottage, a post-village of Backland co., N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore R. The banking point is Nyack. Pop. 173.

Valley Creek, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. 3 miles NE. of Newport. Pop. 175.

Valley Creek, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Tex. 12 miles S. of Bonham.

Valley Creek, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va.

Valley Falls, a banking city of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Delaware River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railroads, 34 miles W. of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900, 1073.

Valley Falls, a post-village of Remondou co., Vt. on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 14 miles V. by S. of Troy. It has linen manufactures. Pop. about 1200.

Valley Falls, a post-village of Providence co., R. I. on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles S. of Providence. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, underwear, horse-shoes, etc. Pop. about 3700.

Valley Falls, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles NW. of Grafton.

Valleyfield, or **Salaberry de Valleyfield**, a post-town and port of Beauharnois co., Quebec, near the head of Beauharnois Canal 6 miles SSE. of Cotons Landing on the Canada Atlantic and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack R. It has cotton, flouring and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 11,055.

Valleyford, a banking post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. on the North Shore R. 9 1/2 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. 150.

Valley Forge (officially **Valley Forge**), a post-village of Chester co., Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 6 miles SE. of Phoenixville. In December 1777 the army of General Washington went into winter quarters at this place, where it suffered severe privations. The house reputed to be the Washington headquarters stands here, and on the heights around (partly in Valley Forge Park) are the remains of defensive ramparts.

Valley Forge, a post-station of Clay co., W. Va.

Valley Forge, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va. 13 miles S. of Thornton station.

Valley Grove, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 12 miles ENE. of Wheeling.

Valleyhead, a post-village of DeKalb co., Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 46 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. Pop. 220.

Valleyhead, a post-station of Randolph co., W. Va.

Valley Junction, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Des Moines. It has lumber and coal interests. Pop. in 1900, 1700.

Valley Junction, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern R. 6 1/2 miles NE. of Tama. Pop. 300.

Valley Lee, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 70.

Valley Mills, a village of Bedford co., Pa., is a rural free-delivery of Everett.

Valley Mills, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 3 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.

Valley Mills, a post-village of Madison co., N. Y. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. Pop. 75.

Valley Mills, a banking post-village of Boone co., Tex. on the Boone River, 23 miles NW. of Waco, on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. It has cotton and cottonseed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 8 miles NE. of Parkersburg.

Valley Oak, a post-station of Pulaski co., Ky.

Valleypark, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 15 miles (direct) WSW. of St. Louis. It has plate-glass works. Pop. about 600.

Valleypoint, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 60 miles W. of Harrisburg.

Valleypoint, a post-station of Preston co., W. Va.

Valleyridge, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 7 miles from Malden.

Valleyspring, a post-village of Liane co., Tex. The banking point is Liane. Pop. 175.

Valley Springs, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 100 miles S. of Springfield, Mo. Pop. 200.

Valley Springs, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. 120.

Valley Springs, a banking city of Minnesota co., R. Dak., on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles E. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Valley Station, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Louisville.

Valley Store, a post-station of Chattooga co., Ga.

Valley Stream, a post-village of Nassau co., N. Y. on the Long Island R. 16 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 600.

Valleyview, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Atlantic R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. about 450.

Valleyview, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. 4 miles N. of Goodspring. Pop. about 750.

Valleyview, a banking post-village of Cooke co., Tex. 40 miles WSW. of Sherman, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 600.

Valiant, a village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Hugo.

Vallicella, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 55 miles E. by N. of Stockton. Pop. about 600.

Vallembrosa, *val lom-bro'sa* (L. *Valle Umbrosa*) a former famous Benedictine monastery located in the Apennines of Tuscany on the slope of Pratomeno, in the comune of Raggello, province of Florence. It was founded in the eleventh century and was abolished by the Italian government in 1809. A royal school of forestry is now located here.

Valton, *val ton* a small town of France, in Ardèche, 10 miles SSE. of Largentière. Near it is a grand natural bridge, called the Pont d'Arc over the river Ardèche. It is over 200 feet high, with a span nearly equal to the height.

Valongo, a town of Portugal in Minho, 7 miles NE. of Oporto. Pop. in 1900, 3510.

Valtonia, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind. near the East Fork of the White River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Northwestern R. 14 miles WSW. of Baymour. Pop. about 400.

Vallemin, a post-station of Belmont co., Ohio, 16 miles SW. of Bellaire.

Vallois, a borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, adjacent to Mendville. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Valtonia Springs, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N. Y., about 24 miles S. by N. of Binghamton.

Valtarbo, *val tar* a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, near the French frontier, 3 miles W. of Orbe. It has watch making industry. Pop. about 4800. Elevation, 2450 feet.

Valtonise, *val ton-ess* a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles WSW. of Briançon.

Valis, *vals*, a town of Spain province and 10 miles N. of Tarragona in a plain watered by the Francoli. It is a busy manufacturing place, with textile and paper-mills, tanneries, distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,523.

Val Maggia, Switzerland. See **Maggia**.

Valmeyer, a village of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 70.

Valmont, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 44 miles SEW. of Denver.

Valmont, a post-village of Champlain co. Quebec, 14 miles from Three Rivers. Pop 160

Val Montier, Switzerland. See **MOORIS**

Valmy, *val mee'*, a village of France, on Marne, 6 miles from Sainte-Menehould. Here on Sept. 20 1793 the French were defeated by the French.

Valmy, a post-village of Door co. Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop 160

Valognes, *val lohn'* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche 11 miles SE. of Cherbourg. Pop in 1901 4543 (commune, 5963)

Valois, *va lwa'* an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne

Valais, a post-village of Schoharie co. N.Y. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Watkins. Pop about 250

Valais, a post-village of Jacques Cartier co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 3 miles from Lachine. Pop about 400

Valona, a town of Albania. See **AVLARA**

Valonia, a village of Contra Costa co. Cal. The post-office is Crockett

Valparaiso, *val pa-ri so* a fortified seaport of Chile, capital of a province of its own name, and the most important commercial town of the western coast of South America, is situated on a large bay on the Pacific Ocean 75 miles WNW of Santiago, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 33° 1' 50" S. Lon. 71° 4' 45" W. The Bay of Valparaiso, which is well sheltered on three sides, is bounded by an amphitheatre of heights rising to 1000-1700 feet, on the slopes of which a considerable portion of the city is built. On its S. side are the spacious *Naveo Malecón* and *Gran Avenida*, from which pass out one of the finest of the city's thoroughfares, the *Avenida de las Delicias*. The lower central section of the city is constituted by the *Alameda* with regular and attractive streets, which contains the principal business-houses, the city park the *Plaza Victoria*, and the national theatre. Northwestward of this section in the quarter known as the *Puerto* (or *Port*) are the greater number of the public buildings and the vast warehouses which line the quays and docks. Narrow and crooked streets are still a feature of this part of the city. The newer sections of Valparaiso have an attractive modern appearance, the business quarters being massively built. Valparaiso has various academic and collegiate institutions, a naval school for officers, a marine hydrographic bureau, a museum of natural history etc. Its industrial establishments comprise foundries, railroad and machine-shops, sugar refineries, breweries, distilleries, large bottling works, and factories of various kinds. Among the city's monuments are those to Columbus Wheelwright (who established steamship navigation on the Chilean coast) Thomas Cochran (organizer of the Chilean navy) and Admiral Prat. Elevators connect the lower parts of the city with the villa section on the heights. Pop in 1901 142,383. During the Spanish domination Valparaiso was a place of very little note. In 1819 the population hardly amounted to 5000 souls.

Valparaiso, a province of Chile bounded N and S by Santiago Area, about 1950 sq m. It is watered by the Aconcagua River and other streams. The coastal portions are diversified and broken to the E the surface spreads into fertile valleys, yielding abundantly all sorts of crops. Capital Valparaiso. Pop in 1895, 220,768 estimated for 1902, 249,836

Valparaiso, *val pa-ri so* or *val pa-ri so*, a city capital of Porter co. Ind. on the Grand Trunk, the New York Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 44 miles SE of Chicago. It contains the Valparaiso College and Northern Indiana Normal School and St. Paul Academy (Catholic). It has manufactures of educational specialties, mics, and paints and varnishes. Pop. in 1900 6299

Valparaiso, a banking post-village of Saunders co. Neb. on the Union Pacific R. 18 miles (direct) NNE of Lincoln. Pop in 1900 614

Valpreme, *val pre'* a town of France, in Vaucluse, 23 miles NE of Orange. Pop in 1901 3767 (commune, 5496)

Val-de-Bains, *val la-bain'* a town and watering place of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles WSW of Privas. Its mineral springs attract many visitors. Pop. in 1901, 2533 (commune, 4935)

Valtellina, *val-tel lee na* (Ger. *Valthin*) a district in Lombardy Italy corresponding to the province of Sondrio. It consists in great part of the Valtellina proper or upper valley of the Adda, enclosed by the lofty ranges of the Alps. The chief towns are Sondrio, Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio.

Valton, a post-village of Benk co. Wis., 6 miles SW of Wausau.

Valtenrammiche, a village of Piedmont, Italy on the Turin-Aosta, 17 miles NE of Aosta. Altitude, 5666 feet.

Vainaki, *va-lee-ee-ka*, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles SSW of Verkhovsk on the Onok, here joined by the Volga. Pop. in 1897 7095

Valverde, *val-ver'da*, a county in the SW part of Texas. Area, 2024 sq m. It is bounded S by the Rio Grande and is also watered by the Pecos and Devil's rivers and other streams. Capital Del Rio. Pop in 1890, 2874, in 1900 4283

Valverde, a post-town of Arapahoe co. Colo. 2 miles S of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop in 1900 565

Valverde, the chief town of the island of Ferro, Canaries.

Valverde del Camino, *val-rén dá del lá mee'no*, a small town of Spain in Huelva, 36 miles W of Sevilla.

Valyerno, *val-ya vo*, a town in the NW part of Serbia about 45 miles SW of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901 7500

Van, *van*, a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey in Armenia, intersected by the parallel of 38° 30' N lat. Greatest length 70 miles greatest breadth 50 miles. Area, about 1400 sq m. It receives the waters of a few small streams, but has no outlet. The town of Van is near its E. shore. Elevation, 2214 feet (formerly placed at 5000 feet)

Van, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Armenia, capital of a vilayet of the same name about 2 miles from the E shore of Lake Van 146 miles SE. of Erzerum. Lat. 38° 30' N. Its site is at an elevation of 5220 feet above the sea. It lies at the S. face of an isolated rock, about 300 feet high, crowned by its citadel. Van is a very ancient place, the Armenians believing that it was founded by Semiramis. It is a mean and ill built town encircled by a double wall. Close to it are extensive vineyards and orchards. The citadel commands a magnificent view of lake and mountain. This structure appears to have been built in the eighth century B.C. On the steep face of the rock on which it stands is a triangular inscription of Xerxes. Van is an important seat of American missions. The population is estimated at about 30,000

Van, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey in Armenia. Area, about 15,000 sq m. Pop. estimated at about 400,000. Capital, Van

Van, a post-village of Van Zandt co. Tex. Pop. 00

Van Alstyne (*awl stin*) a banking post-town of Tarrant co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 16 1/2 miles S of Sherman. It has cotton gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1946

Van Alstyne, a post-village of Licking co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles N of Newark. Pop. 150

Van Bibber, a post-village of Harford co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Belair. Pop. about 100

Van Buren, a county in the north-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 684 sq m. It is drained by the Little Red River. Capital Clinton. Pop. in 1890 8567; in 1900 11,230

Van Buren, a county in the SE part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri has an area of 502 sq m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is also drained by the Fox River and Cedar and Chequamegon creeks. Coal is mined in the county. Capital, Keosauqua. Pop. in 1890, 16,253; in 1900 17,354

Van Buren, a county in the SW part of Michigan has an area of 675 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Paw Paw River and the South Branch of the Black River. Capital, Paw Paw. Pop. in 1890, 30,641; in 1900 35,274

Van Buren, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of 275 sq m. It is bounded on the N by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River and also drained by the Roanoke River. Capital Spencer. Pop. in 1890 2563; in 1900, 3126

Vauburne, a banking city capital of Crawford co. Ark. on the N. bank of the Arkansas River and on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. and the Frisco System 9 miles NE of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900 2373

Vau Buren, a post town of Grant co. Ind. about 40 miles SSW of Fort Wayne on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900 965

Vauburne, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, about 30 miles NNW of Clinton

Vauburne, a post-village of Anderson co. Ky. Pop. 75

Vauburne, a post-village of Aroostook co. Me. in Vauburn township (town) on the St. John River, 12 miles from the Grand Falls and 75 miles NNW of Houlton, on the Bangor and Aroostook R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1078

Vauburne, a village of Quintana co. Minn. The banking point is Cranshaw. It has saw-mills.

Vauburne, a banking post-village, capital of Carter co., Mo. on the Current River about 56 miles SSW of Ironton.

Vanburen, a post-hamlet in Vanburen township (town), Oneida co. N. Y., 2 miles from Still.

Vanburen, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio on the Portage River about 8 miles N of Findlay on the Ohio Central Line. Pop in 1900 367

Vanburen, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa. about 20 miles SSW of Pittsburgh

Vanburen Furnace, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. 8 miles N of Woodstock

Vance, a county in the north-central part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia Area, 276 sq m Capital, Henderson. Pop in 1890, 17,581 in 1900 18,384.

Vance, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co. Ala. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 33 miles E of Tuscaloosa Pop 180

Vance, a post-hamlet of Tatnell on Ga.

Vance, a post-village of Wyandotte co. Kan. The banking point is Kansas City Pop 154

Vance, a post-village of Quitman co. Miss., on the Yocco and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Grunshaw

Vance, a post-town of Orangeburg co. S. C. on the Santee River about 56 miles NNE of Charleston Pop in 1900 81

Vanceboro, a post-village and port of entry of Washington co. Me. in Vanceboro township (town) on the St. Croix River at the southeastern end of Echoood (or Grand) Lake, about 30 miles N by W of Calais on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central R. It has packing and other industries Pop. of the town in 1900 550

Vanceboro, a post-town of Craven co. N. C. The banking point is Newbern Pop in 1900 291

Vanceburg, a banking post-town, capital of Lewis co. Ky. on the Ohio River about 30 miles above Maysville, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop in 1900 1161

Vance Mills, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Pa.

Vanceville, a post-village of Barren co. Ga. 3 miles from Brookfield. Pop 150

Vanceville, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Pa., about 24 miles E. of Pittsburgh

Vanceville, a post-village of Marshall co. Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. The banking point is Melbourne Pop. 160

Vanceville, a post-village of Jackson co. Miss. The banking point is Ocean Springs

Vanceville, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co. W. Va., 8 miles SE of Martinsburg

Vancouver, an island off the W coast of Canada, forming part of the province of British Columbia, and lying between lat 48° 19 and 50° 53 N Length from NW to SE 275 miles greatest breadth 65 miles Area, about 12,500 sq m On the R and NR it is separated from the main land of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound and on the E. from that of the United States by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The island is structurally a continuation of the Coast Range of the United States, lying directly NNE of the Olympic Mountains of Washington and is ruggedly mountainous throughout the greater part of its extent. The highest summit is Victoria Peak towards the northern part of the island, which rises to 7485 feet. Other summits are Mount Albert Edward, in the centre, and Mount Benson, in the SE. The mountains and almost the whole of the island are densely forested. The western shore-line is indented by long and narrow channels or fjords. A few lakes are scattered about the interior. A considerable portion of Vancouver still remains unexplored. Among its mineral resources are gold, copper and coal the Nanaimo and Wellington coal fields, in the SE. supply a large part of the coal that is used on the Pacific coast of North America. Game abounds on the island. The chief settlement is Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, in the SE. Esquimaux, near by is the station of the British North Pacific Squadron In 1792 the island was visited by Vancouver of the British navy who surveyed the coast. In the Oregon boundary treaty in 1846, the United States recognized the claim of Great Britain to its possession.

Vancouver, van koo ver, a banking city of Washington, capital of Clarke co. is situated on the Columbia River and on the Northern Pacific R. 8 miles (direct) N of Portland, Oregon, with which it is connected by several lines of steamers. It is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Columbia (with the seat at the adjacent Vancouver Barracks). It has saw mills, fruit-packing industries, a brewery, etc. St. James College and a state school for deaf-mutes are located here. The largest sea-going vessels reach the wharves. Pop of the city in 1900 4000

Vancouver, a city and port of entry of British Columbia, the W terminus of the Canadian Pacific R., is situated on Burrard Inlet, on the arm of the Gulf of Georgia, opposite

the town of Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. It is built on a dense forest until 1865. The city has a number of notable public buildings, several fine parks (Stanley Park), a handsome opera-house, and many elegant villas. Its industries are represented by railroad-shops, sugar refineries, canneries, breweries distilleries, cooperages, and manufactures of wagons, machinery furniture, glass, soda, soap, etc. Vancouver College, affiliated with McGill University is located here. The harbor has extensive wharves and warehouses. There is regular steamship service with China, Japan, San Francisco, Alaska, etc. Pop. in 1891 12,635 in 1901 24,133.

Vancouver, Cape, on the W coast of Alaska, in lat. 66° 53 N lon 155° 13 W

Vancouver, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range, about 25 miles N of the head of Yakutat Bay Altitude, 12,000 feet (?)

Vandalia, van-da-lee, a banking city capital of Fayette co. Ill. on the Kaskaskia River 30 miles N of Centralia, on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line. It was formerly the capital of the state. The seat of government was removed from here in 1836. The city has a foundry cooperage, and manufactures of roofing material, meat-blocks, etc. Pop in 1900 2665

Vandalia, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., 35 miles E by R. of Terre Haute Pop 15

Vandalia, a post-village of Jasper co. Iowa, about 17 miles ENE of Des Moines Pop 200

Vandalia, a post-village of Cass co. Mich., on the Michigan Central R. 5 miles E of Cassopolis Pop in 1900 487

Vandalia, a banking city of Audrain co. Mo. on the Chicago and Alton R. 24 miles ENE of Mexico. It has coaling- and brick industries. Pop in 1900 1108

Vandalia, a post-village of Cattaraugus co. N. Y. on the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. about 26 miles E. of Jamestown

Vandalia, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio, 10 miles N of Dayton Pop in 1900 284

Vandalia, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va. The banking point is Weston Pop 120

Van Deen, van de-ter, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich. about 4 miles from Weldman

Vandemere, a post-town of Pemble co. N. C. on Pamlico Sound, 25 miles ENE. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900 169

Vanderbilt, a post-village of Oswego co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 35 miles E. of Mackinaw Pop about 400

Vanderbilt a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. 33 miles (direct) SE. of Pittsburgh. It has soda-manufactures. Pop. about 2000

Vanderburg, a county in the SW part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 234 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and is drained by Pigeon Creek. Coal is found here. Capital Evansville. Pop. in 1890 59,899 in 1900 71,789

Vanderburg, a post-town of Webster co., Ky. about 5 miles SE of Dixon Pop in 1900 111

Vandercreek, a post-village of Vermilion co. Ill. The banking point is Danville

Vandergrift, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 39 miles ENE of Allegheny. It has tin plate and engineering works, a foundry etc. Pop in 1900 2078

Vandergrift Heights, a post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. The banking point is Vandergrift. Pop. in 1900 1811

Vanderpool, a post-station of Highland co., Va., 30 miles N of Millborough Depot

Vandervort, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. The banking point is Mena. Pop 250

Van Dusen, van dū sen, a post hamlet of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Housatonic River 23 miles by rail S. by W of Pittsfield

Van Diemen's (van der'mene) Gulf, in the North-west Territory of South Australia, S. of Cockburn Peninsula and SE. of Melville Island. It is about 100 miles in length from E to W

Van Diemen's Land, the former name of TASMANIA.

Vandling, a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Forest City and the post-office, Jermy. Pop in 1900 755

Vandula, or La Vandula, is van do'la, the westernmost of the Admiralty Islands.

Vandut, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Aurora Pop 150

Vandover, a post-station of Maricopa co., Ariz. 40 miles W of Selma.

Vandover, a post-village of Scott co., Mo. The banking point is Oron.

Van-Dyke, van dik' (Jow) an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, 3 miles NW of Tortola. Length, 3 miles.

Van-Dyke (Lerrin), an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, near Tortola.

Vandyke, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 41 miles NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 150.

Vandyno, van-din' a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central R., 8 miles N of Fond du Lac. Pop. 75.

Vamot, a lake of Sweden. See *Vana*.

Vamosa, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R., 13 miles from Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Vanetten, a post-village in Vanetten township (town) Channing co., N Y on Cayuta Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R. 14 miles (direct) ENE of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 474 of the town 1406.

Vang, a post-village of Cavalier co., N Dak. The banking point is Walhalla.

Vangaindrano, a town of Madagascar near the SE coast, is lat 23° 15' S.

Vanhill, a post-station of Hawkins co., Tenn. 13 miles E. of Rogersville.

Van Hiseville, a post-village of Ocean co., N J 12 miles SSW of Freehold. Pop. about 300.

Vanhorn, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa 22 miles W of Cedar Rapids on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 484.

Vanhorn, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash. The banking point is Hamilton.

Van Horne Range, a subordinate division of the Rocky Mountains of Canada, between Field and the Columbia River.

Vanhorneville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N Y about 12 miles S of Little Falls. Pop. about 300.

Van Houten, a coal mining hamlet of Colfax co., N Mex.

Vani (vá nos) Cape, on the NW coast of the island of Milos, Greece.

Vanikoro (vá-ne-ko-ro) or *La Pérouse Island*, an island of the Pacific Ocean in the Santa Cruz group. Lat. 11° 36' S., lon 165° 43' E. It rises in Mount Kapogo to 3026 feet. On the neighboring islet of Tera is the settlement of Vanikoro.

Vanikook Hill, a banking post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic and the Canadian Pacific R., 63 miles (direct) W by S of Montreal. It has cording and planing mills a foundry etc. Pop. in 1901, 1574.

Vanlue, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 2½ miles SE of Findlay. Pop. in 1900 350.

Vanmeter, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Racoon River 10 miles W by S of Des Moines, and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 467.

Vanmat'ta, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn. 8 miles N of Shelbyville.

Vannadale, a banking post-village capital of Cross co., Ark. 18 miles S of Harrisburg on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 350.

Vannes, *vann* (ans. *Dartor's* ignis, *Quis* ignis *Venets* can Breton, *Guened*) a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan near the bay of Morbihan on the S coast of Brittany 61 miles NW of Nantes. The old town is quaint and picturesque in aspect and preserves relics of its old walls, the most noteworthy being the Tour de Comestable. On the principal square, the Grande Place, are the town-hall (with a small museum) and the Collège Jules Simon with a seventeenth century chapel. Vannes is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral dating from the thirteenth century. On the Promenade de la Reine is a monument to Le Sage, the author of *Gil Blas*, who was born in the vicinity. Vannes contains an archaeological museum and a museum of natural history. The industries include the manufacture of textiles and lace, ship-building and tanning. Pop. in 1901 18 167 (commune, 23,371). The town was in ancient times the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Veneti.

Vannoy's Mill, a post-station of Barbour co., W Va.

Vannorin, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill. 13 miles W of Mendota, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 175.

Vannormer, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. 160.

Vansport, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. R., 3 miles SW of Rochester. It has manufactures of brick and clay. Pop. about 600.

Van Rensen Pass, across the Drakensberg Range in southeastern Africa, on the route from Natal to the Orange River Colony. It is traversed by railway. Height, 5400 feet.

Vans Harbor, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 200.

Vansickie, van-dik' a post-station of Hunt co., Tex.

Vansittart Bay, Western Australia, is E of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 126° 30' E.

Vansittart Hills, New South Wales, N of Liverpool Plains.

Vansittart Island, Arctic America is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula.

Vans, Lns, a river a small town of France in Ardèche 12 miles SW of Largentière.

Vans Valley, a post-station of Floyd co., Ga. 6 miles SW of Rome.

Vanna-Balawa, one of the Exploring Islands of the eastern Fiji group.

Vannu-Lava, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Banks Archipelago. Port Patterson on the E. coast.

Vannu-Lava, vá-noo á lá roo, an island the second in size of the Fiji group, NE of Viti-Lava. Area, about 2600 sq m. It rises in Mount Thurston to 4135 feet. Savu-Savu and Buva bays, respectively on the S and SW coasts, are good harbors.

Vannes, váv a southern suburb of Paris, about 1 mile from the city. One of the fortifications of the city is located here. Pop. in 1901 19 915.

Van'sick's, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on Lake Huron 13 miles NE of Stayner.

Vain Vlucik, a post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexican R. The banking point is Bay City.

Vainwagner, a post-station of Dutchess co., N Y 4 miles NE of Poughkeepsie.

VAN Wert, a western county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Area, 411 sq m. It is drained by the Little Ashtabula River and several creeks. The St. Mary's River runs through the SW part of the county. Capital, Van Wert. Pop. in 1890, 29 071. In 1900 30,504.

Vanwert, a banking post town of Decatur co., Iowa 72 miles S. by W of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 306.

Vanwert, a city capital of Van Wert co., Ohio on the Cincinnati Northern and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 27 miles WNW of Lima. It has railroad shops and manu- factures of planes and lumber products. Pop. in 1890 5512. In 1900 5422.

Vanwert, a post-hoquet of Juniata co., Pa. about 20 miles E by N of Lewistown.

Vanwyck, a post-village of Boise co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser.

Vanwyck, a post-village of Lancaster co., S C. Pop. 75.

Van Zandt, a county in the NE part of Texas, has an area of 877 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Sabine River and is drained by the Neches River. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 16,225. In 1900 23 451.

Vapincum, the ancient name of Gap.

Var, var (It. *Varo*, *vá ru* and *Varas*) a river of southeastern France, rises in the Alps, in the department of Alpes Maritimes, flows generally SE. and S. and after a course of 70 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea 4 miles W of Nice.

Var, a southeastern department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, formed of part of Provence. Area, 2343 sq m. The surface is mountainous or hilly. The principal river is the Argens. Var is a rich wine district. Capital, Draguignan. The chief town is Toulon. Pop. in 1891 255,336. In 1901 326,384.

Varades, vá ríd a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, 27 miles ENE of Nantes.

Varallo, vá-rá-lo, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 30 miles NW of Novara, on the Sesia. Its churches contain paintings by Gaudenzio Ferrari. Near the town is a mountain the Sacro Monte on which are a handsome church and about 50 oratories. This is a great place of pilgrimage. Pop. in 1901 3331 (commune 4218).

Varranger-Fjörd, *vá-ráng'gber* fo-ord, a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in the extreme NE of Norway and partly bounding Laponia. It is crossed by the parallel of 70° N lat. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Enara.

Varano, Lago di, *lá go dee vá rá no*, a lagoon of the Adriatic Sea, on the N side of the Peninsula of Gargano Italy. Length, 5 miles breadth 4 miles.

Vasadin (Hun. Varad) a town of Croatia, Hungary, with the title of royal free city, capital of the co. of Vasadin, situated on the river Drava, 28 miles NNE of Agria. Pop. in 1900 12,930.

Varnase, va-ri'-sa, a seaport of Italy, 13 miles SW of Genoa, with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 4618 (commune, 9769)

Värberg, va-bér-ga, a seaport and seaside resort of Sweden, 14 miles N of Halmstad, 37 miles NW of Halmstad, on the Kattegat. Pop. in 1906, 6019

Vardar, var-dar' (also *Arina*) a river of European Turkey which rises in the vilayet of Komova, traverses Macedonia from NW to SE and, after a course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Saloniki 12 miles SW of Saloniki

Varde, va-dé a town of Denmark in Jutland, 23 miles NNW of Ribe, on the Vade. Pop. about 4000

Vardun, va-rdun, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa. The banking point is Soranton or Carbondale

Vardö, va-dö' a town of Norway on the coast of the same name on the Arctic Sea off the extreme NE coast. Pop. in 1901, 2579 The protecting fortress of VARDÖ is in lat 70° 22' N

Varel, va-ré', a town of Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Jader in the North Sea, 55 miles NW of Bremen. It has a church dating from the twelfth century. The town is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900, 5158

Varella (va-ré-la) Cape, on the E coast of Cochin China, on the China Sea. Lat 12° 45' N

Varese, va-ré-sa, a village of Italy on the E side of Lago di Como

Varenes, va-ré-nis a post-township of Anderson co., S C. Pop. in 1900, 3133

Varenes, va-ré-nis a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River 12 miles from Montreal, on the Quebec Southern R. Its beautiful situation and mineral springs make it a summer resort. Pop. in 1901, 775

Varennes-en-Argonne, va-ré-nis en ar-gon a town of France, department of Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles NW of Verdun. It is noted as the place where Louis XVI was recognized on his flight from Paris in 1791 and compelled to turn back. Pop. about 1000

Varese, va-ré-sa, a town of Italy in Lombardy 13 miles W of Como and 3 miles NE of the Lake of Varese. It has an interesting sixteenth-century church. It is a busy manufacturing town the silk industry being prominent. Pop. in 1901, 7641 (commune, 17,715)

Varese, va-ré-sa, a small town of Italy province of Genoa, 14 miles NE of Chiavari

Varese, va-ré-sa, a town of northern Italy 4 miles E of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its waters. Length, 5 miles. Elevation about 1250 feet

Várkerly, va-ker-li a village of Transylvania, 17 miles SW of Vajda-Hunyad. It is near the site of the Roman city of Ulpia Trajana

Variak, va-ri-ak', a post-township (town) of Seneca co., N Y bounded on the S by Cayuga Lake and on the W by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1904, 1370

Variety Mills, va-ri-é-ti, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 20 miles NNE of Lynchburg

Variety Springs, va-ri-é-ti, a post-hamlet and watering place of Augusta co., Va., 13 miles W of Staunton

Varrina, va-ri-na, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150

Varrina Grove, va-ri-na, a post-station of Hancock co., Va.

Varrina, va-ri-na, a town of Venezuela. See **SARINAA**

Värmland, va-ré-land, a län of Sweden. See **VÄRMLAND**

Varna, va-na, a town of Bulgaria, on the W shore of the Black Sea, 47 miles E of Shumen. It is the principal port of the Black Sea between Kavadarja and the Bosphorus. Its harbor is only an open roadstead, but affords good anchorage. Varna has railway connections and exports large quantities of grain and other products. Under the Turks it was an important fortress. Near the town is a summer residence of the prince of Bulgaria. Varna is memorable for the battle fought there in 1444, in which the Turkish sultan Amurath II overcame the Hungarian army commanded by King Ladislas (also king of Poland) and John Hunyadi. Pop. in 1901, 33,443

Varna, va-na, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. 19 miles E of Lacon. Pop. in 1900, 403

Varna, va-na, a post-village of Tompkins co., N Y, on Fall Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R. 3 miles E of Ithaca. Pop. 125

Varna, va-na, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, near the Bayfield River 12 miles W of Sarnia. Pop. 150

Varnado, va-rna-dó, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Franklinton

Varnell Station, va-ré-nel, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., 6 miles N of Dalton

Varnier, va-ri-er, a post-village and capital of Lincoln co., Ark. 27 miles SW by E of Pine Bluff, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R.

Varnes, va-ris, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 13 miles N of Mount Forest. Pop. 100

Varnville, va-rn-vil, a bathing post-town of Hampton co., S C, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 43 miles NNW of Port Royal. Pop. in 1900, 372

Vars, va-ris, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 7 miles from Russell. Pop. 200

Varsavia, va-rsa-vee', the Latin name of Warsaw

Varysburg, va-ri-sbúrg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N Y, on Tusawanda Creek 8 miles E of Attica, on the Buffalo, Attica and Attica R. Pop. 200

Vas, va-s, a village of Pomerania, Prussia, district of Königsberg. Here is an estate which belonged to Prince Bismarck

Vas, va-s, a town of France, in Nièvre, 27 miles NNE of Nevers. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 2500)

Vas, va-s, a county of Hungary. See **ENNAHUR**

Vasa, va-sa, a län of Finland bounded W by the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 16,103 sq m. Capital, Nikolaistad. Pop. in 1897, 443,772

Vasa, va-sa, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn. about 40 miles SSE of St. Paul. Pop. 100

Vasárhely, va-sa-ré-ly, towns of Hungary. See **HÖNNÉD-VÁSÁRHELY**, **KÉNY-VÁSÁRHELY** and **MÁROZ-VÁSÁRHELY**

Vasco, va-só, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Tex.

Vascongadas, va-són-ga-das, Spain. See **BAZQUE PANTINCHA**

Vashan, va-shan, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle or Tacoma. Pop. about 200

Vashti, va-shi, a post-station of Clarke co., Ala.

Vashti, va-shi, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N C.

Vashti, va-shi, a post-village of Clay co., Tex. The banking point is Boals. Pop. 125

Vasilkov, va-sil-ko-v, a town of Russia. See **VASILCOV**

Vasio, va-si-o, the ancient name of Vainos

Vaskút, va-shút, a village of Hungary co. of Bács-Bodrog 4 miles from Bony.

Vasini, va-si-ne, a town of Romania, in Moldavia, on the river Borist. Pop. in 1890, 9024

Vasallero, va-sa-lé-ro, a post-village in Vasallero township (town) Hancock co., Mo. on the E bank of the Knoch River about 12 miles above Augusta, and on the Maine Central R. It contains the Oak Grove Seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2062

Vassar, va-sar, a post-village of Orange co., Kan. Pop. 75

Vassar, va-sar, a banking post-village, capital of Tuscola co., Mich. on the Cass River and on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs. 23 miles SE of Bay City. It has a foundry halting and lumber mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1832

Vassikoff, va-si-ko-f, a town of Russia, 16 miles SEW of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 17,824

Vassharna, va-sa-sa-rna, a town of Brazil state and about 50 miles NW of the city of Rio de Janeiro

Vassy, va-si, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Marne 38 miles NNW of Chantout. It is celebrated for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants in 1622. Pop. in 1901, 2795 (commune, 3648)

Västerås, va-s-té-ras, a town of Sweden. See **VÄSTERÅS**

Västerbotten, va-s-té-rá-bó-tén, a län of Sweden. See **VÄSTERBOTTEN**

Västernorrland, va-s-té-rá-nór-land, a län of Sweden. See **VÄSTERNORRLAND**

Västmanland, va-s-té-man-land, a län of Sweden. See **VÄSTMANLAND**

Vasio, va-si-o (anc. *Hastinon*) a town of Italy province and 31 miles SE of Chieti, near the Adriatic Sea. Pop. in 1901, 10,090 (commune, 15,538)

Vasyugan, va-si-yoo-gan, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the W part of the government of Tomsk flows ENE, and joins the Ob on the left, about 30 miles below Naryn. It is the town of Vasyugansk

Vatán, va-tán, a small town of Franco in India, 12 miles NW of Imoolan.

Vate, va-té, New Hebrides. See **EREA**

Vatersay, va-té-ris, or **Watersay, wa-té-ris**, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, close to Barra.

Vathy, va-thi, Greek towns. See **ITHACA** and **NAFOS**

Vaticano (vá-ti-ka-n) Cape, on the coast of Italy. Lat. 38° 17' N. Lon. 15° 51' E

Vatnajokull, va-tá-jo-ko-ül, the largest ice-field of Iceland, in the SE part of the island

Vatombandry, va-tó-mán-dri, a seaport of Madagascar on the E coast, 80 miles NW of Tamatave.

Vättern, va-té-rén, a lake of Sweden. See **VETTER**

Vättis, va-tis, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall 9 miles from Ragatz. Elevation 1120 feet

Vato-Lelo, va-tó-lé-ló, one of the Fij Islands, E. of Viti Levu. Lat. (N point) 15° 31' S.

Vatz, va-ts, a bay, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons in the valley of the Rhine, 11 miles S of Chur.

Vaux, Uvux, *shé'pé vix*, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles N of Chur.

Vauvieux, a dormant or semi-active volcano of the island of Martinique, in its SE part. Height, 1664 feet.

Vaucluse, or *Le Vaucluse*, *lsh vo'klye*, a village of Martinique, on the SE coast, 6 miles SE of François.

Vaucluse, *vô klüs*, a southeastern department of France, in Provence, having S and W the Durance and Rhone rivers. It includes the former papal possessions of Avignon and Vaucluse and the old principality of Orange. Area, 1381 sq m. A large part of the surface is covered by outliers of the Alps. The highest point, Mont Ventoux, has an elevation of 6770 feet. The surface is level in the region of the Rhone. The products include wheat, vines of fine quality, subtropical and other fruits, potatoes, beets, milk etc. Capital Avignon. Pop. in 1891 233,411 in 1901 236,946.

Vaucluse (*L. Vaucluse*; *L. Val Cluse* *vâl ke-o'sh*) a village of France, department of Vaucluse 15 miles E of Avignon. It is noted as the residence of Fontenelle. Near by is the pool called the Fountain of Vaucluse, the source of the river Sorgue.

Vaucluse, *vo'kloos*, a post-village of Alcona co., S C. 3 miles N of Graniteville, on the Southern R. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 600.

Vaucluse, a post-village of Frederick co. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 16 miles SSW of Winchester.

Vaucluse, *vô kloos*, a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles SSE of Commercy. Pop. in 1901 2901.

Vaud, vs, or *Pays de Vaud*, *pâs' dsh vs* (*Ger. Vaud*; *shé*) a canton of Switzerland, having on the S the Lake of Geneva and the canton of Vaud, and bordering W on France. Area, 1244 sq m. Pop. in 1900 281,379 mostly French-speaking Protestants. The Jura Mountains are on the NW border and the SE is occupied by outcrops of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. The general surface of the canton is undulating, and large areas are given over to the cultivation of the vine and cereals and to stock raising. Principal rivers are the upper Rhone, Orbe, and Broye. The canton comprises Lake Joux and part of Lake Neuchâtel. Watch making, the construction of musical-boxes and the preparation of high-grade chocolates constitute the chief manufacturing industries. The canton has numerous localities that are thronged by tourists and is noted for its educational institutions. Salt is obtained from the springs of Bex and other saltines. Capital Lausanne. This district, after having been for centuries subject to Bern, was constituted a separate canton of the Swiss Confederation in 1803.

Vaudreuil, *vo-droel* (*Fr. pron. vâ dro'*) a county in the SW part of Quebec bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence River and on the N by the Lake of Two Mountains. Capital, Vaudreuil.

Vaudreuil, a post-village of Quebec, capital of Vaudreuil co. on the river St. Lawrence 24 miles W of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 385.

Vaudreuil, Isle, an island at the outlet of the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, Canada.

Vaudreuil Station, a post-village of Vaudreuil co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles from Montreal. Pop. 276.

Vauhan, *vawn*, a post-village of Lasco co. Minn. on the Big Black River and on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles N of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Vauhan, a post-village of Warren co., N C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Warrenton.

Vauhanville, *vawn vil*, a post-station of Geneva co. Ala.

Vauhan, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. 100.

Vauhan, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 200.

Vauhan Mill, a post-station of Powell co. Ky.

Vauhanville, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio about 11 miles N of Lima, on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. 250.

Vauhanville, a post-village of Newberry co., S C.

Vauhanville, *vô shue ran*, a commune of France, in Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the SW within its fortifications.

Vauhan, *Deut. de, dôs dsh vô la-dsh*, a summit of the Jura Mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 4890 feet above the sea.

Vauhan, *vô raia*, a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles SW of Nîmes. Pop. in 1901 3549 (commune, 4621).

Vauhan, *vâ'vâ vauhan*, *â'vâ' vâ'vâ*, or *Hu-fu-hu*, *hâ-fâ'loo-hoo'*, a group of the Tonga Islands. The chief island is Vauhan, in lat 15° 48' S. lon 174° W, with a population of about 3600. The group comprises many small islands.

Vavine, *vâ'vâ' o*, or *Vavine*, an island of the Tuamotu group, Pacific Ocean, lat. 35° 45' S. lon. 147° 50' W.

Vaxholm, a seaport and watering-place of Sweden, on the small island of Vaxö, in the Baltic Sea, 16 miles NNE of Stockholm. Here on an inlet is the fortress of Vaxholm. Pop. about 1700. Near by is the fortress of Fredriksholm.

Vaxholm, a post-village of Parker co. Tex., 25 miles WNW of Fort Worth.

Vaxholm, *vô'sh*, a post-village in Vaxholm township (town) Panola co. Mo., on the W bank of the Panoche River 5 miles above Bangor on the Main Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900 555.

Vaxholm, a banking post-village of Marshall co., S Dak. Pop. about 225.

Vaxholm, *vâ'kâ'â' hâ*, a small town of Italy about 12 miles N of Pisa.

Vaxholm, *vâ'kâ'â' hâ*, a village of Switzerland, eastern of Bern on the Worben.

Vecht, *vê't*, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, branches off from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a northward course of 18 miles enters the Zuider Zee.

Vechta, *vê'thâ*, a town of Germany grand-duchy and 23 miles S of Oldenburg. Pop. in 1900 5612.

Vechta, *vê'thâ* (*Dutch Vecht*) a river which flows NW through the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hanover, and W through the province of Overijssel. It empties into the Zuider Zee after a course of about 125 miles.

Veedersburg, a banking post-town of Fountain co., Ind. on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western and other railroads, 15 miles S of Athens. It has coal, brick and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1038.

Veedersburg, *vâ'vâ' dsh*, a village of the Netherlands, 16 miles SE of Groningen. Pop. (commune) in 1899 10,995.

Veedersburg, *vâ'vâ' dsh*, a village of the Netherlands province and 19 miles ESE of Utrecht.

Vefsen, a minor port of Norway, on Vefsen-Fjord, 109 miles SW of Bodø.

Vega, a post-village of Delaware co., N Y. The banking point is Kingston or Margaretville. Pop. 100.

Vega Alta, *vâ'gâ' â'â' hâ*, a town of Porto Rico 14 miles (direct) W by S of San Juan. It is connected by wagon-road with Vega Baja. Pop. in 1900 1081.

Vega Baja, *vâ'gâ' â'â' hâ* (*Villa de la Vega Baja*) a village of Porto Rico, 17 miles (direct) W by S of San Juan. It is connected with Vega Alta by a wagon road. It has a town-hall and jail, a sea church and a plaza. Pop. in 1900 2288.

Vega, Cape, near the N extremity of the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia, SW of Cape Tobolsky.

Vega de Santa Brigida, *vâ'gâ' â'â' hâ' b'vô'vô'â'*, a village of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria.

Vegom, *vâ'gôm*, an island of Norway amt of Nordland 16 miles off the coast, in lat. 66° 44' N.

Vegusack, *vê'gush' â'â'*, a town of Germany territory and 19 miles NW of Bremen on the right bank of the Weser. It has ship-building yards and an active trade. Pop. in 1900 3943.

Veghel, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. in 1899 5771.

Veglia, *vê'vâ*, an island in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic Sea, forming part of the Austrian crown land of Istria. It is separated from Croatia by the narrow Channel of Morlaca and is 2 miles distant from the island of Cherso. Length 23 miles greatest breadth 12 miles. It produces wine, oil, grain and silk. Live-stock is reared and the fisheries are important. Marble is quarried. Vexia a small town on the W coast, is the capital. Pop. of the island in 1900 21,145, mainly Serbo-Croat.

Velli, one of the cities of the ancient Etruscans, whose site is near the little village of Isola Farnese, about 10 miles NW of Rome. It was taken by the Romans about the beginning of the fourth century A.C. Vestiges of the city are to be seen.

Velle, *vê'vê*, a seaport of Denmark in Jutland picturesquely situated at the head of the Velle-Fjord, 13 miles NW of Fredericia. Pop. in 1901, 14,582.

Velle-Fjord, *vê'vê' fô'ô'*, an inlet on the E coast of Jutland, 16 miles in length.

Veller de la Frontera, *vâ'vâ' â'â' hâ* in from *vâ'vâ*, a town of Spain province and 27 miles SE of Cadix, on the Barbate. Pop. in 1900 11,298.

Vella, a seaport town of Venezuela. See LA VALA.

Vélan, *vê'lân*, a summit of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland on the route from Martigny to Aosta. Height, 12,335 feet.

Velasco, a banking post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Brazos River about 44 miles SW of Galveston, on the Velasco, Brazos and Northern R. Pop. about 600.

Velay, *və-lay*, an old district of France, now comprised in Haute-Loire. Its capital was Le Puy.

Velfort, a town of Rheinland Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, about 8 miles NW of Barmen. It has manufactures of hardware, sundries, etc. Pop. in 1900 16,601.

Veldes, *və-lay*, a village of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, district of Radmannsdorf, in the valley of the Wachauer See (Little Save) situated on the picturesque Veldener See. It is a favorite summer-resort.

Velebit Planina. See CROATIA-SLAVONIA.

Velos (Valeos) or Kōprutli, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, vilayet of Saloniki, on the river Vardar, 23 miles SE of Üsküp. Pop. estimated at about 20,000.

Velostine, a town of Thessaly. See FRANK.

Veloz, *və-lay*, a town of Colombia, department of Santander 45 miles N of Tunja, on the Suarez River. It has some manufactures. Pop. in 1902, 14,924.

Vélez Blanco, *və-lay bla-nko* a town of Spain, province and 60 miles NNE of Almería. It is overlooked by an old Moorish castle. Pop. in 1904, 6825. It has oil-mills and manufactures of textiles and soap.

Vélez de Benaudalla, *və-lay də-bə-naw-dā-lay* a small town of Spain 30 miles SE of Granada.

Vélez de la Gomera. See PIZARRA.

Veleze, a town of Macedonia. See VELAS.

Vélez Málaga, *və-lay mā-lā-gā*, a town of Spain in Andalusia, province and 14 miles ENE of Málaga, on the river Vélez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. It has an ancient church and the ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900 23,492.

Vélez Rubio, *və-lay roo-bay-o* a town of Spain, province and 54 miles NNE of Almería, situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics. Near by are chalybeate springs. Pop. in 1900 16,100.

Velhas, *vel-das*, *ree-dash-vay-lah*, or Guacahil, *gwak-koo-eh*, a river of Brazil state of Minas Geraes, is properly the head-stream of the Rio São Francisco. Another stream by the same name, also in the state of Minas Geraes, is a tributary of the Paranaíba.

Velikaya, *və-lay-kā*, a river of Russia which enters the Lake of Pskov at its SE extremity after a course of over 200 miles. The city of Pskov is on its banks.

Velikos, *və-lay-kos*, a town of Russia, government and 137 miles SE of Pskov on the Lovat. It has tanneries and manufactures of boots, candles, etc. Pop. in 1897 3481.

Vellile, *və-lay-lay*, a town of Peru department and 70 miles E of Cuzco.

Vellino *və-lay-no* (and *Vellano*) a river of central Italy rises on the N declivity of Monte Vellano, flows NNW past Rieti and joins the Nera 4 miles E by S of Terni. Length about 54 miles in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Vellino, called the Cascate delle Marmore, near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as among the finest cascades of Europe. They consist of three separate leaps, 30, 330 and 190 feet respectively. The river is densely charged with lime.

Vellino, *Monte*, *mon-tə-və-lay-no*, a mountain of central Italy, about 50 miles ENE of Rome, 6160 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.

Vellin, *və-lay-lay*, a town of Russia, government and 41 miles NE of Vitebsk on the Dvina. Pop. in 1897 11,301.

Vellin, an ancient town of Italy. See FROCCANUOLA.

Vellistri, *və-lay-stray* (and *Falitur*), a town of Italy in the province and 21 miles SE of Rome, situated on the slope of the Alban Mountains. The cathedral of San Clemente and the government palace are the principal structures. Pop. in 1901 19,874.

Vellere, *və-lay-lay* a town of Madras, British India, in the Carnatic, 15 miles W of Arcot, on the river Palar. It has an interesting old fort and a beautiful pagoda. A military cantonment is located here. Pop. in 1901 43,537.

Vellma, a post-village of the Chekewaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Duncan.

Velp, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. The banking point is Green Bay. Pop. about 500.

Velpen, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. on the Southern R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. 216.

Vellten, a village of Prussia, in Brandeburg, 15 miles NW of Berlin. It has numerous manufactures of stoves. Pop. in 1900 6624.

Velluchi, a mountain of northern Greece. See PISTRIA.

Velvay, a banking post-village of McHenry co., N Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Smith Sea. Maris R.

Velzy, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Neb.

Vementry, one of the small Shetland Islands, Scotland, off Mainland, on the S side of St. Magnus Bay.

Vemado, *və-nā-də*, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N of San Luis Potosí. Pop. in 1903, 2750.

Vemado (və-nā-də) Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range. Height, 12,866 feet.

Vemafro, *və-nā-fro* (and *Vemafum*), a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 37 miles NW of Capua. Pop. about 4000.

Venaiselin, *və-nā-say-lay* or Comptat (*kōm-pāt*)

Venaiselin, an old county in Provence, which was long a possession of the papal see. It was annexed to France in 1791 and is now comprised in the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, a county in the NW part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 671 sq. m. It is intersected by the Allegheny River and is also drained by French (or Venango) Creek and Oil and Sugar creeks. Petroleum iron-ore, and bituminous coal are among the natural products. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890 50,640 in 1900 48,643.

Venango, a post-village of Ellsworth co. Kan. near the Smoky Hill River, about 25 miles SW of Salina.

Venango, a post-hamlet of Perkins co. Neb., 18 miles by rail W of Grant.

Venango, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1343.

Venango, a post-borough of Crawford co. Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R. 11 miles N of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 283.

Venango, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 495.

Venango, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1418.

Venaria Reale, *və-nā-ray-vā-lā*, a town of Italy, 6 miles NW of Torino. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5500).

Venice, *və-nay* (L. *Venia*) a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes 14 miles NE of Grasse. It is noted for its figs. It existed in Roman times. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a bishop and the venerable cathedral still survives. Pop. about 2500.

Vendée, *vəndā* a river of France an affluent of the Sèvre Nantaise. Length 45 miles.

Vendée (La Vendée) a maritime department in the W of France, formed out of part of the old Poitou having on the W the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2690 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 441,811. The surface is level in the N and W portions and marshy towards the coast, elsewhere undulating and in part elevated. There are considerable stretches of woodland. The department is watered by the Sèvre Nantaise, Sèvre Niortaise, Vendée, and other streams. More grain and wine are raised than are required for home consumption. Other products are oats, potatoes, beets, and hemp. Large numbers of live-stock are reared. Coal is mined. Capital, La Roche-sur-Yon. At the time of the French Revolution the peasantry of La Vendée and the neighboring regions took up arms in the royalist cause. The insurrection which broke out in 1793, was not completely suppressed until 1796. In 1815 there was a Vendean uprising against Napoleon.

Vendeuvre, *vənd-ay-vay* a small town of France, in Aube, 13 miles W of Bar-sur-Aube. It has an old castle.

Vendôme, *vənd-aym* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loir-et-Cher on the Loir 20 miles NW of Blois and 110 miles by rail SSW of Paris. The principal building is the church of the Trinity dating from the twelfth century with a splendid belfry in front of the portal. The ruin of the ancient abbey to which the church belonged are still visible. On the left bank of the river is a ruined eleventh-century castle. The town hall was erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Vendôme has an old lyceum with a chapel in the Flamboyant style, and an archaeological and ethnographic museum, in front of which stands a statue of the poet Ronsard. Pop. in 1901 6939 (commune, 9466).

Vendrell, *vənd-rəll* a town of Spain province and 17 miles NE of Tarragona near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) about 5600.

Venedocia, *və-nə-dō-shā*, a post-village of Van Wert co. Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., about 30 miles W of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Venedy, a post-village of Washington co. Ill. on the Leolville and Newville R. 36 miles ESE of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 117.

Vener, *vā-nay* or *Väner* (Vänern) a lake in the SW part of Sweden the largest of the lakes of Europe after Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 23' and 59° 23' N. Length 95 miles greatest breadth about 50 miles, near its centre, where two peninsulas, extending into it from the N and from the E, with a group of islands, fairly separate off a SW section into what is known as Dalbo Lake. Area, about 3400 sq. m. average elevation above the sea, 147 feet, the surface-level fluctuating to the extent of several feet. Lake Vener occupies a portion of the great transverse fracture or subidence trough which marks the southern lake-region of Sweden. It receives a number of streams, the

largest of which is the Klar (Klar-Nif) emptying into the B end, and discharges into the Skagerrak through the Götta River (Götta-Nif). By means of this stream the various sections of the Götta Canal, Lake Vetter, the Motala River and other waters, a continuous navigable water-way has been established between the Skagerrak and the Baltic Sea. The lake is not particularly noted for its scenery. Greatest depth about 290 feet.

Venezia Portus, the ancient name of Poarsvann. Venersborg, *vän-svann* a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Kibborg at the SW extremity of Lake Vener at the efflux of the Götta-Nif. Pop. in 1900 6394.

Venetia (It. *Venezia*, *và-ni-tà*) a compartmento of the kingdom of Italy in the extreme NE. Area, 9476 sq. m. It comprises the provinces of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venezia, Verona, and Vicenza. Pop. in 1901 3,124,467. This region was inhabited in ancient times by the Veneti whence the name.

Venetia, a post-village of Washington co. Pa. The banking point is Washington. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Venez', a town of Russia, government and 26 miles ENE of Tula, on the Venzarka. Pop. in 1897 4219.

Venezia. See Venezia and Venetia.

Venezuela, *vén-á-we-lá* (Sp. *provincia de Venezuela*; locally *vén-á-wi-lá*) a república in the N. part of South America, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, E. by British Guiana, S. by Brazil and Colombia, and W. by Colombia. Area, about 440,000 sq. m. Venezuela is properly divisible into three dominant physiographic regions: 1. the Guiana Highlands, lying E. and E. of the Orinoco River and extending to the Parima and the Páramos mountains, which separate the república from Brazil; 2. the region of the *llanos*, extensive plains which lie W. and N. of the Orinoco and which slope down gradually from heights of 800 feet in the river and 3. the lofty mountain region of the northwest and north, which is properly a continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, and extends with a number of breaks into the Paria Peninsula. The most elevated portion of the Venezuelan Andes is constituted by the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, which culminates in the peaks of Cocha and Colina both about 15,400 ft. in height. Immediately on the coast, in the neighborhood of Caracas, the range is known as the Sierra de Mar or more properly the Cordillera de la Silla ('saddle range') which rises in the Niquiana and the Zulia to about 9000 ft. The Guiana Highlands are still largely unknown but they appear in form a vast plateau sloping northward to the Orinoco and southward to the Amazonian plains, and rising to heights of from 6000 to 11,000 ft. (Mount Icutu). The most noted summit in the region is Bolívar, about 8900 ft. which stands in the extreme SE. angle on the frontier of British Guiana. The llanos, whose surface is composed of detrital material brought down from the neighboring mountain-chains, are of monotonous aspect partially covered with vast prairie forests, and elsewhere open and with park-like scenery. Vast herds of cattle roam over the plains, and there are but few large villages and towns in the far interior. The people of this region the llaneros live chiefly by cattle breeding. A fourth natural region of Venezuela might be recognized in the low alluvial tract which lies W. of the Andes, and is occupied in large part by the brackish shallow lagoons or bay which is generally known as the Lake of Maracaibo. This large body of water the mouth of which is closed by a bar is now rapidly silting up.

The river-system of Venezuela is almost entirely comprised in the Orinoco and its tributaries, the Apure, Aracua, Meta, Ventuari, Guayana and Caroni being the most important of these. The Cayanaul, whose course is partly in the territory disputed with British Guiana, is in the E. The Casiquiare, in the S., connects the Orinoco with the Rio Negro, and thus establishes direct water communication with the Amazon. See Caronco.

The climate of Venezuela is largely zonal. The hot zone extends from sea-level to somewhat over 2000 feet elevation, having a mean annual temperature of 77°. On this follows the temperate zone with one of the most delightful climates in the world extending to 5500 ft. elevation, and having a mean temperature of about 63°. In this zone the temperature rarely falls below 58° and only exceptionally rises above 78°. The cold zone or *serra fría* is that of the still higher parts of the mountains in the higher portions of which the mean annual temperature descends almost to the freezing point. The flora of Venezuela is exceedingly rich and varied, and comprises the dominant vegetable forms which belong to the South American tropics. Of the more important cultivated products, which constitute the chief natural resources of the country are coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, cotton, cinchona, sarsaparilla, tobacco and in-

digo. There are various kinds of dye-woods. Other tropical products are rubber, tanga-bana, copala, and vanilla. Venezuela is one of the largest coffee-producing countries of the world, the annual export of the bean being about 30,000 tons. Large quantities of cacao are also exported.

Nearly all the dominant types of the South American mammalian fauna are represented in Venezuela, including various forms of monkeys the jaguar puma, ocelot, sloth, ant-eater tapir and the sea-cow (or manatee), which inhabits the lower Orinoco. Birds are found in large numbers, and are especially abundant about the pools and rivulets of the llanos the flocks or *garzas* of herons cranes, storks, and ibises being a feature in the landscape of these regions. The serpents include the boa, anaconda, and several extremely venomous types. The rivers teem with edible and other fish, and the turtles are made economically valuable by the prodigious number of eggs which they lay.

The country is rich in metals and other minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, coal and asphalt. Gold is mined principally in the Yaracuy Territory in the E. the quantity sent from this region in 1899 was 43,315 ounces (in 1894 233,934 ounces). The asphalt deposits belong mainly to the state of Bermúdez, and seemingly bear some relation to those of the island of Trinidad. Petroleum seems to be fairly abundant in some of the western states (Los Andes). Iron is mined with some industry in the region of the llanos. M. sustains E. of the Orinoco delta. An active industry of Venezuela is that of pearl-fishing which is carried on by the natives about the island of Margarita, and which yields an annual product valued at about \$100,000.

The roads of Venezuela are still primitive, and most of the traffic of the country is carried on by means of mule-carts and pack-animals. There were in 1899 529 miles of railroad.

The executive power is vested in a president, who is elected for a term of six years by a federal council chosen from among its own members by the congress and the legislature (congress) consists of a senate (representing the individual states) and a house of representatives. The constitution of 1861 recognized 20 states, 1 federal district, 4 territories, and 3 colonies. The states were Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bermúdez, Barquisimeto, Carabobo, Caracas, Cojedes, Coro, Cumana, Guayana, Maracaibo, Margarita, Maturín, Mérida, Portuguesa, Táchira, Trujillo, and Yaracuy. In 1904, following a readjustment of the domain, the states and territories were as follows: states of Aragua, Bermúdez, Bolívar, Carabobo, Falcón, Guárico, Lara, Mérida, Miranda, Táchira, Trujillo, Zamora, and Zulia; territories, Amazonas, Cúcuta, Colón, Delta Amacuro, and Yurubari; and the Federal District. Pop. in 1904, 2,839,671. The bulk of the inhabitants represent a mixture of Spanish Indian, and negro blood. The pure whites constitute but a small fraction. There are many Indians. The language of the country is Spanish. The Roman Catholic church is the state religion. The chief cities are Caracas (the capital), Valencia, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto, Cumana, Barcelona, Ciudad Bolívar, and Mérida. The principal ports of the república are La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

History.—Columbus reached the coast of Venezuela in 1498 and in 1499 Ojeda and Vesputi sailed along it. The settlement of the region by the Spaniards was begun early in the sixteenth century. The year 1810 witnessed the beginning of the struggle for independence in Venezuela. In the following year independence was proclaimed. In 1813 Bolívar the leader of the patriots having made his entry into Caracas received the title of Liberator. Venezuela and New Granada were constituted in 1810 the republics of Colombia. The victory of Bolívar and Páez at Carabobo in 1821 put an end to the Spanish power in this part of South America. In 1829 Venezuela constituted itself an independent republic.

Venezuela, Gulf of (also known as the Gulf of Maracaibo) an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded westward by the peninsula of Goajira and eastward by the peninsula of Paraguaná, immediately S. of which is that part of the basin called El Golfo. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles extreme breadth, about 150 miles. It contains several small islands. It communicates on the S. with Lake Maracaibo.

Venice, *vén-í-s* (It. *Venezia* *và-ni-tà* Fr. *Vénise*, *vén-nè-s* Ger. *Venedig* *vèn-á-dig* L. *Venetia*) a fortified seaport of Italy capital of the province of its own name, and the seat of a patriarch, situated in the Laguna (lagoons) a shallow bay of the Adriatic, 135 miles E. of Milan and 125 miles NNE of Florence. Lat. of observatory 45° 28' 49" N., lon 12° 21' 12" E. Venice stands on 117 small islands, formed by about 150 canals. A railway viaduct, 2 miles long, connects the city with the mainland. Long sand-dunes (*lich*), on the outer side of the lagoons, forti-

and by networks of masonry, serve as a protection against the sea. Large apices to aid in this work have been constructed. The chief entrances or ship-anchors to the lagoon are the Porto di Lido (in the N.), Porto di Malamocco, and Porto di Chioggia (in the S). The islands upon which the city is built, on pile foundations, communicate with one another by about 440 bridges. The Grand Canal, about 3 miles in length, with an average width of about 200 feet, winds through the city from NW to SE, dividing it into two principal parts. The Giudecca Canal, about a quarter of a mile wide, separates the Giudecca island, on the extreme S. from the city proper. Numerous streets and lanes (*calli*) for the most part narrow and intricate, render Venice a labyrinth to the pedestrian, but the innumerable gondolas and many little steamboats which traverse the water-ways afford an easy means of intercommunication.

The square of St. Mark (Piazza di San Marco) is the finest and most frequented part of the city. It is enclosed on three sides by most imposing buildings. The palaces on the NE. were formerly the residence of the nine procurators of the republic. The old wing on the N. (Procuratie Vecchie) was erected in 1496-1530; the new or S. wing (Procuratie Nuove) was begun in 1584; the Attio or Nuova Fabbrica, on the W. was built in 1810. Along these three buildings extend arcades with coffee and shops. The former library a superb building, begun by Sanseverino in 1536, now forms, together with the Procuratie Nuove, the royal palace. Between the library and the royal garden is the Zecca or mint, built by Sanseverino in 1534 bounding the W. side of the Piazzetta, an open place which extends from the square of St. Mark to the lagoon. On the E. of the square rises the magnificent church of St. Mark begun in 820, reconstructed after a fire in 1178, and remodelled in the eleventh and later centuries. This cathedral is unrivalled for the splendor of its interior—its wonderful mosaics its gorgeous altar-screen (the *Pala d'Oro*) its alabaster columns and encaustic marbles. Above the principal portal stand the celebrated four horses in gilded bronze, the only existing specimen of an ancient quadriga. In front of the church are three richly decorated pedestals, erected in 1545 on the E. are two ancient pillars with Greek monograms, which have stood here since 1256. On the N. is the marble sarcophagus of Daniele Manin, president of the republic in 1848-49. Opposite the cathedral to the SW. rises the Campanile, the famous square bell-tower, 323 feet in height, which collapsed on July 14, 1902. It dated back to 893. A new one is being erected in its place. At the E. end of the Procuratie Vecchie stands the clock tower erected in 1496, with two giant figures in bronze on a platform striking the hours on a bell. A lofty gateway leads through the structure to the Mercerie, the principal business quarter. The Palace of the Doge facing the Piazzetta and the lagoon said to have been begun about 814 has been destroyed by fire five times and successively reconstructed on a grander scale. Its magnificent court was begun in 1493. Among its world-famous features are the Sala del Consiglio, a richly ornamented hall of stairs, and the great council hall in which the meetings of the *nobles* were held. The Bridge of Sighs, constructed in 1596-1605, connects the palace with the public prisons. Close to the palace and near the lagoon are two granite columns, erected in 1180 one bearing the winged lion of St. Mark the other St. Theodore, the patron of the ancient republic, an equestrian.

The Riva degli Schiavoni a handsome quay, extends along the canal San Marco the W. end of which narrows at the Dogana, the custom-house into the Grand Canal the principal artery of traffic whose banks are lined with the palaces of the ancient aristocracy many of them of the greatest architectural and historical renown. Among the most famous are the Palazzo Contarini Tassin, dating from the fourteenth century the Corner della Cà Grande built by Sanseverino in 1532 Raxenolce, in which Browning died; Pisani (fourteenth century) Pesaro Foscari Faresetti (twelfth century) Loredan (of equal antiquity) the Fondaco di Tedesco a German warehouse dating from the thirteenth century now the post-office. Cà Doro, the most striking of the palaces in the Gothic style; Veduggia in the early Renaissance style, one of the finest palaces in Venice and Grimani the masterpiece of Sansovino now the court of appeals.

The most famous of the three bridges spanning the Grand Canal is the Rialto, built in 1588-92, which is lined with numerous shops. Beyond the bridge is the church of San Giacomo di Rialto, the oldest in Venice, said to have been built about 826, recently restored. Among other well-known churches are Santa Maria della Salute, a large domed structure, at the SE. extremity of the Grand Canal erected in 1631-63, with a ceiling adorned by Titian. Madonna

dell'Orto, with a beautiful facade and rich in paintings; Santa Giovanni e Paolo, the most imposing church next to St. Mark's, with the tombs of the doges; San Salvatore, containing Titian's "Annunciation" and a beautiful monument by Sansovino. Santa Maria Formosa, one of the oldest churches; Frari (Santa Maria Gloriosa del Frari), one of the largest and most beautiful, begun in the fourteenth century, with the tomb of Titian; the domed San Giorgio Maggiore, begun by Palladio in 1566, Redentore, built by the same master and San Sebastiano, with the tomb of Paul Veronese. San Rocco built in 1496, and the neighboring Scuola di San Rocco, are rich in the works of Tintoretto.

The greatest of the monuments of Venice is the equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni, the work of Verrocchio (the sixteenth century). Among modern monuments may be mentioned those of Goldeni Tommaseo, Sarpi, Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. A colossal statue of Italy has recently been completed.

Venetian art in its historical development may best be studied in the academy (Accademia di Belle Arti) founded in 1798. The Museo Civico contains, in addition to paintings, valuable architectural sculptural and ethnographical collections. The Arsenal at the E. end of the city founded in 1104, contains a remarkably complete collection of models of ships. In front of the building stand four antique lions, one of them with a Benio inscription. To the S. of the Arsenal are the public gardens, a pretty park 20 acres in extent, laid out by Napoleon in 1807. Venice possesses astronomical and meteorological observatories a royal institute of sciences arts and industries an archaeological museum (in the Palace of the Doges) nautical and technological institutes an Armenian school, and a commercial college. The library of St. Mark's, until 1904 in the Palace of the Doges, but now in the Zecca numbers over 400,000 volumes.

Venice has long been celebrated for its glass-ware (pearls, beads, mirrors, mosaic etc.), made in the city and on the island of Murano to the N. The industry which for many years declined has recently revived. The city is also noted for its lecca, the manufacture of which is carried on principally on the island of Burano to the VE. Other important manufactures are those of silks tapestry furniture, jewelry, artificial flowers, cotton-goods, machinery railway-cars, and torpedoes. Ship-building is carried on in the harbor. Nearly 4000 vessels entered the port in 1902. The city has an extensive trade with the Orient.

The climate of Venice is warm in summer and foggy and humid in winter. Mean annual temperature, 56°. The hygienic conditions have in recent years been improved, and the city has a good water supply, brought through an aqueduct under the lagoon. Pop. in 1881 132,826; in 1901 151,540.

History.—Venice is generally supposed to date from the middle of the fifth century A.D. but nothing definite is known regarding the beginning of its history. It appears to have come into existence as a place of refuge to the inhabitants of the neighboring regions at the time of the great migration of nations. It struggled into the position of a flourishing and independent little commonwealth amid the vicissitudes of domination through which the regions about the head of the Adriatic Sea passed. In 697 the ethos of doge (duke) was instituted. In 997 the doge assumed the title of duke of Venice and Dalmatia. The republic had a leading share in the partition of the Byzantine (Greek) Empire in 1204 and became a great power in the Mediterranean. The middle of the thirteenth century witnessed the beginning of the great wars between the republics of Venice and Genoa. Towards the close of the century Genoa destroyed the naval power of Pisa and henceforth Venice alone was her rival. At one time, in 1379 Genoa appeared to be on the point of crushing her adversary but the long and fierce struggle was finally decided in favor of the proud republic of St. Mark whose maritime power at the close of the Middle Ages overshadowed that of every state in Christendom. In the early part of the fifteenth century the republic added to its possessions in Dalmatia and the hands of the Greeks (part of the Morea, Negropont, Crete, Corfu etc.) great possessions in Italy, including Vicenza, Verona, Padua, Brescia, and Bergamo. The state was now at the height of its power. The trade of Europe with the East was carried on in great part in Venetian vessels. The state was dragged down from its exalted position by the advance of the Turks the armed onslaughts of her Italian neighbors and of foreign invaders, and the change in trade-routes wrought by the discovery of the sea-route to India by Vasco da Gama (1497-98). When the Turks had put an end to the Byzantine Empire by the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the fate of Venice as a great ruling power in the eastern Mediterranean was sealed, although one important acquisition was made at this time (1473), that of the island of Cyprus. By the middle of the sixteenth century the

Turks had swept away the Venetian rule in the Morea and the Archipelago. It was at this time, when the republic had declined from the zenith of its power, that Venetian art reached its culmination. The sixteenth century was the age of Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and Palladio. It was now that the Queen of the Adriatic assumed her most political aspect. But the state declined steadily in political power and it lost its hold upon the commerce of the world. Cyprus was conquered by the Turks in 1571 and Crete was lost in 1669. In 1797 the Venetian republic was extinguished by Bonaparte. Most of its dominions were given to Austria. Austria had to surrender them to the French in the treaty of Pressburg in 1805, but recovered them in 1814. In 1810 the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was constituted. In 1848 the Venetians rose in insurrection against the Austrians and there was a new but short-lived republic of St. Mark. In 1849 Venice was forced to surrender and the Austrian yoke was reimposed. In 1866 Austria was compelled to cede Venetia to Italy.

Venice, a province of Italy bounded on the SE. by the Adriatic. Area, 634 sq m. Capital Venice. Pop in 1901 461,241.

Venice, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ga.

Venice, a post-city of Madison co. Ill. near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads 4 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has sugar-raising industries. Pop in 1900 2450.

Venice, a post-village of Plaquemine parish La. The banking point in New Orleans. Pop 250.

Venice, a village in Venice township (town) Cayuga co. N. Y. about 15 miles S. of Auburn. It is a rural free-delivery of Mowata. Pop of the town in 1900 1448.

Venice, a post-village of Erie co. Ohio, on Sandusky Bay and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 1/2 mile W. of Sandusky. Pop 175.

Venice, a village of Washington co. Pa. about 20 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Pop 100. The post-office is Canonsburg.

Venice Center, a post-village in Venice township (town) Cayuga co. N. Y. 15 miles S. of Auburn.

Venice, Gulf of, the northern portion of the Adriatic Sea between Venetia on the W. and Latria on the E. Its northeastern arm is called the Gulf of Trieste.

Venlo, vên-lô or Venloo, a town of the Netherlands in Limburg, on the Meuse 10 miles NNE of Roermond. It has an interesting town hall. It rose to importance in the Middle Ages and until recent times it was a fortress. Venlo is a busy place industrially and commercially. Pop in 1906, 14,315.

Vennacher, Loch, lox lân d'waa in Perthshire, Scotland, an expansion of the S. head-stream of the Tiviot 24 miles SW of Callander. Depth 110 feet.

Venosa, vên-ô-sâ (anc. *Venusia*) a town of Italy province and 23 miles NE. of Potenza, situated at the foot of Monte Vulture. It has a famous abbey founded in the eleventh century and noteworthy as containing the tomb of Robert Guiscard. Another object of interest is an old castle. In the vicinity are to be seen ancient Jewish catacombs. The town is the birthplace of Horace. Pop in 1901 8423.

Venraij, vên-ri a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg 22 miles N. of Roermond.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of Wincmarum.

Venta Leonorum. See Calceira.

Ventana, Sierra, so-sâ ná vên-tâ ná, a mountain of the Argentine Republic, about 300 miles SW of Buenos Aires, and 32 miles N. of Bahía Blanca. Height, about 3300 feet.

Ventimiglia, vên-to-mee-yâ a fortified seaport of Italy province of Porto Maurizio, 18 miles ENE of Nice, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the Roja. It has a charming location on the Riviera. Pop in 1901 5659 (communes, 11 500).

Ventland, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. The banking point is Montvale. Pop 200.

Ventnor, a town and watering place on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight England, 10 miles E. by W. of Ryde. It is charmingly situated, and its sheltered location gives it a mild climate. It has risen since 1836 from a mere hamlet to a frequented resort, many of the visitors being ocean-bathing. Pop in 1901 4808.

Ventnor, a sea-side resort of Atlantic co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R., adjacent to South Atlantic City on the N.

Ventnor, or Adam's Mill, a post-village of Greenville co., Ontario, on the Petite Nation River 4 miles from Spencerville.

Ventotene (anc. *Pandataria*) a small Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 23 miles WNW of Isthia.

Ventoux, Mont, mân-vân-vo, a mountain in the SE part of France, an outlier of the Alps, 36 miles NE. of

Avignon. It is surmounted by an observatory, chapel, and hotel. Height, 6276 feet.

Ventura, ven-tû-ô, a county in the S. part of California, is bounded on the SW by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1721 sq m. It is partly irrigated by the Santa Clara River. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys.

Capital, Ventura. Pop. in 1900 10 071. In 1906, 14,367.

Ventura, a banking city capital of Ventura co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 63 miles (direct) WNW of Los Angeles. It has flour-mills and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900 2470.

Ventura, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Ventura, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co. Mich. on Lake Michigan.

Venus, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. Pop 108.

Venus, a banking post-village of Johnson co. Tex. is a grain and stock raising region about 20 miles NW of Cleburne, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the International and Great Northern Rrs. Pop about 450.

Venus Bay, Australia. See Anderson's Inlet.

Venusia, the ancient name of Venosa.

Venus Point, the northernmost point of the island of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 20' S. lon 149° 20' W.

Vera, vâ-râ, a town of Spain province and 20 miles NE. of Almería, near the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (communes) in 1900 8448.

Vera, a small town of Spain province of Navarra, on the Bidasoa, 40 miles N. of Pamplona.

Vera, a post-village of Fayette co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles N. of Vandalia. Pop. 100.

Vera, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I. T. on the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Ramona. Pop 140.

Vera Cruz, vâ-râ kroos (Mex. Span. pron. vâ-râ kroos) a state of Mexico, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and bounded by the states of Tamaulipas (on the N.) San Luis Potosí Hidalgo, Puebla, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Tabasco (the last-named on the E.) The Tameo (or Tampico) River forms the northern boundary with Tamaulipas. Area, 29 285 sq m. The state lies entirely within the Tropics. The coast is generally low, level and sandy and indented by several large lagoons—Tampico (in the extreme N.) Tancitarua, and Alvarado—and a number of minor bays. Most of the streams that fall into the Gulf are obstructed by bars at their mouths. The interior after the low belt of seashore is passed rises gradually and becomes clothed with magnificent forests or with pasturage and cultivated fields. The inner boundary is formed by the buttress of the great plateau (with minor ranges, Chichibuita, etc. extending eastward) about which are ranged some of the loftiest volcanic summits of the republic (Orizaba, 18 250 feet. Cofre de Perote). The climate of the state is unhealthy along the coast-border but invigorating on the highlands. The chief products are maize, wheat, tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugar, vanilla, tropical fruits, dye-woods, and rubber. The rubber-forests are very extensive on the lower areas. Córdoba claims one of the finest grades of coffee in the world. Capital Jalapa. Chief ports Vera Cruz and Coahuacoque. Pop in 1900 981 830.

Vera Cruz, a seaport town of Mexico, the chief city of the state of Vera Cruz, on the SW shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 190 miles (direct) E. by S. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. Lat 19° 13' N.

The city which is the chief port of the Mexican republic occupies a low area of sand and marsh and has been frequently subject to visitations of yellow fever. Improved sanitation the construction of a sea-wall and various other changes have latterly very materially bettered its condition, and the city is now fairly healthy. Vera Cruz, whose buildings and encircling wall are largely of coral (*pedra de mueren*) presents a striking appearance from the sea in its numerous domes and cupolas but few of the ecclesiastical edifices are now longer used for the purposes for which they were originally constructed, most of them serving as stores and warehouses. Apart from the old government-house, custom house, and the large hospital of Gutiérrez Zamora, it has hardly any buildings of note, and its central place is less attractive than in most Mexican cities.

From the sea-side the city is measurably defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulúa, built upon an island about half a mile from the shore. The harbor which until a few years ago was hardly more than a mere roadstead between the town and the castle, having neither good anchorages nor sufficient protection from N. winds is now amply protected by moles and breakwaters, and has good wharves and jetty accommodations and facilities for loading, unloading, and transshipment. The exports consist principally of corn, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, dye-woods, drugs, and vanilla. The city has some manufactures (tobacco, textiles,

iron, liquor, pottery) Steamships ply (direct) between Vera Cruz and a large number of the North and South American ports, the West Indies, and the ports of Europe. Vera Cruz was founded at the close of the sixteenth century. It was taken by General Scott in 1847. Pop. in 1900, 25,164. See *Yana Leu Old*.

Vernacrus, ver'-kroos, a post-town of Wells co. Ind., on the Wabash River 6 miles SE. of Ellettsburg. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Vernacrus, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio, about 22 miles ENE of Cincinnati.

Vernacrus, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa., 9 miles E of Allentown on the Perkiomus R. Pop. 256.

Vera Cruz, Old a village of Mexico, 13 miles NW of Vera Cruz. Here Cortés disembarked in 1519.

Vetagua, a town of Panama. See *SAN VITO DE VETAGUA*.

Vera Paz, Alta, ál tá vá pá, a department in the central part of Guatemala, comprising the NE. part of the old Vera Paz department. It is mountainous, is intersected by numerous rivers, and has the Rio Negro (Chixoy) for its W. boundary. Coffee is largely cultivated. Capital, Cobán. Pop. in 1903, 100,759.

Vera Paz, Baja, bá ná vá pá, a department in the central part of Guatemala comprising the SW. part of the old Vera Paz department. It is bounded S. by the Rio Grande and partially N. by the Rio Negro (Chixoy) and is intersected by tributaries of both streams. It has vineyards and produces sugar-cane and tropical plants. Capital, Salama. Pop. in 1903, 54,818.

Verbank, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on the Newburgh Dutchess and Connecticut R. 24 miles NE of Newburgh. Pop. 200.

Verbank Village, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. The banking point is Millbrook. Pop. 150.

Verbanne Lacus, Italy. See *Lago Maggiore*.

Verbas, a river of Bosnia. See *Vrsana*.

Verbeck, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kan. 14 miles from Burkerhill.

Verbeum, a post-village of Chilton co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 31 miles V by W of Montgomery. Pop. about 600. It has a cotton-gin.

Verbenico, ver-bé-no-ko, a small seaport of Austria-Hungary on the island of Veglia.

Verbicario, ver-be-ká-ro, a town of Italy province of Cosenza, 28 miles N of Paola and 5 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1901, 5624.

Vercelli, ver-ché-lé (unc. *Vercellia*) a town of Italy in Piedmont province of Novara, on the right bank of the Sesia, 14 miles V of Casale. Among its numerous churches the most imposing are San Andrea, founded in the thirteenth century; San Cristoforo, with fine frescoes; Santa Caterina, and San Paolo. The town has statues of Victor Emmanuel II. Cavour and Garibaldi. The library of the cathedral contains a collection of valuable manuscripts, and there are a museum of Roman sculptures and inscriptions, an institute of fine arts, and a botanical garden. The industries are varied and there is an active trade in rice and other agricultural products. Vercelli is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 31,154. See *RAUDIAN FIELDS*.

Verebères, ver-eh-é, a county in the SW part of Quebec, bounded by the St. Lawrence River on the W and the Richelieu on the E. Capital, Verebères.

Verebères, a post-village, capital of Verebères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River 21 miles below Montreal on the Quebec Southern R.

Verde, a post-village of Grant parish La. The banking point is Colfax.

Verde, Cape, the westernmost point of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambie. Lat. 14° 43' N. lon 17° 34' W. On its point is the French town of Dakar.

Verde Islands. See *CAPE VERDE ISLANDS*.

Verdel, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line.

Verdella, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Mo.

Verden, ver-den, a town of Prussia, in Hanover on the Aller 21 miles SE of Bremen. It has an ancient cathedral, having been formerly the seat of a bishopric, founded by Charlemagne. The manufactures include machinery soap tobacco, spirits etc. Pop. in 1900, 9842. The secularized see of Verden passed in 1648, into the possession of Sweden under the title of a duchy. The territory was ceded to Hanover in 1719.

Verde, Rio, reo' ver-dá, a river which rises in the west-central part of Arizona, runs southward, and enters the Salt River near lat. 33° 30' N. lon 111° 40' W.

Verde, Rio, reo' ver-dá, a river of Brazil state of Bahia, flows N and joins the São Francisco nearly opposite the town of Aracua.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, is a tributary of the Sapucaia. Length, 176 miles.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, flows northward and joins the São Francisco.

Verde, Rio, a river of South America, one of the head-streams of the Guaporé (or Iténez).

Verdery, a post-town of Greenwood co., S. C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Verdi, ver-dé, a post-village of Lincoln co., Minn. The banking point is Lake Benton.

Verdi, a post-village of Washoe co., Nev. on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles SW of Reno. Pop. about 400.

Verdierville, ver-deer-vil, a post-village of Orange co., Va. on the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont R., 12 miles E. of Orange. Pop. 80.

Verdigrie, a post-station of Kansas.

Verdigrie, a banking post-town of Knox co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Verdigrie River rises near the E. border of Chase co., Kan. flows generally southward, passes into Indian Territory and enters the Arkansas River about 1 mile above the mouth of the Neosho River and 3 miles from Fort Gibson. Length about 250 miles.

Verdon, ver-don, a river of France, which joins the Durance after a course of 160 miles.

Verdon, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb. on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Verdon, a banking post-village of Brown co. S. Dak. in an agricultural region 14 miles S of Graton on the Northwestern Line. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 150.

Verdon, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va. about 20 miles N of Richmond.

Verdoy, a post-village of Albany co., N. Y. The banking point is Albany or West Troy. Pop. 200.

Verdugo, a post-village of Los Angeles co. Cal. on the San Pedro Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 200.

Verdun, ver-dün' (unc. *Verodunum*) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Meuse, 26 miles N of Bar-le-Duc on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Verdun is strongly fortified, its fortifications encircling the town. The Avenue de la Gare and its extensions intersect the town from N to S. The venerable cathedral which has undergone many alterations has fine windows. Adjoining it are the palace of the bishop and the Grand Séminaire. Among the various relics of the military history of Verdun is the Porte Chausée, an ancient turreted gateway now used as a military prison. The Promenade de la Roche affords a good view of the valley of the Meuse. The town has a museum and a library of 50,000 volumes. Among the products are confectionery and liquors. Verdun is the seat of a bishop. The city grew into importance in the Middle Ages, when it was included within the limits of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, rising to the position of a free imperial city. A considerable district about it was ruled by the bishops of Verdun. In 1552 Henry II of France seized the city and bishopric and annexed them to his kingdom. On Nov. 8, 1870 the fortress surrendered to the Germans after a siege of some weeks. Verdun is memorable for the treaty concluded there in 843 between the grandsons of Charles the Great, who partitioned the Frankish realm between them. Pop. in 1901, 12,483 (commune, 21,320).

Verdun, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, 14 miles from Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 1808. The banking point is Montreal.

Verdun-sur-Garonne, ver-dün' sür-gá-ron', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 14 miles SSE. of Castelarrain.

Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, ver-dün' sür-lé-dú, a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs 11 miles NE of Chalons-sur-Saône.

Vereda Nueva, ver-rá' vá vá, a city of Havana province, Cuba, in a level and fertile district, 22 miles (direct) NW by W of Havana, and 3 miles from the railroad at Sabonosa. It has boards of health and education, telephone communication with outlying towns, etc. Pop. in 1899, 2416.

Verepatak, ver-eh-pák'ák or *Vöröspatak*, a commune of Transylvania, Hungary 25 miles NW of Karlsburg. It is famous for its gold-mines, which have been worked from ancient times. Great ore-crushers are operated here. Pop. in 1900, 3350.

Vereta, ver-rá' vá, a town of Russia, government and 82 miles WSW of Moscow. Pop. about 2700.

Verge (ver-gé) Cape, on the W coast of Africa. Lat. 19° 15' N.

Vergara, *vén-gá-rá*, a town of Spain, province of Guipúzcoa, 26 miles SW of Tolosa. A convention concluded here in 1839 put an end to the first Carlist war. Pop (com mune) in 1900 4766.

Vergennes, *ver-já-nis*, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill. 2 miles SW of Duquoin on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 416.

Vergennes, a post-township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 953.

Vergennes, a banking city of Addison co., Vt. It is beautifully situated on the navigable Otter Creek 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Champlain and on the Rutland R. 21 miles S of Burlington. Otter Creek here falls about 37 feet and affords ample water power. It has manufactures of ash and doors and shade-rollers. The city commands fine views of mountain-scenery. Pop. in 1900 1728.

Verger, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La. The banking point is Covington.

Vergilia, the ancient name of Munich.

Veria, *ve-ré-á*, or *Kara Forin*, *ká-á-fé-ré-á* (ana. *Bera'a*; Gr. *Bereia*, *Bereia*), a town of European Turkey in Macedonia, 35 miles W by S of Saloniki. Pop. about 6000 mostly Greeks.

Verkh'nedneprovsk', a town of Russia, government and 84 miles WNW of Yakaterineslav. Pop. in 1897 11,807.

Verkhne-U'dinsk', a town of Siberia, in Transbaikania, on the Selenge River and on the Transiberian rail way 60 miles NE of Selenginsk. It has a considerable trade. Pop. in 1897 8007.

Verkhne-Uralsk', a town of Russia, in Orenburg, 125 miles SE of Ufa. Pop. in 1897 11,103.

Verkhny-Lomov, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles WNW of Penza. Pop. in 1897 5634.

Verkhny-Yanek, Siberia. See *VERKHNIYANAK*.

Verkhodnek, a village of Siberia, government and 125 miles NNE of the city of Irkutsk on the upper Lena.

Verkhoturysk, *vén-ro-ú-ú-ré-á*, a town in the Russian government of Perm on the Tara, 85 miles N of Alapaysk. Pop. about 3000.

Verkhovashk, *vén-ro-váshk*, a small town of Russia, in Volodga, 18 miles S of Volsk.

Verkhoyansk, a village and exile-station of Siberia, government of Yakutsk on the Yana River and in lat. 67° 33' 44" N and lon. 133° 51' E. It is situated in the region of the earth's pole of cold and has recorded a temperature of -42° F. Pop. in 1897, 356. The Verkhoyansk mountains lie southwestward towards the Lena River. Height, about 4600 feet.

Vernandous, *vén-mó-v-dwá* (named from the ancient tribe of the Vernandou) an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Capital Saint-Quentin.

Vernaje, *vén-má-ú* (called also Rio Grande, *rué-grá-dá*) a river of the Argentine Republic rises on the Bolivian frontier flows SE. and joins the Paraguay about 55 miles NE of Corrientes. It is navigable for much of its course for flat-bottomed boats. Total course estimated at 760 miles. The chief affluent is the Rio Grande de Jujuy.

Vernaje Creek, N. Mex. enters the Canadian River.

Vernoiho, *vén-mé-yo*, a river of Brazil rises in the mountains SE of the town of Goyas, flows NW and joins the Araguay.

Vermonton, *vén-mér-thér*, a small town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles SE of Auxerre.

Vermilion, a county in the E part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana. Area, 920 sq m. It is drained by the Vermilion River and its three branches, the North Middle, and Salt Forks. Bituminous coal is mined here. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1899 49,905. In 1900 65,633.

Vermilion, a county in the W part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 253 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Wabash River and intersected by the Vermilion River. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890 13,154. In 1900 15,253.

Vermilion, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1246 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by Vermilion Bay and is intersected by the Vermilion River. The parish contains White Lake. Capital Abbeville. Pop. in 1890 14,324. In 1900 20,705.

Vermilion, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 13 miles NW of Terre Haute, Ind. Pop. in 1900 205.

Vermilion, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on East Vermilion Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R. 76 miles W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Vermilion, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn. on a creek of the same name and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles SW of Hastings. Pop. in 1900 180.

Vermilion, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y., about 13 miles E by S of Oswego. Pop. about 100.

Vermilion, a banking post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermilion River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 20 miles E of Sandusky. It has manufactures of stoves, shovels, etc. Pop. in 1900 1184.

Vermilion, a banking city capital of Clay co., S. Dak., on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Vermilion River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles E by S of Yankton. It has grain and flour interests. The state university is located here. Pop. in 1900 2183.

Vermilion Bay, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Océto Blanche Bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 20 miles.

Vermilion Grove, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 16 miles S of Danville.

Vermilion Lake, Minn. is to St. Louis on near lat. 48° N. It is about 20 miles in length. Its outlet is the Vermilion River which runs northward and enters Rainy Lake.

Vermilion Range, minor mountain elevations in the NE part of Minnesota, chiefly in St. Louis co. The range is rich in iron-ore.

Vermilion River, Ill. enters the Illinois River at La Salle.

Vermilion River, an affluent of the Wabash is formed by the North, Middle, and South Forks, which unite near Danville, Ill. runs southeastward, and enters the Wabash River in Indiana, about 7 miles N of New port. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash 4 or 5 miles below.

Vermilion River, La. rises near the S. border of St. Landry parish and enters Vermilion Bay.

Vermilion River, Ohio, enters Lake Erie at Vermilion.

Vermilion River, S. Dak. enters the Missouri River at Vermilion. It is about 170 miles long.

Vermilionville, a post-hamlet of LaSalle co., Ill. on the Vermilion River 10 miles SW of Ottawa.

Vermoland (Sw. *Vermeland*) or *Karlstad*, a southwestern län of Sweden bordering on Norway and having Lake Wener on the S. Area, 7435 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 254,764. Capital Karlstad.

Vermont (green mountain) the northwesternmost of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N by Quebec (Canada), E by New Hampshire (from which it is separated by the Connecticut River), S by Massachusetts, and W by New York from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain. There are in Lake Champlain a number of islands belonging to this state, including North Hero, Grand Isle, Isle La Motte, Hog Wood, Ratier, Potter, Providence, Straw Gull, Fishbladder, Savage, etc. The most important of these, with a peninsula which extends into the lake from Canada, constitute the county of Grand Isle. Vermont lies between the parallels of 43° 44' and 45° 3' N lat., its length from N to S being 166 miles, and has an area of 9545 sq m (land area, 9135 sq m).

Face of the Country—The greater part of the state is covered by the Green Mountains and their outliers, and in these mountains in character but there are large areas, especially in the E and in the W of beautiful pastoral and agricultural country. The main chain of the Green Mountains enters the state from Massachusetts in the SW section and traverses it completely to the Canada boundary giving off one or more large stems towards the centre of its course. The principal peaks are Mount Mansfield in about lat. 44° 33' N 4584 feet, Camel's Hump 4608 feet, Shrewsbury Peak, 3737 ft., Killington Peak 4241 ft., Ascomey 3329 ft., Equinox 3616 ft., Sterling 3700 ft., Solon, Anthony, etc. The mountains are generally more rounded in outline than is usual among the Appalachians, and they are largely clad with dense forests, but afford rich and abundant pasturage.

Rivers and Lakes—Apart from the Connecticut, there are no large or important streams associated with the state, but a number afford considerable water power and are largely utilised in manufacturing pursuits. The more notable among these are the Winooski (or Onion), on which is situated Montpelier the capital of the state, a tributary of Lake Champlain. Otter Creek and Poultney and Lamoille rivers, also tributaries of the same lake. The Missisquoi, Passumpsic, Wells, White, and West rivers, tributary to the Connecticut and the Black and Barton rivers, flowing into Lake Memphremagog. The Hoosac River a tributary of the Hudson crosses the SW corner of the state. Lake Champlain whose discharge is northward into the St. Lawrence River through the Richelieu River, extends along the western boundary for about 116 miles. It affords important steam navigation and is much visited for

its beauty. The only other large lake of the state is Mont-Phragmorag, on the Canadian boundary-line.

Geology and Minerals.—Nearly the whole of Vermont belongs to the Azoic and Paleozoic periods, but there are limited Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits and an extensive capping of glacial drift. The mineral wealth of this state is important. It includes marbles of many grades (pure white, black, pale red, mottled, etc.) granite, slate, iron, copper, manganese, ochre, asbestos, and kaolin. Gold and silver have been obtained in small quantities at various points. Rutland affords a superior white marble, comparable to that of Carrara, and is the largest marble centre of the world its quarries giving employment to several thousand men. The marble quarry at Proctor is the largest single quarry in the world. The quantity of marble produced in 1903 was more than one-half of the product of the entire United States. Fairhaven, Middlebury, Castleton, Isle La Motte, Manchester and other localities have also furnished fine quantities of marble. Roxbury verd-antique Brandon a highly valued brown bonanite, besides manganese, kaolin ochre (used for paint) marble, lime, and a brown lignite which is employed to some extent as fuel. Grafton, Northfield, Pawlet, and Poolebury building-stone Grafton soapstone, Stratford, rich pyrites, affording copper and sulphuric acid. Barre and Brattleboro, granite. The mineral waters (chalybeate, sulphurous, or saline) of Clarendon, Albany, Shelton, Manchester, Putney etc have local and in some instances national reputations in the treatment of diseases. Vermont occupies after Pennsylvania the first place among the states of the Union in the value of its quarry products. The value of the granite quarried in 1902 was \$1,810,179 of slate, \$1,562,653 and of marble, \$3,611,505.

Climate.—The climate of the state is on the whole severe, with a lingering winter but the extremes of temperature on the lowlands (about -20° and 100°) are not so pronounced as in the adjoining states. At Burlington the normal mean January temperature is about 18° – 20° the July temperature, 70° . The summer heat rarely much exceeds 90° . Lake Champlain is usually frozen over for several weeks about the middle of the winter. The average annual rainfall varies from about 40 inches in the N to 33 or 36 inches in the west-centre.

Agriculture.—In spite of its mountainous surface and its long and severe winters, Vermont ranks fairly well as an agricultural state. Much land which is unsuitable for good pasture for sheep and cattle. Forests cover about two-fifths of the area of the state. Spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, and fir among coniferous timber trees, and beech, oak, rock maple, several species of birch, basswood, and other useful deciduous trees abound. The forests yield large quantities of lumber (fir-wood, tanagers' bark maple sugar and charcoal). Hay potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, Indian corn, grass and clover seed apples and all the ordinary staples of agriculture are abundantly produced. For maple sugar no state exceeds Vermont. There are some tracts, however with a cold and stony soil, particularly in the NE and in the more mountainous townships. As a rule, the western slopes of the mountains and the intervals lands on the Connecticut and on Lake Champlain have the best soils. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 1,939,880 bushels; wheat, 81,992 bushels; oats, 3,719,077 bushels; barley, 666,611 bushels; rye, 47,924 bushels; buckwheat, 238,275 bushels; potatoes, 3,305,244 bushels, and hay 1,066,524 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-crop of 1900 was 1,112,792 pounds.

Industries.—One of the leading industries of the state is the manufacture of lumber and timber products, which in 1900 were valued at \$6,131,908. The planing mill products were valued at \$2,598,581. Other industries are the making of wood-pulp and paper (at Bellows Falls principally) and the manufacture of monuments and tombstones, of cottons and woollens, machine-shop products, hosiery and knit goods, roofs and roofing materials, stone-ware fire-brick, musical instruments, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, etc. Of considerable importance is the manufacturing of dairy products,—cheese, butter and condensed milk.

Railroads.—In 1890 Vermont had 290 miles of railroad in 1855, 527 miles; in 1869, 554 miles; in 1885, 589 miles; in 1870, 614 miles; in 1875, 610 miles; in 1880, 712 miles; in 1885, 948 miles; in 1890, 966 miles; in 1900, 1039 miles.

Cities and Towns.—There are 14 counties, as follows: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. The principal cities and towns are Burlington (pop. in 1900 12,646), Rutland (11,609), Barre (8445), Montpelier, the capital (8284), St. Albans (8232), St. Johnsbury (5648), and Bennington (5646).

Education.—The University of Vermont and the State agricultural college are at Burlington. Other colleges and institutions are Norwich University, at Northfield; Middlebury College, at Middlebury; and the Montpelier Seminary. There are state normal schools at Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson.

Government, etc.—The governor and the principal executive officers are elected for a term of two years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The counties are represented in the senate according to their population. Each town (township) is represented by 1 member in the house of representatives. The state sends 2 members to the lower house of Congress.

The population in 1793 was 65,426; in 1800 154,066; in 1810 217,895; in 1820 235,981; in 1830 280,653; in 1840 291,948; in 1850 314,130; in 1860, 316,096; in 1870 330,551; in 1880 332,296; in 1890 332,442; in 1900, 342,611. The foreign born population in 1900 numbered 44,474, of whom somewhat more than one-half were Canadians.

History.—Champlain discovered the lake which bears his name in 1609. In 1734 the government of Massachusetts built Fort Dummer near the present site of Brattleboro. Part of the country was held by Massachusetts to lie within her limits. Soon after the middle of the century numerous settlements sprang up under the auspices of the New Hampshire government, which claimed jurisdiction in the region. New York laid claim to the country as far E. as the Connecticut River by virtue of the charter granted to the Duke of York. George III. decided in favor of New York in 1764. Acts of hostility towards the New York authorities took place. In 1777 the people declared themselves independent and drew up a state constitution. In 1791 after much opposition on the part of New York, Vermont was admitted into the Union the first state added to the original thirteen.

Vermont, a banking post-village of Fenton co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 24 miles N of Beardstown. Pop. in 1900 1185.

Versmont, a post-hamlet of Cooper co. Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. 17½ miles S of Bonville.

Vermont, a township (town) of Dana co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 826.

Vermontville, a banking post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Thornapple River and on the Michigan Central R. 48 miles SSE of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 884.

Vermontville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N. Y., about 33 miles S by E of Malone.

Vernagt Gletscher, in Tyrol in the group of the Ötztal Alps, near Wildspitze. It is noted for its rapid movement.

Vernal, a post-village of Greens co. Minn., about 40 miles NW of Mobile, Ala. Pop. 250.

Vernal, a village of McLennan co. Tex., is a rural free-delivery of Elk.

Vernal, a banking post-town capital of Uinta co., Utah, 110 miles (direct) E. by N of Provo City. Pop. in 1900 964.

Vernalis, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal.

Vernayac, a village of Switzerland in the canton of Valais, and in the valley of the Rhone, 34 miles from Martigny. Near by are the Gorges du Trient.

Verndale, a banking post-village of Wadena co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. about 40 miles W of Necedah. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Vernae, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Vernae, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa. The banking point is Beardsville. Pop. 100.

Verner, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles from Sturgeon Falls. Pop. 200.

Vernets-les-Bains, vau nâ' lè bân, a watering-place of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, situated at the foot of Mont Canigou. Its sulphur springs attract many invalids.

Vernouil, vau nœ'v, a town of France in Eure, on the Ave, 24 miles SSW of Evreux. It has some medieval churches and other relics of the past. It was a fortress in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901 3400 (commune, 4463).

Vernex, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E of Clarens.

Vernon, vau nœ'v, a town of France in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 16 miles NW of Mantau-sur-Seine. It has an interesting old church. Vernon was a fortress in the Middle Ages. Near by is the forest of Vernon. Pop. in 1901, 7161 (commune 8757).

Vernon, a parish in the W part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. Area, 1521 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Sabine River and drained by the Calcasieu River and many smaller streams. Capital, Leesville. Pop. in 1900, 6945; in 1900, 10,327.

Vernon, a county in the W part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas. Area, 839 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N by the Osage River, is intersected by the Little Osage, and also drained by the Marmion River and Dry Wood Creek. Among its minerals are coal and lead. Capital Nevada. Pop. in 1890 31,645, in 1900, 31,619.

Vernon, a county in the SW part of Wisconsin, borders on Iowa and Minnesota. Area, 792 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River intersected by the Kickapoo and partly drained by the Bad Axe and Racoon rivers. Capital Viroqua. Pop. in 1890 25,111 in 1900 28,851.

Vernon, a post town capital of Lamar co. Ala., on Yellow Creek, about 30 miles NNE of Columbus, Miss. Pop. in 1900 291.

Vernon, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. in Vernon township (town), on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles ENE of Hartford. It has manufactures of woollens, warps and yarns. The town contains the city of Rockville. Pop. in 1900 8483 of the village about 1200.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Fla. on Holmes Creek about 100 miles W by N of Tallahassee. Pop. 150.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga. on the Chattahoochee River about 12 miles W of Lagrange.

Vernon, a post village of Marion co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 11 miles S of Vandalia. Pop. 208.

Vernon, a banking post-town capital of Jennings co., Ind. on the Vernon Fork of the Mississippi River 27 miles NNW of Madison on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 257.

Vernon, a post-village of Van Buren co. Iowa, on the S bank of the Des Moines River about 35 miles WNW of Keokuk.

Vernon, a post village of Woodson co. Kan. The banking point in Yates Center. Pop. 100.

Vernon, a post village capital of Jackson parish, La. about 32 miles WSW of Monroe. Pop. 200.

Vernon, a banking post-village of Shawanese co. Mich. on the Ann Arbor and the Grand Trunk R. 84 miles ESE of Owosso. Pop. in 1900 534.

Vernon, a post-station of Jasper co. Miss.

Vernon, a post-village of Harton co. M.

Vernon, a post-village of Sussex co. N. J. in Vernon town ship and in the Lehigh and Hudson River R. 21 miles NE of Newton. Pop. of the township in 1900 1738 of the village about 200.

Vernon, a banking post village in Vernon township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. on Skazandow Creek about 18 miles W of Utica, on the West Shore R. Pop. in 1900 380 of the town (which includes Oneida Castle and Vernon Center) 2784.

Vernon, a post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio on the Pymatuning River about 18 miles NE of Warren on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Penn.sylvania Co. & R. Pop. 300.

Vernon, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. about 20 miles W by N of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Vernon, a post-village of Roberts co. S. Dak. The banking point is Whitlock.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn. about 44 miles WSW of Knoxville.

Vernon, a banking post-town capital of Wilbarger co. Tex. in a fine wheat-growing section on the Peace River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. and the Frisco System 163 miles NE of Fort Worth. It has cotton-seed oil and flour mills brick works, an ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900 1903.

Vernon, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah 40 miles SW of Salt City on the San Pedro, Lee Angeles and Salt Lake R. Pop. about 300.

Vernon, a post-township (town) of Windham co. Vt. on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R. 5 miles S of Brattleboro. Pop. in 1900 578.

Vernon, a post hamlet in Vernon township (town) Waukegan co. Wis., about 22 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1367.

Vernon, a banking post-village and outpost of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. 48 miles from St. Mary. It is a distributing centre. Pop. in 1901 802.

Vernon, a post-village of Carlton co. Ontario 10 miles from Winchester. Pop. 200.

Vernon Center, a banking post-village of Blaine Earth co. Minn. on the Blaine Earth River and on the Northwestern Line, about 21 miles SSW of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Vernon Center, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. in Vernon township (town), about 13 miles S by W of Roma. Pop. 276.

Vernon Park, Ind., enters the Muscatatuck River about 12 miles SE of Brownstown.

Vernonville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va.

Vernonia, a post-station of Columbia co. Oregon.

Vernon Isles, a group of islands lying in the W entrance of Clarence Strait, NW of Australia.

Vernon Junction, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio. The banking point is Crestline or Shelby. Pop. 125.

Vernon Mills, a post-station of Fauquier co. Va. 7 miles S of Salem station.

Vernon River, or Owl Creek, Ohio, enters the Mohican River in the W part of Coshocton co.

Vernon River, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, on a river of the same name, 14½ miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Vernonville, a post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario a few miles N of Grafton. Pop. 150.

Vernone, a small town of France, department of Ardèche, 11 miles N of Privas.

Verny, a town of Asiatic Russia. See **Vernyy**.

Verdese, *ver di se* (Croat, *Veron*?) a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary in the co. of Vukovar (of which Kerek is the capital) 15 miles WNW of Kerek. Pop. in 1900 7594.

Verodunum, the ancient name of **Verona**.

Verolannova, *vi ro-lā neo-vā*, a town of Italy in Lombardy 16 miles SW of Brescia. Pop. in 1901 4492.

Verolavescio, *vi ro-lā-vēk to-l*, a town of Italy 1 mile W of Verolanova. Pop. about 2700.

Veroli, *vi ro-lie* (see *Vernie*) a small town and bishop's see of Italy province of Roma, 5 miles NE of Prosinone.

Verona, *vi-ro-nā* a fortified city of Italy capital of the province of Verona situated at the base of some of the Tyrolean Alps, on both banks of the Adige, 82 miles W of Venice and 23 miles NNE of Mantua. Verona is next to Venice, the most important town of Venetia, and is distinguished by its striking medieval palace many of whose façades are adorned with sculptures and frescoes, now more or less effaced. The rapid Adige is enclosed by high embankments and spanned by six bridges. The city was strongly fortified by the Venetians early in the sixteenth century and after 1814 fresh works were constructed by the Austrians the fortifications forming with Pacher's Mantua, and Legnano, the famous Quadrilateral. On the right bank of the river are the picture gable Piazza delle Erbe, the ancient forum the Piazza dei Signori with the Prefettura, formerly the residence of the Scaligers, and the magnificent Palazzo del Consiglio, erected in the fifteenth century by Fra Giocando and containing the statues of famous modern and ancient Veronese. The Lungadige Panfilio a broad quay, extends along the right bank of the river SW of it as the Corso Cavour one of the most frequented streets with the handsome Palazzo Baviolo designed by Sanmichele. Other noted palaces are the Ragionerie, dating from 1193 now the seat of the jury court, with a grand flight of steps dating from the fourteenth century the Maffei (now Treves) with a remarkable spiral staircase, and the superb Palazzo Pompei (on the left bank of the river) by Sanmichele now containing the Museo Civico. The Castel Vecchio at the W end of the Corso is connected by a planed bridge dating from the fourteenth century with the left bank of the Adige S of the Corso is the Piazza Vittorlo Emanuele with the famous Roman amphitheatre erected under Diocletian which measured 564 feet in greatest diameter and had forty three tiers of steps, to the W are the old guard-house (Gran Guardia Vecchia) now used as the corn market, and the Portico an old gateway. The Via Nuova Lastrucata and the Via Nuova, NE of the Piazza Vittorlo Emanuele, form together the principal thoroughfares. To the S is the Arco de' Leon, an ancient Roman gateway. Other famous gates on the right bank of the river are the Porta del Palio and the Porta de Borsari a triumphal arch erected under the emperor Gallienus. On the left side of the Adige to the E is the Giardino Giusti a beautiful garden. To the N is the Castel San Pietro modern barracks erected on the site of an ancient Ostrogothic castle. Among the churches are Santa Maria Antica celebrated for the Gothic tombs of the Scaligers the cathedral (Duomo), a Gothic edifice, erected in the fourteenth century containing Titian's Assumption San Zeno Maggiore, one of the noblest Romanesque churches in northern Italy dating from 1130; and the ancient churches of Santa Maria in Organo, rebuilt by Sanmichele in the fifteenth century and San Giorgio in Braida, with fine works of Veronese and Brescian painters. Among the emporiums of Verona, the reputed home of Romeo and Juliet are the tomb of Juliet and a memorial tablet over the gateway of an old house, near the Piazza delle Erbe, marking the supposed residence of the Capuletti, Juliet's parents.

The institutions of Verona comprises academies of painting and sculpture, a municipal library (160 000 volumes) the Museo Civico, rich in works of Veronese art and containing valuable collections of natural history and antiquities the Museo Lapidario, with ancient marbles and classic inscriptions and the Biblioteca Capitolare, with precious palm-ments. The city existed under its present name in ancient times and figures in the period following the fall of the Roman Empire. It was prominent among the city-states of Italy in the latter part of the Middle Ages. From a republic it was transformed into a principality under the famous house of Scala, one of whose members, Can Grande de la Scala, is celebrated as a patron of Dante. Under this dynasty Verona held sway over a considerable district. In 1405 it passed under the dominion of Venice. From 1797 to 1805 and from 1814 to 1866 it belonged to Austria. In 1832 the Great Powers held a congress at Verona, which decreed the restoration of absolutism in Spain, whose king Ferdinand VII had driven his subjects to rebellion by his tyrannical acts. Pop. in 1901 74,371.

Verona, a province of Italy in Venetia, bordering on Tyrol and the Lago di Garda. Area, 1185 sq. m. Capital, Verona. Pop. in 1901 423,437.

Verona, a post hamlet of Sutter co., Cal.

Verona, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 19 miles ENE of Streator. Pop. about 400.

Verona, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R., 26 miles SSW of Cinclon natl. Pop. about 350.

Verona, a township (town) of Hancock co., Ma. Pop. in 1900 234.

Verona, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md.

Verona, a post-town of Lee co., Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R. 44 miles S of Tupelo. Pop. in 1900 455.

Verona, a banking post-village of Lawrence co., Mo. on the Frisco System, 36 miles WSW of Springfield. Pop. about 600.

Verona, a post-village of Clay co., Neb. on the Bur-lington Route, 5 miles NE of Clay Center.

Verona, a post-township of Essex co., N.J. 7 miles NNW of Newark, on the Erie R. It has manufactures of bronze-powder. Pop. in 1900 2139.

Verona, a post-village in Verona township (town) Oneida co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles ENE of Oneida. Pop. about 300 of the town (which includes New London village) in 1900 1875.

Verona, a post-village of Lamoine co., N. Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. 11 miles E of Lamoine.

Verona, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio. The bank-ling point is Dayton. Pop. about 150.

Verona, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Allegheny River and on the Pennsylvania R. 12 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 1904.

Verona, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn. 5 miles NE of South Berlin. Pop. 75.

Verona, a post-station of Collin co., Tex.

Verona, a banking post-village of Verona township (town) Dane co., Wis. 10 miles SW of Madison on the Northwestern Line. Pop. of the town in 1900 1335.

Verona, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario on the Kingston and Pembroke R., 25 miles from Kingston. Pop. 250.

Verona Mills, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Verona Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Rome. Pop. 125.

Veronia, a post-town of Columbia co., Oregon. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. in 1900 62.

Verplank, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. on the Hudson River 8 miles below Peekskill. It has man-ufactories of bricks. Pop. about 1000.

Verrit Lake, La. In Assumption parish about 2 miles E of the Grand River with which it is connected by a short cut. It is about 12 miles long.

Verrières, *ven zhe-ah* or *Verrières-Suissas*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel, on the French frontier 5 miles E of Pontarlier. Bourbaki's army crossed the frontier at this point in Feb. 1871. Elevation, 2067 feet. Near here is the French village Verrières-France.

Verro, a town of Runda. See Warno.

Versailles, *ver sahl* (Fr. pron *van sahl*) a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise 18 miles SW of Paris. Versailles is laid out in rectangular streets and presents, on the whole, a monotonous appearance. It is intersected from N. to S. by the wide Avenue de Paris, which leads to the Place d'Armes, where the two other principal thoroughfares, the avenues St. Cloud and St. Ma-urice converge. Among the churches, the cathedral of St. Louis is the most noteworthy. The most striking monuments are

those of General Roche and the Abbé de l'Épée. The pal-ace to which Versailles owes its fame was built by Louis XIV in 1672 and served as his residence and that of his successors until the Revolution. It consists of a central square and three wings. The marble court and the interior are famous for their splendor and the museum and gal-eries contain pictures and statues of great historical and artistic interest. In the Galerie des Glaces William I was proclaimed German Emperor. The park laid out in the formal style of the gardens of the Renaissance, is rich in terraces, basins, vases, marble statuary etc. The playing of the fountains, the largest of which is the Bassin de Nep-tune, is one of the great attractions of the park. Connected with it are the celebrated orangery and a school of horticul-ture. To the north are the Grand and Petit Trianon, two charming palaces, the latter the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette. Versailles has an artillery school and a library of 160 000 volumes. The town is the seat of a bishop.

England concluded a treaty of peace at Versailles with France and Spain on Sept. 3, 1763, on which day the treaty of Paris was signed in which she recognized the independence of the United States. The States General convened for the first time after an interval of 174 years, assembled here in 1789—the opening act of the French Revolution. It was at Versailles that the unification of Germany was formally consummated by the proclamation of William I as German Emperor on Jan. 18 1871. The preliminaries of peace between France and Germany were signed here on Feb. 26, 1871. From the close of the Franco-German war until 1879 Versailles was the seat of the French government. Pop. in 1901 44,291 (commune, 34 982).

Versailles, *ver sahl*, a post-village of New London co., Conn. on the Shetucket River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles SE of Willimantic. It has manufactures of declines and strawboard. Pop. about 400.

Versailles, a banking post-town of Brown co., Ill. on the Wabash R. 48 miles E of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 524.

Versailles, a banking post-town capital of Ripley co., Ind. on Laubach Creek about 21 miles N by E of Medi-son. Pop. in 1900 561.

Versailles, a banking city capital of Woodford co., Ky. on the Louisville and Atlantic and the Southern R. 14 miles SE of Frankfort. It has distillery and other industries and several educational institutions. Pop. in 1900 1337.

Versailles, a banking city, capital of Morgan co., Mo. about 20 miles SE of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. Large quan-tities of lead (galena) have been smelted here. Pop. in 1900 1240.

Versailles, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. on Cattaraugus Creek about 30 miles S by W of Buffalo. Pop. about 500.

Versailles, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and the Cleve-land, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles E of Union. It has tile-works, saw mills etc. Pop. in 1900 1478.

Versailles, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. organ-ized from part of Versailles township. Pop. in 1900 879.

Versailles, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1498.

Versailles, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 30 miles S by E. of Nashville.

Versailles, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 11 miles E of St. John. Pop. 130.

Versailles, a suburb of Matanzas, Cuba.

Versetz, *ven zets* (Ger. *Werschetz*) a town of Han-gary co. of Temes, 41 miles S of Temesvár. It is noted for its wine and brandy. The town is the seat of a Greek bishop. There are Roman remains in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 22,199 consisting mainly of Germans and Serbo-Croats.

Vershire, *ver shier* a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt., about 28 miles SSE of Montpelier. Copper has been mined here. Pop. in 1900 641.

Versmold, *vers milt*, a town of Friesland, in Westphalia, 24 miles ENE of Münster. Pop. about 1500.

Versois, a village of the canton of Geneva, Swiss ter-ritory, on Lake Geneva, about 4½ miles N of the city of Geneva.

Verstovia, a mountain of southeastern Alaska, on Baranof Island, 3 miles from Sitka. Height, 3315 feet.

Vertaleon, *ven ta-leon* a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles E of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 2000.

Vertus, *ven tus* a town of France, department of Maine, 16 miles WSW of Châteaux. Pop. about 3000.

Verulam, a town of Victoria co., Natal, 19 miles by rail N by E. of Durban. It has a government school, library etc., and cultivates sugar. Pop. about 1000.

Vervick, a town of Belgium. See **Wanvicq**.
Verviers, vër've-ä', a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liège, on the Vesdre. It is a modern place. Among the churches, St. Remacle, with fine stained-glass windows, is the most noteworthy. There are several interesting monuments, among them one to Vieuxtemps, the violinist, who was born here. Verviers is the centre of a cloth industry which has flourished here for more than a century. Yarn-spinning is also largely carried on, and there are wool-dyeing works, machine-shops, tanneries, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900 49,067, including the adjoining communes of Disen, Ensvail, and Hodumont, 71,740.

Verrilla, a post-village of Warren co. Tenn. 3 miles from Morrison station.

Vervins, vër vä', (see *Verbi* axis), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, 21 miles NNE of Laon. In 1593 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry IV and Philip II of Spain. Pop. in 1901 3010.

Vesdre, vëd'r, a small river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian province of Liège, which joins the Ourthe.

Veschnyville, a post-village of Walsh co. N. Dak. Pop. 75.

Vesle, rail, a river of France, departments of Marne and Aisne, after a course of 80 miles flowing past Rheims, joins the Aisne 6 miles E. of Soissons.

Vesontio, the ancient name of Besançon.

Vesoul, vëh zool, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the *Motte de Vesoul*, near the Durgon, an affluent of the Seine, 17 miles N. of Besançon. It possesses a library and a museum. The town has an active trade in country produce. Pop. in 1901 8133 (commune, 9764).

Vesper, a post-station of Lincoln co. Kan.

Vesper, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y. about 13 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 350.

Vesper, a post-station of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Vesper, a post-village of Wood co. Wis. 9 miles NW of Centralia, on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads. Pop. 100.

Vest, a post-village of Knott co. Ky. The banking point is Prestonburg.

Vesta, a banking post-village of Redwood co. Minn. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 375.

Vesta, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb. 9 miles W. of Tecumseh on the Burlington Route. Pop. 206.

Vestaburg, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 10 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Vestal, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y. is Vestal township (town) on the Susquehanna River about 8 miles W. of Binghamton on the Lackawanna R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1850.

Vestal Center, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y., on Chequamegon Creek, 7 miles SW of Binghamton. Pop. 200.

Vester, a post-village of Adair co. Ky. The banking point is Columbia.

Vesterdaalen Islands. See **Lofoten**.

Vesterås, vëst'ër-äs (Sw. *Västera*) a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Västmanland or of Västera, on Lake Mälär 80 miles WNW of Stockholm. It is the seat of a bishop and possesses a fine and interesting cathedral with a lofty tower. The episcopal library contains a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. There is an old castle, now used for administrative purposes. Ship-building and an active trade are carried on. Vesterås was an important place in the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation. Pop. in 1900 11,980.

Västerbotten (Sw. *Västerbotten*) or **Umeå**, a northern län of Sweden extending from the Gulf of Bothnia to the border of Norway. Area, 22,754 sq. m. It is drained by the river Skellefte, the outlet of Lake Horn Älven, the Umeå-Älf and other large streams. Capital Umeå. Pop. in 1900 143,735.

Västernorrland (Sw. *Västernorrland*) or **Härnösand**, a län of Sweden bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9837 sq. m. Capital Härnösand. Pop. in 1900 237,115.

Västervik, a seaport of Sweden in the län and 75 miles N. by E. of Kalmar on an inlet of the Baltic Sea. It is a busy industrial and commercial place. Pop. in 1900 6290.

Vesta, a post-station of Cherokee co. N. C., 13 miles W. of Murphy.

Vesuvius, an ancient name of *Panaeus*.

Vesuvio (It. *Vesuvio*, vë-soo've-ö) a mountain of southern Italy and the only truly active volcano on the continent of Europe, rises up in striking grandeur from the plains of Campania, on the E. side of the Bay of Naples, about 16 miles E. by S. of the city of Naples. Its height

varies usually from 3900 to 4300 feet (4300 ft. in Aug., 1906) depending upon material being added to or removed from the summit as the result of the volcano's activities. The mountain portion (as distinguished from the cone) swells up in a gentle undulation of 10-15 degrees gradient, and is largely scarred by great traversing lava-fields. Much of the famous *lacrima Christi* wine is cultivated on these lower slopes. The surmounting cone of loose volcanic ejecta (scoria, ash, etc.), with a height of 1400-1500 ft. now ascended by a cable railway rises abruptly at an angle of 30-35 degrees. Its summit aspect varies at frequent intervals, a fairly deep crater pit being sunk into it at times, while at other times it is solid-topped with a minor vent carried on an outer eminence. Vesuvius is flanked on the land side by Monte Somma, a semicircular mountain or ring, which some geologists have assumed to be the actual volcano whose disruption in the year A. D. 79 overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and in whose centre the new Vesuvius was built up as the result of the eruption. A part of this mountain bears the name of Monte Ottaviano, and its highest point is the Punta del Nascone, 3730 ft. The deep notched valley which separates Monte Somma from Vesuvius, and into which the rocks of Somma plunge almost vertically is the Arco del Cavallo. The earliest recorded eruption of Vesuvius is that of the year 70 (Aug. 24, 25) described in two letters of Pliny the Younger addressed to Tacitus the historian and to which the destruction of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae is attributed. There was at the time no lava-flow. There were violent eruptions in the years 203, 472, 512, and 902. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions, some of them extremely violent, have occurred. Among them may be specified those of 1631 (overwhelming Torre Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Resina, Portici, Bosco), 1707, 1707, 1779, 1794, 1804, 1806, 1822, 1834, 1838, 1847, 1850, 1856, 1858, 1861, 1867-68, 1872 (annually violent), 1876, 1895, 1903, 1906. A famous meteorological and astronomical observatory is located on a westerly shoulder of the mountain at an elevation of 2220 ft.

Vesuvius, a post-station of Lawrence co. Ohio 6 miles N. of Ironton.

Vesuvius, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. Pop. about 60.

Vesprim, vëst'prim (Hung. *Vesprém*, vëst'prim) a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of *Vas*prim, 80 miles SW of Budapest. It has a fourteenth century cathedral and a chapel said to date from the eleventh century. A tall minaret remains as a memento of the reign of the Turks. Excellent wine and fruit are grown in the vicinity. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900 14,144, mostly Magyars.

Veta Mesa, in southern Colorado, across the Culebra Range, NW of Ojo. Height, 9390 feet.

Veteran, a township (town) of Chamung co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1682.

Vetluga, vëst'ë-gä, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Kostroma and Nizhni-Novgorod, flows E. past Veluga, and joins the Volga, after a course of about 400 miles.

Vetluga, a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the right bank of the Vetluga, 75 miles E. of Makariev. Pop. in 1897 5108.

Veto, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Veto, a post-village of Franklin co. Miss. Pop. 75.

Veto, a post-station of Washington co. Ohio, 12 miles WSW of Marietta.

Vetralla, vë-trä-lä, a town of Italy 7 miles SW of Viterbo. Pop. in 1901 3051 (commune, 3018).

Vetschau, vëts'chow a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 44 miles SW of Frankfurt. Pop. in 1900 3210.

Vetter or **Vättern** (Vättern), a lake in the S part of Sweden 120 miles SW of Stockholm and 24 miles NE of Lake Vener with which it is connected by the Göta Canal. Length 78 miles, general width about 12 miles. It receives no tributaries of any size and discharges on its E. side through the Motala River. Lake Vetter is the most beautiful of the larger lakes of southern Sweden and its shores are dotted with picturesque towns and villages. The lake is a part of the continuous navigable water way between the Baltic Sea and the Skagerrak established by means of the different sections of the Göta Canal, the Motala River, Lake Vener and the Göta River. Elevation 290 feet, greatest depth, about 400 ft. The water is noted for its extreme transparency. In the S part of the lake is the fertile island of Vättinge.

Veuille, vül, a watering place of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel 13 miles WSW of Dieppe.

Veerne, a town of Belgium. See **Fuassant**.

Vevay, vë-vä', a banking city capital of Switzerland, co., Ind. is finely situated on the Ohio River 30 miles

above Madison. It was settled in 1813 by a company of Swiss emigrants. Pop in 1900, 1588

Vevay Park, a post-village of Cumberland co Ill Pop 90

Vevoy, veh vā' (Ger Fern vee'vye) a town of Swiss land, canton of Vaud situated on the Lake of Geneva, at the influx of the Veveyse, 11 miles SSE of Lausanne. It commands charming views of the lake and its surrounding mountains and is a favorite resort of tourists. Vevoy is the scene of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Héloïse". It has a number of notable buildings and institutions. The church of St. Martin contains the tomb of the regicide Ludlow who died here in exile. The town has manufactures of chocolate, infants food tobacco watches, machinery, waxes etc. Pop. in 1900 11,918. A funicular railway ascends from here to the Mont Pélérin 3666 feet.

Vex, a village of the canton of Valais Switzerland 6 miles from Ron

Vexin, vā' ā' an ancient diocese of France, in Normandy and Île de France. It is comprised in the present départements of Seine-Inférieure, Eure Seine-et-Oise, and Oise

Vexjö, a town of Sweden capital of the län of Århusberg 60 miles WNW of Kalmar. It has a cathedral and a museum of antiquities. Pop in 1900 3355

Veyre, vā' a river of France, rises in the département of Ain and joins the Saône a little below Mâcon

Veytaux, a village of the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, adjacent to Territet

Vézelay, vā' zā' a small town of France, in Yonne, 8 miles WSW of Avallon. It was noted in the Middle Ages for its abbey the church of which has been recently restored. It is the birthplace of Beza

Vézère, vā' zā' a river of France, in Corrèze and Dordogne joins the Dordogne 20 miles E. of Bergerac. Length 120 miles

Vézère, Haute, St vā' zā' a river of France départements of Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Isle 6 miles E. of Périgueux

Vezir-Köprü, a small town of Asia Minor on the Kili-Trunk 43 miles WNW of Samson

Vezouze, vā' zō' a river of France, in Maanthe rises in the Veger Mountains and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Length 37 miles

Vindann, vā' dā' a town of Italy province of Mantua on the Po 21 miles SW of Mantua Pop in 1901 5161 (commune, 15,334)

Vin Mala, vā' mā' (bad or difficult way) a narrow and deep gorge of Switzerland, canton of Valais along the Jura River (Upper Rhine) at the beginning of the "Spülen Road, and on the route from Thun to Spilgen. It is about 4 miles in length walled in by precipices in some places 1600 feet in height and presents scenery of a grand and forbidding nature. At its narrowest part the Verorne Loch the passage-way is only 4 feet wide.

Viamão, vā' dā' a lake of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul receives the Jacuhy and other streams and communicates with the Lagoa da Patra

Viamão, a village of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Sul on the E shore of Lake Viamão about 12 miles SSE of Porto Alegre

Viam, a bathing post-town of the Cherokee Nation. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R Pop in 1900 236

Viana, vā' nā, a small town of Spain, in Navarre near the Ebro 46 miles SW of Pamplona

Viana, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, about 18 miles W of Victoria

Vianon, vā' nōn, a town of the Netherlands in South Holland, on the Lek, 7 miles SW of Utrecht Pop about 4500

Vianosa do Castello, a seaport of Portugal capital of a district in the province of Minho situated on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the river Lima, 41 miles N of Oporto. It is defended by the Castello do Santiago Pop in 1900 8631

Vinar, vā' nā a river of Spain rises in the Sierra Morena, and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 miles NE. of Sevilla. Length 70 miles

Viareggio, vā' rē' dō, a seaport of Tuscany Italy province and 13 miles W of Legno, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is a favorite watering place. It has a monument to Shelley who was drowned here. Pop in 1901 12,540 (commune, 17,166)

Viatka, Russia. See VIATKA

Vienne, vā' ēn a river of France rises in the département of Aveyron and joins the Aveyron. Length, 36 miles

Vienno, Russia. See VIENNA

Vinskii, Russia. See VIASKII

Vibbard, a post-village of Ray co, Mo on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 26 miles NW of Lexington. Pop 125

Viborg, vee'borg, a town of Denmark in Jutland capital of the amt of Viborg situated on the small lake of Viborg, 36 miles NW of Aarhus. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom the seat of a bishop since the eleventh century. It was an important place in the Middle Ages, the most striking memorial of its past being the venerable Romanesque cathedral, recently restored. Pop in 1901, 8523.

Viborg, vee'borg, or Vyborg (Finnish Viipuri) a seaport of Finland capital of the län or government of Viborg, situated on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, called the Bay of Viborg, which is connected by a canal with Lake Saima, 74 miles NW of St. Petersburg. It is a picturesque ancient and attractive town. The most interesting object is the medieval castle built on a small island. Viborg is a great shipping place for lumber and also exports dairy produce and paper. The roadstead of Trångsund 7 miles distant, constitutes the outer port. Viborg is defended by detached forts. The town is the seat of the archbishop of Finland. In the vicinity on an island, is the park of Monrepos, a favorite holiday-resort of the inhabitants. Viborg was the capital of Karelia. Pop (estimated) in 1900 31,000

Viborg, a government of Russia, in Finland on the Gulf of Finland Area, 13,630 sq m Capital, Viborg. Pop (estimated) in 1900 304,400

Viborg, a banking post-village of Turner co S Dak in a grain and stock region 33 miles SW of Sioux Falls, on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators. Pop in 1900 322

Vibraye, vee'brā a small town of France, in Sarthe 25 miles E of Le Mans

Vicalvaro, vee'kāl vā' rō, a village of Spain about 4 miles from Madrid

Vicarello, vee'kāl rē' lō a village of Italy province of Rome near the Lake of Bracciano. It has mineral springs which were frequented by the ancient Romans, remains of whose ruins are to be seen in the vicinity

Vicenza, vee'kē zā, a town of Sicily province and 49 miles SSE of Palermo Pop in 1901 4563

Vicenza, a post-village of Montgomery co Va, 5 miles WSW of Christiansburg. Pop 80

Vic-en-Higro, vee'kē hē' grō a town of France in Haute-Pyrénées 11 miles N of Tarbes Pop about 3500

Vicenza, or Vicente, a settlement of Portuguese East Africa about 50 miles W of Quilimane on the Quilimane arm of the Zambezi delta.

Vicentine Alps, a division of the Eastern Alps, on the borders of Tyrol and northern Italy SW of the Dolomites and E of the lower Adige. The highest summit is the Cima Dodici 7650 feet, 32 miles N by W of Verona

Vicenza, vee'kē zā (enc. Vi' cē' zā) a town of Italy capital of the province of its own name on the Decubione, 40 miles N of Venice. Vicenza, with its encircling wall its many striking edifices and attractive surroundings, is one of the most interesting places in northern Italy. On the Piazza da Signori a handsome square stands the Basilica Palladiana the work of Palladio with its famous grand colonnades enclosing the Palazzo della Ragione (town hall). Near by is the Mantua also by Palladio. Other noteworthy structures designed or erected by the same master are the Teatro Olimpico (finished in 1664, after his death) the Palazzo Chiericati one of his finest edifices (containing the museum) the imposing Palazzo Forti Barbarano the Palazzo Valmarano, and the Ca' del Moccolo, left unfinished. The church of Medonna dei Monti (dating in part from the fifteenth century) the Duomo or cathedral (with interesting chapels) the Dominican church of Santa Corona, and the head-cenotaph of San Lorenzo, all contain striking examples of Vicentine art. In the last-named church is the tomb of this painter. Santi Stefano has a beautiful Madonna by Palma Vecchio. The benedictine Renaissance episcopal palace has an arcade dating from the fifteenth century. Near the town at the E. base of Monte Marone (whence a beautiful view of Vicenza and the Venetian Alps may be obtained) is the famous Rotonda Palladiana now in a state of decay a square building with a domed hall approached by 120 colonnades. Near by are the Villa Fregazzari and the Villa Valmarano, with frescoes by Tiepolo. In the cemetery to the NE of the town is the tomb of Palladio

Vicenza has an academy of sciences and arts (Accademia Olimpica) founded in 1666 a technological school, and a library of 175,000 volumes. The municipal museum contains Roman antiquities paintings, natural-history collections, etc. The town manufactures silk, machinery, muskets, in

struments, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Vicenza figured among the city commonwealths of Italy in the latter part of the Middle Ages. In 1604 it passed under the dominion of Venice. Pop (common) in 1901, 44,777.

Vicenza, a province of Italy, in Venetia, bordering on Tyrol. Area, 1056 sq. m. Pop in 1901 447,999. Capital, Vicenza.

Vic-Fexomac, *veek fsh zsh-ak* a town of France, in Gers, on the Lous, 16 miles NW of Auch. Pop. about 2500.

Vich, *vik* (anc. *Awa* medieval *L. Awa* *Vicus Awaensis*), a town of Spain in Catalonia province and 37 miles NNE of Barcelona. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It has an interesting cathedral dating from the eleventh century and restored at the beginning of the nineteenth. There are manufactures of textiles and other articles. Pop in 1903 11,628.

Vichada, *ve-shi da* a river of Colombia, flows E and joins the Orinoco after a course of 350 miles.

Vichuquén, *ve-shen-ken*, a village of Chile, in the province and about 45 miles WNW of the town of Curico.

Vichy, *vee-bee* (*L. Aque Calida*) a town of France, in Allier, arrondissement of La Palisse, on the right bank of the Allier. It is one of the most frequented watering places of Europe, the number of visitors being about 60,000 annually. The town is largely modern, but the old quarters with the Tour de l'Horloge, a relic of the fifteenth century has a medieval aspect. The springs, which were known to the Romans did not acquire general fame until the end of the seventeenth century after Mme. de Sévigné had spread their reputation. The various establishments connected with the springs and baths are very extensive and the Casino is a fine Renaissance building. The new park occupying an embankment along the river is a splendid promenade. Pop (common) in 1901 14,254.

Vichy, a post-village of Marne co. Mo. The banking point is Rolla. Pop 100.

Vichy Springs, Cal. See Ukiah.

Vick, a post-hamlet of Bibb co. Ala.

Vickers, a post-village of Tazewell co. Ohio. The banking point is New Philadelphia.

Vickery, a post hamlet of Forsyth co. Ga. about 32 miles N by E of Atlanta.

Vickery, a post-village of Sandusky co. Ohio. The banking point is Fremont.

Vickerys Creek, Ga. enters the Chattahoochee River about 20 miles N of Atlanta.

Vickeryville, a post-village of Monticello co. Mich. about 40 miles NW of Lansing and on the Grand Trunk R. Pop 100.

Vicksburg, a banking, post-village of Kalamazoo co. Mich. on a small lake, near the Portage River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles NNE of Schoolcraft. Pop in 1900 973.

Vicksburg, a post-station of Reynolds co. Minn.

Vicksburg, a port of entry, the most populous city of Mississippi and the capital of Warren co. is situated on the Mississippi River a short distance below the mouth of the Yazoo and 49 miles W of Jackson, on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It is attractively situated among the Walnut Hills, and has a Federal building, several hospitals and a national cemetery. Its manufacturing industries are important, and are represented by railroad repair-shops, lumber and cotton-seed oil mills, machine-works, etc. It has an active trade in cotton. During the Civil War Vicksburg was strongly fortified by the Confederates. After a long siege, General Pemberton surrendered the place to General Grant July 4, 1863. Pop in 1900 13,433. In 1900 14,834.

Vicksburg, a post-village of Union co. Pa., 6 miles SW of Lewisburg and on the Pennsylvania R. Pop 120.

Vicksburg, a post-village of Southampton co. Va. It has a saw mill.

Vic-le-Comte, *veek le-kont* a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles SE of Clermont. Pop about 2000.

Vico del Gargano, *vee'ko del gar-ga-no*, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the slope of Monte Gargano 14 miles W of Vieste. Pop in 1861 8169 (common 9121).

Vico Equense, *vee'ko e-kwen-se*, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles SE of Naples, on a headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop in 1901 2767 (common 11,285).

Vico, or **Bico**, *ve-ko* a river of the Philippines Islands, rises at the Quinal in Albay province, Luzon runs NW, and empties into San Miguel Bay on the N coast.

Vico, *Lago di*, a lake of central Italy 8 miles E of Viterbo, is 11 miles in circumference and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Elevation 1633 feet. Depth 185 feet.

Vicovaro, *ve-ko-va-ro* a small town of Italy 6 miles NE of Tivoli.

Victor, a city of Las Animas co. Colo. in Victor precinct. Pop in 1900 1174.

Victor, a banking city and important mining centre of Teller co. Colo., about 8 miles SE of Cripple Creek on the Florence and Cripple Creek and other railroads. It has reduction works sampling mills, etc. Pop in 1900 4980.

Victor, a post-village of Bingham co. Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop about 600.

Victor, a banking post-village of Iowa on I. Poweshiek co. Iowa, on Bear Creek and on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 1/2 miles WSW of Marengo. Pop in 1900 612.

Victor, a post-station of Mitchell co. Kan.

Victor, a post-hamlet of Clinton co. Mich. on the Look

ing & Lake River about 14 miles NE of Lansing.

Victor, a post-station of 10th co. Minn.

Victor, a post-village of Ravalli co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. 7 miles E of Stevensville. Pop in 1900 136.

Victor, a banking post-village in Victor township (town) Ontario co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley R. 18 miles SE of Rochester. Pop in 1900 649, of the town 2249.

Victor, a post-village of Kratochvil co. Tex. Pop 70.

Victor Emmanuel Mountains, in the SW part of Hannoverland Land Papua. Height about 11,000 (4) feet.

Victorian, a river of Queensland Australia, is a tributary of the Cooper.

Victoria, a British colony forming one of the states of the Australian commonwealth, and occupying the SE. part of the continent. It is bounded on the N. by New South Wales (almost the whole boundary on this side being formed by the Murray R. or) on the SE and S by the Pacific Ocean, Bass Strait and the Indian Ocean and on the W. by South Australia. Area 87,884 sq. m., or only a part of the total area of Australia. The state is traversed for the greater part of its length by the Great Dividing Range, which in different parts bears the names of Tyndee (W. of Ballarat) and the Heales, Barry and Bowen mountains all virtually continuations of the Australian Alps of New South Wales. The loftiest summits are Bogong 5508 feet Featherston 5363 ft. Motham 5100 ft. and Cobblers, 5625 ft. In the extreme W. the Gram pians and the Victorian Range are disposed in such lines more or less transverse to the main chain. None of the summits rise to the line of perpetual snow and such indication of glacial action as exist pertain to a post-glacial period. In the western or what is known as the Portland district, in the basin of the Glenelg there are numerous cones and butresses 1000-2000 ft. in height, together with well preserved craters of extinct volcanoes. The chief rivers of Victoria are the Murray and its tributaries (Loddon, Campaspe, Boulton, Ovens and Mitta Mitta) the Snowy River (in the E.) La Trobe (in the SE.) Larn Larn (which discharges into the large indentation on the E. coast known as Port Phillip Bay) Glenelg (discharging into Discovery Bay on the SW.) and Wimmera (in the W. which flows itself in the sand). Of these streams only the Murray and the Goulburn are navigable for any distance. In the extensive western and northwestern region of grass, scrub (*wool* bush) and reed known as the Wimmera District a large number of salt and fresh-water lakes are scattered about, the best known being Hindmarsh and Albertus (through both of which the Wimmera flows) and Tyrell the last named receiving a part of the same name.

The climate of Victoria, despite extremes of summer heat (110 has been exceptionally noted) is the mildest or most temperate of any section of Australia, the average annual temperature being about 57° and the winter temperature (June, July, August) only at rare intervals descending much below the freezing point (Melbourne minimum 2°). The average annual rainfall ranges from about 15 inches in the NW to 25 and 30 inches in the E. (at Melbourne 20-25 inches). The plains of Victoria present a generally park like aspect where the vegetation is comparatively sparse and where there is a rapid gradation to the open pasture-country and to the heath and partially desert tracts. The mountain-slopes, ravines, and gorges, on the other hand display a forest of rare beauty and abundance, of almost impenetrable tree-ferns, acacias, and the gigantic eucalyptus (or blue-gum). Especially marked is the wealth of vegetable growth in the eastern maritime district known as Gippsland where the eucalyptus attains to proportions rivalled only by the sequoia of the western United States.

The chief resources of the colony are mining and wool-raising. The number of sheep in the colony in 1901 was

10,841 799, the product of wool of an annually fine grade in 1903 was \$1,066,507 pounds, valued at \$1 945 872. The Victorian gold-fields have furnished probably not less than two-thirds of the total gold product of Australia. The aggregate value of the gold mined between 1851 (when the discovery of the metal was made) and 1903 was upward of \$286,000 000. The product in 1903 was 832,424 ounces, valued at \$3,262,282. The number of miners employed in the gold-fields in 1903 was estimated at 25 852. Victoria furnishes some good coal as much as 200 000 tons having been mined in a single year (64,000 tons in 1903). Tin has been mined in small quantity. Considerable live-stock (horses) fruit, and agricultural produce are exported, but the manufactures supply as yet chiefly a home demand. There were in 1903 3401 miles of railway in operation. Capital, Melbourne. Pop. in 1901 1 201 076.

The governor of Victoria is appointed by the crown. The parliament consists of a legislative council and a legislative assembly. The colony of Victoria was organized in 1851. On Jan. 1 1901 it became a state of the commonwealth of Australia.

Victoria, a county in the S part of Texas, has an area of 883 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. Lavaca Bay an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the SE part of the county. Capital Victoria. Pop. in 1890 8 27. In 1900 13 678.

Victoria, a post-village of Coffee co. Ala. 21 miles S of Troy.

Victoria, a banking post-village of Union co. Ark. Pop. about 500.

Victoria, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Galena and Great Eastern R. 18 miles ENE of Galena. Pop. in 1900 329.

Victoria, a post-village of Ellis co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles E of Hays. Pop. 126.

Victoria, a post-village of Hancock co. Ky. The banking point is Cloverport. Pop. 100.

Victoria, a post-village of Natchitoches parish La. Pop. 80.

Victoria, a post-village of Carver co. Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Chaska.

Victoria, a post-village of Marshall co. Miss. Pop. 70.

Victoria, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 39 miles S by W. of St. Louis. Pop. 200.

Victoria, a post-hamlet of Cass co. Neb. 8 miles S of South Bend.

Victoria, a post-village of Donna Ana co. N Mex. The banking point is Las Cruces. Pop. 200.

Victoria, a post-village of Marion co. Tenn. about 5 miles N of Jasper on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Victoria, a banking city capital of Victoria co. Tex. on the E bank of the Guadalupe River and on the Gulf Western Texas and Pacific and the New York Texas and Mexican R. about 100 miles (direct) ESE of San Antonio. It is in a large agricultural and stock-raising region and has cotton-seed oil lumbering, and other industries. St. Joseph College (Roman Catholic) and the Nazareth Seminary are located here. Pop. in 1900 4010.

Victoria, a county of New Brunswick is the S part of the province, bordering on Maine. The surface is rolling and varied, but fertile. The county is drained by the St. John and the Tobique rivers besides numerous minor streams. Capital Grand Falls.

Victoria, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton between the co. of Cape Breton and Inverness. The NW part is mountainous and sparsely settled. The SW is better adapted for agriculture and the soil is good in many parts. Coal, iron and salt are found. Capital Baddeck.

Victoria, a county in the central part of Ontario, having Ontario co. on the W Peterborough on the E and Durham co. on the S. It contains several small lakes (Bassam, Sturgeon, Bethany). Capital Lindsay.

Victoria, a city of the Dominion of Canada, the capital of British Columbia, is charmingly situated on Puget Strait near the SE extremity of Vancouver Island on the Victoria and Sidney and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. 75 miles (direct) NW of Seattle, Wash. Lat. 48 26 30 N lon 123 27 34 W. Three miles distant is the harbor of Esquimalt one of the finest on the Pacific coast, and the fortified naval station of the British North Pacific Squadron. Victoria has good streets with fine drives, over excellent roads, and adjoining the town bordering on the strait, is the pleasant Beacon Hill Park. On the outskirts of the city are many attractive villas and cottages, surrounded by beautiful gardens. Among the city's public buildings and institutions are the new Government Buildings (containing the Parliament House, government offices

and provincial museum and library) city-hall, court-house, marine and other hospitals, Anglican cathedral, exhibition building, etc. Victoria has coaling, lumber, brewing, and distilling interests, powder works, potteries, etc. and a large trade in canned fish (salmon). It is also engaged in boat-building. The climate of Victoria has been described as a perpetual spring, with the temperature rarely descending below the freezing point. Pop. in 1881 5625 in 1897, 18,841 in 1901 20 610.

Victoria, a post-village of Queens co. Prince Edward Island, at the mouth of the Crepuud River 23 miles from Charlottetown. See also CHAPAUD.

Victoria, a town of Algeria. See MASCARA.

Victoria, Hong Kong. See HONG KONG.

Victoria, the capital and chief settlement of the British island of Labuan Malay Archipelago, at the SE end of the island. It contains the government buildings and has a fair harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Victoria, a village and township of Southern Rhodesia, Mashonaland, 189 miles S by W of Salisbury. It has government buildings etc. A short distance S are the ruins of Zimbabwe.

Victoria, Seychelles Islands. See PORT VICTORIA.

Victoria, North Australia. See PORT EMERSON.

Victoria, Mambo. See GRUBA VICTORIA.

Victoria, vit-to-ri-a, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios 35 miles NE of Rosario. It has some trade. Pop. in 1896 6170.

Victoria, a town of Brazil state and about 50 miles SW of Maranhão (São Luis) on the Mesurin River.

Victoria, a maritime town of Brazil capital of the state of Espírito Santo 260 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro. It stands on the W side of an island in the Bay of Espírito Santo and is neatly built in the old Portuguese style. It has a governor's residence and a harbor defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces sugar coffee, rice, and manioc, which are largely exported. Pop. about 16 000 (?)

Victoria, a town of Chile in the province of Malleco. Pop. about 7000.

Victoria, or La Victoria, a town of Venezuela capital of the state of Aragua, 36 miles SW of Caracas. It has a trade in coffee, sugar cane and cereals. Pop. about 8000.

Victoria, a town of Natal southern Africa, capital of a district of its own name, 72 miles by rail N.E. of Durban.

Victoria, a pueblo of Luzon Philippine Islands province and near Tarlac. Pop. in 1903, 14 945.

Victoria, a maritime town and trading station of Kamerun western equatorial Africa, about 25 miles NE of the island of Fernando Po. It has a government school botanical garden etc.

Victoria and Albert Mountains, in the E part of (1) mainland Asia, Arctic America extending NE-SW between lat. 80 and 81° N.

Victoria Cornet, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick, 10 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 300.

Victoria Falls (or Mosi-Oa-Tunya, — "the smoke that sounds") in the Zambesi River Rhodesia (southern Africa) about 225 miles (direct) NW of Bulawayo and reached by railway from that point. They rise with the Niagara Falls in grandeur and surpass them in height. The width of the chasm into which the fall is precipitated is about 1800 yards. The fall is broken by several islands and rocks (Bouruha and Livingstone islands being the largest) and in its highest parts (on the W and E sides) drops 250 and 343 feet. What is known as the main fall is 573 yards across. Below the falls the river is carried away in a tortuous fashion. The Victoria Falls were discovered by Livingstone in 1855. A great single-span railway bridge, the most elevated structure of its kind in the world, with the rails 430 feet above the water, has been constructed across the gorge immediately below the falls.

Victoria Harbor, a post village of Simcoe co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles from Midland, its banking point. Pop. about 1800.

Victoria Inlet, in Narvik Land NW part of Greenland, in about lat. 82° 30' N.

Victoria (or Alexandrina) Lake, South Australia. See ALEXANDRIA LAKE.

Victoria Lake, a small lake of Central Asia, on the S border of the Pamir in the source of the Pamir River, or Ab-i Panj, one of the head waters of the Amu-Darya. Elevation 13 980 feet. It is also known as Gas-kul.

Victoria Land, or South Victoria, the name given to that portion of the supposed Antarctic continent, S of New Zealand, which bounds Ross Sea on the W. It extends southward from Cape Adare (somewhat E of lon 174° E.) to the farthest point that has been reached (63° 17' S) or seen by man, and with undefined limits westward. A lofty range of series of snow-covered mountains, giving

origin to numerous glaciers, follows the coast in a general meridional direction, and rises in summits to 8000 and 9000 feet (Mount Melbourne) in elevation, with some points rising considerably higher (Mount Longstaff, in the extreme S., about 15,000 feet). In about lat. 77° 30' S. are the lofty detached entences, Erebus and Terror the former of which was in a state of moderate activity in 1904 when seen by Borchgrevink, and again in 1902 when observed by Scott. The volcano was in the same condition when discovered by Ross in 1841. Victoria Land rises rapidly westward into what would appear to be an ice-plateau similar to that of the interior of Greenland having a general elevation of 5000-6000 feet. On the coast-border much of the land is devoid of snow during the summer but the vegetation that responds to possibilities of growth is virtually all of lower types,—the mosses and lichens. A very few insects have been observed with these. See ANTARCTICA.

Victoria Land, an insular tract of Arctic America adjacent to Wollaston Land and having Victoria Strait on the SE. Lat. about 69° 30' N and lon 105° W

Victoria Mine, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 22 miles from Sudbury Pop 200

Victoria Mines, Nova Scotia. See Low Point Suez

Victoria, Mount, in British Columbia, 4 miles SE of Field, and facing Lake Louise. Height, 11,500 feet. It gives origin to the Victoria Glacier

Victoria, Mount, the loftiest summit of British New Guinea, in the Owen Stanley Range. Height, 13,121 feet.

Victoria Nyanza, or Ukerewe, a lake with a lake of east-central Africa, the principal feeder of the Nile, lies between lat. 0° 38' N and 3° S and between (approx.) lon 31° 45' and 34° 52' E (Kavirondo Bay). Its area is almost equally divided between British East Africa and German East Africa. Elevation above the sea, 3775 feet greatest depth, seemingly not exceeding 248 ft. Area, about 26,000 sq m. that of the catchment basin computed to be 70,000 sq m. additional. The lake's most important tributary is the Kagera, in the W. now generally assumed to be the ultimate headstream of the Nile. The Ripon Falls, about 1200 ft. across, mark the discharge of the Nile (known at this point as the Somerset Nile) from the lake. The Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Speke in 1858. It is now navigated by one or more small steamboats, and its NE shore is reached at Port Florence, by the Uganda railway. The lake contains a number of islands, the largest of which is Ukerewe in the E.

Victoria Range, in the western part of Victoria, Australia, immediately W of the Grampians

Victoria River, of the Northern Territory of South Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary known as Queen's Channel East Cambridge Gulf in lat. 14° 46' S, lon 129° 21' E. It is navigable for vessels of large burden for about 50 miles from its mouth

Victoria Road, a post-village of Victoria co. Ontario, on Grass River and on the Grand Trunk R. 79 miles N of Toronto. Pop 375

Victoria Square, a post-village of York co. Ontario 5 miles from Unsworth. Pop about 300

Victoria Strait, a broad arm of the sea in the Antarctic Arctic waters, separating Victoria Land from Boothia Felix and North Somerset. It communicates N by Cunnemy Inlet with Barrow a Strait W of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

Victoria Vale, Nova Scotia. See MIDDLTON

Victoria Village, on the N side of Conception Bay Newfoundland, is 6 miles from Carbonar

Victoriaville, a banking post-village and outpost of Antabaska co. Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. 103 miles E. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 1693. It has saw and grist-mills, tannery, etc.

Victoria West, a division in the central part of Cape Colony stretching N from the Great Karroo to the Orange River. Capital, Victoria West, about 70 miles by rail NNE of Beaufort West. Pop about 1200. Elevation, 4100 feet

Victorville, a post-village of San Bernardino co. Cal on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop 100

Victory, a post-village of Carroll co. Ga. 11 miles SW of Carrollton. Pop. 60

Victory, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y., in Victory township (town), about 20 miles N by W of Auburn. Pop of the town in 1900, 1293.

Victory, a post-station of Wayne co. Tenn

Victory, a post-township (town) of Essex co. Vt. about 12 miles NE of St. Johnsbury. Pop in 1900, 321

Victory, a post-village of Vernon co. Wis., on the Mississippi River about 24 miles S. of La Crosse, on the Burlington R. Pop 130

Victory Mills, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y. on Fish Creek about 33 miles N of Albany on the Boston and Maine R. It has a large cotton-factory. Pop in 1900, 795.

Vicuña, a village of Chile, in the province of Atacama.

Vid (anc. Uve), a river of Bulgaria, which rises on the N slope of the Balkan Mountains, and joins the Danube 8 miles above Nikopol. Length about 130 miles

Vidalia, vi-dā'le-ə, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ga. 12 miles ENE of Mount Vernon on the Seaboard Air line and other railroads. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop in 1900 503

Vidalia, a banking post-town, capital of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River opposite Natchez on the Natchez and Western and the New Orleans and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900 1022

Vidauhan, vee dō bōw', a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles SSW of Draguignan.

Vidette, vi-dett a post-station of Fulton co. Ark.

Vidigueira, ve-dō-gē-rā, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo 13 miles NE of Beja. Pop about 3000

Vidua, a fortified town of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube 130 miles SSE of Belgrade. It is an emporium of the Austrian commerce with the Black Sea. Its fortifications, raised in 1879 were rebuilt at the time of the Serbo-Bulgarian war of 1885. The town has manufactures of gold- and silver-ware. It was the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop in 1893, 14,551

Vidio (var'de-o) Cape, Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat 43° 38' N lon 6° 19' W

Vidourle, vee dool', a river of France, department of Gard and Hérault enters the lagoon of Régnac, whence its waters pass into the Mediterranean Sea SE of Montpellier. Length about 60 miles

Vie, vee, a river of France department of Vendée, enters the Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, after a course of 38 miles

Vie, a river of France, in Oran and Calvados, joins the Dives 13 miles E. of Caen.

Viechtach, seen tāk a town of Bavaria, 44 miles NW of Passau. Pop about 2000

Viedma, a settlement of the Argentine Republic in the territory of Rio Negro, on the Rio Negro opposite Carmen, and about 16 miles above the river's mouth

Viele, vee'leh a post-station of Lee co. Iowa, 6 miles W of Fort Madison

Vieil-Salm, vee ēl salm a small town of Belgium province of Liège, 16 miles E of Spa. Near by is the ruined castle of Salm.

Vienne, vee-ā-nē (Ger. Wina, seen Fr. Vienne va-ā-nē, anc. Viandovne) the capital of Austria-Hungary, of the Cisleithan half of the monarchy and of the province of Lower Austria, situated on the right bank of the Danube 330 miles in a direct line SSE of Berlin. Lat of the new observatory 48° 13' 55" N lon 16° 20' 22" E. It stands in a plain bordered by spurs of the Styrian Alps, the Wien-erwald, terminating abruptly in the Kahlenberg (1404 feet above sea-level) and the Leopoldsberg. The elevation of the Danube here above the sea is 525 feet. The Donaukanal or Danube Canal a southern arm of the river traverses the city. It receives the small river Wien, recently vaulted over to a considerable extent and the Alser and Ottakringer creeks. The city has since 1890 been divided into 20 districts. Innere Stadt (the old city) Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten, Simmering, Meidling, Hietzing, Rudolphsdorf, Fünfhaus, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Döbling, and Brigittenau. The modern aspect of Vienna dates from 1868 when the high walls which formerly surrounded the Innere Stadt and separated it from the suburbs (Vorstädte) were demolished. On the site of the walls and trenches has arisen the Ringstrasse, the most imposing modern street in all Europe, about 3 miles long, laid out in a succession of boulevards which encircle the Innere Stadt. In the SW part of the Innere Stadt, near the Ringstrasse, is the Hofburg (or Imperial palace) an immense and irregular pile of buildings the oldest part of which, the Schwarzenhof dates from the thirteenth century. A beautiful curved facade was completed in 1893. The recent reconstruction of the Hofburg includes the addition of two large wings at the south gate, the outer Burgher. The principal edifices on or near the Ringstrasse are the magnificent Gothic Rathaus or town hall with many statues and a tower 320 feet in height the two domed imperial museums (of natural history and of art) in the Italian Renaissance style, identical in appearance the Volkshaus, one of the finest of modern Gothic churches, erected in 1858-79; the university a large Tuscan Renaissance structure, with arcades in its quadrangular court the House of Parliament, the meeting-place of the Reichsrat of Cisleithania, in the Greek style; the Palace of Jus-

tice; the imperial opera-house a splendid Renaissance building, with sumptuous interior decorations; the Hofburgtheater in the later Renaissance style the Deutsche Volkstheater the Künstlerhaus, with permanent exhibitions of paintings the Handelsakademie (commercial academy) the Musikvereins-Gebäude (containing the conservatory of music) the Imperial Academy of Art, the scholastic, and the Bühnensaal (or expository building) erected by the emperor in commemoration of the heroism of the Ringtheater in 1881 whose site it occupies. The palaces of the archdukes Ludwig Victor Eugen, and Friedrich deserve mention. The last-named structure stands on the Augustiner Bastion one of the few remnants of the old bastions. Fronting on the Ringstrasse are the Stadtpark an attractive pleasure resort, about 32 acres in extent, with a pretty Kärntner and the striking statues of Schubert and the painter Schindler the Volksgarten, near the Hofburg with the handsome Grillparzer monument the Imperial Hofgarten and the Rattenpark enclosing the Rathausplatz, a most imposing square. On the Schwarzenbergplatz rises the equestrian statue of Field Marshal Schwarzenberg. Besides these monuments, there are in this vicinity statues of Beethoven (by Zumbusch) of Schiller (by Schilling) and of Goethe (by Hellmer) and the charming Mozart monument by Tugner. The imposing monument to Maria Theresia, by Zumbusch occupies the space between the two imperial museums. On the outer Burgplatz are the equestrian statues of Archduke Charles and Prince Eugene of Savoy both by Fernbrun. The centre of the Innere Stadt is the crowded Stephansplatz with the cathedral one of the most magnificent specimens of Gothic architecture dating mainly from the fourteenth century. This great tower completed in the fifteenth century is about 410 feet high. The cathedral has been largely restored since 1852. The principal thoroughfares extending from the Stephansplatz are the Kärntnerstrasse and the Graben with handsome shops. The Kohlmarkt an other crowded street leads from the Graben to the Hofburg. Near by is the Herengasse, with stately palaces of the aristocracy. Notable squares in the Innere Stadt are the Hohe Markt, with a votive monument by Fischer von Erlach the Neue Markt, with a handsome fountain by Raphael Donner the square Am Hof the largest in this district and the Freising with a fine fountain by Schwanthaler. Among the churches in the Innere Stadt, besides those already mentioned are Maria-Siegen dating in part from the fourteenth century the Augustiner Kirche with the famous monument to the Archduchess Christine by Canova the Capuchin church with the tombs of the members of the Hapsburg family and the Peterskirche, built in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. Not far from the Ringstrasse is the domed Karlskirche, in the Italian baroque style, with two colossal columns in front of the portico.

A number of bridges lead across the Wien and the Donaukanal from the Innere Stadt to the other districts. The Franz-Josefs-Quai with handsome modern edifices as leads along the Donaukanal and leads to the Ringstrasse. The principal thoroughfare in the second district (Leopoldstadt) which lies NE. of the Innere Stadt, beyond the Donaukanal is the Praterstrasse (formerly Jägerstrasse) which terminates in the Praterstrasse. From there stretches eastward the Prater a natural park 43.6 acres in extent, with unevenly frequented by the fashionable world and others devoted to amusements for the people the whole presenting on summer evenings a scene of extraordinary animation. The first station of the Northern railway (Nordbahn) is situated in the Leopoldstadt. NW of this district is the Augarten a park of 125 acres, in the French style. In the NE. a new quarter the Donauviertel has arisen, as a result of the Danube improvement works which have provided a broad, new channel for the river and thus eliminated the annual danger of inundation to which this part of the city had formerly been exposed. The third district (Landstrasse) contains the Belvedere, a château erected originally for Prince Eugene of Savoy, and now occupied by the heir presumptive Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Adjoining the terraced garden of the Belvedere laid out in the French style, is the Schwarzenberg garden with the Schwarzenberg palace.

Vienna is rich in institutions of learning. The university founded in 1385, occupies a foremost position in medicine. The number of students in 1904 was 2293. Connected with the university are astronomical and meteorological observatories, various museums and laboratories, and a botanical garden. The polytechnic institute has extensive chemical and physical collections. Among other institutions of high rank are the agricultural college, the academy of sciences, the geological institute, the conservatory of music, the military geographical institute, and the govern-

ment printing-office. The imperial library, founded in 1440, has about 100,000 volumes, 24,000 manuscripts, and 350,000 engravings; that of the university, 650,000 volumes. The collection of manuscripts in the Oriental Academy is probably the richest of its kind in the world. The imperial picture-gallery in the art museum contains paintings by nearly all the great masters. Of great value also are the collections of the academy of art of Prince Liechtenstein and counts Hearnach Sulzbach, and Czernin. The famous Albertina collection of the archduke Friedrich comprises more than 200,000 engravings. The imperial chamber of treasures contains gems of priceless value. The imperial collections of coins and antiquities, as well as the cabinets of zoology and mineralogy are of almost unrivalled completeness. Among other noteworthy collections are those of the municipal historical museum the museum of Andrian ethnography and the museum of art and industry. The treasury of the arsenal has a remarkable collection of instruments and trophies of war. Among the charitable institutions the general hospital one of the largest in the world the insane asylum the foundling and maternity hospitals and the institutions for the blind and the deaf mute are the most prominent.

The surroundings of Vienna are noted for their charming scenery. The gardens of Schönbrunn the imperial summer palace, are a favorite resort of the Viennese. The climate of Vienna is temperate, but very variable. Mean annual temperature 48° mean temperature of July, 64° of January 28°. The city is the great commercial centre of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The principal manufactures comprise silk and woollen, clothing machinery, locomotives, railway cars, mathematical surgical and musical instruments, piano furniture, household utensils, articles of bronze pottery jewelry leather goods, gloves, etc. The breweries of the city are famous. The population in 1890 (including the new districts) was 1,341,597. In 1900 1,648,356. Within the last half-century the population (including annexations) has increased five-fold.

Viadobona was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia. Vienna rose into importance as the capital of the duchy of Austria. In 1365 it became the seat of a university the second in the territories of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Its predecessor having been that of Prague. From the middle of the sixteenth century Vienna was the virtual capital of the Hapsburg Empire down to its extinction in 1806. The city successfully withstood attack by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. On the second occasion it was relieved by the forces of the Polish king John Sobieski and a German army which overpowered the Turks in a great battle before its walls. In 1814-15 the Congress of Vienna was held to reorganize the political system of Europe on the downfall of Napoleon.

VIENNA, the ancient name of VIENNA.

VIENNA, a post-town of Pickens co. Ala. on the Tombigbee River 15 miles above Gainesville. Pop. in 1900 73.

VIENNA, a banking post-town capital of DeWitt co. Ga. about 30 miles E. of Americus, on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad and the Georgia Southern and Florida Rrs. It has cotton seed oil and saw mills. Pop. in 1900 1035.

VIENNA, a banking city capital of Johnson on Ill. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 344 miles NAE of Cairo. Pop. in 1900 121.

VIENNA, a post-village of Scott co. Ind. 28 miles N. of Louisville Ky. Pop. 200.

VIENNA, a post-village of Lincoln parish La. 35 miles WNW of Monroe on the Arkansas Southern R.

VIENNA, a post-township (town) of Keosauqua co. Mo. about 22 miles WNW of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 400.

VIENNA, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. on the Nantuxco River about 10 miles NW of Salisbury on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. It has canneries. Pop. about 400.

VIENNA, a post-station of Montgomery co. Mich.

VIENNA, a banking post-village, capital of Marion co. Mo. 22 miles N. by W. of Rolla. Pop. 200.

VIENNA, a post-village of Warren co. N.J. on Pequest Creek 4 miles NW of Hackettstown. Pop. 150.

VIENNA, a post-village in Vienna township (town) Oneida on N.Y. about 12 miles W. of Rome on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. of the town in 1900 2118 of the village, 150.

VIENNA, a post-hamlet of Emery co. N.C.

VIENNA, a post-village of Trembly co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 8 miles E. of Warren. Pop. about 500. It has coal and industries.

VIENNA, a banking post-village of Clark co. S. Dak., on the Great Northern R. 24 miles SW of Watertown. It has grain and flour interests. Pop. about 450.

VIENNA, a post-station of Laramie co. Wyo. 28 miles S. of Warner.

Vienna, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va. on the South R. 18 miles NW of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900 317

Vienna, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1645

Vienna, a post-hamlet of Walworth co. Wis. on Sugar Creek, about 25 miles SW of Milwaukee

Vienna, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario on Big Otter Creek, 28 miles FSE of St. Thomas on the Tilsonburg Lake Erie and Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 532

Vienna Crossroads, a post-village of Clark co. Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 250

Vienna, ve-shan a river of France, rises in the N. part of the department of Corrèze, passes Limoges, Châtelleraunt (where it becomes navigable), and Chinon and joins the Loire after a NW course of 230 miles

Vienna, a department of France, in the W. formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2711 sq. m. It is traversed from S. to N. by the river Vienne, an affluent of the Loire. Among other rivers are the Creuse and Clain. Affluents of the Vienne are the Gartempe, an affluent of the Creuse, and the Charente. The surface is generally level. Large crops of grain are raised and much wool is made. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones. Capital, Poitiers. Pop. in 1891 344,355 in 1901 334,343

Vienna (anc. Vienne) a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Isère, 54 miles W. N. of Grenoble, on the left bank of the Rhone at the influx of the Isère. It is irregularly built and unattractive in some of its parts its chief interest being due to its Roman remains. Among these the most striking is the temple of Augustus and Livia a building similar in structure to the famous Maison Carrée at Nîmes. Some colossal Roman arches are considered the remains of a forum or of a theatre. The Plan d'Aiguille (popularly known as Pilate's Tomb) is an ancient pyramid probably a relic of a circus. The handsome Gothic cathedral of St. Maurice dates from the twelfth century. Its interior like that of the church of St. André-le-Rou gives evidence of decay. The Romanesque church of St. Pierre begun in the ninth century and thoroughly restored, contains now the Musée Lapidaire with some interesting antiquities. The town hall is a fine modern building. On the right bank of the Isère stands a colossal statue of the Virgin erected in 1900. The town has manufactures of textile metallic articles paper etc. Pop. in 1901 20,064 (commune, 24,418). Vienna was an important town under the Romans and in the Middle Ages. It figures as the capital of the kingdom of the Burgundians and of the kingdom of Cyprien Burgundy. It was formerly the seat of an archbishop. At the council of Vienna, held in 1311-12 the consecration of the order of Knights Templars was decreed.

Vienna-Haute. See HAUTE-VIENNE

Viennaise, ve-shan a river of France, rises in the Dauphiné. Capital Vienna. It is included in the departments of Drôme and Isère.

Vieques (ve-shan) or Crab Island, a small island belonging to the United States, about 13 miles E. of Porto Rico with which it is connected administratively. Length W. to E. 20 miles breadth 6 miles. It is traversed by a timbered mountain ridge from W. to E. The island is fertile and the climate healthful. Sugar growing and cattle-raising are the chief pursuits. Isabel Segunda and Punta Arenas are the chief ports.

Viertheim, ve-shan a town of Hesse 8 miles SSW of Heppenheim. Pop. in 1900 224

Viersen, ve-shan a town of Rhineland Prussia, 13 miles W. of Düsseldorf on the Niers. It is an important seat of the textile industry being noted for its velvets and plushes. Pop. in 1900, 24,751

Vierwaldstätter See. See LUGERN LAKE

Vierzon, ve-shan a town of France, near the junction with the Cher 20 miles NW of Bourges. It has steel works and manufactures of porcelain agricultural machines etc. Near by is the forest of Vierzon. Pop. in 1901 11,795

Vierzon-Village, a commune and manufacturing place of France, in Cher adjoining Vierzon Ville. Pop. in 1901 9213

Vieques, a town of Mexico, state of Coahuila, 37 miles ESE of Matamoros.

Viesch, or Fiesch, a village and resort of Switzerland, canton of Valais in the valley of the upper Rhone, about 9 miles NE of Brig. Elevation, 3450 feet. The Viesch Glacier fed by the snows of the Finsteraarhorn and the Oberaarhorn terminates about 3 miles to the N.

Viente, ve-shan, or Vienti, a town of Italy province of Foggia, on the Adriatic Sea, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 miles NE of Manfredonia. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1901 8801

Vietri, ve-shan, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W. of Salerno. Pop. in 1901, 2357 (commune, 8330)

Vietz, ve-shan, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles NNE of Frankfurt. Pop. in 1900 4137

Vieux-Coudé. See Coudé

Vieuv, a post-village of Weber co. Utah

Vif, ve-shan, a small town of Isère France, near Grenoble.

Vig, a lake of Russia. See Vye

Vigan, ve-shan a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon on a branch of the Abra, near the NW coast and 175 miles (direct) N. by W. of Manila. It is an episcopal see, and has a cathedral, episcopal palace, seminary etc. There are manufactures of brooks and tiles, boats and cotton fabrics. Fishing is carried on. Pop. in 1903, 14,945

Vigan, ve-shan, a town of France. See LA VIGAN

Vigeois, ve-shan a small town of France, in Corrèze, near the Vézère 14 miles NW of Tulle

Viger, ve-shan a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 10 miles E. of Cacouna. Pop. 260

Vigevano, ve-shan, a town of Italy province of Pavia, near the Ticino 13 miles SSE of Novara. It has a cathedral and a market-place surrounded by arcades. There is a trade in silk and various manufactures are carried on. Pop. in 1901 10,853 (commune 23,090)

Viggiano, ve-shan a town of Italy in Basilicata, 24 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. about 4000

Vigra, ve-shan, or São Jorge dos Alamos, a town of Brazil 18 miles N. of the city of Pará on the estuary of the Pará River

Vigneaux, ve-shan, a summit of the Pyrenees, on the central or dividing crest. Height, 10,792 feet

Vigo, ve-shan (anc. Viciu Spicorum) a seaport of Spain in Galicia, province and 13 miles SSW of Pontevedra, picturesquely situated on the Ría de Vigo a narrow inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of an irregular old quarter with steep streets and a new part, whose principal thoroughfares are the Calle del Principe and the lively Calle del Arrol which skirts the harbor and affords fine views of the bay. Vigo has sailing and tunny fisheries and exports wine, fish and agricultural products. Pop. in 1900 23,144

Vigo, ve-shan or vigo a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois has an area of 403 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash River which forms part of its W. boundary and is also drained by Honey and Otter creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900 50,100 in 1900 62,035

Vigo, a post-hamlet of Vigo co. Ind. near the Wabash River about 20 miles SW of Terre Haute

Vigo, a post-village of Rowe co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Chillicothe. Pop. 125

Vigo (ve-shan) Bay of (Ria de Vigo) indenting the SW part of Galicia Spain is about 20 miles in length and contains the islands of Havona and Estelas.

Vigone, ve-shan a small town of Italy province of Turin 9 miles ESE of Pinerolo

Vigton, ve-shan Ind., Me., and Yt. (It) three small islands, lying close to one another off the W. coast of Norway. Lat. (N. extremity) 64° 48' N.

Világos, ve-shan a small town of southeastern Hungary 15 miles NE of Arad. Here on Aug. 13 1849 the main Hungarian army surrendered to the Russians.

Vilaine, ve-shan a river of France, rises in the department of Mayenne flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N. and thence has a SSW course past Redon (where it receives the Oust) and La Roche-Bernard, to the Atlantic Ocean at l'Événin department of Morbihan. Total course 140 miles for about 90 of which it is navigable.

Vilma, a northern county of Wisconsin. Area, 907 sq. m. It contains several lakes and is intersected by the Wisconsin and Menominee rivers. Capital Eagle River. Pop. in 1900 4929

Vilma, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co. Kan.

Vilma, a post-village of Lecompton co. Pa. The banking point is Jersey Shore.

Vilma, a post-village of Miner co. S. Dak. 4 miles W. of Howard on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 160

Vilma, a post-village of Hall co. Tex. Pop. 75

Vilhel, ve-shan, a town of Germany in Hesse, province of Oberhessen on the Kieda, 5 miles by railway NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Pop. in 1900, 4353

Vilcabamba, ve-shan a town of Peru one of the head-streams of the Ucayali rises in the SE part of the department of Cusco in the mountains bordering the Titi-caca basin

- Villanueva**, vil-lā-nū'vā, a great mountain-crest of the Andes, in Peru, near lat. 14° 36' S. on the borders of the departments of Cuzco and Puno.
- Villches**, vil'chē, a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles NNE of Jaén.
- Villde**, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn. Pop. 75
- Villch**, vil'ch, a rural commune of Rhinish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Bonn. Pop. in 1900 12,414.
- Villya**, ve-lyā', a river of Russia, in Lithuania, joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course, about 275 miles.
- Villkumir**, vil'ko-mēr' (Pol. *Wilkowice*, vil'-kom-e-ash) a town of Russia, in Lithuania, government of Kovno, 90 miles NW of Vilna. Pop. in 1897 13,509
- Villa**, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 200
- Villa**, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va. 20 miles SSE of Big Lick station
- Villa Aldama**, Mexico. See **VILLALDAMA**
- Villa Alegre**, vil'yā-ā-lē-grā, a town of Chile in the province of Linares. Pop. 2000
- Villa Alta**, vil'yā-ā-ltā, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles NE of the city of Oaxaca.
- Villa Álvarez**, vil'yā-ā-lvā-rēs, a town of Mexico, state and 6 miles NW of the town of Colima.
- Villa Álvarez**, a town of Mexico in the state and 11 miles SW of the city of Oaxaca.
- Villa Bella**, a town of Brazil. See **MARRO GOMES**
- Villa Bella**, a town of Brazil, state of Amazonas, on the Amazon 218 miles E of Manaus.
- Villa Bella da Princesa**, vil'yā-ā-ltā dā-prin-sā-dā, a town of Brazil on the N. part of the island of São Sebastião, state and 85 miles E. of São Paulo, with a commodious and secure harbor
- Villa Boa**, a town of Brazil. See **GORAS**
- Villanueva**, vil'yā-nū-va, a town of Spain, 43 miles SE of Toledo. Pop. (commune) in 1900 8212
- Villanueva**, vil'yā-nū-va, a town of Spain province and 43 miles NE of Jaén between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9211
- Villach**, vil'āk (Sloven. *Beljak*) a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 53 miles NW of Laibach, on the Drava. It is an important industrial place, having manufactures of metallic colors, articles of lead and of wood, machinery paper, etc. Villach belonged to the bishopric of Bamberg down to the middle of the eighteenth century. It was formerly a great entrepôt of the trade between Germany and Italy. Pop. in 1900 9590
- Villach**, vil'āk, a town of Sardinia, 28 miles NW of Cagliari. Pop. about 5000
- Villa Clara**, a town of Cuba. See **SANTA CLARA**
- Villa Colon**, a resort of Uruguay, 6 miles from Montevideo
- Villa das Velhas**, vil'yā-dāsh vil'yāsh, a town of the island of São Jorge (Azores) on the N. coast.
- Villa do Caru**, Venezuela. See **CUNA**
- Villa do Lago**, Porto Rico. See **VAGA BAJA**
- Villa del Cerro**, vil'yā-dēl sēr-ro, a town of the department and near the city of Montevideo, Uruguay
- Villa del Fuerte**, a town of Mexico. See **FORTE**
- Villa del Pilar**, Paraguay. See **PILAR**
- Villa del Principe**, Cuba. See **PRINCE PRINCE**
- Villa del Rio**, vil'yā-dēl rē-ō, a town of Spain, 28 miles ENE of Cordova. Pop. (commune) about 3000
- Villa do Morelos**, or **Ocotlán**, a town of Mexico state and 34 miles SSE of the city of Oaxaca.
- Villa de Ojinaga**, Mexico. See **QUINAGA**
- Villa de San Carlos**, a town of Uruguay department and a few miles NE of the town of Maldonado
- Villa de Conde**, vil'yā-dēl kōn-dā, a seaport of Portugal, in Minho, on the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles N of Oporto. Pop. in 1900 5547
- Villa do Rio Verde**, Brazil. See **RIOVERDE**
- Villa Encarnación**, vil'yā-ēn-kar-nā-shōn, a town of Paraguay on the Paraná River, 175 miles SE of Asunción. Pop. in 1899 10,124
- Villafra**, vil'yā-fra, a town of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, 11 miles NW of Torre de Moncorvo. Pop. about 2990
- Villafra**, a town of Brazil state of Rio Grande do Norte, 80 miles SE of Natal
- Villafra**, vil'yā-frāng'kā (Fr. *Villafra*, vil'yā-frāng'kā) a seaport of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, on a fortified bay of the Mediterranean Sea, 3 miles E. of Nice. It is one of the most charmingly situated resorts of the Riviera. Pop. in 1901, 3482 (commune, 5042)
- Villafra**, a town of Italy, 9 miles SW of Verona, near the river Tartaro. It has an interesting mediæval castle. A preliminary treaty of peace between Austria and France was concluded here on July 11 1859 followed by the peace of Zürich. Pop. in 1901, 3335; of the commune (Villafra di Verona), 5421
- Villafra**, a town of Italy, 20 miles SW of Torino. Pop. in 1900 3746 (commune of Villafra Piemonte, 7169)
- Villafra**, vil'yā-frāng'kā, a town of Spain, 36 miles SW of Pamplona, on the Aragón. Pop. (commune) about 3900
- Villafra**, a walled town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 20 miles SW of San Sebastián. Pop. (commune) about 1100
- Villa Franca**, vil'yā-frāng'kā, a town of Brazil, state of Pará near the Amazon 20 miles W by N of Santarém
- Villa Franca**, vil'yā-frāng'kā, a town of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 75 miles SW of Asunción
- Villafra del Hierro**, vil'yā-frāng'kā del hē-er-ō, the town of Spain, province of León. Pop. (commune) about 4500
- Villafra de los Barros**, vil'yā-frāng'kā dē los bārrōs, a town of Spain, province of Badajoz, 30 miles SW of Mérida. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9954
- Villafra de los Caballeros**, vil'yā-frāng'kā dē los ká-bā-l-yā-roos, a town of Spain, province of Toledo. Pop. (commune) about 4000
- Villafra del Panadés**, vil'yā-frāng'kā del pā-nā-dēs, a town of Spain in Catalonia, province of Barcelona, 27 miles NE of Tarragona. Pop. in 1900 7749
- Villa Franca de Xira**, vil'yā-frāng'kā dē shē-rā, a town of Portugal, province of Setúbal, on the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles NE of Lisbon. Here are many salt-pans. Pop. about 4000
- Villa Franca de Campos**, a town on the S coast of the island of São Miguel Azores, 14 miles E of Ponta Delgada. It has a fortified harbor. Pop. in 1900, 7527
- Village**, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex. The banking point is Newmont
- Village**, a post-village of Northumberland co., Va. The banking point is Roadville
- Village Creek**, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on a small creek, 4 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. 80
- Village des Antilles**, veel āsh dēl ān-tēl, a post-village of L'Islet on Quebec 5 miles SW of St. Roch des Antilles. Pop. 150
- Village Green**, a hamlet of Delaware co., Pa. 4 miles NW of Chester. Its post-office is Media
- Village Springs**, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala.
- Villagrán**, vil'yā-grān, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 83 miles SW by W of Ciudad Victoria.
- Villagrove**, a post-village of Saguenay co., Colo. The banking point is Salida. Pop. in 1900 103
- Villagrove**, a banking post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 150
- Villa Hayes**, vil'yā-ā-yēs, or **Villa Occidental**, a town of Paraguay on the Paraguay River, 20 miles NE of Asunción
- Villahermosa**, vil'yā-ēr-mō-shā, a town of Spain, 48 miles SSE of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 4500
- Villa Hermosa**, Mexico. See **SAN JUAN BARRERA**
- Villaines-la-Juhel**, vil'yān-lā-shū-ēl, a small town of France in Mayenne, 29 miles NE of Laval
- Villajoyosa**, vil'yā-yō-yō-shā, a seaport of Spain, province and 20 miles NE of Alicante on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900 8902
- Villalba**, vil'yā-lbā, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 22 miles NNW of Lugo. Pop. in 1900, 13,572
- Villalinda** (or **Villa Aldama**) a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo León 55 miles N of Monterrey
- Villa** (or **Ciudad**) **Lerdo**, a town of Mexico, state and 133 miles NE of the city of Durango with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1900 7705
- Villalón de Campos**, vil'yā-lōn dē kām-pōs, a town of Spain 22 miles NW of Valladolid. Pop. (commune) about 2500
- Villamaría**, vil'yā-mā-rē-ā, a town and railway junction of the Argentine Republic, in the province and 90 miles SE of the town of Córdoba. Pop. in 1905, 2315
- Villa Maria**, vil'yā-mā-rē-ā, a town of Brazil state of Mato Grosso on the Paraguay 100 miles WSW of Cuyabá
- Villamarina**, vil'yā-mā-rē-ā, a town of Spain, province of Cadix. Pop. (commune) in 1900 0159
- Villamayor de Ganting**, vil'yā-mā-yōr dē kām-tēng, a small town of Spain, 45 miles W of Cuenca.
- Villa Mercedes**, vil'yā-mēn-sā-dē, a town of the Argentine Republic province and 40 miles E of San Luis. It is an important railway center. Pop. in 1900, 9541
- Villa Morra**, Paraguay is a suburb of Asunción
- Villase** (vil'yā-sē) Cape, Spain on the NW coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 2' N
- Villanova**, or **Villanova**, a hamlet of Chastanega co., N. Y. in a township (town) of its own name, about 15 miles ESP of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1208.

Villanova, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia. It is the seat of Villanova College. Pop. 198.

Villanova, a village of Brazil state of Santa Catharina, on the N shore of La Laguna (a lagoon about 20 miles long), 60 miles S. of Desterro.

Villa Nova de Gaia, vil lá no-vá dá gá'yá, a suburb of Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimão, vil lá no-vá dá pórti-môw', a seaport of Portugal province of Algarve, with a fine harbor at the mouth of the Silves, 18 miles ENE of Lagos. Pop. in 1900, 7338.

Villanova de San Antonio, vil lá no-vá dá sán ánto-nô-o, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, on the São Francisco, about 65 miles NNE. of Aracaju.

Villanova de Souza, vil lá no-vá dá só-co-sá, a town of Brazil, state and 205 miles W of Parahyba.

Villanova de Príncipe, vil lá no-vá dóo prin-sé-pá, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Serida, 150 miles WSW of Natal.

Villanow, vil lá-nôw a post-village of Walker co. Ga., 15 miles SW of Dalton. Pop. 60.

Villanueva, vil yá-nwá vá, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena, about 160 miles E. of Cartagena.

Villanueva, a town of Mexico, state and 53 miles SSW of Zacatecas.

Villanueva de Córdoba, vil yá-nwá vá dá kór-do-á, a town of Spain province and 40 miles NNE. of Córdoba (Córdoba) on the S slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. in 1900 8771.

Villanueva del Arzobispo, vil yá nwi vá déi ar-tho-neo-pó, a town of Spain province and 50 miles NE of Jaén, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7396.

Villanueva de la Serena, vil yá-nwá vá dá lá sé-ré-ná, a town of Spain, near the Guadiana, province and 58 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900, 13,489.

Villanueva del Fresno, vil yá-nwá vá déi fré-no, a town of Spain near the frontier of Portugal province and 30 miles SSW of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villanueva del Grano, vil yá-nwá vá déi grá-o, a seaport of Spain, a suburb and the port of Valencia, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is a watering place.

Villanueva de los Castellanos, vil yá-nwá vá dá loes kás-tél-yá-nôo, a small town of Spain province and 20 miles NW of Huéla.

Villanueva y Geltrú, vil yá-nwá vá é-él-trú, a seaport of Spain province and 25 miles SW of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. in 1900 11,808.

Villapark, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co. N. J.

Villard, a banking post-village of Pope co., Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 249.

Villar del Rey, vil yá-n' déi rá, a small town of Spain province and 21 miles N of Badajoz.

Villa Real, vil lá-rá-l, a town of Portugal in Trás-os-Montes, on the river Corgo, 14 miles N of Lamego. It is actively engaged in the wine-industry. Pop. in 1900, 4736.

Villa Real, vil yá-rá-l, a pueblo of Samar Island, Philippines. Pop. in 1903 7087.

Villa Real de la Concepción, Paraguay See Concepción.

Villa Real de San Antonio, vil lá-rá-l dá sán ánto-nô-o, a seaport of Portugal in Algarve 11 miles NE of Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Pop. in 1900, 3944.

Villarejo de Salvanes, vil yá-ré-so dá sál-vá-nés, a small town of Spain, 20 miles SE of Madrid.

Villa Rica (rik áh), a banking post-town of Carroll co. Ga., about 38 miles W of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and sulphur-industries. Pop. in 1900 576.

Villa Rica, or **Villa Real**, Brazil See Ouna Paulo.

Villarica, a town of Chile, in the province of Valdivia, on Lake Villarica.

Villa Rica, vil yá-rá-l, a town of Paraguay in an agricultural region 62 miles by rail ESE of Asunción. It is surrounded by timber-lands and a fine quality of tobacco and Paraguay tea are grown. Pop. in 1898 25,074.

Villarrich, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 11 miles N of Cairo. Pop. about 300.

Villarrich, a post-village of Franklin co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R. The banking point in Union. Pop. 190.

Villu Rosa, vil lá-ro-sá a town of Sicily, 12 miles NE of Caltanissetta. It has sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901, 16,390 (commune, 12,239).

Villarron, vil yá-ná-á' a town of Spain province and 5 miles SSW of Castellón de la Plana, on the Mijares, 4 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It is in an orange-growing district. Pop. in 1900 16,668.

Villarrubia, vil-yá-nó-biá ná, a town of Spain, 65 miles ENE of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900 18,182.

Villarrubia de los Ojos, vil yá-nó-biá dá loes ó-jôo, a town of Spain, 20 miles ENE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 1887.

Villars, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 4 miles E of Aigle. It lies above the valley of the Rhona at an elevation of 4170 feet.

Villa San Giovanni, vil lá sán-jó-ván-nôo, a village of Italy 6 miles N of Reggio di Calabria, on the Strait of Messina.

Villasia, vil-yá-see-si, a pueblo of Pangasinan province, Luzon Philippines Islands near the Rio Agno Grande. Pop. in 1903, 12,660.

Villatebas, vil-yá-to-bás, a small town of Spain, province and 55 miles ESE of Toledo.

Villa Velha d'Espirito Santo, a town of Brazil See Espírito Santo.

Villaverde, vil yá-vér-dá, a town of the island of Ferro, one of the Canaries, on its NE coast.

Villavieja, vil-yá-ve-the-ó-vá, a town of Spain 18 miles WNW of Córdoba. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Villavieja, a small seaport of Spain in Asturias, 23 miles NE of Oviedo situated on the Ría de Villavieja, the estuary of a small river emptying into the Bay of Biscay.

Villavieja de Odón, a village of Spain province of Guadalajara, 53 miles NE of Madrid. Here in Dec. 1719 the French general Vendôme defeated the Austrian general Starhemberg.

Villa Vicosa, vil lá ve-so-á, a town of Portugal province of Alentejo, 15 miles SW of Elvas. It has a royal palace and in the neighborhood is an immense royal game-preserve. Pop. in 1900 3844.

Villa Vicosa, vil lá ve-ro-sá, a town of Brazil, state and 150 miles W of Fortaleza.

Villavieja, vil yá-ve-á ná, a village of Spain 16 miles NW of Castellón de la Plana. It has hot mineral springs.

Villavieja, vil yá-ve-á ná, a town of Costa Rica, 7 miles W of San José.

Villavieja, a village of Colombia, in the intendencia (or territory) of San Martín.

Villavieja, a post-village of Kent Carroll parish, La. Pop. 75.

Ville d'Avray, a W suburb of Paris, France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, near Sèvres.

Villedieu, vil de-ú, a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles NE of Avranches. It has manufactures of metallic wares. Pop. in 1901 8177.

Villefranche, France See VILLAFRANCA.

Villefranche de Lauragais, vil frónsh' déh lá-rá-gá' a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Garonne, 20 miles SE of Toulouse. It has an old fortified church. Pop. about 2000.

Villefranche de Rouergue, vil frónsh' déh roo-ang', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aveyron 35 miles W of Rodez, on the river Aveyron. It has an old church and a former (Car-trouse) Various manufacturing industries, among which is bell founding are carried on. The town was formerly of some importance. Pop. in 1901 1268 (commune, 9750).

Villefranche-sur-Mer, France See VILLAFRANCA.

Villefranche-sur-Saône, vil frónsh' sá-són, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Rhône, on the right bank of the Saône, 20 miles NW of Lyons. It has manufactures of textiles and considerable trade. Pop. in 1901 13,353 (commune, 14,793).

Villejuif, vil shwé' (v = Jew town) a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles S of Paris. It belonged to the Jews before their expulsion from Paris at the close of the twelfth century.

Ville Marie, a post-village of Pontiac co. Quebec, 21 miles from New Liskeard, Ontario. Pop. in 1901 562.

Villemar, vil mál, a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Tarn, 19 miles N of Toulouse.

Villons, vil yá-ná, a town of Spain province and 32 miles NW of Alicante. It has an old castle. Near the town is a salt lagoon. Pop. in 1900 14,099.

Villonnax, vil-nôx a town of France, in Anba, 7 miles NNE of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. about 2000.

Villeneuve, vil núr', a small town of France, in Aveyron 8 miles N of Villefranche. Pop. (commune) 327.

Villeneuve (Gen. Neuchâtel, nou-shâ-té) a walled town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the E extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles ESE of Lausanne. It is 14 miles S of the north of Chillon. Pop. in 1900 1770.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, vil núr' déh bér, a town of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles SSW of Privas. Pop. about 1500.

Villeneuve-de-Marsan, vil'nev' dèh man sàh' a small town of France, in Landes, 10 miles E of Mont-de-Marsan on the Midco.

Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, vil'nev' las ahev'vèk', a town of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles E of Sens on the river Yonne. It has an interesting old church. Pop. about 1500.

Villeneuve-les-Avignon, vil'nev' lèz àvèn yòh' a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon. It rose into prominence at the time of the papal residence at Avignon in the fourteenth century and has preserved interesting memorials of its part in the remains of ecclesiastical structures, fortifications, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2612.

Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, vil'nev' sàh' shòesh' a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles above Paris.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot, vil'nev' sùr lòt, or **Villeneuve d'Agen**, vil'nev' di àbòh' (L. *Villa Nova*) a town of France, capital of the arrondissement of Villeneuve-sur-Lot in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, 18 miles N of Agen on both sides of the Lot. It has preserved some interesting architectural relics of the past including medieval roads and two old gates. It is a busy industrial and commercial town noted for its large trade in prunum. Pop. in 1901, 7066 (commune, 13,584).

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, vil'nev' sùr yòh' (formerly **Villeneuve-le-Roi**) a town of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles NW of Joigny on the right bank of the Yonne. It has preserved 14 of its medieval gateways. Pop. in 1901, 3608 (commune, 4,68).

Villeplatté, vil'plat' a post town of St Landry parish La about 16 miles NW of Opelousas. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Villepreux, a hamlet of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise. It contains the magnetic observatory of Val Joveny.

Villeray, a post-village of Hochelaga co. Quebec, 1 mile from Montreal. Pop. about 500.

Villiers Bretonneux, vil'lyèr brèh' ton nreh' a town of France, in Somme 16 miles E of Amiens. It has saw mills and manufactures of woollens, hosiery, bonnets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4891.

Villers-Cotterêts, vil'lyèr kot tèt' rì, a town of France, in Aube, 14 miles SW of Soissons. It has a castle built by Francis I. It is the birthplace of the elder Dumas. Pop. in 1901, 3234 (commune, 4361).

Villervexel, a village of France in the department of Haute-Saône on the Ognon River. A battle was fought here on Jan. 9, 1871 between the German and French forces.

Villiers-la-Ville, a village of Belgium province of Brabant 21 miles SSE of Brussels. Here are magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1174. They have been purchased by the government, which has undertaken the work of reconstruction.

Villiers-Ortréaux, vil'lyèr or trè' a town of France in Nord 10 miles SE of Cambrai. Pop. about 3000.

Villetta, vil'yè' tà, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 33 miles NW of Bogotá with which it is connected by rail. Pop. (district) about 8000.

Villette, vil'yè' tà a post-settlement of Compton co. Quebec, 9 miles SE of Coaticook.

Villette, La, là vil'yè' tà a northeastern quarter of Paris.

Villierbasse, vil'lyèr bàs a town of France, in Rhone, constituting an eastern industrial suburb of Lyons. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 23,230.

Villingen, Biling-en a town of Baden in the Black Forest 43 miles NW of Constance. It has retained in part its ancient walls and gates, and has an interesting old church and a fine town hall. Villingen is a busy industrial place among the manufactures being time-piece, erections, and bells. Pop. in 1900, 7319.

Villisca, vil'lyè' kà, a banking city of Montgomery co. Iowa, on the Medway River and on the Burlington Route, 16 miles N of Clarinda. It has brick and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2311.

Villmer, Almar, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles SW of Weilburg. Pop. about 2000.

Vilmastranda, vil'màn strànd (Finnish *Lappevanda*) a small town of Finland, 30 miles NW of Viborg on Lake Salma.

Vilma, vil'nà, a government of Russia, in Lithuania separated from the Polish government of Suwalki by the river Niemem. Area, 16,421 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Vihya, an affluent of the Niemem, and the Dvina is on the NE border. The surface is level, and there are numerous lakes and large areas of swamp. There are extensive forests. The soil is not fertile, but large crops of grain are

produced. Flax is an important product. Large quantities of wood are floated down the rivers. The inhabitants consist in great part of Poles, Lithuanians and Jews. Capital, Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 1,591,912.

Vilna, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Vilna, in Lithuania, situated on the Viliya, 90 miles NE of Grodno and about 235 miles NE of Warsaw. It is built irregularly with narrow ill-paved streets but has some interesting palaces of the Polish nobility and numerous ancient churches. The Roman Catholic cathedral in the form of a Greek temple, dating from the fourteenth century has a conspicuous marble chapel with the silver coffin of St. Casimir. St. John's church, a just edifice, with a handsome facade, begun in 1388, has been repeatedly restored. The castle, formerly the seat of the archbishops of Vilna, is now the residence of the governor-general. Near it are the buildings of the former university (originally a Jesuit Academy founded in 1778) closed in 1832. They are now occupied by the library (about 200,000 volumes) and a museum of antiquities. The city has a monument to Caluarino II and statues of Count Muraviev and the poet Mickiewicz. There are remains of the ancient castle of the Jagellons. Prominent among the institutions of the city is the Imperial Society of Physicians. Vilna is the seat of a Greek archbishop and a Catholic bishop. The city rose into importance in the latter part of the Middle Ages as the capital of the grand principality of Lithuania. It was taken by Russia in the final partition of Poland, in 1795. Pop. in 1810, 87,668; in 1871, 158,508; nearly one-half Jews.

Vilenia, a post-village of Faulkner co. Ark. The banking point is Conway. Pop. 190.

Vile, a river of Upper and Lower Louisiana joins the Dnubie at Viahofen after an 8 1/2 course of 70 miles.

Villa, a river of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, joins the Naab 21 miles S of Auharg.

Vilshausen, vil'shà-shòh'n a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils 11 miles NE of Landshut. Pop. about 3000.

Vilshofen, vil'shò-fèn a town of Lower Bavaria on the Danube here joined by the Vils, 13 miles WNW of Passau. It has a medieval church. Pop. in 1900, 4483.

Vilverde, veel'vèd or **Vilvoorden**, vil'vò-dèn a town of Belgium in Brabant 6 miles NNE of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 12,992.

Vilyui, vil'yù' a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk flows generally E and falls into the Lena about 140 miles NW of Yakutsk. Length about 1200 miles of which some 700 are navigable.

Vilyuisk, vil'yù' isk a town of Siberia, government of 180 miles NW of Yakutsk on the right bank of the Vilyu River. Lat. 65° 25' N. lon. 121° 45' E. Pop. 690.

Vimetro, ve-mè'trò a village of Portugal in Estremadura near the coast 7 miles N of Torres Vedras famous for the defeat of the French by Wellington (afterwards Duke of Wellington) Aug. 21, 1809.

Vimercate, ve-mèr' kà tà a town of northern Italy province of 14 miles N of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 4090 (commune, 6235).

Vimmerby, a small town of Sweden 72 miles NNW of Kalmar.

Vimontier, ve-mònt' è' a town of France, in Orne, on the Vire, 17 miles NE of Argentan. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Vina, a post-village of Tibama co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific Rr., 19 miles NNW of Chico. Pop. 200.

Vina del Mar, vin' dèl mār a town of Chile, about 3 miles from Valparaiso. Pop. in 1905, 10,661.

Vinadio, ve-nà-dìò a village of Piedmont, Italy, province and circle of Cuneo 19 miles from the French frontier. Here are strong fortifications.

Vinales, vin' yà' lès a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, on the Yuelta Abajo district, 17 miles NE of Pinar del Rio. It is the terminus of a railroad running to the Bay of Ruzario on the coast. It has celebrated mineral baths and post- and telegraph-office. Pop. in 1899, 1809.

Vinanthoven, a post-township (town) of Knoes co. Mo. comprising a number of islands in Lemons Bay 60 miles ESE of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 2358.

Vineros, ve-nèròs a town of Spain province and 46 miles NE of Castellón de la Plana on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5625.

Vinay, ve-nà' a small town of France, in Isère, 15 miles W of Grenoble.

Vinça, vînzà' a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Tet, 19 miles NW of Perpignan. In its vicinity are sulphur springs.

Vincennes, vînzàn' a town of France in the department of Seine, an eastern suburb of Paris. It is strongly fortified. It contains a great arsenal, vast barracks, an

artillery school a school for marksmen, etc. The famous castle of Vincennes was a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. Its huge donjon was long a prison, in which many distinguished personages were confined. The park, which is used for artillery practice and other military purposes, is a favorite pleasure-ground of the east end of Paris. Vincennes has diversified industries. Pop in 1901 28 637 (communa, 31 40a)

Vincennes, *vin-sen's* a city capital of Knox co. Ind. is situated on the E. or left bank of the Wabash River 58 miles S by W of Terre Haute on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern the Evansville and Terre Haute and other railroads. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It contains a government building city hall court-house Catholic cathedral the Cathedral library etc. and is the seat of Vincennes University (non-sectarian) the Saint Rose Female Academy and other educational institutions. Vincennes has important manufacturing industries, represented by bridge glass and sewer pipe works, paper mills and tool and furniture-factories etc. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state and possesses much historical interest. It was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century by French emigrants from Canada who lived on friendly terms with the Indians of the surrounding forests. It was the capital of Indiana Territory. Pop in 1810 5440 in 1880 7680 in 1890 8353 in 1900 16 240

Vincennes, a post-village of Lee co. Iowa 14 miles NW of Keokuk. Pop about 130

Vincennes, a post-town of Shelby co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. Pop in 1900 45

Vincennes, a post-village of Crittenden co. Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Crawfordville. Pop 130

Vincennes, a banking post-town of Webster co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop in 1900 163

Vincennes, a post-station of Ottawa co. Kan.

Vincennes, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y. The banking point is Canadagua. Pop 125

Vincennes, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R. 13 miles W by S of Marietta. Pop about 200

Vincennes, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. on French Creek about 6 miles NW of Phoenixville.

Vincennes, a banking post-village of Barlington co. N.J. on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 22 miles (direct) E of Camden. Pop about 600

Vincennes, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. Pop 60

Vindictum, in ancient geography a region between the upper Danube (above the Inn) and the Alps, N. of Rhætia, included mainly in Bavaria. The chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg). The Vindelictae were subjugated by the Romans in 15 B.C.

Vindhya (hind-jā) Hiale (or Mountaine) a range of heights extending ENE-WNW across the peninsula of India, from the base of the Ganges to the head of the Gulf of Cambay and continued orographically into the Kathiawar Peninsula. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda and extends between lat. 22° and 26° N. Greatest elevation 4500-5000 feet. The region of peninsular India S. of the Vindhya Hills is the Deccan.

Vindobona, the ancient name of Vienna

Vine, a post-hamlet of Iowa co. Mich.

Vineburg, a village of Sonoma co. Cal. The banking point is Sonoma

Vinegar Bend, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Alabama and Mississippi and the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile

Vinegar Hill, Ireland, co. of Wexford. Immediately E. of Bunhoorhy. Here the Irish insurgents were defeated in 1798

Vinegrove, a banking post-town of Hardin co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 36 miles SSW of Louisville. Pop in 1900 42

Vineyard, a post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop 100

Vineyard, a post-station of Millolac co. Minn.

Vineyard, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. 47 miles S by W of St. Louis.

Vineland, a banking post-borough of Cumberland co. N.J. on the Central R. of New Jersey and the West Jersey and Seaboard R., 34 miles S by E of Philadelphia. It is laid out with broad and spacious avenues, in the midst of a mazy and loamy tract, a large portion of which has been put under successful fruit cultivation. The borough is the seat of institutions for feeble-minded children and women and of a state home for disabled soldiers and sailors. It has manufactures of glass, boots and shoes, cloth-

ing, etc., and the preparation of grape-juice and wine-making are other industries. Pop in 1900 4370

Vineyard, a post-village of Columbus co. N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop about 400

Vineyard, a post-village of Collin co. Tex. Pop 80

Vineyard, a post-village of Cullman co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cullman. Pop 100

Vineyard, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. Pop 60

Vine Valley, a post-village of Yates co. N.Y. on Canadagua Lake, 10 miles S of Canadagua. Pop 100

Vineyard, a post-village of Lee co. Ark. The banking point is Marianna

Vineyard, a post-village of Jack co. Tex. Pop 110

Vineyard Haven, a post village and resort of Dukes co. Mass. on an inlet of the sea called Holmes Hole or Vineyard Haven about 8 miles NW of Edgartown, its banking point. It has a spacious harbor. Pop about 1100

Vineyard Hill, a post village of Adams co. Ohio. The banking point is West Union or Manchester. Pop 100

Vineyard Sound, Mass. separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands. Length about 20 miles, breadth from 4 to 8 miles.

Vineyard, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ark. 12 miles E of Fayetteville.

Vingorin, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the coast of the Arabian Sea, 30 miles NNW of Goa.

Vinh, a seaport of Annam, French Indo-China, about 200 miles NW of Hue. Pop about 12 000

Vinh, a small town of Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes, 14 miles W of Bragança.

Vinh-long, a town of French Indo-China, on an arm of the Mekong about 70 miles SW of Saigon.

Vining, a post-village of Tama co. Iowa, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Toledo or Elkhorn. Pop 160

Vining, a post-city of Clay and Washington cos. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Chilton. Pop in 1900 245

Vining, a post-village of Ottertail co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Hemlock

Vining Station, a post-village of Cobb co. Ga. on the Western and Atlantic R. 2 of a mile from the Chattahoochee River and 11 miles NNW of Atlanta. Pop about 25

Vinita, *vin-it-ā*, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation I.T. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. and the Frisco System, 100 miles SW of Fort Scott. Pop in 1900 2350

Vinkovce, *vin-kort-eh* a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary co. of Srebrn 20 miles SE of Essek. Pop in 1900 7587

Vinland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co. Kan. 9 miles S of Lawrence

Vinland, a post-township (town) of Wisconsin co. Wis. is bounded on the E by Lake Winnebago. Pop in 1900 1018

Vinnitsa, *vin-yit-sā* a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug 80 miles ENE of Kamenets. Pop in 1897 25, 085

Vineon, a post-village of Greer co. Okla. The banking point is Mangum. Pop 100

Vintage, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. The banking point is Gap. Pop 200

Vintar, *vee-tar* a pueblo of Ilcos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands near Laoag. Pop in 1903, 0435

Vinton, a county in the S part of Ohio, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt creeks. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found in this county. Capital, McArthur. Pop. in 1890 16,045 in 1900 15,390

Vinton, a banking city capital of Benton co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 36 miles NW of Cedar Rapids. It contains the state institution for the blind and Tilford Collegiate Academy and has steel-works, canneries, manufactures of pearl-bone brick etc. Pop in 1900 5499

Vinton, a post-station of Cowley co. Kan.

Vinton, a post-village of Calumet parish, La. on the Louisiana Western R. The banking point is Lake Charles

Vinton, a post-village of Clay co. Miss. on the Tombigbee River 13 miles above Columbus

Vinton, a post-hamlet of Bates co. Mo. 15 miles E. of Lagrange, Kan.

Vinton, a banking post-village of Gallia co. Ohio, on Raccoon Creek about 15 miles NNW of Gallipolis, on the Hocking Valley R. Pop in 1900 204

Vinton, a post-town of Roanoke co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Vinton, a post-village of Nicholas co. W. Va. 16 miles from Kanawha Falls.

Vintonville, a post-village of Cambria co. Pa. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. It has collieries. Pop. about 750.

Vinton Furnace, a village of Vinton co., Ohio, 5 miles SE. of McArthur. Coal and iron have been mined here. The post-office is Vinton Station.

Vinton Station, Ohio. See **VINTON FURNACE**.

Viola, a post-village of Fulton co. Ark. The banking point is Calverbrook. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Latah co., Idaho.

Viola, a banking post-village of Moroc co. Ill., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles S. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Viola, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles WSW of Anamosa. Pop. 200.

Viola, a banking post-village of Sedgewick co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Viola, a post-station of Graves co., Ky.

Viola, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 100.

Viola, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., about 10 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. The banking point is Cassville. Pop. 100.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon 12 miles ESE of Oregon City.

Viola, a banking post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 11 miles SW of McMinnville. Pop. 150.

Viola, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 8 miles from Hertz station.

Viola, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va. The banking point is Moundsville.

Viola, a post-village of Richland and Vernon cos., Wis., on the Kickapoo River about 38 miles SE of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Viola Center, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Eska.

Violet, a post-station of Mercer co., Ohio.

Violet, a banking post-village of Potawatomi co., Okla. Pop. 250.

Violetville, a post-village of Isard co., Ark. 60 miles NW of Newport.

Vionville, ve-oh' veel a village of German Lorraine, 12 miles W. of Metz. See **MAUS-LA-TURE**.

Vion, ve-oh, or **Voyeuse** (anc. **Aoue**) a river of Albania which enters the Adriatic Sea 14 miles N. of Avlona. Length, about 120 miles.

Viper, a post-village of Perry co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Vir'namang', a town of Bombay, British India, 40 miles W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 35,000.

Virdon, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route, 21 miles E. by W. of Springfield. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2269.

Virdon, a banking post-village and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 180 miles W. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1900, 901.

Vire, veen, a river of France, in Calvados and Manche, after a N. course of 70 miles enters the English Channel 17 miles N. by W. of Saint-Lô.

Vire, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados on the right bank of the Vire, 36 miles SW of Caen. It is picturesquely situated on the slopes of a steep hill around which the river winds.

Vire is noted for its granite. There are manufacturers of woollens, paper, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6207.

Virgie, a post-village of Pike co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Virgil, vir'jil a post-station of Jackson co., Ga., 6 miles from Jefferson.

Virgil, a post-township of Kane co., Ill. Pop. in 1900 (including Maple Park village) 1334.

Virgil, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Verdigris River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 20 miles SW of Burlington. Pop. 200.

Virgil, a post-village in Virgil township (town) Cortland co., N. Y., about 30 miles ENE of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1336 of the village, 150.

Virgil City, a post-town of Vernon co., Mo. The banking point is Eldorado Springs. Pop. in 1900, 42.

Virgilia, a banking post-town of Halifax co., Va., on the Southern R. It has mining interests. Pop. about 600.

Virgin, a post-village of Washington co., Utah. The banking point is Cedar City. Pop. about 375.

Virgin Gorda, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in the E. part of the group. Length, from NE. to SW. 9 miles. See **VIRGIN ISLANDS**.

Virginia, a small town of Ireland, co. and 16 miles SE of Cavan.

Virginia, a South Atlantic state of the American Union one of the original thirteen states, is bounded NE. and E. by Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. and NW. by Kentucky and West Virginia. From Maryland it is separated, for the most part, by the Potomac River, from Kentucky by the Cumberland Mountains, and from West Virginia by a devious line which follows, in part, the crests of the Alleghany Mountains and other ridges of the Appalachian system. The state lies between lat 36° 21' and 39° 21' N. Area of the land-surface, 40,125 sq. mi., of the appertaining waters, 2536 sq. mi.

Face of the Country—The state presents a great variety of surface, as exemplified in the mountain region of the W. the hilly Piedmont Country on its eastern flank, declining eastward to the Middle District and southward in the South-Side the beautiful Valley of Virginia, a portion of the Great Valley of the eastern United States lying immediately W. of the Blue Ridge Mountains the picturesque Little Tennessee country in the SW. the Tide-water district, E. and SE. of the Piedmont region and including the historic Northern Neck and the other Peninsulas and lastly the detached Eastern Shore, which lies on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. These all bear local peculiarities of aspect,—the western portion having much sublimity and in spring scenery the eastern slope great beauty and diversity of surface and the tide-water counties a generally level surface, with a naturally fertile soil and a somewhat less healthful climate, owing to the existence of considerable swamp land. The greater portion of the Diamond Swamp is in the SE. part of the state. The Piedmont or "foot-hill" region has a general elevation of 500-1000 feet and abuts abruptly upon the Blue Ridge, which is the dominant mountain-mass of the state, and represents structurally (in part, at least) the similarly named mountains of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the Highlands of New York. South of the James River it flattens out in part into a broad plateau, corresponding to that of North Carolina, and here are located the highest summits of the state, among them Rogers Mountain 5719 ft., White Top, 6530 ft., and Peaks of Otter 4001 ft. The Blue Ridge extends completely across the state, and bounds on the E. the extremely fertile Shenandoah Valley (or Valley of Virginia) occupying an elevation of 700-1350 ft.—the "Piedmont of America," beyond which follow the ranges of the Alleghany and Shenandoah (or Kittatinny) Mountains, whose trend is NE. and SW. and which form direct continuations of the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Except in the extreme S. they rarely attain elevations much exceeding 3000 ft. but some of the summits rise to 4000 ft.

Baye Rivers etc.—Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and the noble estuaries of the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James afford excellent shipping facilities in eastern Virginia. The principal affluent of the Potomac is the Shenandoah of the Rappahannock the Rapidan the York receives the Pamunkey and the Metapony the James is joined by the Appomattox and the Chickahominy. The Notoway, Blackwater and Meherrin flow into the Chewan in North Carolina, the Dan and the Staunton form the Roanoke and in the SW. there are important affluents of the Tennessee (Holston) and Great Kanawha rivers. Several of the eastern tributary rivers receive the tides and afford some navigation but less extensively than in colonial times, for the effect of agriculture has been to fill up many minor channels. The navigation of the James River has been supplemented by the construction of a canal along its upper course. In the SE. various canals afford commercial intercourse with the sounds of North Carolina.

Geology and Mineral Wealth—A line running southward from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg and the North Carolina boundary-line marks very nearly the limit of tide-water and the boundary between the Azoic rocks of the Piedmont and the Tertiary and alluvial of the tide-water counties. The Archæan region is limited northward by the Blue Ridge, upon which rest several short V. and S. belts of the Triassic, and at several points the Triassic strata are coal-bearing. These Triassic coals are generally bituminous and of good quality, but some are native coals of the highest excellence. The mountain and valley regions beyond the Blue Ridge display complicated successions of Paleozoic limestones, sandstones, and shales. In the southwestern counties there are beds

of coal of true Carboniferous age, including anthracite, semibituminous, and bituminous coals. Virginia has gold, copper, lead, iron (in abundance), graphite, zinc, sulphur, mica, fire-clay, kaolin, gypsum in vast beds, fine granite, slate, marble, limestone, sandstone, flagstone, pyrites, earth, marl, steatite, water-lime, and other useful but thus far not extensively utilized minerals. Rock salt is an important product of southwestern Virginia. The output of coal in 1933 was 3,451,307 short tons, valued at \$3,352,149 (with the largest quantity mined being in Wise co. near the extreme SW). The quantity of iron (brown hematite) mined is fairly large, but there has been a decrease in the production of late. In 1900 it amounted to nearly 600,000 short tons. The state abounds in medicinal springs of high and wide repute, chiefly in the mountain and Piedmont districts, and many of the localities where they occur are fashionable or much-frequented resorts.

Climate.—The climate of the state generally is temperate, with only moderate extremes of temperature in the low lands and the lower mountain valleys. The average January temperature varies from 32° to 37°; the mean of July is 72°-75°. The mountain counties have a short but somewhat severe winter with long and delightfully cool summers. The tide-water country has many swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy during summer and autumn, except on salt-water channels and high grounds. But this region has a very mild winter climate. The annual rainfall varies from about 35 to 45 inches.

Forests.—Virginia has afforded much white oak, yellow pine, cedar, juniper and cypress timber besides hickory, ash, walnut, tulip, locust, chestnut, hickory, etc. Dismal Swamp has afforded a great deal of timber and the lumber interest of the state is still one of much importance, although the forests are being largely thinned or removed. In 1900 the forest area covered upward of 50 per cent. of the full land area of the state. Tannery bark, sumach leaves, fire-wood, charcoal, etc. are important forest products. The forests in many parts still abound in deer and other game.

Agricultural Resources.—The limestone lands of the charming Valley of Virginia and of Little Tennessee are of almost unsurpassed fertility and the same is true of the marly soils of some of the river alluvions. These are admirably adapted to the growth of the cereals. Wheat and corn and orchard fruits generally do well in most parts of Virginia. Much of the tide-water region is given over to the cultivation of early vegetables the greater portion of which is destined for the northern markets. Some cotton is also grown in this section. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 28,183,709 bushels; wheat, 9,421,932 bushels; oats, 5,167,868 bushels; rye, 370,123 bushels; buckwheat, 58,812 bushels; potatoes, 3,223,778 bushels; and hay, 589,133 tons. For stock raising wool growing and dairy farming the state offers great facilities. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-ship of 1900 was 1,790,360 pounds. No state in the Union, except Kentucky equals Virginia in the amount and value of her ancient staple, tobacco.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing interests of the state have been of slow development, but the tobacco-works of Lynchburg, Richmond and Danville the flour-mills of Alexandria and Richmond, and the iron-establishments of Richmond and Norfolk have been in successful operation for many years. Extensive ship-yards and docks are located at Newport News. The value of the chief manufactured products in 1900 were: tobacco, \$21,278,266; flour and grist-mill products, \$12,687,267; lumber and timber products, \$14,824,075; cars (including repairing), \$9,277,379; iron and steel \$3,341,883; leather \$4,716,920; textiles, \$3,382,583.

Fisheries.—The tidal waters of the state afford profitable fisheries of thud, bass, and other food-fishes, and the oyster catch is of great pecuniary importance. The state has encouraged and protected these industries by appropriate legislation. Many oysters are shipped hence for planting in northern waters.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this head may be enumerated Luray Cave, in Page co.; Weyer's and New markets caves, the Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge co.; Balsam Mountains, and the Natural Tunnel, in Scott co. The mountains of Virginia have a delightful summer climate and inspiring scenery. Old Point Comfort, on Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads and Virginia Beach are well-known sea-side resorts.

Education.—The University of Virginia, near Charlottesville, is a state institution founded by Jefferson, which takes a high rank among American universities. Other important institutions are Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, the Virginia Military Institute, at the same place,

William and Mary College (the second oldest college in the United States), at Williamsburg, Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Hampden Sydney College, at Hampden Sydney, Richmond College and the Virginia Union University, at Richmond, Randolph-Mason College at Ashland, Roanoke College, at Salem, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (for colored and Indians), the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, the Female State Normal School at Farmville, and the female colleges at Abingdon, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, and Petersburg. There are professional schools of high character in the state.

Railroads.—In 1880 there were 384 miles of railroad in 1880 1379 miles, in 1879 1483 miles, in 1880 1836 miles, in 1880 3368 miles, in 1900 3793 miles.

Counties and Cities.—The counties in 1906 were 100, viz., Accomac, Albemarle, Alexandria, Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Carroll, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dickenson, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Floyd, Fincastle, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Highland, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Montgomery, Nanamoud, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Princess Anne, Prince William, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Westmoreland, Wise, Wythe, and York. There are a number of independent cities—viz., Alexandria, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Manchester, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Williamsburg, and Winchester. The principal cities are Richmond, the capital (pop. in 1906 85,656), Norfolk the principal seaport (48,624), Petersburg (23,616), Roanoke (21,495), Newport News (19,536), Lynchburg (18,891), Portsmouth (17,427), Danville (16,680), Alexandria (14,583) and Manchester (9715).

Government, etc.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of delegates, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 19 members to the lower house of Congress.

The population in 1790 was 747,619. In 1800 880,200. In 1810 974,600. In 1820 1,065,365. In 1830 1,211,406. In 1840 1,239,797. In 1850 1,421,601. In 1860 1,596,318. In 1870 (after the secession of West Virginia) 1,225,163. In 1880 1,512,565. In 1890 1,656,930. In 1900 1,854,184. The negro population in 1900 was 680,722. The foreign-born in that year numbered only 19,061.

History.—The colony of Virginia the first British colony planted in America, was founded in 1607 by a party sent out by the London Company. A little more than 20 years before this Sir Walter Raleigh had attempted to found a colony on the coast of what is now North Carolina and the name of Virginia had been bestowed on this part of the American continent by Queen Elizabeth. The first settlement was at Jamestown and the foremost man among the colonists was Captain John Smith. The early settlers were supporters of the Anglican church and of the royal supremacy and among them were many persons of gentle birth. In 1619 a colonial assembly met at Jamestown the first representative body convened in the New World. The same year witnessed the beginnings of negro slavery in the colony. In 1624 the colony was placed under the crown of Virginia played by the side of Massachusetts the leading part in the revolutionary struggle. In 1776 a state constitution was adopted. Down to the year 1816 Virginia was the most populous state of the Union. In April, 1861 Virginia joined the Confederate States, whose capital was established at Richmond. The state was the chief theatre of the operations of the Civil War. At the beginning of the conflict the western part of the state seceded from Virginia and in 1863 it was admitted into the Union as West Virginia. Reconstruction was completed in Virginia in 1870. Seven presidents of the United States (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Wm. H. Harrison, Tyler and Taylor) were natives of this state.

Virginia, a banking city, capital of Ohio, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Rrs. 23 miles WNW of Springfield.

Visalia, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Lick-
River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 15 miles
E. of Coriorton.

and extensive marshy tracts. The principal river is the Duna. There are large forests. The capital is Vitebsk.

ep. in 1897, 1,542,914. About two-thirds of the total

lands are Russians, one-fifth Letts, and one-tenth Jews, the remainder being Poles.

Vitebsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vitebsk, situated on both sides of the Dvina. It was formerly a frontier town of Lithuania, Russian dominion dating from the first partition of Poland in 1772. The town presents but little of architectural interest outside of one or two of its churches. It is in part modernized and has an electric tramway. Tanning is an important industry and there is considerable trade. Pop. in 1897 66,143 more than one-half of whom were Jews.

Viterbo, *ve-tër-bo*, a town of Italy in the province of Rome, situated at the foot of Monte Cimino 43 miles NNW of Rome. It is surrounded by old Lombard walls and towers, and presents many interesting architectural features. On the Piazza del Plebiscito in the heart of the town stands the Palazzo Municipale, dating from the thirteenth century with a handsome portico. It contains the municipal museum with Etruscan Roman and medieval antiquities. The venerable Romanesque cathedral of San Lorenzo and the Gothic church of San Francesco are among the most striking religious edifices. The Cappella Massetoria is decorated with fine frescoes by Lorenzo da Viterbo. The episcopal palace is an interesting thirteenth-century edifice, now in a state of decay. The Piazza Fontana Grande contains a large fountain of great antiquity. The attractive public gardens are embellished with numerous busts. In the vicinity of the town to the N are artesian Etruscan and Roman remains 2 miles W of it is a sulphur spring (Bulicame) with a popular bathing establishment. Viterbo became a possession of the papal see as part of the Patrimony of St. Peter the legacy of Countess Matilda of Tuscany who died in 1115. It figured prominently under the popes. Pop. (commune) in 1901 31,292.

Viti-Levu, *ve-tës-lä-vo*, an island, the largest of the Fiji group SW of Vanua-Levu. Area, 42.0 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin and mountainous rising in Mount Vesuvius to nearly 4000 feet. The coasts are surrounded by coral reefs. It is very fertile and is the chief centre of the sugar industry of the group. The climate is very hot and humid. On the S coast is Vura, the chief settlement and the capital of the island group.

Vitim, *ve-tëem*, a river of Siberia, rises in the mountains of Transbaikalia, SE of Lake Baikal flows NE (across the Vitim steppe) and N forming a portion of the boundary between the governments of Irkutsk and Yakutsk and joins the Lena opposite Vitimsk. Length, about 1050 miles of which 350 are navigable.

Vitimsk, a village of Siberia, in the NE part of the government of Irkutsk on the left bank of the Lena River at the junction of the Vitim.

Vitorin, *ve-to-re-lä*, or **Vitorino**, a town of Spain, capital of the Basque province of Alava, 29 miles S of Bilbao. The upper town contains the Gothic cathedral of Santa Maria, built in the twelfth century but presents few interesting features; the new quarter has several wide streets and squares. The Plaza Nueva, the favorite promenade, is surrounded by arcades. Near it is the Plaza Vieja, with the Gothic church of San Miguel containing a celebrated carved high altar. The modern Palacio de la Provincia is embellished with some fine paintings. Vitoria manufactures leather soap etc. It is the seat of the captain general of the Basque Provinces and of a bishop. Pop. in 1903 33,617.

Vitré, *ve-trä*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine picturesquely situated on the Vilaine 21 miles E of Rennes. It has preserved in large part its medieval appearance. Among the many interesting relics of the past is an imposing feudal castle only partially preserved. The church of Notre Dame is another notable object. Pop. in 1901 7335 (commune, 10,775). Near the town is the Château des Rochers, celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sévigné.

Vitry-en-Artois, *ve-trwë-ä-rtwä*, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles ENE of Arras. Pop. about 3000.

Vitry-le-François, *ve-trwë-lë-fräns-wä*, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, 19 miles SSE of Châlons on the right bank of the Marne at the commencement of the Rhine-Marne Canal and of the canal which skirts the Marne. It is a comparatively modern town, having been founded by François I. On the central square stands the fine church of Notre Dame. The place was until recently a fortress. Pop. (commune) in 1901 8561.

Vitry-sur-Seine, *ve-trwë-silä-sän*, a town of France, in Seine, in the northeastern outskirts of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1901 9694.

Vittel, *veet-tät*, a small town of France, in Vosges, 25 miles W of Epinal. It has mineral springs.

Victoria, *vit-to-re-lä*, a town of Sicily province of Syracuse, on the Camarina 14 miles WNW of Modica. Pop. in 1901 (including the little port of Scoglitti, 8 miles distant), 23,161.

Vitoria, a town of Spain. See **VITORIA**.

Vitoria, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on Yonge's Creek, 7 miles S of Simcoe, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 400.

Vitorio, *vit-to-re-o*, a town of Italy, in Venetia, province and 20 miles N of Treviso. It has recently been constituted out of the former towns of Caneda and Serravalle. It has a cathedral and a church containing an altar piece by Titian. Pop. in 1901, 8317 (commune, 18,969).

Vitznau, *vit-nöw*, a village and resort of Switzerland, on Lake Lucerne, 10 miles SE of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi.

Viva, a post-hamlet of Ponce Coupée parish La.

Vivara, *ve-vä-rä*, an islet between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

Vivarnais, *ve-vä-rä*, an old district of France, in Lan guedoc now comprised in the department of Ardèche. Its capital was Viviers.

Vivero, *ve-vä-ro*, a seaport of Spain province and 45 miles N of Laga, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 12,843.

Vivian, a post-village of Caddo parish La. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Shreveport.

Vivian, a post-hamlet of Wascona co. Minn. about 24 miles SSE of Mankato.

Vivian, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welch. It has coal and coke interests. Pop. about 800.

Viviers, *ve-vö-ä*, a town of France in Ardèche on the Rhone 17 miles SSE of Privas. It was the capital of Vivernis. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 3500).

Vivonne, *ve-vö-n*, a small town of France, in Yonne, 11 miles SSW of Poitiers.

Vizä, *ve-vä*, a small town of European Turkey 74 miles NW of Constantinople.

Vizagapatam, *ve-zä-gä-pä-täm*, a seaport of Madras British India, capital of the district of Vizagapatam on the Coromandel coast, 57 miles E of Coimbatore. Lat. 17° 42' N. Pop. in 1901 49,592.

Vizakna, a town of Hungary. See **SALEMBAS**.

Vizcaya, a province of Spain. See **BISCAY**.

Vizion, *ve-zä-on* or **Vision**, a town of Portugal in Beira 46 miles NNE of Coimbra. It has an interesting old cathedral and just outside of the town is a church reputed to contain the tomb of Rodrick the last king of the Visigoths. Vision is noted for its annual fair held in September. There are some remains of ancient fortifications. Pop. in 1900 8316.

Vizitingrad, *ve-zä-g-droog*, a small seaport of British India, presidency and 165 miles S by E of Bombay.

Vizianagram, *ve-zä-g-nä-gräm*, a town of Madras British India, 25 miles NN of Vizagapatam. Pop. in 1901 37,210.

Vizille, *ve-zë*, a town of France, in Isère, near the river Romanche, 10 miles S of Grenoble. It has an old castle, recently restored with a fine park. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4961.

Vizzini, *vit-zë-në*, a town of Sicily province and 29 miles SW of Catania. Pop. in 1901 17,764.

Vizwardingen, *vit-wärd-ën*, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Nieuwen Mass 6 miles W of Rotterdam. It is a busy seat of the herring and cod fisheries. Pop. in 1899 16,863.

Vladikavkaz, *vlä-dee-kä-v-kä*, a town of Caucasasia, Russia, capital of the territory of the Terek, on the river Terek and on the northern slope of the Caucasus about 50 miles S of Morduk. It is an important military station and has an active trade. Pop. in 1897 48,843 mostly Russians, Armenians, and Jews.

Vladimir, *vlä-dyë-mëer*, a government of Russia, nearly in its centre, between the government of Moscow on the W and that of Nishni-Novgorod on the E. Area, 18,864 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Oka (an affluent of the Volga) and its affluent, the Klyazma. The government occupies a very inferior position as an agricultural region, but is noted as a great seat of the cotton and linen manufacture. Pop. in 1897 1,670,733.

Vladimir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vladimir picturesquely situated on the river Klyazma, about 110 miles ENE of Moscow. It was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages having been, between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, the chief seat of sovereignty in Russia, as the capital of the grand-principality of Vladimir (Sasdal) which was absorbed by Moscow. It is now an almost insignificant place, having little share in

the great industrial activity of the region. It has preserved some interesting memorials of its past in the Kremlin in its many ecclesiastical edifices, notably the cathedral of the Ascension and the Dmitriyevskiy cathedral, and in the Golden Gate, a triumphal arch. Pop. in 1897, 23,300.

Vladimir (Pol. *Włodzimierz*, *włod-sze-me-sinsh*), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 27 miles SSW of Kovel. Pop. in 1897, 9595.

Vladivostok, *vil'-da-voe-tok*, a town, fortress of the first class, and important naval station of Asiatic Russia, capital of Primorskaya (the Maritime Province) is situated on Muraviev Peninsula, between the Amur and Golden Horn bays of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 43° 5' N. lon. 131° 54' E. It is the terminus of one of the branches of the Transiberian railway (connecting with the main line at Harbin) and is in direct railway communication (Ussuri road) with Khabarovka, on the Amur. Vladivostok has a good harbor which is ice-bound for about three months of the year. It is irregularly built, and contains an arsenal and other government buildings, naval school, girls' and boys' gymnasia, museum, Oriental Institute, etc. It has manufactures of machinery, bricks, and four saw-mills, a brewery, etc. It has considerable export and import trade. Pop. in 1897, 28,890. In 1901, 33,004, of whom 24,700 were military and 8004 Chinese.

Vlieland, *vlie'-lant*, an island of the Netherlands in North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuider Zee, between the islands of Texel and Terschelling. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. about 700.

Viliets, a banking post-village of Marshall co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Vissingen, Netherlands. See *Flussens*.

Vlotho, *vlo'-tho*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles SSW of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. in 1900, 4337.

Voca, a post-village of McCulloch co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Vöcklabruck, *vö'-k'la-bruck*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Vöckla, 20 miles SW of Wels. Pop. about 3000.

Vöcklabruck, a town of Upper Austria, in the district of Vöcklabruck on the Vöckla. Pop. about 3000.

Vodena, *vo'-da-na* or *Vodina*, a town of Turkey in Rumelia, vilayet and 46 miles NW of Saloniki, on the Vardar. Pop. estimated at about 15,000.

Voel, *loo'-eh*, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, the source of the Forth, an affluent of the Torth.

Vogansville, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 13 miles NE. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Vogel Center, a post-village of Milwaukee co. Mich. on the Otum River 31 miles E of Cadillac. Pop. 75.

Vogelsberg, *fo'-ghels-ber'-g*, a mountain-range of Germany in Hesse and the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, between the Rhön and Spessart on the E. and SE and the Westerwald and Taunus on the W and SW. The greatest elevation is a little over 2500 feet.

Vogesen, the German name of the Vosges.

Voghera, *vo'-gher-a*, a town of Italy province of Pavia 10 miles ENE. of Alessandria, on the Staffora, an affluent of the Po. Pop. in 1901, 13,102 (commune 20,681).

Vogler's Cove, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 7½ miles from Port Medway. Pop. about 500.

Vogtland, *vo'-gt'-lant*, or *Voigtland*, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony now comprised in the circle of Weissenfels.

Vohburg, *fo'-bürg*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 8 miles E. of Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. about 1300.

Vohemar, *vo'-h-mar*, a town on the NE coast of Madagascar.

Vohwinkel, *fo'-vín'-kel*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mettmann. Pop. in 1900, 9639.

Volron, *völ'-ron*, a town of France, in Isère, 10 miles NW of Grenoble. It has extensive and varied manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 8723 (commune, 12,826).

Volterra, *lee*, a mountain mass of the department of Haute-Savoie, France, about 10 miles E. by N of Geneva, Switzerland. Height (the Calvaire or Grand Signal) 4875 feet. The summit commands a magnificent view.

Voitsberg, *voits'-ber'-g*, a town of Styria, 10 miles W of Graz. Pop. in 1900, 3313.

Volant, a post borough of Lawrence co. Pa. on Nesquehoning Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co. & E. 13 miles NNE. of Newcastles. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Volterra, the ancient name of Volterra.

Volcan de Agua, a volcano of Guatemala. See *AGUA*.

Volcan de Fuego, Guatemala. See *FUEGO*.

Volcano, a small volcanic island in Decatur Strait, off the SW extremity of Neuquena (Bismarck Archipelago).

Volcano, or *Tinakula*, an island of the Santa Cruz (or La Pérouse) group, Pacific Ocean.

Volcano, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, SW of the Bonin Islands, in about lat. 34° 45' N. lon. 141° 15' E. They are claimed by Japan and yield much sulphur.

Volcano, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, SE. of Japan. Lat. 31° 10' N. lon. 139° 45' E.

Volcano, a post-village of Amador co. Cal. on Sutter Creek, 12 miles NE. of Jackson, on the Southern Pacific R. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 400.

Volcano, a post-village of Wood co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 10 miles E. by N of Parkersburg. Pop. 200.

Volga, *voig'-la*, a river of Russia and the largest in Europe, rises near the village of Volgino-Verkhovye, on the Valdai plateau, government of Tver at an elevation of about 690 feet above the sea, in lat. about 57° 15' N. Its general course is directionally eastward as far as Kazan (about lon. 43° E.), beyond which point it flows E., emptying into the Caspian Sea through a broad delta of numerous arms 30-40 miles below Astrakhan. The total length of the river is about 2300 miles, of which almost the entire course is navigable (to Kazan). Steamboats ascend to Tver. The landscape of the Volga is that of dark and gloomy forests, open pastures, and meadow lands and steppes, with bluffs, rising 300-400 ft. high bordering the right (W.) bank from Nizhni-Novgorod almost to the Caspian depression. The width of the stream is at ordinary stages of water about 400 ft. at Rahov, 700 ft. at Tver 1100-1850 ft. at Kostroma, and 2400 ft. at Nizhni-Novgorod. At Saratov during spring overflows, the width varies from 1½ to nearly 5 miles, while at Astrakhan, beyond the first delta bifurcation, the main stream has a width of from ½ to 1½ miles. At Nizhni-Novgorod the overflows, as in the case of the lower Mississippi extend over many miles. The chief affluents of the Volga are, on the right the Oka, Sura, and Sarpa, and on the left, the Tverina, Mologa, Shkema, Kostroma, Unzha, Veluga, Kama, Meina, and Samara. The first delta-arm the Akhtaba, is given off about 17 miles below Dabovka. The principal towns situated on the Volga are, in descending order: Tver, Rybinsk, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratov, Tsimlyan, Sarpa, and Astrakhan. The Volga has a large fleet of passenger and freight steamboats, but its navigation is largely impeded by shallow bars and islands during periods of low water and is closed by ice for many months during the winter. Various canals establish communication with the waters of the Black Baltic, and White seas. The river abounds in fish the sturgeon fishery being especially important. Area of drainage-basin about 560,000 sq. m.

Volga, a post-station of Jefferson co. Ind. 8 miles WNW of Madiwone.

Volga, a banking post town of Clayton co. Iowa, on the Volga River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 65 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Volga, a banking post-village of Brookings co. S. Dak. in a grain and stock raising region about 7 miles W. by N of Brookings, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Volga, a post-village of Barbour co. W. Va. Pop. 100.

Volga River, Iowa, enters the Turkey River about 10 miles SE. of Elkhart.

Volhynia, *vo'-lin-ya* (Pol. *Wojna Wo-lean*) a government of Russia, having Galicia on the SW and Russian Poland on the W. Area, 27,743 sq. m. The surface is in great part undulating or flat. In the S it is hilly and is places rugged. In the N there are extensive marshes and peat-bogs, as well as large forests. The region is drained mainly by affluents of the Pripyet by the Teteriv (like the Pripyet, an affluent of the Dnieper) and by the Bug, an affluent of the Vistula on the W border. Large quantities of cereals are raised. Beets constitute an important crop and tobacco is grown. Live-stock is abundant. Pop. is 1,897,299,903. There are many Poles among the nobility and the inhabitants of the towns. The Jews constitute a large element in the urban population. Capital Zhitomir. In the Middle Ages there was a principality of Volhynia. This was united with Lithuania and later constituted a part of the Polish kingdom. The region was taken by Russia in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793, 1795).

Volia, a banking post-village of Yankton co. S. Dak., on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. 200.

Volinia, *vo'-lin-ya*, a post-village of Cass co. Mich., 10 miles NE. of Cassopolis. Pop. 100.

Volbach, *fo'-hák*, a small town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 miles NE. of Würzburg.

Volksmarkt, *fo'-kher mark'*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 15 miles ENE. of Klagenfurt, on the Drava. Pop. about 2600.

Volkhov, vol'kov, a river of Russia, government of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen on its E side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows NNE. for 180 miles, and enters Lake Ladoga on its S side. It is navigable.

Volkmarsson, folk-meas-on a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 18 miles NNW of Cassel. Pop. about 2000.

Volkoviak, vol-ko-viak a town of Russia, 42 miles SSE of Grodno. Pop. in 1897 10,584.

Volkmarst, a village and township of Natal southern Africa, in its extreme N part, on the borders of the Transvaal Colony. Elevation, 5435 feet.

Vollenhove, vol-len ho-veh a small town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, on the Zuider Zee 13 miles NNW of Zwolle.

Volkmar, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 65 miles NE of Riga. Pop. in 1897 6124.

Vollney, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co. Iowa, on the Yellow River about 22 miles SW of Lansing.

Vollmoey, a post-hamlet in Volney township (town) Oswego co. N.Y. about 12 miles SE of Oswego. The town, which includes Fulton village, has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 7674.

Vollmoey, a post-village of Grayson co. Va. The banking point is Marion.

Volo (Or Volos) a town of Thessaly Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Magnesia, on the N side of the Gulf of Volo, at the foot of Mt. Pelion. It is the principal seaport of Thessaly and has grown very rapidly in recent years. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1896 16,738.

Volo, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. about 20 miles W by S. of Waukegan. Pop. 160.

Volo, a post-office of Bell co. Tex.

Vologda, a government of European Russia, the largest next to Archangel, immediately S of which it lies between lat. 58° and 65° N. On the E the Ural Mountains separate it from Siberia. Area 145,428 sq. m. Except in the E, where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural Mountains, the surface is an undulating plain, drained by the Dvina and its affluents, the chief of which are the Vy tobezda and Sukhona, and by the Pechora. The largest lake within the government is Kabinzhoye in the extreme SW. Nearly the whole region is covered with forests, which contain much game. Capital Vologda. Pop. in 1897 1,365,597.

Vologda, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vologda, near its SW extremity on the Vologda, an affluent of the Sukhona, 110 miles N of Yaroslavl. The chief feature of the place is the number of churches. Vologda has considerable trade but it long ago ceased to be the busy commercial centre that it once was when much of the Siberian traffic passed through it. Pop. in 1897 27,822.

Volo, Gulf of (anc. Sinus Pagasæus) an inlet of the Aegean Sea, indenting the coast of Thessaly Greece, and opening southward into the Channel of Trikeri a part of the waters separating Kuba from the main-land. Length and breadth about 18 miles each. At its N end is the town of Volo.

Volosca, or Volosano, a town of Austria-Hungary in Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero. Pop. about 2000. The commune (pop. 4000) includes Abbebi.

Voldetshok, Russia. See Vysny Volotskoy.

Volpiano, vol-pe-ko a town of Italy province and 11 miles NNE of Turin. Pop. about 4000.

Volsinil, the ancient name of Bolzani.

Volsk, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NE of Saratov on the Volga. It is the seat of considerable industry and trade. Pop. in 1897 27,829.

Volta, vol'ta, a river of Africa, rises in French Sudan in the so-called Black and White Volta arms flows SE and S through the Gold Coast territory (forming for some distance the boundary with Togoland) and enters the ocean at Adida, in lat. 5° 45' N lon 0° 40' E after a course of about 600 miles. It is navigable for minor craft for 350 miles.

Volta, a post-village of Merced co. Cal. The banking point is Merced.

Voltivrie, a banking post-village of McHenry co. N. Dak. on the Minneapolis St. Paul and Saint Ste Marie R. The banking point is Volta or Balfour. Pop. 150.

Voltairre, Cape, a headland of northwestern Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W.

Volta Mantovana, a village and commune of northern Italy, in the province of Mantua, near the Mincio River. A battle was fought here in July, 1848, between the Austrian forces on one side and the Italian and Sardinian forces on the other. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4123.

Voltsa, vol'tsa, a cape of South Africa, at the S. entrance of the Orange River into the Atlantic Ocean.

Volkchansk, vol-shansk a town of Russia, 43 miles NE of Kharkov, on the Volcha. Pop. in 1897 11,322.

Volterra, vol'ta na (anc. Volaterræ) a town of Italy in Tuscany province and 33 miles SE of Pisa. It commands fine views of the Apennines and the sea. A massive Etruscan wall 4½ miles in circumference, still surrounds the town. Outside of the Porta di Diana is the Necropolis, the contents of whose tombs have been transferred to the museum. The venerable cathedral with a richly decorated chapel the baptistry of San Giovanni (an octagonal church) and the handsome Palazzo dei Priori, dating from the thirteenth century are among the most striking edifices. The Palazzo Maffei-Guarnacci contains paintings by Salvator Rosa. The octadel built in the fourteenth century serves now as a house of correction. The national museum contains interesting sculptures, Etruscan urns, coins, etc. Volterra has famous alabaster works and manufactures salt from the springs in the vicinity. It is the seat of a bishop. Volterra was an important city of the ancient Etruscans. Pop. in 1901, 6213 (commune, 14,433).

Voltri, vol'tra, a town of northern Italy 9 miles W of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901 5692 (commune, 14,710).

Volturno, vol-tso-no (anc. Volturnus) a river of southern Italy rises in the province of Campobasso, flows SE. to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles SE of Gaeta. Length about 180 miles.

Voluntown, a post-village in Voluntown township (town), Windham co. Conn. 13 miles ENE of Norwich. Pop. of the town in 1900 672.

Vulnsia, a county in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean has an area of 1281 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the St. John's River and is partly occupied by lagoons and swamps. Capital De Land. Pop. in 1890 8407 in 1900 10,003.

Vulnsia, a village of Chautauque co. N.Y. 5 miles SW of Westfield of which it is a rural free-delivery. Pop. 100.

Volvic, vol'vek a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles SW of Riom. It is picturesquely situated at the base of a volcanic cone. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built and which is shipped in large quantities for paving. The town possesses a school of art. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 2600).

Vonit, one of the Puy Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Vonit, von-it na, a small town of Greece nomarchy of Attika and Acarnania, on the Bay of Vonitae on inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles SE of Preveza.

Vonnere, a post-village of Monroe co. Tenn. The banking point is Madisonville.

Voorburg, voo-bra a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the eastern outskirts of the Hague.

Voorheesville, a post-village of Albany co. N.Y. on the West Shore and the Delaware and Hudson R. 11 miles W of Albany. Pop. in 1900 44.

Voorhies, a post-village of Piatt co. Ill. on the Washburn R. 20 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 200.

Voorhies, a post village of Blackhawk co. Iowa. Pop. 80.

Voorne-en-Putten, voo-neh en-pu-ten na island of the Netherlands between the Meuse and Haringvliet. It was originally two islands, Voorne and Putten. On it are the towns of Heteroduin and Briel.

Vorarlberg, vor-ah-bey the westernmost district of Austria-Hungary constituting a crownland of the monarchy. It is bounded on the N by Bavaria on the E. by Tyrol, on the S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and on the W. by Liechtenstein and the Swiss canton of St. Gall. Area 1044 sq. m. The Rhine flows along the W. boundary discharging its waters into the Lake of Constance, on which Vorarlberg borders for a short distance. The district is covered by the Alps, which here attain an elevation of over 11,000 feet. The Arlberg range is on the E. border. Vorarlberg has its own Landtag or Legislature, but is administratively united with Tyrol. Capital, Bregenz. Pop. in 1890 159,516.

Vurdate, von-dá'ta, the northernmost island of the Timor East group, in the Malay Archipelago.

Vörde, voo-dá a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Schwelm. It is a seat of the iron and steel industry. Pop. in 1900 6597.

Vorderberg, von-dern-bey, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 14 miles WNW of Bruck with iron mines and large iron works. It is a tourist centre. Pop. in 1900, 3112.

Vorder Rhein. See RAINE.

Vordingborg, von-ding-borg, a small town of Denmark on the E. coast of the island of Seeland, opposite Faister.

Voreppe, *vo répp'* a small town of France, in Isère, 9 miles NW of Grenoble.

Vorey, *vo ré* a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N of Le Puy.

Vorhees, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio on the Ohio River and Western R. The banking point is Brookville. Pop 160.

Voronezh, an island in the Baltic Sea, forming part of the Russian government of Esthonia. Area 86 sq m. Pop about 2000.

Voronezh, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Khoper. **Voronezh**, *vo-ro-nézh* a government of south-central Russia, on both sides of the upper Don. Area, 25,450 sq m. The surface is mostly level or undulating. The soil is fertile, producing cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar) apples, etc. The breeding of horses is carried on extensively. Pop in 1897 2,546,255. Capital Voronezh.

Voronezh, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Voronezh situated on the Voronezh near its confluence with the Don 130 miles E of Kursk. It stands on a steep height, and is well built, with spacious thoroughfares. Among the objects of interest is a church with five blue cupolas (one of a great number of ecclesiastical structures) much resorted to by pilgrims and an arsenal no longer used as such on a little island in the river. There is a statue of Peter the Great, who began the construction of his Black Sea fleet at Voronezh. The town has many industrial establishments. Pop in 1897 (including suburbs) 51,146.

Vöröspatak, Transylvania. See **Vöröspatak**.

Vorskla, a river of Russia, which joins the Dniester 40 miles NW of Yekaterinoslav.

Vorst, *foort*, a town of Rhénish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 6 miles S.E. of Kempen. Pop in 1900 4440.

Vosburg, a post-village of Jasper co. Miss. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Meridian. Pop 200.

Vosburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. Pa., on the Susquehanna River 44 miles W of Tunkhannock.

Voss, a post-village of Wyoming co. Pa. The banking point is Tunkhannock. Pop 150.

Vosville, a post-village of Door co. Wis.

Vosges, *vösh* (see *Vosges* *Mont* *Ger* *Papetes* *vo gä son* or *Vogesen*, *väs göw*) a chain of mountains on the borders of France (departments of Haute-Rhin, Haute-Saône, and Vosges) and Germany (principally in Alsace) and having an (topographic) continuation in the Harz of the Peleins is. Their trend conforms closely to the course of the Rhine and of the opposite Black Forest. The valley of the Doubs on the S separates these mountains from the Jura. The mountains are chiefly of granite and covered with luxuriant forest (pine beech) up to a height of 3500 feet, beyond which they bear usually only grass. The lower slopes are largely vine-clad. They often assume a rounded form and are hence called by the French *ballon* (see *Bel* *den*). The culminating points are the Ballon de Guebwiller (Guebwiller or culter Reichen) 4687 ft. in elevation in Lyr or Alsace the Rothenbachkopf, 4300 ft. Klein Belchen 4168 ft. and the Ball de l'Alsace, the last on the Franco-German boundary 4083 ft. The Vosges contain silver copper lead, and coal but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt.

Vosges, a department is the NE of France, formed of the S part of the old province of Lorraine. Area, 2503 sq m. The chain of the Vosges extends along the E border rising to a height of over 4000 feet. In the SW part are the low mountains called Monts Faucillier in which the Saône takes its rise. The Moselle has its source in the SE corner of the department and the Meuse crosses the NW corner. Much of the surface is covered with forests. There are numerous mineral springs the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains-en-Vosges. Pop in 1891 410,190 in 1901 421,104. Capital, Epinal.

Vostoknesensk, a town of Russia, government and 34 miles WNW of Moscow. Pop about 2500. Now by is a famous monastery styled the New Jerusalem its principal church having been built after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Vötsch, *foétsch* a village of Lower Austria, in the district of Baden. It is a picturesquely situated health resort, and is noted for its wine. Pop in 1900 4013.

Vostoknesensk, a town of Russia, government of Kherson on the Bug 85 miles NW of Kherson. Pop. in 1897 14,178.

Voss, a post-village of Walsh co. N Dak. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Minot or Graton. Pop. 100.

Vostitsa, *voé-tit* (see *Agion*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Achaea, on the Corinthian Gulf,

18 miles ESE. of Patras. It has a good harbor and an active trade in currants. It is now officially styled *Agion* (Gr. A. yor).

Voth, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop 150.

Vottem, *voé'tem* a small town of Belgium, 2 miles N of Liège, on an affluent of the Meuse.

Vouge, *vo co-gé*, a river of Portugal, in Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean 5 miles N of Aveiro.

Vouillé, *voé yé* a small town of France, in Vienne, 10 miles WNW of Poitiers.

Voulte, *la, la vooll* a town of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles ENE. of Privas, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop about 2500.

Voutry, *voé vri* a village of France in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles E of Tours. On a neighboring height is the castle of Moncontour.

Voutry, *voé vree'* a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 5 miles from Villeneuve.

Voussiers, *voos-é* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardennes on the Aisne, 2 1/2 miles S of Mézières. Pop in 1901 3374.

Vovinskei, a post-hamlet of Claron co. Pa.

Vogussa, a river of Albania. See *Vogusa*.

Vozh (or more properly *Vozhe*) a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 40 miles NE of Lake Bielo-Ozero. Length 20 miles. It receives the river Vozhga, and discharges its surplus waters northward by the Vrid into Lake Latcha.

Vracène, *vra déh* a village of Belgium, in East Flanders 25 miles NE of Ghent.

Vrakhori (*vra-ku-ro*) or **Aggrinion**, *Lahe* (see *Trichonis*) a lake of Greece in Attica, SE of the town of Aggrinion (*Vrakhori*). It is nearly 15 miles long and about 3 miles wide.

Vrana, *Lahe*, a sheet of water in Dalmatia, near the coast 20 miles SE of Zara. It is 8 miles in length and very narrow. It is believed to have a subterranean connection with the Adriatic Sea.

Vranya (*Vranja*) a town of Serbia, 43 miles E of Pristina, near the S. extremity of the kingdom. It has iron-works and manufactures of arms. Pop. in 1901 11,921.

Vratza, a town of Bulgaria on the N slope of the western Balkans, about 40 miles NNE of Plova. It is a busy industrial and commercial centre. Pop in 1900 11,490.

Vrbna, *ver-bás* a river of Russia, which joins the Save between Crudek and Brod after a course of about 100 miles.

Vrede, *vra déh* a village of the Orange River Colony capital of a district 195 miles (direct) NNE of Bloemfontein. Pop about 250.

Vreden, *vra déh* a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles WNW of Münster. Pop about 2000.

Vriesenveen, *vra-sen-ven* a village of the Netherlands in Overijssel 25 miles ESE of Zwolle.

Vriesland, Netherlands. See *Falkland*.

Vriesland, *vree-land* a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich. 16 miles W of Grand Rapids, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop 200.

Vrigne-sous-Bell, *vreei-t bwa*, a commune of France, in Ardennes, on the ligne 4 miles NW of Sedan. Pop about 3800.

Vroomantou, a post village of Ontario on Ontario 3 miles from Sunderland.

Vryburg, a district in the E part of Bechuanaland, southern Africa. Capital Vryburg 124 miles (direct) N of Kimberley with which it is connected by rail. This town is also the capital of Bechuanaland, and has government buildings, churches, schools, hospitals, hotels, etc. Elevation 8800 feet.

Vryheid, *vri déh*, a town of Natal southeastern Africa, about 133 miles NNE of Pietermaritzburg. It is in a coal-bearing region.

Vuelta Abajo, *voé-é la á-sá no* (i.e. lower turn), a popular territorial division of Cuba comprises all of the island W of the meridian of Havana. It is very fertile and produces the finest tobacco in the world.

Vuelta Arriba, *voé-é la ex-á-sá no* (i.e. upper turn) a popular territorial division of Cuba, comprising all the island between the meridian of Havana and Cienfuegos or Santa Clara.

Vueltas, *voé-é la*, a town of Cuba, in Santa Clara province, about 10 miles ENE of Santa Clara.

Vukovar, *voó-ko-vas* a town of Austria-Hungary in Slavonia, capital of the co. of Eszék (Syrmia), on the right bank of the Danube, 24 miles SE of Eszék. Pop in 1900 9710, engaged in fisheries, silk-culture, milling, distilling, viniculture, trade, etc.

Vulcan, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. The banking point is Gunnison. Pop 150.

Vulcan, a post-village of Dickinson co. Minn. on the Northwestern Line 10 miles (direct) E by S of Iron Mountain. It has iron-mines. Pop about 1200.

Vulcan, a village of Mingo co. W Va. Pop 169.

Vulcanello, Lipari Islands. See **VULCANO**.

Vulcano, vol-ká'no, or **Volcano**, vol-ká'no (ana. *Vulcania*) the southernmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles N of Sicily. It is about 7 miles in length, and has near its center a volcano and crater the latter being about 1600 feet in greatest diameter. Off its N coast is the islet of **VULCANELLO** (Little **Vulcano**) which is joined to **Vulcano** by a low lava neck. **Vulcano** was in activity as late as 1883.

Vulpera, a village and health resort of the Lower Engadine Switzerland close to Tarasp. Elevation 4166 feet.

Vulton, a creek, a post-hamlet of Graves co. Ky. 5 miles from Mayfield.

Vultarua, the ancient name of the **VOLTURNO**.

Vuuna, voo'na, one of the Fiji Islands.

Vuoksa, voo-ox'sa, or **Vuoksi**, a river of Finland flows through numerous lakes including Lake Naama on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imaira and enters Lake Ladoga at Kerkholm on its W side. The bulk of its waters is conveyed to the lake by a canal constructed half a century ago.

Vyatka, a river of Russia, which flows mainly through the government of Vyatka, and joins the Kama on the right, after a course of about 750 miles.

Vyatka, v'yá'tká, an extensive government of European Russia in its E. part, situated in the basin of the river Kama (a NE affluent of the Volga) which rises in this government and forms part of its S. boundary (in its lower course) and whose large affluent the Vyatka, drains a great part of the region. Area, 59,328 sq. in. The surface is in part broken or undulating and in part level in the

NE. It is hilly. Forests cover much of the surface. Among the agricultural products, in addition to grain are flax and hemp. The minerals include iron and copper. There are extensive iron- and steel-works. Pop in 1897 3,082,786. About four fifths of the inhabitants are Russians. About one-fifth belong to Finnish tribes (*Ostyaks, Tcheremisses*). Capital **Vyatska**.

Vyatska, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Vyatska, on the river Vyatka, in lat. 58° 17' N. It has an active trade. Pop in 1897 15,776.

Vyasma, v'yá'smá, a town of Russia in the government of Smolensk about 100 miles ENE of the town of Smolensk and about the same distance WSW of Moscow. Pop in 1897 15,776.

Vyborg, a town of Finland. See **VIMBOR**.

Vyerny, v'yér'nee, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the territory of Dzemryetchensk situated at the N. foot of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tan about 50 miles from the river Ili and about the same distance from Lake Issyk-kul. It suffered from a destructive earthquake in 1887. Pop in 1897 23,982.

Vyg (Vigsoero) a lake of Russia, in the NW part of the government of Olonets. Area, about 300 sq. m. It is fed by the Southern Vyg and discharges by the Northern Vyg into Onega Bay an arm of the White Sea.

Vykhny Volochok, a town of Russia government of Tver 70 miles NW of the city of Tver on the river Tona, at the commencement of the canal which connects that stream with the Tvertsa and thus affords communication between the Baltic and Caspian seas. Pop in 1897 10,722.

Vytehegda, v'yé'hé'dá, a river of Russia, in the government of Vologda, flows generally SW, and joins the Northern Dvina after a course of nearly 700 miles.

Vytegra, v'yé'tgrá, a town of Russia, government of Olonets on the Vytegra, 9 miles from its mouth in Lake Onega, and 73 miles SE of Petrozavodsk. It carries on a large trade. Pop in 1897 4501.

W

Wandl, Switzerland. See **WAND**.

Wag, wág (Hun. *Vág*) a river of western Hungary rises in the Carpathian Mountains and, after a W. SW and S. course of about 250 miles joins the so-called Pressburg arm of the Danube, which a few miles below at Komorn under the name of the **Wag** Danube unites with the main arm. Chief affluent, the **Avra**.

Wag-Bistritz, wág bistrits (Hun. *Vág-Bistritz*) wág bít'st'rits) a town of Hungary on the river **Wag** 23 miles NE of Trentschin. Pop about 2000.

Wag-Neustadt, wág noistádt (Hun. *Vág-Neustadt*) wág noistádt) a town of Hungary, 1 and 3 miles NNW of Neutra, on the **Wag**. Pop in 1900 5394.

Waal, wá (and *Waal*) a river of the Netherlands one of the principal arms of the Rhine. See **RIJN**.

Waalwijk, wá'wik a small town of the Netherlands in North Brabant 10 miles W of Soest-Duc.

Wabam, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is West Newton.

Wabash, a river the most important northern tributary of the Ohio, rises in the Grand Reservoir Mercer co. Ohio, enters Indiana, passes Rindon Huntington **Wabash** Penn., Logansport, Lafayette Covington Terre Haute, and Vincennes and from a short distance below Terre Haute forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana to the point of its discharge into the Ohio River. Length about 550 miles. The river is continually navigable to Covington and during stages of high water to Lafayette. The Ohio tributary is the White River.

Wabash, wab'bash a county in the SE part of Illinois, has an area of 226 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Wabash River and on the W by Bonpas Creek. Capital Mount Carmel. Pop in 1890 11,866 in 1900 12,083.

Wabash, a county in the northeastern part of Indiana, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash, El and Mississinewa rivers and is partly drained by the Salamonie. Capital Wabash. Pop in 1890 27,126 in 1900 33,200.

Wabash, a post-station of Wayne co. Ill.

Wabash, a city, capital of Wabash co., Ind. on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and the Cleveland, Cin-

cinnati Chicago and St. Louis Rs. 42 miles SW of Fort Wayne. It contains a number of notable public buildings (Memorial Hall Webster City Library) and has large rail road-shops iron works, and manufactures of church, school and office-furniture, box board and paper, cash-registers, sleds and carts hats etc. Pop in 1900 5618.

Wabash, a banking post-village of Cass co. Neb. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop 60.

Wabash, a post-village of Mercer co. Ohio. Pop 75.

Wabash, a post-station of Giles co. Va.

Wabasha, wab'ha-shaw a county in the SE part of Minnesota bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by Lake Pepin on the E by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Zumbro and also drained by the Minnesota River. Capital **Wabasha**. Pop in 1890 16,972 in 1900 18,924.

Wabasha, a banking city, capital of Wabasha co. Minn. on the SW bank of the Mississippi River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 33 miles NNW of Winona. It has a brewery flouring mills etc. Pop in 1900 3,238.

Waboseo, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line. Pop in 1900 178.

Wabonsee, wá-bown'see, a county in the northeastern part of Kansas has an area of 793 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Kansas River and is drained by Mill Creek and several head-streams of the Otago River. Capital Alma. Pop in 1890 11,730 in 1900 12,813.

Wabannsee, a post-village of Wabannsee co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Kansas River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 38 miles W by N of Topeka. Pop 200.

Wabaska, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ark. on the St. Louis Northwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop 250.

Wabeno, a post-village of Forest co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Oconto. Pop 100.

Wabigoon, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 94 miles from Bat Portage.

Wabnska, a post-hamlet of Lyon co. Nov.

Wacaboota, a post-station of Alachua co. Fla.

Wacoamaw, a post-township of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2453.

Wacoamaw River rises in the southern part of North Carolina, passes into South Carolina, and enters the Great Pee Dee River.

Wachapreague, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. The banking point is Onancock. Pop. 150.

Wachau, a town of Saxony Germany, 4 miles SE. of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900, 3007.

Wachenheim, *wāk en hima*, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 14 miles NW of Speyer. Pop. about 2300.

Wachendouk, *wāk ten-douk*, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles NW of Düsseldorf.

Wachusett, a hamlet of Worcester co. Mass. 6 miles SW of Fitchburg.

Wachusett (*waw choo-wēt*) Mountain, Worcester co., Mass., is about 8 miles SW of Fitchburg. Height, 2168 feet. It commands a beautiful view.

Wacutan, a post-village of Jefferson co. Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. 250.

Wacken, *wāk ken*, a village of Belgium in West Flanders, 20 miles SSE of Bruges.

Wacker, a post-village of Carroll co. Ill. The banking point is Havana. Pop. 200.

Waco, *wā ko*, a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Ala. 20 miles S by E. of Tusculum.

Waco, a post-town of Harrison co. Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Tallapoosa. Pop. in 1900 345.

Waco, a post-hamlet of Sedgewick co. Kan. 12 miles S of Wichita.

Waco, a post-village of Madison co., Ky. 8 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 250.

Waco, a post-village of Jasper co. Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Carl Junction. Pop. 200.

Waco, a banking post-village of York co. Neb. 44 miles W of Lincoln on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 318.

Waco, a post-village of Cleveland co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Waco, a post-village of Stark co. Ohio. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 250.

Waco, a post-village of Glen co. Tenn. The banking point is Lynville. Pop. 150.

Waco, a city and county seat of McLennan co. Tex. is situated on the Brazos River 100 miles (direct) NE of Austin, on the Houston and Texas Central the International and Great Northern and other railroads. It has a notable Federal building, a court-house and a large natatorium, and is the seat of Baylor University (Baptist) with a large library and about 800 students, the Academy of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) the Paul Quinn College, and the Add-Ran Christian University. The industrial establishments of the city embrace flouring and cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, brick and tile and bottling-works, grain-elevators, etc. Warm and medicinal artesian waters are obtained here. Pop. in 1890, 14,445. In 1900 20,685.

Waconia, *wā ko-nē*, a banking post-village of Carver co. Minn. on Waconia Lake, 11 miles W of Shakopee, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 728.

Wacooches, a post-station of Lee co. Ala.

Waconota, a banking post-village of Clinton co. Mich., on the Looking Glass River 12 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. 250.

Waconta, *wāh-ko'ta*, a post-station of Goodhue co. Minn. on Lake Pepin, 6 miles ESE. of Red Wing, and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Wadai, *wā dī* (written in French, *Ouadai*) a native state or emirate of central Africa, formerly very powerful and saw a protectorate of France, constituting part of the Chad Territory or *Hinterland* of French Congo. It lies between Lake Chad and Baghirmi on the W and Darfur on the E. and is in part in the Sahara and in part in the ill-defined Sudan. The surface is largely arid, of a steppe or true desert character but there are some very fertile and cultivated tracts and also dense forest. A number of oases are scattered through the region. The small Lake Fitri is in the west-central portion. The population, estimated at about 2,000,000, is composed chiefly of Mohammedan negroes and Arabs, who as yet give little evidence of contact with western civilization. Capital Abouhr (Abouhe) on the caravan route connecting with Bengasi.

Wadan, Africa. See *Hops*.

Wadawana Grove, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. 16½ miles NW of Freeport. Pop. 100.

Wadefells, a post-station of Rockingham co. N.C.

Waddington, a post-village of Humboldt co. Cal. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. 300.

Waddington, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. in Waddington township (town) on the St. Lawrence

River, about 20 miles NE. of Ogdensburg. The river here affords extensive water-power. Pop. about 750; of the town in 1900, 3001.

Waddy, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Ky., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Wade, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Wade, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Wade, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Denison Tex. Pop. 160.

Wade, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio River 21 miles above Marietta.

Wade, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Pottsville. Pop. about 400.

Wadbridge, a town of England, on the NW coast of Cornwall, at the head of the estuary of the Camel, 5 miles NW of Bodmin. Pop. in 1801 2186.

Wadefal, *wā-dēh fā*, a village of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Nile, about 25 miles N of the N. extremity of the Albert Nyanza.

Wad-el-Habid, *wād el hā beed* a river of Morocco, a tributary of the Morrobya.

Wadena, *wā-dē-nā*, a county in the north-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 833 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crow Wing River and is also drained by the Leaf and Red Eye rivers. Capital Wadena. Pop. in 1890 4833. In 1900 7921.

Wadena, a post-village of Benton co., Ind. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Pewee. Pop. 160.

Wadena, a post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River and on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles WNW of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Wadena, a banking post-village capital of Wadena co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern R., 162 miles W of Duluth. Pop. in 1900 1530.

Wadenswell, *wā-dēn-wēl* or *Wadenswell*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SSE of Zürich on the S. side of the Lake of Zürich. It has manufactures of textiles, chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1900 7692.

Wadesboro, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ky. about 32 miles SSE of Paducah.

Wadesboro, a banking post-town, capital of Anson co. N.C. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines, 22 miles SSE of Charlotte. It has cotton and silk mills and manufacture of cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900 1840.

Wadka Mill, a post-village of Clark co. Ky., 6 miles NE. of Winchester.

Wadestown, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va. about 45 miles SSE of Wheeling. Pop. 100.

Wadestown, a post-village of Posey co. Ind., 16 miles NW of Evansville, on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Pop. 200.

Wadesville, a post-village of Clarke co. Va. Pop. 60.

Wadestown, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C. The banking point is Troy.

Wadhams, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Port Huron. Pop. 150.

Wadhams Mills, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 36 miles E of Plattsburgh. Pop. 140.

Wadhurst, a small town of England, co. of Sussex 6 miles SE of Tunbridge Wells.

Wadi-Halfa, *wā dē hāl fā*, a town of the Egyptian Sudda, on the right bank of the Nile, about 1 mile below the second cataract, and near the southern confines of Egypt proper. It is on the Nile railway. Lat. 21° 14' N.

Wading River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a stream of the same name, 9 miles W of Fackerton.

Wading River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. about 9 miles NW of Riverhead and ½ mile from Long Island Sound, on the Long Island R. Pop. about 400.

Wadi-Nun, *wā dē nūn*, a town of southwestern Morocco on the river Nun, about 25 miles E of Cape Nun.

Wadji, *wād-jēn*, one of the smaller Aru Islands, with a village of the same name on its W side.

Wadley, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and other railroads, about 100 miles NW of Savannah. Pop. in 1900 630.

Wadleys Falls, a post-village of Stratford co. N.H., on the Lamprey River about 16 miles SW of Dover. Pop. about 100.

Wadmalaw Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C.

Wad-Medina, *wād mād-dē-nā*, a town of the Egyptian Sudan, on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrak, about

114 miles SE. of Khatum It was formerly of considerable importance.

Wadowice, wá-do-foot'sh, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 23 miles WSW of Cracow Pop. in 1901 4528

Wadsworth, a post-village of Antelope co. Ala. The banking point is Montgomery Pop. about 225

Wadsworth, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the Des Plaines River 43 miles N by W of Chicago Pop. 150

Wadsworth, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. The banking point is Franklin.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Huron co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Badaxe

Wadsworth, a banking post-village of Weebec co. Nev. on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific R., 34 miles ENE. of Reno It is in a mining region Pop. about 1100

Wadsworth, a banking post-village of Medina co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 14 miles WSW of Akron It has manufactures of carriage, brick and tile, box-board, boiler injectors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1764

Wady-Nam, a town of Morocco. See **WADI NUY**

Wady Petra, a post-village of Stark co. Ill. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles N by W of Peoria.

Waelder, wael der a banking post-village of Gonzales co., Tex. on the Galveston Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 40 miles W of Columbus It has cotton-gins Pop. about 500

Waelghem, wá-gh-ehm, a town of Belgium province of West Flanders, 9 miles NE of Courtrai Pop. in 1900, 8071

Waelchoot, wá-er't a village of Belgium province of East Flanders, 9 miles NNW of Ghent

Waeland, Belgium. See **WALS PAYS DE**

Waelmaester, wá-má-ster a commune of Belgium province of East Flanders, 16 miles E by N of Ghent, on the Durme. Pop. about 6000

Waes, Páys de, pá-eh yá an ancient district in the Belgian province of East Flanders and the adjoining part of the Dutch province of Zealand. It is famed for its fertility

Wagar, a post-village of Washington co. Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson Pop. 200

Wagener, a post-town of Aiken co. S. C. on the South ern R. The banking point is Datsburg Pop. in 1900 192

Wagenfeld, wá-ghen feld a commune of Prussia, in Hanover, about 10 miles SE of Diepholz. Pop. in 1900 3165

Wageningen, wá-ghen ing-en, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine 11 miles W of Arnhem. It is the seat of an agricultural college. Pop. in 1900, 9027

Wager River, a large estuary or inlet of Arctic America, W of Southampton Island

Wagersville, a post-village of Estille co. Ky. The banking point is Irvine.

Wagga Wagga, a town of New South Wales, on the Murrumbidgee River 70 miles NNE of Albany Pop. about 5000

Wagoner, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 368

Wagoner, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ohio, 19 miles E. by N of Marysville, Ky.

Wagner, a post-village of Mifflin co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 13 miles ENE of Lewisburg Pop. 100

Wagner, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 250

Wagner, a post-village of Hunt co. Tex. Pop. 75

Wagner, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. Pop. 190

Wagoner, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I. T., 18 miles N of Muskogee on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has bottling works, an ice-plant, cotton and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2372

Wagesmoand, a post-village of Mora co. N. Mex. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Las Vegas. Pop. 160

Wagontown, a post-hamlet of Chester co. Pa. 40 miles by rail W of Philadelphia.

Wagon Wheel Gap, a village of Mineral co. Colo.

Wagram, wá-grám a village of Lower Austria in the Marchfeld, on the little river Rausbach, 11 miles NE of Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, gained here on July 6 1809 which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn

Wagram, a post-hamlet of Licking co. Ohio.

Wagstadt, wá-g'stádt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles SE of Troppau Pop. in 1900 4556

Wahalak, wah-há-lak, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio R., 15 miles E. of Macon.

Wahkiakum, wah-ke-lk'um, a county in the SW part of Washington. Area, 275 sq. m. It is bounded on the S by the Columbia River Capital Cathlamet. Pop. in 1900, 2628, in 1900, 2810

Wahlern, wá-han, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles SW of Bern.

Wahlershausen, wá-lers-hów sen a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Cassel Pop. in 1900, 3711

Wehlstatt. See **LUXEMBURG**

Wahnapitac, a village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Sudbury Pop. 175

Wahoo, wah-hoo' a post-hamlet of Lumpkin co. Ga. 17 miles N of Gainesville.

Wahoo, a banking post-village, capital of Saunders co., Neb. on Cottonwood Creek, at the mouth of Wehoo Creek and on the Burlington Route and other railroads 54 miles W of Omaha. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900 2100

Wahpeton, wah-pé-ton a banking city, capital of Richland co. N. D. on the Red River of the North and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 27 miles W of Fargo Falls It has grain and lumber interests and is the seat of Red River Valley University Pop. in 1900 2223

Wahren, wá-ran a village of Saxony circle of Leipzig. Pop. in 1900 4641

Währing, wá-ring a former village of Austria, now part of Vienna.

Wahatch Mountains, Utah. See **WARATCH MOUNTAINS**

Waia, wá-á one of the Fiji Islands South Pacific Ocean

Walldingen, wá-ling-en a town of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar on the Rems, 7 miles NE of Stuttgart Pop. in 1900 1141 The name of Ghibellines which was used in Italy to designate the adherents of the German emperors (at first of the house of Hohenstaufen) as against the Guelphs, the champions of Italian autonomy and supporters of the papal power is generally considered to have been derived from the name of this place

Walldorf, wá-ld'ort, a town of Baden 24 miles SE of Mannheim Pop. about 2008

Walldorf, wá-ld'ort a town and summer resort of Lower Austria, on the Ybbs, 43 miles WSW of Sankt Pölten It is a busy seat of the iron-industry Among its attractions is a handsome obelisk. Pop. in 1900 4448

Walldorf, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 22 miles NW of Krems Pop. about 2500

Walldorf, a post-station of Franklin co. Va.

Walldorf, Russia. See **WALDORF**

Wagau, or **Wagau**, wá-ghau, wá-ghau-oo' one of the Melanesia Islands, about 80 miles NW of the northwestern extremity of Papua and immediately E. of the equator. It is mountainous and rugged and mostly covered with dense forest. The island measures about 75 m. in length Its fauna includes a rare species of bird-of-paradise. There is a small settlement (Wagau) on the E. coast.

Wai-Ho, New Zealand. See **WAIHOU**

Waikato, wá-ke-to, the principal river of New Zealand in North Island, rises in Lake Taupo flows N and NW, and enters the ocean at Port Waikato, on the W coast, 36 miles E of Auckland Length about 175 miles.

Waikiki, wá-ke-ke-ke, a village of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, a short distance E of Honolulu. It has a good beach and is a bathing-resort

Waileaboro, or **Wayleaboro**, a post-village of Bartholomew co. Ind. 5 miles S of Columbus. Pop. 100

Waikuku, wá-ke-ke-ke a village of the Hawaiian Islands, on the N coast of West Maui, about 2 miles NW of Kahului It is a seat of justice and has a court-house, church government hospital, and a seminary for girls

Waimakariri, a river of South Island New Zealand, empties into the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N of Lyttelton

Waimete, a post-town of South Island New Zealand 130 miles SW of Christchurch Pop. (borough) about 1300

Waimoa, wá-mo-á, a village on Waimoa Bay on the SW side of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. About 1 mile W is the spot where Cook first landed upon these islands. The bay affords generally the best anchorage in Kauai

Waimo River after a course of 16 miles, falls into the sea at this place

Wainfleet, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 15 miles NE of Boston Pop. about 1500

Wainunga, or **Wainunga**, wá-nun-gá, a river of India in the Central Provinces a tributary of the Pran-hita (an affluent of the Godavary)

Waimi, wí'nee, a river of British Columbia, flows NE then NW and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the Venezuela boundary. It is navigable for large vessels for about 80 miles above its mouth.

Wainwright, a post-village of Charlton co. Ga. The banking point is Weycross. Pop. 100.

Wainwright, a post-village of Suffolk co. N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Sag Harbor. Pop. 110.

Wainville, a post-village of Webster co. W. Va. Pop. 70.

Wainwright, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Detroit Southern R. The banking point is New Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Wairua, wí'row, a river of New Zealand South Island, enters Clouby Bay.

Wairua, wí'row, a river of New Zealand North Island, enters Kaipara Harbor.

Wairua, a bay of New Zealand. See Hawke's Bay.

Wairua, a post-township (town) of Waileglo co. Me. about 28 miles NW of Calais. Pop. in 1900 135.

Waite Park, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. The banking point is St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900 31.

Waiteburg, a banking city of Wellfleet co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. and the Wash. and Columbia River R. 17 miles (direct) NE of Wellfleet. Pop. in 1900 1011.

Waitefield, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. in Waitefield township (town) about 10 miles SE of Berlington. Pop. of the town in 1900 760.

Waite River, Orange co. Vt. enters the Connecticut River at Bradford.

Waite River, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. on a river of its own name 23 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. 50.

Waiteville, wí'teq (Hun. í'et. vá) a town of Hungary on the left bank of the Danube where that river makes its abrupt bend towards the S. 20 miles N of Budapest. It is the seat of a bishop and has a fine cathedral of the eighteenth century and an episcopal palace. Among other objects of interest are a large prison and a triumphal arch. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900 14,809.

Wakamatsu, a town of the main island of Japan 55 miles SE of Nikuta. It is noted for its manufactures of lacquer ware. Pop. in 1900 29,200.

Wakarusa, wá'ka-roo-sa, a small river of Kansas, enters the Kansas River 5 miles E of Lawrence.

Wakarusa, a banking post-town of Elkhart co. Ind. 11 miles WSW of Goshen on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900 017.

Wakarusa, a post-village of Shawnee co. Kan. on Wakarusa Creek and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 4 miles S by W of Topeka. Pop. 5.

Wakatipu Lake, South Island, New Zealand is in about lat 45° S. Length about 50 miles.

Wakatomia, wá'to-mí-a, a post-hamlet of Coshocoon co. Ohio, 20 miles N of Zanesville.

Wakayama, wá'ká-yá-má, a maritime town of the main island of Japan in Wakayama prefecture, about 40 miles by rail SW by S of Osaka. It is the centre of an important trade in cotton. Pop. in 1904 63,527.

Wake, a central county of North Carolina. Area, 841 sq. in. It is intersected by the Neuse River. Capital Raleigh which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 30,207 in 1900 54,020.

Wake, a post-village of Rock Island co. Ill. The banking point is Moline. Pop. 150.

Wake, V.C. See Wake Forest.

Wakeesey, a banking city capital of Trege co. Ken. on the Union Pacific R. 32 miles WNW of Hays. Pop. in 1900 394.

Wakefield, a municipal and parliamentary borough and episcopal city of England capital of the Wnt Ridg of Yorkshire, 0 miles S by R. of Leeds, on the Calder. The river is here spanned by an ancient stone bridge with a chapel. The principal edifice are the fine perpendicular parish church, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, and new raised to the rack of a cathedral the town hall, and the sixteenth century grammar school. The manufactures of cloth and woollen yarns, for which Wakefield has long been noted are still important and there are dyeing establishments, machine-shops, etc. In a battle fought here on Dec 31, 1460 the Lancastrians vanquished the Yorkists. Pop. in 1901, 41,413.

Wakefield, a post-village of Richland co., Ill. 12 miles NW of Olney. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a banking city of Clay co. Kas. on the Republican River and on the Union Pacific R. 10 miles N.W. of Junction City. Pop. in 1900 322.

Wakefield, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Taylorsville. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La. The banking point is St. Francisville.

Wakefield, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Md., on the Western Maryland R. 36 miles NW of Baltimore.

Wakefield, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass., in Wakefield township (town) on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N of Boston. The town has the Beebe Town Library a home for aged women and important manufactures of rattan and knitted goods boots and shoes stoves and furnaces, planes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 9280.

Wakefield, a post-village of Houghton co. Mich. in an iron mining region 13 miles E of Hurley on the North western Line. It has iron mines. Pop. in 1900, 1191. The banking point is Benet.

Wakefield, a banking post-village of Dixon co. Neb. in a grain and stock raising region 39 miles WSW of Sioux City, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 756.

Wakefield, a post-village in Wakefield township (town) Carroll co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 12 miles S of Oropus. Pop. of the town in 1900 1645.

Wakefield, a post-plantation of New York city in the borough of the Bronx.

Wakefield, a post-village of Wake co. N.C. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. in 1900 142.

Wakefield, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

Wakefield, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. about 22 miles S of Lancaster. Pop. about 250.

Wakefield, a banking post-village of Washington co., R.I. on an inlet of the sea and on the Narragansett Pier R. 30 miles S by W of Providence. It has manufactures of woollens and carriages. Pop. about 1000.

Wakefield, a post-village of Wright co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 10 miles from Hull. Pop. about 60.

Wakefield Station, a banking post-village of Sussex co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western and the Barry Sussex and Southampton R. 29 miles NE of Petersburg.

Wake Forest, a post-town of Wake co. N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line 17 miles NNE of Raleigh. It has manufactures of cotton goods and ploughs. The Wake Forest College (Baptist) was organized here in 1838. Pop. in 1900 323.

Wake Forest, a post-village of Caswell co., W. Va. on the Cowpens and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 200.

Wake Island, in the Pacific Ocean belongs to the United States. Lat 19° N. Lon 168° 20' E.

Wakelee, a post-village of Cass co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 40 miles SW of Lansing. Pop. 200.

Wakemans, a banking post-village of Itasca co. Ohio, on the Vermilion River and on the Lake shore and Michigan Southern R. 12 miles E of Norwalk. Pop. about 500.

Wakenda, a post-town of Carroll co. Mo. on the Wabash R. 73 miles E of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900 329.

Wakelton, a post-village of Denton co. Tex. The banking point is Lowerville. Pop. 125.

Wakemans, a region in the extreme S part of the Pamir on the N slope of the Hindu Kush.

Wakemans, Wash. See WAKEMANS.

Wakemans, a banking post-village of Grant co. Okla. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. It has lumbering industries. Pop. about 500.

Wakkerström, wák'er-stróm, in Wesselsström, a town of northern Africa capital of a district of its own name (principally in Natal) on a tributary of the Buffalo River and 1.0 miles N of Pietermaritzburg. It is on the S. slope of the Veramund Berg altitude 5800 feet. It has a trade in horses hides wool butter and lumber.

Wakenda, a banking post-village of Clay co. S. Dak. on the Northwestern Line 18 miles NE of Yankton. Pop. in 1900 270.

Wakulla, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Apalachicola Bay.

Wakulla, a county in the N part of Florida, has an area of 801 sq. in. It is bounded on the E by the St. Mark R. River on the SE by the Gulf of Mexico. Capital Crawfordville. Pop. in 1890 5117 in 1900 5140.

Wakulla, a post-village of Wakulla co. Fla. Pop. 75.

Wakulla, El. 01 wá'ká-dá or Wakulla, a maritime town of Morocco 100 miles NW of Morocco.

Wakulla, a town and oasis of the Sahara, 260 miles W by N of Timbuktu.

Walberts, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 66.

Walbridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 5 miles SE of Toledo. Pop. 250.

Walburg, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. 260.

Walcha, a town of New South Wales, on the Apsley, 23 miles S by W of Armidale.

Walchenhausen, *Wälsch en-haus*, a lake of Upper Bavaria, near the borders of Tyrol. Length 4 miles breadth 3 miles. It abounds in fish.

Walcheren, *Wälsch er-en*, the westernmost of the islands of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, between the East and West Scheldt having W the North Sea. Length 13 miles breadth 10 miles. It is fertile but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by dikes. Large numbers of cattle are reared. Chief town, Middelburg. The port of Flushing is on the S side. The English made a descent upon the island in 1809 but the expedition proved a failure.

Walchwil, *Wälsch wil*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on the E bank of the Lake of Zug.

Walcott, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ark.

Walcott, a banking post-town of Scott co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 362.

Walcott, a post-station of Rice co. Minn.

Walcott, a banking post-village of Richland co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. Pop. 125.

Walcott, a village of Carbon co. Wyo. The banking point is Carbon.

Walcourt, *Wälsch court*, a small town of Belgium province and 27 miles SW of Namur.

Wald, *Wälsch*, a town of Rhonish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Solingen about 7 miles SW of Elberfeld. It has manufactures of articles of iron and steel, harness, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,650.

Wald, *Wälsch*, a village of Switzerland 7 miles ENE of Appenzel.

Wald, a village of Switzerland easton and 19 miles ESE of Zürich. It has manufactures of machinery, textiles and embroidery. Pop. in 1900 6711.

Waldai, Russia. See *ALDAI*.

Waldeck, *Wälsch däk*, a principality of Germany in the W part, consisting of two detached portions: the former principality of Waldeck enclosed by the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau and the tiny principality of Pyrmont, lying about 40 miles to the N and surrounded by the Prussian provinces of Hessever Lippe and Brunswick. United area 433 sq. m. Both territories are situated in the basin of the Weser. The surface of the main portion is mountainous or hilly. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests. Pyrmont is one of the chief spas of Germany. The little country, whose ruler bears the title of prince and which has a Landtag (or diet) is administratively a dependency of Prussia. It is represented by *Reichstag* in the Bundesrat and has 1 member in the Reichstag. Capital Arolsen. Pop. in 1900 57,918, nearly all Protestants.

Waldeck, a post village of Lebanon co. Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 250.

Waldegrave Inland, south Australia, on the S side of Anson Bay. Is lat. 34° 35' S lon. 134° 47' E.

Waldemar, a post village of Deffen co. Ontario on the Canadian Pacific R. 3 miles from Grand Valley. Pop. 200.

Walden, a banking post-town of Larimer co., Colo. Pop. in 1900 141.

Walden, a post-village of Bluff co. Ga. Pop. 100.

Walden, a banking post village of Orange co. N. Y. on the Wallkill River and on the Wallkill Valley R. 4 miles N by W of New York. It has manufactures of knives, etc. Pop. in 1900 314.

Walden, a post village of Caledonia co. Vt. in Walden township (town) on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. 33 miles ESE of Hyde Park. Pop. of the town in 1900 104.

Waldenboch, *Wälsch en böch*, a town of Württemberg 10 miles SE-W of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2000.

Waldenburg, *Wälsch en bönd*, a town of Prussia, in Elbia, 43 miles N-W of Lützen, on the Polenz, is noted for its manufactures of porcelain and stone-ware. Fire-brick is extensively made, and there are coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 15,168.

Waldenburg, a town of Saxony on the Mulde, 14 miles W of Chemnitz. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle. Pop. in 1900 2820.

Waldenburg, a town of Württemberg 23 miles NW of Ellwangen. Pop. 1100.

Waldenburg, *Wälsch en bürg*, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich. 5 miles NW of Mount Clemens. Pop. 300.

Waldensia, a post-village of Cumberland co. Tenn. on the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Crossville. Pop. 200.

Walden's Ridge, in the S part of East Tennessee, between the Tennessee River and the narrow Sequatchie Valley, which separates it from the Cumberland Mountain.

Waldheim, *Wälsch hime*, a town of Saxony, 83 miles SE. of Leipzig. It has manufactures of cigars, furniture, cloth shoes, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900 10,633.

Waldkappel, *Wälsch kappel*, a town of Prussia in Hesse-Nassau, 30 miles SE of Cassel. Pop. about 1100.

Waldkirch, *Wälsch kērk*, a town of Baden, on the Elz, in a valley of the Black Forest, 8 miles N.E. of Freiburg. It has manufactures of textiles, hand organs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5004.

Waldkirch, *Wälsch kērk*, a village of Switzerland canton and W of St. Gall.

Waldkirchen, *Wälsch kērk en*, a town of Lower Bavaria 13 miles N of Passau. Pop. about 1600.

Waldmichelbach, *Wälsch mīchel bāk*, a town of Hesse, 23 miles SSE of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Waldmohr, *Wälsch mōr*, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Glan 11 miles N of Zweibrücken. Pop. 1000.

Waldmünchen, *Wälsch mūnk en*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzbach 38 miles NE. of Regensburg. Pop. about 3000.

Waldo, a county in the S part of Maine has an area of 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Penobscot River on the SE by the Penobscot Bay (part of which is called Belfast Bay) and on the NW by the Sebasticook River. Capital Belfast. Pop. in 1890 2,759 in 1900 24,185.

Waldo, a post-hamlet of Talladega co. Ala., 6 miles ESE of Talladega.

Waldo, a banking post-town of Columbia co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. 16½ miles E of Lewisville. Pop. in 1900 629.

Waldo, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line, 14 miles NE of Gainesville. Pop. about 550.

Waldo, a post-township of Livingston co. Ill. Pop. in 1900 943.

Waldo, a banking post-village of Russell co. Ken., on the Union Pacific R.

Waldo, a post-township (town) of Waldo co. Me. on the Maine Central R. 7 miles NW of Belfast. Pop. in 1900 468.

Waldo, a post-village of Nashoba co. Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Waldo, a banking post-village of Marion co. Ohio, on the Whitestone River about 13 miles N of Delaware. Pop. in 1900 28.

Waldo, a post-village of Josephine co. Oregon, about 50 miles WSW of Jacksonville.

Waldo, a post-village of Sheboygan co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 49 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. 250.

Waldoboro, a post-village and port of entry of Lincoln co. Me. in Waldoboro township (town) on Muscongus Bay at the mouth of the Muscongus River 10 miles W of Rockland on the Maine Central R. The town is largely engaged in granite-quarrying and sawing. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3140.

Waldorf, a post-village of Charles co. Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.

Waldo Station, a post-village of Waldo co. Me. on the Maine Central R. Pop. 330.

Waldport, a post village of Lincoln co. Oregon. The banking point is Corvallis.

Waldrip, a post village of McCulloch co. Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 125.

Waldron, a banking city capital of Scott co. Ark. on the Potomac River about 40 miles SSE of Fort Smith on the Arkansas Western R. Pop. in 1900 487.

Waldron, a post-village of Kanekoke co., Ill. on the Kanekoke River 4½ miles SE of Kanekoke. Pop. in 1900 290.

Waldron, a post-village of Shelby co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles SE of Shelbyville. Pop. about 400.

Waldron, a village of Harper co. Ken. The banking point is Anthony.

Waldron, a post-village of Hinds co. Mich., on the Cincinnati Northern R. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 600.

Waldron, a post-village of Platte co. Mo. on the Platte River near its mouth, and on the Herington Route, 16½ miles WNW of Kansas City. Pop. 140.

Waldron, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tenn. The banking point is Chattanooga. Pop. 200.

Waldrop, a post-village of Louisa co. Va. The banking point is Louisa.

Waldsassen, *Wälsch sās en*, a market-town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Eger 33 miles ENE. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900 3281.

Waldsee, *Waldsee*, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 32 miles SSW of Ulm. It has a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Waldshut, *Waldshut*, a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 28 miles WSW of Schaffhausen. Pop. in 1900 3487.

Waldstatt, *Waldstatt*, a village of Switzerland 4 miles WNW of Appenzell.

Waldwick, a post-village of Bergen co. N.J. on the Erie R. The banking point is Ridgewood. Pop. about 400.

Waldwick, a post-township (town and village) of Iowa co. Wis., about 38 miles WSW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 732; of the village, 100.

Waldsee, *Waldsee*, or Lake of Waldenstadt, a lake of Switzerland between the cantons of St. Gall and Glarus, ESE. of the Lake of Zürich. Length 9½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and presents magnificent scenery. Elevation above the sea, 1385 feet depth, 405 feet.

Waldenstadt, *Waldenstadt* or Waldenstadt, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall near the E. end of the Walden. Pop. about 3000.

Wales (*Yr Pryde Gogledd* or *de gogledd* L. Cambria) a division of Great Britain with the title of principality consisting of a large peninsula projecting westward from England, of which administratively it forms a part. It has on the E. the English counties of Chester, Shropshire, Hereford and Monmouth and on other sides Bristol and St. George's channels and the Irish Sea. Area, 4640 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 1 519 000 in 1901 1 720 000.

Wales is divided into 13 counties, as follows

Counties.	Pop. in 1901	Counties.	Pop. in 1901
Anglesey	30 000	Flintshire	61 700
Broeknockshire	50 000	Glamorganshire*	250 000
Cardiganshire	50 000	Merionethshire	42 110
Carmarthenshire	120 000	Montgomeryshire	54 000
Carnarvonshire	120 000	Pembrokeshire	23 132
Denbighshire	120 000	Radnorshire	22 000

* Within the limits of the ancient county of Glamorgan are the county boroughs (civil counties) of Cardiff and Swansea.

The counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth and Montgomery constitute what is known as North Wales, while South Wales consists of the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The largest cities are Cardiff, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydfil. The NW corner of the country is cut off from the main-land by a very narrow channel, Menai Strait, and constitutes the island of Anglesey. Barring this island, which has a generally flat or undulating surface, practically the whole of Wales is mountainous, with the ridges trending in the main in N-S and NE-SW directions. The bulk of these form what is now commonly designated the Cambrian Mountains. The region is constructed throughout of ancient rocks (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous) traversed in numerous parts by volcanic intrusions, and has its rock masses, through extreme metamorphic action converted in greater part into slates and shales. The highest summit of the country is Snowdon in Carnarvonshire, 3560 feet, which overtops the highest mountain of England. The volcanic Cader Idris, in Merionethshire, one of the most beautiful mountains of Great Britain rises to 3025 ft. The loftiest points of South Wales are the Brecknock (or Brecon) Beacons, about 5 miles S. of the town of Brecon, where the Pen-y-Fan attains 2910 ft. The chief rivers are the Severn, Wye, Usk, Tewy, Teifi, Dwy, Conway, Clwyd, and Dee, the vales of some of which are very fertile. The lakes are insignificant. Numerous bays and inlets, some of them furnishing excellent harbors, indent the coast-line, as Carnarvon and Cardigan bays, on the W. St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven on the SW. Carmarthen and Swansea bays separated by the peninsula of Gower on the S. and the estuary of the Dee and the harbor of Beaumaris, on the N. With its almost continuously rugged surface and its upper moorlands of moss and fern glowing in a wealth of heather blossoms Wales presents a region of rare attraction to the tourist. Its generally mild climate—which in some parts permits of the out-door growth of sub-tropical plants—further attracts the traveler. The average annual rainfall is upward of 80 inches.

The natural resources of Wales lie in its great mineral wealth, comprising iron, copper, lead, zinc, and coal together with vast deposits of excellent slate. The total mineral output in 1903 was valued at £12,017 496. The coal mined in that year by far the greater part coming from the southern coal-fields (in Carmarthenshire and Glamor-

ganshire, and extending W. into Pembrokeshire and E. into Monmouthshire, England) of which Cardiff is the great shipping port, was 35,000,000 tons. The more northerly coal fields are those of the valleys of the Severn (Oswestry, Forest of Wyre, Forest of Dean) and of the region of the Dee estuary. The coal deposits of the S. lie in a vast synclinal of the Devonian formation. Glamorganshire is the chief seat of the mining and metallurgical industries. Here the iron-industry has assumed great proportions, and there are vast establishments at Swansea for the reduction of copper and other ores brought from foreign countries, as well as for the manufacture of tin-plate. Cardiff ships more coal than any other port in the world. The agricultural resources of Wales are slender. In many parts cattle-rearing is more important than the cultivation of the soil. The principal ports are Cardiff, Swansea, and Holyhead.

Wales is divided into the four Anglican bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor and St. Asaph. The majority of the people are descendants from the Church of England. At the head of the educational institutions are the three University Colleges at Aberystwith, Bangor and Cardiff. Lampeter is the seat of St. David's College. The bulk of the inhabitants of Wales are Welsh, a people belonging to the Cymric (Kymric) or Brythonic branch of the Celts. They call themselves Kymry. Nearly one-half of those who speak Welsh speak English also.

Wales was inhabited in ancient times by the Britons, Ordovices, and other Celtic tribes. The country was included in the Roman territorial division of Britannia Superior or Secunda. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of England drove great numbers of Britons into the fastnesses of Wales. These new-comers were merged in the body of their Celtic kin. In Anglo-Saxon and Norman times the country was divided into various prinipalities. These had to acknowledge the overlordship of the kings of England, but the Welsh continued to lead a practically independent existence until Edward I. undertook the conquest of the country which he accomplished in 1277-83. Edward created his son (Edward II.) Prince of Wales, a title still conferred upon the heir to the British throne. At the close of the fourteenth century the Welsh rose in rebellion under Owain Glendower but after a struggle of several years the authority of England was re-established. In 1536 Wales was incorporated with England.

Wales, a mining camp of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. The banking point is Nome. Pop. about 350.

Wales, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co. Me. about 10 miles NE of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900 436.

Wales, a post-village in Wales township (town) Hampden co. Mass. about 22 miles E. by R. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 171.

Wales, a post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. about 46 miles NNE of Detroit, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 200.

Wales, a post-village in Wales township (town) Erie co. N.Y. on Buffalo Creek about 24 miles ESE of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900 1220; of the village, 100.

Wales, a banking post-village of Cavalier co. N. Dak. on the Great Western R. Pop. 300.

Wales, a post-hamlet of Galus co. Ohio, 15 miles W of Galipolis.

Wales, a post-hamlet of Giles co. Tenn. 5 miles N of Putnam.

Wales, a post-village of Sanpete co. Utah on the Sanpete River about 40 miles E. of K. of York. Pop. about 100.

Wales, a post-village of Waukegan co. Wis. The banking point is Waukegan.

Wales, a banking post-village of Stormont co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 77 miles W of Montreal. Pop. about 350.

Wales Center, a post-village of Erie co. N.Y. on Buffalo Creek, about 20 miles ESE of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Waleska, a post-town of Cherokee co. Ga. 46 miles N of Atlanta. The banking point is Canton. Pop. in 1900 170.

Walesville, a post-village of Oneida co. N.Y. 8 miles W by N of Utica. Pop. 75.

Walfish Bay, a harbor on the SW coast of Africa, in about lat. 22° 52' S. It gives its name to a small coast division (surrounded on the E. side by German Southwest Africa) annexed to Cape Colony. Area, 430 sq. m. Pop. in 1904 1015 (145 whites).

Walford, a banking post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Walgett, a village of New South Wales, on the Namoi River 135 miles E. of Bourke. Pop. 750.

Walhain, a post-hamlet of Kewanna co. Wis. on the Kewanna River about 17 miles SNE of the town of Green Bay.

Wallalla, a banking city of Peshawar co., N. Dak., on the Peshawar River 27 miles W of St. Vincent, Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop in 1900, 377.

Wallalla, a banking post-town summer-resort, and capital of Ocean co. S. C., on the Blue Ridge R., 33 miles NW of Anderson and about 6 miles from the Blue Ridge. It has cotton-mills. Pop in 1900, 1367.

Wallalla, a township of Victoria, Australia, 80 miles E. by S of Melbourne.

Walhonding, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio 21 miles E of Mount Vernon on the Pennsylvania Co. a B. Pop. 170.

Walhonding River, Ohio. See **MORRIS RIVER**.

Walk, a town of Lavonia. See **VALK**.

Walkchalk, a post-village of Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 80.

Walker, a post-hamlet of Laurens co. Ga.

Walkerried, a village of Brunswick, Germany 20 miles SW of Blankenburg, on the Wieda and on the slope of the Harz Mountains. It has remains of a splendid medieval cathedral and of a Cistercian monastery. Pop. about 1300.

Walker, a town of England in Northumberland, on the N bank of the Tyne just below Newcastle. It has iron and chemical works and carries on ship-building. Pop. in 1901 13,336.

Walker, a county in the NW part of Alabama has an area of 860 sq. m. It is drained by the Mulberry and Black Water rivers and Lost Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Jasper. Pop. in 1890 16,978. in 1900 25,162.

Walker, a county in the NW part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama and Tennessee, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is drained by the Chokamauga, Chattooga, and Little rivers. Capital Lafayette. Pop. in 1890 15,382. in 1900 15,661.

Walker, a county in the B part of Texas has an area of 754 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Trinity River and is drained by the San Jacinto. Capital Huntsville. Pop. in 1890 12,874. in 1900 15,813.

Walker, a post-village of Yavapai co. Ariz. on the Santa Fé Pacific R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. 250.

Walker, a post-station of Siskiyou co. Cal.

Walker, a post-station of Carroll co. Ill.

Walker, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. Pop. 50.

Walker, a banking post-town of Linn co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 25 miles N of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900 505.

Walker, a post-village of Ellis co. Kan. on the Union Pacific R. 17 miles E of Ray.

Walker, a post-village, capital of Cam co. Minn. on Leech Lake and on the Great Northern R. 80½ miles NNW of Brainerd. Pop. in 1900 300.

Walker, a banking post-village of Vernon co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. 8 miles NB of Nevada. Pop. in 1900 479.

Walker, a post-village of Center co. Pa. Pop. 80.

Walker, a township of Hantingdon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Walker, a township of Juniata co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1392.

Walker, a post-hamlet of Wood co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 15 miles ESE. of Parkersburg.

Walker, Cape in northwestern Greenland, on Baffin Bay. Lat. 75° 50' N.

Walkerford, a post-station of Amherst co. Va.

Walker Lake, Emerald co. Nev. is about 28 miles long. It receives the Walker River. It has no outlet.

Walker Mountain, Va. extends from the vicinity of Newcastle, Craig co. nearly to Abingdon.

Walker River rises in the Sierra Nevada, in Mono co. Cal. passes into the state of Nevada, and enters the N end of Walker Lake.

Walkers, a hamlet of Columbiana co. Ohio.

Walkers Bridge, a post-village of Pike co. Miss. Pop. 60.

Walker's Creek, Va. enters the New River about 5 miles E of Pearisburg.

Walkers Mills, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles WSW of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 300.

Walker Springs, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala. on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Walkers Swatch, a post-village of Baltimore co. Md. Pop. 75.

Walker Station, a post-station of Dougherty co. Ga. 15 miles SW of Albany.

Walkersville, a banking post-town of Frederick co. Md. about 7 miles NE. of Frederick, on the Northern Central R. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Union co., N. C. about 26 miles SSE. of Charlotte.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co. W. Va. 41 miles S of Clarkburg.

Walkerton, a banking post-town of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads 72 miles ESE of Chicago, Ill. It has manufactures of pickles, poles and shafts, etc. Pop. in 1900 1637.

Walkerton, a post-village of King and Queen co. Va. on the Mattaponi River 20 miles NE of Richmond. Pop. 79.

Walkerton, a banking post-town and outport of Ontario, capital of Bruce co. on the Saugeen River and on the Grand Trunk R., 55 miles NW of Guelph. It has extensive water-power and manufactures of furniture, bobbin, wool, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1901 2971.

Walkertown, a post-village of Forsyth co. N. C. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Winston-Salem. Pop. 125.

Walker Valley, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. 200.

Walkerville, a post-township of Greene co. Ill., about 25 miles SW of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 1623.

Walkerville, a post-village of Oceana co. Mich., on the Mason and Oceana R. The banking point is Hart. Pop. about 300.

Walkerville, a post-city and mining-camp of Silver Bow co. Mont. 15 miles from Butte. Pop. in 1890, 1743. in 1900 2621.

Walkerville, a banking post-town and outport of Essex co. Ontario on the Detroit River 2 miles from Windsor on the Grand Trunk and other railroads. It has breweries and distilleries iron- and chemical-works manufactures of various matches, etc. Pop. in 1901 1695.

Walkerville, South Australia, is a NE suburb of Adelaide.

Walkringen, a village of Switzerland, capital and 8 miles ENE of Bern.

Wall, a post-township of Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 3212.

Wall, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 14½ miles E of Pittsburgh. Pop. about 500.

Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn N. Y., is a bight of the East River. Here is a United States navy yard.

Wallaby Islands, two small islands of the Abrolhos group off the SW coast of Australia.

Wallace, a county in the extreme W part of Kansas, borders on Colorado. Area 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and its branches. The county is a part of the Great Plains. Capital Sharon Springs. Pop. in 1890 2468. in 1900 1118.

Wallace, a post-village of Escambia co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brewton. Pop. about 350.

Wallace, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal. The banking point is Lodi. Pop. 190.

Wallace, a banking city of Shoshone co. Idaho, in a lumbering and mining region, 11 miles ESE of Wardner on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. a R. Pop. in 1900 1263.

Wallace, a banking post-village of Fountain co. Ind. Pop. about 135.

Wallace, a post-village of Wallace co. Kan., on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific R. 282 miles W of Junction City.

Wallace, a post-village of St. John the Baptist parish, La. The banking point is Gretna.

Wallace, a post-village of Moccasin co. Mich. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Moccasin. Pop. 300.

Wallace, a post-village of Buchanan co. Mo. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 18 miles E of Winthrop. Pop. 175.

Wallace, a post-village of Lincoln co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Madrid. Pop. in 1900 130.

Wallace, a post-village of Steuben co. N. Y., on the Conchocton River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie R. 10 miles NW of Bath. Pop. 200.

Wallace, a banking post-town of Duplin co. N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900 318.

Wallace, a post-township of Chester co. Pa. about 14 miles NW of Westchester. Pop. in 1900 683.

Wallace, a post-village of Washington co. Va. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. 200.

Wallace, a banking post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., 13 miles NW of Clarkburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 250.

Wallace, an outport of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles from Wentworth on

the International R. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone and gypsum. Pop. about 400.

Wallaceburg, a post-village of Hampden co. Ark. about 40 miles WSW of Arkadelphia. Pop. 150.

Wallaceburg, a banking post-town and port of entry of Kent co. Ontario, on the river Sydenham 17 miles N.W. of Chatham on the Pere Marquette R. It has sugar, fax, glass, and lumber interests. Pop. about 2700.

Wallace Ridge, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Wallace.

Wallacetown, a post-village of Madison co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Wallacetown, a post-borough of Clearfield co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. 5 miles NW of Philipsburg. Pop. in 1900 289.

Wallacetown, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, 18 miles SW of St. Thomas West. Pop. about 500.

Wallaceville, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. about 10 miles W of Detroit. See Dismouth.

Wallaceville, a post-hamlet of Senago co. Pa. 10 miles SW of Titusville.

Wallaceville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co. S.C.

Wallachia, wál-lá-ke-á (Oor Wál-lá-á: wál-lá-á) one of the former Danubian principalities of Europe, now a part of Rumania comprising the SW part of the kingdom.

It is bounded on the N by Hungary and Moldavia (which comprises the NE part of Rumania) and on the W, S, and E by the Danube which separates it from Serbia, Bulgaria, and the Dobruja (the SE part of Rumania).

It contains Bucharest, the capital of the kingdom. Wallachia is mainly a great fertile plain bounded on the N by the lofty wall of the Transylvanian Alps (Carpathians).

With regard to its inhabitants, industries, and products the region presents the same features as Moldavia. The principality of Wallachia came into existence in the thirteenth century. In 1830-41 Moldavia and Wallachia were united into the principality of Rumania. See Rumania.

Wallachisch-Meseritzack, wál-lá-á-sh mē-sēr-itz-á town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 25 miles NE of Prerau. Pop. about 3500.

Wallagrass, a post-plantation of Aroostook co. Me. on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900 84.

Walland, a village of Blount co. Tenn. The banking point is Maryville.

Wallaroo, a maritime town of South Australia, 65 miles W of Adelaide with which it is connected by rail. It has copper industries. Pop. about 2500.

Wallasey, a town of England in Cheshire on the Mersey a suburb of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1891 33,729 in 1901 53,000.

Walla Walla, a small river of Oregon and Washington, enters the Columbia River at Wallula, in the latter state.

Wallawalla, a county in the NE part of Washington borders on Oregon. Area, 12,400 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and on the N. by the Columbia River and is drained by the Walla Walla River. Capital Walla Walla. Pop. in 1890 12,224 in 1900 18,680.

Wallawalla, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ill. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 100.

Walla Walla, a city, capital of Wallawalla co. Wash. is situated on the Walla Walla River about 100 miles E by N of The Dalles, Oregon, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. and the Washington and Columbia River R. It is in a rich grain and fruit region and has manufactures of flour, agricultural implements, lumber, foundry products, leather, malted liquors, etc. The city has a number of collegiate and academic institutions among them Whitman College, St. Vincent's Academy, St. Patrick's Catholic school and Walla Walla college. A state penitentiary is located here, where is also the military post, Fort Walla Walla. Pop. in 1870 1944 in 1890 4700 in 1900 10,640.

Walldorf, wál-dorf a village of Baden circles of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900 3738.

Walldorf, wál-dorf, a town of Baden, circles of Mosbach. Pop. in 1900 5203.

Walle, a post station of Grand Forks co. N. Dak.

Walled Lake, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on a small lake of its own name, and on the Grand Trunk R. 30 miles NW of Detroit. Pop. 300.

Wallen, a post-hamlet of Allen co. Ind., 8 miles N of Fort Wayne.

Walldorf, wál-dorf (Hun. Szepes Górák, sēp-shē-ō'rák) a small town of northern Hungary co. of Eger, on the Hernád, 12 miles SE of Lentsch.

Wallenfels, wál-len-fēls a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Rodach 7 miles ENE. of Kronach. Pop. about 1500.

Wallopensack Creek, in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between Pike and Wayne cos. and enters the Lackawanna at Hawley.

Waller, a county in the SE part of Texas, is bounded on the W by the Brazos River. Area, 510 sq. mi. Capital, Hempstead. Pop. in 1890 10,888, in 1900 14,346.

Waller, a post-village of Ross co. Ohio. The banking point is Chillicothe. Pop. 250.

Waller, a post-office of Columbia co. Ia.

Waller, a banking post-village of Waller co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop. about 400. It has cotton gins.

Waller, wál-lern (Bohem. Wál-lern) a town of Bohemia, 30 miles SW of Pisek. Pop. in 1900 3215.

Waller, wál-lern a village of France, in Nord 1 mile from Valenciennes. Pop. (communes) 4000.

Wallerstein, wál-lern-stēn, a village of Bavaria, district of Weissen, 10 miles SW of Aspern. It has a castle, the residence of the prince of Ottingen-Wallerstein.

Wallerstein, a post-village of Union co. Miss. 20 miles NW of Tupelo. Pop. 60.

Walley, a Hot Springs, a resort of Douglas co. Nev. The banking point is Gardnerville and the post-office, Gardnerville.

Wallface Mountain, wál-fēss of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. 1 mile W of Mount McIntyre, from which it is separated by the deep gorge known as the Indian (or Adirondack) Pass. The mountain presents an almost sheer precipice of 1300 feet to the side of the gorge. Height, 3863 feet.

Wallkill, a post-town of Marshall co. Miss. 17 miles W of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900 60.

Wallis, a post-village of Henrico co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Wallis, a post town of White co. Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and Louisville R. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. in 1900 8.

Wallis, a post-village of Hill co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Wallingford, a municipal borough of England in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames 12 miles NW of Reading. It has fine Roman remains and relics of a Norman castle. One of its churches attests the time of Bicketon. Down to 1835 Wallingford was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901 2608.

Wallingford, a post town of New York, is finely situated on the Quaker (Quaker) River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles N.E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of wire and plated ware, insulated wire and fireworks. Pop. of the borough in 1900 6737 of the town 9001.

Wallingford, a post-hamlet of Will co. Ill. 14 miles SSE of Joliet.

Wallingford, a banking post-village of Emmet co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Wallingford, a post and residential village of Delaware co. Pa. on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 14 miles E of Media. Pop. 200.

Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township (town) Rutland co. Vt. on Otter Creek and on the Rutland R. 9 miles S of Rutland. It has manufactures of hay forks, hoes, and hardware. Pop. of the town in 1900 1515.

Wallington, a post-borough of Bergen co. N.J., at most adjacent to Passaic, its banking point. It has lumber mills. Pop. in 1900 1812.

Wallington, a post-village of Wayne co. N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Northern Central R. 4 miles S of Sedgewick. Pop. 200.

Wallins Creek, a post-station of Harlan co. Ky.

Wallis, a canton of Switzerland. See Valais.

Wallischkyken, wál-lush-keen a village of Bohemia, about 60 miles SW of Prague.

Wallis Island (native name Wallis) the principal of a group of islands in the South Indian Ocean NE of the Fiji Islands. The islands are under a French protectorate.

Wallis Lake, New South Wales bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length 10 miles.

Wallisraam, a post-hamlet of Lyonsburg co. Pa.

Wallis Station, a post-village of Austin co. Tex. 20 miles SSE of Belville, in the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fé and the San Antonio and Aransas lines. The banking point is Seely. Pop. 200.

Wallisville, a post-village capital of Chambers co., Tenn. on the Trinity River about 42 miles N by E. of Galveston. Pop. 250.

Wallkill, a township (town) of Orange co. N.Y. Pop. in 1900 3735. It contains Middletown.

Wallkill, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y., on the Wallkill valley R. The banking point is Newburgh, New Paltz, or Walden. Pop. 400.

Walkill River rises in Sussex co N J, passes NE into New York, intersects Orange and Ulster co., and unites with the Rondout River about 6 miles SW of Rondout. It is about 120 miles long. The valley of the Walkill is noted for its picturesque scenery.

Wall Lake, a banking post-town of Sac co Iowa, on the Illinois Central R and the Northwestern Line. Pop in 1900, 659.

Wallonia, a post-village of Trigg co Ky 15 miles SSE of Princeton. Pop 160.

Walloomsac, a small river which rises in Hoonington co. Vt., runs NW into New York and enters the Housatonic River.

Walloomsac, a post-village of Bennington co N Y on the Boston and Maine R, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Troy. V Y. Pop 180.

Wallou Lake, a post-village of Charlevoix co Mich on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Petoskey. Pop 126.

Walloon, a people comprising a large part of the population of southern Belgium and living also in the northern part of France. They speak a Romance language which is regarded as a dialect of the French.

Walloonstock (or **Wollastock**) River, Me rises in Somerset co and unites with the St. Francis River on the boundary between Maine and Canada to form the St. John River.

Wallowa, a county in the NE part of Oregon. Area, 2784 sq m. It is drained by the Wallowa and Snake rivers. Capital, Enterprise. Pop in 1900 5538.

Wallowa, a post-town of Wallowa co Oregon on the Wallowa River near its course in a lake of the same name 6 miles S by E of Enterprise. Pop in 1900 243.

Wallpack, a township of Sussex co N J. Pop in 1900, 371.

Wallpack Center, a post-hamlet in Wallpack township, Sussex co N J about 15 miles NW of Newton.

Wallrona, a post village of Beaver co Pa 17 miles NW of Pittsburg. Pop 100.

Walle Bridge, a post-station of Surry co Va. on the Blackwater River.

Wallsburg a post village of Wasatch co Utah on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Park City. Pop about 300.

Wallsend, a town of England co of Northumberland 4 miles ENE of Newcastle. It has large collieries. It derives its name from its situation at the end of Hadrian's Wall. Pop in 1891 112 in 1901 20 918.

Wallsend, a colliery township of New South Wales about 65 miles NE of Sydney. Pop of the borough about 3800.

Wallstreet, a post-village of Boulder co Colo on the Colorado and Northwestern R. The banking point is Boulder. Pop 150.

Wall Street, a post-station of Lima co Kan 15 miles W of Pleasanton.

Wallerville, a post-village of Lackawanna co Pa 19 miles N of Scranton. Pop 100.

Wallula, a post-village of Wallawalla co Wash on the Columbia River 32 miles W of Walla Walla, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co and the Washington and Columbia River R. Pop about 369.

Walmer, a town of England, in Kent adjoining Deal. Pop in 1901 5248. Near by is Walmer Castle the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. It was in this building that Wellington died.

Walmsley, a post-village of Adams co Ohio, 14 miles N of Rome. Pop 106.

Walmsford, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co N J, about 14 miles SE of Trenton.

Walnut, a post-station of Lumpkin co Ga.

Walnut, a banking post-village of Bureau co Ill on the Green River and on the Harrington Route 70 miles W of Mendota. Pop in 1900 791.

Walnut, a post-village of Marshall co Ind. on the Lake Erie and Western R 7 miles N of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Walnut, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 13 miles WNW of Atlantic. Pop. in 1900 978.

Walnut, a banking city of Crawford co Kan on the Missouri Kansas and Texas and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R 27 miles SW of Fort Scott. Pop in 1900 605.

Walnut, a post village of Tiptah co, Miss. Pop 80.

Walnut, a post-station of Mason co Mo.

Walnut, a post-township of Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop in 1900 1455.

Walnut, a post-village of Juniata co, Pa. The banking point is Millintown. Pop 160.

Walnuthead, a post-hamlet of Lee co, Ark., on the Mississippi River 12 miles E of Marianna.

Walnut Bottom, a post-village of Cumberland co, Pa., about 15 miles SW of Carlisle. Pop about 800.

Walnut City, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co, Iowa, 8 miles NW of Centerville.

Walnutcove, a post-village of Stokes co N C on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. 15 miles N of Kernersville. Pop in 1900 336.

Walnut Creek, Ga., enters the Ocmulgee River at Macon.

Walnut Creek, Iowa, enters the West Nishnabotna River about 4 miles NE of Sidney.

Walnut Creek, Butler co Kan enters Whitewater Creek about 14 miles SW of Eldorado.

Walnut Creek, Kan enters the Arkansas River about 2 miles E of Greathead. It is about 140 miles long.

Walnut Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River about 10 miles S of Columbus.

Walnut Creek, Bastrop co Tex enters the Colorado River.

Walnutcreek, a post village of Contra Costa co Cal 10 miles S of Martinez on the Southern Pacific R. Pop about 250.

Walnutcreek, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio, about 20 miles S by W of Massillon. Pop 200.

Walnutgrove, a post-town of Etowah co Ala about 60 miles NE of Birmingham. Pop in 1900 251.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Yavapai co Ariz.

Walnutgrove, a post village of Sacramento co Cal. on the Sacramento River 32 miles S of Sacramento. Pop. 250.

Walnutgrove, a post village of Walton co. Ga. 11 miles N of Covington. Pop 80.

Walnutgrove, a post hamlet in Walnutgrove township McDonough co Ill 6 miles by rail N of Rushnell.

Pop of the township in 1900 (including part of Goodhue village) 948.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Mitchell co Kan.

Walnutgrove, a post-town of Polaski co Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop in 1900 99.

Walnutgrove, a banking post-village of Redwood co Minn on the Northwestern Line 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of New Ulm. Pop in 1900 44.

Walnutgrove, a post village of Luake co. Miss 17 miles N of Forest. Pop in 1900 20.

Walnutgrove, a banking post-village of Greene co Mo 24 miles NW of Springfield on the Frisco System.

and the Kansas City Clinton and Springfield R. Pop. about 500.

Walnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Logan co Ohio.

Walnutgrove, a post station of Spartanburg co. S C about 65 miles NW of Columbia.

Walnutgrove, a post village of Hardin co Tenn. The banking point is Fayette.

Walnutgrove, a post-station of Boone co W Va.

Walnutkill, a post station of Tallapoosa co Ala.

Walnutkill, a post village of Lafayette co Ark 44 miles N of Shreveport La. Pop 100.

Walnutkill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co Va.

Walnutkill, a post-village of Marion co Ill 5 miles SE of Centuria, on the Southern R. Pop 250.

Walnutkill, a post-station of Fayette co Ky 9 miles ESE of Lexington.

Walnutkill, a post-station of Vernon parish La. about 55 miles NW of Opelousas.

Walnutkill a post-station of Norfolk co, Mass and adjacent to Dedham.

Walnutkill, a post-station of Lee co Va.

Walnutlake, a post village of Pasha co Ark on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R 42 miles SSE of Line Bluff. Pop 8.

Walnut Landing, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co. Md on the Northwest Branch of the Nantuxco River $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth and 18 miles SW of Seafood Del.

Walnutport, a post village of Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Central R of New Jersey 1 mile from Slatington. It has slate-quarries and manufacturing of stone. Pop about 60.

Walnut Prairie, a post village of Clark co Ill, on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop 200.

Walnutridge, a banking post town, capital of Lawrence co Ark 33 miles SW of Corning on the Frisco System and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and lumber industries. Pop in 1900 850.

Walnutrun, a post-village of Madison co. Ohio. The banking point is London. Pop 200.

Walnutshade, a post-station of Macon co Tenn.

Walnut Springs, a banking post-village of Beque co., Tex., 62 miles SW of Waco on the Texas Central R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 840

Walnut Tree, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. The banking point is Dardanelle. Pop. 125.

Walnut Valley, a post-station of Warren co., N.J. 13 miles N by E. of Belvidere.

Walpole, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill. about 25 miles WSW of Carlin. Pop. 75.

Walpole, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township (town) Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles SSW of Boston. It has manufacturers of twine, cotton-baiting paper, emery etc. The town is drained by the Neponset River. Pop. of the town in 1900 3572.

Walpole, a post-village and summer resort in Walpole township (town) Cheshire co., N.H. on the Connecticut River 4 miles below Hollow Falls and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900 2895.

Walpole Island, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C.

Walpole Island, an island in the N.E. of Lake St. Clair, Kent co., Ontario. It is about 10 miles long.

Walsh, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Stafford, near the Tame, 8 miles NNW of Birmingham. It contains the large church of St. Matthew a handsome guild hall, and some fine municipal buildings. The town is in the centre of a rich coal-district. It has large manufacturing of saddlery and iron ware. Pop. in 1891 71,790 in 1901 60,450.

Walsenburg, a banking post-town capital of Huerfano co., Colo. on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern R. 170 miles S of Denver. Pop. in 1900 1033.

Walsh, a county in the NE part of North Dakota. Area, 1300 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital, Grafton. Pop. in 1900 10,580, in 1900 20,288.

Walsh, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario 9 miles SSW of Simcoe, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 190.

Walsham, North, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 6 miles from the coast of the North Sea and 14 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. in 1901 3931.

Walsh Station, a post hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., 9 miles E. of Sacramento.

Walshville, a post-station of Yankton co., S. Dak.

Walshville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill. about 6 miles E. by E. of Litchfield, on the Burlington R. Pop. in 1900 130.

Walshville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 390.

Walshville, a post-station of Walsh co., N. Dak.

Walsingham, a small town of England in Norfolk, 4 miles E of Wals. It was formerly noted for a shrine of the Virgin. The image of Our Lady of Walsingham attracted pilgrims of low and high degree down to the time of the Reformation.

Walsingham, Cape, Arctic America, V. of the entrance into Cumberland Strait.

Walsingham Center, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 6 miles from Port Rowan. Pop. 350.

Walsoken, a town of England, in Norfolk, adjoining Wisbech. Pop. in 1901 3250.

Walsrode, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 45 miles SW of Lüneburg, on the Lüneburg Heath. Pop. in 1900 2754.

Walston, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. 4 miles (direct) W by N of Puntentown its banking point. It has coal and iron-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Walter, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Walterboro, a banking post-village, capital of Colleton co., S.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 45 miles W by N of Charleston. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1491.

Walterhill, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn. 6 miles N of Murfreesboro. Pop. 60.

Walters, a banking post-village of Paribault co., Minn. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Walters, a post-station of Northampton co., Pa.

Waltersburg, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill. 20 miles from New Burnside.

Waltersburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Uniontown.

Walters Falls, a post-village of Gray co., Ontario, on the Big Head River, 14 miles SW of Masford. Pop. 175.

Waltershausen, a post-hamlet, town of Germany, in Saaxe-Coburg-Gotha, 7 miles WSW of Gotha, on

the Bodewasser. It has a medieval castle used for administrative purposes. It is a busy manufacturing town, with diversified industries. Pop. in 1900, 6990.

Walters Park, a post-station of Berks co., Pa., adjacent to Wernersville. The banking point is Reading.

Waltersville, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon. The banking point is Eugene.

Walthall, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Minn., 35 miles ESE. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Walthall Store, a post-station of Brunswick co., Va.

Waltham, a post-township of Lamoille co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Waltham, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. 24 miles ESE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 193.

Waltham, a city of Middlesex co., Mass. is situated on both banks of the Charles River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles W of Boston. It contains the Waltham New Church School the Notre Dame Normal Training School, a school for the feeble-minded, a nurses' training school, a home for aged women etc. The first cotton mill in the United States in which all the operations were performed under one roof was erected here about 1813. Waltham is surpassed by few places in the world in the extent of its watch making industry. Other manufactures are those of cottons, knitted goods, watch makers tools, automobiles, bicycles, etc. The city has also a large bleachery and dye-works. Prospect Hill, in the city public park, is about 480 feet high and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country and of Boston. Pop. in 1880 11,712, in 1890 18,707 in 1900 23,481.

Waltham, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn. about 10 miles NE. of Austin on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900 150.

Waltham, a township (town) of Addison co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 164.

Waltham Abbey, England. See WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.

Waltham Holy Cross (Waltham Abbey) a town of England in Essex on the river Lea, 12 miles N of London. All that remains of the former beautiful abbey church, reputed to have been built by King Harold, who is buried here, is the nave, now used as the parish church. There are large government gunpowder factories, and flour mills, ammunition works etc. About a mile from the town is the beautiful Waltham Cross erected by King Edward I., at one of the resting places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. Pop. in 1901 6547.

Walthamstow, a town of Essex, England, suburb of London 6 miles NE. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1891 46,346, in 1901 95,131.

Walhouville, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. 44 miles SW of Savannah on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Walton, a county in the NW part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1584 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee River and is drained by the Suwannee and Yellow rivers. Capital De Funiak Springs. Pop. in 1890 4516, in 1900, 5545.

Walton, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Apalachicola River and is intersected by the Alany (or Olenahatchee) River one of the head streams of the Ocmulgee. Capital Monroe. Pop. in 1890 17,467 in 1900 20,942.

Walton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill.

Walton, a banking post town of Cass co., Ind. on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles SE of Logansport. Pop. in 1900 493.

Walton, a post-village of Harvey co., Kan. on the Atchafalaya Topoka and Santa Fe R. 7 miles NE of Newton. Pop. in 1900 174.

Walton, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 20 miles S by W of Cincinnati Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Walton, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 21 miles N of Cadillac, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. 90.

Walton, a post-station of Lafayette co., Minn.

Walton, a banking post-village in Walton township (town) Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the New York Ontario and Western R. 102 miles NW of Middletown. It has a piano-factory. Pop. in 1900 2611, of the town 4869.

Walton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Walton, a post-station of Newberry co., S.C.

Walton, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Walton, a post-village of Boone co., W. Va., on the Pocahontas River 30 miles N of Charleston.

Walton, a post village of Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles from Brussels. Pop. about 300.

Walton, a village and outport of Hants co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Windsor.

Walton-le-Dale, a town of England, co. of Lancashire, on a height beside the Derwent, 2 miles SSE of Preston. Pop in 1901, 11,371.

Walton-on-Thames, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, 17 miles WSW of London. It is a favorite resort of Londoners. Pop in 1901, 10,324.

Walton-on-the-Hill, a former town of Lancashire, England, now a suburban district of Liverpool. Pop in 1901, 14,605.

Walton-on-the-Naze (Walton-le-Soken), a watering place on the coast of Essex, England, 6 miles S of Harwich. Pop in 1901, 2014.

Waltenville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill. on the Wabash, Chester and Western R. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop 300.

Waltonville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. on the Brownstone and Middletown R. The banking point is Hammelstown. Pop 300.

Waltrop, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 4494.

Waite, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. near the Huron River and on the Pere Marquette R. 14 miles N of Monroe. Pop about 400.

Walworth, a county in the N part of South Dakota, bounded W by the Missouri River. Area, 745 sq m. Capital, Bangor. Pop in 1890, 2153. In 1900, 2839.

Walworth, a southern county of Wisconsin bordering on Illinois, has an area of 562 sq m. It is drained by Turtle Creek, an affluent of the Rock River and by Menominee, Geneva, and Sugar creeks, affluents of the Fox (or Maitaka) River. Capital, Kishwaukee. Pop in 1890, 27,680. In 1900, 29,269.

Walworth, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb. near its N boundary about 20 miles N of Broken Bow.

Walworth, a post-village in Walworth township (town) Wayne co., N Y. about 20 miles E. of Rochester on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop of the town in 1900, 2137. of the village, about 400.

Walworth, a banking post-village and township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. about 24 miles ESE. of Janesville and 3 miles W of Geneva Lake, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop of the town in 1900, 2002. of the village about 300.

Walzenhausen, *Wäldgen bühnen* a village and resort of Switzerland in Appenzell. It commands a magnificent view.

Wamego, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Kan. on the N bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R. 37 miles W by N of Topeka. Pop in 1900, 1618.

Wamie, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon. Pop 75.

Wampine, a post-village of Henry co., S C. Pop 75.

Wampoo, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark.

Wampsville, a post-village of Madison co., N Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 23 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop about 200.

Wampum, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. a R. 9 miles S of Newcastles. Pop in 1900, 816. It has coal, coke and quarrying industries.

Wanaka, Lake, in South Island, New Zealand, crossed by the parallel of 44° 30' S lat.

Wanakena, a village of St. Lawrence co., N Y. The banking point is Carthage.

Wanamaker, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop 200.

Wanamakers, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 100.

Wanamie, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Central R. of New Jersey 12 miles WSW of Wilkes-Barre. Coal has been largely mined here.

Wannamingen, or **Wannamunga**, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn. on the North Fork of the Zumbro River, about 24 miles E. of Furbank, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Wannink, a post-village of Columbus co., N C. The banking point is Wilmington. It has manufactures of tools, etc.

Wannone, *wah'ne-ke*, or **Wynokis**, a post-village of Pottawamie co., N J. on the Bingwood River and on the Erie R., 23 miles N of Newark. It has manufactures of paper, axes, etc. Pop. about 1900.

Wannatuk, *wah'ne-tah* a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Pennsylvania Co. a R., 8 miles ESE of Valparaiso. Pop about 650.

Wanda, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis and Edwardsville R. about 16 miles NE. of St. Louis.

Wanda, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop 120.

Wanda, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Scottsdale. Pop about 300.

Wandawash, a small town of British India, in North Arcot, 55 miles SW of Madras. Here, in 1700 the French were defeated by the British.

Wandn, a post-village of Berkeley co., S C. Pop 75.

Wandre, *wā-dr* a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles ENE of Liège. Pop. (communes) about 4500.

Wandsbeck, *wānds'bēk*, a town of Prussia, in Holstein 3 miles NE of Hamburg, of which it is a suburb. It has large breweries and distilling is also carried on. There is a monument to Matthias Claudius (Aamus) the author of *Der Wandsecker Bote*. Pop. in 1900, 27,900.

Wandsworth, *wān's-worth* a SW district of London. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 232,044.

Waneta, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. 45 miles (direct) SE of Oklahoma. It has cotton and lumber interests. Pop. about 1000.

Wanfercée-Bauint, *wān-fā-sā bō-jā* a village of Belgium, in Hannaut, 8 miles NNE of Châtelet. Pop. (communes) about 5000.

Waufrid, *wā-f'rēd*, a town of Prussia, district of Cassel on the Werra, 5 miles E. of Eschwege. Pop. 2500.

Wanga, a port of German East Africa, on a delta-arm of the Umba River near the frontier of British East Africa. It is the terminus of a caravan route to the Masai region.

Wanganui, *wān-gā-noo-ee*, a river of New Zealand. North Island discharges into the sea 80 miles SE. of New Plymouth.

Wanganui, a port of North Island, New Zealand on the Wanganui River 70 miles SE. of New Plymouth. Pop. about 7000.

Wangaratta, a town of Victoria, Australia 130 miles NE of Melbourne. Pop. about 2400.

Wangarei, *Wangarua*, etc. New Zealand. See **WANGARUA**, **WANGARUA**, etc.

Wangen, *wāng'en*, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 50 miles SW of Ulm. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 3848.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern on the Aar about 24 miles NNE of Bern. Pop. about 1500.

Wangerin, *wāng-er-in* a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles NE. of Stargard. Pop. about 2500.

Wangerong, *wāng-er-ōng* an island in the North Sea, near the entrance to Jutland (Jade) Bay belonging to Oldenburg. Length, 5 miles. It is a bathing resort.

Wange, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn.

Wankie, a station and region of extensive coal-fields in Rhodesia, southern Africa, 300 miles NW of Bulawayo.

Wanka (known also as *Coco* and *Segovia*) a river of Central America, rises in the department of Segovia, in Nicaragua forms for the lower half of its course the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras, and discharges into the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias-a-Dios. It is navigable for minor craft for about 150 miles.

Wanlock, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. The banking point is Viola. Pop. 250.

Wanlockhead, a mining village of Scotland, co. of Dumfriesshire 6 miles ENE. of Sanquhar.

Wanna, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I T. The banking point is Coffeyville, Kan.

Wannan, *wān-nā* a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Gelsenkirchen. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 33,639.

Wannsee, *wān-sē*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles ESE of Breslau on the Oberrhein. Pop. about 2500.

Wanship, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, on the Weber River about 40 miles E. of Salt Lake City on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 225.

Wansted, a town of England in Essex on the Roding in the NE outskirts of London. Pop. in 1901, 8179.

Wansted, a village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles from Wyoming. Pop. 160.

Wantage, a town of England, in Berkshire in the Vale of the White Horse, 21 miles WNW of Reading. It has a fine statue of Alfred the Great, who was born here. Pop. in 1901, 3768.

Wantage, a township of Essex co., N J. Pop. in 1900, 2317. It contains Ducktown.

Wantagh, a post-village of Nassau co., N Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Freeport. Pop. 180.

Wansleben, *wān's-lēb-nō*, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, near the Elbe 8 miles NNE of Strassburg. Pop. about 2500.

Wannleben, *Wants* is a town of Prussian Saxony 10 miles SW of Magdeburg. Pop in 1894, 4643.

Wapakoneta, *wah-pah-ah-eta*, a banking post-village, capital of Auglaize co. Ohio on the Auglaize River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Ohio Central Rrs. 12 miles S by W of Lima. It has manufactures of furniture, hollow ware wheels etc. Pop. in 1900 3915.

Wapawancka, a banking post village of the Choctaw Nation I.T., 35 miles (direct) W of Atoka, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop 200.

Wapella, a banking post-village of DeWitt co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 18 miles S of Bloomington. Pop in 1900 442.

Wapella, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 325 miles W of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901 397.

Wapello, a county in the SE part of Iowa, has an area of 433 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is also drained by Cedar and Soap creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Ottumwa. Pop in 1890 36,426. In 1900 35,420.

Wapello, a banking city capital of Louisa co. Iowa, on the N bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Maestine North and South Rrs. 30 miles N of Burlington. Pop in 1900 1393.

Waples, a post hamlet of Sussex co. Del. near the Indian River 8 miles W of Ocean View.

Wapping, a district of London on the S side of the Thames.

Wapping, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. about 7 miles ENE of Hartford. Pop 900.

Wappinger's (wop-pin-jers) Creek, Dutchess co. N.Y. runs nearly southward and enters the Hudson River 8 miles S of Poughkeepsie.

Wappingers Falls, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek 1 1/2 miles from its entrance into the Hudson River and 8 miles S of Poughkeepsie. It has print-works and manufactures of overalls. Pop in 1900 3544.

Wap'sepin'scon River rises near the northern boundary of Iowa, flows through the con of Lisa and Jones forms the boundary between Clinton and Scott cos. and enters the Mississippi River about 13 miles below Clinton. Its length is about 225 miles.

Wapta, or Meekling Horse, a river of British Columbia, rises by several head streams east the border of Alberta flows generally NW and W, and discharges into the Columbia River near Golden. It receives the Beaver foot, which name is sometimes applied to the lower Wapta. The river passes through a series of magnificent gorges.

Wapwallopen, a creek of Luzerne co. Pa. flows into the Susquehanna River.

Wapwallopen, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River 20 miles SW of Wilkesbarre on the Pennsylvania R. Pop 200.

Waquon, a post-station of Brunswick co. Va.

Waquonit *wah-kwoit*, a post village of Barnstable co. Mass. on a small inlet of the ocean about 24 miles E by S of New Bedford. Pop 360.

Wara, *wah-rah*, a town of Wadai, central Africa, 26 miles N of Abeir.

War'aju' River, Minnesota, falls into the St. Peter's River W of Murrumbidgee Lake.

Waramung, a lake, a small body of water and resort in the western part of Litchfield co. Conn.

Warasnia, a town of Croatia. See WARASNIA.

Waratah, a town of New South Wales, 4 miles from Newcastle. It has copper and coal interests. Pop. about 3000.

Warberg, a town of Sweden. See WARBERG.

Warlington, a town of England, in Hampshire, 7 miles NE of Portsmouth. Pop in 1901 3629.

Warburg, *war-bur-gan*, a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia 77 miles SSE of Minden on the Diemel. Pop in 1900 5132.

Ward, a county in the N part of North Dakota, is bounded N by Assiniboia, Canada. Area, 6999 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital, Minot. Pop in 1890 1981. In 1900 7961.

Ward, a county in the W part of Texas. Area, 836 sq. m. Capital, Burrow. Pop in 1890 77. In 1900 1451.

Ward, a post-village of Lonoka co. Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop 150.

Ward, a post-town of Boulder co., Colo. 26 miles W by N of Boulder on the Colorado and Northwestern R. Pop in 1900 300.

Ward, a post-township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Ward, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Media or Chester. Pop 150.

Ward, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 494.

Ward, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. Pop. 100.

Warden, a post-village of Raleigh co. W. Va. Pop 100.

Warden, a post-village of Shefford co. Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. 3 miles from Waterloo. Pop 240.

Wardensville, a post-town of Hardy co., W. Va., on the Great Cacapon River about 25 miles WSW of Winchester. Va. Pop. in 1900 132.

Wardlaw, a post-village of Union co., N.C. The banking point is Monroe. Pop 100.

Wardle, a town of Lancashire, England, near Rochdale. Pop. in 1901 4427.

Wardner, a banking post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, in a mining region 11 miles WNW of Wallace on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. about 2600.

Ward Peak, Mont., a peak of the Rocky Mountains in lat 45° 30' N. Height, 10,207 feet.

Ward, a post-town of Saluda co. S.C. on the South Carolina R. The banking point is Johnston. Pop. in 1900 135.

Wardensburg, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt. about 25 miles ENE of Bennington, on the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the town in 1900 637.

Wardensville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va. 10 miles from Pamplin City.

Ward's Island, an island in the East River between Manhattan Island and Long Island separated by a narrow channel from Randall's Island to the N. It is about 1 mile in length. It forms part of the borough of Manhattan in New York city and is the seat of various municipal institutions.

Ward's Mill, a post station of Oneida co. N.C.

Ward's Mill, a post hamlet of Carroll co. Va. 30 miles S of Mix Meadows.

Wardville, a post village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the river Thames 3 miles from Newbury. Pop. in 1901 343.

Ware, a town of England in Hertfordshire 2 miles ENE of Hertford on the river Lea. It has a fine cruciform parish church in Perpendicular style. Malting and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1901 5513.

Ware, a southern county of Georgia, is situated on Florida, has an area of 617 sq. m. It is intersected by the Satilla (or Santee) River. Capital Waycross. Pop in 1900, 5811. In 1900 13,41.

Ware, a banking post-village of Pocahontas co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and I. & N. R.

Ware, a post-village in Ware township (town) Hampshire co. Mass. on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rrs. 27 miles ENE of Springfield. The town has manufactures of cottons and woollens, boots and shoes, hosiery, paper etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 8261.

Wareagle, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark.

Wareagle, a village of Ming co. W. Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop 100.

War Eagle River, Ark. a small stream which rises in Madison co. runs northward and northwardward and enters the White River about 15 miles N of Bentonville.

Wareham, a manorial borough of England in Dorset, between the Frome and Piddin near the head of Poole Harbor 13 miles E by S of Dorchester. It is a quaint little place which has preserved its ancient ramparts now overgrown with grass. Pop. in 1901 2093.

Wareham, a banking post-village in Wareham township (town) Plymouth co. Mass. on Buzzard's Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 3482.

Warehouse Point, a post-village of Hartford co. Conn. on the E bank of the Connecticut River opposite the village of Windsor Locks 12 miles N of Hartford, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has silk-mill, distilleries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Wareness, *wa-rem*, a town of Belgium 12 miles W of Liège. Pop. in 1900 5660.

Waren, *wa-ren*, a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 54 miles P by S of Schwerin on Lake Mürits. Pop. in 1900 8948.

Warendorf, *wa-ren-dorf*, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles E of Münster on the Ems. It is an important seat of the linen manufacture. Pop. in 1900 6644.

Ware River, Mass. rises in Worcester co. and unites with the Swift River near the N border of Hampden co. It is one of the branches of the Connecticut.

Wareboro, a post-town of Ware co., Ga., near the Satilla River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 67 miles W of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Warrenville, a post-office of Uvalde co. Tex.

Warren Wharf, a post-station of Essex co. Va.

Warstown, a post-village of Ocean co. N.J. on Barnegat Bay and on the Tuckerton R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 14 miles NNE. of Tuckerton. Pop. about 500.

Warfield, a post-village of Martin co. Ky. on the Tag Fork of the Sandy River about 150 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Warfield, a post-office of Buchanan co. Mo.

Warfield, a post-village of Brunswick co. Va. The banking point is Lawrenceville.

Warfieldburg, a hamlet of Carroll co. Md. 20 miles NW of Baltimore. It is a rural free-delivery of Westminster.

Warfieldsburg, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. on Conowing Creek about 30 miles SE. of Bedford. Pop. 160.

War Gap, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co. Tenn. 13 miles NNW of Rogersville.

Wargla, a town of Algeria. See *OUAGLA*.

Wargla, a town of northern Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 12 miles SE. of Wismar. Pop. about 2000.

Waring, a post-station of Crawford co. Pa.

Waringtown, a small town of Ireland, Ulster co. of Down 6 miles E. of Portadown.

Warkworth, a small seaport of England, in Northumberland, on the river Coquet 1 mile from the North Sea and 6 miles SE. of Alnwick. Near by are the interesting ruins of Warkworth Castle and the remains of Warkworth Harmlage, mentioned in Percy's Reliques.

Warkworth, a banking post-village of Northumberland co. Ontario on Mill Creek, 15 miles V. of Coburn. Pop. about 800.

Warlick, a post-hamlet of Burke co. N.C. 5 miles S. of Icard.

Warmbad, a mission station of Great Namaqualand, German Southwest Africa, 130 miles E. by N. of the mouth of the Orange River.

Warmbrunn, *Warmbrunn* a town and watering place of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles SW of Liegnitz on the Zuckau near the foot of the Riesengebirge. It is noted for its sulphur springs. It has a castle, containing a picture-gallery and a large library housed in a former Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1900 3321.

Warmcastle, a post-village of Sukiyon co. Cal.

Warmminster, a town of England in Wiltshire at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain 21 miles WNW of Salisbury. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop. in 1901 5547.

Warmington, a post-village in Warmington township Bucks co. Pa. 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 160, of the township in 1900 971.

Warmington, a post-hamlet of Nelson co. Va. on the James River about 36 miles NNE. of Lynchburg.

Warmington, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario 7 miles WNW of Orillia. Pop. 300.

Warm Springs, a post-village of Crook co. Oregon.

Warm Springs, a post-hamlet of Talladega co. Ala.

Warm Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Randolph co. Ark. 10 miles from O'Keefe station.

Warm Springs, a post-village and resort of Alameda co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San José. Pop. 100.

Warm Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Harrother co. Ga. is finely situated on a spur of Pine Mountain about 40 miles NNE. of Columbus, on the Southern R. Pop. about 400.

Warm Springs, a post-village of Deuel co. Mont. 17 miles S. by W. of Deuelville, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 160.

Warm Springs, a post-village and resort, capital of Bath co. Va. 5 miles from Hot Springs. Pop. about 500.

Warmunville, was a post-hamlet a seaport of north Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin at the mouth of the Warnow in the Baltic Sea, 7 miles NNW of Rostock of which it is the outer port. It is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1900 3354.

Warner, a post-station of Kandrovohl co. Minn.

Warner, a post-village in Warner township (town) Harrison co. N.H. on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Maine R. 18 1/2 miles WNW of Concord and about 6 miles E. of Mount Morris. It has manufactures of wood-alcohol. Pop. of the town in 1900 1358.

Warner, a post-village of Onondaga co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore R. 9 miles W. by N. of Syracuse. It has cement-works.

Warner, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. a R., 18 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Warner, a post-village of Brown co. S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Aberdeen. Pop. 250.

Warnerville, a post-hamlet of Marlweather co. Ga. 14 miles S. of Seneca.

Warnerville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Neb.

Warnerville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. on Cobleskill Creek 48 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 100.

Warneton, *Warneton* a frontier town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles SE. of Ypres. Pop. about 4000.

Warnock, a post-village of Greenup co. Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 150.

Warnock, a post-village of Belmont co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 13 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. 150.

Warnow, was a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which falls into the Baltic Sea at Warnemünde. Length 75 miles.

Warnsdorf, *Warnsdorf* a town of Austria-Hungary in the extreme northern part of Bohemia, situated on the Saxon frontier, 50 miles N. by N. of Prague. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 21,150.

Warpole, a post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio. Pop. 125.

Warracknabeal, a township of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles NW of Melbourne.

Warragul, a town of Victoria, Australia, 50 miles SE. of Melbourne.

Warrego, a river of Australia, rises in Queensland flows southward into New South Wales and joins the Darling River in lat 30° 20' S.

Warren, a county in the NE part of Georgia, has an area of 298 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Ogeechee River and is partly drained by the Little River and Rocky Comfort Creek. Capital Warrenton. Pop. in 1890 10,957 in 1900 11,453.

Warren, a county in the NW part of Illinois has an area of 640 sq. m. It is drained by the Henderson River and Swan Creek. Coal is found here. Capital Monmouth. Pop. in 1890 21,281 in 1900 23,183.

Warren, a county in the W. part of Indiana bordering on Illinois has an area of 366 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Wabash River and is intersected by Big Pine Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital Williamsport. Pop. in 1890 10,955 in 1900 11,371.

Warren, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 516 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Middle and South Rivers. Members of the Des Moines which runs through its NE part. It is also drained by Otter and White Breast creeks. Coal is found here. Capital Indianola. Pop. in 1890 18,259 in 1900 20,376.

Warren, a county in the S. part of Kentucky Area, 529 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Green River and intersected by the Big Barren River. Capital Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890 30,158 in 1900 20,070.

Warren, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 801 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE by the Big Tack and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Yazoo River. Capital Vicksburg. Pop. in 1890 33,164 in 1900 40,912.

Warren, a county in the E. part of Missouri has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Missouri River and drained by several creeks. Capital Warrenton. Pop. in 1890 9975 in 1900 9910.

Warren, a county in the NW part of New Jersey bordering on Pennsylvania has an area of 363 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW and W. by the Delaware River and on the SE. by the Musconetcong River. It is also drained by the Pantmahl and by Pequenet Creek. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and the ridges called Blue (or Kittatany) and Jenny Jump mountains. On the NW border of the county the Delaware River finds a passage through the Blue Mountains at the Water Gap. Capital Belvidere. Pop. in 1890 38,653 in 1900 37,781.

Warren, a county in the E. part of New York Area, 895 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake George, is intersected by the Hudson River and is partly drained by the Schoharie River. Iron-ore and graphite are found here. Capital Lake George. Pop. in 1890 27,860 in 1900 29,843.

Warren, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by the Roanoke River and by Fishing Creek. Capital Warrenton. Pop. in 1890 10,360 in 1900 19,151.

Warren, a county in the SW part of Ohio, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Miami River and drained by Cassar and Todd's creeks. The Great Miami also traverses the NW part of the county. Capital Lebanon. Pop. in 1890 25,658 in 1900 25,584.

Warren, a northwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River and is also drained by

Broken Straw, Conewango, and Tiemsta creeks. Iron-ore and petroleum are found here. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890 37,586 in 1900 38,948.

Warren, a county of Tennessee, has an area of 444 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland and by the Roanoke River. Capital, McMinnville. Pop. in 1890 14,417 in 1900 16,410.

Warren, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 326 sq m. It is drained by the Shenandoah River and its North and South forks. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. Capital Front Royal. Pop. in 1890 8250 in 1900 8837.

Warren, a banking post-town capital of Bradley co. Ark., about 95 miles S of Little Rock on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900 934.

Warren, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co. Conn. about 8 miles W of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900 432. Lake Waramaug (or Woremaug) is on the S. border of the town.

Warren, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Weiser or Grangerville. Pop. 250.

Warren, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rr. 37 miles E by N of Galena. It has manufactures of steel in ware, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900 1337.

Warren, a banking post town of Huntington co., Ind. on the Salamonie River and on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 15 miles SW of Bluffton. It has oil-industries. Pop. in 1900 1523.

Warren, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route 17 miles W of Fort Madison.

Warren, a post-station of Sherman co., Kan.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town) Knox co., Mo., on the St. George's River 8 miles W of Rockland, on the Maime Central and the George & Vintley Rr. Vessels of large size ascend the river to this place which has extensive water-power. The town has manufactures of boots and shoes and woodens. Pop. of the town in 1900 2069.

Warren, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River 3 miles E of Cockeysville. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. about 600.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany Rr. 73 miles W by S of Boston. The town has manufactures of pumps, woodlens and yarns. Pop. of the town in 1900 4417.

Warren, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 14 miles N of Detroit. Pop. in 1900 359.

Warren, a banking city capital of Marshall co., Minn. on the Great Northern R. 30 mi. N by W of Crookston. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 1276.

Warren, a post-village of Warren co., Mo. 22 miles W by N of Hannibal. Pop. 100.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town) Graham co., N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. 78 miles N by W of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900 799.

Warren, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y. The banking point is Richfield Springs. Pop. 149.

Warren, a city capital of Trembly co., Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio and other rail roads, 14 miles NW of Youngstown. It has steel and tube works, and manufactures of fire-extinguishers, electrical apparatus, boys' machinery, pottery, bath tubs, etc. Pop. in 1900 8529.

Warren, a post-village of Greer co., Okla. The banking point is Mangum.

Warren, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1061.

Warren, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 540.

Warren, a post-berough capital of Warren co., Pa. Its pleasant, situated on the N. bank of the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Conewango 35 miles NE of Titusville, on the Pennsylvania and the Duquesne Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Rr. It is in a productive natural gas and oil region and has extensive oil refineries, iron and steel works and manufactures of axes, tools, furniture, etc. A state hospital for the insane is located here. Pop. in 1900 8047.

Warren, a banking post-village in Warren township (town) Bristol co., R. I., on the F. or N. E. shore of Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 10 miles SSE of Providence. It has the George Hall Free Library and manufactures of cotton goods, yarn and cordage. Pop. of the town in 1900 5193 of the village about 2000.

Warren, a post-village of Tylor co., Tex. 12 miles S of Woodville, on the Texas and New Orleans and the Warren and Commerce Pacific Rr. Pop. about 400.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township (town), Washington co., Va., about 20 miles WSW of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 323.

Warren, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., about 30 miles S of Charlottesville. Pop. 160.

Warren, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township (town), St. Croix co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900 815.

Warren, a township (town) of Waukegan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 843.

Warren, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 22 miles from Sturgeon Falls. Pop. about 300.

Warren, a town of New South Wales 245 miles NW of Sydney on the Macquarie River.

Warren Center, a post-village in Warren township, Bradford co., Pa. 12 miles S of Owego, N. Y. Pop. 360.

Warrendale, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. It has salmon-canneries.

Warrenham, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., about 22 miles NE of Towanda.

Warren Papermill, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Bloomsbury. Pop. 150.

Warrenplains, a post-village of Warren co., N. C., 3 mi. NW of Macon. Pop. 100.

Warrenpoint, a town and watering place of Ireland in the co. of Down 7 miles from Newry.

Warrenpoint, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N. J.

Warrenpoint, a post-station of Franklin co., Pa.

Warrens, a banking post village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 22 miles N by W of Elroy. Pop. 300.

Warrensburg, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 8 miles NW of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 502.

Warrensburg, a banking city capital of Johnson co., Mo. on the Mark River and the Missouri Pacific R. 29 miles W of Sedalia. It is in an agricultural and stock raising region and has stone-quarries and manufactures of broom racks, snare, etc. A state normal school is located here. Pop. in 1900 424.

Warrensburg, a banking post village in Warrenburg township (town) Warren co., N. I. on the Schuylkill River 3 miles from its mouth and about 30 miles N of Saratoga Springs. It has manufactures of lumber, paper, woodlens, etc. Pop. about 1200 of the town in 1900 132.

Warrensburg, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop. 76.

Warrensburg, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. about 45 miles E by N of Knoxville. Pop. 120.

Warrens Corners, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N. Y. 5 miles NW of Lockport.

Warren Summit, a post-hamlet in Warren township (town) Graham co., N. H. 10 miles SE of Haverhill.

Warrensville, a post-village of Cayuga co., Ohio, about 10 miles E by S of Cleveland. Pop. 123.

Warrensville, a post village of Younging co., Pa. 8 miles NNE of Williamsport. Pop. 200.

Warren Tavern, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 12 miles WSW of Norristown. The name of its station is Valley Store.

Warrenton, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala. about 35 miles SSE of Hartsell.

Warrenton, a banking post town capital of Warren co., Ga. on the Georgia R. 60 miles W by R of Augusta. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900 1113.

Warrenton, a post-station of Edgar co., Ill.

Warrenton, a post-village of Warren co., Minn. near the Mississippi River 7 miles SSW of Lakeburg.

Warrenton, a banking city capital of Warren co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 58 miles W by N of St. Louis. The Central Wesleyan College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Warrenton, a banking post-town capital of Warren co., N. C. 62 miles NNE of Raleigh. It has tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900 836.

Warrenton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co. Rr. 14 miles S. of Steubenville. Pop. 300.

Warrenton, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River 5 miles W of Astoria, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. It has clam-canneries. Pop. about 300.

Warrenton, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles NE of Lagrange. Pop. 160.

Warrenton, a banking post-town capital of Farquhar co., Va. 55 miles WSW of Washington, D.C. on the Southern B. Chesapeake and planning mills. Pop in 1900, 1827.

Warrenton, a village of British Dechnaland, southern Africa, on the Vaal River 45 miles N by E. of Kimberley.

Warrenville, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. about 30 miles R by N of Hartford. Pop 100.

Warrenville, a post-village of DuPage co., Ill. The banking point is Naperville. Pop 300.

Warrenville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J. 4 miles W of Plainfield. Pop 200.

Warrenville, a post-village of Alkon co. S.C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. It has cotton manufactures. Pop about 500.

Warrick, a county in the SW part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 397 sq. mi. It is bounded on the S by the Ohio River and on the SE by Little Pigeon Creek and is intersected by Big Pigeon Creek. Coal is found here. Capital Boonville. Pop in 1900 21,160. In 1900 22,329.

Warrington, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Lancashire, on the Mersey 16 miles R of Liverpool. The principal objects of interest are the Manchester parish church in Decorated style the town-hall and some old timbered houses. There are large manufactures of iron leather glass, cotton and soap. Pop in 1891 65,288. In 1901 64,241.

Warrington, a post village of Escambia co. Fla. on the Gulf of Mexico 7 mi. S.W. of Panama. It is located on a government reserve. Pop about 2000 (?)

Warrington, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. about 30 miles ENE of Indianapolis. Pop 175.

Warrington, a post-village of Dnoks co. Pa. Pop in 1900 383. Warrington village is about 3 miles from Lovietown.

Warrington, a township of York co. Pa. Pop in 1900 1660.

Warrior, a banking post town of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Louisville and Nashville R. 22 mi. S.W. of Birmingham. It has coal mining industries. Pop in 1900 7013.

Warrior, a post station of Worth co. Ga.

Warrior Run, a borough of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop in 1900 80. It is now known as Lundy.

Warriorsmark, a post village in Warriorsmark township, Huntington co. Ind. 20 mi. S.E. of Altoona. Pop of the village about 27. Pop of the township in 1900 1348.

Warriorsmark, a post-village of Mason co. Ala. The banking point is Guntown. Pop 120.

Warriambool, a seaport of Australia, in Victoria on Lady Bay Pacific Ocean 165 mi. S.W. of Melbourne. It has a safe and spacious harbor and contains an art-gallery, museum botanical garden etc. Pop in 1901 6410.

Warroad, a banking post-village of Roseau co. Minn. on the Canadian Northern R.

Warsaw (Pol. *Warszawa* *var. shi-rá* Ger. *Harschen* *var. shi-r* Fr. *lars* *var. shi-r*) a city of Russian Poland capital of a government of its own name and of the general government of Warsaw (suburban, Russian Poland) and formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland on the left bank of the Vistula 625 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg and 320 miles E of P. in Lat. of observatory 52° 13' 0" N. 10° 1' 5" E. The city is built for the most part on a hill about 100 feet above the river sloping towards the W to an undulating plain. The suburb of Praga, on the right bank of the Vistula, is connected with the city by a fine iron bridge. Warsaw is dominated by the Alexander outcrop in the N. and by 15 detached forts. The old town with its narrow and tortuous streets bears in part a medieval aspect. Beyond the gate 11 in number is the suburb, now included within the municipal jurisdiction.

Warsaw which is still the active centre of Polish life, presents an animated appearance. On its most frequented square, the Castle Square, originally named after Sigismund III stands the onset of the old Polish king now the residence of the governor general. It was erected by the Masovian dukes restored in the seventeenth century and greatly embellished by John Sobieski and Stanislas Poniatski. The Saxon Square is another fine public place. The best known and busiest thoroughfare is the Cracow Suburb with many palaces and elegant shops. The Ujazdowski Avenue, containing numerous villas, is the fashionable promenade and leads to the open-air resorts of the populace. Jerusalem Street is another fine avenue. The city possesses a picturesque attraction in its beautiful gardens, such as that adjoining the Saxon Square (Saxon Garden) or those surrounding palaces like the Krasiński the Belvedere estate, and the Łazienki, an elegant estate

in the Italian style, built in 1767-88. Other palaces are the Zamoycki with valuable art collections the former Erskine palace, which now serves as the telegraph office and the Radziwill, used for administrative purposes. Other edifices worthy of note are the grand national theatre, the town-hall and the buildings of the imperial bank and the finance administration.

The Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John a Gothic structure, founded in the middle of the thirteenth century, contains many monuments to distinguished Poles, among them one by Thorwaldsen. The church of the Holy Virgin dating from 1418 is the best preserved of the ancient ecclesiastical edifices, among which may also be mentioned the church of St. Anna, founded in 1464. The domed Lutheran church was finished in 1799 the Alexander church, erected by Alexander I. has recently been restored. The large Russian Alexander Nevski cathedral has been in course of erection since 1864. The public monuments include an obelisk commemorating the Polish generals who fell in 1831 faithful to the Russian crown, and statues of Paskewitch Opatowicz, John Sobieski Sigismund III. and the poet Mickiewicz. The university founded in 1818 and suspended after the revolution of 1830-31 was reopened in 1859 as a Russian institution. It had 1400 students in 1902. Connected with it are a library ethnographic museum, observatory and botanical gardens. The city possesses a polytechnic institute, a conservatory of music, and a museum of fine arts.

Warsaw is, next to Lodz the principal industrial centre of Poland. Its manufactures include metals wares, machinery food products chemicals, matches, spirits, and tobacco. The shoe industry carried on in small establishments is in the aggregate considerable. The climate of Warsaw is temperate. Mean annual temperature, 46° mean temperatures of January 24° of July 66°. The city is the seat of an orthodox Russian and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Pop. in 1882, 382,964, in 1897 638,208 of whom about one-third were Jews. Pop. in 1905 estimated at about 750,000.

Warsaw rose into importance in the Middle Ages as the residence of the dukes of Masovia. Early in the seventeenth century it supplanted Cracow as the capital of Poland, Cracow remaining however the coronation-city. In July 1656 the Poles were vanquished here in a three-day battle by the forces of Charles X. of Sweden and Frederick William the Great Elector of Brandenburg. In 1662 Charles XII of Sweden entered the city. In Nov. 1794 the Russians stormed Praga, where they committed frightful atrocities and forced Warsaw in capitulation. From 1795 to 1806 the city was in the possession of Prussia. From 1807 to 1813 it was the capital of the duchy of Warsaw which was ruled by Frederick Augustus I. king of Saxony as a vassal of Napoleon. It was occupied in 1813 by the Russians, under whom it became the capital of the new kingdom of Poland. In Nov. 1830 it rose against the Russians. In Sept. 1831 the forces of the war re-entered the city.

Warsaw, a government of Russian Poland bordering on the W on Prussia. The Vistula and its affluent, the Bug, form nearly the whole of the N. boundary. Area, 5625 sq. mi. Pop. in 1897 1,933,689. Capital Warsaw.

Warsaw, a post-village of Sumter co. Ark. on the Tombigbee River 10 miles above Gagesville. Pop 120.

Warsaw, a post-office of Milton co. Ga.

Warsaw, a banking town of Hancock co. Ill. on the Mississippi River about 3 miles below Keokuk on the Toledo Peoria and Western R. It has flour lumber and plow-making, a brewery etc. Pop. in 1900 2335.

Warsaw, a banking city capital of Kosciuszko co. Ind. on the Tippecanoe River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co. S. R. 40 miles W by N of Fort Wayne. It contains the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute, and has grain-elevators a foundry and manufactures of mill machinery carriages and wagons plough handles, flour and pickles. Pop. in 1900 3587.

Warsaw, a post-village of Wayne co. Iowa, about 30 miles S of Cherokee. Pop 75.

Warsaw, a banking post-town capital of Gallatin co., Ky. on the Ohio River about 30 mi. S. above Madison. Pop. in 1900 785.

Warsaw, a post-village of Rice Co. Minn. on the Cannon River 8 miles SW of Faribault on the Chicago Great Western R. Pop 100.

Warsaw, a banking post town capital of Renton co., Minn. on the N. bank of the Osage River about 30 miles S by W of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 743.

Warsaw, a banking post-village and summer resort, capital of Wyoming co., N.Y. in Warsaw township (town),

in the beautiful valley of the Ooska, and on the Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester and Plattsburg Rrs. 42 miles ESE of Buffalo. It has manufactures of hosiery, buttons, and elevators. The town is diversified by ravines and water-falls and presents attractive scenery. Pop. of the village in 1900, 2948; of the town, 4341.

Warsaw, a banking post-town of Duplin co., N.C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 55 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 578.

Warsaw, a banking post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio on the Mohican River at the mouth of Killbuck Creek 10 miles NW of Coshocton on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. Coal has been mined here. Pop. in 1900 458.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet in Warsaw township Jefferson co. Pa. about 18 miles ENE. of Brookville. Pop. of the township in 1900 1543.

Warsaw, a banking post-village, capital of Richmond co., Va., about 54 miles ENE. of Richmond and 4 miles E. of the Rappahannock River. Pop. about 308.

Warsaw, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario on the Indian River 15 miles NE. of Peterborough. Pop. 254.

Warsaw Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies between Ocashee Sound on the S. and Warsaw Sound on the N.

Warschau, the German name of Warsaw.

Warsop, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, 5 miles from Mansfield. Pop. in 1901 2132.

Wartstein, was also a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles E. of Arnsberg. Near by is a stalactite cavern discovered in 1887. Pop. in 1900, 3423.

Warszawa, the Polish name of Warsaw.

Warta, an affluent of the Oder. See WARTHA.

Warta, was also a town of Russian Poland, provinces and 24 miles E. of Kalisz on the river Warta. Pop. about 4000.

Wartau, was also a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles SSE of St. Gall on the left bank of the Rhine.

Wartburg, Wartburg (Hon. George), a small town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E. by N. of Irensborg.

Wartburg, a post-village, capital of Morgan co. Tenn. about 44 miles W. by N. of Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Wartburg, was also a town of East Prussia 60 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 4583, mainly Poles.

Wartburg, a village of Prussia Saxony 8 miles ESE of Wittenberg near the Elbe. Here, in 1813 Napoleon defeated the French.

Wartburg, was also a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles SSW of Breslau on the Glatzer Neisse. It has a church which attracts hosts of pilgrims. Pop. about 1250.

Wartburg, a post-village of Fresno co. Cal.

Wartke, was also a town of Prussia, a river of Russian Poland and Germany rises 5 miles NW of Grauw flows in a generally NW direction with great deflections its lower course being westerly through a level and in part marshy country and joins the Oder at Kustrin. Length over 450 miles. Chief affluents, the Netze and Prossa. The Warta is navigable for a distance of 250 miles. There is canal communication (through the Netze) with the Vistula.

Wartman, a post-town of Washington co. Ga. 9 miles NE of Sandersville, on the Augusta Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Wartman, a post-village of Greenville co. S.C.

Wartman, a banking post-town of Bedford co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 55 miles SSE of Nashville. Pop. in 1900 642.

Warwick, or Warwickshire, a Warwickshire county in the centre of England, enclosed by the co. of Stafford, Leicestershire Northampton Oxford Gloucester and Worcester. Area of the ancient county 962 sq. m.; of the administrative county 280 sq. m. The surface is mostly undulating. In the N. part was formerly the forest of Arden. The Avon traverses the county in a SW direction. The N. part is drained by the Tam, an affluent of the Trent. Warwickshire is a fine agricultural and dairy region. Coal and iron are mined. Capital Warwick. Largest city Birmingham (constituting a county borough). The county as such sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the ancient county in 1891, 845,672. In 1901 877,678. Pop. of the administrative county (the ancient county without Birmingham and Coventry) in 1901, 347,772.

Warwick, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Warwick, on the Avon, 20 miles SE. of Birmingham. It is a picturesque old town with many quaint specimens of timbered architecture and two old gates. Warwick Castle, commandingly situated on a rocky bluff overlooking the river is with its stately towers, its fine interior its rich collection of paintings, armor and relics (including the famous Warwick Vase

brought from Hadrian's villa at Tivoli), perhaps the most interesting feudal residence in England. The giant Caesar's Tower 147 feet in height, is the oldest portion of the present building and probably dates back nearly to the Norman conquest. The castle is surrounded by a beautiful park. Other interesting features of the town are St. Mary church with the splendid Beauchamp Chapel and numerous fine mansions; and the Lord Leycester Hospital, founded by Robert Dudley. Pop. in 1901, 11,880.

Warwick, a county in the SE part of Virginia, has an area of 55 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the estuary of the James River and is adjacent to Hampton Road Capital Danburgh. Pop. in 1900 6650. In 1900 34,623.

Warwick, a post-hamlet of Worth co. Ga. on the Flint River 25 miles NNE of Albany.

Warwick, a post-village of Cecil co. Md. about 17 miles S. of Elkton. Pop. about 275.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township (town) Franklin co. Mass. about 42 miles NW of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900 510.

Warwick, a banking post-village in Warwick township (town) Orange co. N.Y. on Wawayanda Creek 20 miles SW of Newburgh on the Lehigh and Hudson River R. It has a saw mill distillery etc. Pop. in 1900, 1735 of the town 5403.

Warwick, a post-village of Racine co. Ohio. The banking point is Massillon or Barberton. Pop. 200.

Warwick, a post-village of Lincoln co. Okla. The banking point is Wellston.

Warwick, a township of Bucks co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 431.

Warwick, a post-township (and village) of Chester co. Pa. about 16 miles SE of Reading on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. of the township in 1900 1217 of the village 200.

Warwick, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1901 3501.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township (town) Kent co. N.Y. 5 miles S. of Providence. The town is on Narragansett Bay and is interested by the Pawtucket and Providence rivers. It has an important cotton manufacturing. Pop. of the town in 1900 21,316. It contains several villages.

Warwick, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on Bear Creek 6 miles NW of Watford. Pop. 150.

Warwick, a banking post-village of Arthabaska co. Quebec on the Grand Trunk R. 70 miles SW by S of Quebec. Pop. in 1901 190.

Warwick, a town of Australia, in Queensland 75 miles NW of Brisbane. It is in a rich agricultural district and has wine industries. Pop. about 4000.

Warwick Neck, a point of land projecting into Narragansett Bay from Kent co. N.Y. Near its southern extremity is a light, is lat 41° 44' N. lon 71° 2' W.

Warwickshire, Eng. and See WARWICK.

Warwomana, a post-tation of Rabun co. Ga.

Wasen, a post-village of Vasa and NIKOLAIVAR.

Wasatch, was also a northern county of Utah Area, 4167 sq. m. It is drained by tributaries of the Green River. The Wasatch Mountains extend along the western border of the county and the Uinta Mountains occupy the northern part of it. Capital Hober. Pop. in 1890 3596 in 1900 478.

Wasatch, a post-tation of Salt Lake co. Utah.

Wasatch Mountains, a long range which forms the eastern boundary of the Great Basin extending N. and S. through the middle of Utah from the borders of Idaho nearly to the Colorado River. They rise abruptly on their western flanks are deeply incised by gorges and canyons, and present grand and rugged scenery. Although made up in great part of ancient rocks the range is of comparatively recent uplift and has Cretaceous and Tertiary strata in its flanks. It has a general elevation of about 10,000 feet (Mount Baldy 12,500 ft. Mount Terrill 11,600 ft.).

Wasco, a county of Oregon bounded on the N. by the Columbia River and on the W. by the Cascade Range. Area, 2962 sq. m. It is drained by the Des Chutes River. On the W. border stands Mount Hood. Capital The Dalles. Pop. in 1890 9183. In 1900 13,199.

Wasco, a post-village of Keosau co. Ill. on the Chicago and Western R. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. 200.

Wasco, a banking post-town of Sherman co. Oregon in a farming and stock raising region 17 miles SW by S. of Moro on the Columbia Southern R. Pop. in 1900 522.

Wascon, was also a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is drained by the Lac Seul River and contains several small lakes. Capital Wascon. Pop. in 1890 13,313. In 1900, 14,700.

Wascon, a banking city capital of Wascon co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line and the Minneapolis and St.

Lewis R. 36 miles E. by E. of Mashke. It has manufacturing of cereals, flour and malted liquors. Adjoining the city is Clear Lake, a meeting place of Chautauque association. Pop. in 1900 8103

Waspi, was'-pi, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 4 miles ENE of Centerville. Pop. 125.

Wagman, a German name of the Yotcan

Wash, an inlet of the North Sea on the E coast of England between the co. of Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth. It receives the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen and Nar. It has low shores and is very shallow. Its two principal channels are called the deeps of Boston and Lynn.

Wash, a post-station of Plumas co. Cal.

Washago, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario at the outlet of Lake Couchiching and on the Grand Trunk R. 12 miles N. of Orillia. Pop. about 360.

Washita Lake, La., is about 14 miles SW of New Orleans. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by several bayous.

Washburn, a county in the NW part of Wisconsin Area, 834 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neenah River and has Little Bear Lake in the SE part. Capital Shell Lake. Pop. in 1890 2928, in 1900 5521.

Washburn, a post-station of Sebastian co. Ark. Washburn, a banking post-village of Woodford co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R., 25 miles NE of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 703.

Washburn, a post-village of Blackhawk co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Washburn, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle or Caribou. Pop. in 1900 1325.

Washburn, a post-station of Itasca co., Minn. Washburn, a post town of Harry co. Mo. on the Frisco System. 40 miles SW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Washburn, a banking post-village, capital of MacLean co., N. Dak., on the Missouri River about 35 miles (direct) NNW of Bismarck on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sanit Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 350.

Washburn, a post-village of (ranger co. Tenn. on the Southern R. The banking point is Cumberland Gap. Pop. 200.

Washburn, a banking post-village, capital of Bayfield co. Wis. in Washburn township (town) and on Ashland Bay 95 miles NE. by N. of Shell Lake, on the Washburn and Northwestern and the Northern Pacific R. and the Northwestern Ligne. It has grain and lumbering industries. A high-school is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6814.

Washburn, Mount, Wyo. is in the Yellowstone National Park about 6 miles W. of the Yellowstone River. Lat. 44° 48' N. Height, 10,346 feet.

Washington, or Ushaga, oo'-loo-ga, one of the Marquesa Islands South Pacific Ocean.

Washington, a parish of England on of Durham 6 miles ESE of Gateshead.

Washington, one of the Pacific states of the American Union bounded N. by British Columbia (Dominion of Canada) E. by Idaho, R. by Oregon and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its N. boundary line is the parallel of 49° N. lat. as far W. as the Gulf of Georgia, whence it follows the Canal de Haro and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the open sea. On the E. the boundary is the meridian of 117° W. lon. as far S. as the Snake River which stream is thence the boundary to the SE. angle of the state. Thence westward the boundary follows the parallel of 46° N. lat. to the Columbia River which is the southern boundary from that point to the sea. Area of the land-surface, 66,890 sq. m. of the appertaining waters, 2300 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The Cascade Range, largely a dissected volcanic plateau of several thousand feet elevation traverses the state from E. to N. and divides it into two very distinct sections. Western Washington comprising two-fifths of the whole is mainly a densely-forested country receiving a heavy rainfall. It has a few very fertile prairies and some very rough and broken mountain-lands. Eastern Washington is but lightly timbered as a rule, has a comparatively dry climate, and is in great part a vast basaltic plateau (Columbia Plateau or Palus) of 1000-2000 feet elevation built up of superimposed lava-plateaus and deeply timbered by traversing waters. Is or is close association with the Cascade Range are the volcanic peaks of Mount Rainier or Tacoma (14,330 feet high) Mount Baker (10,837 ft.) Mount St. Helens (9750 ft.) and Mount Adams (12,470 ft.) Some of these volcanoes, with perfect outlines and terminal craters, show signs of recent activity

and are permanently snow-clad. Mount Rainier carries glaciers of the second magnitude (Cowlitz Nisqually Emmons, etc.) The Coast Range of the region to the south is represented in Washington by the Olympic Mountains (Mount Olympus 9150 ft., Fitz Henry Peak 8688 ft.) Mount Constance, 7777 ft., between which and the Cascade Range is the deep lowland occupied in part by the ramified estuaries of Puget Sound. A subordinate mountain-mass known as the Blue Mountains occupies the SE. part of the state.

Coast-Line, Rivers.—On the Pacific coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca there are numerous excellent harbors; while the deep and tranquil waters of the noble Puget Sound of Hood's Canal, of Admiralty Inlet, and of the lower Columbia River present unrivalled harbor facilities, and give to the state a commanding position in the commercial development of the Pacific coast. The Columbia River affords ship navigation nearly to the Cascades; and throughout the state this stream and its main affluents, the Snake and the Clark afford steamboat navigation with occasional interruption from rapids. The other principal rivers of eastern Washington are the Spokane, Okanogan, Yakima, and Palouse, direct or indirect affluents of the Columbia. Western Washington has many small rivers, among which are the Cowlitz, Chhalia (emptying into Grey's Harbor in the Pacific Ocean) Nisqually and Snohomish. The larger Skagit River in the NW part of the state, discharges into Puget Sound. Lake Chelan in the N. part of the state, has a length of about 40 miles.

Geology.—Nearly all that part of eastern Washington which lies S. of the upper Columbia and Spokane rivers is of a volcanic formation of comparatively recent geological age but portions of the north and the Olympic Mountains are of ancient date, extending to the Aztec period. The immediate coast-region with the Puget Sound country and the valley of the Cowlitz, is of Miocene Tertiary age and contains much lignite, while the San Juan Islands have in part been referred to the Cretaceous. The volcanic region of the E. forms part of the famous Columbia plateau to which reference has already been made. The Blue Mountains are a part of the same formation. From this state considerable gold and some silver have been obtained; but the product at present is not very large. The principal mineral product is coal which affords abundant fuel of good and cooking quality. Most of the coal is mined in King, Pierce and Kittitas co. The product in 1903 was 3,193,275 short tons valued at \$5,380,870. The output of gold in 1903 was valued at \$507,885.

Climate.—The climate of the state is very different in the eastern and western sections, that of the Pacific side of the Cascade Range being generally equable, with mild winters and temperate summers, while in the region E. of the mountains it is marked by extremes of temperature, ranging from about -20° in winter to 110° (or even higher) in summer. On the borders of Puget Sound, as at Seattle and Tacoma, the winter cold is not severe, and there is but little snow. The precipitation over most of the region W. of the Cascade Range is very heavy rising in some places to 140 and 150 inches in a year whereas in the region E. of it the rainfall is over large areas reduced to 16 and 10 inches, and irrigation is a requisite for agriculture.

Agriculture.—Eastern Washington is an admirable region for grazing, and some of its prairie-lands are excellent for agricultural purposes. Indian corn and the peach ripen here. The arable lands of the western section are of an unsurpassed fertility. The enormous forest-growth has thus far interfered to some extent with agricultural progress. Wheat, barley, oats and hay thrive here remarkably and the state has become famous for its fruit, apples particularly. The cultivation of hops is an important industry in the state. The Washington agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat 25,098,667 bu. bel. corn, 196,140 bushels oats, 3,616,226 bushels barley 1,266,267 bushels rye, 20,169 bushels potatoes 1,899,644 bushels and hay 540,481 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 6,454,592 pounds.

Vegetation Animals.—Washington has some of the grandest forests (Douglas pine, spruce, hemlock cedar etc.) in the United States, and supplies vast quantities of timber to different sections of the national domain much of it for the making of spars and ship-trunnings. The redwood is found sparingly. The quantity of lumber cut in 1900 was 1,100,560,000 feet, valued at \$11,000,000. The production of shingles was valued at \$5,500,000. Among the animals may be mentioned various species of deer bear the mountain-goat, the pronghorn, Rocky Mountain sheep, puma, lynx, and many fur-bearing animals, as well as the prairie-dog, the skunk and other minor rodents. The rattlesnake and many harmless reptiles are found, and in some places the former is exceedingly abundant.

Fisheries.—Canned and salted salmon are important articles of export, salmon of several kinds being taken in great abundance. In the streams trout are very numerous. There seems to be an exhaustive supply of herring also as well as of the minnow (or candle-fish). Oysters are largely shipped from Shoalwater Bay. Among other products of the fisheries are the rock fish, turbot sole, and fishes called perch cod, and bass, but not closely related to the fishes known by those names in Atlantic waters.

Industries.—The leading industries of the state include lumbering (products of all kinds, including wash and doors etc., valued in 1900 at \$31,543,640) milling (flour and grit-mill products \$6,875,672) fish canning and preserving (\$4,831,038) feeding and machine-making (\$3,257,943) dairying (\$1,190,330) ship- and boat building (\$1,595,649).

Railroads.—In 1890 there were in the state 1999 miles of railroad in operation. In 1900 2950 miles.

Education.—The University of Washington the leading educational institution of the state, is located at Seattle. Other institutions are the Puget Sound University at Tacoma, the State Agricultural College and School of Science at Pullman, Gammon College at Spokane, and Whitman College at Walla Walla. There are several state normal schools.

Government.—The governor and the principal officers hold office for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 3 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

Cities.—The counties were in 1900 36 in number as follows: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Island, Jefferson, King, Kittitas, Kootenai, Lewis, Lincoln, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Shastana, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Wallawalla, Whatcom, Whitman and Yakima.

Cities.—The chief cities are Seattle (pop. in 1900 80,611) Tacoma (" 14) both important financial and business centres on Puget Sound. Spokane, in the E. with extensive water power (36,343) Hollinghous, Walla Walla, Everett, Bellingham, and Olympia the capital (49,351).

Indians.—There were in the state in 1900 7526 tribal Indians, most of whom were attached to reservations.

The pop. in 1840 was 11,894 in 1870 71,956 in 1890 75,116 in 1900 349,790 in 1900 518,103.

History.—Washington formerly a part of Oregon was organized as a territory in 1854 and received practically its present limit in 1843. In 1843 the San Juan Islands which had been long claimed by both the United States and Great Britain were awarded to the former by Emperor Wilhelms of Germany to whom the dispute was referred. Washington became a state in 1889.

Washington, a county in the SW part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1030 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by the Escambia. Capital, St. Stephens. Pop. in 1890 7936 in 1900 11,134.

Washington, a county in the NW part of Arkansas borders on the Indian Territory. Area, 1695 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the White River and those of the Illinois River. Coal is found here. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890 22,024 in 1900 34,250.

Washington, a county in the NE part of Colorado. Area, 1074 sq. m. The South Platte River cuts the NW corner of the county. Capital, Akron. Pop. in 1890 2301 in 1900 1241.

Washington, a county in the NW part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1424 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Choctawhatchee River and is partly drained by Holmes Creek. Capital, Vero. Pop. in 1890 6420 in 1900 10,154.

Washington, a county in the east-central part of Georgia, has an area of 639 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Ogeechee River and on the W by the Oconee River. It is also drained by the Great Ogeechee River and Roanoke Creek. Capital, Sandersville. Pop. in 1890 25,237 in 1900 28,327.

Washington, a county in the W part of Idaho. Area, 2908 sq. m. It is bounded W by the Snake River by which and by the Selkirk River it is drained. The Seven Devils Mountains are in the W part. Gold silver copper and lead are found here. Capital, Weiser. Pop. in 1890 2870 in 1900 4002.

Washington, a county in the S part of Illinois has an area of 555 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N by the Kaskaskia River and is drained by Beardrop and Crooked creeks. Coal is found here. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890 10,262 in 1900 10,526.

Washington, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 632 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Muscatuck River and the East Fork of the White River and is drained by the Blue River and Lost Creek. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890 18,610 in 1900 10,409.

Washington, a county in the SE part of Iowa. Area, 876 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Iowa River, and is interested by the English River and also drained by Crooked Creek and by the Skunk River. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890 18,458 in 1900 20,718.

Washington, a county in the N part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is interested by the Little Blue River and also drained by the Little Black and by small affluents of the Republican River. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890 22,894 in 1900 31,063.

Washington, a county of Kentucky near the middle of the state. Area, 810 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by (Chapin's Fork of the) Berea (or Salt) River. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890 13,622 in 1900 14,182.

Washington, a parish in the E part of Louisiana, borders on Mississippi. Area, 673 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Pearl River and is interested by the Bogue (Chito). Capital, Franklinton. Pop. in 1890 8760 in 1900 9428.

Washington, a county in the extreme E part of Maine. Area, 2468 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the St. Croix River which separates it from New Brunswick, and on the S by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Penny's River and the Machias and East Machias rivers. Capital, Machias. Pop. in 1890 44,482 in 1900 45,232.

Washington, a county in the N part of Maryland bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 418 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Potomac R. and is interested by Accotink, Conococheague and Fishing creeks. The Blue Ridge (or North) Mountains extend along its E border. Capital, Hagerstown. Pop. in 1890 39,762 in 1900 45,183.

Washington, a county in the E part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin. Area, 402 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the St. Croix River and on the S by the Mississippi River. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890 26,092 in 1900 27,608.

Washington, a county in the W part of Mississippi has an area of 925 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Mississippi River which separates it from Arkansas and is interested by the Sunflower and Black rivers and Upper Bear Creek. Small lakes are scattered over its surface. Capital, Gretna. Pop. in 1890 40,414 in 1900 40,216.

Washington, a county in the NE part of Missouri, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is drained by the Big River the Mineral Fork and small affluents of the Maramee River. Lead silver copper and zinc are found in the county. Capital, Potosi. Pop. in 1890 13,155 in 1900, 14,267.

Washington, a county in the E part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 702 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Missouri River and on the SW by the Kikbora River and is also drained by Big Papillon and Big creeks. Capital, Blair. Pop. in 1890 11,809 in 1900 13,966.

Washington, a county in the E part of New York bordering on Vermont, has an area of 97 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by Lake George and on the W by the Hudson River. It is drained by the Ilwaco, Panist and Poellney rivers and by the Batten Hill and Wood Creek. Lake Champlain forms part of the NE boundary. The surface is hilly, mountains Black Hope, Palmerton and Fort Ann being situated in the NW part of the county. Iron-ore, slate and marble have been worked here. Capital, Argyle. Pop. in 1890 45,699 in 1900 45,624.

Washington, a county in the E part of North Carolina, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Albemarle Sound. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. in 1890, 10,280 in 1900 10,808.

Washington, a county in the SE part of Ohio, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 627 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE and S by the Ohio River intersected by the Muskingum River and also drained by the Little Muskingum and Duck Creek. Coal petroleum, and iron ore are found here. Capital, Marietta. Pop. in 1890 42,540 in 1900 48,246.

Washington, a county in the NW part of Oregon, has an area of 716 sq. m. It is drained by the Tillamook River and Dairy Creek and is bounded on the NW by the Coast Range. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890 11,972 in 1900 14,467.

Washington, a southeastern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Monongahela River and is also drained by Chartiers, Raccoon and Buffalo creeks. Coal

and natural gas are found here. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1899 71,155; in 1900 92,181.

Washington, the southernmost county of Rhode Island, borders on Connecticut. Area, 281 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Pawcatuck Wood, and Uaupaug (or Uaupaug) rivers. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1890 23,649; in 1900 24,154.

Washington, a county in the NE. portion of Tennessee, has an area of 225 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Watauga River and the South Fork of the Holston, and is intersected by the Nolichucky River. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Jonesboro. Pop. in 1890 20,354; in 1900 22,664.

Washington, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by Yegua Creek and on the E by the Brazos River. Capital, Brenham. Pop. in 1890 29,161; in 1900 33,931.

Washington, the southwesternmost county of Utah bordering on Arizona, has an area of 2457 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Virgen, an affluent of the Colorado River. Capital, St. George. Pop. in 1890, 4000; in 1900 4612.

Washington, a county in the north-central part of Vermont, has an area of 688 sq. m. It is drained by the Winooski (or Oulan) and the Waterbury rivers. The county comprises a part of the Green Mountains. Among its prominent features is Camel's Hump which rises to a height of 4088 feet. Capital, Montpelier which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890 29,666; in 1900 36,667.

Washington, a southwestern county of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 665 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of the Holston River. The county contains Walker's Mountain and is bounded on the NW by Clinch Mountain. Capital, Abingdon. Pop. in 1890 29,020; in 1900 31,383.

Washington, a county in the SE. part of Wisconsin has an area of 413 sq. m. It is intersected by the Milwaukee River and also drained by the Maquis and Rubicon rivers. Capital, West Bend. Pop. in 1890 22,151; in 1900 23,589.

Washington, a post-village of Santa Cruz co. Ariz. The banking point is Nogales. Pop. 100.

Washington, a post-town, capital of Hempstead co. Ark. about 115 miles SW of Little Rock, on the Arkansas and Louisiana R. Pop. in 1890 374.

Washington, a post-village of Nevada co. Cal. about 32 miles N.E. of Grass Valley. Pop. about 225.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town) Blackfield co. Conn. about 15 miles WNW of Waterbury. Pop. of the town in 1900 1870.

Washington, a city capital of the United States in the District of Columbia with which it is contemporary and on the Potomac River. In lat. (Astronomical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution) 38° 55' 17" N. and lon. 77° 1' 34" W. from Greenwich. The city is on the Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington) the Baltimore and Ohio the Southern and other railroads, 40 miles SW of Baltimore, 136 miles SW of Philadelphia, and 326 miles SW of New York.

Washington is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River at the head of tide and of navigation (130 miles from Chesapeake Bay) and was originally embraced between two tributaries, the East Branch (or Anacostia River) on the E. and Rock Creek on the W. the latter separating it from Georgetown. The plan of the city was made in anticipation of a great metropolis, and the comprehensive design of the architect Major L. Enfant, made in 1791 is now in process of full execution a magnificent scheme of public improvements having been recently inaugurated.

The city was laid out with the Capitol Hill for a centre and with rectangularly-disposed streets having E.-W. and N.-S. directions, intersected by a number of diagonally-disposed and radiating avenues of great width. Many of the latter are bordered by beautiful mansions and traverse open circles, in which have been erected monuments to the most distinguished in the nation's annals. The most famous of these avenues is Pennsylvania Avenue, 160 feet wide the main arm of which connects the Capitol with the Treasury building. Other prominent avenues are Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The principal business thoroughfare is F Street NW. The city is supplied with the greatest abundance of water which is brought from the Great Falls of the Potomac, some 16 miles distant, by a conduit which passes over the famous Cabin John Bridge.

Foremost in architectural merit and in point of interest among the public holdings of Washington is the Capitol, situated on an eminence (sloping abruptly toward the W.) 80 feet above the Potomac. It consists of what is known as the Centre Capitol and of two extensions or wings. The

principal front, facing towards the E., presents three splendid Grecian porticoes. The centre building which is of freestone, was commenced in 1793, when the corner-stone was laid by Washington. The extension of pure white marble was commenced in 1851 under President Fillmore. The whole building is 751 ft. long and covers an area of 34 acres. A rotunda, 96 ft. in diameter, in the centre of the building is surmounted by a huge dome of iron upon the top of which is Crawford a bronze statue of Liberty the head of which is 287 ft. above the basement of the Capitol. This rotunda is filled with historical paintings, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Surrender of Burgoyne, the Surrender of Cornwallis, and Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis all by Trumbull. The Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden by Weir, the Landing of Columbus by Vanderlyn; the Baptism of Pocahontas by Chapman and the Discovery of the Mississippi by Powell. Other apartments of note in the Capitol are the Senate chamber in the N. extension, the hall of the House of Representatives in the S. extension, the old Senate chamber, the new Supreme Court room in the central building and the old hall of the House of Representatives, now devoted to collections of historical statues. The total cost of the building with its various modifications has amounted to about \$18,000,000. East of the Capitol is the new Congressional Library a vast and sumptuous structure in the Italian Renaissance style erected in 1888-97 at a cost of \$6,180,000. It measures 470 ft. in length and 340 ft. in width and contains at the present time over 800,000 books and 250,000 pamphlets. One and a half miles N.W. of the Capitol is the President's house, or Executive Mansion commonly known as the White House, built of freestone and surrounded by extensive grounds. Near this on the E. is the Treasury building, an immense edifice in the Grecian style, 510 ft. long by 280 ft. wide. Other edifices of note are the fine building W. of the White House in which are accommodated the State Department, the War Department, and the Navy Department, measuring 561 ft. in length and 242 ft. in breadth, the Land Office (formerly the General Post Office) of white marble, the Patent Office with a great Doric portico, the building of the Smithsonian Institution devoted to scientific research and the promotion of useful knowledge, a structure 450 ft. long by 140 ft. wide, built of red sandstone, in the Norman style, the building of the Department of Agriculture and the United States National Museum situated in the Smithsonian Park. In the latter named is housed an enormous collection of economic products, objects of national history and the products of art and manufactures. Other institutions are the Army Medical Museum with valuable pathological collections, the botanical garden and the zoological gardens, located in the Rock Creek tract. The city is the seat of the national surveys (geologic, geographic, hydrographic, coast and geodetic, ethnologic, etc.) of various general scientific associations (National Geographic Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, Biological Society, Anthropological Society, etc.) the Carnegie Institute, the National Academy of Sciences, and the International Bureau of the American Republics.

Washington is the seat of the United States Naval Observatory, the Signal Office, the Weather Bureau, Government Asylum for the Insane of the army and navy and the District of Columbia, and Soldiers Home for the disabled soldiers of the regular army. Here also are many noteworthy institutions of learning, including George Washington (formerly Columbian) University (Baptist), Georgetown University (Roman Catholic), Howard University (non-sectarian and open to both sexes regardless of color), the National Deaf-Mute College and the Catholic University of America. Among the remaining institutions is the Corcoran Art Gallery founded and endowed by W. W. Corcoran and containing a notable collection of paintings and statuary. Of the numerous monuments of the city the most famous and imposing is the Washington Monument, a giant obelisk of marble which rises to a height of 555 feet. It was begun in 1848 and completed in 1884 at a total cost of \$1,500,000. About 1½ miles SE of the Capitol is the United States Navy Yard. Washington is connected with the opposite bank of the Potomac by Long Bridge. On the Virginia shore, overlooking the city is Arlington with the beautiful National Cemetery. About 15 miles below the city is Mount Vernon, the home of Washington.

The resident population of Washington proper in 1870 was 109,199; in 1890 147,201; in 1900 188,932; in 1906, 218,198. Washington proper and Georgetown had in 1906 232,745 inhabitants. The population of the District of Columbia in that year was 273,718. A poll census of the District of Columbia taken in 1905 returned a population of 225,346, of whom 65,834 were colored. Among the buildings now (1905) in course of erection are the new office-buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives,

the new city-hall, and the vast Union railway station, a marble pile estimated to cost \$15,000,000.

The site for the national capital was chosen at the original suggestion of President Washington but not without opposition. The act making the selection was passed in July 1790, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed thither from Philadelphia. In 1814 the city was entered by the British, who set fire to the Capitol, President's House, and other public buildings. In July 1864 the city was threatened by a Confederate force under Early. The treaty of Washington for the settlement of the Alabama question was concluded in 1871. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, a banking post-village capital of Wilkes co. Ga., 55 miles (direct) WNW of Augusta, on the Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil a ginney, etc. Pop. in 1900 3300.

Washington, a banking city of Tazewell co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and other railroads, 12 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 1450.

Washington, a city capital of Davies co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Evansville and Indianapolis R. 19 miles E. of Vincennes. It is an agricultural, stock-raising and coal-mining region, and has a cannery and manufactures of cooperage-stock and underwear etc. Pop. in 1900 8551.

Washington, a city capital of Washington co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 38 miles WSW of Muskegon. It is in a farming and stock raising region and has manufactures of carriages, mittens, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 4255.

Washington, a banking city capital of Washington co., Kan. on Mill Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 20 miles NW of Wellsville. Pop. in 1900 1075.

Washington, a post-town of Mason co. Ky. 12 miles NW of Mayesville, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 575.

Washington, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish, La., on the Courtableau Bayou, at the head of steam boat navigation 8 miles N. of Opelousas, on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900 1197.

Washington, a township (town) of Franklin co. Me. Pop. in 1900 30.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town) Knox co. Mo. 31 miles NW of Rockland. Pop. of the town in 1900 1010.

Washington, a post-township (town) of Berks co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 13 miles SE of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900 377.

Washington, a post-village of Macomb co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 30 miles S. of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co. Minn. 30 miles S. by E. of Rochester.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Miss. about 10 miles E. of Natchez.

Washington, a banking city of Franklin co. Mo. on the S. bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 55 miles W. of St. Louis. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock and has extensive manufactures of cob-pipes. Pop. in 1900 2015.

Washington, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line.

Washington, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co. N. H. about 30 miles W. of Concord. It is drained by the Ashuelot River. Pop. in 1900 404.

Washington, the name of townships in New Jersey in Bergen co. (pop. in 1900 782) Burlington co. (617) Mercer co. (1157) Morris co. (2230).

Washington, a banking post-borough of Warren co. N. J. on the S. side of Scott's Mountain 15 miles ENE. of Boston, Pa. on the Lackawanna R. It has manufactures of silk, plumes and organs, etc. Pop. in 1900 3580.

Washington, a township of Warren co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 1265.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town), Dutchess co. N. Y., about 15 miles NE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. of the town (which contains Millbrook) in 1900 8032.

Washington, a banking post-town capital of Beaufort co., N. C. on the N. bank of the Tar (or Pamlico) River and on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Norfolk and South Carolina R. 23 miles N. of Norborne. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water ascend from Pamlico Sound to this place, which has foundries, saw and grist-mills, boat-yards, and manufactures of cotton-seed oil. It has also an oyster packing house. Pop. in 1900, 6843.

Washington, a post-village of Garrettsville co. Ohio on the line of the old National Road, 8 miles ENE. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Washington, the name of townships in various counties of Pennsylvania: Armstrong co. (pop. in 1900, 1307), Berks (1737) Butler (1805), Cambria (1306) Clarion (1493) Dauphin (970) Erie (1705), Fayette (2706), Franklin (3481) Greene (803) Indiana (1540), Jefferson (3810) Lawrence (400) Lehigh (3098) Lycoming (981) Northampton (2614), Schuylkill (1338), Snyder (1412), Westmoreland (1797) Wyoming (711) York (1380).

Washington, a post-borough capital of Washington co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Waynesburg and Washington R. 25 miles (direct) SW of Pittsburg. It is a productive coal and oil region and has extensive manufactures of tin plate, iron, glass, foundry and machine-shop products, car-springs, carbon etc. Washington and Jefferson College Washington Female Seminary, and Trinity Hall are located here. Pop. in 1900 7070.

Washington, a post-village of Kent co., R. I. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Centerville. It has manufactures of worsteds and yarns. Pop. about 600.

Washington, a post-village of Rhea co. Tenn. on the Tennessee River 50 miles NNE of Chattanooga. Pop. 47.

Washington, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn. on the W. bank of the Brazos River at the mouth of the Navarro about 60 miles NW of Houston. It was the capital of Texas when that state was annexed in the United States in 1845. Pop. about 100.

Washington, a post-city of Washington co. Utah about 140 miles N. by W. of Mant. Pop. in 1900, 529.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township (town) Orange co. Vt. 14 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900 870.

Washington, a banking post-town, capital of Rappahannock co. Va. is pleasantly situated at the SE. base of the Blue Ridge about 110 miles NW of Richmond. Pop. in 1900 300.

Washington, the name of townships (towns) in various counties of Wisconsin: Eau Claire (pop. in 1900 1322) Green (768) La Crosse (64) Neok (1226) Shawano (1327).

Washingtonboro, a post-borough of Lancaster co. Pa. on the F. bank of the Susquehanna River 3 miles below Columbia on the Columbia and Port Deposit (Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington) R. Pop. in 1900 677.

Washington, Cape, Antarctica on Victoria Land in lat. 74° 35' S.

Washington, a spec. in Haven Lund NW of Green land proper in lat. 53° 3' S.

Washington Center, a post station of Morrison co. Minn.

Washington College, a village. The seat of Washington Female College Washington co. Tenn. is a rural free-delivery of Litchfield.

Washington Court-House, a city capital of Fayette co. Ohio, on Sugar (or Paint) Creek and on the Cincinnati and Maumee Valley the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 77 miles ENE of Cincinnati. It has a poultry packing house and manufactures of stoves furniture, soap fertilizers etc. Pop. in 1900 5,31.

Washington Depot, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 13 miles SEW of Litchfield. Pop. about 750.

Washington Grove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Rockville or Gaithersburg.

Washington Gulch, a post-hamlet and mining camp of Powell co. Mont.

Washington Harbor, a post-village of Door co. Wis. is on Washington Island and on Green Bay about 60 miles NE of Oconto.

Washington Heights, Cook co. Ill. is a post-station of Chicago.

Washington Hollow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y. on the W. border of Washington township (town) 10 miles PNE of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 375.

Washington, Lake, in the state of Washington forms the E. boundary of the city of Seattle. It is about 20 miles in length and 24 miles in width.

Washington Land, a region in northwestern Greenland immediately N. of lat. 80° N. and comprised between the Humboldt Glacier on the NW and Liernmann Fjord on the NE.

Washington Mills, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lamoine. Pop. 110.

Washington Mills, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y., on the Lackawanna R. 64 miles S. of Platts. It has a manufactory of forks and hoes.

Washington, Mount, the culminating point of the White Mountains, in the Presidential Range situated in the S part of Coos co. N.H. 75 miles N by E of Concord. Excepting 30 or more summits of the Black and Great Smoky (Cataks) Mountains of North Carolina and the E border of Tennessee, it is the loftiest point of land in the national domain E of the Rocky Mountains. Height, 6283 feet. It is ascended by carriage-road and by rack-and-pinion railroad the latter completed in 1889. The summit on which is a hotel commands a magnificent view. The mountain bears evidence of having been almost completely buried beneath the ice of the Glacial Period and its flora is distinguished by the presence of a large number of Alpine or sub-Arctic types. The mountain is gashed on the SE side by the profound gorge known as Tuckerman's Ravine.

Washington Prairie, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Iowa, 10 miles E of Decorah.

Washington's Crossing, a hamlet of Mercer co. N.J. on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R. opposite Taylorsville, Pa. with which it is connected by bridge. Here in Dec. 1776 Washington made his famous passage of the Delaware.

Washingtonville, a post-village of Orange co. N.Y. on the Erie R. 12 miles SW of Norwich. It has many features of wine, etc. Pop. in 1900 667.

Washingtonville, a post-village of Columbiana and Mahoning cos. Ohio, on the Erie and the Pittsburgh, Levee and Western Rrs. It has coal and clay interests. Pop. in 1900 1692.

Washingtonville, a post-borough of Montour co. Pa., 8 miles N by W of Danville. Pop. in 1900 212.

Washita (also written Ouachita) a river of the northern United States, rises in the extreme W part of Arkansas, flows SE then S in Louisiana, and empties into the Red River about 15 miles NW of the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. It is connected with the Mississippi by means of the Texas series of bayous. Length, about 550 miles. It is navigable for steamboats to Camden, Ark. about 350 miles.

Washita, a county in the S part of Oklahoma Area, 908 sq. m. It is watered by the Washita River. Capital Clondchief. Pop. in 1900 15 601.

Washita, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ark. Pop. 73.

Washmeker Isles, a group near the Saguenay coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Washo, a town of Japan in the prefecture of Hiroshima. Pop. in 1899 21 553.

Washoe, wash-o' a county in the W part of Nevada, borders on California Area, 9412 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE and also intersected by the Truckee River. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Gold and silver are mined here. Capital Reno. Pop. in 1890 6437. In 1900 9141.

Washoe, a post-hamlet of Washoe co. Nev. is on the Virginia and Truckee R. 17 miles S of Reno.

Washongai, a post-village of Clarke co. Wash. The banking point to Vancouver or Portland, Oregon.

Washita, a banking post-town of Cherokee co. Iowa, on the Little Sioux River about 17 miles below Cherokee, on the Lincoln Central R. Pop. in 1900 431.

Washitaw, a county in the SE part of Michigan has an area of 690 sq. m. It is intersected by the Huron River and also drained by the Raisin and Macon rivers and the East Branch of the Grand River. Capital Ana Arbor. Pop. in 1890 42 210. In 1900 47 701.

Washitama, a banking post-village of Adams co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. s. R. 20 miles E. of Connell. Pop. about 225.

Washita, a post-village of Dodge co. Minn. on the Chicago Great-Western R. about 23 miles SE of Fairbank. It is on a branch of the Zumbro River. Pop. about 200.

Wasioto, a post-village of Bell co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Fincerville. Pop. 100.

Waskada, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. 17 miles from Deloraine.

Waskom, a post-village of Harrison co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rr. 19 miles E of Marshall.

Wassmes, a large coal mining and industrial village of Belgium in Hainaut, 6 miles W of Mons. Pop. in 1900 14 338.

Wasspik, was'pik a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles NE. of Breda.

Was'sque, a post-village of Dutchess co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division) 52 miles N by E. of New York. Pop. about 304.

Wasaw, a town of Chatham co. Ga. Pop. in 1900 522.

Wasselnheim, was'eln hime (Fr. Wasselonne, was'eln hime) a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles WNW of Strasbourg. Pop. in 1900 3707.

Wassenaar, was'naer a village of the Nether lands, province of South Holland 5 miles W of Leyden, and 2 miles from the North Sea.

Wasserburg, was'ar-burg a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn 31 miles SSE of Munich. Pop. in 1900 3745.

Wassergasse, a village of Northampton co. Pa.

Wasserleben, was'ar-leben, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony 13 miles WSW of Magdeburg.

Wassertrüdingen, was'ar-trü-ding-en a town of Bavaria district of Middle Franconia, on the Wörnitz, 19 miles S of Ansbach. Pop. about 2000.

Wassigny, was'een-ye a village of France in Alsace, 31 miles N of Laon.

Waste'de, a village of Goodhue co. Minn. about 22 miles WSW of Red Wing.

Wast Water, a small lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of St. Bees.

Wasungen, was'oon-en, a town of Saxo-Meiningen on the Werra, 5 miles NAW of Meiningen. Pop. about 2700.

Watab, a post-hamlet of Benton co. Minn. on the E. bank of the Mississippi River 9 miles above St. Cloud.

Wataga, wah-taw-ga, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Galena and Great-Western Rr. 1 1/2 miles NE of Galena. Pop. in 1900 545.

Watauga, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 330 sq. m. It is drained by the Watauga and New rivers. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE border of this county and the Iron Mountains mark the boundary between it and Tennessee. Capital Boone. Pop. in 1890 10 611. In 1900 13 417.

Watauga, a post-village of Carter co. Tenn. on the Watauga River 9 miles from Carter on the Southern R.

Watauga, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co. Tex.

Watauga Falls, a post-hamlet of Watauga co. N.C.

Wotonga River rises in the Blue Ridge in Watauga co. N.C. from which it passes into east Tennessee. It enters the Holston River about 10 miles NE of Jonesboro.

Watchet, a resort of England co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel 15 miles NW of Taunton. Pop. about 2000.

Watch Hill, a village and summer-resort of Washington co. R.I. on the Atlantic Ocean, 3 1/2 miles SE of Stonington. It is near Watch Hill Point a bold promontory which is the southwestern extremity of the state of Rhode Island. It has good bathing beaches. Watch Hill is an independent post-station of Westerly.

Watch'mog', a post hamlet of Somerset co. N.J.

Waterberg, wa'ter-berg a mountain range of the Transvaal Colony in the central part of the Waterberg district.

Waterberg, a district in the NW part of the Transvaal Colony bordering NW on Bechuanaland, from which it is separated by the Limpopo River.

Waterboro, a post-village in Waterboro township (town) York co. Me. 29 miles WSW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 1169.

Waterboro Center, a post-hamlet of York co. Me. 23 miles W by S of Portland.

Waterbury, a city of New Haven co. Conn. in Waterbury township (town) and on the Naugatuck River 33 miles SW of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.

It presents a pleasing appearance with its numerous villa-residences, shade-trees, flower gardens and shrubbery and is the seat of various academic and benevolent institutions (St. Margaret's Diocesan School, Oerard School, Convent of Notre Dame, Waterbury Hospital, etc.) The Ironson Library contains upward of 60 000 volumes.

Waterbury holds a leading position among the manufacturing cities of the state, and in the manufacture of brass (sheet- and rolled-brass castings, general brass-ware, etc.) furnishes probably the largest part of the product of the entire United States.

It is the seat of the manufacture of the famous Waterbury watches, of which several hundred thousand are produced annually.

Waterbury has also numerous rolling mills and iron foundries and extensive manufactures of pins, buttons, pearl goods, lamps, wire, plated- and Britannia-ware, electric appliances, automatic switches, chemical goods, boots and shoes, knitted goods, etc.

Pop. of the city in 1870 10 833. In 1880 17 806. In 1890 23 846. In 1900 45 859. of the town 51 170.

Waterbury, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md. 9 miles NW of Annapolis.

Waterbury, a banking post-village of Dixon co. Neb. on the Great Northern R.

Waterbury, a banking post-village in Waterbury township (town), Washington co., Vt. on the Winocski River and on the Central Vermont R. 11 miles WNW of Montpelier. It is in the midst of fine mountain-scenery. The town is traversed by the Waterbury River and has manufactures of gas-engines, granite and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1597. of the town 2310.

Waterbury Center, a post-village of Washington co. Vt. in Waterbury township (town) 13 miles NW of Montpelier. Pop. 206.

Waterdown, a post village of Wentworth co. Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 7 miles N of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901 923.

Waterloo, a post-village of Richland co. S. C. on the Wateree River and on the Southern R. 23 miles SSE of Columbia.

Wat'reec' River rises in North Carolina under the name of the Catawba, flows generally SE in South Carolina, and unites with the Congaree River at the SW extremity of Santee co. to form the Santee River. Steam boats ascend the Wat'reec' to Camden. Length about 300 miles.

Waterfall, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. The banking point is McConealsburg.

Waterfall, a post-hamlet of Prince William co. Va. 4 miles E of Haymarket.

Waterford, a maritime county of Ireland in Munster on its SE coast, E of the co. of Cork. Area, 71, sq. mi. The surface is mostly mountainous. The Knockmeledown Mountains reaching a height of over 2500 feet, extend along the borders of the co. of Tipperary and farther E wholly within Waterford are the Comeragh Mountains. There is level land along the rivers and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tralee and Dungarvan harbors. At the E end of the county is Waterford Haven, and at the SW corner is Youghal harbor. The river Suir forms the greater part of the E boundary and the Blackwater flows through the SW portion. This is a great dairy region. The fisheries are important. Capital Waterford. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851 164,051 in 1901 87,187.

Waterford, a seaport and municipal parliamentary and county borough of Ireland capital of the co. of Waterford, on the right bank of the Suir 12 miles from the sea and 83 miles SEW of Dublin. It is connected with the suburb of Ferrybank on the opposite side of the river by bridge. The principal edifices are the Protestant and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, the Protestant episcopal residence, the Catholic College of St. John, and Haginade's Tower. A fine quay extends along the river for about a mile. There are ship-building yards, distilleries, breweries, and four mills. Pop. in 1901 25,743.

Waterford, a post-village of Stanislaus co. Cal. on the Tuolumne River about 10 miles E. of Modesto, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Waterford, a post-village of New London co. Conn. in Waterford township (town) on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 3 miles SW of New London. It has granite-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900 2964. of the village, about 200.

Waterford, a post-village of Spencer co. Ky. 25 miles SE of Louisville. Pop. 60.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township (town) Oxford co. Me. on a small lake, about 46 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 917.

Waterford, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles VVW of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Waterford, a village of Dakota co. Minn. on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western R., 15 miles NNE. of Faribault. Pop. 150. It is a rural free-delivery of North field.

Waterford, a post-town of Marshall co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles S. of Holly Springs. Pop. in 1900 123.

Waterford, a township of Camden co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 2161.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township (town) Saratoga co., N. Y., on the W bank of the Hudson River, 1 mile above the mouth of the Mohawk and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 10 miles N of Albany and opposite Lansingburg. It has knitting and paper mills, and manufactures of stoves and dies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 6157. of the village, 2145.

Waterford, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, about 15 miles NW of Marietta, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 125.

Waterford, a banking post-borough of Erie co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles SSE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900 767.

Waterford, a township of Erie co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1457.

Waterford, a post-village of Caladonia co., Va., in Waterford township (town) on the Connecticut River, 14 miles SE. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. of the town in 1900 166.

Waterford, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., on Kitcheston Creek 34 miles from Clarke Gap station. Pop. in 1900 533.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Wabikakum co., Wash. on the Columbia River, 20 miles below Kelama.

Waterford, a banking post-village in Waterford township (town) Racine co., Wis. on the Fox River 26 miles SW of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900 1664.

Waterford, a post-village of Kings co. New Brunswick 8 miles from Sussex.

Waterford, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario on Nanticoke Creek and on the Michigan Central and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. 29 miles W of Canfield. It has milling and sawing industries. Pop. in 1901 1123.

Waterford Mills, a village of Elkhart co. Ind. on the Elkhart River 3 miles E. of Goshen of which it is a rural free-delivery. Pop. 150.

Waterford Works, a post-village of Camden co., N. J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 22 miles (direct) SE of Camden. Its banking point.

Water Gap, Pa. See DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Wateringbury, a parish of England co. of Kent, 5 miles W of Maidstone. Pop. about 1500.

Waterland, a group of lakes in the Pacific Ocean between the Solomon Islands and Australia.

Waterlick, a post-village of Warren co. Va. 7 miles W of Front Royal.

Waterloo, wā'ter loo' (Flem. pron. wā'ter loo') a village of Belgium province of Brabant, 9 miles SSE. of Brussels famous for the victory of the allied English and Prussians, commanded by the Duke of Wellington and Blücher over the French commanded by Napoleon June 18 1815. On the field of battle is a huge artificial mound on which stands a lofty column surmounted by a colossal iron lion. The engagement was originally called by German writers the battle of Belle Alliance from a locality to the vicinity of Waterloo.

Waterloo, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. on the Tennessee River 26 miles WNW of Florence. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 400.

Waterloo, a banking city, capital of Manitoba co. 1N., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 24 miles SE of St. Louis, Mo. It has flouring mills a plough factory brewery etc. Pop. in 1900 2114.

Waterloo, a banking post-town of DeKalb co. Ind., on Cedar Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 23 miles N by E of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of machinery boxes, brooms, and cigars. Pop. in 1900 1244.

Waterloo, a city the capital of Blackhawk co. Iowa, is situated on both sides of the Cedar River 6 miles ESE. of Cedar Falls, on the Chicago Great-Western the Illinois Central and other railroads. It is a trade-centre for an extensive agricultural and stock raising region, and has railroad repair shops foundries tanning and packing-industries, and manufactures of gasoline engines, automobiles creamery supplies, farming implements, etc. The city has a number of attractive parks. Pop. in 1900 6674; in 1900 12,680.

Waterloo, a post village of Kingman co., Kas. Pop. 60.

Waterloo, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ky. The banking point is Somerset.

Waterloo, a post village of Jackson co. Mich., on Portage Creek about 10 miles ENE. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co. Mo., 25 miles by rail E. of Kansas City.

Waterloo, a banking post-village of Douglas co. Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Union Pacific R., 31 miles W of Omaha. Pop. in 1900 245.

Waterloo, a post-village of Merrimack co., N. H., 21 miles by rail W of Concord.

Waterloo, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J., on the Lackawanna R. 15 miles W of Dover.

Waterloo, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Suisse co. N. I. is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca Lake and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley R. 7 miles NW of Geneva. It has manufactures of woollens and waxes, milled and distilled liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900 4256.

Waterloo, a village of Fayette co. Ohio. See FARMINGTON.

Waterloo, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on Symmes Creek, about 14 miles N.E. of Ironton.

Waterloo, a post-town of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles S.E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900 59.

Waterloo, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on Tuscarora Creek, about 30 miles W by N of Carlisle, on the Tuscarora Valley R.

Waterloo, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., about 66 miles WNW of Columbia, on the Charleston and Western Carolinas R. Pop. in 1900 189.

Waterloo, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 60 miles WSW of Washington, D.C.

Waterloo, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va. The banking point is Point Pleasant.

Waterloo, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 900.

Waterloo, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles ENE of Madison. It has manufactures of lumber and dairy products. Pop. in 1900 1137.

Waterloo, a county of Ontario, situated in the west-central part of the province. It is drained by the Grand River. Capital, Berlin.

Waterloo, a banking post-town of Waterloo co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River 3 mi. W of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, buttons, boots and shoes, malted liquor, etc. Pop. in 1901 3,337.

Waterloo, a banking post-town capital of Stafford co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont R. 70 miles E. by S of Montreal. It has a foundry, knitting mills and manufactures of lumber, butter boxes, etc. Pop. in 1901 1,797.

Waterloo, a suburban municipality of New South Wales, 24 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 16,000.

Waterloo-with-Seaforth, a town and watering place of Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, in the NW outskirts of Liverpool. Pop. in 1891 61,118. In 1901 23,101.

Waterman, a banking post-village of DeKalb co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 353.

Waterman, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River at the mouth of Cusick Creek 35 miles N of Terre Haute. Pop. about 600.

Water Mills, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small inlet of the ocean and on the Long Island R. 6 miles SW of Sag Harbor. Pop. 175.

Watervort, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 34 miles WNW of Rochester. Pop. about 275.

Waterproof, a banking post-town of Tensas parish, La., on the W bank of the Mississippi River about 30 miles above Natchez. Pop. in 1900 298.

Waters, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gaylord.

Waterside, a suburb of Londonderry, Ireland, on the Foyle.

Waterside, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 28 miles S by E of Altoona.

Watermeet, a post-village of Ogeboe co., Mich., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. about 375.

Waterstreet, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River about 18 miles E by N of Altoona.

Waterville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 40 miles W of Baltimore.

Waterton, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 18 miles W by S of Wilkesbarre.

Watertown, a post-village and summer-resort in Watertown township (town) Litchfield co., Conn. 6 mi. NW of Waterbury on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of silk goods, umbrella-trimnings, traps, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 3,100.

Watertown, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., about 2 miles E of Lake City on the Seaboard Air Line.

Watertown, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Duquenois, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Watertown, a post-village in Watertown township (town) Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the Boston and Maine R. 7 miles W of Boston, of which it is a residential suburb. It has a national arsenal and manufactures of paper, rubber goods, woollens and shoddy soap and starch stoves, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 9,766.

Watertown, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. in 1900 (including part of Sanilac Center village), 1,531.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River, 30 miles W of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 496.

Watertown, a city capital of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the R. bank of the Black River about 10 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario and 70 mi. (direct) NNW of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Several bridges here cross the river the rapids of which afford abundant hydraulic power. The city is the seat of a state army of houses for the aged and orphans, etc., and has extensive manufactures of paper, wood pulp, steam engines, carriages and wagons, ax-brakes, silk foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1890 14,725, in 1900 21,606.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, about 10 miles WNW of Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Watertown, a banking city capital of Codington co., S. Dak. about 160 miles NNW of Sioux Falls on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Great Northern and other railroads. It is in a rich farming country of which it is the trade-center. It has lumber interests, grain warehouses and elevators, breweries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900 3,353.

Watertown, a banking post-village of Wilson co., Tenn. 12 miles ESE of Lebanon on the Tennessee Central R. Pop. about 500.

Watertown, a city of Jefferson and Dodge co., Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 44 miles W by N of Milwaukee. It is the seat of the Northwestern University (Lutheran) organized in 1865 and of the Sacred Heart College (Roman Catholic). It is the centre of an extensive farming region and has manufactures of machinery, brooks, cigars, beer, dairy supplies, dairy products, etc. Pop. in 1900 5,437.

Watertown, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 935.

Waterville, a village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Adirondack Creek about 12 mi. SE of Syracuse. Pop. 75.

Watervally, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R. 44 miles S by W of Paducah. Pop. in 1900 254.

Watervally, a banking city, capital of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. 17 miles SSW of Oxford. It has railroad-repair shops, cotton and saw mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3,813.

Watervally, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Eighteen Mile Creek and on the Erie R. 14 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 70.

Watervally, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn.

Watervally, a post-village of Tom Green co., Tex. The banking point is San Angelo.

Waterview, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va. The banking point is Fredericksburg.

Water Village, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., about 20 miles NE of Laconia.

Waterville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 5 miles N of the city of Waterbury its banking point. It has manufactures of pins, cutlery and brass goods. Pop. about 3,100.

Waterville, a banking post-village of Allemaque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles SE of Waukon. Pop. 250.

Waterville, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Little Blue River and on the Union Pacific R., 190 miles W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 616.

Waterville, a city of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. 61 miles NNE of Portland. The Taconic Falls, in the Kennebec River afford magnificent water-power. The city is the seat of Colby College (Baptist)—established in 1820 as Waterville College—and of the Coburn Classical Institute. It has cotton and woolen mills and manufactures of machinery, foundry products, furniture, shirts, etc. Large paper- and pulp-mills have been established at Winslow, on the opposite side of the river. Pop. in 1900 9,477.

Waterville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 2 miles SW of Winchendon. It has manufactures of wooden ware, etc.

Waterville, a banking city of Louisa co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago Great Western R. 18 miles WSW of Faribault. It has manufactures of furniture and flour. Pop. in 1900 1,000.

Waterville, a banking post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R. 21 miles SSW of Utica. It has manufactures of iron and brass, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900 1,571.

Waterville, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the NW bank of the Maumee River 10 miles SSW of Toledo on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900 783.

Waterville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co. Pa. on Pine Creek, about 16 miles N by E of Lock Haven.

Waterville, a post-township (town) of Lamoille co. Vt., on a small affluent of the Lamoille River about 30 miles ENE of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 529.

Waterville, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co. Wash., in the Big Bend of the Columbia River 17 miles (direct) NNE of Melaga. Pop. in 1900 483.

Waterville, a township (town) of Poplar co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1522.

Waterville, a post-village of Carleton co. New Brunswick 9 miles from Woodstock.

Waterville, a post-village of Kings co. Nova Scotia, 1 1/2 miles from Aylesford, on the Dominion Atlantic R.

Waterville, a post-village of Compton co. Quebec on the Centennial River and on the Grand Trunk R. 111 miles E. by S. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901 596.

Watervliet, a village of Belgium in West Flanders on the frontier of the Netherlands 16 miles N. of Obdam.

Watervliet, a banking post-village of Berrien co. Mich. on the Pelee River and on the Pere Marquette R. 14 mi. or ENE of St. Joseph. It has a paper mill, saw-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900 717.

Watervliet, a city of Albany co. N. Y. on the Hudson River opposite Troy and on the Delaware and Hudson R. It has a federal arsenal (with large construction-works), car-works, foundries, and manufactures of woollens, hardware, etc. Pop. in 1900 14,231.

Watford, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river Colne, 16 miles NW of London. It is the seat of the London Orphan Asylum. Pop. in 1891 17,663. in 1901, 29,327.

Watford, a post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 33 miles W. of London. It has mill-industries. Pop. in 1901 1279.

Watfords, a banking city of Washington township Doniphan co. Kan. about 1 mile from the Missouri River on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R., and 5 1/2 miles W. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 793.

Wath upon Dearne, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles N. of Rotherham. Pop. in 1901 6516.

Watkins, a banking post-village of Benton co. Iowa on the Northwestern Line, 20 miles WNW of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 125.

Watkins, a banking post-village of Meeker co. Minn. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900 256.

Watkins, a post-station of Miller co. Mo.

Watkins, a banking post-village, capital of Schuyler co. N. Y. at the head or S. end of Seneca Lake, on the Northern Central and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 22 miles N. by W. of Elmira. It has large salt-works and brewing and mill-industries. Pop. in 1900 2943. In the vicinity is the deep rocky ravine or minor cañon known as Watkins Glen, which usually attracts great multitudes of visitors. It is about 2 1/2 miles long and has bounding walls of rock in places 150-200 feet in height. In the Glen are numerous beautiful cascades.

Watkins, a post-village of Union co. Ohio, 4 miles SE of Dover station.

Watkinsville, a post-town capital of Oconee co. Ga. 7 miles S. of Athens, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900 351.

Watling (or Wntling's) Island, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies 60 miles ESE of Cat Island. It claims the distinction of being the first land in the New World seen by Columbus. See BAHAMA ISLANDS and SAN SALVADOR.

Watling Street, a famous Roman highway extending across Britain from SE to NW from Dover by way of Canterbury and London to Chester, and thence to Menev Strath, with a branch proceeding northward from Wrexeter by way of Manchester and Kendal to Scotland. There are remains of this road at various places, portions of it being in a good state of preservation. The name Watling Street is supposed to be a corruption of Stratum Vitellianum.

Watlington, a small town of England in Oxfordshire, 14 miles SE of Oxford.

Watonga, a banking post-village, capital of Blaine co. Okla. 26 miles (direct) W. of Kingfisher on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has manufactures of building-materials, plaster, etc. Pop. about 1750.

Watowman, a township in a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 437 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Watowman River and partly drained by the Perch River. Capital, St. James. Pop. in 1890 7445. in 1900 11,496.

Watowman River, Miss. rises in Coffeywood co. and enters the Blue Earth River about 10 miles SW of Mankato.

Waton, a town, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 35 miles SW of Brugge.

Watrongs, a post-village of Mora co. N. Mex., on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Las Vegas.

Watrongsville, a post-village of Tuncola co. Mich., 22 miles E. of Saginaw on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 210.

Watah'm, a banking city capital of Iroquois co. Ill., on the Iroquois River at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 85 miles E. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 250.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Desha co. Ark. 24 miles by rail N. of Arkansas City.

Watson, a post-village of Effingham co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 7 miles S. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900 341.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Clarke co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 7 miles N. of Jeffersonville. It has cement works.

Watson, a post-village of Clayton co. Iowa. The banking point is McGregor. Pop. 109.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Adams co. Ky.

Watson, a post-village of Livingston parish La. The banking point is Hammond.

Watson, a post-village of Allegan co. Mich. Pop. 75.

Watson, a banking post-village of Chippewa co. Minn. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 16.

Watson, a post-village of Marshall co. Miss. 16 miles W. of Holly Springs.

Watson, a banking post-town of Atchison co. Mo. on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route 8 miles S. of Hamburg Iowa. Pop. in 1900 233.

Watson, a post-station of Meagher co. Mont.

Watson, a post-station of Knox co. N. H.

Watson, a post-village in Watson township (town) Lawrence co. N. Y. on the Black River about 2 1/2 miles E. of Lowville. Pop. of the town in 1900 981.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Cass co. N. Dak. 12 miles E. by W. of Casselton.

Watson, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 266.

Watson, a post-station of Red River co. Tex.

Watson, a post-village of Marion co. Va. The banking point is Farmington.

Watsonville, a post-village of Folsom co. Pa. on the Tionesta Valley R. The banking point is Shesha.

Watson's Bay, a popular resort of New South Wales, on an indentation of Port Jackson 4 miles E. of Sydney.

Watson's Corners, a post-village of Lanark on Ontario, 19 miles NW of Perth.

Watsontown, a hamlet of Camden co. N. J. 2 miles SE of Kirkwood.

Watsontown, a banking post-borough of Northumberland co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. 23 miles SE of Williamsport. It has manufactures of hosiery and shoes. Pop. in 1900 1893.

Watsonville, a banking city of Santa Cruz co. Cal., on the Pajaro River and on the Southern Pacific R. 20 miles ESE of Santa Cruz. It is situated in a fertile valley and has fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900 3528.

Wattenascheld, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles WNW of Arnsberg. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 20,596.

Wattenwyl, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSE of Bern.

Watterstown, a township (town) of Grant co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 474.

Wattignies, a town of France, in Nord, near Maubeuge. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1793.

Wattom, a small town of England in Norfolk 21 miles WSW of Norwich. Near it is Wyland Forest the reputed scene of the ballad of the Babes in the Wood.

Wattrelos, a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles NE of Lille. It is a suburb of Roubaix. Pop. in 1901, 5127 (commune 11,789).

Watts, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 407.

Watts, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co. S. C.

Wattsboro, a post-village of Lunenburg co. Va., 22 miles NW of Bellefont.

Wattsburg, a post-borough of Erie co. Pa. on French Creek 18 miles SE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900 351.

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Chautauque co. N. Y., on the Erie R., 11 miles WSW of Jamestown. Pop. 270
Wauwatosa, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. Ohio, 36 miles SE of Canton

Wauwatosa, a town and health-resort of Germany, in Alsace, 24 miles NE of Belfort. Pop. about 1200

Wauwatosa, a town of Switzerland, Canton and 17 miles SW of St. Gall on the Thor. It is a well built place. Pop. in 1900 4909 many of them engaged in the textile industry and the manufacture of embroidery

Wauwatosa, a summit of the Eastern Alps in Bavaria, in the district of Berchtesgaden, near the frontier of Salzburg. Height 8900 feet. Height of the Little Wauwatosa 7880 feet

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Simcoe co. Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 8 miles from Coldwater. It has lumber interests

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Day co. 8 Duk on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 430

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa, on the Wapawash River about 12 miles NE of Marion. Pop. 300

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Pepin co. Wis. about 27 miles WSW of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900 168

Wauwatosa, a village of Ozaukee co. Wis., is a rural free-delivery of Fredonia

Wauwatosa Lake, Dane co. Wis. is about 4 miles SE of Madison

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Dickinson co. Mich. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 180

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of De Soto co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. 160

Wauwatosa, a banking post-town of Fayette co. Iowa, about 23 miles SW of Decorah on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 540

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Lake co. Ill. on a beautiful lake, about 45 miles NW of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 397

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Fond du Lac co. Wis. about 14 miles SE of Fond du Lac

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Hamilton co. Tenn. on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 4 miles SW of Chattanooga

Wauwatosa, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation I. T. 14 miles from Tahlequah

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Winnebago co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles W of Oshkosh. Pop. about 350

Wauwatosa, or **Wauwatosa**, **Wauwatosa**, a township (town) of Shawano co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 940

Wauwatosa, a banking post-town of Dallas co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 14½ miles W of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 232

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Jefferson co. Fla. about 28 miles N. by S. of Tallahassee. Pop. 180

Wauwatosa, a city capital of Lake co. Ill. is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan 35 miles N. by W. of Chicago, on the Northwestern Line and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. The city which has a good harbor is partly built on a commanding bluff and is a popular summer and health resort. Its mineral waters are extensively used. The manufacturing industries are varied and are represented by sugar refineries, steel wire and brass-works, a tannery and manufactures of scales piano-motors organ stops, etc. The city is the outlet for a large farming and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1890 4910 in 1900 9426

Wauwatosa, a county in the SE part of Wisconsin has an area of 562 sq. m. It is drained by the Fox (or Fishhawk) River and by the Bark River and Oconomowoc Creek. The surface is diversified with prairie, oak openings and numerous small lakes. Capital Wauwatosa. Pop. in 1890 33 270 in 1900 35 229

Wauwatosa, a post-village capital of Wauwatosa co. Wis. is on the Fox (or Fishhawk) River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 17 miles W of Milwaukee. It is the seat of Carroll College and of the State Industrial School for Boys and is noted for its numerous medicinal springs, the waters of which are extensively exported. The city has iron, steel and bridge-works, canneries and breweries, etc. Pop. in 1890 6321 in 1900 7416

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Wauwatosa co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1915

Wauwatosa, a banking city of Garfield co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 29 miles (direct) N. of Kingfisher. Pop. in 1900 638

Wauwatosa, a banking post-town, capital of Allamakee co., Iowa, 17 miles WSW of Lansing, on the Chicago, Mil-

waukee and St. Paul R. It is in a rich farming region. Pop. in 1900 2152

Wauwatosa Junction, a post-village of Allamakee co. Iowa. Pop. 60

Wauwatosa, or **Wauwatosa**, a post-village in Wauwatosa township (town), Buffalo co. Wis. on the Eagle River about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900 613

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Dane co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles NNW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 443

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Chautauque co. Kan. Pop. 75

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Chase co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 181

Wauwatosa, a post-station and resort of Gunnison co. Colo.

Wauwatosa, **Wauwatosa**, a county in the east-central part of Wisconsin has an area of 749 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Wolf and Wauwatosa rivers, affluents of the Wolf River which runs through the SE part of the county. Capital Wauwatosa. Pop. in 1890 26 794 in 1900 31 615

Wauwatosa, a banking city capital of Wauwatosa co., Wis. on the Wauwatosa River and on the Wisconsin Central R. 37 miles W by N of Menasha. It has manufactures of woollen floor and lumber. Pop. in 1900 2912

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Wauwatosa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 886

Wauwatosa River, Wis. rises in Portage co. and enters the Wolf River

Wauwatosa, or **Wauwatosa**, a post-station of Dubuque co. Iowa on the Mississippi River 20 miles by rail NW of Dubuque

Wauwatosa, a post-station of Grundy co. Ill.

Wauwatosa, a banking city of Dodge and Fond du Lac co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 10 miles SW of Fond du Lac. It has pump-works and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, wind mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 3185

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1170

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 20 miles NNE of Norwich. It has cotton mills. Pop. about 1100. The banking point is Danielson

Wauwatosa, **Wauwatosa**, one of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean E. of New Zealand

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Comanche co. Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Knox co. Neb. in a grain and stock raising region 28 miles (direct) SE by E. of Nebraska, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 441

Wauwatosa, a post-village of Washington co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna

Wauwatosa, a city capital of Marathon co., Wis. on the Wisconsin River near the mouth of the Rab River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line 43 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It is the seat of a county school of agriculture and domestic science and has extensive manufactures of lumber, paper, seed-paper, leather, saw mill machinery malted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1890 4277 in 1900 6263 in 1900 12 364

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Marathon co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1169

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village of Marinette co. Wis. 23 miles (direct) NW of Marinette, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 1800

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Marinette co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1685

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village, capital of Fulton co. Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 38 miles W by S of Toledo. It has manufactures of wind-mills, windings, carriages, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 2148

Wauwatosa, **Wauwatosa**, a county of Wisconsin is near the middle of the state. Area, 639 sq. m. It is drained by the Maumee and White rivers and by Willow Creek. The Fox River touches the SE. part. Capital, Watoma. Pop. in 1890 18 547 in 1900 15 972

Wauwatosa, a banking post-village, capital of Wauwatosa co. Wis. in Wauwatosa township (town), about 40 miles WNW of Fond du Lac, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. of the town in 1900 1800

Wauwatosa, a city of Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles W of Milwaukee. It has saw- and flour mills, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900 2843

Wauwatosa, a township (town) of Milwaukee co Wis. Pop. in 1900 13,869

Wauwassink, a banking post-village of Crawford co Wis. on the N bank of the Wisconsin River at the mouth of the Kickapoo, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 18 miles E. by N of Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1900 471

Wauzeka, a township (town) of Milwaukee co Wis. Pop. in 1900 578.

Waveland, a banking post-town of Montgomery co Ind. on the Central Indiana R. and the Vand. its Line, 37 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Waveland, a post-town of Hancock co Miss. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Bay St. Louis. Pop. in 1900 539

Waverley, a river of England which forms part of the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk and joins the sea between the Yare near Yarmouth after a course of about 50 miles.

Waverley, a post-village and residential suburb of Middlesex co Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. about 7 miles WNW of Boston. The banking point is Watertown or Waltham.

Waverley, a post-village of Halifax co. Nova Scotia 3 miles from Rocky Lake and 15 miles from Halifax. It is in a gold-producing region and has powder works.

Waverley, a post-village of Minnesota co. Ontario 21 miles N of Barrie. Pop. about 300

Waverley, a municipal borough of New South Wales, about 4 miles E of Sydney. Pop. about 12,000

Waverley, a post-office of Buckingham co Va.

Waverly, a post-village of Lee co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 15 miles WNW of Opelika. Pop. about 300

Waverly, a banking city of Morgan co Ill. on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. 18 miles SE. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900 1573

Waverly, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. on the White River 17 miles SSW of Indianapolis. Pop. 15

Waverly, a banking city capital of Bremer co Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Chicago Great-Western, the Illinois Central and other railroads, 12 miles N of Cedar Falls. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region and has manufactures of dairy products. The Wartburg Teachers Seminary and Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900 3177

Waverly, a banking city of Coffey co. Kan. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. 10 miles NNE of Horton. Pop. in 1900 586

Waverly, a banking post-village of Union co Ky. 20 mi. SW of Henderson, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 400

Waverly, a post-station of Madison parish La. 33 miles by rail W of Vicksburg

Waverly, a banking post-village of Wright co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. 39 miles W of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 543

Waverly, a post-village of Clay co. Miss. on the Tombigbee River 7 miles above Clarksburg

Waverly, a banking post-town of Lafayette co. Mo. 22 miles E of Lexington on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 723

Waverly, a banking post-village of Lancaster co. Neb. on Salt Creek and on the Burlington Route, 13 mi. N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900 268

Waverly, a banking post-village of Tioga co. N. Y. on Cayuta Creek and on the Erie and other railroads, 10 miles ENE. of Elmira. It has coal mining interests and manufactures of wooden ware, furniture, stove-pipe, etc. Pop. in 1900 4465

Waverly, a banking post-village capital of Pike co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Detroit Southern and the Norfolk and Western R. 16 miles S of Chillicothe. It has best wood works, flour mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1854

Waverly, a post-village of Lackawanna co Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900 489

Waverly, a post-village of Coddington co. S. Dak. The banking point is Watertown

Waverly, a banking post-town capital of Humphreys co. Tenn. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 67 miles W of Nashville. Pop. in 1900 784

Waverly, a post-village of Walker co. Tex. 55 miles N of Houston

Waverly, a banking post-town of Sumner co Va. on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Waverly, a post-village of Spokane co. Wash. on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Rockford or Latta.

Waverly, a post-village of Wood co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Marietta, Ohio.

Waverly, a post-village of Pierce co. Wis.

Waverly Hall, a post-village of Harris co. Ga., about 25 miles NE. of Columbus, on the Southern R. Pop. 269.

Waverly Mills, Wright co. Minn. See **Waverly**

Waverly Mills, a post-village of Georgetown co. S. C. The banking point is Georgetown

Wavre, a town of Belgium in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles SE of Brussels. It has tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of cotton and paper. Here the French, under thorough unsuccessfully engaged the Prussians, June 18, 1815. Pop. in 1900 8069

Wavrin, a village of France, department of Nord 8 miles SE of Lille.

Wawa, a post-village of Delaware co. Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Media

Wawa, a village of Algoma district, Ontario on the Algoma Central R. 150 miles from Sault Ste. Marie

Wawaka, a post-village of Noble co. Ind., on the Bickart River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 20 miles ESE of Goshen. Pop. 350

Wawanesa, a banking post-village of Manitowish, on the Cassidian Northern R. 120 miles W by S of Winnipeg

Wawarsing, a post-township (town) of Ulster co., N. Y. intersected by Rondout Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R. It contains Ellenville, Wawarsing and other villages and resorts. The village of Wawarsing is on Rondout Creek 28 miles NW of Newburgh. Pop. of the town in 1900 7225

Wawasee, a post-village of Kosciusko co. Ind. Pop. 15

Wawaset, a post-village of Chester co. Pa.

Wawayasda, a township (town) of Orange co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 1539

Wawheek, a post-village of Franklin co. N. Y. The banking point is Malone.

Wawinack River, Wis. rises in Waupaca co. and enters the Wolf River

Wawewashet River, a stream of Plymouth co. in the E. part of Massachusetts flows into Buzzards Bay

Wawona a post-hamlet of Mariposa co. Cal. 25 miles SSW of Yosemite hamlet. Elevation 5925 feet. Pop. 60. It is at the entrance to the Mariposa Grove of sequoias

Wawpocowee, a post-village of McIntosh co. Ind. The banking point is Peru. Pop. 200

Waxahatchie, a banking post town capital of Ellis co. Tex. 30 miles E of Dallas on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900 4215

Waxahatchie Creek, Tex. runs southeastward through Ellis co. and enters Pecan Creek

Waxhaw, was a banking post-town of Union co. N. C. on the Seaboard Air Line 12 miles (direct) SW of Monroe. It has manufactures of cottons, cotton seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900 752

Waxhaw, a hamlet of Lancaster co. S. C. 12 miles SE. of Rock Hill station

Waxhaw Creek rises in Union co. N. C. runs south westward into South Carolina and enters the Catawba River 10 Lancaster co.

Waxholm, a town of Sweden. See **WAXHOLM**

Wax'way, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes.

Wejersoe a post-town capital of Wura co. Ga. 60 miles W of Brunswick on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. It has coal works and manufactures of lumber and naval stores. Pop. in 1900, 5919

Wayceon or **Waygion**. See **WAYSON**

Wayland, a post-station of Schuyler co. Ill.

Wayland, a banking post town of Henry co. Iowa, in a grain and stock raising region on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles W of Winfield. Pop. in 1900 194

Wayland, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. in Wayland township (town) on the Andover River and on the Boston and Maine R. 16 miles W of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900 2703.

Wayland a banking post-village of Allegan co. Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 21 miles S of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900 619

Wayland, a banking post-village of Clarke co. Mo., on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W of Alexandria. Pop. about 250

Wayland, a banking post-village in Wayland township (town) Steuben co. N. Y. on the Erie and other railroads, 40 miles S of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2904; of the village 1307

Wayland, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Norwanda.

Wayland, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex., 109 miles W of Fort Worth. Pop 100

Wayland, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 38 miles WNW of Bristol. Pop 100

Wayland Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Lawrence co., Tenn., 86 miles SSW of Nashville

Waylensco, a post-station of Taylor co., Fla., about 35 miles SE of Tallahassee

Waymansville, a post-village of Baribolemeo co., Ind., about 12 miles SW of Columbus. Pop 100

Waymart, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 6 miles E of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900 432

Wayne, a county in the SE part of Georgia, has an area of 766 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Altamaha River and is intersected by the Satilla River. Capital, Jesup. Pop. in 1890 7483. In 1900 9449

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 726 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River and the Kaskaskia River and also drained by Elm Creek. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1890 23,906. In 1900 27,628

Wayne, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is intersected by the head-streams of the Whitewater River, namely, the Hart Fork, Noland's Fork, Green's Fork, and the Martin's Fork. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890 37,628. In 1900 38,979

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 529 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Chariton River and by two branches of Locust Creek. The main stream of the Chariton River touches the NE corner of the county. Capital, Corydon. Pop. in 1890 15,470. In 1900 17,491

Wayne, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 617 sq. m. It is intersected in the northern part by the Cumberland River and bounded on the E. by the South Fork of that river and is drained by Beaver and Kennedy's creeks. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890 12,852. In 1900 14,892

Wayne, a county of Michigan, is in the southeastern part of the state. Area, 626 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by the Huron and Rouge rivers. Lake Erie touches the southeastern part of the county. Capital, Detroit. Pop. in 1890 257,114. In 1900 348,793

Wayne, a county in the ESE part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 708 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chickasaw River and also drained by Backstony Creek. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1890 9817. In 1900 12,549

Wayne, a county in the SE part of Missouri, has an area of 79 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Black and St. Francis rivers and is partly drained by the Carter River. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890 11,927. In 1900 15,399

Wayne, a county in the WR part of Nebraska, has an area of 441 sq. m. It is intersected by Logan Creek and also drained by Plum Creek, both effluents of the Elkhorn River. Capital, Wayne. Pop. in 1890 9169. In 1900 9362

Wayne, a county in the W part of New York, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and is drained by the Clyde River and by Mud Creek. Among its mineral resources are gypsum and iron ore. Capital, Lyons. Pop. in 1890 49,729. In 1900 48,680

Wayne, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 507 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River and also drained by the Little River and the Nahant Creek. Capital, Goldsboro. Pop. in 1890 26,100. In 1900 31,956

Wayne, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek and also drained by the Chippewa River and Sugar Creek and the Lake Fork of the Mohican. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. in 1890 59,005. In 1900 37,876

Wayne, a county in the extreme NE part of Pennsylvania, borders on New York. Area, 894 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE and E. by the Delaware River and is drained by the Lackawanna River and Equinox, Dyberry and Starvation creeks. Capital, Honesdale. Pop. in 1890 31,616. In 1900 30,171

Wayne, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River and is drained by the Buffalo River and Branch and Cypress creeks. Iron-ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1890 11,471. In 1900 12,936

Wayne, a south-central county of Utah. Area, 2373 sq. m. The Green River (tributary to the Colorado) runs through Stillwater Ceffon on the narrow E. boundary, and the Fremont and its tributaries intersect the surface; the W. part is filled with plateaus of the Wasatch Mountains. Capital, Loa. Pop. in 1900 1907

Wayne, a county in the SW part of West Virginia, has an area of 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Big Sandy River and the Tog Fork of that river, which separates it from Kentucky. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Wayne. Pop. in 1890 18,052. In 1900 23,610

Wayne, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R., 7 miles S. by E. of Elgin. Pop. 250

Wayne, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., in a wheat region, 41 miles S. by E. of Oklahoma, Okla., on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe R. Pop. about 200

Wayne, a banking post-village of Republic co., Kan., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township (town) Kennebec co., Me., 15 miles W. by N. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 797

Wayne, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Rouge River and on the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central R., 18 miles W. of Detroit. It has manufactures of carriages and machinery. Pop. in 1900 1301

Wayne, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 28 miles NNE of Norfolk. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 2119

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township, Passaic co., N. J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. of the township in 1900 1985

Wayne, a post-village of Eschuyler co., N. Y. The banking point is Hammondsport or Dundee. Pop. 150

Wayne, a township (town) of Steuben co., N. Y., about 15 miles NE. of Bath. Pop. in 1900 835

Wayne, townships in several counties of Pennsylvania. Armstrong co. (pop. in 1900 1481) Clinton (681) Crawford (1366) Erie (1681) Greene (1624) Lawrence (3108), Lehigh (1266) Luzerne (1460)

Wayne, a banking post-town and residential suburb of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 14 1/2 miles NW of the initial station in Philadelphia. Pop. about 3900

Wayne, a banking post-village, capital of Wayne co., W. Va., 13 miles S. of Huntington on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 500

Wayne, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1200

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township (town) Washington co., Wis., about 20 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900 1491

Wayne Center, a village of Wayne co., N. Y., about 35 miles E. of Rochester is a rural free-delivery of Lyons. Pop. 200

Wayne City, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 19 miles W. of Fairfield on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 522

Wayne Court House, W. Va. See WAYNE

Wayne Junction, Pa., a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 1/2 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia

Waynesboro, a banking post-village capital of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 32 miles S. of Augusta. It has manufactures of fertilizers and cotton seed oil. Pop. in 1900 2030

Waynesboro, a banking post-town capital of Wayne co., Miss., on the Chickasaw River and on the M. & O. and O. & N. R., 52 miles S. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900 436

Waynesboro, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., near South Mountain and Antietam Creek on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland R., about 14 miles S. by E. of Chambersburg. It has manufactures of engines and boilers, thrashers, and machinery. Pop. in 1900 5300

Waynesboro, a banking post-village capital of Wayne co., Tex., about 30 miles SW of Nashville. Pop. about 225

Waynesboro, a banking post-town of Augusta co., Va., on the South River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles SE of Staunton. It has manufactures of furniture, stove, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900 866

Waynesburg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 50 miles S. of Lexington

Waynesburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on Sandy Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co. & R., 12 miles SSE of Canton. It has manufactures of fire-proofing. Pop. in 1900 613

Waynesburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Greene co., Pa. on Ten Mile Creek and on the Waynesburg and Washington R., 45 miles S. by W of Pittsburgh. It contains the Waynesburg College (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1836 and has manufactures of tin-plate and steel, malted liquors, flour etc. Pop. in 1900, 2344.

Waynesfield, a banking post-village of Anguine co., Ohio, about 13 miles SE. of Lima. Pop. in 1900 542.

Waynesville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line, 24 miles W by N of Brunswick. Pop. 300.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill. on the Kikapoo River and on the Vandalia Line, 32 miles N by W of Decatur. Pop. in 1900 528.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind. 7 miles by rail S. of Columbus.

Waynesville, a banking post-village, capital of Palmyra co., Mo. on Roubidoux Creek, about 1 mile from the Gasconade River and 50 miles (direct) S. of Jefferson City. Pop. about 115.

Waynesville, a banking post town, capital of Haywood co., N.C. about 140 miles W by N of Charlotte, on the Southern R. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 1507.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 80 miles NE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900 723.

Waynesville, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles W by N of Crawfordsville. Pop. in 1900 757.

Waynesville, a village of Upson co., Ga. about 65 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. 150.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala. 60 miles NE. of Columbus, Miss.

Waynesville, a post-village of Charles co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore or Washington, D.C.

Waynesville, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. The banking point is Greenville.

Waynesville, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. about 20 miles S. of Green Bay.

Waynesville, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines 16 miles SW of Savannah. Pop. 130.

Waynesville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. The banking point is Mechanicville.

Waynesville, a post-village and summer resort of Hennepin co., Minn. on the NE shore of Millelakes Lake and on the Great Northern R. 25 miles W of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 276.

Waynesville, or **Waynesville**, a sacred town of Morocco, about 55 miles KW of Fez. It is the residence of a grand-usher.

Waynesville, a town of British India, in the Punjab 40 miles N by W of Lahore. Pop. about 15,000.

Waynesville, a region of southeastern Afghanistan W of the Salaman Mountains.

Waynesville, a creek, Tippecanoe co., Ind. enters the Wabash River 4 miles below Lafayette.

Waynesville, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky has an area of 565 sq. m. It is intersected by the North, Middle and South Forks of the Obion River. Capital Dresden. Pop. in 1890 28,965. In 1900 32,546.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn. about 10 miles NW of Pulaski.

Waynesville, a district in England between the North and South Downs, comprising the southern part of Surrey and Kent and the northern part of Sussex. It contains large stretches of woodland.

Waynesville, a town of England, in Middlesex adjoining Harrow-on-the-Hill. Pop. in 1901 5901.

Waynesville, a river of England, which traverses Durham in an easterly and northeasterly direction and enters the North Sea at Sunderland. Length about 65 miles.

Waynesville, Alaska, an earlier name of **TANANA** (post-station).

Waynesville, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H. in Weare township (town), about 13 miles WSW of Concord. Pop. in 1900 1553.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ga. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Rs. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Waynesville, a post-station of Baker co., Oregon.

Waynesville, a banking city of Carter co., Okla. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 40 miles (direct) W of Elmore. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900 1017.

Waynesville, a banking city, capital of Barber co., Tex. 41 miles W of Fort Worth, on the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. It is the seat of the Barberfield College, Texas Female Seminary etc. and has cotton-mills, cotton-gins and compresses, coal-mines, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 4763.

Waynesville, a banking post-borough of Carbon co., Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles SSE. of Hazleton. It has manufactures of silk foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2741.

Waynesville, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Magee. Pop. about 250.

Waynesville, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt. bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River about 3 miles from Claremont, N.H. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Waynesville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. on the Farmington River and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles N of New Haven. Pop. 300.

Waynesville, a banking post-town of Hickory co., Mo. on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 274.

Waynesville, a river of England on the Connecticut River the estuary of the Mersey near Runcorn. Length, 45 miles.

Waynesville, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles SSE of Wabasha. Pop. about 100.

Waynesville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Waynesville, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. on the Beilington and Humber Creek R. The banking point is Elkins. It has coal and coke industries.

Waynesville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Ephrata or New Holland.

Waynesville, a village of Huron co., Ohio, 18 miles S. of Sandusky.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C. 30 miles E. of Marion, Va.

Waynesville, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW of Greenville on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 20 miles W of Clarksville.

Waynesville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. 8 miles N of Allentown.

Waynesville, a banking post-village, capital of Trinity co., Cal., about 35 miles WNW of Shasta and 3 miles N of the Trinity River. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 1000.

Waynesville, a post-town of Hancock co., N.C. 8 miles N of Asheville. Pop. in 1900 329.

Waynesville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Dover Plains.

Waynesville, a county in the S. part of Texas has an area of 421 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. Capital Laredo. Pop. in 1890 14,842. In 1900 21,851.

Waynesville, a post-village of Houston co., Ala. The banking point is Vidalia.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 250.

Waynesville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. The banking point is Farmington.

Waynesville, a banking post-town of Talladega co., Miss. Pop. in 1900 128.

Waynesville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., on the Arkansas River opposite Ozark. Pop. 100.

Waynesville, a city of Jasper co., Mo. on the Frisco System and the Missouri Pacific R. 5 miles NW of Joplin. It has large mining interests being the centre of the adjacent lead and zinc region and has a foundry iron works etc. Pop. in 1900 3291.

Waynesville, a banking post-village of Jewell co., Kan. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. 170.

Waynesville, a lake and summer resort of Sierra co., Cal. 24 miles N of Truckee station.

Waynesville, a banking post town of the Oberlin National I.T. on the Arkansas River 20 miles SE of Muscogee station. Pop. in 1900 211.

Waynesville, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Williams- town. Pop. in 1900 346.

Waynesville, a village of Travis co., Tex., on the Colorado River about 20 miles below Austin, of which it is a rural free-delivery.

Waynesville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 6 miles SW of Elmira.

Waynesville, a post-station of Russell co., Ky.

Waynesville, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.H., about 30 miles NNW of Portland. Pop. about 274.

Webb Summit, a post-station of Meekling co., Ohio 5 miles by rail NNE. of Logan

Webbville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky 2 miles from Willard, on the Eastern Kentucky R.

Webbwood, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 47 miles from Sudbury Pop. about 550

Weber, a county in the N part of Utah Area, 544 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Great Salt Lake and intersected by the Weber River. The county comprises a part of the Wasatch Mountains Capital, Ogden Pop. in 1890 22,723, in 1900, 26,239

Weber, a post-hamlet of Mora co. N Mex

Weber Lake, a resort of Sierra co. Cal

Weber River, Utah rises in Summit co. runs northward, passes through the Wasatch Mountains by a picturesque gorge called Weber Cañon intersects Weber co. and enters Great Salt Lake

Weberster, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 827 sq m. It is drained by Kinschafoos Creek Capital, Preston Pop. in 1890 5493 in 1900 6813

Weberster, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and also drained by the Lizard River Coal is mined here Capital Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1890 21,532, in 1900 31,757

Weberster, a county in the W part of Kentucky has an area of 355 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Green River and is drained by Clear and Deer creeks Capital, Dixon Pop. in 1890 17,100 in 1900 20,697

Weberster, a parish in the NW part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 682 sq m. It is intersected by the Bayou d'Orchard, which enters Lake Umanan in the southern part of the parish Coal and iron are found here. Capital Minden Pop. in 1890 12,466 in 1900, 15,123

Weberster, a county in the north central part of Mississippi, has an area of 460 sq m. It is drained by the Big Black River and also by Wolf Creek and other small streams. Capital, Walthall Pop. in 1890 12,466 in 1900 13,619

Weberster, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 419 sq m. Iron and lead are found in the county Capital, Warfield Pop. in 1890 15,177 in 1900 16,640

Weberster, a county in the S part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas has an area of 578 sq m. It is intersected by the Republican River Capital Red Cloud Pop. in 1890 11,210 in 1900 11,610

Weberster, a county in the east-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 290 sq m. It is intersected by the Kanawha River and also drained by the head-streams of the Elk River Coal is found here Capital, Addison Pop. in 1890 4783 in 1900 9302

Weberster, a post-station of Park co. Colo on the Colorado and Southern R. 60 miles SW of Denver

Weberster, a post-village of Semter co. Fla on the Atlantic Coast Line Pop. 100

Weberster, a post-village of Hancock co. Ill about 20 miles W of Macomb Pop. 140

Weberster, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind. about 6 miles NNW of Richmond. Pop. 150

Weberster, a banking post-village of Boone co. Iowa, about 30 miles ENE of Okmoussa. Pop. 130

Weberster, a post-village of Boone co., Kan The banking point is Stockton Pop. 160

Weberster, a post-village of Brockbridge co. Ky about 45 miles SW of Louisville

Weberster, a post-village in Webster township (town) Andrewoggin co. Me. 8 miles ESE of Lewiston The N part of the town borders on Sabattus Pond. Pop. of the town in 1900 1131

Weberster, a post-village of Harford co. Md. The banking point is Harris de Graes. Pop. 60

Weberster, a post-village in Webster township (town) Worcester co. Mass on the French River and on the Boston and Albany and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 16 miles S by W of Worcester The town has extensive manufactures of cottons and woollens and boots and shoes Pop. of the town in 1900, 8604

Weberster, a post-village of Rice co. Minn The banking point is Northfield

Weberster, a post-village of Winston co. Miss about 40 miles WSW of Columbus

Weberster, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co. N H., on the Black River 14 miles NW of Concord Pop. in 1900, 400

Weberster, a banking post-village of Monroe co. N Y, in Webster township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 11 miles ENE of Rochester Pop. of the town in 1900, 3290

Weberster, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., N C, on the Tuckasegee (or Little Tennessee) River, about 166 miles W of Charlotte. Pop. about 140

Weberster, a post-hamlet of Ramsey co., N Dak.

Weberster, a village of Darke co. Ohio, about 37 miles NNW of Dayton Pop. in 1890, 204

Weberster, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Monongahela River about 24 miles E by E of Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. It has coal-mining industries.

Weberster, a banking city capital of Day co. S Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 51 miles E of Aberdeen It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1890, 1500

Weberster, a post-hamlet of Boone co. Tenn on the Big Emory River 4 miles N of Kingston

Weberster, a post-village of Taylor co. W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 4 miles SW of Grafton

Weberster City, a city capital of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Boone River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 20 miles E of Fort Dodge. It has railroad-shops, manufactures of foundry products radiators, grain separators, brick and tile, stock foods etc Pop. in 1900 4613

Weberster Court-House, Webster co., W Va. See Addison

Weberster Crossing, a post-village of Livingston co., N Y 42 miles S of Rochester Pop. about 160

Weberster Groves, a banking city of St. Louis on Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. and the Frisco System, 10 miles WSW of the centre of St. Louis, of which it is an independent post-substation Pop. in 1900 1896 (largely increased since census)

Weberster Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. 24 miles WSW of Chambersburg. The banking point is McConellsburg

Weberster Plantation, Penobscot co. Me. Pop. in 1900, 124

Weberster Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Webster co., W Va. on the Holly River and Addison R.

Weberster Station, a post-station of Madison co. N Y 23 miles SSE of Syracuse

Webersterville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. on the Barre R. The banking point is Barre. It has quarrying industries

Weches, a post-village of Houston co. Tex The banking point is Crockett

Wechselburg, St. Gallen cant. a town and summer resort of Saxony on the Zwickauer Mulde, 13 miles NNW of Chemnitz. It has a chateau built on the site of an old Augustinian monastery. The interesting medieval church of the monastery has survived. Pop. about 1600

Weddell Sea, a name given that portion of the South Atlantic (Antarctic) Ocean which lies E of the Antarctic Circle and between (approx.) lon 90° and 60° W (E. of Graham Land) See ANTARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEAN

Wedderburn, a post-village of Curry co. Oregon The banking point is Marshfield It has a salmon-cannery

Wedderburn, a gold-mining township of Victoria, Australia, about 45 miles WNW of Sandhurst

Wedel, a village of Prussia in Holstein, near the Elbe, 12 miles WNW of Hamburg Pop. about 2500

Wedgfield, a post-village of Benner co. S C on the Atlantic Coast Line, 32 miles ESE of Columbia Pop. about 200

Wedmore, a parish of England in Somerset, 7 miles WNW of Wells Here in 878 Alfred the Great made peace with the Danes, Guthrum, who agreed to be baptized

Wednesbury, wens-bur-s, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Staffordshire, near the source of the Tame, 7 miles NW of Birmingham It is in a rich coal and iron region and has extensive manufactures of iron and steel boiler-plate, railway-supplies, etc. The Perpendicular church of St. Bartholomew is a noteworthy building Pop. in 1901 25,554

Wednesfield, wens-feld a town of England, co. of Stafford, a suburb of Wolverhampton Pop. in 1901 4883

Wedowee, wed-ow-ee, a post-village, capital of Randolph co. Ala. near the mouth of the Little Tallapoosa River about 100 miles NNE of Montgomery Pop. 250

Wedrom, wêd-ron a post-village of Lennox co. Ill. on the Fox River and on the Fox River Valley R., 8 miles NE of Ottawa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300

Weed, a post-village of Otero co. N Mex The banking point is Alamogordo Pop. 125

Weedman, a post-village of McLean co. Ill 21 miles ENE of Clinton Pop. 60

Weeden, wêd-ee, Quebec. See WEDDER CHURCH

Weeden-Beck, or **Weeden-on-the-Street** (so called from its position on the Roman road known as Wat-

King Street), a parish of England co of Northampton, 4 miles SE. of Daventry Pop about 2000

Wooden Centre, a post-village of Wolfe co. Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. about 32 miles NE of Sherbrooke. Pop in 1901, 640

Woodport, a banking post-village of Cayuga co N Y, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 22 miles W of Syracuse. It has many factories of women's apparel. Pop in 1900 1523.

Woodville, a post-village of Elk co Pa. 24 miles WSW of Driftwood

Woodhawken, a post-village in Woodhawken town ship, Hudson co N J, on the Hudson River opposite New York, and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore R. 3 1/2 miles N of Jersey City. The place was formerly noted as a dealing ground, and here in 1804 occurred the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, which resulted in the death of the latter. Pop of the township in 1900 6320. It has manufactures of ambrosia. The banking point is Hoboken

Weekampang, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. Pop. 75

Weche, a village of Lapeer co Mich. The banking point and post-office is Marietta. Pop 100

Weeks Falls, a post-village of Koonsee co Ma., about 14 miles E by N of Augusta. Pop about 350

Weeksville, a village of Pasquotank co NC is a rural station of Elizabeth City

Weems, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington

Weende, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Hildesheim, near Göttingen

Weenen, a village of Natal, southern Africa, on Bushman Creek 65 miles (direct) NNW of Pietermaritzburg. At Weenen ('weeping') occurred in 1838 a massacre of Boers by Zulus under Dingaan

Weener, a village of a town of Prussia, in Hanover 21 miles SSW of Aurich on the Ems. Pop in 1900 3812

Weeping Water, a banking city of Cass co Neb. on Weeping Water Creek 30 miles E by N of Lincoln on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 1156

Weeping Water Creek, Neb. enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Nebraska City

Weerselo, was a village to a small town of the Netherland, province of Overijssel, 7 miles E. of Almelo

Weert, a town of the Netherlands in Limburg 13 miles WNW of Roermond. Pop in 1899, 6677

Weesatchee, a post-village of Gould co, Tex

Weesem, or Weesen, a village a town and health resort of Switzerland canton and 24 miles SW of St Gall, at the W extremity of the Walensee. Pop about 800

Weesp, a village, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles SE of Amsterdam. It has gun-dust-works and manufactures of chocolate. Pop in 1899 6685

Westlade, a town of England in Northumberland. Pop in 1901 5451

Weewekakee Creek, Ala. flows southward through Coosa co. and into the Coosa River

Weefranzen, a village in a town of Prussian Saxony 28 miles WNW of Magdeburg. Pop about 3000

Wegetache, a post-village of St. Lawrence co N.Y. on the Oswegatchie River about 30 miles S of Ogdensburg. Pop about 200

Wegberg, a town of Rhine Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop in 1900 4405

Wegdahl, a post-village of Chippewa co. Minn. on the Minnesota R. about 10 miles from Montevideo

Wegelsheim, a village a town of Prussian Saxony 27 miles SW of Magdeburg. Pop in 1900 3113

Weggle, a village, or Waggis, a village and health resort of Switzerland canton and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Rigi.

Wegrow, a town of Russian Poland. See Wagnow

Wegscheid, a village a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier 15 miles ENE of Passau. Pop about 1200

Wegstättl, was stätt l, a small town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 27 miles N of Prague.

Wehawken, Hudson co N.J. See WAWHAWKEN

Wehlan, a village a town of East Prussia, 27 miles E. of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Alle and Fregel. Its industries include iron founding, tanning etc. A treaty was concluded here in 1657 between the king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg in which the former renounced his suzerainty over the duchy of Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 5129

Wehmen, a village a town of Saxony 15 miles SE. of Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop about 1500

Wehr, a village of Baden, 20 miles E of Freiburg. Pop. about 2000

Wehr, a post-village of Schenckville co. Pa. The banking point is Tanawaga.

Wehrsdorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen. Pop about 2300

Wehrum, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. Pop 75

Weishaw, a village a town of China, in Kwangtung on a tributary of the Canton River about 80 miles E. of Canton.

Weischel, a village of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weichsel, the German name of the Vistula.

Weichselmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Weiden, a village a town of Germany in Saxony 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Ore, on the river Assa. Among the industries are weaving, the manufacture of wire goods and foot-wear and gardening. Pop in 1900, 7382

Weidenau, a village a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Siegen, on the river Sieg. Pop in 1900 88

Weidenberg, a village a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia 7 miles E. of Bayreuth on the Eisenach. Pop about 1350

Weidenm, a village a town of Prussia, in the district of the Vistula, 11 miles SE of Tschchen on the Vistula.

Weidenmünde, a village a town and a fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic, opposite Neufahrwasser

Schiller monument in bronze stands in front of the theatre. On the Herder Platz rises the Peter Pauls- (or Stadt-) Kirche, built in the fifteenth century with a superb altar piece by the older Cranach. Herder is buried in the church and his monument is in front of it. The grand-deal palace with interesting frescoes, occupies the site of the edifice erected partly under Goethe's supervision. Near it stands the building containing the Goethe and Schiller archives. Opposite the modern Gothic town hall is the house occupied by the painter Cranach. The Weiland monument and Goethe's Garden house in the attractive park on the banks of the Ilm are other reminders of the time of Weimar's literary splendor. On an elevation W of the park is the Belvedere, a chateau with pleasure-grounds, commanding a fine view. The cemetery contains the grand-deal vault, in which rest Schiller and Goethe.

Weimar has many institutions of learning, among them an art school, an industrial school, a music school etc. The museum contains some famous pictures by Holbein, Lucas Cranach etc. and Preller's mural paintings from the Odyssey. There are a natural history museum with antiquarian and ethnographical collections and a library of 250,000 volumes. The List Museum is in the house last occupied by him. The industries include cabinet- and ironware stores, shoe hats etc. and there are lithographic establishments and flour mills. Pop in 1900 28,489.

Weimar, a mining post-town of Colorado co. Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. 15 miles W of Columbus. It has cotton gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop in 1900 1337.

Weimar, a post hamlet of Colleton co. S.C. Weinberge, Königliche See Königl. Weizen.

Weiner, a post-village of Poinsett co. Ark. in a grain and stock-raising region 19 miles SW of Jonesboro, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop about 100.

Weinfelden, a village of Switzerland, capital of Thurgau, on the Thur 7 miles SSW of Constanza. Pop in 1900 353.

Weingarten, a town of Baden 7 miles ENE of Karlsruhe. Pop in 1900 4091.

Weingarten, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, district of Ravensburg. It contains the buildings of a Benedictine abbey which existed here down to 1803. The abbey church erected early in the eighteenth century is a beautiful edifice and is noted for its great organ. Pop. in 1900 1078.

Weinheim, a town of Baden on the Weinstrasse 10 miles NE of Mannheim. It is a quiet place with remnants of its old walls. It has manufactures of leather machinery, colors, etc. Pop in 1900 11,107.

Weinsberg, a town of Württemberg 3 miles ENE of Heilbronn. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a vine-clad height. It has some interesting old churches. The reformer George Späth was born here and the house of Kerner is near by. Of looking the town are the ruins of the old castle of Weinsberg (wines faithfulness) named with reference to the legend regarding the women of Weinsberg who it is said on being granted permission by Conrad III after his victory over him in 1140 to carry off from the town whatever they held most precious, came forth carrying their husbands on their backs. Pop about 2500.

Weipert, a part of a town of Bohemia 24 miles NE of Elbogen near the frontier of Saxony. It is a busy manufacturing place and is noted as a seat of the paper-manufacturing industry. Pop in 1900 1859.

Weir, a banking city of Cherokee co. Kan. on the Frisco System 31 miles E of Parsons. It has coal mines. Pop in 1900 2977.

Weir, a post-town of Choctaw co. Miss. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Ackerman. Pop in 1900 61.

Weir, a post-village of Williamson co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Weir Park, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Fla. The banking point is Ocala.

Weirs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Belknap co. N.H. on the W shore of Winnepesaukee Lake and on the Boston and Maine R. 33 miles N by E of Concord.

Weirville, a post-village of Marion co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop 109.

Weisburg, a village of a post-village of Dearborn co. Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 17 miles NW of Lawrenceburg. Pop 100.

Weismann, a village of a village of Hesse, a suburb of Mainz. Pop in 1900 5780.

Weissenburg, a village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Weissenburg township about 13 miles W of Allentown. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1346.

Weiser, a banking city, capital of Washington co. Idaho, on the Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line and the Pacific and Idaho Northern R. 31 miles NW of Caldwell. It has live-stock interests. Pop in 1900, 1854.

Weiser River, Washington co. Idaho, enters the Lewis River.

Weiskamp, a village of a post-village of Schuykill co. Pa. about 48 miles NE of Harrisburg.

Weissbad, a health-resort of Switzerland, 1 mile from the town of Appenzell.

Weissenberg, a town of Saxony 10 miles E of Bautzen. Pop about 1200.

Weissenburg, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Swabian Rastat, 27 miles SE of Ansbach. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire, has some interesting medieval edifices, and has preserved part of its old walls. It is a busy industrial town with very diversified manufactures. Pop in 1900 6550.

Weissenburg (Fr. Neuenbourg) a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the right bank of the Moselle 34 miles NNE of Strasbourg. It has a medieval church which belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Weissenburg was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. From the close of the seventeenth century till 1870 it belonged to France. Here was fought the first important battle in the last Franco-German war on Aug. 4, 1870 resulting in a German victory. Pop in 1900 8846.

Weissenburg, a village of the canton of Bern Switzerland in the Fimmthal. Elevation 2415 feet. Close by is Bad Weissenburg.

Weissenburg, a county of Transylvania. See Untere Weissenburg.

Weissenburg, the former name of Karlsburg in Transylvania.

Weissenburg, Lehigh co. Pa. See Weisenburg.

Weissenfels, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony 11 miles S of Merseburg on the right bank of the Saale. It has an old castle, several churches a monument to Emperor William I etc. The industries are considerable, and include the manufacture of shoes, paper-machinery and organs, iron founding, sugar-refining etc. In the vicinity are stone-quarries and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900 28,201.

Weissenfels, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 33 miles WNW of Lienz. Near by are two picturesque little lakes which attract many tourists. Pop. about 100.

Weissenfurt, a town of Bavaria on an affluent of the Danube 10 miles SE of Ulm. Pop. about 2000.

Weissenfurt, a town of Prussia in Saxony, 16 miles N of Erfurt. Pop about 2500.

Weissenfurt, a village of Prussia, close to Berlin with which it is connected by street railway. Pop 2500.

Weissenstadt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Egger 17 miles NE of Bayreuth. Pop about 2500.

Weissenstein, a town of Russia, government of Lithuania 50 miles SE of Porel. Pop about 2500.

Weissenhorn, a town of the loftiest summits of the Alps in the Pennine group 5 miles NW of Zermatt. Altitude 14,894 feet. It was first ascended by Tyndall in Aug. 1861. — Weissborn is also the name of several other places of Switzerland, among them a village in the canton of Grisons near Arona 8710 ft. and another near the Mula 12,100 ft.

Weissenkirchen, a town of Hungary (Hun. Fehérvár) 33 miles SSE of Temesvár. It is noted for its wine. Pop in 1900 10,840.

Weissenkirchen (Slavia. Hruvec hránit se) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 22 miles ESE of Olmütz. Pop in 1900 8185.

Weissport, a post borough of Carbon co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey 4 miles SE of Mauch Chunk. It has manufactures of sawy wheels and silk. Pop in 1900 601.

Weissstein, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. in 1900 8830.

Weissthur, the name of two glacial passes in the Zermatt region of Switzerland the New Weissthur leading from the Riffelberg to Meiringen, 11,745 feet and the Old Weissthur between the Cima di Jaod and the Filarhorn 11,730 feet.

Weisswasser, a village of Bohemia (Bohem. Bělá) a town of Bohemia, 8 miles NW of Jungbunzlau. Pop. about 1900.

Weisswasser, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Rothenburg. Pop in 1900, 6879.

Wellstritz, *Wielstritz*, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, an affluent of the Oder.

Wellstmar, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900 14,996.

Welltra, or **Walttra**, *Wittra*, a small town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 miles SW of Krems.

Wenkelburg, *Winkelburg*, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, about 16 miles SE of Laibach.

Wern, *Wirta*, a town of Styria 13 miles NE of Gratz. It has an interesting medieval church and an old castle. Pop. about 2000.

Wekiva, *Weki vah*, a stream of Orange co. Fla. enters the St. John's River.

Welaka, *Weliká*, a city of Putnam co. Fla. on the E bank of the St. John's River about 10 miles above Palatka. Pop. in 1900 315.

Welch, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900 334.

Welch, a post-village of Mackinac co. Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace.

Welch, a post-village of Goodland co. Minn. The banking point is Red Wing.

Welch, a post-station of Monroe co. Mo.

Welch, a banking post-town capital of MacDowell co. N. C. on the Big Sandy River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 71 miles ESE of Williamson. Pop. in 1900 442.

Welch Creek, a post-station of Butler co. Ky.

Welchville, a post-village of Oxford co. Me. 46 miles V by W of Portland. Pop. 178.

Welcome, a post village of St. James parish La. 7 miles SE of Donaldsonville, its banking point. It has sugar industries. Pop. about 600.

Welcome, a banking post-village of Martin co. Miss. about 8 miles W of Fairmont, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 549.

Welcome, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y.

Welcome, a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg.

Welcome, a post-hamlet of Austin co. Tex.

Welcome, a post-village of Outagamie co. Wis. The banking point is New London.

Weld, a northeastern county of Colorado bordering on Nebraska and Wyoming has an area of 3918 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Platte R. and also drained by Beaver, Big Horn, Cache la Poudre, Kiowa, Pawnee and Turpan creeks. Capital Greeley. Pop. in 1900 11,739, in 1900 16,608.

Weld, a post village in Weld township (town) Franklin co. Me. on a beautiful lake and near the foot of Moose Mountain about 14 miles W of Farmington. Pop. of the town in 1900 38.

Welda, a post-village of Anderson co. Kan. on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 6 miles S. by W of Barnett. Pop. 300.

Weldford Station, a post-village of Kent co. New Brunswick on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Moncton.

Weldon, a post-station of Shelby co. Ala.

Weldon, a post-village of Jackson co. Ark. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 190.

Weldon, a post-station of Kern co. Cal. 44 miles ENE of Bakersfield. Pop. 75.

Weldon, a banking post-village of Dewitt co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 11½ miles E of Clinton. Pop. in 1900 536.

Weldon, a hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Caney. Kan.

Weldon, a banking post-village of Decatur co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 450.

Weldon, post-station of Marion co. Mo. about 22 miles NW of Rolla.

Weldon, a banking post-town of Halifax co. N. C. on the SW bank of the Roanoke River at the head of steamboat navigation, 96 miles NE of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Line. It has manufacturers of cotton yarns, wines, and lumber. Pop. in 1900 1433.

Weldon, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. ½ mile from Abington station and 11 miles N of Philadelphia.

Weldon, a post-village of Houston co. Tex. about 24 miles N of Hontville.

Weldon River rises in Iowa, runs southward into Marion co., Mo. and enters the Crooked Fork of the Grand River about 3 miles above Trenton.

Weldon Spring, a post-village of St. Charles co. Mo.

Weloetika, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. on the Fort Smith and Western R. and the Frisco

System 23 miles (direct) SW of Ocmulgee. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Welland, a river of England, which flows NE, and enters the Wash. Length, 70 miles.

Welland, a river of Canada. See CHIPPICAWA.

Welland, a county of Ontario, situated at the E end of Lake Erie by which it is bounded on the S. It is drained by the Chippewa (or Welland) River. Capital, Welland.

Welland (formerly Merrittsville), a banking post-town outport, and capital of the co. of Welland Ontario, situated on the Welland Canal (connecting lakes Erie and Ontario) on the Chippewa (or Welland) River and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 12 miles S of St. Catharines. It has manufacturers of woollens and fencing and post-industries. Pop. in 1901 1863.

Welland Port, a post-village of Lincoln co. Ontario, 25 miles ESE of Hamilton.

Wellborn, a post-village of Suwanee co. Fla. 11 miles SE of Live Oak. Pop. 150.

Wellborn, a post-village of Brazos co. Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. 28 miles NW of Houston. Pop. 133.

Welle, *Welleh*, a river of the Congo Free State properly the head-stream of the Ubangi rises as the Kibali (or Kibi) on the Nilo-Congo divide near Wadala and the northern extremity of the Albert Nyanza, flows generally WNW and joins the main Ubangi at Yakoma (lat. 4° N). It is a powerful stream and is navigable for fairly large steamboats over a long course. Navigation is interrupted by the Kibali Falls. The middle course is known as the Makua. See LASSON.

Welle, *Welleh*, an island of the Pacific Ocean SE of Papua. Lat. 9° 41' S.

Wellenkuppe, a summit of the Veltian Alps of Switzerland, 3½ miles NW of Zermatt. Height 12,636 feet.

Weller, a post hamlet of Monroe co. Iowa, about 30 miles WSW of Oskaloosa.

Wellerberg, a post-borough of Somerset co. Pa. 9 miles NW of Cumberland. Md. Pop. in 1900 143.

Wellfleet, *Welleh*, a post-village and township (town) of Norfolk co. Mass. on Lake Umbagog and on the Boston and Albany R. 15 miles W by S of Boston. It is the seat of Wellfleet College one of the most advanced institutions in the country for the higher education of women, which was established in 1876 and had in 1904 over 900 students. Dana Hall and Rockridge Schools are also located here. The town has some marble quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900 502.

Wellfleet, a banking post village of Waterloo co. Ontario on the Genesee River 8 miles NW of Baden. It has weaving and knitting mills. Pop. about 800.

Wellfleet Fortna, a post-station of Norfolk co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. adjacent to Wellfleet Hills.

Wellfleet Hills, a post-village of Norfolk co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 3½ miles NE of Wellfleet. The banking point is Patrick or Newton.

Wellfleet Islands, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland Australia. Mornington Island, the largest, is 40 miles in length. Lat. of point 16° 34' S.

Wellfleet Province. See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Wellfleet, a post-village in Wellfleet township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 60 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. The town is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. of the town in 1900 988.

Wellfleet, a post village of Lincoln co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Curtis. Pop. about 225.

Wellford, a post-town of Spartanburg co. S. C. on the Southern R. 12 miles W of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900 346.

Wellhausen, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co. Md.

Wellhave, a village of Shawano co. Wis. The banking point is Seymour.

Wellhorn, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland about 7 miles ENE of Grindelwald. Height 10,486 feet.

Wellingborough, a town of England co. and 10 miles ENE. of Northampton. Its industries comprise iron-founding and the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are chalybeate springs here. Pop. in 1901 15,412.

Wellington, an island of Chile, lying immediately N of lat. 46° S. It is separated from Madre de Dios on the S by the Gulf of Trinidad and by the English Narrows from the main-land.

Wellington, a town of England in Shropshire, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 6223.

Wellington, a town of England, co of Somerset, 7 miles WSW of Taunton. The Duke of Wellington took his title from this place. Pop in 1901 7383.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. 29 miles N of Danville, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop about 480.

Wellington, a banking city capital of Banner co. Kan., on State Creek 30 miles S by W of Wichita, on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe and the Rock Island and Pacific Rr. It is a shipping point for a large agricultural region and has flour-mills, grain-elevators a plough factory, etc. Pop in 1900 4245.

Wellington, a post-hamlet of Menifee co. Ky. **Wellington**, a post-township (town) of Pimaquiqui co. Me., about 44 miles WNW of Bangor. Pop in 1900 413.

Wellington, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 3 1/2 miles N of Boston.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Lafayette co. Mo., on the S bank of the Missouri River 7 miles SW of Lexington, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 520.

Wellington, a post-village of Lyon co. Nev. Pop 60.

Wellington, a banking post-village of Lorain co. Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rr. 36 miles SW of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cheese shafts and poles, etc. Pop in 1900 2094.

Wellington, a banking post-village capital of Colingworth co. Tex. about 35 miles (direct) N of Childress. Pop. about 90.

Wellington, a post-village of Carbon co. Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City.

Wellington, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Seattle.

Wellington, a county of Ontario, centrally situated in the W part of the province. It is drained by the Grand River and its branches. Capital, Guelph.

Wellington, a post-village of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island and on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. 7 miles from Nanaimo. It has coal-mining and timber.

Wellington, a banking post-village and outport of Prince Edward co. Ontario situated on West Lake, on inlet of Lake Ontario 24 miles N of Brighton on the Central Ontario R. Pop in 1901 101.

Wellington, a town of New South Wales, 85 miles NNW of Bathurst. Pop. about 1400.

Wellington, a town of North Island, New Zealand, capital of the colony and of the provincial district of Wellington is on Cook Strait and on the W shore of Port Nicholson. Lat. 41° 18' S. Lon. 174° 46' 38" E. It has a number of notable public buildings (government building), a colonial museum, etc. and is the seat of Victoria University College and the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Institute. It has some manufactures. Pop in 1901 43 638 of the province, 141 754.

Wellington, a town of Cape Colony about 58 miles by rail NE of Cape Town at the foot of the Drakenstein Mountains and near Bains Kloof pass. Pop. about 3000.

Wellington Lake, southeastern Victoria, Australia, in Gippsland. It receives the Latrobe and Avon rivers.

Wellington, Mount, Tasmania co. of Buckingham, is about 4500 feet in height. Hobart is built on its lower ridges.

Wellman, a banking post-town of Washington co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 17 miles (direct) NW by N of Washington. Pop. in 1900 554.

Wellman, a post-village of Lincoln co. Minn. The banking point is Brookhaven. Pop. about 150.

Wellman's Corners, a post-village of Hastings co. Ontario, 35 miles NW of Belleville.

Wellmanville, a post-station of Ness co. Kan.

Wells, a municipal borough (city) of England, co of Somerset, S of the Mendips Hills and 19 miles SW of Bath. The interest of the place is largely centred in the cathedral and the singularly harmonious group of ecclesiastical edifices which are ranged about the cathedral. The cathedral itself though small is by many considered to be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in England, its most notable features being the western facade, with its wonderful sculptures dating from the thirteenth century and numbering in all 600 the exquisite Lady Chapel and the chapter house. Clustered about the cathedral are the episcopal palace, the deanery the arch-deaconry and the Vicar's Close. The church of St. Outhbert ranks next to the cathedral in interest. Wells was made a bishop's see in the tenth century. (See BATH.) Pop. in 1901, 4949.

Wells (Wells-next-the-Sea), a seaport of England, on the N coast of Norfolk 23 miles NE of King's Lynn. Pop. in 1901 2494.

Wells, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of 247 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie rivers. Capital, Bluffton. Pop. in 1890 21 514; in 1900 23,449.

Wells, a county in the central part of North Dakota. Area, 1296 sq. mi. It is intersected by the Sheyenne River and other streams. Capital, Fessenden. Pop. in 1900 6319.

Wells, a post-station of Ottawa co. Kan.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township (town) York co. Me., on the Boston and Maine R. 30 miles SW of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900 2007.

Wells, a post-village of Delta co. Mich. on the Escanaba and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Escanaba.

Wells, a banking post-village of Fairbairn co. Minn. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles W by N of Albert Lea. It has lumber and dairy interests and manufactures of some agricultural implements and wagons. Pop. in 1900 2017.

Wells, a post-village of Attala co. Miss. about 75 miles NNF of Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Wells, a post-village of Rike co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 56 miles NE of Rike. Pop. about 350.

Wells, a post-village of Hamilton co. N.Y. in Wells township (town) on the Sacandaga River about 64 miles NNW of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900 906.

Wells, a post-township (and village) of Bradford co. Pa., about 10 miles from Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900 970.

Wells, a township of Fulton co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 554.

Wells, a post-village of Cherokee co. Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Lufkin.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township (town) Rutland co. Vt. about 20 miles SW of Rutland on the Mount Pelier and Wells River R. Pop. of the town in 1900 805.

Wells Beach, York co. Me. See Wells.

Wellsboro, a post-village of Laporte co. Ind. on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads 57 miles ESE of Chicago, Ill. Pop. 160.

Wellsboro, a banking post-borough capital of Tioga co. Pa. on the New York (central and Hudson River R.) 40 miles SSW of Corning N.Y. It has glass- and ear-rings-works. Pop. in 1900 2954.

Wellsbranch, a post-village of York co. Me. about 26 miles SSW of Portland. Pop. 75.

Wellsbridge, a post-village of Ontario co. N.Y. on the Esquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 47 miles ENE of Binghamton. Pop. about 700.

Wellsburg, a banking post-town of Grundy co. Iowa on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 207.

Wellsburg, a post-village of Chemung co. N.Y. on the Chemung River and on the Erie R. 7 miles SSE of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 638.

Wellsburg, a banking city capital of Brooke co. W. Va. on the Ohio River 16 miles above Wheeling on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. It has glass-works. Pop. in 1900 2538.

Wellsbrook, a post-village of Somerset co. Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset.

Wells Depot, a post-village in Wells township (town) York co. Me. 15 miles SW of Biddeford. Pop. 160.

Wellsford, a post-village of Iowa co. Kan. on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Pratt. Pop. 125.

Wellington, a post-village of Campbell co. Tenn., 18 miles NE of Caryville.

Wells River, a small stream which rises in Caledonia co. and enters the Connecticut River at the village of Wells River.

Wells River, a banking post-village of Orange co. Vt. in Newbury township (town) on the Connecticut River at the mouth of the Wells River 9 miles N of Haverhill N.H. and 31 miles S of St. Johnsbury on the Boston and Maine and the Montpelier and Wells River Rr. It has manufactures of paper baskets, and veneer. Pop. in 1900 545.

Wells Tannery, a post-village of Fulton co. Pa. about 34 miles SSE of Altoona.

Wellston, a post-village of Houston co. Ga. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Perry.

Wellston, a city of Jackson co. Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads 32 miles SE. of Chillicothe. It has iron and steel and cement works, coal mines, etc. Pop. in 1890 953. In 1890 437. In 1900 8045.

Wellston, a banking city of Lincoln co. Okla. on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 363 (largely increased since 1900).

Wellsville, a banking city of Franklin co. Kan. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 13 miles NE of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900 44.

Wellsville, a banking city of Montgomery co., Mo. on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R., 30 miles NW of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 1163.

Wellsville, a post-village in Wellsville township (town), Allegany co., N. Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie and the Buffalo and Susquehanna R.s. 24 miles SW of Hornellsville. It has oil-industries and manufactures of steam-engines, dental and chemical specialties, leather and lumber. Pop. in 1900 3553; of the town 4981.

Wellsville, a city of Columbiana co. Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co. & E. 43 miles WNW of Pittsburg, Pa. It has iron and tin plate works, car-shops, and manufactures of boilers, tanks, sewer-pipe, pottery etc. Pop. in 1900 6145.

Wellsville, a post-borough of York co. Pa., 14 miles NW of York. Pop. in 1900 236.

Wellsville, a city of Cache co. Utah, near the E. base of the Wasatch Mountains about 60 miles N of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900 908.

Wellsville, a post-village of Nottingham co., Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. 31 miles W by S of Petersburg. **Wellwater**, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co. Va., 13 miles E of Lovington.

Wellwood, a village of Oswego co. N. Y. Pop. about 75. **Wellwood**, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn. about 20 miles W of Jackson.

Wellwood, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 26 miles from McGregor.

Wellman, a post-hamlet of Cocono co. Ala.

Wels, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun 16 miles SW of Linz. It has an interesting ancient church and old castle, a fine town hall large barracks and a beautiful public park. Among the industries are paper making, milling, iron founding and forging, and the manufacture of machinery, leather etc. Pop. in 1900 12,101.

Welsford, a post-village of Queens co. New Brunswick, on the Nepisiguit River 24 miles from St. John.

Welsh, a banking post-town of Calcasieu parish La. in a cotton region, 23 miles E of Lake Charles, on the Louisiana Western R. Pop. in 1900 320.

Welshfield, a post-village of Geauga co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River about 30 miles E by S of Cleveland. Pop. 250.

Welshpool, a town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn 18 miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Near by is the celebrated Powys Castle. Pop. in 1901 9121.

Welshrunn, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa., about 16 miles SSW of Chambersburg. **Welterreden**, well to-werk den a residential suburb of Bavaria, Jara.

Wellton, a post-station of Easingham co. IR.

Wellton, a post-village of Clinton co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles N of Davenport. Pop. about 250.

Welltonville, a post-village of Tioga co. N. Y., 8 miles N of Owego.

Wellwar, well war, a small town of Bohemia, on the Rothenbach 16 miles NW of Prague.

Wellshelm, wellshelm, a town and health-resort of Württemberg, 23 miles ENE of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3000.

Wem, a town of England in Shropshire, 11 miles NNE of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901 2149.

Wembly, a town of England in Middlesex near Harrow-on-the-Hill. It is a resort of the Londoners. Pop. in 1901 4519.

Wemding, well ding, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, 21 miles SSW of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000. **Wemyss**, wemyss, a parish of Scotland, in the co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth NE. of Dysart.

Wenatchee (or Pignouse) River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range, runs southeastward, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 30' N.

Wenatchee, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co. Miss. **Wenatchee**, a banking post-town capital of Chelan co., Oregon, on the Great Northern R. 174 miles W of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 451 (largely increased since census).

Wen-chow, a town and treaty port of China, province of Che-kiang, about 140 miles SSW of Ning po. It is surrounded by high walls. Pop. about 80,000 (7).

Wendell, a post-township (town) of Franklin co. Mass., about 24 miles N by E of Springfield on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900 4902.

Wendell, a banking post-village of Grant co. Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Wendell, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. The banking point is Raleigh.

Wendell Depot, a post-village in Wendell township (town), Franklin co. Mass., on the Miller's River, 48 miles W of Pittsburg. Pop. 80.

Wendelstein, a summit of the Zeller Mountains of Bavaria, between the river Isar and the Isarhorner. It has a meteorological observatory. Height, 9035 feet.

Wendellville, a village of Niagara co., N. Y., is a postal free delivery of Martinsville.

Wenden, well den (Lettin, Tassie), a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles NE. of Riga. It was the residence of the grand-master of the Knights Sword-bearers. Among the interesting memorials of its past are a medieval church and the ruins of a large castle. Pop. in 1897, 6327.

Wendover, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles SSW of Buckingham.

Wendover, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 33 miles below Ottawa.

Wener, a lake of Sweden. See Vener.

Wenersborg, a town of Sweden. See Varnassons.

Wengerlawn, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio.

Wengern-Alp, well gen alp, a lofty pasture and pass of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland about 24 miles SE of Lauterbrunnen and directly facing the Jungfrau and Misch of which it commands a stupendous view. It is reached by mountain railway. Altitude, 6160 feet. See Schinneck.

Wengrow, well grow, a town of Russian Poland government and 19 miles NW of Kudia. Pop. in 1897 8679.

Wenham, a post-village of Essex co. Mass., in Wenham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. 22 miles NNE of Boston. Here is Wenham Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 847.

Wenham Depot, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. near Wenham.

Wenlock, or Much Wenlock, a municipal borough of England in Shropshire, 12 miles SE of Shrewsbury. It has remains of an old Cistercian abbey and a quaint old timbered guild-hall. Pop. in 1901 15,986.

Wenona, a banking city of Marshall co. Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton R.s. 20 miles S of LaSalle. It has stone works. Pop. in 1900 1480.

Wenonah, a former post-village of Bay co. Mich. now constituting the principal part of West Bay City.

Wenonah, a post-borough of Gloucester co. N. J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. 19 miles S of Camden. Pop. in 1900 496.

Wennum, a small river of Norfolk England, an affluent of the Yare.

Wentworth, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Pierce City. Pop. in 1900 238.

Wentworth, a post-village in Wentworth township (town) Oranston co. N. H. on the Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R. 67 miles NNW of Concord. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 517.

Wentworth, a post-village, capital of Buckingham co. N. C. about 90 miles WNW of Raleigh. Pop. about 175.

Wentworth, a banking post-town of Lake co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 181.

Wentworth, a county of Ontario, situated at the head of Lake Ontario. It is drained by the head-branches of Welland (Chippewa) River and other small streams. Capital, Hamilton.

Wentworth, a post-village of Cumberland co. Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. 78 miles from Halifax.

Wentworth, a village of Inverclyde co. Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River 24 miles from Windsor.

Wentworth, a town and municipal district of New South Wales, on the Murrumbidgee River in about lat. 34° S 142° E.

Wentworth Location, a post-hamlet of Cocono co., N. H.

Wentville, a banking post-town of St. Charles co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 21 miles W of St. Charles. Pop. in 1900 519.

Wesby, a small town of England, 11 miles NW of Hereford. Previous to 1835 it was a parliamentary borough.

Weogufka, a post-hamlet of Cocono co. Ala., about 35 miles N of Montgomery.

Weeks, a post-hamlet of Elmore co. Ala.

Weeks, a lumbering village of Poinsett co., Ark. The banking point is Merked Tree.

Wepecer, or Weppener, well pen-er, a district in the E part of the Orange River Colony bordering E. on Basutoland. It is intersected by the Caledon River and its tributaries, and is studded with hills. It is especially suited for stock-raising. Capital, Weppener an important

market for wool, near the Basentland frontier and 43 miles (direct) S.E. of Bloemfontein

Wegstonasing, a resort of Michigan, 7 miles from Potomac

Wegwink, we'kwē-ōk, a post-village of Brown co. Wis. on the E. shore of Green Bay 9 miles NE of the city of Green Bay

Werben, wēn bēn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles NNE of Magdeburg on the river Elbe Pop. about 1700

Werchter, wēn tēr, a village of Belgium province of Brabant, at the junction of the Demer with the Byls, 17 miles NE of Brussels

Werdau, wēn dōw, a town of Saxony 6 miles WNW of Zwickau, on the Pleiss. It is a busy manufacturing town. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and iron founding and the manufacture of chemicals machinery carriages etc are carried on Pop. in 1900 19,355

Werdau, wēn dān, a town of Rhodish Prussia 16 miles NE of Düsseldorf on the Ruhr The manufacture of cloth and paper tanning, and coal mining are carried on Pop. in 1900 19,704

Werder, wēn dēr, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 5 miles WSW of Potsdam on the Havel Pop. in 1900 6,645

Werderh, wēn dōl, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg circle of Altesa on the river Lonne It is a seat of the iron- and steel industry Pop. in 1900 7,619

Weel, wēal, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia district of Arnsberg, 9 miles WSW of Suet P. in 1900 5,885

Wesley, a post-station of Grant co. Wis

Wermelakirchen, wēn mēl-kēān ēn, a town of Rhodish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf circle of Jēnne It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has many factories of metallic wares, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900 16,469

Wermeland, a län of Sweden See VANLAND

Werne, wēn nēh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 20 miles S of Münster near the right bank of the Lippe Pop. about 2500

Werne, a rural commune of Prussia in Westphalia district of Arnsberg circle of Bochum. It is a seat of the iron and steel industry and has chemical works Pop. in 1900 11,969

Werner, a post-hamlet of Juneau co. Wis. on the Wisconsin River at the mouth of the Yellow River about 46 miles NW of Portage City

Wernigerode, wēn nēg-ro dēb, a town of Prussian Saxony 43 miles SW of Magdeburg. It has many quaint old houses with carved fronts. The town is the residence of the prince of Stolberg Wernigerode, whose fine château overlooks the place. At the foot of the height on which this building stands is the Stolberg Wernigerode library with about 115,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900 11,647

Werra, wēn āh, a river of central Germany, rises in the southern part of the Thuringian Forest, flows NW. and at Müden Hanever joins the Fulde to form the Weser. Length about 180 miles

Werre, wēn āh, a river of Germany which joins the Weser from the left, 6 miles SW of Müden

Werribee, a river of Victoria Australia enters Port Phillip 10 miles SW of Melbourne

Werre, wēn āh, a town of Russia, in Livonia, 44 miles SSE of Dorpat. Pop. in 1907 4154

Wersehetz, a town of Hungary See VASZET

Wert, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co. Va.

Wertach, wēn tāk, a river of Bavaria, district of Swabia, rises on the frontier of Vorarlberg flows NNE and joins the Lech from the left, a short distance below Augsburg. Length about 80 miles

Wertheim, wēn tēn, a town of Baden at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main 20 miles W of Würzburg. It has some interesting churches and is overlooked by an old castle. Pop. in 1900 3870

Werther, wēn tēr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 36 miles SW of Münster. Pop. about 2000

Wertingen, wēn tēn-ēn, a town of Bavaria, district of Swabia, 16 miles NNW of Augsburg. Pop. about 1900

Werteville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co. N.J. 5 miles ENE of Ringoes

Wervick, wēn vīk or Wervieq, wēn vīk, a town of Belgium in West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles SSE of Ypres. Pop. in 1900 8767

Wescoville, wēn kō-vīl, a post-village of Lehigh co. Pa., about 7 miles SW of Allentown

Wesel, wēn sēl, a town of Rhodish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the mouth of the Lippe, 82 miles NW of Düsseldorf. There are remains of the former fortifications, among them the Berliner Thor an old gate. The first town had dates from the fourteenth century. The Gothic church of St. Willibrord, begun in the fifteenth century is one of the finest religious edifices on the lower Rhine. The vaulting of the choir is of unique workmanship. The Lower Rhodish Museum contains antiquities and weapons. A bridge of boats leads from the town to the island of Biederich and the left bank of the river. Wesel has sugar-refineries, brick-yards, flour-mills, lead-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 22,645

Wesely, a post-village of Blue co. Minn. The banking point is New Prague. Pop. in 1900 240

Wesenberg, wēn sēn-bēn, a town of Mecklenburg Stralia, on the Gross-Wobbitz Lake 8 miles SW of Neubrandenburg. Pop. about 1560

Wesenberg, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, 56 miles E by S of Ravel. Pop. in 1897 5560

Weser, wēn sēr (also Vézère), a river of Germany whose basin lies between that of the Rhine on the E. and those of the Elbe and Rhine on the W. It is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Müden Hanever. It pursues a tortuous northerly course, watering the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia Brunswick the Prussian provinces of Hanever, Bremen and Oldenburg, and enters the North Sea through a large estuary. Length about 300 miles or reckoning to the source of the Werra, about 500 miles. The Weser is navigable throughout its whole extent. Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can now ascend to Bremen. Vessels of the deepest draught find their moorings at Bremerhaven the outer port of Bremen near the mouth of the estuary. Its principal affluents are the Aller (which receives the Lüne) from the E. and the Lüne from the W.

Weser, a post-hamlet of Goshad co. Tex.

Wesergebirge, a collective name for the mountains and hilly region traversed by the Weser River in Germany between Müden and Minden

Wesley, a post-village of Madison co. Ark. 14 miles E of Fayetteville, is surrounded by picturesque scenery

Wesley, a banking post-village of Kosuth co. Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region 10 miles E of Algona, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 736

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Russell co. Ky

Wesley, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Md. about 36 miles SW of Calais. Pop. in 1900 188

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Worcester co. Md., 3 miles NE of Snowhill

Wesley, a village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Gowanda

Wesley, a post-village of Venango co. Pa. The banking point is Clintonsville

Wesley, a post-village of Washington co. Tex., about 13 miles SW of Brenham

Wesley, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, 4 miles from Thessalon

Wesleyville, a post-hamlet of Carter co. Ky

Wesleyville, a post-village of Erie co. Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. 4 miles E of Erie

Wesselburen, wēn sēl-bōo rēn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein circle of North Dithmarsch. It is the birthplace of the poet Hebel. Pop. about 2000

Wessell, a small town of Moravia, 8 miles SW of Hradisch, on the March

Wessel Islands, a group off the Northern Territory of South Australia NW of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The principal and northernmost island is 80 miles in length lat. of Cape Wessel, at its N. extremity 16° 59' S

Wesser, a post-village of Swayne co. N.C. The banking point is Bryson City

Wessex (i.e. land of the West Saxons) the southwestern one of the kingdoms founded by the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. The power of Wessex became dominant in England about the year 827

Wessington, a banking post-village of Beadle co. S. Dak. on the Northwestern Line 25 miles W of Huron. Pop. about 260

Wessington Springs, a banking post-village capital of Jerald co. S. Dak. 17 miles SW of Algona, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 330

Wesson, a post-village of Union co. Ark. The banking point is Eldorado

Wesson, a banking post-town of Copiah co., Miss. on the Illinois Central R. 9 miles N of Brookhaven. It has manufactures of cottons and woollens, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900 3270

West, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss. The banking point is Durant. Pop. in 1960, 150.

West, a post-village of Chautauque co., N.Y. The banking point is Springville.

West, a banking post-town of McLehann co., Tex. 19 miles N. of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1960, 831.

West Acton, a post-village in Acton township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 27 miles WNW of Boston. It has manufactures of cider, vinegar and wooden-ware.

West Albany, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 3 miles NW of the capital at Albany. It has railroad-shops.

West Alburg, or **Windmill Point**, Grand Isle co., Vt. is on Lake Champlain and on the Central Vermont R. 1 1/2 miles E. of Route Point.

West Alden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

West Alexander, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa. on the National Road and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 16 miles E. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1960, 462.

West Alexandria, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio on Twin Creek, about 20 miles W. of Dayton on the Erie and Northern R. Pop. in 1960, 748.

West Allis, a banking post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. a few miles W. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of engines, machines, chains, belts, steam-pumps, baskets, etc.

West Almond, a village in West Almond township (town) Allegany co., N.Y. about 13 miles W. of Hornellsville. Pop. of the town in 1960, 461.

Westalton, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. The banking point is St. Charles.

West Alton, a post-village in Alton township (town) Belknap co., N.H. on Winnepesaukee Lake, about 9 miles E. of Laconia.

West Amherst, a post-hamlet in Amherst township (town) Oswego co., N.Y. 25 miles N. by E. of Syracuse.

West Amwell, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1960, 839.

West Andover, a post-village in Andover township (town) Merrimack co., N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 33 miles NW of Concord and 4 miles N. of Mount Kearsarge. Pop. about 160.

West Andover, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 14 miles SE. of Jefferson.

West Apopka, a post-station of Lake co., Fla.

West Appleton, a post-village of Knox co., Me., about 25 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

West Appomattox, a banking post-village, capital of Appomattox co., Va. 33 miles E. by S. of Lynchburg, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 400.

West Arichat (A-rishat) a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond, on Chedabucto Bay 7 miles from Arichat.

West Arlington, a village in Arlington township (town) Bennington co., Vt. on the Batton Hall about 18 miles N. of Bennington. Pop. about 200.

West Asheville, a hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C.

West Ashford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. about 16 miles N. of Willimantic.

West Athens, a village of Somerset co., Me. about 50 miles N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 260. It is a postal free-delivery of Athens.

West Auburn, Andreoscogun co., Me. See **Auburn**.

West Auburn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Worcester. Pop. about 275.

West Auburn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. about 33 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 375.

West Auckland, a small town of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles SW. of Bishop Auckland.

West Augusta, a post-station of Augusta co., Va.

West Austintown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio. 11 miles S. of Warren.

West Baden, a banking post-village and watering place of Orange co., Ind. 16 miles SE. of Shoals on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 300.

West Bainbridge, a hamlet of Cheneago co., N.Y. 4 miles from Bainbridge station.

West Baldwin, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. on the Pass River and on the Maine Central R. 33 miles WNW of Portland. Pop. about 375.

West Baltimore, a village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 23 miles WNW of Dayton. Pop. about 560.

West Bangor, a post-hamlet in Bangor township (town), Franklin co., N.Y. about 9 miles NW. of Malone. Pop. about 375.

West Bangor, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a shub-quarry. Pop. about 375.

West Barnet, a post-village in Barnet township (town), Chatham co., Vt. about 26 miles E. of Montpelier. Pop. about 460.

West Barnstable, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. in Barnstable township (town), near an inlet of the sea and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 55 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. Pop. 235.

West Barre, a village of Orleans co., N.Y. about 33 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. about 260. It is a rural free-delivery of Barre.

West Batavia, a post-village in Batavia township (town) Genesee co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles WSW. of Batavia.

West Bath, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me. Pop. in 1960, 291.

West Baton Rouge (bat on roosh) a parish in the southwest-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 230 sq. mi. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Port Allen. Pop. in 1960, 8363. In 1900, 16,285.

West Bay, a post-village and outport of Inverness and Richmond cos., Nure Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 15 miles from Port Newkerry, on the Intercolonial R.

West Bay City (formerly Wemona) a city of Bay co., Mich. on the Saginaw River opposite Bay City (with which it is connected by several bridges) on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk R. It has considerable ship building and coal-mining industries and manufactures of beet-sugar, chicory, lumber, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4397, in 1890, 12,961, in 1900, 13,119.

West Beaver, a village of Columbians co., Ohio, on Beaver Creek 8 miles S. of New Lisbon. The post-office is Lisbon.

West Beaver, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1960, 1638.

West Becket, a post hamlet in Becket township (town) Berkshire co., Mass. 17 miles SSE. of Pittsfield.

West Bedford, a post-village of Coddington co., Ohio, about 24 miles NE. of Newark.

West Bellmont, a village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone.

West Bend, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River 20 miles SW. of Algona, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 538.

West Bend, a post-village of Powell co., Ky., 35 miles E. by S. of Lexington.

West Bend, a banking city capital of Washington co., Wis. on the Milwaukee River and on the Northwestern Line, 34 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has knitting-mills, a brewery etc. Pop. in 1900, 2119.

West Bend, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 843.

West Bergen, a post-village in Bergen township (town), Genesee co., N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 22 miles WSW. of Rochester.

West Berkeley, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal. adjacent to Berkeley. It has a church.

West Berkshire, a post-village in Berkshire township (town) Franklin co., Vt. about 30 miles NE. of St. Albans.

West Berlin, a post-village in Berlin township (town) Worcester co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 43 miles W. of Boston. Pop. about 250.

West Berlin, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seaboard R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 225.

West Berlin, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware.

West Berlin, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. The banking point is Montpelier.

West Berne, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 100.

West Berwick, a post-village of Berwick co., Pa. is a postal free-delivery of Berwick. Its banking point.

West Bethel, a post-village in Bethel township (town) Oxford co., Me. near the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 74 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. about 350.

West Bethlehem, a borough of Lehigh co., Pa., a suburb of Bethlehem (its post-office), is on the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900, 3465.

West Bethlehem, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1794.

West Bingham, a post-village of Potter co., Pa.

West Bloomfield, a post-village in West Bloomfield township (town) Ontario co., N.Y. about 20 miles S. by

E. of Rochester on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1364

West Bloomfield, a post-village of Washtara co. Wis.

West Bolton, a post-village of Chittenden co. Vt. about 17 miles E. by S. of Burlington.

West Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co. Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. about 240 See BOOTHBAY

Westboro, a post-village in Westbortownship (town) Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. 12 miles E. of Worcester. It contains the Lyman School and the Westboro Insane Hospital and has manufactures of boots and shoes, straw and leather goods, underwear etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5490

Westboro, a banking post-village of Atchison co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 13 miles (direct) N.E. of Rockport. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Westboro, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 46 miles ENE of Cincinnati. Pop. about 326

Westboro, a post-village of Taylor co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 83 miles KNW of Stevens Point.

Westborough, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario 3 miles from Ottawa.

West Botany, or **Arnellife**, a municipal district of New South Wales, a few miles from Sydney contains Lady Robinson a beach and the watering places of Sandringham and Sans Souci.

Westbourne, a post-village of Manitoba, on the White Mud River 70 miles W. of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific R. A bridge spans the river at this place.

West Bowdoin (bō dōn) a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. about 11 miles ESE of Lewiston. Pop. 150

West Bradford, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. about 7 miles E. of Lawrence

West Boylston, a post-village in West Boylston township (town) Worcester co. Mass. 8½ miles N. of Worcester. It has manufactures of organs, baskets etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2114

West Bradford, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1466

Westbranch, a post-station of Butte co. Cal.

Westbranch, a banking post-town of Cedar co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 23 miles SE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 647

Westbranch, a banking post-village capital of Ogemaw co., Mich. on the Michigan Central R. 28½ miles NW by N. of Standish. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1412.

Westbranch, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y. 11 miles N. of Rome. Pop. about 200

Westbranch, a post-station of Potter co. Pa.

West Branch Nicholas River, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick on the West Branch of the Nicholas River, 12 miles from Kingston.

West Branch River John, Nova Scotia. See RIVER JOHN

West Brandywine, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 766

West Brattleboro, Windham co. Vt. is a post-station of Brattleboro.

West Brentwood, a post village of Rockingham co. N. H. The banking point is Exeter or Doverhill. Mass. Pop. about 175

West Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co. Mass. about 36 miles ESE of Plymouth

West Bridgewater, a post-village in West Bridgewater township (town) Plymouth co. Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles S. of Boston. It has an iron foundry etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1711 of the village, about 754

West Bridgewater, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania Co. a R. The banking point is Beaver or Rochester. It has foundries and machine-shops.

West Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 11 miles E. of Rutland

West Bridgford, a town of England Nottinghamshire, on the river Trent, in the outskirts of Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 7018

West Brighton, a village of Monroe co. N. Y. near the Genesee River 2 miles S. of Rochester

West Broms, a post-village of Broms co. Quebec, on a branch of the Yamaska River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 59 miles ESE of Montreal

West Bromwich, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Staffordshire, 5 miles NW of Birmingham. It is in a rich iron and coal region and has extensive blast-furnaces and iron-works, and manufactures of fire-arms, agricultural

implements, and metal goods of every kind. It has also sheet-glass works. Pop. in 1901, 65,170

Westbrook, a post-village of Middlesex co. Conn., in Westbrook township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 23 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 884.

Westbrook, a mty. of Cumberland co. Me., on the Maine Central and the Boston and Maine Rrs. 5 miles NW of Portland. It has manufactures of silk warps, and brick. The city charter was adopted in 1891. Pop. in 1900, 7383

Westbrook, a banking post-village of Cottonwood co. Minn. on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 450

Westbrook, a post-station of Delaware co. N. Y.

Westbrook, a post-station of Bladen co. N. C.

Westbrook, a post-station of Mitchell co. Tex.

West Brooks, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, 7 miles WNW of Kingston

West Brookfield, a post-village in West Brookfield township (town) Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 29 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has manufactures of corsets, fishing rods etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1449

West Brookfield, a village of Stark co. Ohio 2 miles W. of Massillon (of which it is a postal free-delivery)

West Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. The banking point is Randolph

West Brookfield, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 175

West Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Lee co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles E. of Amboy. Pop. in 1900, 279

West Brooksville, a post-village in Brooksville township (town) Hancock co., Me. on the R. side of Penobscot Bay, about 14 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. 250

West Brookville, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. 13 miles N.E. of Port Jervis, on the New York Ontario and Western R.

West Brownsville, a post-borough of Washington co. Pa. on the W. bank of the Monongahela River opposite Brownsville. It has heat-building coal, coke and distilling interests. Pop. in 1900, 742

West Brunswick, a township of Schuykill co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1153

West Buffalo, a township of Lyon co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1692

West Buford, a town of Winnett co. Ga. Pop. in 1900, 211

West Burke, a post-village in Burks township (town) Calaveras co. Vt. on the Boston and Maine R. 16 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 600

West Burlington, a town of Des Moines co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, is an independent post-station of Burlington. It has iron works. Pop. in 1900, 1044

West Burlington, a post-village of Otsego co. N. Y. about 30 miles E. of Utica.

West Burlington, a hamlet in West Burlington township, Bradford co. Pa. on Sugar Creek about 12 miles W. of Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900, 698.

Westbury, a town of England in Wiltshire, 4 miles S.E. of Trowbridge. Pop. in 1901, 3305

Westbury, a post-village of Cayuga co. N. Y. about 22 miles SSW of Oswego. Pop. about 275

Westbury, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. 22 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 250

Westbury, a town of northern Tasmania, about 18 miles WSW of Launceston

Westbury-on-Avon, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 7 miles SW of Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 1886

Westbatten (kute) a post-hamlet of Sutter co. Cal. 18 miles NW of Marysville.

West Buxton, a post-village in Buxton township (town) York co. Me., on the E. bank of the Saco River 29 miles W. of Portland. Pop. about 500

Westby, a banking post-village of Vernon co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 824.

West Cairo (kairo) a post-village of Allen co. Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Detroit Southern Rrs. 7 miles N. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 336

West Cais, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1201

West Cambridge, a post-station of Washington co., N. Y. 7 miles by rail N. of Johnsonville.

West Camden, a post-village of Oneida co. N. Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 23 miles WNW of Rome. Pop. about 150

Westcamp, a post-hamlet of Ulster co. N. Y., on the Hudson River, about 48 miles below Albany

West Crompton, a post-village of Graham co., N. H. in Crompton township (town) 7 miles N. of Plymouth

West Canaan (ka nan), a post-village of Grafton co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 56 miles NW of Concord. Pop 200

West Canaan, a village of Madison co. Ohio. The banking point in Plain City.

West Canada Creek, N.Y., drains part of Hamilton co. runs southwestward through Hackensack co. to Factory Falls (which see) and finally enters the Mohawk River at Herkimer.

West Candor, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y. on the Lough Valley R. 23 miles S. of Ithaca.

West Cape, a post village of Prince co. Prince Edward Island, on Northumberland Strait, 47 miles from Summerside.

West Cape Howe, on the S coast of Australia, 18 miles SW of Albany.

West Cape May, a borough of Cape May co. N.J. Pop. in 1900 996

West Carlisle (kar lil), a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 22 miles NE of Newark. Pop. 200

West Carroll, a parish in the NE part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas. Area, 342 sq. mi. It is drained by Bayou Lafourche and the Atchafalaya. Capital Floyd. Pop. in 1890, 3748. In 1900 2685

West Carrollton, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ohio on the Miami River 8 miles below Dayton on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has paper mills. Pop. in 1900 387

West Carthage, a village of Jefferson co. N.Y. on the Erie River opposite Carthage. Pop. in 1900 1135

West Casco, a village of Allegan co. Mich. on Lake Michigan 6 miles N of South Haven. The post-station is Kibbia.

West Castleton, a post village in Castleton township (town) Rutland co. Vt. on Benning Lake, about 15 miles W by N of Rutland. It has manufactures of slate mantels, writing-slates, etc.

West Catons, a post-hamlet of Steuben co. N.Y.

West Charleston, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Me. 24 miles NW of Bangor.

West Charleston, Miami co. Ohio 2 miles from Tipppecanoe Cr. (which see).

West Charleston, a post-village in Charleston township (town) Orleans co. Vt. on the Clyde River about 55 miles NNE of Montpelier. Pop. about 400

West Charlton, a post-village of Saratoga co. N.Y. about 30 miles NW of Albany.

West Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. about 52 miles E of New Bedford. Pop. about 150

West Chazy, a post-village in Chazy township (town) Clinton co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 10 miles N by W of Plattsburg.

West Chelmsford, a post-village in Chelmsford township (town), Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles WSW of Lowell.

West Chennango (she-seng-go) a hamlet of Broome co., N.Y.

West Cheshire, a post-village of New Haven co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 15 miles N of New Haven. It has manufactures of brass and buttons. Pop. about 800

Westchester, a county in the SE. part of New York bordering on Connecticut, has an area of 430 sq. mi. It is bounded on the W by the Hudson River and on the SE. by Long Island Sound, and is intersected by the Croton River and partly drained by the Bronx River. The surface is hilly and diversified with beautiful scenery. Many residents of New York city have fine country seats in this county. It contains Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Ossining, Tarrytown and White Plains. Capital White Plains. Pop. in 1890 145,773, in 1900 183,375

Westchester, a post-hamlet of New London co. Conn. about 20 miles W of Norwich.

Westchester, a village of Jay co. Ind. about 50 miles N of Richmond. Pop. 60

Westchester, a banking post-town of Washington co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 8 miles W of Washington. Pop. in 1900 260

Westchester, New York co., N.Y., is an independent post-station of New York city.

Westchester, a post-village of Butler co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles N of Cincinnati.

West Chester (officially Westchester) a post-borough capital of Chester co. Pa., is finely situated in a rich, rolling country about 450 feet above tide-water 20½ miles W of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It is attractively laid out, has a notable court-house and county jail,

a botanical garden and numerous fine residences. It is the seat of the West Chester State Normal School, the Darlington Seminary, Friends' School, and Chester County Hospital. West Chester has large grain- and dairy-industries, nurseries, and manufacture of cream-separators and other dairying supplies, wheels, lags, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900 924.

West Chester, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Thomson.

West Chesterfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. on the Westfield River about 30 miles NW of Springfield.

West Chesterfield, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H. on the Connecticut River 14 miles W by S. of Keene. Pop. about 225

West Chicago, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill. 20 miles W of Chicago, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. It has foundries, manufactures of furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 1877

West Chop, a post-station and resort of Dukes co. Mass. on Martha's Vineyard island.

West Clarendon, a post-village in Clarendon township (town) Sullivan co. N.H. on the Sugar River and on the Boston and Maine R. about 1 mile E of the Connecticut River and 3 miles NW of Claremont. Pop. about 330

West Clarksville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio. The banking point is Norwalk.

West Clarksville, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y. about 60 miles SSE of Buffalo.

West Cleveland is a post-station of Cleveland, Ohio. **Westcliffe**, a banking post-town of Custer co. Co. in a stock raising and mining region 30 miles SW by S of Canon City on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. in 1900 250

West Clifton Forge, a post town of Allegheny co. Va., in Clifton district. Pop. in 1900 387

West Clifty, a post-station of Grayson co., Ky. 64 miles by rail SSW of Louisville.

West Coalville, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2215

West Coliang, a post-village of Pike co. Pa. Pop. 75

West Coleraine, a village of Broome co. N.Y. The banking point is Binghamton.

West College Corner, a town of Union co. Ind. in Union township. Pop. in 1900 392.

West Collingswood, a post-village of Camden co. N.J. on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden.

West Columbia, a post-village of Mason co. W. Va. on the Ohio River about 10 miles above Gallipolis, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 295

West Concord, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn. on the Chicago Great Western R. 20 miles (direct) SE of Faribault. Pop. in 1900 835

West Concord, a village of Merrimack co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 3½ miles SE of Concord of which it is an independent post-station. It has wagon works and granite-quarries. Pop. about 950

West Concord, a village in Concord township (town), Essex co. Vt. on the Moose River 5 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 700

West Coesville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. about 40 miles W of Albany.

West Conshohocken, a post-borough of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles NW of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of woollens and carpets. Pop. in 1900 1938.

West Constable, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y. The banking point is Malone.

West Copake, a post village in Copake township (town) Columbia co. N.Y. about 15 miles SE of Hudson.

West Corinth, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Vt., about 30 miles SSE of Montpelier.

West Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 40 miles N of Danbury. Pop. 264

West Cornwall, a post-village in Cornwall township (town) Addison co. Vt., 6 miles SW of Middlebury.

West Corning, a town of Kenton co., Ky., in Lodi district. Pop. in 1900, 1406

West Covington, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 40 miles N Williamsport.

West Cossackie, a post-village of Greene co. N.Y. The banking point is Cossackie. Pop. about 350

Westcreek, a post-town of Douglas co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 161

Westcreek, a post-village of Ocean co. N.J., near Little Egg Harbor Bay and on the Tuckerton R., 5 miles

bridge Gulf, on the W., NW, and N.,—but there are few serviceable natural harbors, and navigation is much hampered in places by the great rise of the tidal waters (in Cambridge Gulf, 26 feet King Sound, 44 ft.) Large harbor works are being constructed at some of the ports.

The interior and greater part of Western Australia is a plateau of moderate altitude, 700-1000 feet in general elevation and rising in places to perhaps twice this height. It forms part or is a continuation of what has been termed the great Austral Plain which gives evidence of having been at a comparatively recent geological period a sea-bed, and of marking an oceanic separation between the eastern and western sections of what is to-day the Australian continent. Almost the whole of this interior region is desert or sand-covered plain with little or no vegetation over large areas, or with dense scrubs of acacia, crowded into more favored spots, and the characteristic peracpine-grass or spinifex. There are no permanent water-courses, and the numerous so-called lakes are mostly dry during the greater part of the year being turned into water-basins only with the coming of the rains. This interior region, which constitutes the greater part of the Eastern Division of the colony has the Great Victoria Desert in the S, the Gibson Desert to the centre, and the Great Sandy Desert in the N.

A region of lofty highlands or mountains borders the western coast-line, or lies off from it at a distance of 30-100 miles, and other mountains appear behind these, and still others occupy the major part of the Northern or Kimberley Division. The relations of these different mountains to one another have not yet been definitely ascertained nor are their relations to the structure of the continent fully understood. Among the better-known of the individual ranges are the Darling Heracles and Victoria ranges in the SW presenting no summit much exceeding 1500 feet in height the Stirling Range, inland from Albany (3500 ft.) Lookyer and Capricorn ranges in the central west and the King Leopold, Müller and McIlhenny ranges in the N (Kimberley Division)—2000-2500 (?) ft. Individual summits are mountains Angustus (3500 ft.) and Labouchere (3400 ft.) both in the official Western Division.

The water-courses of the W part of Western Australia are numerous and comprise among the better known (beginning at the SW and proceeding northward) the Swan River (at the mouth of which is Fremantle) the Murchison Gascoyne, Ashburton Fortescue, De Grey Fitzroy and Ord rivers. The Swan alone is important, the others for the most part lacking water in the dry months. The climate is hot in the northern parts and in the interior but not unhealthy and in the far south a generally agreeable temperature prevails. December January and February are the hottest months, and June and July when a mild winter prevails, the coolest. A temperature below 30 has been noted in the far interior. The annual rainfall ranges from about 30 inches to the extreme NW (Perth 35 inches Kimberley 20 inches Coolgardie district, 19 inches) to practically nothing in the interior.

The more productive regions of the colony are in the SW and W where there are large areas of noble forest (of eucalyptus or blue-gum sandal-wood jarrah karri etc.) yielding good and serviceable timber and lands well adapted to grazing purposes and to agricultural pursuits. The ordinary crops of the north temperate zone (wheat, barley, oats, clover, potatoes hay etc.) do well and there is considerable cultivation of the apple, peach orange, lemon guava, and other fruits. The total area of the state under cultivation in 1904 was 283 752 acres, of which 137 946 was under wheat (yielding 1 876,262 bushels). The live-stock in 1903 included 2,599 633 sheep 497 617 cattle, 82,747 horses, besides numbers of pigs and goats, and 2631 camels. The wool-crop of that year amounted to 12 501 844 pounds, valued at \$443,743. The chief resources of the state are in its wool, timber and mineral wealth the last-named represented by deposits spread over a vast extent of territory stretching almost continuously from the Kimberley region in the N to Dundas in the S and eastward from near the W coast to the meridian of 120° and 130° E longitude. The more productive gold-fields are those of Kimberley and Pilbarra in the N and NW Ashburton, Peak Hill and Murchison in the W and Coolgardie and Dundas in the S. Gold was first discovered in this region in 1866. Up to and inclusive of the year 1903 (when the production was 2,064,582 fine ounces) the gold output was 10 933,141 fine ounces, valued at \$46,441 633. In June, 1904 there were in the state 2161 miles of railway in operation.

The settlement of Western Australia was begun in 1829. On Jan. 1 1891, the colony became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Western College, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa 8 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 100.

Western Ghats, British India. See GNAT.

Western Grove, a post-village of Newton co. Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 100.

Western Islands. See ANCON and HANSON.

Westernorlands, Sweden. See YMERORLANDS.

Western Park, a post-station of Elk co. Kan.

Western Port, an inlet of the S. coast of Victoria Australia, 12 miles E. of Port Phillip and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth about 20 miles each. It contains Phillip and French islands.

Westernport (officially Western Port), a banking post-village of Allegany co. Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac River and on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. 28 miles SW of Cumberland. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. in 1900 1908.

Western Reserve, a name applied to an extensive tract of land in the N.E. corner of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, the ownership of which was reserved by Connecticut when that state in 1786 surrendered to the general government of the United States her claims (based upon her old charter) to jurisdiction in part of the territory N and W of the Ohio River relinquished by England at the close of the Revolutionary War. This district was largely settled by people from New England. In 1796 Cleveland was founded on land sold to the Connecticut Land Company.

Western Saratoga, a post-village and resort of Linn co. Ill. about 25 miles S. of Cairo.

Western Springs, a post-village and resort of Cook co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 10 miles W by S of Chicago. Pop. in 1900 662.

Western Star, a post-village of Summit and Medina cos. Ohio about 40 miles S of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900 148.

Westerville, a post-village in Western township (town) Onondaga co. N. Y. on the Mohawk River 8 miles from Rome. Pop. about 20.

Westervelt, a village of Shelby co. Ill. The post office and banking point is Shelbyville.

Westervik, a town of Sweden. See VESTERVIK.

Westerville, a village of Deatur co. Iowa on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River about 20 miles SW of Osceola. Pop. 60.

Westerville, a post-village of Carter co. Neb. The banking point is Andover.

Westerville, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Ohio on the Cleveland Akron and Columbus R. 12 miles N by E of Columbus. It is the seat of Otterbein University which was organized in 1845 under the direction of the United Brethren. Pop. in 1900 1462.

Westervald, the ter 4411 a mountain region of Prussia, between the rivers Rhine, Moselle and Lahn in the province of Hesse-Nassau the Rhine Province and Westphalia. It stretches northward from the vicinity of Coblenz for a distance of about 70 miles. The highest summit has an elevation of 2755 feet above the sea. There are numerous iron mines. The climate is raw.

West Euter, a post-village of Oswego co. N. Y. about 14 miles NW of Cooperstown.

West Fairfield, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. about 12 miles N of Johnstown. Pop. 100.

West Fairlee, a post-township (town) of Orange co. Vt. about 30 miles SE of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 531.

West Fairview, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa. on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R. 2 miles above Harrisburg its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

West Fairview, British Columbia, is a suburb of Vancouver.

Westfalen, the German for WESTPHALIA.

Westfall, a post-village of Malheur co. Oregon. The banking point is Ontario.

Westfall, a township of Pike co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1731.

West Fallowfield, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1935.

West Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 361.

West Falls is a rural station of Mount Airy Md.

Westfalls, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. about 20 miles SE of Buffalo, on the Buffalo Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. 150.

West Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township (town), Cumberland co. Me. on the Maine Central R. about 8 miles N by W of Portland. Pop. about 475.

West Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. on the E. shore of Buzzard's Bay and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles (direct) E of New Bedford. Pop. 275.

West Farmington, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. in Farmington township (town), on the Maine Central R. 1 mile SW of Farmington. Pop. about 600.

West Farmington, a banking post-village of Trumbull co. Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 11 miles NW of Warren. It contains the Western Reserve Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 616

West Farms, a former post-village of Westchester co. N Y on the Bronx River, now included in the borough of the Bronx, New York city

West Farnham, or **Saint Romain de Farnham**, Mitisqui co. Quebec, 41 miles SE. of Montreal. See **FARNHAM**

West Fayette, a village of Seneca co. N Y 7 m. SE. of Geneva, is a rural free-delivery of Hamulus.

West Feliciana (fa-le-si-ah na) a parish of Louisiana, bordering on the state of Mississippi has an area of 386 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Bayou Sara. Capital, St. Francisville. Pop. in 1900, 15,942. In 1930 13,954

West Fernside, Wash. See **FERNSIDE**

Westfield, a banking post-village of Clark co. Ill. 5 miles S. of Ashburn on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Westfield College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 820

Westfield, a banking post town of Hamilton co. Ind. about 21 miles N. of Indianapolis, on the Central Indiana and the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. in 1900, 670

Westfield, a banking post-village of Plymouth co. Iowa, on the Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 24 miles NW of Sioux City

Westfield, a plantation of Arrostook co. Me. 23 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 250

Westfield, a post-township (town) of Hampden co. Mass. on a river of the same name and on the Boston and Albany and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 9 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley and contains the Westfield State Normal School, Westfield Atheneum and other institutions and has extensive manufactures of whips, cigars, paper, steam boilers, machinery, bicycles, thread, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,310

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township Union co. N J on the Central R. of New Jersey 7 miles W. by S. of Elizabeth. It has telephone manufactures. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 4328

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township (town) Chautauque co. N Y on Chautauque Creek 1 mi. S. from Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SW of Dunkirk. It has fruit and cranberry interests and manufactures of grape-jules, fruit-packages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2439 of the town, 3882

Westfield, a post-village of Barry co. N C. The banking point is Mountairy

Westfield, a post-village of Morrow co. Ohio on the Olentangy River about 12 miles NNE. of Delaware.

Westfield, a banking post-borough of Tioga co. Pa. on Cowanesque Creek about 58 miles N. of Lock Haven on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 1160

Westfield, a township of Tioga co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1115

Westfield, a post-hamlet of Harris co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R. 19 miles N. of Houston

Westfield, a post-township (town) of Orleans co. Vt. about 37 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. Pop. in 1900, 646

Westfield, a banking post-village in Westfield township (town), Marquette co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. 25 miles N. of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1300 of the village, about 700

Westfield, a village of Sauk co. Wis. in Westfield township (town) 8 miles E. of Reedberg station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1285

Westfield River, Mass. rises in Berkshire co. flows generally SE. and enters the Connecticut River a short distance below Springfield. It has two small affluents, called the Middle and West Branches.

West Finley, a post-township (and village) of Wash. Ington co. Pa. about 42 miles SW of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1352

West Fiumborough, a post-village of Wentworth co. Ontario, 24 miles from Dundas.

West Flanders, a province of Belgium, bounded on the NW by the North Sea and on the W. and S. by France. Area, 1249 sq. m. Its surface is flat, with sand dunes extending along the coast. The SE. portion belongs to the basin of the Scheldt. The soil is in a high state of cultivation and the region is rich in cattle. Among the towns are Ostend, Bruges, Ypres, and Courtrai. Capital, Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 800,326.

West Flermen, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio.

Westford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 30 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 500

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town), Middlesex co. Mass. about 7 miles WSW of Lowell on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of wire-rods. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2634

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town), Otsego co. N Y 55 miles W of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 816, of the village, about 500

Westford, a post-village of Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 75

Westford, a post-village in Westford township (town) Chittenden co. Vt. on the Brown River about 15 miles NE. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 888

Westford, a post-township (town) of Richland co., Wis. about 60 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1183

Westfork, a post-village of Washington co., Ark. about 18 miles S. of Fayetteville on the Frisco System. Pop. 150

Westfork, a post-station of Crawford co. Ind.

Westfork, a post-station of Christian co. Ky. 62 miles NW of Nashville, Tenn.

Westfork, a post-hamlet of Reynolds co. Mo. 27 miles ESE. of Salem.

Westfork, a post-station of Overton co. Tenn.

West Forks, a plantation of Somerset co. Me. Pop. in 1900, 160

West Fort Ace, a post-village of Washington co., N Y about 7 miles V. of bandyhill.

West Foxboro, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 25 miles SSW of Boston

West Frampton, Quebec. See **FARNHAM**

West Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co. Ill.

West Franklin, a village of Posey co. Ind. on the Ohio River, 24 miles below Evansville. Pop. 75

West Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 250

West Franklin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 905

West Fraetkin, a village of Bradford co. Pa. on Towanda Creek and about 40 miles NNE. of Williamsport.

West Freedom, a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. about 24 miles S. by E. of Oil City. Pop. 225

West Freshfield, a post-village of Monmouth co., N J 2 miles from Freshfield and about 25 miles E. of Trenton. Pop. 200

West Freeport, a village of Stephenson co. Ill. in Harlem township. Pop. in 1900, 724

West Friendship, a post-hamlet of Howard co. Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore.

West Frisland, formerly a district on the W. coast of the Zuider Zee, now part of the province of North Holland, Netherlands.

West Fulton, a post-village of Schoharie co. N Y about 44 miles W. by S. of Albany

West Gaiway (gaw way) a post-village of Fulton co. N Y 7 miles NE. of Amsterdam

West Gardiner, a village in West Gardiner township (town) Kennebec co. Me. 9 miles SW of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 693. It is a postal free-delivery of Gardiner

West Garland, a village in Garland township (town) Penobscot co. Me. about 30 miles NW of Bangor. Pop. 120

Westgate, a banking post-town of Fayette co. Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 260

Westgate-on-Sea, a watering-place of Kent, Eng. land, a suburb or extension of Margate

West Georgia, a village of Franklin co., Vt. about 10 miles SSW of St. Albans.

West Gloucester, a village of Essex co. Mass., 4 miles W. of Gloucester

West Glover, a post-village in Glover township (town) Orleans co., Vt. about 40 miles NNE. of Montpelier

West Gore, a post-village of Hants co. Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Newport.

West Gorham (gō ram) a village in Gorham township (town) Cumberland co. Me. 12 miles W. of Portland. The post-station is Gorham. Pop. about 200

West Gosham, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. about 24 miles NW of Waterbury. Pop. about 300

West Gosham, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1095

West Gouldsboro a post-village of Hancock co. Me., on the E. shore of Frenchman's Bay about 45 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. about 200

West Grafton, a village of Taylor co. W Va., is a post-substation of Grafton

West Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles NW of Hartford. Pop. about 350

West Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town), Hampden co., Mass., 24 miles W by S. of Springfield. Pop. about 240

West Granville, a village of Milwaukee co. Wis. 11 miles NW of Milwaukee

West Granville Corners, a post-village in Granville township (town) Washington co. N.Y. about 8 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. about 300

West Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me., in Gray township (town) 6 miles W of Gray

West Greece, a village in Greece township (town) Monroe co. N.Y. about 10 miles NW of Rochester. Pop. 225

Westgreene, a post-village of Greene co., Ala. The banking point is Eatow. Pop. 110

West Greencoc, a village of Erie co. Pa. about 10 miles SSE of Erie

West Greenwich Center, a post-village of Kent co. R.I. about 22 miles SW of Providence

West Groton, a post-village in Groton township (town) Middlesex co., Mass., on the Squannacook River and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R. about 11 miles E by N of Fitchburg. Pop. about 315

West Groton, a hamlet of Tompkins co. N.Y. about 12 miles N by S of Ithaca. The post-office is Groton

Westgrove, a post-village of Davis co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. 6 miles W of Blomfield. Pop. about 125

Westgrove, a banking post-borough of Chester co. Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 44 miles WSW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 225

West Hamfex, a post-village of Windham co., Vt. about 24 miles SSE of Bennington

West Hamlock, a hamlet of Peoria co. Ill. about 16 miles N of Peoria

West Ham, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Essex, constituting an eastern suburb of London. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851 16,817 in 1901 267,703. Adjoining it is East Ham.

Westham Island, British Columbia, 17 miles from New Westminster. It has a cannery

West Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co. W. Va.

West Hammond, a village of Cook co. Ill. in Thornton township. Pop. in 1900 2935. See Hammond, Ind.

West Hampden, a village in Hampden township (town) Lenox co. Me. about 12 miles WSW of Bangor

West Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co. N.H. about 16 miles ESE of Manchester

Westhampton, a post-village (town) of Hampshire co. Mass. about 20 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 460

West Hampton, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. on the Long Island R. 76 miles E. of New York and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 500

West Hampton Beach, a banking post-village and resort of Suffolk co. N.Y. See also West Hamros

West Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township (town) Plymouth co. Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 21 miles SSE of Boston. It has many factories of fire-works. Pop. about 430

West Hanover, a post-village of Dauphin co. Pa. about 13 miles NE of Harrisburg station

West Harpeth, a post-village of Williamson co. Tenn.

West Harpswell, a village of Cumberland co. Me. on an island or peninsula in Casco Bay about 15 miles NE of Portland. The post-office is Brunswick

West Harrington, a village of Washington co. Me. on an inlet of the sea, 8 miles from Millbridge

West Harrison, a town of Duncanson co. Ind. in Harrison township. Pop. in 1900 364

West Hartford, a post-village in West Hartford township (town) Hartford co. Conn. 4 miles W of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900 3136

West Hartford, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. on the White River and on the Vermont Central R. 8 miles NW of White River Junction. Pop. about 150

West Hartland, a post-hamlet of Hartford co. Conn. about 25 miles NW of Hartford

West Hartlepool, England. See Hartlepool.

West Harwich, a post-village in Harwich township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. 66 miles SSE of Boston. Pop. about 325

West Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass. The banking point is Northampton

West Haven, a borough of New Haven co. Conn. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. adjacent to New Haven, from which it is separated by the West

River. It has manufactures of buckles, pianos, safes, etc. Serin Rock a popular resort, is in this borough. Pop. in 1900 5347. The post-office is New Haven

Westhaven, a village of Shiawassee co. Mich., on the Shiawassee River about 23 miles NH of Lansing

Westhaven, a post-village (town) of Rutland co., Vt. bounded on the W by Lake Champlain and about 20 miles W of Rutland. Pop. in 1900 365

West Haverstraw, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. on the New Jersey and New York and other railroads. The banking point is Haverstraw (which see). Pop. in 1900 2079

West Hawley, a post-village in Hawley township (town) Franklin co. Mass. about 20 miles W of Greenfield

West Hamletton, a borough of Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 2516. The post-office is Hamletton (which see)

West Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town) Washington co. N.Y. 6 miles N of Salem. Pop. about 250

West Hemlock, a township of Montour co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 347

West Hempfield, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 3462

West Henniker, a post-village of Merrimack co. N.H. on the Concord River and on the Boston and Maine R., 21 miles W of Concord

West Henrietta, a post-village in Henrietta township (town) Monroe co. N.Y. on the Erie R., 6 miles S of Rochester. Pop. about 250

West Hickory, a town of Catawba co. N.C. is Hickory township. Pop. in 1900 213

West Hickory, a post-village of Forest co. Pa., on the Allegheny River 7 miles N of Tionesta. It has oil interests. Pop. about 500

West Hill, a post-village of York co. Ontario, 8 miles from Toronto

West Hoboken, a post-town of Hudson co. N.J. near the Hudson River about 2 miles W of New York and contiguous with Hoboken and Jersey City. It has manufactures of silk, hosiery, pearl buttons, artificial flowers, etc. Pop. in 1900 23,694

Westhofen, a town of Germany in Hesse, on the Seebach 20 miles W of Mainz. Pop. about 1700

Westhufee, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia 7 miles SSE of Dortmund on the Ruhr. Pop. about 2000

West Hollis, a village of York co. Me. Pop. 70

West Hoosic, a village in Hoosic township (town) Remondore co. N.Y. about 16 miles NE of Troy

Westhope, a banking post-village of Bottineau co. N.Dak. on the Great Northern R. 10 1/2 miles about 300

Westhope, a post-hamlet of Henry co. Ohio

West Hopkistof, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co. N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles W of Concord

Westhoughton, a town of England in Lancashire 5 miles SW of Bolton. It has manufactures of textiles and nails. Near it are coal mines. Pop. in 1901 14,377

West Huntingdon, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 5 miles from Stirling

West Hurley, a post-village in Hurley township (town) Ulster co. N.Y. in the Ulster and Delaware R. 9 miles NW of Rhinecliff. Pop. about 250

West Jodepodeve, a post-village of Hancock co. Ohio about 16 miles WSW of Lima

West Indianapolis, Ind. is a post-substation of Indianapolis

West Indies, or **Antilles**, an extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean forming the northern and eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea and stretching in a easterly form from near the NE extremity of Yucatan and southeastern Florida to the Gulf of Paria, in Venezuela and westward from this point along the N coast of the South American continent to the Gulf of Venezuela. The Bahama Islands although sometimes excluded are properly members of the West Indies but will not be considered here. (See BAHAMAS.) The islands (without the Bahamas) lie broadly between the parallels of 10° and 23° 30' N lat. and the meridians of 80° and 85° W lon. They comprise a number of groups to which distinctive names (mostly without a physiographic reference) have been given: 1 the Greater Antilles (comprising Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico and some minor associated islands); 2 the Lesser Antilles (sometimes designated Caribbean Islands) the line of islands extending southward from (and including) the Virgin Islands (immediately E. of Porto Rico) to Trinidad, and divided into a northern or Leeward and a southern or Windward section; and 3 the Yucatan or Looe Islands (Margarita, Nueva Ayra, Curaçao, etc.) (For a more extended notice of these different groups, see ANTILLES, CARIBBEAN, LEeward ISLANDS,

WINDWARD ISLANDS, and **VIRGIN ISLANDS** also the special notions of CUBA, HAWAII, JAMAICA etc.) The West Indian islands are, in the opinion of many geologists, the disrupted parts of a former continuous land-mass, or specifically the remains of a section of the northern Andes whose continental continuation is to be found in the northern border mountains of Venezuela, and whose eastern termination is the peninsula of Florida. The islands of the Greater Antilles are fundamentally of sedimentary construction with ancient granite and volcanic cores and intruded sheets, and plunge in some parts with extraordinary steepness into the sea (Sierra Maestra, in the S of Cuba, the N coast of Porto Rico, Haiti). The mountain slopes carried to the embosomable bases where they are implanted can properly be said to measure 20 000-25 000 feet. Mount Tins (or Loma Tins) NW of the city of Santo Domingo, about 10 300 ft. in height is the loftiest elevation of the entire West Indies. The Lesser Antilles (or eastern West Indies) are arranged in double series,—an outer (or eastern) and an inner (or western) the latter being almost wholly volcanic (Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and some others) with individual some rising to 3500-4500 (2000') ft., and nearly all giving evidence of recent activity (See PALM MARY and SO. FRANK). There is reason to believe that the Greater Antilles were united and at a no very distant geological period with Central America on the lines of shallows that are indicated by the Great and Little Cayman and Mistrum banks, NW of Cuba and the great Jamaican-Honduras bank or plateau. Two of the major breaks in the continuity of the West Indian islands form to-day the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti and the Mona Passage between Haiti (Santo Domingo) and Porto Rico. Evidence of comparative recent uplift are to be found in nearly all the islands in their terraces or raised beaches. The climate of the whole is tropical but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated surface of many of the islands. The eastern side of the Lesser Antilles is temperal by the continuous trade-winds. The products are sugar, tobacco, cacao, coffee, logwood, pimento, ginger, arrowroot, tropical fruits of many kinds, sponges, etc. Some of the minor islands have yielded much gum. Columbus landed on Hispaniola (probably Watling's Island) in the Bahama group in Oct. 1492 and the archipelago under the erroneous impression at the time of his discovery that it formed part of Asia, was called the West Indies.

The following table shows the countries to which the main island is belong

GRAND BRITAIN

Bahama,
Jamaica,
Caymanas,
Virgin Gorda,
Tortola,
Anegada,
Sombbrero,
Anguilla,
Barbuda,
St. Christopher (St. Kitts),
Antigua,
Nevis and Redonda,
Montserrat,
Dominica,
St. Lucia,
St. Vincent,
Barbados,
Grenada and the Grenadines,
Tobago,
Trinidad.

UNITED STATES

Porto Rico.

FRANCE

Martinique,
Guadeloupe,

FRANCE

Guadeloupe,
St. Martin (in part)
Martinique
St. Bartholomew
Les Salines

NETHERLANDS

St. Thomas,
St. John
Santa Cruz (St. Croix)

NETHERLANDS

St. Martin (in part)
St. Eustatius,
Saba,
Curacao,
Aruba,
Buen Ayra.

VENEZUELA

Margarita, Tortuga, Hermosa.

INDONESIA

Cebu and Iloilo, Pinar,
Haiti.

The Bermudas are not properly West India islands although they were officially considered as such till 1834.

West Indies, Danish, a colonial possession of Denmark comprising the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz (St. Croix) of the Lesser Antilles. Area, 138 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 30 527. Capital Christiansted on the island of Santa Cruz. Chief towns Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas. See the notions of the individual islands.

West Indies, Dutch, a colonial possession of the Netherlands, comprising the islands of St. Martin (in part only) St. Eustatius, and Saba of the Lesser Antilles, and Curacao, Aruba, and Bonaire lying off the coast of Venezuela. They officially constitute the colony of Curacao with the seat of government (governor and council) resident at Willemstad, on Curacao. Area, 403 sq. m. Pop. in 1902, 62,948. See the notions of the individual islands.

West Isles, a group of islands (outpost) belonging to New Brunswick, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Eastport, Me.

West Jefferson, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 868.

West Jersey, a post-village of Stark co. Ill. about 30 miles NW of Peoria. Pop. 100.

West Jonesport, a post-village of Washington co. Me. The banking point is Jonesport.

West Jordan, a post-village of Salt Lake co. Utah about 11 miles S of Salt Lake City on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. about 1500.

West Kapelle, west kâ-pê-lê a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand 7 miles WNW of Middelburg, on the W end of the island of Walcheren. Pop. about 2000.

West Kendall, a post-village in Kendall township (town) Orleans co. N.Y. about 1 mile from Lake Ontario and 20 miles NW of Rochester.

West Kennebunk, a post-village of York co. Me. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Kennebunk.

West Kill, a post-village of Greene co. N.Y. in the Catskill Mountains about 50 miles SW of Albany.

West Kingston, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. The banking point is Kingston.

West Kirby and Heylake, England. See HORTLAND.

West Kittanning, a village of Armstrong co. Pa. adjacent to Kittanning.

West Kirtland, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. N.Y.

West Lafayette, a town of Tippecanoe co. Ind. in Weabash township is a post-settlement of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 2382.

West Lafayette, a post-village of Coshocton co. Ohio, near the Tuscarawas River and on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 3 1/2 miles E of Coshocton. Pop. about 575.

Westlake, a post-village of Hamilton co. Pa. on the Erieville, Westlake and Jennings R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 250.

Westlake, a post-village of Idaho co. Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. Pop. 225.

Westlake, a post-village of Calcasieu parish La., on the Kansas City Southern and the Louisiana Western R. 2 miles W of Lake Charles. It has rice and lumber industries. Pop. about 700.

Westlake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co. Minn. about 15 miles NW of Willmar.

West Lake, a post-village of Prince Edward co. Ontario, on an arm of Lake Ontario 3 1/2 miles SW of Picton.

West Lampeter, a township of Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1810.

West Lancaster, a post-village of Fayette co. Ohio about 40 miles SW of Columbus. Pop. 225.

Westland, a post-hamlet of Hancock co. Ind. about 27 miles E of Indianapolis.

Westland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa. on Windmill Point, 18 miles SE of Lancaster.

Westland, a maritime provincial district in the W part of South Island New Zealand. It is bordered on the N by the New Zealand Alps. Chief town Hokitika. Pop. in 1901 14,560.

West Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township (town) Otsego co. N.Y. about 20 miles E of Norwich.

West Lebanon, a banking post town of Warren co. Ind. on the Wabash and the Illinois Central R. 17 miles NE of Danville, Ill. Pop. in 1900 688.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town) York co. Me., about 15 miles N of Dover N.H.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town) Grafton co. N.H. on the Connecticut River near the mouth of the Mascota, and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles W of Lebanon. It is connected by bridge across the Connecticut River with White River Junction.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town) York co. Me., about 15 miles N of Dover N.H.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town) Grafton co. N.H. on the Connecticut River near the mouth of the Mascota, and on the Boston and Maine R. 4 miles W of Lebanon. It is connected by bridge across the Connecticut River with White River Junction. Its banking point is Lebanon or White River Junction. It has gristle-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. about 1600.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Columbia co. N.Y. on the Rutland R. 8 miles W of Lebanon Springs.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 10 miles SW of Massillon.

West Lebanon, a post-village of Indiana co. Pa. 10 miles NNW of Saltburg. Pop. about 200.

West Leeds, a post-village of Androscoggin co. Me. in Leeds township (town) on the E bank of the Androscoggin River 14 miles N of Lewiston. Pop. about 120.

West Leeper, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., 1 mile from Leeper.

West Leipsa, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio, on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. Pop. in 1900 346.

West Leisearing, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Connelville. It has school-industries.

West Leno, a post-station of Susquehanna co. Pa. about 20 miles N. of Beranton.

West Levee, a village of (without co.) Mich.

West Levee, a village of Penobscot co. Me. 13 miles NW of Bangor. It is a rural free delivery of haw.

West Leyden (H. den) a post-hamlet of Franklin co. Mass.

West Leyden, a post-village of Lewis co. N. Y. about 18 miles N. of Rome.

West Liberty, a post village of Jasper co. Ill. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Illinois Central R., 11 miles S. of Newton. Pop. about 500.

West Liberty, a village of Howard co. Ind. on the Wild Cat River about 14 miles ESE of Kokomo. Its post-station is Greentown.

West Liberty, a banking post-town of Muscatell co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. 18 miles ESE of Iowa City. It has manufacturers of carriages and wagons, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900 1690.

West Liberty, a banking post-town capital of Morgan co. Ky. on the Licking River about 80 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 205.

West Liberty, a post-hamlet of Putnam co. Mo. 8 miles W. of Unionville.

West Liberty, a banking post-village of Logan co. Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 10 miles N. of Urbana. Pop. in 1900 1234.

West Liberty, a borough of Allegheny co. Pa. 3 miles S. of Pittsburgh. The post-office is Fetherman. Pop. in 1900 1281.

West Liberty, a village of Butler co. Pa. about 20 miles S. of Newmarket.

West Liberty, a post-village of Ohio co. W. Va. 12 miles NNE of Wheeling its banking point. A state normal school is located here.

West Lima, a post-village of Richland co. Wis. 20 mi. S. of Lima.

West Lincoln, a village of Lancaster co., Neb. in West Lincoln precinct. Pop. in 1900 220.

West Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town) Addison co. Vt. 8 miles E. of New Haven.

Westline, a post-town of Cass co. Mo. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Kansas City Southern R. 13 miles W. of Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900 131.

Westline, a post-village of McKean co. Pa. on the Penn.ylvan. and the Mount Jewett, Kansas and River R. The banking point is Kane. It has manufacturers of chemicals and lumber.

West Loch Terbert, or Terbert, an inlet on the W. side of the great southern peninsula of Argyllshire Scotland approaching within 1 mile of East Loch Terbert, and cutting off the peninsula of histrye.

West Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co. Ohio about 14 miles SE. of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

West Longbrack, a post village of Mannouth co. N. J. adjacent to Long Branch.

West Lorne, a banking post-village of Elgin co. Ontario, 26 miles WSW of St. Thomas on the Pere Marquette R. It contains a tannery etc. Pop. about 50.

West Lotbiniere, a banking post town (f. Davies co. Ky. 13 miles SW of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900 310.

West Lubec, a post-village in Lubec township (town), Washington co. Me. 8 miles SW of Eastport.

West Lynn is an independent post-station of Lynn Mass.

West Macgregor, a town of Clayton co., Iowa, in Mendon township. Pop. 100.

West MacHenry, a post-village of MacHenry co. Ill. 36 miles NW of Chicago on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is MacHenry.

West Madison, a town of Jefferson co. Ind. in Madison township. Pop. in 1900 482.

West Mahoning, a township (and village) of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 948.

West Matfield, New South Wales. See MATFIELD.

West Manayunk, a village of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Schuylkill River opposite Manayunk. The post-office is Pooey.

West Manchester, a banking post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles NE. of Richmond, Ind. Pop. in 1900 284.

West Manchester, a post-village of York co., Pa.

West Manchester (man hane), a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1418.

Westmanland, a lida of Sweden. See VÄSTERMANLAND.

Westmann, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited.

West Mansfield, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 90 miles S. by W. of Boston.

West Mansfield, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 42 miles NW of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Line. Pop. in 1900 975.

West Marlboro, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1157.

West Marlboro, a post-station of Windham co., Vt.

West Martinsburg, a post-village of Lewis co. N. Y., about 25 miles SE. of Watertown.

Westmeath, west meath a county in the central part of Ireland, province of Leinster bounded on the W. by Lough Ree and the River Shannon. Area, 798 sq. mi. The surface is mainly level or undulating and is interspersed with lakes of considerable size. Westmeath is in the main a pastoral county. Capital, Mullingar. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841 141,400, in 1901 61,500.

Westmeath, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, 20 miles N. of Renfrew. Pop. about 350.

West Meen, a village of Trumbull co. Ohio, about 10 miles N. of Warren.

West Medford, a post and residential village of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Myrtle River and on the Boston and Maine R., 54 miles NW of Boston. Pop. about 5500.

West Medway, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles SW of Boston. It has manufacturers of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1506.

West Mentor, a post-village of Lake co. Ohio, about 6 miles SW of Painesville. Pop. 125.

West Meredith, a post-hamlet of Delaware co. N. Y., 7 miles NW of Delhi.

West Merrill, a village of Lincoln co. Wis. See MERRILL.

West Middletown, a post-village of Logan co. Ohio, about 39 miles W. of Delaware. Pop. in 1900 288.

West Middlesex, a banking post borough of Mercer co. Pa. on the Erie and other rail road 1 1/2 miles (direct) SW of Mercer. It has a blast-furnace and manufacturers of pig iron. Pop. in 1900 930.

West Middletown, a post-village of Howard co. Ind. 6 miles SW of Kokomo. Pop. about 290.

West Middletown, a post borough of Washington co. Pa. about 33 miles NW of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, '41.

West Milan, a post-village in Milan township (town) Cass co. N. Y. on the Grand Trunk R. 108 miles NW of Portland Me. It has a paper mill. Pop. about 500.

West Milford, a post-village in West Milford township, Passaic co. N. J. about 20 miles NW of Paterson, its banking point. The township comprises the southern half of Greenwood Lake. Pop. of the township in 1900 2117.

West Milford, a post-town of Harrison co. W. Va. on the Monongahela River about 70 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900 187.

West Millbrook, a post village of Meigs co. Mich. Pop. 65.

West Millbury, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. 7 miles S. of Worcester. Pop. about 375.

West Mill Creek, a hamlet of Erie co. Pa.

West Millgrove, a post-village of Wood co. Ohio, about 38 miles N. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 234.

West Mills, a post-village of Franklin co. Me. The banking point is Farmington.

West Milton, a post-village in Milton township (town), Saratoga co., N. Y. about 10 miles SW of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 200.

West Milton, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ohio on the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton R., near Milton. Pop. in 1900 984.

West Milton, a post-village of Leno co. Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. opposite Milton. Pop. about 260.

West Milton, a village in Milton township (town) Chittenden co. Vt. on the Lamotte River 4 miles from Lake Champlain and about 13 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

West Mitivilla, a borough of Clarion co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 139.

West Mineral, a banking post-village of Cherokee co., Kan. 15 miles (direct) SW of Pittsburg. It has coal and industries.

West Minneapolis, a village of Hennepin co., Minn. organized from Minneapolis township. Pop. in 1900, 1648.

West Minot, a post-village in Minot township (town) Androscoggin co. Me., on the Portland and Bangor Falls R., 41 miles N. of Portland.

Westminster, a metropolitan borough of London, on the left (Kore W.) bank of the Thames, stretching back from the river to Hyde Park. It is situated immediately to the SW of the City of London. It contains Westminster Abbey Westminster Hall, the Houses of Parliament (near which is Westminster Bridge) the government offices, St. James's and Buckingham Palaces etc. See London.

Westminster, a post-village of Orange co. Cal. 12 miles SW of Anaheim, its banking point. Pop 350.

Westminster, a post-hamlet of Windham co. Conn., about 14 miles N. by E. of Norwich.

Westminster, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co. Md., is situated near the E. base of a range of hills and on the Western Maryland R. 28 miles (direct) NW of Baltimore. It contains the Western Maryland College (Methodist Protestant) and the Westminster Theological Seminary which was organized in 1867 and has canneries and flour mills. Pop in 1900 3190.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township (town), Worcester co. Mass., 8 miles SW of Fitchburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 1237. of the village, about 950.

Westminster, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, 7 miles SE of Lima, on the Erie R. Pop about 325.

Westminster, a banking post-town of Oconee co. S. C. on the Southern R. 111 miles NE. of Atlanta, Ga. It has cotton-mills. Pop in 1900 997.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township (town) Windham co. Vt. on the Connecticut River 4 miles below Bellows Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900 1295.

Westminster, a village of Middlesex co. Ontario on the Thames a short distance from London.

Westminster Depot, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles WSW of Fitchburg.

Westminster Station, a post-hamlet of Windham co. Vt.

Westminster West, a post-hamlet in Westminster township (town) Windham co. Vt. 16 miles N. of Brattleboro.

West Mitchell, a post-town of Mitchell co. Iowa on the Red Cedar River about 22 miles NE. of Mason City. Pop in 1900 207.

West Monroe (wîn mōr') a post-town of Washita parish La. on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Monroe. Pop in 1900 770.

West Monroe, a post-village in West Monroe township (town) Oswego co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 30 miles ESE of Oswego. Pop. of the town in 1900 936. of the village, about 150.

Westmont, a post-village of Camden co. N. J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Madisonfield. Pop about 300.

Westmont, a borough of Cambria co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 439.

West Monterey (con to-ra) a post-village of Clarion co. Pa. on the Allegheny River 78 miles NNE. of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here.

Westmoor, a village of Luzerne co. Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Kingston.

Westmore, a post-innship (town) is the SE part of Orleans co. Vt. Pop in 1900 390. It contains Willoughby Lake.

Westmoreland, or **Westmorland**, a county of England, in its N. part, bordering on Yorkshire Lancashire, Cumberland, and Durham. In the SW it reaches the head of Morecambe Bay an arm of the Irish Sea. Area, 790 sq. m. It is a highly picturesque region the W. portion being in the Lake District. The peak of Helvellyn, on the borders of Cumberland, rises to a height of more than 3000 feet. Lakes Windermere and Ulswater are on the borders respectively of Lancashire and Cumberland. There are extensive moors. Westmoreland is in the main a pastoral county. Capital Appleby. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop in 1891 64,215 in 1900, 64,409.

Westmoreland, a county is the SW part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1800 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, on the NW by the Allegheny River, and on the SW by the Monongahela River. It is also drained by the Loyalhocken and Youghiogheny rivers and by Jacob's Creek. The ridge known as Laurel Hill is on the SE boundary. Bituminous coal and iron are found here. Capital, Greensburg. Pop in 1900 112,519; in 1900, 100,175.

Westmoreland, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 245 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the

main body of the Potomac River and on the SW. by the Rappahannock. It is a part of the peninsula called the Northern Neck. General Washington was born in this county. Capital, Montross. Pop. in 1890 8399 in 1900 9342.

Westmoreland, a maritime county in the E. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, and connected with Nova Scotia by a narrow isthmus. It is drained by the Petitcodiac River and the surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. Shediac Harbor (Pointe du Chêne) on its coast, is one of the finest in the province. Capital Dorchester.

Westmoreland, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala. about 10 miles NW of Athens.

Westmoreland, a banking city capital of Potawatomi co., Kan. 6 miles (direct) SE. of Fortoria, on the Kansas and Southern R. Pop in 1900 620.

Westmoreland, a post-village in Westmoreland township (town) Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut River about 12 miles NW of Keene. Pop. of the town in 1900 876.

Westmoreland, a post-village in Westmoreland township (town) Onondaga co. N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western R. 7 miles S. of Rome. It has iron-works. Pop. of the town in 1900 2102. of the village, about 350.

Westmoreland, a post-village of Sumner co. Tenn. on the Cheapsack and Nashville R. The banking point is Gellatin.

Westmoreland Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co. N. H. on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles S. of Bellevue Falls Vt.

West Morris, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles NW of Waterbury.

West Meskanamun, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the New York and Pittsburgh Central and the Penn.sylvania R. The banking point is Houtzdale.

West Minnet Vermun, a village of Kennebec co. Me. on a small lake, 16 miles NW of Augusta. The post-station is Roadfield Depot.

West Mystic, a post-village of New London co. Conn. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 1 mile from Mystic. Pop about 600.

West Nanticoke, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River about 10 miles below Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania R. It has cooling internets.

West Nantmeal, a township of Chester co. Pa. Pop in 1900 904.

West Nashville, Davidson co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. See Nashville.

West Negroes, Philippine Islands. See Negros.

West Newark, a post-station of Troy co. N. Y.

West New Brighton, a former post-village of Richmond co. N. Y. on the N. shore of Staten Island, contiguous to New Brighton, and now forming part of the city of New York, in the borough of Richmond. It has dye-works, ship-yards, and dry docks. Pop. about 6500.

West Newbury, a post-village of Essex co. Mass. in West Newbury township (town) 8 miles E. by N. of Haverhill. Pop. of the town in 1900 1558.

West Newbury, a post-village of Orange co. Vt. in Newbury township (town) about 25 miles SE. of Montpelier.

West Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township (town) York co., Me. about 40 miles W. of Portland. Pop about 300.

West Newton, a post-village of Marion co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles SW of Indianapolis. Pop about 300.

West Newton, a banking village and residential suburb of Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. 9 miles W. of Boston. It constitutes part of the city of Newton and is an independent post-station of Newton Center. It has manufactures of electric signals, curtains, etc. Pop about 5000.

West Newton, a post-village of Allen co. Ohio, about 10 miles SE of Lima.

West Newton, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co. Pa. on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio R., 33 miles SE of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here. Pop in 1900, 2467.

West New York, a town of Hudson co. N. J., adjacent to West Hoboken. It has silk-mills. Pop. in 1900 4307. The banking point is Union (Town of).

West Nicholson, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co. Pa.

West Norfolk, a post-village of Litchfield co. Conn., on the Central New England R. 12 1/2 miles NW of Winsted.

West Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. It has smoking works, cooperages, etc. Pop. about 350.

West Northfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. The banking point is Brattleboro, Vt. Pop. about 214.

West Northfield, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the LaHave River, 5 miles from Lunenburg.
West Nottingham, a post-village of Rockingham co. N. H. The banking point is Newmarket. Pop. about 200.
West Nottingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 177.

West Nyack, a post-village of Rockland co., N. Y. on the New York Ontario and Western and the West Shore R. The banking point is Nyack.

West Oakland, Alameda co. Cal. on the Bay of San Francisco, is a suburb and post-substation of Oakland.

West Oldtown, a post-village of Hancock co. Me. The banking point is Oldtown.

West Olive, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Pigeon River 10 miles by rail S. of Grand Haven.

Weston, a county in the NE part of Wyoming. Area, about 4594 sq. m. Coal, gold, and silver are among the natural resources. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1890 2422. In 1900 3293.

Weston, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. on the Colorado and Wyoming R. The banking point is Trinidad.

Weston, a village in Weston township (town) Fairfield co. Conn. 7 miles N by E of Norwalk. Pop. of the town in 1900 840. The post-station is Westport.

Weston, a post-town of Webster co. Ga. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Richland. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Weston, a post-village of Oneida co. Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Logan, Utah.

Weston, a post-village of McLaren co. Ill. on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. 6 miles W of Fairbury. Pop. 150.

Weston, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, near Moquito Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles NE of Council Bluffs. Pop. 14.

Weston, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky. on the Ohio River 20 miles below Shawneetown. Ill. Pop. about 200.

Weston, a post-village of Jackson parish, La. The banking point is Ruston.

Weston, a post-township (town) of Arcootock co. Me. 30 miles S of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 367.

Weston, a post-village in Weston township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. 13 miles W of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900 1834.

Weston, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 64 miles NE of Morenci. Pop. about 200.

Weston, a banking city of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 33 miles S W of Kansas City. It has brewing, distilling and milling industries. Pop. in 1900 1019.

Weston, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb. on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 428.

Weston, a post-hamlet of Somerset co. N. J. on the Milstone River 4 miles SW of Roundbrook.

Weston, a post-village of Schuyler co., N. Y. 11 miles WNW of Watkins.

Weston, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. 20 miles SSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 933.

Weston, a banking post-town of Linn co., Oregon 18 miles from Waini Falls, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900 628.

Weston, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. on the Susquehanna and New York R. The banking point is Hazleton.

Weston, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., about 22 miles S of Sherman. Pop. about 300.

Weston, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. in Weston township (town) about 27 miles S by E of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900 706.

Weston, a banking post-town capital of Lewis co., W. Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River about 70 miles SSE of Parkersburg on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufactures of carbon, glass, and lumber. Pop. in 1900 2560.

Weston, a township (town) of Clark co., W. Va. Pop. in 1900 1080.

Weston, a post-township (town) of Dunn co., Wis., about 25 miles W of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900 867.

Weston, a township (town) of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 2137.

Weston, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Hamber River 54 miles NW of Toronto on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. It has manu-

factures of stoves and foundry and grist-mill products. Pop. in 1901, 1683.

West Oneonta, a post-village in Oneonta township (town) Otsego co., N. Y., 4 miles W of Oneonta and about 20 miles SSW of Cooperstown.

Weston Pass, Colo., a depression of the Park Range, at an elevation of 12,100 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 7' N.

Weston Point, a village and port of Cheshire, England, 3 miles from Runcorn.

Westons Mills, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Shawmut and Northern R., 4 miles SE. of Olean.

Weston-super-Mare, a fashionable watering-place of England, co. of Somerset, on Bristol Channel, 20 miles SW of Bristol. It has a fine view of the opposite coast of Wales. Pop. in 1901 19047.

West Orange, a post-town of Essex co., N. J., adjoining Orange, its banking point. It contains Llewellyn Park a beautiful residential tract on the SE. slope of Orange Mountain in which are fine villas of New York business men. The town has manufactures of hats, etc. Pop. in 1900 6889.

West Osage, a post-village and resort of Carroll co., N. H. on the Osage River and on the Boston and Maine R. 10 miles N by W of Osmee.

West Otis, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass. 11 miles E of Great Barrington.

Westover, a post-station of Phillips co., Ark.

Westover, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. 14 miles NE. of Croftfield. Pop. 70.

Westover, a post borough of Clearfield co., Pa. about 25 miles NW of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900 654.

Westover, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 10 miles NW of Dundas.

West Overton, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 7 miles N of Connellsville.

West Palm Beach, a banking city and resort of Dade co., Fla. on the Florida East Coast R., adjacent to Palm Beach. Pop. in 1900 564.

West Paris, a post-village in Paris township (town) Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R. 35 miles N by W of Portland. It has a packing house and manufactures of children's carriages. Pop. about 750.

Westpark, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N. Y. on the West Shore R. The banking point is Poughkeepsie.

Westpark, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. The banking point is Cleveland.

West Pawlet, a post-village in Pawlet township (town) Rutland co., Vt. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 14 miles N by E of Salem, N. Y. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. about 750.

West Peabody, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. See FRANKFORD.

West Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township (town) Washington co., Me. on an inlet of the ocean, 12 miles WNW of Eastport.

West Penn, a post-township forming the eastern extremity of Schuylkill co., Pa. is about 25 miles N of Reading. Pop. in 1900 3292.

West Pennsboro, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 2042.

West Penobscot, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bucksport. Pop. 125.

West Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 709.

West Peru, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. on the Androscoggin River about 34 miles NW of Lewiston.

West Peterboro, a post-village in Peterboro township (town) Hillsboro co., N. H., about 36 miles SW of Concord. It has cotton mills.

Westphalia, west-*fā* lə-ə (See *Westphalen*, *Westfā* lə-ə) a province of Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands. It lies NE of the Rhine Province and S of Hanover. Area, 7885 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly, with an extensive level tract in the NW reaching to the Netherlands. The greatest elevation near the SE. border, is about 2700 feet above the sea. The low range of mountains called the Teutoburger Wald extends along the NE. border. About one-half of the surface is drained by the Rhine through its affluents, the Lippe and Ruhr the latter of which receives the Lahn. The easternmost part is watered by the Weser, and the Ems has its upper course in the northern part. Somewhat more than one-fourth of the area of the province is covered with forests. The soil presents every variation of fertility and unproductiveness.

The land-holdings are mainly small, the peasant-proprietor class being very large. The chief cereals in the order of their acreage and product are rye, oats, and wheat. Potatoes are extensively cultivated and the province is noted for its flax. Large numbers of cattle and swine are reared. The hams of Westphalia are celebrated. Westphalia is noted for its mineral wealth. It has some of the richest coal-fields in the world, the annual product exceeding 40,000,000 tons. It is also a great iron-district and yields much zinc and copper. Vast quantities of sulphuric acid are produced from the pyrite mined in the province. Westphalia is one of the most important manufacturing districts of the European continent. It is a great seat of the linen industry and other textiles are also extensively manufactured. The iron-industry is on a vast scale.

The population in 1900 was 3,187,777 about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants. The Jews number a little more than 20,000. The capital is Münster which is the seat of a university. The province is divided into the three government-districts of Münster, Minden and Arnberg.

In the early part of the Middle Ages the western third of the land of the Saxons (the original Saxony, which extended from the lower Elbe southward almost to the Rhine) appears under the name of Westphalia. The eastern third was called Eastphalia, and the middle section Engern. Later the name Westphalia came to designate a duchy ruled by the electors (archbishops) of Cologne. It was a district in the SE part of the present province of Westphalia. Here the electors ruled down to 1803. Parts of Westphalia passed into the possession of Brandenburg (the nucleus of the Prussian kingdom) in the seventeenth century. By the acts of the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) all of Westphalia became Prussian. One of the orders of the Holy Roman (German) Empire was called the Westphalian Circle. The general treaty of peace terminating the Thirty Years War negotiated at Osnabrück and Münster (both in the circle of Westphalia) and signed at Münster on Oct. 24 (new style) 1648 is known as the Peace of Westphalia.

Westphalia, *kingdom* or a realm created by Napoleon in 1807 for his brother Jerome Bonaparte. It was constituted mainly out of territory ceded by Prussia to France in the peace of Tilsit (parts of Hanover and Westphalia, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, etc.) and the possessions of the elector of Hesse-Cassel and the duke of Brunswick. It ceased to exist after the battle of Leipzig, towards the close of 1813.

Westphalia, a post-village of Knox co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Westphalia, a post-village of Shelby co. Iowa, 9 miles NW of Harlan. Pop. 125.

Westphalia, a banking post-village of Anderson co. Kan. 16 miles SW of Garnett, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 375.

Westphalia, a post-village of Canton co. Mich. about 18 miles NW of Lansing. Pop. in 1900 374.

Westphalia, a post-village of Orange co. Mo. on Marks Creek 14 miles NE of Jefferson City. Pop. 250.

Westphalia, a post-village of Fells co. Tex. The banking point is Lott.

West Philadelphia, Pa., is that part of Philadelphia which is on the W side of the Schuylkill River. It contains, besides many beautiful villas and residences, several cemeteries and asylums, and the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. It constitutes a post-substation of the city of Philadelphia.

West Pierpont, a post-village of St. Lawrence co. N. Y. The banking point is Canton.

Westphile, a post-hamlet of Potter co. Pa., about 32 miles N. of Renovo.

West Pikeoland, a post-village in West Pikeoland township, Chester co. Pa. about 10 miles N. of West Chester. Pop. of the township in 1900 1025.

West Pine Bluff, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 860.

West Pittsburgh, a post-village of Lawrence co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and other railroads. The banking point is Newcastles. It has manufactures of notes and rivets and slits.

West Pittsfield, a village of Berkshire co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Pittsfield. Pop. about 200.

West Pittston, a borough of Luzerne co. Pa., on the W bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River opposite Pittston and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900 5645.

Westplains, a banking city, capital of Howell co. Mo., is situated in a fine fruit-growing region, on the Frisco

System 113 miles SE. of Springfield. It has woolen- and scouring mills. Pop. in 1900 2592.

West Plattsburg, a post-village in Plattsburg township (town), Clinton co. N. Y. 6 miles W of Plattsburg.

Westpoint, a post-town of White co. Ark., on the Little Red River, 82 miles ENE of Little Rock, on the Seaway and Des Moines R. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900 111.

Westpoint, a post-village of Calaveras co. Cal., about 60 miles ENE of Sacramento. Pop. about 500.

Westpoint, a banking city of Troup co. Ga. on the Chattahoochee River 87 miles SEW of Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point and other railroads. It has iron-foundries, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900 1797.

Westpoint, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 28 miles ENE of Quincy. Pop. in 1900 277.

Westpoint, a post-village of Tippecanoe co. Ind. on the Wabash R. 10 miles WSW of Lafayette. Pop. 275.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of Lee co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles N. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900 554.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Ky. on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Salt River and on the Illinois Central and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. 20 miles ESW of Louisville. Pop. in 1900 499.

Westpoint, a banking post town capital of Clay co. Miss. on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads, 34 miles N of Macon. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, cotton seed oil, handles brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900 5103.

Westpoint, a banking city capital of Cumming co. Neb. on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 82 miles NW of Omaha. It has grain, lumber, flour, and brewing interests. Pop. in 1900 1800.

West Point (officially Westposet) a post-village of Orange co. N. Y. on the right or W bank of the Hudson River where that stream passes through the Highlands in a narrow and tortuous pass about 50 miles N. of the city of New York on the West Shore R. Lat. of observatory, 41° 23' 22" N. lon. 73° 57' 30" W. It is the site of the United States Military Academy which was established here (pursuant to a recommendation made years before by Washington) in 1802. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress during the Revolutionary War and the ruins of Fort Putnam which was constructed at that period crown a hill (a little to the SW of the extreme point) of 595 feet elevation above the river. The principal buildings of the academy—which comprise officers' quarters, cadet barracks, academic buildings, library superintendent's office, mess- and riding halls, hospital, Cullum Memorial Hall (containing military trophies, paintings, etc.)—and the beautiful parade-ground occupy a plateau elevated about 180 ft. above the river and cover in their distribution an area of some 200 acres. Fort Clinton and the other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolutionary War occupied the same plateau and were defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills of which Fort Putnam was the chief. The fortifications were laid out by the Polish patriot Kosciuszko. Benedict Arnold was placed in command of this fortress in 1780 and he immediately proceeded to carry out a plot to surrender it into the hands of the British. His treason came to naught through the capture of Major André. During the Revolutionary War a chain was stretched across the river at this point to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships. The site of West Point commands probably one of the finest river views in the world.

Westpoint, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. on the Stony Creek R. 8 miles N. of Norristown.

Westpoint, a post-village of Lawrence co. Tenn. about 60 miles ESW of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. 175.

Westpoint, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. about 275.

Westpoint, a banking post-town of King William co. Va. is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers 38 miles E. of Richmond, on the Southern R. It has oyster-industries. Steamboats ply between this place and Baltimore. Pop. in 1900 1397.

West Point, a township (town) forming the SW extremity of Colombia co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 745.

West Pointpleasant, a post-village of Ocean co. N. J. The banking point is Toms River or Point Pleasant. Pop. about 300.

West Poland, a post-village in Poland township (town) Androscoggin co. Me. about 32 miles N. by W of Portland. Pop. about 200.

Westport, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on an arm of Clew Bay, called Westport Bay, 19 miles SW of Crotcher. Pop. about 4000.

Westport, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. about 300.

Westport, a banking post-village in Westport town ship (town), Fairfield co., Conn. on the Saugatuck River about 10 miles WSW of Bridgeport, and on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of starch, paper, edge-tools and axes, twine, rope, belting, mattresses, carriages, boots and shoes etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 4617.

Westport, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Ind., about 20 miles E. by R. of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Southern Indiana R. Pop. in 1900 614.

Westport, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky. on the Ohio River 24 miles above Louisville. Pop. 300.

Westport, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co., Me. on an inlet of the sea, 7 miles E. by S of Bath. Pop. in 1900 330.

Westport, a village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point and post-station is Baltimore.

Westport, a post-village in Westport township (town), Bristol on Mass. 7 miles W of New Bedford. It has manufactures of carpet-warp and belting. The town is bounded on the N by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900 2950 of the village about 700.

Westport, a post-village of Pope co., Minn. Pop. about 75.

Westport, a village of Jackson co., Mn. 4 miles S of Kansas City of which it is a post-substation.

Westport, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H. on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles SSW of Keene.

Westport, a post-village and resort in Westport town ship (town), Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and in the Delaware and Hudson R. 40 miles S of Plattsburgh. Pop. about 550 of the town in 1900 137.

Westport, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon on the Columbia River about 40 miles below Kalama, and on the Astoria and Columbia River R.

Westport, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles SW of Geneva. Pop. about 340.

Westport, a post-village of Brown co., S. Dak. Pop. about 80.

Westport, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn. on the Nashville (Knoxville) and St. Louis R. The banking point is Huntsgton.

Westport, a post-village of Chesham co., Wash. The banking point is Aberdeen.

Westport, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis., about 8 miles N of Madison. Pop. in 1900 1473.

Westport, a village of Richmond co., Wis. The banking point is Boscobel.

Westport, a maritime village and outpost of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay 42 miles from Digby. Pop. ab. 1200.

Westport, a banking post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Upper Rideau Lake, 44 miles W by N of Brockville, on the Brockville, Westport and South Stn. Marie R. It has good water power. Pop. about 850.

Westport, a town and borough on the W coast of South Island, New Zealand, about 80 miles SW of Nelson. It has an excellent harbor and is the trade-centre and shipping point of an important coal and gold-mining region. Pop. about 2500.

West Portland, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Westport Point, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. on an inlet of the coast, 13 miles SSW of New Bedford.

Westport River, a small stream of Bristol co. in the S.E. part of Massachusetts, enters the Atlantic Ocean a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

West Potomac, a village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. about 22 miles E. of Ogdensburg. The banking point is Potsdam.

West Potomac, Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles W of Man-serville Potomac.

West Pownall, a post-village in Pownall township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R. 15 miles N of Portland. Pop. 300.

West Prairie, a post-station of Vernon co., Wis.

West Providence, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y. about 15 miles W of Saratoga Springs. See HARTFORD, N.Y.

West Providence, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1900.

West Providence, R.I. See PROVIDENCE.

West Prussia (Ger. *Westpreussen*, *Westpreußen*), a province of Prussia, in the N.E. part of the kingdom, bordering on the Baltic Sea, an arm of which, called the Gulf of Danzig, here indents the coast. Area, 5050 sq. m. The province lies between Pomerania on the W and East Prussia on the E and has Posen on the S. It is traversed from S to N by the river Vistula. The surface is level or slightly hilly rising in its highest point to an elevation of about 1100 feet above the sea. This is one of the agricultural provinces of Prussia. It is divided into the government-districts of Danzig and Marienwerder. Capital, Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 1,543,615, of whom more than one-fourth were Poles. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. West Prussia passed from the rule of the Teutonic Knights to that of Poland in 1466. It was taken by Prussia in the first partition of Poland in 1772, with the exception of Danzig and Thorn, which were annexed in 1793.

West Quilney, Norfolk co., Mass. See QUINCY.

Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 94 miles NNE of Fumona (Mainland) from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Length 10 miles.

West Reading, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 1100.

West Redding, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. 64 miles S of Danbury. Pop. about 400.

West Reynoldsville, a borough of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 774.

West Richfield, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, about 25 miles S of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

West Richmondville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 53 miles W of Albany.

Westridge, a post-village in Rindge township (town), Cheshire co., N.H. on the Boston and Maine R. 8 miles N of Winchester Mass. and about 20 miles SE. of Keene. It has a manufactory of matches.

West Ripley, a post-village of Somerset co., Me. See RIPLEY.

West River, a small stream in New Haven co., Conn., falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

West River, Vt. enters the Connecticut River near Brattleboro. It is about 50 miles long.

West River, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. about 32 miles S of Baltimore.

West River, a village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 60 miles from New Glasgow.

West River, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Pictou on the International R.

West Rock, Conn. See NEW HAVEN.

West Rockport, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 250.

West Rosendale, a post-station of Fond du Lac co., Wis. 16 miles by rail W of Fond du Lac.

West Roxbury, Suffolk co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 8 miles SW of the centre of Boston, is a post-station of that city.

West Rumney, a post-village in Rumney township (town), Grafton co., N.H. on Baker's River and on the Boston and Maine R. 14 miles W by N of Plymouth. Pop. 100.

West Rupert, a post-village in Rupert township (town), Bennington co., Vt. on the Delaware and Hudson R. 7 miles NE of Salem N.Y. Pop. about 250.

West Rush, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Rush township (town) on the Genesee River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 14 miles S. of Rochester.

West Rushville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 1 mile W of Rushville. Pop. in 1900, 141.

West Rutland, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles NW of Worcester on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 300.

West Rutland, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., on the Delaware and Hudson R. about 4 miles W of the city of Rutland. Here are quarries of fine marble and granite, which are extensively worked. Pop. in 1900, 2914.

Westrye, a post-village of Buckingham co., N.H. The banking point is Portsmouth.

West Saint Louis, Mo. See ST. LOUIS.

West Saint Paul, a city of Dakota co., Minn. on the Mississippi River opposite St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

West Salamanca, a post-village in Salamanca township (town), Catteraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900 455.

West Salem, a banking post-town of Edwards co., Ill. 16 miles S. of Quincy, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 700.

West Salem, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 14 miles NE. of Ashland. Pop. in 1930, 646.

West Salem, a township of Mercer co., Pa., about 12 miles N of Sharon. Pop. in 1930 1333.

West Salem, a banking post village of La Crosse co. Wis., 13 miles NE. of La Crosse, on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1930, 721.

West Salisbury (saw'ler-ee), a post-village of Merriam co., N. H. about 20 miles NW of Concord.

West Salisbury, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Ekhlok.

West Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township (town) Addison co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 84 miles S of Middlebury.

West Sand Lake, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. in Sand Lake township (town) 8 miles E of Albany. Pop. about 300.

West Saticoy, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal. The banking point is Ventura. Pop. 160.

West Saugerties (saw gher-tee), a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 12 miles N of Kingston.

West Sayville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y. It has oyster-industries. The banking point is Sayville.

West Scarborough, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central R. 6 miles SW of Portland. Pop. 225.

West Schoeyler, a village of Herkimer co., N. Y. on the Mohawk River 4 miles E of Utica.

West's Corners, Ontario. See *Marysville*.

West Seabrook, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 11 1/2 miles W by S of Belfast.

West Seattle, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the W shore of Puget Sound opposite Seattle. Pop. about 600.

West Sebewa, a village of Iowa co., Mich. 11 miles S. of Ionia.

West Schools, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 70.

West Secaucus, a banking post-township (town) of Erie co., N. Y. on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, a few miles S of Buffalo. It has steel works. Pop. in 1930, 5363.

West Sheffield, a banking post-village of Bedford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont R. 8 miles W of Waterloo. Pop. in 1930, 351.

West Shelby, a hamlet of Orleans co., N. Y. about 32 miles NE. of Buffalo.

West Shenango, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1930 277.

West Shoals, a town of Martin co., Ind. on the White River 41 miles S of Vincennes. Pop. in 1930 330.

West Shokan, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y.

West Side, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The post-station is Capertown. It has fruit-industries.

Westside, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles E. by N of Des Moines. Pop. in 1930 290.

West Simsbury, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. 280.

Westa Mill, a post-hamlet of Macon co., N. C. on Cowes Creek, about 50 miles NNW of Watauga.

West Somers (so'mers), a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y. about 22 miles SE. of Newburgh.

West Somerset, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y., about 13 miles N by E. of Lockport.

West Somerville, Middlesex co., Mass. is a post-substation of Boston.

West Sonoma, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 21 miles WNW of Dayton. The banking point is Boothby Harbor. Pop. 225.

West Southport, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

West Sparta, a township (town) of Livingston co., N. Y. Pop. in 1930 906.

West Springfield, a village of Hampden co., Mass. in West Springfield township (town) on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Albany R. opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by bridge. It has rail road-shops and some manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1930, 7165. The post-office is Springfield.

West Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township (town), Sullivan co., N. H. about 67 miles WNW of Concord.

West Springfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., near Connetquot Creek, 2 miles from Lake Erie and about 25 miles SW of Erie, on the Bessmer and Lake Erie R.

West Stafford, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., about 25 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. about 500.

West Stephentown, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y. about 18 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. about 325.

West Sterling, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Maine Central R. 14 miles N of Worcester.

West Stewartstown, a post-village of Coos co., N. H. on the Connecticut River about 42 miles N of Lancaster, on the Maine Central R. Pop. about 675.

West Stockbridge, a post-village in West Stockbridge township (town), Berkshire co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SSW of Pittsfield. The town has manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. of the town in 1930 1168.

West Stockholm, a post-village in Stockholm township (town) St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the St. Regis River about 50 miles S of Ogdensburg.

West Stony Creek, a post-village of Warren co., N. Y. about 20 miles W of Lake George.

West Steaghton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Canton.

West Sudfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. about 18 miles N of Hartford on the Central New England R. Pop. 100.

West Sullivan, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

West Summit, a post-village of Union co., N. J. on the Lackawanna R. adjacent to Summit.

West Summer, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. in Searsmore township (town) about 40 miles W of Augusta. Pop. about 325.

West Sumpter, a village of Wayne co., Mich., 8 miles SW of New Boston. The post-station is Willis.

West Sunbury, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. in 1930, 264.

West Superior, a village of Douglas co., Wis. See *Superior*.

West Sutton, a village of Worcester co., Mass. 11 miles S of Worcester. Pop. about 200. The post-station is Millbury.

West Swansey, a post-village in Swansey township (town) Cheshire co., N. H. on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles S by W of Keene. It has manufactures of woollens, boxes, and pulp. Pop. about 400.

West Swedee, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. The banking point is Grantburg.

West Tarkenton (tark hén-ik), a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y. 16 miles SSE of Hudson.

West Tampa, a city of Hillsborough co., Fla. in West Tampa precinct. Pop. in 1930 2365. See *Tampa*.

West Telford, a borough of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1930 534.

West Terre Haute, a post-town of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. in 1930 651.

West Thompson, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 2 1/2 miles N of Putnam. Pop. 150.

West Thornton, a post-village of Grafton co., N. H., on the Pemigewasset River 15 miles N of Plymouth on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. about 300.

West Tiaberry, a post-village of Dukes co., Mass., 10 miles W of Edgartown. Pop. about 325.

West Toledo, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, a short distance from Toledo.

West Topham (top'am) a post-village of Orange co., Vt. about 16 miles SE of Montpelier.

West Torrington, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn. The banking point is Torrington.

Westtown, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y. on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. 11 miles SSW of Middletown.

Westtown, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa. 23 miles W of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It sustains the Westtown School under the direction of the Society of Friends. Pop. of the township in 1930 604.

West Townsend, a post-village in Townsend township (town) Middlesex co., Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., about 22 miles W of Lowell. Pop. about 100.

West Townshend (towns end) a post village of Windham co., Vt. in Townshend township (town), on the West River about 50 miles ENE. of Bennington.

West Township, a post village of Albany co., N. Y. The banking point is Albany.

West Tremont, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., near the SW coast of Mount Desert Island. Pop. about 325.

West Trenton, a village of Hancock co., Md., on an inlet of the sea, about 26 miles S.E. of Bangor. The post-office is Ellersworth.

West Troy, a post-village of Waite co., Me., about 26 miles NW of Belfast.

West Troy, the official post-office designation of the city of **WATERBURY** (N.Y.).

West Union, a township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Constable and part of Lyons Falls) 1179.

West Union, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 190.

West Union, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind.

West Union, a banking city capital of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.R. 34 miles N of Independence. Pop. in 1900 1034.

West Union, a post-village of Todd co., Minn. 13 miles from Melrose.

West Union, a post-village of Custer co., Neb. The banking point is Sargent.

West Union, a post-township (town) forming the SW extremity of Steuben co., N.Y. is about 45 miles W of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 1025.

West Union, a banking post-village capital of Adams co., Ohio about 35 miles W by N of Portsmouth. It has grist- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900 1033.

West Union, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

West Union, a post-town of Oceana co., S.C. on the Blue Ridge R.R. The banking point is Walkaha. Pop. in 1900 280.

West Union, a banking post-town capital of Doddridge co., W. Va., on Middle Island Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. 34 miles E of Parkersburg. It has carbon works. Pop. in 1900 623.

West Unity, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Wabash R.R. 50 miles W of Toledo. It has milling and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900 89.

West Upton, a post-village in Upton township (town) Worcester co., Mass. about 12 miles SE of Worcester. Pop. about 600.

West Valley, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. 7 miles W of Machias.

West Vienna, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. in Vienna township (town) on the N shore of Oneida Lake, 13 miles NW of Oneida.

Westview, a post-village of Cayahoga co., Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.R. The banking point is Berea.

Westview, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. 4 miles N of Allegheny City.

Westview, a post-station of Goodland co., Va. 38 miles W of Richmond.

Westville, New Haven co., Conn. is a post-substation of New Haven. It is situated at the base of West Rock.

Westville, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R.R. 97 miles E. by N of Pensacola. Pop. about 700.

Westville, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.R. 7 miles S of Danville, its banking point. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900 1845.

Westville, a banking post-town of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Wabash R.R., 12 miles WSW of Laporte. Pop. in 1900 465.

Westville, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, 17 7/8 miles E by S of Nowata, on the Kansas City Southern R.R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 295 (largely increased since census).

Westville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. 43 miles N of Stanton. Pop. about 200.

Westville, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Miss., 46 miles SSE of Jackson.

Westville, a post-village of Charlton co., Mo., on the Maudslayi River about 25 miles NNE of Brunswick.

Westville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. on the Boston and Maine R.R. The banking point is Haverhill, Mass. Pop. about 375.

Westville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. on the West Jersey and Seaboard R.R., 5 miles E of Camden. The banking point is Woodbury.

Westville, a hamlet in Westville township (town) Franklin co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, 5 miles N of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1337.

Westville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y. about 6 miles E by E of Cooperstown.

Westville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.R., 4 miles W of Urbana.

Westville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brookwayville.

Westville, a post-town of Kernaw co., S.C., on the Southern R.R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. in 1890, 123.

Westville, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R.

Westville, a village of Caledonia co., Vt. The banking point is Wells River.

Westville, a post-town of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Albion Mines. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901 2250.

Westville Center, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. about 10 miles NNW of Malone.

West Vincent, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa. about 30 miles WNW of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900 1034.

West Virginia, an east-central state of the American Union lying in the Appalachian region and bounded on the N and NE by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the SE and S. by Virginia, and on the W. by Ohio (from which it is separated by the Ohio River) and Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River). Area 24,780 sq. m. It is of irregular outline, and lies out to the northward a narrow projection between Ohio and Pennsylvania, known as the Panhandle. The Potomac River forms the major part of the boundary with Maryland while main ridges of the Alleghany Mountains define the border with Virginia.

Face of the Country—Much of the surface is mountainous being traversed in the E and centre by parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains direct continuations of the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania with the usual NE-SW trend of the Appalachian system. The Great North (or Shenandoah) Mountain the corresponding of the more northerly Blue (or Kittatinny) Mountains bounds the Shenandoah Valley on the W. and is succeeded westward by one of the main axes of the Alleghany system of the state. Other more or less parallel and subordinate ridges are known under the names of Cheat, Laurel Greenbrier Cowpasture, Flat Top Rich River Gauley Birch Newell and Meadow mountains. These ridges are generally fertile to the top with wooded sides and often there are splendid natural meadows or glades upon their summits. The mountains generally present most picturesque and occasionally imposing scenery. They maintain a general crest-line of 2,000-3,500 feet elevation, with numerous summits rising to 3,000-4,000 ft. and a few considerably surpassing this altitude. The culminating point of the state is Spruce Knob, 4560 ft. Other summits are High Knob, 410 ft. Big Spruce Knob 4052 ft. Cuninghams Knob, 4385 ft. Casey Knob 4291 ft. Blue Knob 4200 ft. Bank Knob 4256 ft. and Laurel Knob 4292 ft. Westward of the main mountain flows the up-land of the Alleghany Plateau, a largely dissected region of 1000 to 2500 ft. general elevation which falls off westward to the Ohio River where the low level of 650-800 ft. is reached.

Rivers—Almost the entire state belongs to the basin of the Ohio River among whose tributaries are the Big Sandy Guyandotte, Great and Little Kanawha, and Monongahela, streams that are navigable to a greater or less extent, most of them having been artificially improved. Minor rivers are the Tygart Valley Greenbrier New Elk, Cheat Gauley and Jackson. The Shenandoah River flows through a small section of the state in the NE and the Potomac rises by several forks in the N.

Geology—More than two-thirds of the area of the state is overlaid by the coal measures and although the remaining third (comprising the counties bordering on Virginia) is mainly of the Silurian and Devonian ages yet even here there are detached beds of the Carboniferous containing some of the most valuable coals in the state. The principal coals of the state are bituminous and are found in most of the counties westward of the easterly front of the main Alleghany Greenbrier and Great Flat Top mountains. The coals are all excellent and are highly valued for coking. The West Virginia coal field covers 16,000 sq. m. and coal mining is carried on in more than 20 counties. Nearly all the coal mined is from the four mining districts known as the New and Kanawha River, the Elk Garden (or Upper Potomac) the Pocahontas (or Flat Top) and the Fairmont (or Upper Monongahela). In 1903 the quantity of coal mined was 29,337,341 short tons, valued at \$24,297,019. West Virginia is one of the largest producers of petroleum, which is obtained from the districts known as those of West Virginia, Potomac, and Pennsylvania. The greater part of the product is piped to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The yield in 1905 was 12,899,395 barrels, valued at \$28,555,533. The supply of natural gas is very large, and was in 1905 (valued at \$4,533,226) second only to that of Pennsylvania. Among the other mineral

resources of the state are salt, obtained in large quantities (245 000 barrels in 1900) from natural brines, limonites from ores, glass-sand, kaolin and, in minor quantity, but little exploited, the ores of copper, lead and zinc. Numerous thermal and medicinal springs are scattered about in the mountain-regions and are largely visited for their curative qualities as centres of pleasure-resorts.

Forests.—A large part of West Virginia is still densely covered with forests of oak, hemlock spruce, ash, tall walnut, poplar, cherry, locust, chestnut, and other timber trees. In 1900 it was estimated that the wooded area still comprised upward of 18 000 sq. m. The lumber and timber products are among the most valuable assets of the state.

Agriculture.—The valleys, the hillsides, and ridges are generally fertile, and the mountain-glades afford excellent pasturage. The southeastern valleys abound in rich blue-grass, and the Panhandle is an extremely fertile agricultural tract. West Virginia produces nearly every crop of the northern and middle sections of the country. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were corn 19 299 708 bushels, wheat, 4 452,895 bushels, oats 2 768 431 bushels, rye, 127 796 bushels, buckwheat 222,958 bushels, potatoes, 5 029 120 bushels, and hay 547 660 tons. The cultivation of orchard fruits is now prosecuted on a large scale.

Manufactures.—The most important industry is the manufacture of iron and steel, confined to Wheeling and its immediate vicinity, the product of which was valued in 1900 at \$16,514,311. The second largest industry is that of lumber and the manufacture of lumber and timber products, the value of which (including sash, doors, and blinds) was \$12 433 360. The state ranks second in the output of oaks (\$3,529 241) and has also extensive manufactures of glass (\$1 871 795), leather (\$3 210 763), brick, clay, and pottery.

Transportation, etc.—The Ohio River with its tributaries affords an excellent outlet for the products of the state, and the facilities for transportation afforded by it laid the foundation of the prosperity of the state when its railroads had but a short mileage. In 1860 there were 97 miles of rail road to what is now this state. In 1860 352 miles in 1865 365 miles in 1870 387 miles in 1875 415 miles in 1880 694 miles in 1885 1036 miles in 1890 1433 miles in 1900 about 3300 miles.

Counties.—The state is divided into 55 counties, as follows: Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Green, briet, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mallowell, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Mineral, Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, West Wood and Wyoming.

Cities.—The principal cities are Wheeling (pop. in 1900 33,573), Huntington (11 923), Parkersburg (11 708), Charleston (the capital 11 099), Martinsburg (7562), Fairmont (5655), Grafton (4650), Monaca (5362), Bluefield and Benwood. Other noted places are Harpers Ferry and Morgantown.

Education.—The leading educational institutions of the state are the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown which in 1904 had an attendance of 690. Bethany College, at Bethany, and the Morris Harvey College, at Barboursville. There are state or other normal schools at Huntington (Marshall College), Farmington, Olonville, Shepherdstown, West Liberty and Athens. The West Virginia Colored Institute is at Institute.

Government, etc.—The governor and principal executive officers are elected for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of delegates, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 3 years. West Virginia sends 6 members to the lower house of the national Congress.

The population of what is now West Virginia, in 1860 was 276 688 of whom 18 371 were slaves, in 1875 443 014 in 1880 618,467 in 1890 762 794 in 1900 938 800. In 1900 there were 22 451 foreign-born inhabitants. The negroes numbered 43,499.

History.—On the passage of the ordinance of secession by Virginia in 1861 the people of the western section of the state, in which slavery never had a strong foothold, at once took measures for the organization of a new state government. There was a long-standing political jealousy towards the people of the remainder of Virginia, and a large majority of the inhabitants were friends of the national cause. In 1861 a constitution was framed, in 1862 it was accepted by the people and by Congress, and in 1863 West Virginia became an independent state of the Union.

West Waidoboro, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. The banking point is Waidoboro.

West Watworth, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 18 miles E of Rochester.

Westward Ho, an attractive modern watering-place on the N coast of Devonshire, England, near Bideford.

West Wardsboro, a post-village in Wardsboro township (town) Windham co. Vt., about 32 miles ENE of Bennington.

West Wareham, a post-village of Plymouth co. Mass. The banking point is Wareham. It has nail-works. Pop. about 475.

West Warren, a post-village of Knox co., Ma. The banking point is Thomaston.

West Warren, a post-village of Worcester co. Mass. in Warren township (town) on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R. 23 miles ENE of Springfield. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. about 1450.

West Warren, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. about 15 miles S of Owego, N.Y.

West Washington, a post-village of Knox co., Ma., 20 miles E by S of Augusta. Pop. 70.

West Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900 2963.

West Waterford, a post-village of Caledonia co. Vt., about 5 miles SSE of St. Johnsbury.

West Waterville, Kennebec co. Me. See OAKLAND.

West Webster, a post-village in Webster township (town) Monroe co. N.Y. 3 miles from Webster and about 8 miles ENE of Rochester.

Westwego, a post-village of Jefferson parish La. 6 miles W of New Orleans, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

West Wheatfield, a township of Indiana co. Pa. Pop. in 1880 1873.

West Wheeling, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River nearly opposite Wheeling W Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co. s. R. Pop. in 1900 444.

West Whiteland, a post-township (and village) of Chester co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1046.

West Williamsfield, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, about 30 miles N of Youngstown.

West Willington, a post-village of Tolland co. Conn. on the Willimantic River and on the Central Vermont R., 14 miles N by W of Willimantic. Pop. 250.

West Willow, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster.

West Wilton, a village of Hillsboro co. N.H. about 22 miles WSW of Manchester. Pop. 176.

West Windham, a post-village of Rockingham co. N.H. 15 miles ENE of Nashua.

West Windsor, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich.

West Windsor, a township of New Jersey. Pop. in 1900 1279.

West Windsor, a post-village of Broome co. N.Y. in Windsor township (town) 8 miles E of Binghamton.

West Windsor, a township (town) of Windsor co., Vt. Pop. in 1900 512.

West Winfield, a banking post-village in Winfield township (town) Herkimer co., N.Y. on the Lackawanna R. 21 miles S of Utica. Pop. in 1900 771.

West Winfield, a post-village of Butler co. Pa. The banking point is Butler.

West Winsted, Litchfield co. Conn. is a part of the borough of Winsted.

West Winterport, a village of Waldo co. Me. 18 miles SW of Bangor. The post-station is Winterport. Pop. 225.

Westwood, a post-village of Prince George co. Md. The banking point is Upper Marlboro.

Westwood, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co. Mass. SW of Boston. The banking point is Dedham. Pop. in 1900 1112.

Westwood, a post-village of Kalkaska co. Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. 43 miles S of Petoskey.

Westwood, a post borough of Bergen co. N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R. 22 miles N of New York. It has manufactures of stereoscopic supplies. Pop. in 1900 828.

Westwood, Hamilton co. Ohio. See CINCINNATI.

Westwood, a post-village of Peterborough co. Ontario 23 miles E of Peterborough.

West Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. 37 miles NE of Hartford. It has beautiful surroundings. Pop. about 560.

West Woodstock, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. The banking point is Woodstock.

West Woodville, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, about 35 miles NE of Cincinnati.

West Woodwich, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Me. The banking point is Bath.

West Worthington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Hinsdale. Pop. 134.

West Wrentham, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 16 miles N. of Providence, R.I.

West Wyoming, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1244.

West Yarmouth, a post-village and resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Yarmouth township (town) on the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles from Hyannis. Pop. about 340.

West York, a post-village of Crawford co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Illinois R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. about 300.

West Yorkshire, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. on Cattaraugus Creek, 38 miles SSE of Buffalo.

West Zanesville, Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

Wetackiwin, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. about 44 miles S. of Edmonton. Pop. in 1901 630.

Wetang, a post-village of Pulaski co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 34 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. 140.

West Glance, a post-station of Camden co. Mo.

Wetherby, a small town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 74 miles SE of Harrogate.

Wethersfield, a post-village in Wethersfield township (town) Hartford co. Conn., on a plain on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 24 miles S. of Hartford. The town has manufactures of office specialties, shoes, and overalls. Wethersfield was settled about 1634. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2437.

Wethersfield, a village in Wethersfield township (town), Wyoming co. N. Y., about 36 miles SE of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900 277.

Wethersfield Springs, a post-village of Wyoming co., N. Y. 6 miles SW of Warsaw. Pop. about 325.

Weimer, a post-village of Carter co., Colo., about 25 miles W. by S. of Pueblo. Pop. about 35.

Weimere, a banking city of Nebraska co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. 42 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 434.

Weismore, a post-village of Alger co. Mich. on the Detroit South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Marquette. Pop. 150.

Weismore, a post-village of McKean co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles SSE of Warren. Pop. of Weismore township in 1900 1454.

Wetoma, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 6 miles NE. of Troy.

Wetter, *Wetter*, a small river of Germany in Hesse (Oberhessen) an affluent of the Rhine.

Wetter, a lake of Sweden. See VÄRREN.

Wetter, or *Wetter*, *Wetter*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Timor.

Wetter, *Wetter*, a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, 7 miles NW of Marburg. Pop. about 1150.

Wetter, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr 5 miles from Hagen. Pop. in 1900, 7807.

Wetteren, *Wetteren*, a district of Germany mainly in Hesse (Oberhessen) and partly in the Prussian districts of Westphalia and Cassel traversed by the little river *Wetter*. It is a fruitful region.

Wetteren, *Wetteren*, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders on the Scheldt, about 8 miles ESE. of Ghent. It is a seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 14,441.

Wetterhorn, *Wetterhorn* (peak of tempests) one of the most imposing mountains of the Bernese Alps, near Grindelwald and a short distance from the Schreckhorn, from which it is separated by the ice-fields or *névés* of the Grindelwald glacier. The mountain terminates in three peaks, known as the Vorderer Wetterhorn or Hahnen-Jungfrau (13,150 feet) the Mittelhorn (12,165 ft.) and the Rosenhorn (12,118 ft.). It presents a stupendous precipice to the side of Grindelwald. All three summits were first ascended in 1844 (by Desor, Dollfus and Spoor).

Wettin, *Wettin*, a town of Prussian Saxony on the Saale, 10 miles NW of Halle. Here in the old castle which gave its name to the reigning house of Saxony. Pop. about 2000.

Wettingen, *Wettingen*, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile from Baden. It contains extensive buildings of an old Cistercian abbey.

Wetumka, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation I. T., on the Frisco System 35 miles (direct) NW of South McAlester. Pop. about 1200.

Wetumpka, a banking city capital of Elmore co., Ala. on the Coosa River, 15 miles NNE of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 643.

Wetumpka Creek, Ala., enters Eutaw Creek in Russell co.

Wetzel, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 864 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, New Martinsville. Pop. in 1890, 14,541; in 1900, 22,880.

Wetzel, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich. on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. The banking point is Manistota. Pop. 300.

Wetzlar, *Wetzlar*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Lahn 42 miles ENE. of Coblenz. It has an old unfinished cathedral, an ancient castle, and a number of educational institutions. Here are iron-works and manufactories of optical instruments, gloves, etc. Pop. in 1900 8000.

Wewigheim, *Wewigheim*, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles ENE. of Menin.

Wewlinghofen, *Wewlinghofen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles SW of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900 3125.

Wewer, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SW of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Wewerton, a post-village of Washington co. Md. on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Weyertown, a post-village of Warren co. N. Y., 40 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs.

Wewasitchuk, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla., 30 miles NW of Apalachicola, its banking point.

Wewoka, a banking post-village, capital of the Seminole Nation, I. T. 44 miles (direct) N. of South McAlester on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Wexford, a maritime county of Ireland in Louth having on the E. and S. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel Area, 901 sq. m. The surface is mainly level becoming hilly or mountainous as the NW border is approached. The Slaney intersects the county in its centre. The soil in its valley is very fertile. The fisheries are of importance. Capital, Wexford. The county sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1851 119,700 in 1901 104,104.

Wexford, a seaport and municipal borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Wexford, 84 miles S. by W. of Dublin on the estuary of the Slaney where it expands into Wexford Harbor. The town has an active shipping trade and distilling and milling are carried on. Pop. in 1901 11,154.

Wexford, a county of Michigan in the NW part of the lower peninsula, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Manistee River and is also drained by the Pine River. Capital, Cadillac. Pop. in 1890 11,378 in 1900, 16,868.

Wexford, a post-village of Wexford co. Mich. 6 miles N. of Sherman. Pop. 100.

Wexford, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. 14 miles NNW of Pittsburgh.

Wexford, a post-village of York co. Ontario about 8 miles NE. of Toronto.

Wexjö, a town of Sweden. See VENIS.

Wey, a river of England in Hampshire and Surrey joins the Thames 2 miles SE of Chertsey. Length 40 miles.

Weymouth, *Weymouth*, a post-station of Charles City co. Va. on the James River about 30 miles SE. of Richmond.

Weymouth, *Weymouth*, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the outlet of White Lake and on the Wisconsin Central R. 37 miles W. by N. of Menasha. Pop. in 1900 911.

Weymouth, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 579.

Weybridge, *Weybridge*, a town of England in Surrey on the Thames, 3 miles from Chertsey. Pop. in 1901, 4330.

Weybridge, a post-village of Addison co. Vt. on Otter Creek, 5 miles NW of Middlebury. Here is beautiful scenery.

Weyburn, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901 113.

Weyerhueser, a post-village of Gates co. Wis. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Ladysmith.

Weyers (*Weyers*) Cave, a post-village of Augusta co., Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 12 miles ENE. of Staunton. It is 4 miles from the celebrated cave of this name.

Weymouth, *Weymouth* (Melcombe Regis and Weymouth), a seaport, municipal borough and fashionable watering place of England, in Dorsetshire, on a bay at the mouth of the Wey 3 miles N. of the Isle of Portland and 5 miles E. of Dorchester. It consists of old Weymouth and the new and well-built Melcombe Regis, separated by a narrow point called the Nothe. Melcombe Regis has a tar

race skirting the sea and a fine esplanade. The industries of Weymouth comprise ship-building and rope- and sail-making. Pop. in 1901, 19,642.

Weymouth, a banking village in Weymouth township (town), Norfolk co., Mass. on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 12 miles S.E. of Boston. It contains Tuft's Library and has manufactures of minglass, fire-works, boots and shoes, etc. The post-office is South Weymouth. The town, which contains other villages, had a population in 1900 of 11,324.

Weymouth, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co. N. J., on the Great Egg Harbor River about 6 miles NW of Mays Landing.

Weymouth, a post-village of Medina co. Ohio, 5 miles N.E. of Medina. Pop. 225.

Weymouth, a banking village and port of entry of Digby co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the Stanbroo River into St. Mary's Bay opposite New Redoubt. 20 miles from Digby on the Dominion Atlantic R. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the fisheries, for which the neighboring waters are celebrated. About 1 mile distant is the village of Weymouth Bridge. Pop. about 800.

Weymouth Cape, in Queensland, Australia. In lat. 12° 37' S.

Weyprecht (cf. precht) Bay, in the southern shore of Alexandra Land Franz-Josef Land. Lat. 80° 25' N.

Whalan, a post-village of Fillmore co. Minn. on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 50 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Whale Peak, Colo. a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 30' N., lon. 105° 51' W. Height, 13,104 feet.

Whale's Back, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor N. H. On it is a light-house. Lat. 43° 2' 30" N. lon. 70° 43' 45" W.

Whale Sound, in the N.W. coast of Greenland between Parry Peninsula and Northumberland and Herbert islands. It is the southern outlet of Ingfield Gulf. Lat. 77° 20' N.

Whaleysville, a post-village of Worcester co. Md. on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic R. 16 miles E. of Salisbury.

Whaleyville, a post-village of Nottowood co., Va. The banking point is Suffolk.

Whalley, a village of Lancaster, England, 2 miles from Clitheroe. It has remains of a Cistercian abbey.

Whaleonsburg, here long-bury, a post-village of Essex co. N. Y. on the Roquet River and on the Delaware and Hudson R. 33 miles S. of Plattsburg and 3 miles W. of Lake Champlain.

Whalley, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, about 24 miles from the main-land. Length 64 miles.

Whangpo's, a port of China, on the island of Whangpo one of the many islands lying between Canton and the sea. Vessels of great draught with cargoes destined for Canton discharge here.

Whangarei, a post-town of North Island New Zealand in the provincial district of Auckland and at the head of Whangarei Bay in about lat. 35° 50' S. and lon. 174° 26' E. Pop. about 800.

Whangarei, a small post-town of New Zealand near the N. extremity of North Island and in the provincial district of Auckland, in lat. 34° 58' S. and lon. 173° 47' E. It has an excellent and very picturesque harbor.

Wharfedale, a post-village of Mingo co., W. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Will Hanson.

Wharton, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1137 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River is bounded on the N.E. by the San Bernard River and is partly drained by Mustang Creek. Capital Wharton. Pop. in 1890, 7584. In 1900, 16,642.

Wharton (formerly Port Oram) a post-borough of Morris co. N. J. on the Central R. of New Jersey the Lackawanna and the Mount Hope Mineral R. 24 miles (direct) NW of Dover its banking point. It has an iron furnace, silk- and paper mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2068.

Wharton, a banking post-village of Wyandot co. Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles SSW of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Wharton, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1612.

Wharton, a post-township (and village) of Potter co., Pa., about 16 miles E. of Emporium. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Wharton, a banking post-village, capital of Wharton co., Tex., on the Colorado River about 52 miles SW of Houston on the Gans Belt and the New York, Texas and Mexico R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. about 1800.

Whatchee, a banking and coal mining city of Keokuk co., Iowa, 20 miles ENE. of Ottumwa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. It has manufactures of mining-tools. Pop. in 1900, 2746.

Whatecum, a county in the NW part of Washington, borders on British Columbia. Area, 2220 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia and intersected by the Skagit River. In the central part of the county is Mount Baker, a prominent volcanic summit of the Cascade Range. Capital, Bellingham. Pop. in 1890, 18,591; in 1900, 24,116.

Whatecum, Whatecum co., Wash. See BELLINGHAM.

Whately, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. in Whately township (town) on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. 26 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 769.

Whalley, a post-village of Clarke co. Ala. on the Southern R. 15 miles S. of Thomasville. Pop. 150.

Whitpaw, a small river of Marathon co. Wis. flows into the Wisconsin River.

Whyanland, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md., on the Wisconsin River 7 miles SW of Salisbury.

Wheatlan, a post-village of Lancaster co. Va. The banking point is Irvington.

Wheat, a post-village of Adams co. Ohio.

Wheatcroft, a post-village of Webster co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Clay. Pop. about 800.

Wheatfield, a banking post-town of Jasper co. Ind. 57 miles SW of South Bend on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Wheatfield, a township (town) of Niagara co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1927.

Wheatfield, a township of Perry co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Wheatfield, a post-station of Shemandoah co., Va.

Wheatland, a banking post-town of Yuba co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 46 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 12 miles E. by S. of Vincennes. Pop. about 400.

Wheatland, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 32 miles NNW of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Wheatland, a post-village of Rice co. Minn., about 20 miles NW of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Hickory co. Mo., about 55 miles S. of Sedalia.

Wheatland, a township (town) of Monroe co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 2871.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak. in a grain region 26 miles W. of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 500.

Wheatland, a post-village of Oklahoma co. Okla., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Oklahoma.

Wheatland, a post-borough of Mercer co. Pa. on the Shenango River and on the Erie and other railroads, 24 miles S. of Sharon. It has iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Wheatland, a village of Dallas co. Tex. Pop. 86.

Wheatland, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis., in Wheatland township (town) about 1 mile W. of the Fox River and 26 miles WSW of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 832.

Wheatland, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Wheatland, a banking post-village of Laramie co., Wyo. in a grain and stock raising region 96 miles N. by W. of Cheyenne, on the Colorado and Southern R. It has geologic- and lumber-mills. Pop. about 650.

Wheatland, or Wickham, a post-village of Drummond co. Quebec, 14 miles NW of Malbourn.

Wheatland Mills, a post-station of Lancaster co. Pa. on Poques Creek 6 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Wheatley, a town of England, 5 miles from Oxford. Pop. in 1901, 872.

Wheatley, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Doncaster. Pop. in 1901, 3598.

Wheatley, a banking post-village of Owen co. Ky. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 76.

Whentley, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, 37 miles SW of Chatham, on the Pere Marquette R.

Wheatly River, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Charlottetown.

Wheaton, a banking city capital of Dupage co., Ill. on the Northwestern Line, 26 miles W. of Chicago. Wheaton College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2643.

Wheaton, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co. Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop. 139

Wheaton, a post-station of Montgomery co., Md.
Wheaton, a banking post-village, capital of Traverse co., Minn. on the Mankato River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 39 miles N of Oriskany. It has grain-elevators, lumber interests, and manufactures of wheat-cleaners. Pop. in 1900 1132.
Wheaton, a township (town) of Chippewa co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1850

Wheatville, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal.
Wheatville, a village of Genesee co. N.Y. The banking point is Oakford

Wheel, a post-village of Harford co. Md. The banking point is Delair Pop. 70
Wheeler, a county in the north-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 6-2 sq. m. It is partly drained by Cedar Creek Capital Bartlett. Pop. in 1890, 1893 in 1900 1402

Wheeler, a county in the N part of Oregon, has an area of 1 46 sq. m. It is intersected by the John Day River Capital Elm Pop. in 1900 2443

Wheeler, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E by Oklahoma Area, 651 sq. m Capital, McBeeth Pop. in 1890 - 8 in 1900 443

Wheeler, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala. Pop. 75
Wheeler, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Newton Pop. in 1900 206

Wheeler, a post-village of Porter co., Ind. 7 miles by rail WNW of Valparaiso Pop. 5

Wheeler, a village of Pottawattamie co. Iowa, Pop. 75

Wheeler, a post-village of Gratiot co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R. 84 miles E of St. Louis. Pop. about 200

Wheeler, a post-village in Wheeler township (town) Steuben co. N.Y. 6 miles N of Bath Pop. of the town in 1900, 1153.

Wheeler, a village of Mercer co. Pa. The banking point is Mercer

Wheeler, a banking post-village, capital of Charles Mix co. Dak. on the Missouri River and about 25 miles (direct) WSW of Armour Pop. 150

Wheeler, a post-village of Dunn co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Colfax

Wheelerburg, a post-village of Scioto co. Ohio 9 miles E of Portsmouth on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 300

Wheelerville, a post-village of Eschscholtz co. Pa. The banking point is Towanda

Wheeling, a post-town of Cook co. Ill., on the Des Plaines River about 24 miles NWN of Chicago Pop. in 1900, 531

Wheeling, a post-village of Delaware co. Ind. on the Mississippi River about 15 miles W of Muncie. Pop. 125

Wheeling, a banking post-village of Livingston co. Mo. on the Burlington Route, 9 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900 381.

Wheeling, a city and port of entry the capital of Ohio co. W. Va. is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio River at the mouth of Wheeling Creek 43 miles SW of Pittsburgh Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. The site of the city is a narrow alluvial plain which is overlooked by precipitous hills, and occupies an elevation of about 640 feet above sea-level. Wheeling is the most populous town of West Virginia, and is the largest and most important place on the Ohio River between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. It has a fine court-house, city hall, and some other public buildings, the Kruger Monument, Linsley Institute, Wheeling Female Academy etc. The old National Road crosses the river at Zane's Island, opposite Wheeling, by a beautiful wire suspension bridge, which has a span of 1810 feet. Fine railroad bridges also span the river at or near this point, connecting with Bridgeport, Martins Ferry and Bellaire, Ohio. The surrounding region has extensive coal beds. Wheeling is the iron and steel-manufacturing centre of the state, and has large blast-furnaces, wire-works, foundries and forges, bridge-works, etc., and manufactures of nails and shovels, glassware, pottery tobacco, cigars, deer leather canned goods, matted liquors, etc. Wheeling was the seat of the state government from 1863 to 1870 and from 1875 to 1885 Pop. in 1870, 19,350, without South Wheeling in 1874 20,440, with South Wheeling annexed, in 1880, 20,737, in 1890 24,323; in 1900, 25,270.

Wheelock, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. It has a church.

Wheelock, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Fort Kent

Wheelock, a post-village in Wheelock township (town), Caledonia co. Vt. about 14 miles N of St. Johnsbury Pop. of the town in 1900 567

Wheelwright, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Ware. Pop. about 200

Wheatley, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark. 69 miles E of Little Rock. Pop. 150

Wheeler Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Clark co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia.

Wherry, a post-village of Rice co. Kan. The banking point is Sterling or Lyons.

Whetstone, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ky. The banking point is Barkersville.

Whetstone, a village of Morrow co. Ohio.

Whickam, a town of England, in Durham 2 miles from Aswastis upon Tyne. It has iron- and chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1901 12,551

Whickam Market, a small town of England, in Suffolk 5 miles NE of Woodbridge

Whidam, a town of western Africa See WYNDAM

Whidby Island, Wash. is in the N part of Puget Sound. It is about 40 miles long

Whiddy Island, Ireland, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay is 3 miles long

Whigham, a post-town of Oconee co., Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. in 1900 392

Whighill, a post-village of Forest co. Pa. The banking point is Tunkapa.

Whiganc, a post-village of Salem co., N.J. The banking point is Woodstown

Whigville, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 14 miles NE of Caldwell

Whippany, a small river of Morris co. N.J. enters the Backaway River about 7 miles NE. of Morristown (which is on this stream)

Whippany, a post-village of Morris co. N.J., on the Whippany River 4 miles NE of Morristown, on the Morristown and Erie R. It has manufactures of paper, box-board, and brick Pop. about 45

Whipple, a post-office of Pottawattamie co. Iowa.

Whipple, a post-village of Washington co. Ohio, 14 miles N of Marietta

Whipple Barracks, a United States military post in Valparaiso Ariz. The post-station is Prescott.

Whipple Lake, Pa. co. Minn. is one of the sources of the Chippewa River. It is about 10 miles long

Whippleville, a post-village of Franklin co. N.Y., 3 miles from Malone, on the New York Central and Madison River R.

Whistler, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. 5 miles NW of Mobile. Pop. about 3400

Whitaker, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa.

Whitakers, a post-town of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 6 miles S. of Enfield. Pop. in 1890 383

Whitbourne, a village in the SE part of Newfoundland on the Newfoundland R. The banking point is Harbor Grace.

Whitburn, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow 21 miles WSW of Edinburgh

Whitby, a seaport of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on both banks of the Esk at its mouth in the North Sea 17 miles NNW of Scarborough. The two portions are connected by a swing bridge. The old town on the E. side is highly picturesque, consisting of steep, narrow streets clambering up a cliff, quaint, red-tiled houses and the noble ruins of the old abbey of Whitby crowning the height. The new town, West Cliff wears the aspect of a fashionable watering resort. In the ancient Whitby Abbey founded by St. Hilda in the seventh century, on the site of which stood the ruins of a later building, the poet Chaucer lived and the famous Council of Whitby was held. The industries of the town comprise ship-building (which has greatly declined) the herring fishery, and the manufacture of jet articles for which the town is noted. Pop. in 1891 11,975 in 1901 11,755

Whitby, a banking town and port of entry, capital of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario end on the Grand Trunk R., 37 miles NE. of Toronto. The harbor is one of the best on the lakes. The town has a tannery and manufactures of saddlery, hardware, etc. Pop. in 1891, 3110.

Whitchurch, a town of England in Hampshire, 12 miles N of Winchester. Pop. about 2000

Whitchurch, a town of England, in Shropshire, 10 miles NNE. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 6221

Whitcomb, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 35 miles NW of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. 135

Whitcomb, a post-village of Shawnee co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Wittenberg. Pop. about 300

White, a county in the northeast-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 1035 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the White River is intersected by the Little Red River and is also drained by the Bayou des Arcs. Coal is found here. Capital, Searcy. Pop. in 1890 22,948 in 1900 24,864

White, a county in the N part of Georgia, has an area of 243 sq. m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. in 1890 6151 in 1900 5912

White, a county in the SE part of Illinois bordering on Indiana, has an area of 512 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Wabash River intersected by the Little Wabash and partly drained by the Skillet Fork of the latter river. Capital, Carmi. Pop. in 1890 24,006 in 1900 25,880

White, a county in the NW part of Indiana, has an area of 800 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Mendocino. Pop. in 1890 15,811 in 1900 19,135

White, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is bounded on the S and W by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River and is partly drained by Falling Water Creek. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890 12,348 in 1900 14,167

White, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the Eldorado and Bastrop and the New Orleans and Northwestern Rs. The banking point is Hamburg. Ark. or Bastrop, La.

White, a village of Hillsdale co., Mich. The banking point is Camden.

White, a post-village of Washington co., Mo. Pop. about 80

White, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N. J.

White, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 760

White, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1400

White, a banking post-village of Brookings co., S. Dak. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 414

White, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

White Ash, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. about 9 miles ENE of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here.

White Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the V coast of Newfoundland, is about 60 miles long.

Whitehead, a post-station of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T.

Whitebear Lake, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Ramsey co., Minn. on a lake of its own name and on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. 12 miles N by E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900 1288

Whitebird, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Grangeville. Pop. 260

White Bluffs, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 30 1/2 miles W of Nashville. Pop. about 300

White Breast Creek, Iowa, rises in Clarke co. and enters the Des Moines River about 7 miles NE of Knoxville. It is about 80 miles long.

Whitesettie, a banking post-town of Iberville parish, La., in a lumber and sugar cane region, on the Texas and Pacific and the Whitesettie and Lake Washitoches R. 10 miles SE of Plaquemine. It has sugar and other industries. Pop. in 1900 1350

White Chapel, a district of London on the N side of the Thames, immediately E of the City. It contains the Tower of London.

Whitechurch, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan. 14 miles W of Kansas City, Mo. on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 150

White Church, a village of Tompkins co., N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna R. 13 miles S of Ithaca.

White Church, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles from Wingham.

White City, a banking city of Morris co., Kan. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 19 miles SE of Junction City. Pop. in 1900 333

White Clay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa. passes into Newmarket co., Del., and unites with Red Clay Creek to form the Christina.

White Clay Creek, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del. Pop. in 1900 (including Newark town), 2861.

Whitecloud, a post-station of Clay co., Ala.

Whitecloud, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 75

Whitecloud, a banking city of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 30 miles N by W of Atchison. Pop. in 1900 713

Whitecloud, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. 26 miles NE of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900 595

Whitecottage, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 7 miles SW of Zanesville, on the Zanesville and Western R.

Whitecottage, a post-station of Greene co., Pa., 12 miles SW of Waynesburg.

Whitecreek, a post-village in Whitecreek township (town) Washington co., N. Y. about 27 miles NE of Troy on the Boston and Maine and the Rutland R. Pop. of the town (including part of Cambridge village) in 1900 2490

Whitecreek, a post-village of Adams co., Wis. about 20 miles NW of Portage City.

Whiteday, a post-hamlet of Monongahia co., W. Va.

Whitedeer, a post village in Whitedeer township Union co., Ia. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Whitedeer Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 3 miles N of Milton. Pop. of the town ship in 1900 1853

White Earth, a post-village and Indian Agency of Becker co., Minn. 23 miles E of Detroit City. Its banking point. Pop. of the White Earth Indian Reservation in 1900 2486

White Earth, a banking post-village of Ward co., N. Dak. on the Great Northern R.

White Earth River rises in British America, runs southward into North Dakota, and enters the Missouri about 60 miles (direct) E of the mouth of the Yellow stone.

White Elm, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 75

White Elets, Germany. See Elets.

Whiteside Mountains, a peak of the Adirondacks in Essex co., N. Y. about 10 miles N of Mount Meroy and NE of Lake Placid. Altitude, 4870 feet.

Whiteside Peak, Colo. a mountain in the Middle Park in lat 40° 9' N lon 100° 7' W. Height, 11,493 feet.

Whitefield, Swift field, a town of England co. of Lancaster 3 miles S of Barry. Pop. in 1901 9588.

Whitefield, Swift field, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Sallisaw. Pop. 200

Whitefield, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. in Whitefield township (town) on the Steepscott River and on the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington R. 14 miles SE of Augusta. Pop. in 1900 1156

Whitefield, a post village and resort of the White Mountain region of New Hampshire in Whitefield township (town) Coos co. on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central R. 8 miles (direct) SW of Jefferson. It has a fine public square and a large public library. The town has manufactures of bobbing, doors table etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 2157

Whitefish, a banking post-village of Fletthead co., Mont. on the Great Northern R.

Whitefish Bay, the S part of Tequamenon Bay, Lake Superior.

Whitefish Bay, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 0 miles N of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900 512

Whitefish Point, a post village of Chippewa co., Mich. on Lake Superior, 40 miles NW of Sault Ste. Marie, on the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic R. Pop. about 180

Whiteford, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Delta, Pa.

Whiteford Center, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich. The banking point is Temperance. Pop. 150

Whitegate, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va. about 190 miles W of Lynchburg.

Whitehall, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala. on the Western of Alabama R. 25 miles W of Montgomery.

Whitehall, a post-village of Painesett co., Ark. 22 miles N of Witterburg.

Whitehall, a post-town of Clarke co., Ga. on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Athens. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop. in 1900 660

Whitehall, a banking city of Greene co., Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route, 45 miles E of Alton. It has pottery and manufactures of sewer-pipe. Pop. in 1900 2639

Whitehall, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 44 miles ESE. of Terre Haute.

Whitehall, a post-station of Madison co., Ky., 7 miles N of Richmond.

Whitehall, a post-station of Livingston parish, La.

Whitehall, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. on the Northern Central R., 27 miles N of Baltimore.

Whitehall, a banking post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on White Lake and on the Pere Marquette R. 16 miles NW of Muskegon. It has a tannery and manufacturer of book-cases, telephone attachments, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1461.

Whitehall, a banking post-village of Jefferson co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Whitehall, a banking post-village in Whitehall township (town) Washington co. N Y at the head or S end of Lake Champlain, 24 miles W by S of Rutland, Vt. on the Delaware and Hudson R. and on the Champlain Canal. It is picturesque situated in a ravine at the foot of Stone's Mountain and at the mouth of Wood Creek. Whitehall is largely engaged in transportation and has car shops, boat yards, a trade in lumber etc. Pop. in 1900 4377, of the town, 5295.

Whitehall, a post-town of Bladen co., N C on the Cape Fear River about 35 miles WNW of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 114.

Whitehall, a township of Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 7025.

White Hall, a post-station of Montour co. Pa. about 12 miles N of Danville.

Whitehall, a post-village of Colleton co. S C on the Atlantic Coast Line, 43 miles W of Charleston. Pop. 15.

Whitehall, a post-village of Frederick co. Va. about 10 miles N of Winchester.

Whitehall, a banking post-village, capital of Trempealeau co. Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R. 36 miles NNE of Wisconsin, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Whitehaven, a seaport and municipal and parliamentary borough of England in Cumberland on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth 38 miles SW of Carlisle. In the vicinity are extensive coal and iron mines and there are iron- and brass-foundries ship-yards, and manufacturer of cordage, sail-cloth earthenware, etc. Pop. in 1901, 19,325.

Whitehaven, a post village of Wicomico co. Md. on the Wicomico River 16 miles SW of Salisbury. Pop. 160.

Whitehaven, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Lehigh River and on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley R. 25 miles N of Mauch Chunk. It has lumber-industries and manufacturer of powder clay and silk. Pop. in 1900 1517.

Whitehaven, a post-village of Shelby co. Tenn., 8 miles by rail E of Memphis.

Whitehaven, a port of entry of Guyborough co. Nova Scotia, on an excellent harbor 12 miles WSW of Cape Canso. It has a packing house.

Whitehead, a post-village of Allegheny co., N C. The banking point is Sparta.

White Head, a maritime village of Guyborough co. Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 31 miles from Guyborough. This is the first land on the Nova Scotia coast seen by vessels coming from Europe.

Whitehensh, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill. on the Illinois Central R. 15 miles W by S of Champaign. Pop. 300.

Whitehills, a fishing village of Scotland, in Banffshire, a short distance from Banff.

Whitehorn, a post-village of Fremont co. Colo. The banking point is Salida.

Whitehorn, a post-station of Hawkins co. Tenn.

White Horse, a rocky islet one of a group at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Whitehorse, a post-village of Chester co. Pa. 7 1/2 miles E by N of Downingtown.

Whitehorse, a post-station of Greenville co. S C.

White Horse, a station and port of entry of the Yukon district of Canada, on the Yukon River and on the White Pass and Yukon R. in about lat. 66° 04' N. The river is here obstructed by the White Horse Rapids.

Whitehouse, a post-station of Duval co. Fla., 11 miles W of Jacksonville.

Whitehouse, a village of Henry co. Ga. Pop. 60.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Johnson co. Ky. The banking point is Paintsville.

Whitehouse, a village of Acadia parish, La. Pop. 76.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J., about 30 miles N of Trenton.

Whitehouse, a post-station of Randolph co. N C.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Lucas co. Ohio, on the Toledo R., 17 miles WSW of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 821.

Whitehouse, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn.

Whitehouse, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 8 miles SE. of Tyler. Pop. about 100.

Whitehouse, a post-station of New Kent co., Va., on the navigable Pamunkey River 24 miles by rail E of Richmond.

Whitehouse Station, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey 23 miles W of Elizabeth. Pop. about 300.

Whitehouse, Upper and Lower, two adjoining small towns of Ireland, in Ulster co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3 miles NE of Belfast.

Whitehurst, a post-village of Leeds co. Ontario, 12 1/2 miles by rail N by W of Brockville.

White Island, in the St. Lawrence River below Quebec, at the NE. end of Hare Island.

White Island, off North Island New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty. It has an active volcano.

White Kel River, Cape Colony. See Kuf.

White Lake, Muskegon co. Mich. 6 miles in length. It communicates with Lake Michigan is traversed by the White River, and forms a harbor for the town of Whitehall. **White Lake**, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich., 16 miles W of Pontiac. Pop. 60.

White Lake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co. N Y. 8 miles W of Monticello.

White Lake, a banking city of Aurora co. S Dak., 12 miles W of Plankinton on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 264.

White Lake, a post-village of Renfrew co. Ontario, on White (or White) Lake 10 miles SW of Arnprior.

White Lake Corners, a post-village of Oneida co. N Y, 23 miles N of Utica.

White Island, a post town of Johnson co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 15 miles S by E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 374.

Whitefish, a post village of Manitowish co. Wis. The banking point is Manitowish.

Whiteley, a post-township (and village) of Greene co. Pa., about 50 miles S of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900 880.

Whiteleysburg, a village of Carolina co. Md. about 44 miles E. of Annapolis. Pop. 70.

Whitelick, a village of Boone co. Ind. 20 miles NW of Indianapolis. It is a rural free-delivery of Lebanon. Pop. 175.

Whitelick Creek, Ind. enters the West Fork of the White River 7 miles above Martinsville.

Whitemarsh, a post village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 230.

Whitemarsh, a post-township of Montgomery co. Pa., about 11 miles N by W. of the centre of Philadelphia, is bounded on the SW by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900 2150. **Whitemarsh Valley** the scene of some minor military operations during the Revolutionary War, lies immediately N of Chestnut Hill.

Whitemarsh, a post-station of Gloucester co. Va.

White Mills, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 86 miles S by W of Louisville. Pop. 150.

White Mills, a post-village of Wayne co. Pa., on the Erie R. and on Lackawanna Creek 4 miles E. of Honesdale. It has manufactures of glass and excelsior.

White Mount, a village of Grayson co., Tenn. The banking point is Lebanon.

Whitemound, a post-village of Senk co., Wis.

White Mountains, a division or stem of the Appalachian system of the eastern United States, in Conn., Grafton and Carroll cos., N H. noted for their bold and picturesque scenery and constituting one of the most favored health and pleasure resorts of the national domain. In their dominant masses (or as ordinarily understood) they cover an area of 1200-1300 sq. m. extending from the Connecticut River on the W to the Maine boundary on the E. and from about lat. 43° 45' N. on the E to the Upper 44° 30' N. on the N. The general trend of the system is NE-SW conformable broadly to the trend of the main ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, but extensive denudation has worn deep gorges into the backbone and in part or far eroded the region as to mask the continuity and the relationships of some sections. The major part of the system rises from a plateau of 1500-1600 feet elevation and the most elevated section attains a crest line of 5000-6000 ft. There are few summits that can properly be called peaks, and there are no strictly Alpine features connected with the mountains. Most of the loftier summits are in what is known as the Presidential Range, or the White Mountains proper which extends from the Seacoast on the E northward to the Moose River near Randolph or over a length of 16 miles. The unimpaired point of this section and of the entire system, is Mount Washington, 6283 ft.,—the loftiest summit

of the United States E. of the Rocky Mountains and N. of North Carolina or Tennessee. (See *Washington* *Mount*.) Other summits of this range (beginning in the N.) are *Mount Madison* (5339 ft.), *Adams* (5865 ft.), *Jefferson* (5723 ft.), *Clay* (5534 ft.), *Monroe* (5590 ft.), *Franklin* (5628 ft.), *Pleasant* (4780 ft.), *Clinton* (4275 ft.), *Jackson* (4812 ft.), and *Webster* (3878 ft.). A somewhat subordinate section of the broader White Mountains, but one not lacking in the more rugged types of scenery that distinguish some portions of the Presidential Range (*Toothmac's Ravine*, on the E. slope of *Mount Washington* the *Glen E. of Mount Clay*) are the *Franconia Mountains*, which continue in echelon fashion the main White Mountains eastward and lie between the East Branch of the *Pemigewasset River* on the SE and different branches of the *Lower Ammonoosuc River* on the NW. The culminating point of this section is *Mount Lafayette* (5270 ft.), other summits are *Mount Lincoln* (5098 ft.), *Garfield* (or *Haystack* 4520 ft.), *North and South Twin Mountains*, *Cannon* (*Profile Mountain*), *Liberty*, *Kinsman*, *Plume* etc. (See *Franconia Mountains*.) Less prominent summits of the White Mountains than those already mentioned, lying off the main ridges, are *Star King* (2015 ft.) and *Washbuck* (4026 ft.) near the village of *Jefferson*. *Cherry Mountain* 7 miles E. of *Jefferson* (3800 ft.). *Mount Randolph* 7 miles W. of *Gorham* (3250 ft.). *Carter Dome* 7 miles E. of *Mount Washington* (4860 ft.). Among the noted places of scenic or general interest besides those already mentioned are the *White Mountain*, or *Crawford Notch*, bounding the Presidential Range on the SW. *King's Ravine*, on the N. slope of *Mount Adams*, the *Franconia Notch* E. of *Mount Lafayette*, etc., the *Plume* (also in the *Franconia Mountains*) and the *Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc Falls*. The summit of *Mount Washington* reached by mountain railroad commands one of the finest prospects in the eastern United States. The White Mountains are throughout the greater part of their extent lacking in lakes which pre-eminently distinguishes them from the *Adirondacks*. They were until a comparatively recent period densely covered with forest, of which considerable areas still remain. Geologically they represent some of the oldest patches of land on the continent, being formed of *Archæan* (*Montalban*, *Huronian*) strata. During the *Glacial Period* nearly all the summits were buried beneath ice, and there are still extensive deposits of drift remaining. Among the more frequented resort towns and villages are *Franconia*, *Sugar Hill*, *Littletown*, *Bethlehem*, *Whitefield*, *Jefferson*, *Lancaster*, *Gorham*, *Jackson*, *North Conway* and *Intervale*. The most important industrial town in the region is *Berlin*.

White Mouth, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. about 60 miles from Winnipeg.

Whitener, a post-village of Madison co. Ark.

White Nole, a river of Africa. See *Nile*.

White Oak, a post-station of Cleveland co. Ark.

Whiteoak, a post-village of Camden co. Ga. The banking point is Brunswick.

Whiteoak, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co. Iowa, 8 miles E. of Oakwood.

Whiteoak, a post-station of Morgan co. Ky.

Whiteoak, a village of Ingham co. Mich. The post-station is Webberville.

Whitesak, a post-village of Deane co. Mo. The banking point is Kennett.

Whitesak, a post-village of Bladen co. N.C. The banking point is Wilmington.

Whitesak, a post-station of Brown co. Ohio 43 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati.

Whitesak, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa.

Whitesak, a post-village of Fairfield co. S.C. on the Southern R. 46 miles N. of Columbia.

Whitesak, a post-station of Williamson co. Tenn.

Whitesak, a post-station of Ritchie co. W. Va.

White Oak Creek, Ga. flows into the Flint River.

White Oak Creek, Ohio rises in Highland co. and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles below Ripley.

White Oak Creek, Tenn. rises in Fentress co. and enters the New River.

White Oak Creek, West Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River in Hardin co.

White Oak Creek, Tex. enters the Sulphur Fork of the Red River.

Whiteoak Gap, a post-station of Pulaski co. Ky.

Whiteoaks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co. N. Mex. in a mining, grain and stock-raising region 28 miles (direct) NW of Lincoln. Pop. about 750.

Whiteoak Springs, a post-village and resort of Harbour co. Ala. on the Central of Georgia R. 15 miles W. of Eufaula. Pop. in 1900 478.

Whiteoak Springs, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Ill. 7 miles SW of Versailles.

White Oak Springs, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Lafayette co. Wis. about 23 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the town in 1900, 387.

White Pass, in the Kotuk Mountains on the border of Alaska and British Columbia, N. of Chilkoot Inlet, Lynn Canal, and at the head of the Skagway River. It is on the main route to the Klondike region and is traversed by the White Pass and Yukon R. Height, 2886 feet.

White Pass, a preventive station of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of White Horse and located near the summit of the White Pass, on the United States-Canada boundary line.

White Pigeon, a banking post village of St. Joseph co. Mich. on a creek of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. 120 miles E. of Chicago, Ill. Pop. in 1900 705.

White Pine, a county in the E. part of Nevada, bordering on Utah, is a portion of the Great Basin. Area, 8712 sq. m. The surface is a high table-land destitute of timber and diversified by several mountain-ridges. Gold, silver, copper and lead have been mined here. Capital, Ely. Pop. in 1890 1721. In 1900, 1961.

Whitepine, a post-village of Gunnison co. Colo. The banking point is Gunnison. Pop. in 1900 69.

Whiteplum, a post-hamlet of Lyncourt co. Pa. about 18 miles NW of Williamsport.

Whitepine, a post-village of Jefferson co. Tenn. on the Southern R., 16 miles S. of Morristown. Pop. about 450.

Whitepine, a post-village of Calhoun co. W. Va.

White Pine Mountains, a range in Nye and White Pine co. Nev.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ala. The banking point is Oxford or Anniston. Pop. 100.

Whiteplains, a post-town of Greene co. Ga. 12 miles SW of Crawfordville on the I. and N. and Whiteplains R. Pop. in 1900 250.

Whiteplains, a post-town of Hopkins co. Ky., on the Illinois Central R. 75 miles E. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Charles co. Md. on the Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington R. 50 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Whiteplains, a post-station of Churchill co. Nev. on the Southern Pacific R. 68 miles NE. of Reno.

White Plains (officially *Whiteplains*), a post-village, capital of Westchester co. N.Y. included in part in Whiteplains township (town) on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Hudson division), 22 miles NNE. of the initial station in New York city. The *Bloomingdale Asylum* for the insane is located here. Near this place the battle of White Plains was fought Oct. 23, 1776. Washington commanding the Americans. In this action the British had the advantage. Pop. in 1900 7899 of the town, 7860.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Surry co. N.C. The banking point is Mountairy.

Whiteplains, a post-village of Brunswick co. Va. about 56 miles SSW of Petersburg.

Whitepond, a post-station of Henry co., Ala.

Whitepond, a post-village of Aiken co. S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Aiken. Pop. about 300.

Whitepost, a post-village of Ulster co. N.Y. on the Walkill Valley R. 4 miles SW of Kingston.

Whitepost, a post-village of Pike co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Whitepost, a post-village of Clarke co. Va. 11 miles SSE of Winchester on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 150.

White River rises in the N. lobe of the Russell Glacier Alaska, near the head-waters of the Tanana. Flowing generally N. and crossing the Alaska-Canada boundary into the Yukon district, it empties into the Yukon (of which it is one of the chief tributaries) about 60 miles S. of Dawson. It is about 200 miles long flowing mainly through the Yukon plateau a dissected upland. With the Tanana, the White River drains most of the southern side of the Yukon basin.

White River, Ark., rises in the NW part of the state by several small branches runs northward into Missouri, returns into Arkansas, and then after a generally S.E. and S. course enters the Mississippi River about 14 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas (with which it communicates by a discharge arm). Its length is estimated at 300 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Batesville about 350 miles.

White River, Ind., is formed by its East and West Forks which unite at the SE extremity of Knox co. It runs in a WSW direction and enters the Wabash River near Mount Carmel and about 25 miles below Vincennes. Its mouth is only 30 miles in a direct line from the junction of its forks. The longer of these is the West Fork which rises in Randolph co., in the eastern part of the state, and has a length of about 350 miles. The East Fork, or *Brick*.

wood Fork, rises in Henry co. and is called the Blue River in the first part of its course. Its general direction is south westward. Its length is estimated at 270 miles. Indian apolis is situated on the West Fork, which is navigable to Martinville.

White River, Mich. rises in Newaygo co. passes through White Lake, and enters Lake Michigan about 15 miles NW of Muskegon.

White River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the extreme western part of Nebraska and runs northward into South Dakota. It intersects the Bad Lands or *Mu* *er* *er* *er* and enters the Missouri River near lat. 43° 48' N. Its length is estimated at 350 miles.

White River, Utah, rises in the Wasatch Range, runs SE, and enters the Green River in Sanpete co.

White River, Vt. rises in Addison co. and enters the Connecticut River about 10 miles ENE of Woodstock.

White River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range, runs nearly NW and enters with the Green River to form the Duwamish.

Whiteriver, a post-station of Deshe on Ark. on the Mississippi River near the mouth of the White River.

Whiteriver, a post-village of Talara co. Cal. 25 miles E. by N. of Delano. Pop. 90.

Whiteriver, a post-station of Rio Blanco co. Colo.

White River, a village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. 250 miles from Sudbury.

White River (officially **Whiteriver**) Junction, a banking post-village of Windsor co. Vt. on the Connecticut River at the mouth of the White River 84 miles S by E. of Montpelier on the Boston and Maine the Central Vermont and the Woodstock Rrs. Pop. about 1000.

Whiterock, a post-village of Franklin co. Ark. The banking point is Mulberry.

Whiterock, a village of Ogle co. Ill. about 18 miles S of Rockford. Pop. 175.

Whiterock, a post-village of Cumberland on Me. on the Maine Central R., 134 miles NW of Portland.

Whiterock, a post-village of Huron co. Mich. on Lake Huron, 30 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. about 200.

Whiterock, a village of Goodhue co. Minn. 15 miles SW of Bad Wing.

Whiterock, a post-village of Elko on Nev. 75 miles from Elko. Pop. about 100.

Whiterock, a post-village of Madison co. N. C. The banking point is Marshall.

Whiterock, a post-village of Noble co. Okla. 16 miles (direct) SW by N. of Perry.

Whiterock, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Lancaster Oxford and Southern R. about 8 miles W of Oxford.

Whiterock, a post-village of Washington co. R. I. 2 miles N. of Westerly. It has a cotton mill.

Whiterock, a post-town of Lexington co. S. C. on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. Pop. in 1900 71.

Whiterock, a banking post-town of Roberts co. S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 178.

Whiterock, a hamlet of Hunt co. Tex. about 25 miles SE of Sherman.

Whiterock, a post-station of Bedford co. Va. on the Staunton River.

White Rock Creek, Tex. rises in Houston co. and enters the Trinity River.

White Rock Mountain, Colo. a peak of the Elk Mountains: in lat 38° 58' N. lon 106° 54' W. Height, 12,532 feet.

Whiterocks, a post-village of Wasatch co. Utah, at the Uinta Valley Indian Agency.

Whiteron, a post-station of Grayson co. Ky.

Whiton, a post-station of Carroll co. Va.

White Salmon, a post-village of Klitkat co. Wash. on the Columbia River, 20 miles below The Dalles.

White Salmon River, a small stream of Shumana co., Wash., flows southward into the Columbia River.

Whitesand, a post-village of Lawrence co. Miss. The banking point is Jackson.

Whitesboro, a village of Mendocino co. Cal. The banking point is Ukiah.

Whitesboro, a post-village in Whitesboro township (town) Oneida co. N. Y. on the Mohawk River on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 4 miles NW of Utica. It has knitting-mills, a cannery etc. Pop. in 1900 1038.

Whitesboro, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 25 miles SW of Denison. It has four cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900 1245.

Whitesburg, a post-hamlet of Madison co. Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 12 miles S. of Huntsville.

Whitesburg, a post-town of Carroll co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 12 miles SE. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900 396.

Whitesburg, a banking post-town capital of Letcher co. Ky., on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, about 125 miles SSE of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 194.

Whitesburg, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co. Pa., about 14 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Whitesburg, a post-village of Hamblen co. Tenn. on the Southern R. 10 miles E. of Murfreesboro. Pop. about 250.

Whitescreek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Nashville.

Whitescreek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co. W. Va., 10 miles SE. of Huntington.

White Sea (Russian *Белое море*, *be-l-o-y-d mo'r*) a large gulf or arm of the Arctic Ocean in northern Russia, having its mouth between the Kola and Kanin peninsulas, and extending southward to about the 64th parallel of N. lat. On the NW it forms the Gulf of Kandalak and on the S the gulf of Onega and Divina (or Archangel). The chief affluents are the Mezen Divina, Onega, and Vyg. It is deep (greatest depth in the Kandalak arm, probably nearly 700 feet) except at the mouth of the Divina, where there are large sand banks, the greater portion is frozen over from the end of September until the latter part of May (or early June). Solovishki Island is at the mouth of Onega Gulf. The White Sea abounds in fish (herring, cod) and is an important commercial highway. It has been placed in direct water-communication with the Black and Caspian seas by means of canals connecting the Divina with the Volga and the Volga with the Dnieper. The chief port on the sea is Archangel.

Whiteside, a northwestern county of Illinois bordering on Iowa, has an area of 100 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW by the Mississippi River is intersected by the Rock River and also drained by Elkborn and Little Rock creeks. Capital Morris. Pop. in 1890 30,854. In 1900 34,710.

Whiteside, a post-village of Lincoln co. Mo. 18 miles N. of Troy on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. Pop. about 160.

Whiteside, a post-village of Marion co. Tenn. near the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 14 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has scaling industries.

Whiteside Cove, a post-station of Jackson on N. C.

Whiteson, a post-village of Yamhill co. Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Molalla.

White Springs, a banking post town and resort of Hamilton co. Fla. 8 miles N. of Wellborn on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900 600. It has fruit-industries.

Whitestone, a former post-village of Queens co. N. Y. on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 11 1/2 miles N. E. of the centre of Brooklyn. It forms part of the borough of Queens city of New York. Pop. about 3400.

Whitestone, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington.

Whitestone Springs, a post-village and resort of Spartanburg co. S. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Whitestown, a banking post-village of Boone co. Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 20 miles NNW of Indianapolis. Pop. about 800.

Whitestown, a township (town) of Oneida co. N. Y. Pop. in 1900 6255. See also **Whiterson**.

Whitestown, a village of Butler co., Pa., about 30 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Whitestown, a township (town) of Vernon co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 914.

White Sulphur, a post-station of Scott co., Iowa.

White Sulphur, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Folsom River and on a railroad, 5 miles W of Delaware.

White Sulphur Springs, a post hamlet and water-cure place of Meriwether co., Ga. about 35 miles SNE. of Columbus.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village and resort of Catahoula parish, La. The banking point is Vidalia. Pop. 75.

White Sulphur Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Meagher co. Mont. 60 miles (direct) N. by R. of Bozeman. Pop. in 1900 444.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y. The banking point is Liberty.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village and fashionable resort of Greenbrier co., W. Va. on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 142 miles SE. of Charleston. It is pleasantly

located in a valley and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-country. The springs have curative properties. Elevation, 1020 feet.

Whites Valley, a post-village of Wayne co, Pa. The banking point is Honesdale.

Whitesville, a post-village of Sumner co Del. Pop 80.

Whitesville, a post-village of Harris co Ga., 27 miles N of Columbus. Pop 85.

Whitesville, a post-village of Montgomery co Ind on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. 7 miles S by E of Crawfordsville. Pop. 100.

Whitesville, a banking post-town of DeWitt co Ky 15 miles SE of Owensboro, on the Illinois Central R. Pop in 1900 440.

Whitesville, a banking post-village of Andrew co Mo on the Platte River about 26 miles N by E of St. Joseph. Pop about 225.

Whitesville, a post-village of Ocean co N J 2 miles from Brickburg. Pop 230.

Whitesville, a post-village of Allegany co N Y 23 miles SW of Bath.

Whitetop, a post-village of Grayson co Va. The banking point is Marlou.

Whitewale, a post-village of Ontario co, Ontario, 6 miles E of Markham.

White Valley, a post-village of Worcester co Mass. The banking point is Barra. It has cotton-manufactures.

Whiteville, a post-village of St. Landry parish La. on the Bayou Boeuf 15 miles N of Opelousas. Pop 60.

Whiteville, a banking post-town capital of Columbus co N C on the Atlantic Coast Line 45 miles W of Wilmington. Pop in 1900 534.

Whiteville, a banking post-town of Hardeman co Tenn about 60 miles E by N of Memphis on the Nash ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 493.

Whitewater, a post-town of Wayne co Ind on a branch of the Whitewater River about 9 miles NNE of Richmond. Pop in 1900 153.

Whitewater, a banking city of Butler co Kan about 60 miles WSW of Emporia, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop in 1900 267.

Whitewater, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co Mo on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop in 1900 132.

Whitewater, a banking city of Walworth co Wis on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 59 miles WSW of Milwaukee. It contains a state normal school and has manufactures of agricultural implements, brook and tile leather, dairy and foundry products, lumber etc. Pop in 1900 3405.

Whitewater, a township (town) of Walworth co Wis. Pop in 1900 806.

Whitewater, a village of British Columbia, on the Kootenai and Skeena R. 12 miles from Sandon.

Whitewater Creek, Kan enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles S of Winfield.

Whitewater River is formed in Indiana by branches called Mariadale Creek and Green's and Voland's forks, and enters the Miami River in Hamilton co Ohio. It is about 120 miles long including one of the forks.

Whitewater River, Mo, runs southward through the co. of Cape Girardeau and Stoddard. It is connected with several lakes and swamps in the region which was visited by the earthquake of 1811.

Whitewillow, a post-station of Kendall co Ill 8 miles NW of Minooka.

Whitewillow, a post-station of Goodhue co Minn.

Whitewood, a banking post-town of Lawrence co S Dak on the Northwestern Line. Pop in 1900 311.

Whitewood, a banking post-village of Antiochia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 225 miles (direct) W of Winnipeg. Pop in 1901 359.

Whitewright, a banking post-town of Grayson co Tex on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. 20 miles SE of Denison. It has cotton gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop in 1900 1904.

Whitfield, a county in the N part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 235 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River. Capital Dalton. Pop in 1890 12,010 in 1900 14,569.

Whitfield, a post-hamlet of Sumter co Ala. about 18 miles S of Coatsopa.

Whitfield, a post-village of Walton co Fla on the Suwannee and San Pedro R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop 190.

Whitfield, a post-hamlet of Hickman co, Tenn., 12 miles W of Centerville.

Whitford, a post-village of Chester co, Pa. Pop. 75.

Whithorn, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Wigton on the peninsula between Luce and Wigton bays, about

4 miles N of Burrow Head and 3 miles NW of the port at the Isle of Whithorn. It is famous for containing the ruins of a very ancient priory church afterwards a cathedral. It was formerly a great place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 1500.

Whithorn, Isle of, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, 3 miles SE of Whithorn.

Whiting, a banking post-town of Lake co Ind. near Lake Michigan, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SE. of Chicago. It has manufactures of wire fence, paints, lumber etc. Pop in 1900 2893.

Whiting, a banking post-town of Menomonee co, Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 29 miles S by E of Sioux City. Pop in 1890 572.

Whiting, a banking city of Jackson co. Ken, on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 31 miles W of Atchison. Pop in 1900, 334.

Whiting, a post-township (town) of Washington co Va. on an inlet of the sea, 13 miles SW of Eastport. Pop in 1900 399.

Whiting, a post-village of Mississippi co Mo on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is East Prairie. Pop in 1900 244.

Whiting, a post-village of Ocean co N J on the Tuckerton and other railroads 29 miles N of Tuckerton. Pop 100.

Whiting, a post-village in Whiting township (town) Addison co. Vt. on the Rutland R. 26 miles NNW of Rutland. The town is bounded on the E by Otter Creek. Pop of the town in 1900 361.

Whitingham, a post-township (town) forming the SW extremity of Wadsworth co Vt. about 18 miles ESE. of Bennington. It has manufactures of lumber etc. Pop in 1900 1042.

Whitinsville, a banking post-village of Worcester co, Mass., about 35 miles SW of Boston, near Whitins station, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of cotton goods and cotton machinery. Pop about 4000.

Whitley, a county in the NE part of Indiana, has an area of 336 sq m. It is intersected by the El River. Capital Columbus City. Pop in 1890 17,768 in 1900 17,323.

Whitley, a county in the SE part of Kentucky borders on Tennessee. Area 578 sq m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and partly bounded on the N by the Laurel River. Capital Williamsburg. Pop in 1890 17,590, in 1900 25,615.

Whitley and Monkseaton, a town of England, in Northumberland near North Shields. Pop in 1901 7795.

Whitley, Upper, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire 5 miles from Rotherfield. Pop. in 1901, 764.

Whitleyville, a post-station of Jackson co. Tenn.

Whitman, a county in the SE part of Washington bordering on Idaho, has an area of 2105 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Snake River and drained by the Palouse. Capital Colfax. Pop. in 1890, 19,109 in 1900 25,360.

Whitman, a banking post-village of Plymouth co Mass., 21 miles S of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, leather board, shoe-shanks, tacks etc. Pop in 1890, 4441 in 1900 about 4900.

Whitman, a banking post-village of Grant co. Neb. on the Burlington Route, about 15 miles E. of Hyannis. Pop. about 125.

Whitman, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Tex.

Whitwell, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va., 14 miles NW of Danville. Pop. about 130.

Whitwirc, a banking post-town of Newberry co. S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop in 1900 181.

Whitmore Lake, a post-village of Washburn co, Mich. 10 miles N of Ann Arbor on the Ann Arbor R. Pop. about 275.

Whitney, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co Ala. 41 miles NE of Birmingham.

Whitney, a post-village of Monmouth co., Mich on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 200.

Whitney, a post-station of Dawes co. Neb.

Whitney, a post-village of Baker co. Oregon, on the Sumpter Valley R. The banking point is Sumpter.

Whitney, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Letrobo. It has coke-industries.

Whitney, a post-village of Spartanburg co, S C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Whitney, a banking post-village of Hill co, Tex., 23 miles NNW of Waco, on the Texas Central R. It has cotton-gins. Pop about 760.

Whitney, a village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. 100 miles from Eggarville.

Whitney Crossing, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N. Y., 14 miles NW of Hornellsville.

Whitney, Mount, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the borders of Inyo and Tulare cos. Cal. is lat 34° 36' N about 80 miles ENE. of Tulare Lake. It is the loftiest summit of the United States outside of Alaska. Height, 14,503 (14,898) feet. It has several times been ascended.

Whitney Point, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y., on the Tuganoga River, at the mouth of the Ohsela River and on the Lackawanna R. 21 miles N of Binghamton its banking point. Pop. in 1900 807.

Whitneyville, a village of New Haven co. Conn. about 3 miles N of New Haven. The post-office is New Haven. Pop. about 200.

Whitneyville, a post-township (town) of Washington co. Me., on the Machias River and on the Washington County R. 34 miles W of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Whitneyville, a post-hamlet of Kent co. Mich., 14 miles SE of Grand Rapids.

Whitton, a post-station of DeKalb co. Ala.

Whitton, a post-village of Wisconsin co. Md. The banking point is Salisbury.

Whitsett, a post-village of Fayette co. Pa. on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R.

Whitstable, a maritime town of England, co. of Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey and 4 miles NW of Canterbury. It is noted for its oysters. Pop. in 1901 7086.

Whitwednesday Island. See **Pentecost Island**.

Whitwednesday Island, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24' S. lon. 133° 36' W.

Whitt, a post-village of Parker co. Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 350.

Whittaker, a post-village of Washtenaw co. Mich. on the Wabash R. The banking point is Milan.

Whittamore, a banking post-town of Kanawha co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 11 miles W of Algona. Pop. in 1900 672.

Whittomere, a post-village of Jones co. Mich. on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Tawas City. Pop. about 350.

Whitton, a post-town of Hardin co. Iowa, on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Union or Eldora. Pop. in 1900 217.

Whittons Strand, a post-village of Wayne co. Tenn.

Whittier, a banking city of Los Angeles on Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 21 miles SE of Los Angeles. It has fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900 1590.

Whittier, a post-village of Linn co. Iowa. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 125.

Whittier, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N. H.

Whittier, a post-village of Swagoe co. N. C. on the Southern R. The banking point is Bryson City.

Whittington, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 2 miles N of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901 9410.

Whittington, a post-hamlet of Garland co., Ark., about 40 miles W by S of Little Rock.

Whittle, a post-office of Washington co. Ga.

Whittles Depot, a post-village of Pittsylvania co. Va. on the Southern R. 21 miles N of Danville.

Whittlesby, or **Whittlesby**, a town of England co. of Cambridge, 10 miles E of 3 miles ESE. of Peterborough. Pop. in 1901 3900.

Whittlesby, a village of Medina co. Ohio, about 7 miles SW of Medina. The post-office is Medina.

Whittles Mill, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Va. The banking point is Smith Hill.

Whitwell, a banking post-village of Marion co. Tenn. on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 15 miles (direct) NW of Chattanooga. It is largely engaged in coal-mining.

Whitwood, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901 4672.

Whitworth, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. Pop. in 1901, 9578.

Whortley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. near Chattanooga.

Whycomagh, a post-village and outpost of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 19 miles from Mahon.

Whydah, or **Whidah**, b/w/d or w/d (also known as **Ajudá**), a trading station and port of Dahomey, on the right of Benue, about 45 miles WSW of Lagos. It was at one time an important slave-mart. Pop. about 20,000 (?)

Whynot, a village of Lee co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Whynot, a post-village of Lancaster co. Miss. 12 miles E. by E. of Meridian.

Whynot, a post-town of Randolph co., N. C.

Wiarnton, a banking post-town and outpost of Bruce co., Ontario, at the head of Colpoys Bay, 26½ miles NW of Owen Sound, on the Grand Trunk R. The harbor is one of the best on Georgian Bay. Wiarnton has manufactures of furniture, cement, woollens, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 2443.

Wibaux, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 190.

Wiborg. See **Viborg**.

Wiccopee, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N. Y.

Wicke Land, Spitzbergen. See **KING CHARLES LAND**.

Wichita, wich-ah, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 728 sq. mi. It is drained by affluents of the Smoky Hill River. Capital, Leoti. Pop. in 1890, 1827; in 1900 1187.

Wichita, a county in the N. part of Texas has an area of 606 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is interested in the southern part by the Wichita River. Capital, Wichita Falls. Pop. in 1890, 4851; in 1900, 5606.

Wichita, a city capital of Sedgewick co. Kan. on the left bank of the Arkansas River at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 75 miles (direct) SW of Emporia. It is the seat of Fairmount College (Congregational), Albertus Magnus University (Roman Catholic), Friends University, Lewis Acad.emy etc. and has large packing houses and stock-yards, railroad-shops and manufactures of mowers and reapers, threshers, traction-engines, cream-separators, and other drying supplies, wagons etc. Pop. in 1890 4911 in 1890 28,853, in 1900 24,677.

Wichita, a village of Caddo co. Okla. The banking point is Hydro.

Wichita Agency. See **ANADARKO**.

Wichita Falls, a banking post-town, capital of Wichita co. Tex. on the Wichita River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City and other railroads about 95 miles NW of Fort Worth. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 2480.

Wichita Mountains, in the S. part of Oklahoma, between the Red and Washita rivers, considered by some geologists to be the final outlier of the Appalachian system of the eastern United States. They rise to about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain.

Wichita (or Big Wichita) River rises in the N. part of Texas runs nearly eastward and enters the Red River in Clay co. It is about 235 miles long. The Little Wichita runs northward through Clay co. and enters the Red River.

Wick, a seaport and municipal borough of Scotland, capital of the co. of Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick in a deep bay of the North Sea, 16 miles SW of Duncairn Head. It is the head-quarters of the herring-bakery of Scotland. Pop. in 1901 2773.

Wick, a village of Ashtabula co. Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson.

Wick, a post-hamlet of Tylor co. W. Va.

Wick, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 45 miles by rail NNE. of Toronto.

Wickatank, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co. N. J. 1½ miles from Marlboro.

Wicked, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900 3450.

Wickensburg, a post-village of Maricopa co. Ariz. on the Ramayampa River, 82 miles E of Prescott, on the Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix R. Pop. 260.

Wickersham, a post-village of Whitcomb co. Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sedro Woolley.

Wickerton, a village of Chester co. Pa. The banking point is Westgrove or Avondale.

Wickes, a post-village of Polk co. Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Mena.

Wickes, a post-village of Jefferson co. Mont. on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. 160.

Wickford, a banking post-village of Washington co., R. I. on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay about 20 miles S of Providence, on the New York New Haven and Hartford and the Newport and Wickford R. It has a good harbor and has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 1600.

Wickham, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River 23 miles above St. John.

Wickham, a town of New South Wales, suburban to Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 7722.

Wickham Market, a village and parish of Suffolk, England, 11 miles from Ipswich.

Wickham West, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles from Drummondville.

Wickhamville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Uniontown.

Wickliffe, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 46 miles W. by N. of New Albany.

Wickliffe, a banking post-town of Ballard co., Ky., on the Mississippi River and 7½ miles ESE. of Cairo, Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Ohio R. It has a tobacco-stemmy. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Wickliffe, a post-village of Lake m., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Cleveland or Willoughby.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in Leinster bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 781 sq. m. The coast is steep. Wicklow is a mountainous district, abounding in romantic scenery. The highest peak, Luggnagulla, reaches an elevation of about 3000 feet. The rivers Liffey and Slaney rise in the county. The largest stream wholly within its limits is the Avon, which flows through a picturesque glen. Wicklow is mainly a pastoral county. Pop. in 1861, 86,373; in 1901, 60,284. Capital, Wicklow.

Wicklow, a seaport of Ireland capital of the co. of Wicklow at the mouth of the Varrey at the head of a small bay 27 miles SE. of Dublin. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Wicklow Harbor is about 2½ miles ESE.

Wicklow, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 2 miles from Grafton.

Wicklath, a town of Prussia, on the Niara, a few miles SW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 5877.

Wickburg, a post-station of Houston co., Ala.

Wickwar, a village of England co. of Gloucester 13 miles NE. of Bristol.

Wickware, a post hamlet of Sanitas co., Mich.

Wicomico, a county in the SE. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware has an area of 355 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the 100-mile River on the NW. by the Nantuxco and is drained by the Wicomico River. Chesapeake Bay touches the SW. part of this county which is a portion of the section called the Eastern Shore. Capital, Salisbury. Pop. in 1890, 19,930; in 1900, 22,852.

Wicomico, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.

Wicomico Church, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., about 70 miles ENE. of Richmond.

Wicomico River, Md., rises in Wicomico co., runs southward and enters Chesapeake Bay on the boundary line between Somerset and Wicomico cos. Small vessels ascend it to Salisbury.

Wicomico, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Wicomico township, on the Northern Central R., 1 mile N. of Lybourn and about 30 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of hosiery and knitted goods. Coal is mined in the township. Pop. of the township in 1900, 264.

Wicomico Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Millersburg.

Widder, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Theford.

Widder, a town of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 8 miles N.W. of Orlingen. Pop. about 1350.

Wide Bay, an inlet of Queensland, Australia, lat. 36° S. It receives the Mary River.

Wideman, a post-station of Izard co., Ark., 15 miles N. of Melbourne.

Wideners, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Widewater, a post-hamlet of Stafford co., Va.

Widia, a town of Bulgaria. See Vinar.

Widman, a town of Switzerland, near the Rhine.

Widnes, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey opposite Runcorn. It has extensive manufactures of chemicals, iron and copper works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 28,580.

Wielbelskirchen, a village of Rhineland Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Ottweiler. Pop. in 1900, 6795.

Wiedensbrück, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles SW. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 2463.

Wiedikon, a former village of Switzerland, forms part of the city of Zürich.

Wiede, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, 27 miles WSW. of Merseburg. It is the birth place of the historian Raabe, to whom a monument has been erected. Pop. about 2000.

Widie, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfax. Pop. in 1900, 51.

Wieland, a village of Hesse co., Sax. Pop. 80.

Wielichawa, a town of Prussia, 32 miles SW. of Poznań. Pop. about 1700.

Wieliczka, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 18 miles W. of Bochnia. It is famous for its rock-salt mines, which yielded in 1894 over 54,000 metric tons of prepared salt. The labyrinthine passages of these mines lead to seven different stories, and some of the spacious chambers, which attain a height of 100 feet, contain shepels with altars, statues, etc. hewn in rock-salt. Since the inundations of 1888 and 1879 the ground occupied by the town of Wieliczka has settled to some extent. Pop. in 1900, 6293.

Wielun, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lodz 44 miles SE. of Kalisz. Pop. in 1897, 7442.

Wielun, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, near Bochum. It has iron- and steel-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 12,430.

Wien, the capital of Austria-Hungary. See VIENNA.

Wien, a town, a post-village of Charlton co., Mo., 6 miles from New Cambria.

Wien, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 925.

Wiener-Neustadt, a town of Austria, 15 miles S. of Vienna. It was almost entirely rebuilt after the fire of 1834. Among its ancient structures is the castle of the Babenberg, dating from the twelfth century which since 1752 has been the seat of a famous military academy. The garden contains a statue of Maria Theresa and other monuments. Other noteworthy edifices are the late-Gothic Neuklosterkirche and the town-hall, with a valuable collection of antiquities. Wiener Neustadt has various educational institutions and manufactures of locomotive machinery, earthenware, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 28,760.

Wienerwald, a forest (the Vienna Forest) a mountainous and largely forested region of Lower Austria, extending NE. from near the Styrian frontier to the Danube at the point immediately NW. of Vienna, where it abruptly terminates. The mountains are properly an extension of the Alps, of which they may be considered to be the farthest outliers in this direction. Among the better known summits are the Hoher Lindkogel or Eisenstein (2120 ft.), and the Kahlenberg (1404 ft.) and Leopoldsdorf (1360 ft.) both about 5½ miles from the centre of Vienna. The summit of the Kahlenberg is reached by mountain railway.

Wierzyca, a river of Russian Poland rises S. of Zamosce, in the government of Lublin flows NW. and W. and after a course of about 150 miles joins the Vistula on the right.

Wierden, a village of the Netherlands, in Overijssel 15 miles NE. of Deventer.

Wieringen, a village on an island of the Netherlands in North Holland, on the Zuider Zee, 5 miles SE. of Helder. Length 3 miles. Pop. about 3000.

Wiesbaden, a city of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau capital of the district of Wiesbaden 5 miles N.W. of Mainz, picturesquely situated in a basin formed by spurs of the Taunus Mountains. It is one of the most famous watering places of Germany and its mild climate (mean annual temperature, 51°) attracts, both in winter and summer visitors from all parts of the world. The sanitary establishments are on the most extensive scale, and include the Trinkhalle, the elegant Kurhaus, the Augusta-Victoria Bad, a fine Renaissance building, and the attractive Kurpark. The beautifully laid-out Kurpark is partly enclosed by wide Doric colonnades with basins. S. of the park is the fashionable quarter with many villas. The Wilhelmstrasse, the principal thoroughfare, containing hotels and shops, leads to the Wilhelmplatz which has a statue of Bismarck and to the Anlagen public pleasure-grounds. Near by is the handsome royal theatre, The Gothic Marktkirche, with five towers, and the Catholic church of St. Bonifatius, in the Romanesque style, are the most conspicuous churches. The synagogue is a striking Moorish structure. The handsome town-hall, in the late-Renaissance style, contains a textile museum. The royal palace (formerly residence of the dukes of Nassau) is embellished with fine statues and frescoes. Among the charming environs of Wiesbaden are the Nerothal and the Neroberg (800 feet high) with a tower commanding a beautiful view of the Taunus and the Rhine valley. Near the summit of the Neroberg is the Greek chapel, a sumptuous edifice, whose interior is entirely of marble, erected as a mausoleum for a Russian prince.

The educational institutions include a museum (with a valuable picture-gallery and a collection of antiquities), a library of 145,000 volumes, a chemical laboratory, agricultural and industrial schools, an institution for the blind,

etc. The industries of Wiesbaden are unimportant. Previous to 1800 Wiesbaden was a city of the duchy of Nassau. Pop. in 1800 18,454; in 1880 54,333; in 1900 66,111.

Wieselburg, *Wesep-lssoe* (Han. *Wieser*, *Weser*) a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name (the capital of which is Ungvár-Altenburg) on an arm of the Danube, 21 miles SSE. of Pressburg. Pop. in 1900 5172.

Wiesbaden, *Wesep-sio* a town and summer resort of Württemberg circle of the Danube, on the Elbe 19 miles NW of Ulm. Pop. about 1200.

Wiesenthal, *Wesep-tal* a town of Germany grand duchy of Baden, 3 miles ESE. of Philipshurg. Pop. in 1900 3286.

Wiesentheid, *Wesep-the* a town of Bavaria in Lower Franconia, 20 miles ENE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1200.

Wiesloch, *Wesep-lox* a town of Baden circle of Heidelberg on the Leimbach, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900 3815.

Wiesbaden, a post-hamlet of Jasper co. Tex. on the Neches River about 60 miles NE. of Galveston.

Wiesbaden, a town of Switzerland. *See* **Wiesbaden**. **Wigan**, municipal parish, county and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancashire on the Douglas River 13 miles S. by E. of Preston. The medieval parish church of All Saints is a stately edifice. The town is in the midst of a rich outfield and has extensive collieries and iron- and brass-foundries. There are important manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1901 66,164.

Wigger, a small river of Switzerland, centre of Lucerne, flows N. and joins the Aar on the right at Aarburg.

Wiggins, a banking post-village of Harrison co. Miss. on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has saw-mills. Pop. about 550.

Wiggins Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Gates co. N. C. **Wiggonsville**, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 10 miles SE. of Amelia.

Wight, *Isle of (and. Velle)* an island and administrative county of England, in the English Channel immediately S. of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Solent and the Spithead approaching in the W. to within 3 miles of the Hampshire coast. It measures 23½ miles in its greatest length from N. to W. and 13 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 147 sq. m. Pop. in 1901 82,418. The surface is composed in the main of rolling chalk downs, a range of low heights traversing the island centrally from E. to W. with a somewhat more rugged elevation constituting the so-called *back of the island* in the S. The highest points are St. Boniface Down in the SE. 787 feet, and St. Catherine's Hill (or Down) in the S. 731 ft. Off the extreme W. termination of the island are the noted chalk cliffs (islets) known as the Needles which rise abruptly from the sea to about 105 ft. The Medina River discharging between Cowes and East Cowes traverses the island almost completely from S. to N. and divides it into nearly equal halves. The Isle of Wight has long been famed for its pleasing landscape and genial and temperate climate, and attracts large numbers of cottagers and tourists to its resorts and villages. The SE. coast, with its luxuriant ravines or *cliffes* is particularly favored by visitors, and here are Sandown, Shanklin, Bonchurch (at the E. termination of the heights known as the *Undercliff*) Ventnor, etc. The largest towns on the island are Ryde, in the NE. Newport (the capital) towards the centre, Cowes, in the N. and Ventnor. The royal marine residence of Osborne, where Queen Victoria died in 1901 is a short distance SE. of East Cowes. The picturesque, ivy-clad ruins of Carisbrooke Castle lie about 2 miles WSW. of Newport.

Wignacien, *Wesep-ye* a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles from Arras. Pop. (commune) in 1901 4562.

Wigston, *Wesep-ton* a town of England, 4 miles from Leicester. Pop. in 1901, 8494.

Wigton, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1901, 3092.

Wigton, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the New York and Pittsburgh Central R. The banking point is Philipsburg. It has manufactures of fire-bricks.

Wigtown, *Wig-ton* or **Wigtownshire**, *Wig-ton-shir* the southwesternmost county of Scotland having the North Channel on the W. and the Irish Sea on the S. Area, 491 sq. m. On the S. it is indented by Luce Bay and on the N. by Loch Ryan. These inlets cut off the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Between Wigtown and Kirkcubright is Wigtown Bay. The surface is undulating and hilly, consisting largely of bleak moors and rising towards the N. to an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea. Wigtown is mainly a dairy county. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Wigtown. Pop. in 1901 32,888.

Wigtown, a royal and municipal burgh and seaport of Scotland, capital of the co. of Wigtown, on the W. side of Wigtown Bay about 90 miles SW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600.

Wigtown Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtownshire and Kirkcubright. It is 15 miles in length. At its head it receives the Cree.

Wijk, *Wijk*, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, situated at this point where the Rhine divides into the Lek and the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine).

Wijnburg, Orange River Colony. *See* **Wijnburg**.

Wijo, *Woo-joo*, a town of Korea, in its NW. part, near the mouth of the Yalu River opposite Antung, Manchuria (lat. 39° 59' N.).

Wilkes Store, a post-station of Mason co. N. C.

Will, Ill., a town of Switzerland in the canton of St. Gall 19 miles by rail from the city of St. Gall. It has a museum of antiquities and various charitable institutions. Pop. in 1900 5011.

Wilawanna, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. The banking point is Waverly N. Y.

Wilbanks, a post-town of Wilson co. N. C. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900 46.

Wilbar, a post-station of Wilkes co. N. C. 50 miles N. W. of Statesville.

Wilbarger, a county in the N. part of Texas has an area of 532 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Red River Capital Vernon. Pop. in 1890 7992 in 1900 5759.

Wilber, a banking post-village capital of Saline co. Neb. on the Big Blue River 31 miles SW. by S. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. It has brewing, milling and grain interests. Pop. in 1900 1651.

Wilberforce, a post village of Greene co. Ohio. The banking point is Xenia.

Wilberforce, a village of New South Wales, Australia, on the Hawkesbury River 30 miles N. W. of Sydney.

Wilbraham, a post-village in Wilbraham township (town), Hampden co. Mass. 10 miles E. by N. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 1509.

Wilbur, a post-village of Morgan co. Ind. 6 miles W. of Centerton. Pop. 100.

Wilbur, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co. Ky.

Wilbur, a post-village of Douglas co. Oregon 6 miles N. of Roseburg on the Southern Pacific R.

Wilbur, a banking city of Lincoln co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 58 miles (direct) W. by N. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900 595.

Wilburn, a post-village of Ford co. Kan. Pop. 78.

Wilburton, a post-village of Mercer co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. 150.

Wilburton, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation I. T. 31 miles E. of South McAlester on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has coal and iron industries. Pop. about 1800.

Wilburton, a post village of Columbia co. Pa. on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Mount Carmel.

Wilcannia, a mining and pastoral town of New South Wales, on the Darling River 265 miles NNE. of Wentworth. Pop. about 1600.

Wilckingen, *Wilk-ken-gen* a village of Switzerland canton and 8 miles W. by E. of Schaffhausen.

Wilcox, a county in the southwest-central part of Alabama, has an area of 914 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alabama River which is here navigable by steamboats, and is partly drained by Cedar and Pine Barren creeks. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890 30,815 in 1900 35,631.

Wilcox, a county in the south central part of Georgia, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River and is partly drained by the Allapaha River. Capital Abbeville. Pop. in 1890 7988 in 1900 11,597.

Wilcox, a post-village of Coffee co. Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 150.

Wilcox, a banking post village of Kearney co., Neb., in a grain and stock raising region 15 miles SW. by W. of Minden on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 308.

Wilcox, a banking post-village of Elk co. Pa. on the Clarion River and on the Pennsylvania R. 15 miles N. of Ridgway. It has a leasney lumber mill and manufactures of wood-alcohol. Pop. about 750.

Wilcox Land, the easternmost of the major land-masses that constitute Franz-Josef Land in about lat. 80° 45' N. lon 51° E. It rises in Mount Wilkendorf to a height of 2409 feet.

Wild Amnioness, a small river of Graham co., N. H., enters the Lower Amnioness at Enth.

Wildbad, *Wilt-bad*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, circle of the Black Forest picturesquely situated in a ravine of the Ems, 28 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. It is a celebrated watering-place. The temperature of the springs ranges

from 91° to 99°. There are several sanatory and children's institutions in the town. Pop. in 1900, 3552.

Wildbad-Gastein, See GASTEIN.

Wildberg, *Wilt bērg*, a town of Württemberg circle of the Black Forest, on the Nagold 33 miles WSW of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1900.

Wildcat, a post-station of Lancaster co., S. C.

Wild Cat Creek, *lud*, rises in Tipton co. and enters the Wabash River 4 miles above Lafayette. It is about 50 miles long.

Wild Cherry, a post-station of Fulton co., Ark.

Wildemann, *Wilt dēh mēn*, a town of Prussia, in Hanover in the Harz, 3 miles NW of Clausthal. Pop. about 1800.

Wildenfels, *Wilt dēn fēls*, a town of Saxony 18 miles SW of Chemnitz. It has an old castle. Pop. about 2700.

Wildenschwert, *Wilt dēn shvānt* (Bohemian Cats and Orlice) a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E of Chrudim on the Adler Adler. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 6130.

Wildes, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R. 17 miles WSW of Kansas City. Pop. 80.

Wildes, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn. on the Northwestern Line, 6 miles SW of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Wildes, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Tenn.

Wildes, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is White River Junction.

Wilderness, a post-station of Virginia, about 2 miles S. of the Rapidan River and 1 1/2 miles W of Fredericksburg. Here, in the track called the Wilderness, a great battle was fought between General Grant and General Lee, May 5 and 6, 1862.

Wildersville, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn. 15 miles S of Huntington on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R.

Wilderswil, a village of Switzerland, 2 1/2 miles S of Interlaken.

Wildersvaak, *Wilt dēr vānk*, a commune of the Nether lands, in Groeningen 9 miles SW of Winchoten.

Wilderville, a post-hamlet of Josephine co., Oregon, 75 miles S of Roseburg.

Wildenhusch, *Wilt dēh hūsch*, a town of Prussia, in Oldenburg on the Hunte, 20 miles SW of Bremen. Pop. about 2300.

Wildhaus, *Wilt hāus*, a mountain-village of Swiss land, Canton of 13 miles S of St. Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born in 1484. Elevation 3600 feet.

Wildhorn, a summit of the Bernese Alps of Switzerland, 7 miles SSW of Lurik. Height 10,705 feet.

Wildie, a post-village of Rockcastle co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 100.

Wildman, a village of Kiowa co., Okla.

Wildrice, a post-village of Cass co., N. Dak. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Fargo.

Wild Rice River, Minn., issues from Rice Lake, runs westward, and enters the Red River of the North near lat. 47° 15' N. It is about 120 miles long.

Wildrose, a banking post-village of Waukegan co., Wis. on the Chicago and Northwestern R. 15 miles E of Fishland.

Wildspitz, a summit of the Eastern Alps of Tyrol in the district of Imst. Height 12,360 feet.

Wildomgen, *Nieder, nēd'ēr Wilt dōng-gēn*, a town of Germany in the principality of Waldeck on the river Wilde. It has noted mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 3261.

Wildwood, a post-station of Randolph co., Ala.

Wildwood, a post-town of Benlar co., Fla. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Wildwood, a post-station of Dade co., Ga. 9 miles by rail SW of Chattahoochee.

Wildwood, a post-station of Catahoula parish, La.

Wildwood, a post-village of Graham co., N. H. The banking point is Woodville or Walla River. Vt.

Wildwood, a banking post-borough and sea-side resort of Cape May co., N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 7 miles (direct) SE of Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Wildwood, a post-station of Carteret co., N. C.

Wildwood, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles NE of Pittsburgh.

Wildwood Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Cameron co., Pa.

Wiles, Cape, South Australia, bounds Stanford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57' S.

Wiley, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 34 miles S of Pittsburg.

Wileyville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N. Y., 22 miles S of Hornellsville.

Wileyville, a post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va. The banking point is New Martinsville.

Wilford, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is St. Anthony. Pop. 100.

Wilhelmshagen, *Wilt hēlmshāgen*, a rural commune of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg circle of Harburg. Pop. in 1900, 16,640.

Wilhelmshaven, *Wilt hēlmshā fen*, a seaport of Prussia, in the province of Hanover on the NW side of Jahds Bay an inlet of the North Sea, 33 miles NW of Bremen.

Lot of the marine observatory 53° 31' 52" N. lon 8° 8' 48" E. It is the second naval station of Germany. The town has nautical and engineering schools a seamen's home, monuments to Emperor William I. and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, etc. The new harbor with a separate section for torpedo-boats, is connected by locks with the Ems and Jähds Canal. It communicates with the fitting outer harbor and the outer harbor all strongly fortified. Wilhelmshaven was founded only half a century ago. Pop. in 1900, 22,682.

Wilhelmshöhe, See CASSEL (Prussia).

Wilhelmshof, *Wilt hēlmshōf*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, near the Austrian frontier 19 miles SE of Glatz. Pop. about 600.

Wilhoit, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon. Pop. 75.

Wilkau, *Wilt kōw*, a village of Saxony circle and district of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 8452, engaged in iron-founding, spinning and various other industries.

Wilkeburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. The banking point is Alexandria.

Wilkes, a county in the NE part of Georgia, has an area of 501 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Broad River and on the S by the Little River and is drained by Fishing Creek. Capital Washington. Pop. in 1890, 13,081, in 1900, 20,866.

Wilkes, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 718 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yadkin River and also drained by the Reddie's River and Elkin Creek. Coal and iron are found here. Capital Wilkesboro. Pop. in 1890, 22,675, in 1900, 26,672.

Wilkesbarre, a city capital of Luzerne co., Pa. on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Central R. of New Jersey the Lehigh Valley the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley and other railroads, 100 miles (direct) VNW of Philadelphia. It is situated in the Wyoming Valley and is surrounded by most picturesque mountain scenery. Wilkesbarre is one of the most progressive cities of the interior of the state and owes its prosperity largely to its location in the heart of one of the richest anthracite coal fields in the world. It is the seat of several academic and charitable institutions of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society (whose library now takes upward of 35,000 volumes) the Wyoming Historical Museum (likewise with a large library) the Overmantel Free Library etc. The city has large iron, axle and wire-rope works railroad and machine-shops, foundries, milk mills, and manufactures of lace, tinware, cutlery, lumber, flour powder, underwear, mingled liquors, cigars etc. It is connected by bridge with Kingston on the opposite side of the river. Pop. in 1890, 23,339, in 1900, 37,118.

Wilkesboro, a post town capital of Wilkes co., N. C. on the Yadkin River 38 miles NNW of Statesville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Wilkesburg, a post hamlet of Marion co., Minn.

Wilkes Land, Antarctica, a name given to that portion of the supposed Antarctic continent extending between about lon 95° E and 160° E or from Termination Island to near the N border of Victoria Land. Among its specially designated parts (which may not in all cases be land) are Knox Land, Budd Land, Sabrina Land, Clara Land, and Adèle Land.

Wilkeson, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 23 miles SE of the city of Tacoma. It has coal and coke industries. Pop. about 604.

Wilkesport, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 6 miles from Brigsden. Pop. about 275.

Wilkesville, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, about 18 miles W by N of Pomeroy. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Wilkin, a county in the W part of Minnesota borders on North Dakota. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red River of the North which also forms the greater part of its western boundary. Capital Breckenridge. Pop. in 1890, 4348, in 1900, 8669.

Wilkie, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3427.

Williamsburg, a residential borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. 7 miles E. of Pittsburgh, of which it is a post-office. Pop. in 1900, 11,585.

Wilkinson, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River and is intersected by Big Sandy and Commissioner creeks. Capital, Irwinton. Pop. in 1890 18,781 in 1900, 11,440.

Wilkinson, the southwesternmost county of Mississippi borders on Louisiana. Area, 664 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Homochitto and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Woodville. Pop. in 1890 17,562 in 1900 21,453.

Wilkinson, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind. on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Knightstown. Pop. 260.

Wilkinsonville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 2 miles SSE. of Worcester. It has manufactures of shingles and shoddy. Pop. about 375.

Wilkowiszki, a town of Poland. See WILKOWITZ.

Wilksburg, a post-village of Chester co. S. C. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 190.

Will, a county in the NE. part of Illinois bordering on Indiana, has an area of 835 sq. m. It is intersected by the Du Plaine and Kankakee rivers and also drained by Du page Creek. Coal is mined here and there are extensive deposits of good building limestone. Capital, John. Pop. in 1890 62,007 in 1900 74,764.

Willacochee, a banking post-town of Coffee co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Ocala, Pineblow and Valdosta R. 70 miles E. by S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 471. It has manufactures of gin rollers, etc.

Willamette, will-um-et, a river of Oregon, is formed by the Mohena and Middle Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range, and unite in Lane co. about 5 miles N. of Eugene. It runs northward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Linn and Marion on the right and Benton, Polk, and Yamhill on the left. It then passes through Clackamas and Multnomah cos. and enters the Columbia River a few miles N. of Portland. Its length including one branch is about 300 miles. Steamboats ascend regularly to Portland and by means of canalized waters around obstructing falls to Eugene. The river drains the beautiful and fertile Willamette valley which is about 200 miles long and 20-30 miles wide. The chief towns on its banks are Portland, Salem, and Albany.

Willamette, a post-village of Clackamas co. Oregon.

Willamum, will-um-um, a post village of Yamhill co. Oregon on the Yamhill River at the mouth of Willamum Creek 5 miles W. of Sheridan. Pop. 150.

Willapa, a post-village of Pacific co. Wash., about 10 miles by rail ESE. of Southbend. Pop. 75.

Willard, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill. The banking point is Cairo.

Willard, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa. The banking point is Ottumwa. Pop. 180.

Willard, a post-village of Shawnee co. Kan. Pop. 60.

Willard, a banking post-town of Carter co. Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky R. 11 miles S. of Grayson. Pop. in 1900 578.

Willard, a village of Cumberland co. Me. The banking point is Portland and the post-station South Portland.

Willard, a post-village of Bay or Mich. The banking point is West Bay City. Pop. about 250.

Willard, a post-village of Greene co. Mo. on the Frisco System. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 150.

Willard, a post-village of Seneca co. N. Y. on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 16 miles S. of Geneva, on the Lehigh Valley R. Here is the Willard Asylum for the Insane, a state institution.

Willard, a post-village of Pender co. N. C. Pop. 70.

Willard, a post-village of Trinity on Tex. on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Groveton.

Willard, a city of Boxelder co., Utah on Great Salt Lake and on the Southern Pacific R. and the Oregon Short Line. 13 miles N. of Ogden. Pop. in 1900 569.

Willard, Mount, a summit of the White Mountains, N. H. near the N. entrance to the Crawford (or White Mountain) Notch. Height, 2786 feet.

Willards, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. The banking point is Salisbury.

Williamoz, a small island in the South Pacific, off the coast of New Britain.

Williamson, a post-village of Newton co. Ark. The banking point is Harrison. Pop. 180.

Williamson, a post-village of Coconino co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 450.

Willebroeck, wil-ib-roek a commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp 2 miles S. of Boom. Pop. in 1900, 9459.

Willieford, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville.

Willieville, vil-lee, a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles from Lille.

Willenstadt, wil-lem-stadt a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Hollandse Rijksp. 17 miles NW. of Breda. Pop. in 1890 2153.

Willenstadt, the capital of the island of Curaçao and the seat of government of the colony of the Dutch West Indies, is on the S. coast. It is well built on St. Anna Bay. It has a government house, hospitals, and other public buildings, and carries on a fairly extensive trade. Pop. about 16,600.

Willenburger, wil-lee-burg a town of East Prussia, 91 miles SE. of Königsberg. Pop. about 2300.

Willenham, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles E. of Wolverhampton. It has manufactures of metal-articles. Pop. in 1891, 18,512.

Willenden, a town of Middlesex England a north-western suburb of London 7 miles from St. Paul's. Pop. in 1891 61,265 in 1901 114,811.

Williet, a post-village in Willat township (town) Cortland co. N. Y., on the Otsego River about 25 miles N. of Banghenton. Pop. of the town in 1900 887.

Williet, a post-station of Indiana co. Pa. about 44 miles WNW. of Altoona.

Willits, a post-village of Jackson co. N. C. The banking point is Waynesville.

Willitsholme, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, 14 miles NW. of Gananoque.

Willitt, a post-village of Muscogee co. Ga. The banking point is Columbus.

Willittville, a post hamlet of Highland co. Ohio, about 45 miles ENE. of Cincinnati.

Willisy, a post-hamlet of Christian co. Ill. on the Wabash R. 3 miles NE. of Taylorville.

Williey, a village of Carroll co. Iowa. The banking point and post-office is Carroll. Pop. 100.

Williey, a post-station of Monongalia co. W. Va., 9 miles N. of Cranberry (Portland).

Williey, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains N. H., on the W. side of the White Mountain (Crawford) Notch about 10 miles SW. of Mount Washington. Height, 4260 feet. Here occurred a disastrous landslide in Aug. 1836.

Williams, or Port Williams, an excellent harbor on the NE. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Williams, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co. Ark.

William Henry, Port. See Port William Henry.

William, Mount, a summit of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. Height 3527 feet.

William Penn, Montgomery co. Pa. See BRIDGE MILL.

William Penn, a post-station of Washington co. Tex.

William River, Australia, is a tributary of the Murray River.

William River, New South Wales after a S. course of 76 miles joins the Hunter.

Williams, a county in the NW. part of North Dakota. Area, 5412 sq. m. In the NE. is part of the Plateau de Coteau in Missouri. The county is bounded S. by the Missouri River and is intersected by its tributaries. Capital, Williston. Pop. in 1890 100 in 1900 1530.

Williams, the northwesternmost county of Ohio, borders on Michigan and Indiana. Area 452 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River a branch of the Maumee, and is also drained by Bean Creek (Tiffin River). Capital, Bryan. Pop. in 1890, 24,897; in 1900 24,933.

Williams, a banking post-village of Coconino co., Ariz. in a mining and lumber region 34 miles W. by N. of Flagstaff, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Grand Canyon R. Pop. about 1500.

Williams, a banking post-village of Colusa co., Cal., 122 miles N. by E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 450.

Williams, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R. The banking point is Bedford. Pop. 190.

Williams, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. 14 miles E. of Webster City. Pop. in 1900 590.

Williams, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. 13 miles NW. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100.

Williams, a post-village of Thayer co. Neb. The banking point is Haxbell.

Williams, a post-station of Yavapai co., N. C.

Williams, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1399.

Williams, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River Pop in 1900 1819

Williams, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Meyersdale

Williams, a post-village of Calhoun co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro

Williams Bay, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Delavan The Yankes Observatory of the University of Chicago is located here

Williamsboro, a post-village of Vance co. N.C. The banking point is Henderson Pop about 150

Williams Bridge, New York co. N.Y. is an independent post-station of New York city in the borough of the Bronx

Williamsburg, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 991 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.R. by Lynch's Creek on the SW by the Santee River and is intersected by the Black River Capital, Kingstree. Pop. in 1890 27 777; in 1900 35 685

Williamsburg, a post-village of Fremont co. Colo. 2 miles W of Florence, its banking point. Pop. 250

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co. Ga., 28 miles by rail WSW of Albany

Williamsburg, a post-village of Moultrie co. Ill. 14 miles by rail W of Arcola. Pop. 200

Williamsburg, a post-village of Wayne co. Ind., on Green's Fork of the Whitewater River about 11 miles NNW of Richmond, on the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville R. Pop. 260

Williamsburg, a banking post-town of Iowa co. Iowa, in a grain and stock-raising region, 40 miles SW of Marina on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1155

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Franklin co. Kan., on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fe R., 29 miles NE of Burlington

Williamsburg, a banking city capital of Whitley co. Ky. on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R. about 100 miles S. by R. of Lexington It has coal and iron industries Pop. in 1900 1494

Williamsburg, a township (town) of Plumas co. Ca. Pop. in 1900 117

Williamsburg, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. 13 miles W of Sanford, Del. Pop. 170

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamsburg township (town) Hampshire co. Mass. on the M.H. River 8 miles NW of Northampton It has manufactures of tools, buttons, etc. Pop. of the town (which includes Haydensville) in 1900 1924

Williamsburg, a post-village of Grand Traverse co. Mich. about 14 miles E. of Traverse City on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. 123

Williamsburg, a post-village, capital of Ovington co., Miss. 65 miles SSE of Jackson Pop. about 200

Williamsburg, a post-village of Callaway co. Mo., about 27 miles NE of Jefferson City

Williamsburg, a former town of Kings co. N.Y. at the W. extremity of Long Island on the East River about 3 miles E. by N. of the city hall of New York, incorporated with Brooklyn in 1855, and now forming part of the city of New York

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Iredell co. N.C., about 16 miles N of Statesville

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 33 miles E of Cincinnati It has manufactures of chairs and brick Pop. in 1900 1802

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa. on the Allegheny River opposite Kittanning

Williamsburg, a banking post-borough of Blair co., Pa. on the Franktown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R. 14 miles E of Hollidaysburg It has dynamite-works Pop. in 1900 935

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Larson co. Tex.

Williamsburg, an independent city capital of James City co., Va. on a peninsula between the James and York rivers, 48 miles SE of Richmond, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is the oldest incorporated town in the state, having been settled in 1632 It was the seat of the royal government from 1696 down to the Revolution, and for a few years the capital of the state. It contains the Eastern Lunatic Asylum and is the seat of William and Mary College, which was chartered in 1693 and which in 1900 had an attendance of 185 The Bruton Parish Church dates from 1678 Pop. in 1900 2044

Williamsburg, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 14 miles N of Lewisburg

Williams Center, a village of Williams co., Ohio, 5 miles SW of Bryan

Williams Corner, a village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 80

Williamsfield, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. Pop. in 1900, 447

Williamsfield, a village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 20 miles N of Youngstown. The post-office is West Williamsfield

Williamsford, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles from Chateaufort

Williams Grove, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co. Pa. about 16 miles SSE. of Clearfield

Williams Mill, a post-village of Cumberland co. Pa., 13 miles SW of Harrisburg

Williams Mills, a post-hamlet of Lucasburg co. Va. 6 miles from Keyaville

Williams, Mount, Colo. a mountain in lat. 39° 51' N., lon. 106° 19' W. Height, 11 413 feet

Williamson, a county in the S. part of Illinois has an area of 443 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Salina River and several affluents of the Big Muddy River Coal is found here Capital, Marion Pop. in 1890, 22,220 in 1900 27 798

Williamson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Harpeth River Capital, Franklin Pop. in 1890 26,321 in 1900 26 429

Williamson, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1169 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Gabriel River and also drained by Brushy and Salado creeks Capital, Georgetown Pop. in 1890 26 909 in 1900, 28,072

Williamson, a post-village of Pike co., Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Eubank Pop. 165

Williamson, a banking post-village in Williamson township (town) Wayne co. N.Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. about 25 miles E by N of Rochester The town is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8876 of the village, about 850

Williamson, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. 13 miles SW of Chambersburg

Williamson, a banking post-village, capital of Mingo co., W. Va. on the Big Sandy River and on the Norfolk and Western R. 49 miles SSE of Kanawha It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 600

WilliamSPORT, a banking city capital of Warren co. Ind. on the right bank of the Wabash River and on the Wabash R., 25 miles WSW of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 1945

WilliamSPORT, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky. The banking point is Paintsville. Pop. 250

WilliamSPORT, a banking post-town of Washington co. Md. on the Potomac River at the mouth of Conococheague Creek and on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland R. 1 miles SW of Hagerstown It is surrounded by picturesque scenery and has a tannery brick yards, etc. Pop. in 1900 1473

WilliamSPORT, a hamlet of Emmets co. N. Dak. about 35 miles (direct) SE. by E of Bismarck

WilliamSPORT, a banking post-village of Pickaway co. Ohio, on Deer Creek and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. about 9 miles W of Circleville. Pop. in 1900 547

WilliamSPORT, a city the capital of Lycoming co. Pa., beautifully situated in the midst of high hills on the N. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 94 miles N by W of Harrisburg on the Northern Central the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It is attractively laid out, with several parks and a number of notable public buildings, government building city hall, masonic temple, cathedral (Rothlieh rite) etc. The city whose vast boom has a capacity of 300 000 000 feet of lumber is the greatest lumber market in the state Its other industries comprise coal, and manufactures of iron and steel, engines and boilers, agricultural implements, wire-rope, hand-instruments, leather furniture, glass, sewing-machines, silk rubber wood-alcohol, etc. WilliamSPORT is the seat of Dickinson Seminary The place is a popular summer resort. Pop. in 1890, 27,132 in 1900, 28,757

WilliamSPORT, a post-village of Maury co. Tenn., on the Duck River 12 miles W of Columbia

WilliamSPORT, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 24 miles E. of Keyser

Williams River, Vt. rises in Windsor co. and enters the Connecticut River about 34 miles above Bellows Falls

Williamston, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich. on the Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles E by S of Lansing Pop. in 1900, 1113

Williamsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Martin co., N. C. on the S. bank of the Roanoke River about 100 miles E. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 912.

Williamsburg, a banking post-town of Anderson co. S. C. on the Southern R. 18 miles E. by W. of Greenville. It has manufactures of cottons cotton-wood oil, and phosphates. Pop. in 1900 981.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. 45 miles SE. of Indianapolis.

Williamsburg, a village of Chickasaw co. Iowa, on the Wapipitow River 20 miles N. by E. of Paverly.

Williamsburg, a post-station of Jefferson co., Kan. on the Atchafalaya River.

Williamsburg, a banking post-town capital of Grant co. Ky. on the Green and Crescent Route, 43 miles N. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900 412.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. in Williamstown township (town) on the Housatonic River and on the Boston and Maine R. 5 miles NW. of North Adams. It is in a fertile mountain valley which is noted for its beautiful scenery. Williamstown is the seat of Williams College, which was opened in 1783, and had in 1903 an attendance of 423 students and a library containing about 35,000 volumes. Lat. of the Field Memorial Observatory, 42° 42' 30" N. lon. 73° 12' 36" W. The town has blanching and finishing works. Pop. of the town in 1900 1613.

Williamsburg, a banking post-town of Lewis co. Mo. on the North Faint River about 22 miles SW. of Keokuk Iowa. Pop. in 1900 221.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Gloucester co. N. J. on the Atlantic City R. 8 miles SW. of Aco. It has glass and glass-and industries, a cannery etc. Pop. about 1250.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamstown township (town), Oswego co. N. Y. on Fish Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 28 miles NW. of Rome. It has a cannery etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1023. of the village, about 800.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, 4 miles from Dunkirk.

Williamsburg, a banking post borough of Dauphin co. Pa., in a narrow valley on the Northern Central and the Williams Valley R. 20 miles E. of Millersburg. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1900 2634.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamstown township (town) Orange co. Vt. 12 miles S. of Montpelier on the Central Vermont R. It has granite works. Pop. of the town in 1900 1610.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Wood co. W. Va. on the Ohio River about 10 miles above Parkersburg and 4 miles below Marietta, Ohio on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 400.

Williamsburg, a township (town) of Dodge co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1915.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Glenbury co. On tario, on the Riverdale and Hamilton, 13 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 550.

Williamsburg, a seaport and municipality of Victoria, Australia, in the co. of Bunka, at the mouth of the Yarra Yarra River 9 miles by rail 144 of Melbourne. Lat. of observatory, 37° 53' 7" N. lon. 144° 54' 32" E. Its chief industrial establishments are the patent ship, floating dock, ship-building yards, and a navy depot. Pop. in 1901 14,633.

Williamsburg Station, a post-village of Berkshire co. Mass. The banking point is Williamstown. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 550.

Williamsburg, a post-office of Sussex co. Det.

Williamsburg, a banking post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900 573.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Worcester co. Mass., about 18 miles SW. of Fitchburg.

Williamsburg, a village of Cass co. Mich. about 23 miles E. by N. of Niles. Pop. about 100.

Williamsburg, a post-station of Granada co. Miss.

Williamsburg, a post-city of Wayne co. Mo. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 64 miles E. of Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900 115.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y., on Eleven Mile Creek 3 miles NNE. of Buffalo, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900 900.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., on a small affluent of the West River about 12 miles NW. of Brattleboro.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va., 29 miles from Mulberry.

Williamsburg, a post-station of Mathews co., Va., on the East River, 24 miles from Matthews.

Willich, a village of Rhinish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Krefeld. 1 up in 1900 5433.

Williford, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Imboden or Mammoth Spring. Pop. 100.

Willimansett, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of foundry castings, brick, etc.

Willimantic, a river of Tolland co. Conn., is formed by three branches near Stafford Springs, runs southward, and joins the Naugatuck River to form the Shetucket near Willimantic.

Willimantic, a city of Windham co. Conn., on the Willimantic River 10 miles NW. of Norwich on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central Vermont R. It contains a state normal training-school and has extensive manufactures of cotton and silk-thread cotton and silk goods machinery etc. The river here affords abundant hydraulic power. Pop. in 1900 8937.

Willimantic, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co. Me. The banking point is Ureter or Guilford. Pop. in 1900 419.

Willingham, a township of Burlington co. N. J. Pop. in 1900 673.

Willingham, a post-village of Worth co. Ga. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sylvester. Pop. 225.

Willington, a town of England, co. of Durham, 34 miles N. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. in 1901 7887.

Willington, a post-village in Willington township (town), Tolland co. Conn. about 14 miles N. of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900 885.

Willington, a post-town of Abbeville co. S. C. on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. about 50 miles NW. of Augusta, Ga. 1 up in 1900 361.

Willington (Gom) (Kee), a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 3 miles WSW. of North Shields. Pop. in 1901 7941.

Willink, a post-village of Erie co. N. Y. on Casenovia Creek 1 mile from the village of East Aurora.

Willink's Creek, Niagara co. N. Y. falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

Willis, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation. I. T.

Willis, a banking city of Brown co. Kas., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 187.

Willis, a post-village of Washington co. Mich. on the Kalamazoo R. The banking point is 1 up in 1900 187.

Willis, a post-village of Montgomery co. Tex. on the International and Great Northern R., 47 miles N. of Houston. It has saw mills.

Willis, a post-hamlet of Floyd co. Ga.

Willisburg, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles WNW. of Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. about 1600.

Willisburg, a post-village of Washington co. Ky. about 48 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. 125.

Willis Creek, a post-hamlet of Bladen co. N. C., on the Cape Fear River 16 miles below Fayetteville.

Willis River, a small affluent of the James River, Va. which it joins near Cartersville.

Williston, a post-village of Caroline co. Md. Pop. about 80.

Williston, a banking post-town capital of Williams co. N. Dak. on the Great Northern R. 122 miles W. of Minot. It has coal and other interests. 1 up in 1900 763.

Williston, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio. The banking point is Toledo.

Williston, a post-station of Potter co. Pa., about 26 miles N. of Emporium.

Williston, a banking post-town of Barnwell co., S. C., on the Southern R. 21 miles SSE. of Aiken. It has a cotton-gin and knitting mills. Pop. in 1900 417.

Williston, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Southern R. Pop. about 150.

Williston, a post-village in Williston township (town) Chittenden co., Vt., about 8 miles ESE. of Burlington near Williston station of the Central Vermont R. The town is bounded on the N. by the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900 1176.

Willistown, a post-town of Levy co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900 184.

Willistown, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1413.

Willistown Inn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 18 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Willisville, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. The banking point is Prescott.

Willaville, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Campbell Hill or Ava. Pop. in 1900, 398

Willbourn, a small town of England in Somerset, 14 miles NW of Taunton

Willburt, a post-town of Mendocino co. Cal. on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Ukiah. It has lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 791

Willmar, a banking post-village, capital of Kandiyohi co., Minn. on a small lake and on the Great Northern R. 90 miles W of St. Paul. It is the seat of Willmar Seminary and has grain-elevators and manufactures of flour, lumber, gasoline engines, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3409

Willmarthville, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., 10 miles NE of Kirksville.

Willmott, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Pittsburgh. Coal is mined here.

Willapa (or **Willapah**) River, Wash. rises in Chahalis co. and enters Shoalwater Bay in Pacific co.

Willoughby, a banking post-village of Lake co. Ohio on the Chagrin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York Chicago and St. Louis R., 18 miles NE of Cleveland. It has manufactures of farming implements, clay working machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1753

Willoughby, a village of Orleans co., Vt. The banking point is Barton

Willoughby, or **Willoughby North**, a suburb of Sydney New South Wales, from which it is 5 miles N. Pop. about 4500

Willoughby Cape, the E point of Rangoon Island, South Australia.

Willoughby Lake, a lake and summer-resort of Orleans co. Vt. about 24 miles N of St. Johnsbury. The lake is 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. Willoughby Mountains is near this lake.

Willow, a post-village of Dallas co. Ark. The banking point is Fordyce.

Willow, a banking post-town capital of Glenn co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R., 67 miles NNW of Woodland. Pop. in 1900, 893

Willow, a village of Jo Daviess co. Ill. 13 miles SW of Lena. Pop. 66

Willow, a post-village of Hancock co. Ind. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 123

Willow, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Wayne. Pop. 100

Willow, a post-village of Gates co. N. C. The banking point is Suffolk. Va.

Willow, a post-village of Cayahoga co. Ohio.

Willow, a post-village of Pleasant co. W. Va.

Willow, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1037

Willowbrook, a post-hamlet of Monroe co. W. Va.

Willowbrook, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co. Mo. 4 miles from Agency.

Willowbrook, a hamlet of Coshocton co. Ohio, 3 miles from Franklin station.

Willow City, a banking city of Bottineau co. N. Dak. in a grain and stock raising region, 17 miles SE of Bottineau, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Willow City, a post-village of Gillespie co., Tex. The banking point is Fredericksburg.

Willow Creek, Umatilla co., Oregon enters the Columbia River.

Willow Creek, Wis. rises in Waushara co. and enters Poygan Lake.

Willowcreek, a post-village of Gallatin co. Mont. about 70 miles S by E of Helena, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 100

Willowcreek, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley R., 8 miles WNW of Ithaca.

Willowdale, a post-station of Kingman co. Kan.

Willowdale, a hamlet of Chester co. Pa. is a rural free-delivery of Kennett Square.

Willowdale, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio. The banking point is Richmond.

Willowdale, a post-village of Sullivan co. N. Y., about 37 miles N of Port Jervis. Pop. about 300

Willowdale, a post-village of Saratoga co. N. Y.

Willow Grove, a village of Keosauqua co. Del. about 9 miles SW of Dover. Pop. 110

Willowgrove, a village of Gloucester co., N. J., is a rural free-delivery of Newfield.

Willow Grove (officially, **Willowgrove**) a post-village and pleasure-resort of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13 miles N of the centre of Philadelphia.

Willowgrove, a post-station of Clay co., Tenn.

Willowgrove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River.

Willowhill, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 500

Willowhill, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg.

Willow Hole, a village of Madison co., Tex., 23 miles NE of Bryan.

Willow Lake, a banking post-town of Clark co. S. Dak., 32 miles SW of Watertown on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 210

Willowmore, a town of Cape Colony, capital of the district of Willowmore, 135 miles WNW of Port Elizabeth. It has sulphur springs. Pop. about 800

Willowpoint, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev.

Willowpoint, a post-village of Wise co. Tex. Pop. 75

Willowraoch, a post-village of Modoc co. Cal., near the R. thence of Goose Lake, about 200 miles NE of Red Bluff. Pop. 200

Willow River, Richland co. Wis. is a small stream which flows southward and enters the Pine River.

Willow River, a small stream of Wisconsin enters the St. Croix River at Hudson.

Willow River, a post-village of Pine co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Carlton.

Willows, a post-hamlet of Laverie co. Md.

Willows, a post-station of Gilliam co. Oregon.

Willowshade, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co. Ky., 23 miles ESE of Glasgow.

Willow Spring, a post-village of Wake co. N. C. The banking point is Raleigh.

Willowsprings, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe R., 18 miles SW of Chicago.

Willow Springs, a village of Douglas co. Kan. 10 miles S by W of Lawrence.

Willow Springs, a banking city of Howell co., Mo. on the Price System 51 miles (direct) W of Vanburen. Pop. in 1900, 1079

Willowsprings, a post-village of Columbia co. Pa., about 18 miles ENE of Danville.

Willow Springs, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 952

Willowstreet, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa., 6 miles S by E of Lancaster.

Willowton, a post-village of Mercer co. W. Va. Pop. 75

Willowtown, a post-station of Taylor co. Ky.

Willowton, a post-station of Jackson co. W. Va.

Willowwood, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ohio.

Williboro, a post-village in Williboro township (town) Essex co., N. Y. on the Bequet River about 2 miles W of Lake Champlain and 14 miles SW of Burlington. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1523 of the village about 750

Williboro Point, a post-hamlet of Essex co. N. Y., on Lake Champlain, 9 miles from Burlington, Vt.

Willis Creek, Ala. enters the Coosa River about 0 miles below Gadsden.

Willis Creek, Ohio, enters the Muskingum River about 9 miles E of Coshocton.

Willis Creek, a village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on a stream of its own name 20 miles NNE of Zanesville.

Willisville, a post-village of Tingo co., N. Y. on the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh Valley R. 14 miles N by W of Owego.

Willshire, a banking post-village of Ven Wert co. Ohio, on the St. Mary's River and on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. 25 miles WSW of Dolphus, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 560

Willis Mountain, a ridge extending from the SW part of Bedford co. Pa. E. of Willis Creek, into Allegheny co., Md.

Willispoint, a banking post-town of Van Zandt co. Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R., 47 miles E of Dallas. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1547

Willmar, a post-town of Drew co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 8 miles (direct) E by N of Warren its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 544

Willmer, a post-village of Mobile co. Ala. on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Mobile.

Willmor, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Dallas.

Willmor, a post-village of British Columbia, 80 miles from Golden, its banking point.

Willmording, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co. Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles ESE of Pitt-

burg. It has manufactures of ship-brakes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4179.

Wilmington, Wilmore-dan', a village of Prussia, 3 miles SW of Berlin. Pop. in 1890, 2911; in 1900, 26,071.

Wilmotte, a post-village of Cook co. Ill. on the Northwestern Line, 14 miles N of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2300.

Wilmington, a post-station of Walker co., Ala. Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Union co. Ark. on the Washita River about 34 miles SE of Camden.

Wilmington, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean and on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles E. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 700.

Wilmington, a city port of entry, and capital of New * castle co. Del. is situated on the Delaware River and on Brandywine and Christina creeks, 27 miles SW of Philadelphia and 80 miles NE of Baltimore, Md. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio R. Lat. 39° 45' N. Wilmington, the chief commercial and manufacturing centre of Delaware, is built on hilly ground, the summit of which is about 250 feet above tide-water and commands an extensive view of the Delaware River. The city is regularly planned, has wide and straight streets, and contains among its more notable public buildings and institutions a government building, court-house, state hospital for the insane, home for friendless and destitute children, Ferris Industrial School, Delaware Industrial School a normal school, the Friends School and natural history association (with cabinet). The Old Sweden Church, which was built in 1693, marks the site of the oldest permanent Swedish settlement in the Delaware Valley. Market Street is the chief business centre. Delaware Avenue, one of the finest of the residence streets. Wilmington has vast and varied manufacturing industries, which embrace ship yards iron- and steel-works, and manufactures of railway-cars, car-wheels, bridges, boilers, paper making machinery carriages paper maroon leather valenstedt thre, cotton flour etc. It is the seat of one of the largest powder-manufacturing establishments in the world, with a plant located a short distance from the city. River steamboats ply regularly between Wilmington and Philadelphia. The Brandywine Creek near Wilmington flows through attractive scenery. Pop. in 1870, 36,841 in 1880, 42,478 in 1890, 61,431, in 1900, 76,500.

Wilmington, a village of Greene co., Ill., 1 mile from Drake station. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Wilmington, a banking city of Will co., Ill. on the Kankakee River and on the Chicago and Alton R., 13 miles S by W of Joliet. It has a flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1420.

Wilmington, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind. 3 miles W of Aurora. Pop. about 300.

Wilmington, a post-village of Wabash co., Kan. 7 miles W of Burlingame. Pop. about 75.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township (town) Middlesex co. Mass. on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles N of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1500.

Wilmington, a village of Houston co. Minn., about 40 miles S of Winona.

Wilmington, a post-village and resort in Wilmington township (town) Essex co. N. Y. at the base of Whiteface Mountain a peak of the Adirondacks about 30 miles SW of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 634.

Wilmington, a city port of entry and capital of New Hanover co. N. C. is situated on the E. or left bank of the Cape Fear River about 20 miles from its mouth and 134 miles SSE of Raleigh on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. Lat. 34° 15' N. It is the largest and most important commercial town in the state. Among its more notable public buildings and institutions are the Federal building city hall, national marine hospital city and county hospital, and Masonic temple. Wilmington has a large export trade in cotton lumber and naval stores, and has dye-works, railroad-shops, and manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, lumber paints and oils, etc. The city is in direct steamship communication with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports. Pop. in 1870, 12,448, in 1890, 17,350 in 1900, 20,046 in 1900, 20,076.

Wilmington, a banking city capital of Clinton co., Ohio in Union township on the Baltimore and Ohio South western and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R. 85 miles NE of Cincinnati. It is the seat of Wilmington College (Friends), which was organized in 1871 and has bridge-works, manufactures of sugar bits, spoken, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3013.

Wilmington, a township of Lawrence co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 918.

Wilmington, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township (town), Windham co., Vt. on the Deerfield River and on the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington R. about 10 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the town in 1890, 1231; of the village, 418.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., after the Rivanna River, about 20 miles SE. of Charlottesville.

Wilmington Island, Ga., at the mouth of the Savannah River is enclosed on the NE and NW by small sections of the Savannah River. Length 5 miles.

Wilmont, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Wilmore, a banking post-village of Jessamine co., Ky. on the Queen and Crescent Route, 5 miles S of Nicholasville. Pop. about 450.

Wilmore, a post-borough of Cambria co. Pa. on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R. 25 miles SW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Wilmot, a banking post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Wilmot, a post-village of Noble co. Ind. about 33 miles WNW of Fort Wayne.

Wilmot, a post-village of Cowley co. Kan. The banking point is Winsford.

Wilmot, a post-village of Tuscola co. Mich. on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. The banking point is Kingston.

Wilmot, a post-village in Wilmot township (town), Merrimack co. N. H. 15 miles NW of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 563.

Wilmot, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 18 miles SW of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Wilmot, a township and village in the SE. part of Bradford co., Pa. about 20 miles WNW of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1444.

Wilmot, a banking post-town of Roberts co. S. Dak., 18 miles NW of Mitchell, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Wilmot, a post-village of Kenosha co. Wis. on the Fox River about 25 miles SW of Racine. Pop. 200.

Wilmot, a post-village of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Annapolis River about 40 miles from its entrance into Annapolis Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 35 miles NW of Halifax.

Wilmotville, a post-village in Wilmot township (town), Merrimack co., N. H. about 20 miles NW of Concord and 4 miles NW of Mount Kearsarge. Pop. about 360.

Wilmotville, a town of Reginald, in Chebroke 8 miles SW of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 7381.

Wilmot, a post-village of Frontenac co. Ontario, 31 miles N of Kingston.

Wilmot, a post-township (town) forming the N. extremity of Herkimer co. N. Y. It has a mountainous surface which is mostly covered with forests and diversified by numerous lakes. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Wilms, a government and town of Ramia. See VILMA.

Wilms, a post-village of Harford co. Md., 7 miles N of Magnolia.

Wilms, a village and township (town) of Jefferson co., N. Y. The post-office is Carthage. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including Carthage) 5172.

Wilms, a village of Washington co. Pa. The banking point is California or Brownville.

Wilms, a hamlet of Lithuania co., Minn.

Wilmsden, a small town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles SE of Keighley.

Wilsdruff, Wil's-druff a town of Saxony 9 miles W of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3757.

Wilsey, a banking post-village of Morris co. Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Wilseyville, N. Y. See WILLIAMSVILLE.

Wilseyville, a post-office of Delaware co. Ohio.

Wilsmack, Wil's-mack a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg 66 miles NW of Potsdam. Pop. about 2000.

Wilson, a county in the SE. part of Kansas has an area of 376 sq. m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and is partly drained by the Fall River. Coal petroleum, and salt are found here. Capital, Fredonia. Pop. in 1900, 15,259 in 1900, 15,421.

Wilson, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 393 sq. m. It is intersected by Moonsin Creek and also drained by Contentment Creek. Capital Wilson. Pop. in 1890, 10,444 in 1900, 22,300.

Wilson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 352 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 27,148 in 1900, 27,078.

Wilson, a county in the south-central part of Texas. Area, 784 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio

River Capital, Flowerville. Pop. in 1898, 14,666; in 1900, 18,061.

Wilson, a post-station of Livingston co., Ill.

Wilson, a post-station of Shelby co., Ind.

Wilson, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I.T.

Pop. 80

Wilson, a banking city of Ellsworth co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. about 16 miles NW of Ellsworth.

Wilson, a banking post-town of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1890, 479.

Wilson, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich. on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Escanaba.

Wilson, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., 8 miles S. by W. of Winona.

Wilson, a post-village in Wilson township (town), Niagara co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario about 23 miles N of Buffalo, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has a good harbor, iron-foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements and gas-generators. Pop. in 1890, 612; of the town, 2681.

Wilson, a post-town, capital of Wilson co., N. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line, about 44 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has tobacco interests and manufactures of cottons, cottonseed oil, sundry products, carriages and wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3525.

Wilson, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 26 miles SE. of Hillsboro.

Wilson, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. It has steel- and tubing works.

Wilson, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Wilson, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va.

Wilson, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 32 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. 275.

Wilson, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis.

Pop. in 1900, 1078.

Wilsonburg, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 4 miles W. of Clarkshurg.

Coal is mined here.

Wilsoncreek, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Wash., on the Great Northern R.

Wilsonie, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va.

Wilson Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 10 miles N. by E. of Salem.

Wilson Mills, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River, about 18 miles E. by N. of Cleveland.

Wilson, Mount, Cole's mountain in lat. 37° 58' N., lon. 107° 50' W. near the source of the Dolomieu River, Heligoland, 4,260 feet.

Wilson's, a hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn. about 15 miles NW of Knoxville.

Wilson's, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg.

Wilson's Bench, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. end of Campbell Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, 3 miles from Eastport, Me.

Wilson's Creek, a small tributary of the White River in southwestern Missouri. On its banks, not far from Springfield, an engagement took place between the Federals and Confederates on Aug. 10, 1861, in which the Union commander General Nathaniel Lyon lost his life.

Wilson's Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. on the Magalloway River, about 60 miles NNW of Paris.

Wilson's Mills, a post-village of Johnston co., N. C., on the Southern R. 23 miles SE of Raleigh.

Wilson's Mills, a post-station of Crawford co., Pa.

Wilson's Promontory, in the British colony of Victoria, forms the E. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass Strait. It is about 2000 feet above the sea.

Wilson's Store, a hamlet of Stokes co., N. C. 20 miles N. of Winston.

Wilsonville, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala., on the Southern R., 28 miles SW of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Wilsonville, a post village of Windham co., Conn., about 10 miles S. of Worcester, Mass. It has a factory of woollens.

Wilsonville, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky. about 20 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Wilsonville, a banking post-town of Parnas co., Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Wilster, a town of Prussia in Holstein on the Wilsterkanal, 6 miles NNW of Glinde. It has extensive manufactures of tobacco and leather and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 5134.

Wilton, a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles WNW of Salisbury. It has a fine church in the Lombard style. About a mile from the town is Wilton

House, containing valuable collections of paintings and sculptures. Since the time of Elizabeth, Wilton has been famous for its manufacture of carpets. Pop. in 1901, 2263.

Wilton, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. Pop. about 450.

Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Wilton township (town) on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles S. of Danbury. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1896.

Wilton, or Wilton Junction, a banking post-town of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 12 miles N. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Wilton, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Barbourville.

Wilton, a post-village in Wilton township (town), Franklin co., Me. 7 miles SW of Farmington. The town has manufactures of woollen goods, boots etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1647. Wilton station on the Maine Central R. is 24 miles SW of Farmington.

Wilton, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn. The banking point is Bemidji.

Wilton, a post-village of Boone co., Mo. on the Missouri River, 18 miles above Jefferson City.

Wilton, a post-village and summer resort in Wilton township (town), Hillsboro co., N. H. on the Souhegan River and on the Boston and Maine R. 15 miles WNW of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1006.

Wilton, a post-village of Saratoga co., N. Y. in Wilton township (town) about 7 miles N. by E. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 969.

Wilton, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N. C. about 20 miles N. of Raleigh.

Wilton, a banking post-village of McLean co., N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 240.

Wilton, a post-station of Middlesex co., Va.

Wilton, a banking post village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles ESE. of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Wilton, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Wilton, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 16 miles from Kingston.

Wilton Center, a village of Will co., Ill. 16 miles SE. of Joliet, is a rural free-delivery of Menasha.

Wilton Junction, Iowa. See WILSON.

Wilton Springs, a post-office of Cooke co., Tenn.

Wiltshire, a county of England, in its S. part, bounded by Hampshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester and Berkshire. Area, 1350 sq. m. The surface is undulating and the chalk formations are a prominent feature. The centre of the county is occupied by the table-land of Salisbury Plain. The principal rivers are the Somerset Avon (which flows into the estuary of the Severn), the Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and the Thames in the extreme N. Wiltshire is pre-eminently a pastoral region. Sheep-raising is extensively carried on and Wiltshire ham cheese and butter are in repute.

Among the manufactured products are the cloths and carpets. Among the archaeological curiosities is Stonehenge, Capital Salisbury. Pop. in 1891, 262,551; in 1901, 271,394.

Wils, +ils, or Wilts, a town of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, on the Wilts, 10 miles NW of Diekirch. Pop. in 1900, 4000.

Wimberly, a post village of Hays co., Tex. The banking point is San Marcos.

Wimbledom, a town of England, in Surrey, 8 miles SW of St. Paul's, London. It is a popular place of residence of Londoners. It was formerly noted as the meeting place of the National Rifle Association since transferred to Bisley. There are remains of an ancient British earthwork. Pop. in 1891, 25,777; in 1901, 41,652.

Wimbledom, a banking city of Barnes co., N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Wimborne-Minster, a town of England, co. of Dorset, at the confluence of the Stour and the Allen, 7 miles N. of Poole. It has a noted medieval church. Pop. in 1901, 3696.

Wimortons, a village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Slipperyrock.

Wimmers, a river of Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows NW and N. through Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albury. It gives name to an extensive partially settled district, S. of the river Murray.

Wimmers, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Scranton.

Wimmis, +im mis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 31 miles SE of Bern, on the Simme.

Windsor, *Windsor*, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, province of Westphalia, in a detached district, between Baden and Strickberg, on the Moselle, 7 miles NNW of Hildesheim. It was a free city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. Pop. in 1900, 5157.

Winnsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Putnam co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles NNW of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 1684.

Winchester, a village of Fulton co., Ohio, 5 miles N of Deba.

Winnetka, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon. The banking point is Toledo.

Windsor, *Windsor*, or **Wynburg**, *Wynburg*, a town of the Orange River Colony in a district of its own name, 67 miles (direct) NE of Bloemfontein. It is the oldest town in the region and is the chief market in a great sheep and cattle district.

Windsor, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles (direct) ESE of Clearfield.

Winchester, a small town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Galt, 25 miles S of Bath.

Winchester, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles NE of Cheltenham.

Winchester, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Brownwood.

Winchester, a post-village of a decayed town of England, one of the cinque ports, in Sussex near its E. extremity 2 miles SW of Rye. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages, and has preserved some interesting memorials of its past in some of the city gates, a church, etc. Pop. about 700. Old Winchester, which existed in the Roman period close at the mouth of the Rother 2 miles distant, and was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287.

Winchester, or **Elmville**, a post-village of Heron co., Ontario, 8 miles from Granton.

Winchester, a banking post-village in Winchester township (town) Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine R., 34 miles NW of Worcester. The town which contains several villages, has manufactures of cottons, toys, woodware, machinery hardware and leather. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5001.

Winchester Springs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Winchester. It has manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 630.

Winchester (*Latin* *Regium*) a municipal and parliamentary borough of England capital of Hampshire, on the right bank of the Itchen 12 miles ENE of Southampton, and 62 miles SW of London. The city has been uninterruptedly the seat of a bishopric since early Saxon times and is its old cathedral, of which no traces remain the Saxon kings of England were crowned and most of them buried. The present cathedral one of the longest churches in the world (560 feet) shows every style of architecture from Norman to Perpendicular and presents an imposing interior which contains among other interesting tombs those of Jane Austen and Isaac Walton. After the cathedral the most interesting feature of the town is Winchester School or the College of St. Mary Winton dating from the fourteenth century. It is one of the leading public schools of England, and is still in part housed in its imposing mediæval buildings. Among other objects of interest are the splendid hall of a mediæval palace, now used as the county court, containing the so-called King Arthur's Round Table the remains of Hyde Abbey in which King Alfred was buried and, about a mile from the town the hospital of St. Cross, dating from the twelfth century and containing a beautiful church. A colossal statue of King Alfred was erected in the Broadway in 1901 in connection with the millennium celebration of that year. In the fourteenth century Winchester was the principal seat of the woolen manufacture in England, and had an extensive foreign trade. Pop. in 1901, 29,929.

Winchester, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. about 250.

Winchester, a township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn. It contains Winsted borough. Pop. in 1900, 7763.

Winchester, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 19 miles ESW of Fort Valley.

Winchester, a post-village of Nez Percé co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston. It has lumbering industries.

Winchester, a banking city capital of Scott co., Ill., on Sandy Creek and on the Burlington Route, about 15 miles SW of Jacksonville. It has coal-mining and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1711.

Winchester, a banking city capital of Randolph co., Ind., on the White River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Grand Rapids and Jackson R., 34 miles N of Richmond. It has manufactures of lumber, butter tub staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8798.

Winchester, a village of Van Buren co., Iowa, about 15 miles S by E of Fairfield.

Winchester, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 25 miles W of Leavenworth. Pop. about 454.

Winchester, a city capital of Clark co., Ky., on the Lexington and Eastern and other railroads, 18 miles E of Lexington. It is the seat of Kentucky Wesleyan College (Methodist Episcopal South), and has flouring mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5964.

Winchester, a residential post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles NNW of Boston. It is the birthplace of George Bancroft and Theodore Parker. The town has a state asylum a home for aged people, etc. and manufactures of leather machinery and watch hands. Middlesex Falls is partly in the town. Pop. in 1900, 7248.

Winchester, a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 1 mile E of the Chickasaw River and 37 miles N by W of Mobile.

Winchester, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., about 14 miles SW of Kansas, Iowa. Pop. 160.

Winchester, a banking post-village in Winchester township (town) Cheshire co., N. H., on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles ESW of Keene. The town has a tannery and box-factory. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2274.

Winchester, a post-village of Union co., N. C.

Winchester, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 55 miles E of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 796.

Winchester, Preble co., Ohio. See CHARTA.

Winchester, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the North Fork of the Umpqua, 5 miles N of Roseburg.

Winchester, a banking post-town capital of Franklin co., Tenn., on a fork of the Elk River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 70 miles W by N of Chattanooga. It contains a normal school and has extensive nurseries and fruit farms. Pop. in 1900, 1334.

Winchester, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., about 70 miles ESE of Austin on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R.

Winchester, an independent city seat of justice of Frederick co., Va., 50 miles N by W of Washington, D. C., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cumberland Valley R. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country which is part of the great valley of Virginia, and contains Fairfax Hall (College) the Valley Female College, and the Shenandoah Valley Academy. It has extensive manufactures of gloves and leather woolsen goods paper, lumber products flour and distilled liquors. National and Confederate cemeteries are located here. Winchester figured prominently in the operations of the Civil War. On March 23, 1862, the Confederates under Jackson were repulsed at Kernstown 4 miles S of the city. On Sept. 19, 1864, Sheridan defeated Early on Opequan Creek, in the vicinity. On Sept. 22, Sheridan won a second victory over Early at Fisher's Hill between Winchester and Woodstock. On Oct. 19, Early surprised the Federal forces at Cedar Creek about 20 miles from the city during the absence of Sheridan who galloped up in time to convert a defeat into a decisive victory. Pop. in 1900, 5161.

Winchester, a village in Winchester township (town), Winnebago co., Wis., about 12 miles W of Menasha. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1641.

Winchester, or **Chesterville**, a banking post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the river Nation 19 miles E of Morrisburg on the Canadian Pacific R. It has manufactures of stoves, sash and doors and woodlens. Pop. in 1901, 1181.

Winchester Center, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 34 miles WSW of Winsted. It has manufactures of saddles, leather, etc.

Winchester Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Dundas co., Ontario, 12 miles from Morrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Windsor, *Windsor* (Rue *Financière*; *Little*, *Foster*, *Windsor*), a seaport of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Windau 100 miles NW of Mitau. Pop. in 1897, 7132.

Windsor, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles (direct) NE of Somerset. It has coal-mining and other industries.

Windecker, *Windecker*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Elbe. Pop. about 1600.

Windageerstan, a chain of small lakes in Canada, W of Lake Superior.

Winder, a banking post-town of Grimsby, Jackson, and Walton co. Ga., on the Gainesville Midland R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 23 miles (direct) S. by E of Gainesville. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 1145.

Windermere, a town of England, co. of Westmorland, 7 miles WNW of Kendal. Pop. in 1001, 2379.

Windermere, a village of Tolland co. Conn. 15 miles NE. of Hartford and 2 miles NW of Rockville, its post-station.

Windermere, a resort of Muskoka district, Ontario, on Muskoka Lake, 25 miles from Bracebridge.

Windermere, a post-village of British Columbia, 64 miles from Golden, its banking point.

Windermere (or Wimmermere) Lake, one of the finest and the largest of the lakes of England, on the borders of the co. of Westmorland and Lancashire is 10 1/2 miles in length by 1-1 mile in width and discharges its surplus waters southward by the Leven into Morecambe Bay. In its centre is a group of islands. Rowmen is on its E. side and Ambleside near its N. extremity. Height above sea-level 124 feet depth 210 feet.

Windfall, a banking city of Tipton co. Ind., on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 23 miles NNW of Anderson. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Windgap, a post-borough of Northampton co. Pa. near the Kittatinny Mountain 13 miles N by W of Easton, on the Central R. of New Jersey and other railroads. It has slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Windgelle, the name of two western summits of the Tiedt group of the Alps, Switzerland about 9 miles SE of Fischen. Gross Windgelle 10 470 feet, and Klein Windgelle 9800 feet.

Windham, the northeasternmost county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts. Area, 615 sq. m. It is intersected by the Quinebaug River and also drained by the Shetucket, Naugatuck and Moosung rivers. Capital Putnam. Pop. in 1890, 43,156 in 1900, 46,861.

Windham, the southeasternmost county of Vermont, borders on Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Area, 788 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River is intersected by the West River and also drained by the Deerfield River and other streams. Capital Newfane. Pop. in 1890, 26,547 in 1900, 20,953.

Windham, a post-village of Windham co. Conn. in Windham township (town) 3 miles ESE. of Willimantic and about 14 miles N. of Norwich. The town is drained by the Shetucket River and contains the city of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1008, 16,197 of the village about 350.

Windham, a township (town) of Cumberland co. Me. about 10 miles NW of Portland is contiguous to Sebago Lake and is drained by the Presumpscot River. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Windham, a post-village in Windham township (town), Rockingham co. N. H. about 6 miles ENE of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 641.

Windham, a post-village and resort of Greene co. N. Y. in Windham township (town) near the Catskill Mountains, 27 miles W. by N. of Catskill. Pop. about 450, of the town in 1900, 1537.

Windham, a post-village of Portage co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 12 miles ENE of Arcadia. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Windham, a post-township of Bradford co. Pa. about 12 miles S. by W. of Owego, N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 860.

Windham, a township of Wyoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Windham, a post-township (town) of Windham co. Vt., about 34 miles NE. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Windham Center, a post-village in Windham township (town) Cumberland co. Me. 13 miles NW of Portland.

Windham Center, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. about 18 miles ENE of Towanda.

Windham Center, a post-village of Norfolk co. Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 10 miles NW of Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Windham Depot, a post-village in Windham township (town) Rockingham co. N. H. on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles NNW of Lawrence. Mass.

Windham Summit, a hamlet of Bradford co. Pa. 30 miles ESE. of Elmira N. Y.

Windhoek, a settlement of Cape Colony in Little Namaqualand, 18 miles from Ookiep.

Windisch, win'dish (and Fendomsen) a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles NE. of Aarau, near Brugg, on the Rhine. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Windisch-Matrei, win'dish ml-ty, a village of eastern Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, in the Isenthal, and in the district of Lienz.

Windmill Point, a cape of Lancaster co. Va. at the S. side of the entrance of the Rappahannock River into Chesapeake Bay. Another Windmill Point is in Prince George co. on the James River 10 miles below City Point.

Windom, a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ill.

Windom, a post-village of McPherson co. Kan. on the Atchafalaya Topeka and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Little River. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Windom, a banking post-village, capital of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Des Moines River and on the North western Line, 30 miles ENE. of Worthington. It has grain, flour and lumber interests and manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1944.

Windom, a post-village of St. Louis co. Minn. The banking point is Clayton.

Windom, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co. Pa.

Windom, a post-village of Roberts co. S. Dak. The banking point is Sisseton.

Windom, a banking post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Windowcliffe, a post-station of Putnam co. Tenn.

Windridge, a post-village of Greene co. Pa. The banking point is Cameron, W. Va.

Wind River, Wyo. rises in the Wind River Mountains in the W. part of the state, NW of Fremont Peak runs southward and joins the Big Horn River of which it is the virtual head-stream.

Wind River Mountains, Wyo. a range of the Rocky Mountains, running NW and SE and forming a dividing crest of the continent, the streams on the one side flowing into the Atlantic basin and those on the other into the Pacific. The Green River rises on the SW slope of this range, while many tributaries of the Wind River flow off on the other side. It culminates in Fremont Peak which has an altitude of 12,790 feet, and is the culminating point of the state.

Windischbach, winds bakh, a town of Bavaria, on the Franconian Resat, 10 miles SW of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1600.

Windshelm, winds him, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia 16 miles NNW of Ansbach. Pop. in 1900, 3558.

Windsor, win sgr or New Windsor, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames 21 miles W. by S. of London. It is connected with Eton on the N. bank of the river by a bridge. The place is famous as the site of Windsor Castle, since early times the principal seat of the British sovereigns. This great pile of buildings crowns a height in the midst of Little (or Home) Park whence a handsome avenue leads to Great Park and Windsor Forest, stretching far to the W. Begun by William the Conqueror and rebuilt under Edward III by William of Wykeham it was completely restored by George IV and Queen Victoria, being converted into one of the most magnificent royal residences in the world. The castle is divided into two courts the Upper and Lower Courts, which are separated by the Round Tower (until the middle of the seventeenth century used as a prison) which stands on an eminence 42 feet in height and is surrounded by a moat. On the NW side of the Lower Ward rises St. George's Chapel (or the chapel of the Knights of the Garter) a fine flamboyant Gothic structure, begun by Edward IV and completed by Henry VIII, with a handsome interior, beautiful choir and the tombs of many royal personages, including those of Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII and Jane Seymour and Charles I. Adjoining St. George's Chapel is the Albert Chapel built by Henry VII and sumptuously restored under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott by Queen Victoria, as a memorial to the Prince Consort. In the Upper Ward are the State and Visitors' Apartments, containing magnificent furniture and paintings, and the King's Private Apartments, housing some of the richest artistic treasures of England. Around the castle run terraces affording extensive and charming views of the surrounding country. A short distance from the castle is Frogmore, the mausoleum of Queen Victoria and her husband.

Windsor contains an interesting parish church and a town-hall, built in part by Sir Christopher Wren. At Old Windsor, 2 miles distant, stood the palace of the Saxon Kings. Pop. of Windsor in 1901, 13,958.

Windsor, a county in the E. part of Vermont, borders on New Hampshire. Area, 930 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River is intersected by the White River and is also drained by the Black and Quabsee rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the SE. part of the county is Acuteary Mon-

tain, 3320 feet high. Capital, Weststock. Pop. in 1890, 21,799, in 1906, 23,233.

Windsor, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in the valley of the Russian River, on the California Northwestern R., 9 miles NW of Santa Rosa.

Windsor, a town of Weld co., Colo., in Windsor precinct. Pop. in 1900 303.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town) Hartford co., Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles N of Hartford. It has manufacture of cigars and a counting factory. Windsor was settled in 1635. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2614, of the village, about 2500.

Windsor, a post-village of Alachua co. Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville or Gainesville. Pop. about 260.

Windsor, a banking city of Shelby co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash R., 12 miles W by S of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Windsor, a town of Clayton co. Iowa, in Farmersburg township. Pop. in 1900 143.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township (town) Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles E of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900 82.

Windsor, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., about 13 miles ENE of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900 607.

Windsor, a banking city of Henry co. Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado R., 21 miles SW of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900 1402.

Windsor, a township (town) of Hillsboro co., N H 20 miles SW of Concord. Pop. in 1900 33.

Windsor, a post-village of Mercer co., V J on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles SW of Hightstown.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town) Broome co. N Y on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 15 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has manufacture of whips. Pop. in 1900 730 of the town. 2067.

Windsor, a banking post-town capital of Bertie co., N C. on the Cambs River 20 miles WNW of Plymouth, on the Wellington and Powellville R. Pop. in 1900 697.

Windsor, a post-village of Ashtabula co. Ohio, near the Grand River about 34 miles E. of Cleveland.

Windsor, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 694.

Windsor, a post-village and township of York co. Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 13 miles SE of York. It has manufacture of cigars. Pop. of the town ship in 1900 2546.

Windsor, a post-village of Alton co., S C on the Southern R., 13 miles SSE of Alton.

Windsor, a post-village of Windsor co. Vt. in a township (town) of the same name, on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine R., about 33 miles ESE of Rutland. It contains the Vermont state prison and has a packing house and manufacture of hardware, boots and shoes, and machinery. Amctney Mountain is in the S part of the town. Pop. in 1900 1656, of the town 2110.

Windsor, a village of Isle of Wight co. Va. on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Suffolk or Smithfield. Pop. about 250.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township (town) Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 1/2 miles N of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900 1809.

Windsor, a banking town and port of entry capital of Hants co. Nova Scotia, on an arm of Minas Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic and the Midland R., 45 miles NW of Halifax. It is the seat of King's College, the oldest educational institution in Nova Scotia (chartered in 1783), and is a place of commercial importance in consequence of the extensive mines of limestone, gypsum, and other valuable minerals abounding in its vicinity. The town has cotton-mills, an iron-foundry, plaster works, ship-shed-docks, etc. It ranks second among the ship-owning ports of the Dominion. The town was visited by a destructive conflagration in 1897. Pop. in 1901 3599.

Windsor, a city and port of entry of Essex co. Ontario, on the Detroit River opposite Detroit, and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It is in a fruit region and has salt-industries and manufactures of chemicals, silver ware, etc. Many merchants in Detroit reside here. Pop. in 1900 16,939; in 1906 12,143.

Windsor, Ontario so Ontario. See Warrar.

Windsor, a borough of New South Wales, on the Macintyre River at the confluence of South Creek, 24

miles by rail NW of Sydney. It has an observatory. Pop. about 2000.

Windsor Castle. See Windsor (England).

Windsor Castle, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 15 miles N of Reading. Pop. about 300.

Windsor Junction, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles by rail from Halifax.

Windsor Locks, a post-village in Windsor Locks township (town), Hartford co. Conn., on the W bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles N by E. of Hartford. It has manufacture of paper, silk, cotton warp, hand-trucks, etc. Pop. of the town is 1900 2997.

Windsor Mills, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Windsor Mills, a banking post-town and outpost of Richmond co. Quebec, on the river St. Francis and on the Grand Trunk R., 80 miles SE of Montreal. It has extensive water-power and manufacture of paper and powder. Pop. in 1901 2149.

Windsor Station, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 24 miles W of Norfolk.

Windsorville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles NE of Hartford.

Windsorville, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Augusta.

Windthorst, a post-village of Archæus co. Tex. Pop. 79.

Windward Islands, a term in use by many geographers to designate the more southerly islands of the Lesser Antilles (Caribbees)—Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada (sometimes also made to include Barbados, Tobago, and Trinidad)—as distinguished from the islands of the northern series the Leeward Islands extending from Dominica to Anegada. Physiographically both series are Windward, since they are directly exposed on their eastern flanks to the steadily-blowing trade-winds. See ANTILLES, WEST INDIES etc. also WINDWARD ISLANDS (British colony).

Windward Islands, a colony of Great Britain, comprising the more southerly islands of the Lesser Antilles,—St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada,—each of which (except the Grenadines) has a local government, subject to the general authority of the colony which is under a governor and commander-in-chief residing at St. George's, Grenada. The islands are described each under its own name. Area, 515 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 161,669. See LEeward ISLANDS.

Windward Passage, the strait separating Cuba from Haiti and asking the Caribbean Sea with the open Atlantic Ocean. Width about 40 miles.

Windyhill, a post-village of Talbot co. Md. The banking point is Ector.

Wine Islands, a group of small islands in the W part of Lake Erie.

Winnsburg, wine burg a post-village of Holmes co. Ohio, about 17 miles SPW of Mansfield. Pop. about 375.

Winfall, a post-town of Perquimans co. N C. 40 miles S. of Suffolk, Va. on the Norfolk and Southern R. Pop. about 256.

Winfall, a post-hamlet of Campbell co. Va.

Winfield, a post-town of Marion co. Ala. on the Price System. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900 316.

Winfield, a post-village of Columbia co. Fla. on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Lake City.

Winfield, a post-station of Columbia co. Ga.

Winfield, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 27 miles W of Chicago.

Winfield, a post-station of Lake co. Ind. 6 miles E. of Crown Point.

Winfield, a banking post-town of Henry co., Iowa, on Crooked Creek and on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R., 34 miles NW of Burlington. Pop. in 1900 839.

Winfield, a city, capital of Cowley co. Kan. on White-water Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific R. and the Price System, 43 miles SSE. of Wichita. It is the seat of the Northwestern Kansas (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. John's Lutheran Colleges and of the Kansas state institution for the feeble-minded. The city has large flouring mills. Pop. in 1900 6554 (largely increased since the census).

Winfield, a village of Carroll co. Md. about 20 miles WNW of Baltimore. Pop. 180.

Winfield, a village of Ingham co. Mich., about 16 miles N by W of Jackson.

Winfield, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Winfield, a post-township (town) and village of Hartman co., N Y. Pop. of the town in 1900 (including West Winfield) 1475.

Winfield, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 4 miles W by N of Canal Dover

Winfield, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1305

Winfield, a post-village of Union co., Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 5 miles below Lewisburg Pop about 300

Winfield, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route, about 65 miles NW of Knoxville Pop about 550

Winfield, a post-village of Titus co. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Menni Pleasant

Winfield, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., W Va. on the Great Kanawha River about 24 miles NW of Charleston Pop in 1900, 338

Winfield, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop in 1900 813

Winfield Junction, a village of Queens co., N Y., on the Long Island R. 4 miles W of Flushing. It forms now part of the city of New York in the borough of Queens.

Winfred, a post-village of Lake co. S Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop 150

Winfrey, a post-village of Crawford co. Ark. The banking point is Leaburn

Wing, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Fairbury

Wingate, a banking post-town of Montgomery co. Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop in 1900, 457

Wingate, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. The banking point is Cambridge

Wingate, a post-village of Perry co. Miss. on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. The banking point is Hattiesburg

Wingate, a post-village of Union co. N C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Monroe

Wingate, a post-village of Carter co. Pa. The banking point is Hollaonda

Wingerton, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Waynesboro

Winget (winjet) Rm., a post-hamlet of Washington co. Ohio 15 miles NE of Marietta

Wingham, a banking post-town and outport of Huron co., Ontario on the river Mattland and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk R. 38 miles WNW of Palmerston. It has manufacturers of stores, furniture, such flour etc. Pop in 1901 2392

Wingoes, a banking post-village of Graves co. Ky. on the Illinois Central R. 37 miles S of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 418

Wings Station, a post-village of Dutchess co. N Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (New York and Harlem division) 70 miles N by E of New York

Winston, a post-hamlet of Wood co. Ohio, about 30 miles S. by W of Toledo

Wiegville, a hamlet of Baker co. Oregon about 9 miles W of Baker City

Wiegville, a township (town) of Grant co. Wa. Pop in 1900 554

Winham, a township (town) of Benning co. Vt. 6 miles NE. of Manchester Pop in 1900 449

Winibigoshish Lake, Minn. is an expansion of the Mississippi River on the boundary between Cass and Itasca cos. It is about 16 miles long and 3 miles wide. The Mississippi River leaves from its E. side.

Winifried, a post-village of Kanawha co. W Va. on the Winifried R. The banking point is Charleston

Winigun, a banking post-village of Sullivan co. Mo. Pop in 1900 134

Winkel, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden on the Rhine, 10 miles W of Mainz. Pop about 2500

Winkler, a county (unorganized in 1900) in the W part of Texas. Area, 889 sq m. It is separated by mountains from the Llano Estacado on the N. Pop in 1900 64

Winkler, a post-hamlet of Riley co., Kan., 15 miles S. of Waterville

Winkler, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana

Winkler, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain elevators

Winlock, a post-town of Lewis co. Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 36 miles N of Kalama. Pop in 1900 656

Winn, a parish in the northwest-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 957 sq m. It is intersected by the Dugloss River is partly bounded on the E. by Cade Bayou, and is bounded on the W. by Saline Bayou. Capital, Winfield. Pop. in 1890 7923 in 1900, 8448

Winn, a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla.

Winn, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. in Winn township (town), on the Penobscot River and on the Madge Central R. 34 miles N by E of Bangor Pop. of the town in 1900 688

Winn, a post-village of Imbela co., Mich. 10 miles SW of Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 300

Winnebago, a maritime town of the Gold Coast, western equatorial Africa, about 35 miles WSW of Accra

Winnebago, a county in the N part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 540 sq m. It is intersected by the Rock River and is also drained by the Peconia and Kishwaukee rivers. Capital Rockford. Pop. in 1890 29 938 in 1900 47 845

Winnebago, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 408 sq m. The Iowa River rises in or near the S. part of this county, which is partly drained by Lime Creek Capital Forest City Pop in 1890, 7325 in 1900 12,775

Winnebago, a county in the east-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 472 sq m. It is bounded on the E. by Winnebago Lake, is intersected by the Fox (or Koshong) River and is partly drained by the Wolf River all navigable streams Capital Oshkosh Pop in 1890 50 697, in 1900, 58 225

Winnebago, a banking post-village of Winnebago co. Ill. on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles W of Rockford. Pop. in 1900 485

Winnebago, a post-station of Thurston co. Neb. 23 miles from Sioux City Iowa. Here is the Winnebago Indian Reservation

Winnebago, a post-station of Winnebago co. Wis.

Winnebago City, a banking post-village of Faribault co. Minn. on the Blue Earth River and on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles W of Wells. It has grain and lumber interests Pop in 1900 1818

Winnebago Lake, in eastern Wisconsin separates Winnebago co. on the W from Calumet co. on the E. The southern part of it is comprised in the co. of Fond du Lac. Length 28 miles greatest width about 11 miles. The lake is an important channel of commerce in connection with the Fox River which enters at the W. side and issues again from the northern end of the lake. The chief towns on its banks are Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Menasha.

Winnebago Valley, a post-hamlet of Houston co. Minn. about 40 miles S by E of Winona

Winneconne, or Winneconna, a banking post-village of Winnebago co. Wis. on the Fox River at the mouth of Wolf River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 14 miles W of Oshkosh Pop. in 1900 1042

Winneconne, a township (town) of Winnebago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 166

Winneconne, a village of Waldo co. Me. The banking point is Waterville Pop. about 275

Winneconne, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Me., on the Kennebec River 3 miles S of Bath. Pop 150

Winneconne, a banking post-village, capital of Humboldt co. Nev. is near the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R. 100 miles (direct) W by N of Elko. It has railroad-shops and is in a mining region. Pop. about 1900

Winneconne Lake Nev. in Humboldt and Churchill cos. about 0 miles E. of Pyramid Lake. It is about 20 miles long. It has an outlet

Winneconne, a town of Germany in Württemberg wrote of the Neckar 12 miles NE. of Stuttgart Pop in 1890 3730

Winneconne, or Winneconne, win ne-pa-ma-wa, the largest lake of New Hampshire, on the borders of Carroll and Belknap cos., about 25 miles NE. of Concord. It is 20 miles long, of very irregular outline, and encloses numerous islands. The surface is 470 feet above the level of the sea. Lake Winneconne, which discharges by the small Winneconne River into the Merrimack, is enclosed by picturesque hills, and its shores have become studded with summer-resorts. Its depth is thought to reach 300 feet. A short distance NW of it is Squam Lake.

Winneconne River, N E is the outlet of Winneconne Lake, discharging from the Great Bay and entering the Merrimack River at Franklin

Winneconne, win-ne-shock a northeastern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 690 sq m. It is intersected by the Upper Iowa and Turkey rivers and is partly drained by Big Cane Creek. Capital, Decorah Pop. in 1890 22,328 in 1900 23 713

Winneconne, a post-village of Stephenson co. Ill. The banking point is Freeport

Winnetka, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line, 15 miles N of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1813

Winnestown, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb. on the Northwestern Line.

Winnfield, a banking post-village, capital of Wisconsin, on the Daguerre River 18 miles (direct) NW by W. of Georgetown, on the Arkansas Southern and other railroads. It is in a cotton region and has bottling-works, manufactures of lumber etc. Pop. about 2000.

Winnipeg, win-ne-paw, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. of Norwalk.

Winnipeg, win-e-pag, a lake of southern Canada, in the districts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Keewatin, and between about lat. 50° 35' and 53° 40' N. Length from NW to SE 200 miles. Greatest width, about 60 miles. The lake has 710 feet above the sea, and is throughout shallow the greatest depth seemingly nowhere exceeding 70 ft. The shores are low. It receives the Winnipeg and the united waters of the Red River of the North and the Assiniboine in the S. and the Saskatchewan together with the surplus waters of Winnipegosis and Manitoba lakes, in the W. In discharge is northward by the Nelson River through several small lakes, into Hudson Bay. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company and some isolated settlements (in the S.).

Winnipeg, a river of Canada in Ontario and Manitoba, is the outlet of the Lake of the Woods (which receives the surplus waters of Rainy Lake) and a tributary on the S. side of Lake Winnipeg. It has a tortuous course of 290-250 miles and receives the English River the outlet of some large lakes on the borders of Ontario and Keewatin, on its N. side.

Winnipeg, occupying the site of former Fort Garry, a port and the seat of government of Manitoba, situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, about 40 miles SSW of the southern extremity of Lake Winnipeg and 1424 miles W of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern R. Lat. 49° 56' N. The city which is situated in the broad plain of the Red River, is the commercial focus of the vast territory of the Canadian Northwest, and to this circumstance owes its extremely rapid development, the population in 1881 having been only 7965. Ten years before that time it virtually existed only as a post station (Fort Garry). The city is handsomely laid out, with numerous striking edifices, such as the city hall, the Parliament Buildings, the residence of the Lieutenant-governor, the Grain Exchange, court-house, etc. The vast bazaar known as the Hudson Bay Company's Stores the virtual headquarters of that powerful corporation stands preëminent among the business locations of the city. Winnipeg is the seat of the University of Manitoba, parts of which are constituted by Manitoba College (Presbyterian) St. John's Episcopal College and the Manitoba Medical College, and of St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic) located at St. Boniface, on the opposite side of the Red River. The city has large grain interests, breweries, flour-mills, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of agricultural implements, cottons and sewing silk, dairy produce and implements, machine-shop and lumber products etc. Pop. in 1891, 25,642; in 1901 42,340 (largely increased since census).

Winnipeg Junction, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Hawley.

Winnipegosis, or **Winnipegosis** (also called Little Winnipeg) a lake of British North America, partly in Manitoba and partly in Saskatchewan about 59 miles W of Lake Winnipeg. It is 125 miles in length (N to S) its waters flow through the Waterhen River and Waterhen Lake into Manitoba Lake, and thence by the Little Saskatchewan into Winnipeg Lake.

Winnipegosis, a post-village of Manitoba, on the W. shore of the lake of the same name and on the Canadian Northern R. 29 miles from Dauphin.

Winnipegosis Lake, a resort of Belknap co., N. H.

Winnibero, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin parish, La., about 36 miles SE. of Monroe. Pop. about 350.

Winniboro, a banking city capital of Fairfield co. S. C. on the Southern R. 28 miles N. of Columbia. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1763.

Winniboro, a banking post-town of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas Southern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 78 miles W by N. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900 899. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc.

Winickar, a post-village of Charleston co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jasper.

Winona, we-no-wa, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 639 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Wisconsin, and is drained by the Minnesota River and several

small affluents of the Root River. Capital, Winona. Pop. in 1890, 33,797; in 1900 33,602.

Winona, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind. The banking point is Knox. Pop. about 350.

Winona, a post-village of Logan co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Oakley. Pop. about 150.

Winona, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Madison, Ind.

Winona, a city the capital of Winona co., Minn., is situated on the right (SW) bank of the Mississippi River (here crossed by several bridges), 103 miles SE. of St. Paul on the Burlington Route, the Chicago Great-Western and other railroads. It is one of the largest grain-shipping points of the United States and has among its industries manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, insulating materials, patent medicines, malted liquors, sugar etc. The city is the seat of a state normal school the Winona Seminary and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1870 7200, in 1890 10,208, in 1900 12,208.

Winona, a banking post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Miss. on the Illinois Central and the Southern R., 23 miles S. of Urena. It has cotton-mills and compresses. Pop. in 1900 3435.

Winona, a banking city of Shannon co., Mo., on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900 495.

Winona, a post-village of Emmet co. N. Dak. Pop. 70.

Winona, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 5 miles SW of Salem on the Hooking Valley R.

Winona, a post-village of Florence co., S. C. The banking point is Florence.

Winona, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Tyler.

Winona, a post-hamlet of Whitman co., Wash.

Winona, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va. The banking point is Charleston.

Winona, a banking post-village of Westworth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 12 miles E. of Hamilton.

Winona Lake, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Ind.

Winosaki, a village in Chichester township (town) Chittenden co., Vt. on the Winosaki River and on the Central Vermont R. E. of Burlington of which it is an independent post-station. The river here falls about 20 feet and affords extensive water power. The village has manufactures of screws and lumber. Near the village is a monument to Ethan Allen in Green Mount Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 5783.

Winosaki (or Onion) River, Vt. rises in Caledonia co. in the NE. part of the State, intersects Washington and Chittenden co. and enters Lake Champlain about 6 miles NW of Burlington. It passes through the Green Mountains and presents a beautiful scenery. Montpelier, the capital of the state is on its N. bank. Length about 100 miles.

Winoschen, win-see-tan a town of the Netherlands province and 30 miles ESE of Groningen. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1899 9665.

Winseem, win-see-tan a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles NW of Lüneburg. Pop. in 1900 4234.

Winford, a town of England in Cheshire, 5 miles from Northwich. Pop. in 1901 10,382.

Winfield, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 460.

Winifred, a small town of England, 6 miles SE. of Buckingham.

Winifred, a banking post-town of Navajo co., Ariz. on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R., 55 miles (direct) E by S of Flagstaff. Pop. in 1900 1505.

Winslow, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. about 235.

Winslow, a banking post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. on the Peoria River about 15 miles NNW of Freeport, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900 404.

Winslow, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ind., on Patoka Creek about 40 miles NNE of Evansville, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 536.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township (town), Keweenaw co., Mo. on the E. bank of the Keweenaw River (opposite Waterville) at the mouth of the Sebastian, 18 miles N. E. of Augusta, on the Maine Central and the Waterville, Waterville and Farmington R. The town has manufactures of paper, sash and doors etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2277.

Winslow, a post-station of DeKalb co., Ga.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township, Camden co., N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 37 miles SE. of Camden. It has a brick-yard. Pop. of the township in 1900 2392; of the village, about 300.

Wintlow, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. of the township in 1900 6485.

Wintlow, a post-village of Kitap co. Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. The banking point is Seattle.

Wintlow, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va. The banking point is Huntington.

Wintlow's Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. 21 miles W. of Rockland. Pop. about 300.

Wintlow, a post-hamlet of Clearwater co. Minn.

Wintlow's Park, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., in Centerville Station township. Pop. in 1900 1065.

Wintlowville, a post-village of Beaufort co. N. C. Pop. 70.

Wintlow, a post-borough and one of the capitals of Litchfield co., Conn. at the outlet of Long Lake and on the Central New England and the New York New Haven and Hartford R. 25 miles NW of Hartford. It has a county hospital children's home and manufactures of clocks, silk and rubber goods, scythes, bowery edge-tools, hardware, pins, etc. Pop. in 1890 4845 in 1900 6804.

Wintlow, a banking post-village of McLeod co. Minn. about 42 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Wintlow, a small town of England, co. of Derby 44 miles W. of Matlock.

Wintlow, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is drained by Sipey Creek, the Blackwater River and Chitty Fork. Capital Double Springs. Pop. in 1890 6552, in 1900 9554.

Wintlow, a county in the east-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 577 sq. m. It is drained by the branches or head-streams of the Pearl River. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1890 12 689, in 1900 14 124.

Wintlow, a post-village of Douglas co., Ga. on the Southern R. The banking point is Douglasville.

Wintlow, a post-village of Edill co. Ky. 14 miles E. of Richmond.

Wintlow, a post-hamlet of Winston co. Miss. The banking point is Davis. No. on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. 10 miles NE. of Cameron. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Wintlow, a post-village of Broadwater co. Mont. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Townsend.

Wintlow, a city and capital of Forsyth co., N. C. 30 miles W. of Greensboro on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern R. is contiguous to Salem with which it forms the double municipality officially known as Wintlow-SALEM (See SALEM). It has cotton and woolen mills, tobacco-factories and manufactures of knitted goods, furniture, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1890 2354 in 1900 3018, in 1900 10 063.

Wintlowville, Mo. See Wintlow.

Wintlow, a range of mountains in the E. part of Cape Colony. Great Wintlow about 65 miles NW of King Williamstown has a height of 7800 feet. Little Wintlow, 5700 feet.

Wintlow, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 27 miles SW of Psek situated in the Bohemianwald at an elevation of over 2000 feet. It is a busy industrial place. Pop. in 1900 4719.

Wintlow, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles SE. of Arnberg, situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet. Pop. about 1300.

Wintlow, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River 10 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. about 200.

Wintlowdale, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Deposit, N. Y.

Wintlowfield, a post-station in Wintlowfield township, Clare co. Mich.

Wintlow Garden, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Tarpon and Gulf R. The banking point is Sanford.

Wintlow Harbor, a post-township (town) and resort of Hancock co., Me. on the sea-coast, about 50 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 511.

Wintlow Harbor, Arctic America, is on the SE. coast of Melville Island. Lat. 74° 47' 2" N., lon. 110° 48' W.

Wintlowhaven, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow.

Wintlowhook wint'ler-hook the name of several mountains or subordinate ranges of Cape Colony. 1. Wintlowhook Mountain about 70 miles N. by E. of Cape Town; height, 6550 feet. 2. Great Wintlowhook, 50 miles WNW of Port Elizabeth; height, 6000 feet. 3. Little Wintlowhook about 70 miles NW of Port Elizabeth.

Wintlowpark, a post-town and resort of Orange co., Fla. on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Sanford or Orlando. Pop. in 1900 368.

Wintlowpeak, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va. The banking point is Richmond.

Wintlowport, a post-village in Wintlowport township (town) Waldo co., Me. on the W. bank of the Penobscot River opposite Bucksport and 13 miles below Bangor. The town has a cannery, creamery, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1633.

Wintlowround, winter rōd, a village of Shelby co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Wintlowround, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill. 15 miles SW of Newton.

Wintlow, a banking post-town of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 13 1/2 miles N. of Yacaville. Pop. in 1900, 755. It has fruit-industries.

Wintlow, a post-village of Alger co., Mich. The banking point is Munising.

Wintlow, a post-village of Bannock co., Tex. The banking point is Dellinger.

Wintlowset, a banking city capital of Madison co., Iowa, is near the Middle River 30 miles (direct) SW of Des Moines, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. It is in a productive agricultural and stock raising region. Pop. in 1900 3030.

Wintlowset, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio. The banking point is Cambridge.

Wintlowstown, a post-borough of York co., Pa. about 13 miles SSE of York. Pop. in 1900 217.

Wintlowville, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Steubenville.

Wintlowville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. about 22 miles WNW of Reading.

Wintlowville, winter-wil' a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland 25 miles E. of Arnhem near the Prussian frontier. Pop. in 1900 10 015.

Wintlowville, winter town, an industrial and manufacturing town of Switzerland 12 miles N. of the city of Zürich. It has a fine town hall, college, museum of paintings, etc. Pop. in 1900 22 335. Elevation 1447 feet. Once Wintlowville, a village 1 mile NE. of the above town has some Roman antiquities.

Wintlowton, a town of England in the extreme northern part of Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1901 1361.

Wintlowton, a post-station of Sullivan co., N. Y., 8 miles by rail NW of Middletown.

Wintlowville, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 6 miles E. of Athens. Pop. about 300.

Wintlowville, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle.

Wintlowville, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Greenville.

Wintlowville, a post-town of Pitt co., N. C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900 243.

Wintlow, a post-village of Little River co., Ark. on the Kansas City Southern R. The banking point is Texarkana. It has cotton gins.

Wintlow, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal.

Wintlow, a post-village of Warren co., Ind. The banking point is Attica.

Wintlow, a banking post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Buffalo Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 63 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 618.

Wintlow, a banking post-village in Wintlow township (town) Kennebec co., Me. on Cobscookscot Water and on the Maine Central R. 10 miles W. of Augusta. The town has manufacturers of blankets, oil-cloth, etc. and a packing-house. Pop. of the town in 1900 2088.

Wintlow, a residential township (town) of Suffolk co., Mass. on Boston Harbor and on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn R. 5 miles NE. of Boston. The town is a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay. Pop. in 1900, 6068. Wintlow post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Wintlow, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., on the Indianapolis and St. Louis R., 19 miles N. by E. of New Ulm. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900 813.

Wintlow, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. on the Rutland R. The banking point is Malone. Pop. 375.

Wintlow, a post-village of Okanogan co., Wash. The banking point is Twisp.

Wintlow Center, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Wintlow. Pop. about 300.

Wintlow Harbor, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is Waukegan.

Wintlow Heights, a village in the District of Columbia, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. is a rural free-delivery of Langdon. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 100.

Wintlow, a town of England in Hampshire, adjoining Bournemouth. Pop. in 1901 6710.

Wintom, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Ely. Pop. about 350.

Winton, a banking post-town, capital of Hertford co., N. C., on the right or W bank of the Chowan River, about 65 miles SW of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Wintom, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western R. 8 miles NE. of Scranton. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3425.

Winton Place, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, in Millcreek township a short distance N of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 1219.

Winwood, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Carbondale.

Winyaw Bay, S. C. is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Great Pee Dee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers (which unite a little above Georgetown) and communicating with the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 33° 10' N. Length, 14 miles. Large vessels ascend to Georgetown.

Wismar, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles W of Colmar. Pop. in 1900, 3609.

Wismar, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles NW of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Wistia, a post-village in Wistia township (town) of Atlantic co., Wis. about 44 miles SW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1678.

Wittich, a post-village in Wittich township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. about 44 miles SW of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1678.

Wippach, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 30 miles SW of Laibach. Pop. about 1500.

Wipper, a river of Prussian Saxony and Schwarburg-Sonderhausen, after a S.E. course of 56 miles joins the Unstrut.

Wipper, a river of Prussian Saxony and Anhalt, after a N.E. course of 46 miles joins the Saale near Bernburg.

Wipper, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania empties into the Baltic Sea near Rugenwalde. Length, about 95 miles.

Wipperfurth, a town of Prussia, in Rhineish Prussia, 25 miles NE of Cologne, on the Wipper. It has remains of its old walls. Pop. in 1900, 5433.

Wippra, a town of Prussia, Saxony on the Wipper 23 miles SSE of Halberstadt. Pop. about 1100.

Wirkbitten, a town of Poland (Pol. Wierzbilow) a town of Russian Poland, government of Sawaik, 6 miles WSW of Wytokowicki. Pop. in 1897, 3233.

Wirtow, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Wirksworth, a town of England, co. and 13 miles NNW of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 3807.

Wirt, a county in the W part of West Virginia, has an area of 254 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Hager River and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Capital Elizabeth. Pop. in 1900, 9411. In 1900, 10,284.

Wirt, a post-station of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 miles NW of Madison.

Wirt, a township (town) of Allegheny co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900 (including Archery village) 1153.

Wirt Center, a post-station of Allegheny co., N. Y.

Wisecky, a post-village of Lee co., S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bishopville.

Wisbeck, or Wisbenack, a municipal borough and riverport of England, in the co. of Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely on the river Nene, 11 miles from its mouth in the Wash and 40 miles N of Cambridge. Its principal edifice is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, recently restored. Pop. in 1901, 9831.

Wishy (Sw. Fyky visby), a seaport of Sweden capital of the Is. of Gotland, or of Wishy situated on the W coast of the island of Wishy 115 miles SSE of Stockholm. It was an important place in the Middle Ages, but now occupies scarcely half the area enclosed by the tattered walls, which date from the thirteenth century. Many of the houses churches of Wishy are in ruins. The only one still in use, the cathedral of St. Mary was founded in the twelfth century. St. Nicholas of alms equal antiquity with a handsome facade, is the most striking of the ruined churches. There is a museum, with a collection of antiquities. The town carries on an active trade. It is the seat of the bishop of Gotland. It was a prominent member of the Hanse in the early days of that league and gave its name to a celebrated maritime code. Pop. in 1900, 8376.

Wisconsin, a banking post-village, port of entry and capital of Lincoln co., Me. in Wiscasset township (town) on the right bank of the Sheepscot River and on the Maine Central and the Wisconsin, Waterville and Farmington R., 11 miles ENE. of Bath. It has a good harbor, which is accessible at all seasons. Wiscasset is noted for its beautiful scenery and is frequented as a watering-place. It has

some interest in fisheries and in boat-building. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1173.

Wischau, with 6w (Slavic, Vysok), a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 18 miles ENE. of Brunn, on the Hanna, an affluent of the March. It contains a palace of the archbishops of Olmutz. The surrounding district is inhabited by a Slavic people called Hannaks and is noted for its fine breed of horses. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5098.

Wisconsin, originally in the French form, Ouisconsin, the most important river of the interior of Wisconsin rises on the Michigan boundary in Lake Dumont (or Vieux Desert) flows generally S to Portage City and thence WRW to the Mississippi River, which it enters about 4 miles S. of Prairie du Chien. It is nearly 600 miles long and is navigated by steamboats to Portage City (a distance of some 200 miles) where a short canal enters the Wisconsin with the Fox River Rapids and falls clear at several places on the Wisconsin River which passes through deep gorges between rocky bluffs and traverses (in the N.) vast forests of evergreens. The Dells of the Wisconsin are near Kithoura City.

Wisconsin, a north-central state of the American Union bounded on the N and NE. by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the E by Lake Michigan on the S by Illinois, and on the W by Iowa and Minnesota. Its southern boundary is the parallel of 42° 30' N. lat., the northern limit, including the Apostle Islands, is in lat. 47° 3' N. The rivers Montreal and Menominee separate it in part from the northern peninsula of Michigan, and its western boundary is for the most part washed by the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. There are in Lake Superior and Michigan some important islands belonging to Wisconsin. Area of the land-surface, 54,650 sq. m. of the surrounding waters, 1599 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Wisconsin is an elevated rolling country of woodland and prairie in general from 600 to 1000 feet in elevation and with few points rising above 1500 ft. The Penokee Range, which has structural relations with the Mineral and Gogebic ranges of Michigan, presents, with its continuations in the N.W. and N. probably the loftiest elevations in the state (about 1700 ft.) Minor elevations are found in the Menominee Range in the NE. Numerous low limestone hills, or hog backs, interspersed with farms and lakes or surrounding kettle-holes, have impressed a distinctive physiognomy upon the land-surface, and bear testimony to past glacial action and to a broad distribution of glacial drift. The state is crossed by several ridges or water-sheds, which separate the various river-basins from one another. In the SW a portion of the country is hilly and broken.

Lakes and Rivers.—Wisconsin contains a large number of lakes most of which are of small size. The largest lake is Winnebago in the E which is connected by Fox River with the Green Bay arm of Lake Michigan. W of it is Lake Koyan. The Fox Lakes of Madison are famed for their beauty. Devil's Lake, a small sheet of water near Baraboo, lies in a wild and picturesque rock basin. The principal rivers of Wisconsin are the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, and Wisconsin (which afford considerable steam navigation, although encumbered by rapids and shifting sands) tributary directly to the Mississippi. The Koshong, Rock and Des Plaines, flowing into Illinois and the Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox, flowing into Green Bay. The Fox River is connected at Portage City with the Wisconsin by a short canal. Many of the rivers have deep rocky cañons (here called dells or dells) through which the water rushes in a rapid course, affording much water power which is extensively utilized.

Geology.—Virtually the entire state belongs to the Archean and older Paleozoic ages. The ancient granitic gneisses, and their associates occupy much of the northern section, while southward of this tract, and again on the Lake Superior slope, appear the newer sedimentary rocks (Cambrian, Silurian), which prevail over most of the rest of the state. Glacial drift covers the greater part of the surface of the state. The Gogebic and Menominee areas in the N and minor patches in the E are rich in iron-ore and have given to the state an important mining industry. In 1900 the output of iron-ore in the state was 679,780 long tons valued at \$377,767 mostly coming from the Gogebic district; the quantity of iron (nearly all red hematite) mined in 1900 was 676,063 tons, valued at \$1,622,617. Copper, lead, and zinc-ores have been worked at several points. Bituminous limestones and valuable cement-rocks abound in various parts.

Climate, etc.—The winters are long and severe, especially in the north but the dryness and uniformity of the weather under the winter climate far more moderate than that of the northeastern states. Proximity to the Great Lakes serves to temper both the summer and winter cli-

along the lower course of the Wismatikon is a favorite driveway in Fairmount Park Philadelphia.

Wissamoung, the French name of Wismatikon (Algonquian).

Wister, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation I.T. 84 miles E. by N of South McAlester, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Wisterman, a post-village of Putnam co. Ohio.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 5 miles ENE. of Haverfordwest. Pop. about 600.

Wit, a post-village of Carteret co. N.C. The banking point is Beaufort.

Witch, a post-hamlet of Knott co. Ky.

Witcherock, a post-village of San Diego co. Cal. The banking point is San Diego.

Witcherville, a post-village of Sebastian co. Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. about 275.

Witchell, Russia. See **Witczar**.

Witham, a river of England, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N into Lincolnshire, passes Grantham and Lincoln then flows SE past Tattershall and Boston and enters the Wash, N. of the mouth of the Humber River. Length about 80 miles. It is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels to Lincoln and for minor craft to Tattershall.

Witham, a town of England co. of Essex 9 miles NE. of Chelmsford. Pop. in 1901, 3454.

Withamsville, a post-village of Clermont co. Ohio, about 15 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Withee, a banking post-village of Clark co. Wis. on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 300.

Wittherbee, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Henry.

Witthames, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the North Sea, 15 miles E. by S. of Hull. It is a watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 1426.

Wittham, a post-station of Marion co. Mo.

Wittham, a post-station of Hot Spring co. Ark. on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern R. 8 miles NE. of Arkadelphia.

Wittham, a town of Lancashire, England, a south-east suburb of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 38,301.

Witlacoochee, a post-village of Hernando co. Fla. on the Ellaville Westlake and Jennings R. The banking point is Dade City.

Witlacoochee River, Fla., rises near the middle of the peninsula, runs northward and westward, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 29° N. forming the S. boundary of Levy co.

Witlacoochee River rises in the southern part of Georgia, runs northward into Florida, and enters the Suwannee River at Ellaville.

Witnell, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Blackburn. Pop. in 1901, 3349.

Witnowitz, Witkowitz, a village of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, district of Mährisch-Odra. It is an important seat of the coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 19,123.

Witons Bay, a fishing settlement of Newfoundland 22 miles S. of St. John's.

Witmer, a post-village of Lancaster co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 3 1/2 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Witney, a town of England, co. and 10 miles WNW of Oxford on the Windrush an affluent of the Thames. Pop. in 1901, 3574.

Witoka, a post-village of Winona co., Minn. 8 miles S. of Winona.

Witt, a post-village of Montgomery co. Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 11 miles NE. of Hillsboro. It has cooling industries. Pop. in 1900, 428 (largely increased since census).

Wittenberg, Witteberg or Wittenbergen, a range of mountains in the SE. part of the Orange River Colony extending eastward into Cape Colony and S. of the Basutoland frontier.

Witten, Witte, an urban district of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles WNW of Arnsberg on the Ruhr. It is a seat of the iron- and steel-industry and has railway machine-shops, glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 35,617.

Wittenberg, Witteberg a town of Prussia, province of Saxony on the Elbe, 46 miles NNE of Merseburg. It is rich in monuments of the Reformation. The court of the Augustan contains Luther's house, the first floor of which is now a Luther museum. Near by is the house in which Melancthon died. In the Stadtkirche Luther preached frequently and to the doors of the Pfortenkirche (which were burned in 1782, but replaced in 1858) he addressed his famous theses on Oct. 31, 1517,—the opening episode of the Reformation. The interior contains his tomb and that of Melancthon. The dwelling-house of the painter Lucas

Crassch the elder is still extant, but has undergone repeated restorations. The famous university of Wittenberg, which was founded in 1527 (when the town was the capital of electoral Saxony) and where Luther taught, was incorporated with the university of Halle in 1817. Its buildings, as well as the old electoral palace now serve as barracks. The site of the former fortifications, which were raised in 1573, is now occupied by new streets and public promenades. Wittenberg has a number of educational institutions. The manufactures include machinery, spirits, volatile oils, and soap-powder and there are iron foundries, flour mills, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 18,346.

Wittenberg, a post-station of Alexander co. N.C., about 55 miles NNW of Charlotte.

Wittenberg, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., about 15 miles NW of Cumberland, Md.

Wittenberg, a post-station of Hutchinson co. S. Dak. 40 miles N. of Yankton.

Wittenberg, a banking post-village of Shawano co., Wis. on the Northwestern Line, 27 miles (direct) W of Shawano. It has saw mills. Pop. in 1900, 798.

Wittenberge, Witteberg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg on the Elbe, 65 miles NW of Potsdam. It has railroad machine-shops, brick-yards, and manufactures of cloth shoddy and oil. The river-trade is considerable. Pop. in 1900, 16,258.

Wittenberg, Witteberg a town of Germany in Mecklenburg-Schwerin 17 miles SW of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 3349.

Wittenberg, a post-town of Perry co. Mo. on the Mississippi River 25 miles N. of Cape Girardeau, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Wittens, a post-station of Monroe co. Ohio.

Wittensville, a post-village of Tazewell co. Va. 30 miles NNE. of Saltville.

Wittier, a post-station of Lake co. Cal. 46 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Wittgen, Wittegen, a village of Saxony, district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 6552.

Wittgenstein Islands, Low Archipelago. See **Falkland Islands**.

Wittichen, Witteken, Witteken (Wendish Kufow) a town of Prussia in Silesia 84 miles WNW of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900, 2997.

Witting, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan. Pop. 70.

Wittingau, Witteingau (Bohemian Teben) a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 14 miles ENE. of Badweis. It has a castle of Prince Schwarzenberg with a collection of archives. Pop. in 1900, 5467.

Wittingen, Wittegen a town of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg 19 miles SSE of Lüneburg. Pop. about 2000.

Wittlich, Witteke a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles NNE of Trier. Pop. in 1900, 4064.

Wittman, a post-hamlet of Talbot co. Md. on Chesapeake Bay 19 miles W. of Easton.

Wittmann, Witte, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 14 miles NE. of Aerbe. Pop. about 2900.

Witts Foundry, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn. 6 miles by rail N. of Morristown.

Witt Springs, a post-village and resort of Sanroy co. Ark. on the Boston Mountain, 95 miles NNW of Little Rock.

Wittstock, Witte, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 80 miles NW of Berlin. It has remains of its ancient walls, some interesting churches, and an old town hall. There are a number of establishments connected with the textile industry and various other manufactures. Here in 1630 the Swedes under Hanser defeated the imperialists and Saxons. Pop. in 1900, 7460.

Witu, a town in a native sultanate of British East Africa, about 15 miles from the coast and 160 miles NE. of Mombasa.

Witwatersrand, Witte-water-rand or The Rand, a range of heights in the SW part of the Transvaal Colony, in (approx.) lat. 26° S. and trending generally E. and W. It has become famous as one of the richest gold areas of the world the conglomeratic blanket (reef or water) below almost fabulously rich in the precious metal. The exploitation of this region began in 1886. In 1892, previous to the Anglo-Boer War the output from the Rand was 4,356,130 ounces. The centre of the Witwatersrand mining region is Johannesburg situated at an elevation of 5600 feet with a population in 1906 of upward of 160,000.

Witwatersrand, Witte-water-rand a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 15 miles S. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 1630.

Witwatersrand (commonly pronounced Witte) a town of England co. of Somerset, 26 miles W. of Bath. Pop. in 1901, 1417.

Wivenhoe, a seaport of England, in Essex on the estuary of the Colne, 4 miles SE. of Colchester. Pop. in 1901, 3560.

Wixom, a post-village of Oakland co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Trunk Rrs. 36 miles WNW of Detroit.

Wkra, wkra, or Wra, vri a river of Russian Poland, an affluent of the Bug.

Wladimir, Russia. See **VLADIMIR**.

Wladislawow, wla-dia-wa a town of Russian Poland, government of Suwalki, 25 miles NW of Mariampol. Pop. in 1897, 3988.

Wlodek, wlo-dz-ik or **Wlodek, wlo-dz-ik** a town of Russian Poland, government of Warsaw on the Vistula 30 miles NW of Plock. It has a trade in grain. Pop. in 1897, 23,065.

Wlodek, wlo-dz-ik a town of Russian Poland government and 72 miles SE. of Stalowa, on the river Bug. Pop. in 1897, 6758.

Wobbelin, wöb'hel-lan, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 18 miles SSE of Schwerin. The post Kärner is buried here.

Woburn, a town of England, co. and 13 miles SW of Bedford. Here is located Woburn Abbey the splendid seat of the duke of Bedford. It stands in the midst of an immense park and contains a fine collection of pictures. Pop. about 1900.

Woburn, a post-village of Kendall co. Ill. The banking point is Greenville.

Woburn (local pron. wöb'urn) a city of Middlesex co. Mass. 10 miles NNW of Boston on the Boston and Maine R. It contains a public library with about 60,000 volumes and has numerous handsome residences. The manufactures include leather goods, sand-paper and belt-knives. Pop. in 1900, 14,254.

Wodeo, a banking post-village of Hancock co. Iowa, on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R.

Woerden, wö-dän a small town of the Netherlands in South Holland on the Old Rhine, 18 miles ESE of Leyden.

Wofford, a post-village of Whitley co. Ky. on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is W. Hamberg.

Wohlsch, wö-lsh a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles NW of Breslau surrounded by small lakes. Pop. in 1900, 4694.

Wohlen, wö-len a town of Switzerland canton of Aargau, 14 miles ESE of Aarau. Pop. about 2400.

Wohlen, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles WNW of Bern on the Aar. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Wokao, wö-käo one of the Aru Islands, with a village of the same name.

Woking, a town of England, co. of Surrey 6 miles NNE of Guildford. In the vicinity is the extensive London Necropolis Cemetery. Pop. in 1901, 16,244.

Wokingham, or Oakingham, a town of England in Berkshire, on the border of Windsor Forest, 7 miles SE of Reading. Pop. in 1901, 3351.

Wolfbeck, a banking post-village of Greeley co. Neb. on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 230.

Wolcott, wöl-köt a post-village of Eagle co. Colo. The banking point is Greenwood Spring.

Wolcott, a post-village (town) of New Haven co. Conn. 22 miles SW of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Wolcott, a post-village of Peoria co. Ill.

Wolcott, a banking post-town of White co. Ind. on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 38 miles W of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Wolcott, a post-village of Wyandotte co. Kan. Pop. 80.

Wolcott, a banking post-village partly in Wolcott township (town) Wayne co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 25 miles SW of Oswego. It has canneries and manufactures of pickles. The town is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario and contains the village of Red-creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3207. of the village, 1379.

Wolcott, a post-village in Wolcott township (town) Lamotte co. Vt. on the Lamotte River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R. about 24 miles N by E of Montpelier. It has saw and shingle-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1908.

Wolcottsburg, a village of Erie co. N. Y. about 19 miles NE of Buffalo.

Wolcottville, wöl-köt-vil a village of Niagara co. N. Y. about 25 miles NE of Buffalo is a rural free-delivery of Akron. It has manufactures of cigars, etc.

Wolcottville, a banking post-village of Lagrange and Noble cos. Ind. on a small lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Wabash Rrs., 37 miles N by W of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Woldegk, wöl-dik, a town of Germany in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 miles EE of Neustrelitz. Pop. in 1900, 3984.

Woldenberg, wöl-dän-bän a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 66 miles NE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4477.

Wolds See **York and Lincoln** (counties of England).

Wolf, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio. The banking point is New Comerstown.

Wolf, a township of Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Wolfach, wöl-fak a town of Baden on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 miles SSW of Baden-Baden. Pop. about 2600.

Wolf Hayon (hi co) a post-village of Cleburne co. Ark. The banking point is Batesville 13 miles distant.

Wolfboro, wöl-för-röb a banking post-village and summer resort in Wolfboro township (town) Carroll co. N. H. on the N. bank of Lake Winnepesaukee and on the Boston and Maine R. 38 miles (direct) NE of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2390.

Wolfboro Center, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H. in Wolfboro township (town) 3 miles NE of the village of Wolfboro.

Wolfboro Falls, a post-village of Carroll co., N. H. on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Wolfboro.

Wolf Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River about 17 miles below Waterloo.

Wolf Creek, Kan., enters the Saline River.

Wolf Creek, Mo., falls into the Chariton River a few miles SE of Keosauqua.

Wolf Creek, Ohio, flows into the Miami River near Dayton.

Wolf Creek, Summit co. Ohio is an affluent of the Tuscarawas River.

Wolf Creek, Va., enters the New River about 4 miles below Fawcett.

Wolf creek, a post-station of St. Clair co. Ala.

Wolf creek, a post-hamlet of Pike co. Ark. about 1/2 miles W by R. of Arkadelphia.

Wolf creek, a post-station of Williamson co. Ill.

Wolf creek, a hamlet of Marshall co. Ind. 6 miles S of Plymouth.

Wolf creek, a post-village of Meade co. Ky. Pop. 75.

Wolf creek, a post-station of Cherokee co. N. C.

Wolf creek, a township of Mercer co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 510.

Wolf creek, a post-office of Cooke co. Tenn. 40 miles by rail SE of Morristown.

Wolf creek, a post-station of Monroe co. W. Va.

Wolf creek, a post-village of Polk co. Wis. The banking point is St. Croix Falls.

Wolfe, a county in the E. part of Kentucky has an area of 339 sq. mi. It is drained by the Kentucky River (or its North Fork) and by the Red River. Capital, Campton. Pop. in 1890, 7180. in 1900, 8,644.

Wolfe, a county in the SE part of Quebec. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams. Capital, Deserwall.

Wolfe City, a banking post town of Hunt co. Tex. on the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the St. Louis Southwestern Rrs. 58 miles (direct) NE of Dallas. It has cotton gins, cotton-seed oil and flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Wolffegg, wöl-fik a village of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 9 miles ESE of Weidach. Pop. about 2500.

Wolfe Island, an island at the entrance to the river St. Lawrence, one of the Thousand Islands at the NE extremity of Lake Ontario, and with its W. end nearly opposite Kingston. It divides the St. Lawrence into two branches, both of which are navigable for the largest vessels. The southern branch however is the main channel, and the boundary line of the United States. Wolfe Island is about 18 miles in length.

Wolfe Island, a post-village on Wolfe Island, in Frontenac co. Ontario, 3 miles from Kingston with which city it has regular communication by ferry steamer. Ship-building is largely engaged in.

Wolfenbittel, wöl-fen-bitt-el a town of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany on the Oker 8 miles S of Brunswick. It is an old place, famous for its library now comprising 400,000 volumes, of which Lamm was librarian from 1770 until his death. The building contains some relics of Luther and paintings by Cranach. The seventeenth century Marienkirche and the dual obelisk, now occupied by a school are the most interesting edifices. There is a small museum in the house where Lessing wrote his "Nathan the Wise." The industries of Wolfenbittel include the manufacture of machinery, cotton-spinning, canning, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,073.

Wolfsblade, a post-station of Carroll co. Va.

Wolfsbladen, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 14 miles W of Cassel. Pop. in 1904, 2884.

Wolfsbladen, *Wolfshagen*, a village of Switzerland in Appenzel on the borders of the Rheinthal, 9 miles SSE of St. Gall.

Wolf Island, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co. Mo., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles below Belmont.

Wolf Islands, a group of islands in Pamunquoddy Bay New Brunswick, N of Grand Manan Island. The northernmost is in lat. 44° 50' N.

Wolf Lake, a post-village of Union co. Ill. on the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rr. The banking point is Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Wolf Lake, a post-village of Noble co., Ind. about 30 miles NW of Fort Wayne.

Wolf Mountain, a post-station of Jackson co. N.C.

Wolfsrathshausen, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Upper Bavaria, 17 miles SSW of Munich. Pop. about 1750.

Wolf River, Kan., rises in Brown co. by several forks and joins the Missouri River.

Wolf River rises in Benton co., Minn., passes into Tennessee, and enters the Mississippi River about 1 mile above Memphis, Tenn. It is about 100 miles long.

Wolf River, Minn., rises in Marion co. flows SSE and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Harpers co.

Wolf River, Wis., rises in the northern part of the state, runs southward, and after passing through Poygan Lake enters the Fox River near Wisconsin, about 10 miles above Oshkosh. It is about 200 miles long and navigable for much of its course by steamboats.

Wolf River, a township (town) of Wyanabago co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 979.

Wolfsberg, a post-station of Marshall co. W. Va.

Wolfsberg, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, 30 miles NE of Klagenfurt. It is situated in the valley of the Lavant, amid lofty mountains. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900 4384.

Wolfsburg, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles NW of Bedford.

Wolfe Store, a post-hamlet of Center co. Pa. about 14 miles S by E of Lock Haven.

Wolfsstein, *Wolfstein*, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lant 11 miles NNW of Kaiserslautern. Pop. about 1194.

Wolfsstown, a post-village of Wolfe co. Quebec, 24 miles SE of Somerset.

Wolf Summit, a post-village of Harrison co. W. Va. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 5 miles W of Clarksburg.

Wolfsville, a village of Frederick co. Md. about 11 miles SSE of Hagerstown. It is a rural post-station of Myranville.

Wolftown, a post-village of Madison co. Va. 20 miles NW of Gordonsville.

Wolfrap, a post-station of Halifax co., Va. 36 miles by rail ENE of Danville.

Wolfsville (formerly Cornwellville) a banking post-town of Kings co. Nova Scotia at the entrance of the Cornwell River into Minas Bay and on the Dominion Atlantic R. 18 miles from Windsor. It is the seat of Acadia College and other academic institutions, horticultural and manual training schools, and has some ship-building and other industries. Pop. in 1901 1412.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 miles SE of Stralsund on the river Peene near its mouth in the Baltic Sea. It has diversified manufactures, among the products being steel alcohol tobacco, and chemicals. It is an old town and was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1900 5251.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles W of Lucerne, divided by the Reuss into the two sections of *Wolfsz-Wolfsz* and *Wolfsz-Markt*.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 18 miles SW of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900 3080.

Wolfszstein, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Saxony 14 miles SSE of Chemnitz. It has an old castle. Pop. about 2290.

Wolfszton, Norfolk co., Mass., is an independent post-station of Quincy.

Wolfszton (*Wolfshagen*) Island, an island belonging to Ohio, forming part of Pelee and lying N of Cape Horn Island.

Wolfszton Land, in the unorganized district of Franklin, Canada, constitutes part of the island of which other parts are known as Victoria Land (on the E.) and Prince Albert Land. Lat. about 60° N; lon. 110° W. It is separated from the main-land by Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Deane Strait.

Wolfszton, *Wolfshagen*, a village of Switzerland, on the 12 miles NNE of Schwyz. Pop. 1800.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the N side of the Great Haff (a portion of the Rostocker Haff) and opposite the mouth of the Oder. Length, 20 miles. Pop. about 10 000. It contains the town of Wolfsz and the watering place of Minsdorf.

Wolfsz, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles N of Stettin, at the SE end of the island of Wolfsz. It is connected with the main-land by bridges over the Diepsee. Pop. in 1904, 4579.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a village of Switzerland, 2 miles SW of Zurich on Lake Zurich. Pop. about 1800.

Wolfsz, a river of New South Wales, is tributary to Wallis Lake.

Wolfsz, a river of New South Wales, joins the Warrumbungle, after a course of 130 miles.

Wolfsz, a maritime town and sea-side resort of New South Wales, 7 miles N of Lake Illawarra and 41 miles SSW of Sydney. Coal is extensively shipped here. Pop. about 8000.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 37 miles NW of the city of Posen between two lakes. Pop. in 1900 3438.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Germany grand-duchy of Hesse, 6 miles SE of Krasnach. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. about 1750.

Wolfsz, a town of Russia. See *Wolfsz*.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Saxony on the river Ohre, 8 miles N of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900 4307.

Wolfsz, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 295 miles W of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901 450.

Wolfsz, a banking post-town of Bendigo co. S. Dak., on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 13 miles W by N of Haron. Pop. in 1900 122.

Wolfsz, a small town of England, on and 13 miles WSW of Darham. It has an observatory.

Wolfsz, a post-village of Nebraska on Wyo. The banking point is Casper.

Wolfsz, a municipal, parliamentary and county borough of England within the territorial limits of Staffordshire, 12 miles NW of Birmingham. The principal edifices are the fine cruciform church of St. Peter (recently restored) the Renaissance town hall agricultural hall art-gallery and exchange. Wolfsz is the capital of the so-called Black Country, a coal and iron district, and has great blast-furnace rolling mills, forges, foundries, and collieries. The town is noted for its manufacture of locks tin plate and japanned goods and also produces hardware, iron implements tools chemicals, paper maché etc. Pop. in 1891 82 680 in 1901 94,187.

Wolfsz, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 556.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a village of Belgium province of Brabant, 3 miles NNE of Brussels.

Wolfsz, a small town of England in Buckinghamshire, 9 miles NE of Buckingham. It has large railway shops.

Wolfsz, a banking post-village of Wilkin co. Minn. on the Great Northern R.

Wolfsz, a post-village of Oxford co. Ontario, on Smith's Creek 4 miles from Drumbo, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Wolfsz, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I T Pop. 70.

Wolfsz, a post-station of Bouque co. Tex.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a post-village of Cheateau co. Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles SSE of Barnsley. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1901 13,352.

Wolfsz, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. 10 miles W of Reading. It has mining and sugar industries. Pop. in 1900 1134.

Wolfsz, a post-station of Salina co. Kan.

Wolfsz, a banking post-village of Junction co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Northwestern Line, 67 miles NW of Madison. Pop. in 1900 811.

Wolfsz, a township (town) of Janesville co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1467.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 32 miles NE of the city of Posen on the Warta. Here is an interesting church which formerly belonged to a Cistercian monastery. Pop. in 1900, 5322.

Wolfsz, *Wolfshagen*, or *Wolfsz*, a treaty port on the E. coast of Korea, at the head of the bay known as Broughton Bay (Port Lianseu) 110 miles (direct) NNE of Seoul. It has a fairly large trade, which is mainly in the

hands of the Japanese, and is in direct steamship communication with Chinese and Japanese ports Vladivostok, etc. Pop. about 18,000, of whom some 1500 are foreigners.

Woonawa, a post-village of Chase co. Kan. on Cedar Creek about 35 miles NW of Eureka.

Woolburn, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles NW of Windsor.

Wood, a northern county of Ohio has an area of 626 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Maumee River, is intersected by the Portage River, and is partly drained by Beaver Creek. Petroleum and natural gas are found here. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890 44,202 in 1900 61,855.

Wood, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 668 sq m. It is bounded on the S by the Sabine River and is intersected by the Lake Fork of East river. Capital, Quitman. Pop. in 1890 13,933 in 1900 21,648.

Wood, a western county of West Virginia, has an area of 357 sq m. It is bounded on the NW by the Ohio River which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Petroleum coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Parkersburg. Pop. in 1890 28,612 in 1900 34,452.

Wood, a county in the central part of Wisconsin has an area of 785 sq m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Yellow River and Mill Creek. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890 13,127 in 1900 25,865.

Wood, a post-station of Ohio co. Ind.

Woodard, a village of Oneida co. N. Y. on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 miles N of Syracuse.

Woodberry, a post-village of Calhoun co. Ark. Pop. 75.

Woodberry, a post-village of Cumberland co. Ill. The banking point is Effingham.

Woodberry, or **Woodbury**, a township of Blair co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 1520.

Woodbine, a post-village of Camden co. Ga. The banking point is Brunswick.

Woodbine, a post-village of Jo Daviess co. Ill. about 16 miles ESE of Galena.

Woodbine, a banking post-town of Harrison co. Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Northwestern Line and the Illinois Central R., 38 miles N of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900 1355.

Woodbine, a banking post-village of Dickinson co. Kan. on Lyons Creek about 16 miles ESW of Junction City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Woodbine, a post-village of Whitley co. Ky. about 60 miles ESE of Danville. Pop. 150.

Woodbine, a post-village of Carroll co. Md. on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 37 miles W by N of Baltimore.

Woodbine, a post-village of Cape May co. N. J. on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 10 miles SE of Millville. It is a flourishing colony of Russian Jews. The place is the seat of an agricultural school. It has manufactures of clothing, knitted goods, and hats. Pop. about 2000.

Woodbine, a post-village of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R.

Woodbine, a post-village of Cooke co. Tex. on the Missouri Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville.

Woodbine, a post-village of Nicholas co. W. Va. The banking point is Richwood.

Woodbourne, a post village of Sullivan co. N. Y. on the Neversink River about 33 miles N of Port Jervis. It is a summer-resort. Pop. about 375.

Woodbourne, a post-station of Bucks co. Pa. 24 miles by rail NE of Philadelphia.

Woodbridge, a seaport of England, in Suffolk at the head of the estuary of the Deben, 7 miles ENE of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901 4040.

Woodbridge, a post-village of San Joaquin co. Cal. on the Mokelumne River and on the Southern Pacific R. 14 miles N of Stockton. Pop. about 250.

Woodbridge, a township (town) of New Haven co., Conn. 8 miles NW of New Haven. Pop. in 1900 362.

Woodbridge, a post-village in Woodbridge township Middlesex co. N. J. on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey 5 miles S of Rahway. It has manufactures of fire-brick. The township borders on Staten Island Sound. Pop. of the township in 1900 7631 of the village, about 2800.

Woodbridge, a post-village of Prince William co. Va., on the Occoquan River 15 1/2 miles SW of Alexandria.

Woodbridge, a banking post-village of York co. On tario, on the river Humber and on the Canadian Pacific R. 14 miles NW of Toronto. Pop. in 1900 604.

Woodburn, a village of the District of Columbia, is a rural free-delivery of Washington.

Woodburn, a post-village of Macoupin co. Ill., about 14 miles NE of Alton. Pop. about 150.

Woodburn, a banking post-village of Alton co. Ind. on the Wabash R., 14 miles ENE of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Woodburn, a banking post-town of Clarke co. Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 10 miles W of Chariton. Pop. in 1900 467.

Woodburn, a post-town of Warren co. Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. 11 miles S. by W of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 226.

Woodburn, a post-village of Sunflower co. Minn. The banking point is Indianola.

Woodburn, a banking city of Marion co. Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. 16 miles N of Salem. Pop. in 1900 828.

Woodburn, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co. Va. 3 1/2 miles W of Leesburg.

Woodburn, a post-village of Westworth co. Ontario, 8 miles S of Stony Creek.

Woodburn, a village and township of New South Wales 20 miles from Herwood. Pop. about 900.

Woodbury, a county in the W part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 964 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Missouri and Sioux rivers which unite about 3 miles above Sioux City, and is intersected by the Little Sioux River and its West Fork, and is partly drained by the Maple River. Capital, Sioux City. Pop. in 1890 55,652 in 1900 54,610.

Woodbury, a post-village in Woodbury township (town) Litchfield co. Conn. in a beautiful valley on the Pomarung River 12 miles W of Waterbury. The town has woolen-mills etc. Pop. of the town in 1900 1988.

Woodbury, a banking post-town of Meriwether co. Ga. on the Macon and Birmingham and the Southern R. 18 miles WNW of Thomaston. It has cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900 566.

Woodbury, a post-town of Butler co. Ky. on the Green River at the mouth of the Big Barren River about 20 miles by land and 30 miles by water NW of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900 167.

Woodbury, a post-village of Eaton co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette and the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. The banking point is Lake Odessa.

Woodbury, a village of Washington co. Minn. about 7 miles SE. of St. Paul.

Woodbury, a banking city capital of Gloucester co., N. J. on Woodbury Creek and on the West Jersey and Seashore R. 9 miles S by W of Camden. It contains the Deptford Institute Free Library and has glass-works, manufactures of paper chemicals patent medicines, and pianos. Pop. in 1900 4067.

Woodbury, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y., on the Long Island R. 33 miles ENE of New York city proper.

Woodbury, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., 23 miles S of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 226.

Woodbury, a banking post-town, capital of Canaan co., Tenn. about 40 miles ESE of Nashville. Pop. in 1900 408.

Woodbury, a post-village of Hill co. Tex., 40 miles from Waco. Pop. 150.

Woodbury, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Vt. about 15 miles NE of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900 862.

Woodbury Falls, a post-hamlet of Orange co. N. Y. 12 miles SSW of Newburgh on the Erie R.

Woodcliff, a post-village of Scriven co. Ga. on the Savannah Central R. The banking point is Milan.

Woodcliff, a post-borough of Bergen co., N. J. on the New Jersey and New York R. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. in 1900 220.

Woodcock, a post-borough in Woodcock township, Crawford co. Pa. 8 miles NE of Meadville. Pop. in 1900 109 of the township, 1187.

Wood Creek Washington co., N. Y. enters the Pawlet River at Whitehall.

Wooddale, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 9 miles WNW of Wilmington.

Wooddale, a post-hamlet of Dupage co., Ill.

Wooddale, a village of Fayette co. Pa. The banking point is Scottsdale.

Woodward, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, about 40 miles N by W of Melbourne. Pop. about 1000.

Woodwardburg, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles NNW of Baltimore.

Woodford, a town of England, in Essex, 8 miles NE. of St. Paul, London. Pop. in 1901 23,706.

Woodford, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 535 sq m. It is bounded on the W by Peoria Lake, an expansion of the Illinois River, and is drained by Mackinaw and Crow creeks. Capital, Danvers. Pop. in 1890 21,429 in 1900 21,822.

Woodford, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 338 sq. mi. It is bounded on the W and SW by the Kentucky River. Capital, Versailles. Pop. in 1890, 12,360; in 1900, 13,144.

Woodford, a post-hamlet of Woodford co. Ill. on the Illinois Central R., 25 miles N of Bloomington.

Woodford, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation I. T. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. about 100.

Woodford, a post-hamlet of Huron co. Ohio.

Woodford, a post-town of Orangeburg co. S. C. on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Columbia or Orangeburg. Pop. in 1900 203.

Woodford, a post-station of Montgomery co. Tenn.

Woodford, a post-village in Woodford township (town) Beannington co. Va. about 7 miles E of Beannington. Pop. of the town in 1900 379.

Woodford, a post-village of Caroline co. Va. 46 miles N of Richmond.

Woodford, a post-village of Lafayette co. Wis. on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Monroe.

Woodford, a post-hamlet of Alpine co. Cal., about 36 miles E. of Carson City. Pop. about 100.

Woodford, a village of Cumberland co. Mo. on the Maine Central and the Boston and Maine R. It is an independent post-station of Portland.

Woodford, a post-village of Hunterdon co. N. J.

Wood Glen, a hamlet of Fayette co. Pa.

Wood Green, a town of Middlesex England, 6 miles N by W of St. Paul, London. Pop. in 1891, 25,831; in 1901, 34,233.

Woodgrove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co. Ohio, 18 miles WSW of Caldwell.

Woodhall Spa, a town of England, in Lincolnshire near Horncastle. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901 908.

Woodham, a post-village of Perth co. Ontario, 10 miles from St. Marys. Pop. 175.

Woodhaven, a banking village of Queens co., N. Y., on the Long Island R. about 8 miles SE. of New York. It constitutes a part of the borough of Queens, New York city, and is an independent post-station of Jamaica.

Woodhill, a post-station of Dallas co. Mo.

Woodhull, a banking post-village of Henry co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, about 16 miles N by E. of Galena. Pop. in 1900 774.

Woodhull, a post-village in Woodhull township (town) Steuben co. N. Y. on Tuscarora Creek about 33 miles W of Elmira. Pop. in 1900 343; of the town, 1787.

Woodington, a post-village of Darke co. Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 7 miles E of Union. Pop. about 200.

Woodinville, a post-village of King co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle.

Wood Island, at the entrance of the Saginaw River. It has a light, in lat. 43° 37' N.

Wood Island, an inlet in the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Woodlake, a post-station of Franklin co. Ky.

Woodlake, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900 264.

Woodlake, a banking post-village of Cherry co. Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 225.

Woodlake, a post-village and township (town) of Barren co. Wis. The banking point is Graniteburg. Pop. of the town in 1900 1414.

Woodland, a banking city capital of Yolo co. Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 22 miles WNW of Sacramento. It has several collegiate institutions; manufacturers of beer, wine, brandy and dairy products and fruit-industries. Pop. in 1900 2366.

Woodland, a post-village of Sumner co. Del. The banking point is Sanford.

Woodland, a banking post-village of Iroquois co. Ill. on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. 4 miles S of Watkins. Pop. in 1900 231.

Woodland, a post-village of St. Joseph co. Ind. about 10 miles S. by E. of South Bend.

Woodland, a post-village of Decatur co. Iowa, near the Grand River 15 miles NW of Leon.

Woodland, a post-station of East Friesland parish, La. 9 miles NE of Clinton.

Woodland, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 66 miles NW of Houlton. Pop. in 1900 1096.

Woodland, a post-village of Talbot co. Md., 4 miles E of Boston.

Woodland, a banking post-village of Barry co. Mich. about 23 miles ESE. of Grand Rapids, on the Chicago Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. Pop. in 1900 318.

Woodland, a post-station of Becker co., Minn.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Marion co. Mo., 19 miles by rail W of Hannibal.

Woodland, a township of Burlington co., N. J. Pop. in 1900 198.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N. Y. about 24 miles WNW of Rhinecliff.

Woodland, a post-town of Northampton co., N. C., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 24 miles E of Halifax. Pop. in 1900 342.

Woodland, a post-village of Union co. Ohio, on the Erie R. 10 1/2 miles SW of Marion.

Woodland, a post-village of Clearfield co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River R. 8 1/2 miles E by S of Clearfield. It has coaling- and fire-brick industries. Pop. about 1900.

Woodland, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. The banking point is Detroit.

Woodland, a post-village of Cowlitz co. Wash. 9 miles (direct) SSE of Astoria. Pop. about 250.

Woodland, a post-village of Dodge co. Wis. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 46 miles NW of Milwaukee. Pop. 160.

Woodland, a township (town) of Sauk co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1227.

Woodland Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala. about 20 miles S of Huntsville.

Woodland Mills, a post-village of Obion co. Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. 182 miles W of Nashville.

Woodland Park, a post-town and resort of Teller co. Colo. It is a mining region, 31 miles NW of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado Midland R. Pop. in 1900 289. Elevation, 8485 feet.

Woodlands, a post-village of Marshall co. W. Va. on the Ohio River, about 22 miles below Wheeling.

Woodlandsville, a post-station of Boone co. Mo., 15 miles WNW of Columbia.

Woodlark Island, Looe Archipelago, La. NNE. of the SE. extremity of Papay.

Woodlawn, a town of Jefferson co. Ala. near Birmingham which is its banking and post-station. It has manufactures of cotton-seed machinery gasoline engines, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900 2848.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Nevada co. Ark.

Woodlawn, a post-town of Jefferson co. Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles W of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900 350.

Woodlawn, a post-station of Nelson co., Ky.

Woodlawn, a village of Cecil co. Md. about 4 1/2 miles NE of Baltimore, in a rural free-delivery of Port Deposit.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Monroe co. Mo. on the Middle Fork of the Salt River about 18 miles NE of Moberly on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 150.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of McDowell co. N. C.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co. Ohio.

Woodlawn, Multnomah co. Oregon, is a suburb and post-station of Portland.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Beaver co. Pa. on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. about 7 miles S of Rochester.

Woodlawn, a post-station of Edgefield co., S. C. 15 miles NW of Augusta, Ga.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co. Tenn. 10 miles W of Clarksville.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Tex. on the Texas and Pacific R. 6 miles W of Jefferson.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Carroll co. Va., 24 miles from Max Meadows.

Woodleaf, a post-village of Rowan co., N. C. The banking point is Salisbury.

Woodle Island, one of the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific Ocean is in lat. 8° 17' N. lon. 173° 27' E.

Woodlyo, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Chester.

Woodman, a post-hamlet of Carroll co. N. H.

Woodman, a post-village in Woodman township (town) Grant co. Wis. on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Northwestern Line, 23 miles E by N of Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900 438.

Woodmanette, a village of Burlington co., N. J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles SW of Whiting.

Woodmere, a post-village of Wayne co. Mich. on the Michigan Central R. a few miles S by E of Detroit.

Woodmere, a post-village of Nassau co. N. Y. on the Long Island R. The banking point is Lawrence or Far Rockaway. Pop. about 560.

Woodmont, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles SW of New Haven.

Woodport, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on Lake Hopatcong, 3 miles NW of Dover.

Woodridge, a town of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 11 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Woodridge, a post-station of Albemarle co., Va.

Wood River, R.I. unites with the Charles River in Washington co. to form the Pawcatuck.

Wood River, a banking post-village of Hall co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. near the Platte River 10 miles W by S. of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Wood River Junction, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Wood River Branch Rs. The banking point is Hope Valley.

Woodrow, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Woodruff, a county in the northeast-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 593 sq. m. It is bounded on the W by the White River and is intersected by the Cache River. Capital, Augusta. Pop. in 1890, 14,609; in 1900, 18,304.

Woodruff, a post-village of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow.

Woodruff, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind.

Woodruff, a post-village of Phillips co., Kan. The banking point is Long Island.

Woodruff, a post-village of Platt co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Woodruff, a banking post town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 15 miles (direct) S by W of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 596. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills.

Woodruff, a post-village of Rich co., Utah. The banking point is Brantton Wye.

Woodruff, a post-village of Vilas co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Rhineland. Pop. about 500.

Woodruff Place, a village of Marion co., Ind. in Center township. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Woodruffe, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 3 miles NE of Bridgeton.

Wood, a county in the N part of Oklahoma. Area, 2749 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and other streams. Salt and gypsum are found here. Capital, Alva. Pop. in 1900, 34,975.

Wood, a post-village of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Pacific coast, about 17 miles S by W of Tillamook. Pop. about 50.

Wood, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 40 miles S of Marshall.

Woodboro, a banking post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 11 miles NE of the city of Frederick. Pop. about 350.

Wood's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., 45 miles by rail NW of Lansing.

Wood's Creek, Cal. rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada and enters the Tuolumne River.

Wood's Cross, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R., 5 miles N of Salt Lake City.

Wood's Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., 12 miles SSE of West Point.

Woodedale, a post-village of Person co., N.C., about 50 miles NNW of Raleigh.

Woodedale, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami River about 6 miles above Hamilton.

Woodfield, a banking post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ohio, about 33 miles NE of Marietta on the Ohio River and Western R. It is in an oil region and has manufactures of oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 1301.

Wood's Harbor, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the Halifax and Yarmouth R., 19 miles from Barrington. Pop. about 500.

Woodhill, a post-station of Carroll co., Tenn.

Wood's Hole (hr), frequently written **Wood's Hole**, a post-village in Falmouth township (town) Barnstable co., Mass. on the strait which connects Buzzards Bay with Vineyard Sound 10 miles (direct) SE of New Bedford on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has a safe harbor which is deep enough to admit large ships. It is a station of the United States Fish Commission and the seat of a marine biological laboratory. Steamboats ply between this place and Nantucket. Pop. about 550.

Woodside, a suburb of Aberdeen Scotland.

Woodside, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., 36 miles S of San Francisco. Pop. about 500.

Woodside, a post-village of Kent co., Del. on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 54 miles S. of Wilmington.

Woodside, a post-village of Nez Perce co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Woodside, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 6 miles S. of Springfield.

Woodside, a post-station of Avoyelles parish, La.

Woodside, a village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 6 miles E. of New York (Manhattan Island). It constitutes part of New York city in the borough of Queens, and is an independent post-station of Flushing.

Woodside, a post-village of Magalloway co., Quebec, 14 miles SE of Somerset.

Woods, Lake of the Sea LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Woodlaco, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Belle River 21 miles from Amherstburg on the Michigan Central R. Pop. 250.

Woodson, a county in the SE part of Kansas, has an area of 496 sq. m. It is drained by the Neosho River and by Owl and Turkey creeks. The Verdigris River touches the SW corner of the county. Capital, Yates Center. Pop. in 1890, 9421; in 1900, 10,922.

Woodson, a post-village of Saline co., Ark. Pop. 80.

Woodson, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 6 miles E. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Woodsonville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., on the Green River opposite Manfordsville.

Wood Station, a post-station of Catawba co., Ga.

Woodstock, a municipal borough of England, co. and 8 miles NNW of Oxford, on the Glyme. Its celebrity arises from its past history it having been the residence of some of the English kings. Here the Black Prince was born and Elizabeth was imprisoned by Mary. After the battle of Blenheim Woodstock was given over in perpetuity by the government to the Duke of Marlborough, whose magnificent residence, Blenheim, is in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 1884.

Woodstock, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Birmingham Southern R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 29 miles SW of Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Woodstock, a post-village and resort in Woodstock township (town) Windham co., Conn., 41 miles NNE of Hartford. Pop. of the town, which contains several villages, in 1900, 2095.

Woodstock, a post-station of Baker co., Fla.

Woodstock, a post-town of Cherokee co., Ga., about 28 miles N by W of Atlanta, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Woodstock, a banking city capital of McHenry co., Ill., on the Northwestern Line, 51 miles NW of Chicago. It has pickle-factories. Pop. in 1900, 2502.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 14 miles SSW of Crab Orchard.

Woodstock, a township (town) of Oxford co., Me., 12 miles NW of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Woodstock, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 35 miles W by N of Baltimore. Here is Woodstock College, which possesses a library of about 75,000 volumes. Pop. about 200.

Woodstock, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., 11 miles E by N of Pipestone, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township (town) Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles N of Plymouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 628.

Woodstock, a post-village and resort in Woodstock township (town) Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles WNW of Kingston. The town contains Overlook Mountain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1075. Of the village, about 200.

Woodstock, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 33 miles WNW of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Woodstock, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 350.

Woodstock, a hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail NE of Memphis.

Woodstock, a banking post-village capital of Windham co., Vt. in Woodstock township (town) on the Quechee River and on the Woodstock R., 14 miles W of White River Junction. It has manufactures of planing machinery, lumber and carriages. Pop. in 1900, 1284; of the town, 2457.

Woodstock, a banking post-town capital of Shenandoah co., Va. It is situated in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 1 mile W of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and on the Southern R., 83 miles NNE of Staunton. It has manufactures of furniture, staves, and headings. Pop. in 1900, 1669.

Woodstock, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., about 54 miles ESE of La Crosse.

Woodstock, a city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Oxford, on the river Thames and Cedar

Creek and on the Great Trunk and the Canadian Pacific R., 30 miles S.W. of London. It is a place of considerable trade and has manufactures of wagons, furniture, leather, automobiles, organs and pianos, flour, etc. It is largely visited as a summer-resort. Pop. in 1891 5373 in 1901, 5833.

Woodstock, a banking post-town and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of Carleton co. on the left bank of the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 64 miles NW of Fredericton. It is in a productive agricultural region and has foundries, saw-mills, carriage-works, a packing-house, etc. Iron was at one time extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1891, 2487 in 1901 3204.

Woodstock, a suburb of Cape Town, southern Africa. It has a good bathing beach.

Woodstock Valley, a post-village in Woodstock township (town), Windham co. Conn., about 20 miles N.E. of Wilburton.

Woodston, a banking post-village of Rocks co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R.

Woodstown, a banking post-town of Salem co. N. J. on Salem Creek about 10 miles N.E. of Salem on the West Jersey and Seashore R. It has tanneries and tool-works. Pop. in 1900, 1371.

Woods Valley, a post-hamlet of Dickson co. Tenn. 24 miles SW of Clarksville.

Woodville, a banking post-village, capital of Grafton co., N.H. on the Connecticut River at the mouth of the Lower Ammonoosuc, 8 miles N. by E. of Harverhill on the Boston and Maine and the Montpelier and Wells River Rs. It has railroad repair shops and manufactures of lumber and bricks. Pop. about 1900.

Woodville, a post-village of Mercer co. N. J. 12 miles N. by W of Trenton.

Woodville, Cambria co. Pa. See Jeannette.

Woodview, a village of Morrow co. Ohio.

Woodville, a post-village of Jackson co. Ala. on the Southern R. 25 miles S.E. of Huxleyville. Pop. about 350.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Talara co. Cal. about 17 miles S.E. of Visalia.

Woodville, a village of Litchfield co. Conn. about 20 miles NW of Waterbury.

Woodville, a post-village of Leon co. Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee.

Woodville, a post-village of Greene co. Ga. on the Georgia R. 35 miles S.W. of Athens. Pop. about 350.

Woodville, a post-village of Porter co. Ind.

Woodville, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., on the Prison System.

Woodville, a post-village of McCracken co. Ky. 15 miles WNW of Paducah.

Woodville, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co. Me., 37 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900 760.

Woodville, a post-village of Middlesex co. Mass. about 14 miles E. by S of Worcester. It has a manufactory of carriages. Pop. about 800.

Woodville, a post-village of Newaygo co. Mich. on the Pere Marquette R., 11 miles WSW of Big Rapids.

Woodville, a banking post-town capital of Wilkinson co. Min. 35 miles S. of Natchez, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1943.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Macon co. Mo. 12 miles S.E. of Macon.

Woodville, a post-village of Jefferson co. N. Y. on North Sandy Creek about 2 miles from Lake Ontario and 20 miles SW of Watertown.

Woodville, a post-village of Perquimans co. N. C. 50 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 100.

Woodville, a banking post-village of Randolph co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co. s and the Lake Shore Electric R., 17 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900 631.

Woodville, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon. Pop. 80.

Woodville, a post-village of Allegheny co. Pa. on Chartiers Creek, 10 miles SW of Pittsburgh. Coal is mined near here.

Woodville, a post-village of Washington co., R. I. on the Wood River and on the Wood River Branch R., about 20 miles S.W. of Providence. Pop. about 300.

Woodville, a post-village of Haywood co. Tenn. about 60 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Woodville, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., Tex. about 110 miles N.E. of Houston, on the Texas and New Orleans R.

Woodville, a post-village of Hapshebaunock co. Va. about 44 miles S. of Winchester.

Woodville, a township (town) of Calumet co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1515.

Woodville, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 4 miles E. of Baldwin. Pop. about 400.

Woodville, a banking post-village of Victoria co., Ontario on the Grand Trunk R. 65 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 230.

Woodville, a town of North Island, New Zealand, 80 miles SSW of Napier. Pop. about 1120.

Woodward, a county in the NW part of Oklahoma. Area, 3295 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and numerous tributaries. Capital, Woodward. Pop. in 1900 7468.

Woodward, a post-village of Jefferson co. Ala. on the Southern and other railroads, 10 miles (direct) SW of Birmingham, its banking point. It has iron works.

Woodward, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles (direct) NW of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900 550.

Woodward, a banking post-village, capital of Woodward co. Okla. on a fork of the Canadian River and on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe R. 56 miles SW by W of Alva. It has breweries. Pop. about 1300.

Woodward, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Lockhaven on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Woodward, a township of Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. in 1900 3189.

Woodward, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Woodward, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Woodward, a post-village of Fairfield co., S. C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Winnsboro.

Woodwardville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co. Md. The banking point is Annapolis.

Woodworth, a post-village of Rapids parish La. The banking point is Alexandria.

Woodworth, a post-village of Vance co. N. C. The banking point is Henderson.

Woodworth, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 7 miles S. of Youngstown.

Woodworth, a post-village of Hancock co. Wis. on the Northwestern Line 10 miles W of Kenosha.

Woody, a post-hamlet of Green co. Ill.

Woodyards, a post-station of Athens co., Ohio.

Woody Island, Pleasant Bay Newfoundland is 10 miles from Harbor Burbot.

Woot, a post-office of Pope co. Ill.

Woolbridge, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo. The banking point is Boonville.

Wooldale, a parish in the outskirts of Huddersfield, England.

Woolridge, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. It has coal-mines.

Wooler, a small town of England, in Northumberland 46 miles NW of Newcastle-upon Tyne. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills.

Wooler, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Cold Creek 9 miles NW of Trenton. Pop. about 350.

Woolford, a post-village of Dorchester co. Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Woolhamra, a municipal suburb of Sydney New South Wales. Pop. about 13,000.

Woolham, a banking post-village of Gasconade co. Mo. about 28 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

Wool Market, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss. The banking point is Biloxi.

Woolrich, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Lock Haven.

Woolsey, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ga.

Woolsey, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I. T. The banking point is Comanche.

Woolthorpe, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, near Grantham. It is the birthplace of Isaac Newton.

Woolstock, a banking city of Wright co. Iowa, about 10 miles N. of Webster City on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900 274.

Woolwich, 15000 inhab. a former town of England, in Kent, on the Thames, 7 miles S.W. of St. Paul s, London, now included in the metropolis and forming part of the metropolitan borough of Woolwich. The most important features of Woolwich are the Royal Arsenal—the largest in Great Britain, covering nearly 600 acres, and comprising gun factories, a gun-carriage and wagon department, a laboratory for the making of projectiles, and a vast stores department—and the Royal Military Academy (established in 1719). Woolwich is also the seat of a Royal Artillery College. The parliamentary borough of Woolwich returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. of Woolwich proper in 1901, 41,007; of the metropolitan borough, 117,178.

Woolwich, a post-village of Sagadahoc co. Ma., in Woolwich township (town), on the N. bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. 1 mile NN of Bath. Pop. of the town in 1900 689.

Woolwine, a post-village of Patrick co. Va. The banking point is Stuart.

Woonasquameket, or **Woonasquatoeket**, a small stream of Providence co. R.I. falls into Narragansett Bay at Providence.

Woonosket, a city of Providence on R.I. is situated at the northern boundary of the state on both sides of the Blackstone River 16 miles N by W of Providence, on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It contains the Harris Institute Library Sacred Heart College, etc. and is the seat of extensive manufactures of cottons, worsteds, silks, knitted and rubber goods, wringers, bobbins and shuttles, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1880 16 066 in 1890, 20 830, in 1900, 29,304.

Woonsocket, a banking city capital of Southern co. R.I., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 23 miles NW of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900 448.

Wooster, a post-village of Paulkner co. Ark. Pop. about 30.

Wooster, a village of Kosciusko co. Ind. 6 miles E by S of Warsaw.

Wooster, a city capital of Wayne co. Ohio, is situated on Kiliuch Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Co. R. 53 miles S by W of Cleveland. It is the seat of the University of Wooster (Presbyterian) which was organized in 1870 and of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Wooster has coal, iron, glass, brush, etc. Pop. in 1890 6901, in 1900 6083.

Woolong, a post-village of Ogles co. Ill. on the Ill. and Central R., 6 miles NW of Dixon.

Woolton-Bannet, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles W of Swindon.

Worh, town, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles ENE. of Bern. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Worhin, town, a town of Prussian Saxony 43 miles NW of Erfurt, on the Wipperf. Pop. about 2000.

Worcester, a town or Worcester-shire, a town or shire, a western inland county of England, lying in the basin of the middle Severn. Area of the ancient county (including the county boroughs of Worcester and Dudley) 781 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 413 700 in 1901 498 401. Area of the modern administrative county 740 sq. m. Pop. in 1891 202,309 in 1901 308,377. Worcester-shire is an attractive region with a surface diversified by hill and valley and a fertile soil. Along the southern portion of the western boundary stretches the Malvern Hills. The Avon the principal affluent of the Severn waters the SE. part of the county and the Teme flows to the Severn from the W. Worcester-shire is noted for its orchards. There are large sheep pastures. The northern part of the county is a busy manufacturing district. Here are the cities of Dudley (in a coal-producing and iron-manufacturing district, detached from the main body of the county) Kidderminster (famed for its carpets) and Stourbridge. At Droitwich are productive brine springs. The county as such sends 6 members to the House of Commons. Capital Worcester.

Worcester, a municipal parliamentary and county borough of England, capital of the co. of Worcester, on the left bank of the Severn 35 miles SW of Birmingham. Its chief feature is the medieval cathedral, restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, which presents an exterior of striking simplicity, and a noble interior with a superb groined roof. Within the cathedral are the tombs of King John and Prince Arthur (brother of Henry VIII.). Other objects of interest are the old episcopal palace (now the deanery), the guild hall, and numerous quaint timbered houses. The Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, long famous for their product, cover a vast area and employ large numbers of hands. The city has iron and engine-works and extensive manufactures of gloves, vinegar, chemical manures, and Worcester-shire. Here on Sept. 3, 1651, Cromwell overwhelmed the army of Charles II. Pop. in 1891 48 633.

Worcester, the southeasternmost county of Maryland bordering on Delaware, has an area of 487 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean and is intersected by the Potomac River. Capital Snowhill. Pop. in 1890, 19,747 in 1900 26,365.

Worcester, the largest and most central county of Massachusetts, borders on Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Area, 1885 sq. m. It is drained by the Assabet, Blackstone, Chicopee, Millis, a French, Nashua, Quabbin, and Ware rivers, which afford abundant water power. In the north-central part of the county is Wachusett Mountain. Capital, Worcester and Fitchburg. Pop. in 1890 280 787 in 1900 348 958.

Worcester, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co. Mass. near the Blackstone River 44 miles W by S of Boston, on the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is the second city in population of the state, of which it occupies approximately the geographical centre and is distinguished, apart from its industries, for the large number and character of its public edifices and institutions. Among these are the city hall, court-house, post-office, free public library (with about 150 000 volumes) state armory Worcester Art Museum, American Antiquarian Society (with a library of 125 000 volumes) the museum of the Worcester Natural Historical Society, Clarke University (founded in 1887) and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (with admirable chemical laboratories). Other institutions of learning are Worcester Academy, College of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic) the Highland Military Academy and a state normal school. The city has several attractive parks and squares (Elm, Lake Lincoln), and on the Common is a War Monument. About 14 miles from the city is the large state lunatic asylum. The manufacturing industries of Worcester are represented by wire-works (the largest in the world) great manufactures of looms and of envelopes, foundries and machine-shops woollen- and cotton-mills and manufactures of railroad-cars, elevators, emery wheels, fire-arms, wrenches and tools, organs and pianos boots and shoes, corsets, carpets, etc. The city is the birthplace of the historian George Bancroft. About 2 miles to the E. is Lake Quinsigamond, a popular resort. Worcester (at first called Quinsigamond or Quinsigamond) was settled in 1672, but soon afterwards abandoned on account of Indian attacks, permanently settled in 1713 and incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1856 17 649 in 1860 24 940 in 1870 41 105, in 1875, 46 205 in 1880 55,291 in 1885 68,369, in 1890 84 655 in 1900 116 421.

Worcester, a banking post-village of Worcester township (town) Otsego co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. about 12 miles SE of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900 2409 of the village, about 1255.

Worcester, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., Pa. about 7 miles N of Norristown. Pop. of the township in 1900 1397.

Worcester, a post-village in Worcester township (town) Washington co. Vt. 9 miles N of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 636.

Worcester, a town of Cape Colony in a district of its own name, on the Breeds River at the junction of the Hex, about 60 miles (direct) ENE of Cape Town with which it is connected by rail. It is a wine-growing region and has extensive wagon-works. In the vicinity are thermal springs. Pop. in 1904, 8087.

Worcestershire, England. See Worcestershire.

Worlham, a town, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Wabash and the Littlefield and Madison R. 38 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 544.

Worlham, a hamlet of Summit co. Ohio.

Worlehoefen, a town of Swabia, Bavaria, in the district of Mindelheim. It is the seat of a Knapp health-cure. Pop. in 1900 2474.

Workington, a municipal borough and seaport of England, in Cumberland at the mouth of the Derwent, 7 miles N by E of Whitehaven. It has extensive iron- and steel-works lucrative salmon-fisheries and an important trade in the coal of the surrounding region. Pop. in 1901 25 143.

Workman, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co. S.C.

Workshop, a town of England, co. and 22 miles N of Nottingham, on the Ryton at the N extremity of Sherwood Forest. Its most interesting architectural feature is the old Norman priory church, with two towers. The principal industries are malling, iron- and brass-founding, and the manufacture of chemicals. Pop. in 1891 15 113.

Workum, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zelder See, 31 miles SW of Leeuwarden. It is a quaint little place. It has a harbor and carries on fisheries. Pop. in 1899 4059.

Workway, one of the Aru Islands.

Worlham, a post-village of Batw co. Mo. on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Foster or Pleasanton. Kan. Pop. in 1900 112.

Worleytown, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Greensville.

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worcester, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co. Mass. near the Blackstone River 44 miles W by S of Boston, on the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is the second city in population of the state, of which it occupies approximately the geographical centre and is distinguished, apart from its industries, for the large number and character of its public edifices and institutions. Among these are the city hall, court-house, post-office, free public library (with about 150 000 volumes) state armory Worcester Art Museum, American Antiquarian Society (with a library of 125 000 volumes) the museum of the Worcester Natural Historical Society, Clarke University (founded in 1887) and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (with admirable chemical laboratories). Other institutions of learning are Worcester Academy, College of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic) the Highland Military Academy and a state normal school. The city has several attractive parks and squares (Elm, Lake Lincoln), and on the Common is a War Monument. About 14 miles from the city is the large state lunatic asylum. The manufacturing industries of Worcester are represented by wire-works (the largest in the world) great manufactures of looms and of envelopes, foundries and machine-shops woollen- and cotton-mills and manufactures of railroad-cars, elevators, emery wheels, fire-arms, wrenches and tools, organs and pianos boots and shoes, corsets, carpets, etc. The city is the birthplace of the historian George Bancroft. About 2 miles to the E. is Lake Quinsigamond, a popular resort. Worcester (at first called Quinsigamond or Quinsigamond) was settled in 1672, but soon afterwards abandoned on account of Indian attacks, permanently settled in 1713 and incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1856 17 649 in 1860 24 940 in 1870 41 105, in 1875, 46 205 in 1880 55,291 in 1885 68,369, in 1890 84 655 in 1900 116 421.

Worcester, a banking post-village of Worcester township (town) Otsego co. N.Y. on the Delaware and Hudson R. about 12 miles SE of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900 2409 of the village, about 1255.

Worcester, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., Pa. about 7 miles N of Norristown. Pop. of the township in 1900 1397.

Worcester, a post-village in Worcester township (town) Washington co. Vt. 9 miles N of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 636.

Worcester, a town of Cape Colony in a district of its own name, on the Breeds River at the junction of the Hex, about 60 miles (direct) ENE of Cape Town with which it is connected by rail. It is a wine-growing region and has extensive wagon-works. In the vicinity are thermal springs. Pop. in 1904, 8087.

Worcestershire, England. See Worcestershire.

Worlham, a town, a banking post-village of Madison co. Ill. on the Wabash and the Littlefield and Madison R. 38 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900 544.

Worlham, a hamlet of Summit co. Ohio.

Worlehoefen, a town of Swabia, Bavaria, in the district of Mindelheim. It is the seat of a Knapp health-cure. Pop. in 1900 2474.

Workington, a municipal borough and seaport of England, in Cumberland at the mouth of the Derwent, 7 miles N by E of Whitehaven. It has extensive iron- and steel-works lucrative salmon-fisheries and an important trade in the coal of the surrounding region. Pop. in 1901 25 143.

Workman, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co. S.C.

Workshop, a town of England, co. and 22 miles N of Nottingham, on the Ryton at the N extremity of Sherwood Forest. Its most interesting architectural feature is the old Norman priory church, with two towers. The principal industries are malling, iron- and brass-founding, and the manufacture of chemicals. Pop. in 1891 15 113.

Workum, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zelder See, 31 miles SW of Leeuwarden. It is a quaint little place. It has a harbor and carries on fisheries. Pop. in 1899 4059.

Workway, one of the Aru Islands.

Worlham, a post-village of Batw co. Mo. on the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Foster or Pleasanton. Kan. Pop. in 1900 112.

Worleytown, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Greensville.

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

Worlitz, town, a town of Germany in the duchy of Anhalt, near the Elbe, 9 miles E of Dessau. It has a splendid ducal park containing a collection of interesting buildings, including a castle, the so-called Gothic House, the Gray House, several buildings in the form of temples, grottoes, etc. In some of these structures are collections of antique paintings, rare furniture etc. Among

other attractions of the park are its botanical collections. Pop. about 1840

Wormsdt, Worm'sdt, a town of East Prussia, 43 miles SSW of Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. in 1906 8348.

Wormsleyburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg.

Worms, an island of the Baltic. See Vörm.

Worms, Worms (anc. *Borbolemagus*; mod. L. *Formacia*), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, 36 miles SE of Mainz. It is an ancient place and the old quarter contains various interesting mediæval relics. The venerable cathedral, consecrated in the twelfth century with its four round towers and two domes, is a striking example of Romanesque architecture. The Pennekirche, whose main portion dates from the twelfth century contains the Paulus museum of Germanic antiquities. Still more ancient is the synagogue (now modernized) one of the oldest in Germany. The late-Gothic Lutherauskirche, in the shape of a cruciform basilica, was consecrated in the fifteenth century. On the Lutherplatz is a fine monument to Luther by Bismarck and near by is the Heyl house, a handsome modern edifice, on the site of the episcopal palace where Luther appeared before the imperial diet in 1521. Among other modern structures the Romanesque *Wormskathedrale* is one of the most striking. A handsome new quarter has arisen to the W of the town. Some of the towers of the old fortifications are still preserved. The industries of Worms are considerable. They include the manufacture of leather textiles, chlorey machinery chemicals bone-dust, etc. Choice wine (*Lutherauskirche*) is produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1906, 40,785.

Worms is one of the most ancient cities of Germany. It was the capital of the Burgundian realm which existed at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire. It very early became the seat of a bishopric. It became flourishing under its bishops, against whose authority it successfully rebelled, becoming a free city and figures prominently in the mediæval annals of the Holy Roman (German) Empire as the meeting place of imperial diets. The famous Concordat of Worms between the Emperor Henry V and Pope Callixtus II which put an end to the contest regarding investitures, was concluded in 1122. The most celebrated of the diets held at Worms was that of 1521 before which Luther made his defiant stand. In 1689 the city was burned to the ground by the French. It was ceded to France in the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and was assigned to Hesse-Darmstadt by the congress of Vienna in 1815.

Wormsco, a post-village of Hampden co. Mass. on the Boston and Albany R. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. about 300.

Wormsede, Worm'sdt, a village of Prussia, in the district of Stade, surrounded by picturesque scenery. A school of painting has its seat here.

Wormselt, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Wormsling, Worm'sling, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles NNW of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1906 3047.

Wormstadt, Worm'sdt, a town of Germany in Hesse, 15 miles SSW of Mainz. Pop. about 2660.

Wormsborough, a town of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 10,334.

Worsham, a post-village of Prince Edward co. Va. 7 miles SSW of Farmville and 1 mile from Hampton Sidney College.

Worsley, a coal-mining and manufacturing place of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles WNW of Manchester. Near by is Worsley Hall, the seat of the earl of Macclesfield. Pop. in 1901 12,463.

Worstead, a parish of Norfolk, England, 13 miles SSE of Norwich. A colony of Flemish weavers settled here in early Norman times and the place is supposed to have given its name to the yarn called worsted.

Worthing, a village of Paoli co. Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Paya.

Wortendyke, Wort'sdt, a post-village of Bergen co., N. J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 26 miles NNW of Jersey City. Pop. about 350.

Wort, Wort, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main 34 miles W of Würzburg. It has a quaint town-hall and a castle. Pop. about 1700.

Wort, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 14 miles E of Regensburg on the Danube. It has a castle. Pop. about 1500.

Worth (Worth-en-der-Sauw) a village of Germany in Alsace, 12 miles NW of Weissenburg. Here, on Aug. 5, 1870, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, defeated the French under MacMahon.

Worth, a county in the SW part of Georgia, has an area of 776 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W by the

Pine River and is drained by the Little River. Capital, Isabella. Pop. in 1890, 18,668; in 1906, 18,664.

Worth, a county in the N part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 466 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shell Rock River and is partly drained by Little Creek. Capital, Northwood. Pop. in 1890 2547; in 1906, 10,307.

Worth, a northern county of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is partly drained by the Little Platte River. Capital, Grant City. Pop. in 1890, 3738; in 1906, 3832.

Worth, a post-village of Worth co., Ga. The banking point is Tifton.

Worth, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago.

Worth, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River.

Worth, a post-station of Arenac co., Mich.

Worth, a banking post-village of Worth co., Mo., on the Burlington Route.

Worth, a post-township (town) of Jefferson co., N. Y., 16 miles SSE of Adams. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Worth, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Worth, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 722.

Worth, a township of Mercer co., Pa. about 15 miles SW of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 936.

Worth, a post-village of McDowell co. W. Va. The banking point is Bramwell.

Wortham, Wort'sham a banking post-village of Free-stone co. Tex. on the Houston and Texas Central R. 76 miles E by E of Dallas. It has cotton-gin and cotton-seed oil mills.

Worthing, a municipal borough and fashionable watering place of England in Camer on the English Channel, 10 miles W of Brighton. It owes its popularity to its mild climate and its fine beach. Pop. in 1901 20,815.

Worthing, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900 313.

Worthington, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Worthington, a banking post-town of Greene co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River at the mouth of the Eel River and on the Evansville and Indianapolis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles SE of Terre Haute. It has saw and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900 1448.

Worthington, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles W by E of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900 228.

Worthington, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 3 miles from Anchorage.

Worthington, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass. about 30 miles NW of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900 875.

Worthington, a banking post-village, capital of Nobles co., Minn., near Lake Okabena, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line, 30 miles WNW of Windsor. It has grain and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900 3388.

Worthington, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo., on the Iowa and St. Louis R.

Worthington, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, near the Olentangy River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co. R., 9 miles N of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Worthington, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles W of Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Worthington, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, about 55 miles SSE of Wheeling on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 100.

Worthington, a village of Butts co., Ga. 18 miles S of Corvinton. It is a rural free-delivery of Jackson.

Worthington, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ky., on the Kentucky River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 55 miles SW of Cincinnati Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Worthington, a post-town of Randolph co., N. C. The banking point is Sandhollow. Pop. in 1900 467.

Worthington, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa. about 60 miles NW of Altoona. Pop. in 1900 154.

Wortley, Wort's, a manufacturing place of Yorkshire, England included in the borough of Leeds.

Worton, Wort's a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 4 miles ENE of Chestertown.

Wotton, a post-village and township of Wolfe co., Quebec, 11 miles E of Danville.

Wotton-under-Edge, Wort'sdt, a small town of England, co. and 17 miles SSW of Gloucester.

Woodenberg, a post-village of a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E. of Utrecht.

Wendrichum, wēn'drīk-əm, or **Workum**, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, at the junction of the Meuse and Waal 18 miles NW of Bois-le-Duc.

Wenw, wēw, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles NE of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Wexall, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenkville.

Wrangell (rāng'ghel), or **Wrangell Island**, southeastern Alaska in the Alexander Archipelago. On it is **Fort Wrangell** (whisk see).

Wrangell (or **Wrangell**) **Land**, in the Arctic Ocean, NW of Bering Strait in about lat. 71° N. lon. 180° E.

Wrangell Strait, Alaska, a narrow passage of water in the Alexander Archipelago. Its most constricted portion is known as **Waxway Narrows**.

Wrangell, Cape, the W point of Attu Aleutian Islands, in the westernmost point of Alaska. Lat. 55° N. lon. 172° 36' E. (=187° 34' W).

Wrangell (or **Wrangell**) **Island**. See **Fort W** 483 enl.

Wrangell, Mount, an active volcano of Alaska, in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, 17,560 (?) feet.

Wrath, Cape, forms the NW extremity of Scotland. Lat. 58° 37' N. lon. 5° 1' W.

Wray, a banking post-town of Yuma co., Colo. on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 371.

Wray, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Ga. on the Atlantic and Birmingham R. The banking point is Fitzgerald. Pop. about 275.

Wreak, or **Wreke**, **reek**, a small river of England, in Leicestershire, joins the Soar.

Wreck Cove, a post village of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, on St. Anne Bay 19 miles from Englishtown.

Wrekin, a noted hill of England in Shropshire 2½ miles S of Wellington 1340 feet high.

Wren, a banking post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Erie R. Pop. in 1900 243.

Wrens, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. on the Augusta Southern R. The banking point is Augusta.

Wrenshall, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn. on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. about 300.

Wrentham, ren them, a banking post-village in Wrentham township (town) Norfolk co., Mass. about 27 miles SSW of Boston on the New York New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of straw goods and shoddy. Pop. of the town in 1900 2720 of the village, about 1200.

Wreschen, wresh en (Pol. *Wreszawa*) a town of Prussia, in Posen 40 miles SSE of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900 3536.

Wrexham, a municipal borough of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 12 miles SW of Chester on an affluent of the Dee. The principal features is the fine fifteenth-century church in Perpendicular style with an imposing tower. In the church yard is the tomb of Ellis Yale, the founder of Yale University. It has manufactures of flannel, hosiery, and iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1901 14,968.

Wriesen, wri-zen, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an arm of the Oder 33 miles ENE. of Berlin. Pop. in 1901 7092.

Wright, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa and Boone rivers and also drained by Eagle Creek. Capital, Clarion. Pop. in 1890 12,667. In 1900 18,327.

Wright, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 630 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River on the SE. by the Crow River and is intersected by the North Fork of the Crow River. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890 24,184. In 1900 29,137.

Wright, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 673 sq. m. It is drained by the Gasconade River and by Bryant's Fork (of the White River). Lead and zinc are mined here. Capital, Hartsville. Pop. in 1890 14,434. In 1900 17,510.

Wright, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. The banking point is Florence.

Wright, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. The banking point is Osceola or Fremont.

Wright, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn. The banking point is Carlton.

Wright, a township (town) of Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Wright, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y. The banking point is Floodsboro.

Wright, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900,

Wright City, a banking post-village of Warren co., Mo. on the Wabash R. 43 miles W by N of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Wright Corners, a village of Dearborn co., Ind. The banking point is Lawrenceburg.

Wright, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, on Glacier Bay, near Muir Inlet. Height, 4944 feet.

Wrights, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. 43 miles S of San Francisco. Pop. about 500.

Wrights, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 18 miles N of Emporium.

Wrightsbore, a hamlet of McDuffie co., Ga., about 44 miles W by N of Augusta.

Wrightsboro, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 24 miles S of Harwood.

Wrights Corners, a post-village of Niagara co., N. Y., 8 miles from Lockport.

Wrightsdale, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. 4 miles S of Fulton House.

Wrightstown, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., 20 miles SE of Ottertail.

Wrightstown, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R. 12 miles ENE. of Mount Holly.

Wrightstown, a post-hamlet in Wrightstown township Bucks co., Pa. about 26 miles NNE of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900 785.

Wrightstown, a banking post-village of Brown co., Wis. on the Fox River and on the Northwestern Line, 16 miles SSW of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 420.

Wrightstown, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 1378.

Wrightsville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark. 16 miles S of Little Rock on the St. Louis, Iron Mountains and Southern R. Pop. 190.

Wrightsville, a banking post-town capital of Johnson co., Ga. about 65 miles E by S of Macon, on the Wrightsville and Tannville R. Pop. in 1900 1127.

Wrightsville, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., 38 miles N of Alton on the Burlington Route.

Wrightsville, or **Wrightsville Beach**, a post-town of New Hanover co., N. C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 22.

Wrightsville, a hamlet of Madison co., Ohio.

Wrightsville, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the W (right) bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Columbia (with which it is connected by bridge) and 11 miles ENE of York on the Northern Central R. It has manufactures of iron, gasoline-engines, hardware, lumber, lime, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900 2200.

Wronke, wron'keh a town of Prussia, in Posen, 30 miles NW of the city of Posen on the Wartha. Pop. in 1900, 4671.

Wrotham, a town of England in Kent, 11 miles WNW of Maidstone. Pop. in 1901 3371.

Wroxeter, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland and on the Canadian Pacific R. 109 miles WNW of Toronto. Pop. in 1901 445.

Wreschowitz, wres'cho-witz, a town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, an eastern suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 13,560.

Wstien, wst in (Slavic *Wstina* wstít in) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia, 33 miles NE. of Hradisch. Pop. in 1900 6756.

Wu-chang, woo chāng' a city of China, capital of the province of He peh, on the Yang-tse-kiang opposite Hsien-kow. It is a walled town is the seat of a great native and foreign trade, and has cotton mills, a spinning plant, etc. Among its educational institutions is a normal school for women. It has electric illumination. Pop. estimated at 560,000-600,000.

Wu-chow (Chinese pron. nearly woo ch'oo) a town and treaty port of China province of Kwang-si on the navigable Si-kiang about 180 miles W of Canton. It is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. about 32,000.

Wu-hu, a treaty port of China, province of Ngaa-hwei, on the Yang-tse-kiang about 60 miles SW of Nan-king. It has a considerable trade in outlay red cord, etc. Pop. about 115,000.

Wukari, woo-kā ree, a town of Nigeria, in Sokoto, about 25 miles S. of the Benue and 180 miles SW of Yola.

Wu-kiang, woo ke k'ang a river of China, in the provinces of Kwei-chow and Sze-chuen which flows NE. and then NW and joins the Yang-tse-kiang a short distance S. of the parallel of 30° N. lat.

Wülffel, a town of Prussia, 4 miles S. of Hanover.

Walsdorf, 485 ft., a town and commune of Rhinisch Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 4 miles WNW of Hildenfeld. Pop. in 1900, 7015.

Waliser, or **Waliser**, a lake of Kashmir formed by an expansion of the Jhelum, 18 miles NW of Srinagar; greatest length, 12 miles. It produces shagras, or water nuts (the seeds of *Fragaria dysanthera*) abundantly.

Wälzberg, 4810 ft., a village of Switzerland, canton of Fribourg, 7 miles NE of Fribourg.

Wannisdorf, 6600 feet, a town of Bavaria, picturesque situated in the Fichtelgebirge, 20 miles ENE of Bayreuth. It is a busy manufacturing place, with diversified industries. Among the attractions of the town is a colonial bust of the poet Richter who was born here, by Schwanthaler. Pop. in 1900, 4255.

Wannstorf, 6600 feet, a town of Prussia in Hanover, 13 miles WNW of the city of Hannover. It has an interesting medieval church. Pop. in 1900, 4114.

Wapper, 6600 ft., a river of Prussia, which enters the Rhine from the right, 8 miles below Cologne. Length, 65 miles. In its upper course it bears the name of Wipper.

Wärbenathal, 4100 ft., a village (Havre, France) a town of Austrian Silesia, 27 miles WNW of Troppa, on the Oppa. Pop. in 1900, 3113.

Wardha, or **Wardha**, a river of British India, flows tortuously SE through the centre of the Deccan and joins the Pan (Pay-Donga) a tributary of the Godavari, 180 miles N by E of Hyderabad. Length, 250 miles.

Wärblingen, 4100 ft., a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 6 miles NW of Baden.

Wärenholz, 4100 ft., a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles NE of Baden on a tributary of the Limmat.

Warassee, a lake of Bavaria. See **STRASSEE**.
Warne, a town of Northern Nigeria, in west-central Africa, about 17 miles NE of Sokoto, on the Birni. It is the capital of the kingdom or native state of Sokoto. Pop. about 6000.

Wärtselen, 4100 ft., a village of Rhinisch Prussia, district and circle of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 10,203.

Wartberg, Germany. See **WARTENBERG**.

Wartenberg, a village of Lawrence Co., Pa., on Shippery Rock Creek, about 34 miles NNW of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

Wartland, a post-village of Greenup Co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Ironton, Ohio.

Wartshorn, a post-village and resort of Sullivan Co., N. Y., 13 miles N by W of Middletown. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Württemberg, 4100 ft., a kingdom in the SW part of Germany the third state in size of the German Empire, and the fourth in order of population, bounded on the E by Bavaria on the NW W and NW by Baden and on the S by the Prussian province of Hohenzollern and the Lake of Constance. Württemberg has some small ex-slaves in Baden and Hohenzollern. It is divided into the circles of the Neckar, Black Forest (Schwarzwald), Danube, and Jagst Area, 7528 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 2,189,480. About 70 per cent of the population is Protestant. The principal towns are Stuttgart (the capital), Ulm, Heilbronn, Reutlingen, Cannstatt, and Reutlingen.

The surface of the country is largely mountainous. In the SW is part of the Black Forest, one of whose peaks the Hohenstaufen, about 3000 feet in height, is the loftiest mountain in Württemberg. The Swabian Alps stretch from Hohenzollern about 80 miles NE, uniting on the SW with the Black Forest, and separating the basins of the Neckar and the Danube, the two principal rivers. The chief outlets of the Neckar are the Kocher, Jagst, and Enz. The Danube traverses Württemberg in a NE direction. Its largest tributary is the Iller on the Bavarian border. About one-fifth of Lake Constance belongs to Württemberg; the next largest lake is the Federsee, in the S.

The climate is temperate, the mean annual temperature being about 47°. The soil is mostly fertile, especially in the picturesque valleys of the Neckar and the Tauber, and on the Lake of Constance, in which regions the cultivation of the vine is successfully carried on. The Neckar wines are the best. Fruit-trees thrive everywhere. The chief agricultural products are grain, wheat, potatoes, hops, tobacco, flax and hemp. The Black Forest yields valuable timber. Bee-keeping is extensively carried on and the fisheries are considerable. Iron-ore and salt are the most important mineral products. The salt-works and a number of foundries are owned by the state. There are rich quarries of building stone. Among the mineral springs those of Wildbad are the most famous.

Although Württemberg is mainly an agricultural country many of its industries have reached a high degree of development, such as the manufacture of gold and silver-

ware, machinery, clocks, pianos, organs, surgical and optical instruments, paper, chocolate, and artistic furniture. Stuttgart is the most important publishing centre in southern Germany and the establishments connected with the graphic arts enjoy a high reputation. There are large sugar refineries, brick yards, and breweries, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, dye-stuffs, cement, gunpowder, cotton thread, metal ware, hosiery, and sparkling wine is carried on extensively.

Württemberg has long been noted for the excellence of its higher educational establishments and the general diffusion of public instruction. The University of Tübingen is celebrated. The technological and agricultural schools are among the foremost of their kind and the conservatory of music at Stuttgart has a world-wide reputation.

The government of Württemberg is a constitutional monarchy. The constitution dates from 1819. The legislature consists of 2 chambers. The first is composed of princes of the blood, nobles, and members appointed by the king. The second chamber is composed of 15 members of the lower nobility, 11 Evangelical and 3 Catholic dignitaries, the chancellor of the university of Tübingen, 1 representative of towns and 63 representatives of rural districts, the last-named 70 members being chosen by direct election. There is universal suffrage and the ballot is secret. Württemberg has 4 seats in the Bundesrat and sends 17 members to the Reichstag. The medieval county of Württemberg was erected into a duchy in 1495. The state was elevated to the rank of a kingdom in 1806. In 1871 it became a member of the new German Empire.

Wurzach, 4550 ft., a town of Württemberg, 25 miles S of Ulm. Pop. about 1250.

Würzburg, 4100 ft., a town of Bavaria, Germany, capital of the district of Lower Franconia, 140 miles NW of Munich, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Main. It is one of the oldest cities in Germany. The Romanesque cathedral, with a richly decorated choir, dates from the eleventh century. The handsome Gothic Marian kapelle begun in the fourteenth century contains interesting statues. The Neomünster church dating from the eleventh century has a fine Romanesque tower and contains a tablet in memory of the ministerial Walter von der Vogelweide whose tomb was in the old cloister, demolished in 1823. The venerable church of St. Burkard, erected in the eleventh century is externally the best preserved of the old ecclesiastical structures. The town-hall has a council room which is a striking example of medieval architecture. The royal palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Würzburg is one of the most striking examples of the renaissance style in Germany. The old part of the town is surrounded by attractive promenades. The new quarter contains fine modern edifices. On the Ronndampplatz, the largest square stands the handsome Leitzold fountain erected in 1893. The Domstrasse, one of the principal thoroughfares, leads to the old Main bridge, adorned with statues, which dates from the fifteenth century. The Frankenschanze on the neighboring Nikolausberg (1000 feet high) commands a fine view of the valley of the Rhine and the encircling hills. Opposite the town rises the fortress of Marienberg, on the site of an ancient castle.

Würzburg is rich in educational institutions. The university had 1368 students in 1904. The buildings contain zoological, mineralogical and geological collections, an art-history museum, a collection of sculptures, coins and antiquities, and a picture gallery. The town has a botanical garden, a royal music school and institutions for the blind, deaf-mute, etc. The Carl Julius Hospital founded in 1875 is an admirably equipped institution. The industries of Würzburg are varied and include the manufacture of machinery, printing, paper, tobacco, sparkling wines, vinegar liquors, and chocolate, and beer brewing. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 73,400.

The bishopric of Würzburg occupied a prominent position among the ecclesiastical states of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The territory ruled by the prince-bishop grew to an area of about 1900 sq. m. The see was secularized in 1803.

Wurzen, 4550 ft., a town of Saxony, 15 miles E. of Leipzig on the Mulde. It has a medieval collegiate church restored in the early part of the nineteenth century. Wurzen has diversified industries among the manufactures being foundry products, machinery, paper, carpets, furniture, etc. There are large mills. Pop. in 1900, 16,415.

Wusterhausen, 4550 ft., a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dorn 14 miles WSW of Neuruppin. Pop. in 1900, 3055.

Wusterhausen, a town near Berlin, Germany. See **KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN**.

Wüstrow, 4550 ft., a town and sea-side resort of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 27 miles NE of Rostock. Pop. about 1300.

Wu-sung, a maritime town of China, province of Kiangsu, at the mouth of the Wu-sung River, 16 miles N of Shanghai.

Wutach, *Wootach*, a small river of Germany in Baden, rises in the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine on the right.

Wyandoina, a banking post-village of Clark co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. 55 miles (direct) NW of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900 507.

Wyandoina River rises in Davis co., Iowa, runs southward into Missouri and enters the Mississippi River at Leavenworth. It is about 100 miles long.

Wyandoining, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Wyalusing Creek, and on the Lehigh Valley R. 21 miles SE of Towanda. Pop. in 1900 526.

Wyalusing, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1199.

Wyalusing, a post-village in Wyalusing township (town) Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River 3½ miles above Clayton, Iowa, and about 7 miles below Prairie du Chien. Pop. of the town in 1900 918.

Wyalusing Creek, Pa. enters the Susquehanna River in Bradford co. at Wyalusing.

Wyandale, a hamlet of Erie co., N.Y.

Wyandanch, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. on the Long Island R. Pop. 75.

Wyandot, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 403 sq. mi. It is drained by the Sandusky River and Broken Sword and Tymochtee creeks. Capital, Upper Sandusky. Pop. in 1890 21,723. In 1900 31,136.

Wyandot, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River about 10 miles SW of Bucyrus.

Wyandotte, *wi-an-dot*, a county in the ENE. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 153 sq. mi. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Kansas River. Capital, Kansas City. Pop. in 1890 64,407. In 1900 73,227.

Wyandotte, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal. about 7 miles SE of Oroville.

Wyandotte, a post-village of Wyandotte Reservation, I.T., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Seneca, Mo. Pop. in 1900 234.

Wyandotte, Kan. is a part of Kansas City.

Wyandotte, a village of Clark co., Ky. The post-office is Winchester.

Wyandotte, a city of Wayne co., Mich. on the Detroit River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 13 miles SSW of Detroit. It has ship- and boat-yards, and manufactures of chemicals, salt, trunks for robes, coats, matted liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900 5183.

Wyandotte Cave, Crawford co., Ind. is at Cave hamlet, about 4 miles NE of Leavenworth. It is second in size among American caverns to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky which it surpasses in the number and beauty of its stalactitic formations, and is notable for its large chambers.

Wyandot, a banking post-village of Beren co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 29 miles ENE. of Galva. Pop. in 1900 907.

Wyatt, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Breton.

Wyatt, a post-village of Jackson parish La. on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Horton.

Wyatt, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo. on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Cairo, Ill.

Wyatt, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Wyatt, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va. The banking point is Shinnston.

Wyattville, a village of Winona co., Minn. about 16 miles SW of Winona.

Wybank, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. The banking point is Muskogee.

Wyckoff, *wi-loff* a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. 7 miles N of Paterson. Pop. about 350.

Wycombe, *wik-nm* High Wycombe, or Chipping Wycombe, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire 28 miles WNW of London, on the Wye, a small affluent of the Thames. The principal buildings are the fine thirteenth-century church of All Saints, partly in Early English and partly in Norman style, and the guild-hall. The staple industries are the manufacture of beechwood chairs and general furniture, lace, and paper. In the vicinity are Roman and Roman remains. Pop. in 1901 15,539.

Wycombe, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 190.

Wye, *wi*, a river of England and Wales, rises on the E. side of Philadelphia Cambrian Mountains, in the co. of Montgomery, Wales, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly SE., and enters the estuary of the Severn 2 miles E of Chops.

The principal affluents are the Lugg and Ithen on the right, and the Monnow on the left. Total course, 120 miles. It separates the co. of Radnor from Brecknock and Gloucester from Monmouth, and traverses Herefordshire. The stream is noted for the beauty of its landscape. On its right bank, a few miles N of Chepstow are the ruins of Tintern Abbey. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wye, a small river of England co. of Derby joins the Derwent 4 miles SE. of Bakewell.

Wye, an inlet of Chesapeake Bay Md. forming part of the boundary between Queen Anne and Talbot cos.

Wye, a river of Tasmania, tributary to the Swan River.

Wye, a small town of England co. of Kent, 4 miles NE of Ashford.

Wyebridge, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 5 miles from Midland.

Wyo Island, an island of Queen Anne co., Md. in the estuary of the Wyo inlet.

Wye Mills, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 7 miles S of Centerville, on the Queen Anne's R.

Wyeth City, a post-town of Marshall co., Ala. on the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Albertville or Guntersville. Pop. in 1900 290.

Wyermaie, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. 6 miles from Penetanguishene.

Wyk, *wik* a town and sea-side resort of Prussia, in Schleswig on the SE. coast of Föhr 16 miles NW of Brudstedt. Pop. about 1200.

Wykertown, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J. 4 miles NE of Branchville.

Wy'kon, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. near the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles W by S of Randolph. Pop. in 1900 495.

Wyl, a town of Switzerland. See **Wil**.

Wylam, a village of Northumberland, England, 8 miles W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is the birthplace of George Stephenson.

Wylam, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ala.

Wyllie, a banking post-village of Red Lake co., Minn. on the Great Northern R.

Wytlic, a station of Allegheny co., Pa. on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R., 21 miles S. by E. of Pittsburgh.

Wyllie, a banking post-town of Collin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and the St. Louis Southwestern R., 19 miles (direct) NNE of Dallas. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900 773.

Wyllie Mill, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C. about 60 miles N of Columbia.

Wylliesburg, *wil'li-burg* a post-village of Charlotte co., Va. 6 miles from Roanoke station.

Wymun, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Wymondham, a small town of England, in Norfolk 19 miles WSW of Norwich.

Wymore, a banking city of Gage co., Neb. on the Burlington Route, 26 miles (direct) W of Pawnee City. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 2626.

Wympegap, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Uniontown.

Wynant, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. about 300.

Wynant's Kill, Rensselaer co., N.Y. falls into the Hudson 3 miles below Troy.

Wynants Kill, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. 4 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. 176.

Wynburg, Orange River Colony. See **Wynburg**.

Wyncoke, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Jenkintown. Pop. about 550.

Wynndmere, a banking post-village of Richland co., N. Dak. on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Northern Pacific R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 700.

Wyndmoor, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Jenkintown.

Wynonma, Cal. See **Hazewyn**.

Wynegere, *wis-ni-sh* (Fr. *pron vis-shain'*) a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 84 miles SSE. of Bruges.

Wynigon, *Wyn-gon*, a village of Switzerland, east of Bern, 4 miles NE of Burgdorf.

Wynn, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind., about 30 miles S. of Richmond.

Wynne, a banking post-town of Cass co., Ark. on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 7 miles (direct) S. by W of Vandale. It has cotton-gins, manufacturers of furniture, spears and staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1837.

Wynnewood, *wi-n'wood*, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa

F4 R. 45 miles (direct) NW of Tishomingo. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1907.

Wynnewood, a post-office of Montgomery co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 2½ miles W of (West) Philadelphia.

Wynville, a post-office of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles NNE of Birmingham.

Wynoochee, or **Wynoochee**, wi-noo-chee, a small river of Washington, enters the Chehalis River at Montezuma.

Wynosee, a post-office of Richland co. Ill.

Wyocoma, wyo-co-ma, a post-village of Columbia co. Wis., in Wyocoma township (town) on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 8 miles SE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1158. of the village 350.

Wyola, a village of Delaware co. Pa. The banking point is Malvern.

Wyoming, wyo-ming, a western state of the American Union, bounded on the N by Montana, E by South Dakota and Nebraska, S by Colorado and Utah and W by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Its boundaries are the parallels of 41° and 45° N lat and the meridians of 104° 3' and 111° 3' W lon. Area of the land-surface, 97,890 sq. m. of the appertaining waters, 315 sq. m.

Face of the Country—The state belongs to the great plateau region that abuts against and is partially traversed by arms of the Rocky Mountains, and its general surface is elevated 5000-7000 feet or more above the level of the sea. The main chain of the Rocky Mountains, known in its central and dominant mass as the Wind River Range, extends in a NW-SE direction through a large part of the state and constitutes the water parting (continental divide) between the streams flowing to the Atlantic and the Pacific basins. The western and southwestern portions of the state are drained principally by the Green and Snake rivers (the former one of the head-streams of the Colorado the latter the chief tributary of the Columbia) and their many tributaries. Among the subordinate ranges of this section of the state are the Salt River Range, the Teton Range (with the Grand Teton 13,671 ft.) the Grosventre Range, the Shoshone Mountains, and the Snow Mountains the last named entering from Montana. In the extreme NW part of the state is almost the whole of the **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK** (which see) a wonderland of mountains, canyons, hot springs, and geysers which exhibits the evidences of comparatively recent volcanic action on a magnificent scale. **Freemont Peak** the highest peak of the Wind River Mountains (13,700 ft.) is also the culminating point of the state. The Atlantic or northeastern slope of the state is drained by the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, Belle Fourche, Cheyenne, and North Platte rivers, and their numerous tributaries,—all direct or indirect affluents of the Missouri. The SE. section of Wyoming is again broken by mountain horst-rows. Between the Medicine Bow spur of the Rocky Mountains on the SW and the Laramie Mountains on the NE lie the great Laramie Plains a cold and elevated region some of whose surrounding peaks are clad with eternal snows. These peaks which fall off gently to the E. and to the W. mark an interruption or break in the continuity of the Rocky Mountain axis. Northward and northward from the Laramie Mountains there is a prairie or pampa region crossed by low anticlines, which connects the Laramie Mountains with the Big Horn Mountains to the N and the Deer Lodge Mountains, with their fantastic volcanic necks, on the NE. Characteristic features in the landscapes of southern Wyoming are the flat topped hills, or buttes rising in valleys or upon plains on often pre-existing the appearance of water-eroded ruined castles, pyramids and mounds. Among the lofty summits of the state not already mentioned are **Mount Ledy** 11,177 ft. **Moran** 12,600 ft. **Medicine Peak** 12,231 ft. **Chimney Rock** 11,853 ft. and **Chauvenet Peak** 13,000 ft. The most noted lakes of the state are the large **Yellowstone Lake** (in the national reserve) **Shoshone Lake**, the source of the Snake River and **Lake Jackson** traversed by the Snake River.

Geology—The principal mountain-systems may be said to be composed of a core, or nucleus, of granitic or syenitic rock or quartzite, with borders exhibiting Silurian Devonian Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary strata. In most of the plains or prairie country is Cretaceous or Tertiary. In the Yellowstone National Park there are abundant evidences of recent volcanic action. Gold and silver are fairly abundant, but the quantity of these metals is insignificant. Some tin-ore (cassiterite) has been obtained in Crook co. Iron is found throughout a large part of the state, and an excellent quality of lignite and bituminous coal of Tertiary origin is mined upon an extensive scale, especially in the SW. This coal supplies the Pacific railroads and much of the population

of the plains with a cheap and serviceable fuel. The total product in 1903, obtained chiefly from Sweetwater and Uinta co. was 4,636,793 short tons, valued at \$5,751,581. Gypsum, salt, soda, soda-sulphate, graphite, copper (product in 1903 1,032,169 pounds; in 1900 4,230,776 pounds), lead sulphur etc. are other useful mineral products. The yield of petroleum, which appears to be most abundant in the northern and central parts of the state, promises to become important. Mineral waters abound.

Climate—Wyoming enjoys in general a healthful climate, dry in nearly all sections of the state, although the extremes of both summer and winter temperatures are well accentuated. The range of temperature throughout most years is from -35° to 100°, but exceptional winters and maxima considerably extend this range. The mean January temperature at Cheyenne is about 25°. The rainfall, except on the lofty mountains is everywhere deficient, the average precipitation for the state being about 13 inches.

Agriculture, Industries—The principal crops, except Indian corn do well here, but the soil is better suited to turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, and other like crops. The Laramie Plains have short summers and long severe winters. Pastoral pursuits and especially wool-growing, prosper better here than does farm tillage. The soil everywhere requires irrigation to make it productive. Work in this direction is being actively prosecuted and there are already in the state more than 5000 miles of irrigation ditches. The chief agricultural crops in 1900 were wheat, 386,414 bushels, corn, 61,702 bushels, oats, 630,272 bushels, potatoes, 388,179 bushels and hay 493,446 tons. At present the mining of coal and the raising and tending of sheep and cattle are the leading industries of Wyoming the state having held in 1900 the second position among the wool-producing states of the Union. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 21,840,231 pounds. The mountains which are generally well wooded with pines and other coniferous trees, afford timber from which lumber and railroad-ties are sawn. Besides this, there is some quartz-milling and considerable railroad-repairing and machine-work are done at the principal towns along the main line of railroad. There is a large amount of water-power developed in the mountains and canyons.

Railroads—The total length of railroads in 1900 was 1063 miles. In 1900 1370 miles.

Education—Laramie is the seat of the state university the University of Wyoming.

Counties and Towns—There are 13 counties, besides the Yellowstone National Park. Albany, Big Horn, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uinta, and Weston. The largest towns are Cheyenne, the capital, (pop. in 1900 14,987); Laramie, an important industrial and commercial town (8307); Rock Springs (4363); Rawlins, and Evanston in the vicinity of extensive coal mines.

Government etc.—The governor and executive officers are elected for 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, the members of the former being elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. Women have the right of suffrage. Wyoming Territory was organized in 1890 from portions of Dakota, Idaho, and Utah. The state was admitted into the Union in 1890. It sends 1 member to the lower house of the national Congress.

Population—The inhabitants in 1870 exclusive of Indians numbered 9118. The population in 1880 was 20,780. In 1890 69,105. In 1900 92,557 including 1891 Indians located on reservations.

Wyoming, a county in the W part of New York, has an area of 603 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Genesee River and is drained by Allen, a, Cattaugus, and Tonawanda creeks. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 31,193; in 1900 30,413.

Wyoming, a county in the NE part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and is drained by Bowman, McChesney and Tonkhamock creeks. The surface is diversified by high ridges and bluffs. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Tonkhamock. Pop. in 1890, 15,891; in 1900 17,153.

Wyoming, a county in the S part of West Virginia, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is drained by the Guyandotte River. Coal and petroleum are found here. Capital, Oceana. Pop. in 1890 6347. In 1900 6350.

Wyoming, a post-town of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 30 miles E. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900 450.

Wyoming, a banking city of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 21 miles N by W of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Wyoming, a banking post-town of Jones co. Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 63 miles NNW of Davenport. Pop. in 1900 754.

Wyoming, a post-village of Bath co. Ky. on the Licking River at the mouth of State Creek about 32 miles S of Mayesville. Pop. 100.

Wyoming, a post-village of Chicago co. Minn. on the Northern Pacific R. 30 miles N of St. Paul.

Wyoming, a post-village of Otter co. Neb. on the Missouri River about 10 miles above Nebraska City.

Wyoming, a village of Essex co. N.J. on the Lackawanna R. 4 miles SW of Orange, its banking point.

Wyoming, a banking post-village of Wyoming co. N.Y., on Oatka Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. 38 miles SW of Rochester. Pop. about 500.

Wyoming, a village of Hamilton co. Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. about 13 miles N of Cincinnati, which is its post-station. Pop. in 1900 1950.

Wyoming, a post-borough of Luzerne co. Pa., in the Wyoming Valley on the W bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles SW of Pittston. It has coal and iron interests and manufactures of paints, shovels and flour. Pop. in 1900 1909 (largely increased since census).

Wyoming, a post-village of Washington co. R.I. on the Wood River 20 miles SSW of Providence. It has manufactures of shoddy and woolen yarns. Pop. about 475.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet in Wyoming township (town) Iowa co., Wis. 43 miles W of Madison. Pop. in 1900 791.

Wyoming, a banking post-village of Lambton co. Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 46 miles W of London. It is a place of considerable trade and has some oil interests. Pop. in 1901 825.

Wyoming Mountain, Pa. in Luzerne co. extends 16 or 20 miles along the SE bank of the Susquehanna, bordering the Wyoming Valley.

Wyoming Valley, Luzerne co., Pa. in the course of the North (East) Branch of the Susquehanna River is about 30 miles in length and 3-4 miles broad. The Wyoming Mountain extends along its SE border. The Susquehanna enters the valley through the Lackawanna Gap and leaves it through the Nanticoke Gap. Few sections of

the state present more beautiful and varied scenery than that of the Wyoming Valley. Its chief settlement is Wilkesbarre. The first white settlers in the valley came from Connecticut in the year preceding the Revolution and the possession of the district was in dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania until after the close of the struggle. The battle and massacre of Wyoming (July 3, 1778) an episode of the Revolutionary War took place at Fort Mifflin about 4 miles from the present site of Wilkesbarre.

Wyomissing, a post-village of Berks co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 800.

Wyre, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, expands into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood, on the E. side of the entrance to Morecambe Bay.

Wysocking, a post-village of Hyde co. N.D. The banking point is Washington.

Wysox, a post-village of Bradford co. Pa. in Wysox township, on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R. 4 miles E of Towanda. Pop. of the township in 1900 1244.

Wyssgrad, vish grad, a town of Russian Poland, 27 miles ESE of Plock on the Vistula. Pop. about 4500.

Wythe, with (rhyming with *smoke*) a county in the SW part of Virginia, has an area of 474 sq. m. It is watered by the New River and also drained by Reed and Cripple creeks. The surface is diversified by Walkers and Iron mountains. Among the minerals are iron-ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, lead, and zinc. Capital Wytheville. Pop. in 1890 15,019. In 1900 20,457.

Wytheville, with'll a banking post-town capital of Wythe co. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. 151 miles WNW of Lynchburg. It is finely situated in an elevated valley and is surrounded by mountains. It has manufactures of woollens and knitted goods, flour, wagons, lumber and foundry products. Wytheville Seminary, Plummer Memorial Female College, and the McDonald Institute are located here. Pop. in 1900 3003.

Wy'top'tlock, a post-village of Arcosotok co. Me. on the Mattawamkeag River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central R., 78 miles NNE. of Bangor.

X

Xabary, Xaón, Xugus, Xatapa, Xalisco, etc. See JABARY, JAHA, JAGUA, JALAPA, JALISCO, etc.

Xamitopeoc, Mexico. See JAMITOPÉOC.

Xanten, Xanten, a town of Rhineland Prussia, district of Düsseldorf 15 miles SE of Cleves, near the Rhine. It possesses a splendid medieval collegiate church. Pop. in 1900 3777.

Xanthus, an ancient city in the SW corner of Asia Minor in Lycia on the river Xanthus (modern Sicker-Tekir). Beautiful sculptures have been unearthed on its site.

Xenduy, a town of Japan. See SENDAI.

Xenia, see-ne-a, a banking post-village of Clay co. Ill. on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. 8 miles W of Flora. It has manufactures of barrels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900 900.

Xenia, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan. 20 miles WNW of Fort Scott.

Xenia, a city the capital of Greene co. Ohio on the Little Miami River 55 miles WSW of Columbus, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It is regularly laid out, and contains a fine court-house, city-hall, public library, etc. It is the seat of Xenia Theological Seminary (United Freebyterian) and the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home. The industrial establishments of the city embrace saw-, planing and paper mills, marble and granite-works, and manufactories of cordage, twine, carriages, wagons, shoes, etc. Wilberforce University for women here, is now at Wilberforce, 3 miles distant. Pop. in 1890 7026. In 1900 8625.

Xerco, or Xerco, Spain. See JERON DE LA FRONTERA.

Xerco, or Xerco, see-ré-a, a town of Central America, republic of Honduras, S of Comayagua.

Xertigny, see-ten-yee, a small town of France, in Vosges, 9 miles S. of Epinal.

Xiclog-mai, or Xiclog-mai, Laos. See CHIENG-MAI.

Xiloca, a river of Spain. See JILOCA.

Ximena, See JIMENA and JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA.

Ximo, one of the Japanese Islands. See KIRISHIMA.

Xingú, shing-goo, a large southern tributary of the Amazon, in Brazil rises in the highlands of Mato Grosso, near lat. 18° S and lon. 53° W and flows generally northward, emptying into the Amazon at the head of its estuary about 360 miles W by E of Pará. Length estimated at about 1300 miles. The river's course is largely interrupted by falls and rapids and continuous steamboat navigation extends only to about 110 miles above its mouth.

Xochicalco, so-che-kál-ko a ruined pyramid, 60 miles S by W of the city of Mexico.

Xochimilco, so-che-mil-ko a small lake of the Federal District of Mexico, immediately W of Lake Chalco (from which it is separated by a causeway) and about 7 miles S of the city of Mexico.

Xochimilco, a town of the Federal District of Mexico on Lake Xochimilco, 10 miles S by E of the city of Mexico, on the site of an Aztec town of importance. Pop. in 1900 10,712.

Xochitepec, so-che-tá-pék a village of Mexico, state and nearly 60 miles SW of the city of Mexico.

Xorella Islands, Malay Archipelago. See XULLA.

Xorullo, Mexico. See JORULLA.

Xosa-Dal, a free port of Annam, under French consular jurisdiction.

Xosary, see-ká-ri a river of South America, in Ecuador tributary to the Amazon.

Xuchitlán, a town of Mexico. See JUCHITÁN.

Xulla, sool'la, Xulla (Sulu, or Xorella) Islands, a group in the Malay Archipelago about 70 miles E. of Celebes, comprising Tullabe (or Tullaba) Mangala and East, the last-named being the most important.

Xutay, a river of South America. See JUTAY.

Y

Y, i, or Ij, 1 (Dutch, *Het IJ*), an arm of the Zuider Zee, Netherlands, formerly extending inland NW to Beverwijk and now in greater part drained in connection with the construction of the North Sea Canal. It receives the Amstel on the S., and at the confluence of the two is the city of Amsterdam.

Yablonoi (yá-blo-noi) Mountains (Яблонейские горы—e., apple tree chain), a mountain system of southern Siberia, chiefly in Transbaikalia, and extending in a SW-NW course for about 1000 miles in the direction of the Stanovoi, into which it appears to merge. Its highest summit, in the extreme SW and near the Mongolian frontier, is the Sukhondo, somewhat over 9000 feet in height. The mountains are still largely unexplored.

Yabmoos, yá-hoo-ke's, a town of Porto Rico, about 8 miles by wagon-road S. by W. of Ponce. Pop. in 1898, 1893.

Yacolt, a post-village of Clarks on Wash. on the Northern Pacific R.

Yadkin, a county in the NW part of North Carolina, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Yadkin River and is also drained by Deep Creek. Capital, Yadkinville. Pop. in 1890, 12,790. In 1900, 14,603.

Yadkin College, a post-town of Davidson co. N. C. 9 miles NW of Lexington. Yadkin College was established here in 1861. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Yadkin Falls, a village of Stanley co. N. C., is a rural free-delivery of Millsboro. It has cotton-mills.

Yadkin River, N. C. rises in the Blue Ridge, in Caldwell co. runs eastward, and then SSE, entering South Carolina about 16 miles below Cheraw below which place it is called the Pedee or Great Pedee. (See PEDDEE, GREAT.) The length of the Yadkin from its source to the boundary of South Carolina is estimated at 305 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rocky rapids.

Yadkin Valley, a post-station of Caldwell co. N. C.

Yadkinville, a post-village, capital of Yadkin co. N. C. about 70 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1890, 292.

Yagodina, a town of Servia. See JAGODINA.

Yagochi, yá-gwá-chí, a village of Renard co. department of E. by N. of Grayson.

Yagorajay, yá-gwá-ví, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 40 miles (direct) E by S of Santa Clara and 4 miles from the coast, with which it is connected by rail. It has asphalt-mines, sugar mills, post, and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. in 1899, 1206.

Yaguaraman, yá-gwá-rá, a town of Cuba, in Santa Clara province, about 120 miles ESE of Havana.

Yaguaron, yá-gwá-rón, a river of Uruguay forming part of the NE. boundary flows SE. and falls into the Lagoa Mirim.

Yakoué, a station on the island of New Caledonia. It has a school of agriculture.

Yakima, yá-nax, a post-station of Klamath co. Oregon.

Yakima, yá-ké-má, a county in the central part of Washington. Area, 4784 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Cascade Range and is drained by the Yakima River an affluent of the Columbia, and by the Pisco and Naches rivers. Capital, North Yakima. Pop. in 1890, 4429. In 1900, 13,462.

Yakima, a post-town of Yakima co. Wash. on the Yakima River about 90 miles NNE of the Dalles, Oregon on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Yakima River, Wash. rises in the Cascade Range, near the Snoqualmie Pass runs southward and enters the Columbia River about 10 miles above the mouth of the Snake River.

Yakoba, a city of Africa, in Nigeria, about 150 miles ESE of Kano. It has a considerable trade and some manufactures of cottons. Pop. about 50,000 (?). It is the chief town of the native state of Bournai.

Yakuno-shima, yá-koo-no shé-má, or **Yaku-shima**, an island of Japan, 40 miles S. of the southern extremity of the island of Kishiu from which it is separated by Van Diemen Strait. Length, 20 miles.

Yakutat, a post-village of southeastern Alaska, on Yakutat Bay about 60 miles SE. of Mount St. Elias. It has a cannery and a saw-mill.

Yakutat Bay, Alaska, is an indentation of the SE. coast, in about lat. 59° 21' N., lon. 142° W. The E. point is Queen Cape; near it is Yakutat station. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

Yakutsk, yá-koo-ts', a province of Siberia, occupying the greater part of the eastern half of that country and

extending from the government of Yeniseisk on the W. (about lon. 104° E.) to Primorskye or the Littoral Province on the E. (lon. 171° E.) and from the Arctic Ocean on the N. to the Amur region on the S. The Yablonoi Mountains form a portion of the E. boundary and on the SE. and E. it has the Stanovoi Range or escarpment. The New Siberian Islands belong to the province. Area, 1,533,347 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 291,731. It is watered by the Lena and its tributaries (Vilyui, Aldan, Olekma, and Vitim, the last forming the frontier with the government of Irkutsk) the Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma, and other streams whose major waters are directed northward to the Arctic Ocean. West of the Lena the region is largely in the form of a plain, and eastward of it mountainous (Verkhoynsk and Kolyma mountains, etc.) The province is the coldest in Siberia, with an average winter temperature in many places of -30° or less and a summer temperature of only 45°-50°. At Yakutsk and at Verkhoyansk the thermometer has been known to register -90° and -40°. Despite this condition and with the soil frozen permanently (except for a short depth at the surface) for hundreds of feet forest-land extends to the Arctic Circle and even beyond. In some of the more westerly parts rye, barley and small quantities of other grains are raised, and herds of cattle are reared near Irkutsk. Gold has been mined in fairly large quantities. The principal trade is in fur, mammoth tusks, and walrus-teeth. Capital, Yakutsk.

Yakutsk, a town and the chief commercial emporium of East Siberia, capital of the province of Yakutsk on the Lena River in lat. 63° 1' 40" N. lon. 129° 43' E. It stands on a plain elevated about 520 feet above the sea, and consists in the main of wattle houses and winter parks, or huts of the northern nomads, with earthen roofs, and doors covered with heavy hides. It has a large stone cathedral, a stone market-place, synagogues, private seminary, gymnasia for boys and girls, monastery, hospital and fort. Yakutsk is the centre of the north Siberian fur trade, and it has also an extensive commerce in furs, ivory (mammoth tusks). Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkutsk by the boats on the Lena proceed regularly over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the line of coast on the Polar Sea between the mouth of the Lena and the region inhabited by the Tchukchis. The town was founded by the Cossacks in 1632. Pop. in 1899, 6534 more than one-third of whom are Yakuts, a people of Turko stock.

Yainha, yá-lá-bá, a post-village of Lake co. Fla. on the E. shore of Lake Harlan, about 75 miles S. of Palatka. The banking point is Leesburg.

Yale, a post-village of Jasper co. Ill. about 23 miles SSE of Mattoon.

Yale, a banking post-village of Guthrie co. Iowa, 49 miles W. by N. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 450.

Yale, a post-village of Crawford co. Kan. on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Pittsburg. It has coal-mining industries.

Yale, a post village of Bath co. Ky. on the Licking River and on the Licking River R. 12 miles from Salubra. Pop. about 500.

Yale, a banking post-village of St. Clair co. Mich. 24 miles NW of Port Huron on the Pere Marquette R. It has saw, woolen, and scouring-mills, a machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1125.

Yale, a village of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 80.

Yale, a banking post-village of Payne co. Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 500.

Yale, a village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River and on the Canadian Pacific R. 37 miles from New Westminster.

Yale, Mount, one of the Colgate Peaks of Colorado, in the Saguache Range, about 3 miles W. of Bascaevista. Height, 14,187 feet.

Yaleville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepio River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has an iron-foundry manufacturing of edge-tools, hardware, and spoons.

Yalobusha, yá-lá-hoo-shá, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of 661 sq. m. It is drained by Locomoona Creek and the Yalobusha River. Capital, Coffeeville and Waterville. Pop. in 1890, 16,600; in 1900, 19,742.

Yalobusha River, Miss., rises in Chickasaw co., runs in a WSW direction through the east of Calhoun and

stream, and unites with the Tallahatchee River in Leflore co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Yazoo River.

Yalomitza, a river of Wallachia. See JALOMITZA.

Ya-long-kiang, *yá lóng k'ang*, a river of eastern Tibet and the Chinese province of Szechuen joins the Yang-tse-kiang near lat. $26^{\circ} 36' N$ lon $102^{\circ} E$.

Ya-long-kiang, a river of Korea, flows W and enters the Yellow Sea.

Yalpukh, *yá-poon*, a lake of Russia, in the S part of Bessarabia, formed by an expansion of the small Yalpukh River about 36 miles long, and communicating with the Danube by several mouths.

Yalta, *yá tá*, a town and fashionable sea-side resort of the Crimea, Russian government of Taurida, charmingly situated on the S coast of the peninsula, 32 miles WSW of Sebastopol. Pop. in 1897 13,269.

Yalu, or *Yá-lu-kiang*, *yá loo k'ang*, a river forming a great part of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. It flows in a generally SW direction and empties into the Bay of Korea. On its estuary are situated the towns of Antung and Wiju respectively in Manchuria and Korea. The Yalu is an important stream for the flotation of timber and is navigable for sea-going junks for a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth. Total length about 260 miles. Off the mouth of the river was fought the great naval battle of the Yalu on Sept. 17, 1894, in which the Japanese destroyed the Chinese fleet. The forcing of this passage of the Yalu River (at its mouth) by the Japanese was the first important episode in the land operations of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

Yalutrovska, *yá-loo-truvsk* (written also *Yalutor ovsk*) a town of Siberia, government and 128 miles SSW of Tobolsk at the junction of the Irkut and Tobol rivers. Pop. in 1891 7451.

Yama, *yá ná*, a river of Siberia, in Primorskaya, rises on the E side of the Fumori Mountains and falls into the Gulf of Japan a part of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Yamachiche, *yán q-chu'che*, a post-village of St. Maurice co. Quebec, on the river Yamachiche and on the Canadian Pacific R. 16 miles WSW of Three Rivers. Pop. in 1901 1190.

Yamada, a town of Japan on the main island, about 66 miles SE of Kyoto.

Yamada, a port of call of the NE coast on the main island of Japan, at the head of Yumoto Bay.

Yamagata, *yá-má-gá tá*, a town of Japan capital of Yamagata prefecture about 30 miles W by S. of Sendai. It is of considerable importance commercially. Pop. in 1904 48,248.

Yamaguchi, a town of Japan capital of a prefecture, near the SW extremity of Honshu. A Christian mission was established here by St. Francis Xavier in 1550.

Yamaska, a central county of Quebec drained by the Nicolet, St. Francis and Yamaska rivers. It is bounded on the NW by Lake St. Peter. Capital, St. Francis du Lac.

Yamaska, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec on the river Yamaska, 31 miles N of St. Hyacinthe, on the Quebec Southern R. Pop. in 1901 62.

Yamaska River, a post-village of Yamaska co. Quebec, 18 miles from Nicolet.

Yamaska River, Quebec, takes its rise in Brogue Lake, Bromes co. flows through a fertile country and falls into Lake St. Peter.

Yambo, a port of Arabia. See YAMBO.

Yamboli, *yám-bo-le*, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumeia, 56 miles N of Adrianople, on the Tanga. Pop. in 1893 13,588.

Yamburg, *yám-búrg* a town of Russia government and 68 miles SW of St. Petersburg on the Luga. Pop. in 1897 4165.

Yamdoh-tso, a lake of Tibet, SSW of Lhasa. It is also known as *Paltu*.

Yamhill, a small river of Oregon, runs northeastward through Yamhill co. and enters the Willamette River.

Yamhill, a county in the NW part of Oregon has an area of 711 sq. m. it is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River and drained by the Yamhill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W border of the county. Capital, McMinnville. Pop. in 1900 10,693 in 1900 13,430.

Yamina, or *Nyamina*, a town of the French Sudan in Bambarra, on the Niger River about 40 miles W by S of Baga.

Yampa, a banking post-village of Routt co. Colo.

Yampa (or Bear) River, northwestern Colorado rises in the Rocky Mountains, and enters the Green River about lon $106^{\circ} W$ near the boundary between Colorado and Utah. Length, about 200 miles. It gives name to the Yampa Plateau.

122

Yampol, *yám pol*, a town of Russia, government of Podoia, 75 miles ESE of Kamenska, on the Dniester. Pop. in 1897 8709.

Yamak, *yámak*, a maritime town of Primorskaya, Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamak an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk 330 miles E by N of Okhotsk.

Yana, *yá ná*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Yakutsk rises on the N slope of the Verkhoynsk Mountains near lat. $65^{\circ} N$ and after a course, nearly parallel to that of the Lena, of about 600 miles, falls by several mouths into the Arctic Ocean (Yana Bay) in lat. $72^{\circ} N$, lon $137^{\circ} E$. Its principal affluents are the Aditche, Dulgaish, Shamannaya and Butynta.

Yanay Bay indents the N coast of Siberia, W of the mouth of the Yana River.

Yamou, *yá ná óu*, a town and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on the Coromandel Coast, in the delta of the Godavary River 25 miles NNE of Pondicherry of which it is an administrative dependency. Pop. (including a small district) in 1903 about 4700.

Yanbo, a town of Arabia. See YAMBO.

Yaucy, a county in the W part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is drained by the Nolichucky and Cane rivers and is bounded on the SE by the Blue Ridge. Mitchell's Peak (or Black Dome) the highest point of the state and the highest elevation E of the Rocky Mountains, is in this county. Capital, Burnsville. Pop. in 1880 8496 in 1900 11,464.

Yaoceyville, a post-village, capital of Caswell co. N. C. about 68 miles NW of Raleigh. Pop. about 450.

Yaoceyville, a post-village of Albemarle co. Va. Pop. 80.

Yan-chow, a city of China, province of Shan-tung 75 miles S of Tai nan.

Yao-chow, or *Yen-chow*, a city of China, province of Che-kiang, on the Tzuen-tang River, 115 miles SW of Ning po.

Yaucy, a post-village of Hempstead co. Ark. The banking point is Hope.

Yaucy Mills, a post-hamlet of Phelps co. Mo. 1 mile S of Rolla.

Yandabo, or *Yandabu*, *yán da-bo*, a small town of Upper Burma, near the left bank of the Irrawaddy, about 30 miles WSW of Ava.

Yañes, *yán yá*, a port of the province of Valdivia, Chile.

Yang-chow, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-su on the Grand Canal about 35 miles NE of Nan-king. It has salt manufactures.

Yang-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal near the Yang-tse-kiang, and about 49 miles NE of Nan-king.

Yang-Hsien, *yáng hsi-en*, a town of Chinese Turkestan 70 miles NW of Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar.

Yang-ho, *yáng ho*, a river of China, province of Chi li unites with the Sang-kan-ho to form the Hoan-ho, which traverses the province SW of Peking.

Yang-tse-kiang, *yáng tsé k'ang* (i.e. the 'son of the great water, or the 'son of the sea') more commonly called by the Chinese *Tu-kiang*, *tá k'ang* or *Great River* and sometimes written on old maps *Kiang-hu*, one of the great rivers of Asia, whose course is mainly in China, rises (as the *Kin-sha-kiang*) by several head-streams (Di-chu (Chu-ma) in the mountains of the Kuen-lun system in central Tibet, immediately S. of the Koko-nor basin. The Marco Polo Mountains separate its upper waters from those of the Hoang ho while the Tania Mountains on the S form the water parting with the Mekong. The river flows SSE. in China proper traverses the province of Yunnan and on the border of Szechuen receives from the N the Ya-long-kiang, which by some geographers is considered to be one of the forks of the Yang-tse-kiang. Most of its course to this point is directed through longitudinal mountain valleys. Thenceforth the Yang-tse-kiang has a very tortuous ENE course through the provinces of Szechuen, Ku-p'ing, Kiang-si (the extreme N part) Ngan-hwei, and Kiang-su and enters the Yellow Sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. $32^{\circ} N$. The Yang-tse-kiang receives numerous affluents in its course through China (Min Kiang-lin Hsu from the N, Wu Heng kan from the S) some of which are navigable for fairly long courses, and by which it drains all the central provinces of China. Enormous quantities of silt are brought down by the river, the discharge of sediment at its mouth being estimated to be about 6,000,000,000 cubic feet annually (about a sixth less than the sediment discharged by the Mississippi River). The river is crossed by the Grand (Imperial) Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang ho and with most parts of China proper. The tide ascends it to Lake Ho-yang, 450 miles from the sea, and it is accessible to ocean steamers for

a further distance of 150 miles, or as far as Hankow River steamboats ascend to Ichang about 150 miles W by N of Hankow (about 500 miles by water) beyond which it is unsuited for navigation, being largely a turbulent stream passing through wild and narrow gorges. Native boats (rafts) are tracked over some parts of these less accessible waters, and the serviceable source of the river is thus extended to Ping-shan-hsien about 1500 miles. The total length of the Yang-tse-kiang is estimated to be about 3000 miles. The fleet of Yang-tse-kiang steamboats comprises some of the largest river steamboats in the world. Among the important cities on the Yang-tse-kiang are Chungking, Ichang, Kiangchow, Hen yang, Hankow, Wu-chang, Chichow, Nanjing, and Chingkiang.

Yankin, Turkey. See JANIWA.

Yankitsa, a town of Turkey in Macedonia, 30 miles WNW of Saloniki. Pop. about 5500 (?)

Yankoo, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo. The banking point is Central City.

Yankoodman, a post-village of Clay co., W Va., on the Coal and Coke R. The banking point is Charleston.

Yankoo Hill, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. 18 miles N of Oroville.

Yankoo Jims, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal. 22 miles NE of Auburn.

Yankoo Spring, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. about 25 miles S by E of Grand Rapids.

Yankootown, a post-village of Warriak co., Ind. 10 miles S of Spencer. Pop. 150.

Yankton, a county in the SE part of South Dakota, border on Nebraska. Area, 515 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Capital Yankton. Pop. in 1890 10,464. In 1900, 12,440.

Yankton, a city capital of Yankton co., S Dak. and up to 1883 the capital of Dakota Territory is situated on the N or left bank of the Missouri River 61 miles NW of Sioux City on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rrs and the Northwestern Line. The site is a level plateau, 1150-1250 feet above the sea, enclosed on several sides by a semicircle of bluffs. Yankton contains a number of notable public buildings and is the seat of Yankton College (Congregational) opened in 1882 and of the South Dakota Hospital for the Insane. It has grain-elevators, lumber- and sawing-mills, a brewery cement-works, etc. Steamboats ply regularly (except in winter) between Yankton and other river stations. Pop. in 1890, 3431. In 1890 3670. In 1900 4123.

Yannomaru, yān-nā-mā-roo' a town of western Africa, in the French Senegambia region, 118 miles E by N of Bathurst, near the river Gambie.

Yann-ping, or Yem-ping, a large city of China, province of Fokien, on the Min River 90 miles NW of Fuchow.

Yantelco, yān tā-tē, a mountain-peak of the Andes in the province of Chilo, Chile, in about lat. 43° 29' S. Height, 6725 feet.

Yantia, a post-village of New London co. Conn. on the Yantic River and on the Central Vermont R. 3 miles NW of Norwich. Pop. about 350.

Yantic River, New London co. Conn. discharges into the Thames estuary.

Yantia, a post-village of Wood co. Tex. Pop. 90.

Yantley, a post station of Choctaw co. Ala.

Yao-chow, a city of China, province of Kiangsu about 190 miles SE of Hankow.

Yao-mah, yā-o-mā or Yao-chow, a city of China, province of Ynn-an 93 miles WNW of Ynn-an.

Yap, yāp, Uap, wāp or Guap, gwāp one of the Caroline Islands Pacific Ocean its S extremity is lat. 9° 25' N lon. 158° 1' E. Area, 79 sq. m. Pop. in 1902 7500. It is the seat of the German administrator for the Western Carolines.

Yapbank, yāp-bank or yāp-bank, a post-village of Suffolk co., N Y on the Connecticut River and on the Long Island R. 15 miles WNW of Riverhead. It has the county almshouse. Pop. about 500.

Yappari, a river of Queensland, Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Yaqul, yā-koo' a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, rises on the Barajas (or Aros) in the northern part of the republic, flows generally S and SW and enters the Gulf of California 25 miles SE of Guaymas, after a course of about 500 miles. The river which receives a northern arm from southeastern Arizona, flows in part of its course through profound cañons and is not navigable to any extent.

Yaqul, the name of two rivers of Santo Domingo the Yaqul del Norte, which flows NW into Manzanillo Bay and the Yaqul del Sur (or San Juan), which flows southward into Sonoma Bay.

Yaqulian, a small river of Oregon, runs NW and W., and enters the Pacific Ocean at Newport.

Yaqulian, a post-village of Lincoln co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Yaqulian River and on the Curvillie and Eastern R. 9 miles W of Toledo. Pop. about 375.

Yaqul (yā-koo') Fico del, a mountain-peak in the centre of Santo Domingo is the highest point of the Cibo Range. Height, 9760 feet.

Ymr, a small river of England in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Tarmouth.

Yara, a village of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, about 16 miles ESE of Manzanillo.

Yaracuy, yā-rā-hwee' a navigable river of Venezuela, enters the Gulf of Triste 25 miles W of Puerto Cabello. At its mouth is the village of Yaracuy.

Yarboro, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex.

Yarbro, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Ellythville.

Yarbroville, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Yardley, a banking post-borough of Bucks on Pa. on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R. (which here crosses the river) about 30 miles NE of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 714.

Yardville, a post-village of Mercer co., N J on Doctor's Creek and on the Pennsylvania R. 3 miles NE of Bordentown. It has a cotton mill. Pop. about 630.

Yare, a river of England, co. of Norfolk enters the North Sea 24 m. S. of Yarmouth after having expended into Brodwater. It is navigable to Norwich.

Yaroslavl, yā-rōslav' a small town of Russia, government and 555 miles ENE of Yulogla.

Yaritagua, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Lara, 30 miles E by N of Bermudez. It is a coffee, sugar, and tobacco region. Pop. about 12,000.

Yarkand, yā-rānd', or Yarkent, a city and important mart of Chinese Turkestan near the left bank of the Yerkand River, 180 miles SE of Kashgar, in lat. 38° 27' N lon. 75° 39' E. Elevation 3850 feet. It is enclosed by a wall and moat and entered by several gates, outside of which are a number of straggling suburbs. Its houses are built of mud and clay and mostly of one story. Its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has some large bazars, many caravansaries and mosques, Mohammedan colleges, a citadel and the fort of Lengshu. The city although no longer having the full importance that it at one time had, was in connection with Kashgar and is the centre of the trade with Kankaj (by way of the Karakorum Pass). It is situated in a fertile agricultural plain where stock raising (especially horses) is actively carried on. Its own manufactures are chiefly of carpets and felt, and to an extent of silks, linens, cottons, woolsens, and various dyes. The inhabitants are a mixed Mohammedan population, largely of Turkish stock. Pop. estimated at from 5,000 to 100,000.

Yarkand-Darya, a river of Central Asia, known in a portion of its upper course as the Zerashan, rises on the northern slopes of the Karakorum Mountains near the peak of Godwin Austen, flows at first NW and then generally NE (passing close to the town of Yarkand) to the confluence with the Kashgar Darya. Beyond this point the united stream is known as the Tarim bai properly the Tarim begins with the source of the Yarkand. From the gorges of some of its upper tributary arms has been obtained most of the jade so highly prized by the Chinese.

Yarker, a post-village of Ainslie co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R. Pop. about 400.

Yarm, a small town of England in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees, 9 miles ESE of Darlington.

Yarmouth (officially Great Yarmouth) a municipal, parliamentary and county borough and popular watering-place of England within the territorial limits of the co. of Norfolk on its E coast 19 miles E of Norwich. It stands on a narrow peninsula between the river Yare and the North Sea, and is connected by bridges with the Suffolk suburbs of Southtown and Little Yarmouth and Gorleston on the right bank of the Yare. The river is lined with extensive quays. The principal objects of interest are the cruciform church of St. Nicholas one of the oldest and largest parish churches in England with a lofty spire the town hall, and the Nelson Monument. Yarmouth is the principal seat of the herring fishery in England and its boats are famous. There are ship-building and manufacturing of ropes, sails, etc., etc. Pop. in 1901 31,316.

Yarmouth, a small seaport of England Isle of Wight, on its NW coast, at the mouth of the Yor 9 miles W of Newport.

Yarmouth, a banking post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 24 miles NW of Burlington.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town), Cumberland co. Me. on Casco Bay on the Royal River and on the Grand Trunk R. 11 miles N by E of Portland. It has manufactures of cotton-yarn. Pop. of the town in 1900 3273.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. near the Atlantic Ocean 40 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. The town is a part of the Cape Cod peninsula and is bounded on the N by Cape Cod Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900 1632.

Yarmouth, a county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and intersected by the Tuskait River. The coasts are deeply indented (St. Mary's Bay), and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers, and lakes. Capital Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, a seaport town and port of entry capital of Yarmouth co. Nova Scotia, on a small bay 305 miles SW of Halifax, on the Boreal in Atlantic and the Halifax and Yarmouth R. It is the chief ship-building place of the province and has a large trade in the fisheries. It has also manufactures of cotton goods boots and shoes foundry products, etc. The town has attractive surroundings and has become a favorite summer resort. Pop. in 1901 6470.

Yarmouth Center, a post-village of Elgin co. Ontario on the London and Port Stanley and the Para Marquette R. 11 miles from London. Pop. 150.

Yarmouth Port, a banking post-village in Yarmouth township (town) Barnstable co. Mass. on Massachusetts Bay 1/2 miles E. of Barnstable. Pop. about 500.

Yarmouthville, a post-village of Cumberland co. Me. It has paper mills. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 1350.

Yarmuk (Arab *Shertat el-Menad re*) a small river of Palestine, flowing from the NF into the Jordan, which it joins a few miles S. of Lake Tiberias.

Yarmouth, a post-village of Fayette co. Ky. 4 miles NW of Lexington.

Yaroslavl, *Yá-ro-sláv* or *Yaroslavl*, a government of European Russia, near its center, traversed by the Volga in its upper course. Area, 12,750 sq. m. The surface is level and in many parts marshy. The Volga here receives the rivers Mologa and Shoksha. The soil is not very fertile the grain produced being insufficient for the population. Much flax is grown. The suburbs in the Volga are productive. Yaroslavl is an important manufacturing region, much of the industrial activity having been confined to the household. Capital, Yaroslavl. Pop. in 1897 1,072,473.

Yaroslavl, or *Yaroslavl*, a city of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, on the Volga, 180 miles NE. of Moscow. It occupies a commanding position on the high left bank of the river in level built and presents a rather stately appearance from without, with the gilded and painted spires of its numerous churches some of them very venerable, gleaming aloft. Yaroslavl is an important seat of the cotton manufacture. It has also tobacco-factories, while lead works, and other industrial establishments, and carries on an active trade. At the head of its educational institutions is the Beisidef Juridical Lyceum. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Yaroslavl was the capital of a medieval principality which was absorbed in the grand-principality of Moscow. Pop. in 1897 70,610.

Yarrowonga a town of Victoria Australia, on the Murray River in about lat. 36° 3' N and lon. 146° E.

Yarra Yarra, a river of Victoria about 100 miles in length discharging into Port Phillip. It is navigable to Melbourne admitting vessels of 22 feet draught.

Yarrellton, a post-village of Milam co. Tex. Pop. 60.

Yarriba, central Africa. See YORUBA.

Yarrow, *yár* or *Yarrow Water*, a small river of Scotland on of Selkirk rises at Yarrow Clough flows through Loch Lomond and St. Mary and joins the Airthrick Water 14 miles above Selkirk.

Yaru-dzang-ho-tou, or *Yaru-dzang po*, a name of the upper course of the Mzapo (or Brahmaputra) River Yawwa islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, off the NW of Villava Fijian Island.

Yates, a town of New South Wales, on the Yam River at mouth of the Murrumbidgee, 48 miles WSW of Goulburn. The YAM PLAINS are from 9 to 12 miles across. Pop. of the municipality about 2000.

Yassy, a town of Rumania. See JASSY.

Yates, a county in the west-central part of New York has an area of 348 sq. m. It is bounded on the E by Seneca Lake, is partly intersected by Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, and bounded on the W by Cayuga Lake. It is drained by Flint Creek and the outlet of Keuka Lake. Capital, Penn Yan. Pop. in 1890 21,001 in 1900 26,313.

Yates, a post-village in Yates township (town), Orleans co., N. Y., about 20 miles NE. of Lockport and 3 miles

from Lake Ontario. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1884; of the village about 300.

Yatesboro, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Rural Valley R. The banking point is Rural Valley. It has coal and coke industries.

Yates Center, a banking city capital of Woodson co. Kan. 15 miles SW of Neosho Falls, on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 1634.

Yates City, a banking post-village of Knox co. Ill. on the Burlington Route, 20 miles W by N of Peoria. Pop. in 1900 650.

Yatesville, a post-town of Upson co., Ga. 11 miles from Barnesville, on the Macon and Birmingham and the Southern R. Pop. in 1900 283.

Yatesville, a village of Yates co. N. Y. 4 miles W of Penn Yan of which it is a rural free-district.

Yatesville, a village of Lucas co. Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 1 mile S of Plattsburgh. It has coal interests. Pop. about 600.

Yatrib, an ancient name of MENINA, Arabia.

Yauco, *yá* ko, a town of Porto Rico 22 miles (direct) SE of Mayaguez, with which, and with Guadalupe, its port, it is connected by wagon-road. It is in an important coffee region. Pop. in 1899 6108.

Yaukhanmah, a post-hamlet of Georgetown on B. C.

Yauuac, a governmental station of Kamerun German equatorial Africa, about 165 miles E. by S of Duala. European population in 1901 27.

Yauri, one of the minor Hottentot states of central Africa, in Nigeria, and along the left bank of the Niger S. of Gando.

Yautepac, *yá* wá-pák a village of Mexico, state of Morelos 40 miles SSE of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1900 6120.

Yavapai, *yá*-wá-pí a central county of Arizona. Area, 7845 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Verde and other rivers. Gold, silver and lead are found here. Capital Prescott. Pop. in 1890 9465 in 1900 13,799.

Yavary, a river of South America. See JARARY.

Yawry Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Sierra Leone, about 25 miles S of Freetown.

Yaxley, a village of England, co. and 13 miles N of Hoxingdon.

Yazoo, *yá* zo or *yá* zo a county in the west-central part of Mississippi has an area of 1018 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yazoo River (navigable by steamboats) and is bounded on the SE by the Big Black River. The Shawnee River forms part of its western boundary. Capital Yazoo City. Pop. in 1890 36,394, in 1900 45,948.

Yazoo City, a city capital of Yazoo co. Miss. on the E. bank of the navigable Yazoo River 45 miles NNW of Jackson, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has cotton, cotton-seed oil and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900 4944.

Yazoo River, *Yá* is formed by the Tallapochee and Tallapochee rivers which unite in 1800 ft. It runs southward and southward with a very sinuous course, intersects the counties of Holmes, Yazoo and Warren and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles W by N of Vicksburg. It is 300 miles long and is navigable by steamboats throughout its course.

Ybarra, a town of Ecuador. See IBAARRA.

Ybbs, or *Ips*, a town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 miles W of Sankt Pölten. Pop. in 1900 4,113.

Ybbsitz, a small town of Lower Austria, 6 miles SSE of Windhofen.

Ybicay, a river of South America. See YBICU.

Ybor City, Hillsboro on Fla. is a post-village of Tampa.

Ycacos, Cuba. See YACOS.

Ydulporn, Cal. See CORPUS CITY.

Ye, a small town of Lower Maricao, in Tennessee, on the river Ya, near its mouth in the Indian Ocean 90 miles S of Manheim.

Yeadon, a town of England in Yorkshire, 6 miles NE. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901 7959.

Yeadon, a post-borough of Delaware co. Pa. The banking point is Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900 630.

Yeager a banking post-village of the Creek Nation I. T. on the Frisco System. Pop. about 250.

Yeagerstown, *yá* gher-town a post-village of Midland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. 5 miles N of Lewisburg.

Yeardley once Whitley, a town of England, in Cheshire 7 miles from Macclesfield. Pop. in 1901 1407.

Yeatesville, *yá* tes-vil a post-village of Beaufort co., N. C. 60 miles NE. of Newbern.

Yébenes, *Los*, *los* *yá* ná-ná, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 4202.

Yehien, = **Ehien**, Japan is a subport of Nigata.

Yehia, *yá-k'í*, a town of Spain province and 44 miles N of Murcia, on the Jumilla. Pop. in 1900, 12,117

Yeddo, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Veedersburg. Pop. about 350

Yeddo, Japan. See Tokvo.

Yefrem'ov, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles N of Tula. Pop. in 1897 9044.

Yegor'yevsk, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles NW of Ryazan. Its most important industry is cotton-spinning. Pop. in 1897 19,244

Yegua (*yeg wá* or *yá wá*) Creek, Tex. an affluent of the Brazos, which it enters about 5 miles NE of Independence.

Yelak, *yá lak*, a town of Russia, in Chuvashia, territory of the Kuban, on the Sea of Azov 100 miles SW of Novo-Tokarsk. Pop. in 1897 35,446

Yekaterina (*yá-ká-tá-rev'ná*) or **Catharine Harbor**, in the Arctic Ocean, near the NW corner of the Russian government of Arhangelsk is situated in lat. 69° N and lon. 33° E. It is free from ice throughout the year owing to the warm current from the Atlantic Ocean. Here the town of Alexandrovsk was laid out by the Russian government in 1896

Yekaterinburg, *yá-ká-tá-rev-houg* or **Ekatérinburg**, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, 170 miles SE. of the city of Perm on both banks of the Isset. It is the centre of the Ural mining region. There are extensive metallurgical works, and the cutting and polishing of malachite, jasper and other stones is carried on. The town is the seat of an active trade and has several banks. A magneto-meteorological observatory is located here. Yekaterinburg possesses a society of naturalists which owns a museum and a large library. The place was named after the empress Catherine, the wife of Peter the Great. Pop. in 1897 55,496.

Yekaterinenstadt, *yá-ká-tá-rev én-stít*, a German colony in the Russian government of Samara, circle of Nizhnyorsk

Yekaterinodar, *yá-ká-tá-rev-dan* a town of Russia, capital of the territory of the Kuban on the left bank of the Kuban River about 100 miles above its mouth and 125 miles S of Asov. It is a very unusually built town although regularly laid out, and is surrounded by a morass. It is not important industrially or commercially. There is a museum of natural history. The town dates from the reign of Catherine II. Pop. in 1897 68,697

Yekaterinopol, *yá-ká-tá-rev-ó-pol* a town of Russia government and 103 miles N of Kiev

Yekaterinoslav, *yá-ká-tá-rev-ó-sláv* or **Ekatérinoslav** (the name of Catherine) a government of South Russia, bordering on the Sea of Asov. Area, 24,478 sq. m. It is divided into two sections by the Dnieper about three-fourths lying E. and one-fourth W of that river. The river Dnieper forms part of the N boundary. The government belongs mainly to the steppe region of Russia, but it contains some broken country. It is rich in minerals, which include coal, iron, quicksilver and salt. The soil is fertile and yields large crops of grain. Flax, melons, potatoes, and fruits of fine quality are among the products. The government is a great pastoral region. There are numerous flocks of sheep of improved breed and many studs. Many kinds of game abound. The fisheries are important. The bulk of the inhabitants are Russians, but there is quite a medley of other nationalities. Capital Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897 2,112,000

Yekaterinodol, a town of South Russia, capital of the government of Yekaterinodar about 250 miles NE. of Azov, on the right bank of the Dnieper here crossed by a fine bridge. It is situated about 20 miles above the rapids of the river which greatly obstruct navigation. Yekaterinodol is an important commercial and industrial place. It is a seat of the iron- and steel industry and has large flour-mills. It is a modern town dating from the reign of Catherine II. Pop. in 1897, 131,216

Yela'buga, a town of Russia, government and 310 miles SE. of Vyatka, near the river Kama. Pop. in 1897 9776

Yelagui, *yá-lá-goo'ee*, or **Elagui**, *á-lá-goo'ee*, a river of Siberia, in the government of Yenisei, flows E. and NE. and discharges into the Yenisei on the left, is about lat. 66° N and lon. 86° 25' E. Length 260 miles

Yelatom, *yá-lá-tom* or **Yelatom**, *yá-lá-tom* a town of Russia, government and 158 miles N of Tambov on the Oka. Pop. in 1897 4533

Yelto, a town of Russia, government and 122 miles NE. of Orel, on the Oka. Among the industries are tanning, iron-founding, milling, and lace-making. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 37,455

Yelisevetgrad, *yá-lé-vét-grad'* a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N of Kherson, on the Ingul. It is regularly built, with spacious streets. It has many industrial establishments, prominent among which are the flour mills and tobacco-factories. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1897 61,900

Yelisevetpol, or **Elisevetpol**, a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bordering on the SE. upon Persia. Area, 16,721 sq. m. It is a part of the former kingdom of Georgia. The northern part is traversed by the river Kur and its affluent, the Arax, flows along the Persian border. The eastern part is largely a region of steppes, but most of the government is mountainous, being traversed by the ranges of the Little Caucasus. There are extensive forests and fine pastures on the mountain slopes and fertile fields in the valleys yielding good crops of grain and other products. Much wine is made and silk worms are reared. Copper is mined. The Russians constitute but a small fraction of the inhabitants, the bulk of whom are Tartars and Armenians. Capital, Yelisevetpol. Pop. in 1897 871,557

Yelisevetpol, *yá-lé-vét-pol* a town of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, capital of the government of Yelisevetpol 40 miles SE of Tiflis. It presents in great part an Oriental appearance with its old fortifications, its numerous mosques, and the narrow streets of its antique Mohammedan quarters, but there is also a modern portion which has arisen under Russian rule. There are a number of Armenian churches. The city is connected by rail with Tiflis. Many remains of antiquity are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897 33,100

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and lying between Mainland (Ponson) and Lism. Length from N to S about 17 miles. The surface is mountainous and agriculture is almost entirely neglected, fishing being the chief industry. Pop. about 3000

Yell, a county in the W part of Arkansas, has an area of 955 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by the Fourche la Pava and Petit Jean rivers. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Dardanelle. Pop. in 1890 18,015 in 1900 22,738

Yellala (*yá-lá-lá*) Falls, a series of cataracts, the lowest in the course of the Congo River 140 miles from the coast.

Yellowbluff, a post-station of Wilcox co. Ala. on the Alabama River

Yellow Breaches Creek, Pa. enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles below Harrisburg.

Yellow Bend, a village of Ross co. Ohio, on the Ohio Canal about 1 mile W of the Scioto River and 14 miles N of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200

Yellow Creek runs in Lamar co. Ala. and enters Loxaputilla Creek in Mississippi, about 10 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Yellow Creek, Mo. enters the Grand River about 12 miles NW of Brunswick

Yellow Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 4 miles below Wallerville.

Yellowcreek, a post-village of Dawson co. Ga. The banking point is Canton

Yellowcreek, a post-station of Graham co. N.C.

Yellowcreek, a post-village of Bedford co. Pa. about 30 miles S by E of Altoona.

Yellow Creek, a post-station of Houston co. Tenn.

Yellow Green, a village of Arminicola, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 42 miles from Weyburn

Yellow House, a post-village of Berks co. Pa. The banking point is Buylertown. Pop. about 350

Yellow Jacket Creek, Ga. enters the Chattahoochee River about 10 miles W of Lagrange

Yellow Knife, a river of Canada, enters the Great Slave Lake

Yellow Lake, Jefferson co. N.Y. is about 3 miles long

Yellow Medicine, a county in the SW part of Minnesota bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Minnesota River and intersected by the Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine rivers. Capital, Granite Falls. Pop. in 1890, 9334; in 1900 14,505

Yellow Medicine River, Minn. rises near the W boundary of the state, runs in an ENE direction, and enters the Minnesota River in Yellow Medicine co. It is about 100 miles long

Yellowpine, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Mobile. It has lumber interests

Yellowpine, a post-village of Webster parish, La. The banking point is Minden

Yellowpine, a post-village of Sabine co. Tex.
Yellow Rabbit, a post-station of Benton co., Miss.
Yellow River, or **Yellow Water**, rises in the S part of Alabama and passes into Florida, where it enters **Panama Bay**.

Yellow River, Ga., unites with the **Oloofahatchee River** at the S extremity of Newton co. to form the **Ocmulgee**.

Yellow River, Ind., falls into the **Kankakee River** 6 miles W of Keosau.

Yellow River, Wis., rises in Clark co. and enters the **Wisconsin River** in Juneau co. about 10 miles NE of New Lisbon.

Yellow River, Chippewa co. Wis., enters the **Chippewa River** 6 miles above Chippewa Falls.

Yellow River, China. See **Hoang-ho**.

Yellow River, a post-station of Gwinnett co. Ga. about 35 miles SNE of Atlanta.

Yellow Sea (Chinese, *Hwang-hai* hwahghai) an arm of the Pacific Ocean between China (provinces of Chi-li, Shan tung, Kiang-su) on the W, Manchuria (Shing King) on the N and Korea on the E. It opens southward into the Eastern Sea, and in the N forms the Gays or gulfs of Korea, Liao-tung, and Pe-chili, the last two being separated from the main body of water by the extension into it of the Liao-tung peninsula (near the extremity of which is Port Arthur) from the N and the Shan-tung peninsula from the S. Greatest width about 400 miles. Shortest distance between the Shan-tung peninsula and Korea, about 115 miles. It receives the **Hoang ho** in the Gulf of Pe-chili, the **Yalu** in the Gulf of Liao-tung, and the **Yalu** in the Bay of Korea, the first-named discharging into it enormous quantities of sediment. The main arm of the Yang-tze-kiang discharges immediately S of the Yellow Sea. The Yellow Sea is shallow and obtains its name from the yellow mud that is thrown into it.

Yellow Springs, a post-hamlet of Blair co. Pa., about 14 miles E of Altoona.

Yellow Springs, a post-village of Hampshire co. W. Va. The banking point is Winchester. Va.

Yellow Springs, a banking post-village and resort of Cresson co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis R. 10 miles N of Vienna. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery and has medicinal waters. It is the seat of Antioch (all ages and non-sectarian), open to both sexes. Pop. in 1900 131.

Yellowstone, a county in the south-central part of Montana. Area, 3710 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE and S by the Yellowstone River. Coal is found here. Capital, Billings. Pop. in 1900 6213.

Yellowstone's post-station of Lafayette co. Wis.

Yellowstone Lake, Wyo., lies at the S base of the Rocky Mountains in the Yellowstone National Park, at an elevation of 7740 feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest length is about 18 miles. Its outlet is the Yellowstone River, which issues from the northern end of the lake. The Upper Yellowstone River enters at the opposite side. This lake is surrounded on several sides by lofty mountains.

Yellowstone Mountains, Mont., a range of mountains extending along the eastern side of the Yellowstone River commencing near the Lower Cañon and ending abruptly in the bend of the Yellowstone, near the entrance of the Shields River. Emigrant Peak is 10 969 feet in height.

Yellowstone National Park, a United States national reserve, intended as a general pleasure-ground and game-preserve chiefly in the NW part of Wyoming with narrow adjacent strips in Montana and Idaho. It covers a surface, as the park proper, about 62 miles in length (from N to S.) and 34 miles in width with an area of 3350 sq. m. To this region as originally circumscribed a forest-preserve of some 2000 sq. m. has been added on the E and the S, giving a full area to the park of somewhat over 5500 sq. m. The Yellowstone National Park is the manifold type of scenery that it presents in its exposition of rare geological and physical phenomena, and in its wondrous display of vivid and bizarre coloring stands alone among the curiosities of nature. Its most distinctive physiographic features are embodied in profound cañons and lofty water-falls vast sheets of superimposed lava, lofty volcanic cones (all extinct) thousands of hot springs (calcareous silicious, etc.) many of them encrusting and depositing sinter and a hundred or more active geysers. Its general surface is a broken lava plateau—an outgrowth of the vast Snake River lava-sheet that were thrown out in the Tertiary period—elevated about 3000 feet above sea-level and surrounded by mountain ridges and buttresses, the most prominent of which are the Gallatin Range on the NW and the Absaroka Range on the E. Among the more prominent mountain summits (nearly all of volcanic character) are Electric Peak in the

NW (11,135 ft.) Mount Washburn in the E (10,345 ft.), Cathedral Peak (10,700 ft.), Mount Schurz (10,000 ft.), Mount Langford (10,700 ft.), Mount Dome (10,715 ft.) and Mount Stevenson (10,400 ft.), in the E. and east-centre; Mount Sheridan (10,235 ft.), in the S. and Mount Holmes (10,325 ft.) in the Gallatin Range of the NW. A portion of the 'continental divide' lies in the SW part. The region is drained by the Yellowstone River which enters from the SE (Upper Yellowstone) traverses the Yellowstone Lake (area, 140 sq. m., elevation 7740 ft. above sea-level,—one of the largest of the world's lakes occupying so lofty a situation), and passes out from the park in the central portion of the northern boundary after a turbulent course through deep and wildly romantic cañons. (See **Yellowstone River**.) Shoshone, Lewis, and Hart lakes, owner bodies of water lie SW of Yellowstone Lake. Among the more notable locations and objects in the preserve are the Falls of the Yellowstone, the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the N with their striking terraces and basins of exquisitely colored calcareous deposits and waters (covering an area of nearly 200 acres temperature of the waters ranging to 185° or more), the Obsidian Cliffs (150-250 ft. in height) S of the Mammoth Hot Springs; and the Norris, Lower Geyser and Upper Geyser basins, which occupy a nearly meridional position in respect to one another in the western part of the park. In these several basins is the finest exhibition of geyser phenomena to be found on the globe. Among the individual geysers may be noted Old Faithful (with a jet 135-150 ft. in height) Beehive (jet, 150-200 ft.) Grand (200 ft.) Giant (250 ft.) Grotto, Castle, Monarch and Fountain. Much the larger part of the park is densely forested (Douglas spruce, yellow pine, poplar, etc.) and in its recesses numerous forms of game and a safe retreat (alk deer bear big horn buffalo cougar etc.) The Madison River one of the forks of the Missouri has its source in the W part of the park.

Yellowstone Park, a post-station in the Yellowstone National Park. The banking point is Livingston, Mont.

Yellowstone River, the largest affluent of the Missouri rises in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming on the continental divide, to about lat 44° N and lon 109° 30' W. After a course of about 40 miles, it enters **Yellowstone Lake** (which see) at an altitude of 7740 feet above the sea. Issuing from the northern end of this lake, it runs northward through the Yellowstone National Park, and forms two grand cañons, the Upper and the Lower Falls respectively 110 and 210 ft. high the latter plunging into the abyss known as the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, a stupendous and marvellously colored gorge, extending in the course of the river upward of 20 miles, and having a depth between precipitous rocks of 600-1500 ft. Passing through the so-called Third Cañon the river enters Montana, to which it runs northward through a mountainous country. Near the mouth of the Shields River it emerges from the mountains into the plains and runs in an ENE. and NE direction and enters the Missouri a short distance beyond the North Dakota boundary in lat. 47° 50' N. Its length is estimated at 1100 miles. Its mouth is about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. Steamboats can ascend it to the mouth of the Big Horn, 300 miles or more, during high water. Its largest affluents are the Big Horn and the Powder rivers both of which enter from the right. See **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**.

Yellow Sulphur, a post-station of Blount co. Tenn.

Yellow Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Montgomery co. Va. 34 miles from Christiansburg and 80 miles W of Lynchburg.

Yellville, a banking post-town capital of Marion co. Ark. on an affluent of the White River about 120 miles N by W of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900 578.

Yelm, a post-village of Thurston co. Wash. on the Northern Pacific R. 26 miles S of Tacoma.

Yelverton, a post-village of Harrison co. Ohio, on the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. 9 miles SSW of Kenton.

Yevrington, a post-village of St. John co. Fla. Pop. 90.

Yelvington, a post-village of Darless co., Ky. 16 miles NE of Owensboro. Pop. about 300.

Yemamah, yem-i mah, or Yemamah, a district of Nigd with a valley (wady) of its own name, regarded as the garden of Arabia. Lat. about 24° N lon. 47° E.

Yem'essece', a post-village of Hampton co. S. C. on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Charleston and Western Carolina R. 53 miles W of Charleston.

Yem'bo, or **Yambo**, yam'bo a maritime town of Arabia, in Hejaz, on a low sandy and bare tract near the Red Sea 125 miles SW of Medina, of which city it is the port. It has a sheltered harbor and some trade. Yembo is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

Yemen, yān-yān, a region of southwestern Arabia (the SW angle of the peninsula), bordering on the Red Sea, and extending southward to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It adjoins the British Territory of Aden on the S. Since 1899 the region (the Arabic Felix of the Romans) which constituted the Turkish vilayet of Yemen, is comprised in the four vilayets of Asir (sometimes considered to be a part of Hajea), Hodeida, Sana, and Taiz. It covers an area of about 74,000 sq. m. with a population estimated at 750,000. Yemen is generally mountainous in character, with lofty plateau-massifs (8000-10,000 feet) extending into the interior. These mountains are bordered along the Red Sea by low lying parched, and in many places saline plains, which were at one time seemingly the floor of the ocean. These enter into the formation of the littoral, or what here and farther to the N. is known as the Tehama. There is some agriculture, but stock-raising is the principal pursuit. The chief towns are Sana and Damar, in the interior and the ports of Mocha and Hodeida. Much of the best Arabian coffee is associated with this region.

Yenningyung, yān-lū-yōng', a town of Upper Burma, on the Irrawadi, 110 miles SW of Ava. It is a great depot for petroleum, which is obtained here. Pop. about 5000.

Yen-chow, a city of China. See YAN-CHOW.

Yende, yān-ān, a town of western equatorial Africa, in Togoland, is about lat. 9° N. Pop. about 12,000.

Yendua, yān-dōh, one of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific Ocean W. of Sandalwood Bay. On its E. side is Portove Harbor.

Yengna, a town of China. See YEN-SHAN FU.

Yengli-Hissar, or Yengishar, a town of Chinese Turkistan. See YAW-HISAR.

Yenilide, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 25 miles WNW of Saloniki.

Yenikale, yān-ik-ā-lā, a small town and a fortress of Russia, at the E. extremity of the Crimea, on the Strait of Yenikale (or of Kertch) near its N. end, about 6 miles E. of Kertch.

Yenikale, Strait of (now better known as the Strait of Kertch, the Chasmerian Bosphorus of the ancients) the channel connecting the Sea of Anzov with the Black Sea, and separating the peninsula of the Crimea on the W. from the peninsula of Taurus on the E. Its length is about 35 miles. Near its N. entrance it narrows down to a width of between 2 and 3 miles. Where it opens into the Black Sea it is about 6 miles across. In the middle it sends an extensive arm eastward the Bay of Taurus. On the Crimean side are the towns of Kertch and the fortress of Yenikale.

Yenisei, yān-ēi (written also Jenisei) a river of Siberia, and one of the largest rivers of the globe, rises (as generally understood by geographers) as the Ula-Kem in the mountains of northern Mongolia (in about lat. 46° 35' N. and lon. 96° 45' E. It flows at first NW to the Siberian frontier, breaks through the Sayan Mountains in a northerly course, and enters upon the great Siberian plain at Krasnoyarsk whence its course follows the gentle decline of the land in the direction of the Arctic Sea to its mouth in the estuary or Bay of Yenisei, at lat. 70° N. The river has a length of about 3700-3800 miles, throughout the greater part of which it is navigable, its course being mainly within Russian territory. River steamers ascend to Miru-muk (about 1750 miles) while large craft (including ocean steamers) may reach Yenisei. The Yenisei is in general of very considerable width expanding in some of its lower reaches to 4-5 miles, and has a generous depth (as far as the rapids of Olenokskoye not less than 6 fathoms). In the month of May following upon the melting of the snow and ice, the water frequently stands 30 feet or more above normal level. It traverses vast areas of forest-land, and in its lower and middle course inceptible ice-bound plains and tundra. At Krasnoyarsk the river is generally frozen from the middle of November to May and the mouth is rarely open for more than a few weeks in the year so that the river is ill-suited for direct commercial relations with the outside. The chief tributaries of the Yenisei are the Angara or Upper Tunguska (flowing from Lake Baikal, and which should, perhaps, be properly considered to be the main Yenisei) the Stony Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska, all from the right. There are no comparable streams entering from the left. By means of the Kaa, the Ket tributary of the Obi and some smaller waters, the Yenisei is put in direct communication with the more westerly of the great rivers of Siberia. The river is crossed by the Transsiberian railway at Krasnoyarsk. The area of the drainage-basin is estimated to be about 1,000,000 sq. m.

Yenisei, Bay of, the estuary formed by the river Yenisei at its discharge into the Arctic Ocean extends between about lat. 70° and 75° N. It abounds in islands.

Yeniseisk, or Jeniseisk, yān-ēi-shih or yān-ēi-shih, a government of Asiatic Russia, comprised in official maps Siberia, and extending from the Sayan Mountains on the Mongolian frontier on the S. to the Arctic Ocean on the N. and having the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk on the W. and Irkutsk and the province of Yakutsk on the E. Area, 987,186 sq. m. Pop. in 1897 549,000. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei. Its most northerly point is Cape Tselinakhin (Northeast Cape), the extremity of the Taimyr peninsula, which is also the northernmost point of Eurasia. The region, except in the S. has but few true mountain elevations declining gradually in the direction of the Arctic Sea. It contains much forest-land (of pine, larch, birch, etc.), but it is largely tundra and forest soil beyond lat. 70° N. and there is considerable swamp-land in the NE. Apart from the Yenisei and its tributaries (Angara, Stony, and Lower Tunguska), it is watered by the Pyrenea and Khataga, both of which flow directly into the Arctic Ocean. Various cereals are cultivated and considerable live-stock (including the reindeer) is bred. Gold is and has been extensively mined in the southern sections, and several thousand men are employed in this industry. Capital Krasnoyarsk.

Yeniseisk, a city of Asiatic Russia, on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 2' N. lon. 22° 16' E. about 210 miles N. by W. of Krasnoyarsk. It has several churches and convents, boys and girls gymnasia, museum and library, and a fairly active trade. Pop. in 1891, 11,739.

Yenise, yān, a small town of France, in Savoy, on the Rhone, 12 miles NW of Chambéry.

Yen-nung-shu, yān-nūn-shū or Yengnan, a town of China, in Shen-si capital of a department, 170 miles N. by E. of Si-ngan.

Yenotayorsk, yān-ō-tā-yōrk a town of Russia, in Astrakhan on an arm of the Volga. Pop. about 3000.

Yen-ping, a city of China. See YEN-PING.

Yee, a river of England in Somersetshire, is one of the head waters of the Parret.

Yeamman, a post-village of Carroll co. Ind. The banking point is De phi.

Yevli, yā-lī a municipal borough of England in Somerset, on the Ivel, near the borders of Dorsetshire 6 miles W. of Sherborne. The principal edifices are St. John's church in Perpendicular style, recently restored and the town hall. There are large manufactures of gloves. Pop. in 1901 8361.

Yebes, yā-yā, a small town of Spain province and 22 miles E. of Toledo. It is noted for its wine.

Yeres, yān, a river of France, in Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, 19 miles SSE. of Paris, after a W. course of 50 miles.

Yères, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the river Yères 9 miles from Corbeil. Near by is the interesting old castle of La Uenage.

Yerim, yā-rim a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 70 miles SE. of Sana. It has a market.

Yerlington, a post-village of Lyon co., Nev. The banking point is Carson City.

Yerkes, a post-village of Perry co., Ky. The banking point is Clay City.

Yerkes, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 13 miles S. of Collegeville.

Yermakof, an island of the Low Archipelago.

Yeroslan, yā-yu-shān a river of Russia which, after a course of nearly 180 miles, joins the Volga 18 miles above Kazanin.

Yerville, yā-vēl a village of France in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles E. of Yvetot.

Yeshil-Irmak, yāsh-īr-māk (i.e. "green river" and Irma) a river of Asia Minor in the vilayet of Sivas, after a tortuous northerly course of about 200 miles, enters the Black Sea 12 miles E. of Samsun. On its banks are the towns of Tekat and Amasia. Chief affluent, the Keikid-Irmak (anc. Igren) flows from the E. which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

Yeshit-Kul, yāsh-ī-kūl (i.e. "green lake"), a lake of Chinese Turkistan 30 miles NE. of Kiria.

Yesso, Japan. See Yezo.

Yesto, yā-shā, a small town of Spain province and 46 miles NW of Alcala.

Yetholm, yāth-ēim a parish of Scotland, in the NE. part of the co. of Rosburgh with two contiguous villages, Kirk Yetholm and Tenu-Yetholm, on the Bonnamont, 8 miles NE. of Kelso.

Yetter, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R.

Yew, an island of France. See Île d'Yeu.

Yeu, yā-nō or Kowadunaga, a considerable river of central Africa, in Bornu, flows N. by E. and falls into the W. side of Lake Chad.

Yeu, a walled town of central Africa, near Borno, near the mouth of the river of its own name.

Yeu-hin, yu-on I yea, two islands between Kinshia and the Liu-kia Islands.

Yèvre, yâv a small river of France, in Cher, flows SW and joins the Cher near Vierzon.

Yewell, a post-village of Woods co. Okla. The banking point is Lambert.

Yezâ, a city of central Persia, about 160 miles SSE of Isfahan. It is situated (elevation 3900 feet) on several important caravan routes and has an extensive trade and some manufacturing industries. Among the inhabitants are many Parsees, or Ghebers (fire-worshippers) this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit. Pop. estimated at 50,000 (?)

Yendikhanat, yâd-â-khat a town of Persia, on the borders of Pers and Irak-Ajemi about 80 miles SSE of Isfahan. It is situated at an elevation of about 5500 feet.

Yezo (officially called Hokkaido, hôk-kî do) the northernmost of the main islands of Japan separated on the S from Honshu by the Strait of Tsugaru (or Sangar) and extending N to lat 45° 30' N where La Pérouse Strait separates it from the island of Saghalien. Area, 54,299 sq m. The island is essentially mountainous with summits rising to 7000-8000 feet (Takeshi Dake is the north center, about 8300 ft. Shribetsu, in the SW and overlooking Iokano Bay, 7850 ft. Ishikari, 7700 ft.) Active and semi active volcanoes form a flank with those of the Kurile chain of islands. Yezo is densely forested and its interior was until recently accessible only with difficulty, but two or more lines of steam-railway now cross it in different directions. The climate is the least hospitable of any portion of Japan. There is a lingering winter with much snow lasting for several months, and during this period much of the coast-line is ice-bound. The island abounds in game. Gold is mined sparingly but there are extensive deposits of coal (near Poronai bay). The chief towns of the island are the important seaport of Hakodate, in the SW. Otaru on Ishikari Bay and Sapporo, connected with Otaru by rail. Pop. in 1904, 843,717 of whom about 15,000 or more were Ainu.

Yi, yea, a river of Uruguay flows W and joins the Rio Negro after a course of about 120 miles.

Yi-chang, China. See I-chang.

Yi-chow, yâ-chow a town of China. See I-chow.

Ying-tse, or Ying-tzu, ying too' a town of Manchuria, on the river Liao, near its mouth in the Gulf of Liao-tung and about 17 miles below Nin-chwang of which town it is the port. It is the seat of an active foreign trade.

Yin-hin-kam, yin hin kâ, a bay on the S side of the island of Hainan China has a good anchorage.

Yikim, ik ee wâ, one of the Majioudima Islands, China. See 11 miles S of Typhoon.

Yopango, a lake of Salvador. See Iopango.

Yist, a town of the Netherlands. See Lister.

Ymer, a mining settlement of British Columbia, on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard R. 12 miles from Nelson its banking point.

Ymerfeld, a mountain plateau of the Scandinavian peninsula, culminating in the Galdhøppigen (8400 feet) See Norway.

Yngareu, yng-gâ-ren, a lake of Sweden. Its N end is 20 miles long. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic Sea.

Ynyssynhalaru, a town of Carnarvonshire. It has large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1901 4833.

Yonkum, a county (unorganized in 1900) in the NW of Texas, bounded W by New Mexico. Area, 840 sq m. Pop. in 1900 25.

Yonkum, a banking post-town of Dewitt co. Tex. 17 miles N by E of Cleo, on the San Antonio and Aransas R. Pop. in 1900 3499.

Yonohow (Chinese pron nearly yoh-oh) a city of China, province of Hu-nan on the Yang-tze-kiang where Lake Tung-tung discharges into that river.

Yock-anock-may Creek, Miss. enters the Pearl River about 10 miles SW of Carthage.

Yockney River, Miss. enters the Tallahatchee River near the SW corner of Panola co.

Yocum, a post-village of Carroll co. Ark. The banking point is Green Forest.

Yocum, a post-village of Morgan co. Ky. 74 miles E of Lexington.

Yocumtown, a post-village of York co. Pa. 9 miles SSE of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Yodex, a post-village of Reno co. Kan. The banking point is Haven.

Yodo, a town of Japan island of Honshu, 10 miles S by W of Kyoto.

Yoe, a post-borough of York co. Pa. on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Yask or Red Lion. It has cigar-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Yokohama, a post-village of Westmoreland co. Pa. Yokkaichi, a town of the main island of Japan, on Owari Bay about 34 miles SW of Nagoya. It has manufactures of silk paper, and porcelain. Pop. about 27,000.

Yokohama, yo-ko-hâ-mâ (i.e. cross shore") a treaty port of Japan, the chief centre of trade with the western world and the focus of foreign activity in the empire, is situated on the E. coast of Honshu on the Bay of Tokyo 17 miles S by W of the capital city, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 26' 40" N. Lon. 139° 59' E. The city lies on a spacious harbor which is protected by huge breakwaters, and immediately S of Kanagawa, which was selected as the residential treaty port in 1860. At that time Yokohama was a mere fishing hamlet. The city is well laid out and has a number of notable or even imposing public buildings (prefectural buildings, custom house, court-house, post-office, railway-depot), and in its numerous piers and quays, docks, club-houses, churches of various denominations, etc. wears a semi-European aspect. The bluffs S of the city and extending in the direction of Misaki Bay are occupied by many fine villas and hangings. Yokohama is the emporium of a vast silk-industry, and its exports comprise silk goods, tea, lacquered and bamboo-ware, metals, fish, etc. It is in direct steamship communication with the principal ports of the world. Pop. in 1884, 70,619 in 1891 127,937; in 1899 193,762 in 1904 320,035.

Yokosuka, an important naval station of Japan on the main island, about 10 miles S by W of Yokohama, with which it is connected by rail. It has imperial dockyards, arsenals, and vast appliances for ship-building. Pop. in 1899 24,750.

Yola, yô-lâ a town of Nigeria west-central Africa, in Adamawa and on the left bank of the Benue, about 230 miles S by W of Kala. It covers a large area.

Yolo, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 998 sq m. It is bounded on the E by the Sacramento River and on the S by Dutch Creek and is drained by Cache Creek. Capital Woodland. Pop. in 1898 12,554; in 1900 13,618.

Yolo, a post-village of Yolo co. Cal. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 325.

Yomber Island, one of the Bussage Islands, off the W coast of Africa, 30 miles S of Bulama.

Yon, a post-village of Jackson co. Fla. The banking point is Marianna.

Yoncalla, yô-kâl-lâ, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon on the Southern Pacific R. 43 miles S of Eugene. Pop. about 200.

Yonokawa, yo-nâ-sâ-wâ, a town of Yamagata prefecture, Japan, about 35 miles SSW of Yonagata. Pop. in 1899 30,719.

Yonkers, yûnk yrs, a city of Westchester co., N.Y. on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. 15 miles N by E of the initial station in New York. It is beautifully located, its verdant heights commanding charming views of the river and of the cliffs called the Palisades on the opposite shore. The venerable Philipse Manor House serves as the city hall. Yonkers is the seat of various charitable and benevolent institutions (including a Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Lewis and Watts Orphan House) and has several academic and collegiate institutes. Its varied and important industries are represented by sugar-refineries, carpet-mills, foundries and machine-shops, sash- and door-factories, and manufactories of hats, malted liquors, chemicals, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and New York many of whose merchants reside here. Pop. in 1860, 18,502 in 1880 32,688 in 1900 47,931 in 1905, upward of 60,000.

Yonne, yonn, a river of France, rises in the highlands of Morvan in the department of Nièvre, flows N past Clamecy Auxerre, Joigny, Sens, and Pont-sur Yonne, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Length about 160 miles. Chief affluent, the Armançon on the right.

Yonne, a department in the north-central part of France, formed mainly of portions of the old provinces of Burgundy and Champagne. Area, 2292 sq m. The surface is undulating and hilly with picturesque valleys and rich pasture-lands. The chief rivers are the Yonne and its affluent, the Armançon. The soil is fertile, producing grain, pot. trees, beets, good wine, etc. Capital, Auxerre. Pop. in 1891 344,688 in 1901 321,062.

Yoro, a river of England. See Uon.

York, or Yorkshires, york shir the largest county of England situated in its N part, having the North Sea on the NE. and extending from the river Tees on the N to

the Humber estuary in the S. Area of the ancient county (county boroughs included), 6967 sq m.; of the modern administrative county 3616 sq m. The county is divided for administrative purposes into the North, East, and West Ridings. The surface is very much diversified. The Pennine Chain extends from N to S, in the W part of the county, attaining an elevation of about 2500 feet. In the NE is the hilly and mountainous district of Cleveland. In the E is the elevated chalky tract called the Wolds. Yorkshire consists in great part of the basin of the Ouse, which with its head-streams, the Swale and the Ure, flows through the county in a SE direction, its waters finding their way to the sea through the Humber estuary. The county contains some of the most fertile tracts in the kingdom. There are also areas of barren moor. The West Riding contains some of the richest coal-fields in Great Britain. There are large deposits of iron, especially in the N. The North and East Ridings of Yorkshire are mainly agricultural and pastoral regions. The West Riding rises with Lancashire in the extent of its manufacturing industries the two constituting the greatest seat of manufactures in the world. Among the great manufacturing centres in this section are Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Rotherham, and Dewsbury. Among other cities of Yorkshire are York and Hull. Yorkshire, without the county boroughs sends 28 members to the House of Commons. Pop. of the ancient county (county boroughs included) in 1901 3,554,782 of the administrative county 1,991,766.

York (anc. *Eboracum*) a parliamentary and county borough of England capital of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, 175 miles NNW of London. It wears a medieval aspect, with narrow streets, quaint houses, and soaring walls, pierced by numerous gates. Its chief glory is its minster (524 feet in length), one of the most splendid Gothic structures in the world. Built largely in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it exhibits a variety of architectural styles. Its principal features are the noble W. facade, the stately central tower (216 feet high), the Chapter House, perhaps the most beautiful in England, the magnificent nave, and the superb stained glass. Among other interesting edifices are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the Gothic guild hall, the ancient castle the Exhibition Building containing a concert-hall and picture-gallery, and numerous churches. Picturesque ruins of St. Mary's abbey (in the Philosophical Society's or Museum Gardens) remains and the Manor House contains a school for the blind. The town has manufactures of glass iron and linen.

York is the seat of an archbishop, who holds the title of Primate of England, the archbishop of Canterbury being styled Primate of All England. Eboracora was one of the principal seats of Roman dominion in Britain. It was afterwards the capital of Northumbria. The town returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901 77,914.

York, the southwesternmost county of Maine, borders on New Hampshire. Area, 957 sq m. It is bounded on the SE by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Cusqueo River, and on the SW by the Salmon Falls and Piscataqua rivers, and is intersected by the Saco River which forms part of the NE boundary. Capital Alfred. Pop. in 1900 62,829 in 1900 64,885.

York, a county in southeast-central Nebraska, has an area of 598 sq m. It is intersected by the Middle and West Forks of the Big Blue River and by Beaver Creek. Capital, York. Pop. in 1900 17,279 in 1900 15,206.

York, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 975 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the Susquehanna River is intersected by Conowingo Creek and is also drained by Codorus and Yellow Breeches creeks. The North Mountain occupies the NW part of the county. Iron-ore and slate are found here. Capital, York. Pop. in 1900 99,489 in 1900 116,413.

York, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 689 sq m. It is partly bounded on the E by the Catawba River. The Broad (Congaree) River forms the entire western boundary. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 28,831 in 1900 41,864.

York, a county in the SE part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay has an area of 134 sq m. It is bounded on the NE by the estuary of the York River. Capital, Yorktown. Pop. in 1900 7500; in 1900 7692.

York, a post-town of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R. and the Queen and Crescent Route 81 miles W of Selma. It has saw mills. Pop. in 1900 628.

York, a post-village of Marion co., Fla.

York, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the Wabash River, about 35 miles E. of Paris, on the Cincinnati, East St. Louis and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900 325.

York, a post-township of Steuben co. Ind. Pop. in 1900, 829.

York, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I T.

York, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup.

York, a post-village and resort of York co., Me., in York township (town), and on a small inlet called York Harbor 8 miles NNE of Portsmouth, N H. York Beach, 1½ miles from the village, is a good bathing-place. York has a commodious harbor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2000.

York, or Meaderville, a post-village of Washitaw co., Mich. 14 miles S. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 160.

York, a village of Winnebago co., Minn. on the Detroit and Iron Range R. The banking point and post-office is Lime Springs, Iowa.

York, a city, capital of York co., Neb. on an affluent of the Big Blue River, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 60 miles W of Lincoln. It is in a farming and stock-raising region and has manufactures of flour and foundry products. York College is located here. Pop. in 1900 8125.

York, a post-village of Livingston co. N Y in York township (town) about 28 miles SEW of Rochester on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. of the town in 1900 3700; of the village, about 374.

York, a banking post-village of Benson co., N Dak., about 29 miles WSW of Devils Lake, on the Great Northern R.

York, a post-township of Union co., Ohio. The banking point is Richwood. Pop. in 1900 1437.

York, a city capital of York co. Pa. on Codorus Creek, 28 miles SSE of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central the Maryland and Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland R. It is situated in the midst of a very fertile and productive agricultural region is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. Among the latter are the court-house, municipal building, opera-house, etc. York is the seat of the York Collegiate Institute the York County Academy and a high-school and has an orphanage, almshouse, various hospitals, and a penitentiary. The city's varied industries are represented by and comprise bridge- and chain works foundries and machine-shops, paper and pulp-mills, and the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, agricultural implements, traction engines, water-wheels, saws and locks, knitted goods, cigar boxes, carriages and wagons, brick, fertilizers, etc. In 1777-78 the Continental Congress met at this place while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. York's borough was laid out in 1745. Pop. in 1880, 12,540 in 1900, 20,763 in 1900 23,700.

York, a township (town) of Deuel co., Wis. Pop. in 1900 943.

York, a township (town) of Green co. Wis. Pop. in 1900 1036.

York, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis. The banking point is Whitesell.

York, a county in the SW part of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine. It is intersected by the St. John River and is bounded on the WNW by the St. Croix River and Grand Lake. Capital Fredericton.

York, a county of Ontario, centrally situated and drained by the Humber, Rouge and Don rivers into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S and by several small streams into Lake Simcoe, which forms part of its N. boundary. Capital Toronto.

York, Ontario, the former name of Toronto.

York, a post village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River 6 miles SE. of Caledonia, near the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 200.

York, or York Factory, a settlement of Keewatin, Canada on the W coast of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Nelson River. Lat. 57° N. lon. 92° 23' W. York Factory was one of the principal trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company.

York, a village of Sierra Leone, 15 miles S of Freetown.

York, a town of Western Australia, 45 miles E. of Perth, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. of district, about 2000.

Yorke, a post-station of Louisa co., Minn. about 66 miles NE of Jackson.

Yorkeham, a post-village of York co., Pa. about 7 miles E by N of York. It has cigar manufactures.

York Beach, a sea-side resort of York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R. 1½ miles from York. Pop. about 600.

York, Cape, on the W coast of Alaska, is the N point of Port Clarence.

York, Cape, in the NW part of Greenland, on Baffin Bay. Lat. 75° 45' N; lon. 67° W. It marks the NW termination of Melville Bay.

York, Cape, the northernmost point of Australia, in Queensland at the extremity of Cape York Peninsula.

York Corner, a post-village of York co., Md. The banking point is York Village.

York's Peninsula, a tongue of land of South Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer gulfs, W of Adelaide. See also **YORK PENINSULA**.

York Factory, Canada. See **YORK**.

York Furnace, a village of York co., Pa., on the W bank of the Susquehanna River.

Yorkhaven, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R. about 12 miles N of York. Pop. in 1900 824.

Yorklyn, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Red Clay Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R. 15 miles NW of Wilmington. It has a paper mill.

York Mills, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on a branch of the Humber River, 8 miles from Weston.

York, Mount, New South Wales, about 65 miles NW of Sydney. Height, 3500 feet.

York New Salem, a post-village of York co., Pa. about 5 miles SW of York.

York Peninsula, Queensland, the body of land lying on the E side of the Gulf of Carpentaria and terminating at the N and in Cape York.

York River, the name given to an inlet or arm of the sea in York co., Md. Length, about 7 miles.

York River (more properly an estuary) in the E part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, at the SE extremity of King William co., and, flowing in a southeasterly direction, falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles. Length about 40 miles; greatest width 24 miles. This river separates the cos. of New Kent James City and York on the right from King and Queen and Gloucester cos. on the left.

York River, Quebec, a river in the co. of Gaspé flows E. and falls into Gaspé Bay.

Yorkroad, a post-village of Carroll co., Md. on the Western Maryland R. 49 miles NW of Baltimore.

Yorkshire, England. See **YORK**.

Yorkshire, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa.

Yorkshire, a post-village of Yorkshire township (town) Cattaraugus co., N.Y. about 34 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1725; of the village, about 300.

Yorkshire, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Versailles. Pop. 200.

Yorkshire Center, Cattaraugus co., N.Y. See **DELETA**.

York Sound, an inlet of subarctic America, in Frobenius Strait.

York Sound, an inlet on the NW coast of Western Australia, between Montague Sound and Brunsvick Bay.

York Springs, a post-borough and resort of Adams co., Pa. about 24 miles SSW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900 355.

Yorkton, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. 105 miles ENE of Regina. Pop. in 1901 700.

Yorktown, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill. about 27 miles SW of Dixon.

Yorktown, a post village of Delaware co., Ind. on the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis R. 8 miles W of Monroe its banking point. It has straw-board works, etc.

Yorktown, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 179.

Yorktown, a post-village of Salem co., N.J. 9 miles E. of Salem.

Yorktown, a post-village in Yorktown township (town) Westchester co., N.Y. 7 miles E. of Peekskill. The town is intersected by the Croton River. Pop. of the town in 1900 2431.

Yorktown, a banking post-town of Dewitt co., Tex. about 70 miles SSE of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil in trade. Pop. in 1900 845.

Yorktown, a post-town, capital of York co., Va., is situated on the right bank of the York River nearly 10 miles from its mouth and 36 miles NNW of Norfolk. In Oct., 1781 the British forces under Cornwallis were besieged here by Washington and Rochambeau whose operations were seconded by a French fleet under De Grasse, and on the 19th day of the month the British general surrendered, an event which virtually brought the Revolutionary struggle to a close. The surrender is commemorated by a monument. In the civil war Yorktown was fortified by the Confederates, who, having been besieged by McClellan evacuated the place May 4, 1863. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Yorktown Heights, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Carmel or Mount Kisco.

York Village, a banking post-village of York co., Md.

Yorkville, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. 15 miles NW of Cloverdale.

Yorkville, a village of Paulding co., Ga. 5 miles from Rockmart, in a rural free-delivery of Dallas.

Yorkville, a banking post-village, capital of Kendall co., Ill. on the E bank of the Fox River and on the Burlington Route, 12 miles SW of Aurora. Pop. in 1900 418.

Yorkville, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind. about 12 miles NW of Lawrenceburg.

Yorkville, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich. on Gull Lake and on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee R. 13 miles NE of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 150.

Yorkville, a village of Oneida co., N.Y. on Sadagadua Creek. Pop. about 175.

Yorkville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio on the Ohio River, 12 miles N of Baltimore.

Yorkville, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1125.

Yorkville, a banking post town, capital of York co., S.C. 36 miles SW of Charlotte, N.C. on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern R. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900 2612.

Yorkville, a post-village of Grinnon co., Tenn. about 42 miles N by W of Jackson.

Yorkville, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Colletsburg, Ky.

Yorkville, a village in Yorkville township (town) Racine co., Wis. about 12 miles W of Racine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1647.

Yoro, a department in the N part of Honduras Area, 5790 sq. m. It is bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea and the department of Colón, W by the Liza River, and S by the Selasco River. The surface is mountainous. In the valleys are rich forests, containing mahogany and other fine woods and dye-woods. Capital, Yoro. Pop. in 1901, about 29,000.

Yoro, a town of Honduras, capital of Yoro department, in an agricultural and stock raising district, 52 miles N by W of Tegucigalpa. It has a town hall, church market, and several schools.

Yoruba, or **Yor**, or **Yarriba**, a region native state, or kingdom of western equatorial Africa, in Nigeria, and comprised within the Lagos Protectorate. It adjoins Dahomey on the W and Niger on the NE, and lies SW of the lower Niger (Quorra) River. The region is very fertile and densely populated. The chief settlements are Oyo, Ibadan and Abeokuta.

Yosemite, **yo-se-mi'te**, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal. about 25 miles NE of Mariposa.

Yosemite, a post-town of Casey co., Ky. The banking point is Liberty. Pop. in 1900 20.

Yosemite Valley, a profound gorge or rift of the Sierra Nevada of California, in Mariposa co. about 180 miles E by S of San Francisco, noted for its imposing scenery of stupendous mountain-walls and lofty waterfalls. The valley which is traversed by the Merced River an affluent of the San Joaquin is about 8 miles in length and generally less than a mile in width. Its floor in great part a park-like expanse of flat and partially timbered meadow-land, is elevated about 3500 feet above sea-level, with the surrounding granitic cliffs rising 3000-5000 ft. higher. The valley together with the enclosing mountains, presents evidence of past glaciation on the grandest scale, and it is assumed by many geologists that its peculiar form is primarily the result of glacial wear. Other geologists incline to the view that it represents a sunken trough of the earth's surface. Among the chief scenic features of the valley and its surroundings are the magnificent and nearly vertical cliff known as El Capitan marking the NW entrance to the valley 7613 ft. in height Eagle Peak, 1781 ft. Cathedral Rocks, 8831 ft., Sentinel Rocks, 7605 ft. Sentinel Dome, 8265 ft. (adjacent to which is Glacier Point, a famous point of view 7322 ft.) North Dome, 7535 ft. Half (or South) Dome, the SE. buttress of the valley 8227 ft., and the numerous waterfalls and cascades which are discharged from prodigious heights over the mountain walls. Among these the first place is held by the Yosemite Falls (falls of Yosemite Creek) which in three leaps (Upper Fall, 1436 ft. vertical; Middle Fall 670 ft. Lower Fall 400 ft.) drop nearly half a mile the creek at the point of its upper discharge is 36 ft. in width. Other hardly less picturesque falls are the Bridal Veil Fall, with a vertical leap of 630 ft., Vernal Fall, 350 ft., and Nevada Fall, about 600 ft. Mirror Lake, noted for its beautiful reflections, lies near the foot of the cullen of Tenaya Creek a tributary gorge of the Yosemite.

A distinctive feature of the Yosemite Mountains is their domed form, by some thought to be the result of glacial scour and by others to be irregular rock expanses. A similar feature is distinctive of the glaciated mountains enclosing some of the Norwegian fjords. The Yosemite Valley is part of the California Yosemite State Park, which is enclosed by the larger Yosemite National Park.

Yoshida, *yo-shi-da*, a maritime town of Japan, island of Honshu, 166 miles WSW of Tokyo.

Yost, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky. The banking point is Greenville.

Yostville, a post-station of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Yotaka, a town of Bolivia in the department of Chuquisaca.

Yon Bet, a village of Nevada co., Cal., 6 miles W of Dutchflat, on the Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. The post-station is Dutchflat.

Youghal (pronounced yoh'-hal or yawl), a seaport of Ireland, in Munster co. and 27 miles E of Cork, on the W side of the estuary of the Blackwater. It has a parish church and a fine Roman Catholic church, and still retains in almost its original state the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. Pop. about 5400.

Youghiogheey (yoh'-hog-ee) River rises near the S extremity of Garrett co., Md., near the West Virginia boundary-line, runs northward into Pennsylvania, thence NW through the co. of Fayette and Westmoreland, and joins the Monongahela River at McKeesport, after a course of about 150 miles.

Young, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of 821 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and partly drained by the Clear Fork of that river. Capital Graham. Pop. in 1890 5045; in 1900 6540.

Young, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900 1099.

Young, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3599.

Young, a post-hamlet of Freemont co., Tex.

Young, a post-township and gold field of New South Wales 165 miles W of Sydney. Pop. about 2500.

Young America, a post-village of Cass co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo.

Young America, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn. on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. about 36 miles WSW of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900 313.

Youngsboro, a post-village of Union co., Ga. about 90 miles N by R. of Atlanta.

Youngsdale, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Lock Haven.

Youngsboro, a post-station of Callaway co., Mo.

Young Harris, a post-town of Towns co., Ga. The banking point is Blairsville. Pop. in 1900 342.

Young Hickory, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., N Y 15 miles SE of Andover.

Young Hickory, a hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Young Island, a post-village of Colleton co., S C. The banking point is Charleston.

Youngs, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N Y about 26 miles by rail SSE of Norwich.

Youngs, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Nazareth or Slatington.

Youngs Creek, a post-village of Orange co., Ind. The banking point is Paoli.

Youngs Creek, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Youngs Creek, a post-station of Audrain co., Mo.

Young's Point, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 17 miles N of Peterborough.

Youngsboro, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex.

Youngstown, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 15 miles S of Moxmouth.

Youngstown, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 5 miles S. of Terre Haute.

Youngstown, a post-village of Niagara co., N Y on the Niagara River, about 1 mile from its mouth and 34 miles N by W of Buffalo. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Youngstown, a city, capital of Mahoning co., Ohio. It is situated on the Mahoning River 66 miles SSE of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It contains a Federal building, various homes and hospitals, an opera-house, the Reuben McKim Library and is one of the best of large iron and steel-works, foundries, and machine-shops. The city has manufacturing of lumber products, tubing and shafting, cars, roofing materials, powder, carriages and wagons, motor-cars, etc. Pop. in 1890 15,430; in 1896, 33,220; in 1900 44,883.

Youngstown, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 60 miles SSE of Pittsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 771.

Youngsville, a post-town of Lafayette parish, La. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. in 1900 360.

Youngsville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N Y 116 miles NW of New York.

Youngsville, a banking post-town of Franklin co., N C, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Youngsville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, about 38 miles S by S. of Cincinnati.

Youngsville, a banking post-borough of Warren co., Pa. on Broken Straw Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Rs., 27 miles NE of Titusville. It has manufactures of furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Young Warrior River, Minn., enters the Pearl River about 8 miles below Carthage.

Youngwood, a banking post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. on the Pennsylvania R.

Yonkers, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga. The banking point is Milledgeville.

Yount, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., 15 miles NNE. of Fredericktown.

Yountville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind. on Sugar Creek about 8 miles SW of Crawfordsville.

Yountville, a post-village of Napa co., Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. 48 miles N of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Yowell, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Ypaon-Guaná, *epá na gwá-soo'* a river of Paraguay joins the Paraguay below Concepción.

Ypres, *as p' (Flam. 1 p'eren or 1 p'ere 1 p'ere)*, a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, capital of an arrondissement, 30 miles SSW of Bruges on the 1 p'ere. It is an ancient place and in the thirteenth century was one of the most important cities of western Europe. The vast cloth-hall (Halls des Drapiers) which dates from the time of the city's greatest prosperity is one of the most striking edifices in Belgium. Its facade is embellished with numerous modern statues. Adjoining the cloth-hall is the handsome Renaissance town-hall. The medieval cathedral of St. Martin has a superb rose-window and a richly decorated interior. The old Gothic meat-market contains a museum of antiquities and paintings and there is a museum of antique furniture in the 16th-century Mergheynok, an eighteenth-century structure. The Belle-Gauche, a municipal asylum for old women is among the various venerable relics of the past that render Ypres one of the most attractive of Belgian towns. The manufacturing commerce chiefly in wool and linen, the formerly flourishing woollen industry has become extinct. Pop. in 1900 18,552.

Ypsilanti, *ip-si-lan-tee*, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga. The banking point is Talbotton.

Ypsilanti, a city of Washtenaw co., Mich. on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs. 30 miles W by S of Detroit, with which it is also connected by electric road. Ypsilanti is the seat of the Michigan State Normal College, and has manufactures of paper, cement, agricultural implements and machinery, vases, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890 6129; in 1900 7378.

Yreka, *wi-re'ka*, a banking post-town capital of Shasta co., Cal. about 85 miles E of Crescent City on the Yreka R. Pop. in 1900 1263.

Yumbel, or *Yumbel*, one of the (German) Solomon Islands.

Yumbel, Salvador. See **IZALCO**.

Yunta, or *Yunta*, *es lá ta* a post-village of El Paso co., Tex. on the Rio Grande and on the Texas and Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Rs., 13 miles (direct) E by S. of El Paso. The population is mostly Mexican. Pop. about 1500.

Yssel, or *Yssel*, *1 sel* (anc. *isa*), a river of the Netherlands, formed at Doornburg by the union of the Oude (Old) Yssel, which rises in Rhensish Prussia, and the Nieuwe (New) Yssel, an arm of the Rhine which separates from that river near Arnhem. It flows N past Zutphen, Deventer and Kampen and enters the Zuider Zee. It is navigable throughout its course.

Ysselmonde, Netherlands. See **LIJNENMONDE**.

Ysseltstein, Netherlands. See **LIJNENMONDE**.

Yssingaux, *es shi-shé'* a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Loire, on a rocky height, 15 miles NE. of Le Puy. Pop. in 1901 3149 (commune, 7642).

Ystad, *es-tad* a seaport of Sweden, 36 miles SSE. of Malmö on the Baltic Sea. Pop. in 1900 9662.

Ystrith, a small river of Wales, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

Ytham, *Ytham* a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. and enters the North Sea about 15 miles NNE. of Aberdeen.

Yuba, a county in the north-central part of California, has an area of 656 sq. mi. It is drained by the Yuba River and its Middle (or North) Fork. Gold is found here in rich placer deposits. Capital, Marysville. Pop. in 1890, 9439; in 1900 8639.

Yuba, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 15 miles SW of Wausau.

Yuba City, a banking post-village, capital of Sutter co., Cal. on the W bank of the Feather River opposite the mouth of the Yuba River and on the Southern Pacific R. about 56 miles N of Sacramento. It has fruit-canning and packing industries.

Yuba River, Cal., is formed by three branches, the North Middle, and South Yuba, which rise near the Sierra Nevada and unite about 9 miles NW of Nevada. It runs SW through Yuba co. and enters the Feather River at Marysville. Gold is found near this river.

Yucatan, *yoo-ká-tán*, a peninsular land-mass, not very strictly defined in its geographical boundaries, but comprising as ordinarily understood, the Mexican states of Yucatan and Campeche and the military territory (Maritime) of Quintana Roo. In a stricter geographical sense it also includes British Honduras (Belize) and the northern part of Guatemala. It is the southern buttress that chiefly separates the basins of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The Yucatan Channel, which unites these two bodies of water, separates, by a width of some 124 miles, the NE extremity of Yucatan at or near Cape Cotocha, from the SW point of Cuba. Much the greater part of Yucatan (in the narrower conception) is a flat or nearly flat plain, a limestone plateau of very low general elevation (100-150 feet)—whose greatest relief (by some asserted not to exceed 500 ft. by others thought to reach nearly 900 ft.) is found in a low ridge or series of ridges, extending in a NW-SE direction from a position about 24 miles SW of the city of Mérida to beyond Peten, or perhaps (with some breaks) completely across the territory of Quintana Roo. This same plain is extended gulward as a limestone bank (partially of coral formation) to a distance of 125-150 miles or more on the N and W where it falls with comparative abruptness into the greater depths of the Gulf basin. Yucatan proper is almost wholly destitute of running water, the water of precipitation being almost immediately absorbed by the porous limestone rocks or drawn into the numerous sink (caneles, *aguadotes*) channels, and subterranean basins with which the region abounds, and which hold the water level in places 200-300 ft. or more beneath the actual surface. These canals are the chief source of water supply to the inhabitants, and they are frequently reached by long outcrops of steps and terraced planes. The surface of the country is in great part covered with low scrub and trees (jungle) largely of scabrous forms and in some places has dense matted cactus (*cereus* etc.). Magnificent forests (mahogany rosewood, and other dye-woods) still remain here and there (Campeche) as reminders of the forest which seemingly covered nearly the whole land at the time of the Spanish conquest, and on the N coast there are extensive mangrove woods (*empetoles*) and mangrove thickets. The native fauna is tropicopolitan and includes among its forms the jaguar, armadillo, monkey (in the northern woods) and vast numbers of the iguana lizard. The principal agricultural product of the region is henequén (or Sisal hemp) obtained from a species of aloe (*Agave sisalensis*). Yucatan is rich in ancient ruins—so-called temples, domes, pyramids, etc.—the work of the civilized Mayas, whose construction perhaps does not date farther back than 800-1000 years. Some of the more imposing of such ruins are found at Uxmal, Labna, Loltun, and Chichén Itza. The chief city is Mérida (with Progreso as its port) which is also the capital of the state of Yucatan. The inhabitants consist largely of Indians of Mayan stock.

Yucatan, a state of Mexico, in the peninsula of Yucatan, bordering on the N on the Gulf of Mexico, and having on the SW the state of Campeche and on the SE the territory of Quintana Roo. Area in 1900 (before the separation from it of the territory of Quintana Roo) 33,200 sq. mi. Pop. in 1900 314,687. The surface of the state is generally flat, rising in its southern part, in a ridge running from a point SW of Mérida to (or beyond) Peten, to a height of several hundred feet. There are no running water-courses, but water is obtained from cists and underground passages (*caneles* or *aguadotes*) in the cavernous limestone rock (See YUCATAN peninsula). The state contains numerous prehistoric remains, of which the most noted are those of Uxmal. Henequén (or Sisal hemp) is the chief product. Capital Mérida (with Progreso as its port).

Yucatan, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., on an affluent of the Itasca River about 26 miles S of Wadena. Pop. in 1900 830.

Yucatan Channel, a body of water connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea and separating the peninsula of Yucatan from the W extremity of Cuba. Width, in its narrowest part, about 120 miles.

Yuen-chow, a town of China, province of Kiang-si, 100 miles S of Hankow.

Yuen-chow, a town of China, province of Hu-nan, 215 miles WSW of Chang-sha.

Yuen-kia-ang, *yoo-án' k'ang*, a river of China, province of Hu-nan enters Lake Tang-tung-hu on the SW after a NE course estimated at 400 miles.

Yug, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, after a course of about 250 miles joins the Sukhona a little below the town of Ustjug Veliki to form the Divina.

Yugor Strait, a body of water separating Vaigatch Island from the main-land of Russia (government of Archangel).

Yukon, a banking post-village of Canadian co. Okla. in a grain and fruit region 13 miles E of El Reno, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. about 950.

Yukon, *yoo'kon*, a judicial district of Canada, occupying its NW part, and having British Columbia (lat. 60° N) on the E, the district of Mackenzie on the E, Alaska (median of 141° W lon) on the W and the Arctic Ocean on the N. Area, 196,976 sq. mi. Pop. in 1901 27,319. The region lies almost wholly in the basin of the Yukon River which traverses it nearly unidually and W and SW of what are assumed to be the true Rocky Mountains, or the main water-parting between the Yukon and Mackenzie basins. It is more or less mountainous throughout with general elevations rising to 2000-4000 feet or more. Near the upper waters of the Yukon W of Lake Marsh mountains Lorne and Lanesdowne attain elevations of 6400 and 6140 ft. respectively and is the extreme SW near the Alaska boundary line, are several granites of the North American continent. Mount Logan (lat. 60° 35' N lon 140° 21' W), about 18,000 (19,500?) ft. Mount Hubbard (lat. 60° 21' N lon 139° 3' W) 16,400 ft. Mount Augusta (lat. 60° 18' N lon 140° 28' W) 14,900 ft. Mount Vancouver (lat. 60° 21' N lon 139° 42' W) 15,617 ft., Mount Cook 15,700 ft. and Mount Newton 15,800 ft. The region bears evidence of having undergone comparatively recent upheaval or tilting. There are no active glaciers, except on the lofty mountains of the SW and possibly in the far northern snow-covered mountains, but the evidences of past glaciation on a most extensive scale are largely present, especially in the northern sections. Among the tributaries of the Yukon are the Hootalingna or Taelin Felly, Stewart, White, and Porcupine, some of which are navigable for minor craft. Steamboats navigate virtually the entire course of the Yukon (See YUCON RIVER). The region is wooded almost to its extreme northern part, and despite the extremely rigorous winters, it gives promise, under the influence of a genial or even hot summer of considerable agriculture, many vegetables and cereals being successfully grown as far N as lat. 64°. The chief resource of the region thus far is its gold which is mined most extensively in the famous Klondike region (See KLONDIKE). The judicial seat of the district is Dawson (which see). An important military post is Fort Selkirk situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Felly rivers.

Yukon Hills, Alaska, a range or series of heights between the valleys of the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers.

Yukon River (known also in its upper course as the Lawren River) one of the largest rivers of the western hemisphere, rises in a number of small streams and runs (Long Deep, and Crater lakes, tributary to Lake Lindeman) on the N side of the Chitoot Pass Mountain in British Columbia, and has for its main forming-basin or reservoir Lake Bennett (crossed by the parallel of 60° N lat) whose surface is 3161 feet above sea-level. From Lake Bennett the river traversing a number of broad expanses or lakes (Tagish Lake, properly a continuation of Lake Bennett, Lake Marsh Lake Lebarge) and falling rapidly pursues a tortuous and generally NW course to about lat. 64° 55' N where (near Eagle) it crosses the Alaska boundary line in lon 141° W. The same general course is continued to Fort Yukon in the region of the great Yukon Flats, situated on the Arctic Circle, where the river flows southward through 17 degrees of longitude to about lat. 61° 51' N and lon 145° W. Here, is what may almost certainly be assumed to be the head of a former delta (submerging the Kurukwin as one of its arms) it turns WNW and then N and empties, through a number of delta channels, into Norton Sound (of Bering Sea) about 66 miles SW of St. Michael. The river has a total length probably slightly exceeding 3200 miles, and then falls from Lake Bennett (or throughout its full navigable course) at the average rate of almost exactly 1 foot per mile. From Dawson,

which is situated on the right bank of the river in lat. 64° 2' N and lon. 135° 25' W (elevation, 1200 ft.), and whose distance from the mouth of the river, as now determined, is approximately 1600 miles, the fall in this case is but little over 1 foot per mile; in the course above Dawson, 1 1/2 ft. In its upper course, where the velocity of the current is not infrequently 6-7 miles an hour the river is impeded by several rapids,—the White Horse (lat. 66° 44' N) Five Finger, Kink rapids,—none of which are absolute barriers to steam-navigation except the White Horse (together with the swirl of Miles Cañon). Small steamboats have (at rare intervals) descended the entire series of rapids, but in the up journey an insuperable barrier is presented by the White Horse. A railway now establishes connection between the two navigable sections of the river at this point. The Yukon is in most of its upper course, except in its large lake-like expansions a narrow and shallow stream with a depth of water frequently not exceeding 6-10 ft. or less, and in a measure this characteristic is maintained also in the lower stream, where, however at times of high-water the waters (as in the region of the Flats) may spread over miles of country leaving the main channel of the river among an intricate set-work of banks and islands. At Dawson the width of the stream is ordinarily about a third of a mile. Throughout a large part of Alaska the course of the Yukon is through a dissected low-lying plateau, and is lined by superimposed river-terraces, marking stages of high levels formerly occupied by the stream. The chief tributaries of the river are, in descending order the Tanana (or Hoonahgwa), Big Salmon, Little Salmon, Pelly (discharging opposite Fort Selkirk and by some geographers considered to be one of the forming forks of the main river), White Stewart, Klondike, and Forty Nine emptying in Canadian territory and the Porcupine, Tanana, and Koyukuk discharging in Alaska. The river which is navigated by a large fleet of flat-bottomed steamboats of the Mississippi pattern, is closed to navigation by ice usually between about the middle of October and June. During much of this period it forms an available highway for sledging. The chief entrance channels are those known as the Sphoon and the Kwihpak. At numerous points along the banks of the Yukon supply and trading stations have been located (Andreask, Holy Cross Mission, Asvik, Kaling, Nulato, Tanana, Fort Yukon, Circle, Eagle, etc.—all these in Alaska).

Yukon, a post-station of Nassau on Fla.

Yule Island, a small island off the SE. coast of British New Guinea.

Yuma, Babona Islands. See **EXUMA.**

Yuma, the southwesternmost county of Arizona, border on California. Area, 9787 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gila River and is bounded on the W. by the Colorado River, which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Yuma. Pop. in 1890 2671 in 1900 4145.

Yuma, a county in the N.E. part of Colorado. Area, 1162 sq. m. The surface is mainly level prairie, with grazing-lands. Capital, Yuma. Pop. in 1900, 1729.

Yuma (formerly **Arizona City**), a banking city and the capital of Yuma co. Ariz., on the Colorado River at the mouth of the Gila River 230 miles (direct) SE. of Los Angeles, Cal. on the Southern Pacific R. It contains the territorial prison. The site is one of the hottest places in the United States. Steamboats cross the Colorado from the Gulf of California to this place and many miles above it. It is situated opposite Fort Yuma, Cal. Pop. in 1900 1462.

Yuma, a banking post-town of Yuma co. Colo. 138 miles E. by V of Denver on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900 126.

Yuma, a post-village of Wexford on Mich. 23 miles WNW of Cadillac, on the Ann Arbor R.

Yuma, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn. The banking point is Huntington.

Yumbel, a town of Chile, in the province and 56 miles SE. of Concepcion.

Yumurti, yoo-moo-ree a river of Matanzas province, Cuba, it flows through the city and empties into the Bay of Matanzas. It is insignificant above tide-water. Its valley a comparatively level circular basin, is one of the finest natural parks in the world, with picturesque estates and long avenues of royal palms. Also, the name of a river in the E. part of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, emptying on the N. coast, near Silesia Point and a reef and anchorage off the same coast.

Yungai, yoo-gai, a town of Chile, in the province of Maipo. Pop. 2000.

Yung-chung, a city of China, province and 210 miles W of Yui-nan.

Yung-chow, a city of China, province of Hsuan, 200 miles NW of Canton.

Yung-ming, a city of China, province and 230 miles NW of Yui-nan.

Yung-pu, yung'pa or **Yung-po-tung,** a city of China, 160 miles NW of Yui-nan.

Yung-ping, a city of China, province of Chi-li, on the Lan-ho, 130 miles E of Peking.

Yu-ning, a city of China, province of He-nan 270 miles N of Hankow.

Yun-nan (or more properly **Yün-nan**), the south westernmost province of China, having on the N and E. the provinces of Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow and Kwang-chi, and on other sides Tibet, Burma, the Shan States, and Tongking. Area estimated at about 160,000 sq. m. The surface, in the main a lofty plateau, is broken by numerous mountains, several of which rise above the line of perpetual snow. The province is traversed by the Salwin (ang-tse-kiang) and the Me-hong rivers and contains the sources of the Si-kiang and Seng-ha (or Red) rivers. It is one of the richest provinces of China in mineral products, yielding gold, silver lead, copper and tin. Anthracite coal is found in various sections and its mining is considerably developed. Agriculture and stock-raising are not so much carried on. The province produces some of the best grades of tea in the empire. Capital Yui-nan. Mong tan and Sze-mao are treaty ports. Pop. estimated at about 12,000,000.

Yun-nan, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun nan situated on the N. side of a lake, is lat. 25° 3' N lon. 102° 40' E. It is surrounded by walls, intersected by canals, and has a flourishing trade. Pop. estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000.

Yungue, a mountain peak of Porto Rico. See **EL YUNGUE.**

Yusquera, yoo-ja-ri, a small town of Spain province and 33 miles WNW of Malaga.

Yun-yang, yün yang, a city of China, province of Hu-poh, on the Han-kiang, 150 miles N by W of I-shang Yui-nan, the Russian name of Dnepar.

Yuriyevsk-Pavlov'sky, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles SSE of Krasnaya, on the Volga. Pop. in 1887, 4778.

Yuriyev-Pol'sky, a town of Russia, government and 25 miles NW of Vladimir. It was important in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1897 5637.

Yurimangwan, a river port of northern Persia in the department of Lorestan, on the W. bank of the lower Huala River. It is reached directly by the Amakoz steamers.

Yuriria, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles S by E. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900 3743.

Yuruarí, a federal territory of Venezuela, lying E. of the Orinoco and E. of the Caroni rivers.

Yuruarí River, in the federal territory of Yuruarí, Venezuela, flows generally E., and joins the Cuyana in about lon. 61° 30' W. It flows through a gold region.

Yurumal, a town of Colombia, in Antioquia, 60 miles NNE. of Medellin.

Yurung-kash, a river of Chinese Turkestan rises on the southern slope of the Kuen lun Mountains, flows generally northward (passing Khotan) and unites with the Kara-kash-Darya to form the Khotan Darya.

Yuscarán, yoo-ká-rán a town of Honduras, capital of Pinaro department, about 25 miles SE of Tegucigalpa. It is in a river-winding region and has a hospital, town hall, a church, water works, etc. Pop. about 4,000.

Yuste, yoo-tá, a former monastery of Spain near Plasencia. Here Charles V. of Spain retired after his abdication.

Yutan, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb. 13 miles SSE. of Wake, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900 243.

Yuti, a town of Paraguay, 120 miles SE. of Asunción. Pop. about 7000 (?)

Yu-yen, yoo yee', a walled town of China, province of Che-kiang NW of Ning po.

Yuzant, yooz-ant' or **Yuzant,** a town of Asia Minor, 11 miles S of Angora, in a narrow valley at an elevation of nearly 4400 feet, 56 miles S. by W. of Tokorum. It is noted for its horses. Pop. about 15,000 (?)

Yverdun, or yin dōn' or **Yverdun, or yin dōn'** (Ger. *Yverdon*; swe. *Yverdonum*) a town of Switzerland canton of Vaud, 16 miles N of Lausanne, near the influx of the Orbe (here called the Thibide) into the Lake of Neuchâtel. It has an Hôtel de Ville (containing Roman antiquities), a library a hospital and an old castle, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805. The town has railroad-shops, foundries, and an active trade in wine. Pop. in 1900, 7000.

Yvetot, or yé', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles NW of Rouen. It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has considerable

trade. Yvoire was formerly the capital of a tiny principality whose rulers styled themselves kings of Yvoire. Pop. in 1991, 4433 (commune, 7353)

Yvoire, *see* *see*, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W of Thonon

Yverdon, *see* *see*, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 5 miles ENE of Yverdon

Yverne, *see* *see*, a village of Switzerland, canton of

Vaud, 1 mile from Aigle. It has vineyards which yield a wine in high repute. Pop. about 2000

Yugbati, a village of Guatemala. *See* ISANAL

Yuncoo, San Salvador *See* ISANAL

Yzendyke, a town of the Netherlands. *See* ISANAL

Yzeure, *see* *see*, a town of France, in Allier 2 miles from Moulins. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000)

Z

Zaamslag, *see* *see*, a village of the Netherlands, in Zeeland, 18 miles SE of Middelburg

Zaandam, *see* *see* (written also *See* *See*), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on both sides of the Zaan, over its junction with the North Sea Canal, 5 miles NW of Amsterdam. It is an attractive town with its low dwellings and pretty little gardens, and is famed for its cleanliness. It has a great number of mills of all kinds. Zaandam was formerly an active seat of the ship-building industry. The modest little hut in which Peter the Great lived for a few days while studying ship-building here has been preserved. Pop. in 1991 22,522

Zaandijk, *see* *see*, a village of the Netherlands, on the Zaan 8 miles NW of Amsterdam

Zaandam, a town of the Netherlands. *See* ZAANDAM

Zab, *see* *see*, commonly called the Greater Zab (anc. *Zabai* and *Lycus*), a river of Turkish Kurdistan, an affluent of the Tigris rises on the Persian frontier NW of Lake Urmiah near lat. 38° 30' N flows very tortuously SSW and joins the Tigris about 23 miles below Mosul. Length about 250 miles

Zab-Afzal, *see* *see* (the Lesser Zab) also called

Altun-Ku (anc. *Upru*) a river of Asiatic Turkey and Persia (province of Azerbaijan) an affluent of the Tigris. It has its source SE of the Great Zab, and joins the Tigris 75 miles SSE of Mosul

Zabern, *see* *see* (Fr. *Saverne*, anc. *Trin Taberna*) a town of Germany in Alsace, on the river Zorn an affluent of the Rhine, and at the entrance of one of the passes leading over the Vosges Mountains 20 miles NW of Strasbourg. It has tanneries and manufactures of agricultural instruments, grind-stones etc. Pop. in 1990 8498

Zabli, *see* *see*, a town and tourist centre of Galicia, Austria-Hungary in the district of Kocevo. Pop. in 1990 6723

Zaborze, *see* *see* a commune of Prussia, in Silesia, 45 miles SE of Oppeln. It has smelting works, gear, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1990, 22,537

Zaborze, *see* *see* a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln near Zaborze. It has large coal-mines, and manufactures of cables, machine-oil, etc. Pop. in 1990 19,542

Zacapa, *see* *see*, an eastern department of Guatemala. It is intersected by the Motagua River (Rio Grande). Capital Zacapa. Pop. in 1993, 47,342

Zacapa, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Zacapa, near the river Motagua 70 miles NE of the city of Guatemala. It is regularly built, and has a handsome church. Pop. in 1993, 3512

Zacapanitlan, *see* *see*, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NE of Puebla. Pop. in 1990 12,248

Zacapulco, *see* *see*, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Quiché 55 miles NW of the city of Guatemala

Zacatecas, *see* *see*, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 21° 15' and 24° 50' N and surrounded by the states of Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Durango, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosí. Area, 24,757 sq. m. Pop. in 1990, 432,100. It belongs in most part to the central table-land of Mexico, and is sparingly watered by the Nueces River and some tributaries of the Rio de Santiago (Lerma). The region is generally arid and ill fit for agricultural purposes. There are some pasture- and grazing lands. Zacatecas is a rich mining state and has some of the most extensive silver deposits of the continent. Copper, lead, and quick-silver are also found. Chief cities and towns are Zacatecas (the capital), Sombrerete, and Fresnillo, all important mining centres.

Zacatecas, capital of the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, and one of the most important mining centres of the republic, is in a narrow valley, 160 miles NNW of Guanajuato.

It is built over a vein of silver, and contains good residences, a municipal palace, cathedral, various religious and educational edifices (Colegio da Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, with a large library), a mint, theatre, hospitals, etc. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. in 1990 30,912. Elevation 8450 feet.

Zacatecoluca, *see* *see*, a town of Salvador capital of the department of La Paz, 28 miles SE of San Salvador at the foot of a volcano of its own name. Pop. in 1991 15,230

Zacatecoluca, *see* *see* (Santa Ines) a town of Mexico, state and 17 miles S of Tlaxcala. Pop. in 1990 3003

Zacatepec, *see* *see*, a town of Guatemala capital of a district of its own name, stretching along the Pacific Ocean W of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 3500

Zacatepeques, *see* *see*, a central department of Guatemala. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Guacalete River. Capital Antigua or Antigua Guatemala. Pop. in 1993 42,713

Zacatlán, *see* *see*, or Zacatlán, *see* *see*, a town of Mexico, 40 miles ENE of Puebla. Pop. in 1990 10,928

Zacatlán, *see* *see*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, on the Balsas (or Zacatlán) River near its mouth to the Pacific Ocean, 160 miles WNW of Acapulco

Zachan, *see* *see*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 11 miles ESE of Stargard. Pop. about 1500

Zacharyish, a post-village of Lee co Ky. The bank

ing point is Beattyville

Zachary, a banking post-town of East Baton Rouge parish La. 14 miles N of Baton Rouge, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1990 403

Zachila, *see* *see*, a village and commune of Mexico, state and 32 miles ENE of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1990 6311

Zachville, a post-hamlet of Wirt co. W Va. 40 miles

S of Parkersburg

Zacoaleco, *see* *see*, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco 30 miles S. by W of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1990 6015

Zacualpan, *see* *see*, a village of Mexico, state and 55 miles SSW of the city of Mexico. It has silver-mines.

Zacualtipán, *see* *see*, a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo, 30 miles N by E of Puebla. It is in a coal-mining region

Zacynlha, the ancient name of ZANZA

Zadoueik, *see* *see*, a town of Euphrates, government and 55 miles NNW of Vornah on the left bank of the Don. Pop. in 1997 6312

Zafaran-Buli, *see* *see*, a town of Asia, Minor village of Kastamonu 90 miles N of Angora. Pop. about 7500 (?)

Zaffarun (Zaf-fa-ran) Cape, on the N coast of Sicily 8 miles E of Palermo

Zafra, *see* *see* (anc. *Julia Restituta*) a town of Spain, province and 37 miles SE of Badajoz. It contains a very interesting specimen of an old *alcázar* or castle. Pop. in 1990 6130

Zafra, *see* *see* or Zaffaran, *see* *see*, a maritime town of Tripoli, 240 miles ESE of the city of Tripoli, on the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12' N

Zagareolo, *see* *see*, a town of Italy province and 19 miles ESE of Roma. Pop. in 1991 6273

Zagazig, or Zakkazik, a town of Egypt province of Sharkieh, in the Delta, and on the Main Canal, 40 miles NNE of Cairo. It is an important railway centre. It has a large trade in cotton and grain. Cotton-spinning is carried on. The town is near the site of the ancient Bubastis. Pop. in 1997 35,715

Zaghwan, or Zagouan, a mountain of Tunisia, north of Africa, about 40 miles S. of the city of Tunda, which it

furnishes with water that is conveyed by an ancient Roman aqueduct. Height, about 5500 feet.

Zagrab, a city of Austria-Hungary. See **AGRAZ**.
Zagrab Mountains, a collective and indefinite name for the mountains of western Persia bordering on **Assak** Turkey.

Zagyrn, *szjvsh* a river of Hungary which joins the **Thames** on the right at **Seulnek**, after a course of about 100 miles.

Zahleh, a town of Syria, 35 miles NW of Damascus, on the E. slope of the Lebanon. Pop. about 15 000 (?)

Zahna, *zah na*, a town of Prussian Saxony 7 miles NNE of **Wittenberg**. Pop. in 1900, 3205.

Zähringen, *zah ring-en*, a village of Baden 2 miles from **Freiburg**. Here are the ruins of the medieval castle of **Zähringen**. The dukes of **Zähringen**, who held sway in Swabia and Switzerland, played a considerable rôle among the princes of the southwestern part of the Holy Roman (German) Empire in the days of the Hohenstaufen emperors. The reigning dynasty of Baden is descended from the house of **Zähringen**.

Zaire, or **Zambir**, a former name of the **Congo River**.
Zaisan, *zai-san* written also **Dzansang**, *di-shang* (Chinese *Kong-so-to*) a lake of Russian Central Asia, in **Semipalatinsk**, and in the course of the **Irish River** 210 miles SE. of the town of **Semipalatinsk**. It receives the **Black Irish** on the SE. and discharges through the **Irish** on the NW. Length about 70 miles. Elevation 1360 feet.

Zaisansk, *zai-skush* a town of Russian Central Asia, in **Semipalatinsk**, about 22 miles SE. of **Lake Zaisan**.

Zaječar, a town of Serbia. See **SAVERCER**.

Zakataly, a small town of Transcaucasia, on the SW slope of the main range of the **Caucasus**, about 100 miles E. of **Tiflis**. It is in the district of **Zakataly**.

Zakopane, *zai-ko-pa-nah*, a town and resort of Galicia, Austria-Hungary in the district of **Nammarkt**, and on one of the head-streams of the **White Danube**. It has iron-works, paper mills, etc. and is much resorted to for its mineral water and as a centre of tours to the N. side of the **High Tatras**. Pop. in 1900 3250.

Zala, *zai sh* or **Zalanád**, a western county of Hungary bordering on **Syria**. Capital **Zala-Egermeg**.

Zala-Egermeg, *zai sh* *ah* *ah* *ah* a town of Hungary capital of the co. of **Zala**, about 50 miles SW of **Veszprém**. Pop. in 1900 9787.

Zalamon de la Berona, *zhai-mai* *ai* *ai* *ai* *ai* a town of Spain, province of **Jaén** and 74 miles SSE. of **Badajoz**. Pop. (commune) in 1900 5507.

Zalamon de la Berona, *zhai-mai* *ai* *ai* *ai* *ai* a town of Spain province and 35 miles NE. of **Huelva**. Pop. (commune) in 1900 7335.

Zalánka, *zai sh* *ah* a town of Transylvania, Hungary or of **Unterwiesenburg** (**Alsd-Fahr**) 18 miles W of **Karlsburg**. It has mines of gold silver etc. Pop. about 2500.

Zalauze, a town of **Silesia**, **Prussia**, in the circle of **Katowitz**, district of **Oppeln**. Pop. in 1900 4993.

Zaleski, a post-village of **Indiana** co. **Ohio**, on **Raccoon Creek** and on the **Baltimore** and **Ohio** Southwestern R. 41 miles E. of **Chillicothe**. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 577.

Zaleszczyki, *zai-sh* *ah* *ah* *ah* *ah* a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary on the frontier of **Bukovina**. Pop. in 1900 5016.

Zalma, a post-village of **Hollinger** co. **Mo** on the **Fraser** System. The banking point is **Luterville**. Pop. about 225.

Zalozce, *zai sh* *ah* *ah* *ah* *ah* a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the **Berath** 23 miles SSE. of **Brody**. Pop. in 1900 7314.

Zalt-Hommel (or simply **Hommel**) a town of the Netherlands in **Guelderland**, on the **Waal** 25 miles E. of **Dordrecht**. It was formerly a fortified place. Pop. in 1900 3000.

Za-tan', a town of **Burma**, on the **Irrawadi**, about 50 miles NNW of **Rangoon**.

Zambales, *zai ba'les*, a province on the W coast of **Lesser Philippine Islands**, having **Ligaya** Gulf on the NE. and **Suba Bay** on the E. Area, 2125 sq m. The **Zambales Mountains**, rising in **Negros** to nearly 1000 feet stretch along the E border. There are no important streams. **Sugar-cane**, **corn**, **indigo**, **cacao** and especially **rice**, are grown. Domestic animals are raised. Capital **Iba**. Pop. in 1903, 184,549.

Zambesia, a name indefinitely applied to a large region under British influence in south-central Africa, lying in the basin of the **Zambesi River** and comprised entirely within the limits of **Rhodesia**.

Zambesia, one of the major administrative regions or provinces of **Portuguese East Africa**, in the valley of the

Zambesi River and divided into the two minor sub-provinces or districts of **Uchima** and **Tete**.

Zambesi, a river of southern Africa, the fourth in size in the world, rises in the seven springs or fountains in the extreme eastern part of **Angola**, and flows to the head-waters of the **Kasai**, the chief southern tributary of the **Congo**, in lat. 11° 23' 48" S. and lon. 24° 51' E. elevation, 4850 feet. In a vast double curve, whose general trend is SE., it traverses **Rhodesia** and **Portuguese East Africa**, and empties into the **Indian Ocean** through a number of delta-arms (the chief of which is that known as **Chinde**) in about lat. 18° 36' S. The course of the western portion of the river beyond for some distance the boundary lies between **Rhodesia** and **Portuguese East Africa**, and the river there receives the **Kuando**, its chief southern tributary. The upper course of the **Zambesi** is largely across a monotonous expanse of grass- and forest country whose fundament is constituted in large part by superimposed sheets of nearly horizontal lava or trap. A short distance after entering **Rhodesia**, and after forming minor rapids and cascades, the river is precipitated in the magnificent **Victoria Falls** (225 miles NW of **Beitun**) into a profound transverse chasm measuring 1600 yards in length and 250-345 ft. in depth (with a width hardly exceeding 100 ft.) and is then carried away in a tortuous and in places turbulent course, through gorges and over flat country to **Portuguese East Africa**. The **Kobrasas Rapids**, in this territory NW of **Tete** are the lowest obstructing rapids in the river which is hence continuously navigable to its mouth, over a distance of 400 miles. Above these rapids the river is again navigable without obstruction to **Zambo**, in the extreme W of **Portuguese East Africa**, and virtually on the **Rhodesian** frontier. Several times of **Manbo** ply regularly on the course between **Tete** and the sea. The chief tributary of the **Zambesi** is the **Shiré** the outlet of **Lake Nyassa**, which joins the major stream a short distance above the head of its delta. The **Zambesi** is crossed by the **Cape-to-Cairo** railway immediately below the **Victoria Falls** where it flows through a gorge only about 400 ft. wide. The bridge, completed in 1905 has its roadway elevated 430 ft. above the water. Length estimated at about 1600 miles.

Zamboanga, *zai ba' ah* *ah* *ah* *ah* a province in the extreme W of **Mindanao** **Philippine Islands**, having W the **Rein Sea**, and on the S the **Bay of Basilan** and the **Gulf of Sibuyan**. Area, 3458 sq m. Pop. in 1903, 44,322. **Moro** (**Mohammedan Malays**) inhabit the mountain chain that traverses its length. It produces the vegetable of the archipelago. Capital **Zamboanga**.

Zamboanga, the capital of **Zamboanga** province, **Mindanao**, **Philippine Islands** is an open port on the S. point of the province. Lat. 6° 54' 30" N. lon. 123° 8' E. It is in a vast marshy plain at the foot of wooded mountains, and is unhealthy. It has fortifications, a hospital, and a naval station. It is an important mart for hemp and also exports **gutta-percha**. Pop. in 1903, 3281 (civilized).

Zambros (*zai-bro's*) **Cape**, Italy on the W coast of **Calabria**, near the S entrance to the **Gulf of Santa Eufemia**.

Zamora, *zai mo'ra*, a town of Spain capital of the province of its own name, on the **Douro**, 21 mi. NNW of **Salamanca**. It is picturesquely situated on a hill and has a number of interesting churches, among them the **Romanesque cathedral** with a fine domed ambulatory and rich interior decorations. The industries are unimportant. Pop. in 1900 15,417.

Zamora, a province of Spain in **León**, bounded on the W by **Portugal**. Area, 4097 sq m. Pop. in 1900, 275,345. Capital, **Zamora**.

Zamora, a hamlet of **Yolo** co. **Cal**.

Zamora, *zai mo'ra*, a town of Mexico, state of **Michoacán**, at the foot of the volcano of its own name, 76 miles WNW of **Morelia**. Pop. in 1895 10,373.

Zamora, *zai mo'ra*, a town of **Quindío** department and 24 miles SE. of **Loja**, on the **Zamora River** an affluent of the **Amazon**.

Zamora, a southwest-central state of **Venezuela**, bordering on the S on the **Apure River**. It is well watered and has extensive grazing plains. The **cordillera** slopes on the W are densely clothed with primeval forest. **Coffee**, **cacao**, **sugar**, **tobacco**, **cotton**, **indigo** etc. are cultivated. Pop. about 250,000. Capital **San Carlos**.

Zamora, *zai mo'ra* a strongly fortified town of **Russia** Finland government and 48 miles SE. of **Lublin** on the **Wipera**. Pop. in 1897 11,400.

Zamorra, a river of Spain. See **GUANARA**.

Zandee, an ancient name of **Manana**.

Zandvoort, *zai'vort*, a sea-side resort of the Netherlands, in the province of **North Holland**, 5 miles from **Haarlem**. Pop. in 1899, 3168.

Zanesfield, a post-village of Logan co. Ohio on the Mad River, 5 miles E of Bellefontaine, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900 778

Zanesville, a banking post-village of Wells co. Ind. on Bee Creek, about 18 miles SW of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500

Zanesville, a city, capital of Muskingum co. Ohio is situated on the Muskingum River at the mouth of the Licking and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, the Zanesville and Western and other railroads, 59 miles E. of Columbus. The city is well planned and has wide streets and several parks. Among its more notable public buildings and institutions are the court-house city jail, Zanesville Athenaeum and the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall. Its industries embrace a wide range of manufactures, among which are those of pottery, glass, brick and tile, iron and steel, engines and saw mill machinery, agricultural implements etc. The city has also large railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900 21,538.

Zamow, *tsá mo*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 7 miles ENE of Köbelin. Pop. about 3000

Zante (*en* Italian name) or *Zakynthos* (Gr *Zakynthos* *Zakynthos*) one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Greece, about 10 miles S of Cephalonia and 15 miles from the western point of the Morea. Area, 107 sq m. With some inlets it constitutes a narrow city. In the W the island is mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 2100 feet, but elsewhere the surface is mainly a fertile plain. The principal agricultural products are currants, wine, olives, oranges, lemons, and other fruits. The exports are considerable. The island contains some remarkable walls of mineral pitch. Zante is subject to earthquakes. The capital Zante, is situated on the E coast. Pop. in 1896, 45,032

Zante, a seaport of Greece, capital of a nomarchy on the E coast of the island of Zante. The island rises steeply behind the town and on the height is an old Venetian fort. The many houses in Italian style are memorials of Venetian rule. Zante is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It exports large quantities of currants, olives, oranges, and lemons. Pop. in 1898, 14,030

Zanzibar, *zá za-ber* or *Zanguibar*, *záng ghar* an island of eastern Africa, in the Indian Ocean, forming part of the sultanate and of the British Protectorates of Zanzibar in about lat. 6° 20' S 20-30 miles E. of the coast of German East Africa. Area, 648 sq m. It is mostly low (rising to its highest point to about 1000 feet), partly of coral formation and with a very fertile soil. Nearly the whole of the island is cultivated. Cloves and coconuts are extensively grown and constitute an important resource of the island. The population, which is of a very heterogeneous character as the result of the intermingling and intermarriage of the representatives of various eastern African tribes with Arabs, Persians, and traders of other races, is thought to number about 150,000. The island acquires special importance through its capital the city of Zanzibar situated on the W coast, which is the commercial centre oremporium of the trade with eastern equatorial Africa. The European residents probably do not much exceed 200. The climate of the island is fairly healthy although it has a markedly tropical temperature (mean for the year 89°)

Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa, comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and with nominal authority extending over the coast-land (to a width of 10 miles from the sea) of the East Africa Protectorate. The sultanate, as restricted to the two islands, is a British Protectorate, having an area of 1020 sq m and a population of about 200,000 (150,000 on the island of Zanzibar). It is administered by a resident British agent.

Zanzibar, capital of the sultanate of Zanzibar and residence of the British agent of the Zanzibar Protectorate, is situated on the W coast of the island of its own name on the E side of a small bay. It is irregularly built, with small winding lane-like streets and almost wholly without architectural features. It has palaces of the sultan, a fort, barracks, hospitals and a number of mission posts or stations. Zanzibar is an important port of call and coaling-station and the emporium of the trade with east-central Africa. It exports large quantities of native produce and ivory and is the leading slave-market of the world. It has manufactures of copper- and other metallic wares. Zanzibar ceased to be a free port (which it was constituted in 1892) in 1899. Pop. in 1898 about 60,000 of whom some 200 were Europeans (virtually all the European residents of the island) 7000 East Indians, 4000 Arabs, and 5000 natives from the Comoro Islands.

Zapara, *zá pá rá*, an island of Venezuela, 18 miles N of Maracaibo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaibo

Zapata, *zá-pá-tá* (Sp. *shor*) a peninsula of Cuba, the SW extension of Santa Clara province, Punta Gorda (Gorda Point) is the W extremity. It is bounded on the N by the Matiguanco River, which divides it from Matanzas province, and on the E by the Bay of Cochinos. The Gran Ciénaga Occidental de Zapata is an immense swamp along this river mainly in Matanzas province, but partly in the Zapata peninsula. The Ciénaga Oriental de Zapata, likewise a great swamp, is on the E coast of this province, divided from the peninsula of Zapata by the Bay of Cochinos.

Zapata, *zá-pá-tá*, a county in the S part of Texas, bordering on Mexico, has an area of 1269 sq m. It is bounded on the W by the Rio Grande. Capital, Zapata. Pop. in 1890 3563 in 1900 4760

Zapata, a post-village, capital of Zapata co. Tex. The banking point is Laredo. Pop. about 250

Zapatera, *zá-pá-tá-rá* an island of Nicaragua in Lake Nicaragua. Zapatera volcano is about 2500 feet in height.

Zapatoza, *zá-pá-to-ká*, a town of Colombia, in Santander and on the Sagamoso River 25 miles SSW of Bucaramanga. Pop. (district) about 8000

Zapatoza, or **Zapatoza**, *zá-pá-to-ká*, a lake of Colombia, SE. of Mompox is an enlargement of the river Sinar before it joins the Magdalena

Zapotlan, *zá-pot-lán* or **Zapotlan el Grande**, a town of Mexico state of Jalisco, 21 miles NE of Colima. Pop. about 18,000

Zapotlanajo, *zá-pot-lán-á-jó*, a town and commune of Mexico state of Jalisco, about 21 miles E by N of Guadalupe. Pop. in 1895, 20,275

Zapp, a post-hamlet of Fayette co. Tex. The banking point is Lagrange. It has a cotton-gin

Zara, *zá-rá* (Il. *pron* *zá-rá* and *Judera*) a seaport of Austria-Hungary capital of Dalmatia, on a promontory of the Adriatic Sea, opposite the island of Ugljan 170 miles SE of Venice. It is Italian in aspect, having been for centuries under Venetian rule, and is of great antiquarian interest. The church of San Donato dating from the ninth century and now used as a museum was partly built out of the remains of a Roman temple. The Porta Marina, an ancient gate, was constructed of similar material. The Romanesque churches of San Ursogono and Santa Anastasia (the latter with a handsome *facade* and a noteworthy crypt) both date from the thirteenth century. Among other interesting relics of the past are two Corinthian columns (in different parts of the town) one of which served formerly as a pilory, the Loggia with the Paravia library, a clock tower in the Venetian style, the tower of Buono d'Antonio, which commands a fine view of the town and the five bastions (Cinque Porsi) erected in 1574. The site of the old ramparts is now occupied by an attractive quay the *Riva Nuova*, and there is a charming public garden with subtropical plants. Beyond the town reached through the land-gate (Porta di Terraferma), the work of San Michele, is the Imperial Fountains (Fosse Imperiale) a rotunda, with nine arches, in part of great antiquity. Zara has two theological seminaries and several other educational institutions. The only important industry is the manufacture of a celebrated liqueur (Maraschino). Zara is the seat of a Catholic archbishop and of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1900 32,651 mostly Italians

Zarafshan, Russian Turkistan See ZERAFSHAN

Zaragoza, a town of Spain See SARAGOSSA

Zaragoza, *zá-rá-gó-shá*, a pueblo of Nicara, Cayu province, Luzon Philippines Islands, near San Isidro

Zaragoza, a town of Mexico in the state of Coahuila, 32 miles WSW of Eagle Pass, Tex.

Zaragoza, a town of Colombia in Antioquia, on the Nechi River a tributary of the Cauca 100 miles NE. of Medellin

Zarah, a post-hamlet of Johnson co. Kan.

Zarinsk, *zá-rá-isk* a town of Russia government and 35 miles WNW of Ryazan. Pop. in 1897 3078

Zarinsk, *zá-rá-isk* a town of Russia government and 70 miles N of Penza. Pop. in 1897 13,743

Zarate, a river port of the Argentine Republic on the Rio de las Palmas (an arm of the Paraná) 50 miles NW of Buenos Aires.

Zaravochkin, *zá-rá-vók ké-á*, Old Zara (formerly in Slavic *Biograd*) a small seaport of Dalmatia, 17 miles SE. of Zara. It occupies the site of a medieval town which was the residence of the Croatian rulers and which was destroyed in the twelfth century by the Venetians.

Zara (or **Zerah**) *Zakalim*, *zá-rá zá-ká-lá*, an island of the Kerkini group, off the E coast of Tunis.

Zaris, or **Zariya**, a native town of Northern Nigeria, about 100 miles SW of Kano in lat. 11° 5' N

Zarakoye-Solo, *zá-rá-kó-yé*. See TARAKOYE-SOLO.

Karama, al-ras'ah, a town of Romania, in the department of M. Gra, 199 miles S. of Ungheni, on the Tiber. It was at one time an important gold centre.

Karama, al-ras'ah, a town of Spain, in the province of Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 miles S.W. of Mérida.

Karna in Mayar, than'ah 14 miles S. of Alcañiz, Spain, province of Cáceres, 13 miles N.E. of Alcañiz.

Karshi, al-ras', a town of Tunis, near its S.E. extremity, on the Gulf of Gabes. It has salt and sponge industries.

Kashari, al-ras', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Goryn, 28 miles S.W. of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 12,588.

Kator, al-ras', a commune of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, on the Vistula, 9 miles N.W. of Wadowice.

Kauila, a town of Mexico, state of 50 miles N.E. of the city of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 7341.

Kavalia, al-ras', a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 1288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nueces and Leon rivers. Capital, Basterville. Pop. in 1890, 1897 in 1900, 792.

Kavalia, a post-village of Angolia co. Tex. on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 150.

Kawaja, al-ras', a town of Austria-Hungary in the extreme western part of Galicia, district of Myslenice. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5754.

Kayetchar, or Zatchar, al-ras', a town of Servia, on the river Timok, 25 miles from its mouth in the Danube. Pop. in 1901, 6364.

Zaza, al-ras', a town of Cuba. See **TUNAS DE ZAZA**.

Zaza, Rio, al-ras', a river of Cuba, rises in the N. part of Santa Clara province, and flows tortuously S. emptying near the E. side of Punta Zaza, S.E. of Tenas de Zaza. It recedes the Rio Yajabo 20 miles from the coast, and by it communicates with Sancti Spiritus.

Zharaz, al-ras', a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 12 miles N.E. of Tarnopol near the frontier of Russian Poland. It has an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4508.

Zbirow, al-ras', a small town of Austria-Hungary in Bohemia, 24 miles S.W. of Prague. It has an old castle.

Zdunskowola, al-ras', a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, circle of Gienza. Pop. in 1897, 13,334.

Zduny, al-ras', a town of Prussia, 47 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3514.

Zea, al-ras', a town of Greece (L. Coo Cio Gr. Koo, Koo), an island of the Greek Archipelago, belonging to Greece, in the Cyclades, forming part of an archipelago of its own name, 13 miles E. of Cape Coonina. Length 13 miles, greatest breadth, 8 miles. It rises in terraces towards the coast, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias (lat. 3° 37' 18' N., lon. 24° 21' 45' E.) 1885 feet. The soil is highly fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance silk, cotton, wine, valonia, figs and lemons. The bulk of the inhabitants live in the town of Zea. Pop. in 1900, 4019.

Zea, al-ras', a town of Greece (L. Coo Cio Gr. Koo, Koo), a town on the island of Zea, in the Greek Archipelago (Cyclades group). It was the site of the ancient Jalis, the birthplace of Simonides and Socrates. Pop. in 1896, 4457.

Zealand, al-ras' (Dutch Zealand, al-ras') the southwesternmost province of the Netherlands, bordering upon the North Sea, and having the province of South Holland on the N. and Belgium on the S. Area, 690 sq. m. The greater part of the province consists of the islands of Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland and Schouwen, which lie between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Maas (Meuse), and represent sediments chiefly of the former river. The surface is little above the level of the sea (in part below it), and is protected against its irruption by dunes and dikes. The principal products are grain, butter, casker seeds, potatoes, hemp, flax and taro. Lignum-vivum, distilling, salt-refining, tile-making and ship-building are carried on to some extent. Cattle are raised, and there are fairly extensive fisheries. Capital, Middelburg. Pop. in 1899, 216,395.

Zealand, al-ras', an island of Denmark. See **SKALLAND**.

Zealand, al-ras', a station of Coos co. N.H. 2 miles W. of Fabyana, at the foot of Zealand Valley and on the Boston and Maine R.

Zealand, al-ras', a post-township of Riley co. Kan. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Zealand, al-ras', a post-village of Bureau co. Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Arlington or Princeton. Pop. 100.

Zealand, al-ras', a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, 17 miles E. of Story City, on the Iowa-Captial R. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Zeb, al-ras', a hamlet of Kansas co., N.C.

Zehib, al-ras', a cape on the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 35° 12' N., lon. 10° E.

Zehid, al-ras' (anc. Zehet) a walled and fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the river Zehid, 25 miles from its mouth in the Red Sea and 185 miles S.W. of Sanaa.

Zehi, al-ras', Philippines Islands. See **CARD**.

Zehuton, al-ras', a village of Pike co. Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia.

Zehulon, al-ras', a banking post-town, capital of Pike co., Ga. 12 miles S. by W. of Griffin, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Zedelghem, al-ras', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders 6 miles S.W. of Bruges.

Zecham, al-ras', a town and mining centre of Tasmania, about 135 miles N.W. of Hobart.

Zeeiland, al-ras', an island of Denmark. See **SKALLAND**.

Zeeiland, al-ras', Netherlands. See **ZEELAND**.

Zeeiland, al-ras', a banking post-village of Ottawa co. Mich., near the Black River and on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has saw and shingle-mills and manufactures of wooden specialties furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Zeeiland, al-ras', a post-village of McIntosh co. N. Dak. on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Artes, S. Dak.

Zeerust, al-ras', a town of the Transvaal Colony, 129 miles (direct) W. of Pretoria. Gold is found in the NW. Zeerust has an active trade and contains Dutch and English churches, a reading-room, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Zeevoe, al-ras', a village of Hill co. Tex. Pop. 80.

Zeghen, al-ras', a village of northern Africa, in Fezzan about 100 miles N.E. of Murzuk.

Zehden, al-ras', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1700.

Zehdenick, al-ras', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg on the Havel, 11 miles S.W. of Templin. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Zehner, al-ras', a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Whitehaven. Pop. 100.

Zehol, al-ras', a town of Lower Franconia, near the Main, 4 miles S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. about 100.

Zel, al-ras', a town of Africa. See **ZILLA**.

Zelst, al-ras', a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 5 miles E. of Lurecht. Pop. in 1899, 5427.

Zeltouze, al-ras', a post-hamlet of Weyan co. Mo.

Zeltum, al-ras', a town of Arabia, in the vilayet of Aleppo, 29 miles N.W. of Marash. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

Zeltun, al-ras', Greece. See **LANIA**.

Zeltz, al-ras', a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, on the White Elster 23 miles S.W. of Leipzig. It is an ancient place. The Moritzburg which was built in the sixteenth century on the site of an old episcopal palace, is now used as a reformatory. There are a number of churches among which the Gothic Trinity Church, with a Romanesque crypt, dating from the twelfth century, is the most noteworthy. The gymnasium has a valuable library with MSS. relating to the Reformation. There are numerous other educational institutions. The industries are varied and comprise iron-founding and the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, machinery, pianos, gloves, baby-carriages, sugar soap, perfumery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2,391.

Zelm, al-ras', a post-village of Nicholas co. W. Va. The banking point is Summersville.

Zelaya, al-ras', a town of Mexico. See **CELAYA**.

Zelaya, al-ras', a department of Nicaragua, constituted in 1894 from the region of the Mosquito Territorio (which see). Capital, Bluefields. Pop. in 1900, 13,880.

Zehet, al-ras', a town of Belgium in East Flanders, near the Scheldt, 12 miles E. by N. of Ghent. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, mail-cloth, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,553.

Zelhem, al-ras', a commune of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 30 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. about 4000.

Zellensiepe, al-ras', a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on Consequeness Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 25 miles N. by W. of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of sanitary supplies and distilled liquors. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Zell, al-ras', a town of Hanover, Prussia. See **CELL**.

Zell, al-ras' (Zell-am-der-Mosel) a town of Rhinisch Prussia, 30 miles S.W. of Coblenz, on the Moselle. It is remains of its old fortifications and an old castle of the electors of Treves. Pop. about 3700.

Zell (Zell-am-Harmerbach), a town of Baden, 10 miles S.E. of Offenburg. It is noted for its stone-ware. Pop. about 1800.

Zell (Zell-im-Wiesenthal) a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, on the Wiesent, 20 miles E. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 5378.

Zell (Zell-am-Main), a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 2½ miles below Würzburg. Pop. about 1500.

Zell, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles NW of Lucerne. Pop. about 1300.

Zell, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles ENE. of Zürich on the Töss. Pop. about 2200.

Zell, a town of Württemberg. See LUTHERN.

Zell, a post-village of Faulk co., S. Dak. about 22 miles by rail ESE. of Faulkton. Pop. 75.

Zell, a town of Saxony, Germany in the Thuringian Forest and on the Lützenbach. Pop. in 1900, 4303.

Zell-am-See, Zell am See, a village and popular resort of Austria-Hungary, in Salzburg, and on the small Zeller See, 8 miles E. of Saalfelden. Pop. about 1500. Elevation, 2400 feet.

Zelle, a town of Hanover, Prussia. See CHILS.

Zellerfeld, Zellfeld, a town of Prussia, in Hanover adjoining Clausthal. Pop. in 1900, 4395.

Zeller See, now generally called Untersee, a lake between the cantons of Thurgau, Switzerland, and the grand duchy of Baden, is about 15 miles in length and connected by the Rhine with Lake Constance, 2 miles eastward. It is frequently considered to be merely an arm of the latter.

Zeller See, Zell am See (Lake of Zell), a beautiful small lake of Austria-Hungary, in Salzburg, N. of the Grossglockner and about 8 miles E. of Saalfelden. Length 2½ miles. Elevation 2450 feet. Depth 230 feet.

Zellwood, a post-hamlet of Orange co. Fla.

Zemlyansk, a town of Russia, 25 miles NW of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897, 6120.

Zempelburg, Zsempeľvár, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 61 miles WSW of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3797.

Zemplén (Hua Zemplén, Zsemplén) a county of Hungary bounded N. by Galicia. It contains the mountains called Horgas, yielding the Tokay wine. Capital, Sátór-ajka-Ljohy.

Zemplén, a village of Hungary on the Zemplén, on the Bodrog 8 miles ENE. of Sátór-ajka-Ljohy.

Zempelepec, Zsempelepec, a lofty non-volcanic mountain of southeastern Mexico, in the state and 55 miles E. by N. of the city of Oaxaca. It stands at the confluence of the Sierra Madre Oriental and the mountains of the Pacific slope. Height upward of 10,000 feet.

Zemsa, a post-village of Ulster co. N. Y. The banking point is Kingston.

Zemas, a post-village of Johnson co. Ind. about 30 miles N. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Zemds, a post-village of Kingman co. Kan. on the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Kingman.

Zemda, a post-village of Wauworth co. Wis. on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lake Geneva.

Zemda-Rud, Zsemde-Rud, a river of Persia, written also Zayendeh-Rud, a river of Persia, province of Irak Ajemi rises in the Bakhtiari Mountains flows E. past Isfahan, and is lost in the sands of the Persian Desert.

Zemg, Zinj, Zinj or Segus, Zinj, a port of Austria-Hungary in Croatia, 45 miles NW of Karistadt, on the Strait of Morlacon (Adriatic Sea) opposite the island of Veglia. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 3151.

Zemith, a post-hamlet of Crawford co. Ga.

Zemith, a village of Wayne co. Ill. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. about 100.

Zemith, a post-station of Stafford co. Kan.

Zemith, a post-village of Luzerne co. Pa. on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Berwick.

Zemjan, Zsemjan, a river of Persia, flows NW and joins the Kizil-Oven.

Zemjan, a town of northwestern Persia, on the river Zemjan, 75 miles SW of Reht. It has a large market.

Zemobin, a post-village of Sangamon co. Ill. The banking point is Pawnee.

Zemta, Zsemta, a town of Hungary co. of Bécs-Bodrog on the right bank of the Theiss, 24 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 25,533, mostly engaged in agriculture, cattle-raising and fishing. It is celebrated for the victory gained here by Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1697.

Zephyr, a post-village of Brown co. Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Brownwood.

Zephyr, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 15 miles NW of Uxbridge, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 350.

Zeppe, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Zerashan, Zerdashan, a river of Russian Central Asia, rises in the Zerashan Glacier in the mountains of the extreme E. of Semarkand, flows W. passing the town of Penjakent, enters Bokhara, and is finally lost in the sands bordering the course of the Amu Darya. It supplies water to the cities of Semarkand and Bokhara, lying a short distance from its channel, and to many irrigation canals. Length, estimated at about 375 miles.

Zerashan, the name of the upper course of the Yankax-Darya (which see).

Zerbe, a township of Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1740.

Zerbe, a post-village of Schuylkill co. Pa. on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Minersville or Tremont.

Zerbst, Zerpst, a town in the duchy of Anhalt, Germany 22 miles SE. of Magdeburg. It is an old place, still enclosed by battled walls. In the market-place are numerous quaint gabled houses and a Roland Column dating from 1415. The town-hall, erected in the fifteenth century contains a museum with relics of Luther, Melancthon, and the younger Cranach. The fifteenth-century Nicolaikirche is the most interesting of the churches. The gymnasium is in a Franciscan monastery founded in 1250. Zerbst has an agricultural school and a school of architecture, a deaf-mute asylum, and other educational and philanthropic institutions. The industries are varied, and include the manufacture of gold and silver articles, machinery, soap, starch, chemicals, etc. The beer of Zerbst is famous. Pop. in 1900, 17,005.

Zermatt, Zerm, Zerm, a village and one of the most famous and frequented resorts of Switzerland in the eastern of Valais and in the valley of the Visp (Matter Visp) 22 miles by rail (in part rack-and-pinion) S. by W. of Visp. Elevation 5515 feet. It is situated in a beautiful green valley amid pastures, and is surrounded by pine-clad mountain-slopes and ice-capped towering summits. It commands a superb view of the Matterhorn. A mountain railway connects Zermatt with the Gorner Grät (2½ miles) the highest point reached by railway in Europe (See Gorner Grät). Pop. in 1900, 752.

Zernitz, Switzerland. See CERNIZ.

Zetelín, a post-village of Spalding co. Ga. Pop. 70.

Zetland Islands. See BURLAND ISLANDS.

Zetleeroda, Zetleeroda, a town of Germany prin- cipality of Reuss-Greiz (Reuss Elder Line) 9 miles SW of Greiz. It has manufactures of hosiery, woolen and cotton stuffs, soap, machines, furniture, telegraphic apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5419.

Zeven, Zeeven, a town of Prussia, in Hanover 24 miles SW of Stade. Here in 1757 the duke of Cumberland, after his defeat by the French at Hastenbeck was compelled to conclude the convention of Kloster Zeven (Closter Seran), abandoning Hanover to the army. Pop. about 1500.

Zevenaar, Zeeven, a small town of the Netherlands in Guiderland 8 miles SE. of Arnhem.

Zevenbergen, Zeevenbergen, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant 9 miles NW of Breda.

Zevin, Zeeven, a town of Utah 7 miles SE of Verona on the Adige. Pop. about 2500 (commune 6500).

Zeyin, or Zenis, Zenis, a port town of British Somaliland western Africa, on the Gulf of Aden about 47 miles SE. of Tajura. It was at one time of considerable commercial importance. Pop. about 15,000.

Zezere, Zezere, a river of Portugal in Beira and Alentejo joins the Tagus below Abrantes.

Zgierz, Zgierz, a town of Poland government of Piotrkow near Lodz. It is an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1897, 59,134.

Zhebel, China. See JAUOT.

Zhitomir, Zhitomir, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Volhynia, on the Teter 30 miles SW of Kiev. It has Greek Lutheran and Russian Catholic churches, a Catholic seminary, two synagogues, a public library with a museum and a number of educational institutions. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Catholic bishop. Zhitomir is a commercial centre and has considerable industries, including the manufacture of tobacco, spirits, and soap. Pop. in 1897, 85,422, among them 24,862 Jews.

Zhitomir, Zhitomir, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles SW of Kaluga, on the Zhitomir, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. in 1887, 6590.

Zin, Greek Archipelago. See ZEA.

Zichy (Zichy) Land, the central division of Franz-Josef Land intersected by the parallel of 80° 45' N. lat. and the meridian of 86° E. lon. It lies W. of Austria Bound.

Ziegenhain, tse'ghen hain' a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Cassel, on the Schwab 23 miles ENE of Marburg. Its old fortress which figured in the Seven Years' War was dismantled in 1807. Pop. about 1800.

Ziegenhain, tse'ghen-hain a town of Prussia, in Rhine, 34 miles SW of Oppeln. It has diversified industries, including weaving, the manufacture of gloves, paper-making, etc. Pop. in 1906 8241.

Ziegenrück, tse'gen-rük a town of Prussian Saxony government of Erfurt, in a detached district, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, on the river Saale, 7 miles WNW of Schleiz. Pop. about 1200.

Ziegler, a village of Franklin co., Ill. The banking point is Benton. Pop. 180.

Zieglerville, a village of Yaseo co. Miss. The banking point is Yaseo City. Pop. 100.

Zieglerville, a post-village of Montgomery co. Pa. The banking point is Schwenksville. Pop. about 300.

Ziehlensig, tse'ghen sig a, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg 20 miles ENE of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 1976.

Zierenberg, tse'gen-béas a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 10 miles WNW of Cassel. It has a fine church. Pop. about 1400.

Zierikzee, se'rik-zé, a seaport of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Schouwen, near the East Scheldt. It was formerly important and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It has preserved some interesting architectural memorials of its past. Pop. in 1899 6618.

Ziesar, tse'zar a town of Prussian Saxony 20 miles ENE of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3600.

Zienna, a town of Spain. See **China**.

Zifta, a town of Egypt, on the Nile railway 18 miles ESE of Tanta. Pop. about 11,000.

Zihl, a river of Switzerland. See **Tschiz**.

Zihlschlucht, tseel shlüt, a village of Switzerland canton of Thurgau near Biberstedt. Pop. about 1500.

Zi-ka-wei, near Shanghai, China, is the seat of a magnetic observatory.

Zillertal, zil'oh or Zillertal, zil'ghen-maak, a town of Transylvania, Hungary co. of Békés 39 miles NE of Klausenburg. Pop. in 1900 7639.

Zilliten, zil'ien or Zilliten, zil'ghen a town of Africa, on the Gulf of Suda, 90 miles ESE of Tripoli.

Zillah, a post-village of Yakima co. Wash. on the Yakima River 3 miles from Toppenish.

Zillich (see **Zala**) a town of Asia Minor vilayet of Sarus, 36 miles WSW of Tokat. It is situated in an elevated and fertile plain at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruins of a medieval castle. Pop. estimated at about 20,000.

Zillertal, zil'ghen-tal a valley of Tyrol, famed for its scenery and watered by the Ziller which discharges into the Inn about 23 miles NE. of (below) Innsbruck. It has a general elevation of about 3300 feet, and is surrounded by the majestic peaks and conifers of the Zillertal Alps. The chief village of the valley is Mauersbach. Hochfeller the loftiest summit of the Zillertal Alps, 11,560 feet, is about 13 miles SW of Mauersbach.

Zilwaukee, a post-village of Saginaw co. Mich. on the Saginaw River and on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Rr. 4 miles N of Saginaw.

Zimapan, se-má-pán a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 95 miles N by W of the city of Mexico. It is in a mining region. Pop. (commune) about 15,400.

Zimatlán, se-mát-lán a village of Mexico, state and 26 miles SSW of Oaxaca.

Zim bawé, in Mesopotamia, Southern Rhodesia, the site of some remarkable ruins about 13 miles S of the township of Victoria. These ruins, which are associated with ancient gold diggings, have by some geographers and travellers been identified with the conjectural Ophir, but the most recent researches would seem to indicate that there is no warrant for this association, and that the structures, remarkable though they appear, do not necessarily antedate the sixteenth century.

Zimmerman, a post-village of Sherburne co. Minn. on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Elk River.

Zimmerman, a post-hamlet of Greene co. Ohio 8 miles N of Dayton.

Zimmerman, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve Mile Creek, 6 miles N of Burlington.

Zimmerwald, zim nér wáld, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles SSE of Bern, on the Langenberg.

Zimmoos, a town of Sumatra. See **STRENTA**.

Zimouy, the Hungarian name of **SEMLIN**.

Zinn, a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, 10 miles SSE of Sierr. Elevation, 5663 feet.

Zinal-Rothhorn, a summit of the Valais Alps, Switzerland, a few miles SE. of Zinal. Height, 11,225 feet. The mountain is also known as the Moming.

Zinapopan, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 60 miles NE. of Morelia.

Zino, a post-village of Boone co., Ark. The banking point is Harrison.

Zinoite, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. It has mining interests. The banking point is Joplin. Pop. about 750.

Zinder, a large walled town of the French Sahara, in Bornu, capital of a district of its own name, 280 miles WNW of Kuka. Pop. about 15,000. A military post has been established here.

Zinna, tse'na, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S of Potsdam. Pop. about 1400.

Zinten, tse'na, a town of East Prussia, 20 miles SSW of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900 3585.

Zion, Palatinate. See **JERUSALEM**.

Zion, a post-village of Henderson co. Ky, 6 miles E of Henderson. Pop. about 250.

Zion, a village of Cecil co. Md., about 14 miles NE. of Havre du Grace, is a postal free-delivery of Northwest. The banking point is Rising Sun. Pop. about 120.

Zion, a post-village of Leake co., Miss. The banking point is Carthage.

Zion, a post-station of Lane co., Oregon.

Zion, a post-village of Center co. Pa. 6 miles E of Bellefonte.

Zion, a post-village of Marion co., S. C. The banking point is Marion.

Zion City, a banking village of Lake co. Ill. on Lake Michigan and on the Northwestern Line, 43 miles N by W of Chicago. It has manufactures of laces and other articles. Pop. about 7000.

Zion Grove, a post-village of Schuykill co., Pa., about 14 miles ESE of Catawissa. Pop. about 800.

Zionhill, a post-village of Amite co. Miss. The banking point is Gloster.

Zionhill, a post-village of Bucks co. Pa. 12 miles S of Bethlehem.

Zion Mills, a post-station of Lee co., Va.

Zion, a post-village of Stearns co. Minn. The banking point is New Paysonville. Pop. about 150.

Zion Station, a post-hamlet of Great co. Ky 22 miles by rail SSW of Cincinnati.

Zionsville, a post-village of York co. Pa. Pop. 73.

Zionsville, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ind. on Eagle Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles N by W of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900 765.

Zionsville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. on the Perkiomen R. 12 miles S of Allentown. Pop. about 350.

Zinapopan, se-pá-ke-pán, a town of Chihuahua, department of Chihuahua, 30 miles N by E of Nogod. Pop. (district) about 10,000.

Zipp, a village of Vanderburg co., Ind. The banking point and post-office is Evansville.

Zips, zips (Hun. Zepes, zep'és) a county of Hungary, bounded N by Galice. Capital Leutschau.

Ziranka, se-rán-ká, a river of East Siberia rises in the N part of the province of Yakutsk, flows E and joins the Kolymsa.

Zirrom, a hamlet of Oxford co. Me.

Zirke, tse'ka-keh, a town of Prussia, 38 miles WNW of Posen on the Warthe. Pop. about 3000.

Zirknitz, ts'ak-nits (Slovenc. Zirknitz) a town of Austria-Hungary in Carinthia, a few miles E of Adelsberg, on the Lake of Zirknitz. It has salt-industries. Pop. about 1800.

Zirknitz, Lake of (Zirknitzsee) a small lake of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, in a region of limestone sinks 4 miles E. of Adelsberg, and covering an area, depending upon low and high stages of its water, of about 10 to 20 sq. m. The depth of water rarely attains 15 feet, and the lake basin is frequently completely drained as the result of its waters passing out through the numerous underground pipes and passages that communicate with the basin. The Bistritza and Bormunizna of the Lienz valley are assumed to be the off flow waters of this lake. At rare intervals the lake overflows its borders, but ordinarily there is no surface outlet.

Zirndorf, ts'én-dorf a town of Bavaria, 4 miles W of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900 4558.

Zitacuaro, se-ák-wá-ro, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, about 60 miles NE. of Morelia. Pop. in 1900 6042.

Zittau, tsit-taw a town of the kingdom of Saxony, Germany on the left bank of the Maudau, 36 miles SE. of Bautzen. It was almost entirely rebuilt after the Seven

Tenue War The most noteworthy edifices are the town-hall, the church of St. John (in one part of which there are a museum of antiquities and a library) and the Jeanneum which contains the gymnasium and a commercial high school. Near by is a great viaduct over the Aisne, 1 mile long and 72 feet above the river. Zittau is an important centre of the Saxon textile industry and contains manufactures of machinery, artificial flowers, bicycles etc. and has iron-foundries and brick-yards. Pop. in 1900 30,921.

Tiz, or Tis, a river of Morocco, province of Tafilalet, rises S. of the Atlas Mountains, and, after flowing SE past Tafilalet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara.

Tizern, tiz'er, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons near the Rhine, 3 miles from Landquart. Elevation, 1854 feet.

Tikow, or Zikow, zhi's'kov a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, a manufacturing suburb of Prague on the right bank of the Moldau. Pop. in 1900 58,326.

Tilatesat, til-to-oot' a town of Russia, government of Ufa, on the U., among the Ural Mountains, in a rich mining region 140 miles E by N of Ufa. It has an extensive imperial establishment, comprising iron and steel-works, and a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. in 1897 30,973.

Tilov, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, circle of Tahiria. Pop. about 12,000.

Tiltan a town of northern Africa. See ZILTAN.

Tiochow, tio'chow, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 45 miles E of Lemberg. It has an old castle now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900, 7645 (communa, 11,843).

Tkemeingorok, or Zmyeiningorok, tme-i-ne-gorok a town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, circle of Riiik. It was formerly famous for its silver and lead mines, but they are now nearly exhausted. Pop. in 1897 4460.

Trenit Glacier, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, flowing along the N. foot of the Matterhorn and giving origin to some of the head waters of the Matter Visp.

Troyer, troy'er a town of Russia, 23 miles SE. of Ekaterin. Pop. in 1897 4552.

Troina, troina, a town of Austria-Hungary province of Moravia, picturesquely situated on the Thaya, 47 miles WNW of Vienna. The site of the former fortifications is now occupied by attractive promenades. There are remains of a castle of the margraves of Moravia. The Renaissance twelfth-century castle chapel contains some ancient frescoes. The St. Nicholas church dates from the fourteenth century. The industries include the manufacture of pottery and vinegar. The vine and excellent vegetables, particularly cucumbers, are cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 16,239 mostly German.

Tulin, tulin, a town of Prussia, in Posen 35 miles SW. of Bromberg. Pop. in 1900 4000.

Tuz, a post-village of Belizos on Gu. The banking point is Steteboro.

Tuz, a post-village of Franklin co. Mass. on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles ENE. of North Adams. Pop. about 260.

Tuz, a post-station of Union co. N. C.

Tuz, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and on the Ohio Canal about 14 miles by rail S. of Massillon. Pop. in 1900 200.

Tuz Station, a post-village of Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River 6 miles by rail NE. of Canal Dover. Pop. 100.

Zublit, zib'lit, a town of Saxony 19 miles SE. of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2300.

Zubton, zup'ton a small town of Prussia, in Silesia 20 miles SW. of Breslau.

Zugingen, zio'gin-en a town of Switzerland, cant n of Aargau, 5 miles SSW of Aarau, on the Wigger. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900 4681.

Zolkiew, zol'ke-iv, a town of Austria-Hungary in Galicia, 16 miles N of Lemberg. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900 5500.

Zollarsville, a hamlet of Washington co. Pa., about 20 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Zolochov, zo-lo-choy a town of Russia, government of 25 miles NNW of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897 8171.

Zoloton'oh, a town of Russia, government and 165 miles W of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 8738.

Zolpfo, a post-village and resort of De Soto co. Fla. on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fort Meade or Arendia. Pop. about 250.

Zolym, a county of Hungary. See SOUL.

Zombor, a town of Hungary capital of the co. of Eszack. Pop. 130 miles S of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 29,000, consisting of Serbo-Croats, Magyars, and Germans.

Zorn, a post-village of Washington parish, La. The banking point is Covington.

Zoneton, a village of Bullitt co., Ky. The banking point and post-office is Sheppardsville. Pop. 180.

Zongo, a commercial station of the Congo Free State, on the Ubanghi River 155 miles W by S. of Banzyville.

Zongolica, son-pole'ka, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 70 miles SW of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. about 7000.

Zons, zons, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles SSW of Düsseldorf, near the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. about 2000.

Zoppot, zop'pot, a town and sea-side resort of West Prussia, 7 miles NW of Danzig. Pop. in 1900 9066.

Zor, a metemorphik of Asiatic Turkey on both sides of the middle Euphrates. Capital, Dair.

Zorn, a village of Adams co., Pa. The banking point and post-office is Emmittsburg, Md.

Zörbig, zö'big, a town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles WNW of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 4143.

Zorge, zoe'gha, a village of Germany in Brunswick, 18 miles SW of Blankenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Zorn, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex.

land on the W. On the N it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland, forming part of the Frisian Islands, which at one time constituted a continuous land-mass separating an inland sea or lake (the ancient Zuider Zee) from the open ocean. The continuity of this land-mass, largely in the nature of raised beaches and shifting dunes, was broken through by irruptions of the sea in the latter part of the thirteenth century since which time the inland basin has remained in open communication with the ocean. The chief connecting passages are (beginning in the W) the Marsdiep, Eijer landachtgat, Vlie Stroom, Ameland Gat, and the Friesscher Gat. The extreme length of the Zuider Zee from N to S is 80 miles; greatest width 34 miles. Near the middle it narrows to a width of about 16 miles, being thus divided into an inner and an outer basin. The mean depth is about 15 feet with an extreme of 43 feet. The Zee contains several islands,--Wieringen in the NW., Marken in the SW. Sobekind in the E and some smaller ones. Its chief tributary is the IJssel, an arm of the Rhine, in the SE. The North Sea Canal, leaving the Zee at Amsterdam, affords communication with the open sea near Ymuiden. It has been proposed to drain the lower basin of the Zuider Zee (Zijlvaer, thence a name of Spain, provinces and 55 miles NE. of Granada. Pop. (communes) in 1900, 4572.

Zulia, a village of Brazil, at the head of Arroyo Bay (or Bay of Adela) which is often called Bay of Zula.

Zulia, *soo'le-á*, a state of Venezuela, bordering on Colombia on the W and having on the other side the states of Táchira, Mérida, Trujillo Lara, and Falcón and the Gulf of Venezuela. Area, about 25,000 sq m. Pop. about 120,000. It is mountainous in the E. S and W but in greater part is a vast, gently undulating plain, near the centre of which, and receiving many of the waters of the state, is Lake Maracaibo. The chief river is the Zulia. The state has large forests, with much valuable timber and there is an extensive cultivation of tropical products. Capital Maracaibo.

Zulia (or **Sulia**) River, South America, rises in its longest arm in the department of Santander Colombia, NE of Bucaramanga, flows generally N and NE into Venezuela, and dividing into several branches, falls into Lake Maracaibo. One of these arms traverses the Lago Zulia.

Zulia Islands. See **Zulia Islands**.

Zulickow, *tsul'ko*, a village of Pomerania, Prussia, near Stettin.

Zulichen, *tsul'le-kow*, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles ESE. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900 7633.

Zullinger, a post-village of Franklin co. Pa. The banking point is Weyersburg.

Zulprich, *tsul'prik* (anc. *Tollbenum*) a town of Rhineland Prussia, 22 miles SW of Cologne. It has preserved some of its old gates. Pop. about 3000.

Zulu, a village of Allen co. Ind. Pop. 73.

Zulu, a minor region of southeastern Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean and constituting since 1897 together with Amatholeland a province of Natal colony. Area of province, 16,461 sq m. Pop. estimated at about 130,000 chiefly native. The region is well watered, having the Tugela River (separating it from Natal proper) on the S, and the Umfolozi in the centre. It is fertile and contains large forests. The chief settlement is Ulundi. See **NATAL**.

Zulz, *tsulz*, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles SSW of Oppeln. Pop. about 3900.

Zumbo, a settlement of Portuguese East Africa, near the frontier of Rhodesia, on the Zambezi River, 200 miles WNW of Tete. The upper section of the Zambezi, from the Kabranga Rapids, is navigable to this point.

Zumbro Falls, a post-village of Wabasha co. Minn. on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. 41 miles WSW of Wabasha. Pop. in 1900 177.

Zumbro River, in southeastern Minnesota, enters the Mississippi River about 6 miles below Wabasha.

Zumbrota, a banking post-village of Goodhue co. Minn., on the North Branch of the Zumbro River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 26 miles W by S of Wabasha. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900 1119.

Zumpango, *soom-pang'go*, a town of Mexico state and 20 miles N of Mexico, on the border of the small Lake of Zumpango. Pop. in 1900, 3642.

Zungaritz. See **ZUNIGUITA**.

Zuni, a post-village and Indian pueblo of McKinley co. New Mexico, on the Zuni River, 175 miles WSW of Santa Fe. It is in the Zuni Indian Reservation. Pop. of the reservation in 1900, 1535.

Zuni, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va. The banking point is Suffolk or Smithfield.

Zuni Mountains, a detached range in the NW part of New Mexico chiefly in McKinley and Valencia cos., and extending into the continental divide.

Zurgema, *tschook-nah*, a small town of Spain, prov. Jaen and 28 miles NE. of Almería, on the right bank of the Almanzora.

Zuri, *dioc'ra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 12 miles SW of Sebenico.

Zürich, *soo'rik* (Ger. *from tall rik*), a canton in the N part of Switzerland, adjoining the grand-duchy of Baden, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine, and bounded by the cantons of Schaffhausen Thurgau, St. Gall Schwyz, Zug and Aargau. Area, 666 sq m. Pop. in 1901 421,637, nearly all German-speaking Protestants. The northern section of the canton, though somewhat mountainous, is part of the open and gently undulating plateau region of Switzerland, and is extensively cultivated although the soil is only moderately fertile. The central and southern parts belong to the mountain area and contain a number of summits rising to about 3500-4000 feet (Scherenbühlhorn in the SE 4250 ft. (Ülberg near the city of Zürich 2866 ft.)). The entire canton belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered (apart from the Rhine) by the Ther Töss Glatt Limmat, Sihl and Reuss. The greater portion of the Lake of Zürich belongs to the canton which also contains the Uffelfensee, the Lake of Pfäfers and several minor lakes. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes. Zürich is preeminently a manufacturing canton; the products of its industries comprising cotton, silk, leather, paper, straw goods, embroideries and machinery. The government of the canton is of a very democratic type, the executive council as well as the legislative assembly being chosen directly by the people. Capital Zürich.

Zürich (*L. Turrean Tigrum*) a city of Switzerland capital of the canton of its own name situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the NW extremity of Lake Zürich, 66 miles NE of Bern. Lat. of observatory, 47° 22' 28" N lon 8° 33' 4" E. The Limmat divides the city into the Grasse Stadt on the right and the Klesse Stadt on the left bank. The old quarter has steep and narrow streets and quiet high houses; the modern portions of the city have wide streets and handsome edifices. Broad quays with attractive promenades skirt the lake. Near the Alps, and in the Töss, an elegant building, with concert rooms. South of it extends in an E direction the Bahnhofstrasse, the principal thoroughfare, which leads to the imposing railroad station. The handsome new Quaistrasse crosses the Limmat at its exit from the lake. Near it are the post-office, the new town hall (in the medieval style) and the Stadttheater all the modern structures. Below the Quaistrasse, to the E, with the four-arched Münsterbrücke which leads on the left bank to the church called the Frau Münsterkirche, begun in the twelfth century; on the right is the former Wasserkirche, which now contains the municipal library (170,000 volumes) with relics of Zwingle. East of the bridge is the Romanesque church called the Grossmünster begun in the eleventh century with a statue of Charles the Great. On the quay is the S of the choir is a statue of Zwingle who was pastor of the church at the time of his death. East of the church are the massive old town hall and the Pestalozzi museum containing the Pestalozzi cabinet and the Swiss educational exhibition. South of the Limmat are the Höbe Promenade, a fine shaded avenue on an elevation offering beautiful views, and the recently Polytechnic the seat of the university (about 800 students) and of the polytechnic school (over 1100 regular students, besides 600 attending special lectures). The Platz-Promenade skirts the left bank of the Limmat at its conference with the Sihl near the eastern end of the town. On the promenade is the large Swiss national museum a most complete collection of historical and art objects, ceramics, prehistoric relics and stained glass. The botanical garden contains a fine exhibit of Alpine plants. The Ülberg 2866 feet high, SW of the city, affords a magnificent view of the valley of the Limmat, Lake Zürich, and the Alps, including the Jungfrau, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground. Zürich is rich in educational institutions. Besides those mentioned, there are a school of forestry, an agricultural school, a picture-gallery of the Zürich artists' union (Kunstlergilde) and various schools devoted to the arts, industries and music.

Zürich is the most important industrial and commercial city of Switzerland. It is the centre of the silk industry, and there are important cotton and paper-mills, machine-shops, iron-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1890 244,433 in 1900 (including 9 annexed districts), 150,726.

Zürich rose to the position of a free imperial city of the Holy Roman (German) Empire about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1551 the Zürichers joined the Swiss Confederation. The city was the cradle of the Swiss Reformation, the year 1519 witnessing the beginning of the

movement initiated by Zwingli. In the battle of Zürich Sept., 1799, the French, under Masséna, defeated the Russians. By the treaty of Zürich at the close of the war waged by France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, Victor Emmanuel II. acquired the bulk of Lombardy.

Zürich, a post-village of Rock co., Kan. on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Plainville.

Zürich, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Neb., 7 miles NNW of Aida.

Zürich, a village of Wayne co. N. Y. on the Northern Central R. 7 miles N. by E. of Newark. Pop. 125.

Zürich, a post-village of Huron co. Ontario, 18 miles SW of Sarnia. Pop. about 450.

Zürich, Lake of (Ger *Zürcher See* [tél-zí-er-se]) a lake of Switzerland, in the S. part of the canton of Zürich and adjoining the cantons of Schwyz and St. Gall on the SE. Length 26 miles breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. From the SE it receives the waters of the Walensee through the Linth Canal. It is divided into the upper lake extending from Schönenlikon to Rapperschwil, and the lower lake, from Rapperschwil to Zürich, at which latter point it discharges through the Limmat. The Lake of Zürich if lacking the full grandeur of some of the other lakes of Switzerland is noted for its general placidness and for its peaceful surroundings of cultivated meadow lands pastures and vine-clad slopes. It shores are largely dotted with villages, villas, and gardens. Elevation of the surface, 1340 feet above the sea. Depth 470 feet.

Zuzrah, or Zuzrah, a brackish lake of southwestern Afghanistan, on the borders of Belochistan and almost adjacent to Hamun Lake (or Swamp) in Helmand.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a village and command of Switzerland, canton of Aargau on the Rhine 16 miles NNE of Aarau. Pop. in 1900 1294.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

Zuzrah, tooz'rah, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck 15 miles SW of Cassel on the Elbe.

on the Schwarzbach, 54 miles W of Speyer. It has an old castle, which now serves as the seat of the principal court of the Palatinate. The most conspicuous edifices are the Alexanderkirche, with the burial vaults of the dukes of Zweibrücken and the Gothic Roman Catholic church. The manufactures include silk plush, machinery, chocolate, etc., and there are important tanneries. Zweibrücken is famous in literature for the elegant Hippolyte edition of the classics published there in the eighteenth century. The duchy of Zweibrücken existed from the fifteenth century down to the time of the wars of the French Revolution. Pop. in 1900 12,716.

Zweilütchen, twé-lú-che-nen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern at the junction of the Walser Lütchine and the Schwarze Lütchine, 4 miles SSE of Interlaken. Elevation 2150 feet.

Zweisimmen, twé-tsim-men, a village and resort of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S by W of Bern in the valley of the Simme. It is noted for its cattle. Pop. about 2000. Elevation 2715 feet.

Zwellendam, Cape Colony. See SWELLENDAM.

Zwenkau, twén-kaw, a town of Saxony 5 miles SSW of Leipzig on the Elster. Pop. in 1900 4316.

Zwettl, twét'l, a small town of Lower Austria 24 miles NW of Krems. It has remains of its old walls. Near it is a Cistercian abbey with an interesting church.

Zwickau, twík-aw (Bohem. *Olomouc*) a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary district of Olomouc 19 miles W of Reichenberg. It is a seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900 6020.

Zwickau, a town of Saxony on the left bank of the Mulde, 60 miles SW of Dresden. It is an old town and has several interesting churches. The fine Gothic Marienkirche, which dates from the fifteenth century was recently thoroughly restored. The Katharinenkirche, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, contains a notable glass piece. Other striking old edifices are the town-hall which dates from 1381 the late-Gothic Gewandhaus, which now serves as a theatre, and the gymnasium which contains the public library with precious manuscripts. Zwickau has a number of educational and charitable institutions. It is an important industrial centre. The manufactures comprise machinery cotton and metal goods chemicals, glass porcelain dye-stuffs, cordage, gloves, hosiery, silk-throwing, safety lamps, harness, soap, etc. Stone cutting diamond polishing and milling are also carried on and there are large breweries, brick yards, etc. Extensive coal mines are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900 (including the annexed village of Marienthal) 82,567.

Zwiesel, twí-sel, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen 22 miles NNW of Passau. Pop. in 1900 3716.

Zwischenburg, twí-tshen-búrg, a town of Germany in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles S of Darmstadt. Pop. about 1650.

Zwilling, zwíng-el, a post-village of Jackson co. Iowa, 14 miles S. of Dubuque, on the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Zwittau (Plavic, *Strituro*) a town of Austria-Hungary in Moravia circle of Olomouc near the Bohemian frontier 40 miles N of Brünn. It is a seat of the textile industry and has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900 9029.

Zwolle, zwól-le, a town of the Netherlands capital of the province of Overijssel 23 miles ENE of Amsterdam on the Zwart Water. It contains a number of quaint structures. The fifteenth-century Gothic church of St. Michael has a fine carved pulpit over it is the picturesque guard-house. The Stadhuis, built in 1448, contains a beautifully decorated Gothic council-room. There is a handsome guild house dating from 1571. Near the railway station is the Smeets Poort, an old Gothic gateway with four towers. Thomas à Kempis lived for more than sixty years in a monastery near the town. Zwolle has iron foundries and other industrial establishments, and there is considerable trade in grain, cattle, etc. Pop. in 1900 31,809.

Zwülfe, a banking post-town of Sabine parish La. in a lumber region 11 miles N of Many on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Zwölfe, zwól-fe, or Zwölfe, zwól-fe, a town of Saxony 15 miles SEW of Chemnitz, on the Zwölfe. Pop. in 1900 3155.

Zwornik, a town of Bosnia. See ZVOENIK.

Zwyndrecht, zwíndrèkt, a commune of Belgium in East Flanders, 17 miles NE of Dendermonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. about 3000.

Zydzinsz, zíd-zín-sh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 16 miles NE of Strzy, near the mouth of the Bury in the Dniester. Pop. in 1900 3347.

Zydzinsz, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, Siberia. Pop. about 3000.

